## Auxiliary Views



Drafting/ CAD 1 Mr. Mandl

## Auxiliary Views

## Learning Objectives:

$\checkmark$ Determine the need for an Auxiliary View.
$\checkmark$ Construct each of the three classifications of Auxiliary Views.
$\checkmark$ Identify the three classifications of Auxiliary Views.
$\checkmark$ Cut Auxiliary sections.
$\checkmark$ Define key terms.
$\checkmark$ Understand and demonstrate the concept of Auxiliary Views on worksheets and CAD drawings.

## Auxiliary Views

## What is the main purpose of Auxiliary Views?

$\checkmark$ Auxiliary views are used to show the true size and shape of inclined or oblique surfaces.

When do we need to draw Auxiliary Views?
$\checkmark$ When a surface is not parallel to any of the six principal views - Front, Top, Right Side, Left Side, Bottom, or Rear.
$\checkmark$ The surface is shown shorter than its true length.

## Auxiliary Views


(b) AUXILLARY VIEW
$\checkmark$ The Auxiliary View shows the true size and shape of the principal face and the hole feature.

## Auxiliary Views

## Key Terms:

+ Auxiliary View
$\checkmark \quad$ A view used to show the true size of inclined and oblique surfaces.
$+\quad$ Auxiliary
$\checkmark$ Additional.
* Reference Plane
$\checkmark \quad$ Lines that serve as datum planes for transferring distances from one orthographic view to the auxiliary view.


## Auxiliary Views

## Key Terms:

* Dihedral Angle
$\checkmark \quad$ The Angle between two planes.
+ Primary Auxiliary View
$\checkmark \quad$ A view projected on a plane that is perpendicular to one of the principal planes of projection and inclined to the other views.
* Secondary Auxiliary View
$\checkmark \quad$ A view projected from the primary auxiliary view.


## Auxiliary Views

Three Classifications of Auxiliary Views
$\checkmark$ Auxiliary Views are classified according to the principal dimension shown in the view.

* Depth Auxiliary View
$\checkmark$ An Auxiliary View hinged to the frontal plane.
* Height Auxiliary View
$\checkmark \quad$ An Auxiliary View hinged to the horizontal plane.
* Width Auxiliary View
$\checkmark \quad$ An Auxiliary View hinged to the profile plane.


## Auxiliary Views

Developing Auxiliary Views


## Auxiliary Views

## Developing Auxiliary Views

* Reference Plane Method
$\checkmark$ Involves the use of 2 reference lines.
$\checkmark \quad$ One reference plane on a main view.
* Measurements are taken from this plane.
$\checkmark \quad$ One reference plane on the Auxiliary View.
* Measurements are transferred to this plane.
* Reference Plane
$\checkmark \quad$ Lines that serve as datum planes for transferring distances from one orthographic view to the auxiliary view.


## Auxiliary Views

## Developing Auxiliary Views



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## Auxiliary Views

## Developing Auxiliary Views

Line of Sight

90 Degrees

Figure has 3 surfaces

We are concerned with Surface ' ${ }^{\prime}$ '


## Auxiliary Views

Developing Auxiliary Views


Step One


## Auxiliary Views

## Developing Auxiliary Views



Step Two


## Auxiliary Views

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Step Three


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Step Five


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## Auxiliary Views

## Developing Auxiliary Views



## Auxiliary Views

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## Auxiliary Views

## Auxiliary Sections

$\checkmark$ Auxiliary Sections is cut on an auxiliary plane.
$\checkmark$ A section cut on an angle.
$\checkmark$ A reference plane and cutting plane line are used.


## Auxiliary Views

Rotating Auxiliary View Drawings


## Auxiliary Views

## Summary

$\checkmark$ Auxiliary views show true size and shape of inclined or oblique surfaces.
$\checkmark$ Used when a surface is not parallel to any of the six principal views.
$\checkmark$ When not parallel, the surface is shown shorter than its true length.

## Auxiliary Views

## Summary

$\checkmark$ The three classifications of Aux Views are Width, Height, and Depth.
$\checkmark$ Auxiliary Views are classified according to the principal dimension shown in the view.
$\checkmark$ An Auxiliary Section is cut on an auxiliary plane - on an angle.

