## JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2006

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

FORM 4 (2 <sup>nd</sup> year)	TECHNICAL DESIGN	Time 2 hours
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## **Instructions**

- Write your name and class on all sheets.
- Attempt ALL questions.
- All answers are to be drawn accurately, with instruments, unless otherwise stated.
- All construction lines MUST be left on each solution to show the method employed.
- Drawing aids may be used.

## **Information**

- All dimensions are in millimetres.
- Estimate any missing dimensions not given.
- Marks will be awarded for accuracy, clarity and appropriateness of construction.

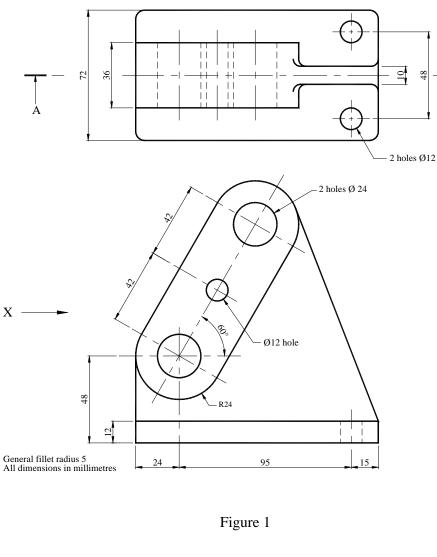
NAME	CLASS	

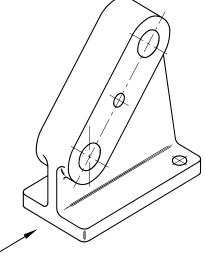
Question	1	2	3	4	5
Max. mark	35	15	18	16	16
Mark					

- 1. Figure 1 below shows an elevation and plan of a **RETAINING BRACKET.** 
  - (a) Draw full size in **third angle projection** the following views:
    - (i) a sectional front elevation on plane A-A passing through the centre of web. 18 marks
    - (ii) an end elevation in direction of arrow **X.** 12 marks
  - (b) Add the following to your drawing:
    - (i) the appropriate symbol to indicate the projection angle.
    - (ii) the scale.

Total: 35 marks

5 marks

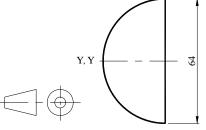




- 2. A front elevation and a plan view of a small container are given in figure 2.
- Y 55° 89
- a. Draw a **half surface development** of the container assuming the joint line at Y Y.
- b. All projection lines must be shown.

15 marks

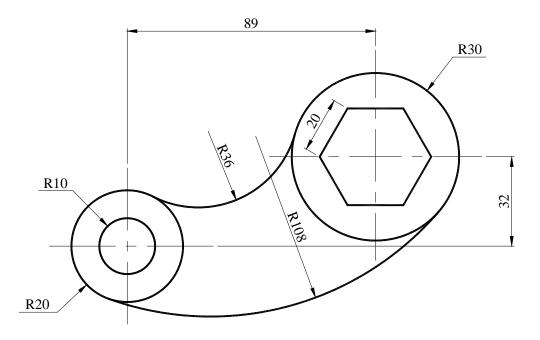




- 3. Draw the profile shown below, using geometrical methods to determine the centres of arcs.
  - Indicate the exact points of tangency between blending arcs by drawing short lines across the profile at these points.
  - Construction lines for the centres of arcs and points of tangency must be clearly shown.

A uniform thickness of outline is required throughout.

18 marks



4. The figure shows two views in first angle projection of an electrical contact. Draw a 30° / 60° Planometric view of the component positioning corner A to appear in the foreground.

16 marks

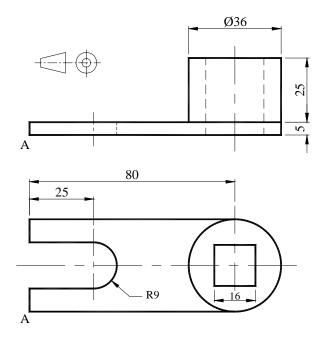


Fig. 4

5. Figure 5 shows a line diagram of a simple mechanism where crank **OA** rotates in a clockwise direction about **O**.

The connecting rod AB slides through a pivot (trunnion) which is free to rotate about centre C.

Plot, full size, the locus of point  $\bf B$  for one complete revolution of the crank  $\bf OA$ .

