Prepare and interpret technical drawing pdf

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UNIT TITLE : PREPARE AND INTERPRET TECHNICAL DRAWINGUNIT CODE : ELC311202UNIT DESCRIPTOR : This unit covers the knowledge, skills and relationships and values required to prepare/interpret diagrams, engineering abbreviations and drawings, symbols, measurements. ELEMENT PERFORMANCE CRITERIAItalized terms are developed in a range of variables1. Identify different types of technical drawings 1.1. The correct technical drawing is selected according to the requirements of the job.1.2. Technical drawings are divided according to the types and types of drawings2. Interpretation of the technical drawing 2.1. Components, builds, or objects are recognized as necessary.2.2. The dimensions of the key features of the objects depicted in the image are correctly defined.2.3. The symbols used in the image are identified and interpreted correctly.2.4. The drawing is checked and checked to meet the requirements for work or equipment in accordance with standard operating procedures3. Preparation/making changes to electrical/electronic circuits and drawings 3.1. The electrical/electronic circuit is drawn and correctly identified.3.2. The correct pattern is identified, the equipment selected and used in accordance with the requirements for work.4 Keep technical drawings and equipment /tools 4.1. The drawings are maintained and maintained in accordance with the company's procedures. Technical drawings are recorded and inventory is made in accordance with the company's procedures.4.3. Proper storage of tools is carried out in accordance with the company's procedures. THE RANGE OF VARIABLE RANGE1. Technical drawings may include the following, but not limited to:1.1. Schematic charts1.2. Charts1.3. Block charts1.4. Plans for laying out1.5. Location plans1.6. Charts of processes and devices1.7. Loop charts1.8. System management diagrams2. Dimensions may include, but not limited to:2.1. Length2.2. Width2.3. Height2.4. Diameter2.5. Corners3. Symbols can include, but not be limited to:3.1. NEC- National Electric Code3.2. IEC - International Electrical Commission3.3. ASME - American Society of Mechanical Engineers3.4. IEEE - Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers3.5. ISA - Device System and Automation Society4. Tools/Equipment 4.1. Components/dividers4.2. Drawing boards4.3. Rulers4.4. T-square4.5. EVIDENCE GUIDE1 calculator. The critical aspect of the competency assessment should show that the candidate is:1.1. The right technical drawing has been selected in accordance with work requirements1.2. the objects in figure1.3 are correctly identified. identified and interpreted the symbols used in the image correctly1.4. Electrical/electronic drawings have been produced/produced, including all relevant specifications1.5. Saved Knowledge 2.1 is at the heart of it. Drawing conventions2.2. Symbols2.3. Dimensional conventions2.4. Note /Note of drawings2.5. Mathematics2.5.1. Four fundamental operations2.5.2. Operation2.5.2. Faction2.5.4. Trigonometry Functions2.5.5. Algebra2.5.6. Geometry3. Skills Basics 3.1. Reading skills required to interpret the working instruction3.2. Communication skills3.3. Interpretation of electric/electronic signs and symbols 4. The competency assessment method in this unit should be evaluated in:4.1. Practical tasks related to the interpretation of a number of technical drawings4.2. Oral questioning5. Resource value 5.1. Illustrations5.2. Charts5.3. Charts5.4. Plans6. The 6.1 Assessment Context can be conducted in the workplace or in a simulated LO 1 environment. Analyze signs, symbols, and data and LO 2. interpret technical drawings and plans. Ampere (I) - a unit of electric current (pendants per second) Caution - indicates some precautions against a potentially dangerous situation that, if not avoided, can lead to a minor or moderate severity of Danger - identifies a dangerous situation that, if it is not avoided, will lead to serious injury or even death Isometric - a kind of drawing that shows the object in three-dimensional viewsJole (J) - metric unit of energy: 1 kWh y 2,655,000 ft-pound 1,341 hp - 3413 Btu - 3,600,000 Joules Kilovolt-amper (KVA) - measurement of obvious electric power kilowatt-hour (Kwhr) - a unit of electrical energy or work performed by Ohm - unit of electrical resistance (volts /ampere) Orthographic - a picture that shows the front The upper and side view of the Volt object (E) is an electrical pressure or power unit that produces a 1 ampere current through the resistance of 1 ohm Watts (W) and kilowatt (KW) - electrical energy units Electric symbols are small drawings or pictograms used to represent various electrical devices in the diagram or plan of the electrical circuit. These symbols are used in sketching schematic diagrams and electrical plans for numerous types of electrical works. Almost any electrical device found in the house has a symbol that coincides with this device on the wiring diagram. This is a very useful guide for an electrician or electrical contractor, in a way that makes wiring easier to install as well. Your power tool with its guidance may contain WARNING ICONS (an image symbol designed to alert you, and/or instruct you how to avoid a potentially dangerous state). Knowing and understanding these characters will help you work your tool better and more safely. Electrical signs and stickers warn students, workers and visitors about the dangers of electricity in the area. Workers' warnings about high-voltage areas, electrical hazards, power lines and other electrical equipment in the area may prevent fires and injuries. Proper electrical signs can inform workers of the dangers in the area. The current flow in the conductor or wire can be represented by a diagram. There are two types of diagrams: the pictorial chart chart schematic diagram. And. Pictorial chart sketch of an electrical circuit that shows the appearance of each component. It is very similar to a photo chain and uses simple image parts. B. A schematic diagram is a sketch showing chain components using standard electric symbols. It shows the actual number of components and how the wiring is routed, but not the actual location. C. Chain Types 1. The Circuit series is a diagram in which the lamps are located in a chain, so that the current has only one way. The current is the same through each load. An example of this is Christmas lights. It consists of a series of lamps that are connected side by side to meet the voltage requirement, which is 220 volts for AC. 2. A parallel chain is a diagram in which the lamps are connected to the wires. The tension on each parallel loader chain is the same. The advantage of using a parallel circuit is that even if one of the lamps fails, the rest of the lamps will still function. An electric graphical layout of electrical wiring connections to be installed in a particular home or building. It points to the position of electric fixtures such as comfortable sockets, switches, lighting, doorbells, and others that will be installed preparing and interpreting technical drawing To determine the different types of technical drawing Flowchart A flowchart is a diagram that uses graphic symbols to depict the nature and flow of steps in the process. Another name for this tool is the flow chart. What are the Flowchart elements? The thread is often used by system analysts to visualize a number of processes in the business system. The flow mechanism is a useful tool for developing an effective business system and troubleshooting or improving the existing system. The flow ball consists of elements such as the Terminator, process, questioning process, solution, arrow lines and connectors. 1. Terminator A is a small rectangle with curved angles. The Terminator appears at the beginning and end of the thread stack. The final Terminator appears only once on one flow ball. Process A is a rectangle. This applies to action in the business process. It should be clearly and succinctly described. The process can be described with a single verb phrase; for example, Ordering office supplies. The same level of detail should be stored in the processes on the same flow ball. 3. Subsus A is a rectangle with double lines on each side. The sub-process is one of the main processes that can be broken down into simpler processes developed in another flowchart. The solution is represented by a diamond. A process that can answer a yes or no decision requires a decision. 5. A is represented by a small circle or connector box and marked with letters. Letters. the flowchart written on the same page is clearer than the thread on several pages. The connector ensures that the processes are connected logically and correctly on several pages. 6. Arrow Line Lines line, drawn in one direction, preferably from top to bottom, keep the flowchart clear. Avoid arrow lines that cycle because this may indicate redundancy in the business process. When should teams use threads? At the beginning of your efforts to improve the process as this flowchart helps your team and others involved in the process to understand how it currently works. The team can find it useful to compare this as-there flowchart with a road figure the process you have to work on. Later, the team will rework the modified process thread again to record how it actually functions. At some point, your team may want to create the perfect flow ball to show how you would eventually want the process to be completed. Benefits of using Flowcharts 1. Promoting an understanding of the process. People can have different ideas about how the process works. A flow symbol can help you agree on a sequence of steps. Flowcharts promote understanding in a way that written procedures cannot do. One good flowchart can replace the pages of words. Provide a tool for training employees. Because of the way they visually lay out the sequence of process steps, flowcharts can be very helpful in training employees to perform the process according to standardized procedures. Identify problem areas and opportunities to improve processes. As soon as you break down the process stages and diagram them, the problem areas become more visible. It is easy to identify opportunities to simplify and refine the process by analyzing decision points, excessive steps, and recycling cycles. The main symbols of Flowchart Symbols, which are commonly used in flowcharts (Viewgraph 3) have certain values and are connected by arrows indicating the flow from one step to another: 1. Oval. The Ovals indicate both the starting point and the end point of the process. 2. Box. The box is an

individual step or action in the process. 3. Diamond. The diamond shows the point of decision, such as yes/no or go/no-go. Each path coming out of the diamond must be marked as one of the possible answers. 4. Circle. The circle indicates that a particular step is connected to another page or part of Flowchart. The letter, placed in a circle, explains the continuation. 5. Triangle. The triangle shows where the measurement takes place in the process. How do you interpret flowcharts? Flowchart will help you understand your process and discover ways to improve it only if you use it to analyze what's going on. Interpretation of your Will help you: Determine who is involved in this process. Forms of theories about root causes. Identify ways to streamline the process. Determine how to implement changes in the process. Process. steps, only with added value. Provide learning about how this process works or should work. Below is a sequence of steps to help you through an orderly analysis of your stack flow. Step 1 - Examine each step of the process on the following conditions that indicate the need to improve the process: bottlenecks. These moments in the process where it slows down can be caused by unnecessary or unnecessary steps, recycling, lack of capacity, or other factors. Weak links. These are steps where problems arise because of insufficient training of process workers, equipment that needs to be repaired or replaced, or insufficient technical documentation. Tell the leader of the drill and improvise is one of the weak links. Poorly defined steps. Steps that are not clearly defined can be interpreted and performed differently by each person involved, resulting in a change in process. Improvisation is a poorly defined step in the weak link above. Step 2 - Learn each solution symbol. You can collect data on how often there is a yes or no answer at the decision points marked by a diamond-shaped symbol. If most decisions go one way and not the other, you may be able to remove that decision point. Step 3 - Learn each cycle of rework. Processes with numerous inspections generate recycling and waste. Learn about the actions that precede the remaking cycle and identify the things that need to be improved. Look for ways to shorten or eliminate the loop. Step 4 - Learn each action symbol. Does this step help build a key quality characteristic into the final product? If not, consider eliminating them. In addition to the three levels of detail used to classify Flowcharts, there are three main types of flowcharts, namely linear, deployment, and capability. The level of detail can be depicted as macro, mini or micro for each of these types. 1. Linear Flowchart. A linear flow ball is a diagram, displaying a sequence of working steps to make up the process. This tool can help identify recycling and unnecessary or unnecessary steps in the process. 2. Flowchart deployment. At the deployment flow level, the actual flow of the process is shown and the people or groups involved at each stage are identified. Horizontal lines define the relationship between the customer and the supplier. This type of diagram shows where people or groups fit into the sequence of the process, and how they relate to each other throughout the process. How do we build a linear flow ball? Here are seven steps to develop a linear flow stack 1. Identify the process that will be flowcharted, and the goal is to flowcharting it. 2. Gather the right people to develop flowchart-those operators, technicians or office who are actually involved in the process. Set the process boundaries - the starting points and the end of the dots. Identify the main activities or sub-questions that are included in the process. Identify what is not included in the scope of the action to eliminate any doubts or confusions about boundaries. It can also help to establish the extent of related processes. 4. List the steps, activities and solutions that will be outlined. If your team is unsure of the step, mark it to be investigated later. 5. Place the steps in a chronological sequence. Sometimes it's easier to start with the last step and get back to the first step. 6. Assign flow symbols such as boxes, diamonds and triangles. 7. Review and the name flowchart. Scheme. prepare and interpret technical drawing module. prepare and interpret technical drawing meaning. prepare and interpret technical drawing pdf. prepare and interpret technical drawing ppt. prepare and interpret technical drawing cblm. prepare and interpret technical drawing lesson plan. prepare and interpret technical drawing slideshare. prepare and interpret technical drawing computer

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