## Assignment 8

## CAD Mechanical - Part 2

## Drawing \& Dimensioning Circles

## Objectives

Before beginning this module, you must have completed CAD Mechanical Part 1. The skills you developed earlier will be necessary for you to continue your AutoCad experience in this module.

In this assignment you will apply the circle, center mark, polar array, dimension radius, dimension diameter, and move location of dimension text commands along with commands previously learned.

## Getting Started

1. When AutoCAD's menu appears, scroll down and select the Otto 2016.dwt template file as you have on the previous assignments.
2. Complete the title block and by typing the information into the block. The drawing will be drawn full scale. ( $1=1$ )
3. Insert the drawing title and drawing number illustrated below:

Gasket C13
4. Save the drawing in your Mechanical CAD folder in your U: drive. (C13LastFirstPd)
5. Remember to turn the snap back on while drawing lines and dimensioning the drawing.

Note: If a pop ask for you to make a selection, choose the one that is recommended.

## Command: Center, Diameter

1. After the title block is completed, make the object layer current.
2. From the Home tab Ribbon menu select the Circle command. Move the mouse to the side and select Center, diameter.

3. Move the cross hair to the middle of the screen and pick a point as shown below:

4. Click the mouse at this location and move the mouse in and out. Notice that a circle expands and contracts as you move the mouse. When you picked the point near the middle of the drawing area, you specified the center point for a circle. Notice that the radius of the circle is displayed on the status line. As you move the mouse the numbers should appear in units by $1 / 8$ " increments. If not, turn the ortho command on.
5. There are two options for drawing the desired circle. You can drag the mouse unit the desired diameter is displayed on the status line, or you can click the command line and type the distance. Keying in the diameter in the command window is useful for circles with diameters measured in small units.
6. Press the $\mathbf{D}$ key and enter. Move the mouse until the diameter of the circle is $\mathbf{5 7 / 8}$ ". Drag the mouse until the status line reads $57 / 8$ " and pick the mouse. The circle should appear.


Note: The blip that marks the center of the circle is needed for drawing the next circle do not use redraw command to erase it.
7. Repeat the command and draw the 3" diameter circle.


## Command: Center Mark

1. Change layers to the center line layer. From the Annotate Tab Ribbon, Select Dimension arrow to expose the Center Mark command.

2. Select the Center Mark command and position the pick box on the diameter of the outer circle.

3. When you pick the outer circle, a center point is drawn into the center of the drawing.


Note: You can now use the Redraw command to remove the blips from the drawing. Notice that the center point is red, which is the color of the center layer.

## Command: Center, Radius

1. The snap for your drawings is set to $\mathbf{1 / 8}$ ". If you tried to drag the mouse for the center line circle you would not be able to attain the correct radius of $2 \mathbf{3 / 1 6 "}$.
2. Select the Home menu and choose the Circle command. Select: Center, Radius.

3. Click the center point of the inner circle, when you move the mouse, notice the Status Line will not read 2 3/16". Type 2-3/16.

4. Press the Enter key. The circle with a radius of $\mathbf{2} \mathbf{3 / 1 6 "}$ should be drawn.

5. If you followed the instructions correctly, the last circle should be red and be drawn with center lines. If you refer to the golden rod sample drawing, you have just drawn the center line location for the eight 5/8 diameter circles.

## Command: Center Lines

1. It is easier to draw the two vertical and the two horizontal center lines from the center point at this time.
2. Zoom in closer to the three circles as illustrated:

3. Select the line command and position the mouse about $\mathbf{1 / 8}$ " above the vertical line on the center point as illustrated. Pick this for the start point of the line.

4. Drag the mouse vertically until you are about $\mathbf{1 / 8}$ " outside of the outer most circle as illustrated:

5. Draw the other vertical line and the two horizontal lines following the same procedure until the four center lines are drawn.


## Changing the Snap Setting

1. Type Zoom and press Enter. Type W and Enter.
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Command: ZOOM Specify corner of window, enter a scale factor ( nX or /1XP), or
``` Q - Zoom [All Center Dynamic Extents Previous Scale WIndow Object] <real time>:

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2. Drag a window around the following area:

3. When you move the mouse notice that the cross hair will not touch the intersection of the vertical center line and the center line circle. The circle has a radius in \(\mathbf{1 / 1 6}\) of an inch. The center point of the \(5 / 8\) " diameter circles is the point where these two lines intersect.
4. Change the snap to \(\mathbf{1} / \mathbf{1 6}\). Click the Command prompt window and type snap.
5. Press the Enter key and type \(\mathbf{1 / 1 6}\) in the command prompt window. Notice that the window indicates that the snap is \(1 / 8\). When you key in \(\mathbf{1 / 1 6}\) and press the Enter key, the snap will be changed.
6. Position the mouse now where the circle and vertical line intersect. The cross hair should now move exactly onto the intersection.


\section*{Command: Polar Array}
1. Change back to the object layer for the next step. When you drew the checkerboard drawing you used the Rectangular Array command. In the next steps, you are going to draw a 5/8" diameter circle and copy the remaining seven circles using the Polar Array command.
2. From the Draw menu, select the Circle command and Center, Diameter. Position the mouse onto the intersection of the top vertical center line and the center line circle. Draw the \(\mathbf{5 / 8}\) " diameter circle by dragging the mouse to the correct diameter.

1. When the Status line reads \(\mathbf{5 / 8}\) " pick the button.
2. Activate the Polar Array command from the Home Ribbon Bar.

3. Select the \(5 / 8\) " circle, press Enter.

4. Select the Center point of the larger circles.

5. The Screen should look like below:

6. Type I (for item) and Enter 8, then Enter.

7. Change the number of items to 8 .

8. Press Enter twice to Exit. Your screen should look as below:

9. You will repeat the polar array command this time to array the center lines. Pick the select objects button and select the one of the center lines. Press Enter.

10. Click on the Center Point of all three larger circles.

11. The screen now looks like below:

12. Type I and then Enter.

13. Type 8 and then Enter.

14. Type Enter again to end the Array command.


\section*{Command: Polar Array}
1. Change layers to make the Dimension layer active.
2. Use the leader command and dimension the \(\mathbf{5 / 8}\) " diameter circle as illustrated.


Note: When you select the first point of the leader touch the circle and drag the mouse outside of the large circle to pick the second point of the leader. Press Enter twice and then type the annotation 5/8 DIA. Press Enter two more times and the text and the leader appear.
3. Also, place a leader onto the \(\mathbf{5 7 / 8}\) DIA. circle.


Note: leaders should always point toward the center point of the inner circle.
4. From the Dimension menu select the Radius command. When the pick box appears locate the crosshair onto the center line circle as illustrated:

5. Pick the circle and press the Enter key. The text appears, but it is difficult to read because it overlaps the outside circle.

6. Move the crosshair onto the text R2 3/16. Pick the mouse button one time. After you pick the text notice the blue handles that appear on the text and dimension lines.

7. As mentioned in an earlier drawing, you were told that these blue handles are called grips. Click the grip that is located on top of the text. Notice that this grip turned red while the other two remained blue.

8. Move the cross hair and you will see that the text attached to the red grip is now moving. Reposition the text to the location shown and pick the mouse button. The text should be moved to this new location.

9. Press the Enter key one time and the text will be moved as shown:

10. The next step is to dimension the \(\mathbf{3}\) "diameter circle. Select Diameter from the Dimension menu and then pick the 3 " diameter circle in this area.

11. You will need to reposition the \(\mathbf{3}\) to the location indicated below the same way you did on the radius dimension.

12. Select the Angular dimension command that you learned about earlier drawings and complete the dimensions.

13. The drawing should now be completed. Check you assignment with the golden rod sample.


\section*{Terms to Know}

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Center Point \\ Dim Diameter \\ Polar Array
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Circle
Dim Center
Dim radius Grip```

