Draw mechanically the 3 auxiliary view assignments (Plates 19, 26, and 27).

Note the 2 important rules of Auxiliary Views:
1. Adjacent Views share projection lines.
2. Alternate views share distances from reference planes (or fold lines).

Note the 4 important rules of descriptive geometry:
1. A plane shows true size and shape in a view parallel to (perpendicular projection lines) an edge view of the plane. That is to say, the line of sight (and therefore the projection lines) are perpendicular to the edge view of the plane.
2. In order to get an edge view of a plane, get any line in that plane to appear as a point.
3. In order to get a point view of a line (i.e., in order to get a line to appear as a point), take a view perpendicular to (one parallel projection line) the true length of the line. That is to say, the line of sight (and therefore the projection lines) are parallel to the true length of the line.
4. In order to get the true length of a line, get a view parallel to (perpendicular projection lines) any view of the line.

Staple this sheet to the front of your drawings in the correct order. Write your name at the top of the page. Write your name on each drawing.
1. Draw an auxiliary view showing the true size of surface A ONLY.

2. Draw a COMPLETE auxiliary view showing plane J as true size.

3. Draw a COMPLETE auxiliary view showing plane K as true size.

4. Draw a COMPLETE auxiliary view showing plane S as true size.
1. Using MECHANICAL methods, and given the two orthographic views, draw auxiliary views (primary and secondary) which:
   
   (a) Shows the true angle between planes A and B.
   
   (b) Shows the true size of plane B.
Given the two orthographic views of the Bevel Clamp as shown,

a. Construct a primary auxiliary view showing the true angle between planes A and B. Draw only a partial auxiliary view.

b. Construct a secondary auxiliary view showing the true size of plane A.