

Fundamentos de desenho técnico mecânico

NORMAS DE DESENHO

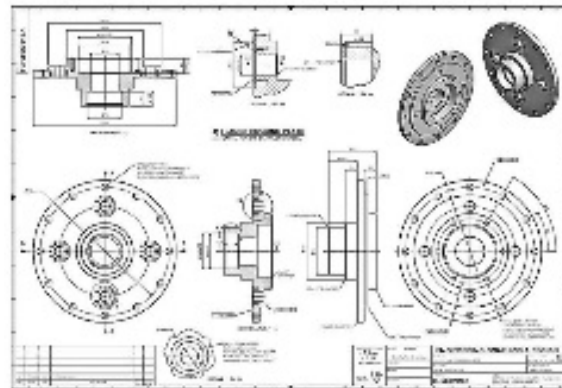
Como a matéria prima se transforma em produto?



Matéria prima

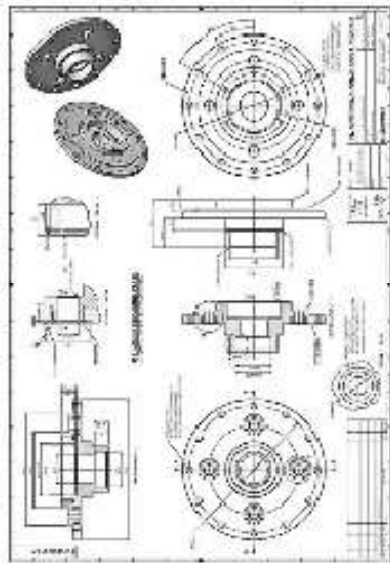


Produto



Projeto

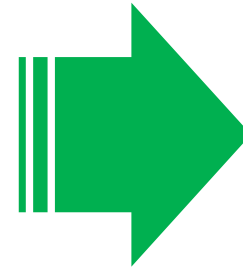
Como um projeto se materializa?



Projeto

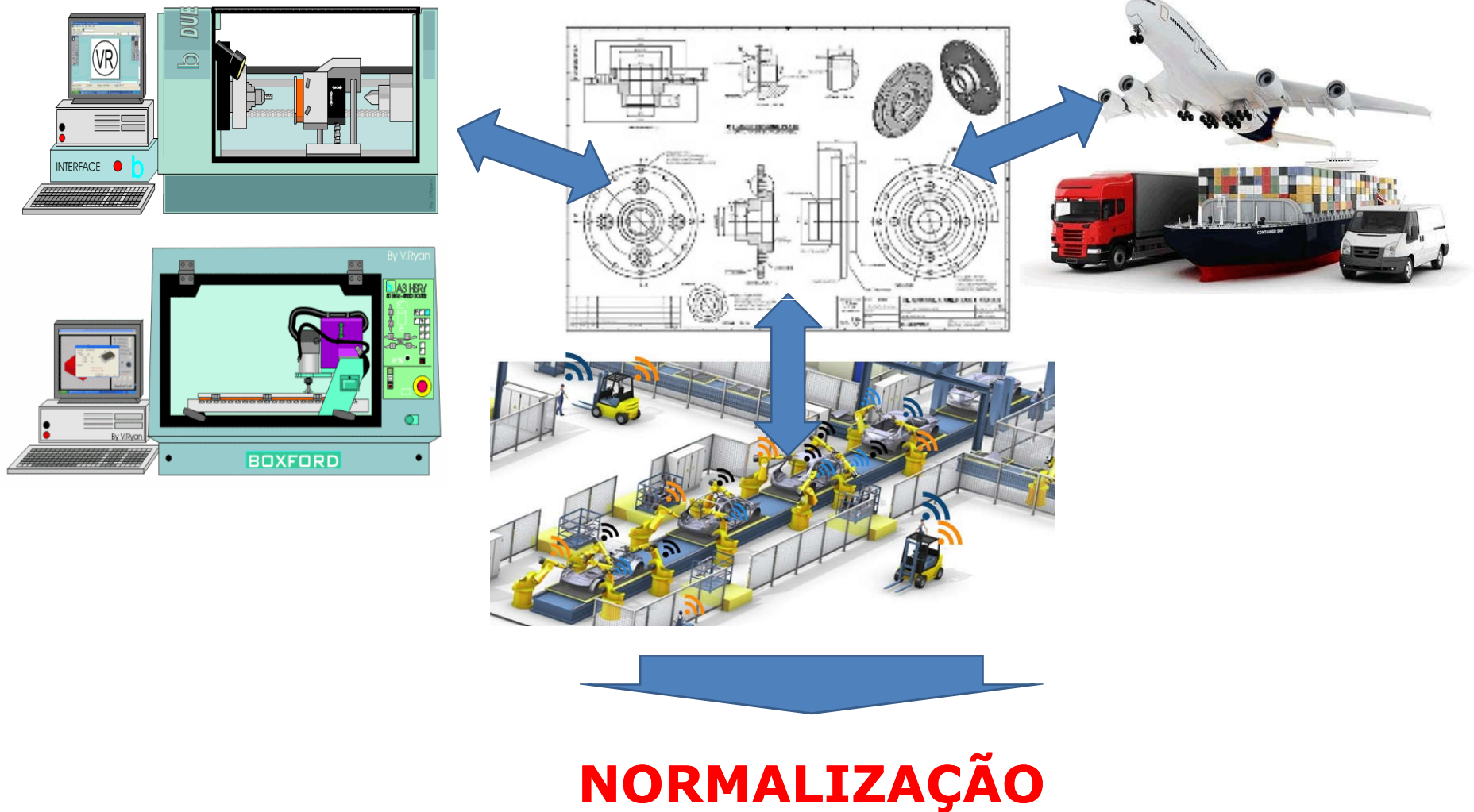


Fabricação



Produto

Como fornecedores, fabricação e montagem se harmonizam?



NORMALIZAÇÃO

O que a NORMALIZAÇÃO proporciona?








Que todos os envolvidos interpretem as informações técnicas da mesma forma

O que mais a NORMALIZAÇÃO proporciona?

- Redução de custo
- Racionalização de processos
- Intercambialidade
- Múltiplos fornecedores
- Qualidade
- Reprodutibilidade de informações
- Rastreabilidade da informação
- outros

Principais NORMAS utilizadas em desenho técnico mecânico e nesta disciplina

-  NBR 8403 - Aplicacao de linhas em desenhos - Tipos.pdf
-  NBR 8993 - Representacao e partes roscadas.pdf
-  NBR 10067 - Principios gerais de representacao em desenho tecnico.pdf
-  NBR 10126 - Cotagem de desenho tecnico.pdf
-  NBR-12298 - Hachuras.pdf


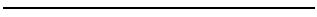

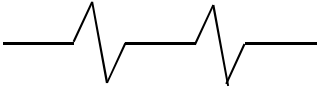





Todas estão disponíveis para download no drive da disciplina

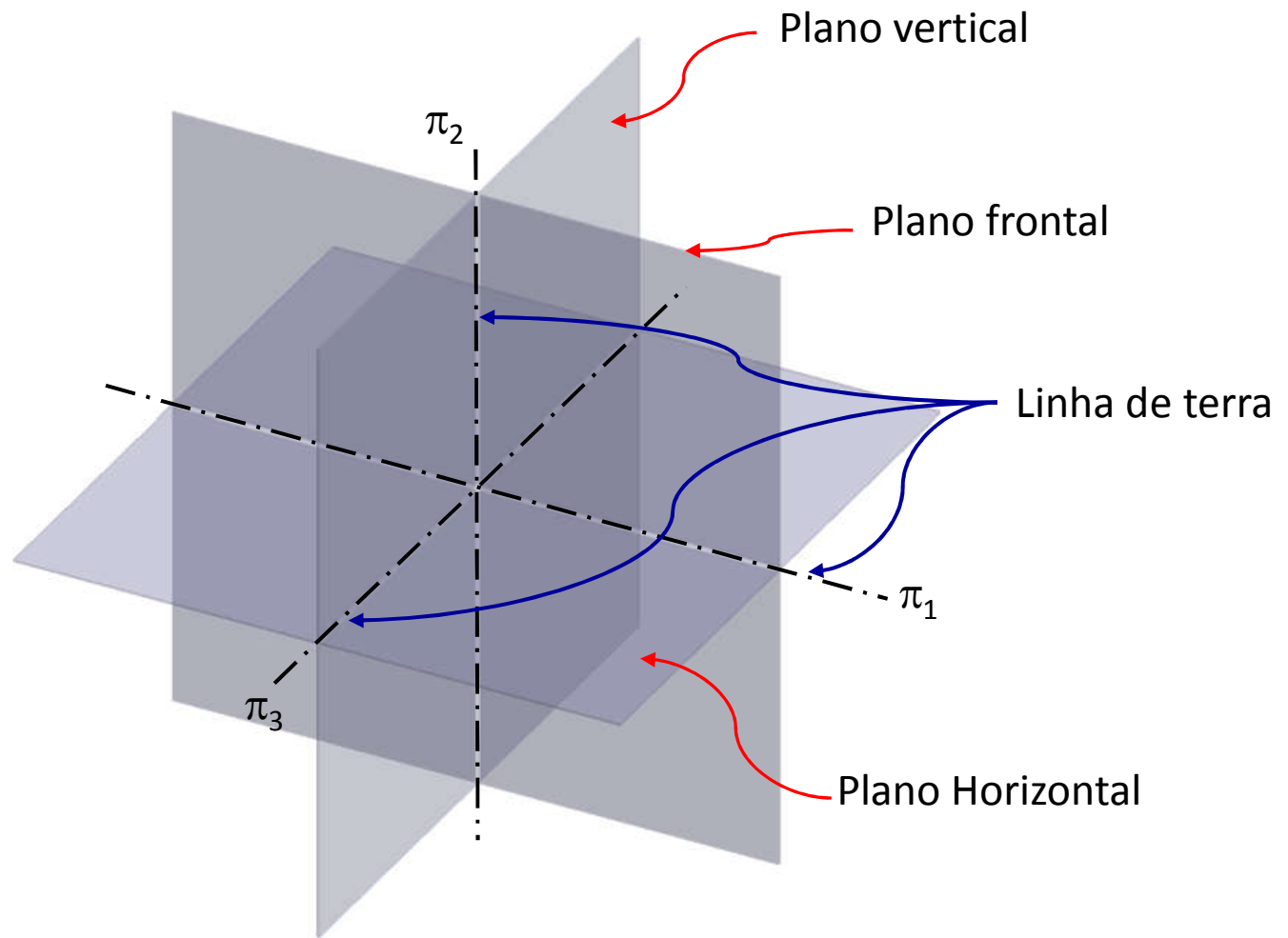
Fundamentos de desenho técnico mecânico

(Revisão de geometria descritiva)

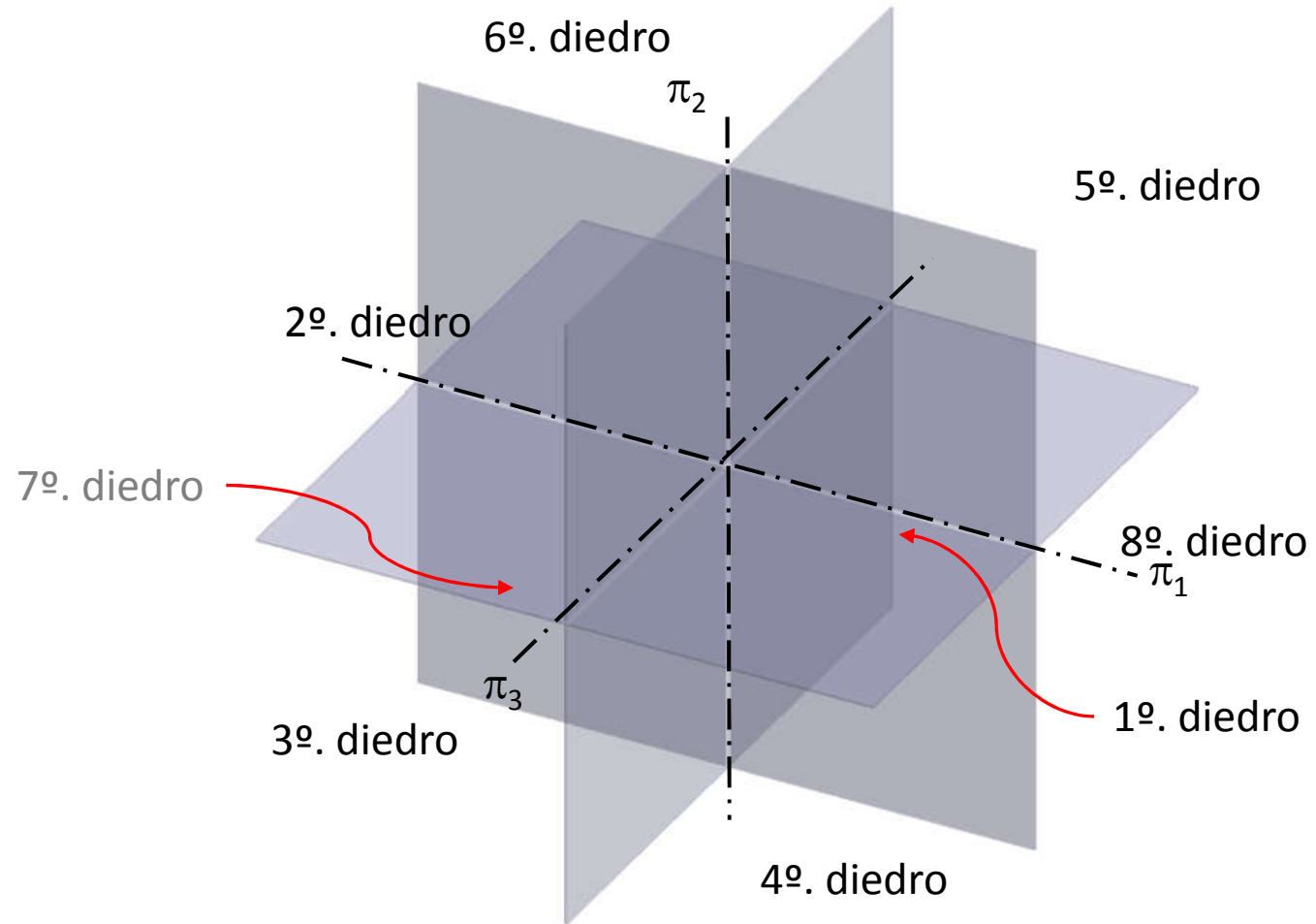
Tipos de linhas (NBR 8403)

	A. Contínua larga	⇒ contornos visíveis e arestas visíveis
	B. Contínua estreita	⇒ linhas de interseção imaginárias, linhas de cotas, linhas auxiliares, linhas de chamadas, hachuras, contornos de seções, rebatidas na própria vista
	C. Contínua a mão livre	⇒ limites de vistas ou cortes parciais
	D. Contínua com zig-zag	⇒ Linhas de ruptura, desenhos grandes
	E. Tracejada larga ou fina	⇒ Contornos não visíveis e arestas não visíveis
	F. Traço-ponto estreita	⇒ Linhas de centro, linhas de simetrias
	G. Traço-ponto larga nas extremidades	⇒ Planos de corte

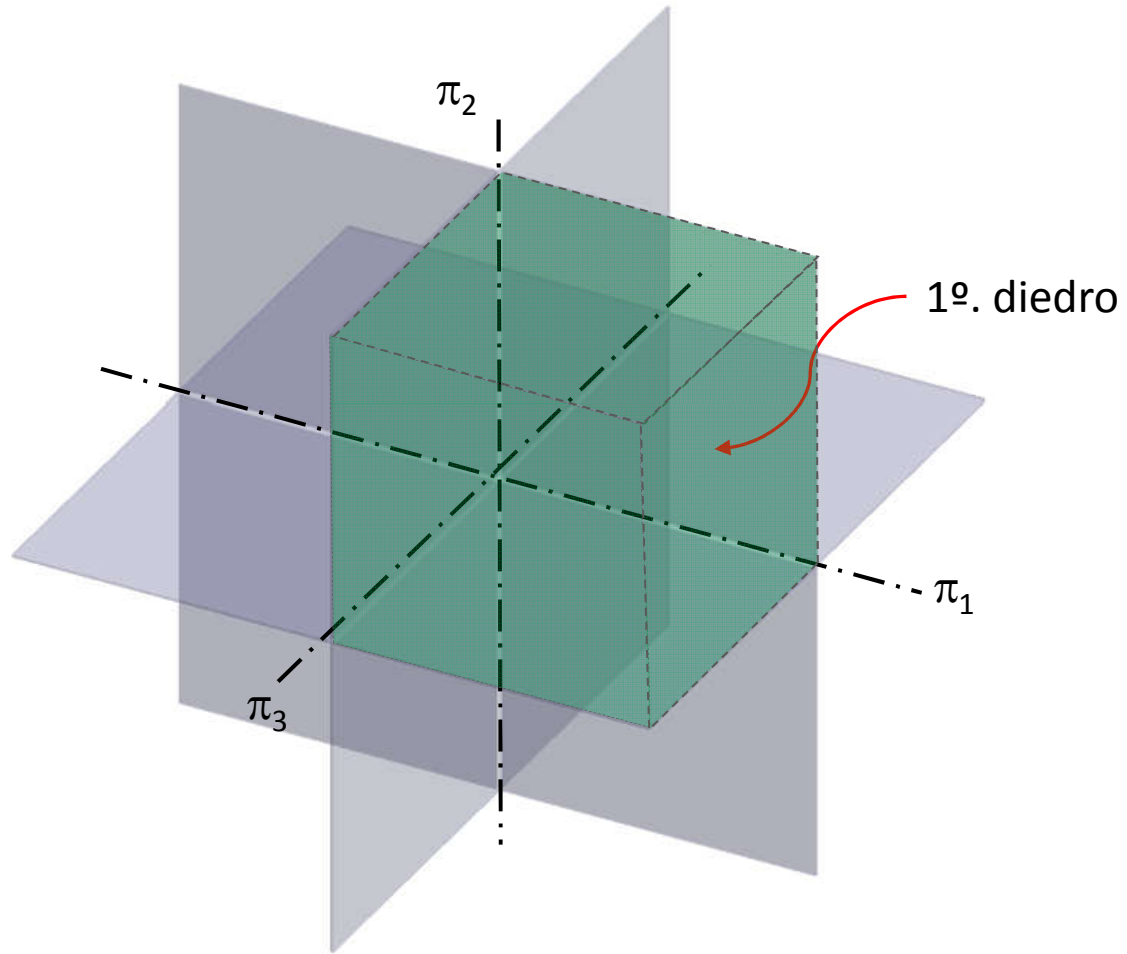
➤ Planos ortogonais



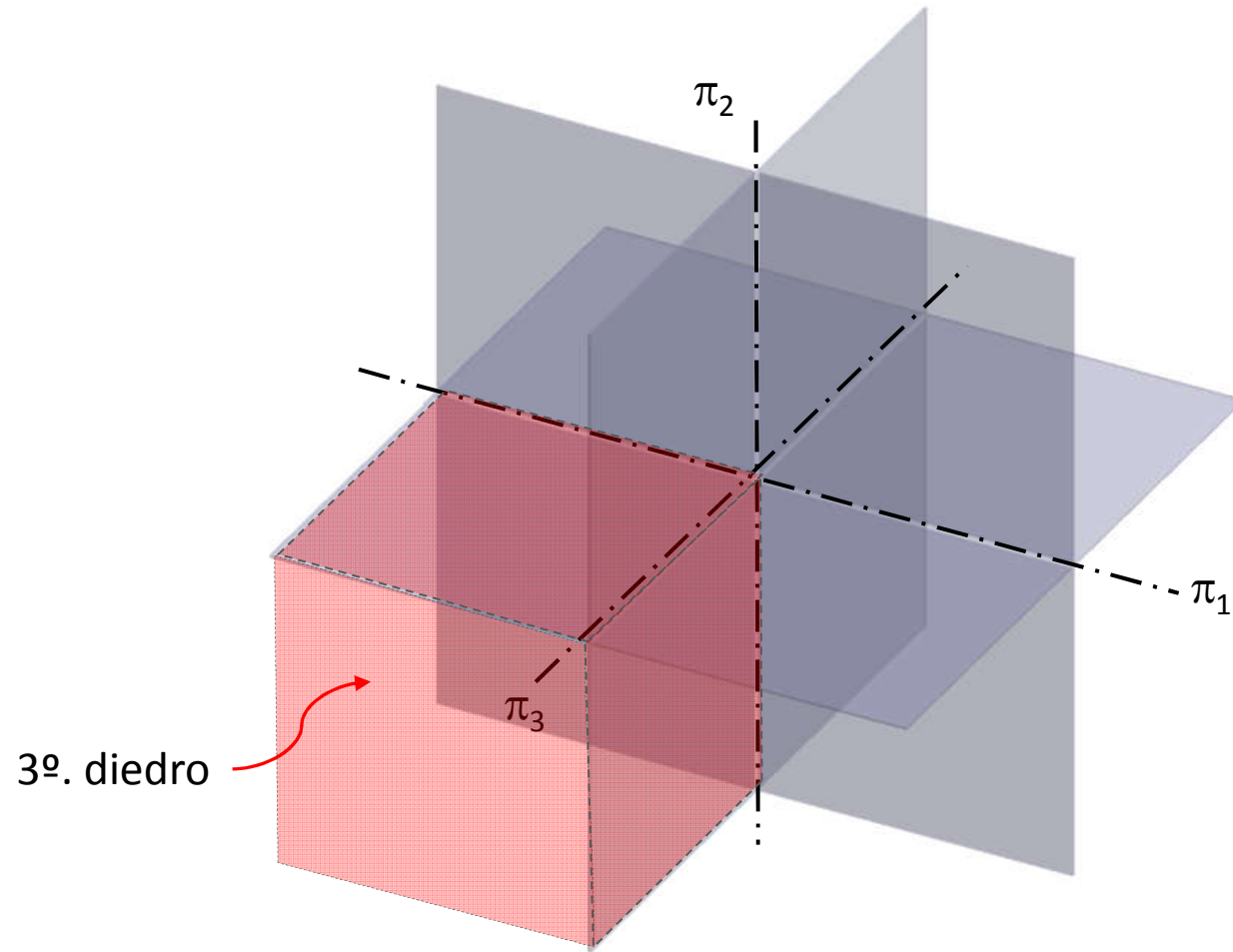
➤ Diedros



➤ Diedros

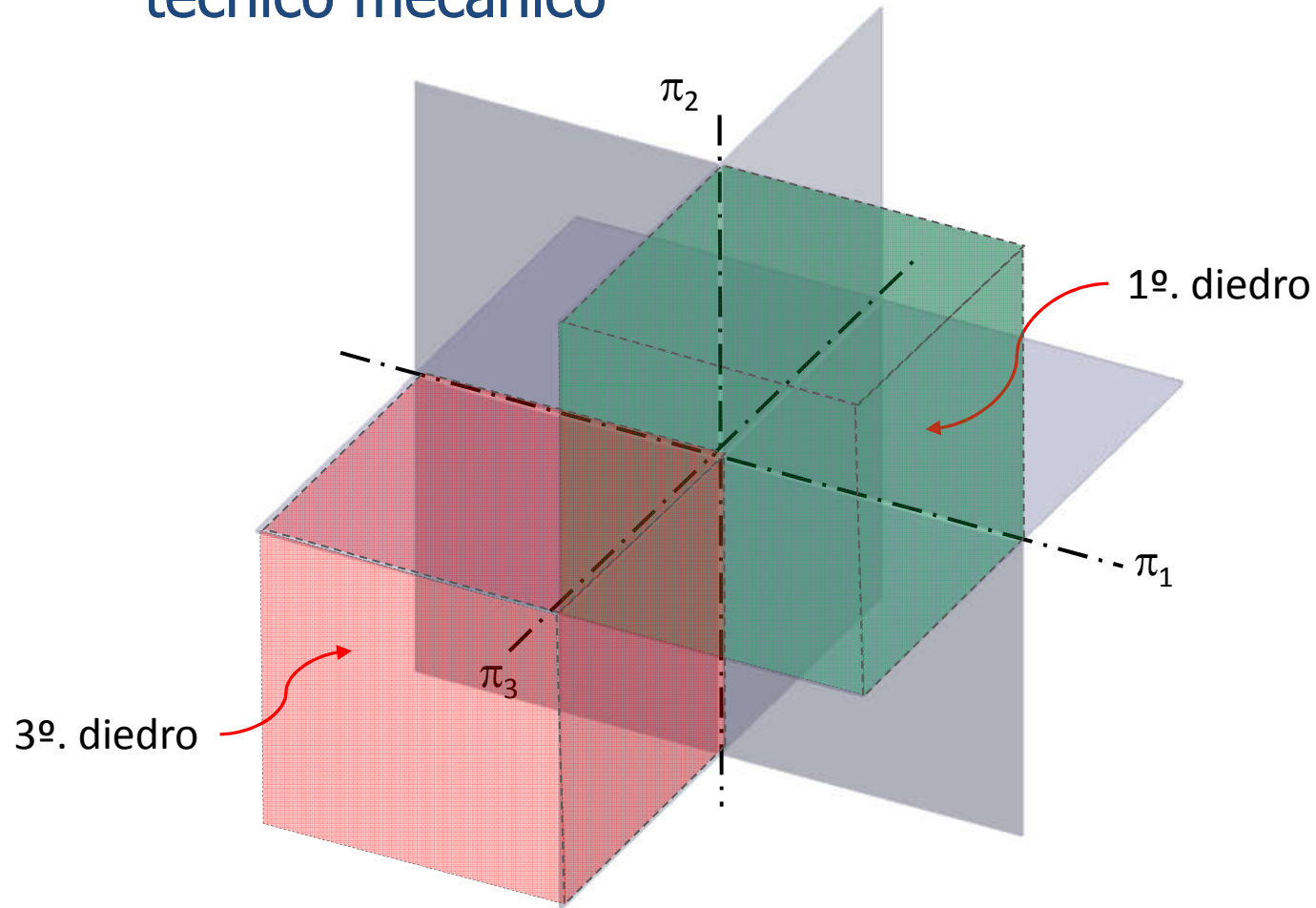


➤ Diedros

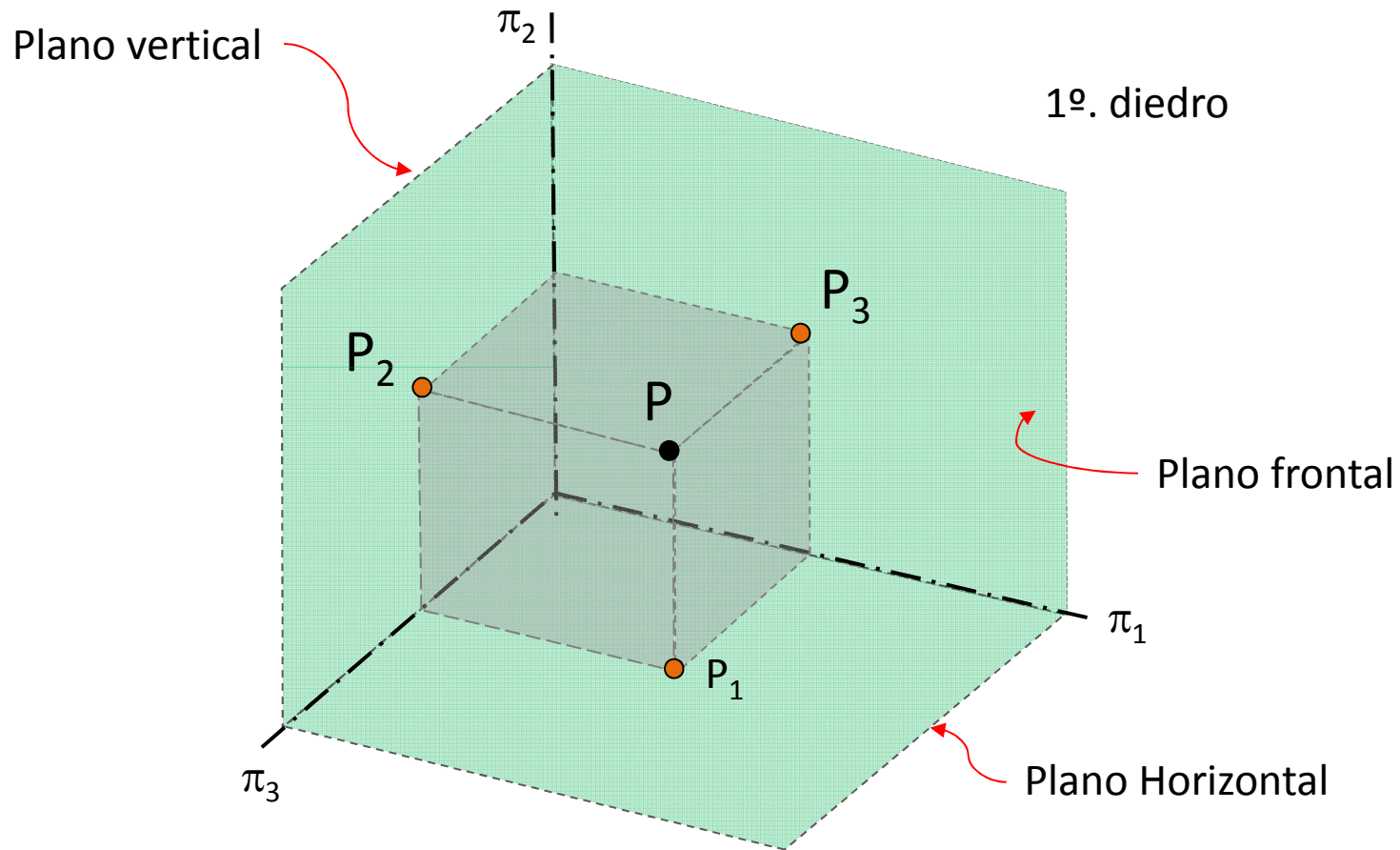


➤ Diedros

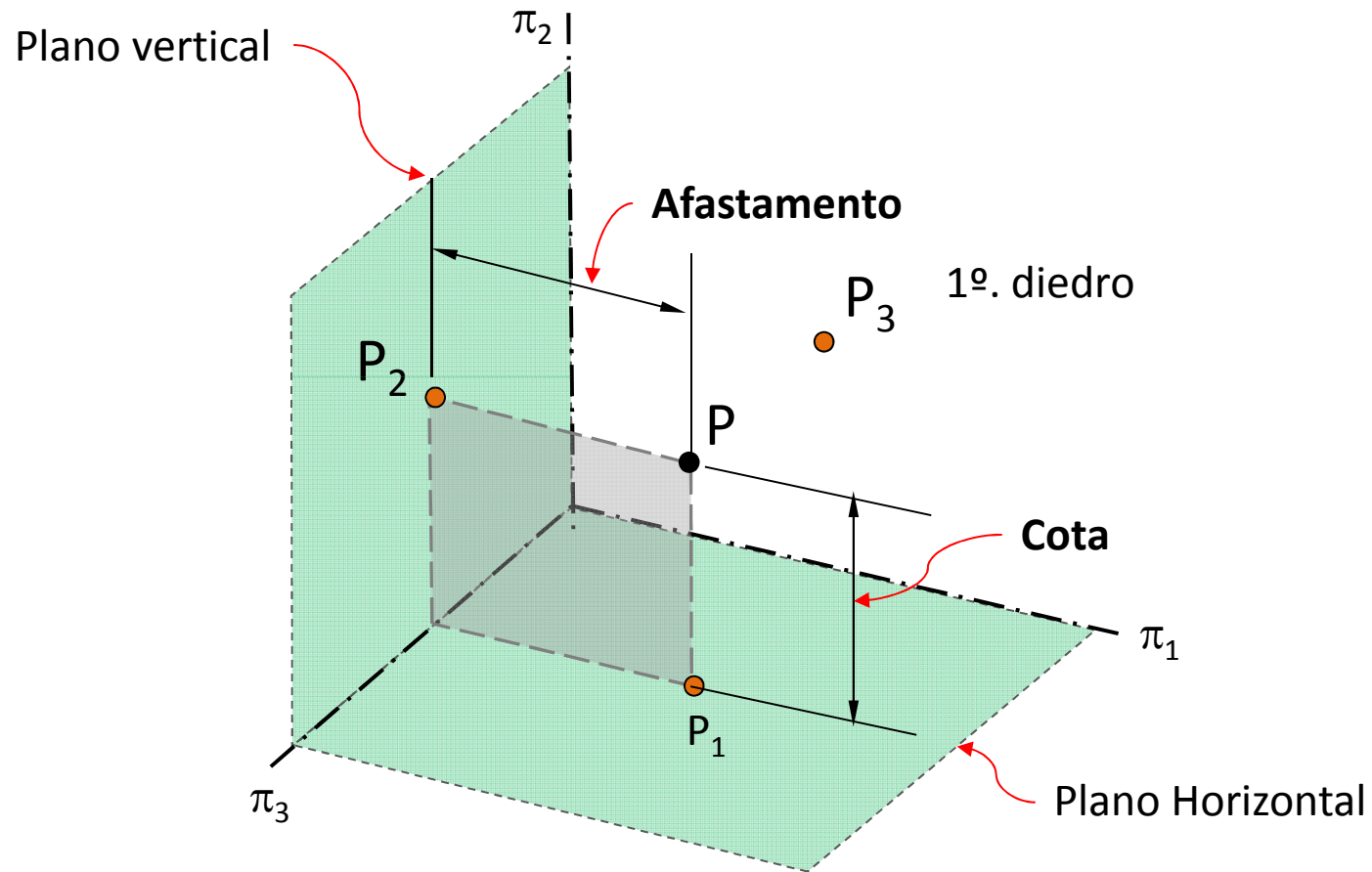
- ✓ Esses são os principais diedros em desenho técnico mecânico



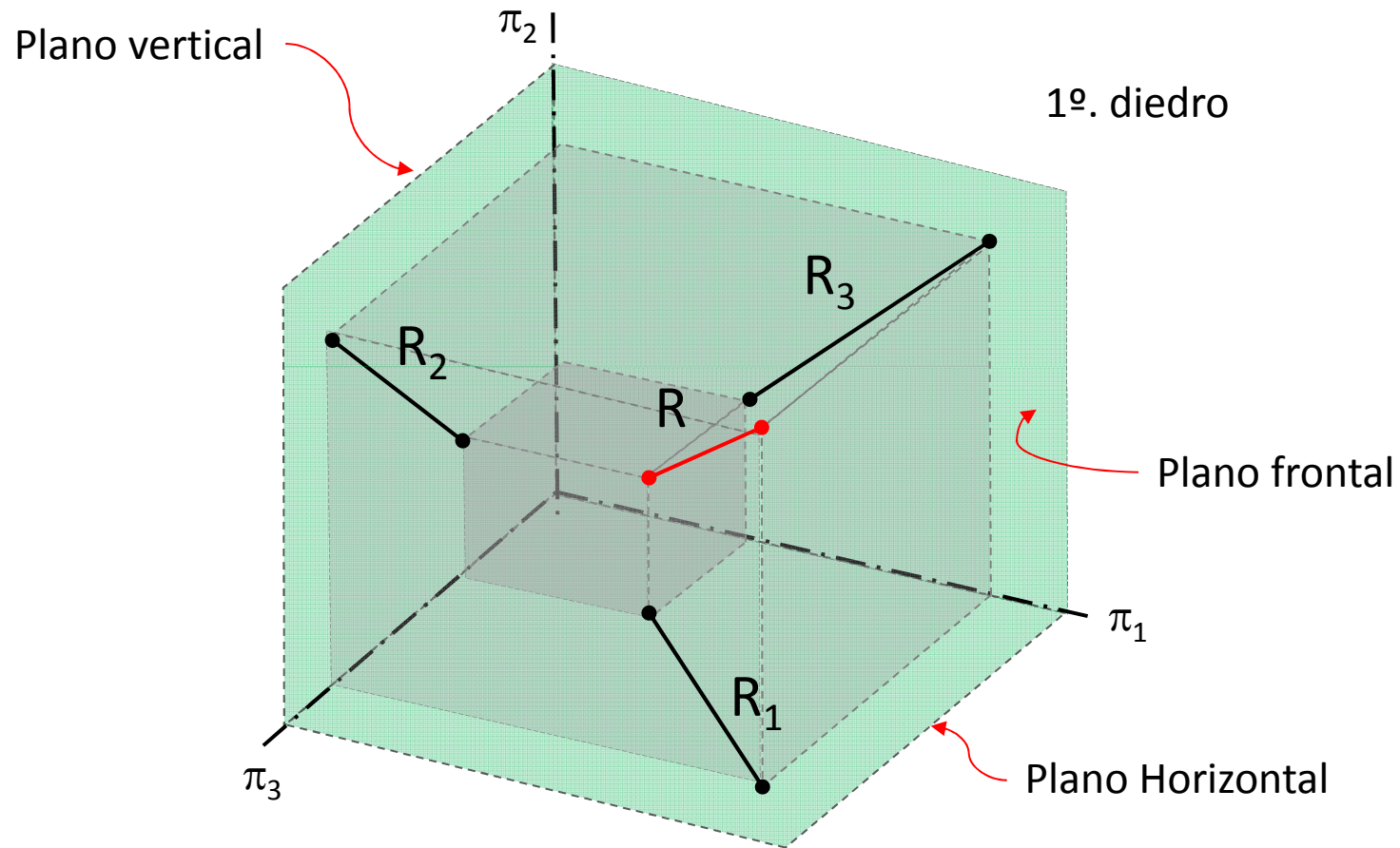
➤ Projeção do ponto



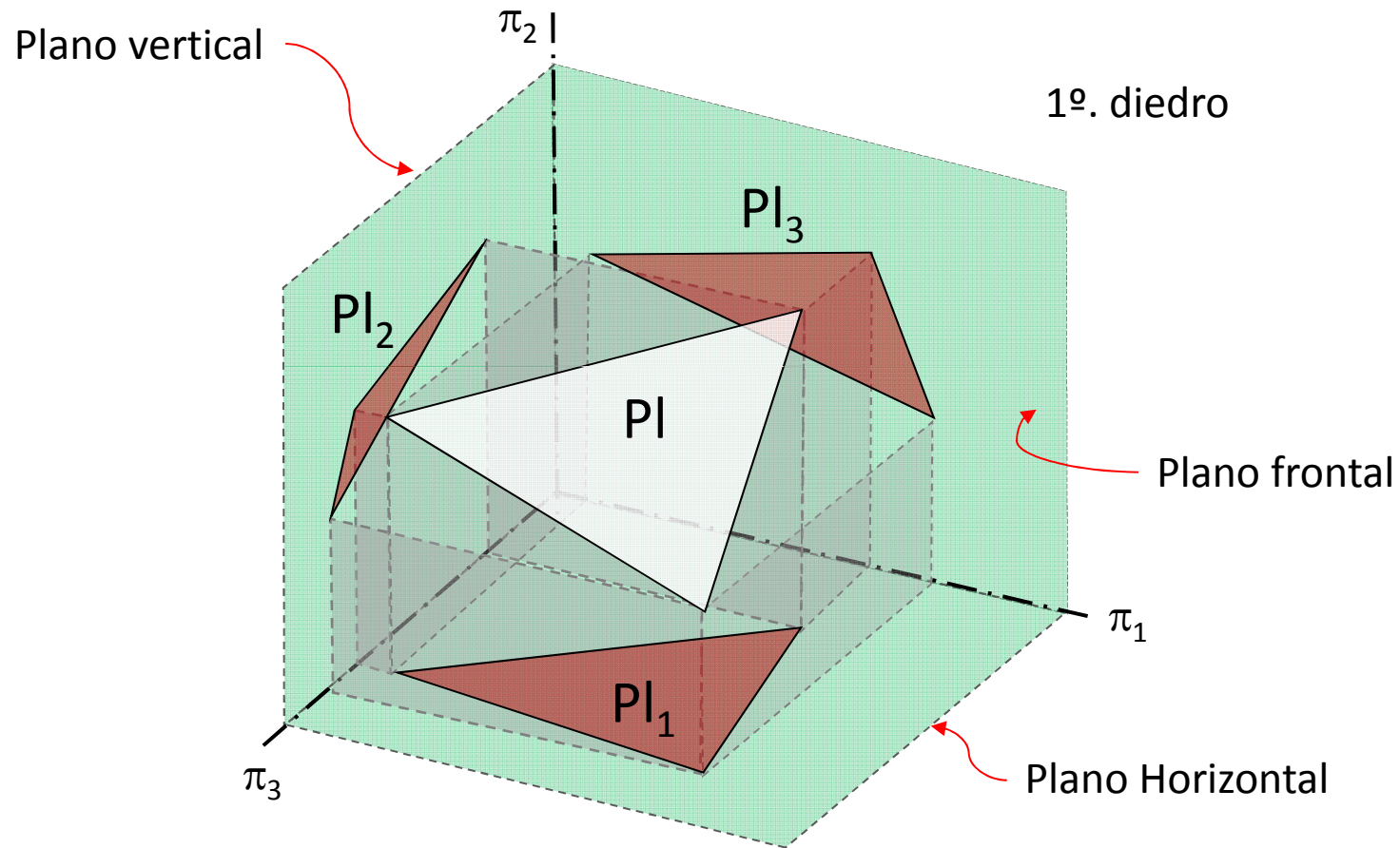
➤ Projeção do ponto



➤ Projeção da reta

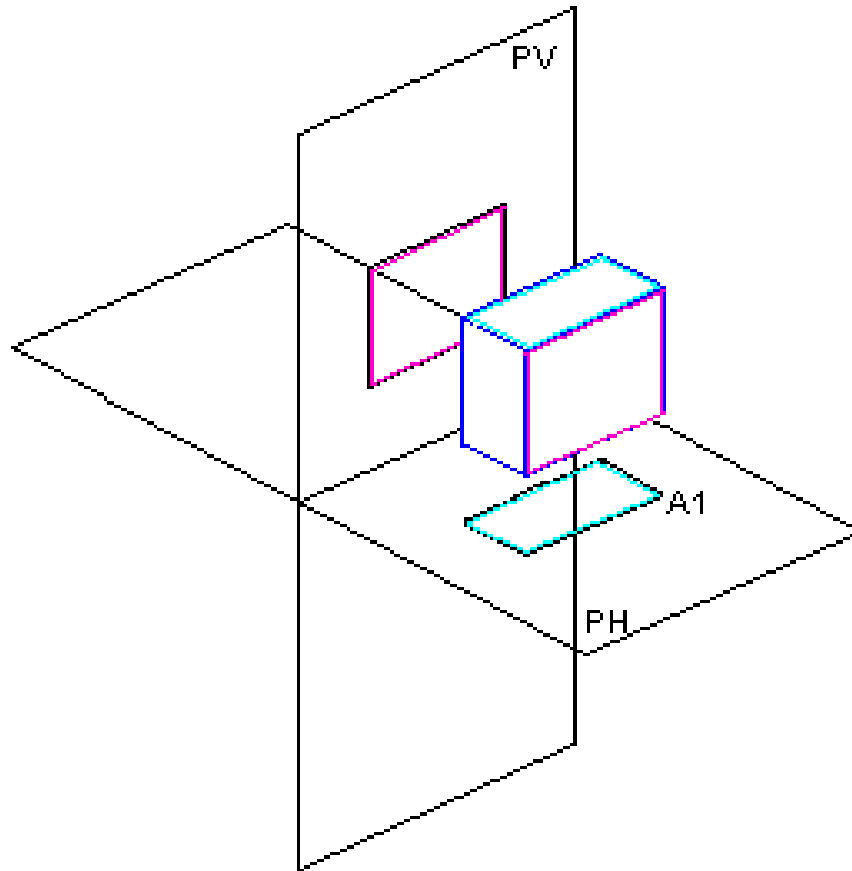


➤ Projeção do plano

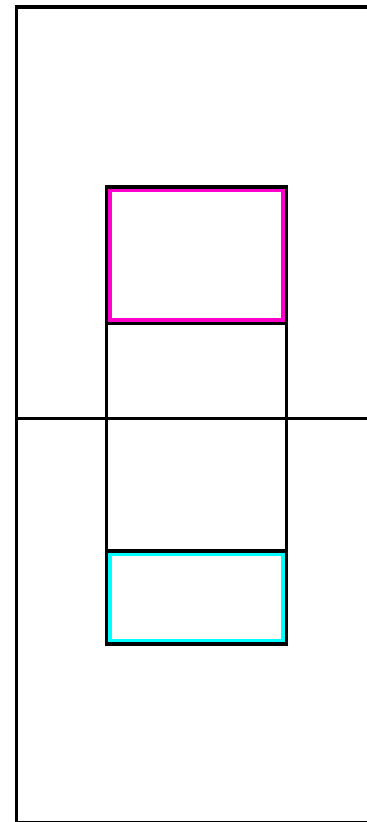


➤ **Projeção do sólido**

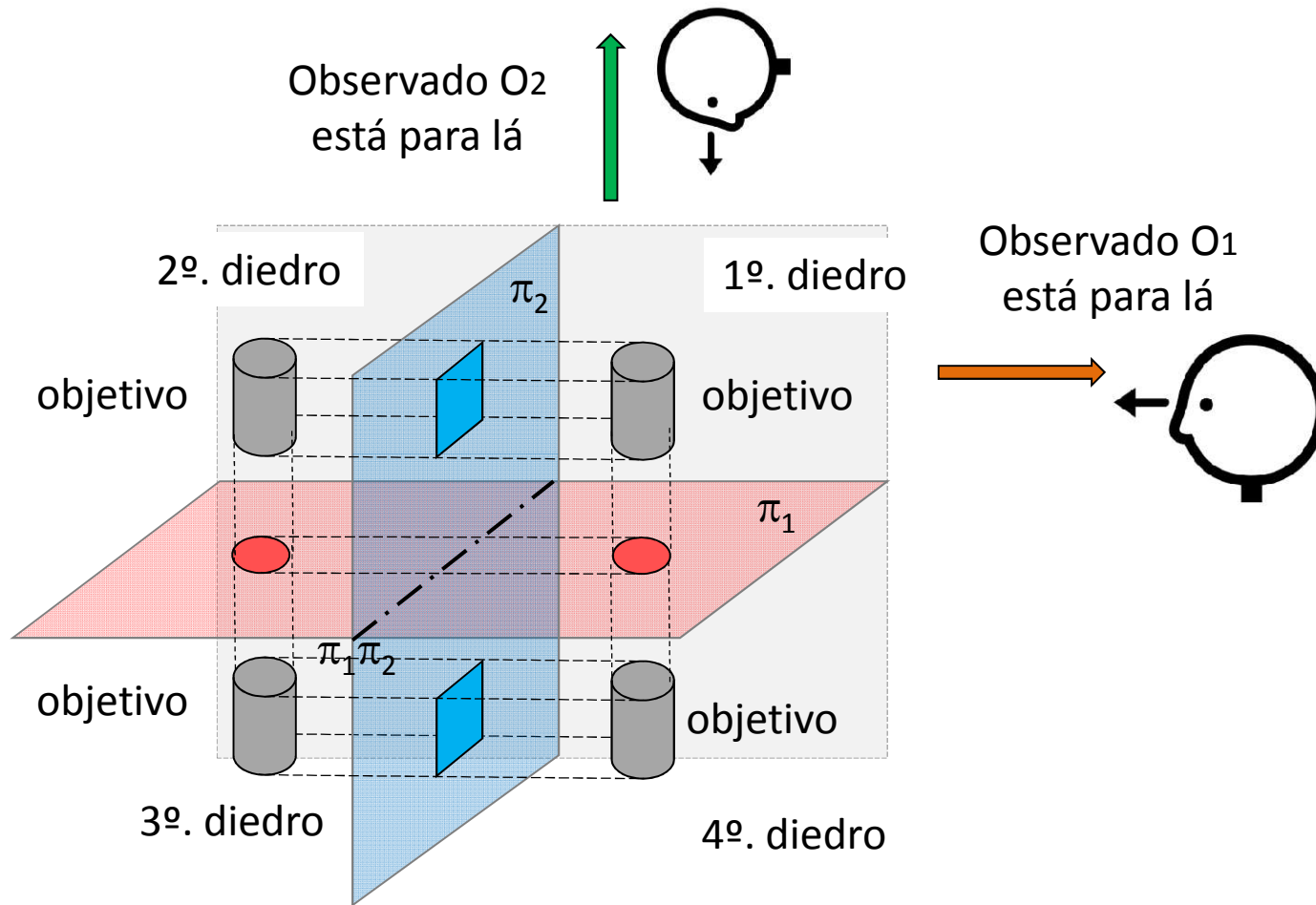
1º DIEDRO



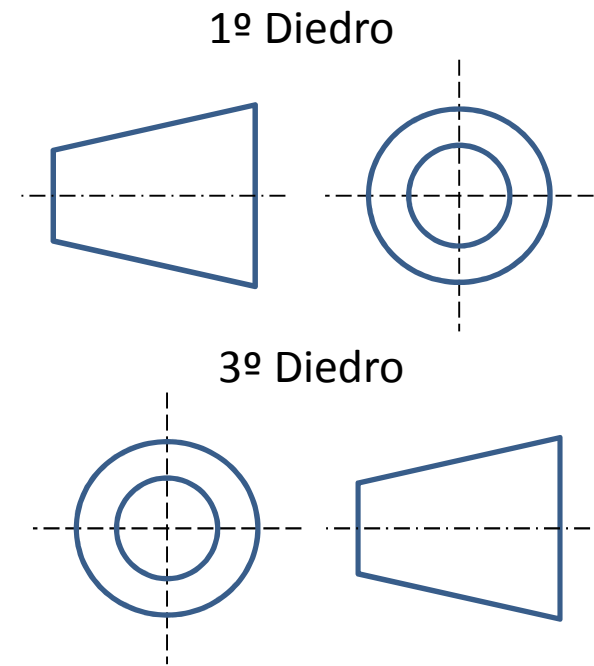
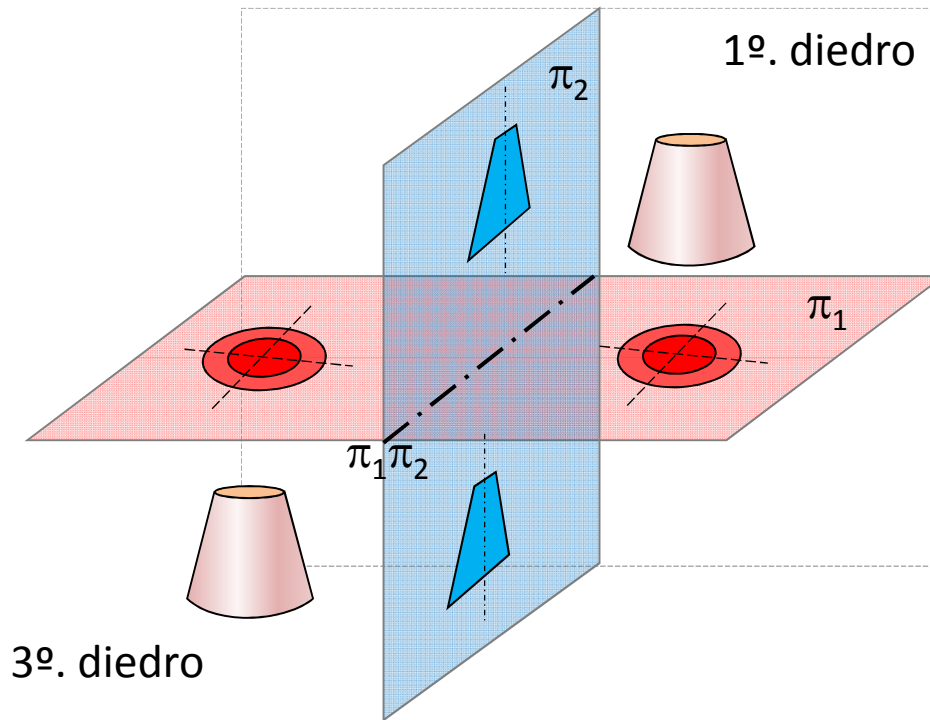
ÉPURA



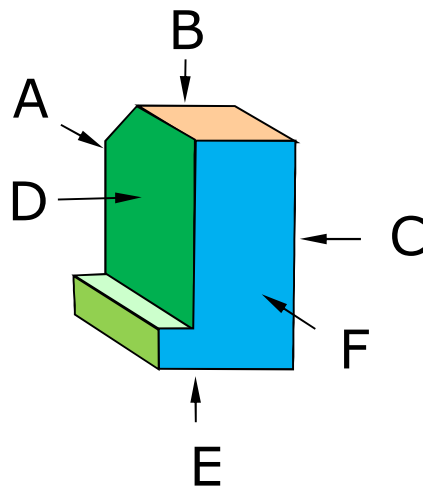
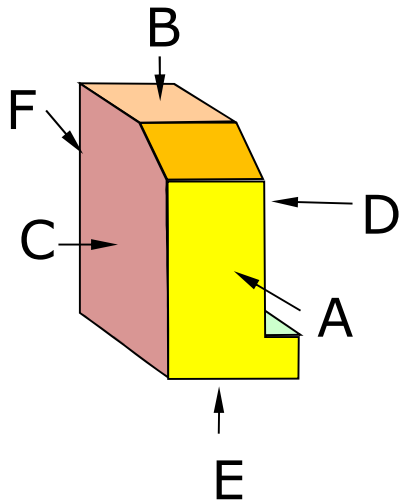
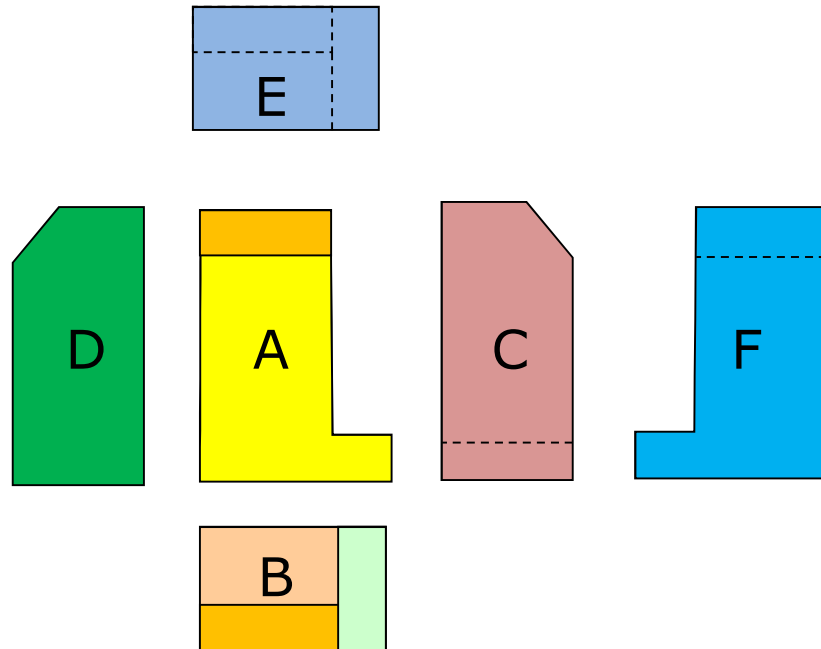
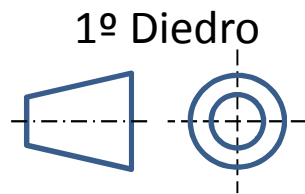
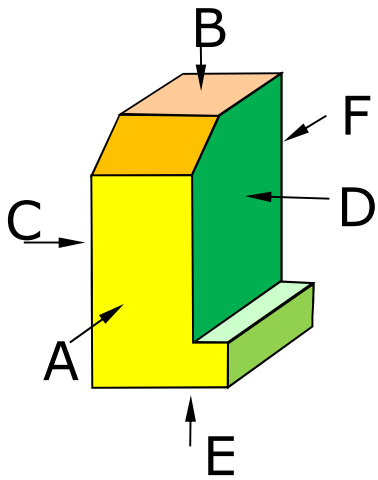
➤ Projeções ortogonais nos 4 diedros



➤ Projeções ortogonais



➤ Projeção no 1º diedro (NBR 10067)



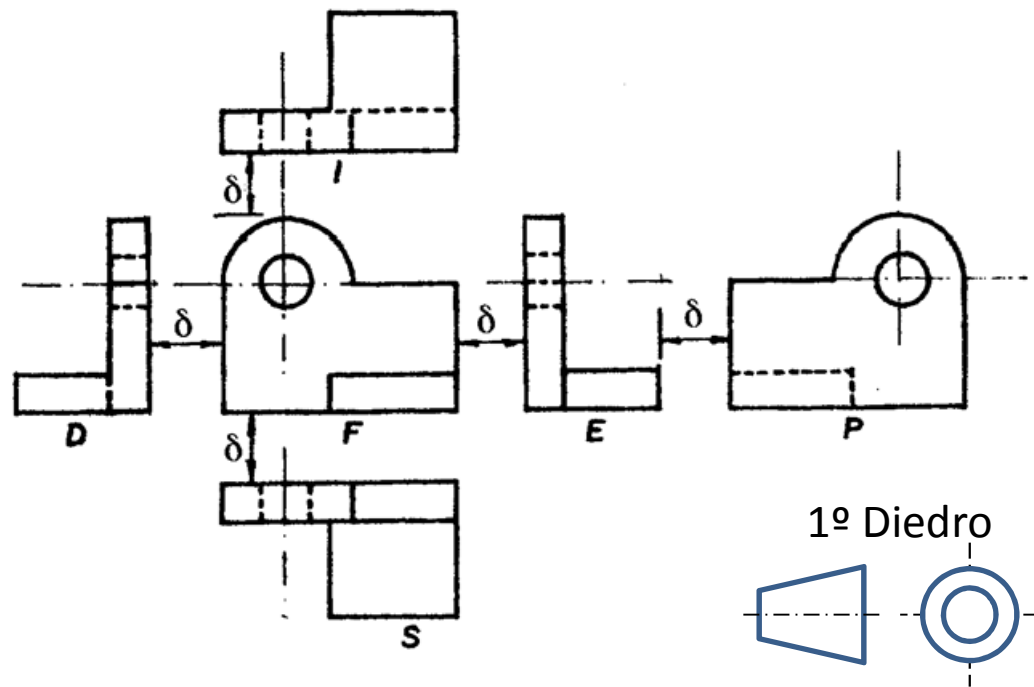
Onde:

- ⇒ A – vista frontal (VF)
- ⇒ B – vista superior (VS)
- ⇒ C – vista lateral esquerda (VLE)
- ⇒ D – vista lateral direita (VLD)
- ⇒ E – vista inferior (VI)
- ⇒ F – vista posterior (VP)

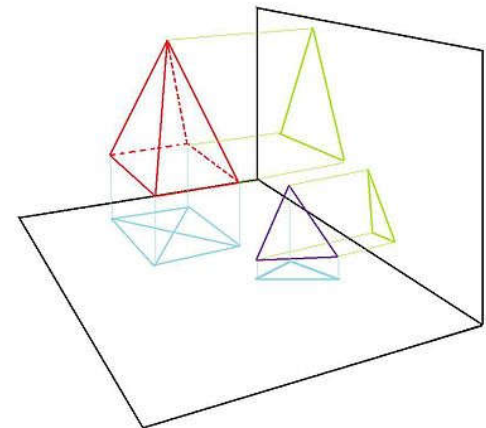
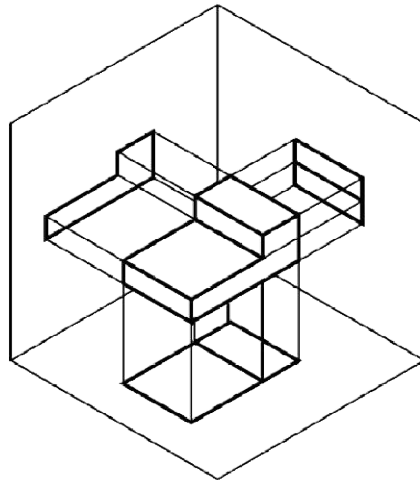
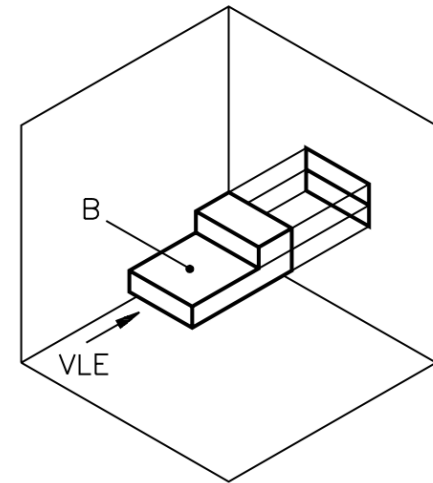
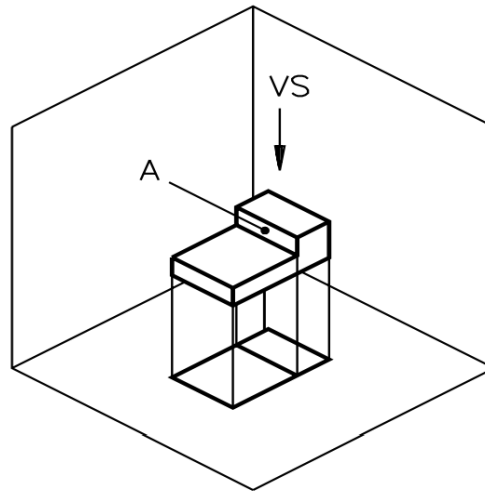
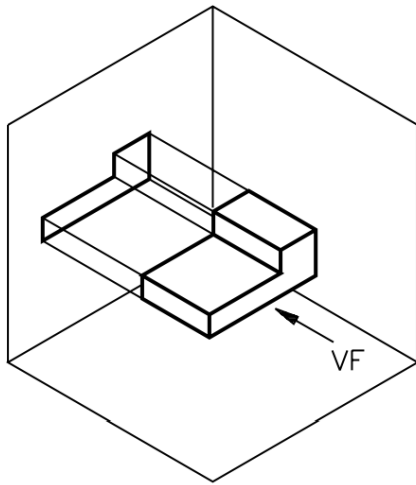
➤ Pontos importantíssimos

O desenho das vistas devem obedecer:

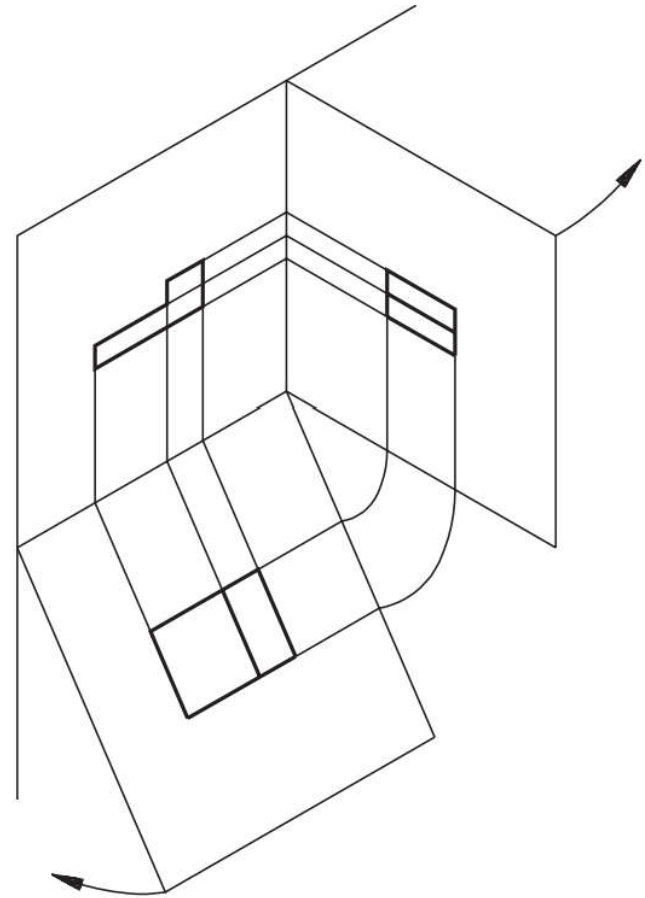
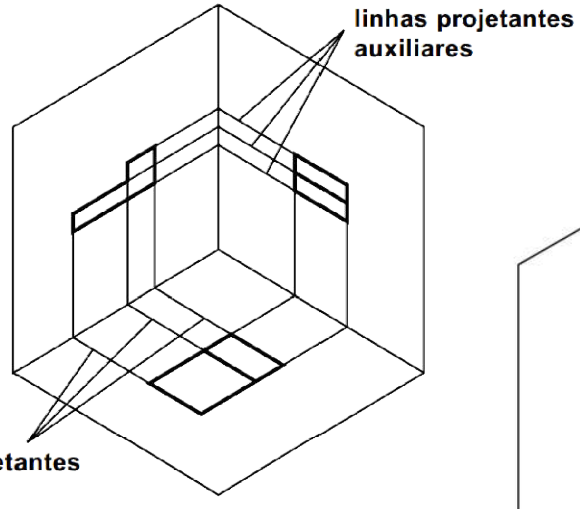
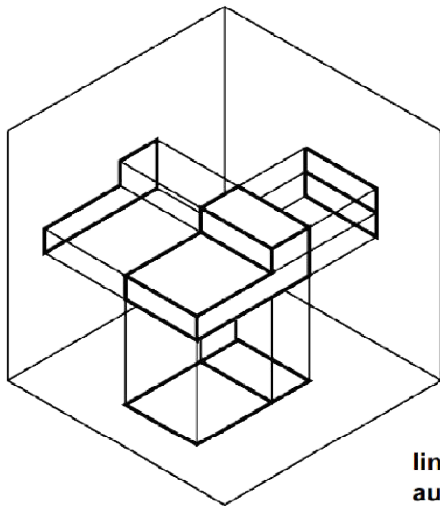
- ⇒ Posicionamento;
- ⇒ Alinhamento;
- ⇒ Espaçamento.






➤ Vistas ortogonais



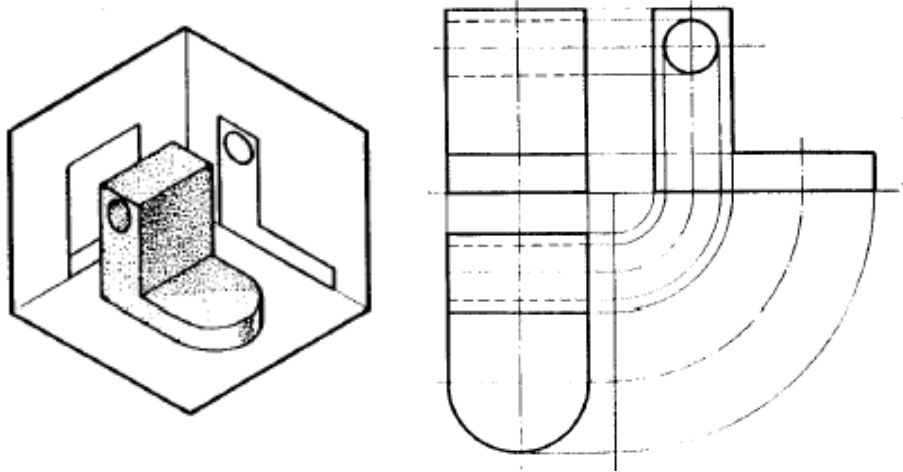
➤ Vistas ortogonais



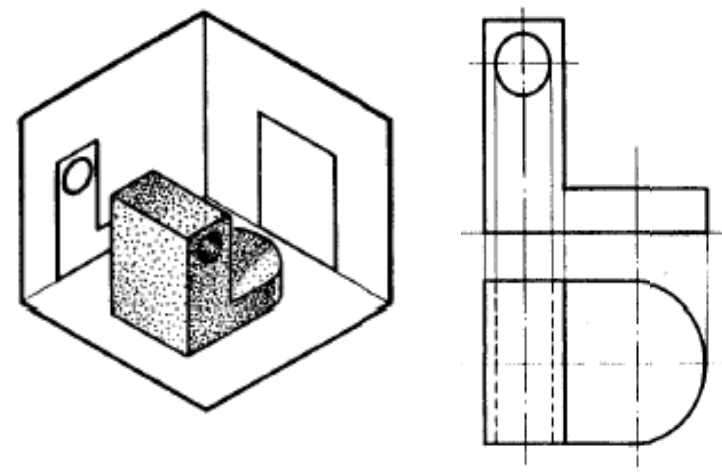
vista frontal 	vista lateral esquerda 
vista superior 	

➤ Vistas ortogonais

As vistas devem ser apenas as necessárias e suficientes.

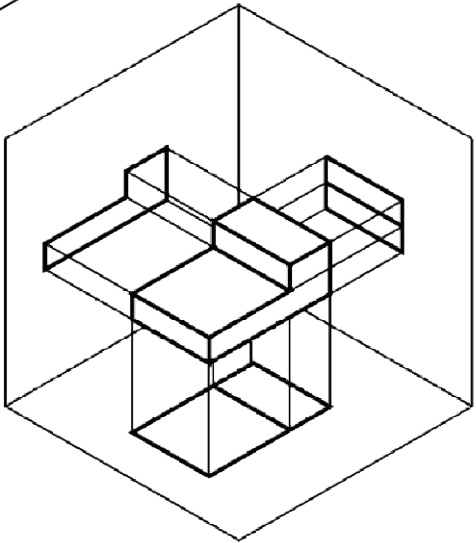
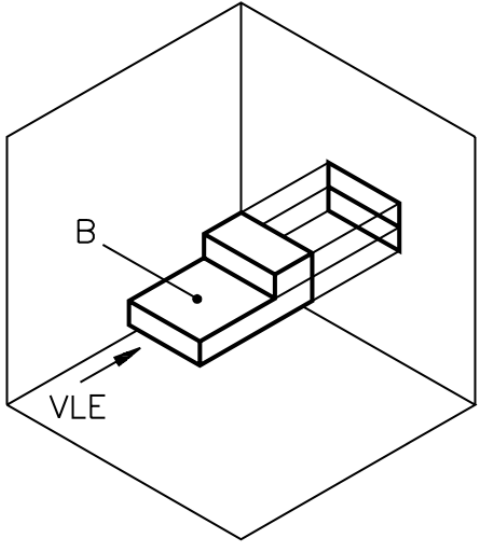
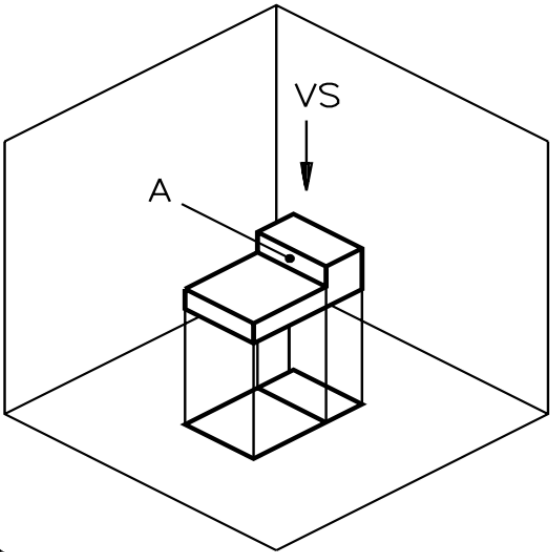
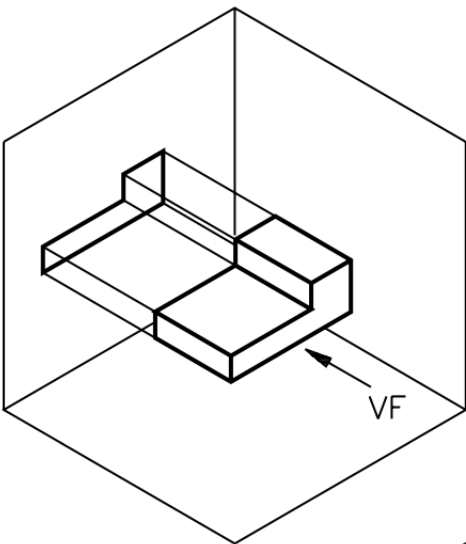


Para representar a peça nesta posição, são necessárias três vistas.

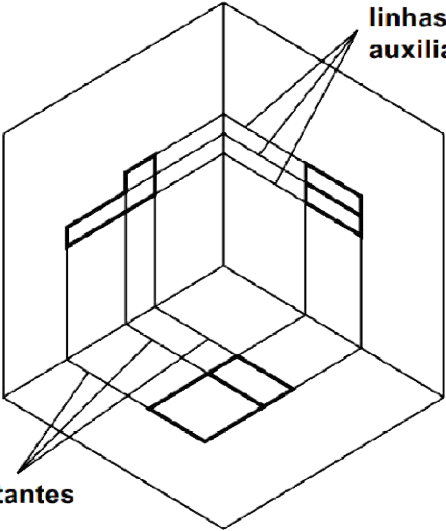
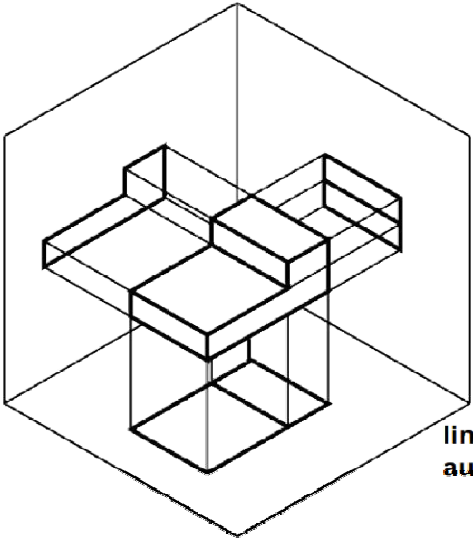


Nesta posição, são suficientes apenas duas vistas.

Fazendo vistas ortográficas

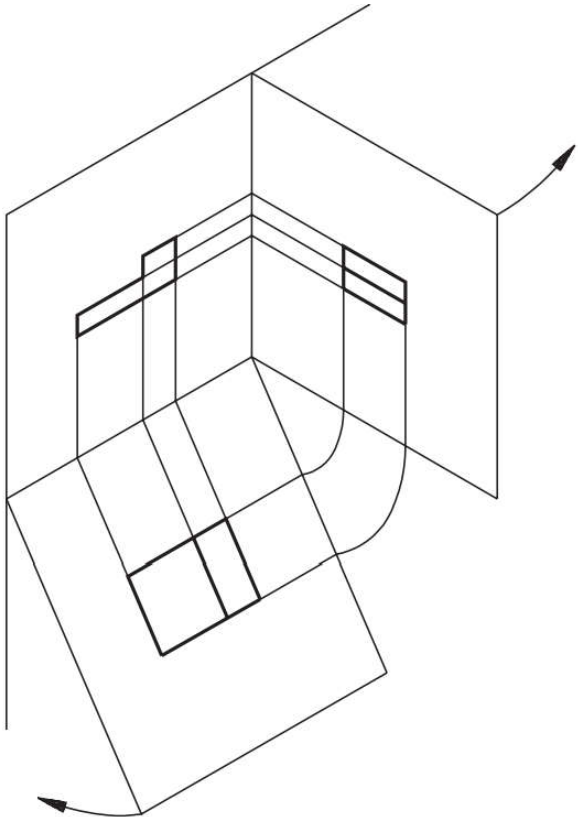



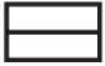

Fazendo vistas ortográficas



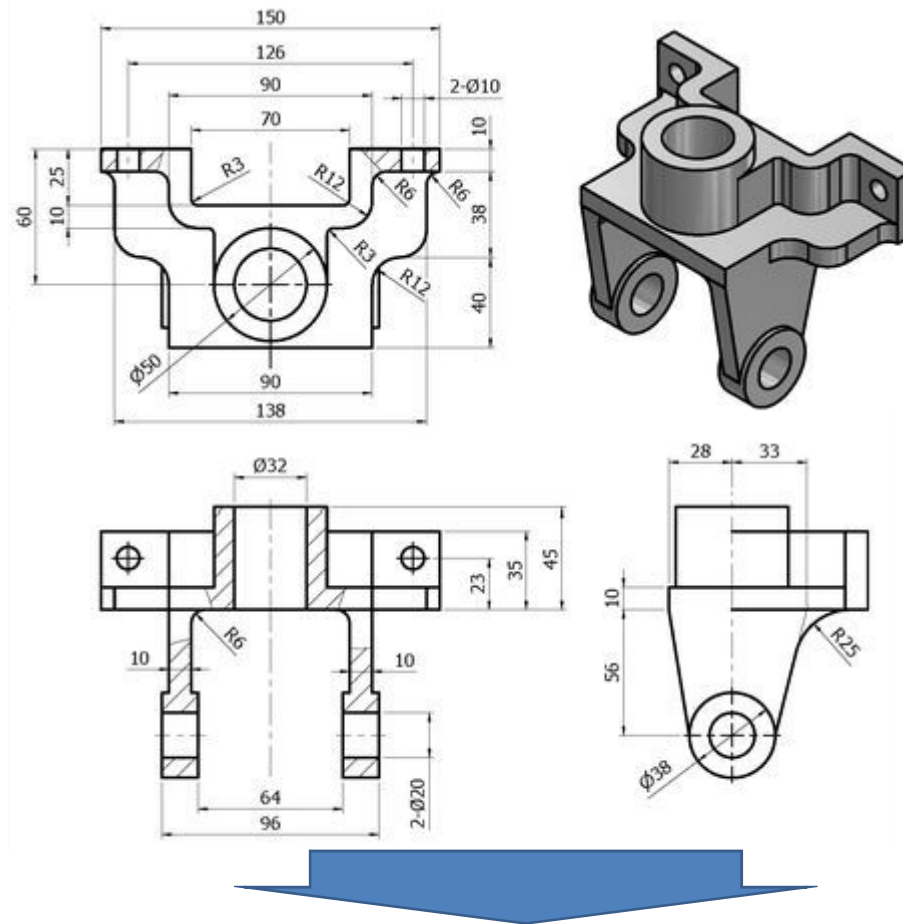
linhas projetantes auxiliares

linhas projetantes auxiliares



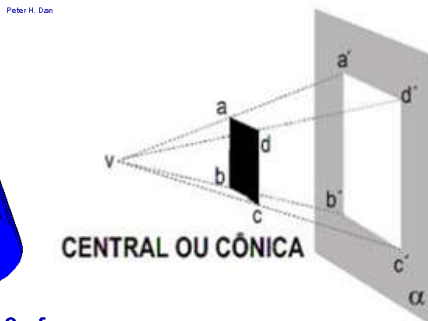
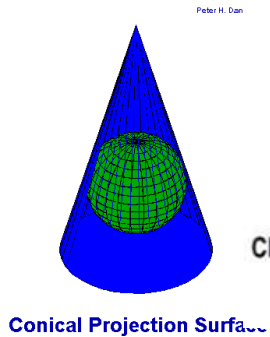
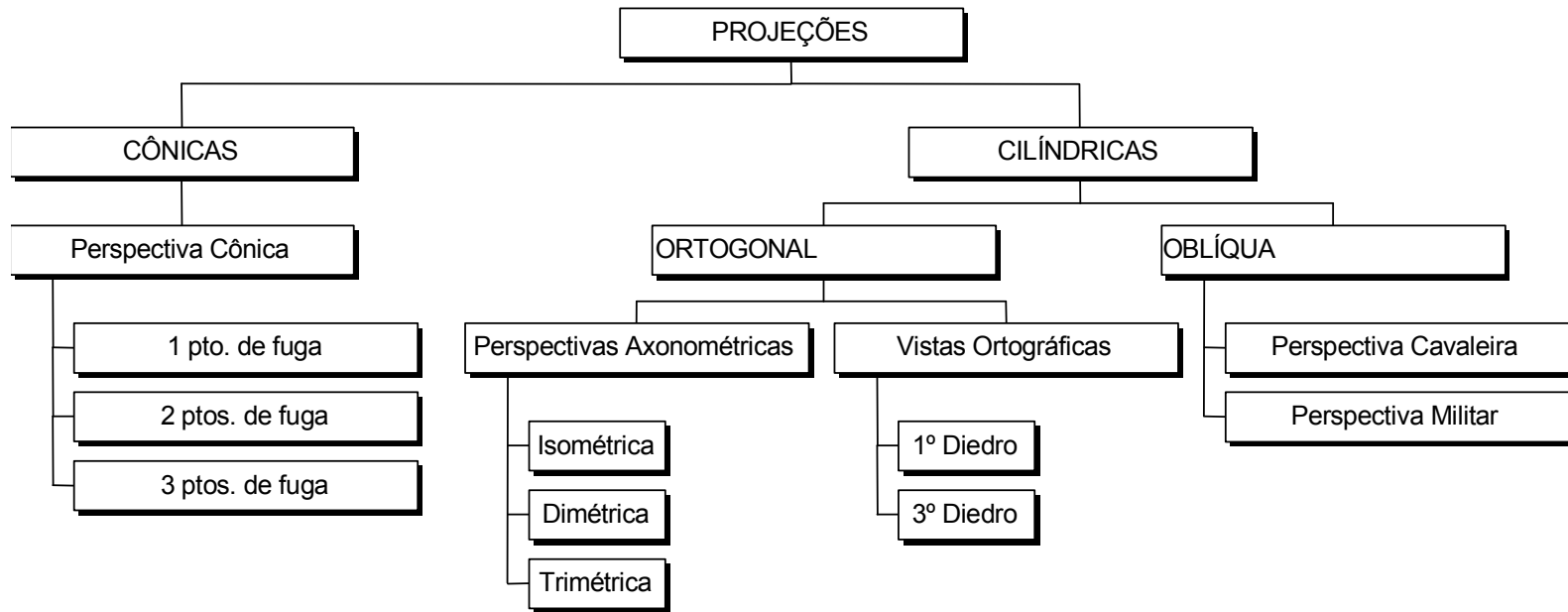
vista frontal 	vista lateral esquerda 
vista superior 	

➤ Perspectivas

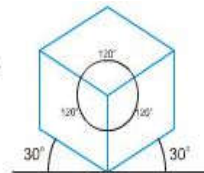


Além das projeções ortogonais as perspectivas permite uma visão tridimensional, permitindo observar detalhes ou características específicas do objeto

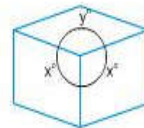
➤ Classificação das Projeções e Perspectivas



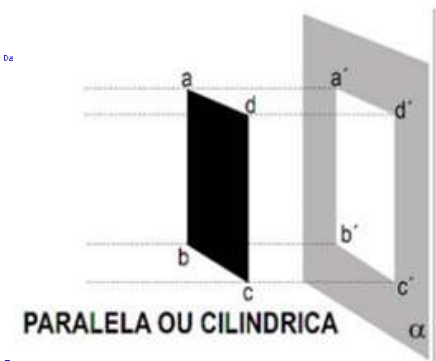
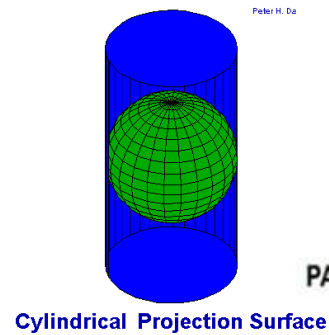
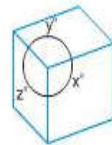
ISOMÉTRICA



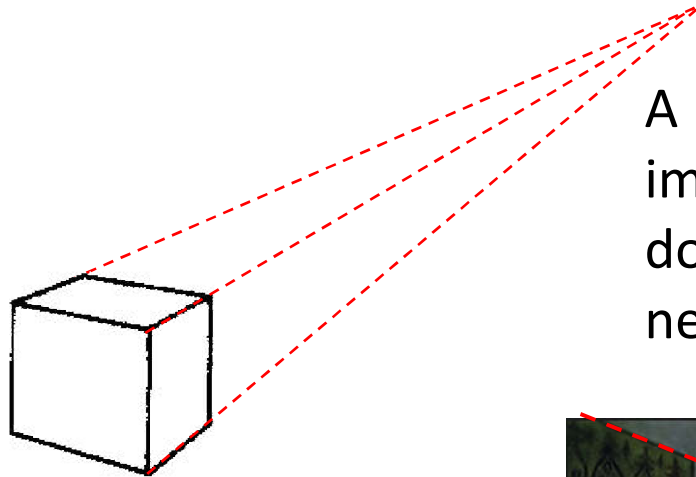
DIMÉTRICA



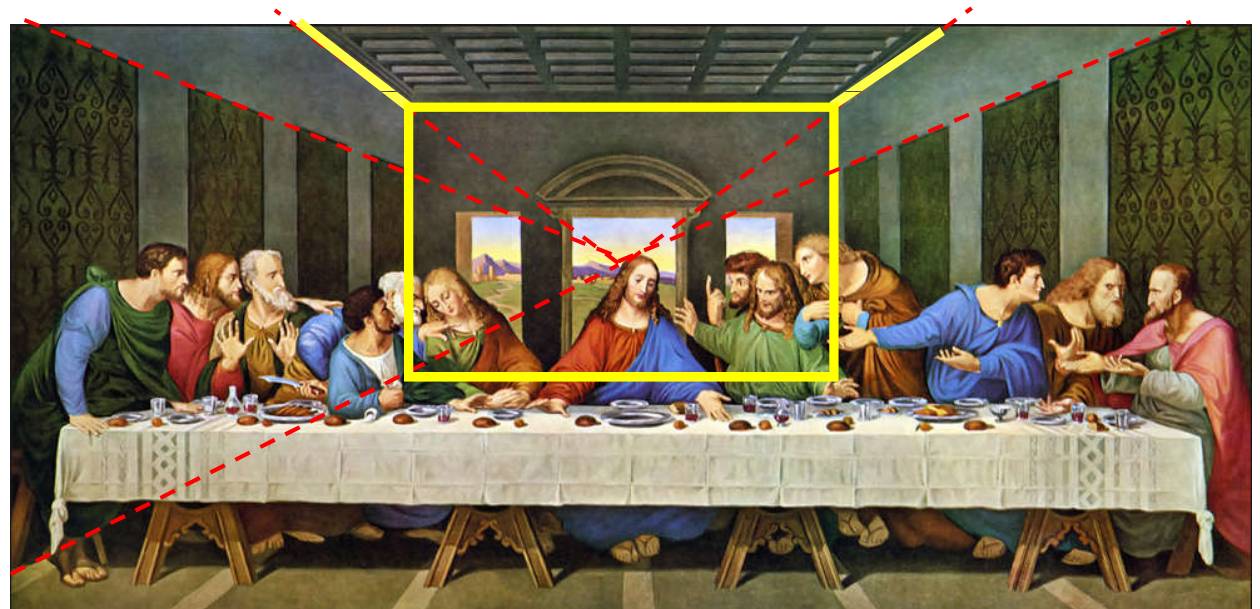
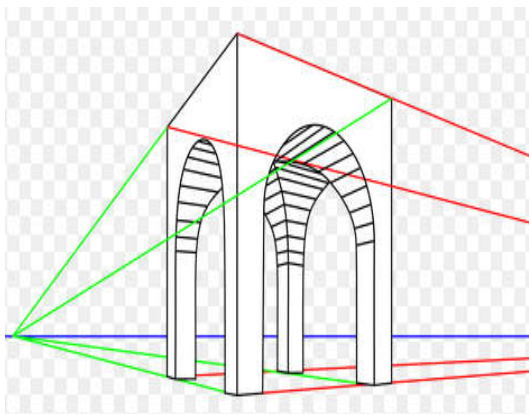
TRIMÉTRICA



➤ Projeções cônica



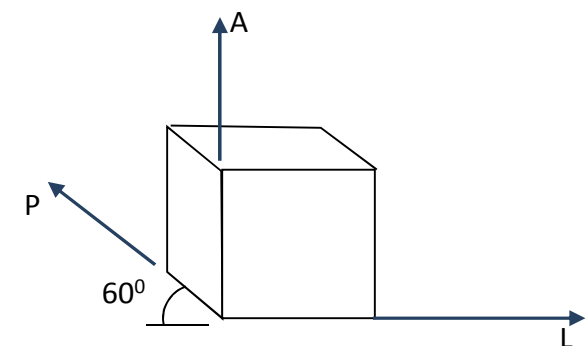
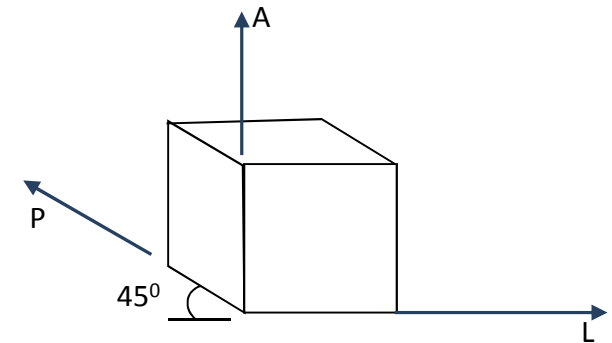
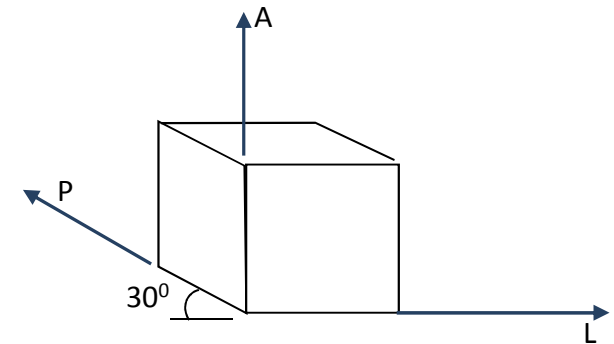
A projeção cônica é utilizada por ter uma imagem mais real do objeto. Pode ter um, dois ou três pontos de fuga, com duas ou nenhuma das direções dominantes paralelas.



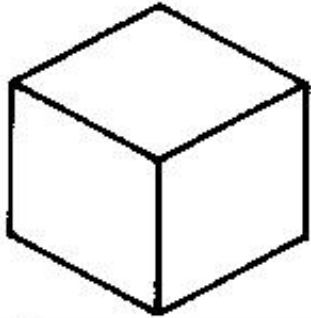
➤ Projeções cilíndrica oblíqua

Nessa perspectiva, os eixos da altura e largura formam entre si um ângulo reto, com as medidas mantendo suas verdadeiras grandezas. Já para a profundidade, o eixo está inclinado e suas medidas sofrem certa deformação.

TIPOS	COEFICIENTE DE REDUÇÃO DAS ESCALAS DOS EIXOS		
	L	A	P
CAVALEIRA 30°	1	1	2/3
CAVALEIRA 45°	1	1	1/2
CAVALEIRA 60°	1	1	1/3

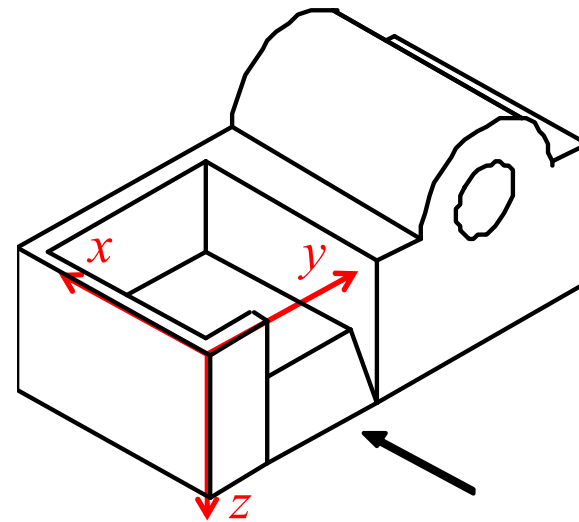
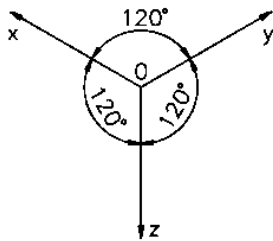


➤ Projeções cilíndrica ortogonal – Perspectivas isométricas



Comparando as três formas de representação, a perspectiva isométrica é a que dá a ideia menos deformada do objeto. *Iso* quer dizer mesma; *métrica* quer dizer medida. A **perspectiva isométrica** mantém as **mesmas proporções do comprimento**, da largura e da altura do objeto representado.

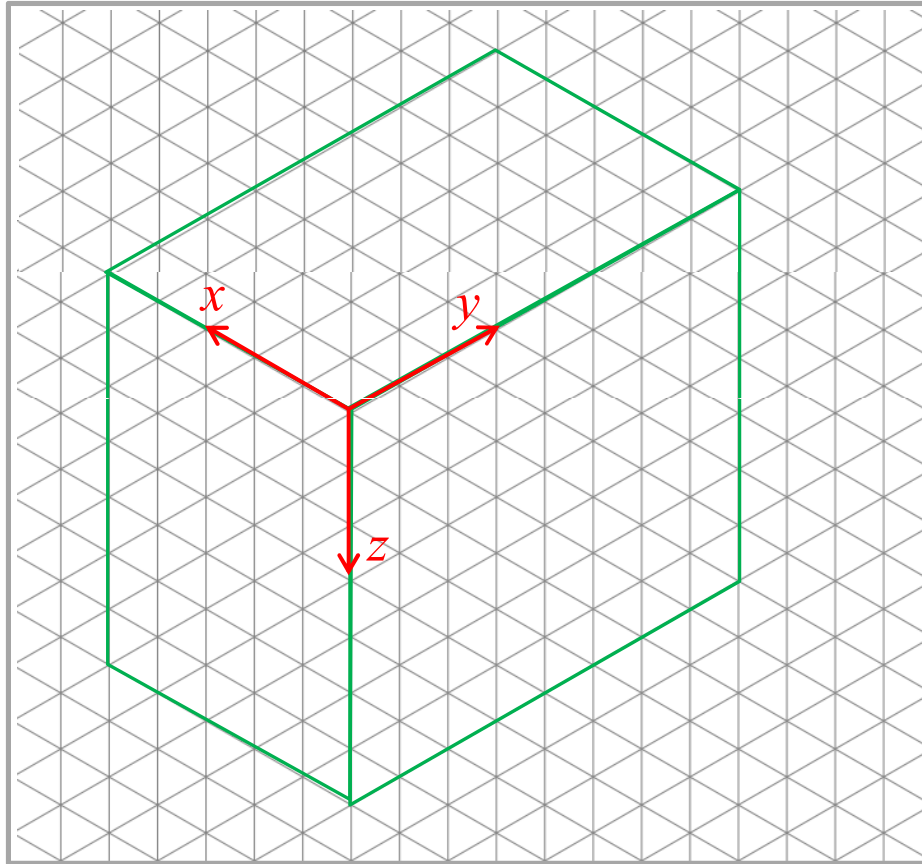
Os três eixos axonométricos têm a mesma inclinação em relação ao quadro, com **ângulos de 120°** entre si, e **todas as cotas estão na mesma escala**. Os três coeficientes de redução das escalas são iguais.



Isométrica: faces Frontal, Lateral Esquerda e Superior

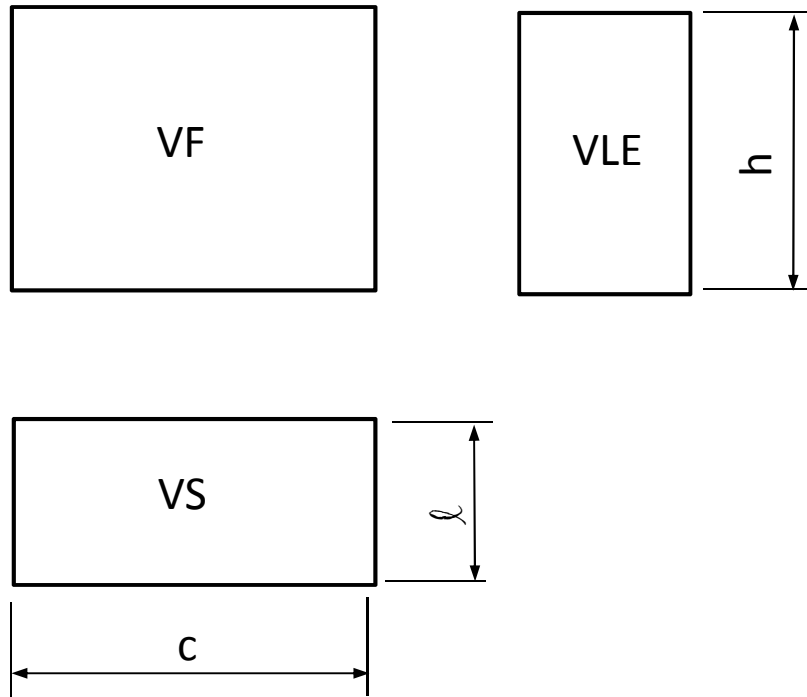
Papel com grade isométrica

As linhas são usadas para orientar o traçado da perspectiva isométrica

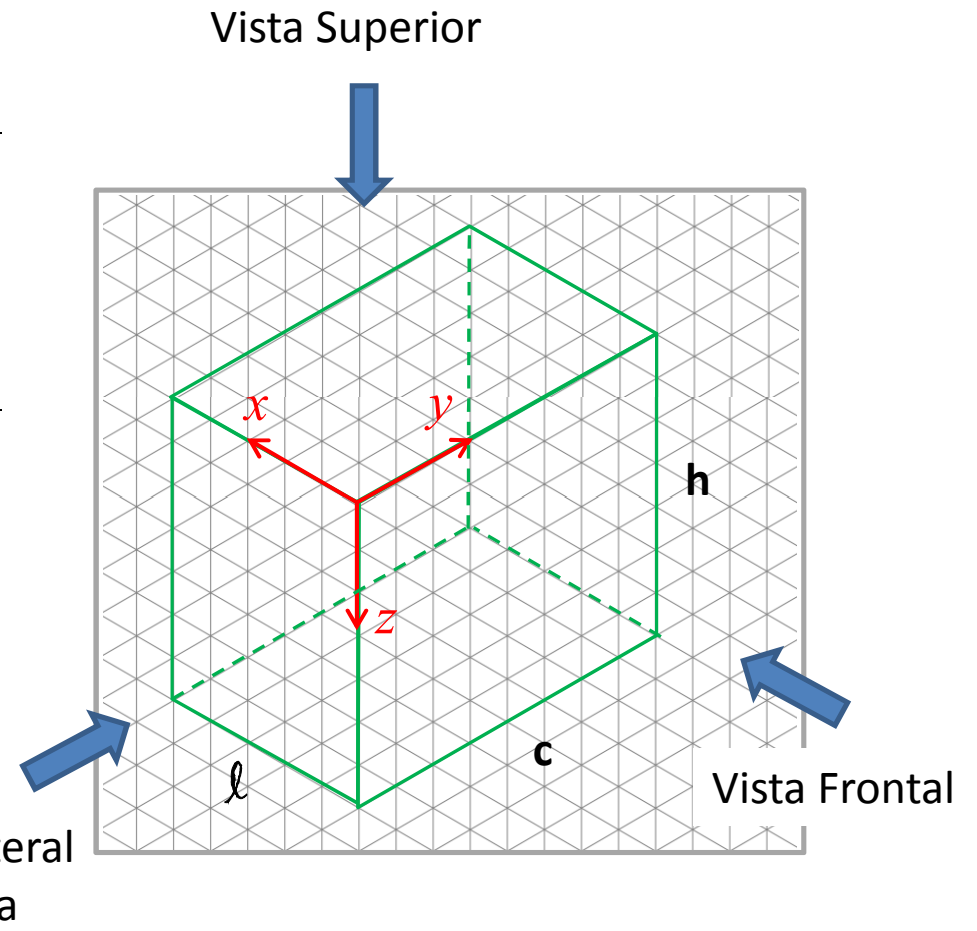


Eixos isométricos → formam entre si ângulos de 120°

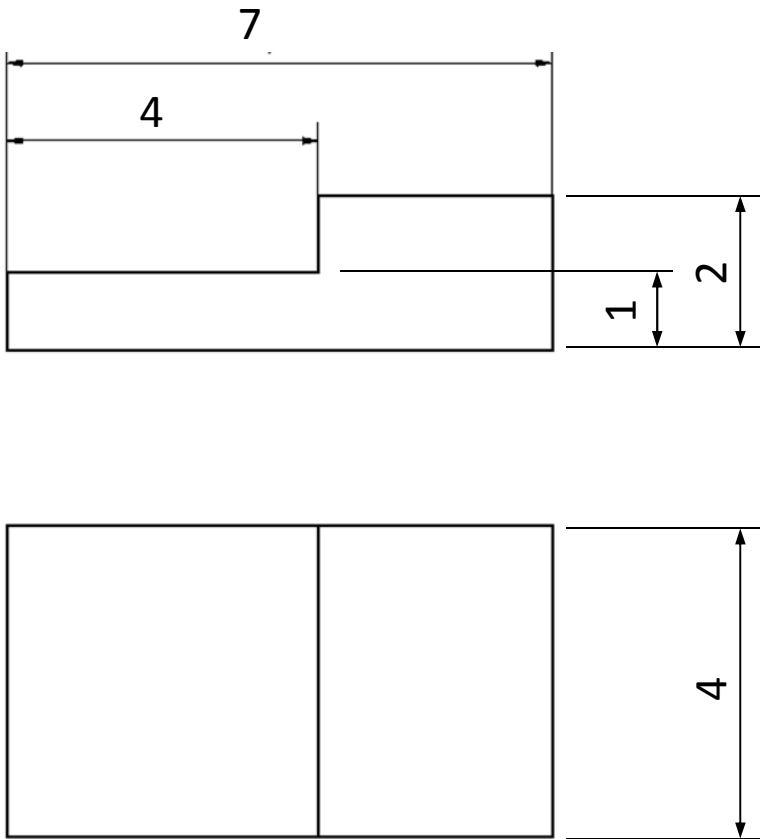
Vistas ortográficas



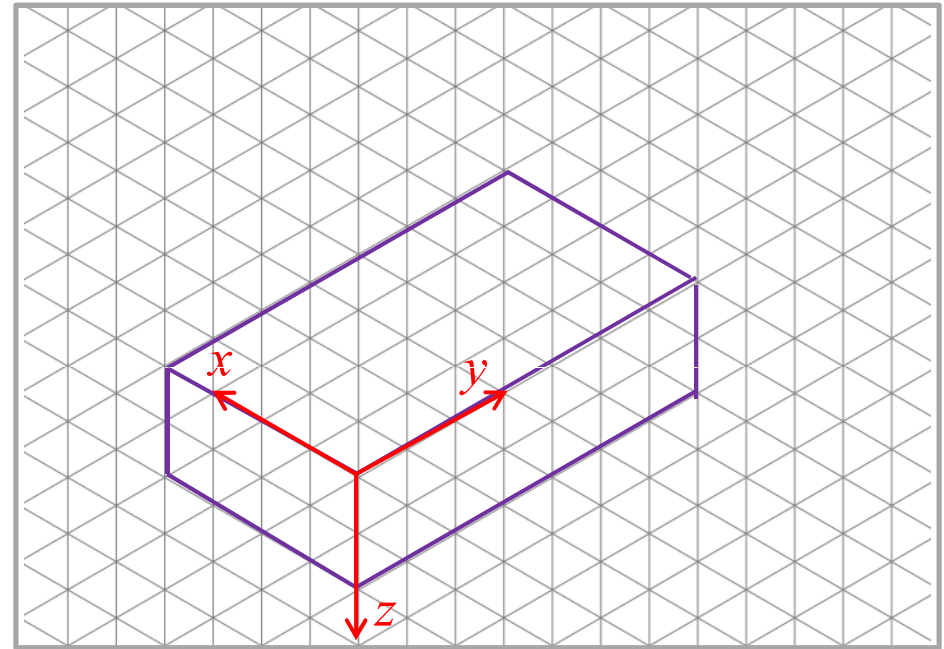
Perspectiva Isométrica



Vistas ortográficas

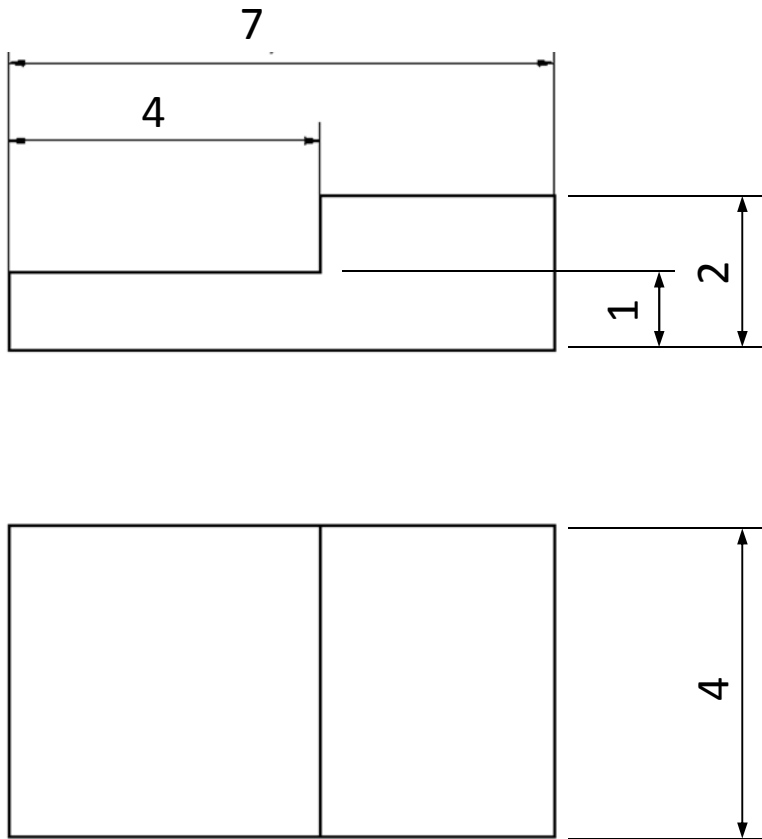


Perspectiva Isométrica - 1

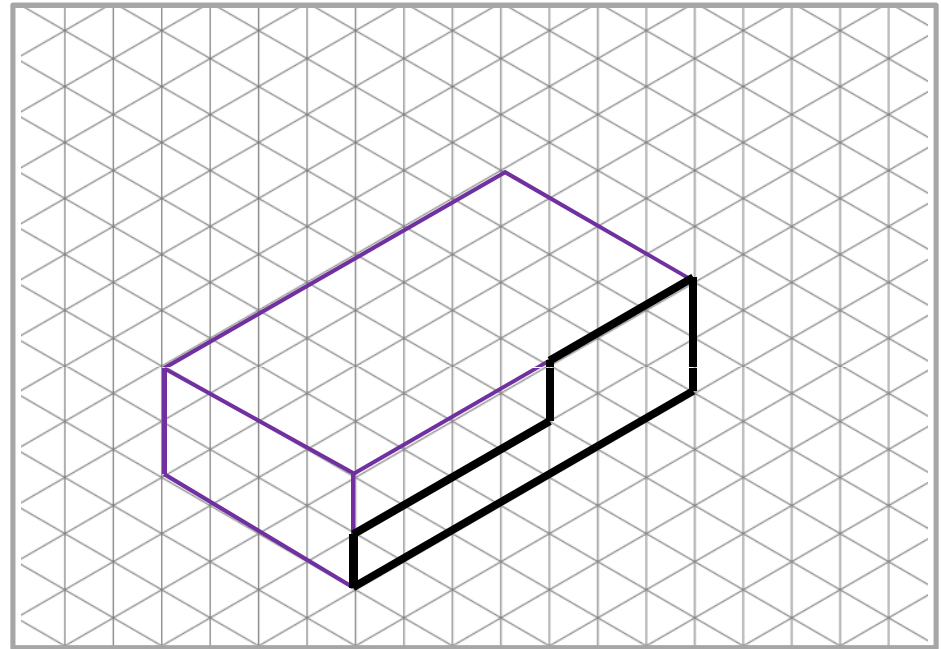


Desenhando o prisma auxiliar

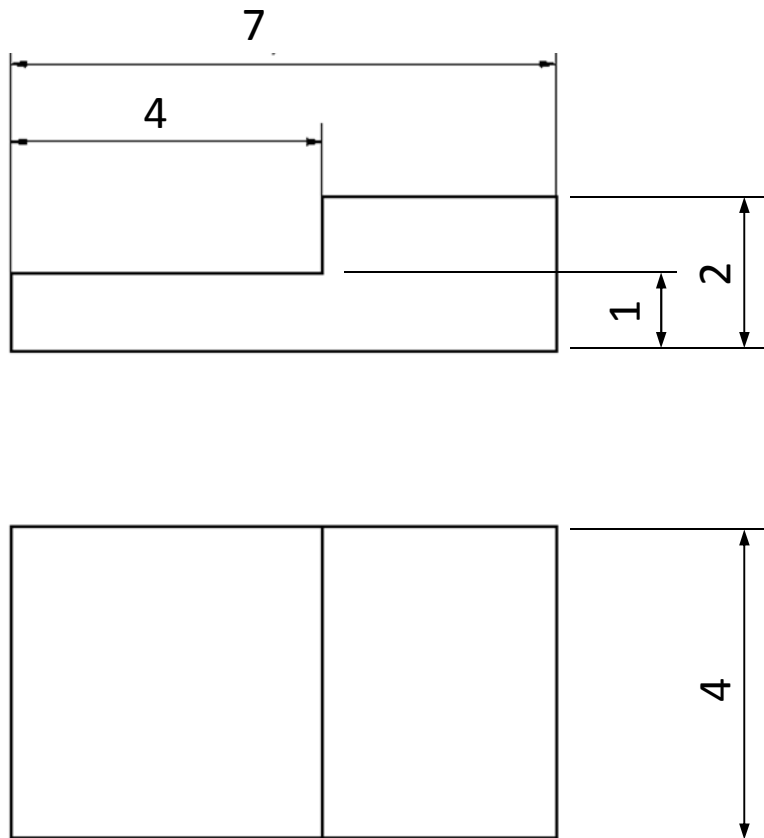
Vistas ortográficas



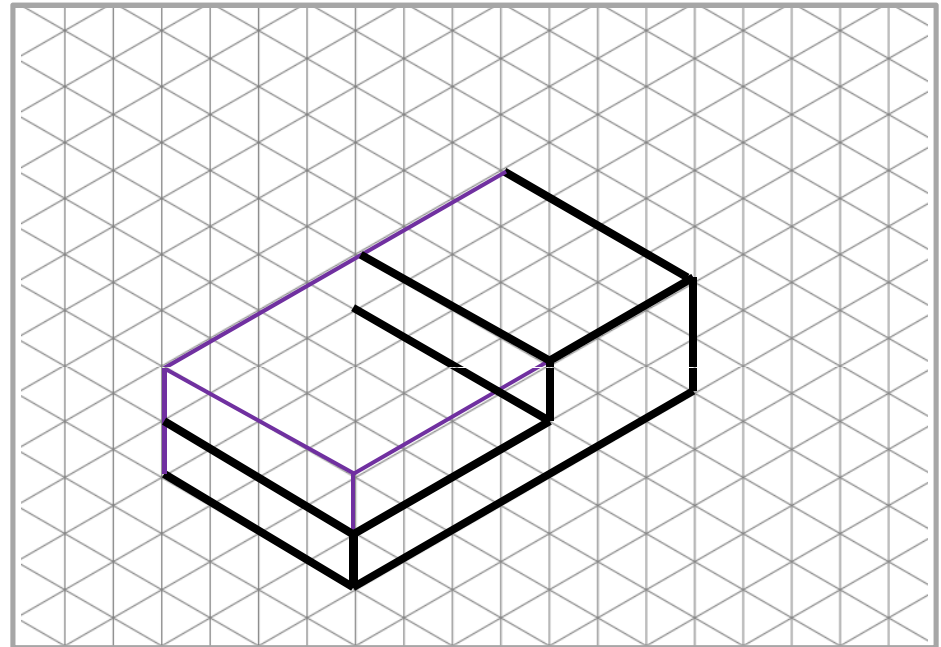
Perspectiva Isométrica - 1



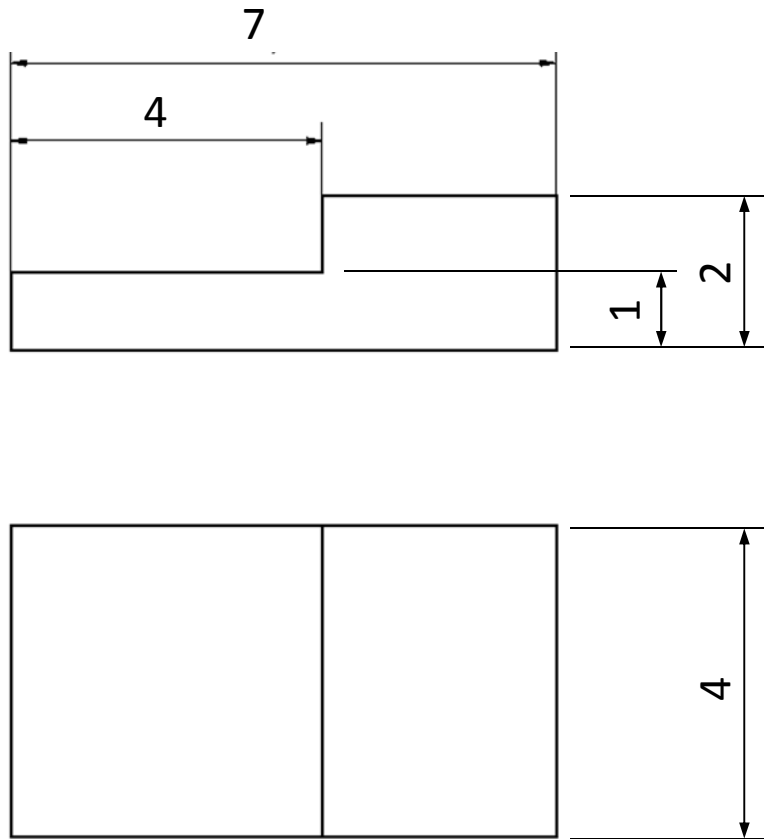
Vistas ortográficas



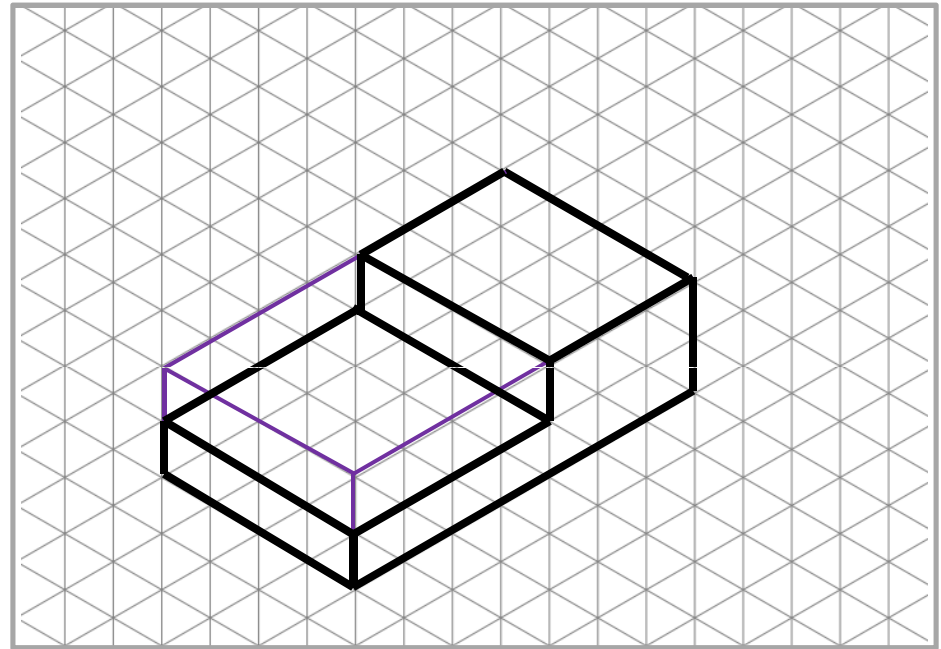
Perspectiva Isométrica - 1



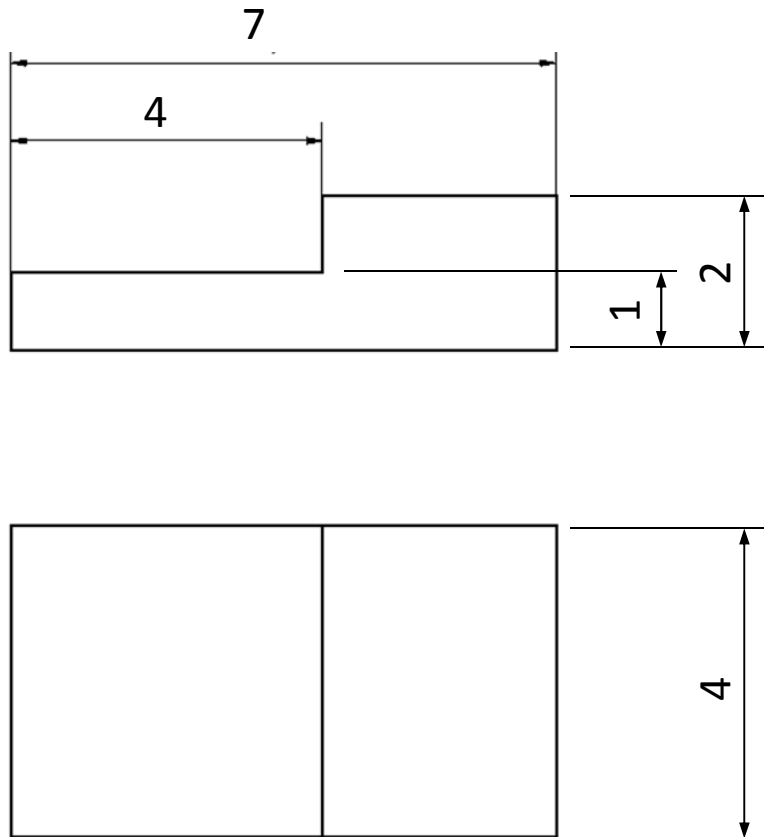
Vistas ortográficas



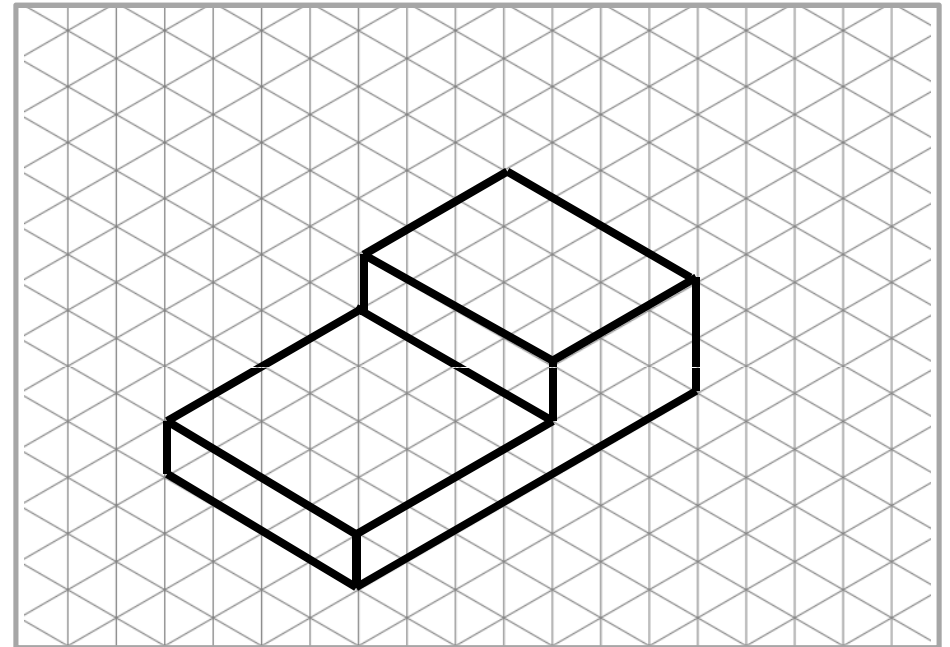
Perspectiva Isométrica - 1



Vistas ortográficas

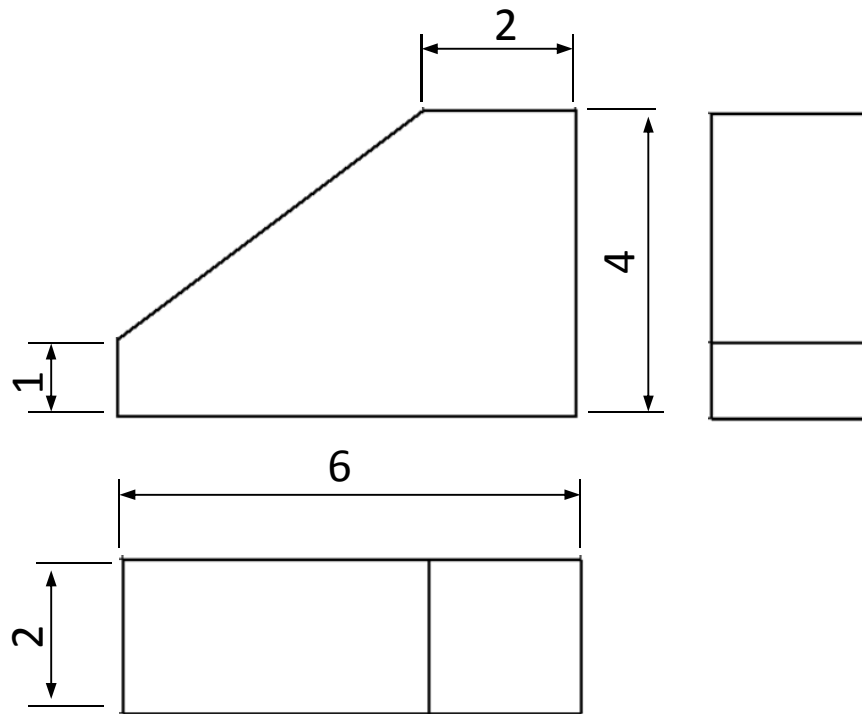


Perspectiva Isométrica - 1

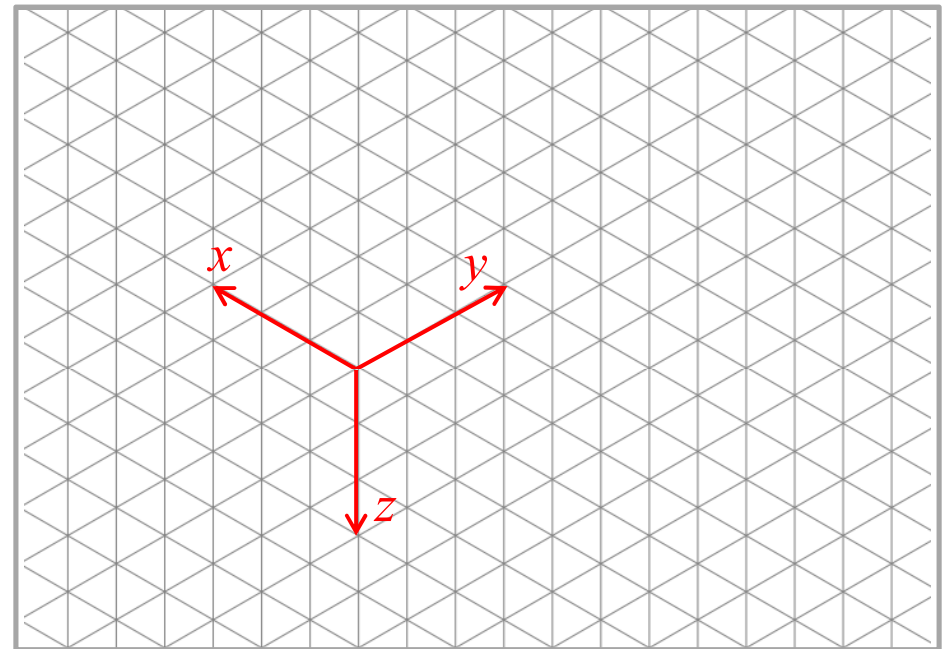


Apagando o prisma auxiliar

Vistas ortográficas

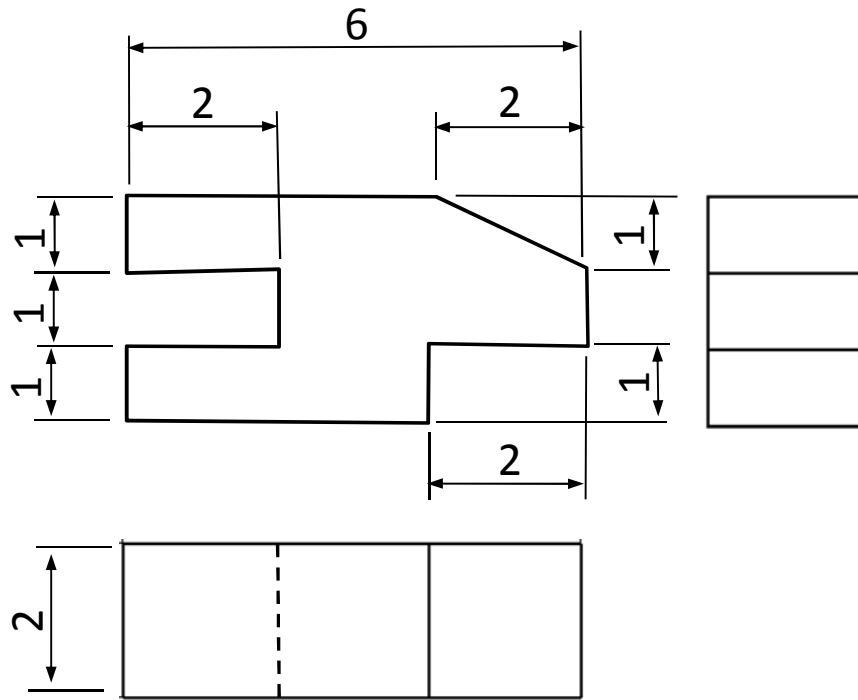


Perspectiva Isométrica - 2

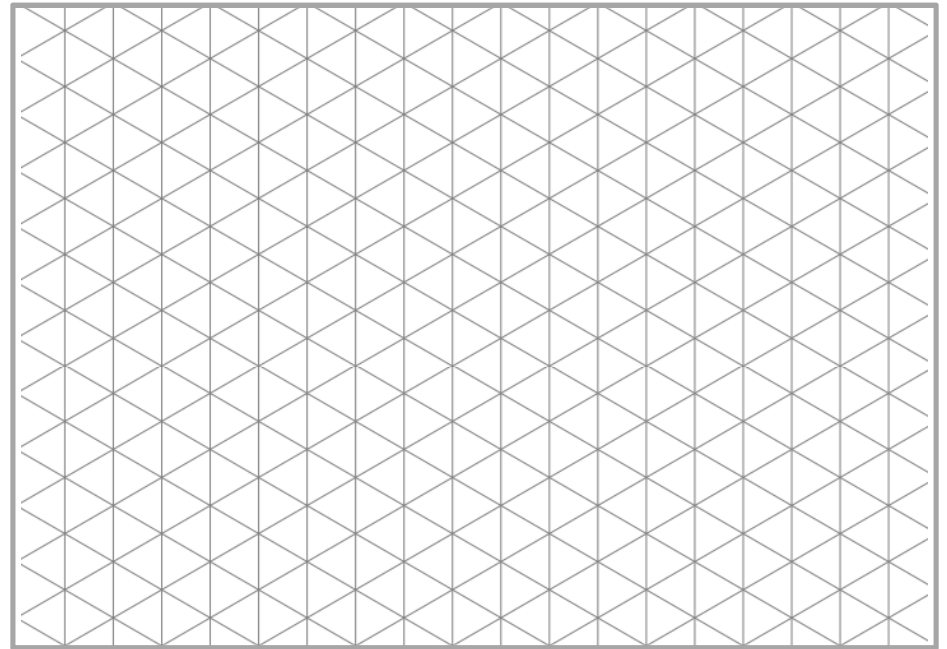


Eixos isométricos

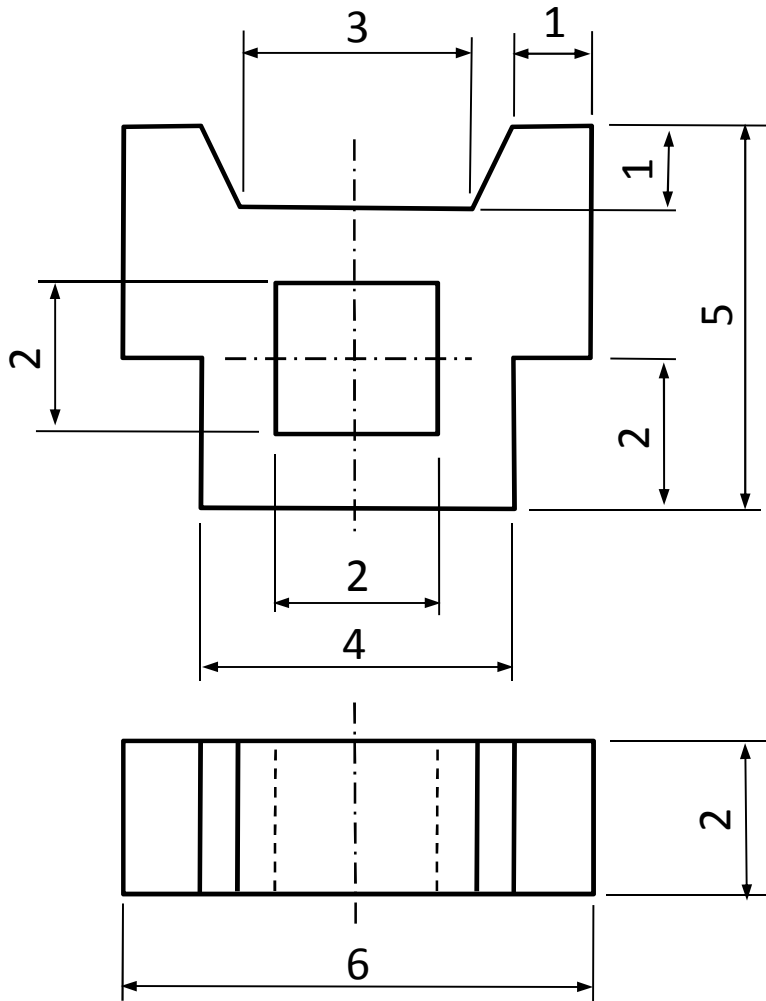
Vistas ortográficas



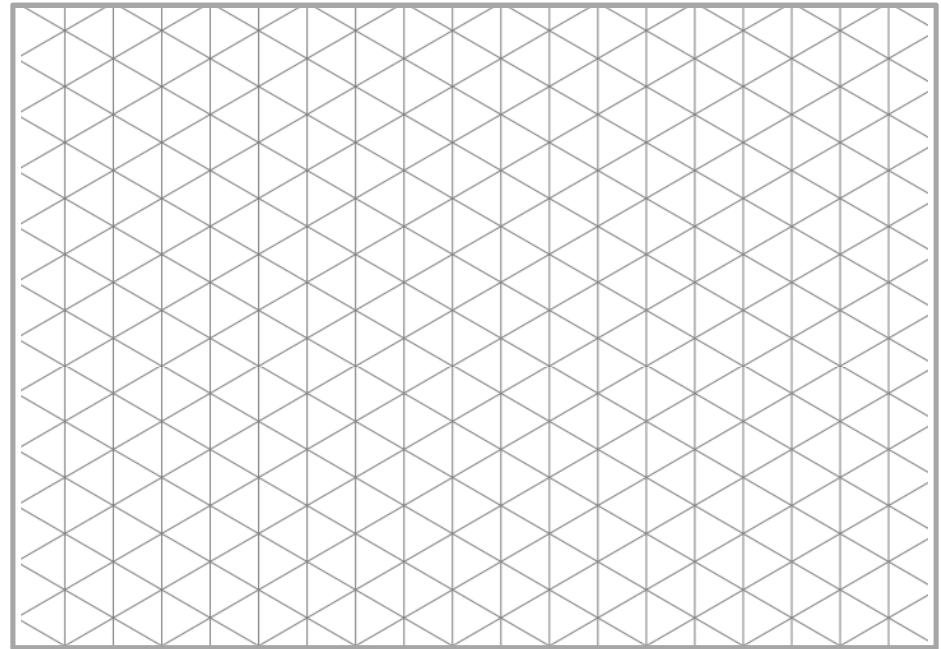
Perspectiva Isométrica - 3



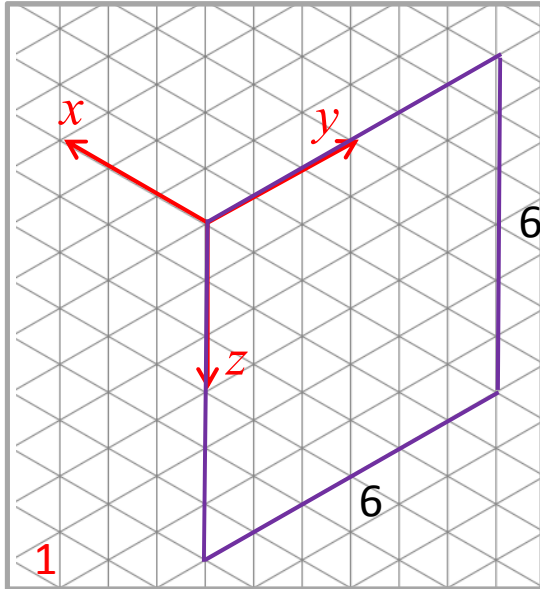
Vistas ortográficas



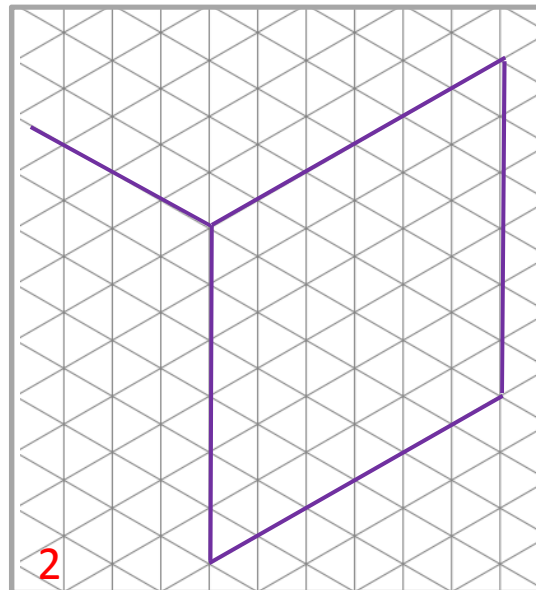
Perspectiva Isométrica - 4



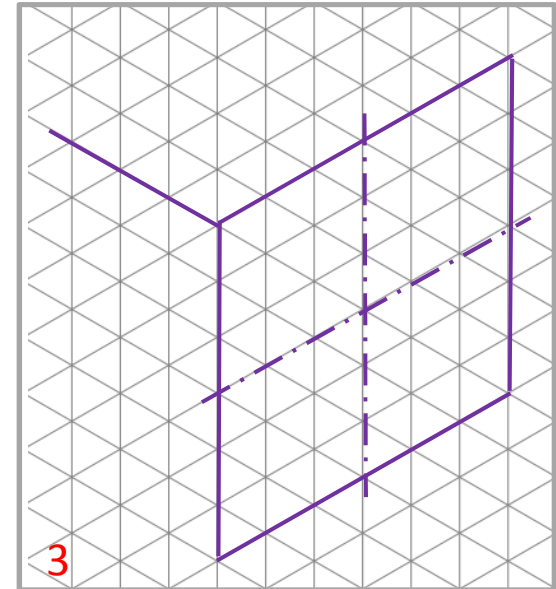
Perspectiva Isométrica de círculo (diâmetro 6 unidades)



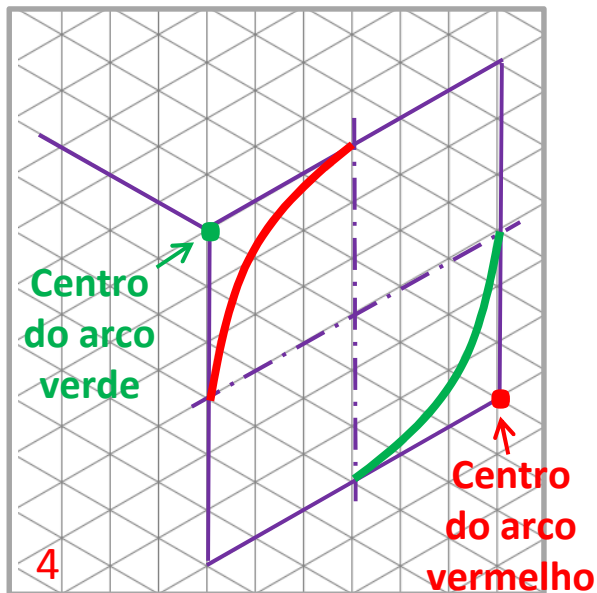
1
Desenhar entre os eixos y e z



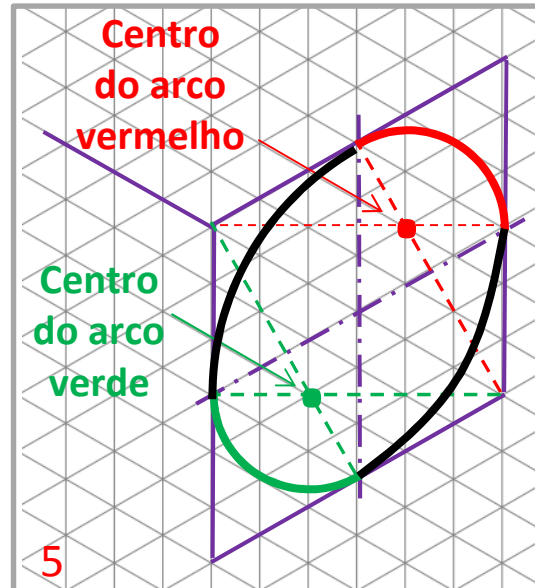
2
Desenhar quadrado 6 x 6



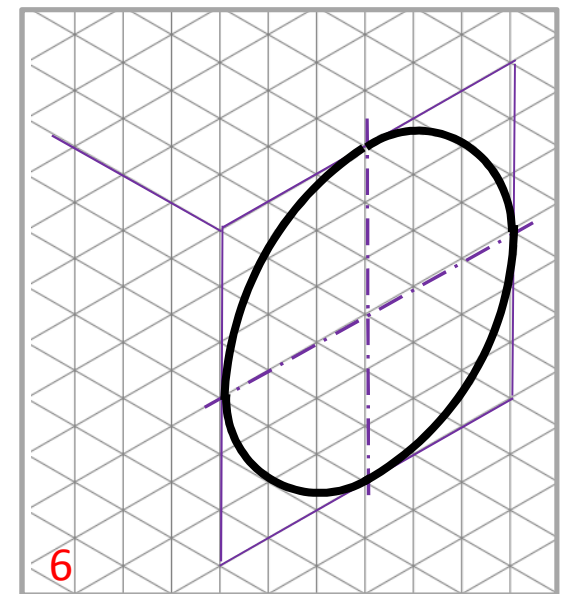
3
Desenhar linhas de centro



4
Desenhar arcos maiores



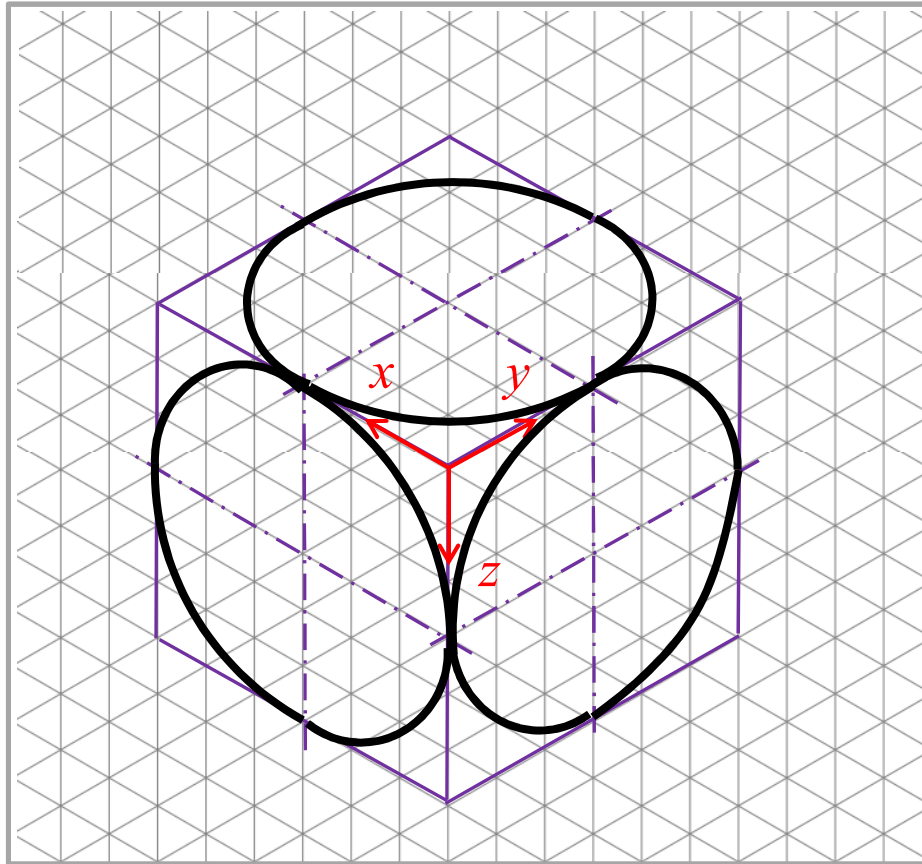
5
Desenhar arcos menores



6
Apagar linhas auxiliares

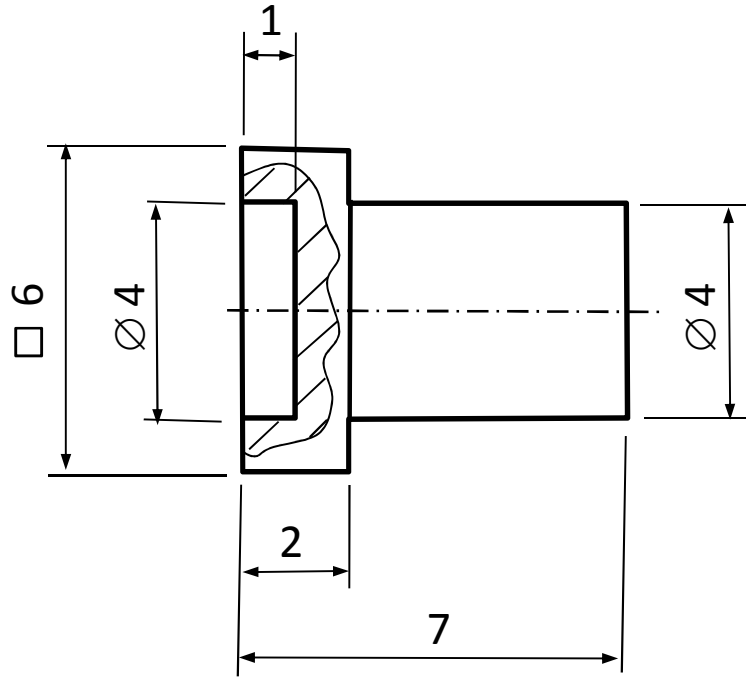
Perspectiva Isométrica

Círculos nos planos xy , xz e yz

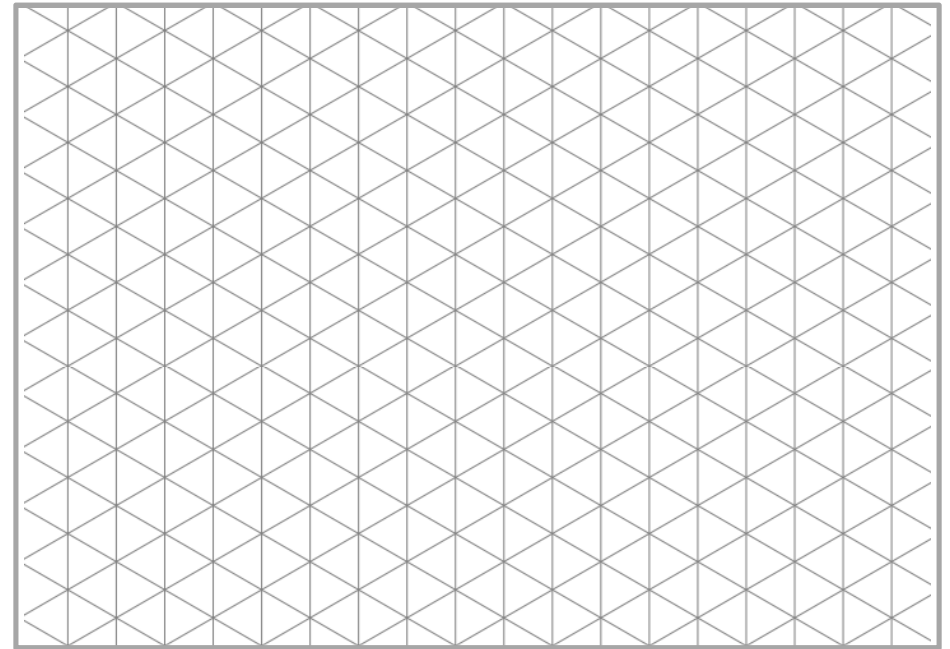


(diâmetro 6 unidades)

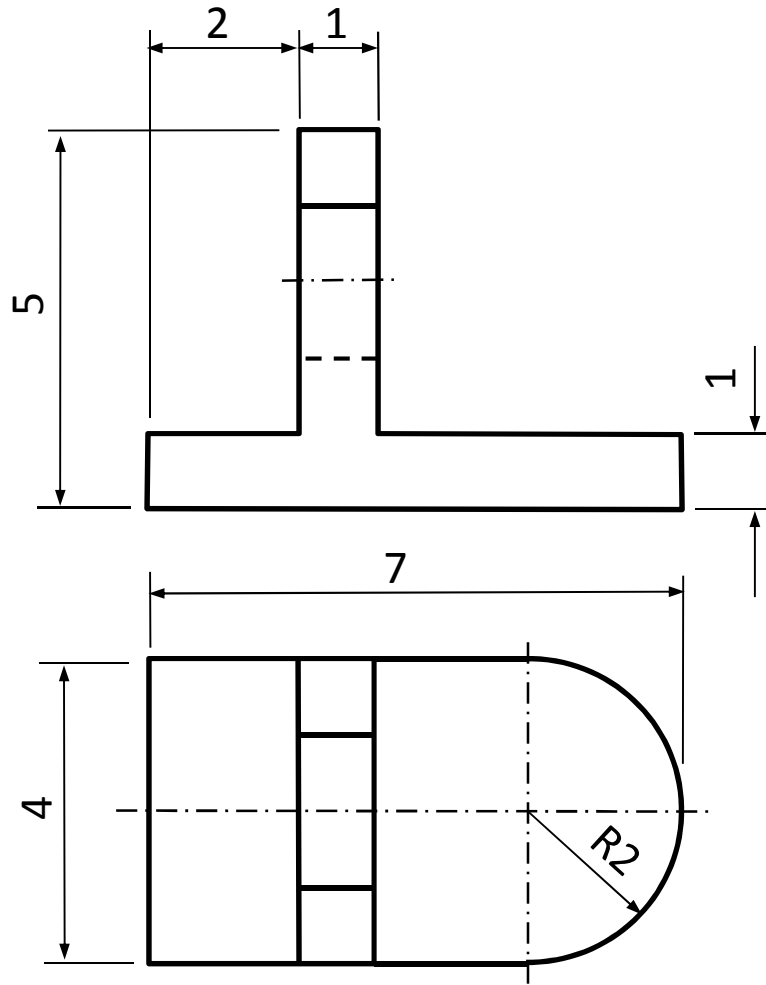
Vistas ortográficas



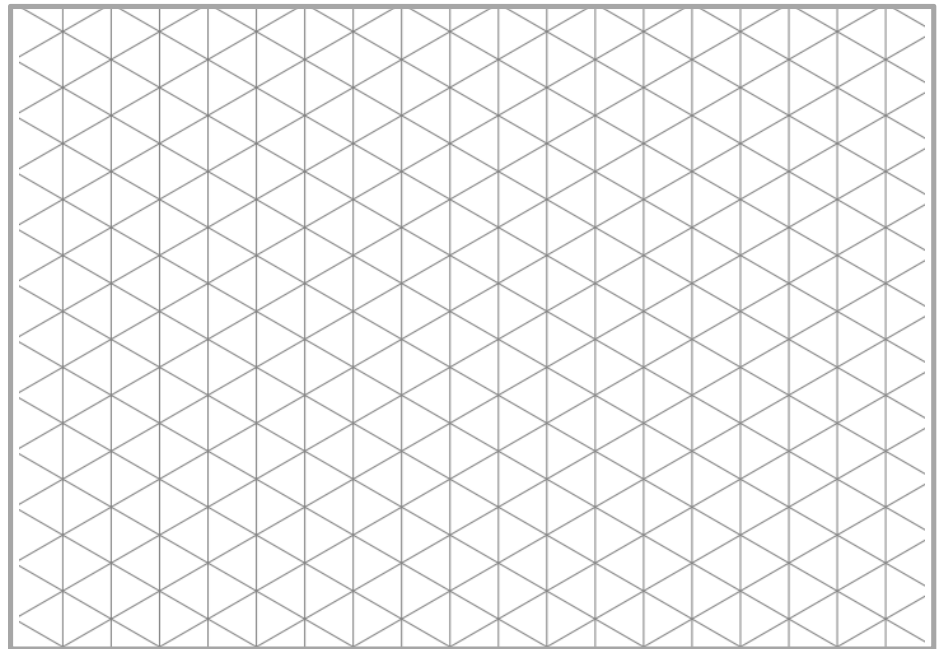
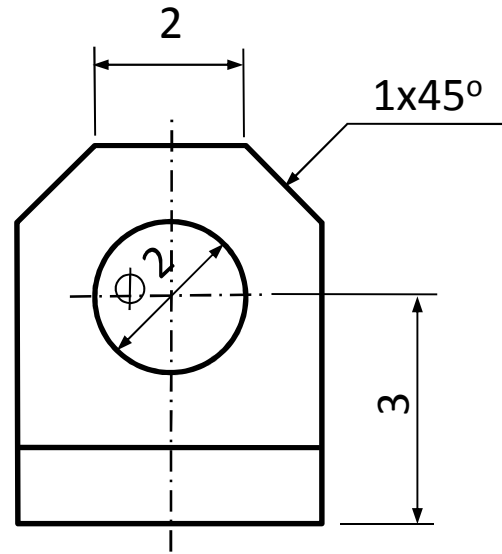
Perspectiva Isométrica - 5



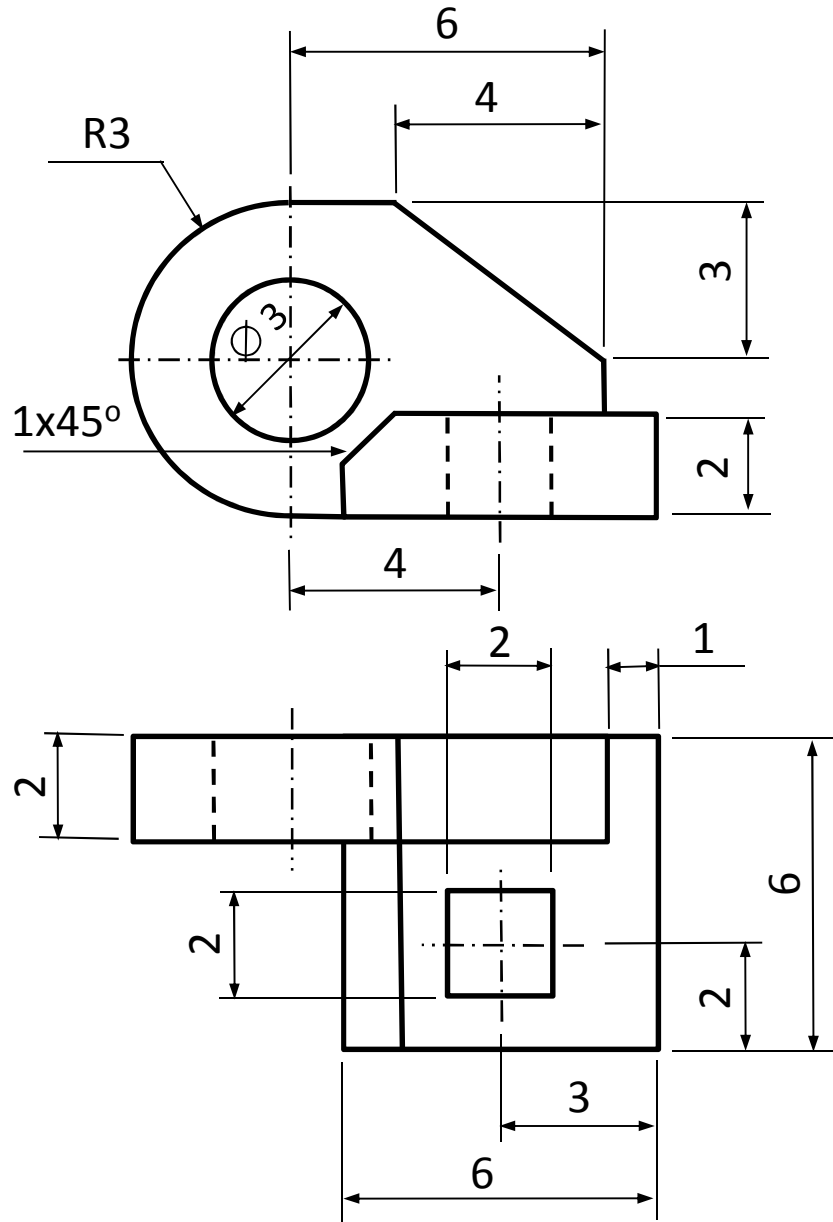
Vistas ortográficas



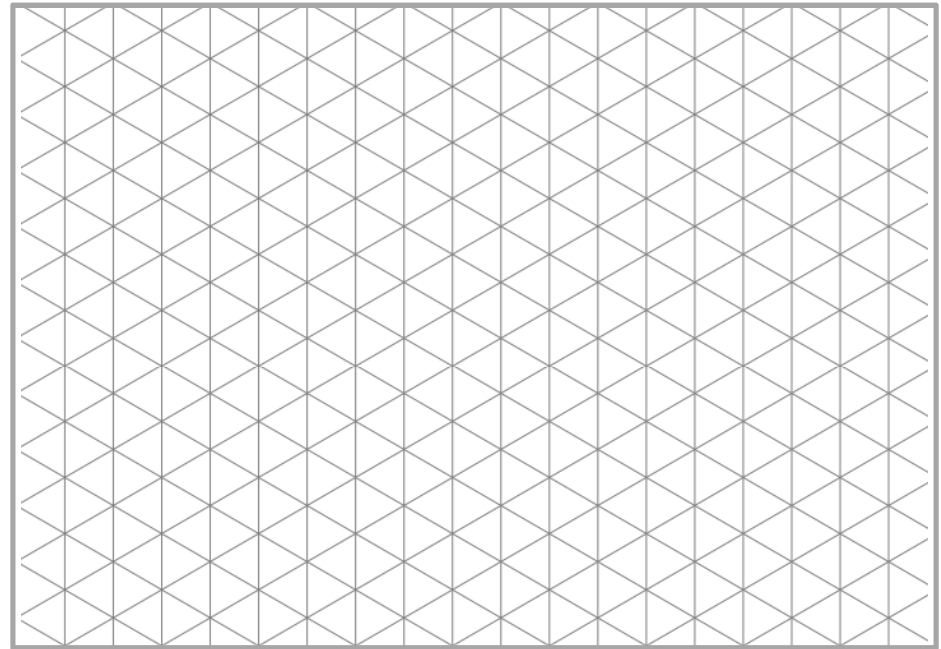
Perspectiva Isométrica - 6



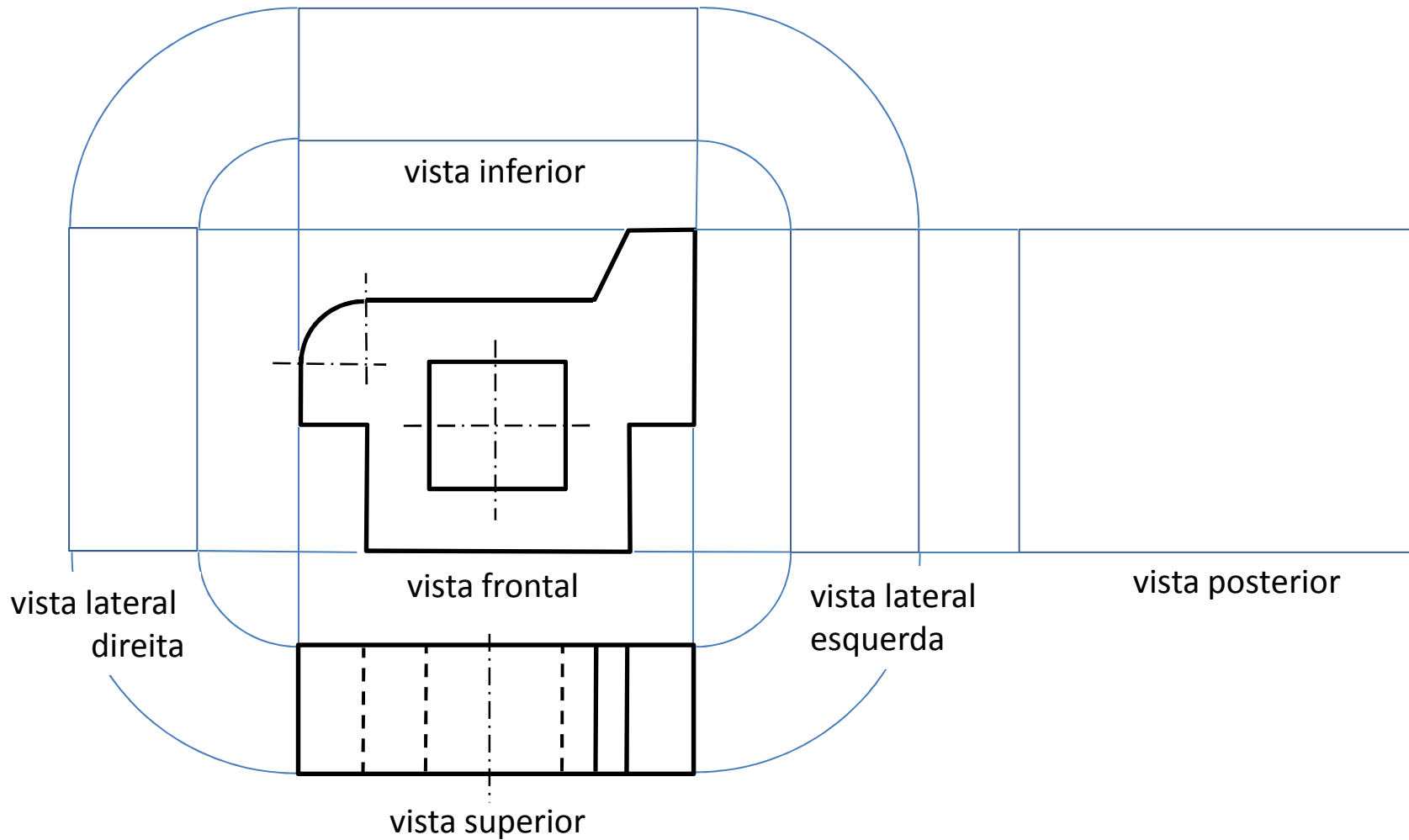
Vistas ortográficas



Perspectiva Isométrica - 7



Desenhar vistas ortográficas no 1º diedro



OBS.: O desenho deve obedecer: 1) posicionamento; 2) alinhamento; e 3) espaçamento.