

# *DESENHO TÉCNICO PARA QUÍMICOS (SEM 0574)*

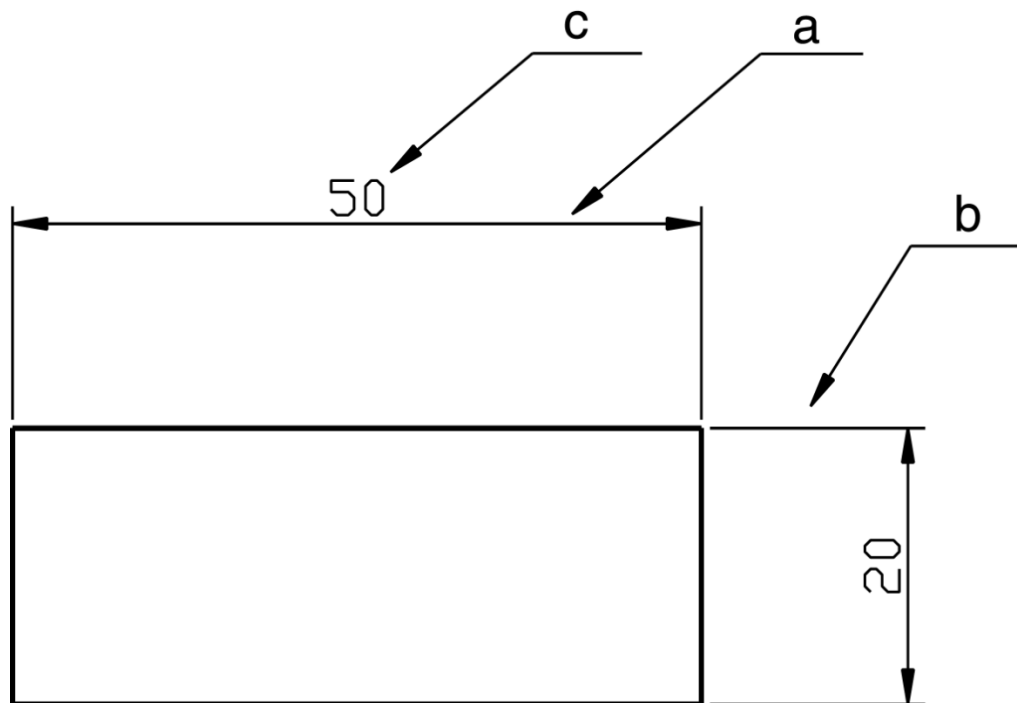
Notas de Aulas v.2020

## *Aula 06 – Cotas, Símbolos, Escalas*

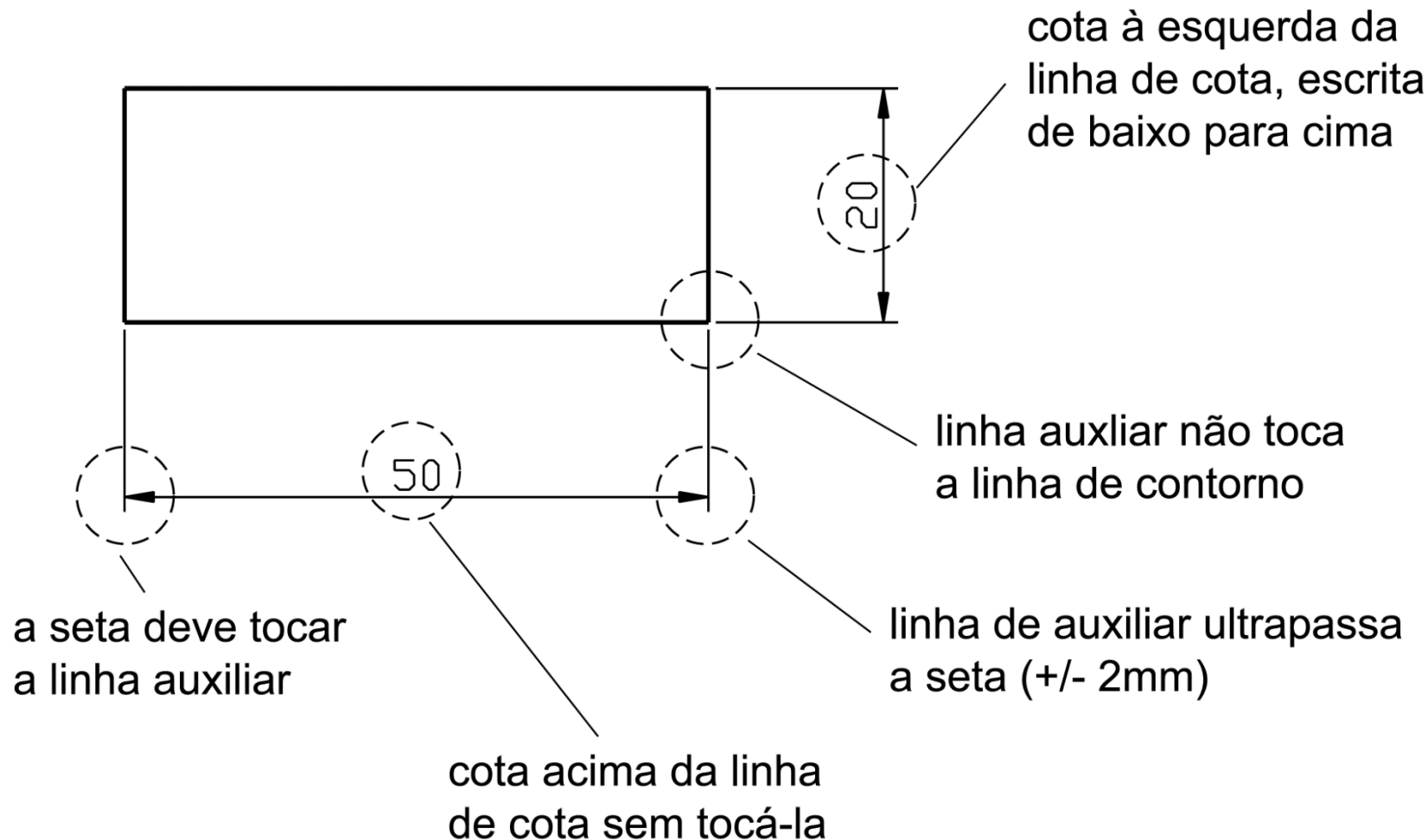
Prof. Alessandro Roger  
Prof. Jaime Duduch  
Profa. Luciana Montanari  
Prof. Renato Jasinevicius

## COTAGEM

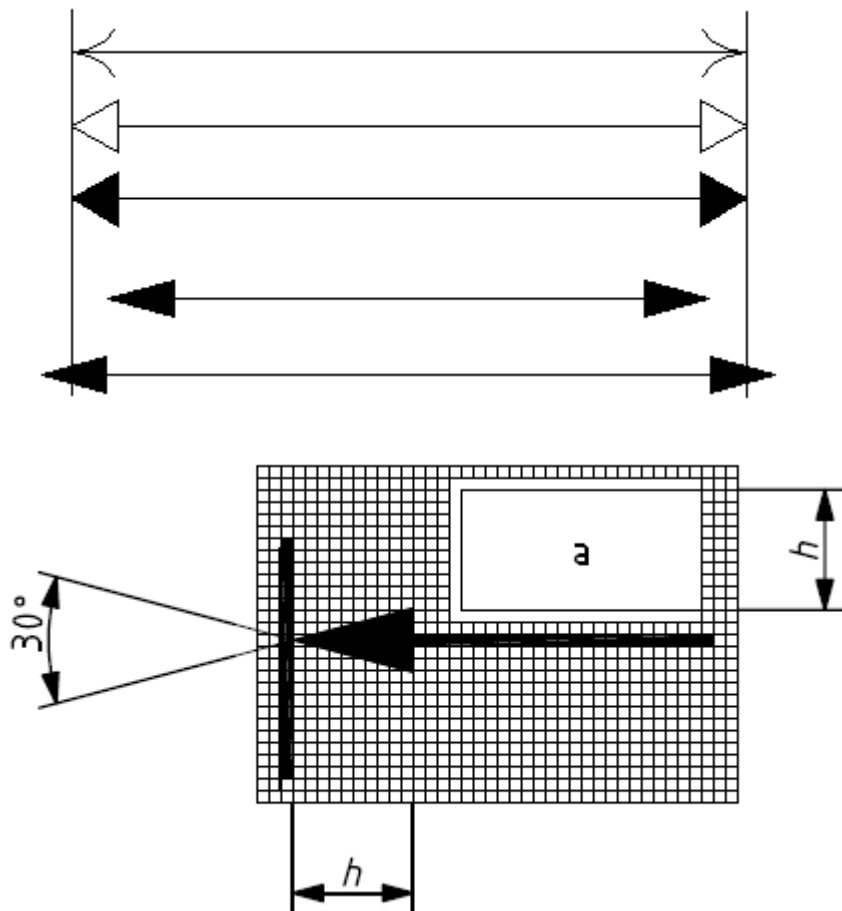
COTAGEM é a indicação das medidas das peças em seu desenho. Ao cotar você deve tentar imaginar se com as medidas representadas será possível fabricar a peça.



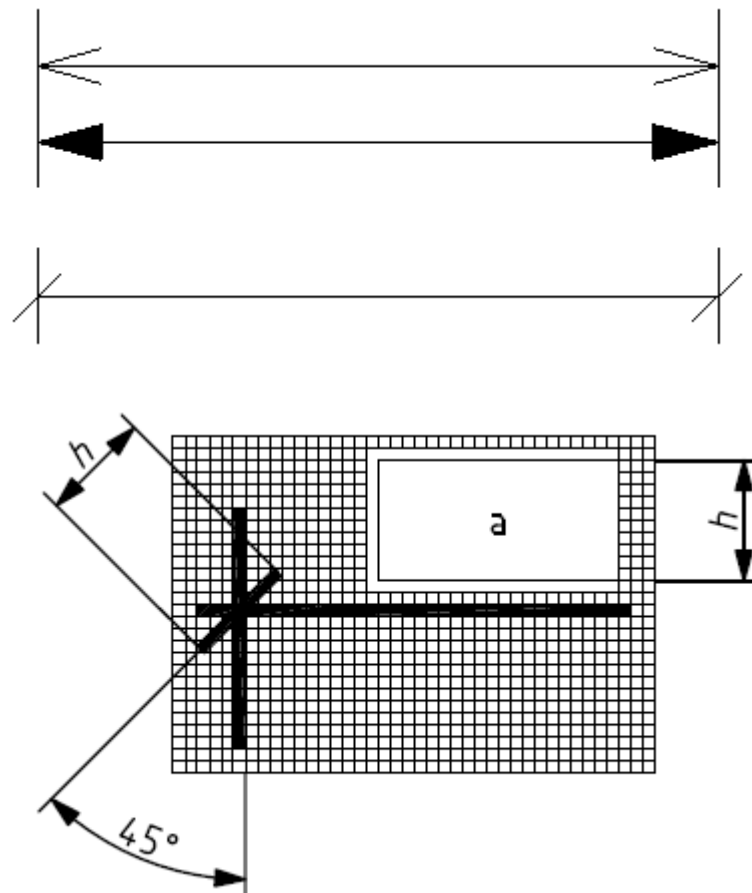
- a. linha de cota
- b. linha auxiliar
- c. cota



## Errado

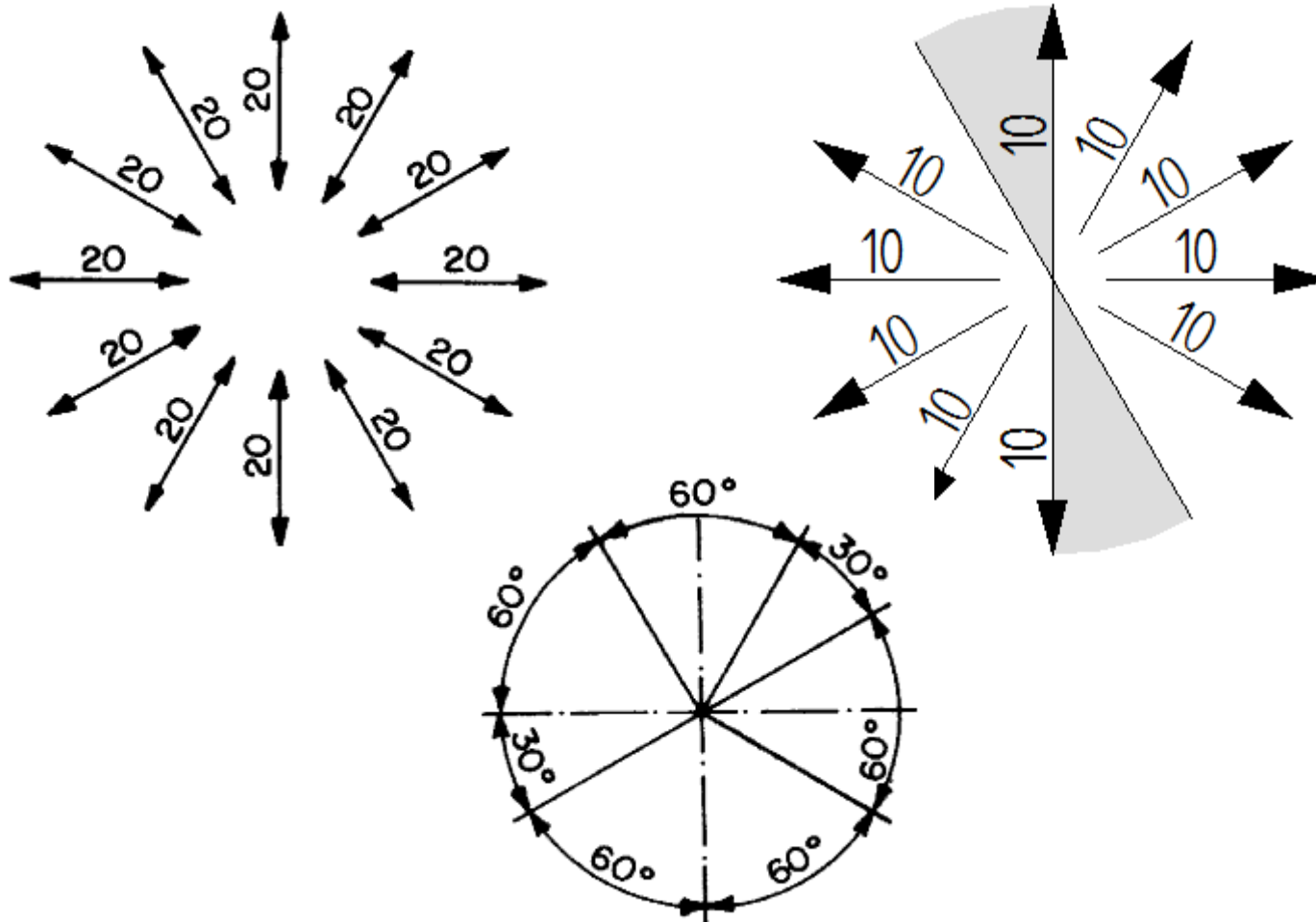


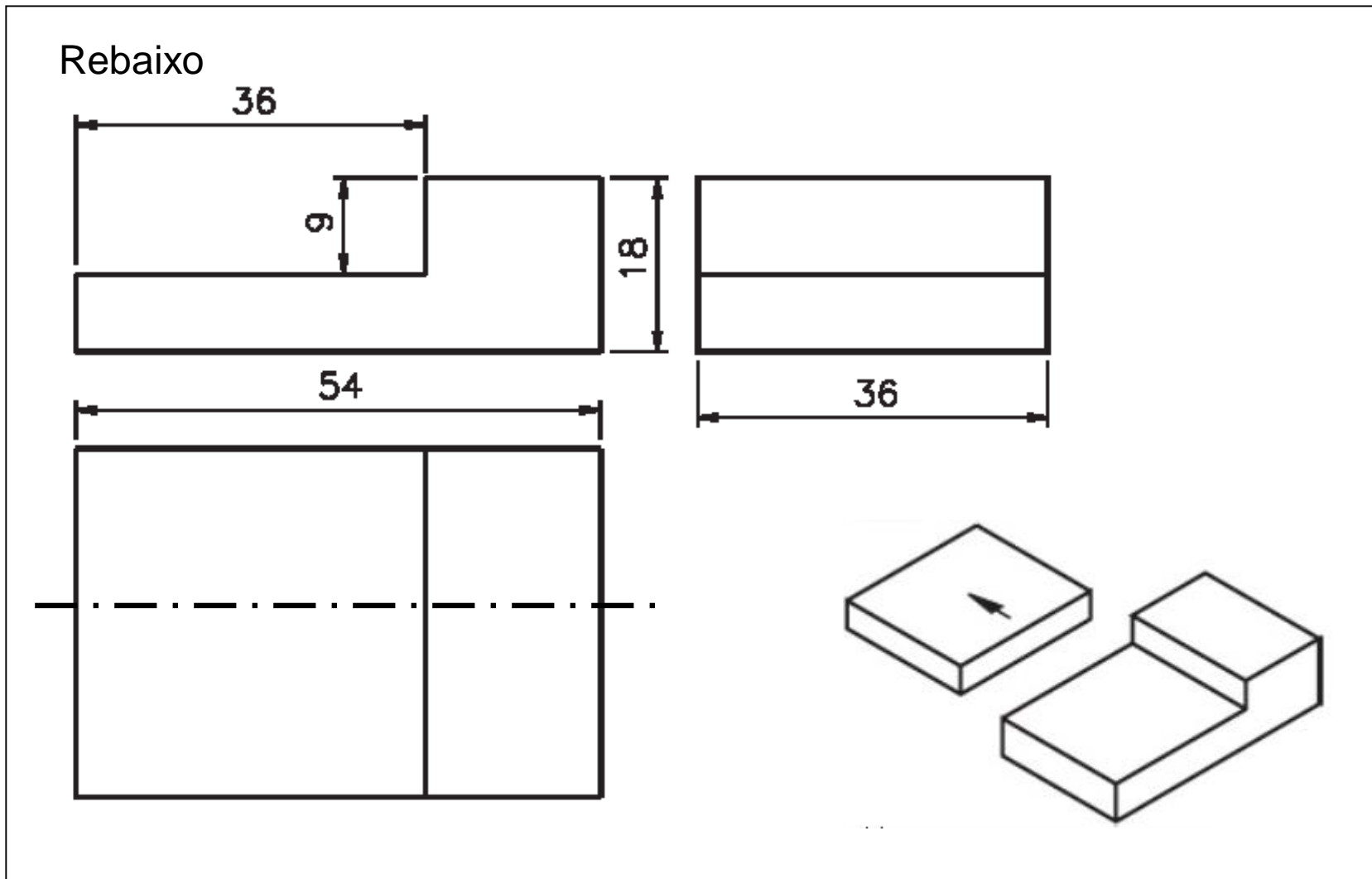
## Correto



## CUIDADOS NA COTAGEM

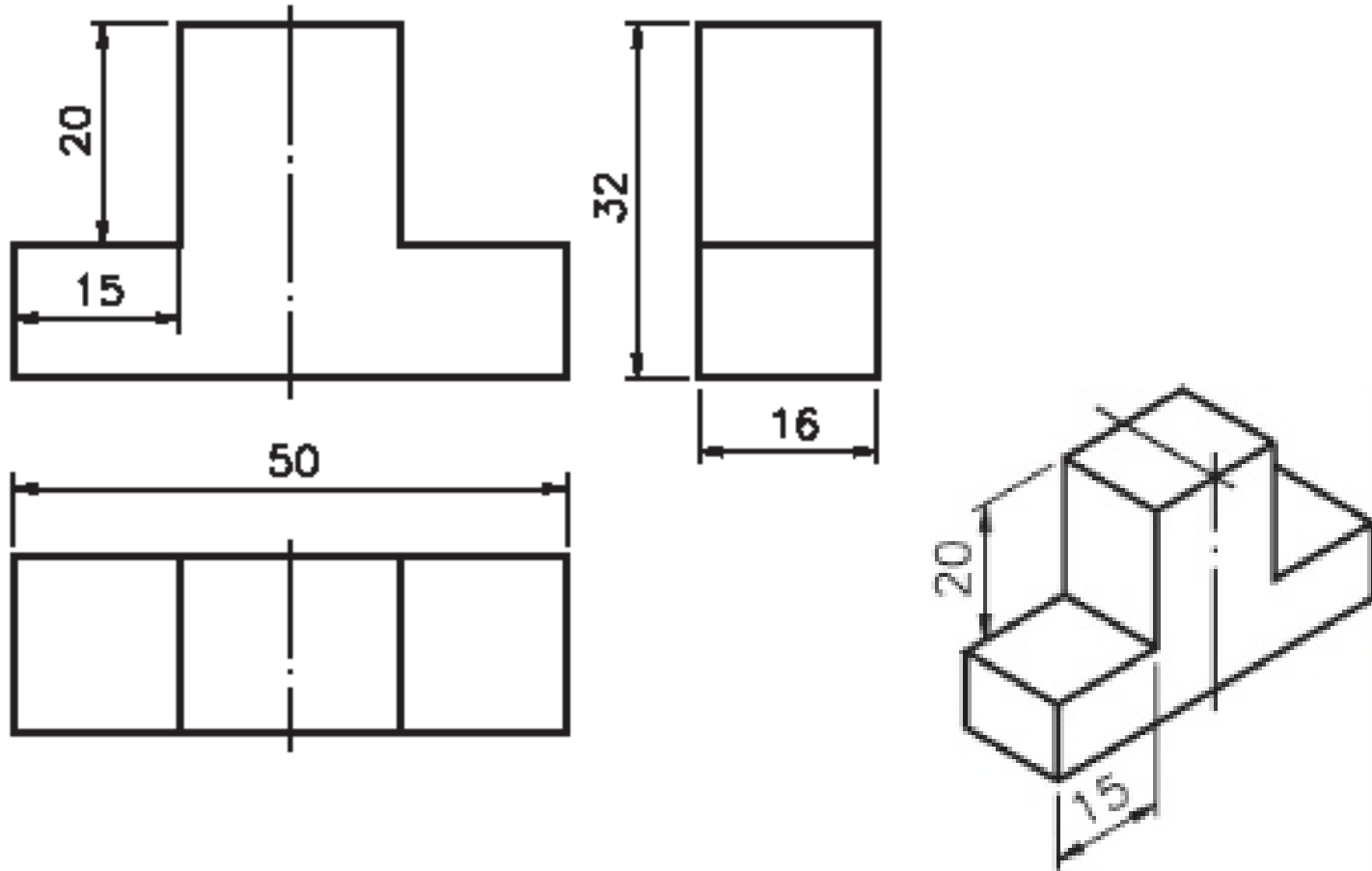
Quando a linha de cota está na posição inclinada, a cota acompanha a inclinação.



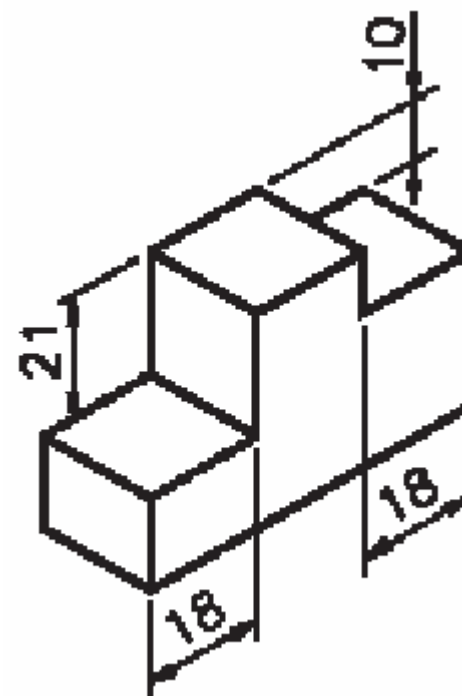
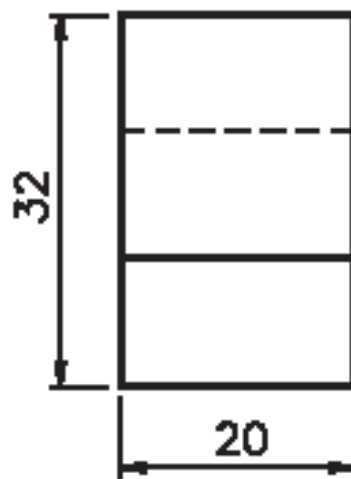
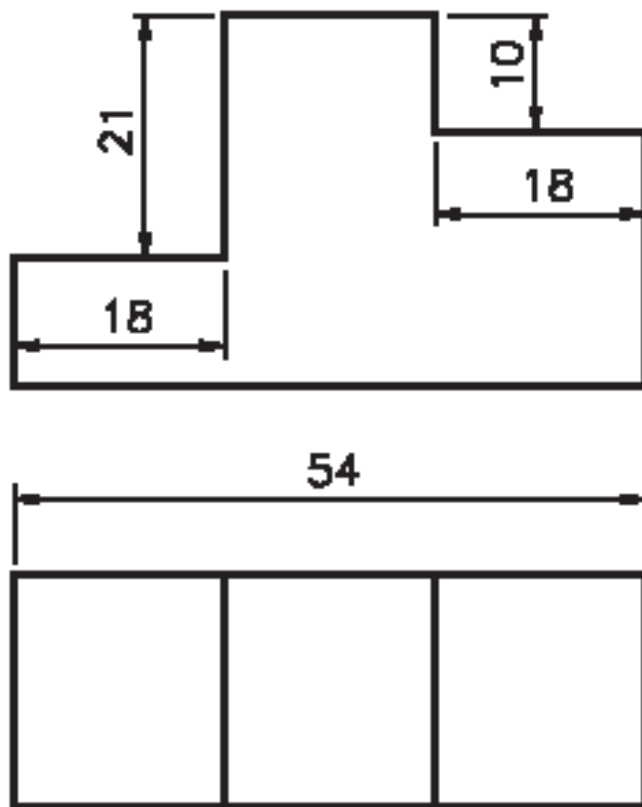


Fonte: Apostila Desenho Mecânico. Desenho com instrumentos. Convênio SENAI/São Paulo

## Rebaixos iguais

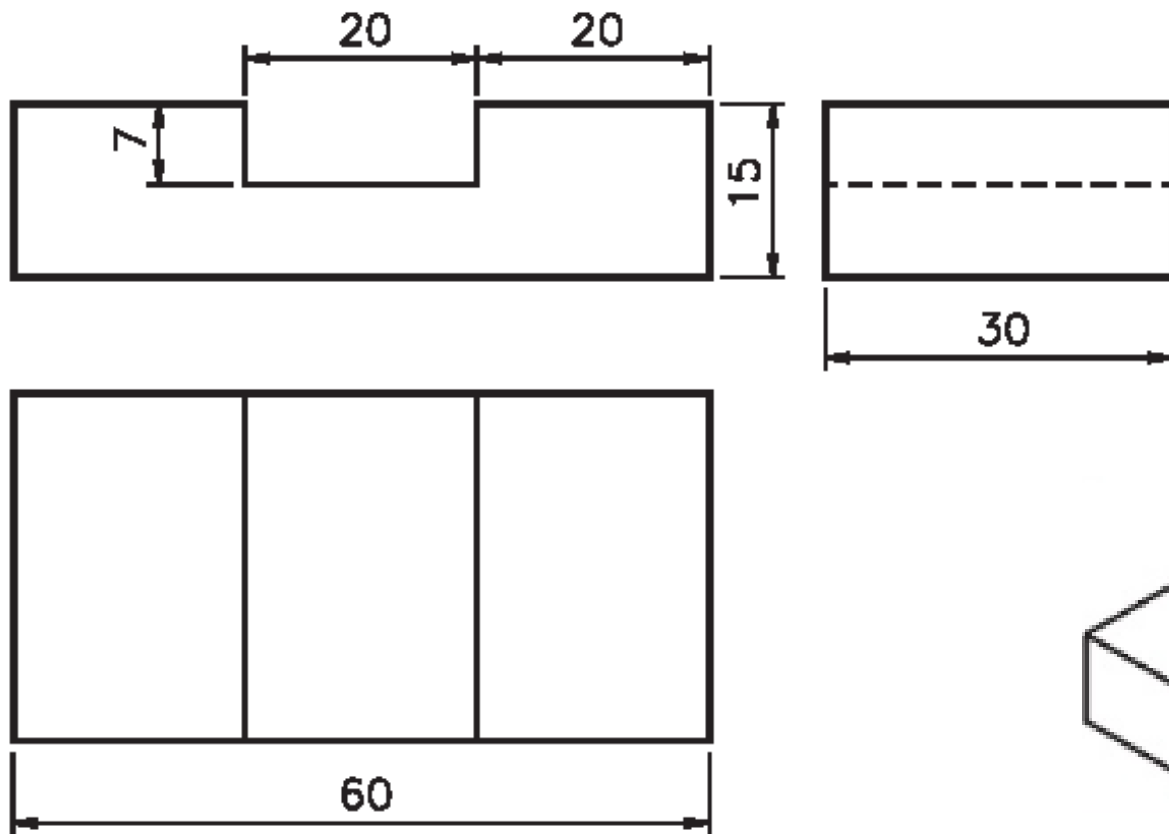


## Rebaixos diferentes

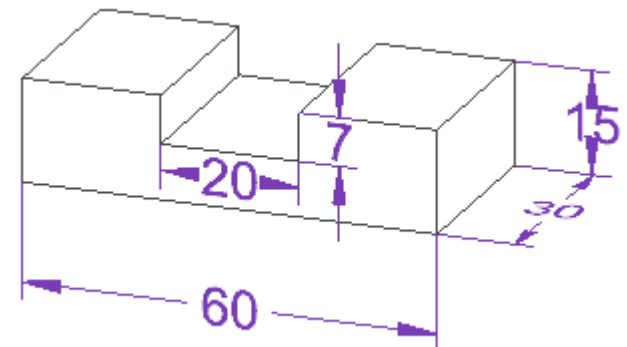
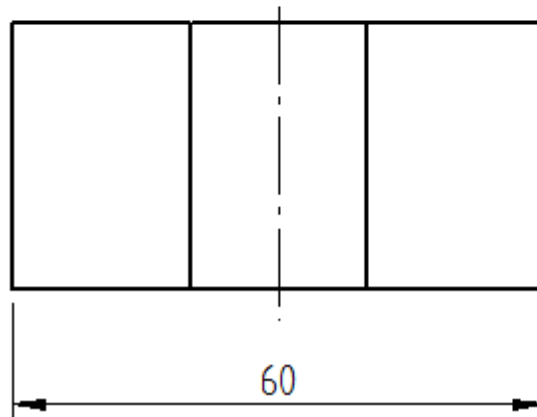
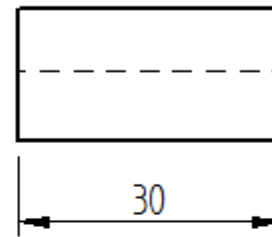
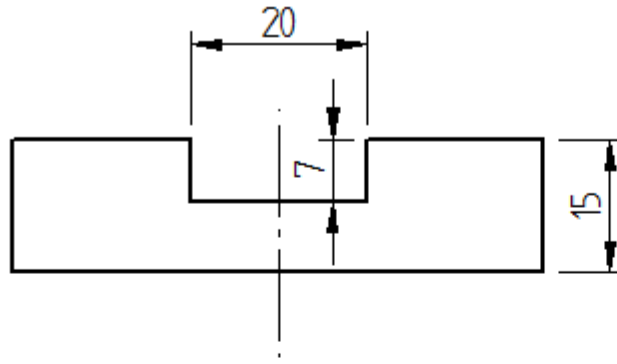




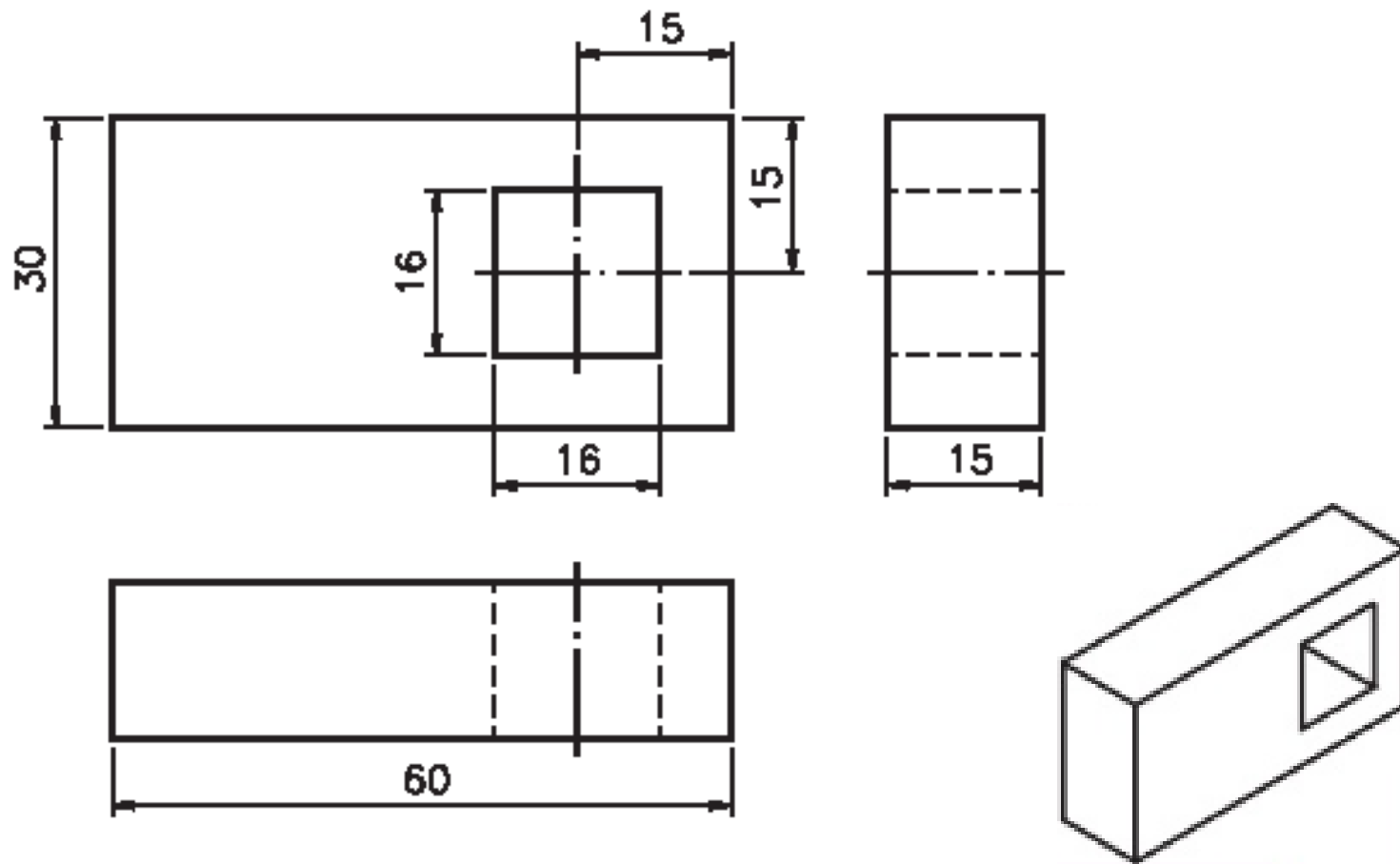
Rasgo sem linha de simetria



## Rasgo com linha de simetria

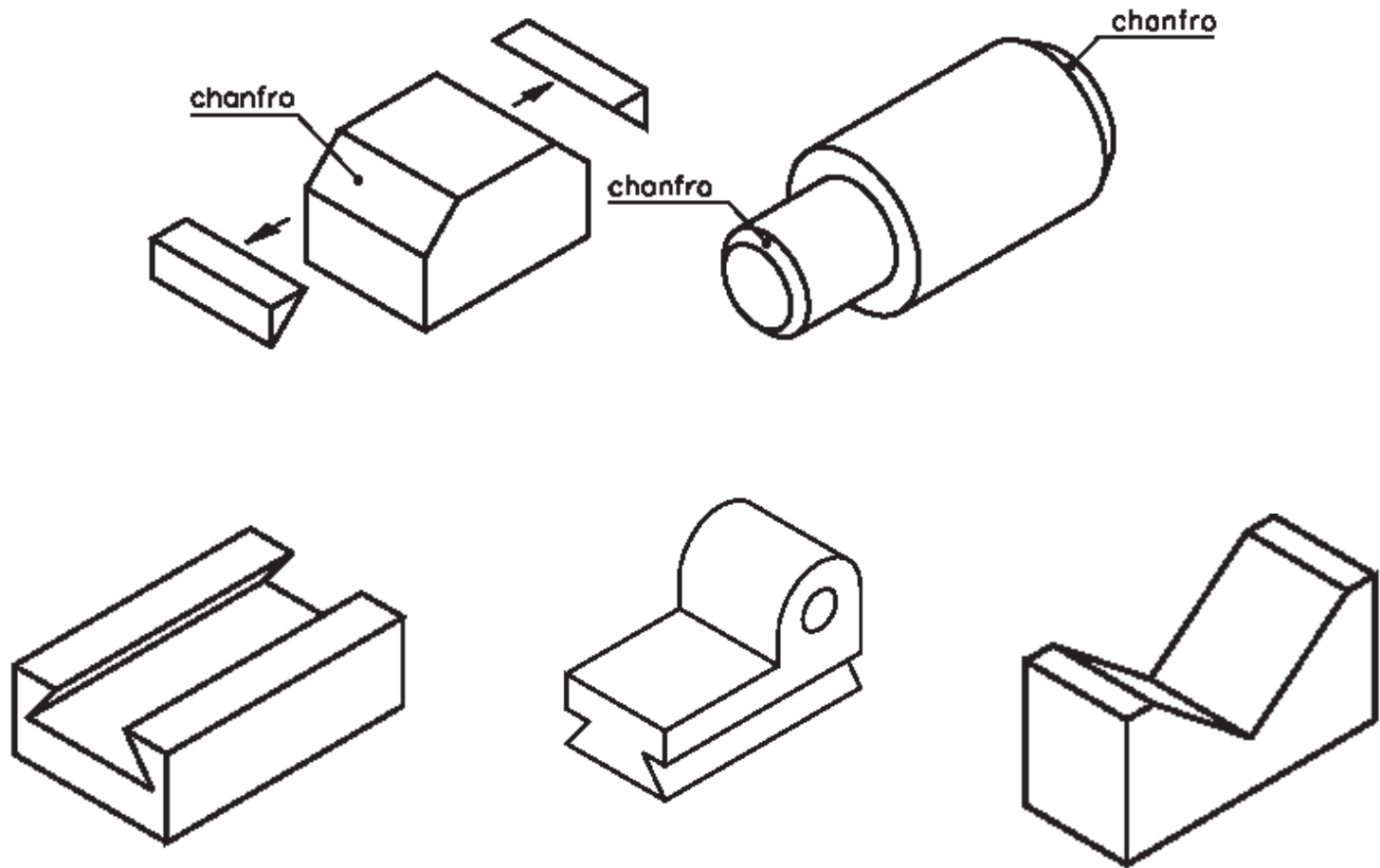


Furo com linha de simetria e localização do mesmo



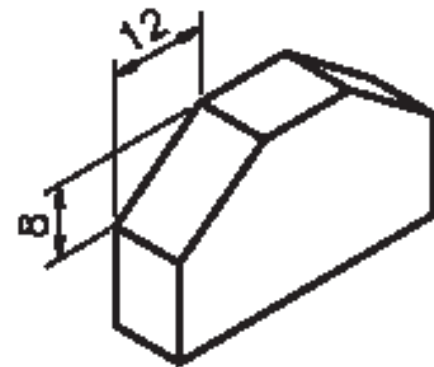
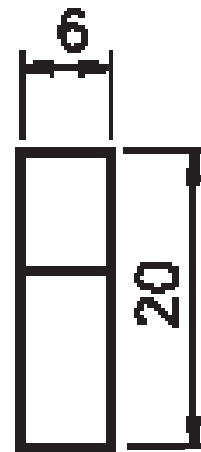
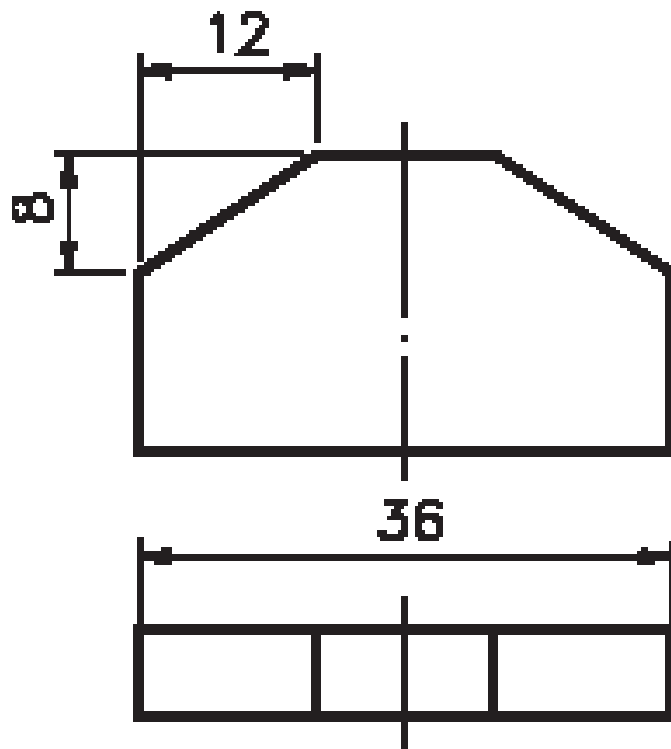
Fonte: Apostila Desenho Mecânico. Desenho com instrumentos. Convênio SENAI/São Paulo

## Elementos angulares



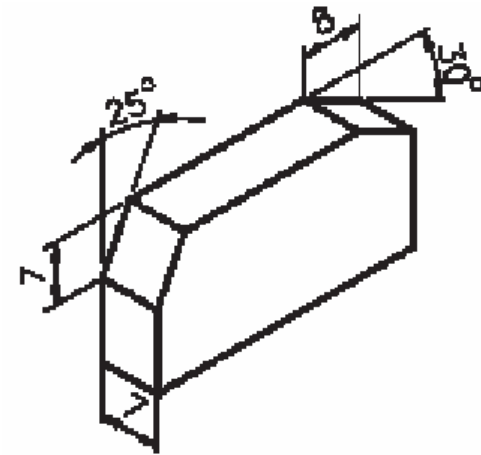
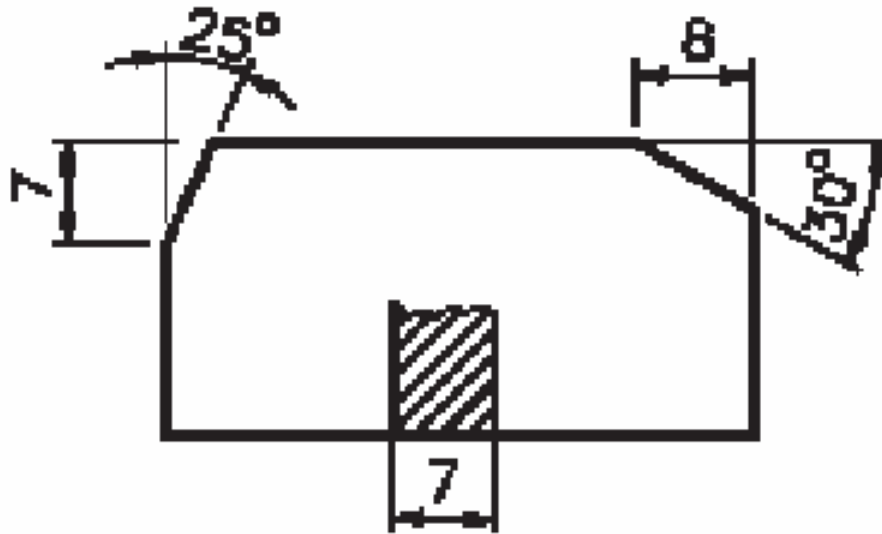
Elementos angulares

**Cotas lineares:** medidas de extensão.

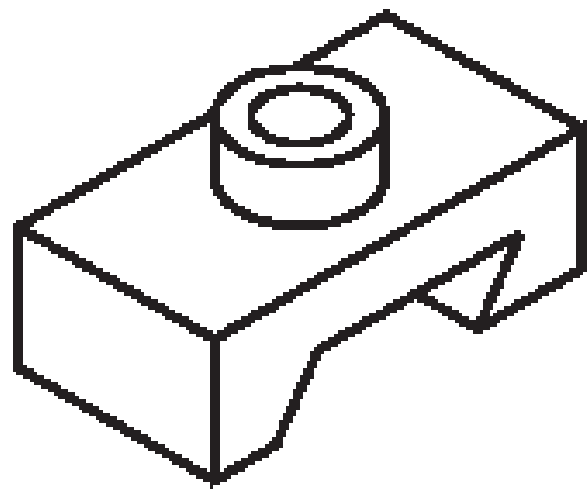
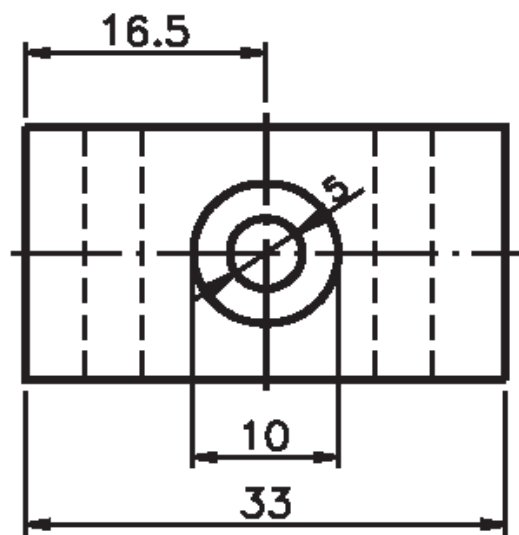
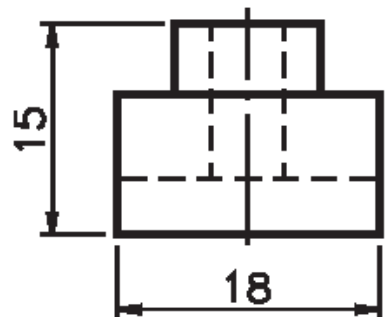
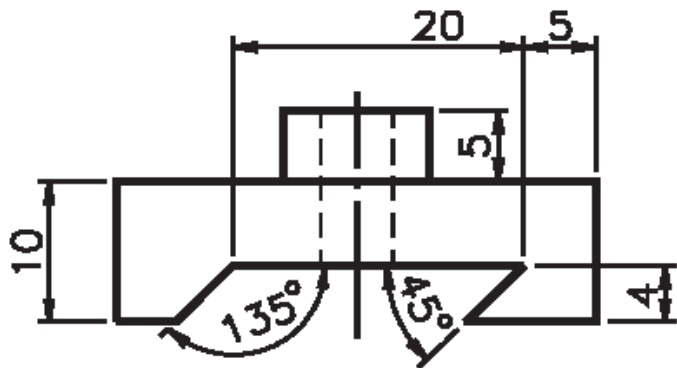


Elementos angulares

**Cotas angulares:** medidas de aberturas de ângulos.

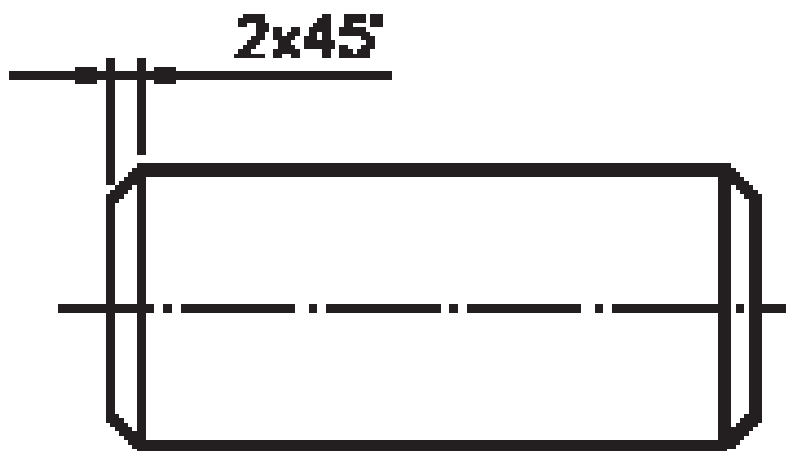


## Elementos angulares compostos

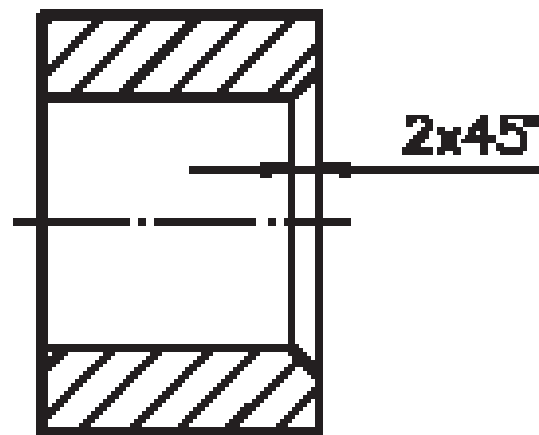


## Chanfros

Externo



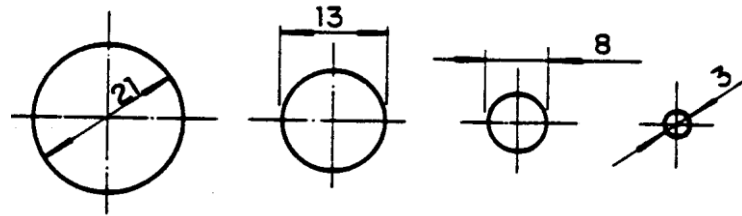
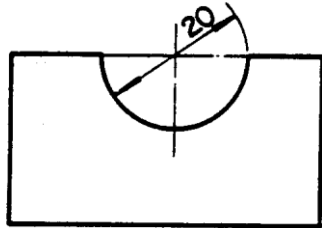
Interno



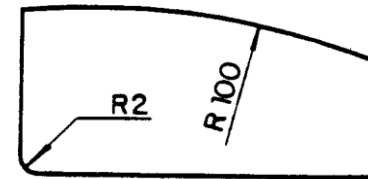
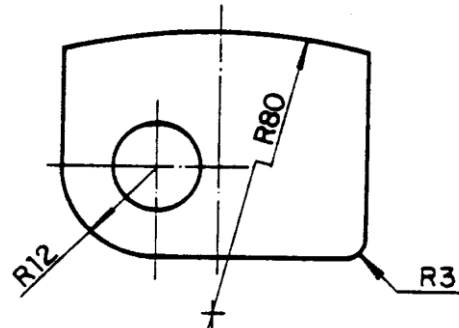
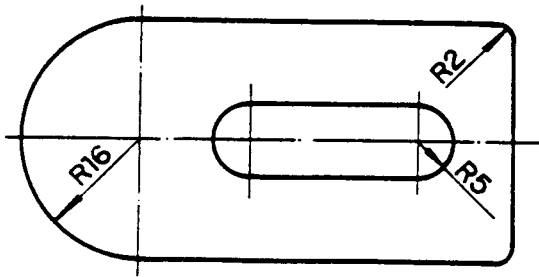


# EXEMPLOS – Diâmetros, Raios, Quadrados e Esferas

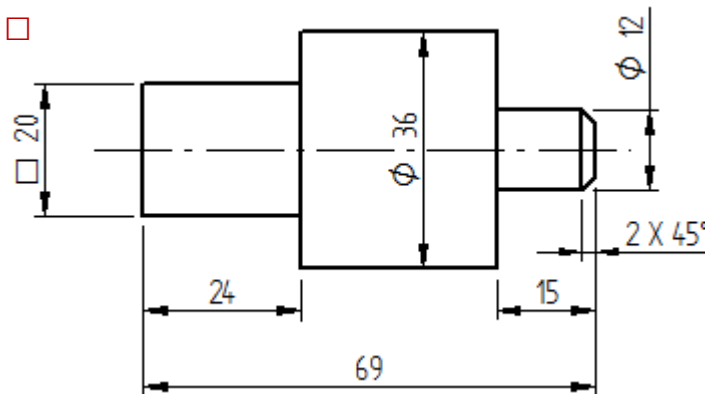
## Diâmetros $\Phi$



## Raios R



## Quadrado $\square$



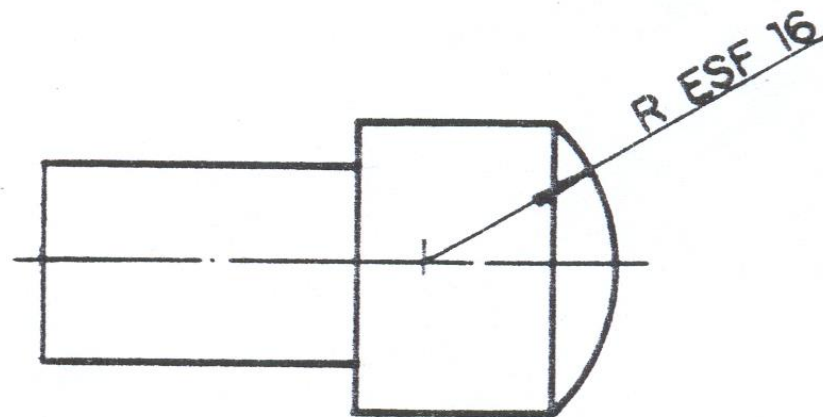
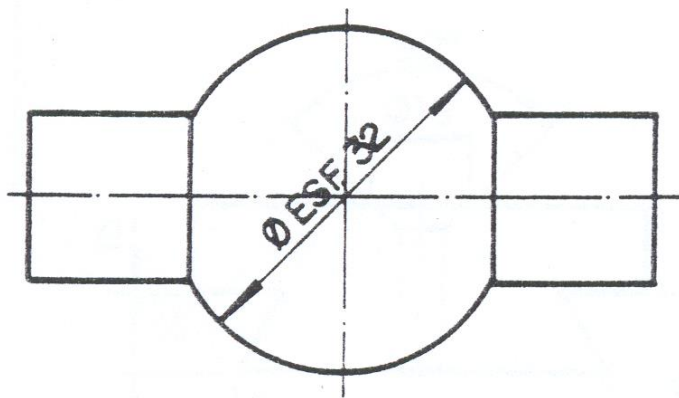
## EXEMPLOS – Diâmetros, Raios e Esferas

A cotação de elementos esféricos é feita pela medida de seus diâmetros ou de seus raios.

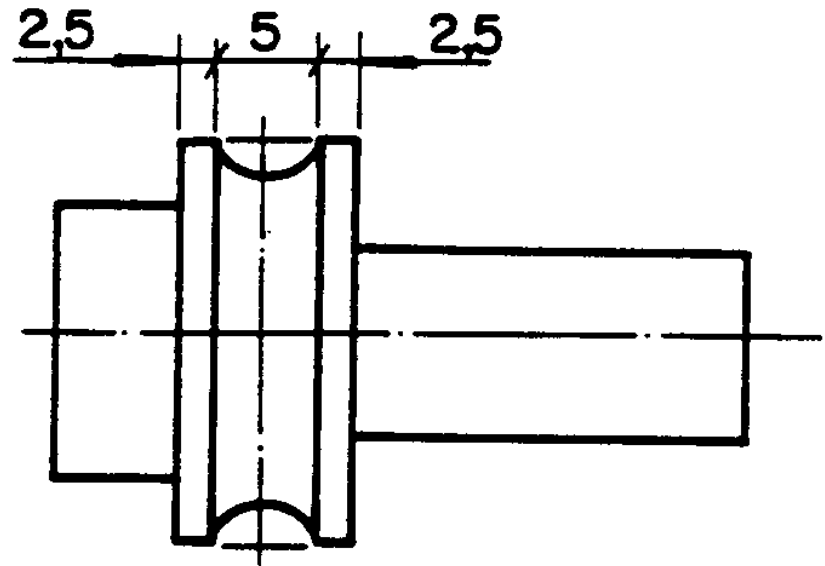
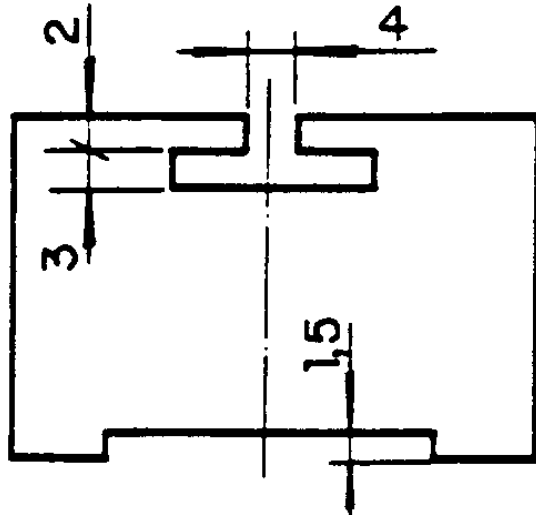
ESF = esférico

$\varnothing$  = diâmetro

R = raio

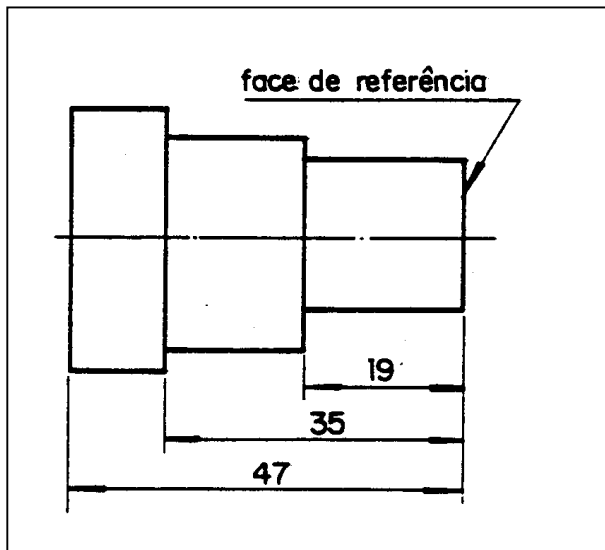


Direcionar setas externamente aos espaços. Quando não houver espaço para as setas, estas serão substituídas por traços oblíquos.

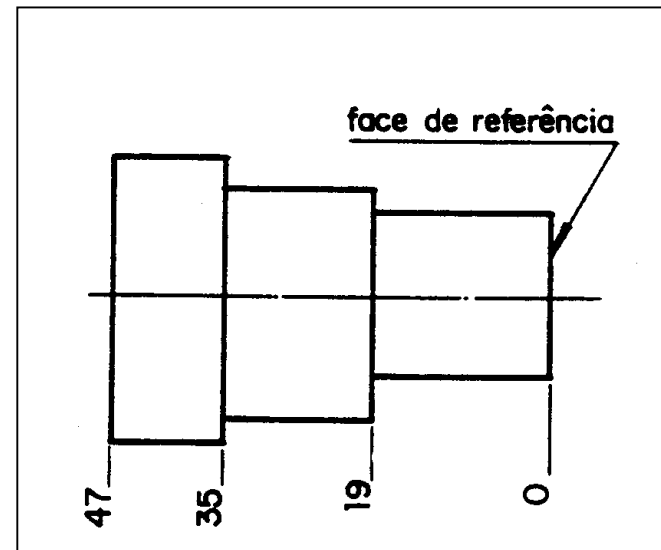


## Cotagem por face de referência

Pode ser executada como *cotagem em paralelo* ou *cotagem aditiva*.



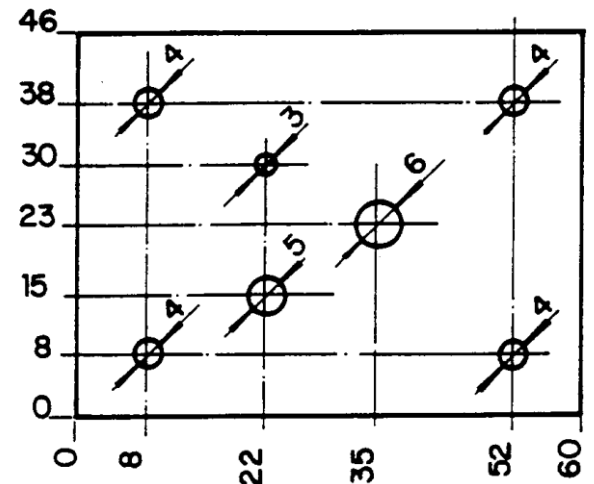
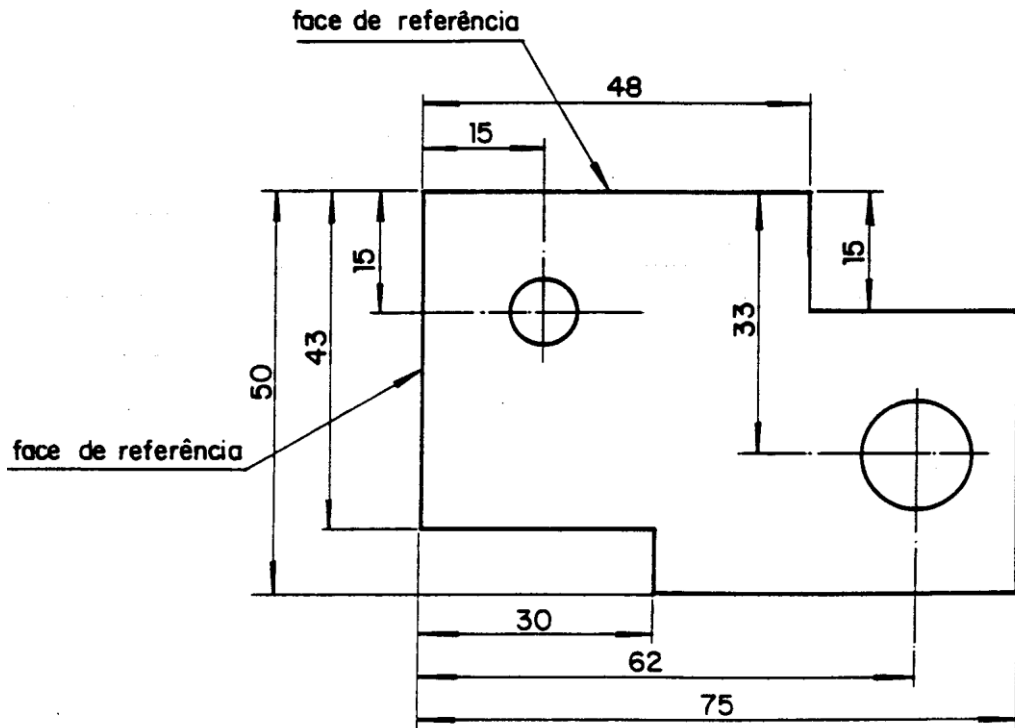
Cotagem em paralelo



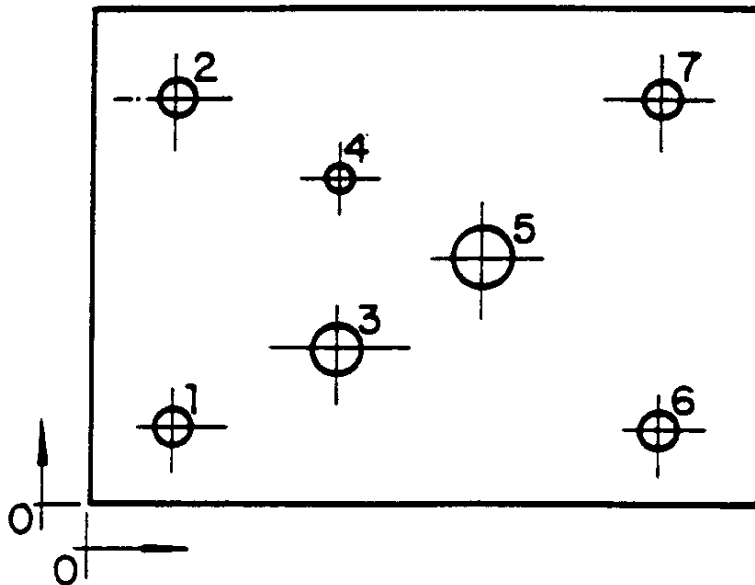
Cotagem aditiva

A cotagem aditiva é uma simplificação da cotagem em paralelo e só deve ser utilizada quando houver limitação de espaço e não comprometer a interpretação do desenho.

# Cotagem por face de referência em duas direções



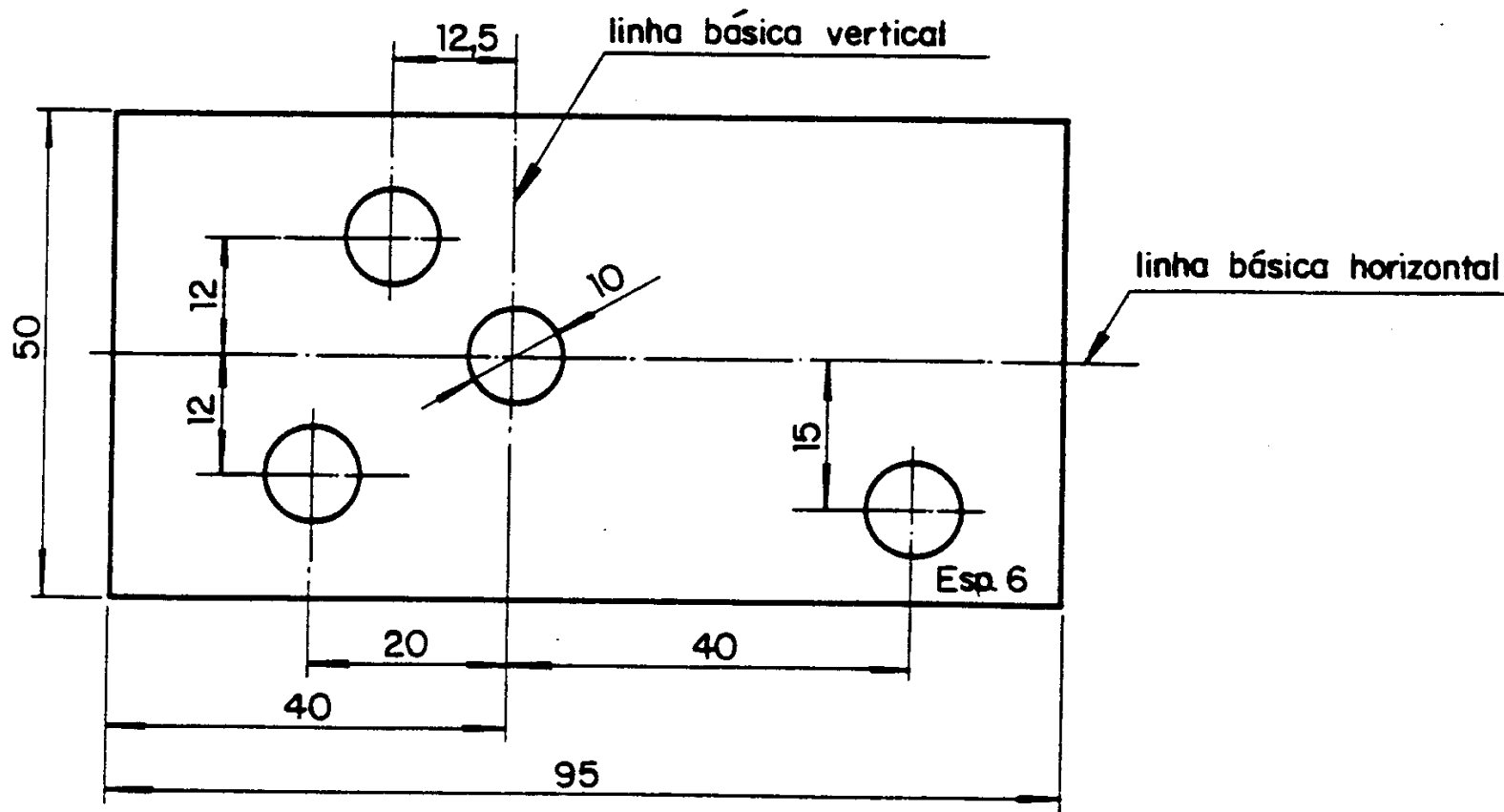
Quando ficar mais prático indicar as cotas em uma tabela ao invés de indicá-las diretamente sobre a peça.



	X	Y	Ø
1	8	8	4
2	8	38	4
3	22	15	5
4	22	30	3
5	35	23	6
6	52	8	4
7	52	8	4

## Cotagem por linhas básicas

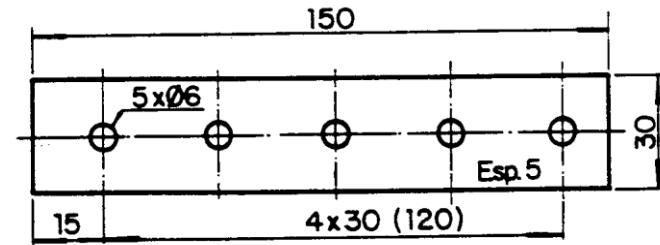
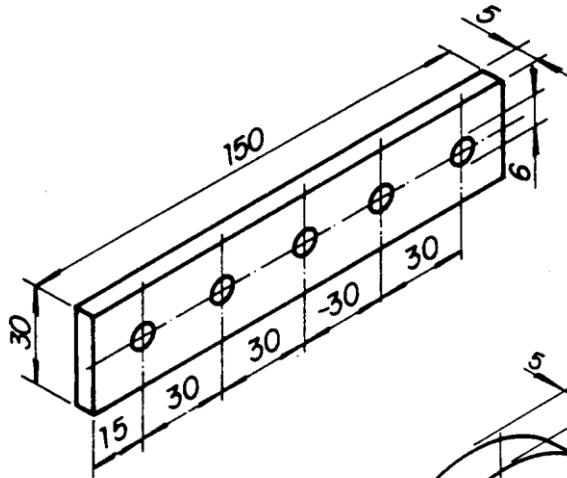
Na cotagem por linhas básicas as medidas da peça são indicadas à a partir de linhas.



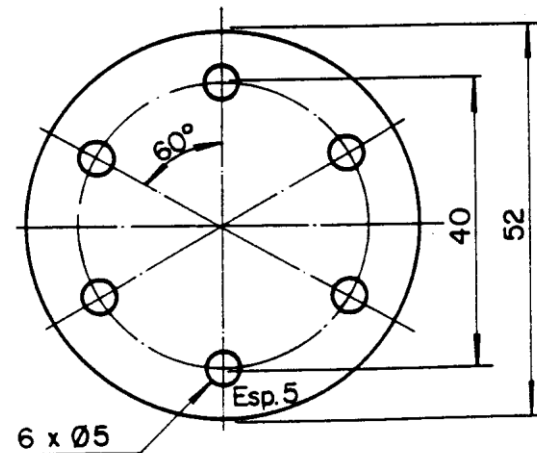
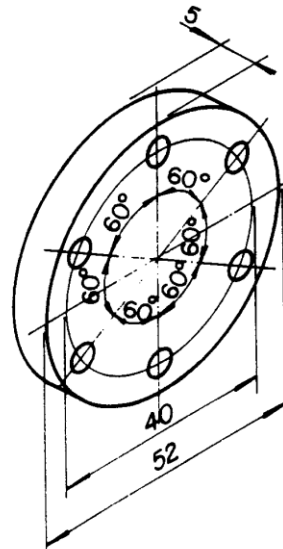
## Cotagem de furos igualmente espaçados

Algumas peças tem furos que possuem a mesma distância entre seus centro (igualmente espaçados). São lineares ou angulares.

Cotagem linear



Cotagem linear e angular

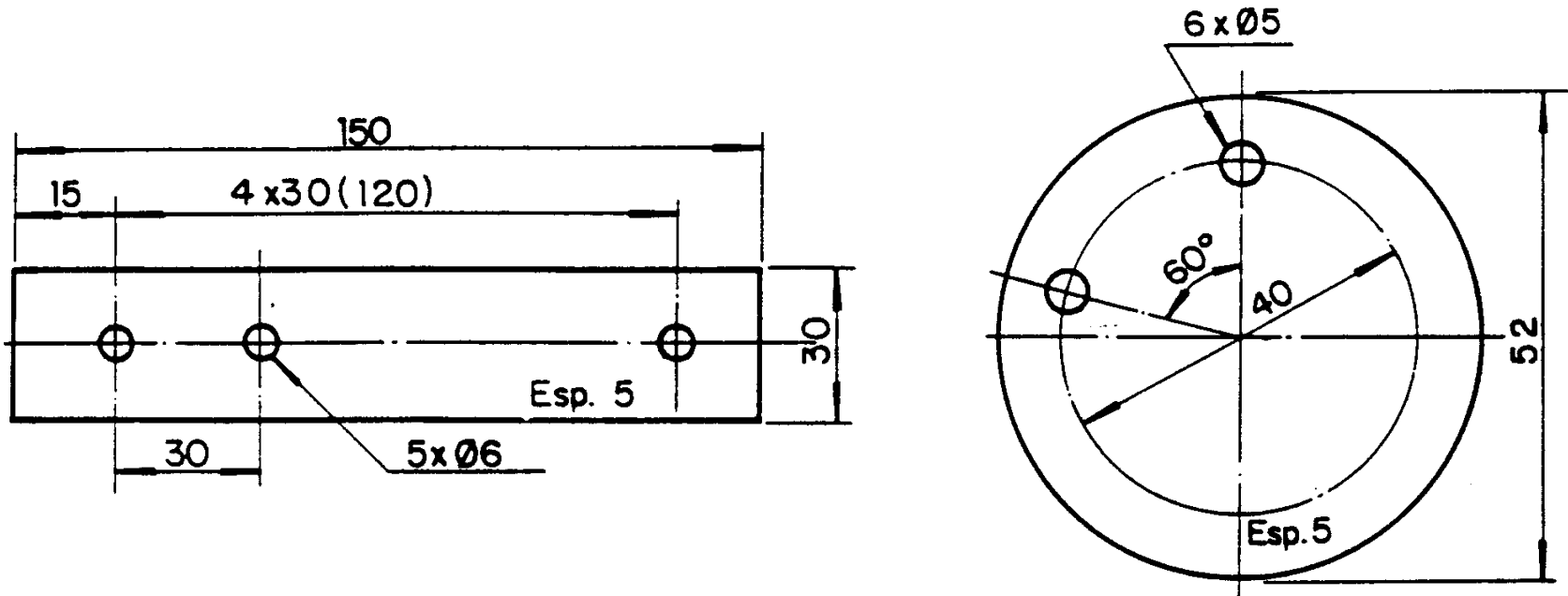


Fonte: Apostila Desenho Mecânico. Desenho com instrumentos. Convênio SENAI/São Paulo

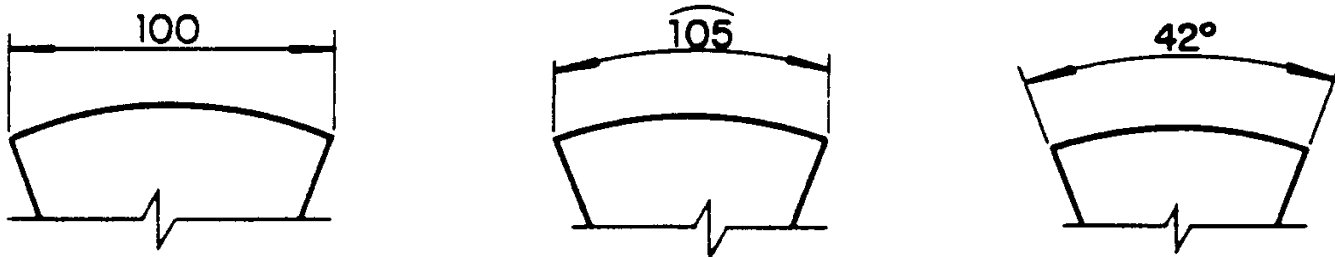


## Cotagem de furos igualmente espaçados - simplificação

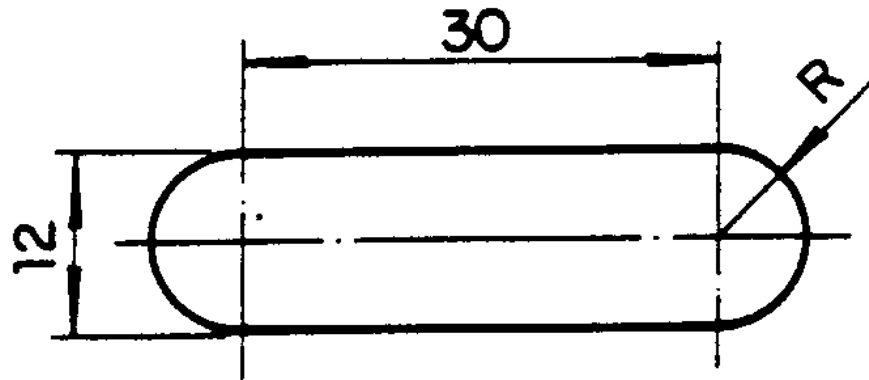
Quando não causarem dúvidas o desenho e a cotagem podem ser simplificados



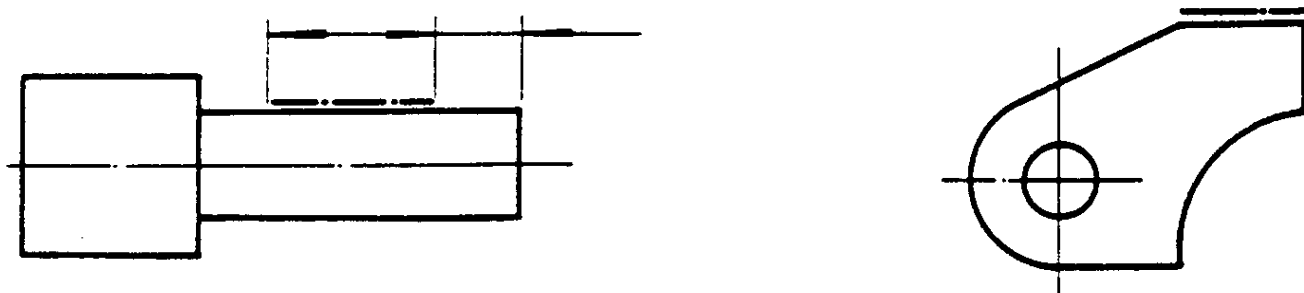
Cordas, ângulos - as cotas de arcos e ângulos devem ser indicados como nos exemplos abaixo.



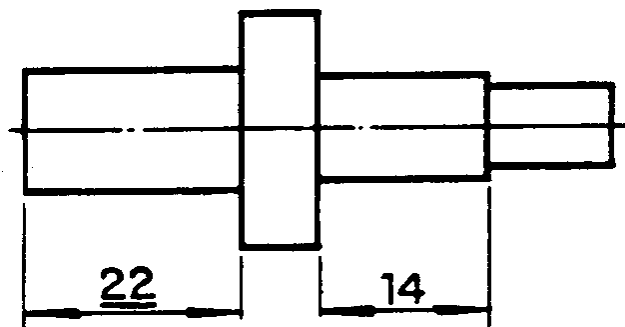
Raio definido por outras cotas - deve ser indicado pelo símbolo R

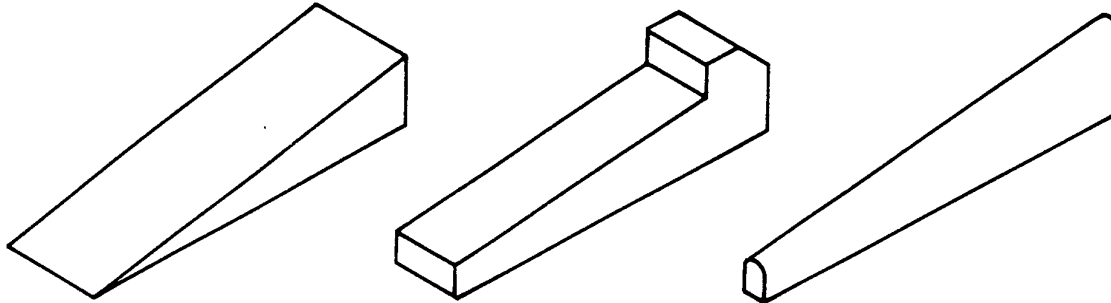


Cotagem de uma área ou comprimento limitado de uma superfície, para indicar situação especial.



Cotas fora de escala – devem ser sublinhadas com uma reta com a mesma largura da linha do algarismo.

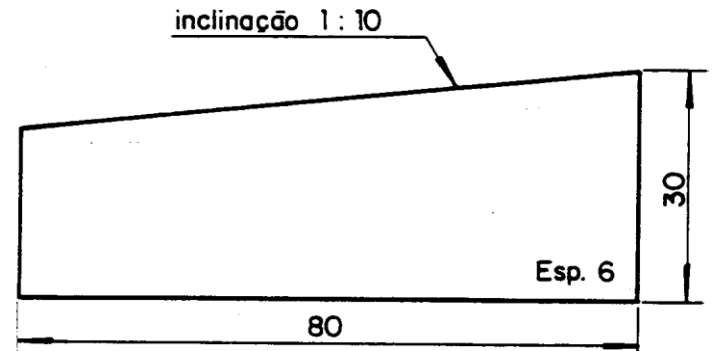




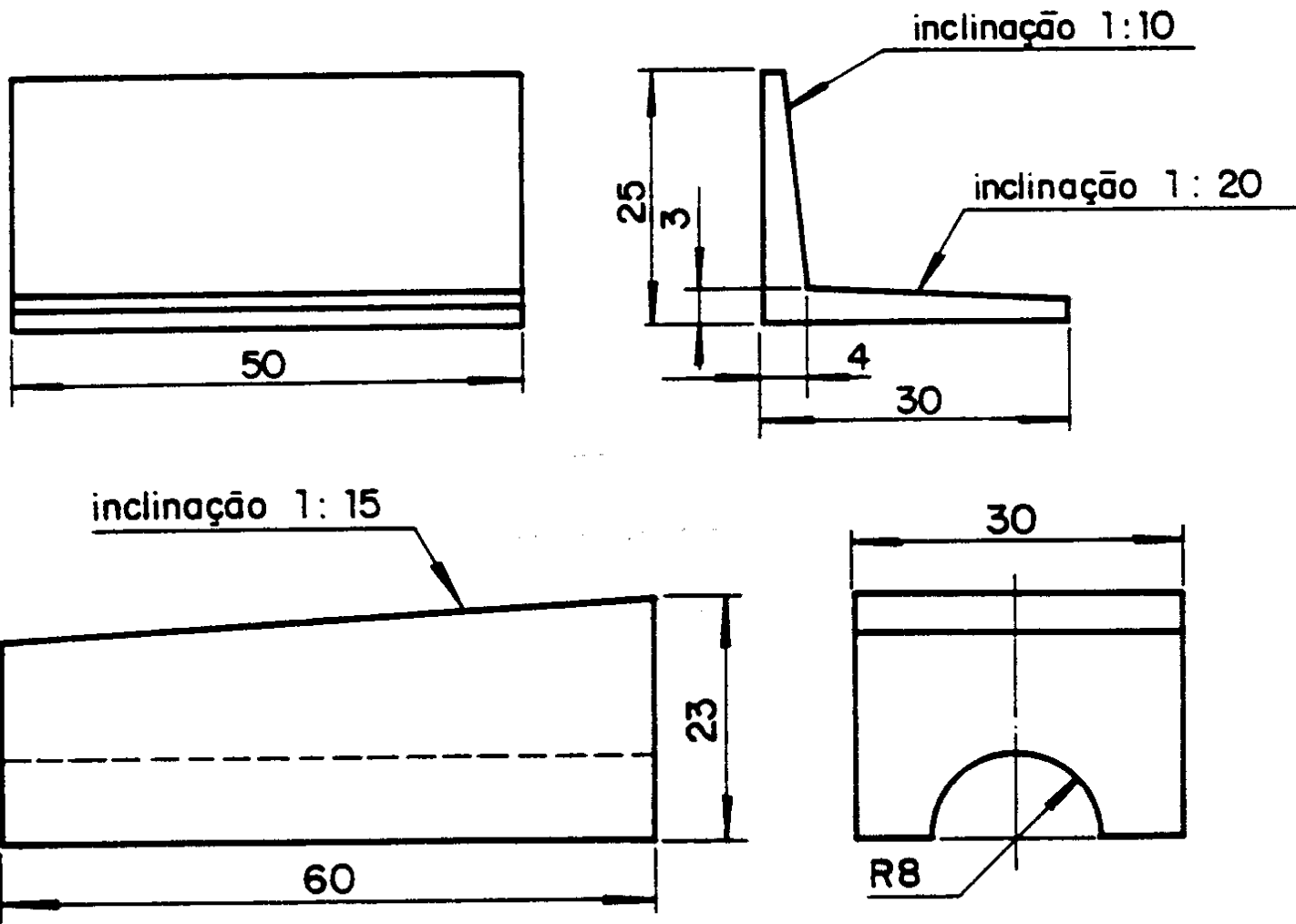
A relação de inclinação deve estar indicada.

A relação de inclinação 1:10 indica que a cada 10 mm do comprimento, diminui-se 1mm da altura.

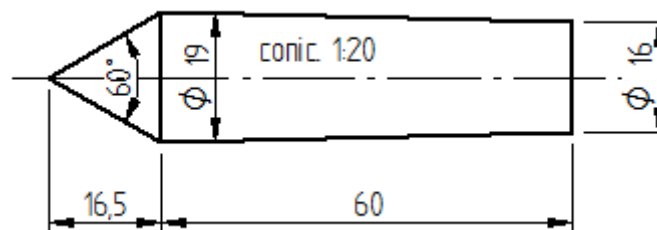
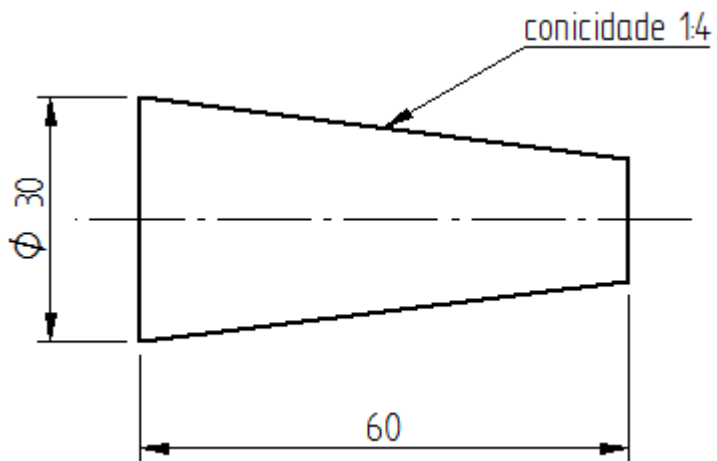
Não é necessário que a outra cota de altura da peça apareça.



# Elementos inclinados - Exemplos



# EXEMPLO de conicidade

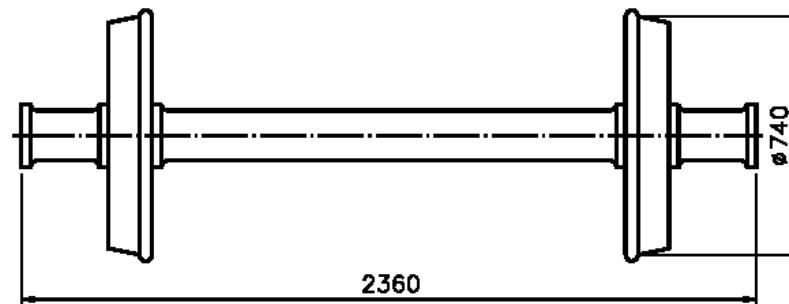


## Escalas

Norma ABNT NBR 8196:1999

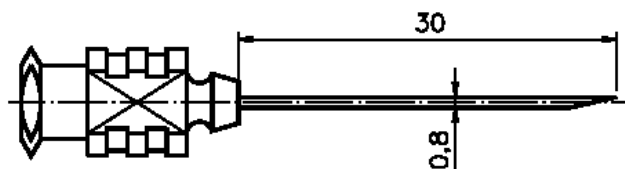
Razão entre dimensões do desenho e peça

Tipos: Natural, ampliação e redução



ESC 1:20

desenho : peça  
 natural - ESC 1 : 1  
 ampliação - ESC 2 : 1  
 redução - ESC 1 : 2

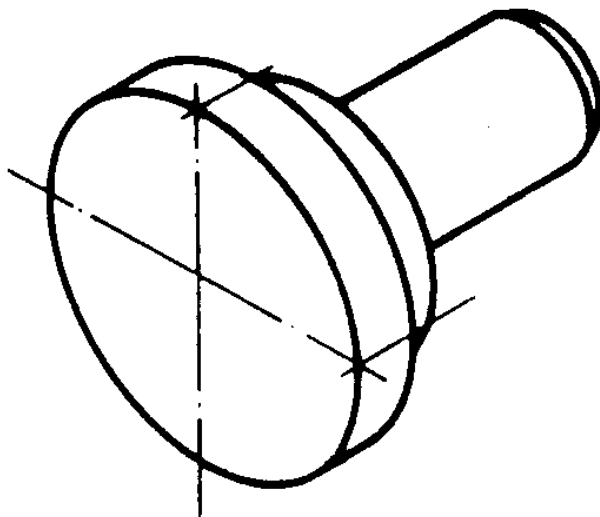


ESC 2:1

CATEGORIA	ESCALAS RECOMENDADAS		
Escala de ampliação	20 : 1	50 : 1	10 : 1
	2 : 1	5 : 1	
Escala natural	1 : 1		
Escala de redução	1 : 2	1 : 5	1 : 10
	1 : 20	1 : 50	1 : 100
	1 : 200	1 : 500	1 : 1 000
	1 : 2 000	1 : 5 000	1 : 10 000

Qual é uma boa maneira de se cotar a peça abaixo tendo em mente que a mesma será fabricada em um torno convencional?

**Dimensões:**  $\Phi 36 \times 10$ ,  $\Phi 26 \times 10$ ,  $\Phi 16 \times 35$  e chanfro  $2 \times 45^\circ$ .

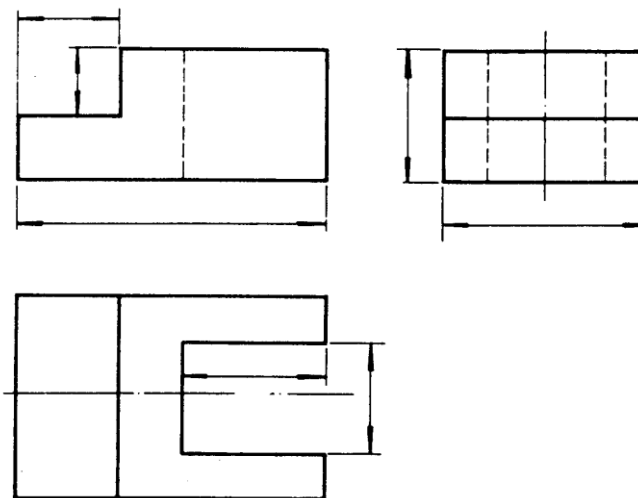
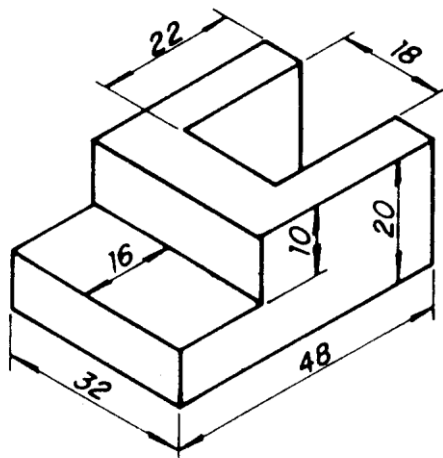
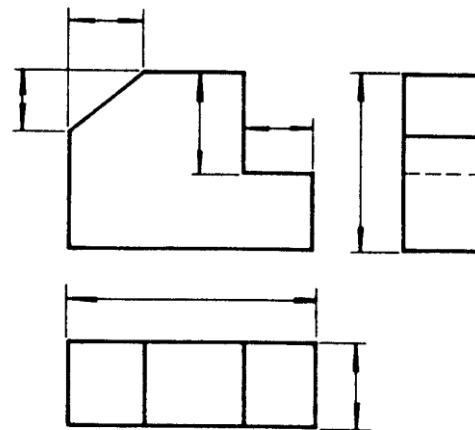
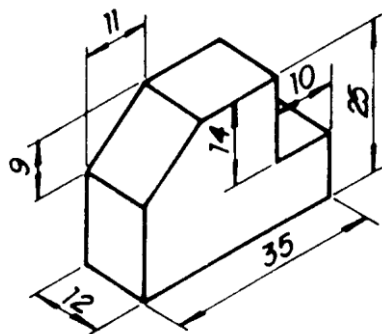




Exercício 36 – Observe as perspectiva e escreva as cotas nas projeções.

Nome: \_\_\_\_\_

Nº \_\_\_\_\_ Turma \_\_\_\_\_

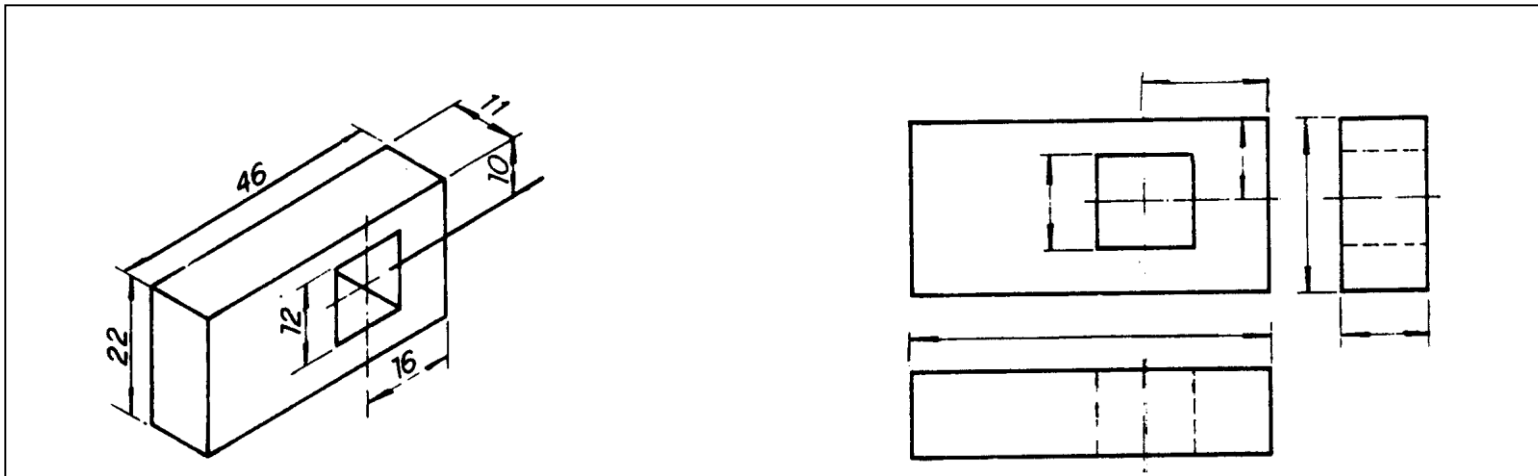
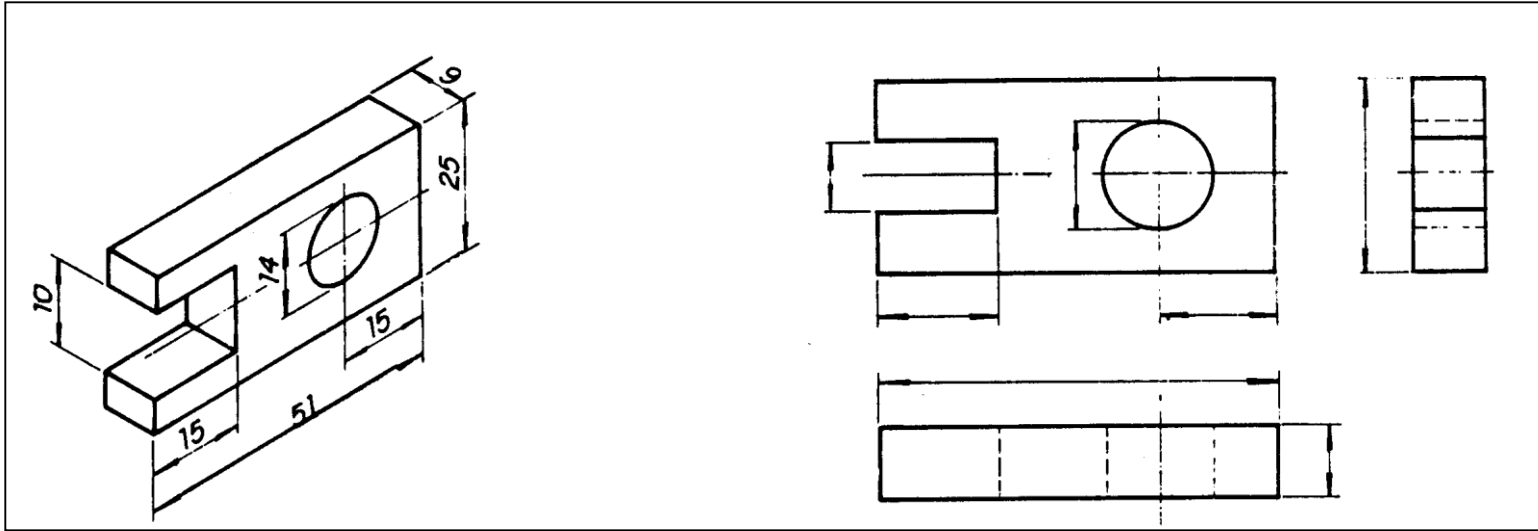


Fonte: Apostila Desenho Mecânico. Desenho com instrumentos. Convênio SENAI/São Paulo  
*Desenho Técnico para Químicos*

Exercício 37 – Observe as perspectiva e escreva as cotas nas projeções.

Nome: \_\_\_\_\_

Nº \_\_\_\_\_ Turma \_\_\_\_\_

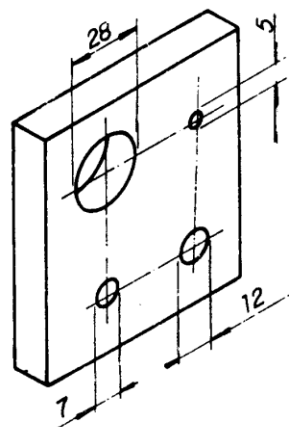
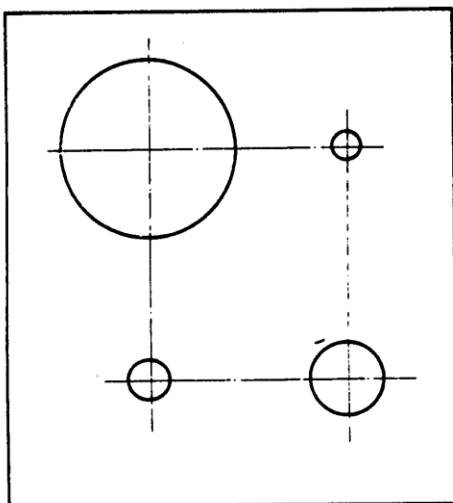


Exercício 38 – Nas projeções apresentadas faça somente a cotação dos elementos citados

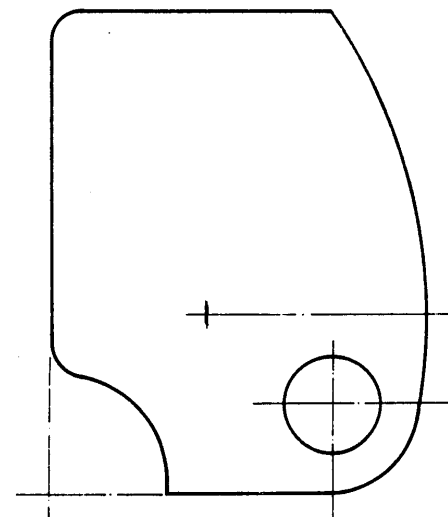
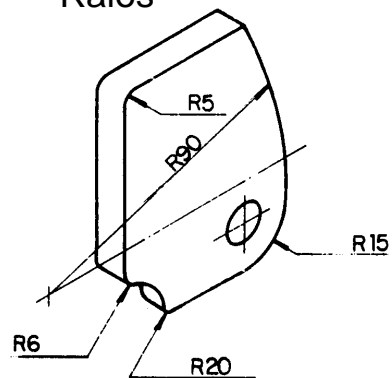
Nome: \_\_\_\_\_

Nº \_\_\_\_\_ Turma \_\_\_\_\_

Diâmetros



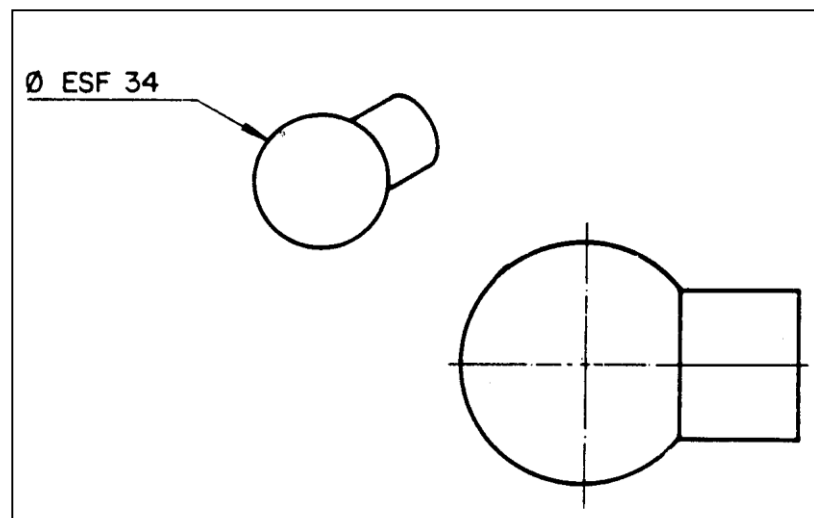
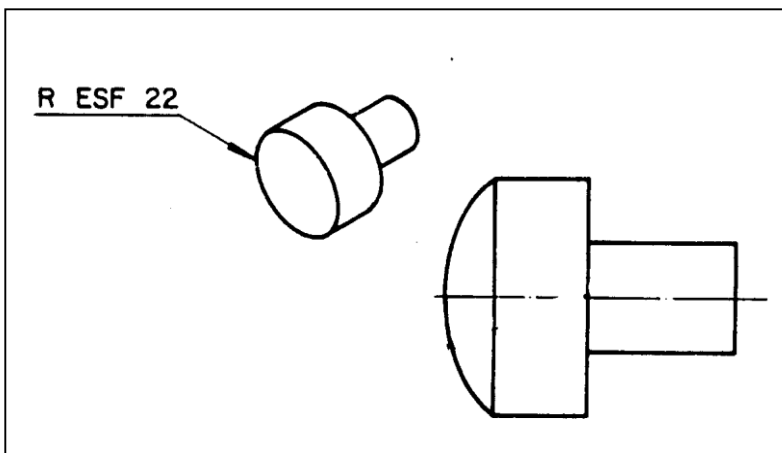
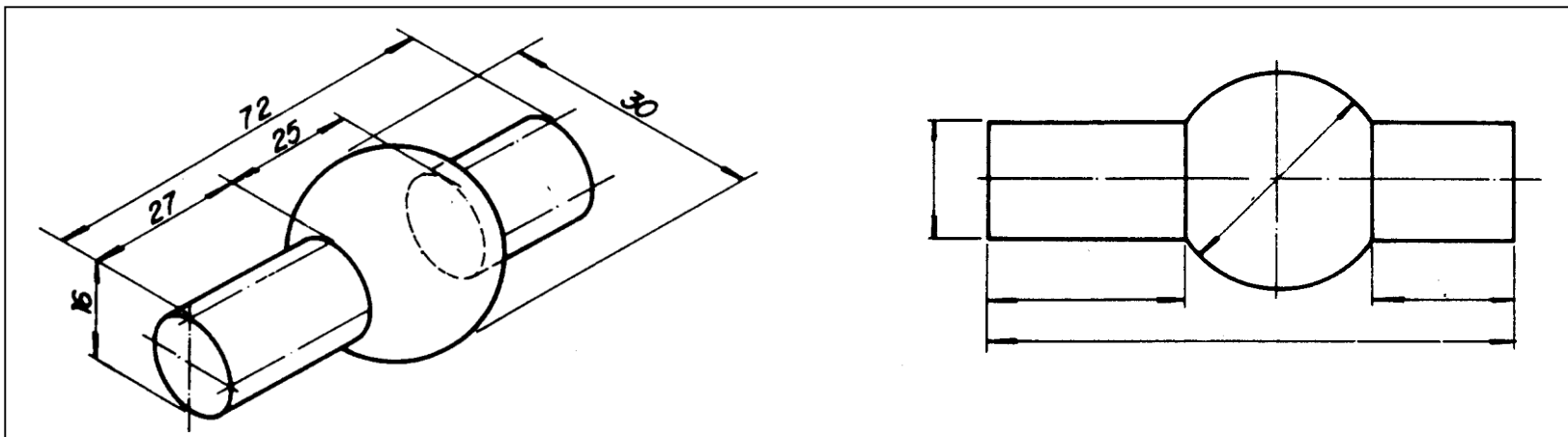
Raios



Exercício 39 – Analise as perspectivas e coloque as cotas nas posições

Nome: \_\_\_\_\_

Nº \_\_\_\_\_ Turma \_\_\_\_\_

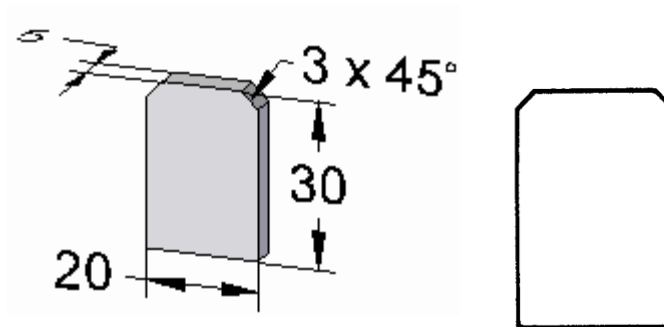
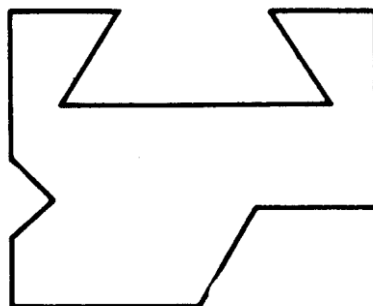
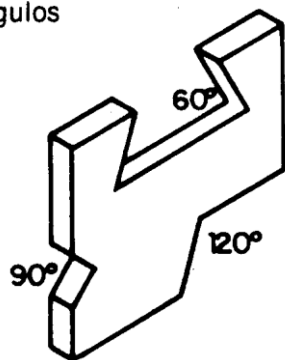


Exercício 40 – Faça a cotação dos elementos citados

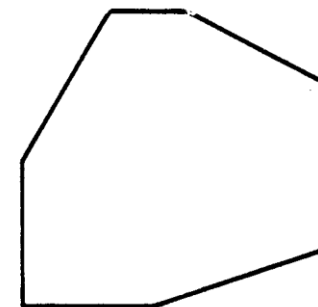
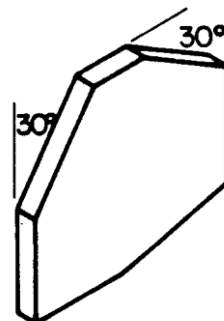
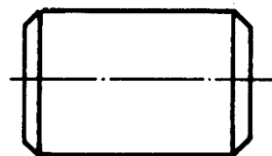
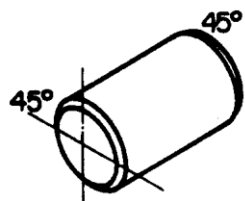
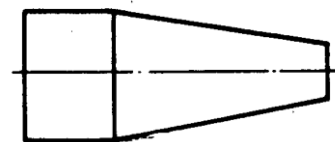
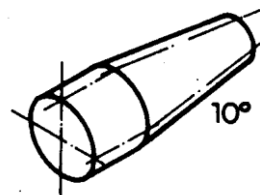
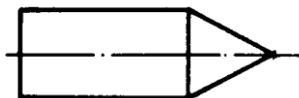
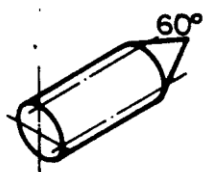
Nome: \_\_\_\_\_

Nº \_\_\_\_\_ Turma \_\_\_\_\_

Ângulos



Chanfros

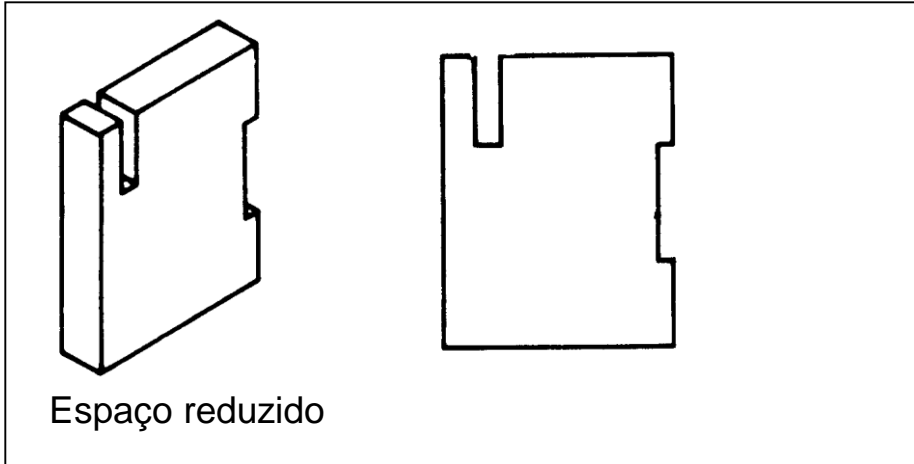


Fonte: Apostila Desenho Mecânico. Desenho com instrumentos. Convênio SENAI/São Paulo

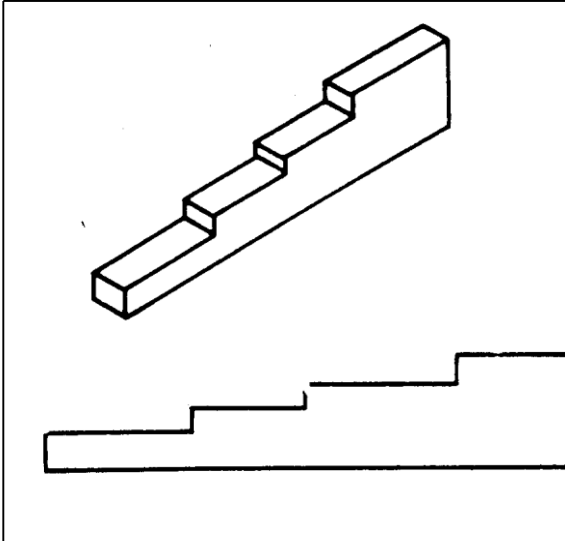
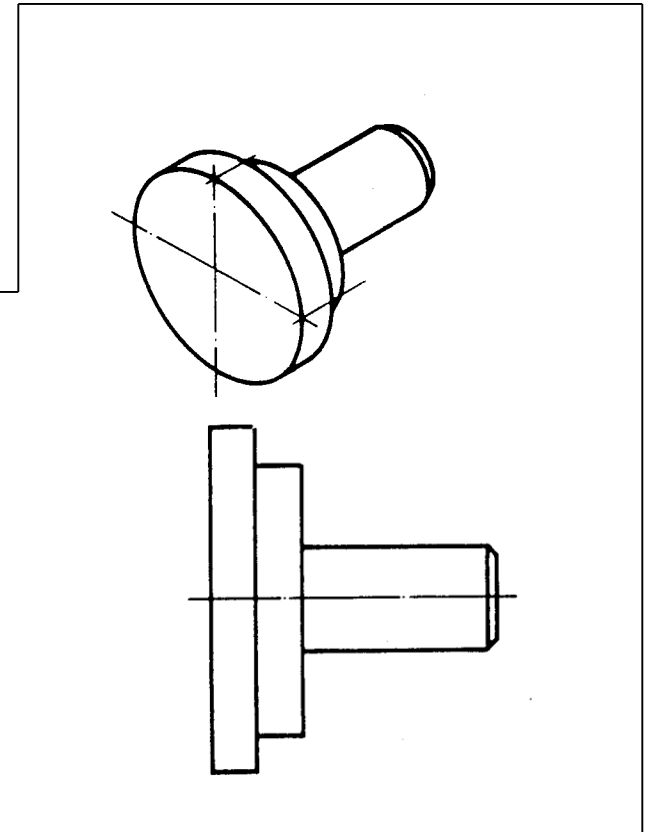
Exercício 41 – Faça a cotação dos elementos citados

Nome: \_\_\_\_\_

Nº \_\_\_\_\_ Turma \_\_\_\_\_



Espaço reduzido

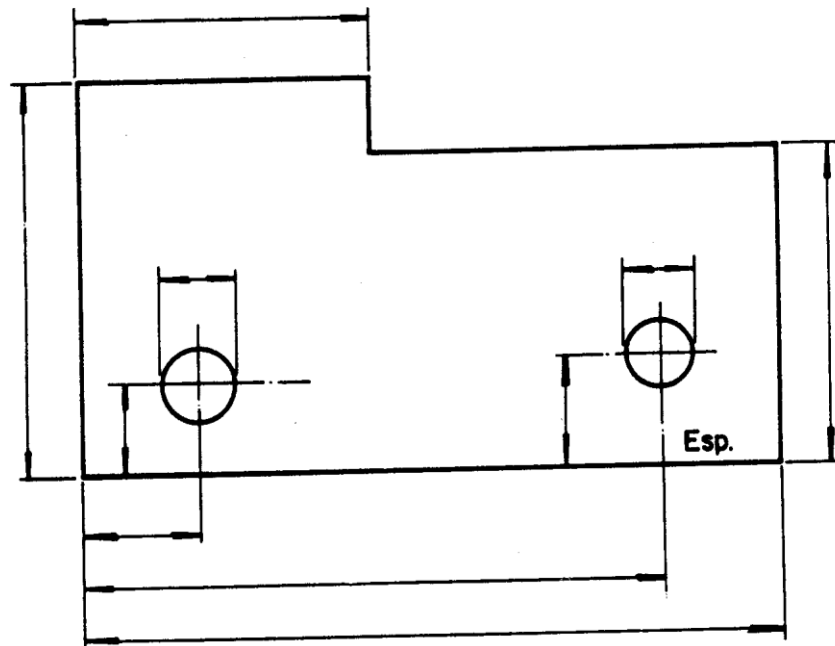
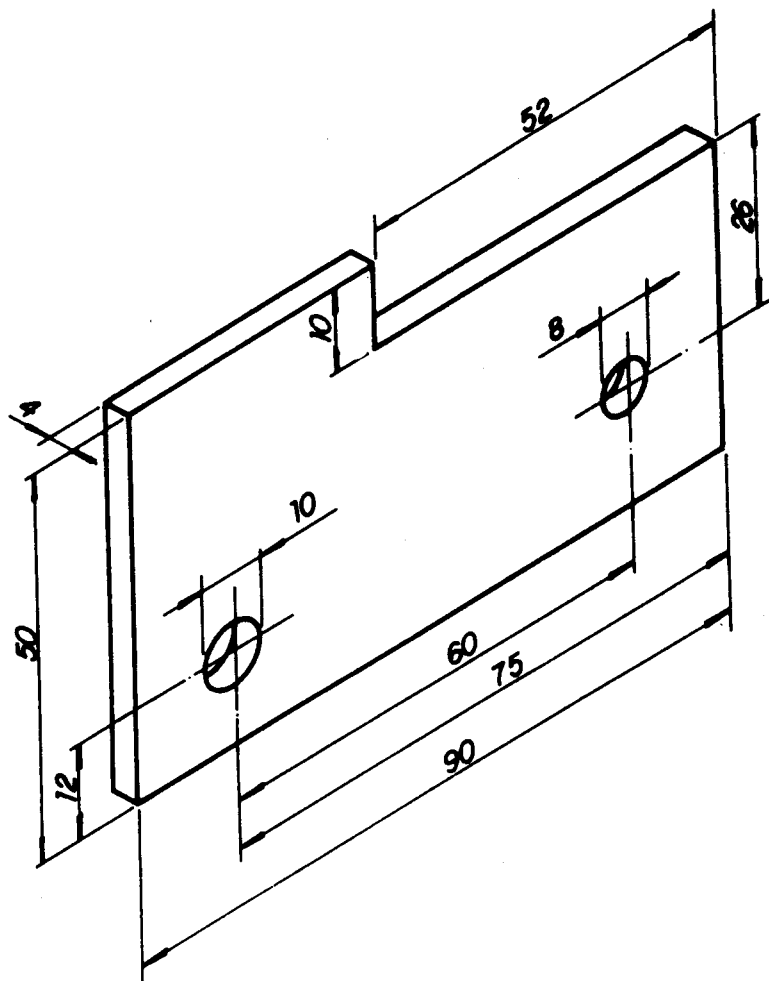


Por face de referência

Exercício 42 – Analise as perspectivas , calcule e coloque as cotas nas projeções

Nome: \_\_\_\_\_

Nº \_\_\_\_\_ Turma \_\_\_\_\_

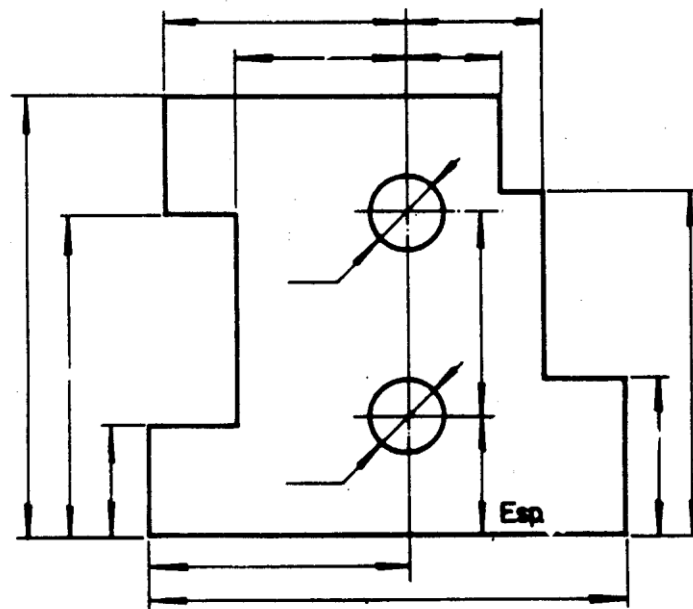
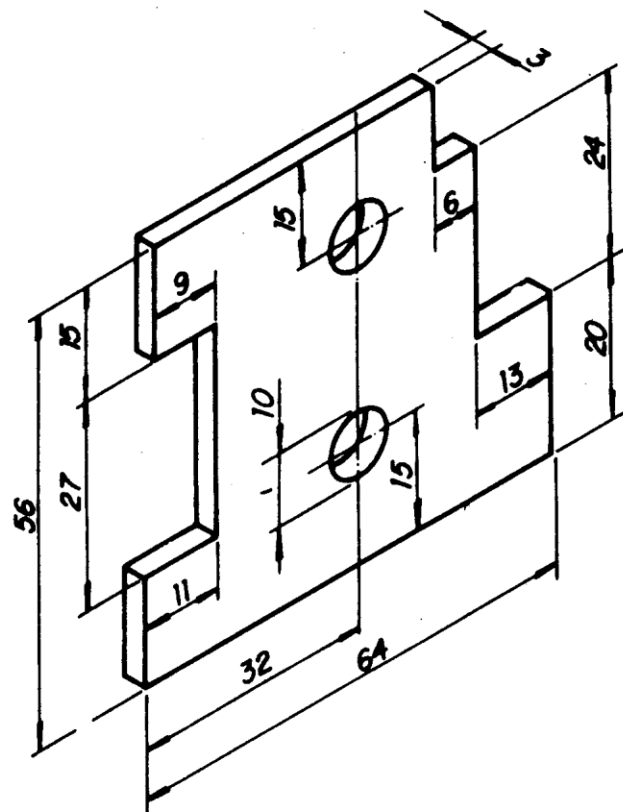


Fonte: Apostila Desenho Mecânico. Desenho com instrumentos. Convênio SENAI/São Paulo

Exercício 43 – Analise as perspectivas e coloque as cotas nas projeções

Nome: \_\_\_\_\_

Nº \_\_\_\_\_ Turma \_\_\_\_\_

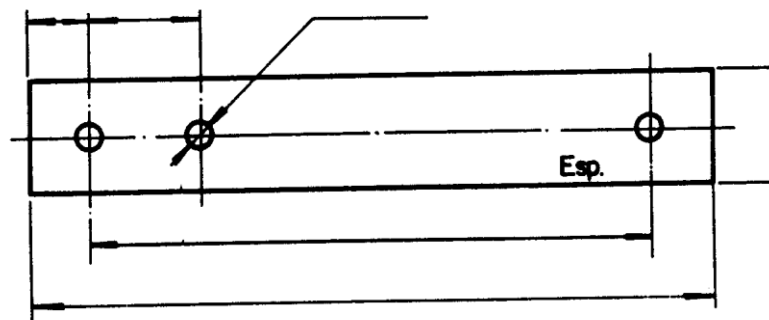
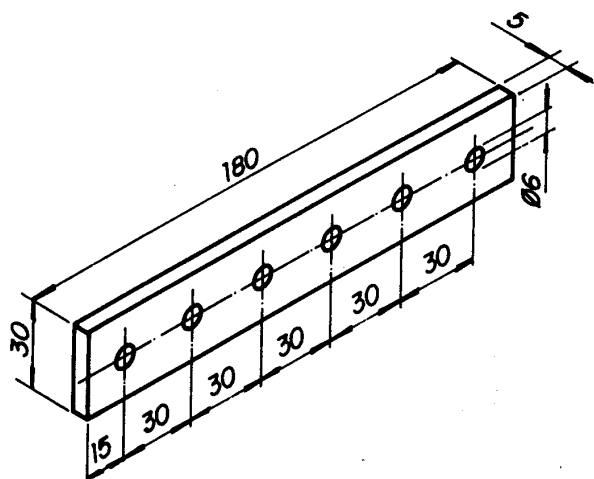
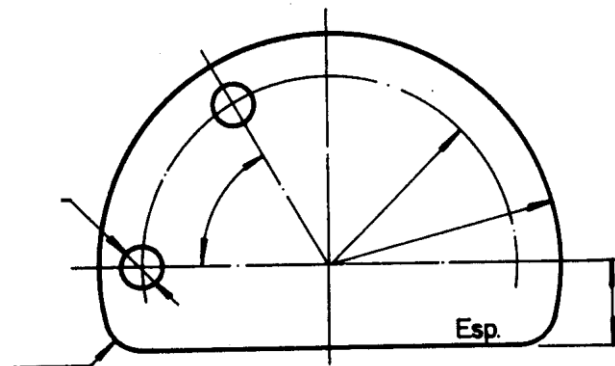
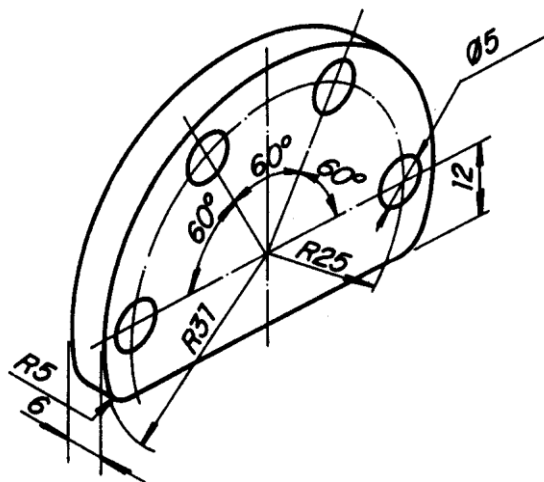




Exercício 44 – Analise as perspectivas e coloque as cotas nas projeções

Nome: \_\_\_\_\_

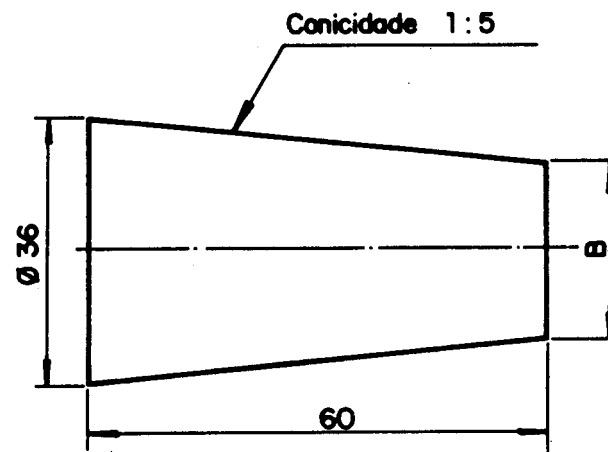
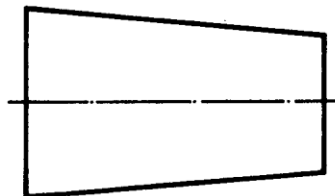
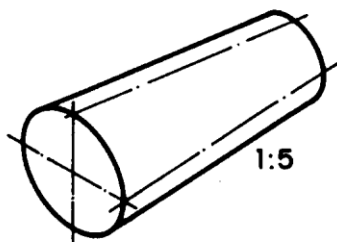
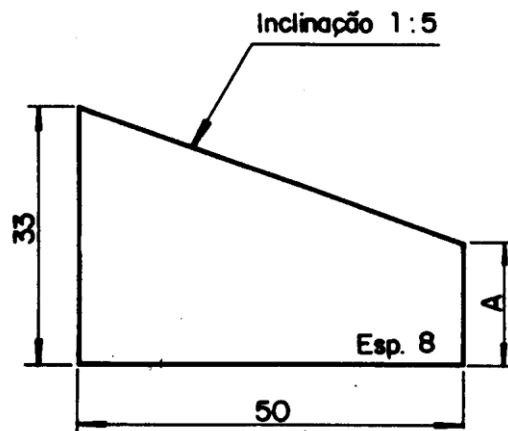
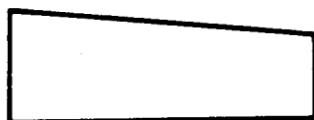
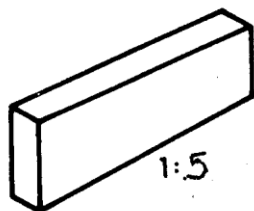
Nº \_\_\_\_\_ Turma \_\_\_\_\_



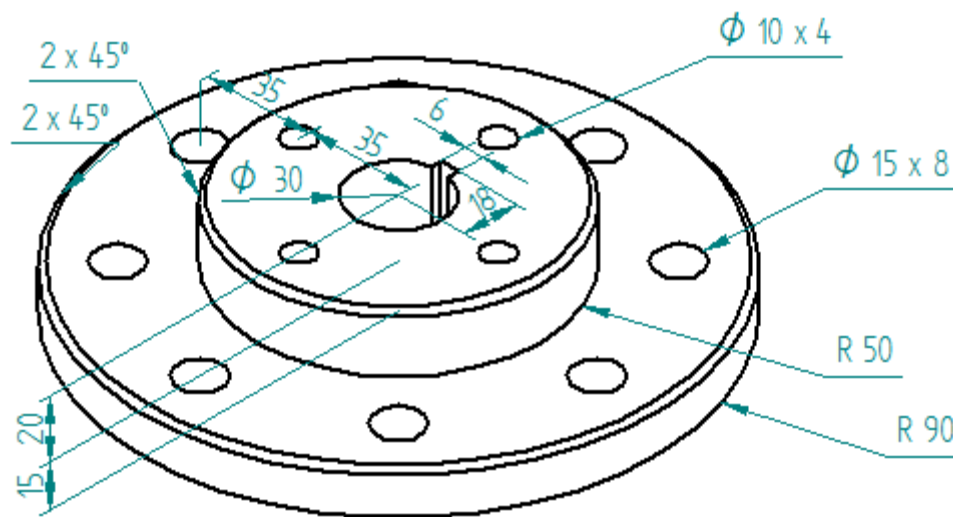
Exercício 45 – Nas projeções apresentadas achar a cota de A e B

Nome: \_\_\_\_\_

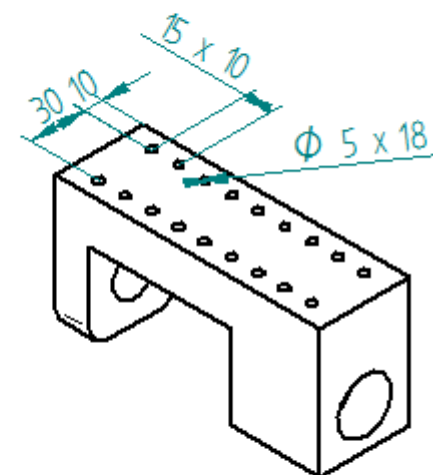
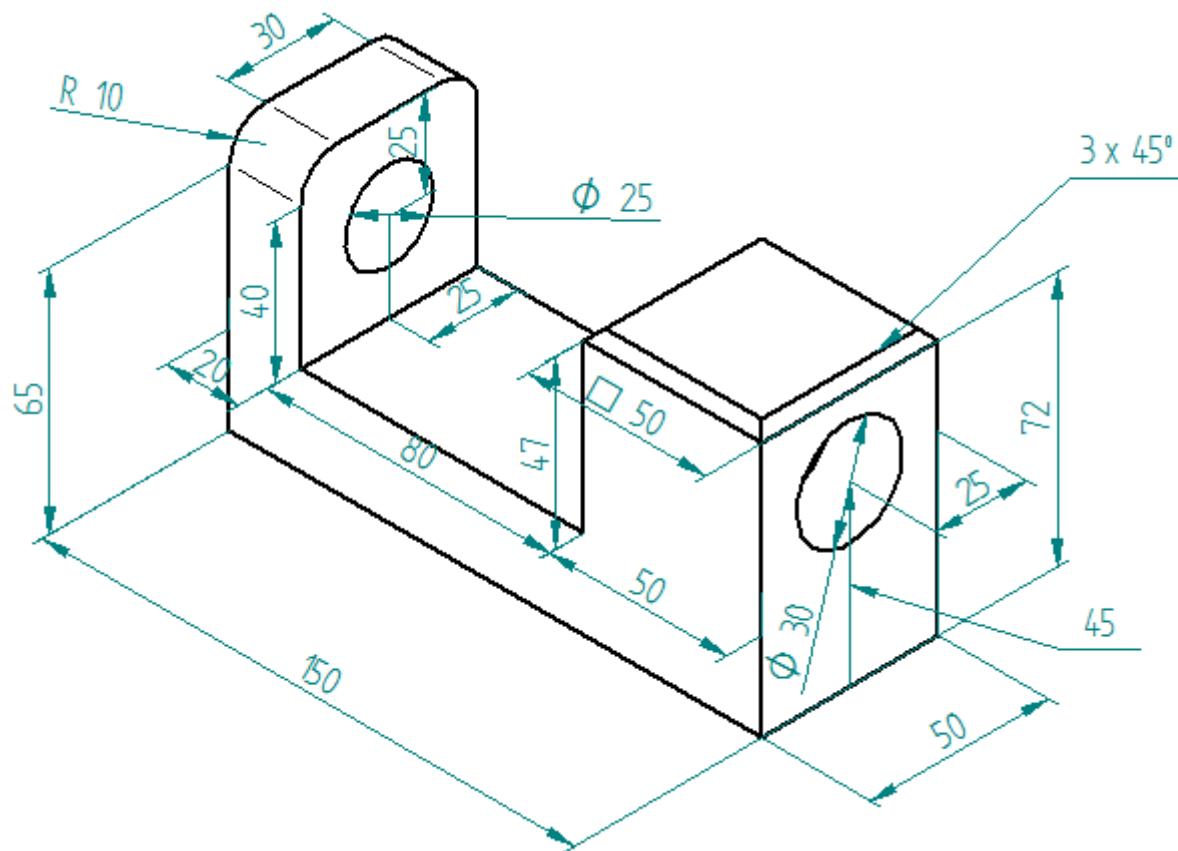
Nº \_\_\_\_\_ Turma \_\_\_\_\_



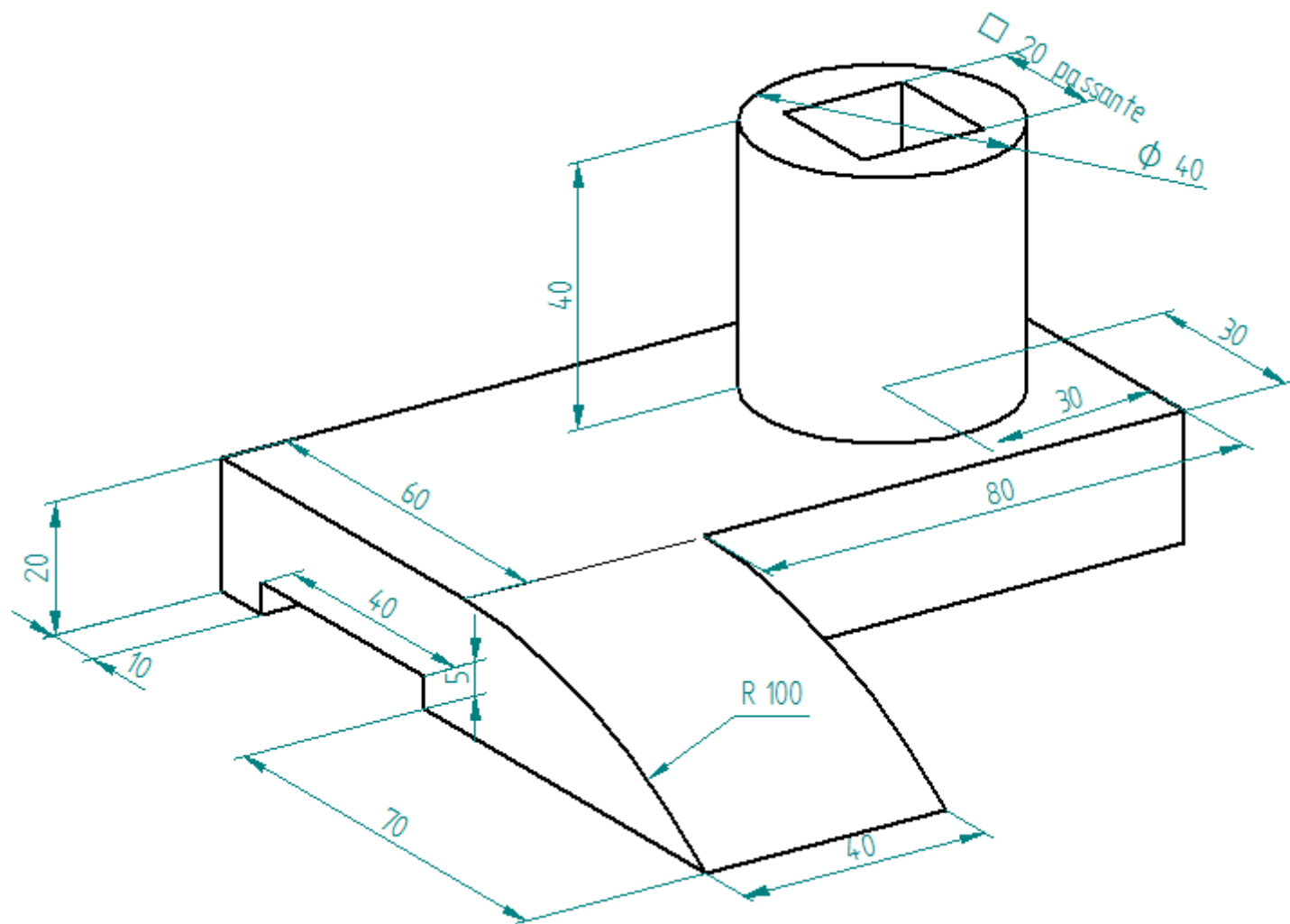
Exercício 46 – Faça as vistas necessárias com cotas.



Exercício 47 – Faça as vistas necessárias com cotas.



Exercício 48 – Faça as vistas necessárias com cotas.



Exercício 49 – Faça as vistas necessárias com cotas.

