This course is designed to familiarize vocational students with construction in sheet metal layout. The document outlines goals, specific block objectives, layout practices, blueprint reading, sheet metal forming (by hand and by machine), and heat treatment of metals, and includes posttest samples. Layout techniques and air foil developing are emphasized. A bibliography is appended. (NH)
Course Outline

SHEET METAL WORK 2
(Aircraft Sheet Metal Practices, Blueprint Reading, Sheet Metal Forming and Heat Treating)

Department 48 - Rm 9655.04
Course Outline

SHEET METAL WORK 2
(Aircraft Sheet Metal Layout Practices, Blueprint Reading, Sheet Metal Forming and Heat Treating)

Department 48 - Quin 9855.04
THE SCHOOL BOARD OF DADE COUNTY

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Dr. E. L. Whigham, Superintendent of Schools
Dade County Public Schools
Miami, Florida 33132

February, 1974

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The objective of this quin course is to familiarize the vocational student with construction in sheet metal layout using parallel line, radial line, and triangulation developments. Emphasis will be placed on the use of layout techniques and airfoil developing. The manufacture of parts and the heat treating of metals will also receive great emphasis.

Indicators of Success: Prior to entry into this course, the vocational student will display mastery of the skills indicated in Aircraft Assembly, Riveting and Surface Repair II (9855.03).

Clock Hours: 135
PREFACE

The following outline is for a fourth quinmester course. Prior to entry into this course, the student must display mastery of the skills indicated in Aircraft Assembly, Riveting and Surface Repair II (9855.03).

This course will serve as a guide to the student who wishes to pursue the field of sheet metal work - intermediate. It is composed of five blocks of instruction which are subdivided into several units each, requiring one quinmester of 135 hours.

In presenting the material outlined in this course, the instructor uses the lecture and demonstration methods with emphasis on the use of visual aids, mock-ups, cutaways, transparencies, films and manipulative shop practice.

No basic textbook is required for the course, however, the bibliography which appears on the last pages of the outline lists the reference books, manuals and other materials that are used throughout the course by both the student and the instructor.

This outline was developed through the cooperative efforts of the instructional and supervisory personnel, the Quinmester Advisory Committee, and Vocational Curriculum Materials Service, and has been approved by the Dade County Vocational Curriculum Committee.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

With Suggested Hourly Breakdown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I. LAYOUT PRACTICES (60 Hours)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laying Out Flat Patterns</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laying Out Irregular Patterns</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using Templates for Layout</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laying Out Airfoils</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>II. BLUEPRINT READING (30 Hours)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shop Sketching</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blueprint Reading Techniques</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>III. SHEET METAL FORMING (30 Hours)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forming by Hand Methods</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forming by Machine Methods</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IV. HEAT TREATMENT OF METALS (17 Hours)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat Treating Aluminum parts</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat Treatment of Steel</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>V. OUINMESTER POSTTEST</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPENDIX: OUINMESTER POSTTEST SAMPLE 7
GOALS

The student must be able to display:

1. The skills and knowledge necessary to do sheet metal layout.
2. The ability to read and understand blueprints.
3. The ability to perform hand and machine forming.
4. Techniques used in heat treating methods.
5. The ability to assume the responsibility inherent in the sheet metal technician occupation.
SPECIFIC BLOCK OBJECTIVES

BLOCK I - LAYOUT PRACTICES

The student must be able to:

1. Demonstrate the ability to layout flat and irregular patterns of the sheet metal trade.
2. Exhibit the ability of using templates for layout.
3. Demonstrate the ability to layout an air foil.

BLOCK II - BLUEPRINT READING

The student must be able to:

1. Exhibit the ability to do sheet metal shop sketching.
2. Exhibit the skills and ability to interpret all types of blueprints.

BLOCK III - SHEET METAL FORMING

The student must be able to:

1. Demonstrate metal forming by hand.
2. Exhibit the ability to do metal forming by machine process.
3. State the methods of annealing work hardened aluminum.

BLOCK IV - HEAT TREATMENT OF METALS

The student must be able to:

1. State the reasons for heat treating steel and aluminum parts.
2. Demonstrate the ability to perform simple heat treating processes.
3. Explain several methods of aging metals.

BLOCK V - QUINMESTER POSTTEST

The student must be able to:

1. Satisfactorily complete the quinmester posttest.
Course Outline

SHEET METAL WORK - INTERMEDIATE
(Aircraft Sheet Metal Layout Practices, Blueprint Reading, Sheet Metal Forming and Heat Treating)

Department 48 - Quin 9855.04

I. LAYOUT PRACTICES

A. Laying Out Flat Patterns
   1. Bend lines and relief holes
   2. Angles
   3. Curves

B. Laying Out Irregular Patterns
   1. Intersections
   2. Tapering sections
   3. Transition pieces

C. Using Templates for Layout
   1. Laying out templates
   2. Trimming out templates
   3. Using template to lay out parts

D. Laying Out Airfoils
   1. Developing from table of ordinates
   2. Developing from duplicate parts
   3. Developing by use of templates

II. BLUEPRINT READING

A. Shop Sketching
   1. Alphabet of lines
   2. Oblique sketches
   3. Dimension of sketches
   4. Orthographic projection

B. Blueprint Reading Techniques
   1. Techniques of showing hidden edges of components
   2. Techniques of showing hidden areas of aircraft
   3. Reading title blocks
   4. Reading symbols

III. SHEET METAL FORMING

A. Forming by Hand Methods
   1. Interpreting drawings and specifications
   2. Securing information from original or template
   3. Selecting and preparing metal for new part
   4. Forming and shaping part by using
      a. A mallet
      b. Forming hammers
c. Dollies
d. Wood form block
e. Sandbag
f. Shrinking block
g. V block
h. Stakes

B. Forming by Machine Methods
1. Securing information from drawings template or original part
2. Laying out new part
3. Fabricating new part
4. Shaping new part by using
   a. Forming roll
   b. Bending brake
c. Power hammer
d. ERCO former
e. Bending machine
f. Shrinker
g. Stretcher

IV. HEAT TREATMENT OF METALS

A. Heat Treating Aluminum Parts
1. Hardening aluminum in the heat treat furnace
2. Quenching heat treated parts
3. Straightening warped areas in heat treated parts
4. Aging heat treated parts

B. Heat Treatment of Steel
1. Heat treating steel
2. Annealing steel
3. Normalizing steel
4. Case hardening steel
5. Quenching steel after heat treating

V. QUIMMESTER POSTTEST
BIBLIOGRAPHY
(Aircraft Sheet Metal Layout Practices, Blueprint Reading,
Sheet Metal Forming and Heat Treating)

Basic References:

None

Supplementary References:


Films:

APPENDIX

Quinmester Post-Test Sample
Multiple Choice Test Items

Each statement needs a word, a figure, or a phrase to make it correct. Only one of the choices listed is correct. Place the letter of the choice you make in the space provided at the left edge of the sheet.

1. In general "layout" can be divided into how many methods:
   a. Two
   b. Three
   c. One
   d. Four

2. The method used in "layout" depends on:
   a. Thickness of paper
   b. Width of paper
   c. Type of job
   d. All of the above

3. When laying out cylindrically shaped jobs, the length of the pattern must be found. This can be done by:
   a. Computation
   b. Using tables
   c. Using circumference rule
   d. All of the above

4. In "layout," after the size of the stretchout is found you must allow for:
   a. Edges and gussets
   b. Edges and seams
   c. Stretchout takes all allowances in consideration
   d. Laps and cut outs

5. The length of the stretchout of a square job is equal to:
   a. Sum of the sides
   b. (4) times the length of one side
   c. Sum of one side times (2)
   d. One and two

6. The circumference of a circle is equal to 3.1416 times the:
   a. Diameter
   b. Width
   c. Height
   d. None of the above
7. Jobs that have the opposite sizes parallel (such as square, rectangular, and cylindrical shapes), and cut at an angle, must be laid out on a flat surface by the:
   a. Triangulation method
   b. Radial line method
   c. Parallel line method
   d. Simple layout method

8. The riveted lap seam is:
   a. Weaker than soldered lap seam
   b. Stronger than soldered lap seam
   c. Equal to soldered lap seam
   d. Never used

9. When laying out sheet metal jobs, which view is generally drawn first?
   a. Front view
   b. Top view
   c. Side view
   d. Bottom view

10. Jobs with sides tapered must be laid out by what method?
    a. Simple layout
    b. Parallel
    c. Radial line and triangulation
    d. Pattern

11. If a blueprint indicates that the scale is one inch equals two inches, each line of the print is shown as:
    a. One-half its actual length
    b. Twice its actual length
    c. The same as its actual length
    d. One-half its actual thickness

12. In order to make a blueprint from a drawing, it is necessary to make:
    a. A transparency
    b. A carbon copy
    c. A tracing
    d. A xerox copy

13. Which one of the following rules is observed in order to preserve a blueprint:
    a. Keep them in a well-lighted room
    b. Keep them permanently moistened
    c. Keep them in a dark, dry location
    d. Keep them in a well-ventilated location
14. Blueprints are:
   a. Reproduced copies of mechanical drawings
   b. Water color reproductions
   c. Ozalids
   d. Photographs from an object

15. A working drawing or print must contain which of the following items:
   a. Notes and dimensions
   b. The draftsman's name
   c. All dimensions in decimals
   d. All dimensions in fractions

16. The "title block" on a print is sometimes referred to as the:
   a. Bill of material
   b. Headline
   c. Revision block
   d. Legend

17. All metal forming revolves around the process of:
   a. Shrinking
   b. Stretching
   c. Shrinking and bending
   d. Stretching and shrinking

18. Bumping must be done on:
   a. Form block
   b. Female die
   c. Sandbag
   d. All of the above

19. An offset formed on an angle strip to allow clearance for a sheet or an extrusion is called:
   a. A joggle
   b. A gusset
   c. A seam
   d. A joint

20. Shaping or forming malleable metal by hammering or pounding is called:
   a. Crimping
   b. Folding
   c. Bumping
   d. Bending
21. The method used to relieve stresses in iron-base metals is called:
   a. Dimpling  
   b. Cold working  
   c. Normalizing  
   d. Case hardening

22. All heat treating operations are concerned with:
   a. Time, temperature and atmosphere  
   b. Type of furnace and temperature  
   c. Metal thickness and time  
   d. Temperature and time

23. Doubling the tensile strength of pure aluminum is done by:
   a. Cold working  
   b. Heat treatment  
   c. Water quenching  
   d. Extruding

24. When 2480 is used in the construction of aircraft. The suffix "0" means:
   a. Annealed  
   b. 1/2 hard  
   c. Heat treated  
   d. Strain hardened

25. The five basic stress which metals must withstand are:
   a. Shear, bending, compression, tension and torsion  
   b. Torsion, compression, shear, bending and expansion  
   c. Torsion, compression, tension, bending and fusibility  
   d. Bending, compression, shear, tension and stretching
ANSWER KEY TO QUINMESTER POSTTEST

Multiple Choice Test Items

1. d
2. c
3. d
4. b
5. d
6. a
7. c
8. h
9. a
10. c
11. a
12. c
13. c
14. a
15. a
16. d
17. d
18. d
19. a
20. c
21. c
22. d
23. b
24. a
25. a