THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF GRAPHIC SKILLS

DEVELOPMENT IN UNDERGRADUATE
ENGINEERING PROGRAMS

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Thesis Approved:


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## CHAPTER I

THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

## Introduction

Admission to higher education in Brazil is determined exclusively by the candidate's performance on the college entrance examination (Exame Vestibular). With the unification of the college entrance examination, as recommended in Article 21 of the 1968 University Reform Law, and adopted in 1972, the drafting exam was eliminated and, as a consequence, the study of drafting in Brazilian high schools almost disappeared.

One contemporary trend in engineering education in Brazil, as well as in the United States, is the gradual disappearance of graphics from the Bachelor's Degree curriculum. Where it still survives, it has shrunk badly in terms of both content and time devoted to it. One of the reasons for such a change is that as science and technology grow and expand, so do demands for additional courses in the engineering curriculum. Uusually, these are advanced courses and, when they are added in the senior year, they create backwards pressure toward the freshman year where courses are reduced or eliminated. Many engineering educators believe graphics is not rigorous enough to be included in college curricula and some question the relevance of graphics to the modern engineer's work. Others, however, think it is fundamental--like French (1976) who stated:

Finally, let us have drawing taught well and understandingly for its own sake, for the sake of the subjects following, and for the students' sake, for whom, with the power it awakens it really becomes drawing in relation to life (p. 35)

## Statement of the Problem

Graphics is basically a means of communication with some possibilities for problem solving. Drafting in the engineering curriculum combines these two functions and provides a coherent and integrated body of knowledge such as that which exists in other engineering subjects.

With the exception of mechanical drawing, which is relevant to only a small minority of practicing engineers, few texts agree on what should be included in a graphic course.

The problem with which this study was concerned was the lack of information about what graphic skills are needed in undergraduate engineering programs.

Need for the Study

In many engineering programs, graphic courses were taught in such a way that considerable emphasis was placed on the introductory chapters dealing with basic concepts and construction techniques. The exercise classes were devoted mostly to tricky problems which called for sophisticated solutions that were largely irrelevant to industrial practice. The final unit of the course, in which the above techniques normally are used for practical problems with close relevance to modern technology, now is superficially covered or omitted altogether, because of the limited time available to the teacher. The resulting course


#### Abstract

leaves the student with some graphical techniques, but without a clear understanding of how they are applied.

\section*{Purpose of the Study}

The purpose of this study was to obtain information from professional engineers and engineering educators for determining specific content elements appropriate for inclusion in graphic courses in undergraduate engineering programs.


## Research Questions

This study attempted to answer the following questions:

1. What is the relative importance of graphic skills development in undergraduate engineering programs?
2. What information elements should be included in graphic courses in undergraduate engineering programs?
3. Is there a significant difference of opinions among Practicing Engineers and Engineering Educators in regard to which graphic skills should be developed in undergraduate engineering programs?

## CHAPTER II

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to Heacock (1964), some years ago a small group of graphic teachers proposed wider horizons in the teaching of graphics to all engineering students in order to provide the best preparation for creative design. For this purpose they recommended that instruction in basic engineering drawing and descriptive geometry be supplemented by teaching advanced graphics, including an introduction to various applications of graphics that can be used to advantage in other engineering courses. These applications include graphic vector analysis, charts and diagrams for visual interpretation of various kinds of quantitative relationships, graphic analysis for solving technical problems, calculating charts and nomographs, graphical calculus and elementary design projects.

Further, Heacock said that a Committee on Advanced Graphics was appointed in the Engineering Drawing Division of the American Society for Engineering Education and adopted the following policy:
-To collect and analyze new graphic methods that have been employed to advantage in all scientific fields;
-To classify and integrate into a consistent pattern the underlying graphic principles involved;
-To circulate this material in convenient form for use by teachers, engineers and scientists (p. 5).

After three years of research for the committee, as chairman, Heacock (1964) published a report in the form of a book, Graphic Methods for Solving Problems, which was designed as a reading guide to recent articles in the technical journals describing new graphic solutions of significant problems in engineering, science, business and industry. Many of these articles require a fair knowledge of the methods involved in order that may be read with full understanding. The book, therefore, contains eight chapters in which the various graphics principles and procedures are explained and illustrated by typical examples. An important feature is the comprehensive bibliography of more than 600 references to articles and reports on graphic methods.

During more recent years, the bibliography has been expanded to include all articles publiched in the technical journals which describe new methods for the solution of problems encountered in engineering and science, business and industry, with more than 3,000 references and 2,000 abstracts.

It is interesting to note that the traditional methods of graphic communication are rarely mentioned. On the other hand, graphic analysis, problem solving, and interpretation of quantitative relationships, by means of charts and diagramsn, are frequently used in a wide range of engineering and scientific applications.

Graphic vector analysis is widely used in many different kinds of engineering applications as an essential part of design procedure. Many articles demonstrate the clarifying value of the graphic approach as the most effective way to ensure complete understanding of complex relations of various kinds.

The field of application in which a graphic method has been used to advantage is usually indicated by the title of the article, or by the name of the journal in which it is published.

The largest number of articles describing useful graphic solutions is found in the field of mechanical engineering. Other fields of application, in the descending order of their number of articles, are electrical engineering, business and industry, civil, and chemical engineering. The smallest number of articles on graphic methods is found in aeronautical engineering.

Trapp (1970) during the fall of 1967, directed an inquiry to appropriate institutions of higher learning in the United States as 1isted in the Industrial Teacher Education Directory, 1966-67 edition, concerning aspects of the teaching of descriptive geometry in the particular college or university. Of the 208 schools contacted, 158 (76\%) responded, with 110 (70\%) indicating that descriptive geometry was taught by some department in the university. Four schools noted the subject was to be initiated in September of 1968.

A significant revelation of the survey was that 42 schools (27\%) of those engaged in technical teacher preparation did not make descriptive geometry available to their students in any department of the college or university. In this group were included a number of state universities as well as state colleges.

Among the institutions offering descriptive geometry, the subject was taught as a separate course by $95 \%$, while only $5 \%$ indicated that material from descriptive geometry was integrated into other courses such as graphics, mechanical drawing, drafting, and engineering drawing.

Approximate1y $80 \%$ of the institutions offering descriptive geometry required some form of introductory drawing as a prerequisite, such as: Engineering Drawing, Engineering Graphics, Technical Drawing or Basic Drawing.

French (1976) in writing about the need and value of drawing, quoted from an address by President Eliot of Harvard University:

I have recently examined all the courses offered by the University, and I find but one (the course of theology) in which a knowledge of drawing would not be of immediate value (and even there, I think it might he1p in some cases).

The power to draw is greatly needed in all the courses, and absolutely indispensable in some of them. A very large proportion of studies now train the memory, a very small proportion train the power to see straight and do straight, which is the basis of industrial skill (p. 32).

As to the value of drawing, he quoted again, this time from Dean

## Shaler:

The value of drawing in all departments of science, not only as a language, but as a discipline of the mind, can hardly be overestimated. Many students entering Harvard University can think in one dimension, some few in two dimensions, but those who can think in three dimensions are exceedingly rare (p. 32)

There is concern in the drafting and design profession that computers will replace a large number of draftsmen and designers. However, there seems to be no apparent indication that computer aided drafting will cause less demand for draftsmen and designers. In a speech delivered to the Oklahoma Council of the American Institute for Design and Drafting (AIDD), Freling (1974) of Phillips Petroleum Company cited that the reason Phillips opted for an automated drafting system was to fill vacant technician slots.

There is evidence to indicate that computer-aided drafting does not reduce the labor force of designers and draftsmen, but rather deepens their design capabilities and frees them for more creative work. Farrel (1974), Manager of Design Drafting for RCA's Government Communications and Automated Systems Division, states that the implementation of design automation expanded the output of the drafting department to include producing software for numerically controlled machines. o'Neill (1974), a section supervisor for E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Company, stated that in a DuPont study, they found that only $20 \%$ of the draftsman's time is spent at the drawing board producing a drawing.

Slaby (1976) of Princeton University points out:
Computer graphics in its early days was being sold to the public, to industry, to educators, and administrators as a concept and system that would eventually replace all draftsmen and that design would also be placed in the category of obsolete people

Most of the promises of the past, including predictions for the future, have not materialized. Draftsmen and engineering designers continue to be the bedrock of industry and in my judgment this healthy state of affairs will continue as far as $I$ can see into the indefinite future. If we take one of the most sophisticated areas of high technology, the space-satellite program, we see that the need for creative geometers and designers is a top priority, and as an example one only has to visit the jet propulsion laboratory in Pasadena, California to see the reality of this fact. Drawing tables with designers sitting at them with pencil and paper at their fingertips, doing creative engineering design based on fundamental geometrical principles and concepts are patently apparent (p. 34).

If we do not lose sight of the fact that the bedrock of physical engineering design is descriptive geometry and engineering drawing, then we can progress into the future assured of our position of control and our position in engineering and engineering education. Many attempts have been made to relegate these areas of knowledge to the past but in the process those who have attempted to do this themselves have faded into the past (p. 38).

Educator's response to this era of computer-aided design technology will depend heavily upon the type of infulence exercised by industry. About that, Turner (1976) said:

Of particular importance to the graduate design engineer is his proficiency in graphics and English as fundamental means of communication. It is extremely rare to find a graduate design engineer who has the required proficiency in engineering drawing, and who can write with accepted legibility without the use of lettering guides. It is often necessary to place the young engineer in the drafting department for at least one year under the supervision of a lead designer and hope that he will achieve proficiency through osmosis.

Use of computers for automated drafting and design is becoming more feasible throughout the industry. Nevertheless, their contribution and effectivity is directly correlated to the inputs of the design engineer who needs to be thoroughly conversant with design graphics (p. 11).

About drawing interpretation, he pointed out that the interminable loss suffered by industry due to ambiguous practices, illegible drawings and inadequate tolerancing have reached significant proportions among today's embattled economy design engineers, often due to ignorance. Geometric tolerancing is the least anbiguous method of specifying design and is based upon the use of universally recognized geometric characteristic symbols. An engineer's education cannot be considered complete without a complete working knowledge of the subject.

Land (1976) emphasized the importance of updating graphics in keeping abreast of recent technological developments. He stated that graphics, as an essential means for design, analysis, and communications, will never become obsolete; on the contrary, "For the computerization of engineering design, the engineer must have a deeper knoweldge of graphic methods than in the past" (p. 33).

Wilhoit (1962) conducted a study on engineering graphics and the application to industry within a 250 mile radius of Miami, Oklahoma.

He collected data pertaining to engineering graphics simplification and the application and acceptance by industry. The approach made by this study was based on sound engineering graphics taken from recognized authorities in the field of study. He concluded that simplified drawing was a functional working drawing with purpose in each and every line, legend, note, and view placed on the drawing. The simplified drawing, he said, gives justification for the elimination of superfluous views, elaborate pictorials, hidden lines, and repetitive detail to relieve the time stress placed on today's engineers and draftsmen.

In a study conducted in 1972, McNeal (1972) reported that the units of instruction which were found to be in the most demand were basic drawing, machine drafting, structural drafting, graphical geometry, and design. Courses in less demand were map drafting and architectural drafting.

The most recent study conducted at the Oklahoma State University was accomplished by Hysaw (1978). His conclusion was that fluid power is very essential in design drafting and recommended application and design of a complete hydraulic system to better prepare graduates for job placement.

During the fall semester of 1979-1980, the State University of New York (1980) reviewed and revised the undergraduate Mechanical Engineering curriculum. A survey of their peer institutions had been made regarding the drafting question. The results based on a survey of available catalogs, showed that $86 \%$ of their peers offer drafting courses within engineering. In general, this is an elective course in the Freshman year, however, $62 \%$ of Mechanical Engineering Departments do require drafting.

In discussing the changes which they made, it was pointed out that, sometime in the mid-sixties, the teaching of engineering drawing became unfashionable and was dropped from many engineering curricula. The State University of New York (1980) stated that
. . . while this may be justified for certain branches of engineering, the practicing Mechanical Engineer is continually involved with engineering drawings and must be comfortable working with them. Many of our Mechanical Engineering faculty hear complaints from graduating and past students regarding the lack of engineering drawing in the curriculum (p. 1).

They concluded that: (1) the proper place for an engineering drawing course is undoubtedly at the lower undergraduate level, prior to the Junior and Senior Mechanical Engineering coursework; (2) that the drafting course now is required at the high school, community college or university level, before acceptance into the Mechanical Engineering program at the beginning of the Junior year; and (3) that an introductory engineering drawing course will now be offered to help students meet this requirement. These revisions have been approved by vote of the department faculty and are planned to begin taking effect in September, 1980.

In view of this presented literature, it seems appropriate to investigate the research questions previously stated in Chapter I:

1. What is the relative importance of graphic skills development in undergraduate engineering programs?
2. What information elements should be included in graphic courses in undergraduate engineering programs?
3. Is there a significant difference of opinions among Practicing Engineers and Engineering Educators in regard to which graphic skills should be developed in undergraduate engineering programs?

## METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this study was to obtain information from professional engineers and engineering educators for determining specific content elements appropriate for inclusion in graphic courses in undergraduate engineering programs.

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Definition of Terms
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Auxiliary Views--One or more views used to show true shape and relationships of features that are not parallel to any of the principal planes of projection.

Block Diagrams--A pictorial method of representing components and signals within a system, where blocks represent the components and lines show signal flow.

Computer Graphics--The graphical output of analytical data which has been processed by a digital computer.

Connection Diagram--A diagram which shows the connections of installation or its component devices or parts.

Contour--Is a theoretical line on the surface of the ground which at, every point passes through the same elevation.

Descriptive Geometry--Is the science of graphically solving problems involving space distances and relationships.

Dimension--A numerical value expressed in appropriate units of measure and indicated on a drawing along with lines, symbols, and notes, to define a geometrical characteristic of an object.

Erection Drawing--Shows procedures and operation sequence for erection or assembly of individual items or assemblies of items.

Flow Diagram--A graphical representation of a sequence of operations.
Graphics--The art or science of representing a three dimensional object on a two dimensional surface according to mathematical rules of projection.

Isometric Projection--A pictorial drawing in which the three principal faces and the three principal axes of an object are equally inclined to the plane of projection.

Nomograms--Consists of three or more scales arranged and graduated so that any straight line drawn to intercept the three scales will intercept them at scale values which are distinct solutions of the equation.

Oblique Projection--A projected view in which the lines of sight are parallel to each other but inclined to the plane of projection.

Orthographic Projection--A system of drawing, composed of images of an object formed by projectors from the object, perpendicular to desired planes of projection.

Perspective--A pictorial drawing made by the intersection of the picture plane with lines of sight converging from points on the object to the point of sight, which is located at a finite distance from the picture plane.

Printed Circuits--Any circuit formed by depositing a conductive material on the surface of an insulating sheet.

Schematic Diagram--A diagram which shows, by means of graphic symbols, the electrical connections and functions of a specific circuit arrangement.

Sectional View--Is the one obtained by cutting away part of an object to show the shape and construction at the cutting plane.

Tolerance--A total permissible variation from design, size and location.

Selection of the Subjects

In order to select the sample, the writer used the table of random numbers found in Snedecor's text (1978) and randomly selected 300 members of the National Society of Professional Engineers (NSPE) 1isted in the 1980-81 Directory of Engineers in Private Practice and also randomly selected 300 members of the American Society of Engineering Education (ASEE) 1isted in the 1980 Individual Member Directory.

The Instrument

The writer, with the help of the Advisory Committee Chairman, developed a tentative questionnaire which was then presented to experts in the field. Each person was asked to review and refine the instrument by adding, deleting, and/or changing it in any ways necessary for its improvement.

Several skills were added to the questionnaire as a result of suggestions. After the review and revisions had been accomplished, the questionnaire was developed into an instrument comprised of 49 skills grouped in nine areas as follows: (1) Basic Drawing; (2) Machine Drafting; (3) Structural Drafting; (4) Architectural Drafting;
(5) Electrical and Electronics Drafting; (6) Map Drafting; (7) Pipe Drafting; (8) Design; and (9) Other. A list of the areas and the number of the corresponding skills is given in Table I .

TABLE I
AREAS AND NUMBER OF SKILLS

|  | Area | Number of Skills |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 1. Basic Drawing | 12 |  |
| 2. Machine Drafting | 7 |  |
| 3. Structural Drafting | 2 |  |
| 4. Architectural Drafting | 3 |  |
| 5. Electrical and Electronics Drafting | 5 |  |
| 6. Map Drafting | 4 |  |
| 7. Pipe Drafting | 3 |  |
| 8. Design | 7 |  |
| 9. Other | 7 |  |
| Total | 6 |  |

For each of the skills listed, the respondent placed a circle on the appropriate number of a five-point continuum scale. One point in the scale indicated not important and five points indicated extremely important. In addition to the skills listed, blank spaces were left
for listing additional skills they thought were important. The instrument was then printed in two different colors in order to differentiate the two group responses. A copy of the questionnaire is included in the Appendix A.

Collection of Data

Data for this study were acquired by mailing the study instrument to each of the persons selected. A cover letter (Appendix B) explaining the purpose of the study and a self-addressed stamped envelope were sent to each mailed questionnaire.

In addition to indicating their responses by circling the appropriate number, some respondents added comments and listed additional skills (refer to Appendix $C$ for comments and Appendix $D$ for list of additional skills).

The criteria for judging whether a skill was important or not were established in consultation with the writer's Advisory Committee Chairman. An item was considered to be very important if the mean was 3.50 or higher. An item was considered to be important if the mean was 2.50 through 3.49. An item was considered to be not important if the mean was less than 2.5 C .

Analysis of Data

The questionnaire comprised 49 graphic skills, to which the persons participating in this study responded on a five-point continuum scale, from not important to extremely important. The information was keypunched for computer processing as follows:

| Not Important | 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Slightly Important | 2 |
| Important | 3 |
| Very Important | 4 |
| Extremely Important | 5 |
| No Response | 0 |

The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to perform the statistical analysis of the raw data. The mean, median, mode, standard deviation, range, as well as absolute and relative frequencies were computed on each item for the two groups participating in the study, using the subprogram Frequencies. The t-test was used to evaluate the statistical significance of the difference between the two sample means. The uncorrelated t-test was used, as when, "A researcher is not dealing with matched pairs or with two measures of the same individuals . . . he assumes no relationship between data in the two groups" (Popham, 1967, p. 144). The uncorrelated design was evaluated for differences between the two means at the . 05 level of significance. (See Appendix F for listing of Computer Programs.)

## Assumptions

For the purpose of this study, the following assumptions were made:

1. The selected participants possess expertise in the engineering graphic field.
2. The selected participants responded objectively and to the best of their ability.
3. The five point continuum used for the calculations is an interval scale.

## Scope and Limitations

This study was restricted to identifying skills appropriate for inclusion in undergraduate engineering programs.

The participants in this study were limited to a random selection
of the members of the Professional Engineers in Private Practice (PEPP),
a division of the National Society of Professional Engineers (NSPE), and a random selection of the members of the American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE).

## CHAPTER IV

## RESULTS

## Return Rates

The purpose of this study was to obtain information from professional engineers and engineering educators for determining specific content elements appropriate for inclusion in graphic courses in undergraduate engineering programs.

The participant sample in this study consisted of 300 members of the National Society of Professional Engineers (NSPE) and 300 members of the American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) in the United States. The procedure was as follows: the names and addresses of the participants were obtained from the 1980-81 Directory of Engineers in Private Practice of the National Society of Professional Engineers, and from the 1980 Individual Member Directory of the American Society for Engineering Education, using the table of random digits of Snedecor's text (1978).

A questionnaire of identified graphic skills was mailed to each of the persons surveyed on April 11, 1980. At the deadline date for accepting the returned questionnaires, May $30,1980,51.33 \%$ of the questionnaires mailed to the NSPE members had been returned with two questionnaires not completed (see Table II).

TABLE II
NSPE MEMBERS PARTICIPATING IN THE STUDY

| Item | Number | Percentage |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Questionnaire Sent to NSPE Members | 300 | 100.00 |
| NSPE Member Returning Questionnaires | 154 | 51.33 |
| Unusuable Returns | 2 | 0.66 |
| Usable Returns | 152 | 50.67 |

At the deadline for accepting the returned questionnaires, May $30,1980,49.33 \%$ of the questionnaires mailed to the ASEE members had been returned with 10 questionnaires not completed (see Table III).

TABLE III

ASEE MEMBERS PARTICIPATING IN THE STUDY

| Item | Number | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Questionnaires Sent to ASEE Members | 300 | 100.00 |
| ASEE Member Returning Questionnaires | 148 | 49.33 |
| Unusuable Returns | 10 | 3.33 |
| Usable Returns | 138 | 46.00 |

Analysis of the NSPE Data

The first step in analyzing this data consisted of computing the mean responses and their relative importance as determined by the established criteria; that is, an item was considered as very important if the mean was 3.50 or higher; important if the mean was 2.50 through 3.49; and not important if the mean was less than 2.50 . The results are presented in Table IV.

It was determined that 42 items ( $85.7 \%$ ) out of the 49 were considered important by the practicing engineers. Twelve (12) of the 49 items (24.5\%) were rated very important. Eleven participants added comments to their responses (refer to Appendix $C$ for comments), and 25 listed one or more graphic skills that they thought were important (see Appendix D).

Of the 12 items in the basic drawing area, four were considered to be very important and five were considered important. They considered Lettering, Sectional Views, Dimensioning, and Working Drawings as being very important. They considered Orthographic Projection, Sketching, Auxiliary Views, Isometric Projection, Intersection and Development as being important. Eleven respondents listed additions skills in this area.

In the area of Machine Drafting, four items out of the seven were considered as being important: Surface Treatment of Metals, Tolerancing, General Machine Drawing and Fabrication. Two of the participants added graphic skills important for that discipline.

One of the items in Structural Drafting, Detail Drawing was rated as very important and the other, Erection Drawing rated as important. Additional skills in this area were mentioned by nine respondents.

TABLE IV

MEAN AND IMPORTANCE OF SKILLS AS DETERMINED BY NSPE MEMBERS

| Area and Skill |  | Mean | Rank |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Basic Drawing |  |  |  |
| **1 | Lettering | 3.56 | (10) |
| *2 | Orthographic Projection | 2.88 | (28) |
| *3 | Sketching | 3.36 | (15) |
| 4 | Inking and Reproduction | 2.36 | (46) |
| *5 | Auxiliary Views | 3.09 | (23) |
| **6 | Sectional Views | 3.75 | ( 4) |
| $2 * 7$ | Dimensioning | 3.96 | ( 1) |
| **8 | Working Drawings | 3.90 | ( 2) |
| *9 | Isometric Projection | 2.80 | (30) |
| 10 | Oblique Projection | 2.34 | (47) |
| 11 | Perspective Drawing | 2.48 | (43) |
| *12 | Intersection and Development | 2.71 | (35) |
| Machine Drafting |  |  |  |
| *1 | Surface Treatment of Metals | 2.55 | (42) |
| *2 | Tolerancing | 3.12 | (21) |
| *3 | General Machine Drawing | 2.92 | (27) |
| 4 | Casting and Forming | 2.37 | (45) |
| *5 | Fabrication | 2.97 | (26) |
| 6 | Cams | 2.30 | (49) |
|  | Gears | 2.33 | (48) |

## TABLE IV (Continued)

Area and Skill Mean ..... Rank
Structural Drafting
**1. Detail Drawing ..... 3.88 ..... ( 3)
*2. Erection Drawing ..... 3.37(14)
Architectural Drafting
*1. Residential ..... 2.78(32)
*2. Commercial ..... 3. 30
*3. Energy Conservation ..... 3.22(16)(19)
Electrical and Electronics Drafting
*1. Graphic Symbol ..... 3.26
*2. Connections Diagram ..... 3.21
*3. Printed Circuits ..... 2.70
*4. Block Diagrams ..... 3.07
**5. Schematic Diagrams ..... 3.54
Map Drafting
**1. Survey Practice ..... 3.66
**2. Topography Maps ..... 3.65
**3. Contour Maps ..... 3.58
**4. Profile Maps ..... 3.50
Pipe Drafting
**1. Flow Diagrams ..... 3.59
*2. Vessel Drawing ..... 2.73( 8)
*3. Exchange Drawing ..... 2.68(18)(20)(36)(24)

TABLE IV (Continued)

| Area and Skill | Mean | Rank |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Design |  |  |
| *1. Hydraulic and Pneumatic | 3.40 | (13) |
| *2. Mechanism and Kinematics | 3.06 | (25) |
| 3. Jigs and Fixtures | 2.38 | (44) |
| **4. Structural | 3.63 | ( 7) |
| *5. Machine | 2.79 | (31) |
| *6. Materials | 2.83 | (29) |
| *7. Solar | 2.69 | (37) |
| Other |  |  |
| *1. Descriptive Geometry | 3.29 | (17) |
| *2. Graphical Integral | 2.56 | (41) |
| *3. Nomograms | 2.62 | (39) |
| *4. Vector Geometry | 2.74 | (33) |
| *5. Graphical Calculus | 2.61 | (40) |
| *6. Computer Graphics | 3.10 | (22) |
| *Important. |  |  |
| **Very Important. |  |  |

A11 the three items in Architectural Drafting, residential, commercial, and energy conservation, were considered as important and five participants mentioned additional skills.

In Electrical and Electronics Drafting, one item was considered as being very important and the four others as being important. Seven respondents listed additional skills in this area.

All of the four items in the Map Drafting Area, Survey Practice, Topography Maps, Contour Maps and Profile Maps were considered as being very important. No additional skills were mentioned in this field.

In the Pipe Drafting area, one skill was considered to be very important and the two others were considered important. Four participants added skills in this discipline.

Of the seven items in the Design area, only one, Jigs and Fixtures, was considered as not important. Of those items, the respondents rated Hydraulic and Pneumatic, Mechanism and Kinematics, Machine, Material and Solar Design as being important. In addition, they considered Structural Design as being very important and six of them summed other graphic skills they thought very important.

All of the six skills grouped under the area Other, Descriptive Geometry, Graphical Integral, Nomograms, Vector Geometry, Graphical Calculus, and Computer Graphics were considered to be important, and only two respondents added other skills here.

The second step in analyzing the data consisted of grouping the responses considered important and very important in rank order as appears in Table V .

TABLE V
GRAPHIC SKILLS RANKED IMPORTANT AND VERY IMPORTANT BY PRACTICING ENGINEERS

| Area | Item No. | Skill | Mean | Rank |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Basic Drawing | 7. | Dimensioning | 3.96 | 1 |
| Basic Drawing | 8. | Working Drawings | 3.90 | 2 |
| Structural Drawing | 1. | Detail Drawing | 3.88 | 3 |
| Basic Drawing | 6. | Sectional Views | 3.75 | 4 |
| Map Drafting | 1. | Survey Practice | 3.66 | 5 |
| Map Drafting | 2. | Topography Maps | 3.65 | 6 |
| Design | 4. | Structural | 3.63 | 7 |
| Pipe Drafting | 1. | Flow Diagrams | 3.59 | 8 |
| Map Drafting | 3. | Contour Maps | 3.58 | 9 |
| Basic Drawing | 1. | Lettering | 3.56 | 10 |
| Electrical and Electronics Drafting | 5. | Schematic Diagram | 3.54 | 11 |
| Map Drafting | 4. | Profile Maps | 3.50 | 12 |
| Design | 1. | Hydraulic and Pneumatic | 3.40 | 13 |
| Structural Drafting | 2. | Erection Drawing | 3.37 | 14 |
| Basic Drawing | 3. | Sketching | 3.36 | 15 |
| Architectural Drafting | 2. | Commercial | 3.30 | 16 |
| Other | 1. | Descriptive Geometry | 3.29 | 17 |
| Electrical and Electronics Drafting | 1. | Graphic Symbol | 3.26 | 18 |
| Architectural Drafting | 3. | Energy Conservation | 3.22 | 19 |

TABLE V (Continued)

| Area | Item No. | Skill | Mean |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Electrical and Electronics Drafting | 2. | Connections Diagram | 3.21 | 20 |
| Machine Drafting | 2. | Tolerancing | 3.12 | 21 |
| Other | 6. | Computer Graphics | 3.10 | 22 |
| Basic Drawing | 5. | Auxiliary Views | 3.09 | 23 |
| Electrical and Electronics Drafting | 4. | Block Diagrams | 3.07 | 24 |
| Design | 2. | Mechanism and Kinematics | 3.06 | 25 |
| Machine Drafting | 5. | Fabrication | 2.97 | 26 |
| Machine Drafting | 3. | General Machine Drawing | 2.92 | 27 |
| Basic Drawing | 2. | Orthographic Projection | 2.88 | 28 |
| Design | 6. | Material | 2.83 | 29 |
| Basic Drawing | 9. | Isometric Projection | 2.80 | 30 |
| Design | 5. | Machine | 2.79 | 31 |
| Architectural Drafting | 1. | Residential | 2.78 | 32 |
| Other | 4. | Vector Geometry | 2.74 | 33 |
| Pipe Drafting | 2. | Vessel Drawing | 2.73 | 34 |
| Basic Drawing | 12. | Intersection and Development | 2.71 | 35 |
| Electrical and Electronics Drafting | 3. | Printed Circuits | 2.70 | 36 |
| Design | 7. | Solar | 2.69 | 37 |
| Pipe Drafting | 3. | Exchange Drawing | 2.68 | 38 |
| Other | 3. | Nomograms | 2.62 | 39 |

TABLE V (Continued)

| Area | Item No. | Skill | Mean |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Other | $\ldots$ |  | Graphical Calculus | 2.61 |
| Other | 2. | Graphical Integral | 40 |  |
| Machine Drafting | 1. | Surface Treatment of Metals | 2.56 |  |

## Analysis of ASEE Data

The first step in analyzing this data consisted of computing the mean responses and their relative importance as determined by the established criteria; that is, an item was considered as very important if the mean was 3.50 or higher; important if the mean was 2.50 through 3.49; and not important if the mean was less than 2.50 . The results are presented in Table VI.

It was determined that 31 items ( $63.3 \%$ ) out of 49 were considered important by the engineering educators, being 3 ( $6.12 \%$ ) out of 49 items rated very important. Seven participants added comments to their responses (refer to Appendix $C$ for comments), and seven listed one or more graphic skills they thought were important (see Appendix D).

Of the 12 items in the Basic Drawing area, three were considered to be very important and six were considered important. They considered Orthographic Projection, Sketching, and Dimensioning as being very important. They considered Lettering, Auxiliary Views, Sectional Views, Working Drawings, Isometric Projection, and Intersection and Development as being important. Seven respondents listed additional skills in this area.

In the area of Machine Drafting, two of the seven items were considered as being important, Tolerancing, and General Machine Drafting. One of the participants added graphic skills important for this discipline.

One of the two items in Structural Drafting, Detail Drawing, was rated as important and two respondents added skills in this area.

TABLE VI

MEAN AND IMPORTANCE OF SKILLS AS DETERMINED BY ASEE MEMBERS

| Area and Skill | Mean | Rank |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Basic Drawing |  |  |
| *1. Lettering | 3.00 | (11) |
| **2. Orthographic Projection | 3.63 | ( 2) |
| **3. Sketching | 3.80 | ( 1) |
| 4. Inking and Reproduction | 1.78 | (49) |
| *5. Auxiliary Views | 3.24 | ( 8) |
| *6. Sectional Views | 3.46 | ( 4 ) |
| **7. Dimensioning | 3.62 | ( 3) |
| *8. Working Drawings | 3.29 | ( 6) |
| *9. Isometric Projection | 2.93 | (14) |
| 10. Oblique Projection | 2.47 | (32) |
| 11. Perspective Drawing | 2.38 | (37) |
| *12. Intersection and Development | 2.60 | (28) |
| Machine Drafting |  |  |
| 1. Surface Treatment of Metals | 2.20 | (43) |
| *2. Tolerancing | 3.04 | (10) |
| *3. General Machine Drawing | 2.78 | (20) |
| 4. Casting and Forming | 2.18 | (45) |
| 5. Fabrication | 2.42 | (33) |
| 6. Cams | 2.19 | (44) |
| 7. Gears | 2.17 | (46) |


| Area and Skill | Mean | Rank |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Structural Drafting |  |  |
| *1. Detail Drawing | 2.67 | (24) |
| 2. Erection Drawing | 2.39 | (36) |
| Architectural Drafting |  |  |
| 1. Residential | 2.09 | (47) |
| 2. Commercial | 2.26 | (41) |
| 3. Energy Conservation | 2.40 | (35) |
| Electrical and Electronics Drafting |  |  |
| *1. Graphic Symbol | 2.97 | (13) |
| *2. Connections Diagram | 2.85 | (16) |
| *3. Printed Circuits | 2.69 | (22) |
| *4. Block Diagrams | 2.88 | (15) |
| *5. Schematic Diagrams | 3.08 | ( 9) |
| Map Drafting |  |  |
| *1. Survey Practice | 2.68 | (23) |
| *2. Topography Maps | 2.71 | (21) |
| *3. Contour Maps | 2.79 | (19) |
| *4. Profile Maps | 2.64 | (25) |
| Pipe Drafting |  |  |
| *1. Flow Diagrams | 2.83 | (17) |
| 2. Vessel Drawing | 2.24 | (42) |
| 3. Exchange Drawing | 2.01 | (48) |

TABLE VI (Continued)

| Area and Skill | Mean | Rank |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Design |  |  |
| *1. Hydraulic and Pneumatic | 2.57 | (31) |
| *2. Mechanism and Kinematics | 2.80 | (18) |
| 3. Jigs and Fixtures | 2.27 | (39) |
| *4. Structural | 2.60 | (27) |
| *5. Machine | 2.62 | (26) |
| 6. Material | 2.32 | (38) |
| 7. Solar | 2.26 | (40) |
| Other |  |  |
| *1. Descriptive Geometry | 3.26 | ( 7) |
| *2. Graphical Integral | 2.59 | (29) |
| 3. Nomograms | 2.41 | (34) |
| *4. Vector Geometry | 2.99 | (12) |
| *5. Graphical Calculus | 2.58 | (30) |
| *6. Computer Graphics | 3.30 | ( 5) |
| *Important. |  |  |
| **Very Important. |  |  |

None of the items in Architectural Drafting were considered as important. Additional skills in this area were mentioned by two respondents.

All of the five items in Electrical and Electronics Drafting were considered as important and no additional skills were mentioned in this field.

All of the four items in the Map Drafting area, Survey Practice, Topography Maps, Contour Maps and Profile Maps were considered as being important. No additional skills were mentioned.

In the Pipe Drafting Area, one skill, Flow Diagram, was considered important and none of the repondents added skills in this field.

Of the seven items in the Design Area, four, Hydraulics and Pneumatic, Mechanism and Kinematics, Structural and Machine Design, were considered important. None of the participants added graphic skills important in this category.

Five of the six skills grouped under the area Other, Descriptive Geometry, Graphical Integral, Vector Geometry, Graphical Calculus, and Computer Graphics, were considered important. No additional skill was mentioned here.

The second step in analyzing this data consisted of grouping the responses considered important and very important in rank order, as appears in Table VII.

Analysis and Comparison of Both Groups of Data

This section was addressed in order to respond to research question three of this study which was to determine how the ratings of the graphic skills by both groups compared. In order to achieve this

GRAPHIC SKILLS RANKED IMPORTANT AND VERY IMPORTANT BY ENGINEERING EDUCATORS

| Area | Item No. | Skill | Mean | Rank |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Basic Drawing | 3. | Sketching | 3.80 | 1 |
| Basic Drawing | 2. | Orthographic Projection | 3.63 | 2 |
| Basic Drawing | 7. | Dimensioning | 3.62 | 3 |
| Basic Drawing | 6. | Sectional Views | 3.46 | 4 |
| Other | 6. | Computer Graphics | 3.30 | 5 |
| Basic Drawing | 8. | Working Drawings | 3.29 | 6 |
| Other | 1. | Descriptive Geometry | 3.26 | 7 |
| Basic Drawing | 3. | Auxiliary Views | 3.24 | 8 |
| Electrical and Electronics Drafting | 5. | Schematic Diagram | 3.08 | 9 |
| Machine Drafting | 2. | Tolerancing | 3.04 | 10 |
| Basic Drawing | 1. | Lettering | 3.00 | 11 |
| Other | 4. | Vector Geometry | 2.99 | 12 |
| Electrical and Electronic Drafting | 1. | Graphic Symbol | 2.97 | 13 |
| Basic Drawing | 9. | Isometric Projection | 2.93 | 14 |
| Electrical and Electronics Drafting | 4. | Block Diagrams | 2.88 | 15 |
| Electrical and Electronics Drafting | 2. | Connection Diagrams | 2.85 | 16 |
| Pipe Drafting | 1. | Flow Diagrams | 2.83 | 17 |
| Design | 2. | Mechanism and Kinematics | 2.80 | 18 |
| Map Drafting | 3. | Contour Maps | 2.79 | 19 |

TABLE VII (Continued)

| Area | Item No. | Skill | Mean | Rank |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Machine Drafting | 3. | General Machine Drawing | 2.78 | 20 |
| Map Drafting | 2. | Topography | 2.71 | 21 |
| Electrical and Electronics Drafting | 3. | Printed Circuits | 2.69 | 22 |
| Map Drafting | 1. | Survey Practice | 2.68 | 23 |
| Structural Drafting | 1. | Detail Drawing | 2.67 | 24 |
| Map Drafting | 4. | Profile Maps | 2.64 | 25 |
| Design | 5. | Machine | 2.62 | 26 |
| Design | 4. | Structural | 2.61 | 27 |
| Basic Drawing | 12. | Intersection and Development | 2.60 | 28 |
| Other | 2. | Graphical Integral | 2.59 | 29 |
| Other | 5. | Graphical Calculus | 2.58 | 30 |
| Design | 1. | Hydraulic and Pneumatics | 2.57 | 31 |

objective, Table VIII was developed and the t-test was used. The table includes the item number, graphic skills by area, and the mean and rank of each item by group. The table also includes a composite mean for each item. The writer belfeved that a visual comparison of the graphic skills and their mean responses would allow for reflection of any significant differences among the groups on the importance placed on the rated items.

Further analysis of the data in Table VIII allows one to see that in the area of Basic Drawing, both groups rated the same nine skills as being important or very important. These are the items identified in the table with two asterisks.

It was also revealed in the table that in the area of Machine Drafting, Tolerancing and General Machine Drawing, were considered as being important by both groups. Both groups agreed that Casting and Forming, Cams and Gears, were not important.

In the area of Structural Drafting, Detail Drawing was rated very important by the engineers and important by the engineering educators.

No item was considered important by both groups, in Architectural Drafting area.

Flow Diagrams, in Pipe Drafting, was considered very important by the engineers and as important by the engineering educators.

In the Design area, Jigs and Fixtures was considered as not important and Hydraulics and Pneumatics, Mechanism and Kinematics, Structural and Machine Design were considered as important by both groups.

Of the six skills groups under the area of Other, five of them, Descriptive Geometry, Graphical Integral, Vector Geometry, Graphical

TABLE VIII
MEAN RESPONSES BY GROUPS

| Area and Skill | NSPE |  | ASEE |  | Composite |  | t |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean | Rank | Mean | Rank | Mean | Rank |  |
| Basic Drawing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **1. Lettering | 3.56 | 10 | 3.00 | 11 | 3.30 | 7 | 4.62* |
| **2. Orthographic Projection | 2.88 | 28 | 3.63 | 2 | 3.24 | 9 | 5.45* |
| **3. Sketching | 3.36 | 15 | 3.80 | 1 | 3.57 | 4 | 3.51* |
| 4. Inking and Reproduction | 2.36 | 46 | 1.78 | 49 | 2.09 | 49 | 4.72* |
| **5. Auxiliary Views | 3.09 | 23 | 3.24 | 8 | 3.16 | 15 | 1.25 |
| **6. Sectional Views | 3.75 | 4 | 3.46 | 4 | 3.62 | 2 | 2.70* |
| **7. Dimensioning | 3.96 | 1 | 3.62 | 3 | 3.80 | 1 | 2.69* |
| **8. Working Drawings | 3.90 | 2 | 3.29 | 6 | 3.61 | 3 | 4.88* |
| **9. Isometric Projection | 2.80 | 30 | 2.93 | 14 | 2.86 | 25 | 1.07 |
| 10. Oblique Projection | 2.34 | 47 | 2.47 | 32 | 2.40 | 41 | 1.02 |
| 11. Perspective Drawing | 2.48 | 43 | 2.38 | 37 | 2.43 | 40 | 0.91 |
| **12. Intersection and Development | 2.71 | 35 | 2.60 | 28 | 2.66 | 32 | 0.84 |
| Machine Drafting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Surface Treatment of Metals | 2.55 | 42 | 2.20 | 43 | 2.35 | 43 | 2.39* |
| **2. Tolerancing | 3.12 | 21 | 3.04 | 10 | 3.08 | 18 | 0.46 |
| **3. General Machine Drawing | 2.92 | 27 | 2.78 | 20 | 2.84 | 26 | 0.87 |
| 4. Casting and Forming | 2.37 | 45 | 2.18 | 45 | 2.27 | 45 | 1.43 |

TABLE VIII (Continued)

| Area and Skill | NSPE |  | ASEE |  | Composite |  | t |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean | Rank | Mean | Rank | Mean | Rank |  |
| Machine Drafting (Continued) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Fabrication | 2.97 | 26 | 2.42 | 33 | 2.67 | 31 | 3.52* |
| 6. Cams | 2.30 | 49 | 2.19 | 44 | 2.23 | 47 | 0.77 |
| 7. Gears | 2.33 | 48 | 2.17 | 46 | 2.24 | 46 | 1.07 |
| Structural Drafting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **1. Detail Drawing | 3.88 | 3 | 2.67 | 24 | 3.25 | 5 | 8.85* |
| 2. Erection Drawing | 3.37 | 14 | 2.39 | 36 | 2.92 | 23 | 7.28* |
| Architectural Drafting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Residential | 2.78 | 32 | 2.09 | 47 | 2.46 | 39 | 4.78* |
| 2. Commercial | 3.30 | 16 | 2.26 | 41 | 2.82 | 38 | 7.04* |
| 3. Energy Conservation | 3.22 | 19 | 2.40 | 35 | 2.83 | 37 | 5.05* |
| Electrical and Electronics Drafting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **1. Graphic Symbols | 3.26 | 18 | 2.97 | 13 | 3.11 | 16 | 1.93 |
| **2. Connections Diagram | 3.21 | 20 | 2.85 | 16 | 3.03 | 19 | 2.43* |
| **3. Printed Circuit | 2.70 | 36 | 2.69 | 22 | 2.70 | 30 | 0.10 |
| **4. Block Diagrams | 3.07 | 24 | 2.88 | 15 | 2.98 | 21 | 1.25 |
| **5. Schematic Diagrams | 3.54 | 11 | 3.08 | 9 | 3.31 | 6 | 3.04* |

## TABLE VIII (Continued)

| Area and Skill | NSPE |  | ASEE |  | Composite |  | t |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean | Rank | Mean | Rank | Mean | Rank |  |
| Map Drafting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **l. Survey Practice | 3.66 | 5 | 2.68 | 23 | 3.20 | 13 | 6.79* |
| **2. Topography Map | 3.65 | 6 | 2.71 | 21 | 3.22 | 11 | 6.58* |
| **3. Contour Maps | 3.58 | 9 | 2.79 | 19 | 3.21 | 12 | 5.30* |
| **4. Profile Maps | 3.50 | 12 | 2.64 | 25 | 3.10 | 17 | 5.74* |
| Pipe Drafting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **1. Flow Diagrams | 3.59 | 8 | 2.83 | 17 | 3.22 | 10 | 5.12* |
| 2. Vessel Drawing | 2.73 | 34 | 2.24 | 42 | 2.49 | 37 | 3.63* |
| 3. Exchange Drawing | 2.68 | 38 | 2.01 | 48 | 2.36 | 42 | 4.96* |
| Design |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **1. Hydraulic and Pneumatic | 3.40 | 13 | 2.57 | 31 | 2.99 | 20 | 5.87* |
| **2. Mechanism and Kinematics | 3.06 | 25 | 2.80 | 18 | 2.93 | 22 | 1.71 |
| 3. Jigs and Fixtures | 2.38 | 44 | 2.27 | 39 | 2.32 | 44 | 0.84 |
| **4. Structural | 3.63 | 7 | 2.60 | 27 | 3.13 | 16 | 7.46* |
| **5. Machine | 2.79 | 31 | 2.62 | 26 | 2.70 | 29 | 1.22 |
| 6. Materials | 2.83 | 29 | 2.32 | 38 | 2.58 | 34 | 3.63* |
| 7. Solar | 2.69 | 37 | 2.26 | 40 | 2.48 | 38 | 3.04* |

TABLE VIII (Continued)

| Area and Skill | NSPE |  | ASEE |  | Composite |  | t |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean | Rank | Mean | Rank | Mean | Rank |  |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **1. Descriptive Geometry | 3.29 | 17 | 3.26 | 7 | 3.28 | 8 | 0.17 |
| **2. Graphical Integral | 2.56 | 41 | 2.59 | 29 | 2.57 | 35 | 0.20 |
| 3. Nomograms | 2.62 | 39 | 2.41 | 34 | 2.51 | 36 | 1.70 |
| **4. Vector Geometry | 2.74 | 33 | 2.99 | 12 | 2.87 | 24 | 1.83 |
| **5. Graphical Calculus | 2.61 | 40 | 2.58 | 30 | 2.59 | 33 | 0.17 |
| **6. Computer Graphics | 3.10 | 22 | 3.30 | 5 | 3.19 | 14 | 1.35 |

*Significant at . 05 level of probability.
**Skill rated important or very important by both groups.
Calculus, and Computer Grahpics were considered as important by the practicing engineers and engineering educators.
The second step in analyzing this data consisted of grouping the responses considered important and very important in rank order, as appears in Table IX. Refer to Appendix E for printout of ranked top ten graphic skills.

TABLE IX
GRAPHIC SKILLS RATED IMPORTANT AND VERY IMPORTANT BY ALL PARTICIPANTS

| Area | Item No. | Skill | Mean | Rank |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Basic Drawing | 7. | Dimensioning | 3.801 | 1 |
| Basic Drawing | 6. | Sectional Views | 3.615 | 2 |
| Basic Drawing | 8. | Working Drawing | 3.610 | 3 |
| Basic Drawing | 3. | Sketching | 3.568 | 4 |
| Structural Drafting | 1. | Detail Drawing | 3.325 | 5 |
| Electrical and Electronics Drafting | 5 | Schematic Diagram | 3.307 | 6 |
| Basic Drawing | 1. | Lettering | 3.296 | 7 |
| Other | 1. | Descriptive Geometry | 3.276 | 8 |
| Basic Drawing | 2. | Orthographic Projection | 3.242 | 9 |
| Pipe Drafting | 1. | Flow Diagrams | 3.229 | 10 |
| Map Drafting | 2. | Topography Maps | 3.220 | 11 |
| Map Drafting | 3. | Contour Maps | 3.216 | 12 |
| Map Drafting | 1. | Survey Practice | 3.209 | 13 |
| Other | 6. | Computer Graphics | 3.202 | 14 |
| Basic Drawing | 5. | Auxiliary Views | 3.162 | 15 |
| Design | 4. | Structural | 3.130 | 16 |
| Electrical and Electronics Drafting | 1. | Graphical Symbols | 3.114 | 17 |
| Map Drafting | 4. | Profile Maps | 3.109 | 18 |
| Machine Drafting | 2. | Tolerancing | 3.077 | 19 |

TABLE IX (Continued)

| Area | Item No. | Ski11 | Mean | Rank |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Electrical and Electronics Drafting | 2. | Connections Diagram | 3.030 | 20 |
| Design | 1. | Hydraulic and Pneumatics | 2.991 | 21 |
| Electrical and Electronics Drafting | 4. | Block Diagrams | 2.975 | 22 |
| Design | 2. | Mechanism and Kinematics | 2.927 | 23 |
| Structural Drafting | 2. | Erection Drawing | 2.924 | 24 |
| Other | 4. | Vector Geometry | 2.867 | 25 |
| Basic Drawing | 9. | Isometric Projection | 2.857 | 26 |
| Machine Drafting | 3. | General Machine Drawing | 2.840 | 27 |
| Architectural Drafting | 3. | Energy Conservation | 2.826 | 28 |
| Architectural Drafting | 2. | Commercial | 2.820 | 29 |
| Design | 5. | Machine | 2.699 | 30 |
| Electrical and Electronics Drafting | 3. | Printed Circuits | 2.697 | 31 |
| Machine Drafting | 5. | Fabrication | 2.664 | 32 |
| Basic Drawing | 12. | Intersection and Development | 2.657 | 33 |
| Other | 5. | Graphical Calculus | 2.593 | 34 |
| Design | 6. | Material | 2.579 | 35 |
| Other | 2. | Graphical Integral | 2.574 | 36 |
| Other | 3. | Nomograms | 2.512 | 37 |

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

The purpose of this study was to obtain information from professional engineers and engineering educators for determining specific content elements appropriate for inclusion in graphic courses in undergraduate engineering programs. The three research questions with which this study dealt were cited in Chapter I as being:

1. What is the relative importance of graphic skills development in undergraduate engineering programs?
2. What information elements should be included in graphic courses in undergraduate engineering programs?
3. Is there a significant difference of opinions among practicing engineers and engineering educators in regard to which graphic skills should be developed in undergraduate engineering programs?

The participant sample in this study consisted of 300 members of the National Society of Professional Engineers (NSPE) and 300 members of the American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) in the United States. The questionnaire consisted of 49 graphic skills grouped in nine areas. Provisions were made for the respondent to write in other skills that he or she might feel pertinent to the subject.

The questionnaite was mailed to each of the persons surveyed on April 11, 1980. May 30 , 1980 was set as a deadline for accepting returned questionnaires.

Of the 154 questionnaires returned by NSPE members, two were deleted from the study because they were not completed, yielding a total of 152 returns, or $50.67 \%$.

Of the 148 questionnaires returned by ASEE members, ten were deleted from the study because they were not completed, yielding a total of 138 returns or $46 \%$. The data collected from NSPE members revealed that 42 items ( $85.7 \%$ ) out of the 49 were considered important by the practicing engineers. Twelve ( $24.5 \%$ ) of the 49 were rated very important.

The data collected from ASEE members revealed that 31 items (63.3\%) out of the 49 were considered important by the engineering educators. Three (6.1\%) of the 49 were rated very important.

Thirty-seven graphic skills were rated important or very important by all respondents as one group.

## Conclusions

Based on the data analyzed, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. Since the majority of the graphic skills were judged by both groups in a similar way, it is concluded that the list of skills in Table VIII is a valid display upon which the relative importance of graphic skills can be compared.
2. Since 37 graphic skills were rated important or very important by all respondents, it is concluded that these items listed
in order of priority in Table IX, would be appropriate to include in graphic courses in undergraduate engineering programs.
3. Since both groups rated important and not important items in a very similar way, differing merely in emphasis, it is concluded that there is no significant difference of opinions between the two groups in regard to which graphic skills should be developed in undergraduate engineering programs.
4. There was a significant difference in the two sample means, in regard to 27 graphic skills.
5. Since the pattern of the mean distribution of both groups was very similar, and the practicing engineers considered more items to be important or very important that did the engineering educators, it is concluded that the engineering educators rated the various graphic skills in a more conservative manner.
6. It is also concluded that the necessary importance was not given by the engineering eductors, to some items that the practicing engineers considered to be really important.

## Recommendations

Truly comprehensive graphics courses must meet the needs of all students from all branches of engineering. To accomplish this does not require a major change of course content from what is presently taught; rather, it requires a change merely in emphasis. Therefore, based on data from this study, the following recommendations are made regarding graphic courses in undergraduate engineering curricula:

1. It is recommended that the emphasis be on graphics as a means of communications for all engineers, involving problems,
examples, and related applications from branches of engineering other than mechanical, in the teaching of traditional topics such as projection theory, auxiliary view, dimensioning, etc.
2. It is recommended that projection systems, symbols, conventions and formats be an integral part of graphic courses. Further, that is is important that the competent engineer recognize and understand the symbols and conventions used by engineering specialties other than his/her own.
3. Finally, while possibly less important than mathematical tools, graphics is still valuable in problem solving. This is especially true in design work; therefore, emphasis on developing knowledge of descriptive geometry is recommended for the beginning curriculum.

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## APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTERED

## GRAPHIC SKILLS DEVELOPMENT IN

 UNDERGRADUATE ENGINEERING PROGRAMSThe purpose of this questionnaire is to determine the extent to which various graphic skills should be developed among student majors in undergraduate engineering programs.

For each of the skill areas listed below, indicate your response by circling the appropriate number.


## BASIC DRAWING

| 1. | Lettering | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. Orthographic Projection | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3. Sketching | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 4. Inking \& Reproduction | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 5. Auxiliary Views | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6. Sectional Views | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 7. Dimensioning | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 8. Working Drawings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 9. Isometric Projection | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 10. Oblique Projection | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 11. Perspective Drawing | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 12. Intersection \& Development | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 13. Other | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

MACHINE DRAITING

| 1. Surface Treatment of Metals | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. Tolerancing | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3. General Machine Drawing | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 4. Casting \& Forming | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 5. Fabrication | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6. Cams | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 7. Gears | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 8. Other | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

## STRUCTURAL DRAFTING

| 1. | Detail Drawing | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. Erection Drawing | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3. Other | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTING

| 1. | Residential | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Commercial | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 3. Energy Conservation | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

3. Energy Conservation
4. Other $\qquad$


## ELECTRICAL \& ELECTRONICS DRAFTING

| 1. Graphic Symbol | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. Connections Diagram | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3. Printed Circuits | 1. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 4. Block Diagrams | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 5. Schematic Diagrams | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6. Othor | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

## MAP DRAFTING

| 1. | Survey Practice | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. Topography Maps | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |  |
| 3. Contour Maps | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |  |
| 4. Profile Maps | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |  |

PIPE DRAFTING

1. Flow Diagrams
2. Vessel Drawing
3. Exchange Drawing

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

## DESIGN

| 1. Hydraulic \& Pneumatic | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. Mechanism \& Kinematics | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3. Jigs \& Fixtures | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 4. Structural | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 5. Machine | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6. Material | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 7. Solar | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 8. Other | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

## OTHER

1. Descriptive Geometry
2. Graphical Integral
3. Nomograms
4. Vector Geometry
5. Graphical Calculus
6. Computer Graphics
7. Other $\qquad$

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

Please send a copy of the results of this study to me.
Name
Address $\qquad$

APPENDIX B

TRANSMITTAL LETTER


# Oklahoma State University <br> SCH()OL ()F (XCUPAIIONAI. AND AIOII FDUICAIION <br>  

April 11, 1980

It is essential from time to time for educational institutions to compare curriculum content of professional education programs with existing conditions and needs of employing companies and agencies. We are especially concerned at this time with the extent to which various mechanical drafting skills should be developed among student majors in undergraduate engineering proprams. We therefore are asking selected individuals who are either practicing engineers or engineering educators to please respond io the enclosed questionnaire.

Your response to the questionnaire will require only about 10-15 minutes and will be a very worthwhile contribution to engi-. neering education. If you wish to receive a copy of the results, please indicate your desire by checking the bottom of the questionnaire.

Thanks in advance for assisting in this effort.

Sincerely,


Program Assistant

## APPENDIX C

COMMENTS BY GROUPS

## NSPE Members

It is not extremely important that a graduate engineer be personally proficient in any of these skills. However, it is absolutely necessary that he understand how his specialist can best perform their tasks and be able to recognize poor quality performance of a surveyor or draftsman in order to eliminate their errors. It is impossible for instance for a civil engineer to design without a knowledge of field surveying.

Glad to see that educators are reconsidering the need for engineering drafting, descriptive geometry, etc., in engineering education. This lack in curriculum in recent years has been a great disservice, not only to the Consulting Enginnering profession, but also the graduates and the Universities as well. Getting right in on the board, without a drafting handicap, is the best and quickest way for a new graduate to learn the consulting profession. No employer wants to teach a graduate how to draw lines and make letters.

There are in practice two very important items that should be stressed. Both are the basics of communication for engineers: to be able to "letter" so that the written communication is clear; to be able to sketch so that the engineer can communicate his thoughts to drafters, clients, other engineers and business associates. Anything else should be confined to "familiarization" only.

I have long been a critic of engineering curricula that acted as if all drafting was a high school subject and cut it out of the curriculum. Drafting is as important to the engineer as grammar is to journalism. Like mathematics, drafting can be at all levels. Advanced drafting is as intellectual demanding as calculus.

I very much appreciate the opportunity to offer an evaluating of your drafting program . . . For the civil engineering field, there are many major areas of drafting that are not included in your curriculum. These are filing plats; utility layouts; plan and profile for design of streets, sanitary sewer, storm drain and water mains; coordination of structural drafting with piping; process piping including routing, standard fittings, flexibility, joints, wall penetrations and supports; and the development of site plans . . .

Each is important only to the engineer who will practice in the field, otherwise not important except to understand what another trade is doing.

We find it essential that an engineer be capable of communicating in several ways, including verbal and written words, and through graphics. Graphic communication would include at least the following:
--Ability to communicate effectively, both telling and reading.
--Ability to organize a graphic presentation.
--Development of organizational abilities with regards to elements of project production, i.e., calculations, drawing and specifications.
We consider these to be conceptual abilities, that could be taught
through almost any of the categories listed in your questionnaire, as well as all subjects in the engineering curriculum . . . We want to encourage your efforts to incorporate graphic skills in your engineering program. This is an area in which most new graduates are deficient. It is also an area which is of obvious importance to the efficiency and effectiveness of consulting engineering work.

To understand, be able to read, to sketch but not necessarily have the mechanical ability to put out a finished drawing. Architects must develop drafting skills. Engineers whould be much better off learning how to write, express themselves, etc. Drafting in technical schools can stress drafting but $I$ do not think an engineering curriculum should.

As a practicing Consulting Engineer in the Civil Engineering field, I am very much concerned about the question your questionnaire addresses. I wish to add emphasis to three particular areas: 1) Basic Drawing; 2) Structural Drafting; and 3) Map Drafting. These three areas were not approached during my education to the degree $I$ would have requested had I been aware of the requirements of my field . . . Also, I would take this opportunity to state that the engineering schools I have visited with recently are eliminating surveying from the required course list. This is a mistake. Should this be the case at OSU, please inform the proper people that at least one alumni would like them to reconsider.

I am a Civil/Structural Engineer. My problem is that recent graduates have not been exposed to solutions of practical problems. Same applies to Drafting. I have some ideas but professors won't listen.

## ASEE Members

Map arafting should not be taught as a separate course but should be included in a final project as part of a course in surveying and plane table mapping as we do it at E1 Camino College, Torrance, California, and as it is done at Long Beach State College, Long Beach, California.

In our opinion, the primary objective is to learn to visualize hardware and its function. To think in three dimensions plus time and temperature superimposed is a skill that is hard to find among recent graduates. The recent emphasis on the use of computers as wonderfully useful tools is not sufficient for effective development of the art of engineering. An understanding--a "feel"--for hardware and its function is a very important factor. The recent computer-trained graduates are not notable in this respect. We suggest that you consider as your criteria for judging the usefulness of drafting courses their contribution to teaching the engineering student to clearly visualize hardware and its function, both static and dynamic.

This is an excellent survey form to send to technical education centers throughout the country--not to schools of Engineering. Drafting is not an engineering function. Design is!

Special drafting skills related to these areas (Design) are not too important.

I do not believe any given engineering student will receive instruction in all these skill areas. All should have significant work in the Basic Drawing and Other categories. But beyond that, I believe only one or two specialty areas would be addressed by any given student--those specialty areas appropriate to his particular field of study.

I am unable to decide whether you want what we feel is important, what $I$ expect students to know in advanced courses, or what $I$ feel is essential for engineers in industry to know. Based on my industrial experience, I have chosen the latter.

## APPENDIX D

LIST OF ADDITIONAL SKILLS

## NSPE Members


#### Abstract

Steel Detailing; Water, Sewer and Street Design; Organizing Drawing Presentation; Layout for Power and Lighting; Control Diagrams; Concrete Drawings; Foundation Layout; Construction Detailing; Quality of Line Work; Symbols; Weight of Drawing Lines; Lighting, Switching Schedules.


## ASEE Members

Pictorial Representation; Fasteners; Shop Drawings; Graphs; Symbolic Representation; Assembly Drawings.

APPENDIX E

PRINTOUT OF RANKED TOP TEN GRAPHIC SKILLS


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## APPENDIX F

## LISTING OF COMPUTER PROGRAMS

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vaf labels LTf,LETtERING/
    ORTO,ORTHOGGAPHIC PROJECTION/
    SKTCH,SKETCHING/
    INK,INKING & REPFODUCTION/
    AUXV,AUXILIAFY VIEWS/
    SECV,SECTIONAL VIEWS/
    DIME,DIMENSIONING/
    WKING,WORKING DRAHINGSI
    ISO,ISOMETRIC PROJECTION/
    OBL,CGLICUE PROJECTICN/
    PER,PERSPECTIVE DRAGING/
    INT,ITERSECTION & DEVELOPMENT/
    SUF,SURFACE tREATMENI OF METALS/
    TOL,TOLERANCING/
    GEN,GENERAL MaCHINE DRAFTING/
    CAS,CASTING & fOFMING/
    FAR,FADRICAIION/
    CAM,CAMS/
    GEAh,GEAFS/
    DET,LETAIL [RAWING/
    ER,ERECTION DRAWING/
    RES,RESIDENTIAL/
    COY,COMMERCIAL/
    ENCO, ENERGY CONSERVATION/
    SYM,GFAPHIC SYMBCL/
    CCRN,CONNECIIONS DIAGRAMS/
    PRINT,PRINTED CIRCUITS/
    BLOCK, BLOCK DIAGRAMS/
    SKEM,SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS/
    SURV,SIRVEY practice/
    TOF,IOPOGRAFHY MAPS/
    CONT,CONTOUR MAPS/
    PROF,PROFILE FAPS/
    FLOh,fIOH CIAGRAMS/
    VESS.VESSEL DRAGING/
    EXGE,EXCHANGE DRAWING/
    HYDG,HYDFAULIC & PNEUMATIC DESIGN/
    MECH,MECHANISM & KINEMATICS DESIGN/
    JIGS,JICS SFIXTURES DESIGN/
    STFAL,STFUCTUFAL DFSIGH/
    MACil,MACHINE CESIGN/
    wat,MATERIALS/
    SOL,SOLAF LESIGN/
    D'ESC,DESCRIfTIVE GEOMETRY/
    INTG,GRAPHICAL INTEGRAL/
    NGGAN,Nomogfans/
    vECT,VECTOR GEOMETRY/
    CALC,graphical calculos/
    COME,COMFUTEF GrAPHICS/
value labels lif to comf (5) extremfly impCritant (4) vefy impofiant
    (3) IMPORIANT (2) SLIGHTLY IMPORTANT (1) NOT IMPORTANT/
MISSING VALUES LTR 10 CCMF (0)
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3345445532230000000433410000045555443334343444455334144333 23 2CCOOOOC 3323134444344443353243333333333244334432224543322544435433354435435433332403333403345544223000000044554443353554000000000000000043314455211111114115524231113333311111141114224324432444422123433433542222322353333222222222322224551135552120000000052755000004423000000500040000043323444323434444444444423333133333344443433341434334455333323324225423043334344444432243301333345244455522250000000554405555500000004545452444444224323ミ327420000CCC4434242ご500COJ32422400210332335422533221133333335200044255444453352242424444251151333321230000000330003333333133000000000333112£ 3344445223234333 33443444222344433333333333533223$503555550 C 000000000550000000055550000000000000000$3541343354540000000430000000000000000000000000000039
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FREOUENCIES GENEFAL = ALLsTATISTICS $\quad 1,3,4,5,9,10,11$
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-.---- JES2 JOB STATISTICS --....-
231 CARDS READ
C SYSCUT FFINT RECCRDS
O SYSCUT PUNCH RECORDS
0.00 MINUTES EXFCUTICN TIME

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INPUT rEDIUR CAPD
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vaf labels lTf,LETTERING/
    ORTO,ORTHOGRAPHIC PROJECTION/
    SkTCH,SKETCHING/
    INK,INKING & REPPODUCTION/
    AUXV,AUXII,IARY VIEHSI
    SECY,SECTIONAL VIEHS/
    DINE,DIMENSIONING/
    WKING,WORKIAC DRAKINGS/
    ISC,ISOMETFIC FLOJECTION/
    OBL,COLIQUE PROJECTICN/
    PER,PERSPECTIVE DRAWING/
    INT,ITERSECTICN & DE VELOPMENT&
    SUR,SURFACE tREATMENT OF metalS/
    TOL.,TOLERANCING/
    GEN,GENEFAL MACHINE CRAFTING/
    CAS,CASTING & FOFMING/
    FAB,FABRICATION/
    CAM,CAIIS/
    GEAF,GEARS/
    DET,DETAIL DRAHING/
    ER,EFECTION DRAWINGS
    RES,RESIDENTIAL/
    COM,COMMFRCIAL/
    ENCC,ENERGY CONSERVATION/
    SYM,GRAPHIC SYMBCL/
    CONN,CONNECTIONS DIAGRAMS/
    PEINT,PRINTED CIFCUITS/
    BLOCK,BLOCK DIAGRAMSI
    SKEF,SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS/
    SURV,SURVEY PFACTICE/
    TOP,TOPOGRAFHY MAPS/
    CONT,CONTOUR MAPSI
    PKOF,PROFILE MAPS/
    FLOW,FLOW DIAGRAMS/
    VESS,VESSEL DRAWING/
    EXGE,EXCHANGE DRAWING/
    HYDR,HYDRAULIC & PNEUMATIC DFSIGN/
    MECH,MECHANISH KINEMATICS DESIGN/
    JIGS,JIGS SFIXTURES CESIGN/
    STRAL,STFUCTUGAL DESIGN/
    MACH,MACHINE DESIGN/
mat, Matefials/
SOL,SOLAR DESIGN/
DESC,DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY/
    INTG,GRAPHICAL INTEGGAL/
NGRAM, NOMOGRANS/
VECT,VECTOR CEOMETRY/
calc,grafhical calculus/
COMP,COMPUTER GRAPHICS/
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    (3) IMPOFTANT (2) SLIGHTLY IMFORTANI (1) NOT IMPOKTANT/
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statistics ..... $1,3,4,5,9,10,11$
CPIIONS ..... 3
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11
JES2 NOB STATISTICS --ー・ー・
217 CARCS READ
O SYSOUT FEINT RECORDS
C SYSCUT FUNCH RECORDS
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    SKICH,SKETCHING/
    INK,INKING & REPRODUCTION/
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    SECV,SECTIONAL VIEWS/
    DINE,DIMENSIONINE/
    WKING,WORKING DRAZINGS/
    ISO,ISOMETRIC PRCJECTION/
    OBL,OBLIQUE PROJECTICN/
    PER,PERSPECTIVE CRAKING/
    INT,ITERSECTICN & DEVELOPMENT/
    SUR,SURFACE TREATMENT OF NETALS/
    TOL,TOLERANCING/
    gen,general Machine drafting/
    CAS,CASTING & FORHING/
    FAB,FABRICATION/
    CAH,CAMS/
    GEAR,GEARS/
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    ER,ERECTION DRAWING/
    RES,RESIDENTIAL/
    CON,COMmercial/
    ENCC,ENERGY CCNSERVATICN/
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    PRINT,PRINTED CIRCUITS/
    BLOCK, BLOCK DIAGRAMS /
    SKEM,SCHEMAIIC DIAGEAMS/
    SURV,SURVEY PRACTICE/
    TOP,TOPOGRAPHY MAPS/
    CONT,CONTOUK MAPS/
    PROF,PROFILE MAPS/
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# 2 <br> VITA <br> Roberto Alexandre Schlemm <br> Candidate for the Degree of <br> Doctor of Education 

## Thesis: THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF GRAPHIC SKILLS DEVELOPMENT IN UNDERGRADUATE ENGINEERING PROGRAMS

Major Field: Occupational and Adult Education
Biographical:
Personal Data: Born in Pôrto União, Santa Catarina, Brazil, May 28, 1944, the son of Alexandre and Luiza Schlemm.

Education: Graduated from Colégio Estadual Tulio de França, Brazil, in 1963; received the Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil, in 1972; received the Master of Science degree in Technical Education from Oklahoma State University, in 1973; completed requirements for the Doctor of Education degree from Oklahoma State University in lecember, 1980.

Professional Experience: Assistant Professor, Centro Federal de Educação Tecnológica do Paraná, Brazil, 1970; Staff member (Engineer), Centro Paranaense de Assistência Gerencial (CEAG), Brazil, 1974-1976; Professor and Head, Drafting Department, Centro Federal de Educação Tecnológica do Paraná, 1975; Associate Professor, Universidade Católica do Paraná, Brazil, since 1975; Assistant Professor, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil, since 1976.

Professional Organizations: American Institute for Design and Drafting, American Society for Engineering Education, American Vocational Association, Instituto de Engenharia do Paraná.

