Coin Drawing Worksheet: Face and Edge Views with Labels

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

A coin has a hypothetical diameter of 30 mm and a thickness of 2 mm. Draw both views and label rim, field, and edge. Use a triangle emblem.

Answer: Face circle 30 mm diameter; inner circle leaves a 3 mm rim gap at four points; centered triangle with a 4 mm gap to the inner circle. Side rectangle 30 mm wide and 2 mm high. Labels on rim, field, and edge thickness with straight leader lines.

Reason: The diameter sets both the circle and the rectangle width. The thickness sets the rectangle height. The rim gap and emblem gap are chosen examples and must be stated as such.

Check: Measure the circle diameter in two directions, the rim gap at four points, and the rectangle height. Confirm three labels and no crossing leader lines.

Task 2

A coin has a hypothetical diameter of 50 mm and a thickness of 4 mm. Draw both views, label the parts, and add a ring of six small dots as the emblem.

Answer: Face circle 50 mm diameter; inner circle leaves a 5 mm rim gap; six dots arranged in a ring centered in the field with a 6 mm gap to the inner circle. Side rectangle 50 mm wide and 4 mm high. Labels on rim, field, and edge thickness.

Reason: The larger diameter requires a larger rim gap to stay visible. The dot ring is a simple emblem that does not touch the rim.

Check: Check diameter match between views, rim gap consistency, dot spacing, and label placement.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

A coin has a hypothetical diameter of 24 mm and a thickness of 1.5 mm. Draw both views and label the parts. Add a small square emblem rotated 45 degrees.

Answer: Face circle 24 mm diameter; inner circle leaves a 2 mm rim gap; rotated square centered with a 3 mm gap to the inner circle. Side rectangle 24 mm wide and 1.5 mm high. Labels on rim, field, and edge thickness.

Reason: Small coins need smaller gaps to keep the rim visible. The rotated square is a simple geometric emblem.

Check: Measure diameter, rim gap at four points, rectangle height, and confirm the emblem does not touch the rim.

Task 4

A coin has a hypothetical diameter of 36 mm and a thickness of 3 mm. Draw both views and label the parts. Add an emblem of three concentric circles.

Answer: Face circle 36 mm diameter; inner circle leaves a 4 mm rim gap; three concentric circles centered with the largest 8 mm from the inner rim circle. Side rectangle 36 mm wide and 3 mm high. Labels on rim, field, and edge thickness.

Reason: Concentric circles test centering and spacing. The gap to the rim keeps the field readable.

Check: Check that all circles share a center, measure the gap to the inner rim circle, and verify diameter match between views.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Face view is a circle with a marked center.
- [ ] Rim is shown as a consistent inner ring.
- [ ] Field is clearly the flat area inside the rim.
- [ ] Edge view is a rectangle with width equal to the face diameter.
- [ ] Edge thickness is shown and labeled.
- [ ] Emblem is simple, centered, and does not touch the rim.
- [ ] Labels use straight leader lines that touch the named part.
- [ ] Lettering is consistent in x-height and readable.
- [ ] Measurements are stated with units and labeled as examples where chosen.

Reflection: What did you check, what did you change, and what will you try next?