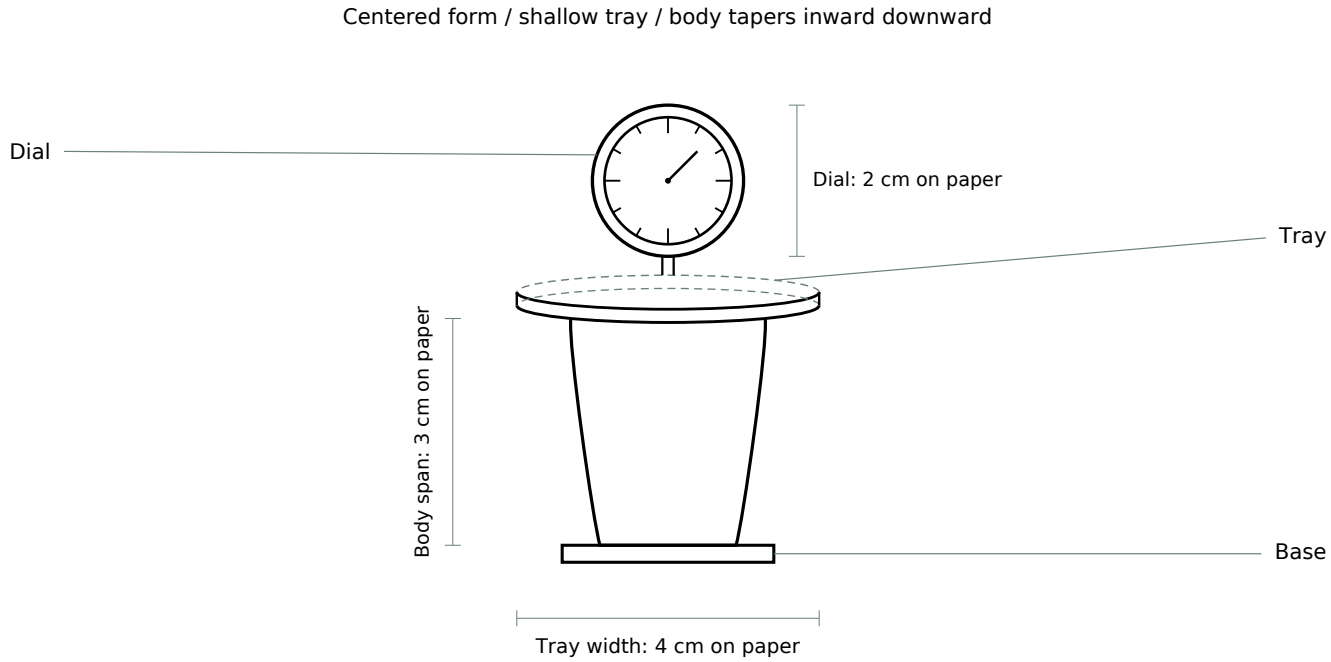
Baby Scale Drawing: Dial, Tray, and Body Form

WORKED EXAMPLE / SEPARATE ANSWER

Draw a baby scale with a dial circle of 4 cm diameter, a tray ellipse about 8 cm wide, and a body about 6 cm tall. Label dial, tray, and base.



A completed drawing shows a 4 cm dial circle centered on a vertical axis, an 8 cm wide shallow tray ellipse below it, a tapered body with a vertical span of about 6 cm from its upper attachment level to its flat baseline, followed by a separate base bar, and three legible labels with straight leader lines pointing to dial, tray, and base. Construction lines are erased and final outlines are darkened.

Why: The dial is drawn first to set the center. The tray is twice the dial diameter, matching the hypothetical guide. The body height is one and a half times the dial diameter. The vertical axis keeps all parts aligned. Labels are placed outside the outline to avoid clutter.

Check: Measure the dial diameter and tray width with a ruler; confirm tray width is about twice the dial diameter. Check that dial, tray, and base centers lie on one vertical line. Confirm three labels point to the correct parts without crossing leader lines. Measure body height only between its upper attachment level and flat baseline; the separate base bar is not part of that height.

Worked example: task dial / tray / body values are 4 / 8 / 6 cm. Body span excludes the dial, stem, tray depth and separate base bar.

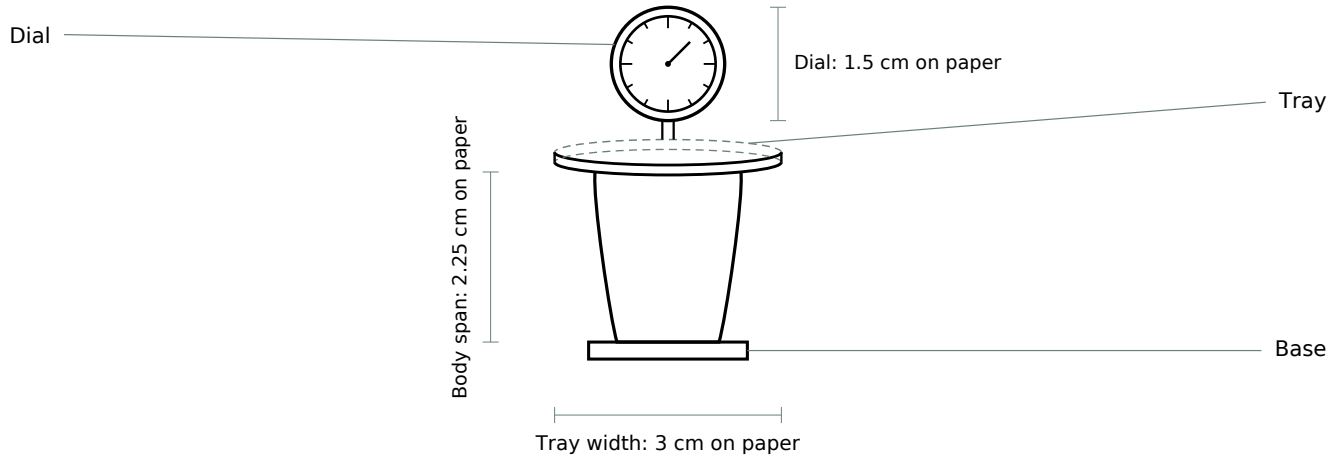
Hypothetical form study, not weighing or calibration instructions. Numeric diagrams use drawing scale 1:2 at 100% print size. Double paper lengths to record task values. Gray dashed rear arcs are construction guides; black front arcs are final edges. Twelve ticks are an illustrative choice, not real readings.

Baby Scale Drawing: Dial, Tray, and Body Form

EXERCISE 1 / SEPARATE ANSWER

Draw a baby scale using a dial circle of 3 cm diameter and a tray ellipse 6 cm wide. Label dial, tray, and base.

Centered form / shallow tray / body tapers inward downward



A drawing with a 3 cm dial circle, a 6 cm wide shallow tray ellipse below it, a tapered body and flat base, and three correct labels.

Why: The tray width is twice the dial diameter, following the hypothetical guide. The vertical axis keeps the parts aligned.

Check: Measure dial diameter and tray width; confirm the ratio is about 1:2. Check that all three labels point to the correct parts.

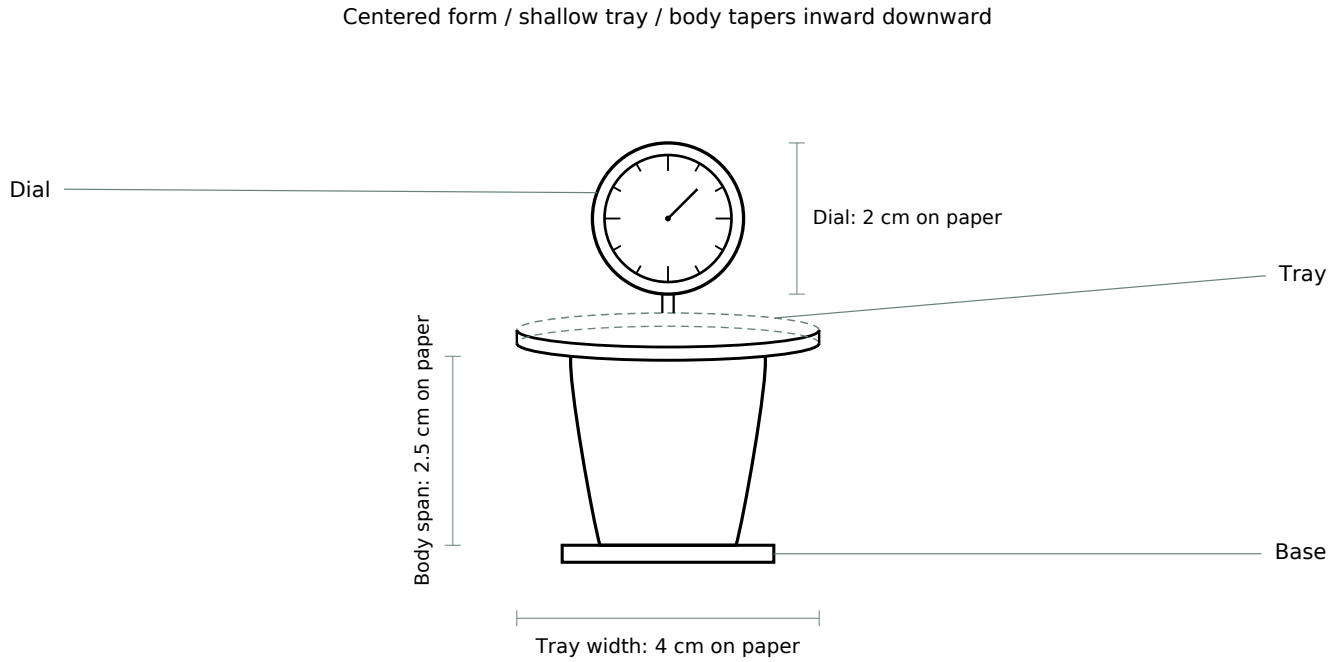
Task 1 specifies only dial 3 cm and tray 6 cm. The sample body span 4.5 cm is an illustrative choice, not a required answer.

Hypothetical form study, not weighing or calibration instructions. Numeric diagrams use drawing scale 1:2 at 100% print size. Double paper lengths to record task values. Gray dashed rear arcs are construction guides; black front arcs are final edges. Twelve ticks are an illustrative choice, not real readings.

Baby Scale Drawing: Dial, Tray, and Body Form

EXERCISE 2 / SEPARATE ANSWER

Draw a baby scale where the body height is 5 cm and the dial diameter is 4 cm. Show a shallow tray and a base bar.



A drawing with a 4 cm dial, a shallow tray wider than the dial, a 5 cm tall tapered body, a base bar, and labels.

Why: The body height is slightly more than the dial diameter, which is acceptable. The tray must remain wider than the dial to read correctly.

Check: Measure the 5 cm body height from the shared upper attachment level beneath the tray to the flat body baseline, and measure the 4 cm outer dial diameter. Confirm the tray is wider than the dial and the separate base bar is distinct from the tray.

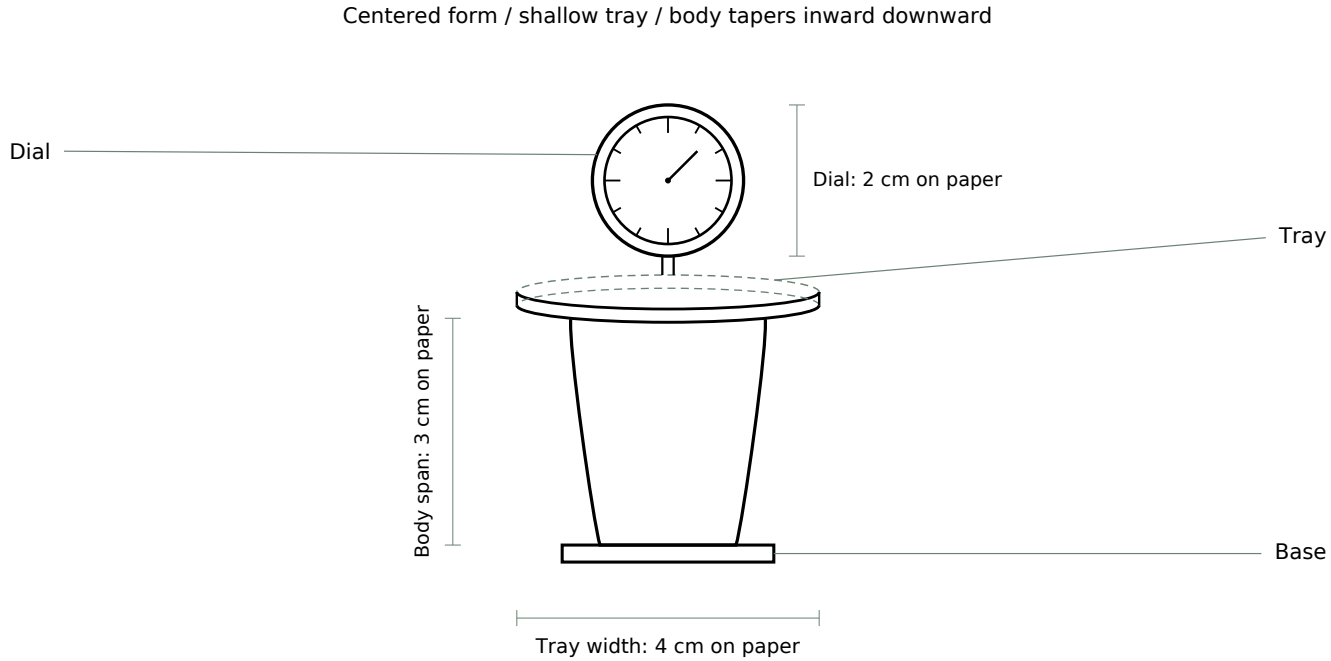
Task 2 specifies dial 4 cm and body span 5 cm, a ratio of 1.25. The sample tray width 8 cm is a chosen wider tray, not a task given.

Hypothetical form study, not weighing or calibration instructions. Numeric diagrams use drawing scale 1:2 at 100% print size. Double paper lengths to record task values. Gray dashed rear arcs are construction guides; black front arcs are final edges. Twelve ticks are an illustrative choice, not real readings.

Baby Scale Drawing: Dial, Tray, and Body Form

EXERCISE 3 / SEPARATE ANSWER

Draw a baby scale and add a second tray ellipse to show shallow depth. Keep the dial centered above the tray.



A drawing with two closely spaced tray ellipses connected by short side curves, a centered dial, and labels.

Why: The second ellipse creates depth without making the tray look like a bowl. Centering the dial maintains the vertical axis.

Check: Check that the two tray ellipses are close together and that the dial center aligns with the tray center.

Task 3 has no numerical sizes. The shown dial / tray / body choices are 4 / 8 / 6 cm; the required feature is shallow tray depth and a centered dial.

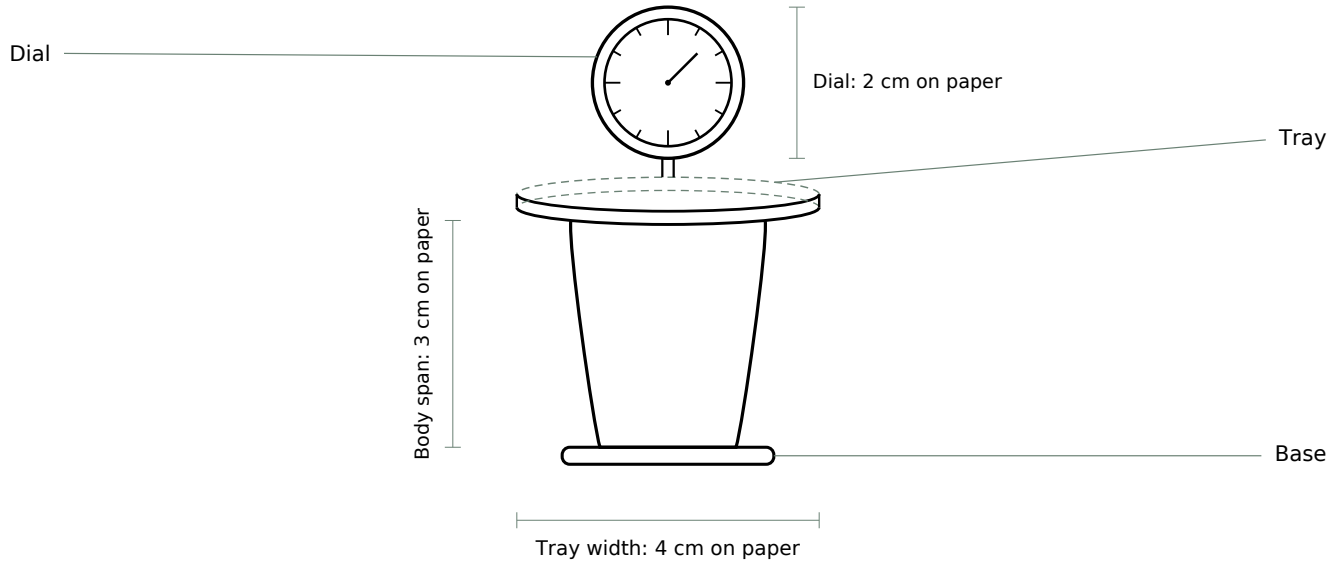
Hypothetical form study, not weighing or calibration instructions. Numeric diagrams use drawing scale 1:2 at 100% print size. Double paper lengths to record task values. Gray dashed rear arcs are construction guides; black front arcs are final edges. Twelve ticks are an illustrative choice, not real readings.

Baby Scale Drawing: Dial, Tray, and Body Form

EXERCISE 4 / SEPARATE ANSWER

Draw a baby scale with a rounded base instead of a bar. Label all three parts and explain one valid alternative you used.

Centered form / shallow tray / body tapers inward downward



A drawing with a rounded base, correct labels, and a short explanation such as using a rounded base for stability.

Why: The rubric allows valid alternatives if part relationships remain clear. A rounded base is acceptable when the body still looks stable.

Check: Confirm the rounded base is visually distinct from the tray and that labels still point to dial, tray, and base correctly.

Task 4 has no numerical sizes. The sample uses a rounded base and illustrative dial / tray / body choices of 4 / 8 / 6 cm. Other stable, distinct rounded alternatives are valid.

Hypothetical form study, not weighing or calibration instructions. Numeric diagrams use drawing scale 1:2 at 100% print size. Double paper lengths to record task values. Gray dashed rear arcs are construction guides; black front arcs are final edges. Twelve ticks are an illustrative choice, not real readings.

Baby Scale Drawing: Dial, Tray, and Body Form

RUBRIC AND REFLECTION

Use the same checks for the worked model and all four tasks. Valid alternatives do not have to duplicate the sample base or rim thickness.

1. Dial is a clear circle with a center point, pointer, and tick marks.
2. Tray is a wide shallow ellipse, visibly wider than the dial.
3. Body tapers from tray to a flat base and looks stable.
4. Dial, tray, and base are centered on one vertical axis.
5. Labels for dial, tray, and base are legible and correctly placed with straight leader lines.
6. Construction lines are light or erased; final outlines are darkened.
7. Valid alternatives such as a rounded base or different rim thickness are accepted if part relationships remain clear.

- ☐ Label checklist: Dial / Tray / Base, each with its own touching leader.
- ☐ Centers align; body span measured above the separate base bar.
- ☐ Tray is shallow; pointer and evenly spaced illustrative ticks are present.

My alternative and why it preserves the part relationships:

One measurement or alignment check I used:

One change I would make in a second drawing:

This is a drawing lesson. It does not instruct weighing, calibrating, or assessing the safety of equipment.