Main Types of Lines

	solid line, full line, visible out l	ine
	Dashed line, invisible line	Hidden Line
<u>-</u>	construction line, guide line, (extension line, dimension line	Transfer Line) ,Section Line (Cross-
	Center line	Hatching Line)
	Cutting-plane line	
	Break line	
	Chain line	
	Phantom line	

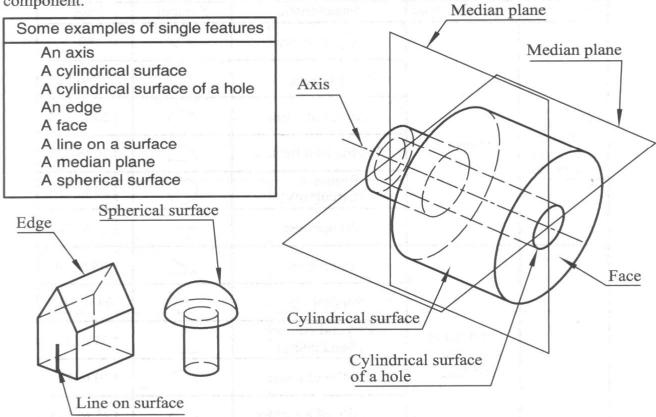
Line Groups

Line Group	Thickness of Lines		
	01.2-02.2-04.2	01.1-02.1-04.1-05.1	
0,25	0,25	0,13	
0,35	0,35	0,18	
0,5 a	0,5	0,25	
0,7 ^a	0,7	0,35	
1	and winter the con	0,5	
1,4	1,4	0,7	
2	2	1	

.007"	.010"	.012"	.014"	.020"	.024"
.18 mm	.25 mm	.30 mm	.35 mm	.50 mm	.60 mm
.028"	.031"	.039"	.047"	.055"	.079"
.70 mm	.80 mm	1.00 mm	1.20 mm	1.40 mm	2.00 mm

SINGLE FEATURES

The following sketches illustrate some of the single features that could be on a component.



3/23/2020

Combinations of Single Features

The following sketch illustrates some combinations of single features that could be on a component.

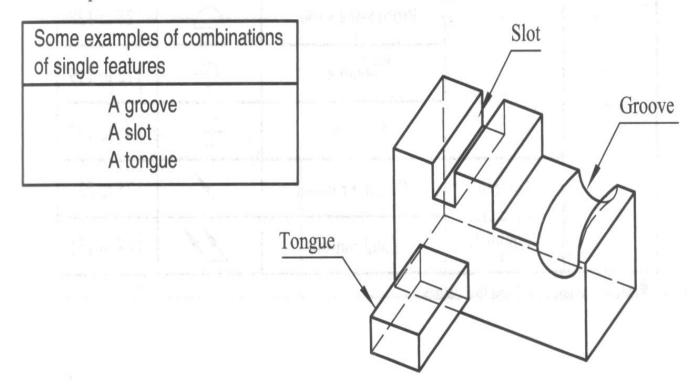


TABLE 4-1 Types of lines. (continued on next page)

Type of Line	Application	Description
Hidden line THIN		The hidden object line is used to show surfaces, edges, or corners of an object that are hidden from view.
Center line THIN ALTERNATE LINE AND SHORT DASHES	CENTER LINE	Center lines are used to show the center of holes and symmetrical features.
Symmetry line CENTER LINE THICK SHORT LINES	SYMMETRY	Symmetry lines are used when partial views of symmetrical parts are drawn. It is a center line with two thick short parallel lines drawn at right angles to it at both ends.
Extension and dimension lines THIN DIMENSION LINE EXTENSION LINE		Extension and dimension lines are used when dimensioning an object.

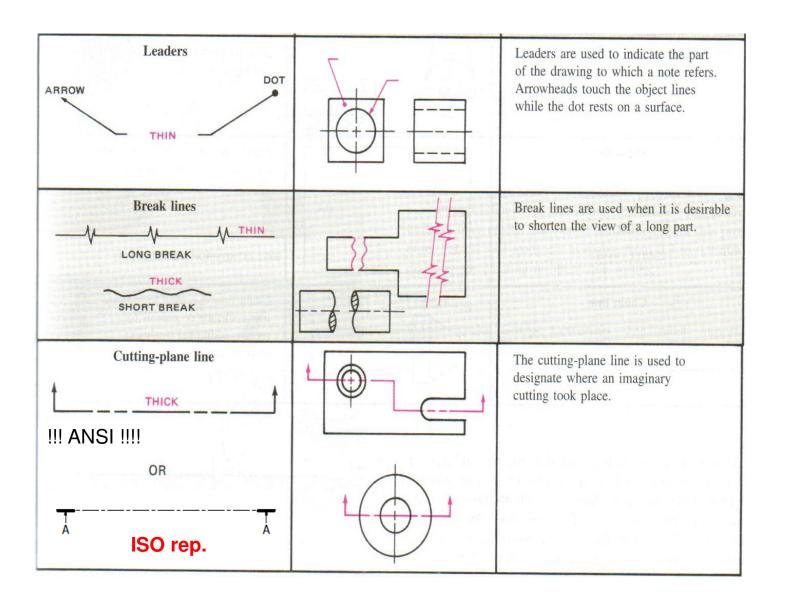
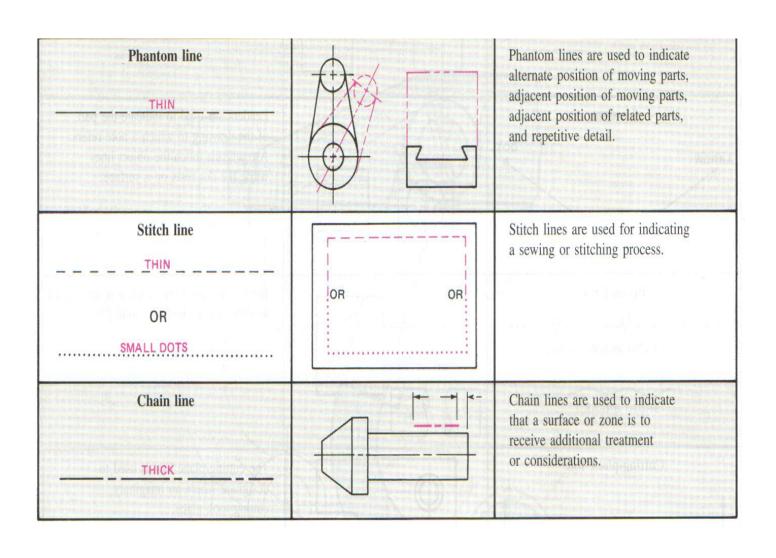
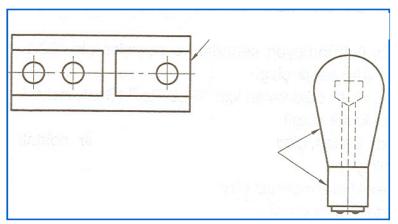


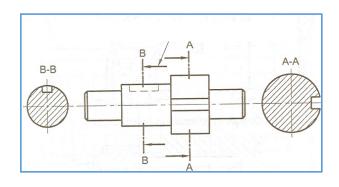
TABLE 4-1 Types of lines. (continued)

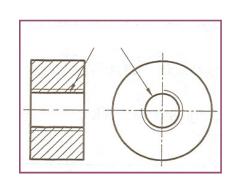
Type of Line	Application	Description
Visible line THICK		The visible line is used to indicate all visible edges of an object. They should stand out clearly in contrast to other lines so that the shape of an object is apparent to the eye.
Section lines THIN LINES		Section lining is used to indicate the surface in the section view imagined to have been cut along the cutting-plane line.
Viewing-plane line THICK OR	OR	The viewing-plane line is used to indicate direction of sight when a partial view is used.

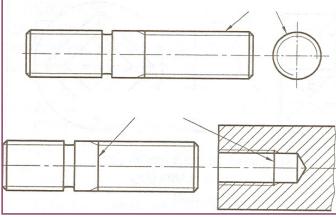


Visible Outline

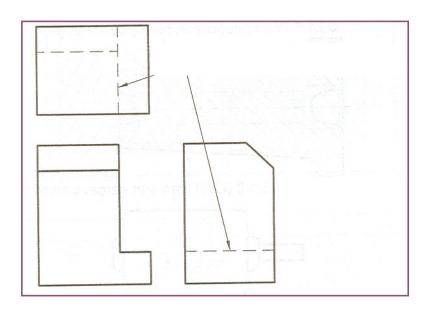


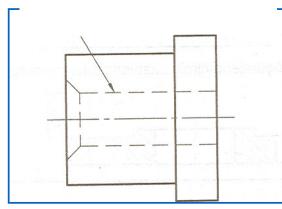


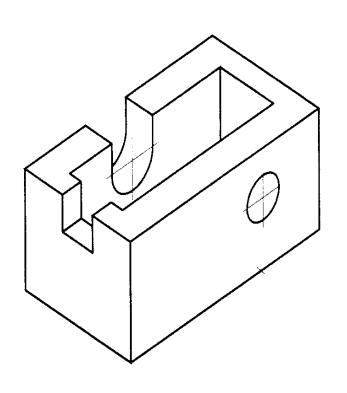


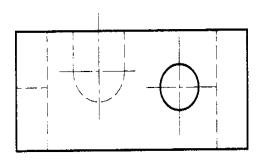


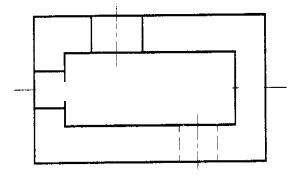
Hidden Lines

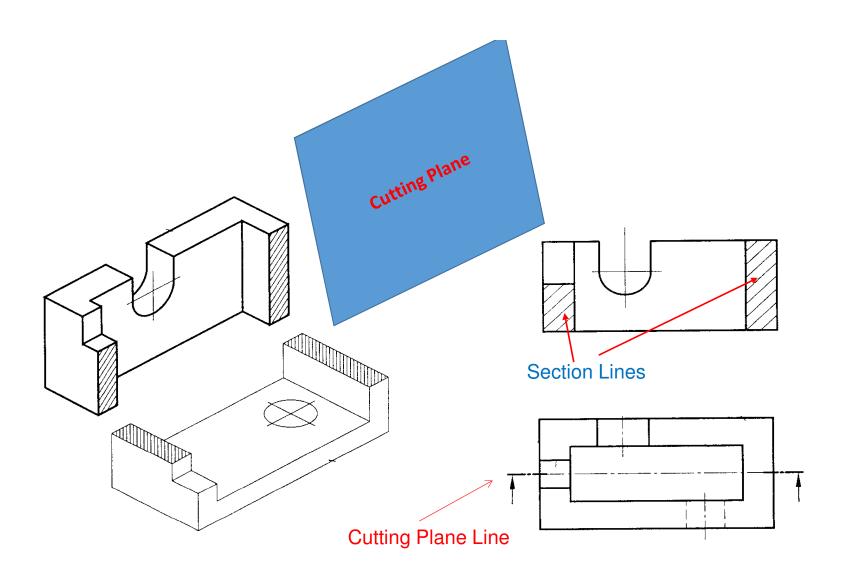


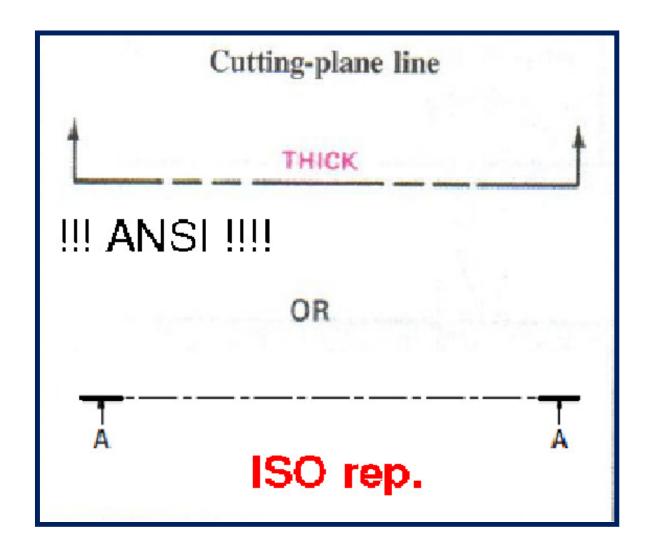


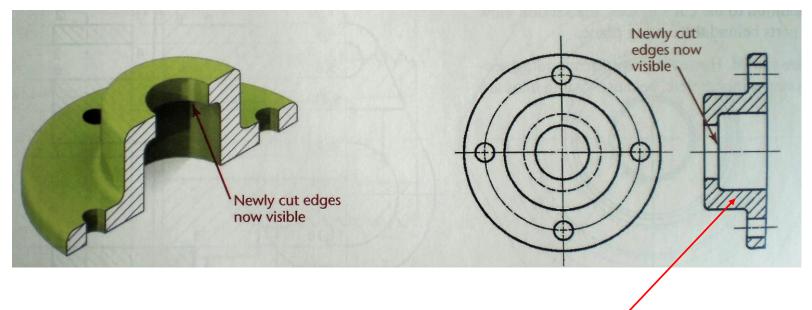






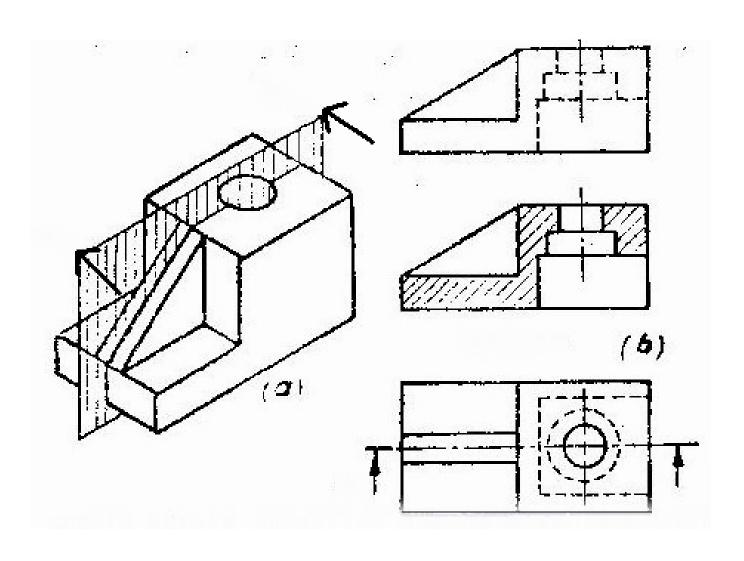


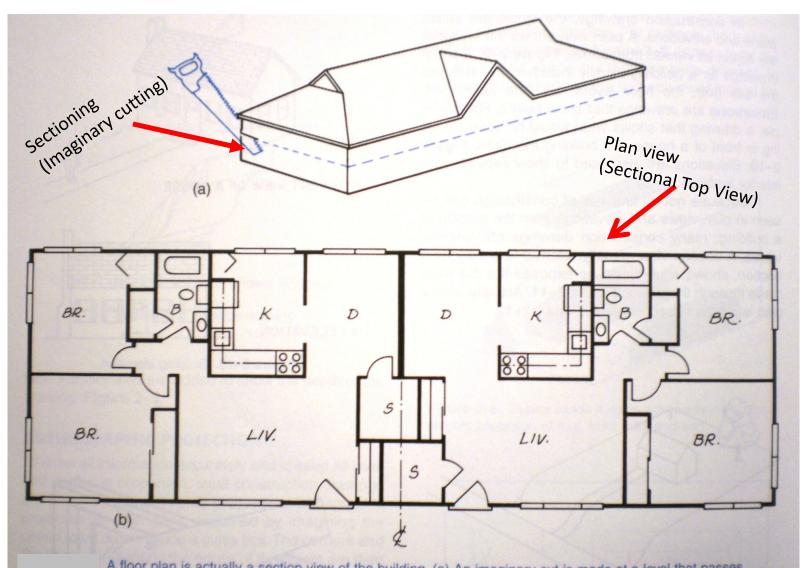




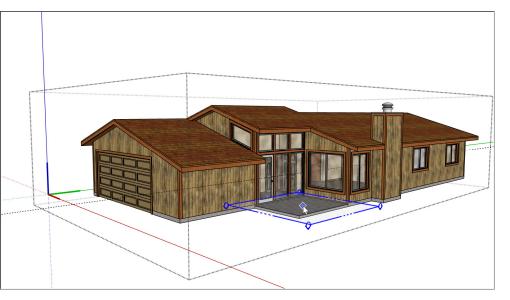
Section Lines: Cross-Hatching Lines

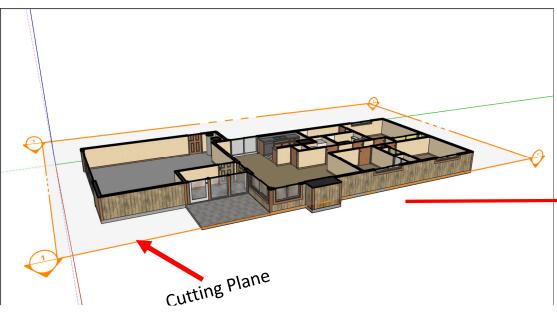
Full Sectional View

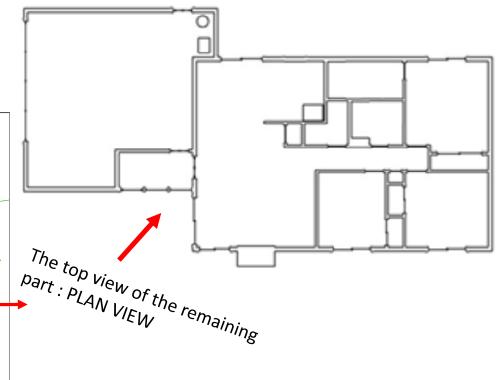




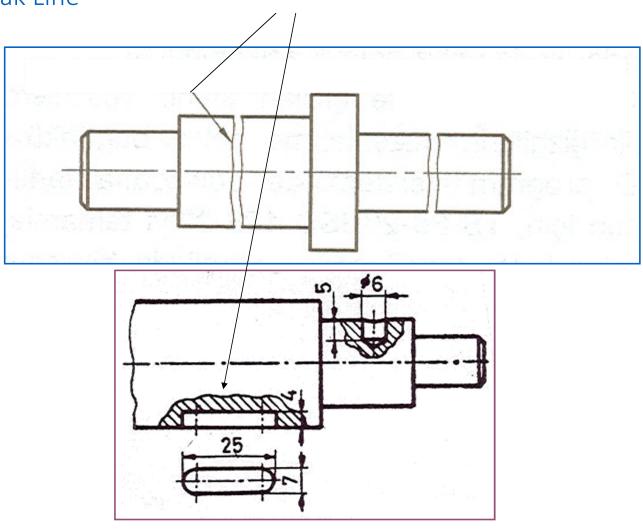
A floor plan is actually a section view of the building. (a) An imaginary cut is made at a level that passes through all windows and doors. (b) The floor plan shows what is left when the top is removed.

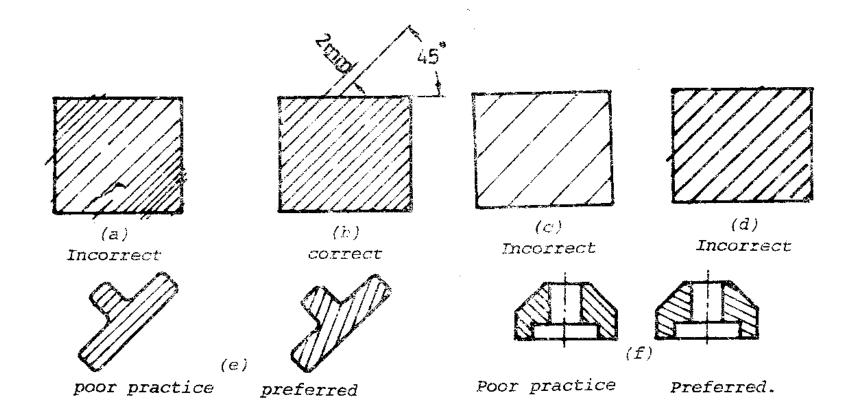






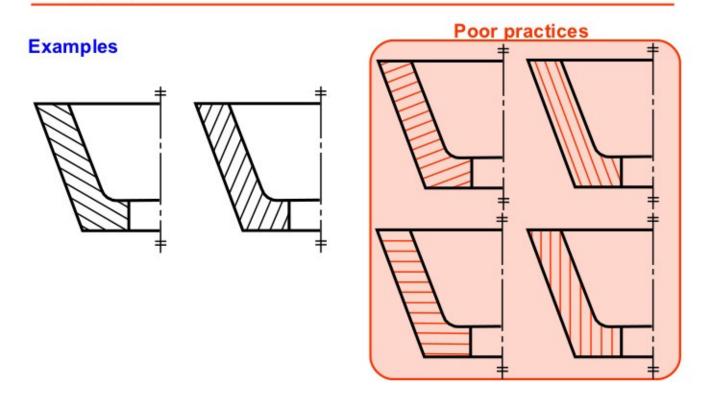
Break Line

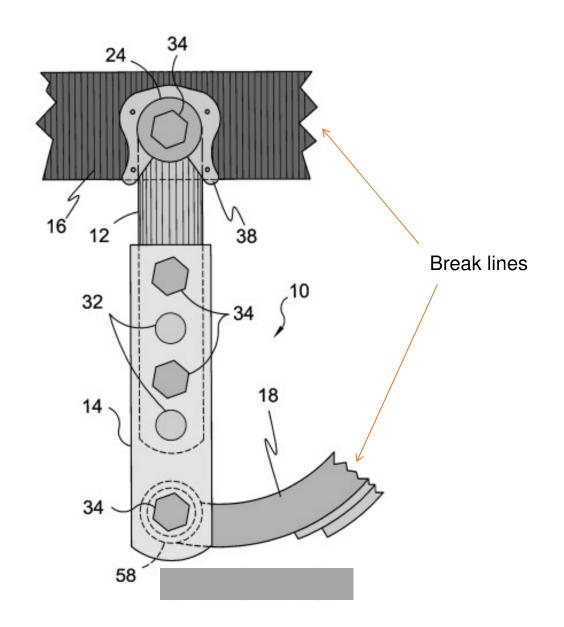




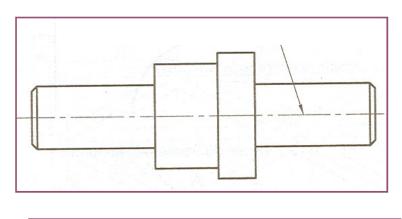
Section lining: Recommended practice 2

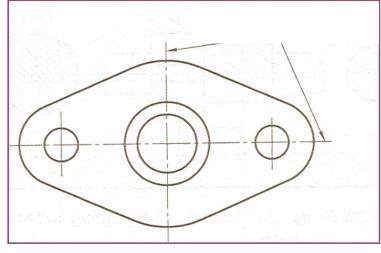
It should not run parallel or perpendicular to contour of the view.

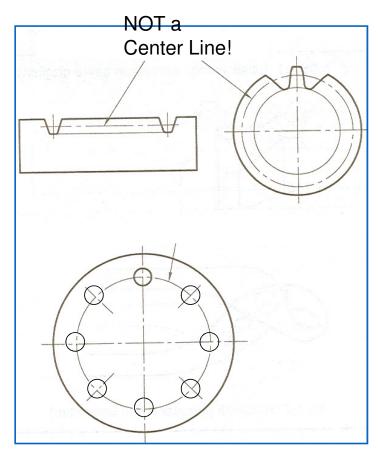




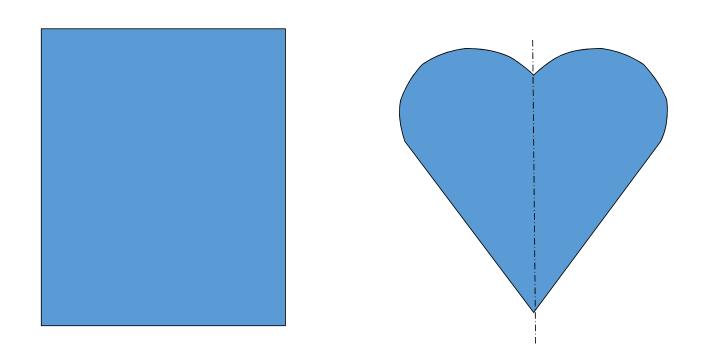
Center Line



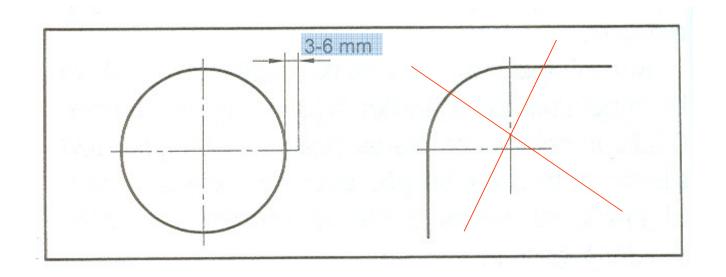


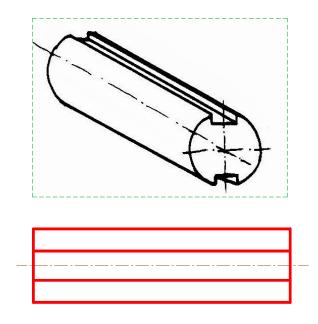


Show the axis of symmetry if the view has curved features

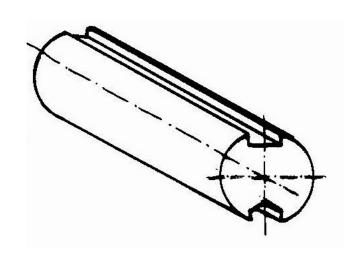


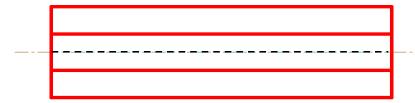
Details on Center Lines



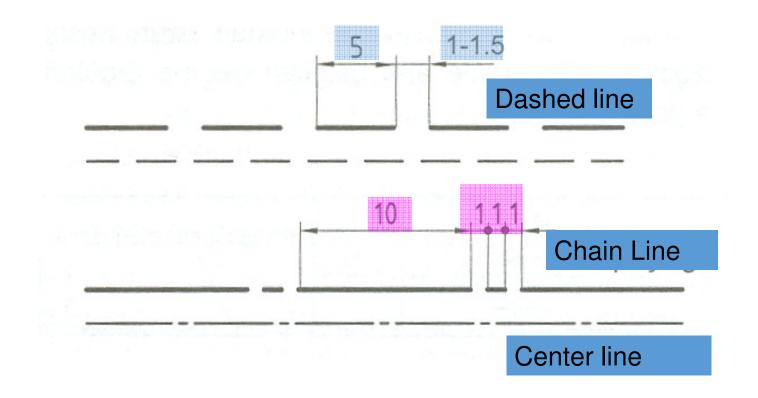


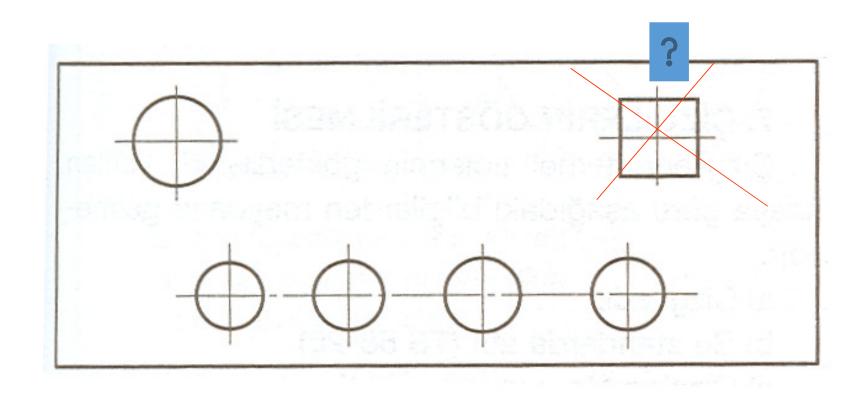
Priorities of Lines: 1. Visible Out Line 2. Hidden Line 3. Center Line



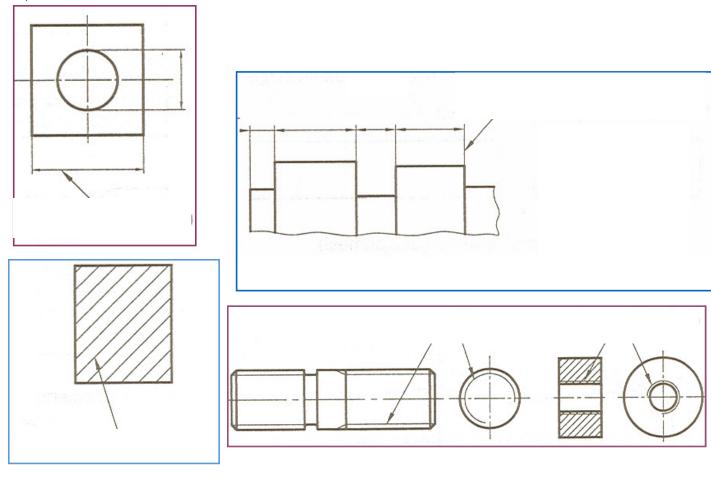


Lengths of Dashes

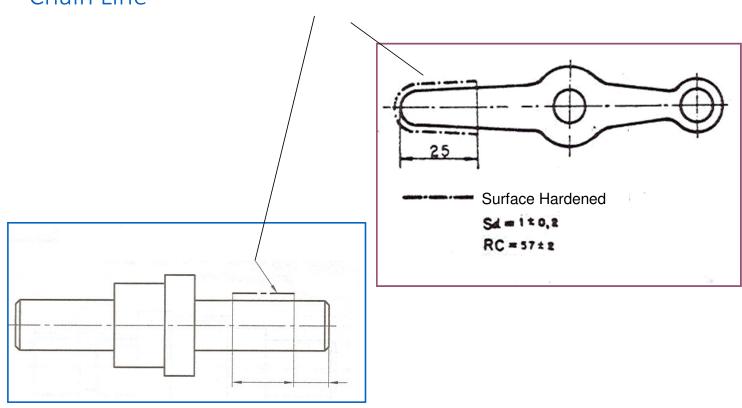




Construction Line, Extension Line, Dimension Line, Cross-Hatching Line, Guide Line



Chain Line



Line Quality

(Some details in board-pencil drawing)

