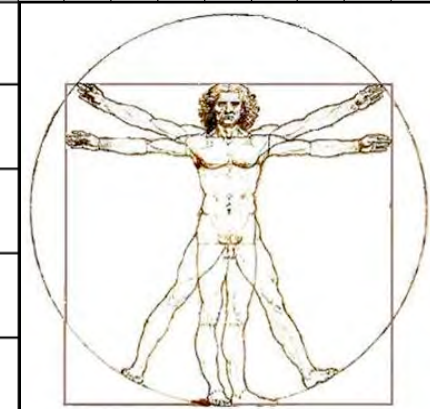
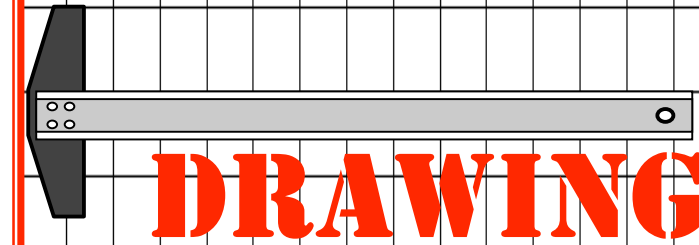
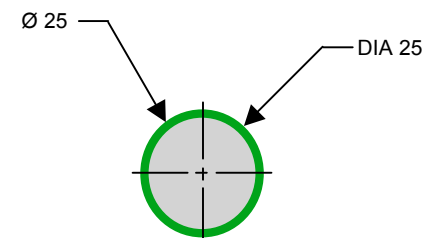
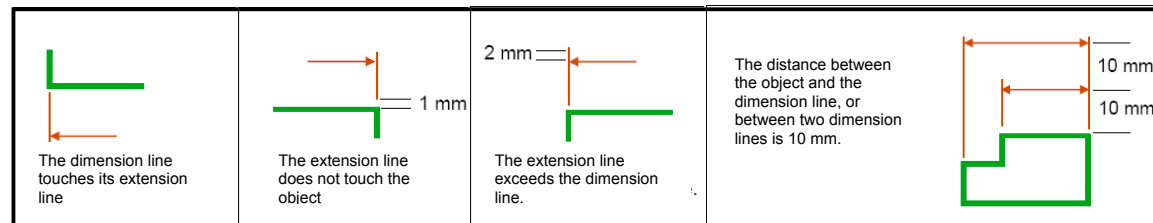
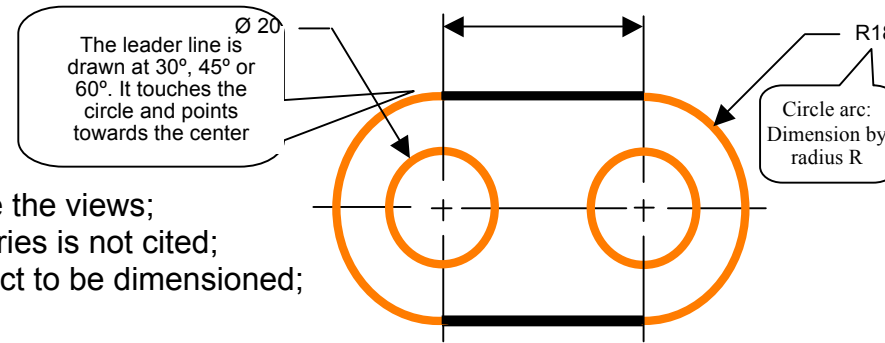


## Conventional lines

LINES	NAMES	FUNCTIONS	THICKNESS	
			Thick	100%
	Visible contour line	Portrays visible shapes	Medium	50%
	Hidden feature line	Portrays surfaces and edges that are hidden from view	Fine	25%
	Center line	Portrays the center of a hole or of a symmetrical object		
	Dimension line	Is used to indicate the dimension of an object		Fine
	Extension line	Is used to indicate the dimension of an object		Fine
	Leader line	Indicates the part of a drawing to which a note refers		Fine
	Cutting plane line	Indicates the location of an imaginary cut		Very thick
	Section lines	Indicate the surface of the cut view		Fine
	Break line	Used to shorten the view of a part		Thick Fine

## Dimensions

- ▶ The dimension is placed in the center of the leader line;
- ▶ Its value is in millimetres;
- ▶ The units are not specified;
- ▶ If possible, group the dimensions between or above the views;
- ▶ In a series of dimensions, one of the ends of the series is not cited;
- ▶ Place the shortest dimension lines close to the object to be dimensioned;
- ▶ Align the position dimensions;
- ▶ If necessary, place dimensions outside the views;
- ▶ Do not dimension hidden feature lines.



- TYPES OF DRAWINGS**
- DRAFTING INSTRUMENTS**
- TYPES OF PROJECTIONS**
- CONVENTIONAL LINES**
- DIMENSIONS**

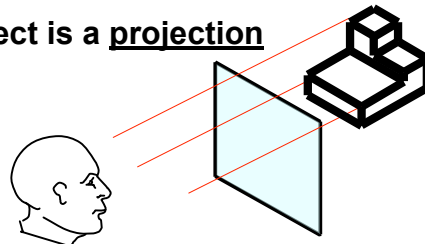
Technical drawing is a set of conventions used to represent an object. These conventions ensure that the object produced remains as it was imagined by its designer. A technical file may contain several types of drawings:

- **Set drawings** (or sub-set): Complete (or partial) drawing locating each of the parts of the object.
- **Detail drawing** (definition drawing): Representation of one part of the object including all the details, among them the dimensions, allowing it to be built.
- **Isometric drawing** (perspective): Representation allowing the simultaneous view of three faces of the observed object.



The drawing of an object is a **projection** which relates:

- an object;
- a support;
- an observer;
- projected lines or visual rays.

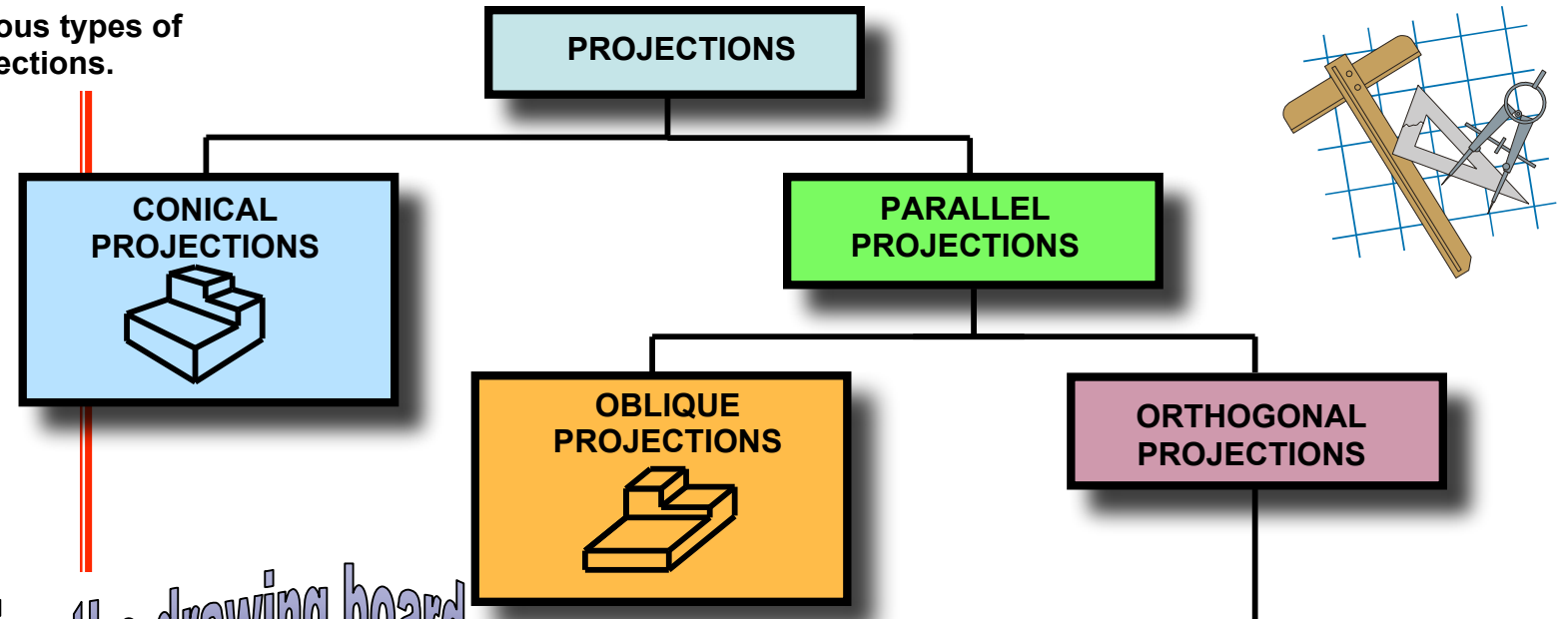


Technical drawing is carried out using conventional instruments in a frame containing a **cartridge**. It must indicate:

- The title (name of the object);
- The draftsman's name (or company);
- The date of the latest modification;
- The scale applied;
- The drawing number.

	TITL		
	E NAM		
	DATE	SCALE	NO
	E	E	

Various types of projections.

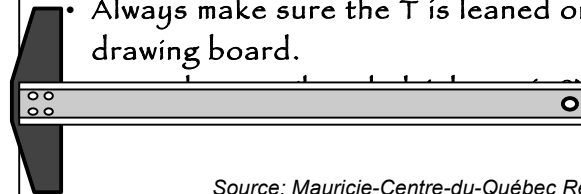


## Using the drawing board

1. Affix a sheet of paper.
  - Align the bottom edge of the paper with the top edge of the T.
  - Move the T to the center (maintaining the sheet in place).
  - Glue the corner of the sheet in place (with adhesive tape).
2. Trace the horizontal lines using the T (or leaning a ruler on the T).
3. Trace the vertical and oblique lines leaning the square on the T.

### Important notes:

- Always make sure the T is leaned on the drawing board.



Source: Mauricie-Centre-du-Québec Region

