

# MATCH

## CONCEPT

### Combined Dimensioning

### Cuts by displaced or parallel planes

### Dimension arrows

### Dimension lines

### Dimension numbers

### Dimensioning by coordinates

### Parallel Dimensioning

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### Progressive Dimensioning

### Section

### Successive sections

## DEFINITION

1. they are arranged parallel to the contour line or edge, to which you want to dimension. They are perpendicular to the reference line that limits them.

2. they are at the ends of the dimension lines.

3. They are the numbers that indicate the value of the dimension and go above the dimension line.

4. Dimension lines are drawn parallel in one, two or three orthogonal or concentric directions.

5. A common origin is used and is used when there are space limitations. Where

6. an origin point is used and the dimensions are given by Cartesian coordinates. The coordinate values are shown either adjacent to each point

7. You can combine two or more dimensioning methods. Cuts and sections: Resources used to represent interiors or non-visible parts, by means of fictitious cuts that help to understand all the details of the piece.

8. Term used exclusively for the intersection of the cutting plane and the solid parts of the piece. It is presented with inclined lines. Medium cuts: In symmetrical pieces, a cut can be made by a theoretical semi-flat that starts on the axis, so that half of the cut figure would appear in the corresponding view and the other half in the external view.

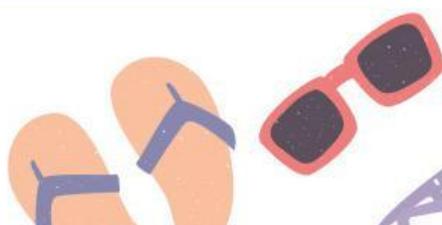
9. When the disposition of the emptied elements of the piece is not in the same plane, we can make the cut by as many parallel planes as necessary.

Partial or local section: A section consisting of less than half a section is called a Partial Section. Here you use a break line to indicate the division between the sectioned and unsectioned part. For this reason, a partial section is often called a Broken Section.

10. Some pieces require small cross sections, which avoid other views and facilitate their interpretation. These sections are folded on the same plane of the drawing, and can be left on the same view or moved if the drawing presents complexity in the forms.

II. in pieces where for a better interpretation several cuts would be required, in addition, only the produced section is of interest, we substitute the cuts for the sections, being able to arrange them in the drawing on the same cutting plane.

12. with displacement, it can be placed next to the piece and joined to it by a G type line, line and point, which indicates the position of the sectioning plane.



LIVE WORKSHEETS