Revision

Always draw views 10 mm away from the dividing lines and folded lines. Also draw views 10 mm apart from the X1Y1, X2Y2 and X3Y3 lines. This helps us to see each individual view clearly.

———————	Thick lines: For object lines showing that the drawing is the final one.
———————	Thin lines: For construction lines.
- - - - - - - - - - -	Dashed lines: For hidden detail.
-·—·—·—·—·—··	Chain lines: For centre lines.

FIGURE 6 We use different lines to indicate different aspects of a drawing

3 Line types: dark, feint, dashed, wavy and chain

Graphic communication uses specific line types. They are called the conventions lines. British Standard (BS 308) has standardised these conventions. **FIGURE 6** shows examples of the different line types or conventions. In future, you will need to use only these lines in your sketches and drawings. Your teacher will show you how to use these lines in graphic communication.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Activity 3 Identifying line types

Study the given line types carefully. In your workbook, name the line types that will be used in the following cases:

1. to show the visible outline of an object.
2. to indicate the plane on which an object is cut to show its interior construction.
3. to indicate which part of the object is not visible from the outside.
4. to indicate the middle of a drawing and the point from which dimensions can be taken.
5. to indicate the extension lines and the measurement of an object.

Answers

1.

2

3

4

5

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Now you are going to follow the instructions given above and upload your drawing to the platform. Using the online geometry link for your drawing.

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