# Assembly voice

## Page2

What makes up an assembly drawing. First, we have the assembly views. The number of views depends on how many views it takes to locate each part. This may only take one view. Second, we need to identify each part using balloons. These are circles enclosing a find number and then a leader that is used to point to the corresponding part. The find number is used to match the part on the drawing with the part description given in the parts list. The parts list or bill of materials gives a brief summary of every part used in the assembly. The information given in the parts list usually contains the find number, the part number, how many of that part are needed in the assembly, a part name or description, and the material of the part. The parts list may include other things, but this is usually the minimum amount of information.

## Page3

Assemblies have parts that overlap and fit inside each other. Therefore, section views are quite often used in assembly drawings. Notice the figure shown and how the section lines are drawing in opposing directions. Section lines drawn in opposing directions indicate physically different parts. The scale of the section lines may also be adjusted to further distinguish between the parts. Note that the section lines in the largest part of the assembly are drawn at 45 degrees. The next largest at -45 degrees, the next at 30 or 60 degrees and so on.