

can be confined to an edging drawn around the inside of the outline of the area to be hatched.

#### 7.4 Scale of drawings

The scale of the drawings and the distinctness of their graphical execution must be such that a photographic reproduction with a linear reduction in size to two-thirds would enable all details to be distinguished without difficulty. In exceptional cases, where required, the scale of the drawing may be graphically represented.

*R. 11.13(c)*

*PCT AG I 5.150*

#### 7.5 Numbers, letters and reference signs

Numbers, letters, reference signs and any other data given on the sheets of drawings, such as the numbering of figures and of the sheets, acceptable text matter, graduations on scales, etc., must be simple and clear, and not used in association with any brackets, inverted commas, circles or outlines whatsoever. Signs indicating minutes, seconds or degrees are permitted. Numbers, letters and reference signs should be laid out in the same direction as the diagram so as to avoid having to rotate the sheet. They should not be placed in the closed and complex parts of the drawings so as to interfere with a thorough comprehension of the drawings, and therefore should rarely cross or mingle with the lines. As a general rule, numbers, letters and reference signs should be placed as close as possible to the part in question.

*R. 11.13(e)*

*PCT AG I 5.152*

##### 7.5.1 Leading lines

Reference lines (also referred to as leading lines), that is, lines between the reference signs (for example, reference numerals) and the details referred to, may be straight or curved and should be as short as possible. They must originate in the immediate proximity of the reference sign and extend to the feature indicated. Reference lines for certain reference signs may be omitted. Reference signs of this type, which are not connected to anything, will then indicate the surface or cross-section on which they are placed. In such cases the reference sign may be underlined to make it clear that the line has not been left out by mistake. Reference lines must be executed in the same way as other lines in the drawing.

*PCT AG I 5.145*

##### 7.5.2 Arrows

Arrows may be used at the end of the reference lines provided that their meaning is clear.

*PCT AG I 5.146*

- A free-standing arrow indicates the entire section towards which it points.
- An arrow touching a line indicates the surface shown by the line looking along the direction of the arrow.
- Arrows may also be used in appropriate cases to show the direction of movement.