

A line γ on a surface S is a *line of curvature* of S , if in every point of γ one of the principal sections has common tangent with γ .

By the <http://planetmath.org/NormalCurvatures>parent entry, a surface $F(x, y, z) = 0$, where F has continuous first and partial derivatives, has two distinct families of lines of curvature, which families are <http://planetmath.org/ConvexAngle> to each other.

For example, the meridian curves and the circles of latitude are the two families of the lines of curvature on a surface of revolution.

On a developable surface, the other family of its curvature lines consists of the generatrices of the surface.

A necessary and sufficient condition for that the surface normals of a surface S set along a curve c on S would form a developable surface, is that c is a line of curvature of S .