

PABLO

MECH 161 – INTRO. TO COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN

INTRODUCTION TO AUTODESK AUTOCAD

DIMENSIONING

By Mr Ebenezer Nyarko Kumi / Mr Bright Osafo Adunu

Introduction

- A technical drawing is incomplete without **annotation**.
- Notes on a drawing are important to convey design information or clarify intent which can't be portrayed by linework alone.
- Measuring distances from a scaled, printed drawing is inaccurate.

- Dimensions allow exact values to be shown on a drawing which can then be used for construction.

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- **Dimensioning** is the process of specifying part's information by using of **lines, number, symbols** and **notes**.
-

Notes

1. Lines to be used are **always thin continuous** line.
2. Symbol or abbreviation commonly found in a drawing are
 - "**diameter**" is represented by a symbol " ϕ ".
 - "**radius**" is represented by a letter "**R**".

Types of Information

■ A **basic** information (this course)

1. **Sizes** and **location** of the object's features. (this chapter)
2. Type of material
3. Number of piece required to assemble into a single unit of a product (or machine).

■ A **higher-level** information

1. Tolerances : Size and geometric
2. Surface roughness
3. Manufacturing or assemble process descriptions.

Example : Roughness condition

			0.4	16
			0.8	32
			1.6	63
			3.2	125
			6.3	250
			12.5	500
HORIZONTAL MILLING	VERTICAL MILLING	TURNING	$\mu m Ra$	$\mu in Ra$
Process			Level	



Dimensioning components :

General topics

Dimensioning Components

■ Extension lines

- indicate the location on the object's features that are dimensioned.

■ Dimension lines (with arrowheads)

- indicate the direction and extent of a dimension, and inscribe dimension numbers.

■ Dimension numbers

(or dimension figures)

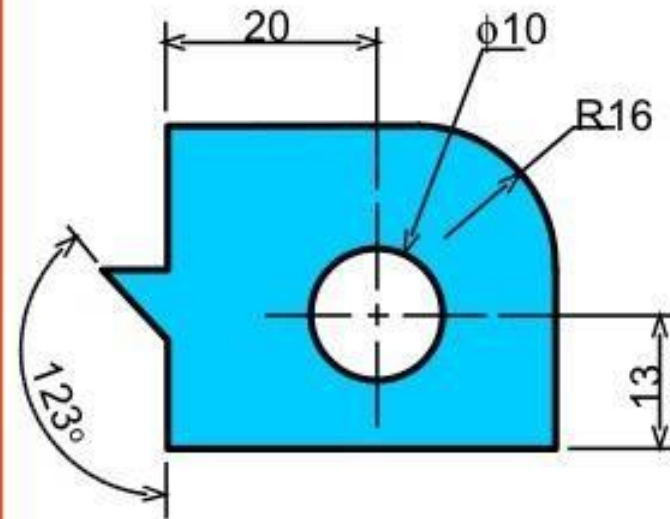
■ Leader lines

- indicate details of the feature with a *local* note.

■ Notes

- local or general note

Example

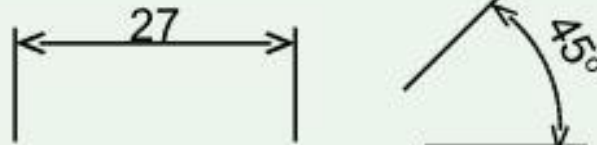


App

- Mostly done by using

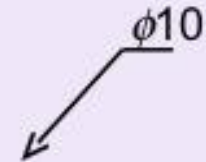
Extension line, dimension line and dimension number

Example



Leader line and note

Example



Notes

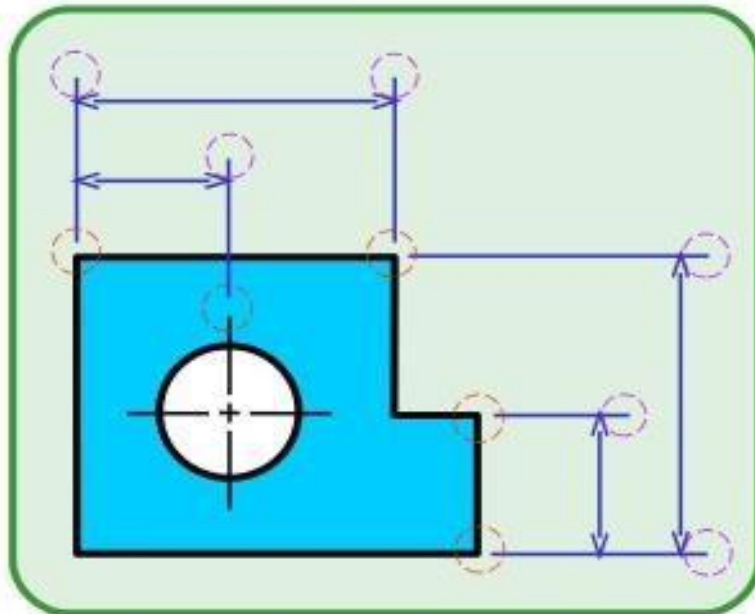
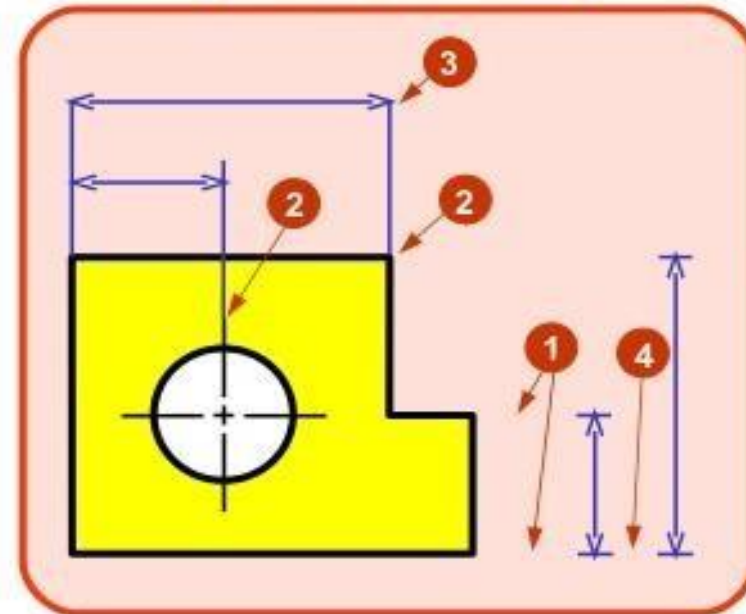
- The appropriate method depends on the object's features.
- Detail of a local note depends on the object's features.



Dimensioning components :

Recommended practice

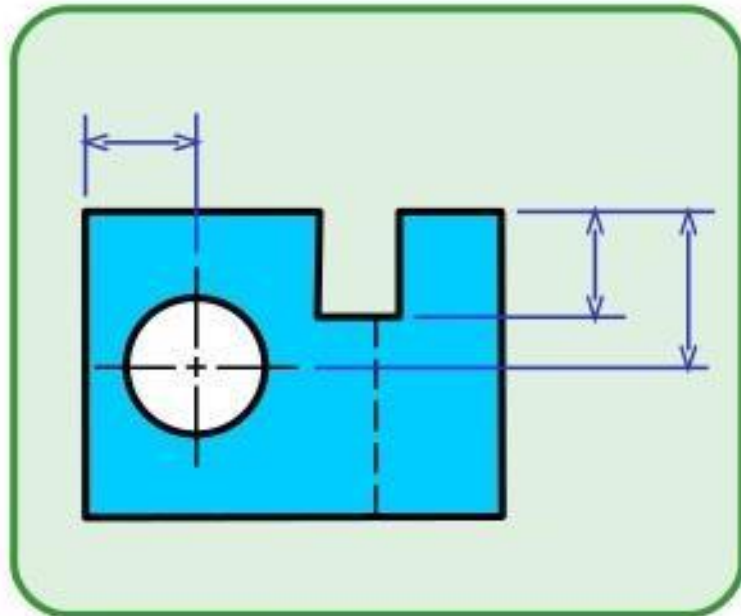
- Always leave a **visible gap** (≈ 1 mm) from a view or center lines before start drawing a line.
- Extend the lines **beyond** the (last) dimension line 2-3 mm.

Good practice**Poor practice**

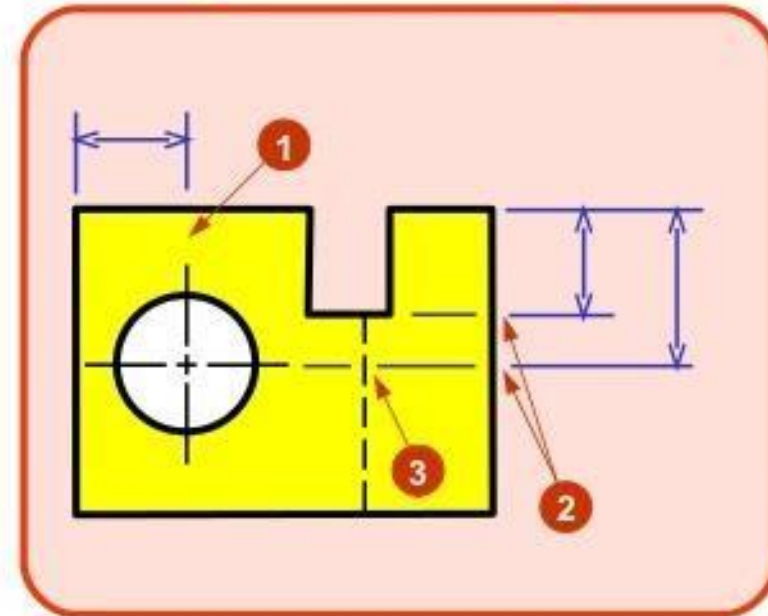
Extension Line

- **Do not** break the extension lines as they cross any line types, e.g. visible line, hidden line or center line, i.e. extension line **always a continuous line**.

Good practice

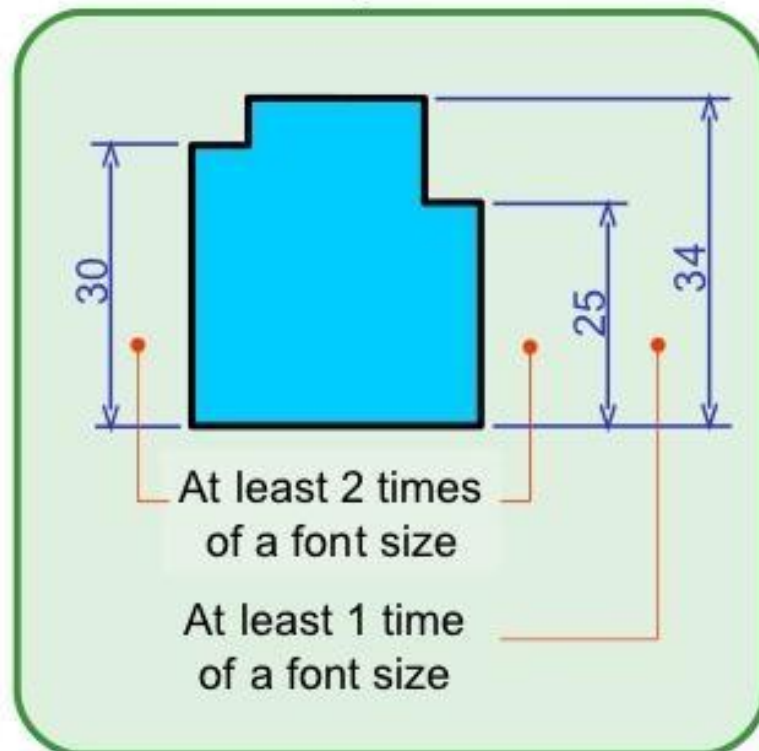


Poor practice

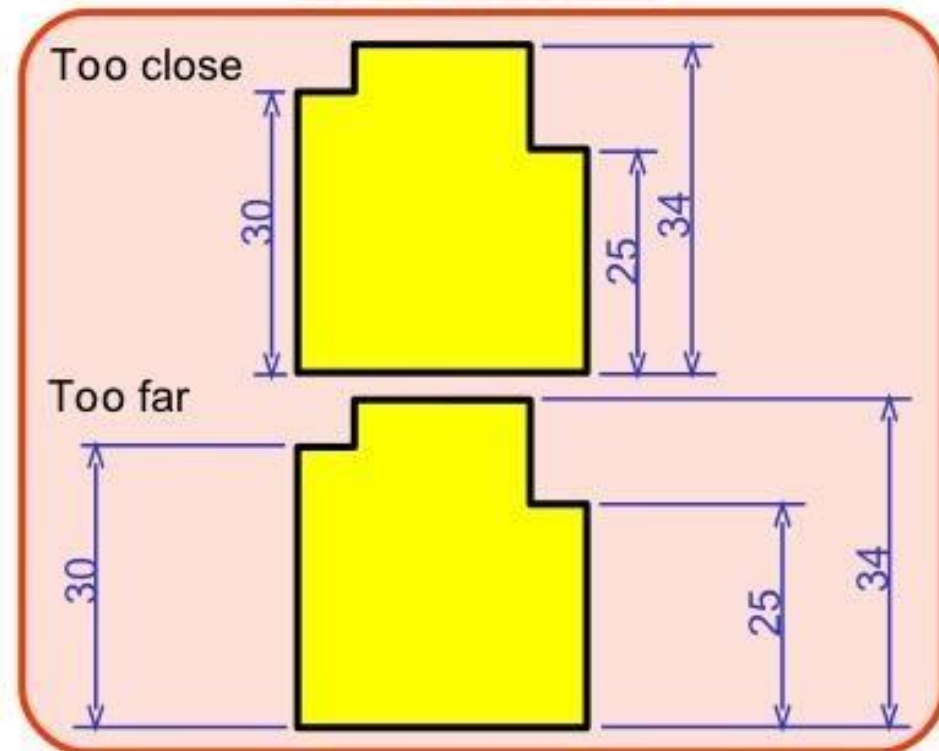


- Dimension lines should be appropriately spaced apart from each other and the view.

Good practice

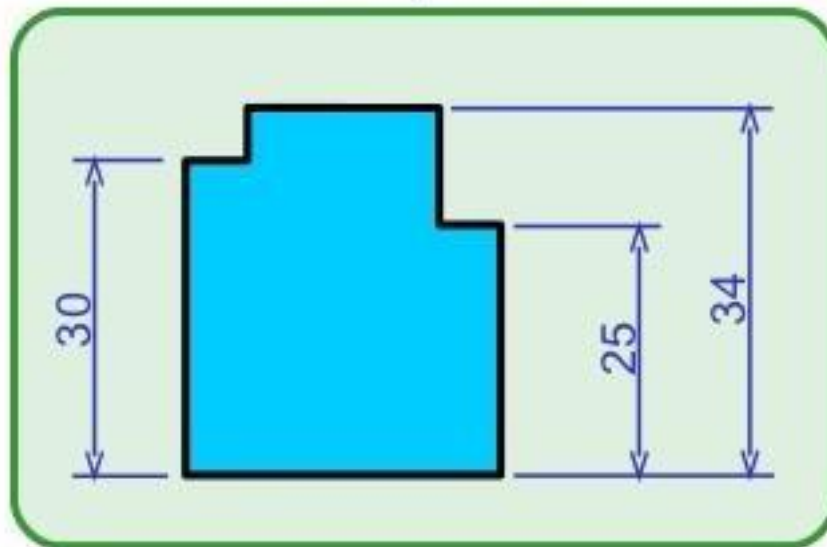


Poor practice

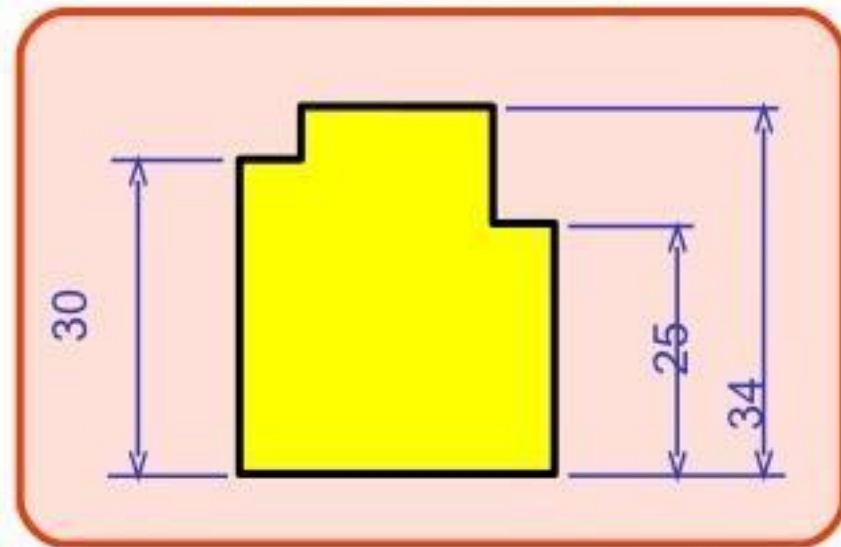


- The height of numbers is suggested to be 2.5~3 mm.
- Place the numbers at about 1 mm *above* and *at a middle* of a dimension line.

Good practice



Poor practice



Dimension Number (Number System)

1. Metric system *(This course)*

(ISO and JIS standards etc.)

Examples 32, 32.5, 32.55, 0.5 *(not .5)* etc.

2. Decimal-inch system

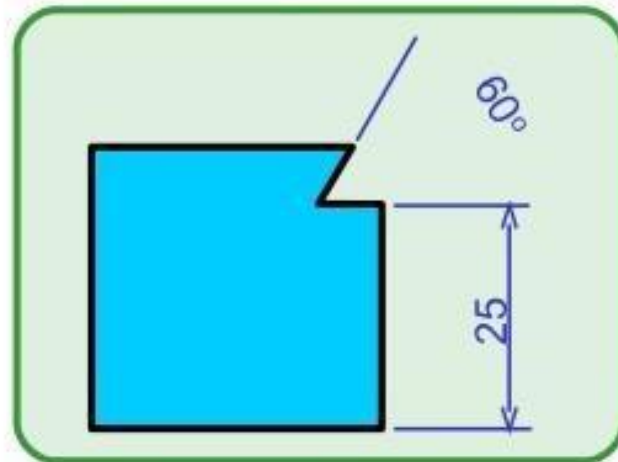
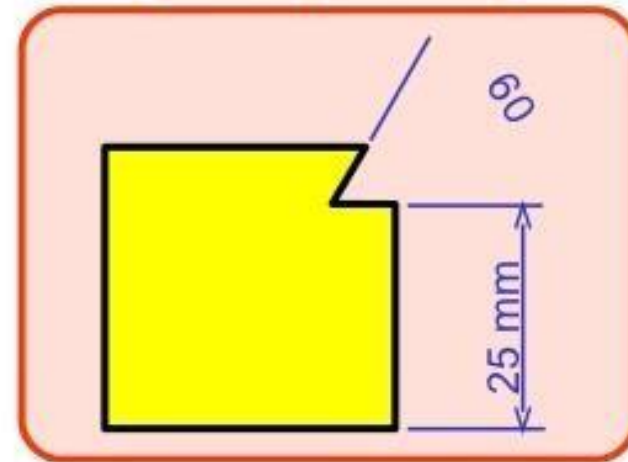
(ANSI standard)

Examples 0.25 *(not .25)*, 5.375 etc.

3. Fractional-inch system

Examples $\frac{1}{4}$, $5\frac{3}{8}$ etc.

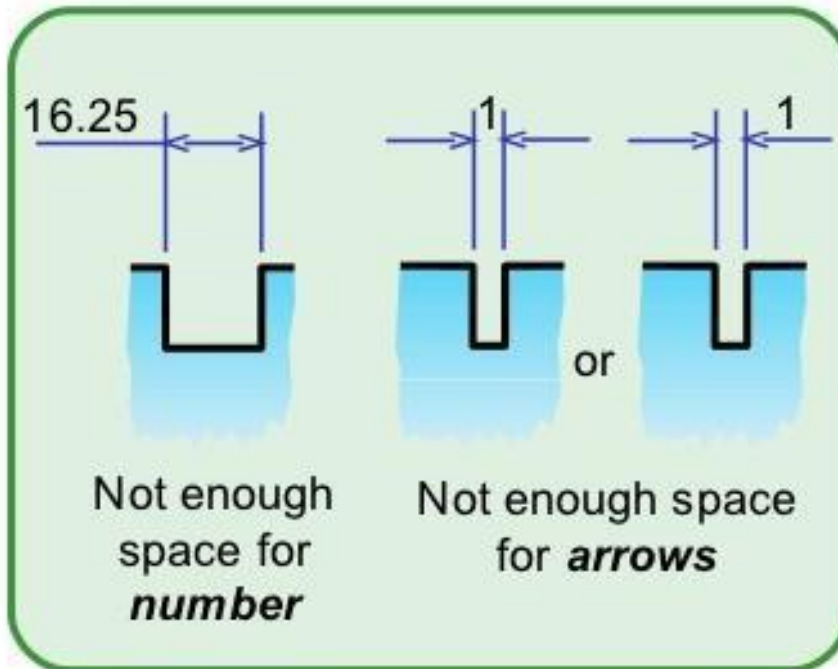
- **Length** dimension is expressed in **millimeters** **without** a necessity to specify a unit symbol “mm”.
- **Angular** dimension is expressed in **degree** with a symbol “°” places behind the number (and if necessary **minutes** and **seconds** may be used together).

Good practice**Poor practice**

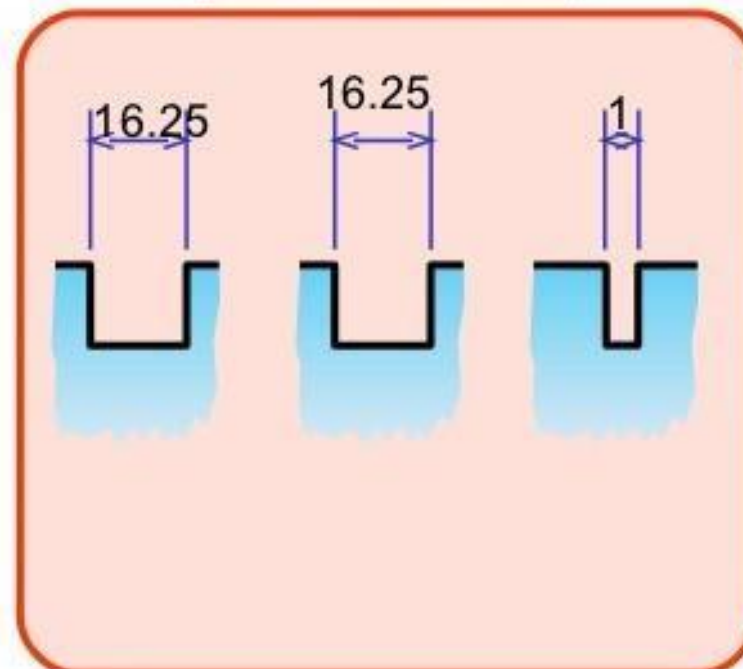
Dim

- If there is **not** enough space for number or arrows, put it **outside** either of the extension lines.

Good practice



Poor practice



Situation)

Dimensioning in AutoCAD

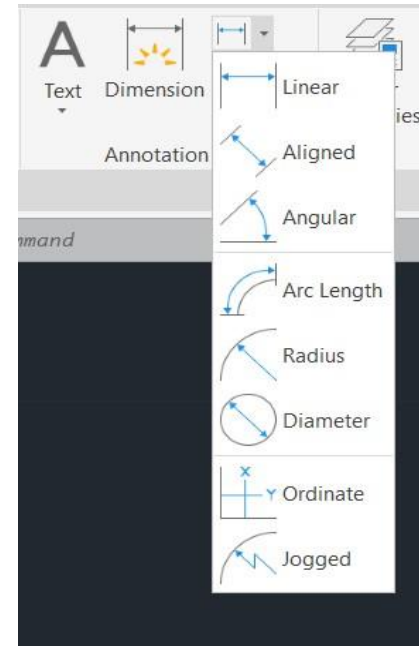
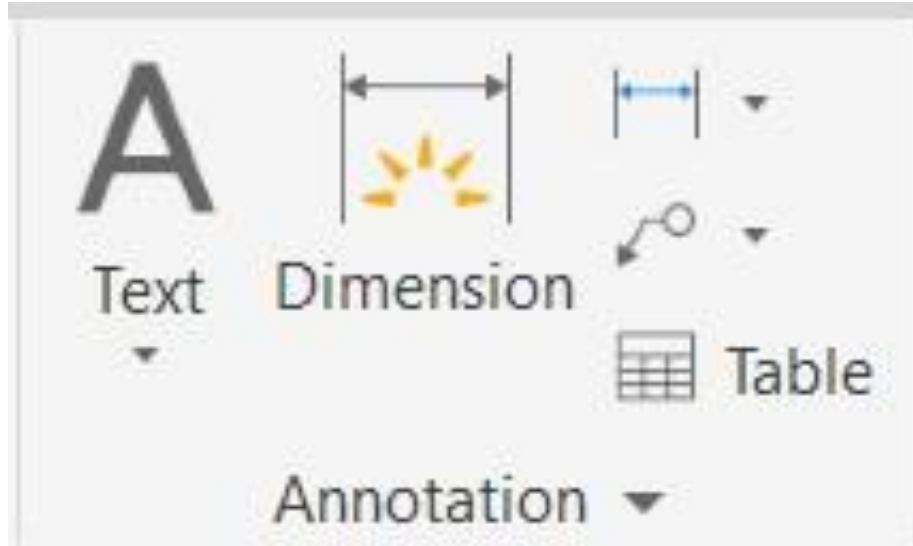
20

- You can access the dimensioning tools from the **Ribbon Annotate tab > Dimension panel**.

Dimensioning in AutoCAD

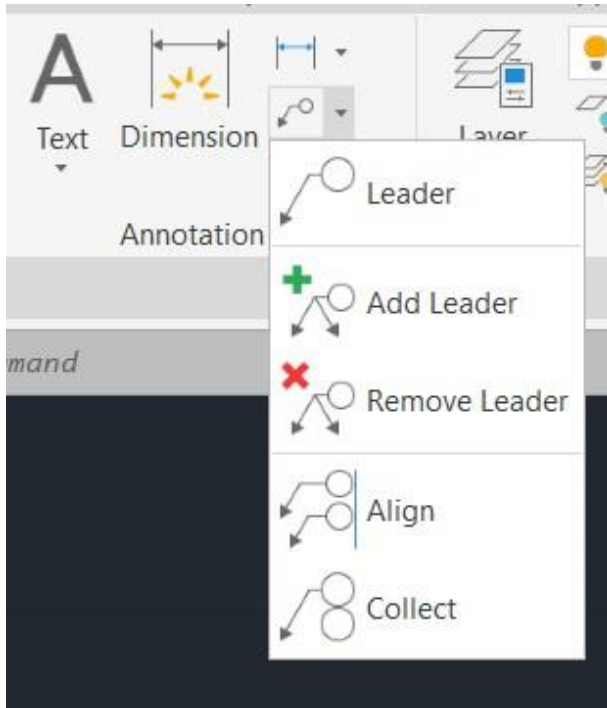
21

- The required dimension tool can be chosen from the **Dimension dropdown**.



Dimensioning in AutoCAD

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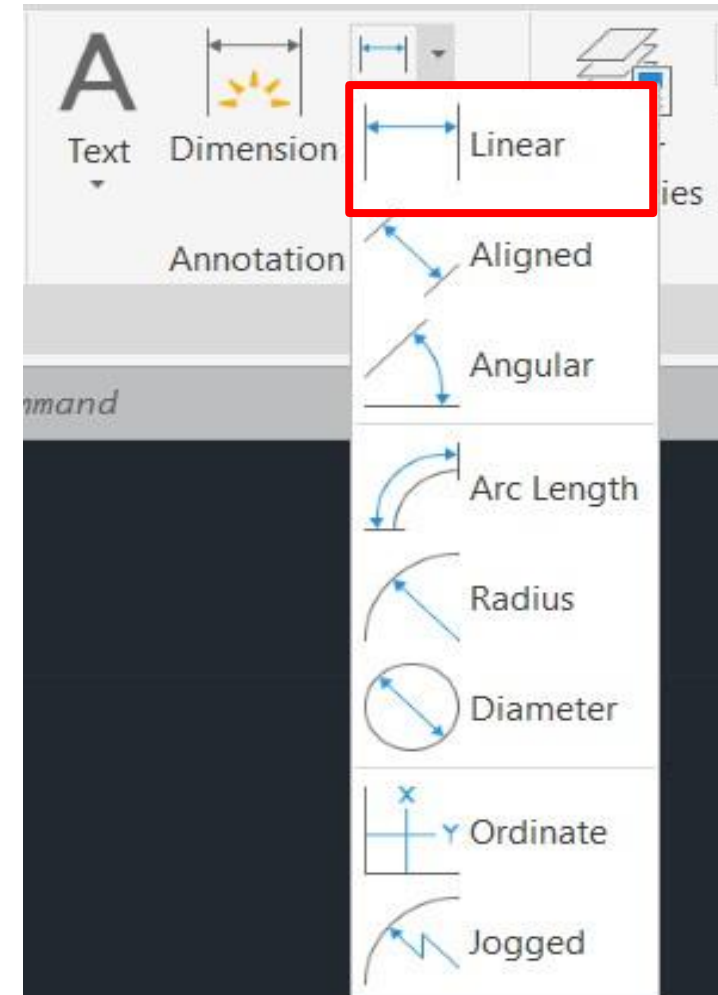
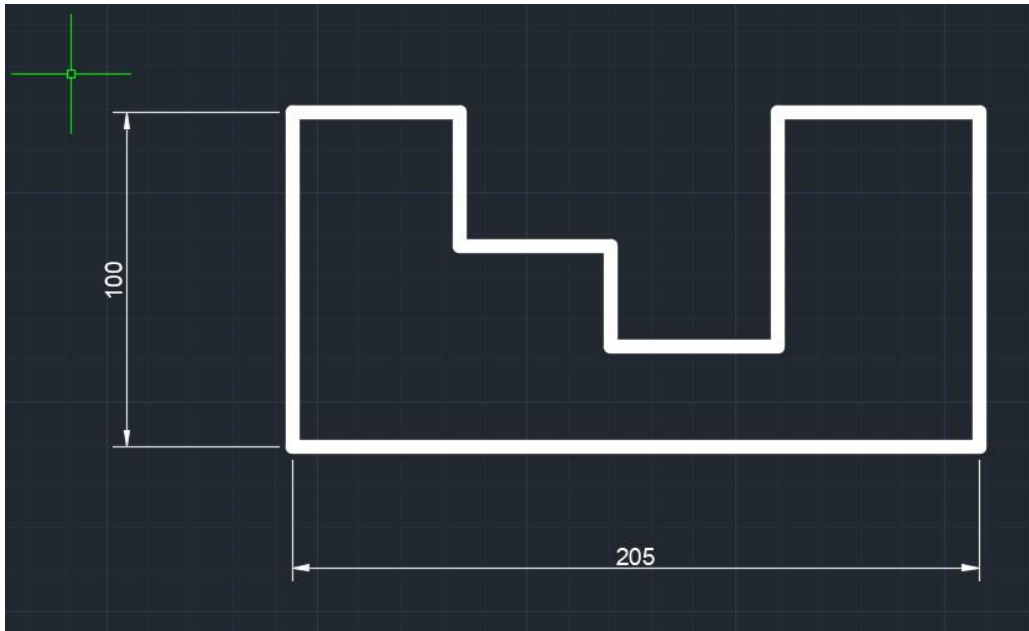


- ❑ **LINEAR:** The Linear dimension tool measures horizontal or vertical distances.

Dimensioning in AutoCAD

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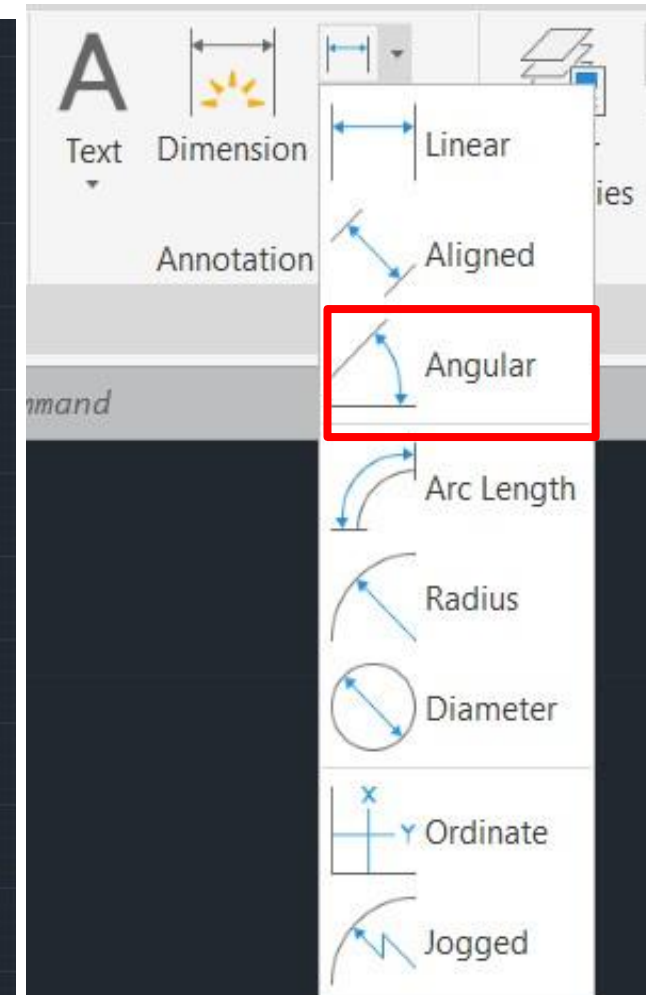
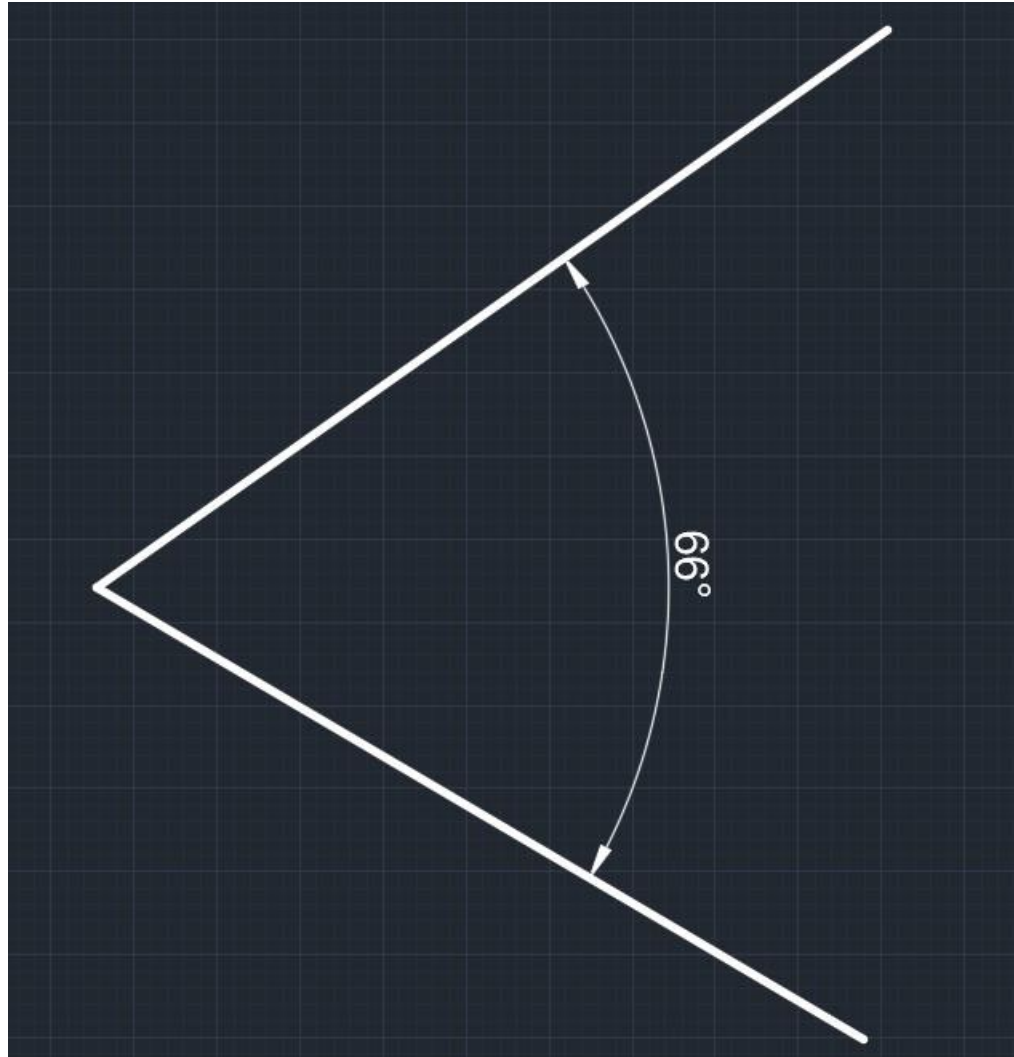
- *Command line: To start the Linear Dimension tool from the command line, type “**DIMLIN**” and press [Enter].*



Dimensioning in AutoCAD

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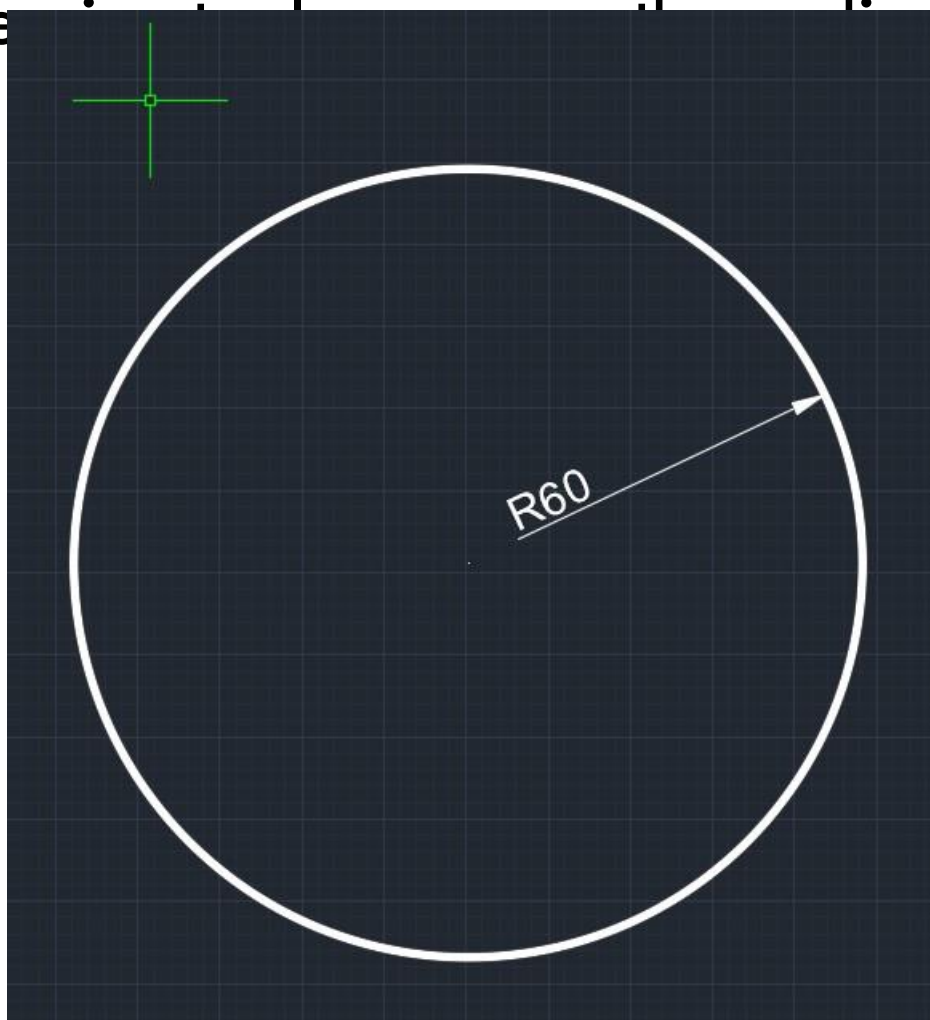
- **ANGULAR:** The Angular dimension tool measures an angle between two objects.
- *Command line:* To start the **Angular Dimension** tool from the command line, type "**DIMANG**" and press [Enter].



Dimensioning in AutoCAD

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- **RADIUS:** The Radius dimension is used to dimension the radius of an

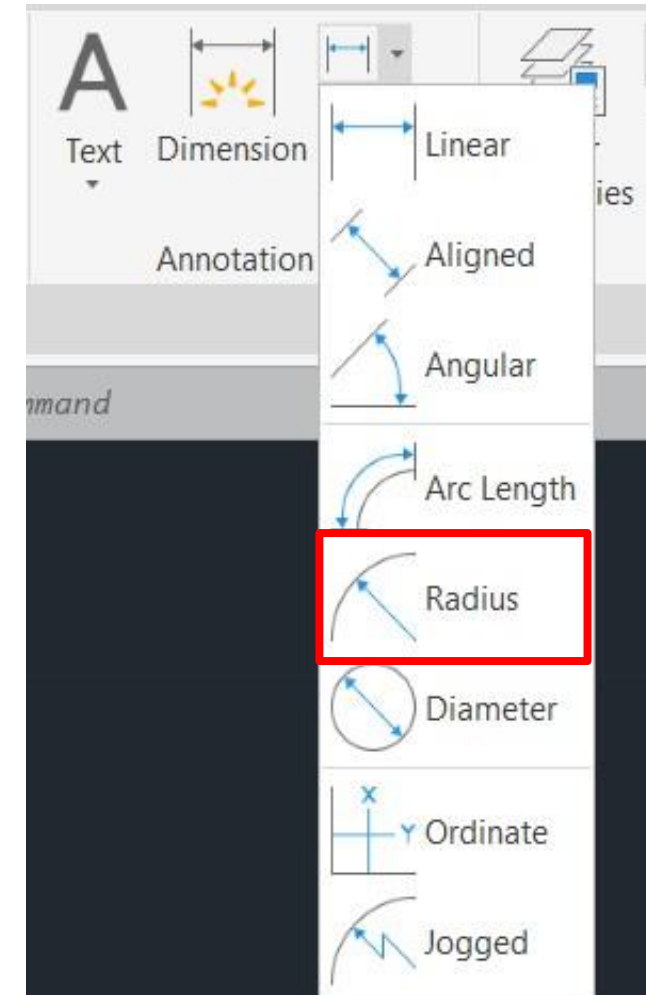


Dimensioning in AutoCAD

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arc or circle.

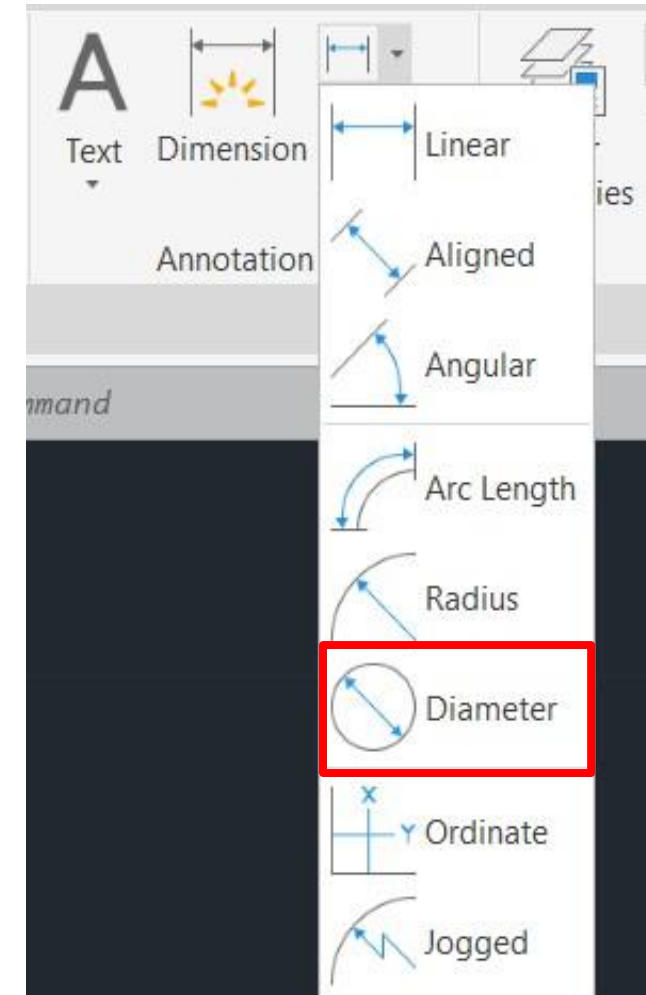
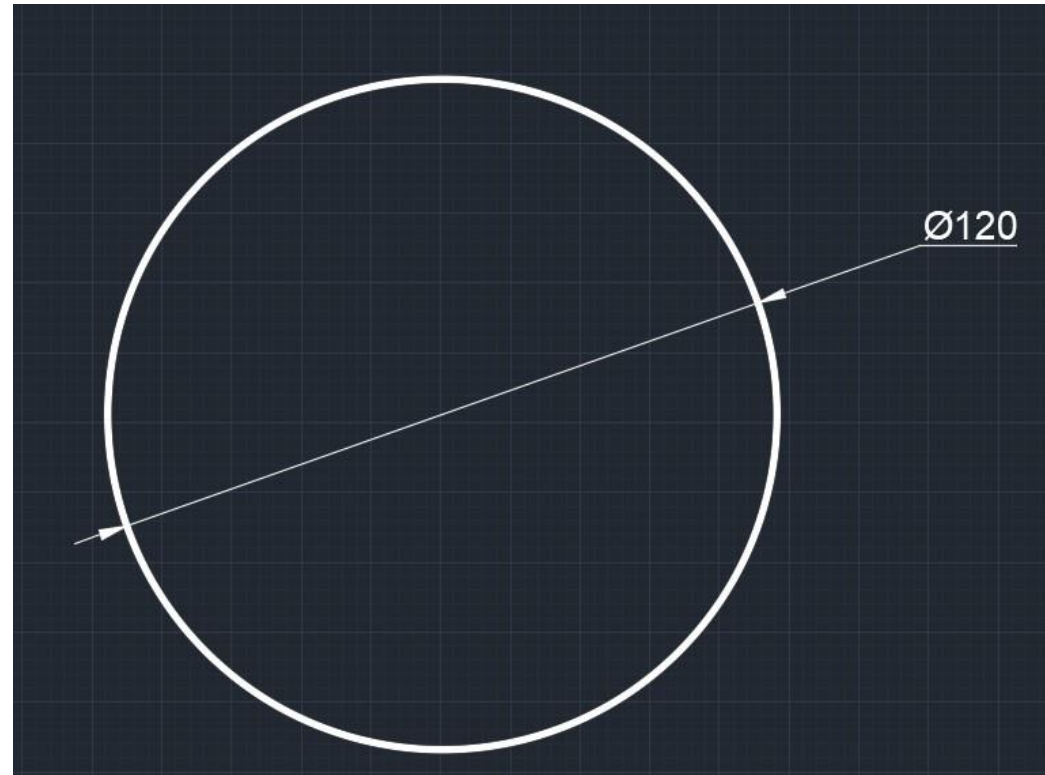
- *Command line: To start the **Radius Dimension** tool from the command line, type “**DIMRAD**” and press [Enter].*



Dimensioning in AutoCAD

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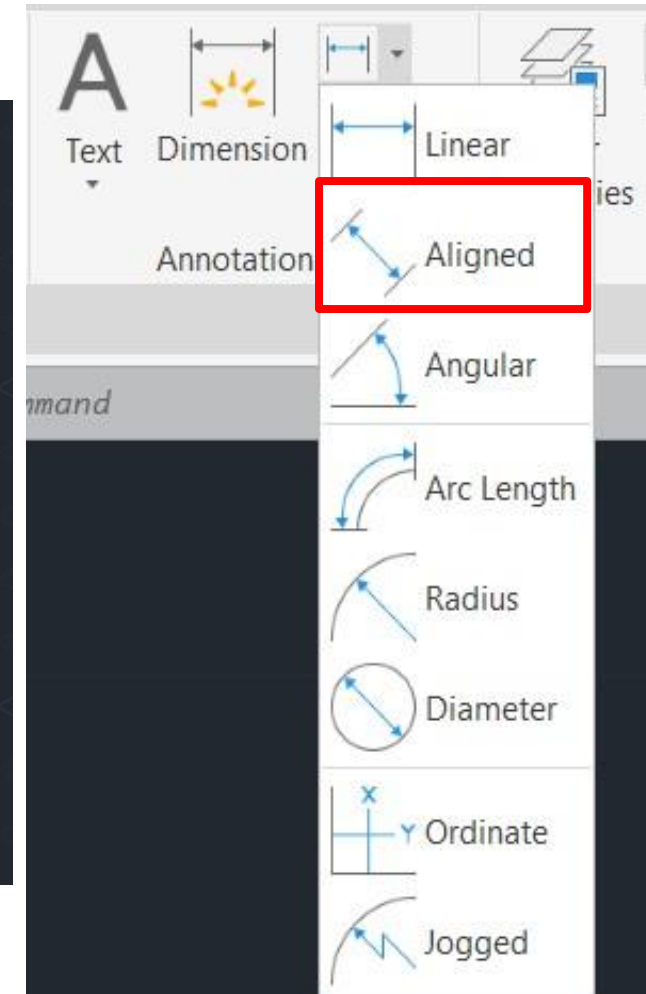
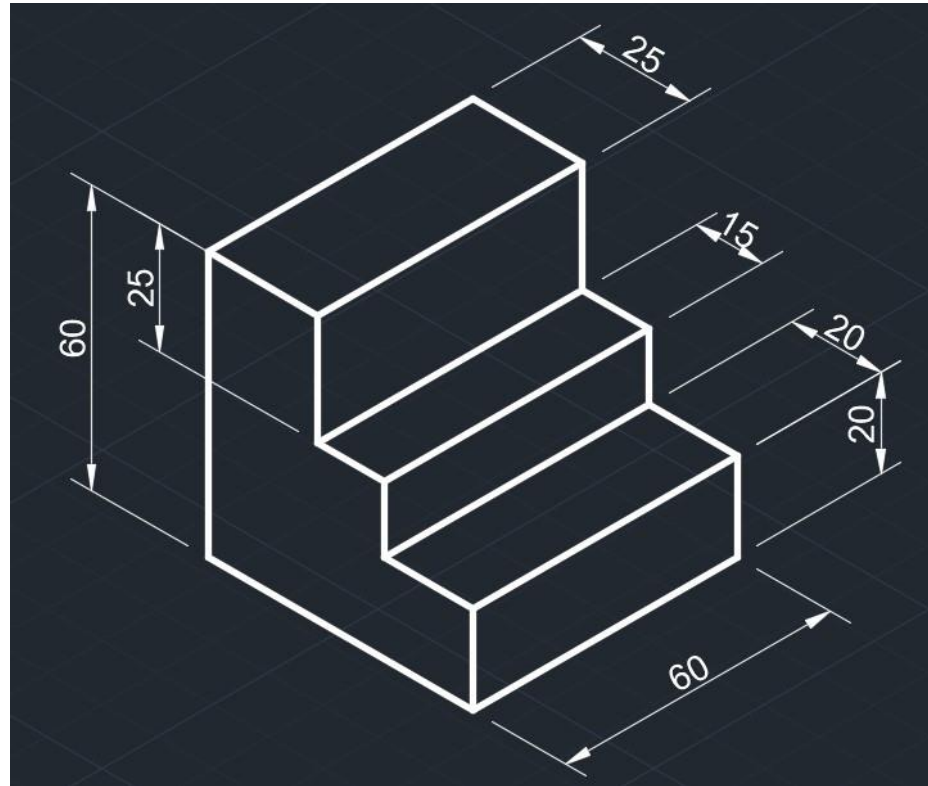
- **DIAMETER:** The Diameter dimension tool measures the diameter of an arc or circle.
- *Command line:* To start the **Diameter Dimension** tool from the command line, type “**DIMDIA**” and press [Enter].

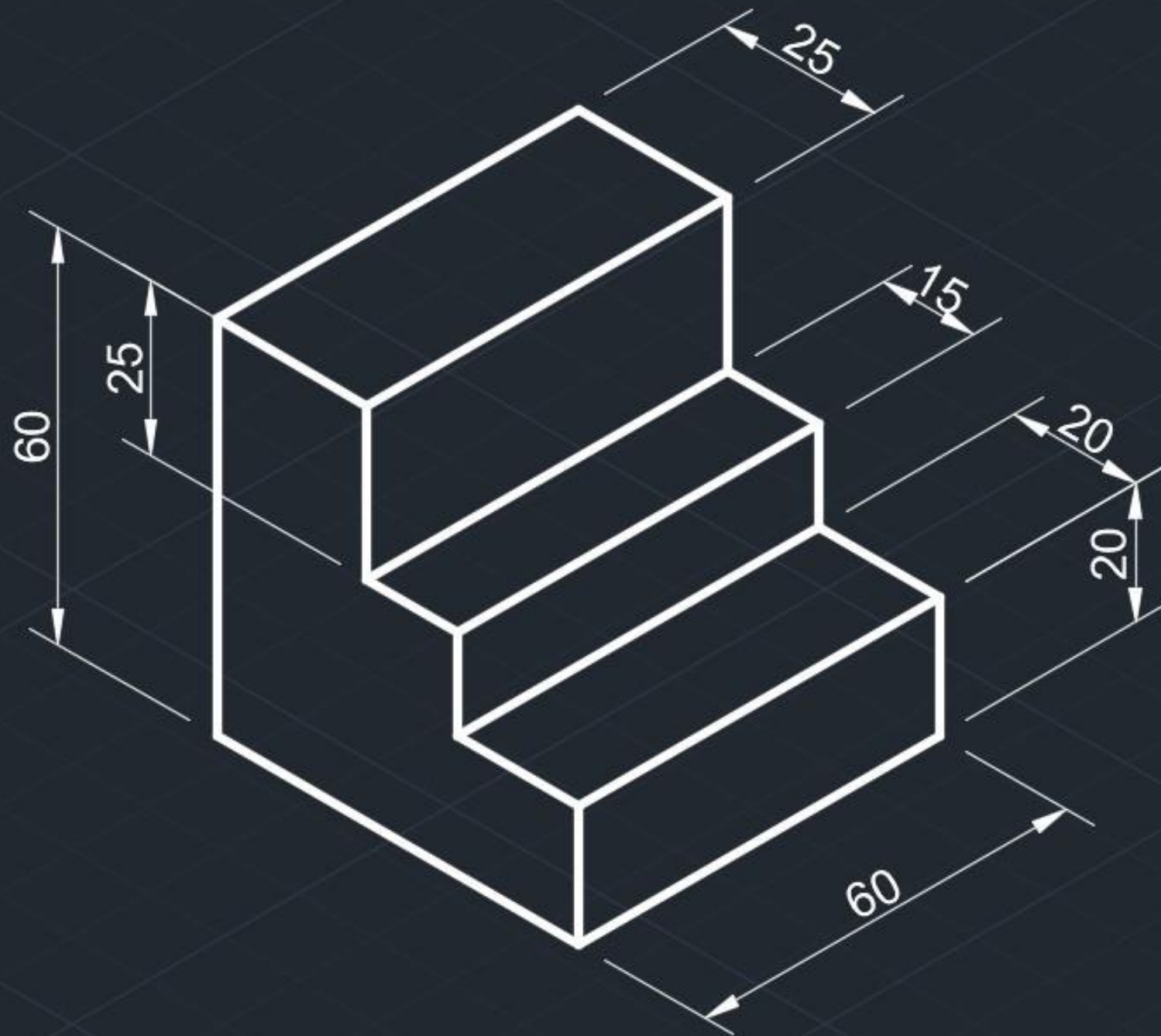


Dimensioning in AutoCAD

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- ❑ **ALIGNED:** The Aligned dimension tool measures the length along an object.
- ❑ Mostly used in *isometric drawings*.
- ❑ *Command line:* To start the Aligned Dimension tool from the command line, type “DIMALI” and press [Enter].
- ❑ Type “DIMEDIT” and press to [Enter]. Choose oblique to align your dimensions properly.





Questions

