

Lecture 10

# ORTHOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS :: DIMENSIONING



TA 101 : Engineering Graphics

2007~08 Semester II

January – May 2008

# OUTLINE

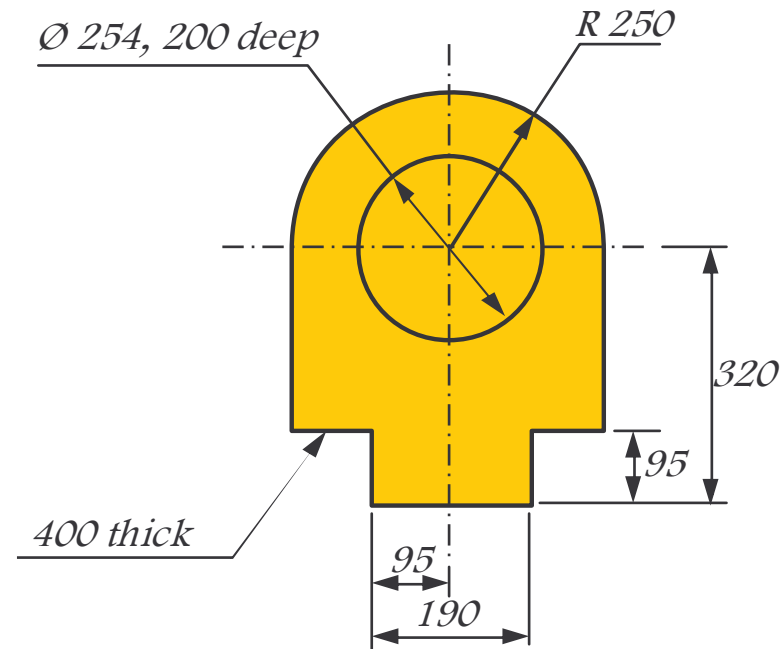
- Philosophy behind dimensioning
- Styles of dimensioning
- Some examples



# PHILOSOPHY

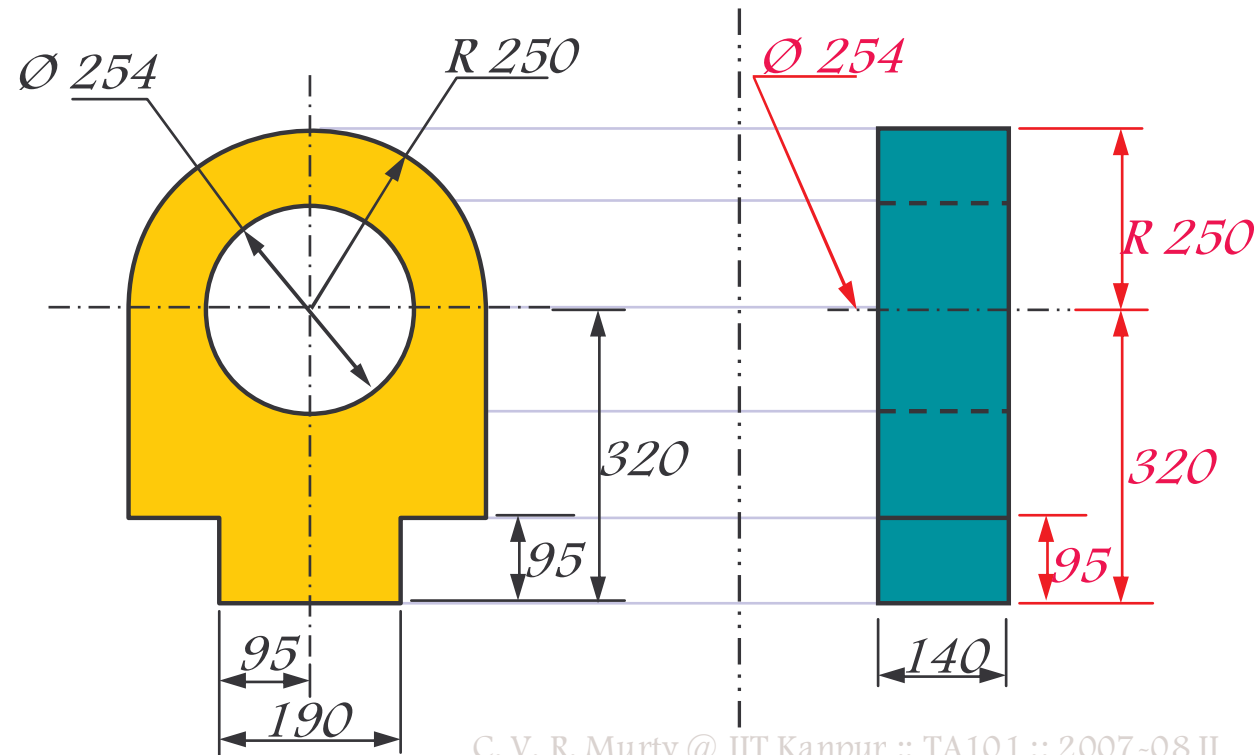
# DIMENSIONING

- Four aspects of dimensioning
  - Lines
  - Symbols
  - Figures
  - Notes



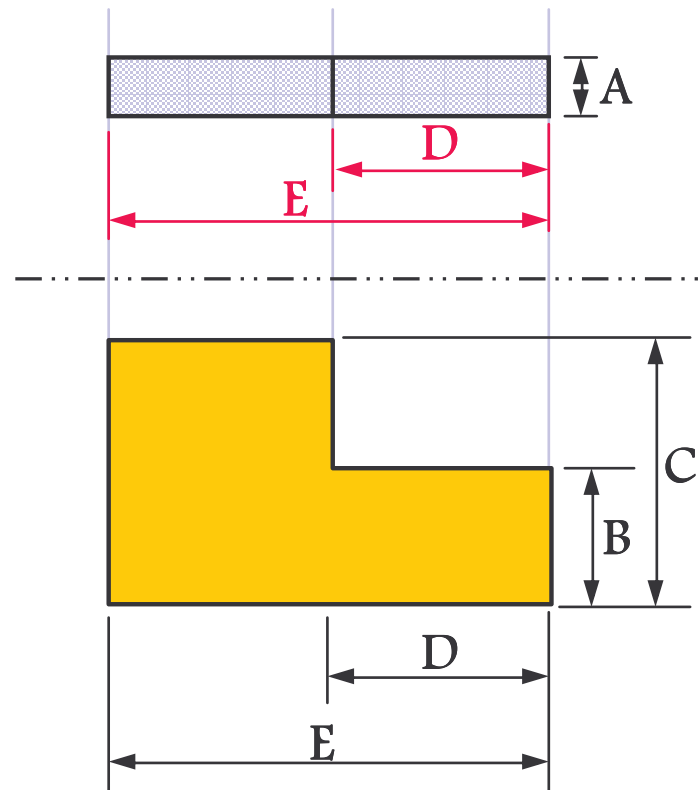
# PRINCIPLES

- Basic principles
  - Show dimensions in the view that shows the relevant features



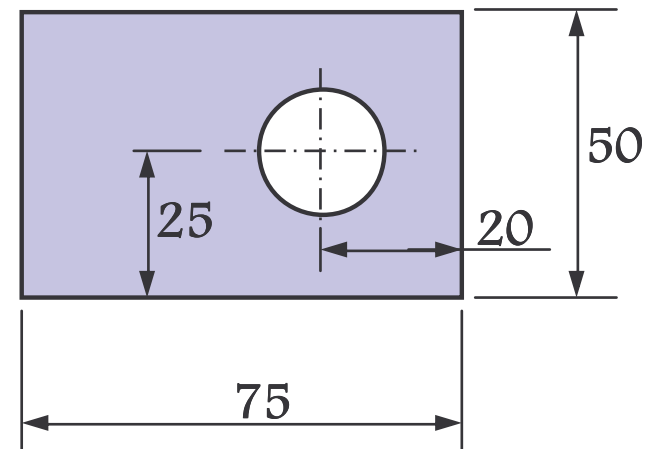
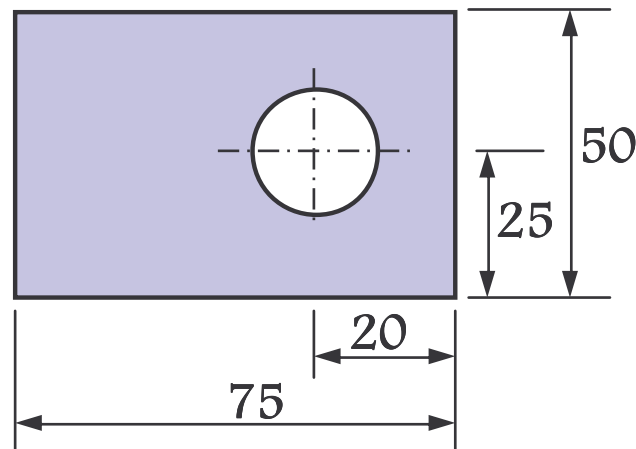
# PRINCIPLES

- Basic principles...
  - Need not show dimensions marked in one view in the other



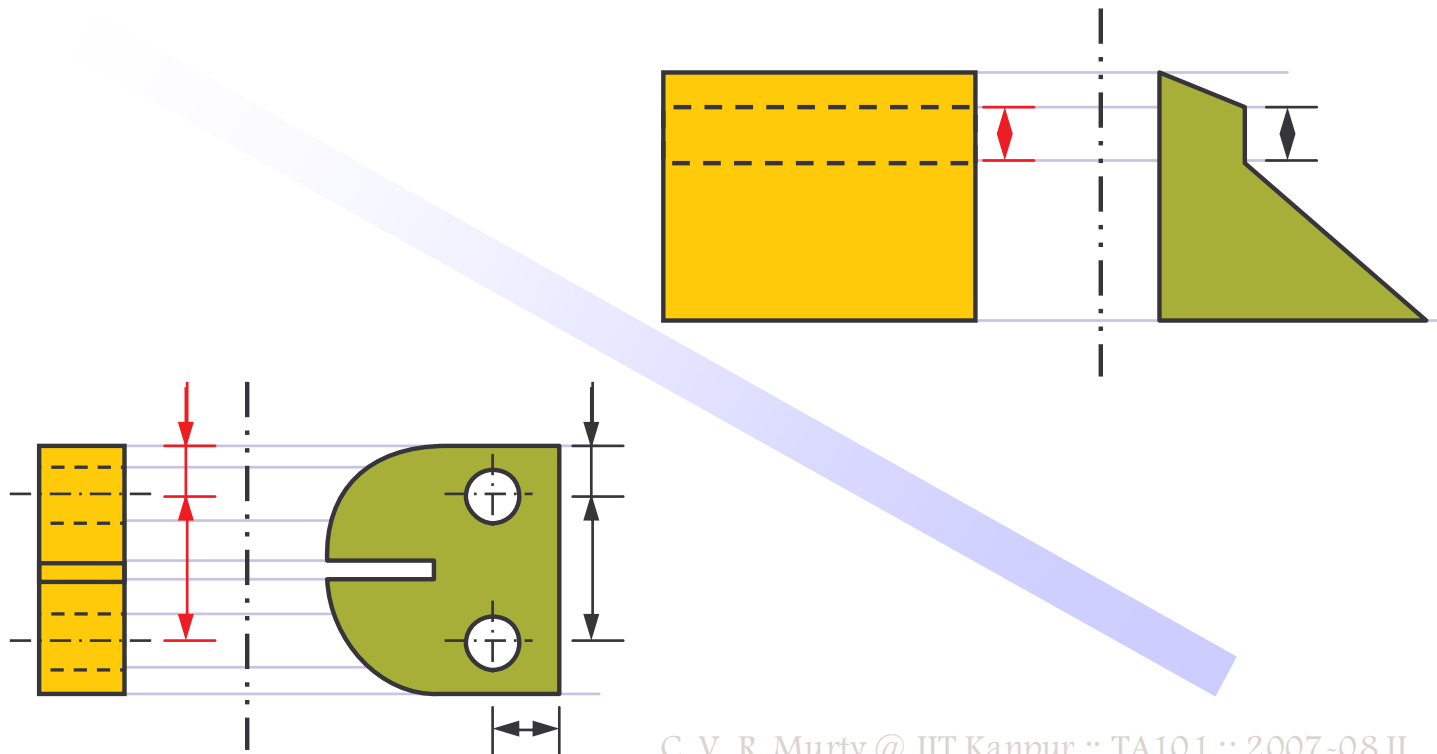
# PRINCIPLES

- Basic principles...
  - Place dimensions outside the view, as far as possible



# PRINCIPLES

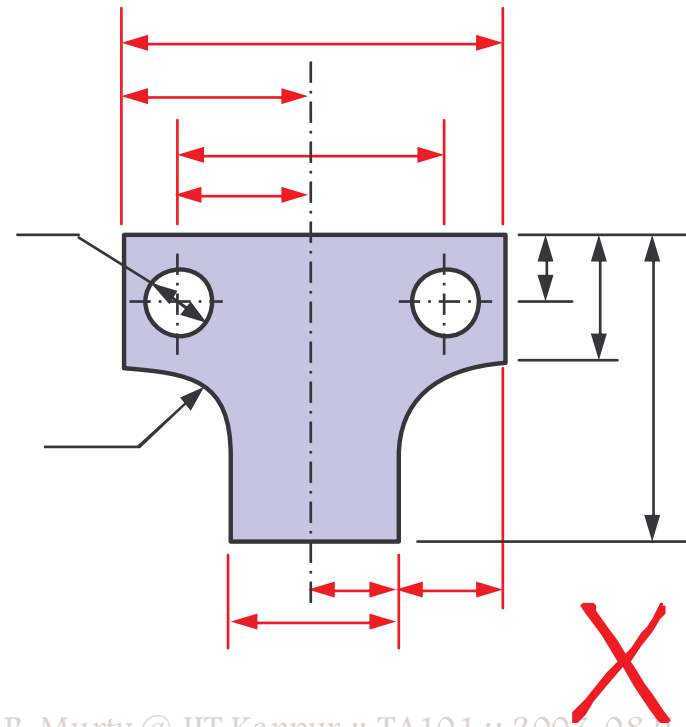
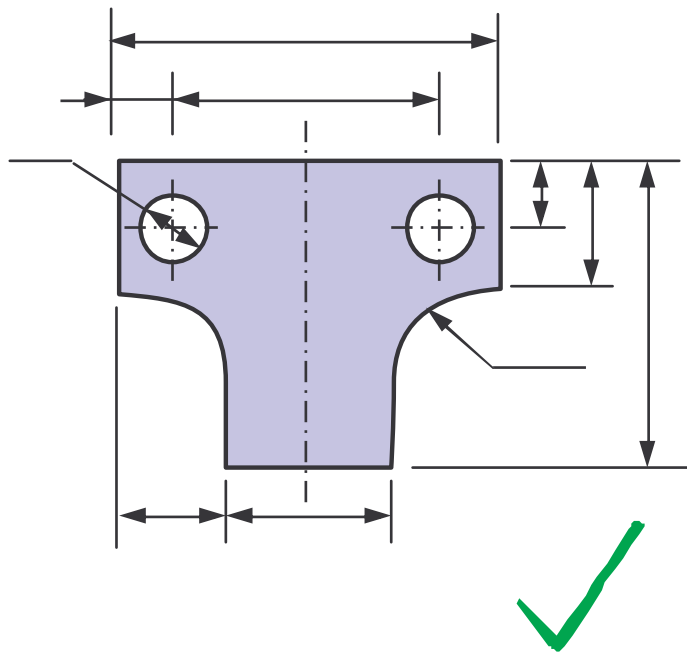
- Basic principles...
  - Take dimensions out from visible outlines than from hidden lines





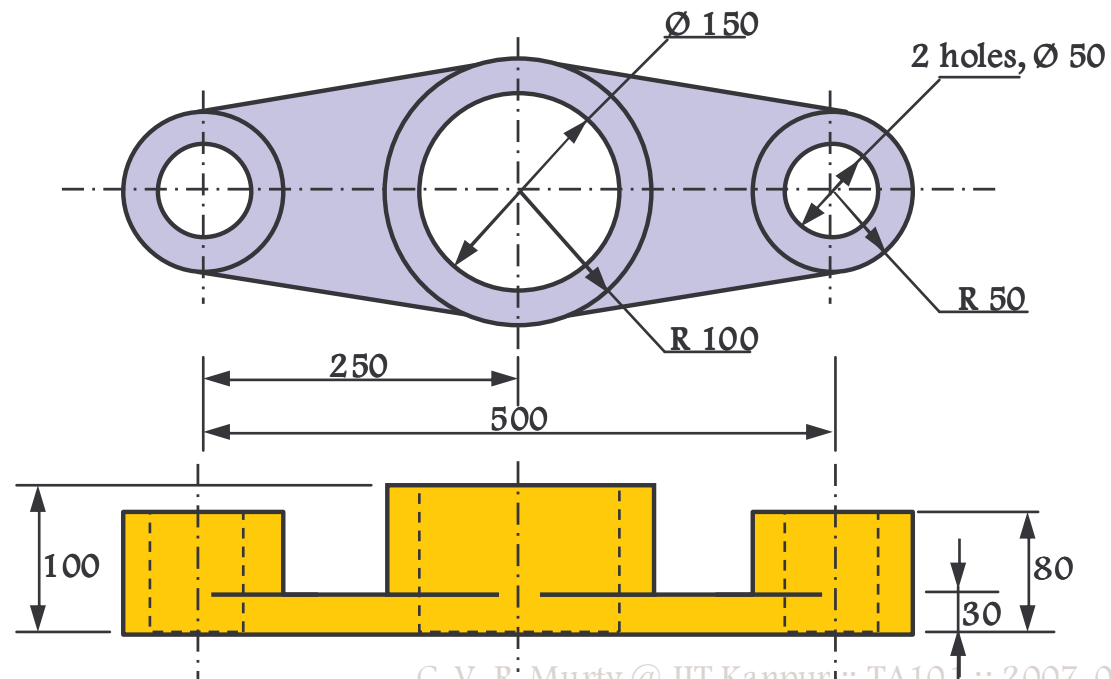
# PRINCIPLES

- Basic principles...
  - Give dimension from
    - Baseline / finished surface / centerline of a hole



# PRINCIPLES

- Basic principles...
  - Give dimension from
    - Baseline / finished surface / centerline of a hole
      - ❑ Except when centerline passes through center of hole



# INTENTION

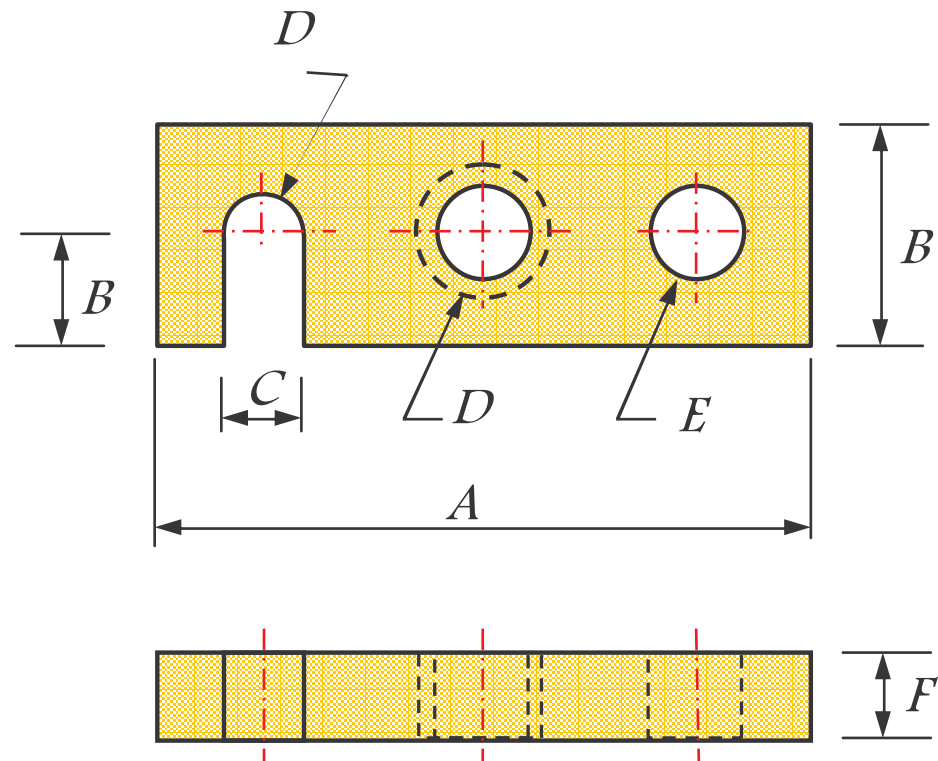
- Outcome
  - Simple to draw
  - Simple, clean & legible drawing
  - Appropriate number of dimensions
    - Not too many
    - Not too few
  - Easy to manufacture
    - Easy to read the drawing by the machinist/builder/...



# TYPES & STYLES

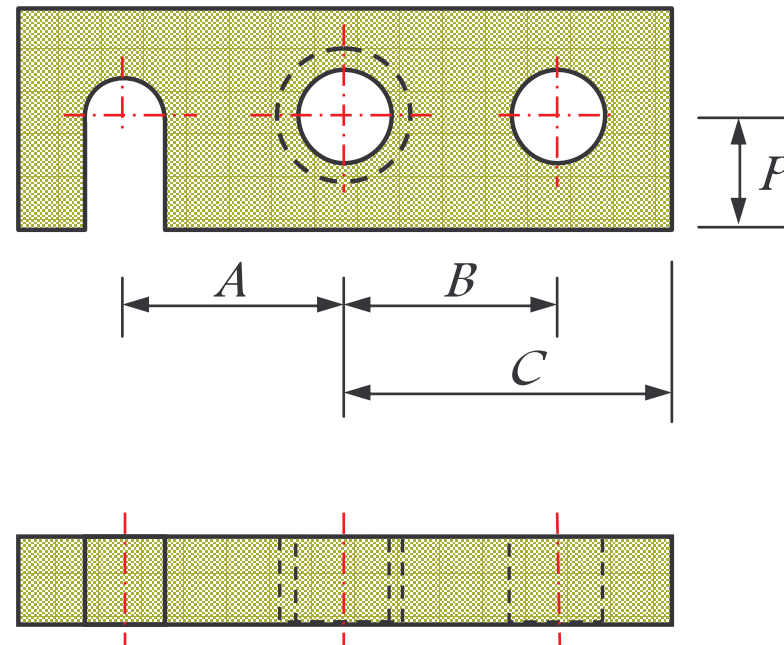
# TYPES OF DIMENSIONS

- Two types
  - Size
  - Location



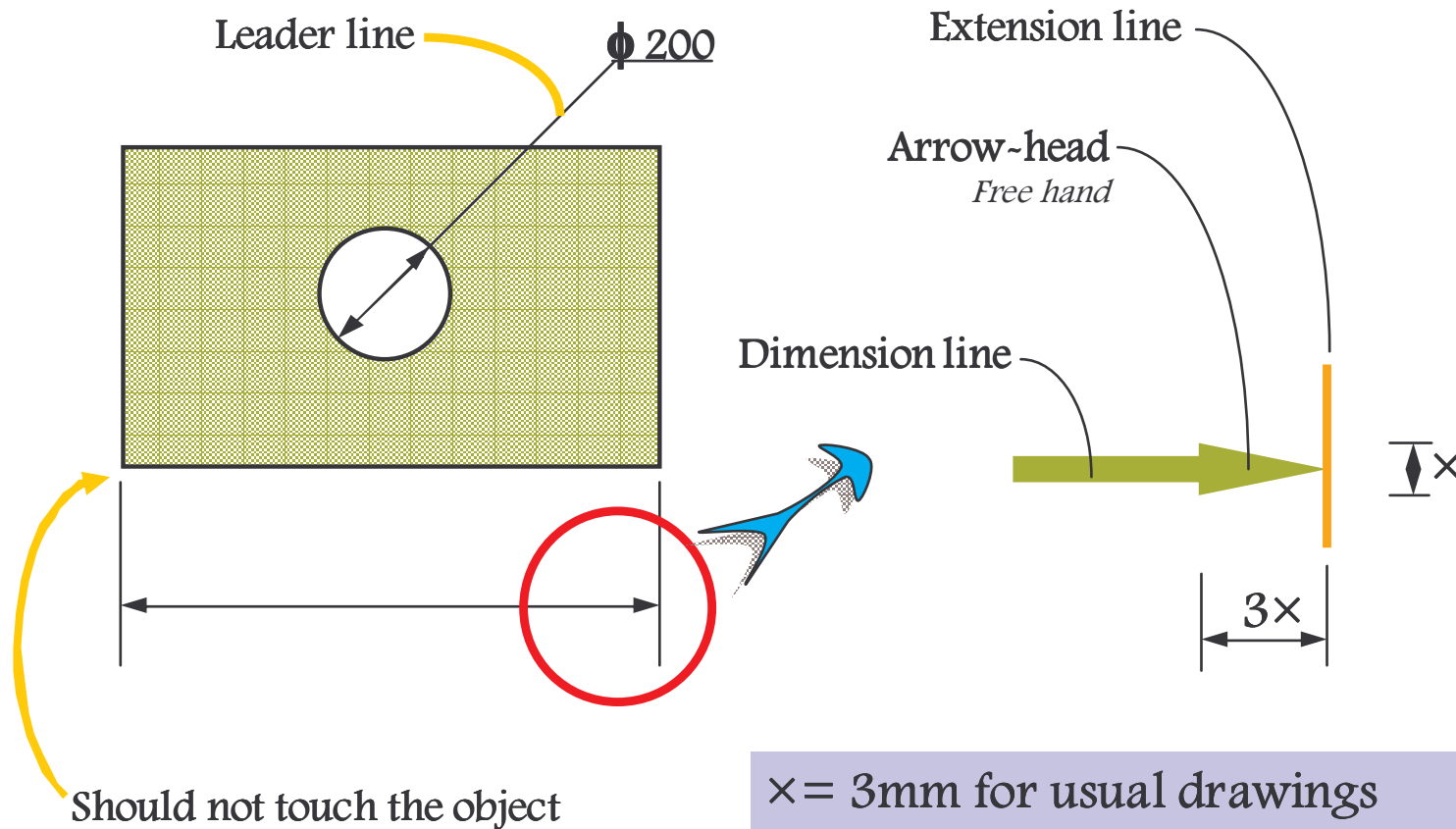
# TYPES OF DIMENSIONS

- Two types
  - Size
  - Location



# EXECUTION OF DIMENSIONING

- Components of dimensioning lines



15

C. V

$\times = 3\text{mm}$  for usual drawings  
 $= 4\sim 5\text{mm}$  for larger drawings

# EXECUTION OF DIMENSIONING

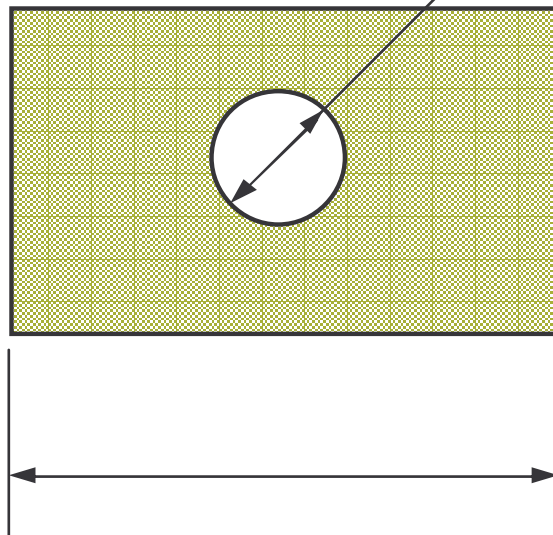
- Components of dimensioning lines...

Dimension Symbol

$\phi$  200

Dimension Figure

Leader line



(a) *Straight lines*

(b) *Angle > 30°; ≠ 0° or 90°; 30°, 45° or 60° preferred*

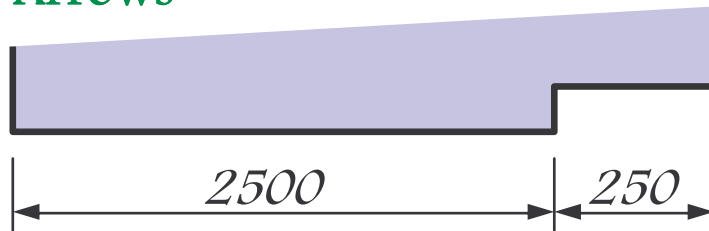
(c) *Drawn radial*



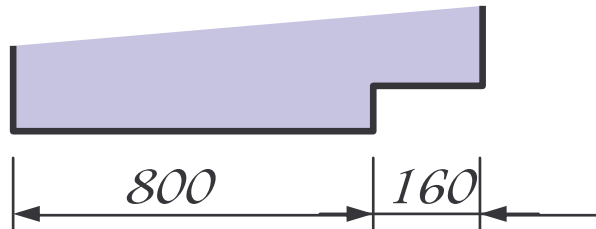
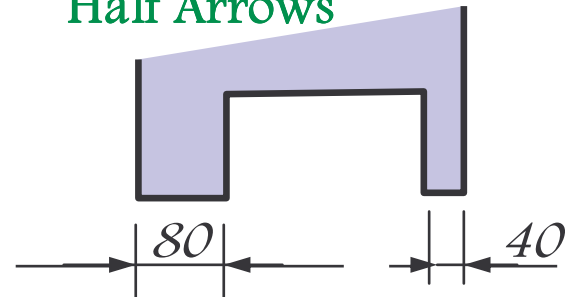
# DIMENSIONING A LENGTH

- Depending on available space

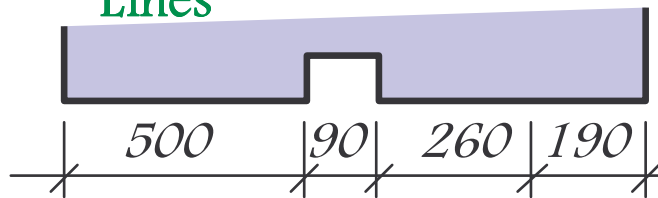
Arrows



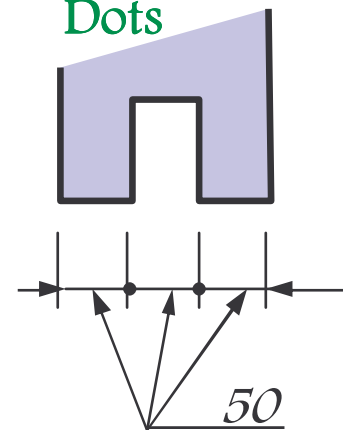
Half Arrows



Lines

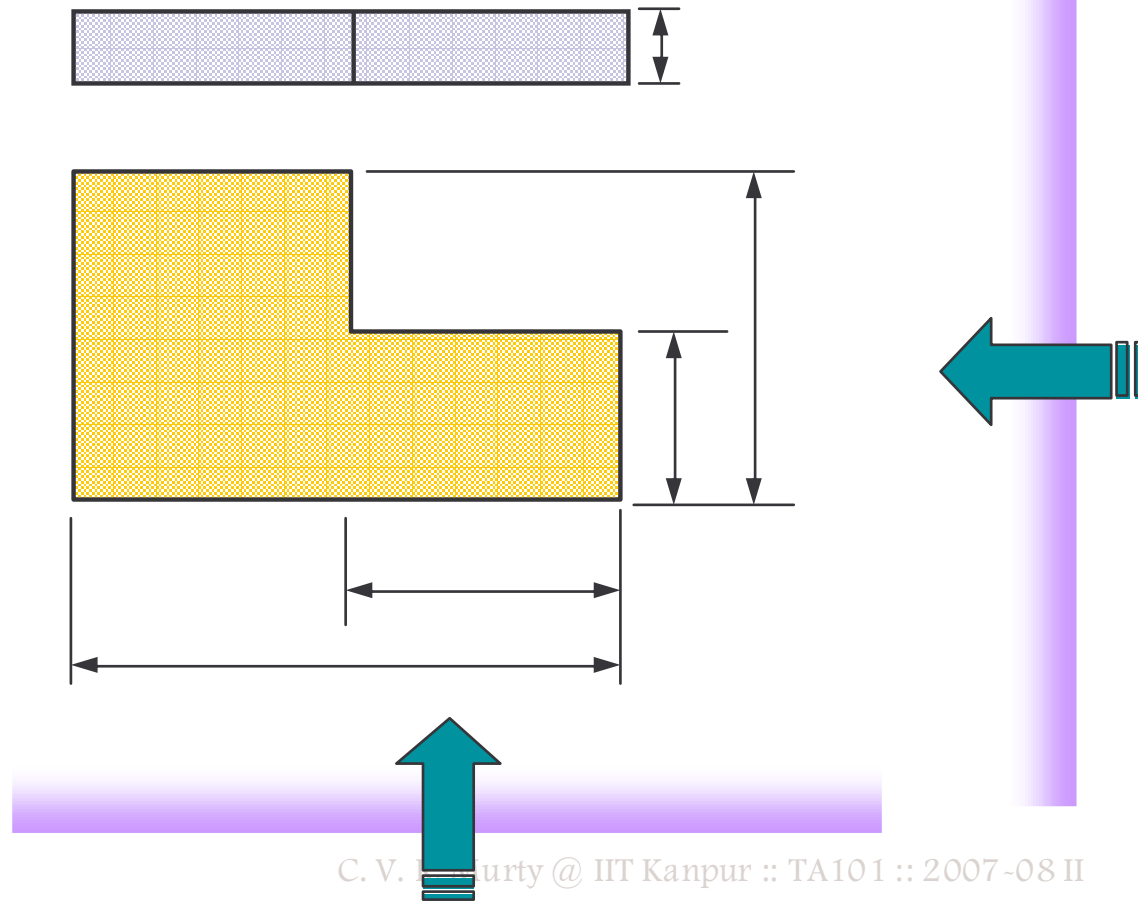


Dots



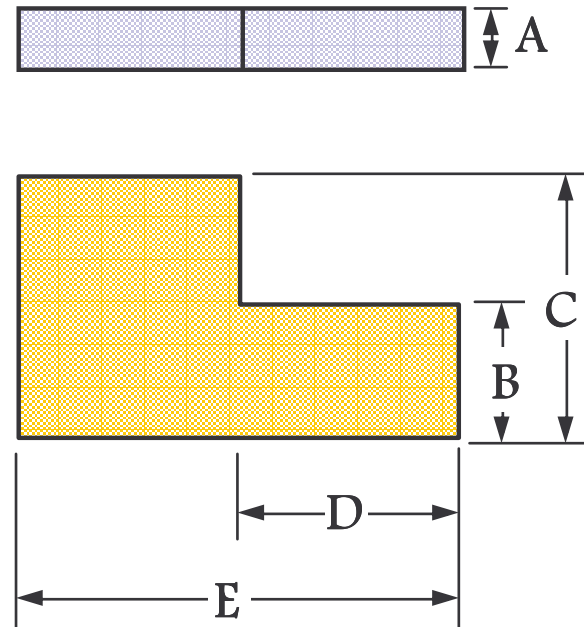
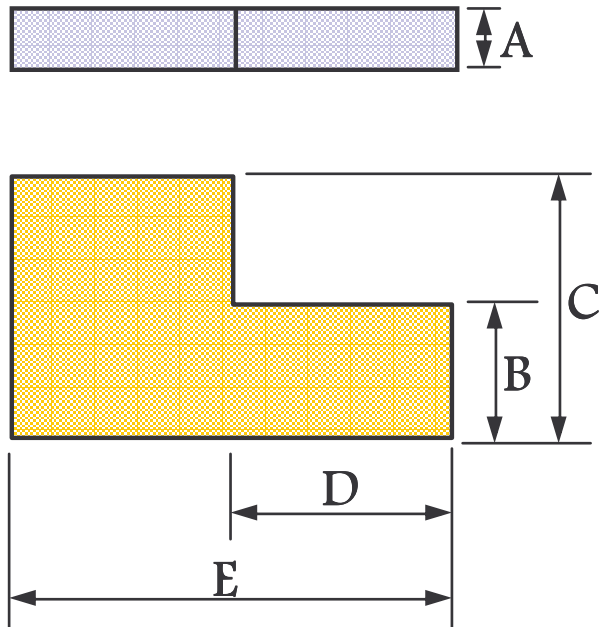
# PLACING OF DIMENSIONING

- Two sides only preferable



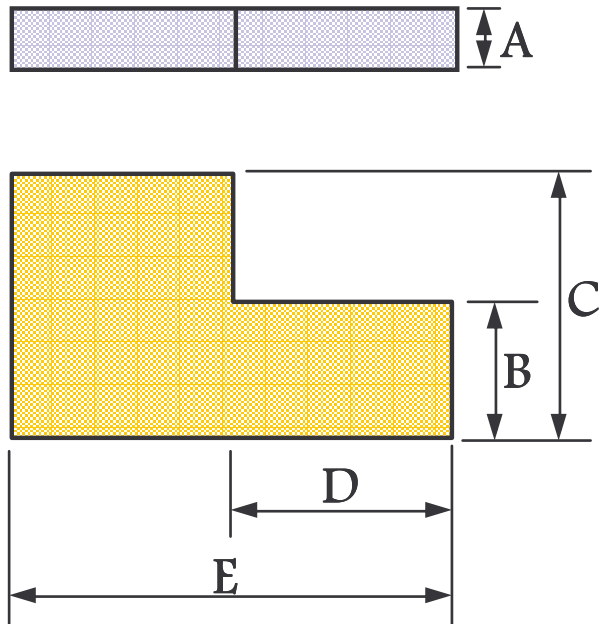
# PLACING OF DIMENSIONING

- Arrow and text

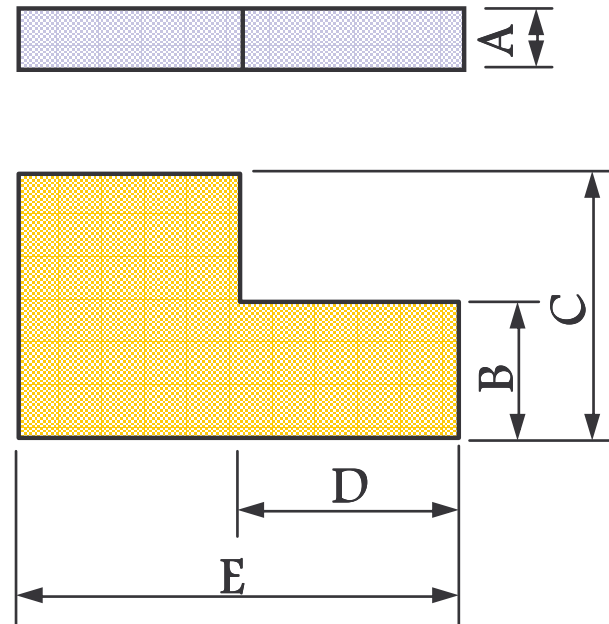


# PLACING OF DIMENSIONING

- Orientation of dimensioning text



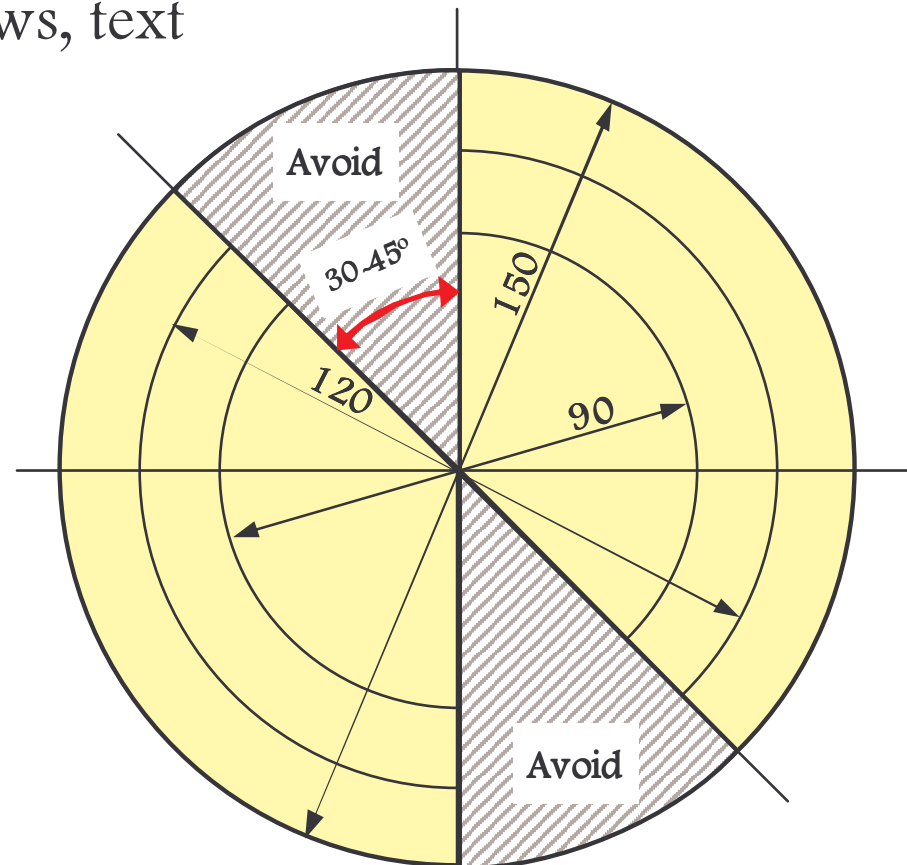
Unidirectional



Aligned

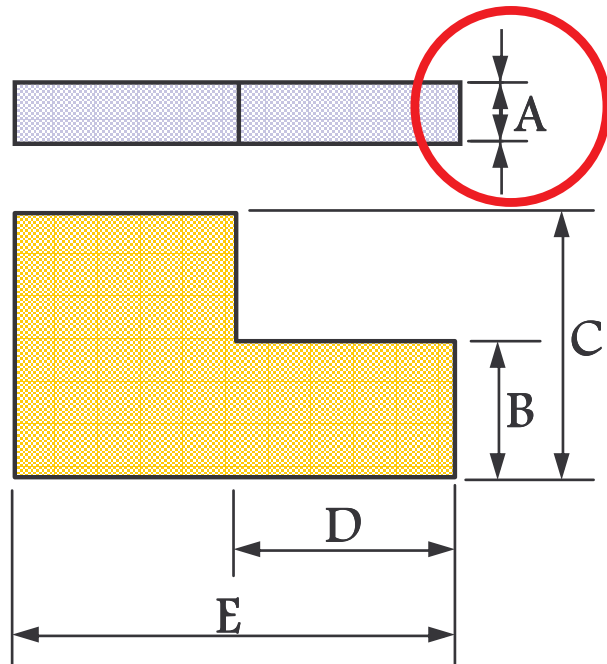
# PLACING OF DIMENSIONING

- Zones for allowed alignments
  - Leader lines, Arrows, text

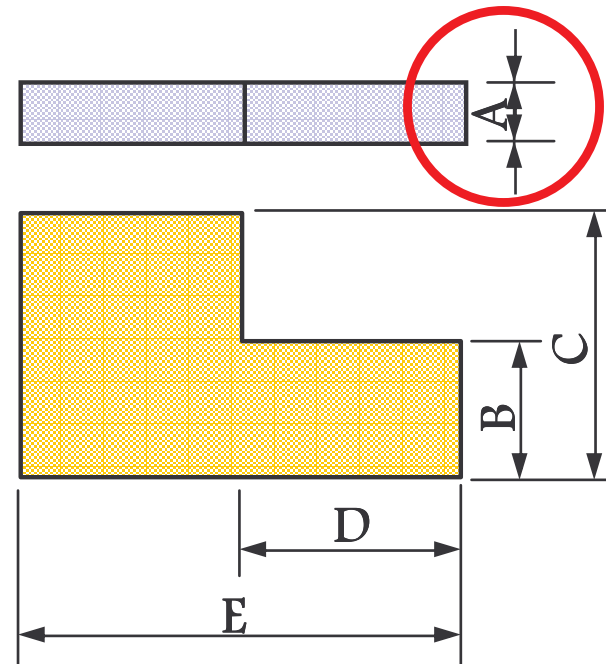


# PLACING OF DIMENSIONING

- Narrow spaces



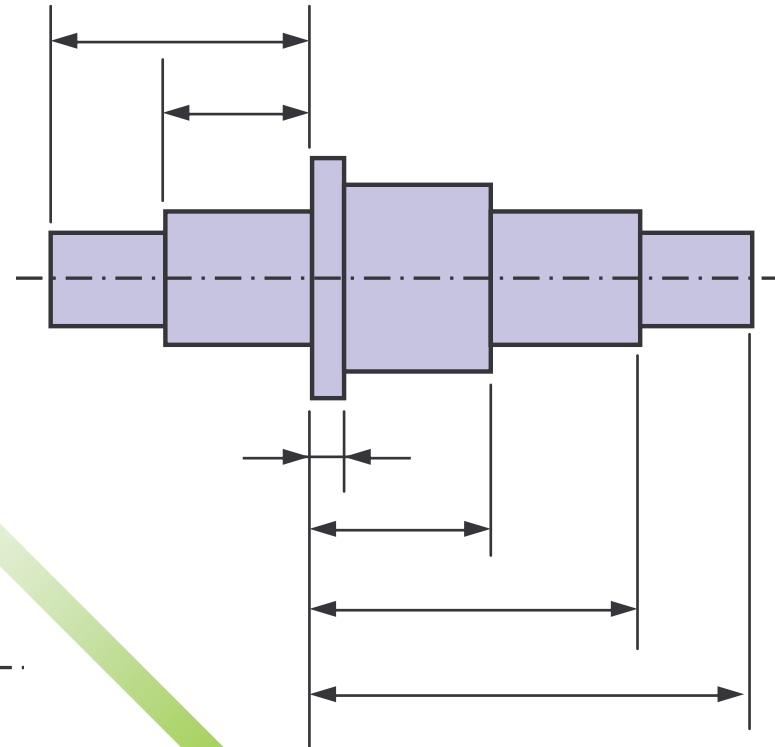
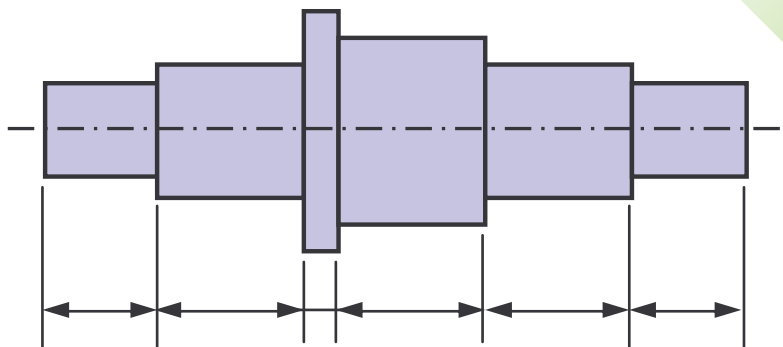
Unidirectional



Aligned

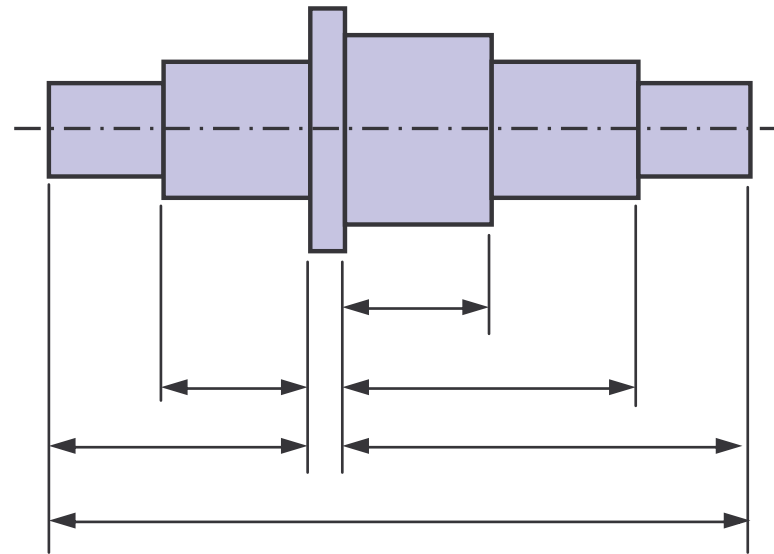
# ARRANGEMENT OF DIMENSIONS

- Two basic styles
  - Chain Dimensions
  - Parallel Dimensions



# ARRANGEMENT OF DIMENSIONS

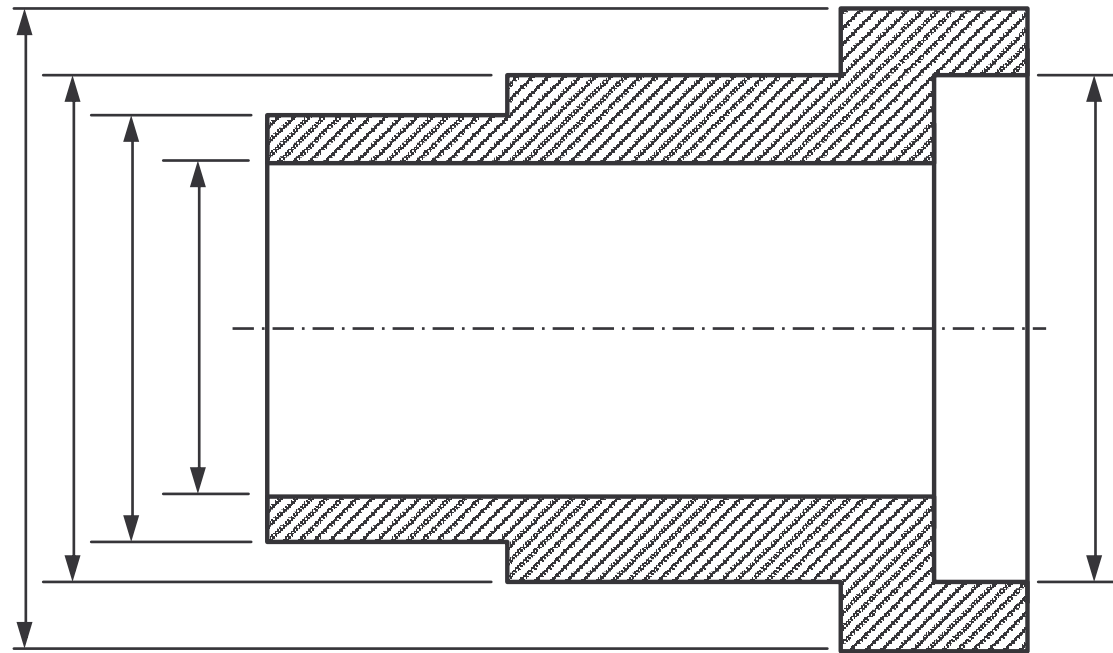
- Combined style





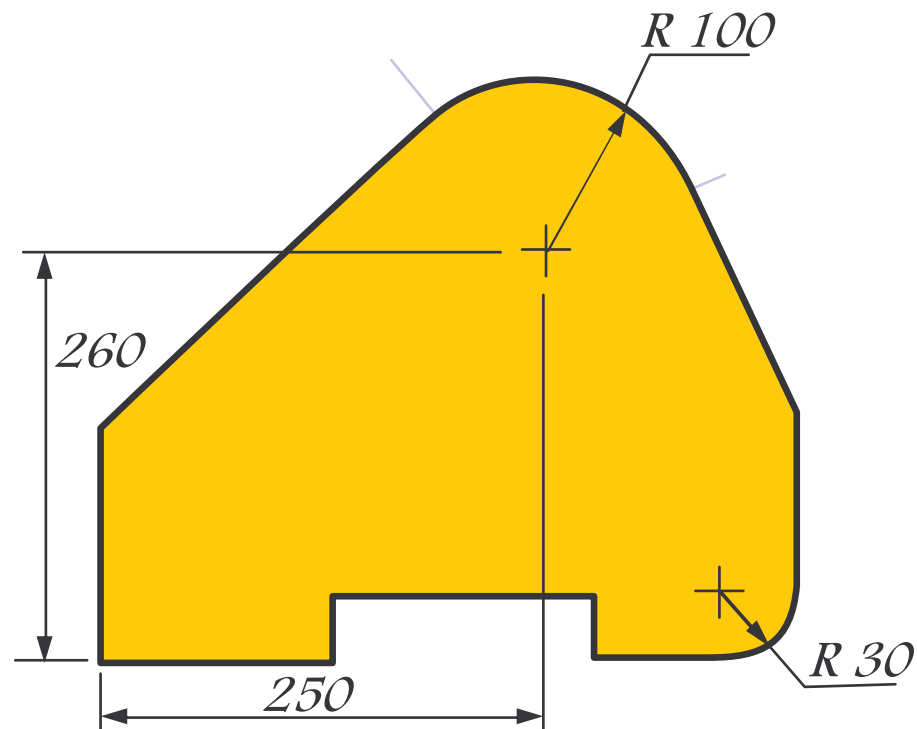
# DIMENSIONING DIAMETERS

- Most appropriate view
  - Ensure clarity
  - Precede with “ $\phi$ ” to distinguish from length



## DIMENSIONING RADII

- Arcs of circles
  - Precede with “R” to distinguish from length

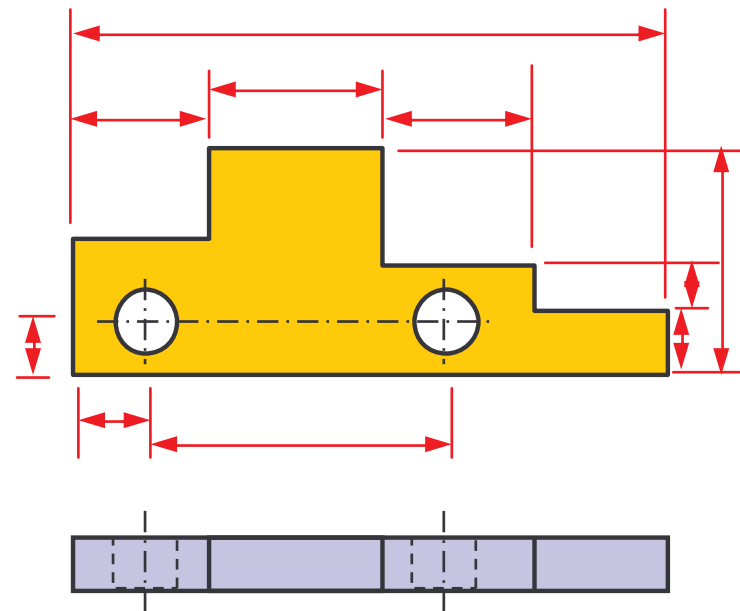
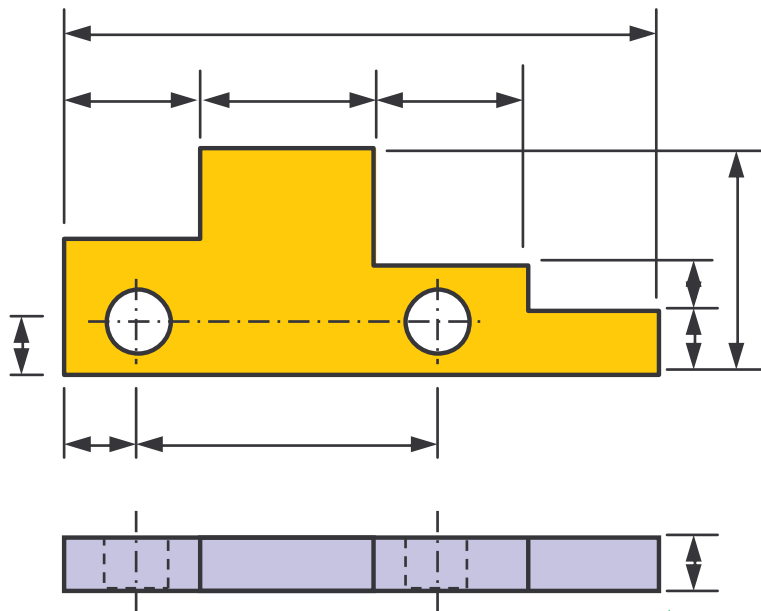




# EXAMPLES

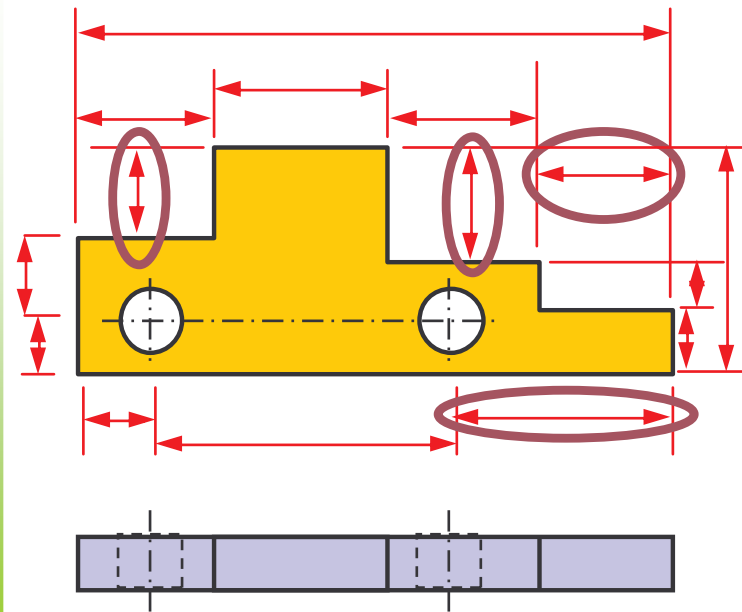
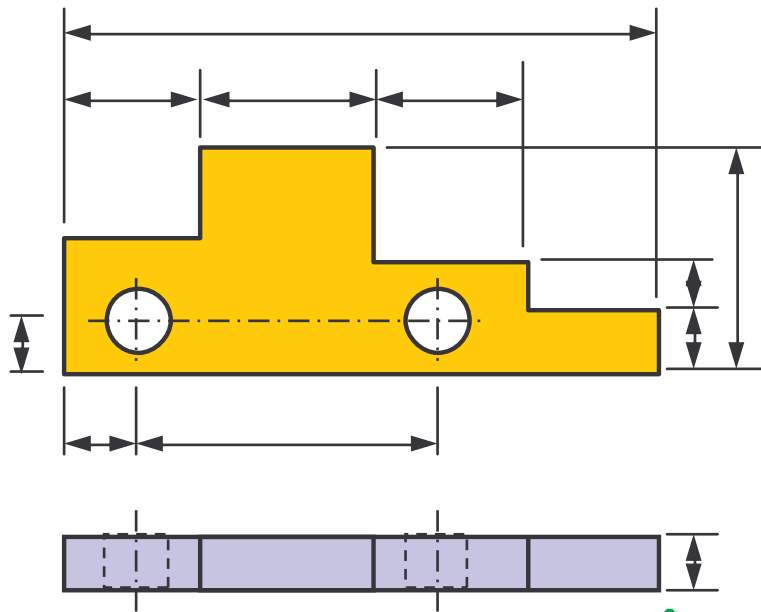
# ARRANGEMENT OF DIMENSIONS

- Two styles
  - Chain Dimensions
  - Parallel Dimensions



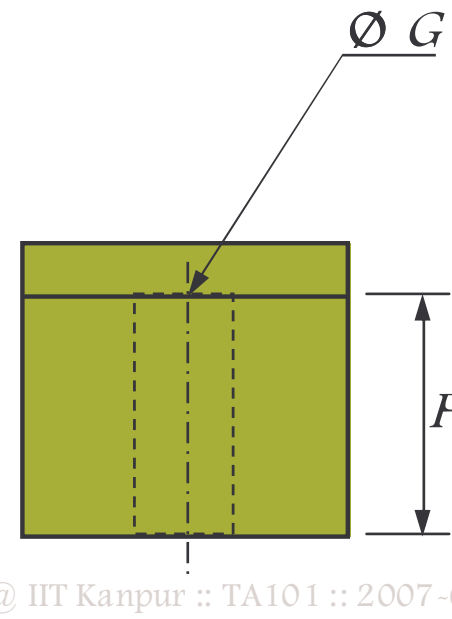
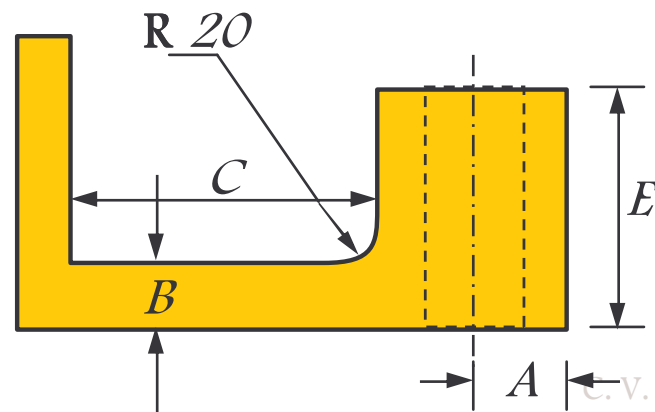
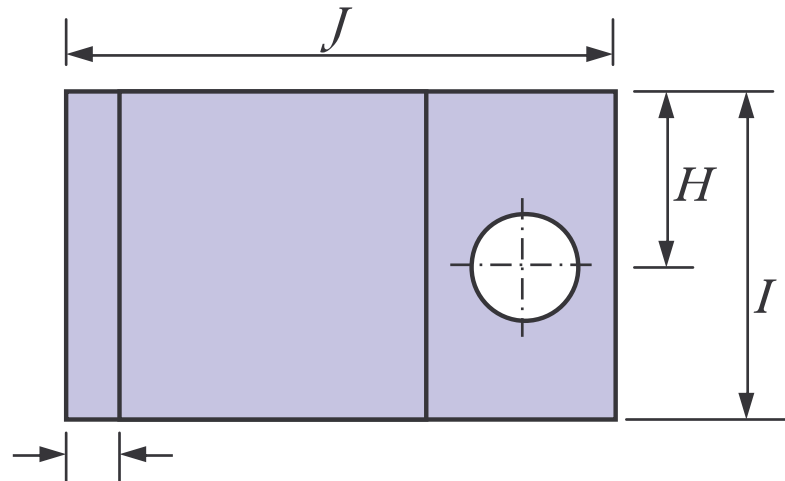
# OVER-DIMENSIONING

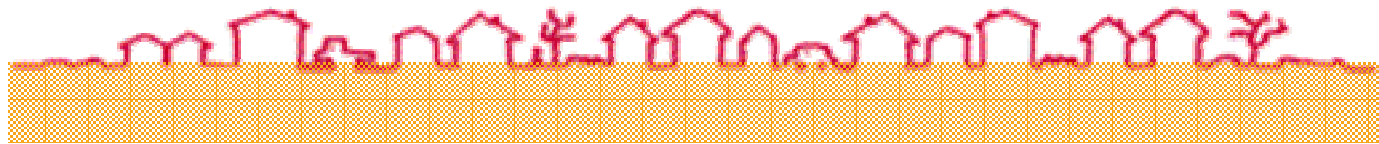
- Do not provide too many dimensions



# POSITIONING

- Choose appropriate location





Have a Great Day!!

