

# Engineering Drawing

FOURTH EDITION

particular orientation of the object, taking into account rules 1, 2 and 3 mentioned above. The reference corner is circled and outlined above on each view.

is obtained by varying the angle of projection as shown in Figure 1.1. The views are chosen because they show the most detail for that

DRAW OBLIQUE VIEW

DRAW RS VIEW

DRAW

A. W. Boundy

DRAW LS VIEW

DRAW OBLIQUE VIEW

THIRD-ANGLE

# Engineering Drawing

**F**OURTH **E**DITION

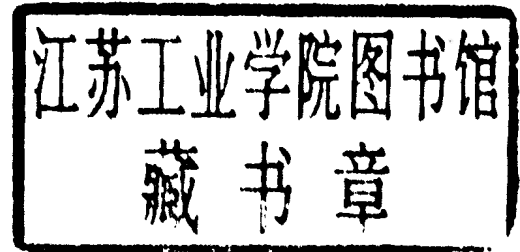
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# Preface

*This book has been written for students of Engineering Drawing. Two features of the book will, I hope, make the subject easier to understand and use of the text beneficial.*

*First, lengthy explanatory detail has been reduced to a minimum, with the step-by-step method of instruction being used wherever possible.*

*Second, the problem format is that of examination questions, giving the student essential practice in this approach.*

*Emphasis has been placed on providing a large number and wide variety of problems for the various topics dealt with. Therefore, a complete instructional and practical syllabus can be prepared to a content depth consistent with prescribed course objectives.*

*Several reference tables commonly used by drafters have been included so that students may gain knowledge and practice in their use when solving the problems. The tables, along with other information, make the book a valuable reference for practising drafters and engineers.*

*The fourth edition has been revised throughout to conform to current Australian Standards.*

*A number of the diagrams and tables in this book are based on Australian Standard 1100.201-84, and the publishers acknowledge with thanks the consent of Standards Australia to freely reproduce them.*

# Contents

## **Preface vii**

## **Chapter 1 Introductory and standards information 1**

### **Standard abbreviations 2**

### **Types of line 4**

### **Scales 5**

Use of scales 5

Indication of scales 6

### **Line thicknesses 6**

### **Sizes of drawing paper 6**

Preferred sheet series 6

Non-preferred sheet series 6

Rolls 6

### **Layouts of drawing sheets 8**

Sheet frames (borderlines) 8

Title block 8

Material or parts list 8

Revisions table 8

Zoning 8

### **Dimensioning 12**

Dimension and projection lines 12

Linear dimensions 12

Angular dimensions 12

Methods of dimensioning 12

Staggered dimensions 14

Overall dimensions 14

Auxiliary dimensions 14

Dimensions not to scale 14

Dimensions not complete 15

### **Dimensioning drawing features 15**

Diameters 15

Radii and small spaces 16

Spherical surfaces 16

Squares 17

Holes 17

Flanges 17

Countersinks 18

Counterbores 18

Spotfaces 18

Chamfers 19

Keys—square and rectangular 19

Woodruff keys 22

Tapers 22

### **Screw threads 23**

General representation 23

Threads on assembly and special threads 23

Designation of threaded members 24

Dimensioning full and runout threads in holes 25

### **The ISO metric thread 25**

Graphical comparison of metric thread series 26

Tapping size and clearance holes for ISO metric threads 26

### **Sectioning—symbols and methods 28**

General symbol 28

Sectioning lines (cross-hatching) 28

Adjacent parts 28

Dimensions 28

Large areas 29

Section cutting plane:

Application 29

Sectioning thin areas 29

Exceptions to the general rule 30

Interposed and revolved sections 30

Removed sections 30

Part or local sections 30

Aligned sections 30

### **Drawing sectional views 31**

The full sectional view 31

The offset sectional view 32

The half sectional view 32

Rules to remember when sectioning 33

### **Welding drafting 33**

Welding standards 33

Welding terminology 33

Basic symbols 34  
Standard welding symbol 34  
Application of the standard welding symbol 35  
Welding procedures 35  
Joint preparation 35

### **Surface texture 40**

Indication on drawings 40  
Surface texture terminology 40  
Surface roughness measurement— $R_a$  40  
The standard symbol 41  
Surface roughness ( $R_a$ ) applications 41  
Application of surface finish symbol to drawings 41  
Roughness grade numbers 41  
Direction of surface pattern or lay 41

### **Representation of common features 46**

#### **Fits and tolerances 49**

Introduction 49  
Shaft 49  
Hole 49  
Basic size 49  
Limits of size 50  
Deviation 50  
Tolerance 50  
Fit 50  
Allowance 51  
Grades of tolerance 51  
Bilateral limits 51  
Unilateral limits 51  
Fundamental deviation of tolerance 51  
The hole-basis system 52  
The shaft-basis system 52  
Designation of a fit 52  
Application of tolerances to dimensions 56  
Methods of dimensioning to avoid accumulation of tolerances 59

#### **Assembly of components 59**

Introduction 59  
Types of assemblies 60  
Components assembled externally 60  
Components assembled internally 60

#### **Problems (limits and fits) 62**

#### **Geometry tolerancing 63**

Introduction 63  
Types of geometry tolerances 64  
Terms used in geometry tolerancing 64

### **Methods of displaying geometry tolerances 66**

Tolerance frame method 66  
Datum feature 66

### **Interpretation of form tolerancing 66**

Flatness 66  
Straightness 66  
Squareness 67  
Position 67  
Parallelism 67  
Roundness or circularity 67  
Cylindricity 68  
Profiles 68  
Angularity 68  
Concentricity 68  
Symmetry 68  
Runout 69

### **Analysis of geometry tolerance on a drawing 75**

Description of the in-service function of the gear 75

### **Using geometry tolerances on a drawing 76**

Interpretation of limits of size for the control of form 76

### **Problems (geometry tolerancing) 78**

### **Computer-aided design and drafting/Computer-aided manufacture 80**

Introduction 80  
Traditional design methods 80  
Principles of CAD/CAM 81  
CAD/CAM hardware 81  
CAD/CAM software 82  
The CAD process 82  
Computer-aided manufacture (CAM) 86

## **Chapter 2 Geometrical constructions 87**

### **Drawing instrument exercises 88** **Geometrical constructions used in engineering drawing 90**

Application of the involute curve 93  
The cylindrical helix 93

#### **Cams 96**

Types of cam 96  
Applications 96  
Displacement diagram 96

#### **Conic sections 102**

The ellipse 104  
The parabola 107

**Problems 110**

- Cycloids, involute, spirals, curves 110
- Helixes 110
- Cams 111
- Conic sections 113

**Construction of geometrical shapes and templates 114****Chapter 3 Orthogonal projection: First and third angle 117**

- Introduction 118
- Principles of projection 118

**Third-angle projection 118**

- Designation of third-angle views 118
- Number of views 120
- Projection of orthogonal views 120

**First-angle projection 123**

- Relationship between first-angle and third-angle views 123

**Production of a mechanical drawing 123**

1. Drawing of borderline and location of views 123
2. Light construction of views 124
3. Lining in of views 124
4. Dimensioning and insertion of subtitles and notes 124
5. Drawing of title block, parts list and revisions table 126

**Problems 128****Chapter 4 Auxiliary views: Primary and secondary 151****Auxiliary orthogonal views 153**

- Introduction 153

**Primary auxiliary views 153**

- Types of primary auxiliary views 153
- Partial auxiliary views 153
- Orientation of auxiliary views 153

**Secondary auxiliary views 157**

- Procedure 157
- Use of a secondary auxiliary view to construct normal views 157

**General rules 157****Problems 159****Chapter 5 Pictorial drawing: Isometric and oblique parallel projection 173**

- Introduction 174

**Axonometric projection 174****Isometric projection 174**

- Isometric scale 174
- Isometric drawing 174
- Selection of isometric axes 175
- Isometric circles—ordinate method 175
- Isometric circles—four-centre method 175
- Isometric curves 175
- Isometric angles and non-isometric lines 175

**Making an isometric drawing 178****Representation of details common to pictorial drawings 179**

- Fillets and rounds 179
- Threads 179
- Sectioning 179
- Dimensioning 179

**Oblique parallel projection 180**

- Length of depth lines 180
- Circles on the oblique face 181
- Angles on oblique drawings 181
- Selection of the receding axis 182

**Problems 183****Chapter 6 Working drawings: Detail and assembly drawing 191****Detail drawings 192****Assembly drawings 192****Working drawings 194****Problems (working drawings) 194****Chapter 7 Drawing analysis 221****Sample analysis 222****Problems 225****Chapter 8 Intersections and development of surfaces 233****Development of prisms 234**

- Rectangular right prism 234
- Truncated right prism 234
- Rectangular prism pipe elbow 234
- Hexagonal right prism 236



Truncated hexagonal right prism	236	Right cone truncated at an angle to the base	258
Truncated oblique hexagonal prism	236	Right cone-vertical cylinder intersection	260
Other prismatic shapes	236	Truncated right cone-right cylinder intersection	262
<b>True length and inclination of lines</b>	<b>238</b>	Right cone-right cylinder, oblique intersection	264
Methods of determining true length	238	Oblique cone	266
<b>Line of intersection—cylinders and cones</b>	<b>242</b>	Oblique cone-oblique cylinder intersection	268
1.Element method	242	<b>Development of breeches or Y pieces</b>	<b>270</b>
2.Cutting plane method	242	Breeches piece—equal angle, equal diameters; unequal angle, equal diameters	270
3.Common sphere method	242	Breeches piece—cylinder and two cones, equal angle	270
<b>Development of cylinders</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>Development of transition pieces</b>	<b>274</b>
Right cylinder	244	Round-to-round transition piece	274
Truncated right cylinder	244	Square-to-round transition piece	276
Oblique cylinder	244	Oblique hood	278
<b>Development of T pieces</b>	<b>246</b>	Offset rectangle-to-rectangle transition piece	280
Oblique T piece—equal diameter cylinders	246	<b>Problems (development)</b>	<b>282</b>
Offset oblique T piece—unequal diameter cylinders	248	<b>Index</b>	<b>294</b>
Oblique cylindrical connecting pipe	251		
<b>Development of pyramids</b>	<b>252</b>		
Right pyramid	252		
Oblique pyramid	254		
<b>Development of cones</b>	<b>256</b>		
Right cone	256		
Right cone truncated parallel to the base	258		



# 1

## Introductory and standards information



*Engineering drawing is the main method of communication between all persons concerned with the design and manufacture of components; the building and construction of works; and engineering projects required by management or professional engineering staff.*

*The practice of drawing is in many ways so repetitive that, in the interests of efficient communication, it is necessary to standardise methods to ensure the desired interpretation.*

*Standards Australia has recommended standards for drawing practice in all fields of engineering, and these are set out in their publications Australian Standard (AS) 1100 (Technical drawing) Parts 101 (General principles) and 201 (Mechanical drawing).*

*This section presents the standards which are relevant to mechanical drawing, and provides other introductory information that is often required by drafters and students.*

## Standard abbreviations

The abbreviations in Table 1.1 have been selected from the more comprehensive list found in AS 1100

Part 101, and are those which are commonly used on mechanical engineering drawings.

**Table 1.1** Standard abbreviations

Term	Abbreviation	Term	Abbreviation
<b>A</b>		diamond pyramid hardness number (vickers)	HV
abbreviation	ABBR	dimension	DIM
absolute	ABS	distance	DIST
across flats	AF	drawing	DRG
addendum	ADD	<b>E</b>	
approximate	APPROX	elevation	ELEV
arrangement	ARRGT	equivalent	EQUIV
assembly	ASSY	external	EXT
assumed datum	ASSD	<b>F</b>	
automatic	AUTO	figure	FIG
auxiliary	AUX	fillister head	FILL HD
average	AVG	flange	FLG
<b>B</b>		flat	FL
bearing	BRG	<b>G</b>	
bottom	BOT	galvanise	GALV
bracket	BRKT	galvanised iron	GI
brass	BRS	galvanised-iron pipe	GIP
building	BLDG	general arrangement	GA
<b>C</b>		general-purpose outlet	GPO
capacity	CAP	geometric reference frame	GRF
cast iron	CI	grade	GR
cast-iron pipe	CIP	grid	GD
cast steel	CS	<b>H</b>	
centre line	CL	head	HD
centre of gravity	CG	height	HT
centre-to-centre, centres	CRS	hexagon	HEX
chamfer	CHAM	hexagon head	HEX HD
channel	CHNL	hexagon-socket head	HEX SOC HD
cheese head	CH HD	high strength	HS
chrome plated	CP	high-tensile steel	HTS
circle	CIRC	horizontal	HORIZ
circular hollow section	CHS	<b>I</b>	
circumference	CIRC	inside diameter	ID
coefficient	COEF	internal	INT
cold-rolled steel	CRS	<b>J</b>	
computer-aided design and drafting	CAD	joint	JT
computer-aided manufacture	CAM	junction	JUNC
concentric	CONC	<b>L</b>	
contour	CTR	least material condition	LMC
corner	CNR	left hand	LH
counterbore	CBORE	length	LG
countersink	CSK	longitudinal	LONG
countersunk head	CSK HD	<b>M</b>	
cross-recess head	C REC HD	machine	M/C
cup head	CUP HD	malleable iron	MI
cylinder	CYL	material	MATL
<b>D</b>		maximum	MAX
dedendum	DED	maximum material condition	MMC
detail	DET	mechanical	MECH
diagonal	DIAG	mild steel	MS
diagram	DIAG		
diameter	DIA		
diametral pitch	DP		

Term	Abbreviation	Term	Abbreviation
minimum	MIN	rolled-holed section	RHS
modification	MOD	rolled-steel angle	RSA
modulus of elasticity	E	rolled-steel channel	RSC
modulus of section	Z	rolled-steel joist	RSJ
moment of inertia	I	roughness value	$R_a$
mounting	MTG	round	RD
mushroom head	MUSH HD	round head	RD HD
<b>N</b>		<b>S</b>	
negative	NEG	schedule	SCHED
nominal	NOM	section	SECT
nominal size	NS	sheet	SH
not to scale	NTS	sketch	SK
number	NO	spherical	SPHER
<b>O</b>		spigot	SPT
octagon	OCT	spotface	SF
outside diameter	OD	spring steel	SPR STL
<b>P</b>		square	SQ
parallel	PAR	square hollow section	SHS
part	PT	stainless steel (corrosion-resistant steel)	CRES
pattern	PATT	standard	STD
pipe	P	Standards Association of Australia	SAA
pipeline	PL	steel	ST
pitch-circle diameter	PCD	switch	SW
phosphor bronze	PH BRZ	<b>T</b>	
position	POSN	tangent point	TP
positive	POS	temperature	TEMP
prefabricated	PREFAB	thread	THD
pressure	PRESS	tolerance	TOL
pressure angle	PA	true position	TP
<b>Q</b>		true profile	TP
quantity	QTY	<b>U</b>	
<b>R</b>		undercut	UCUT
radius	RAD	universal beam	UB
raised countersunk head	RSD CSK HD	universal column	UC
rectangular	RECT	<b>V</b>	
rectangular hollow section	RHS	vertical	VERT
reference	REF	volume	VOL
regardless of feature size	RFS	<b>W</b>	
required	REQD	wrought iron	WI
right hand	RH	<b>Y</b>	
Rockwell hardness A	HRA	yield point	YP
Rockwell hardness B	HRB		
Rockwell hardness C	HRC		

## Types of line





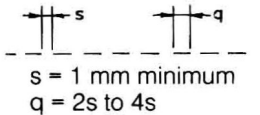

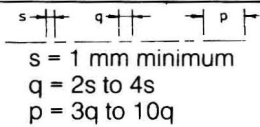
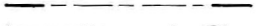
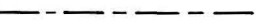
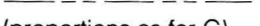
The types of line which are commonly used in engineering drawings are illustrated in Table 1.2.

Figure 1.1 includes examples of the use of nine types of lines, lettered to correspond with the types above (with the exception of type F).

1. The *visible outline* of the bracket, type A, is heavy and dark enough to make it stand out clearly on the drawing sheet. This line should be of even thickness and darkness.

2. The *dimension, projection, cross-hatching and leader line*, type B, is illustrated. Leader lines are of two types, one which terminates with an arrowhead at an outline and the other which terminates in a dot (4) within the outline of the part to which it refers. Leaders should be nearly at right angles to any line or surface. Further uses of type B lines are to partly outline the adjacent part to which the bracket is bolted and to represent fictitious outlines such as

**Table 1.2** Types of lines

Type	Description	Drawing example	Usage
A	continuous thick line		to indicate visible outlines
B	continuous thin line		for fictitious outlines, dimensions, projection, hatching and leader lines; also for the imaginary intersection of surfaces, revolved sections, adjacent parts, fold and tangent bend lines, short centre lines, and for indicating repeated detail
C	continuous thin freehand line		on part sectional boundary lines or to terminate a part view, and for short break lines
D	continuous thin ruled line with intermittent zigzag		to show a break on an adjacent member to which a component is attached; also to indicate a break in a long continuous series of lines on architectural or structural drawings
E	thin dashed line	 s = 1 mm minimum q = 2s to 4s	to show outlines of hidden features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for complete hidden features, the line should begin and end with a dash</li> <li>• dashes should meet at corners</li> <li>• where a hidden line is a continuation of a visible outline, it should commence with a space</li> </ul>
F	medium dashed line	 (proportions as for E)	in electrotechnology drawing only; for assemblies, boxes and other containers
G	thin chain line	 s = 1 mm minimum q = 2s to 4s p = 3q to 10q	to indicate centre lines, pitch lines, path movement, developed views, material for removal and features in front of a cutting plane
H	chain line, thick at the ends and at change of direction but thin elsewhere	 (proportions as for G)	to indicate a cutting plane for sectional views
J	thick chain line	 (proportions as for G)	to indicate surfaces that must comply with certain requirements such as heat treatment or surface finish
K	thin double-dashed chain line	 (proportions as for G)	to indicate adjacent parts, alternative and extreme positions of moving parts, centroidal lines and tooling profiles

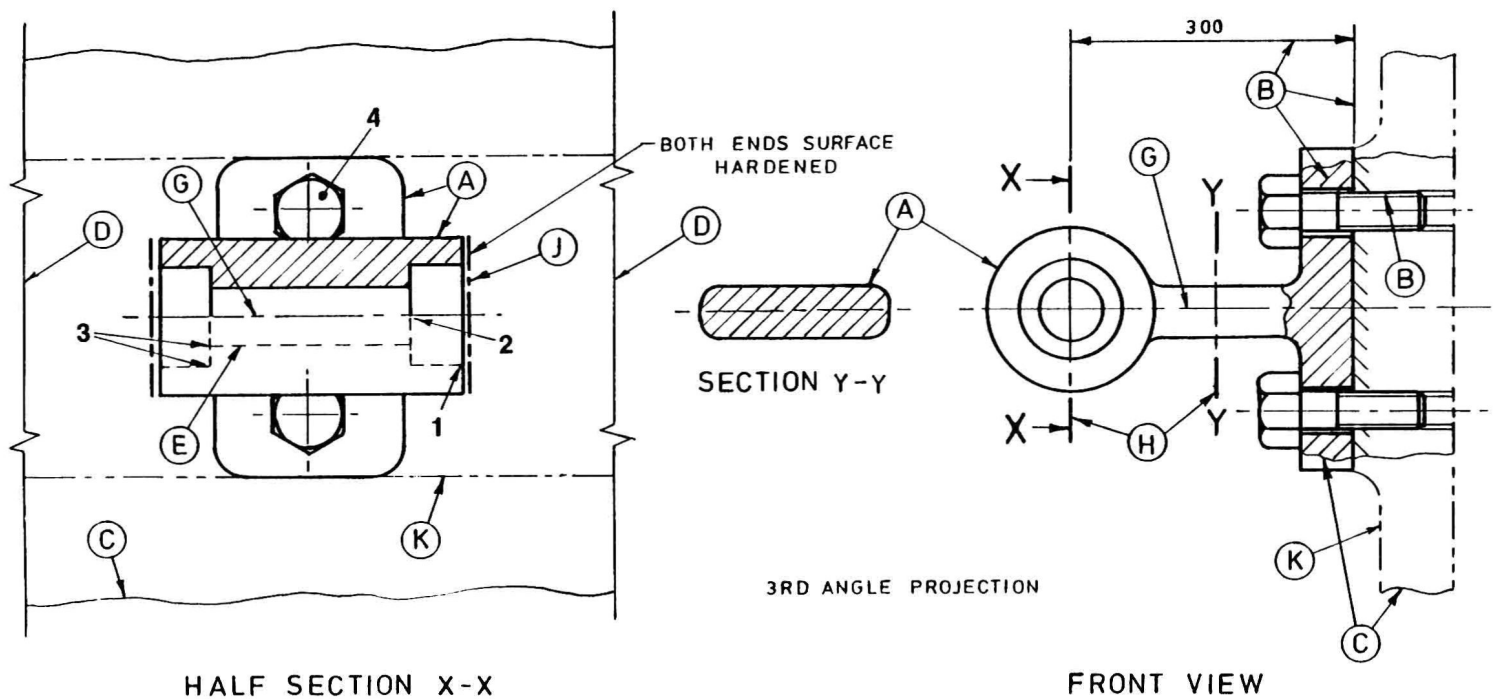


Fig. 1.1 Use of different types of line

minor diameters of male threads and major diameters of female threads (the latter are not illustrated).

3. The *short break line*, type C, is drawn freehand to terminate part views and sections as shown. It is also used to sketch the curved break section used on cylindrical members.
4. A *ruled zigzag line*, type D, is used for long break lines which extend a short distance beyond the outlines on which they terminate.
5. The *hidden outline line*, type E, represents internal features which cannot normally be seen.

A hidden outline should commence with a dash (1) except where it is a continuation of a visible outline (2), where there is a space first. Corners and junctions (3) should be formed by dashes.

6. The *centre line*, type G, denotes the axis of symmetrical views as well as the axis and centre lines of holes. Centre lines project a short distance past the outline. When produced further for use as dimension lines, they may revert to thin continuous (type B) lines. Type G lines may also be used to show the outline of material which has to be removed (not shown).
7. The *cutting plane of the section*, X-X, is represented by the type H line. Arrows are located at right angles to the thick ends of the line, and point to the direction in which the sectional view is being taken.

In the case of the removed section, Y-Y, which merely shows the cross-sectional shape of the member, it is immaterial which direction the view is taken from, and the arrows may be left off the cutting plane.

8. *Surfaces requiring special treatment* such as heat treatment or surface finish may be indicated with a type J line drawn parallel to the profile of the surface in question.
9. When drawing a component where it is necessary to show its relationship to an adjacent part, the latter is outlined using a type K line. Other uses of this type of line are to indicate extreme positions of movable parts, and to outline tooling profiles in relation to work set up in machine tools.

## Scales

The scales recommended for use with the metric system are:

Full size	1:1
Enlargement	2:1, 5:1, 10:1
Reduction	1:2, 1:2.5, 1:5, 1:10

## Use of scales

Engineering drawings may be prepared full size, enlarged or reduced in size. Whatever size of scale is used, it is important that it be noted in or near the title block.

## Indication of scales

When more than one scale is used, they should be shown close to the view(s) to which they refer and a note in the title block should read “scales as shown”.

If a drawing has predominantly one scale, the main scale should be shown in the title block together with the notation “or as shown” to indicate the use of other scales elsewhere on the drawing.

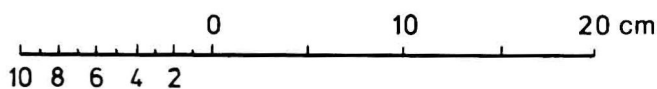
Sometimes it is necessary to use different scales on the one view, for example on a structural steel truss where the cross-sections of members are drawn to a larger scale than the overall dimensions of the truss. Such variations are indicated on the drawing, for example:

### Scales

Member cross-sections	1:10
Truss dimensions	1:100

If a particular scale requirement needs to be used on a drawing, it may be shown by one of the following methods:

1. a scale shown on the drawing, for example:



2. the word “scale” followed by the appropriate ratio, for example *SCALE 1:10*
3. the words “scale:none” in or near the title block, for example on pictorial drawings

## Line thicknesses

Thicknesses for the various types of line are divided into specific groups according to the size of drawing sheet being used. Table 1.3 shows the metric sheet size, the line type and thickness applicable in each case.

## Sizes of drawing paper

### Preferred sheet series

Standards Australia has recommended that paper sizes be based on the “A” series of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and these sizes are specified in AS 1100 Part 101. This series is particularly suitable for reduction onto 35 mm microfilm because the ratio of  $1:\sqrt{2}$  is constant for the sides of the paper (Fig. 1.2(a)) and this ratio is also used for the microfilm frame.

Paper sizes are based on the A0 size, which has an area of 1 square metre. This allows paper weights to be expressed in grams per square metre.

The relationship between the various paper sizes is illustrated in Figure 1.2(a) and (b), where the application of the  $1:\sqrt{2}$  side ratio can be seen. An A0 size sheet can be divided up evenly into the various other sizes simply by halving the sheet on the long side in each case. This is shown in Figure 1.2(c). The dimensions of metric sheets from size A0 to A4 are given in the table of Figure 1.2(d), together with appropriate border widths for each sheet size.

### Non-preferred sheet series

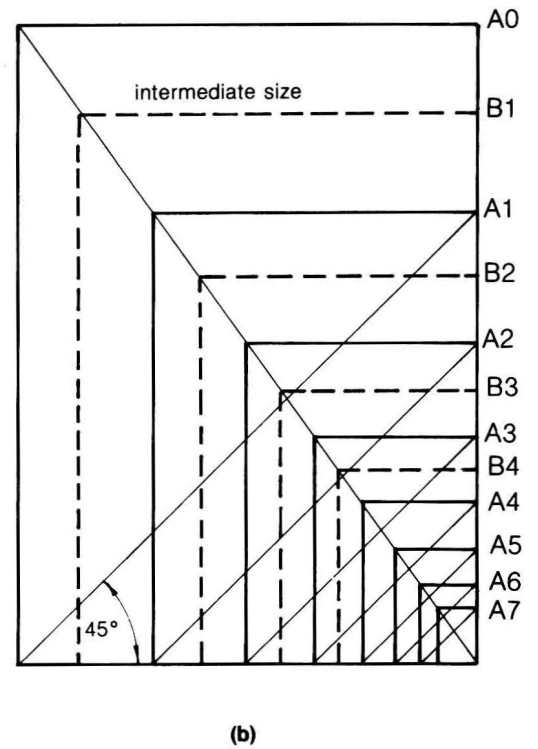
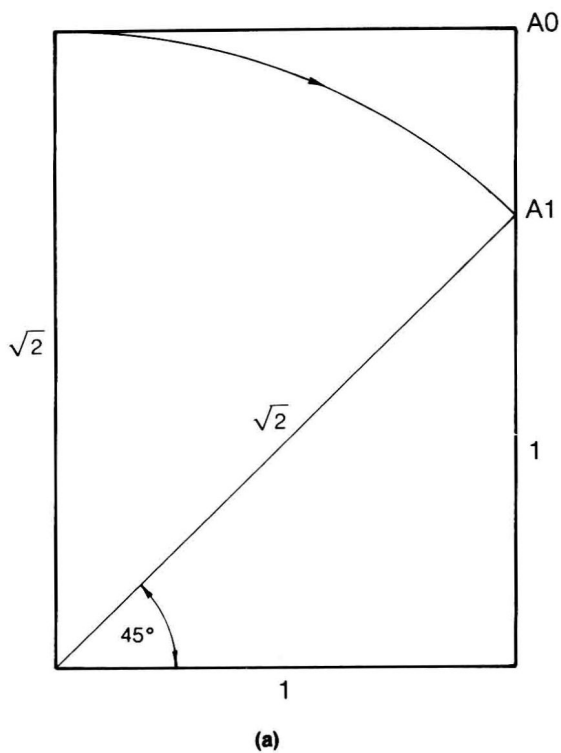
The “B” series of sheet sizes provides for a range of sheets designated by B1, B2, B3, B4, etc., which are intermediate between the A sizes. The relationship of the B and A sizes is shown in Figure 1.2(b); B sizes are in broken outline.

### Rolls

The standard widths of rolls are 860 mm and 610 mm. Drawing sheets can be cut off the roll to suit individual drawings.

**Table 1.3** Line thicknesses for various sheet sizes

Sheet size	Line type and thickness (mm)									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K
A0	0.7	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.5	0.35	0.35 0.7	0.7	0.35
A1	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.35	0.25	0.25 0.5	0.5	0.25
A2, A3, A4	0.35	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.25	0.18	0.18 0.35	0.35	0.18



Note: The sides of metric drawing paper sheets are in the ratio of  $1 : \sqrt{2}$   
Area of the A0 size =  $1 \text{ m}^2$

Drawing frames without a filing margin

Paper size	Border width (mm)		Dimensions of drawing frame (mm)
	both sizes	top and bottom	
	a	b	A × B
A0	28	20	1133 × 801
A1	20	14	801 × 566
A2	14	10	566 × 400
A3	10	7	400 × 283
A4	7	5	283 × 200

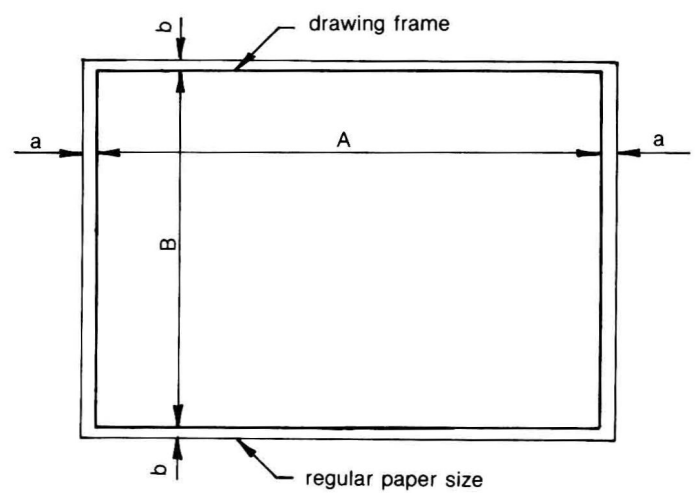
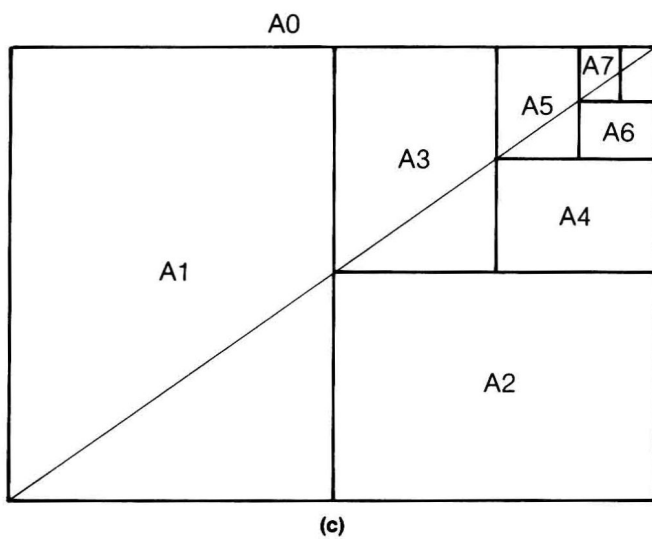


Fig. 1.2 Paper sizes



## Layouts of drawing sheets

Standard layouts for drawing sheets of all sizes are given in AS 1100 Part 101. Figures 1.3 and 1.4 show typical layouts of A1 and A2 sheets, illustrating the paper size, drawing frame with microfilm camera alignment marks and zoning or grid referencing details. Additionally Figure 1.4 includes a parts list and a revisions table. The layout of Figure 1.3 is suitable for detail drawings, while that of Figure 1.4 is suitable for multidetail and assembly drawings.

### Sheet frames (borderlines)

It is usual for each sheet to be provided with a drawing frame a short distance in from the edge of the paper. Drawing frames are standardised for the various sizes of paper, and Figure 1.2(d) details this information for frames without a filing margin.

### Title block

The title block represents the general information source for a drawing. It is normally placed in the bottom right-hand corner of the drawing frame. Figure 1.5 illustrates title block dimensions for various sheet sizes, together with the type of information which should be contained in the title block and its location.

### Material or parts list

When a drawing includes a number of parts on the one sheet, or when an assembly drawing of a number of parts is required, a tabulated list of the parts is attached to the top of the title block and against the right-hand drawing frame as shown in Figure 1.4.

The list should give the following information:

1. the item or part number
2. the part name
3. the quantity required
4. the material and its specification
5. the drawing number of each individual part
6. other information considered appropriate

A separate standard drawing sheet may be used to set out a parts list alone when it is desirable or when the list is very large. Such a list should be provided with a standard title block and a revisions table. For further details see AS 1100 Part 101.

### Revisions table

A table of revisions is located normally in the upper right-hand corner of the drawing frame as shown in Figure 1.4.

The ability to effect revisions or modifications to existing drawings is an important requirement in all drawing and design offices. In many instances when only minor modifications are required, it is much easier to revise an existing drawing than to create a new one. However, such modifications must be tabulated to record existing details of the feature as well as the modification.

Each change should be identified by a symbol such as a letter or number placed close to the revision on the drawing. The letter or number may (but need not) be encircled on the drawing. Reference is made to the symbol in the tabulated details of the change (see Figs 6.1 and 6.2). Drawings so modified should be given a new issue number or letter situated in the title block adjacent to the drawing number.

If a particular modification affects the interchangeability of a part, the modified part should be allocated a new drawing number.

### Zoning

Drawings may be divided into zones by a grid reference system based on numbers and letters as shown in Figures 1.3 and 1.4. Zoning is located inside the drawing frame.

The purpose of a grid reference system is to assist location of detail. It is particularly useful on large drawings.

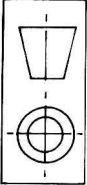
Horizontal zones are designated by capital letters starting with A, reading from top to bottom. Vertical zones are designated by numbers reading from left to right.

The number of zones and widths of zone margins to be used on various sheet sizes are detailed in Table 1.4. Further use of zoning is shown in Figure 6.2, where a revision in the table designates a change of thread form (Whitworth to metric), and the reference C2 is a grid reference indicating the position on the sectional view of the thread in question, that is symbol Ⓐ.

**Table 1.4** Details of grid references

Detail	Size of drawing				
	A0, B1	A1, B2	A2, B3	A3, B4	A4
number of vertical zones designated (1, 2, etc.)	16	12	8	6	4
number of horizontal zones designated (A, B, etc.)	12	8	6	4	4
width of margins for grid reference (mm)	10	7	7	5	5

**DO NOT SCALE  
DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES**



tolerances, general notes, etc.		MATERIAL	DRAWN	(name of firm)	
		FINISH	DATE	(title)	
			CKD		
		FIRST USED	APPD	CODE NO	DRG NO
CHANGE NO	CHANGE ITEM	CHANGE	CKD OK	DATE	A1

frame size 801 x 566  
paper size 841 x 594

**Fig. 1.3** Typical layout of a drawing sheet (suitable for detail drawings)