## Sectional Views



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## PURPOSES OF SECTIONAL VIEWS

Clarify the views by
reducing or eliminating the hidden lines.
revealing the cross sectional's shape.
Facilitate the dimensioning.

Let us see an example

EXAMPLE : Advantage of using a sectional view

## CUTTING PLANE

Cutting plane is a plane that imaginarily cuts the object to reveal the internal features.

Cutting plane


## CUTTING PLANE LINE

## Cutting plane line is an edge view of the cutting

 plane.

Indicate the path of cutting plane.


## CUTTING PLANE LINETYLE

JIS \& ISO standard


## SECTION LINING

Section lines or cross-hatch lines are used to indicate the surfaces that are cut by the cutting plane.

Section lines

Drawn with 3H pencil.

## SECTION LINES SYMBOLS

- The section lines are different for each of material's type.
- For practical purpose, the cast iron symbol is used most often for any materials.



## SECTION LINING PRACTICE

 The spaces between lines may vary from 3 mm for small sections to 8 mm for large sections,(use 5 mm ).

## SECTION LINING PRACTICE

■ It should not be drawn parallel or perpendicular to contour of the view.


## KINDS OF SECTIONS

1. Full section
2. Offset section
3. Half section
4. Broken-out section(Located section)
5. Revolved section (Aligned section)
6. Removed section (Detailed section)

## FULL SECTIONAL VIEW

The view is made by passing the straight cutting plane completely through the part.


## OFFSET SECTION VIEW

The view is made by passing the bended cutting plane completely through the part.


Do not show the edge views of the cutting plane.

## TREATMENT OF HIDDEN LINES

- Hidden lines are normally omitted from section views.



## HALF SECTION VIEW

The view is made by passing the cutting plane halfway through an object and remove a quarter of it.


## HALF SECTION VIEW

- A center line is used to separate the sectioned half from the unsectioned half of the view.

■ Hidden line is omitted in unsection half of the view.


## BROKEN-OUT SECTION VIEW

The view is made by passing the cutting plane normal to the viewing direction and removing the portion of an object in front of it.


## broken-out section view

- A break line is used to separate the sectioned portion from the unsectioned portion of the view.
$\square$ Break line is a thin continuous line $(3 \mathrm{H})$ and is drawn freehand.
- There is no cutting plane line.


EXAMPLE: Comparison among several section techniques


## REVOLVED SECTION VIEW

## Revolved sections show cross-sectional

 features of a part.No need for additional orthographic views.

This section is especially helpful when a cross-section varies.

## REVOLVED SECTION VIEW

## Basic concept



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## REYOLVED SECTION VIEW

## Steps in construction



## Step 1

a. Assign position of cutting plane.
b. Draw axis of rotation in front view.


## REVOLVED SECTION VIEW

## Steps in construction

Given


Step 2
a. Transfer the depth dimension to the front view.


## REVOLVED SECTION VIEW

## Steps in construction

Given


Step 3
a. Draw the revolved section.
b. Add section lines.


## REVOLVED SECTION VIEW

## Steps in construction

Given


FINAL PICTURE


## REVOLVED SECTION VIEW

## Placement of revolved section

1. Superimposed to orthographic view.
2. Break from orthographic view.


Break


Superimposed
$\checkmark$

## REMOVED SECTION VIEW

## Poor



Too messy !!


Preferred


## REMOVED SECTION VIEW



SECTION A-A

# Dimensioning in Section View 

■ In most cases, dimensioning of the section views follows the typical rules of dimensioning.

## POOR



## GOOD



## DIMENSIONING



## DIMENSIONING

$\square$ For a half-section view, use dimension line with only one arrowhead that points to the position inside the sectioned portion.


END

