بسم الله الرحيم الرحيم

Sectional Views







PURPOSES OF SECTIONAL VIEWS

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





CUTTING PLANE

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



CUTTING PLANE LINE

Cutting plane line is an *edge view* of the 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 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.











Cast iron, Malleable iron

Steel Concrete

Sand

Wood

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



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.



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.

Break line is a thin continuous line (3H) and is drawn freehand.

There is **no** cutting plane line.



EXAMPLE : Comparison among several section techniques



- 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.





Steps in construction



Step 1

a. Assign position of cutting plane.

b. Draw axis of rotation in front view.



Steps in construction

Given



Step 2

a. Transfer the depth dimension to the front view.



Steps in construction

Given



Step 3

- a. Draw the revolved section.
- **b. Add section lines.**



Steps in construction

Given



FINAL PICTURE





Placement of revolved section

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





Preferred



Too messy !!







Dimensioning in Section View



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



DIMENSIONING



DIMENSIONING

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



END