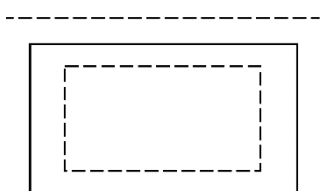
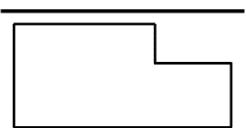
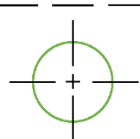
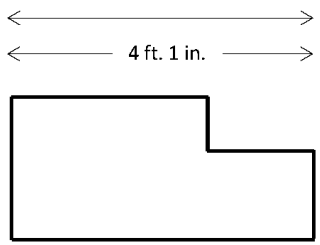


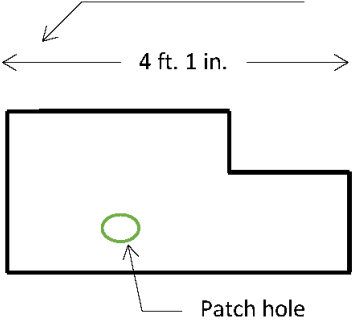
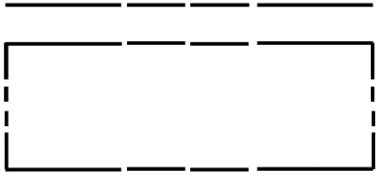
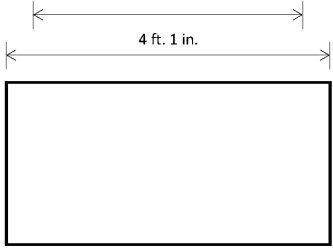
HANDOUTS: Line Drawings (2 pages)
Skill Builders: Technical Drawings

IN THE WORKPLACE: Contractors, estimators, builders and tradespersons all rely on technical drawings for the information they need to safely and accurately build and repair large and small construction.

- Match the numbered images on the left with the correct definition on the right.

Line #	Example	Def.
1		
2		
3		
4		

Def.	Definition
A	Centre Line: Long and short dash lines. Usually indicates centre of holes, circles and arcs. Line is thin and dark.
B	Dimension Line: Thin and dark lines use to show the size (span) of an object with a numeric value. Usually terminates with arrowheads or tick markings. Often shown with a break in the middle where the measurement will be noted.
C	Hidden line: Short dashed lines use to show nonvisible surfaces. Usually shows as medium thickness.
D	Property Line: Long dashes alternating with two short dashes. This line is used to show the actual legal line of the property.
E	Leader Line: Medium line with arrowhead to show notes or to label for size or special information about a feature.
F	Extension Line: Thin and dark line used to show the start and end of a dimension. The extension line does not touch the object and it ends just past the head of the arrow.
G	Object or Visible line: Thick dark line use to show outline of an object, visible edges and surfaces.

<p>5</p>		
<p>6</p>		
<p>7</p>		

2. Locate a complex line drawing in your technical training materials and identify as many of the line types as you can. If there are differences in how the lines are used, what do you think the reason for that is?