## ME-160 Mechanical Engineering Drawing

Sectional Views



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## PURPOSES OF SECTION VIEWS

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

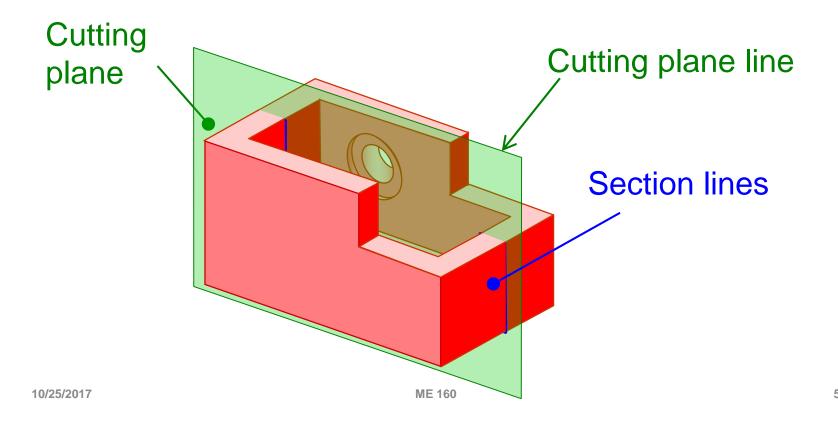
Let See the example

# **EXAMPLE**: Advantage of using a section view. 10/25/2017 ME 160

## Terminology and common practices

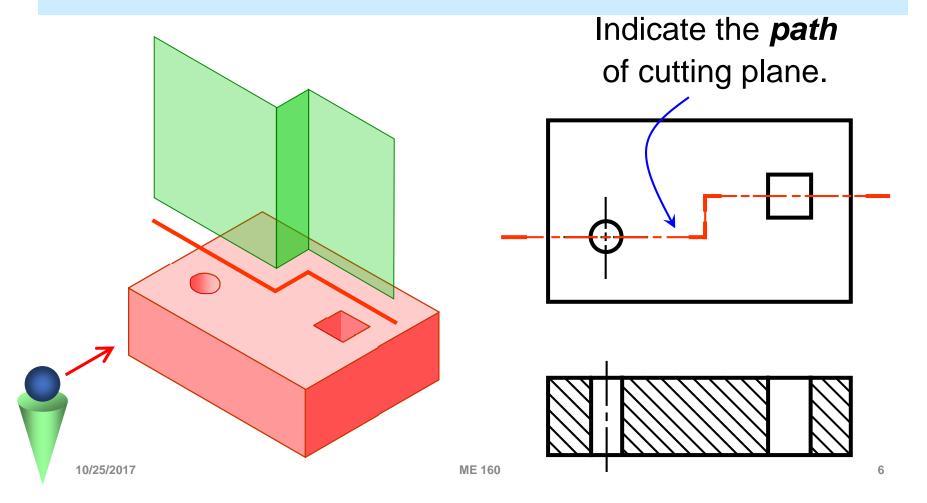
#### **CUTTING PLANE**

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



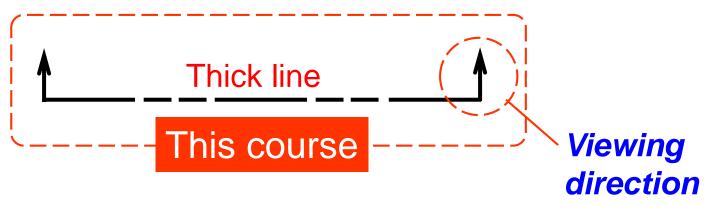
#### **CUTTING PLANE LINE**

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

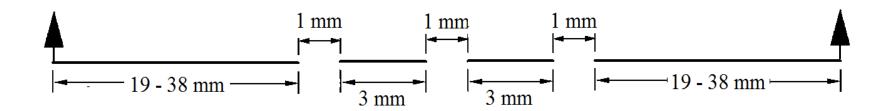


#### **CUTTING PLANE LINESTYLES**

ANSI standard

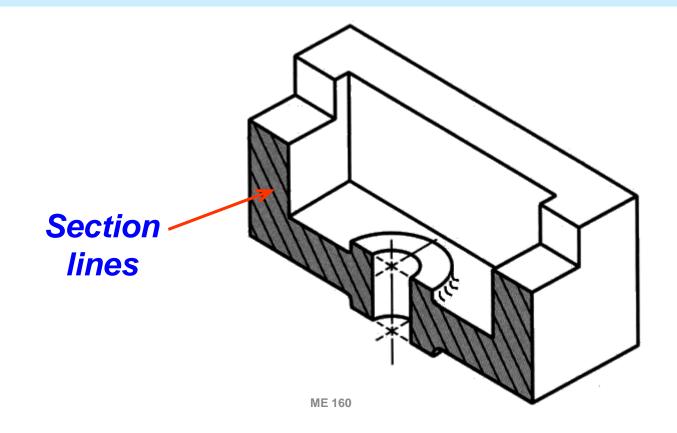






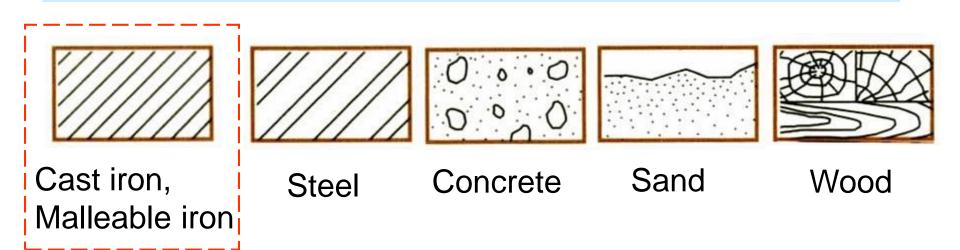
#### SECTION LINING

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



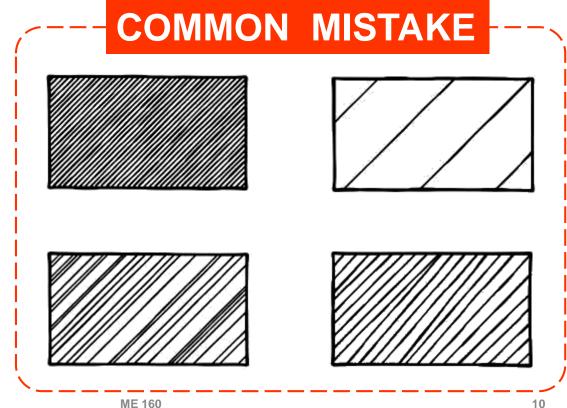
#### SECTION LINES SYMBOLS

- 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.



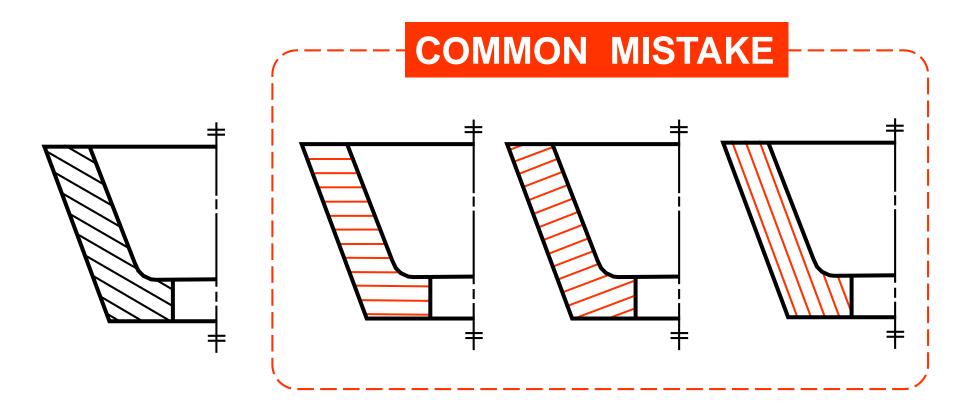
#### SECTION LINING PRACTICE

The spaces between lines may vary from 1.5 mm for small sections to 3 mm for large sections.



#### SECTION LINING PRACTICE

It **should not** be drawn *parallel* or *perpendicular* to the object line.



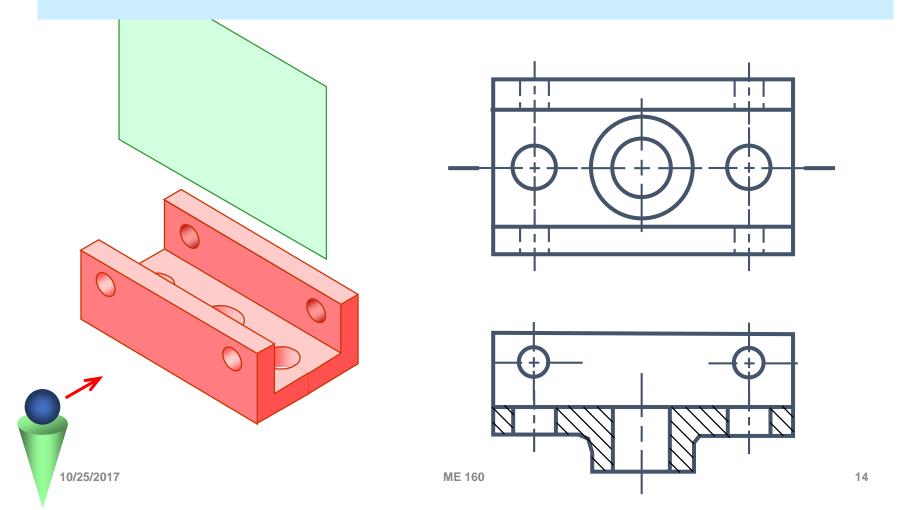
### Kinds of Sections

#### KIND OF SECTIONS

- 1. Full section
- 2. Offset section
- 3. Half section
- 4. Broken-out section
- 5. Revolved section (aligned section)
- 6. Removed section (detailed section)

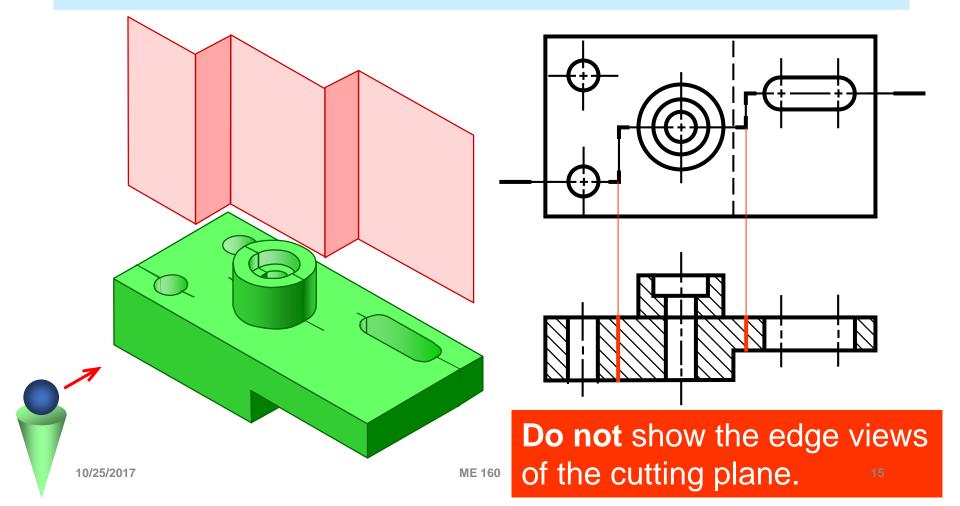
#### **FULL SECTION VIEW**

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



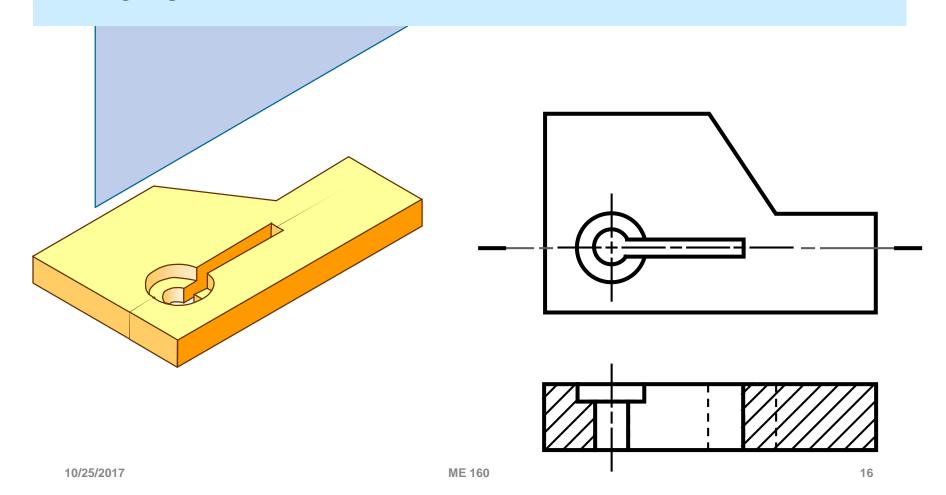
#### OFFSET SECTION VIEW

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



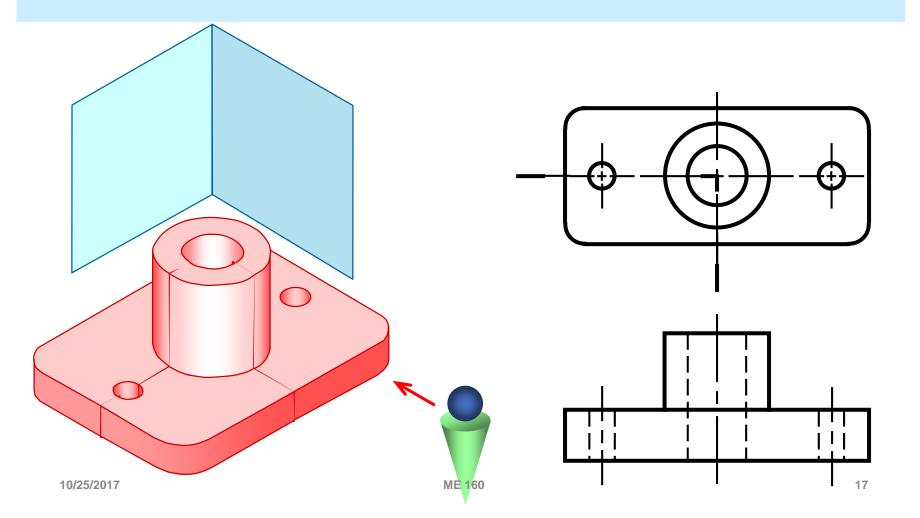
#### TREATMENT OF HIDDEN LINES

Hidden lines are *normally omitted* from section views.



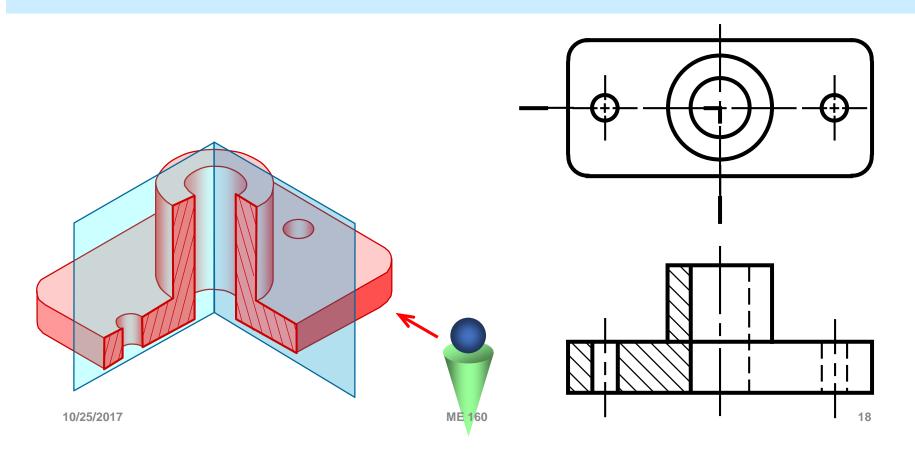
#### HALF SECTION VIEW

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



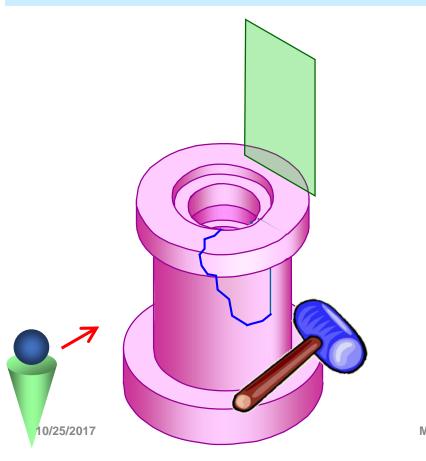
#### HALF SECTION VIEW

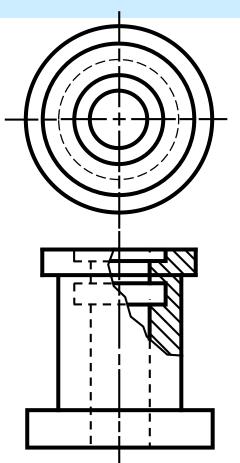
- A **center line** is used to separate the sectioned half from the unsectioned half of the view.
- Hidden line is omitted in unsection half of the view.



#### **BROKEN-OUT SECTION VIEW**

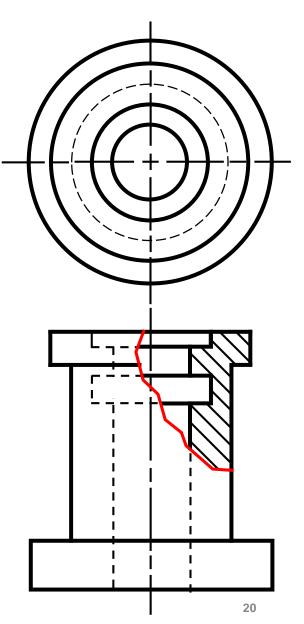
The view is made by passing the cutting plane normal to the viewing direction and removing the portion of an object in front of it.





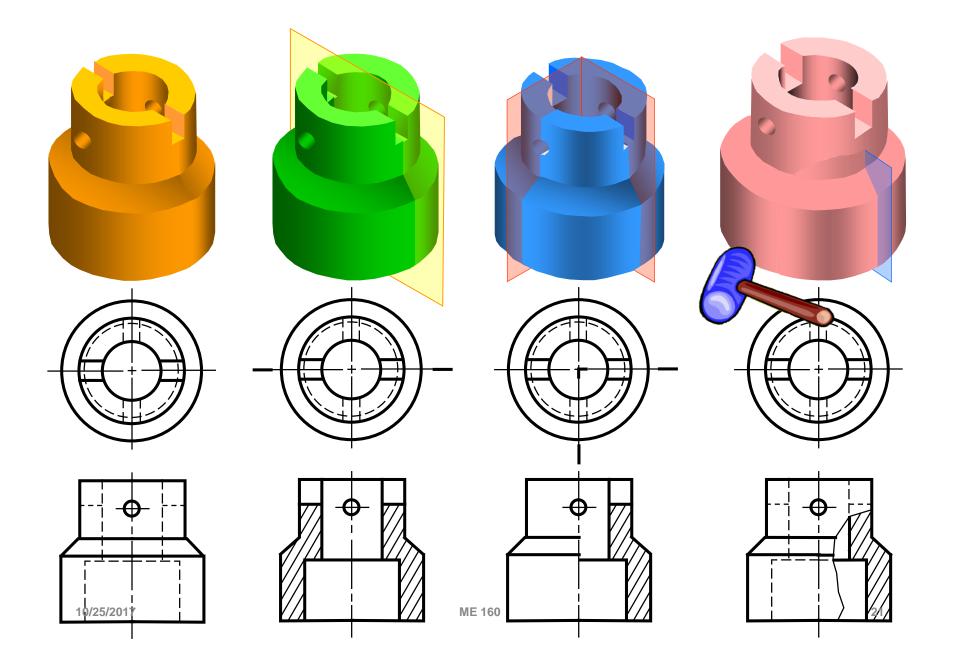
#### **BROKEN-OUT SECTION VIEW**

- A *break line* is used to separate the sectioned portion from the unsectioned portion of the view.
- Break line is a thin continuous line and is drawn freehand.
- There is **no** cutting plane line.



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#### **EXAMPLE**: Comparison among several section techniques



#### REVOLVED SECTION VIEW

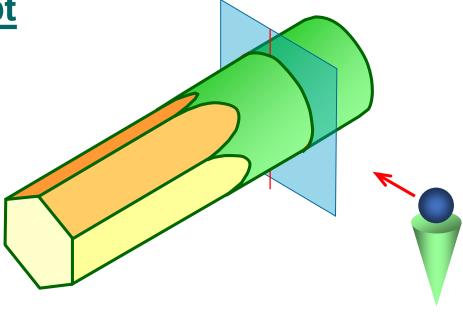
Revolved sections show cross-sectional features of a part.

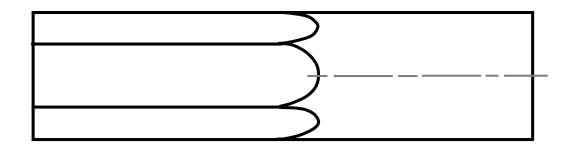
No need for additional orthographic views.

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

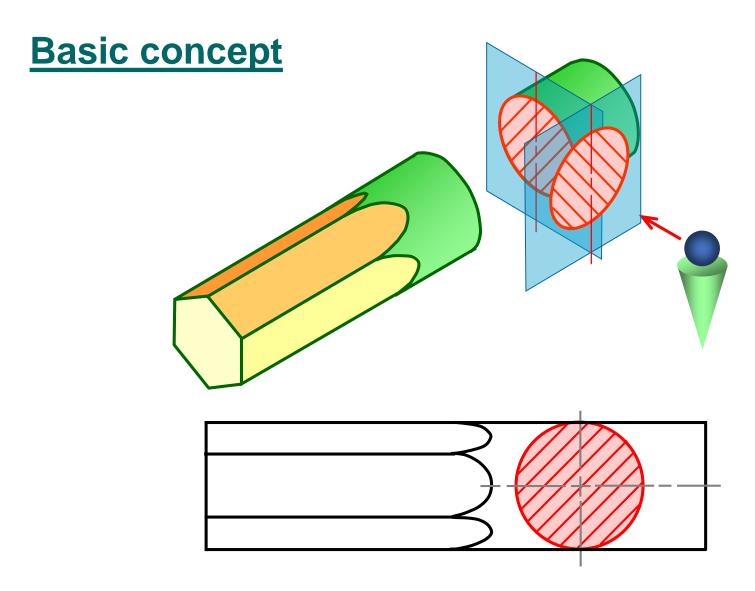
#### REVOLVED SECTION VIEW







#### **REVOLVED SECTION VIEW**

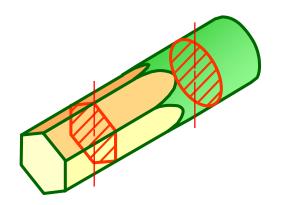


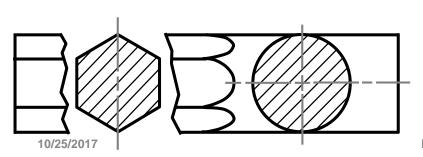
#### REMOVED SECTION VIEW

- Removed section is revolved section.
- Section view is shown outside the view.
- Used where space does not enough for revolved section
- Can be located elsewhere on a drawing with properly labeled

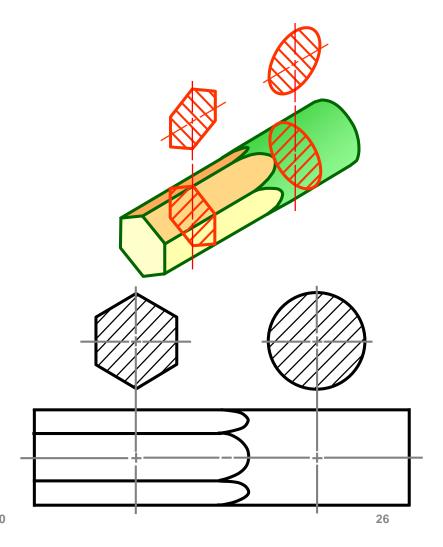
#### REMOVED SECTION VIEW

Revolved section





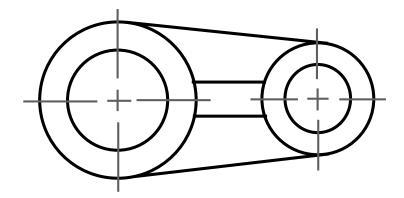
Removed section



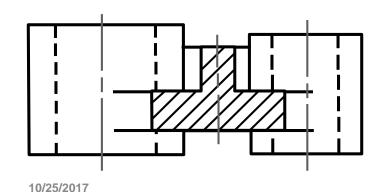
#### REMOVED SECTION VIEW

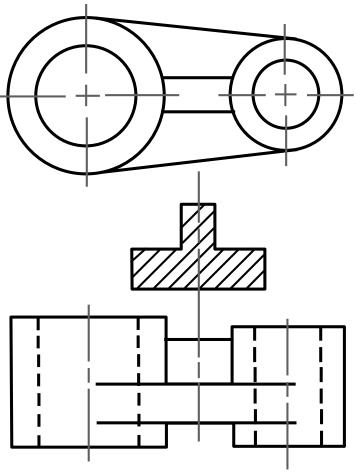


**Preferred** 



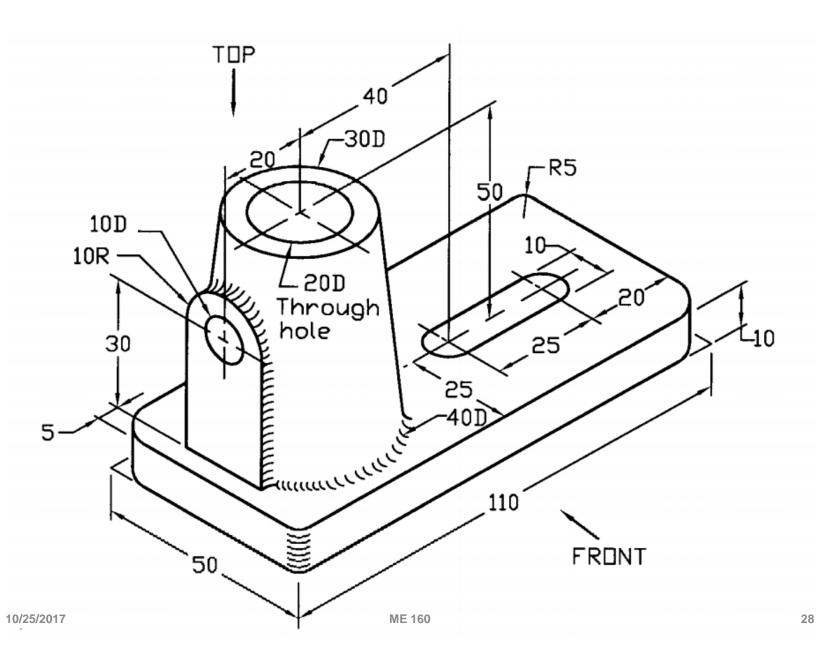




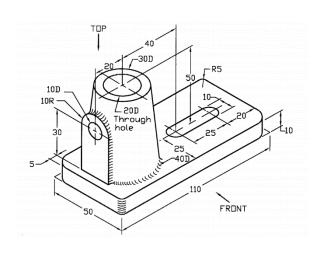


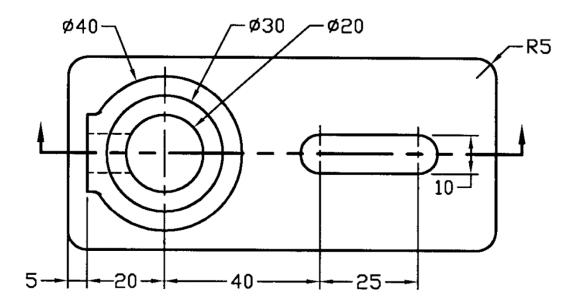
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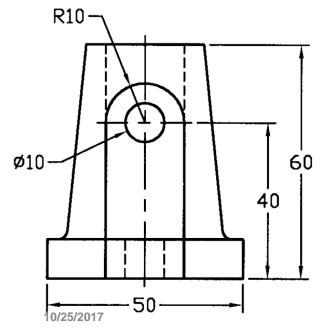
#### Example...

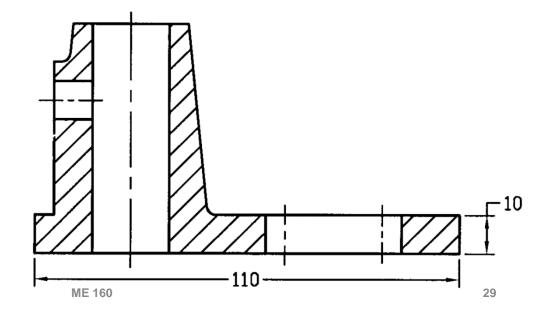


#### Example...









### Thank you...

"Believe you can and you're halfway there"

- Theodore Recosevest