

**Unit 2 Key Terms**

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| Key Term | Definition |
| Cabinet Pictorial | Oblique pictorial where depth is represented as half scale compared to the height and width scale. |
| Cavalier Pictorial | Oblique pictorial where height, width, and depth are represented at full scale. |
| Center Line | A line which defines the center of arcs, circles, or symmetrical parts. |
| Construction Line | lightly drawn lines to guide drawing other lines and shapes. |
| Depth | The measurement associated with an object’s front-to-back dimension or extent of something from side to side. |
| **Dimension** | A measurable extent, such as the three principal dimensions of an object is width, height, and depth. |
| Dimension Line | A line which represents distance. |
| Documentation | 1. The documents that are required for something or that give evidence or proof of something. 2. Drawings or printed information that contain instructions for assembling, installing, operating, and servicing. |
| Drawing | A formal graphical representation of an object containing information based on the drawing type. |
| Edge | The line along which two surfaces of a solid meet. |
| Ellipse | A regular oval shape, traced by a point moving in a plane so that the sum of its distances from two other points is constant, or resulting when a cone is cut by an oblique plane which does not intersect the base. |
| Extension Line | Line which represents where a dimension starts and stops. |
| Freehand | Sketching which is done manually without the aid of instruments such as rulers. |
| Grid | A network of lines that cross each other to form a series of squares or rectangles. |
| Height | The measurement associated with an object’s top-to-bottom dimension. |
| Hidden Line | A line type that represents an edge that is not directly visible. |
| Isometric Sketch | A form of pictorial sketch in which all three drawing axes form equal angles of 120 degrees with the plane of projection. |
| Leader Line | Line which indicates dimensions of arcs, circles and detail. |
| Line | 1. A long thin mark on a surface. 2. A continuous extent of length, straight or curved, without breadth or thickness; the trace of a moving point. 3. Long, narrow mark or band. |
| Line Conventions | Standardization of lines used on technical drawings by line weight and style. |
| Line Weight | Also called line width. The thickness of a line, characterized as thick or thin. |
| Long-Break Line | A line which indicates that a very long objects with uniform detail is drawn foreshortened. |
| Manufacture | To make something, especially on a large scale using machinery. |
| Measurement | The process of using dimensions, quantity, or capacity by comparison with a standard in order to mark off, apportion, lay out, or establish dimensions. |
| Multi-View Drawing | A drawing which contains views of an object projected onto two or more orthographic planes. |
| Object Line | A heavy solid line used on a drawing to represent the outline of an object. |
| Oblique Sketch | A form of pictorial in which an object is represented as true width and height, but the depth can be any size and drawn at any angle. |
| Orthographic Projection | A method of representing three-dimensional objects on a plane having only length and breadth. Also referred to as Right Angle Projection. |
| Perspective Sketch | A form of pictorial sketch in which vanishing points are used to provide the depth and distortion that is seen with the human eye. |
| Pictorial Sketch | A sketch that shows an object’s height, width, and depth in a single view. |
| Plane | A flat surface on which a straight line joining any two points would wholly lie. |
| Point | A location in space. |
| Profile | An outline of an object when viewed from one side. |
| Projection Line | An imaginary line that is used to locate or project the corners, edges, and features of a three-dimensional object onto an imaginary two-dimensional surface. |
| Projection Plane | An imaginary surface between the object and the observer on which the view of the object is projected and drawn. |
| Proportion | 1. The relationship of one thing to another in size, amount, etc. 2. Size or weight relationships among structures or among elements in a single structure. |
| Scale | 1. A straight-edged strip of rigid material marked at regular intervals that is used to measure distances. 2. A proportion between two sets of dimensions used to develop accurate, larger or smaller prototypes, or models. |
| **Section Lines** | Thin lines used in a section view to indicate where the cutting plane line has cut through material. |
| Shading | The representation of light and shade on a sketch or map. |
| Short-Break Line | Line which shows where part is broken to reveal detail behind the part or to shorten a long continuous part. |
| Shape | A two-dimensional contour that characterizes an object or area, in contrast to three-dimensional form. |
| Sketch | A rough representation of the main features of an object or scene and often made as a preliminary study. |
| Solid | A three-dimensional body or geometric figure. |

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| Technical Working Drawing | A drawing that is used to show the material, size, and shape of a product for manufacturing purposes. |
| Three-Dimensional | Having the dimensions of height, width, and depth. |
| Tone | The general effect of color or of light and shade in a picture. |
| Two-Dimensional | Having the dimensions of height and width, height and depth, or width and depth only. |
| Vanishing Point | A vanishing point is a point in space, usually located on the horizon, where parallel edges of an object appear to converge. |
| View | Colloquial term for views of an object projected onto two or more orthographic planes in a multi-view drawing. |
| Width | The measurement associated with an object’s side-to-side dimension. |