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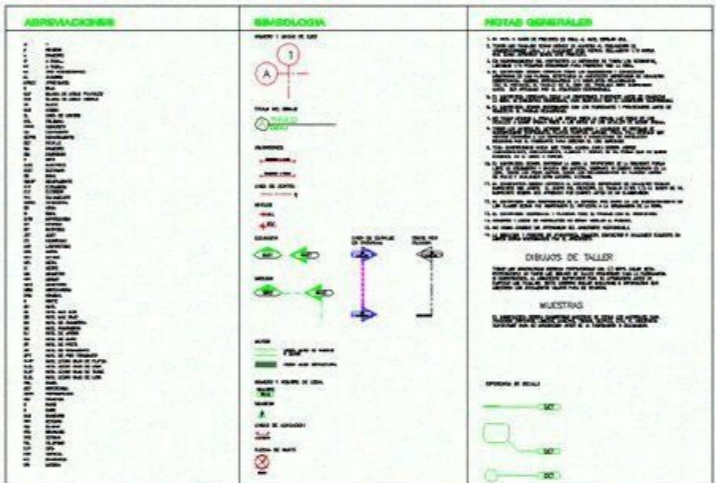
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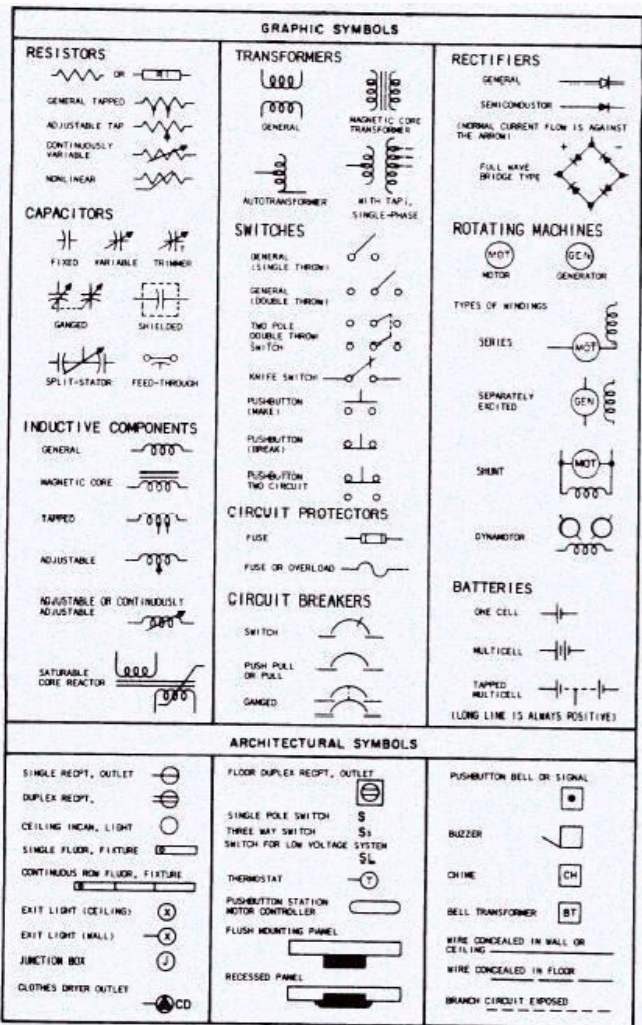
Drawing symbols and abbreviations

Structural drawing symbols and abbreviations pdf. Hvac drawing symbols and abbreviations. Plumbing drawing symbols and abbreviations. Piping drawing symbols and abbreviations. Structural steel drawing symbols and abbreviations pdf. Architectural drawing abbreviations and symbols pdf. Technical drawing symbols and abbreviations. Civil engineering drawing abbreviations and symbols. Civil drawing abbreviations and symbols. Electrical drawing symbols and abbreviations. Architectural drawing abbreviations and symbols. Engineering drawing symbols and abbreviations. Symbols and abbreviations used in technical drawing. Structural drawing symbols and abbreviations. Engineering drawing abbreviations and symbols pdf.

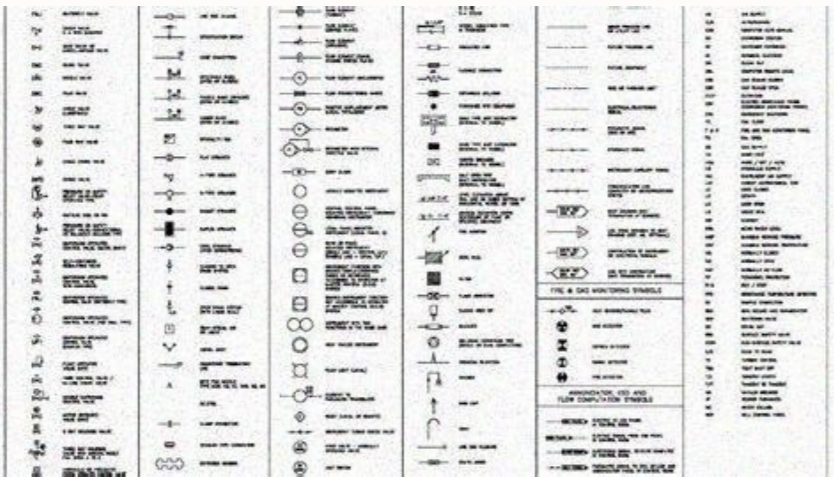


Technical drawing symbols and abbreviations. Civil engineering drawing abbreviations and symbols. Civil drawing abbreviations and symbols. Electrical drawing symbols and abbreviations. Architectural drawing abbreviations and symbols. Engineering drawing symbols and abbreviations. Symbols and abbreviations used in technical drawing. Structural drawing symbols and abbreviations. Engineering drawing abbreviations and symbols pdf.

Information blocks appear along the sides of the drawing and give you crucial information about the object depicted in the drawing and the people involved in creating it.[3] 1 Check the title block for basic information about the drawing. The title block appears either at the top or bottom of an engineering drawing. Read this first to find out crucial information about the drawing, including:[4] The name and contact information for the company producing or distributing the part The name and contact information for the engineer who created the drawing The name of the object or part, along with part numbers or other identifying information The units of measurement used for dimensions in the drawing[5] The scale of the drawing 2 Review changes made to the original design in the revision block. The revision block, typically located either at the top or the bottom of the drawing, opposite the title block, tells you what changes, if any, were made to the original specification or design. It also lists the date those changes were made and who approved those changes.[6] If you have any questions, follow this information back to the person who approved the changes and find out why the changes were made and why they approved them. The information in the revision block can be extremely important if you're involved in a contractual dispute with a manufacturer or a buyer of a product you manufactured. Advertisement 3 Find out the items required for assembly in the bill of materials block. This block is located in the upper left-hand corner of the drawing or next to the title block. If the object drawn requires additional parts for you to build it, these are listed here. You might see it called a "schedule" or a "parts list." [7] For example, if the object requires screws, the bill of materials will list the part number for the screws along with the size and length so you can gather them. The bill of materials allows an engineer to maximize space in the drawing by including dimensions for small parts in a separate block. For more complex objects with lots of parts, the bill of materials might be a separate page. If you're looking at engineering drawings with an unfamiliar system of measurements, check the ANSI/ASME equivalency tables.[8] Advertisement Because there's not a lot of space on the drawing, engineers use symbols and abbreviations to communicate specifications and dimensions. Symbols are universal and allow anyone to use the engineering drawing to replicate the object regardless of the language they speak. 1 Check numbers in circles for keynotes. Keynotes identify specific products and materials on the drawing so the engineer doesn't have to write an individual note to provide the specifications for every product or material that goes into the object. The drawing's references provide a list of what part or material corresponds to each number.[9] [10] For example, if keynote 1 is "concrete masonry," every instance of concrete masonry on the drawing would have a 1 in a circle to identify that material. For more detail about the makeup or configuration of the material identified in the keynotes, check the specification for the object. Unlike keynotes, general notes apply to an entire set of engineering drawings. They typically provide information related to a particular discipline that helps an engineer of that discipline better understand or interpret the drawings. For example, general notes applicable to a civil engineer would be listed under "general civil notes." Avoid assuming what a symbol means and always double-check or ask if you're confused by something.[11] 2 Use small triangles to find taper or slope. If the object has a single sloped side, the ratio next to the small triangle gives you the slope. For objects with 2 sides that taper together, look for a small triangle with a bisecting line. The ratio next to that triangle gives you the taper for each of those sides.[12] Typically, a solid line with an arrow connects the symbol and its corresponding value with the line on the drawing it applies to. 3 Match each part's surface finish to the values in the "v" symbol. Engineers use this symbol to indicate both the surface finish and the technique that should be used to produce that finish. The number in the checkmark corresponds to the roughness value.[13] If the value has a line underneath it, the finish should be done by a machining process. A value with a circle under it indicates that the surface must be finished without removing any material in the process. 4 Memorize common abbreviations so you'll quickly recognize them. It's okay to use a cheat sheet at first, but you'll find it much easier to read engineering drawings if you automatically know common abbreviations.[14] While there are hundreds of symbols and abbreviations based on the specific type of object, some common abbreviations include:[15] LH/RH: left hand/right hand ID/OD: inside diameter/outside diameter MAX/MIN: maximum/minimum CL: center line C to C: center to center FAO: finish all over STL/CS: steel/carbon steel 5 Cross-reference other symbols based on the type of object. More complex mechanical objects include additional symbols related to the specific type of machine the drawing depicts.



Electrical drawing symbols and abbreviations. Architectural drawing abbreviations and symbols. Engineering drawing symbols and abbreviations. Symbols and abbreviations used in technical drawing. Structural drawing symbols and abbreviations. Engineering drawing abbreviations and symbols pdf. Information blocks appear along the sides of the drawing and give you crucial information about the object depicted in the drawing and the people involved in creating it.[3] 1 Check the title block for basic information about the drawing. The title block appears either at the top or bottom of an engineering drawing. Read this first to find out crucial information about the drawing, including:[4] The name and contact information for the company producing or distributing the part The name and contact information for the engineer who created the drawing The name of the object or part, along with part numbers or other identifying information The units of measurement used for dimensions in the drawing[5] The scale of the drawing 2 Review changes made to the original design in the revision block. The revision block, typically located either at the top or the bottom of the drawing, opposite the title block, tells you what changes, if any, were made to the original specification or design. It also lists the date those changes were made and who approved those changes.[6] If you have any questions, follow this information back to the person who approved the changes and find out why the changes were made and why they approved them. The information in the revision block can be extremely important if you're involved in a contractual dispute with a manufacturer or a buyer of a product you manufactured. Advertisement 3 Find out the items required for assembly in the bill of materials block. This block is located in the upper left-hand corner of the drawing or next to the title block. If the object drawn requires additional parts for you to build it, these are listed here. You might see it called a "schedule" or a "parts list." [7] For example, if the object requires screws, the bill of materials will list the part number for the screws along with the size and length so you can gather them. The bill of materials allows an engineer to maximize space in the drawing by including dimensions for small parts in a separate block. For more complex objects with lots of parts, the bill of materials might be a separate page. If you're looking at engineering drawings with an unfamiliar system of measurements, check the ANSI/ASME equivalency tables.[8] Advertisement Because there's not a lot of space on the drawing, engineers use symbols and abbreviations to communicate specifications and dimensions. Symbols are universal and allow anyone to use the engineering drawing to replicate the object regardless of the language they speak. 1 Check numbers in circles for keynotes. Keynotes identify specific products and materials on the drawing so the engineer doesn't have to write an individual note to provide the specifications for every product or material that goes into the object. The drawing's references provide a list of what part or material corresponds to each number.[9] [10] For example, if keynote 1 is "concrete masonry," every instance of concrete masonry on the drawing would have a 1 in a circle to identify that material. For more detail about the makeup or configuration of the material identified in the keynotes, check the specification for the object.



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