

**WEEK: SIX.**  
**SUBJECT: TECHNICAL DRAWING.**  
**CLASS: SS1.**  
**TOPIC: LINES AND LINE WORK.**

### LINES AND LINE WORK

A line is a collection/assemblage of closely located points arranged in a specific orientation.  
 A line has length but without thickness.

#### Types of lines and their uses

S/No.	Types of line	Specification	Uses
1.	Continuous outline or visible line	 Thick	It is used for visible outlines and edges
2.	Continuous thin line or construction line	 Thin	It is used for construction line, leader lines and projection lines
3.	Short dash line or hidden line	 Medium	It is used to indicate hidden portions
4.	Continuous thin dark arrow heads or dimension line	 Thin	It is used for dimensioning
5.	Continuous chain or centre line	 Thin	It is used to indicate a centre line and axial position of movable parts
6.	Long chain with dark arrows at the end of direction of cutting plane	 Thin	It is used to expose the internal structure of a drawing
7.	Long break line		It is used for zig-zig and to show continuation of a portion
8.	Short break line or continues wavy	 Wavy (medium)	It is used to show limit of partial view and irregular boundary
9.	Hatch or section line	 Hatch at 45°	It is used for sectioning

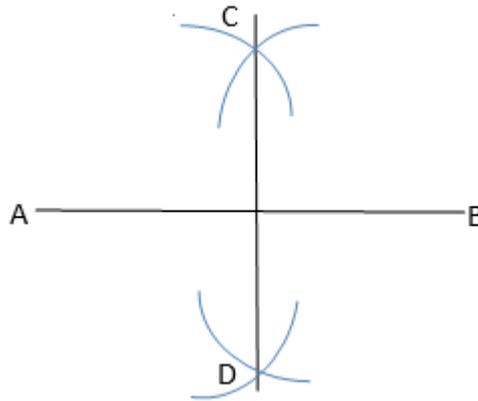
## BISECTION OF LINES

To bisect a line means to divide it into two equal parts.

To bisect a given line AB of 70mm with line CD.

Procedure:

- i. Draw the given line AB 70mm
- ii. Pin at A, extend to a point more than half of AB and cut an arcs up and down
- iii. Pin at B (with the same radius) cut similar arcs to intersect the previous ones at C and D
- iv. With a metre rule, draw a line joining C and D
- v. CD is the bisector of AB.



### ASSIGNMENT:

1. Bisect the following given lines; line AB of 60mm and line XY of 75mm.
2. What is bisection generally?