

## DIMENSIONING

STUDENT BOOK	Chapter 11, page 351
TOOLBOX	Page 73

### GOAL

Dimension a multiview projection of a mitre box.

### OBSERVATION CRITERIA

Consult pages 352–353 of your textbook for help in answering these questions.

1. What is dimensioning?

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2. In the table below, fill in the names of the two basic lines used in dimensioning. Include the purpose of these lines and their appearance.

Name of basic line	Purpose	Appearance
_____	_____	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	

3. Provide the following symbols:

- a) Symbol indicating the diameter of a hole: \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Symbol indicating the radius of a circle or an arc of a circle: \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Symbol indicating the value of an angle: \_\_\_\_\_

### MATERIALS

- mitre box
- ruler
- protractor
- eraser

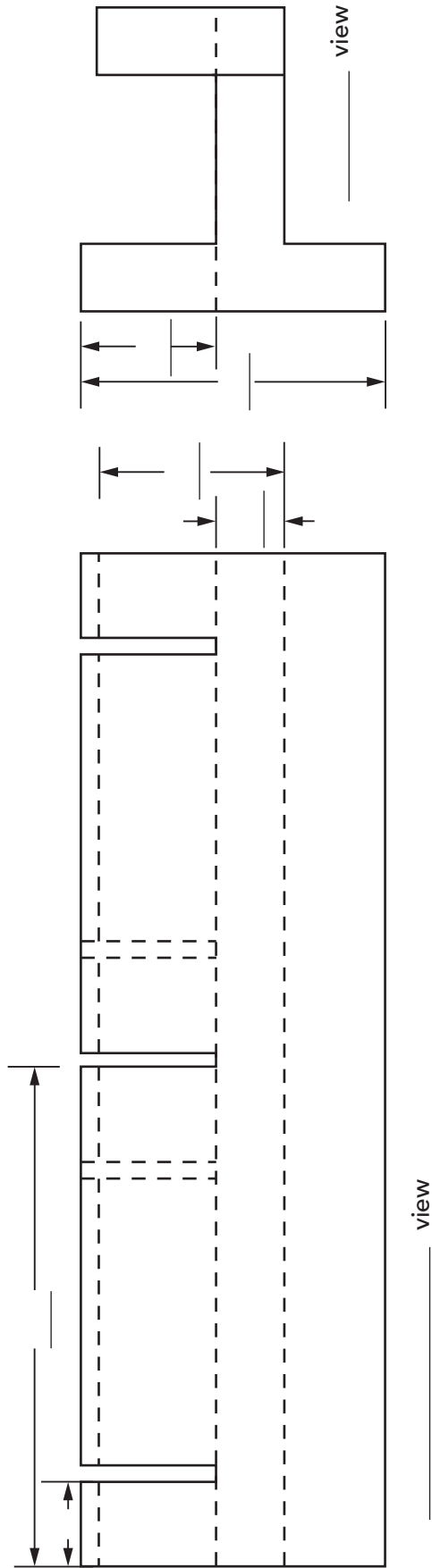
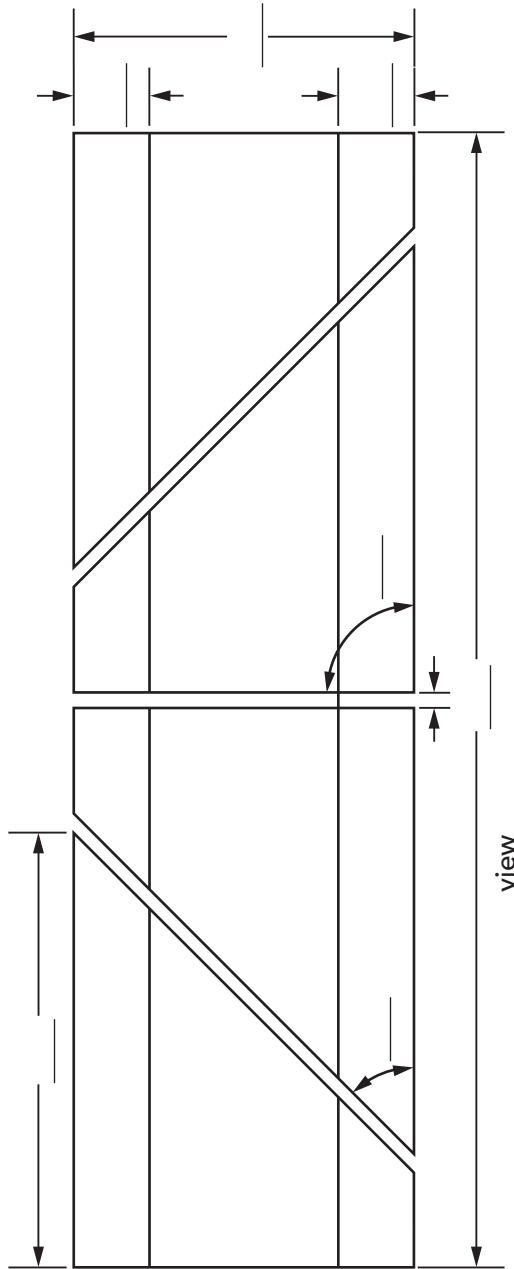
### PROCEDURE

1. Based on the multiview projection in the next section, determine the front view, top view and right-side view of your mitre box.
2. Provide the dimensions asked for on the drawing by measuring them using the ruler or the protractor on the mitre box itself.
3. Fill in the title block.



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## OBSERVATIONS



NAME:

DATE:

# TITLE: MULTIVIEW PROJECTION OF A MITRE BOX

SCALE: 1:2

## REFLECTING ON YOUR OBSERVATIONS

1. Indicate the type of scale that was used to create the drawing of the mitre box.  
Explain your answer by comparing real sizes against sizes shown on the drawing.

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2. Why does the dimensioning of a drawing show the object's real dimensions?

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3. Sometimes a technical drawing contains an additional indication called tolerance.  
What is this and where can it be found?

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4. Are there parts of the mitre box for which it is important to have a tolerance that is neither too small or too great? Explain your answer.

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