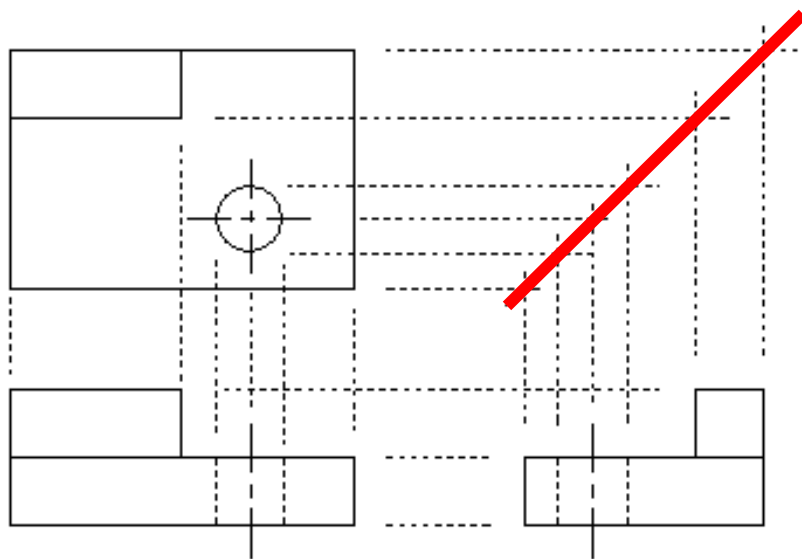


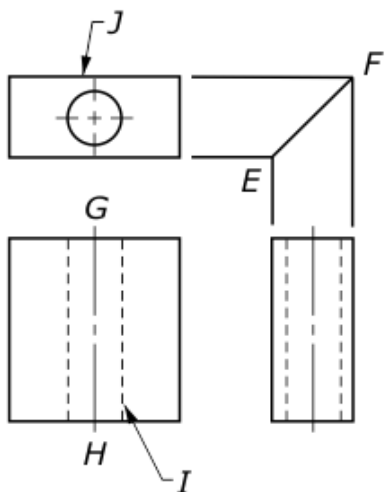
MITER LINE

The Miter Line and Projection Lines

- The use of a 45° miter line and Projection Lines provide a quick, accurate method of drawing the other views once one view is completed. Sometimes you will need to work on separate views and project lines to each other to fully complete any view.
- **Newbie drafters** will sometimes try to avoid using the miter line, but as the drawings become more difficult their work will slow down and the accuracy will diminish.
- Once the miter line technique is mastered your speed and accuracy will increase significantly.
- Note: When drawing circles always draw the view with the circle on it first (top view on drawing below) then project the lines to the other views.



12. Line EF is a/an:



- A. isometric line.
- B. miter line.**
- C. perpendicular line.
- D. square line.

38. When creating the side view from the given top and front views, one should use a:

- A. center line.
- B. diagonal line.
- C. hidden line.
- D. miter line.

49. A miter line is drawn at an angle of:

- A. 30 degrees.
- B. 45 degrees.
- C. 60 degrees.
- D. 90 degrees.

58. When making a three-view drawing, the **best** method to transfer depth measurements is to use:

A. a miter line.

B. a compass.

C. a 30/60/90 triangle.

D. straight-line projection.