

# Glossary

**angular dimension**

A dimension that measures the sweep angle of an arc, the angle between an origin and a line, the angle between two lines, or the angle among three key points.

**annotation**

Text, graphics, or symbols that give you more information about a drawing.

- (A) Leader line
- (B) Break line
- (C) Terminator
- (D) Annotation

**associative**

A condition in which an element is related to another element.

**attribute**

A user-defined property or parameter assigned to an element, object, or document. A parameter refers to variables in a symbol document that drive dimensional values. You can display attributes with the Attribute Viewer.

**background sheet**

A component of a drawing sheet. The background sheet is used for graphics that you want to display on more than one drawing, such as a border, title block, logo, or raster background picture (watermark). A background sheet can be displayed and printed along with any working sheet it is attached to.

**balloon**

A type of annotation that consists of a closed shape that contains text. A balloon defines individual parts in assemblies and field notes on drawings.

**diameter dimension**

A dimension that measures the diameter of a circle or arc.

**dimension**

A control that assigns and maintains a dimensional value to an individual element or establishes a dimensional relationship among multiple elements. A label with text, lines, and arrows graphically represents a dimension.

**dimensional value**

The text that indicates the value of a dimensional measurement, such as distance, length, or angle.

**document data**

Annotations, such as dimensions, text boxes, callouts, balloons, and centerlines, that are used to describe design data.

**driven dimension**

A dimension with a value that depends on the value of other dimensions or elements.

**driving dimension**

A dimension with a value that controls the size, orientation, or location of an element.

**element**

A simple, selectable unit in a drawing. You can select geometric elements, dimensions, annotations, objects placed in the drawing through OLE, and so forth. The type of element that can be selected is determined by command context.

**embed**

A method for inserting information from a source document into the active document. Once embedded, the information becomes part of the active document; if changes are made to the source document, the updates are not reflected in the active document.

**end point**

The end of an element.

**fill**

A pattern or solid color placed inside a closed boundary.

**free space**

An area that is not on or inside an element or object on a drawing sheet.

**FreeForm**

A drawing tool that allows you to use the mouse to sketch curves. As you press and hold the mouse button and drag the pointer across the drawing sheet, a rough sketch of your design appears. When you release the mouse button, the software turns your sketch into smooth curves.

**FreeSketch**

A drawing tool that allows you to use the mouse to sketch lines, arcs, circles, and rectangles. As you press and hold the mouse button and drag the pointer across the drawing sheet, a rough sketch of your design appears. When you release the mouse button, the software recognizes the shapes in your sketch and turns them into a precise drawing.

**from point**

The starting point for an action. For example, when you rotate elements, the from point determines where you want the rotation to begin.

**handle**

Solid or hollow squares that are displayed at significant positions on a geometric element when you select the element. You can manipulate an element with a handle.

**help lines**

The dashed coordinate axes displayed by PinPoint. The help lines extend from the target point to the current pointer location. They are dynamically updated as you move the cursor. You can turn the help line display on or off.

**horizontal relationship**

A relationship that specifies that the end points of a line, or two key points, are level with each other along the  $x$  axis.

**hyperlink**

Colored and underlined text or a graphic that you click to go to a file, a location in a file, an HTML page on the World Wide Web, or an HTML page on an intranet. Hyperlinks can also go to Gopher, telnet, newsgroup, and FTP sites.

**intent zone**

A quadrant divided into four pie-shaped wedges that determines the behavior of an element's relationship to either a circle or arc. Intent zones allow you to specify where you want to draw an element in relation to an arc or circle. For example, as you draw an arc, you can change the arc's direction by moving the cursor to a different position within the intent zone. You can define the size of the intent zone by specifying the number of pixels in it.

**isometric drawing**

A drawing represented as the object or element is actually projected on a plane of projection: a 3D drawing represented in 2D.

**key point**

A recognizable point on an element. Key points include vertices, mid points, center points, and so forth.

**layer**

A logical grouping of elements or objects on a drawing sheet. You can have several layers in a drawing sheet.

**linear dimension**

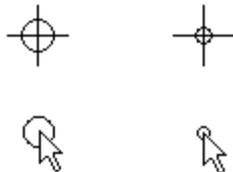
A dimension that measures the linear distance between two or more elements, the length of a line, or the arc length of an arc.

**link**

The connection between an inserted image or object, known as the source document, and the active document. Changes made in the source document are reflected in the active document when the active document is updated.

**locate zone**

A circular area at the center of the crosshair cursor or at the end of the arrow cursor. The locate zone specifies how close the cursor must be to an element you want to recognize or select. You can define the size of the locate zone with the SmartSketch command on the Tools menu.



**lock**

A relationship that makes the position of an element or key point, or the value of a driving dimension, stationary.

**macro**

A sequence of actions or commands that can be named and stored. When you run the macro, the software performs the actions or runs the commands. You can create the macros in Visual Basic or other OLE-aware programming applications. Some of the OLE-aware programming applications are VBA (inside of Excel), Visual C++ Delphi, Visual Basic, and so forth.

**modification**

The act of changing the size, position, or orientation of an element by modifying the element or its handles.

**object**

1. Information that can be linked or embedded into an OLE-compliant product.
2. A group of elements that represent a real-world object. An object can also be made up of a single element.

**OLE**

The way Microsoft uses the Common Object Modeler (COM). It is a mechanism to make data work independently.

**parallel relationship**

A relationship that specifies that the orientation of one line is identical to that of another line.

**parameter**

An attribute assigned to an element or object, usually a numerical value representing a dimension. A parameter is a mechanism to change a property. A parameter refers to variables in a symbol document that drive dimensional values. Parameters appear as bold characters in the Attribute Viewer.

**parametric symbol**

A symbol that contains geometry constrained together using relationships, with driving dimensions that are defined as adjustable parameters.

### **perpendicular relationship**

A relationship that specifies that the orientation of a line or end point of an arc is at a right angle to the orientation of another line, arc, circle, or curve.

### **PickQuick**

An automatic software tool that allows you to select an element when several elements overlap. When you place the pointer over a set of overlapping elements, three small circles appear at the bottom right of the cursor. When you click, a small toolbar with the number of selectable elements appears. You can move the pointer over the numbers; and, when the element that you want highlights, you can click on the corresponding number to select it.

### **PinPoint**

A tool that allows you to place, move, and modify elements with precision, relative to a reference point.

### **pointer**

The screen device that you use to select elements, commands, and other items in the software.

### **property**

A unique characteristic of an element, object, symbol, or document. You can display document properties in the Windows Explorer or by clicking Properties on the File menu or Edit menu.

Properties for elements or objects have three different types, as defined on the Properties dialog box:

- Style properties, as specified on the Format tab. Style properties affect the format of the element.
- Size properties, as specified on the Info. Size properties affect characteristics of the element, such as the length.
- User-defined properties, as created on the User tab. User-defined properties are usually in the form of a text notation, such as cost, manufacturer, and so forth. You can change user-defined properties, but these changes have no effect on the appearance of the element or object.

For example, a valve symbol's style properties can include color, line style, and width. Other user-defined properties stored with the symbol can include the manufacturer, cost, or material. User-defined properties are displayed in the Attribute Viewer when you select the valve symbol.

**relationship**

A condition that exists for an individual element or between elements. You can establish relationships as you place new elements or between elements already on the drawing sheet. If Maintain Relationships is set, then the relationship controls the modification behavior of the related elements. For example, if two lines have a parallel relationship, they remain parallel when one of the lines is moved.

SmartSketch recognizes potential relationships as you draw. Relationship handles are placed on related elements to represent maintained relationships.

**relationship handle**

A graphic used to represent a geometric relationship between elements, key points, and dimensions, or between key points and elements. The relationship handle shows that the designated relationship is being maintained.

<i>Command</i>	<i>Relationship Handle</i>
Colinear	
Connect	
Concentric	
Equal	
Horizontal/Vertical	
Tangent	
Symmetric	
Parallel	
Perpendicular	
Lock	

### **relationship indicator**

A graphic that is displayed at the pointer when the software recognizes a SmartSketch relationship.

<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Relationship Indicator</i>
Endpoint	
Midpoint	
Intersection	
Horizontal	
Vertical	
Point On Element	
Perpendicular	
Parallel	
Tangent	
Center	

### **Select Tool**

A tool that allows you to select elements before you run a command on them.

### **selection set**

A single selected object or a group of selected objects.

### **shortcut menu**

A menu that gives you quick access to commands that are related to the item you are working with. The commands available on the shortcut menu depend upon the selected element or active command. To activate the shortcut menu, click the right mouse button.

### **Smart Label**

A label that is associated to the attributes on an element or object. Smart Labels are created with the tools on the Symbol Authoring Tools toolbar.

### **style**

1. The appearance of geometry and annotations on the drawing sheet. For example, an element's color and line weight, the font used in a text box, and so forth.

2. A collection of formats or properties that you name and store as a group. When you apply a style to a selected item, the software applies all the formats or properties in the style to the element. The style types include: fill, dimension, line, and text.

**style resource document**

Any .IGR or .RSC document that contains styles native to that document. A template or document can reference several style resource documents. These styles are copied into the current document when the styles are actually applied to elements or annotations in the document.

**style type**

A type of style that is based on the type of element that the style affects. The style types include: fill, dimension, line, and text.

**sweep angle**

The angle that defines the length of an arc.

**symbol**

A document placed in a drawing. You can override and edit the properties and style of the symbol. A document can be linked, or embedded.

**tangent relationship**

A relationship between an arc or circle and another geometric element. The elements share a common point that is not intersecting.

**target point**

The origin for coordinate measurements displayed by PinPoint. You can position the target point anywhere on the drawing sheet.

**template**

A default set of properties that defines what a new document will look like. You can use a template to set standards for a group of users or to define your own preferences.

**terminator**

A graphic symbol, such as an arrow or dot, placed at the end of a leader.

**text box**

A rectangular element that contains text or symbols; you can place text boxes on drawing sheets.

**toolbar**

Toolbars are graphic menus with buttons that allow you to quickly access commands. You can define custom toolbars or use the toolbars delivered with the software.

**user-defined property**

A type of property created on the User tab of the Properties dialog box for the element or object. User-defined properties are usually in the form of a text notation, such as cost, manufacturer, and so forth. You can change user-defined properties, but these changes have no effect on the appearance of the element or object.

For example, user-defined properties stored with a valve symbol can include the manufacturer, cost, or material. User-defined properties are displayed in the Attribute Viewer when you select the valve symbol.

**vertical relationship**

A relationship that specifies that the end points of a line, or two key points, are level with each other along the y axis.

**window**

An area defined by a standard border and buttons that is used to display information in an application.

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