



<p>The title block (T/B, TB) is an area of the drawing that conveys header-type information about the drawing, such as:</p> <p>Drawing title (hence the name "title block")</p> <p>Drawing number</p> <p>Part number(s)</p> <p>Name of the design activity (corporation, government agency, etc.)</p> <p>Identifying code of the design activity (such as a CAGE code)</p> <p>Address of the design activity (such as city, state/province, country)</p> <p>Measurement units of the drawing (for example, inches, millimeters)</p> <p>Default tolerances for dimension callouts where no tolerance is specified</p> <p>Boilerplate callouts of general specs</p>
The revisions block (rev block) is a tabulated list of the revisions (versions) of the drawing, documenting the revision control.
The effectivity block provides a (usually tabular) list of the effectivity of the part design, that is, which higher assemblies it is used in, and thus which models of machine the part is used in.
The notes list provides notes to the user of the drawing, conveying any information that the callouts within the field of the drawing did not. It may include general notes, flagnotes, or a mixture of both.
General notes (G/N, GN) apply generally to the contents of the drawing, as opposed to applying only to certain part numbers or certain surfaces or features.
Flagnotes or flag notes (FL, F/N) are notes that apply only where a flagged callout points, such as to particular surfaces, features, or part numbers. Typically the callout includes a flag icon. Some companies call such notes "delta notes", and the note number is enclosed inside a triangular symbol (similar to capital letter delta, Δ). "FL5" (flagnote 5) and "D5" (delta note 5) are typical ways to abbreviate in ASCII-only contexts.
The field of the drawing (F/D, FD) is the main body or main area of the drawing, excluding the title block, rev block, and so on.
The list of materials (L/M, LM, LoM), bill of materials (B/M, BM, BoM), or parts list (P/L, PL) is a (usually tabular) list of the materials used to make a part, and/or the parts used to make an assembly. It may contain instructions for heat treatment, finishing, and other processes, for each part number. Sometimes such LoMs or PLs are separate documents from the drawing itself.
Some drawings call out dimensions with parameter names (that is, variables, such as "A", "B", "C"), then tabulate rows of parameter values for each part number.