


INTERIOR DRAWING II

Lecture 3



EDP CODE: 152007029
COURSE NAME: INTERIOR DRAWING II
INSTRUCTOR: AR.NASEER ULLAH

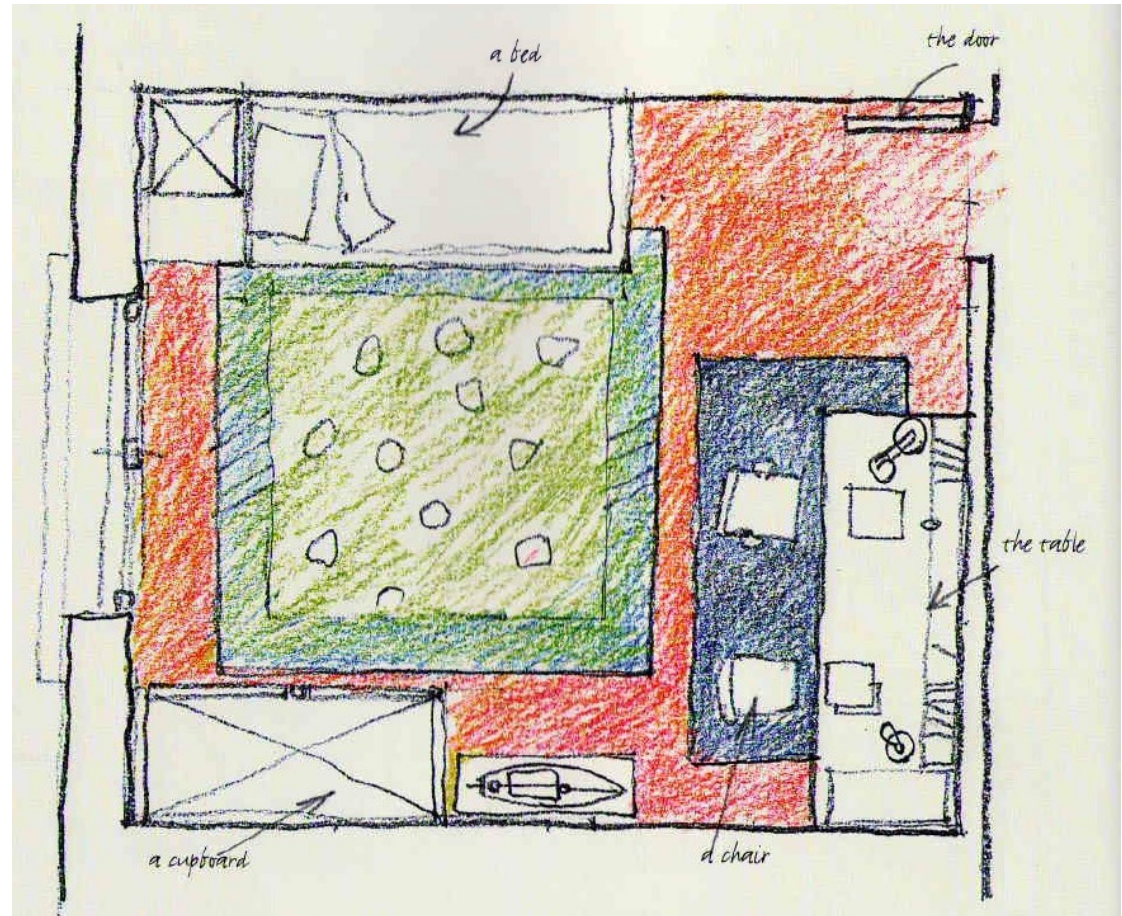
PLANS AND LAYOUTS

To draw a plan of a certain space you should in theory have made a note of all the dimensions beforehand.

The plan and the layout to scale are thus closely Related .

But ,to make this layout you to Understand the principle rules of representation, then you will see better how to organize your work.

This is why we are going to start by showing the principle behind the plan



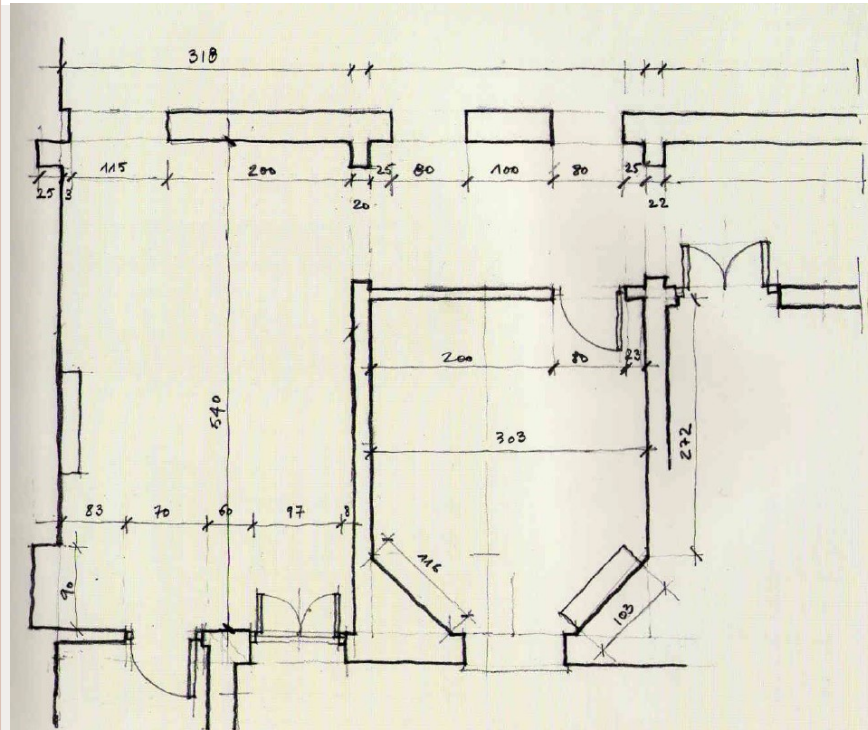




TABLE OF CONTENTS

For Summer Semester

03 PLANS AND LAYOUTS

Drawing the plan

Scales

Conventions and Symbols

Doors

Windows

Conventions regarding Lines

A base line, or Contour

A thin line



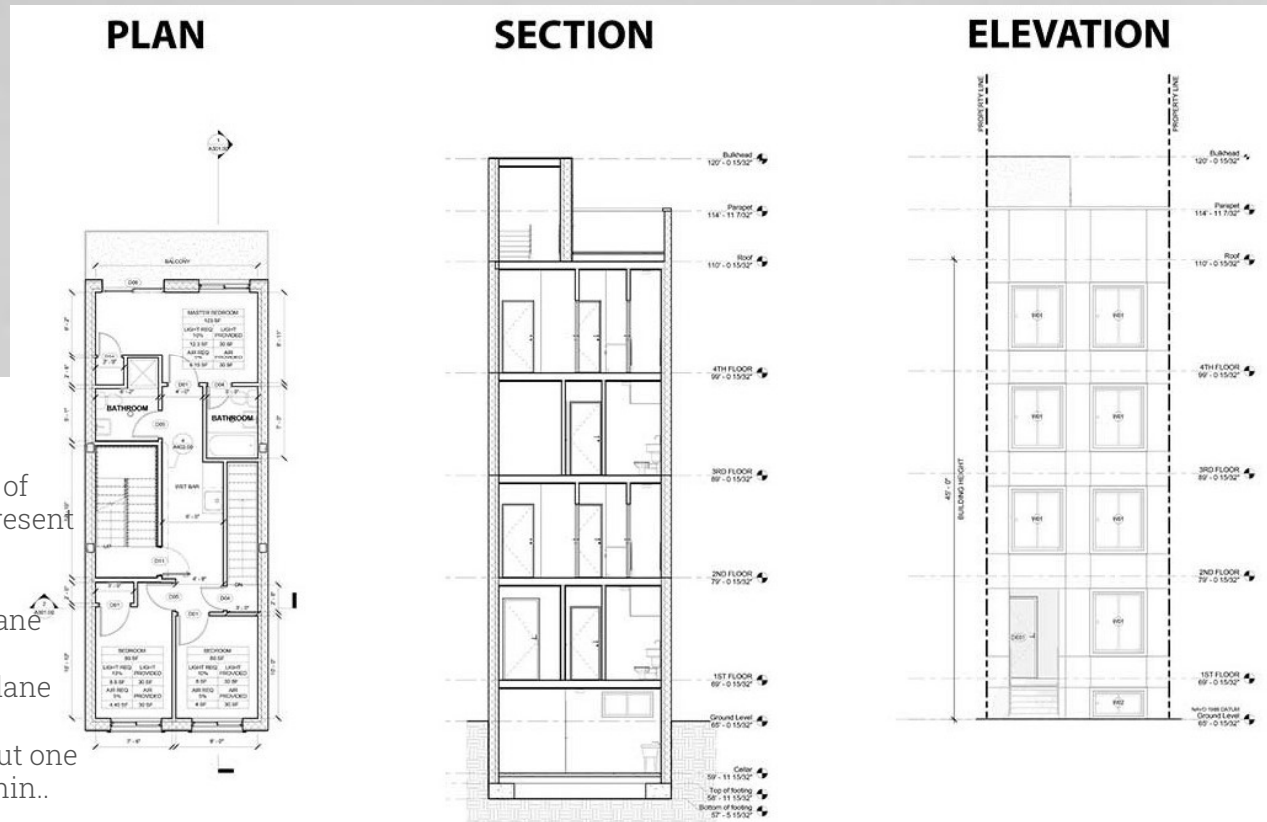
DRAWING THE PLAN

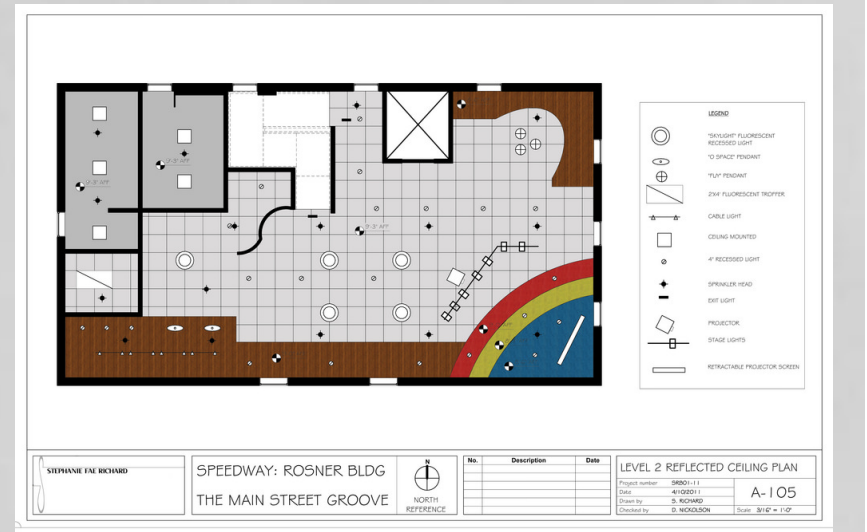
Plan, Section, and Elevation are different types of drawings used by architects to graphically represent a building design and construction.

A plan drawing is a drawing on a horizontal plane showing a view from above.

An Elevation drawing is drawn on a vertical plane showing a vertical depiction.

A section drawing is also a vertical depiction but one that cuts through space showing what lies within.





PLAN DRAWING DEFINITION

Plan drawings are a specific type of drawing architects use to illustrate a building or portion of a building.

A plan is drawn from a horizontal plane looking down from above. This is as if you sliced through a space horizontally and stood over looking down on it. Plans are a common design drawing and technical architectural or engineering convention for graphic representation of architecture.

With the exception of plan perspectives, plan drawings are orthographic projections.

There are different types of plan drawings:

- Plan**
- Plan Callout or Blow Up Plan**
- Plan Detail**
- Site Plan**
- Roof Plan**
- Reflected Ceiling Plan or RCP**
- Plan Perspective**





ELEVATION DRAWING DEFINITION

Elevation drawings are a specific type of drawing architects use to illustrate a building or portion of a building.

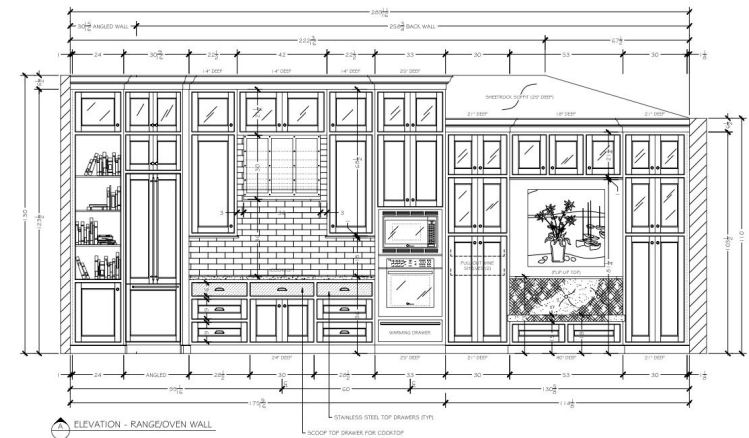
An Elevation is drawn from a vertical plane looking straight on to a building facade or interior surface. This is as if you directly in front of a building and looked straight at it.

Elevations are a common design drawing and technical architectural or engineering convention for graphic representation of architecture.

Elevation drawings are orthographic projections

There are different types of elevation drawings:

Elevation
Interior Elevation
Elevation Call Out
Elevation Detail





SECTION DRAWING DEFINITION

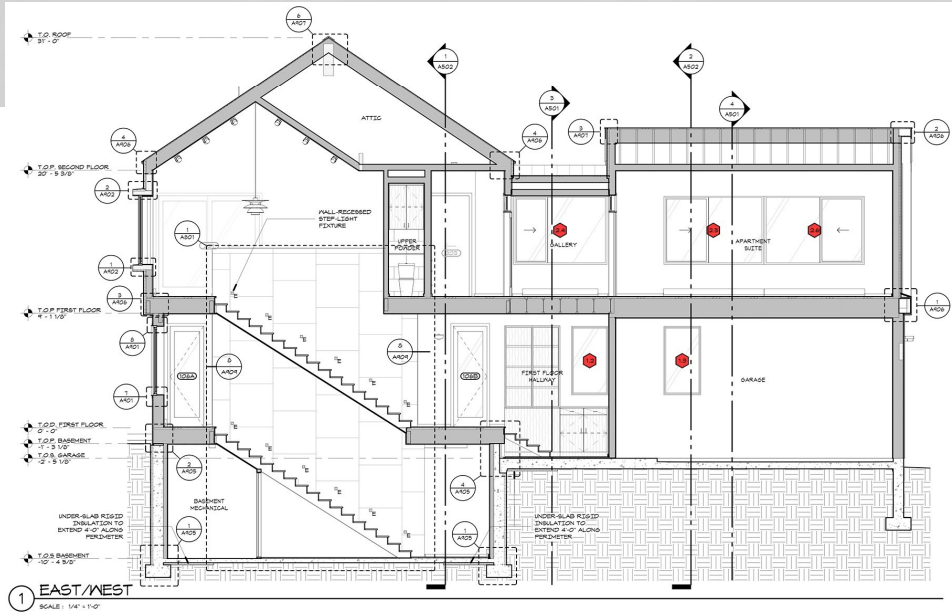
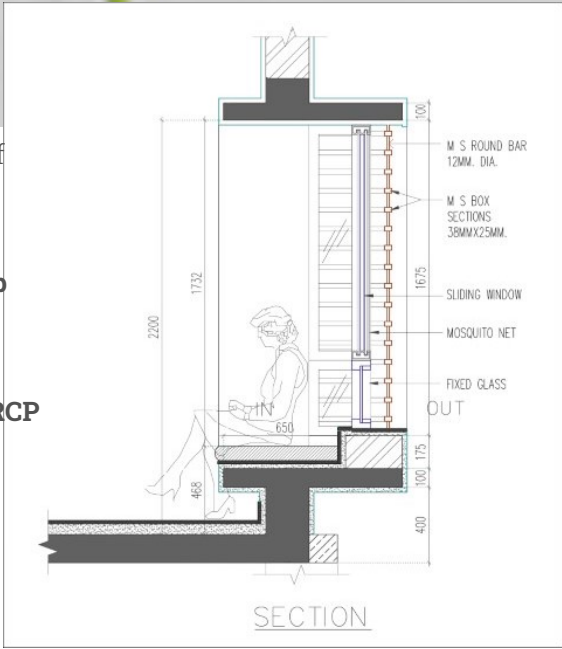
Section drawings are a specific type of drawing architects use to illustrate a building or portion of a building.

A section is drawn from a vertical plane slicing through a building. This is as if you cut through a space vertically and stood directly in front looking straight at it.

Sections are a common design drawing and technical architectural or engineering convention for graphic representation of architecture. Section drawings are orthographic projections (with the exception of section perspectives).

There are different types of Section drawings:

- Section
- Section Callout or Blow Up
- Section
- Plan Detail
- Site Plan
- Reflected Ceiling Plan or RCP

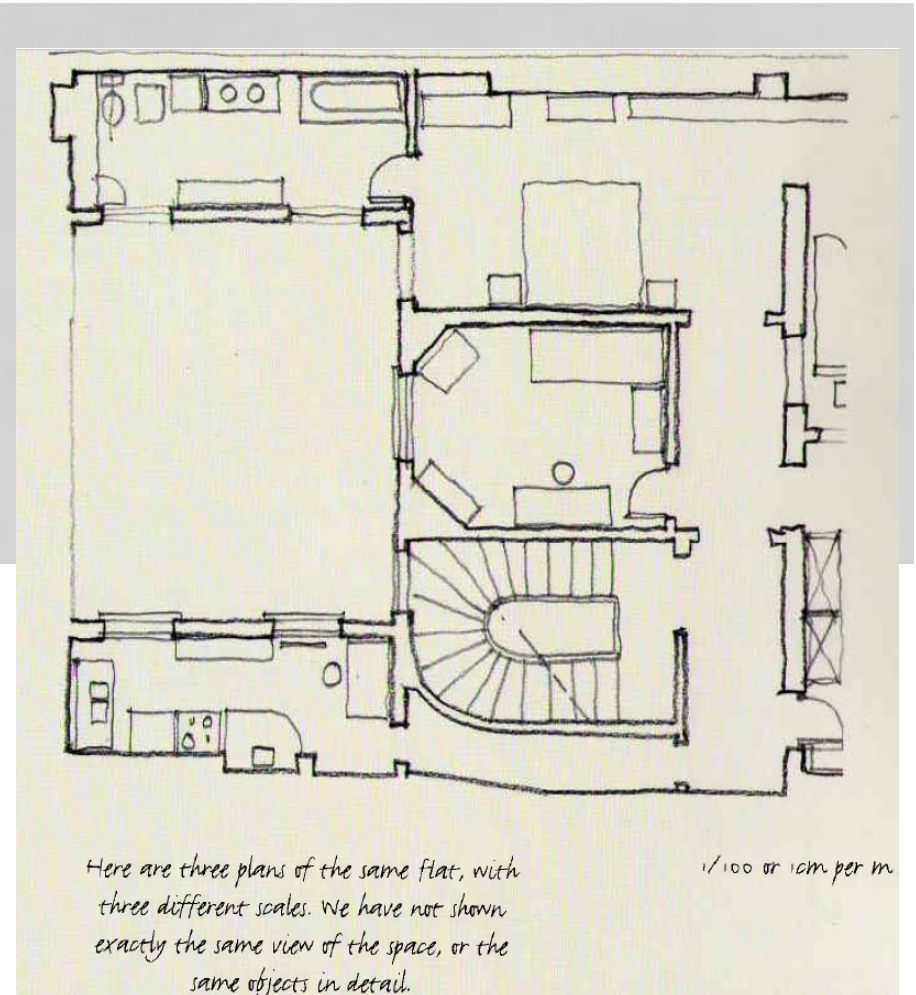


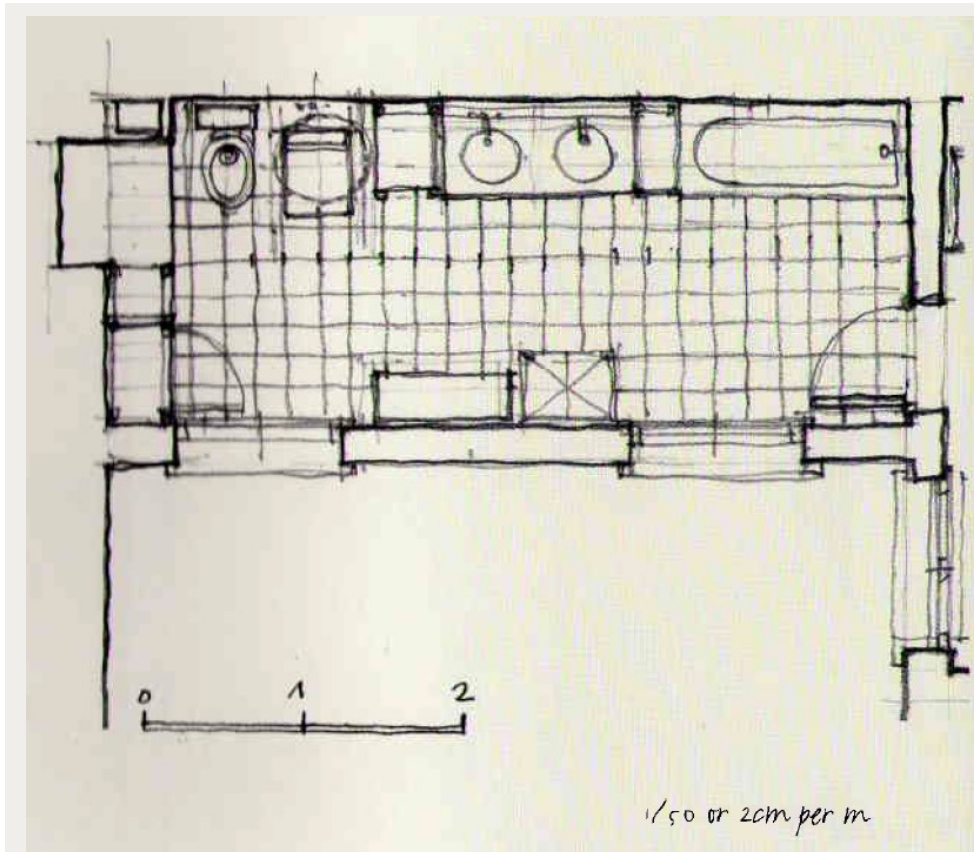


Scales

The scale is the connection in size between the drawing and reality. Scale allows us to measure Distances on a plan or a map.

Note that there is no scale on a sketch or in a perspective drawing, since the objects, varying in size according to the distance, are not measurable.





Scales

Scale is expressed by a fraction, Such as $1/10$, called a tenth.

For the interior of a house or flat the scale of $1/50$ is currently used.

This can also be expressed its 2cm to the meter, Or 2 cm p.m. (There are 50 times 2 cm in a meter.)

MAKING A GRAPHICAL SCALE

If you don't like doing mental calculations, draw a little scale on the plan.

In this way you can measure, and even just take in at a glance, the dimensions of the spaces and object represented.

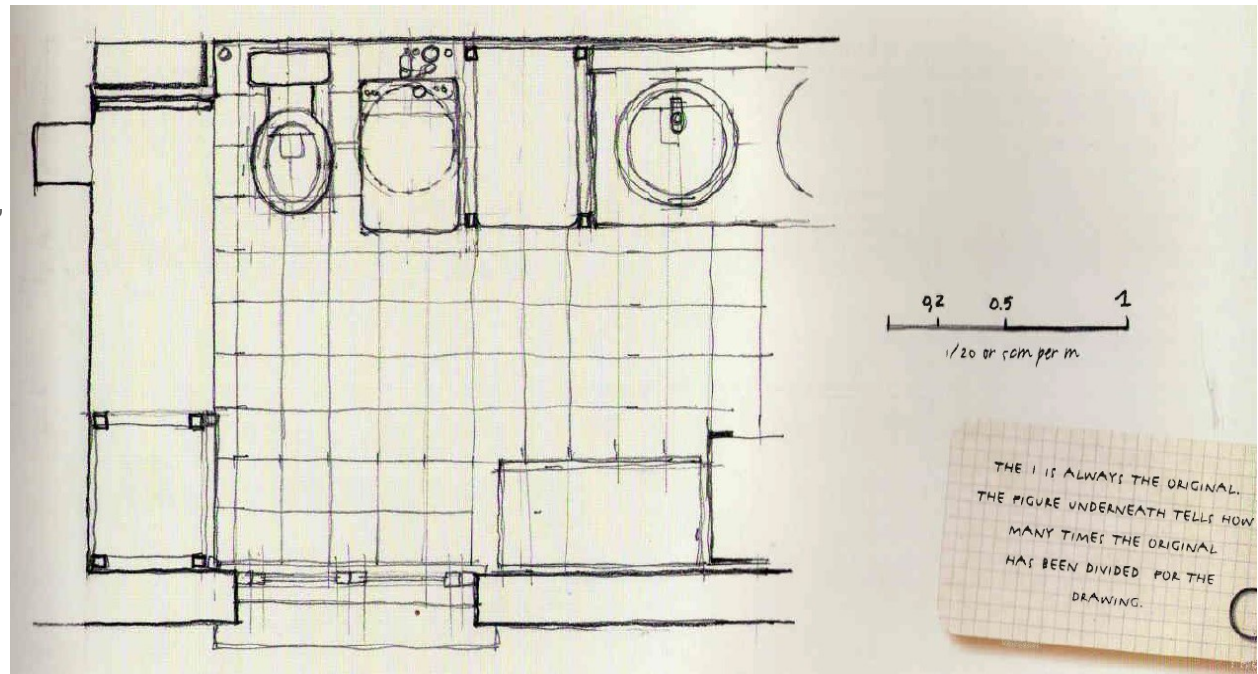


Figure 5-18 Graphic symbols used on electrical plans to indicate the location of the electrical outlets and wall switches.

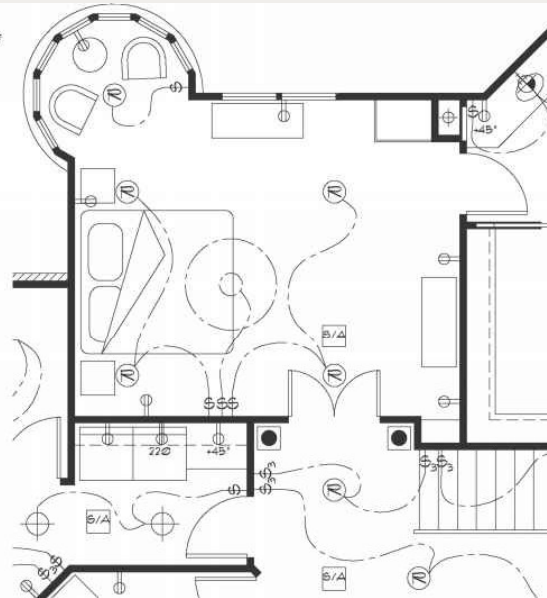
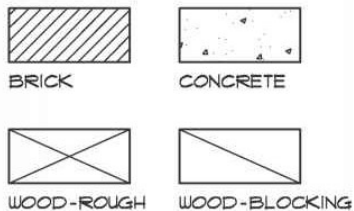


Figure 5-19 Materials shown in section view are rendered with commonly recognized marks, as seen in this partial example.

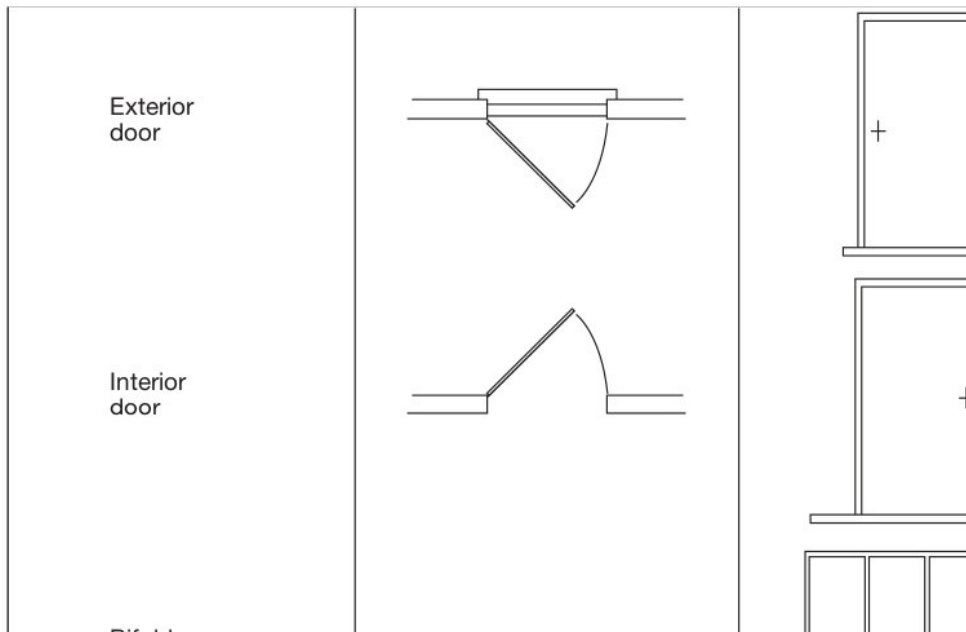


Conventions and Symbols

Conventions and Symbols

- Doors
- Windows
- Conventions regarding Lines
 - A base line, or Contour
 - A thin line

Conventions are an interesting aspect of plan Drawings. As it is not possible to give the details of some elements which are either too small, or other wise to Repetitive such as doors, windows etc, we uses symbols.



Doors

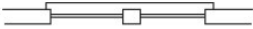

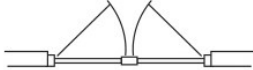
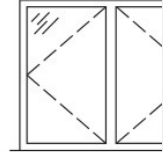

Conventions and Symbols

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Doors are shown open, their width to scale, indicating if they open inwards or outward.

You don't draw a line for the threshold. Avoid showing the door with a diagonal line – on the contrary take the chance to practice drawing a quarter – circle!

The symbol is simple, showing just the frame and the top of the door (Thickness may or may not be shown on scale) Only the passage through is really shown to scale.

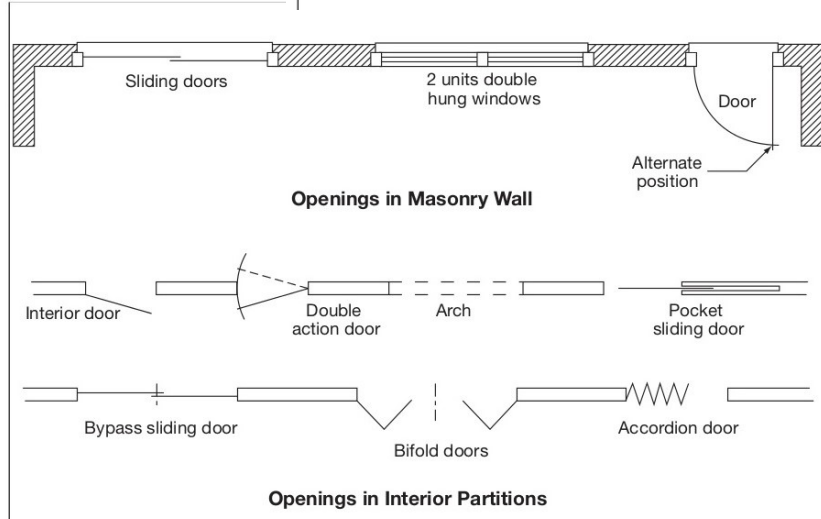
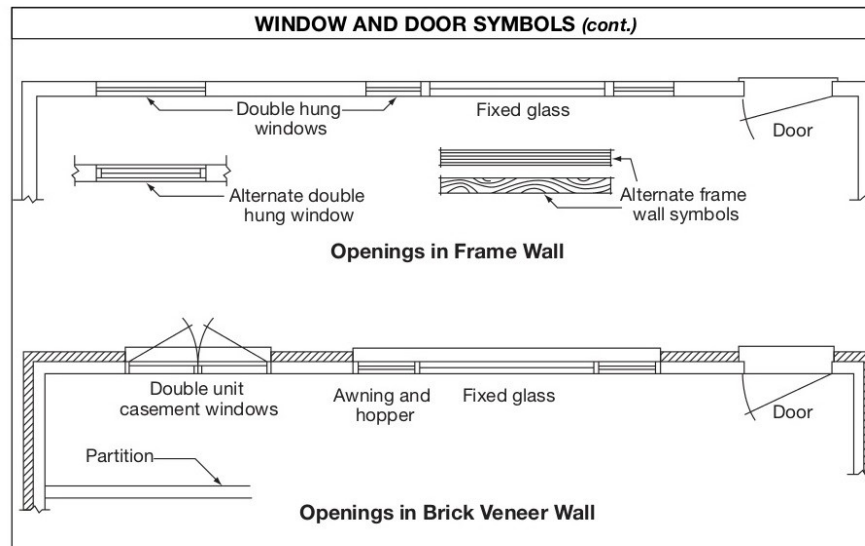
WINDOW AND DOOR SYMBOLS		
Type	Plan	Elevation
Double hung windows		
Casement windows		
		 indi win hing

Windows

Conventions and Symbols

- Doors
- Windows
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Windows (except for French windows) are shown By two perpendicular lines on the wall, showing the width of the ledge.



Doors/Windows

Conventions and Symbols

Doors

Windows

Conventions regarding Lines

A base line, or Contour

A thin line



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Draw a different types of doors minimum 4 types
The Door should be draw in plan and elevation drawing on
graph paper or any paper available.
The scale of the doors should be ½”-1-0”

02

Assignment # 2
Summer Session

DOOR TYPES



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Draw a different types of windows minimum 4 types
The Window should be draw in plan and elevation drawing
on graph paper or any paper available.
The scale of the doors should be ½”-1-0”

03

Assignment # 3
Summer Session

WINDOW TYPES



THANKS!