

INTERIOR DRAWING II

Conventions regarding Lines

A base line, or Contour

A thin line

A Thin Dotted Line

The Logic behind the symbol

Furniture and Equipments

Changing around the Furniture

Section and Elevation

Rearranging an area of Walls

Design in modules

Making a Layout

Walls and partitions

Format and scale

Floor plan

Layout of Flat



LECTURE : 04
EDP CODE: 152007029
COURSE NAME: INTERIOR DRAWING II
INSTRUCTOR: AR.NASEER ULLAH

CONVENTIONS REGARDING LINES & A BASE LINE, OR CONTOUR

Unlike a sketch, in a scale drawing the thickness of the line must be consistent and regular, because they signify something. When drawing in ink, or with instrument, the thickness is strictly controlled, but when using pencil you are in control. It's a good exercise!

A base line, or contour

It Shows an edge in the space, an outline, for example the top of a piece of furniture or the banister of a staircase. In fact you don't make many lines of this kind on a plan drawings.

A thin Line

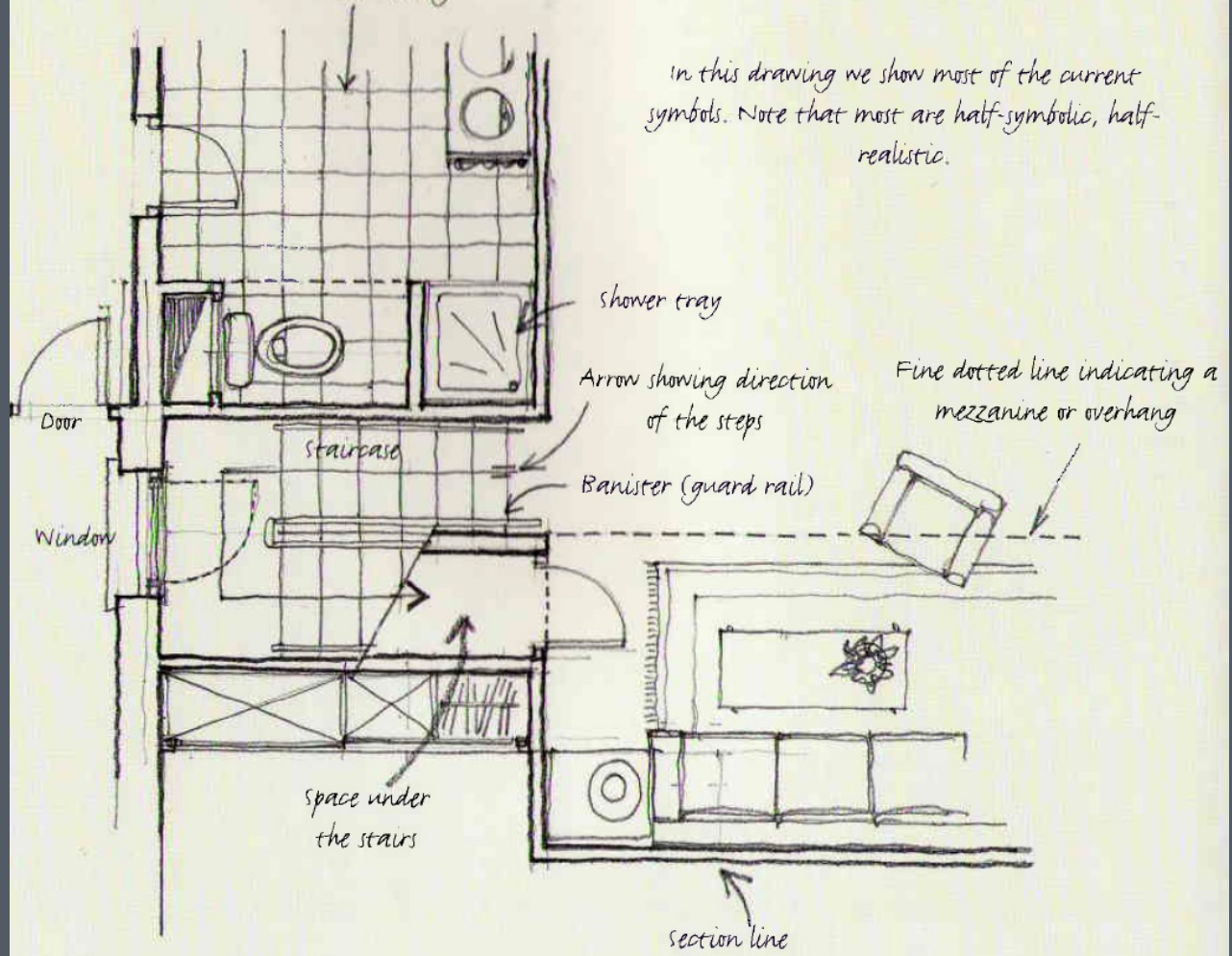
This shows details which are not structural- strips of parquet, motifs on a wall, element in low relief etc

Thin dotted line

This shows the outline of large elements which are above the plan, such as a large beam, or the boundaries of a mezzanine or overhang.

Thin lines to show tiling

In this drawing we show most of the current symbols. Note that most are half-symbolic, half-realistic.



THE SECTION LINE AND THE WALLS

When you make a floor plan, in principle you show everything under a certain height. By convention, this is fixed at 1 meter from the ground.

Every thing above the height is left out of the plan. But there are certain elements which come up from the ground and go higher than this is fixed, e.g. the outside wall and partition walls. On a floor plan these are shown cut off, as if a horizontal blade had separated them from the upper part.

The passage of this blade define the section. To differentiate the section it is drawn with a very heavy line.

Stairs

You also show what is under the stairs, as for example a small storage space. The banister or guard rail, is shown by two lines.

To indicate the direction of the stairs draw an arrow always indicating upstairs.

Thin Logic behind the Symbol

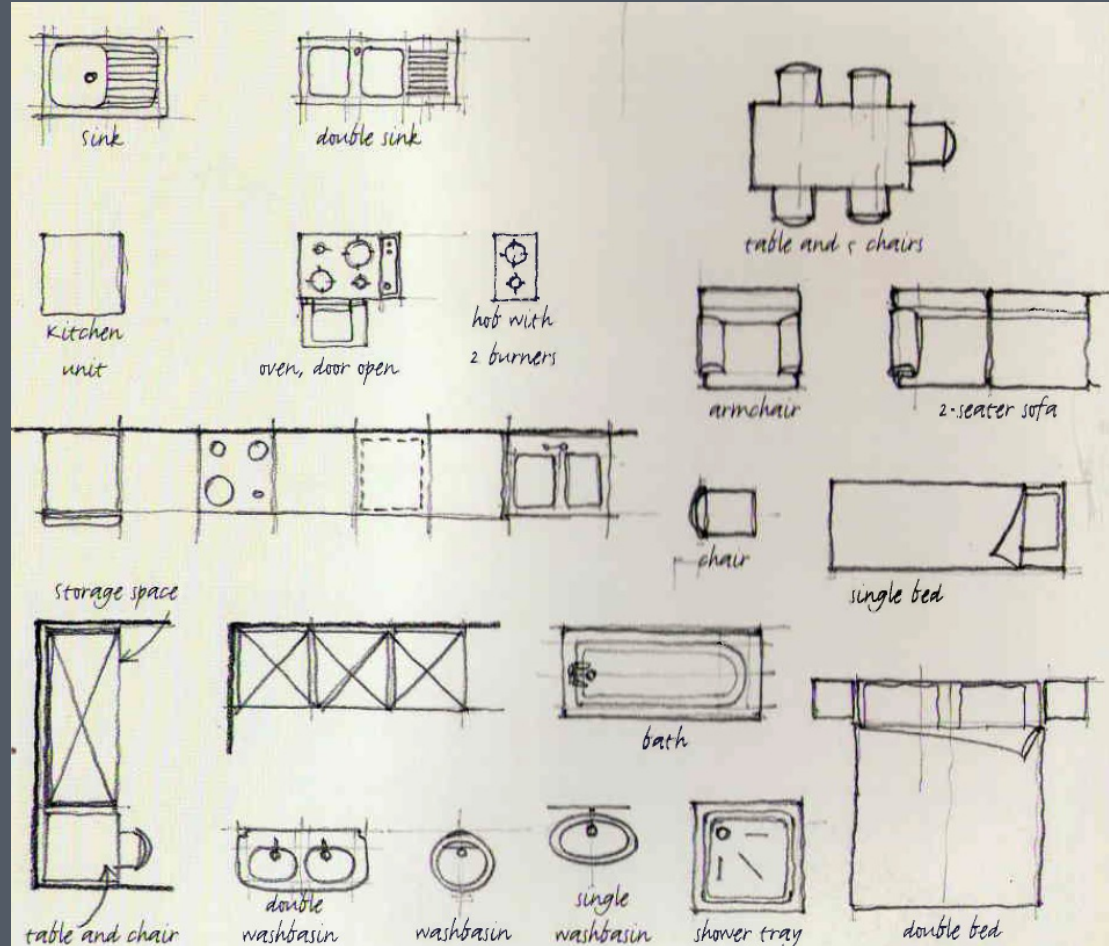
Note that there is always a logic in these conventions a single line indicates an outline, two line two outlines, which here makes the top of the banister or handrail.

When the section line arrives at the window, it is replaced by two thin little line, closed-up, which indicate the thickness of the glass.

SHOWING FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENTS

In general piece of furniture are not shown on a ground floor plan, since they are not permanent. But if their presence is useful in your layout, you can choose to show them exactly, or to use symbol as show in the picture.

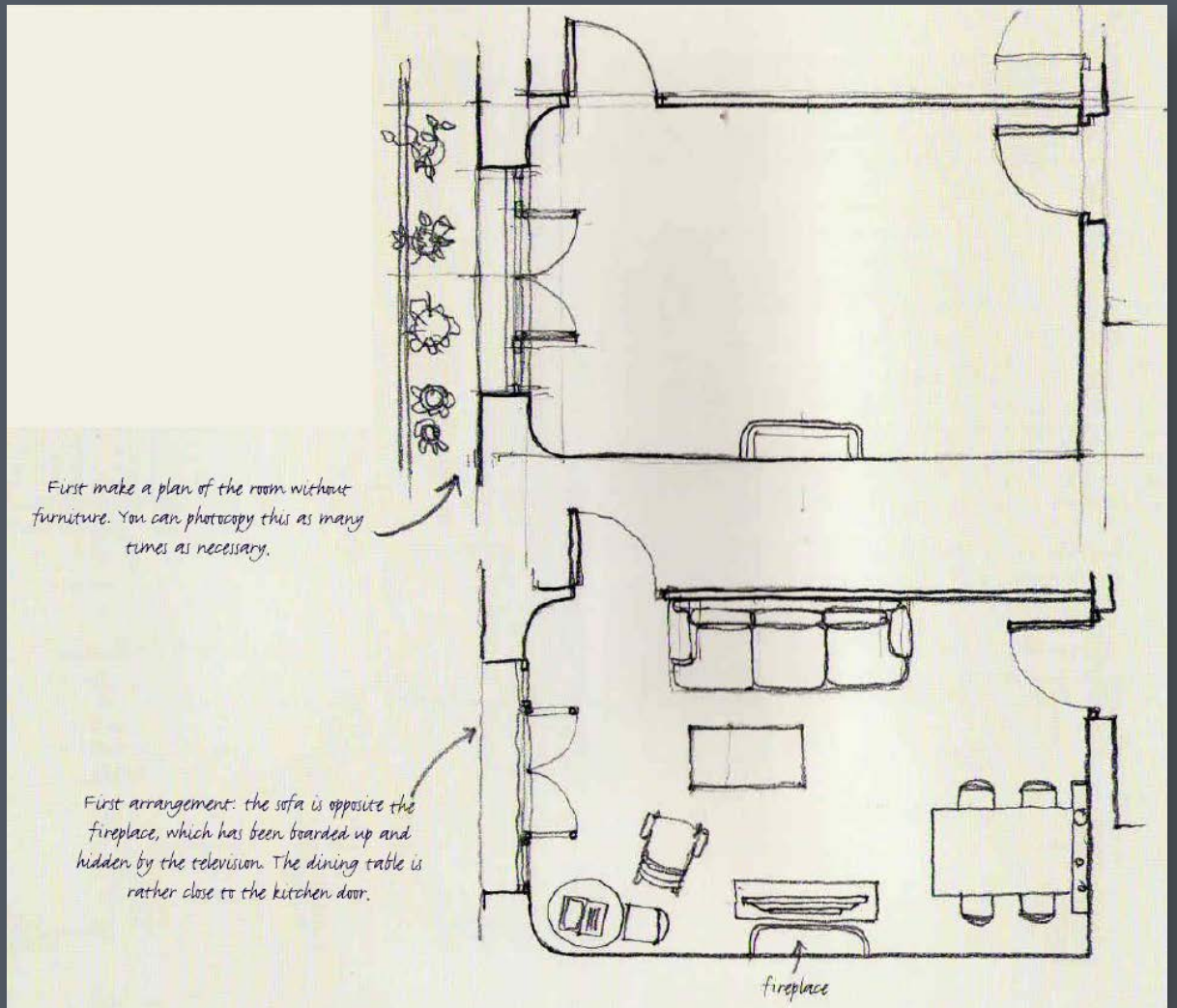
Fixed Sanitary ware is always shown (these are not furniture), Kitchen furniture is variable, and you can decide as per your requirements



CHANGING AROUND THE FURNITURE

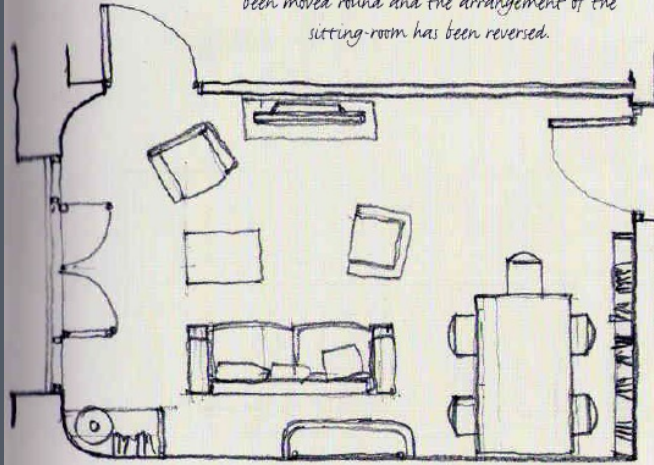
Get used to working on a floor plan, laying out of the different arrangements of furniture you could have in the same room. Draw a plan of the room you are in now, then change the furniture around.

This exercise will get you accustomed to understanding the dimension of various elements, being aware of their proportion and thinking about the empty spaces which enable people to move about room.

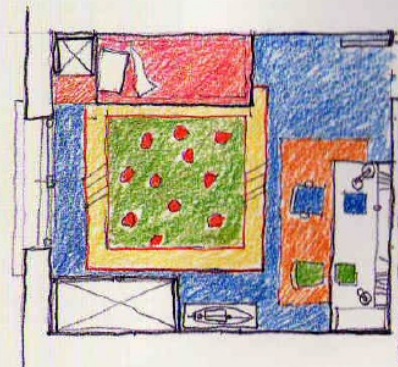
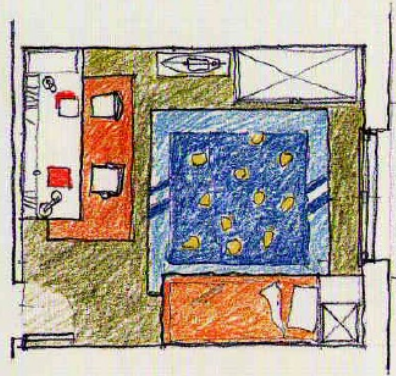


CHANGING AROUND THE FURNITURE

second arrangement: the dining table has been moved round and the arrangement of the sitting-room has been reversed.



Third arrangement: the dining table has been moved near the window and the sitting-room door has been blocked off.



TO HELP PLAN A FURNITURE REARRANGEMENT, YOU CAN COLOUR YOUR DRAWING AND CONSIDER HOW THE ROOM WILL WORK BEFORE MAKING ANY NEW PURCHASES.

MAKING A LAYUOT

The Layout consist of producing a ground floor plan and elevations of a building, one of its part, after taking measurement on the spot.

There are thus two phases: taking measurements and copying them out on the documents.

Organization of the Layout

We start with preliminary drawings on which we mark the measurement taken. These drawings are an intermediate stage between the sketch and the ground floor plan: they are done by hand, on the spot, but with most of the codes in place.

Now that you are (more or less) fully informed on all the ways of showing what you can see, you must get ready to take the measurement.

A team effort

Ideally there should be three people involved: one to draw and take notes, and two to hold the tape when large areas are involved. At home, you can get your family involved in this operation. But if you are on your own you'll just have to manage.

A sketch of the ground plan

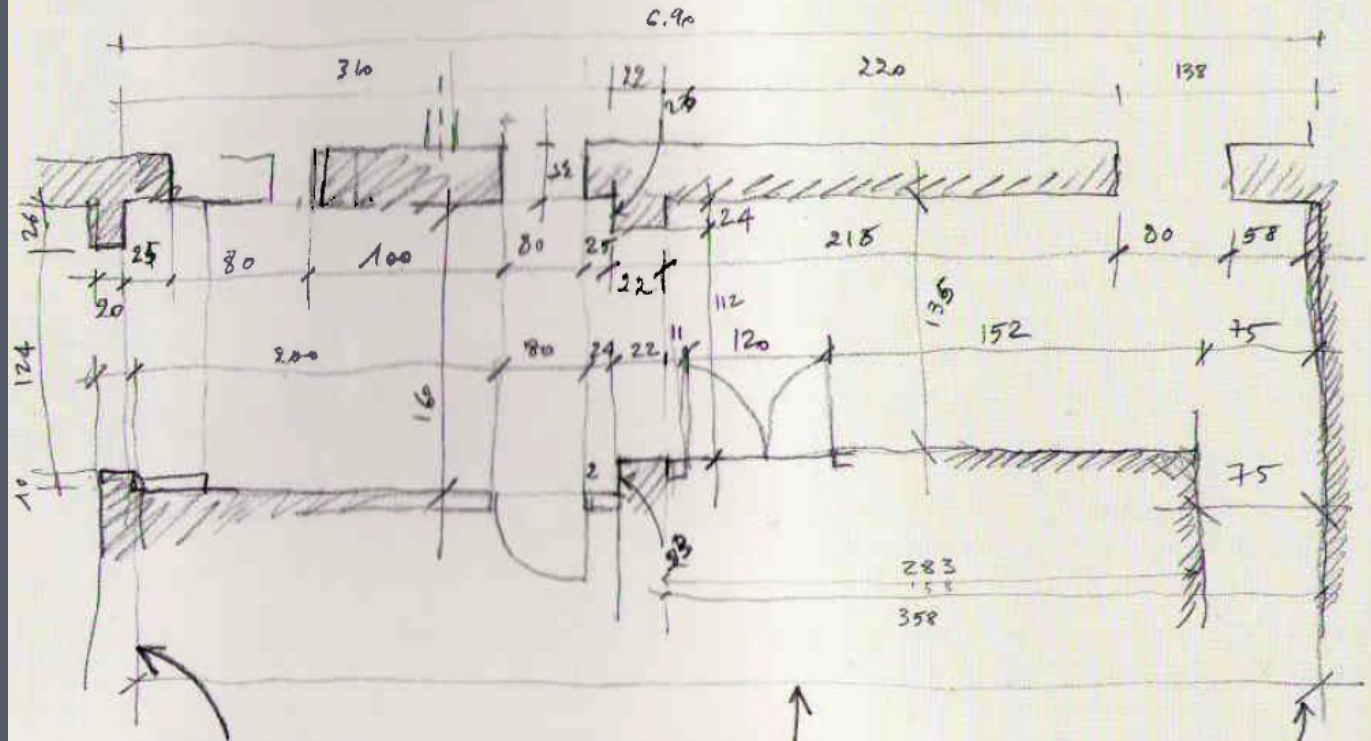
This is the moment to apply the principles of drawing by making a freehand plan in a hardback notebook, preferably room by room. Leave space around the drawing for writing down the measurements.

At this stage the exact scale of the drawing doesn't matter because you are going to mark it in. Try to keep the drawing in proportion, so that it is easier to read.

The dimensions

These are indicated on a parallel line in the same direction, with small lines to indicate where the measurement runs, and little bias marks to indicate that it's a measurement. not part of the drawing. Be methodical!

MAKING A LAYOUT



small lines to indicate
where the measurement
runs.

Parallel line in one direction.

small bias marks to
indicate that it is a
measurement and not
part of the drawing.

MAKING A LAYOUT

The Layout consist of producing a ground floor plan and elevations of a building, one of its part, after taking measurement on the spot.

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Walls and partitions

When marking down the measurements of each room, there is a tendency to forgot the thickness of the walls or panels. Take measurement twice, to guard against mistake. Measure against the real flat surface, not the thick moldings on the door or wall panel.

Detail

The amount of detail required depends on your final intention. For a flat, don't include panel moldings. But if you are planning to reorganize a library or similar, you probably should include them.

Tidying up the of the floor plan/drawing the whole thing

You can now go on to a drawing of the whole thing. Think of the floor plan as a good sketch which you want to improve or tidy up. Of course you can work in two stages: a first sketch as a foundation, and then superimpose a final drawing.

Format and scale

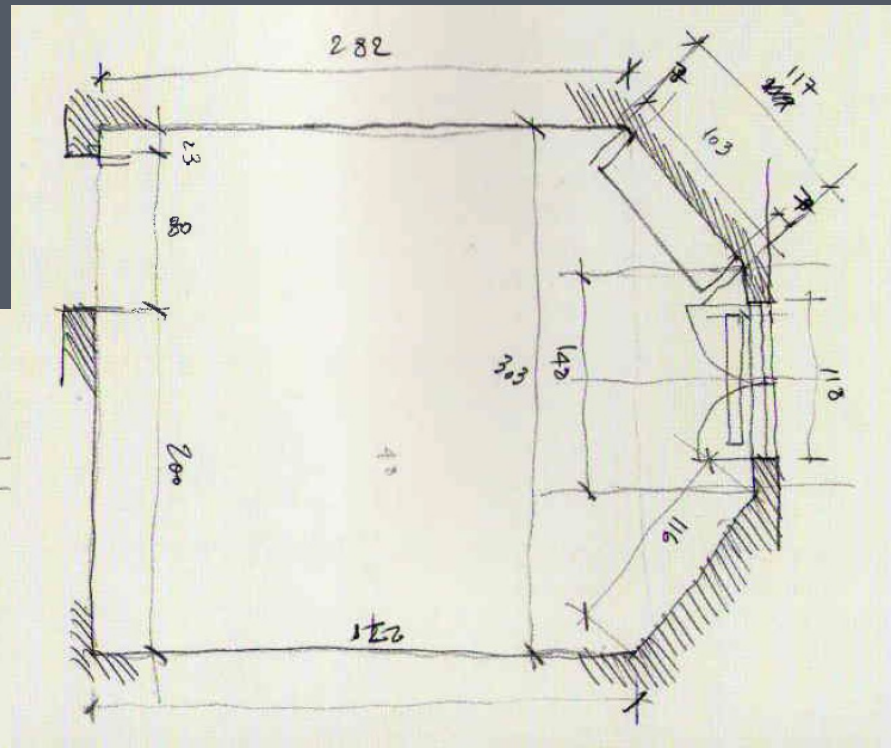
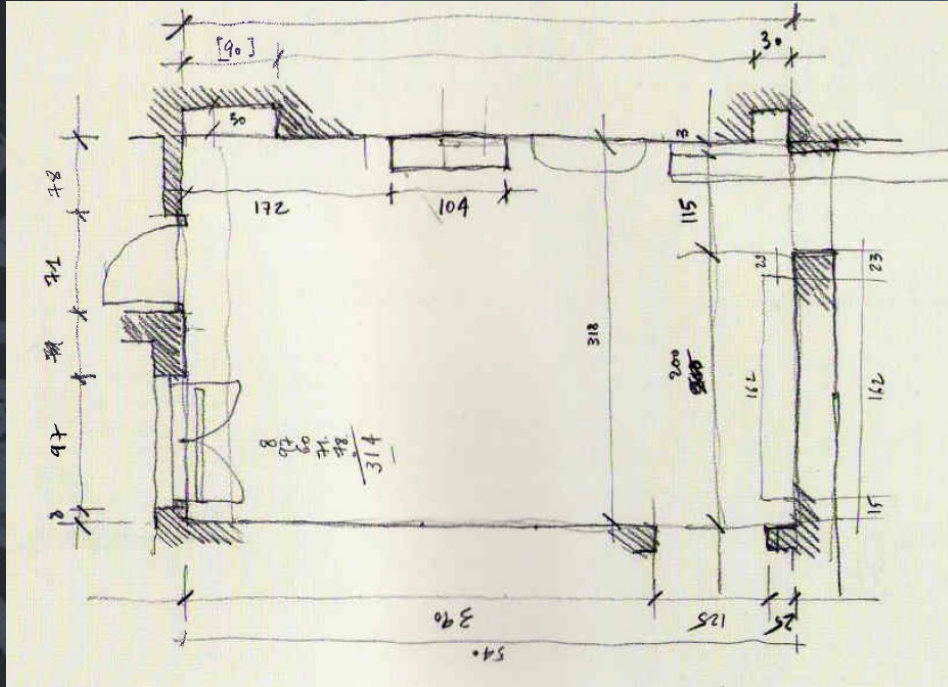
Constructing the floor plan

You must first of all make an outline, that's to say trace out the lines which will not be visible at the final stage of the work, but which will help to ensure that the visible lines are well positioned.

Study the layout

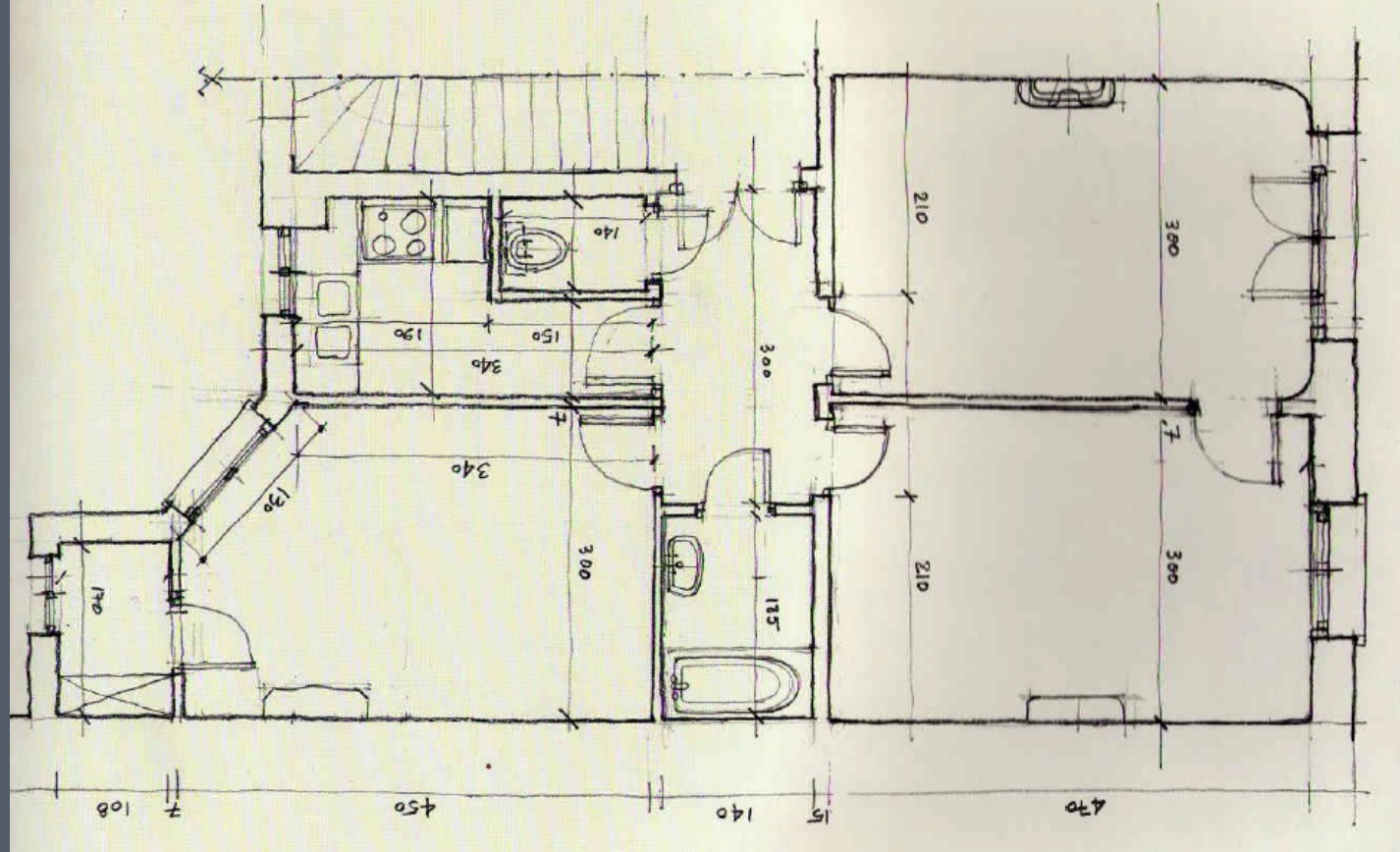
Before drawing the floor plan, make little sketches of it, diagrams in which you can analyze the general dimensions. Without really making a final plan, it's a way of understanding its logic.

MAKING A LAYOUT



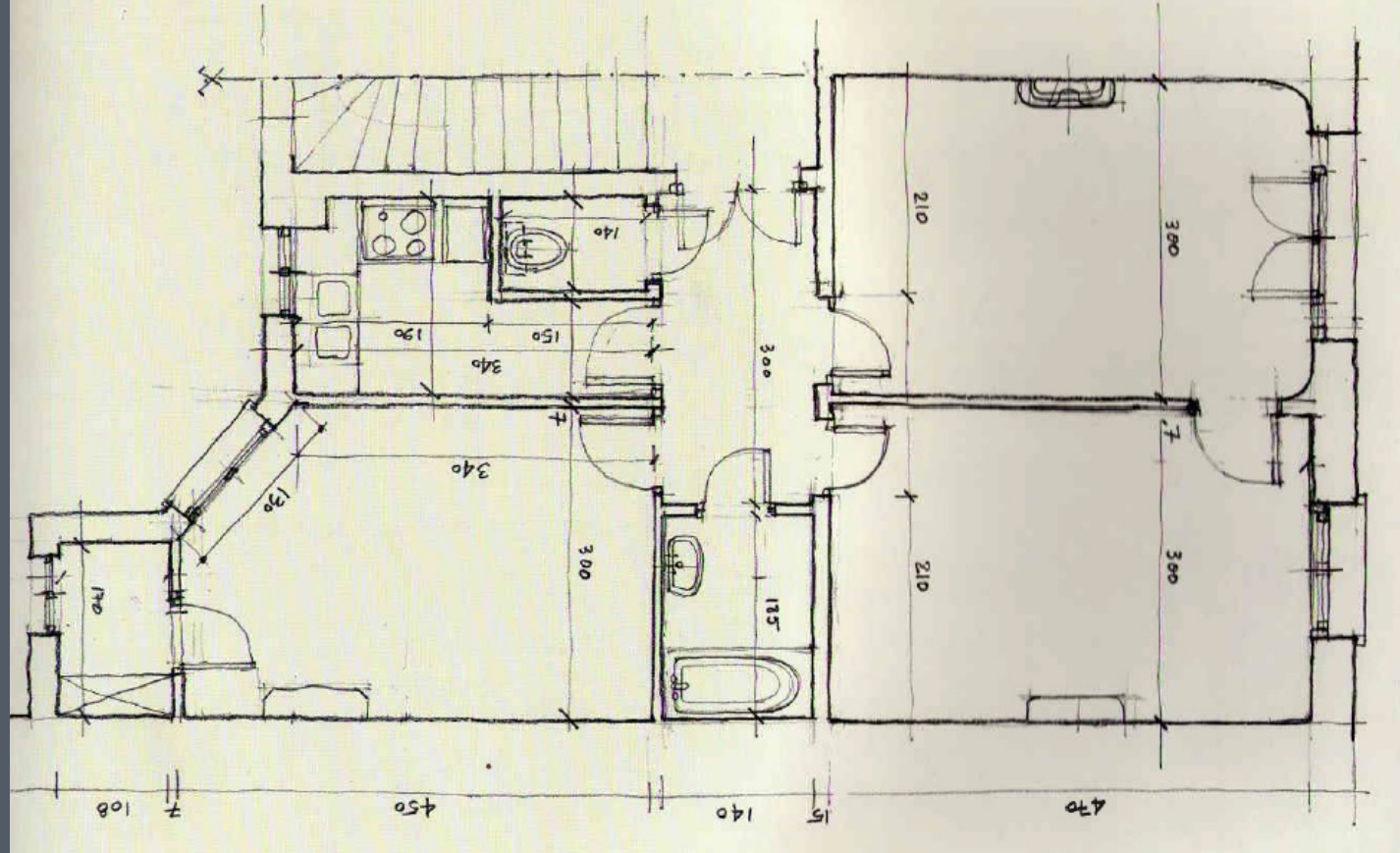
LAYOUT OF A FLAT

In this third drawing, all the information needed for an interior project is laid out. See the details of the project on page 38.



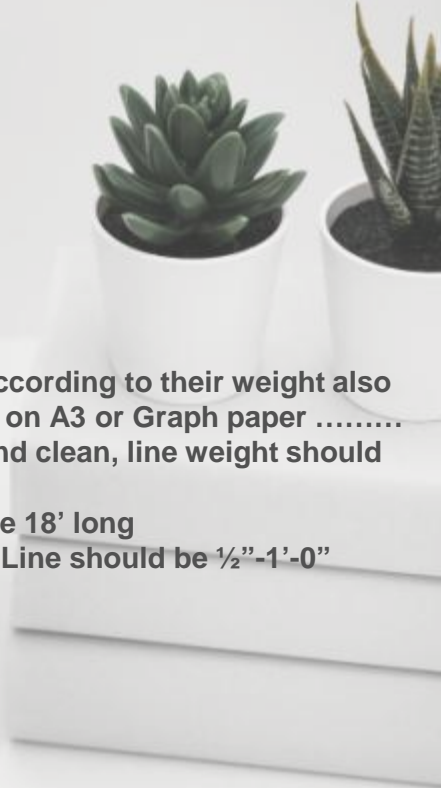
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- Draw a different types of LINE according to their weight also describe the purpose of each line on A3 or Graph paper
- The Line should be draw Neat and clean, line weight should be clearly differentiate.
- The length of each line should be 18' long
- The architecture scale for these Line should be $\frac{1}{2}$ "-1'-0"

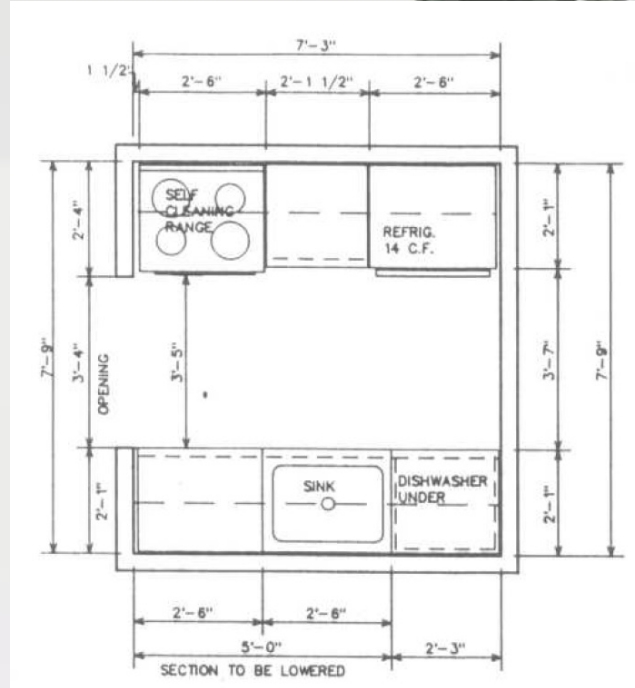
04

Assignment # 4
Summer Session

LINE WEIGHTS AND THEIR USES IN DRAWINGS



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05

Assignment # 5
Summer Session

DRAW A GIVEN KITCHEN LAYOUT ON ARCHITECTURE SCALE

- Draw a kitchen layout on A3 paper or graph paper
- The Line should be draw Neat and clean, line weight should be clearly differentiate.
- The architecture scale for kitchen layout should be 1"-1'-0"