



Working Drawing Architectural Drawings

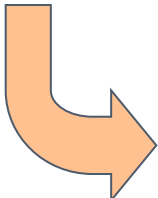
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ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

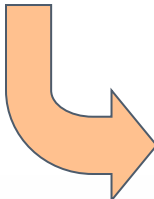
Location Plan



Site plan



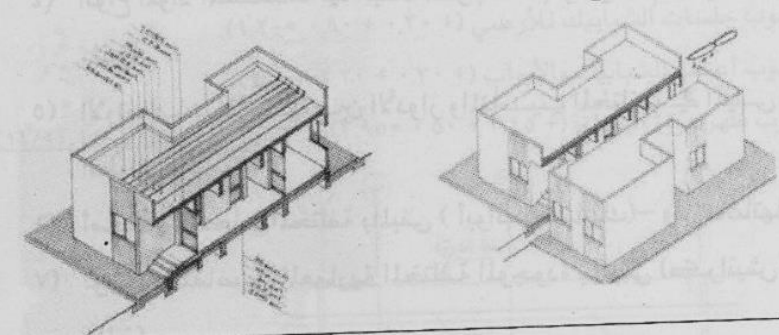
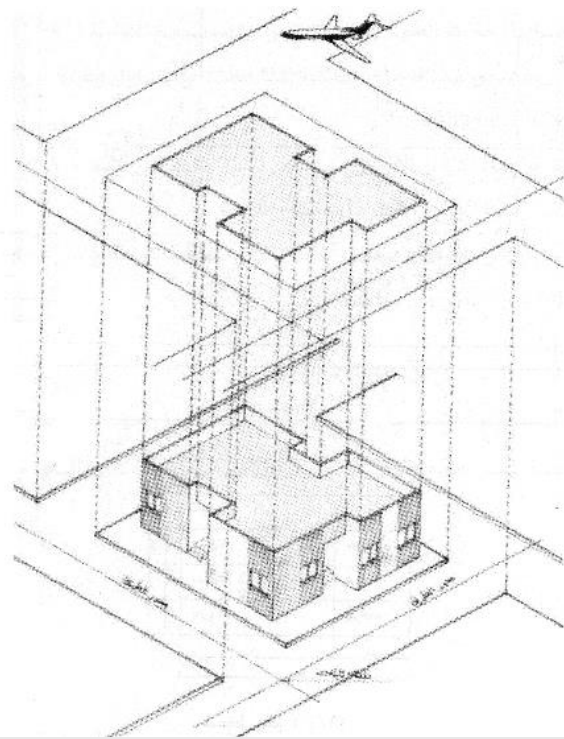
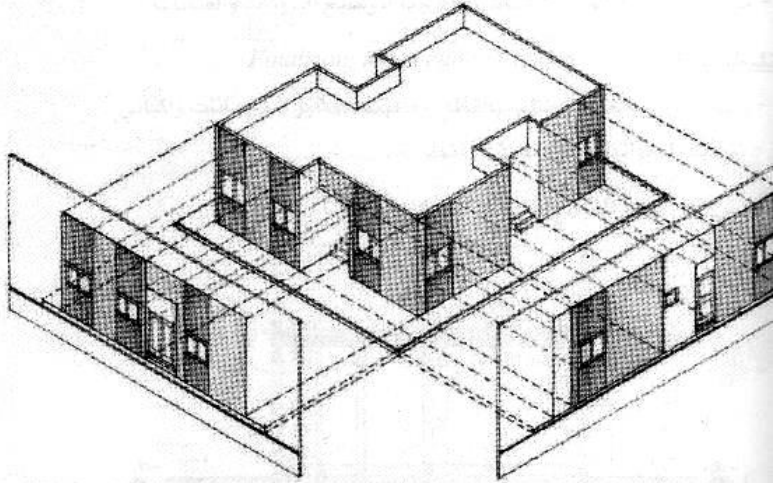
Floor Plans



Elevations



Sections



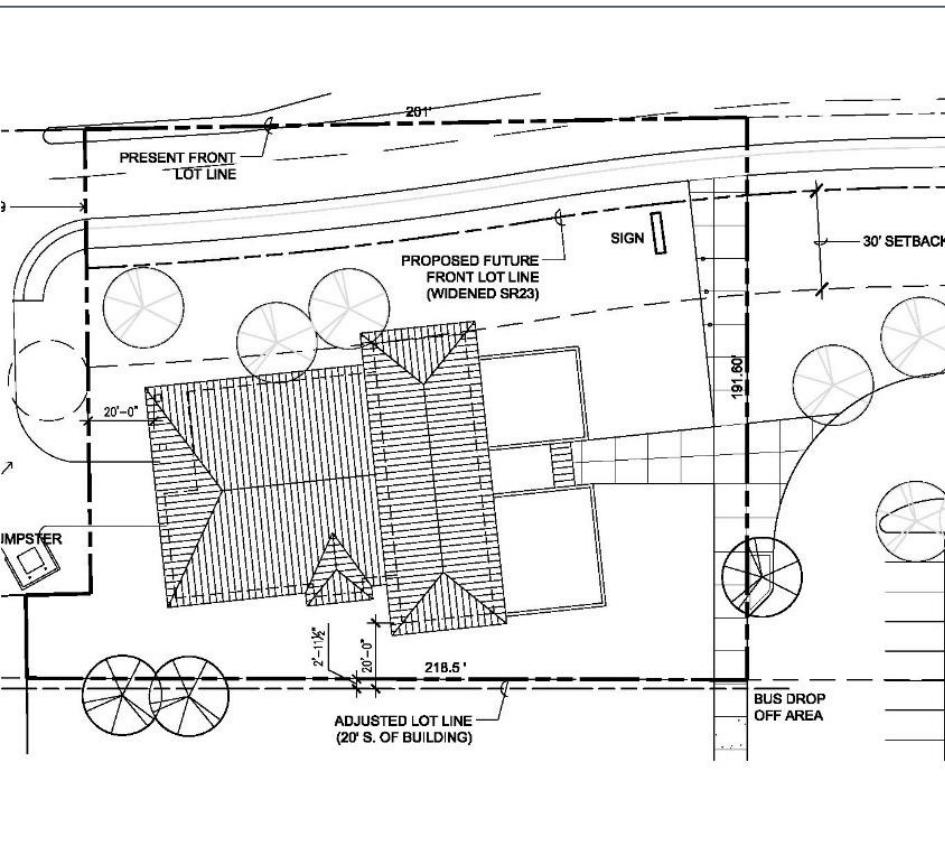
Location Plan

- » It identifies the location of the proposed new building within its surroundings. It also helps the builder to plan the layout of a new building scheme and is required by the local government planning department which decided whether or not to approve the project.
- » Neighbouring buildings and their boundaries are shown, as are roads, street names and fields.
- » The scale of the drawing depends on the size of the whole building scheme but is normally 1:1250
- » All building projects come under local authority control



Site Plan

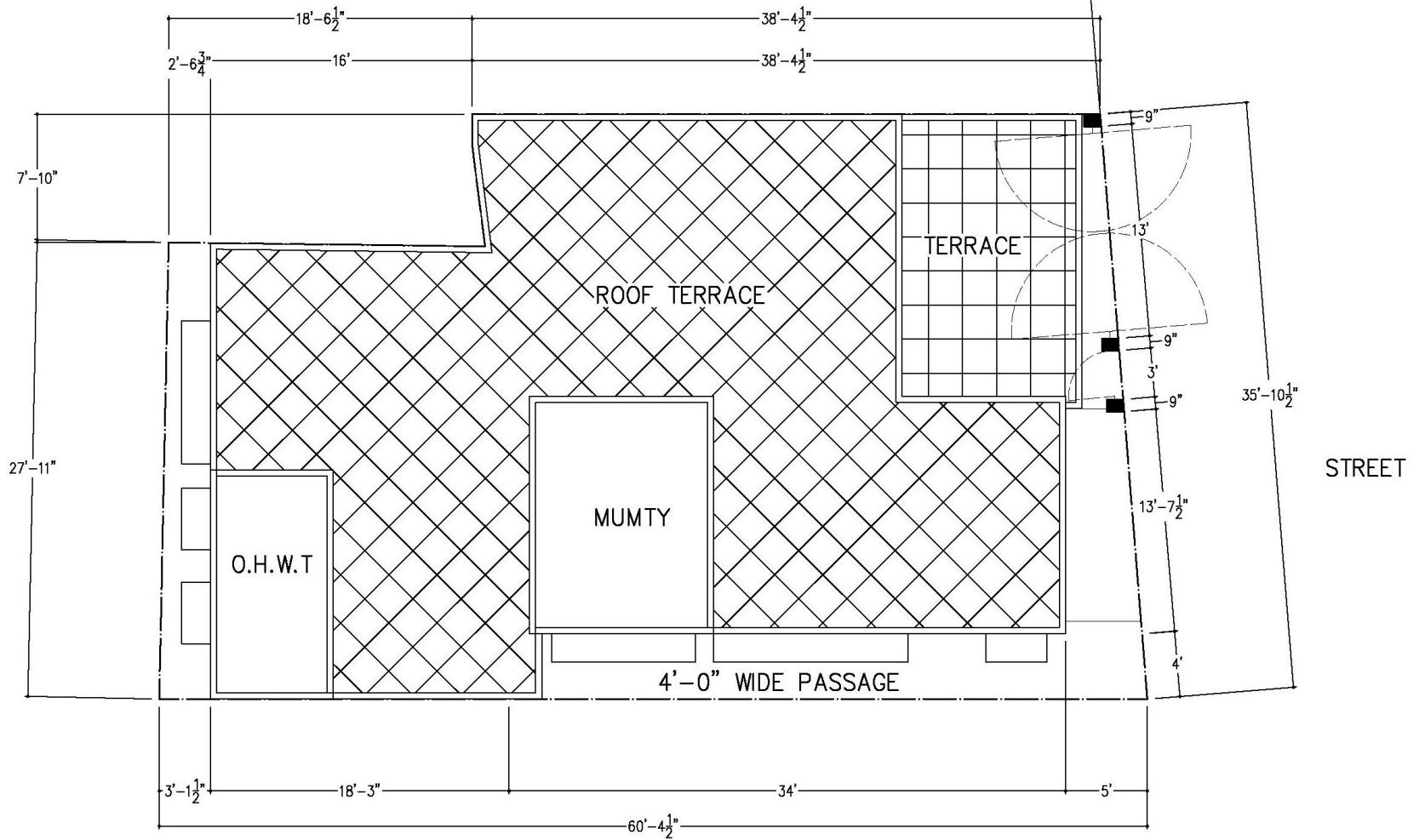
- » A site plan (also known as a block plan) is a view looking down at a building from above, illustrating the site boundary and the outline of the new building which are highlighted in the location plan.
- » Paths, roads and neighbouring plots are also shown. This type of plan enables the builder to mark out the site, lay drainage pipes and build manholes.
- » It provides information about the site's topography, utilities, site work etc.



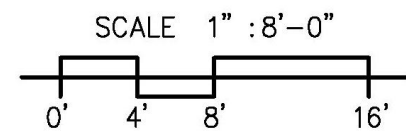
The importance of site plan:

- It illustrates the existing natural features such as trees and also existing built features
- The building outline, including the roof
- The main dimensions of the house and site
- Drainage pipes and manholes which run from the bathroom and kitchen to the main drain under the road
- The position and orientation of the house on the site/ plot
- Contour lines which show the slope of the land

The scale of a site plan: It depends on the size of the building. For houses and small buildings a **1:200** scale is used



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
 COVER AREA 1653 Sft. (SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0")



Floor Plan

- » A floor plan is a drawing of the rooms and spaces in a building with a view looking downward from above
- » It is a type of sectional view of the building with a horizontal plane cut through a building from above 5 Feet to show:
 - > The arrangement of rooms
 - > The horizontal dimensions between the walls to specify room sizes and wall lengths.
 - > The thickness & construction of vertical walls & columns that define these spaces
 - > The positions of windows and doors
 - > Details like sinks, kitchen counters, water heaters, furnaces, etc.
- » Floor plans are used by builders, plumbers, electricians and joiners to help plan the construction work and to cost the building materials.
- » The scale of a floor plan depends on the size of the building but for most domestic buildings a scale of 1:50 is used
- » Floor plan includes dimensions of each room & the exact positions of doors & windows

The importance of Plans:

- » Define the spaces & its functional relationship.
- » Illustrates places of openings (doors- windows).
- » Finishing.
- » Entrance (main- secondary)
- » Utilities (stairs, elevators, baths, stores)
- » Structural system:
 - > R.C, steel, bearing walls
 - > Columns, beams
 - > Thickness of walls (exterior & interior)
- » Measurement and cost (quantity survey)

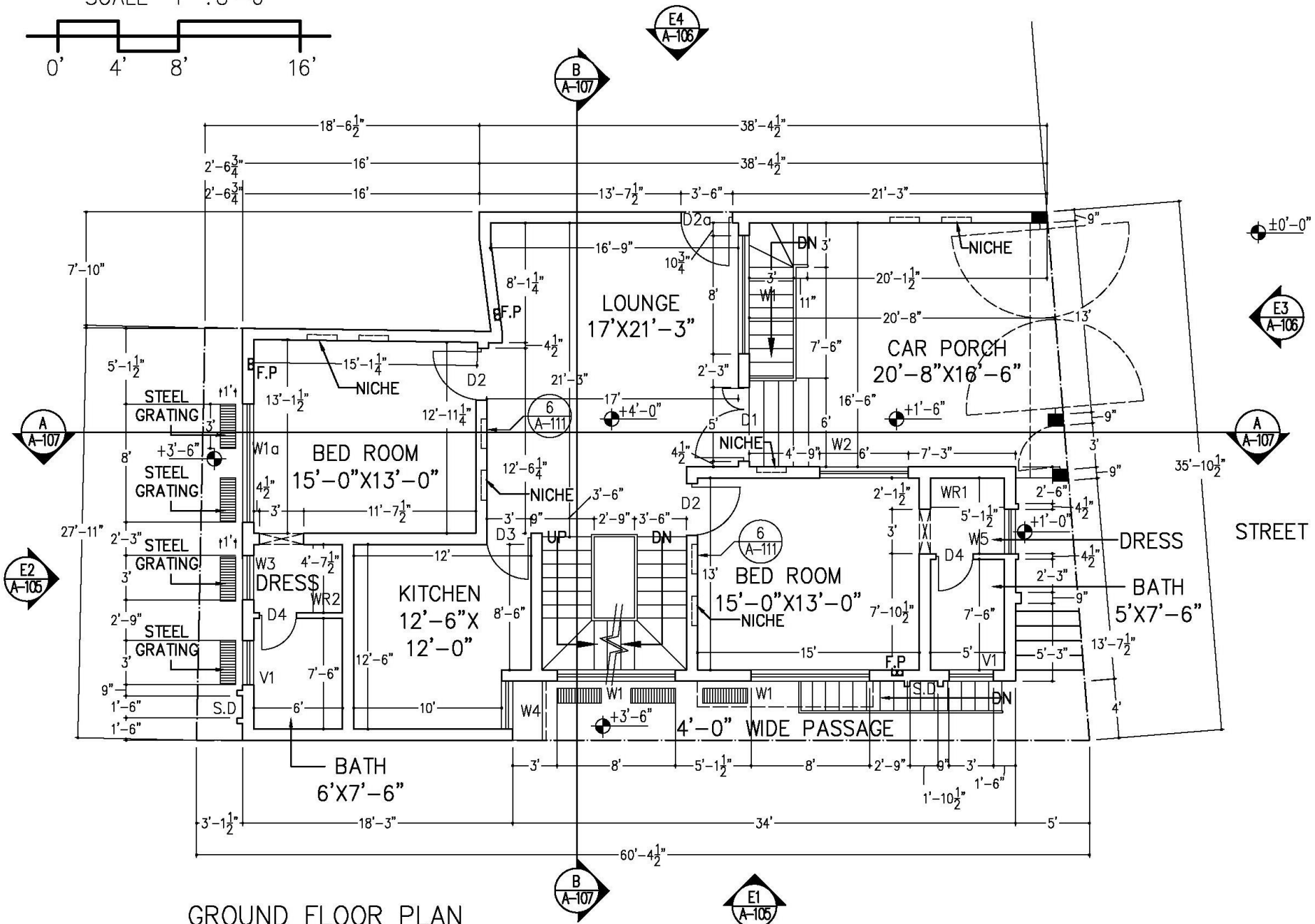
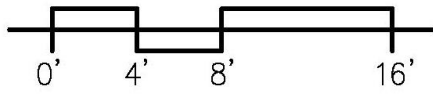
Floor Plans



Components in Floor Plan

- » There are 4 components of floor plans
 - > Column to column dimensions
 - > Door, window and other dimensions
 - > Room Tags
 - > Furniture Layout
- » These components are individually shown on the same floor plan and then printed on separate sheets of a drawing set for easy communication
- » All of these components can be merged in one plan and can be printed on a single sheet rather than on multiple sheets e.g. One plan having dimensions, room tags and furniture layout all together depending on the clarity and size of sheets and complexity of the project
- » In order for the client to easily understand and read these drawings all the above mentioned plans are printed separately

SCALE 1" : 8'-0"



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
COVER AREA 1602 Sft. (SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0")

- » Elevations are orthographic projections of a building OR
- » It is view of a building's exterior perpendicular to the principle vertical surfaces.
- » Elevations are required by the local planning department to assess whether the style and proportions of the proposed building are appropriate for the location. Builders also need a picture of what the house will look like from the outside.

The importance of Building Elevations:

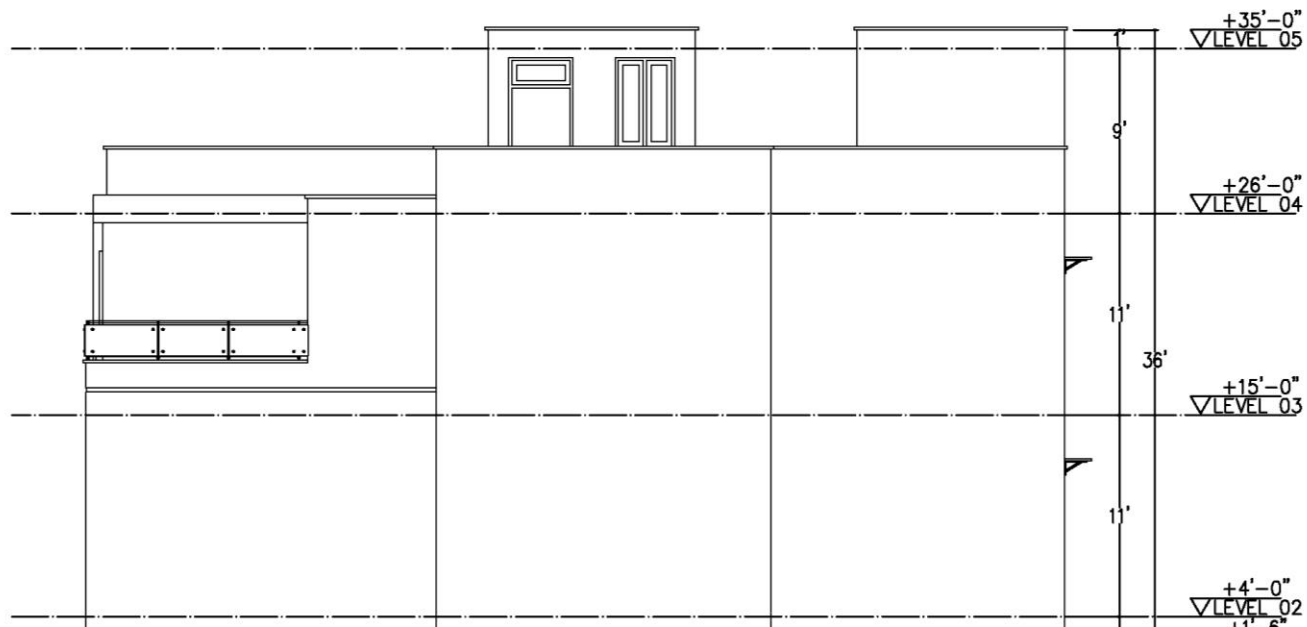
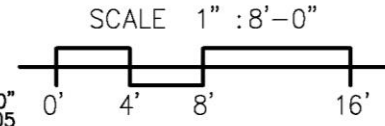
- » Exterior finishing
- » Openings
- » Size, shape , materials of exterior surfaces
- » Size proportion
- » Heights of the building
- » Measurements

Elevations





WEST ELEVATION (SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0")



- » It is a vertical pane cut through a building where you can see through the walls into the house or building
- » Or It is a drawing of interior & exterior partitions and roofs and ground floor in addition of interior elevations seen beyond the plane of cut.

The importance of Building Sections:

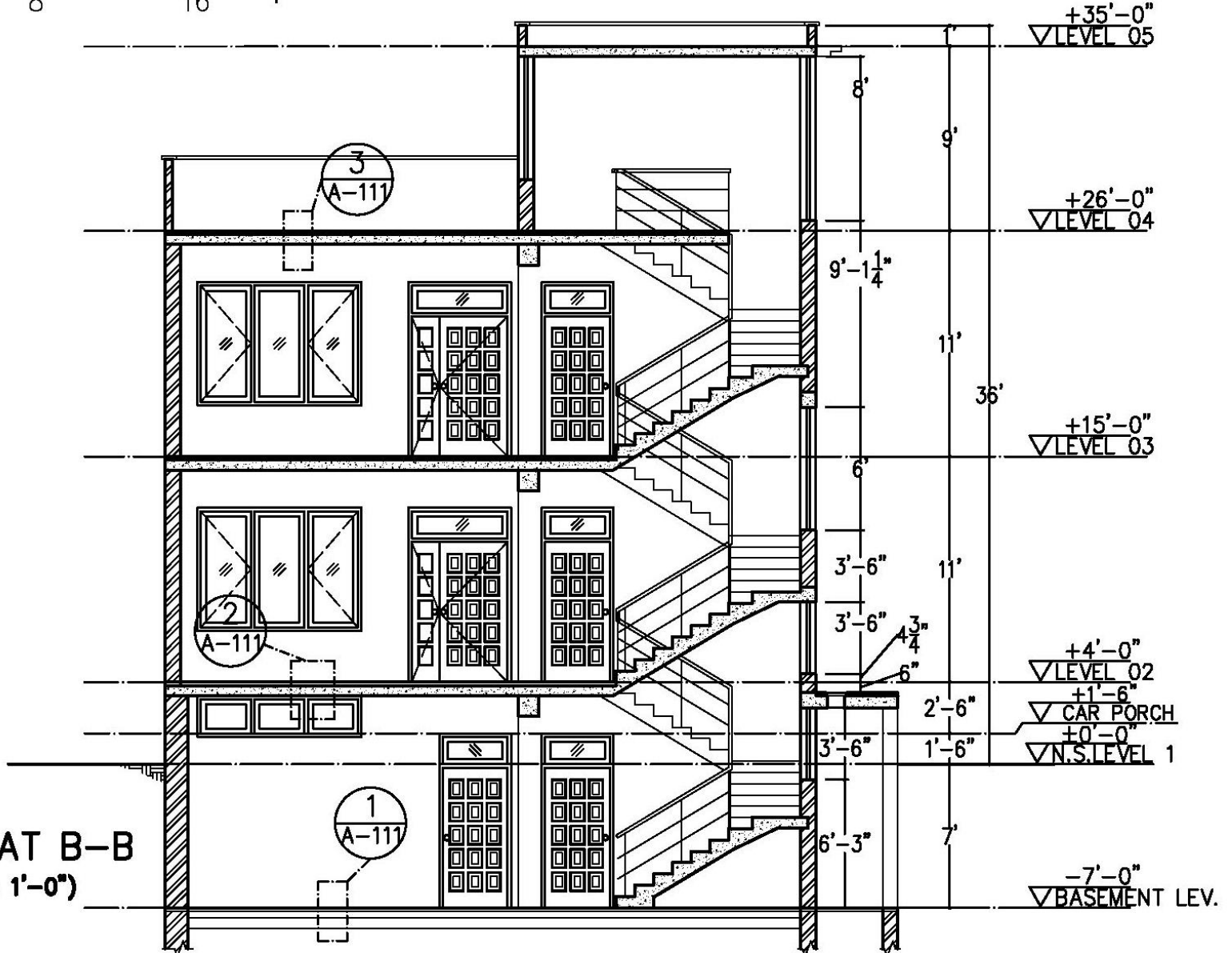
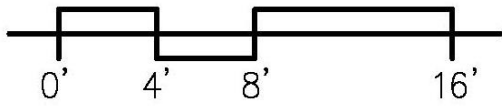
- » Illustrate building construction
- » Technical details
- » Types of slab (solid slab, hollow block, flat slab)
- » Building material (block, stone, concrete)
- » Height of the building and levels.
- » Details and finishing
- » Measurements



Section

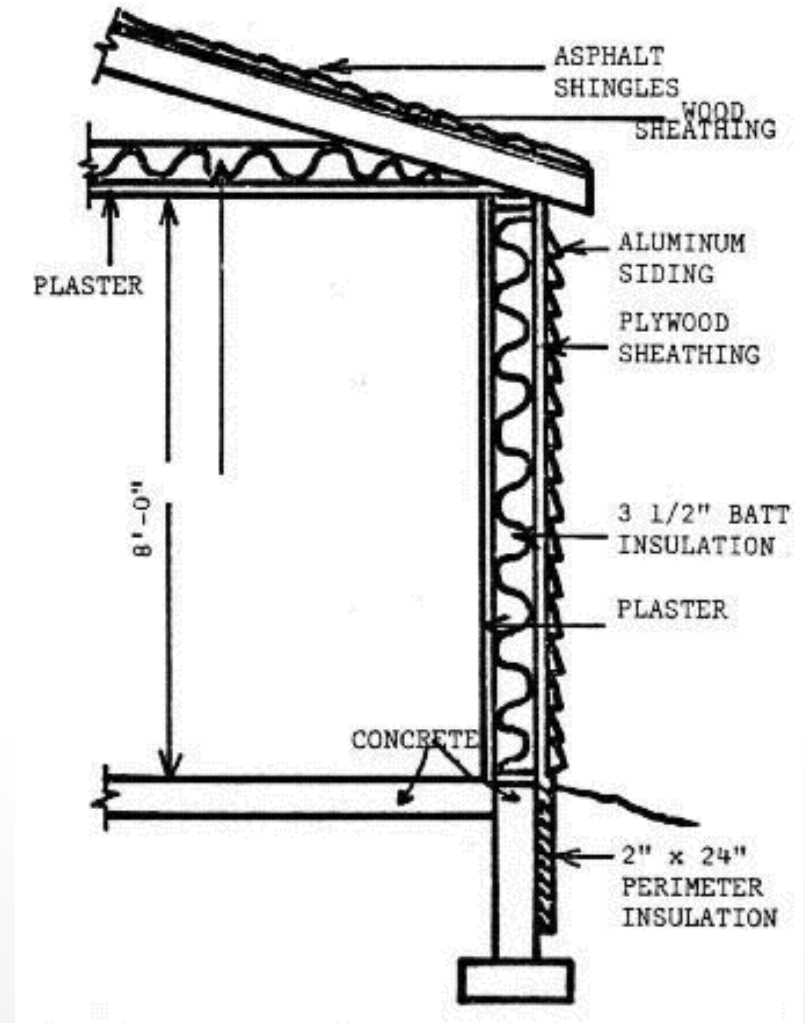


SCALE 1" : 8'-0"



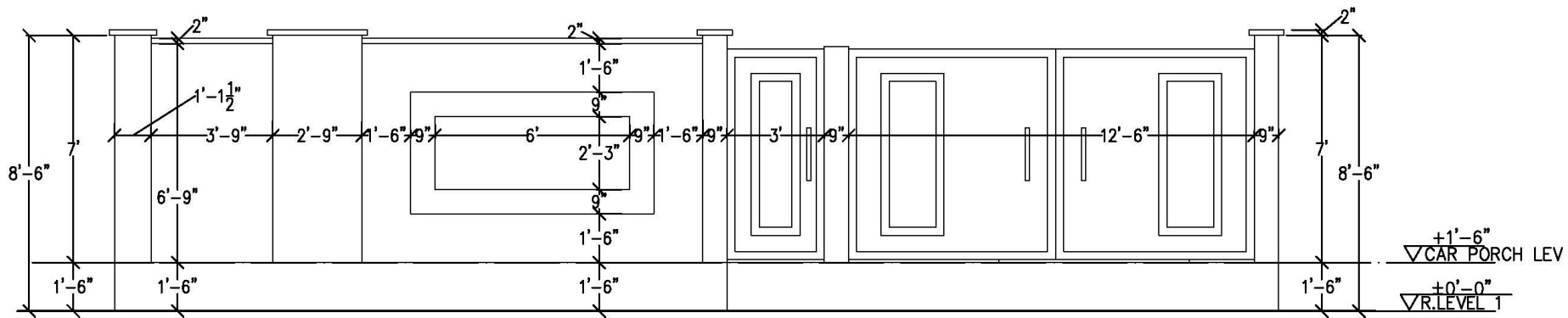
SECTION AT B-B
(SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0")

- » A cross-section showing a slice through the wall gives builders, joiners and roofers a great deal of information about how the house should be built,
- » Sections can be shown through any part of the building and normally a scale of 1:20 is used. The local building control department needs sectional views and floor plans to assess the quality of construction design.

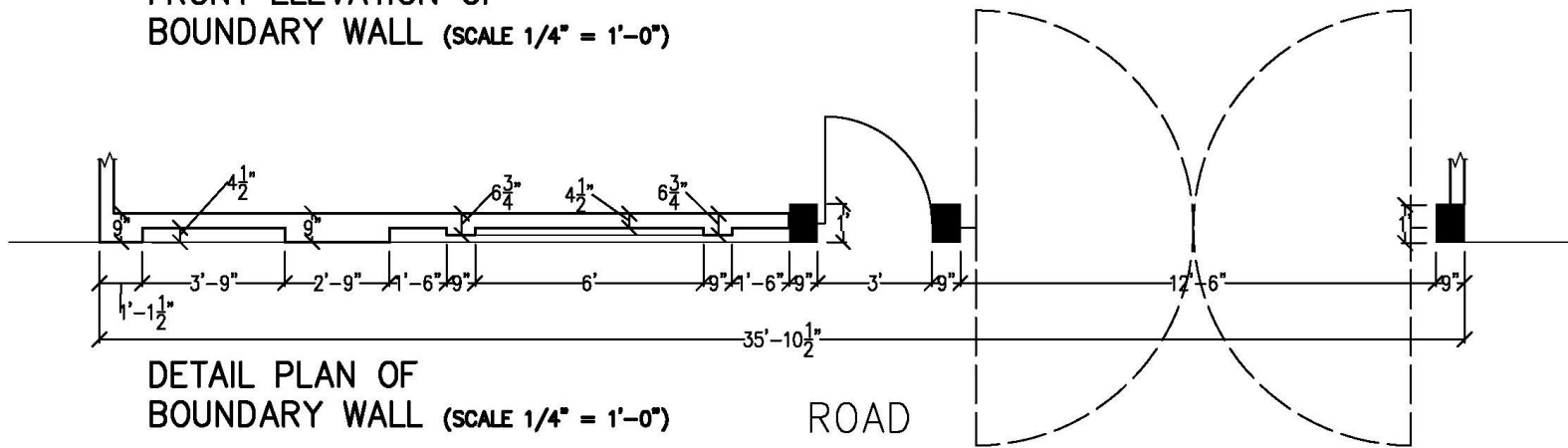


Sectional Detail





FRONT ELEVATION OF
 BOUNDARY WALL (SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0")



DETAIL PLAN OF
 BOUNDARY WALL (SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0")

ROAD