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DRAWINGS and SPECIFICATIONS The only function of working drawings is to convey the intention of the designer, as long as the drawings are able to do so. They need to be accurate and legible before anything else. They are part of the contractual documentation of the construction contract and should always be prepared with the knowledge that they are legal documents. Two types of drawings are used. 1. Design or sketch drawings that establish ideas about room relations, room sizes, house orientation, stylistic housework, color schemes, possible furniture layout and landscaping ideas. 2. Working drawings or building drawings that show the completed design. They indicate the exact location of the spaces, their size, building materials and specific details in order to allow the construction of the house. Drawings should be clear and perfectly legible for anyone who has to work with them. To do this, terms, acronyms, symbols and other conventions used need to be widely understood. Drawing design; How are they produced? Sketch Plans (Concept) Consider sketch plans as a plan submitted by the alleged owner of the building. Such a plan can be a hand-held black and white sketch (and often, in the first place) or a fully colored drawing. In any case, the very first requirement is simplicity. It should clearly show the basic planning plans and the area, and sufficient information only to describe widely such things as: General Building Size Rooms Aspect (North Points Position) Attitude to Borders or adjacent buildings, etc. Possible planning of large plants or furniture etcOnce sketch plan approved There are still a number of issues that need to be checked before proceeding further if they have not previously been confirmed. Site: Detailed measurements of the sitePosition of easements and other legal restrictionsAspect (position of the north)Basic conditionsLevel and drainageCorrect the names of the adjacent streetsLot number (or house number)The condition of adjacent roads and fencingposition of large trees, existing buildings, etc., which may affect the location of the new building. Rules: Approval by the Council of any questionable features relating to local flood laws, etc. Other rules: For example: - City planning requirements - Sewerage and water management - Departments of HealthServices and Fitness : - Sewerage (including levels) - Council of storm drains (and levels) - Electricity - Gas basic - Telephone services - Water serviceDetailed Drawings The architect/projectman uses a lot of abbreviations and symbolic representations of the many materials and details needed. Symbols are used for most of the information in relation to materials, windows, doors, plumbing, walls, supports and floors. Several different types of drawings are required. The drawings are prepared in such a way that each of them shows this information in a standardized manner. Looking at these drawings in combination with each other, we can understand the overall three-dimensional shape of the design and how its parts are connected to each other1. PlansThe plan is a view looking down at an object. Building drawings use many types of plans, but they are all drawn as if they look down on a drawn theme. The floor plan is drawn as if the floor view of the building is being drawn, with sections taken through walls, doors and windows, etc. The roof plan" is drawing the roof as if seen from the point above. The purpose of the plan is obviously to show the proposed layout of the premises, and often the placement of furniture and basic fittings. The views of the ascent are best described as a side view" looking flat on the side of a building or other object. It can be front" or lateral" height, depending on the kind taken. In the drawings of buildings, heights are commonly referred to as the aspect they encounter (e.g. North Height, Southeast Heights, etc.). The heights show the appearance of the building. Climbs are often replaced by promising drawings, which can be simple schematic illustrations or complex works of art. Look at one after another, the four sides of the existing house. When we look at each side, we see what is called a high view. Take separate photos of each of the four sides of the same house. We'd have a different form of high-altitude views. The types of ascent allow us to see how the outer sides of the house will appear after the completion of all structural works3. The viewsA section of the section is a drawing, set as if the view is being taken to cut through" part of the building, or another object. In most cases, the types of height and plan cannot show sufficient information so that the builder or trader can see exactly how the various structural parts of the house should be built or assembled. The section shows the size and thickness of the structural members and the relationship between the spaces. For example, it shows the height from ground to floor, the height between the floor and the ceiling, and how the roof should be built. BUILDING/CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS In the sketch plan the drawing has been saved as easily as possible to make it legible for a non-specialist. Work drawings should also be kept as legible as possible, but they should contain significantly more information than a sketch plan. They should contain sufficient information for the builder to make them of them and, in conjunction with the specification, should details to prepare the tender. Below is a brief summary of the items that should be included in the plans for a typical work drawing. Sizes (sizes, curly in millimeters)Room names (and room numbers, if necessary)The floor endsThe built cabinets and other fittingsPlumming fixturesThe positioning of the Cutlines (unless there is a separate roof plan)Section lines And window positions and window rooms (if necessary) ScalesThe process of drawing large objects such as parts of the house to make a commensurate. Small drawings should be in exact proportion to the actual size of the house, which they represent. In most of the drawings used, the scale makes the drawings 1/50th or 1/100th the original size. This means that instead of drawing something one meter in length, it is drawn 1/50th or 1/100th meter long. The finished picture looks exactly like a full-size object. Libra in the most common use are: Location or terrain drawings 1:2500Site Plans 1:500, 1:200Plan views 1:200, 1:100, 1:50, 1:20 Elevations 1:200, 1:100, 1:50, 1:20Seam 1:200, 1:100, 1:50, 1:20In the construction industry normally produce blueprints for homes on a scale of 1:100, perhaps 1:500.Content1. Survey plan - Usually made by a surveyor.

Existing site and surroundings.b. The position of the main natural features, trees, ponds, rock outcrops. Sufficient point levels and contour lines associated with the specified date (altitude). Border sizes.e. The state of roads, easements; existing drains and possibly maintenance of mains.2. Plan's website. The outline of the boundaries of the site with the location of the proposed building. Borderline failures.c. Depths where they can occur.d. New roads and paths. Soil and surface water drains, complete with pipe sizesf. The service runs from home to mains.g. The location of utilities (sewerage, water, gas, electricity) h. Point of connection of these services to the house itself. Indicating banking and cutting and areas for depositing and distributing surplus soil.j. New levels on the site due to the new home. Landscaping. Note that if the site is wavy or steep, a section should be added to show the main areas of cutting and filling. They can also include: a. Real estate description and lot number, etc. b. North direction indicatedc. The street position of the " owners is named. Contours and levels. Driveway.3. Floor plans. The size of the total The studs framing and room sizes are for rough stud frames. Trim the holes of all the windows and doors. Space allowance for refrigerator and white goods. The depths of the wardrobe. Location and distance between all columns and verandas posts.b. The roof and eave line like a dotted line. Doors and windows to have a legend link describing the details of each.d. The internal dimensions are as far away as necessary to establish the positions of the inner walls or fittingsg. The walls are thick. The door swings. Window. The location of fittings and fixtures. Names at all roomsj. Finishing the floor. The position of the stairs and the number of stairwells4. Sections and ascents. The ascents of all parts of the building.b. The size and shape of the hole.c. External finish.d. New and old ground levels showing cut and fill. Floor level position, ceiling level. Positions of all windows and doors. The heights of ceilings, doors and windows above the floor surface can be marked here.h. Dashing lines pointing to the position of the outer wall of the fastening (optional at altitudes, but good practice). Dashing lines pointing to natural ground lines (this will allow more accurate calculation of materials below the floor level). Roof and wall cladding and finish.k. Types of glass selected for specific windows and doors.l. Roof vents, air conditioners, and solar H.W.S seats Were either where requested or for more complex houses.A. Footing Plan (i) Width and depth of all supports on the wall, piers, stanchions. (ii) Location of the support system (iii) Position and levels of drains and ravines near supports (iv) Walls above supports with thick noted.B. Roof plan (i) Roof shape (ii) Slopes of levels (iii) Types of coatings (iv) Falls in gutters and gutters (v) Roof lights (vi) Possible type of construction. Обратите внимание, что на простых домах план крыши супер наложен на план этажаC. Service plan showing location: (i) Electrical layout (ii) Plumbing and internal drainage layouts. Air conditioning or other mechanical services. Note - on simpler houses electric layout and plumbing layouts are superimposed on the floor plan. Preparing plan. Newton's wind load energy is required and the values provided in each direction.b. All the fastenings are clearly lined with legend if necessary, referring to each invigorating type.c. This plan can also contain the location and type of each anchor of communication. Cross Se section. These opinions must be taken through the highest and widest points of the dwelling and must disclose details or facts that are otherwise hidden. The more this picture shows, the less disputes arise with subcontractors and owners. If necessary, additional sections may be required if the structure differ in other cross sections.b. The height of the ceiling and the door can be applied here, as well as the types of wall lining. Wall Details. They are best taken through a typical hole. It should be at 1:20 or on a larger scale and with as much information as possible. Pinning and intervals for the roof to the wall of the plate, from wall to floor and floor to support connections.c. Brick veneer tie type and their spacings.d. Accommodation of flashing lights, D.P.C." and intervals.e. Stop point for underslab PVC membrane.f. Methods to protect termite. Construction details. Sections through the outer walls, supports and roof. Plans, sections and height of stairs. Any room or part of the building where the outlined of which is difficult or which includes extensive fittings or different height tiles to the walls, fixtures such as: (i) Kitchen (ii) Bathrooms (iii) Communal Rooms (iv) Special Purpose Rooms (v) Laundry. Windows and doors detailed specs. Part of the heights of any part of the building containing special features such as: (i) Entrances (ii) Special Forms of Construction (iii) Balconies (iv) Ornamental WorkUsing and Reading Plansa. Attach a set of plans to a ply or hardboard panel and keep it under the sun in place during construction. Consider plastic lamination.b. When changes are made during construction be sure to mark them clearly. You can always take measurements from marked sizes without scaling the plan. Room sizes are always taken from rough edge.e. Broken lines on the interior walls point to invigorating walls. Broken lines on the foundation plan represent the width of the base. Ground lines are indicated at altitudes to identify the amount of materials needed underflora and as a guide to building the foundation. If the construction or fixing method is not marked in plans or specifications, contact the manufacturer's " or local building authority. SPECIFICATIONSa specifications set the technical requirements of the work. This is a direct explanation of the drawings, and with them serves three purposes:1. First, as a complete and detailed description of the project, so that the rates (quotes/prices) can be correctly compiled2. Secondly, as a mandatory requirement for materials and quality of manufacture in construction; And3. Third, as legal evidence in the case of litigation. Thus, the specification is the most important document and should be prepared individually for each project. The specification may include at least three or four parts:a) General provisions covering the scope of work, any special conditions, design criteria and the like;b) Materials including tests;c) Building prowess and testing;d) Machines and commissioning tests. In every part of the work section are dealt with in some predetermined sequence. In general, it is convenient to monitor the approximate sequence of the work itself, so it starts with preliminary items, preparation of the site, excavations, etc., and ends with painting, restoration of the site and cleaning. In each case, there will be room for some standard specifications, as well as for specific requirements that apply primarily to a particular project in hand. In all cases, you will need to decide whether the method or performance will be specified. Material specifications that cover the type and quality of each material required in the project, as well as its processing and testing by the supplier. Manufacturing specifications that cover the use of these materials in the project, their manufacture in the structure, method and order of their installation, the quality of the workforce to be used, the standard of manufacture required, and the tolerances allowed. The specifications of the machines cover the capacity, performance and operation of all the permanent installations to be installed in accordance with the contract, as well as the tests required to demonstrate its adequacy. Design specifications. They are necessary when structural or other design is part of any contract. Therefore, all the criteria governing the design and safety of the work, as well as the owner's requirements for the presentation of detailed specifications and so on, must be clearly defined. The reference to standards Depending on the specification category, standard codes of practice and multi-material specifications published by various government bodies, standardization authorities and material suppliers is of great help. They are included in the project specifications only by reference, thereby reducing the volume of the document. Note: Tender drawings for any construction project should preferably be completed before any attempt is made to develop a specification or remove the volumes in order to avoid conflict or ambiguity between them. First of all, the specifications need to be clear and specific, so that the builder and representative of the owner of the site can know what is required. It should clearly and clearly articulate the Builder's obligation to do or refrain from doing things that are therefore desirable or undesirable for the successful and satisfactory performance of the work. Who is NATSPEC? 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