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## Architecture technical drawing pdf

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Architectural drawings are made in accordance with a set of conventions that include specific views (floor plan, section, etc.), sheet sizes, units and scales, annotations and cross references. Historically, the drawings were made in ink on paper or similar material, and any required copies had to be painstakingly made by hand. The twentieth century led to a shift to drawing on tracking paper so that mechanical copies could be effectively launched. Computer development had a significant impact on the methods used to design and create technical drawings, which made hand-drawn virtually obsolete and opened up new form possibilities using organic shapes and complex geometry. Today, the vast majority of drawings are created using CAD software. The size and scale of the Luoyang Pavilion by Li zhaoao (675-758) Main articles: paper size, engineer scale, architect scale, and metric scale The size of the drawings reflects the available materials and the size that is conveniently transported - rolled up or folded, laid out on a table, or fixed on the wall. The development process can impose limits on the size that can actually be able to work. Sizes are determined by a sequential paper size system, according to local use. Usually the largest size of paper used in modern architectural practice ISO A0 (841 mm × 1189 mm or 33.1 per × 46.8 inches) or in the U.S. Arch E (76 16 inches2 mm × 1067 mm or 30 in × 42's) or large E size (915 mm × 1220 mm or 36 in the × 48's). Architectural drawings are drawn on a scale, so relative dimensions are correctly presented. The scale is chosen both to fit the entire building on the chosen size of the sheet, and to show the required number of details. On a scale from one-eighth of an inch to one foot (1:96) or the metric equivalent of 1 to 100, the wall, usually shown as simple outlines corresponding to the overall thickness. On a larger scale, half an inch to one foot leg or the nearest total metric equivalent of 1 to 20, showing the layers of different materials that make up the wall design. Details of the construction are drawn on a larger scale, in some cases in full size (from 1 to 1 scale). Large-scale drawings allow measurements to read from the drawing, i.e. to be measured directly. Imperial scales (legs and inches) are equally readable with the help of an ordinary ruler. In a picture from one-eighth inch to one leg, one-eighth division on the lineup can be read as feet. Architects typically use a scale line with different scales marked on each edge. The third method used by builders in the evaluation is to measure directly from the drawing and multiply by the scale factor. Dimensions can be measured with drawings made on a stable environment, such as vellum. All playback processes introduce small errors, especially now that different copying methods mean that the same picture can be re-copied, or copies made in several different ways. Therefore, the dimensions must be written (pictured) in the picture. Reservation Don't scale the sizes commonly inscribed in architects' drawings to protect against errors that occur during the copying process. Standard representations used in the drawings of architects Architectural drawing, combining height, section and plan: drawings by Willie Revely proposed by Jeremy Bentham for Panopticon Prison, 1791 Standard Views used in the architectural drawing This section is devoted to the usual views used to represent a building or structure. See the types of architectural drawing section below for drawings classified according to their purpose. The main plans of the floors of the Royal House, Greenwich (UK). The floor plan floor plan of the floor is the most fundamental architectural diagram, the view from above shows the location of the spaces in the building just like the map, but showing the location at a certain level of the building. Technically, it is a horizontal section cut through a building (usually at a height of four feet/one meter and twenty centimeters above floor level), showing walls, windows and doorways and other features at this level. The view of the plan includes everything that can be seen below this level: floor, staircase (but only up to the level of the plan), furniture, and sometimes furniture. Objects above the plan level (such as beams above the head) can be listed as a dotted line. Geometrically, the view of the plan is defined as a vertical orthographic projection of an object on a horizontal plane, with a horizontal plane cutting through the building. The site plan site Site Plan is a certain type of plan that shows the entire context of a building or group of buildings. The site plan shows the boundaries of ownership and the means of access to the site, as well as nearby structures if they are related to the design. For On the city's website, the site's plan may need to show the surrounding streets to demonstrate how the design fits in urban fabric. Within the site boundary, the site plan gives an overview of the entire scope of the work. It shows buildings (if any) pre-existing and those that are offered, usually as a construction footprint; roads, car parks, footpaths, hard landscaping, trees and planting. For a construction project, the site plan must also show all connection services: drainage and sewerage lines, water supply, electrical and communication cables, outdoor lighting, etc. The site's plan is used to verify that the proposal is compliant with local development codes, including restrictions on historical sites. In this context, the site plan is part of a legal agreement, and there may be a requirement to prepare it by a licensed specialist: architect, engineer, landscape architect or surveyor. The height of the main facade of the Pantheon, Paris Height - is a view of the building, the view on one side, a flat image of one facade. This is the most common view used to describe the appearance of a building. Each height is marked in relation to the direction of the compass it faces, for example, looking north, you would see the southern height of the building. Buildings rarely have a simple rectangular shape in the plan, so the typical height can show all the parts of the building that are visible from a certain direction. Geometrically, height is a horizontal cartographic projection of a building on a vertical plane, a vertical plane usually parallel to one side of the building. Architects also use the word height as a synonym for the facade, so the northern height is the north wall of the building. Illustration of the section of the observatory in Potsdam. A cross-section cross section, also simply called a cross section, is a vertical plane cut through an object, just as a floor plan is a horizontal section viewed from above. In the view section, everything that is cut by the plane section is displayed as a bold line, often with a solid fill to show objects that are cut through, and everything that is visible outside is usually shown in a thinner line. Sections are used to describe the relationship between different levels of the building. The observatory's image, illustrated here, shows a dome that can be seen from the outside, a second dome that can only be seen inside the building, and how the space between them accommodates a large astronomical telescope: a relationship that would be difficult to understand only by plan. Sectional height is a combination of cross-section, with heights parts of the building seen outside the plane section. Section. A cross section is a horizontal orthographic projection of a building on a vertical plane, with a vertical plane cutting through the building. Isometric and axonometric projections of isometric and axonometric projections are an easy way to present a 3D object, maintain the scalability of elements, and display the relationship between multiple sides of the same object, so that the complexities of the shape can be clearly understood. There is some confusion as to the difference between isometric and axonometric terms. Axonometric is a word that architects have been using for hundreds of years. Engineers use the word axonometric as a general term to include isometric, diametric and trimetric drawings. This article uses terms in an architectural sense. Despite the rather complex geometric explanations, for practical development purposes, the difference between isometric and axonometric is simple (see chart above). In both cases, the plan is drawn on a distorted or rotated grid, and verticals are projected vertically on the page. All lines are drawn to scale in such a way that the relationship between the elements is accurate. In many cases, different axes require a different scale, and again this can be calculated, but in practice it is often simply evaluated by the eye. Isometric uses a grid plan 30 degrees from horizontal in both directions, which distorts the shape of the plan. To build this kind of drawings, you can use isometric graphic paper. This presentation is useful for explaining the details of construction (e.g. three-dimensional joints in carpentry). Isometric was a standard species until the mid-twentieth century, remaining popular until the 1970s, especially for textbook diagrams and illustrations. The cabinet projection is similar, but only one axis is distorted and the other is horizontal and vertical. Originally used in cabinet solutions, the advantage is that the main party (like the cabinet front) is displayed without distortion, so that only the less important side is skewed. Lines leading from the eyes are drawn in a reduced scale to reduce distortion. The cabinet projection is seen in Victorian engraved ads and architectural textbooks, but has actually disappeared from common use. The axonometric uses a 45-degree grid layout that retains the original orthogonal geometry of the plan. A big advantage of this view for architecture is that the projectman can work directly according to the plan, without having to reconstruct it on a distorted grid. Theoretically, the plan should be set at 45 degrees, but this introduces confusing coincidences where the opposite angles are aligned. Unwanted effects can be avoided by rotating the plan while projecting it This is sometimes called a planometric or oblique view plan, and allows the freedom to choose any suitable angle to represent the most useful view of an object. Object. Development methods used a 30-60 and 45 degree set of squares, and that identifies the angles used in these views. Once the adjustable square became common, these restrictions were lifted. Axonometric gained popularity in the twentieth century, not only as a convenient diagram, but also as a formal presentation technique adopted, in particular, by the Modern Movement. Axonometry drawings feature prominently in influential 1970s drawings by Michael Graves, James Stirling and others, using not only simple views, but also a view with the eyes of worms, unusual and exaggerated rotations of the plan, as well as blown elements. Axonometric representation is not always generated by CAD programs that create representations from a three-dimensional model. Consequently, it is now rarely used. In the drawings, detail drawings look at a small part of the structure on a larger scale to show how the component parts fit together. They are also used to show small surface details, such as decorative items. Section drawings on a large scale are a standard way of displaying building details, usually showing complex interchanges (e.g. floor-to-wall interchanges, window openings, cornices and roof tops) that cannot be clearly shown in the picture, which includes the full height of the building. The complete set of construction details should show the details of the plan, as well as the vertical details of the section. One detail is rarely done in isolation: a set of parts shows the information needed to understand the design in three dimensions. Typical scales for parts 1/10, 1/5 and full size. In traditional construction, many parts were so fully standardized that the construction of the building required several details. For example, the construction of the belt window will be left to the carpenter, who will fully understand what is required, but the unique decorative details of the facade will be detailed. Modern buildings, on the other hand, must be fully detailed due to the proliferation of different products, methods and possible solutions. Architectural Perspective Perspective in the manner of the classic Ideal City by Jean-Max Albert,1977. Two-item perspective, interior of Robert Adam's Dercy House. 1777. Perspective in drawing is an approximate representation on the flat surface of the image, as it is perceived by the eye. The key concepts here: Perspective view from a certain fixed point of view. The horizontal and vertical edges of the object are represented in the horizontal and vertical image. The lines leading into the distance appear to converge at the point of disappearance. All horizontals converge to the point on the horizon, which is a horizontal line at eye level. Verticals converge to a point above or below the horizon. The main categorization of the artificial perspective is Extinction Points: A single-identified perspective that objects face the viewer is orthogonal, and the retreating lines converge at one point of disappearance. The two-point perspective reduces distortion by viewing objects at an angle, with all horizontal lines receding to one of the two disappearing points on the horizon. The three-month perspective adds to the realism of forcing the verticals to retreat to the third point of extinction, which is above or below, depending on whether the view is visible from above or below. The normal convention in the architectural perspective is to use two viewpoints, with all verticals drawn like verticals on a page. The three-story perspective gives a random, photographic effect of the image. In professional architectural photography, on the contrary, camera viewing or lens perspective control is used to eliminate the third point of disappearance, so that everything vertically vertically on the photo, as with the prospect of convention. This can also be done by digitally manipulating photos taken with a standard lens. Aerial perspective is a technique in painting, to indicate the distance by approximating the influence of the atmosphere on distant objects. In daylight, as an ordinary object gets further away from the eye, its contrast with the background decreases, its saturation decreases, and the color becomes more blue. Not to be confused with an aerial view or from a bird's-eye view, which is a view as seen (or imagined) from a high point of view. In J M Gandhi's viewpoint of the Bank of England (see illustration at the beginning of this article), Gandhi portrayed the building as picturesque ruins in order to show an internal plan of arrangement, a precursor to the cut-out view. The montage image is created by the intention of a prospective image of the building on a photographic background. Carefulness is needed to record the position from which the photo was taken and to create perspective from the same perspective. This method is popular in computer visualization, where the building can be photorealistically rendered, and the final image is designed to be almost indistinguishable from photography. Sketches and diagrams of the Architect of early conceptual sketches. A sketch is a quick hand-drawn, quick way to write and develop an idea that isn't intended as a finished work. The diagram can also be drawn by hand, but deals with symbols to develop design logic. Both can be developed in a more representative form and used to convey design principles. In architecture, finished works are expensive and time-consuming, so it's important to solve the project as fully as possible before construction work begins. Complex modern buildings include a large team of different specialist disciplines, and communication in the early stages of design is essential to keep the design moving to coordinated Architects (and other designers) designers) Exploring a new design with sketches and diagrams, to develop a rough design that provides an adequate response to specific design challenges. There are two main elements in the design of the building, aesthetic and practical. The aesthetic element includes the layout and appearance, the expected sense of materials, and cultural references that will influence how people perceive the building. Practical challenges include space dedicated to different activities as people enter and move around the building, daytime and artificial lighting, acoustics, traffic noise, legal issues and building regulations, and many other issues. Although both aspects are partly the subject of normal practice, each site is different. Many architects are actively striving to innovate, thereby increasing the number of problems that need to be addressed. Architectural legend often refers to projects made on the back of an envelope or on a napkin. Initial thoughts are important, even if they need to be discarded along the way, because they provide a central idea

around which design can evolve. Although the sketch is inaccurate, it is disposable and provides freedom of thought, for a quick try out of different ideas. The selection is drastically reduced as soon as the design tends to draw the scale, and the sketch stage is almost always important. Charts are mainly used to solve practical issues. In the early stages of design, architects use diagrams to develop, explore, and convey ideas and solutions. They are important tools for thinking, solving problems and communicating in design disciplines. Charts can be used to resolve spatial relationships, but they can also represent forces and streams, such as the forces of the sun and wind, or the flow of people and materials through the building. The blown-up view chart shows parts of the components that are dis-assembled in some way, so that each of them can be seen on its own. These views are common in technical manuals, but are also used in architecture, either in concept diagrams, or to illustrate technical details. The cutout looks part of the exterior are lowered to show the interior, or details of the interior design. Although technical illustrations, including many building products and systems, the cutout is actually little used in the architectural drawing. Types of architectural drawings are made for a specific purpose and can be classified accordingly. Several items are often included in the same sheet, such as a sheet showing the plan along with the main facade. Presentation drawings Drawings are designed to explain the scheme and promote its merits. Working drawings can include tones or hatches to emphasize different materials, but are diagrams that are not designed to appear realistic. The main presentation drawings usually include people, vehicles and trees taken from a library of such images, images, otherwise very similar in style to working drawings. Rendering is the art of adding surface textures and shadows to show the visual qualities of a building more realistically. An architectural illustrator or graphic designer can be used to produce special presentation images, usually perspectives or highly finished site plans, floor plans and heights, etc. Review drawings Measured drawings of existing lands, structures and buildings. Architects need an accurate set of drawings for surveys as the basis for their work drawings to establish the exact size of the construction work. Surveys are usually measured and compiled by surveyers. Recording drawings Historically, architects made drawings in order to understand and imitate the great architecture known to them. The recordings are made both individually, for local purposes, and on a large scale for publication. Historical studies worth referring to include: The Vitruvius Britannicus Bye Colin Campbell, illustrations of English buildings by Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren, as well as Campbell himself and other outstanding architects of the era. A review of London, founded in 1894 by Charles Robert Ashby and now available through English heritage. Record notable streets and individual buildings in the former county of London. A historical overview of American buildings, recording notable buildings made during the Depression of the 1930s, this collection is in the Library of Congress and is available without copyright on the Internet. Record drawings are also used in construction projects, where the conditions of the completed building are documented taking into account all variations made during the construction. Working drawings are a complete set of drawings used in a construction project: they will include not only the architect's drawings, but structural and other engineering blueprints as well. Work drawings are logically split into drawings of location, assembly, and components. Location drawings, also called shared location drawings, include floor plans, sections, and heights: they show where the design elements are located. The assembly's drawings show how the different parts are assembled. For example, a wall detail will show the layers that make up the structure, how they are fixed to the structural elements, how to finish the edges of the holes, and how the prefabricated components should be installed. Component drawings allow you to make autonomous items, such as windows and doors, in the workshop and delivered to the facility in full kit and ready for installation. Larger components may include rooftop farms, cladding panels, cupboards and kitchens. Rooms, especially hotel bedrooms and bathrooms, can be made as prefabricated pods complete with interior decorations and fittings. Previously, working drawings usually combined plans, sections, heights and some details to give a complete explanation of the building on one sheet. This became possible because few parts were included, construction techniques related to general knowledge among construction professionals. Modern working drawings are much more detailed, and it is standard practice to isolate individual areas of the project on individual sheets. Notes included in the drawings are concise, citing standardized specifications for more information. Understanding the planning and construction of a modern building involves studying often a large set of drawings and documents. Designing the Architect on his drawing board (1893). Until the second half of the 20th century, all architectural drawings were made by hand, if not by architects, then trained (but less qualified) draftsmen (or compilers) who did not srod design but made many of the less important decisions. This system continues with CAD design: many design architects have little or no knowledge of CAD software programs, relying on others to take their designs beyond the sketch stage. Projects often specialize in the type of structure, such as residential or commercial, or in the type of construction: wooden frame, reinforced concrete, prefabricated, etc. Traditional architect's tools were a drawing board or editorial desk, T-square and set of squares, protractor, compasses, pencil, and drawing handles of various types. The drawings were made on parchment, coated with flax and tracking paper. The letter will either be done manually, mechanically using a stencil, or a combination of the two. The ink lines were drawn using a ruling pen, a relatively complex device similar to a pen, but with an adjustable line width capable of producing a very thin controlled line width. Ink handles should be dipped in ink often. The draftsmen worked standing up, holding the ink on a separate table to avoid spilling the ink in the picture. (quote is necessary) Events of the 20th century included a parallel motion drawing board, as well as more complex improvements on the base T-square. The development of reliable technical drawing pens has accelerated the compilation and stencil writing. Letraset dry transmission inscriptions and semi-tone sheets were popular from the 1970s until when? Computers have rendered these processes obsolete. (quote needed) CGI and computer design computer generated perspective of the Moscow School of Management, David Adjaye. Computer design (usually referred to under the acronym CAD) is the use of computer software to create drawings. Today Most technical drawings of all kinds are made using CAD. Instead, instead line on paper, the computer records equivalent information electronically. This system has many advantages: repetition decreases because complex elements can be copied, duplicated and stored for reuse. Errors can be removed, and the speed of compilation allows you to process many permutations before the project is completed. On the other hand, CAD's pattern encourages the spread of parts and raises accuracy expectations, aspects that reduce the efficiency originally expected from the transition to computerization. An example of a drawing developed in AutoCAD Professional CAD software, such as AutoCAD, is complex and requires both training and experience before the operator becomes fully productive. Consequently, qualified CAD operators are often disconnected from the design process. Simpler software, such as SketchUp and Vectorworks, allows for a more intuitive drawing and is designed as a design tool. CAD is used to create all sorts of drawings, from working drawings to photorealistic views. Architectural visualizations (also called visualizations) are created by creating a three-dimensional model using CAD. The model can be viewed from any direction to find the most useful points of view. Various programs (such as Autodesk 3ds Max) are then used to apply color and texture on surfaces, as well as to represent shadows and reflections. The result can be accurately matched with photographic elements: people, cars, background landscape. (quote necessary) Creation of Information Modeling Building Information Modeling (BIM) is a logical development of CAD drawing, a relatively new technology, but is rapidly becoming mainstream. The design team collaborates to create a 3D computer model, and all plans and other two-dimensional views are generated directly from the model, providing spatial consistency. A key innovation here is the sharing of the model over the Internet, so that all design functions (site survey, architecture, structure and services) can be integrated into a single model, or as a number of models related to each specialization that are shared throughout the design development process. To address conflicting priorities, it is necessary to create some form of government, not necessarily on the part of the architect. The starting point of BIM is the spatial design, but it also allows you to quantify and plan components directly from the information built into the model. Architectural Animation Architectural Animation is a short film showing what the proposed building will look like: the moving image makes three-dimensional shapes easier to understand. The animation is generated from a series of hundreds or even thousands of images, each of which is made in the same way as architectural visualization. The computer building is created using the CAD program, which is used to create a more or less realistic realistic from a sequence of points of view. The simplest animations use a moving view, while more complex animations can include moving objects: people, vehicles, and so on. (quote is necessary) Architectural reprographic main article: Blueprint Reprographics or reprography covers various technologies, media and support services used to create multiple copies of original drawings. Printing architectural drawings is still sometimes called drawings, after one of the early processes that produced a white line on blue paper. This process has been extinguished by a dye printing system that prints black on white coated paper (Whiteprint). The standard modern processes are an ink printer, a laser printer and a photocopier, from which jet ink and laser printers are commonly used for large-format printing. Although color printing is now commonplace, it remains pricey above the size of the A3, and architect working drawings still tend to adhere to a black and white/grey aesthetic. Also see that there is media in the Commons related to architectural drawings. Architectural Model Copyright in Architecture in the United States Drawing Engineer Drawing Layers in Standard Architectural Drawing Linear Scale List of Museums with major collections of European engravings and drawings Museum of Architectural Drawing, Berlin, Germany Multiview orthographic Projection Preservation: Library and Archival Science Structural Drawing Technical Drawing Links - Gary R. Bertolin et al. (2002) p.12. - Wisegeek, basic definition of the scope of CAD drawings. David Byrnes, AutoCAD 2008 For Dummies. Publisher: John Wylie and Sons; Illustrated Edition (May 4, 2007). ISBN 0-470-11650-1 - City of Ottawa, specific drawing requirements to be submitted for building permit archive January 2, 2014, at Wayback machine. 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