

What is Drafting?



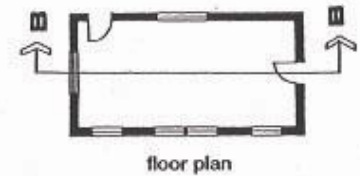
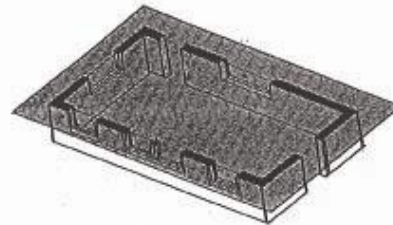
- Drafting is the representation of 3 dimensional forms and structures on a 2 dimensional surface.
- PLANS, ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS represent specific and relevant information clearly communicating the designers intention.



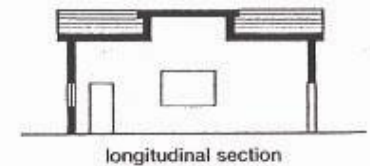
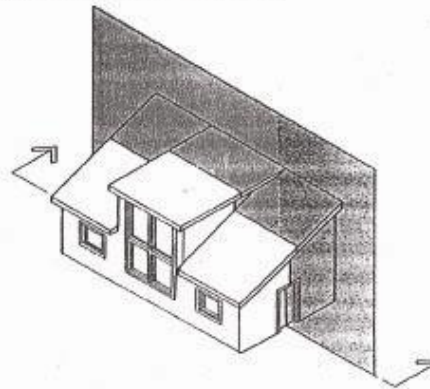
Plan view

A [plan view](#) is an [orthographic projection](#) of a 3-dimensional object from the position of a horizontal plane (Section)through the object looking from the top

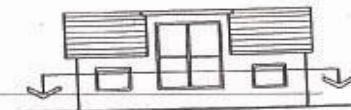
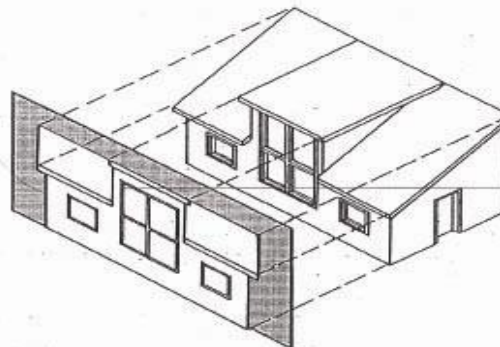
PLAN



SECTION



ELEVATION



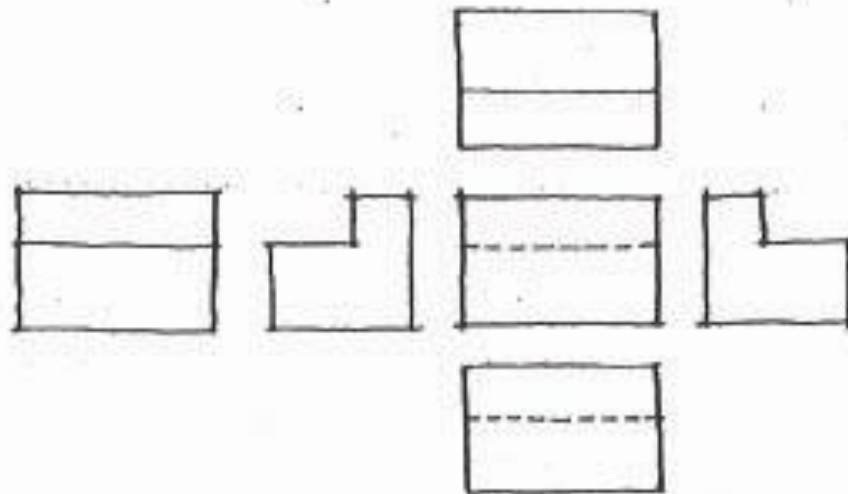
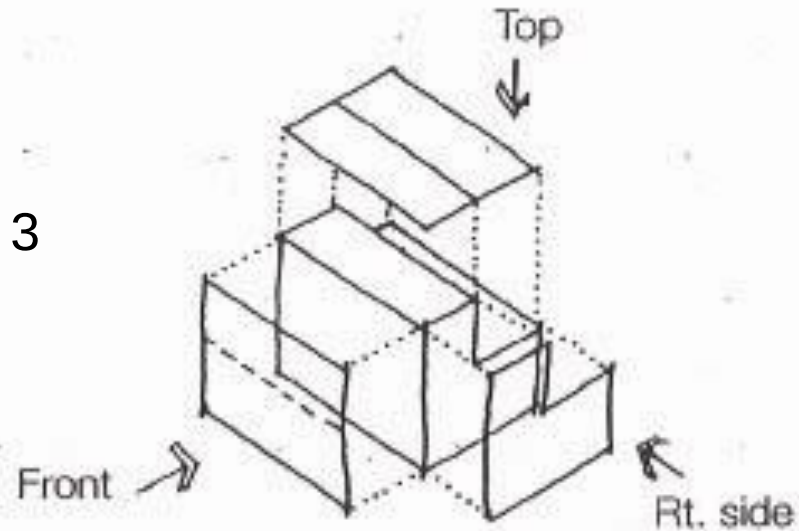
Section View

A section is a plane cut through from the front

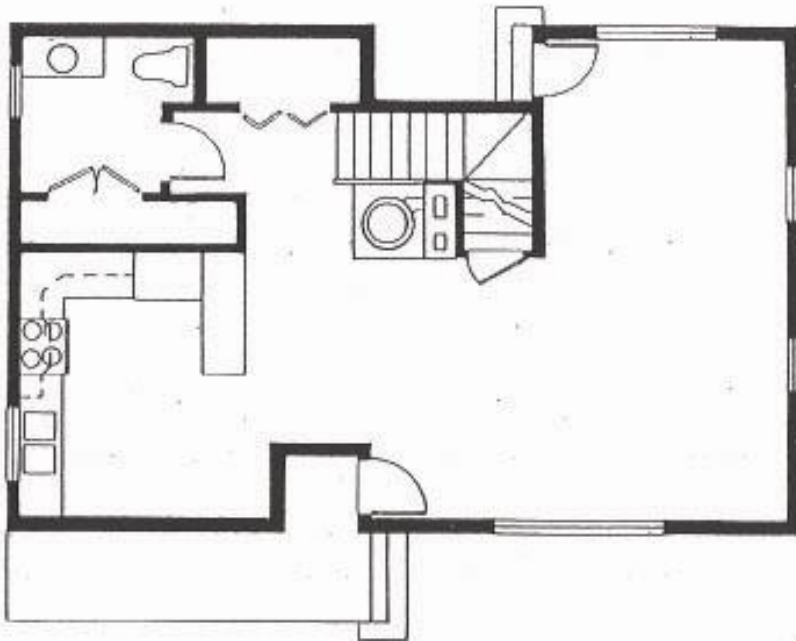
Elevation

Is as if viewed from the front, sides or rear showing the heights of a structure

Plans, elevations and sections are a 2 Dimensional view of a 3 Dimensional Object.



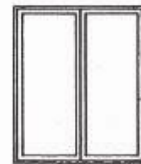
EXAMPLE 1.



Plan View as if cut 1500mm high
from the floor level.

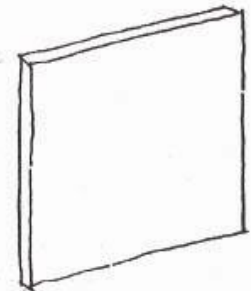
Window and walls as viewed in a
Plan

TYPICAL LAYOUT

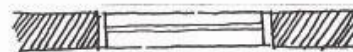


casement window

ELEV.



PERSPECTIVE

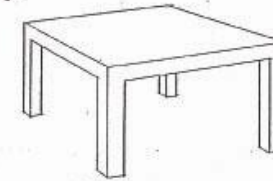


PLAN - WINDOW

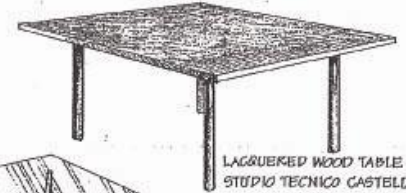


PLAN - WALL

Simple way of showing a table In a Plan View



PARSONS TABLE



LACQUERED WOOD TABLE
STUDIO TECNICO CASTELLI



STEEL AND GLASS TABLE
MIES VAN DER ROHE



MOLDED FIBERGLASS AND
ALUMINUM - EERO SAARINEN



LACQUERED WOOD -
STUDIO TECNICO CASTELLI

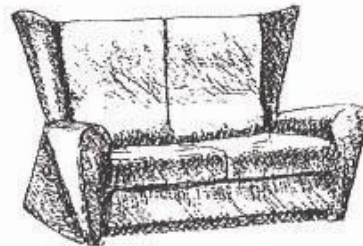
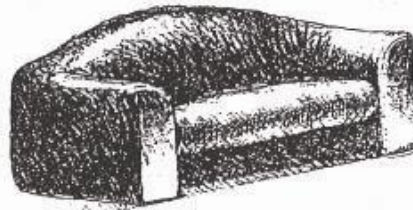
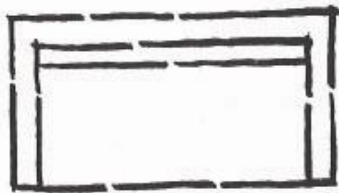
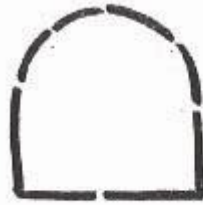


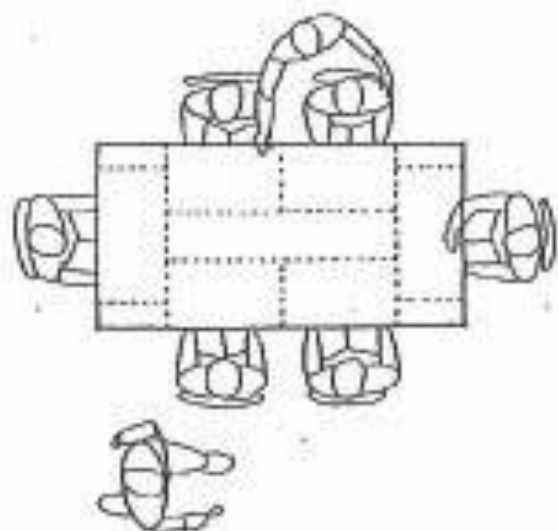
WOOD TOP AND CHROMED IRON
TUBING - ARNE JACOBSEN



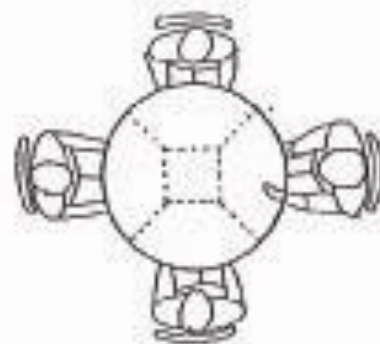
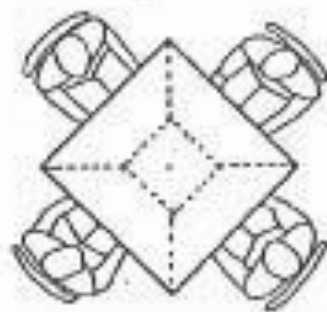
MARBLE TOP AND BASE
ANGELO MANGIAROTTI

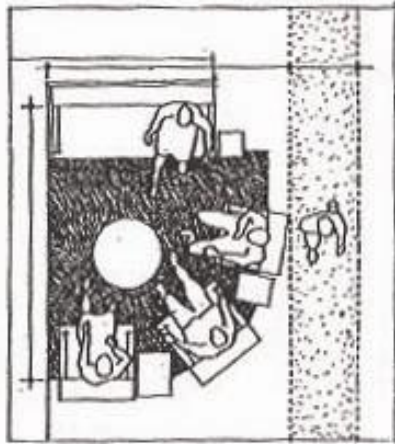
2 Dimensional view of chairs
Or sofas



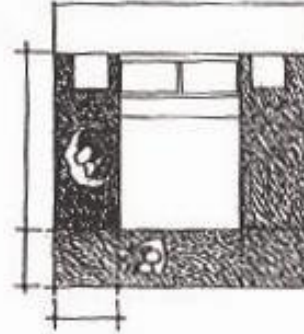


DINING

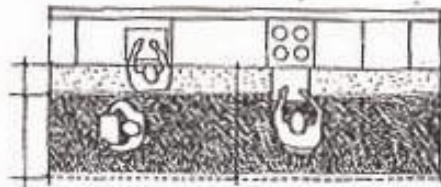




LOUNGE AREAS



BEDROOM



KITCHEN

Presentation plan view, with out text, labelling and dimensions.

WHY DO WE DO WORKING DRAWINGS?



To help us understand:

- ✓ Do things physically fit into a space?
- ✓ Do they work within that space – is this feasible?
- ✓ Do they look good – are they aesthetically pleasing?



To communicate to the client:

- ✓ Our intentions for their design
- ✓ The features of their design
- ✓ The location, size and colour of materials proposed



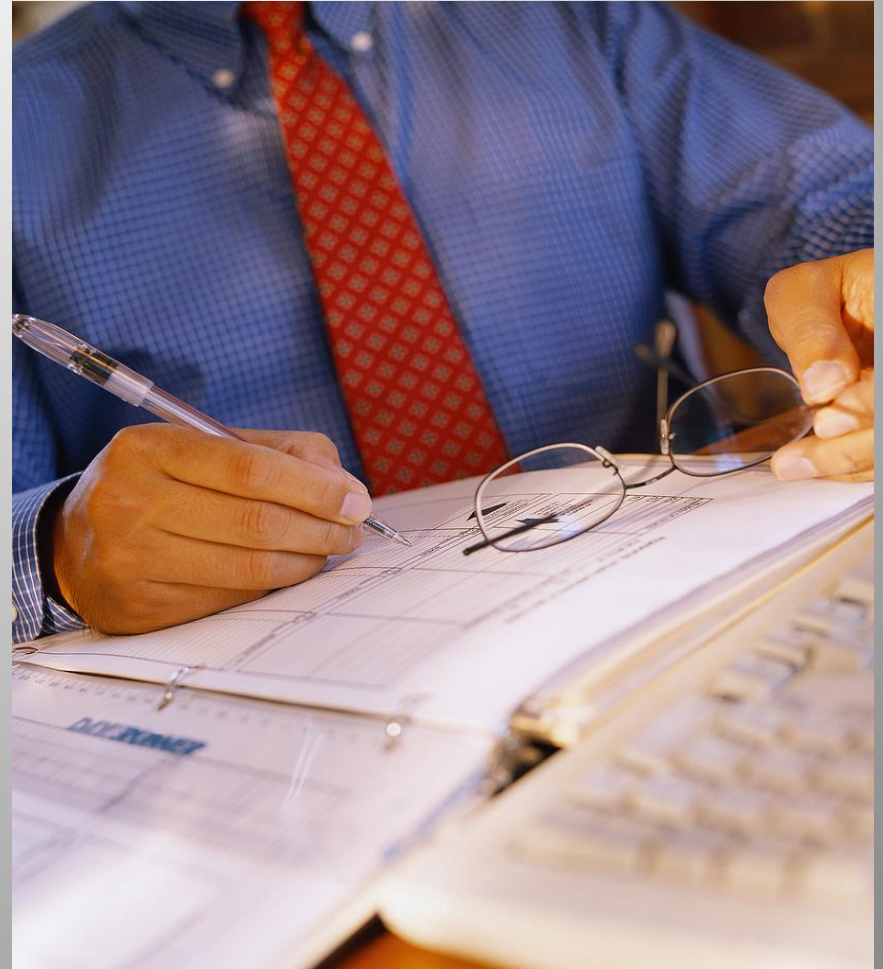
To communicate to the tradesperson:

- ✓ So they can estimate the cost and quote
- ✓ So they can construct the design



To establish a record

- For legal purposes
- As a resource that can be used again



What skills are required for Drafting?

ACCURACY:

- **Linework**- precise and consistent using appropriate pen;
- **Dimensioning** – relevant and appropriately located using correct pen weight
- **Lettering** – clear, concise using correct spelling, size and pen weight

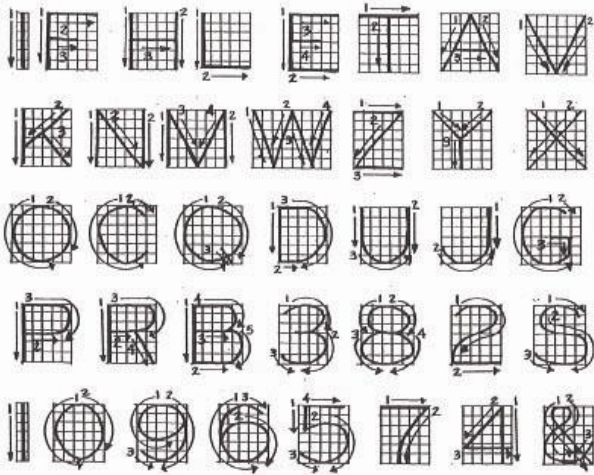


labels, legend, dimensioning (error exists Is this drawing, all dimensions should be in the same direction).

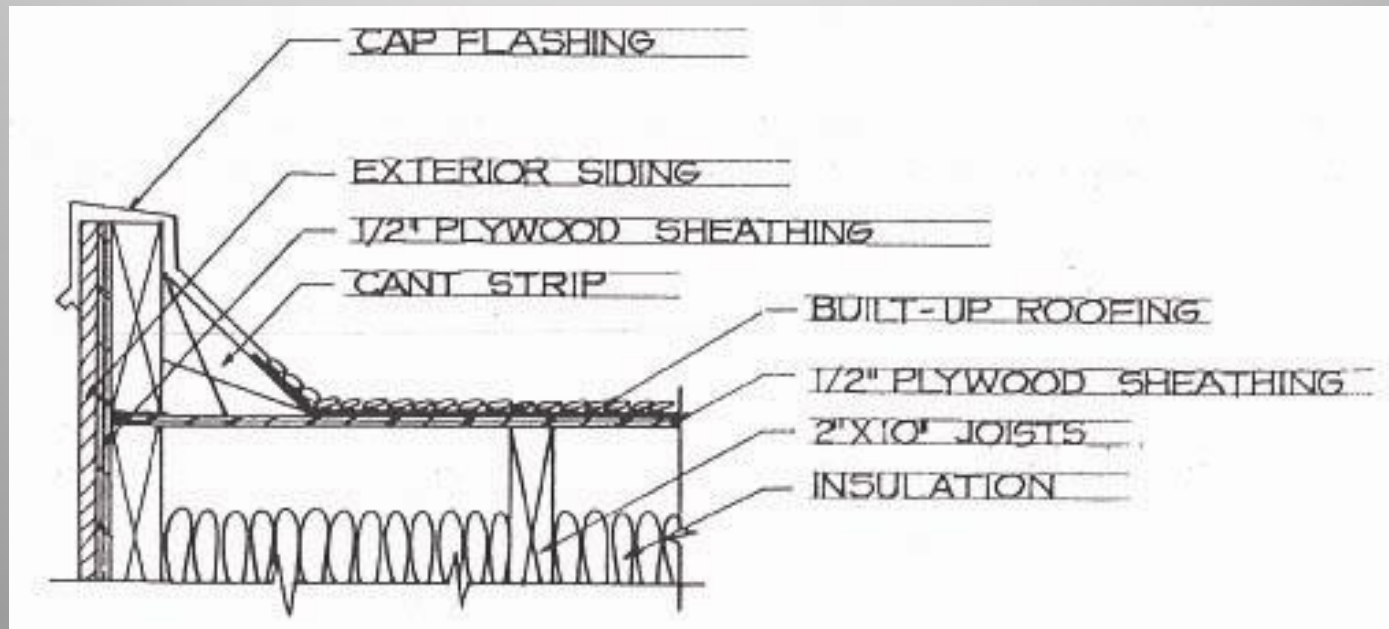
The floor plan shows a rectangular house with the following layout and dimensions:

- Overall Dimensions:**
 - Top: 8300 (3000 + 1600 + 3100) with 225 offsets on the ends.
 - Right: 7750 (2100 + 3825) with 225 offsets on the ends.
 - Bottom: 6760 (2600 + 1060 + 1060 + 1060) with 225 offsets on the ends.
 - Left: 60521 (900 + 225 + 2600 + 54 + 1801 + 54 + 2000 + 75 + 2400 + 522) with 225 offsets on the ends.
- Rooms and Features:**
 - Bedrooms:** BED 4 (1600 x 900), BED 3, MASTER BED, BED 2.
 - Bathrooms:** BATH (with V and SHR), WC, W/M.
 - Living Areas:** LOUNGE (1500 x 500), DINING (900 x 500), KITCHEN (500 x 900).
 - Other:** ENTRY, LINEN, S/T, W4, W5, W6, W7, W1, W2, W3, W8, (S).

FLOOR PLAN



Note the importance of clear and concise lettering – it is not handwriting but a drafting convention which must meet a certain standard.
(Refer to Unit in resource folder for more detail)

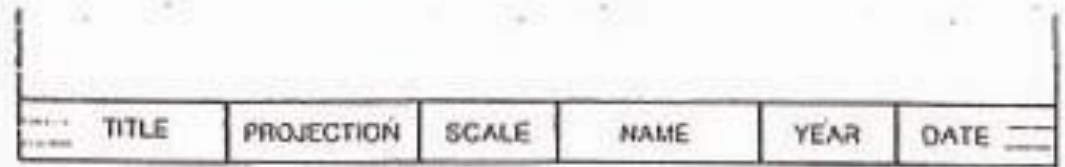
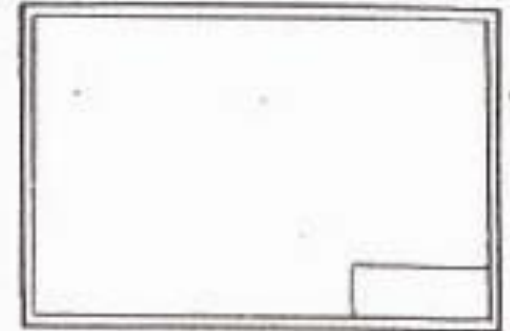
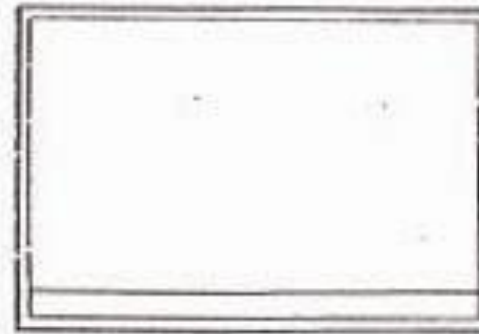


Boarders to drawings to keep detail away from the edges as information may be lost when photo copy

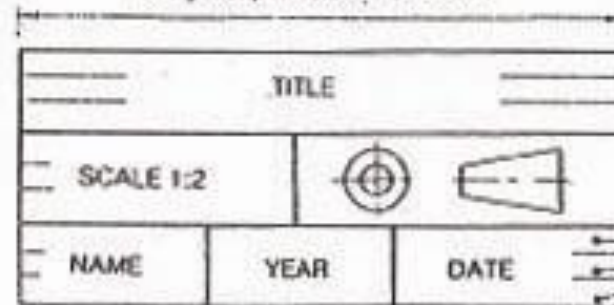
Title blocks

Should include details about each drawing

(Refer to Unit in resource folder for more detail)



Length depends on information



Each space 5 mm

SPEED

- **Don't hurry!** Avoid errors by taking your time, checking your pencilwork prior to inking
- **Practice** – repeat procedures and techniques until you feel confident with your work
- **Plan ahead** – think about the big picture – take into account all the information which must appear on your drawing and make allowances



LEGIBILITY

- **Drawings are a means of communication** – ensure that you present all relevant information, clearly and accurately;
- **Many people will read your drawings** – take into account the specific information they may need;
- **Misrepresentation is possible** – if your drawing is not clearly drawn and lettered.



