



**ARCHITECTURAL STRUCTURE**

# **Week 8: Technical Drawing**

# Outline

**1**  
**INTRODUCTION**

Aims  
LOs

**2**  
**SEMINAR**

- GROUP DISCUSSION
- GROUP RECAP





**3**  
**LECTURE**  
▪ WHAT IS TECHNICAL DRAWING

**4**  
**HANDS-ON EXERCISE**  
• BUILDING SURVEY  
• MAKING DRAWINGS  
• REFLECTIONS

# Aims and objectives

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- To understand the **rationale** of producing architectural (technical) drawings
- To gain knowledge on **what to include** in technical drawings
- To further understand **how to produce** technical drawings



# Learning outcomes

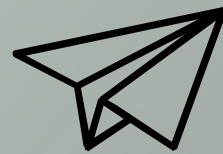
*Students will be able to..*

- 01** Be able to enumerate **necessary information** to be included  
—
- 02** Plan on **how to create a** set of basic technical drawings  
—
- 03** **Produce** a set of technical drawings of a simple house (Assessment 1)

# *Previously in Week 7..*

**Site visit and tour with Bruce Xu**





- 1. How much do you know**  
about technical drawings?
- 2. Have you drawn** a technical  
drawing before?

<https://PollEv.com/surveys/papyfWL0g9PaPG5egjmDI/respond>

# Common problem in practice:

- Incorrect or inconsistent **scales** being used across drawings.
- **Doors opening** the wrong way or with insufficient opening space (i.e. opening into other doors, cabinets, windows, etc.).
- Facilities located in **impractical places**.
- **Undersized**, impractical or awkward spaces.
- **Poorly detailed junctions** or abutments between different components or systems.
- Incorrect **symbols**.
- Inconsistent **revision numbers**.
- Poor **reproduction**.
- **Un-buildable**, or difficult to build elements.
- Missing **components**.
- **Inconsistent** information.
- Illegible **writing**.
- The use of **acronyms** that are not understood.
- **Notes** that are not understood.

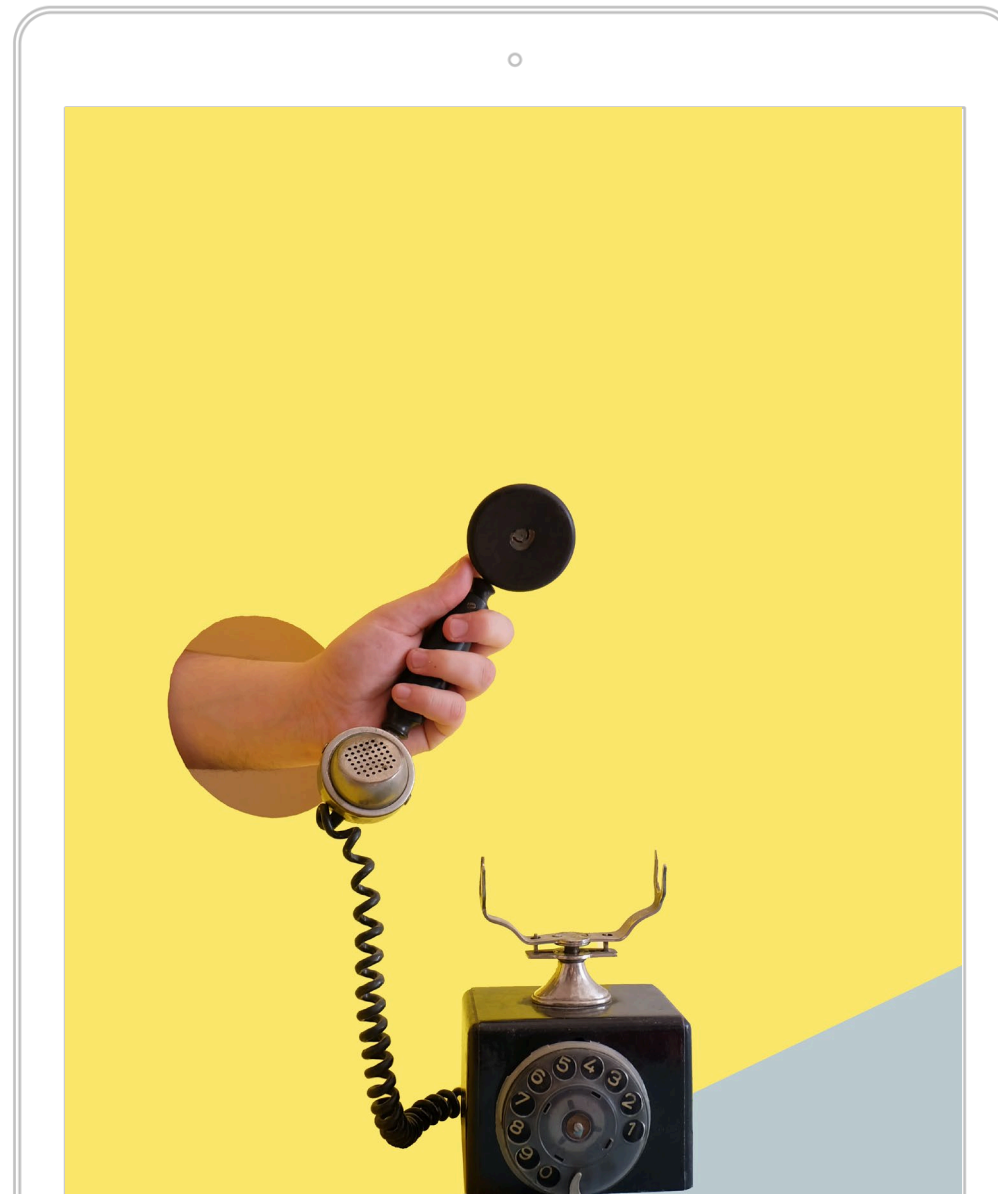
# ACTIVITIES

1. ACTIVITY 1- DISCUSSION IN GROUPS (USE GUIDING QUESTIONS, VIA DISQUS): 35 MINS
2. SUBMIT GROUP ANSWERS: 5 MINS
3. GROUP RECAP: 10 MINS

## LECTURE

4. ACTIVITY 2- BUILDING SURVEY EXERCISE: 70 MINS
5. SUBMIT INDIVIDUAL REFLECTIONS (DISQUS): 5 MINS

Photo by Elena Koycheva on Unsplash



# ACTIVITY 1

**Submit via  
PollEverywhere:**

<https://PollEv.com/surveys/VPuDWbzRyUXkm2mpWDyL/respond>



**35 + 5 mins**

DURATION

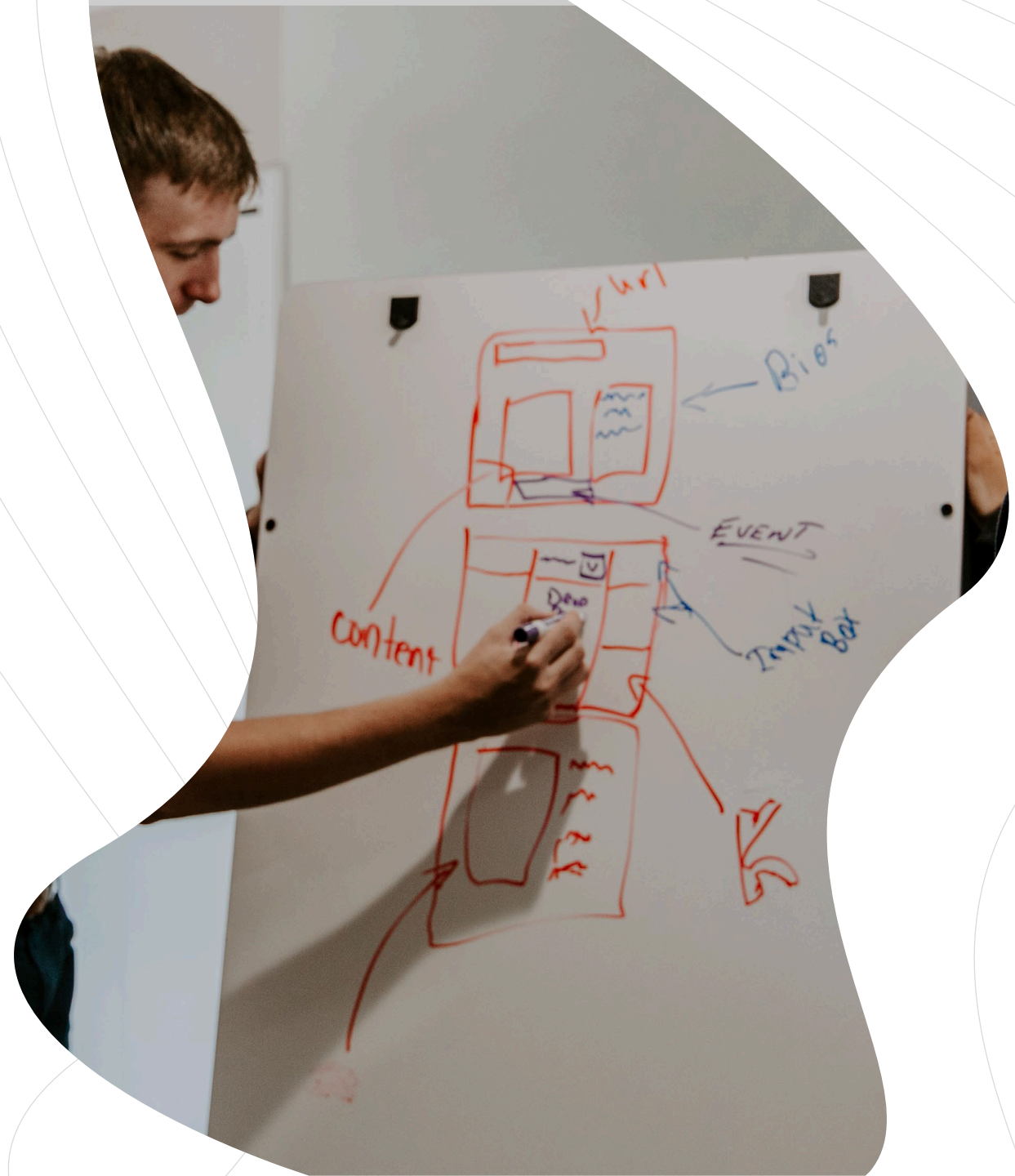
In your **presentation group**. Use these guiding questions to discuss:

1. **What is the purpose of technical drawings?**
2. **What kind of information is necessary to be included? List the absolute minimum information of each type of drawings (plan, elevation, etc..).**
3. **Who use them?**
4. **Who made them?**
5. **Who get to decide on the drawing convention (scale, template, etc?)**
6. **In what stages of architecture project technical drawings are used?**
7. **What do the dotted lines represent?**
8. **Why are there different hatching styles?**

# GROUP RECAP:

PollEverywhere:

<https://PollEv.com/surveys/VPuDWbzRyUXkm2mpWDyL/respond>





# Part 1: Road map



# Project team



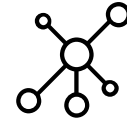
## CLIENT TEAM

The commissioning team.



## DESIGN TEAM

The team which is responsible for the design of the building and producing information required to manufacture and construct it.



## CONSTRUCTION TEAM

Team which is contracted under a contract to undertake construction works.



## STAKEHOLDERS

Project stakeholders are any party outside the project team who might influence direction of the design or create a project constraint.

# Design team



## **Core members** are:

- Lead designer
- Principle designer (usually sub-function of the lead designer role)
- Designers: architect, interior designer, landscape architect, etc
- Engineers: civil and structural and building services engineers
- Cost consultant
- Construction advisor
- Specialist consultants (fire engineer, acoustic consultant, façade engineer, sustainability consultant, etc..)

# Core task in architecture projects:

- Agree appointments with the **professional team**
- Develop a **brief** with the client
- Create **concept designs** options
- **Coordinate** the design
- Prepare a **planning application**
- Apply for **planning consent**
- Develop a set of **construction information**
- Prepare a **tender**
- Obtain **consents** required **prior to construction**
- Award a **Building Contract**
- **Construct** the building
- **Inspect** the construction as it progresses
- **Hand over** the building.

RIBA. (2020). *RIBA Plan of Work* [Online]. Available: <https://www.architecture.com/knowledge-and-resources/resources-landing-page/riba-plan-of-work> [Accessed April 20th 2021].

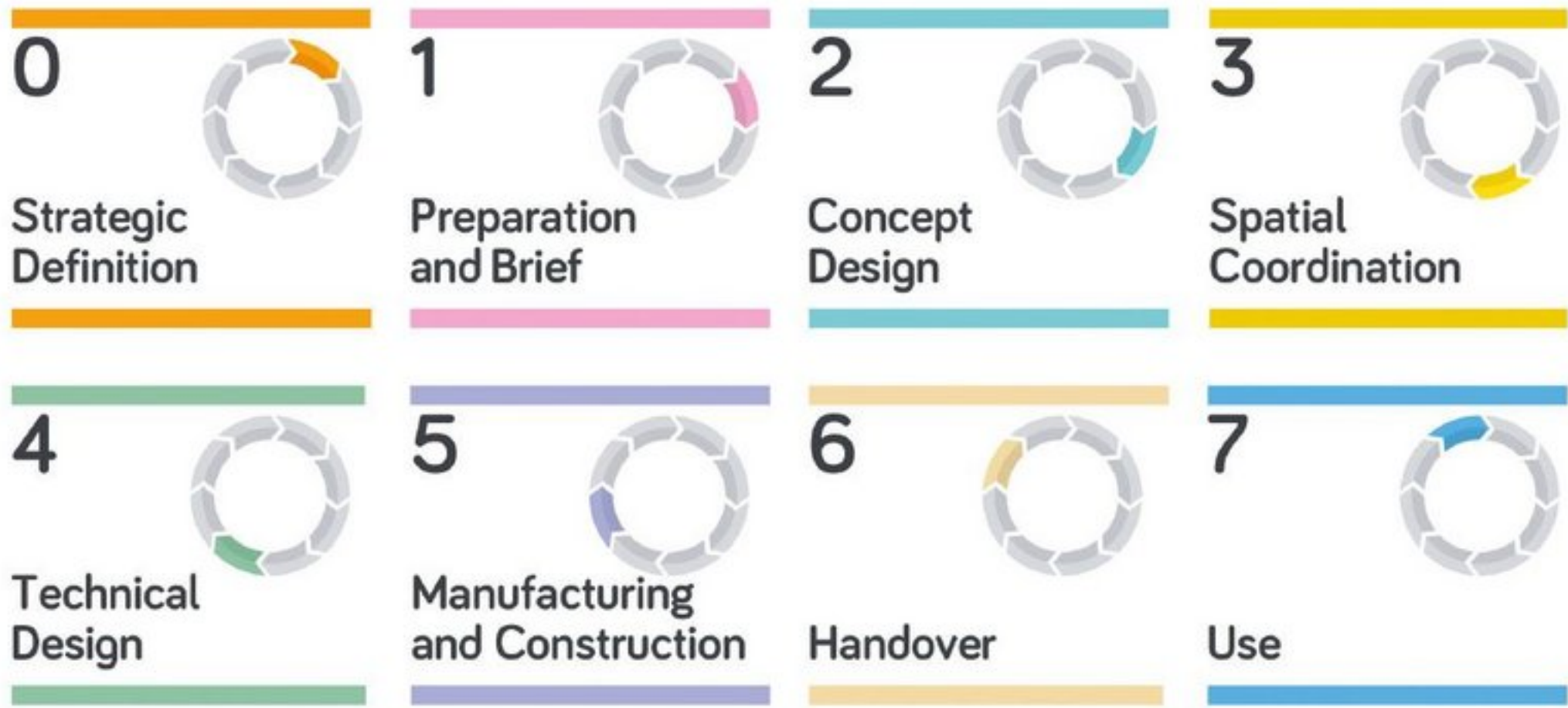
Same goal:  
 Providing project team  
 with a **road map** for  
 promoting consistency  
 from one stage to the  
 next.  
 To provide vital  
 guidance to clients.

RIBA. (2020). *RIBA Plan of Work* [Online].  
 Available:  
<https://www.architecture.com/knowledge-and-resources/resources-landing-page/riba-plan-of-work> [Accessed April 20th 2021].

	Pre-Design		Design				Construction	Handover	In Use	End of Life
RIBA (UK)	0	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	
	Strategic Definition	Preparation and Brief	Concept Design	NOT USED	Developed Design	Technical Design	Construction	Handover & Close Out	In Use	NOT USED
ACE (Europe)	0	1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	3		4	5
	Initiative	Initiation	Concept Design	Preliminary Design	Developed Design	Detailed Design	Construction	NOT USED	Building Use	End of Life
AIA (USA)			-		-	-	-			
	NOT USED	NOT USED	Schematic Design	NOT USED	Design Development	Construction Documents	Construction	NOT USED	NOT USED	NOT USED
APM (Global)	0	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	
	Strategy	Outcome Definition	Feasibility	NOT USED	Concept Design	Detailed Design	Delivery	Project Close	Benefits Realisation	NOT USED
Spain			-			-	-	-		
	NOT USED	NOT USED	Proyecto Básico	NOT USED	NOT USED	Proyecto de Ejecución	Dirección de Obra	Final de Obra	NOT USED	NOT USED
NATSPEC (Aus)		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
	NOT USED	Establishment	Concept Design	Schematic Design	Design Development	Contract Documentation	Construction	NOT USED	Facility Management	NOT USED
NZCIC (NZ)		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
	NOT USED	Pre-Design	Concept Design	Preliminary Design	Developed Design	Detailed Design	Construct	NOT USED	Operate	NOT USED
Russia			-	-	-	-	-			
	NOT USED	NOT USED	AGR Stage	Stage P	Tender Stage	Construction Documents	Construction	NOT USED	NOT USED	NOT USED
South Africa		1	2	3	-	4	5			
	NOT USED	Inception	Concept and Viability	Design Development	NOT USED	Documentation	Construction	Close Out	NOT USED	NOT USED

Figure 1: Comparison of international plans of work

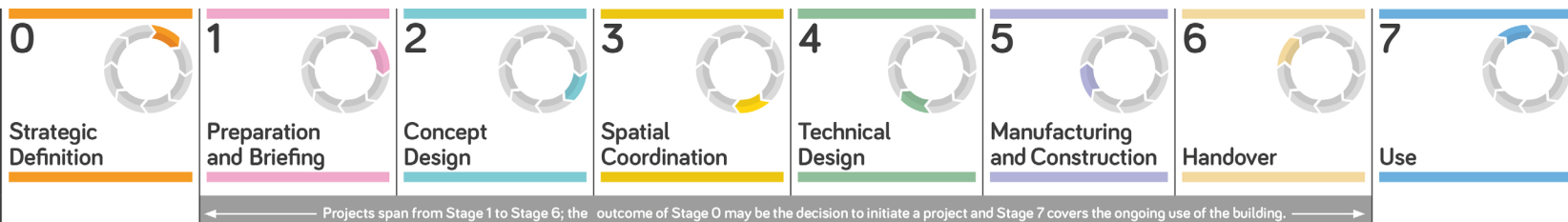
# RIBA 2020





# RIBA Plan of Work 2020

The RIBA Plan of Work organises the process of briefing, designing, delivering, maintaining, operating and using a building into eight stages. It is a framework for all disciplines on construction projects and should be used solely as guidance for the preparation of detailed professional services and building contracts.



### Stage Boundaries:

Stages 0-4 will generally be undertaken one after the other.

Stages 4 and 5 will overlap in the **Project Programme** for most projects.

Stage 5 commences when the contractor takes possession of the site and finishes at **Practical Completion**.

Stage 6 starts with the handover of the building to the client immediately after **Practical Completion** and finishes at the end of the **Defects Liability Period**.

Stage 7 starts concurrently with Stage 6 and lasts for the life of the building.

### Planning Note:

**Planning Applications** are generally submitted at the end of Stage 3 and should only be submitted earlier when the threshold of information required has been met. If a **Planning Application** is made during Stage 3, a mid-stage gateway should be determined and it should be clear to the project team which tasks and deliverables will be required. See *Overview* guidance.

### Procurement:

The RIBA Plan of Work is procurement neutral – See *Overview* guidance for a detailed description of how each stage might be adjusted to accommodate the requirements of the **Procurement Strategy**.

- ER Employer's Requirements
- CP Contractor's Proposals

Stage Outcome at the end of the stage	0 Strategic Definition	1 Preparation and Briefing	2 Concept Design	3 Spatial Coordination	4 Technical Design	5 Manufacturing and Construction	6 Handover	7 Use
<p>The best means of achieving the <b>Client Requirements</b> confirmed</p> <p>If the outcome determines that a building is the best means of achieving the <b>Client Requirements</b>, the client proceeds to Stage 1</p>	<p><b>Project Brief</b> approved by the client and confirmed that it can be accommodated on the site</p>	<p><b>Architectural Concept</b> approved by the client and aligned to the <b>Project Brief</b></p> <p>The brief remains "live" during Stage 2 and is derogated in response to the <b>Architectural Concept</b></p>	<p>Architectural and engineering information <b>Spatially Coordinated</b></p>	<p>All design information required to manufacture and construct the project completed</p> <p>Stage 4 will overlap with Stage 5 on most projects</p>	<p>Manufacturing, construction and <b>Commissioning</b> completed</p> <p>There is no design work in Stage 5 other than responding to <b>Site Queries</b></p>	<p>Building handed over, <b>Aftercare</b> initiated and <b>Building Contract</b> concluded</p>	<p>Building used, operated and maintained efficiently</p> <p>Stage 7 starts concurrently with Stage 6 and lasts for the life of the building</p>	
<p><b>Core Tasks</b> during the stage</p> <p><i>Project Strategies</i> might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conservation (if applicable)</li> <li>- Cost</li> <li>- Fire Safety</li> <li>- Health and Safety</li> <li>- Inclusive Design</li> <li>- Planning</li> <li>- Plan for Use</li> <li>- Procurement</li> <li>- Sustainability</li> </ul> <p>See RIBA Plan of Work 2020 <i>Overview</i> for detailed guidance on <b>Project Strategies</b></p>	<p>Prepare <b>Client Requirements</b></p> <p>Develop <b>Business Case</b> for feasible options including review of <b>Project Risks</b> and <b>Project Budget</b></p> <p>Ratify option that best delivers <b>Client Requirements</b></p> <p>Review <b>Feedback</b> from previous projects</p> <p>Undertake <b>Site Appraisals</b></p> <p>No design team required for Stages 0 and 1. Client advisers may be appointed to the client team to provide strategic advice and design thinking before Stage 2 commences.</p>	<p>Prepare <b>Project Brief</b> including <b>Project Outcomes</b> and <b>Sustainability Outcomes</b>, <b>Quality Aspirations</b> and <b>Spatial Requirements</b></p> <p>Undertake <b>Feasibility Studies</b></p> <p>Agree <b>Project Budget</b></p> <p>Source <b>Site Information</b> including <b>Site Surveys</b></p> <p>Prepare <b>Project Programme</b></p> <p>Prepare <b>Project Execution Plan</b></p>	<p>Prepare <b>Architectural Concept</b> incorporating <b>Strategic Engineering</b> requirements and aligned to <b>Cost Plan</b>, <b>Project Strategies</b> and <b>Outline Specification</b></p> <p>Agree <b>Project Brief Derogations</b></p> <p>Undertake <b>Design Reviews</b> with client and <b>Project Stakeholders</b></p> <p>Prepare stage <b>Design Programme</b></p>	<p>Undertake <b>Design Studies</b>, <b>Engineering Analysis</b> and <b>Cost Exercises</b> to test <b>Architectural Concept</b> resulting in <b>Spatially Coordinated</b> design aligned to updated <b>Cost Plan</b>, <b>Project Strategies</b> and <b>Outline Specification</b></p> <p>Initiate <b>Change Control Procedures</b></p> <p>Prepare stage <b>Design Programme</b></p> <p>Specialist subcontractor designs are prepared and reviewed during Stage 4</p>	<p>Develop architectural and engineering technical design</p> <p>Prepare and coordinate design team <b>Building Systems</b> information</p> <p>Prepare and integrate specialist subcontractor <b>Building Systems</b> information</p> <p>Prepare stage <b>Design Programme</b></p> <p>Building handover tasks bridge Stages 5 and 6 as set out in the <b>Plan for Use Strategy</b></p>	<p>Finalise <b>Site Logistics</b></p> <p>Manufacture <b>Building Systems</b> and construct building</p> <p>Monitor progress against <b>Construction Programme</b></p> <p>Inspect <b>Construction Quality</b></p> <p>Resolve <b>Site Queries</b> as required</p> <p>Undertake <b>Commissioning</b> of building</p> <p>Prepare <b>Building Manual</b></p>	<p>Hand over building in line with <b>Plan for Use Strategy</b></p> <p>Undertake review of <b>Project Performance</b></p> <p>Undertake seasonal <b>Commissioning</b></p> <p>Rectify defects</p> <p>Complete initial <b>Aftercare</b> tasks including light touch <b>Post Occupancy Evaluation</b></p> <p>Adaptation of a building (at the end of its useful life) triggers a new Stage 0</p>	<p>Implement <b>Facilities Management</b> and <b>Asset Management</b></p> <p>Undertake <b>Post Occupancy Evaluation</b> of building performance in use</p> <p>Verify <b>Project Outcomes</b> including <b>Sustainability Outcomes</b></p>
<p><b>Core Statutory Processes</b> during the stage:</p> <p>Planning Building Regulations Health and Safety (CDM)</p>	<p>Strategic appraisal of <b>Planning</b> considerations</p>	<p>Source pre-application <b>Planning Advice</b></p> <p>Initiate collation of health and safety <b>Pre-construction Information</b></p>	<p>Obtain pre-application <b>Planning Advice</b></p> <p>Agree route to <b>Building Regulations</b> compliance</p> <p>Option: submit outline <b>Planning Application</b></p>	<p>Review design against <b>Building Regulations</b></p> <p>Prepare and submit <b>Planning Application</b></p> <p>See <i>Planning Note</i> for guidance on submitting a <b>Planning Application</b> earlier than at end of Stage 3</p>	<p>Submit <b>Building Regulations Application</b></p> <p>Discharge pre-commencement <b>Planning Conditions</b></p> <p>Prepare <b>Construction Phase Plan</b></p> <p>Submit form F10 to HSE if applicable</p>	<p>Carry out <b>Construction Phase Plan</b></p> <p>Comply with <b>Planning Conditions</b> related to construction</p>	<p>Comply with <b>Planning Conditions</b> as required</p>	<p>Comply with <b>Planning Conditions</b> as required</p>
<p><b>Procurement Route</b></p> <p>Traditional</p> <p>Design &amp; Build 1 Stage</p> <p>Design &amp; Build 2 Stage</p> <p>Management Contract</p> <p>Construction Management</p> <p>Contractor-led</p>	<p>Appoint client team</p>	<p>Appoint design team</p>	<p>ER</p> <p>Appoint contractor</p>	<p>ER</p> <p>Pre-contract services agreement</p> <p>CP</p> <p>Appoint contractor</p>	<p>ER</p> <p>Preferred bidder</p> <p>CP</p> <p>Appoint contractor</p>	<p>Tender</p> <p>Appoint contractor</p> <p>ER</p> <p>CP</p> <p>Appoint contractor</p> <p>CP</p> <p>Appoint contractor</p>	<p>Appoint <b>Facilities Management</b> and <b>Asset Management</b> teams, and strategic advisers as needed</p>	
<p><b>Information Exchanges</b> at the end of the stage</p>	<p>Client Requirements</p> <p>Business Case</p>	<p>Project Brief</p> <p>Feasibility Studies</p> <p>Site Information</p> <p>Project Budget</p> <p>Project Programme</p> <p>Procurement Strategy</p> <p>Responsibility Matrix</p> <p>Information Requirements</p>	<p>Project Brief Derogations</p> <p>Signed off Stage Report</p> <p>Project Strategies</p> <p>Outline Specification</p> <p>Cost Plan</p>	<p>Signed off Stage Report</p> <p>Project Strategies</p> <p>Updated Outline Specification</p> <p>Updated Cost Plan</p> <p>Planning Application</p>	<p>Manufacturing Information</p> <p>Construction Information</p> <p>Final Specifications</p> <p>Residual Project Strategies</p> <p>Building Regulations Application</p>	<p>Building Manual including <b>Health and Safety File</b> and <b>Fire Safety Information</b></p> <p><b>Practical Completion</b> certificate including <b>Defects List</b></p> <p><b>Asset Information</b></p> <p>If <b>Verified Construction Information</b> is required, verification tasks must be defined</p>	<p>Feedback on Project Performance</p> <p>Final Certificate</p> <p>Feedback from light touch <b>Post Occupancy Evaluation</b></p>	<p>Feedback from <b>Post Occupancy Evaluation</b></p> <p>Updated <b>Building Manual</b> including <b>Health and Safety File</b> and <b>Fire Safety Information</b> as necessary</p>



## 4



## Technical Design

The RIBA Plan of Work organises the process of briefing, designing, delivering, maintaining, operating and using a building into eight stages. It is a framework for all disciplines on construction projects and should be used solely as guidance for the preparation of detailed professional services and building contracts.

### Stage Outcome

at the end of the stage

All design information required to manufacture and construct the project completed

Stage 4 will overlap with Stage 5 on most projects

### Core Tasks

during the stage

Develop architectural and engineering technical design

Prepare and coordinate design team **Building Systems** information

Prepare and integrate specialist subcontractor **Building Systems** information

Prepare stage **Design Programme**

Specialist subcontractor designs are prepared and reviewed during Stage 4

**Project Strategies** might include:

- Conservation (if applicable)
- Cost
- Fire Safety
- Health and Safety
- Inclusive Design
- Planning
- Plan for Use
- Procurement
- Sustainability

See *RIBA Plan of Work 2020 Overview* for detailed guidance on **Project Strategies**

### Information Exchanges

at the end of the stage

**Manufacturing Information**

**Construction Information**

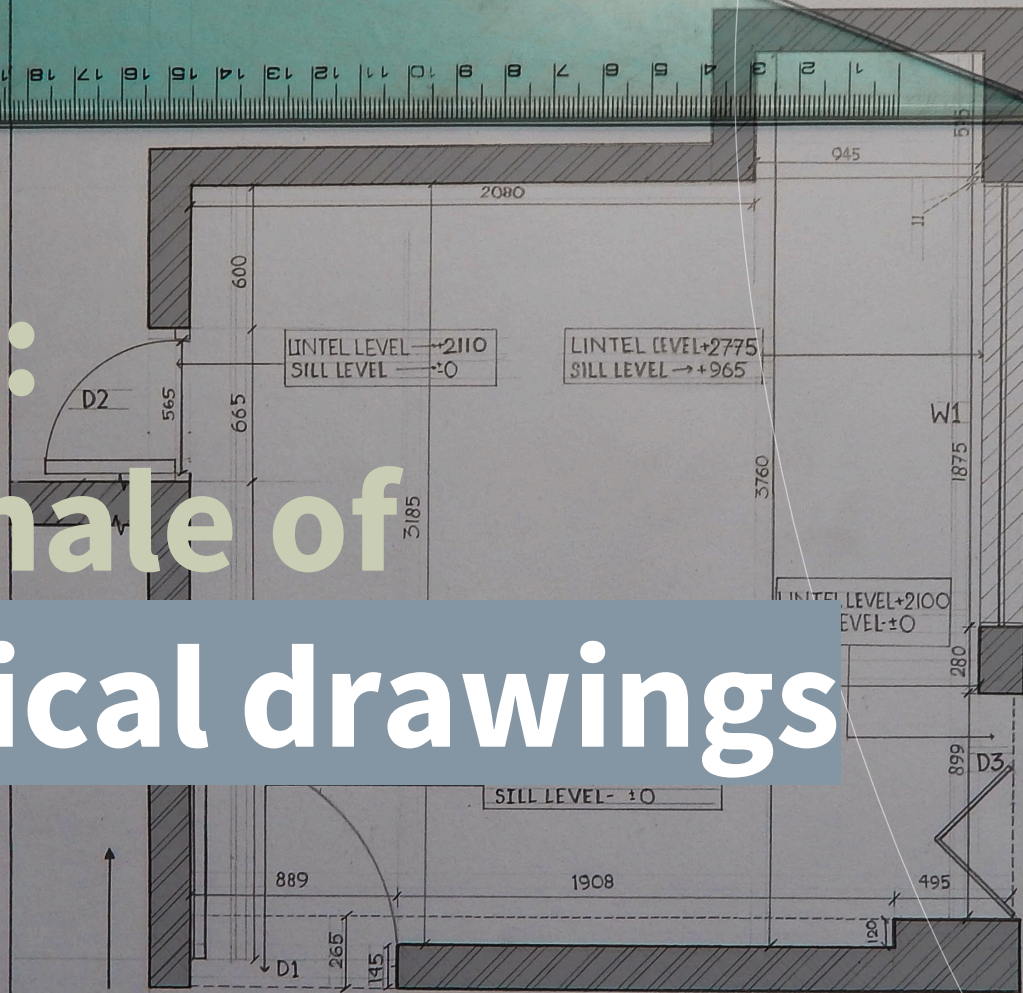
**Final Specifications**

**Residual Project Strategies**

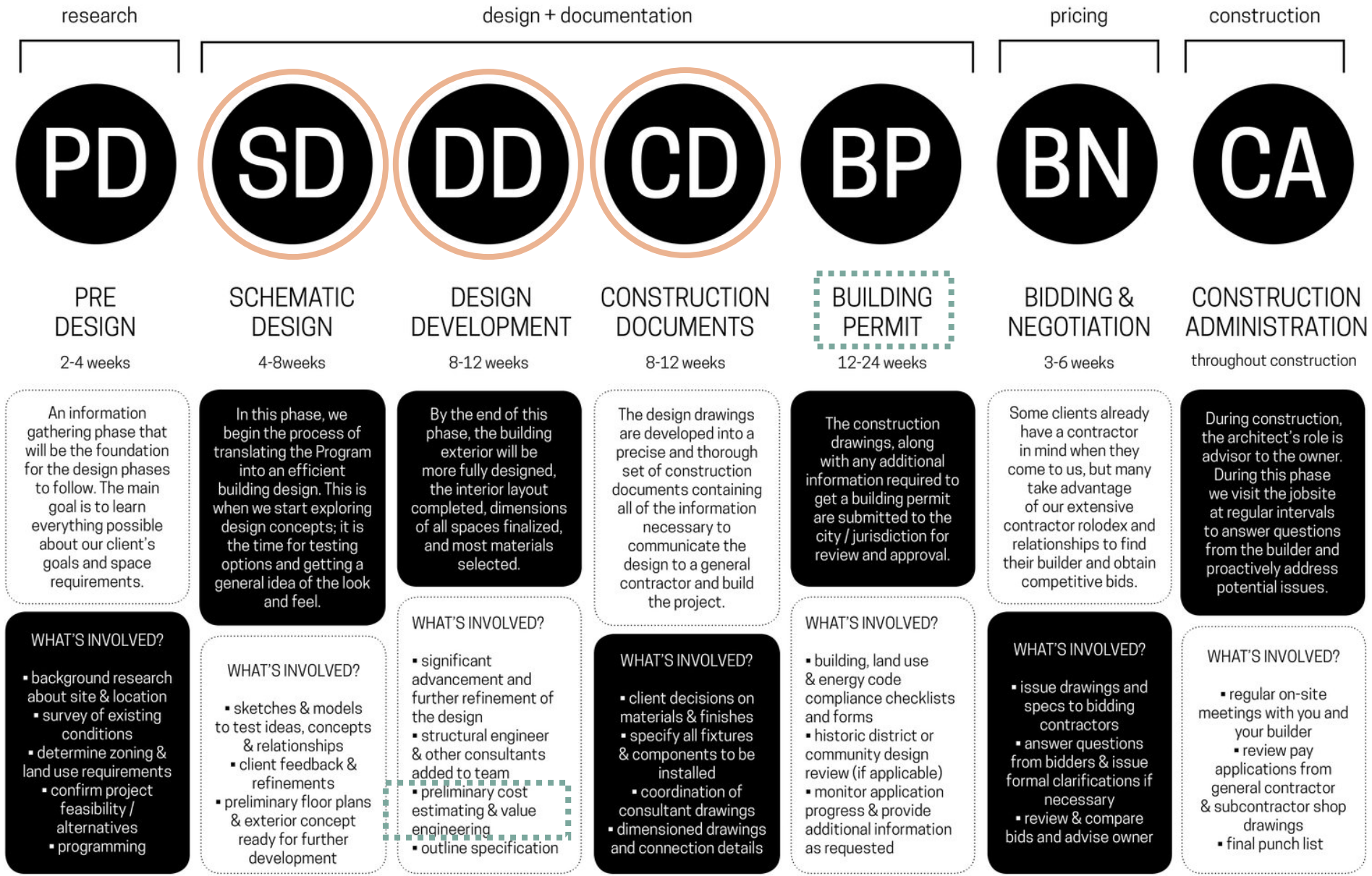
**Building Regulations Application**



# Part 2: Rationale of technical drawings







# Why do we need to make technical drawings?

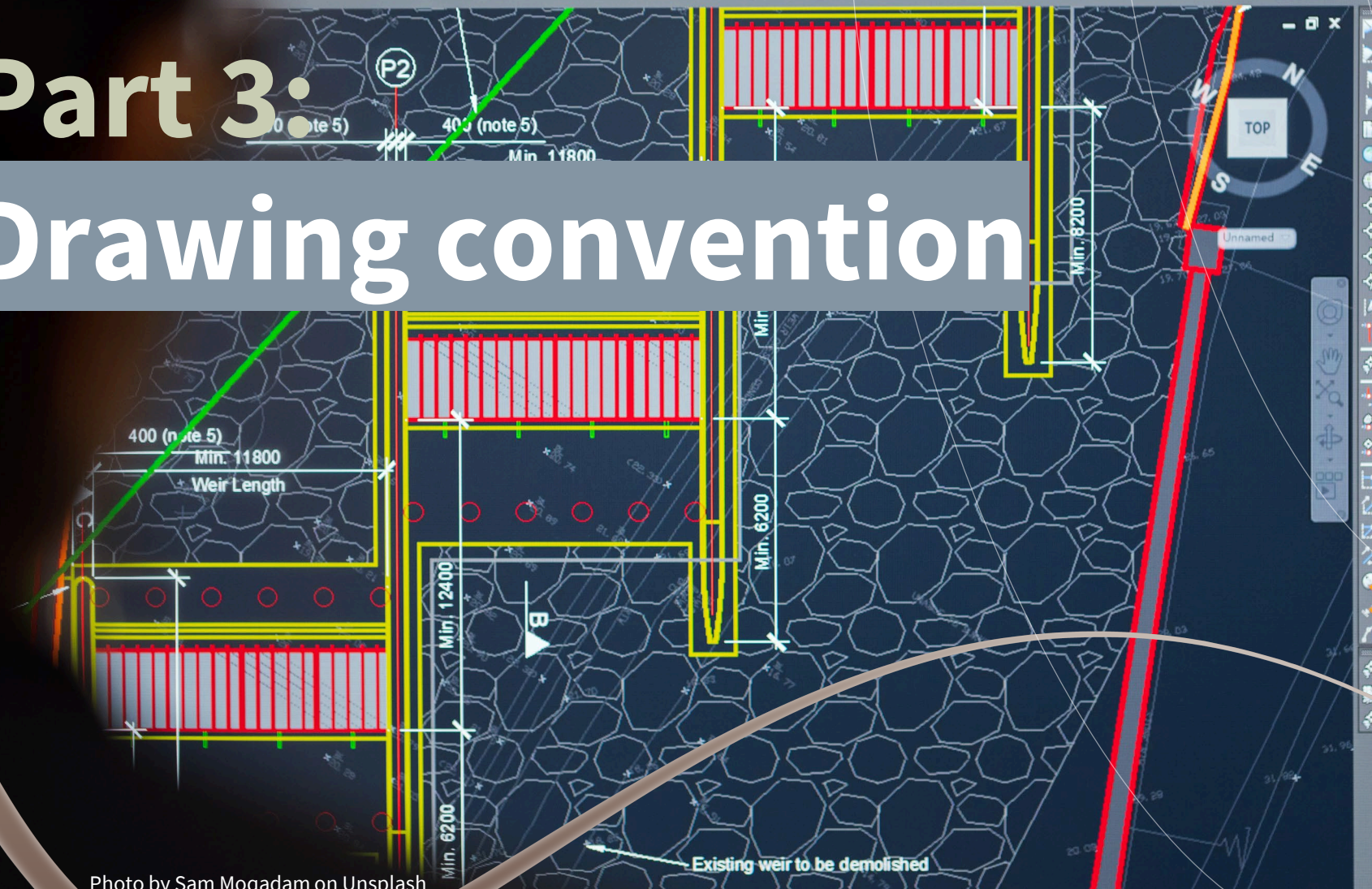
Apart from building information to be conveyed to other parties, we want to make sure that all cost will be included. As the architect we need to **specify so they can be calculated**. Also to provide visualisation to authority to obtain building permit.

**Information Exchanges**  
at the end of the stage

**Manufacturing Information**  
**Construction Information**  
**Final Specifications**  
Residual **Project Strategies**  
**Building Regulations Application**



# Part 3: Drawing convention



# SUMMARY:

Parallel projections

Paper formats

Boundary lines

Grid

Scale

North arrow

Architectural lines

Architectural lettering

Material hatching

Dimensions

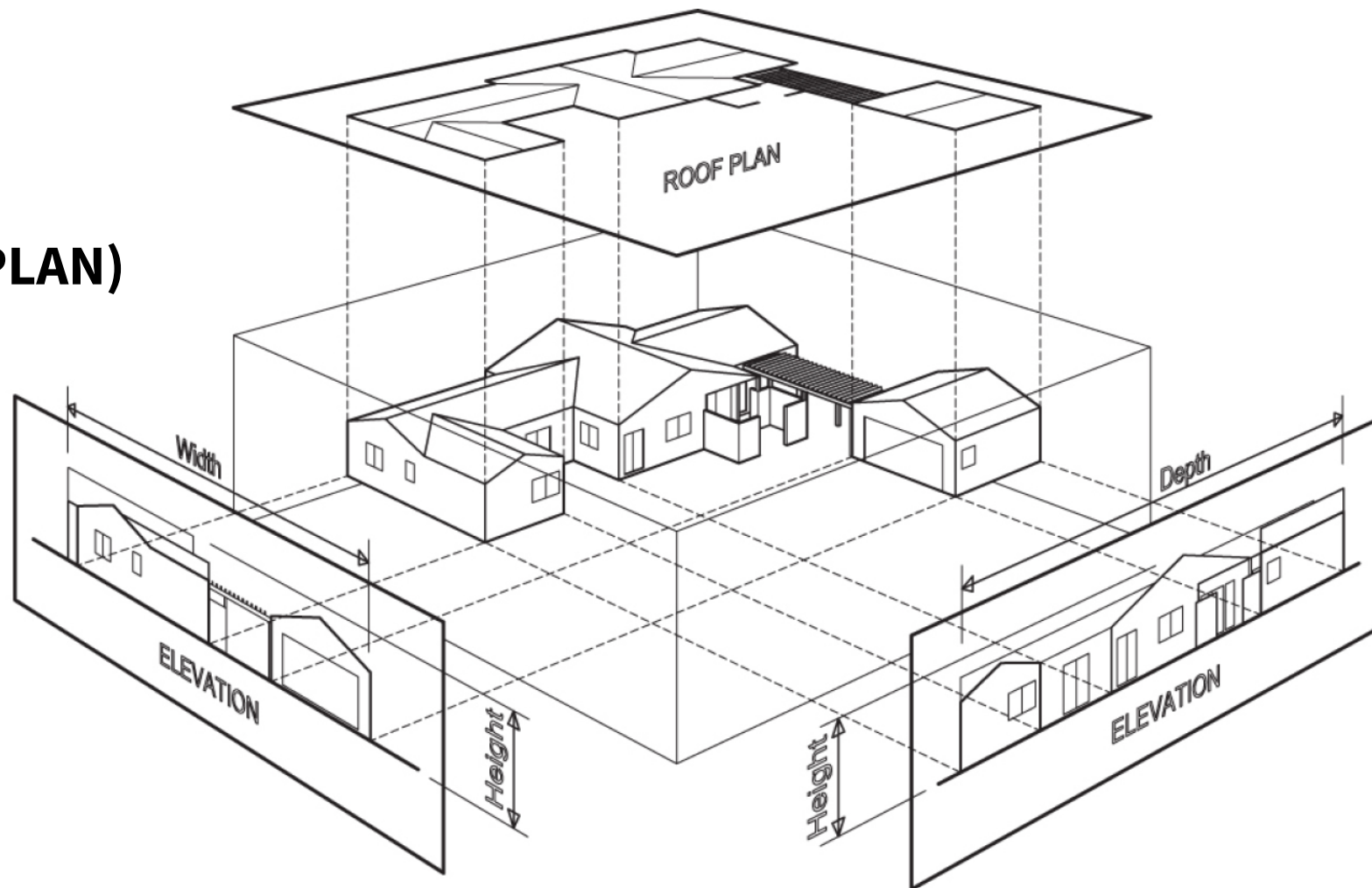
Symbols

Legibility of drawings



# Parallel projections

**TOP VIEW (ROOF PLAN)**  
**PLAN VIEW**  
**ELEVATION**  
**SECTION**

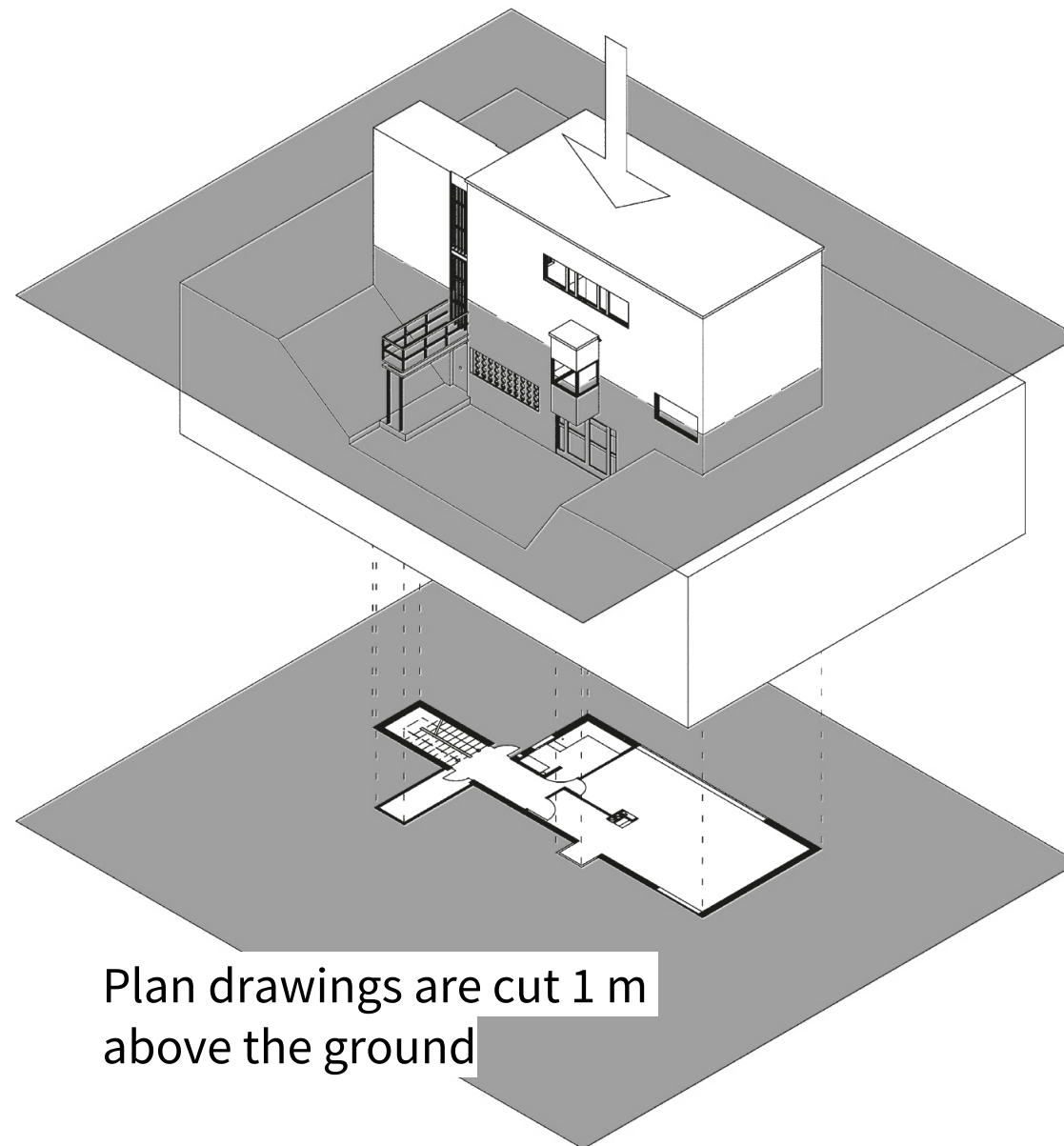


Wakita, O. A. & Linde, R. M. (2003). *The professional practice of architectural working drawings*, John Wiley & Sons.



# Parallel projections

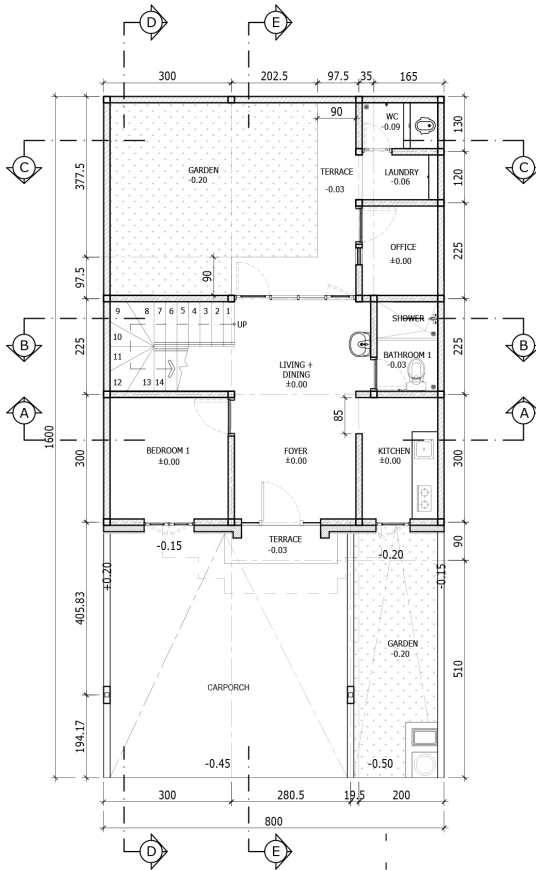
**TOP VIEW (ROOF PLAN)**  
**PLAN VIEW**  
**ELEVATION**  
**SECTION**



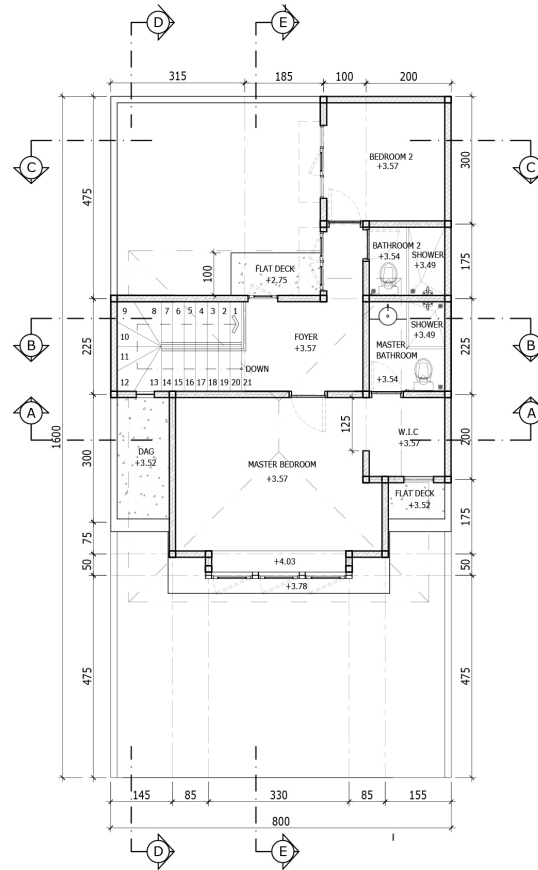
Bielefeld, B. & Skiba, I. (2017). *Basics technical drawing*, Birkhäuser.

# Paper formats

FOR REFERENCE ONLY



FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1 : 100



SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1 : 100

DATE :	
NO.	REVISION :
OWNER :	
ARCHITECT :	
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER :	
ME CONSULTANT :	
DRAWING TITLE	SCALE :
FLOOR PLANS	1:100
APPROVAL :	

**TEMPLATE:**

- Date
- Revision number
- Owner (full address) or project location
- Architect (full address including contact number)
- Consultants (full address)
- Drawing title
- Scale
- Changes made
- Project name

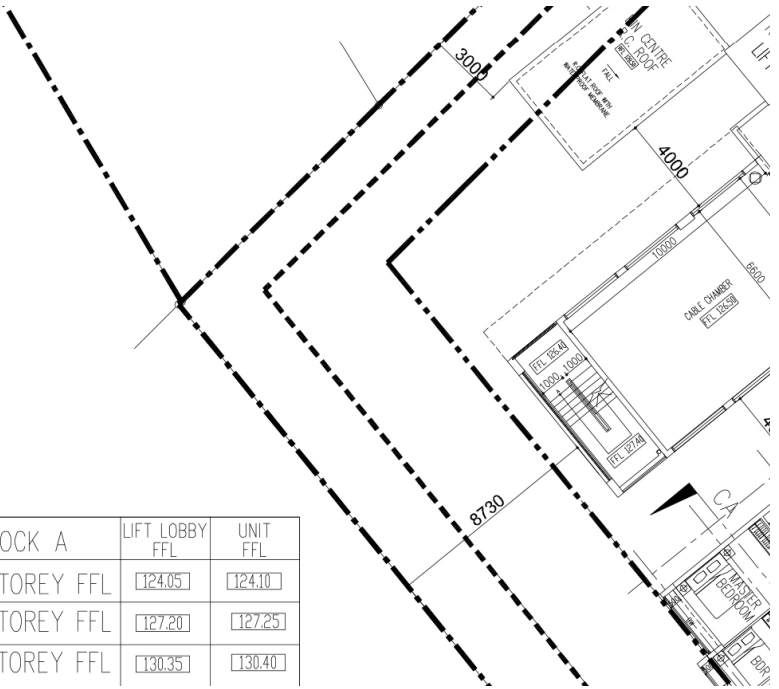




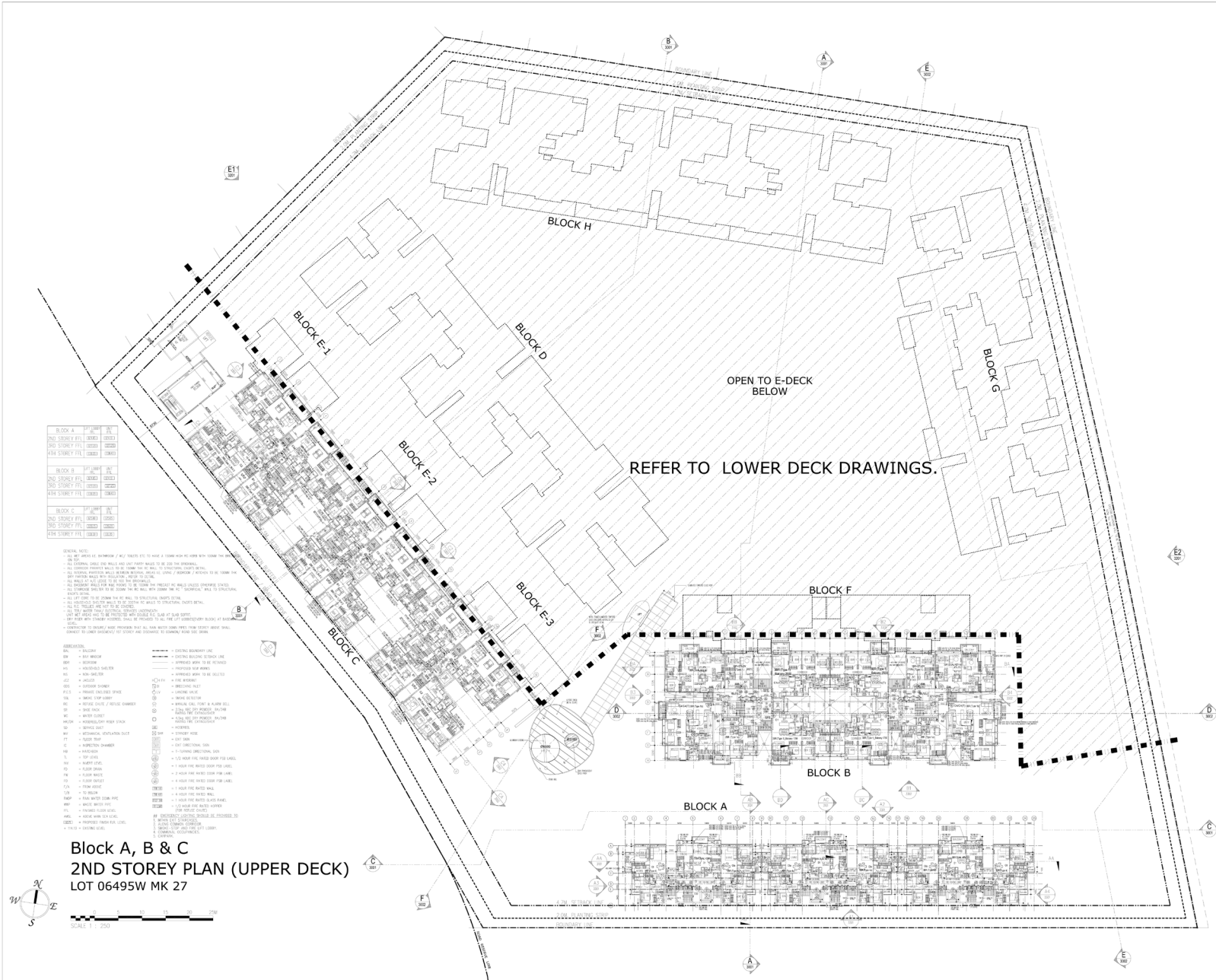


# Boundary lines:

## Boundary and setback



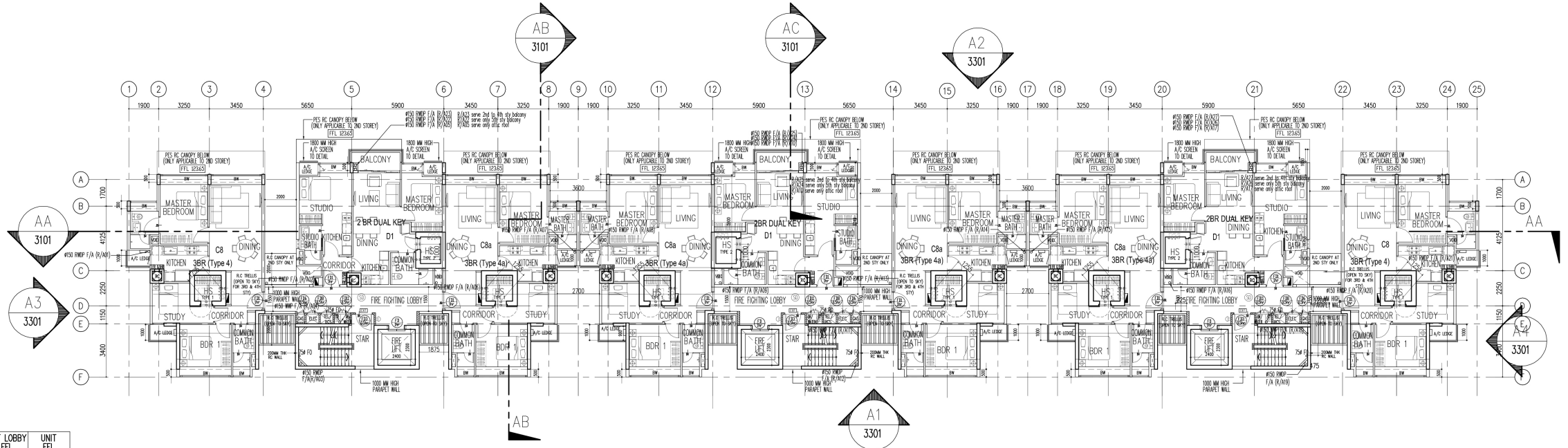
BLOCK A	LIFT LOBBY FFL	UNIT FFL
2ND STOREY FFL	[124.05]	[124.10]
3RD STOREY FFL	[127.20]	[127.25]
4TH STOREY FFL	[130.35]	[130.40]



BLOCK A	FFL UNIT	FFL
2ND STOREY FFL	[124.05]	[124.10]
3RD STOREY FFL	[127.20]	[127.25]
4TH STOREY FFL	[130.35]	[130.40]

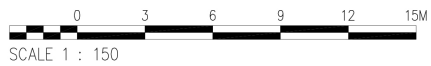
**Block A, B & C  
2ND STOREY PLAN (UPPER DECK)  
LOT 06495W MK 27**

# Grid

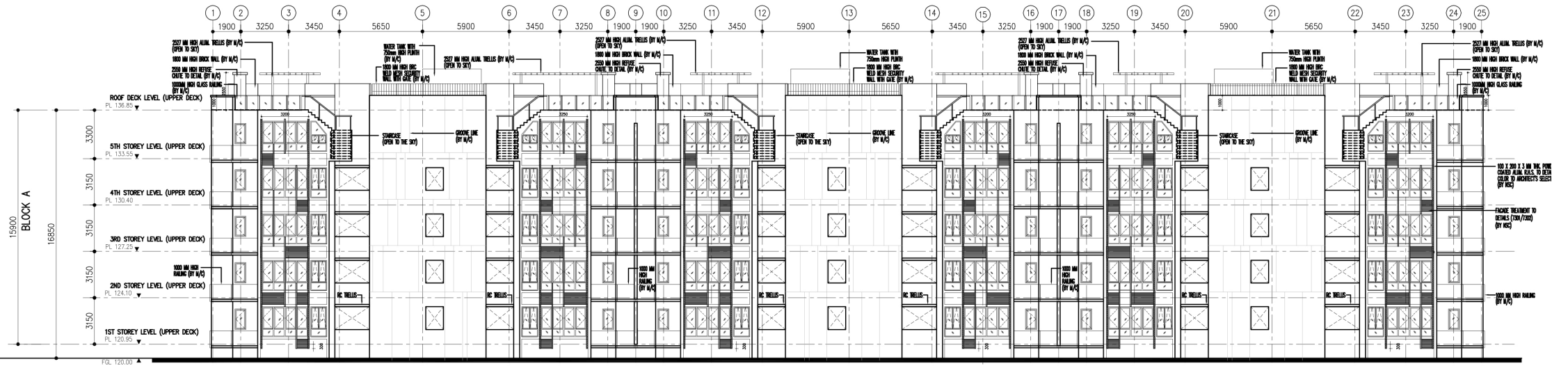


STOREY	LIFT LOBBY FFL	UNIT FFL
2ND STOREY FFL	124.05	124.10
3RD STOREY FFL	127.20	127.25
4TH STOREY FFL	130.35	130.40

**BLK A - 2ND TO 4TH STOREY PLAN (UPPER DECK)**



# Grid



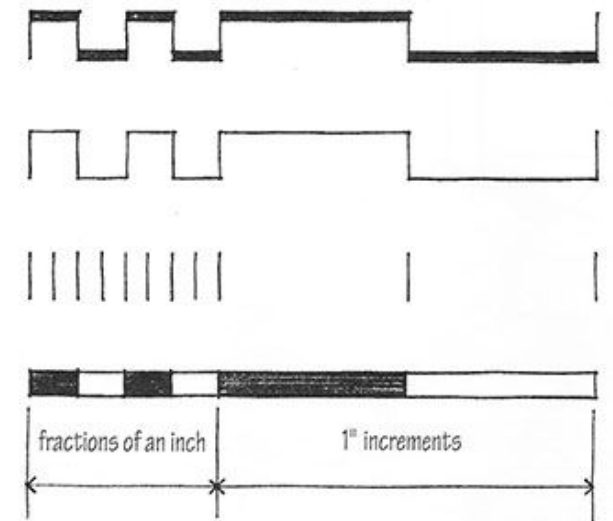
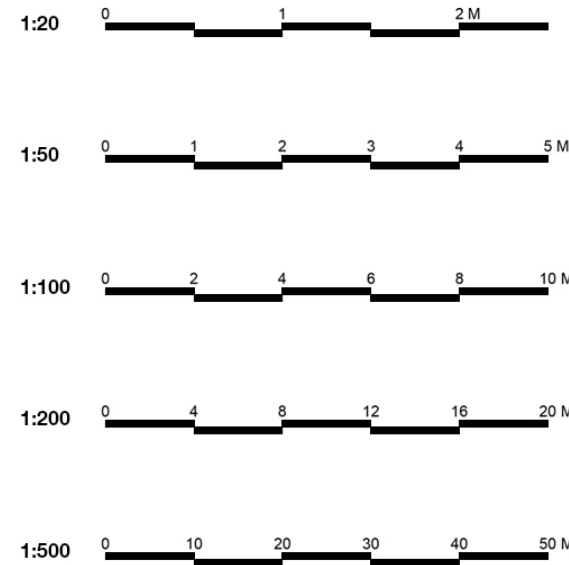
1 BLK A-ELEVATION A1  
SCALE 1:200

# Scale

Every type of parallel projections is a reduction of a certain ratio to the built reality, which means it is drawn on a particular scale.

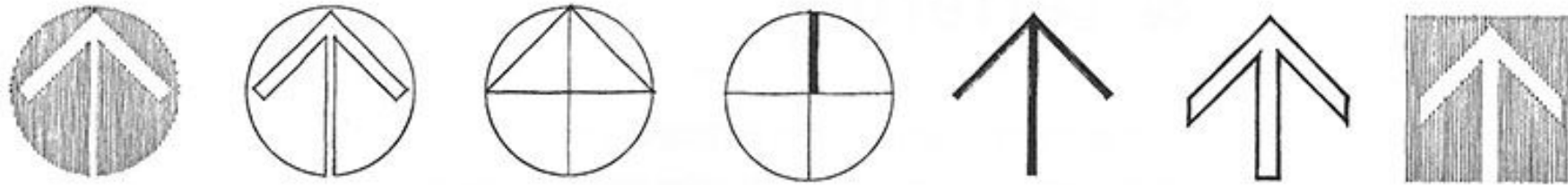
The scale must be marked **on every drawing**, ideally **scale bar** is also included. It is useful if we accidentally print drawings out of scale (for instance printing A3 drawing in A4 paper).

Metric Scale Bars



graphic scales

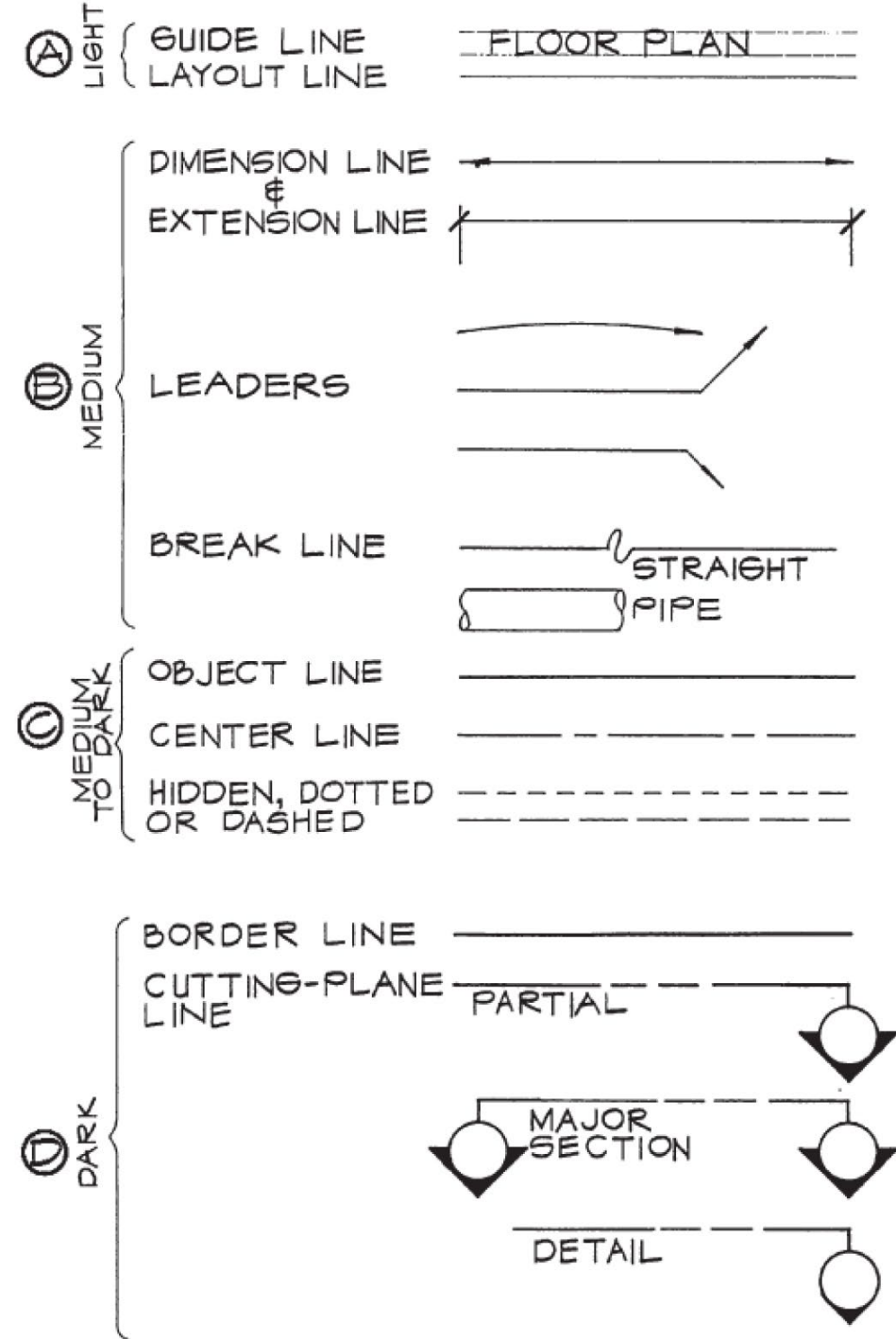
# North direction



north arrows

It is useful to the construction team and also for design team, one instance is spatial planning. The **north arrow** is always included in drawings such as: topography plans, site plans and building plans. Typical storey plans usually do not need it.

# Architectural lines

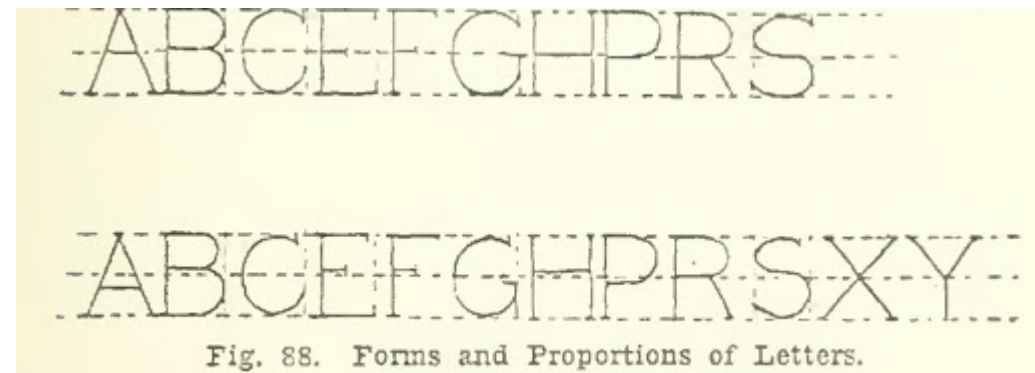


Wakita, O. A. & Linde, R. M. (2003). *The professional practice of architectural working drawings*, John Wiley & Sons.



# Architectural lettering

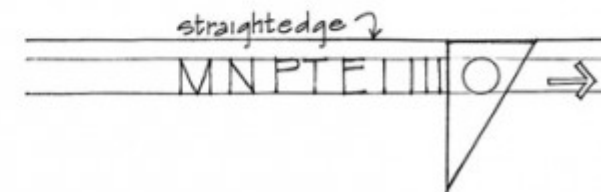
- Master mechanical lettering as part as your drafting skills, often we have to make impromptu manual scaled drawings.
- Uppercase letters
- Maintain consistency



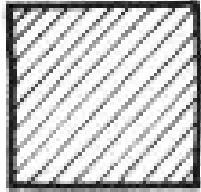
of guidelines is mandatory for letters to be consistent in height.

ers to communicate and not to distract or detract from the drawing itself

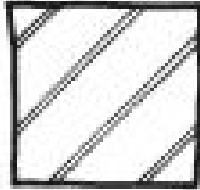
1) keep lettering vertical  
a small triangle is a quick and efficient way to keep vertical lettering strokes consistently vertical



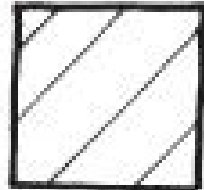
# Material hatching



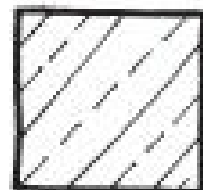
Existing  
brickwork



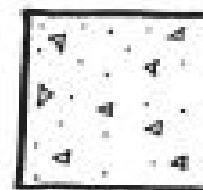
New  
brickwork



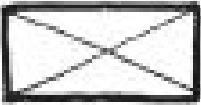
New  
blockwork



Stonework



Concrete



Sawn  
softwood



Hardwood



Insulation



Subsoil



Hardcore



Mortar/  
screed/  
plaster



Plywood



Glass



Steel



Damp proof course  
or membrane

Commonly used ones are: new brickwork, concrete, mortar, hardwood, insulation and subsoil.



# Dimension

Dimension chains, consist of:

- Dimension line
- Auxiliary dimension line
- Dimension limits
- Dimension figure

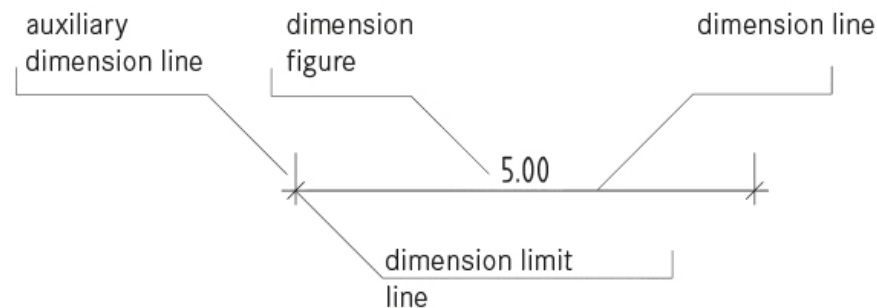


Fig. 16: Elements of a dimension chain

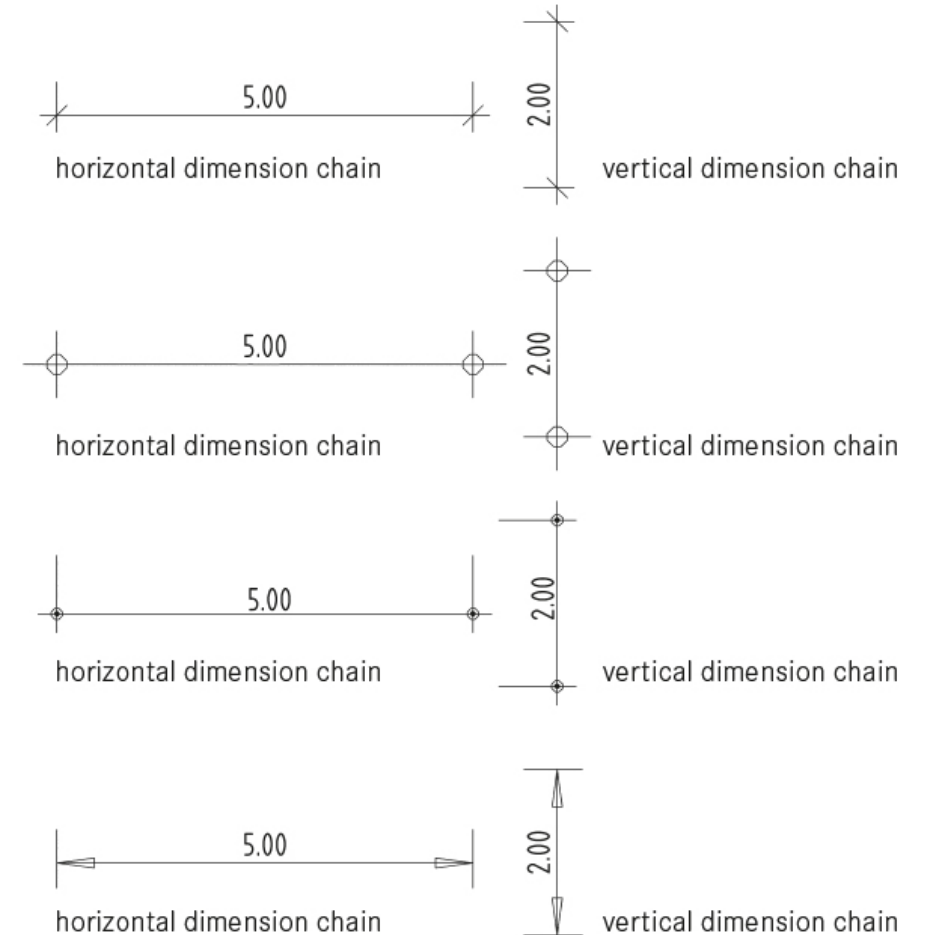
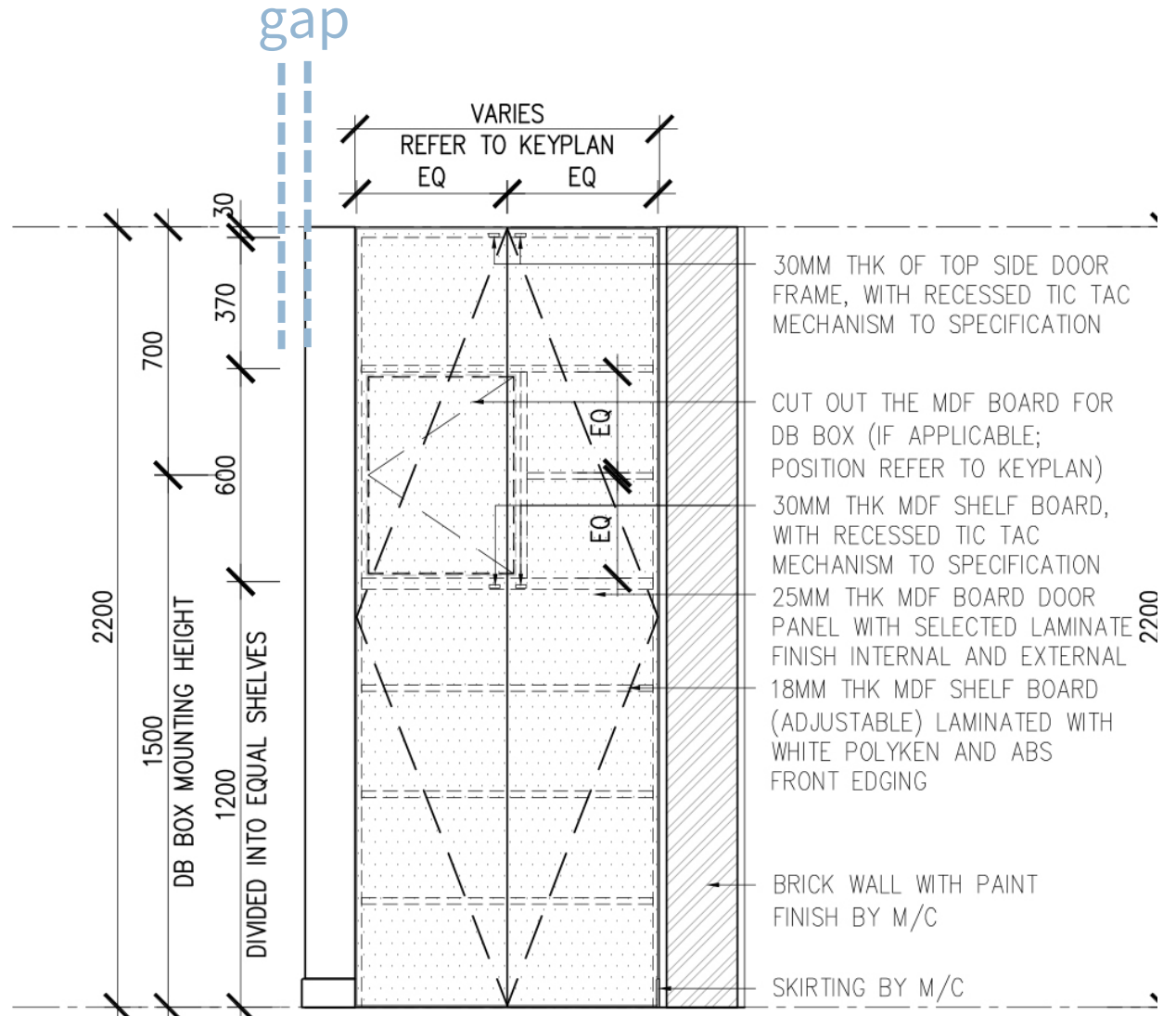
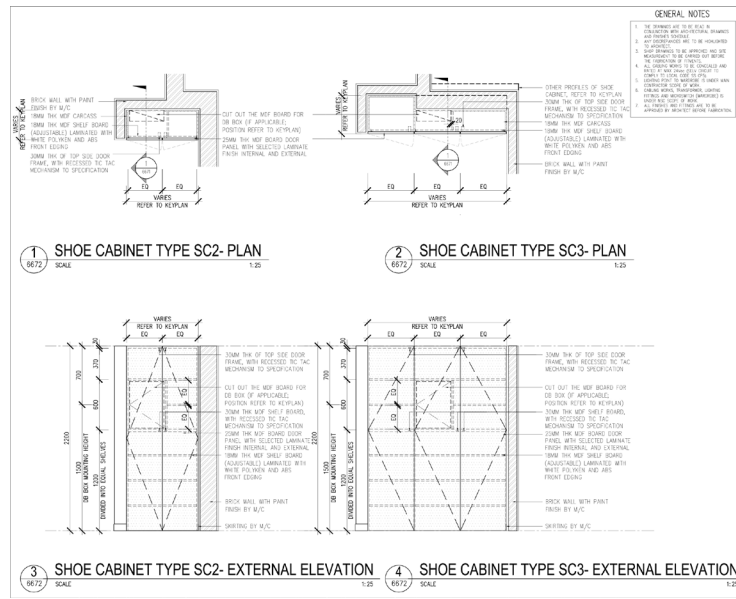


Fig. 17: Example of dimension limits

# Dimension



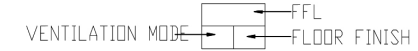
# Symbols

## Common convention + adaptation

GRAPHIC SYMBOLS		
ABBREVIATION	CEILING SYMBOLS	ARCHITECTURAL ANNOTATION
AC	AIR CON	AREA TAGS
ACE BAL	ACCESS BALCONY	VENTILATION MODE: FFL, FLOOR FINISH
ADJ	ADJUSTABLE	PLANTER/WATER FEATURE TAGS
AHU	AIR-CON HANDLING UNIT	TL: TOP LEVEL OF SOIL/WATER
ALUM	ALUMINIUM	BL: BOTTOM/FINISH LEVEL OF SOIL/WATER
AMSL	ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL	REFLECTED CEILING
ARCH	ARCHITECTURAL	CH 0000: CEILING HEIGHT (CLEAR)
BI	BREECING INLET	AAA: CEILING FINISH/MATERIAL
C&S	CIVIL & STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	DETAIL NO, DRAWING NO. (circle)
CDR	CABLE DISTRIBUTION ROOM	DETAIL NO, DRAWING NO. (circle with thick line)
CL	CENTER LINE	DETAIL NO, DRAWING NO. (circle with arrow)
CONC	CONCRETE	DETAIL NO, DRAWING NO. (circle with triangle)
CSR	CONDENSER SWITCH ROOM	DETAIL NO, DRAWING NO. (circle with square)
DD	DISTRIBUTION SWITCH ROOM	DOOR NO, FIRE RATING
DR	DRY RISER	LOUVRE NO, LOUVRE TYPE
ELEC	ELECTRICAL	FRESH FLOOR LEVEL/ EXISTING FLOOR LEVEL/ CEILING HEIGHT SHOWN IN ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS
FMR	FIRE RESISTIBLE	FFL 000.00: FLOOR FINISH LEVEL AS SHOWN ON PLAN
GALV	GALVANIZED	BL 000.00: BASE LEVEL AS SHOWN ON PLAN
GMC	GAS METER CHAMBER	RL 000.00: ROAD LEVEL AS SHOWN ON PLAN
GS	GAS AND WATER	CH 000.00: CEILING HEIGHT AS SHOWN ON PLAN
H&D	HOUSING & DEVELOPMENT BOARD	TW 000.00: TOP OF WALL LEVEL
HWC	HANDICAPPED	PLAN SYMBOLS
LR	LIFT RISER	SETTING OUT POINT
MEP	MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL AND PLUMBING	INVERT LEVELS
MS	MILD STEEL	SPOT LEVELS
MV	MECHANICAL VENT	LAMP POINTS
NV	NATURAL VENTILATION	PROPOSED INSPECTION CHAMBER
OP	OUTGOING PIPE	EXISTING MANHOLE
PC	PRECAST CONCRETE	PROPOSED MANHOLE
P/S	PLUMBING & SANITARY	SANITARY FIXTURES
PVC	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE	WB WASH BASIN
RC	REINFORCED CONCRETE	MR MIRROR
RHS	RECTANGULAR HOLLOW SECTION	FT FLOOR TRAP
RWO	RAIN WATER OUTLET	UR URINAL
RWIP	RAIN WATER DOWNPIPE	WC WATER CLOSET
SCV	SINGAPORE CABLE VESION	TPH TOLLTY PAPER HOLDER
SHS	SQUARE HOLLOW SECTION	+ TAP POINT
SD	SUPERVISING OFFICER	BT BATH TUB
SR	SANITARY RISER	BSH BATH SHOWER MIXER
SS	STAINLESS STEEL	TP TAP
ST	STAIRCASE	OT FLOOR WASTE
TEL	TELECOM	
VE	VENT EXHAUST	
VS	VENT SUPPLY	
VMC	WATER METER CHAMBER	
WO	WATER OUTLET	
WR	WET RISER	

### ARCHITECTURAL ANNOTATION

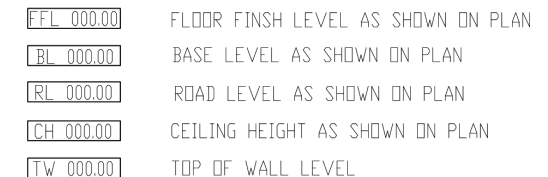
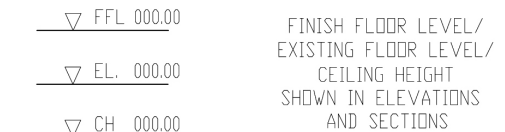
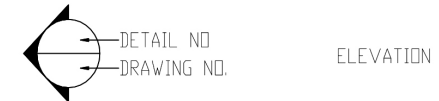
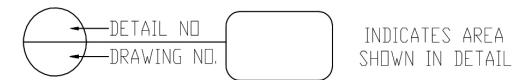
#### AREA TAGS



#### PLANTER/WATER FEATURE TAGS

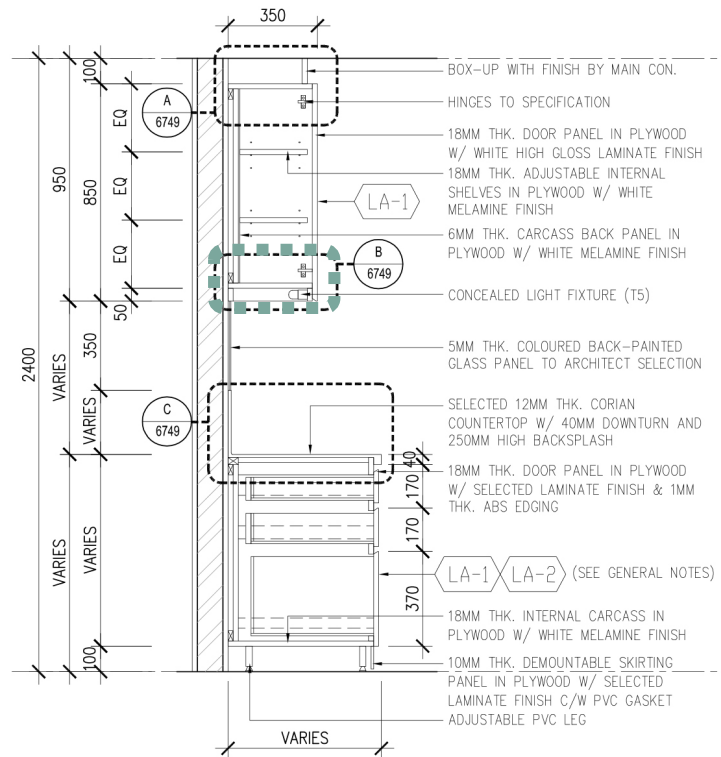


#### REFLECTED CEILING

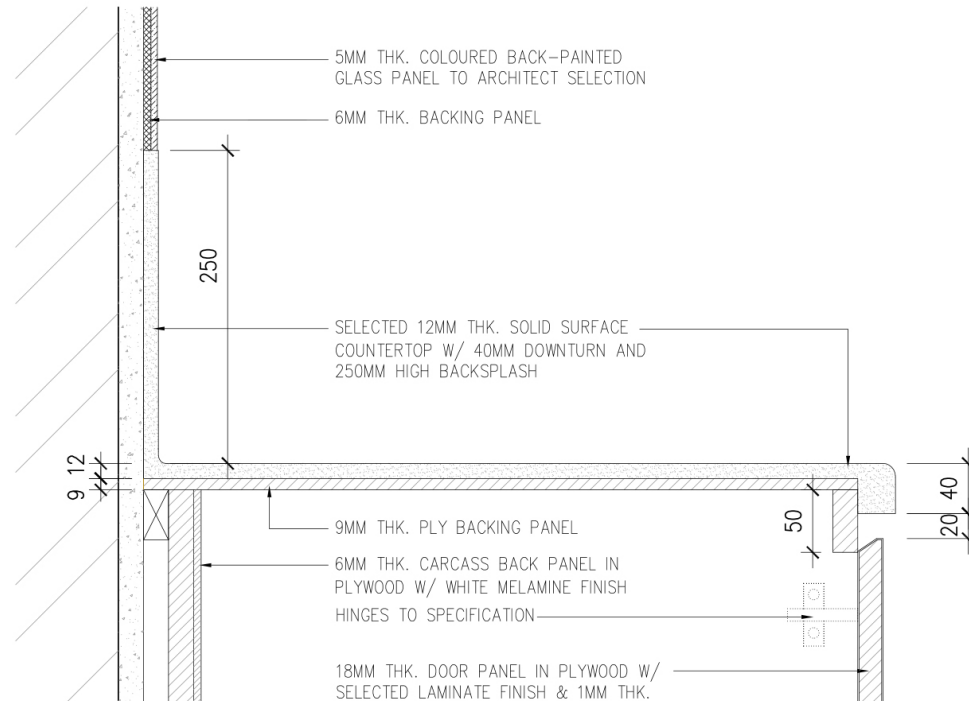


# Legibility of drawings

Different types of drawing call for different scale. Legibility needs to be maintained and test prints are recommended.



**4** TYPICAL KITCHEN CABINET SECTION  
 6742 SCALE 1:20



**C** DETAIL  
 6749 SCALE 1:5





A woman with dark hair, wearing a blue and white striped shirt, is holding a white and black mechanical component. She is looking at it intently. In the background, a man with glasses and a blue and white striped shirt is looking at a technical drawing on a table. The drawing shows a cross-section of a mechanical part with various layers and components. The woman is holding a red pencil over the drawing. The overall scene is a collaborative engineering or design session.

Part 4:

# Pre-drawing stage

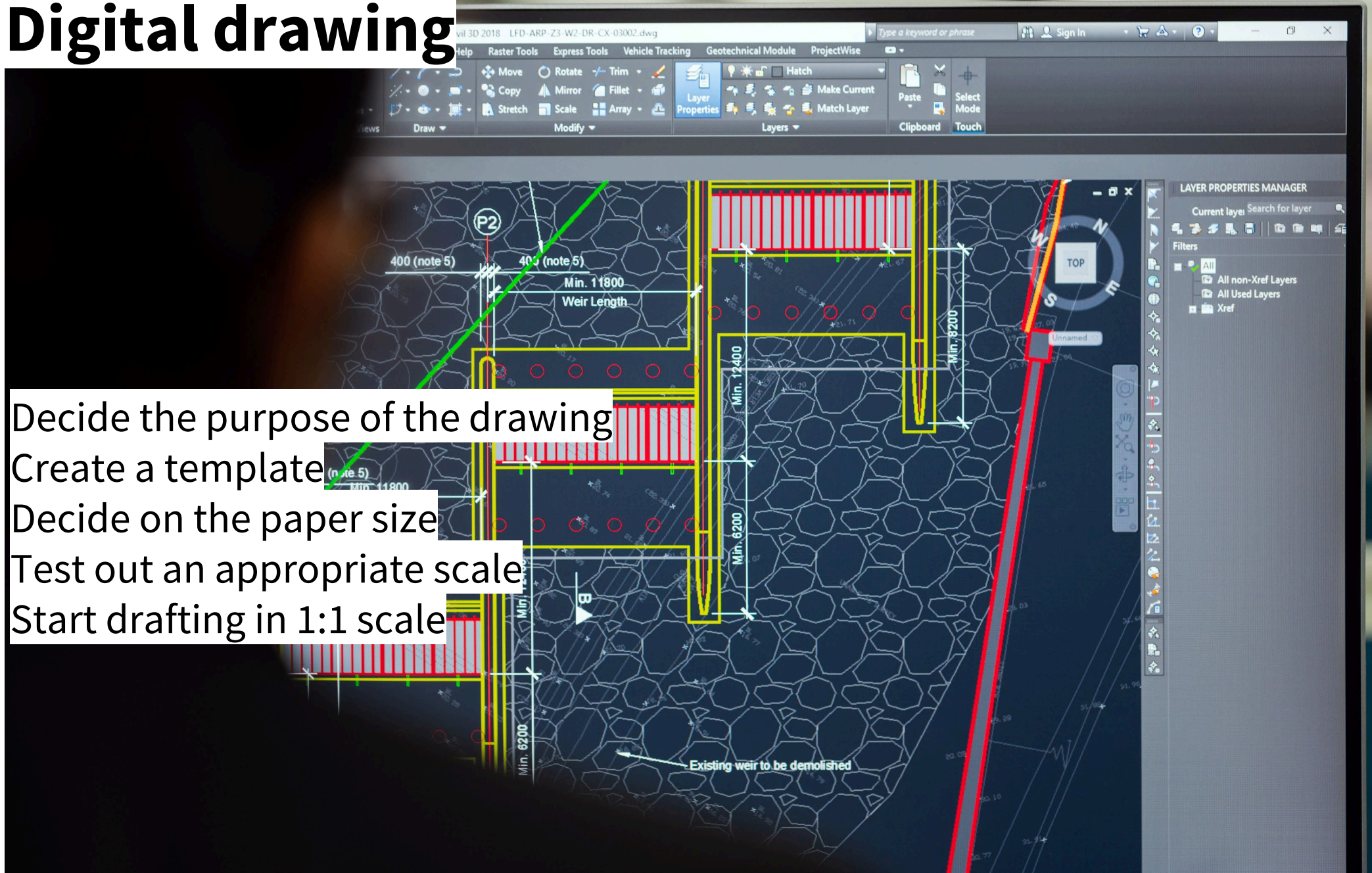






# Digital drawing

1. Decide the purpose of the drawing
2. Create a template
3. Decide on the paper size
4. Test out an appropriate scale
5. Start drafting in 1:1 scale



# ACTIVITY 2

**Submit via Disqus:**

<https://miatedjosaputro.com/2021/04/20/as-week-8/>



**SURVEYOR**



**20 + 45 + 5 mins**

DURATION

1. **Measure the building you are currently in. 20mins**
2. **Limit to 2-3 adjacent rooms**
3. **Produce a sketch technical drawing based on your measurements. You can choose manual or digital drafting (AutoCAD, but not SKP). 45mins**
4. **Share: your drawings and personal reflections, via Disqus. 5mins**

Handy tips:

[Measured Survey 101 - How to measure a building with ease \(firstinarchitecture.co.uk\)](#)



**Next week  
(Week 9)**

**Reading week**

**There is **no class**, so you  
can work on your  
assignment. I am available  
for **tutorials** before your  
Assignment 1 submission  
in Week 10.**

**Please book the slot in advance**