

APPENDIX 1: INDUSTRY DRAFTING STANDARDS

The following are examples of line-weights, line types, hatches, and drawing styles that are used in the industry.

Line-weights and Line Types:

Architectural line-weights and types are standardized to provide for consistent interpretation of architectural drawings. Line-weights indicate importance and hierarchy on drawings, and provide depth to drawings making them easier to understand.

	COLOUR	LINE-WEIGHT	LINE-TYPE
ANNOTATION	red	0.25	continuous
SYMBOLS, BREAK LINES, TITLEBLOCK	cyan	0.35	continuous
DIMENSIONS	Blue	0.25	Continuous
HIDDEN LINES	Blue	0.25	Hidden
GRID LINES	Cyan	0.35	Centre line
MATERIAL HATCHES	grey	252 or 8	Continuous
HEAVY LINE	yellow	.50	Continuous
MEDIUM LINE	Green	0.35	Continuous
THIN LINE	Red	0.25	Continuous
SHADING	252	252	Continuous
FURNITURE, APPLIANCES, EQUIPMENT	grey	8	Continuous

The following is a list of types of lines.

1. Object lines (visible lines) are used to show the main outline of the building, including exterior walls, interior partitions, porches, patios, driveways, and walls. These lines should be drawn wide to stand out on the drawing.
2. Dimension lines are thin unbroken lines upon which building dimensions are placed.
3. Hidden lines are used to show areas that are not visible on the surface. Hidden lines are also used on floor plans to show objects above the floor section, such as wall cabinets, arches, and beams. Hidden lines are drawn thin.
4. Centerlines denote the centers of symmetrical objects such as exterior doors and windows. These lines are usually necessary for dimensioning purposes. Centerlines are drawn thin.
5. Cutting Plane lines are very wide lines used to denote an area to be sectioned. In this case, the only part of the cutting-plane line drawn is the extreme ends of the line.
6. Break lines are used when an area cannot or should not be drawn entirely. A ruled line with freehand breaks is used for long, straight breaks. The long break line is thin. A wavy, uneven freehand line is used for smaller, irregular breaks. The short break line is wide.
7. Fixture lines outline the shape of kitchen, laundry, bathroom fixtures, built-in furniture and landscape symbols or blocks. These lines are thin to eliminate confusion with object lines.

8. Leaders are used to connect a note or dimension to a symbol or to part of the building. They are drawn thin and sometimes are curved to eliminate confusion with other lines.
9. Section lines are used to indicate the cut surface in sectional drawings. A different symbol pattern is used for each building material. The section lining patterns are drawn thin.
10. Borderlines are the heaviest lines used on a drawing and are often preprinted with the title block. Borderlines define the active area of a drawing sheet.
11. Lettering, labels, notes, dimensions, and descriptions must be legible on architectural drawings if they are to be an effective means of graphic communications.

Material Hatches

Material hatches will differ between presentation and working drawings.

Hatches are extremely important as they differentiate materials when viewing a drawing in 2D. At a minimum, hatches should be shown for batt insulation, plywood, OSB, solid wood, concrete, gravel, and earth. On presentation style drawings hatches indicate finish materials types, like flooring in plans, or siding, stucco, stone, etc. in elevation.

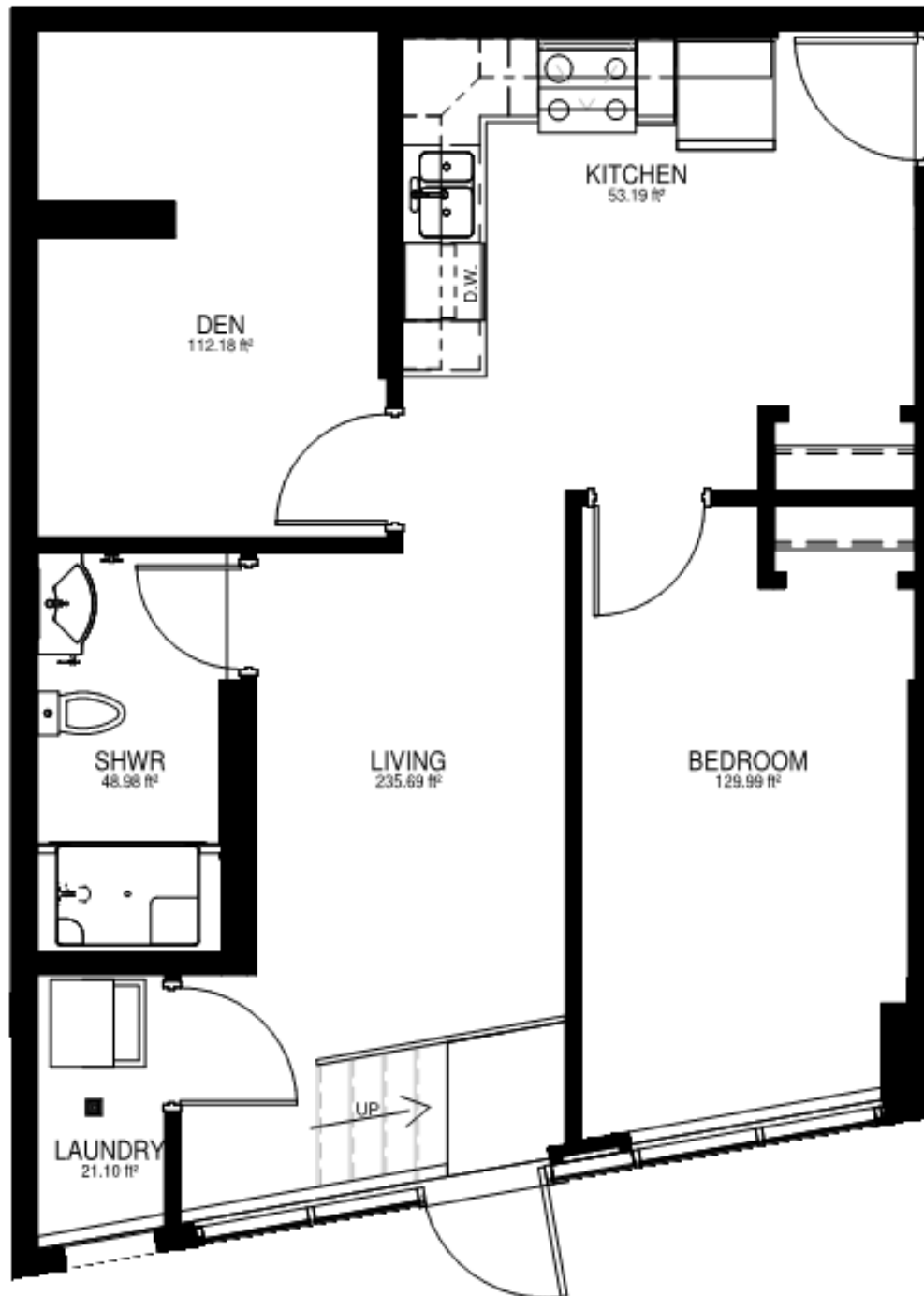
Presentation Drawings VS. Working Drawings:

Architectural drafting styles differ depending on the use of the drawing.

Presentation style drawings are created to convey a message to a client or member of the public who may not require all the information of a technical drawing. The drawings feature strong simple lines for the built structure and lighter lines and hatches to indicate furniture, landscaping, finishes, etc. Presentation drawings typically have no dimensions or just overall building L x W or heights in the case of an elevation; annotation is also kept minimal, with room names and areas but no technical call-ups.

Working drawings are produced for contractors and trades people to price and build from. Information on working drawings needs to be detailed and concise. Grids, dimensions, annotation, symbols, hatches, etc. are all used to create a set of instructions that will be used to construct the building. Unnecessary information, like furniture, is excluded from working drawings.

Presentation Drawing Example:



Working Drawing Example:

