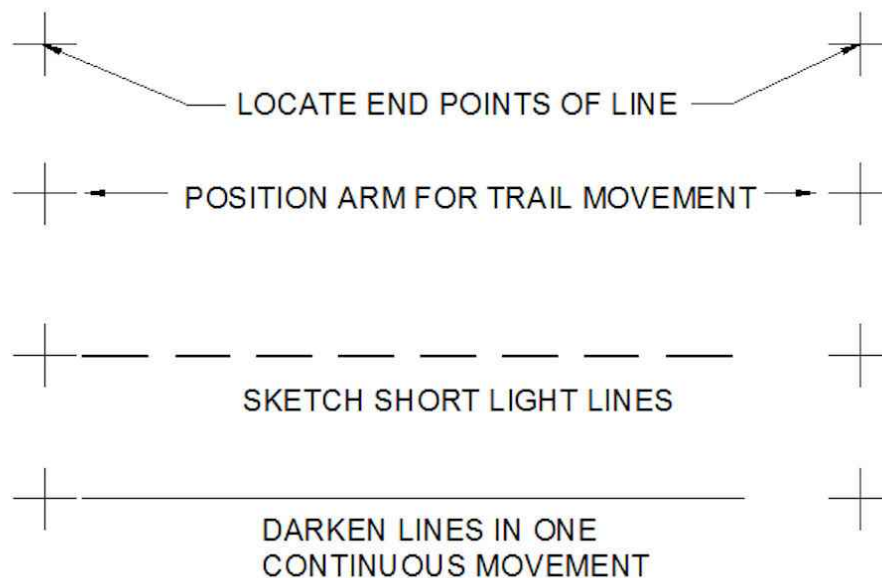


ITEMS TO REVIEW for COMPETENCY 3:

- Sketching
 - Reasons
 - Process
- Perspectives
 - Terminology's
 - Types
 - Construction of perspectives
- Lumber sizes
- Architectural sheet numbering systems.
- Sections

SKETCHING

Most drafters/designers use sketches to “think through” an idea before an instrument or CADD drawing is made. With instrument drawing, once all the lines are sketched, the drafter/designer will go back and darken the lines, keeping their eye on the tip of the lead. If using a CADD system, they will transfer the sketched idea to CADD. In either case, the drafter/designer has taken the time to “think through” the idea before committing to the actual drawing. This helps eliminate the need for redrawing or making unnecessary corrections during the drawing of the idea. Below is an example of how to sketch. There are 4 basic steps.



This example of how to sketch works whether you are drawing horizontal or vertical.

PICTORIAL DRAWINGS

Pictorial drawings display the product in a “three dimensional” type of presentation. Though not truly 3 dimensional, this type of drawing presents the structure as it might appear in a natural setting. The example below shows a typical pictorial drawing.



There are 6 terms commonly used with perspective drawings.

1. Ground Line (G.L.): The horizontal surface at the base of the perspective drawing.
2. Station Point (S.P.): The position of the observer's eye.
3. Horizon Line (H.L.): Represents the intersection of ground and sky.
4. Vanishing Points (V.P.): Always on the Horizon Line determining the angle of the perspective.
5. Picture Plane (P.P.): The plane that the view of the structure is projected onto.
6. True-Height-Line (T.H.L.): Line projected from Picture Plane and used for projecting all other surfaces to and then to vanishing points.

Review questions regarding Pictorial Drawings:

1. What are the major types of perspective drawings?
2. In a two-point perspective, where will all horizontal lines meet?
3. What is the effect of moving the station point?
4. In a perspective, where is the actual height or true size of the structure shown?

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. The Picture Plane must always be in front of the structure? (T) (F)
2. In a perspective drawing the vanishing point is the location of the observer's eye.
 - a. T
 - b. F
3. The _____ represents a vertical plane called the Ground Plane.
 - a. Ground line
 - b. Elevation line
 - c. Height line
 - d. None of the above
4. The distance between the Ground Line and Horizon Line represents the height of the observer's eye above the ground.
 - a. T
 - b. F.
5. Two point perspectives are photo-like drawings and are accurate in details.
 - a. T.
 - b. F.
6. In the following example of an Architectural coding system, the first character identifies: "A-21"
 - a. First initial of the Architect
 - b. Drawing number
 - c. Discipline prefix
 - d. Group number
7. Construction lines should never be erased.
 - a. T
 - b. F
8. Taking a "slice" of a proposed structure is called a perspective.
 - a. T
 - b. F