



CATC DESIGN SCHOOL

# Drawing Standards & Conventions for IDD

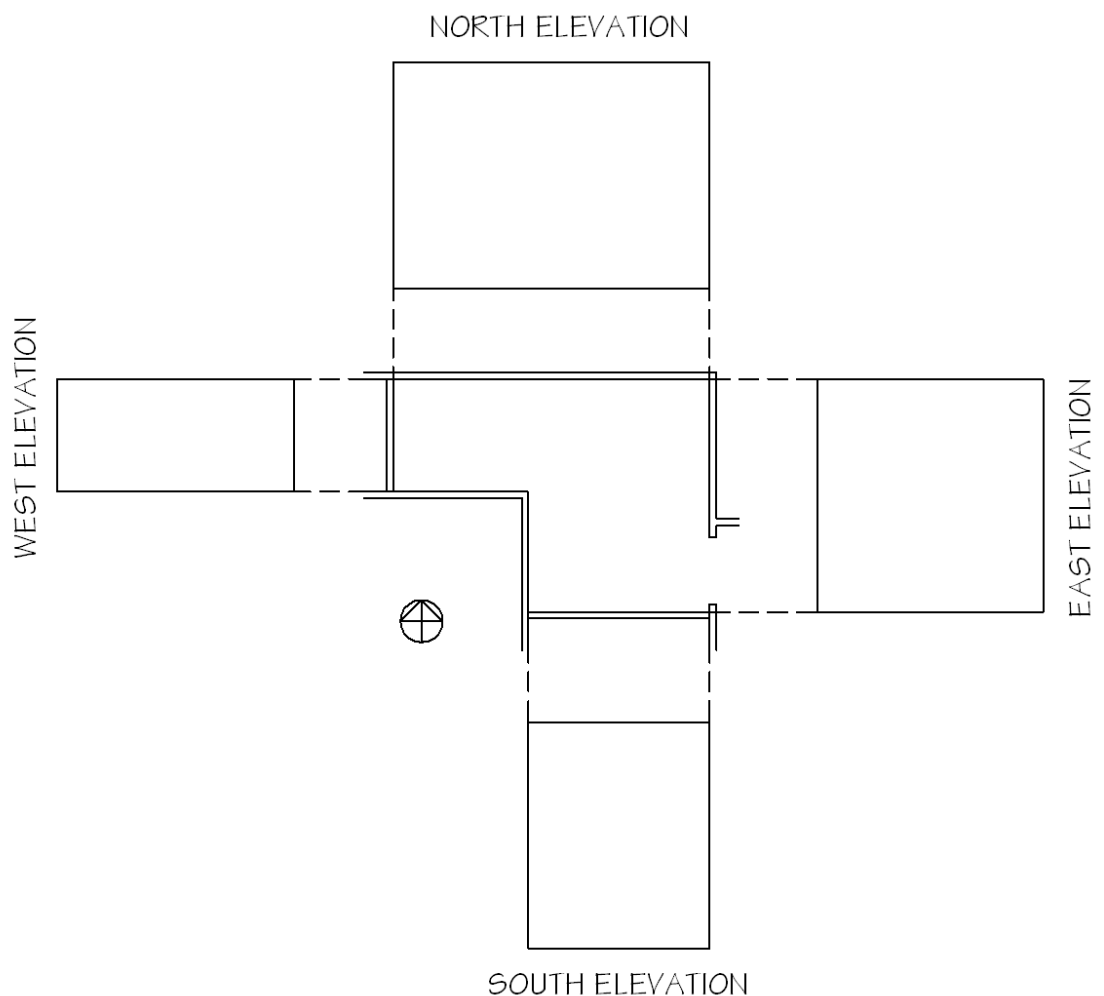
This document consists of a set of standards that have been developed to maintain a consistency in Interior Decoration and Design students' work. The standards are based on Australian Standards and industry practice in Australia.

# Terminology

**FLOOR PLAN** An aerial view of a building without its roof, looking down to view the layout of various rooms, fixtures, equipment, door and window openings. Generally based on objects viewed at a height of 1200-1400 mm.

**ELEVATIONS** The views of the walls in the building, showing the height and length of walls, fixtures and openings in the walls, as seen directly in front of each wall.  
The outline of an interior elevation represents the outermost measurement of a room. Objects that project towards the viewer, such as cabinets, beams and bulkheads, are drawn.

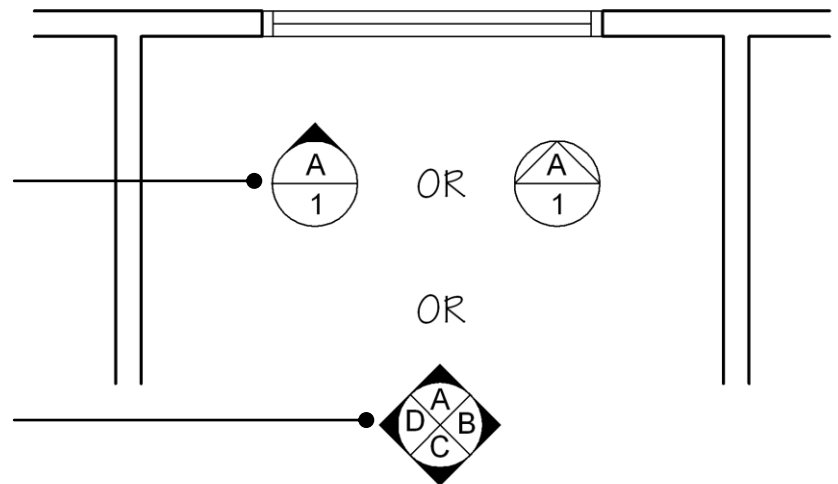
In interior design the titles assigned – North, South, East and West – are based on the direction in which the viewer is looking. Exterior elevations are the reverse, i.e. the direction the elevation faces. (See Figure 1)



**Figure 1.** Naming elevations by orientation

The 'arrow' points toward the elevation being drawn. The letter (or number) on the top is the name of the elevation. The number on the bottom is the sheet number where the elevation is found.

This indicator may be used to show multiple elevations.



**Figure 2.** Elevation indicators

**SECTIONS**

The views which show what is inside an object or area that a normal elevation cannot show, i.e. the object needs to be cut through to view inside. (See *Cross Referencing* page)

**DETAIL**

A detail is a drawing made at a larger scale to show more intricate detail than given on the smaller scaled plan, elevations, or sections.

**ORTHOGRAPHIC**

Orthographic drawings are projections that meet the paper only at right angles. These drawings provide flat, true-to-scale images of the object drawn. *Plans, elevations* and *sections* are orthographic drawings.

**AXONOMETRIC**

A two-dimensional scaled projection drawn directly from a rotated plan that gives a three-dimensional effect, without the use of perspective. An axonometric drawing includes angles of 90 degrees between its right and left front planes. (See *Axonometric Projections* page)

**ISOMETRIC**

These drawings are oblique views and are a type of *axonometric drawing*. A two-dimensional scaled projection that gives a three-dimensional effect, without using perspective. It differs from an axonometric in that the original plan has to be redrawn at an angle before the projection can be executed. An isometric drawing includes angles of 120 degrees between its right and left front planes. (See *Axonometric Projections* page)

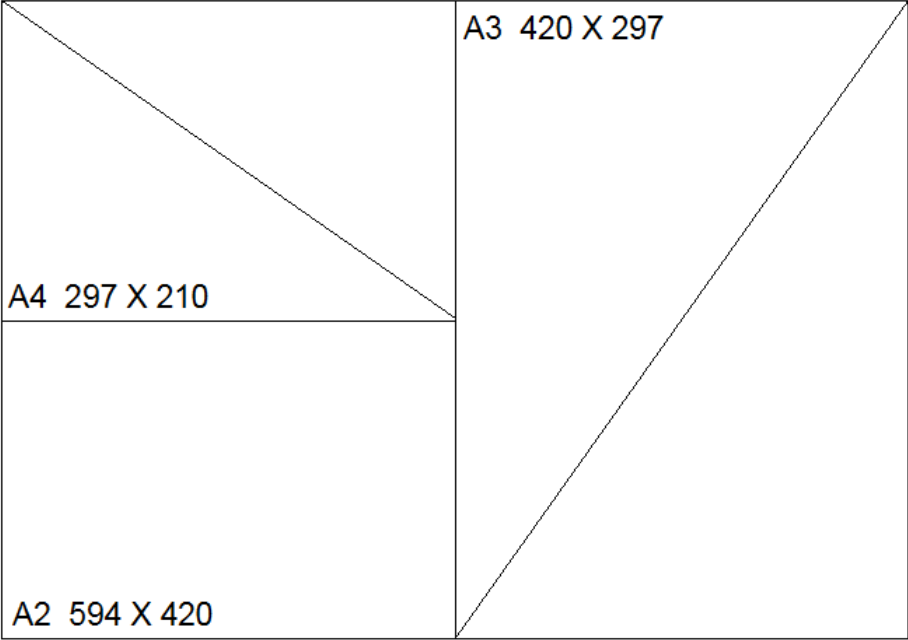
**REFLECTED PLAN**

Generally the plan of a ceiling viewed from above (as if reflected by the upper surface of a horizontal plane of section below the ceiling).

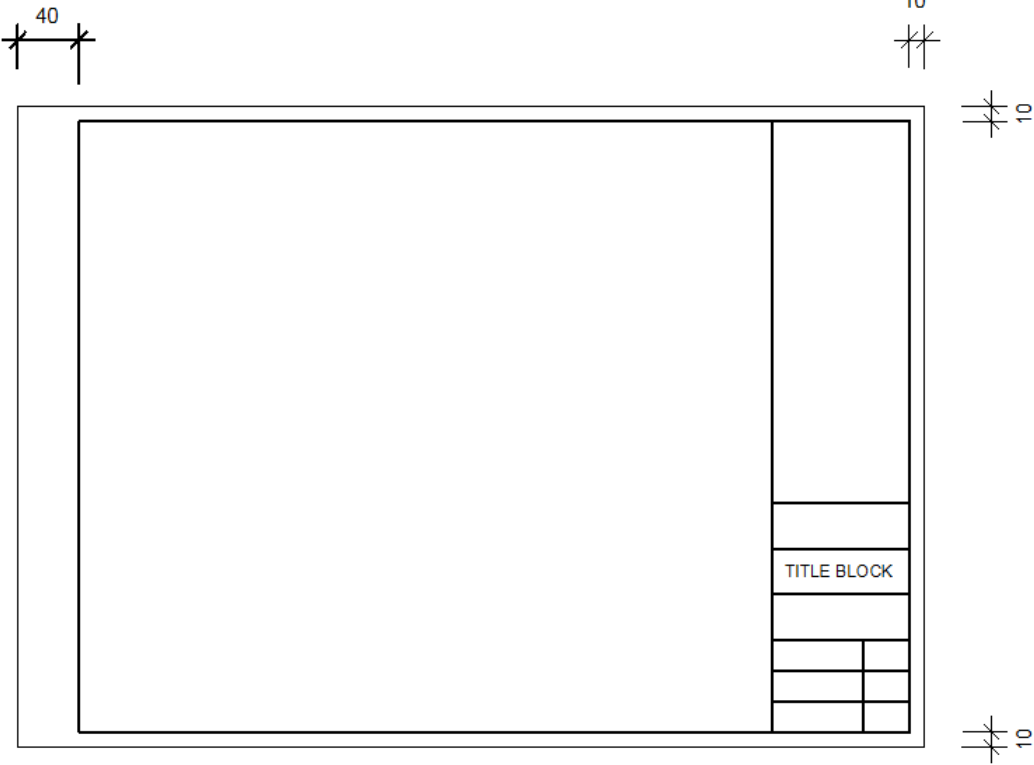
LIGHTING PLAN	Plan and key (usually an overlay on a furniture layout) showing the type and position of light fittings and the position of sockets and switches (and often wiring paths).
FINISHES SCHEDULE	When used in a drawing, a list of the required finishes shown as a key.
ENTOURAGE	All the objects, forms and surfaces that place a drawn object in context in the world and gives it scale. Examples are people, cars, surface textures like brickwork, plants. Commonly used in elevations and sections.
WORKING DRAWING	A detailed drawing illustrating the specific requirements for furniture or joinery.

# Drawing Sheets

## SHEET SIZES

















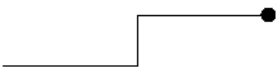
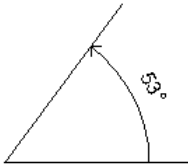


## BORDERS



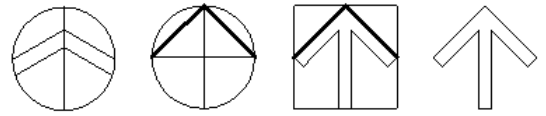
# Lineweights, Linetypes, Leaders and Angles

## LINE TYPES AND LINE WEIGHTS

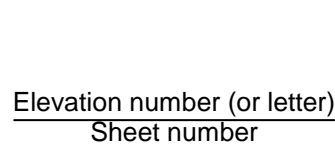
TYPE	USES	EXAMPLE
SOLID	<p>SOLID lines are used for construction lines, plans, elevations, sections, hatching, extension lines, dimension lines, leader lines and finished work.</p> <p>SOLID LINE WEIGHTS should be chosen with drawing scale in mind.</p>	<p>FINE 0.18 </p> <p>0.25 </p> <p>0.35 </p> <p>MEDIUM 0.5 </p> <p>0.7 </p> <p>THICK 0.9 </p>
DASHED	Objects cut above - use a wide dashed line	
	Objects cut below - use a medium dashed line	
	Hidden objects - use a medium to small dashed line	
DASHED DOT	Objects at floor level, such as rugs, mats.	
CENTRE LINES		
BREAK LINES		
		OR 
		OR 
LEADERS (INDICATORS)		
		
		
ANGLES		

# Graphic and Cross Referencing Conventions

NORTH POINTS

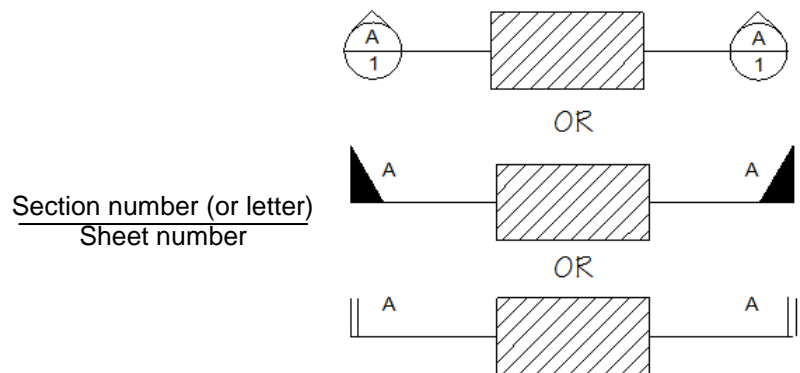


ELEVATION REFERENCE



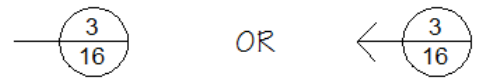
SECTION REFERENCE

The arrows point in the direction of view and the lines indicate the plane of the section.



DETAIL REFERENCE

Detail number  
Sheet number



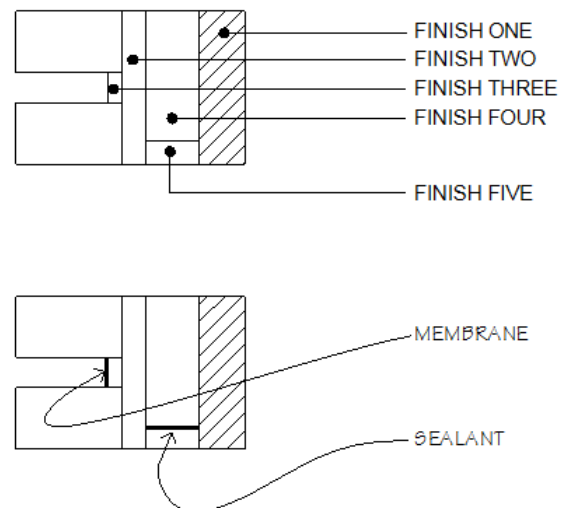
WINDOW  
OR DOOR REFERENCE

Window or door number  
Sheet number

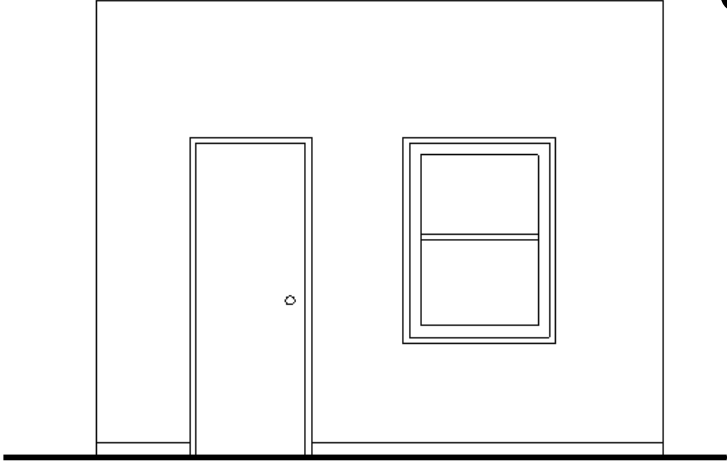


NOTATION

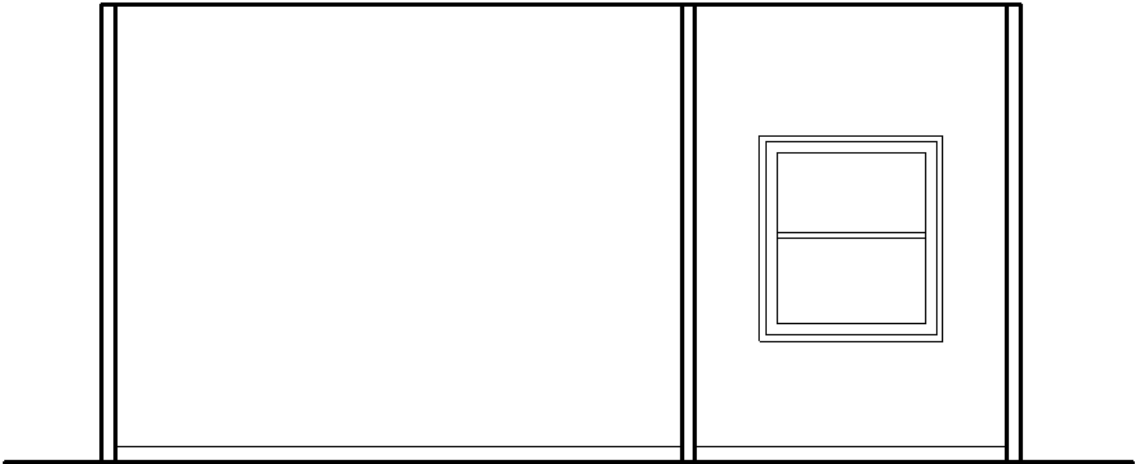
Keep notation aligned  
Do not overlap leaders



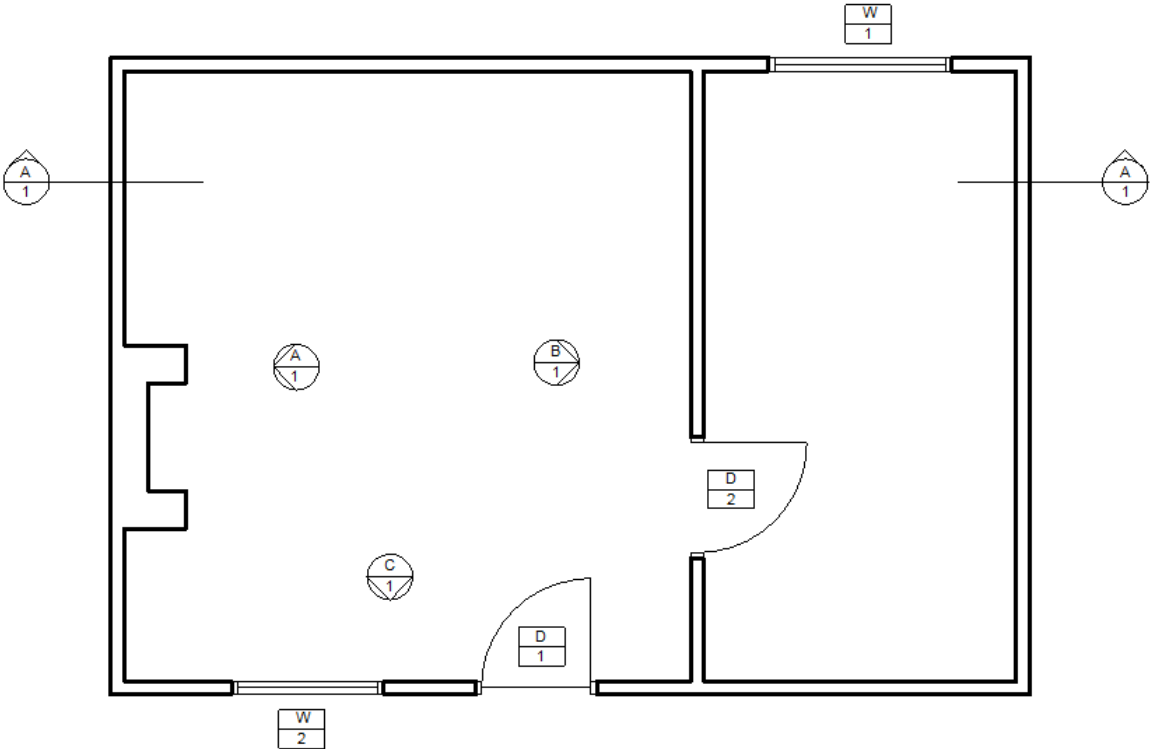
# Cross Referencing



ELEVATION C  
1



SECTION A  
1



FLOOR PLAN 1:50



# Doors, Windows and Walls

## Walls

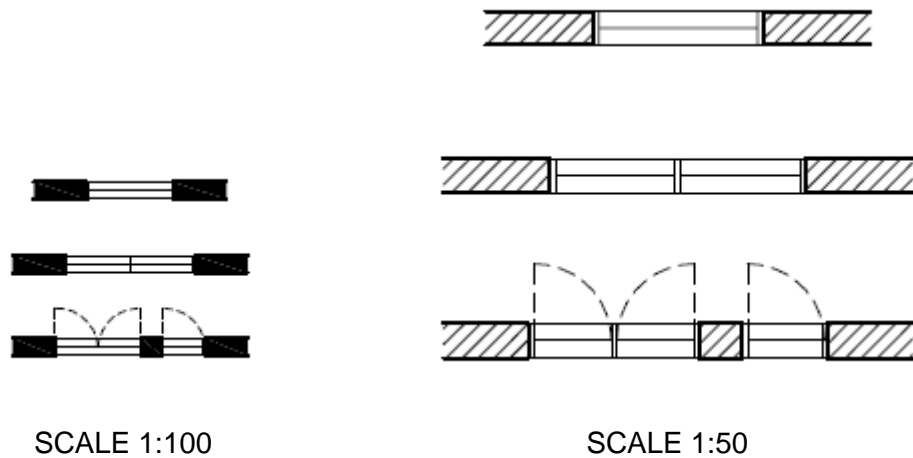
Unless otherwise stated, walls should have the following dimensions:

External walls	240mm thick
Internal walls	90 mm thick

Generally for interior design, walls in plan should be hatched with oblique lines or a solid fill. Ordinarily, it is only necessary to detail wall structure for detail drawings.

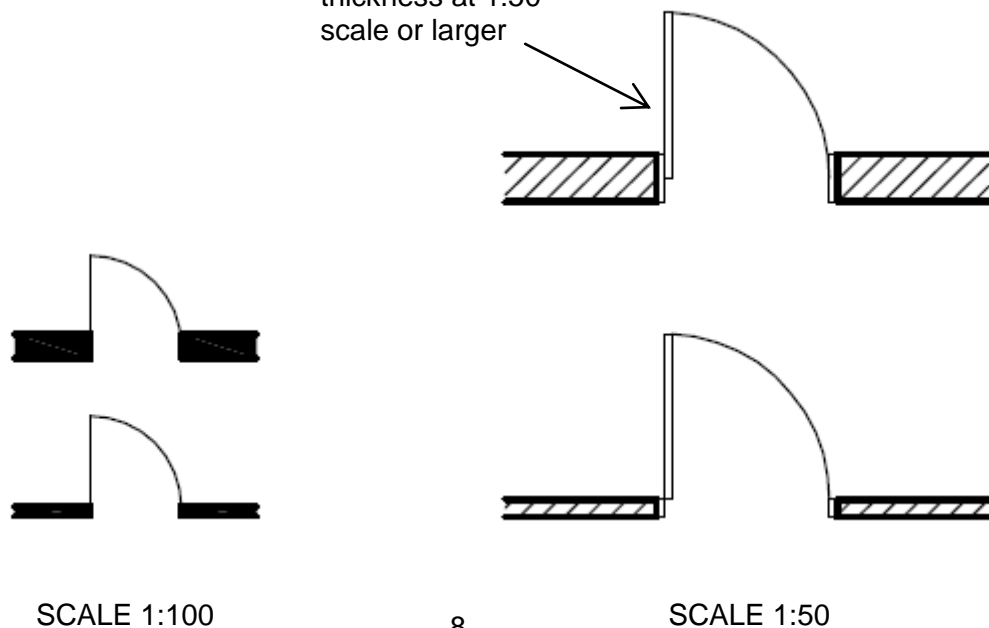
## Windows

The degree of detail used in representing any element is dependent on the scale at which it is shown. The examples given below give an indication of what may be considered appropriate for various scales.



## Doors

Show door thickness at 1:50 scale or larger



# Scales

Below are the **preferred** drawing scales for the Interior Design industry.

## General Drawings

General drawings show the rooms, spaces and components within a building, or the spaces and components within a room. Includes *plans*, *elevations*, *sections*, etc.

**1:20** (often used for smaller rooms such as bathrooms and kitchens)

**1:50** (most often used in interior design)

**1:100** (used for larger buildings or rooms)

## Drawing Details

Drawn at a larger scale to show construction details.

**1:1** (full scale)

**1:2** (half scale)

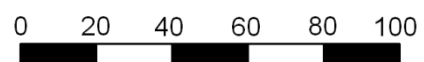
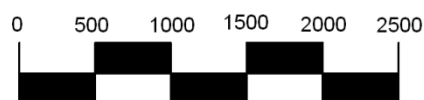
**1:5**

**1:10**

**1:20** (minimum scale for a detail)

## Graphic Scales

Graphic scales retain true relationship to the drawing even if enlargement or reduction of the drawing occurs.



# Dimensions

Dimensions are used to indicate the distance between planes, surfaces or materials.

- Duplication of dimensions must be avoided.
- Dimension figures should be written immediately above and parallel with the dimension lines and be located in the centre of the space.
- Dimension figures are written to be read when viewed from the bottom right hand edge of the sheet (as per AutoCAD defaults).

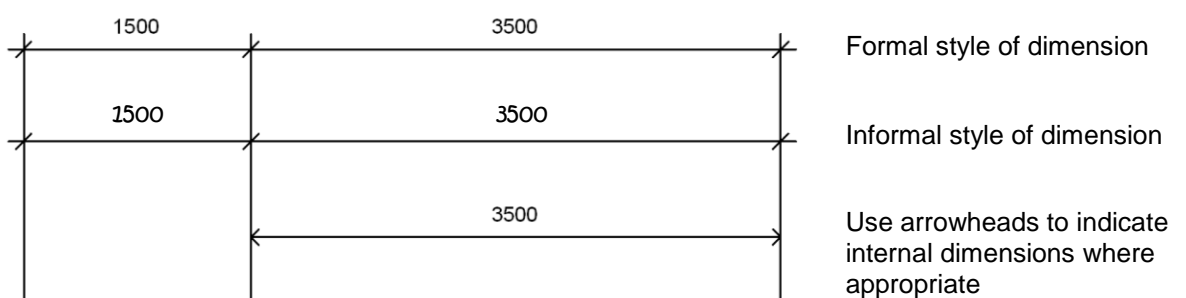
**Please note** that in general office practice, when dimensioning by hand, the dimension obliques are shown at the same angle. This facilitates speedy drawing with a T-square and triangle.

- All architectural drawings for interior design are in millimetres.
- Dimensions should be shown from closest to the room or building towards the edge of the sheet in the following order:

Openings dimensions (window, doors, etc)

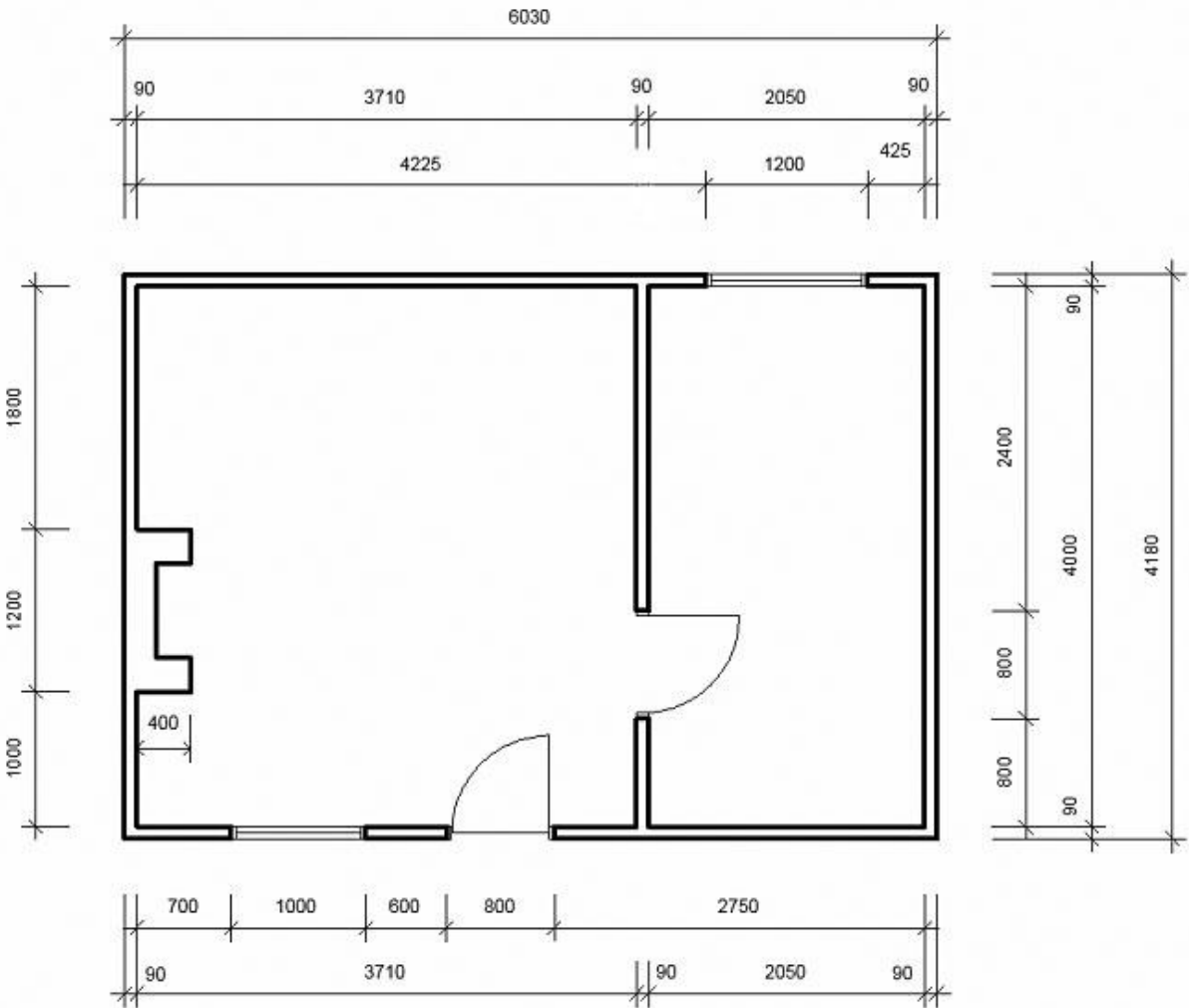
Wall dimensions

Overall dimensions



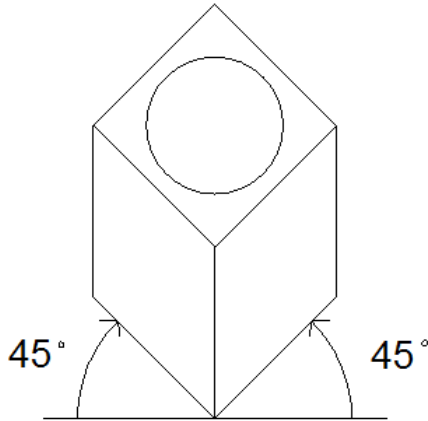
- Generally, obliques should be used as dimension ticks, except for internal measurements, where arrows should be used.

# Dimensions (continued)



**FLOOR PLAN 1:50**

# Axonometric Projections



## AXONOMETRIC

High angle of view

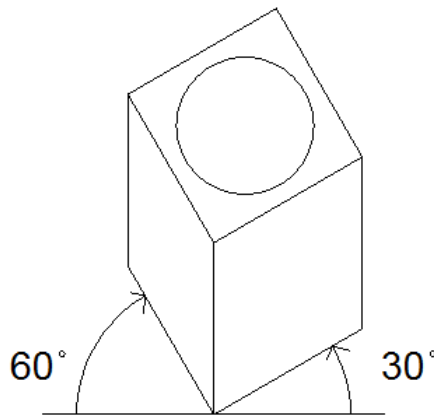
Horizontal planes emphasised

Angle at top is 90 degrees

True circles can be used on the horizontal plane

Use polar snaps

Floor plan rotated, not redrawn



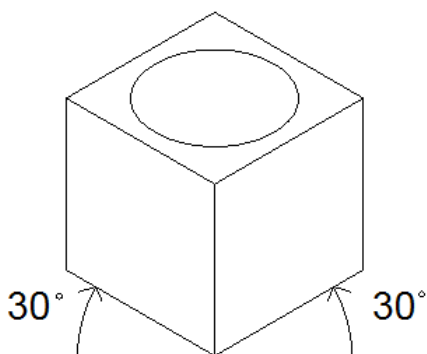
## AXONOMETRIC

The top plane is emphasised and one side is more pronounced than the other

True circles can be used on the horizontal plane

Use polar snaps

Floor plan rotated, not redrawn



## ISOMETRIC

All three visible surfaces have equal emphasis

Ellipses represent circles

Angle at top is 120 degrees

Use isometric grid to draw

Floor plan must be redrawn

# Working Drawings Checklist

- Titles on all drawings ie, the floor plan, elevations, sections, details, etc
- Note the scale of each drawing either adjacent to the title or in the title block, whichever is appropriate.
- Indicate North (or a reference direction) when drawing site plans.
- Pouche walls in plan by adding hatching / solid fill.
- Use the appropriate symbols to cross-reference with other drawings eg, section, elevation indicators.
- Elevations are limited to the ceiling, floorline
- All drawings are aligned with each other appropriately on the page/s.
- Notation leaders – do not intersect and use a consistent style.
- Use appropriate text sizes for notation, titles, etc
- Notation text should be neatly aligned.
- Title text should be aligned both horizontally and vertically where necessary.
- Align text in title block