CONCEPTUAL DETAILING FOR INTERIOR DESIGN

ISHIK UNIVERSITY/ENGINEERING FACULTY
INTERIOR DESIGN DEPARTMENT

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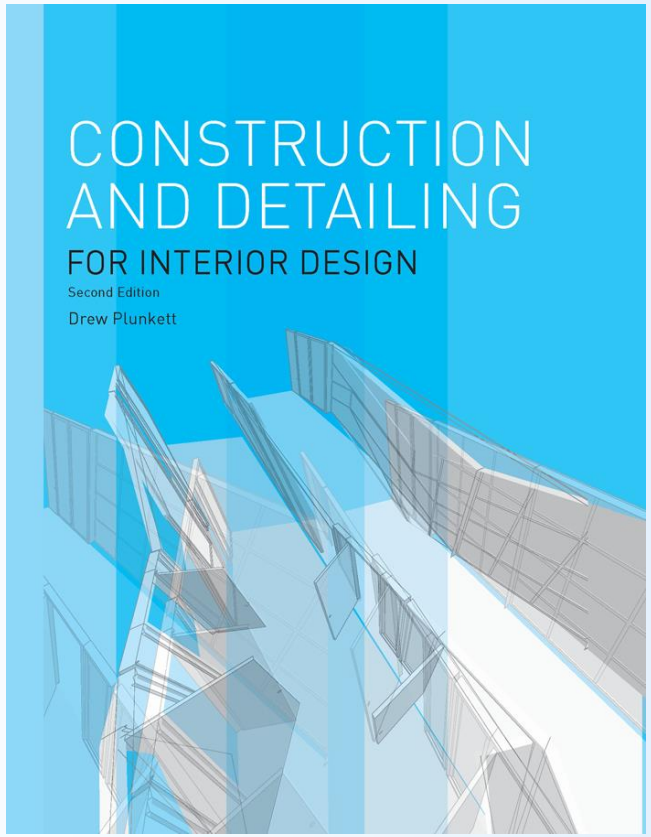
COURSE COMPONENTS

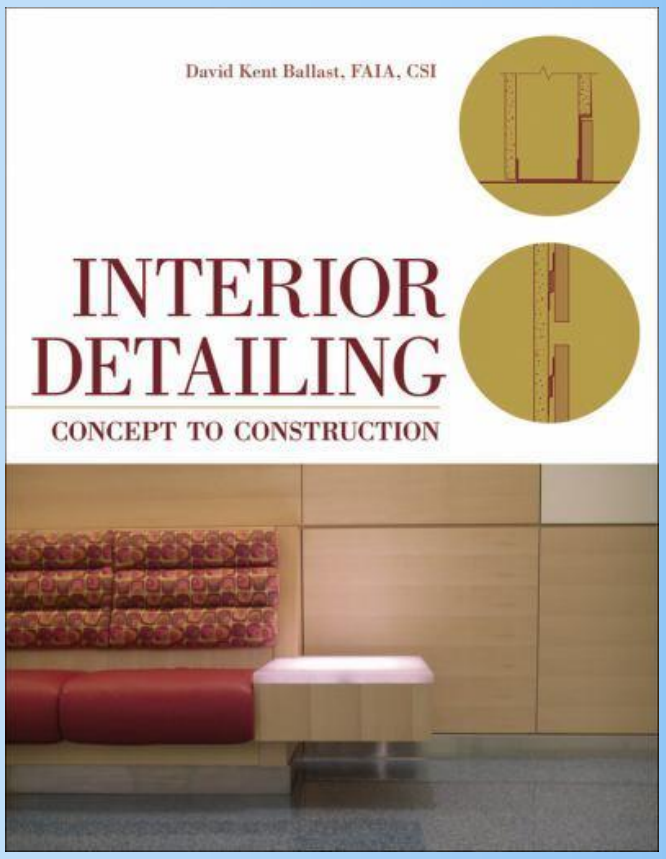
Week	Hour	Date	Topic
1	1	03-07.02.2019	Introduction to conceptual detailing
2	1	03-07.02.2019	Wall types- bearing wall 0masonry wall
3	1		Wall types- partition walls
4	1		Door details
5	1		Windows details
6	1		Floor details
7	1		Floor details
8	1		Ceiling details
9	1		Midterm Exam
10	1		Stair cases
11	1		Cladding and finishing materials
12	1		Cladding and wall tile details
13	1		Materials installing methods
14	1		Furniture details
15	1		Furniture details
16	1		Final Exam

COURSE EVALUATION CRITERIA

Method	Quantity	Percentage (%)
Attendance	1	5
ClassWork	10	10
Homework	10	10
Project	1	15
Midterm Exam(s)	1	20
Final Exam	1	40
Total		100

REFERENCE BOOKS





INTRODUCTION TO CONCEPTUAL DETAILING

- Drawing is considered to be a universal language.
- Drafting is a technical drawing used by designers to graphically present ideas and represent objects necessary for a designed environment.
- There are common **rules** and **standards** to ensure that all designers are able to understand what is in the drawing.

TYPES OF DRAFTING

There are three categories of drawings in interior design:

1- **process drawings** (preliminary images, sketches, schematics, etc.),

2- construction documents (drafted drawings, working drawings, plans, elevations, sections, details, etc.),

3- presentation drawings (illustrated sketches and three-dimensional views including perspectives, oblique, isometrics, etc.).

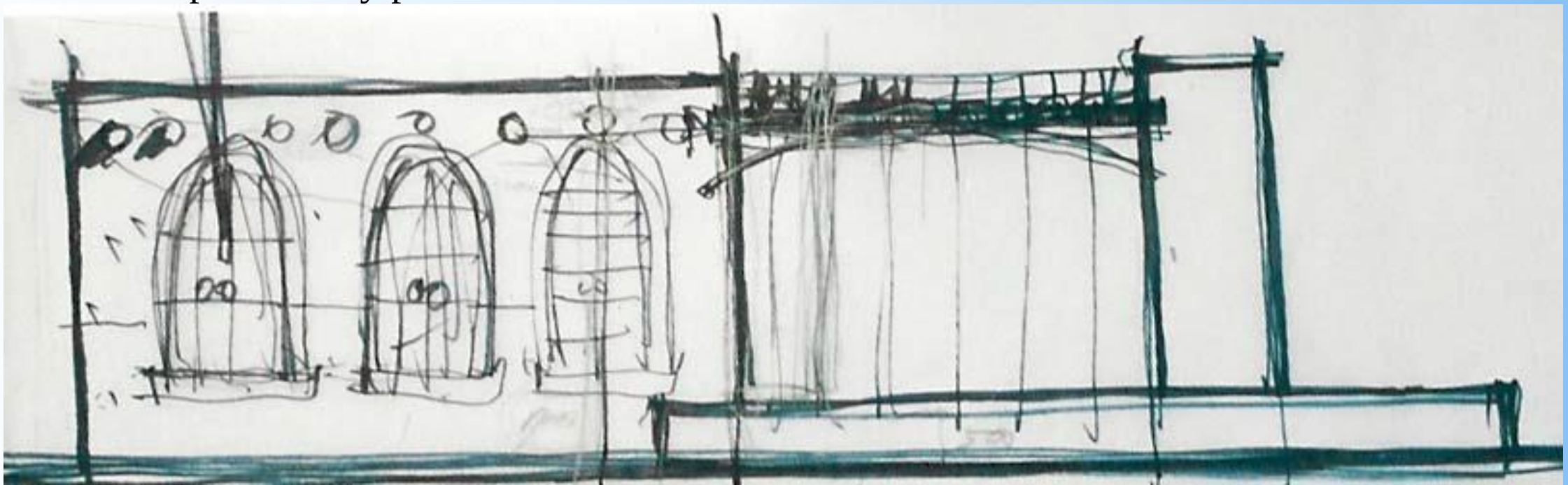
there are also three different types of construction documents :

- Technical sketch,
- Mechanical drafting,
- CAD (computer-aided drafting).

TECHNICAL SKETCH

an artist may use sketches to develop ideas for a painting or sculpture,

technical sketches are used during the development of ideas for initial or preliminary plans.



MECHANICAL DRAFTING

Mechanical drafting is a refined style of drawing in which the pencil or pen is guided by devices such as t-squares, parallel rules, straightedges, compasses, triangles, and French curves . These drawings are developed only after the conceptual phase of a project has been completed and the design is finalized.

COMPUTER DRAFTING

When drafted documents are prepared on a computer, they are referred to as computer-aided drafting (CAD). An advantage of CAD is the speed of revisions to a document. Instead of redrafting an entire page alterations can be made quickly and easily and the page reprinted or plotted.

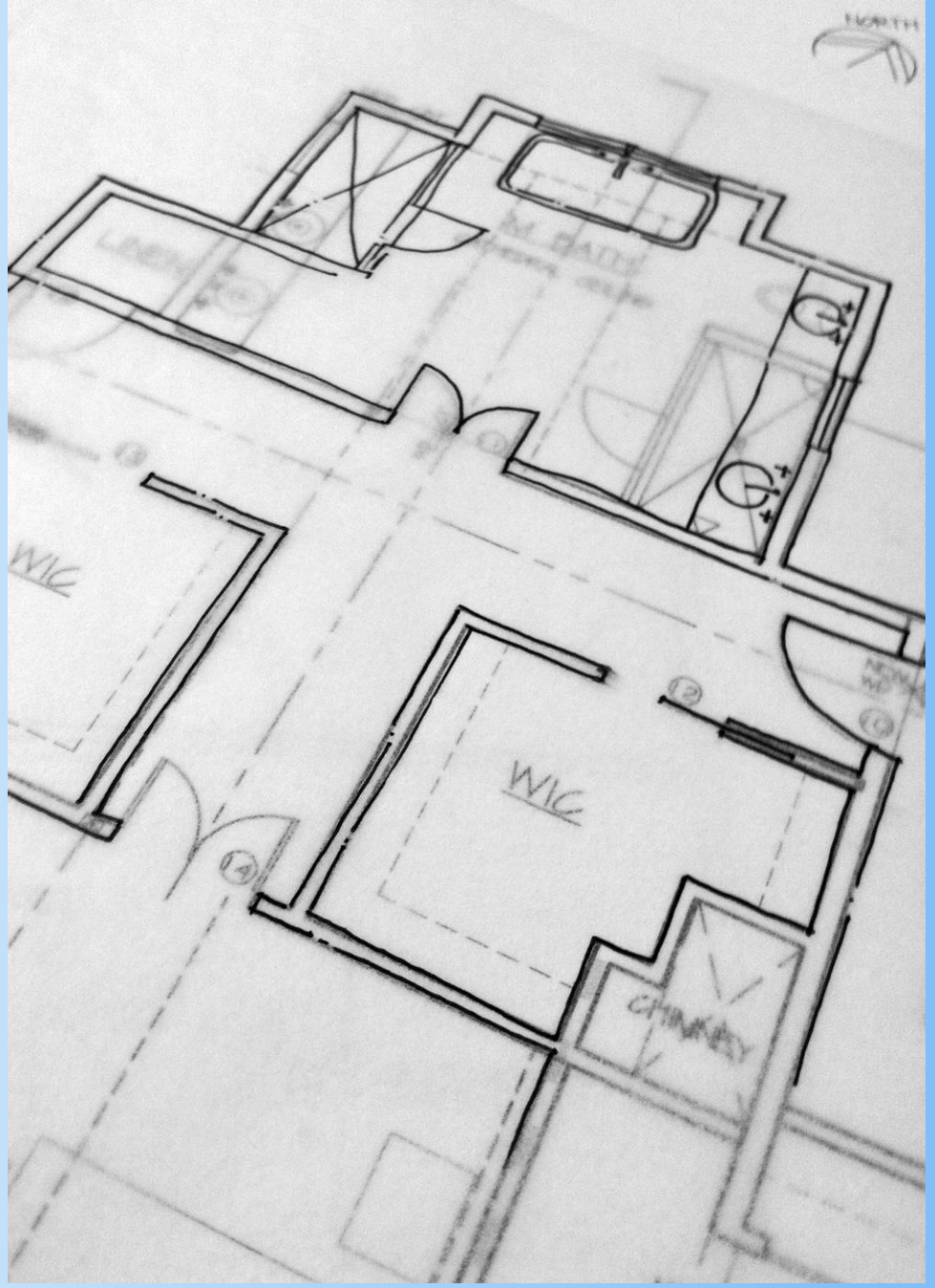
DRAFTING MEDIA

The papers and films used to draw on are drafting media.

There are two main types of paper, tracing and vellum

TRACING PAPER (also called TRACE) is a medium-grade white (or slightly yellow tinted) transparent paper that takes pencil, ink and marker well. Trace is typically used for sketching and developing ideas.

DRAFTING VELLUM (also called TRACING VELLUM) is a high-grade white (or slightly tinted) transparent paper that takes pencil well, and from which pencil lines can be easily erased. Reproductions can be made directly from pencil drawings on drafting vellum. Vellum also takes pen and ink well



LINES AND LINE QUALITY

- **Guidelines or Construction Lines** (4H to 6H pencil lead in a .3mm mechanical pencil)

The initial lines that you will draw on your paper are guidelines or what some refer to as construction lines

- **Bold Lines** (soft B to 2B pencil lead in a .5mm or .7mm mechanical pencil)

The primary objects in a drawing should be created using a bold line.

- **Medium Lines** (HB pencil lead in a .5mm mechanical pencil)

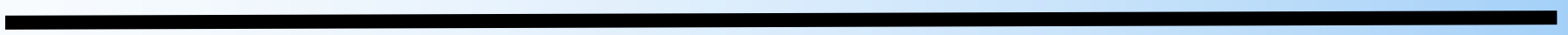
Secondary objects such as doors, furnishings, counters, and cabinets should be drawn in a medium line weight

- **Light Lines** (H to 2H pencil lead in a .3mm or .5mm)

Action lines, information lines, and fill patterns should be drawn with light lines.

- **Border Lines** (2B to 4B pencil lead in a .7mm or .9mm pencil).

Border lines are used to create a margin on the drawing sheet and to create the lines around the title block. Border lines should be as dark and about twice as thick as bold lines.



LINE TYPES

1- **Solid Line**

Solid lines are used to indicate visible objects that can be seen in plan, elevation or 3D views. Solid lines are also used for leader lines and dimension lines.

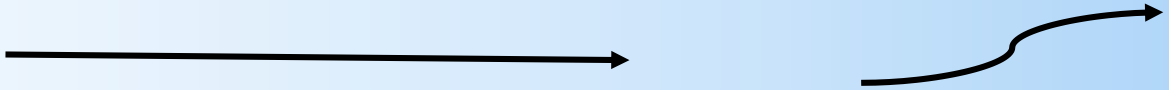
2- **Dashed Line**

Hidden objects or edges are drawn with short dashed lines. These are used to show hidden parts of an object or objects below or behind another object.

3- **Movement, Ghost or Phantom Line**

These lines are used to show movement or imply direction. These typically are used instead of a dashed line to show an alternate position of an object that can be moved. One object would be drawn with a solid line and its alternate position would be dashed or a phantom line.

This can include bi-swing doors, the space needed for drawer and cabinet door openings, sliding door opening direction, hinge points for doors and windows in elevation views, etc.

4- **Leader Line** 

Leader lines are used to connect notes or references to objects or lines in a drawing. Leader lines start as a solid line and end in an arrow. Leader lines may be drawn at an angle or curved.

5- **Break Lines** 

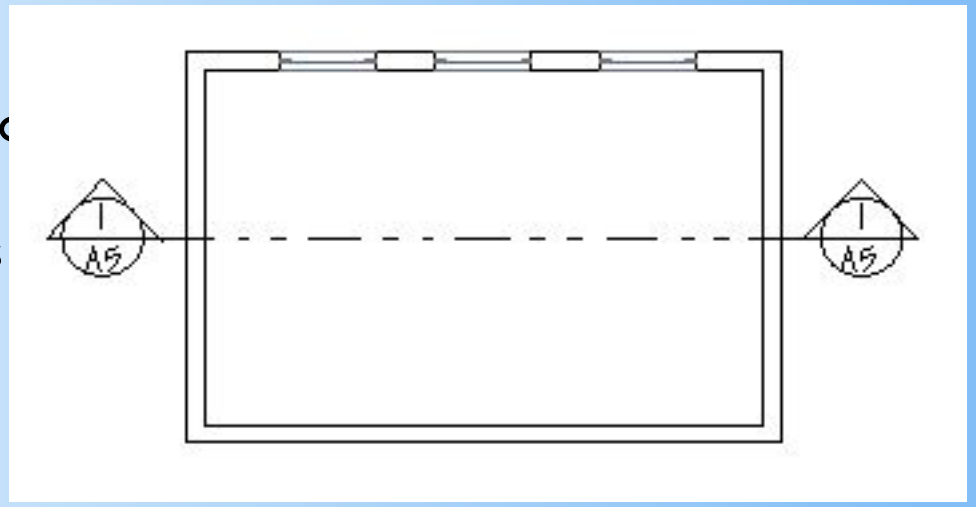
Break lines are used when the extents of a drawing cannot fit on the size of paper being used for the drawing. It can also be used when you only need to illustrate a portion of a design or a partial view.

6- **Center Line** 

Center lines are used to indicate the center of a plan, object, circle, arc, or any symmetrical object. Use a series of very long and short dashes to create a center line. If two center lines intersect use short dashes at the intersection.

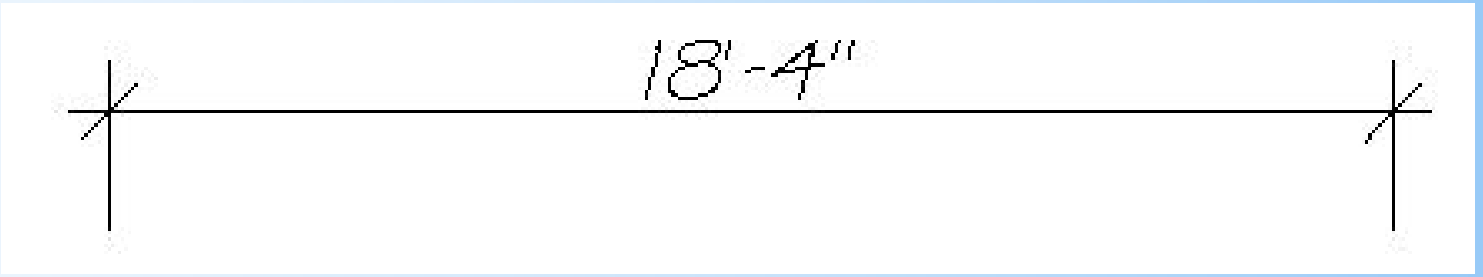
7- **Section Line**

The section line is used to show a cutaway view of a floo
plan. A section cutting all the way through a floor plan
referred to as a full section. The direction of the arrows
shows the direction of the section view



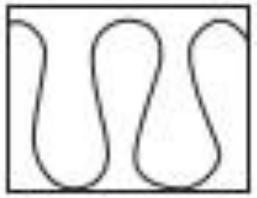
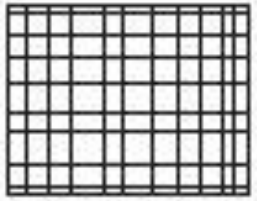
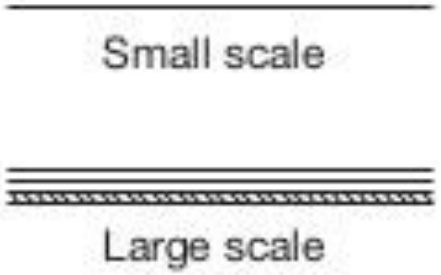
8- **Dimension Line**

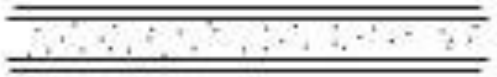
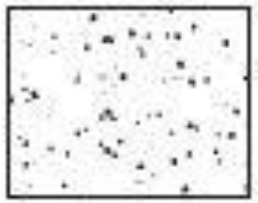
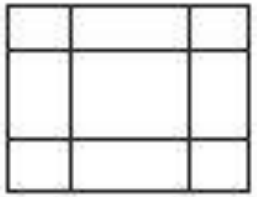
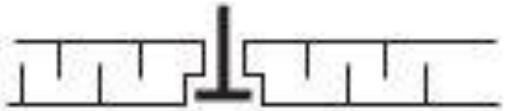
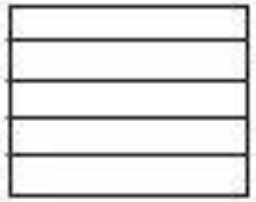
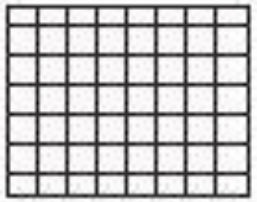
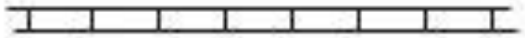
The dimension line is used to show the measurement of an object. It can be used to indicate length, width, diameter, etc.



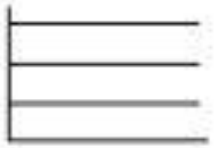
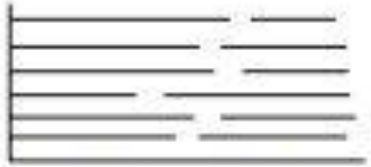
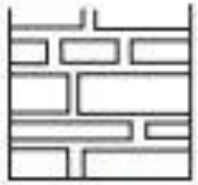
MATERIAL SYMBOLS

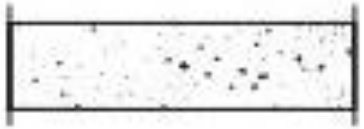
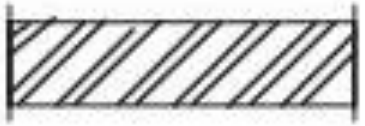
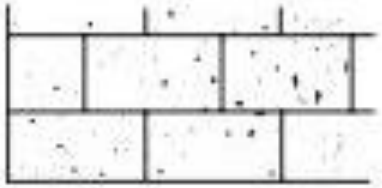
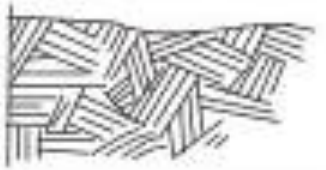
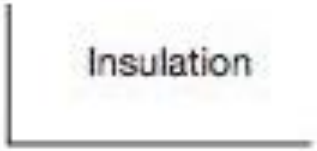
Material symbols represent the construction materials cut in section

MATERIAL INDICATION SYMBOLS *(cont.)*			
Material	**Plan**	**Elevation**	**Section**
Batt insulation		None	Same as plan
Rigid insulation		None	Same as plan
Glass			

Gypsum wallboard			Same as plan
Acoustical		None	
Ceramic wall tile			Same as plan
Floor tile		None	

MATERIAL INDICATION SYMBOLS

Material	Plan	Elevation	Section
Wood	Floor areas left blank	 Siding  Panel	 Framing  Finish
Brick	 Face  Common	 Face or common	Same as plan view
Stone	 Cut  Rubble	 Cut  Rubble	 Cut  Rubble

Concrete			Same as plan view
Concrete block			Same as plan view
Earth	None	None	
Glass			 Large scale Small scale
Insulation	Same as section	 Insulation	 Loose fill or batt  Board