**Elevations**

**Standard:** **Students will prepare elevations for residential drawings.**

* Explain the purpose of elevations.

Types of Elevations

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Exterior Elevations

* Shows the exterior of a building
* It is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ projection that shows one side of a building
  + Orthographic projection: Representing a 3D object as 2D
* The following are shown on an exterior elevation:
  + Doors
  + Windows
  + Siding
  + Shingles
  + Elevation Heights
  + Notes
  + Shutters
  + Chimneys
  + Wall Vents

Number of Exterior Elevations Necessary

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ elevations are typically required to show all features of a building
  + More are necessary when areas of the building are hidden

How Elevations are Created

* Since roof plans, floor plans and elevations are all typically drawn to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ scale then elevations can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ directly from these plans

When Creating Exterior Elevations:

* Between each elevation projection there is an imaginary 90 degree fold line
* Typically drawn at the scale ¼” = 1’ – 0”
* Can use any of the following to complete a set of elevations:
  + Floor plans, schedules
  + Roof plan
  + Building Sections
* The plan should be labeled with the elevation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ AND the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How to Place Elevations

* Due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ limitations, the elevations are not usually laid out in true orthographic projection of front, side, rear, side

Front Elevations

* Drawn to please the owner during preliminary process
* Generally shows all materials

Materials Used in an Exterior Elevation

* Roofing Material:
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: asphalt, fiberglass or metal
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: shakes and Shingles
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: concrete, clay or lightweight simulated tile
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: low pitch and lack of surface texture
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: flat or domed plastic (variety shapes and styles)

Materials Used in an Exterior Elevation

* Wall Coverings:
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Large sheets (cheap, easy installment) or individual pieces (attractive, pricy), several types and laid in many patterns (vertical, horizontal, diagonal)
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Hardboard, fiber cement, aluminum, and vinyl siding (resembles lumber siding)
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Brick (variety of sizes, patterns, and textures), concrete (weather resistant – above and below ground construction), or stone (traditional style that is weather resistant)
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Typically roofing material, but can be wall covering
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Used where there is little rainfall

Interior Elevations:

* Purpose: to show detail that would not be known otherwise
* These walls/rooms need an interior elevation:
  + Kitchen
  + Bathroom
  + Fireplace
* The following are shown on an interior elevation:
  + Wainscoting
  + Cornice
  + Baseboards
  + Backsplash

When Creating Interior Elevations:

* Typically drawn at the scale ¼” = 1’ – 0”
* The following items are dimensioned on interior elevations:
  + Heights of countertops/cabinets
  + Desks
  + Mirrors
  + Mantle