

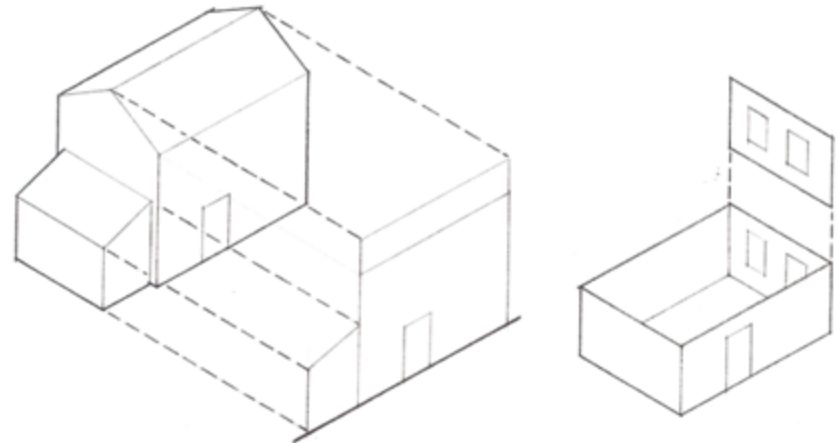


Elevation – Line Weights



Interior elevation

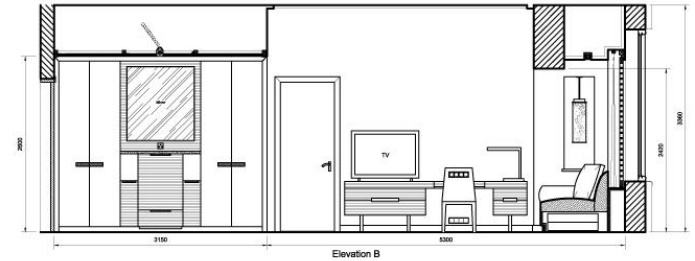
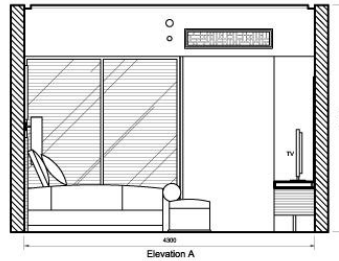
- ▶ **Show graphic information**
 - ▶ location of doors, windows, openings, woodwork, and materials on the interior surface of a room
- ▶ **Are also used to indentify**
 - ▶ location of wall switches, electrical outlets, and bathroom fixtures



Line weights

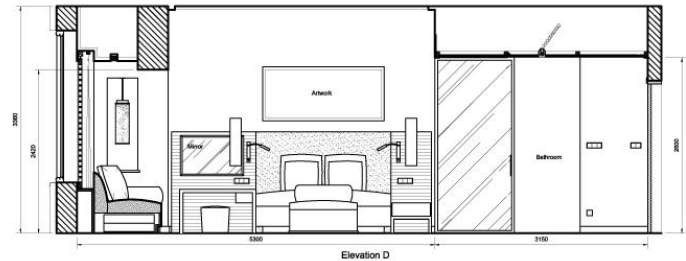
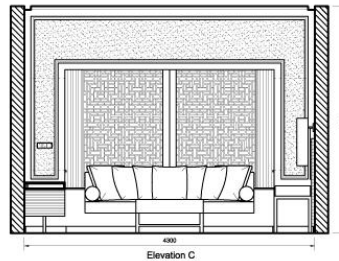
▶ Light

- ▶ Surface patterns and joints
- ▶ Hidden objects/dashed line
- ▶ 2H lead



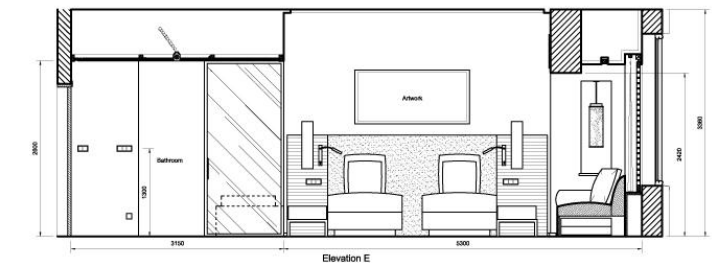
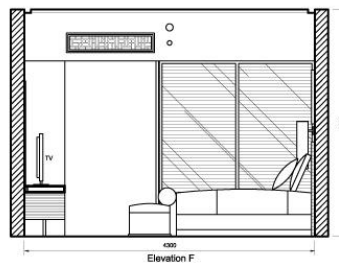
▶ Intermediate

- ▶ Object profiles and edges
- ▶ HB lead



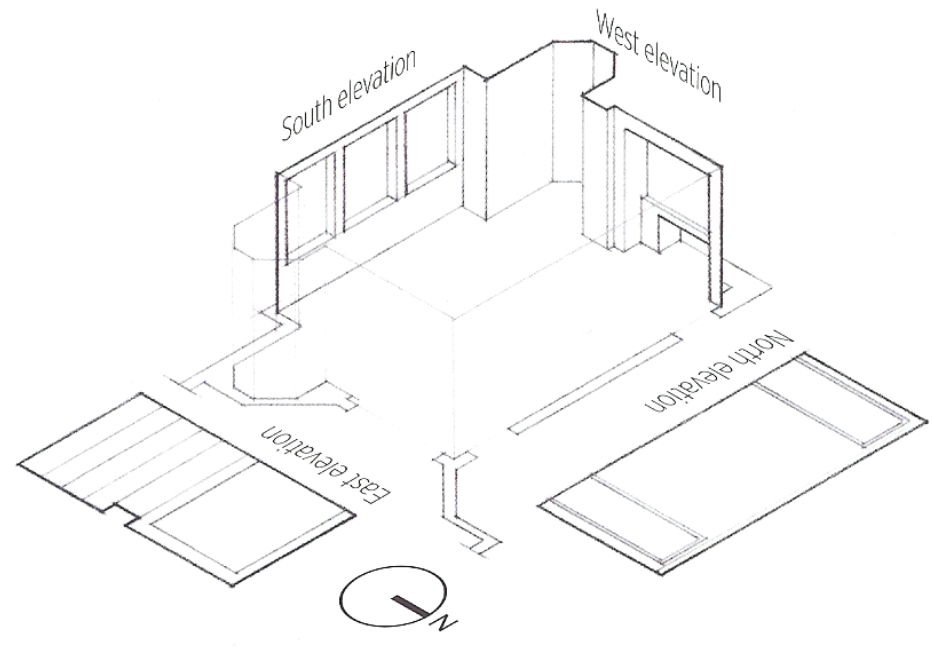
▶ Heavy

- ▶ Elevation/perimeter
- ▶ Sectional cuts
- ▶ 2B lead



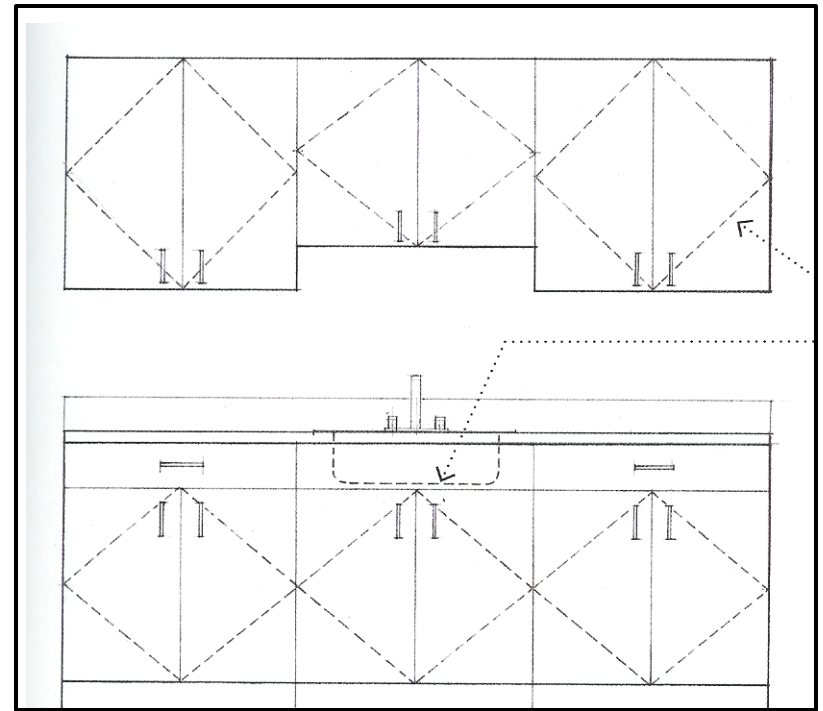
Interior elevations

- ▶ To show proportional and interior spatial relationships in a design project
- ▶ Are usually drawn parallel to an interior surface or wall
- ▶ Naming interior elevations
 - ▶ By their position within an interior room



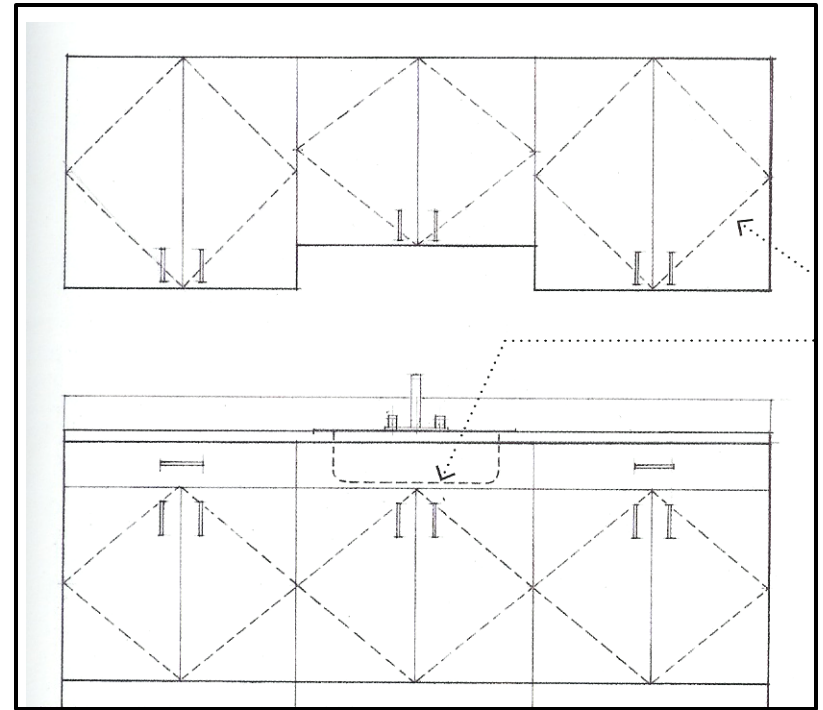
Objects on the interior elevations surface

- ▶ **Use intermediate lines**
 - ▶ All objects that are elevated surface
 - ▶ These lines identify the spatial edge of each object in elevation
- ▶ **Use heavy line**
 - ▶ To draw the ground plane and the perimeter walls in the elevation
 - ▶ All objects that are sectional cuts



Dashed lines and interior surface patterns

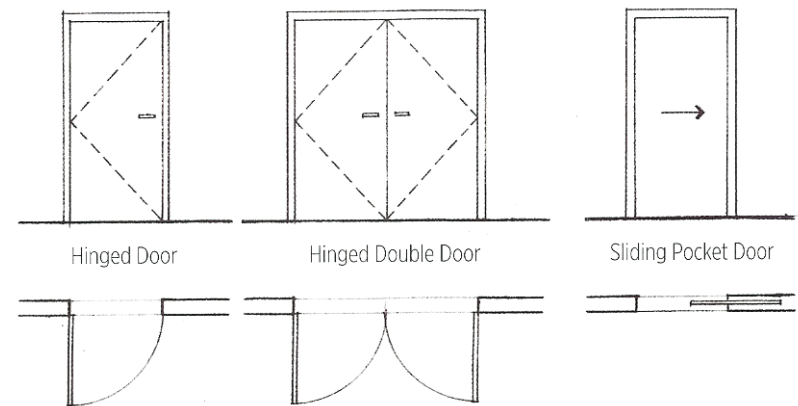
- ▶ Use light lines
 - ▶ To draw surface patterns (back splash) and joints between materials that are visible in elevation
 - ▶ Hidden lines



Doors in elevation

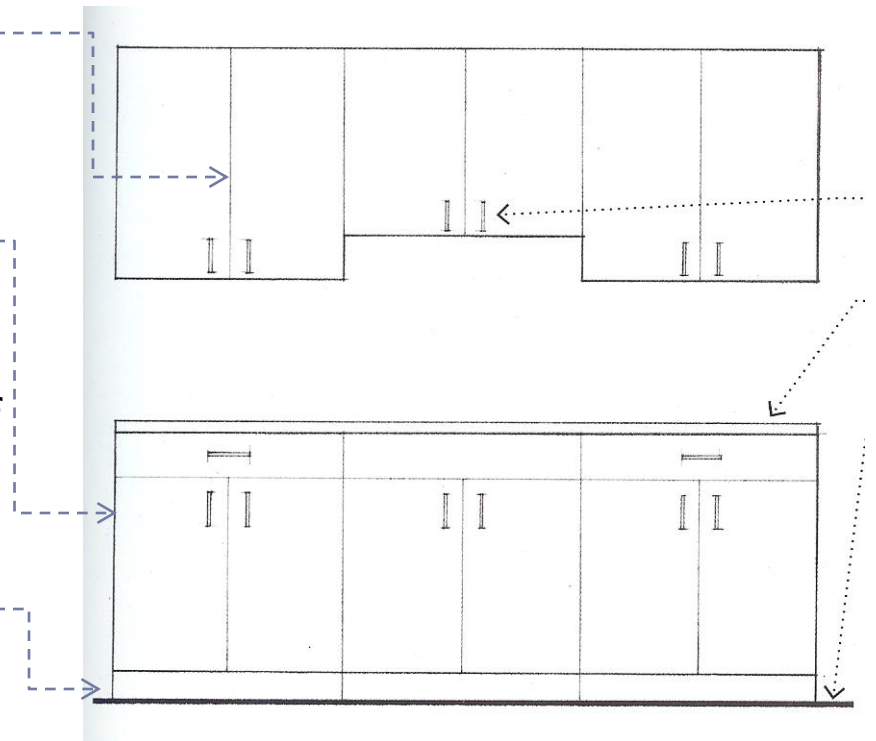
▶ Interior doors in elevation

- ▶ Always drawn in the closed position
- ▶ Show door swing, door handle, frame, base board
- ▶ The swing direction of a hinged door is identified with dashed lines
- ▶ The side direction of a sliding pocket door is identified with a solid arrow



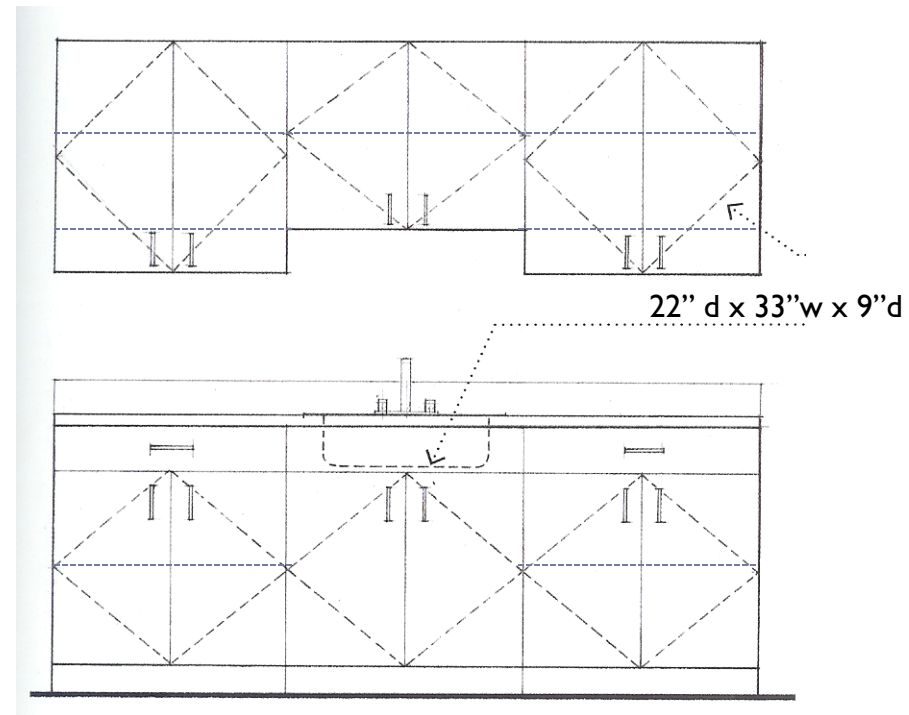
Elevation on kitchen cabinetry

- ▶ **Use light lines**
 - ▶ To draw the individual cabinet doors, drawers, and hardware
- ▶ **Use intermediate lines**
 - ▶ To draw the perimeter around the casework
 - ▶ These lines identify the spatial edge of each object in elevation
 - ▶ Countertop, toe kick, perimeter of upper and lower casework
- ▶ **Use heavy lines**
 - ▶ To draw the ground plane and elevation perimeter
 - ▶ Cut element such as sectional object



Line types – dashed lines and surface patterns

- ▶ Light line – hidden object or line
- ▶ Use long dashed lines
 - ▶ To indicate the swing direction of operable doors
- ▶ Use short dashed lines
 - ▶ To indicate the kitchen sink, wall cabinets shelving, hidden objects
- ▶ Use light lines
 - ▶ To draw surface patterns, molding patterns, back splash (4") that are visible in elevation



Example of a detailed elevation

- ▶ Have notes, dimension, casework details/section

