



Shells, folds, tents.

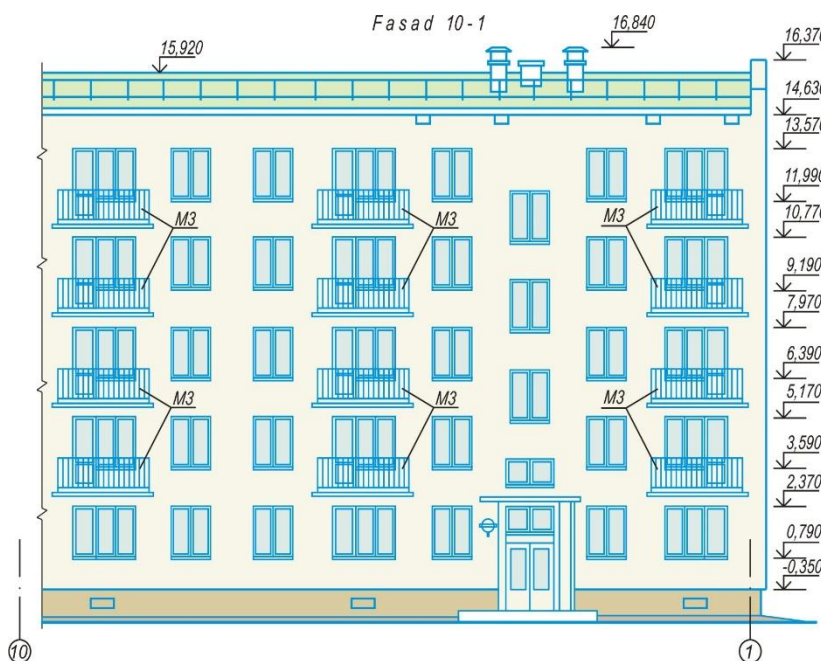
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Annotation: Drawings of building facades. The front, back and side views of a building are called facades. The facade view of a building from the side of a square or street is called the main facade, the view from the courtyard is called the courtyard facade, and the side view is called the side facade. This mainly applies to public and administrative buildings. Residential buildings, as a rule, cannot have a main facade.

Key words: The front, back, this mainly applies to public, façade, Residential buildings, drawings of building facades.

In building projects, the names of facades are determined by the numbers of the extreme



coordinate axes, for example, facade 1 - 20, facade A - B, or along one axis - facade along axis A, respectively, along axis 20 per facade.

10-1 facade of a five-story residential building. Drawing building facades. All construction work related to drawing facades is carried out in the following sequence:

Building elevation drawings describe the appearance of a building, windows, doors, balconies, etc.

Dimensions are not indicated on the façade drawings; only the extreme coordination axes are shown. On the left or right side of the facade image, the values of the ground levels, floor, lower and upper levels of door and window spaces, cornice, roof top, etc. are indicated. Structural elements not shown on the plan or section are marked on the facades of the building. The basis of the facade design is a thick connecting line drawn approximately 1.5 - 2 cm thick.

Drawings of facades of residential and public buildings are made on a scale of 1:100, 1:200, drawings of facades of industrial buildings are made on a scale of 1:200, 1:500. Complex sections of the facades are drawn in the form of fragments on a relatively large scale - 1:10, 1:20.

The level of detail in façade drawings depends on the scale of the drawing. If, in addition to the main drawing of the facade, a fragment of it is made, then in the drawing of the facade of the building the structural elements are depicted in a simplified manner, for example, the thickness of the window section and the middle elements are drawn in one line, etc.

- coordination axes are placed and the general outline of the building and its protruding parts are drawn (if any);

- the locations of window and door openings, balconies, canopies over the front door and other architectural elements of the facade are drawn;

- window frames, doors, balcony beams, ventilation and chimneys on the roof are drawn, and elevation values are indicated;

- after checking the compliance of the facade with the plan and section, the lines of the facade drawing gradually thicken.

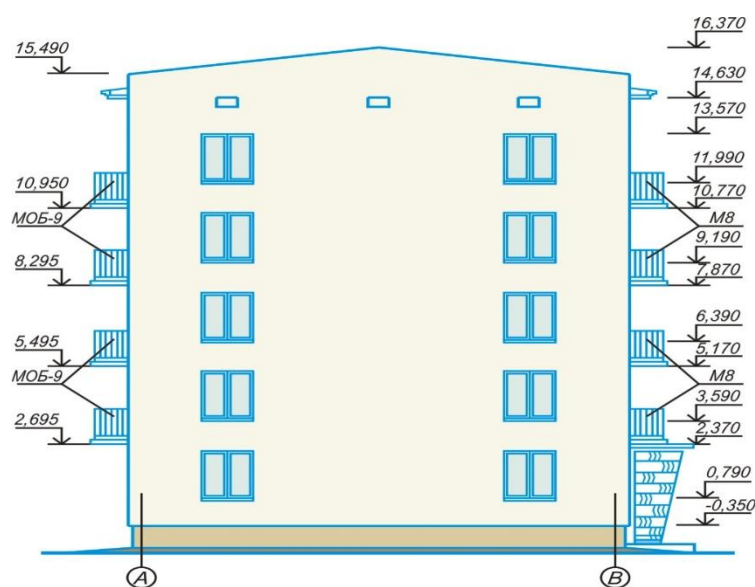
Visible contours in facade drawings are made by main connecting lines; The ground level contour line can be drawn as a thick line outside the scale of the façade. Architectural drawings and visual drawings of the design material, which are carried out at the preliminary design stage of the facade, show shadows and elements of the surroundings or surroundings of the building.

A wall or column foundation is the underground part of a building or columns through which the load is transmitted to the soil. The bases are ribbon-shaped (sidirga) and columnar. Strip foundations are made along the entire perimeter of the wall, and columnar foundations are made in the form of separate columns; reinforced concrete beams are laid on them and walls are installed along these beams. Under individual supports, foundations are installed in the form of separate columns.

Side facade of a five-story residential building along the A-B line.

A structural element of a building is defined as individual independent parts of a building or structure, such as foundations, plinths, roofs, walls, floors, roofs, rafters, staircases, window or door blocks, and the like.

The walls are divided into external and internal depending on their purpose and location in the 4 buildings. External walls separate the building from the external environment and protect it from atmospheric influences, and internal walls separate one room from another. Load-bearing, self-supporting and suspended walls. Load-bearing walls transfer their weight and the load created by the weight of the frame and roof to the foundation. Self-supporting walls transfer only their own weight to the foundation (and the roof and roofing in such cases are transferred to the columns) and the load created by the wind. Suspended walls, made of individual slabs and panels, are attached to columns (they stand as if hanging on them) and transfer the load created by their own weight to the columns.



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