

WINTER- 18 EXAMINATION

Model Answer Su

Subject Code:

17309

Important Instructions to examiners:

Subject Name: BUILDING DRAWING

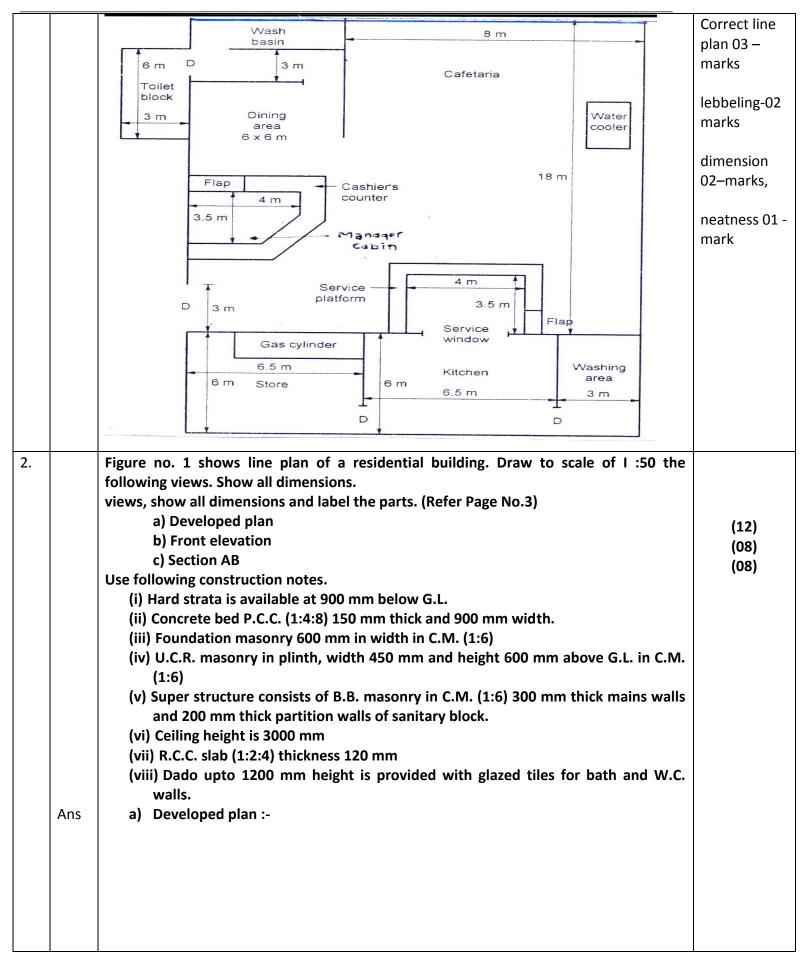
- 1) The answers should be examined by key words and not as word-to-word as given in the model answer scheme.
- 2) The model answer and the answer written by candidate may vary but the examiner may try to assess the understanding level of the candidate.
- 3) The language errors such as grammatical, spelling errors should not be given more Importance (Not applicable for subject English and Communication Skills.
- 4) While assessing figures, examiner may give credit for principal components indicated in the figure. The figures drawn by candidate and model answer may vary. The examiner may give credit for any equivalent figure drawn.
- 5) Credits may be given step wise for numerical problems. In some cases, the assumed constant values may vary and there may be some difference in the candidate's answers and model answer.
- 6) In case of some questions credit may be given by judgement on part of examiner of relevant answer based on candidate's understanding.
- 7) For programming language papers, credit may be given to any other program based on equivalent concept.

Q.	Sub	Answers						
No.	Q. N.				Scheme (12)			
1.	a) (i) Ans	Draw g	Attempt any THREE of the following: Draw graphical symbols for, 1) Stone masonry 2) Brick masonry 3) Single shutter double swing door 4) Glass					
		Sr. No.	ltem	Symbol				
		1.	TIMBER		04 Marks			
		2.	CONCRETE	The second second	(01 M for each)			
		3.	GLASS	OR 1/1.1/1.				
		4.	STIRRUPS					

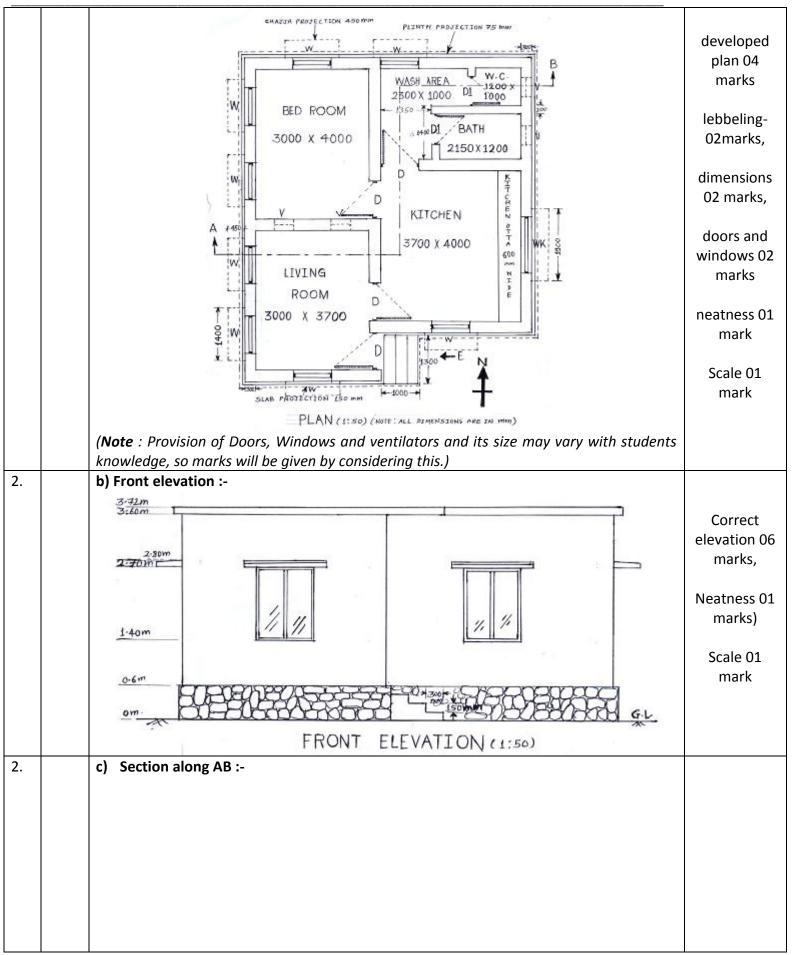


1.	a)(ii)	Draw any four types of lines used in civil engineering drawing.	(4 M)
	Ans	1) CONTINUOUS THICK LINE	
		2) CONTINUOUS THIN LINE	Any four
		3) DASHED LINE	(01 M for each)
		4) CHAIN LINE / CENTER LINE	
		5) SECTION LINE OR CUTTING PLANE LINE	
		6) + OR DIMENSION LINE	
		7) LONG BREAK LINE	
1.	a)(iii) Ans	 Define "Grouping" how you will use it for residential building. Grouping: Grouping consist in. arranging the layout in typical fashion so that all the rooms are placed in proper correlation of their function in due proximity with each other .It is the disposition of various Rooms in new of their relative and co-ordination, between them. In residential buildings. 1Dining room should be closer to kitchen 	(4 M) 02 M 02 M
1.	a)(iv) Ans	 2. Kitchen should be away from living room to avoid smell and smoke. Give the minimum heights for, 1) window sill 2) plinth 3) parapet wall 4) Head room 1) Window Sill :- 0.6 m 	
		2) Plinth : 0.45 M	
		3) Parapet Wall :- minimum heights 1.05 m,max.1.2 m.	04 M (01 for each)
		4) Head Room:- Minimum Head room in a passage under the landing – 2.2 m.	
1.	b) Ans	Draw to suitable scale line plan of a "canteen "containing various units such as managers cabin, store, kitchen cashier washing sanitary unit etc.	(08)

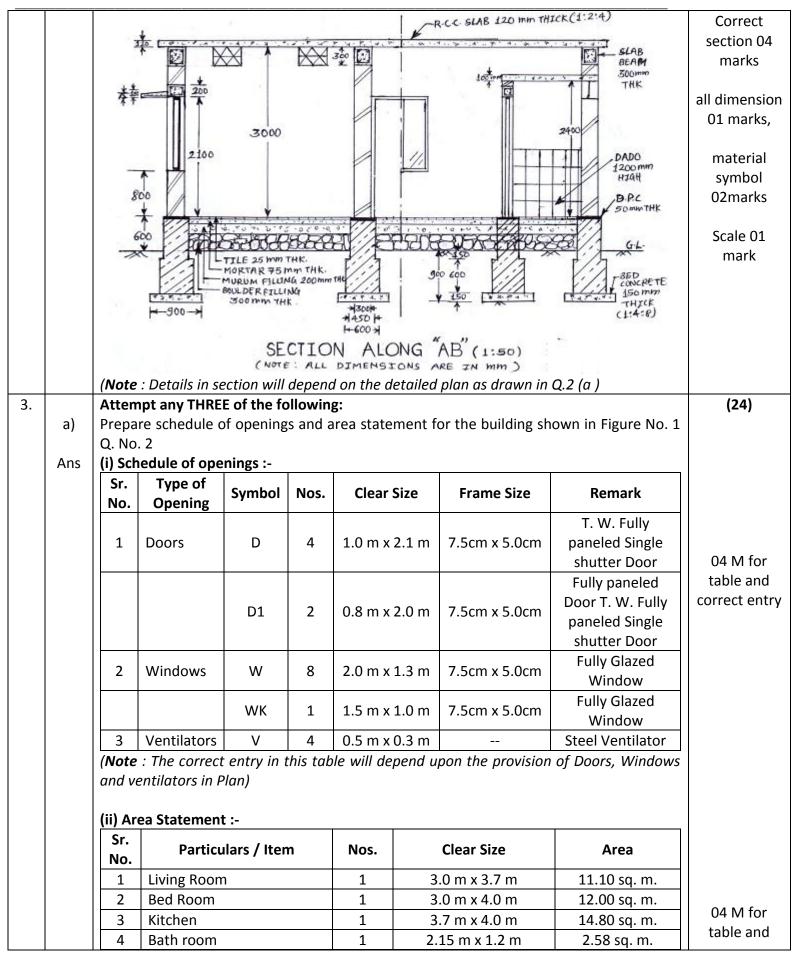










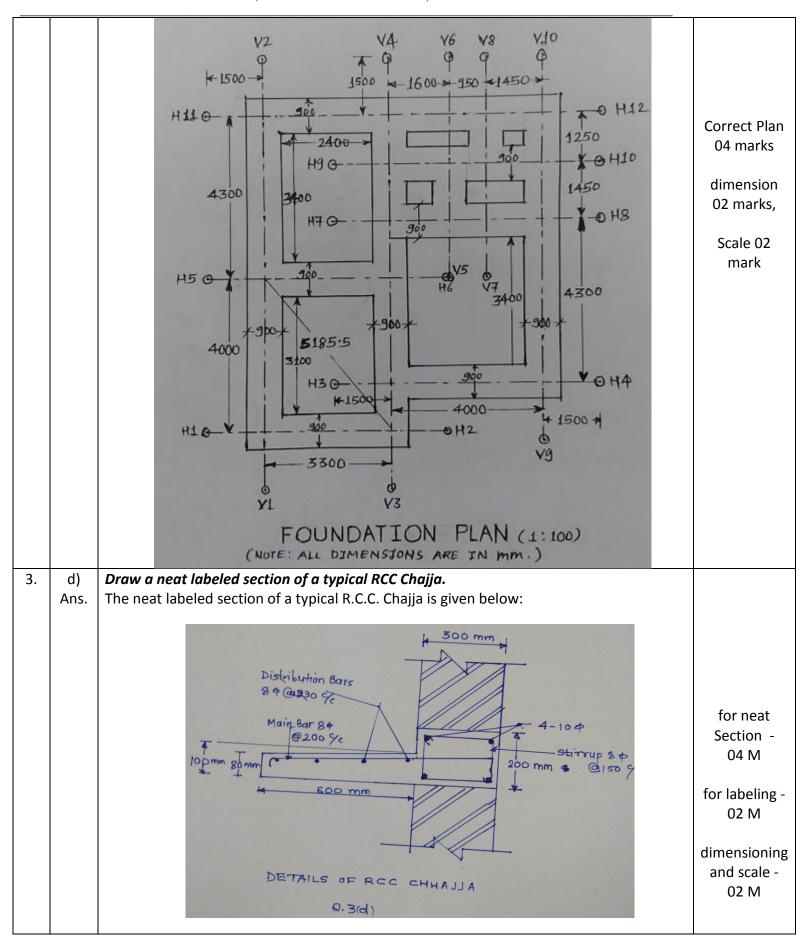


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		5	W.C.	1	1.2 m x 1.0 m	2 10 cg m	correct entry
		5	vv.c.		(2.3 m x 1.0 m) +	2.10 sq. m.	(½ M for
		6	Wash area	1	(1.35 m x1.4 m)	4.19 sq. m.	each point)
		7	Carpet Area	1	11.10 sq. m. + 12.00	23.10 sq. m.	
		/			sq. m.	23.10 Sq. III.	
		8	Build-up-area	1	(8.75 m x 3.75 m) +	62.61 sq. m.	
2	L-)				(7.45 m x 4.0 m)	-	
3.	b) Ans.		the importance of site plan a portance of site plan:	ind locatio	on plan in civil engineerin	ig drawing.	
	AIIS.		ving are the importance of sit	e nlan:			
			It shows location of struct	•	respect to some perma	anent features like	
		-,	temple.				04 M
		2)	It shows drainage line and v	vater supp	oly lines.		(01 M to
		3)	It shows road with width ne	ar plot.			each point -
		4)	· · ·				any four
		5)	, ,			-	points)
			front, rear and side from plo	ot bounda	ry, compound wall, main	gate, etc.	
		2) Imr	ortance of location plan.				
			<pre>portance of Location plan: ving are the importance of loc</pre>	sation nlar	۰ .		
			The term location plan is us	•		important features	
			-			•	
		like major roads, temples, monumental building, etc. surrounding the property under reference. It thus assists in easily locating the property to be developed and in most of the advertisements of commercial centers or residential blocks, the location plan gets				04 M	
		the ke	y position.				
3.	c)	Draw	to a suitable scale foundation	plan for t	he building shown in Figu	ıre No. 1 of Q. No.	
		2					
	Ans.	The fo	oundation plan for the building	ng shown	in Figure No. 1 of Q. No.	2 is given below:	







4.		Attempt any TWO of the following		(16)	
	a)	Define :			
		(i) Plot Area			
		(ii) Carpet Area			
		(iii) Plinth Area			
	Ans.	(iv) <i>Floor Area</i> I) Plot Area : Plot area commonly known as site area is a r	piece of land enclosed by		
	AII3.	I) Plot Area: Plot area commonly known as site area is a piece of land enclosed by definite boundaries. The mean horizontal distance between the front and rear site			
		boundaries is known as depth of the plot area.			
		ii) Carpet area : - This is the floor area of the usable rooms at any floor. (Actually where			
		carpet can be laid.) Carpet area can be calculated from floor area deducting sanitary			
		accommodation, kitchen, pantries, verandah, corridors, passages, stores etc.			
		iii) Plinth area is the built up covered area of a building measured at floor level of any storey. Plinth area is calculated by taking external dimensions of the building at floor level.			
		The following shall be included in the Plinth area:		2M for each	
		a. All floor area of walls at the floor level excluding plinth o	-	definition.	
		b. Internal shafts for sanitary installations having area	a less than 2 sq.m., air		
		condition ducts, lifts etc.			
		c. The area of mumty room at terrace level.d. Area of porches other than cantilevered.			
		The following shall not be included in the Plinth area:			
		a. Area of loft.			
		b. Internal sanitary shafts more than 2 sq.m. in area.			
		c. Enclosed balconies, courtyard, open areas, cantilever projections etc.			
		d. Towers, sunshade, domes etc. projecting above the terrace level, not forming a			
		storey at terrace level.			
		e. Architectural bonds, cornices etc.			
		f. Sunshades, vertical sun breakers of box louvers projecting out.			
		iv) Floor area: - This is the usable covered area of the building at any floor level. Floor			
		area is calculated by deducting area of walls from plinth area.	0,		
4.	b)	Suggest the various units and their sizes for general post office	e building.		
	Ans.	a)entrance and moving space by the side of counters	2 m wide		
		b)counters :height	1.6 m -1.8 m		
		:width	0.4 m -0.8 m	08 M	
		c)post master's room	9 m ²		
		d)working space behind counters	3 m wide		
		e)sorting space	2-3 m ² per postman		
		f)telephone booth			
		g)parking space and cycle stand			
1		h)sanitary block for office staff/officers	(privacy' during planning		
4.	c)	Define 'Privacy'. State its type and state methods of achieving of a building.	privacy auring planning		
		oj u bullullig.			



	Ans.	Privacy : Privacy of the whole building with reference to the surrounding buildings and roads.	02 M
		Types of Privacy : there are two considerations to the principle of privacy a) External privacy : this means privacy of the entire building from surrounding buildings. Privacy from noise and pollution from the road. Also privacy from congestion due to crowding of buildings. External privacy can be maintained by good planning, for example, very low sill height of windows in the external walls will disturb privacy. Hence sill height must be kept sufficiently high. Empty spaces around the building, properly planned will ensure that the building is properly isolated and has sufficient privacy. Raising the sill height of W.C. and bath further than the rest of the windows is also a measure for privacy .building a compound wall and growing trees around the house prevents the street noise, dust and pollution to enter the house. These are the various measures to ensure external privacy.	02 M
		b) Internal privacy: this means prevention of direct view inside any room from any other room or from passage. Proper placements of doors ensure the internal privacy. staging of the doors, instead of all doors in a straight line, proper placing of the shutters of the doors, using single shutters doors instead of double shutter doors, use of screens, proper furniture arrangement, etc are some measure to ensure internal privacy.	02 M
		 Methods of achieving privacy during planning of a building. (1) Privacy in different rooms i.e. bedrooms, bathrooms, kitchen etc. is achieved by correct positioning of the doors and openings of shutters. The shutter should open in such a way that a person entering the room will get minimum view. (2) A large portion of details of the room (such as beds in a bedroom) should not be visible at a glance. For maximum privacy single shutters are better than double shutters. 	02 M
5.		Figure No. 2 shows a plan and elevation of small object. Draw the two point perspective view of the object to suitable scale taking S.P. at a distance 3 m along the central visual ray. Assume eye level is at 1.50 m above G.L. The base block of pillar makes an angle of 30° with the P.P. and touches the same at A.	(12)



