

AS 1100.301—1985

Australian Standard[®]

Technical drawing

Part 301: Architectural drawing

This Australian standard was prepared by Committee MS/32, Technical Drawing. It was approved on behalf of the Council of the Standards Association of Australia on 29 May 1985 and published on 4 November 1985.

The following interests are represented on Committee MS/32:

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Association of Consulting Engineers Australia
Australian Chamber of Commerce
Australian Gas Association
Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia
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Master Builders Federation of Australia
Royal Australian Institute of Architects
Society of Automotive Engineers, Australasia
Telecom Australia
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The following bodies also participated in the preparation of this standard as members of Subcommittee MS/32/4, Architectural Drawing:

Housing Commission of New South Wales
Housing Industry Association of Australia
NSW Institute of Technology
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AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

TECHNICAL DRAWING
Part 301
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING

AS 1100, Part 301—1985

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PREFACE

This standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Technical Drawing. It constitutes Part 301 of a new multi-part standard designated AS 1100, Technical Drawing, which supersedes the 13-part standard AS 1100, Drawing Practice.

The following Parts have been published:

Part 101—General Principles

Part 201—Mechanical Drawing

Part 401—Engineering Survey and Engineering Survey Design Drawing.

Concurrent with this Part 301 is published Part 501, Structural Engineering Drawing.

This Part 301, Architectural Drawing, supersedes AS 1100, Part 13—1978.

It was in 1976 that the above committee decided that rather than have a standard of many parts it would be better if all aspects of technical drawing were consolidated into fewer parts that would embrace the entire discipline.

The designation AS 1100 has been retained for this new multi-part standard since it is already well established throughout industry and teaching institutions as the Australian standard number for technical drawing. However, to identify these new editions from the previous ones, the designation of 3-digit Part numbers has been employed.

This Part 301 deals with architectural drawing and changes from the previous edition, AS 1100, Part 13—1978, are relatively minor. There has been some redrafting and rearrangement in order to align with Part 101. Colour-coding provisions from the former AS CA25—1955 have been restored. Some additional symbols are given. Dimensional coordination, which has not become as common as previously expected, has not been included in this edition.

It must be remembered that an architectural drawing is essentially a means of communication between all parties involved in the planning, design and construction of the building represented. The aims in its preparation should include clarity, consistency, ease of comprehension, freedom from ambiguity, and completeness of information without superfluity.

Care should be taken not to confuse the symbols given in this standard with the scaled plotting of features which should be the adopted practice where practicable.

Consideration must be given to line thickness, symbol height and lettering to ensure that they are suitable for the drawing scale, sheet size and possible filing method, e.g. microfilm.

This standard is intended to be suitable for both manual and computer-aided drafting.

Supplement No 1 to this standard gives drawings illustrating the use of conventions specified in the standard.

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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard
for
TECHNICAL DRAWING

PART 301—ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING

SECTION 1. SCOPE AND GENERAL

1.1 SCOPE. This standard sets out recommendations for architectural drawing practice. It is complementary to AS 1100, Part 101.

This standard indicates methods of presenting drawings of architectural work, before, during and after the construction period.

The standard includes information on abbreviations (additional to those in AS 1100, Part 101), the layout of drawing sheets, line conventions, and conventions for the cross-referencing of drawings, coordinates and grids. Sample drawings are given in Supplement No. 1, published separately.

1.2 APPLICATION. The principles given in this standard are intended for adoption by architects, engineers, drafters and builders in both Government authorities and private enterprise throughout Australia.

The standard is intended as a basis for common practice, upon which technical organizations can base their own detailed rules or manuals for the preparation and presentation of drafting work.

The application of this standard may require reference to AS 1100, Part 201, Part 401 and Part 501, AS 1101, Part 5 and AS 1102, Part 8.

1.3 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS. The following standards are referred to in this standard:

AS 1100	Technical Drawing Part 101—1984 General Principles Part 201—1984 Mechanical Drawing Part 401—1984 Engineering Survey and Engineering Survey Design Drawing Part 501—1985 Structural Engineering Drawing
AS 1101	Graphical Symbols for General Engineering Part 5—Piping, Ducting and Mechanical Services for Buildings
AS 1102	Graphical Symbols for Electrotechnology Part 8—Location Symbols—Power and Communications Installations for Buildings and Sites
AS 1155	Metric Units for Use in the Construction Industry
AS 2700S	Colour Standards for General Purposes
SAA MH2	Metric Data for Building Designers

1.4 DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of this standard, the definitions given in AS 1100, Part-101, and the following apply:

1.4.1 Job datum—a clearly defined and accessible marker which will be visible and unlikely to be disturbed during the course of a job, from which the required reduced levels of the parts of a building or its site can be readily measured during construction.

1.4.2 Level—the height or depth of an object or point related to a specified datum. Where possible, this datum should be the Australian Height Datum.

NOTE: In engineering survey drawing, the term 'height' instead of 'level' is used to define vertical position (see AS 1100, Part 401). However, in architectural practice, the term 'height' is used for a vertical distance or interval, e.g. floor-to-floor height.

1.4.3 Reduced level (RL)—a level related to a nominated datum.

1.4.4 Reflected plan—the plan of a ceiling or the like, viewed from above as if reflected by the upper surface of a horizontal plane of section below the ceiling.

1.4.5 Section—the projection of the cut in an object made by a cutting plane on a plane parallel thereto.

1.5 CLASSIFICATION OF DOCUMENTS.

1.5.1 General. For clarity in communication and to enable information to be found quickly, documents shall be classified according to the type of information to be presented.

Each should contain only information which is appropriate to its category. Drawings should not contain information which can be better conveyed by schedules or specifications, and vice versa.

1.5.2 Document classification.

1.5.2.1 Types. For the purpose of classification, documents may be identified as 'drawings' or 'other documents', as outlined in Clauses 1.5.2.2 and 1.5.2.3.

1.5.2.2 Drawings.

(a) Drawings at design stage.

- (i) *Schematic drawing*—a preliminary design drawing, sketch or diagram showing in outline form the designer's general intention.
- (ii) *Development drawing*—a design drawing developed to show the building and site as envisaged by the designer and from which production drawings can be produced.

(b) Drawings at production stage.

- (i) *Location drawing*—a drawing produced in order that drawing users may—
 - A. gain an overall picture of the layout and shape of the building;
 - B. determine setting-out dimensions for the building as a whole;
 - C. locate and identify the spaces and parts of the building, e.g. rooms, doors, cladding panels, drainage; and
 - D. pick up references which lead to more specific information, particularly about junctions between the parts of the building.

Each group of location drawings will almost always include site plans, floor plans, elevations,



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