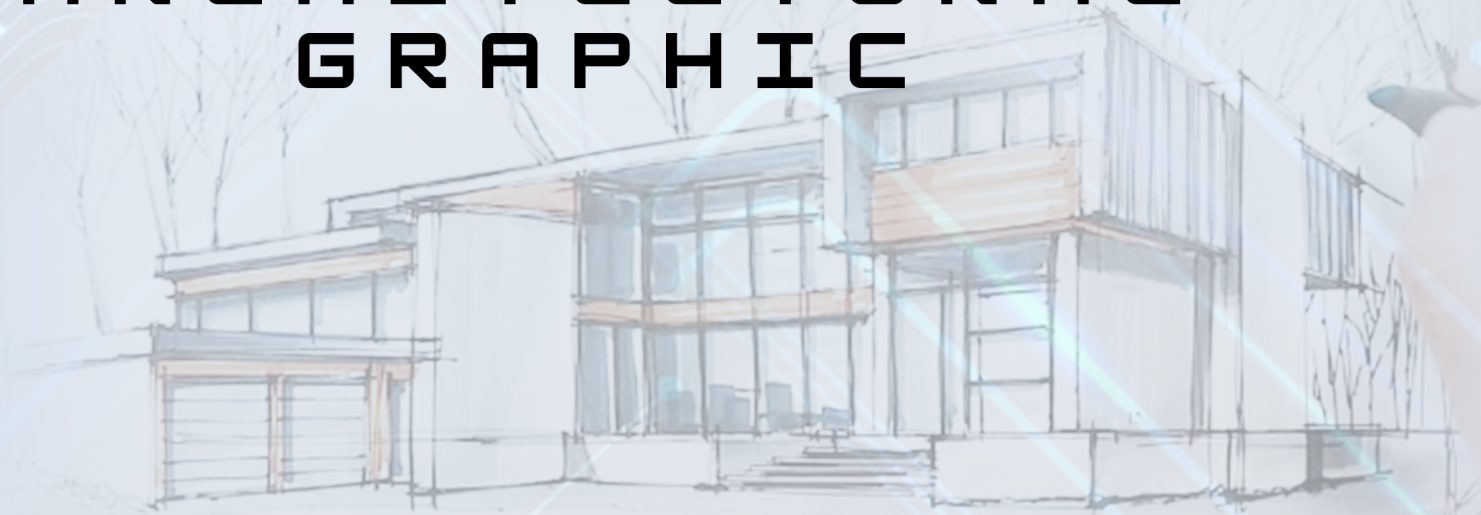


CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, POLITEKNIK PORT DICKSON

Writers:
Siti Nor Zuraini bt Abdullah @ Razali
Wan Nadhirah binti Abdul Wahab
Nur Farhana binti Mustahidin

ARCHITECTURAL GRAPHIC



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Tn. Hj. Hasan bin Mohd Sharif
Director,
Politeknik Port Dickson

YM Engku Shahrulerizal bin Engku Abdul Rahman
Deputy Director (Academic),
Politeknik Port Dickson

Muhammad Sadli bin Abdllah
Head of Civil Engineering Department,
Politeknik Port Dickson

Pn. Zarith Sofia binti Abu Zahri
Head of Architecture Programme,
Politeknik Port Dickson

EDITOR
Norzalina binti Md Yusop

WRITERS
Siti Nor Zuraini bt Abdullah @ Razali
Wan Nadhirah binti Abdul Wahab
Nur Farhana binti Mustahidin

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We will start by thanking The Almighty Allah who makes it possible for us to complete this e-book. The e-book could not have been written without the assistance of many people.

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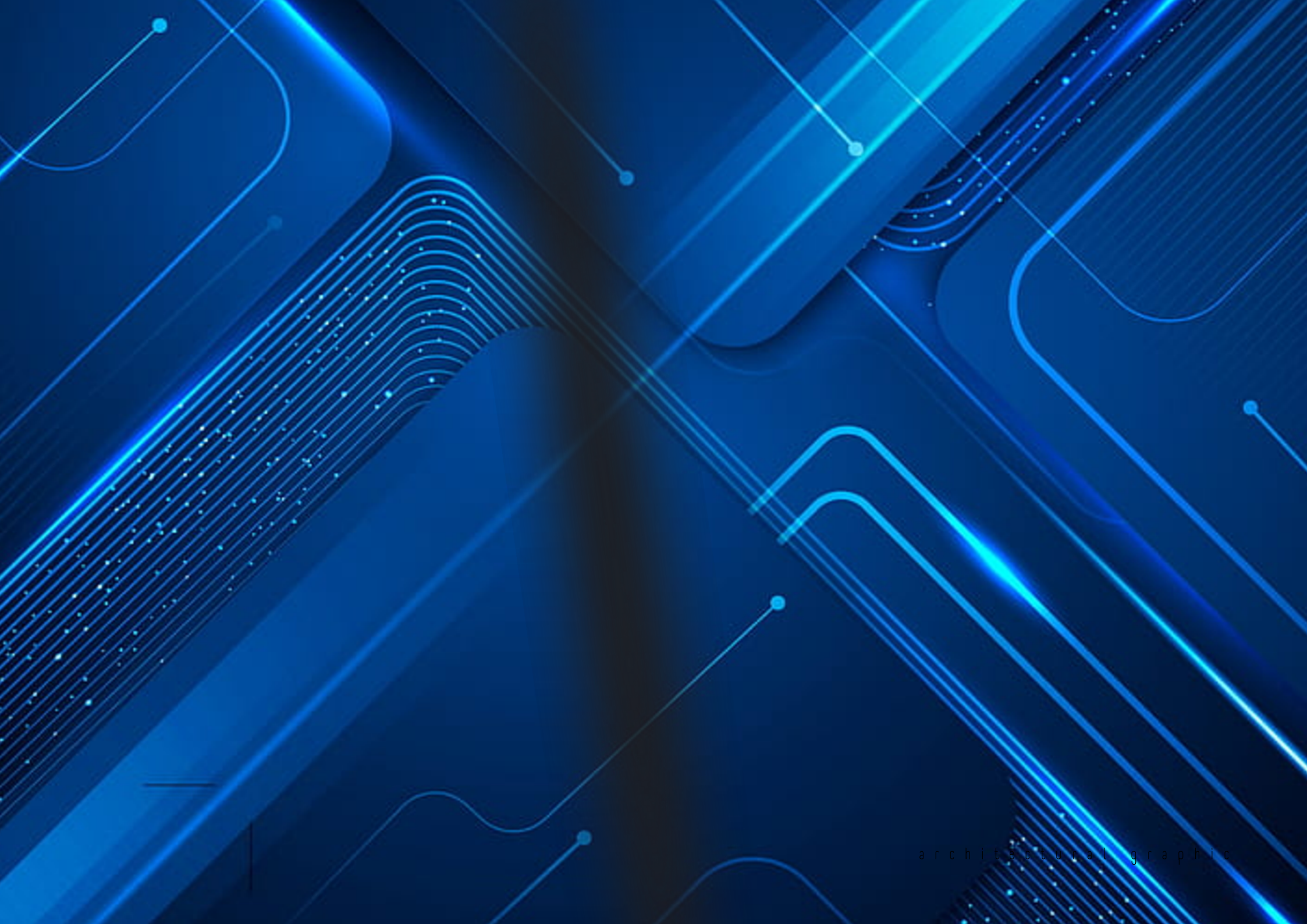
PREFACE

This e-book is specially written for Politeknik Port Dickson students who are pursuing Diploma in Architecture.

The content is designed in line with the latest syllabus prescribed in Malaysian Polytechnics, and covers the topic of Medium and Basic Tools for Drawing, Typography, Freehand Drawings, Theory of Colors, Perspective Drawing and Architectural Drawing Composition and Presentation. Each chapter begin with Learning Outcomes and task exercises on related matters to improve understanding. This e-book includes guidelines, step-by-step techniques and examples of exercises.

This e-book is organized into six chapters. Chapter One gives the basic knowledge on the medium and tools needed to learn and practice architectural graphics. Chapter two, three, four and five provides the basic architectural graphics needed for students to learn and practices. The last chapter explains the requirements for architectural graphic presentation.

Hopefully, this e-book will help to develop the skill of architecture students in architectural graphic.


architectural graphic

CHAPTER 1

MEDIA AND BASIC TOOLS FOR DRAWINGS



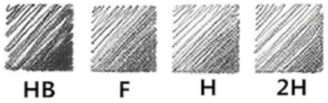
1.1 Pen and Pencil for Drawing and Sketching
1.2 Other Basic Tools for Drawing and Sketching

MAIN OBJECTIVE

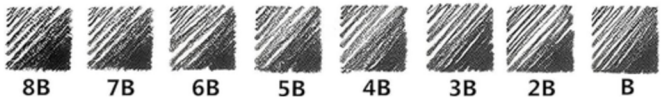
Students able to identify suitable media and basic tools for drawing and sketching

PENCIL





images from Google image



B PENCILS

- Softer due to a higher graphite content and less clay.
- They wear down quickly, becoming blunt faster.
- Leave a significant amount of graphite on the paper.
- Ideal for creating darker drawings or sketches.
- Require minimal pressure when used.
- Erasing marks is generally easier, though it depends on the paper type.
- Commonly regarded as the best choice for drawing and sketching.

H PENCILS

- Have a harder lead due to more clay and less graphite.
- Stay sharp for a long time.
- Leave minimal material on the page, resulting in very light or pale drawings.
- Difficult to erase; even if the graphite is removed, the grooves they create can leave unsightly indentations on the paper.
- Generally not the best choice for drawing and sketching.

The hardness of wooden pencils ranges from very firm (due to higher clay content) to very soft and dark (due to higher graphite content). These pencils are generally less expensive than other varieties.

PENCILS WITH A FINE LEAD CLUTCH

- Clutch pencils with fine leads and push-button mechanisms automatically dispense high-quality polymer leads available in six different hardness levels.



- They come in four sizes, accommodating leads with various nib diameters, similar to technical pens.



Source Image: Google

- These pencils don't require sharpening, as the tips are already fine.

- However, they are not ideal for sketching because the leads can break easily under pressure.

https://www.creativeartcourses.org/best-pencils-for-drawing-and-sketching/

1.1 PEN AND PENCIL FOR DRAWING AND SKETCHING

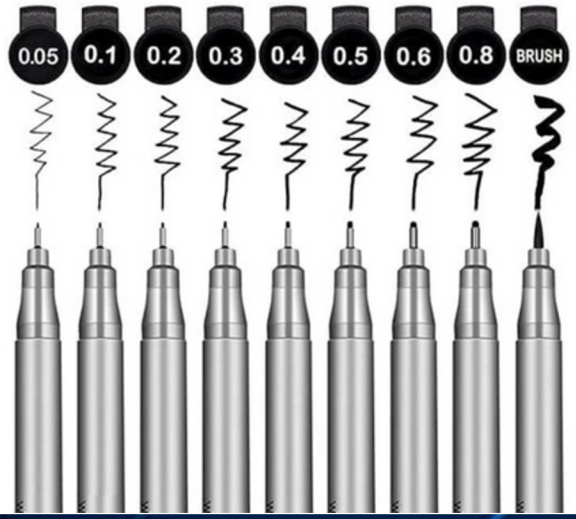
TECHNICAL PEN A technical pen is a precision tool commonly used by engineers, architects, and drafters to create lines of uniform width in architectural, engineering, or technical drawings. These pens can be equipped with either a refillable ink reservoir or a replaceable ink cartridge.

TECHNICAL DRAWING PEN CONSIDERATIONS

1. Tip size

- Each tip produces a line of uniform width.
- Different pens can be used together for complementary effects.
- **Small tips:**
  - Create detailed, precise lines.
  - Need careful handling to avoid damage.
- **Large tips:**
  - Offer greater durability and richer ink flow.
  - Suitable for bold outlines and prominent lettering.

Source Image: Google



2. Tip Material

- **Metal tips:**
  - Known for their **durability**.
  - Can be crafted into very fine sizes.
- **Plastic tips:**
  - Typically offer a **smoother** feel compared to metal tips.
  - Handle sharp drawing angles more easily.
  - Allow for slight variations in line thickness.
  - Generally less durable.

metal



plastic



Source Image: Google

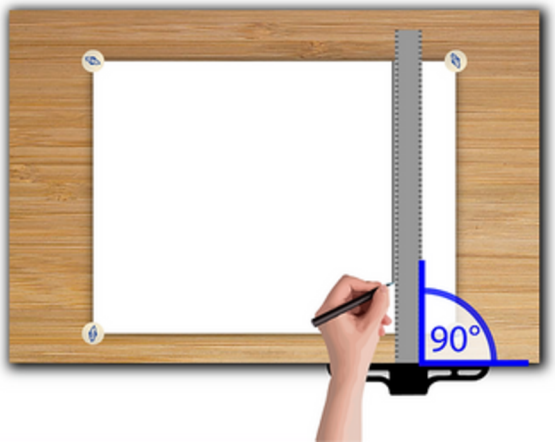
3. Comparison disposable vs. reusable pen

Disposable	Reusable
More eco-friendly in the long term	Built to last a lifetime
No maintenance	Can be disassembled to refill the ink, replace damaged parts, or clean the pen
Perfect for beginners	Suited to more advanced users
No need for cleaning	Must be cleaned regularly to prevent damage

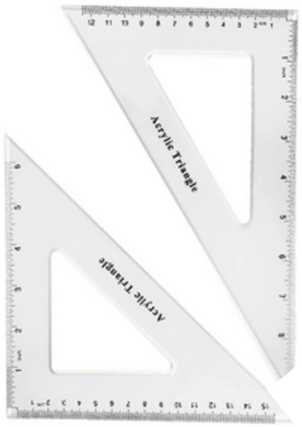
https://www.jetpens.com/blog/The-Best-Technical-Drawing-Pens/pt/436



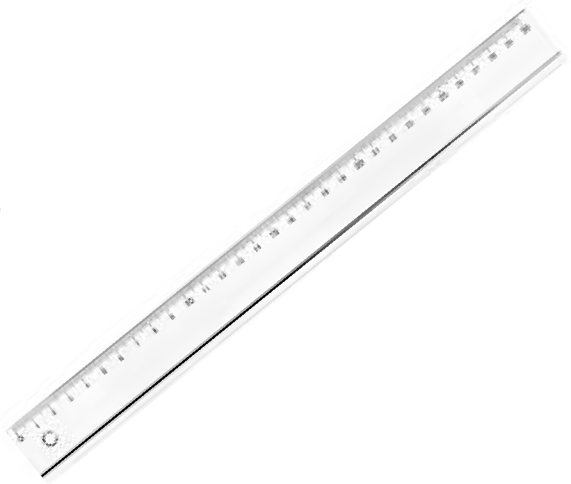
T-square



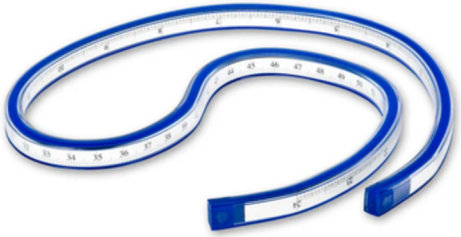
Drafting Board



Set Square



Ruler



Flexible Curve



Masking Tape



Stationary Bag



Eraser

Source Image: Google

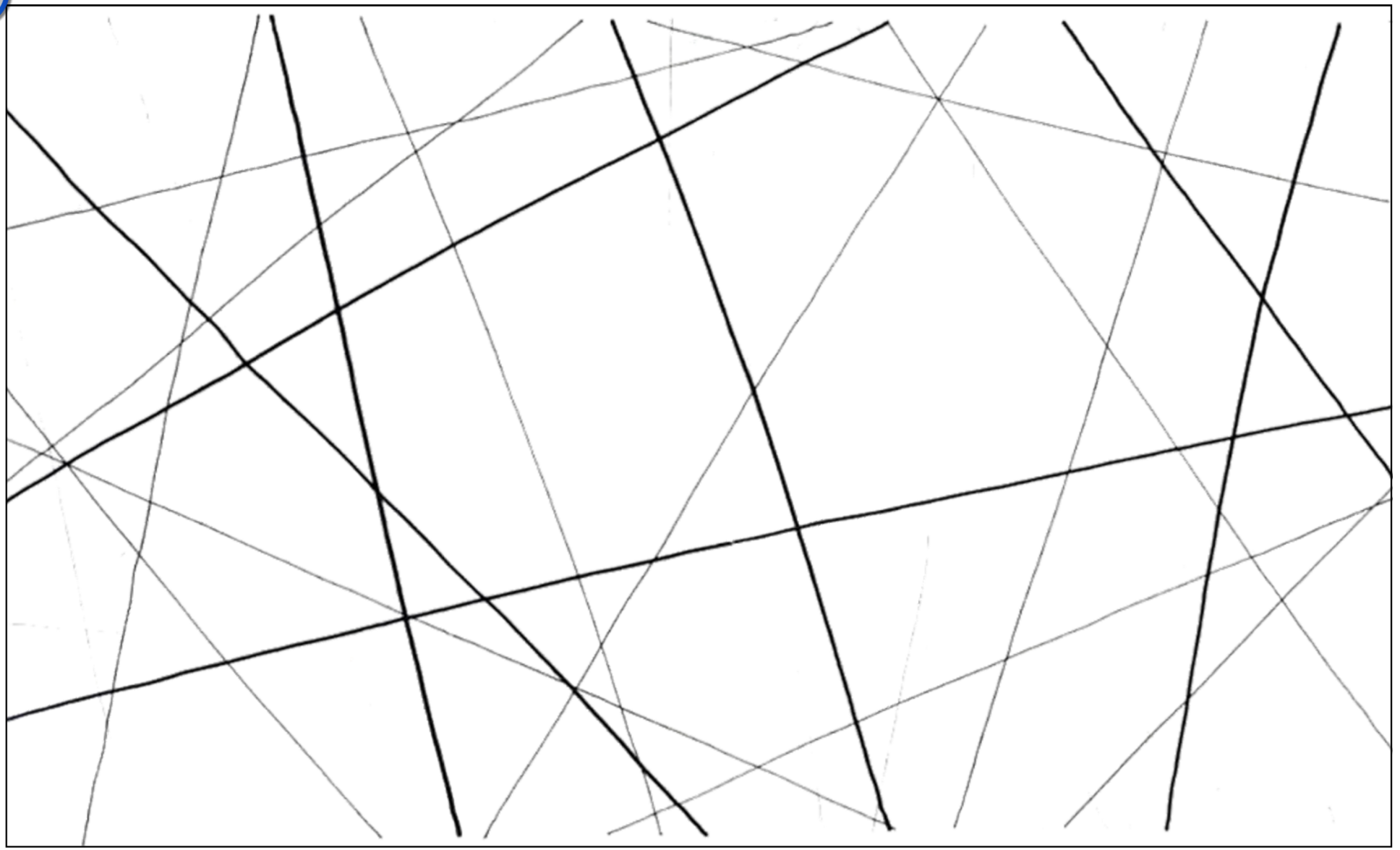
PRE TEST 1

Display your current drawing skill level using your own highest quality work, including shading, of the following items:

- A drawing of "choice" showcasing your preferred drawing style/subject.

STRAIGHT LINES

EXAMPLE



PRE TEST 2

TASK

Practice to draw any straight line between one point to another. The points are used as the guides to sketch straight line. The lines should use different line weight for each on line. (please refer example given in page -----)



CHAPTER 2

TYPOGRAPHY

MAIN OBJECTIVE

Students able to apply the proper architectural lettering for graphic presentation

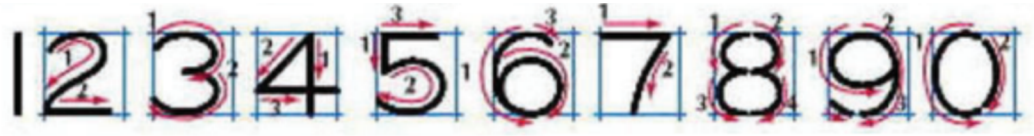
2.1 Lettering Strokes

2.2 Typography of Lettering for Graphic Presentation

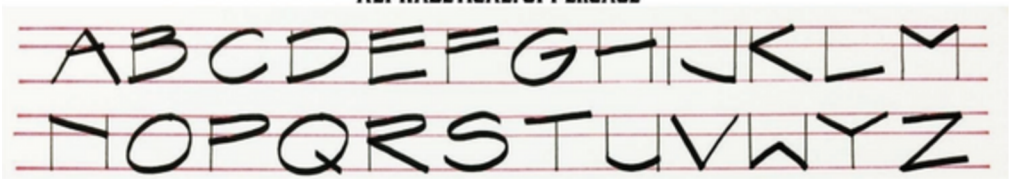
2.3 Typeface Classification



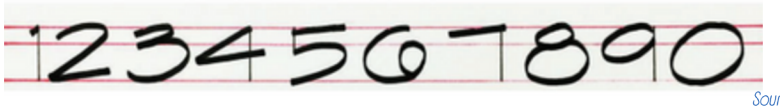
STROKES



ALPHABETICAL: UPPERCASE



NUMBER



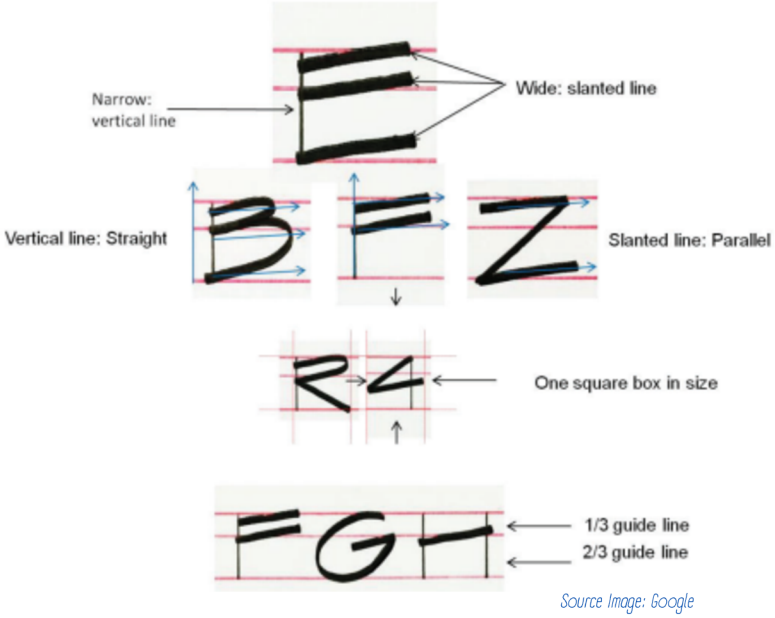
Source Image: Google

TYPICAL LETTERING STYLE
(Shape, Spacing and Size)

1. Letters should be contained within a square box.
2. Use a chisel lead point: sharp edge for vertical lines, flat edge for strokes.
3. Employ a straightedge to ensure vertical lines remain straight.
4. Maintain parallel alignment for all slanted strokes.
5. Always use light guidelines.
6. Avoid overlapping lines.
7. Emphasize the start and end of each stroke.
8. Ensure visual consistency in spacing between letters.
9. Space between words should be approximately the width of one letter.

Common letter formation strokes include upstroke, downstroke, compound curve, overturn, underturn, ascending loop, descending loop, and oval, with calligraphy not using cursive and requiring the pen to be lifted between strokes.

BASIC LETTERING PRINCIPLES



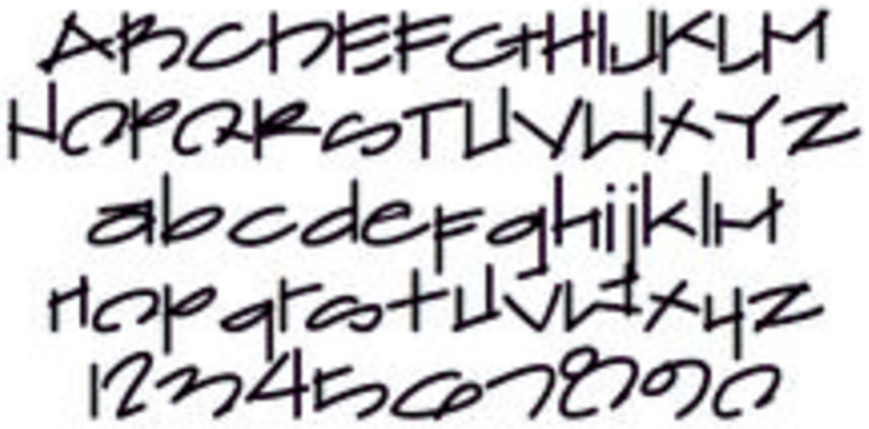
Source Image: Google

HANDWRITING TYPEFACE

EXAMPLE

ABCDEFGHIJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ
ABCDEFGHIJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ
0123456789
!@#$%^&*()





HotB Architect Pencil Regular

Pens are an inseparable part of an architect's kit. Sketching, Scribbling, Taking Notes, an architect's pen should be very functional, with a smooth flow, and make a style statement too. Let's have a look at the most impressive style statements available in the market today in form of pens.

Source Image: Google

STROKES

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ12345
THE LETTERING USED IN ARCHITECTURAL DRA-
WINGS SHOULD BE LEGIBLE, CONSISTENT IN STY-
LE, AND CONFORM TO STANDARD. THE CHOICE OF
FONT AND SIZE CAN ALSO HELP TO CONVEY THE
INTENDED HIERARCHY OF INFORMATION AND CLARIFY
THE DESIGNER'S INTENT. PROPER USE OF LETTERING
IS IMPORTANT FOR EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION AND TO
ENSURE ACCURACY IN THE DESIGN.

Lettering is an important part of a drawing. It should be clear, legible and uniform in its style. It should be in plain and simple style so that it could be done free hand and speedily.

EXERCISE

TASK

Using the suitable type of pencil grades and other tools that you have learned in previous class, choose appropriate types of lettering for graphic presentation. Rewrite the given text using the suitable techniques.

LETTERING

EXAMPLE

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

THE LETTERING USED IN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING SHOULD BE LEGIBLE, CONSISTENT IN STYLE, AND CONFORM TO STANDARD. THE CHOICE OF FONT AND SIZE CAN ALSO HELP TO CONVEY THE INTENDED HIERARCHY OF INFORMATION AND CLARIFY THE DESIGNER' INTENT. PROPER USE OF LETTERING IS IMPORTANT FOR EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION AND TO ENSURE ACCURACY IN THE DESIGN.

Lettering is an important part of a drawing. It should be clear, legible and uniform in its style. It should be in plain and simple style so that it could be done free hand and speedily.

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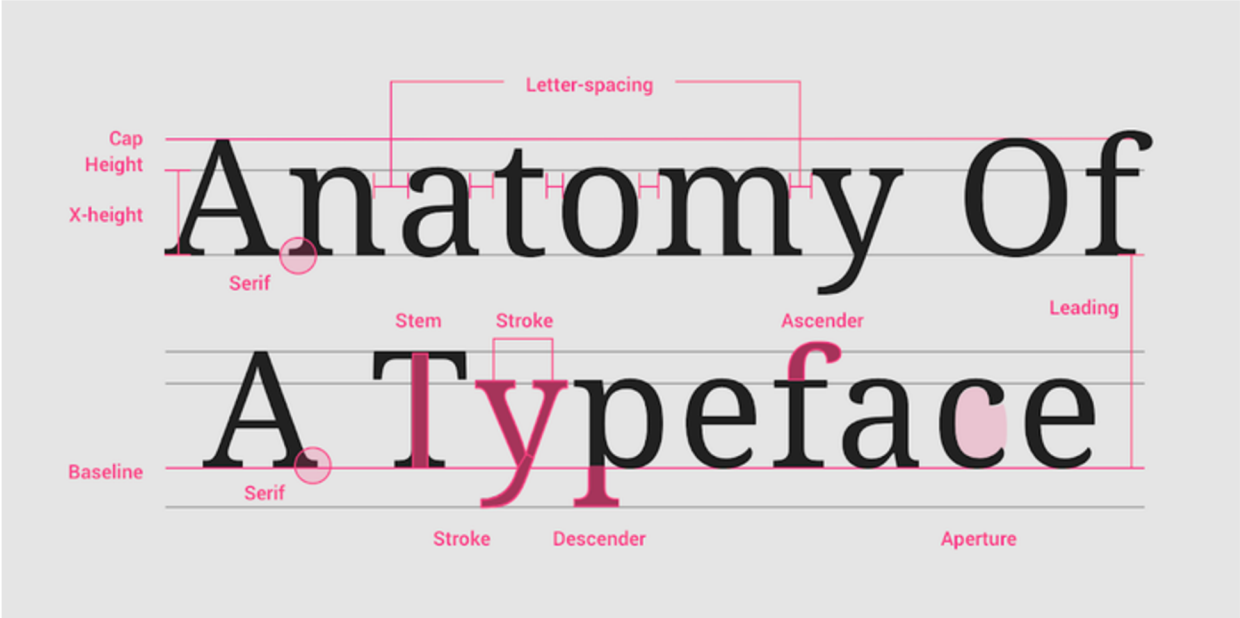


Source Image: Google

What is a typography?

The art and technique of organizing text to ensure that written language is clear, readable, and visually appealing. It involves arranging elements such as typefaces, point sizes, line lengths, line spacing, letter spacing, and the spaces between letter pairs.

https://m2.material.io/design/typography/understanding-typography.html#type-properties

'Clear and consistent letters are the most important part of architectural lettering. Use a straightedge to create guidelines on paper where you want your writing to go or write on lined paper. You can also use a triangle to make sure that your lines stay as vertical and as horizontal as possible.'

https://www.elegantthemes.com/blog/resources/typography-terms-every-web-designer-should-know
https://m2.material.io/design/typography/understanding-typography.html#type-properties

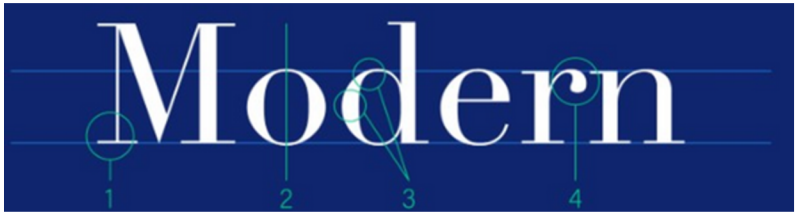
2.3 TYPEFACE CLASSIFICATION

Script and display typefaces are generally used for headlines, while serif and sans serif fonts are typically chosen for body text and headings, including titles and logos. Monospaced typefaces, originally designed for typewriters, are commonly used for displaying code but can also be applied to body text and headlines.

1. SERIFS







2. SANS SERIF





3. BLACKLETTER



4. SCRIPTS



5. DECORATIVE



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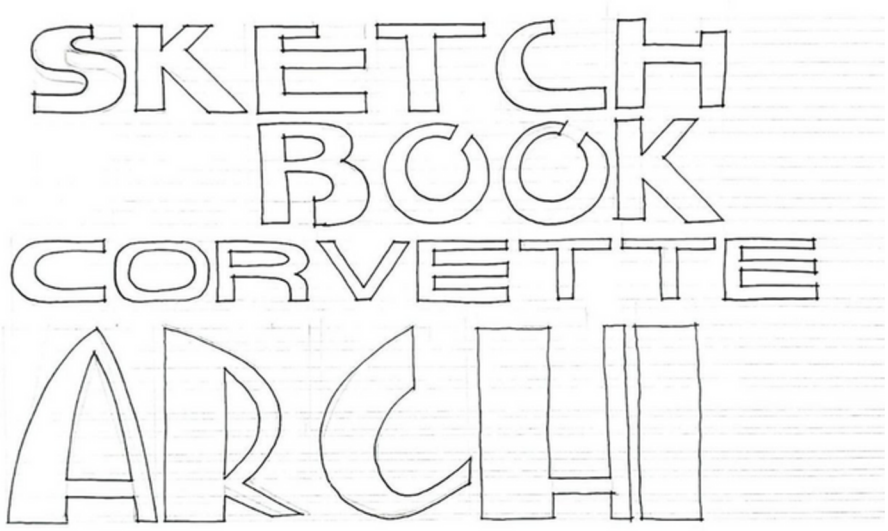


DESIGNO
CONTOUR

A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

ARCHITECTOR

Source Image: Pinterest

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

TYPOGRAPHY

TASK : Using your own idea and creativity, create several typeface for the heading of presentation board.

EXERCISE

EXERCISE

TASK : Using your own idea and creativity, create several typeface for the heading of presentation board.



CHAPTER 3

FREEHAND DRAWING



MAIN OBJECTIVE

Students able to Improve the ability to describe and draw ideas, concepts, and spatial relationships quickly in free form.

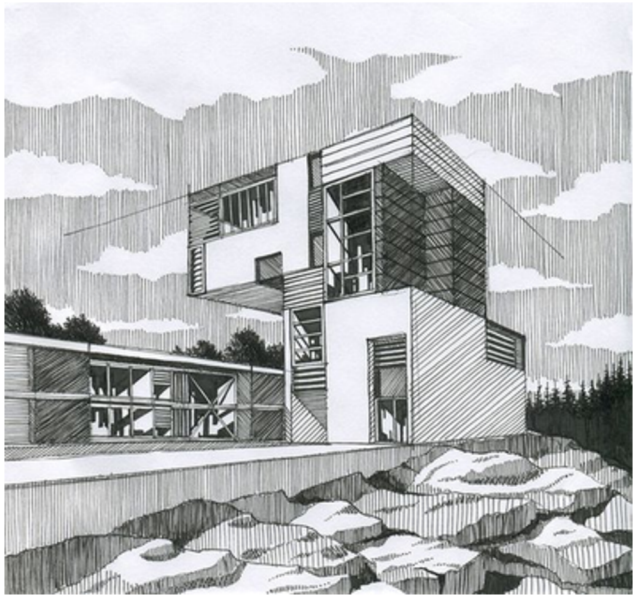
3.1 Characteristics of lines - line types, line weight and line quality
3.2 Scale and proportion in sketching
3.3 Rendering techniques
3.4 Entourage
    3.41 Human figure
    3.42 Vegetation
    3.43 Furniture
    3.44 Vehicle

LINE TYPES

A line is an endless series of points and, in geometric terms, has length but no width. It represents the connection between two points or the trajectory of a moving point. A line can be a positive mark or a negative space. Lines are visible at the edges of objects and where two planes intersect. Graphically, lines vary in weight; their thickness, texture, and path contribute to their visual impact. Lines can be created using a pen, pencil, brush, mouse, or digital code, and they may be straight, curved, continuous, or broken. When a line reaches a certain thickness, it transforms into a plane. Multiple lines can be used to depict volumes, planes, and textures.

- **Line type** refers to the style of a line. It can consist of patterns like dots, dashes, text, and symbols, and may be broken or non-continuous. Alternatively, lines can also be solid and continuous.

- **Line Quality** refers to the sharpness and darkness (intensity of weight) of a line. The darkness is determined by the type of pencil used and the pressure applied. Inked lines usually maintain a consistent value but can differ in width.



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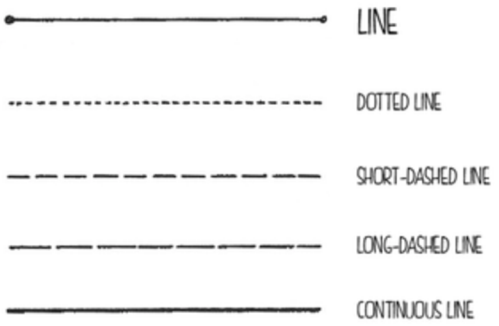


- **Line weight** is the thickness of a line.



Line-Weight Basics: How to Draw Expressively with Lines in 3 steps

Expand your sketching ability by understanding how to use lines expressively! Learn this artful skill of line-weight that designers apply in all their drawings with my easy-to-follow guide. Unlock your creativity...

THE DESIGN SKETCHBOOK

Extra Reference

https://www.jetpens.com/blog/The-Best-Technical-Drawing-Pens/pt/436

https://www.jetpens.com/blog/The-Best-Technical-Drawing-Pens/pt/436

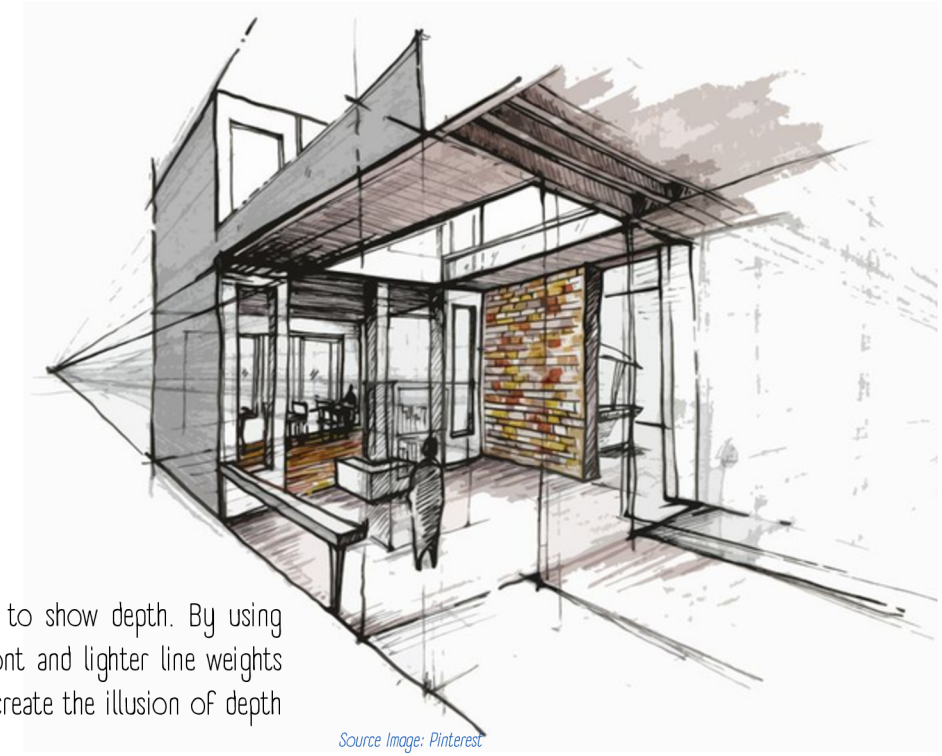
THE REASONS WE NEED TO USE SUITABLE LINE WEIGHT IN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING:

1.Differentiate Between Components

Line weights are needed to distinguish different elements in a building or structure, such as walls, windows, and doors. By giving different line weights to each element, the drawing becomes more structured and easier to understand. For example, thicker lines are used to depict buildings, while thinner lines are used to draw interior walls.

2.Expresses the level of depth

Line weights can also be used in architecture to show depth. By using heavier line weights on the elements in the front and lighter line weights on the elements in the back, the drawing can create the illusion of depth and dimension.



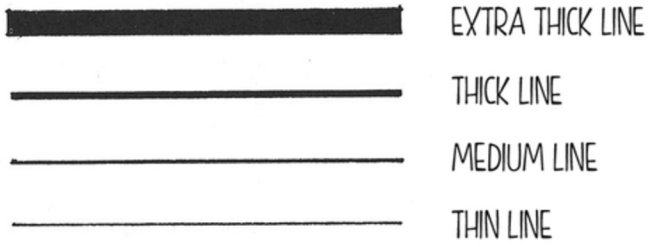
Source Image: Pinterest

3.Provide information

Architectural drawings usually contain a variety of information such as size, materials, and construction details. By using line presses to emphasize important details, such as structural elements or notes, drawings become easier to understand and read. This is especially crucial when the drawings are used by contractors, builders, or other professionals who need to understand the plan thoroughly.

4.Perfecting value

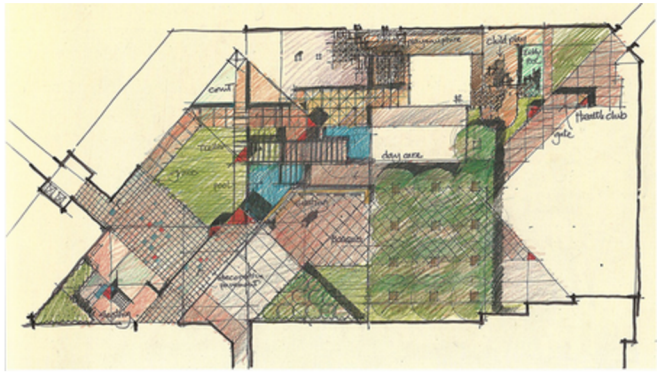
Ultimately, line weights can enhance the beauty of architectural drawings through the creation of an effect of balance and harmony. By using different types of line weights, drawings can become more visually appealing and eye-catching. Additionally, using line weights carefully can highlight important elements in the design and create a sense of movement or flow in the drawing.



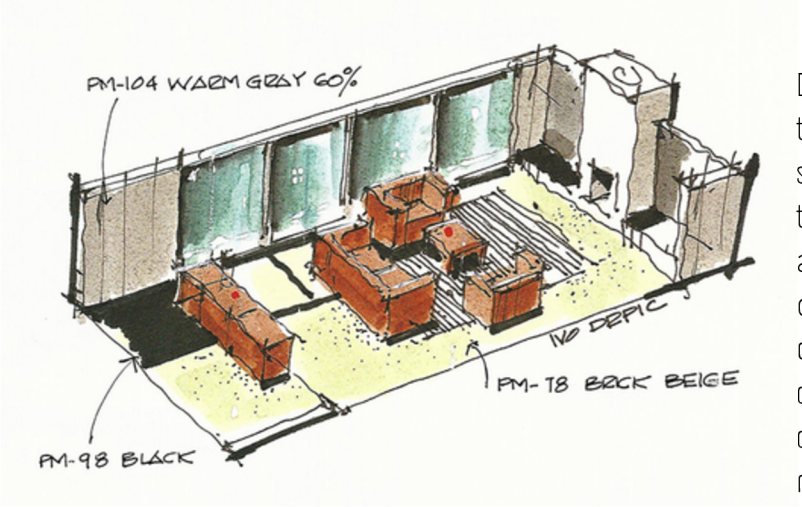
LINE QUALITY

- **Line Quality** refers to the sharpness and darkness (intensity of weight) of a line. The darkness is determined by the type of pencil used and the pressure applied. Inked lines usually maintain a consistent value but can differ in width.

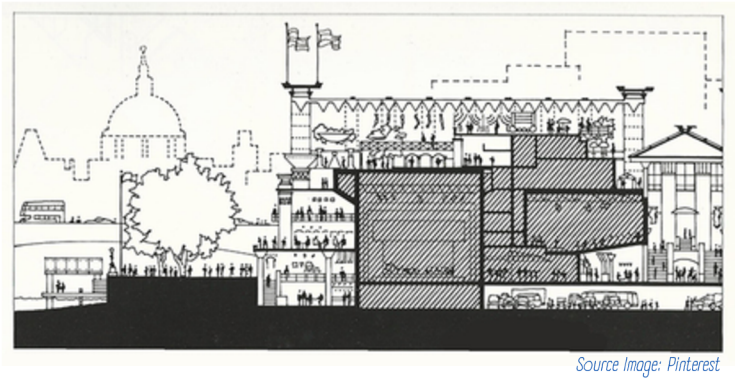
The quality of the line is affected by the drawing medium.



In the field of architecture, there are symbols and standard line types used by designers. The depiction of the landscape is usually not too rigid but the planners should also pay attention to many of these symbols. Lines can be softer and bolder in the early phases of schematic and conceptual design. These drawings emphasize the design message and therefore are not bound by standards and formats.

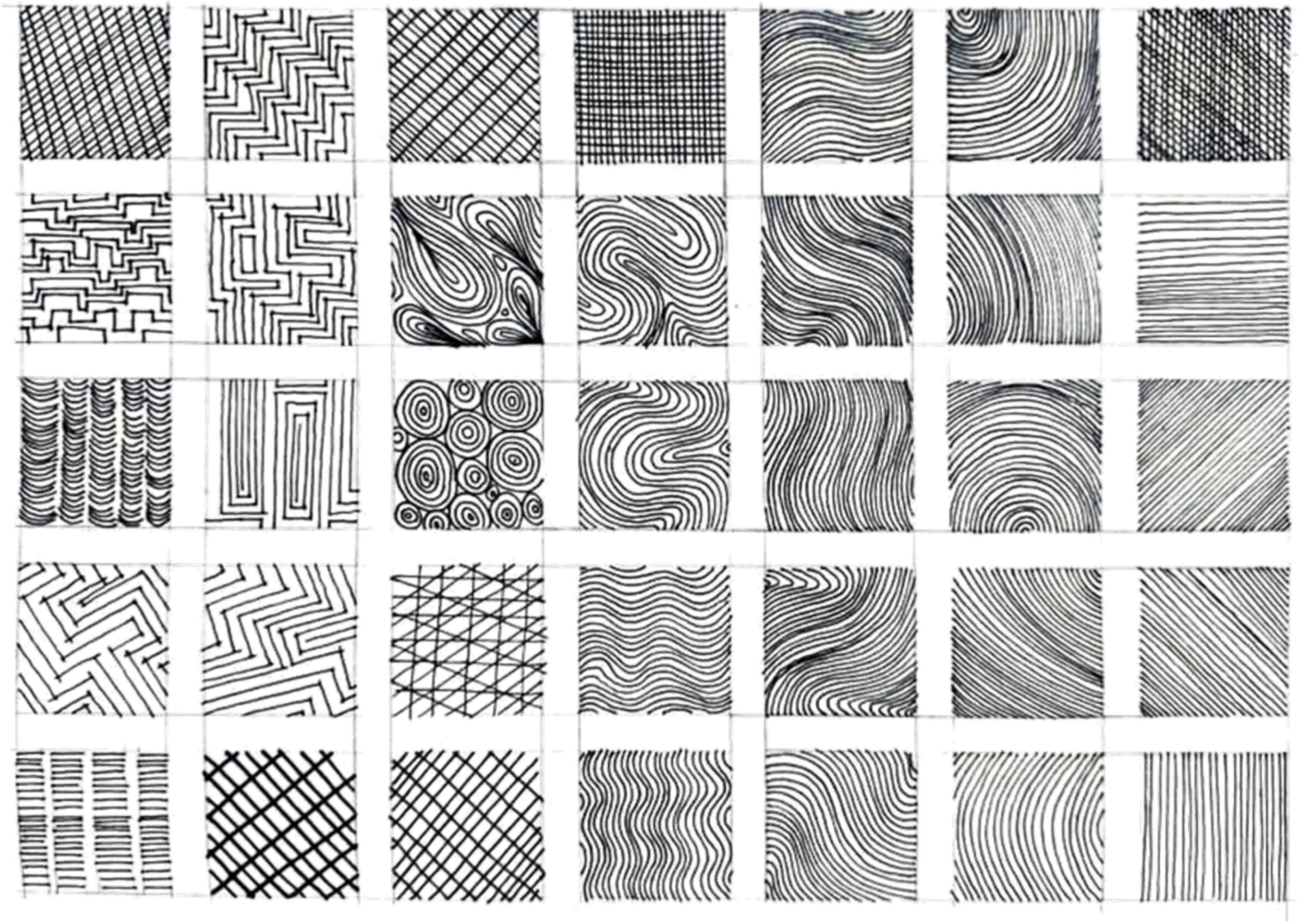


Depending on the subject of the design, concept plans and schematics and section drawings tend to emphasize the creative aspect of the message. The quality of line in these drawings is more poetic and colorful than design and construction documents which may be static and less effective.



Source Image: Pinterest

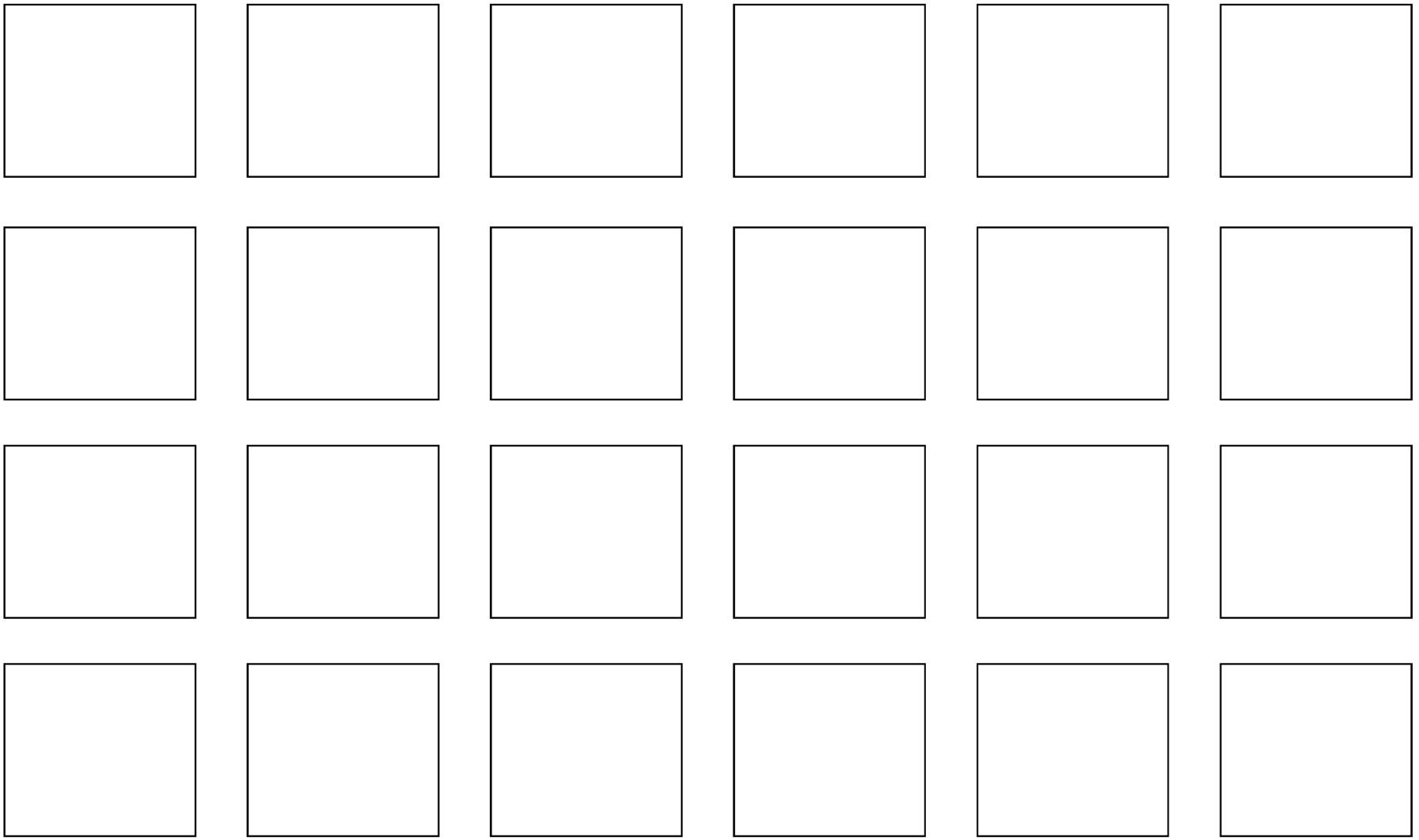
The design process leads to diversity. The subject matter sometimes determines the difference. Performance may influence the decision, but designers will choose based on ability and talent.



Tool: Pencil (2H, HB, 2B), Felt-tip pen (0.2, 0.4.06) & eraser

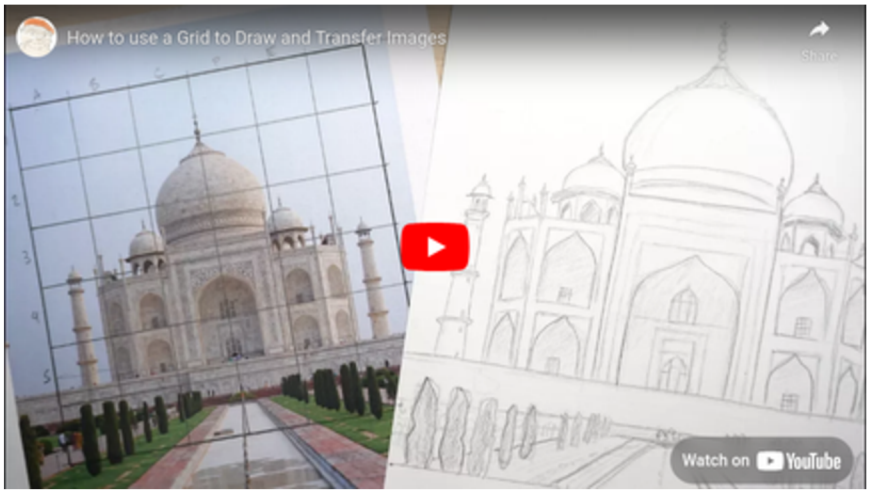
EXERCISE

TASK : Choose any type of different lines and redraw in the box provided.



3.2 SCALE AND PROPORTION IN SKETCHING

The size of an artwork and the relationships between its elements are known as its scale. Proportion describes the relationship between the dimensions of an element and the overall composition.



Sketching with a focus on scale and proportion requires mastering certain techniques to create precise and visually appealing results. Here's a detailed guide to these methods:

1. Understanding Scale and Proportion

- **Scale** refers to the relative size of objects in your sketch, either in comparison to a specific measurement or to one another.
- **Proportion** involves the ratio between different parts of an object, ensuring that all elements of the sketch relate to each other correctly.



Source Image: Pinterest

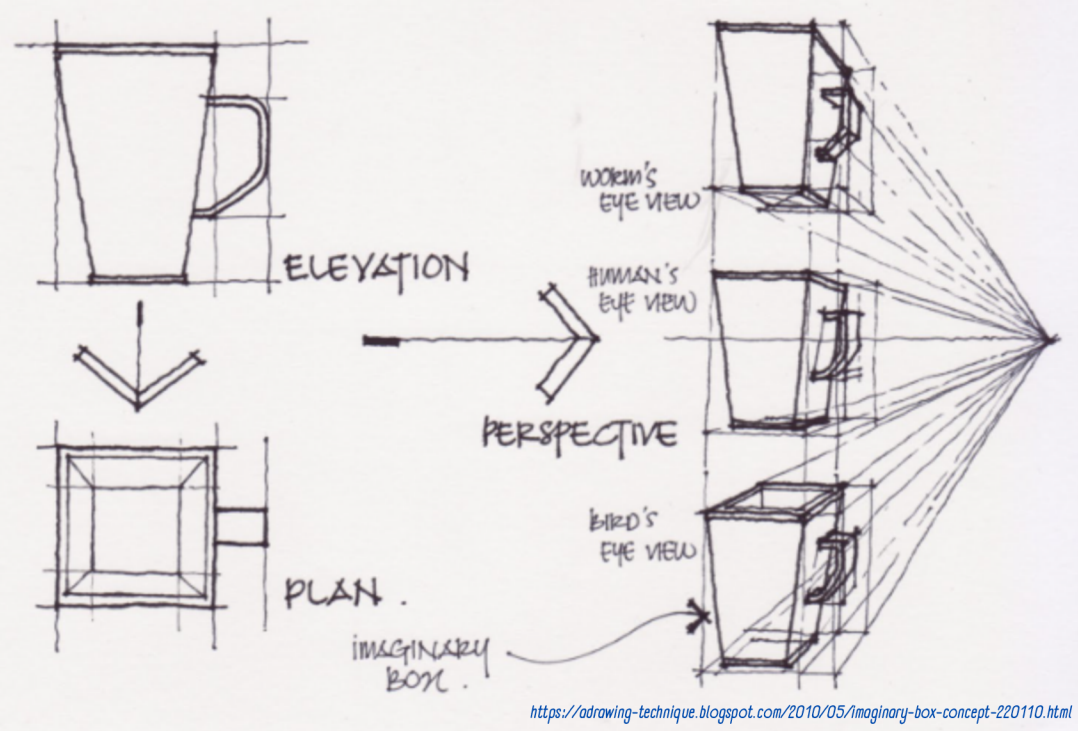
2. Tools and Materials

- **Graphite Pencils**: Utilize different grades (e.g., H for hard, light lines and B for soft, dark lines).
- **Ruler or Scale**: For precise measurements and accuracy.
- Proportional Divider: A tool that assists in accurately transferring measurements.
- **Eraser**: For making corrections and refining your work.
- **Paper**: Select a sketching paper that suits your chosen medium.

3. Basic Techniques

A. Using a Ruler or Scale

1. **Establish a Grid**:
   - Draw a grid over your reference image and replicate it on your sketch paper to ensure accurate proportions and scaling.
2. **Measure and Transfer**:
   - Use a ruler to measure the dimensions of objects or distances, then transfer these measurements to your sketch, keeping the scale consistent.
3. **Create a Framework**:
   - Lightly sketch basic shapes and lines with a ruler to outline the main proportions and layout of your composition.



https://adrawing-technique.blogspot.com/2010/05/imaginary-box-concept-220110.html

B. Proportional Divider Technique

1. **Set the Divider**:
   - Adjust the divider to measure a specific distance or proportion from your reference image.
2. **Transfer Measurements**:
   - Use the divider to measure and transfer corresponding proportions to your sketch paper.
3. **Maintain Proportions**:
   - Keep the divider consistently calibrated to ensure accurate proportions throughout your sketch.

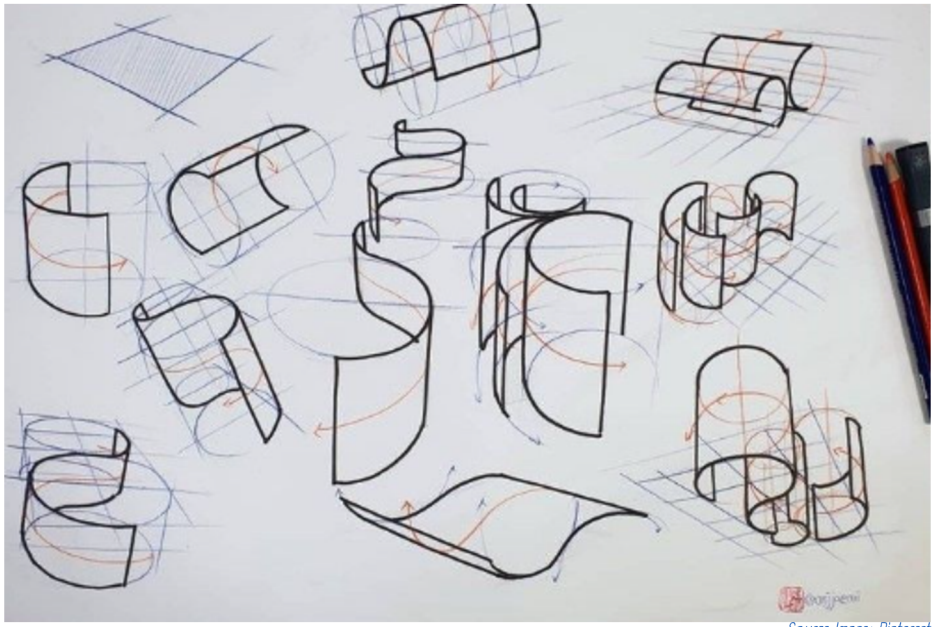
4. Sketching Steps

A. Initial Sketch

1. **Draw Lightly**:
   - Begin with light lines to outline the basic shapes and proportions of your subject.
2. **Use Basic Shapes**:
   - Simplify complex objects by breaking them down into basic shapes like rectangles and circles.
3. **Check Proportions**:
   - Regularly compare the proportions of various parts of your sketch to maintain accuracy.

B. Refining the Sketch

1. **Add Details**:
   - Once the basic proportions are accurate, add finer details and textures to your sketch.
2. **Adjust Proportions**:
   - Make any necessary adjustments to proportions and scale to improve the accuracy and realism of your drawing.
3. **Use Guidelines**:
   - Draw additional light guidelines for alignment and proportion accuracy, which can be erased later.



Source Image: Pinterest

C. Finalizing

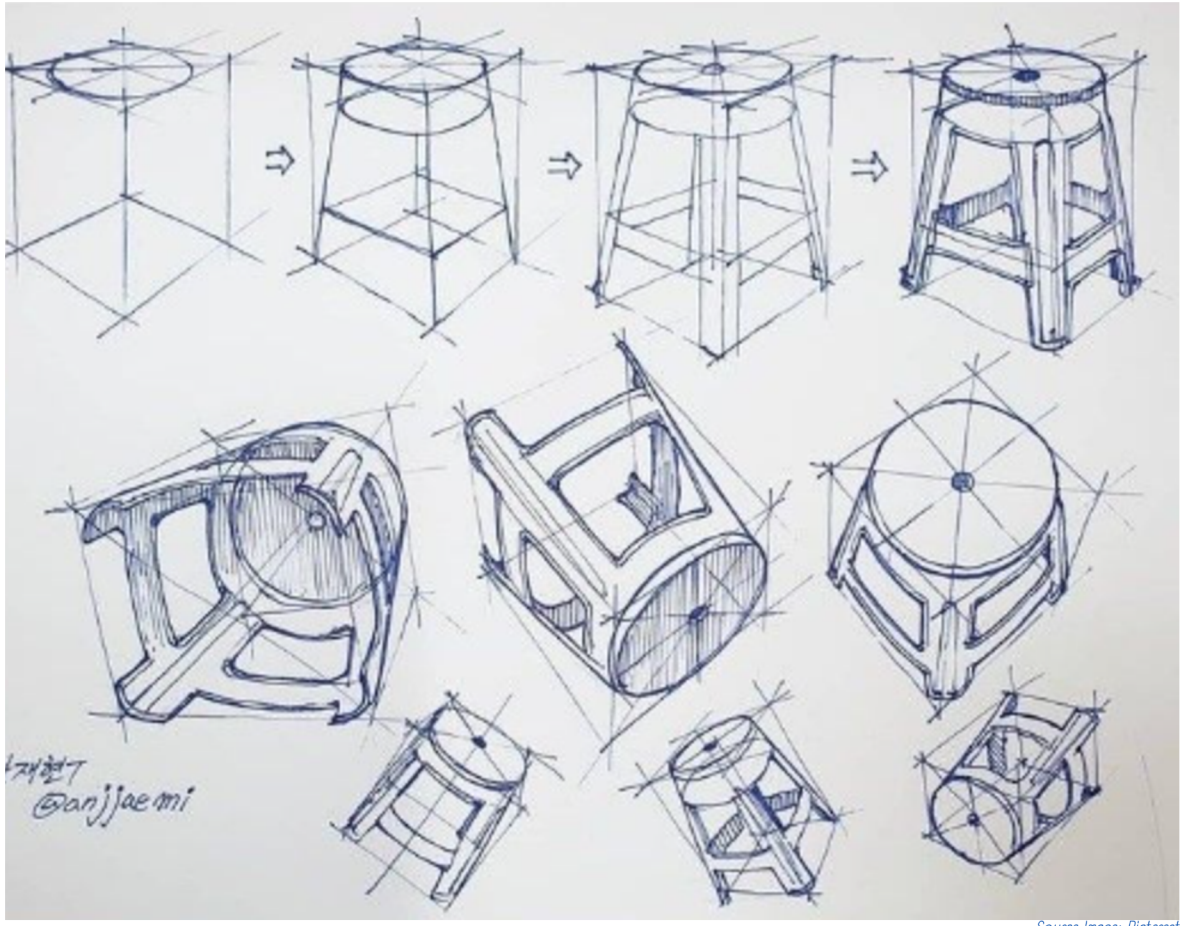
1. **Clean Up**:
   - Erase any extraneous lines and refine the remaining details to achieve a clean and polished appearance.
2. **Contrast and Depth**:
   - Incorporate shading and contrasts to add depth and dimension to your sketch, considering how light influences proportions and scale.

5. Practice and Observation

- **Regular Practice**:
  - Continuously practice sketching from various references to enhance your skills in measuring and maintaining proportions.

- **Observation Skills**:
  - Cultivate a sharp eye for detail and proportion by closely observing real-life objects and understanding how their proportions relate.

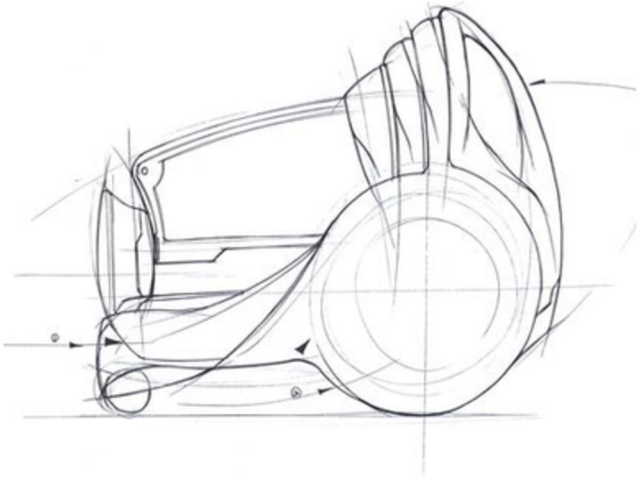
By mastering these techniques, you can enhance your ability to create sketches that are both precise and visually compelling, ensuring effective representation of scale and proportion.

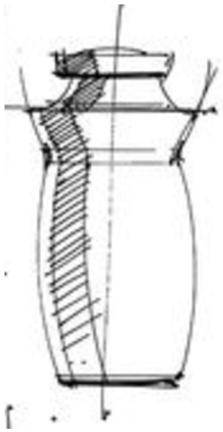


Source Image: Pinterest

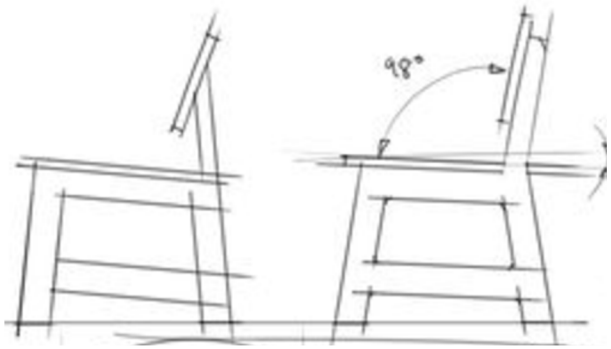
EXAMPLE

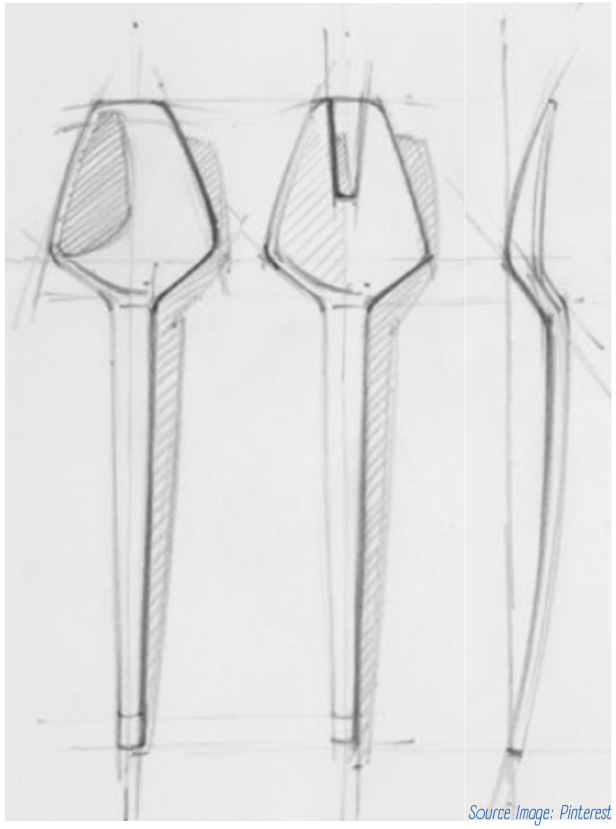
2D sketch using imaginary box.



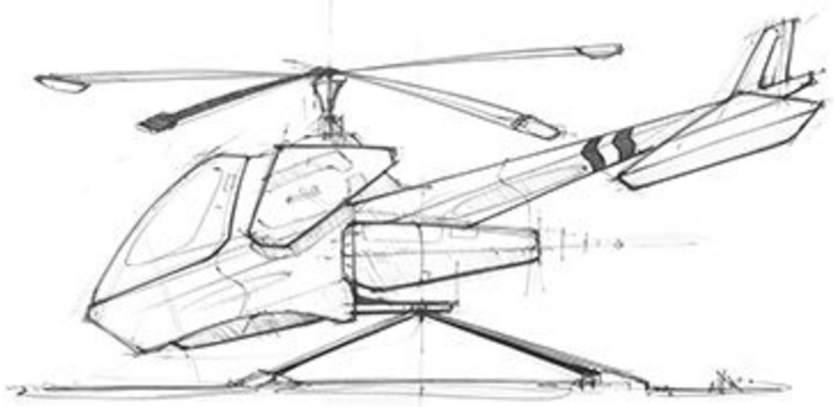








Source Image: Pinterest



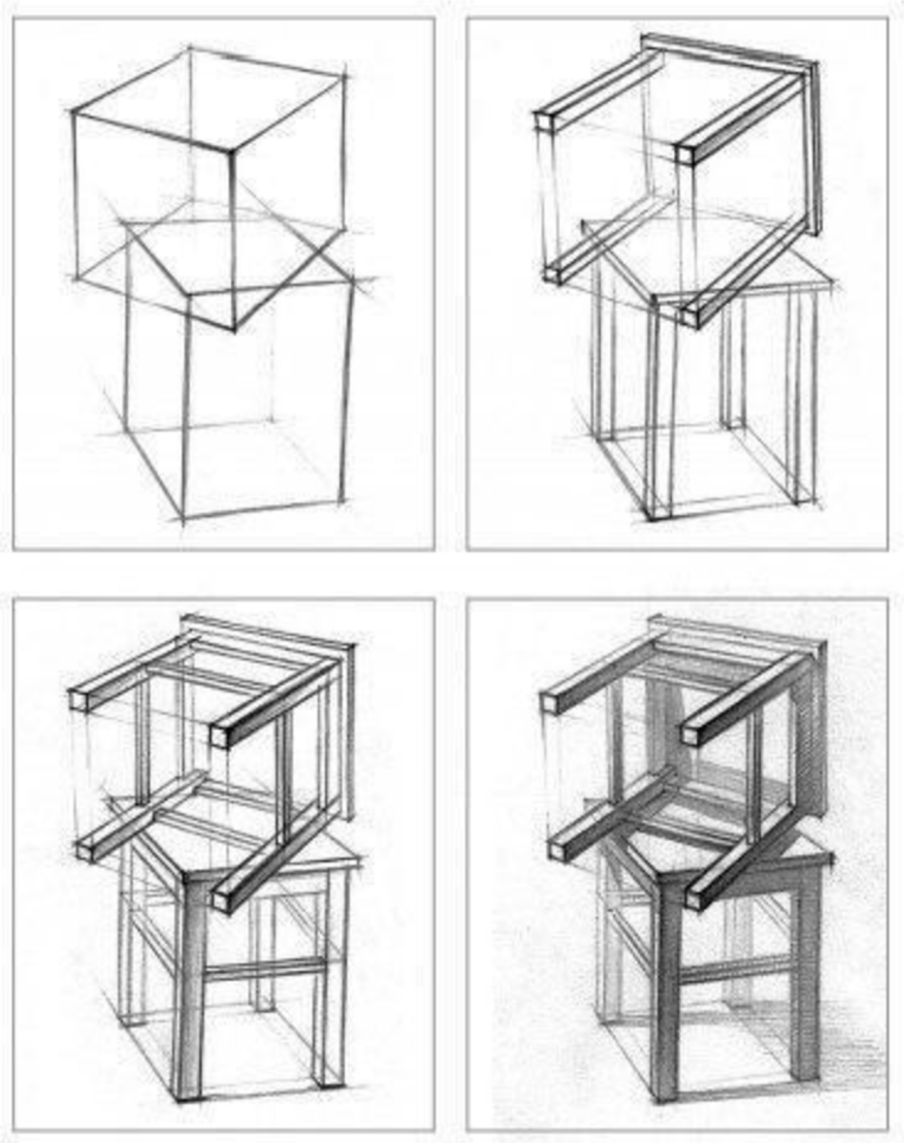
REALVIEW

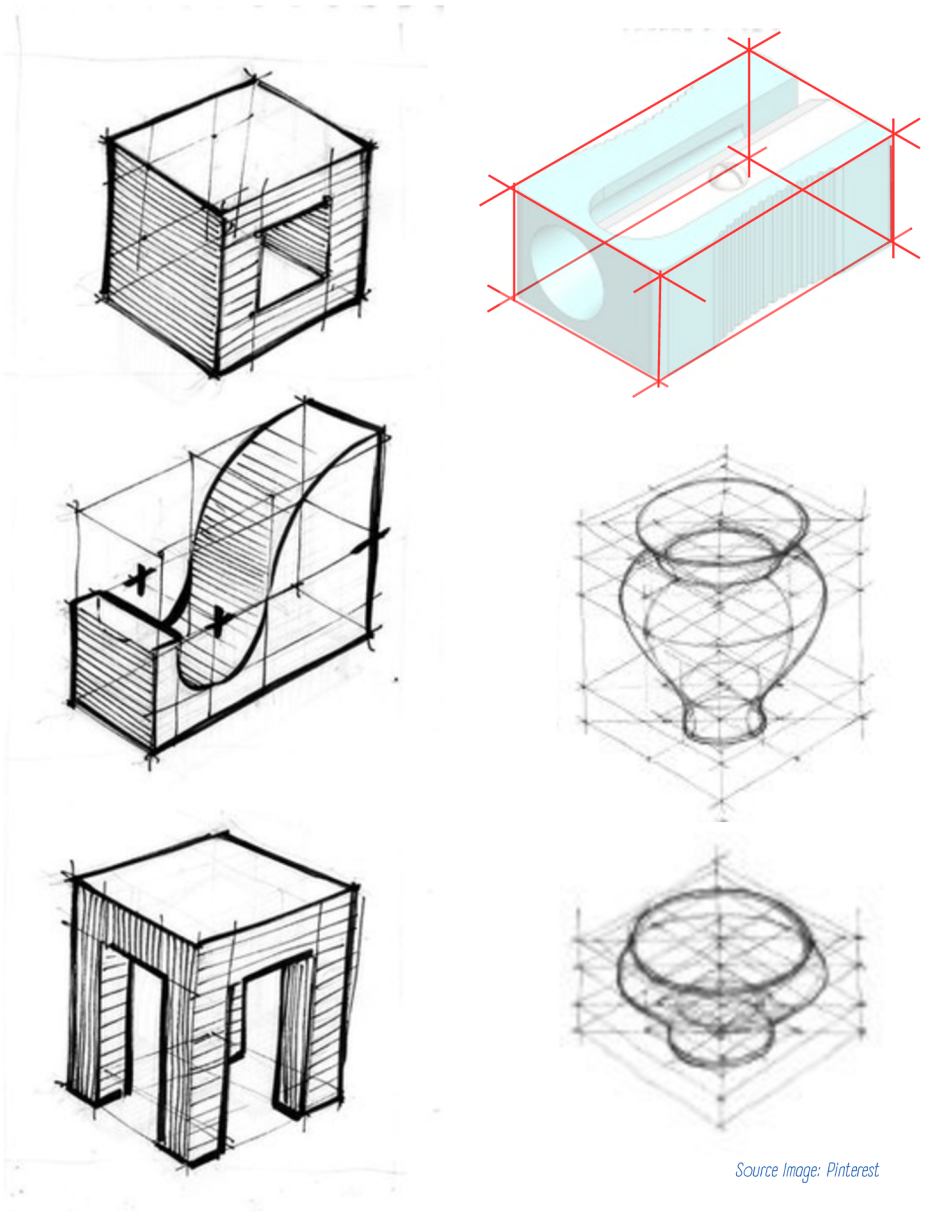
TASK : Draw 2 Dimensional objects using imaginary box as the given examples.

EXERCISE

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE 3D sketch.





Source Image: Pinterest

REALVIEW

TASK : Draw 3 Dimensional objects using imaginary box as the given examples.

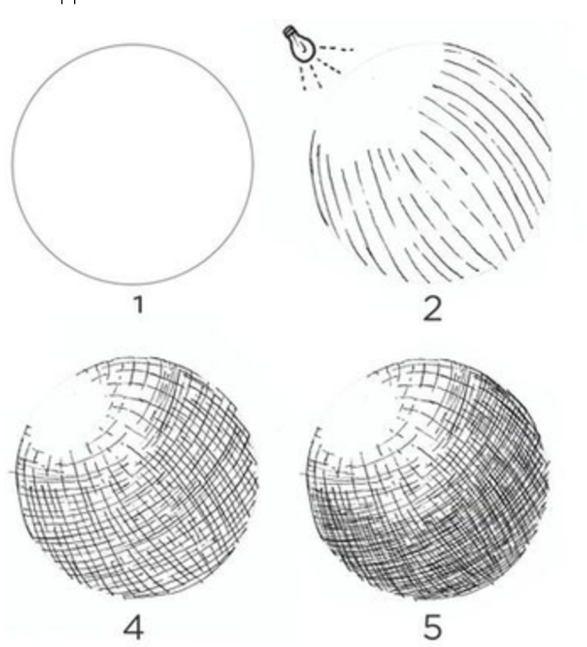
EXERCISE

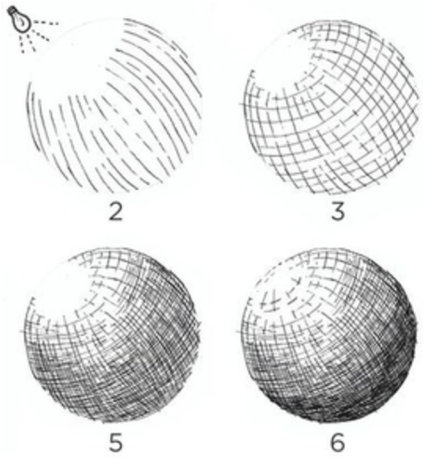
TASK : Draw 3 Dimensional of 3 objects.

Rendering techniques in architectural drawing and sketching are employed to depict the appearance of a building or structure, capturing its materials, textures, and lighting. Here's a detailed list of common rendering techniques and their applications:

1. Hatching and Cross-Hatching

- **Hatching**:
  1. **Technique**:
     - Draw parallel lines to represent shading or texture. The density and spacing of the lines can suggest varying levels of light and shadow.
  2. **Application**:
     - Use hatching to define surfaces and create an illusion of depth and form. Denser lines can indicate shadowed regions, while lighter lines suggest areas with more light.





- **Cross-Hatching**:
  1. **Technique**:
     - Overlay sets of parallel lines at different angles to add complexity and depth to the shading.
  2. **Application**:
     - Apply cross-hatching for more detailed shading and texture, especially in areas requiring a smooth gradation from light to dark.

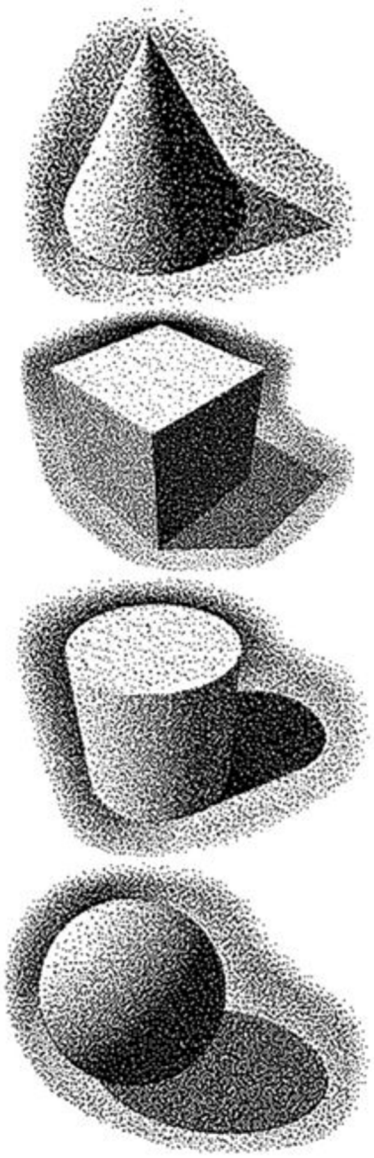




Source Image: Pinterest

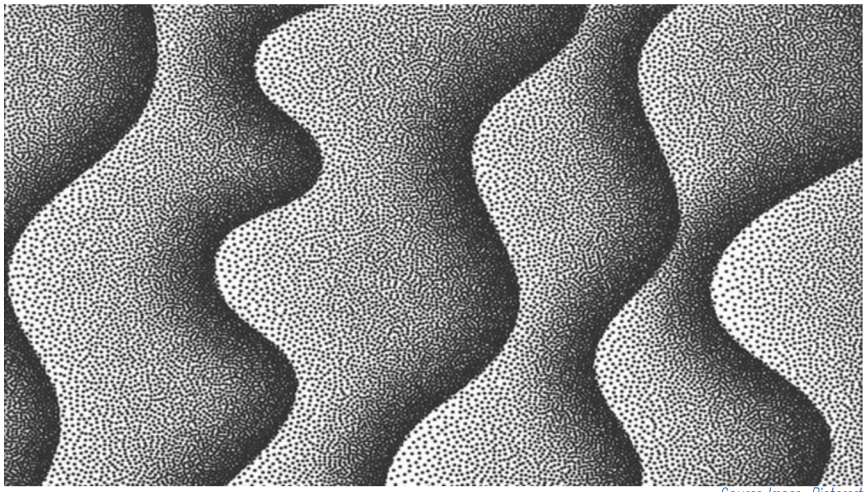
2. Stippling

- Technique:
  - Apply small dots or points to create shading and texture. The density and arrangement of the dots affect the perceived tone.





- Application:
  - Use stippling to add texture to surfaces such as brick or stone and to achieve detailed shading in areas with intricate patterns.

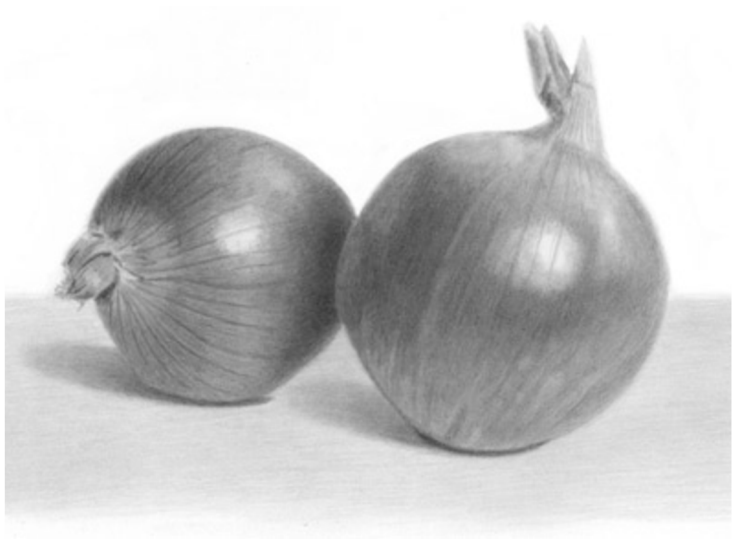


Source Image: Pinterest

3. Blending

- Technique:
  - Employ tools like blending stumps, tissue, or your fingers to smooth out pencil strokes and create seamless transitions between light and dark areas.
- Application:
  - Use blending to achieve soft gradients, smooth textures, and natural-looking shadows, which enhances the overall realism of the rendering





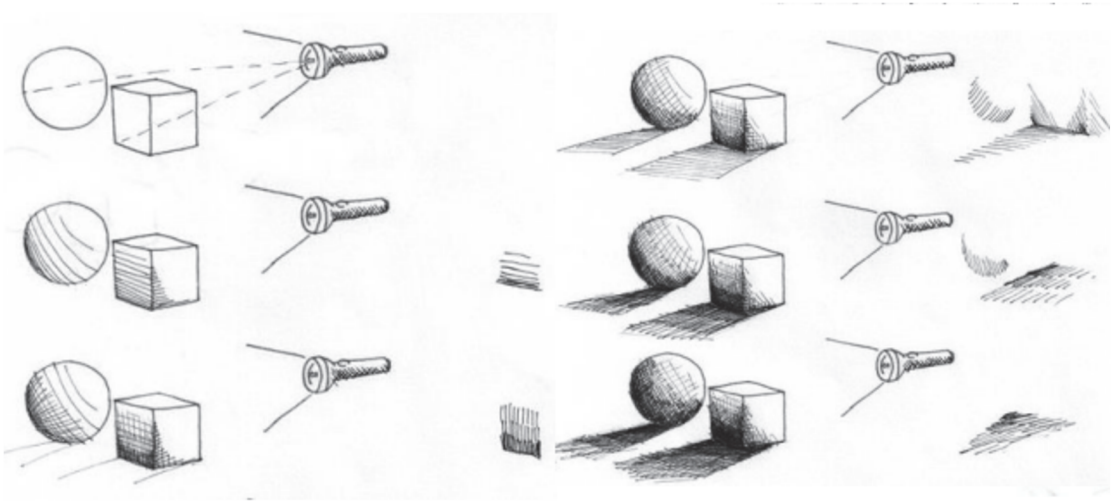


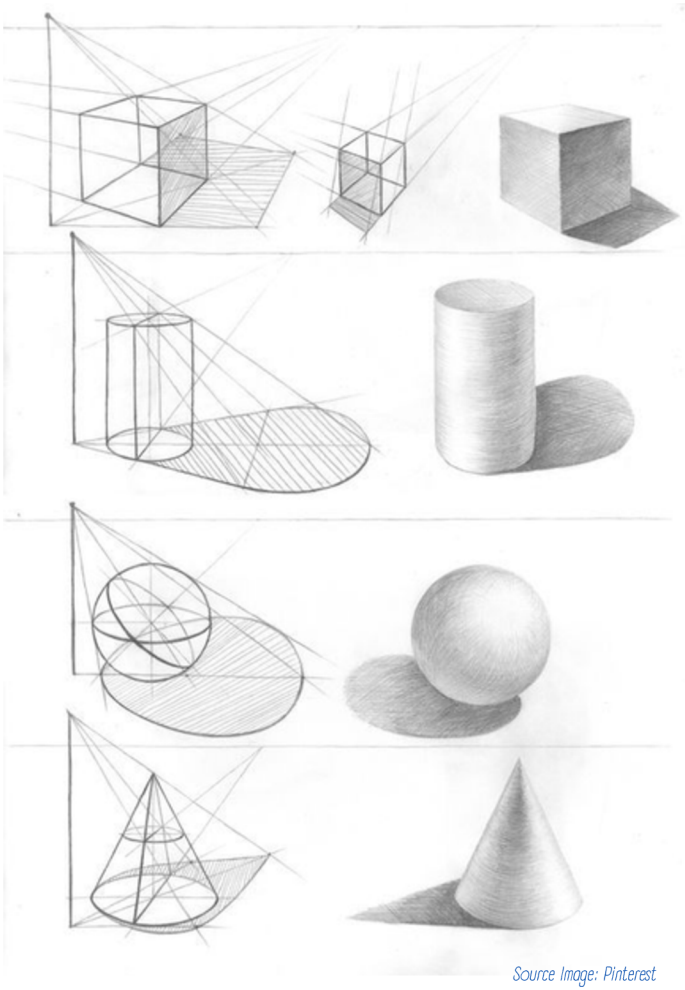


Source Image: Pinterest

5. Light and Shadow

- Technique:
  - Accurately represent how light and shadow interact with surfaces to create depth and realism. This involves understanding the direction of light sources, the formation of shadows, and the placement of highlights.
- Application:
  - Apply this technique to improve the realism of your drawing by illustrating how light affects surfaces, contributing to a three-dimensional appearance.



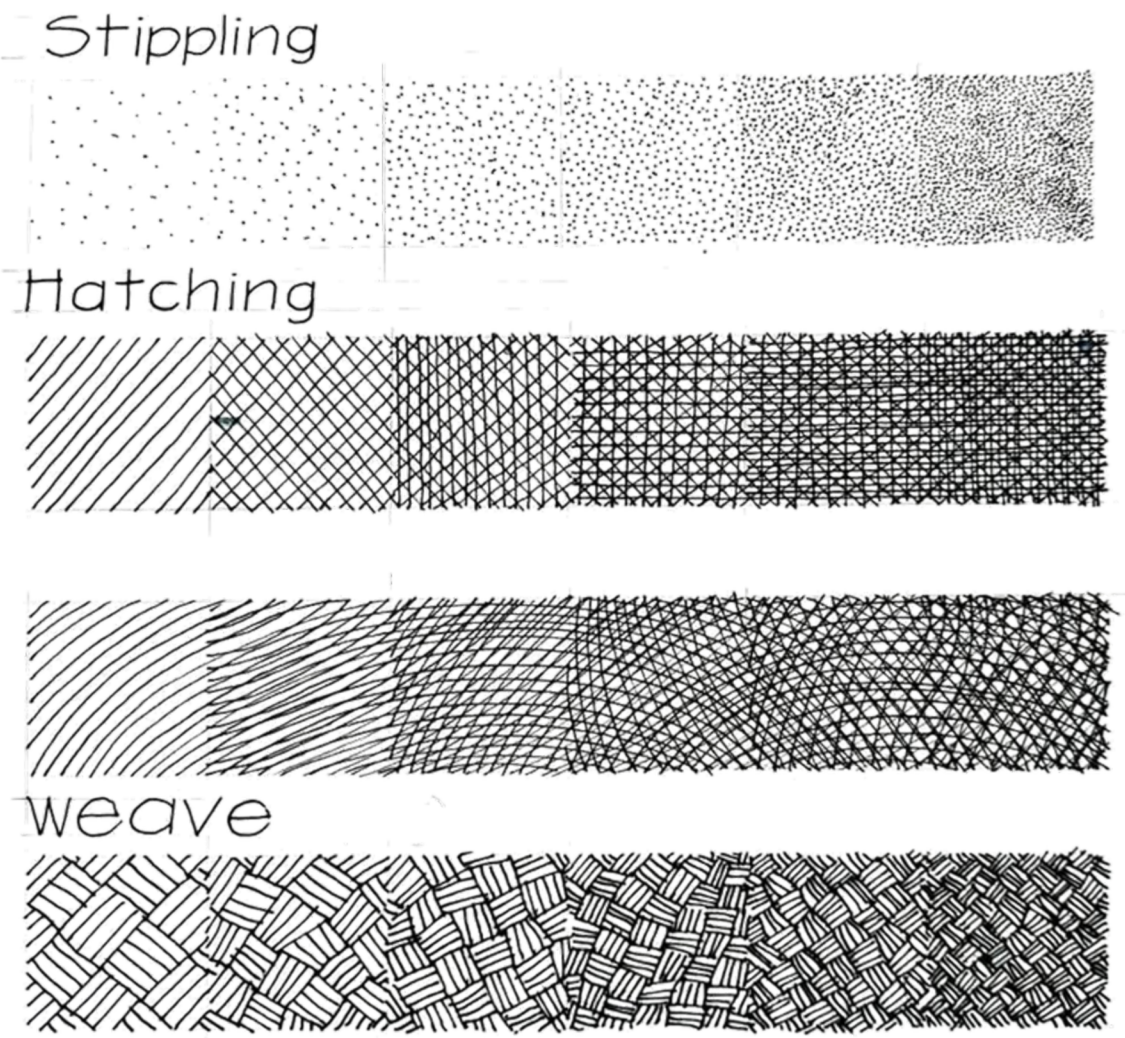


Source Image: Pinterest

RENDERING

EXAMPLE Type of Rendering

EXAMPLE



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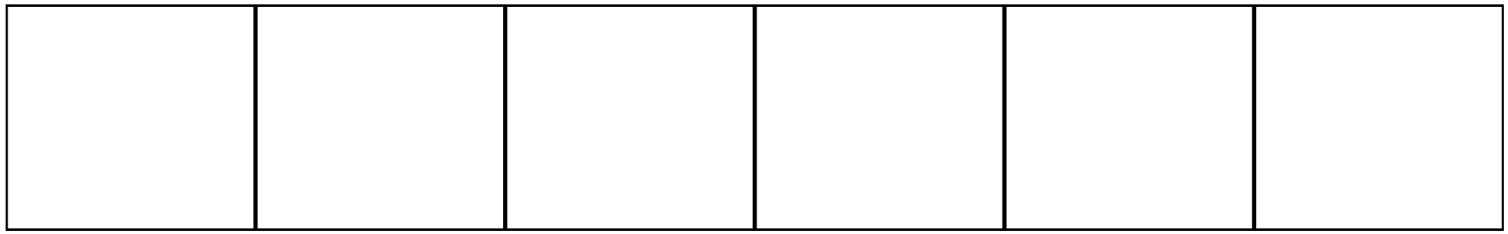
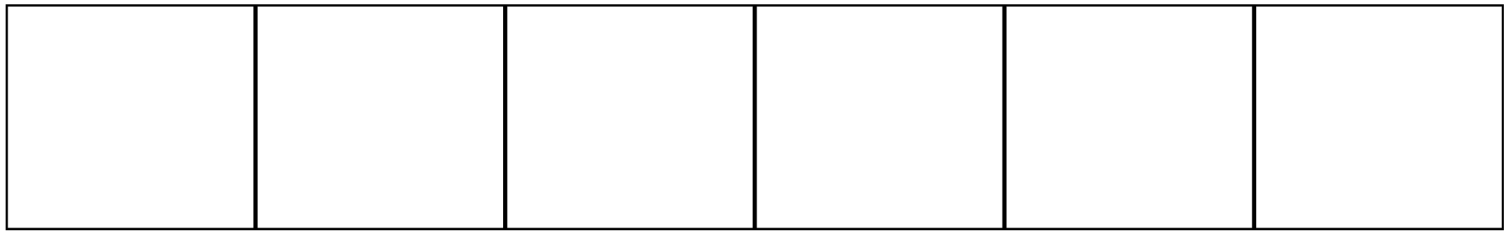
EXERCISE

TASK : Practice all the rendering techniques as examples given.

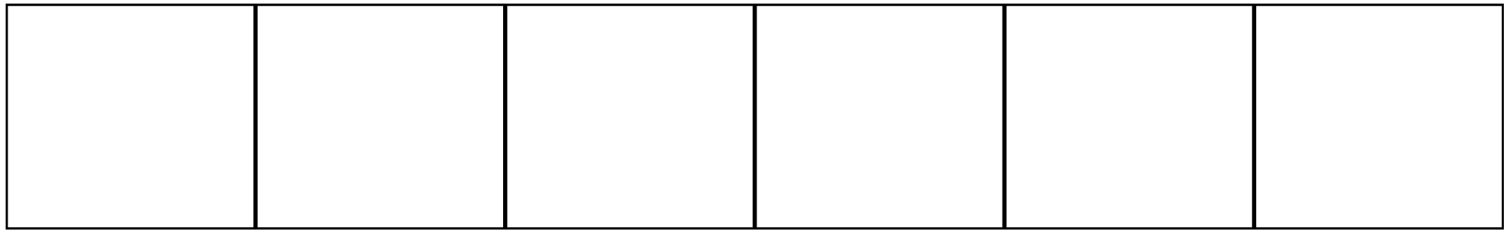
Stippling



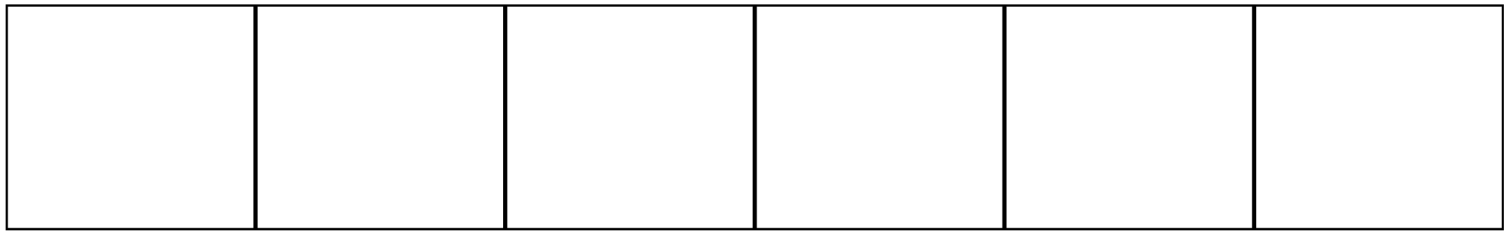
Hatching



Hatching



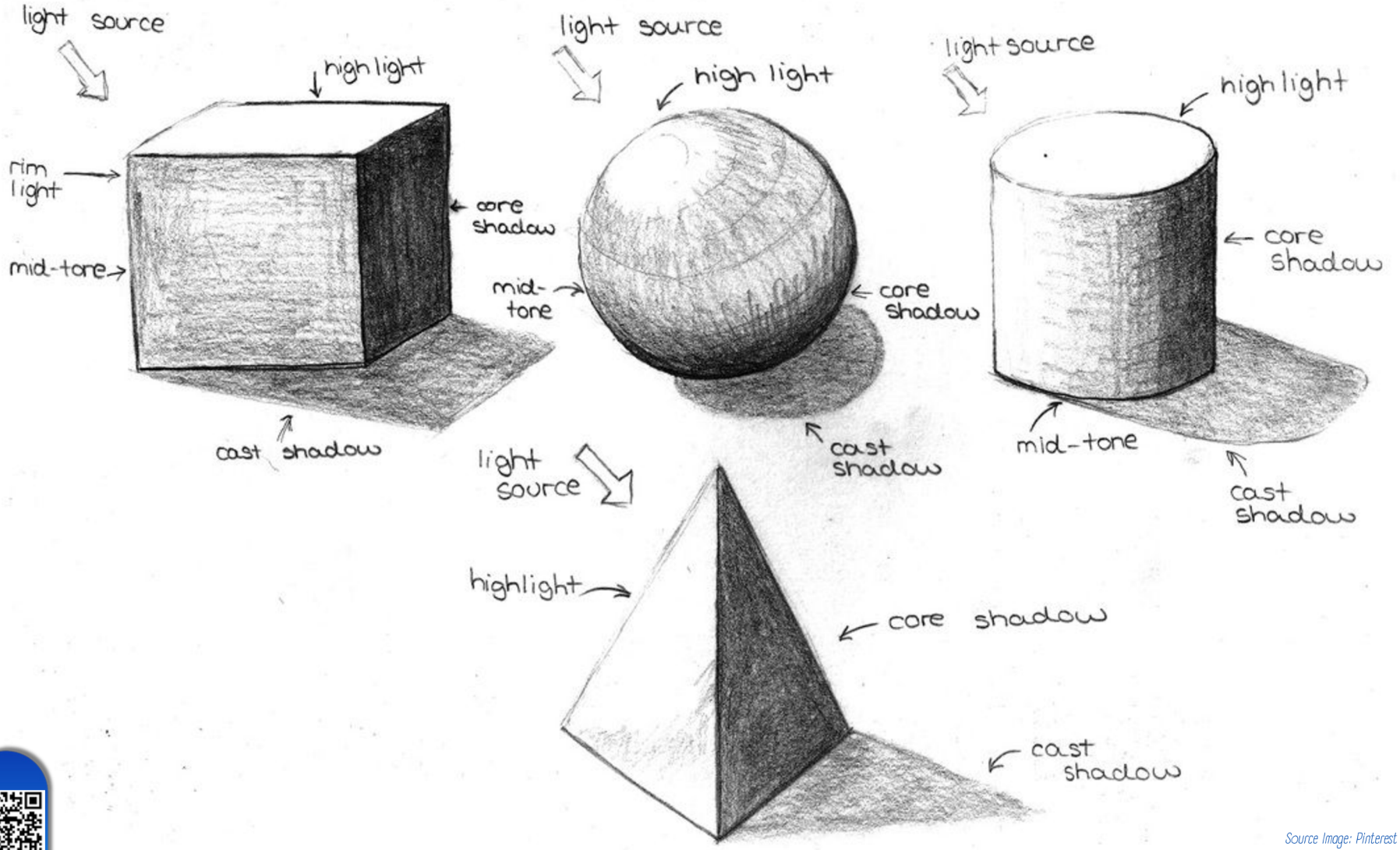
Weaving



RENDERING

EXAMPLE of Shade and Shadow.

EXAMPLE



Source Image: Pinterest

TASK: Apply the rendering techniques to the object for shade and shadow.

ENTOURAGE

Entourage in architectural drawings involves incorporating elements like people, vehicles, trees, and other objects to provide context and scale to a design. These additions make architectural renderings and plans more relatable and realistic by introducing life and perspective. Here's a brief overview:



Source Image: Pinterest

Types of Entourage

Human Figures: Depict people in various poses and activities to illustrate scale and demonstrate how spaces are used.

Vehicles: Include cars, bicycles, and public transport elements to offer a sense of scale and urban context.

Trees and Plants: Add landscaping elements such as trees, shrubs, and flowers to enhance visual appeal and show the integration of the design with the natural environment.

Furniture and Fixtures: Show items like benches, streetlights, and park tables to indicate how the space is furnished and used.

Buildings and Structures: Include adjacent buildings or architectural features to provide context and illustrate how the new design fits within its surroundings.

3.4 TYPE OF ENTOURAGE

1. **Human Figures**: Depict people in different poses and activities to convey scale and demonstrate how spaces are utilized.
2. https://www.studocu.com/ph/u/70171830?sid=01723710338

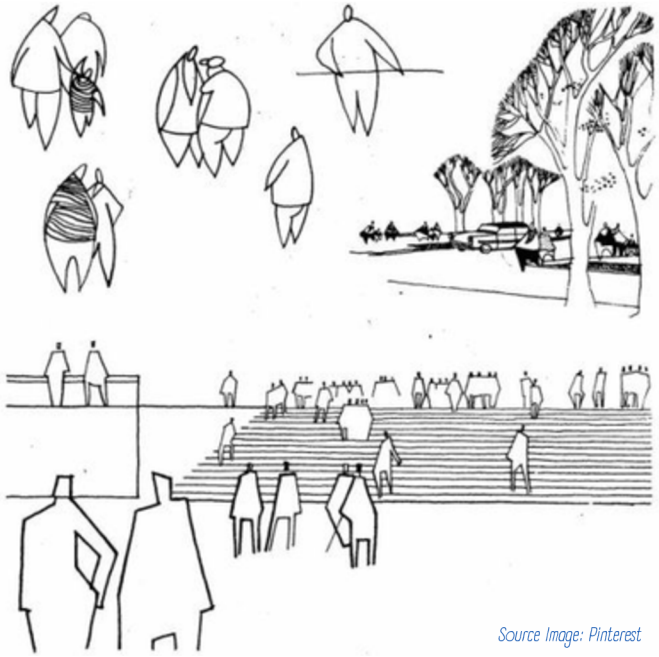
Purpose of Including Human Figures

1. **Scale and Proportion**:

- **Reference**: Human figures serve as a reference for the scale of architectural elements, showing the size of spaces, rooms, and overall proportions.
- **Context**: They help viewers gauge the relative size of areas in relation to human dimensions, making the design more relatable and easier to visualize.

2. **Function and Use**:

- **Activity**: Illustrating people engaged in activities (e.g., sitting, walking, working) demonstrates how a space will be used and its functionality, highlighting features such as seating arrangements and circulation paths.
- **Vibrancy**: Including figures can convey the intended atmosphere and energy of a space, whether it's the vibrancy of a public square or the tranquility of a residential area.



Source Image: Pinterest

3. Visual Appeal:

- **Engagement**: Human figures add dynamism and interest to architectural drawings and renderings, helping to create a narrative or story within the visualization.
- **Realism**: Including figures enhances the realism of the portrayal, giving a more accurate sense of how the space will look and feel once completed.

Extra Reference

https://www.studocu.com/ph/u/70171830?sid=01723710338

https://www.pinterest.com/ideas/human-entourage-architecture/936807542430/

VEHICLES

2. **Vehicles:** Cars, bicycles, and public transport elements offer a sense of scale and provide context within an urban environment.



Source Image: Pinterest

Purpose of Including Vehicles

1. **Scale and Proportion**:
   - **Reference**: Vehicles provide a benchmark for the scale of architectural elements, especially in urban and streetscape settings, illustrating the size of roads, parking spaces, and overall design proportions relative to typical vehicle dimensions.
   - **Context**: They offer a practical perspective on dimension, helping viewers grasp the spatial relationships and scale of the design.

2. **Function and Use**:
   - **Traffic Flow**: Vehicles can show how traffic will navigate through a site, highlighting access points, circulation patterns, and the interaction between the architecture and transportation systems.
   - **Parking and Loading**: Including vehicles in parking areas or loading zones aids in visualizing the layout and capacity of these functional spaces.

3. **Visual Appeal and Realism**:
   - **Dynamic Presentation**: Including vehicles enhances the engagement and realism of architectural drawings and renderings, creating a vibrant and active scene.
   - **Contextual Integration**: Vehicles help embed the design within its urban or rural setting, illustrating how the architecture interacts with existing transportation networks.

Extra Reference

https://www.drawingtutorials101.com/Transportation-drawing-tutorials

3. Vegetation: Including trees, shrubs, and flowers enhances the visual appeal and demonstrates how the design blends with the natural environment.

Purpose of Including Vegetation

1. **Scale and Proportion**:
   - **Reference**: Vegetation provides a familiar point of reference for scale and proportion, helping viewers gauge the size of a building or space by comparing it to the height of trees and shrubs.
   - **Context**: Demonstrates how the architecture integrates with its natural surroundings, showing the relationship between the building and its landscape

2. **Aesthetic and Environmental Context**:
   - **Visual Appeal**: Adds color, texture, and visual interest to renderings, making them more engaging and aesthetically pleasing.
   - **Environmental Integration**: Shows how the design incorporates green spaces and landscaping, highlighting considerations for urban greening and sustainability.



Source Image: Pinterest

3. **Function and Use**:
   - **Landscape Design**: Showcases landscaping features and design elements, including gardens, courtyards, and green roofs.
   - **Shade and Shelter**: Illustrates how vegetation offers shade, privacy, or windbreaks, enhancing the functional aspects of the design.

Extra Reference

https://pin.it/7oSa3Zg4r

3.4 TYPE OF ENTOURAGE

4. **Furniture and Fixtures:** Items like benches, streetlights, and park tables help to show how the space is furnished and utilized.

Purpose of Including Furniture and Fixtures

1. **Scale and Proportion**:
   - **Reference**: Furniture and fixtures serve as a scale reference, helping viewers understand the size of spaces and architectural elements in relation to human use, crucial for visualizing how spaces will be occupied and utilized.
   - **Context**: SIllustrates how various areas of a design are intended to be used, such as dining areas, offices, or living rooms.

2. **Functionality and Use**:
   - **Illustration**: Shows the intended function of spaces by depicting how furniture and fixtures will be arranged and used. For example, a conference room with a table and chairs indicates its purpose.
   - **Layout**: Aids in understanding the spatial organization and flow of a room or building, demonstrating how people will move and interact within the space.



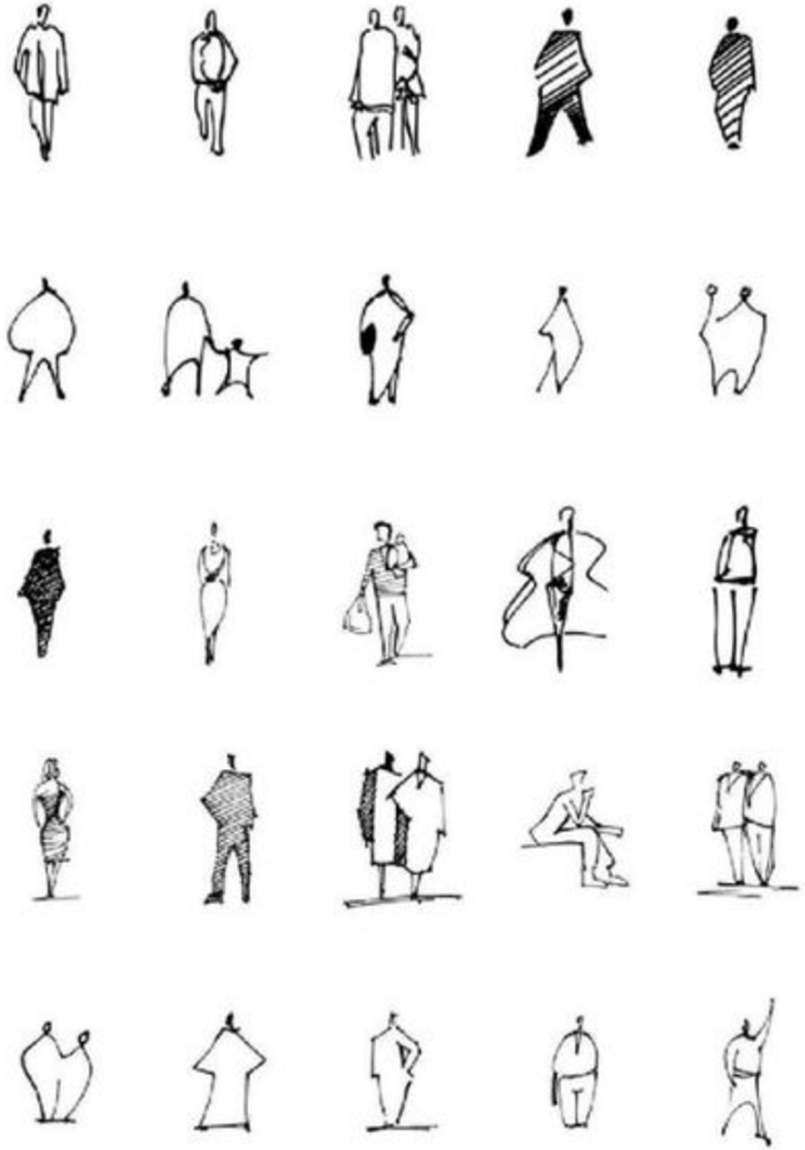
Source Image: Pinterest

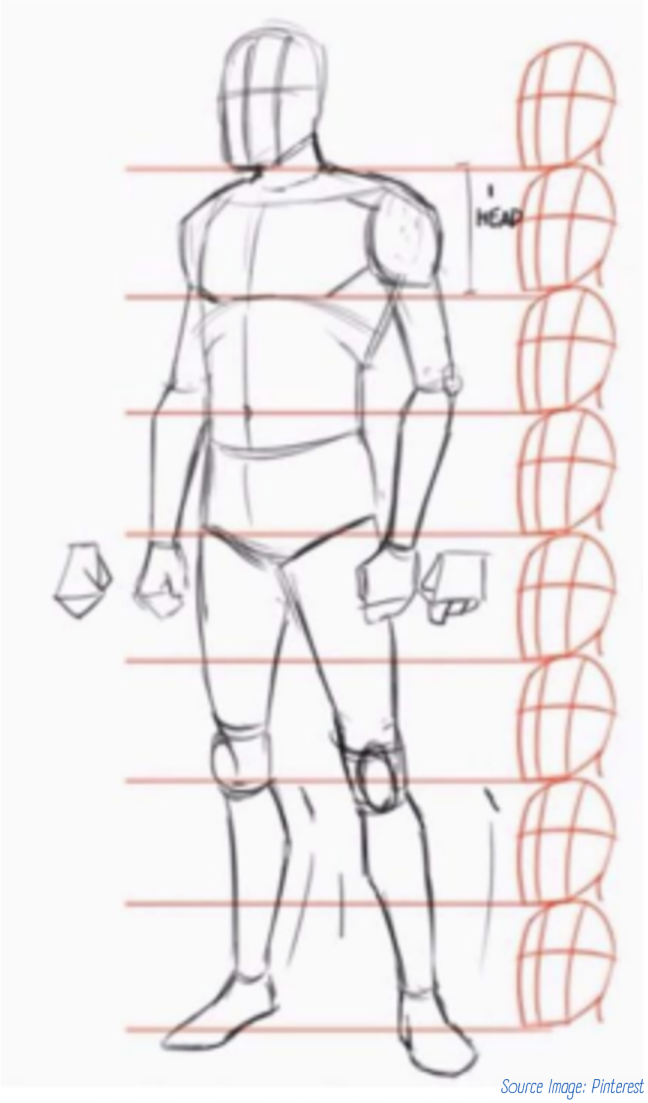
Extra Reference

https://www.pinterest.com/pin/302592
4742141219/

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE of Human figure.





Source Image: Pinterest

ENTOURAGE

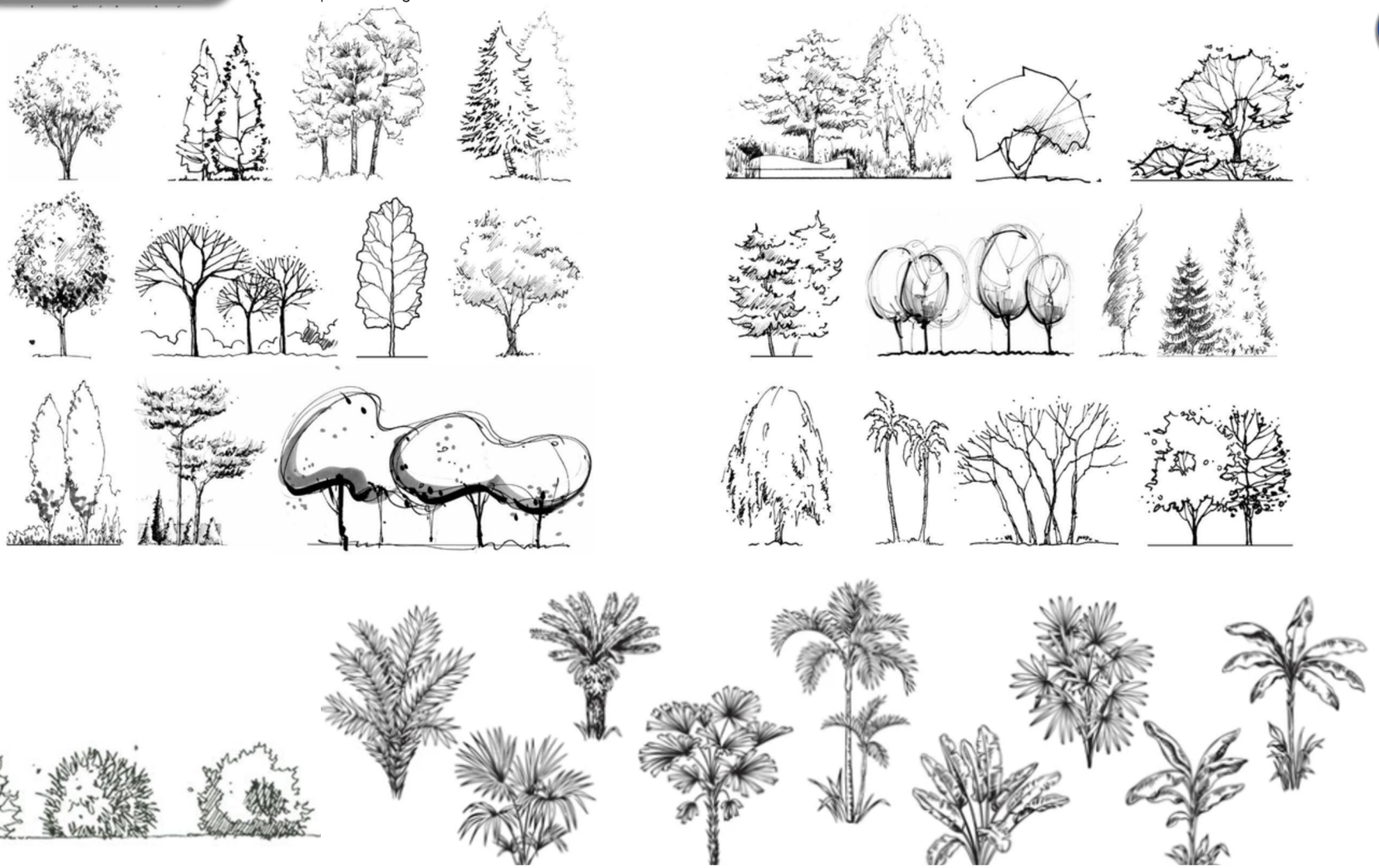
TASK:

Draw the human figure using the suitable techniques given.

EXERCISE

EXAMPLE

Example of Vegetation.



Source Image: Pinterest

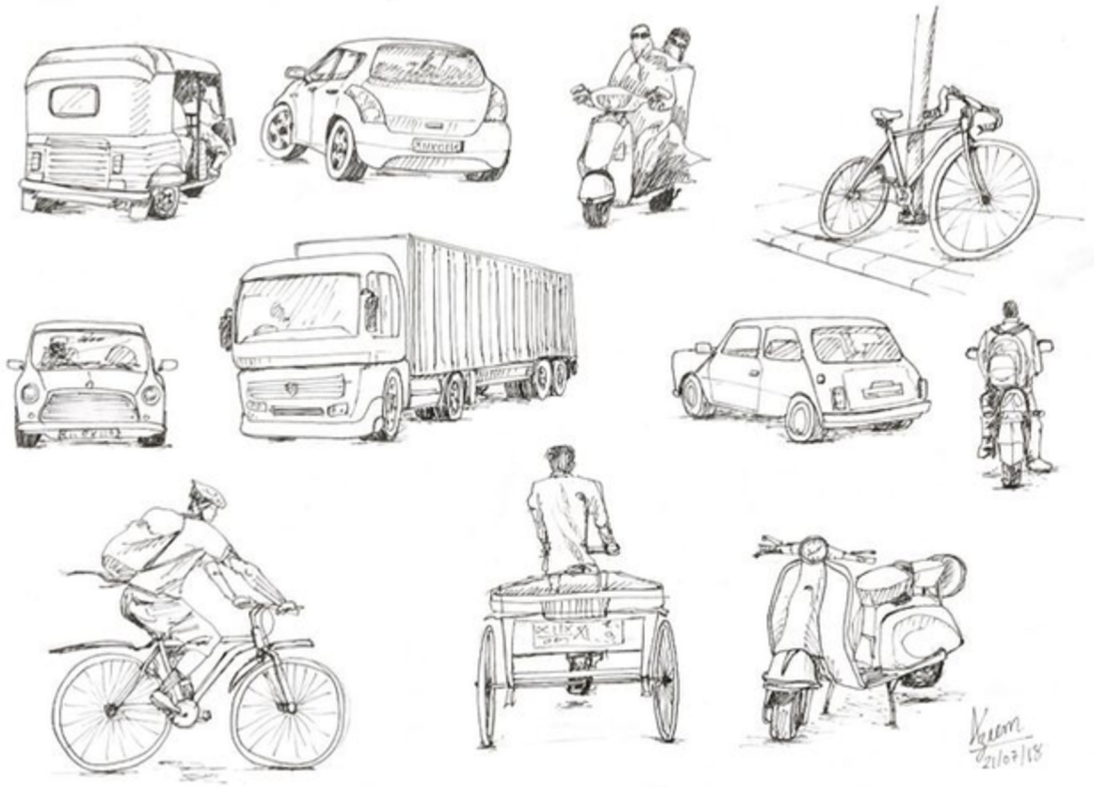
ENTOURAGE

TASK:

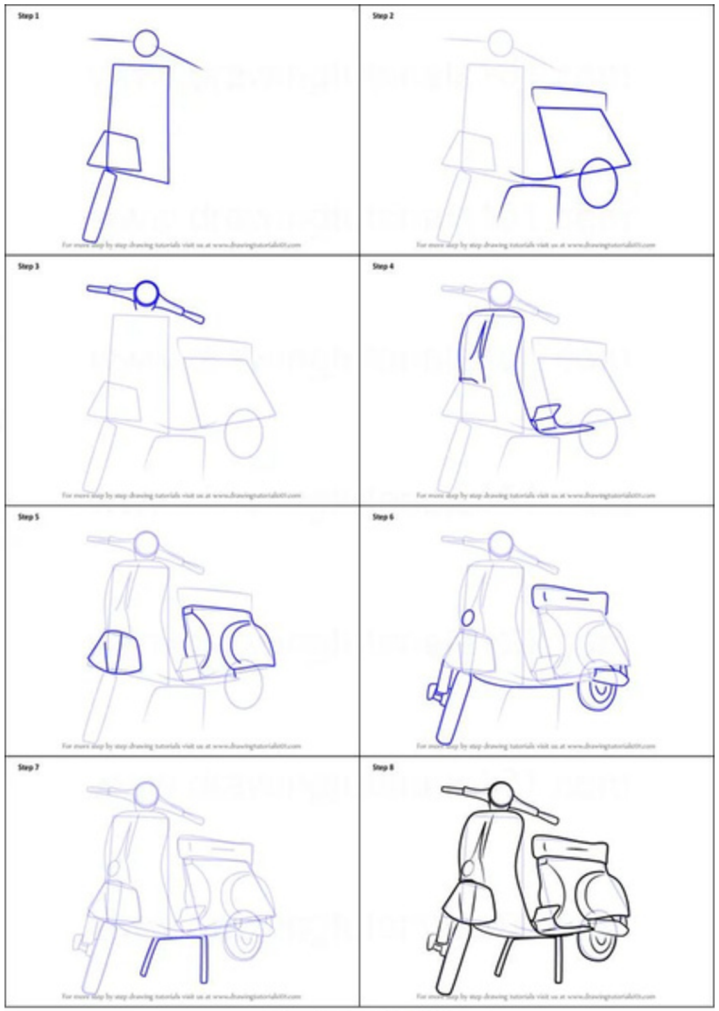
Draw the vegetation using the suitable techniques given.

EXERCISE

EXAMPLE of Vehicles.



Source Image: Pinterest



www.drawingtutorials101.com

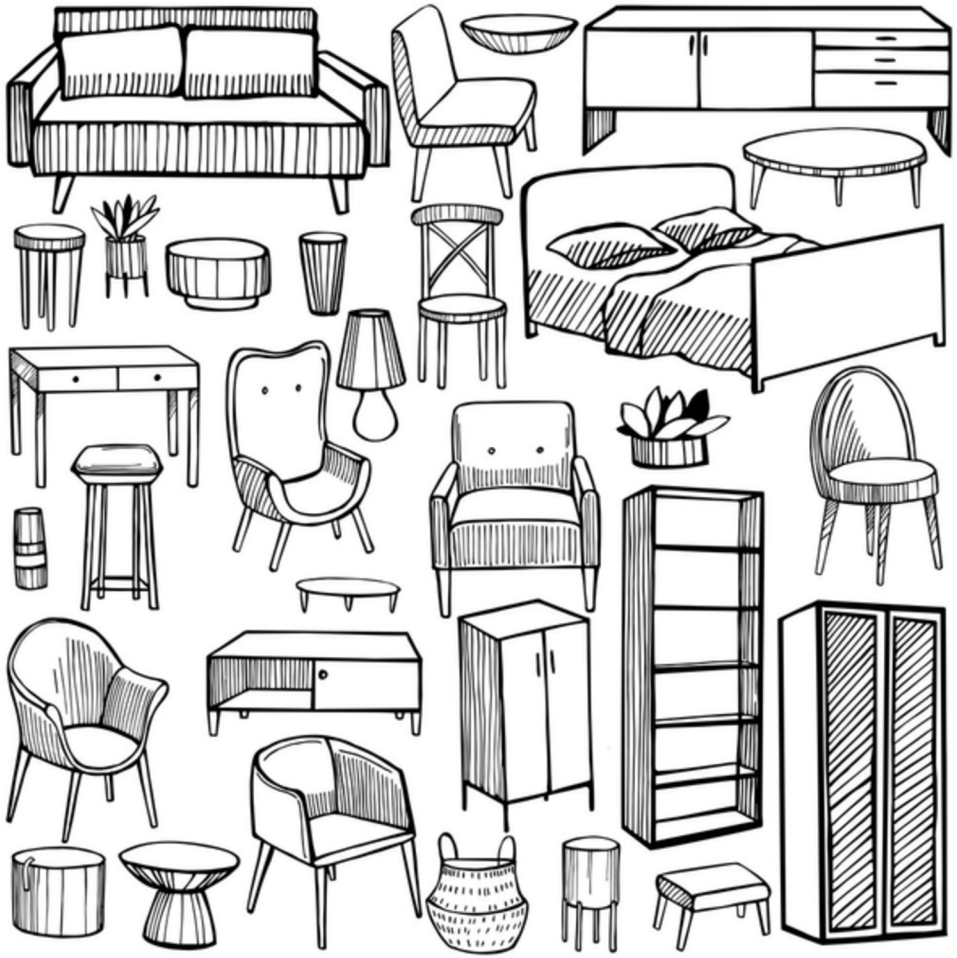
ENTOURAGE

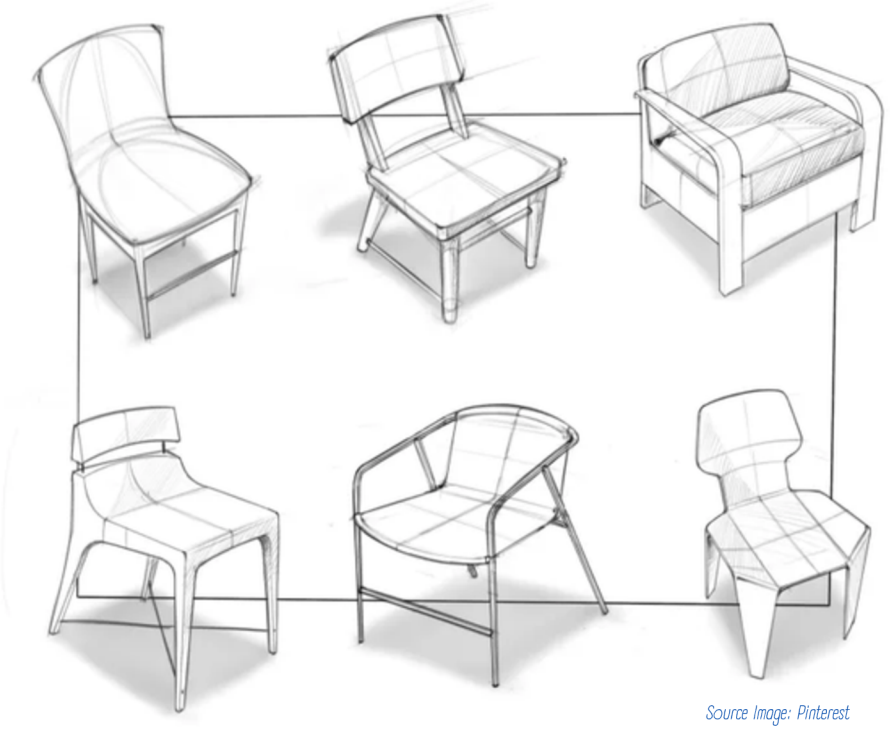
TASK:

Draw the vehicle using the suitable techniques given.

EXERCISE

EXAMPLE of Furniture.





Source Image: Pinterest

ENTOURAGE

TASK:

Draw the furniture using the suitable techniques given.

EXERCISE

REFERENCES

GENERAL

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Ruzaimi Mat Rani, Sketching Masterclass.Page One Publishing. 2010.
Ruzaimi Mat Rani, A Guide To Visual Presentation.Page One Publishing. 2013.

TOPIC 1

https://www.creativeartcourses.org/best-pencils-for-drawing-and-sketching/
https://www.jetpens.com/blog/The-Best-Technical-Drawing-Pens/pt/436

TOPIC 2

https://m2.material.io/design/typography/understanding-typography.html#readability
https://www.elegantthemes.com/blog/resources/typography-terms-every-web-designer-should-know
https://m2.material.io/design/typography/understanding-typography.html#type-properties

TOPIC 3

https://www.thedesignsketchbook.com/how-to-draw-line-weight-industrial-design-sketching/
https://www.firstinarchitecture.co.uk/architectural-line-weights-and-line-types/
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