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in dra ing techniques, with artists like Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo producing detailed architectural sketches that combined artistic expression with technical precision.

e 19th century saw the introduction of standardized drawing conventions and tools, such as the T-square and drawing board, which improved the accuracy and e ciency of architectural dra ing. With the Industrial Revolution, the demand for standardized plans increased, leading to the development of more formalized dra ing practices.

Types of architectural drawings

Architectural dra ing encompasses various types of drawings, each serving a speci c purpose:

Floor plans: ese are horizontal representations of a building at a speci c height, typically drawn at a scale. Floor plans illustrate the layout of spaces, walls, doors, windows, and furniture, providing a clear understanding of how a building will function.

Elevations: Elevation drawings depict the exterior views of a building from di erent angles. ey showcase architectural details such as height, materials, and nishes, allowing stakeholders to visualize the building's appearance.

Sections: Section drawings cut through a building to reveal its internal structure. ey provide insights into ceiling heights, oor levels, and the relationships between di erent spaces.

Details: Detail drawings focus on speci c components of a building, such as windows, doors, and junctions between di erent materials. ese drawings are crucial for ensuring construction accuracy and quality.

Site plans: ese drawings illustrate the relationship between the building and its surrounding environment, including landscaping, parking, and utility connections. Site plans are essential for zoning approvals and understanding site layout.

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