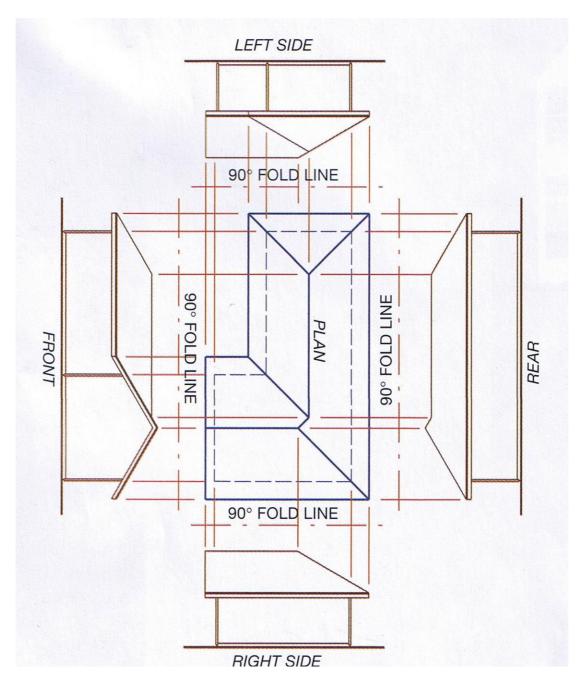
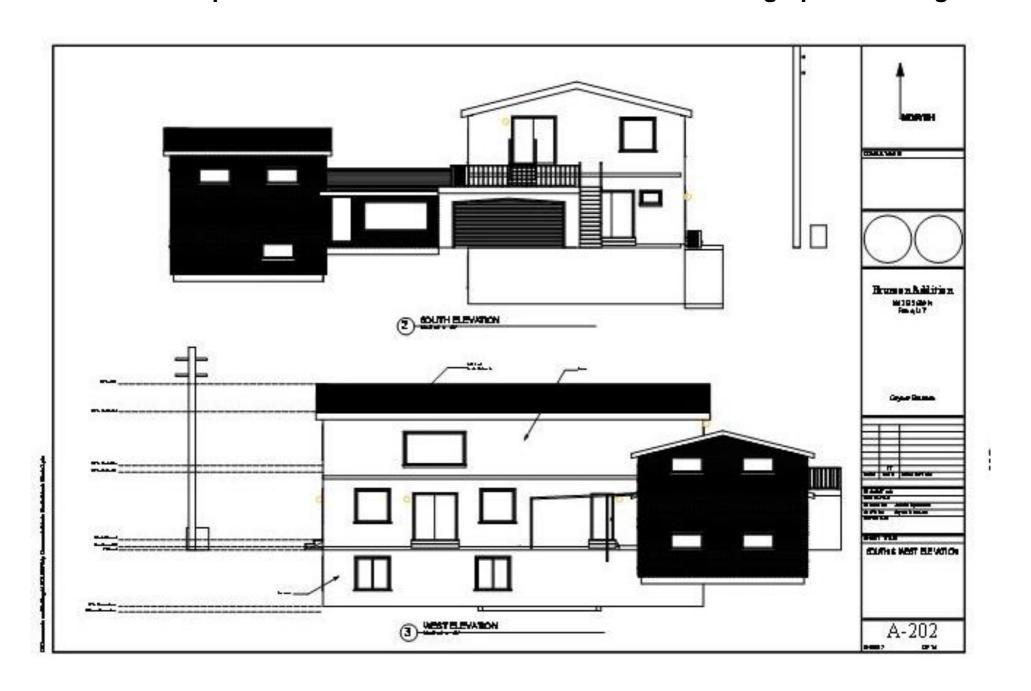
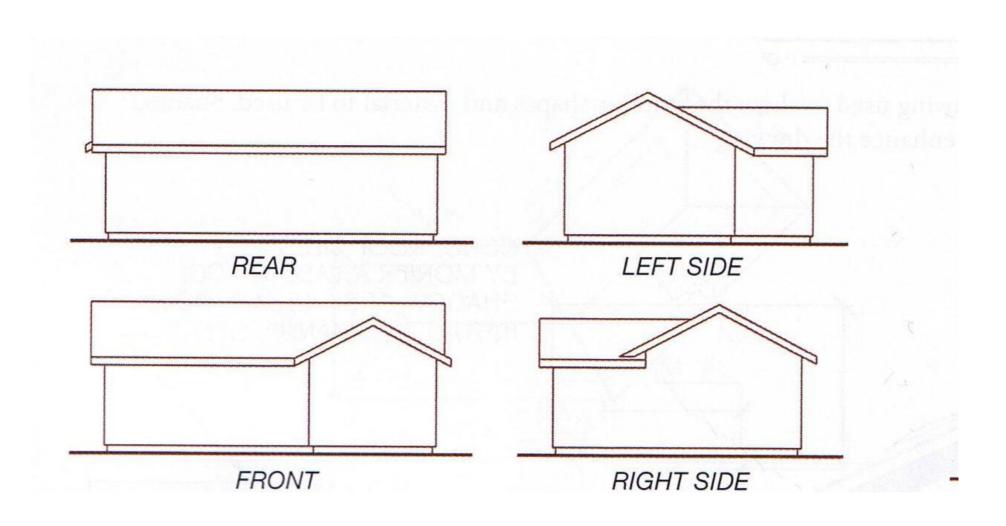
*The elevation plan shows all four sides of the house.



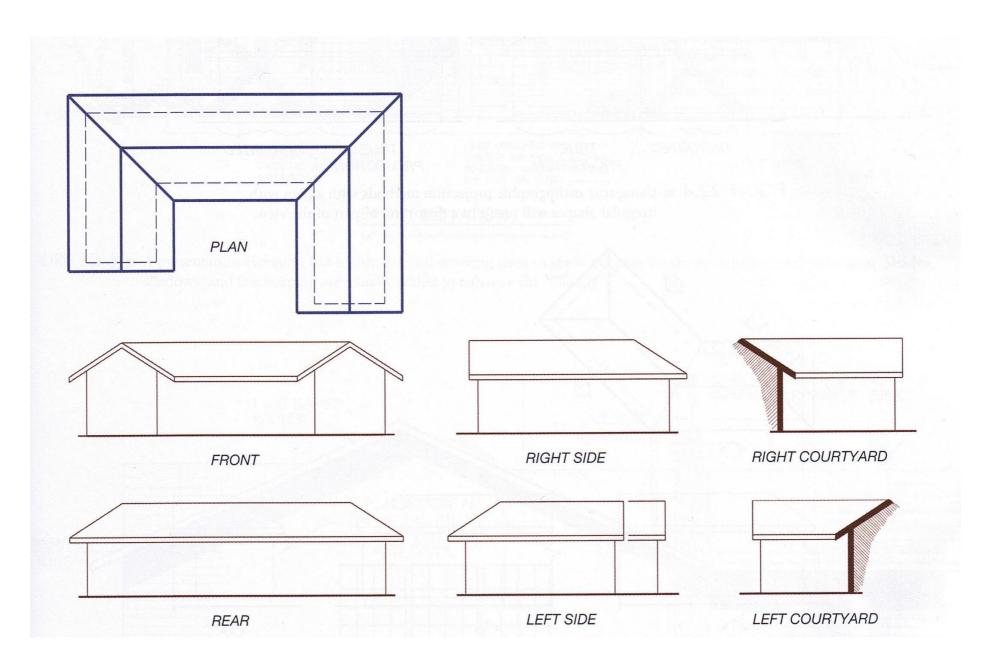
*Views are placed above and below one another in an orthographic drawing.



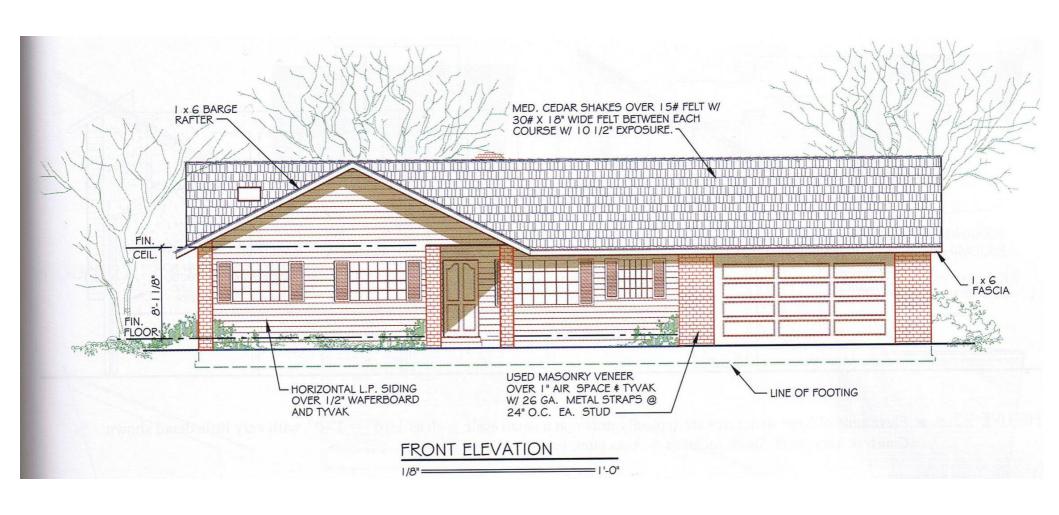
4 elevation views are normally required to show the features of a building.



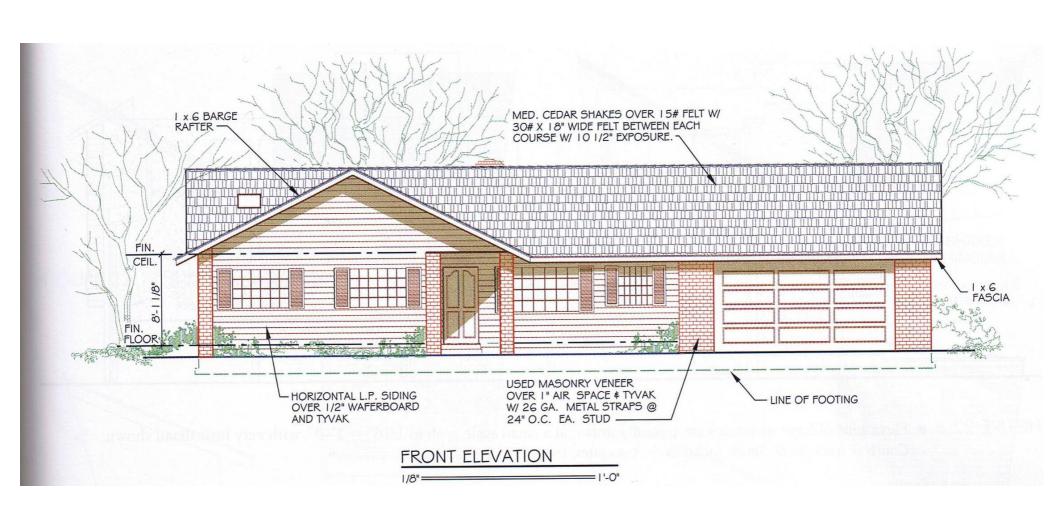
When a building has an irregular shape it may require more elevation views than normal.



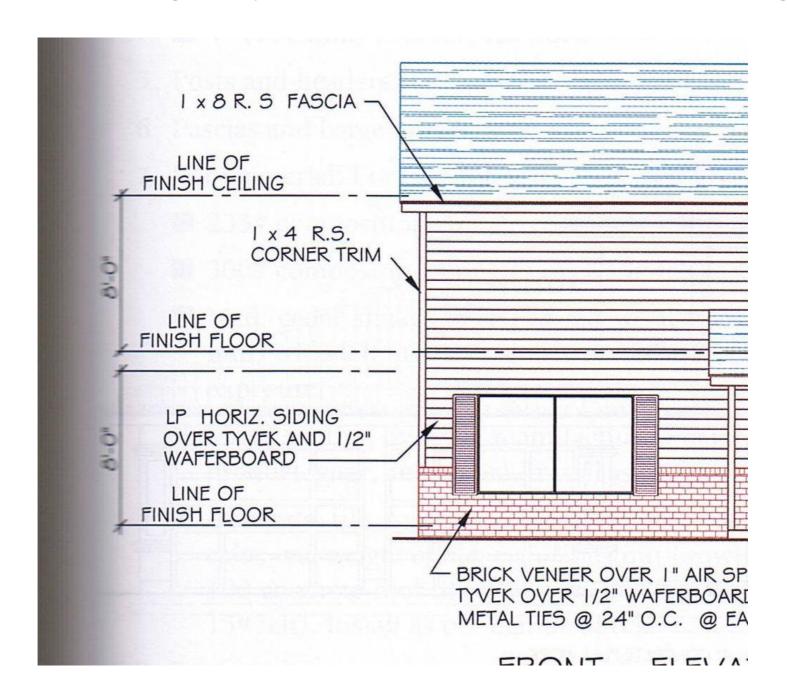
Elevation views provide information on the area of wall surfaces and wall openings which may be used in heat loss calculations.



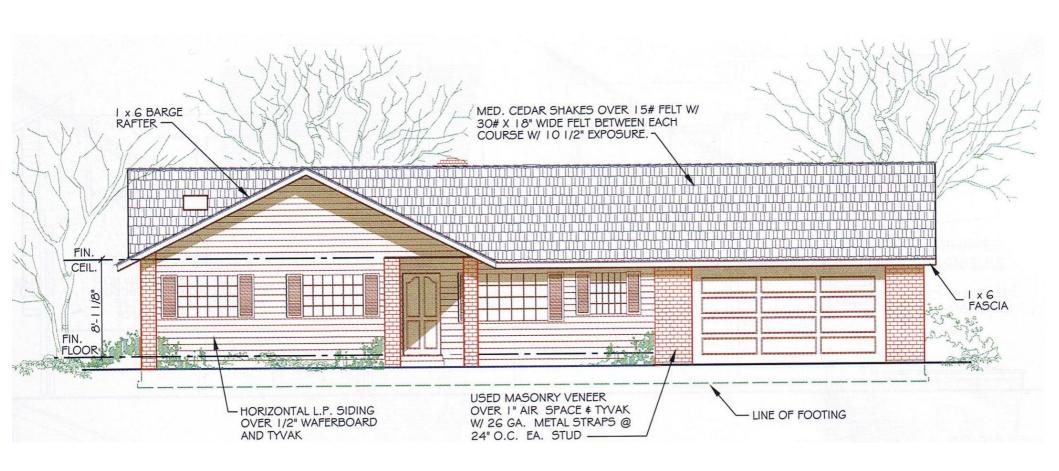
*Elevation views are normally drawn to the scale of 1/4" = 1'-0".



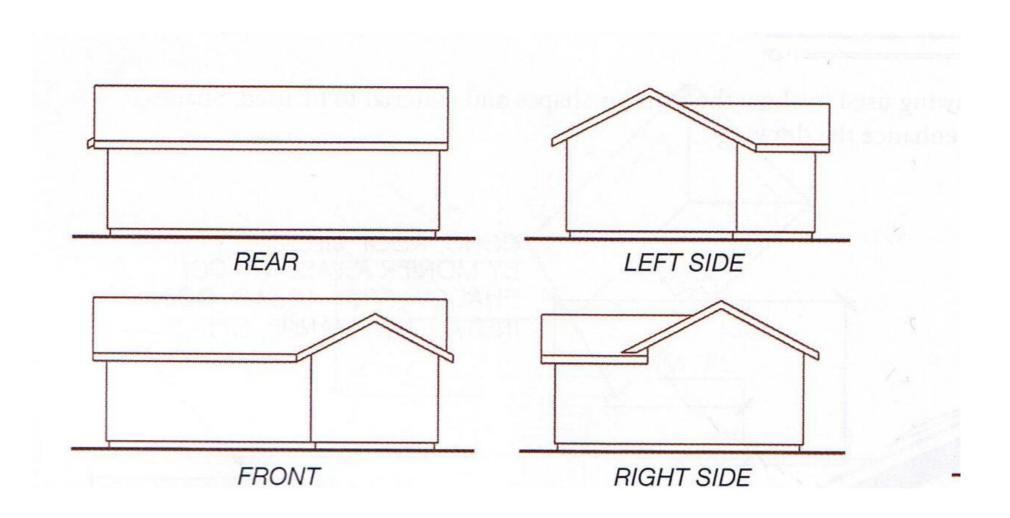
*On elevation drawings the type of dimensions shown indicate vertical height.



*The floor line, ceiling line, and features below grade are shown with hidden lines.

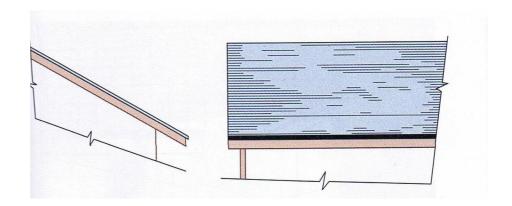


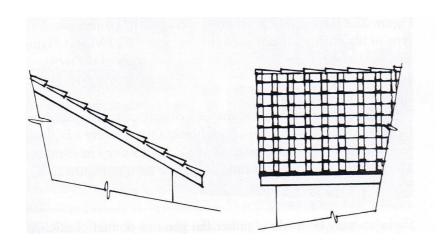
The advantage of placing a side elevation view directly adjacent to the front or rear elevation view is that it allows you to transfer elevation measurements from one view to another.

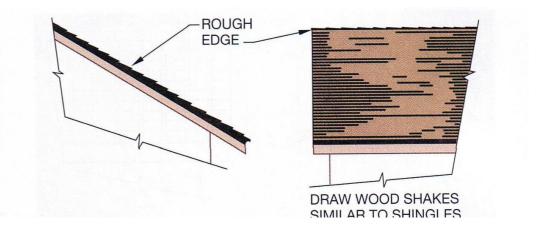


Five types of roofing materials are:

- 1) Asphalt
- 2) Wood Shakes & Shingles
- 3) Tile
- 4) Metal
- 5) Built-up

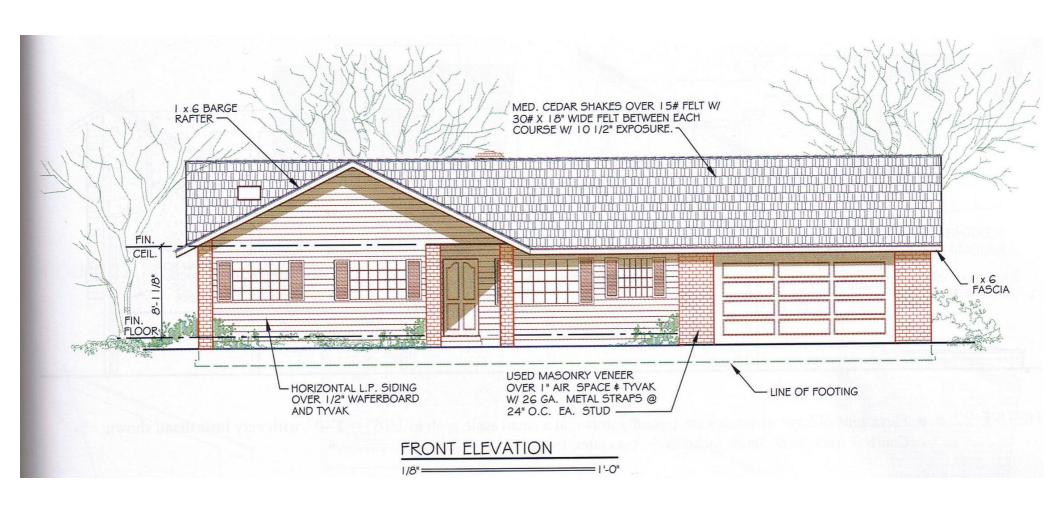




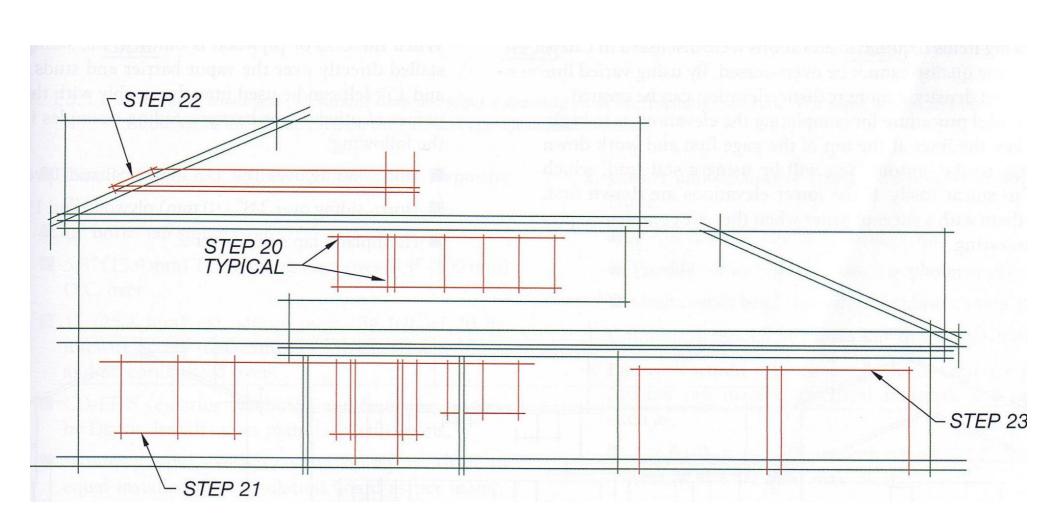


On the elevation views, wall and roofing textures, shutter slats, eave vents, guard rails, windows, doors and other similar details do not have to be shown as exact replicas of the actual materials.

*The front elevations shows most all of the materials and symbols.



The elevation view should be first drawn with light construction lines and then darkened in from top to bottom.



When drawing the chimney on an elevation view, the top of the flue should be drawn at least 2 feet above any part of the structure within 10 feet of the longitudinal axis of the chimney

