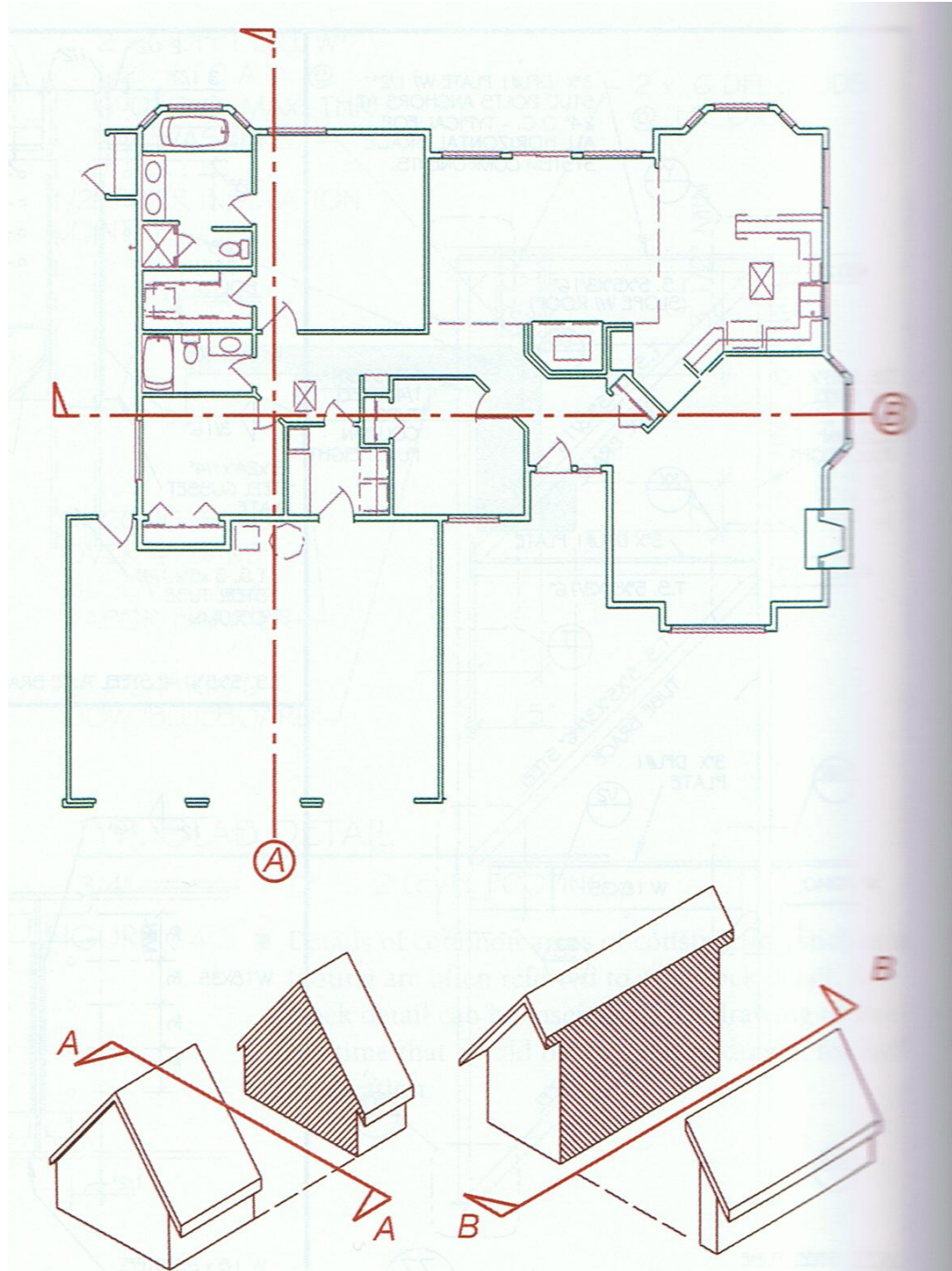


Sectioning Basics, Section Layout

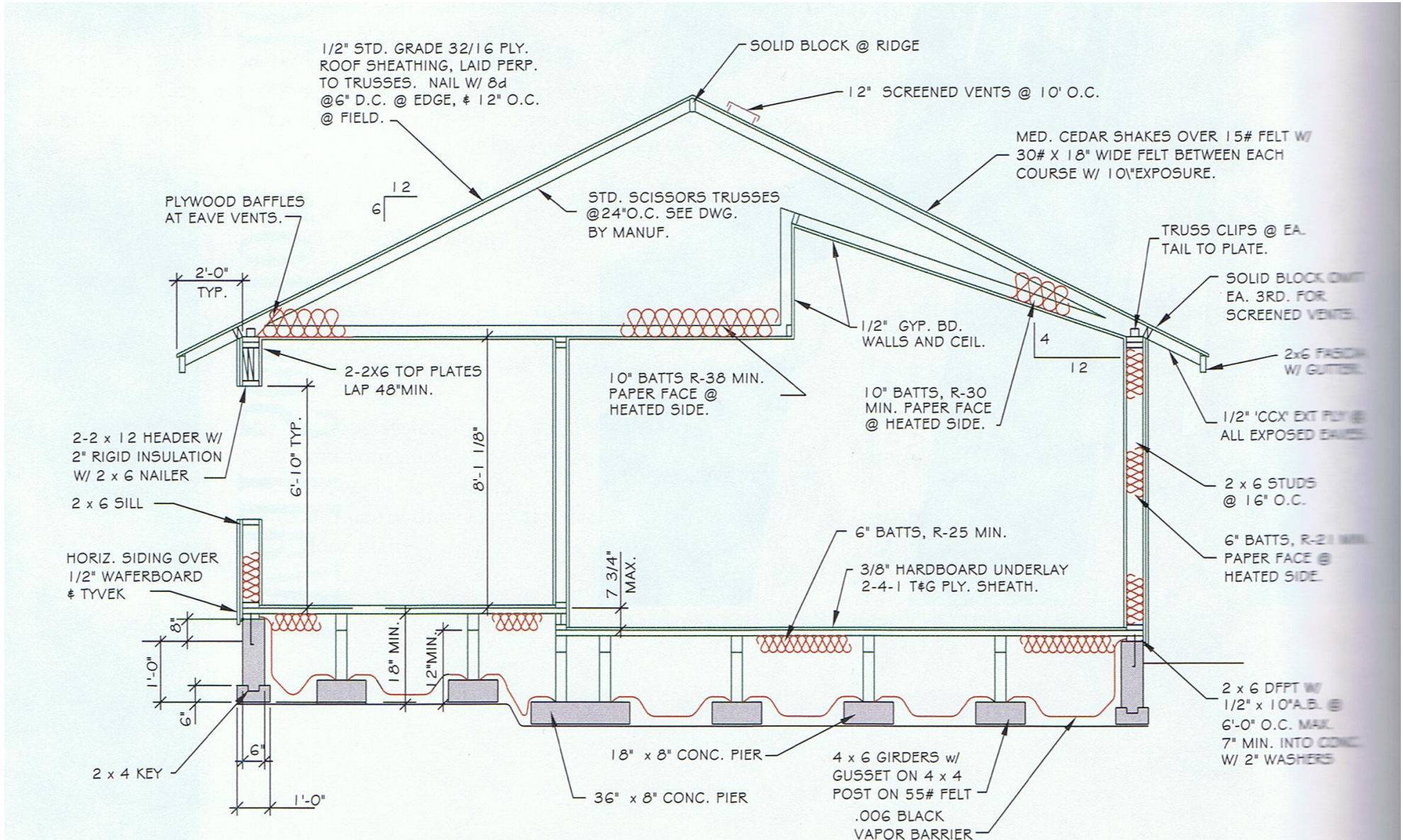


Sectioning Basics, Section Layout

There are three general types of sections and they are:

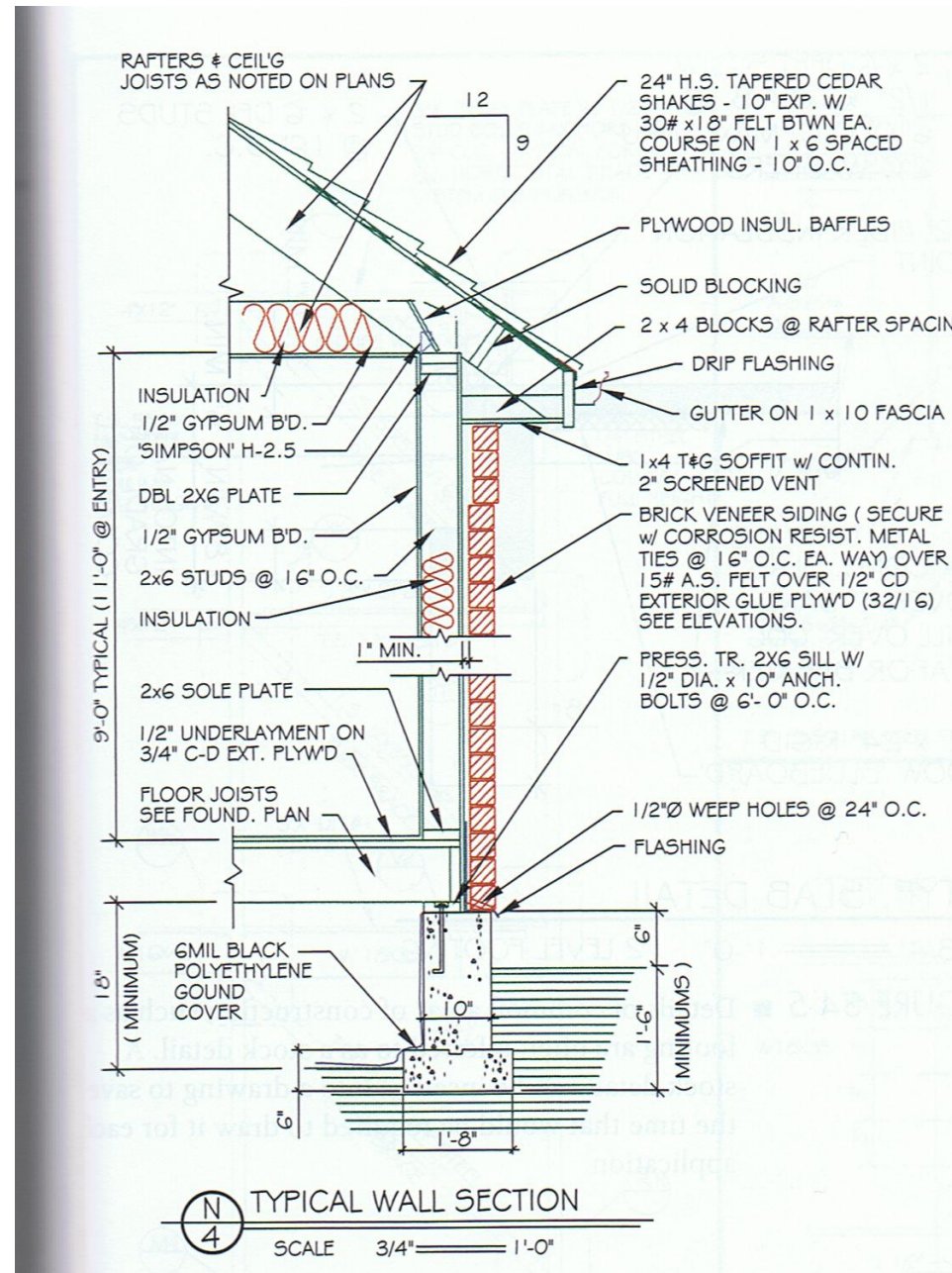
Sectioning Basics, Section Layout

1. Full – Shows framing members used in specific part of building. Runs through entire building.



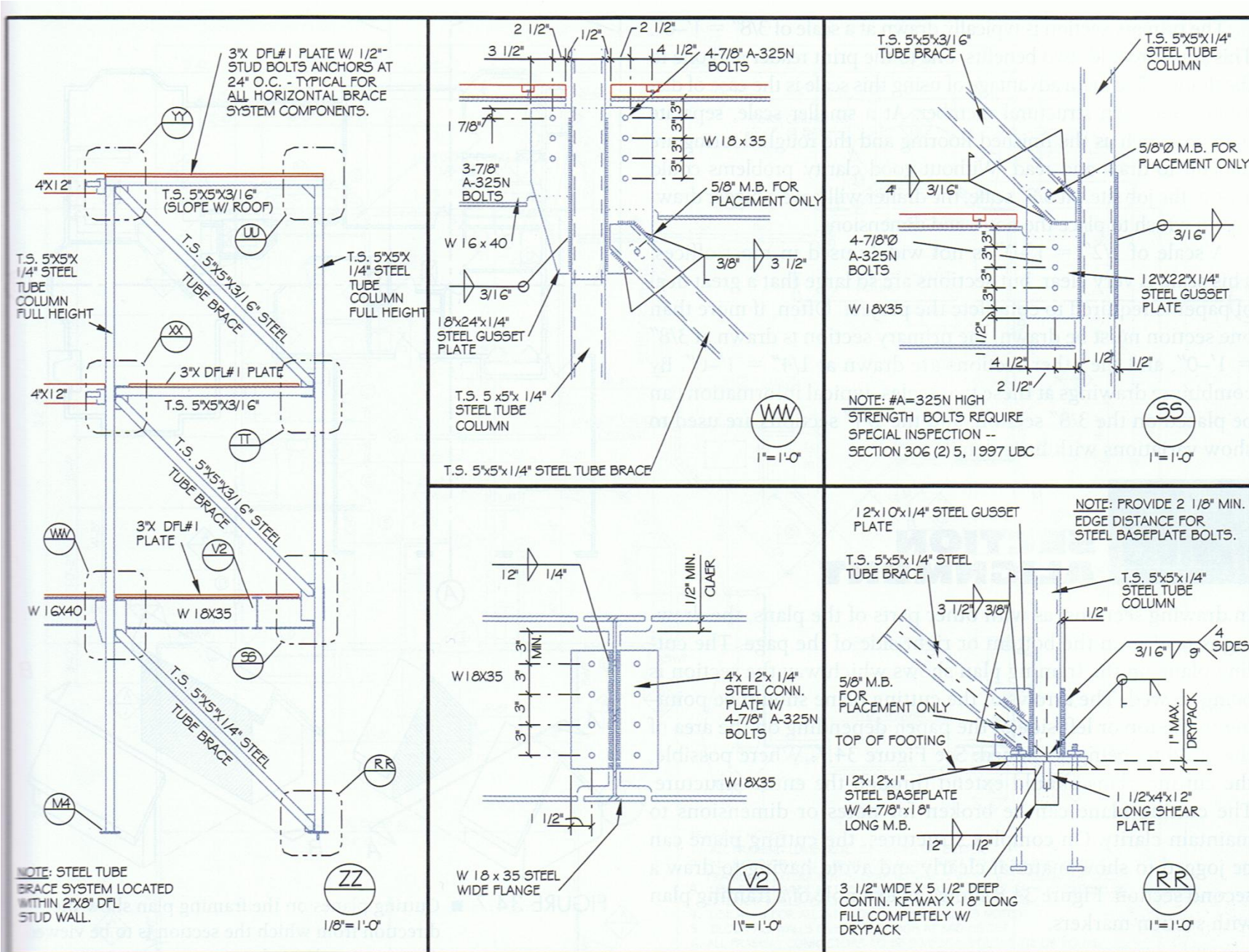
Sectioning Basics, Section Layout

2. Partial – Shows typical roof, wall, floor, and foundation information.



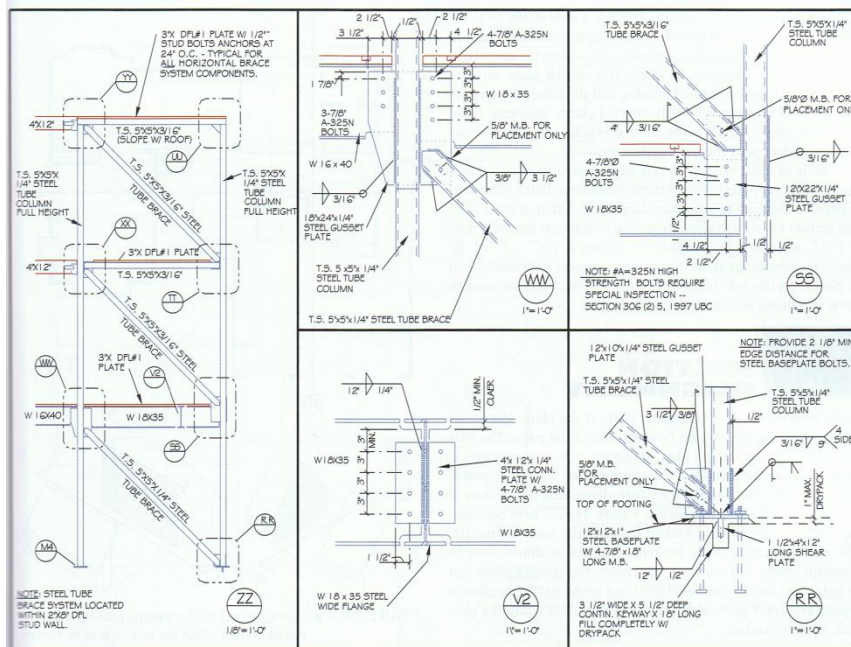
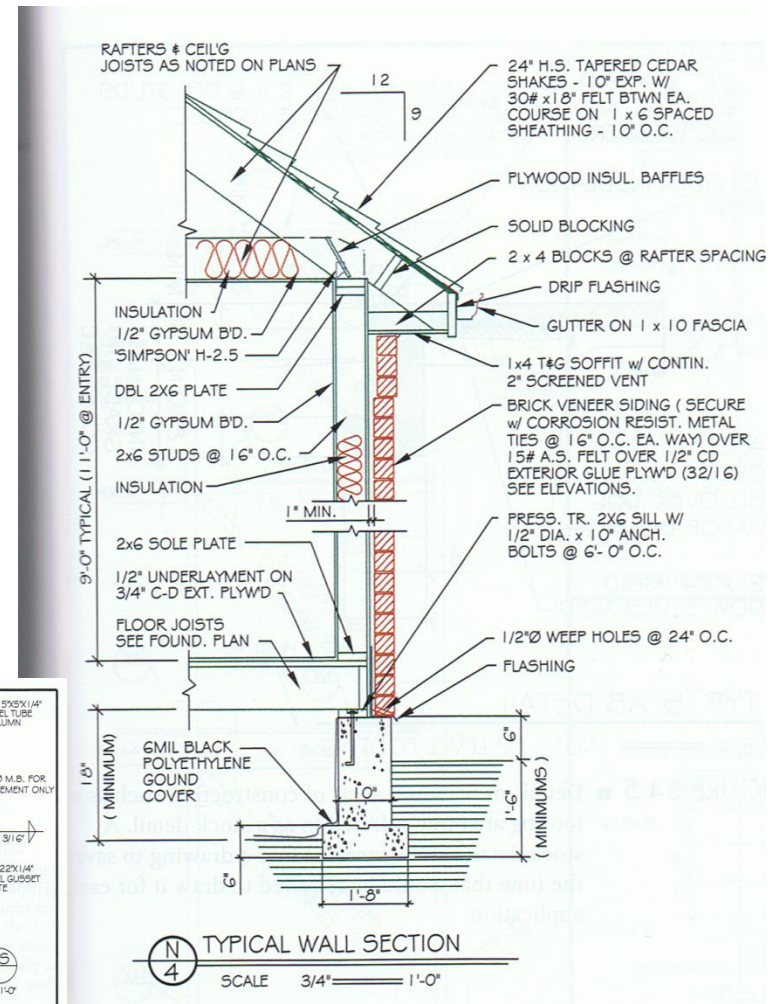
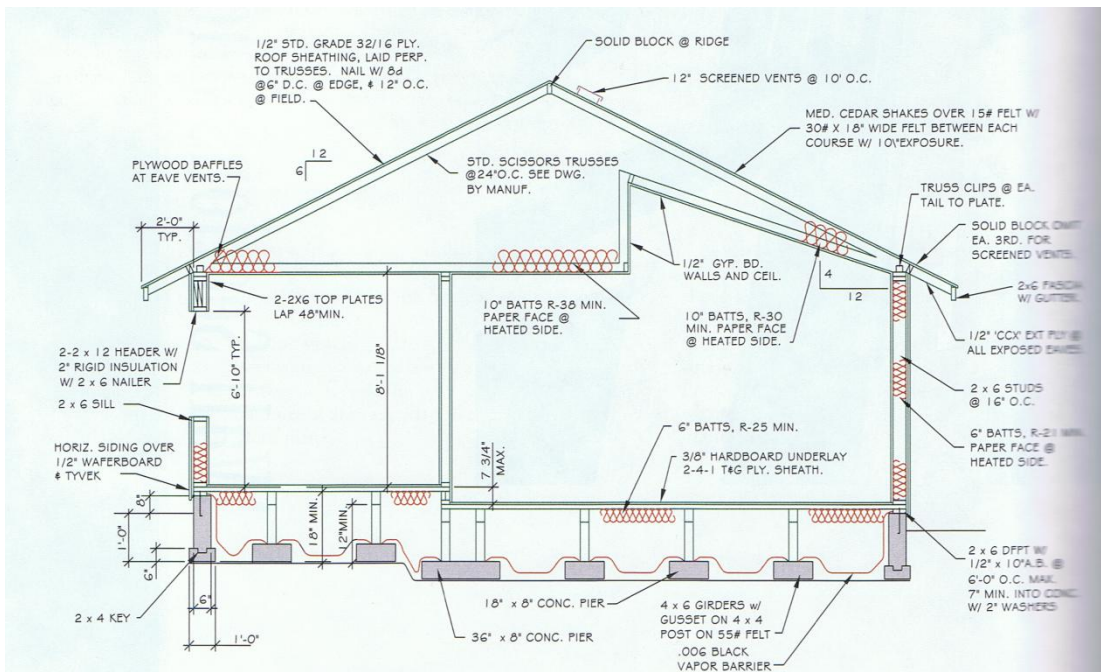
Sectioning Basics, Section Layout

3. Detail – Enlargement of specific area of structure.



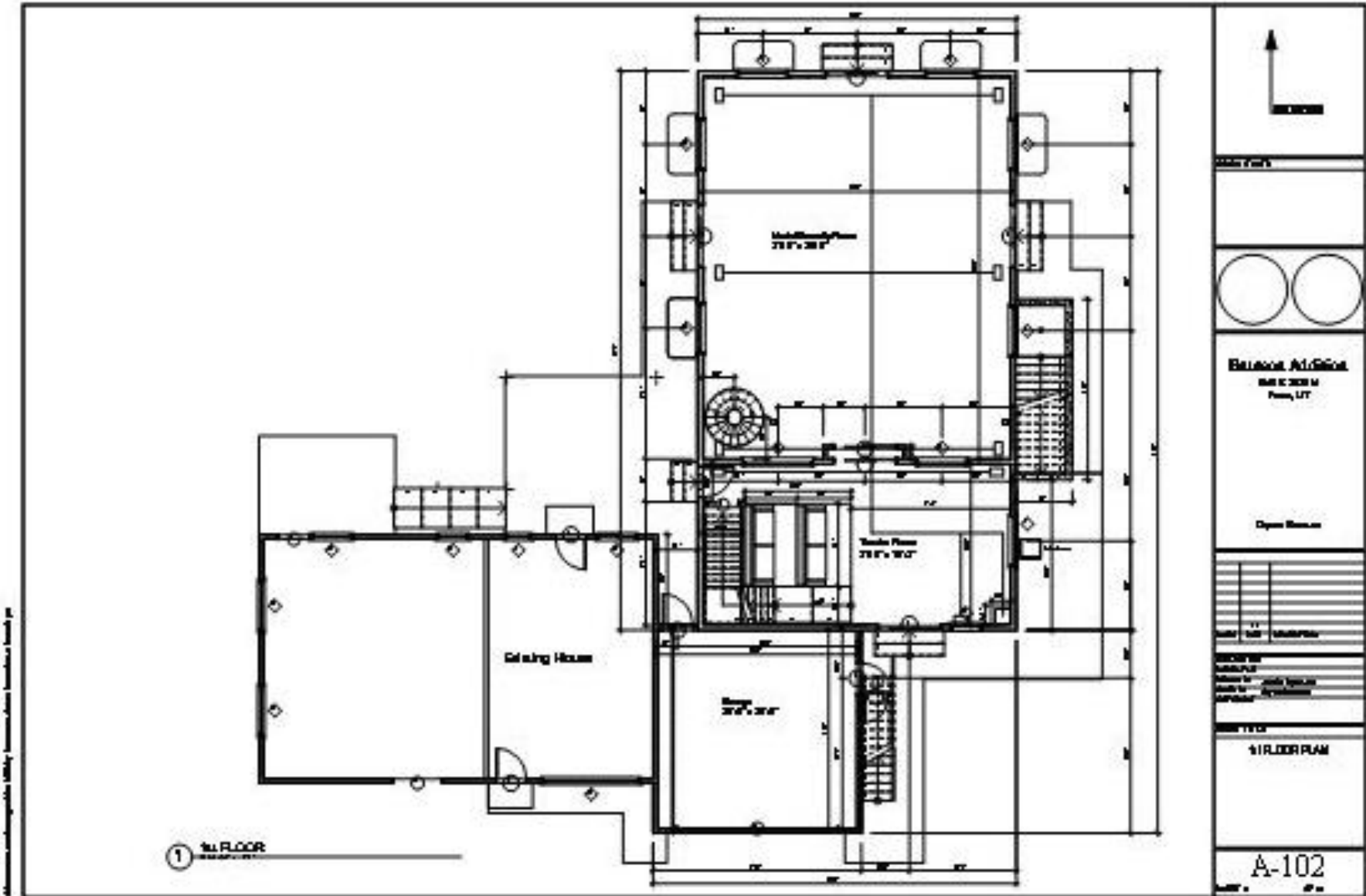
Sectioning Basics, Section Layout

Sometimes you will need all three of these sections on one set of plans.



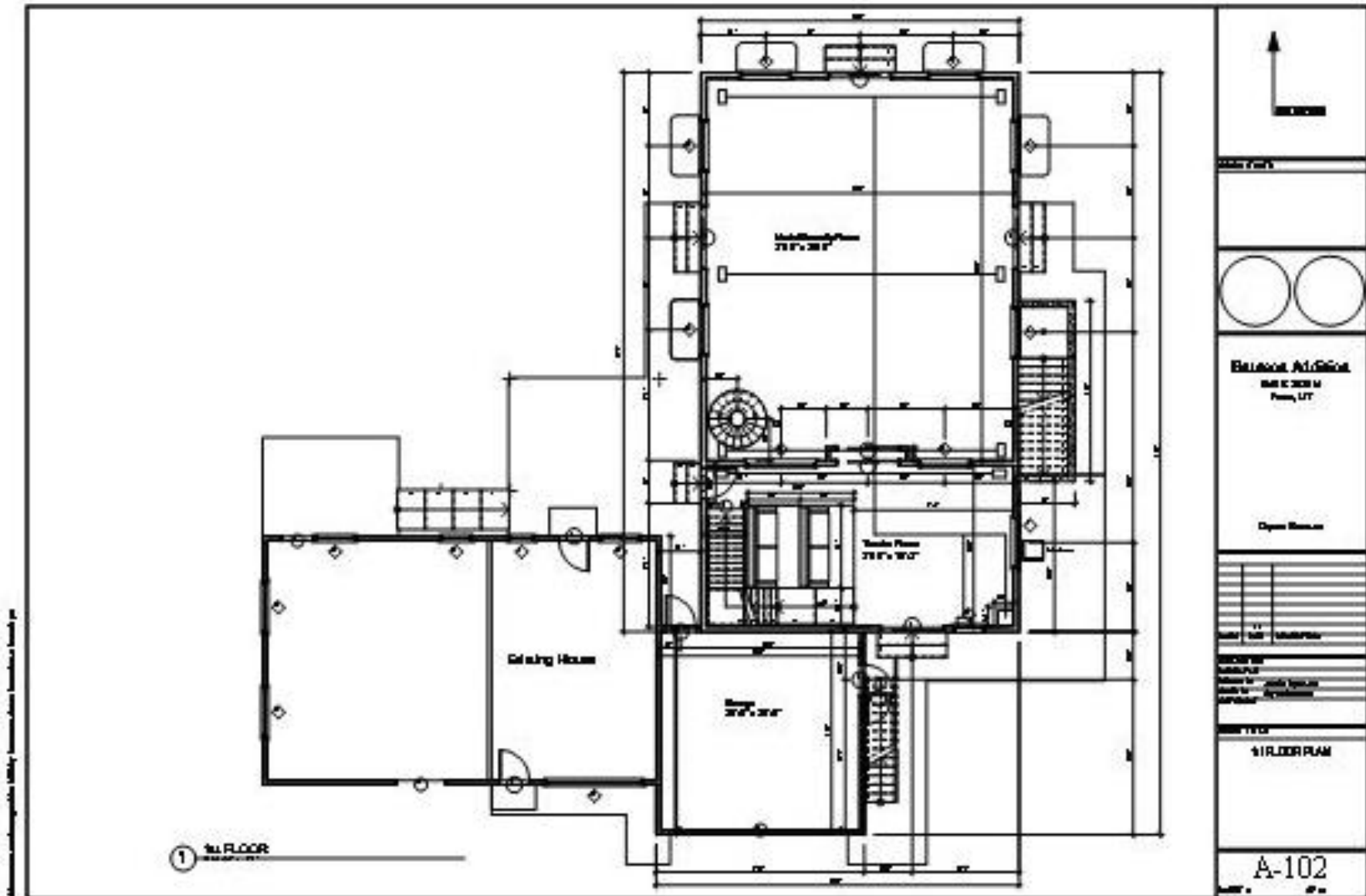
Sectioning Basics, Section Layout

Once a sheet size is selected for a floor plan that size should be used throughout the project.



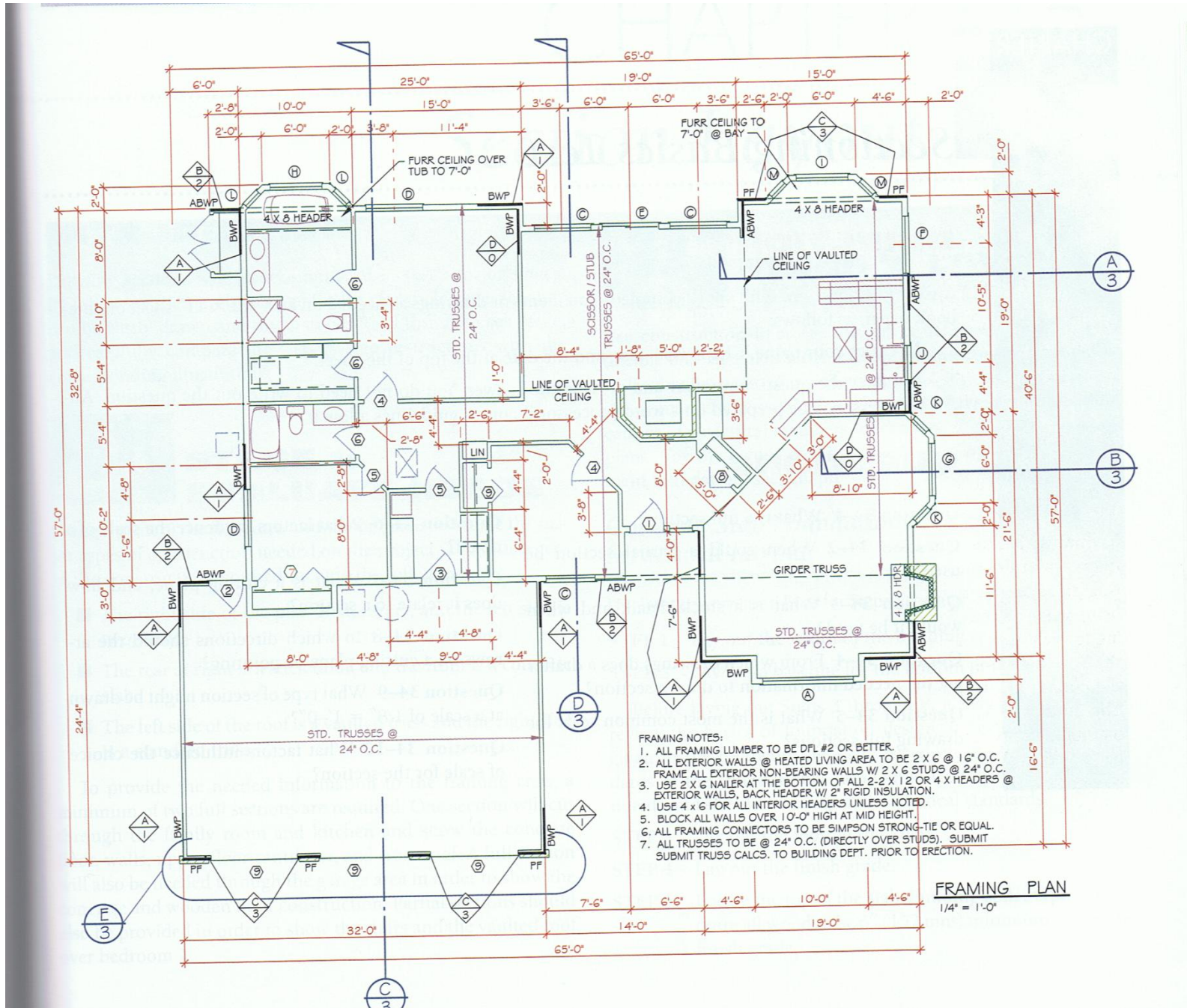
Sectioning Basics, Section Layout

*The drawing is read from the bottom or right of the page.



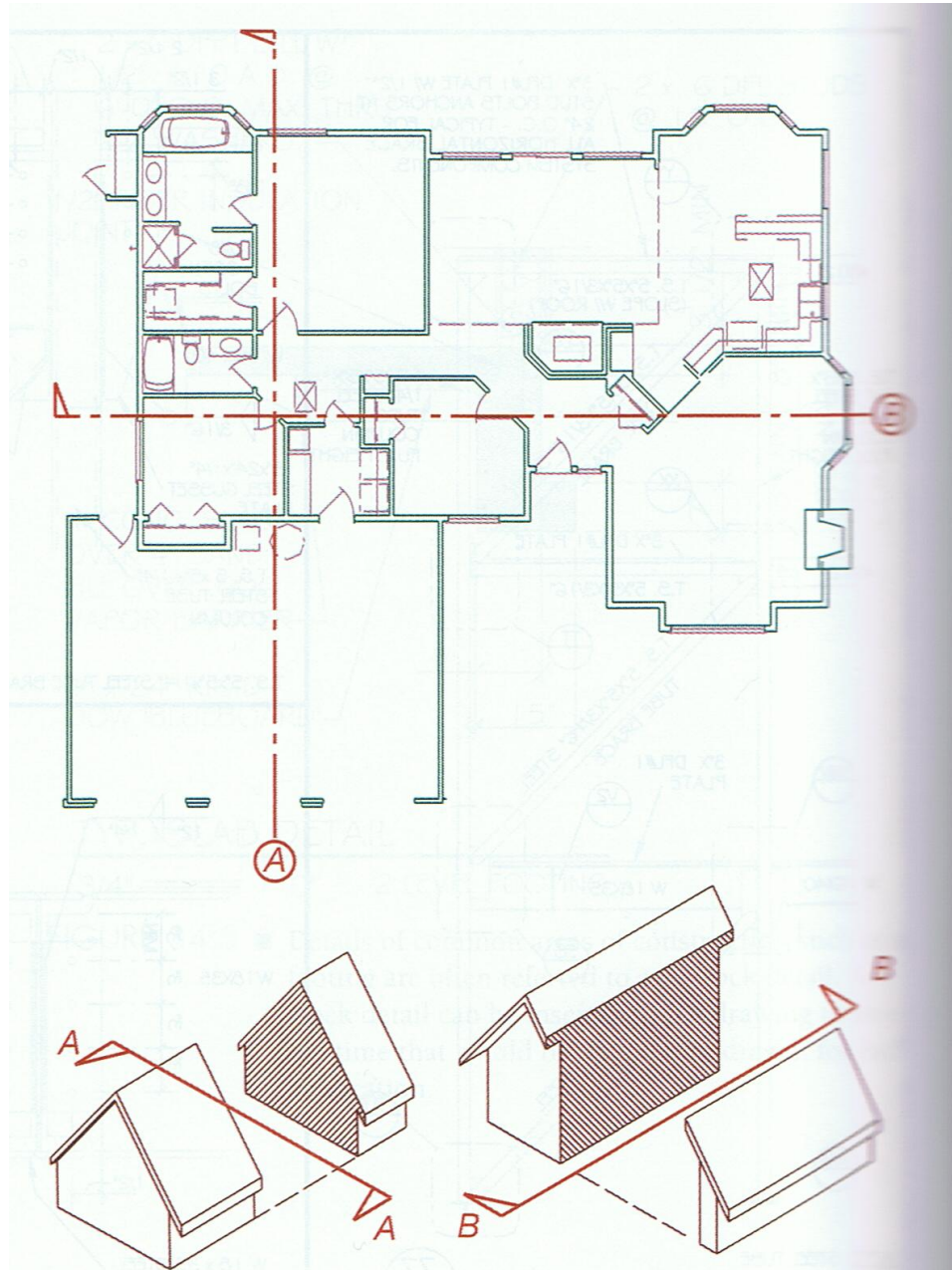
Sectioning Basics, Section Layout

The arrows of a cutting plane should point to the top or left of the page.



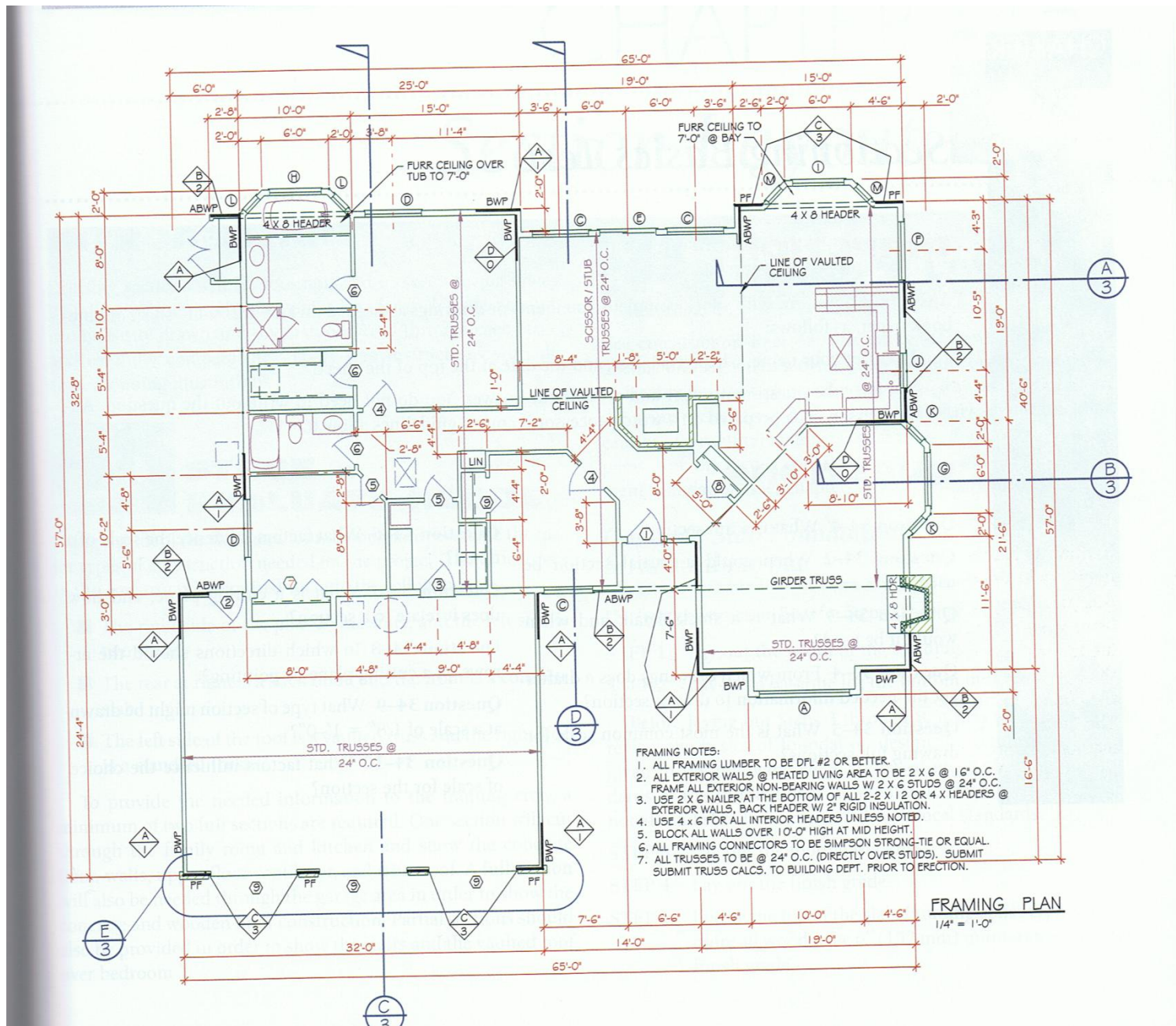
Sectioning Basics, Section Layout

On complex structures, the cutting plane line may be jogged to include several different features in one section thus avoiding the need for a second section.



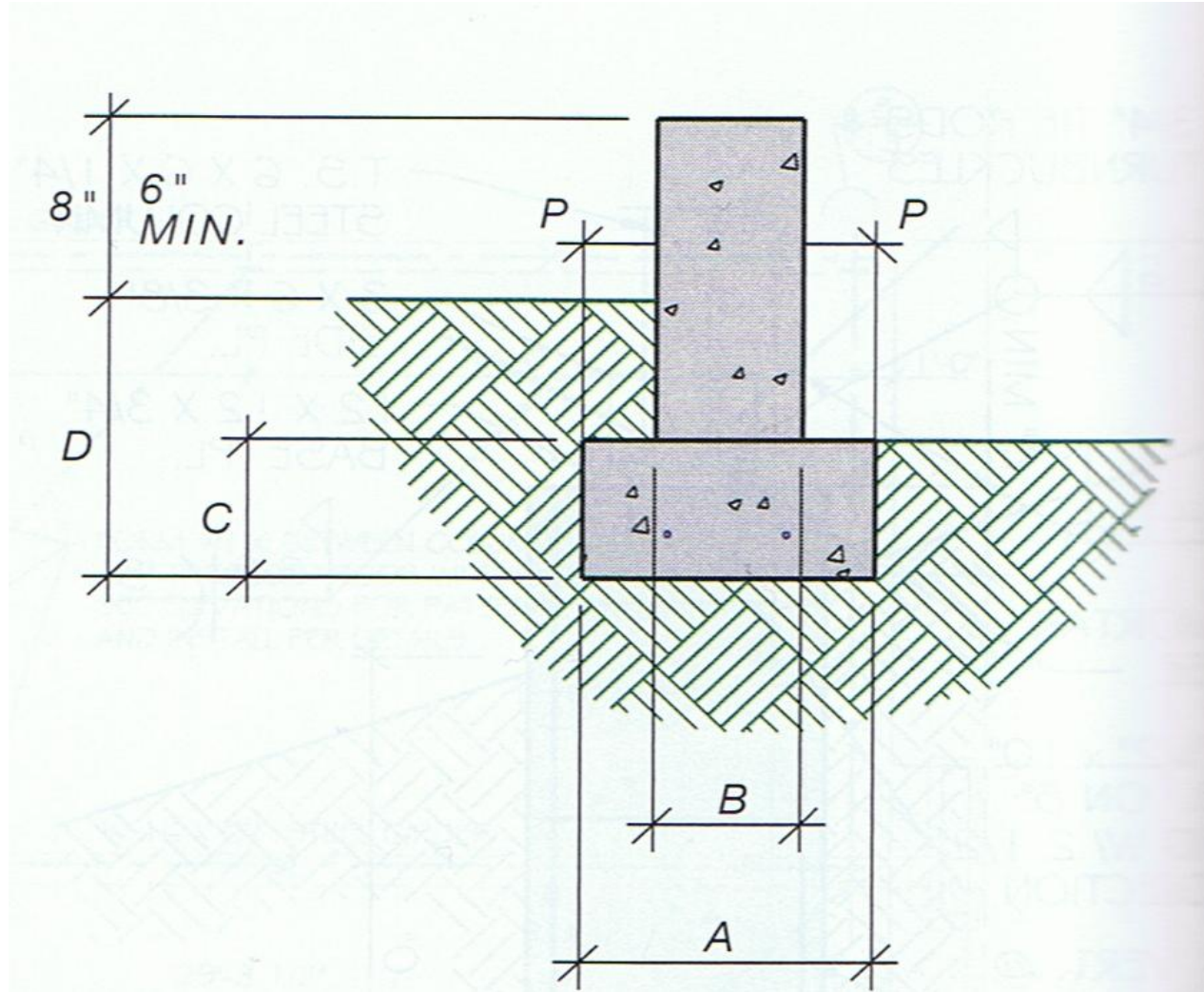
Sectioning Basics, Section Layout

When starting the wall section, size and location of structural members may be found by referring to the floor and foundation plans.



Sectioning Basics, Section Layout

Building codes generally require all wood to be at least 6 inches above the finished grade (ground line).



Sectioning Basics, Section Layout

With a roof slope of 5/12, the number 12 represents the horizontal run and the number 5 represents the vertical rise.

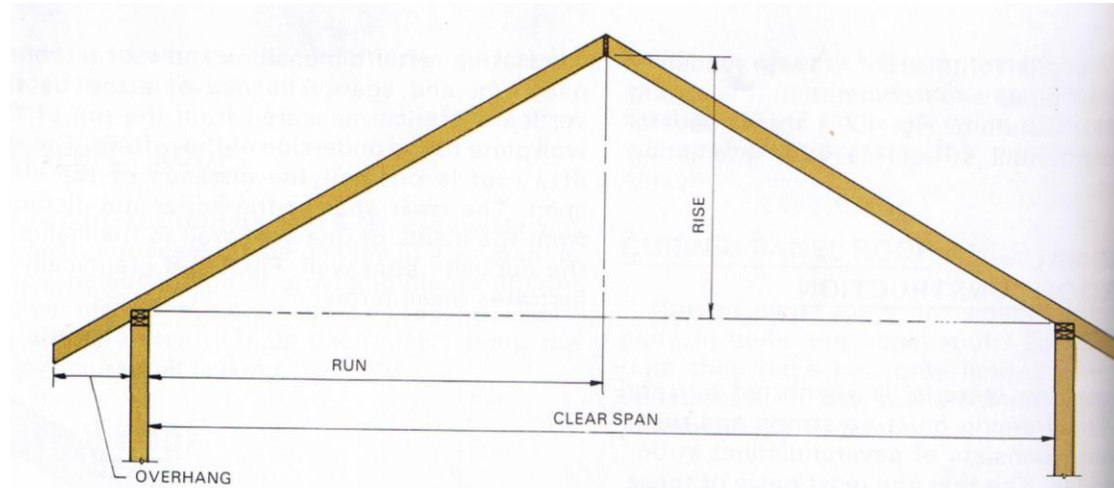


Fig. 17-6. Graphic illustration of roof rise, run, and span.

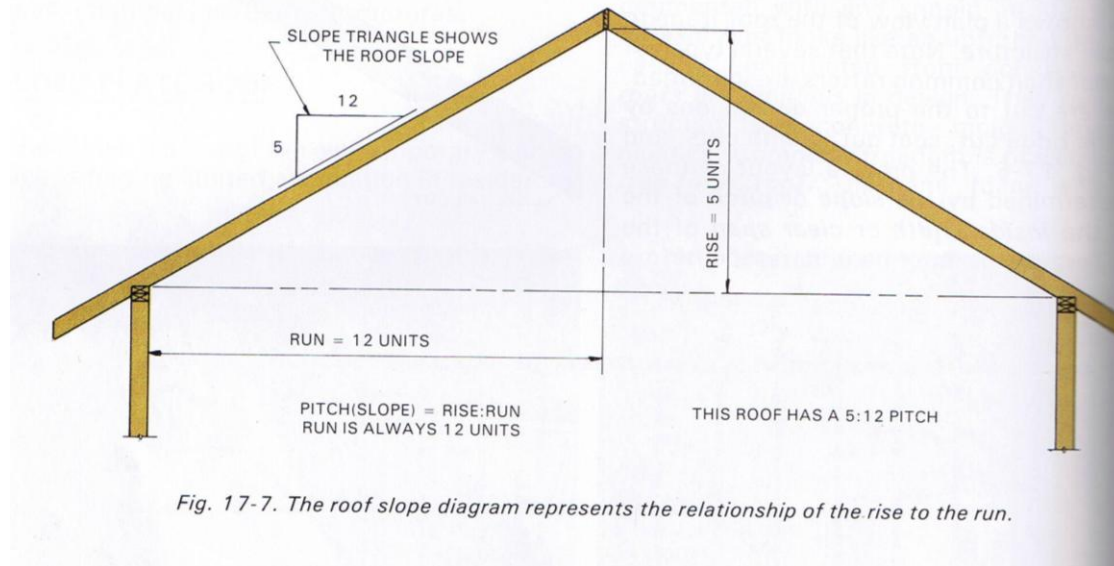
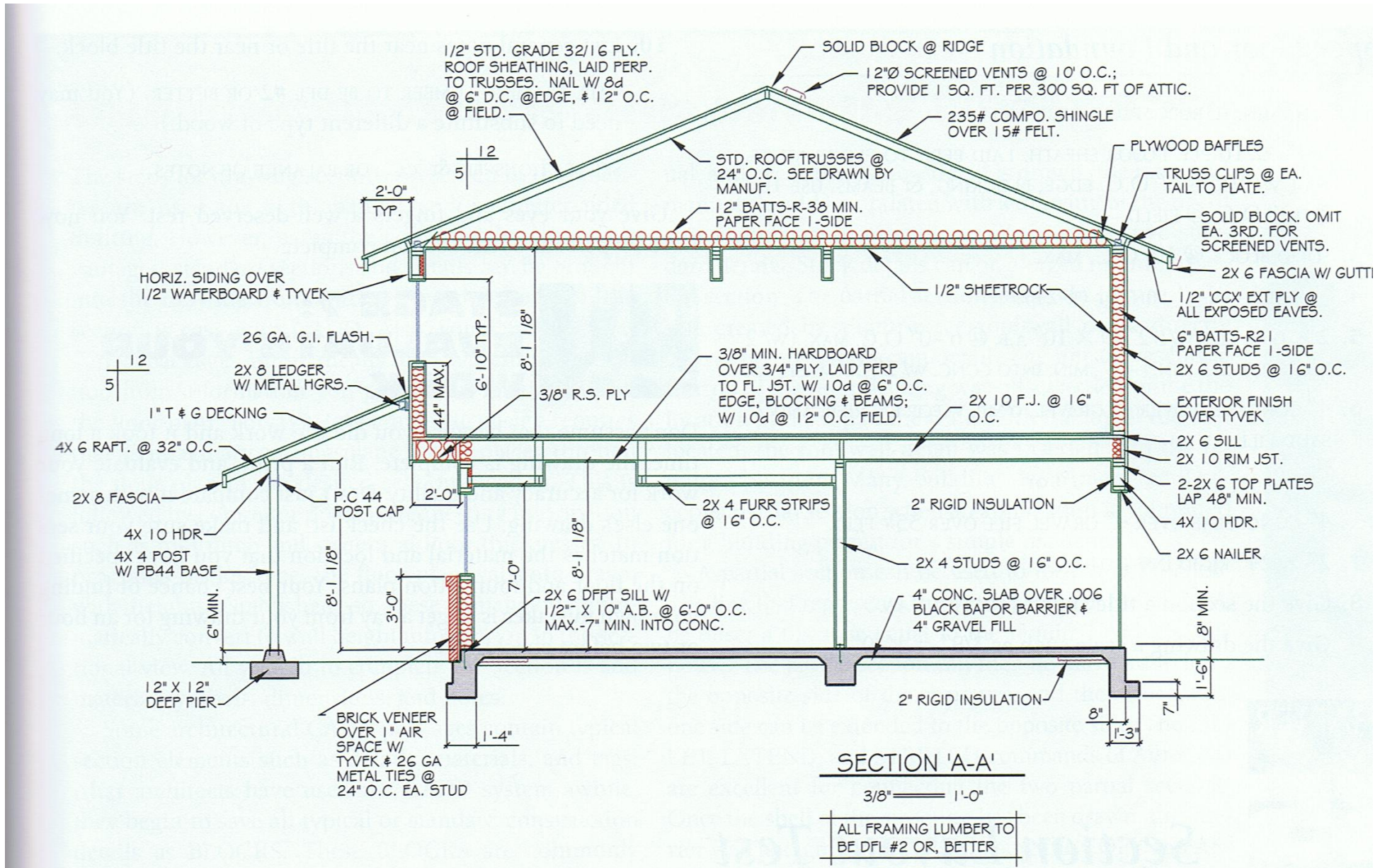


Fig. 17-7. The roof slope diagram represents the relationship of the rise to the run.

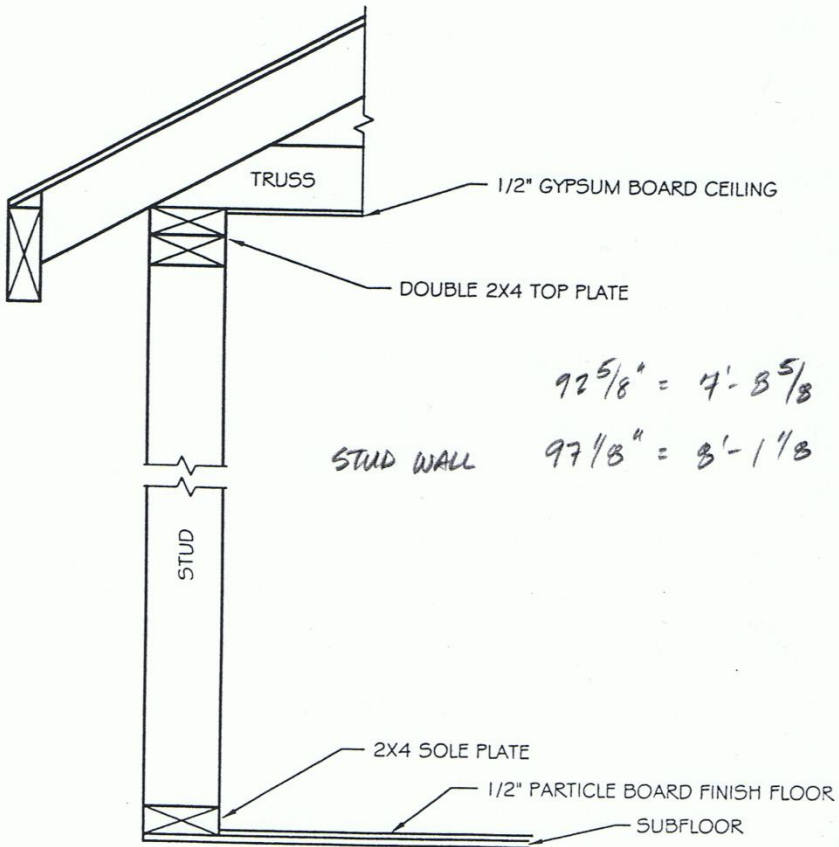
Sectioning Basics, Section Layout

After laying out a section with light construction lines you should start at the roof top and work down to prevent smearing.



Sectioning Basics, Section Layout

The two rectangles below represent the end views of structural lumber. Continuous members in the first figure and the symbol for intermittent blocking in the second figure.



Continuous Members

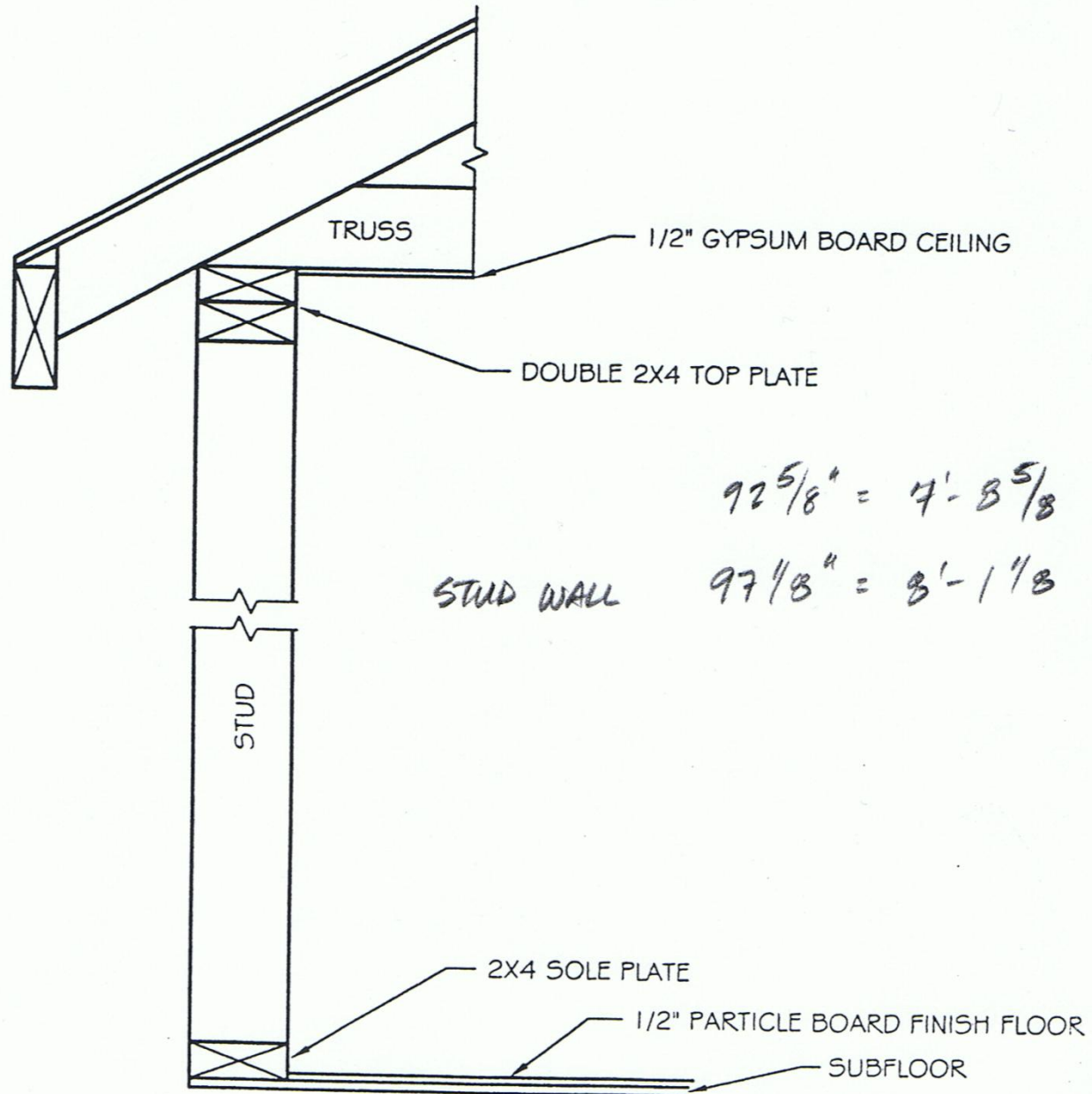


Intermittent Blocking



Sectioning Basics, Section Layout

In constructing most homes the wall sole plate is nailed to the subfloor.



Sectioning Basics, Section Layout

Leader lines pointing from a note to an object should be drawn thin.

