

ARTH 299- ___ EVALUATION FORM – Grading		
# _____		
By:	Grading for:	Turned In:
Date:		

1. Form (50%)

a. Lettering

i. Neatness and legibility

1. Printing comments

a. Line up with grid both horizontally and vertically

b. Use 1/8" minimum lettering for legibility

c. Use 1/4" for titles

i. Show drawing title in the title block-other titles are not necessary

ii. 1/4" lettering usually shows up better with "serifs" (letter feet)

d. Work of details of lettering like

i. Chisel point (lighter down strokes and heavier horizontal strokes)

ii. Keep it reasonably vertical downstrokes (not all over the place)

2. Line weights (reference to pen widths)

a. 7 mm - object line outline

b. 5 mm – printing

c. 3 mm - important details within walls

d. 1 mm – hatching, dimension lines and extension lines

e. If using graphite pencils try to approximate these widths and keep uniform pressure. Light lines simply do not print well.

3. Line quality

a. This applies to keeping a reasonably sharp pencil. Don't let it get too random or "fuzzy"

4. Symbols

a. Make reasonably realistic of what you are showing. Pay attention to the kind of symbols used for windows, doors, downspouts, and misc features in your texts. Remember that HABS will ask for a much more exhaustive list of features, we are somewhat more paired down.

b. Use different types of hatching as a shorthand way of showing type of wall construction. Draw the hatching on the back so that it does not interfere with objects, etc.

b. Base Sheet

- i. Sheet size We are using 24X36 sheets, exactly period. If it is not on this print, it will get lost and there will be no credit for it. Also, backroll your drawings when you roll them as a courtesy (unless you are trying to get under my skin).
- ii. Team/individual name-Please provide both team number and individual last names for plans and elevations, individual names for details. Make sure that you indicate what section you are in.
- iii. Scale-
 1. Tell what scale it is drawn at Precisely in this format - $\frac{1}{4}''=1'-0''$.
 2. Also show a graphic scale of a reasonable size to reflect the scale you are drawing at as well. This is useful if drawings are reduced.
- iv. North arrow (in plan) or label (in elevation)
 1. Simple North arrow that is for reference throughout.
 2. Note that North elevation is the elevation that is on the north side of the building. This can be confusing.

c. HABS Format Use the appropriate type of symbols for running dimensions or incremental dimensions.

- i. Running dims use dots show origins of dimensions and arrows to show where you are measuring to.
- ii. We use the dot.dot system in field measurements and the feet inches symbols in final drawings.
- iii. Incremental (ink, final drawings) use tick marks to show the intersection of dimension and extension lines.
- iv. In all cases, try to avoid having the extension lines touch the object lines. (It can be confusing.) Also avoid having extension and dimension lines cross (break them). Intersecting lines tend to appear as objects.
- v. Summary of dimension types:
 1. Running dims on field sketches (pencil drawings)
 2. Incremental dims on final drawings where dims line up as follows (This allows for ease of use):
 - a. The individual dims on the first line
 - b. Room sizes or general aggregates on the second tier
 - c. Overall on the third tier.
 3. Use some sense of proportionality and layout when thinking about the placement of dimension lines. Having extension lines run all the way across the sheet is awkward. If necessary, offset the lines.
 4. When showing inside and outside dims on the same drawings, you are allowed more latitude in the dimension lines crossing object lines. The inside dims are shown inside the building and the outside dims are shown outside.

d. Sheet Layout

- i. Use line around the sheet as a border at 1/2" on the right, top and bottom and 1 1/2" on the left (the gutter).
- ii. Set title block precisely in the lower right corner
- iii. It is traditional to show the principal façade of the building on the bottom of the sheet (if it fits).
- iv. Organization of dimensions and labels (not confusing)
- v. Avoid randomness in presentation. Keep it balanced and legible generally. Avoid getting too much information on one sheet.

2. Content (50%)

- a. Is it complete? Can I draw it from your dimensions.
 - i. If there is something outstanding, tell me in the notes.
- b. Accuracy/Double checked
 - 1. List the issues in the note column (This kind of information normally just is shown on the pencil sketches.)
 - a. how you conducted the survey
 - b. What the field conditions are and your approximation of accuracy. Remember we are striving for 1/4" accuracy in plan and elevation. Sometimes we have to resort to counting bricks or siding or score joints to get vertical measurements. Sometimes we have to scale adjust photos and sue that. Sometimes we get fancy equipment to tell us what to draw. Tell folks how you accomplished what is there.
 - c. Show some level of triangulation (for plan dimensions) and level check for elevations. Remember that HABS will take this to a much more rigorous standard, we are showing familiarity with procedures.
 - d. Show the double checking where feasible.
 - 2. Make sure dimensions add up from one set of lines to another (especially for final drawings where we tier the dimension lines).
- c. Miscellaneous
 - i. Tell me what things are made of - floor, walls, trim, and ceiling. If there are other observation that relate to the particulars of the materials used in the construction evident from the outside, make a note of it.
 - ii. Can I tell what you are dimensioning from and too (use photos and sketches).
 - iii. Labels for rooms, including room numbers