

# CIVIL ENGINEERING DRAWING

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester Civil

# Chapter 1

## AUTOCAD SOFTWARE

# 1.1

Joint	J
Plot	Ctrl + P
Save	Ctrl + S
Open	Ctrl + O
New	Ctrl + N
Grid (ON/OFF)	F7
Ortho (ON/OFF)	F8

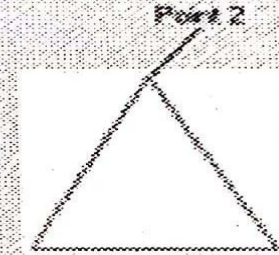
Line	L
Circle	C
Offset	O
Trim	TR
Extend	EX
Copy	CO
Move	M
Polyline	PL
Rotate	RO
Filet	F
Chamfer	CHA

Ploygon	POL
Array	AR
Rectangle	REC
Mirror	MI
Unit	UN
Hatch	H
Text	T
Multitext	MT
Stretch	S

## Line Command use to draw lines in AutoCAD

1. Press **F8** on keyboard to turn on **ORTHO**
2. Click on the **LINE** icon in the draw toolbar.
3. Specify first point: Pick any point on your screen with the mouse
4. Move your cursor to the right a little do not click down.
5. Type in: **2 (press enter)**
6. Move your cursor up a little do not click down.
7. Type in: **2 (press enter)**
8. Move your cursor to the left a little do not pick down.
9. Type in: **2 (press enter)**
10. Move you cursor down a little do not click down
11. Type in: **2 (press enter)**  
you should have drawn a perfect box see figure 1
12. Press the **ESC** key in the upper left corner of your keyboard to cancel the **LINE** command.

1. Click on the **LINE** icon
2. Specify first point: Pick any point on your screen with the mouse
3. Move your cursor to the right a little do not click down
4. Type in: **2 (press enter)**
5. Press **F8** on the keyboard to turn off **ORTHO**
6. Specify next point: Pick point 2 with your mouse
7. Type in: **C (press enter)**  
you should created something that resembles a triangle see image.



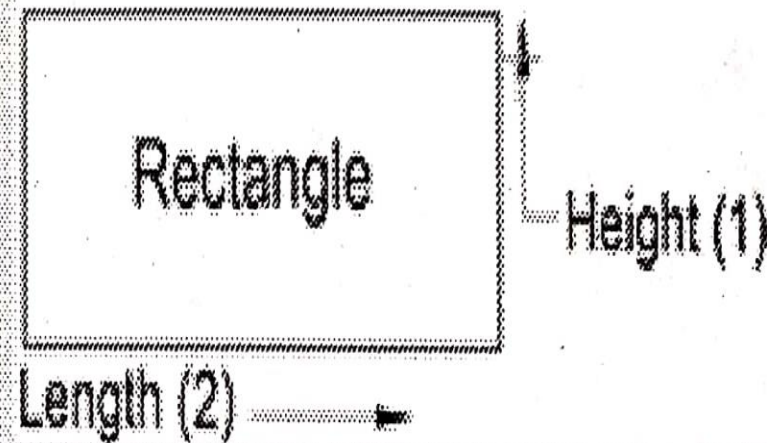
## Command used to draw a rectangle

1. Click on the **RECTANGLE** icon in the draw toolbar
2. Specify first corner point: click anywhere on your screen
3. Specify other corner: move your cursor up and to the right any distance you wish then click down.

If you wish to Draw a rectangle a specific size do the following.

1. Repeat steps 1 and 2
2. Specify other corner type in: **@3,1** (press enter)

Using this option you have entered a specific length and height for your polygon. You may change the numbers to anything you wish but leave the @ and the , in its exact location. Broken down the 3 is the length and the 1 is the height. The @ symbol tells AutoCAD you are using relative co-ordinate entry.



### Command used to draw circles

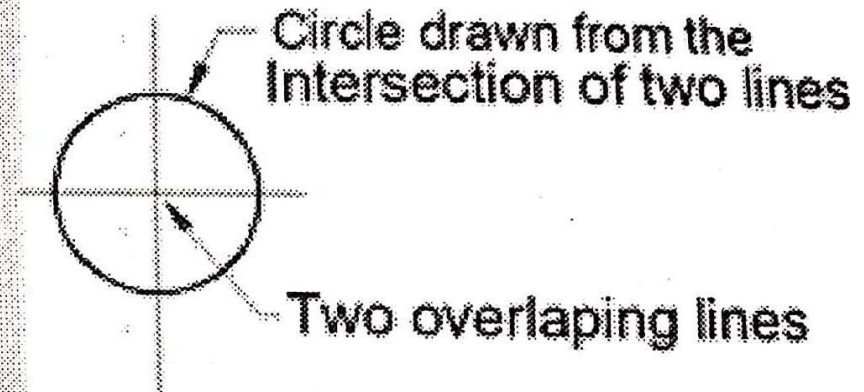
1. Click on the **CIRCLE** icon in the draw toolbar
2. Specify center point of circle: **click anywhere in the drawing area.**
3. Specify radius of circle Type in: **25 (press enter)**

To draw a circle by specifying a circle diameter do the following

1. **Repeat steps 1 and 2.**
2. Specify radius of circle Type in: **D (press enter)**  
The **D** stands for diameter
3. Specify diameter of circle Type in: **1 (press enter)**

To draw a circle at the intersection of two lines

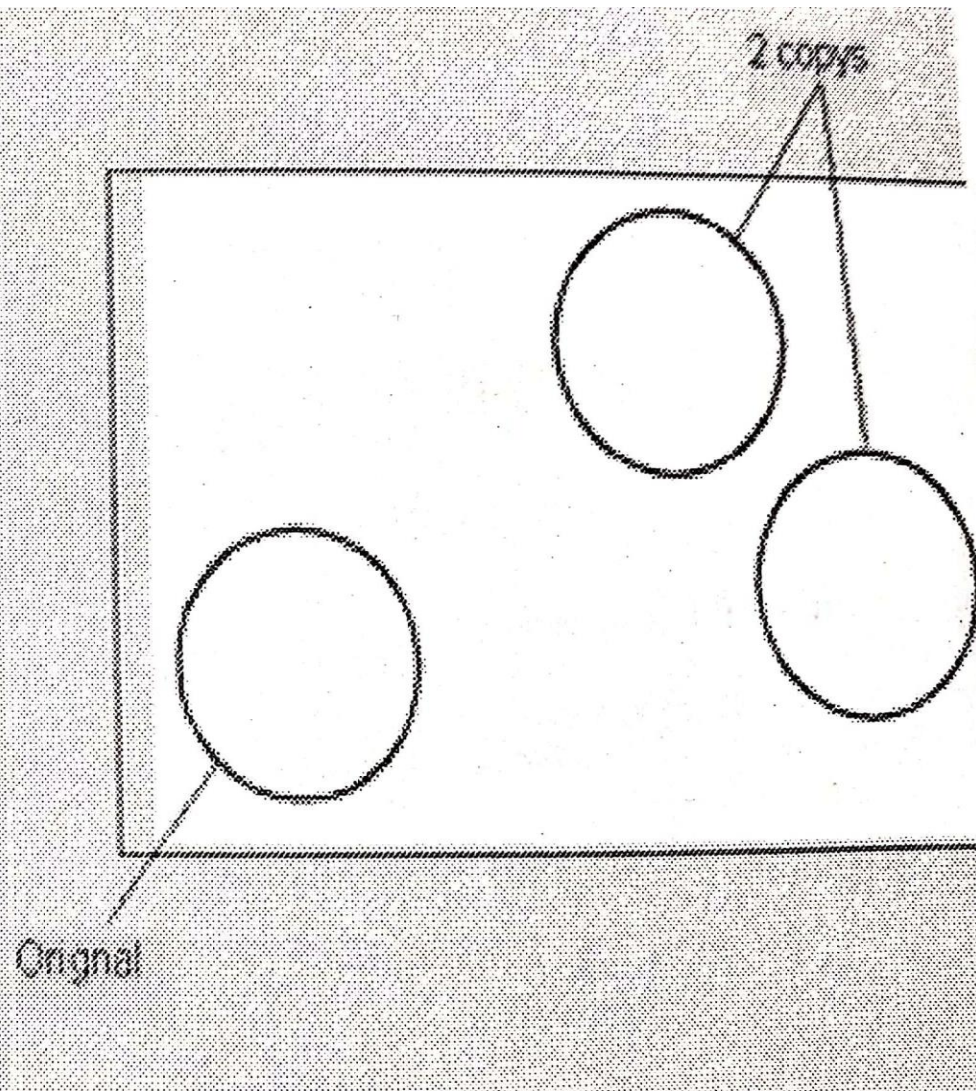
1. Draw two lines that overlap using the **line** command
2. Click on the **CIRCLE** in the draw toolbar
3. Specify center point of circle Type in: **INT (press enter)**
4. Move your cursor to the intersection of the two lines until you see a **small yellow X** and the word **INTERSECTION** appears. Then click down
5. Now you can either **type in a radius** or **type in D for diameter** and move on the next prompt to type in the diameter.





Command used to copy objects in the drawing area

1. Draw a circle any diameter.
2. Click on the **COPY** icon in the edit toolbar.
3. Select objects: **Select the circle with the pickbox (on the line) when the circle is highlighted press the ENTER key on the keyboard.**
4. Select objects: 1 found  
(This line tells that you have selected only 1 object)  
Select objects: (This line ask you if you would like to select more objects if not press **ENTER** on the keyboard).
5. Specify base point of displacement: **Pick with the cursor near the center of the circle.**
6. Move the object to the location you desire and click down with the mouse.

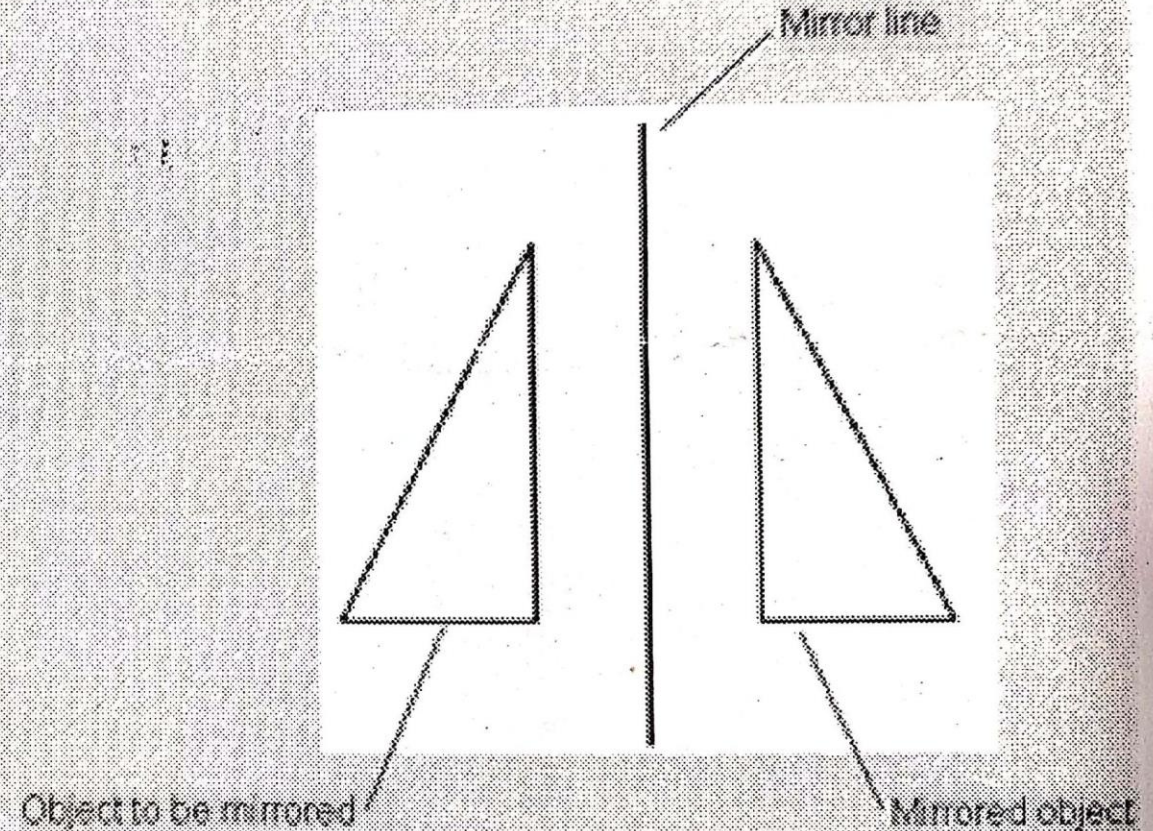


Command used to mirror an object to the side of another object

1. Draw a rectangle any size using the rectangle command.
2. Click on the **MIRROR** icon in the edit toolbar.
3. Select objects: **Select the rectangle with the pickbox (on the line)**
4. Select objects: press **ENTER** on the keyboard.
5. Specify point on mirror line: **Move your cursor to the right and above a short distance from the rectangle. Click down with the mouse.**
6. Specify first point of mirror line: **Specify second point of mirror line: move your cursor down a short distance then click down with the mouse.**
7. Delete source objects Type in: **N** (press enter).

An exact duplicate of the rectangle you created in step 2 will be created to the right.

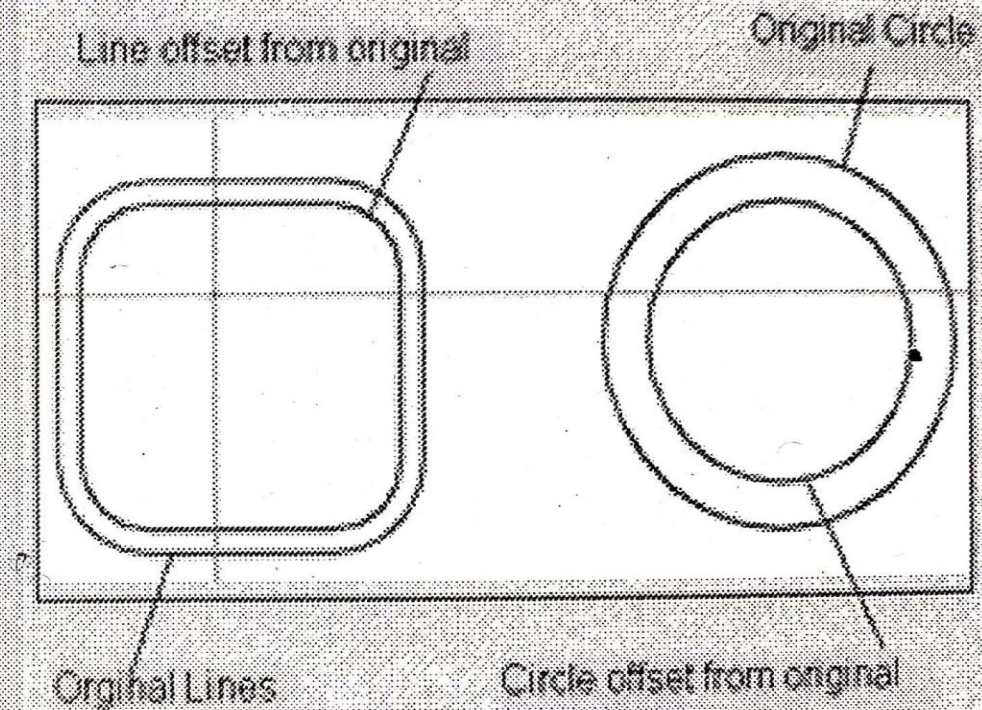
**Note: If you create a mirror line above the rectangle an exact duplicate of the rectangle will be created above. You can mirror any object in the drawing area text, lines, circles, views, etc.**



Command used to offset one object from another

1. Draw a circle and a line any diameter any length.
2. Click on the **OFFSET** icon in the edit toolbar
3. Specify offset distance Type in **.50** (press enter)
4. Select object to offset. **Select the line with the pickbox.**
5. Specify point on side to offset. **Pick just above the line you have selected in step 4 with the cursor. An exact duplicate of the first line you selected in step 4 is created just above .50 distance away. If you would have picked below the line you picked in step 4 an exact duplicate would be created .50 below.**
6. Select object to offset. press **ENTER** on the keyboard.

You can offset almost any object in the drawing area. You can offset text. You can also offset a circle to the inside or outside itself. To offset inside a circle click inside the circle. To offset outside the circle click outside the circle.

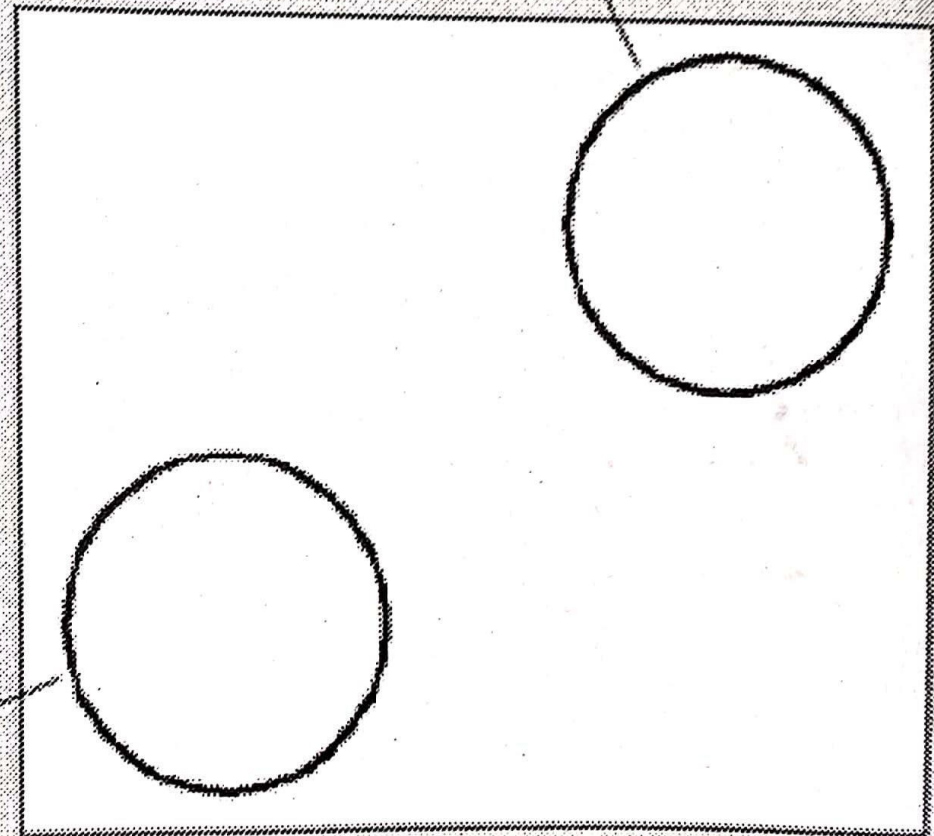


Command used to move an object from one location to another in the drawing area

1. Draw a circle any diameter
2. Click on the **MOVE** icon in the edit toolbar.
3. Select objects: Select the circle (on the line) then press **ENTER** on the keyboard.
4. Specify basepoint of displacement: Select **near the center of the circle with the cursor.**
5. Specify second point of displacement: If you move your cursor around a little in the drawing area you can see what is called rubberbanding.
6. Click down with the mouse anywhere within the drawing area at the desired location for the move.

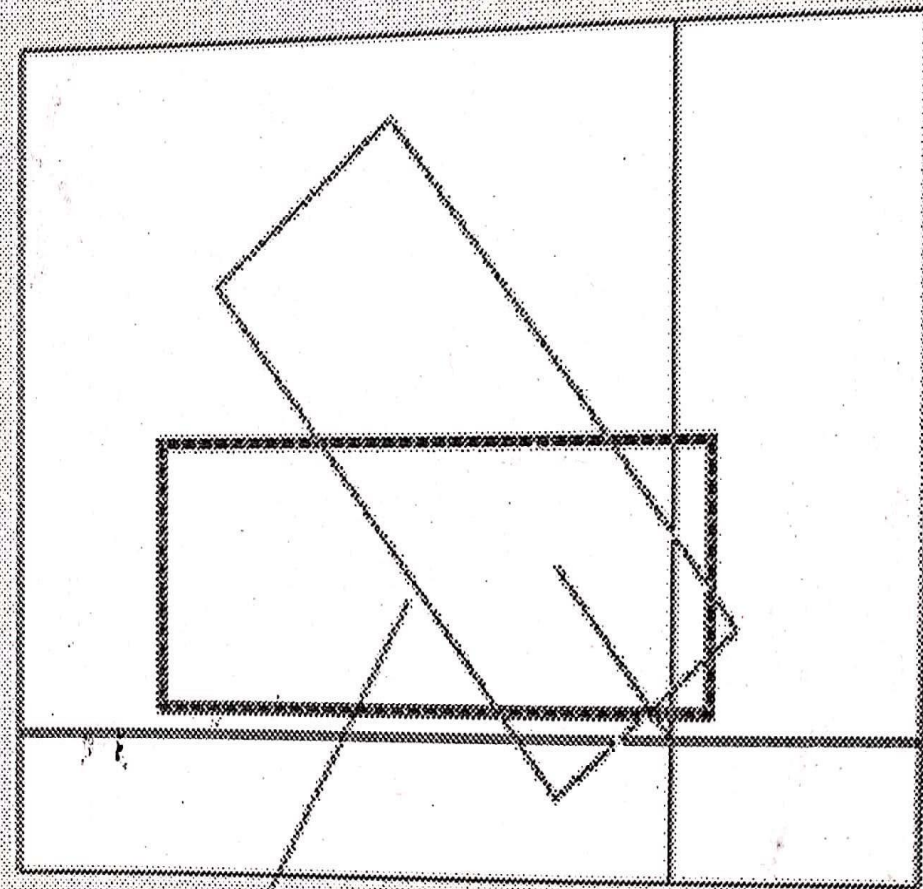
Original location of object

Moved to new location



Command used to rotate an object around a point you pick

1. Draw a rectangle with only two equal sides using the rectangle command.
2. Click on the **ROTATE** icon in the edit toolbar.
3. Select objects: Select the rectangle (on the line) then press **ENTER** on the keyboard.
4. Specify base point: Select somewhere near the center of the rectangle with the cursor.
5. Specify rotation angle: At this point you can type in an angle of rotation at the command line or by moving your mouse around you can dynamically see the desired rotation angle, then click down with the mouse when you like the rotation angle.



Object being rotated

## 1.2

With the following specifications draw to a scale of 1: 50 elevation, sectional plan and sectional elevation of a fully panelled double leaf (shutter) door.

Opening in the wall 1200 mm. x 2000 mm.

Chowkhat - 100 mm. x 75 mm.

Top and Frieze Rails- 100 mm. x 45 mm.

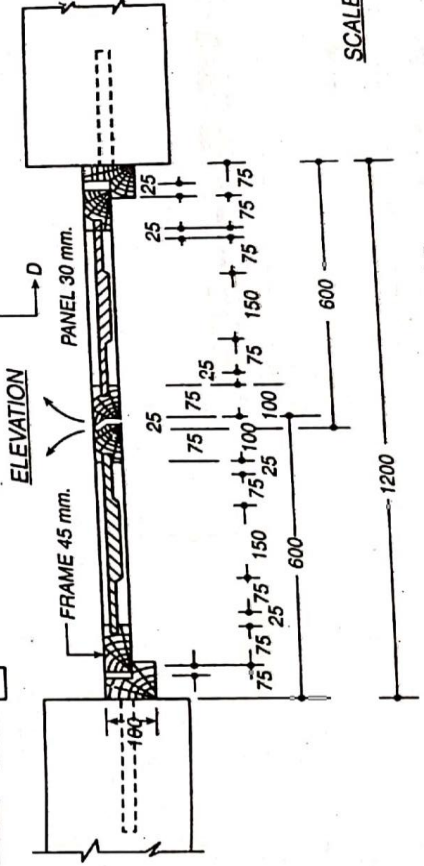
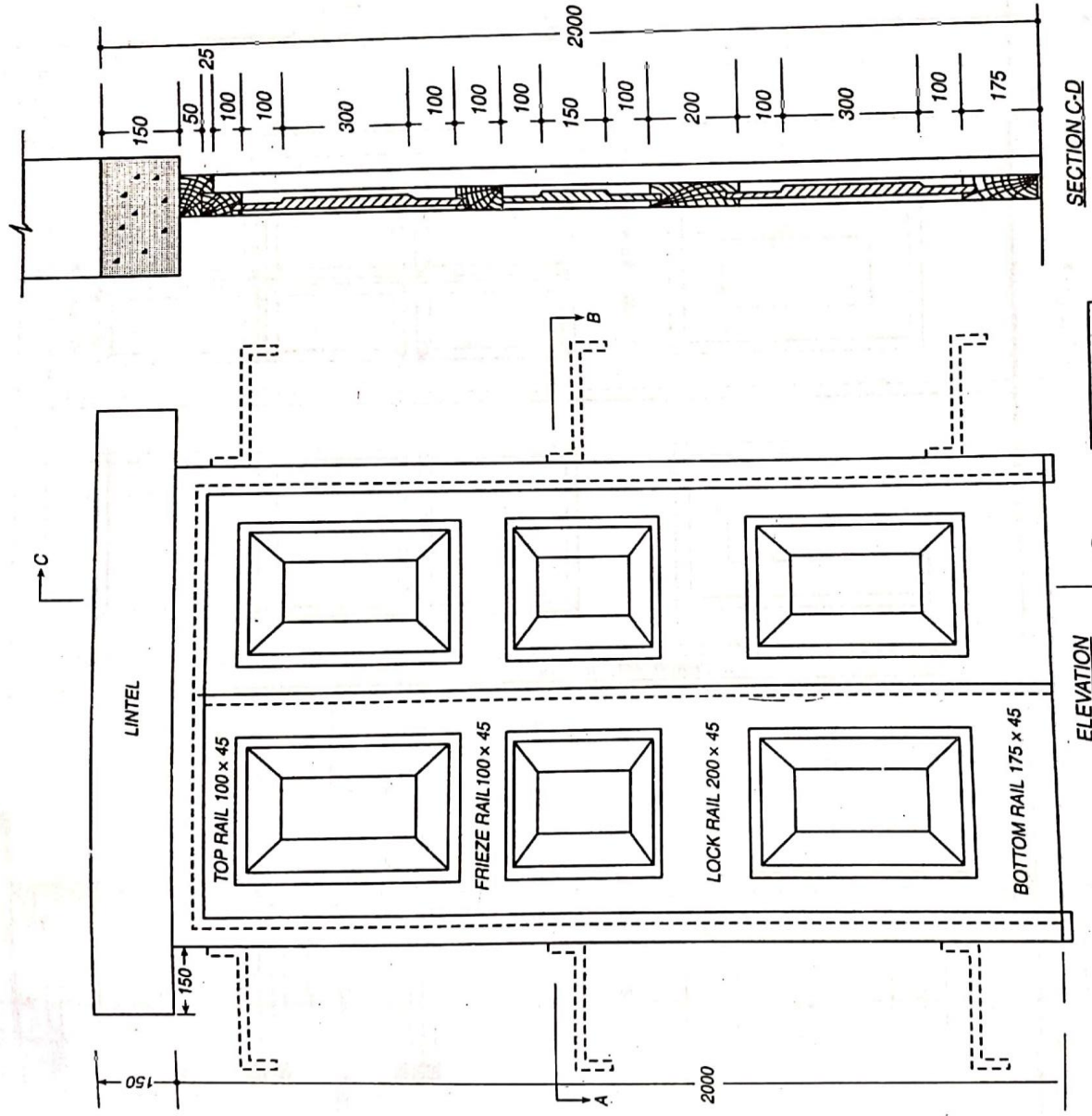
Lock rail -200 mm. x 45 mm.

Bottom rail-175 mm. x 25 mm.

Hanging and meeting styles-100 mm. x 45 mm.

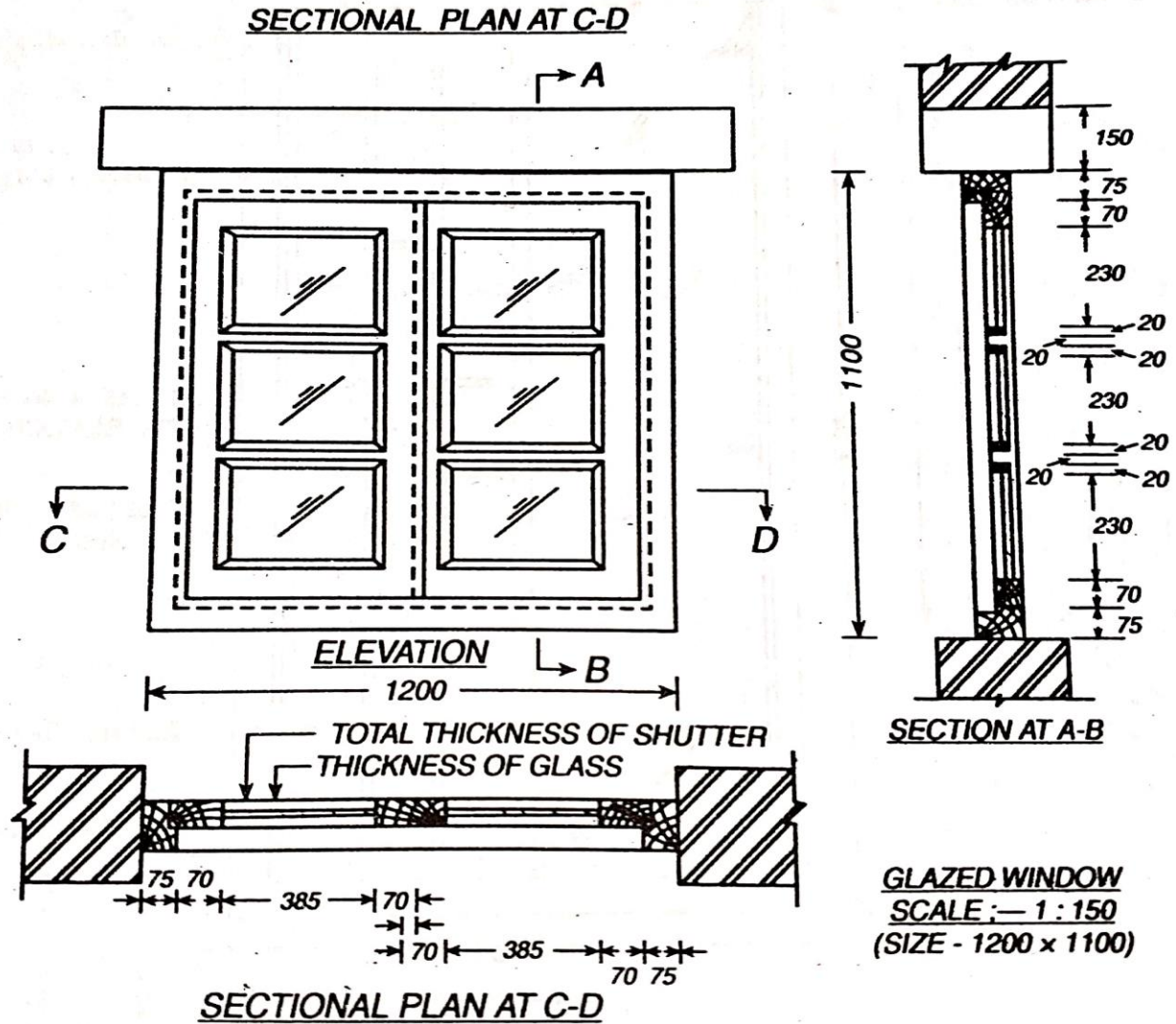
Thickness of panel -30 mm. and tapered to 20 mm.

Chowkhats are fixed to the wall by means of 300 mm. x 40 mm. x 60 mm. iron holdfast 3 Nos. on each side.



SCALE: 1 : 50

(For a Glazed Window). Draw to a scale of 1: 10 or 1: 15 the front elevation, sectional plan and sectional elevation of a glazed window for an opening of 1200 mm. x 1100 mm. Size of Rails and Styles are 70 mm. x 40 mm. and thickness of glass 4mm.





Design the foundation for a residential building with the following data:

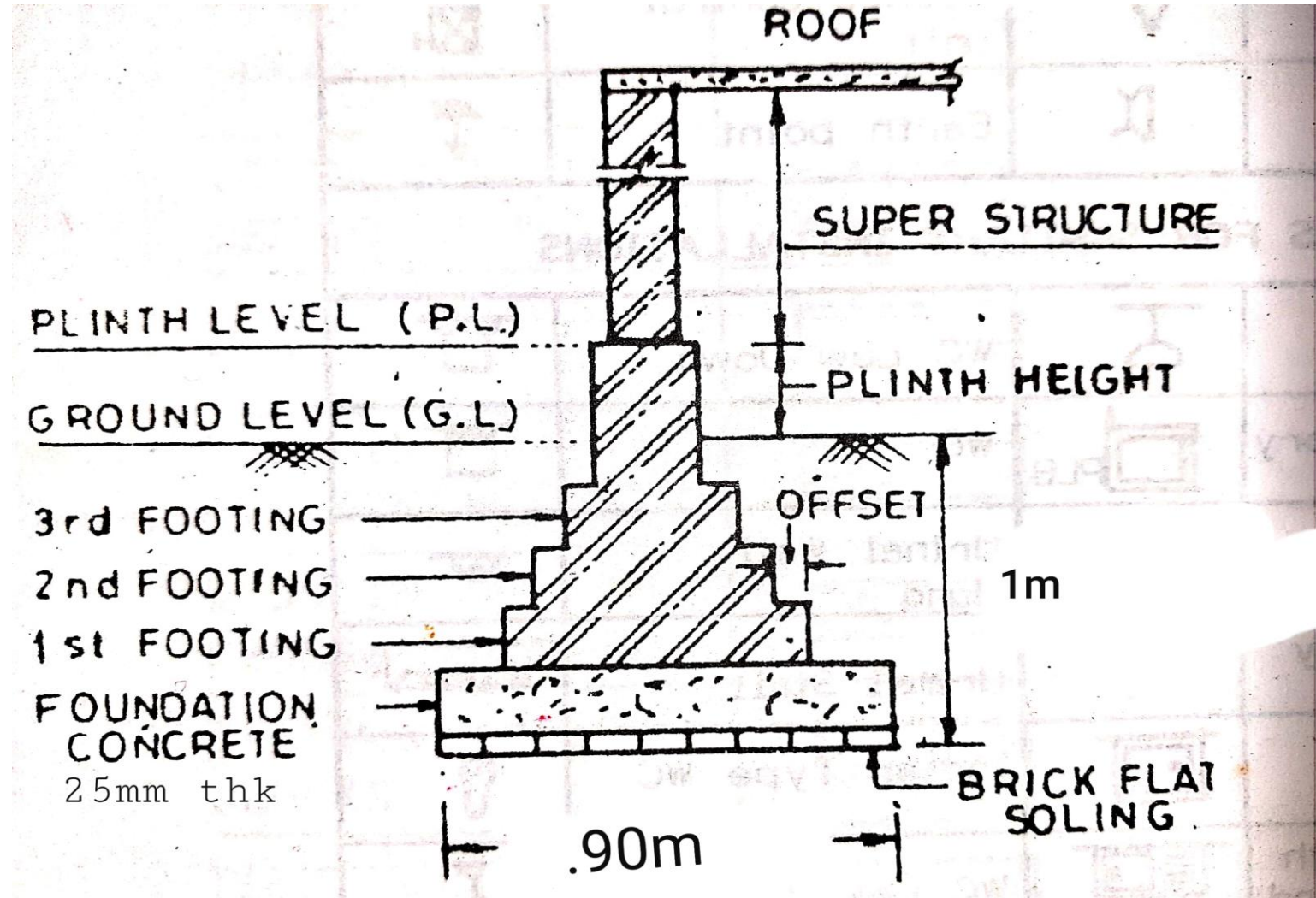
Load per metre length on the soil of the wall 11.5 tons

Safe bearing capacity of soil 13 t/sq.m.

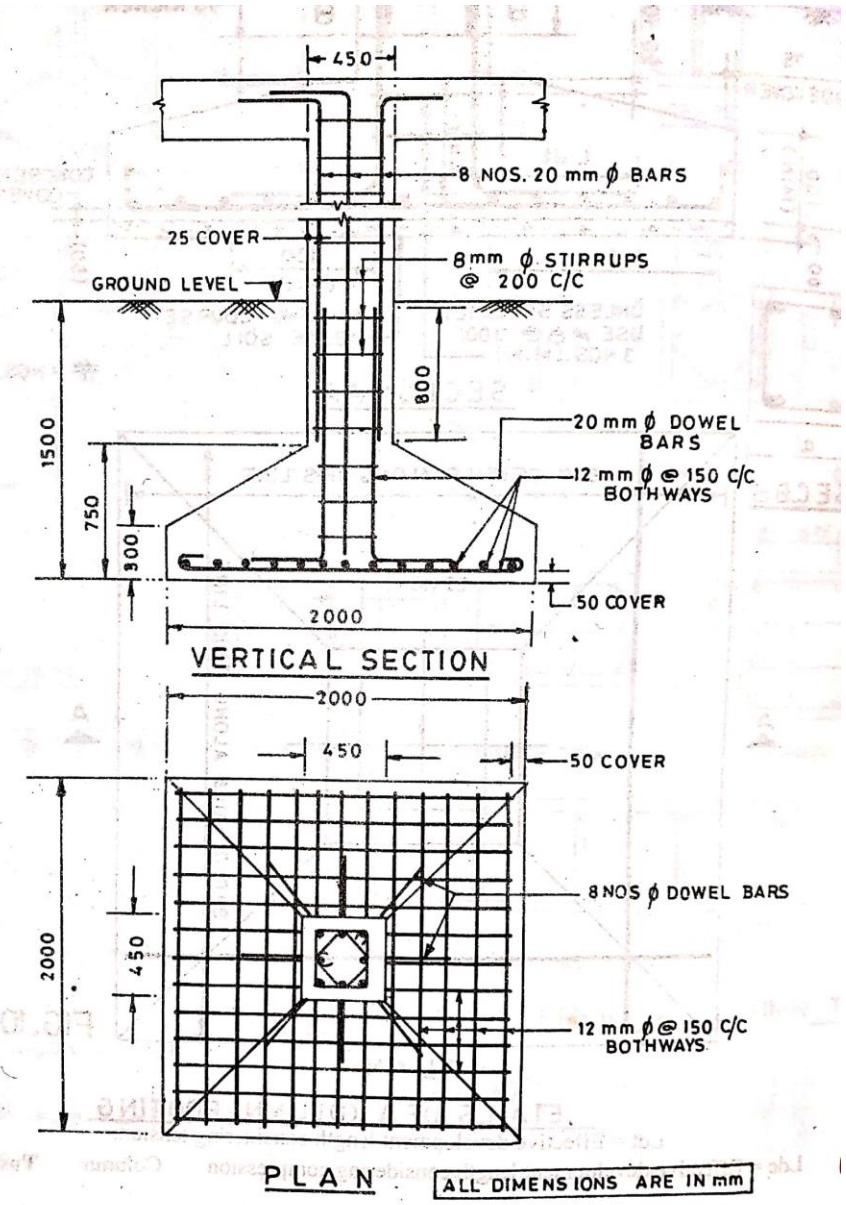
Angle of repose of soil =  $30^\circ$

Thickness of superstructure wall. = 30cm

Density of soil  $\gamma = 1600 \text{ Kg/cum}$



A sq. R.C.C. Column 450mm x 450mm is to rest on a sloped R.C.C. square footing. The column carries a total load of 60 tones (600 KN). The S.B.C. of the soil is 15t/m<sup>2</sup> (150KN). The depth of the foundation is 1.5m below G.L. The depth of footing is reduced from 750mm at the face of the column to 300mm at the edge of the footing. The column reinforcement consists of 8 bars of 20mm with 8mm stirrups at 200 mm c/c and the footing reinforcement consists of 12mm bars at 150mm c/c both ways. Draw to a suitable scale, the vertical section and plan of the footing showing the reinforcement details.



Sketch the plan and elevation of a dog-legged staircase with the following details:

No. of flights : 2;

No. of steps in each flight: 10;

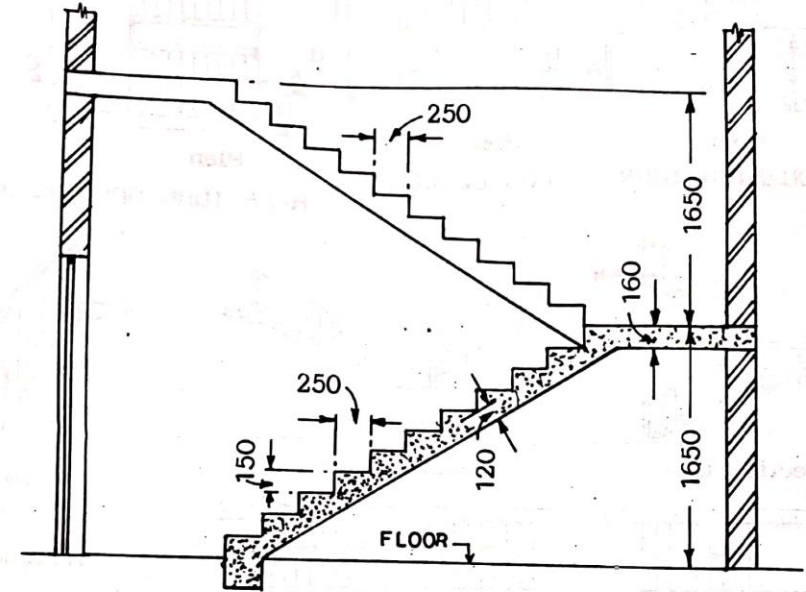
Rise of each step : 150 mm;

Tread : 250 mm;

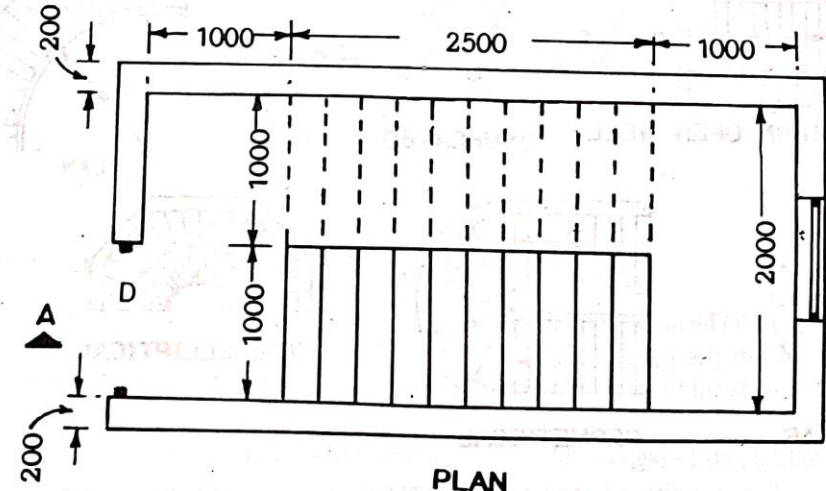
Width of flight : 1000 mm;

Height of each flight : 1650 mm.

Any missing data may be suitably assumed.



ELEVATION ON SECTION AA



PLAN

Draw to a scale, the longitudinal section and cross sections at mid span and at supports, of a R.C.C. T-beam supporting a R.C.C. slab for a hall of 10m x 6m. Given the following data.

Clear span of beams 6m;

Wall thickness 300mm ;

Spacing of beams 3m c/c ;

Clear depth of beams 550mm;

Width of rib 225 mm;

Slab thickness 150mm;

Main reinforcement in beam is 8 bars of 22mm dia.;

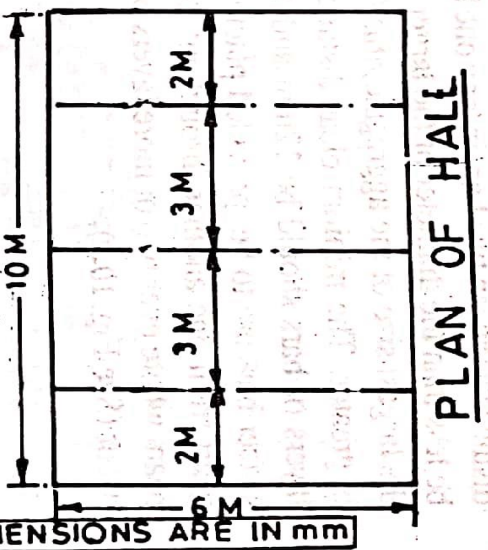
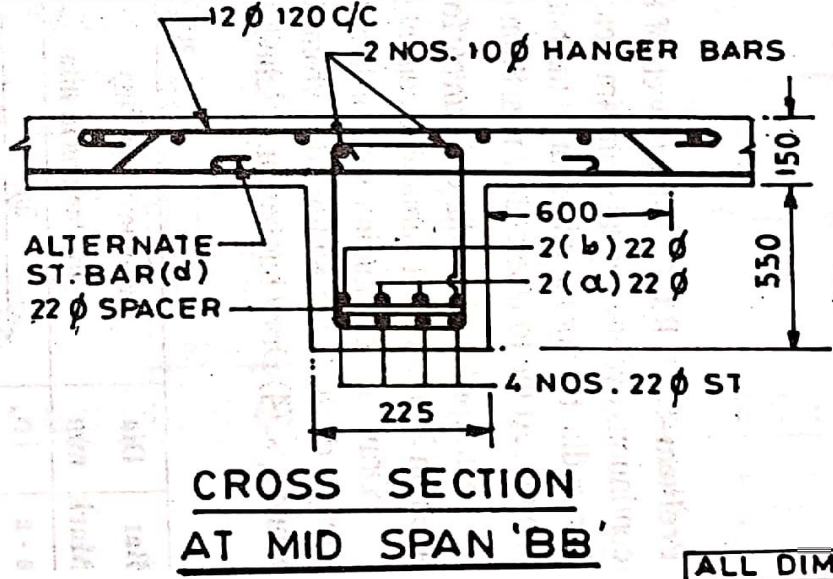
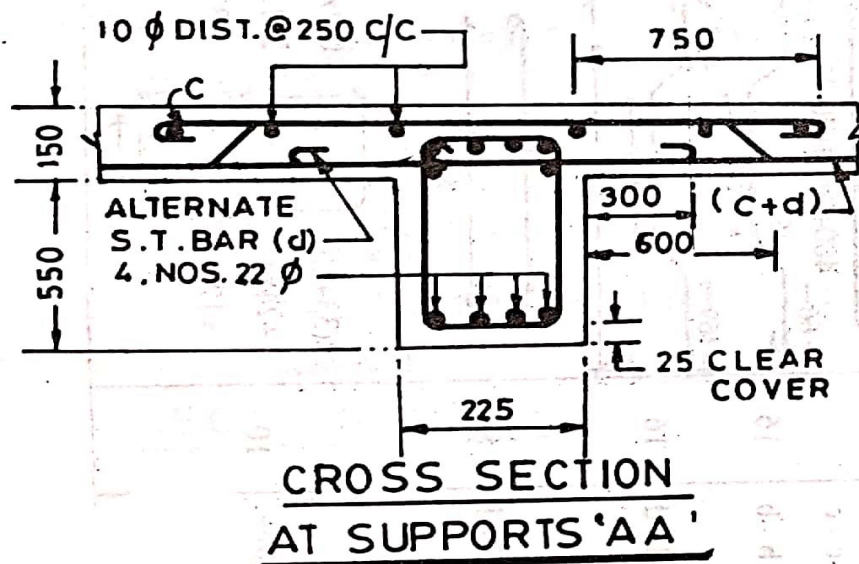
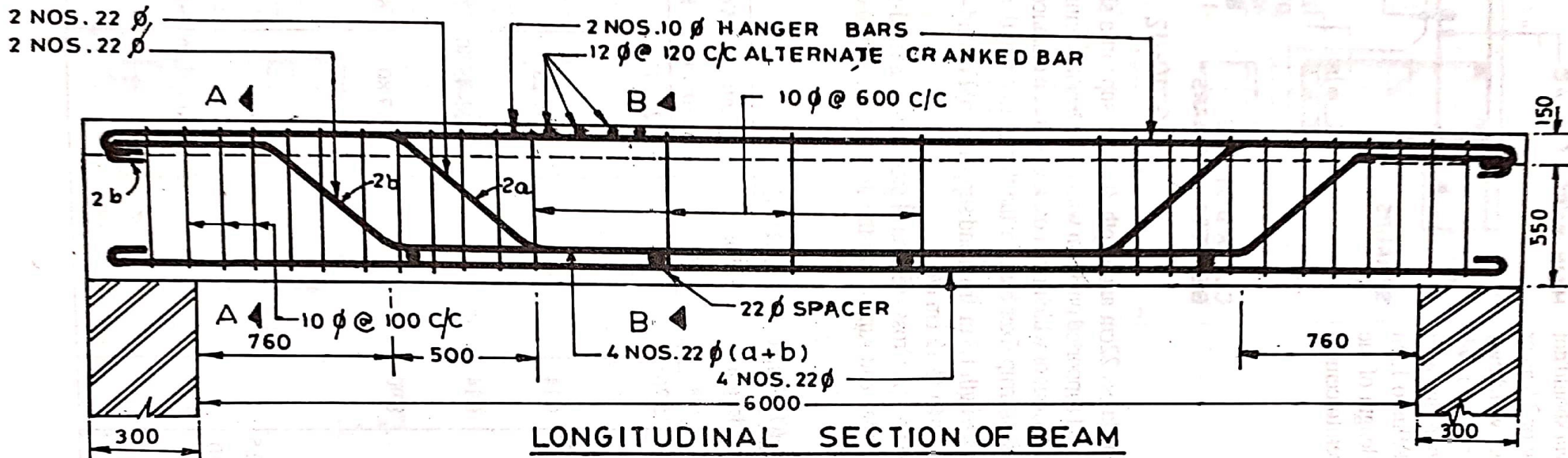
Shear reinforcement is 10mm dia.

2 legged vertical stirrups at 100mm c/c from the end up to  $1/5$  span.

Hanger bar is 2 nos. 10 mm dia.

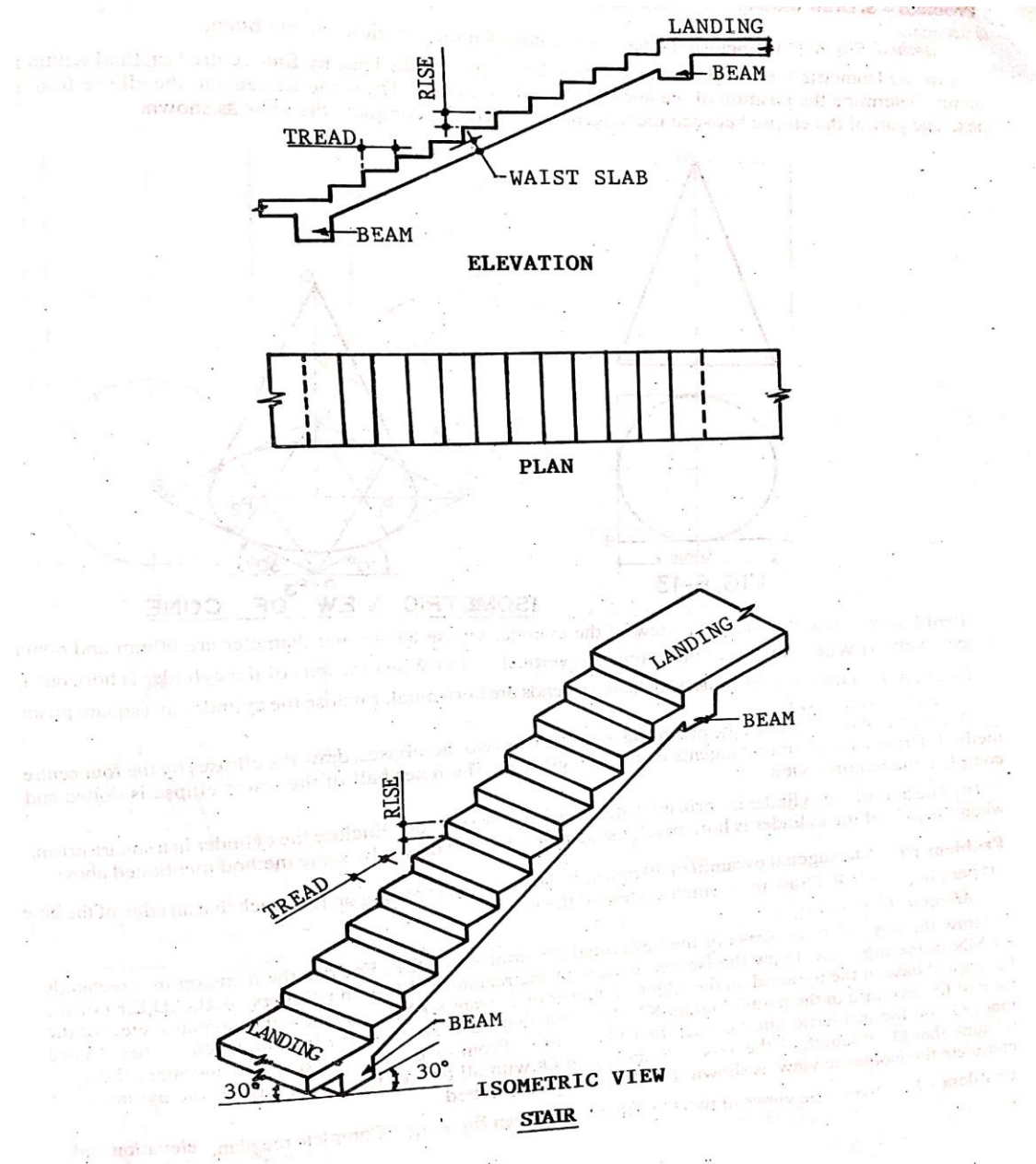
Slab reinforcement consists of 12mm dia. at 120mm c/c.

Distribution steel is 6mm dia. at 250mm c/c.



# 1.3 & 1.4

Draw a plan, elevation and 3D isometric view of a staircase.



# Chapter 2

Plan, Elevation and Sectional  
Elevation of Flat Roof Building from  
the line diagram and given  
specification with use of AutoCAD  
Software

## 2.1

Draw a plan at window sill level of a single storeyed R.C. roof slab building with elevation and sectional views from line diagram and specification given below.

Door size

D1 = 1100mm x 2100mm

D2 = 1200mm x 2100mm

Window size

W1 = 1000mm x 1200mm

W2 = 1200mm x 1200mm

Ventilator = 1000mm x 600mm

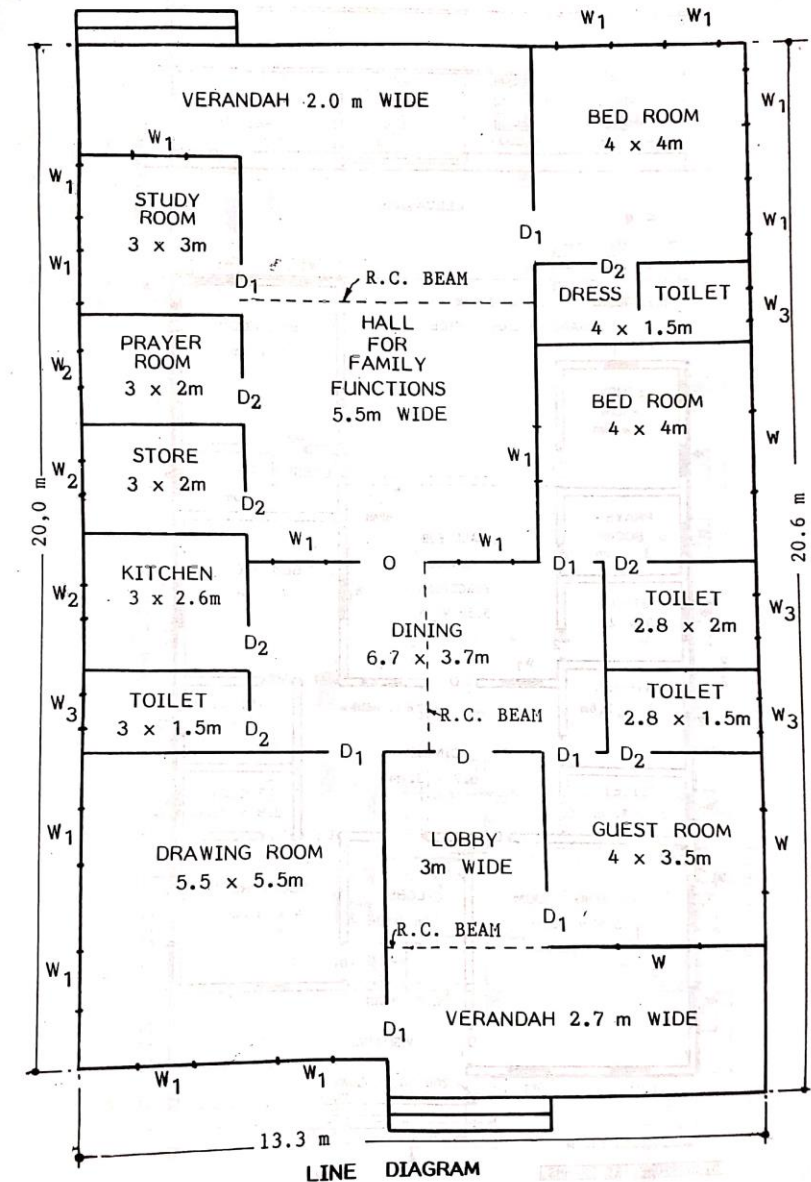
Wall thk. = 300mm

Plinth height = 600mm

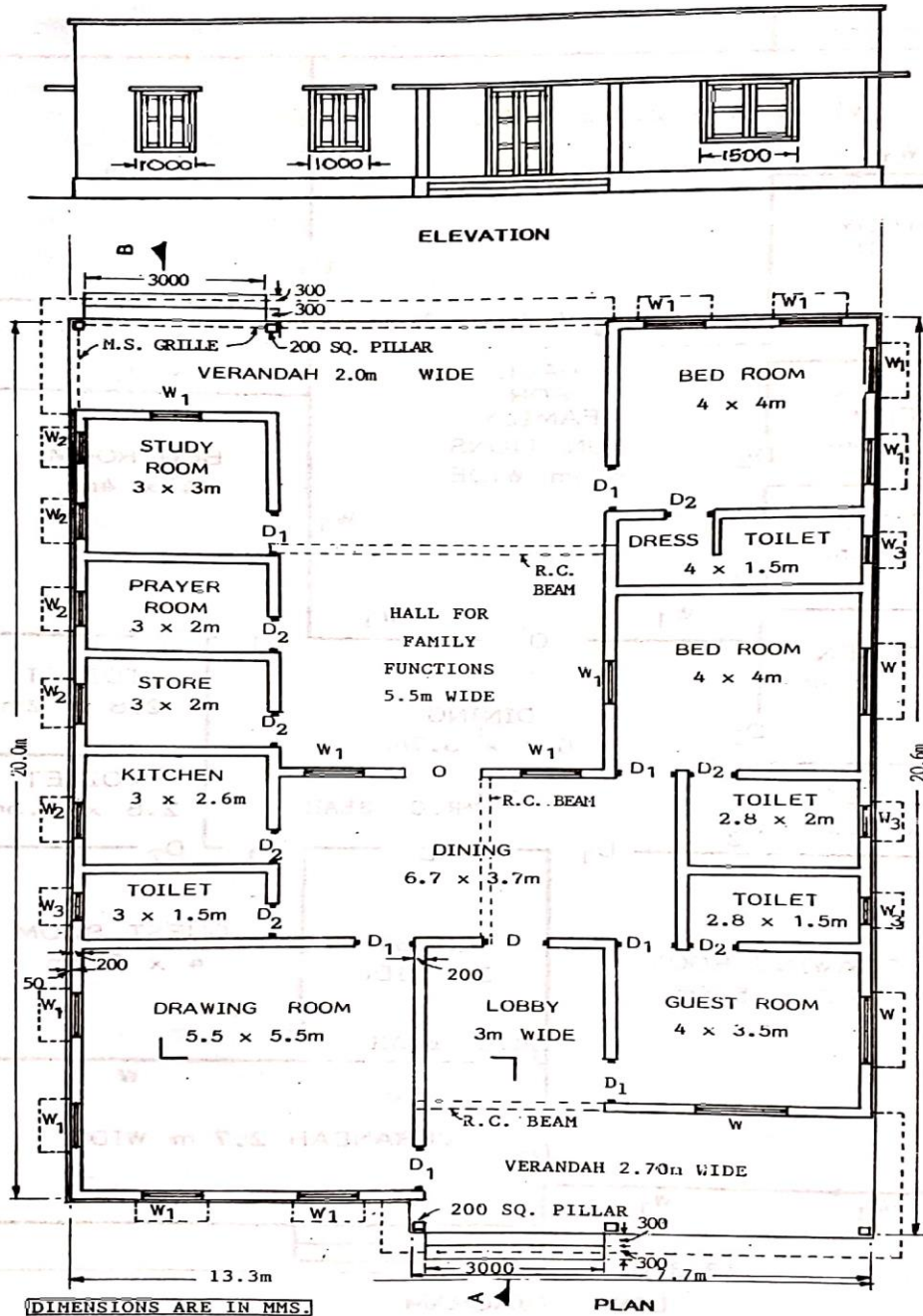
Slab thk. = 100mm

Ceiling height = 3300mm

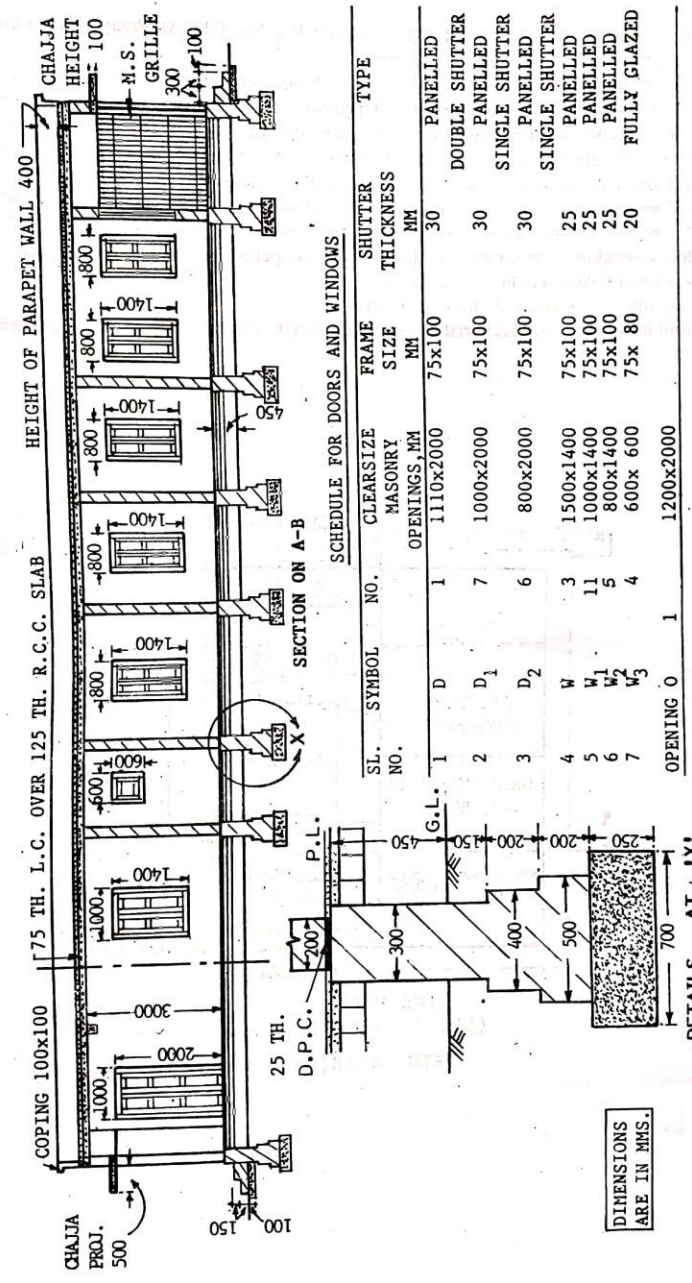
Any other necessary data may be assumed.







DIMENSIONS ARE IN MMS.



SCHEDULE FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS

SL. NO.	SYMBOL NO.	CLEARANCE MASONRY OPENINGS, MM	FRAME SIZE MM	SHUTTER THICKNESS MM	TYPE	
1	D	1110x2000	75x100	30	PANELLED DOUBLE SHUTTER	
2	D <sub>1</sub>	1000x2000	75x100	30	PANELLED SINGLE SHUTTER	
3	D <sub>2</sub>	800x2000	75x100	30	PANELLED SINGLE SHUTTER	
4	W	1500x1400	75x100	25	PANELLED	
5	W <sub>1</sub>	1000x1400	75x100	25	PANELLED	
6	W <sub>2</sub>	800x1400	75x100	25	PANELLED	
7	W <sub>3</sub>	600x 600	75x 80	20	FULLY GLAZED	
OPENING 0					1	1200x2000

DIMENSIONS ARE IN MMS.

DETAILS AT 'X' (ENLARGED)

## 2.2

Draw a detail drawing of Double storeyed pucca building with R.C.C. stair case from line diagram and specification given below.

Door size

D1 = 1100mm x 2100mm

D2 = 1200mm x 2100mm

Window size

W1 = 1000mm x 1200mm

W2 = 1200mm x 1200mm

Ventilator = 1000mm x 600mm

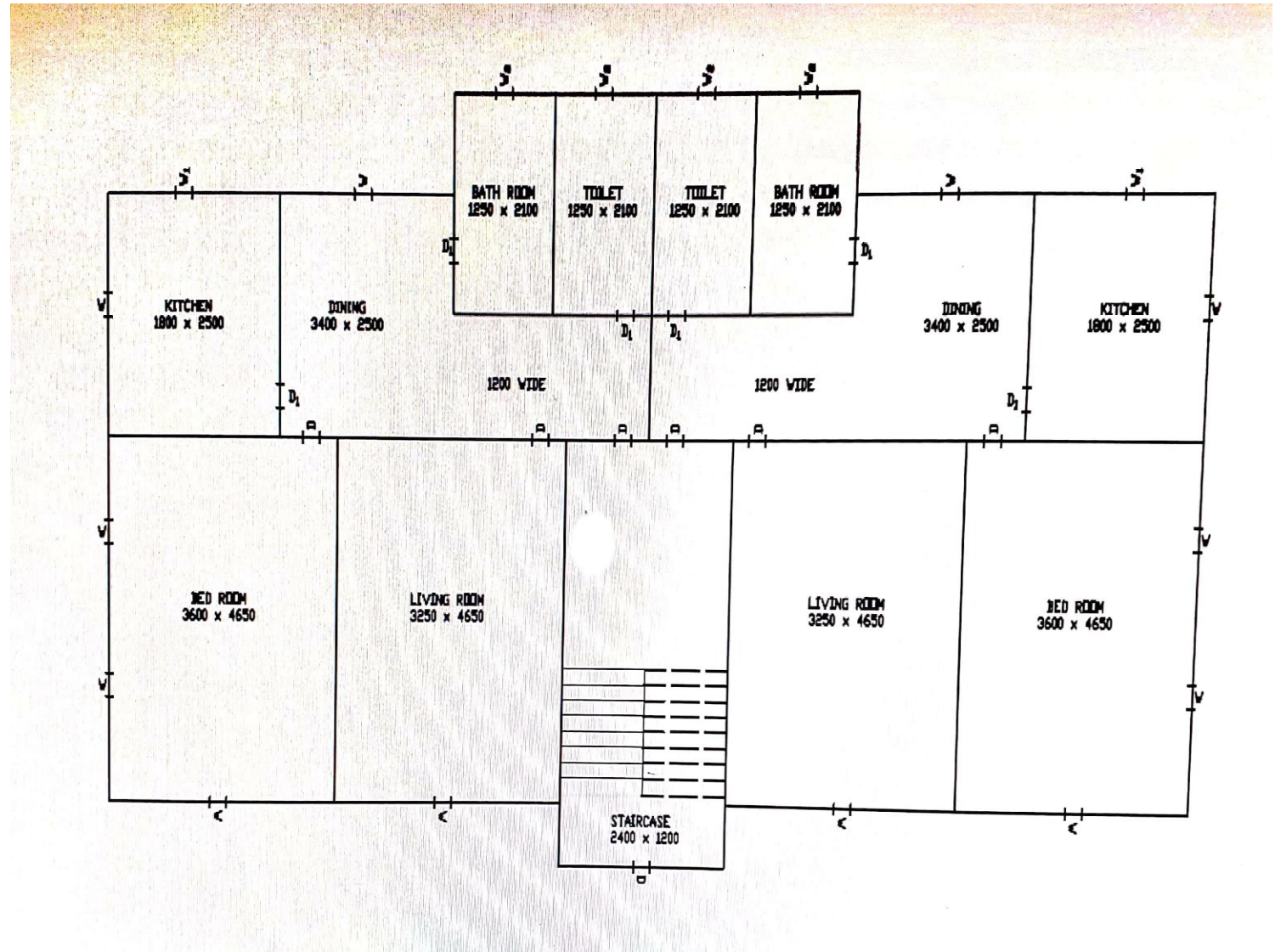
Wall thk. = 300mm

Plinth height = 600mm

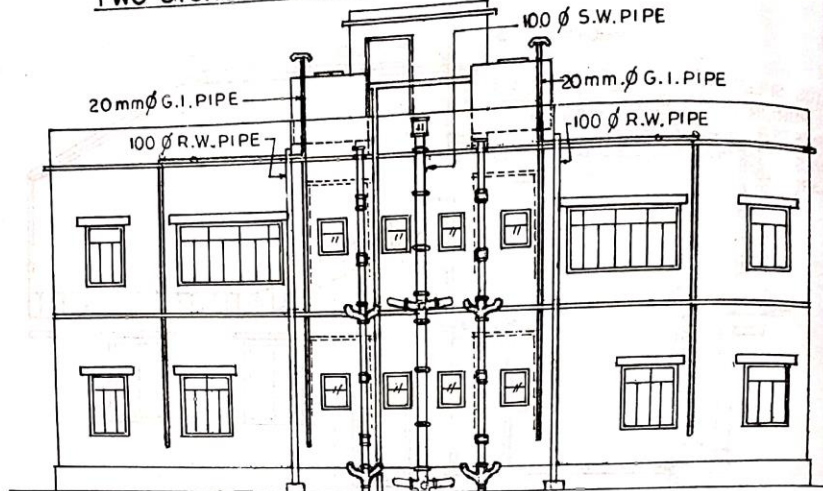
Slab thk. = 100mm

Ceiling height = 3300mm

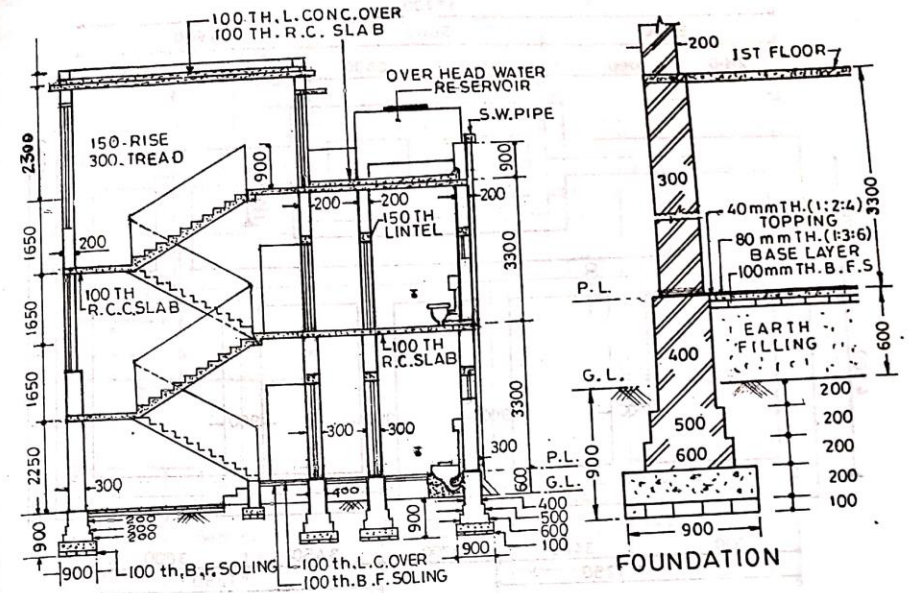
Any other necessary data may be assumed.



# TWO STORIED BUILDING OF FOUR FLATS FOR MIG

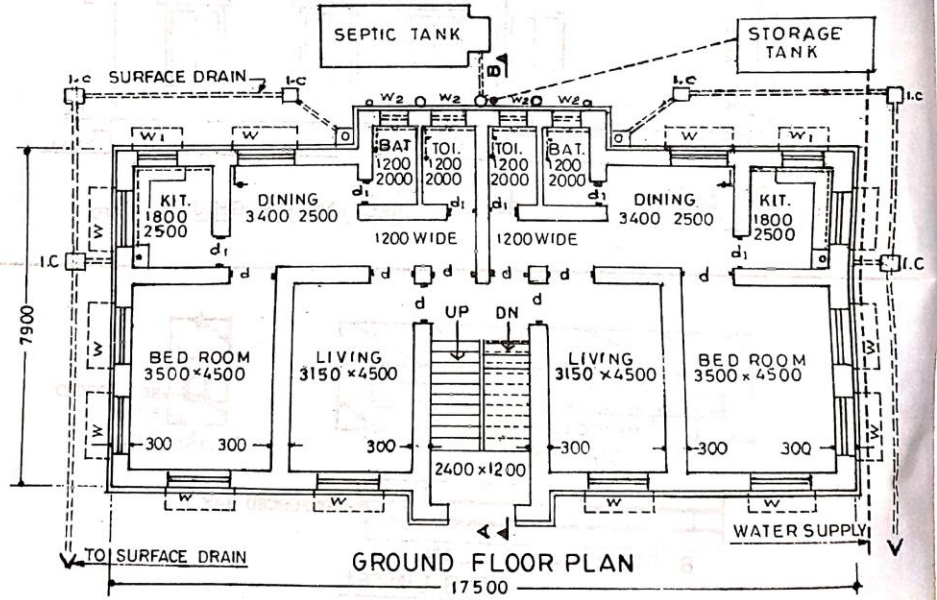


BACKSIDE ELEVATION

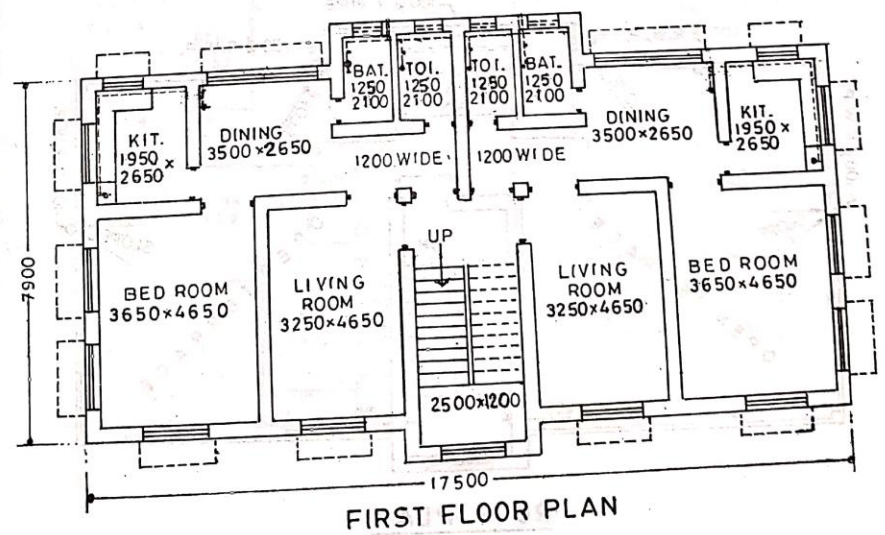


SECTION AB

FOUNDATION



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

# Chapter 3

Plan, Elevation and Sectional  
Elevation of Inclined Roof Building  
With AC Sheet/GCI/Tiles on Wooden  
Structure with use of AutoCAD  
Command

A line plan of a residential building is shown in Figure. Prepare working drawing by using following data :- (All dimensions are in mm)

(a) Depth of foundation - 800,

(b) P.C.C. (1:4:8) for foundation bed - 150 thick.

(c) Plinth height - 450

(d) U.C.R. masonry in c.m. (1:6) for foundation and plinth,

(e) Superstructure in B.B.masonry in c.m. (1:6) 300 thick for all walls, except bath and W.C. internal walls which are 100 thick,

(f) Height of bed room and sanitary block from plinth level to bottom of slab is 3000, except front verandah which has 2500 height.

(g) For pitched roof, height of bottom of tie beam above plinth level 3500.

(h) R.C.C. (1:2:4) slab 120 thick with 150 projection.

(i) Mangalore tiled roof projection 450.

(j) Mosaic tiled flooring 20 thick over 80 thick C.C. (1:3:6) bed, for all rooms, passages etc. and white glazed tiles with dado for W.C. and bath.

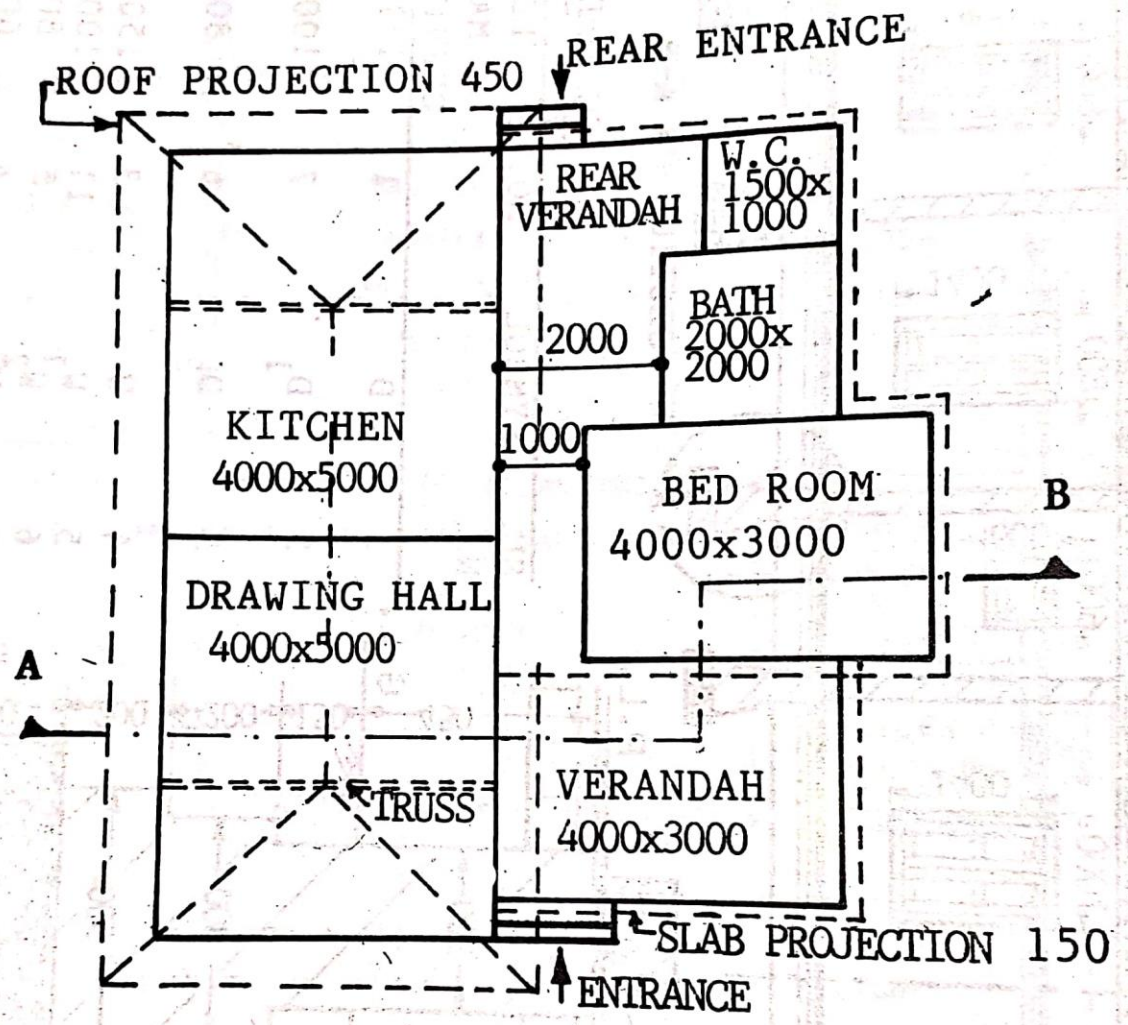
(k) Locate the doors, windows at proper places and provide parapet walls for front and rear verandah, built-in-cupboards, wash hand basin, kitchen platform etc. Assuming any other data required, draw the following :-

(i) Plan.

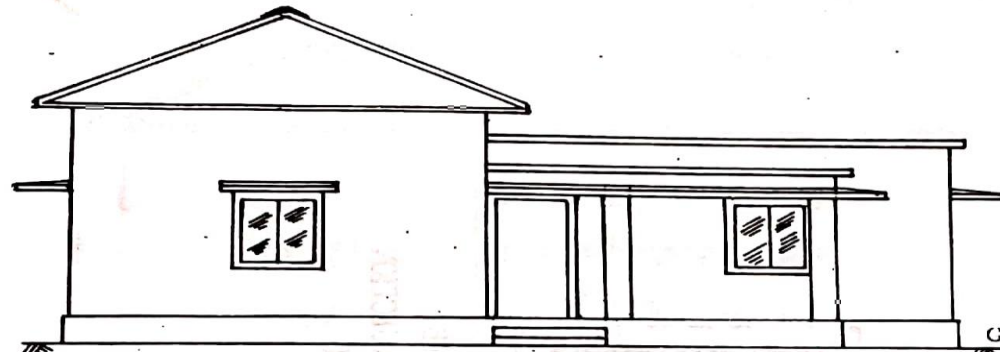
(ii) Front elevation.

(iii) Sectional elevation along AB.

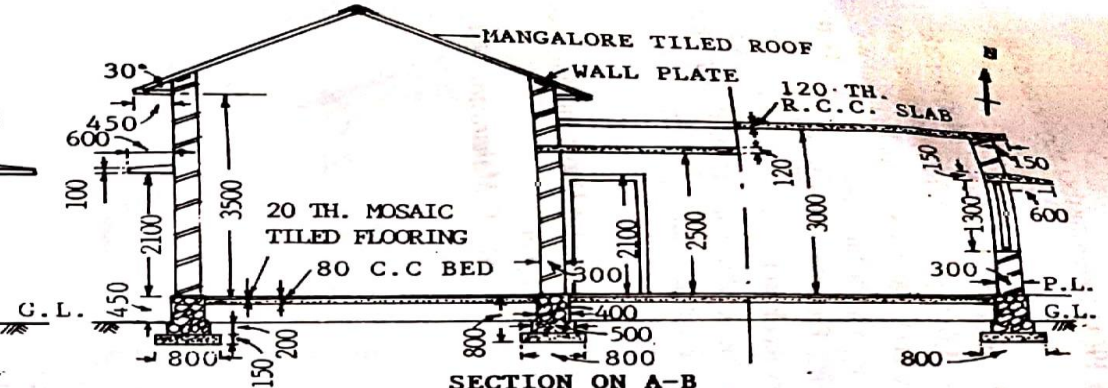
(iv) Schedule of doors and windows.



LINE PLAN



ELEVATION

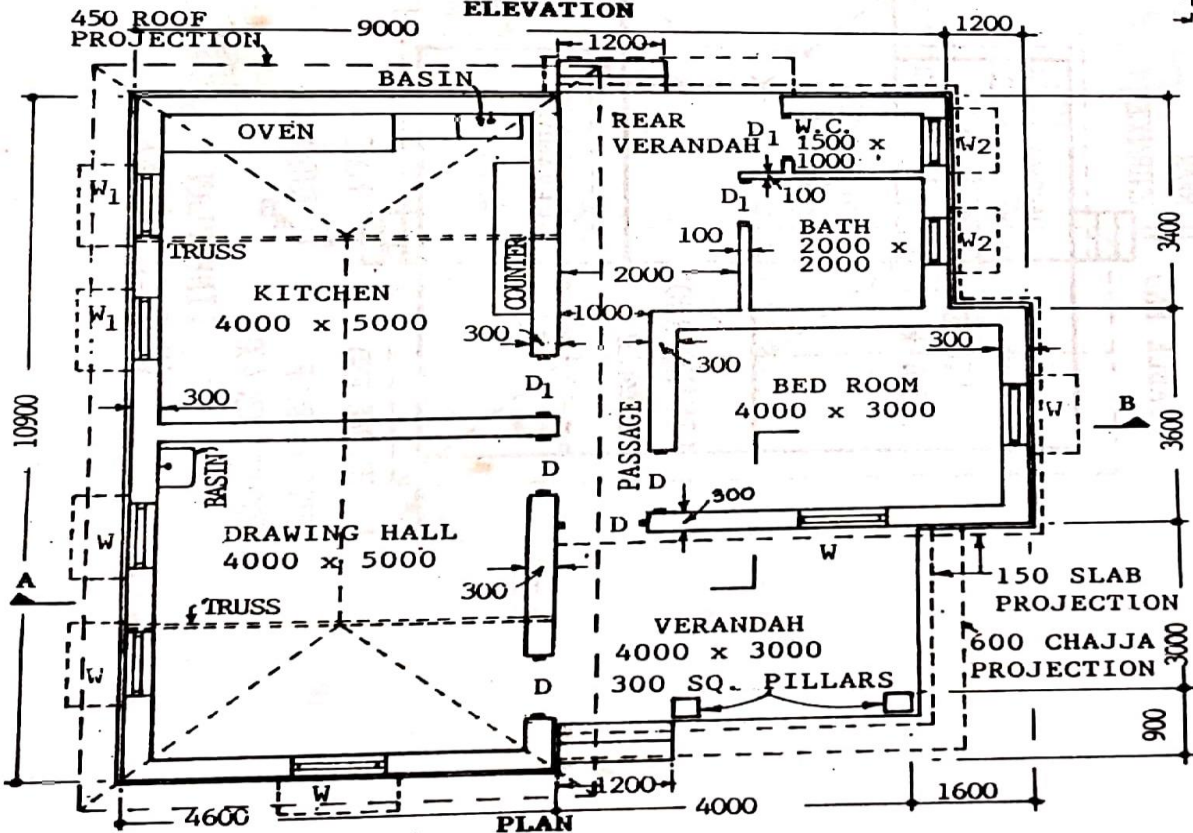


SECTION ON A-B

SCHEDULE FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS

SL. NO.	SYMBOL	NOS.	CLEAR SIZE OF OPENING BxD, mm	FRAME SIZE mm	SHUTTER THICKNESS mm	TYPE
1.	D	4	1000x2100	1000x 750	400	FLUSH
2.	D <sub>1</sub>	3	800x2100	1000x 750	400	FLUSH
3.	W	5	800x1300	1000x 750	300	GLAZED
4.	W <sub>1</sub>	2	800x1000	1000x 750	300	GLAZED
5.	W <sub>2</sub>	2	750x 750	750x 750	300	GLAZED

DIMENSIONS ARE IN MMS.



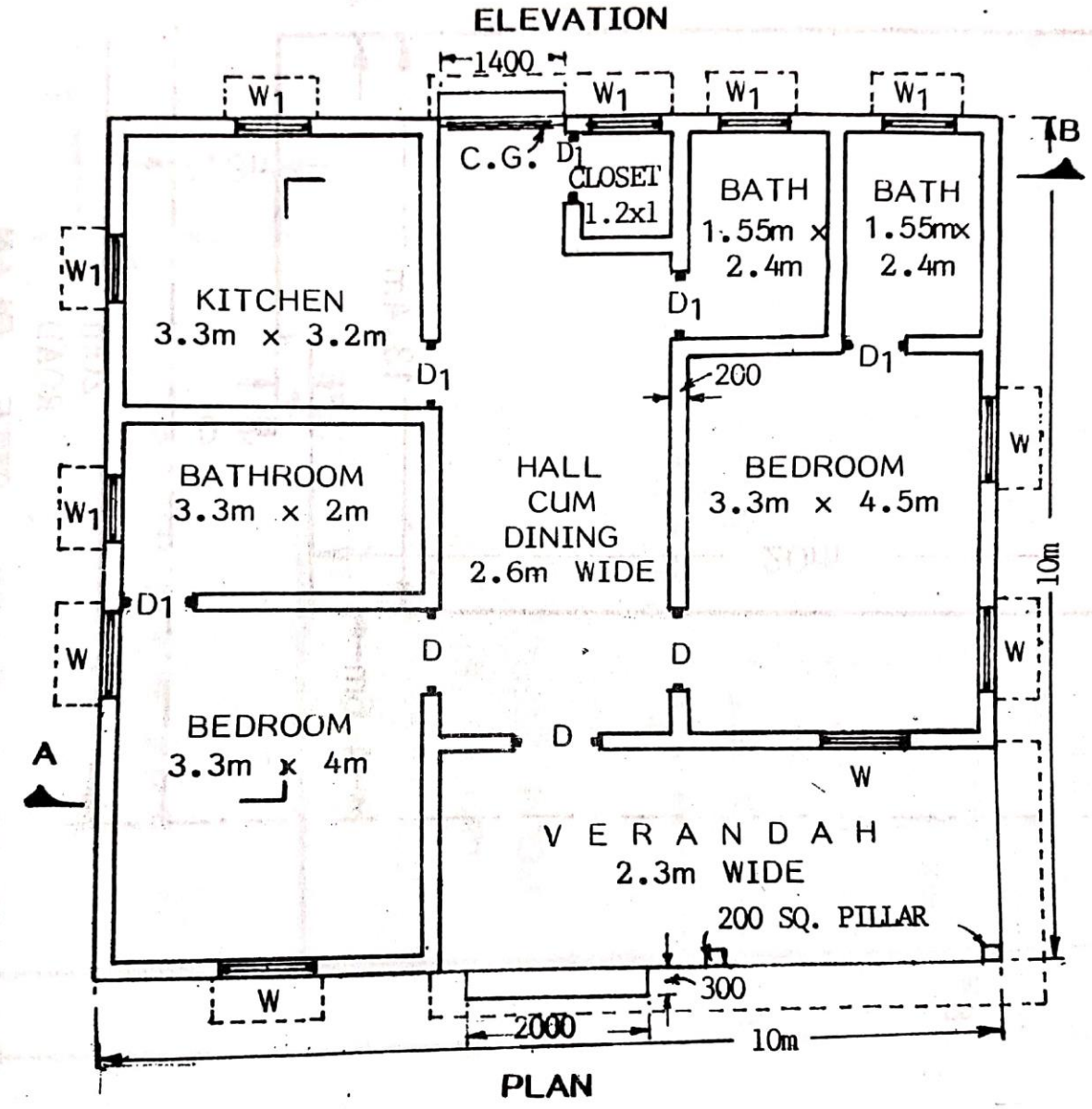
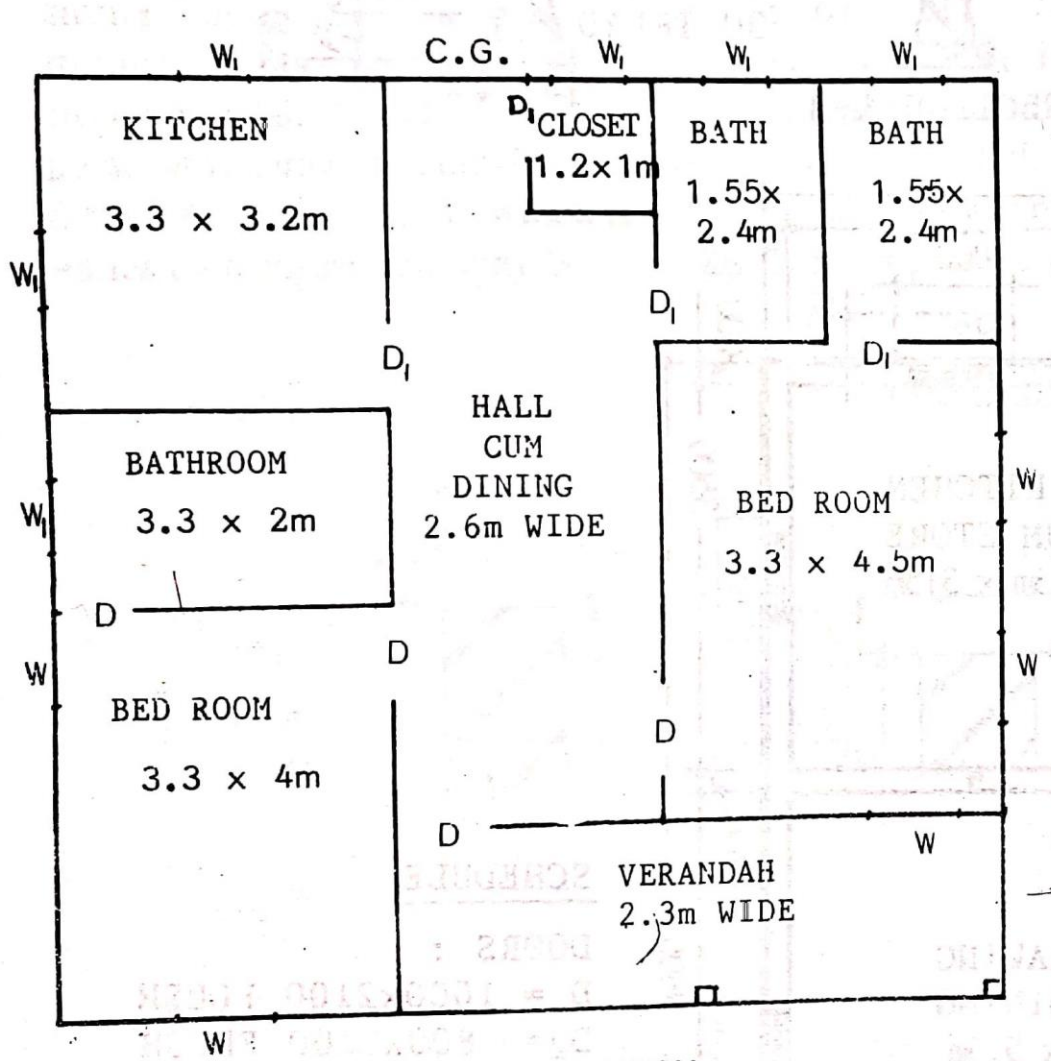
# Chapter 4

## Building Planning



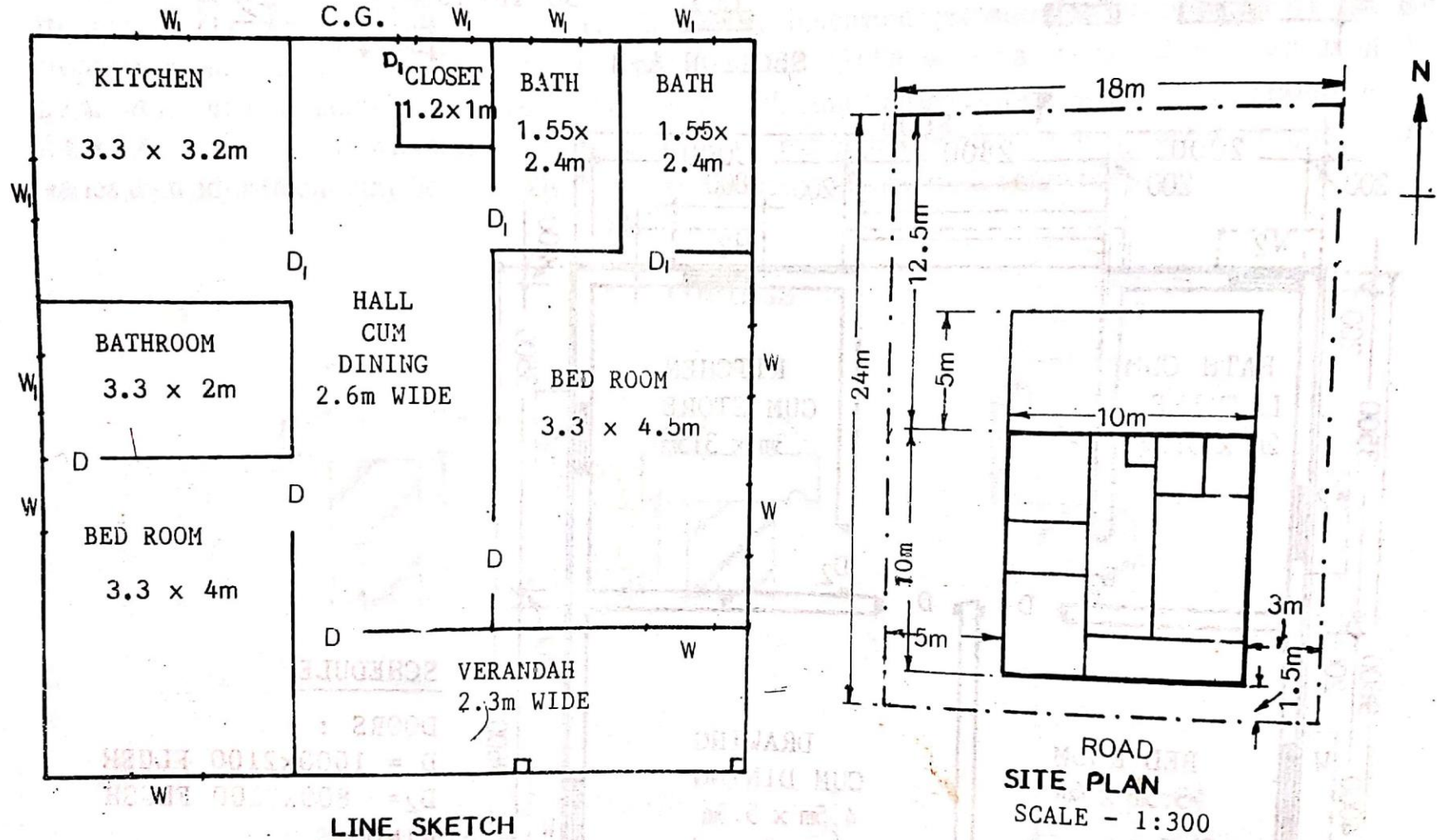
# 4.1

Draw a 2BHK plan of plinth area of 100sq.m. The plinth area rate = 8000/sq.m.



## 4.2

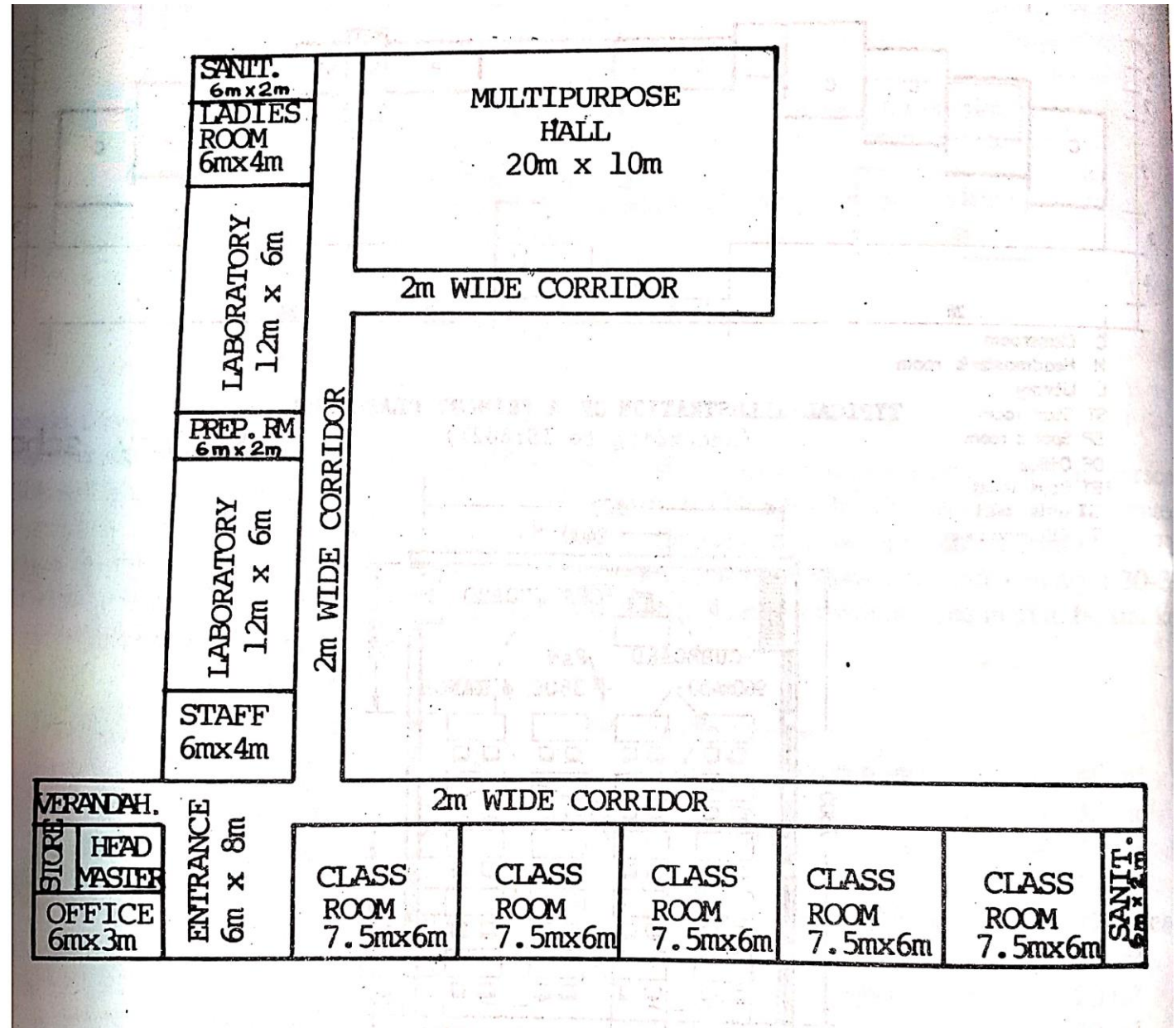
Draw a 2BHK line diagram of building with location of opening and living areas with orientation.



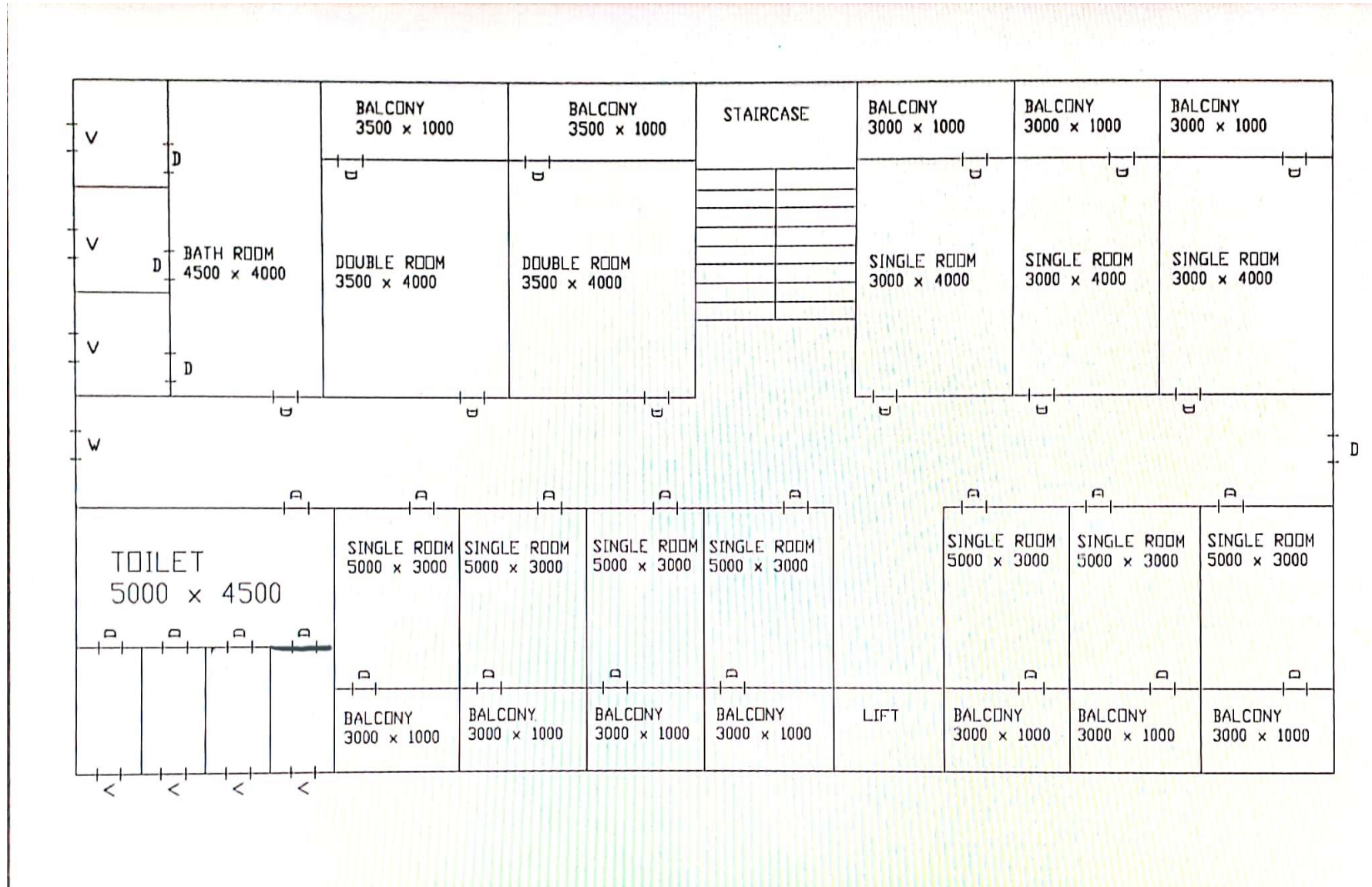
# 4.3

Design of a School Building: Prepare a single line diagram for school with the following requirements.

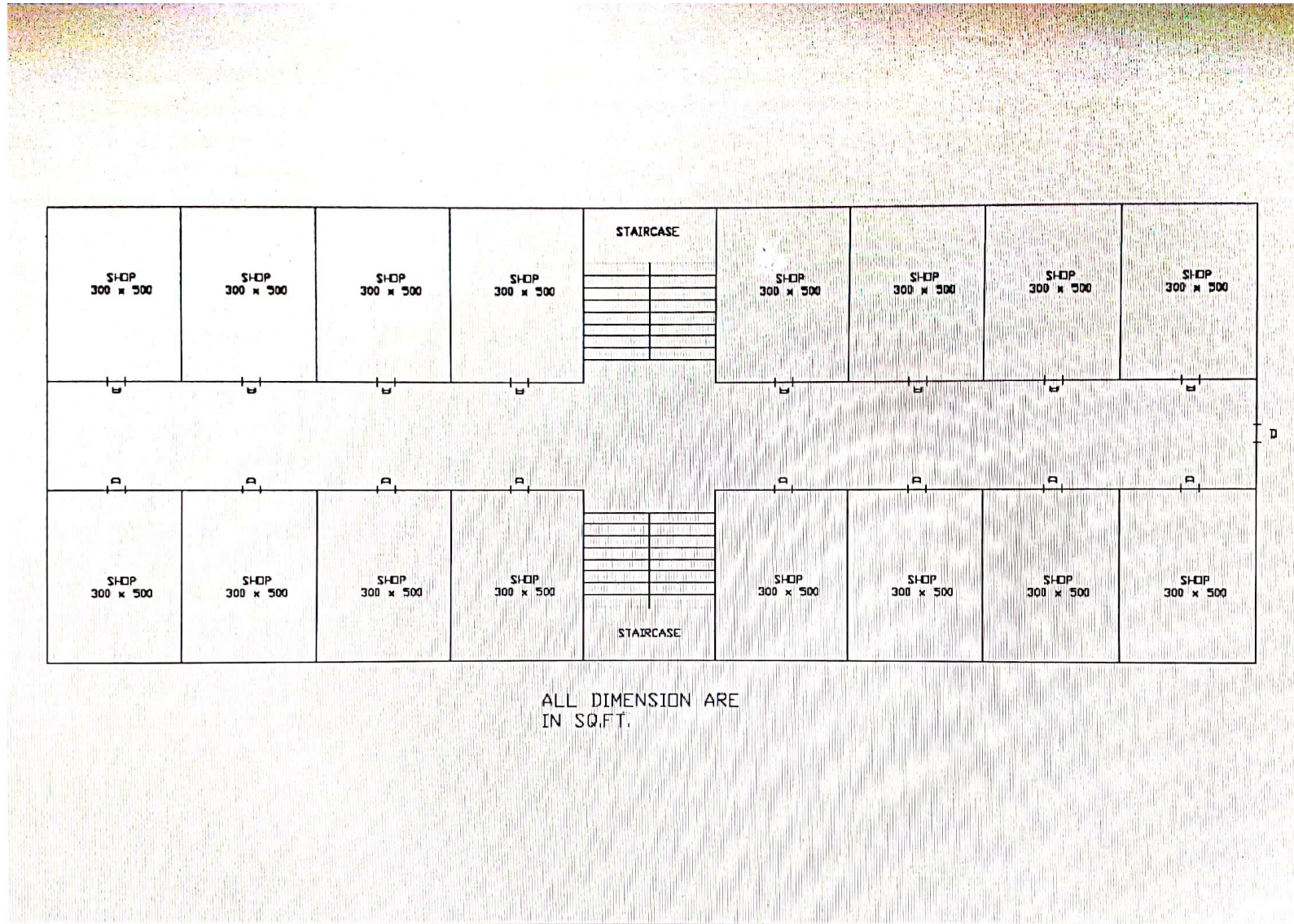
1. Entrance Hall = 48sq.m
2. 5 Nos. of class room = 45sq.m each
3. Sanitary block (2 Nos.) = 12sq.m.
4. Headmaster and his office = 36sq.m
5. Staff room = 24sq.m
6. Laboratory (2 Nos.) = 72sq.m
7. Preparation room = 13sq.m.
8. Ladies room = 24sq.m.
9. Multipurpose Hall = 20sq.m.



Draw a hostel of 230 sq.m. having 50 Nos of bed in total building.

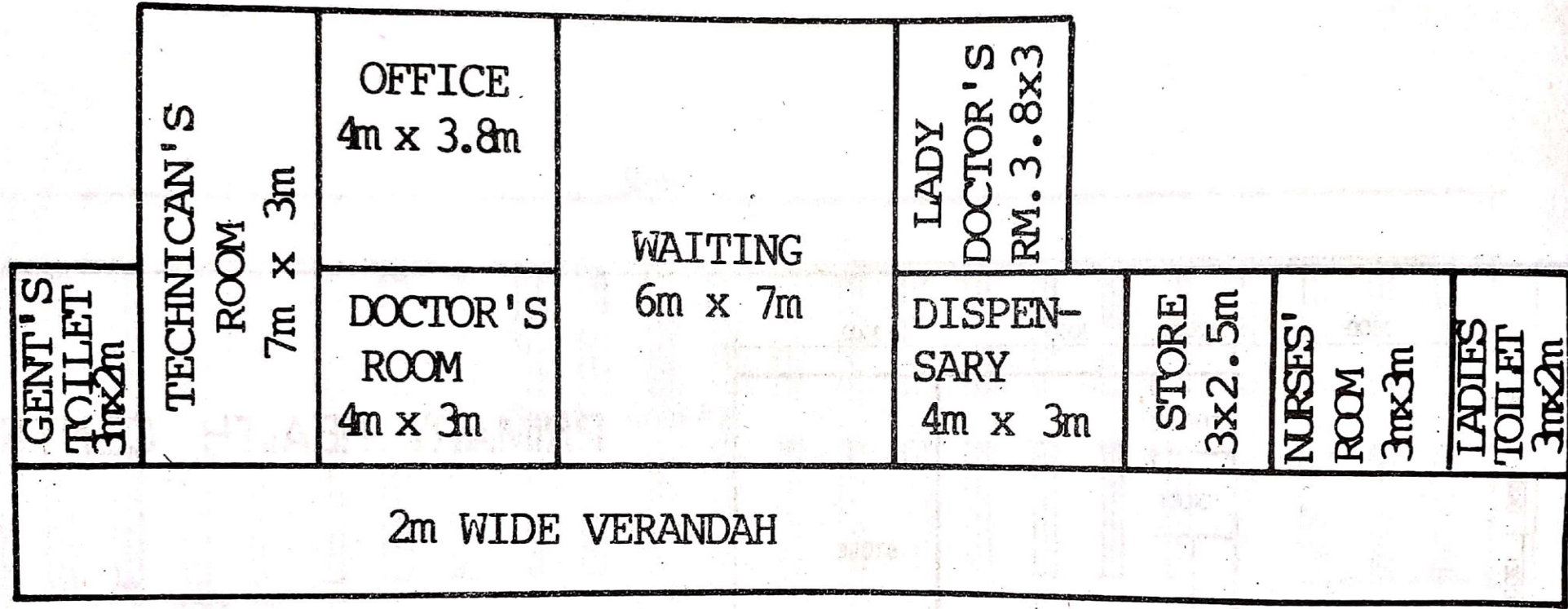


Draw a line plan of a market complex building having area of each shop = 300cm x 500cm size (No of room in a single floor =8).



Prepare a single line diagram for a Health Centre with the following requirements.

1. Waiting hall = 42sq.m.
2. Office = 15sq.m.
3. Doctors room = 12sq.m.
4. Technician's room = 20sq.m.
5. Lady doctor's room = 12sq.m
6. Dispensary = 12sq.m
7. Store = 7.5sq.m.
8. Nurse's room = 9sq.m.
9. 2Nos. of General toilets, one for Gents & other for Ladies (suitable).
10. Generous Verandah.



SCALE - 1:200