

MAHARASHTRA STATE BOARD OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

(Autonomous)

(ISO/IEC-270001 – 2005 certified)

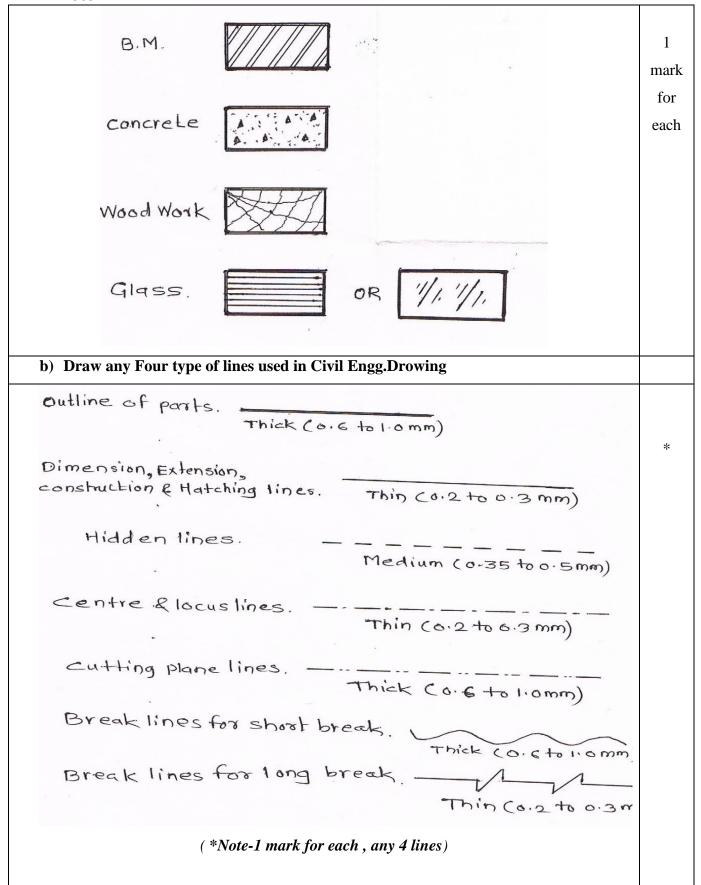
SUMMER-14 EXAMINATION

Subject code: 17309 <u>Model Answer</u> Page No: 1/14

Important Instructions to examiners:

- 1) The answer should be examined by keywords and not as word-to-word as given in the model answer scheme.
- 2) The model answer and the answer written by candidate may vary but the examiner may try to assess the understanding level of the candidate.
- 3) The language error such as grammatical, spelling errors should not be given more importance. (Not applicable for subject English and communication skill).
- 4) While assessing figures, examiner may give credit for principal components indicated in the figure. The figure drawn by candidate and model answer may vary. The examiner may give credit for any equivalent figure drawn.
- 5) Credits may be given step wise for numerical problems. In the some cases, the assumed constants values may vary and there may be some difference in the candidates answer and model answer.
- 6) In case of some questions credit may be given by judgment on part of examiner of relevant answer based on candidates understanding.

Q. 1 A) Attempt any THREE of the following.	12
a) Draw graphical symbols for following as per IS 962-1989. BM, concrete,	
Woodwork , Glass	



Elean areas index is defined as a notic of total built un area of all floors to the ulations	2
Floor space index is defined as a ratio of total built-up area of all floors to the plot area	2
total built-up area of all floor	marks
FSI=	
Area of Plot	
Plinth Area = Carpet area + Wall thickness of all units + Area which is excluded in	2
calculation of carpet area.	marks
d) Specify minimum dimensions of following units of residential building.	
Living room, Bedroom, Kitchen, WC.	
1) Living room: -9.5 sqm (mini 2.4 m wide) 2) Bedroom: -9.5 sqm (mini 2.4 m wide)	1
3) Kitchen:- 4.5 sqm (mini 1.8 m wide) 4) WC :- 1.1 sqm (general size 1.1 m x1 m)	Mark
	each
B) Draw to a suitable Scale a line plan of post office building .Label all units with their	08
dimensions. Clearly indicate position of openings.	
SORTING ROOM STORE ROOM 1-2X12/12x12 12x12 18x2 W AX4 m 3X3 m D D D W.C. Drinking Water. Water. Water. Working space Stamps Noney Parcel, Ragistry Ragistry Ragistry Ragistry M. 1-2x2 1-2x2 D Counter I m wide, 1.6 m Post Masters Room W. 3:3x2.8 m Writing stand Main gate. Parking space. Parking space. Smoode. Line plan of a post office. Scale 1:100	*

Q2. Fig No.1:Show a line plan of residential building .Draw to a scale of 1:50 the following views. Show all Dimensions and label the units. Use appropriate symbols for room furnishings such as WB, WC, kitchen Sink, Otto, cupboards etc.

I) Developed plan

10

- II) Elevation 06
- III) Section along AB

Use following construction notes-

Depth of foundation 1200mm below Gl

Plinth height above GL 600mm

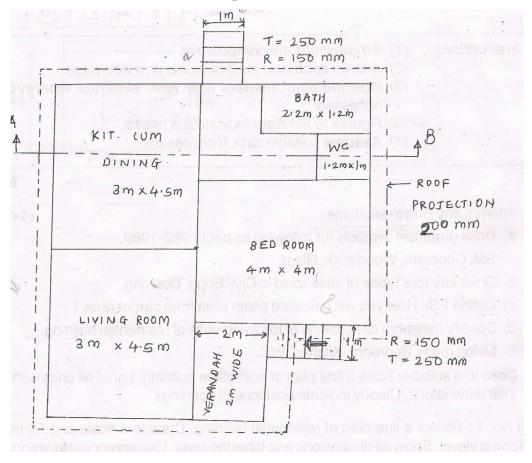
Height of bottom of slab from FL=3200mm

Slab thickness-150mm

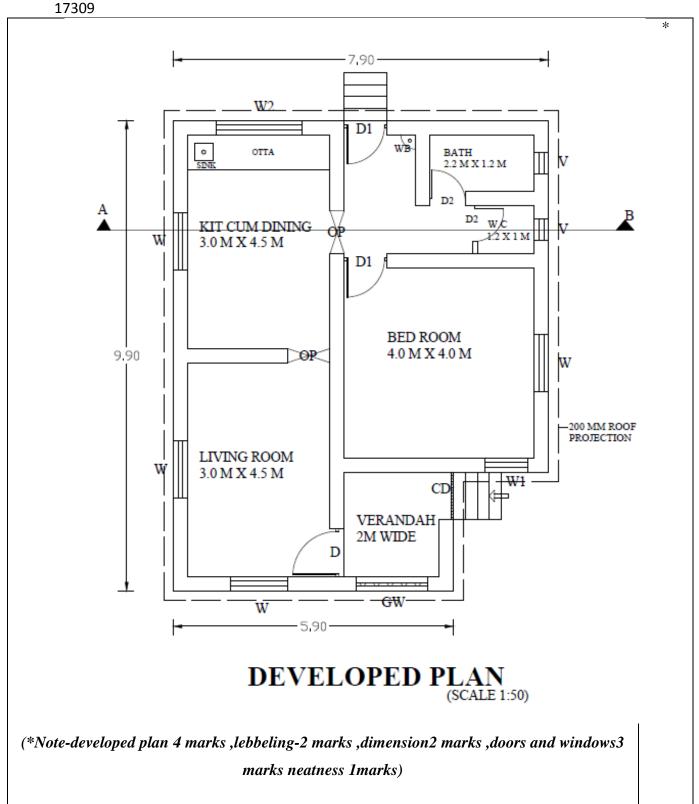
Chajja Projection -750mm

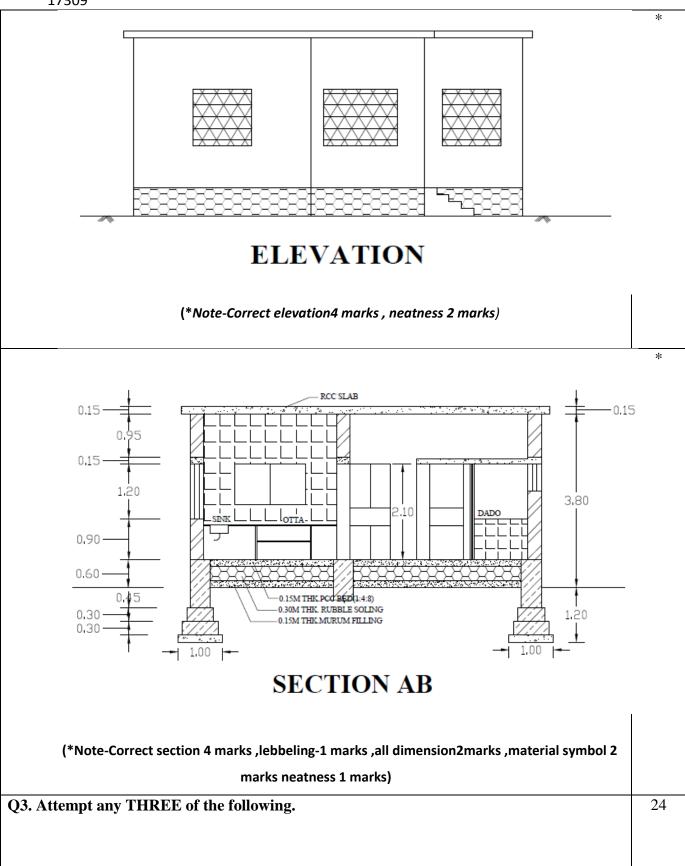
Super Structure in BBM with all walls 300 mm thick.

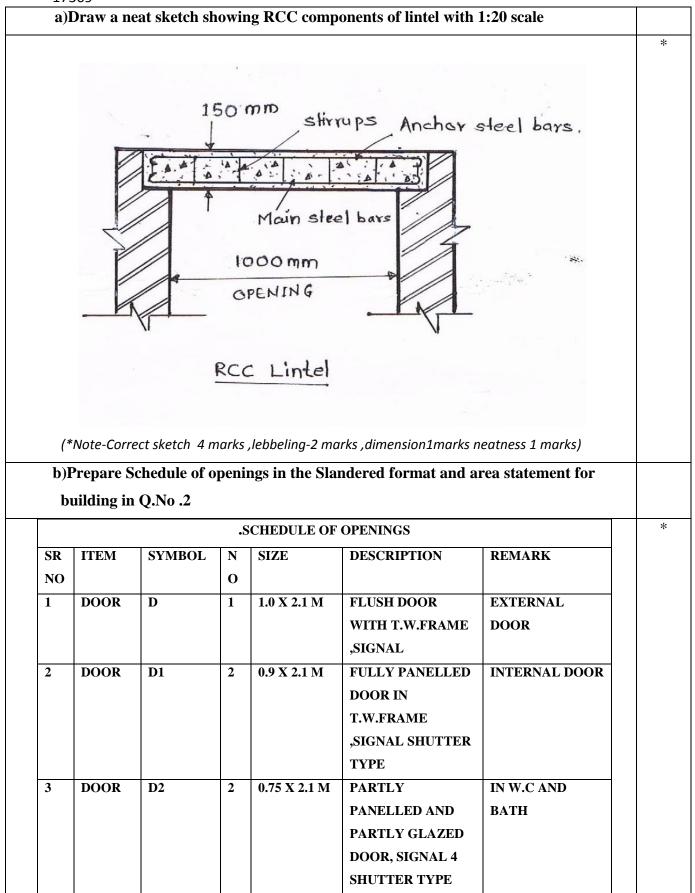
Assume additional data is required.



Fg.No.1 Line plan







1/:	309							
4	OPENIN G	OP	2	0.9 X 2.1 M	-		-	
5	COLLA PSIBLE	CD	1	1.5 X 2.1 M	M.S.RIVETED CHANELS		EXTERNAL	
	DOOR							
6	WINDO	W	4	1.2 X 1.2 M	FULLY GLAZI	ED	IN LIVING	
	W				WINDOWS		ROOMS	
7	WINDO	W1	1	0.9 X 2.1M	FULLY GLAZI	ED	IN LIVING	
	W				WINDOWS WI	TH	ROOMS	
					VENTILATOR	S AT		
					TOP			
8	WINDO	W2	1	1.8 X 0.9 M	FULLY GLAZED		BED ROOM	
	W				WINDOWS			
9	GRILLS	GW	1	1.5 X 2.1 M	M.S SQUAR		VERANDAH	
					E BARS (12MM	1)		
10	VENTIL	V	2	0.45 X 0.6 M	LOUVERED		IN W.C	
	ATOR				WINDOW			
SCH	EDULE OF	AREA STA	TEM	ENT	I		I.	
SR.N	SR.NO ITEM						AREA IN SQM	
01 F		PLOT AR	EA		157 SQM			
02		BUILT UP AREA					73.21SQM	
		1						

(*Note-Correct schedule of openings 5 marks, Correct schedule of area statement 1 mark for each)

C)Explain any four important Principalesof planning

Important of Principal of planning:-

- 1)Aspect:- Different rooms of the building are placed and located according to the functional utility in such a way that maximum advantage from natural elements like sun ,wind can be obtained .Sunlight provides the illumination inside the rooms in day time and we need not to use artificial lighting .
- 2) **Prospect:-**It is a related a views as seen of the outside from the door and the windows in the external in the internal Walls .For pleasant atmosphere views of a garden ,hill and river etc.
- **3)Orientation:-**It is the method of proper placement of planned units of the building in relation to natural elements like sun, rain, wind, outlook, topography etc. the position of building is decided with respect to "North", to place the different units or room to achieve natural ventilation ,air circulation and lighting ,or Orientation is necessary to achieve maximum advantage from natural elements.
 - **4)Grouping:-**It is the arrangement of various room with respect to their function .Grouping various according type of building ,residential or public (hospital ,library ,bank, school etc).proper grouping helps in deterring shape of building should be placed in sequential

8 | 1 4

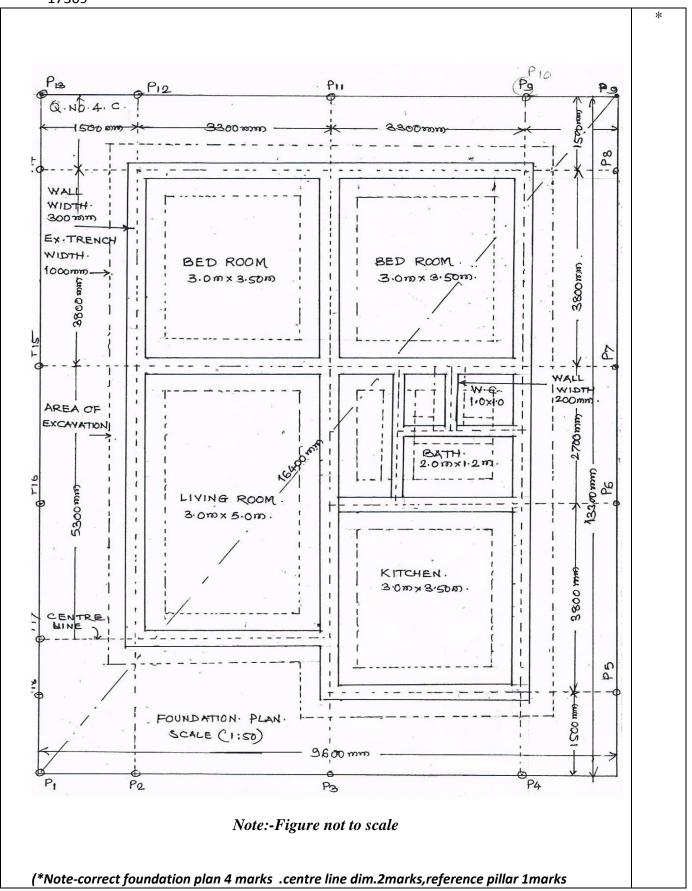
order their utility or function, without disturbing the other unit.

- 5) **Privacy:**-It is the very important factor to be considered while planning both residential and public building. in case public building like Offices etc. There are two types of privacy i.e internal privacy and external privacy.
- **6) Elegance:** It is a term related to the effect produced by elevation. Elevation can be imagined while preparing plan to produced elegance. Elegance Depends upon planning as well as elevation, without elevation a properly planned building may not look beautiful.
- 7) **Flexibility:-** In case of public building the plan provide flexibility from future expansion point of view .a room plan as staff room may later be used as activity room as store after the expansion of building.
- **8) Roominess:-** The principal of planning is directly related with dimension of the room .It is must select dimension i.e. length ,width and height after area of room is finalized. Light colors give effect of more space whereas dark colors make the room's look smaller.
- 9) Circulation:- Circulation movement of the user inside the units of building, from one unit to another at the same floor or even movement from one floor to the another.
- 10) Furniture requirements: Requirements Furniture in the room can be deciding the size of unit.e.g A living room can be planned to accommodate a sofa set, Teapot, Diwan, T.V.cabinate, shoe rack etc.
- **11**) **Economy** It is a factor which restrict the freedom of planning of building by an architect. A proper scope of future expansion should be considered.

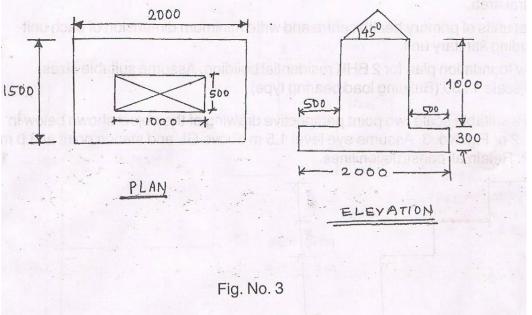
(*Note-2 marks for each, any four)

2) The picture of all points and lines on the picture play coincides with the points and lines themselves.3) Perspective of all the parallel lines which are also parallel to the picture plane .not		
2) Tread for residential building250 mm 3) Rise for Public building150mm to 170mm 4) Tread for Public building300 mm to 325mm II) Enlist type of perspective drawing and specify two Principal used in prospective drawing. Types of Perspective drawing a) Based on position of object with respect to picture plane: I) parallel perspective II) oblique perspective b) Based on No of Vanishing point: I) One point perspective II) Two point perspective III) Three point perspective Principal used in prospective drawing: 1) The lines appear to be shorter than their actual length, and his effect increase, as the distance of the object increase. 2) The picture of all points and lines on the picture play coincides with the points and lines themselves. 3) Perspective of all the parallel lines which are also parallel to the picture plane .not	I) Write dimension of rise and tread for residential and public building	
3) Rise for Public building150mm to 170mm 4) Tread for Public building300 mm to 325mm II) Enlist type of perspective drawing and specify two Principal used in prospective drawing. Types of Perspective drawing a) Based on position of object with respect to picture plane:- I) parallel perspective II) oblique perspective b) Based on No of Vanishing point:- I) One point perspective II) Two point perspective Principal used in prospective drawing:- 1) The lines appear to be shorter than their actual length, and his effect increase, as the distance of the object increase. 2) The picture of all points and lines on the picture play coincides with the points and lines themselves. 3) Perspective of all the parallel lines which are also parallel to the picture plane .not	Ans:- 1) Rise for residential building170 to190 mm	1
II) Enlist type of perspective drawing and specify two Principal used in prospective drawing. Types of Perspective drawing a) Based on position of object with respect to picture plane: I) parallel perspective II) oblique perspective b) Based on No of Vanishing point: I) One point perspective II) Two point perspective III) Three point perspective Principal used in prospective drawing:- 1) The lines appear to be shorter than their actual length, and his effect increase, as the distance of the object increase. 2) The picture of all points and lines on the picture play coincides with the points and lines themselves. 3) Perspective of all the parallel lines which are also parallel to the picture plane .not	2) Tread for residential building250 mm	1
II) Enlist type of perspective drawing and specify two Principal used in prospective drawing. Types of Perspective drawing a) Based on position of object with respect to picture plane: I) parallel perspective II) oblique perspective b) Based on No of Vanishing point: I) One point perspective II) Two point perspective III) Three point perspective Principal used in prospective drawing: 1) The lines appear to be shorter than their actual length, and his effect increase, as the distance of the object increase. 2) The picture of all points and lines on the picture play coincides with the points and lines themselves. 3) Perspective of all the parallel lines which are also parallel to the picture plane .not	3) Rise for Public building150mm to 170mm	1
Types of Perspective drawing a) Based on position of object with respect to picture plane: I) parallel perspective II) oblique perspective b) Based on No of Vanishing point: I) One point perspective II) Two point perspective III) Three point perspective Principal used in prospective drawing:- 1) The lines appear to be shorter than their actual length, and his effect increase, as the distance of the object increase. 2) The picture of all points and lines on the picture play coincides with the points and lines themselves. 3) Perspective of all the parallel lines which are also parallel to the picture plane .not	4) Tread for Public building300 mm to 325mm	1
a) Based on position of object with respect to picture plane: I) parallel perspective II) oblique perspective b) Based on No of Vanishing point: I) One point perspective II) Two point perspective III)Three point perspective Principal used in prospective drawing: 1) The lines appear to be shorter than their actual length, and his effect increase, as the distance of the object increase. 2) The picture of all points and lines on the picture play coincides with the points and lines themselves. 3) Perspective of all the parallel lines which are also parallel to the picture plane .not		
I) parallel perspective II) oblique perspective b) Based on No of Vanishing point: I) One point perspective II) Two point perspective III)Three point perspective Principal used in prospective drawing:- 1) The lines appear to be shorter than their actual length, and his effect increase, as the distance of the object increase. 2) The picture of all points and lines on the picture play coincides with the points and lines themselves. 3) Perspective of all the parallel lines which are also parallel to the picture plane .not	pes of Perspective drawing	
II) oblique perspective b) Based on No of Vanishing point: I) One point perspective II) Two point perspective III) Three point perspective Principal used in prospective drawing: 1) The lines appear to be shorter than their actual length, and his effect increase, as the distance of the object increase. 2) The picture of all points and lines on the picture play coincides with the points and lines themselves. 3) Perspective of all the parallel lines which are also parallel to the picture plane .not	a) Based on position of object with respect to picture plane :-	1
b) Based on No of Vanishing point: I) One point perspective II) Two point perspective III) Three point perspective Principal used in prospective drawing: 1) The lines appear to be shorter than their actual length, and his effect increase, as the distance of the object increase. 2) The picture of all points and lines on the picture play coincides with the points and lines themselves. 3) Perspective of all the parallel lines which are also parallel to the picture plane .not	I) parallel perspective	1
I) One point perspective II) Two point perspective III) Three point perspective Principal used in prospective drawing:- 1) The lines appear to be shorter than their actual length, and his effect increase, as the distance of the object increase. 2) The picture of all points and lines on the picture play coincides with the points and lines themselves. 3) Perspective of all the parallel lines which are also parallel to the picture plane .not	II) oblique perspective	
II) Two point perspective III) Three point perspective Principal used in prospective drawing:- 1) The lines appear to be shorter than their actual length, and his effect increase, as the distance of the object increase. 2) The picture of all points and lines on the picture play coincides with the points and lines themselves. 3) Perspective of all the parallel lines which are also parallel to the picture plane .not	b) Based on No of Vanishing point:-	1
Principal used in prospective drawing: 1) The lines appear to be shorter than their actual length, and his effect increase, as the distance of the object increase. 2) The picture of all points and lines on the picture play coincides with the points and lines themselves. 3) Perspective of all the parallel lines which are also parallel to the picture plane .not	I) One point perspective	1
Principal used in prospective drawing:- 1) The lines appear to be shorter than their actual length, and his effect increase, as the distance of the object increase. 2) The picture of all points and lines on the picture play coincides with the points and lines themselves. 3) Perspective of all the parallel lines which are also parallel to the picture plane .not	II) Two point perspective	
 The lines appear to be shorter than their actual length, and his effect increase, as the distance of the object increase. The picture of all points and lines on the picture play coincides with the points and lines themselves. Perspective of all the parallel lines which are also parallel to the picture plane .not 	III)Three point perspective	
distance of the object increase. 2) The picture of all points and lines on the picture play coincides with the points and lines themselves. 3) Perspective of all the parallel lines which are also parallel to the picture plane .not	incipal used in prospective drawing:-	
 2) The picture of all points and lines on the picture play coincides with the points and lines themselves. 3) Perspective of all the parallel lines which are also parallel to the picture plane .not 	1) The lines appear to be shorter than their actual length, and his effect increase, as the	2
2) The picture of all points and lines on the picture play coincides with the points and lines themselves.3) Perspective of all the parallel lines which are also parallel to the picture plane .not	distance of the object increase.	mark
3) Perspective of all the parallel lines which are also parallel to the picture plane .not		main
		(any
r · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3) Perspective of all the parallel lines which are also parallel to the picture plane .not parallel to the picture plane, converge to a point	two

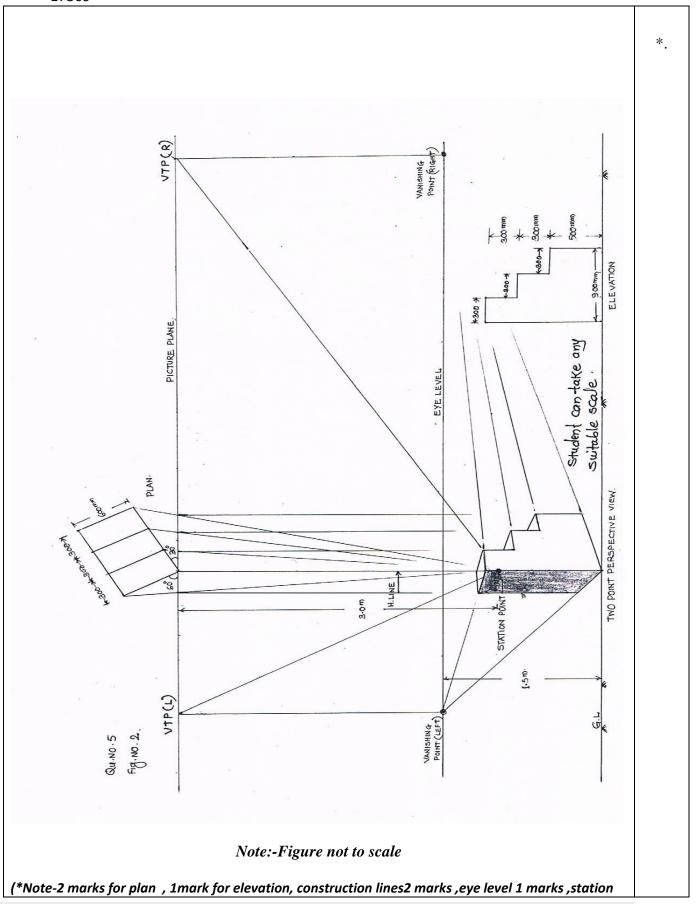
		16
a) Explain important rules and byelavin rural area.	ws of sanctioning for authorities for constriction	
Important rules and bye laws of san	nctioning authorities for constriction in rural	
area are.	······································	
1) The prospered building must be in a	residential zone.	1
2) The minimum Front margin should		mar
3) The minimum side and rear margins should be 1.50 m.		
4) The maximum No of storey should be (G+1).		
5) The maximum allowable built up area should be 60% of total plot area.		
6) The minimum Height of plinth should be 450 mm.		
7) The Maximum Height of Slab shou	ıld be 2.75 m.	
8) The FSI in rural area is one		
b) Enlist units of Primary health cen	ter and write minimum dimension of each unit	
including sanitary unit.		
Unit of primary health center :-		
1) Entrance and waiting space	2.5 m wide (minimum)	1/2
2) Doctor's Room	3.0 m x 3.6 m.	1/2
3) Operation Theatre	4.0m x 6.0m.	mai
4) Examination room	3.0m x 4.0m.	fo
5) Circulation space	3.0m side	10
6) Words		uni
I) General	$8 \text{ to } 10^{\text{m2}}/\text{bed.}$	1/
II) Maternity	8 to 10 ^{m2} /bed	1/
7) Medical store	3.5m x 5.0 m.	fo
8) Office	3.0 x 4.0m.	din
9) Laboratory	3 .0m x5.0m	um
10) Family planning Unit	3.0 m x 4.0m	nsi
11) Parking Space		(ar
12) Sanitary Block		
I) W.C	1.0m x 1.2m.	eigl
II) Bath room	1.5m x 2.5m	
III) Urinals	0.6m x 0.9	

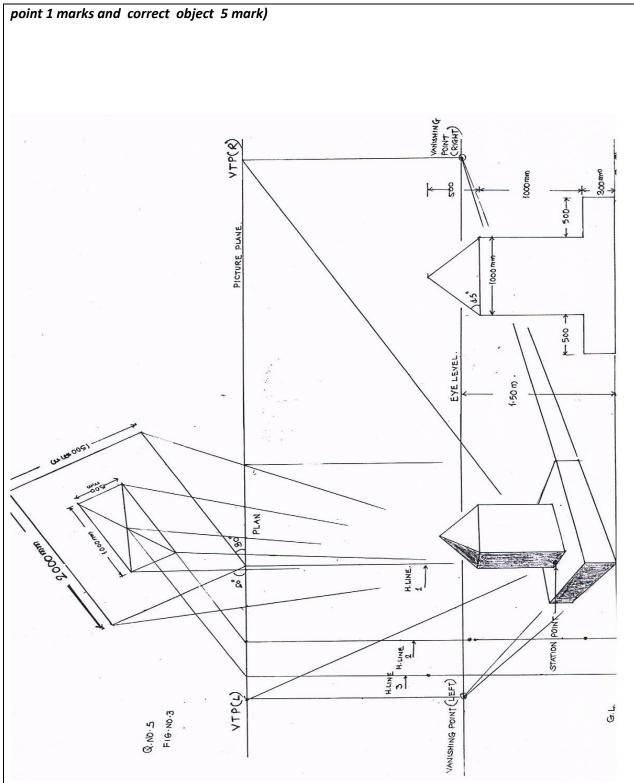


17309 &neatness 1 marks) Q5. Draw to a suitable scale two point perspective drawing of the object shown below in fig.No.2 or Fig .No.3 .Assume eye level 1.5m above GL and station point at 3.0m 12 from PP.Retain all construction lines. 300 005 ELEVATION -300-1-300 PLAN Fig. No. 2 2000 1000 1500 500



Ans:-





Note:-Figure not to scale

(*Note-2 marks for plan , 1mark for elevation, construction lines2 marks ,eye level 1 marks ,station point 1 marks and correct object 5 mark)