Construction Section Drawing Checklist

Reference: Architectural Drawing and Design for Residential Construction – Cecil Jensen

Example on pg 323 Description on pgs 330 - 331

Construction Section Drawings reveal the internal construction of an object. Sections of the entire house are called Full Sections. Section prepared for specific parts of the building are called Detailed Sections.

- Partial sections require only one half of the Cutting Plane Line
- Cutting Plane Line is a thick dashed line consisting of one long and two short dashes (if possible in software) indicating the position where the theoretical cutting line takes place.
- The cutting line may be straight or offset, the offset being indicated on the floor plan.
- The cutting plane line may be partially shown rather than as a full line through the house.
- At the beginning and end of the cutting plane line a short right angle line containing the section plane symbol is added which identifies the direction of viewing the section view and identified by letter and states what drawing sheet the drawing can be found
- A minimum of one section view through the house is required
- Additional section views are prepared as required to show details which cannot be seen on other drawings
- The section drawing shows the complete footing, foundation, columns and interior partitions, floor framing, wall framing, ceiling and roof construction
- Additional information such as the construction of fireplaces, chimneys and stairs are also shown.
- Vertical assembly dimensions are shown such as finished basement slab, top of sub-floor, underside of ceiling joist, finished grade, underside of window lintels and top of chimney
- The horizontal roof overhang dimension is indicated from the outer surface of the exterior frame wall to the outer surface of the joist or rafter
- Door and window heights are indicated
- Garages or Carports
- Insulation and condensation
- Vapour Barriers and Ventilation
- Chimney flashing