

*Another guiding principle for working drawings is to provide sufficient information regarding design intent. “Sufficient” can be described as adequately depicting and describing every design aspect of the project once.*

There are certain things that *must* be on the drawings, regardless of the size and scope of the project:

- *Identification of all materials*
- *Dimensions allowing the constructors to correctly place all materials and assemblies*
- *Details showing intended relationships between the parts*
- *Clear indication of quantities of manufactured items (such as toilet accessories, equipment, and various fixtures)*

Remember that all drawings that may have been prepared as an aid to solving design problems need not be included in working drawings. For example:

- *Building sections (not wall sections), often prepared during the schematic design phase or the design development phase, usually convey little information actually needed for construction and can be omitted. They can be useful for showing relationships of multi-level spaces to other spaces (such as in the case of atria), and for keying-in interior “wall” sections for spaces with special design features (such as different floor level, stepped ceilings, coves, fascias, soffits, etc.).*
- *Locations of plumbing, mechanical, and electrical items, such as floor drains, electrical panels, and power and data receptacles may have been established as part of the design process. However, unless such locations are essential to achieving a specific architectural effect, they should be shown only on the consultants’ drawings. The preceding guideline is not meant to suggest that the drawings of various disciplines should not be coordinated with each other.*
- *It may be necessary during design to draw a plan of a toilet room at a 1" = 1'-0" scale to determine the dimensions required to avoid cutting of ceramic tiles. Once the dimensions are ascertained, 1/4" = 1'-0" scale is probably adequate to provide construction information.*