

## How to draw a FLOOR PLAN for Alterations/Additions:

This is the easiest drawing to do and the one from which all your other drawings can be developed. It will show PERMANENT or STRUCTURAL elements of your new construction, including the following:

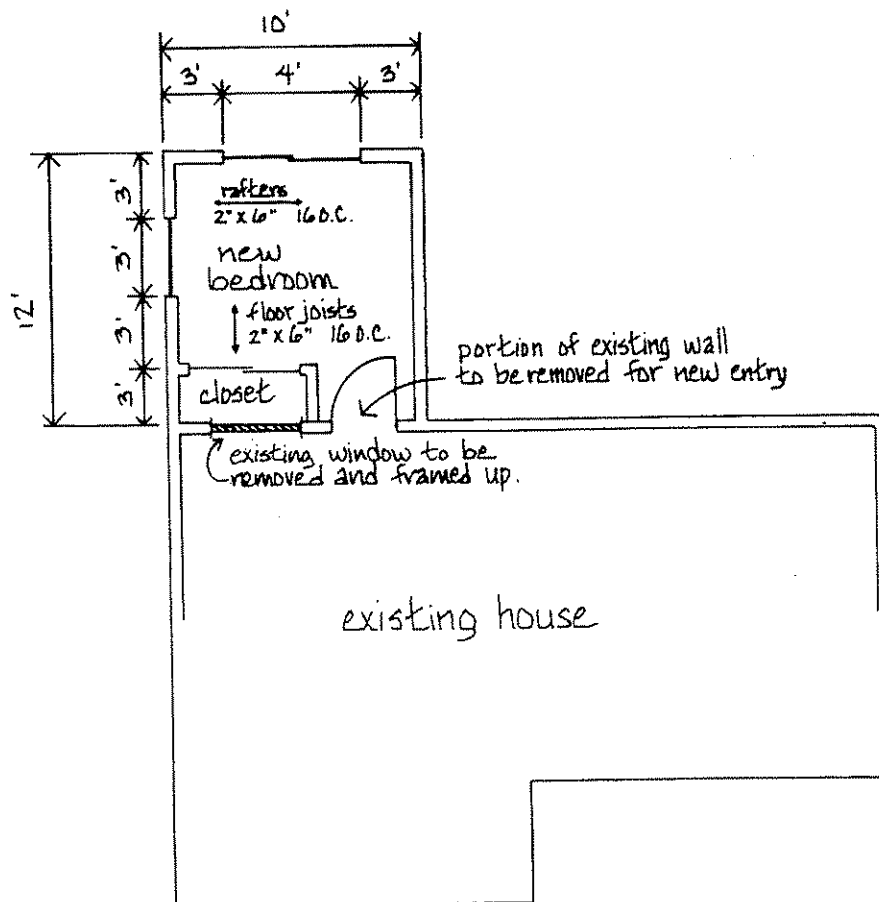
- ◆ width and shape of rooms, doors and windows
- ◆ big appliances like stoves
- ◆ plumbing fixtures like bathtubs and toilets
- ◆ mechanical equipment like heaters and ventilators
- ◆ electrical outlets and switches
- ◆ closets and built-in counters

You do not have to show movable objects like furniture – and you don't have to draw the entire house, but you should draw enough of the existing structure to indicate exactly where the new room or addition fits in – adjoining hallways, windows that will be blocked up, etc.

Walls can all be shown 6 inches thick even though they will vary in your real construction, Materials used should also be written neatly on the drawing (linoleum flooring, aluminum windows). Rooms should be labeled.

Simple plans can include framing information, One note on the plan can indicate the size and spacing of ceiling or floor joists, wall studs, roof rafters, primary beams or door and window headers. Be explicit about dimensions. You may know the exact size of your patio, but the inspector may not. By convention, the width of rooms is measured from the outside of the exterior wall to the center of the interior wall. Windows and doors are measured from the inside of the opening, not the outside of the frame.

Example of a floor plan:



FLOOR PLAN not to scale