

DVC Level 1 - 92003 Standard Breakdown 1.4

Use instrumental drawing techniques to communicate own product or spatial design outcome (external)

| Standard | Activities |
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| <p>Achieved</p> <p>Use instrumental drawing techniques to communicate own product or spatial design outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">creating orthographic (2D) and paraline (3D) drawings that visually communicate surface features. | |
| <p>Merit</p> <p>Use instrumental drawing techniques to communicate details of own product or spatial design outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">creating orthographic (2D) and paraline (3D) drawings that visually communicate the technical features. | |
| <p>Excellence</p> <p>Use instrumental drawing techniques to communicate precise details of own product or spatial design outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">creating orthographic (2D) and paraline (3D) drawings accurately, that visually communicate the construction and assembly features. | |

Surface features are the exterior visual elements that demonstrate the shape, size, and form of a design outcome.

Technical features are the detailed aspects of a design outcome, such as its internal components, internal details, internal spatial relationships, or additional information beyond the main outline.

Construction and assembly features provide precise details and accurate information that demonstrates how the design outcome is assembled, including the materials or parts required to realise the outcome and how components fit together.

Instrumental drawings, sometimes referred to as technical drawings, mechanical drawings, or working drawings, require the use of manual or electronic drawing methods, with their own set of drawing conventions and scale.

Instrumental drawings are used as 'support' drawings showing a 3D view of the object shown in orthogonal or orthographic drawings.

Examples of instrumental drawing techniques include:

- orthographic drawing/projection
- paraline drawing (isometric, oblique, or planometric drawings).

Examples of instrumental drawing conventions include:

- projection systems
- line weights
- line types
- labelling drawings (views, drawing type)
- dimensioning
- recognised scale.

Labels may be written in either English or te reo Māori.