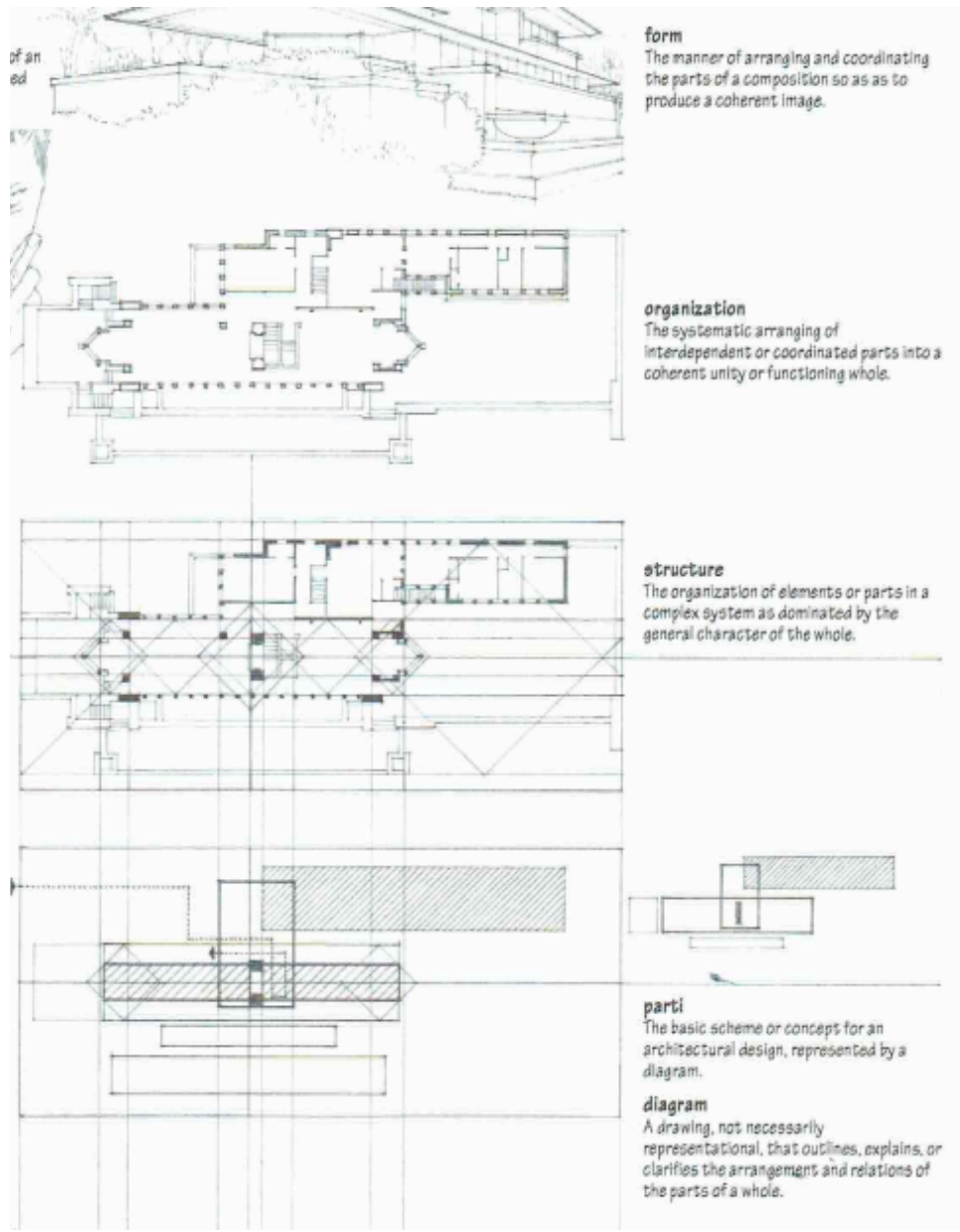


Diagramming Visual Form

M0 Creative Inspiration Assignment, INTD 25 Spring 2021



Visual Dictionary of Architecture, Ching

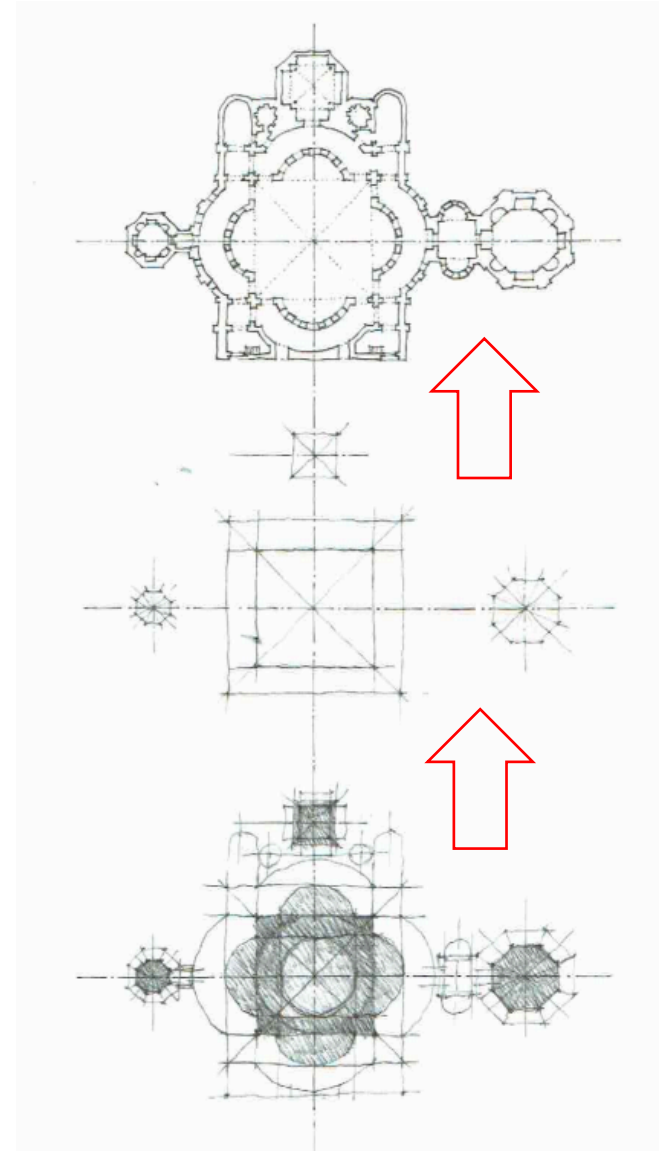
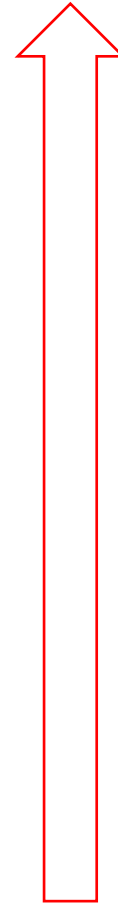
form

organization

structure

parti

diagram



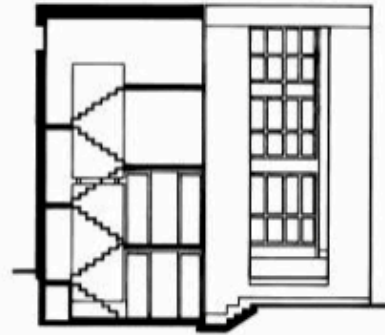
“Diagramming”, Architectural Graphics, Ching



FORM – the three-dimensional manifestation of an idea
Mario Botta, Bianda Residence

MARIO BOTTA

BIANDA RESIDENCE
LOSONE, TICINO, SWITZERLAND
1987-1989

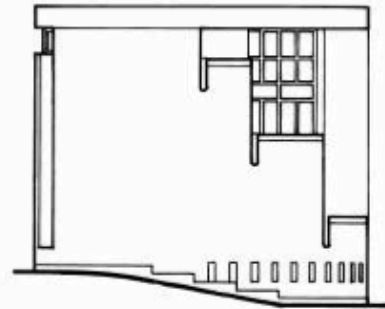


SECTION A

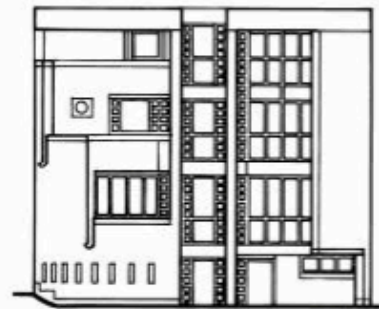
Orthographic projection, multi-view drawings (Plan, Section & Elevations) communicate the “form” of the building in two-dimensional drawings to realize a three-dimensional built form



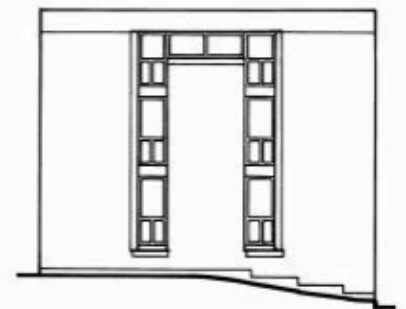
SITE PLAN



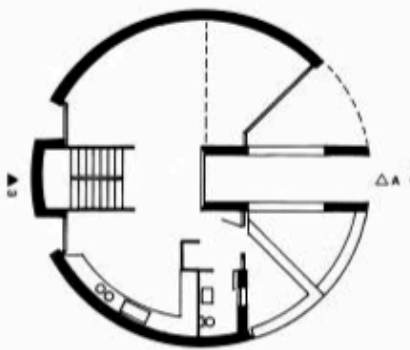
ELEVATION 1



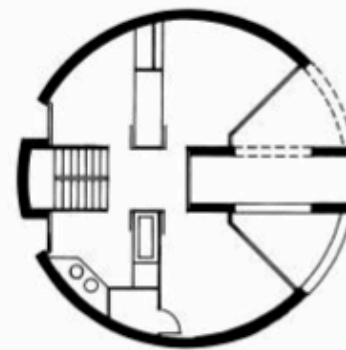
ELEVATION 2



ELEVATION 3



FIRST FLOOR

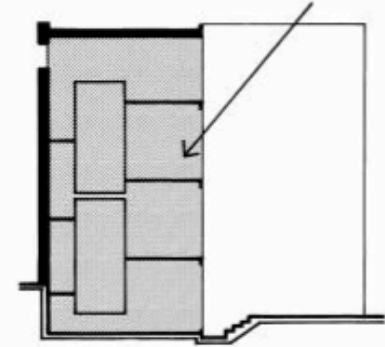


SECOND FLOOR

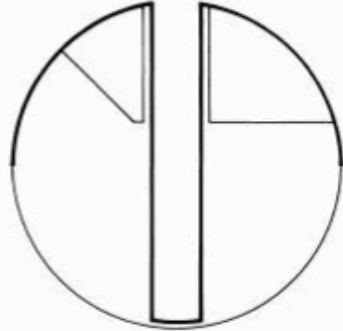


GROUND FLOOR

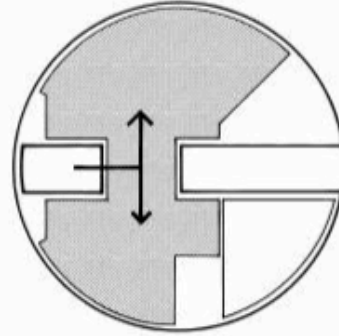
Analytical diagramming bring different ideas to light. The layering of these ideas reveal relationships, geometry, systems, structure and organization. Now think about the process starting with the parti moving to the final form.



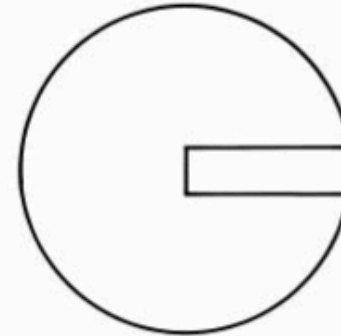
NATURAL LIGHT



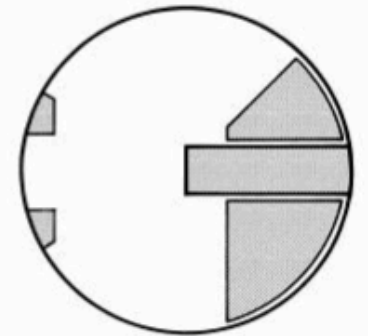
PLAN TO SECTION



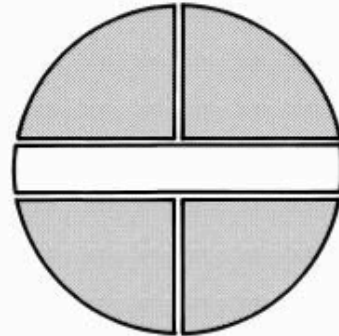
CIRCULATION TO USE



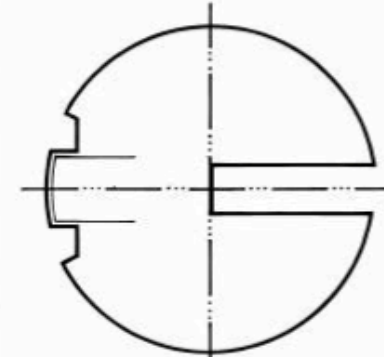
UNIT TO WHOLE



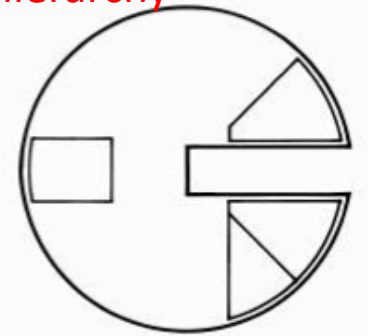
ADDITIVE AND SUBTRACTIVE



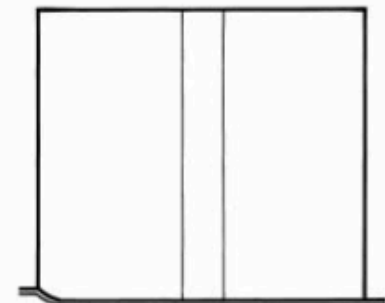
REPETTIVE TO UNIQUE



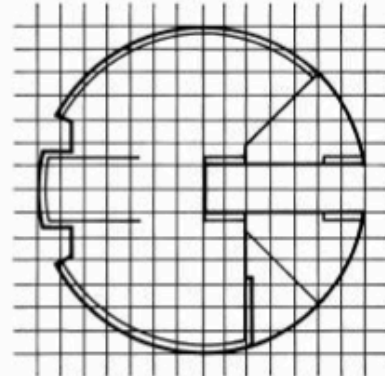
SYMMETRY AND BALANCE



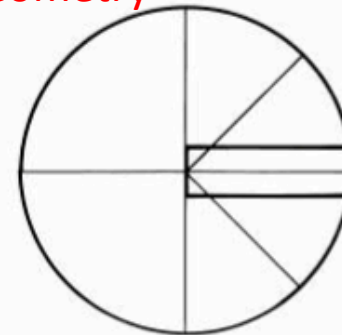
HIERARCHY



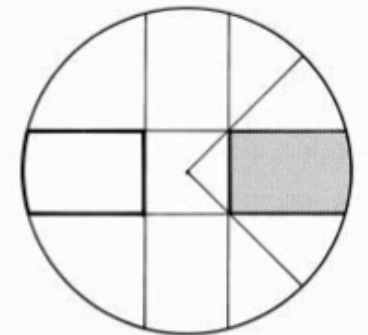
MASSING



GEOMETRY



geometry



PARTI

add & sub

hierarchy

parti

FORM

Le Corbusier, Ronchamp Chapel



LE CORBUSIER

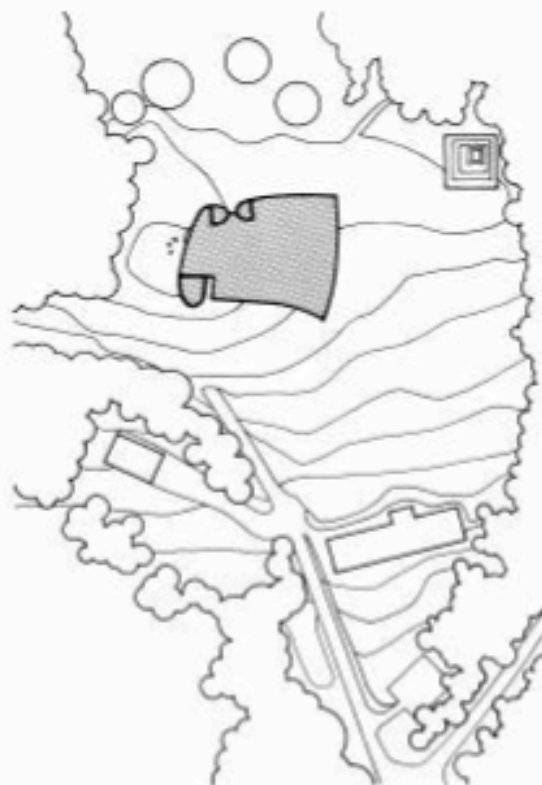
NOTRE DAME DU HAUT CHAPEL
RONCHAMP, FRANCE
1950-1955



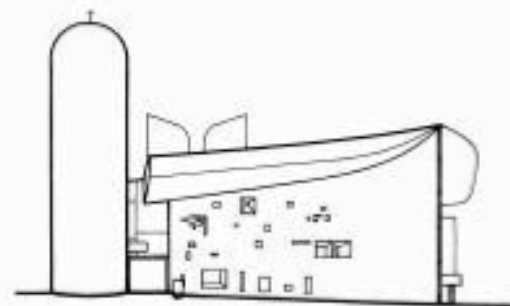
SECTION A



SECTION B



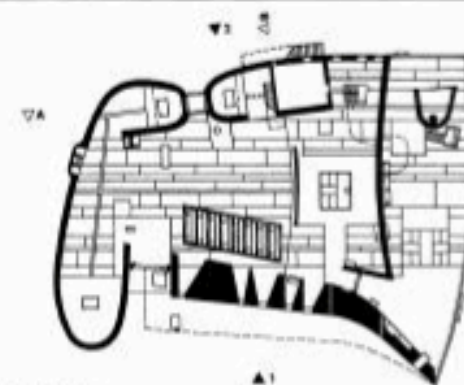
SITE PLAN



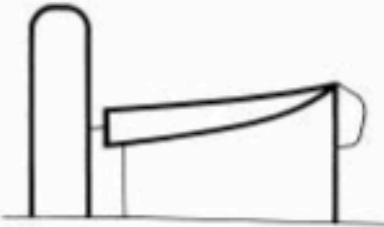
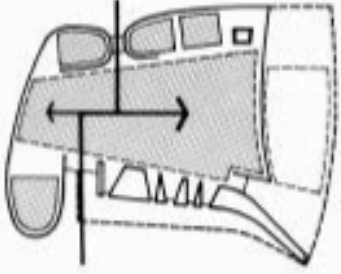
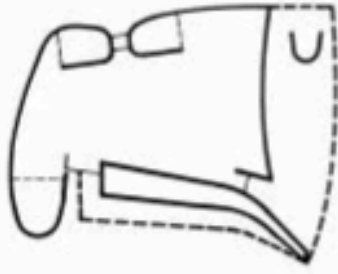
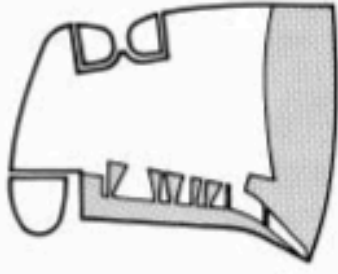
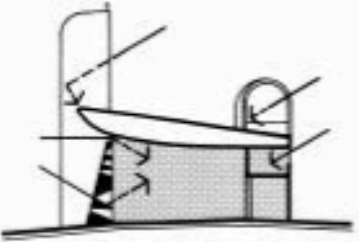
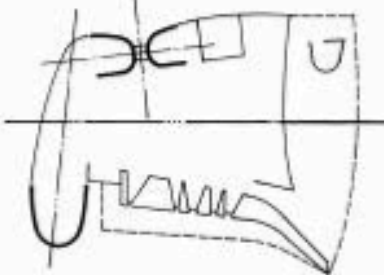
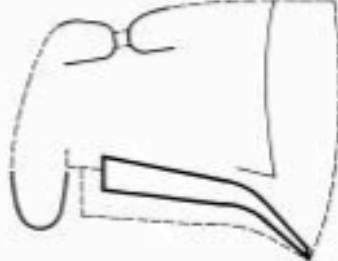
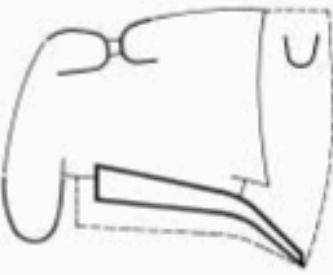
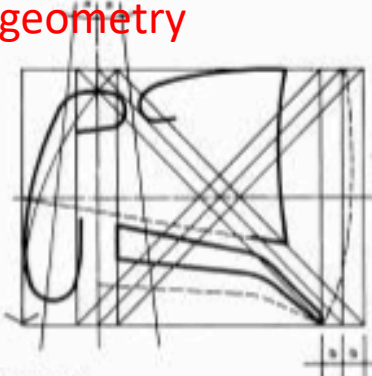
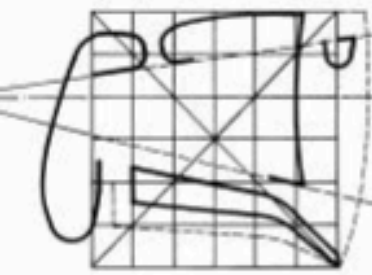
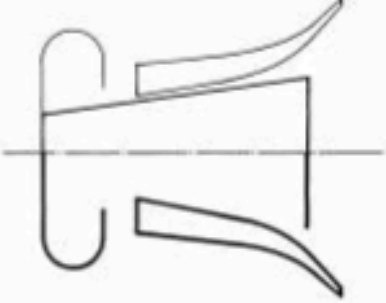
ELEVATION 1



ELEVATION 2



FLOOR PLAN

 STRUCTURE		 CIRCULATION TO USE	 UNIT TO WHOLE	add & sub  ADDITIVE AND SUBTRACTIVE
 NATURAL LIGHT	 PLAN TO SECTION	 SYMMETRY AND BALANCE		hierarchy  HIERARCHY
 MASSING	 REPETITIVE TO UNIQUE	geometry  GEOMETRY		parti  PARTI

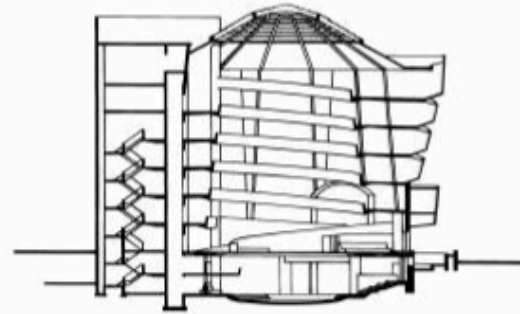


FORM

Frank Lloyd Wright, Guggenheim Museum

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

SOLOMON R. GUGGENHEIM MUSEUM
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
1956



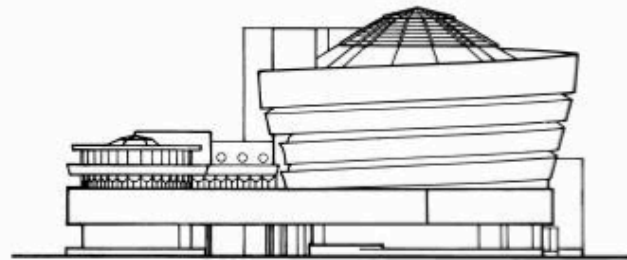
SECTION A



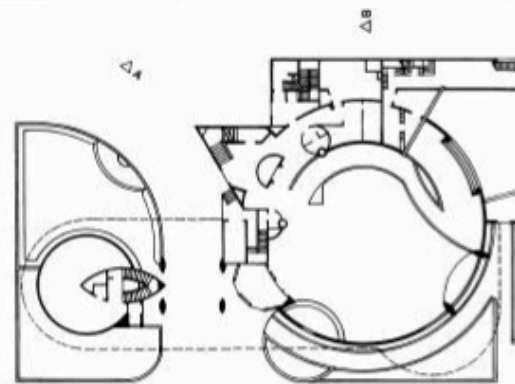
SECTION B



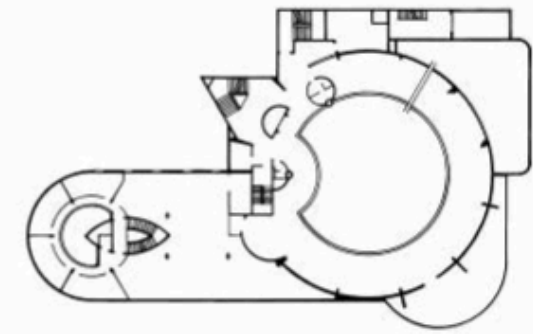
SITE PLAN



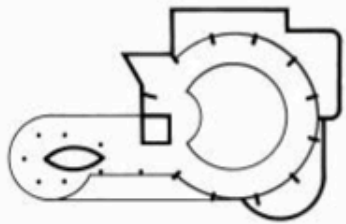
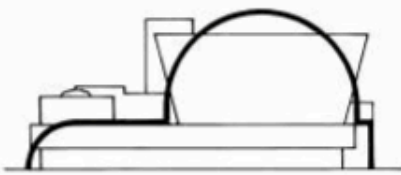
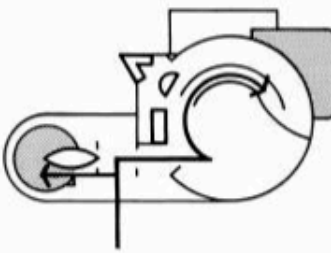
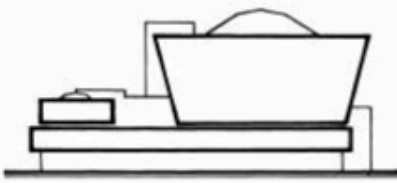
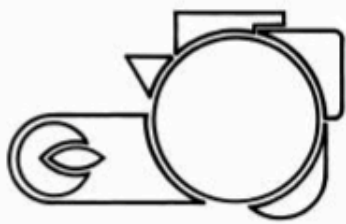
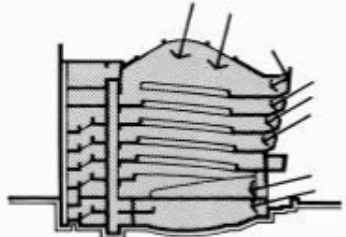
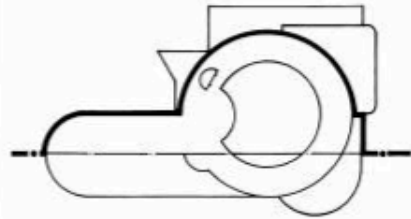
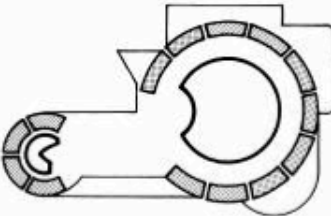
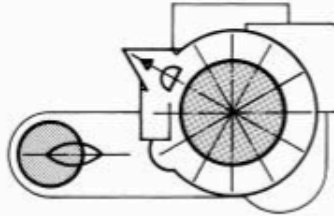
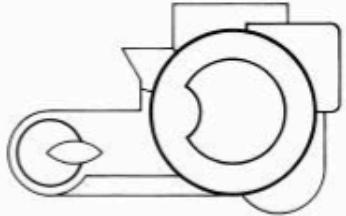
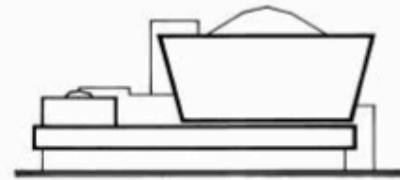
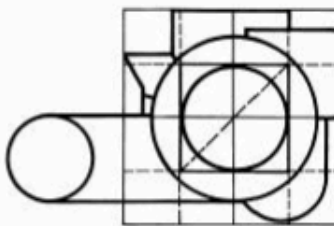
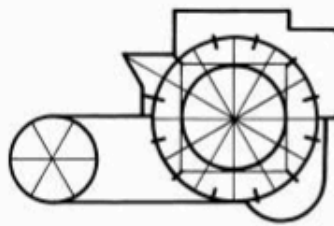
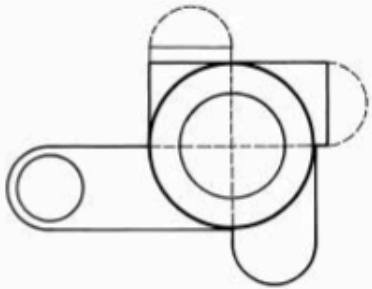
ELEVATION 1



LOWER FLOOR PLAN



UPPER FLOOR PLAN

 STRUCTURE		 CIRCULATION TO USE	 UNIT TO WHOLE	add & sub  ADDITIVE AND SUBTRACTIVE
 NATURAL LIGHT	 PLAN TO SECTION	 REPETTITIVE TO UNIQUE	 SYMMETRY AND BALANCE	hierarchy  HIERARCHY
 MASSING	geometry  GEOMETRY		parti  PARTI	

Example of M0 Creative Inspiration Assignment



Dandelion

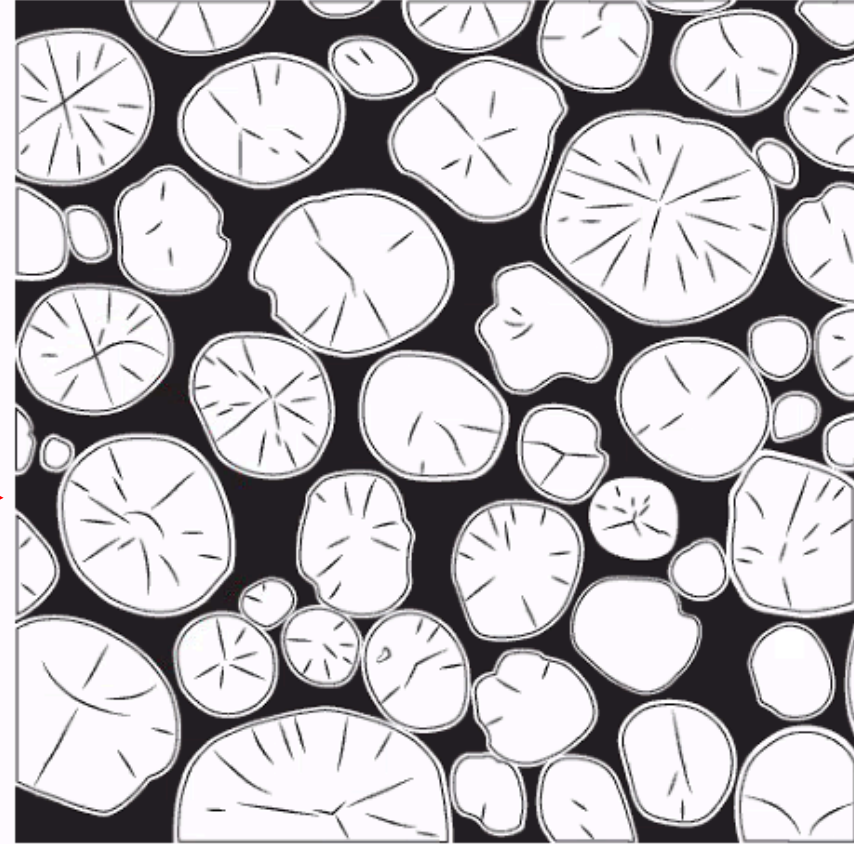


Piles of logs



Inside of pomegranate

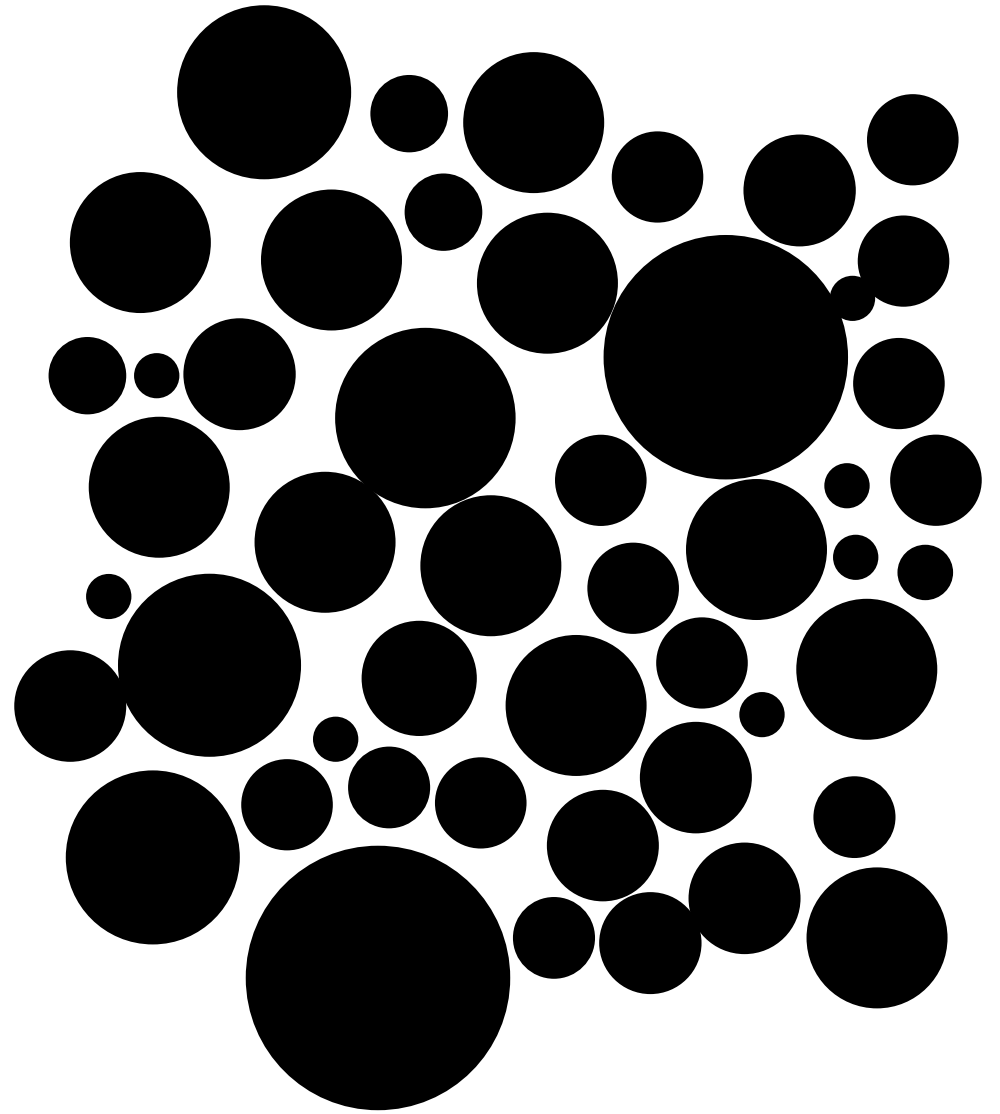
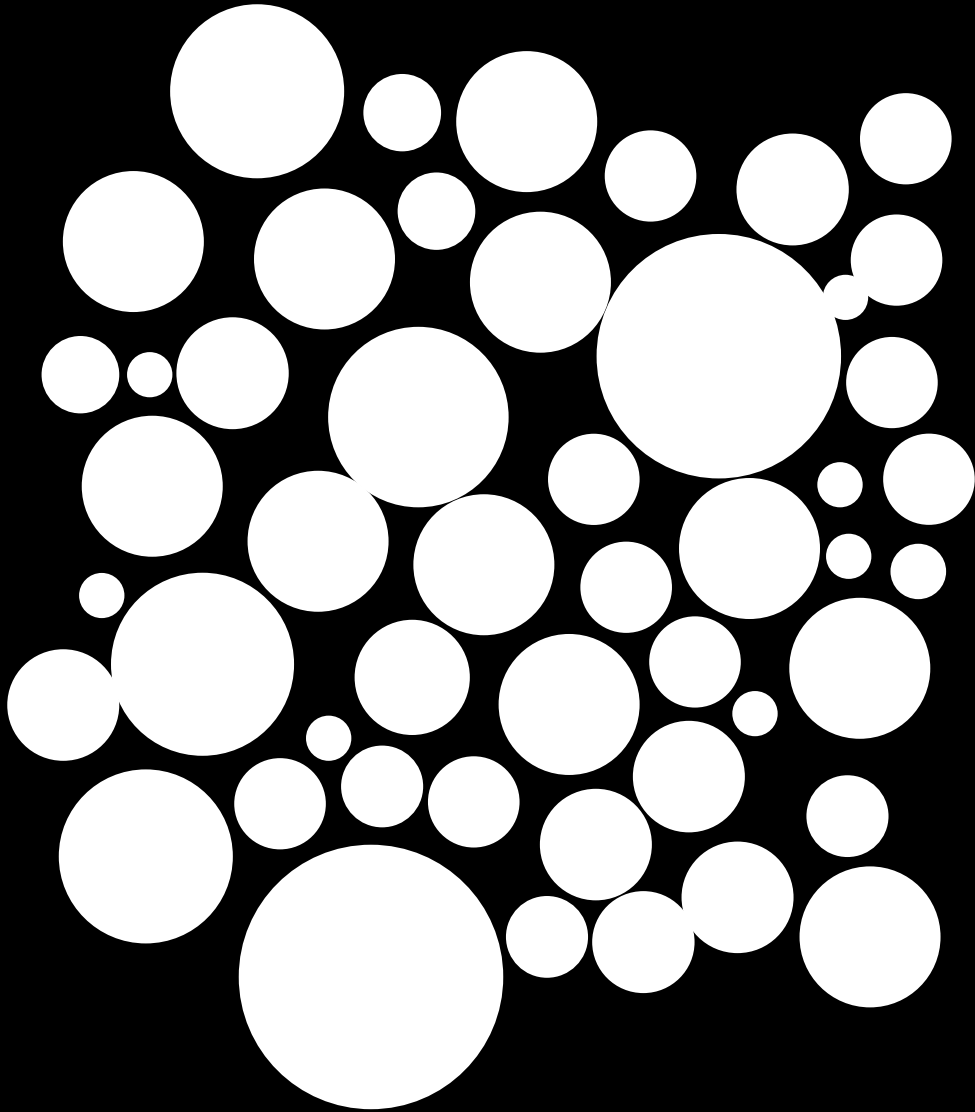
This is a beautiful drawing but this is **NOT** what the drawing should look like. The drawing is “representational” and instead should be abstract and analytical.



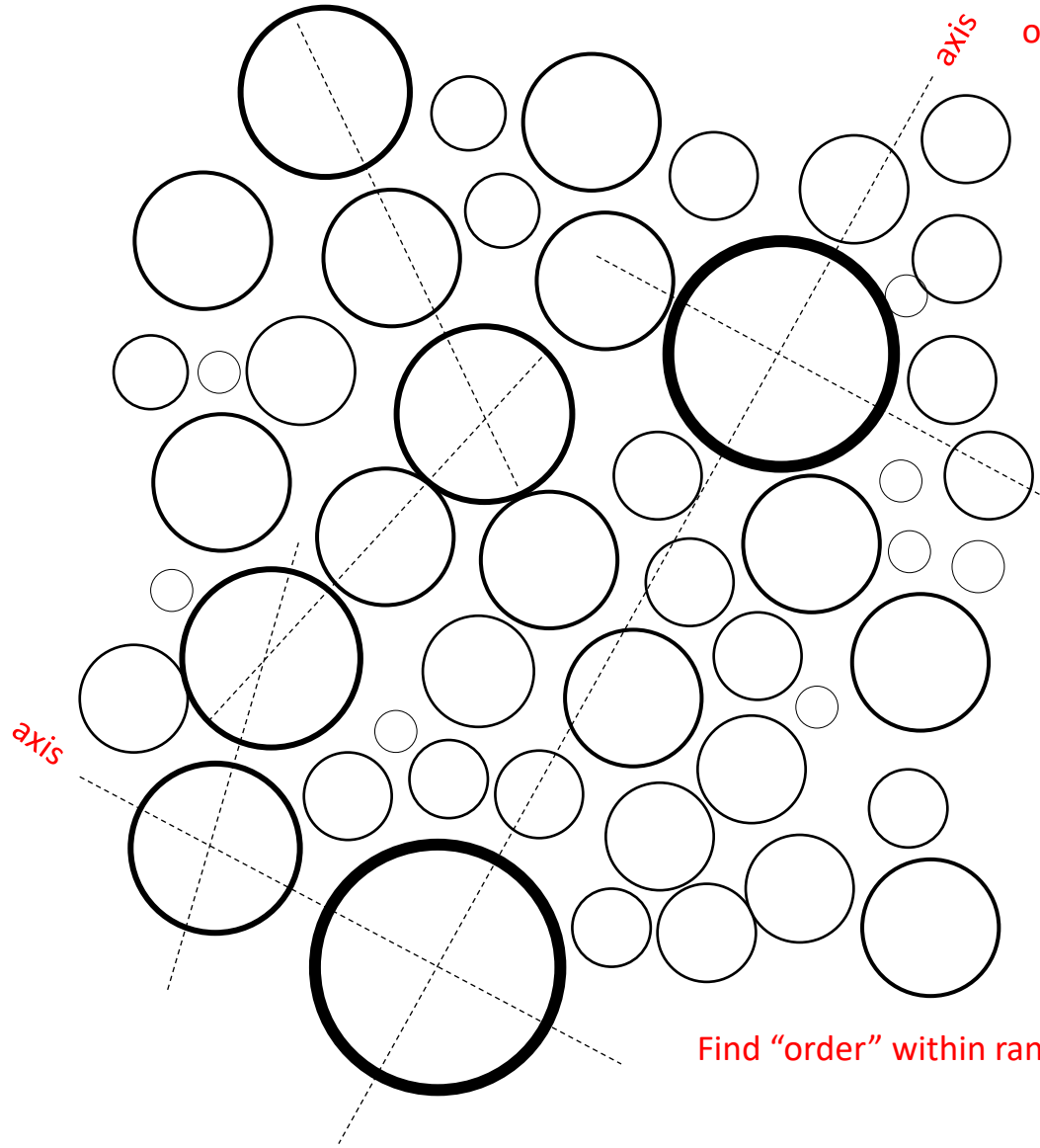
Organic Drawing- I was interested in the negative spaces between the logs. Also the little cracks in the wood give it a very interesting look.

subtractive

additive

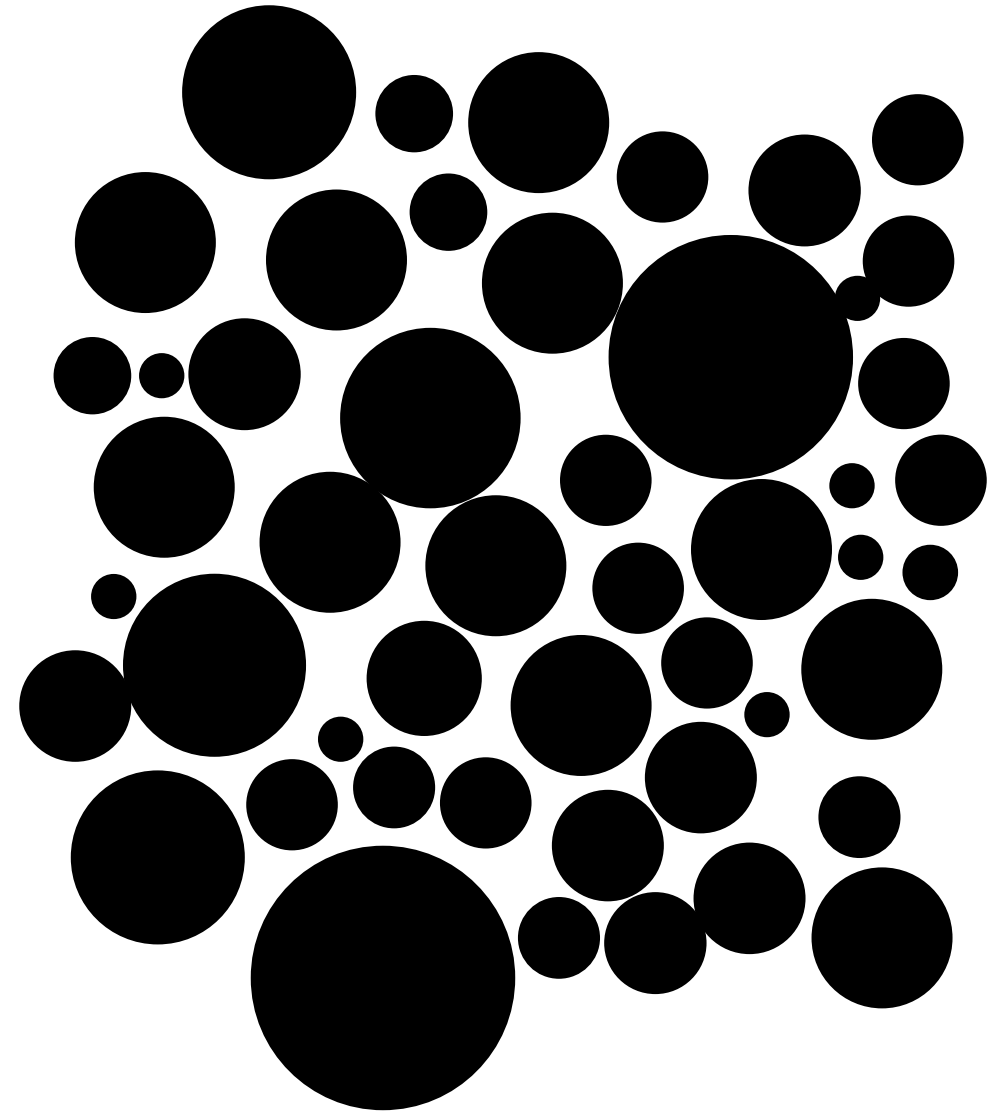


Different line weights suggest prominence



Analyze the drawing to find characteristics:

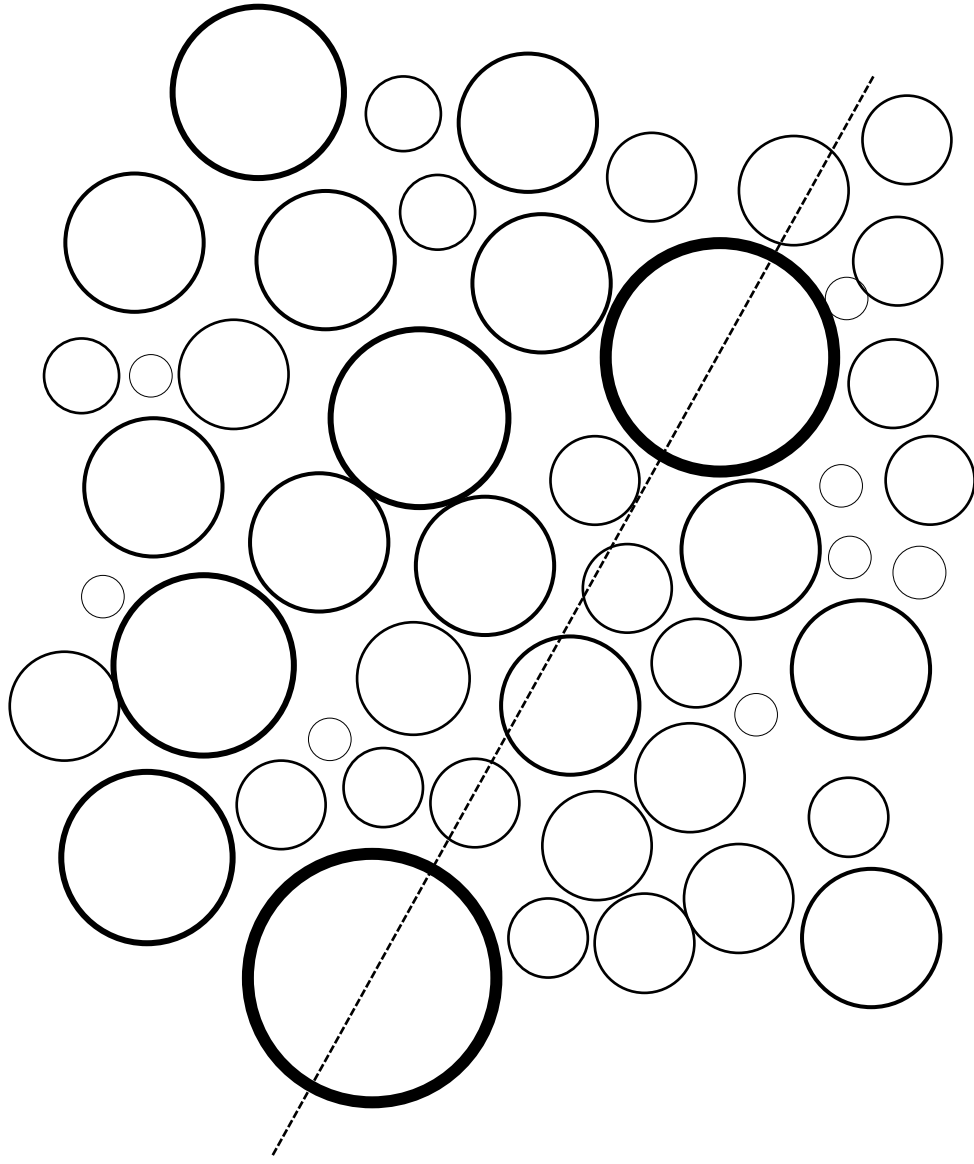
Axis, Hierarchy, Regular Forms, Repetitive Elements, etc. What stands out in the image?



Find "order" within random field

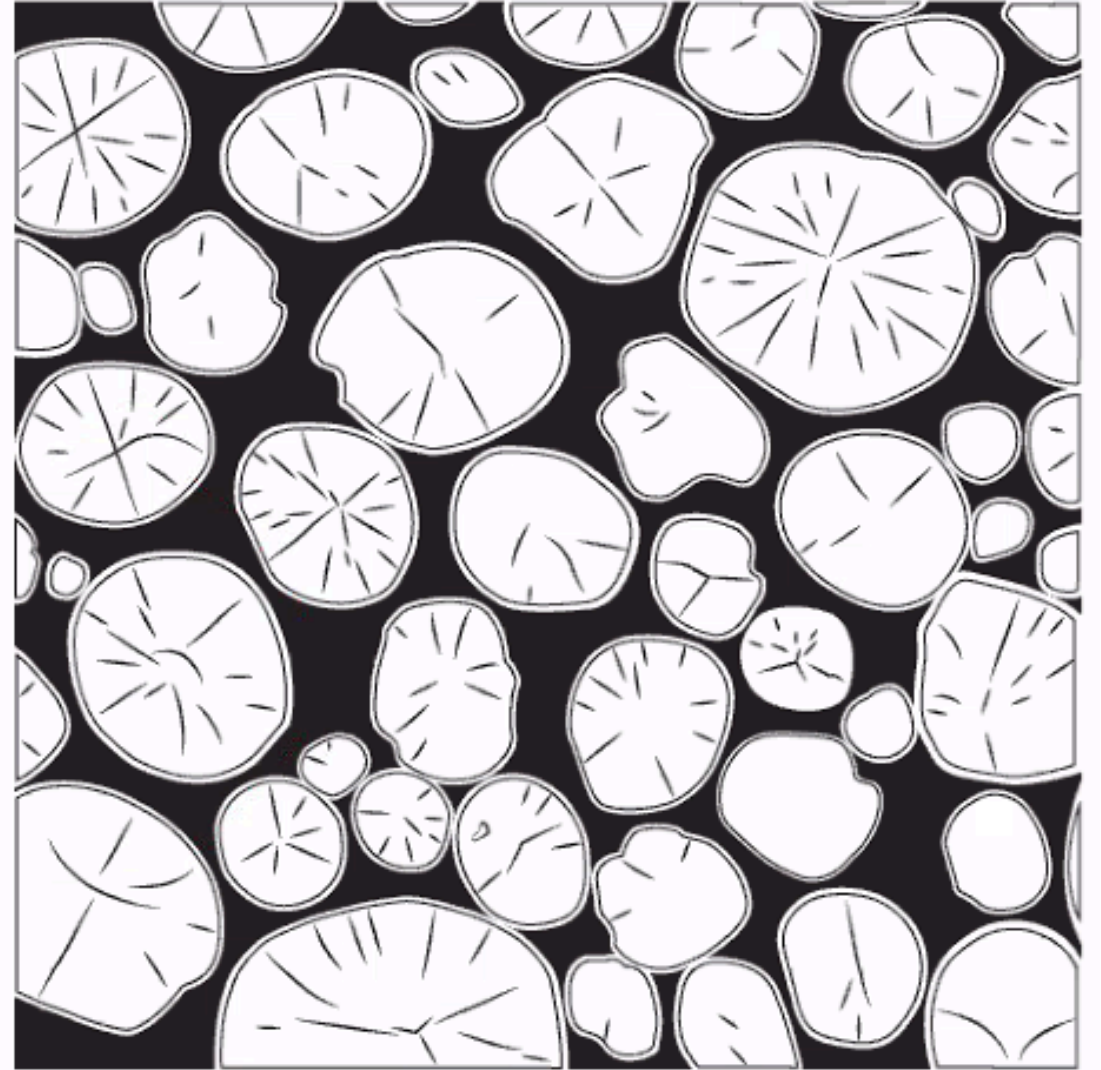
We are literally "mining" or "mapping" the image and drawing for information

DRAWINGS



ANALYTICAL – Diagram of an organization strategy

VS.



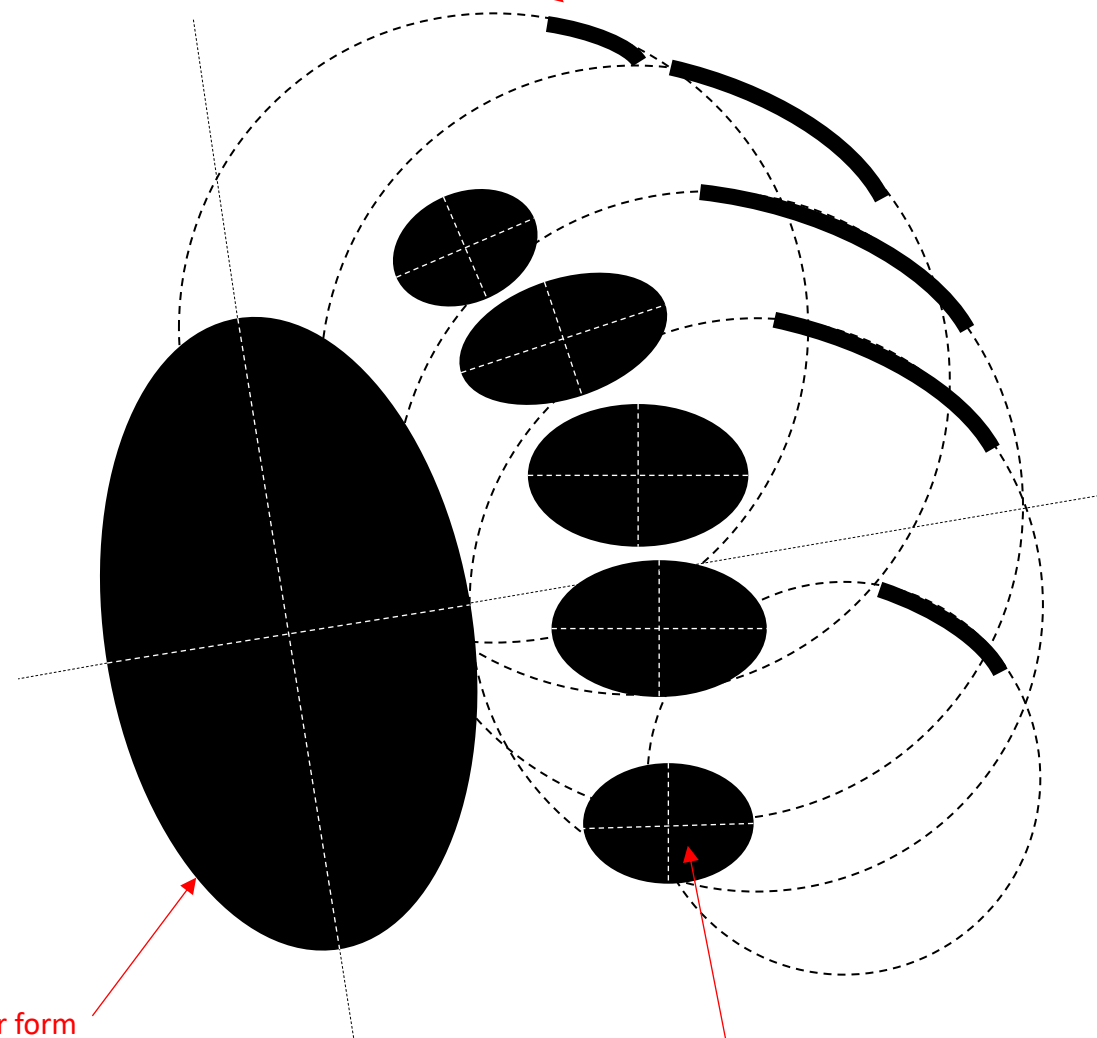
REPRESENTATIONAL – Image of stacked logs

Diagraming

- Do NOT create a drawing of the image. Create a 2D diagram to understand the geometry and relationships of the composition
- Find the geometry, what are the shapes circle, square, triangle, are they distorted? Circle – oval, square – rectangle, etc.
- Use precise shapes
- Understand the geometry, find the center lines, find the circle within a square, the triangle within the circle, etc.
- Extend lines as “guide lines”
- Use a variety of line weights
- Use black shapes to provide positive and negative space or figure / ground



Use a circle to understand
the radius of an arc

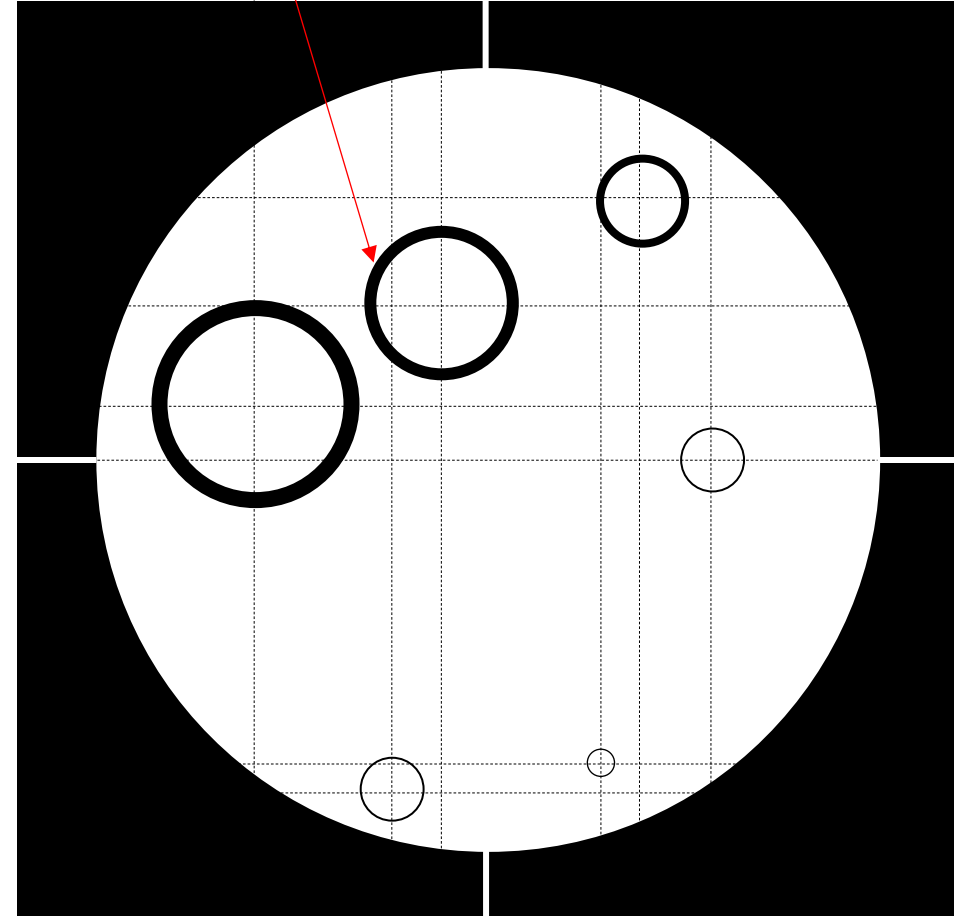


Begin with a regular form
like a circle then equally
transform it to an oval

A circle and an oval have a
center point



Use a variety of line weights to distinguish elements



Positive and negative space or figure / ground!