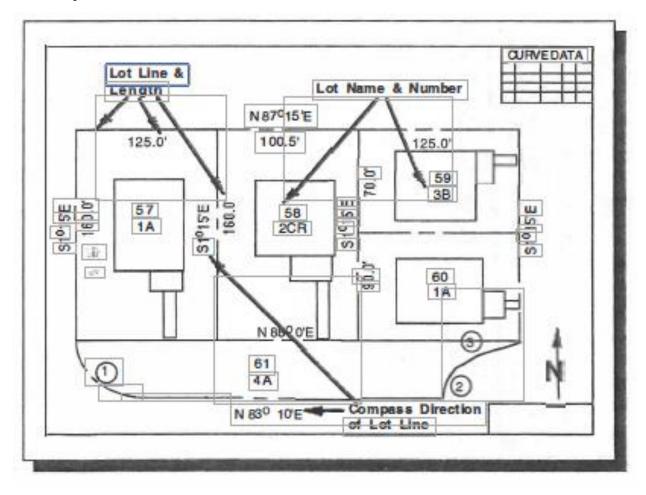
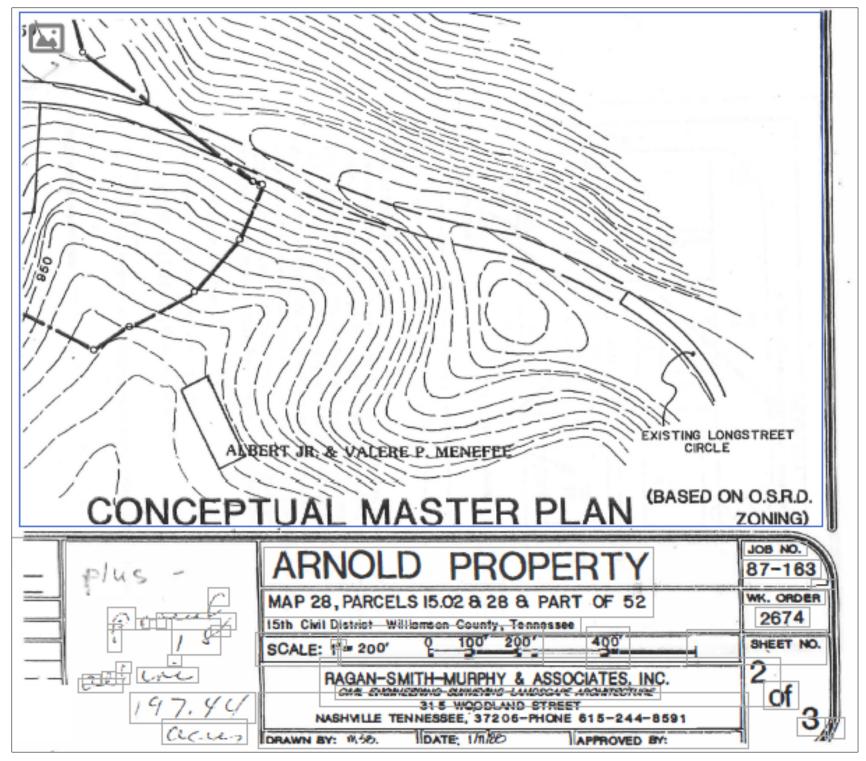


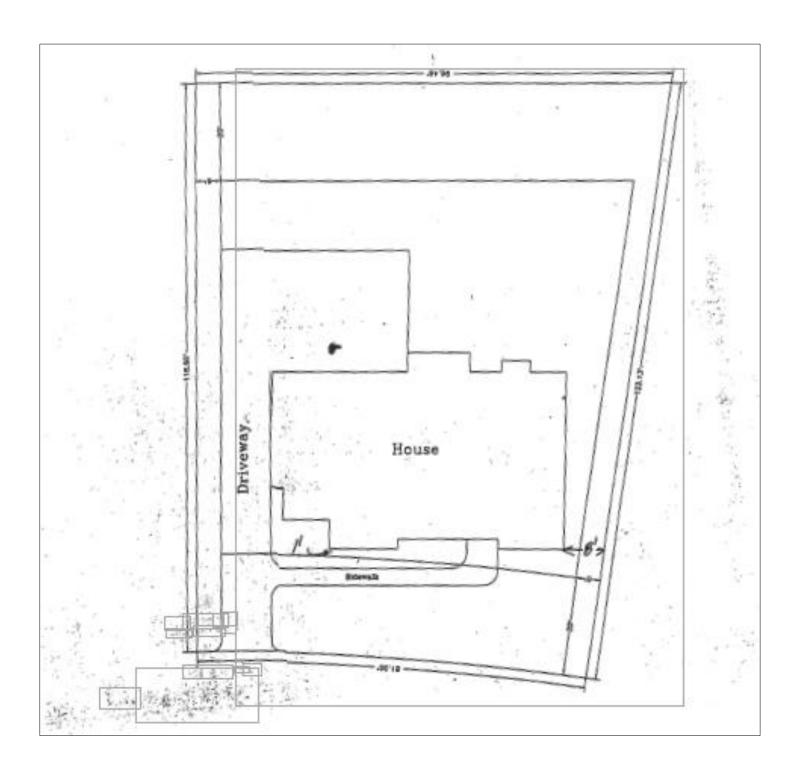


- Lot lines
- Location of existing or proposed structures, roads, walks, drives, easements, and utilities
- Existing and proposed grading features
- Existing and proposed landscaping
- Structure to be built10

The first step in interpreting a plot plan is identifying the point of beginning (POB). The point of beginning may be any stationary object, such as a manhole cover, iron pin, or existing building. The point of beginning is the starting point for all boundary line measurements, known as lot lines. Lot lines are drawn from the point of beginning and defined in feet and decimal parts of a foot (e.g., 137.5', 82.25', 109.5'). Usually each lot or home site is numbered, named, and marked off by lot lines. Figure 3.5 is an example of a plot plan on which more than one home site is defined.11 Names of owners may be added on a sales plat used in the sales office.







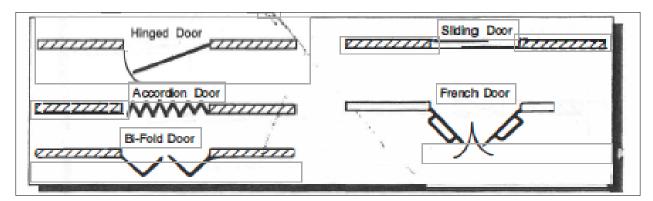
Your builder may furnish you with an individual plot plan for each home site you are selling. This individual plan may have more information on it, such as landscaping features and contours of the land. A final grading plan will show lot elevations, slopes, easements, and other features of the overall site. To sell the home site successfully, you should be familiar with the property itself. By carefully studying the plot plan and walking the home site, if possible, you can identify features that you can present as benefits during your demonstration.

Selling from Floor Plans

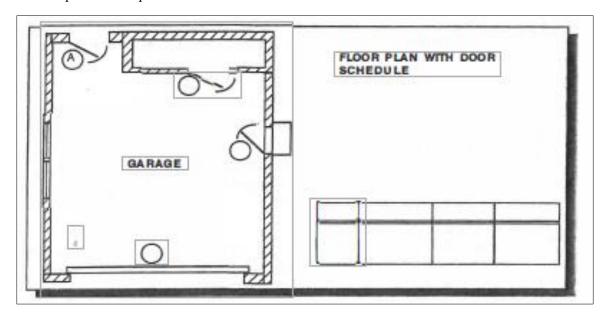
In most instances you will use floor plans when selling from blueprints. Different types of floor plans are drawn for specific purposes. These include the following:

- Simplified floor plans
 Often called one-l4'le floor plans; simplified floor plans illustrate basic proportions and room arrangements. These are used mostly for sales brochures.
- Pictorial floor plans
 These are drawn to give the viewer a perception of depth and realism. They are used for sales
 and demons@ration purposes. Pictorial floor plans are usually displayed in sales information
 centers.
- Working floor plans
 - · Often detailed plans floor plans, these plans give detailed construction, information. Working floor plans give tradespeople, such as carpenters, plumbers, and electricians, the information they need to build the home.

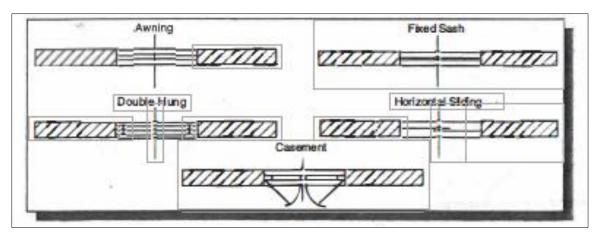
Each floor of the building has a separate floor plan. The main feature you will focus on during the selling process are doors, windows, plumbing fixtures, cabinets, and electrical devices, along with the general layout of individual rooms. Specific symbols represent the location of these features in a room. The following figure illustrates some of the symbols used to represent doors on floor plan.



Doors are generally available in widths of from 2'-0" to 3'-0". The height of most doors in homes is 6'-8", but some custom homes may have larger sizes. Also, the main entrance door may be 7'-0" or higher. The location, size, and direction of door openings (called swing) are drawn on the floor plans. Exact information for each door is usually given in a door schedule. Schedules are used to give information that would normally clutter the drawing. When a door schedule is used, the doors are labeled with a letter or number. The schedule gives complete information for each type of door. The following figure shows a simplified floor plan with a door schedule.

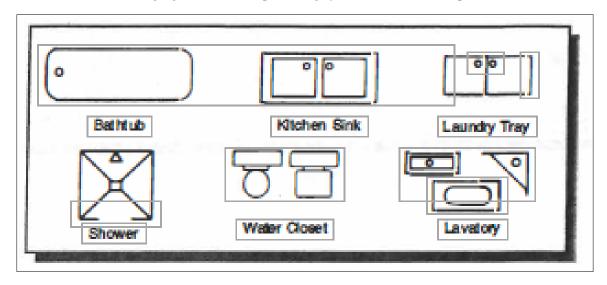


Floor plans also show the placement and size of windows. Five basic types of windows are used in homes and small commercial buildings. The following figure illustrates the common symbols used to represent types of windows.



Just like doors, information about windows is sometimes given in a window schedule. The window schedule corresponds to the numbered or lettered win-dows on the floor plan, and gives details regarding type, size, and special consid-erations for each window.

Plumbing feature symbols represent the fixtures' general arrangement in the room and are not usually dimensioned. The following figure illustrates plumbing symbols used on floor plans.



Cabinets are shown on the floor plan. Cabinets usually are located in the kitchen, bathroom, and utility room. Cabinet elevations (front drawings) are usually part of detailed drawings.

Electrical outlets and fixtures are also represented by symbols on the floor plan. These symbols show the approximate location of outlets, light fixtures, and switches. Additional information about electrical devices may be listed in an electrical schedule in the same way as window and door information was listed. The following figure shows common symbols and a sample floor plan.

