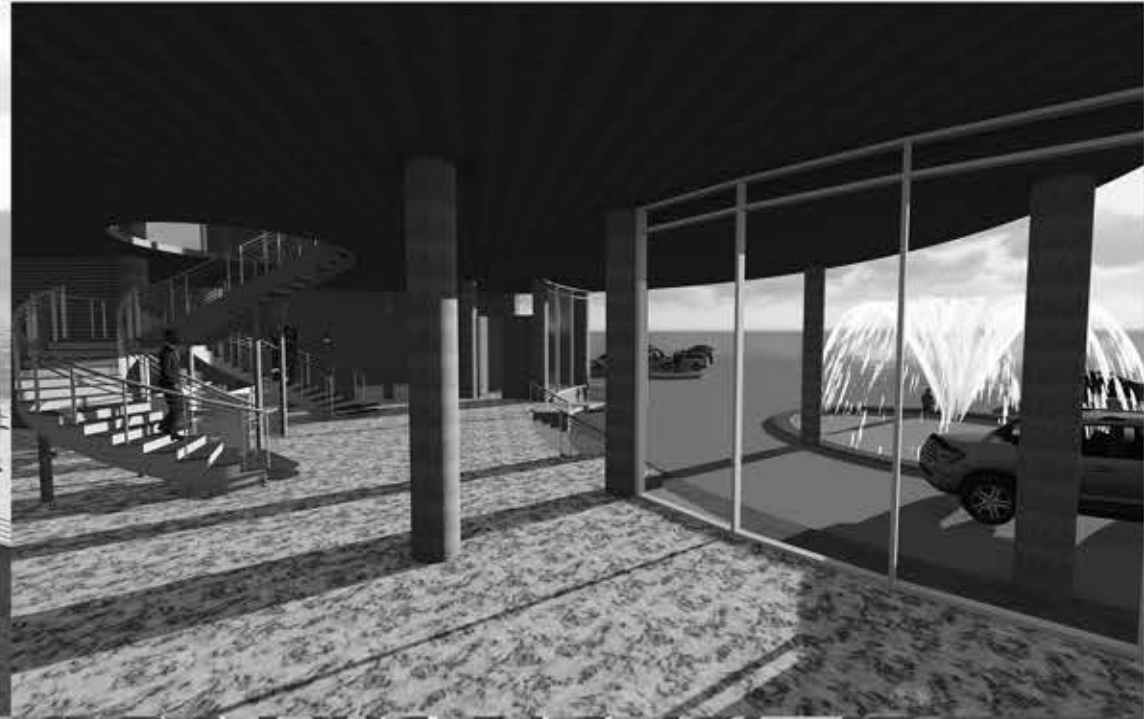


BHAVIK MISTRY PORTFOLIO

CONTENTS

ACADEMIC WORK

- WORKING DRAWING
(T.Y.B.ARCH)
BUNGALOW DESIGN
- ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN
(T.Y.B.ARCH)
REVITALISATION OF BHAUCHA
DHAKKA
 - 1) SITE ANALYSIS
 - 2) PASSENGER TERMINAL
 - 3) SAILING CLUB
- ACOUSTICS (T.Y.B.ARCH)
AUDITORIUM DESIGN



REVITALISATION OF BHAUCHA DHAKKA

SITE ANALYSIS

THE BRIEF:

- TO REVITALISE BHAUCHA DHAKKA TO MAKE IT MORE ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC BY OPENING IT UP TO A LARGER CROSS SECTION OF SOCIETY AND BRING IN PEOPLE FROM ALL ECONOMIC STRATA.
- KEEPING IN MIND THE REVIVAL OF BHAUCHA DHAKKA, DETAILED ANALYSIS OF HISTORY, LAND USE, ACCESSIBILITY, SOCIO-CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE PRECINCT WERE DONE.

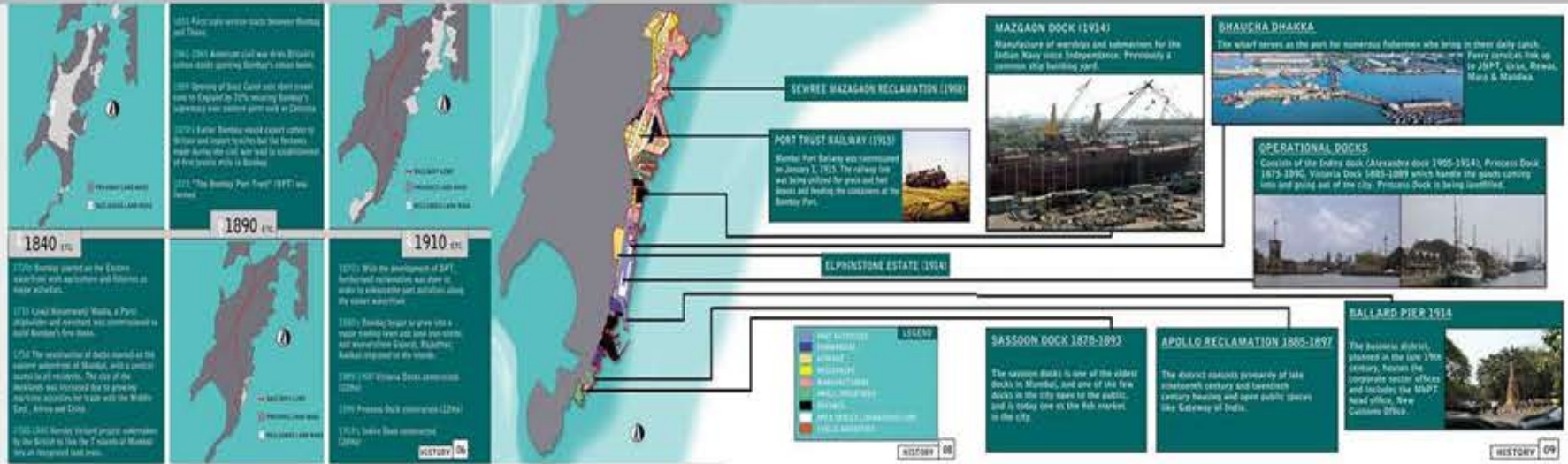
OBJECTIVE :

- THE PROPOSAL INTENDED TO REVITALISE BHAUCHA DHAKKA BY REORGANISING THE EXISTING ACTIVITY AND PROPOSING AN EXTENSION BY INCLUDING A SAILING CLUB.
- UNDERSTANDING EASE OF ACCESS AND VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION.
- TO UNDERSTAND THE EXISTING ACTIVITIES AND TO SYSTEMATISE THEM FOR SMOOTH FUNCTIONING.

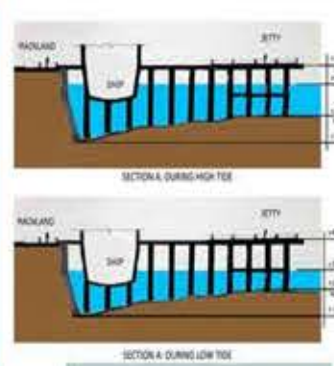
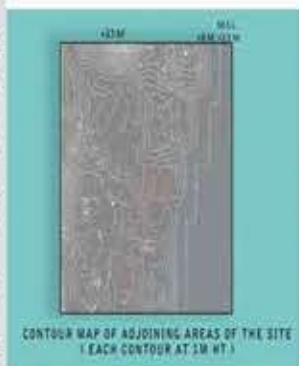
ANALYSING BHAUCHA DHAKKA

Bhaucha Dhakka, located on the Eastern water front of Mumbai, is a dockside ferry wharf which commutes people to various outskirts of Mumbai. It also holds a fairly active fishery wharf where thousands of fishermen dock their fishing boats and earn a living.

Although this place is successful, and has many people visiting it on a daily basis, there are a set problems that needs to be dealt with in order to help this place see more visitors. Hence, the project brief emphasizes on designing an iconic and functional environment on this site which will in every possible way help this place regain its importance.



ACADEMIC WORK



TIDAL INFORMATION

THE DOMINANT TIDE IN THE MUMBAI HARBOUR IS THE SEMI-DIURNAL TIDE WITH A PERIOD OF 12 HOURS AND 40 MINUTES. THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PARTICULARS OF TIDAL LEVELS RELATED TO CHART DATUM. STATISTICAL STUDIES MADE INDICATE THAT :-

- ALL HIGH TIDES EXCEED + 2.70 M. RD. ABOUT 5% OF ALL HIGH TIDES WOULD BE LESS THAN + 3.20 M.
- DUE TO THE FORMATION OF DOCKS, WATER ON THE EASTERN COAST OF MUMBAI HAS TURNED TURBID.
- RECLAMATION OF LAND HAS ALSO CAUSED THE WATER TO BECOME DENSER WITH SOLID WASTE MAKING IT MORE INACTIVE. LOW FORMATION OF WAVES - BETTER MANEUVERING FOR BOATS.
- THE HEIGHT OF THE WAVES ON THE EASTERN HARBOUR DOES NOT EXCEED EVEN 1M.

CHART DATUM IS THE MEAN SEA LEVEL AT KARACHI, PAKISTAN WHICH IS UNIVERSALLY TAKEN AS 0.00

TIDE	CHART DATUM ON U.S. COAST CHART DATUM
HIGHEST HIGH WATER RECORDED	+5.80m
MEAN HIGH WATER SPRING TIDES	+4.40m
MEAN HIGH WATER NEAP TIDES	+3.20m
MEANSEA LEVEL	+2.50m
MEAN LOW WATER NEAP TIDES	+1.20m
MEAN LOW WATER SPRING TIDES	+0.50m
LOWEST LOW WATER RECORDED	-0.80m
HIGHEST LOW WATER	-1.70m

RAINFALL

THE CLIMATE OF THE REGION HAS A REGULAR SEASONAL VARIATION DETERMINED BY THE OCCURRENCE OF TWO ANNUAL MONSOONS. THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON PERIOD EXTENDS FROM JUNE TO SEPTEMBER. MOST OF THE ANNUAL RAINFALL OCCURS DURING THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, THE AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL BEING ABOUT 45 CM. RAIN DURING THE NORTH-EAST MONSOON IS SLIGHT. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL OVER 20 YEARS IS 193 CM.

TEMPERATURE

DURING SUMMERS THE MEAN TEMPERATURE REACHES UP TO 33.0. LOWEST TEMPERATURE DURING THE WINTERS IS 19.0. DUE TO TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THAT ON LAND AND THAT ON SEA, PRESSURE DIFFERENCE IS CREATED.

HUMIDITY

DURING MONSOON, HUMIDITY IS THE HIGHEST RANGING FROM 63% - 87%. IT RANGED FROM 61% TO 70% IN THE WINTERS.

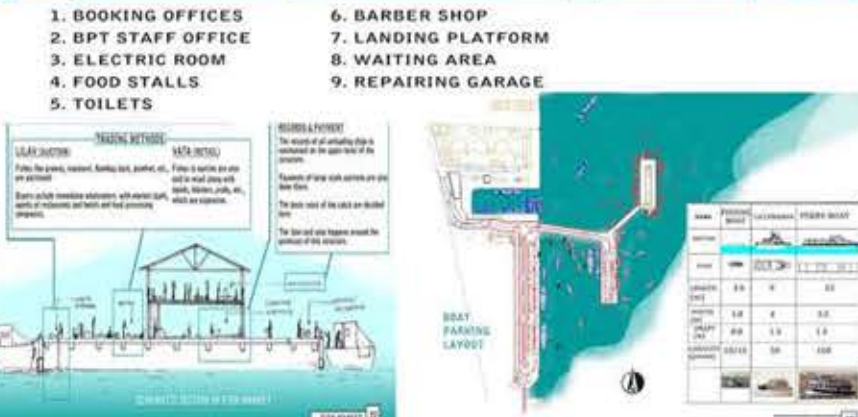
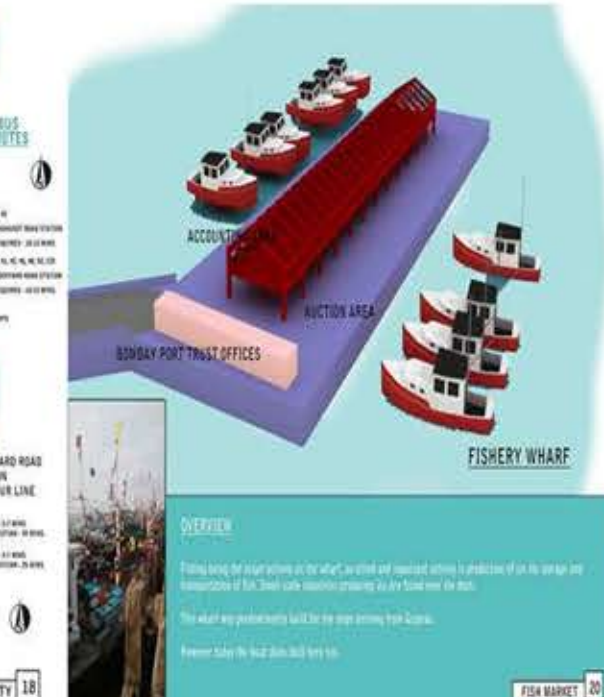
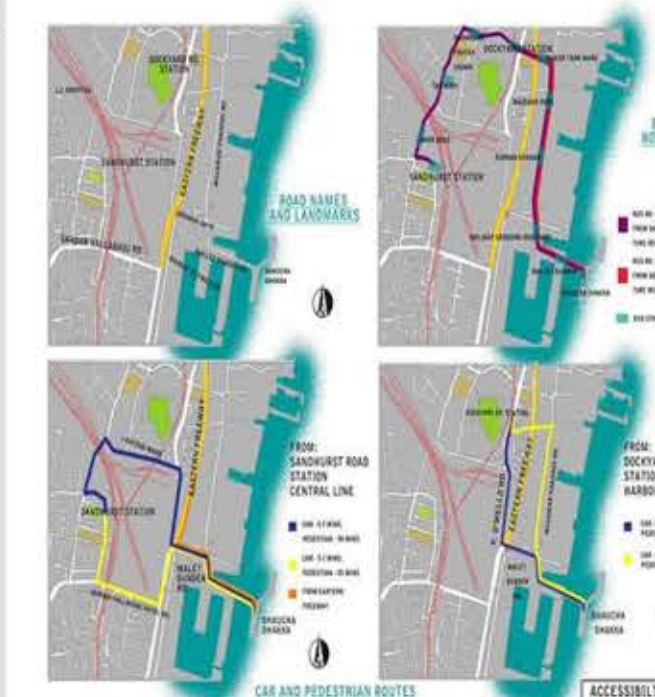
WIND

WIND DIRECTION MAINLY FROM NORTH-WEST AND WEST DUE TO HIGH RISE BUILDINGS ON THE WESTERN COAST, THESE WINDS HARDLY PROPELLE THROUGH TO THE EAST. THEREFORE THE ONLY WINDS GENERATED ARE DUE TO PRESSURE DIFFERENCES. SPEEDS 8-13 KMS/HR

SUNPATH

SUNPATH ON 22ND DECEMBER (WINTER SOLSTICE) 12 HRS. OF DAYLIGHT

SUNPATH ON 21ST JUNE (SUMMER SOLSTICE) 13 HRS. OF DAYLIGHT



REVITALISATION OF BHAUCHA DHAKKA

THE BRIEF:

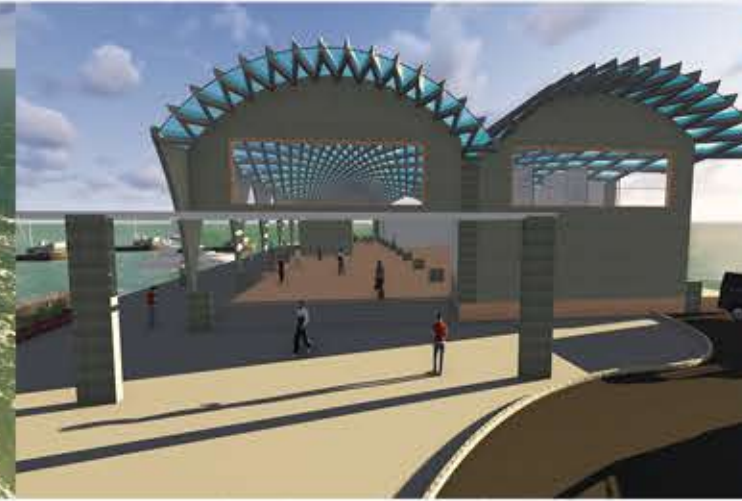
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- UNDERSTANDING EASE OF ACCESS AND VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION.
- TO UNDERSTAND THE EXISTING ACTIVITIES AND TO SYSTEMATISE THEM FOR SMOOTH FUNCTIONING.



AERIAL VIEW OF PASSENGER TERMINAL



ENTRANCE OF PASSENGER TERMINAL



VIEW OF WAITING AREA



VIEW FROM THE PROMENADE



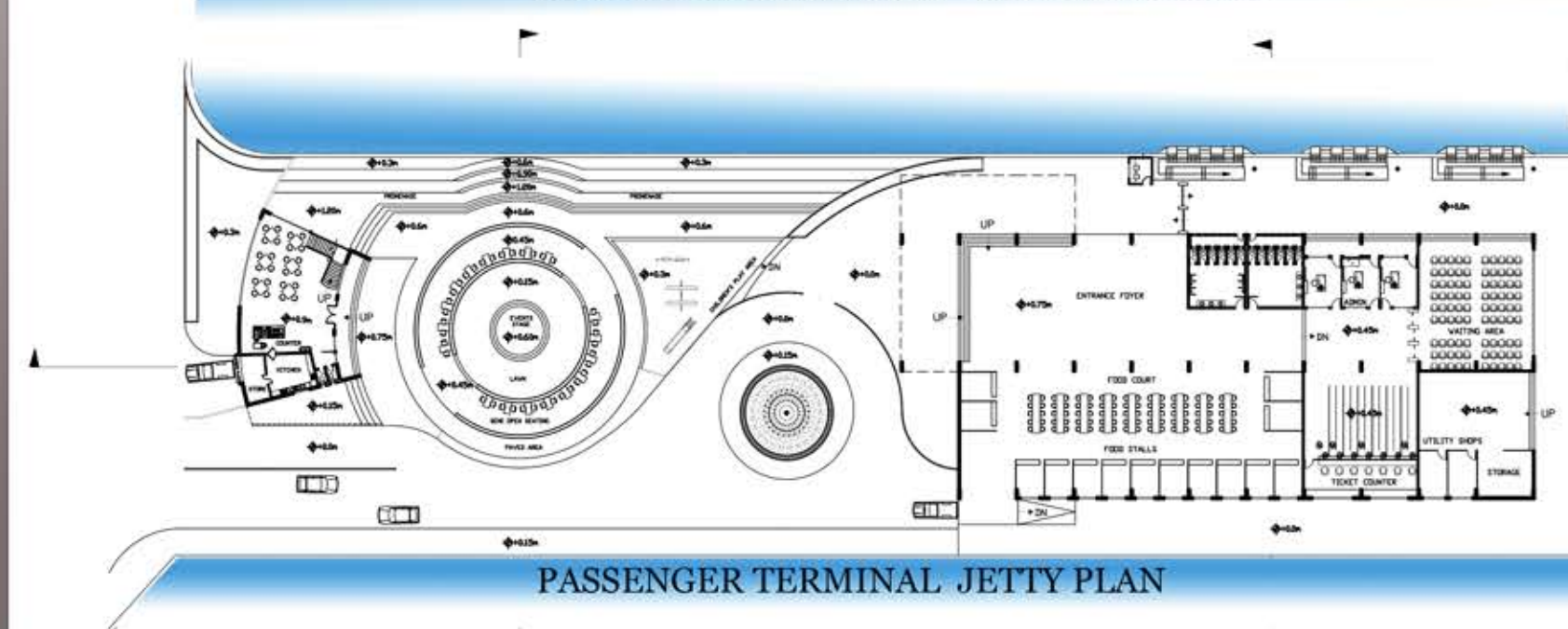
PROMENADE AND PUBLIC PLAZA



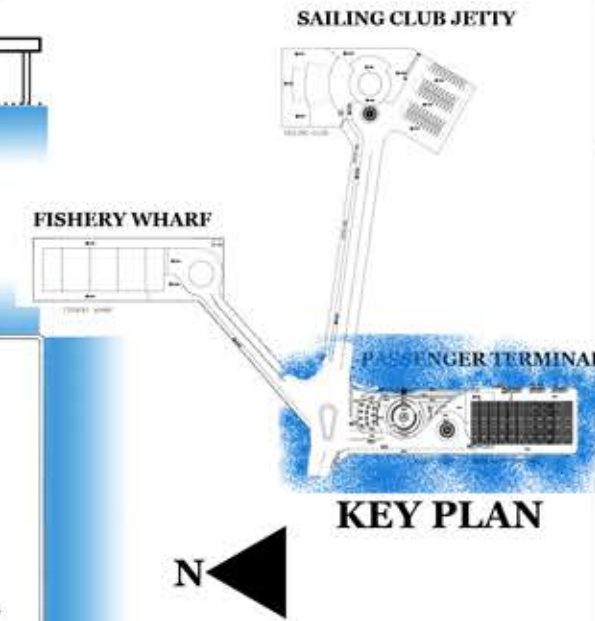
DRIVEWAY AND PUBLIC PLAZA



PASSENGER TERMINAL WEST ELEVATION



PASSENGER TERMINAL JETTY PLAN



KEY PLAN

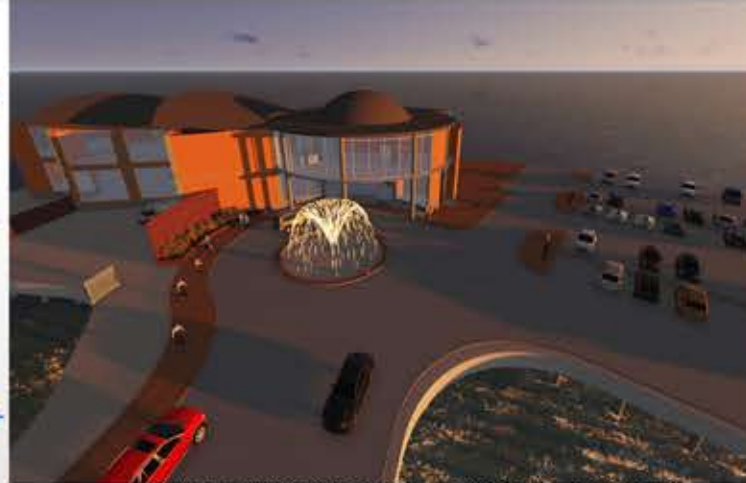
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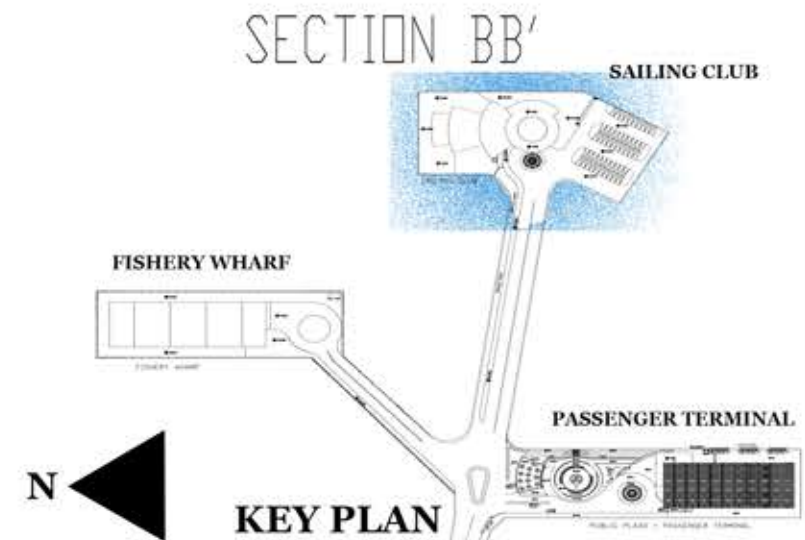
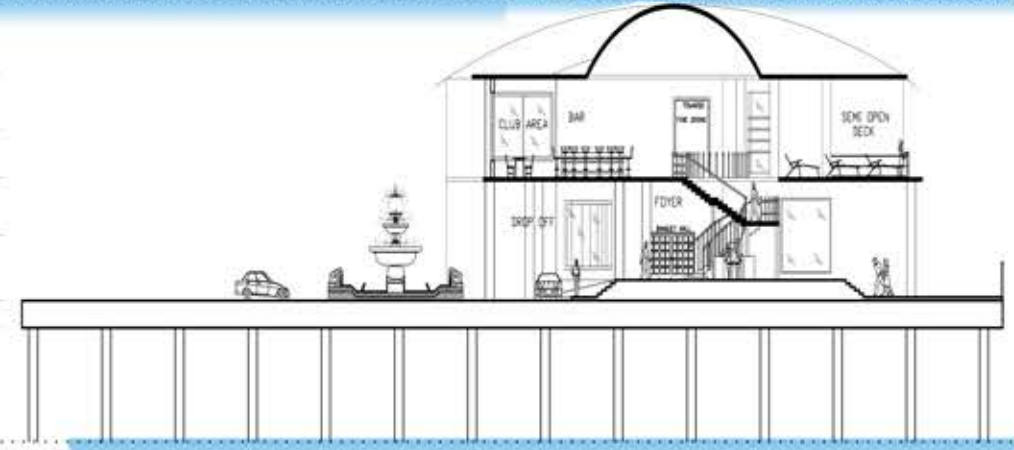
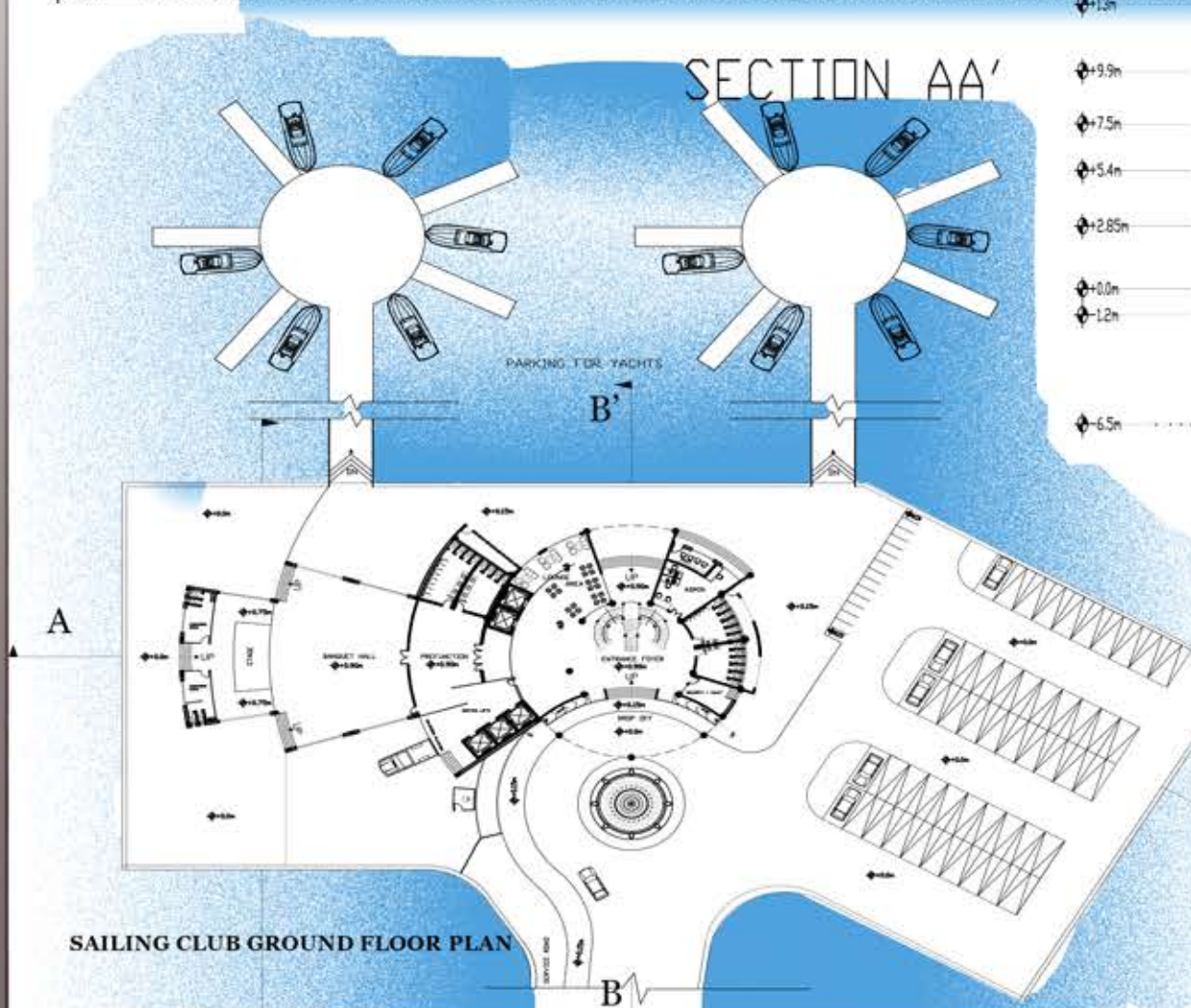
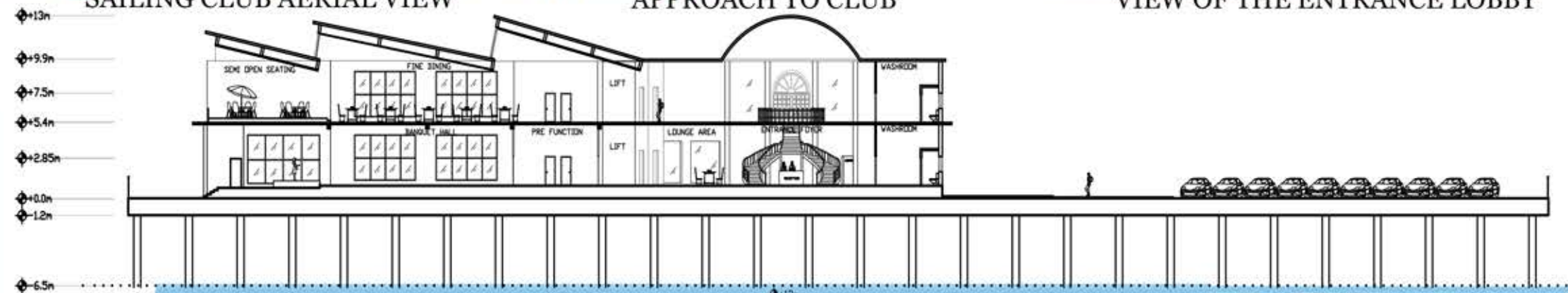
SAILING CLUB AERIAL VIEW



APPROACH TO CLUB



VIEW OF THE ENTRANCE LOBBY



BUNGALOW

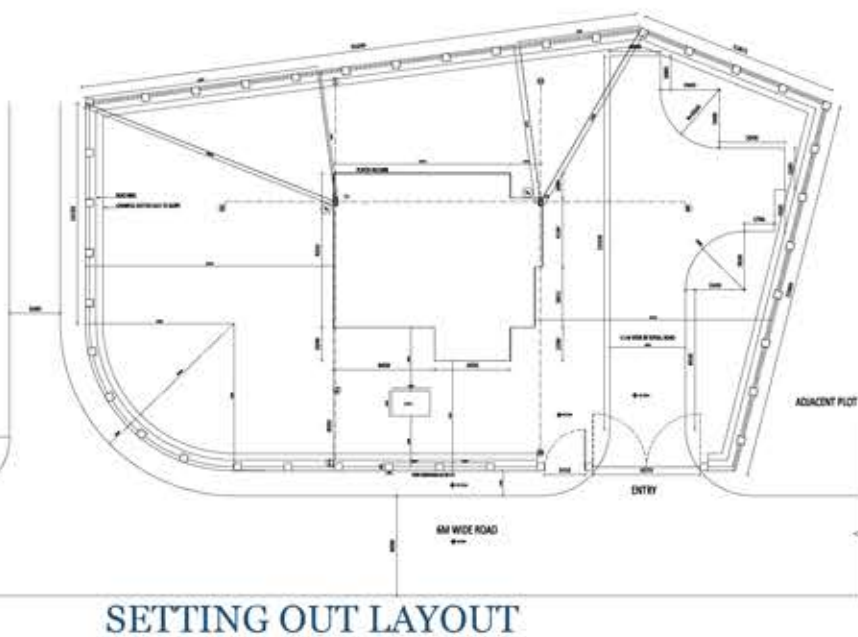
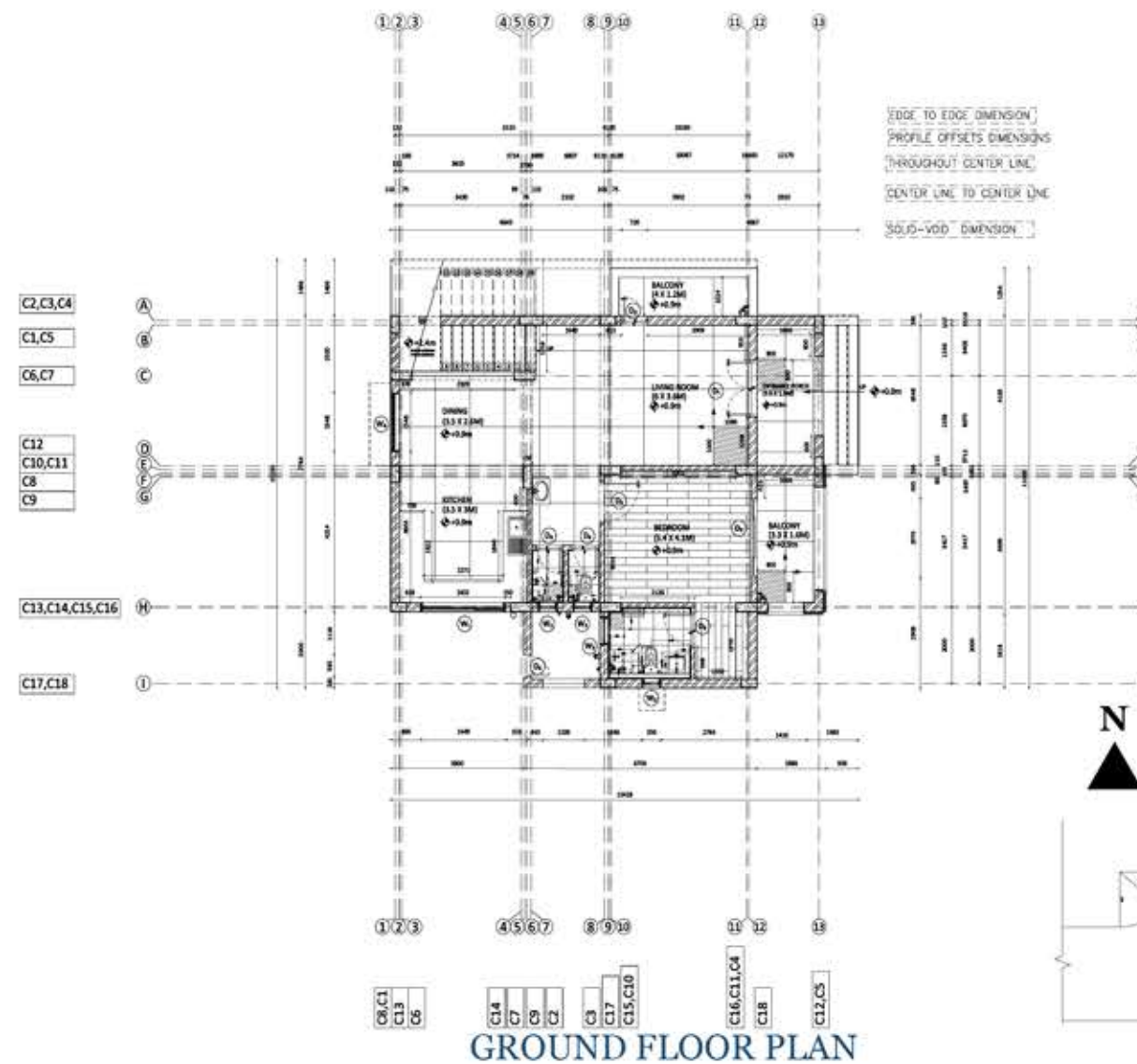
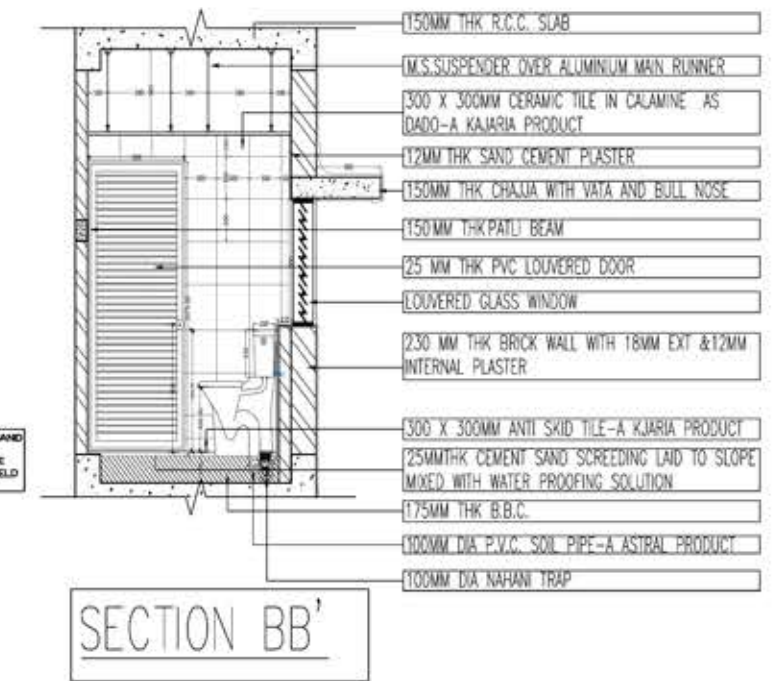
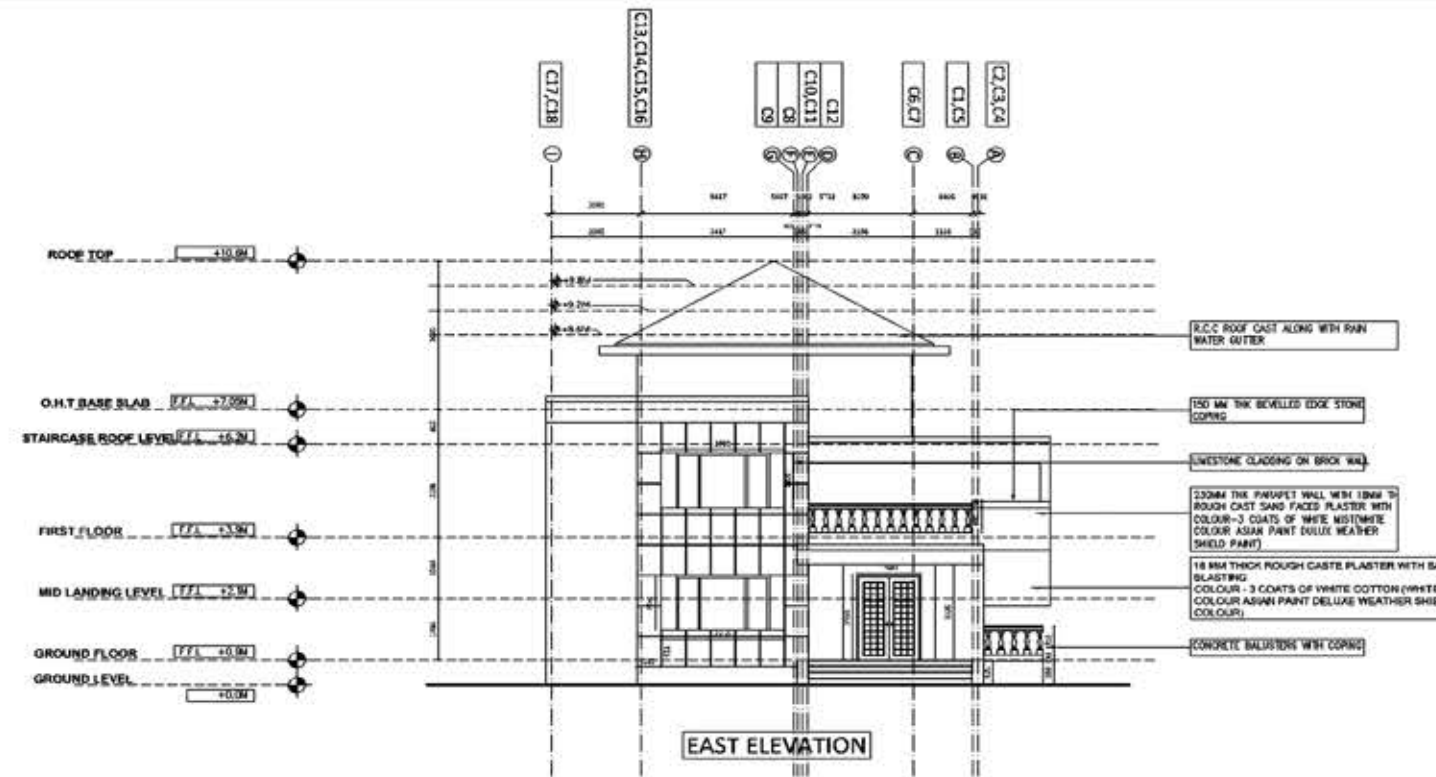
THE BRIEF WAS TO CREATE ARCHITECTURAL DETAILED DRAWINGS FOR A 3 BHK DEAN'S BUNGALOW WHICH WE HAD DESIGNED FOR OUR SECOND YEAR ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN PROJECT.

OBJECTIVES:

- TO UNDERSTAND FRAME STRUCTURES AND THEIR REPRESENTATION USING PLANS, SECTIONS AND ELEVATIONS.
- UNDERSTANDING WORKING DRAWING DETAILS FOR FLOORING, ROOFING, TOILETS AND STAIRCASE

CONTENTS :

- GROUND FLOOR PLAN
- SETTING OUT LAYOUT
- EAST ELEVATION
- TOILET DETAILED SECTION



BUNGALOW

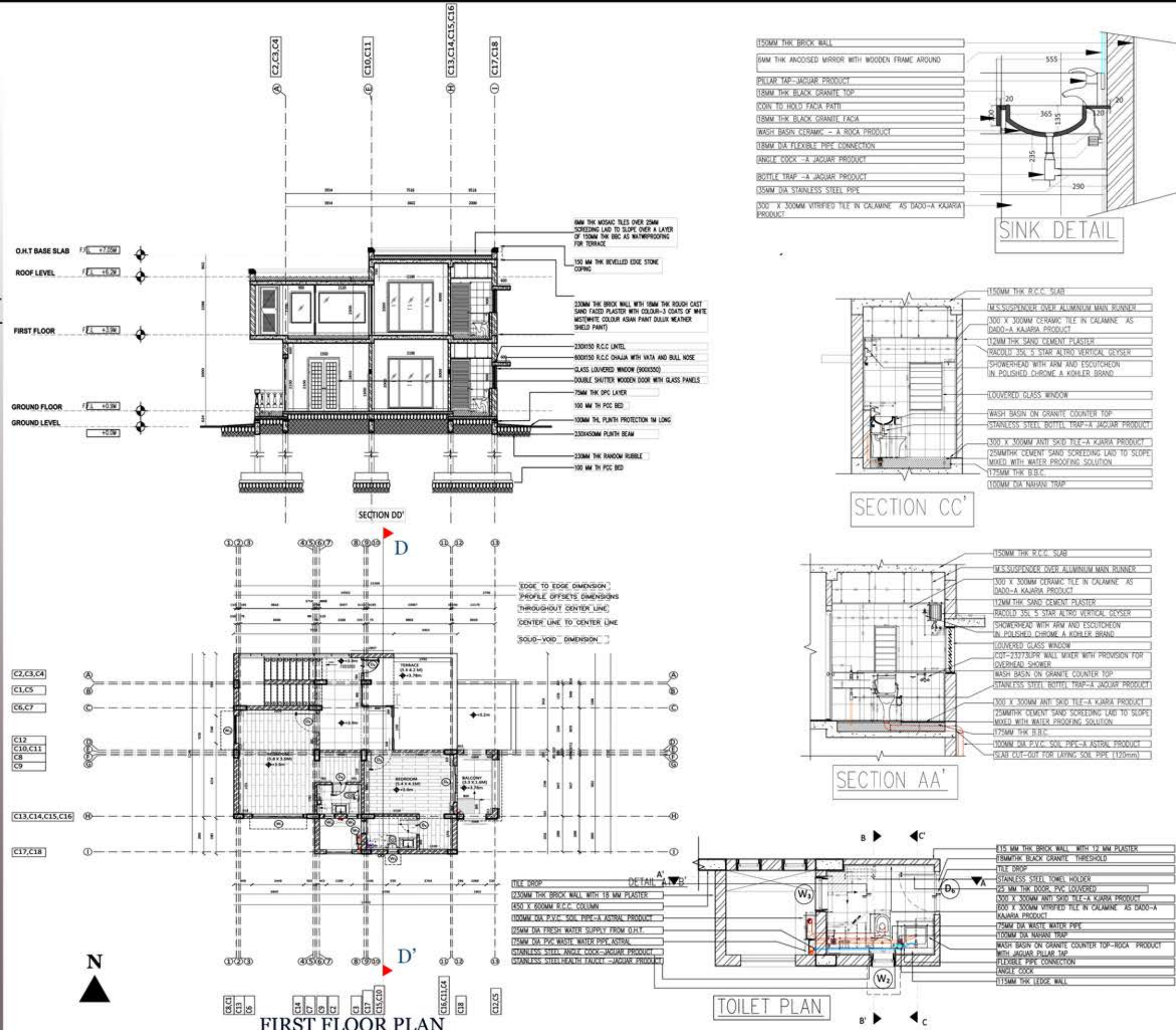
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CONTENTS :

- FIRST FLOOR PLAN
- TOILET PLAN
- SECTIONS
- TOILET DETAILED SECTION



BUNGALOW

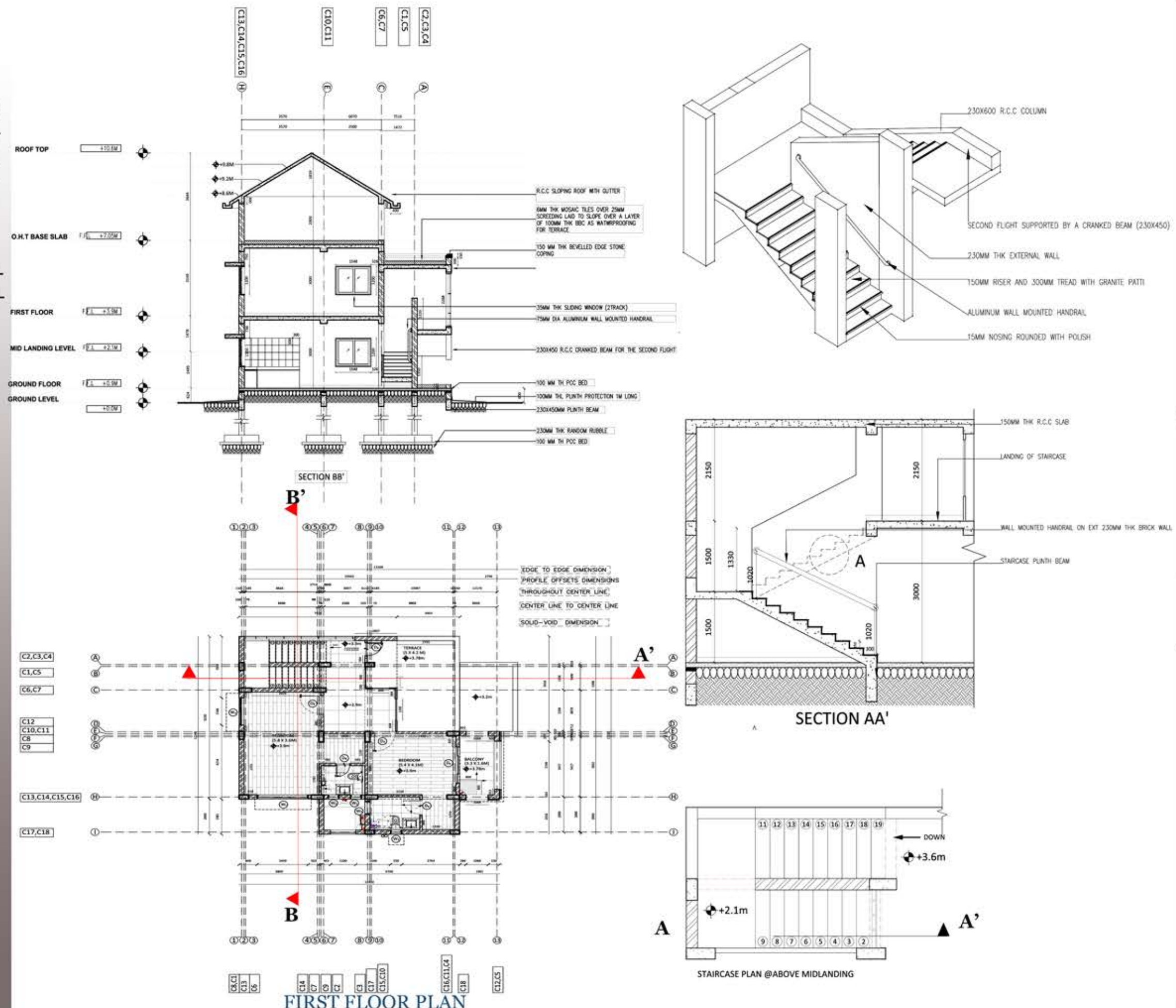
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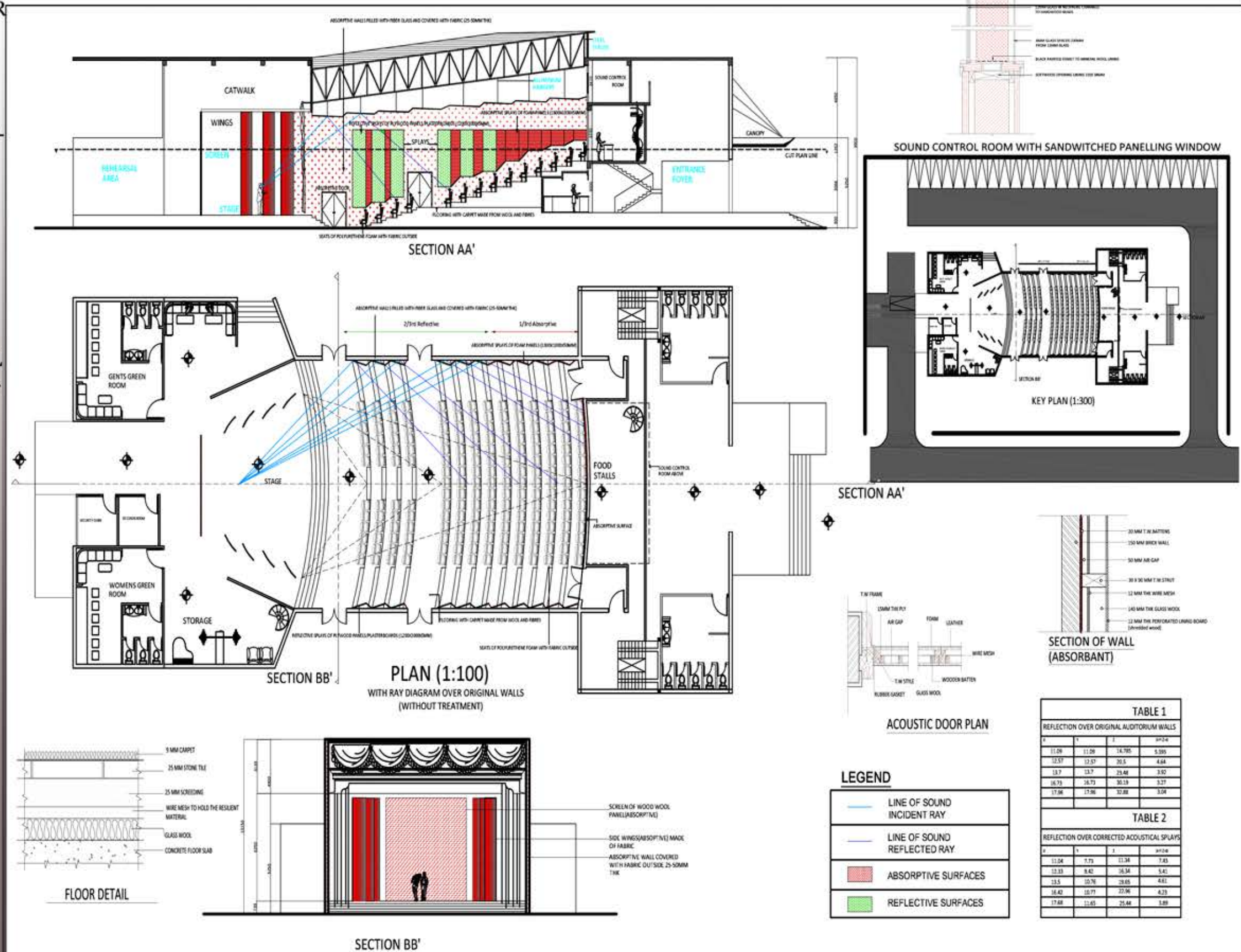
- FIRST FLOOR PLAN
- SECTIONS
- STAIRCASE PLAN
- STAIRCASE DETAILS



AUDITORIUM DESIGN

OBJECTIVES :-

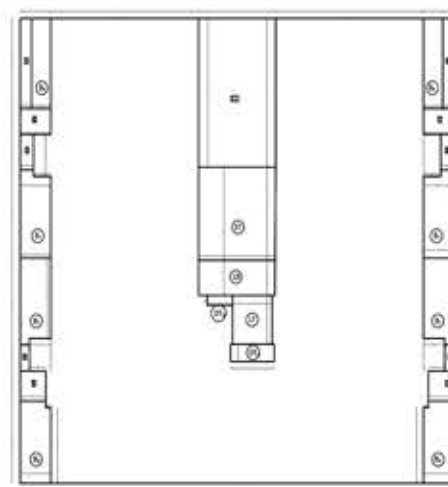
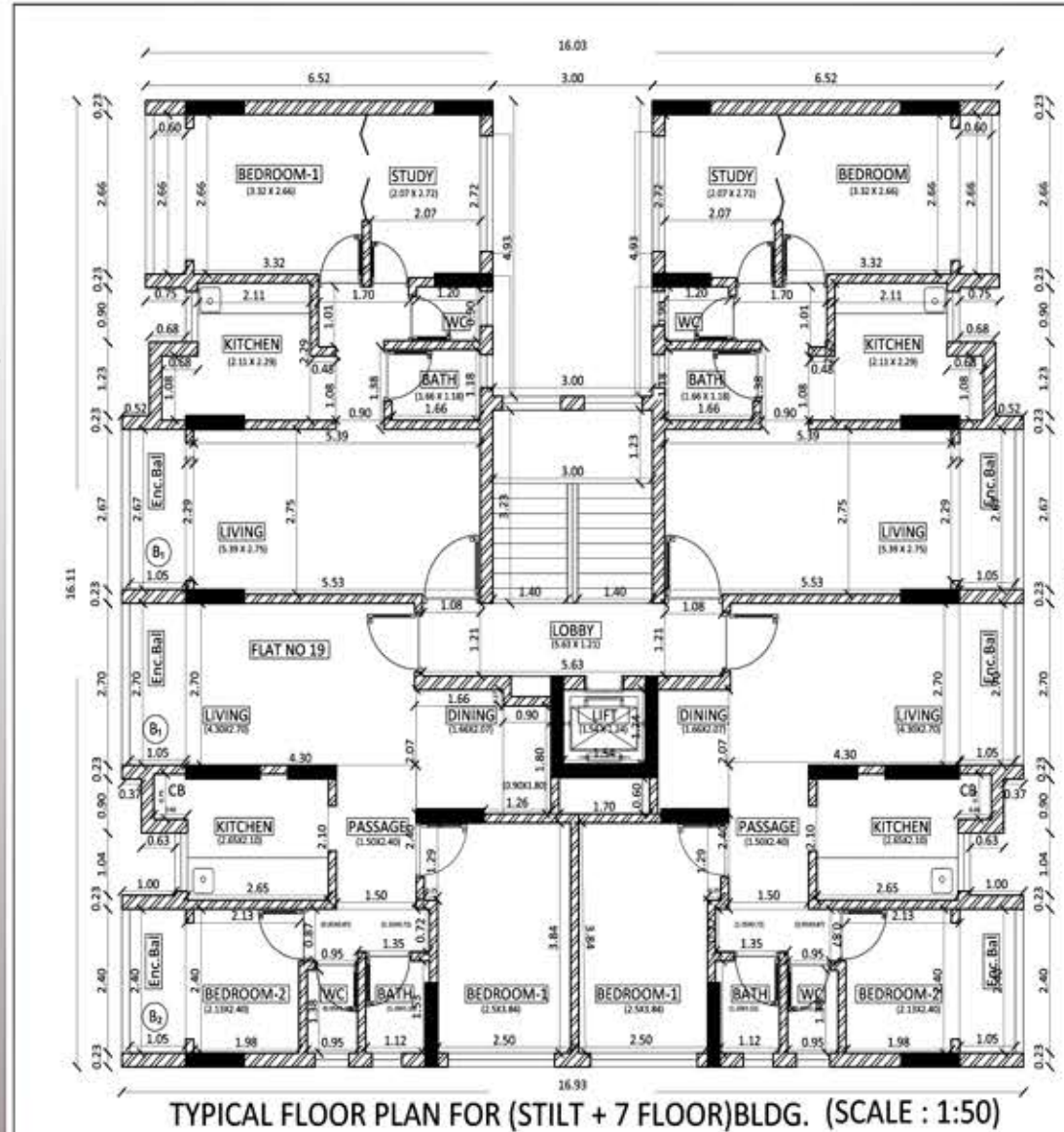
- TO DESIGN AN AUDITORIUM FOR 200 PEOPLE ALONG WITH PRE-FUNCTION AND BACK STAGE DESIGN.
- TO DESIGN AN ACOUSTICALLY SOUND AUDITORIUM BY UNDERSTANDING SHAPE AND SIZE.
- UNDERSTANDING THE PHENOMENON OF REVERBERATION.
- TO UNDERSTAND THE RAY DIAGRAM FOR AUDITORIUM OVER ORIGINAL WALLS AND WITH TREATMENT.
- STUDY OF VARIOUS ACOUSTICAL MATERIAL FOR DIFFERENT SUR-



CARPET AREA AND B.U.A CALCULATIONS

OBJECTIVE :

- TO PREPARE MUNICIPAL DRAWINGS FOR SANCTIONING. STUDYING CALCULATION OF CARPET AREA AND B.U.A
- UNDERSTANDING AREA STATEMENT ALONG WITH VARIOUS DEDUCTIONS WHICH ARE FREE OF F.S.I
- DERIVING THE F.S.I USING THE NET B.U.A AND AREA OF PLOT.

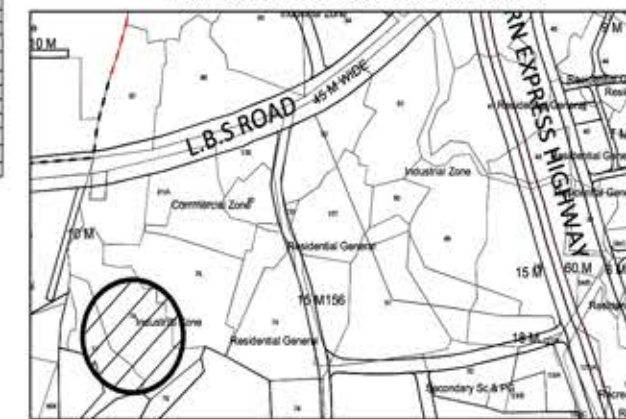
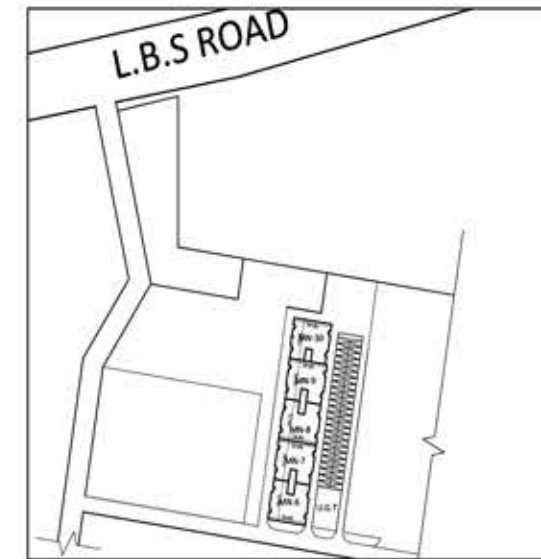


B.U.A CALCULATION			
AREA OF RECTANGLE (60.00 X 36.11)	2167.06 SQ.M		
DEDUCTIONS:			
FLOOR NO.	AREA IN SQ.M		
0	2167.06		
1	191.50		
2	191.50		
3	191.50		
4	191.50		
5	191.50		
6	191.50		
7	191.50		
TOTAL AREA IN SQ.M	2000.06		
APPROXIMATE GROSS FLOOR AREA	1700.00		
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	400.06		
NET B.U.A IN SQ.M	1600.00		

AREA STATEMENT			
PERMISSIBLE FLOOR AREA (P.F.A.)	1800.00		
NET AREA (N.A.)	1600.00		
AREA OF ROAD	100.00		
AREA OF ROAD	100.00		
AREA OF ROAD	100.00		
TOTAL AREA IN SQ.M	1600.00		

NET B.U.A CALCULATION			
ROOM	NO.	AREA	TOTAL AREA
BEDROOM-1	1	11.630	11.630
STUDY	1	3.430	3.430
DINING	1	3.430	3.430
KITCHEN	1	5.560	5.560
BATH	1	1.963	1.963
W.C.	1	1.362	1.362
PASSAGE	1	5.390	5.390
BALCONY	2	6.792	13.584
TOTAL		53.729	53.729

CARPET AREA STATEMENT OF FLAT NO- 19			
ROOM TYPE	SIZE OF ROOM	AREA OF ROOM	TOTAL AREA INCLUDING PERMISSIBLE FLOOR AREA
LIVING ROOM	4.3 X 2.7	11.610	11.760
	0.15 X 1	0.150	
DINING	1.66 X 2.07	3.430	5.050
	0.9 X 1.8	1.620	
BEDROOM-1	2.5 X 3.84	9.600	10.050
	0.25 X 1.29	0.320	
BEDROOM-2	0.15 X 0.9	0.135	5.240
	2.13 X 2.40	5.110	
KITCHEN	0.15 X 0.9	0.135	6.122
	2.65 X 2.1	5.560	
BATH	0.6 X 0.75	0.450	1.963
	0.15 X 0.75	0.112	
W.C.	1.2 X 1.53	1.836	1.362
	0.85 X 0.15	0.127	
PASSAGE	0.95 X 1.38	1.321	5.390
	0.8 X 0.15	0.120	
TOTAL CARPET AREA IN SQ.M		46.937	46.937
BALCONY AREA STATEMENT FOR FLAT NO 19			
B1	1.2 X 2.8	3.360	
B2	1.2 X 2.86	3.432	
TOTAL BALCONY AREA FOR FLAT NO 19		6.792	
NET CARPET AREA(INCLUDING BALCONY) IN SQ.M		53.729	



PERFORMA- 'A'	
A	AREA STATEMENT
1	AREA OF PLOT
2	DEDUCTION FOR ROAD SETBACK AREA
3	DEDUCTION FOR PROPOSED ROAD
4	DEDUCTION FOR ANY RESERVATION
5	TOTAL (4+3+2)
6	BALANCE AREA OF PLOT (1-5)
7	DEDUCTION FOR PERMISSIBLE FLOOR AREA
8	NET AREA OF PLOT (6-7)
9	ADDITIONS FOR FLOOR SPACE INDEX
10	2 (A) 100%
11	2 (B) 100%
12	TOTAL (9+10+11)
13	PERMISSIBLE F.S.I
14	F.S.I. CREDIT AVAILABLE BY D.C.A.
15	PERMISSIBLE FLOOR AREA
16	EXISTING FLOOR AREA
17	PROPOSED FLOOR AREA
18	EXCESS BAL. AREA TO BE TAKEN INTO F.S.I.
19	TOTAL NET UP AREA PROPOSED (17+18)
20	F.S.I. CREDIT
21	BALCONY AREA STATEMENT
22	PERMISSIBLE BALCONY AREA PER FLOOR
23	PROPOSED BALCONY AREA PER FLOOR
24	EXCESS BALCONY AREA PER FLOOR
25	TOTAL EXCESS BAL. AREA FOR ALL FLOOR
C TENEMENT STATEMENT	
26	PROPOSED AREA
27	LOCAL USE OF NON RES. AREA (40sqm. 100)
28	AREA AVAILABLE FOR TENEMENTS (40)
29	TENEMENTS PERMISSIBLE (40/40)
30	TENEMENTS PROPOSED
31	TENEMENTS EXISTING
32	TOTAL TENEMENTS ON PLOT
D PARKING STATEMENT	
33	PARKING REQUIRED BY REGULATION FOR CAR
34	SCOOTER/MCYCLE
35	TOTAL PARKING REQUIRED
36	TOTAL PARKING PROVIDED

PERFORMA- 'B'			
CONTENTS OF SHEET			
REVISION	DESCRIPTION	DATE	SIGNATURE
DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSAL OF PROPERTY			
CERTIFICATE OF AREA			
I HAVE MEASURED THE PLOT L.S. BY ME AND THE DIMENSIONS OF THE SECTIONS OF PLOT STATED ON PLAN ARE AS MEASURED ON SITE AND THE AREA SO WORKED OUT IS SHOWN RIGHT THEREON AND I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE AREA SO WORKED OUT IS CORRECT.			
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NAME, ADDRESS AND SIGNATURE OF ARCHITECT			

BUILDING BYE-LAWS CARPET AREA AND B.U.A CALCULATIONS



PLOT CONSIDERATION FOR 5 BUILDINGS

LOCATION OF PLOT : L.B.S MARG,THANE
BLDG HEIGHT : STILT + 7 FLOORS

NAME BHAVIK G MISTRY
L.S.RAHEJA SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE
ROLL NO.: 37
4TH YR. B.ARCH

DESIGN NOTES

Fire Safety

Fire safety is an essential consideration in the design of buildings. If proper fire safety measure are not taken, it would mean risking damage to life and property.

Generally they can be classified into two categories:

1. Fire Protection System
Fire protection systems are used to alert people that a small fire or some overheating has occurred, and that there is a danger of fire happening soon.
2. Fire Fighting System
Fire fighting systems involve taking measures to deal with a live fire, by making arrangements during the construction phase itself. It involves using certain equipments to douse the fire as quickly as possible.

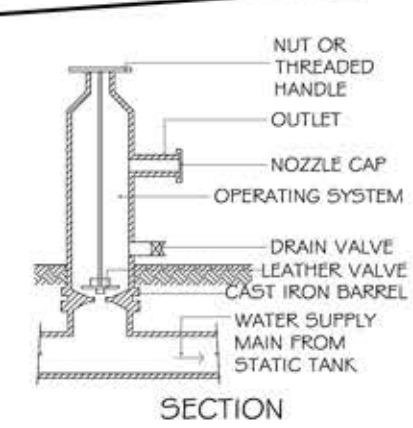
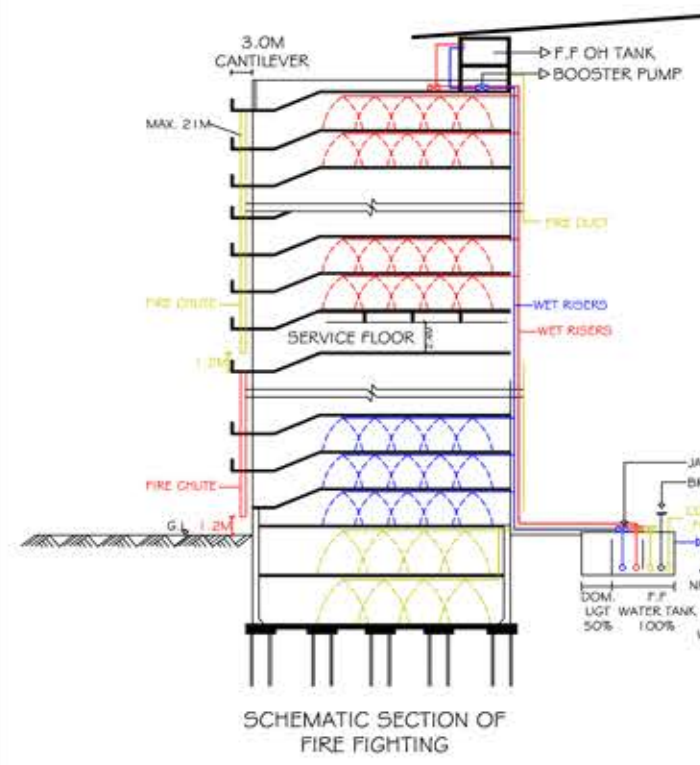
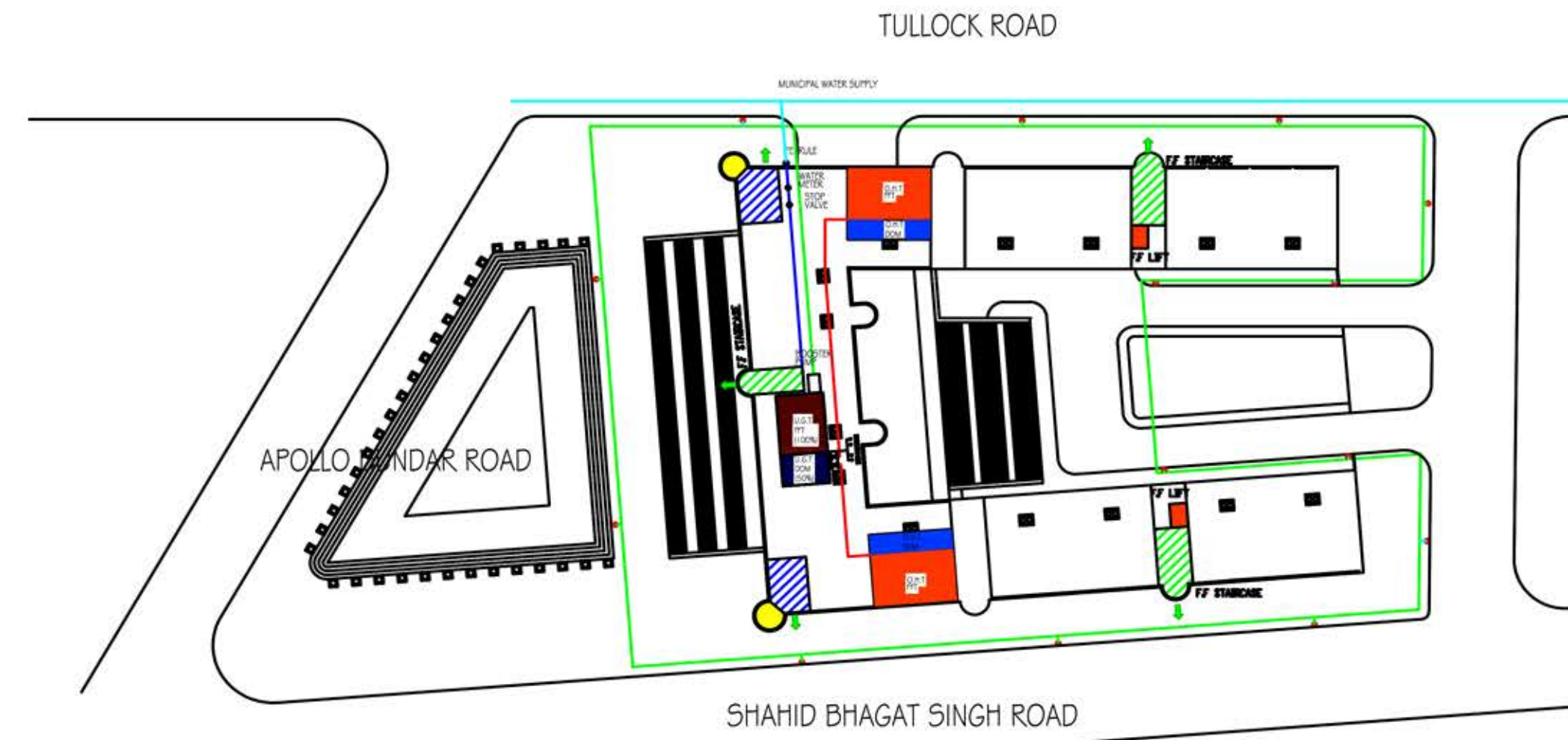
LEGEND

	ESCAPE ROUTES
	EMERGENCY LIGHTS
	FIRE ALARM
	FIRE EXTINGUISHER
	PUBLIC TALK BACK SYSTEM
	SMOKE DETECTOR
	SPRINKLER
	SPRINKLER SUPPLY PIPES
	WET RISER
	FIRE HOSE
	SAND BUCKET
	WATER HYDRANT
	FIRE HOSE SIGN
	FIRE ALARM SIGN
	FIRE EXTINGUISHER SIGN
	FIRE EXIT
	FIRE FIGHTING STAIRCASE
	OVERHEAD FIRE FIGHTING TANK
	OVERHEAD DOMESTIC TANK
	U.G FIRE FIGHTING TANK
	U.G DOMESTIC TANK
	SIAMESE CONNECTION
	U.G AND O.H.T CONNECTION PIPE
	U.G AND PERIPHERAL FIRE FIGHTING CONNECTIONS
	FIRE FIGHTING LIFT
	WATER PUMP

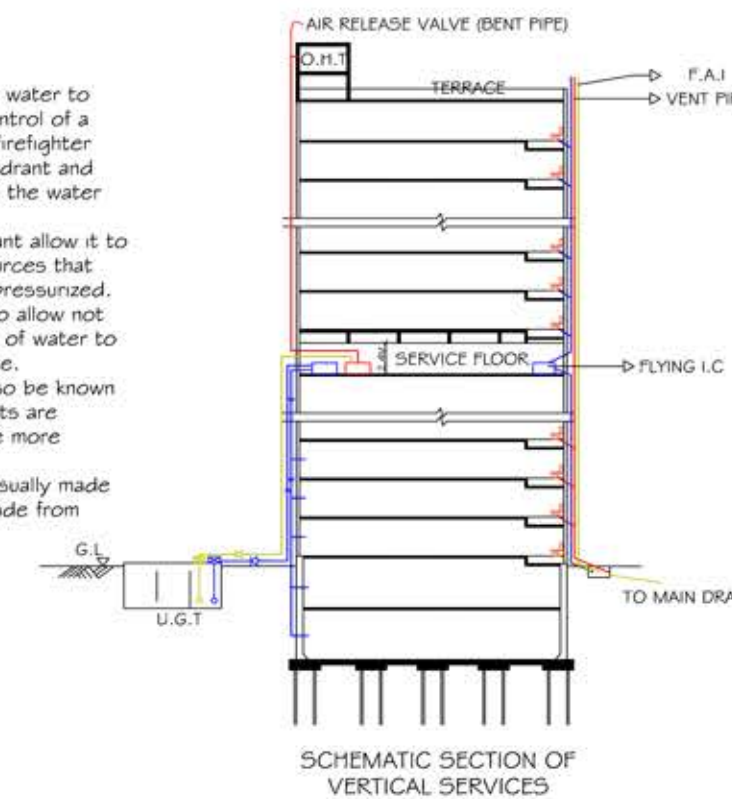
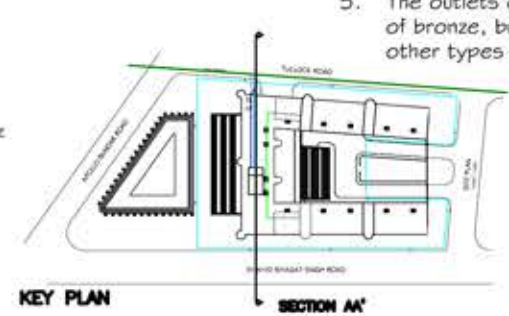
ADVANCED BUILDING SERVICES
FIRE FIGHTING
 SITE LAYOUT
 PROJECT : 3 STAR ART HOTEL , FORT , MUMBAI

	SCALE:	SHEET NO.:
	VARIES	1

NAME:	BHAVIK MISTRY
ROLL NO.:	41
CLASS:	THIRD YEAR B.ARCH
COLLEGE:	L.S.RAHEJA SCHOOL OF ARCH.

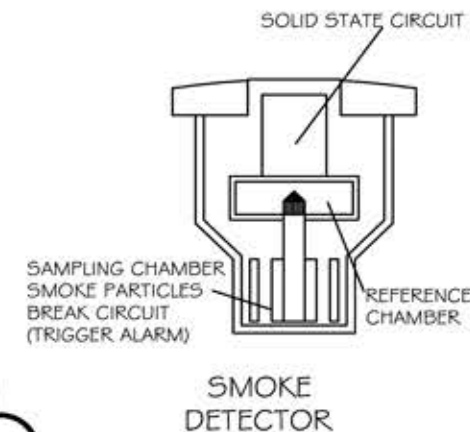


- ### Fire Hydrant
1. A fire hydrant is a pipe that allows water to flow from a water main with the control of a valve in order to put out a fire. A firefighter connects a fire hose to the fire hydrant and releases a valve to get water from the water main.
 2. The different valves on a fire hydrant allow it to be attached to different water sources that may be either pressurized or not pressurized.
 3. Most fire hydrants are designed to allow not less than 250 gallons (950 liters) of water to flow through the hydrant per minute.
 4. The barrel of a fire hydrant may also be known as a "standpipe." Some fire hydrants are rounded in style, while others have more angular lines.
 5. The outlets on a fire hydrant are usually made of bronze, but the caps may be made from other types of metal.





TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN (1ST, 2ND FLOOR PLAN)



SMOKE DETECTOR

Type	Capacity	Weight	Pressure	Weight
Water	3.6 lit	3.6 kg	1.2 bar	3.6 kg
Foam	3.6 lit	3.6 kg	1.2 bar	3.6 kg
CO2	3.6 lit	3.6 kg	1.2 bar	3.6 kg
Dry Chemical	3.6 lit	3.6 kg	1.2 bar	3.6 kg

DETAILS OF TYPES OF FIRE EXTINGUISHERS



Fire Extinguishers

1. Modern extinguishers contain an inner cartridge filled with carbon dioxide, which is the chemical that creates the pressure over the extinguishing agent.
2. Once you push a lever, the carbon dioxide will push the agent and project it through the hose. The pressure will permit the user to point the fire from a safe distance, permitting him to maneuver and control the fire.
3. There are water type, foam type, carbon dioxide or nitrogen fire extinguishers as well. They are also categorized into hand held, portable, wall mounted, trolley mounted and automatic systems.
4. Fire extinguisher can put out fires that involve ordinary combustible materials, flammable liquids, electrical equipments and combustible metals.

Firefighting Lift

1. During normal course of building it works as normal lift, but during the operation of fire fighting all lifts are grounded only fire men's lift is kept working. It is not used as a mean of escape but used by fire fighting personnel to support fire fighting.
2. The title fire lift must be conspicuously maintained. (10 cm high and fluorescent)
3. It should have min eight person carrying capacity.
4. It must be equipped with talk-back speaker system.
5. It must have its own electrical connection with emergency services.
6. It must be provided with toggle switch on the ground floor which is firmly secure behind glass.
7. Width of lift must not be less than 1.2 m.
8. It has to be in well ventilated lobby.
9. Collapsible grills should NOT be used for Fire Lifts.



FIRE FIGHTING LIFT SIGNAGES



TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN (1ST, 2ND FLOOR PLAN)

GENERAL NOTES

Fire Escapes, Signages and Escape

1. Fire escape signs are provided to guide you from wherever you are in a building, via a place of relative safety (the escape route) to the place of ultimate safety (the assembly area).
2. The loss of mains electricity could be the result of a fire or a power cut and the normal lighting supplies fail. Emergency lighting would be needed in such situations.
3. Emergency lighting is normally required to operate fully automatically and give illumination of a sufficiently high level to enable persons of all ages to evacuate the premises safely.
4. Lighting units and signs should be sited so as to clearly show the exit routes leading to the final exits from the premises. Where the exit route or final exit is not readily identifiable a sign should be utilized rather than a lighting unit.
5. Particular attention should be paid to individual stairways, changes in level, corridor intersections, changes in direction, the outside of each final exit, control/plant rooms, lifts. Access to fire alarm call points, fire fighting equipment, should be clearly illuminated. Radium paint maybe used to demarcate exit routes.

LEGEND

	ESCAPE ROUTES
	EMERGENCY LIGHTS
	FIRE ALARM
	FIRE EXTINGUISHER
	PUBLIC TALK BACK SYSTEM
	SMOKE DETECTOR
	SPRINKLER
	SPRINKLER SUPPLY PIPES
	WET RISER
	FIRE HOSE
	SAND BUCKET
	WATER HYDRANT
	FIRE HOSE SIGN
	FIRE ALARM SIGN
	FIRE EXTINGUISHER SIGN
	FIRE EXIT
	REFUGE AREA
	DRINKING WATER SUPPLY
	FIRE FIGHTING LIFT
	FIRE FIGHTING STAIRCASE

ADVANCED BUILDING SERVICES
FIRE FIGHTING

TYPICAL FLOOR LEVEL - 2ND AND 3RD FLOOR
PROJECT : 3 STAR ART HOTEL , FORT, MUMBAI

	SCALE:	SHEET NO.:
	1:150	4

NAME:	BHAVIK MISTRY
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