STRUCTURAL RECOVERY AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT: THE DESIGN DRAWS CONTRIBUTION

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ABSTRACT
This study illustrates as the project draw role doesn’t exaust it in to prefigure what the concluded work must be. Rather, the elaborate graphic must have care to illustrate how the processes are to be conducted on site in order to explain the implementation phase: the goal is to accompany the work from concept to final delivery.

Keywords: draw, project, process, innovation.

INTRODUCTION
In the building you can see how in recent years we have made great strides in terms of quality building products. However, this fact is not matched by an adequate increase in the quality of the product, indeed. The issue then is to relate the improvements that the industry has introduced producing increasingly efficient building materials with the production activities of building manufacturing, an activity that is often carried out by low-skilled workers and largely characterized by problematic fragmentation of subjects called into question.

The matter is becoming particularly remarkable today. The entrepreneurial classes which have always added up in themselves the roles of developers and builders are disappearing and are catching on institutional investors. In this context it is assumed there is a great expectation about the buildings quality in different terms than in the past and this expectation can not be satisfied other than in terms of creative and productive process innovation.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS
The research shows that, in the building, one should be aware that the project lives of two components. First the project consists of a set of technical documents, drawings and reports describing the work and they foreshadow the physicality. At this knowledge, however, it should be combined with a range of knowledge which relates to the actual organization of the building construction procedures itself, known as process activities. The building context is characterized by the lack of repetition of the procedures or from similar but never equal activities. All sites are different from each other due to environmental conditions or to type of article and for more production activity takes place in the open, second phases which then suffer from uncontrollable external conditions. Furthermore, as in the case of historical buildings recovery, they can manifest themselves unpredictable variables to be charged to the disclosure in work of the artifact. In this context it is then clear how the technical design, which in engineering terms is characterized in dimensioning reason over that of analysis of the deformations to which are subject the resistant sections, should be accompanied by
procedural documents. In building case, these are made up of drawings which show to the workers how to do, and also how to work in order to reach the correct construction of the building. Then, technical drawing must be considered as a language of communication, managerial and organizational.

In doing so the technological innovation about which new materials and technologies are carriers is not dispersed by incorrect use of the latter: the project draw becomes the means through which embodies the technological innovation, Figure 1.

Fig. 1 - Project management: executive draw related to a structural recovery