

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

LABORATORY MANUAL

FOR

CADD LAB & DESIGN & DETAILING PRACTICE LAB,
6TH SEMESTER



C. V. RAMAN POLYTECHNIC

(Affiliated to SCTE & VT and Approved by Govt. Odisha)

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Vision:

Civil engineering department is committed to impart knowledge and excellence in civil Engineering to the students and to produce civil engineers of high calibre, technical skills and ethical values to meet current and future challenges.

Mission:

M1: To produce civil engineers with quality technical skills aligned with industry needs to solve real life problems of the society.

M2: To create teaching learning environment for students to acquire knowledge as per need and to motivate towards entrepreneurship and to pursue higher studies.

M3: To serve construction industries, civil engineering profession and the community at large through dissemination of knowledge and technical services to improve quality of life and enhance employability.

M4: To inculcate self-learning attitude and professionalism.

Program Educational Objectives (PEOs)

PEO1- To analyze in civil engineering profession or Higher education by acquiring thorough knowledge and concepts in fundamentals of engineering.

PEO2- To Apply knowledge and skills to real life problems and there by rendering safe and economical structures against natural calamities and also environmentally sustainable and useful to society.

PEO3- To understand entrepreneurial endeavors and to develop effective communication skill and passion for learning.

Program Specific outcomes (PSO)

PSO1- Able to meet the needs of public in the design and execution of quality construction work considering health, safety, cultural and environmental factors.

PSO2- Analyze and design regular and complex structures applying knowledge of building analysis software package.

PSO3- Able to work effectively as an individual or in a team having acquired leadership skills and manage projects in multidisciplinary environment.

<i>S.NO</i>	<i>TITLE</i>	<i>P.NO</i>
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DESIGN OF FRAMED STRUCTURE USING STAAD Pro

Step 1

Open the staad pro

New → New file → Space

Create file name = Name

Location = **E**

Length unit = meter Force unit = kilo newton → **Next**

Step 2

Where do you want to go?

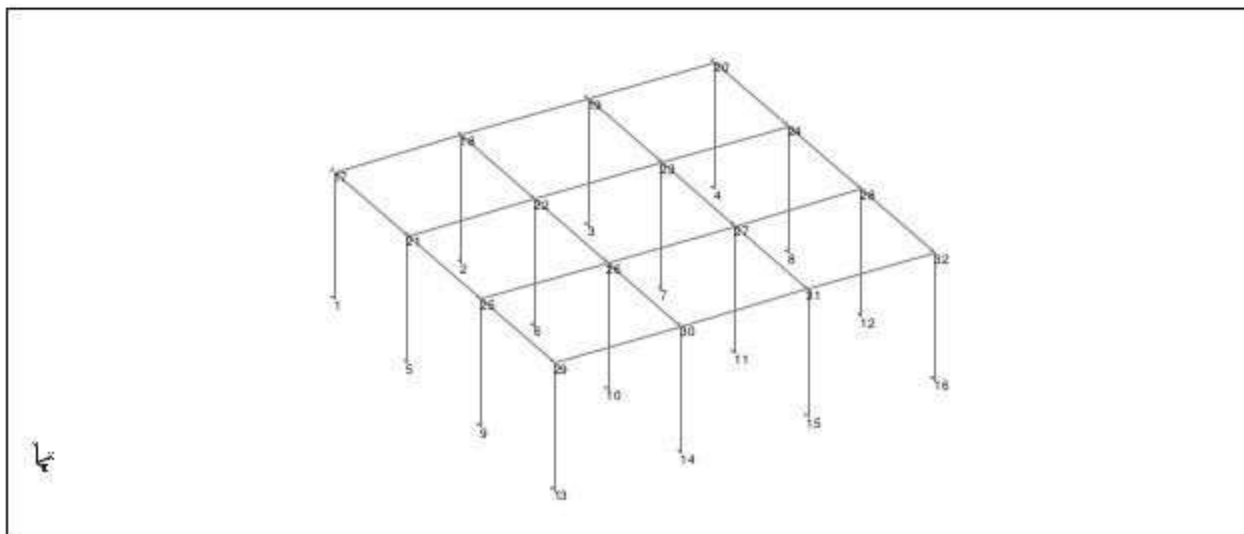
Add beam → **Finish**

Step 3

Click → geometry → **Nodes**

Node	x	y	z
1	m	m	m

Diagram



Nodes	x	y	z
1	0	0	0
2	3	0	0
3	6	0	0
4	9	0	0
5	0	0	3
6	3	0	3
7	6	0	3
8	9	0	3
9	0	0	6
10	3	0	6
11	6	0	6
12	9	0	6
13	0	0	9
14	3	0	9
15	6	0	9
16	9	0	9

Then close the node (**x**) → You see the node point on the screen → How to find the node numbers → Click mouse left side → **Click labels** → Diagrams → Structure → Node number & Node point → **Apply** → **ok**

Step 4

Select Node Crusher → First selects all Node point

Click → Geometry → Translational repeat → 3D repeat → Global direction → **y** → No of steps **1** → Default step spacing **3m** → **ok**

to see the display of node.

Step 5

To join the node points

Click → Geometry → Add beam → Add beam from point to point

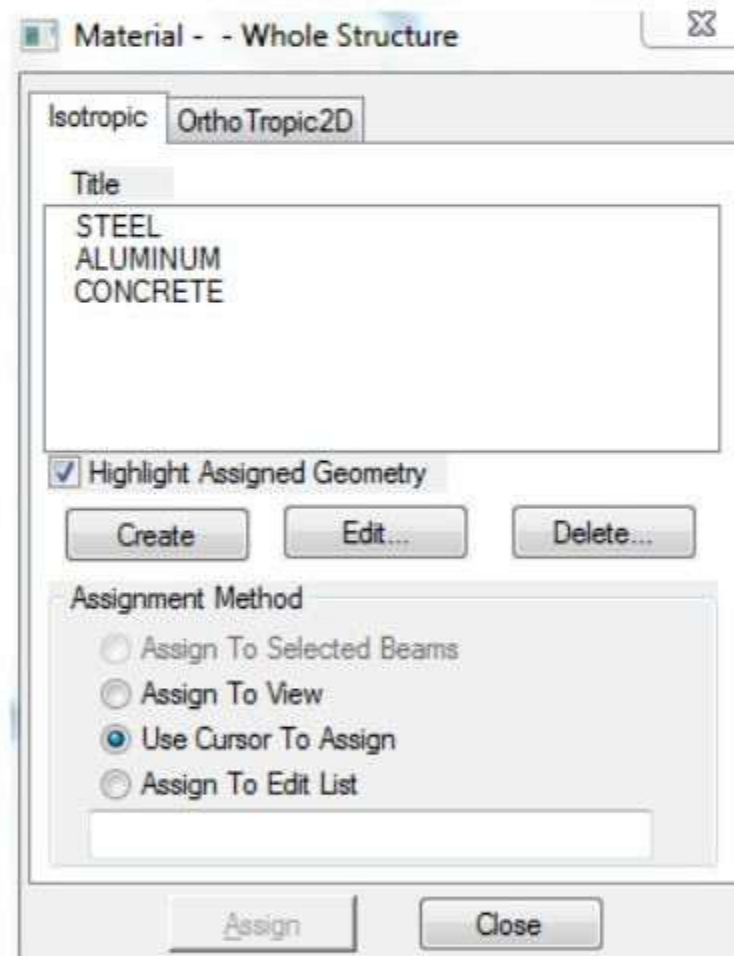
Select the node point and joint all node point like framed structure.

Step 6

- Material
- Property
- Support
- Load
- Analysis

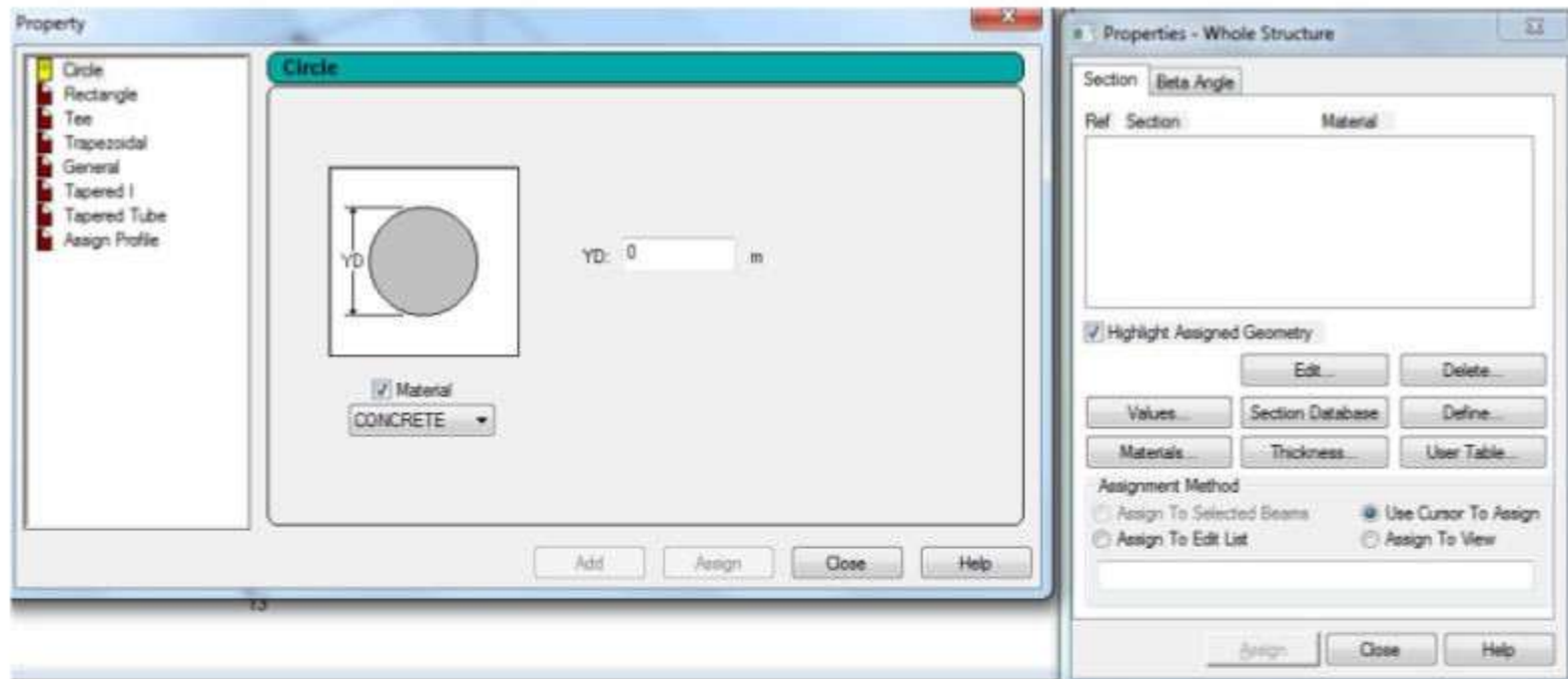
Material

Click → Modeling → General → Material → Material Whole structure → **click Concrete** → Assign to view → **Assign** → **Yes**



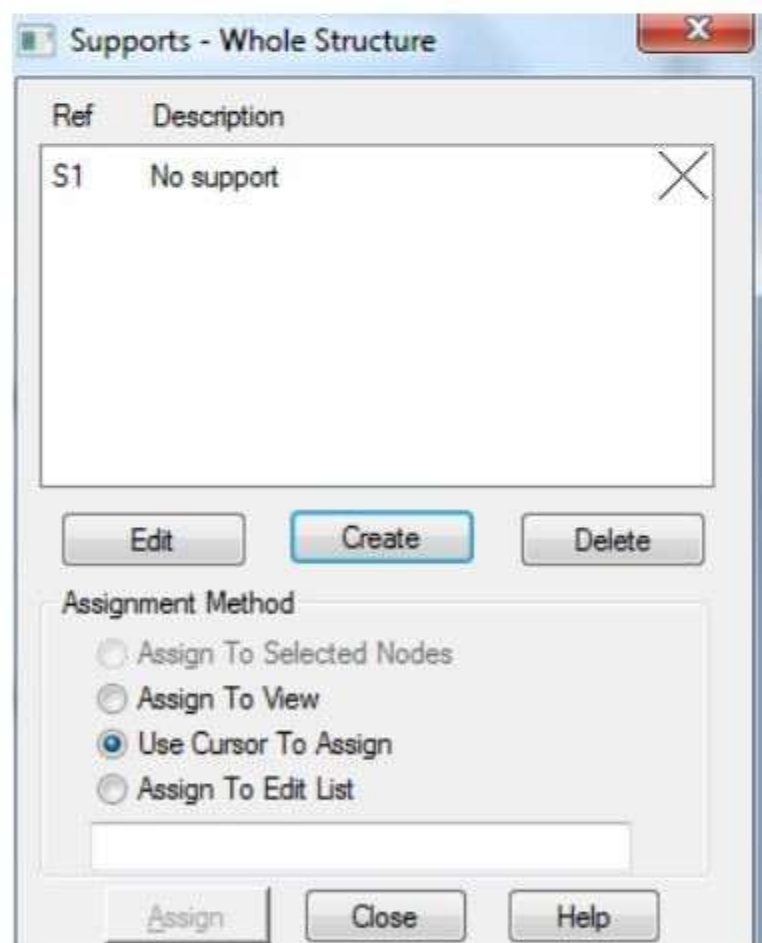
Property

Click → Modeling → General → property → Property Whole structure → Define → Property → Rectangle YD **.23m** ZD **.23m** → Add → Close → Assign to view → **Assign** → **Yes**



Support

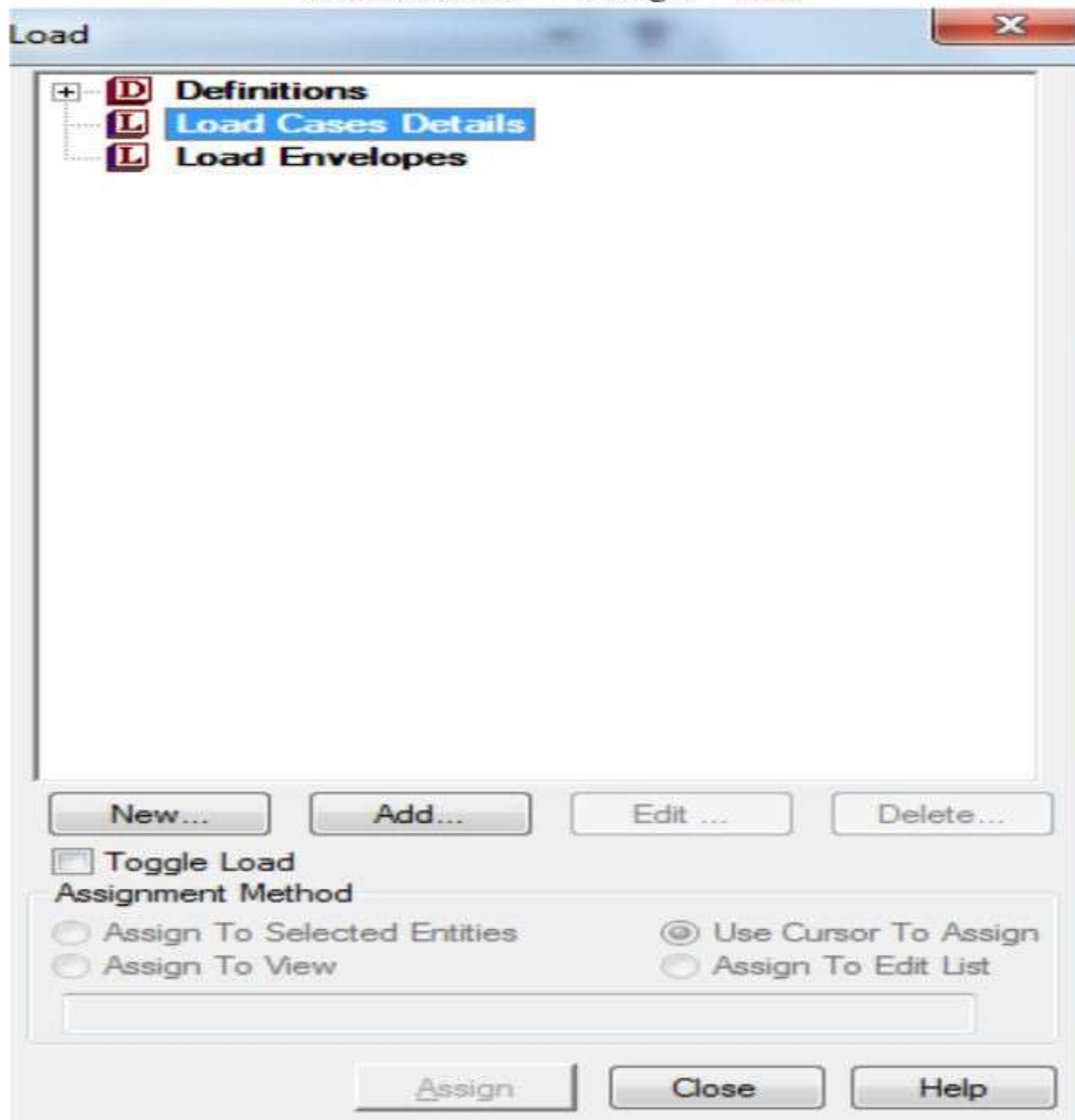
Click → Modeling → General → Support → Support Whole structure → Create → **pinned** → Add → **Select the support 2** → Select the node point from framed structure → Assign to selected nodes → **Assign** → **Yes**

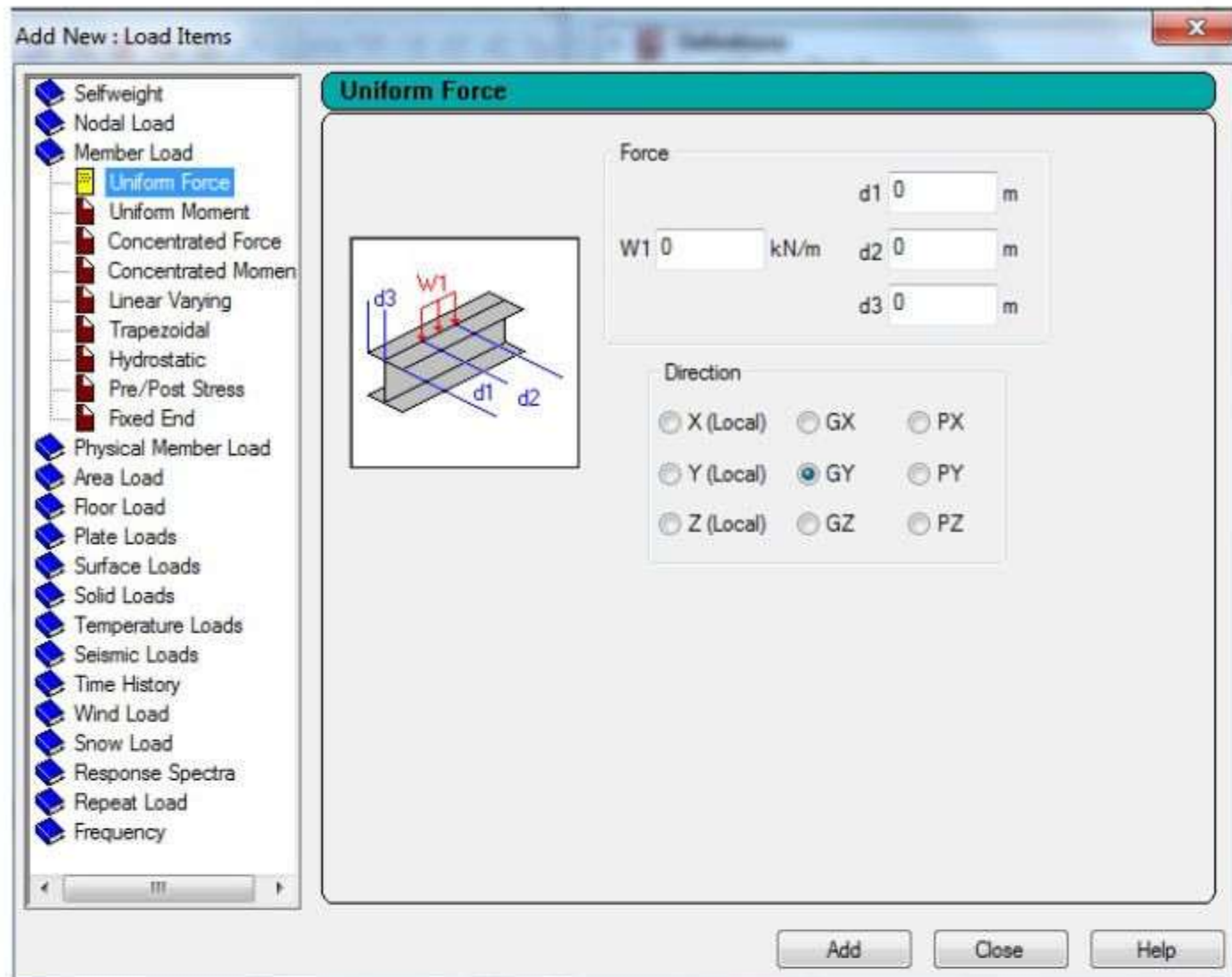


Loads

Click → Modeling → General → Load → Click load case details → Add → Add new load cases → **Add – Load case 1** → **Add- Load case 2** → Click Load case 1 Add **self-weight** → Add → Close → Click Load case 2 → Add → Member → load → **Uniform force** $w_1 = -2 \text{ kN/m}$ → **Add** → **Close**

Select load → UGL GY -2 kN/m → Select → **Beam Parel** to → **X Z** → Assign selected beam → **Assign** → **Yes**





ANALYSIS

Click → Modeling → Analysis → Print all → **Add** → **close**

Analysis → Run analysis → Save → **Output Result**

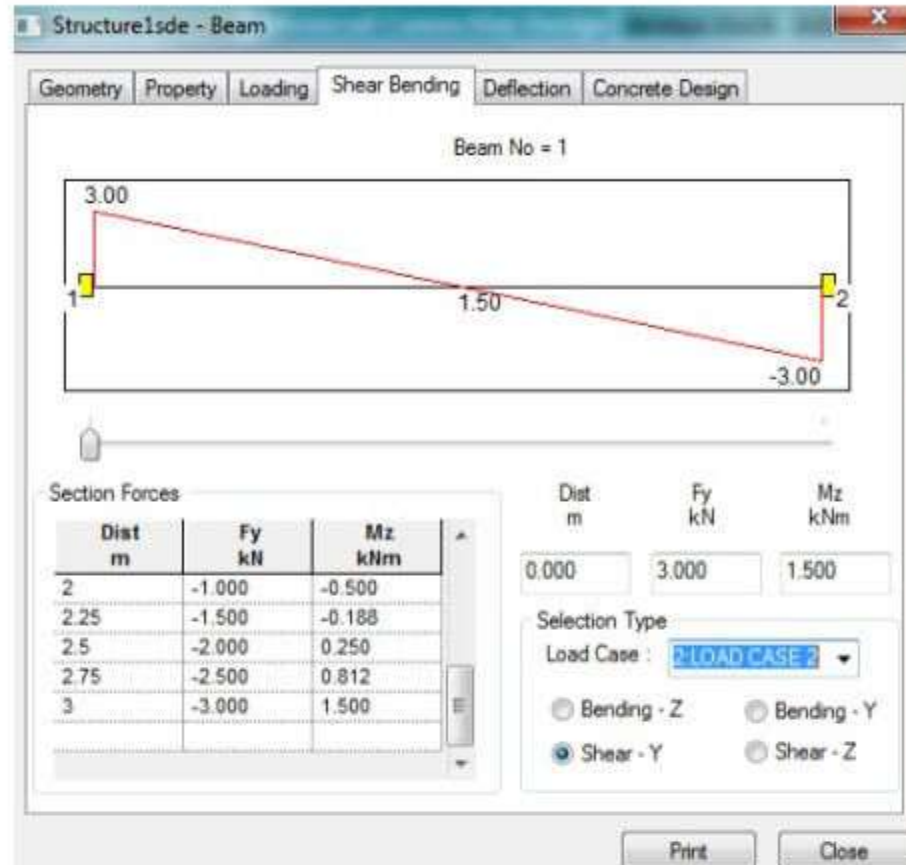
Click the beam see the result on beam

SHEAR FORCE DIAGRAM

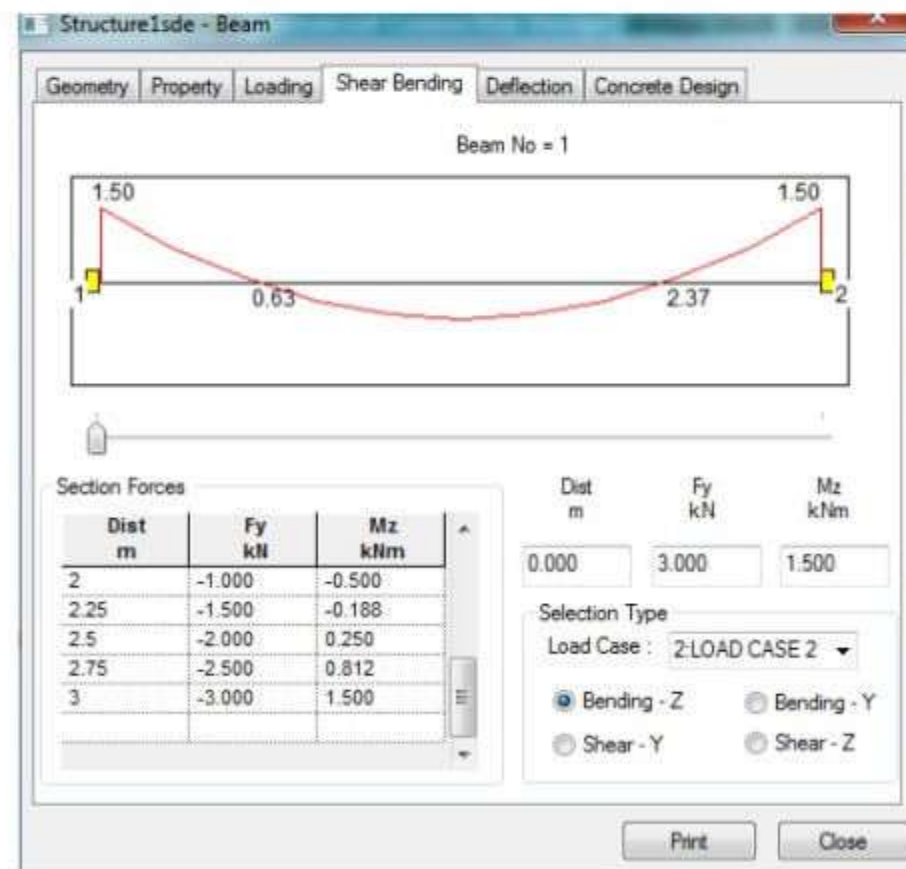
BENDING MOMENT DIAGRAM

DEFLECTION DIAGRAM

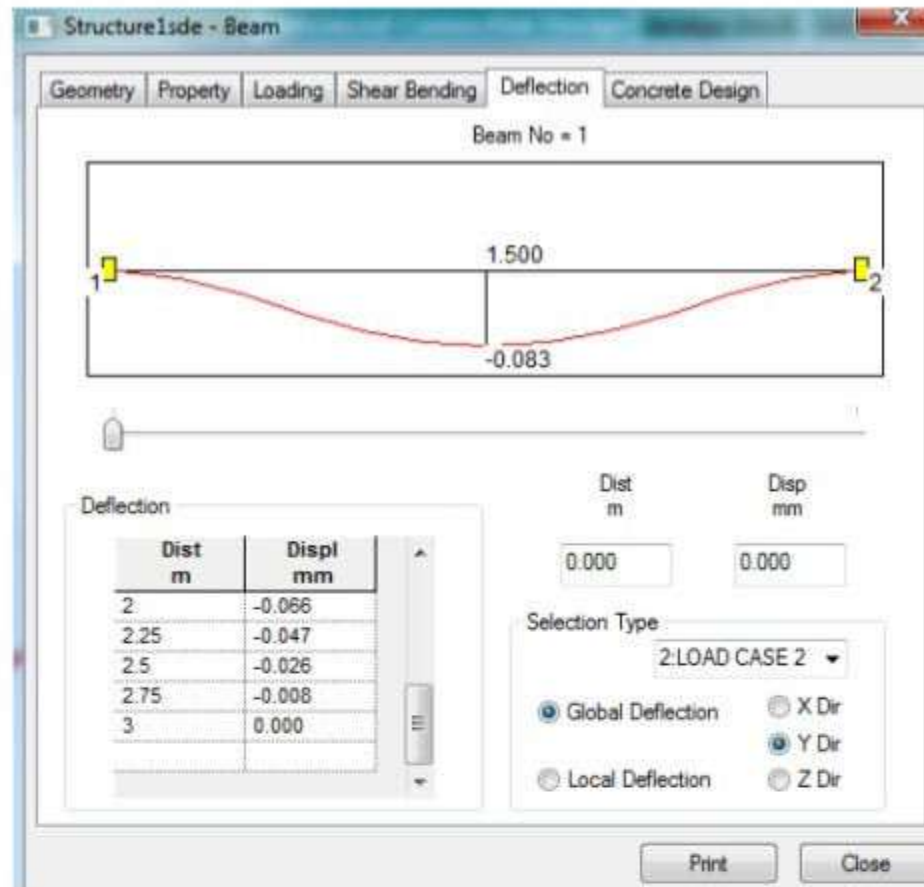
Shear force



Bending moment



Deflection



Step 6

Post processing

Click → Post processing → Result setup → Select load case → **Ok**

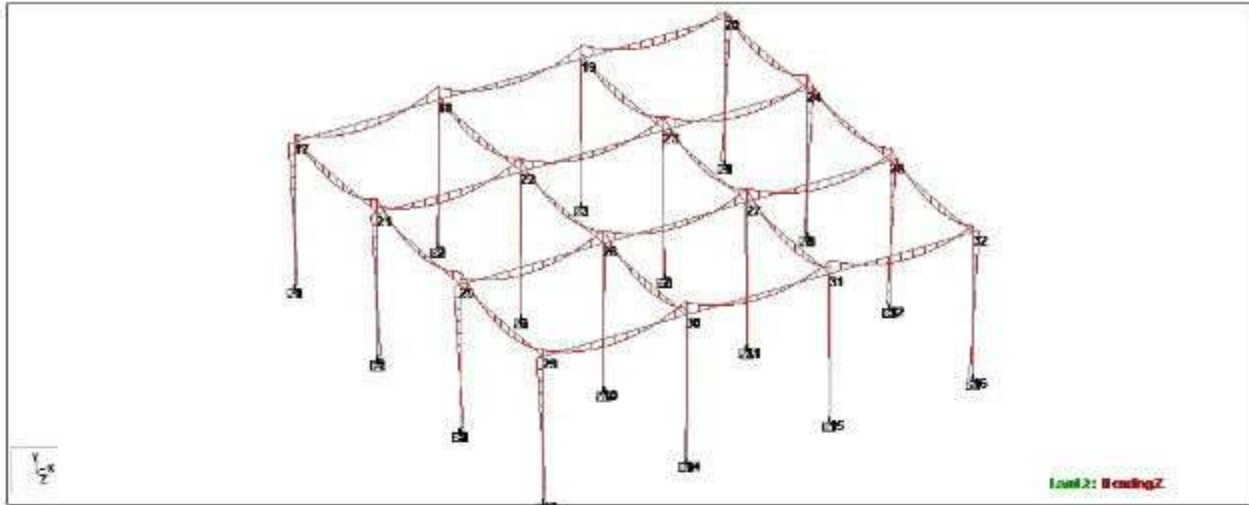
New screen will be displayed → **Click** → Result → Animation → **Deflection** → **Ok**
→ F12 to see full screen of deflection

Click → Result → **Bending moment** → Scroll the mouse → to see the whole structure bending moment diagram → Value to be noted

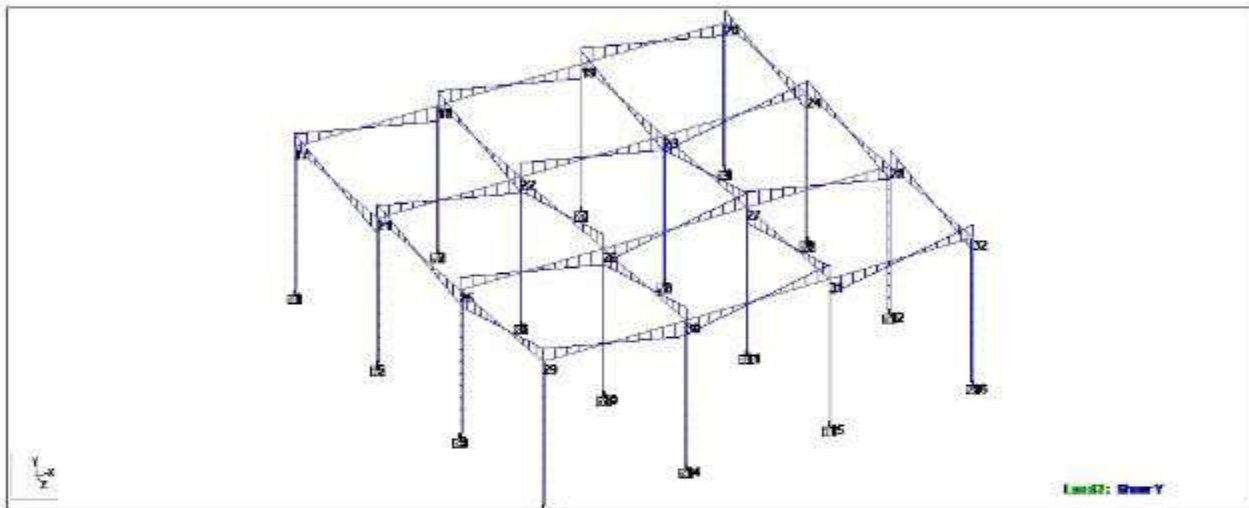
Click → Result → **Section displacement** → Scroll the mouse → to see the whole structure section displacement diagram → Value to be noted

Click → Result → **Beam stress** → **Click** → Beam stresses → to click any one beam
→ Open 3d beam stress contour displayed → Distance to be provided the beam →
Add to stress table → Values to be noted

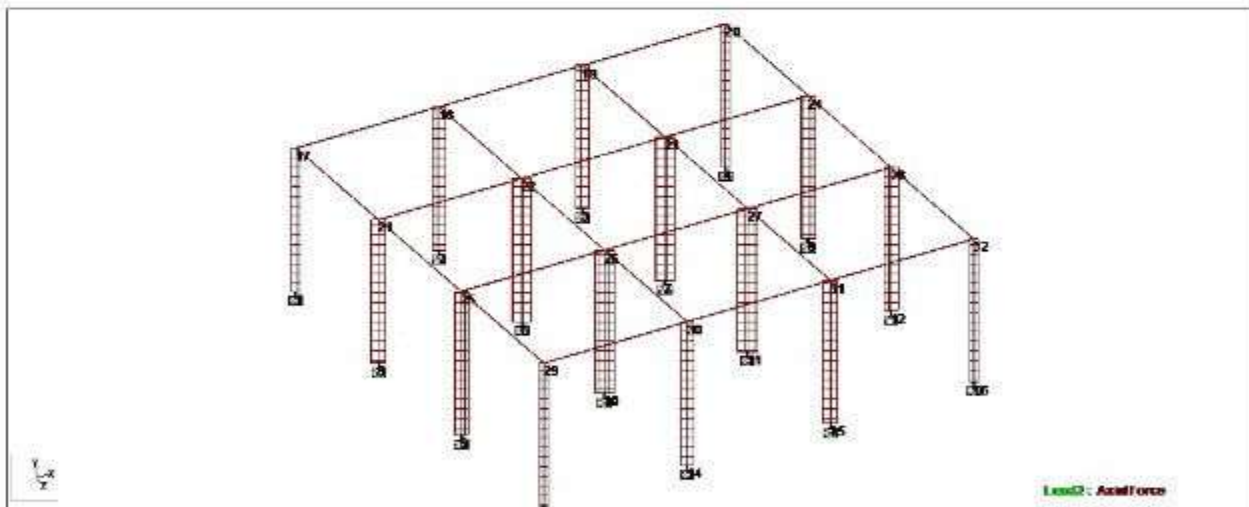
Beam → Graphs → **Beam graphs** → diagram Show



Whole Structure M_z 6kNm:1m 2 LOAD CASE 2



Whole Structure F_y 10kN:1m 2 LOAD CASE 2



Whole Structure F_x 70kN:1m 2 LOAD CASE 2

STEP 7

DESIGN OF CONCRETE ELEMENTS BEAM & COLUMN

BEAM DESIGN

Click → Modeling → Click → Design → Click → **Concrete** → Concrete design whole structure → **Current code IS 456** → Click → Selected parameters

- f_c = compressive strength of concrete
- f_y = yield strength of concrete
- Maximum Main reinforcement
- Minimum secondary reinforcement
- Track

Ok → Then change the unit **kN/m to N/mm²** → Click → Tools → Set current input units → Change unite

Click → **Define parameter**

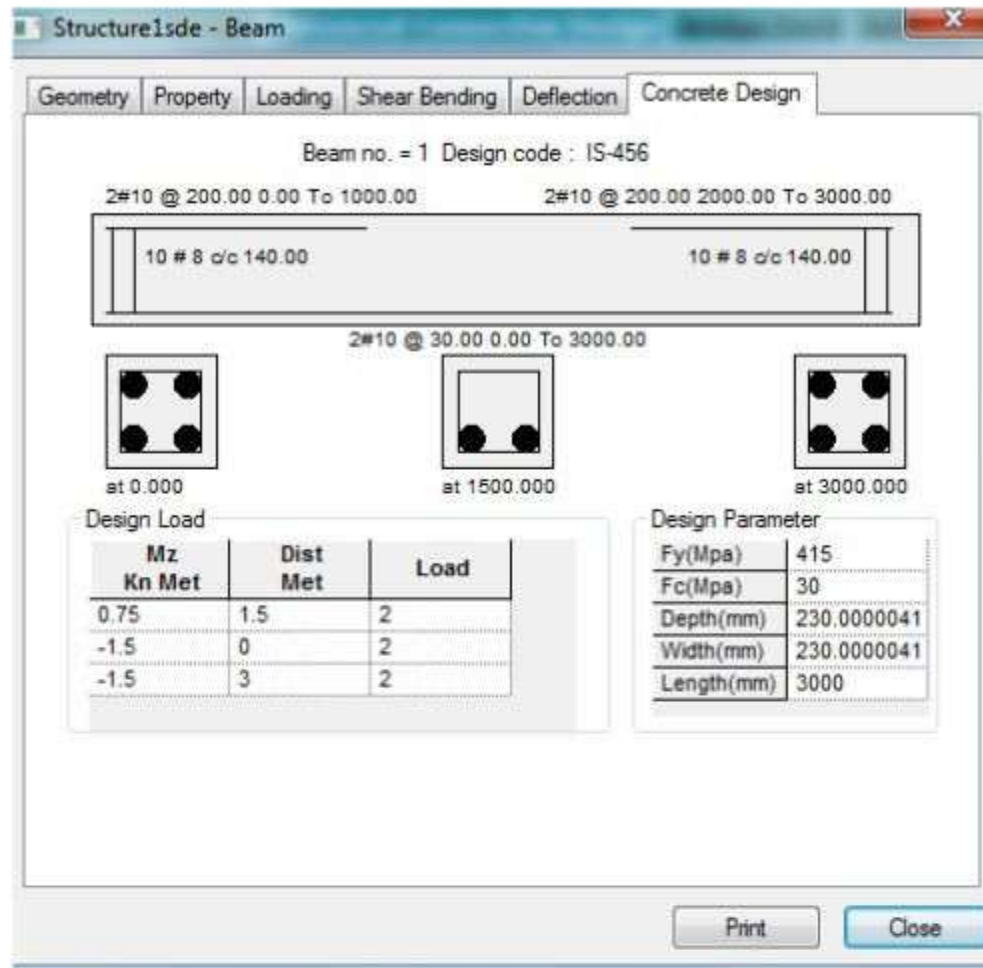
- f_c = compressive strength of concrete = 30 N/mm² → Add
- f_y = yield strength of concrete = 415 N/mm² → Add
- Maximum Main reinforcement = 32 mm dia → Add
- Minimum secondary reinforcement = 12 mm dia → Add
- Track = 3 → Add

Assign → close

First select beam member's → Click → Select beam parallel to → **x z**

Click → **commands** → Click → Beam design → Add → Assign → Close → **Analysis** → Run analysis → save → Close → View output file → Done → To see the result concrete design result

Click the beam member on mouse to see the → **Beam design**



Structure1side - STAAD Output Viewer

File Edit View Help

WARNING RESULTS CONCRETE DESIGN

35. CODE INDIAN

34. DESIGN BEAM ALL

--- PAGE 5 Ends Here ---

STAAD SPACE -- PAGE NO. 6

BEAM NO. 1 DESIGN RESULTS

M30 Fe415 (Main) Fe415 (Sec.)

LENGTH: 3000.0 mm SIZE: 230.0 mm X 230.0 mm COVER: 25.0 mm

SUMMARY OF REINF. AREA (Sq.mm)

SECTION	0.0 mm	750.0 mm	1500.0 mm	2250.0 mm	3000.0 mm
TOP REINF.	108.35 (Sq. mm)	0.00 (Sq. mm)	0.00 (Sq. mm)	0.00 (Sq. mm)	108.35 (Sq. mm)
BOTTOM REINF.	0.00 (Sq. mm)	94.22 (Sq. mm)	94.22 (Sq. mm)	94.22 (Sq. mm)	0.00 (Sq. mm)

DESIGN OF COLUMN

Click → Modeling → Click → Design → Click → **Concrete** → Concrete design whole structure → **Current code IS 456** → Click → Selected parameters

➤ f_c = compressive strength of concrete

- f_y = yield strength of concrete
- Maximum Main reinforcement
- Minimum secondary reinforcement
- Track

Ok → Then change the unit **kN/m to N/mm²** → Click → Tools → Set current input units → Change unite

Click → **Define parameter**

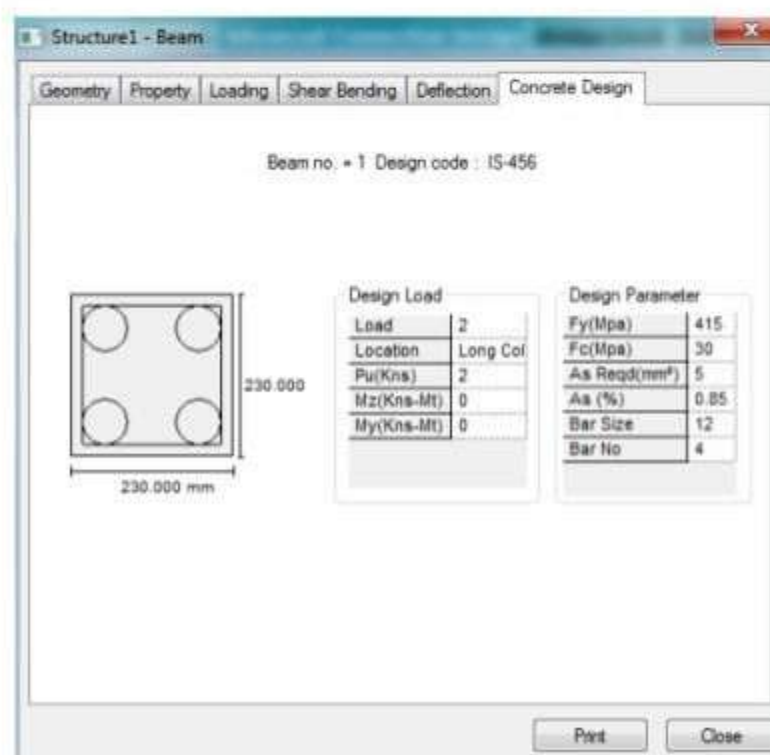
- f_c = compressive strength of concrete = 30 N/mm² → Add
- f_y = yield strength of concrete = 415 N/mm² → Add
- Maximum Main reinforcement = 32 mm dia → Add
- Minimum secondary reinforcement = 12 mm dia → Add
- Track = 3 → Add

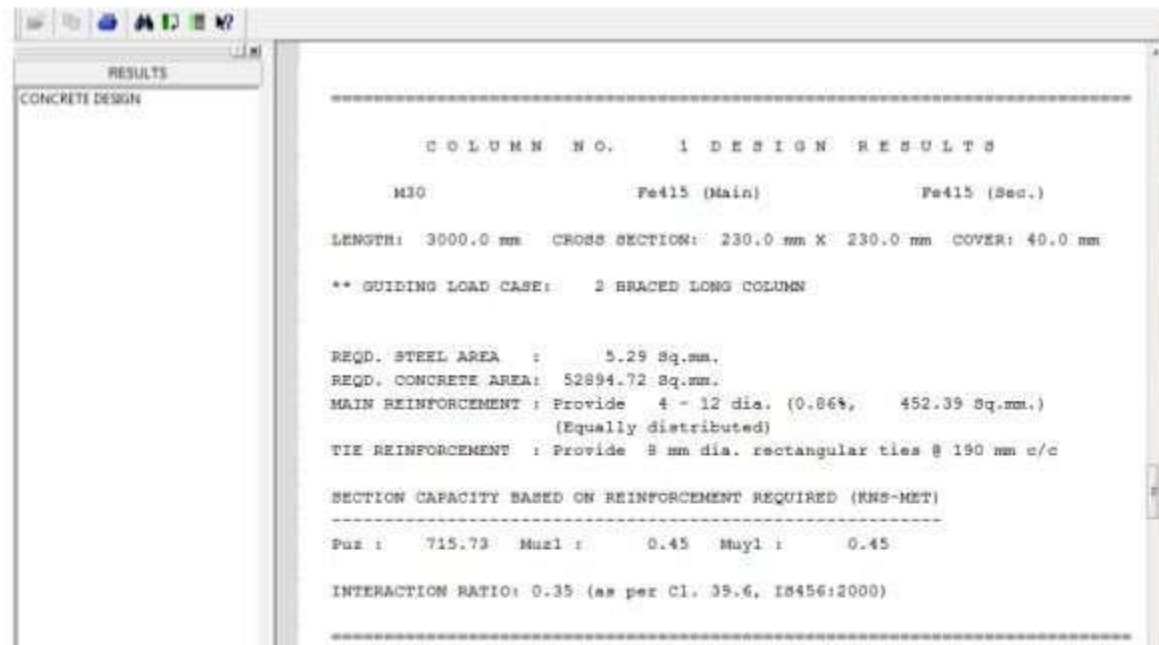
Assign → close

First select Column member's → Click → Select beam parallel to → Y

Click → **commands** → Click → Column design → Add → Assign → Close → **Analysis** → Run analysis → save → Close → View output file → Done → To see the result concrete design result

Click the beam member on mouse to see the → **column design**





STEP 8

DESIGN OF SHEAR & MAIN LAYOUT FOR CONCRETE

- Envelops
- Groups & Briefs
- Members
- Design

Envelops

Click → **Envelops** → Click → New Envelops → E1: name → Ok → Define Envelops → un tick box → Load transfer from left side to right side → **Ok**

Groups & Briefs

Click → **Groups & Briefs** → Click → **New briefs** → B1:name → Design code **IS 456** → Ok → Click → Edit briefs general main rft shear rft to changes values → **Ok**

Click → **New design groups** → G: design group 1 → Design briefs you created name → **Ok**

Members

Click → Members → Select the beam → Click → Top box members → Click → Auto form members → Beam created name M1 → Click → The top bar → Mode member → Design → To shown the dialogue box → Click the beam on mouse left → Click → Add → Members to design group → Design group 1 → Add → Ok

Design

Click → Design → Design option selected M1 → Ok → Design → Result noted

Result Are

- Main rft
- Main layout
- Shear rft
- Shear layout
- Summary

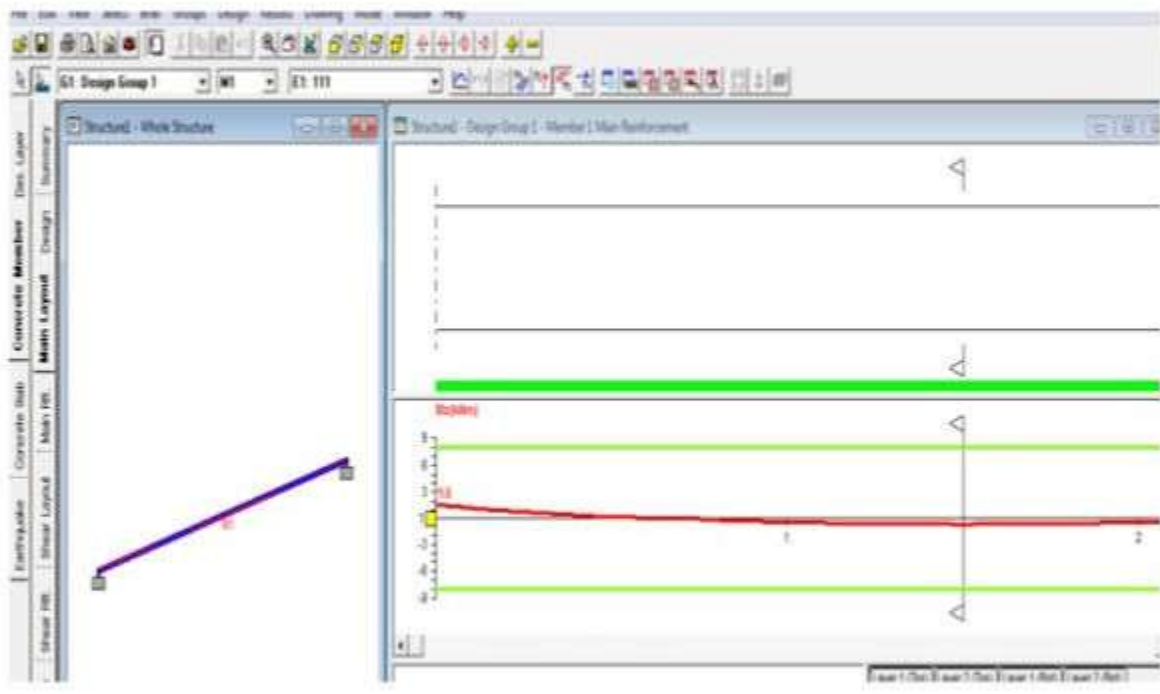
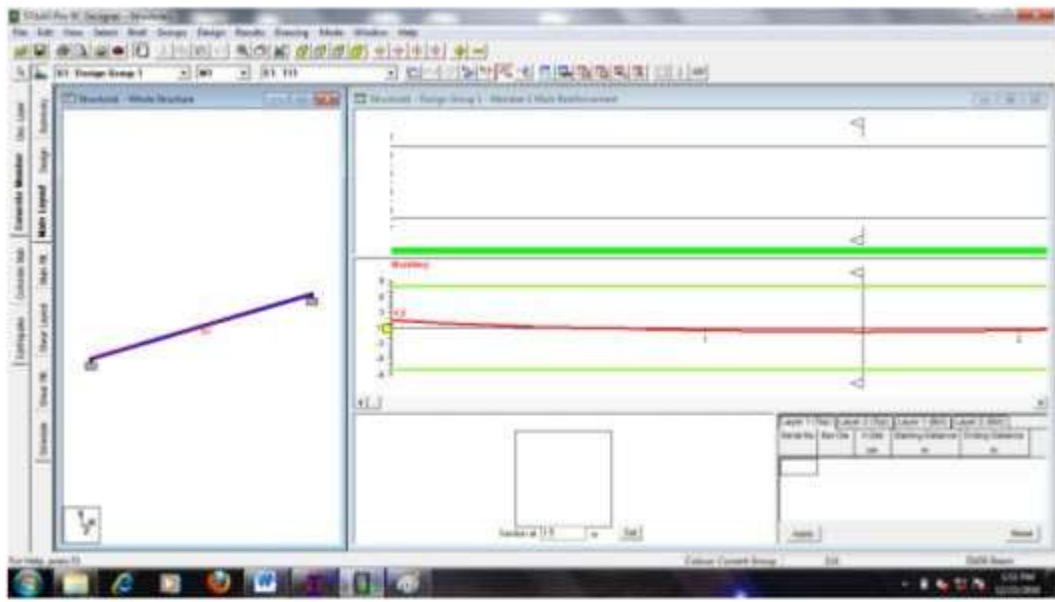
The image shows two overlapping software windows. The top window is titled 'Structure1 - Design Group 1 - Summary' and contains a table with the following data:

Mem	Design	Span	Type	Main Bars		Shear Bars	Span Depth
				Hog	Sag		
M1	None	1	Beam	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok

The bottom window is titled 'Structure1 - Design Group 1 - Beam Spans' and contains a table with the following data:

Mem	Span	Type	Length m	Covers			Link Size
				Hog cm	Sag cm	Side cm	
M1	1	Beam	3.000	2.5	2.5	2.5	8

Summary



DESIGN OF STEEL STRUCTURE USING STAAD Pro

Step 1

Open the staad pro

New → New file → **Truss**

Create file name = Name

Location = **E**

Length unit = meter Force unit = kilo newton → **Next**

Step 2

Where do you want to go?

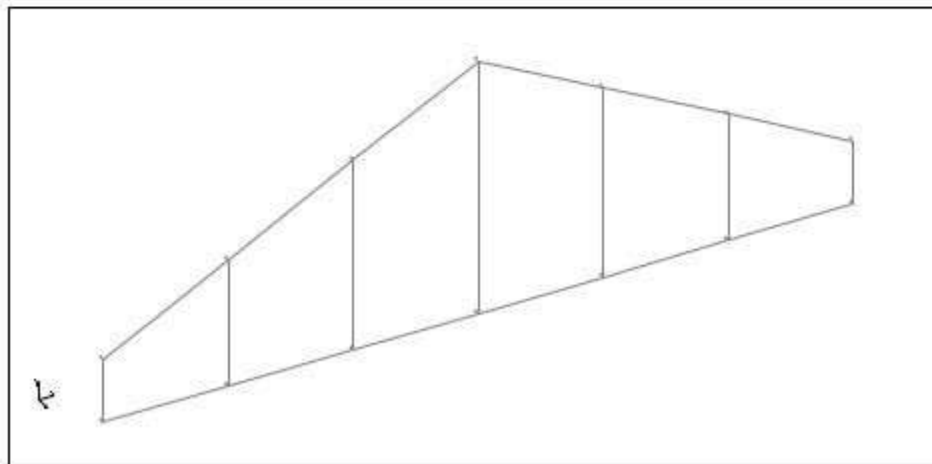
Add beam → **Finish**

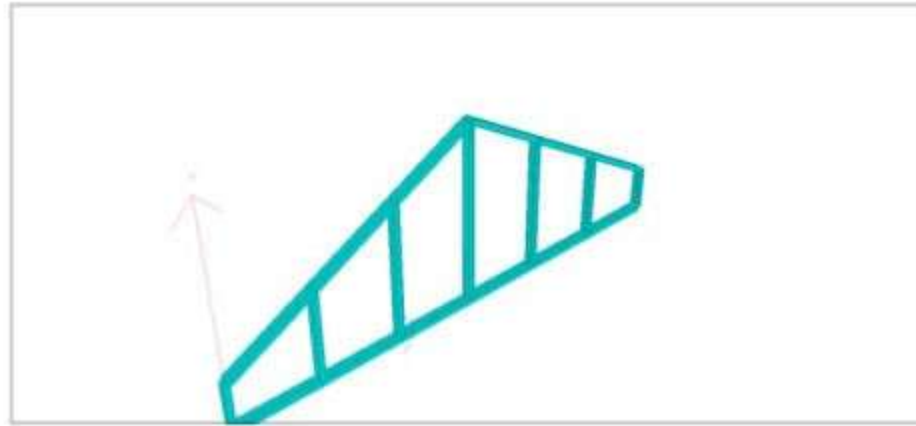
Step 3

Click → geometry → **Nodes**

Node	x	y	z
1	m	m	m

Diagram





Nodes	x	y	z
1	0	0	0
2	2	0	0
3	4	0	0
4	6	0	0
5	8	0	0
6	10	0	0
7	12	0	0
8	0	1	0
9	2	2	0
10	4	3	0
11	6	4	0
12	8	3	0
13	10	2	0
14	12	1	0

Then close the node (**x**) → You see the node point on the screen → How to find the node numbers → Click mouse left side → **Click labels** → Diagrams → Structure → Node number & Node point → **Apply** → **ok**

Step 4

To join the node points

Click → Geometry → Add beam → Add beam from point to point

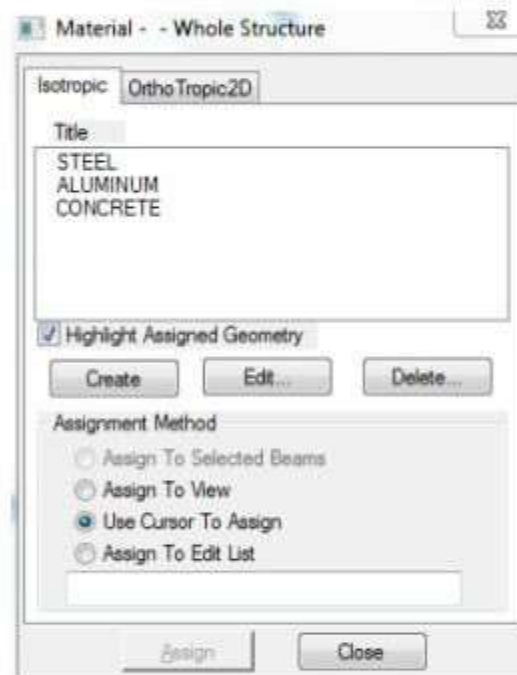
Select the node point and joint all node point like framed structure.

Step 5

- Material
- Property
- Support
- Load
- Analysis

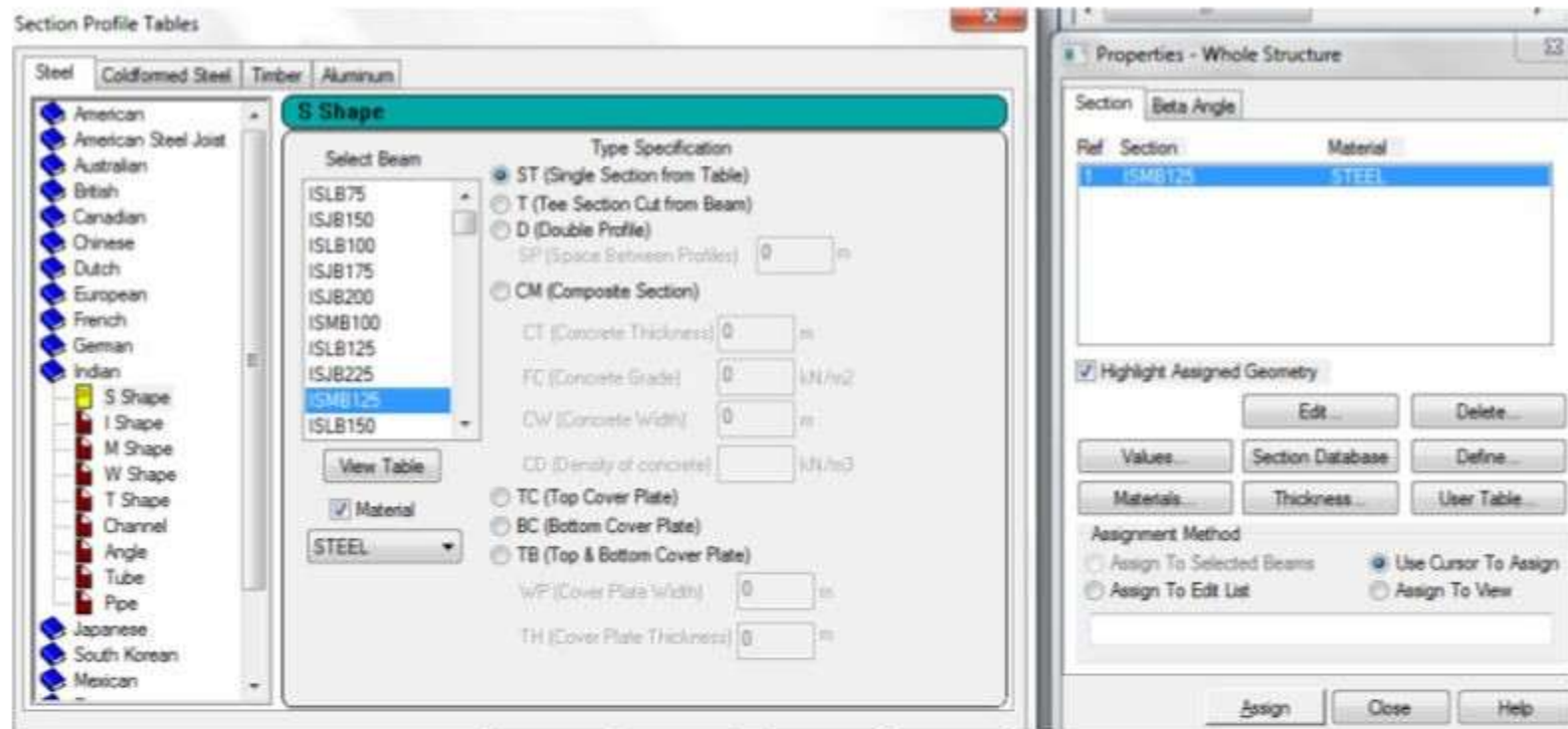
Material

Click → Modeling → General → Material → Material Whole structure → **click Steel**
→ Assign to view → **Assign** → **Yes**



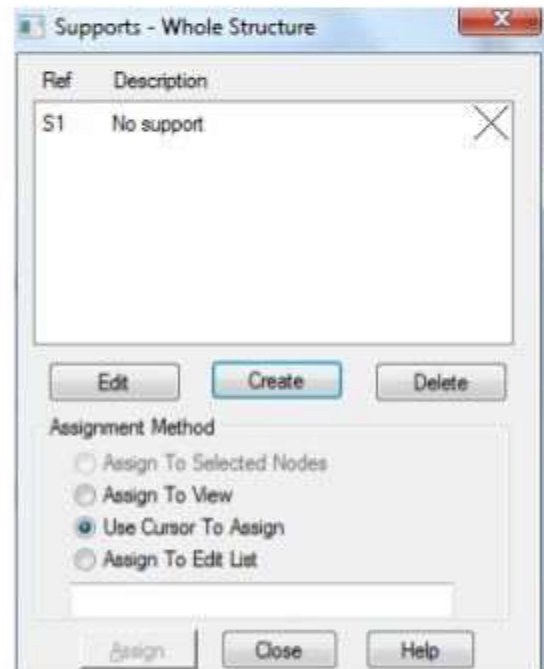
Property

Click → Modeling → General → property → Property Whole structure → **Section database** → Section profile table → click → Indian → s → shape → **ISMB 125**
Double channel → Add → Close → Assign to view → **Assign** → **Yes**



Support

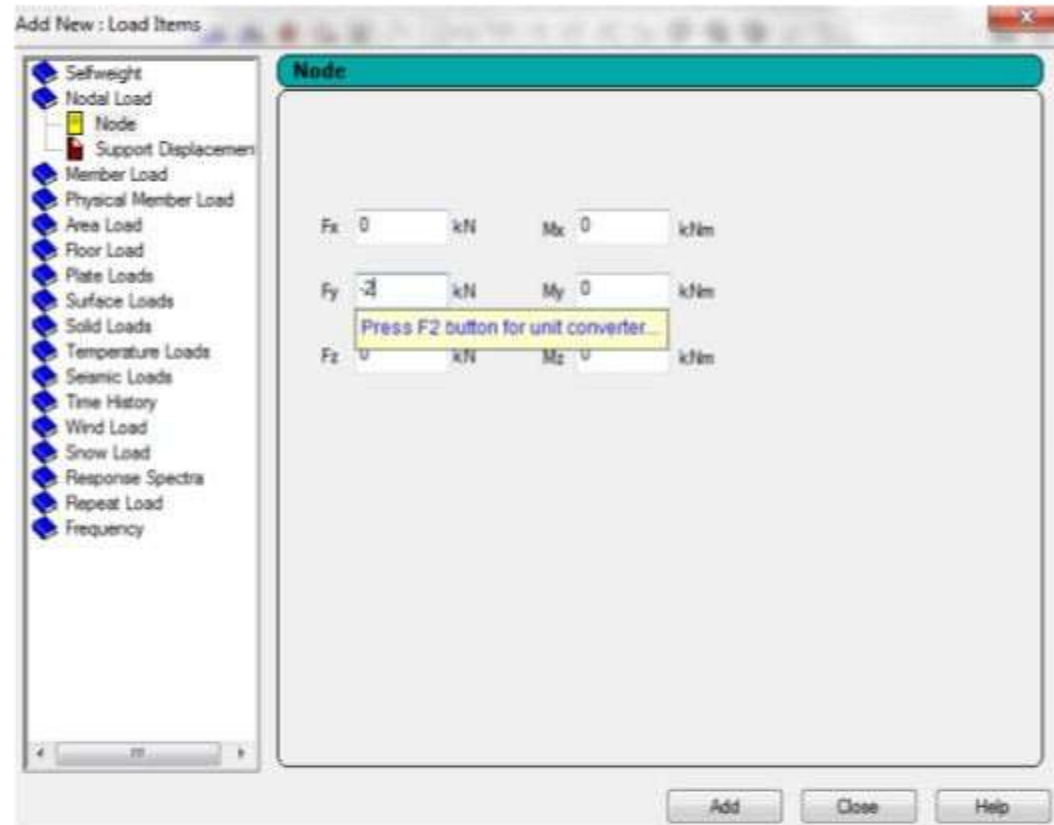
Click → Modeling → General → Support → Support Whole structure → Create → **pinned** → Add → **Select the support 2** → Select the node point from framed structure → Assign to selected nodes → **Assign** → **Yes**



Loads

Click → Modeling → General → Load → Click load case details → Add → Add new load cases → **Add – Load case 1** → **Add- Load case 2** → Click Load case 1 Add **self-weight** → Add → Close → Click Load case 2 → Add → Member → load → **Nodel load** $f_y = -2 \text{ kN}$ → **Add** → **Close**

Select load → fy -2 kN → Assign selected node → **Assign** → **Yes**



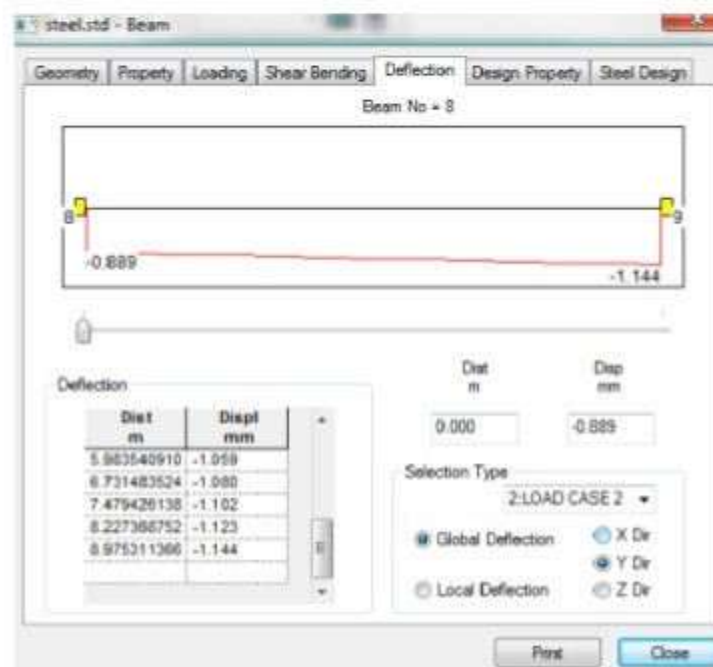
ANALYSIS

Click → Modeling → Analysis → Print all → **Add** → **close**

Analysis → Run analysis → Save → **Output Result**

Click the beam see the result on beam

DEFLECTION DIAGRAM



Step 5

POST PROCESSING

Click → Post processing → Result setup → Select load case → **Ok**

Click → **Reactions** → see the results

Click → **Instability joints** → see the results

Click → **Beam** → **Unity check** → **Stresses** → **Forces** → **Graphs**

New screen will be displayed → Click → Result → Animation → **Deflection** → **Ok**
→ F12 to see full screen of deflection

STEP 6

DESIGN OF STEEL ELEMENTS

Click → Modeling → Click → **Design** → Click → **Steel** → Steel design whole structure → **Current code IS 800** → Click → Selected parameters

- Fvb = Allowable shear stress in rivet
- Fyld = Yield strength of steel
- Ly = Length in local y axis for slenderness ratio
- Lz = Length in local z axis for slenderness ratio
- Track = Track parameter
- Weld = Design weld

Click → **Define parameter**

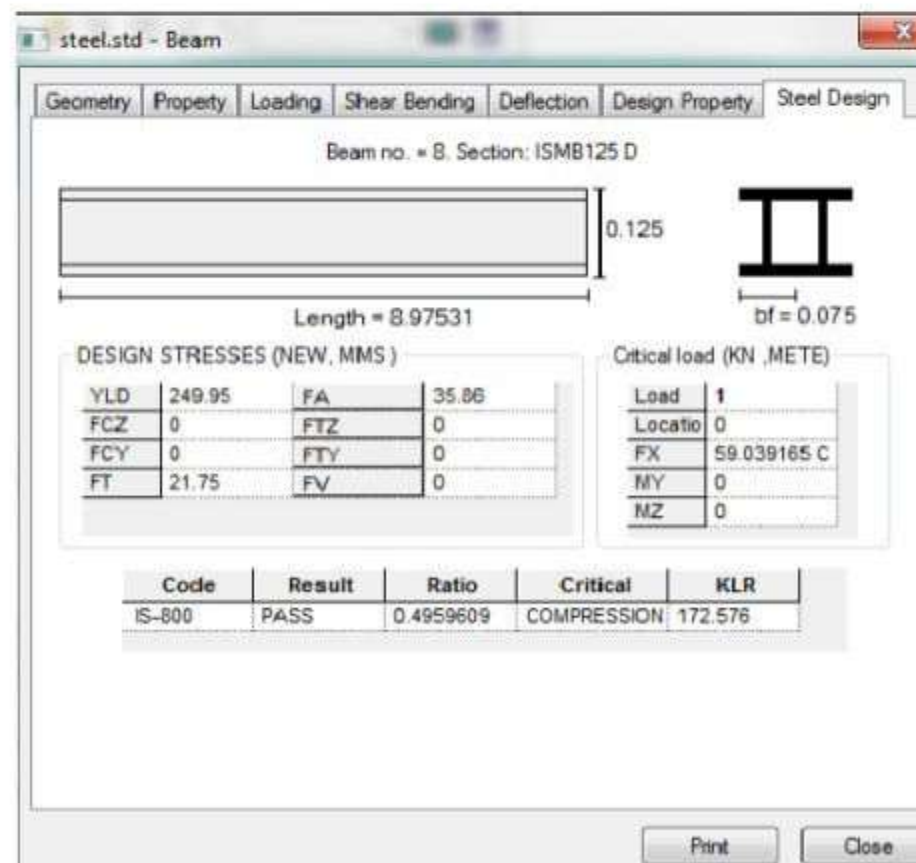
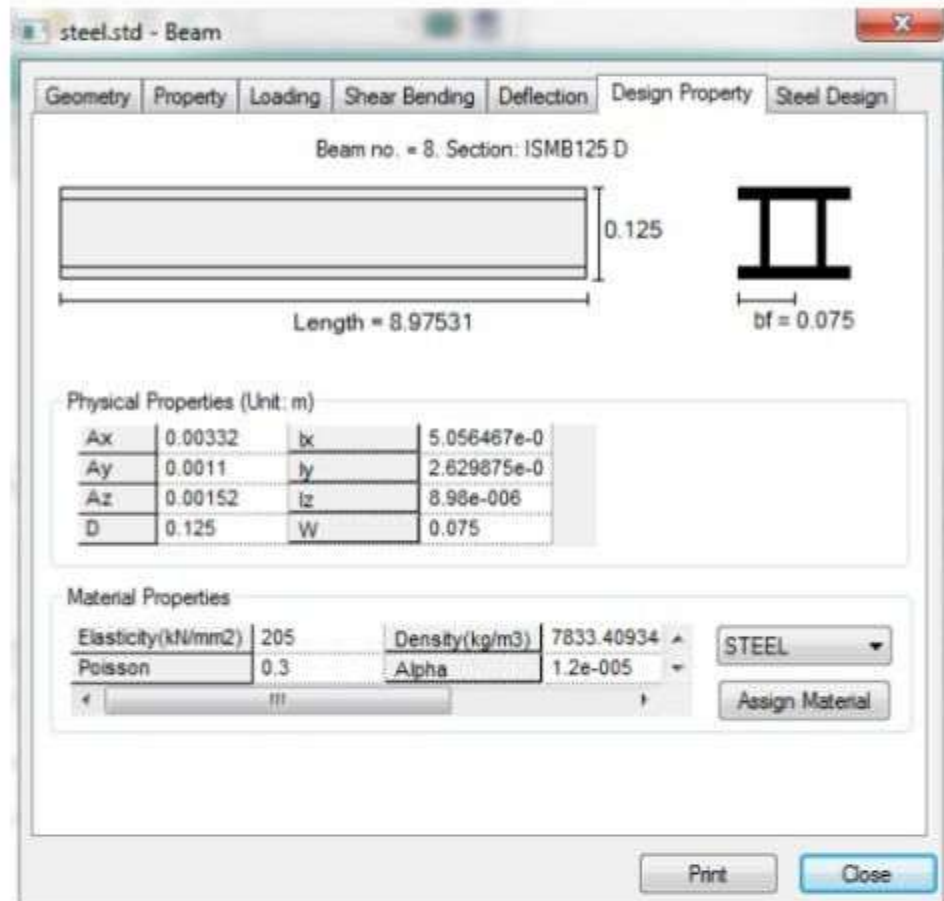
- Fvb = Allowable shear stress in rivet = 100 N/mm² → Add
- Fyld = Yield strength of steel = 250 N/mm² → Add
- Ly = Length in local y axis for slenderness ratio = 100 mm → Add
- Lz = Length in local z axis for slenderness ratio = 100 mm → Add
- Track = Track parameter = max detail level → Add
- Weld = Design weld = closed weld → Add

Add → **Assign** → Close

First select beam member's → Click → Select steel structure

Click → **commands** → Click → **Check code** → Add → **Assign** → Close → **Analysis** → Run analysis → save → Close → View output file → Done → To see the result Steel design result

Click the steel member on mouse to see the → **Steel design**



STEP 7

DESIGN OF STEEL ELEMENTS PASS OR FAIL

- Envelops
- Member design
- Groups and briefs
- Restraints
- Result and report

Steel design → New envelops → **Load envelops** → Click load → **Ok**

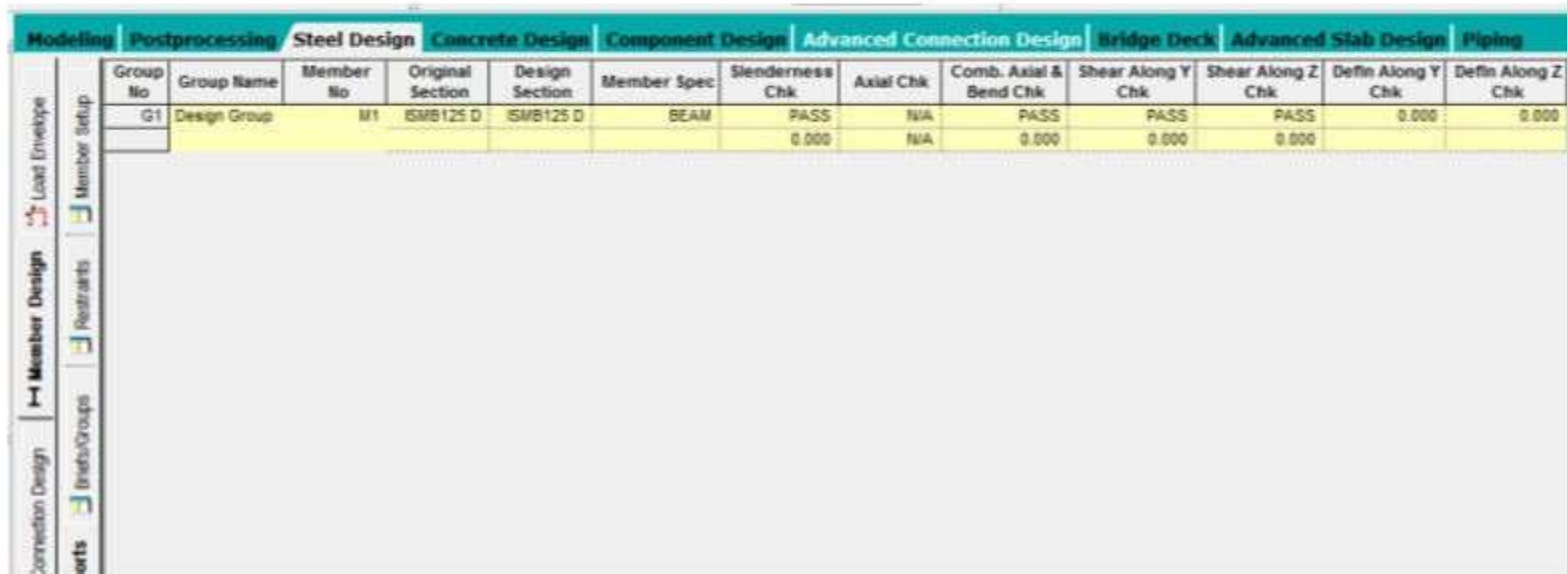
Click → **Member design** → Click top bar → Member → Design physical members → **Form members**

Click → Group and Briefs → Click → **New brief design** → **Code IS 800** → Ok

Click → New group → Click → **Group** → Add → **M1** → Transfer left side to right side → Ok

Click → **Restraints** → Select member M1 → Top bar → Member design → Performance group design → **Check code**

Click → **Result and Report**



The screenshot shows the 'Steel Design' tab in a software application. The table displays the results for a design group 'G1' with member 'M1'. The table has 14 columns: Group No, Group Name, Member No, Original Section, Design Section, Member Spec, Slenderness Chk, Axial Chk, Comb. Axial & Bend Chk, Shear Along Y Chk, Shear Along Z Chk, Defln Along Y Chk, and Defln Along Z Chk. The results for member M1 are: Slenderness Chk: PASS, Axial Chk: N/A, Comb. Axial & Bend Chk: PASS, Shear Along Y Chk: PASS, Shear Along Z Chk: PASS, Defln Along Y Chk: 0.000, and Defln Along Z Chk: 0.000.

Group No	Group Name	Member No	Original Section	Design Section	Member Spec	Slenderness Chk	Axial Chk	Comb. Axial & Bend Chk	Shear Along Y Chk	Shear Along Z Chk	Defln Along Y Chk	Defln Along Z Chk
G1	Design Group	M1	ISM125 D	ISM125 D	BEAM	PASS	N/A	PASS	PASS	PASS	0.000	0.000

DESIG OF PLATE SLAB USING STAAD Pro

Step 1

Open the staad pro

New → New file → Floor

Create file name = Name

Location = **E**

Length unit = meter Force unit = kilo newton → **Next**

Step 2

Where do you want to go?

Add plate → **Finish**

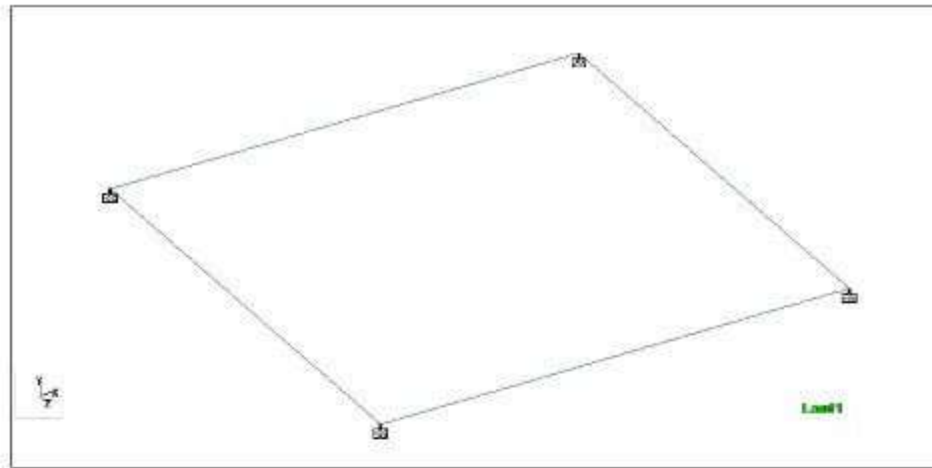
Step 3

Click → geometry → **Nodes**

Node	x	y	z
1	m	m	m

Diagram

node	x	y	z
1	0	0	0
2	3	0	0
3	0	0	3
4	3	0	3



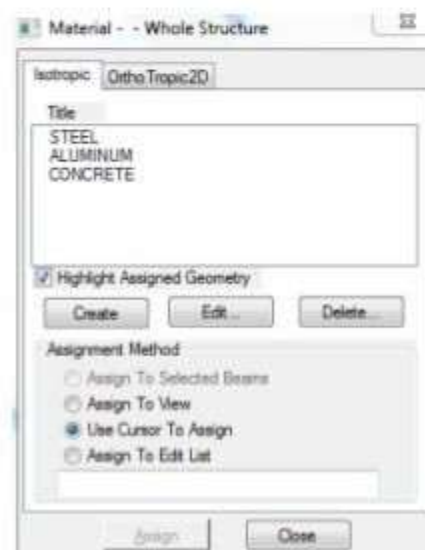
Click → Geometry → **Add plate** → Click quad then join the four node point

Step 4

- Material
- Property
- Support
- Load
- Analysis

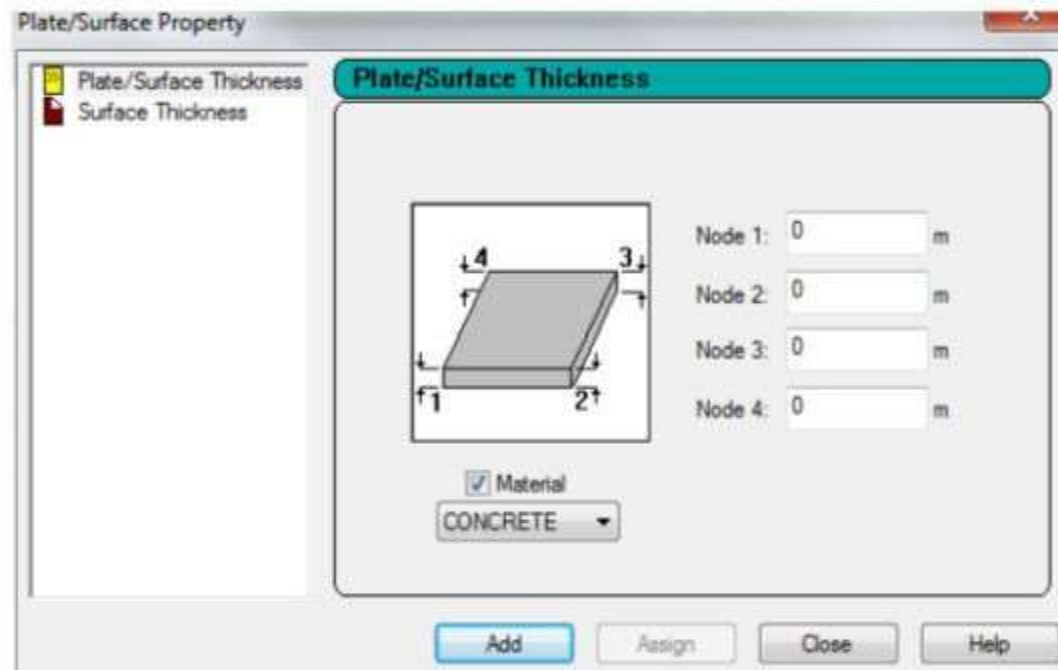
Material

Click → Modeling → General → Material → Material Whole structure → **click Concrete** → Assign to view → **Assign** → **Yes**



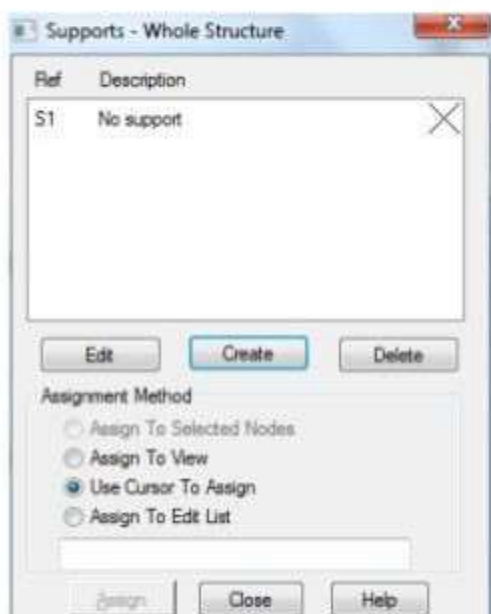
Property

Click → Modeling → General → property → Property Whole structure → **Thickness** → **Plate surface thickness** → 0.120m → Add → Close → Assign to selected plate → **Assign** → Yes → close



Support

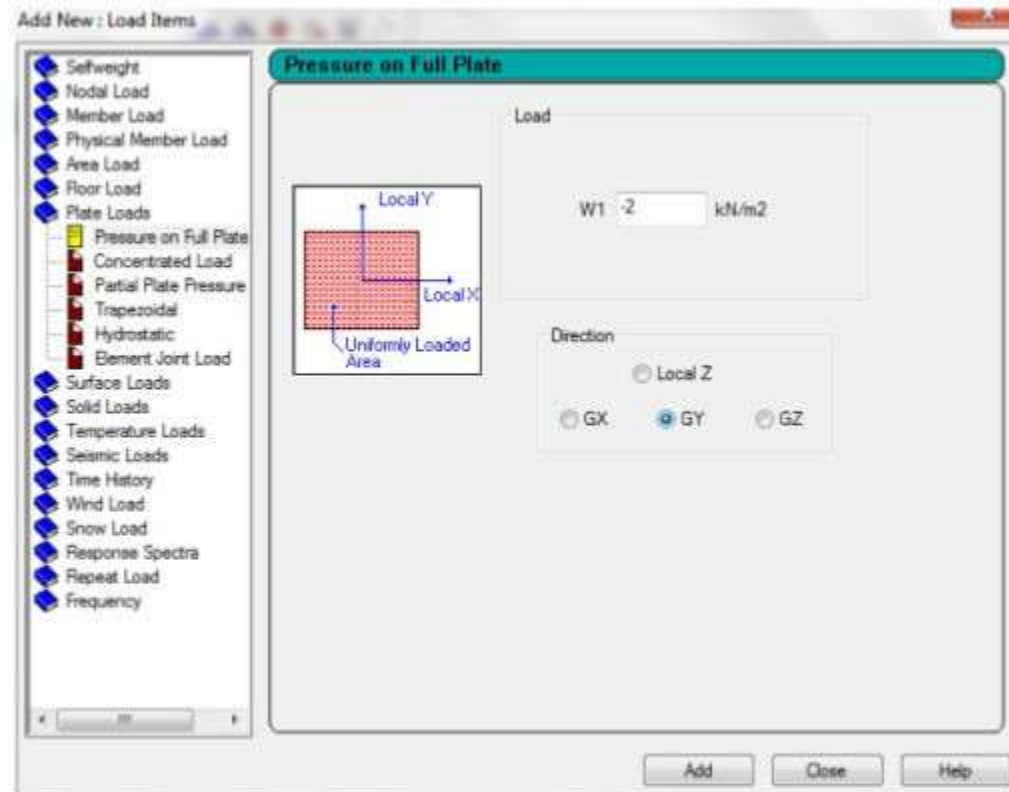
Click → Modeling → General → Support → Support Whole structure → Create → **pinned** → Add → **Select the support 2** → Select the node point from framed structure → Assign to selected nodes → **Assign** → **Yes**



Loads

Click → Modeling → General → Load → Click load case details → Add → Add new load cases → **Add – Load case 1** → **Add- Load case 2** → Click Load case 1 Add **self-weight** → Add → Close → Click Load case 2 → plate load pressure on full plate -2kN/m^2 GY → **Add** → **Close**

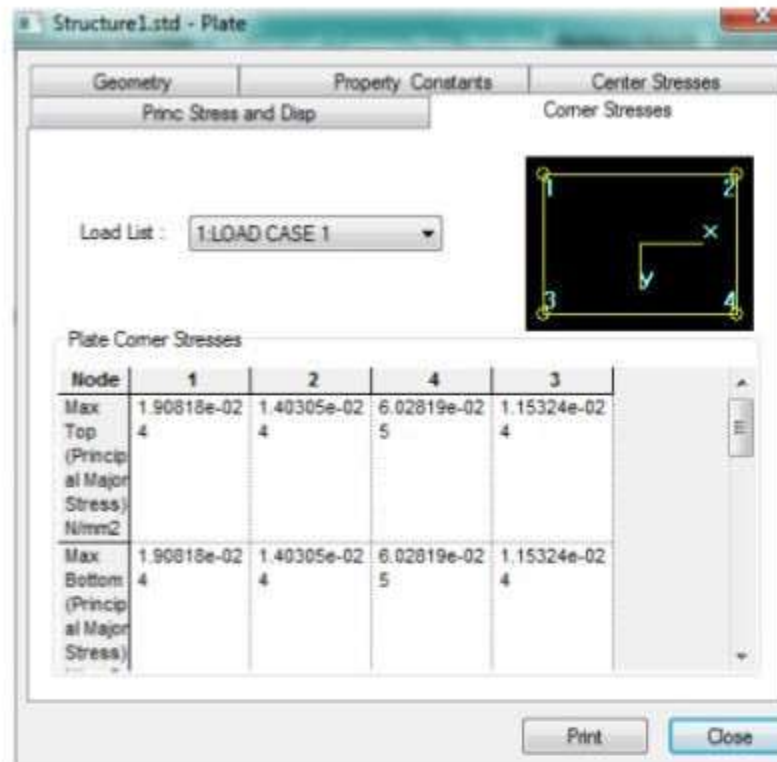
Select load → PR -2 kN/m^2 → Select → **Assign To View** → **Assign** → **Yes**



Click → Modeling → Analysis → Print all → **Add** → **close**

Analysis → Run analysis → Save → **Output Result**

Click the SLAB see the result on slab



POST PROCESSING

Click → Post processing → **Plate** → **Stress type**

Click → Post processing → **Counter**



SLAB DESIGN

whole structure → **Current code IS 456** → Click → Selected parameters

- f_c = compressive strength of concrete
- f_y = yield strength of concrete

Ok → Then change the unit **kN/m to N/mm²** → Click → Tools → Set current input units → Change unite

Click → **Define parameter**

- f_c = compressive strength of concrete = 30 N/mm² → Add
- f_y = yield strength of concrete = 415 N/mm² → Add

Assign → close

Click the SLAB member on mouse to see the → **SLAB design**

ELEMENT	LONG. REINF (SQ.MM/ME)	MOM-X /LOAD (KN-M/M)	TRANS. REINF (SQ.MM/ME)	MOM-Y /LOAD (KN-M/M)
8 TOP :	120.	0.00 / 0	120.	0.00 / 0
BOTT:	143.	-5.03 / 2	143.	-5.03 / 2
10 TOP :	120.	0.00 / 0	120.	0.00 / 0
BOTT:	120.	-1.92 / 2	120.	-2.90 / 2
12 TOP :	120.	0.56 / 2	120.	0.00 / 0
BOTT:	120.	0.00 / 0	120.	-1.10 / 2
14 TOP :	120.	2.31 / 2	120.	0.01 / 2
BOTT:	120.	0.00 / 0	120.	-0.24 / 1
16 TOP :	120.	3.26 / 2	120.	0.57 / 2
BOTT:	120.	0.00 / 0	120.	-0.17 / 1
18 TOP :	120.	3.26 / 2	120.	0.57 / 2
BOTT:	120.	0.00 / 0	120.	-0.17 / 1
20 TOP :	120.	2.31 / 2	120.	0.01 / 2
BOTT:	120.	0.00 / 0	120.	-0.24 / 1
22 TOP :	120.	0.56 / 2	120.	0.00 / 0
BOTT:	120.	0.00 / 0	120.	-1.10 / 2

DESIGN OF FOUNDATION USING STAAD Pro

Click → **STAAD** → **Foundation**

Open → **Staad foundation** → Click → File new

Click → **[j]** → New job → Write → New job name → Job title → Isolated → Design code → **Indian** → Default unit → **SI** → Ok

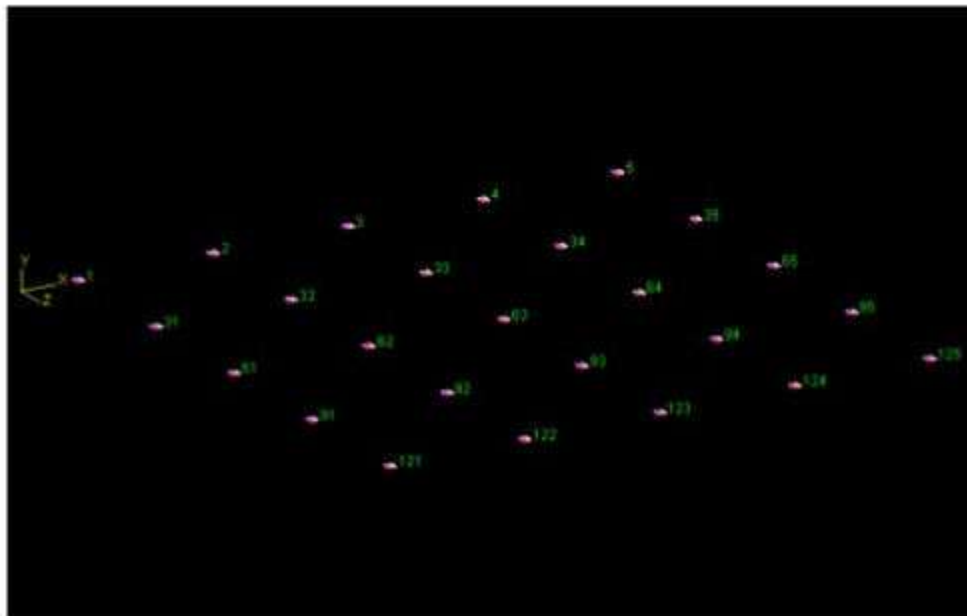
- Foundation Plan
- Load & Factor
- Design Parameter
 - Cover Rebar
 - Cover soil
 - Geometry
- Design
 - Design summary
 - Footing layout
 - Detailed drawing
 - Calculation sheet

Foundation plan

Click → tools → set out put units

Click → Foundation Plan → **Column position**

Click → Foundation Plan → **Column Dimension**

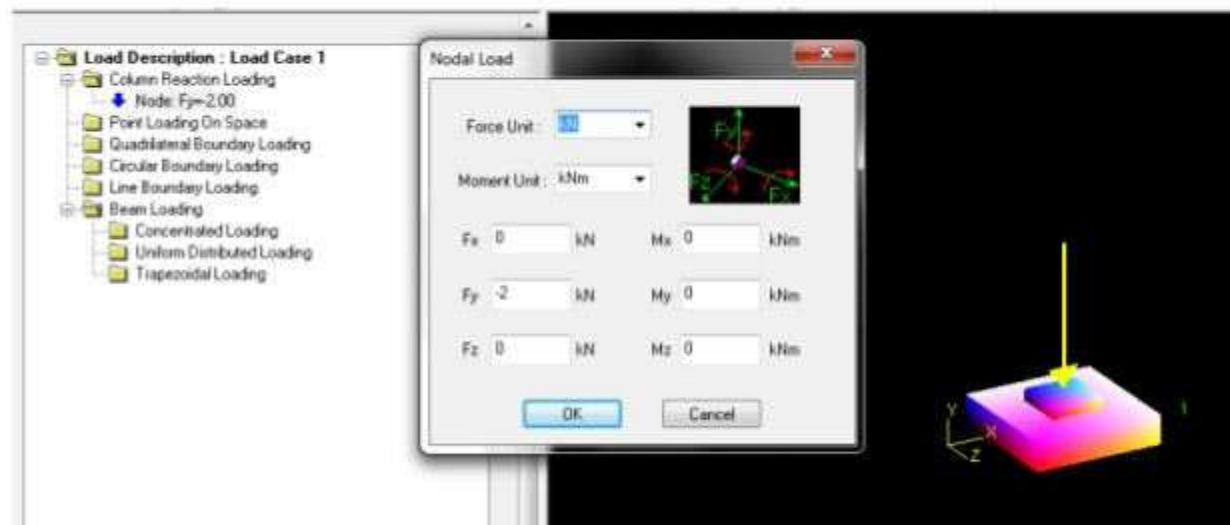


Load & Factors

Click → load & factors → click → new **load case** → create new load case load name → primary → ok

Click → Column reaction → Node reaction → **fy -2** → **Ok**

Click → Load → Assign to view → **Assign**



Design Parameter

Click → **Design parameter** → Click → **Cover rebar** → Change the value click → Set default

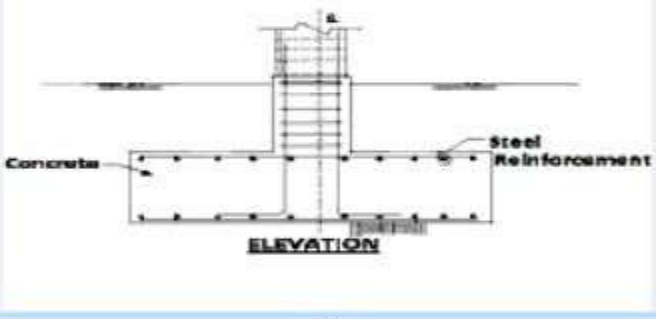
Click → **Cover and soil** → Change the values click → Set default

Click → **Geometry** → Change the values click → set default → **ok**

Data Input Pane [X]

Concrete and Rebar [▲]

Unit weight of concrete	25	kN/m ³
Minimum bar spacing	50	mm
Maximum bar spacing	500	mm
Strength of concrete	25	N/mm ²
Yield strength of steel	415	N/mm ²
Minimum bar size	6	
Maximum bar size	32	
Set as Default	No	



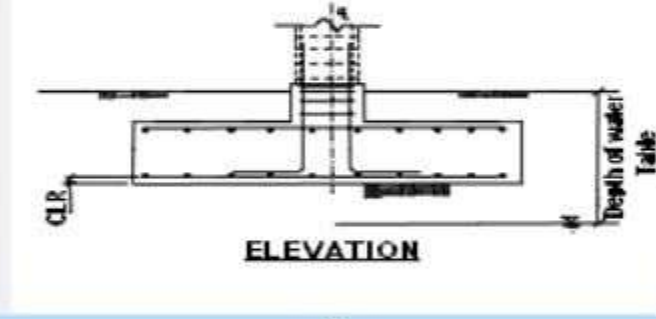
ELEVATION

The diagram shows a cross-section of a footing with a central column. The footing is labeled 'Concrete' and contains 'Steel Reinforcement' bars. The column is labeled 'ELEVATION'.

Data Input Pane [X]

Cover and Soil [▲]

Soil Type	Drained Condition [▼]	
Bottom clear cover	50	mm
Unit weight of Soil	22	kN/m ³
Soil bearing capacity	100	kN/m ²
Depth of Soil above footing	0	mm
Surcharge for loading	0	kN/m ²
Depth of Water Table	10	m
Cohesion	0	kN/m ²
Undrained Shear Strength	0	kN/m ²
Min % of Contact Area	0	
Set as Default	No	



ELEVATION

The diagram shows a cross-section of a footing with a central column. The footing is labeled 'ELEVATION'. The soil is labeled 'Soil' and the water table is labeled 'Depth of water Table'. The diagram also shows 'CLR' (Clearance) and 'Depth of water Table'.

Data Input Pane

Footing Geometry

Footing Type	Uniform Thickness	
Design Type	Calculate Dimension	
Minimum Length(Fl)	1000	mm
Minimum Width(Fw)	1000	mm
Minimum Thickness(Ft)	305	mm
Maximum Length(Fl)	12000	mm
Maximum Width(Fw)	12000	mm
Maximum Thickness(Ft)	1500	mm
Plan Dimension Inc.	50	mm
Thickness Increment	50	mm
Offset X direction(Oxd)	0	mm
Offset Z direction(Ozd)	0	mm
Length/Width Ratio	1	
Set as Default	No	

ELEVATION

PLAN

Data Input Pane

Sliding and Overturning

Coefficient of friction	0.5
Factor of safety against sliding	1.5
Factor of safety against overturning	1.5

OTM

Sliding Force

Coefficient of Friction

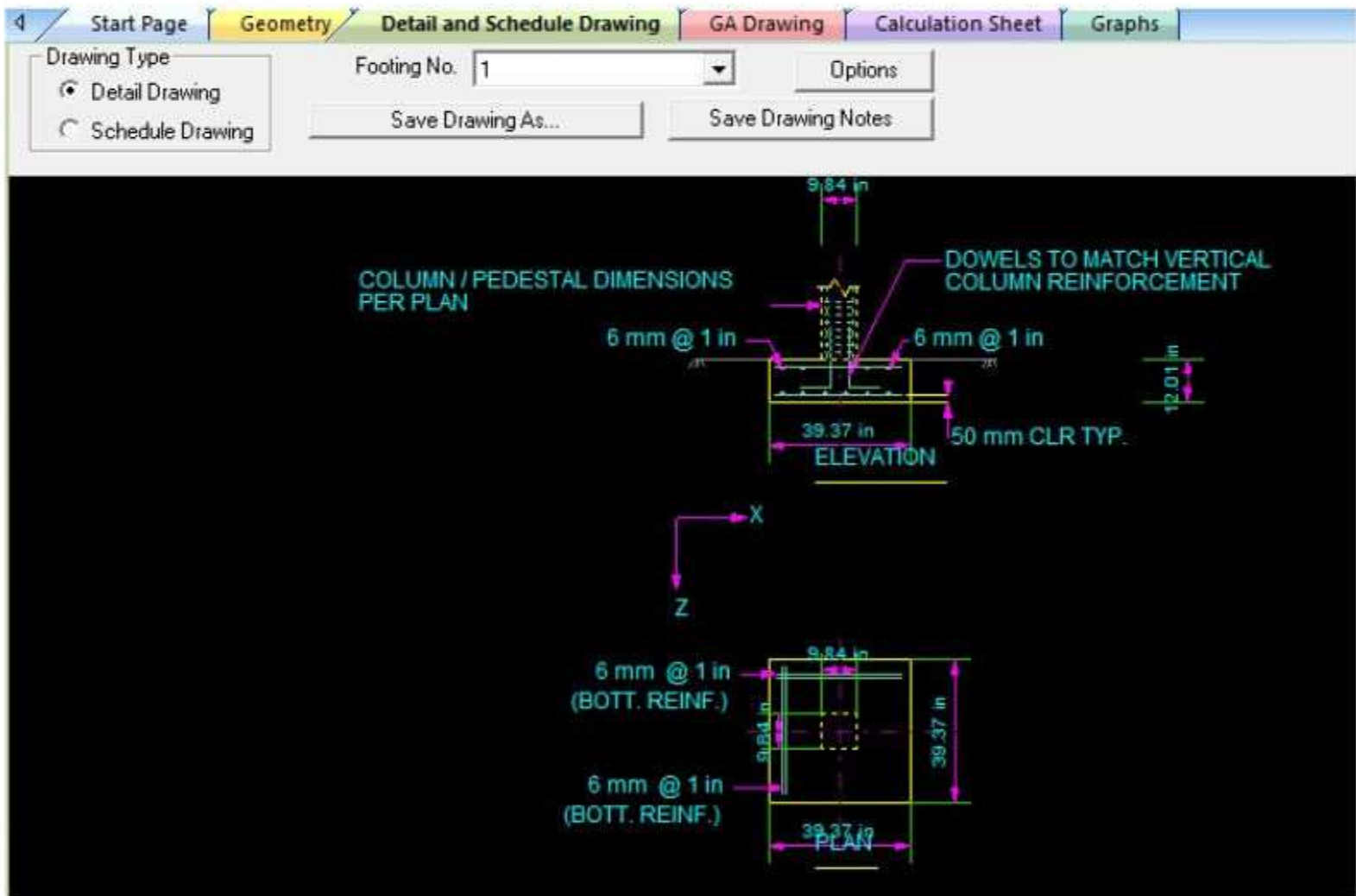
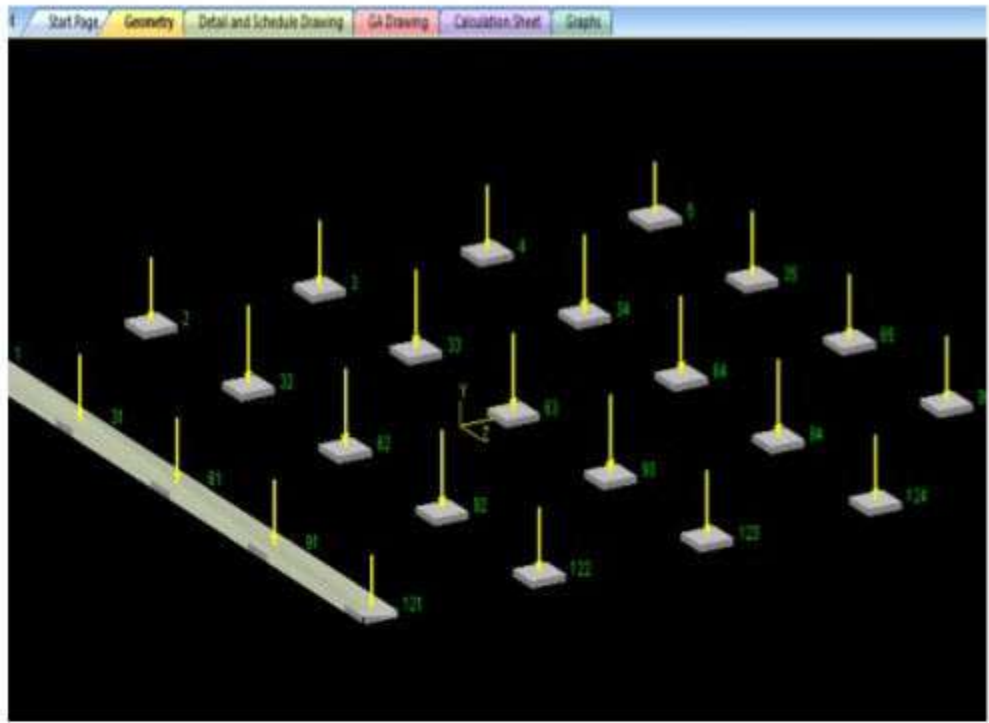
ELEVATION

Design

Click → **Design** → ok

Results Are Taken

- Geometry
- Detailed schemed drawing
- GA drawing
- Calculation sheet



4 Start Page Geometry Detail and Schedule Drawing GA Drawing Calculation Sheet Graphs

Drawing Type
 Detail Drawing
 Schedule Drawing

Footing No. 1 Options

Save Drawing As... Save Drawing Notes

This screenshot shows the software interface with the 'GA Drawing' tab selected. The 'Drawing Type' section has 'Schedule Drawing' selected. The 'Footing No.' is set to '1'. The main drawing area contains a large grid of yellow lines on a black background. To the left of the grid are two small diagrams: the top one shows a cross-section of a footing with reinforcement bars, and the bottom one shows a plan view of a footing with reinforcement bars. Below the grid, there are more diagrams and a small table with columns and rows.

4 Start Page Geometry Detail and Schedule Drawing GA Drawing Calculation Sheet Graphs

Save Drawing As... GA Drawing Options

This screenshot shows the software interface with the 'GA Drawing' tab selected. The 'Save Drawing As...' button is visible on the left, and the 'GA Drawing Options' button is visible on the right. The main drawing area contains a large grid of yellow lines on a black background. To the left of the grid is a diagram showing a cross-section of a footing with reinforcement bars. To the right of the grid is a small table with columns and rows. Below the grid, there are more diagrams and a small table with columns and rows.

DESIGN OF PILE CAP FOUNDATION USING STAAD Pro

OPEN STAAD FOUNDATION

CLICK NEW

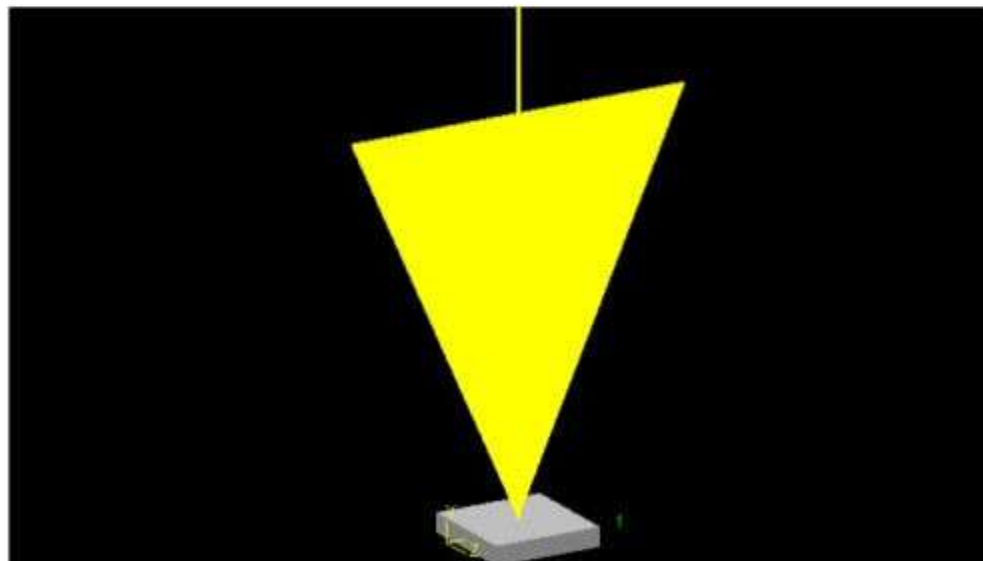
- GENERAL SETUP
- GENERAL FOUNDATION MODE
- COLUMN POSITION
- LOAD AND FACTORS
- JOB SET UP
- DESIGN PARAMETER
- PILE LAYOUT PREDEFINED
- DESIGN

Click → New → General Setup

Click → Foundation Mode → Click → Foundation Plan

Click → Column Position → 0,0,0 → Create The Footing

Click → Column Dimension → Give the Dimension → Ok



Click → Load And Factor → Create New → Load Case → Load Description → Dead Load

Load Title = Dead Load

Load Case Type = Service

Loading Type = Dead Add

LIVE Load

Load Title = LIVE Load

Load Case Type = Service

Loading type = live Add

Click → Load Case 1 → Left Click Mouse → Add Column Reaction → Load → Dead Load → Click → Fy -25 → Entre → Add

Live Load → Click → Mouse Left Side → Add Column Reaction → Fy -200 → Entre → Add

Click → Load → Assign the Load

See → the Load On Screen



Click → Generate Load Combination → Load Combination → Load Combination → Type → India → Click → Generate Load Combination → Click → Generate Load Combination → close

Click → Job Setup → create → A New Job

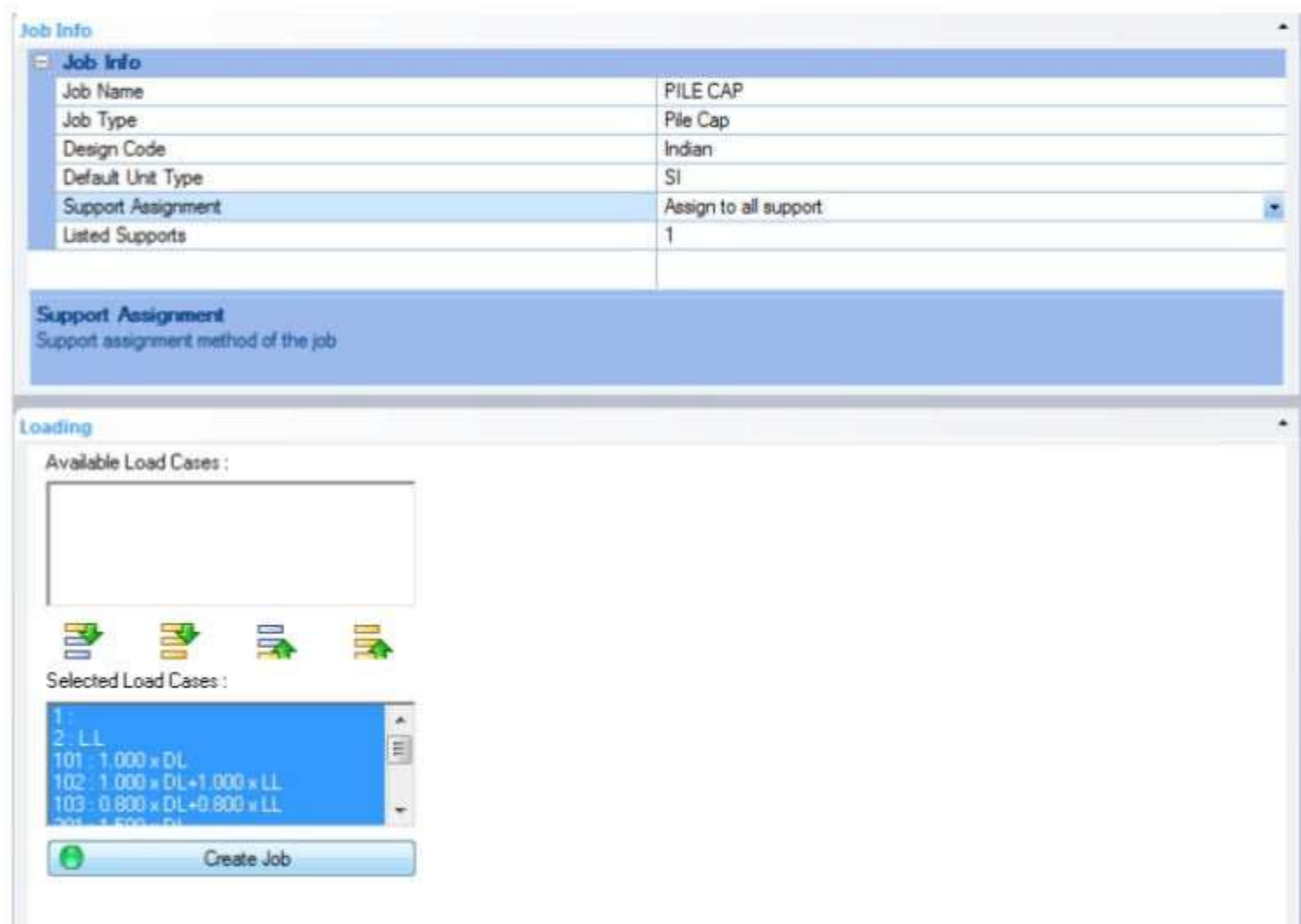
Job Name → Pile Cap

Job Type → Pile Cap

Design Code → Indian

Default Unit → SI

Click → Available Load Case → Click → Down Load → Create Job → Close → Window



Click → Pile Cap → Job → Click → Design Parameter → Values → Changes → Set As Default → Yes

Click → Pile Layout Predefined → Values Are Changrs → Click → Calculate → Click → 3 → Pile Arrangement → Click → Case1 → Ok → close

Data Input Pane

Design Parameters

Strength of concrete	25	N/mm ²
Unit weight of concrete	25	kN/m ³
Yield strength of steel	415	N/mm ²
Side cover	50	mm
Bottom cover	50	mm
Pile in pile cap	75	mm
Initial thickness	300	mm
Minimum bar size	12	
Maximum bar size	40	
Set as Default	No	

Pile Dia: 0.5 m
 Spacing: 1.5 m
 Edge Distance: 0.5 m

Show Loading on Support

Pile Arrangement Type:
 Auto Arrangement Calculate
 Manual Arrangement (Column location at (0,0))

	X (m)	Y (m)
1	-20.520	17.040
2	2.000	-34.000
3	20.520	17.040
4		

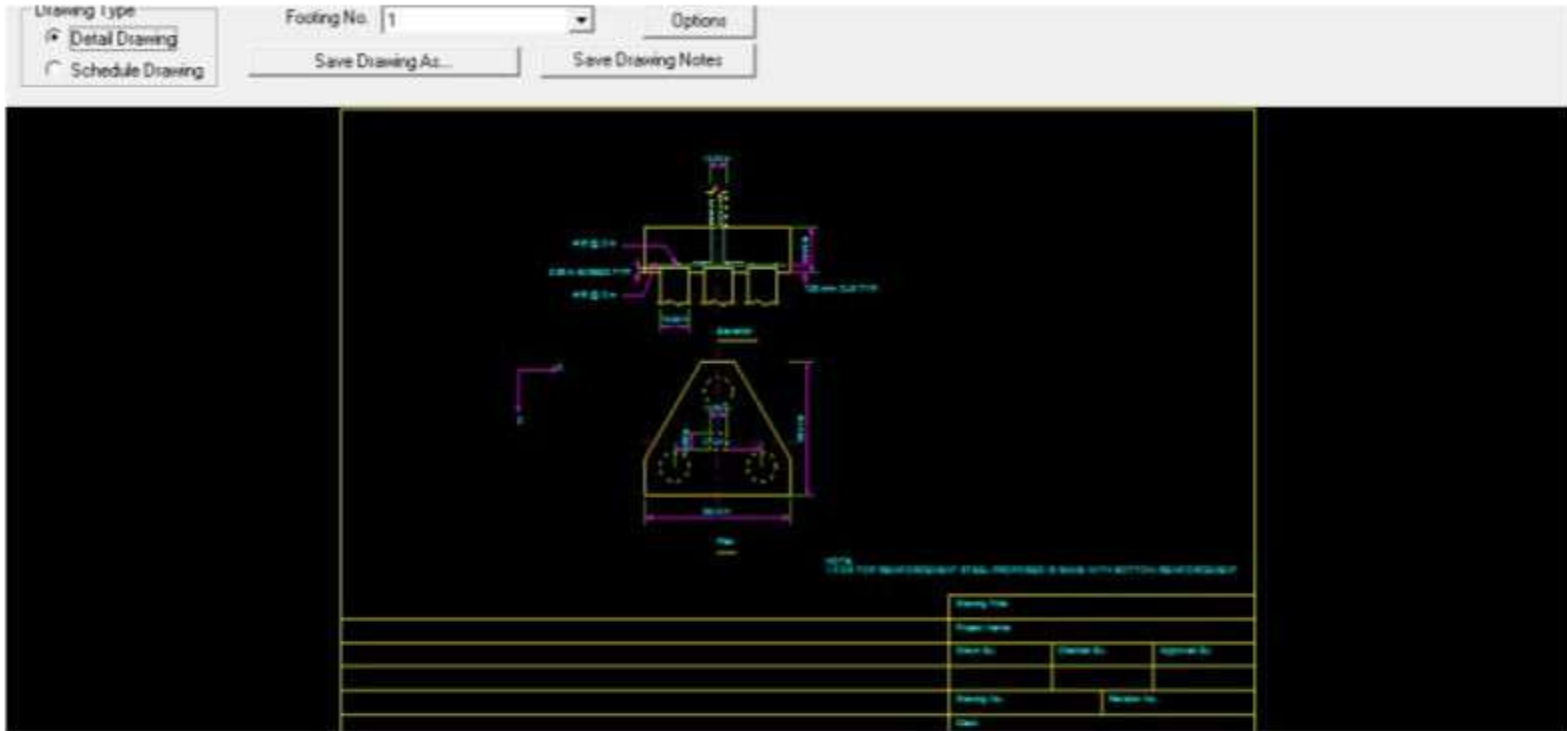
Delete Selected Piles
 Select Arrangement
 Show Pile Reactions

Select → Design → Yes → Ok

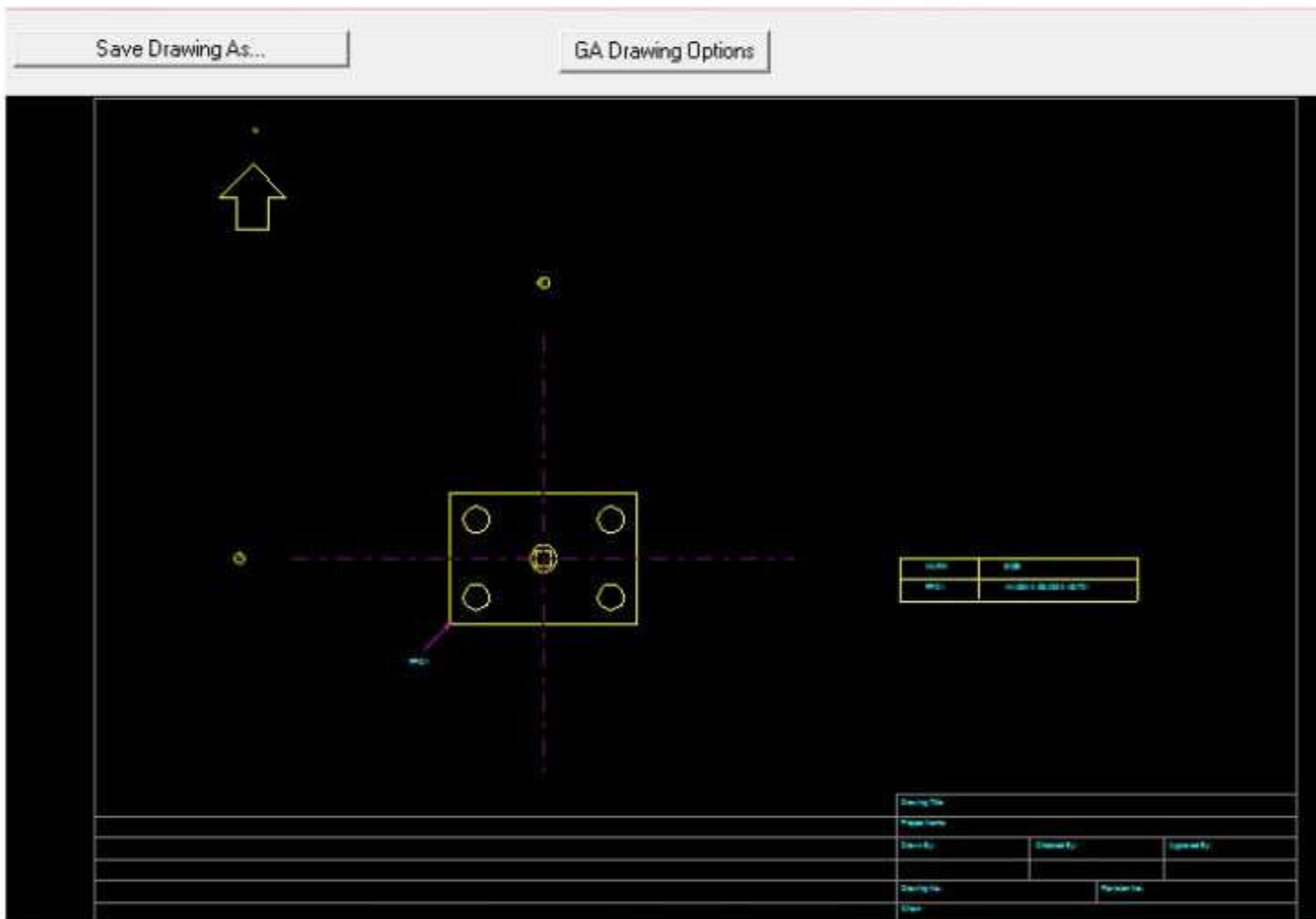
Results Are Taken

- Geometry
- Detailed schemed drawing
- GA drawing
- Calculation sheet

Detailed schemed drawing



GA drawing



Calculation sheet

Along Alternate Beam

Critical Load Case :

As Per IS 456 2000 Clause 26.5.2.1

$$\text{Minimum Area of Steel } (A_{stmin}) = 2169.796 \quad \text{mm}^2$$

As Per IS 456 2000 ANNEX G,G-1.1 b

$$\text{Area of steel required } (A_{sq}) = 0.5 \times \left(\frac{f_c}{f_y} \right) \times \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{4.5977 \times M_u}{f_c \times b \times d \times d}} \right) \times b \times d = 2169.796 \quad \text{mm}^2$$

$$\text{Area of steel provided } (A_{st}) = 2169.796 \quad \text{mm}^2$$

$$A_{stmin} <= A_{st} \quad \text{Steel area is accepted}$$

$$\text{Minimum spacing allowed } (S_{min}) = 40 + d_b = 2.20 \quad \text{in}$$

$$\text{Selected spacing } (S) = 8.59 \quad \text{in}$$

$S_{min} < S < 450 \text{ mm}$ and selected bar size < selected maximum bar size... The reinforcement is accepted.

Print Calculation Sheet

DESIGN OF COMBINED FOUNDATION USING STAAD Pro

OPEN STAAD FOUNDATION

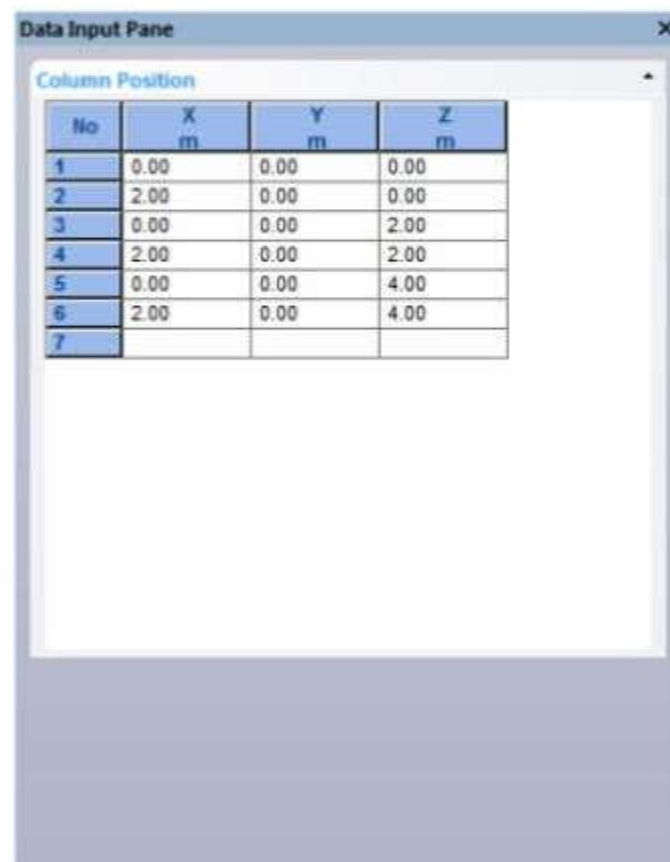
CLICK NEW

- GENERAL SETUP
- GENERAL FOUNDATION MODE
- COLUMN POSITION
- LOAD AND FACTORS
- JOB SET UP
- COMBINED FOOTING DESIGN
- DESIGN

Click → New → General Setup

Click → Foundation Mode → Click → Foundation Plan

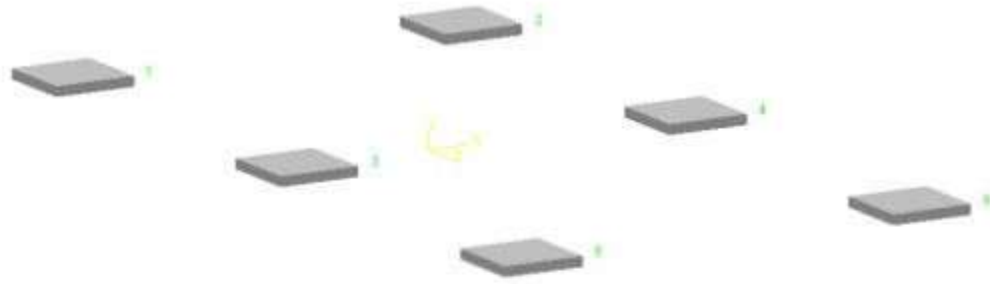
Click → Column Position → 0,0,0 → Create The Footing



The screenshot shows a window titled "Data Input Pane" with a sub-window titled "Column Position". It contains a table with 7 rows and 4 columns: "No", "X m", "Y m", and "Z m". The data is as follows:

No	X m	Y m	Z m
1	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	2.00	0.00	0.00
3	0.00	0.00	2.00
4	2.00	0.00	2.00
5	0.00	0.00	4.00
6	2.00	0.00	4.00
7			

Click → Column Dimension → Give the Dimension → Ok



Click → Load And Factor → Create New → Load Case → Load Description → Dead Load

Load Title = Dead Load

Load Case Type = Service

Loading Type = Dead Add

LIVE Load

Load Title = LIVE Load

Load Case Type = Service

Loading type = live Add

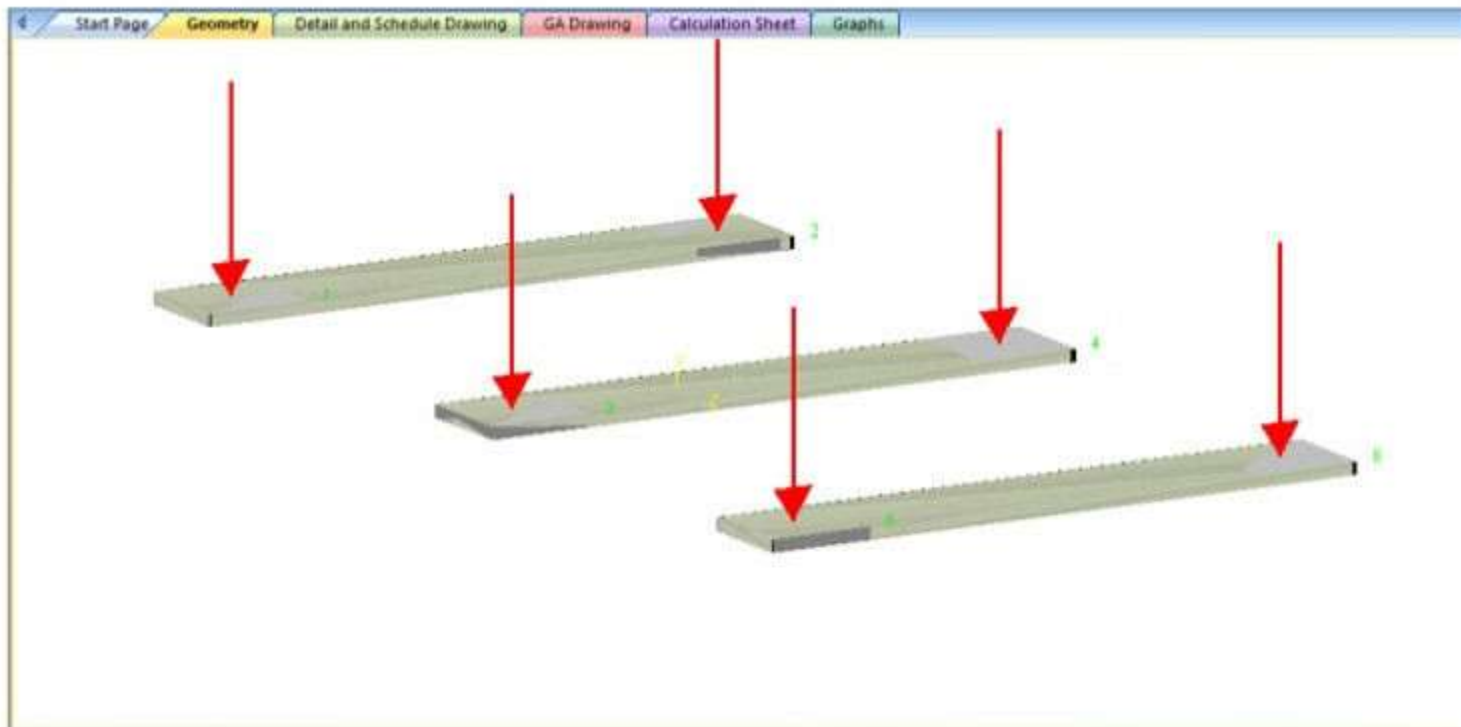
Click → Load Case 1 → Left Click Mouse → Add Column Reaction → Load → Dead Load → Click → Fy -60 → Entre → Add

Live Load → Click → Mouse Left Side → Add Column Reaction → Fy -600 → Entre → Add

Click → Load → Assign the Load

See → the Load On Screen

Click → Generate Load Combination → Load Combination → Load Combination → Type → India → Click → Generate Load Combination → Click → Generate Load Combination → close



Click → Job Setup → create → A New Job

Job Name → combined footing

Job Type → combined footing

Design Code → Indian

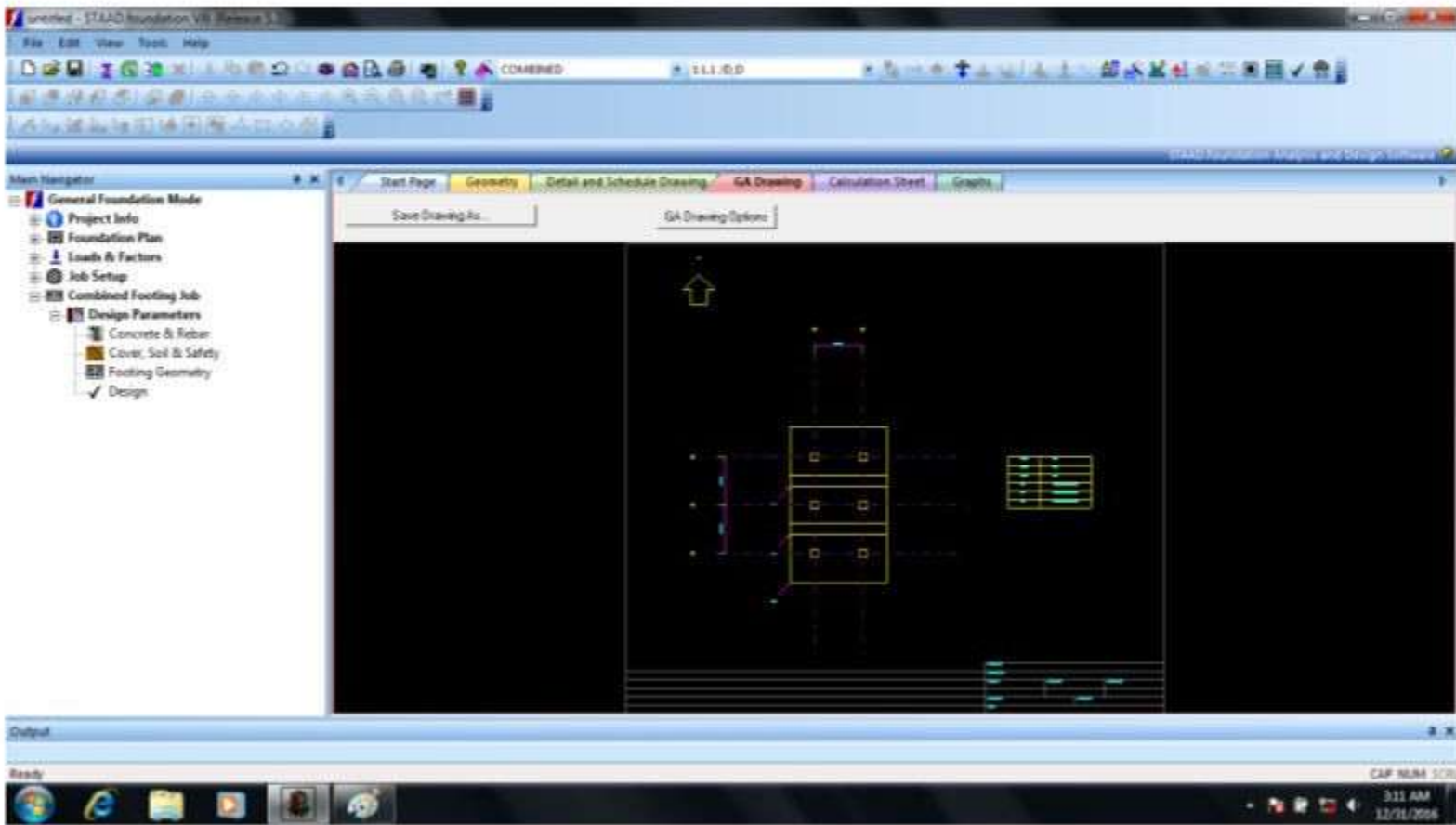
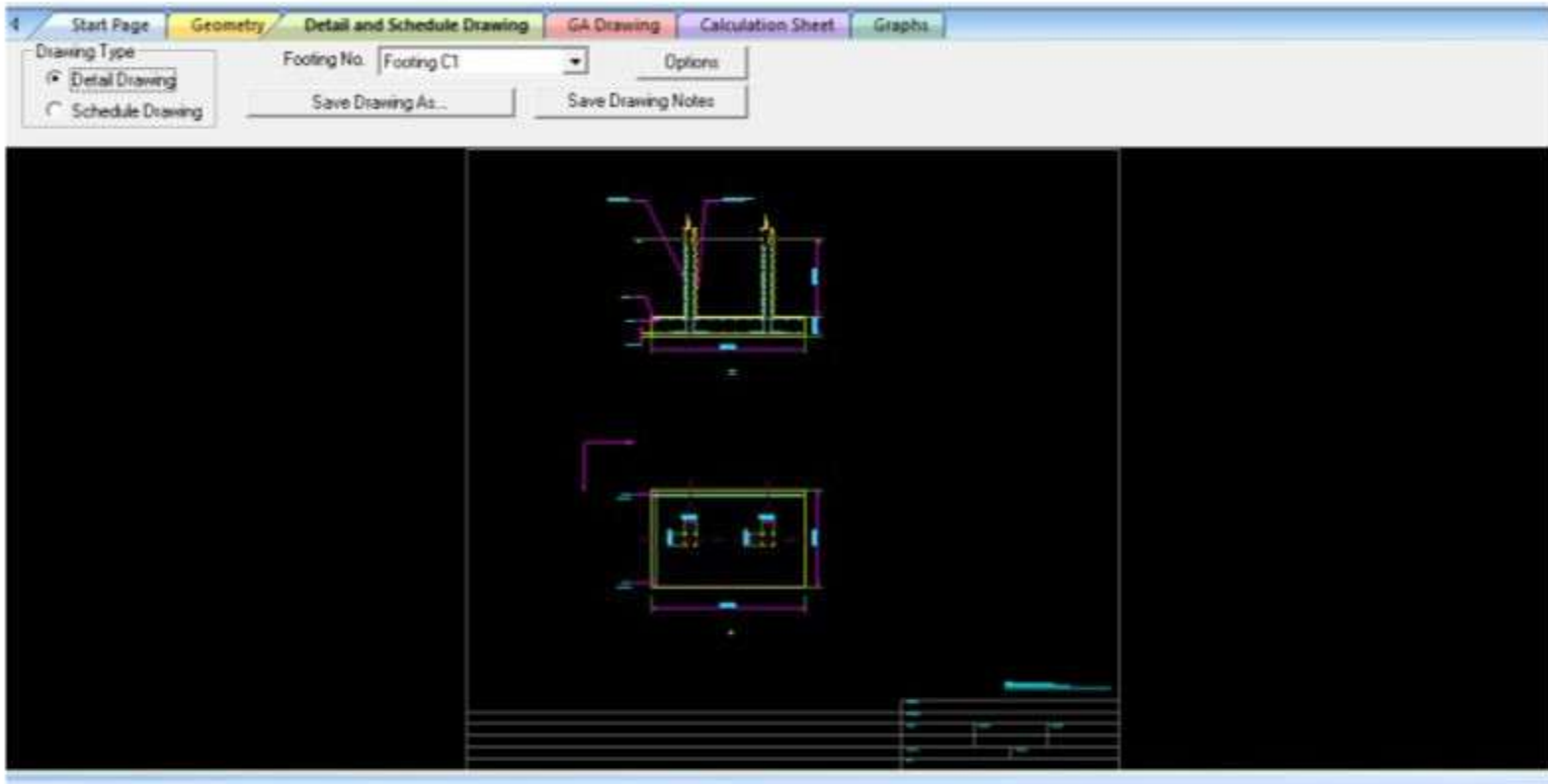
Default Unit → SI

Click → Available Load Case → Click → Down Load → Create Job → Close → Window

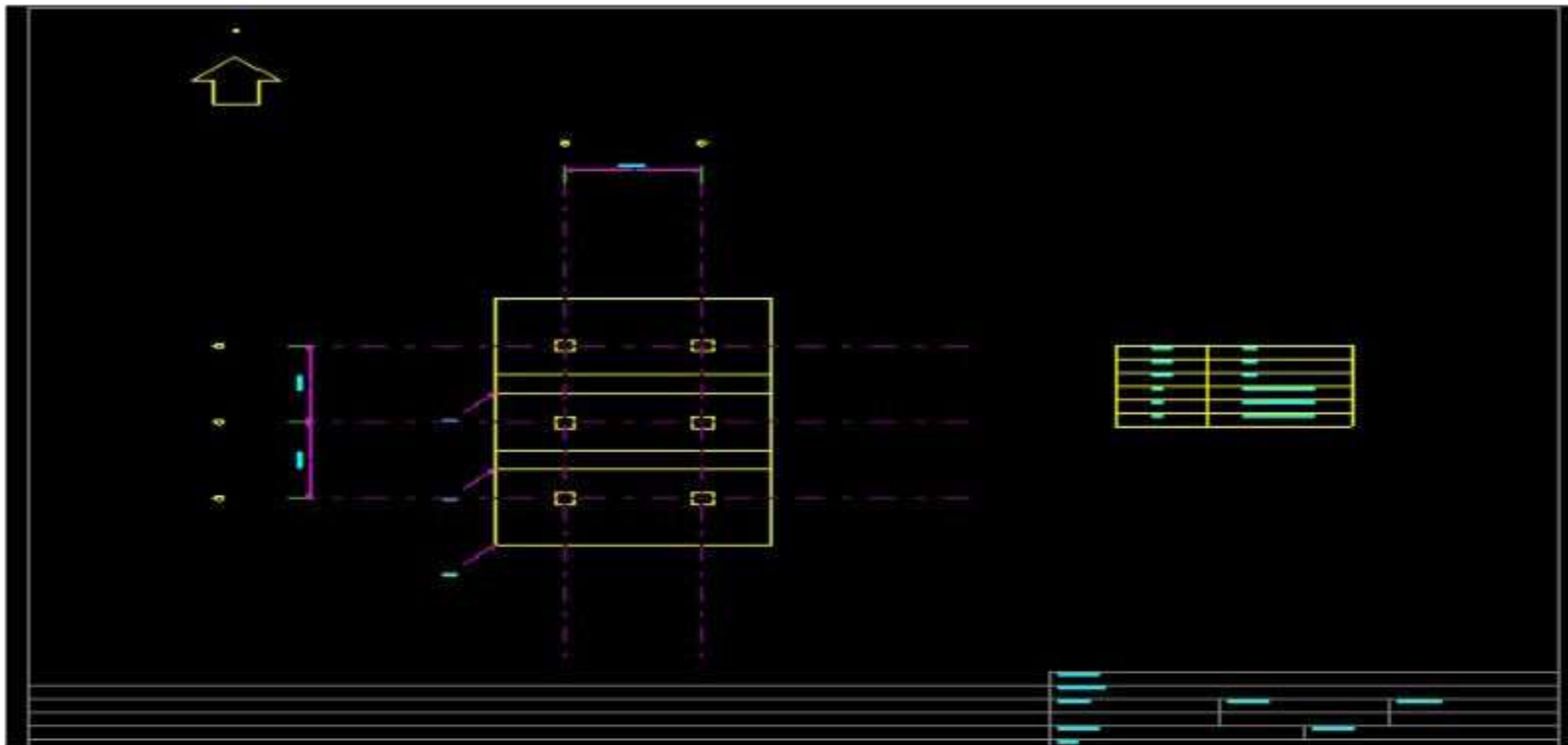
Results Are Taken

- Geometry
- Detailed schemed drawing
- GA drawing
- Calculation sheet

Detailed schemed drawing



GA drawing



Calculation sheet



Based on spacing reinforcement increment; provided reinforcement is

Ø12 @ 175 mm o.c.

Distribution bar no.: Ø12
Spacing of distribution bars : 185.143 mm

Based on spacing reinforcement increment; provided reinforcement is

Ø12 @ 175 mm o.c.

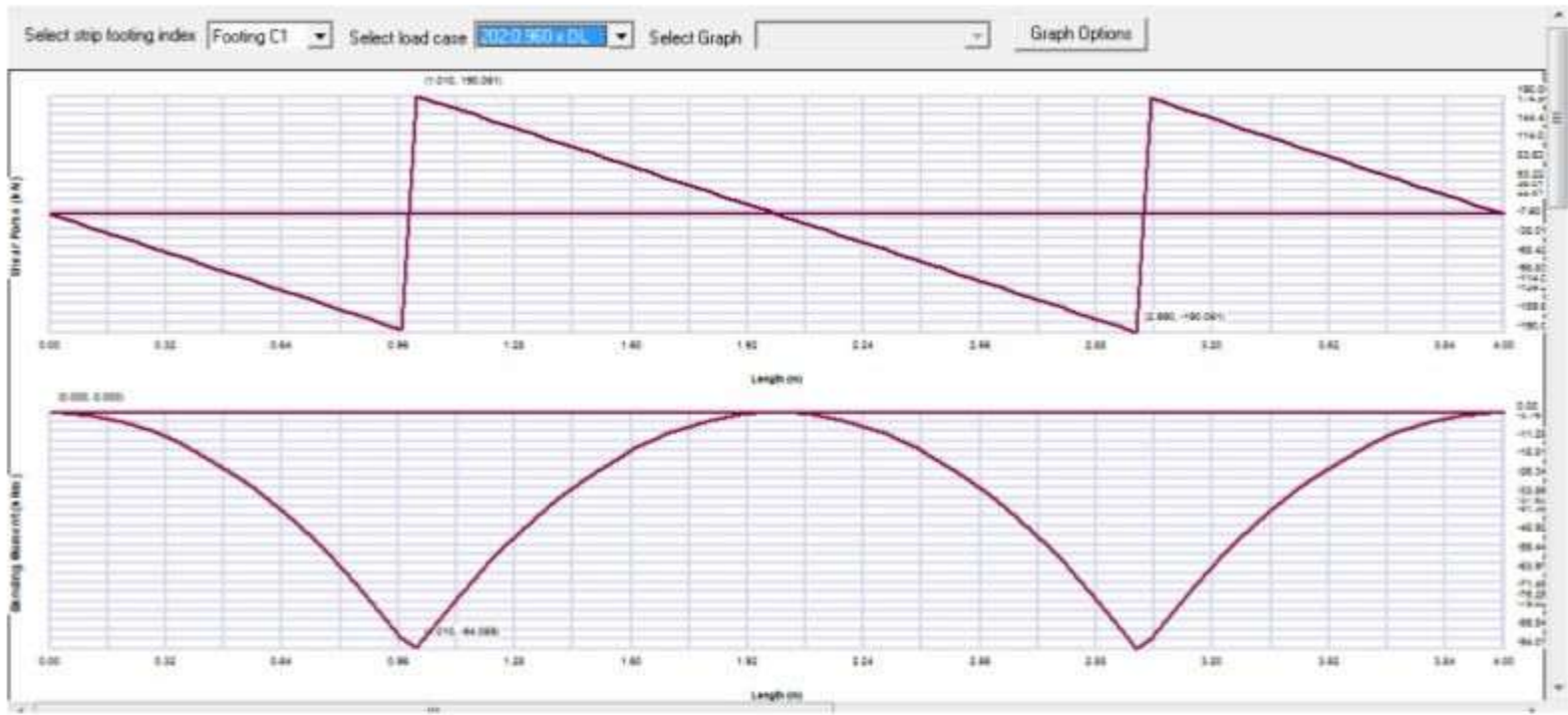
Distribution bar no.(Top): Ø12
Spacing of distribution bars(Top) : 185.143 mm

Based on spacing reinforcement increment; provided reinforcement is

Ø12 @ 175 mm o.c.

Print Calculation Sheet

GRAPH

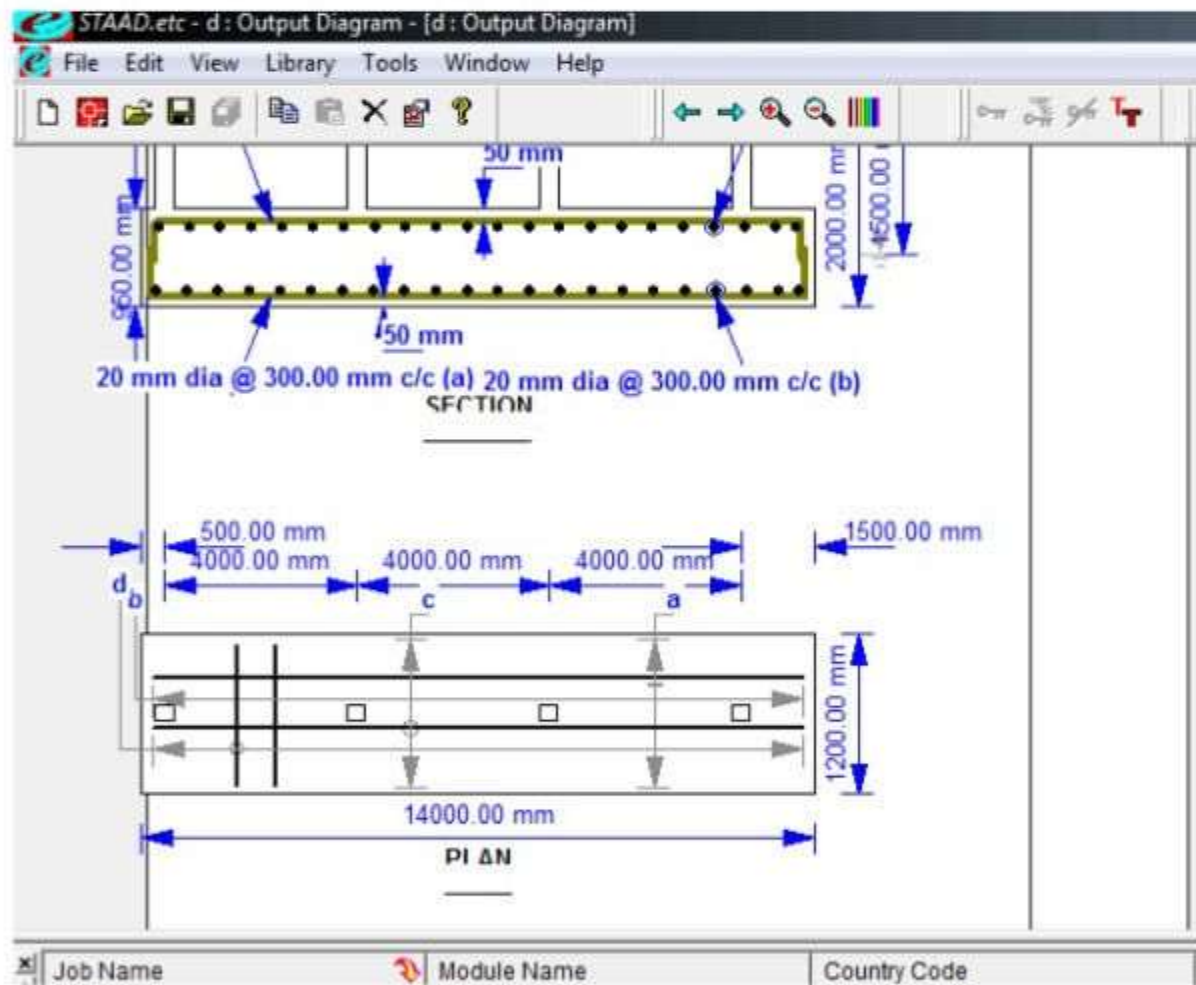
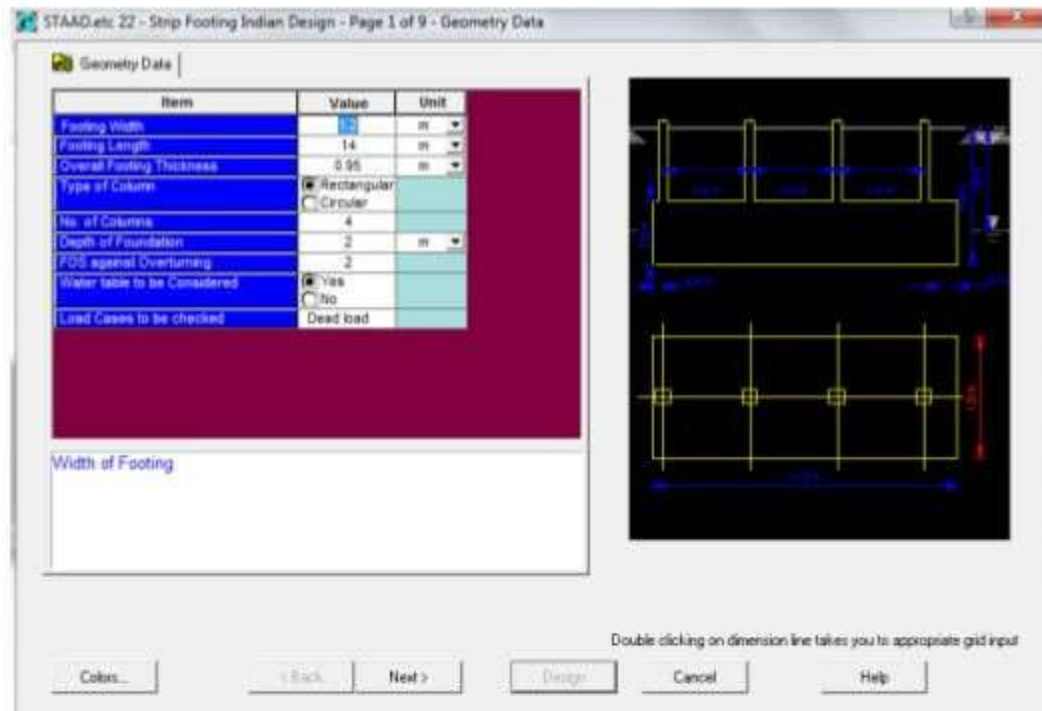


DESIGN OF ETC USING STAAD Pro

STAAD Pro etc

Click → ETC → New job → Click → **Indian** → Click → Foundation → Click → **Strip Footing** → Fill the job name all → Click → Open → Fill all details given data → Next → **Design** → Input taken → Calculation sheet → Diagram





STAAD.etc - 22 : Results Calculations - [22 : Results Calculations]

File Edit View Library Tools Window Help

Strip Footing : 22

Calculation of Footing Weight & Soil Weight :

Dimension of Footing in X-dim (B_x)	= 14.00 m
Dimension of Footing in Y-dim (B_y)	= 1.20 m
Overall Thickness of Footing (D)	= 0.95 m
Depth of Foundation from top of soil (D_f)	= 2.00 m
Depth of Water table (D_w)	= 1.50 m
FOS against Overturning (FOS_{ovt})	= 2.00
Allowable Percentage of Contact area	= 70.00
Number of Columns	= 4
Type of Column -- Rectangular	
Size of Column1	= 0.40 m X 0.40 m

DESIGN OF SHEAR WALL USING
STAAD Pro

Step 1

Open the staad pro

New → New file → Space

Create file name = Name

Location = **E**

Length unit = meter Force unit = kilo newton → **Next**

Step 2

Where do you want to go?

Add beam → **Finish**

Step 3

Click → geometry → **Nodes**

Node	x	y	z
1	m	m	m

Diagram

SAME PROCEDUR FOR ABOVE DESIGN WATER TANK

Click → create the surface

Click → Geometry → **Add Surface** → Click → the Building → Click the Left Side Mouse → Create the Surface

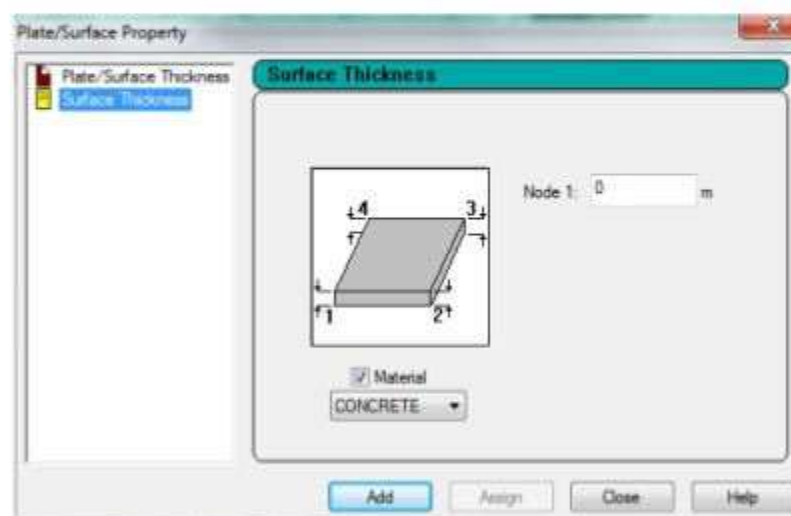
Material

Click → Modeling → General → Material → Material Whole structure → **click Concrete** → Assign to view → **Assign** → **Yes**

Property

Click → Modeling → General → property → Property Whole structure → Define → Property → Rectangle YD **.23m ZD .23m** → Add → Close → Assign to view → **Assign** → **Yes**

Click → Modeling → General → Property → Property Whole Structure → **Thickness** → **Surface Thickness 120 mm** → Add → Close → Assign To View → Assign → Yes



Support

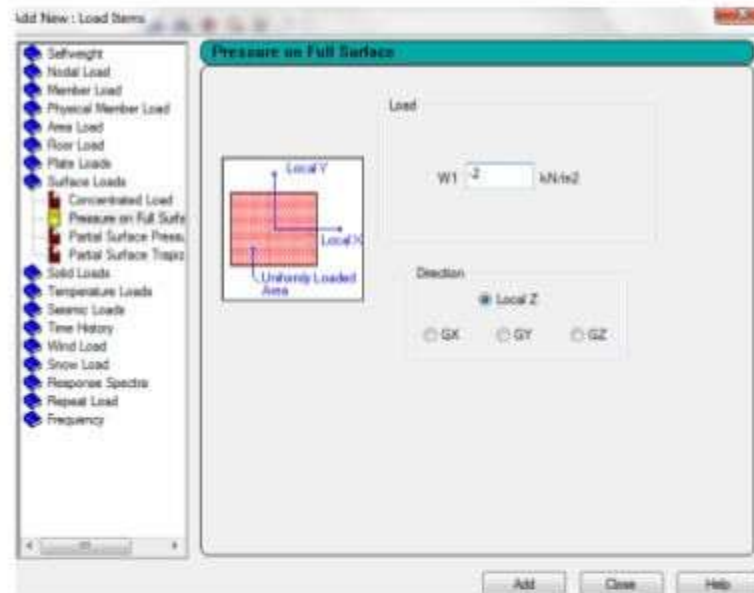
Click → Modeling → General → Support → Support Whole structure → Create → **fixed** → Add → **Select the support 2** → Select the node point from framed structure → Assign to selected nodes → **Assign** → **Yes**

Loads

Click → Modeling → General → Load → Click Load Case Details → Add → Add New Load Cases → **Add – Load Case 1** → **Add- Load Case 2** → Click Load Case

1 Add **Self-Weight** → Add → Close → Click Load Case 2 → **Surface Loads** → **Surface Of All Pressure** $-2\text{kn}/\text{M}^2$ **GY** → Add → Close

Select load → w1 $-2\text{ kN}/\text{m}^2$ → Select → **Assign To View** → Assign → Yes



ANALYSIS

Click → Modeling → Analysis → Print all → Add → close

Analysis → Run analysis → Save → **Output Result**

Click the beam see the result on beam

DESIGN OF SHEAR WALL

CLICK → Modeling → Design → **Shear Wall** → Select → Surface → Current **Code Is 456**

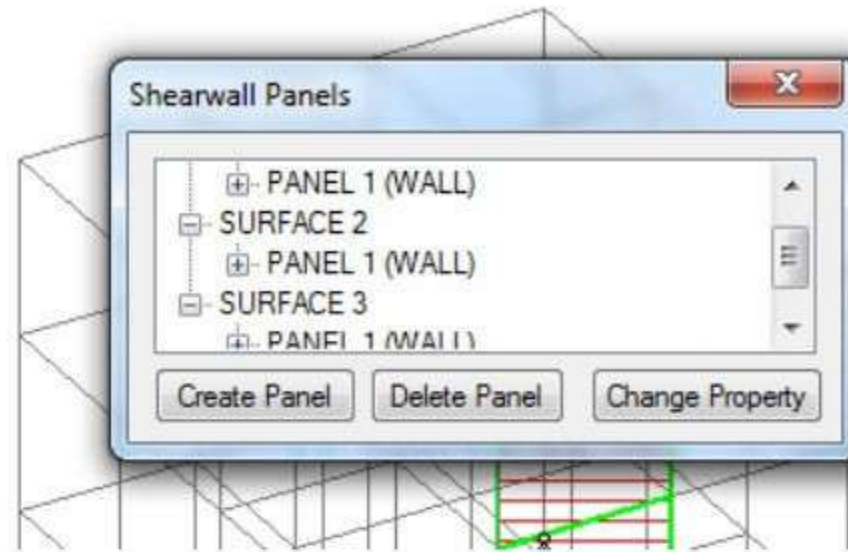
Click → Select → **Parameter Change** → Left Side to Right Side

Click → **Define Parameter** → Enter Value

Click → **Shear Wall** → Click → Commands → Add → Assign → Close

Analysis → Run Analysis → save Result → **Output**

Create → **the shear wall panel.** → Select → shear wall → draw → click → **wall**



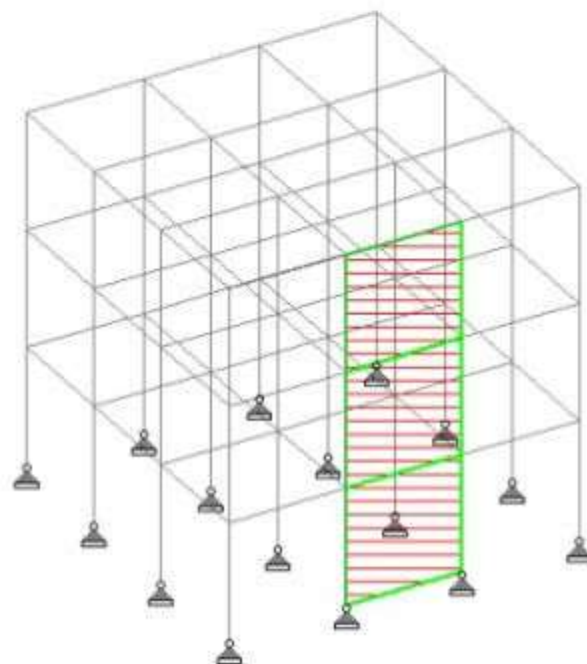
CLICK → Modeling → Design → **Shear Wall** → Select → Surface → Current
Code Is 456

Click → Select → **Parameter Change** → Left Side to Right Side

Click → **Define Parameter** → Enter Value

Click → **Shear Wall** → Click → Commands → Add → Assign → Close

Analysis → Run Analysis → save Result → **Output**



StructureLed - STAAD Output Viewer

File Edit View Help

THICKNESS : 150.00 MM CONC. COVER : 25.000 MM

REINFORCING SUMMARY (REBAR SPACING/AREA UNITS: MM/MM²)

LEVEL (M)	GOV. LOAD NO. FOR L. E. R. HOR. YES.	LEFT EDGE AREA	HORIZONTAL RATIO (MIN. RATIO)	HORIZONTAL HOR. LINK	VERTICAL RATIO (MIN. RATIO)	VERTICAL VER. LINK	RIGHT EDGE AREA (MIN. RATIO)
-0.90	1	1 - DIA 10		DIA 88 167.00		DIA 88 300.00	0 - DIA 0
	1	78.571					0.000
	1	0.00065	0.00201		0.00168		0.00000
	0	(0.00000)	(0.00200)		(0.00120)		(0.00000)
			NOT REQUIRED		NOT REQUIRED		
-0.80	1	1 - DIA 10		DIA 88 167.00		DIA 88 300.00	0 - DIA 0
	1	78.571					0.000
	1	0.00065	0.00201		0.00168		0.00000
	0	(0.00000)	(0.00200)		(0.00120)		(0.00000)
			NOT REQUIRED		NOT REQUIRED		
-0.70	1	1 - DIA 10		DIA 88 167.00		DIA 88 300.00	0 - DIA 0
	1	78.571					0.000
	1	0.00065	0.00201		0.00168		0.00000
	0	(0.00000)	(0.00200)		(0.00120)		(0.00000)
			NOT REQUIRED		NOT REQUIRED		

-----< PAGE 6 Ends Here >-----

NOTES

Total Page : 12 NUM

10:14 AM 11/26/2006

DESIGN OF SLAB DECKS USING STAAD Pro

Step 1

Open the staad pro

New → New file → Space

Create file name = Name

Location = **E**

Length unit = meter Force unit = kilo newton → **Next**

Step 2

Where do you want to go?

Add beam → **Finish**

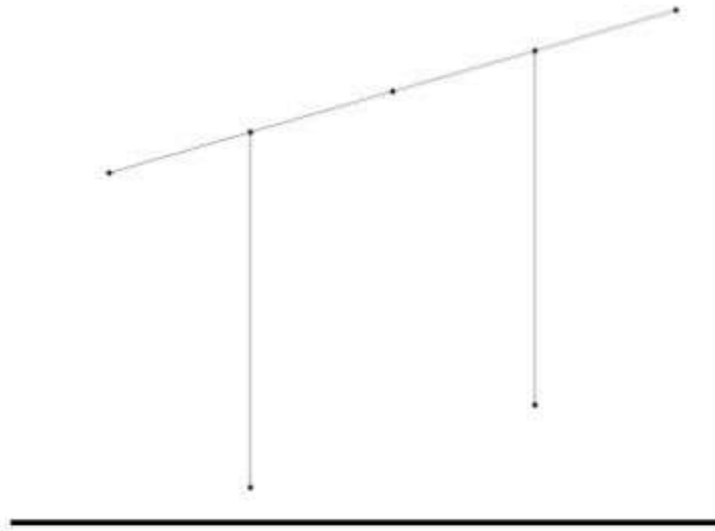
Step 3

Click → geometry → **Snap node beam**

	left	right	m
x	0	4	4
y	0	10	1

Create The Structure → Draw → Close → Click → Centre Of Beam → Left →

Click → Mouse → Insert Node → **Add Mid-Point** → Mid-Point → Ok



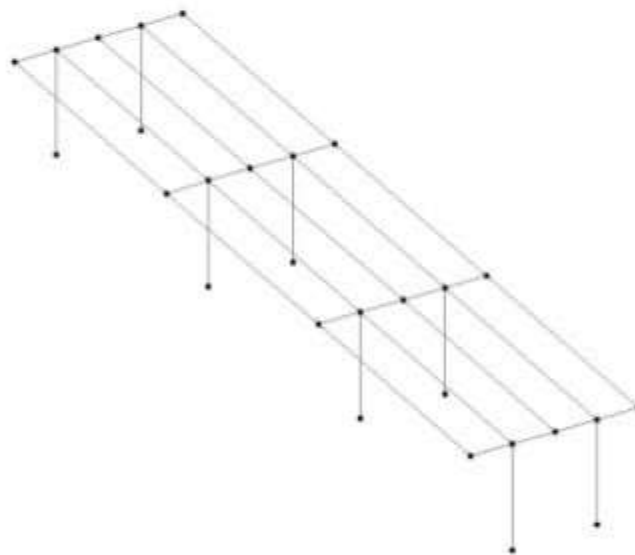
Select → All Members → Click → Geometry → **Translation Repeat**

Global direction z

No of step 3

Default step spacing 25 m

Click → link steps → click → open base → ok → see → whole structure



Create a Plate Click → Generate The Mesh → Select → The Plate → Left → Click
→ Generate Mesh → Quaid → Ok → Div. **16 75 16 75** → Apply

Step 4

- Material
- Property
- Support
- Load
- Analysis

Material

Click → Modeling → General → Material → Material Whole structure → **click Concrete** → Assign to view → **Assign** → **Yes**

Property

Click → Modeling → General → property → Property Whole structure → Define → Property → Circular **1 m** → Rectangle YD **.5m** ZD **.5m** → plate thickness **.3m** → Add → Close → Assign to view → **Assign** → **Yes**

Support

Click → Modeling → General → Support → Support Whole structure → Create → **pinned** → Add → **Select the support 2** → Select the node point from framed structure → Assign to selected nodes → **Assign** → **Yes**

Click → Modeling → General → Load → Click load case details → Add → Add new load cases → **Add – Load case 1** → Click Load case 1 Add **self-weight** → Add → close

ANALYSIS

Click → Modeling → Analysis → Print all → **Add** → **close**

Analysis → Run analysis → save → **Output Result**



Step 5

Post processing

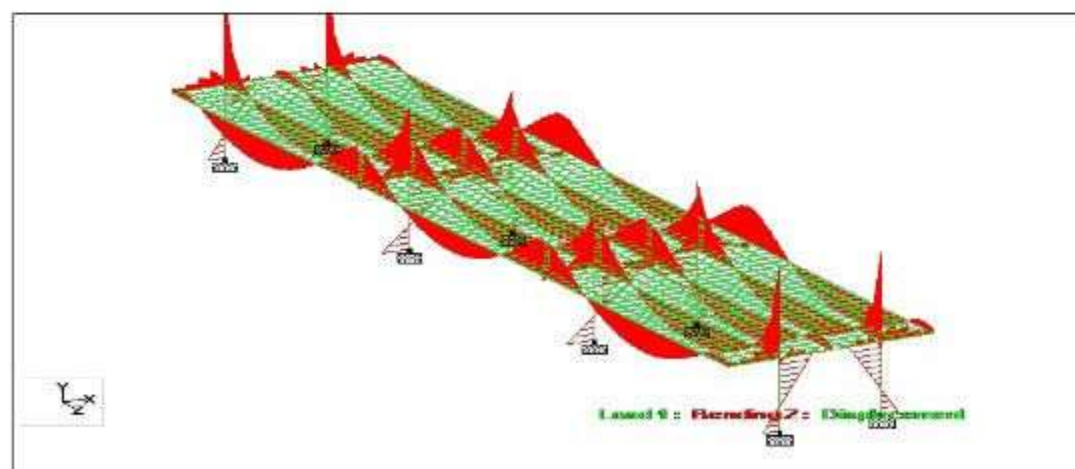
Click → Post processing → Result setup → Select load case → **Ok**

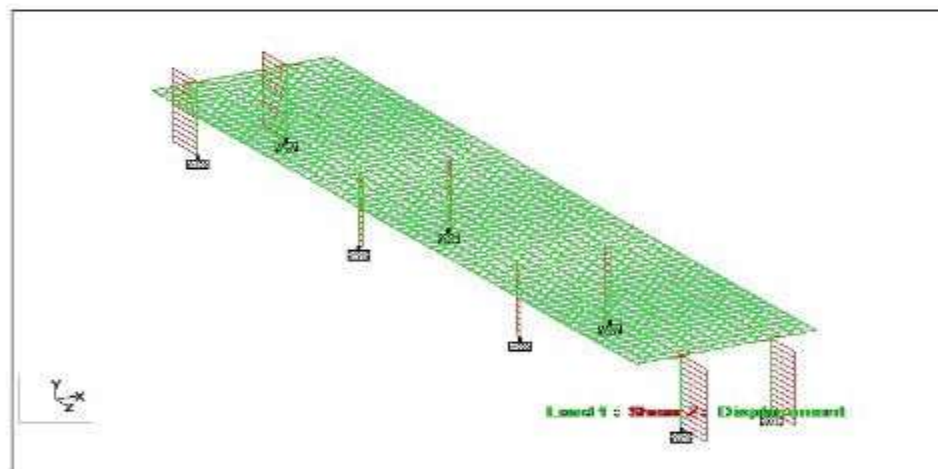
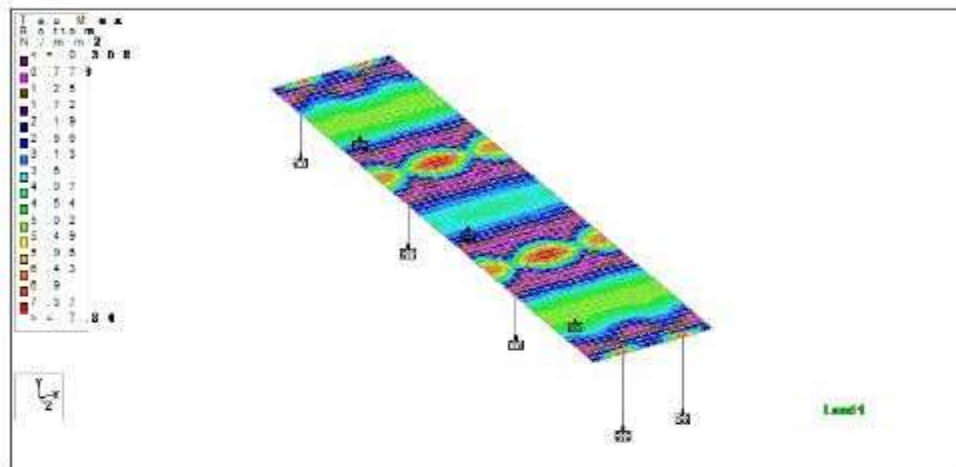
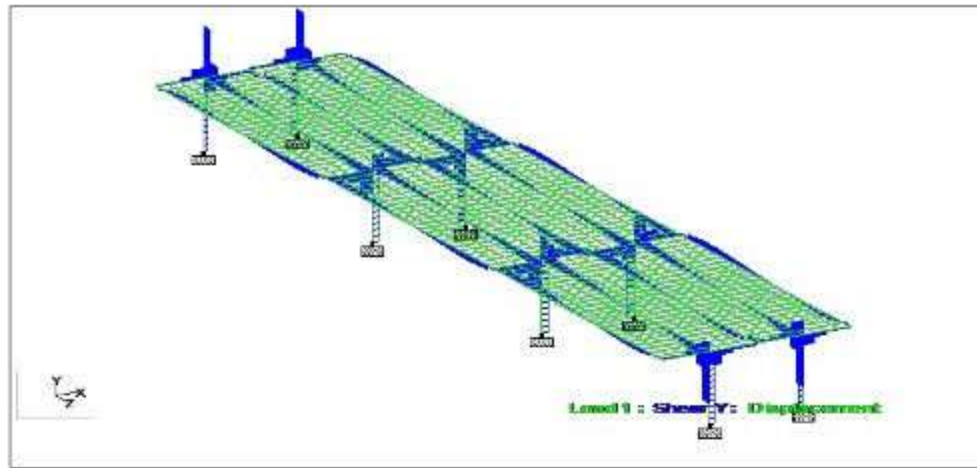
New screen will be displayed → **Click** → Result → Animation → **Deflection** → **Ok**
→ F12 to see full screen of deflection

Click → Result → **Bending moment** → Scroll the mouse → to see the whole structure bending moment diagram → Value to be noted

Click → Result → **Section displacement** → Scroll the mouse → to see the whole structure section displacement diagram → Value to be noted

Click → Result → **Beam stress** → **Click** → Beam stresses → to click any one beam → Open 3d beam stress contour displayed → Distance to be provided the beam → Add to stress table → Values to be noted





Step 6

Select → Bridge Deck → Select → **The Plate** → Click → **Deck Create** → Deck → Name Bridge → Ok

Click → Deck → **Define Roadway** → Roadways → Select → New Define → Roadways → **Custom Roadway**



1. Select → Add Left → Lane → Origin X 2m → Orientation 90

Length 75 m

Origin Z 0 m

Width 4 m

→ Apply

2. Select → Add → Left Lane → Origin X 2m → Orientation 90

Length 75 m

Origin Z 0 m

Width 4 M

→ Apply

3. Select → Add → Left Lane → Origin X 2m → Orientation 90

Length 75 m

Orgine Z Om

Width 4 M

→ Apply

4 Select → Add Left Lane → Origen X 2m → Orientation 90

Length 75m

Orgine Z Om

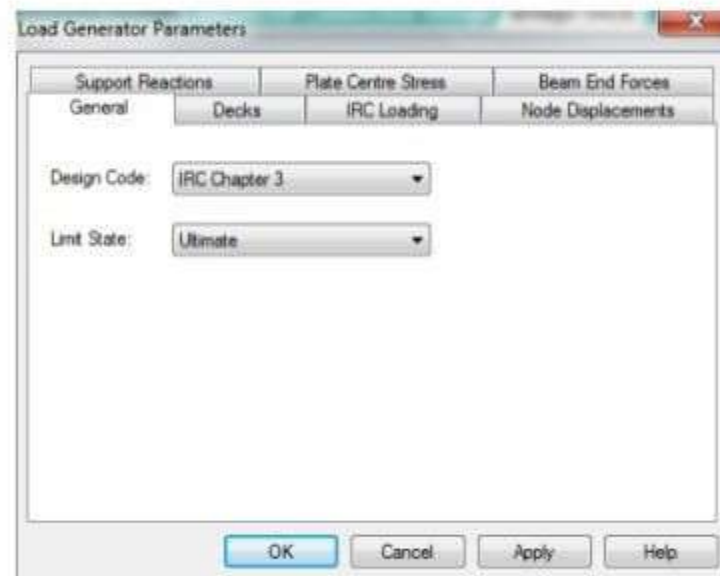
Width 4 M

→ Apply

→ Close → Close

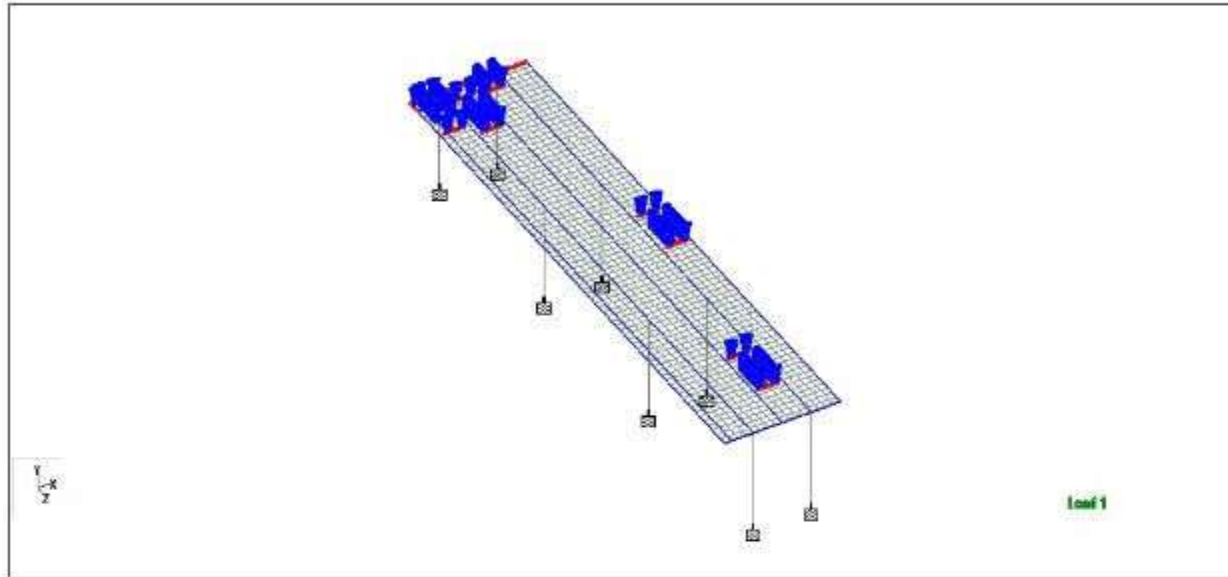
Select → Loading → Click → **Surface Influence** → Result Noted

Click → Loading → Run Load → **Generator Load** → Generator Parameter
→ General



- General
- Decks
- IRC Loading
- Node Displacement

- Apply Ok
- See The The Result
- Click →The Mouse→ Left Side → **Labels** →Decks →Results →Click→
Load →Click →Vehicle → Apply→ Ok



DESIGN OF RAM CONNECTION USING STAAD Pro

Step 1

Open the staad pro

New → New file → Space

Create file name = Name

Location = **E**

Length unit = meter Force unit = kilo newton → **Next**

Step 2

Where do you want to go?

Add beam → **Finish**

Step 3

Click → geometry → **Nodes**

Node	x	y	z
1	m	m	m

Step 4

- Material
- Property
- Support
- Load
- Analysis

Material

Click → Modeling → General → Material → Material Whole structure → **click Concrete** → Assign to view → **Assign** → **Yes**

Property

Click → Modeling → General → property → Property Whole structure → Define → Property → Rectangle YD **.23m ZD .23m** → Add → Close → Assign to view → **Assign** → **Yes**

Click → Modeling → General → Property → Property Whole Structure → **Thickness** → **Plate Thickness 120 mm** → Add → Close → Assign To View → Assign → Yes

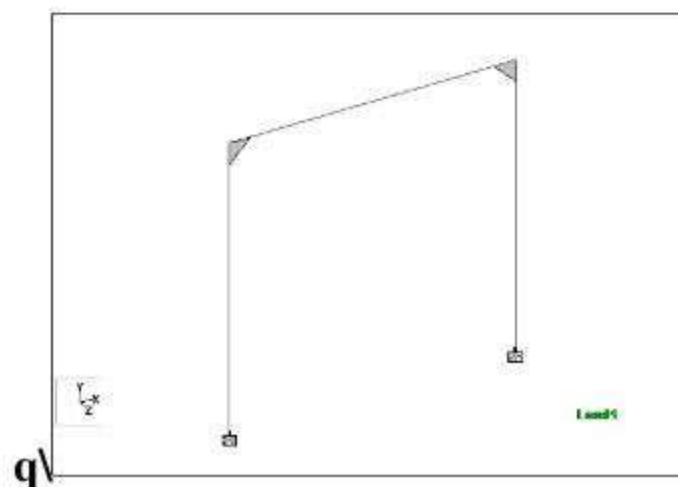
Support

Click → Modeling → General → Support → Support Whole structure → Create → **fixed** → Add → **Select the support 2** → Select the node point from framed structure → Assign to selected nodes → **Assign** → **Yes**

Loads

Click → Modeling → General → Load → Click load case details → Add → Add new load cases → **Add – Load case 1** → **Add- Load case 2** → Click Load case 1 Add **self-weight** → Add → Close → Click Load case 2 → plate load → **pressure on full plate -2kN/m² GY** → Add → **Close**

Select load → PR -2 kN/m² → Select → **Assign To View** → **Assign** → **Yes**



ANALYSIS

Click → Modeling → Analysis → Print all → **Add** → **close**

Analysis → Run analysis → Save → **Output Result**

Step 4

- Design load envelops
- Ram connection setting
- Smart connection
- Connection assignment

Click → Design → Load Envelops → Select → Load → Ok

Click → Ram Connection → Setting → Design Code → AISC 360-05 (LRFD) → Ok

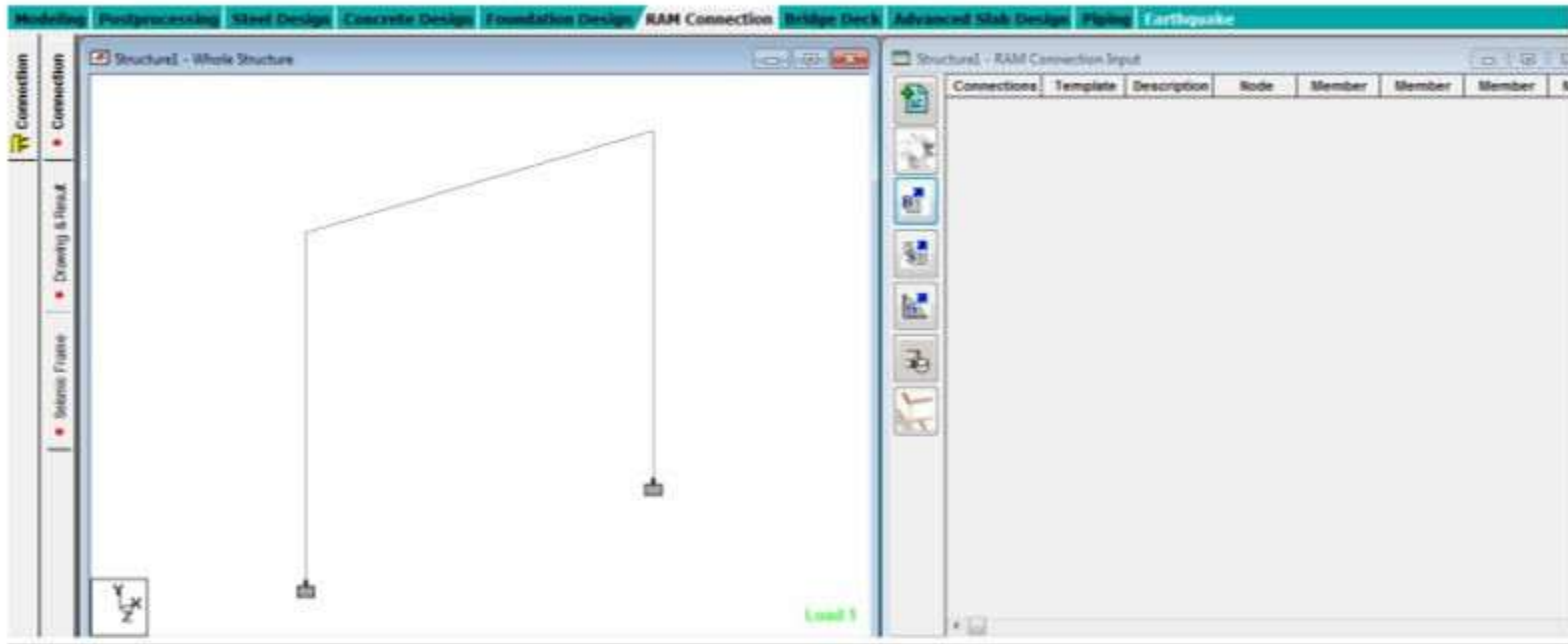
Select → The Structure Beam Column Number

Click → Smart Connection Clip Angle Bcf → Click → Clip Angle Beam Column Flange → Available → Left Side To Right Side → Ok

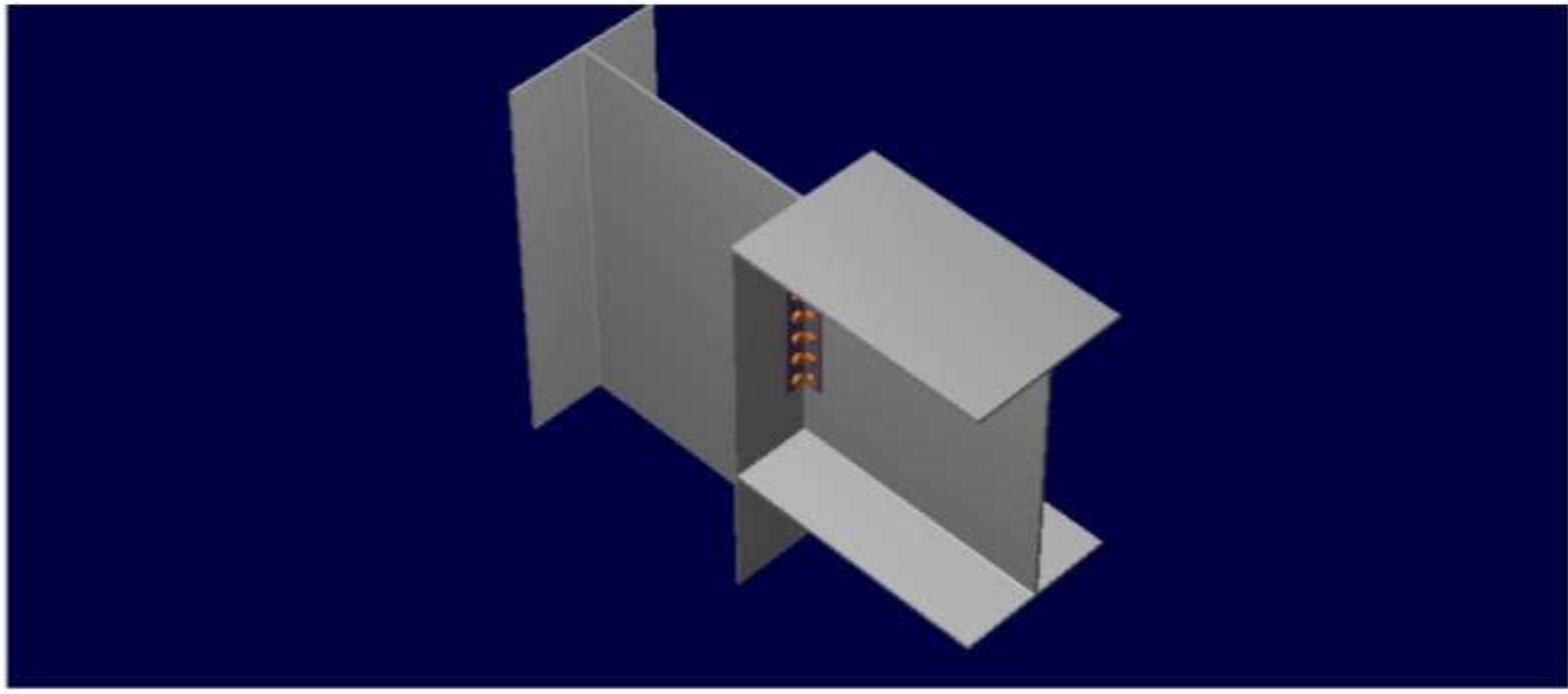
Connection Assignment Has Been Designed → Ok → Close

Click → Mouse → Select Joint → Select The Joint

Ram connection



3d view bolts

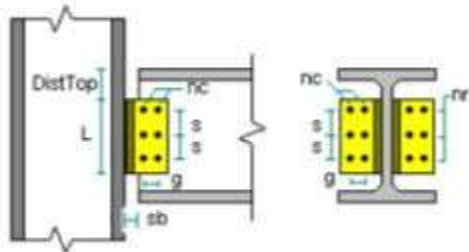


Click result

Beam		LC-1	Design	8.92	--	--	--	-1.21
GEOMETRIC CONSIDERATIONS								
Dimensions	Unit	Value	Min. value	Max. value	Sta.	References		
Angle								
Length	[mm]	444.50	394.00	788.00	✓	p. 10-8		
Thickness	[mm]	4.78	--	15.87	✓	p. 10-9		
Angle (Beam side)								
Vertical edge distance	[mm]	31.75	25.40	--	✓	Tables J3.4, J3.1		
Horizontal edge distance	[mm]	31.75	25.40	--	✓	Tables J3.4, J3.1		
Vertical center-to-center spacing (pitch)	[mm]	76.20	50.80	114.60	✓	Sec. J3.3, Sec. J3.1		
Angle (Support side)								
Vertical edge distance	[mm]	31.75	25.40	--	✓	Tables J3.4, J3.1		
Horizontal edge distance	[mm]	31.75	25.40	--	✓	Tables J3.4, J3.1		
Vertical center-to-center spacing (pitch)	[mm]	76.20	50.80	114.60	✓	Sec. J3.3, Sec. J3.1		
Beam								
Horizontal edge distance	[mm]	31.75	25.40	--	✓	Tables J3.4, J3.1		
Support								
Horizontal edge distance	[mm]	31.75	25.40	--	✓	Tables J3.4, J3.1		

Click data

Connection Template : DA BCF All bolted
 Connection ID : BCF - N(2) - M(1,2)
 Design Code: AISC-LRFD
 Status:: OK



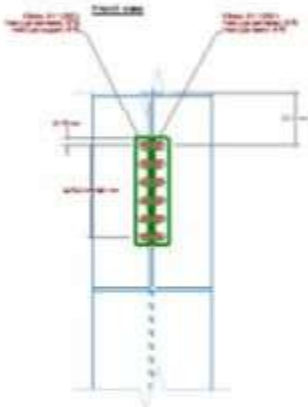
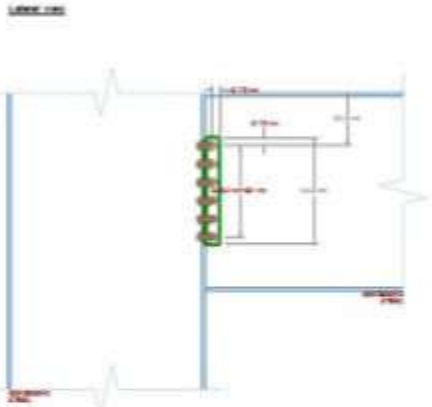
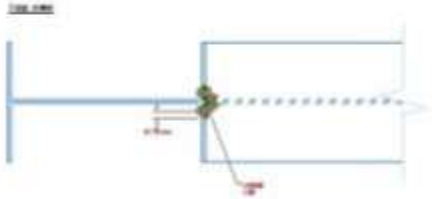
GENERAL DATA

Consider hole deformation in bolts : Yes
 Is column end : Yes
 Consider sheared edges in shapes : No
 Consider sheared edges in shapes : No
 Corrosive influences : No

MEMBERS :

Beam
 Section = I80012B50012
 Material = STEEL

DXF view



DESIGN OF CABLE BRIDGE DECK USING STAAD Pro

Step 1

Open the staad pro

New → New file → Space

Create file name = Name

Location = **E**

Length unit = meter Force unit = kilo newton → **Next**

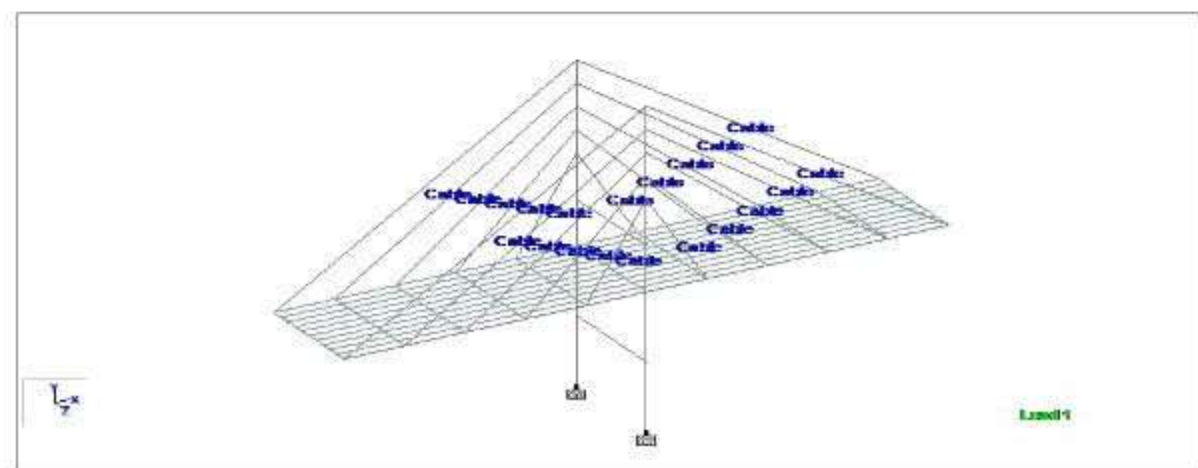
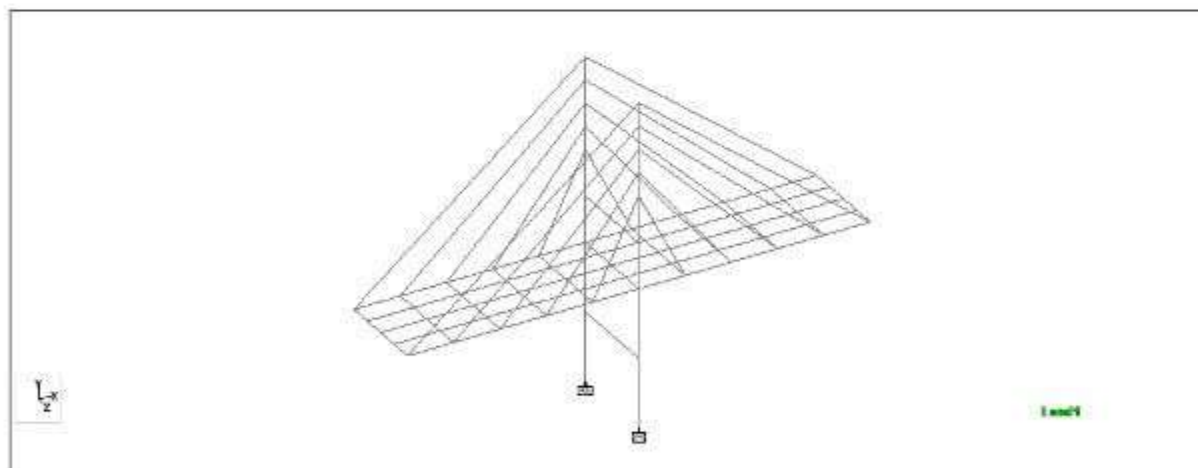
Step 2

Where do you want to go?

Add beam → **Finish**

Step 3

Click → geometry → **SNOP NODE BEAM**



MATERIAL

Click → Modeling → General → Material → Material → Whole Structure Create
→ Select → Concrete → M60 TITLE → M60 → Compressive Strength → **60000** →
Ok → Add

Create → Select → Steel Fe500 → TITLE → Fe 500 → Yied Strength → **500000** →
Ok → Add

Isotropic Material

Identification
Title : M60

Material Properties
Young's Modulus (E) : 2.17185e+007 kN/m2
Poisson's Ratio (nu) : 0.17
Density : 23.5616 kN/m3
Thermal Coeff(a) : 1e-005 /C
Critical Damping : 0.05
Shear Modulus (G) : 9.28139e+006 kN/m2

Type of Material : CONCRETE

Design Properties
Yield Stress (Fy) : 0 kN/m2
Tensile Strength (Fu) : 0 kN/m2
Yield Strength Ratio (Ry) : 0
Tensile Strength Ratio (Rt) : 0
Compressive strength (Fcu) : 60000 kN/m2

OK Cancel

Material - - Whole Structure

Isotropic Orthotropic 2D

Title
FE500
M60
STEEL
STAINLESSSTEEL
ALUMINUM
CONCRETE

Highlight Assigned Geometry

Create Edit... Delete...

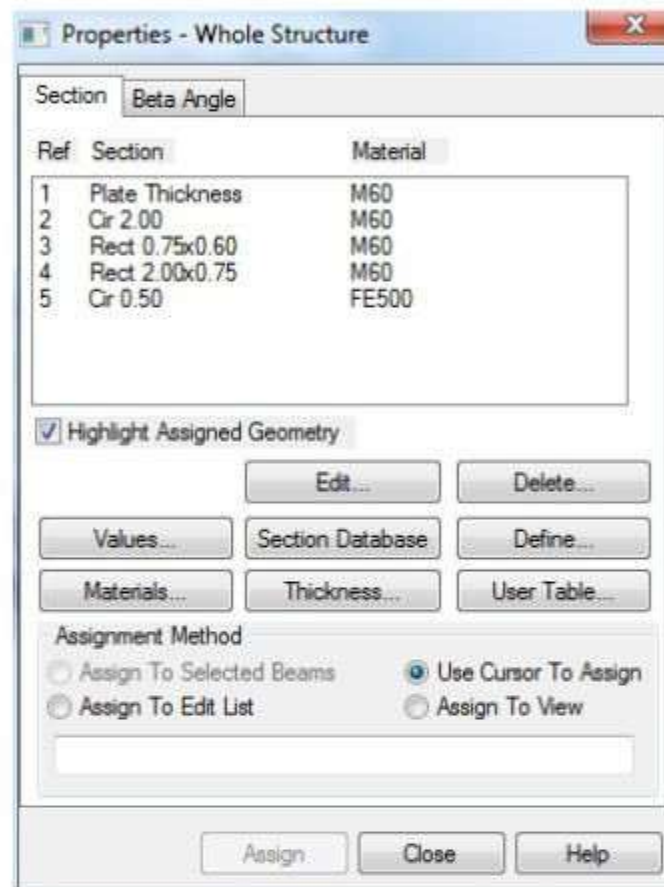
Assignment Method
 Assign To Selected Beams
 Assign To View
 Use Cursor To Assign
 Assign To Edit List

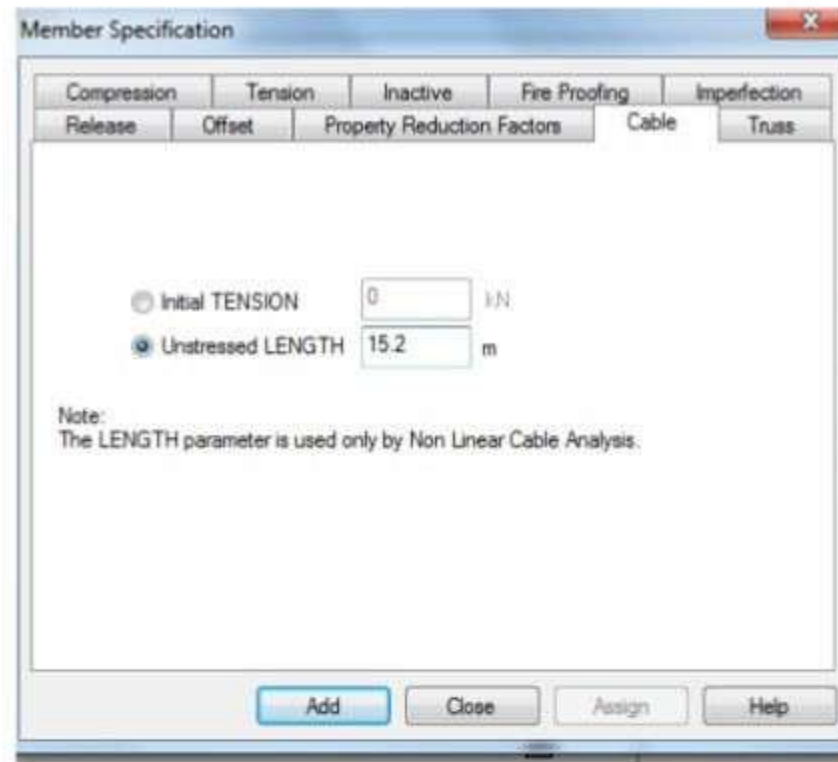
Assign Close

PROPERTY

Click → Modeling → General → property → Property Whole structure → Define → Property → Add → Close → Assign to view → **Assign** → **Yes**

Click → Modeling → General → property → **Spec** → **Beam** → Cable → **unstressed length** → **Add** → Close → Assign to view → **Assign** → **Yes**





SUPPORT

Click → Modeling → General → Support → Support Whole structure → Create → **fixed** → Add → **Select the support 2** → Select the node point from framed structure → Assign to selected nodes → **Assign** → **Yes**

LOADS

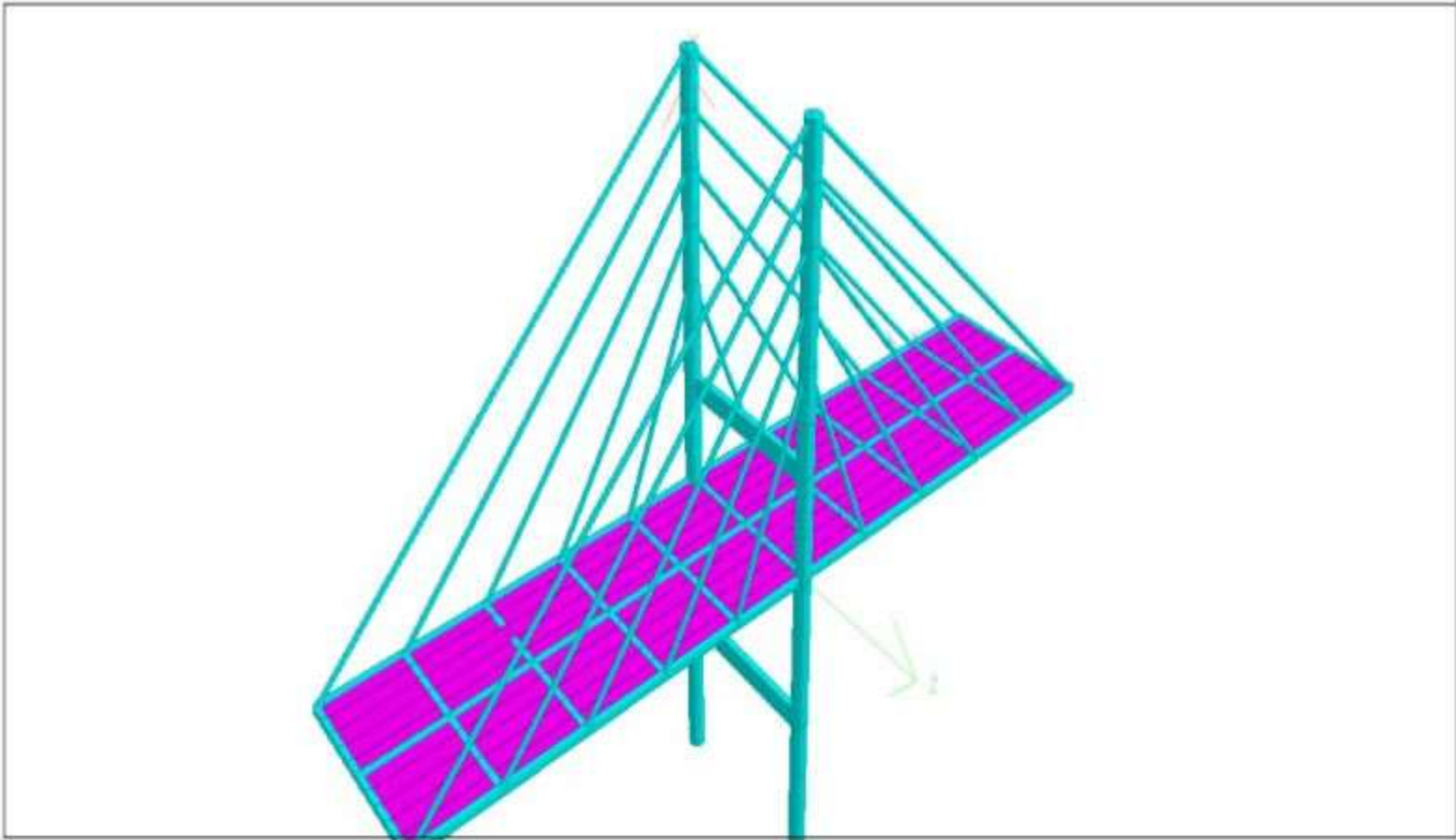
Click → Modeling → General → Load → Click Load Case Details → Add → Add New Load Cases → **Add – Load Case 1** → Click Load Case 1 Add **Self-Weight** → Add → Close

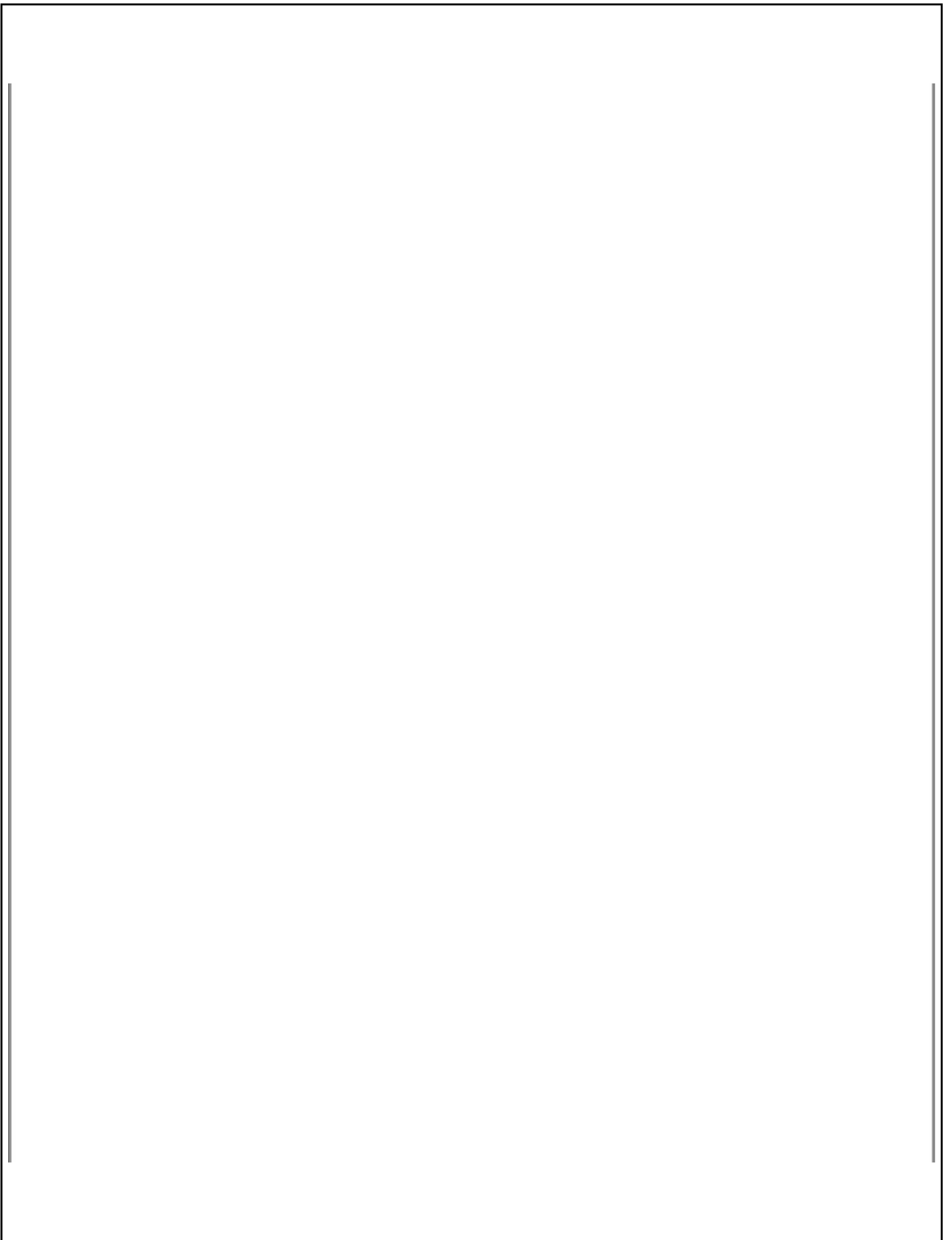
ANALYSIS

Click → Modeling → Analysis → Print all → **Add** → **close**

Analysis → Run analysis → Save → **Output Result**

Click the beam see the result on beam





AUTODESK REVIT



C.V. Raman Polytechnic, Bhubaneswar

Chapter-1

What is Revit Architecture?

1. Autodesk Revit software is a BIM (**Building Information Modelling**) application that utilizes a parametric 3D Model to generate Plan, Section, Elevation, Perspective view details and schedules. That all of the necessary instruments to document the design of a building.
2. Revit gives an opportunity to more easily extract report and organize our project and data for collaboration with others.

About BIM:

- BIM software is **3D design and modeling software that can help optimize the work of designing for architecture, construction, plant, civil, and MEP projects.** It does this by: Helping make better design decisions and improve building performance.

SAMPLE DRAWING:



SAMPLEDRAWING:

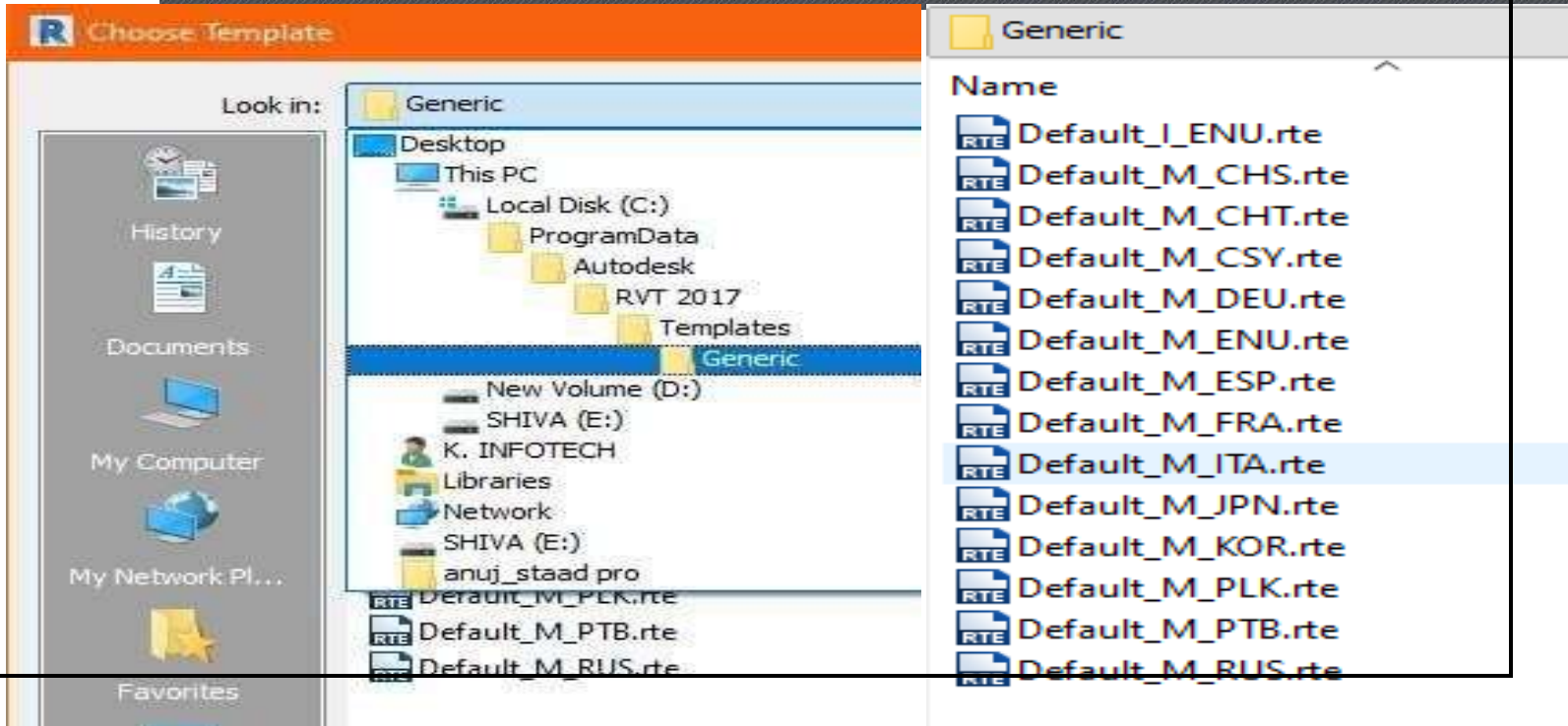


SAMPLE DRAWING:



Class 1 Starting a Project

- Click New under Projects → click Browse → Select a template Default_I_ENU.rte → Open → Ok



Main Menu

QuickAccessToolbar

Ribbon

TitleBar

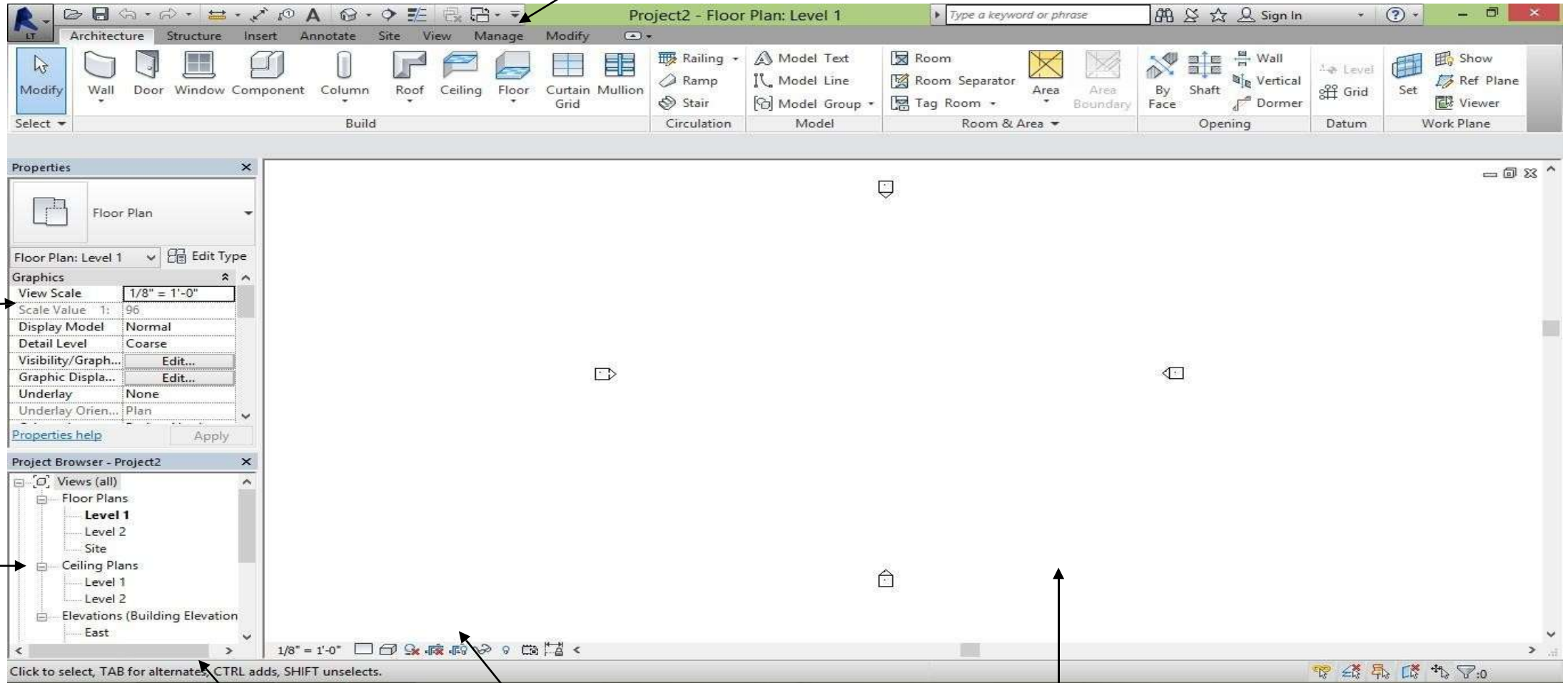
Properties

ProjectBrowser

StatusBar

ViewControlBar

DrawingArea



The Project Browser

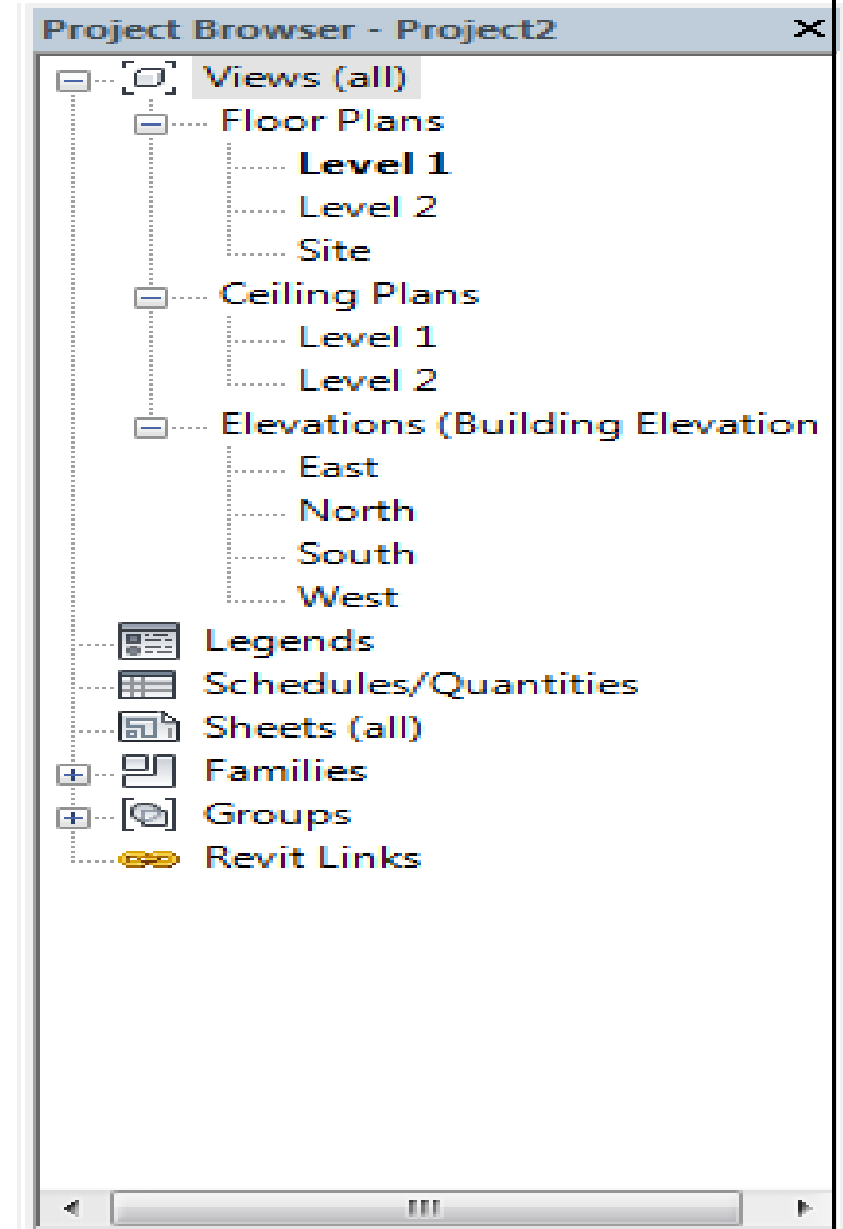
One can use the Project Browser to quickly manage the views, schedules, sheets, reports, families, and groups of your current project:

- ❑ To open a view, double-click its name
- ❑ Expand or collapse the browser list by clicking the "+" or "-" next to the name

***Note: To Open project browser go**

to;

View Ribbon → Windows Tab → User Interface → click on Project browser



Properties

Shortcutkey:PP

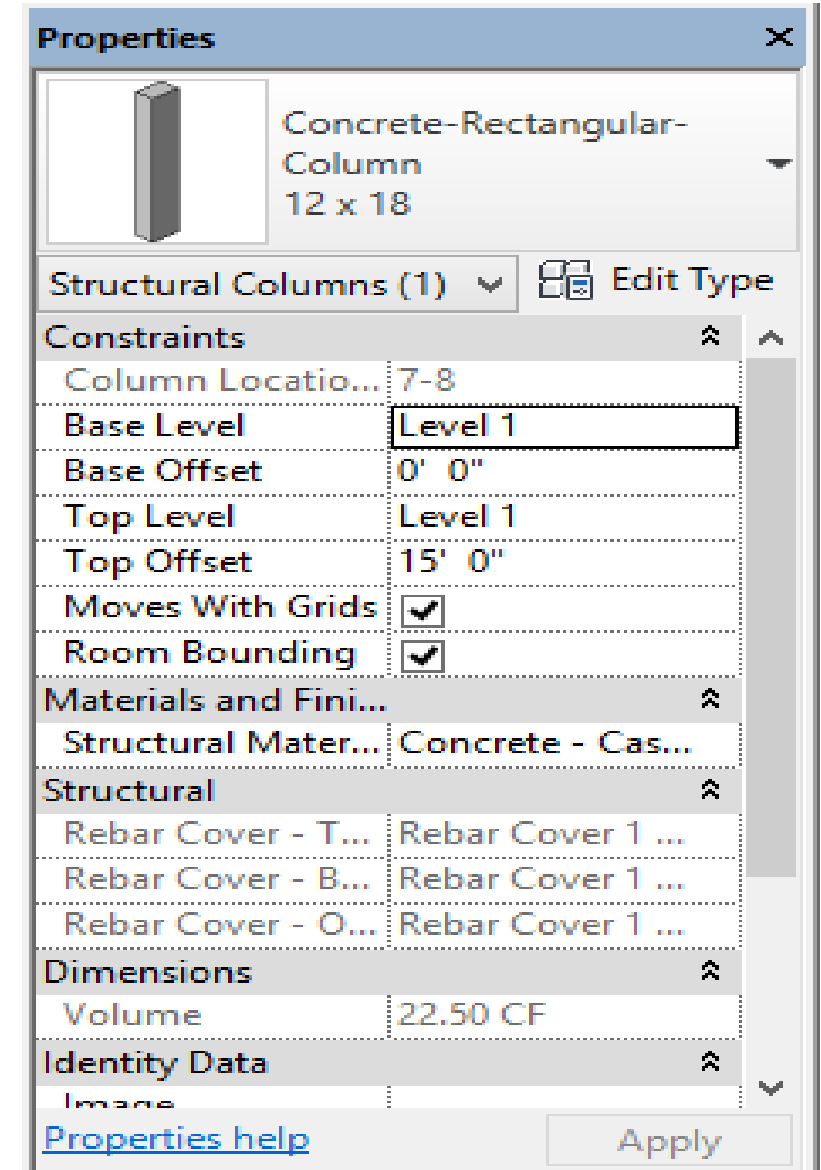
- ❑ It showsthepropertiesofcurrentviews
- ❑ Wecanviewandeditthepropertiesofcurrentviews

***Note:ToOpenPropertiesgoto;**

**ViewRibbon→WindowsTab→UserInterface→clickonpro
perties**

OR

ModifyRibbon→PropertiesTab →selectProperties



ViewControlBar

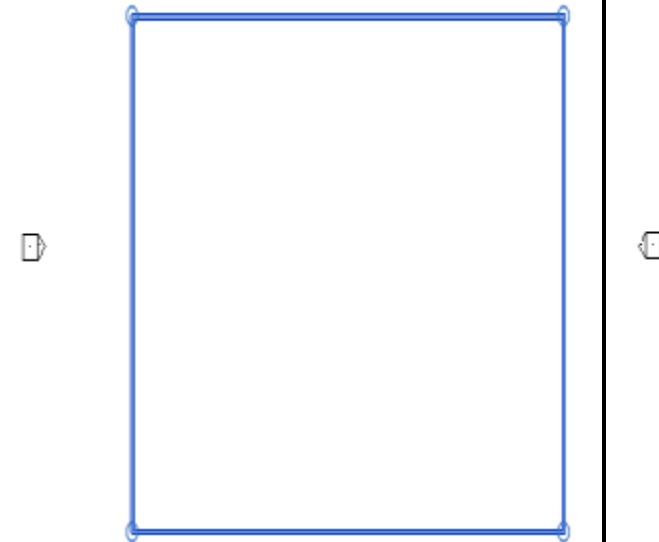
It provides quick access to functions that affect the current view.

- ❑ View commands, namely scale, detail level, graphics style, shadows, crop view, crop region, temporary hide/isolate, reveal hidden elements



DrawingArea

- ❑ The drawing area of the Revit Architecture window displays views (and sheets and schedules) of the current project
- ❑ By default, each time you open a view in a project, the view displays in the drawing area on top of other open views
- ❑ You can use commands on the Window menu to arrange the project views



ProjectUnit

ShortcutKey:UN

ManageRibbon→SettingsTab→projectunits→choose

lengthunitas =

- a) unit–feetandfractionalInches
- b) rounding–tothenearest1”
- c) ok

Areaunitas=

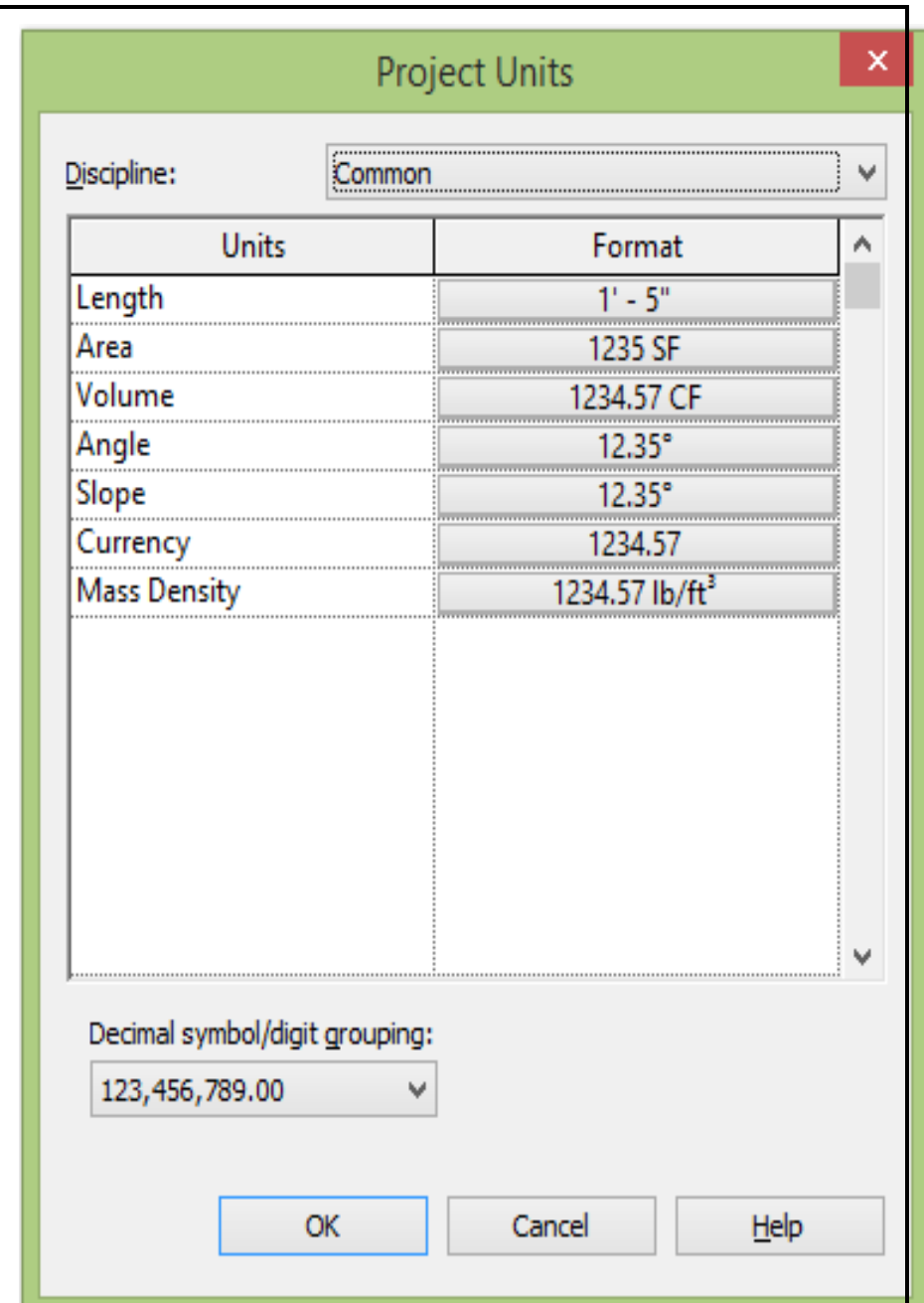
- a) unit–Squarefeet
- b) rounding–2 decimalplaces
- c) ok

Volumeunitas=

- a) units–Cubicfeet
- b) rounding–2decimalplaces
- c) ok

ThenOK

***Note:-TochangeL/A/Vunitclickon(unitspreview),availablein formatpanelof“Projectsunits” windowasshown**

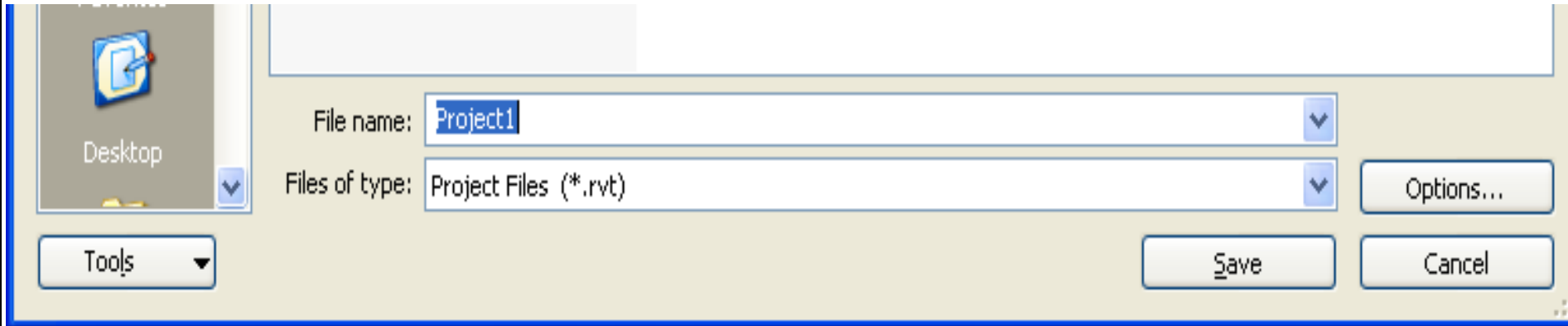


ShortcutKey:CTRL+S

Saveaproject

GotoMainmenu →choosesaveoption

- Opendesiredlocationtosavefile
- Givefilename–Selectfileformatas(*.rvt)
- Clickonsave

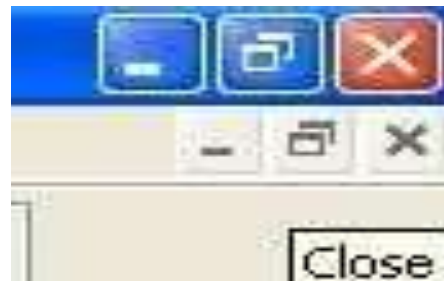


Closing a Project & Exiting a Project

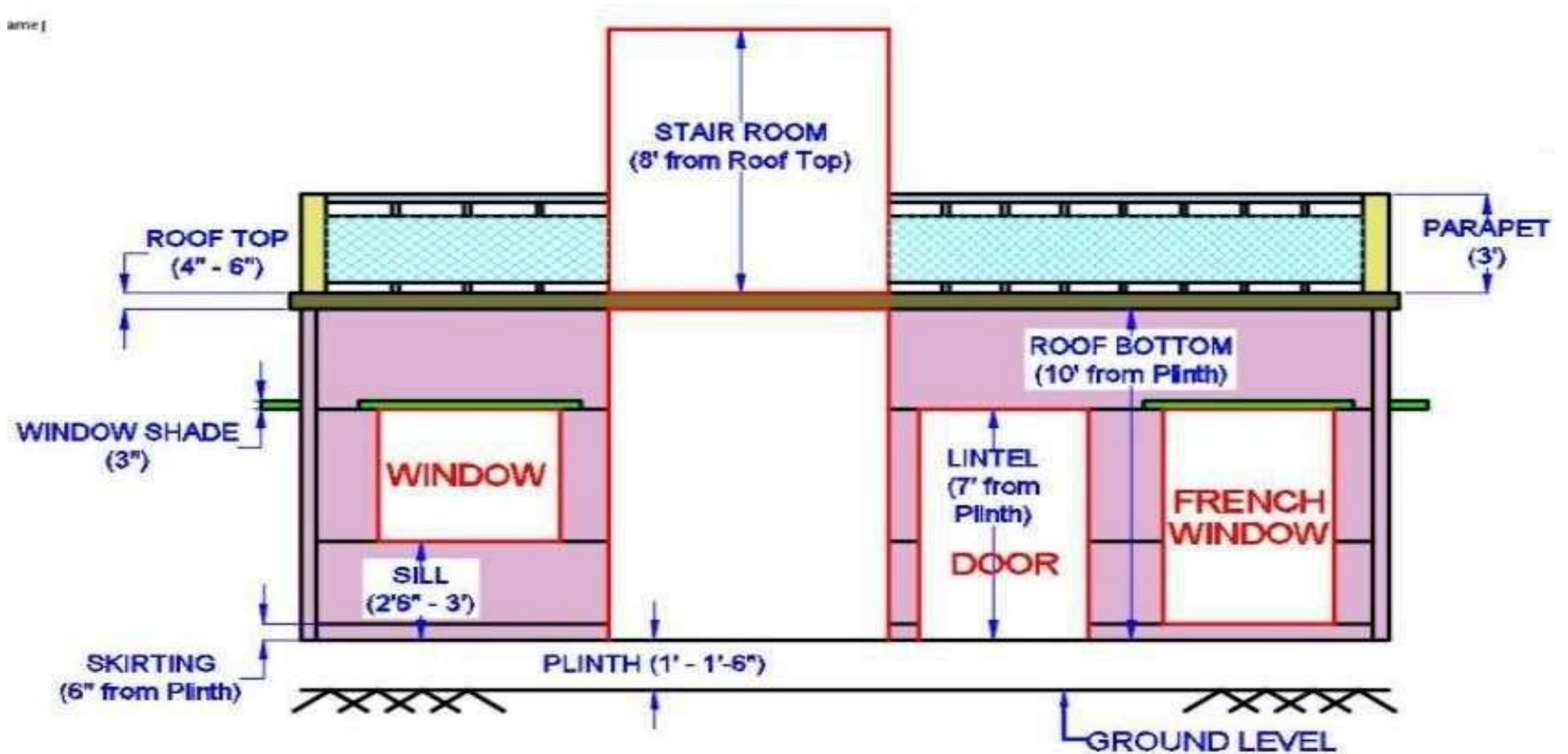
- ❑ To Exit from a project, go to Main menu → click on Close option



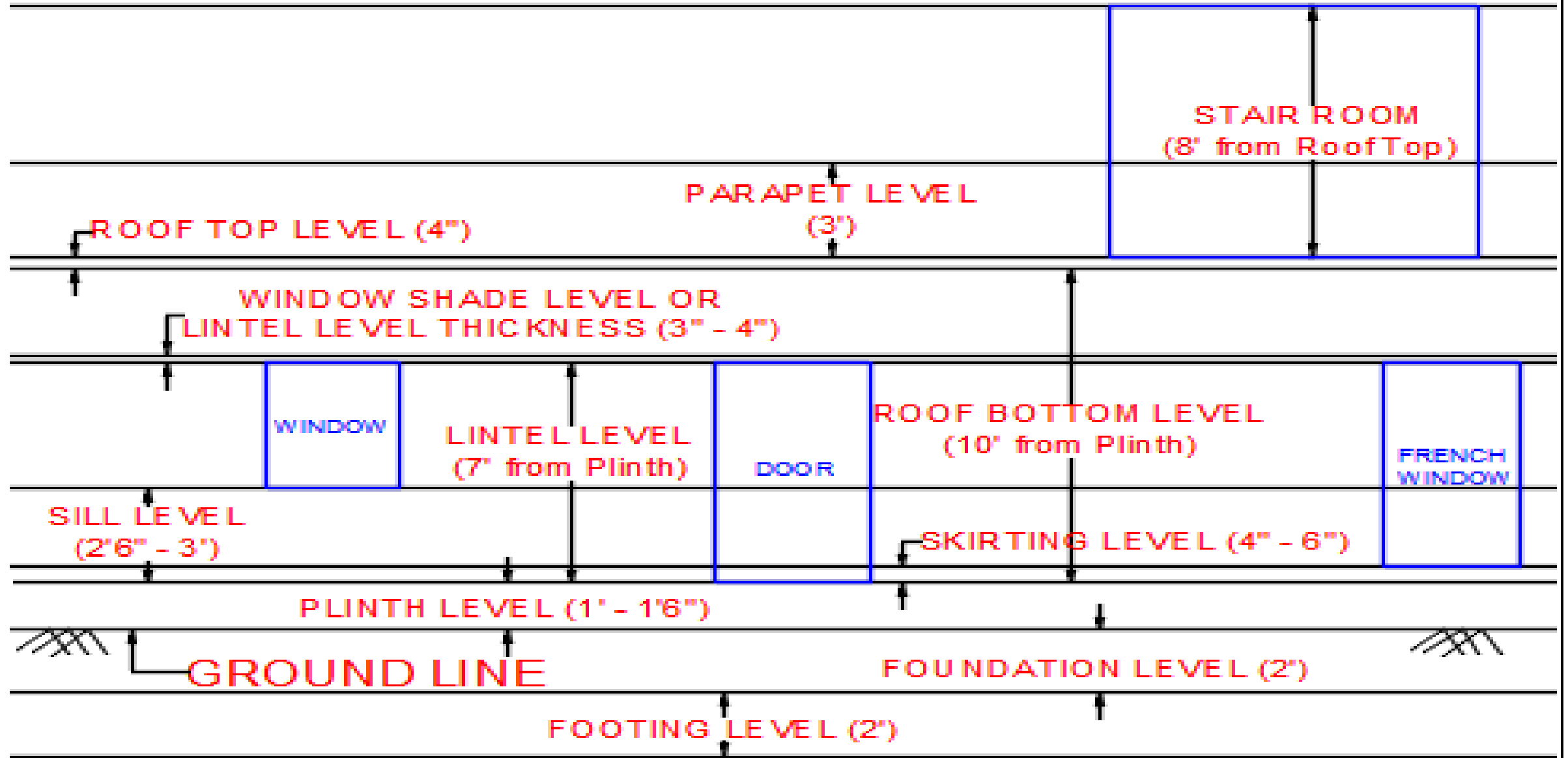
- ❑ Click on Close tab available in right corner of window to close any Project



ELEVATION OF PLAN



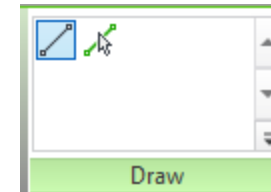
ELEVATION OF PLAN



Level(LL)

Create levels for the building:

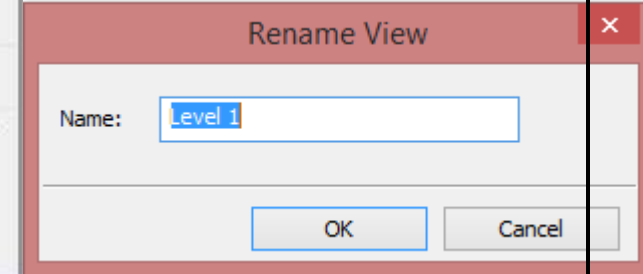
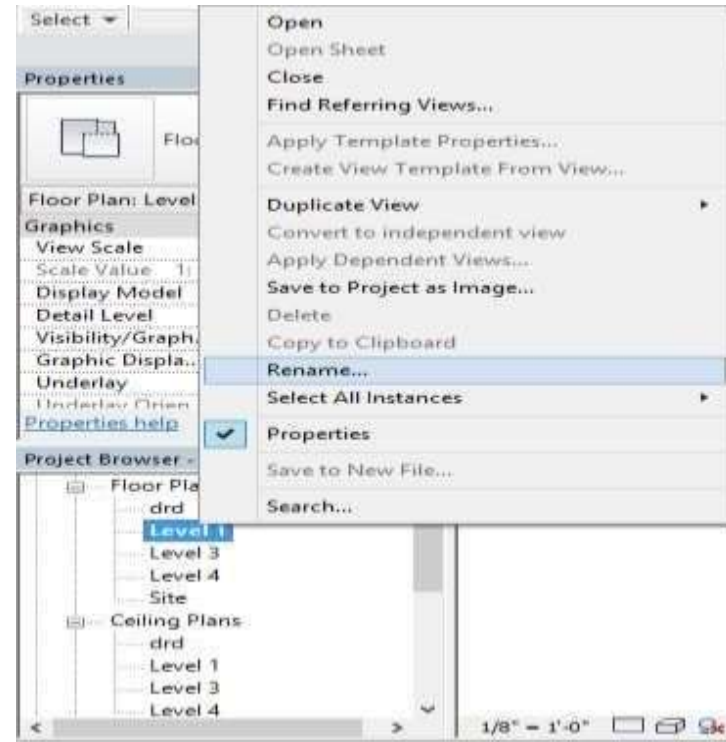
- In the Project Browser → Elevations (Building Elevation) → double-click on required Elevations (Like: EAST, WEST, NORTH, SOUTH)
- In Architecture ribbon → Datum Tab → Select Level
- From Draw Tab:
- Click on Draw → Draw a line for create level (manually)
- Click on Pick Lines → Give Offset value → Select reference level to offset
- Esc → Esc (To Terminate from command)



Level(LL)

Rename the new Levels:

- ❑ In the Project Browser → Floor Plans → Rightclick on level → Select rename → Give the name of level → Ok → Yes



Change level dimension:

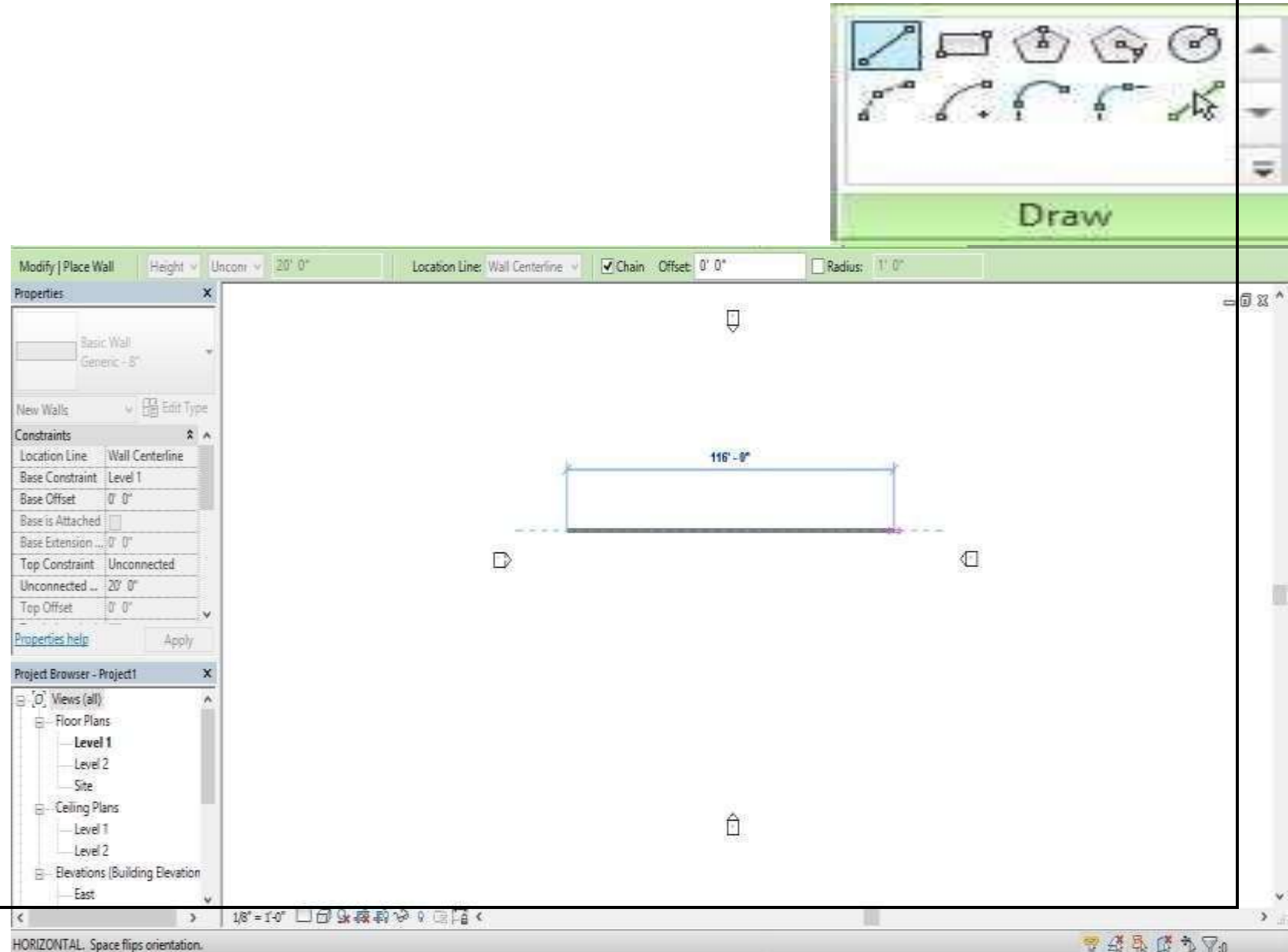
- ❑ In the Project Browser → Elevations (Building Elevation) → double-click on required Elevations (Like: EAST, WEST, NORTH, SOUTH)
- ❑ Click on Required Level to Change the Dimension
- ❑ Double-click on level dimension → enter new values → enter



Creating Walls

ShortcutKey:WA

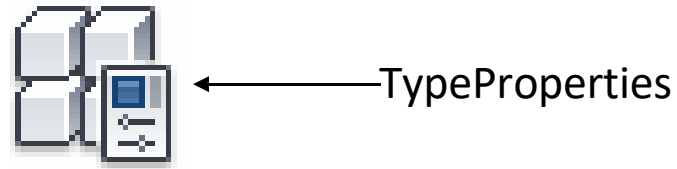
- Click on Architecture Ribbon → Build Tab → Select Wall
- Select type of wall
- Specify unconnected height for wall
- Select Location line
- Select Line or Rectangle option to create Horizontal or Vertical wall
- Click on points to fix start and end position of wall
- Uncheck chain option to disable continuity of wall. If required
- Select arc or circle option to create curved wall
- Esc → Esc (To Terminate from command)



WallProperties

To open property window,

- ❑ Select wall → Click on Type Properties



- ❑ Click on duplicate tab → give element a name → click on OK

- ❑ Click on Edit Tab

We can change Thickness,

- ❑ Give Thickness value

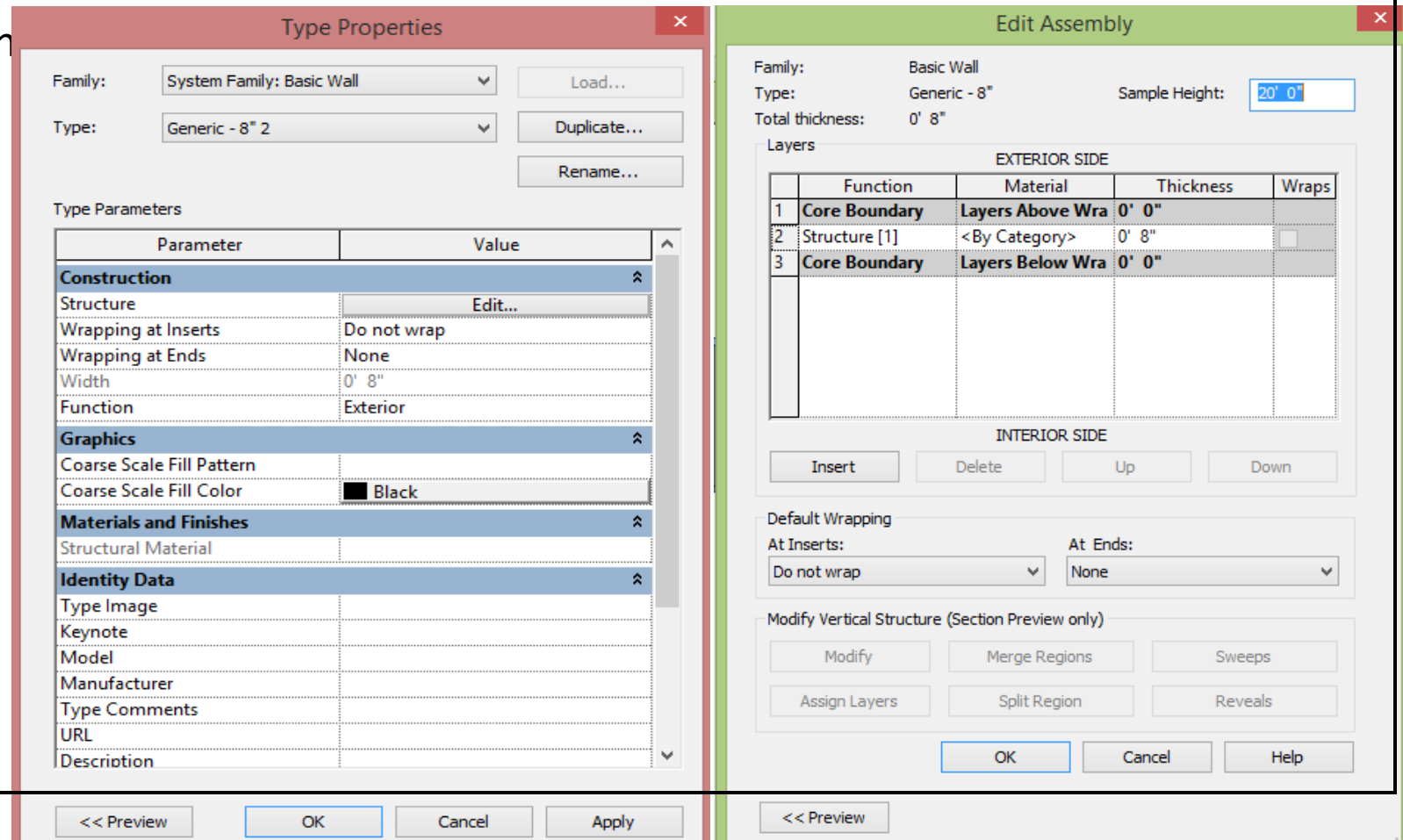
- ❑ Click on OK → Apply → OK

We can change Material,

- ❑ Click on <By Category>

- ❑ Select Material type

- ❑ Click on OK → OK → Apply → OK

Two screenshots of software windows. The left window is titled 'Type Properties' and shows settings for a 'Basic Wall' type. The right window is titled 'Edit Assembly' and shows a table of wall layers with columns for Function, Material, Thickness, and Wraps. The 'Edit Assembly' window also includes buttons for 'Insert', 'Delete', 'Up', and 'Down' to modify the layers.

Type Properties

Family: System Family: Basic Wall Load...
Type: Generic - 8" 2 Duplicate...
Rename...

Type Parameters

Parameter	Value
Construction	
Structure	Edit...
Wrapping at Inserts	Do not wrap
Wrapping at Ends	None
Width	0' 8"
Function	Exterior
Graphics	
Coarse Scale Fill Pattern	
Coarse Scale Fill Color	Black
Materials and Finishes	
Structural Material	
Identity Data	
Type Image	
Keynote	
Model	
Manufacturer	
Type Comments	
URL	
Description	

Edit Assembly

Family: Basic Wall
Type: Generic - 8" Sample Height: 20' 0"
Total thickness: 0' 8"

Layers

	Function	Material	Thickness	Wraps
1	Core Boundary	Layers Above Wra	0' 0"	
2	Structure [1]	<By Category>	0' 8"	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Core Boundary	Layers Below Wra	0' 0"	

EXTERIOR SIDE

INTERIOR SIDE

Insert Delete Up Down

Default Wrapping

At Inserts: Do not wrap At Ends: None

Modify Vertical Structure (Section Preview only)

Modify Merge Regions Sweeps
Assign Layers Split Region Reveals

OK Cancel Help

<< Preview OK Cancel Apply

Sketching wall

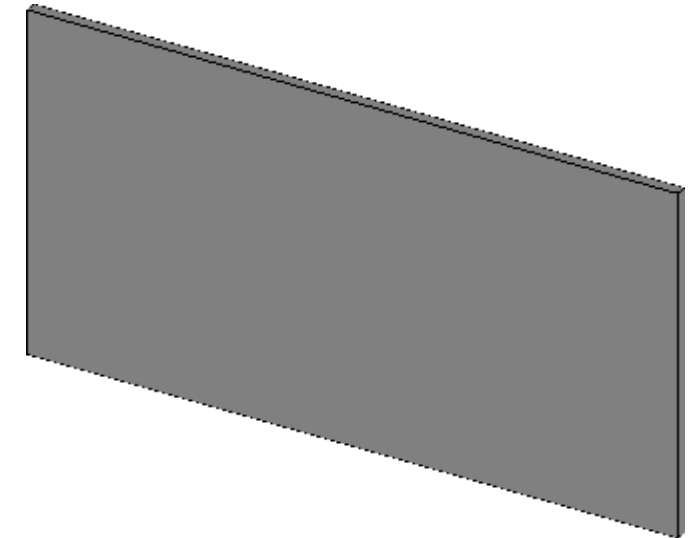
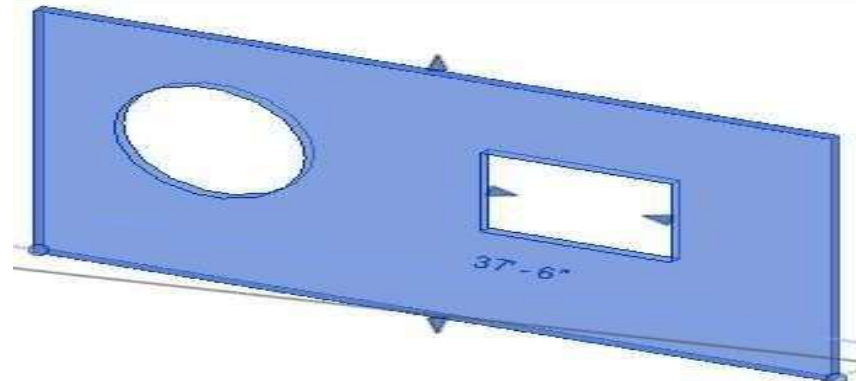
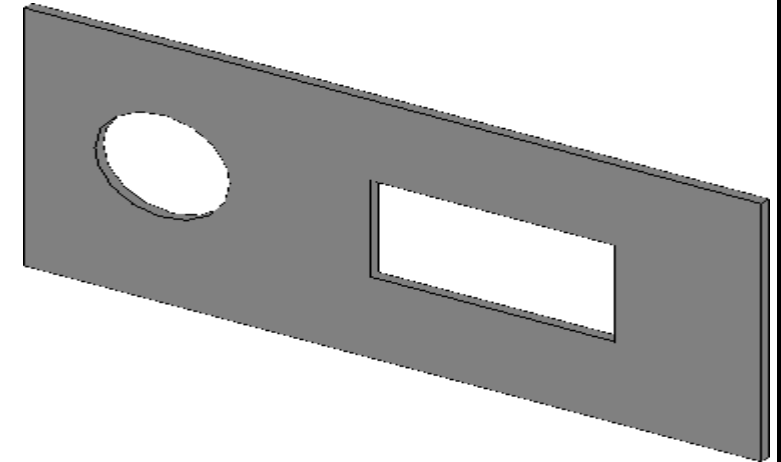
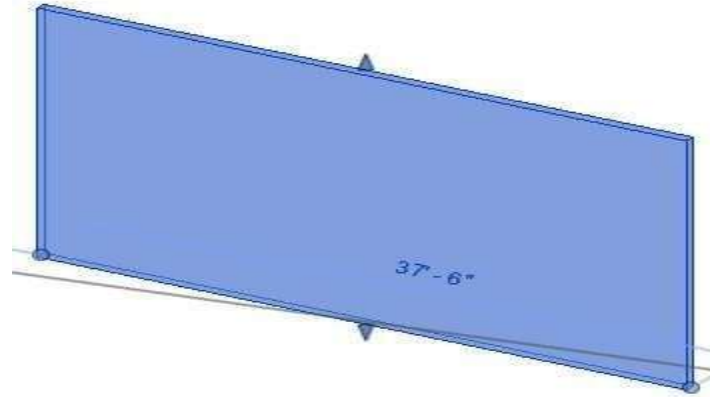
We can make an opening in wall by using such option;

Select wall → Click on edit profile (from Mode Tab) **Note: Edit Profile applies only on 3D view and Elevations**

Draw Sketch using draw options → Finish Sketch

To remove the sketch;

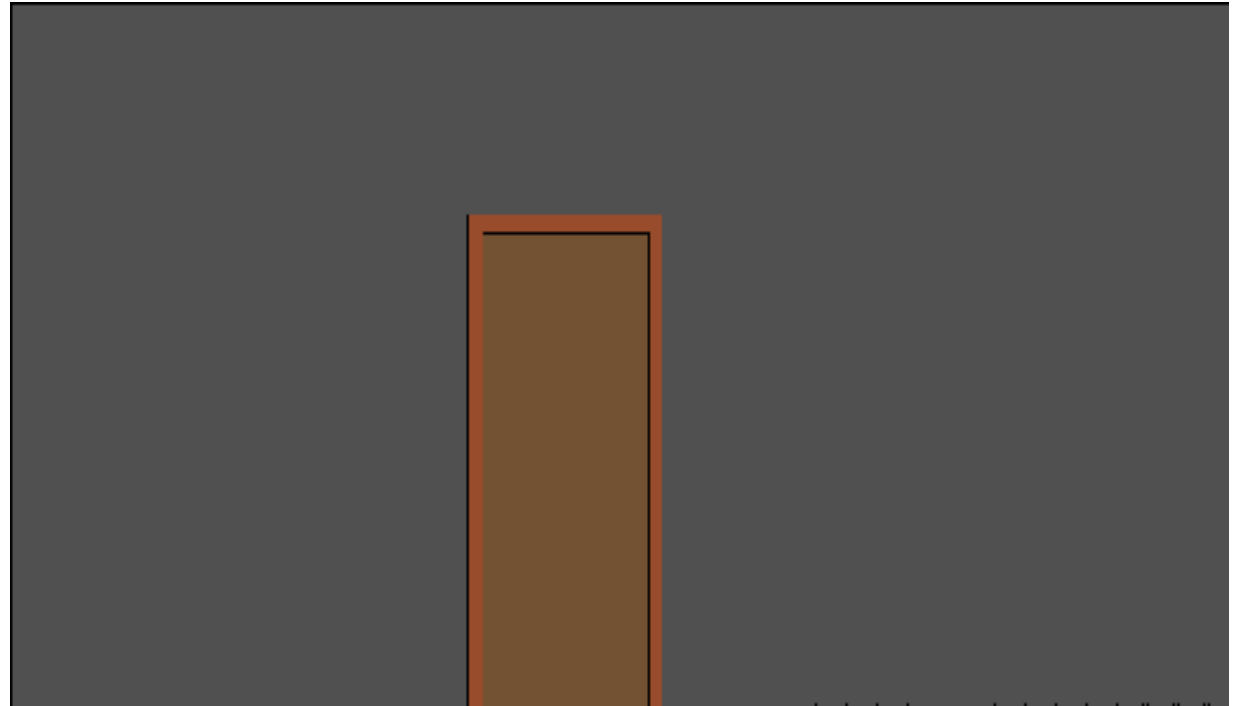
Select wall → Reset Profile



Adding Doors

ShortcutKey:DR

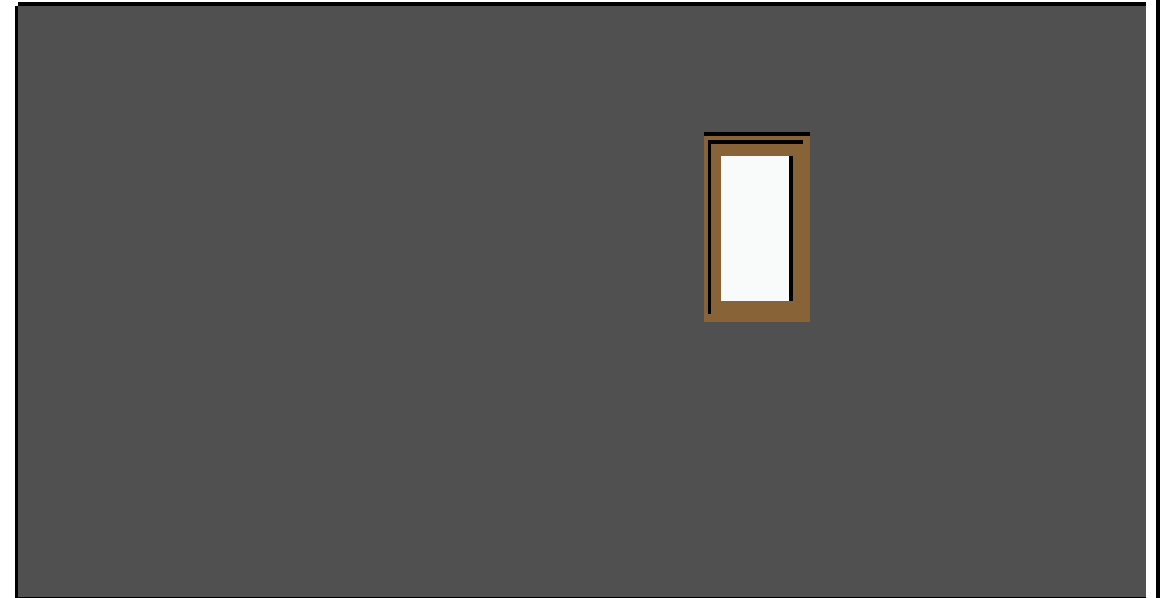
- In the Project Browser, under Floor Plans, double-click a view to open that view in the drawing area where we want to place a door
- Click on Architecture Ribbon → Build Tab → Select Door
- Click on Load Family from model tab
- Select a door → click open
- Place the door (it is valid only on wall)
- Esc → Esc (To Terminate from command)



Adding Windows

ShortcutKey:WN

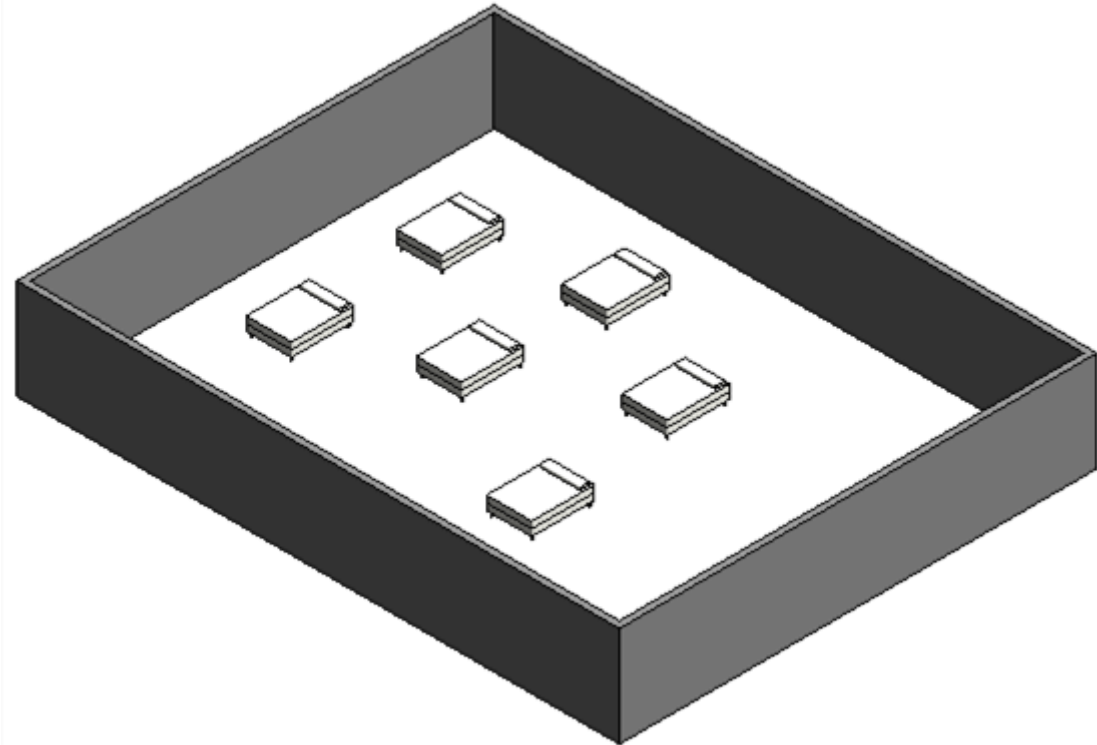
- In the Project Browser, under Floor Plans, double-click a view to open that view in the drawing area where we want to place the window
- Click on Architecture Ribbon → Build Tab → Select Window
- Click on Load Family from model tab
- Select a window → click open
- Place the window (it is valid only on wall)
- Esc → Esc (To Terminate from command)



AddingComponents

ShortcutKey:CM

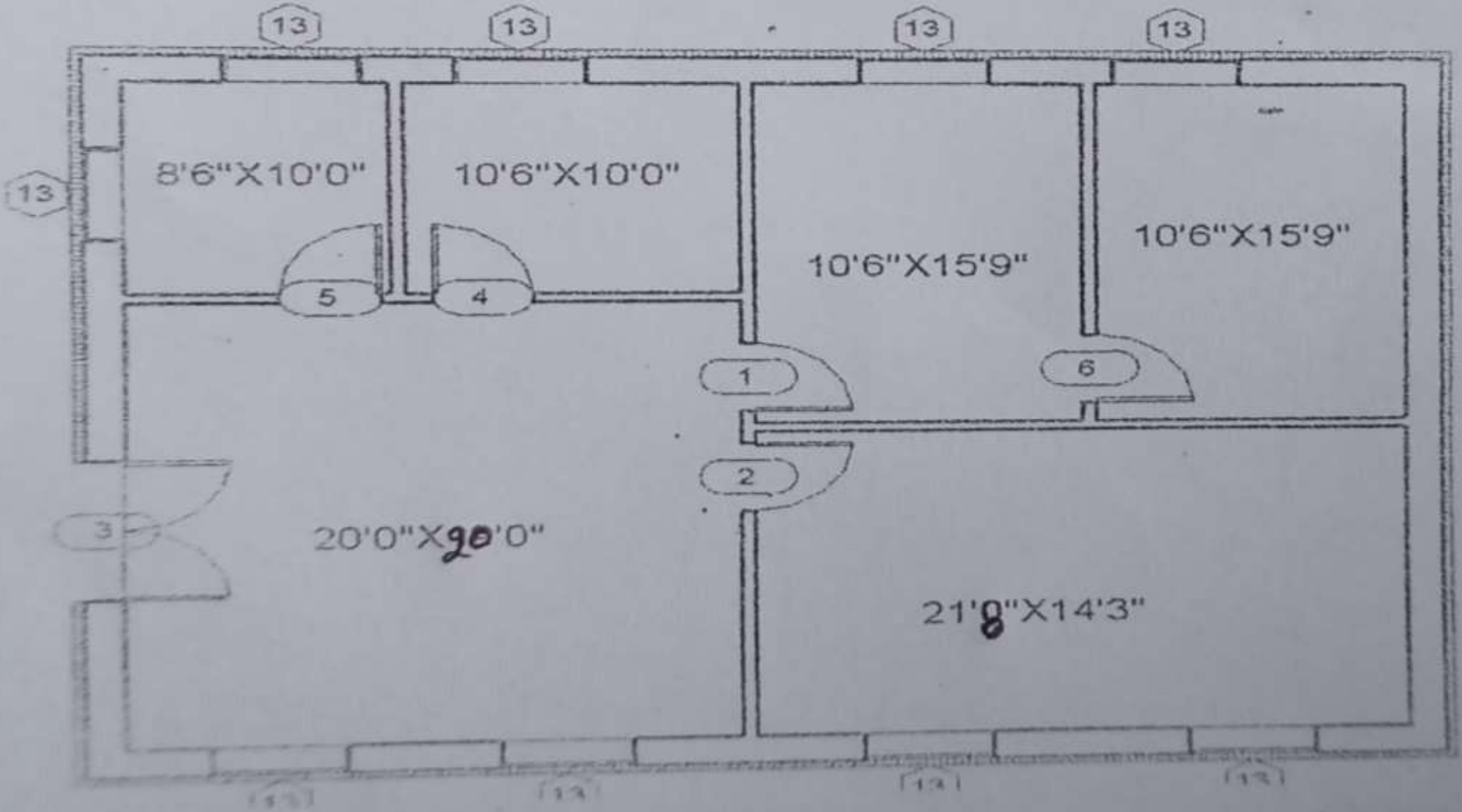
- IntheProjectBrowser,underFloorPlans,double-click a view to open that view in the drawing areawherewewanttoplaceComponent
- ClickonArchitectureRibbon→BuildTab→SelectComponent
- ClickonLoadFamilyfrommodetab
- SelectaComponent→clickopen
- PlacetheComponent
- Esc→Esc(ToTerminate fromcommand)



PRACTICAL

- DOTHETEBELOWEXERCISES
 - EX-1

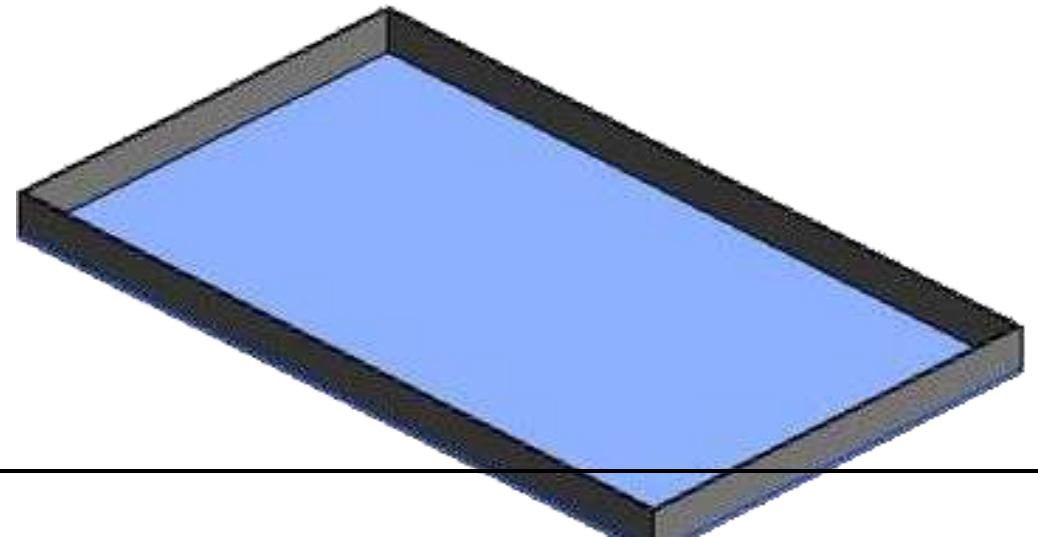
EX-1- Create a sheet and put the floor plan, elevation, sections, 3D view, and schedule to the following sheets.



CHAPTER-2

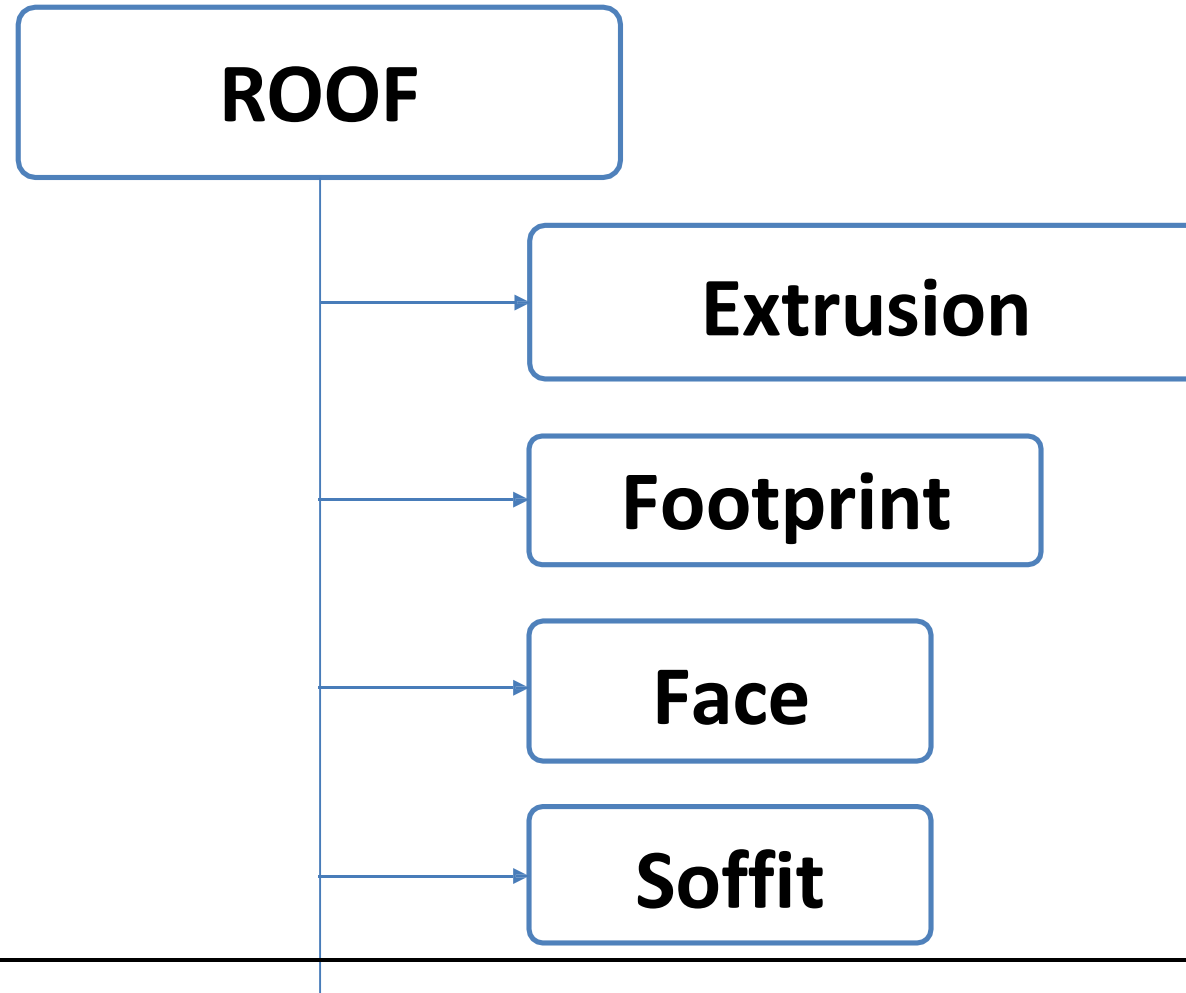
FLOOR

- In the Project Browser
→ FloorPlansview → double-click on Baselevel
- Click on Architecture Ribbon → Build Tab → (from Floor) Select Floor or Architectural
- Select Pick Walls option from draw tab
- Select wall to create floor
- Finish Edit Mode



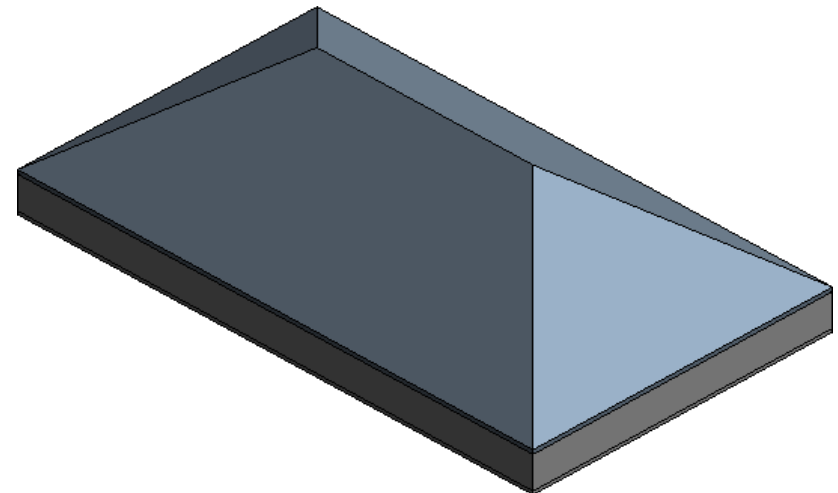
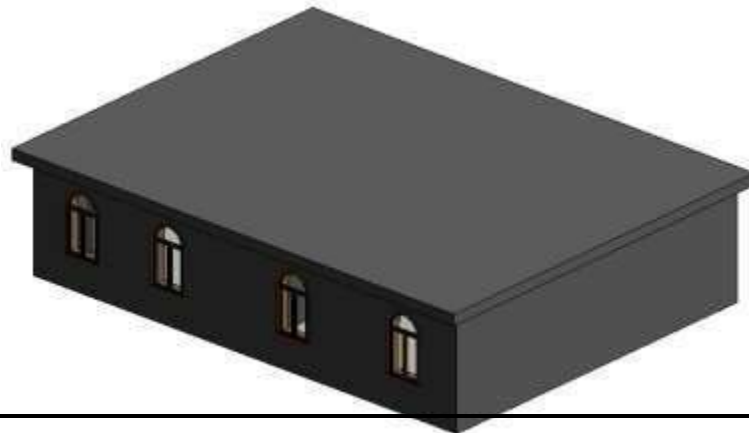
ROOF

- ❑ Select **top level** for roof creation from **floor plans view** in project browser
- ❑ Click on **Architecture Ribbon** → **Build Tab** → select required **Roof**



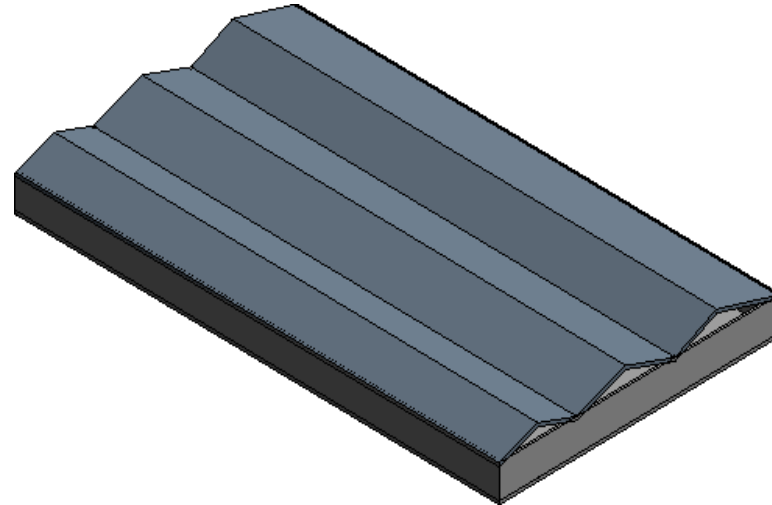
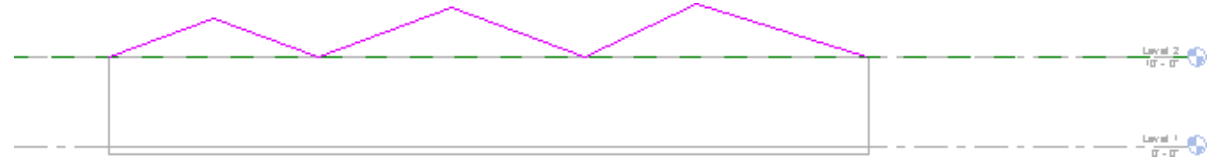
RoofbyFootprint

- Choose **RoofByFootprint** option from **Roof**
- Select **Pick Walls** option from draw tab
- Select wall to create roof
- Finish **Edit Mode**



RoofByExtrusion

- ChooseRoofByExtrusionoptionfromRoof
- ClickonPickplaneoptioninworkplanelwindow
- Clickonokbutton
- InRoofreferencellevelandoffsetdialogbox, Selecttoplevel
→giveoffsetvalueifrequired→Clickonokbutton
- Chooserequireddrawoptionfromdrawtab
- Createroof
- FinishEditMode

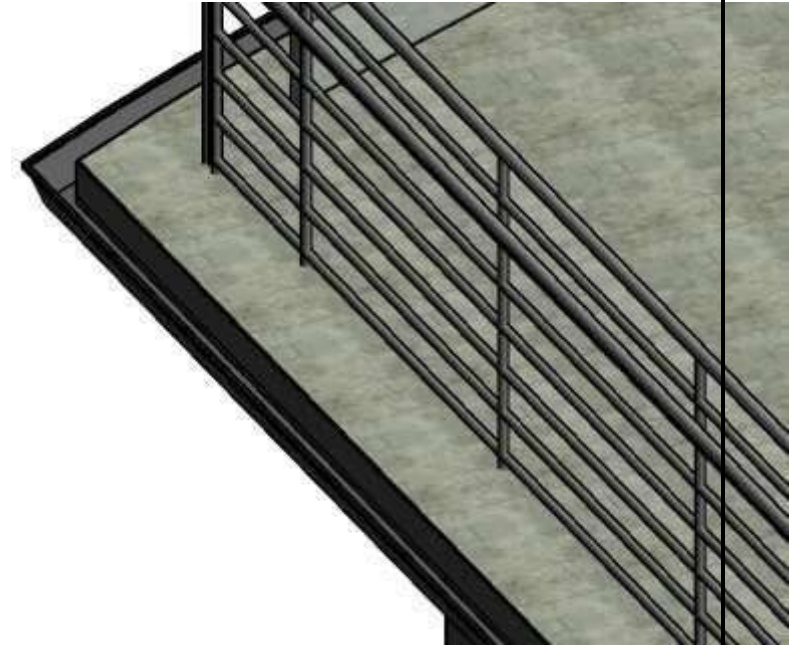


RoofByFace

- Choose **Roof By Face** option from **Roof** (It is in **Massing**)
- Select face to add roof
- Click on **Create Roof**
- To terminate from command "**Rightclick then cancel**" again "**Rightclick then cancel**"

RoofBySoffit

- ChooseRoofBySoffitoptionfromRoof
- SelectPickWallsoptionfromdrawtab
- Selectwallstocreateroof
- FinishEditMode



Ceiling

- Select **base level** for ceiling creation from **ceiling plans**
View in project browser
- Click on **Architecture Ribbon** → **Build Tab** → select **Ceiling**
- Select **sketch ceiling**
- Select **Pick Walls** option from draw tab
- Select wall to create ceiling
- Finish Edit Mode

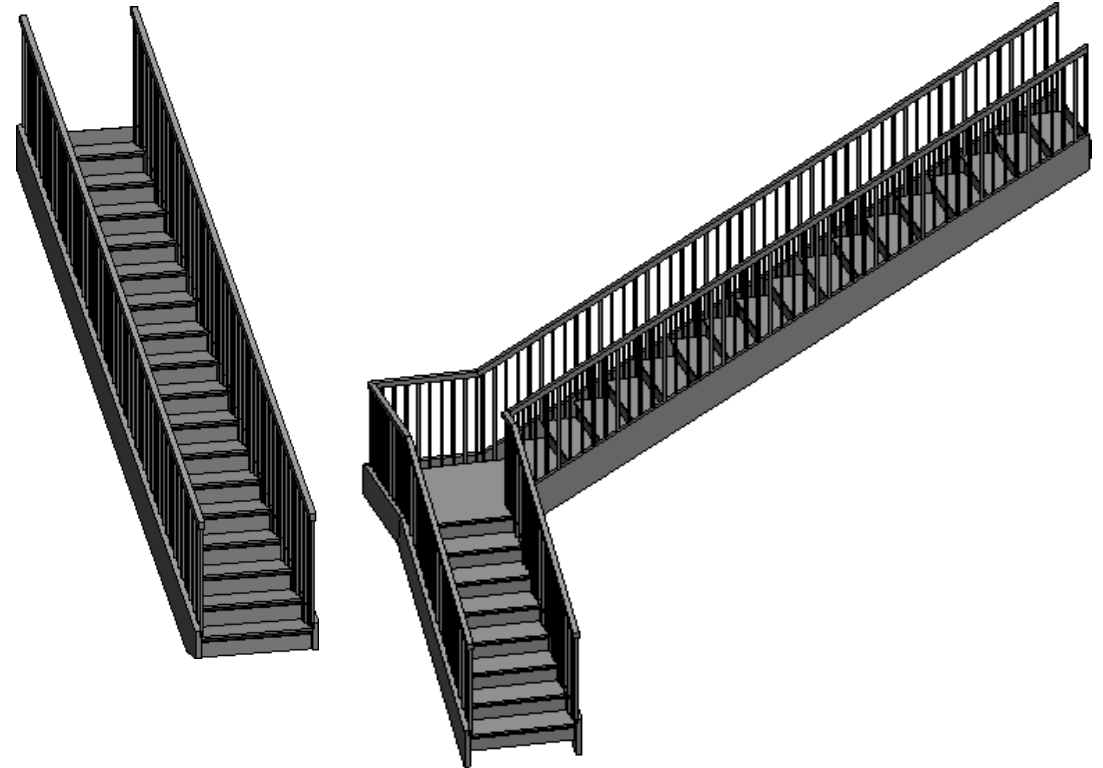
Note: Height of Ceiling level = 8' from plinth level

Thickness of ceiling level = 6" (it depends on our requirement)



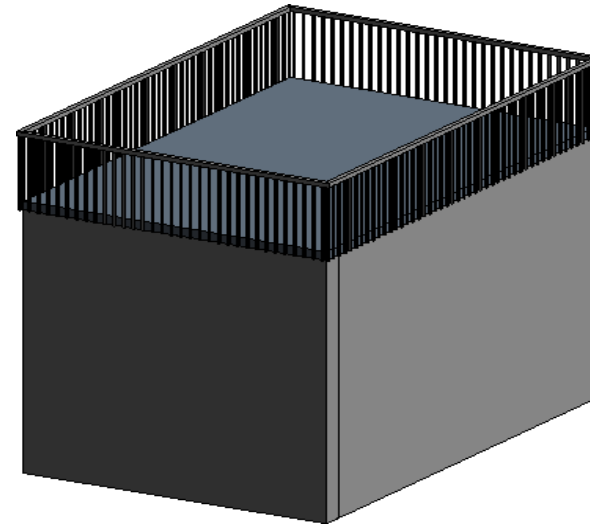
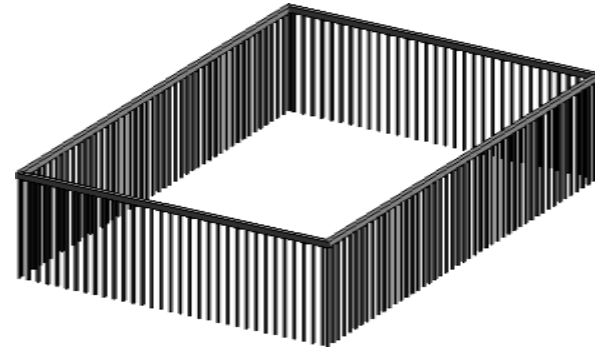
Stairs

- Select **base level** from **Floor plans** **view in project browser Or 3D view** “for stair creation”
- Click on **Architecture Ribbon** → **Circulation Tab** → select **Stair**
- Select type of stair from components tab
- Click the start point to start the stair
- Click the endpoint to finish the stair (If required give landing)
- Finish Edit Mode



Railing

- Select **level** from **Floorplans** view in **project browser** “for Railing creation”
- Click on **Architecture Ribbon**
→ **Circulation Tab** → select **Railing** → **Select Sketch Path**
- Select type of railing from **draw tab**
- **Finish Edit Mode**



✦ **Pin (PN) :**

Use the pin position tool to lock a modeling component, it cannot be removed.

✦ **Unpin(UP):**

- ✓ It unpins a locked element.
- ✓ You can move or delete it without being prompted.

✦ **Createsimilar(CS):**

It is used for creating a same element with same properties of the element that has been selected.

✦ **Painttool(PT):**

Click Paint tool → In the Type Selector, select the material to apply. Click to apply the paint in the element.

PRACTICAL

- DOTHEBELOWEXERCISES
 - Ex

REVIT ARCHITECTURE

EX-1 - Create a sheet and put the floor plan, elevation, sections, 3D view, and schedule to the following sheets.

