Session 14

The Dark Arts of Revit: Concrete Reinforcement Modeling and Construction

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Class Description

Revit software provides tools for modeling 3D concrete reinforcement in an advanced Building Information Modeling environment. This presentation provides insight into how to use these tools in the best way for creating complete, detailed, and accurate reinforcement designs. Learn how to use the standard reinforcement modeling, drawing, and scheduling tools for standard rebars and wire fabric mesh. Discover all the possibilities in custom rebar shapes. Get new ideas on using 3D models in reinforcement construction, at the expense of drawings. If you believe in a future where engineers, contractors, and fabricators communicate reinforcement design using the most intuitive way possible yet—the visual 3-dimensional representation of the future—then this class is for you!

About the Speaker

Håvard Vasshaug is a structural engineer, Revit power user and Digital Design Manager at Dark, one of Norway’s largest planning, architecture and interior design practices. He has vast experience providing Revit training, solutions and seminars for architects and engineers the past 8 years, and now uses this background to share knowledge of Revit solutions at Dark and to whoever else that enjoys it.

Håvard is a regular presenter at Autodesk University and Revit Technology Conferences around the world. He is an enthusiastic blogger and national Revit forum administrator. Collaborating with Autodesk, he is a part of the Autodesk BIM Open Source Project Steering Committee, a dedicated Revit development contributor and a very proud Revit Gunslinger.
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Introduction

When I first started working as a structural engineer back in 2003, I was introduced to the concepts of reinforcement drawings and bending schedules for the first time. This was of course something we never saw at the university, where static, dynamic and finite element analysis covered the curriculum. Little was I to know that these drawings and schedules were to be my main occupation the first years. And now, looking back, not always did I feel like Michelangelo drawing away.

Today, most of my fellow engineers and I are modeling almost all reinforcement in our projects in 3D. Some structures are harder to master, but most are quite easy. We are planning for our skills and knowledge to append a future where all fabrication and construction detailing is done in a 3D database, and what better 3D database than Revit?

Our biggest challenge in doing this today is efficiently modeling reinforcement in non-rectangular, curved and double-curved concrete forms. We’ll discuss this further in the next section.

On most projects, however, these limitations do not hinder our initiative to create, rather than wait for, the future of reinforcement design.

In the future, everything that is to be built is represented in an intuitive 3D model, just the way it is going to be built. In the future, the materials ordered and delivered on site are done so from the same high-detail 3D model. In the future, engineers, contractors and fabricators communicate reinforcement design using the most intuitive way possible yet; the visual 3-dimensional representation of future.

Then, perhaps, we can feel more like Michelangelo.

Note

All information in this class handout is based on Revit 2015, 20140323_1530(x64) Update Release 2, and the Open Source IFC 2015 version 15.0.2.

If any of my examples deviate from your experience, please run a check on the versions you are using.
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Modeling challenges; what is difficult?

As I described in the introduction, there is one thing that is more challenging than any other when working with 3D reinforcement in Revit; Complex concrete forms.

Complex concrete forms

The way the different reinforcement tools appear today, we must acknowledge that some forms are inefficient to do 3D in Revit, and some seem straight out impossible.

This is mostly due to the confession that a single distribution of Structural Rebars cannot have varying dimensions, and cannot be distributed in another direction and form than linear and perpendicular to the rebar shape plane. These limitations turn the workflow inefficient and boring, but not impossible.

Figure 1: Curved, tapered concrete beam

When concrete walls and slabs end up curved or double-curved, the available reinforcement tools simply do not pull through. In some cases
the tools does not even recognize the concrete element. These limitations turn the workflow impossible.

![Concrete wall](image)

**Figure 2: Double-curved concrete wall by face**

That said, there is always a way to cheat. In the example above (yes Revit, it is a wall) you could do the Detail Item, Annotation Symbol and Note Block tricks, and land reinforcement drawings and schedules without modeling a single 3D element. You could also look into Adaptive Components and Dynamo for an alternative way of modeling 3D reinforcement. These workarounds, however, are very much in the uncertain R&D departments, will not be covered in the material you hold in your hand (or have someone read for you).

This challenge needs to be considered by each company and individual, with each different project in mind before a plan for using 3D reinforcement tools in Revit is introduced.
Why use Revit in the first place?

It is possible to track down building information modeling software that does 3D reinforcement better than Revit. Tekla Structures is possibly one of them. The cross-disciplinary environment in Revit however, often results in the fact that we have native concrete elements available from early on. And unless you have a very sophisticated modeling transfer application available between the programs, and you’re stuck with maintaining two building information models – one for cross-disciplinary coordination and one for structural detailing, you’re in a world of pain. Multiply that with the open BIM exchange format IFC, and your original world of pain now seems like The Bahamas.

So, when you have decided to go all in and put your life in the hands of the Revit Reinforcement Tools, you probably want to get a view at what you’ve got to deal with.
Reinforcement categories and parameters

In Revit you can model regular reinforcement and wire fabric reinforcement. There are a number of various categories assigned for these reinforcement types, and they all behave and interconnect differently;

- Structural Rebar
- Structural Area Reinforcement
- Structural Path Reinforcement
- Structural Fabric Areas
- Structural Fabric Reinforcement

In addition, Structural Rebars are defined from two system families and one regular family, and Structural Fabric Reinforcement of two system families;

- Structural Rebar
  - Rebar Bar (System)
  - Rebar Hook (System)
  - Rebar Shape (Regular)
- Structural Area Reinforcement
- Structural Path Reinforcement
- Structural Fabric Areas
- Structural Fabric Reinforcement
  - Fabric Sheet (System)
  - Fabric Wire (System)

Before we hit the actual rebar tools we should have a short look at an important setting for all our reinforcement; The Rebar Cover Settings.

Rebar Cover

The first thing you need to do before you place a single rebar in your project (given that you have some families at hand) is add and assign some Rebar Covers. This is done from the Structure Tab and Reinforcement menu. Expand the fly-out and click on Rebar Cover Settings. This is due to the fact that the different Rebar Cover properties on
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every concrete element are not Length Parameters, but rather drop-down menus.

Figure 4: Rebar Cover Settings

The Rebar Cover Settings is a simple dialogue where you can add all the different covers you need in the project.

Tip: There is always one default cover setting. If there is one cover value you intend to use more than others in your project, overwrite the default cover with this value, and add the other afterwards. This way your most used cover setting will be the default value on all elements you model.

It's obviously important to get the cover setting right because all (well, almost all) modeled reinforcement will be slaves to the cover. The Cover Settings can of course be changed in your model over time, but experience shows that this can disrupt your model and schedules.
Structural Rebar

The Structural Rebar category is the original and main tool for detailing reinforcement in Revit. It can be accessed from the Structure Tab in Revit or from the Modify Tab after selecting a valid object.

You can add a Rebar to an element in many different ways, but the approach I like most is to draw a Reinforcement Section perpendicular to the object in question, click on the element and choose “Rebar” from the Modify Tab. Then I go ahead and choose my Rebar Bar (diameter), Rebar Shape and Placement Orientation.

Figure 5: Structural Rebar in a straight, rectangular concrete beam
Figure 6: Structural Rebar modeling workflow

If you are looking at a section that is perpendicular to the element, choosing Parallel to Cover will draw a bar perpendicular to your view, and choosing Parallel to Work Plane will draw a bar that is parallel to the section view (even though the view has no valid Work Plane).

Figure 7: Structural Rebar Placement Orientation
You can also choose to lay out the Rebar Set before you actually place the rebar(s):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Layout</th>
<th>Maximum Spacing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spacing</td>
<td>250.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rebar Set

Figure 8: Rebar Set

These parameters will distribute the Rebar Set perpendicular to the rebar shape plane.

One common problem that vertical sections does not solve, is horizontal reinforcement distributed vertically in elements that does not intersect the Work Plane in which you are working on. The classical example is stirrups in vertical columns. You can solve this pretty straight forward by adding a Reference Plane that intersects the column, give it a name and assign it as the current work plane in the plan view in which you see the column cross-section.
Another way is to use the Sketch Rebar command under Placement Orientation.

Figure 9: Temporary Work Plane

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The Structural Rebar, as mentioned above, is defined by 3 families; the Rebar Bar, Rebar Hook and Rebar Shape.

**Rebar Bar**

Being a system family, the Rebar Bar can only exist inside your project or template files. That is only partly true, as they also enjoy a presence inside Rebar Shape families. This can cause some hassle, as when you load a Rebar Shape that contains a Rebar Bar that is not present in your project, you can lose control over your Rebar Bar system families. Therefor I suggest that you spend an hour of your life and make sure you template Rebar Bar families are the same in your Rebar Shape families. It’s sort of like Materials in that way.
Looking at the Rebar Bar Type Properties, there is one parameter that stands out as more important than the others.

![Type Properties](image)

**Figure 11: Rebar Bar Type Properties**

Like with a wall thickness, it’s equally important to let the Bar Diameter parameter of a Rebar Bar family reflect the Type Name. In my example, I only use the Bar Diameter parameter for naming, but that’s simply because all regular reinforcement in my geographical region is produced from the same material (B500NC). I see no reason for using more
parameters in naming, as the only thing we’re looking for here is the diameter.

Comment: I’ve been asked if it’s possible to add the small additional diameter produced by the reinforcement grooves, as the bar diameter description 12 mm really reflects the inner diameter of the rebar core. Reasons for doing something like this may be to eliminate any potential reinforcement clashes. There is really no other way of doing this than modeling the bar with the total diameter.

Rebar Hook

If the Rebar Bar system family is simple and straight forward, the Rebar Hook family is nothing less. With its 3 parameters it seems to disrupt no night sleep. There are, however, some tricky parts you should be aware of.

![Rebar Hook Type Properties](image)

**Figure 12: Rebar Hook Type Properties**

Introduced in the 2014 release we have an option to include or exclude Hook definitions in the Rebar Shape families. This feature has been added in Revit to allow European hook definitions outside Rebar Shapes.
With this option enabled, hooks will behave like in previous versions, and with it disabled you can change hooks through the Structural Rebar Properties.

If you include hooks in Rebar Shape definitions, troubles arise when you try to change the hook definition inside the project environment without having the proper shape families at hand. If you do so, the shape you had previously selected will be automatically redefined and renamed to something like “Rebar Shape 1”. Naturally, if your project is...
“contaminated” with several Rebar Shape 1’s, 2’s and 3’s you soon lose track of your design. Solve this potential problem by predefining and loading the shape families with all the hook definitions you need.

If you use the European hook definitions and exclude hooks from Rebar Shapes, you are free to change start and end hook conditions freely without modifying shapes.

Tip: Changing/overriding hook orientation can only be done by using Edit Sketch while selecting the Structural Rebar.

Rebar Hook Lengths can be assigned manually per Rebar Bar family (bar diameter) or automatically, either way by combining the Hook Lengths list available in the Rebar Bar Type Properties and the Extension Multiplier parameter in the Rebar Hook Type Properties.
This can be kind of hard to pull together. I use Auto Calculation all the way with a set of Extension Multipliers, as that correlates well with the standard hook lengths used in my region. If you want to override these values, the following image can be of assistance.
Rebar Shape

The Rebar Shape families are the only reinforcement families defined in the Family Editor environment. They are also vitally important to have available and correctly modeled in order to obtain smiling faces on the engineers doing the reinforcement modeling.

Much can be said about the Rebar Shape families, and much is possible, but I will contain myself to the basics and some complex examples.

Rebar Shape families are mostly 2D families, not entirely unlike Profile families. Mostly, because it is possible to make multi-planar shapes. Most of the shapes you will define will be 2D.

The shape families are modeled with lines and parameterized only with Shared Parameters. This means that you have to set up a Shared Parameter file in order to add any custom parameters to a shape family.
In a Rebar Shape family, each Rebar Line has two References that the labels (length parameters) that control the size of the bar segments drive. One of the Rebar Lines also has to be defined as a Major Segment. This will typically be the segment that you use while placing the bar.

Some shapes can be trickier to set up than others, especially when scheduling considerations have to be made. I’ll provide some examples in the following section.

First, as always in Revit, it can be difficult to define overlapping sketch lines. This can be a challenge in shape families when defining shapes like this:
In this example two sets of bar segments have the same dimensions (labels a and b). There are even three bar segments constrained by label b. This sort of situation normally produces an error related to overlapping sketch lines in Revit. The problem in the illustrated example can be solved by dragging the bar segments so that no one label has the same value (as you can see; label a equals both 300 mm and 380 mm). This seems odd, as one is used to the correlation between constraints and parameters in the Revit Family Editor, but for some reason this is not a problem when working with Rebar Shapes. The default value of a parameter in a Rebar Shape family can vary between dimension instances. Or, more precisely; there is really no link between labeled dimension instances and the default value seen in the Rebar Shape Parameters in the Rebar Shape family environment.
Figure 19: Rebar Shape with overlapping bar segments

Another similar example, that cannot be solved the same way, is circular rebar shapes with a parameter for overlap:
Revit will give you pain the instant you try to draw a single Rebar Line that defines a closed loop, and even more so if the closed loop is flanked by overlapping lines. This problem cannot be solved by varying dimensions, as there is only a single diameter label that controls the entire form.

You can work around this by drawing two lines, and let the second line partly define the overlap, which in turn you parameterize. You will get a warning on one of the lines, but nothing serious.
You probably need to feel around the snapping a bit, in particular when adding dimensions, but once you get there it works surprisingly well.

Please note that there seems to be a bug with calculating (and reporting) the diameter parameter. Whatever way you try, it will schedule out the radius instead. This again can be worked around using a radius parameter for the dimensioned diameter in the shape family, and calculate the diameter with a formula.

In some cases our regional reinforcement standards for reporting bar segment lengths does not comply well with the way Revit works (I guess you can really say the same for a lot of CAD standards). One example of this is a Rebar Shape with angles defining bar segment lengths, and you need to report a straight dimension length.
Figure 22: Angle-driven Rebar Shape

Figure 23: Required reporting parameters of an angle-driven Rebar Shape

In order to make the angle ‘live’ (meaning you can actively change it by dragging), it needs to be assigned a label with a corresponding angle parameter. This does not combine well with the need for a straight length label (d in the image above example). You can solve this by using formulas in the parameters that reports the straight lengths.
Figure 24: Angle-driven Rebar Shape with real angle parameters
In the illustration above you can also see one more modification that I constantly use in order to make my Rebar Shapes report the exact information that my Rebar Schedules need; Shape Code and Hook information. The values you see above are national standards, so please don’t pay too much attention to those. The main point is that I use these locked text parameters to report something that the out-of-the-box parameters cannot.

Using a custom text parameter to report the Shape Code, I don’t have to rely on the Rebar Shape Family Name. And using the same for Hook
information, I do not have to rely on Rebar Hook Type Names. Lastly, using formulas and quotation marks I lock these parameters so they cannot be accidentally manipulated in the project environment. Fool proof! (Well, at least as long as I don’t mess up.)

I will get back to the use of these parameters in the section on Rebar Schedules.

These are all workarounds of which I’m immensely proud. Hopefully though, Autodesk will provide more intuitive solutions in the future.

**Structural Area Reinforcement**

Before the Revit 2013 release, Area and Path Reinforcement would probably not even be mentioned in this *Grand Tour de Reinforcement Detailing*. Now, however, because of a small tick box, they play an immensely important part for us.

![Reinforcement Settings](image)

*Figure 26: Option to host Structural Rebar within Area and Path Reinforcement*
Using the Project Reinforcement Setting “Host Structural Rebar within Area and Path Reinforcement” we make all modeled Area and Path Reinforcement extents and settings host Structural Rebars.

This basically means that we can use all the good things that Area (and Path) Reinforcement bring to the table; hieroglyphs (or symbolic representation if you will), modeling tools and updating functionality. And then of course we can use the now hosted Structural Rebars for detailing in 3D and Schedules. Could life be any sweeter?

Note that while modeling Area Reinforcement you can limit yourself to only drawing the Major Direction line. That way Revit will distribute all needed main Structural Rebar Sets to the covers of the concrete element.

Figure 27: Wall reinforced by Major Direction line
Figure 28: Reinforced wall with openings

Updating your reinforcement design through Area and Path Reinforcement is extremely effective, as you only change the sketch or properties, and watch all Structural Rebars update instantly. The Area Reinforcement will submit to all openings, also when they are modified. This may all seem like something you’d take for granted, and right you are. Still, the joy we feel when reinforcing a wall like the one above in 3
seconds rather than 1 hour, and still get the hieroglyphs for free, is immense.

There are some aspects of this workflow that should be discussed before we move on.

First, both the Area and Path Reinforcement will use the first straight Rebar Shape available in the project. And by first I actually mean alphabetically first. This is irrelevant if you only have one straight Rebar Shape loaded in your project. If you have several, like me, you might want to keep track of the alphabetical sorting of Rebar Shapes in the Families-section of the Project Browser. Obviously, again, if you do not use the Rebar Shape Family Name for scheduling purposes but rather custom parameters, it does not matter is you change the family name of Rebar Shapes. And this I do, with the use of the hash tag (#), to move Rebar Shapes up and down the alphabetical order.

![Rebar Shape](image)

Figure 29: Rebar Shapes ordered alphabetically

Second, there are no tools or options available as of today to automatically control lap splices. This is a general challenge when working with all reinforcement except Wire Fabric Mesh in Revit. When modeling Structural Rebars we have to model the laps manually as two (or more) different Rebar Sets. This can also be done with Area and Path Reinforcement by modeling separate areas (or paths), but you soon get the feeling that your level of effectiveness and the general level of awesomeness of your project took a few hits.
An alternative solution to this issue, and one that we constantly use in Norway, can be to just model the reinforcement to the extents of the concrete elements and let the Rebar Schedule take care of lap splices. This won’t automatically “make new rebar sets” for each lap splice, but it will make the total bar length of the area in question correct without having to actually model the lap splices. This is sort of a “cheat” and I’m on a general level critical to manipulating schedules so that they no longer reflect the exact 3D model, but it can help you obtain a higher level of project awesomeness, and who doesn’t want that?

Figure 30: Formula (with example values) for calculating lap splices

The example in the image above makes use of common European rebar dimensions, and combine these in calculating the total bar lengths.

A comment on the constant 0.500001: This is provided to make sure the exact tipping point of the addition of one lap splice coincides with the way number rounding works. It basically makes everything round down to a precision of 6 decimals.

Note: the constant 50 used to derive the Lap Splice is Norwegian Standards, and may be different in other places on earth.

In our projects (and in the Rebar Shape list above) this solution is defined as separate Rebar Shape family called “LM” (translated from Norwegian “Running Meter”).

If you use this method, this formula resides in your Rebar Schedule, not in the Rebar Shape families, because Total Bar Length is not available outside the Revit project environment. This will be covered in greater detail in the section about Schedules.
Structural Path Reinforcement

Area and Path Reinforcement is similar in many ways, and much of what is said for Area goes for Path. The main difference is how Path Reinforcement is modeled as opposed to Area. There are in addition some use cases where other differences occur.

Firstly, when using Path Reinforcement I soon get the urge to change the Rebar Shape used for hosting. For instance when I’m modeling rebar bends on multiple slab edges and on top of walls.

![Figure 31: Rebar bend along slab edge](image)

You can use Path Reinforcement quite effectively for this, but in order to change the Rebar Shape you need to disassociate the hosted Structural Rebars from the Path System. There simply is no way for us to use other than straight Rebar Shapes in Area or Path Reinforcement without using the Remove System tool.

![Figure 32: Remove Path System](image)
Still, it can be a lot faster than modeling the Structural Rebars manually, especially along curved slab edges.

*Figure 33: Rebar bend distributed along curved slab edge using Path Reinforcement*

Note: Please be aware that removing an area or path system, depending on the distribution of Structural Rebars, often will make tagging Spacing and Quantity parameters more complex. In the example above, every bar now has a Single Layout Rebar Set, Quantity = 1 and no value for Spacing. This can be worked around with custom parameters for Quantity and Spacing, but you will lose the automatic database connection between modeled geometry and reported parameters.

That’s all on standard reinforcement for now. Let’s move on to Wire Fabric Mesh.
Structural Fabric Areas

The Category Structural Fabric Areas include one system family (Structural Fabric Area) and as many Types as you like, the default type being Structural Fabric Area 1. Instances of Structural Fabric Areas contain Fabric Sheets, which in turn contain Fabric Wire. It’s really a set-up of hard-wired (pun intended) family nesting operations.

Structural Fabric Areas are much like Structural Area Reinforcement now, working as sketch-based hosts for instance-driven model elements.

While in the Structural Fabric Area sketch you can add Boundary Lines and a Major Direction line. Once a closed loop is completed four tick boxes will appear. These tick boxes are used for determining from which corner the first Fabric Sheet is aligned.

Along with selecting the proper Fabric Sheet and Location (Top/Bottom), you can modify the Lap Splices used for laying out the separate Sheets.

![Figure 34: Structural Fabric Areas Properties](image)

Also note that, again as with Structural Area Reinforcement, you can simply add Structural Fabric Reinforcement to an entire concrete element by just drawing a Major Direction line while in the Structural Fabric Area sketch.
Structural Fabric Reinforcement

Structural Fabric Reinforcement is the main category for fabric reinforcement, like Structural Rebars for regular reinforcement. And like
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Structural Rebars, it is built up by nested system families; Fabric Sheet and Fabric Wire.

Being the main category it is also the category we use for scheduling purposes.

**Fabric Sheet**

As mentioned, Structural Fabric Areas host Fabric Sheets. This means that the placement of the Fabric Sheets is determined in the Area, but the parameters that make up the size, layout and material of each sheet are in the sheet families themselves.

Please note that with Revit 2015 you can place single Fabric Sheets without having to model Fabric Areas.

![Figure 37: Revit 2015 new command for placing single Fabric Sheets](image)
Using the Fabric Sheet Type Parameters you can standardize sheet sizes, bar diameters, spacing, mass and overhang, among other properties. Even though the Structural Fabric Reinforcement category is the one we...
use for scheduling, these are the parameters that are combined in the schedules.

You may have noticed that the Fabric Sheet bar diameter (Major and Minor Direction Wire Type) is not a regular length parameter, but rather a nested parameter of the last group of fabric components; the Fabric Wire.

**Fabric Wire**

A simpler family is hard to find. The Fabric Wire has but one parameter; Nominal Diameter. One can ask why go to such measures just to add a bar diameter, but once you get the connection between the families, types and sub-components, it runs very smooth. It also obviously makes it harder for people to accidently deviate from the standardized sizes that we always operate with.

![Fabric Wire Type Properties](image)

*Figure 39: The jungle of Fabric Wire Type Properties*

That pretty much sums up the standard modeling tools that are provided for us. It’s time to direct our attention to the documentation part of reinforcement detailing, and first out of the hat is Reinforcement Schedules.
Schedules

An important part of reinforcement detailing is documenting the quantities of reinforcing bars and sets of bars in a structure. This work has been done for centuries by so-called Bending Schedules or Rebar Schedules. I’m not entirely sure how much longer we will use these CAD tools in documentation. Building complex 3D models should (and will) provide us with the opportunity to use the models directly in fabrication and construction. I will touch this subject in the Model Export section later in this document. The future is now, Carl Bass says. Still, today we are required to produce these schedules, and this section is dedicated to that.

The way Rebar Schedules have been created and developed previously, be it in Word, Excel, AutoCAD or some other system, vary between countries and continents. Therefore, this section will inevitably be more relevant for some than others, and for that I apologize. I hope, however, that some ideas can be valuable for all.

Figure 40: Classical bending schedule according to Ramboll UK

Let’s start by looking at what parameters we need to make a working Rebar Schedule in Revit.
Parameters

Revit provide us with a lot of out-of-the-box parameters that we can use in our Rebar Schedules, but in most cases we still need more. Examples of provided parameters that we use are Bar Diameter, Bar Length, Total Bar Length, Quantity, Rebar Number, Comments and the different bar segment lengths (a, b, c, etc.). Many of these we manipulate, hide and use in Calculated Values instead, but we’ll get back to that in the section about Lap Splices and Total Lengths.

Parameters that we need to provide ourselves are Custom Number, Rebar Comments, Rebar Revisions, Shape code and Hook parameters (as mentioned in the section about Rebar Shape). How we define these parameters depend on our need for use.

As you know, Shared Parameters can appear in both Schedules and Tags, whereas Project Parameters are only for Schedules. Also, some parameters are needed in the Rebar Shape families, and some are not. The following list will try to provide an overview of how I set this up.

- Shared Parameters in Rebar Shape families
  - Shape code
  - Hook 1
  - Hook 2
- Shared Project Parameters
  - Custom Number
  - Rebar Comments
- Project Parameter
  - Rebar Revision

Many of these parameters are actual substitutes for out-of-the-box parameters that are already present in Revit. The Shape code and Hook parameters have already been discussed in the Rebar Shape section. I use a Custom Number parameter as the secondary reinforcement identifier, in addition to the Rebar Number parameter. I’ll discuss why later. The provided Mark and Schedule Mark parameters have hard-coded functionality that does not work to our advantage when working with identifying the different rebar sets. The Schedule Mark parameter will
use a confusing host ID and change whenever you rehost a Rebar, and the Mark parameter will produce a persistent Warning for each duplicate Mark value.

![Image of Autodesk Revit 2013 warning]

*Figure 41: The Fall of the Mark Parameter*

The Rebar Comments parameter is an addition to the default Comments parameter, as we often need different comments for Schedules and Tags. Hence we use the parameters Rebar Comments in Schedules and Comments in Tags.

**Rebar Number**

One of the most significant productivity features of Revit 2015 was the introduction of a hardcoded Rebar Number parameter.

Each Rebar Set also has a new instance parameter – Partition – that you can use to divide a building’s rebars into construction sequences. Within each Partition all geometrically identical bars will receive the same sequence number, and all non-identical bars will get their own.
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Figure 42: Partition and Rebar Number Parameters

The sequencing of these numbers is slave to the time of placement, and the settings provided in the Reinforcement Numbers settings dialogue.

Figure 43: Reinforcement Numbers settings
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In the Reinforcement Numbers settings dialogue you can set up starting number values for each Partition, per Rebar and Fabric Numbers.

Note that even though you remove a bar from a Partition, new bars added to the same partition will resume from the highest used number.

You can use the Remove Gaps tick box to reset the number sequence within one or more Partitions.

I still use a Custom Number parameter in addition to the hardcoded Rebar Number parameter, because I sometimes need to use the same number for different bars. I will touch on this in the coming section Lap Splices and Total Lengths.

In short, this feature enables us to automatically handle reinforcement construction numbering, and is a great productivity enhancement to our workflow.

When your parameters are in place you have an entire Rebar Schedule in Revit that lists all Structural Rebars in your project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rebar Number</th>
<th>Bar Diameter</th>
<th>Cut Length</th>
<th>Rebar Quantity</th>
<th>Total Length</th>
<th>Shape Code</th>
<th>Hooks</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>d</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>f</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>Rebar Comments</th>
<th>Rebar Revision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1351</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1304</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1617</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1617</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3170</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>LM</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2330</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2330</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2678</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1130</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
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<td>109</td>
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<td>2154</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>398</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2330</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2330</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2930</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2930</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3221</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 44: Revit Rebar Schedule

To make this work with printing (we use A3 sheet sizes for Rebar Schedules), construction phases (Plan 1, Plan 2, etc.) and controlling information issue dates, we apply filters to focus the information in these Rebar Schedules.
Filters

A Rebar Schedule can get very long. There are a few ways to go if you need to print it on several sheets of paper, one being multiple title blocks inside a Title Block family and different Print Setups. We prefer to duplicate Schedules for each construction phase and use filters.

You can use mostly all included parameters for filtering purposes. Exceptions are normally for some bizarre reason Family and Type Names. You can also add new parameters (Construction Phase for instance), use them for filtering and hide them in the printed version.

We normally use the custom Rebar Number parameter for filtering, and work with numbering sequences. For instance Plan 1 reinforcement is identified between the numbers 100 and 199, Plan 2 from 200 to 299, etc.

Figure 45: Filter settings using Rebar Number
Lap Splices and Total Lengths

You may have noticed the “LM” Shape code in the line of Rebar Number 105 in the Rebar Schedule above. In the section on Structural Area Reinforcement I touched the issue with Lap Splices gently. In this section we will dig into the details of how I manipulate Rebar Schedules to automatically calculate these additions for very particular Rebar Shapes.

To start with the desired end product, we want all Rebar Shapes to be part of the same Rebar Schedule. We also want the LM-bars to add one lap splice for each maximum production length, and add the summary of these to the total length. And we want the regular Rebar Shapes to report all regular parameters.

In obtaining this, we have to start by creating some new parameters. First we make a parameter for Production Length. This is a Rebar Shape dependent parameter, and we set the default value to the maximum lengths of produced reinforcing bars in our region. We add another length parameter used for controlling the length of the bars (the equivalent of ‘a’ in regular bars). I call this parameter LM. Finally I parameterize the Extension Multiplier with a number parameter. This is for changing the constant that lap splices are derived from by multiplying it with Bar Diameter.

![Figure 46: The straight LM-bar is constrained by the label LM](image-url)
Moving back to the schedules, we hide the default parameters Bar Length, Quantity and Total Bar Length. We add the parameters Production Length, LM and Extension Multiplier, but hide these as well.
Figure 48: Hide the fields used for calculation and not presentation

Then we start adding some Calculated Values to display the information we want. The key here is to differentiate between the regular bars and the LM (lap splice) bars. This we can do by introducing a couple of formula expressions:

- **Cut Length** = \( \text{if}(a = 0 \text{ mm}, R = 0 \text{ mm}, \text{Production Length}, \text{Bar Length}) \)

Here, if ‘a’ and ‘R’ both equals 0 mm, the rebar in question is a LM bar. And if that is the case, use Production Length. If not, use Bar Length. Let’s add some more:

- **Rebar Quantity** = \( \text{if}(a = 0 \text{ mm}, R = 0 \text{ mm}, 0, \text{Quantity}) \)

This will zero out the quantity column for LM bars. Remember, using these bars we only document the total length, not quantity and bar length.
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- Extensions = if(LM > Production Length, ((LM / Production Length) - 0.500001), 0)

This will give us the numbers of lap splices for a single rebar distribution.

- Extension Length = Bar Diameter * Extension Multiplier

This Formula will provide the lap splice length of a single rebar distribution (one bar).

- Total Extensions = Quantity * Extensions

This calculates the total amount of extensions in a rebar distribution (all bars).

- Total Length LM = LM * Quantity + (Extension Length * Total Extensions)

Here we derive the total length, including all lap splices, of all LM bars.

- Total Length = if(and(a = 0 mm, R = 0 mm), Total Length LM, Total Bar Length)

And last, if we have an LM bar, please use the Total Length LM Calculated Value. If not, then go for the out-of-the-box Total Bar Length.

We can use the same method for dealing with Rebar Numbers. If our custom number parameter is called Custom Number, for instance, we hide both parameters and add a Calculated Value.

- Number = if(and(a = 0 mm, R = 0 mm), Custom Number, Rebar Number)

Please note that the Unit for Numbers is Text, and the Calculated Value should be the same.

I’ve included this nerd festival to show that there are some manipulations you can do with schedules and the values that they display. If you should decide to venture into this, please make sure that you get everything right, because it kind of sucks if you forget one operator and that leads to a building lacking reinforcement. In the first version of our Rebar Schedules in Revit I forgot to use the Total Extensions = Quantity * Extensions formula. That led to the contractor ordering less reinforcement than they really
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needed, and I having to explain that there “is something wrong with our software”. Sorry Autodesk.

One essential aspect of working in a database like Revit is that there is a bi-directional link between different presentations of the same data. This can be very helpful when working with reinforcement, especially when you can play around with schedules. Let’s have a quick look at working schedules.

Working Schedules

This is what I call a schedule in Revit that will not be used for documentation. I always name these “Working <something>”, for instance Working Rebar Schedule, and I use them actively all the time for model quality assurance.

Create these by duplicating your printed Rebar Schedule. This way you get all the nasty formulas for free.

Tweak around with “Sorting/Grouping” and “Itemize every instance” to display model information in the most appropriate way for the task you want to perform.

This can be helpful when correcting small bar segment length differences, temporary deactivating filters, and so on.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rebar Number</th>
<th>Bar Diameter</th>
<th>Cut Length</th>
<th>Rebar Quantity</th>
<th>Total Length</th>
<th>Shape Code</th>
<th>Hoops</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>d</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>f</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>Rebar Comments</th>
<th>Rebar Revision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1130</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1130</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1130</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1130</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1130</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1130</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1130</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1130</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1130</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1130</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 49: Working Rebar Schedule sorted by Cut Length
Totals

You may want to schedule a summary of reinforcement, and provide some indication of the total tonnage required. This can be done quite simple if you already have a Rebar Schedule at hand. Plainly duplicate, hide a bunch of parameters, Sort by Bar Diameter and introduce another Calculated Value that computes the steel weight.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bar Diameter</th>
<th>Total Length</th>
<th>Weight (kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>678</td>
<td>2229</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 50: Rebar Schedule Totals

In case you use the LM (lap splice) bars, please remember to not delete the parameters and Calculated Values that you have duplicated, as that will mess up your total lengths.

The Calculated Value I use for weight uses constants for steel unit weight. I currently see no other way of doing this, as Structural Rebars aren’t available from Material Takeoffs and Material parameters aren’t available in Rebar Schedules. The formula looks like this:

- Weight (kg) = (Total Length / 1000 mm) * \( \begin{cases} 0.2 & \text{if Bar Diameter = 5 mm} \\ 0.2 & \text{if Bar Diameter = 6 mm} \\ 0.3 & \text{if Bar Diameter = 7 mm} \\ 0.4 & \text{if Bar Diameter = 8 mm} \\ 0.6 & \text{if Bar Diameter = 10 mm} \\ 0.9 & \text{if Bar Diameter = 12 mm} \\ 1.2 & \text{if Bar Diameter = 14 mm} \\ 1.6 & \text{if Bar Diameter = 16 mm} \\ 2.5 & \text{if Bar Diameter = 20 mm} \\ 3.9 & \text{if Bar Diameter = 25 mm} \\ 6.3 & \text{if Bar Diameter = 32 mm} \\ 9.9 & \text{if Bar Diameter = 40 mm} \\ 0 & \text{if Bar Diameter = 25 mm} \end{cases} \) mm)

The people who are still awake will notice that there is something strange here. The weight unit type is Length and Millimeters. Therefore I include (kg) in the Calculated Value name and make sure no Unit Symbol is used.
Wire Fabric Reinforcement Schedules

Wire Fabric Reinforcement Schedules are much simpler than Structural Rebar Schedules. The only small challenge really is calculating the Total Cut Area, but after what we’ve done in the previous section this should be a walk in the park.

Instead of making new parameters for numbering, comments and revisions use the ones you’ve made for Structural Rebars by adding the Structural Fabric Reinforcement category to the parameters.
After that we’ll go ahead and add all the proper parameters and the Calculated Value for Total Cut Area:

- Total Cut Area = Cut Sheet Mass / Sheet Mass per Unit Area

Hide Sheet Mass per Unit Area and Cut Sheet Mass, and change the Unit symbol to m$^2$ and you are all set.
This, of course, is adequate if you are not responsible for the wire fabric details. If the contracts require that you detail every Fabric Sheet, just change the numbering policy and Sorting/Grouping.

**Reinforcement Rounding**

Revit 2014 included a Reinforcement Rounding feature. This addition to our set of scheduling tools allows us to ignore small differences in reinforcement segment lengths and bar lengths. This is a practical problem sometimes when two or more bars for some ignorable reason is not entirely identical, but we want them to both have the same Rebar Number, and hence be on the same schedule row.

We can access the settings of Reinforcement Rounding from the Reinforcement Settings dialogue.
Using this feature, we notice each rebar set gets two different length parameter values. The first value is the actual length of the modeled bar, and the second value (in parentheses) is the rounded value that appears in schedules.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimensions</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bar Length</td>
<td>2098.0 (2100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Bar Length</td>
<td>2100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LM</td>
<td>2098.0 (2100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production Len...</td>
<td>12000.0 (12000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note that there is a small workflow issue using this, as most responsible engineers with a social conscience will never round bars up. We simply lack a way to always round down by any increment.
That concludes the section on Schedules. It’s time we move on within the realm of documentation to the fabled drawings.
Drawings

As with schedules, drawings are nearing the end of their existence as the main communication and documentation tool. Right now the contractors on the biggest BIM project in Norway are trying to construct all reinforced concrete from IFC models exported from Tekla Structures. No reinforcement drawings. No hieroglyphs. And it seems to work. The biggest fabricator of reinforcing bars in Norway is working on a cloud based system for using model information based on IFC for ordering rebars.

Some of us, however, still need to produce drawings for a living, and this has become much easier in the latest version of Revit; 2015.

In 2D there are mainly two ways of viewing reinforcement; section and plan/elevation. Or, more precisely; cut through the reinforcement distribution and viewed from a side or from above. And the different ways show rebars in two fundamentally different ways: real and symbolically.

The reason for this is simple. In sections the amount of information is very limited compared to plans, and we can show the geometry as it is in real life. In plan views and elevations the amount is overwhelming, and we have to rely on symbolic representation for anyone to understand. This is particularly true for walls and slabs, but also for columns, beams, foundations, etc.
Plans and Elevations

Before Revit 2015, real was easy; symbolically difficult. This is no longer the case.

![Reinforcement drawings in Revit 2015. One small step for mankind...](image)

The reason for this is twofold. The first step was done in Revit 2014 with the introduction of Multi-Rebar Annotation. This tool was developed to allow us to tag multiple rebar sets with one tag, but due to some bugs and limitations it was largely discarded. The second step was done in Revit 2015, when Rebar Sets could be represented by any given single bar in a distribution. Interestingly, in a combination with the introduction of the feature, and some bug fixes, the Multi-Rebar Annotation now seems well.

![The Revit 2015 Rebar Presentation Options](image)

We can also set the default behavior for all added reinforcement in Reinforcement Settings: Reinforcement presentation.
Figure 60: Reinforcement presentation settings

I normally use the Show All setting however, because unlike the Presentation options for each rebar set, this works for all views. I still want all bars to show in sections, for instance.

Please note that when the reinforcement we are presenting is obscured by concrete formwork, as is often the case with plans and elevations as opposed to sections, we have to use View Visibility States View unobscured to see the representation. More on this to follow.

Sections

Plain and simple, vertical sections with Fine Detail Level will represent your reinforcement design perfectly as it is going to look in reality. We often make 1:20 or 1:50 detail sections along interesting lines on a level.
We need to make a few Rebar Tags for different purposes. This is pretty straight forward; just make sure you add the same Shared Parameters that you used in the Rebar Shape families and Project Parameters.

There are a couple of potential situations where it can be difficult to exactly see the ends of each bar, because they lie behind each other. Some people add Annotation Symbols manually to these bar ends, but I
think you shouldn’t bother. As long as you place the Rebar Tag in the most natural position and the shape code and bar segment lengths is well represented in the rebar schedule, it all should be fairly clear.

**View Visibility States**

We try to tag all rebar sets, but that requires that the rebars are visible in view but obscured by the concrete form. It’s time we have a look at Structural Rebar View Visibility States.

View Visibility States is a hard-coded property (instance parameter) of all Structural Rebars. It controls the visibility of rebars per view, and looks like this:

![Rebar Element View Visibility States](image)

*Figure 63: Structural Rebar View Visibility States*

This is a kind of annoying property, as changes you make here has to be made again for new rebars. Also, this does not work very well across linked
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Revit files. It does, however, provide us with the opportunity to control if a bar is shown through formwork or not. Using this for plan and elevations drawings, make sure “View unobscured” is not checked in the appropriate views and you’ll be able to tag the rebars without hiding them.

Tip: I regularly select all Structural Rebars in the entire project and check the View as solid checkboxes for all 3D views. For some reason that setting is not defaulted, resulting in rebars showing as lines rather than solids even though I use Fine Detail Level In 3D views. If you rather want the rebars to show as lines, simply change to Medium Detail Level.

Let’s get into some further tips that can make our drawing production run smoother.

View Templates

After Revit 2013 was introduced the use of View Templates in our projects has taken an even more significant role than before. We can now control almost every aspect of View Properties retroactively, meaning automatically after the views have been created. This allows for some pretty good control and quality assurance, and also lets us differentiate reinforcement drawings quite effectively from other drawings.

We basically set up three or four different View Types; Reinforcement Plan, Reinforcement Callout, Reinforcement Elevation and Reinforcement Section, and equip these with corresponding View Templates and a Sub-Category parameter that distinguishes them from other drawing types.
Figure 64: The connection between View Types, View Templates and Sub-Disciplines

A typical scenario where this distinguishing is needed is when we only show Reinforcement Callouts, Elevations and Sections on Reinforcement Plans, and vice versa (as opposed to showing all sections on all plans). For this we use the before mentioned View Templates and a View Filter.

Filters

In the Reinforcement View Templates we add a Filter that hides all view references (Callouts, Elevations and Sections) that does not have Sub-Category parameter value ‘Reinforcement’. This is done easiest by creating one Filter that reacts to everything that is not reinforcement views, and uncheck this in the View Template settings.
Filters can be used to enhance 3D views as well.

3D Views

All of the perspectives you have seen in this document are screen shots from Revit. I find them illustrative, helpful and beautiful, and they are really easy to create.

As we know, there are two different 3D views in Revit; orthographic views and perspective views. In Autodesk Vasari this can be changes on-the-fly, but in good old Revit this is a one-time choice you make when creating the view. I always prefer perspectives for presentation. You create these from View – 3D View – Camera.
Maneuvering around in a perspective view is slightly different from orthographic 3D views, as you are more or less dependent on using the Full Navigation Wheel (F8). It can also take a short while getting used to the way the actual camera works and moves around.

Now, one thing distinguishes reinforcement from most all other object categories, and that is it is always inside something else, preferably concrete. This means we either have to hide concrete elements or make them transparent. This can be done in two different ways, depending on the way you produce these images. If you want to render the perspectives you need to select a transparent Material Appearance Asset.
If you want to export an image directly from Revit (or take a screen shot, like I usually do) you can either override transparency in View/Visibility Graphic Overrides or change the transparency of the materials Graphics Asset. Note that this last method only works with Shaded Visual Style.
Figure 68: Structural Foundations category transparent, Hidden Line Visual Style

Remember to turn on Cast Shadows and Show Ambient Shadows from the Graphic Display Options.
Figure 69: Shadows, Silhouettes and anti-aliasing

A hot tip if you are taking screen shots from Revit is to turn on Anti-Aliasing in Graphic Display Options. This will make all slanted lines look smoother. You will also notice that I use Silhouettes with Wide Lines to get a more sketch-like appearance.

In orthographic 3D views it is possible to save the view orientation and tag elements. This can be of great help in complex connection areas.
Figure 70: Locked and tagged 3D View

We can also work with Filters in 3D views to differentiate between various Bar Diameters.
Figura 71: Example del progetto: Filtri di visualizzazione come strumento per visualizzare il diametro delle barre in viste 3D.

Ultimamente, utilizzo spesso le viste 3D ortogonali insieme a piani di conteggio, per lavorare con le selezioni e i parametri. Se qualcosa è sbagliato nel piano di conteggio, clicca nelle celle, apri una vista 3D e Usa Isolate Elements.

Estendendo il campo di nostro 3D reinforcement, è ora il momento di studiare cosa si può fare dalla esportazione del modello.
Model Export

When we are modeling complex 3D models of all reinforcement in our projects, with all relevant information connected to the bars, it only seems natural that these models are the basis for building the structures. In this section we will look at different ways of exporting reinforced concrete models from Revit. Let’s head off with one of the most obvious file formats; IFC.

IFC

Two years ago the Autodesk Revit IFC team managed to provide IFC Export of Structural Rebars in Revit 2013. This opened up an entire new world of possibilities for us as communicating engineers. IFC is an open BIM format, and is widely accepted as a model delivery. It also allows for common workflow regardless of structural modeling software. In short, a contractor and rebar fabricator can build a single generic model based workflow for handling reinforcement fabrication, delivery and placement, for Tekla, Revit, Allplan, etc. That must be desirable.

Contractors and fabricators across Northern Europe have already started using IFC-files in construction and fabrication, and now they are looking at solutions for doing so with reinforcement designs.

In order to export 3D reinforcement with object properties from Revit to IFC, you need to make sure you use the following IFC Class mapping:
If you install the Open Source Revit IFC 2015 app, you get access to the latest improvements and fixes, in addition to enhanced export options. For reinforcement export in particular the options to include schedules as IFC Property Sets offers streamlines isolation of important customized data.

One enhancement to the option of exporting schedules as property sets that would be very welcome, is the inclusion of Calculated Values: Sadly, that is not possible yet.
There are several tools available for reading, viewing and interacting with IFC data, one of the most acknowledged being Solibri Model Checker. In addition to Model Checker, Solibri also has a free Model Viewer that users can install to view IFC models and Solibri compiled models (SMC).
Using a section box (as I’ve used in the illustrated example above) will exclude all Structural Rebars that are outside the section box. At the same time it will not cut a rebar set, and rather include all sets that are partly or wholly inside the box. Sort of like a crossing selection rectangle in Revit and AutoCAD – everything that touches it is exported.

Solibri has a module called Information Takeoff that allows us to structure and view IFC models quite intuitively from exported properties. The takeoffs can use all IFC data exported with the elements, and this in turn enables us to isolate model reinforcement using something that looks suspiciously like a Rebar Schedule.
Figure 75: Information Takeoff as a tool for structuring reinforcement designs in IFC models

Selecting the different Rebar Numbers will isolate the rebars. This in turn makes it even more visually intuitive to use the exported models.

Solibri version 8.1 allowed for use of box selections for Information Takeoffs. This can be very helpful when work is done on parts of a structure. To my experience that is often the case. I once read somewhere on Twitter that ready-for-construction Building Information Models must be a collaborative effort between designers and contractors, and this supports that notion.
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It is also worth noting that the Classification tool in Solibri will allow any user to add properties to IFC elements. These properties will maintain their values as long as IFC GUID’s are maintained in the exported models. Typical example of use can be to mark something as “ordered”, “partly ordered”, “delivered” or “installed”, to keep track of project deliveries. Again, this builds under the principle that if contractors are to utilize model information in construction and fabrication, they have to be able to edit and add data.

For more information about using IFC and Solibri in reinforcement construction, and construction in general, I highly recommend contacting my friend and former colleague Magne Ganz of NCC. He is one of the biggest advocates of model based construction in Norway, and helps NCC and other construction companies develop these workflows. Check out his Vimeo Channel at vimeo.com/user13376525.

Bye-bye reinforcement drawings and bending schedules. See you never.

Figure 76: Project example: sectioned part of a basement in reinforced concrete
Autodesk Design Review and DWF

The free Autodesk Design Review can open any 2D or 3D (or combined) DWF file exported from Revit. All 3D views, with their visibility settings (Filters, Transparency, Visual Style, etc.) can be exported and viewed almost like in Revit. You can use the Section Box tool to minimize the models before exporting.

![Sectioned and transparent concrete structures exported from Revit, viewed in Autodesk Design Review 2013](image)

A DWF will also contain all object properties. That means people using these files for reinforcement communication can click on each rebar set and review parameters like Rebar Number, Shape code, bar diameter, bar segment lengths, etc.
Figure 78: Rebar Set properties in Autodesk Design Review

With the introduction of Autodesk 360 we can upload these DWF’s to the cloud and view, review and comment on models and drawings using web browsers.
When a model has been uploaded to Autodesk 360 it also can be viewed on mobile tablets and smartphones, like the iPad or iPhone.
This can really reshape the way we exchange and access models on a regular basis. We are just scratching on the surface of what is possible here. Imagine this with GPS and Augmented Reality. Not very far away.

On several projects that we work on now contractors are asking for 3D DWF’s of reinforcement layouts. This is because they are self-explanatory and intuitive, and clear up misunderstandings that hieroglyphs cannot. And once the humans begin to master the software (that is really the biggest challenge), this will become more and more common.

The problem with DWF is that it is not an open format. We cannot expect contractors to request these files from all companies they work with, especially those who do not use Autodesk products.

It cannot be an official workflow.
Navisworks

While it’s perfectly possible to open IFC-files in Navisworks, the exporter in Revit seems a more natural option. With the 2013 launch it is possible to open Revit files directly in Navisworks, but this operation seems to exclude all reinforcement. So the best way to review reinforcement model information in Navisworks is to use the exporter in Revit.

Note: This exporter is installed in Revit when you install Navisworks, and eventually located in the Add-Ins tab under External Tools.

It is the Current view option in export settings that enable the reinforcement to be exported.

![Current view export setting in Revit's Navisworks Options Editor](image)

Reinforcement properties are also available in Navisworks, both passively through the Properties panel and actively through the Selection Tree.
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Figure 82: Reinforced concrete structure viewed and sorted in Navisworks

One very interesting thing with Navisworks is the timeliner functionality, which can divide structures into construction sequences and connect these to 4D (construction progress and phases).

All of a sudden available 3D software far exceeds what we are doing with reinforcement drawings and bending schedules today.

It doesn’t stop there, however. Let’s venture into the mechanical industries and look at what’s possible with assembly tools and mobile platforms.

Inventor Publisher

The last section on model export of reinforced concrete structures combines exported DWF geometry, object information, time, animation, and mobile platforms. It really combines everything that is mentioned in this chapter, except open BIM. And after seeing what we can do with this, I don’t really care about open BIM anymore.
What we will do is use our Revit model in an assembly animation that can be viewed on tablets and smartphones.

To start off, we insert the exported 3D DWF into Autodesk Inventor Publisher. Select the different sections of the structure and either hide them and turn them on again sequentially, or move them in place between snapshots. All elements can be tagged with the callout tool, and exported object information shown in the tag.

![Figure 83: 3D DWF in Inventor Publisher, with multiple snapshots](image)

After the assembly animation is complete we sign in with our Autodesk accounts and Publish to Mobile. This will generate an Inventor Publisher...
Mobile file that actually cannot be seen using the Autodesk 360 site, only through the program’s mobile interface (Manage Online Documents). Signing into Inventor Publisher Mobile on our tablet and smartphones, we can open the model and play the assembly animation.

![Published assembly animation viewed on Apple iPad](image)

*Figure 84: Published assembly animation viewed on Apple iPad*

Also note that you can pause the animation at any time, zoom and spin, and even select every object instance and review its properties.
Figure 85: Assembly animation paused and exported properties reviewed

There is so much that can be done with 3D building information models, especially when they are highly detailed and complete. The gap between what is possible technologically and what is actually used on the majority of construction projects around seem to expand. I therefore think one of the most important things we can do as engineers and architects who are interested in technology, is to communicate these possibilities to everyone we meet and collaborate with. Help people see these opportunities and share your knowledge with them. Only that way can the gap between old and new, CAD and BIM be narrowed. Only that way can hieroglyphs find its rightful place in history; a beautiful thing of the past.
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Going Forward

There is a whole bunch of things that can be asked for regarding future development of Revit Reinforcement tools. All of these suggestions have been communicated by a united community of Revit power users to Autodesk, and we are eagerly awaiting the next couple of releases to see how we can work in better, more efficient and intuitive ways with structural detailing.

Here is my list of main potential enhancements;

- Better modeling tools for Structural Rebar Sets
  - Add Structural Rebar to Revit families
  - Varying rebar lengths
  - Control physical lap splices
  - Free form Rebar distribution
  - Selection of Rebar Shapes in Area and Path Reinforcement
  - Increment snapping of rebars
  - Avoid undesired cover snapping
  - Select and lock Rebar Number for modeling
  - Modify single rebar instances in a distribution
  - Add rebars to Parts Check!
  - Group several Structural Rebar sets to a single set
  - Automatically generating reinforcement from national codes

- Better documentation tools for Structural Rebars
  - Report-like schedules printed in A4
  - Tag Structural Rebar sets with Symbol Check!
  - Hard-coded and automatically numbered Rebar Number parameter Check!
  - Fully functional IFC export of all reinforcement

- Visual representation
  - The View Visibility States need an overhaul, and preferably a removal
  - A better workflow for transparent concrete in reinforcement sections
  - Structural Fabric Reinforcement visible in 3D
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As I said, this list could and should be longer. It is a short summary of the most important features I’d like to see in future releases of Revit. It also gets updated as new versions and workflows appear, and as you can see; several items have already been checked off the list. Please let me know if you have other suggestions or think my list is ridiculous. I’m looking forward to a good discussion!

That concludes this handout on reinforcement detailing in Revit. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have questions or ideas to do thing in other ways. I’m always happy to learn!