A complete guide

Overview

The Gensler Revit Project Builder will create all the **Levels**, **Views** and **Sheets** required to create **Presentation and Technical Drawing Sets** including making consultant place holder sheets, and the importation of Standard **Gensler General Sheets.** The Gensler standard approach to project documentation and the required additional coordination and communication views results in upwards of ten plan drawing types per level in the building. Project Builder creates all of these automatically, generates the sheets for those views that are included in our official documentation, names and numbers those sheets and places the corresponding views on them. Additionally it will generate sheets to receive non-plan views and insert from a source file a standard set of General Sheets.

Project Builder will run best against the **Gensler Standard Project Template**, preferably as early as possible in the project lifecycle. Project Builder can be run several times during the course of a project. It will not damage an existing project however the sooner it is run the less likely it is to encounter anomalies introduced by users in the course of their work that it is not prepared to handle. A typical scenario might be to run it at the beginning of a new project on several separate files to generate a sensible set of presentation views and sheets of various levels for a series of different alternative design approaches. Once a preferred alternative has been selected, it can be run again on that file to generate all the views and sheets necessary for construction documentation. Project Builder utilizes many settings within the Gensler Standard Revit Template and may not run if these have been removed or dramatically altered.

Project Builder will set up Views and Sheets named to comply with Gensler FW standards for projects occurring over multiple phases and across multiple sheets for a given level. If the standard naming convention truly needs to be modified to comply with jurisdictional requirements this can be achieved with the firms renaming tool after the fact.

Project Builder requires a level called Level 01 to be present in the file in order to run.

Project Builder requires a Scopebox called 'Overall' to be present in the file in order to run.

Project Builder requires Phases to be set up in order to create multi phased projects.

More information on the **Standard Gensler Revit Template** can be found here.

Tip: add tips using this style

Quick Start

Problem: What Template should I start with?

Project Builder should be run against a Gensler Imperial Base Template for Revit as this template has all the settings and styles in place to facilitate creating a project that adheres to numerous Gensler Standards. This should be the default template in all of Gensler's US offices.
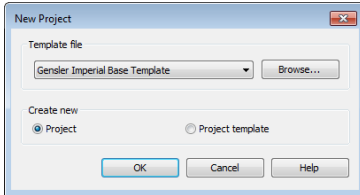
A new project can be created from the template by selecting **File›New›Project** and launching this *dialogue*. Select the Template file illustrated below and be sure to create a new Project, not another Template.

Once the new project file has opened, run Project Builder from **GenslerSE›Project Builder** the following *dialogue* should appear.

| Problem: What's the minimum I need to know to create a project with Project Builder? |
|---|

Step On
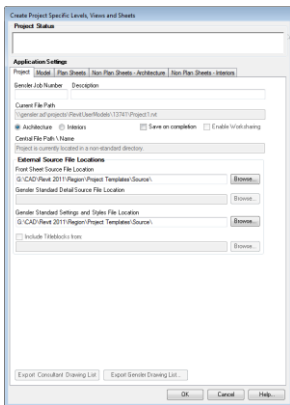
These options will be used to determine the project filename and location. They only need to be filled in the once although Project Builder can be run multiple times on the same project.

1. Fill in project the number if you have it. (optional)
2. Provide a short description.
3. Select the Discipline.

These options should be used when creating a file for full technical documentation, they are not necessary for design studies.

4. Enable worksharing and convert to a Central File if you need multiple users to have access.
5. Elect to include standard General Sheets in the set.

Step Two
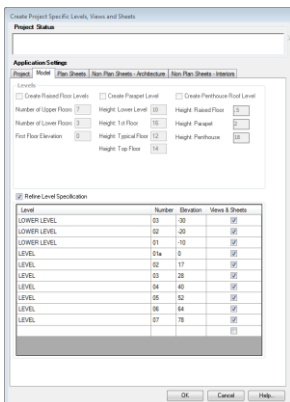
These options determine the height of the building and for what Levels plan Views and corresponding Sheets will be made.

1. Specify the number of levels above and below grade for the whole building.
   a. For Interiors projects determine requirements for raised flooring.
   b. For Architecture projects determine parapet and penthouse requirements.
2. Refine the Levels for which you want Views and Sheets generated.
   a. For Interiors projects this is likely to be a subset of the floors in the building.
   b. For High Rise Architecture projects, only typical floors might be documented.

Step Three
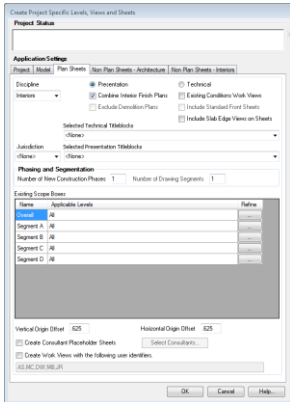
These options determine what Views and Sheets are generated for the previously specified Levels.

1. Specify the Discipline, this should match your prior selection but you now have an option to create a combined set.
2. Specify if you are creating a Presentation Set of Illustrative Plans or a Standard Technical Set.
3. Refine the Set by including or excluding optional drawing types.
4. Choose a suitably sized titleblock large enough to hold your plan views at the desired scale. This can easily be changed in Revit later if necessary.
5. If plan views don't fit on the sheet, specify how many segments to use and which levels they apply to.
6. Specify the number of Construction Phases, if more than those present in the template are required, add manually following standard naming conventions before running Project Builder.
7. Specify the consultants for which to create Revit Place Holder Sheets of each plan.
8. Specify any Users who need their own working views.

Step Four
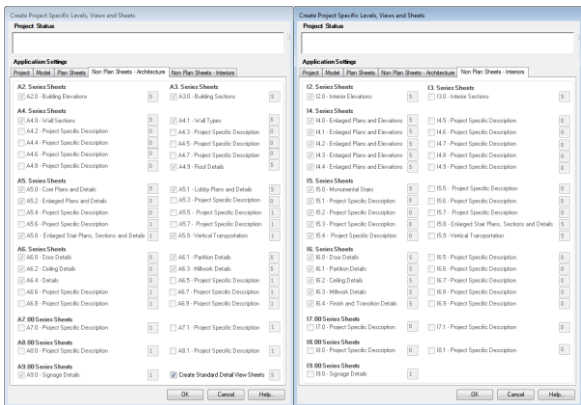
These options determine what sheets are generated for non-plan view types.

1. Specify the number of non-plan-view Sheets you want to create by drawing series ID. (not fully implemented yet)

Deep Dive

Problem: What do I need to know to be an expert at using Project Builder?

In addition to being familiar with the Gensler Standard Project Template and understanding view extents and their relation to drawing scale, depending on the project type and its complexity there are various questions you will need to answer.

1. What is the Gensler **Job Number**? (optional)
   - This is an optional field as you may need to run project builder prior to the official creation of a project directory.
   - PB validates the input into this field for compliance with Gensler's Standard project numbering system which is ##.####.### where the first 2 digits denote the Gensler office, the next 4 the project number, and the las 3 the...
2. Is it an **Architectural Set** or an **Interiors Set**, or a **Combined Set** you are creating?
   - Initially you specify if the project is an Architecture Project or an Interiors Project, the discipline chosen will be appended to the name of the file PB creates. Subsequently the user has the opportunity to specify a combined set in which case the file will be considered an Architectural Project. Identifying the files discipline is helpful when collaborating with consultants and linking their files. See Gensler's BEP for more information.
3. Do you want a **Central File** with work-sharing enabled, i.e. Worksets?
   - You may enable worksharing at this point to create a multi–user accessible Central File. If you are creating the primary file for project documentation you will want to do this, if you are setting up the file for the design and presentation of an alternative you may not need to do this.
4. Do you need to include **Standard Gensler General Sheets**?
   - It is possible to point PB at a source file for Gensler General Sheets, these might vary by jurisdiction and should be pointing to a sensible default location for your office. Currently all General Sheets in the file will be copied into the current project. You should do this if you are setting up the file for the purposes of publishing a technical set.
5. How many **Building Stories** will be above grade?
   - PB is asking for the number of occupiable floors here, not the number of levels, if you specify 7 it will create 7 levels plus a roof level including the 1st Floor defined buy Level 01.
6. How many **Building Stories** will be below grade?
   - PB is asking for the number of Occupiable floors below the 1st Floor defined buy Level 01.
7. What are the Initial **Floor to Floor Heights** for levels below grade, 1st floor, typical floors, top floor and penthouse?
   - PB can make the 1st Floor, the top floor and the typical floors in between different heights. Type the Level to Level distance into the respective *textboxes* to achieve this. If this does not provide enough flexibility the location of levels can still easily be adjusted before or after running project builder in a section view. * Manage Levels is available in our template for such purposes. The units entered must be in decimal feet.
8. Are raised floors are being used?
   - You can specify if the floors are raised by selecting the option and specifying the height above the slab in decimal feet. PB will create a level named **Level ##** at the elevation of the top of each raised floor, all views will be associated with this level. PB will also create a **Level ## - Slab** at the correct distance below.
9. Ate you are creating a **Set** for presentation purposes only, or for working drawings?
   - There are two types of sets that can be created, Presentation Sets and Technical Drawing Sets. Presentation Sets consist of **Illustrative Plans** created for each occupiable level in the project. These are placed on a Presentation Titleblock explained in for detail below. Technical Sets consist of a series of Plan types of each occupiable level in the project followed by a series of user specified non plan views and sheets.
10. Are you are going to have separate **Floor Finish Plans** and **Wall Finishes Plans**, or combine them?
    - If creating a technical Set you have to option to create either on plan for all the finish designations, or two. If creating two you will get a floor finished plan and a finishes plan.

11. Do you need **Demolition Plans**?
    o You can optionally generate a set of separate Demolition Plans for you project if necessary.
12. Do you need a set of **Existing Conditions** work views, helpful in modelling prior construction that will appear in the set?
    o You can optionally generate a set of Existing Conditions plan views which can be helpful in more quickly modelling elements that exist prior to implementing the project. By creating existing elements in these views they will automatically inherit the proper phasing attributes to display correctly in future phased views. If you are utilizing phasing in your project this should be done.
13. Do you need **Slab Edge Views** and Sheets?
    o You can optionally generate a set of slab edge views useful in coordination with structural engineering and other disciplines.
14. What sized **Technical Titleblock** you will be using?
    o You need to select a Working Drawing Titleblock so PB can place the Views it creates on Sheets. The list to choose from shows all the titleblock types loaded into the current project file. If you need a different one, you can load the appropriate family prior to funning project builder.
15. What sized **Presentation Titleblock** you will be using?
    o You need to select a Presentation Titleblock so PB can place Illustrative Views on Sheets. Currently we have an 11 x 17 Presentation Titleblock. It is necessary to specify a presentation Titleblock even if you are creating a Technical Set since we carry a set of Illustrative Plans during DC as there is usually a need to continue to make various presentations of the project during this documentation phase.
16. How many **Construction Phases** will be needed in the project?
    o You can optionally specify additional construction phases beyond the two incorporated into the Template. These phases need to be added manually before running PB. The need to follow the following Naming convention. Existing Conditions, Phase 1 – New Construction
    o It is important to coordinate Phasing with consultants, this should be documented in the Gensler BEP and shared with all of the teams consultants.
17. How many drawing **Segments** will be required to fit the building on the chosen Titleblock, and how many levels are present within each segment.
    o If the plan of a level does not fit on the sheet at the required scale it needs to be segmented and match lines used to point between the segments.
18. What **Consultants** will be including drawings in the set and need to appear in the **Drawing Index**?
    o It is possible to select the from a Gensler standard list with abbreviated designators, the consultant plans you want included in the drawing index. PB will generate one plan for each occupiable level in the project. Currently it ignores segmentation.
19. Do you need specific **Work Views** for any additional team members?
    o By typing in a comma delimited list of names or initials it is possible to generate a work view of each level for each person.

This information is enough to set up all the plan views and sheets for a complex multi-phased, multi-disciplinary project and the working views for various team members. Additional information can be provided to refine the creation of non-plan views and sheets. In order to do this thought needs to be given to the number of sheets containing the following view types.

Architecture Projects

- Building Elevations
- Building Sections
- Wall Sections
- Wall Types
- Roof Details
- Core Plans and Details
- Lobby Plans and Details
- Enlarged Plans Sections and Details
- Vertical Transportation
- Door Details
- Partitions Details
- Ceiling Details
- Millwork Details
- Other Details
- Signage

Interior Projects

- Enlarged Plans and Elevations
- Monumental Stairs
- Enlarged Stair Plans, Sections and Details
- Vertical Transportation
- Door details
- Partition details
- Ceiling Details
- Millworks Details
- Finish and Transition Details
- Signage

While an understanding of **Gensler Standard Drawing Organization** is beneficial it is not necessary to use Project Builder to create a complex set. However if you wish to know more, a description of our naming and numbering standards can be found here.

Project Builder handles file naming of the project file it is being run on. Standardized file naming is important for coordinating with consultants and should be documented in the projects BIM Execution Plan (BEP). More information about the BEP can be found here.

Tip: add tips using this style

The User interface

The Project Builder user interface consists of a windows dialogue with five tabs on it. Most of the controls on the tabs have detailed tooltips to further clarify their purpose.

Project *tab*
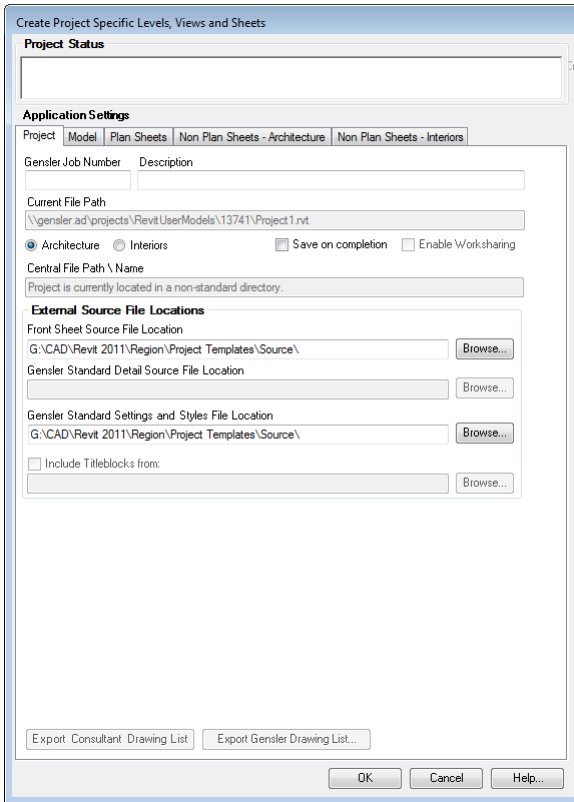
The **Project** tab is where you can supply basic information about the project and where project builder should look to pull project specific content into the file you are creating. You can see the full path name of the file you currently have open, and the path and filename of the resulting .rvt, depending on selected options, at the conclusion of the operation.

If you provide a valid Gensler job number, Project builder will save the resulting .rvt file in the correct folder location under that job number.

The job number will be included in the resulting central file name along with any descriptive text typed into the Description text box and the value of the chosen discipline.

The location of external source files can also be set on this tab. The application will copy General Sheets from a source file, thus allowing for jurisdiction specific sheets to be easily accessed.

Yet to be implemented will be the copying of standard details and the transfer of settings and styles so Project Builder can be run against a non Gensler Template.

	Control	Function
1	Architecture – Interiors *option buttons*	Sets Discipline component of the Filename, synchronized with *dropdown* list on Plan Sheets *tab*
2	Current Filename and Location *textbox*	Displays the name & location of the currently open and active file
3	Gensler Job Number *textbox*	Sets the job number, used in the filename and to identify the output directory (is checked for compliance)
4	Description *textbox*	Sets the description to be included in the Filename
5	Save on completion *checkbox*	If checked, file will be saved, the undo stack will be lost but enabling worksharing becomes possible
6	Enable Worksharing *checkbox*	If checked, the project file will be turned into a Central File.
7	Output Filename and Location *textbox*	Displays the name & location of the file to be created by Project Builder
8	General Sheets Source File Location *textbox*	The location of the file from which to copy the General Sheets found at the front of the set
9	Settings and Styles Source File Location *textbox*	The location of the file from which to copy Gensler Standard Settings and Styles (not implemented)
10		

Plan Sheets *tab*

The **Model** tab is where you supply basic information about the Levels in your project. Project Builder will create these levels at the appropriate elevation based on your input, then generates all the associated plan views and sheets conforming to the firms naming and numbering conventions.

Project Builder needs to know how many levels above grade you require including **Level 01**, and how many below. You can specify a typical floor to floor height, plus a non typical height for the 1st Floor and the top Floor, for above grade levels, and a different typical floor to floor height for below grade levels. Setting up a standard office building with underground parking is thus quite straight forward.

It is possible to refine the creation of levels and their associated Views and Sheets. You can selectively determine for which levels views and sheets should be created, and tweak the elevations of any level (still to be implemented). In this way it is easy to create a set for the situation where you might be doing an interior fit out for a discontinuous set of floors in a tall building.

	Control	Function
1	Create Raised Floor Levels *checkbox*	If checked, Project Builder will create the levels at the specified height above the slap elevations
2	Create Parapet Level *checkbox*	If checked, a Top of Parapet level will be created at the specified height above the last level
3	Create Penthouse Roof Level *checkbox*	If checked, a level will be created at the specified distance above the last level
4	Number of Upper Floors *textbox*	How many Building stories, including the 1ˢᵗ floor, will be created above grade
5	Number of Lower Floors *textbox*	How many Building stories will be created below grade
6	First Floor Elevation *textbox*	The elevation of Level 01 above sea level, if this is not 0 when PB is run, it will not be changed.
7	Height: Lower Level *textbox*	The typical floor to floor height of all stories below grade
8	Height: 1ˢᵗ Floor *textbox*	The floor to floor height of the buildings 1ˢᵗ storey above grade
9	Height: Typical Floor *textbox*	The typical floor to floor height of all stories above grade except for the 1ˢᵗ and last stories.
10	Height: Top Floor	The floor to floor height of the buildings last storey above grade
11	Height: Raised Floor	The amount the Top of Raised Floor will sit above the floor slab
12	Height: Parapet	The amount the Top of Parapet level will be above the last level in the building.
13	Height: Penthouse	The amount the Top of Penthouse level (underside of penthouse roof) will be above the last level in the building.
14	Refine Level Specification *checkbox*	If checked the *datagrid* below will populate and can be used to refine which levels will get documented.
15	Refine Level Specification *datagrid*	Check the *checkbox* if you require Views and Sheets to be created for that level. (The elevation adjustment feature is currently unimplemented).

Plan Sheets *tab*

The **Plan Sheets** tab is where you supply information about the Views and Sheets in your project. Selecting the discipline will determine what views and sheets will be created and their naming and numbering, additionally certain elective view types can be selected such as existing condition views, slab edge views and sheets, and the generation of demolition plans. Per Gensler standards, all plan sheets belong to the A1.xx Series or the I1.xx Series

You can choose which titleblock, from a list of those already loaded into the project file, the views will be placed on. The appropriate titleblock to select will be a function of how big the view needs to be at 1/8" scale to encompass all of your project. If you cannot fit the whole plan on one sheet you will need to specify additional segments and adjust the size and shape of the scopeboxes accordingly. If more than one drawing segment has been set, it becomes possible to refine which levels will be used to generate views and sheets for a given scopebox enabling you to handle situations where on portion of a building is taller than another.
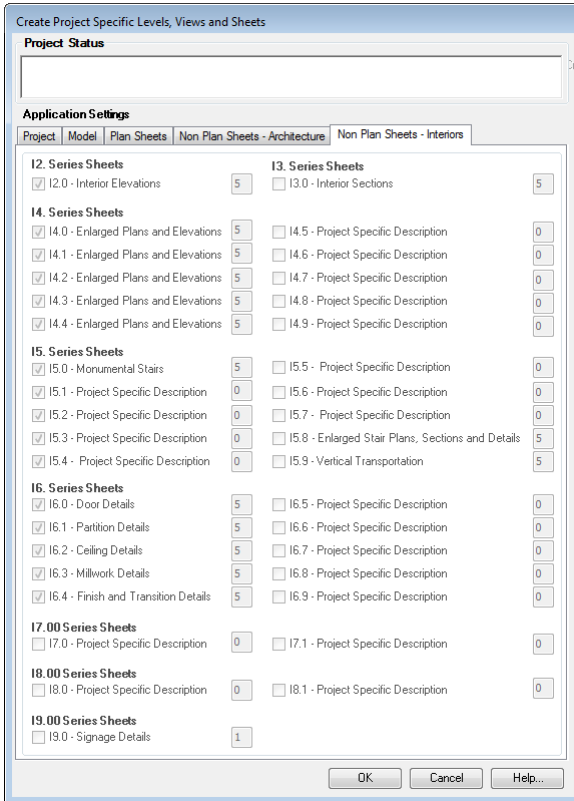
You can specify how many construction phases your project requires, additional phases will generate additional appropriately named views and sheets, set to display the correct phase.

You can specify which drawings from consultants you want included in the drawing index by enabling Consultant placeholder Sheets and selecting from the Gensler Standard list.

You can also create a set of working views for specific users by providing a comma delimited list in the textbox.

	Control	Function
1	Discipline *dropdownlist*	Select one of the 3 Discipline options to determine the naming and numbering of the set.
2	Presentation - Technical *checkbox*	If checked PB will limit what it creates to Illustrative plan views and sheets.
3	Combine Interior Finish Plans *checkbox*	If checked PB will combine the floor finish plan with the other finish plans.
4	Exclude Demolition Plans *checkbox*	If checked Demolitions Plans will not be included in the set.
5	Existing Conditions Work Views *checkbox*	If checked an Existing Conditions work view will be created for use inputting existing building component.
6	Include Standard General Sheets *checkbox*	If checked the standard set of General Sheets will be included in the file.
7	Include Slab Edge Views on Sheets *checkbox*	If checked, The typical floor to floor height of all stories below grade.
8	Selected Technical Titleblock *dropdownlist*	Select one of the Technical Titleblock families that have been loaded in to the Template.
	Selected Presentation Titleblock *dropdownlist*	Select one of the Presentation Titleblock families that have been loaded in to the Template.
9	Number of New Construction Phases *textbox*	Specify how many construction phases are required, these phases must be setup prior to running PB.
10	Number of Drawing Segments *textbox*	Specify how many segments are used to divide up a floor plan on a level.
11	Vertical Origin Offset *textbox*	The offset down the sheet of the top right corner of the view extent/crop region when view is placed.
12	Horizontal Origin offset *textbox*	The offset to the left of the sheet of the top right corner of the view extent/crop region when view is placed.
13	Create Consultant Placeholder Sheets *button*	Enables the launching of the Consultant selection dialogue for creating placeholder sheets.
14	Create Work Views with the following user identifiers *textbox*	Provide a comma delimited list of strings used to name the working views PB needs to create.
15		

Non Plan Sheets – Architecture tab

The **Non Plan Sheets - Architecture** tab is where you specify what detail sheets you want to include in the set and how many of each if you are doing an architecture project or a combined architecture interiors project. Per Gensler standards all non-plan sheets belong to the A2.xx Series or the I2.xx Series and above.

Note: This feature is not fully implemented. Currently it is only possible to create the same number of all of the standard detail sheets.

	Control	Function
	A2. Series Sheets *checkbox*	Specify the number of sheets required for **Exterior Elevations** of the Building
	A3. Series Sheets *checkbox*	Specify the number of sheets required for **Sections** through the Building
	A4. Series Sheets *checkbox*	Specify the number of sheets required for **Enclosure** related drawings
	A5. Series Sheets *checkbox*	Specify the number of sheets required for **Enlarged Plans, Sections & Details** throughout the building
	A6. Series Sheets *checkbox*	Specify the number of sheets required for building **Component Details**
	A7. Series Sheets *checkbox*	Specify the number of sheets required for **Unique Drawings**
	A8. Series Sheets *checkbox*	Specify the number of sheets required for **Unique Drawings**
	A9. Series Sheets *checkbox*	Specify the number of sheets required for **Signage Details**

Non Plan Sheets – Interiors tab

The **Non Plan Sheets - Interiors** tab is where you specify what detail sheets you want to include in the set and how many of each if you are doing an interiors project or a combined architecture interiors project. Per Gensler standards all non-plan sheets belong to the A2.xx Series or the I2.xx Series and above.

Note: This feature is not fully implemented. Currently it is only possible to create the same number of all of the standard detail sheets.

	Control	Function
	A2. Series Sheets *checkbox*	Specify the number of sheets required for **Exterior Elevations** of the Building
	A3. Series Sheets *checkbox*	Specify the number of sheets required for **Sections** through the Building
	A4. Series Sheets *checkbox*	Specify the number of sheets required for **Enclosure** related drawings
	A5. Series Sheets *checkbox*	Specify the number of sheets required for **Enlarged Plans, Sections & Details** throughout the building
	A6. Series Sheets *checkbox*	Specify the number of sheets required for building **Component Details**
	A7. Series Sheets *checkbox*	Specify the number of sheets required for **Unique Drawings**
	A8. Series Sheets *checkbox*	Specify the number of sheets required for **Unique Drawings**
	A9. Series Sheets *checkbox*	Specify the number of sheets required for **Signage Details**

*Add important notes using this style

Tip: add tips using this style

Dependencies

Understandably Project Builder requires several things to be in place before it can create Views and Sheets that comply with Gensler Standards. At the outset the firms Standard Revit Template contains these things, however it is possible for users to eliminate or change some of these settings so that Project Builder will require you to re-implement the required standard settings.

A. Project Builder must be run on a file that has been saved. You will be warned if the file has not been saved, asked to close Project Builder, save the file and restart Project Builder.

B. Project Builder should be run against the Standard Gensler Revit Template, or an otherwise suitably prepared file. You will be warned if the file is not based on Gensler Template.

C. The project file needs to have at least one level in it and that level must be named "LEVEL 01" which is the firms standard for the first level in a building.

D. The project file must contain at least one Scopebox named "Overall". If the plans are to be broken with match-lines and place on more than one sheet there needs to be a scope box for each segment placed on a sheet that conforms to the firm's standard naming convention.

- The following is the scopebox naming required for a project where the 1/8th scale floor plans require four sheets.

  Overall
  Segment A
  Segment B
  Segment C
  Segment D

E. The project file requires the right number of **Phases** to be created depending on user specifications. The Gensler Standard Template has two phases set in it. **Existing Conditions** and **Phase 1 – New Construction**. If your project is going to use more construction phases, you need to create the additional ones prior to running Project Builder. The additional phases must comply with the Firms naming standards.

- The following is naming required for a 2 phase Base Building and Interiors project.

  Existing Conditions
  Phase 1 - Base Building - New Construction
  Phase 1 – Interiors - New Construction
  Phase 2 - Base Building - New Construction
  Phase 2 – Interiors - New Construction

F. The project file must contain the required Gensler Standard **View Templates** and Gensler Standard **View Types**.

- View Templates can be obtained from a new project created using the Gensler Standard Project Template. Create a new project, then using **Manage>Transfer Project Standards**. Uncheck all options other than **View Templates** and select **Ok**. The following is the list of View Templates that must be present to create all the Gensler Standard Views on a project and are thus required by project builder to create the set.

  Plan - Coordination
  Plan - Consultant Background
  Plan - Power & Communication
  Plan - Demolition
  Plan - Demolition - Reflected Ceiling
  Plan - Egress & Occupancy
  Plan - Sign Location

Plan - Illustrative
Plan - Composite
Plan - Construction
Plan - Reflected Ceiling
Plan - Finish
Plan - Finish - Floor
Plan - Finish - Wall
Plan - Furniture
Plan - Power & Communication
Plan - Working – Floor
Plan - Working - Reflected Ceiling

- View Types must be created manually. You will need to create all View Types that are missing from the following list.

Control
Lighting - Architectural - Floor Plan
Lighting - Technical - Floor Plan
Lighting - Architectural - Ceiling Plan
Lighting - Technical - Ceiling Plan
Power & Communication
Consultant Background
Existing
Coordination
ILLUSTRATIVE
CONSTRUCTION
DEMOLITION
DEMOLITION - CEILING PLAN
EGRESS & OCCUPANCY
FINISH
FURNITURE
SIGN LOCATION
COMPOSITE
CONTEXT
SITE
RCP
Working - Floor Plan
Working - Ceiling Plan

- Please use the following steps
    1. Go to **View›Plan Views›Floorplan**
    2. Select **Edit Type**
    3. Select **Duplicate**
    4. Supply a name that matches the one of the names missing from the above list.
    5. Select the View Template that corresponds with the view type under **View Template applied to new views**

Determining View layout

Problem: Getting View Extents correct.

Perhaps the single biggest issue people have with Project Builder actually has nothing to do with Project Builder. Project Builder places Plan Views on Sheets. Plan View extents need to be set in accordance with the selected sheet size and the location of the project in the world. This can be done before or after Project Builder has been run. For performance reasons it is best to do it before if the project is large. It is thus important to consider view extents which are controlled by scope boxes in the Standard Gensler Revit Template if you are setting up the file for more than a schematic design exercise.

By default our Gensler template has five scopeboxes, one called 'Overall', and 4 called 'Segment A', 'Segment B', 'Segment C' and 'Segment D' respectively. All plan view extents are set to be determined by a scopebox. Scopebox Overall is assigned to the composite plan views and the parent view of all of the dependent views found in the template. Dependent views are assigned the one of the 'Segment' scopeboxes. Project Builder is no different, it will create the same relationship of scopeboxes to views found in the template. Therefore if you do not specify more than one drawing segment in Project Builder, all of the views will have their extents set by the 'Overall' scopebox. The template has the lower left corner of the 'Overall' scopebox located at all Revit coordinate system origins, both project base point and project survey point as well as its immutable internal origin. When Project Builder places a view on the sheet, it places the top right corner of the view a user specified horizontal and vertical distance (default set to 5/8") from the top left corner of the actual title strip to the right of the sheet.

Scenario One

If there is no reason to correctly geo locate your project in a specific known coordinate system, you should create your Revit geometry in the positive x and y quadrant as close to the origin as possible. You should then adjust the size of the "Overall" scopebox to tightly fit the extents of the geometric data, note that annotation can be placed beyond the scopebox extents in a Revit View. If you do not need multiple sheets to cover the geographic extent of the data on the projects most extensive level, the 'Overall' scopebox should fit within the drawing area of the chosen sheet size at the appropriate scale, probably 1/8th or 1:100. The other scopeboxes should be deleted.

Scenario Two

If you need to geo locate your project correctly within a known coordinate system a little more preparation is required. You have two choices in deciding how to handle co-ordinates, either drawing in Revit at the real world location, or utilizing shared coordinates. The following describes how to set up view extents if you are not using shared coordinates.

Scenario Three

If you need to geo locate your project correctly within a known coordinate system a little more preparation is required. You have two choices in deciding how to handle co-ordinates, either drawing in Revit at the real world location, or utilizing shared coordinates. The following describes how to set up view extents if you are using shared coordinates.

*Add important notes using this style

Tip: For typical projects with no geo referencing or segmentation, where 1/8th scale plans will fit on the sheet, you can save time by deleting all scopeboxes except 'Segment D' and renaming it to 'Overall'