









Previous Videos

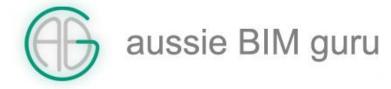


Revit Tutorial - Making Families, Part 1: Planning the Family

Revit Tutorial - Making Families, Part 2: Geometry & Constraints

Revit Tutorial - Making Families, Part 3: Adding Parameters

Revit Tutorial - Making Families, Part 4: Graphics/Final Touches



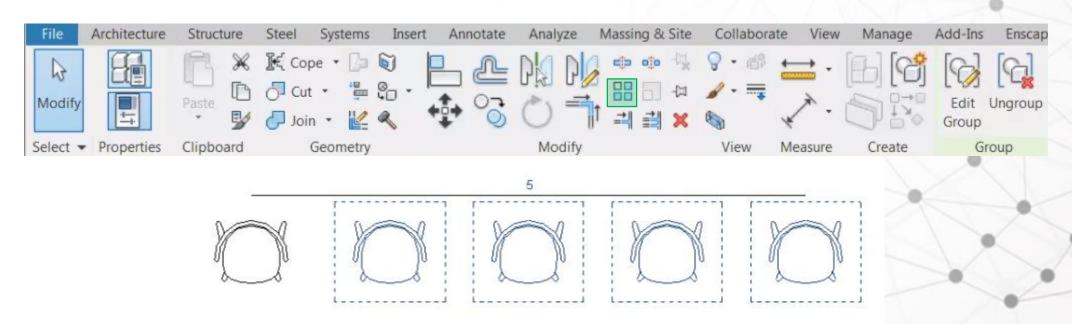
Parametric Arrays

Revit Content Creation Advanced technique



The Array Tool

Used to create a repeated element in a line or circle of a set count and spacing





Golden Rule

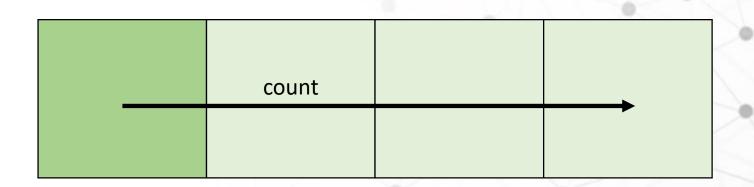
If you are arraying parametric elements;

Avoid creating arrays of native geometry, use nested components wherever possible



Methods Type 1a

Fixed Module
User defined count
Length is consequential





Rows of elements of end to end elements

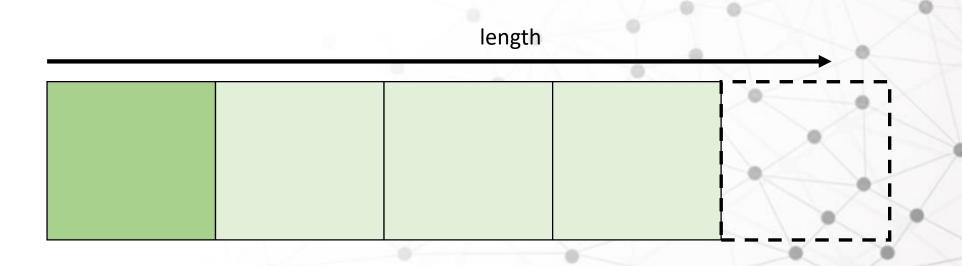
Locker banks

Bike racks
Parking rows
Etc.



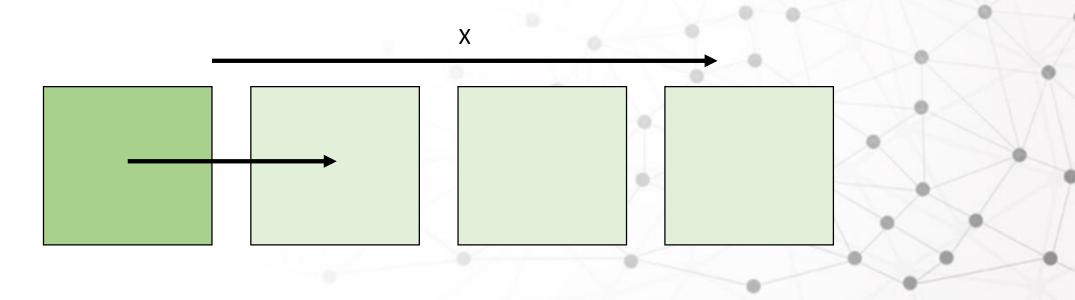
Methods Type 1b

Fixed Module
User defined length
Count to provide max possible





Flexibly spaced module
User defined count
Length is consequential





Rows of elements spaced apart

Sink banks

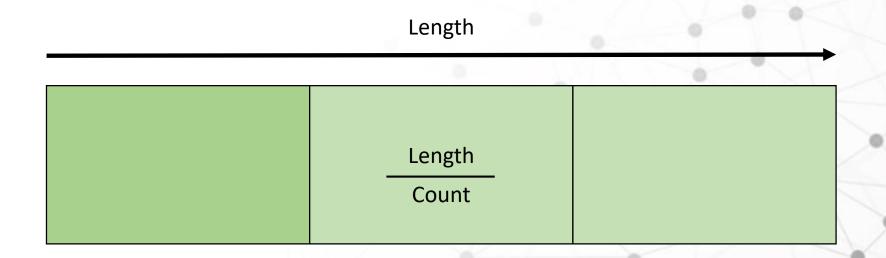
Urinals

Hook rows

Etc.



User defined count
User defined length
Module stretched to fill





Rows of elements together of flexible width

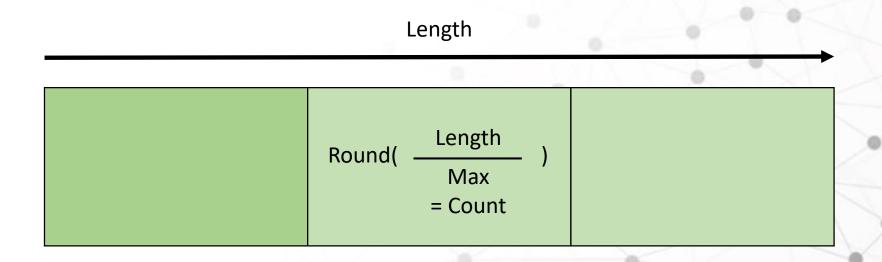
Toilet cubicles
Shower cubicles
Equal spaced Cabinetry
Equal spaced Shelving/Drawers
Etc.



User defined length

Module stretched to fill

Count determined by maximum module width





Rows of elements together of flexible width With maximum allowable/desired size

Same as previous, but with maximized count

Toilet cubicles

Etc.



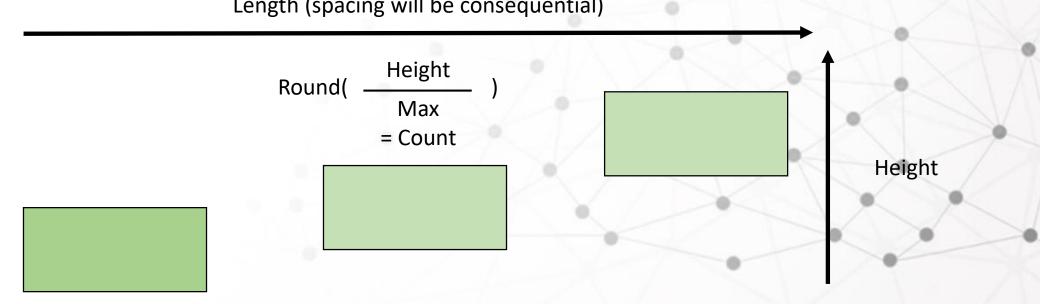
Important to Note

All of these can be applied in Z direction as well as X/Y plane array – same techniques



User defined height/depth (angle) Module stretched to fill Count determined by maximum module width

Length (spacing will be consequential)





Elements arrayed in 2 directions

Step ladders

Banked retaining elements Etc.



Practice

Makes Perfect!











