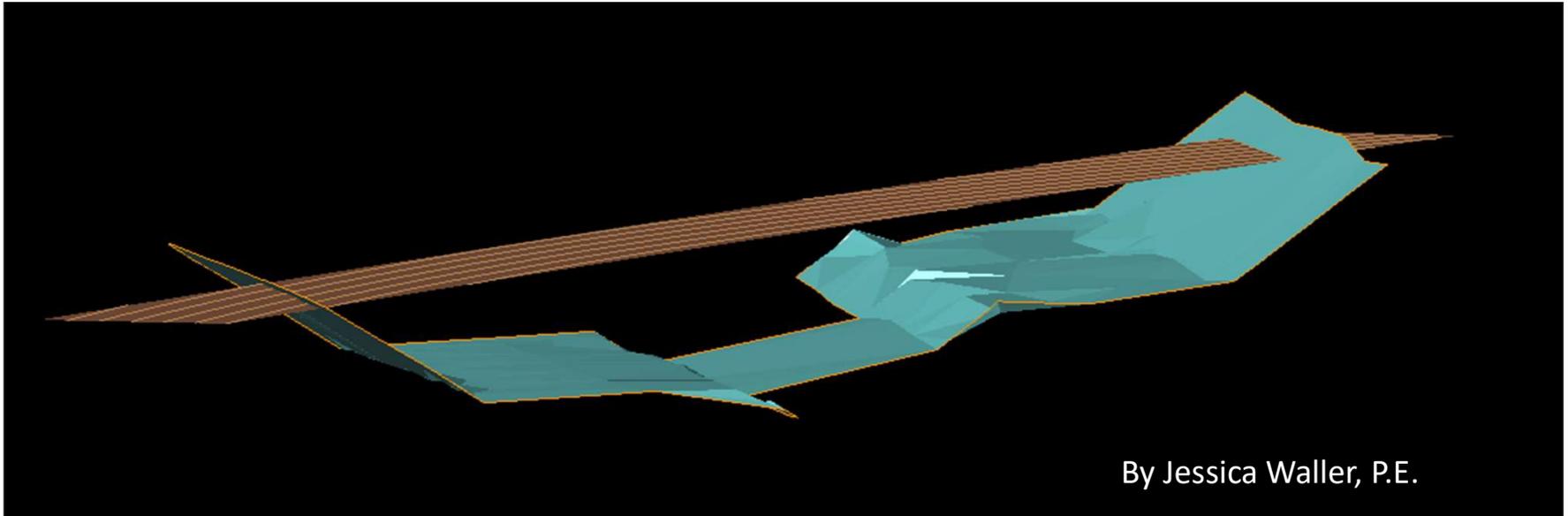




# Structures Construction Introduction to Civil 3D



By Jessica Waller, P.E.

# Outline



1. What's New in Structures Design
2. How Civil 3D can Make Structures Construction Work Easier
3. What is a TIN Surface
4. How does a TIN Surfaces Work
5. What Files You Need from Structures Design
6. How to Use Civil 3D for Structures Construction
7. Questions



# What's New in Structure Design?

- MicroStation is Design's main drafting software to creating their plan sheets. A new version of MicroStation is coming by the end of 2020 (MicroStation Connect)
- The new MicroStation Connect does not have the ability to create Bridge Alignments and Deck Contours.
- This is forcing Structure Design to use Civil 3D by Autodesk to generate these bridge alignments and create deck surfaces for the deck contours on the project plans.
- Each Structures Design Branch has recently trained one of its engineers to use Civil 3D and create deck surface data files

# Why do I care?

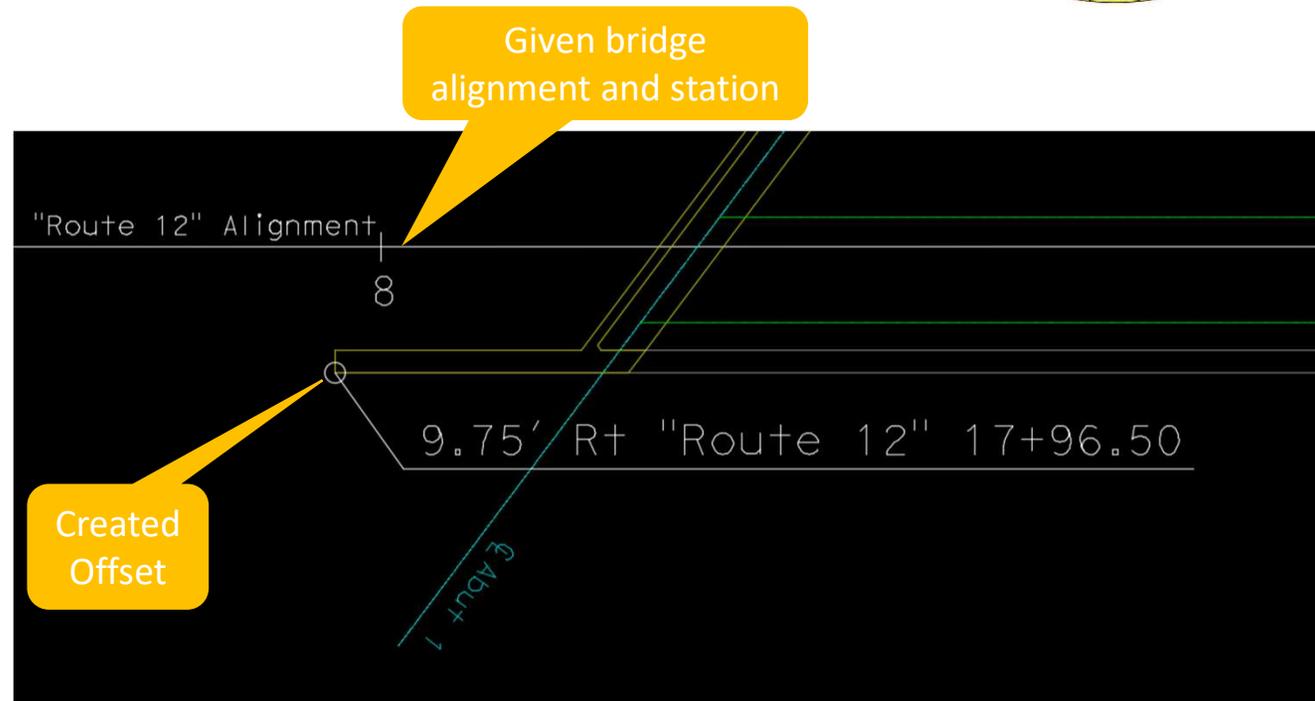


- Civil 3D is a tool that can make your work in Structure Construction **EASIER** and **FASTER**, similar to how a calculator is a tool that makes crunching numbers easier.
- Using Civil 3D, with a surface file, gives you an electronic “**4-Scale**”. It allows you to generate more accurate results and in a fraction of the time.
- Structure Design has done the heavy lifting, they’ve already create the alignments and surface data files.
- In Structure Construction, you only need to know how to read the files and understand what the information is saying.



# How Civil 3D Makes SC Work Easier

- You can get any **station location** and **offset** anywhere along the bridge alignment
- You can get the **slope** or **elevation** of any point on the surface drawing
- You can **export** 100s of elevation points to Excel

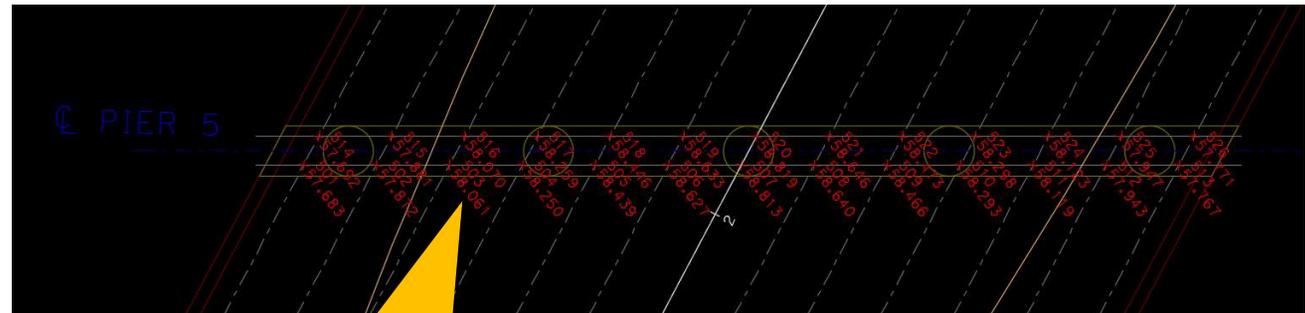
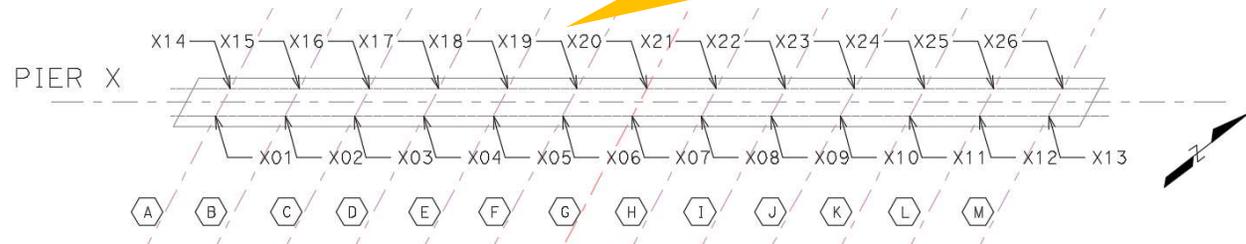




# How Civil 3D Makes SC Work Easier

- You can get any **station location** and **offset** anywhere along the bridge alignment
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Typical point layout example



Created Points # and Deck Elevations

# How Civil 3D Makes SC Work Easier

- You can get any station location and offset anywhere along the bridge alignment
- You can get the slope or elevation of any point on the surface drawing
- You can **export** 100s of elevation points to Excel

Exported Point # & Deck Elevations from Civil 3D to an Excel spreadsheet

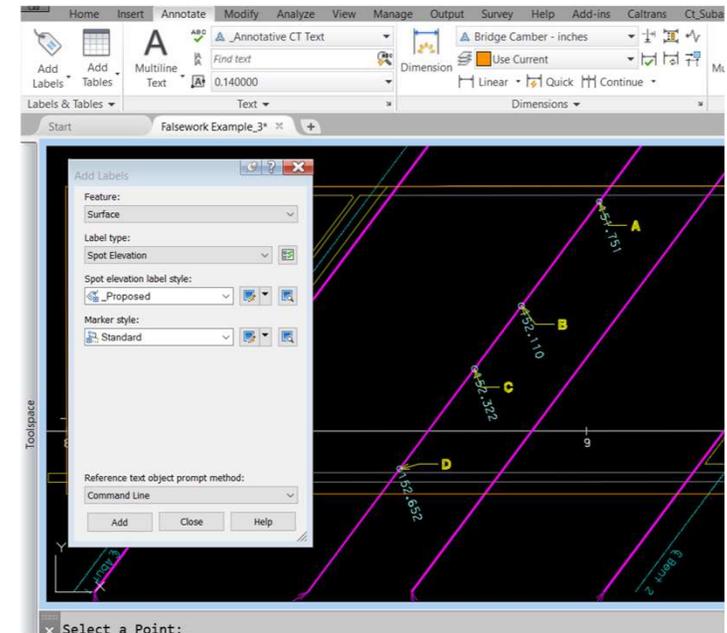
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
4												
5		<b>PT # (LEOD)</b>	<b>Theo. Elevation (ft)</b>	<b>Br. Camber (ft)</b>	<b>Deck Elev. (ft)</b>			<b>PT # (L of B1 CL)</b>	<b>Theo. Elevation (ft)</b>	<b>Br. Camber (ft)</b>	<b>Deck Elev. (ft)</b>	
6	Abut 1	101	19.5831	0.016	<b>19.60</b>		Abut 1	201	19.8335	0.016	<b>19.85</b>	
7	Span 1	102	19.5762	0.056	<b>19.63</b>		Span 1	202	19.8214	0.056	<b>19.88</b>	
8	@ 8.5'	103	19.5694	0.073	<b>19.64</b>		@ 8.5'	203	19.8142	0.073	<b>19.89</b>	
9		104	19.5694	0.056	<b>19.63</b>			204	19.7972	0.056	<b>19.85</b>	
10		105	19.5586	0.016	<b>19.57</b>			205	19.7806	0.016	<b>19.80</b>	
11	Span 2	106	19.5466	0.012	<b>19.56</b>		Span 2	206	19.7794	0.012	<b>19.79</b>	
12		107	19.5372	0.047	<b>19.58</b>			207	19.7918	0.047	<b>19.84</b>	
13	@ 9.75'	108	19.5481	0.062	<b>19.61</b>		@ 9.75'	208	19.8113	0.062	<b>19.87</b>	
14		109	19.5741	0.047	<b>19.62</b>			209	19.8364	0.047	<b>19.88</b>	
15		110	19.6018	0.012	<b>19.61</b>			210	19.8549	0.012	<b>19.87</b>	
16	Span 3	111	19.6114	0.012	<b>19.62</b>		Span 3	211	19.8623	0.012	<b>19.87</b>	
17		112	19.6234	0.047	<b>19.67</b>			212	19.8802	0.047	<b>19.93</b>	
18	@ 9.75'	113	19.6368	0.062	<b>19.70</b>		@ 9.75'	213	19.8904	0.062	<b>19.95</b>	
19		114	19.6506	0.047	<b>19.70</b>			214	19.9008	0.047	<b>19.95</b>	
20		115	19.6636	0.012	<b>19.68</b>			215	19.9203	0.012	<b>19.93</b>	
21	Span 4	116	19.6756	0.012	<b>19.69</b>		Span 4	216	19.9323	0.012	<b>19.94</b>	
22		117	19.6817	0.047	<b>19.73</b>			217	19.9471	0.047	<b>19.99</b>	
23	@ 9.75'	118	19.6913	0.062	<b>19.75</b>		@ 9.75'	218	19.9607	0.062	<b>20.02</b>	
24		119	19.7148	0.047	<b>19.76</b>			219	19.988	0.047	<b>20.04</b>	
25		120	19.7596	0.012	<b>19.77</b>			220	20.0064	0.012	<b>20.02</b>	
26	Span 5	121	19.7692	0.012	<b>19.78</b>		Span 5	221	20.011	0.012	<b>20.02</b>	
27		122	19.7725	0.047	<b>19.82</b>			222	20.0119	0.047	<b>20.06</b>	
28	@ 9.75'	123	19.7738	0.062	<b>19.84</b>		@ 9.75'	223	20.0324	0.062	<b>20.09</b>	
29		124	19.7987	0.047	<b>19.85</b>			224	20.0608	0.047	<b>20.11</b>	
30		125	19.8243	0.012	<b>19.84</b>			225	20.0812	0.012	<b>20.09</b>	

# How Civil 3D Makes SC Work Easier

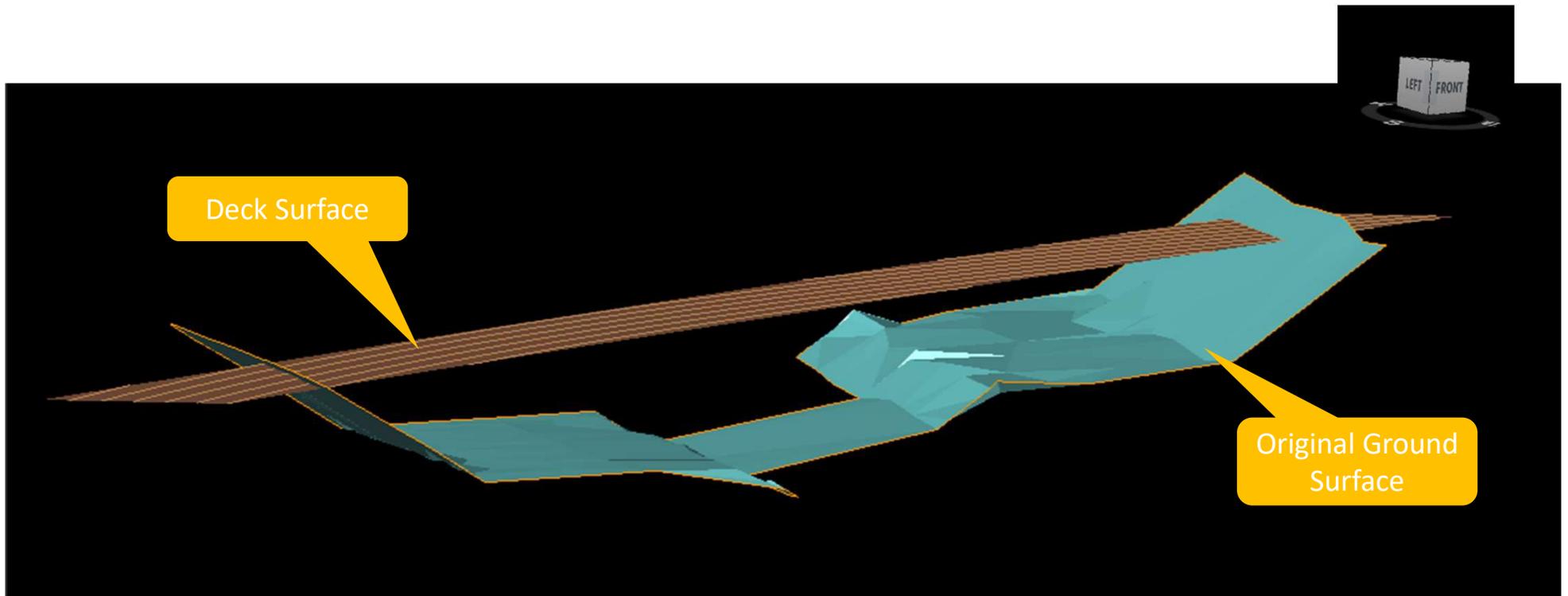


There are step-by-step tutorials available for Structure Construction:

1. Create Deck Elevation Points
2. Falsework Grade Check and Camber Strips
3. Elevations for Lost Deck Dowels



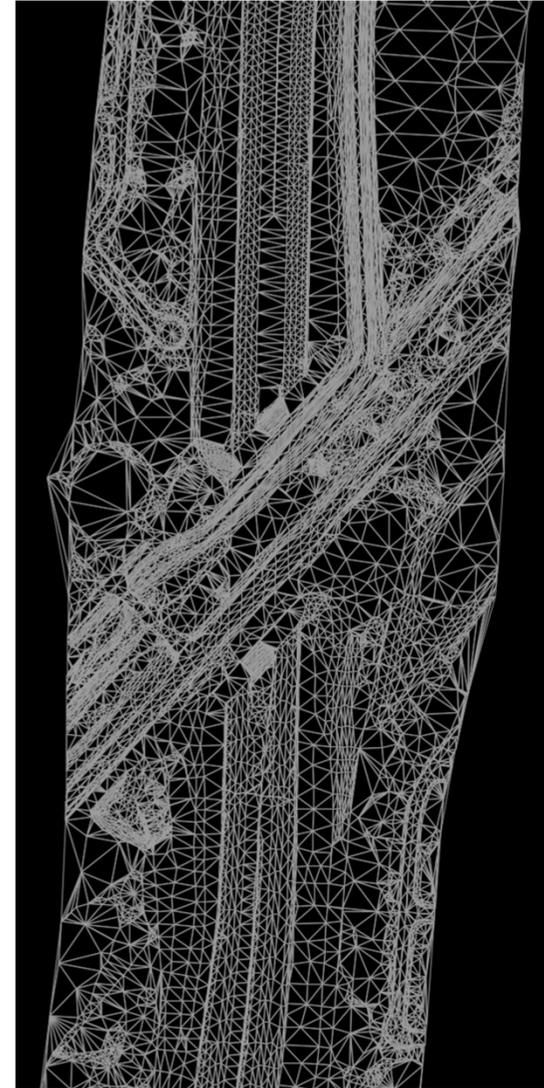
# How Does a TIN Surfaces Work?



**3D VIEW**

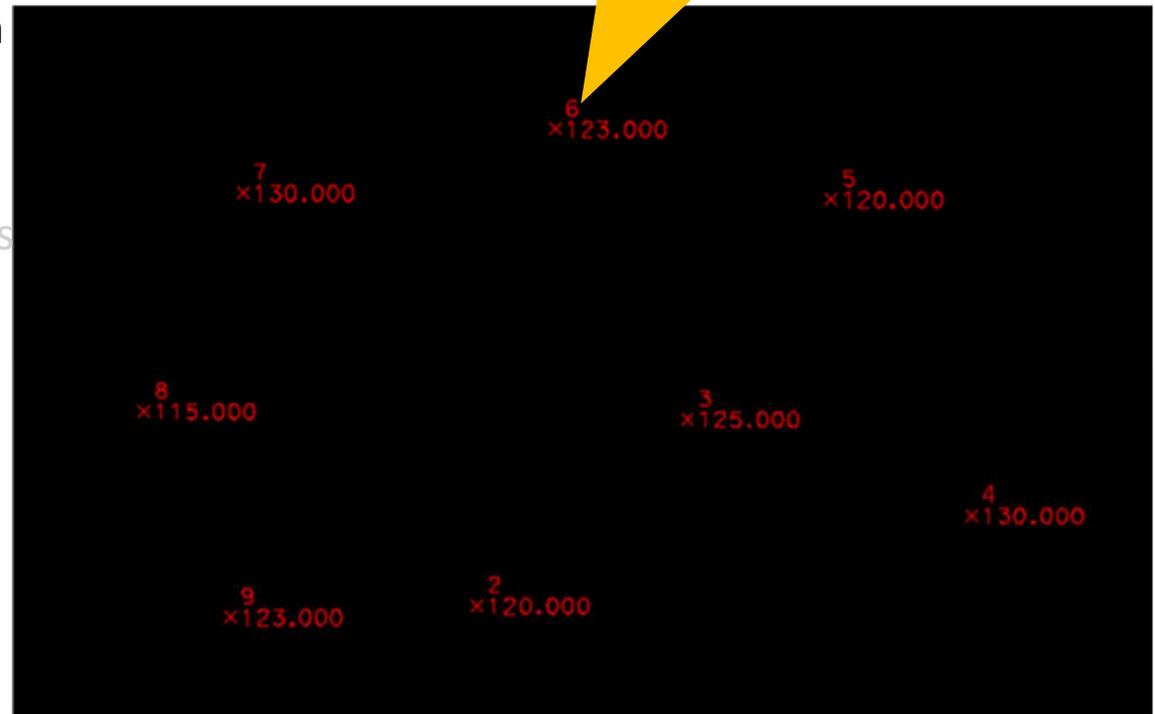
# What is a TIN Surfaces?

- A **surface** drawing is a three-dimensional geometric representation of an area of land
- Surface drawings displaying boundaries, contours, and elevation analysis
- A surface is comprised of triangles called a **TIN**, **T**riangulation **I**rregular **N**etwork, which is created when Autodesk Civil 3D connects the points that make up the surface data.



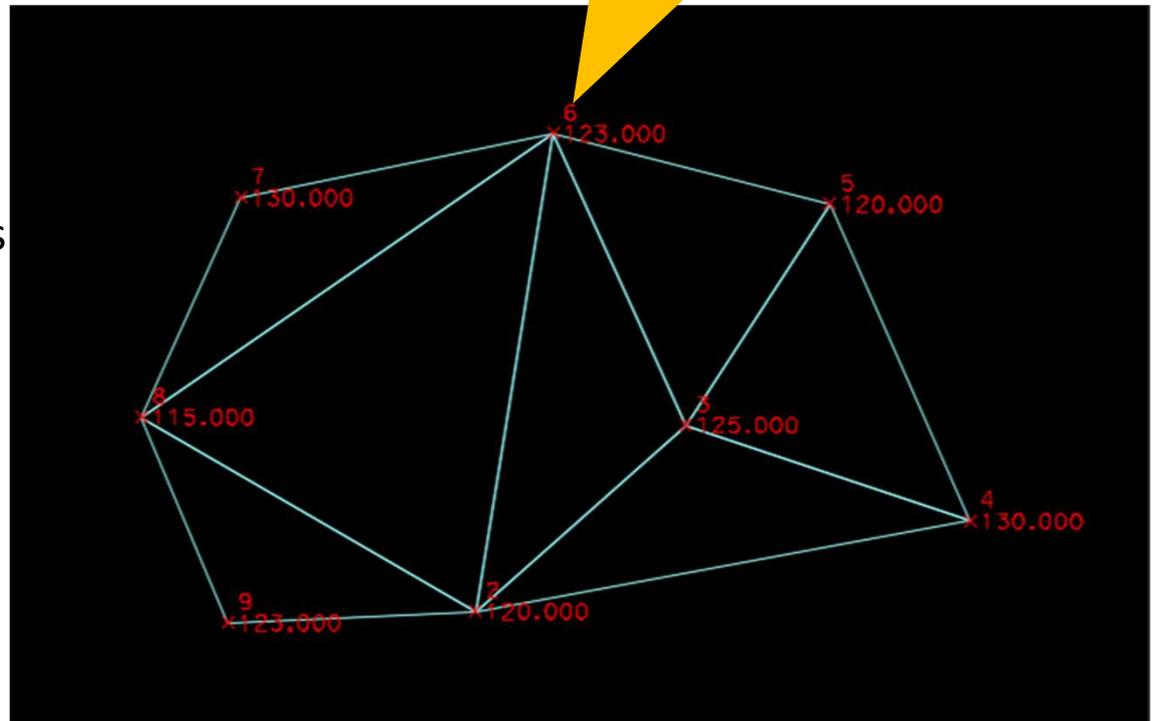
# How Does a TIN Surfaces Work?

- It starts with a group of **points** with given elevations.
- TIN lines form the triangles that make up the surface triangulation.
- To create TIN lines Civil 3D connects the surface points that are closest together.
- The elevation of any point in the surface is defined by interpolating the elevation of the vertices of the triangles that the points lies in.
- Contour lines connect these interpolated points.



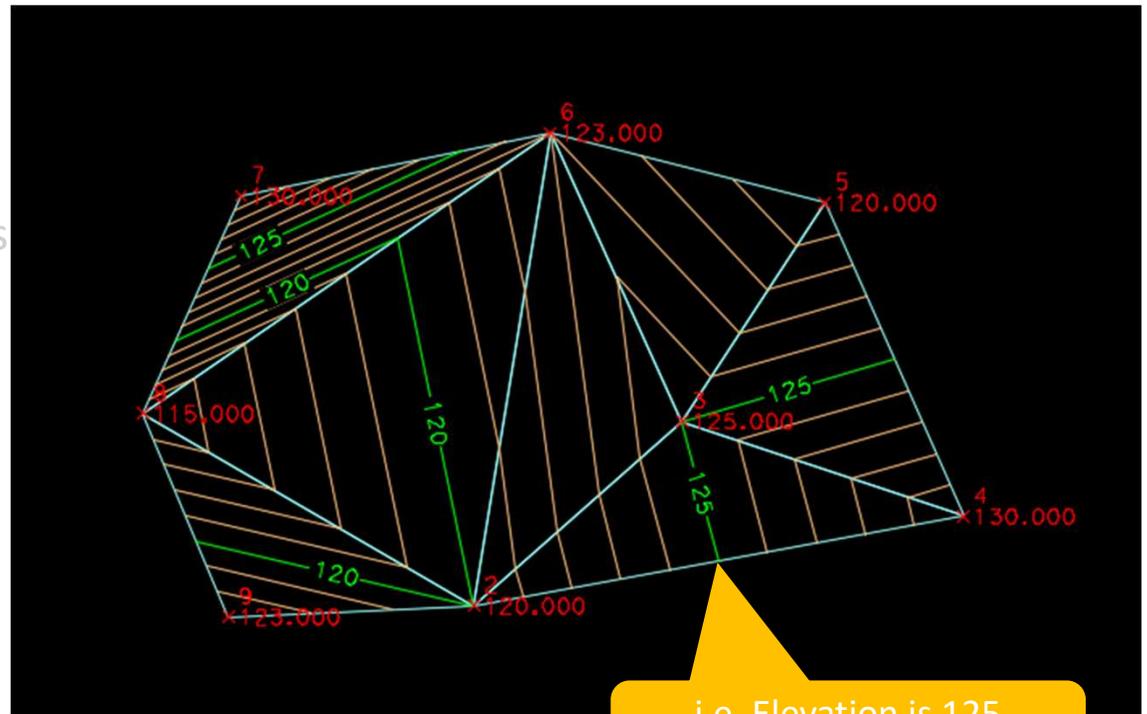
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# How Does a TIN Surfaces Work?

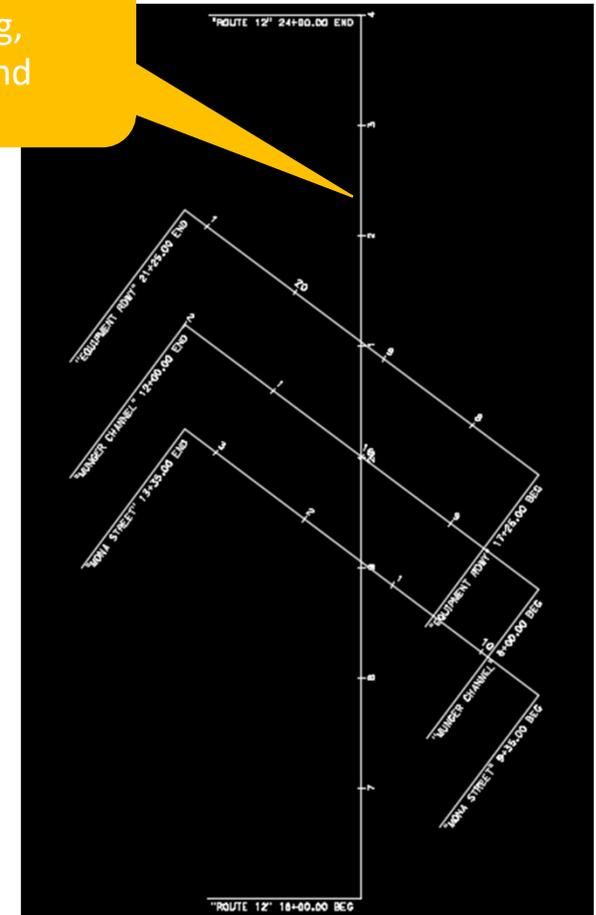
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- The elevation of any point in the surface is defined by **interpolating** the elevation of the vertices of the triangles that the points lies in.
- Contour lines connect these interpolated points.



# What Files You Need

1. The Bridge Alignment .xml file
2. The Bridge Deck Surface .xml file
3. A .dwg file of the Bridge Layout linework in Real World Coordinates (including but limited to):
  - Abutment layout
  - Abutment centerlines
  - Bent/Pier layout
  - Bent/pier centerlines
  - Column layout
  - Girder centerlines
  - Edge of Deck
  - BB & EB
  - Wingwalls
  - Bearing locations

Bridge Alignment with proper bearing, coordinates, and stationing



# What Files You Need

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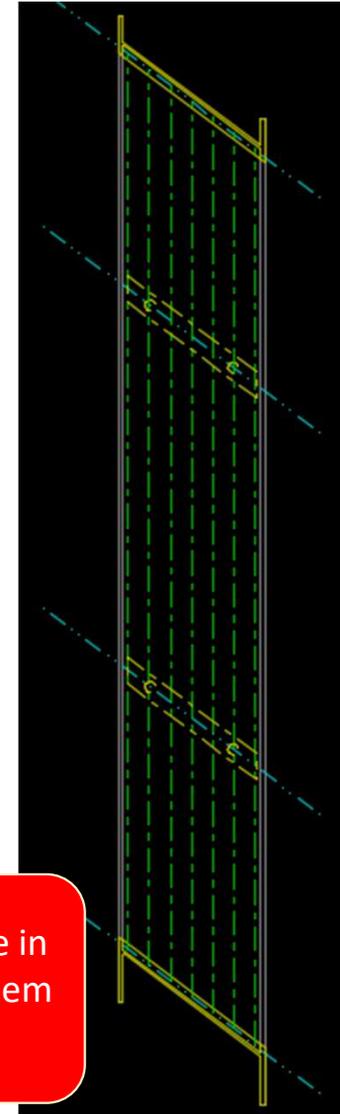
Bridge deck surface, a TIN surface



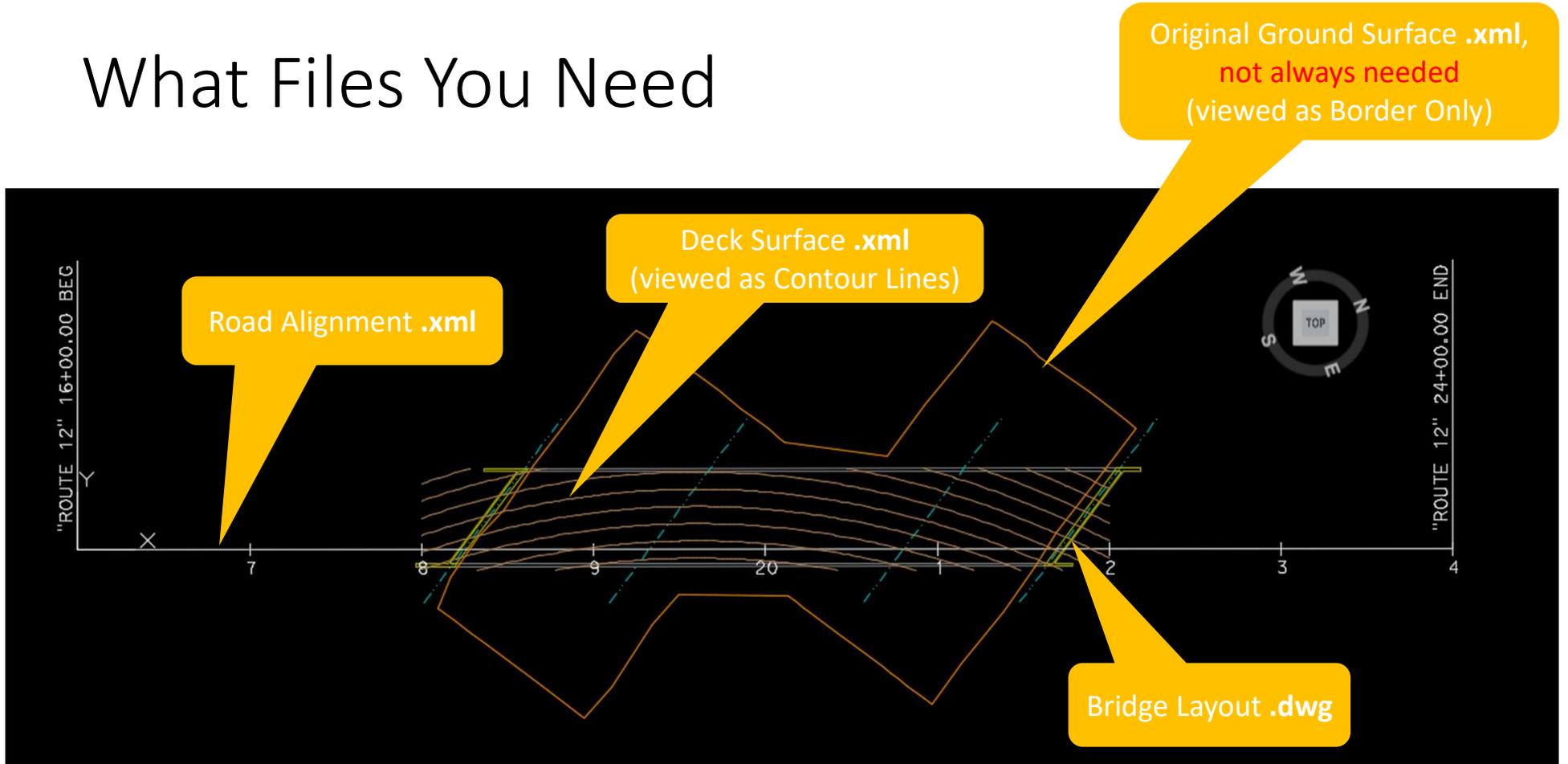
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  - Wingwalls
  - Bearing locations

Consult your Structure Designer for assistance in obtaining these files and help to combining them into a single .dwg file for use.



# What Files You Need



2D PLAN VIEW

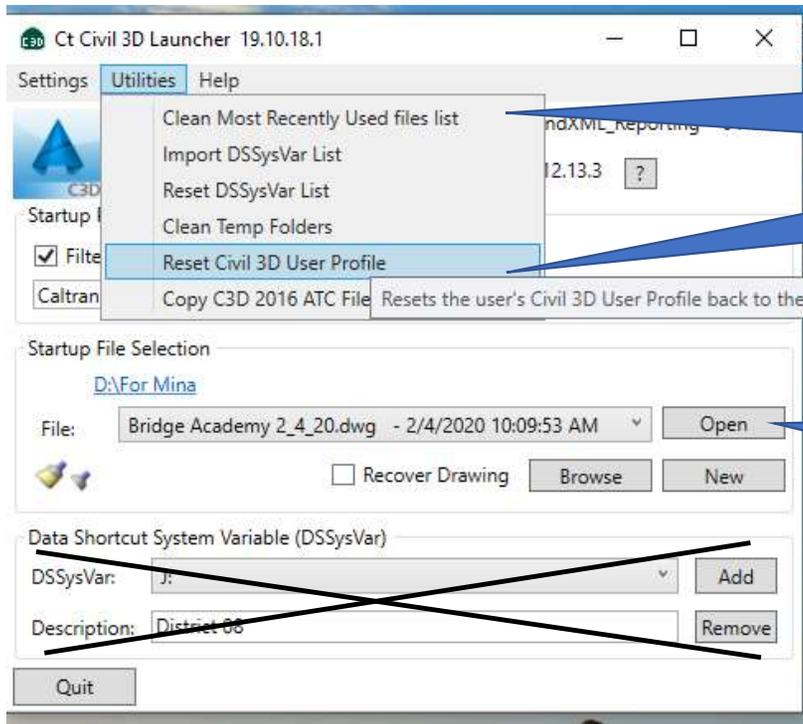
# STARTING UP CIVIL 3D



1. Double click on Ct Civil3D Launcher on your desktop

Yes, Civil 3D will need an update or it will CRASH and it will require fixing!

**If Civil 3D doesn't work, run the Utilities Tools!**

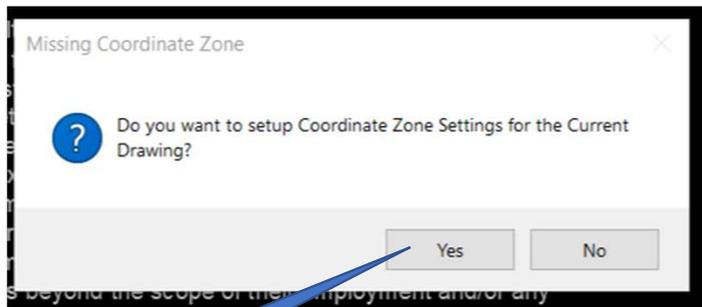


2. Typically run all the Utilities option to clean up Civil 3D and create a new drawing.

3. Save your drawing to the local drive and Open drawing for the first time through Ct Civil 3D Launcher.

# SET DATUM & ZONE

If the .dwg files is not set up already, start a new file and then import the .xml files



1. Click Yes

Use "SAVE AS", rename file and save to your local drive.

2. Use Horizontal Datum to "CCS 83"

3. Set Vertical Datum to "NAVD 88"

5. Click SET ZONE



4. Click on the Zone Map to set Seed File

District  
1,2  
1,3,4  
4,6,9,10  
5,6,9  
5,7,8  
8,11, 12

Seed File  
Zone 1  
Zone 2  
Zone 3  
Zone 4  
Zone 5  
Zone 6

# MOUSE & KEYBOARD CONTROLS

The most efficient way to use AutoCAD is to have one hand on your mouse and one hand on the keyboard.

Hit **ESC** to break a command



**RIGHT** click is used for Menu Shortcut



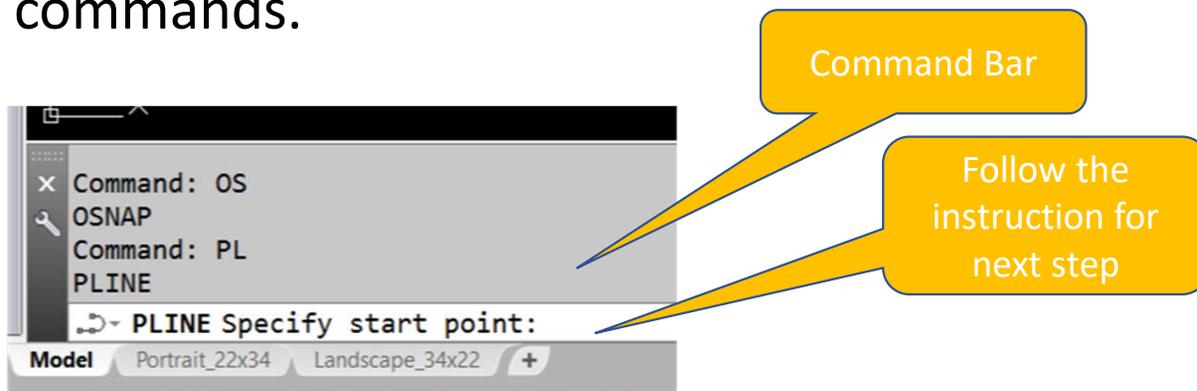
**MIDDLE** mouse button controls the view. Scroll to Zoom IN or OUT. Hold down middle button to PAN

**LEFT** click is for Selecting



# COMMAND BAR

- The Command Bar is where you enter in the commands and find instructions for the next step
- Use your keyboard to enter in the short commands.



## Most used short commands:

- L – Line
- PL – Polyline (PLINE)
- M - Move
- CO – Copy
- O – Offset
- RE – Regen
- E - Erase
- TR – Trim
- EX – Extend
- Z – Zoom
- U – Undo
- OS – OSNAP
  - NEA – Near
  - Per - perpendicular

# MAIN TABS FOR SC

- **HOME**
- **INSERT**
- **ANNOTATE**

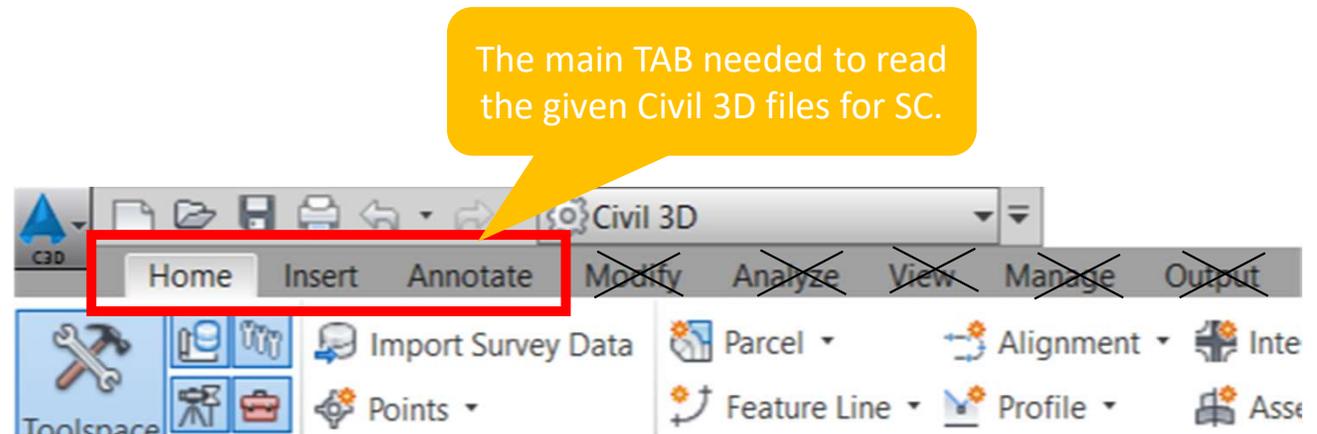
- ~~MODIFY~~
- ~~ANALYZE~~

• VIEW (not really needed for SC purposes but, worth exploring)

• ~~MANAGE~~

• OUTPUT (not needed, the output tab automatically appears when exporting points)

• ETC... (not needed)



# SURFACE PROPERTIES

- HOME
  - Palettes

Prospector needs to be turned ON



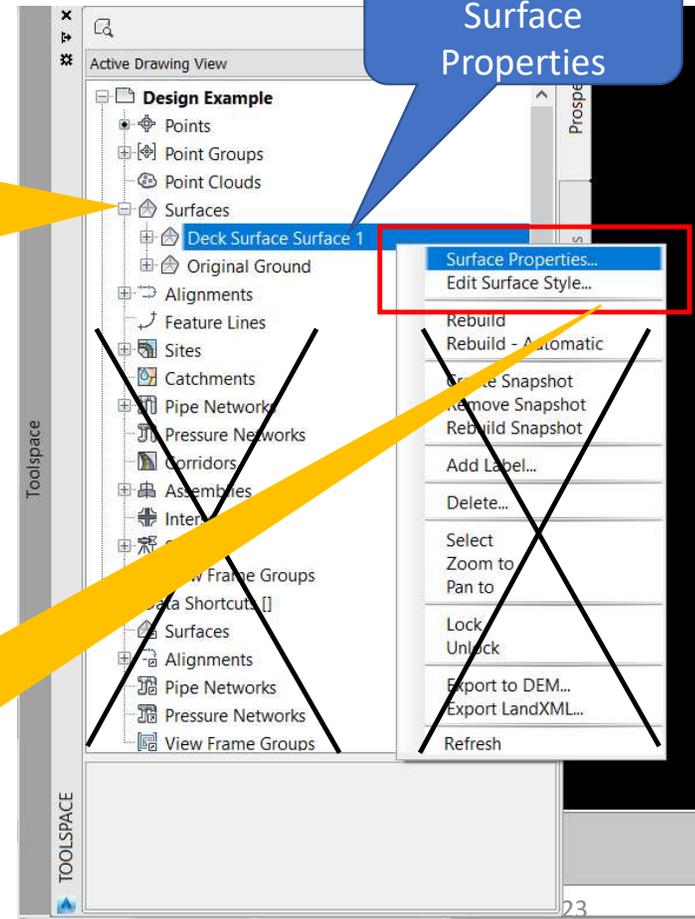
Click **TOOLSPACE** to view. The toolspace will be docked on your left side screen

**PROSPECTOR:**  
This is where your Surface and Alignment files are stored and can make changes.

You only use this to change how you VIEW the surface data, such as the Surface Properties and Surface Styles (i.e. TIN, boarder, contours..)



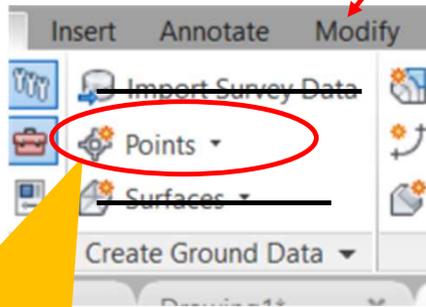
Right click to get Surface Properties



# POINTS TO EXPORT

- **HOME**

- Palettes
- Create Ground Data

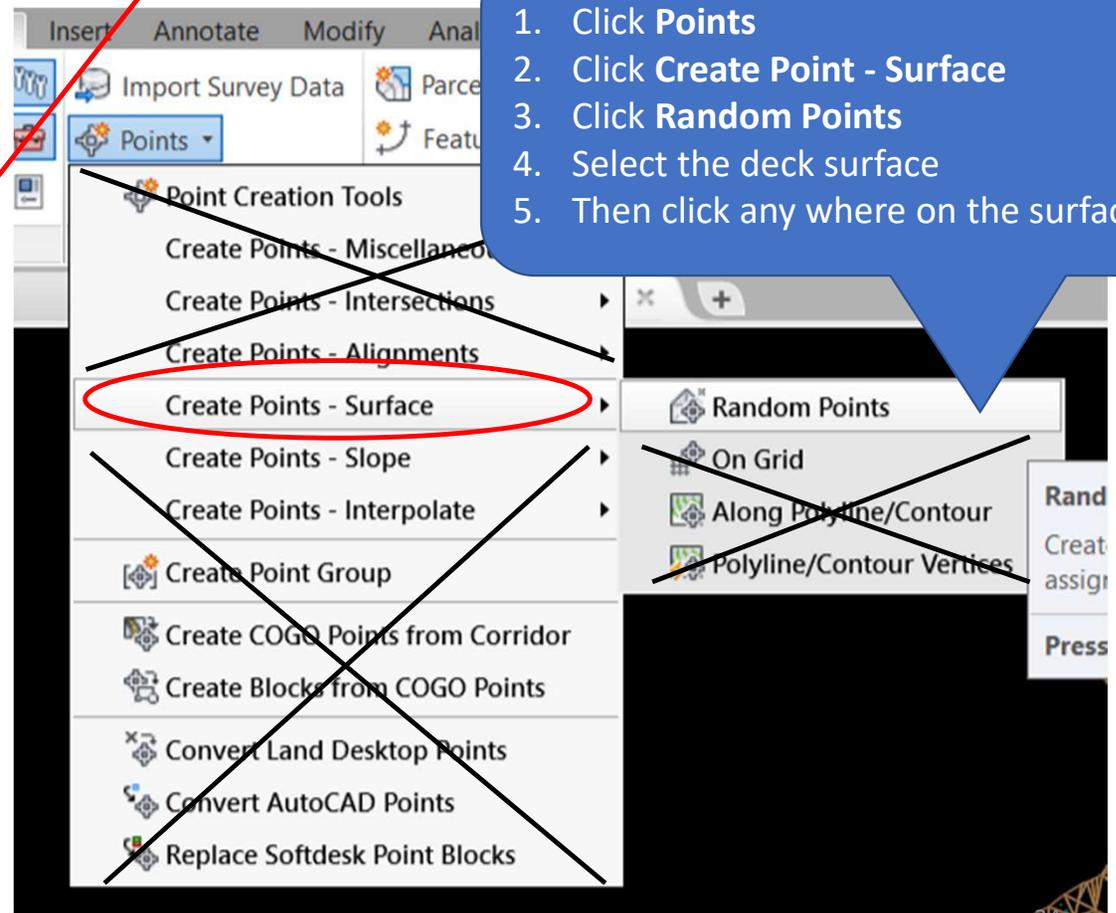


## POINTS:

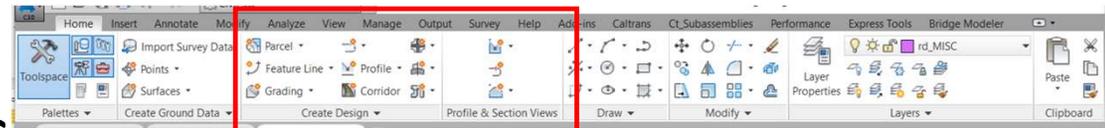
This is where you can create a labeled point on the deck surface and then export the point to Excel. See "How to Create Deck Elevations".



1. Click **Points**
2. Click **Create Point - Surface**
3. Click **Random Points**
4. Select the deck surface
5. Then click any where on the surface

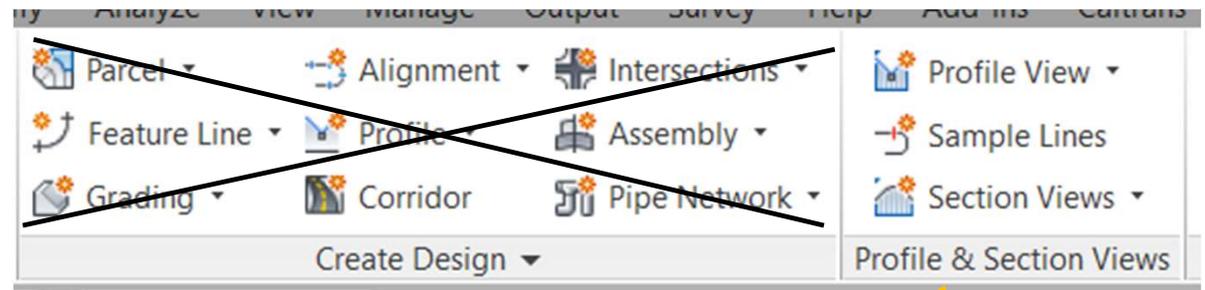


# PROFILE & SECTIONS



- **HOME**

- Palettes
- Create Ground Data
- ~~Create Design~~
- Profile & Section Views



**PROFILE & SECTION VIEW:**

Here is where you can generate a profile or section view of your bridge. This is not covered in the tutorials at this time but, they are worth exploring.

# DRAW & MODIFY

## • HOME

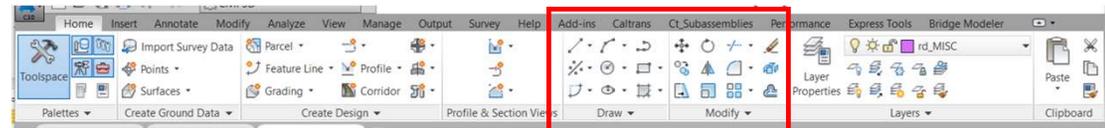
- Palettes
- Create Ground Data
- ~~Create Design~~
- Profile & Section View
- Draw
- Modify

### DRAW:

This is your draw palettes. Most MicroStation users prefer to use this in lieu of using the keyboard to typing in the commands

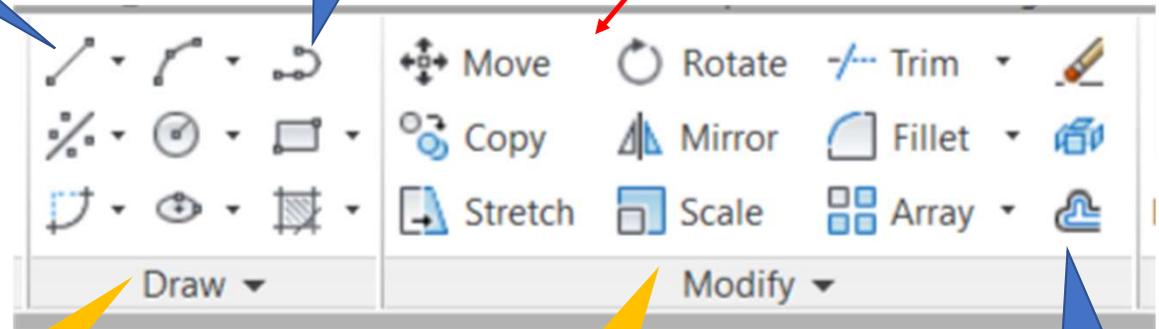
### MODIFY:

Similar to the draw palettes.



Line

Polyline



Offset

# LAYERS

- **HOME**

- Palettes

Each object has a base **LAYER** on which the object physically resides. You can control the display of these layers and create new layers as needed.

- Modify

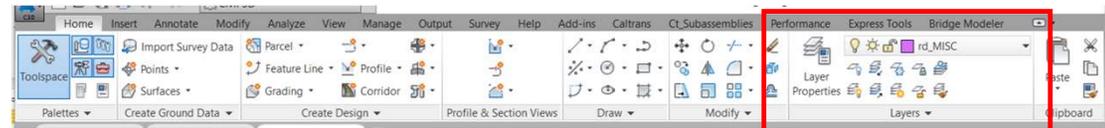
- Layers

Click to bring up the **LAYER MANAGER**

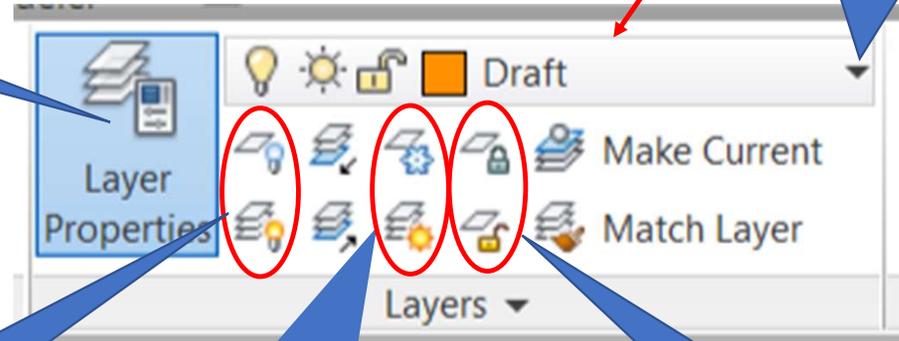
Layer **ON** and **OFF**. Allows you to reduce the line clutter

If you **FREEZE** a layer instead of turning it **OFF**, you'll see a boost in performance of the program

Layer **LOCK** and **UNLOCK**. Keeps you from deleting a line on accident



Click to switch between the layers



# LAYER MANAGER

- HOME

Right Click on ALL to create a "New Group Filter". Move each layer over as needed. This will help you keep the layers you use relevant

- Modify

- Layers

- Layer Manager

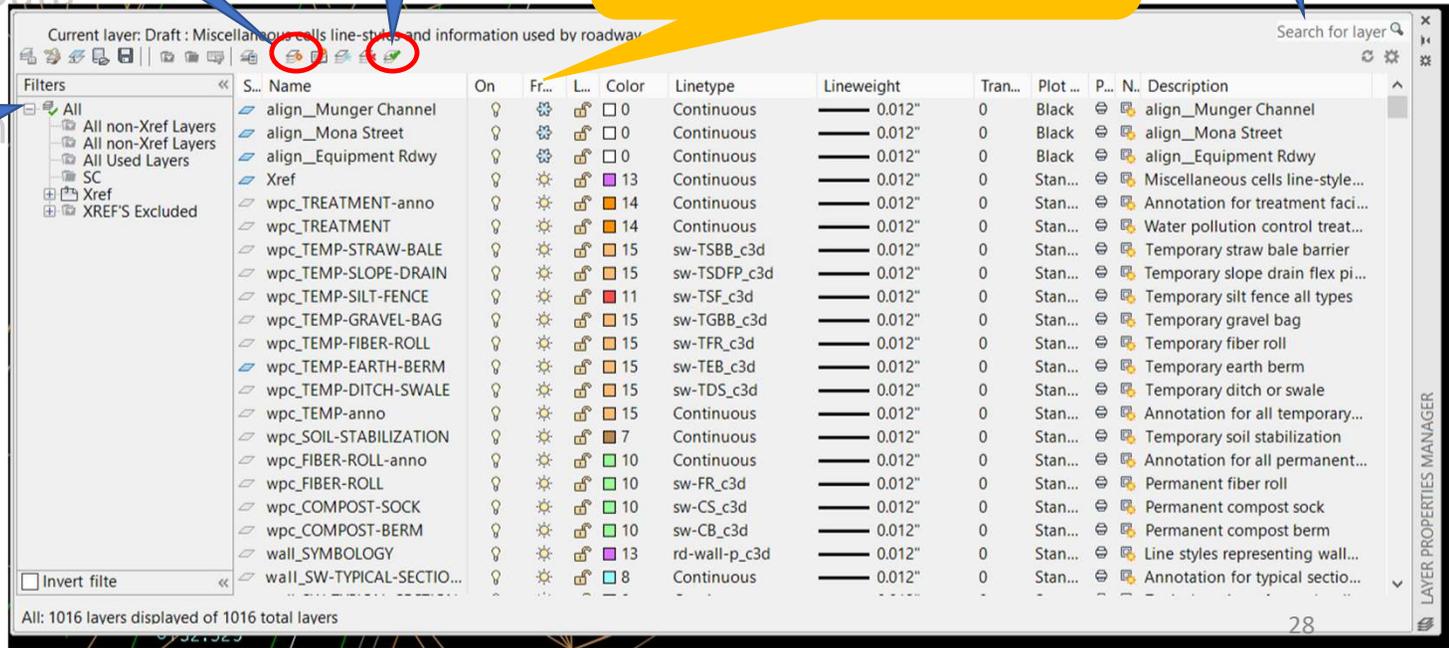
Click to create a NEW LAYER

Click to make layer CURRENT

One of the most common issue is a layer gets turned OFF or FROZEN

Type "\*" BEFORE and AFTER to help find layers by name

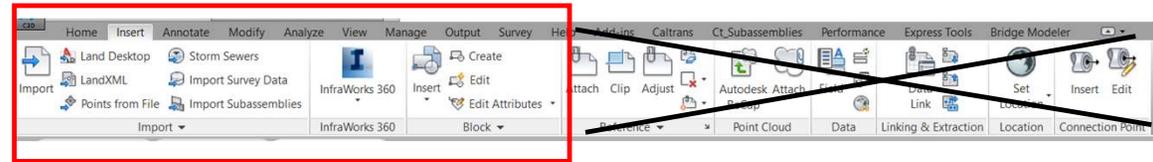
Helps to FILTER the layers you freeze and later can't find



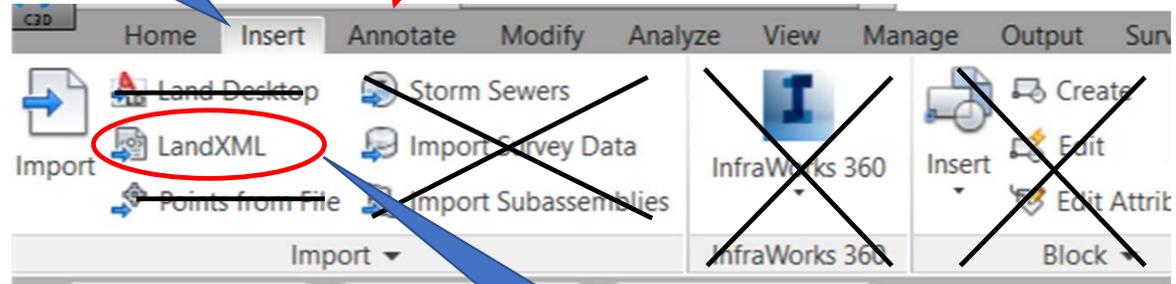
# IMPORT

- **INSERT**

- Import
- ~~InfraWorks 360~~
- ~~Blocks~~
- Etc... (not needed)



Click the **INSERT** tab



If your Structure Designer has not combined the bridge layout and .xml files for you. Save the .xml files to your locate drive. Open the .dwg files in Civil 3D and then import the .xml files into your drawing yourself from here.

**YES, It's that easy!**

Click **LandXML** to import the project surface and alignment .xml files.

# LABELS

- **ANNOTATE**
  - Label & Table

## **ANNOTATE:**

This is where you will get most of your information and label your drawings.

**NOTE** - Any point Northing & Eastings

**LINE** - Any Line bearing and lengths

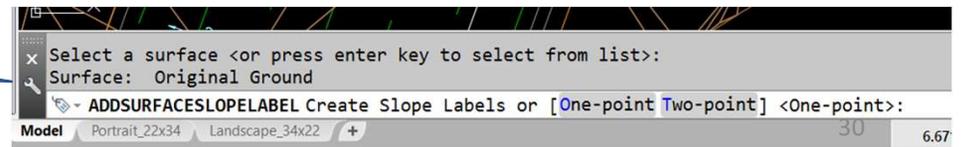
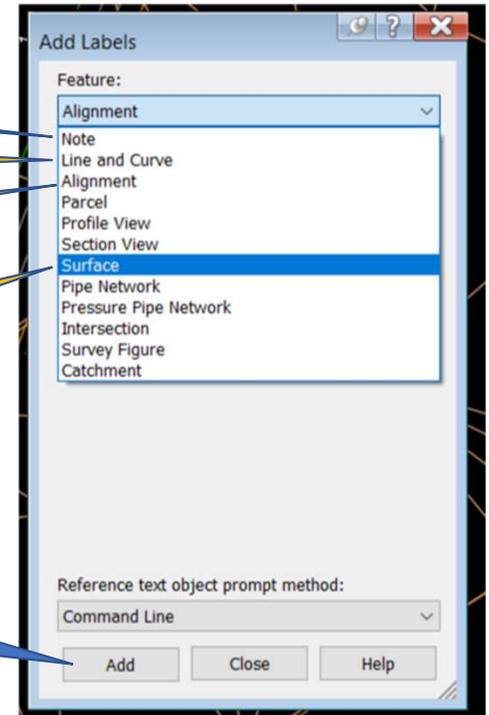
**ALIGNMENT** - Any Station and offset distance

**SURFACE** - Any surface slope and elevations

1. Select the **FEATURE**,
2. Select the **LABEL TYPE**,
3. Click **ADD**,

Click the tag  
**ADD LABELS**

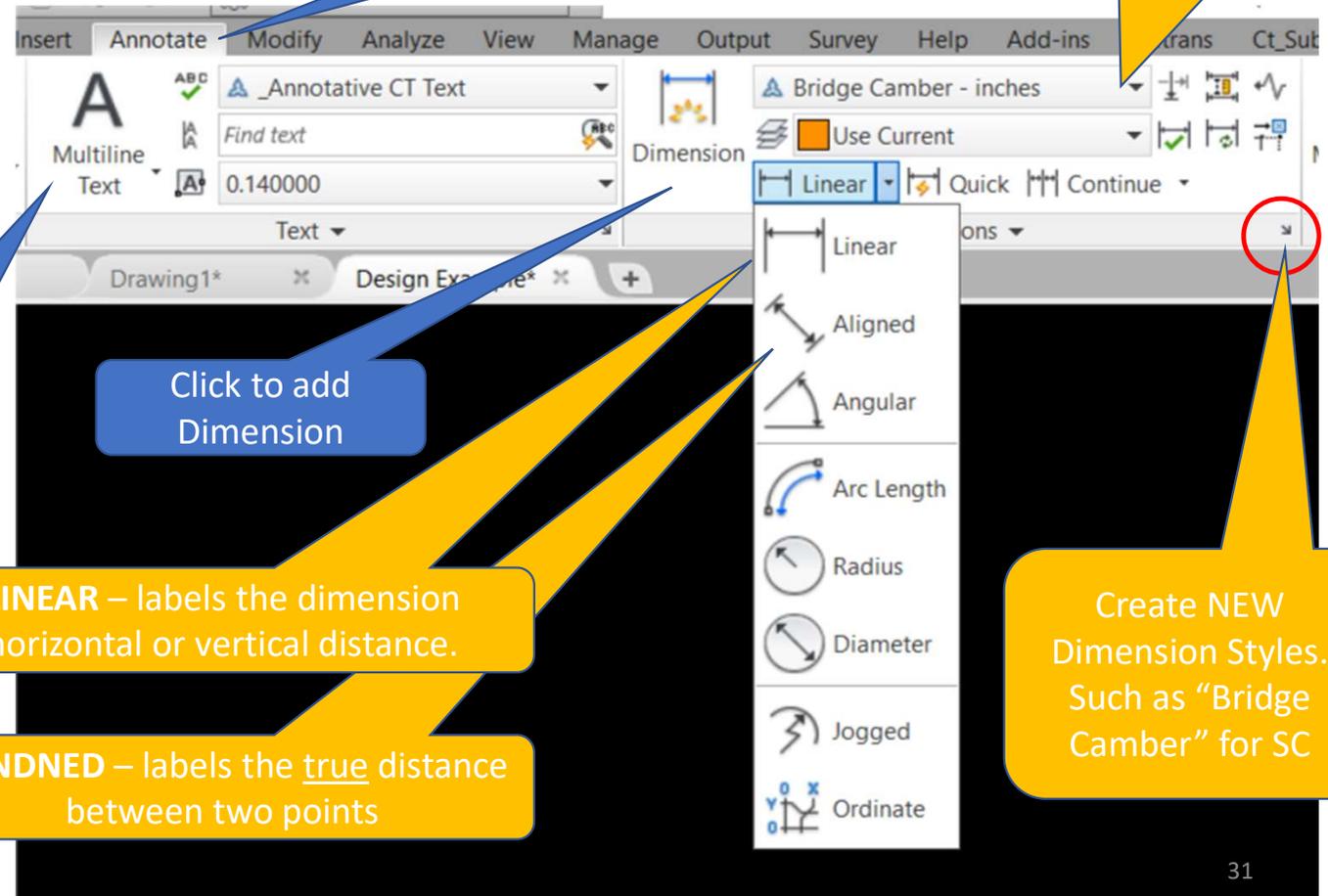
4. Follow the instruction on the command bar as needed.



# TEXT & DIMENSIONS

## • ANNOTATE

- Label & Table
- Multiline Text
- Dimensions

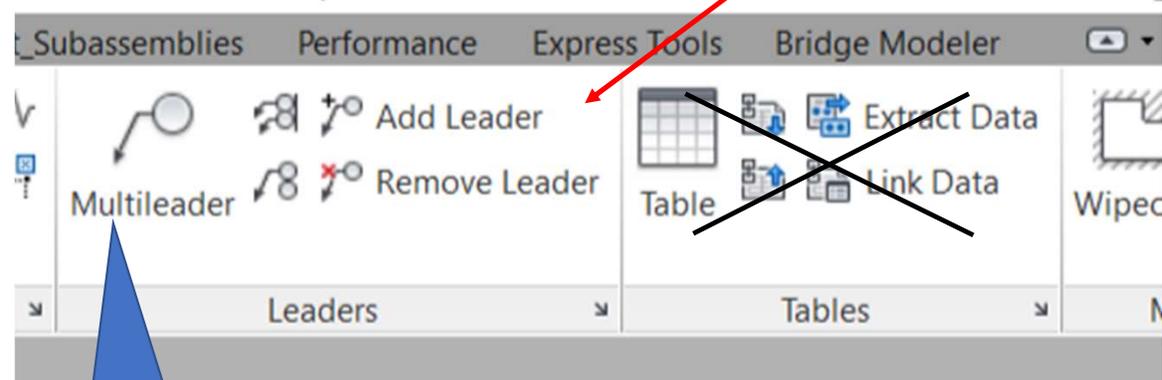
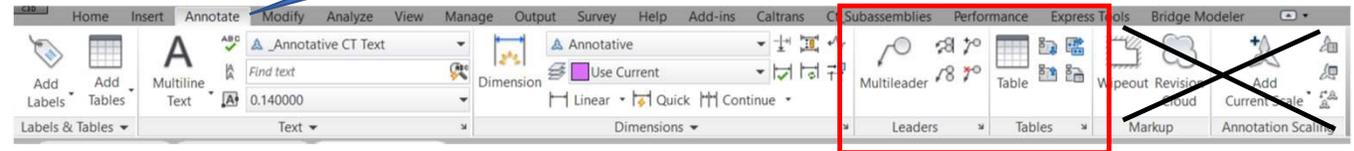


# LEADERS

- **ANNOTATE**

- Label & Table
- Multiline Text
- Dimensions
- Leader
- ~~Tables~~
- ~~Markup~~
- ~~Annotation Scaling~~

Click the **ANNOTATE** tab

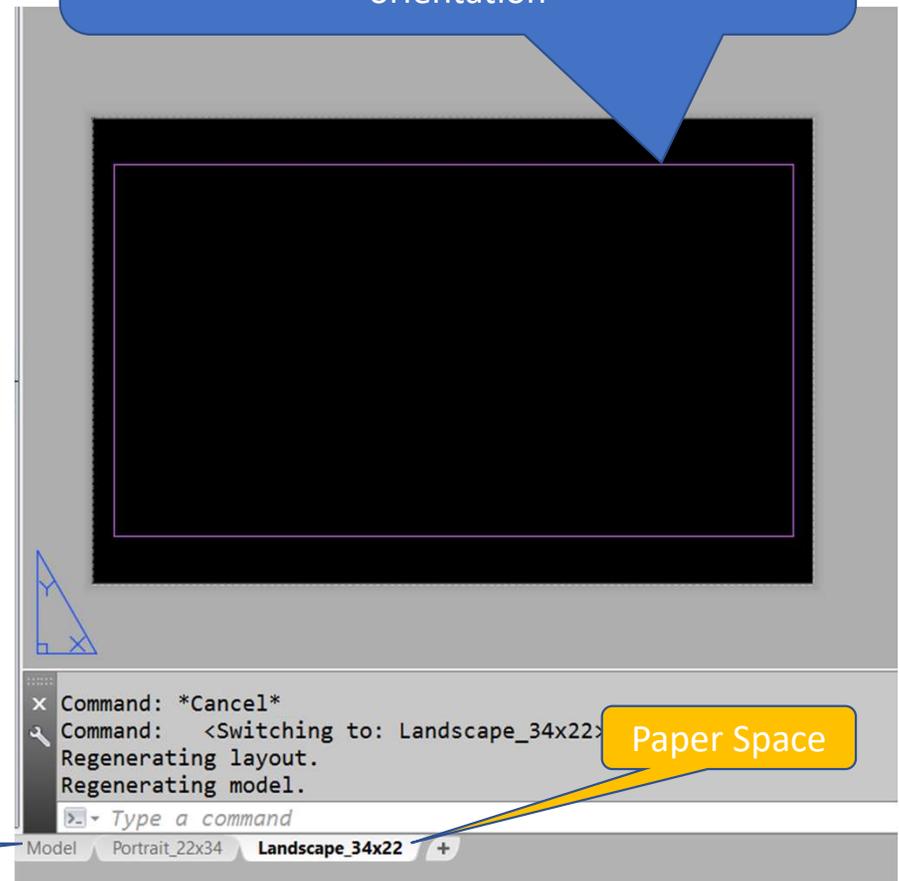


Click to add text with leader line and arrow

# MODEL vs PAPER SPACE

- There are two distinct working environments, “**Model Space**” and “**Paper Space**”
- **Model Space** is drawn at 1:1 scale. In general, Model Space consists of a single view that fills the screen. Your bridge will be set in Real World Coordinates, meaning it will have an accurate bearing and ordination.
- **Paper Space** represents a paper layout of your drawing. Its easier to reorient the bridge layout horizontally when drawing camber.
- The **Viewport** is a window into Model Space.

Double click on the **VIEWPORT** (purple box) to work in Model Space with Paper Space orientation



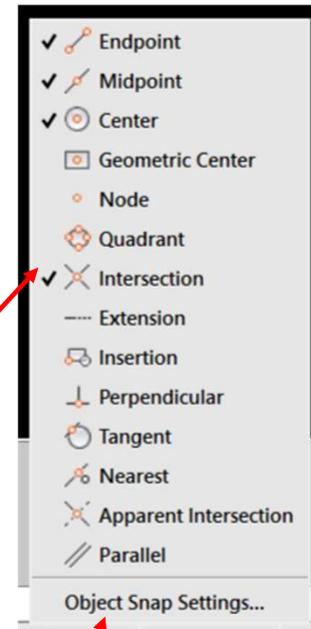
Model Space

Paper Space

# OSNAP & SCALE

- Object Snap (**OSNAP**), allows you to snap to specific points on an object.
- A green shape (i.e. triangle, square, angle...) will appear on the object if the OSANP is turned ON and only if certain snap settings are checked.

**NOTE:**  
Your annotation will disappear (i.e. dimensions or text) if you draw in one scale and switch to a new scale

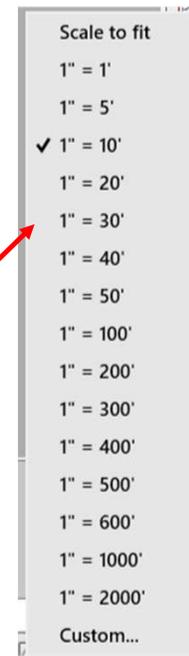


Drawing Coordinates of your cursor

Orthomode

OSNAP

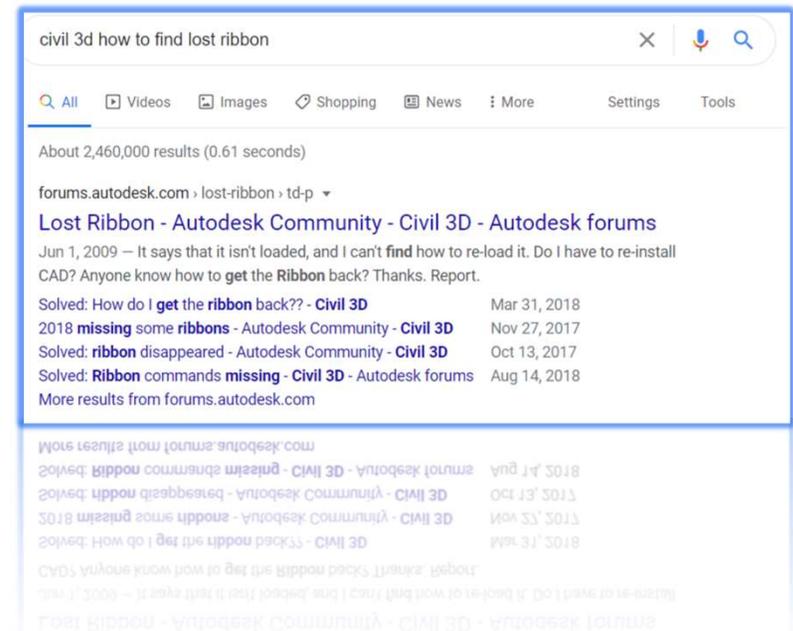
Annotation Scale



# Civil 3D Help Resources



- Google – (i.e. “civil 3d How to....”)
  - A lot of simple issues can be solved with a quick google search. There are several forms online, lots of people run into the same issue with Civil 3D.
- Statewide CADD Training Resources: [MicroStation and Civil 3D](#)
- For specific help regarding creation of Deck Contours and related training email: [Bridge.Design.Civil3DHelp@dot.ca.gov](mailto:Bridge.Design.Civil3DHelp@dot.ca.gov)
- For all other Civil3D related inquiries or help email: [cadd.design.support@dot.ca.gov](mailto:cadd.design.support@dot.ca.gov)



# Questions

