

Material Conversion Table Latest Edition

Material Conversion Table: Your Comprehensive Guide to Material Measurement and Conversion

In the world of manufacturing, construction, engineering, and various industrial applications, understanding the precise measurement of materials is essential. Whether you're converting between different units of weight, volume, or other properties, having a reliable and detailed *material conversion table* can significantly streamline your projects, improve accuracy, and save time. This article provides an in-depth look at material conversion tables, their importance, how to use them effectively, and comprehensive conversion data for common materials.

What Is a Material Conversion Table?

A **material conversion table** is a reference chart that provides equivalent measurements of various materials in different units. It facilitates quick and accurate conversions between units such as kilograms, pounds, tons, grams, cubic meters, cubic feet, and more. These tables are vital tools for engineers, architects, builders, and suppliers to ensure consistency and precision throughout their workflows.

Importance of Material Conversion Tables

Why Use a Material Conversion Table?

- Accuracy and Precision: Ensures measurements are consistent, reducing errors in calculations.
- Time-Saving: Eliminates the need for manual calculations or searching for conversion factors.
- Standardization: Provides uniformity across projects, especially when working with international suppliers or clients.
- Cost Efficiency: Avoids material wastage due to miscalculations.
- Ease of Communication: Facilitates clear communication among team members, contractors, and suppliers.

Common Fields Where Conversion Tables Are Used

- Construction and Civil Engineering
- Manufacturing and Production
- Material Procurement
- Quality Control

- Logistics and Supply Chain Management

Understanding the Types of Material Measurements

Before diving into conversion tables, it's essential to understand the basic measurement types used for materials:

Weight and Mass

Materials are often quantified in units of weight or mass, such as:

- Kilograms (kg)
- Pounds (lb)
- Tons (metric ton, short ton, long ton)
- Grams (g)

Volume

Volume measurements include:

- Cubic meters (m³)
- Cubic feet (ft³)
- Liters (L)
- Gallons (gal)

Density and Specific Gravity

These properties relate weight to volume and are critical in converting between weight and volume.

How to Use a Material Conversion Table Effectively

To maximize the utility of a material conversion table:

- Identify the Material: Confirm the exact material you are working with, as density and other properties vary.
- Determine the Known Quantity: Know your starting measurement and unit.
- Select the Target Unit: Decide whether you need weight, volume, or other units.
- Locate the Material in the Table: Find the relevant section for your material.

- Use the Conversion Factors: Follow the provided multipliers or divisors to convert measurements accurately.
- Double-Check Calculations: Always verify results, especially for critical applications.

Common Material Conversion Data

Below is a comprehensive collection of conversion data for frequently used construction and industrial materials, organized for easy reference.

1. Steel

Units	Conversion Factors	Notes
----- ----- -----		
1 tonne (metric ton)	1,000 kg	Standard metric unit
1 tonne	2,204.62 lb	Imperial weight
1 kg	2.20462 lb	Conversion factor
1 lb	0.453592 kg	Conversion factor

2. Concrete

Units	Conversion Factors	Notes
----- ----- -----		
1 cubic meter (m³)	35.3147 ft³	Volume measurement
1 m³	2,410 kg (for standard mix)	Density varies with mix
1 kg	0.415 lb	Conversion factor

3. Wood (Pine, Oak, etc.)

Units	Conversion Factors	Notes
----- ----- -----		

| 1 cubic meter | 1,000 kg | Approximate for dry wood |

| 1 m³ | 5.2 m³ | Approximate conversion to board feet |

| 1 board foot | 0.00236 m³ | Volume unit |

4. Gravel and Aggregates

| Units | Conversion Factors | Notes |

|-----|-----|-----|

| 1 tonne | 1.1 US tons | Approximate |

| 1 m³ | 1,600 kg | Varies with material density |

| 1 kg | 0.000625 lb | Conversion factor |

5. Asphalt

| Units | Conversion Factors | Notes |

|-----|-----|-----|

| 1 tonne | 2,204.62 lb | Metric to imperial |

| 1 m³ | 2,300 kg | Approximate density |

| 1 kg | 2.20462 lb | Conversion factor |

Specialized Conversion Tables

In addition to standard materials, specialized tables are available for:

- Liquids: oil, fuel, chemicals
- Metals: aluminum, copper
- Aggregates: sand, gravel
- Other Materials: bricks, tiles, insulation materials

Having access to these tailored tables helps ensure precision in diverse projects.

Creating Your Own Material Conversion Table

While pre-made tables are immensely useful, creating a customized conversion table tailored to your specific materials and project requirements is advantageous. Here's how:

- Gather Standard Data: Collect density, volume, and weight data for your materials.
- Define Units Needed: Determine which units are most relevant for your work.
- Calculate Conversion Factors: Use basic formulas to derive conversion factors.
- Organize Data Clearly: Use tables or spreadsheets for quick reference.
- Update Regularly: Keep your table current with material supplier data and project-specific adjustments.

Tips for Accurate Material Conversion

- Always verify the density of your specific material batch, as it can vary.
- Use consistent units throughout your calculations to avoid confusion.
- Consult technical datasheets or material suppliers for precise data.
- Be aware of moisture content, especially in materials like wood and aggregates, as it affects weight and volume.
- Keep conversion tables accessible in your workspace or digital devices for quick reference.

Conclusion

A **material conversion table** is an indispensable resource that enhances accuracy, efficiency, and communication in any project involving materials measurement. By understanding the various measurement units, properties like density, and how to apply conversion factors correctly, professionals can ensure their projects meet specifications and standards. Whether you're sourcing raw materials, calculating quantities, or preparing for delivery, a detailed and reliable conversion table is your key to success.

Remember: Always verify your data, understand the context of your measurements, and keep your conversion tables updated to reflect any changes in material properties or standards. With this knowledge, you can confidently manage your materials and streamline your operations.

Material Conversion Table: A Comprehensive Guide to Understanding and Using Material Measurements

In the worlds of manufacturing, engineering, construction, and scientific research, understanding how to convert different material measurements is essential for precision, efficiency, and safety.

Whether you're working with metals, plastics, or other raw materials, a material conversion table serves as an invaluable resource, helping professionals and hobbyists alike navigate the complex landscape of measurement units and material properties. This guide aims to demystify the concept of material conversion tables, illustrating their importance, how to interpret them, and practical applications across various industries.

What Is a Material Conversion Table?

A material conversion table is a systematic reference that provides standardized conversion factors between different units of measurement for various materials. These tables typically include data points such as:

- Weight conversions (e.g., pounds to kilograms)
- Volume conversions (e.g., cubic inches to cubic centimeters)
- Density values (mass per unit volume)
- Material-specific properties (e.g., tensile strength, thermal conductivity)

The primary goal of these tables is to facilitate accurate conversions, ensuring that measurements taken in one unit system can be reliably translated into another without errors, which is especially crucial when specifying materials, ordering supplies, or designing components.

Why Are Material Conversion Tables Important?

Ensuring Precision and Consistency

Material properties and measurements vary depending on units used. Without a reliable conversion reference, there is a risk of miscalculations that can compromise the integrity of a project. Accurate conversions help maintain consistency across different teams, suppliers, and regions.

Saving Time and Reducing Errors

Manually converting measurements can be time-consuming and prone to mistakes. Material conversion tables streamline this process, providing quick reference points that improve workflow efficiency.

Facilitating Cross-Industry Compatibility

Different industries and countries often use different measurement systems (Imperial vs. Metric). Having a comprehensive conversion table bridges these differences, enabling seamless communication and collaboration.

Supporting Quality Control and Compliance

In regulated industries like aerospace or pharmaceuticals, precise material measurements are mandatory for compliance. Conversion tables help ensure conformity to standards and specifications.

Types of Material Conversion Tables

Material conversion tables can vary based on their focus and the materials they cover. Here are some common types:

- Unit Conversion Tables

These tables focus on converting units of measurement such as length, weight, volume, and area.

- Example: Inches to millimeters, pounds to kilograms, gallons to liters.

- Density and Specific Gravity Tables

These tables provide the density (mass per unit volume) or specific gravity of various materials, enabling conversions between weight and volume.

- Example: Steel density (~7.85 g/cm³), aluminum (~2.70 g/cm³).

- Material Property Tables

Include properties like tensile strength, melting point, thermal conductivity, and hardness, often in different units.

- Material Quantity Calculators

Help determine how much material is needed based on dimensions and density, often used in construction and manufacturing.

How to Read and Use a Material Conversion Table

Step 1: Identify Your Known Measurement and Unit

Begin by noting the measurement you currently have, such as weight in pounds or volume in cubic inches.

Step 2: Determine the Desired Measurement and Unit

Decide what unit you need the measurement in, such as kilograms or liters.

Step 3: Locate Relevant Data in the Table

Find the corresponding conversion factor or property value in the table. For unit conversions, this will typically be a simple multiplication or division factor.

Step 4: Perform the Calculation

Multiply or divide your known measurement by the conversion factor to obtain the target measurement.

Example:

Suppose you have a steel block weighing 10 pounds, and you want to know its weight in kilograms.

- From the conversion table: 1 pound = 0.453592 kg
- Calculation: $10 \text{ lbs} \times 0.453592 = 4.53592 \text{ kg}$

Practical Applications of Material Conversion Tables

Construction and Civil Engineering

- Converting materials specified in imperial units to metric units for international projects.
- Estimating quantities of building materials like concrete, steel, and insulation.

Manufacturing and Fabrication

- Adjusting measurements when ordering raw materials from different suppliers.
- Ensuring that component dimensions meet specifications across different measurement standards.

Scientific Research

- Converting experimental data between units for analysis and publication.
- Comparing material properties reported in various measurement systems.

Food and Beverage Industry

- Converting ingredient quantities from volume to weight for recipe standardization.
- Adjusting measurements for international markets.

Hobbyist and DIY Projects

- Converting measurements for custom builds, woodworking, or metalworking when tools or materials are sourced internationally.

Key Considerations When Using Material Conversion Tables

Accuracy and Precision

Always use the most recent and reliable conversion factors, especially for critical applications. Small errors can lead to significant issues in engineering and safety.

Units Compatibility

Ensure that units are compatible. For example, converting volume to weight requires knowledge of material density.

Material Variability

Remember that properties like density can vary slightly based on factors like temperature and alloy composition. Consult material datasheets for precise data.

Conversion Context

Some conversions are straightforward (e.g., length), while others require additional data (e.g., calculating weight from volume and density).

Example Material Conversion Table: Common Conversions

Conversion Type	From	To	Conversion Factor / Value
Length	Inches	Millimeters	1 inch = 25.4 mm
Length	Feet	Meters	1 ft = 0.3048 m
Weight	Pounds	Kilograms	1 lb = 0.453592 kg
Volume	Cubic inches	Cubic centimeters	1 in³ = 16.3871 cm³
Density of Steel	?	?	7.85 g/cm³
Tensile Strength of Aluminum	?	?	90 MPa (megapascals)

(Note: Always verify these values from authoritative sources for critical applications.)

Creating Your Own Material Conversion Table

For specialized projects or materials, creating a custom conversion table can be beneficial:

- Gather Data: Collect reliable property data for your specific materials.
- Organize Information: Structure the table with clear categories for units and properties.
- Include Conversion Factors: Calculate or record conversion factors between units you frequently use.
- Update Regularly: Keep your table current as new data or standards emerge.

Conclusion

A material conversion table is more than just a reference?it is a fundamental tool that underpins accuracy, safety, and efficiency across numerous industries. Whether you're converting units of measurement, translating material properties, or calculating material quantities, understanding how to effectively utilize these tables can significantly improve your workflow. By familiarizing yourself with the key concepts, types, and applications outlined in this guide, you'll be better equipped to navigate the complex world of material measurements with confidence and precision.

QuestionAnswer What is a material conversion table and why is it important? A material conversion table is a reference tool that provides equivalent measurements or unit conversions for various materials, helping engineers and workers accurately convert quantities during manufacturing

or construction processes. How can a material conversion table improve accuracy in project calculations? By providing standardized conversion factors, a material conversion table reduces errors in measurement conversions, ensuring precise quantities and improving the overall accuracy of project planning and execution. What types of materials are typically included in a conversion table? Commonly included materials are metals, plastics, concrete, wood, and other construction or manufacturing materials, along with their units such as weight, volume, length, and area conversions. Are material conversion tables universal or specific to certain industries? They can be both; some tables are industry-specific, tailored for particular materials and applications, while others are more general and applicable across multiple industries. Where can I find reliable material conversion tables for professional use? Reliable material conversion tables can be found in engineering handbooks, industry standards publications, manufacturer datasheets, and specialized software tools designed for engineering and construction professionals.

Related keywords: conversion chart, material equivalency, measurement conversion, unit conversion table, material properties, standard conversion table, engineering conversion, data conversion, conversion factors, measurement guide

Autodesk Revit 2014 Material Library Metric

autodesk revit 2014 material library metric is an essential component for architects, engineers, and construction professionals who rely on Revit for Building Information Modeling (BIM). The material library in Revit 2014 provides a comprehensive set of predefined materials that facilitate realistic visualizations, accurate simulations, and efficient documentation workflows. Understanding how to effectively utilize and customize the material library is crucial for optimizing project outcomes, especially when working with metric units, which are standard in many countries around the world.

In this article, we will explore the details of the Autodesk Revit 2014 material library metric, including its structure, how to access and modify materials, best practices for managing materials, and tips for leveraging the library to enhance your BIM projects.

Understanding the Revit 2014 Material Library

What is the Material Library?

The material library in Revit 2014 is a collection of predefined materials that can be applied to different elements within a project. These materials define the visual appearance, physical properties, and rendering characteristics of objects such as walls, floors, furniture, and structural components. The library helps streamline the modeling process by providing ready-to-use materials

that can be customized further.

Metric Units in the Material Library

Revit 2014's material library supports metric units, making it suitable for projects in regions where the metric system is standard. This includes measurements such as millimeters (mm), centimeters (cm), and meters (m). When working with metric units, it is essential to ensure that your project units are correctly set, and materials are configured to reflect real-world dimensions accurately.

Accessing and Navigating the Material Library

How to Access the Material Library

To access the material library in Revit 2014:

- Open your Revit project.
- Navigate to the **Manage** tab on the ribbon.
- Click on **Materials** in the Settings panel.
- The Materials dialog box will open, displaying the library's contents.

Within this dialog, you can browse existing materials, create new ones, or duplicate and modify existing ones.

Structure of the Material Library

The material library in Revit 2014 is organized into categories such as:

- Wood
- Concrete
- Metal
- Glass
- Fabric
- Paint
- Plastics

Each category contains multiple predefined materials with specific visual and physical properties.

Working with Materials in Revit 2014

Applying Materials to Elements

Applying materials is straightforward:

- Select the element in the model.
- In the Properties palette, find the **Material** parameter.
- Click the drop-down menu and choose an existing material from the library.
- Alternatively, click **Manage Materials** to create or modify materials.

Creating Custom Materials

To create a custom material tailored to your project needs:

- Open the Materials dialog box.
- Click **New** to create a new material.
- Name your material appropriately.
- Adjust the appearance settings, including color, texture, reflectivity, and transparency.
- Configure physical properties such as thermal conductivity and density, especially important for energy analysis.
- Save your custom material for reuse in your project.

Modifying Existing Materials

Existing materials can be fine-tuned to match specific design requirements:

- Select the material from the library.
- Click **Edit** to open the Material Editor.
- Adjust the visual and physical parameters accordingly.
- Save changes to update all instances of that material in your project.

Best Practices for Managing the Material Library

Organizing Custom Materials

As your project progresses, you may accumulate numerous custom materials. To maintain organization:

- Create a dedicated category or subcategory for your custom materials.
- Name materials clearly to indicate their purpose or finish.
- Use consistent naming conventions to facilitate quick searching.

Sharing Materials Across Projects

Revit allows you to export and import material libraries, enabling consistent material usage across multiple projects:

- Export your custom materials by saving the Material Library file (.adsk) from the Materials dialog.
- In a new project, import the library to access the same materials.

Keeping the Library Up-to-Date

Regularly review and update your materials to reflect changes in product specifications or design preferences. This ensures visual consistency and accurate physical properties.

Leveraging the Material Library for Better Visualizations and Analysis

Realistic Renders

The material library's appearance settings can be fine-tuned to produce photorealistic renderings:

- Adjust reflectivity, glossiness, and transparency.
- Apply textures and bump maps for surface detail.
- Use the rendering settings in Revit or export to external rendering software for higher quality visuals.

Energy and Structural Analysis

Physical properties assigned to materials influence energy modeling and structural performance:

- Define thermal conductivity, specific heat, and density for energy analysis.
- Ensure materials are accurately represented for structural simulations.

Compliance and Documentation

Using standardized materials from the library helps in maintaining compliance with building codes and in preparing precise documentation for procurement and construction.

Tips and Tricks for Using the Revit 2014 Material Library Metric

- **Use Templates:** Create project templates with predefined materials to streamline workflows.
- **Leverage Material Overrides:** For specific elements, override default materials without altering the library.
- **Utilize Material Libraries from Manufacturers:** Import manufacturer-specific materials for greater accuracy.
- **Regular Backups:** Save copies of your custom material libraries regularly to prevent data loss.
- **Documentation:** Keep documentation of material properties for future reference or project handovers.

Conclusion

The Autodesk Revit 2014 material library metric is a powerful tool for creating visually appealing, physically accurate, and efficiently managed building models. Understanding how to access, customize, and organize materials ensures that your BIM projects are not only aesthetically compelling but also compliant and functional. By leveraging the full capabilities of the material library, professionals can significantly enhance their modeling workflows, produce high-quality visualizations, and perform precise analyses. Whether you're working on a small residential project or a large commercial development, mastering the Revit 2014 material library is an essential step toward achieving your design and documentation goals.

Autodesk Revit 2014 Material Library Metric: An In-Depth Exploration

Introduction

Autodesk Revit 2014 Material Library Metric stands as a cornerstone for architects, engineers, and BIM professionals seeking to streamline their design processes and enhance their project realism. As a pivotal component within Revit's comprehensive Building Information Modeling (BIM) environment, the Material Library provides users with an extensive repository of predefined materials, enabling accurate visualization, analysis, and documentation of building components. In this article, we delve into the intricacies of the Revit 2014 Material Library in the metric system, exploring its features, practical applications, and how it empowers professionals to create more realistic and data-rich models.

Understanding the Revit 2014 Material Library: An Overview

What is the Material Library?

The Material Library in Autodesk Revit 2014 is a curated collection of materials that can be assigned to various elements within a building model. These materials define the appearance, physical properties, and behavior of surfaces and objects, such as walls, floors, roofing, and furnishings. They serve multiple purposes, including:

- Visualization: Providing realistic renderings and visual styles.
- Documentation: Supporting accurate schedules and specifications.
- Analysis: Enabling performance simulations like thermal or energy analysis.

Metric System Integration

Revit 2014's Material Library is designed with a focus on the metric system, catering to projects in regions where metric units are standard. This integration simplifies the process of creating, editing, and applying materials with measurements in meters, centimeters, and millimeters, ensuring that the model's physical dimensions align precisely with real-world specifications.

Features of Revit 2014 Material Library Metric

Extensive Material Database

The Material Library comes with a vast array of predefined materials covering common construction materials such as:

- Concrete
- Brick
- Wood
- Metal
- Glass
- Ceramics
- Plastics

Each material is detailed with properties that influence visual appearance and physical characteristics.

Customization and Creation

Revit allows users to customize existing materials or create new ones from scratch. This flexibility is

essential for:

- Modeling unique or proprietary materials.
- Adjusting visual attributes like color, texture, and reflectivity.
- Defining physical properties such as thermal conductivity or density.

Material Types and Categories

Materials are organized into categories, making it easier to locate and assign appropriate textures. These categories include:

- Structural Materials
- Finish Materials
- System Materials
- Imported Materials

This organization streamlines the workflow, especially in large projects with diverse material requirements.

Navigating the Material Editor: Practical Tips

Accessing the Material Browser

In Revit 2014, the Material Browser is the primary interface to explore and manage materials. To access it:

- Navigate to the Manage tab.
- Click on Materials in the Settings panel.

The browser displays a list of default and custom materials, along with their properties.

Editing Material Properties

Within the Material Editor, users can modify:

- Graphics: Color, pattern, transparency, and surface patterns.
- Appearance: Render appearance settings, including reflectivity, glossiness, and bump maps.

- Physical: Thermal properties, density, and other physical parameters.

Adjustments here influence both visual realism and analytical accuracy.

Applying Materials to Elements

Materials can be assigned directly to model elements via:

- The Properties palette.
- Material override options.
- Drag-and-drop in the visual model.

Proper assignment ensures consistency across documentation and visualization.

Practical Applications in Metric Projects

Architectural Visualization

Using the metric material library allows architects to produce highly realistic renderings that accurately represent real-world materials. This includes:

- Precise color matching.
- Material textures scaled appropriately to dimensions.
- Realistic reflections and transparency settings.

Structural Analysis and Performance Simulation

For structural engineers, materials with defined physical properties enable simulations such as:

- Structural load calculations.
- Thermal performance analysis.
- Energy modeling.

Having materials in metric units ensures that calculations are based on real-world measurements.

Construction Documentation and Specifications

Accurate material definitions assist in generating precise schedules and specifications, critical for

procurement and construction management.

Challenges and Best Practices

Ensuring Consistency Across Models

In projects with multiple team members or phases, maintaining uniform material definitions is crucial. Best practices include:

- Creating shared parameter files for materials.
- Documenting custom material properties.
- Regularly updating the Material Library.

Managing File Sizes and Performance

A comprehensive material library can increase project file size and impact performance. To optimize:

- Use linked or referenced material libraries when appropriate.
- Archive unused or outdated materials.
- Regularly audit materials for relevance and accuracy.

Compatibility and Version Control

While the discussion centers on Revit 2014, users should be aware of compatibility issues when upgrading or sharing files across different Revit versions. Maintaining a standardized material library mitigates discrepancies.

Enhancing the Material Library Experience

Utilizing External Resources

Many professionals supplement Revit's default material library with:

- Custom textures and materials created in external software like Photoshop or Substance Designer.
- Imported materials from manufacturer catalogs.

These additions can increase realism and project specificity.

Automating Material Assignments

Using Revit's tools and plugins to automate material assignments based on parameters or templates can improve efficiency, especially in large projects.

Future Outlook and Evolving Features

Although Revit 2014 is now several versions old, its Material Library laid the foundation for continued enhancements in subsequent releases. Modern Revit versions offer:

- Improved rendering capabilities.
- More detailed physical property settings.
- Enhanced library management tools.

Understanding the 2014 material system provides valuable insights into the evolution of BIM workflows.

Conclusion

The Autodesk Revit 2014 Material Library in metric units remains an essential tool for professionals aiming for precise, realistic, and data-rich building models. Its extensive database, customization options, and integration with Revit's powerful environment enable users to craft detailed visualizations, conduct meaningful analyses, and produce accurate documentation. By mastering the features and best practices associated with the material library, BIM practitioners can significantly elevate the quality and efficiency of their projects, ensuring that designs are not only visually compelling but also grounded in real-world physical properties. As BIM technology continues to evolve, a solid understanding of these foundational tools remains vital for adapting to future innovations in architectural and engineering workflows.

Question How do I access the Material Library in Autodesk Revit 2014 Metric version? In Revit 2014 Metric, you can access the Material Library by going to the Manage tab, clicking on 'Materials,' and then selecting 'Material Browser.' From there, you can browse and load materials from the library. **Can I customize or add new materials to the Revit 2014 Metric Material Library?** Yes, you can create custom materials or duplicate existing ones within Revit 2014. To add new materials, open the Material Browser, click 'Create New Material,' and define its properties. To include external library materials, import them via the Material Browser options. **What are the differences between the Revit 2014 metric material library and the imperial version?** The primary difference lies in the units and material standards. The metric library uses SI units and compatible

material properties, while the imperial version uses imperial units. Material appearance and physical properties may also vary accordingly. How can I load additional material libraries into Revit 2014 Metric? You can load additional libraries by importing material files (.adsklib) into the Material Browser. Use the 'Manage Materials' option, then 'Import Material Library,' and select the desired library files to add them to your project. Are there any common issues with the Revit 2014 Material Library in metric projects? Common issues include missing materials after library import, mismatched units, or materials not displaying correctly. These can often be resolved by reloading libraries, checking unit settings, or updating graphics drivers. How can I ensure accurate material representation in Revit 2014 metric projects? Ensure that the materials are correctly assigned with proper physical and visual properties, and that the project units are set to metric. Preview materials in the Material Browser to confirm appearance and properties before applying them. Is it possible to export Revit 2014 metric materials for use in other software? Direct export of materials from Revit 2014 is limited, but you can export material appearance as images or use the material library files (.adsklib) to share materials with compatible software or Revit versions. For full material data, consider exporting the project or using IFC files.

Related keywords: Autodesk Revit 2014, material library, metric units, Revit materials, BIM materials, Revit families, Revit textures, Revit 2014 tutorials, material parameters, Revit material libraries

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