

AS125649

The Dos and Don'ts of AutoCAD—Do Attend!

Adam Dirig
Dirig Design, Inc.

Learning Objectives

- Learn little tips and tricks that will make your CAD life run smoother
- Learn more-efficient ways to accomplish everyday tasks
- Learn settings that will make AutoCAD more catered to your needs
- Learn how to avoid pitfalls and bad habits

Description

Do: Set up Autosave. Don't: Forget about Express Tools. Do: Use Layer "0". Don't: Use Layer "0". Do: Subscribe. Don't: Miss this class! In this class, we will review common and uncommon Dos and Don'ts when using AutoCAD software. Gain little tricks that will make your AutoCAD experience run smoother with less aggravation—and improve your speed and efficiency. After this class, you will have a better idea of what to do and what not to do to improve your everyday AutoCAD experience. Do: Isolate. Don't: Forget to purge. Do: Audit . . . and more.

Speaker

Adam is the owner of Dirig Design, Inc., a drafting, and design firm which provides technical drawings for architectural millwork shops across the United States. Adam is an AutoCAD Certified Professional and began using AutoCAD in 2003. He graduated with a degree in woodworking and cabinetry, and began his career as a cabinetmaker, then later transitioned to CAD designer and CNC programmer/operator for a custom millwork shop in Upstate New York. In 2009, Adam started Dirig Design and now employs thirteen people. He enjoys learning new technologies and firmly believes that using the most up-to-date software and features to their greatest potential can lead to increasingly streamlined workflow and business growth. He enjoys teaching and provides clear, practical knowledge of AutoCAD's lesser-known features that can greatly benefit the everyday user.

Other AU Online Classes

AC6846: Step Out of the Past and Into the Future with Sheet Set Manager

AC6855: Dynamic Blocks and Annotative Scaling: They Will Make Your Life Easier

This is a great resource, AU online Classes
<http://au.AutoDesk.com/au-online/overview>

Contents

The Dos and Don'ts of AutoCAD—Do Attend!	1
Learn little tips and tricks that will make your CAD life run smoother.....	3
Template File Auto-Open	3
Burst vs. Explode	3
Purge, Audit, Recover	4
Subscribe, Update	5
Sleep	8
Learn more-efficient ways to accomplish everyday tasks	8
Drawing Tabs.....	8
Annotative Scaling	8
Copy & Move	11
Sheetsets & Fields	11
Two Monitors	14
Action Recorder	14
Dynamic Blocks & Borders.....	14
Shift for Trim & Extend	17
Express Tools	17
Isolate, Quickselect, Selectsimilar	18
Model Space Viewports	22
Learn settings that will make AutoCAD more catered to your needs	23
AutoSAVE Settings	23
PGP File and LISP Routines	25
Learn how to avoid pitfalls and bad habits.....	27
Paper Space vs. Model Space Layout	27
Using Layers.....	28
Editing DWT Files	29
Avoid.....	29
Good Practice	30
Contact	31
Thank you for attending!	31

Learn little tips and tricks that will make your CAD life run smoother.

Template File Auto-Open

Do: Open to your template file (DWT) automatically.

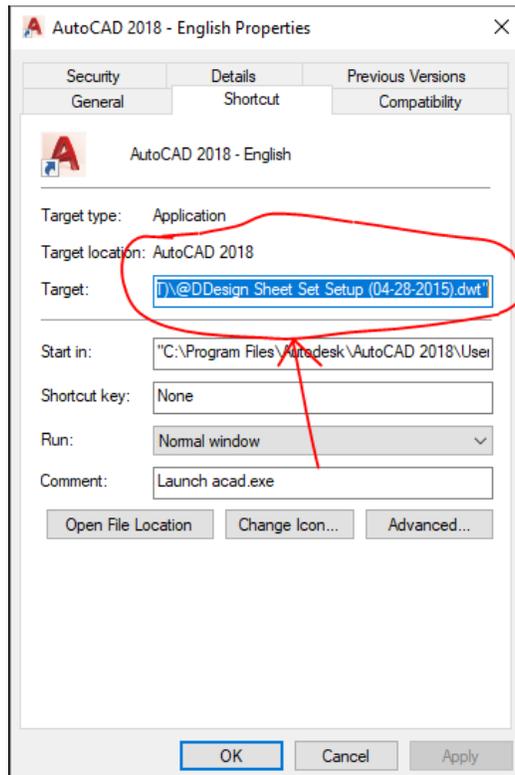


Figure 1: Right-Click on the AutoCAD shortcut and select "Properties".

Change "Target" to: "C:\Program Files\Autodesk\AutoCAD 2018\acad.exe" /product ACAD /language "en-US" /nologo /t "X:\Dirig Design\AutoCAD\Templates (DWT)\@DDesign Sheet Set Setup (04-28-2015).dwt" (**Replace the path: "X:\Dirig Design..." with your Template file location path**)

Burst vs. Explode

Do: Use the BURST command.

Don't: Use the EXPLODE command (sometimes).

Similar to the EXPLODE command, BURST is a command that explodes a block while preserving the text created using an attribute definition. If you need to explode a block but would like to keep the attribute definitions use the EXPLODE command. See figure 2 below:

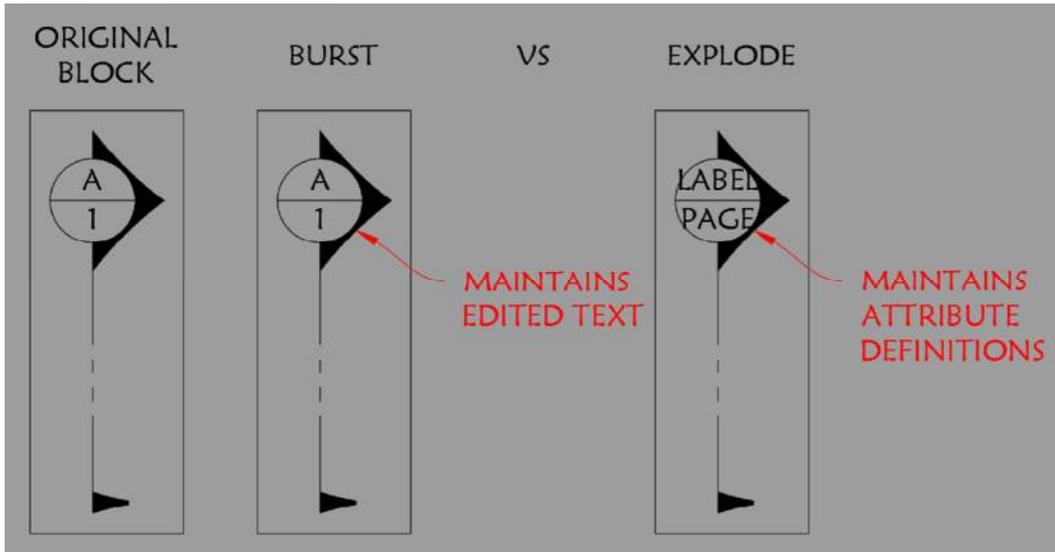


Figure 2: Original Block, Example of BURST vs. Example of EXPLODE..

Purge, Audit, Recover

Do: Use the PURGE command.

When finished with your file run the PURGE command to clean it up and reduce the file size.

In the purge dialog box to the right, all the DWG components that have a "+" next to them have items that can be purged, keep in mind some items should be purged and others should stay.

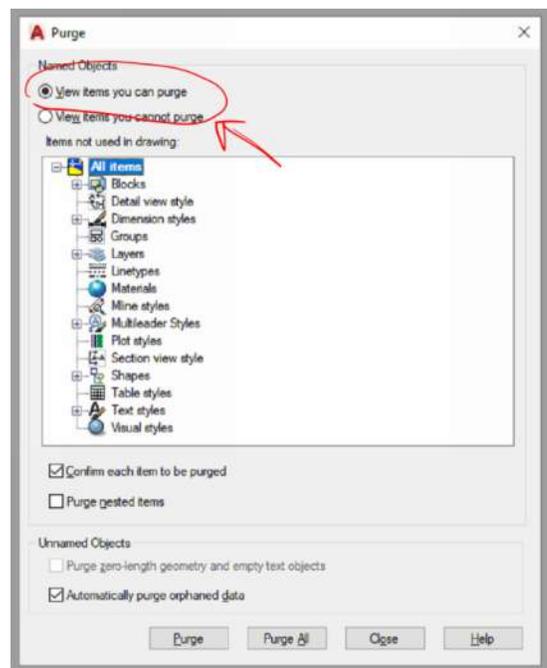


Figure 3: Purge Dialog Box

Do: Use AUDIT.

Run the AUDIT command if a DWG file isn't working as it should. The AUDIT command will look through the DWG file to look for errors and try to fix them.

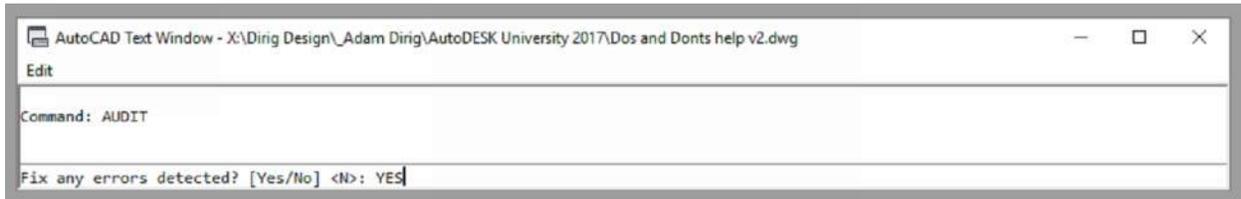


Figure 4: Command line snippet for the AUDIT command.

Do: Use RECOVER (if AUDIT doesn't work).

Sometimes the AUDIT command won't work, or a DWG file won't open due to errors. Use the RECOVER command to try and fix the errors.

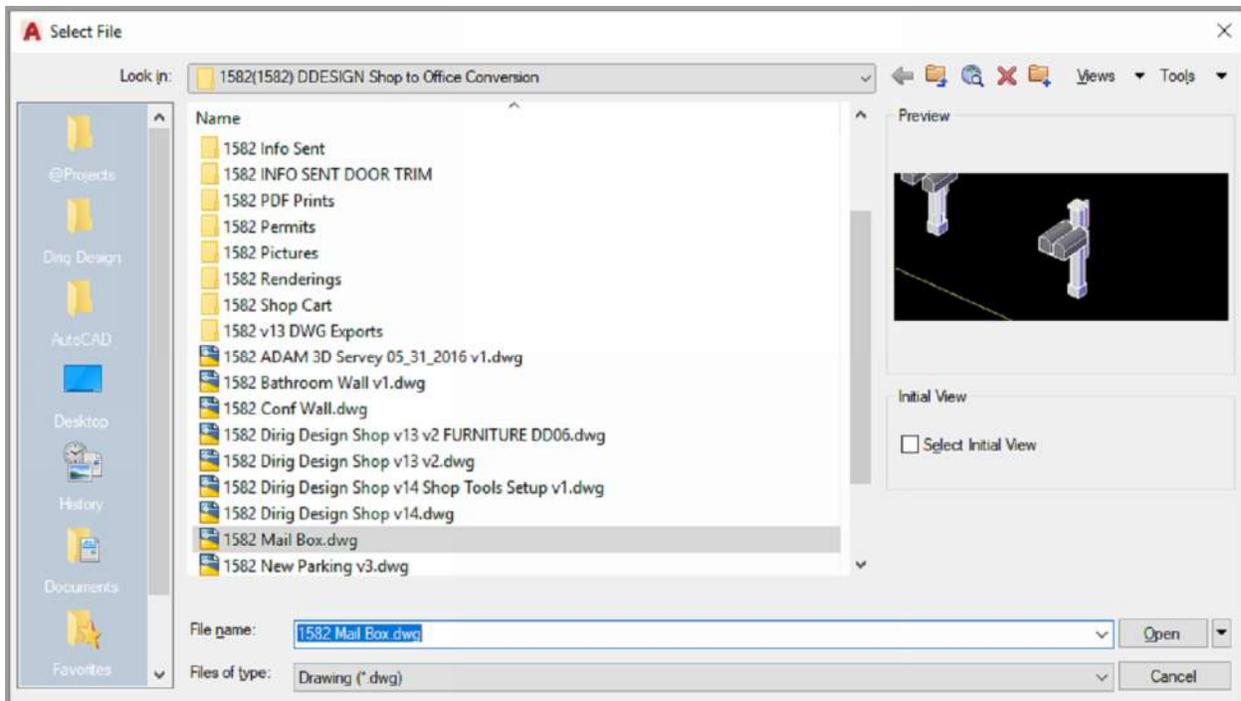


Figure 5: RECOVER dialog box is the same as the open file dialog box, navigate to the problem file and open. After it is opened the DWG recover function will begin.

Subscribe, Update

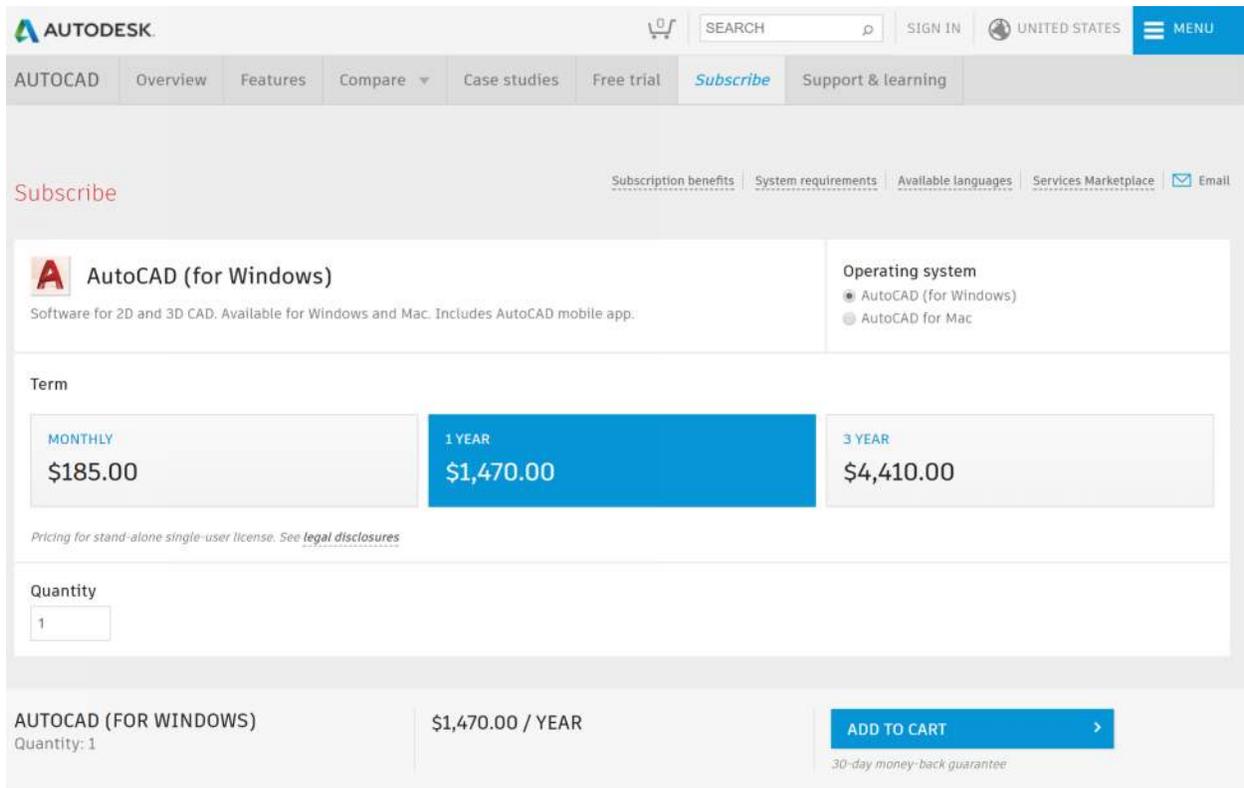
Do: Subscribe (No, this is not sponsored by AutoDesk).

If you purchased AutoCAD a while back and you are still on subscription KEEP IT UP! Once you let it relapse you CAN'T get it back! For those of us grandfathered into the old subscription package we are paying a fraction of the cost that a new customer would for the same benefits.

If you are a new customer to AutoCAD, then you know that AutoDesk no longer offers Perpetual licenses for their software. The upfront cost is lower to purchase AutoCAD, but the yearly subscription fee is higher.

Having a subscription allows you to use the latest software version and the ability to install on your office computer and your laptop or home computer. You also can connect with support and get answers to questions you might not be able to find someplace else.

<https://www.AutoDesk.com/products/autocad/subscribe?plc=ACD&term=1-YEAR&support=ADVANCED&quantity=1>



AUTODESK [SIGN IN](#) [UNITED STATES](#) [MENU](#)

AUTOCAD Overview Features Compare Case studies Free trial **Subscribe** Support & learning

Subscribe [Subscription benefits](#) [System requirements](#) [Available languages](#) [Services Marketplace](#) [Email](#)

A **AutoCAD (for Windows)**
Software for 2D and 3D CAD. Available for Windows and Mac. Includes AutoCAD mobile app.

Operating system

- AutoCAD (for Windows)
- AutoCAD for Mac

Term

MONTHLY \$185.00	1 YEAR \$1,470.00	3 YEAR \$4,410.00
----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------

Pricing for stand-alone single-user license. See [legal disclosures](#)

Quantity

AUTOCAD (FOR WINDOWS) \$1,470.00 / YEAR **ADD TO CART**
Quantity: 1 30-day money-back guarantee



Figure 6: AutoCAD Subscription options (As of 10.30.2017)

<https://www.AutoDesk.com/subscription>

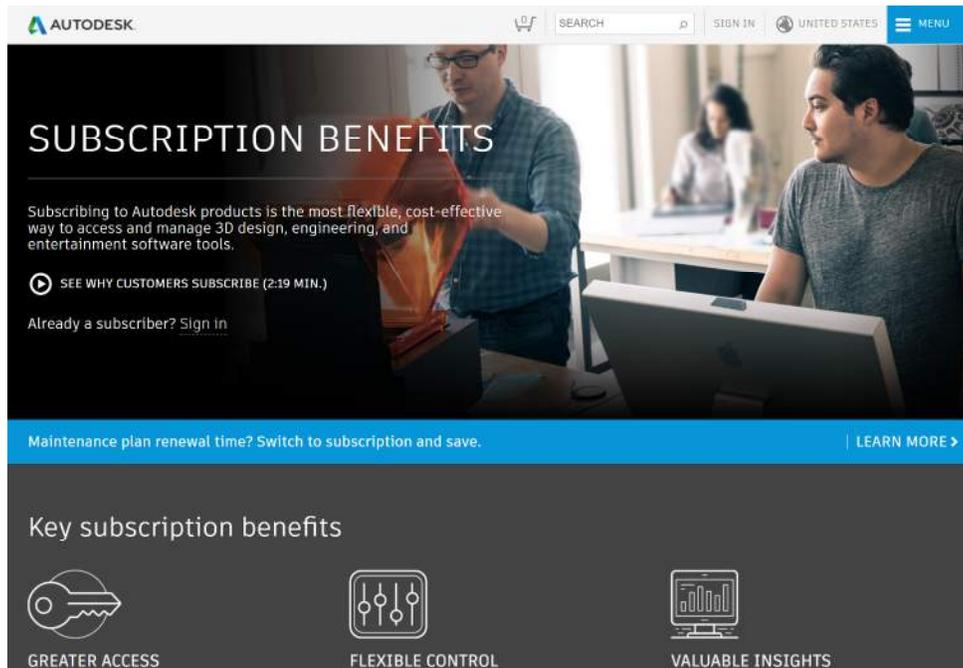


Figure 7: Subscription Benefits Page (As of 10.30.2017)

Do: Update to the latest version of the AutoCAD you are using.

Hotfixes and Service Packs are great, take advantage of them here:

<https://knowledge.AutoDesk.com/support/autocad/downloads?release=2018>

If you are not using the latest AutoCAD, you can select the version you are using from the drop down. See figure below:

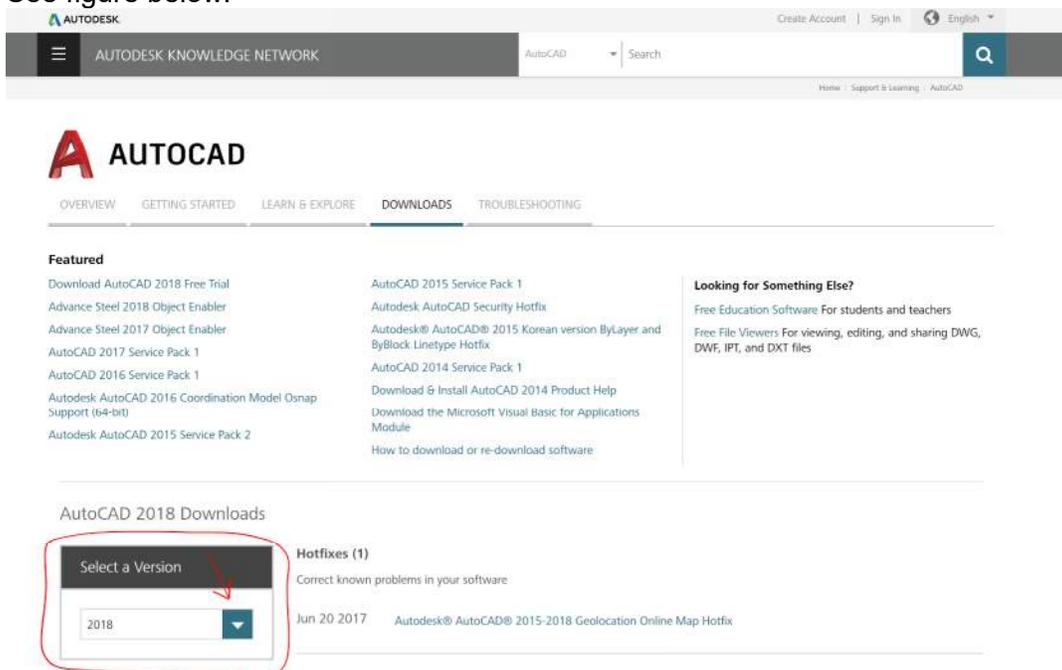


Figure 8: Update Downloads (As of 10.30.2017)

Sleep

Do: Sleep on it.

This one isn't really about AutoCAD, but more about the user. Equally as important, however, as AutoCAD is only as good as its user. Can't solve a problem? Your brain works on problems while you sleep. Rest and come back to it. You may find the answer you spent hours working on the day before, solved in minutes!

ZZZZZZ.....

Learn more-efficient ways to accomplish everyday tasks

Drawing Tabs

Do: Right Click on your DWG Tab.... many options!

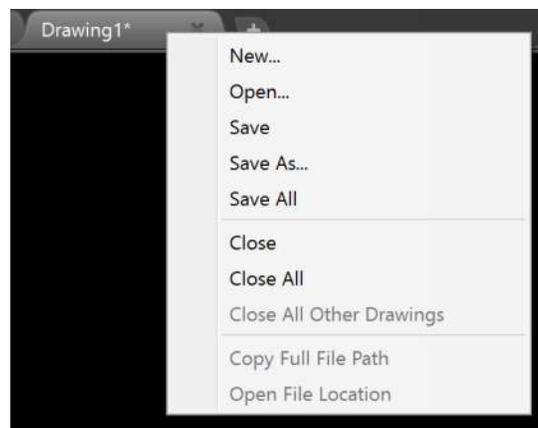


Figure 9: Right-Click on the DWG tab see many options.

Annotative Scaling

Do: Use Annotative Scaling!

Don't: Use Standard Scaling anymore!

Annotative Scaling is a great way to save time with annotating your DWG file. It also saves space in your template file by eliminating un-needed Text, Dimension, and Multileader Styles once devoted to different scales.

Check out my previous class on AU Online for more info on this:

AC6855: Dynamic Blocks and Annotative Scaling: They Will Make Your Life Easier
<http://au.autodesk.com/au-online/classes-on-demand/class-catalog/classes/year-2014/autocad/ac6855#chapter=0>

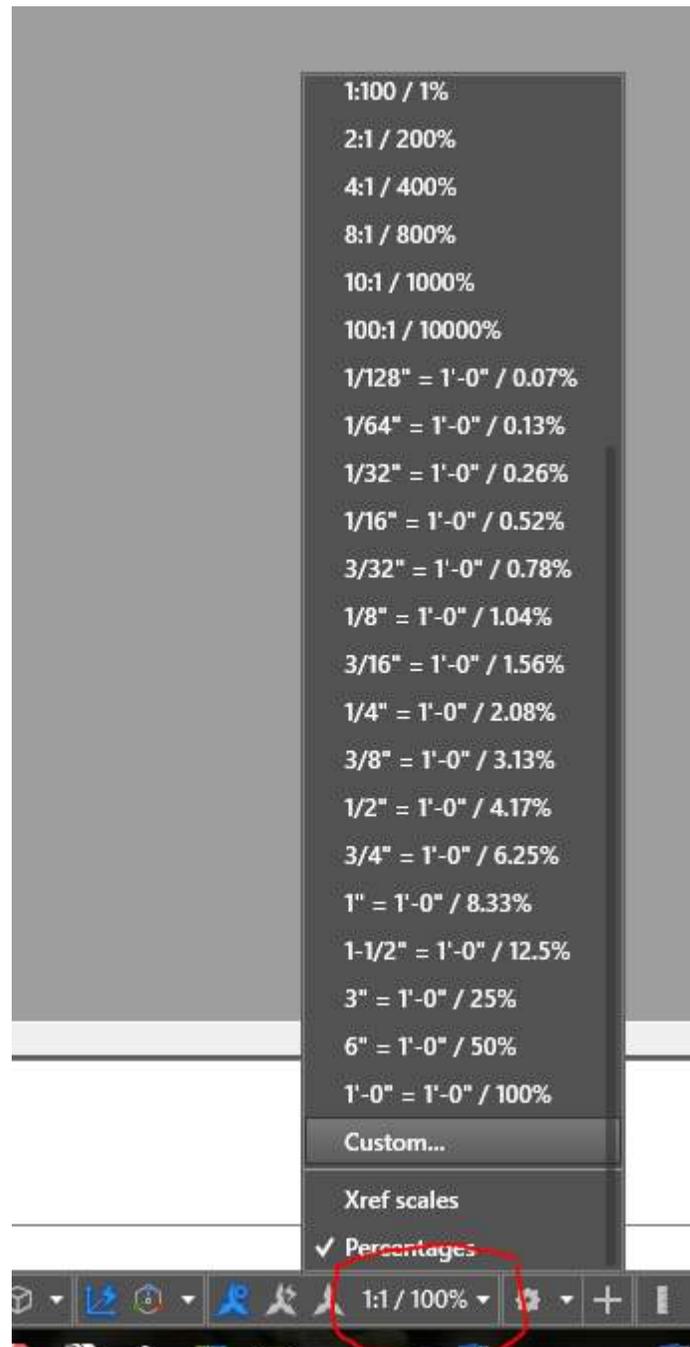


Figure 10: Annotative Scaling pre-set scales.

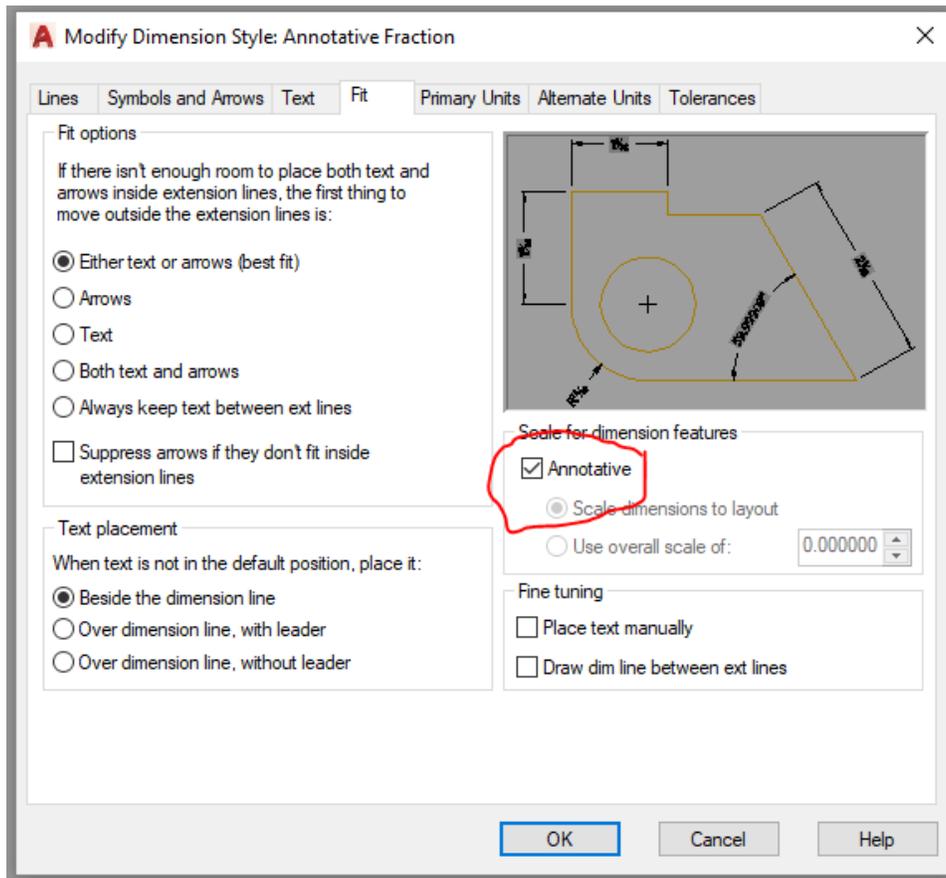


Figure 11: Select Annotative instead of adjusting the “Use overall scale of”.

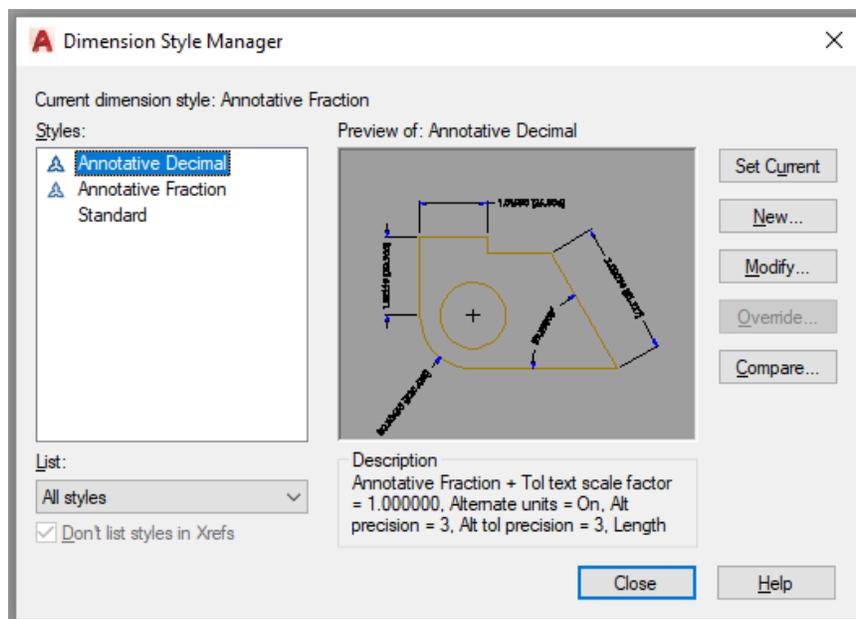


Figure 12: Eliminate excessive Dimension, Text, and Multileader Styles.

Copy & Move

Do: Copy and Move (when in doubt, Copy over).

Make a Copy of geometry you are editing. Copy it a notable amount (i.e. 500 units) to the right, left, up, or down. Then, if you make a mistake you can easily Copy it over again. Once complete, you can move it back or just erase the original un-edited version.



Figure 13: Make a Copy and Move it a notable amount.

Sheetsets & Fields

Do: Use Sheetsets (1-3 people = great).

Don't: Use Sheetsets (3 or more people = not so great).

Sheetsets are a great way to organize data. Easily edit your page numbers and add callouts that are synchronized throughout the database. When something gets edited it will update across the entire drawing file(s). Because Sheetsets are a database, when more than 3 people start working on them they become very slow and issues can arise.

Check out my previous class on AU Online for more info on this:

AC6846: Step Out of the Past and Into the Future with Sheet Set Manager

<http://au.autodesk.com/au-online/classes-on-demand/class-catalog/classes/year-2014/autocad/ac6846#chapter=0>

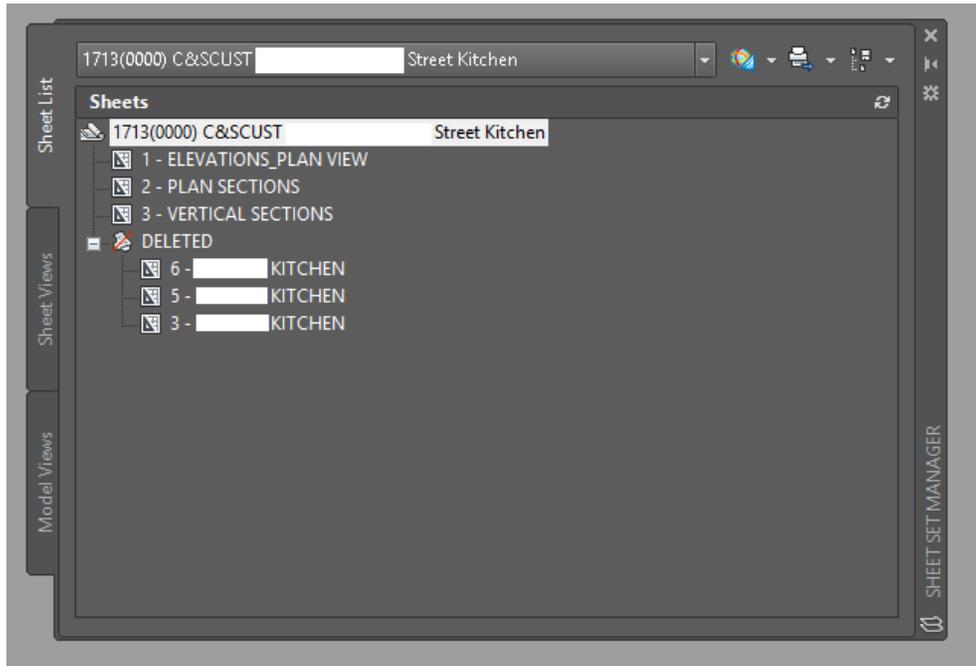


Figure 14: Sheetset Manager side palette

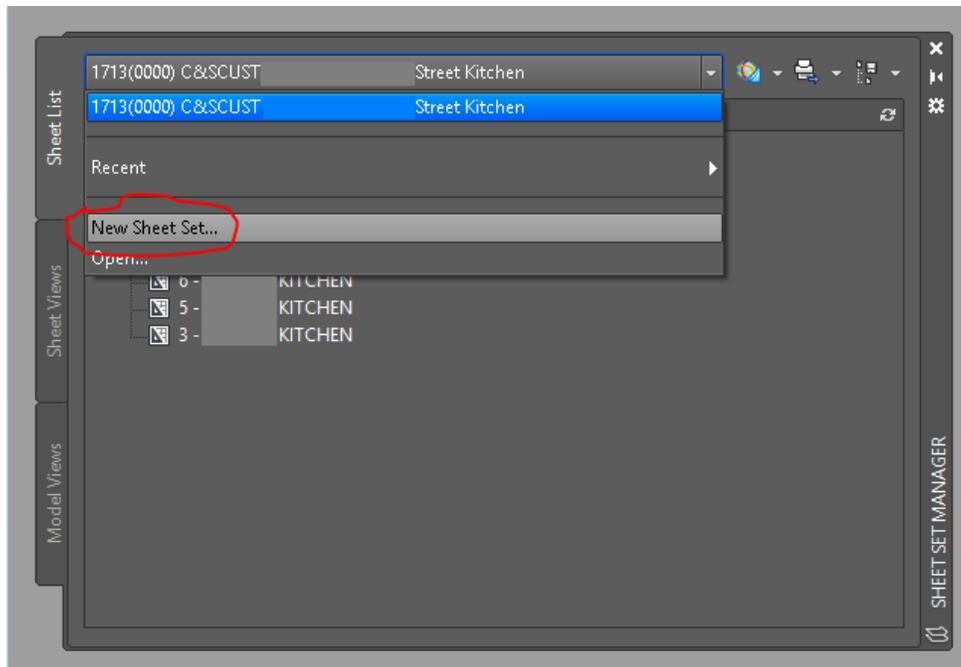


Figure 15: Creating a new Sheetset- first steps

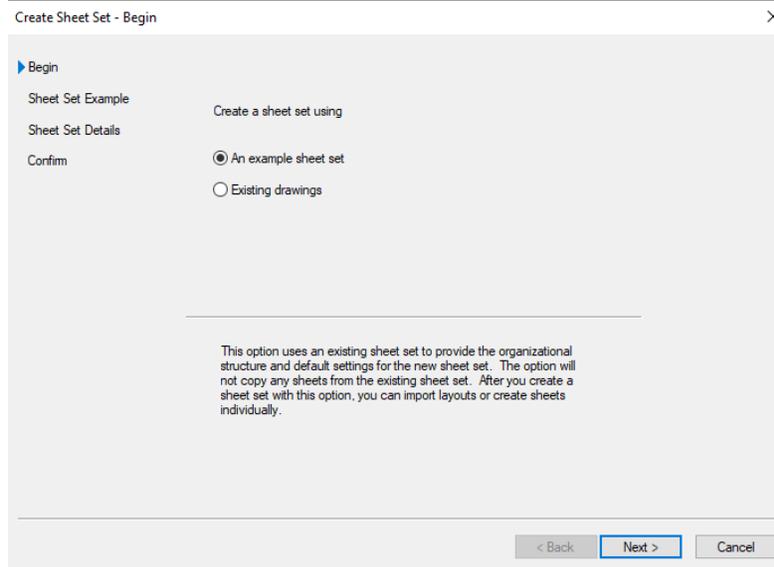


Figure 16: Next steps- after completing the Sheetset Wizard the Sheetset DST file will be created.

Do: Use FIELD.

FIELDS can work hand-in-hand with Sheetsets or independently in a standard DWG file. They are a powerful way to populate data throughout a single DWG file or multiple files depending on the need. With FIELDS you can edit information in one place and it will populate multiple locations. Type "FIELD" in the command line to access the dialog box pictured below. I also cover fields in detail in the Sheetset class above.

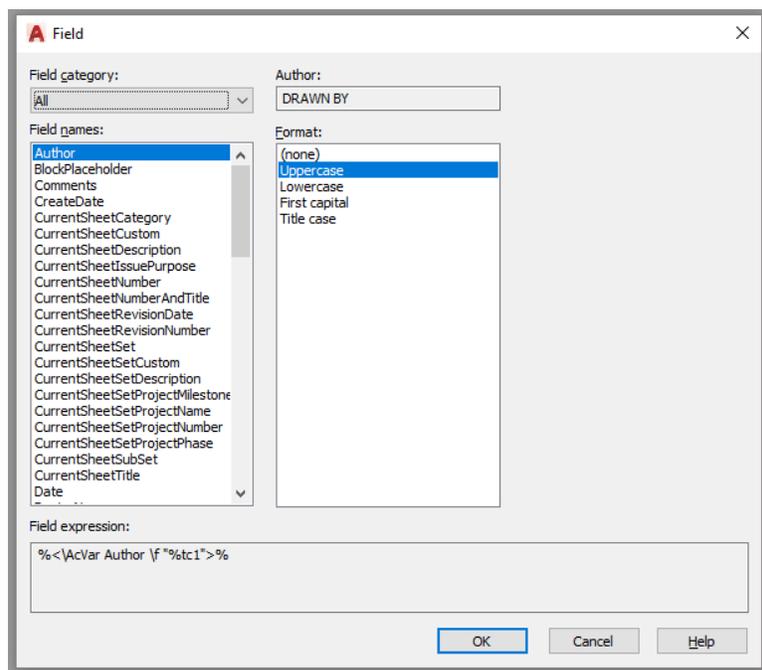


Figure 17: Field Dialog Box, type "FIELD" in the command line to access.

Two Monitors

Do: Use two monitors (no, Dell isn't sponsoring me either).

Most firms have got the hang of this and are using two or more monitors. If your firm or office is still stuck with one, I would highly suggest getting another monitor. It will increase your work flow because you have more visual real estate. Below I have a PDF open on one screen and my working DWG file on the other.

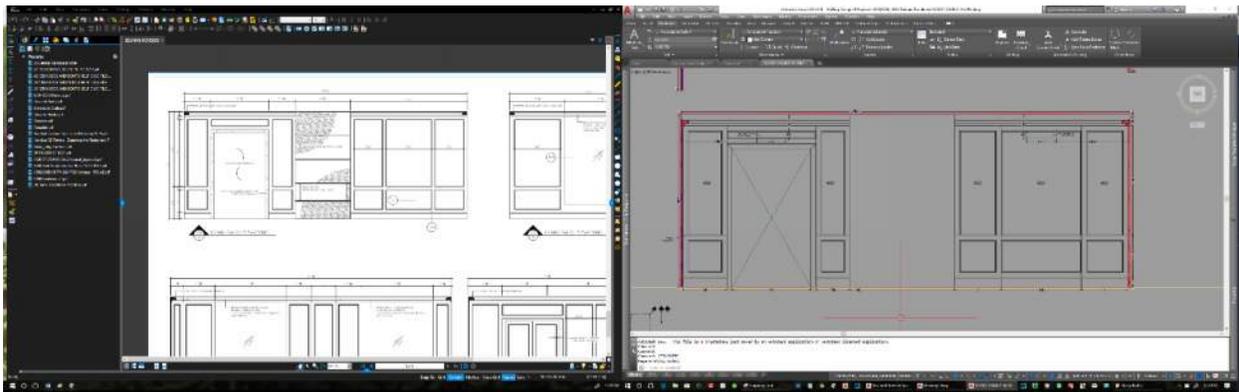


Figure 18: Multiple monitors help work flow so much! I personally use four screens.

Action Recorder

Don't: Forget about the Action Recorder!

The Action Recorder is an amazing tool that is under-utilized. If you are doing the same task repeatedly in a DWG file, you should consider creating an "Action Macro" with the Action Recorder feature.

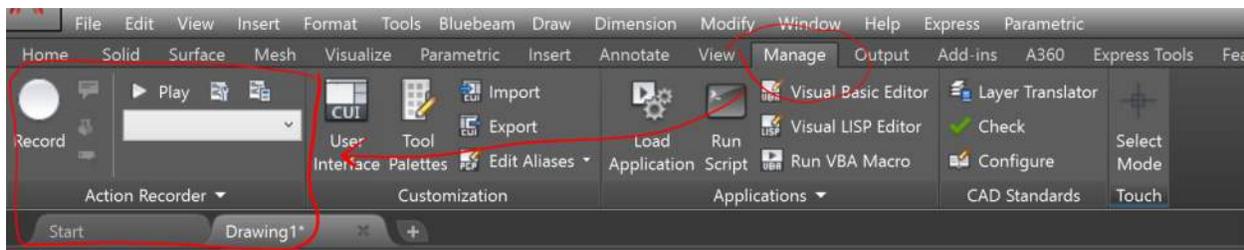


Figure 19: The Action Recorder is in the "Manage" tab in the AutoCAD ribbon.

Dynamic Blocks & Borders

Do: Use Dynamic Blocks!

Dynamic blocks are a great feature in AutoCAD. With Dynamic blocks you can edit the size, rotation, view and more of the blocked geometry. Once edited you still can change the original block and it will update through the DWG file and maintain the custom sizes. Check out my previous class on AU Online for more info on this:

AC6855: Dynamic Blocks and Annotative Scaling: They Will Make Your Life Easier
<http://au.autodesk.com/au-online/classes-on-demand/class-catalog/classes/year-2014/autocad/ac6855#chapter=0>

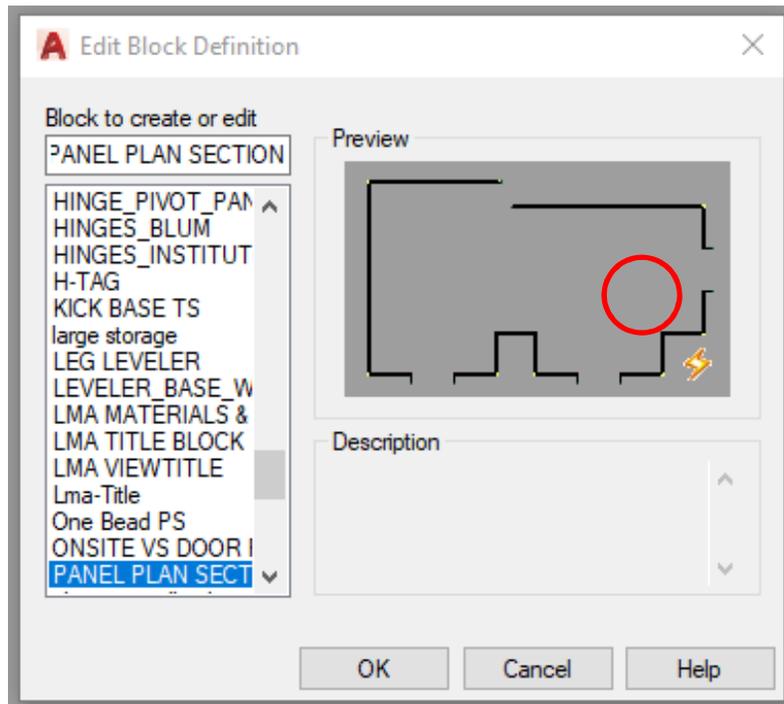


Figure 20: Dynamic Blocks have a lightning bolt icon in Preview on the Edit Block Definition Dialog Box.

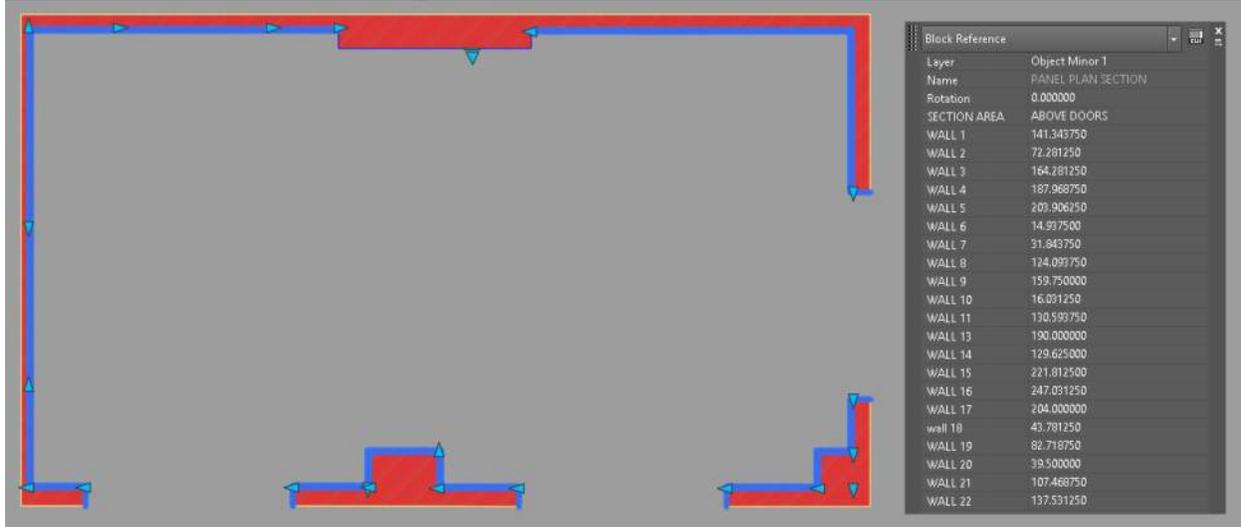


Figure 21: All the grips in this block can be edited in Model Space without having to go into the Block Editor.

Don't: Get too crazy with Dynamic Blocks!

When I first started creating Dynamic blocks I would customize a little too much. I found that it would take quite a bit more time to create the block than it saved me in the DWG file. Dynamic blocks are only as good as the time they save you in the DWG that you are working on. Ten simpler blocks could be much better than one very complex block. It's all in the setup.

Don't: Forget to bring the border to the front for Hatching.

When creating Dynamic Blocks with Hatches, it is always a good idea to bring the border around the hatch to the front first, then create the hatch inside. Dynamic blocks have the tendency to match hatch patterns non-associatively, so that when the block is stretched the hatch will remain in the original block location.

I cover more on this in my Dynamic Block class mentioned above.

Do: Redefine Blocks.

Once you have created Blocks or Dynamic Blocks, it is great to save them to a Tool Palette, so you can easily use them in more than one DWG file. When you update the block in the original file you can update it in all the other files that block is in. First save the original file, then open the file that the block needs to be redefined in. Go to the Tool Palette, right-click on the block in the Tool Palette and select "Redefine". This will redefine the block in the current DWG file to the updated block in the original file. **This is a very powerful feature.**

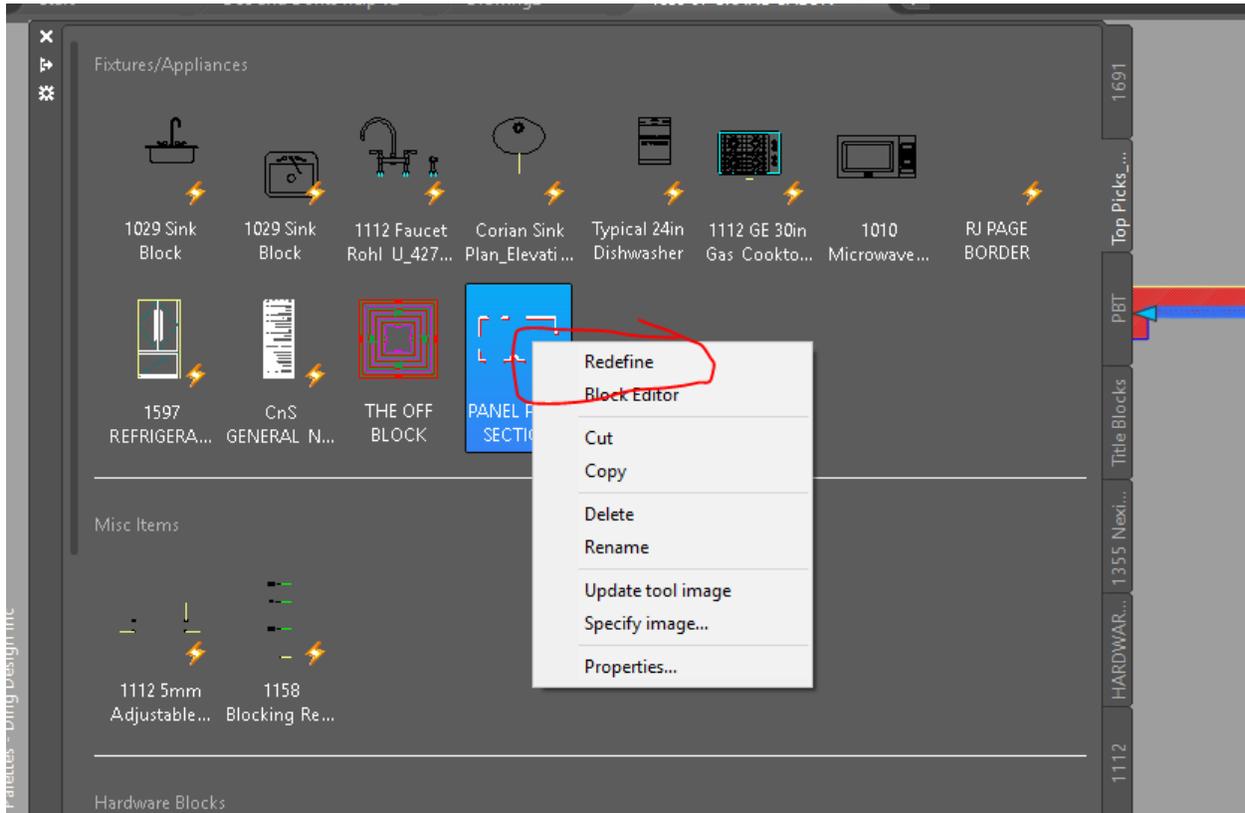


Figure 21: You can Redefine a block through the Tool palette that it is saved to. Just right-click and select "Redefine".

Shift for Trim & Extend

Don't: Forget to "Shift" (with TRIM and EXTEND).

This is just something that comes in handy every once and a while. When in the TRIM command or the EXTEND command, by holding "Shift" you can reverse the command. For example: when trimming a line, if you hold "Shift" you can now extend that same line without having to select Extend.

Express Tools

Do: Use Express Tools: Breaklines, Sync Viewports, Flatten and so much more.

Express Tools in AutoCAD are very useful. They are extra, unsupported features in the full version of AutoCAD whose purpose is to increase your productivity. Breaklines, Sync Viewports, and Flatten are just a few. Look for a ribbon tab and a drop-down menu.

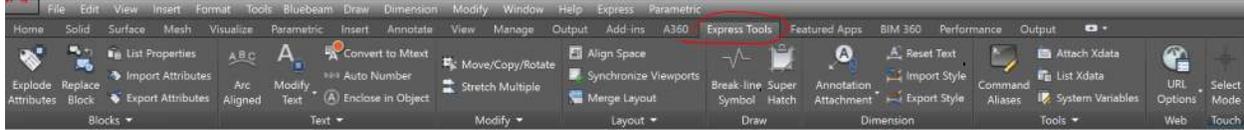


Figure 22: Express Tools ribbon tab.

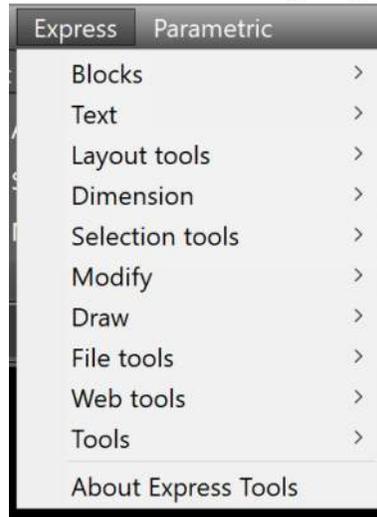


Figure 23: Express Tools file menu dropdown.

Isolate, Quickselect, Selectsimilar

Do: Isolate items.

Isolating items is a great way to cut the clutter of some DWG files and get down to the geometry that you need to edit quickly (without turning layers on and off, or moving things around). There are many ways to isolate an item; see below for some examples.

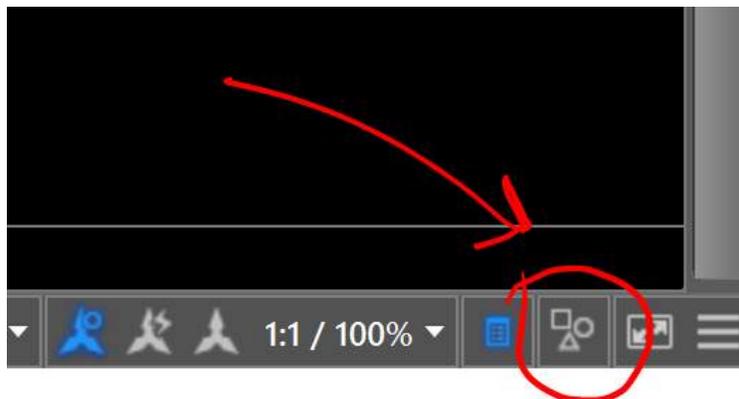


Figure 24: Isolate Objects icon located at the bottom right of the AutoCAD interface.

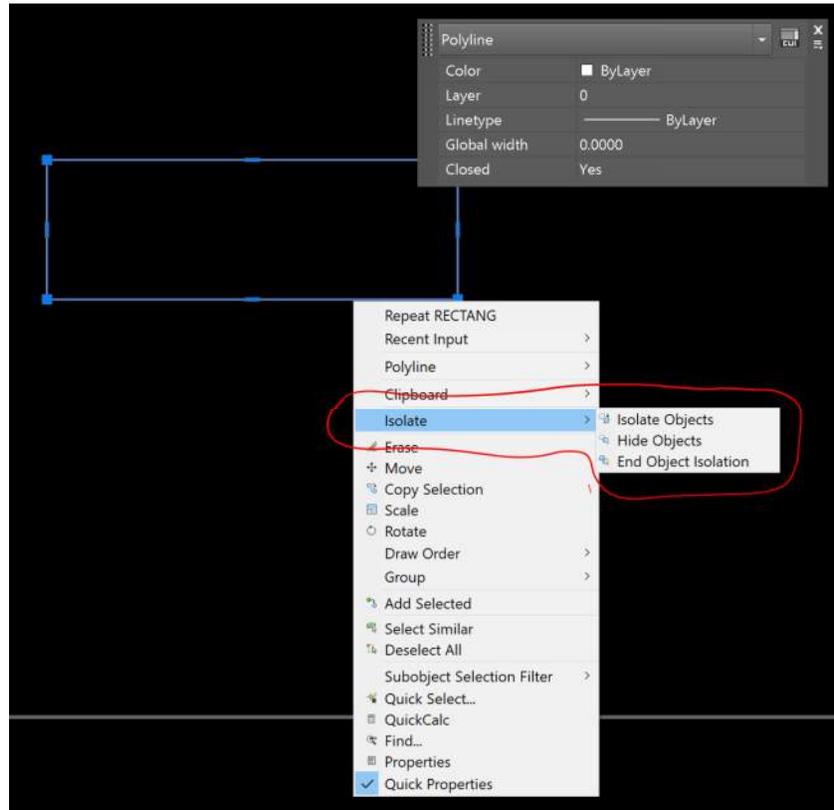


Figure 25: You can also select an object, right-click and select “Isolate”, then select from the pop out.

Do: Use QUICKSELECT. Also, QSELECT or QS command shortcut.

If you have ever needed to select a similar object throughout a whole DWG file or just a select area, this feature can help. There are many options and filters that can be applied to select just about anything you need in the DWG file.

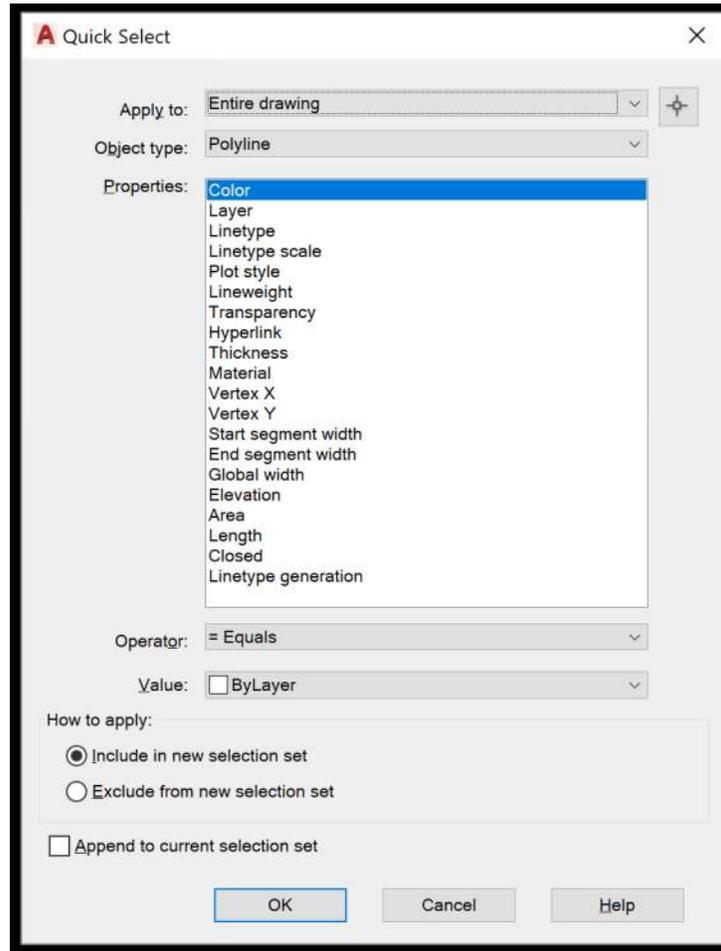


Figure 26: Quick Select Dialog Box.

When using Quick Select, you have the ability to include or exclude an object type by selecting the radio button at the bottom. See the highlighted figure below. You can also select the cross hair in the top right corner of the dialog box to select only a certain area in the DWG and not the whole file, which will save on process time.

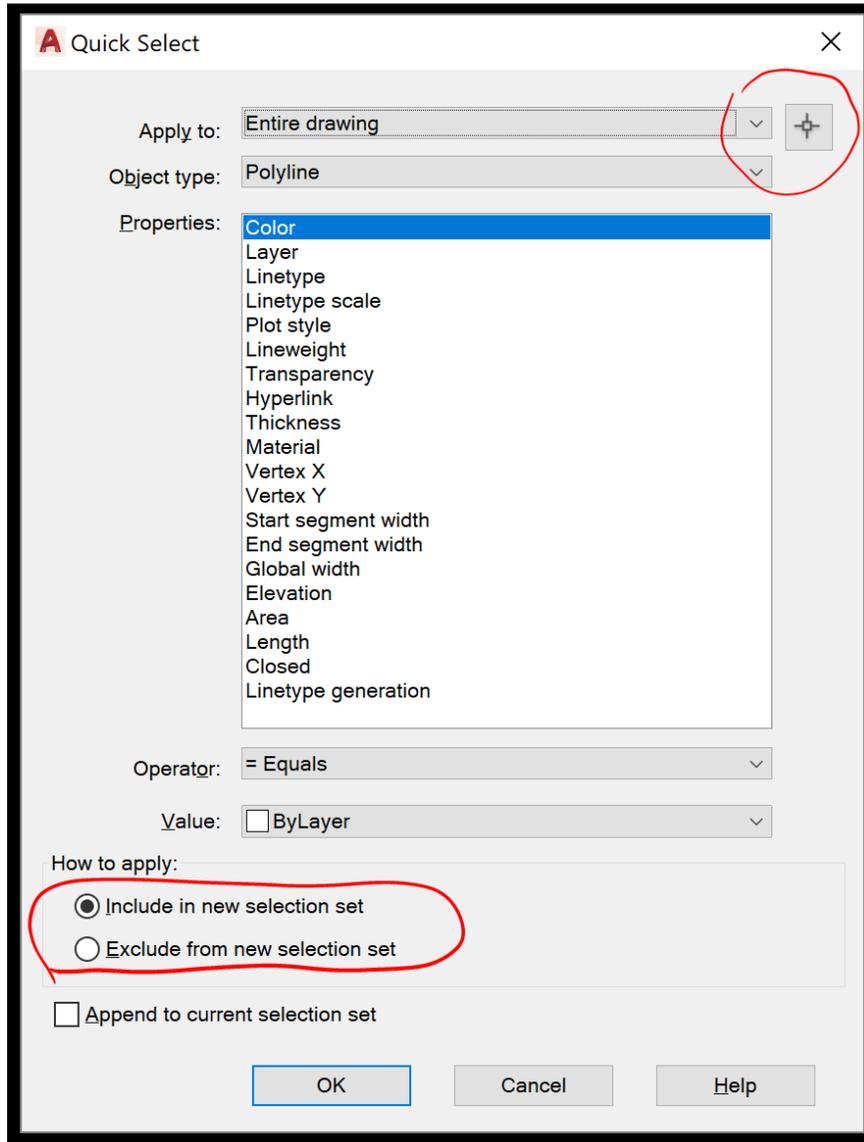


Figure 27: You can include objects or exclude them, also select a specific area in the DWG.

Do: Use SELECTSIMILAR.

Select Similar is like Quick Select; however, in certain instances it is much faster. If you want to select all the text in a file quickly, right-click and select “Select Similar”. All the text like the one selected will highlight. This makes editing repeated items much faster.

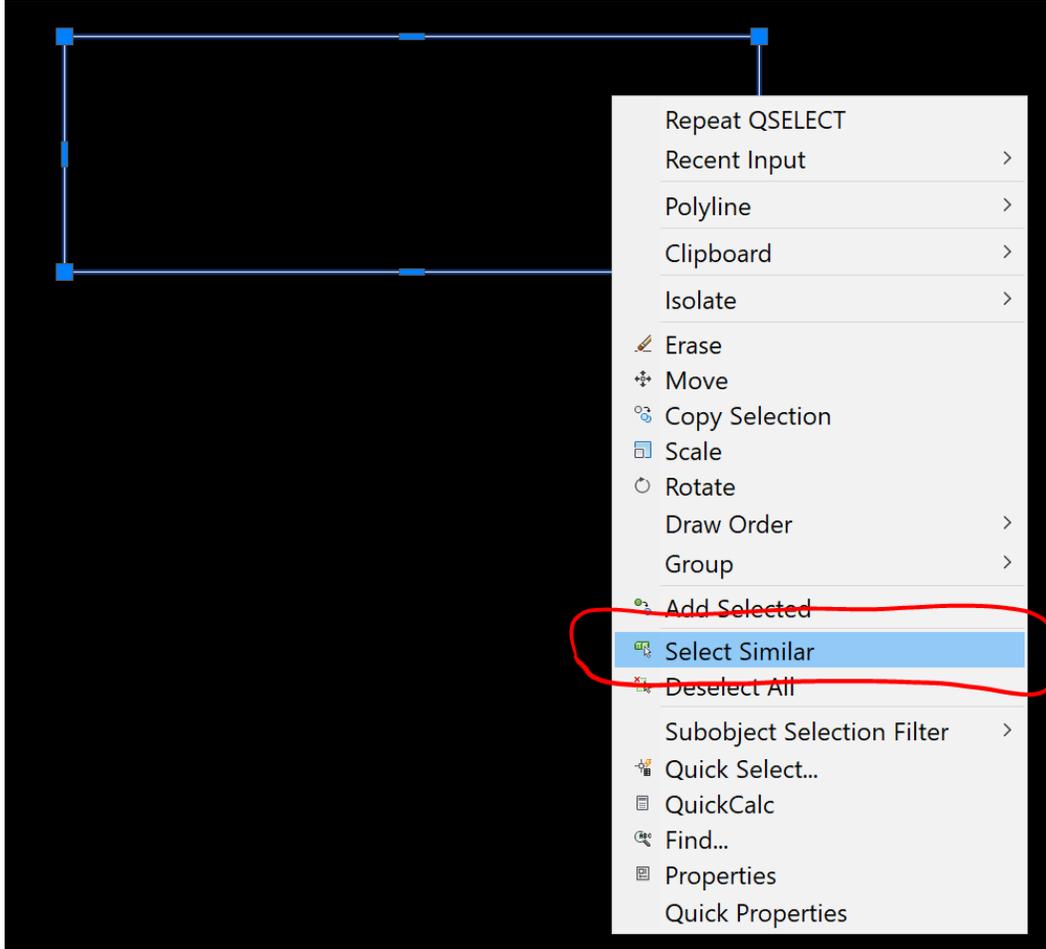


Figure 28: Select an object, right-click, then select “Select Similar”. This will select all similar objects in the DWG file.

Model Space Viewports

Do: Use Viewports in Model Space

This is a feature that comes in handy when you need a few congruent views. You can use this for both 2D DWG files or 3D files. In the figure below, I have a 3D file of a room scan that was captured with a 3D laser scanner. I had to filter the 3D data and create 2D walls and data from it on which to base our 2D drawings. Viewports in Model Space gave me a much better idea of which items I was selecting while working through the scan data.

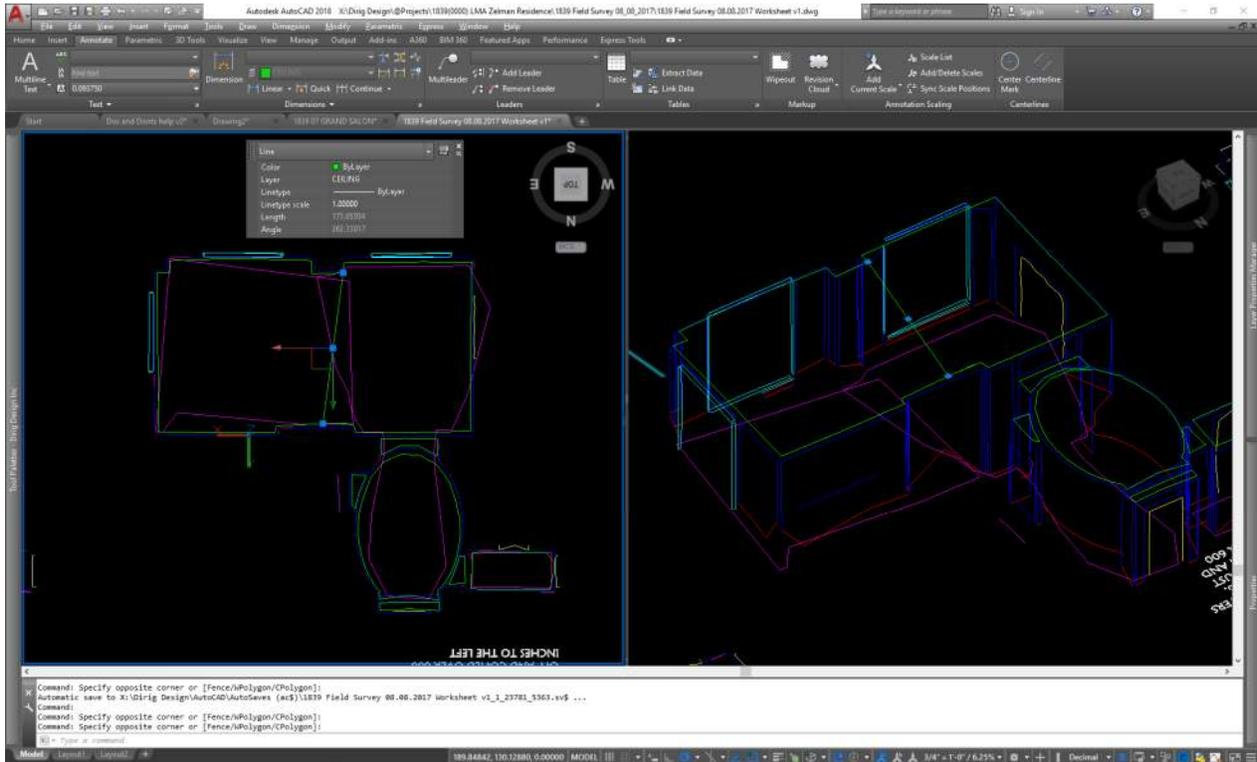


Figure 29: A vertical viewport was setup in this 3D scan file to give a better view of the working geometry.

Learn settings that will make AutoCAD more catered to your needs

AutoSAVE Settings

Do: Setup DWG Autosaves.

Do: Check on Autosaves after you publish (depending on your AC version).

Autosaves are a wonderful feature of AutoCAD. This feature alone can save you hundreds of hours of work. We have all experienced DWG files crash, computer freeze/blue screen, power outages and so on. Autosaves are easy to setup: Go to AutoCAD Options by entering OP or OPTIONS in the command line. Then select the “Open and Save” tab. See figure below.

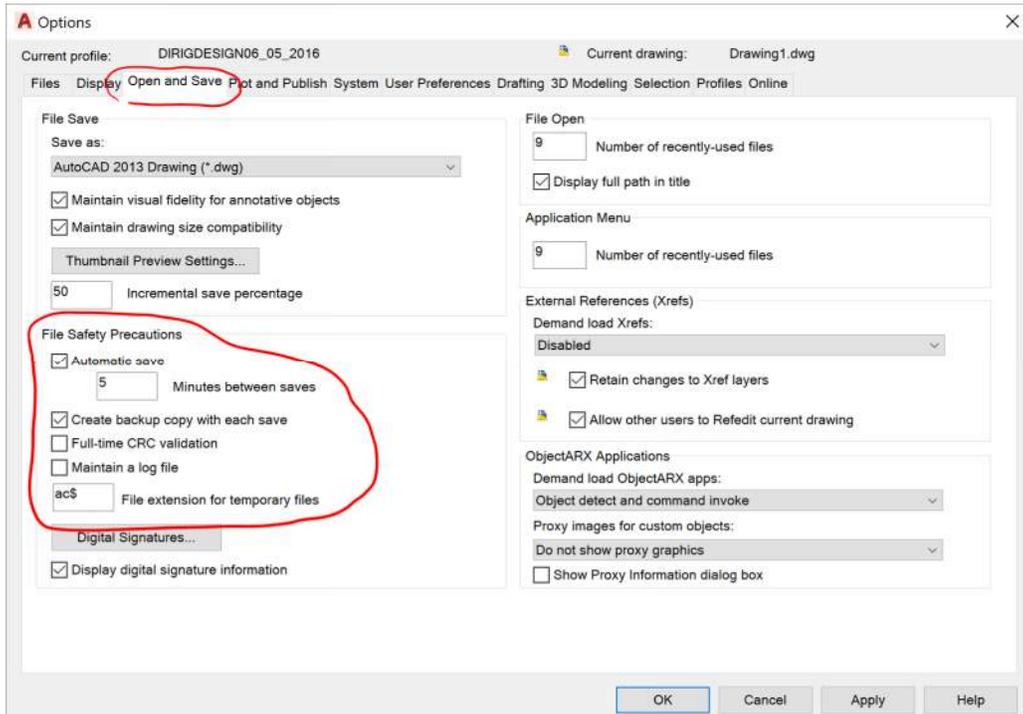


Figure 30: Options dialog box. "Open and Save" tab under "File Safety Precautions".

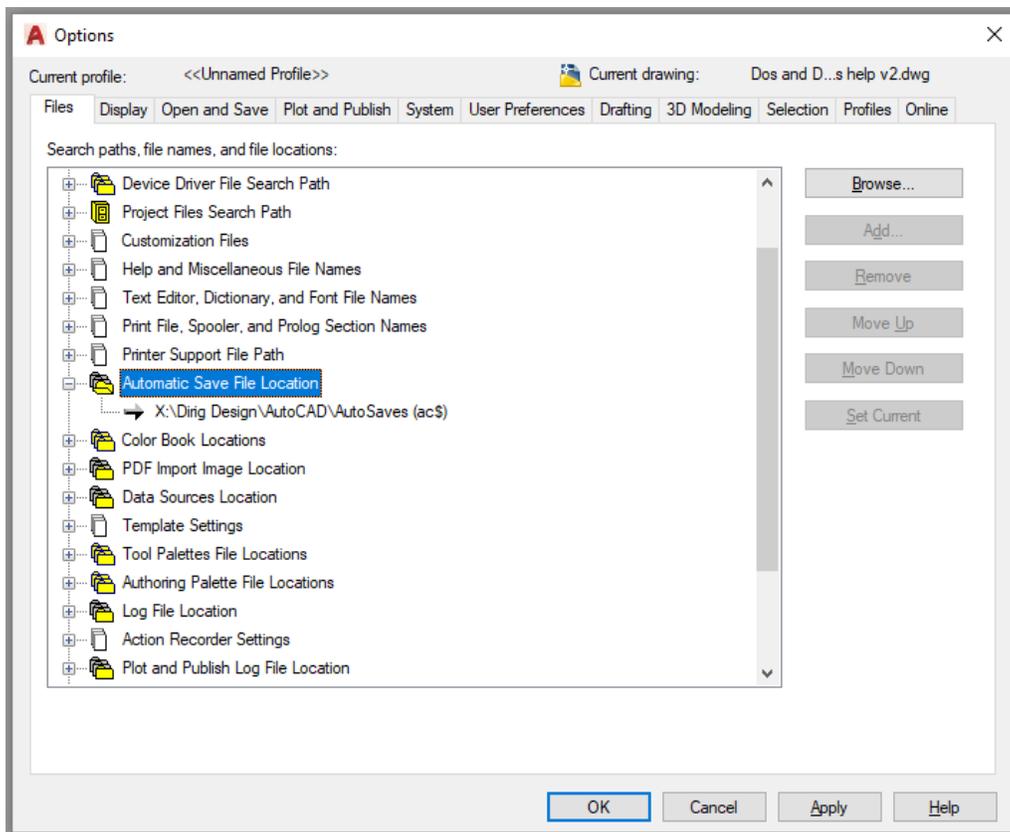


Figure 31: Check the Automatic Save File Location, in the "Files" tab in the AC Options dialog.

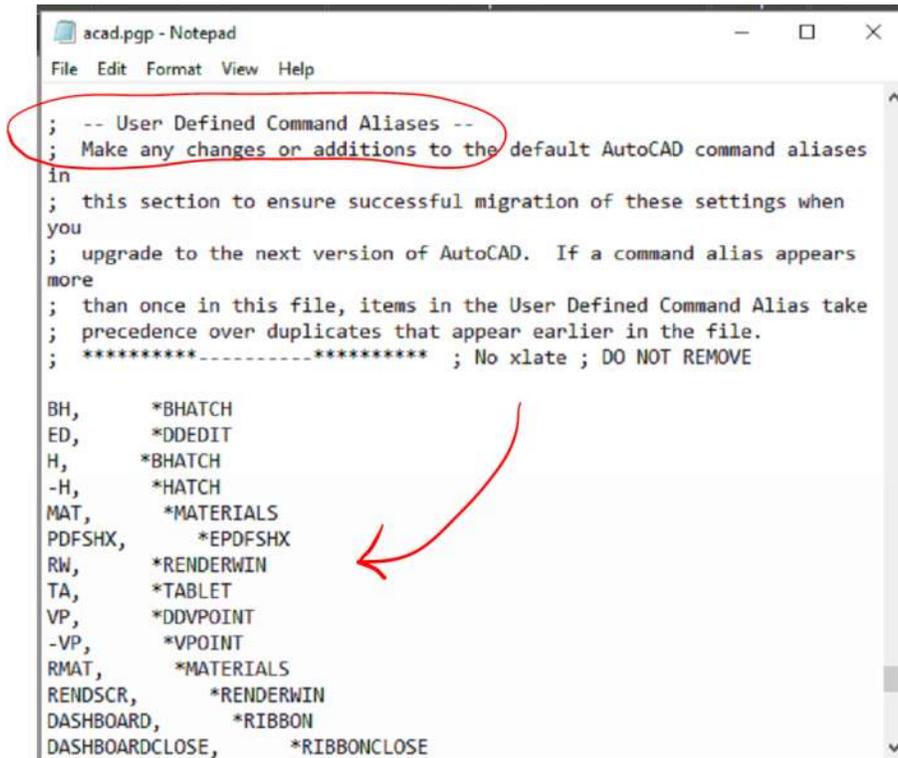
PGP File and LISP Routines

Do: Use the PGP file.

The PGP file is where all the command line shortcuts are kept. You can edit current shortcuts or make custom ones for frequently used commands. Here is the file location that the PGP file is kept.

```
: \Users\Dirig Design 06\AppData\Roaming\AutoDesk\AutoCAD  
2018\R22.0\enu\Support\acad.pgp
```

Near the bottom of the PGP file you will find the “User Defined Command Aliases”. Below that you can enter custom aliases for frequently used AutoCAD commands.



```
acad.pgp - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
; -- User Defined Command Aliases --
; Make any changes or additions to the default AutoCAD command aliases
in
; this section to ensure successful migration of these settings when
you
; upgrade to the next version of AutoCAD. If a command alias appears
more
; than once in this file, items in the User Defined Command Alias take
; precedence over duplicates that appear earlier in the file.
; *****-----***** ; No xlate ; DO NOT REMOVE

BH, *BHATCH
ED, *DDEDIT
H, *BHATCH
-H, *HATCH
MAT, *MATERIALS
PDFSHX, *EPDFSHX
RW, *RENDERWIN
TA, *TABLET
VP, *DDVPOINT
-VP, *VPOINT
RMAT, *MATERIALS
RENSCR, *RENDERWIN
DASHBOARD, *RIBBON
DASHBOARDCLOSE, *RIBBONCLOSE
```

Figure 32: PGP file will open in Notepad to be edited. Once complete, save and close.

Don't: Forget to “REINIT”.

This is the command that you run after you have edited your PGP file if AutoCAD is still open. If you close and reopen AutoCAD, you won't need to run this command.

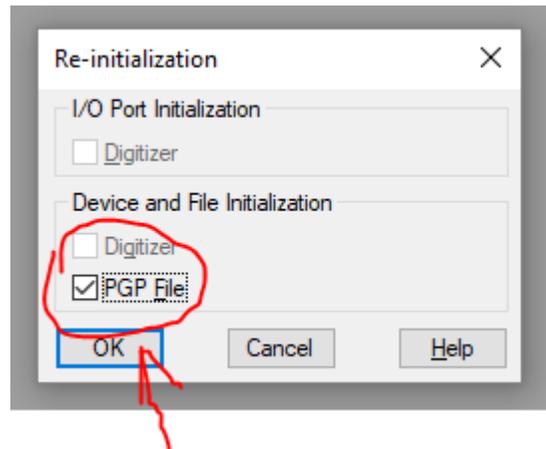


Figure 33: Reinit Dialog box. Select "PGP File", then select "OK".

Do: Use lisp routines.

Don't: Think they are difficult.

Again, a whole class could be devoted to this subject. I recommend going to the AU Online class directory and search Lisp routines. Robert Green has many great classes on this subject.

I just want to touch on a couple of easy Lisp routines.

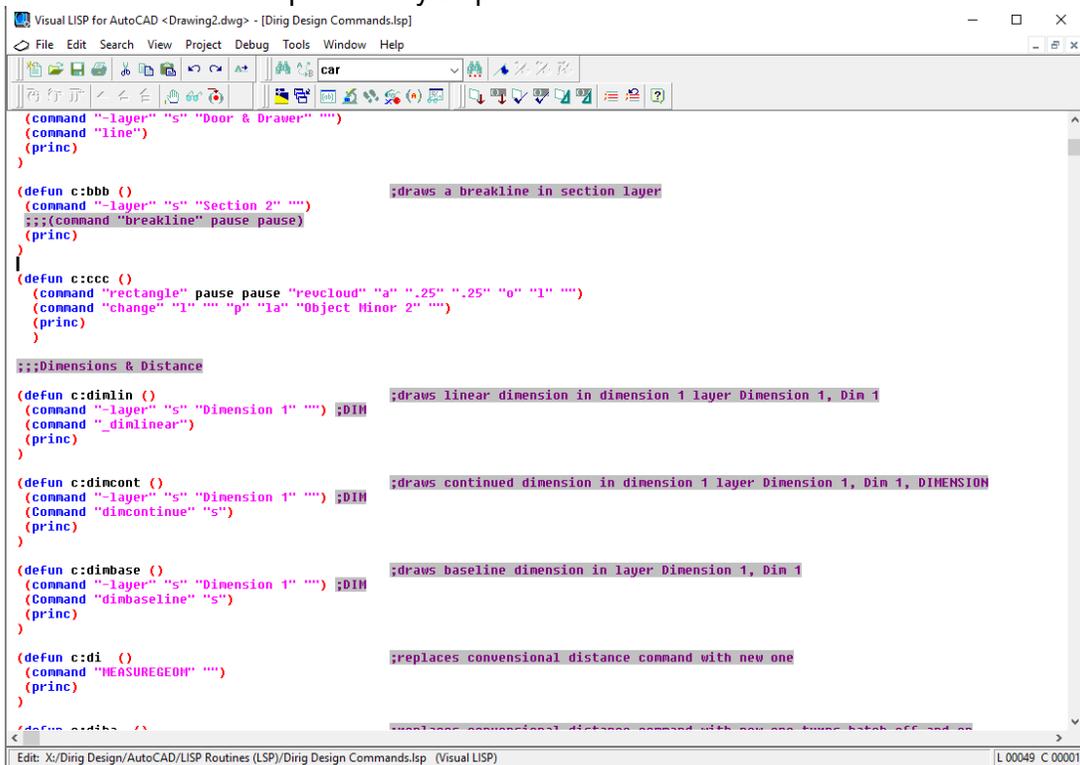


Figure 34: Type "VLIDE" in the command line to get this Lisp editor.

Learn how to avoid pitfalls and bad habits.

Paper Space vs. Model Space Layout

Do: Use Paperspace

Please use Paper Space to layout the DWG pages that you are going to be plotting. Paper Space was designed for just this. AutoCAD has many good features related to using paper space as it should be used.

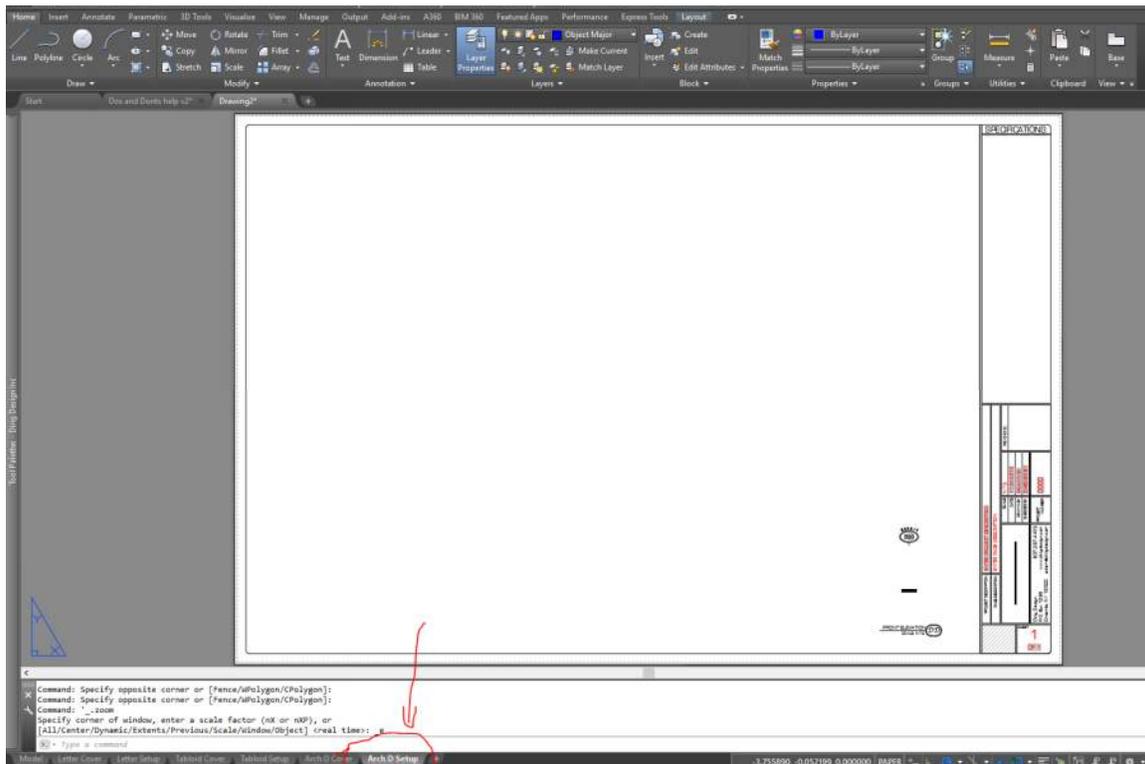


Figure 35: Paper Space setup. Nice, clean, and easy to plot.

Don't: Use Model Space as your Paper Space!

I have been given a handful of DWG files that were setup like the figure below. The purpose of Model Space is to create your model geometry and annotate it, NOT to setup all your pages and plot from it! Paper Space greatly increases efficiency.

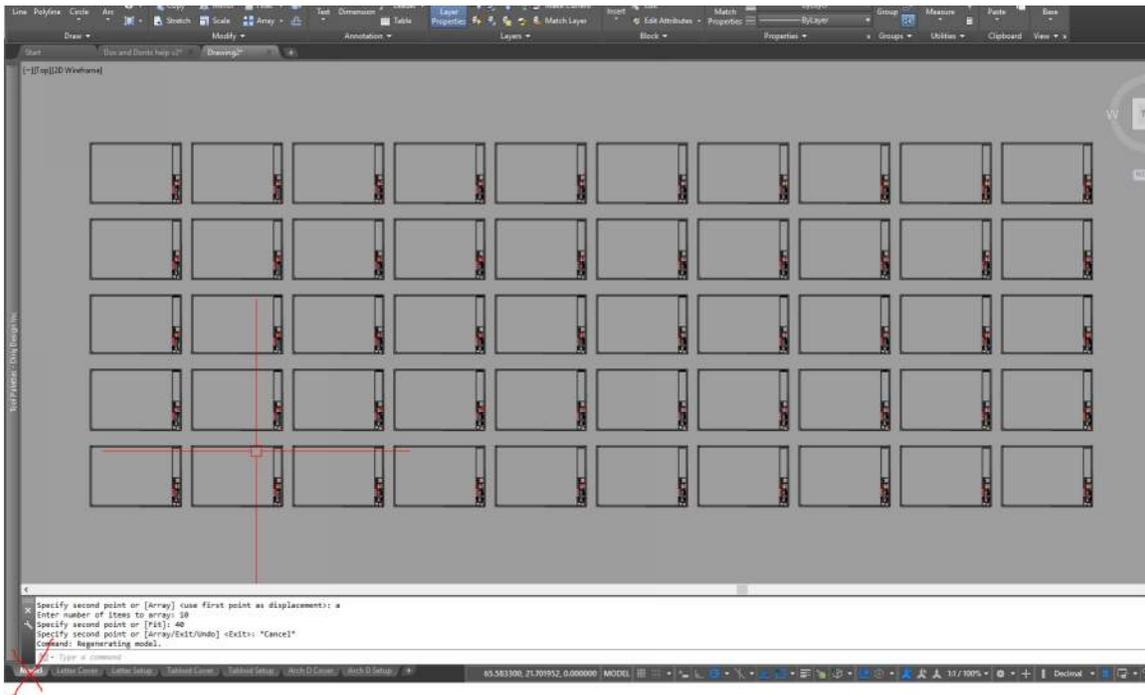


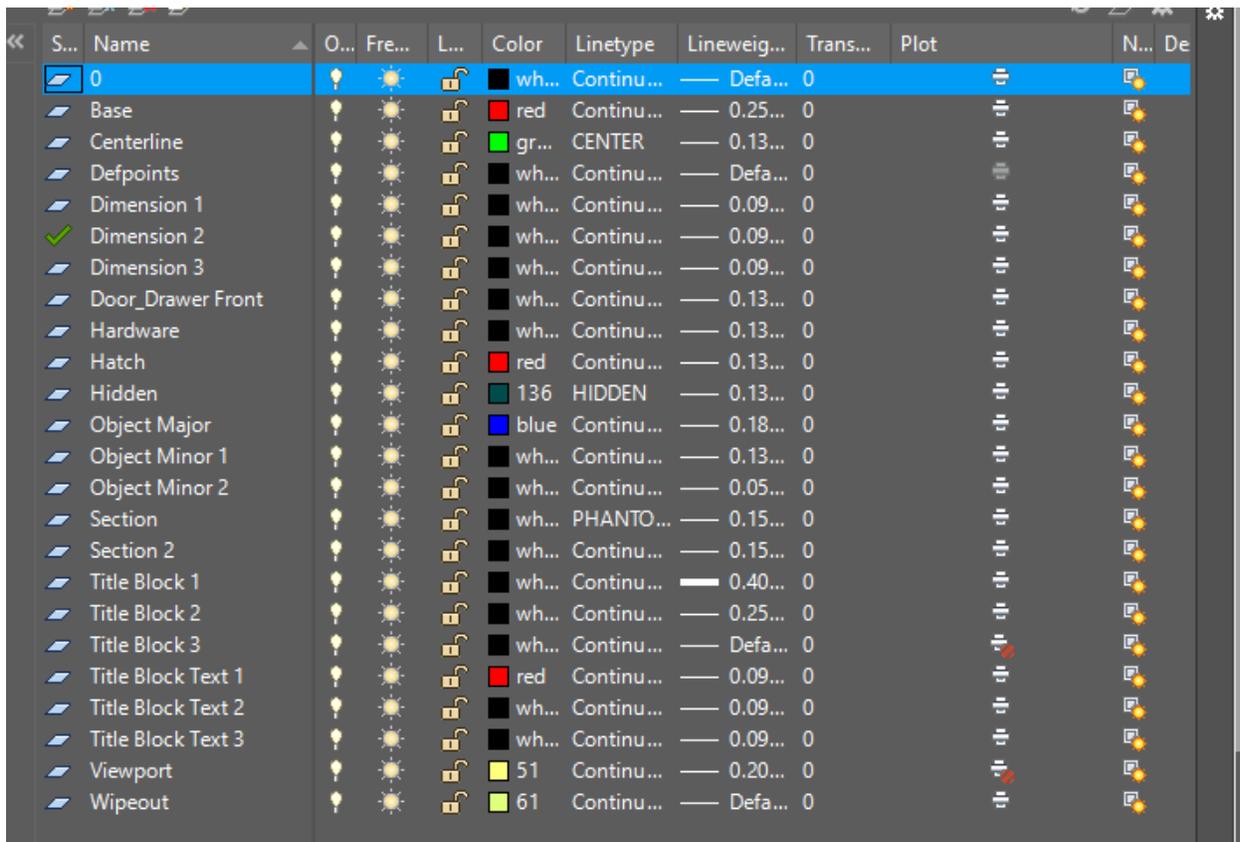
Figure 36: Model Space layout. BAD, not easy to plot, and not what Model Space was designed for.

Using Layers

Do: Use layers.

Don't: Use only layer 0!

This is another fun thing about receiving DWG files. Finding out that everything has been drawn in Layer "0"! Layer 0 is a default layer that is a part of every DWG file. It is good to use in some instances, but not ALL. Please setup more than just one layer. Be creative. Layers will help workflow and efficiency when creating drawings. Below is a snippet of the layers we use as an example:



S...	Name	O...	Fre...	L...	Color	Linetype	Lineweig...	Trans...	Plot	N...	De
0	0	☑	☀	🔗	wh...	Continu...	— Defa...	0	☑	🔗	🔗
Base	Base	☑	☀	🔗	red	Continu...	— 0.25...	0	☑	🔗	🔗
Centerline	Centerline	☑	☀	🔗	gr...	CENTER	— 0.13...	0	☑	🔗	🔗
Defpoints	Defpoints	☑	☀	🔗	wh...	Continu...	— Defa...	0	☑	🔗	🔗
Dimension 1	Dimension 1	☑	☀	🔗	wh...	Continu...	— 0.09...	0	☑	🔗	🔗
Dimension 2	Dimension 2	☑	☀	🔗	wh...	Continu...	— 0.09...	0	☑	🔗	🔗
Dimension 3	Dimension 3	☑	☀	🔗	wh...	Continu...	— 0.09...	0	☑	🔗	🔗
Door_Drawer Front	Door_Drawer Front	☑	☀	🔗	wh...	Continu...	— 0.13...	0	☑	🔗	🔗
Hardware	Hardware	☑	☀	🔗	wh...	Continu...	— 0.13...	0	☑	🔗	🔗
Hatch	Hatch	☑	☀	🔗	red	Continu...	— 0.13...	0	☑	🔗	🔗
Hidden	Hidden	☑	☀	🔗	136	HIDDEN	— 0.13...	0	☑	🔗	🔗
Object Major	Object Major	☑	☀	🔗	blue	Continu...	— 0.18...	0	☑	🔗	🔗
Object Minor 1	Object Minor 1	☑	☀	🔗	wh...	Continu...	— 0.13...	0	☑	🔗	🔗
Object Minor 2	Object Minor 2	☑	☀	🔗	wh...	Continu...	— 0.05...	0	☑	🔗	🔗
Section	Section	☑	☀	🔗	wh...	PHANTO...	— 0.15...	0	☑	🔗	🔗
Section 2	Section 2	☑	☀	🔗	wh...	Continu...	— 0.15...	0	☑	🔗	🔗
Title Block 1	Title Block 1	☑	☀	🔗	wh...	Continu...	— 0.40...	0	☑	🔗	🔗
Title Block 2	Title Block 2	☑	☀	🔗	wh...	Continu...	— 0.25...	0	☑	🔗	🔗
Title Block 3	Title Block 3	☑	☀	🔗	wh...	Continu...	— Defa...	0	☑	🔗	🔗
Title Block Text 1	Title Block Text 1	☑	☀	🔗	red	Continu...	— 0.09...	0	☑	🔗	🔗
Title Block Text 2	Title Block Text 2	☑	☀	🔗	wh...	Continu...	— 0.09...	0	☑	🔗	🔗
Title Block Text 3	Title Block Text 3	☑	☀	🔗	wh...	Continu...	— 0.09...	0	☑	🔗	🔗
Viewport	Viewport	☑	☀	🔗	51	Continu...	— 0.20...	0	☑	🔗	🔗
Wipeout	Wipeout	☑	☀	🔗	61	Continu...	— Defa...	0	☑	🔗	🔗

Figure 37: Example of layers being setup in a DWG file.

Do: Use layer 0.

Don't: Use layer 0.

Creating blocks using Layer 0 can be great in some cases and not so great in others. If you want a block to take on the properties of the layer the block is in, then create the block geometry in Layer 0 and when you change the layer of the block (in Model Space), it will change the properties of the block geometry. Don't use Layer 0 if you are planning on exploding the block and would like the exploded geometry to be a certain layer.

Editing DWT Files

Don't: Edit your Template File (DWT).

Do: Edit a new DWG file made from the Template File (DWT). Work out all the bugs then save as a DWT file. This way if you make a mistake you still have your original DWT file to edit again.

Avoid

Don't: Hit that button!

This is an annotation scale button. If selected, all annotative objects: DIM STYLES, TEXT STYLES, and so on will have ALL active scales in the DWG file added to them. This will double or even triple the size of your DWG file and it is very tedious to correct after it has been applied. I tell all my drafters, “If you remember one thing from my training it’s, don’t hit that button.”

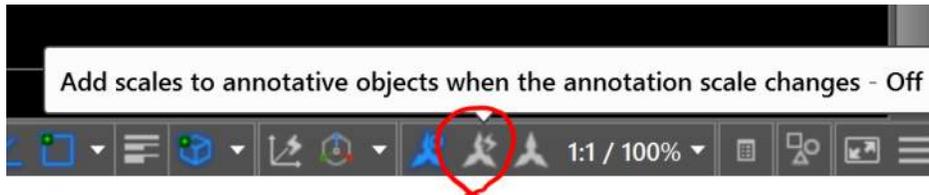


Figure 38: Don't Hit this Button!

Good Practice

Do: Use logic when setting up your DWG file.

This is a given in all instances. Garbage in, garbage out.

Do: Use Multileader.

Don't: Use Leaders.

For those of you still using Leaders in your DWG file, Multileaders have replaced them even though you can still use Leaders. Multileaders are helpful and can easily be aligned- unlike Leaders.

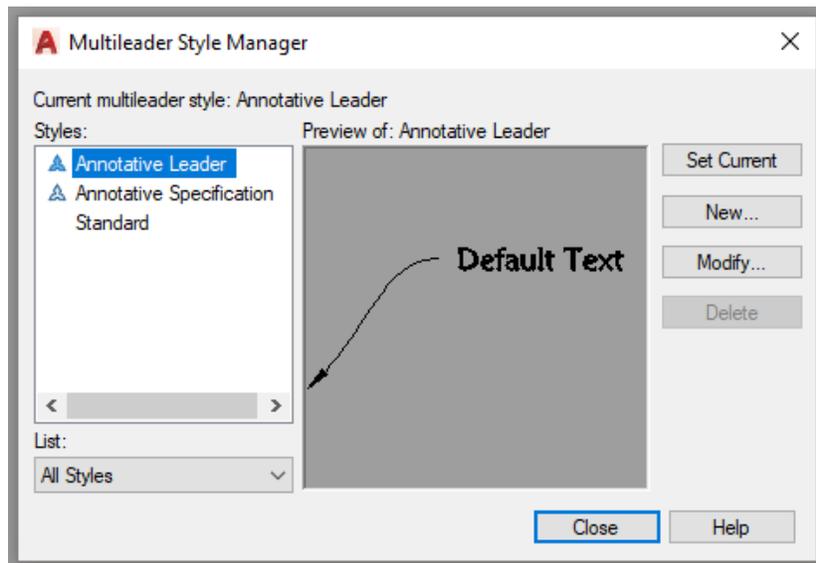


Figure 39: Multileader dialog box.

Don't: Only use Lines.

Do: Use Polylines & Closed Polylines.

This is something that will make your CAD life so much easier if you are not already doing it. If you use Lines for everything you need to STOP! Start with rectangles or other closed polylines. If you need to create the geometry with lines then go back and JOIN them into a polyline. Polylines are much easier to edit and Hatch. They are not as messy as lines when revising a DWG file to redlines or customer markups. This is all-around good practice to start in your everyday CAD.

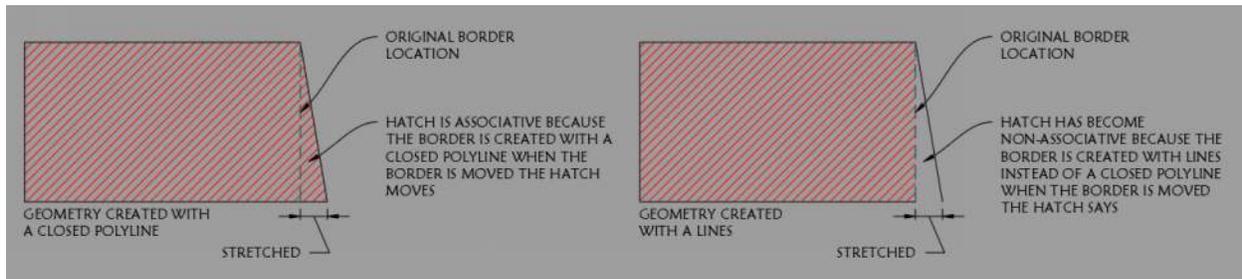


Figure 40: Issues that can happen with Lines vs. a Closed Polyline.

Contact

Please feel free to contact me with any questions or comments about this class. I would also love to hear from you and about your CAD does and don'ts. Please let me know if you found this class helpful or if you gleaned something that made your CAD experience better.

Adam Dirig
Dirig Design, Inc.
www.dirigdesign.com



adam@dirigdesign.com

Thank you for attending!