



USER GUIDE · VERSION 1.0

QUIV for Revit

From opening your Revit model to a priced bill of quantities — checking the model, measuring every element, pricing it, and picking the job back up on the ADLM website.

1 · Check the model

2 · Start a project

3 · Take off

4 · Price

5 · Share online

[START HERE](#)

What's in this guide

One pass through a real job: open the model, check it is fit to measure, take off every element, price it into a bill and a budget, then find the same job waiting on the ADLM website. Read it front to back the first time — after that, jump straight to the chapter you need.

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ABOUT THE FIGURES

Screens are drawn to match QUIV exactly — same panels, same wording on every button and column. Your levels, wall types, quantities and rates will differ, because those come from your own model and your own rate library.

CHAPTER 1

Before you start

QUIV is ADLM's quantity take-off and estimating plugin for Autodesk Revit. It reads quantities straight from your model, turns them into a structured bill of quantities, prices them from your rate library, and gives you a budget with material and labour split out.

What it does, in one paragraph

You open your model, run the Model Checker to confirm it is fit to measure, then work down a take-off list — foundations, frame, then architectural elements. Each element type has its own page: you pick a level and a type, QUIV reads the quantities out of the model, you add anything the model cannot know, and you save. Saved take-offs become a bill of quantities and a priced budget, and both sync to your account on adlmstudio.net.

What you need

Autodesk Revit

Revit **2024**, **2026** or **2027**, 64-bit. QUIV ships a build for each.

An ADLM subscription

An active subscription to QUIV (the ADLM Revit plugin) on your ADLM account.

The Installer Hub

QUIV is installed and updated through the ADLM Installer Hub — not by copying files by hand.

Getting it installed

Installation is covered in full by the *ADLM Installer Hub User Guide*. The short version:

1 Close Revit

Windows will not let the Hub place plugin files while Revit is holding them open.

2 Open the Installer Hub and sign in

Use your ADLM website account.

3 Installation Center → QUIV for Revit → Install

When asked, choose the **year of Revit** you work in. Install once per year if you use more than one.

4 Start Revit

The plugin loads at start-up, so a Revit that was already running will not see it until restarted.

UPDATING LATER

When a new QUIV version is published, the Hub's card changes to **Update**. Close Revit, click it, reopen Revit. Your saved projects, rates and budgets are untouched.

ONE COMPUTER PER LICENCE

Your subscription binds to the PC you first install on. Moving to another machine is a one-off request to ADLM support, not a repurchase.

CHAPTER 2

First launch inside Revit

QUIV adds one ribbon tab, **ADLM Calculator**, with two buttons on an **ADLM** panel. Everything in this guide starts from one of those two buttons.

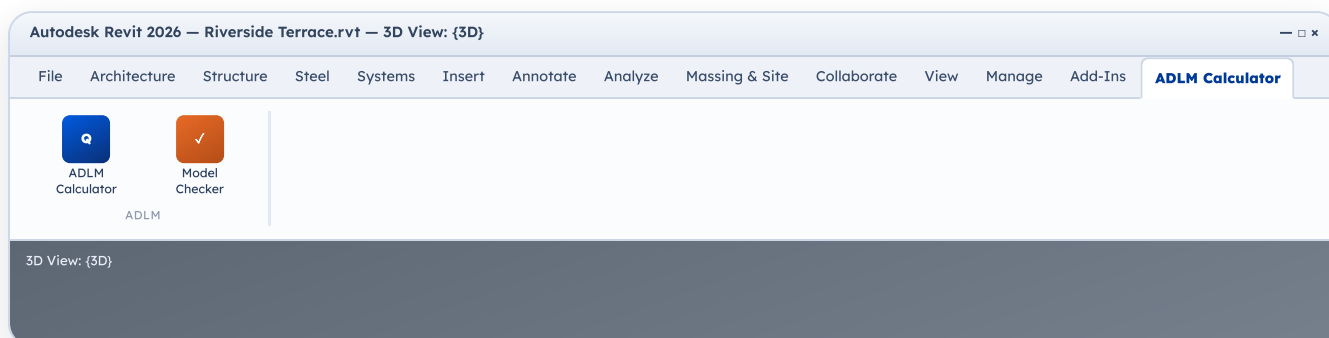


Figure 2.1. The **ADLM Calculator** tab. If you cannot see it, QUIV is not loaded — see Chapter 14.

The two buttons

BUTTON	WHAT IT OPENS
ADLM Calculator	The QUIV workspace — dashboard, take-off modules, BoQ and budget. Asks you to sign in the first time.
Model Checker	The model-checking workspace: readiness score, missing categories, overlaps, clashes and reinforcement. Chapter 4.

Signing in

Clicking **ADLM Calculator** checks your subscription before opening anything. Sign in with the same email and password you use on adlmstudio.net — press **Enter** to submit. QUIV remembers the session, so you normally sign in once and never think about it again.

If your subscription has expired or was never active for QUIV, QUIV tells you so instead of opening the workspace. Renew on the website, then click the button again.

Docked panel or its own window

QUIV opens as a panel docked inside Revit, titled **QUIV**. Drag it to either side, or pop it out into a floating window when you want more room. Docked to a narrow strip it re-flows automatically: dashboard cards stack, the take-off list collapses to a compact tick-box summary, and the canvas scales instead of clipping.

KEEP IT OPEN WHILE YOU MODEL

QUIV is designed to sit beside your model, not on top of it. Quantities re-read from the model whenever you re-run a module, so you can measure, adjust the model, and re-measure without closing anything.

CHAPTER 3

Opening your model

QUIV measures what is actually modelled. A few minutes spent on the model before you start take-off saves far more than it costs.

How QUIV reads a model

Every take-off module works the same way: you choose a **level** and a **type** (a wall type, a beam type, a slab type), and QUIV collects every element of that type on that level and totals its quantities. Nothing is measured that is not modelled, and nothing is guessed.

That has two consequences worth knowing up front:

- **Levels matter.** Elements assigned to the wrong level appear in the wrong floor's take-off. This is the single most common cause of a quantity that looks wrong.
- **Types matter.** If three walls that should be 230 mm blockwork are modelled as three differently-named types, they are three separate take-offs. Consistent type naming keeps your bill tidy.

A short pre-flight

1 Open the model you intend to measure

Work in the model itself rather than a view-only export.

2 Check your levels are named sensibly

Ground Floor, First Floor, Roof — whatever your office standard is. You will pick these by name all day.

3 Load any linked models you want measured

QUIV can see linked models, and the Model Checker can test for clashes between the host and its links.

4 Decide your units

QUIV works in metric or imperial and you can switch on the fly, but decide before you price anything so rates and quantities agree.

5 Run the Model Checker

Chapter 4. It takes under a minute and tells you what is missing before you start measuring.

WORKING WITH LINKED MODELS

Elements living in a linked model belong to that link, not to your host file. QUIV handles linked geometry, but if a category comes back empty when you know it exists, check whether it lives in a link and whether that link is loaded.

MEASURE A SAVED MODEL

Save your Revit file before a big take-off. QUIV reads the model as it stands in the session, so an unsaved crash costs you both the model edits and the measuring you did against them.

CHAPTER 4

The Model Checker

Before measuring anything, the Model Checker tells you whether the model can be measured — what is there, what is missing, what overlaps, and whether the reinforcement has been modelled.

Setting up the check

Click **Model Checker** on the ADLM Calculator tab. Choose the kind of model you are checking, tick the checks you want, and run it.

Model Checker

SELECT MODEL TYPE

☒ Architectural Model

☐ Structural Model

CHECK OPTIONS

☒ Check for Overlapping Elements (detects duplicates via bounding box)

☒ Check Inter-Model Clashes (detects clashes between host and linked models)

☐ Check Reinforcement (InDesign Rebar) (structural models only)

Run Model Check

Figure 4.1. Model Checker setup. Reinforcement checking only applies to structural models.

What each option does

OPTION	WHAT IT LOOKS FOR
Check for Overlapping Elements	Duplicated elements sitting on top of each other, found by comparing bounding boxes. Duplicates are the classic cause of a quantity coming out double.
Check Inter-Model Clashes	Clashes between your host model and its linked models — structure through architecture, services through beams.
Check Reinforcement (InDesign Rebar)	Structural models only. Reports which host categories carry modelled rebar and which do not, so you know where reinforcement will have to be measured another way.

While it runs you will see it work through the model: scanning elements by category, detecting overlapping elements, checking for missing categories, analysing reinforcement, then calculating the readiness score.

Reading the results

The results dashboard is the answer to "can I measure this model, and what will bite me?"

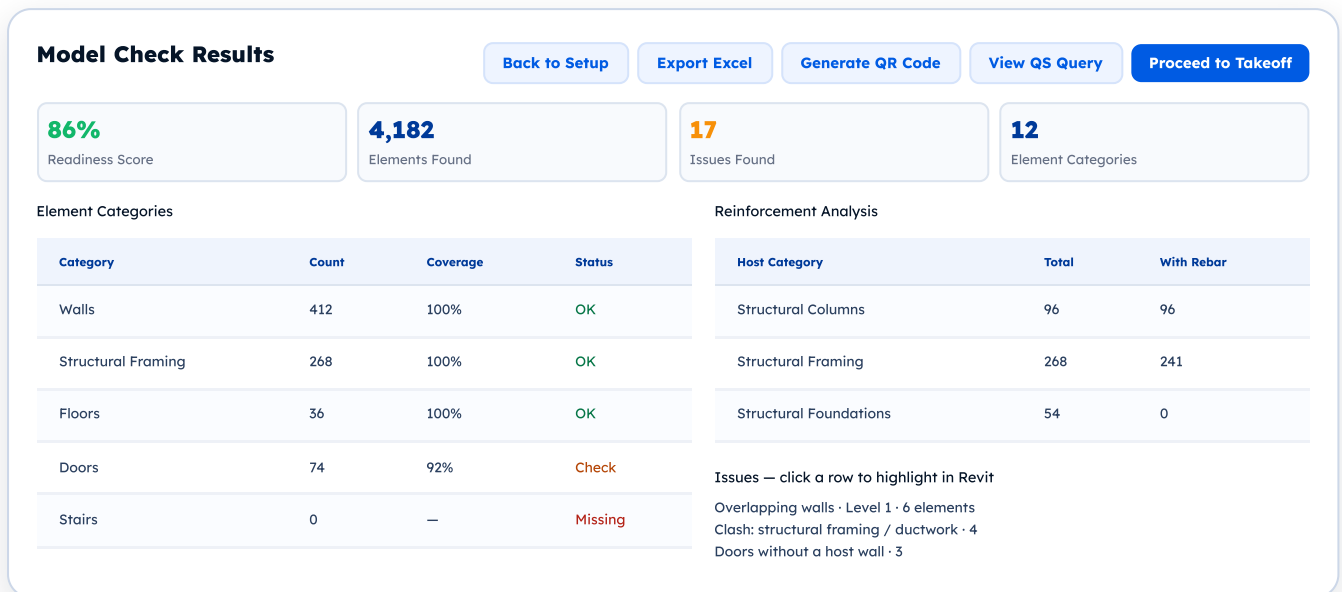


Figure 4.2. The results dashboard. Clicking an issue row highlights that element in the Revit view, so you can see the problem rather than hunt for it.

What to do with each panel

PANEL	HOW TO USE IT
Readiness Score	A single figure for how measurable the model is. Treat a low score as a warning that quantities will be incomplete, not as a reason to stop.
Element Categories	What was found and how completely. A category showing <i>Missing</i> is one you will have to measure by another means, or model first.
Reinforcement Analysis	Which host categories carry modelled rebar. Foundations showing zero means rebar there will need a manual input.
Issues	Click any row to highlight the offending element in Revit and fix it at source.

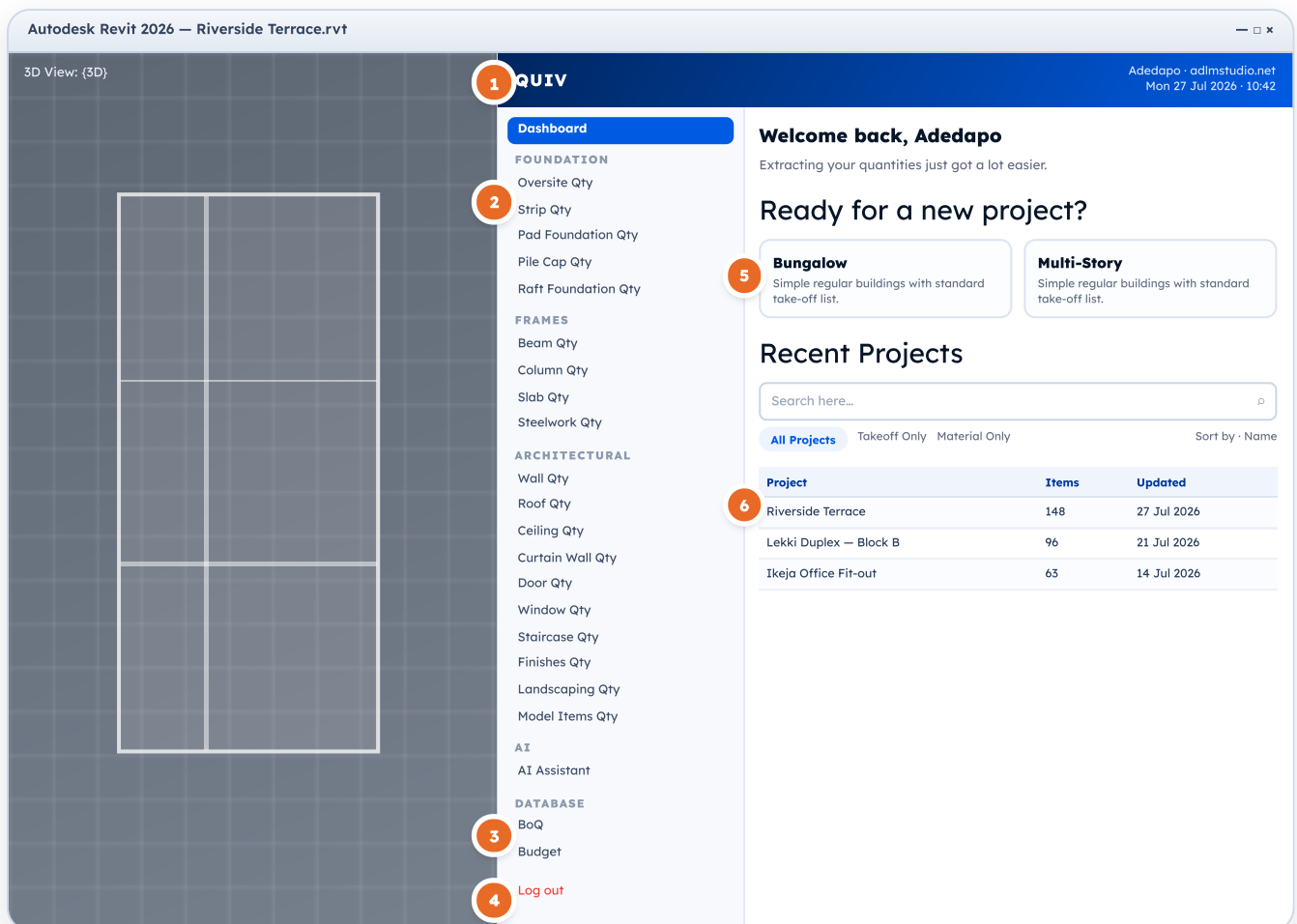
The four buttons

Export Excel writes the whole check to a spreadsheet. **View QS Query** opens a QS Query Report — the questions a quantity surveyor would put to the design team about what is missing or ambiguous — which you can copy to the clipboard or export as a PDF. **Generate QR Code** publishes the report to the web so anyone can scan and read it (Chapter 13). **Proceed to Takeoff** takes you into the QUIV workspace.

CHAPTER 5

A tour of the workspace

One sidebar, grouped the way a bill is grouped: foundations first, then the frame, then everything architectural, with the database at the bottom.



- 1 Panel header — who is signed in, date and time.
- 2 Take-off modules, grouped as a bill is grouped.
- 3 **Database** — the saved BoQ and Budget.
- 4 **Log out** — only needed to switch accounts.
- 5 Start a project: **Bungalow** or **Multi-Story**.
- 6 **Recent Projects**, searchable and filterable.

Figure 5.1. QUIV docked beside the model, showing the dashboard.

CHAPTER 6

Starting a project

Pick the building type, and QUIV generates the take-off list you will work down. The list is your plan for the job and your progress bar through it.

Bungalow or Multi-Story

On the dashboard, under **Ready for a new project?**, choose one:

Bungalow

Single-storey work. Produces the standard take-off list without per-floor repetition.

Multi-Story

Buildings with repeating floors. Quantities and the bill are organised per floor.

If the job has foundations, QUIV asks which **foundation type** to plan for — **Pad Foundation**, **Pile Foundation** or **Raft Foundation** — and includes the matching modules in your list.

The take-off list

QUIV then generates your **Take off List**: every item to be measured, grouped by section, each with a tick box. Use **Check All** or **Uncheck All** to plan the scope, then work down the list. Items tick off as you save each module, so the list doubles as a record of what is done.

Take off List

Substructure

- ☒ Oversite concrete · m³
- ☒ Strip foundation · m³
- ☒ Pad foundation · nr
- ☐ Pile caps · nr

Frame

- ☒ Beams · m³
- ☒ Columns · m³
- ☒ Suspended slabs · m³
- ☐ Structural steelwork · tonne

Superstructure

- ☒ Blockwork walls · m²
- ☒ Roof · m²
- ☒ Doors · nr
- ☒ Windows · nr
- ☐ Finishes · m²

Check All

Uncheck All

Figure 6.1. The take-off list, grouped by section. Ticks fill in as you save each module.

NARROW DOCK?

When QUIV is docked to a slim panel the take-off list collapses to a compact tick-box summary. Widen the panel — or pop it out — to get the full layout back.

CHAPTER 7

Taking off an element

Every module page has the same four parts in the same order, so once you have done one you can do all nineteen. Blockwork walls are used here as the worked example.

QUIV — Wall Qty

Riverside Terrace

1

MODEL SELECTION

Select Level

First Floor

Select Wall Type

BLK 230mm — Sandcrete

2

MODEL QUANTITIES

Gross wall area412.60 m²

Openings deducted38.15 m²

Net wall area374.45 m²

Wall length268.40 m

3

INPUT QUANTITIES

Lintel Calculation

Over all openings

Rebar Diameter (mm)

12

4

BLOCKWORK RESULTS

Blocks (450 x 225)3,704 nr

Mortar7.86 m³

Lintel concrete2.14 m³

Reinforcement0.42 t

5

View Material Breakdown

Save

- 1

Model Selection — the level and the type.
- 2

Model Quantities — read from the model.
- 3

Input Quantities — what the model cannot know.
- 4

Results — the measured output.
- 5

Save — commits it to the BoQ and Budget.

Figure 7.1. The Wall Qty module. Every module follows this same top-to-bottom order.

The four parts, in order

1 Model Selection — choose what you are measuring

Pick the **level**, then the **type**. The type list shows the types actually present on that level, so an empty list means nothing of that kind is modelled there.

2 Model Quantities — what Revit already knows

Areas, lengths, volumes and counts read straight from the model, with openings deducted where that applies. These are not editable: to change them, change the model and re-run.

3 Input Quantities — what the model cannot know

The estimating decisions: lintel treatment, rebar diameter, allowances. This is where your judgement enters the take-off.

4 Results, then Save

The measured output in the units you will bill in. **View Material Breakdown** shows the constituent materials and labour behind those figures. **Save** commits the module to the bill and the budget.

Per-element quantities

You do not have to measure a whole level to answer one question. Select any element in the Revit view and QUIV shows that element's own quantity and material breakdown — useful for checking a suspicious figure, or pricing a single item mid-meeting. This works across steelwork, blockwork, slabs, beams, columns, pad and strip foundations, curtain walling, doors, windows, landscaping and more.

Saving and re-saving

The first time you save, QUIV asks for a **Project name**. Everything you save afterwards attaches to that project. Re-saving a module you have already saved overrides the previous figures, which is exactly what you want as the model develops: measure early, re-measure after changes, and the bill stays in step.

MEASURE AS THE MODEL GROWS

You do not need a finished model. Take off what exists, keep working, and re-save the affected modules later. The bill updates; your rates and manual entries are kept.

Material breakdown

View Material Breakdown opens the constituents behind a result — blocks, mortar, reinforcement, and the labour to place them. Each line carries its source, so you can see whether a figure came from the model, from your inputs, or from a rate build-up. This is what feeds the Budget in Chapter 11.

CHECK THE LEVEL BEFORE YOU SAVE

The most common take-off error is measuring the right type on the wrong level. The results panel is a good sanity check — if a first-floor wall area matches the ground floor exactly, you probably have the wrong level selected.

CHAPTER 8

Every module at a glance

Nineteen modules in three groups. They appear in the sidebar in the order you would normally work: down in the ground first, then the frame, then everything you can see.

Foundation

MODULE	WHAT IT MEASURES
Oversite Qty	Oversite concrete, hardcore and bed preparation over the building footprint.
Strip Qty	Strip foundations — excavation, concrete, and the reinforcement in them.
Pad Foundation Qty	Isolated pad bases, by type and size.
Pile Cap Qty	Pile caps, counted and measured by type.
Raft Foundation Qty	Raft slabs, including thickenings and edge beams where modelled.

Frames

MODULE	WHAT IT MEASURES
Beam Qty	Concrete beams by level and type — volume, formwork and reinforcement.
Column Qty	Columns by level and type, with reinforcement.
Slab Qty	Suspended slabs — volume, area and reinforcement.
Steelwork Qty	Structural steel by section, converted from measured length to tonnage.

SUBSTRUCTURE FIRST

The sidebar order is the order a bill is written in. Working top to bottom keeps your bill in bill order without any sorting afterwards.

Architectural

Ten modules covering everything above the frame — the bulk of most bills.

MODULE	WHAT IT MEASURES
Wall Qty	Blockwork and walling — gross and net area, blocks, mortar, lintels and reinforcement.
Roof Qty	Roof area and covering, with the roof members where modelled.
Ceiling Qty	Ceiling area by type and level.
Curtain Wall Qty	Curtain walling — panels, mullions and transoms.
Door Qty	Doors counted by type, with ironmongery where scheduled.
Window Qty	Windows counted by type and size.
Staircase Qty	Stairs — flights, landings and finishes.
Finishes Qty	Wall, floor and ceiling finishes by area.
Landscaping Qty	External works and landscaping around the building.
Model Items Qty	Anything else modelled that does not fall into a category above — the catch-all for specials.

YOU DO NOT HAVE TO USE THEM ALL

Only the modules on your take-off list matter for the job in hand. The rest stay in the sidebar, available if the scope changes.

CHAPTER 9

The AI Assistant

Rather than clicking through modules one at a time, describe what you want measured and let QUIV run the modules for you.

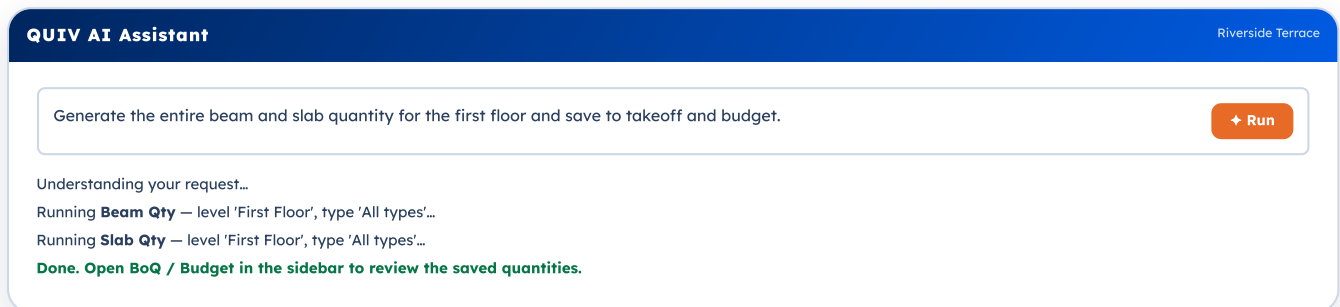


Figure 9.1. The AI Assistant running two modules from one instruction.

How to ask

Say what you want measured, where, and whether to save it. The assistant works out which modules that means, which level and type to use, runs them in turn, and reports as it goes. A request needs three things to be unambiguous:

- **What** — the elements: beams, slabs, blockwork, doors.
- **Where** — the level: "first floor", "ground floor".
- **What to do with it** — "save to takeoff and budget", if you want it committed.

Good and less good requests

ASK	RESULT
<i>"Generate the entire beam and slab quantity for the first floor and save to takeoff and budget."</i>	Runs both modules for that level and saves. Nothing further needed.
<i>"Beam and slab quantities for first floor"</i>	Runs both and shows the results; save from the module page if you want them kept.
<i>"Do the take-off"</i>	Too vague. You will be asked to describe what you need first.

ALWAYS REVIEW BEFORE YOU RELY ON IT

The assistant drives the same modules you would drive by hand, with the same inputs and defaults. Open **BoQ** and **Budget** afterwards and check the figures the way you would check your own.

IT SAVES YOU CLICKS, NOT JUDGEMENT

Input Quantities — lintel treatment, rebar diameters, allowances — are estimating decisions. Where those matter, work through the module page yourself.

CHAPTER 10

The Bill of Quantities

Everything you have saved, presented as a proper bill: numbered, described, measured, priced and totalled. Open it from **BoQ** under Database in the sidebar.

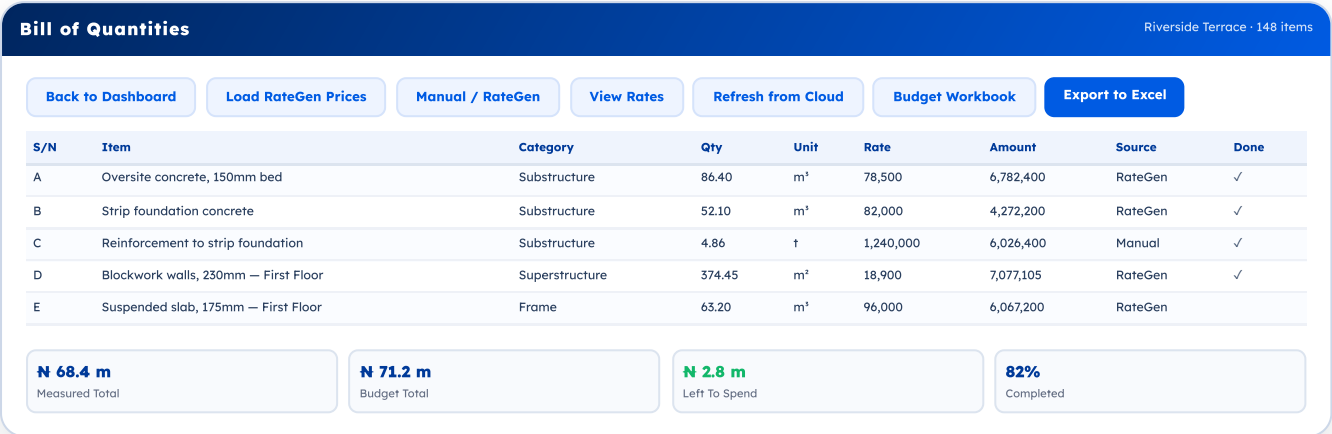


Figure 10.1. The Bill of Quantities. **Source** tells you where each rate came from; **Done** is your own progress tick.

The columns

COLUMN	WHAT IT HOLDS
S/N · Item	Bill lettering and the description, generated from the module and the type you measured.
Category	The bill section — substructure, frame, superstructure — so the bill reads in the right order.
Qty · Unit	The measured quantity in its billing unit.
Rate · Amount	The applied rate and the extension. Amount recalculates whenever the rate or quantity changes.
Source	Where the rate came from — your RateGen library, or entered by hand.
Done	Your own tick, for tracking which items you have checked or agreed.

Getting rates onto the bill

A measured bill with no rates is half a bill. QUIV gives you three ways to price it, and you can mix them freely.

BUTTON	WHAT IT DOES
Load RateGen Prices	Pulls rates from your ADLM RateGen library and applies them to matching items. The fastest route to a fully priced bill.
Manual / RateGen	Switches an item between a library rate and a rate you type yourself. Manual rates are preserved when a saved view is rebuilt.
View Rates	Opens the build-up behind a rate, so you can see what it is made of before you accept it.
Load Latest Local	Reloads the most recent copy held on this PC — useful offline.
Refresh from Cloud	Re-reads the saved project from your ADLM account, picking up anything changed elsewhere.
Reset	Clears the take-off and the budget attached to it. Use deliberately.

The four totals

Measured Total

The bill as measured and priced — quantity × rate, summed.

Budget Total

What the budget says the same work should cost, from the material and labour build-ups.

Left To Spend

The gap between the two. Positive is headroom; negative means the bill has outrun the budget.

Completed

How much of the bill you have ticked as **Done**.

Exporting

Export to Excel writes the bill out as a spreadsheet — the full table with its totals, ready to send or to fold into a tender document. On a multi-storey project the export is organised per floor, so each floor's quantities stay identifiable.

RE-MEASURE FREELY

Re-saving a module overrides its earlier figures but keeps rates you entered by hand. You can chase a changing model through the bill without repricing from scratch each time.

BILL AND BUDGET ARE TWO VIEWS OF ONE JOB

Bill is what you will charge; **Budget** is what it will cost you. The buttons at the top of each switch between them, and both come from the same saved take-off.

CHAPTER 11

Budget & margin

The Budget turns the same take-off into what the job will cost you to build: every material, every labour item, what you have bought already, and what is left.

Budget Riverside Terrace								
All Material Labour Budget Library View Rates Export to Excel								
S/N	Material	Type	Takeoff	Qty	Unit	Rate	Amount	Bought
1	Cement, 50kg	Material	Blockwork walls	486	bag	9,800	4,762,800	✓
2	Sharp sand	Material	Blockwork walls	62.4	m³	24,000	1,497,600	✓
3	Blocks, 450×225	Material	Blockwork walls	3,704	nr	1,450	5,370,800	
4	Mason gang	Labour	Blockwork walls	18.5	day	42,000	777,000	
5	Site set-up & hoarding	Preliminaries	—	1	item	2,400,000	2,400,000	✓
N 71.2 m All Items Total N 44.9 m Left To Spend								

Figure 11.1. The Budget, filtered to All. Every line traces back to the take-off that produced it.

Reading it

- **All / Material / Labour** filter the list. Material and labour are priced separately and sit next to each other, so you can see the mix on any item.
- **Takeoff** names the module each line came from — the audit trail back to what was measured.
- **Bought** is yours to tick as you procure. What is unticked is what remains, and drives **Left To Spend**.
- **Preliminaries** hold the costs that belong to the job rather than to a measured item.

Where labour rates come from

Labour is priced from your rate library through a productivity build-up — gang size × output gives the rate — rather than guessed as a percentage. Each figure carries its provenance, so you can see whether a number came from the library, from a build-up, or from your own entry. **Budget Library** opens the underlying rates for editing.

MARGIN AT A GLANCE

Compare **Budget Total** (cost) against **Measured Total** (charge) on the bill. The difference is your margin, and it updates as you price.

CHAPTER 12

Saving, reopening and the cloud

Saved take-offs live in your ADLM account, not just on this PC. That is what lets you carry on from another machine, and what puts the job on the website.

Saving a project

The first **Save** asks for a **Project name** — use the name the job is known by, since this is what you will look for later on the website. Every module you save afterwards attaches to that project, and the bill and budget build up under it.

Finding it again

Saved projects appear under **Recent Projects** on the QUIV dashboard, searchable, and filterable by **All Projects**, **Takeoff Only** or **Material Only**. That is the normal way back into a job.

Opening a project by ID

Every saved project also has a **Project ID**. Copy it from the website (Chapter 13) and paste it into QUIV's open-from-cloud dialog to pull that project down — handy when you are working on a different PC, or picking up a colleague's job.

Save Takeoff	Open from Cloud
Give this project a name. Everything you save afterwards attaches to it.	Paste the Project ID from your ADLM dashboard to load a saved take-off.
Project name	Paste Project ID
Riverside Terrace	68f2c14a9b3e7d...
Cancel	Cancel
Save	Open

Figure 12.1. Saving a project, and opening one by its ID.

Refresh, and starting over

Refresh from Cloud on the bill re-reads the project from your account, picking up anything changed on another machine. **Reset Takeoff** clears the take-off and its attached budget in one action, and there is a separate reset for the material database.

RESET CANNOT BE UNDONE

Resetting clears the take-off and the budget attached to it. If there is any chance you will want the figures, export the bill to Excel first.

CHAPTER 13

On the ADLM website

Everything you save in QUIV is waiting for you at **adlmstudio.net** — the same take-off, readable in a browser, with the Project ID you need to open it anywhere else.

Revit Projects

Sign in to the website and open **Revit Projects** from your dashboard. The left column lists every project saved from QUIV with its item count and when it was last updated; clicking one shows the take-off itself.

adlmstudio.net/revit-projects

Revit Projects [Refresh](#)

- Riverside Terrace**
148 items · 27 Jul 2026, 10:42
- Lekki Duplex — Block B**
96 items · 21 Jul 2026, 16:08
- Ikeja Office Fit-out**
63 items · 14 Jul 2026, 09:31

Riverside Terrace [Copy ID](#)

S/N	Description	Qty	Unit
1	Oversite concrete, 150mm bed	86.40	m ³
2	Strip foundation concrete	52.10	m ³
3	Reinforcement to strip foundation	4.86	†
4	Blockwork walls, 230mm — First Floor	374.45	m ²
5	Suspended slab, 175mm — First Floor	63.20	m ³

Project ID: [68f2c14a9b3e7d5518cc2a41](#) (use this in QUIV to open/update)
 Tip: In QUIV's "Open from Cloud", paste this ID to view the saved takeoff.

Figure 13.1. Revit Projects on adlmstudio.net. **Copy ID** puts the Project ID on your clipboard, ready to paste into QUIV on another machine.

THE ROUND TRIP

Measure in Revit → **Save** → open **Revit Projects** on the website → **Copy ID** → paste into **Open from Cloud** on any PC where you are signed in. That is the whole loop.

The model-check report

Remember **Generate QR Code** in the Model Checker. It publishes that check as a web page and gives you a QR code for it. Anyone who scans the code — the architect, the client, a colleague on site — reads the report in a browser without signing in and without needing Revit or QUIV.

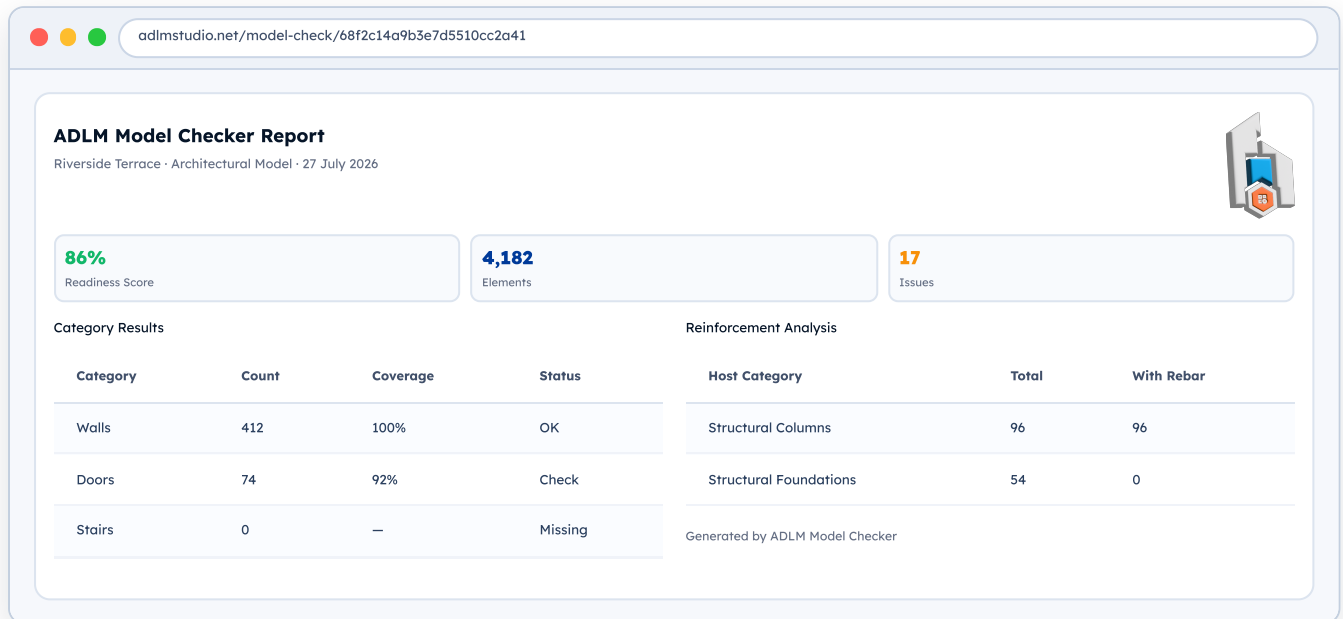


Figure 13.2. The public model-check report. No sign-in — anyone with the link or the QR code can read it.

A PUBLISHED REPORT IS PUBLIC

Anyone with the link can read it, so treat the QR code as you would a shared document. Check the project name and category list before you circulate it.

What else your dashboard does for a QUIV job

ON THE WEBSITE	WHY YOU WOULD USE IT
Revit Projects	Read any saved take-off in a browser, and copy its Project ID.
Model check reports	Share a model's readiness with people who do not have Revit.
Subscriptions	Check that your QUIV licence is active and when it expires.
Installer Hub download	Get the Hub — and this guide — from your account area.
Support	Raise a ticket, or chat on WhatsApp, with your account details already attached.

CHAPTER 14

Troubleshooting

Work down the right-hand column before contacting support. Most of these are model questions rather than software faults.

SYMPTOM	WHAT TO DO
No ADLM Calculator tab in Revit	The plugin is not loaded. Close Revit, open the Installer Hub, and check the QUIV for Revit card — install it, or click Reinstall and pick the correct Revit year. Then start Revit again: plugins load at start-up.
Tab is there but the workspace won't open	Your subscription is not active for QUIV, or the sign-in failed. Check Subscriptions on adlmstudio.net, then sign in again.
The type list is empty	Nothing of that kind is modelled on the level you selected. Check the level first — this is nearly always a level selection, not a missing type.
A quantity looks double	Duplicated elements. Run the Model Checker with Check for Overlapping Elements ticked and click the issue rows to find them in the model.
A category shows as Missing	It is not modelled, or it lives in a linked model that is not loaded. Load the link, or measure that category another way.
Reinforcement comes out as zero	The rebar is not modelled for that host category — the Model Checker's Reinforcement Analysis will confirm. Enter it through Input Quantities instead.
Rates are all blank	Click Load RateGen Prices . If items stay unpriced, they have no match in your library — price them manually with Manual / RateGen .
My manual rates disappeared	They should survive a rebuild. Try Load Latest Local , then Refresh from Cloud . If they are genuinely gone, tell support which project and which items.
Quantities did not change after I edited the model	Re-run the module and save again. QUIV reads the model when a module runs, not continuously.
The project is not on the website	It was never saved, or it saved while offline. Open the project in QUIV, save again, then refresh Revit Projects in the browser.
Panel is cramped and controls are hidden	QUIV re-flows for narrow docks. Widen the panel, or pop it out into its own window.
Numbers are in the wrong unit system	Switch between metric and imperial in QUIV, then re-check any rates you had already applied.

THE SINGLE MOST USEFUL CHECK

Before assuming a quantity is wrong, confirm the **level** and the **type** you selected, then run the Model Checker. Between them they explain most surprising numbers.

CHAPTER 15

Quick reference

The whole workflow

- Open the model in Revit
- **ADLM Calculator** tab → **Model Checker**
- Fix what it finds → **Proceed to Takeoff**
- Choose **Bungalow** or **Multi-Story**
- Work down the **Take off List**
- Each module: level → type → inputs → **Save**
- **BoQ** → **Load RateGen Prices** → **Export to Excel**
- **Budget** → tick **Bought** as you procure

Every module page

- **Model Selection** — level and type
- **Model Quantities** — read from the model
- **Input Quantities** — your decisions
- **Results** — what will be billed
- **View Material Breakdown** — what's behind it
- **Save** — commits to BoQ and Budget

When a number looks wrong

- Check the **level** — most common cause
- Check the **type** you selected
- Run the **Model Checker** for duplicates
- Select the element itself for its own quantity
- Re-run the module and save again

Moving between machines

- **Save** in QUIV — it goes to your account
- Website → **Revit Projects** → **Copy ID**
- Other PC → **Open from Cloud** → paste
- **Refresh from Cloud** to pick up changes

Getting help

Chat on WhatsApp

Fastest for anything urgent. In the Installer Hub sidebar, or from your account on the website.

Raise a ticket

Best for anything needing a written trail — a wrong quantity you can reproduce, or a licence question.

WHAT TO SEND WITH A TAKE-OFF PROBLEM

The project name, the module, the level and type you selected, the number QUIV gave and the number you expected. A screenshot of the module page and of the Model Checker results answers most questions at once.

From model to priced bill

Check the model, measure what is there, price it from your own library, and hand over a bill you can stand behind — without leaving Revit.

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