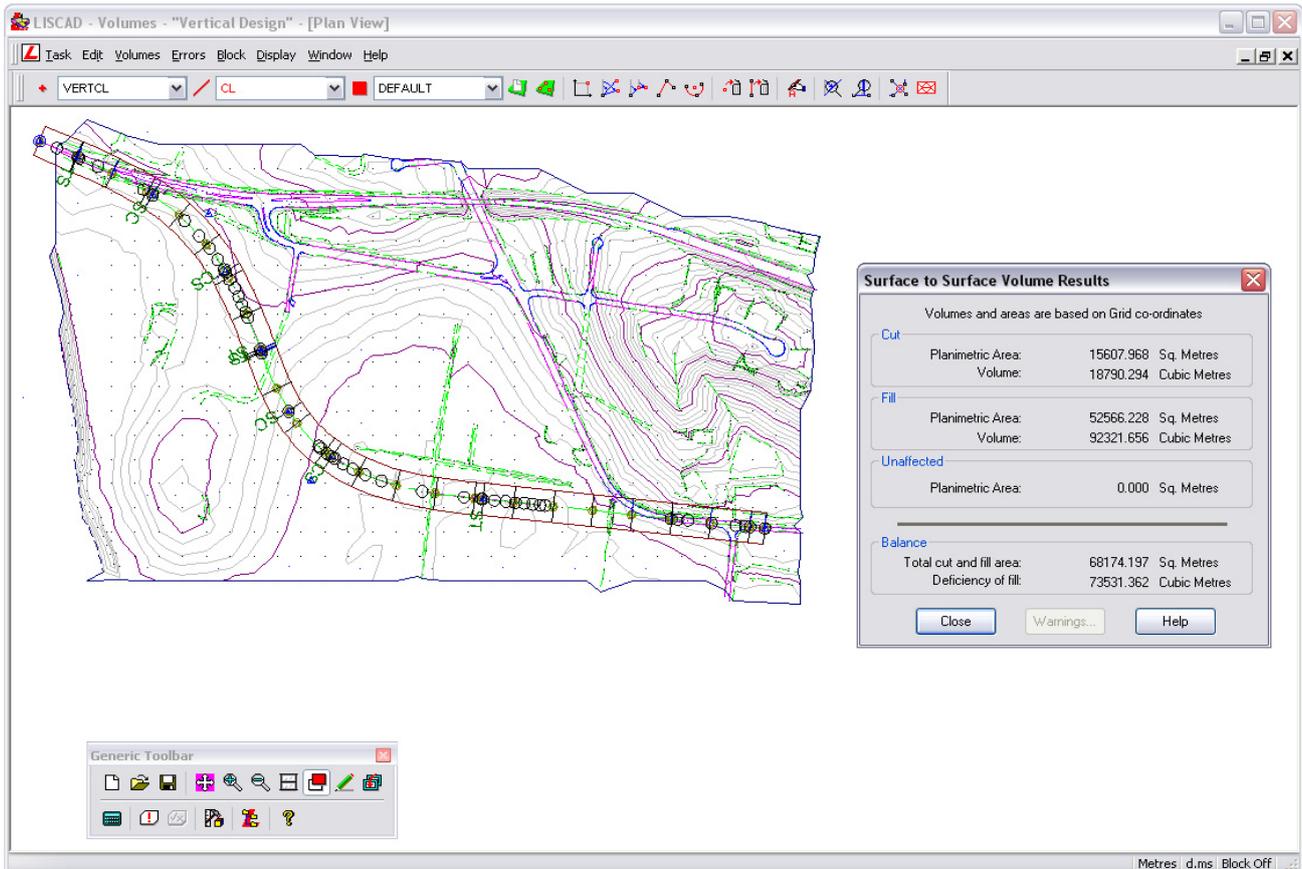


LISCAD Volumes

How Much Material is Left?

The answer is easy with the LISCAD Volume module.

“Volumes” calculates volumes between any surfaces, auto generates surface intersections and common boundaries, and creates height difference models.



The benefits...

VOLUMES TO A BASE PLANE...

computes the volume between the current model and a nominated datum elevation.

DAM CAPACITIES OR PROGRESSIVE PAYMENTS...

are easily calculated by using LISCAD's progressive base plane volumes.

SURFACE TO SURFACE VOLUMES...

with additional ability to:

- » Save No Cut/No Fill lines.
- » Save Common Boundary lines.
- » Create third model of height differences.

Base Volumes

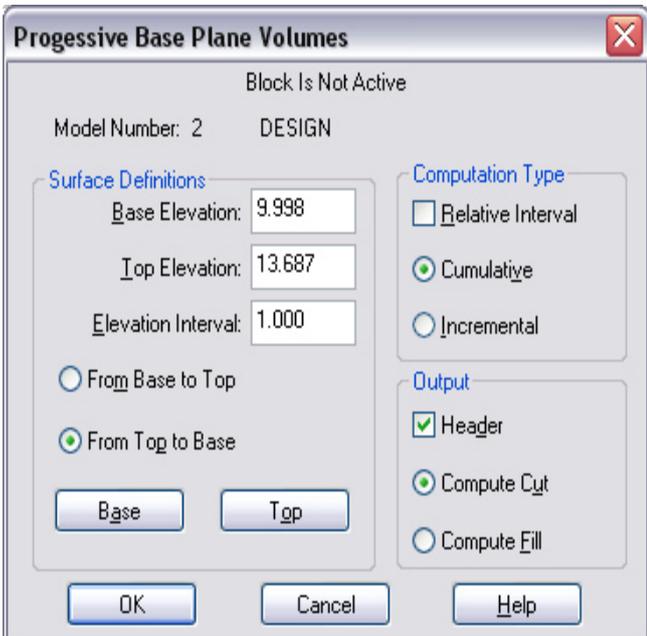
Volumes to a plane enable you to quickly and easily compute volumes above and below a given datum elevation. Output to a user specified accuracy is available to the screen, printer or file.



Many surfaces can be computed for each project, with the currently displayed model being used in the calculation. Calculations on part of a surface can be achieved using the Block option.

Progressive Base Plane Volumes

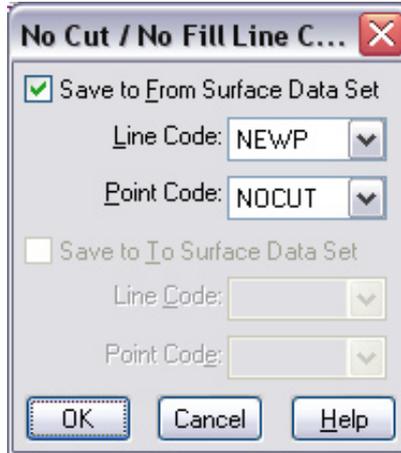
Compute volumes between base planes at nominated elevation intervals. Ideal for progressive dam and stockpile volumes.



Surface to Surface Volumes

For greater flexibility in mining and civil construction projects, it is generally necessary to compare two surfaces, calculate lines of intersection, plus areas of overlap.

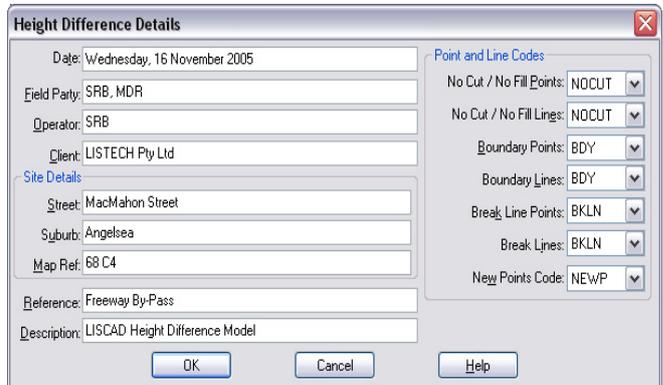
The LISCAD Volume module handles this easily and accurately, even when the two models are from different data sets.



The new points and lines, defining the no cut / fill lines can be added to either, or both, data sets and on a user specified group for later output to a total station, or CAD system.

Height Difference Model

Where height differences are required for evaluation, or set out, on design projects, the LISCAD Volumes module can automatically create a new project which contains all lines of intersection and boundary overlap, plus breakline and DTM points.



The elevations generated in this new data set are the actual differences in height between the two selected models.

A digital terrain model can be created from this new surface, providing height difference contours, which can be colour coded to readily illustrate areas above and below design.

Any of the new points can be uploaded into a total station and used in the field to control earthworks.