

# **Sketching and Constraining**

I-DEAS<sup>TM</sup> Tutorials: Fundamental Skills

#### Learn how to:

- sketch using the Dynamic Navigator™
- create constraints
- create dimensions
- · modify dimension values and appearance
- add a 2D fillet

# Before you begin...

## **Prerequisite tutorials:**

Getting Started (I-DEAS<sup>TM</sup> Multimedia Training)

-or-

Quick Tips to Using I-DEAS

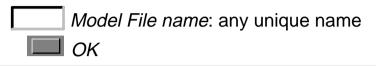
-and-

**Creating Parts** 

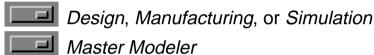
If you didn't start I-DEAS with a new (empty) model file, open a new one now and give it a unique name.



### **Open Model File form**

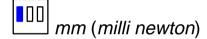


Make sure you're in the following application and task:



Set your units to mm.

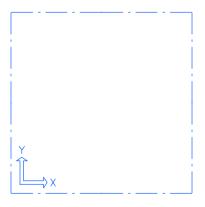




Select Front View and Zoom All







### Save your model file.



### Warning!

If you are prompted by I-DEAS to save your model file, respond:



Save only when the tutorial instructions tell you to—not when I-DEAS prompts for a save.

If you make a mistake at any time between saves and can't recover, you can reopen your model file to the last save and start over from that point.

#### Hint

To reopen your model file to the previous save, press Control-z.

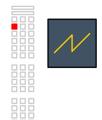
# Sketch using the Dynamic Navigator 1 of 8

The Dynamic Navigator recognizes natural engineering relationships (e.g., parallel and perpendicular), and creates constraints to maintain these relationships when geometry or dimensions are changed.

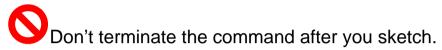
You have used the Dynamic Navigator in previous tutorials. The next few pages show you in more detail how the Dynamic Navigator works.

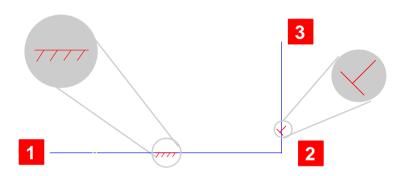
# Sketch using the Dynamic Navigator 2 of 8

Select the Polylines icon.



Begin sketching a horizontal and vertical line as shown.



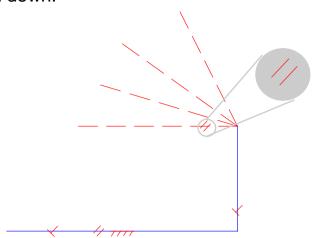


### Things to notice

The first line snaps to horizontal, the second to perpendicular.

# **Sketch using the Dynamic Navigator 3 of 8**

Without clicking on a fourth point, move the mouse up and down.



### Things to notice

Notice how the software snaps to horizontal, and shows a parallel symbol (parallel to the first line sketched). The Dynamic Navigator's preference is to create constraints to the first geometry sketched.

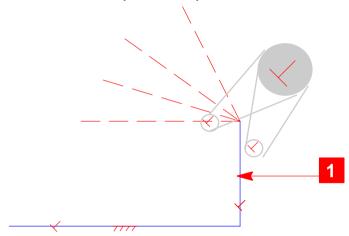
# **Sketch using the Dynamic Navigator 4 of 8**

You can use the *Focus* option to change this order of preference in creating constraints.



1 pick the vertical line

Move the mouse pointer up and down on the screen.



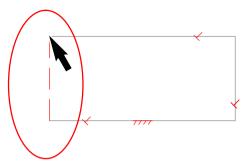
#### Things to notice

The software now focuses on the vertical line to create a perpendicular constraint instead.

# **Sketch using the Dynamic Navigator 5 of 8**

When the cursor is above the first point, there is a dotted vertical projection line aligning the two points.

Move the cursor above the first point. Notice the dotted line.



Turn off the Align option to disable this alignment.

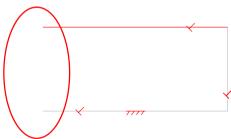




# Check I-DEAS List

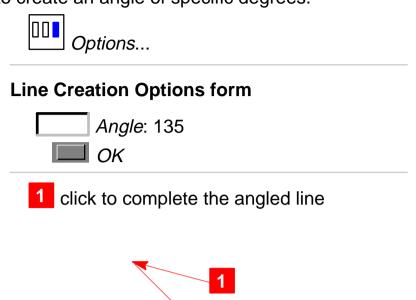
Notice the message telling you Align is off.

Move the cursor over the first point and no dotted line appears.



# **Sketch using the Dynamic Navigator 6 of 8**

You can use the options on the right mouse button menu to create an angle of specific degrees.





Clear the Angle field.



### **Line Creation Options form**

Angle: (clear field using backspace or delete)

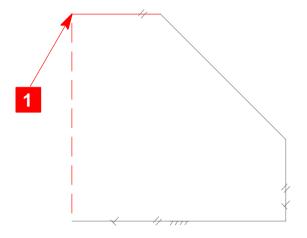
OK

# **Sketch using the Dynamic Navigator 7 of 8**

Turn *Align* back on to create the next point aligned vertically with the starting point.



1 click on spot above starting point, parallel with first line



# **Sketch using the Dynamic Navigator 8 of 8**

You can also control the Dynamic Navigator constraints with the right mouse button menu.

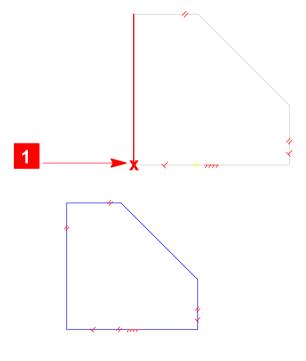


## **Navigator Controls form**

- Toggle on every *Recognize* and *Constrain* option, except:
- Angular Dimension (toggle off if on)



Complete the sketch by drawing the last line and clicking on your starting point when you see an x.



Constraints give you control over how your model incorporates your design intent.

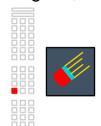
As you just saw, the Dynamic Navigator adds constraints as you sketch. There may be times when you want to create your own constraints.

You can manually create the following constraints:

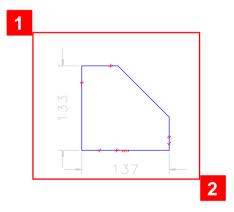
- anchor
- ground horizontal/vertical
- perpendicular
- parallel
- tangent
- coincident
- collinear

You can also use the *Delete* command to delete manually-created or software-created constraints.

So that you can sketch without using the Dynamic Navigator, delete the entire sketch before continuing.



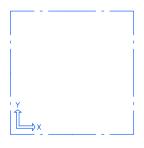
- 1 click and hold the left mouse button down and drag a box around the sketch
- release the left mouse button











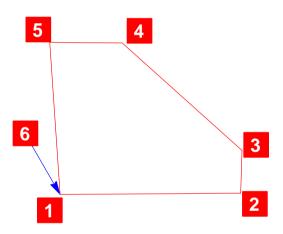
Temporarily turn off all Dynamic Navigator options by holding down the Control key while you sketch the same shape as before.

### Warning!

Make sure you release the Control key just before the last point (6), so that the sketch will snap to the starting point.



Hold down the Control key and sketch.



If a constraint, such as parallel or perpendicular, is created on the last line, delete the constraint before continuing.

#### Hint

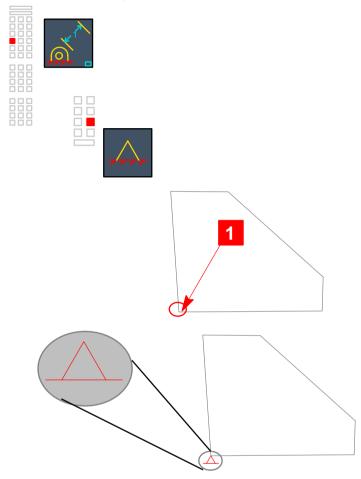




# Check I-DEAS Prompt.

Make sure you are deleting the constraint and not the geometry. You can now use icons to create your own constraints.

Anchor the first point.

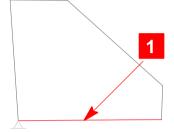


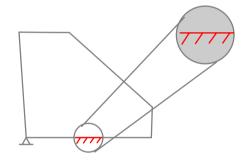
Ground the lower line horizontal.



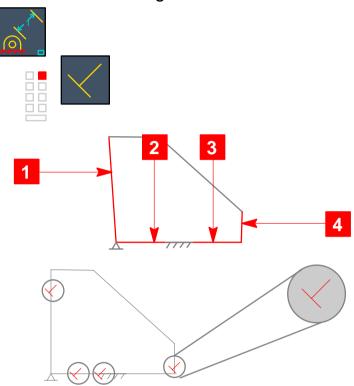




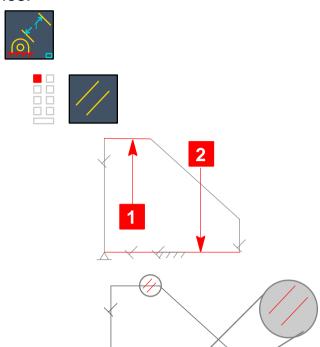




Create a perpendicular constraint between the two vertical lines and the grounded horizontal line.



Create a parallel constraint between the top and bottom lines.



Close the Constrain panel.



**Recovery Point** 



Dimensions are a special form of constraints. They allow you to control and modify distances between points and lines, while maintaining other geometric constraints and other dimensions.

There are many ways to create dimensions:

- point-to-point
- point-to-line
- line-to-line

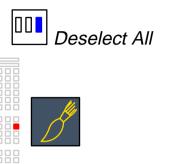
#### With options:

- Horizontal
- Vertical
- Flip Arrows

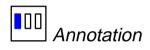
These options are discussed in this section.

You can modify the display appearance of dimensions after you create them, or you can set the dimension appearance defaults before creating dimensions.

For this tutorial, set the dimension defaults to turn arrows out and to use ANSI standard dimensions.

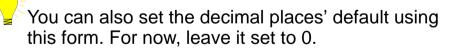




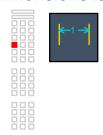


# **Product & Manufacturing Information form**

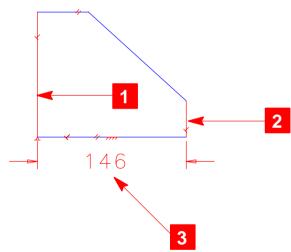




Create a line—to—line dimension like the one shown. Don't worry about the actual value. You will modify dimensions later in the tutorial.



- 1 pick line
- 2 pick line
- 3 place the text



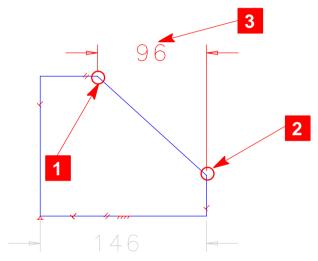
Create a point–to–point dimension, using the *Horizontal* option.



- 1 pick point
- 2 pick point



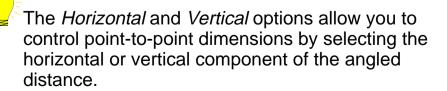
3 place the text



#### Things to notice

As you add dimensions, the colors will change:

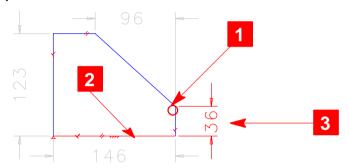
- green = unconstrained
- yellow = partially constrained
- blue = fully constrained



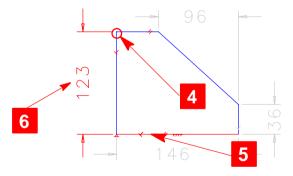
Create the two vertical dimensions as shown. Create these by picking a line and a point both times.



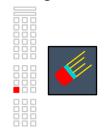
- 1 pick point
- 2 pick line
- 3 place the text



- 4 pick point
- 5 pick line
- 6 place the text



Delete the dimension on the angled face so you can add an angle dimension instead.

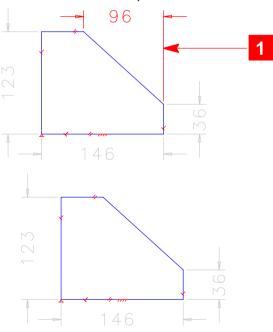


1 pick dimension

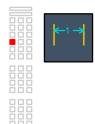




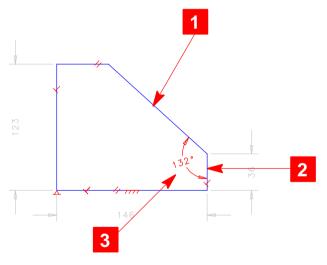
(to deactivate icon)



Now, add the angle dimension.



- 1 pick line
- 2 pick line
- Flip Arrows
- 3 place the text



# **Recovery Point**



## Modify dimension values/appearance1 of 7

One of the benefits of I-DEAS is that you can sketch the shape and then later modify the dimensions to the size required.

In this section, you learn different ways to modify dimension values and change their appearance.

You can modify dimensions with the:

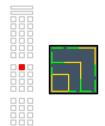
- Drag command
- Modify command

You can change the following appearance of dimensions:

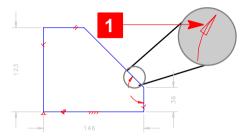
- standards: ANSI or ISO
- decimal places
- arrows (in/out)

## Modify dimension values/appearance2 of 7

Use the *Drag* icon to change the angle to approximately 135 degrees.

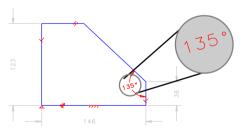


1 pick arrowhead



#### Hint

After picking the arrowhead, move the angled line while watching the degrees in the odometer in the graphics window. When it reaches anywhere between 134/136, click the left mouse button.



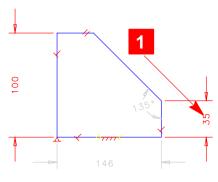
(to deactivate icon)

# Modify dimension values/appearance3 of 7

Use the *Modify* icon to directly modify the two vertical dimensions as shown.



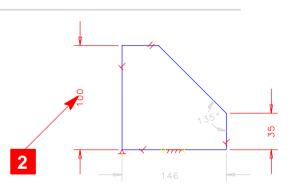




# **Modify Dimension form**

2

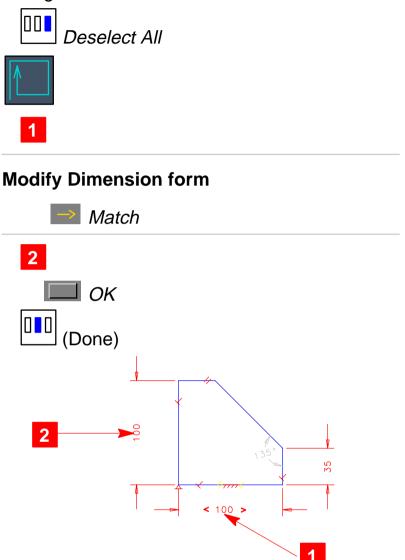




# **Modify Dimension form**

# Modify dimension values/appearance4 of 7

Use the *Modify* icon to match the horizontal dimension to the longer vertical dimension.



### Things to notice

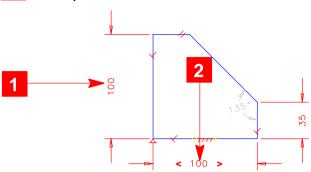
The horizontal dimension that is now matched to the vertical dimension is identified with brackets drawn around it.

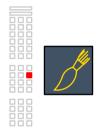
# Modify dimension values/appearance5 of 7

Select the two 100mm dimensions and flip the arrows.



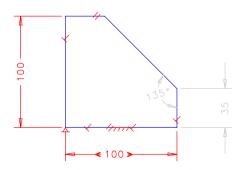
2 shift-pick





# **Product & Manufacturing Information form**

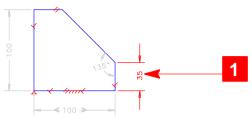




# Modify dimension values/appearance6 of 7

Change the number of decimal places on the 35mm dimension to 2 places.

1 pick the dimension

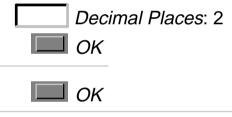


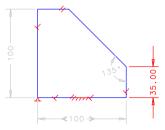


### **Product & Manufacturing Information form**

Units/Decimal Places...

#### **Units & Decimal Places form**



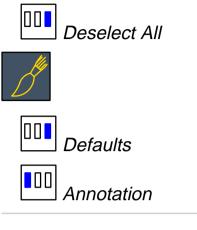


## Things to notice

The dimension value is now displayed to 2 decimal places.

# Modify dimension values/appearance7 of 7

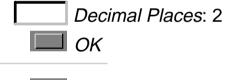
You can set the default for any additional dimensions that are created. For example, set the default to two decimal places.



## **Product & Manufacturing Information form**

Units/Decimal Places...

#### **Units & Decimal Places form**



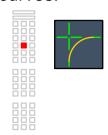
 $\square$  OK

# Recovery Point

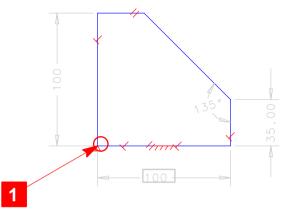
File Save

When you create a fillet, it is automatically constrained with a tangent constraint on both ends and a radius dimension. However, you can control the radius and optionally leave the untrimmed curves in place. These untrimmed curves are useful for dimensioning to the "theoretical corner."

Add a fillet in the lower corner. Keep the untrimmed curves.



1 pick corner

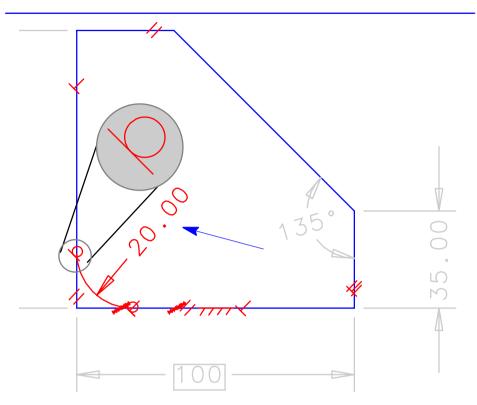


#### Fillet form

Radius: 20

Trim/Extend (toggle off)

🔲 ок



### Things to notice

Notice that the radius has two decimal places (since you set the default in the previous exercise).



### Things to notice

Constraints (tangent) and dimensions (radius) are automatically created.

## **Tutorial wrap-up**

You have completed the Sketching and Constraining tutorial.

Make sure you save your model file. The sketch you just created is used in a later tutorial.

#### See also...

For additional information on many of the concepts covered in this tutorial, see the following in the I-DEAS *Help* facility:

Help, Manuals, Table of Contents

Design User's Guide Design Concepts Modeling Parts

Design Reference Guide Master Modeler Wireframe Geometry

#### What's next?

After exiting, choose the Fundamental Skills tutorial that is next in the learning path you are following.

To practice the skills taught in this and preceding tutorials, try the following Advanced Projects tutorial:

Creating Basic Machine Parts

To exit this tutorial, select:

## Warning!

Do not use the menu in the *I-DEAS Icons* window to exit. Use the menu in the Acrobat Reader window.

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