## SolidWorks 2012

## Part II - Advanced

 TechniquesParts, Surfaces, Sheet Metal, SimulationXpress, Top-Down Assemblies, Core and Cavity Molds

Paul Tran, CSWP, CSWI


## Visit the following websites to learn more about this book:

## CHATET 1

## Introdaction To 3id Shetcib

## Introduction to 3-D Sketch 른

Using SolidWorks enables you to create 3D sketches. A 3D-
 sketch consists of lines and arcs in series and splines. You can use a 3D sketch as a sweep path, as a guide curve for a loft or sweep, a centerline for a loft, or as one of the key entities in a piping system. Geometric relations can also be added to 3-D Sketches.

## Parameters

- $\times$ X Coordinate

Y Y Coordinate
z Z Coordinate


- Curvature (Spline curvature at the frame point)
( Tangency (In the XY plane)
( Tangency (In the $\mathbf{X Z}$ plane)
( Tangency (In the $\mathbf{Y Z}$ plane)

Space Handle


When working in a 3D sketch, a graphical assistant is provided to help you maintain your orientation while you sketch on several planes. This assistant is called a space handle. The space handle appears when the first point of a line or spline is defined on a selected plane. Using the space handle you can select the axis along which you want to sketch.

## Introduction to 3D Sketch



Dimensioning Standards: ANSI Units: INCHES - 3 Decimals

## Tools Needed:

| $38$ | 3D Sketch | $E$ | 2D Sketch | $\checkmark$ | Sketch Line |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢ | Circle | *) | Dimension | ـ | Add Geometric Relations |
| 7 | Sketch Fillet | Tab | Tab Key | C | Base/ Boss Sweep |

1. Starting a new part file: Select File / New / Part / OK.


## 2. Using 3D Sketch:

- Click or select Insert / 3D Sketch, and change to Isometric view
- Select the Line tool $\square$ and sketch the first line along the $\mathbf{X}$ axis.


- Sketch the second line along the $\mathbf{Y}$ axis as shown.



## 3. Changing direction:

- By default your sketch is relative to the default coordinate system in the model.
- To switch to one of the other two default planes, press the TAB key. The reference origin of the current sketch plane is displayed.



## 4. Completing the profile:

- Follow the axis as labeled; press TAB if necessary to change the direction.



## 5. Adding dimensions:

- Click $\sqrt{\star}$ or select Tools / Dimensions / Smart Dimension.
- Click on the first line and add a dimension of $\mathbf{3 . 0 0 \prime}$.
- There is not a general sequence

- Continue adding the dimensions to fully define the 3D sketch as shown.
- Re-arrange the dimensions so they are easy to read, which makes editing an easier task.



## 6. Adding the Sketch Filets:

- Click + or select Tools / Sketch Tools / Fillet.
- Add $\mathbf{. 5 0 0 "}$ fillets to all the intersections as indicated.
- Enable the Keep Constrained Corner check box (Maintains the virtual intersection point if the vertex has dimensions or relations).
- Click OK when finished.

- Exit the 3D Sketch or press Control + Q.


## Geometric Relations

Geometric Relations such as Along Z and Equal can also be use to replace some of the duplicate dimensions.


## 7. Sketching the Sweep Profile:

- Select the RIGHT plane from the FeatureManager tree.
- Click to open a new sketch or select Insert / Sketch.
- Sketch a Circle ${ }^{+}$using the Origin as the center. (The system automatically creates a Coincident relation between the Center of the circle and the Origin.)

- Add a $\varnothing .250$ dimension to fully define the circle.
- Exit the Sketch or select Insert / Sketch.


## Note:

- The Sweep Profile should be Pierced or Coincident with the Sweep Path.
- The Swept Boss/Base command is only available when the sketch pencil is off.


## 8. Creating the Swept feature:

- Click 5 or select Insert / Boss-Base / Sweep.
- Select the Circle as Sweep Profile $C^{0}$ (Sketch1).
- Select the 3D Sketch to use as Sweep Path $\triangle$ (3Dsketch1).
- Click OK $\circlearrowright$


Options
Guide Curves
Start/End Tangency


## 9. Saving your work:

- Select File / Save As / 3D Sketch / Save.



1. When using 3D Sketch you do not have to pre-select a plane as you would in 2D Sketch.
a. True
b. False
2. The space handle appears only after the first point of a line is started.
a. True
b. False
3. To switch to other planes in 3D Sketch mode, press:
a. Up Arrow
b. Down Arrow
c. TAB key
d. CONTROL key
4. Dimensions cannot be used in 3D Sketch mode.
a. True
b. False
5. Geometric Relations cannot be used in 3D Sketch mode.
a. True
b. False
6. All sketch tools in 2D Sketch are also available in 3D Sketch.
a. True
b. False
7. When adding sketch fillets, the option Keep Constrained Corner will create a virtual intersection point, but will not create a dimension.
a. True
b. False
8. 3D Sketch entities can be used as a path in a swept feature.
a. True
b. False

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## Exercise: Sweep with 3D Sketch

1. Create the part shown using 3D Sketch.


## Exercise: 3D Sketch \& Planes

A 3D sketch normally consists of lines and arcs in series, and splines. You can use a 3D sketch as a sweep path, as a guide curve for a loft or sweep, a centerline for a loft, or as one of the key entities in a routing system.

The following exercise demonstrates how several planes can be used to help define the directions of 3D Sketch Entities.


## 1. Sketching the reference Pivot lines:

- Select the TOP plane and open a new sketch
- Sketch 2 Centerlines $\square$ and add Dimensions as shown.


## 2. Creating the 1st $45^{\circ}$ Plane:

## - Select Insert/Reference Geometry/Planes

- Click the At Angle Option and enter 45 as Angle | $\boxed{\square}$ |
| :---: |
| . |
- Select the TOP plane and the Vertical line as noted.



## 3. Creating the 2nd $45^{\circ}$ Plane:

- Select Insert/Reference Geometry/Planes

- Click the At Angle Option and enter 45 for Angle
- Select the FRONT plane and the Horizontal line as noted.

- Click OK (

- Select the PLANE2 (45 deg.) from the Feature Manager tree and Sketch the $2^{\text {nd }}$ line along the $\mathbf{Y}$ direction (watch the cursor feedback symbol).

- Sketch the rest of lines on the planes as labeled.
- For clarity, hide all the planes (select the View menu and click off Planes).

We will select the planes from the FeatureManager tree when.



- Add Sketch Fillets +1 of .500 in. to all corners.

- Exit the 3D Sketch or press Cntrl+Q.


## 5. Creating a Perpendicular plane:

- Select Insert/Reference Geometry/Plane 苍
- Select the line and its endpoint approximately as shown.
- The Perpendicular option should be selected by default.



## 6. Sketching the Sweep Profile:

- Select the new plane
(Plane3) and open a new sketch

- Sketch 2 Circles $\odot$ on the same center and add the dimensions as shown to fully define the sketch.



## 7. Sweeping the Profile along the 3D Path:

- Click 5 or Select Insert/Boss Base/Sweep
- Select the Circles as the Sweep Profile $C^{0}$.
- Select the 3D Sketch as the Sweep Path $\subset$


Options
Guide Curves $\approx$
Start/End Tangency $\approx$


- Click OK (V).
- The resulting Swept feature.


## 8. Hiding the Planes:

- From the menu, select View/Planes.
- The planes are temporarily put away from the scene.

9. Saving your work:

- Click File/Save As:



## Exercise: 3D Sketch \& Composite Curve



A 3D sketch normally consists of lines and arcs in series and Splines. You can use a 3D sketch as a sweep path, as a guide curve for a loft or sweep, a centerline for a loft, or as one of the key entities in a routing system.

The following exercise demonstrates how several 3D Sketches can be created, combined into 1 continuous Composite Curve, and used as a Sweep Path.


## 1. Creating a 2D sketch:

- Select TOP plane and sketch
a $1.00 "$ dia. Circle ${ }^{\oplus}$ and 2 Centerlines


## 2. Creating a Helix:

- Select Insert/Curve/


## Helix-Spiral



- Pitch: . 250 in.
- Revolution: 10.
- Starting Angle: $\mathbf{0}$ deg.

- Click OK (v)


## 3. Creating the 1st 3D sketch:

- Select Insert/3D Sketch
- Select the Line command and sketch the $1^{\text {st }}$ line along the X direction.

On-Plane relation (End point \& Right plane)


C

- Add other lines in their directions as shown.
- Add Dimensions $\square$ to fully define the sketch.



## 4. Creating the 2nd 3D sketch:

- Select Insert/3D Sketch
- Select the Line command and sketch the $1^{\text {st }}$ line along the X direction.
- Sketch the rest of the lines following their direction shown below.

- Exit the 3D Sketch or press Cntrl+Q.


## 5. Combining the $\mathbf{3}$ sketches into $\mathbf{1}$ curve:

- Select Insert/Curve/Composite or select it from the Curves button on the Features toolbar.

- Select the 3 Sketches either from the Feature Manager tree or directly from the graphics area.

- Click OK V.
- The Sketches are now combined into 1 continuous curve called a Composite Curve.



## 6. Creating a new work plane:

- Select Insert/Reference Geometry/Plane **
- Select the edge and endpoint as noted, the Perpendicular should be selected.



## 7. Sketching the Sweep Profile:



- Select the new plane (Plane1) and open a new sketch
- Sketch a Circle $\square$ and add a .165 dia. Dimension

- Add a Pierce relation between the center of the circle and the curve.
- Exit the Sketch



## 8. Sweeping the Profile along the Path:

- Select Insert/Boss Base/ Sweep E. $^{\text {S. }}$
- Select the Circle as the Sweep Profile $C^{0}$.
- Select the Composite Curve as the Sweep Path $C$.

- Click OK (J.


## 9. Saving your work:

- Click File/Save As.
- Enter 3D Sketch_ Composite Curve.
- Click Save.



