

18MES101L – Engineering Graphics and Design

Exercise - 7

Combination of Solids - 1

Basic Definitions

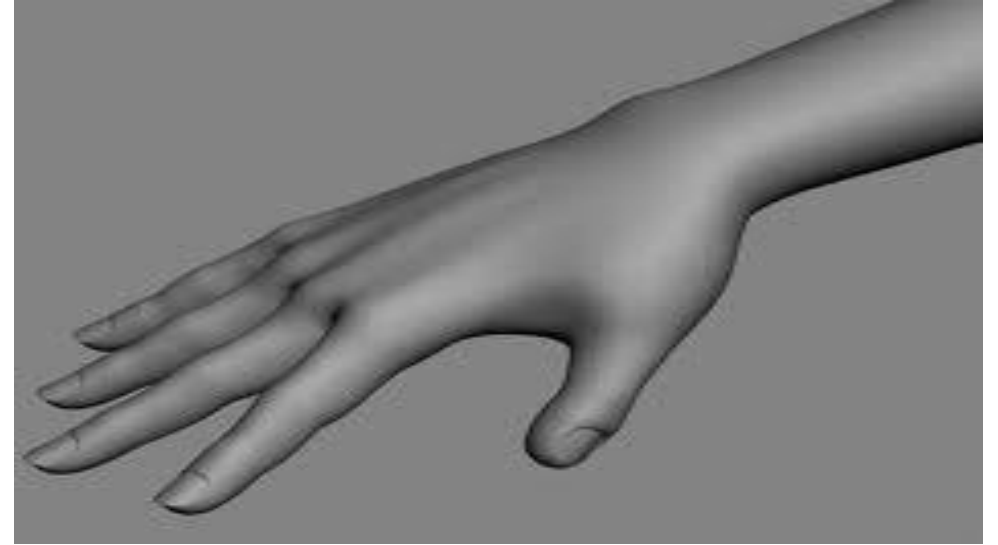
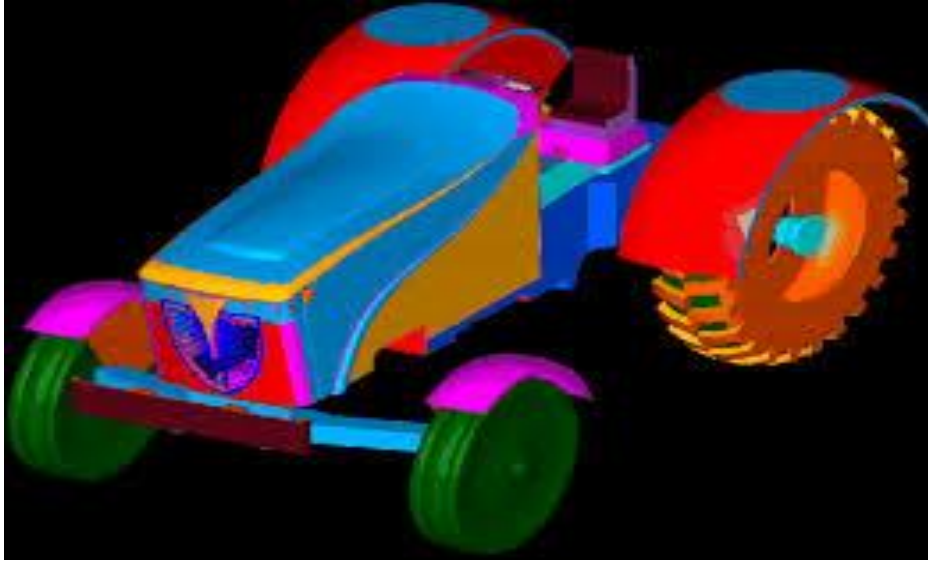
- **What is solid?**

Solid is having three dimensions.

- **What is solid modeling?**

Solid modeling (or modeling) is a consistent set of principles for mathematical and computer modeling of three-dimensional solids.

Solid modeling



Basic Definitions

Primitives:

- Solid modeling packages having a CSG-compatible user input, and therefore, provide users with a certain set of building blocks, often called **primitives**.
- **Primitives** are simple basic shapes and are considered the solid modeling entities which can be combined by a mathematical set of boolean operations to create the solid
- The four most commonly used primitives are: block, cylinder, cone, sphere
- These are based on four natural quadrics, planes, cylinders, cones and spheres

Solids



rectangular
prism



sphere



cone



cylinder



pyramid



cube

- Solid models can consists of primitive shapes such as (Already used in Projection of Solids exercises)
 - Sphere
 - Cylinder
 - Cone
 - Pyramid
 - Cube
 - Box

Boolean Operations

- The Boolean commands work only on solids or regions.
- The first stage in a solid model creation consists in obtaining one or more primitives.
- The next stage consists in using Boolean operations of Union, Subtract or Intersect in order to create the solid model.

- Boolean operations are used to combine solid primitives to form the desired solid.
- The available operators are

Union (\cup or +)

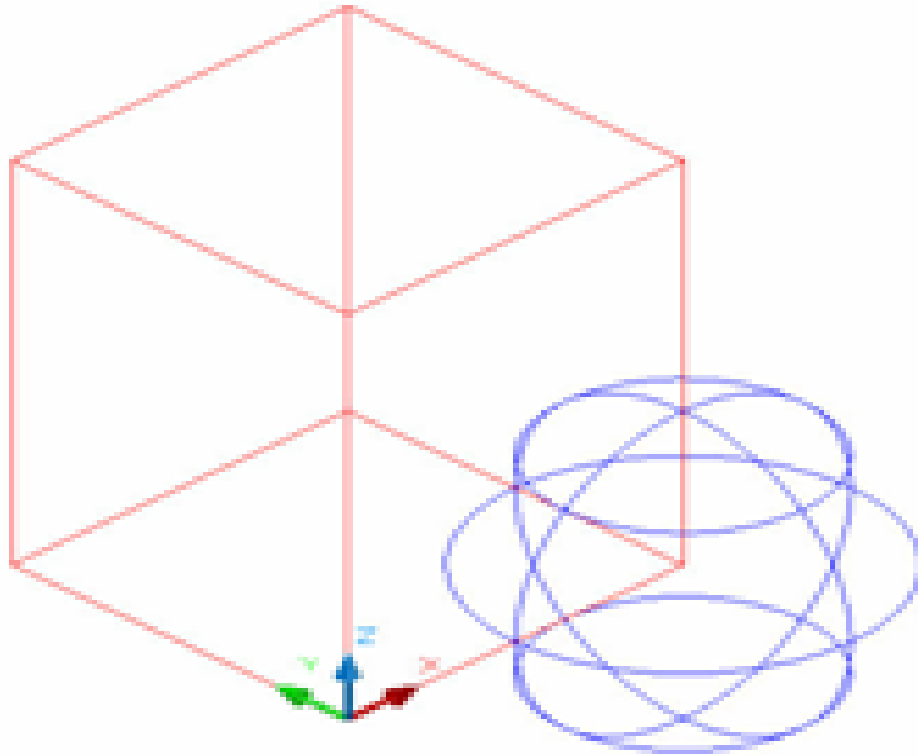
Intersection (\cap or I)

Difference or subtract (-)

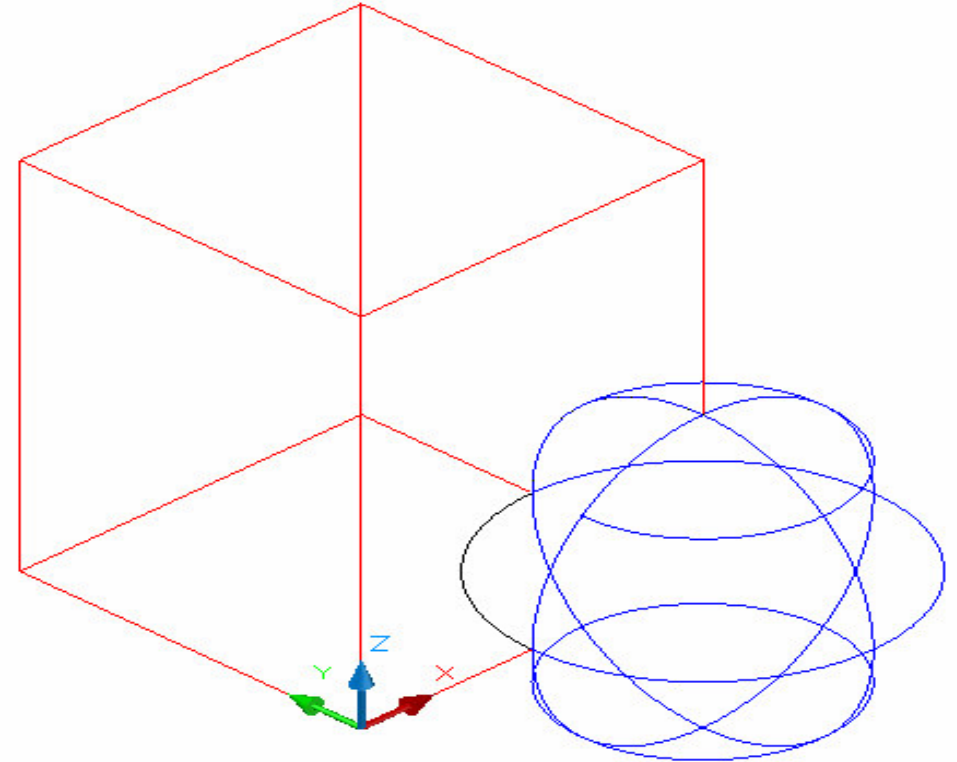
- The Union operator (\cup or $+$): *is used to combine or add together two objects or primitives.*
- The Intersection operator (\cap or \cap): *intersecting two primitives gives a shape equal to their common volume.*
- The Difference operator ($-$): *is used to subtract one object from the other and results in a shape equal to the difference in their volumes.*

Union

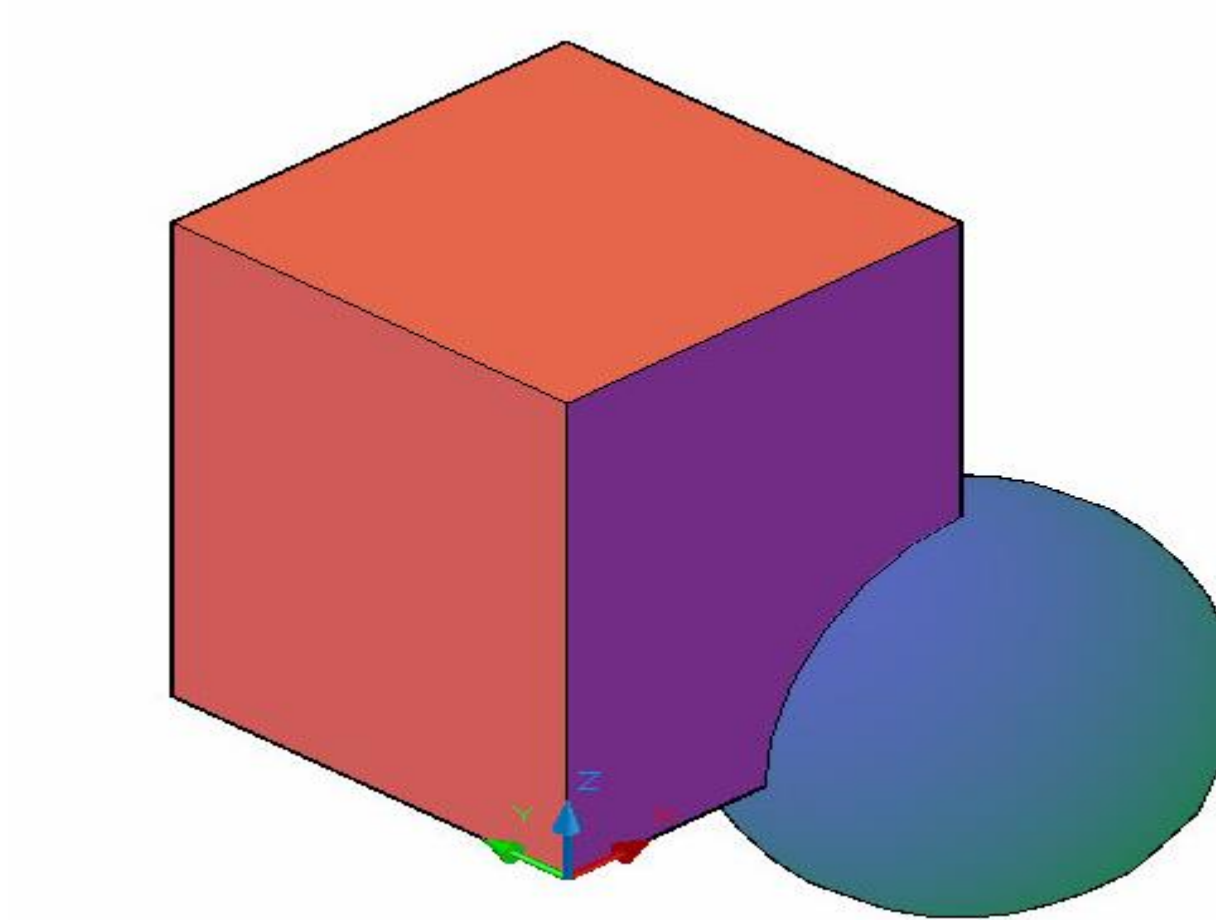
Before Union



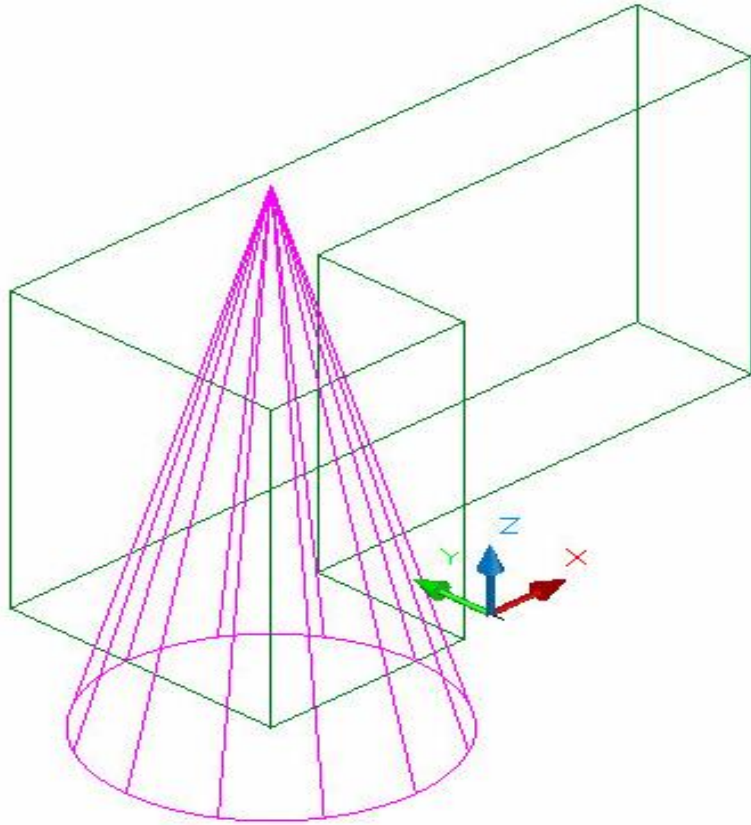
After Union



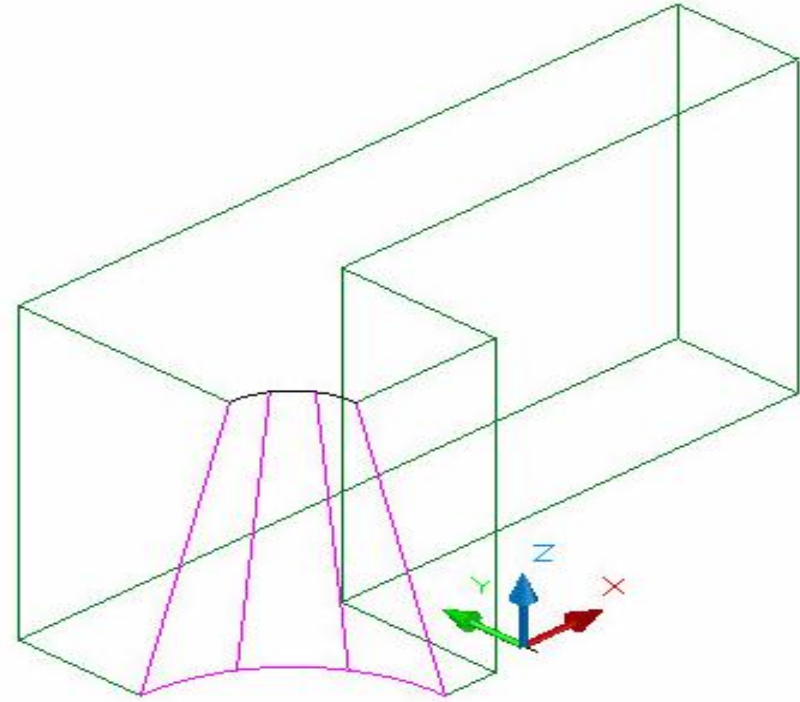
Union



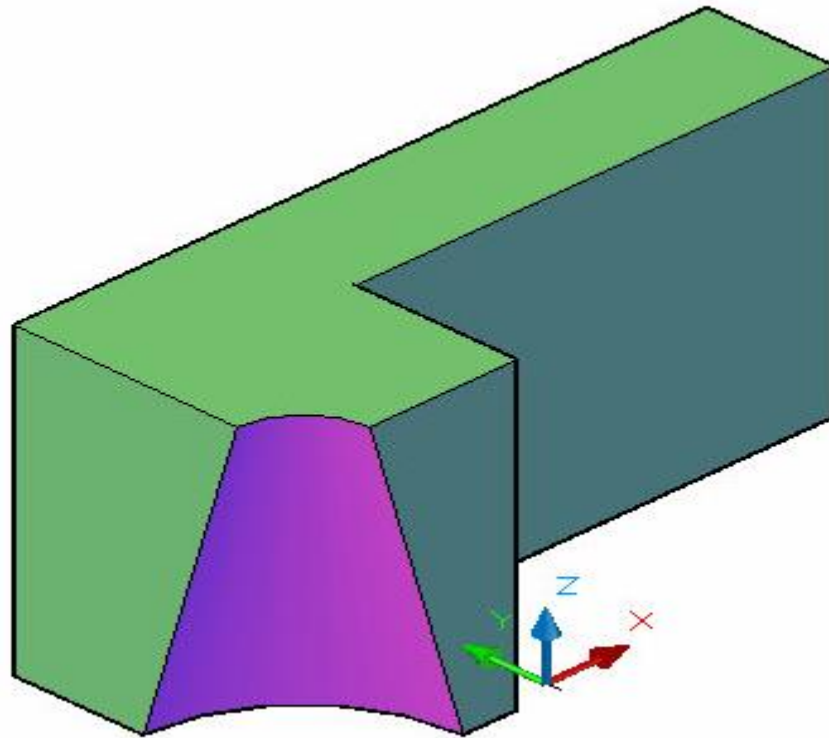
Before Subtract



After Subtract

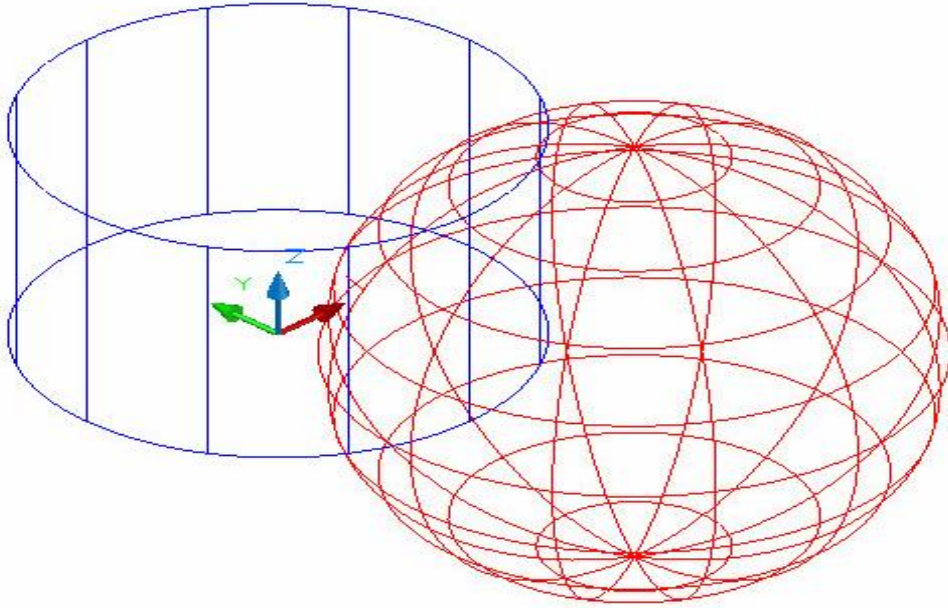


Subtract

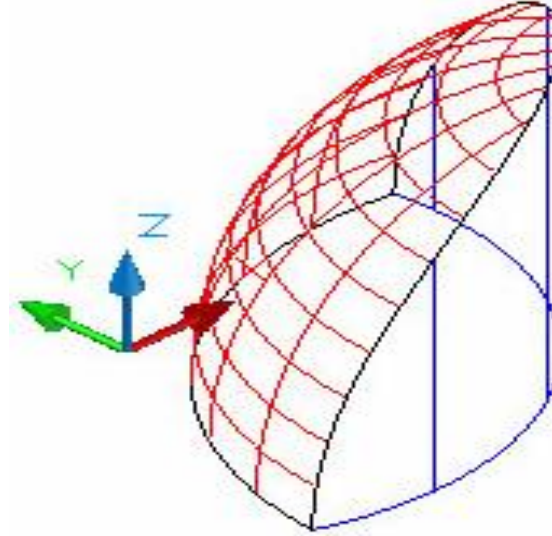


Intersection

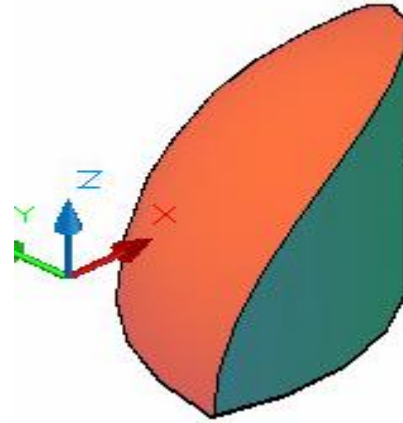
Before
Intersection



After Intersection

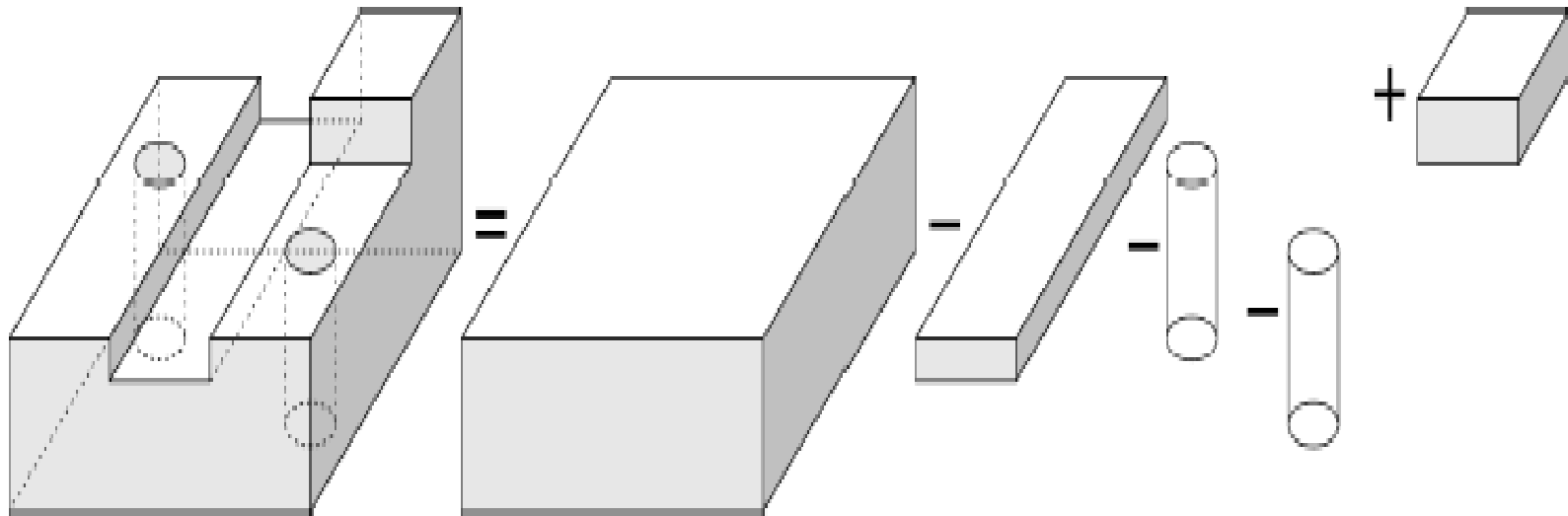


Intersection

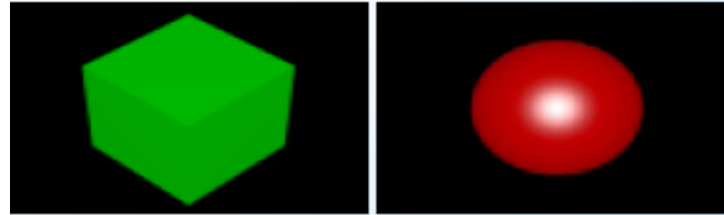


Constructive Solid Geometry

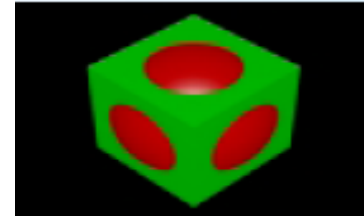
- A CSG model is based on the topological notation that a physical object can be divided into a set of primitives (basic elements or shapes) that can be combined in a certain order following a set of rules (Boolean operations) to form the object.
- CSG combines solid objects by using three different boolean operations



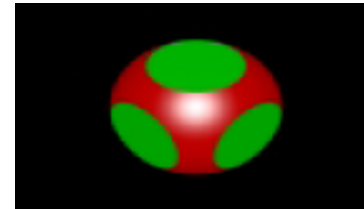
CSG Combine



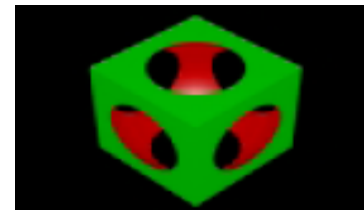
CSG - Union



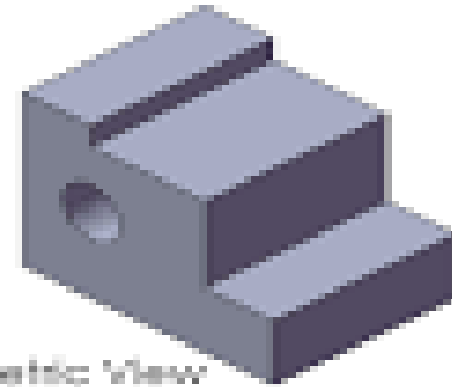
CSG - Intersection



CSG - Subtract

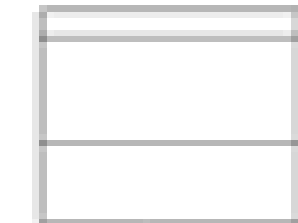


Orthographic Vs Isometric projection

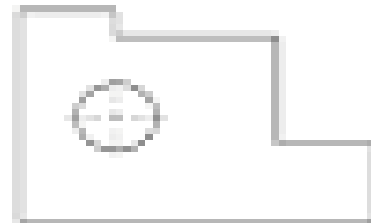


Isometric View

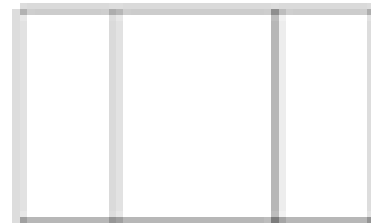
Orthographic view



Side View



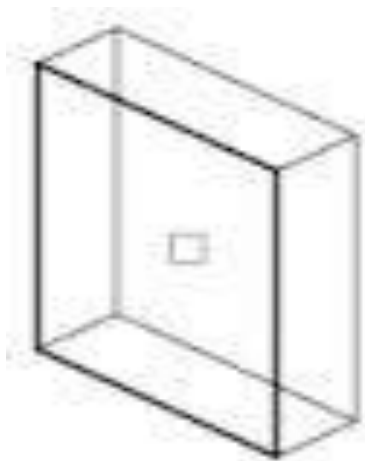
Front View



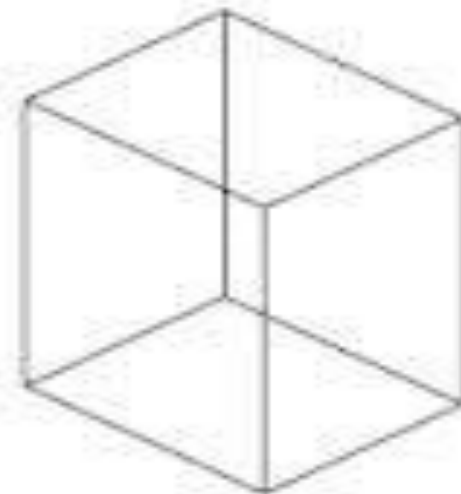
Top View

Extrude

- The **Extrude** feature is one of the most common features. An **Extrude** is used to convert a 2D figure into a 3D object,

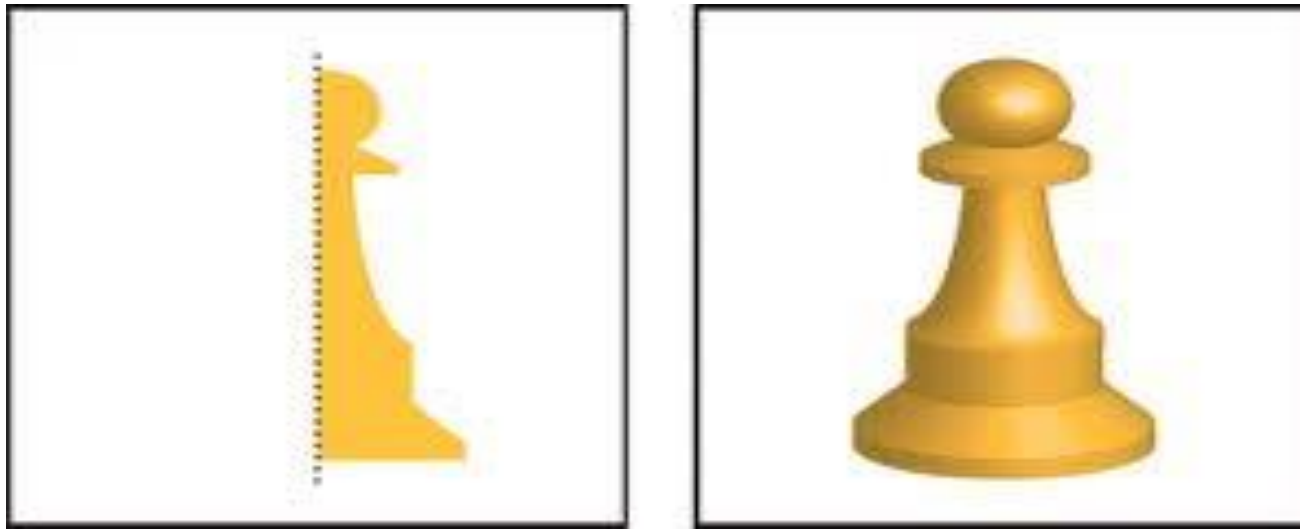


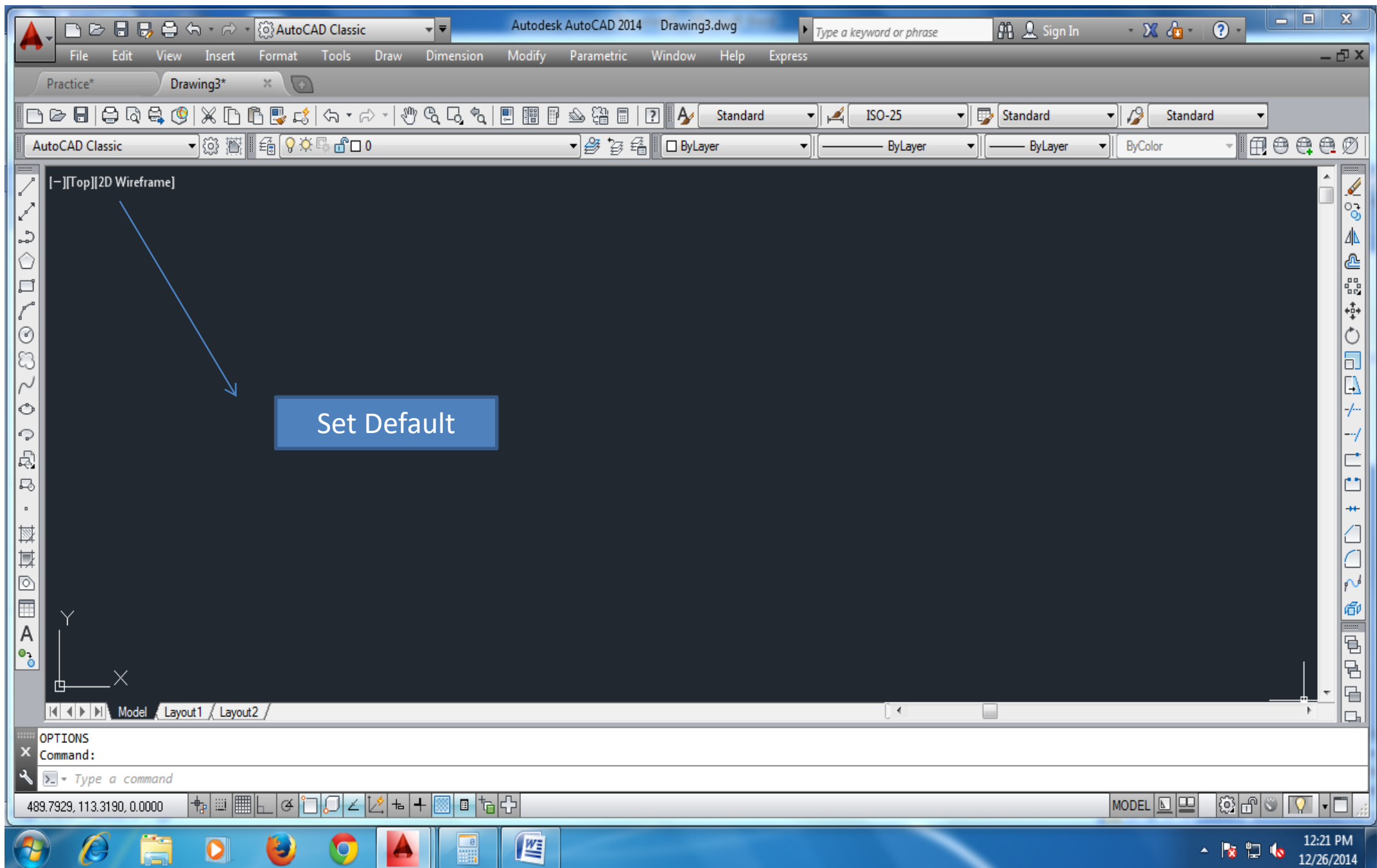
face selected

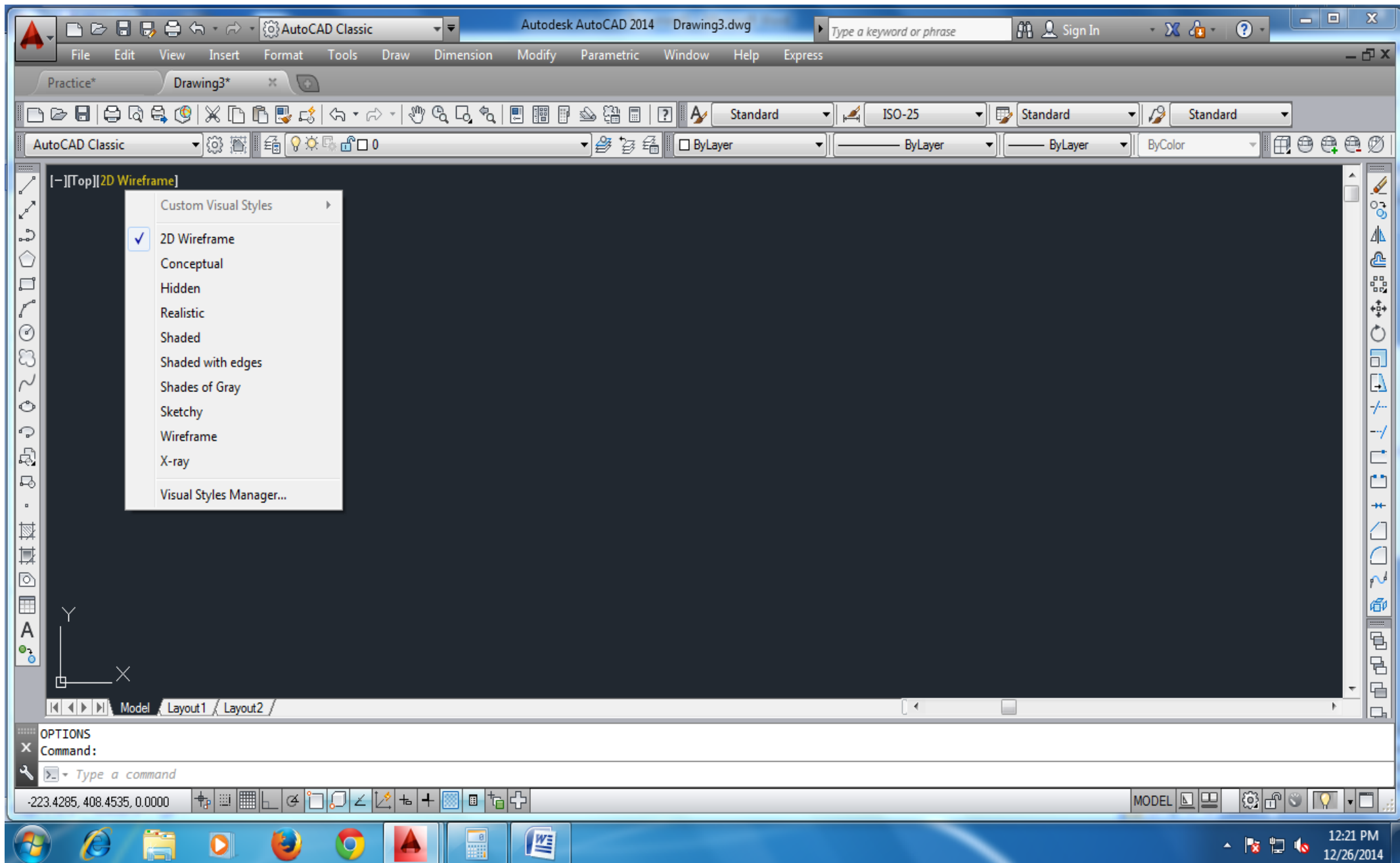


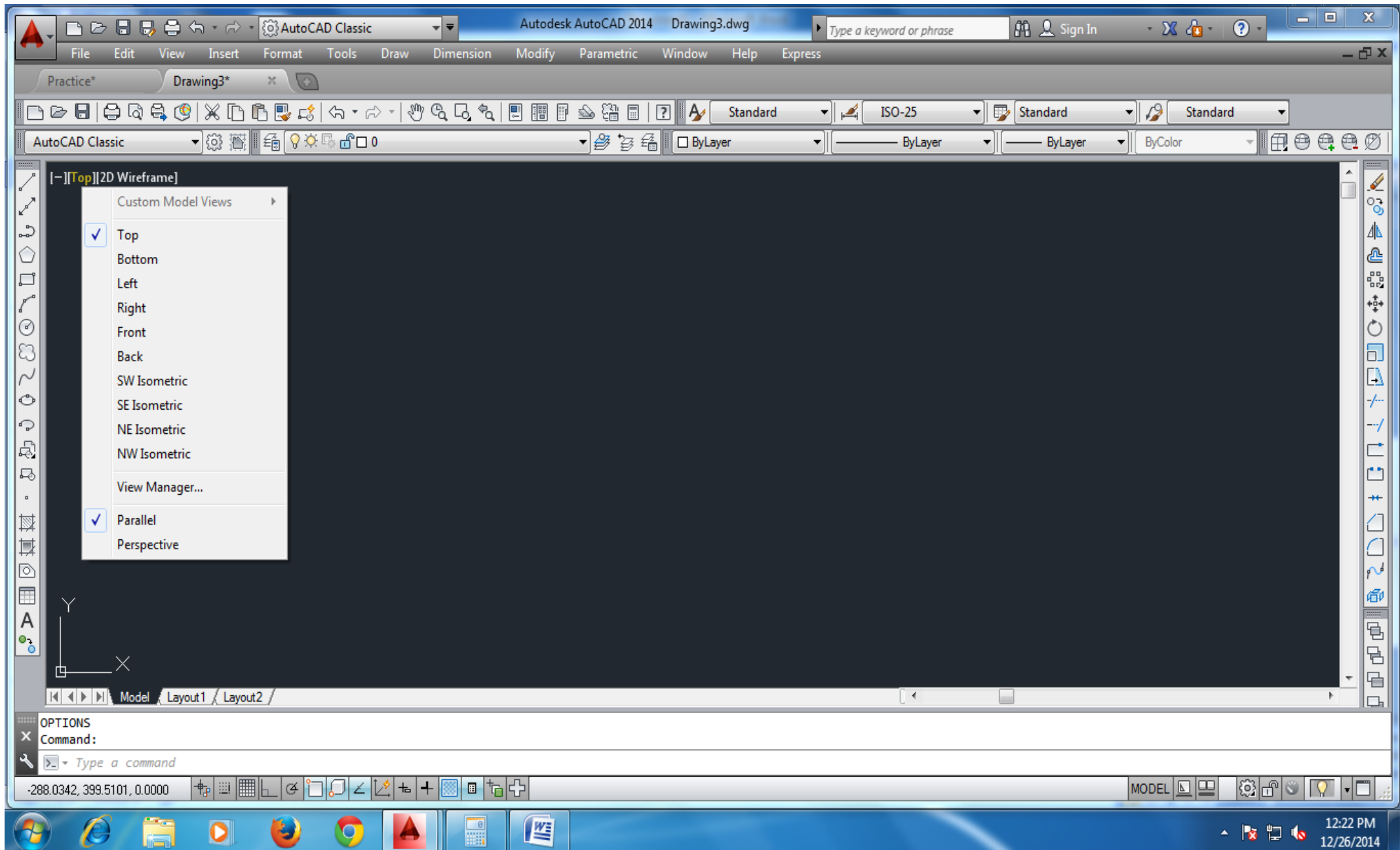
face extruded

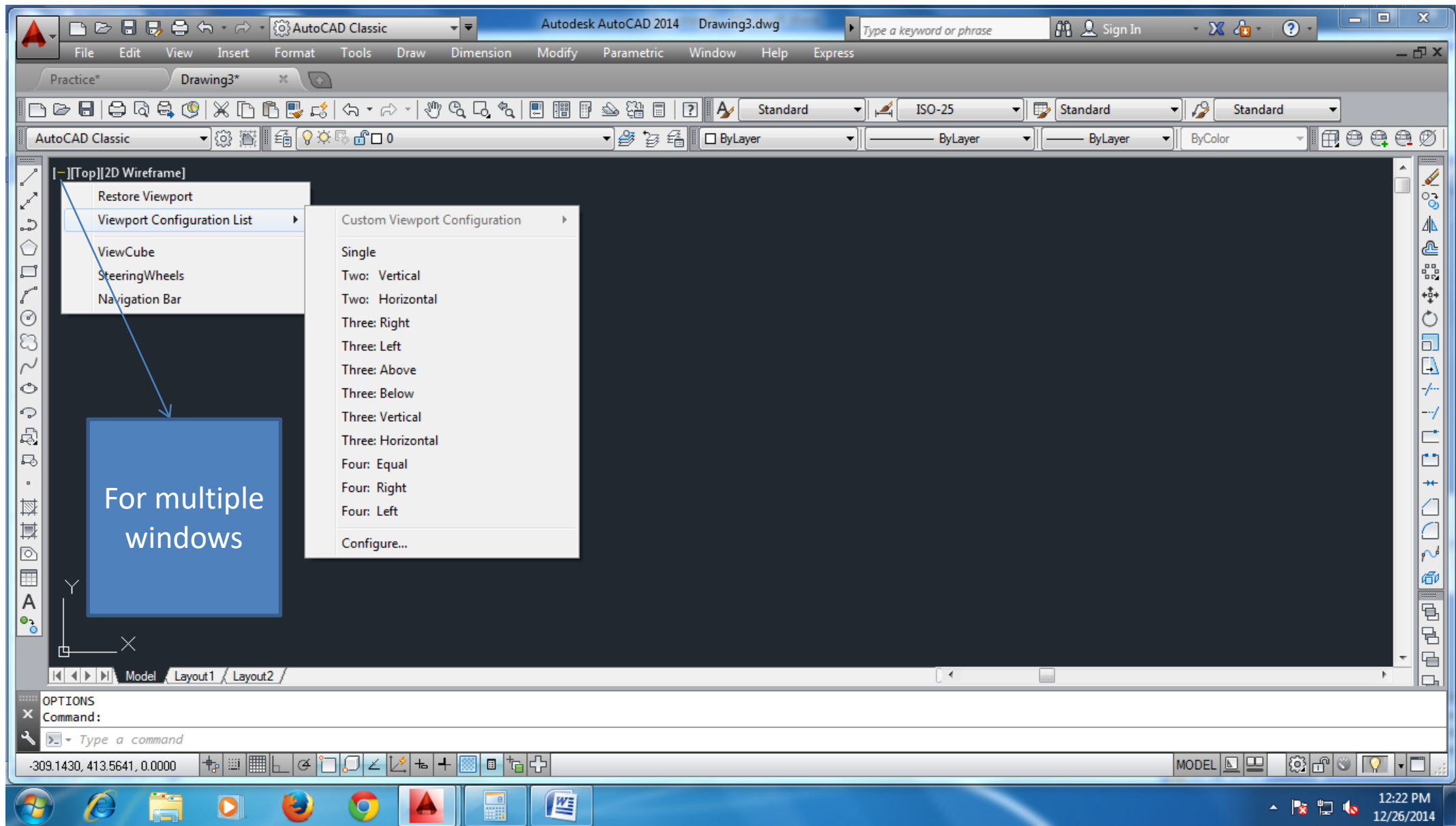
Revolve: The **Revolve** feature is created by revolving a sketched profile around an axis of revolution. The angle and direction can be controlled independent of the sketch.

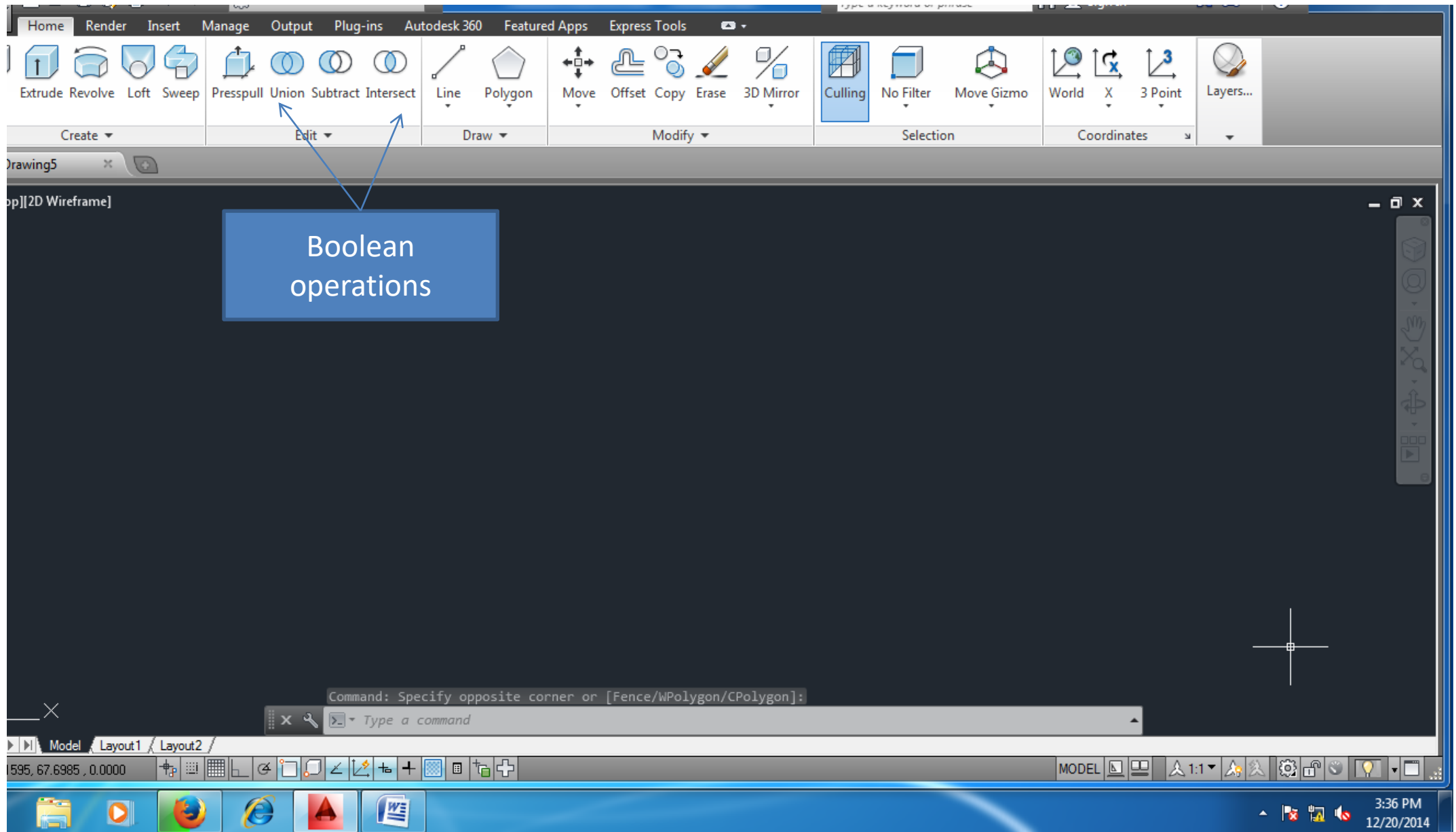


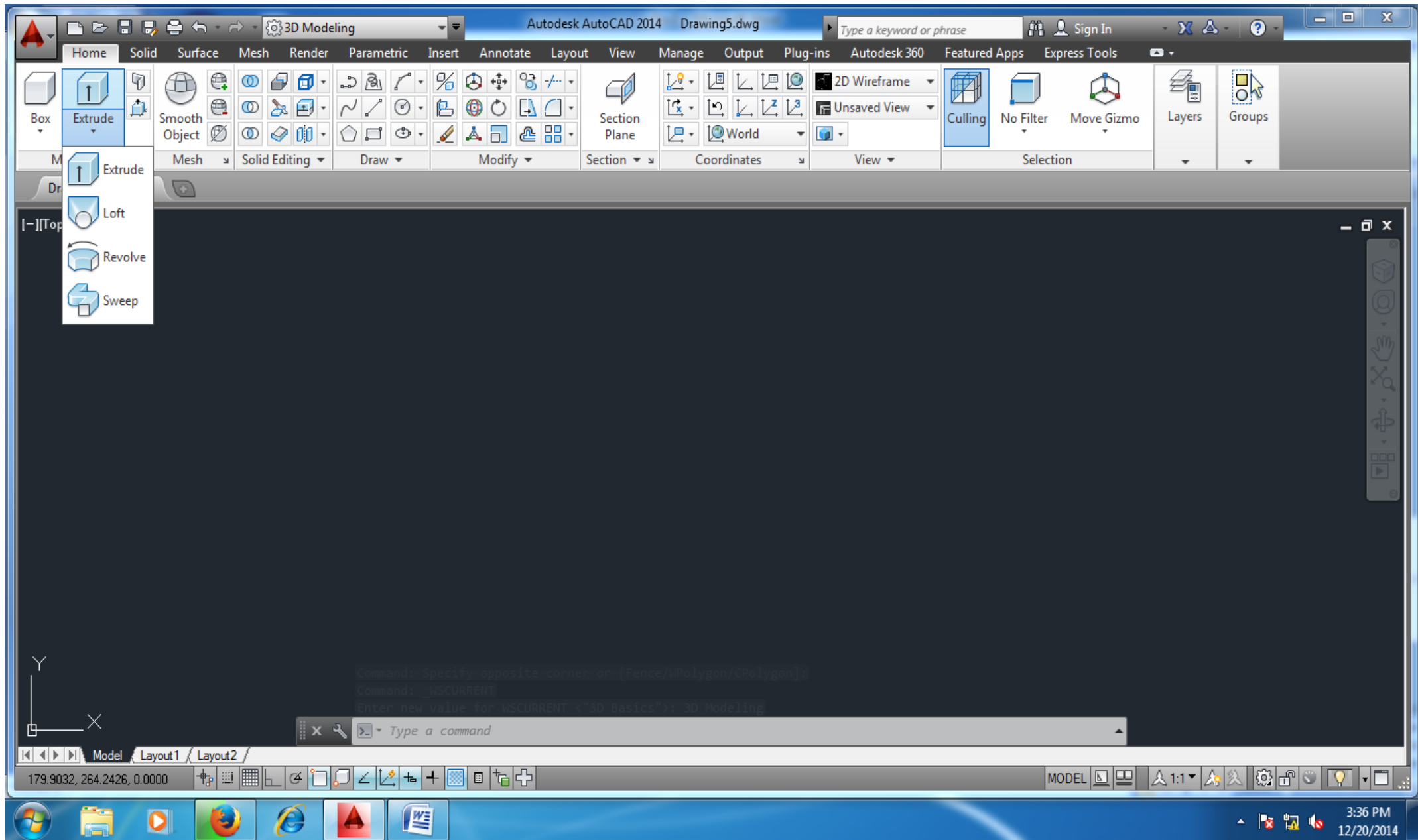




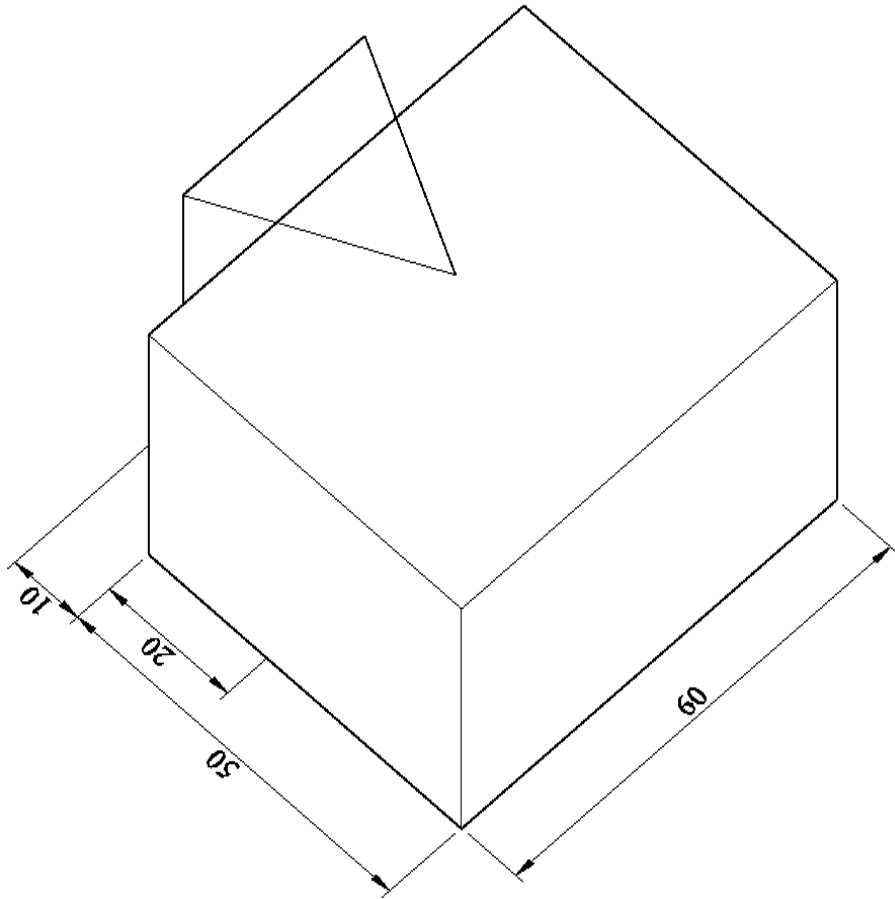






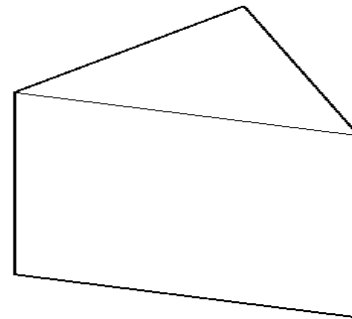
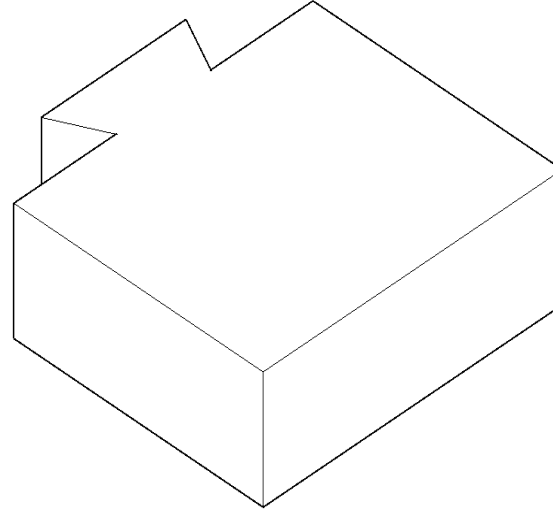


Model basic boolean operations

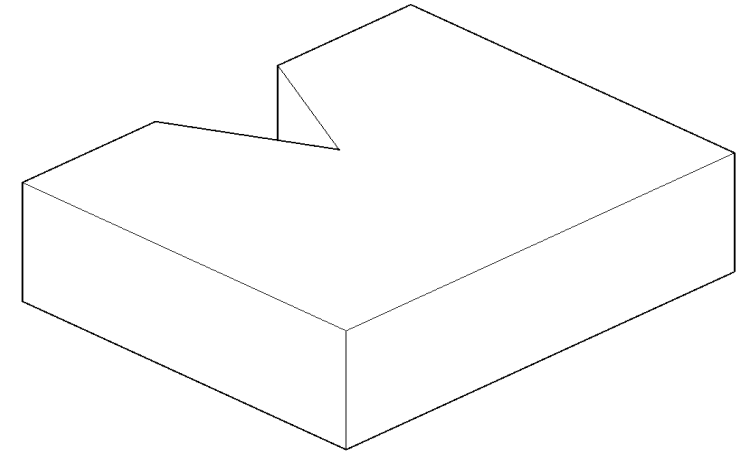


Actual model

Union



Intersection



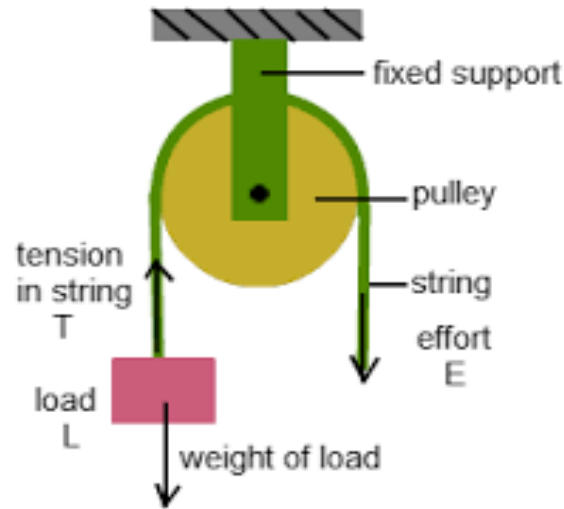
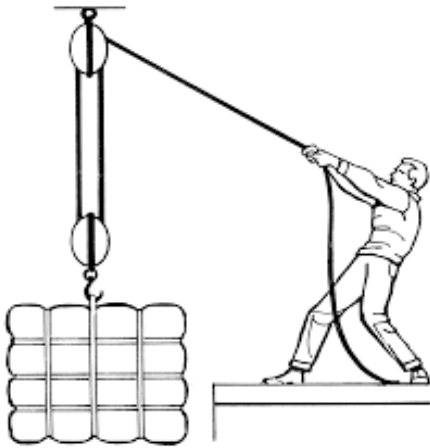
Subtract

Model using drafting package

Model a pulley:

A wheel with a grooved rim around which a cord passes, which acts to change the direction of a force applied to the cord and is used to raise heavy weights.

Pulley



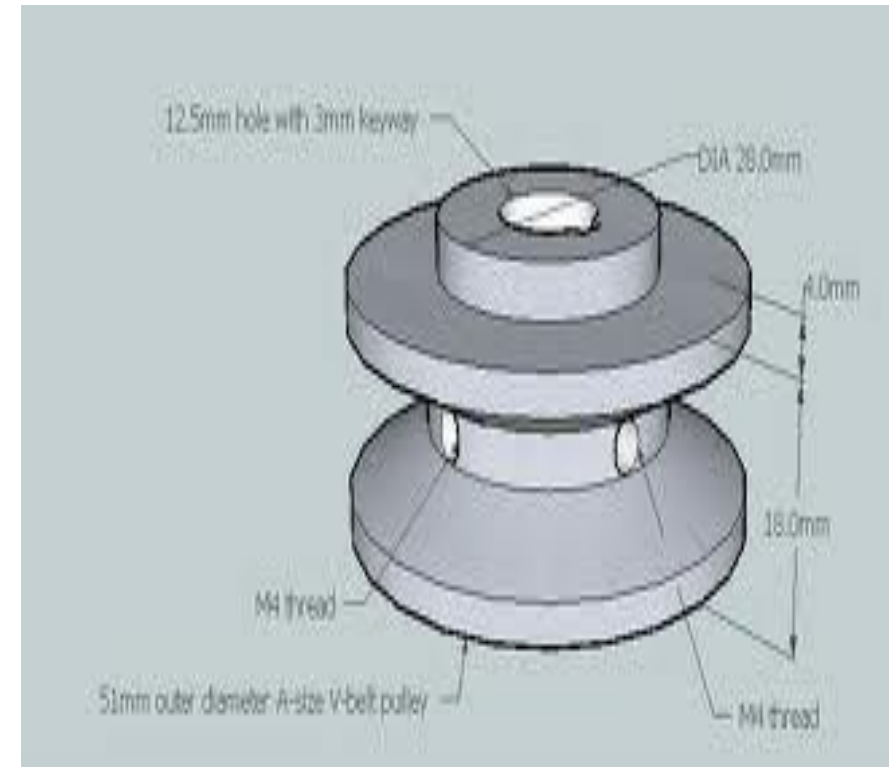
2D Command : Line, Circle, Rectangle

3D Command : Revolve, Subtract

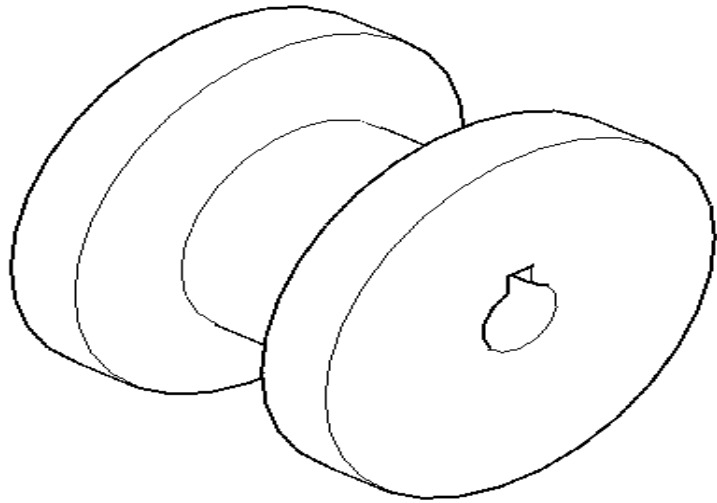
(OR)

2D Command : Circle, Rectangle

3D Command : Extrude, Subtract



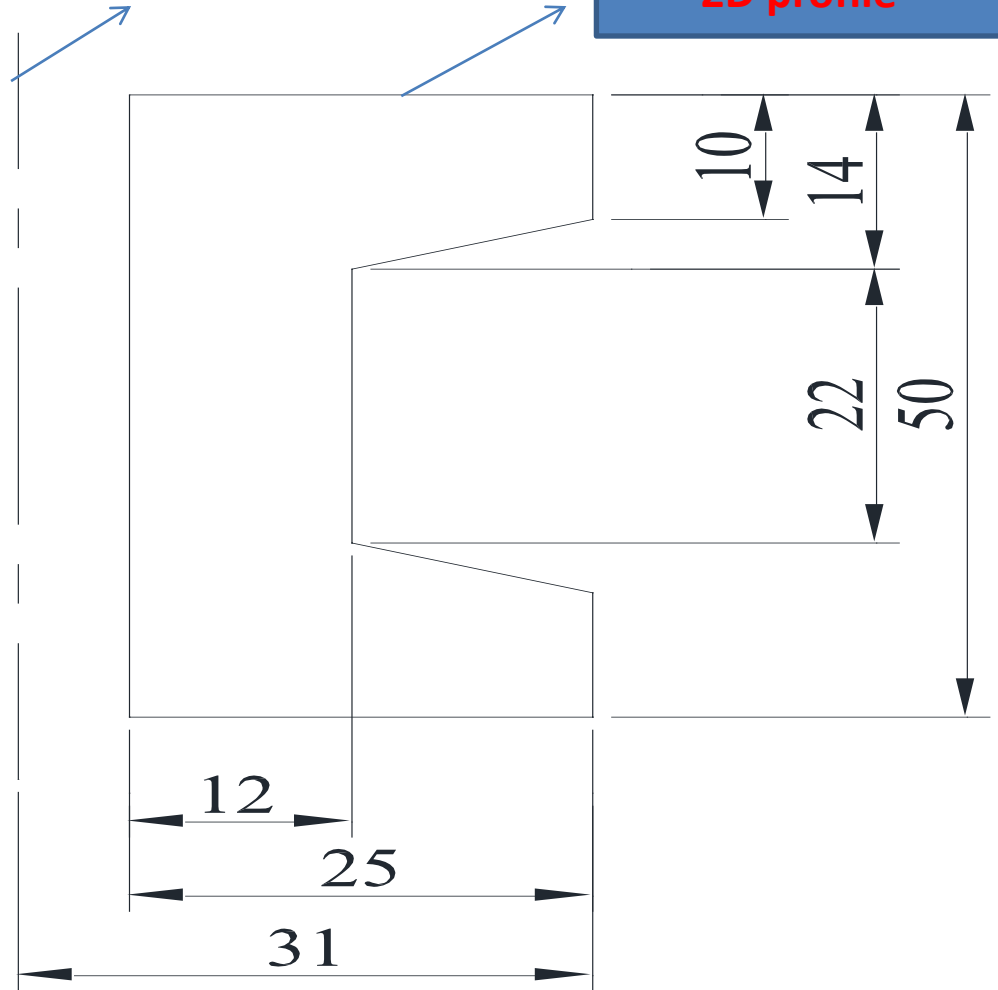
Question-1



After revolve

Axis of revolution

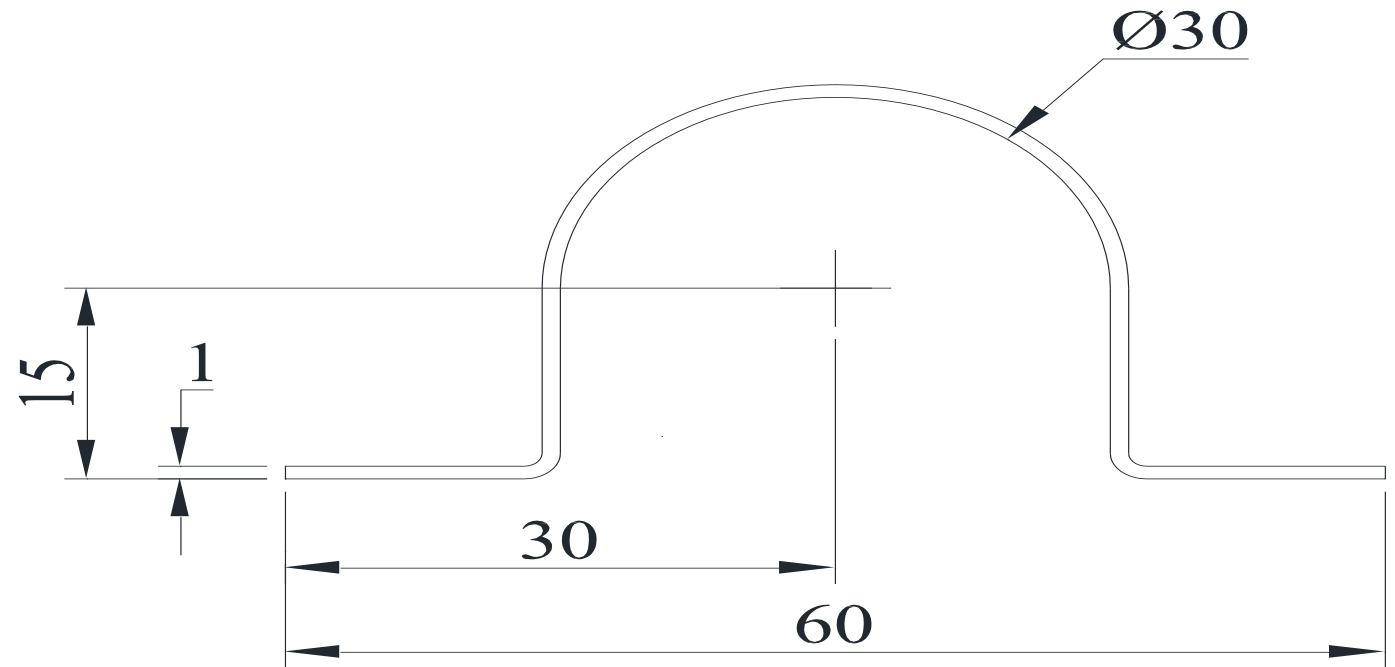
2D profile

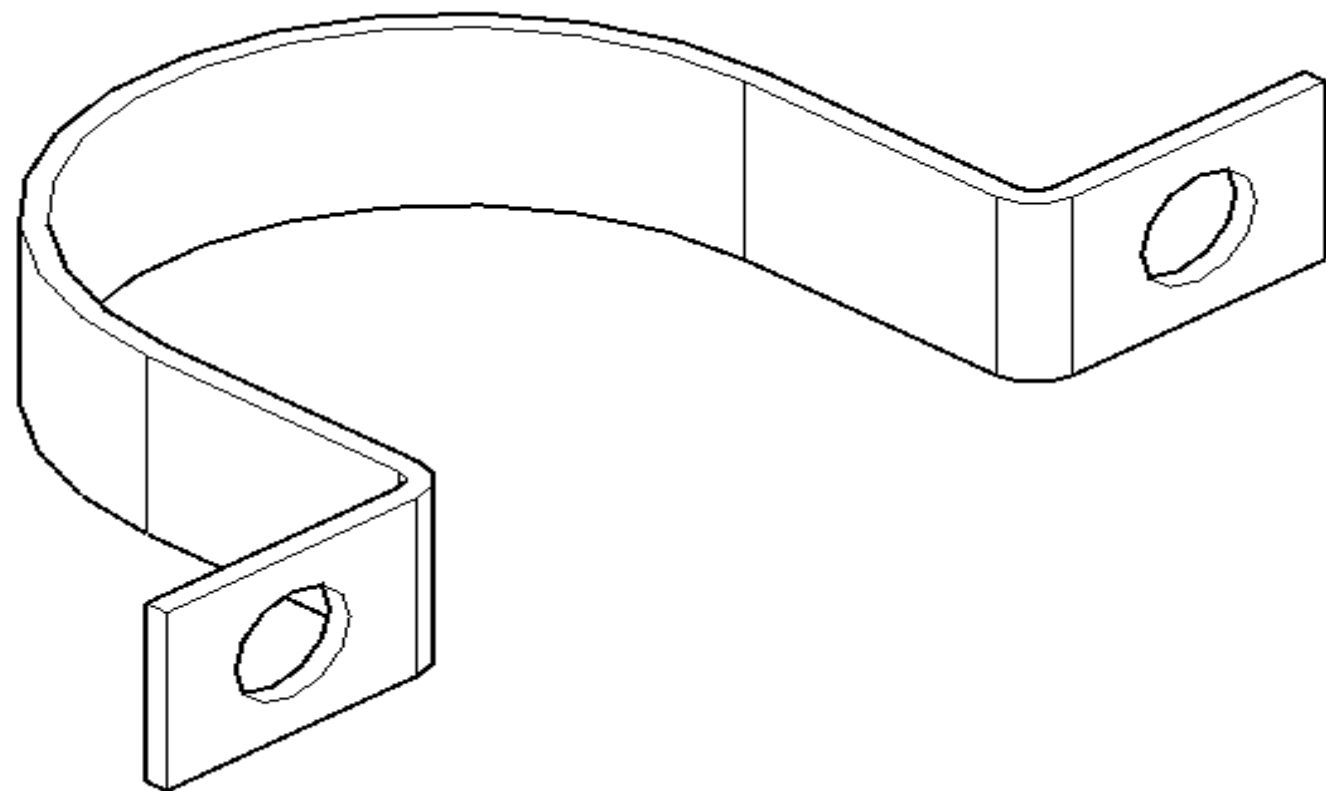


Model using drafting package

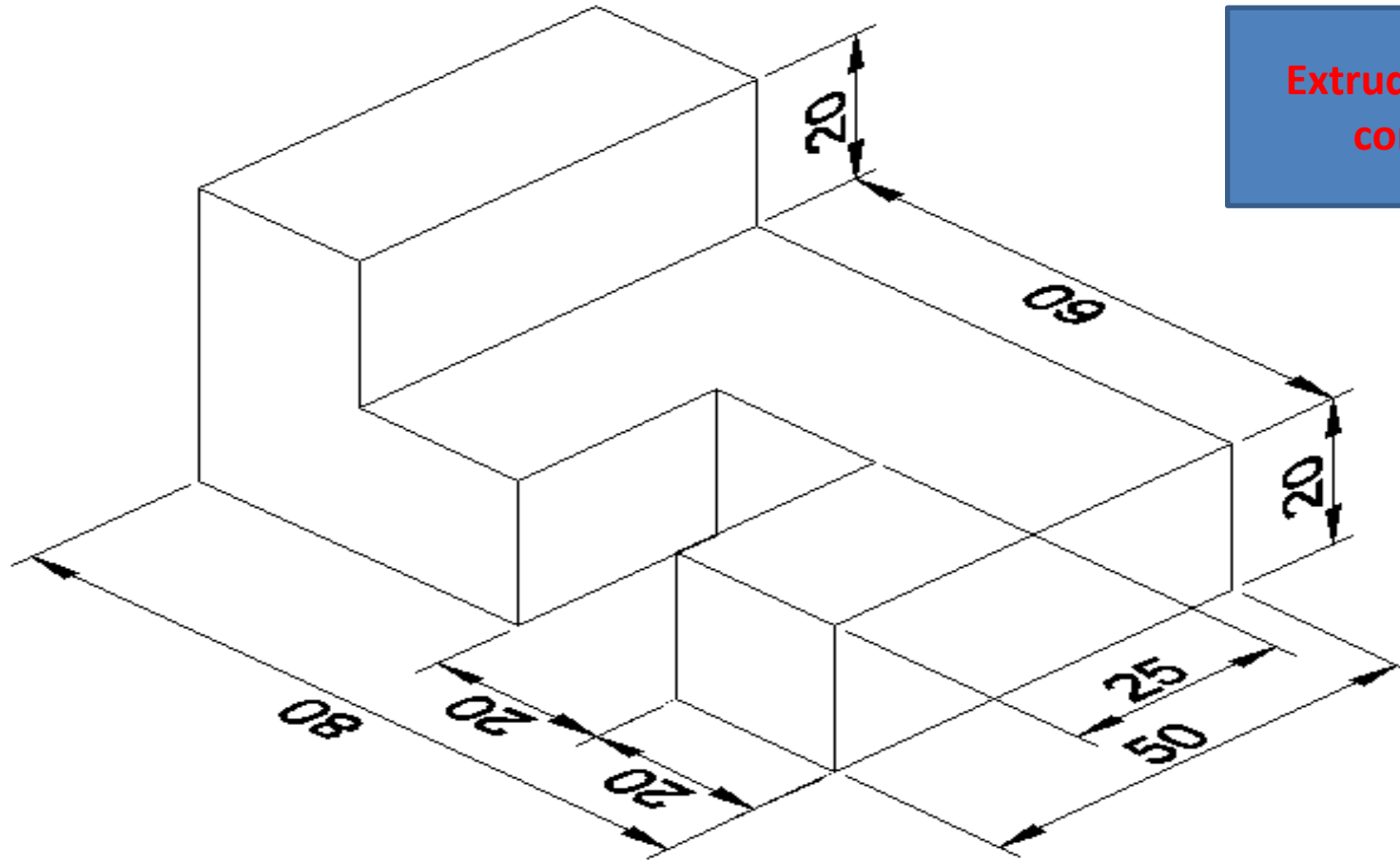
2D Command : Line, Arc, Fillet,
Circle, Trim

3D Command : Region, Extrude,
Subtract



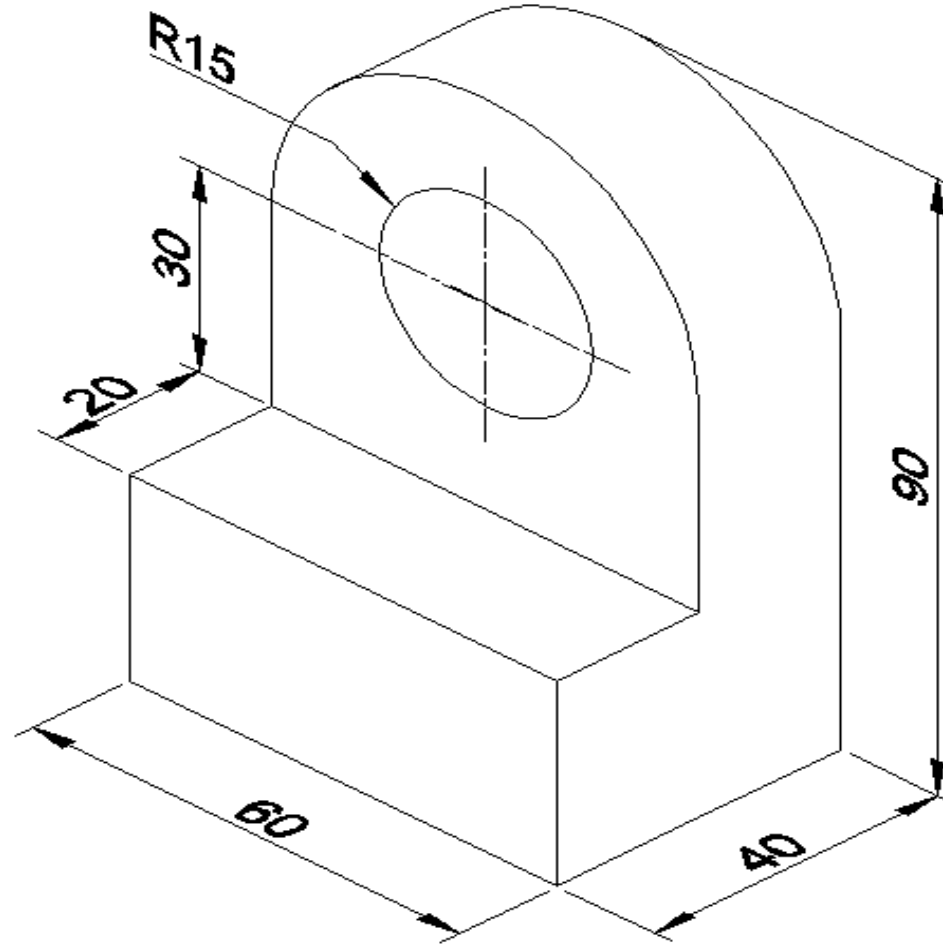


Model using Drafting package



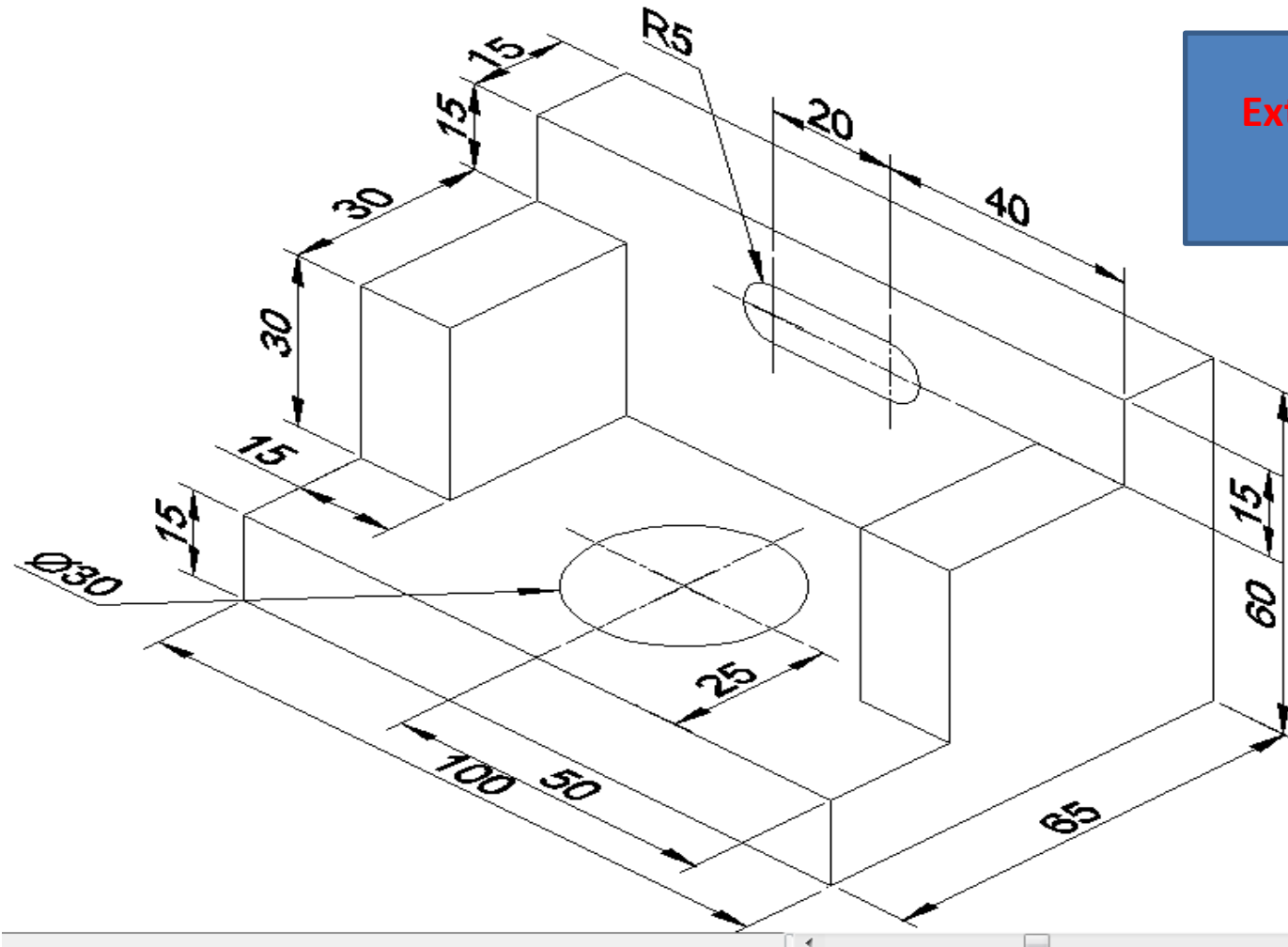
**Extrude, subtract
command**

Model using Drafting package



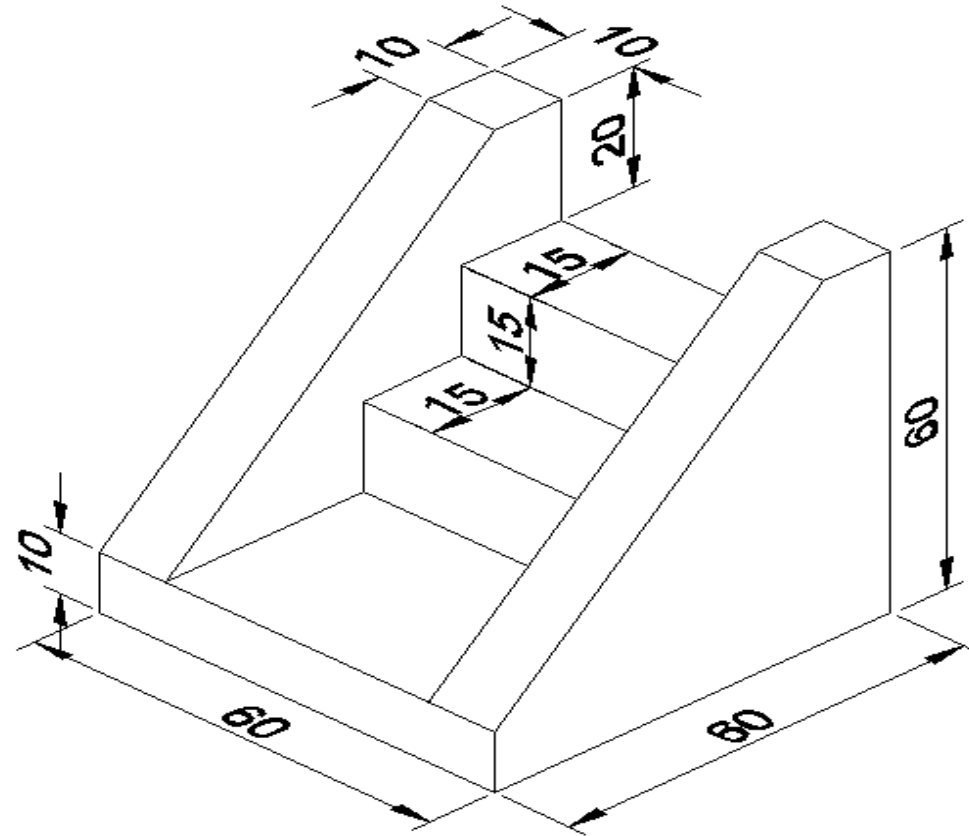
**Extrude, Subtract
command**

Model using Drafting package



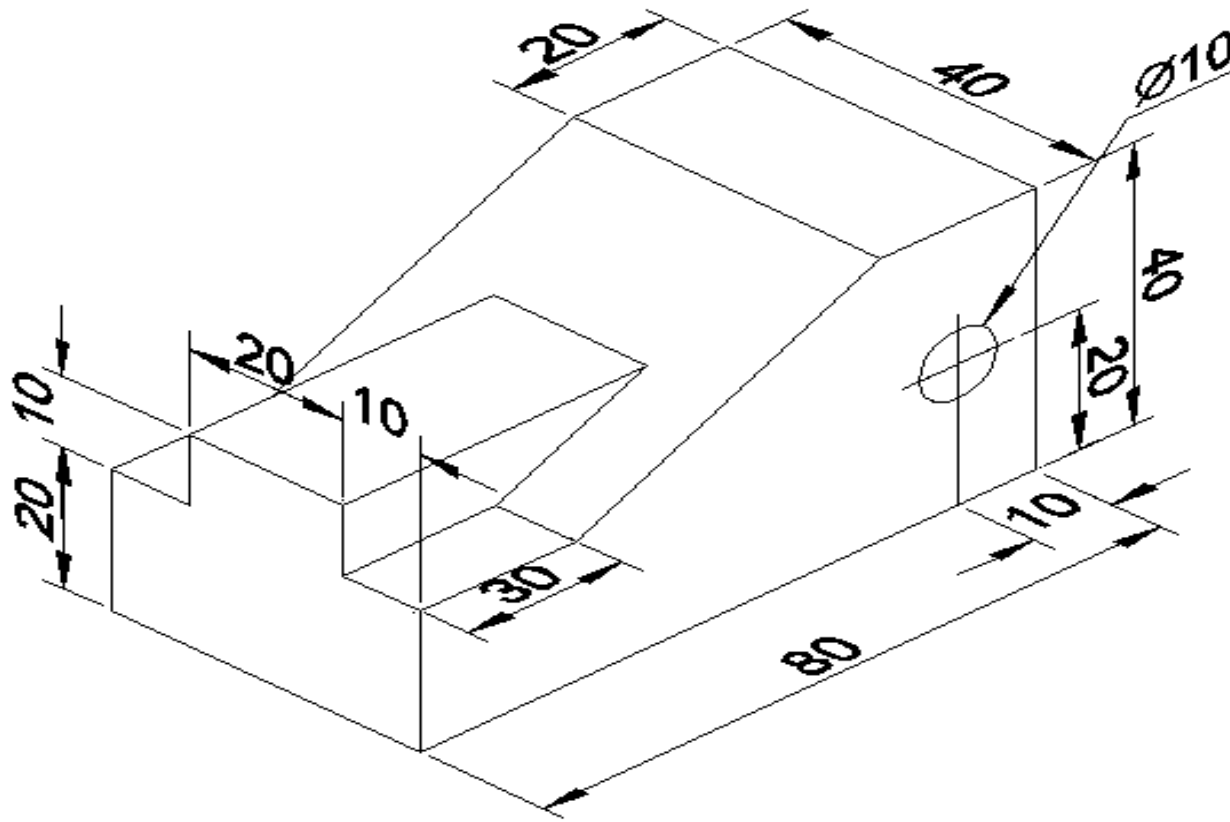
**Extrude, Subtract
command**

Model using Drafting package



**Extrude, Subtract
command**

Model using Drafting package



**Extrude, Union,
Subtract command**