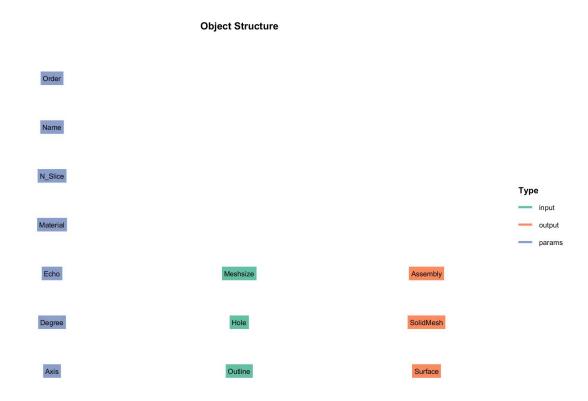
# Housing

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## 1 介绍

Housing是轴套类,它可以通过旋转一个平面生成网格。

## 2 类结构



#### 输入 input:

• Meshsize: 单元尺寸

• Hole: 孔边界Line2D

• Outline:外轮廓Line2D

### 参数 params:

• Order: 单元阶数

• Name: 名称

• E\_Revolve: 实体单元旋转方向网格划分数量

• Material:材料

• Degree: 旋转角度

• Axis: 旋转轴

#### 输出 output:

• Assembly:实体单元装配

• Surface:截面

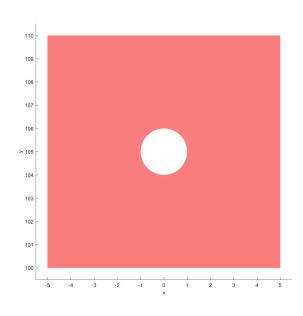
• SolidMesh: 实体网格

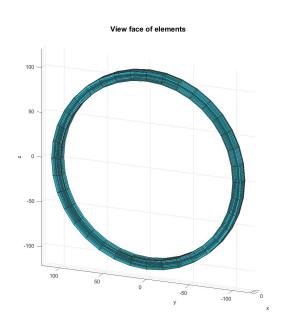
#### 3 案例

#### 3.1 Create Housing (Flag=1)

以下是一个带孔的方板旋转成体的例子, 3D网格中带有一条环形的圆管。

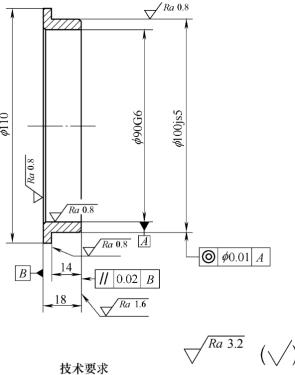
```
1
    a=Point2D('Point Ass1');
 2
    a=AddPoint(a,[-5;-5],[100;110]);
    a=AddPoint(a,[-5;5],[110;110]);
    a=AddPoint(a,[5;5],[110;100]);
 5
    a=AddPoint(a,[5;-5],[100;100]);
 6
    a=AddPoint(a,0,105);
 7
    b=Line2D('Line Ass1');
 8
    b=AddCurve(b,a,1);
 9
    b=AddCurve(b,a,2);
10
    b=AddCurve(b,a,3);
11
    b=AddCurve(b,a,4);
12
    h1=Line2D('Hole Ass1');
13
    h1=AddCircle(h1,1,a,5);
14
    inputHousing.Outline= b;
15
    inputHousing.Hole = h1;
16
    paramsHousing.Degree = 360;
17
18
    obj1=housing.Housing(paramsHousing, inputHousing);
19
    obj1=obj1.solve();
20
    Plot2D(obj1);
21
    %obj1=OutputSolidModel(obj1,'SubOutline',0);
22
    obj1=OutputSolidModel(obj1, 'SubOutline',1);
23
   Plot3D(obj1, 'faceno', 101);
```





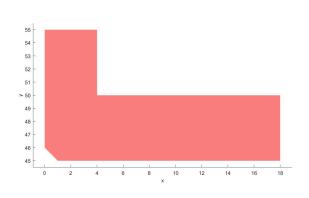
#### 3.2 Deform the plate face (Flag=2)

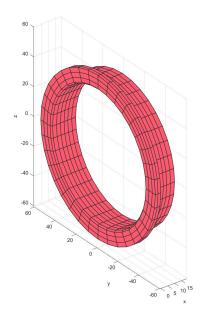
下图为一个薄壁轴套的图纸:



- 1. 材料: 45 钢。 2. 全部倒角 C1。
- 3. 热处理: 左端面 G48。

```
1
    a=Point2D('Point Ass1');
 2
    a=AddPoint(a,[0;4],[110/2;110/2]);
 3
    a=AddPoint(a,[4;4],[110/2;100/2]);
 4
    a=AddPoint(a,[4;18],[100/2;100/2]);
 5
    a=AddPoint(a,[18;18],[100/2;90/2]);
 6
    a=AddPoint(a,[18;1],[90/2;90/2]);
 7
    a=AddPoint(a,[1;0],[90/2;92/2]);
 8
    a=AddPoint(a,[0;0],[92/2;110/2]);
 9
10
    b=Line2D('Line Ass1');
11
    for i=1:7
12
      b=AddCurve(b,a,i);
13
14
    inputHousing.Outline= b;
15
    paramsHousing.Degree = 360;
16
17
    obj1=housing.Housing(paramsHousing, inputHousing);
18
    obj1=obj1.solve();
19
    Plot2D(obj1);
20
    Plot3D(obj1);
```





# 4 参考文献