



TOOL PATH PLANNING FOR FACE MILLING OF 3-D SURFACE

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Tessellated representation

- To fabricate any design, the 3-D model (surface or solid) has to be transferred to STL (Standard Tessellation Language) format.
- The STL file format is generated using a tessellation process, which generates triangles to represent the CAD model.
- The STL model is mathematically sliced by intersecting it with horizontal planes. Each slice represents a cross-section data for the part.

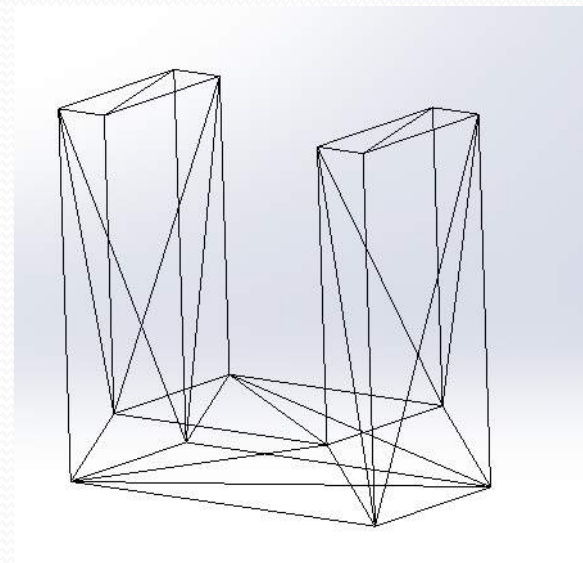
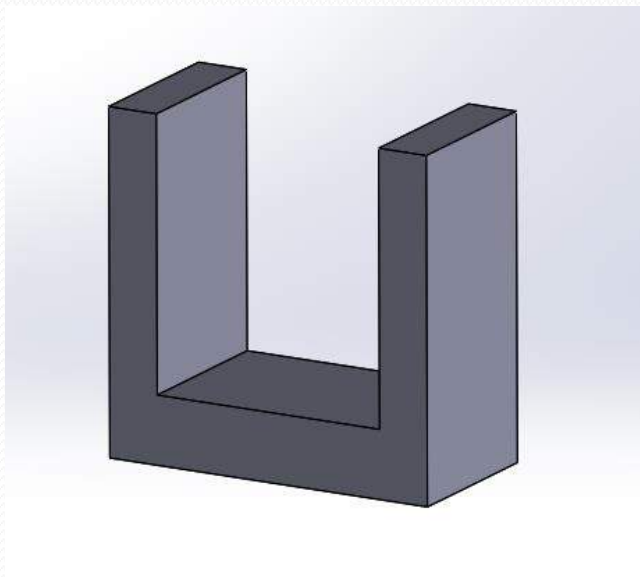


Figure 1: An object and its tessellated representation

- These triangles are described by a set of X, Y and Z coordinates for each of three vertices, and a unit normal vector to indicate which side of the triangle contains the mass.
- STL file can be in ASCII or in binary format.

```
solid u_shape
  facet normal 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 -1.000000e+00
    outer loop
      vertex 0.000000e+00 5.000000e+01 0.000000e+00
      vertex 1.000000e+02 5.000000e+01 0.000000e+00
      vertex 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00
    endloop
  endfacet
```

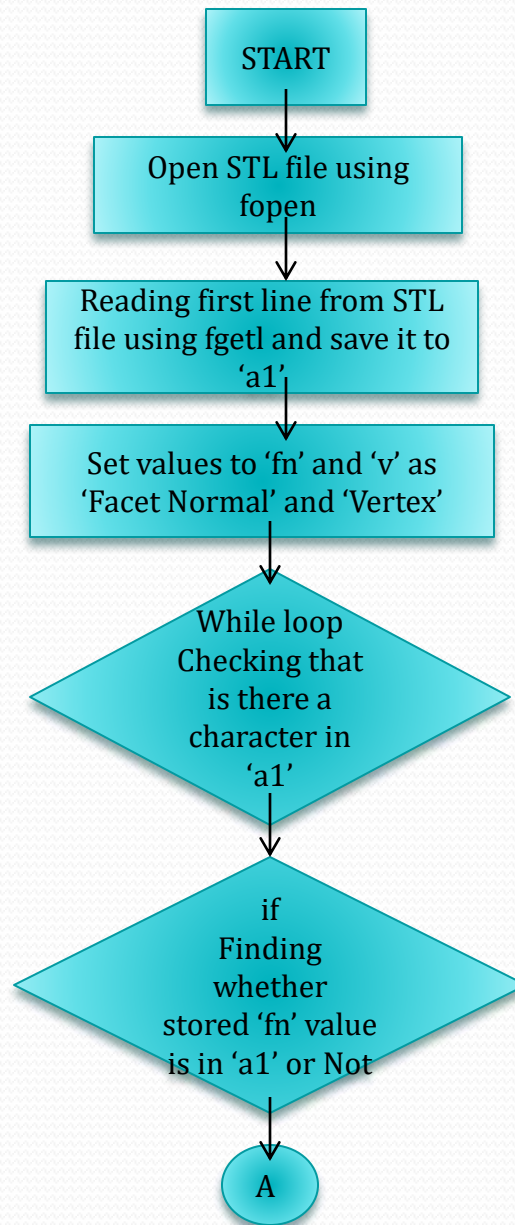
Fig 2- : STL File and description of ASCII representation format

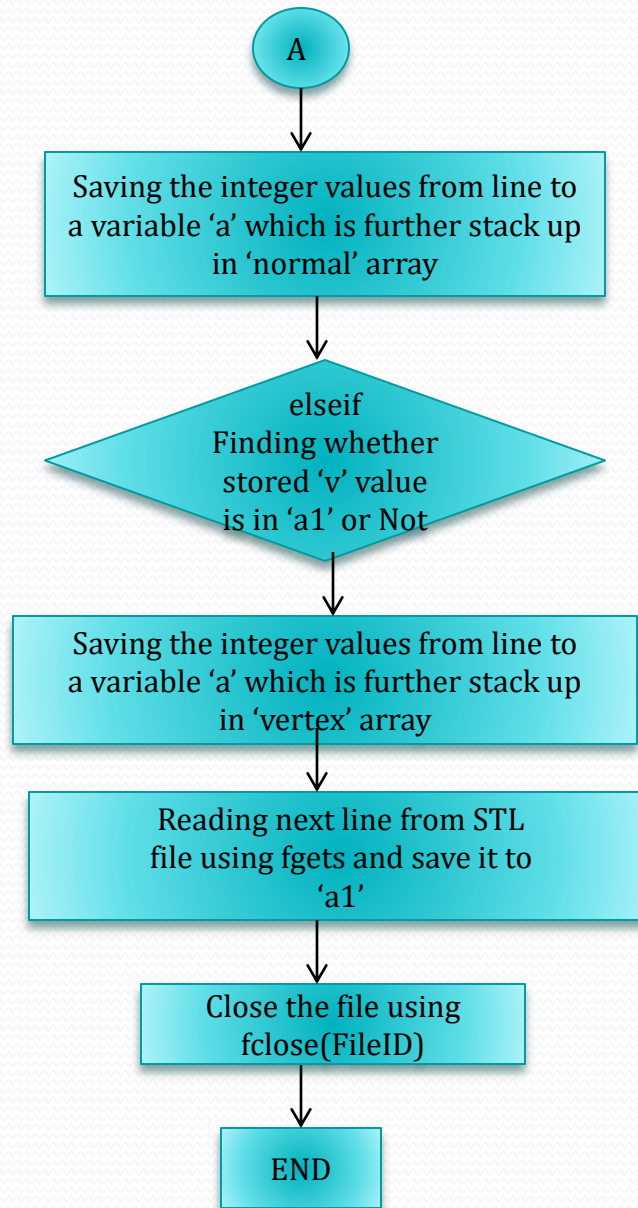


OBJECTIVE

- To develop a tool path plan using STL format of 3D object by slicing the model.

Reading STL file





Slicing the model

- Find the Cutting Plan (Z_c)

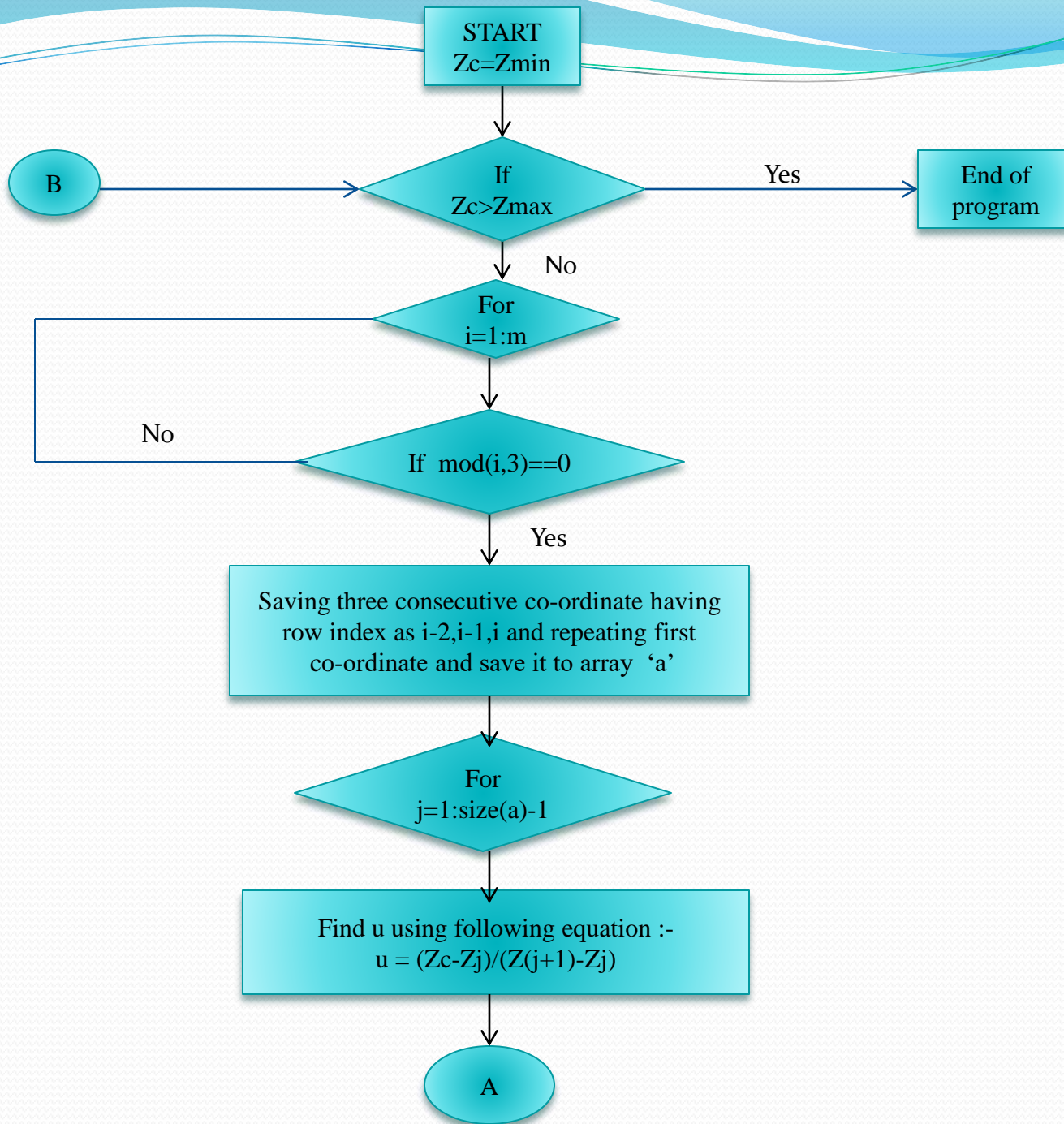
The program scans STL file, picks the Z-coordinate of all the triangle, compare, and find the top, the bottom of the geometric (Z_{min} , Z_{max}), add the slice thickness to Z_{min} .

$$Z_c = Z_{min} + \text{slice thickness}$$

- Find the Facets that intersect with the Cutting Plan

The program scans STL file to pick one triangle at a time, the Z-coordinate of its three vertices compared with the Z-height of the current plane,

$$Z_{min} \leq Z_c \leq Z_{max}, \quad Z_{min}, Z_{max} \text{ are in one triangle}$$



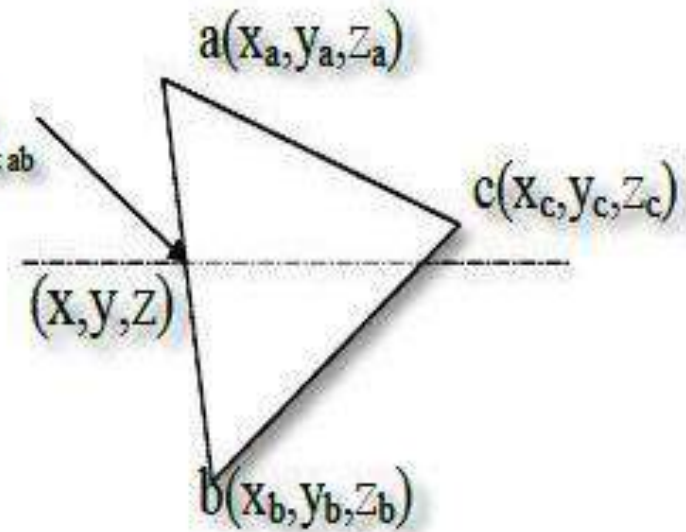
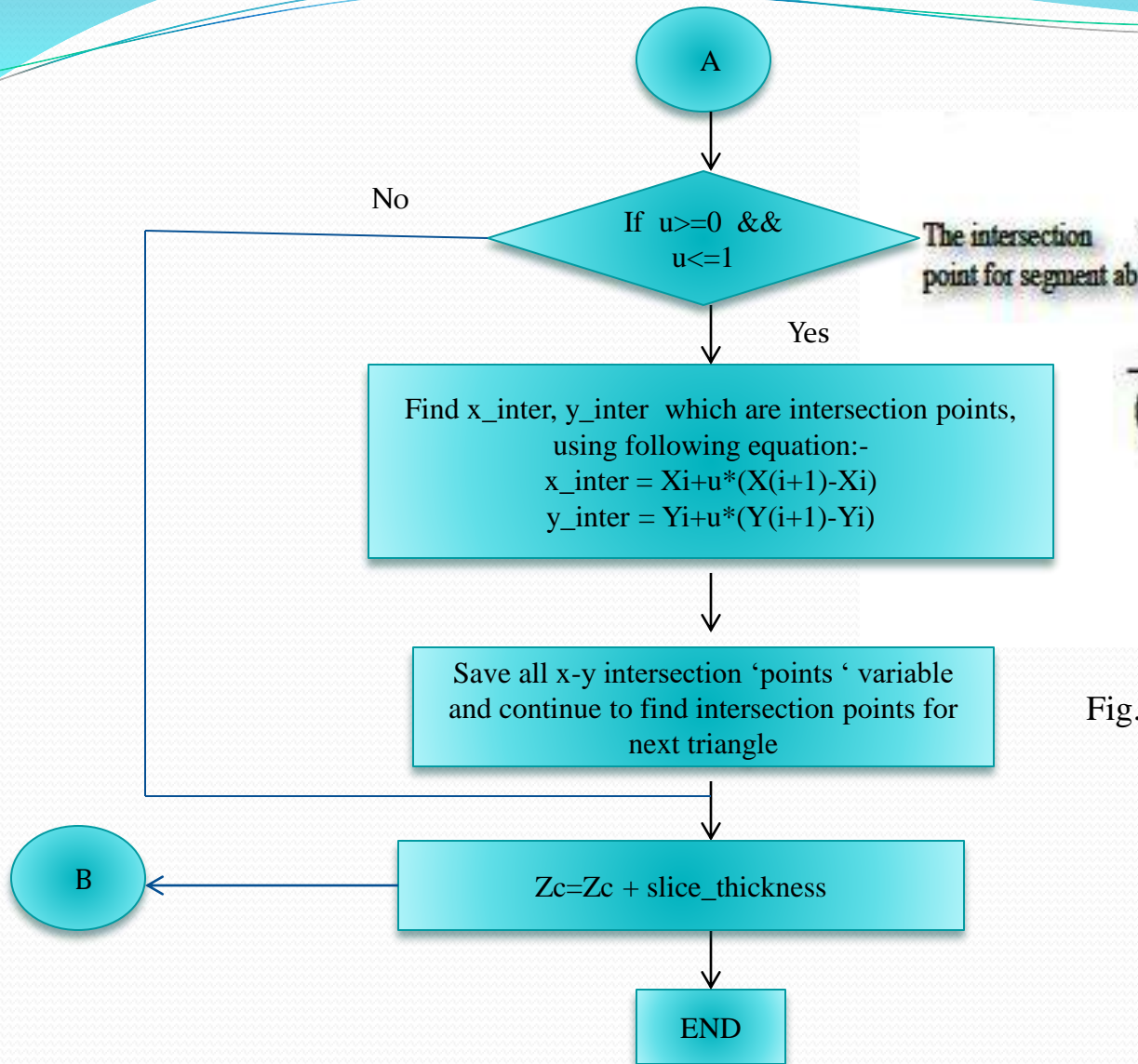


Fig. 3- Three vertices of one triangle and the intersection points

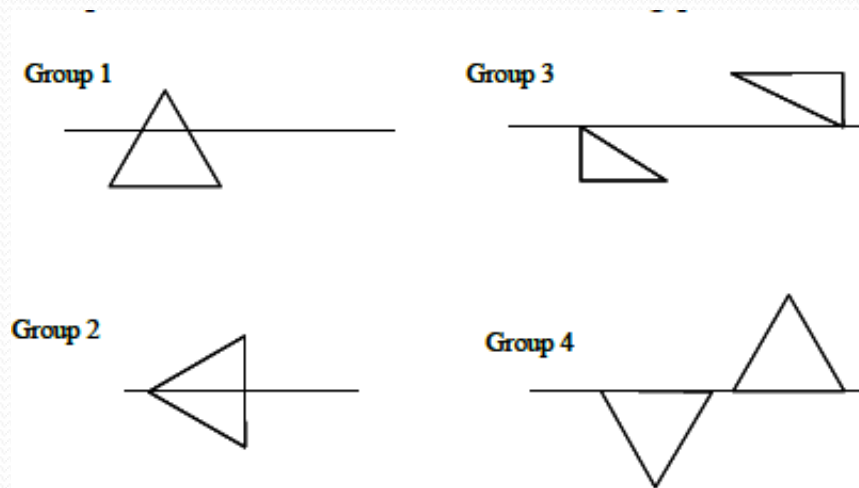


Fig. 3- The possible cases for triangle-plane slicing

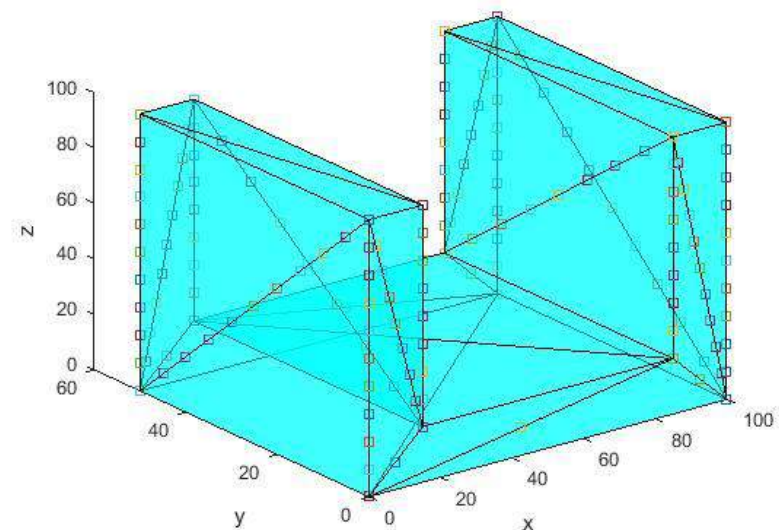
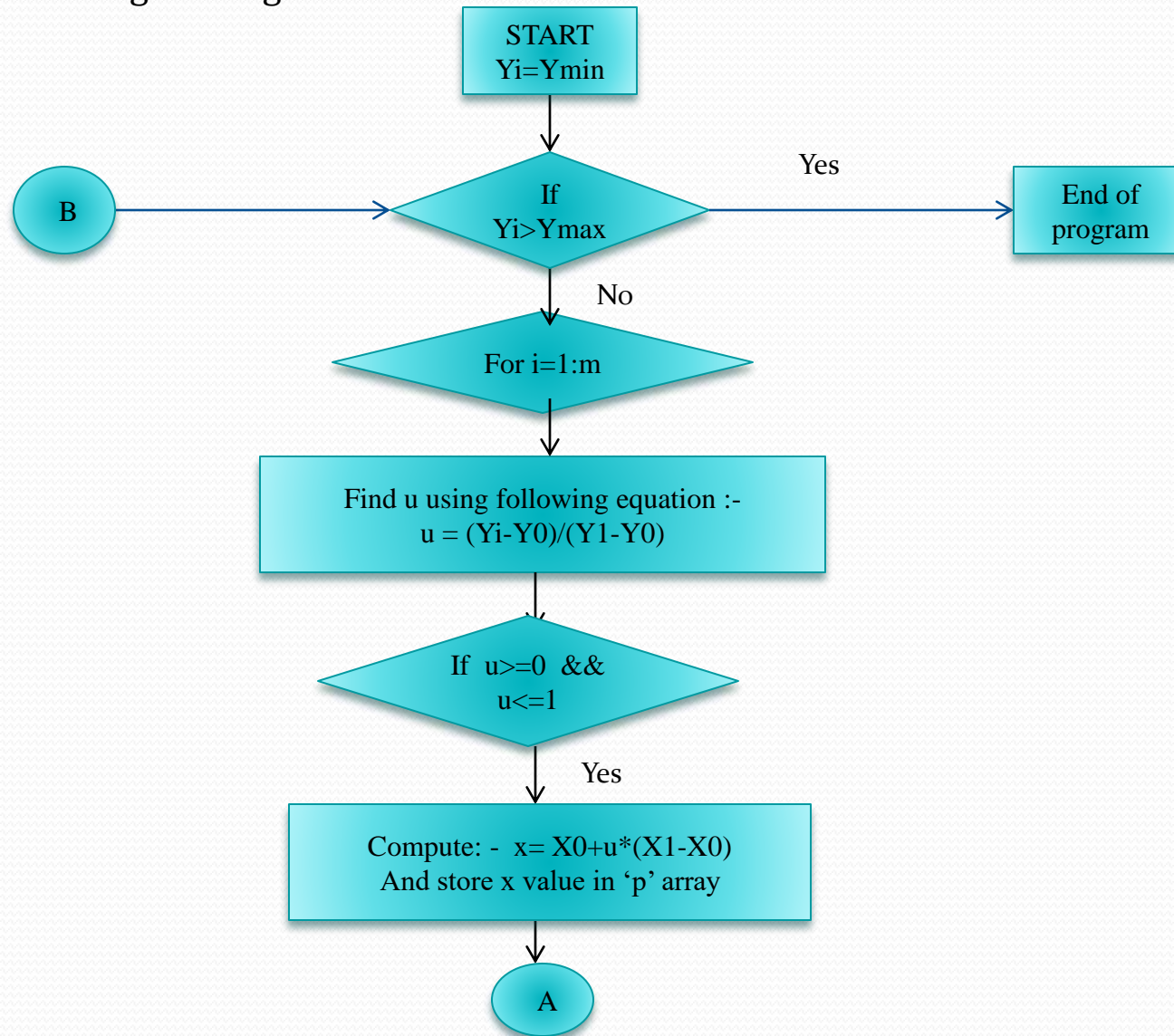
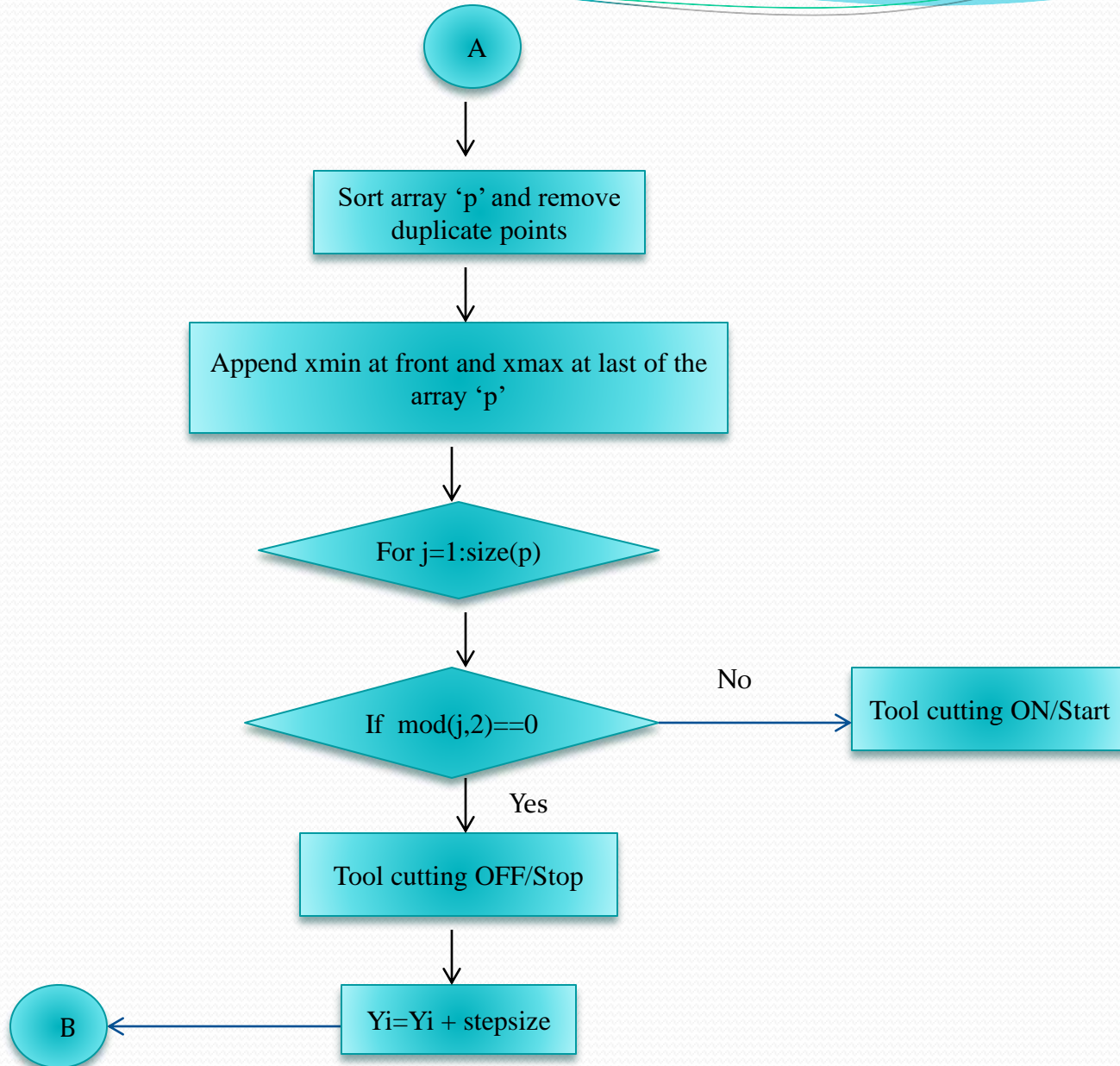


Fig. 4- Intersection points

Tool Path Algorithm

Let $\langle L1\{(X0,Y0),(X1,Y1)\}, L2\{(X0,Y0),(X1,Y1)\} \dots \dots \dots Lm\{(Xo,Yo),(X1,Y1)\} \rangle$ be array of intersecting line segments.





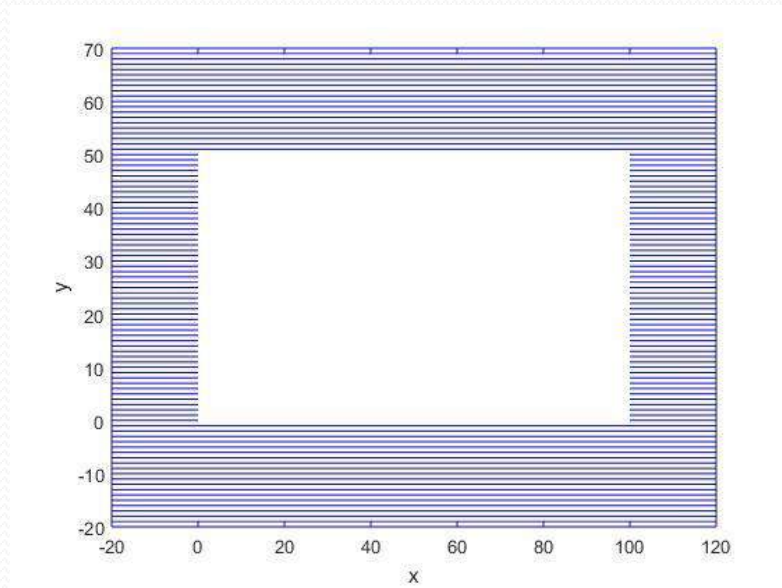


Fig..5- $Z_c=z_{min}$

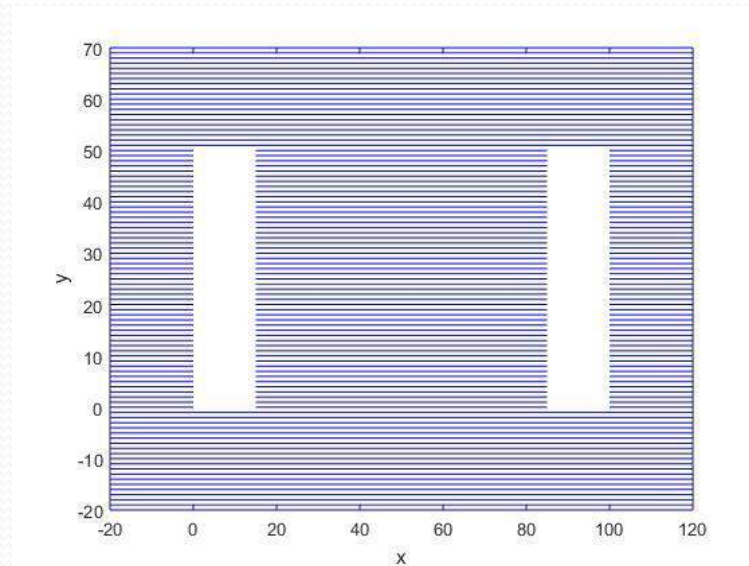
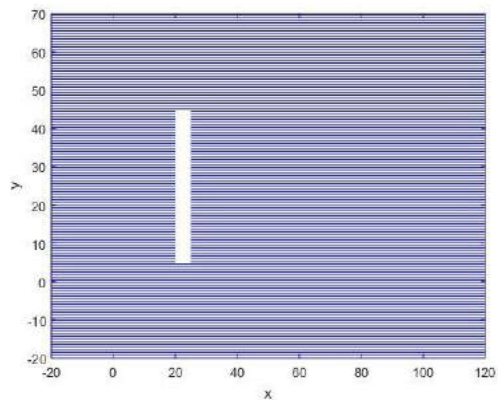


Fig..6- $Z_c=z_{max}$



b) $Z_c = \max z$

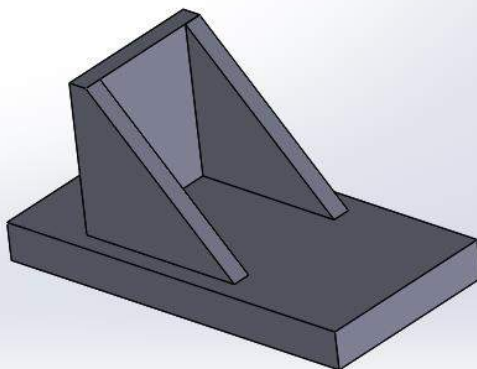
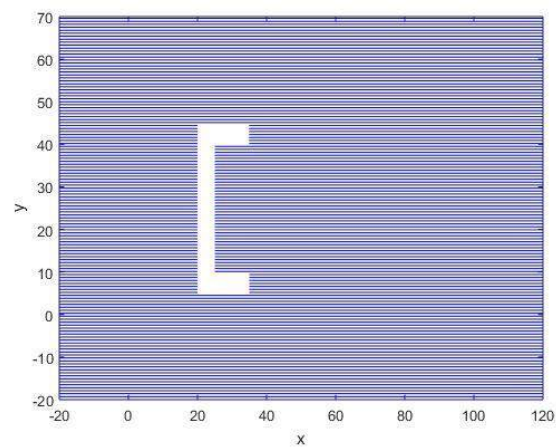
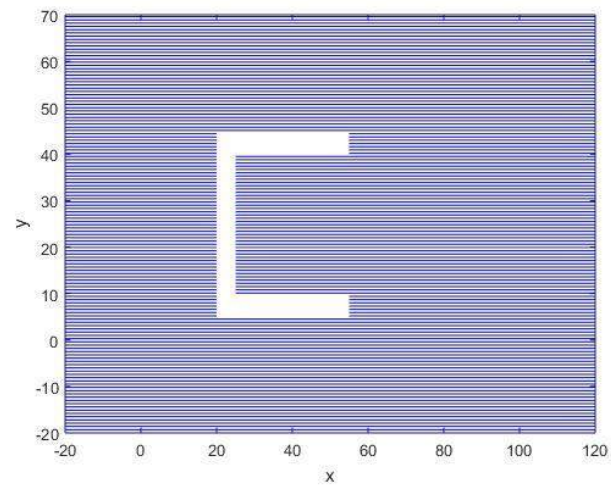


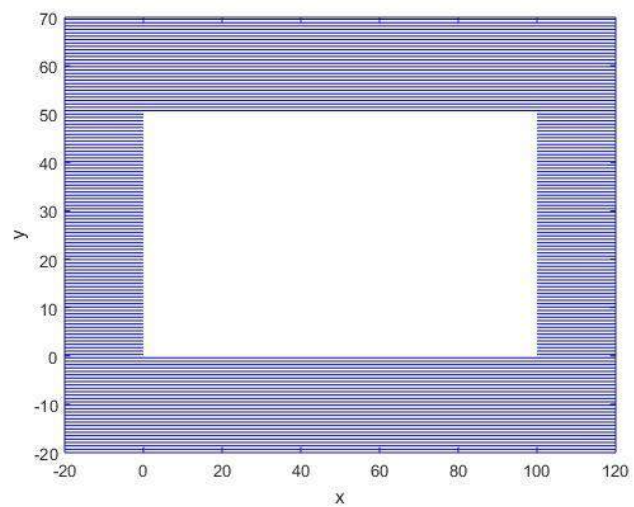
Fig.7 a) 3D model of bracket



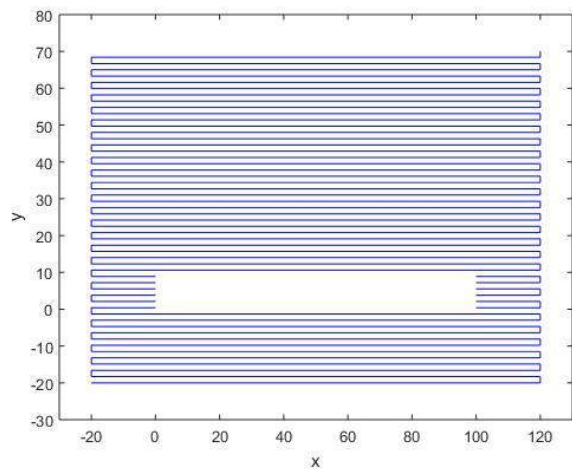
c) $Z_c = \max z - 10$



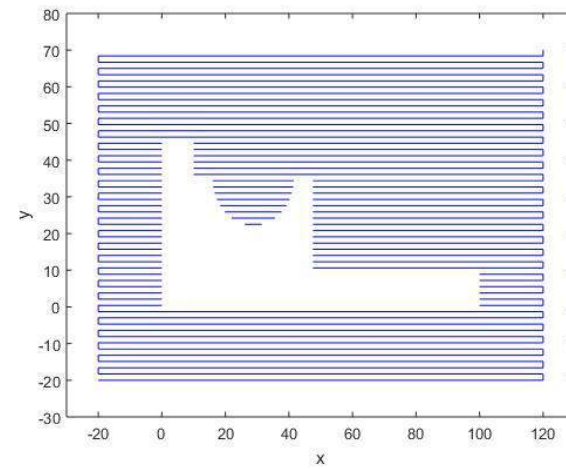
d) $Z_c = \max z - 30$



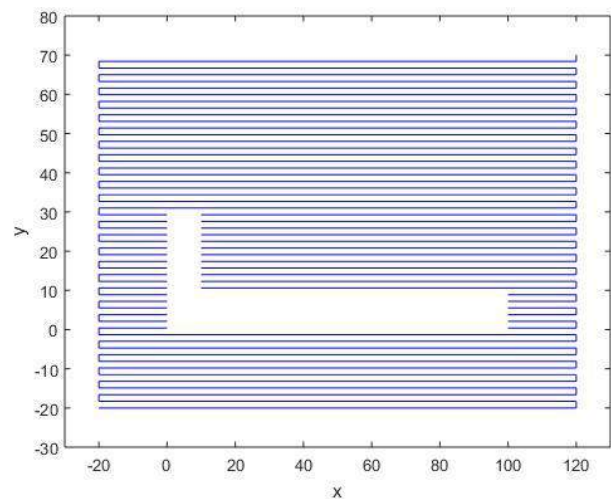
e) $Z_c = \max z - 50$



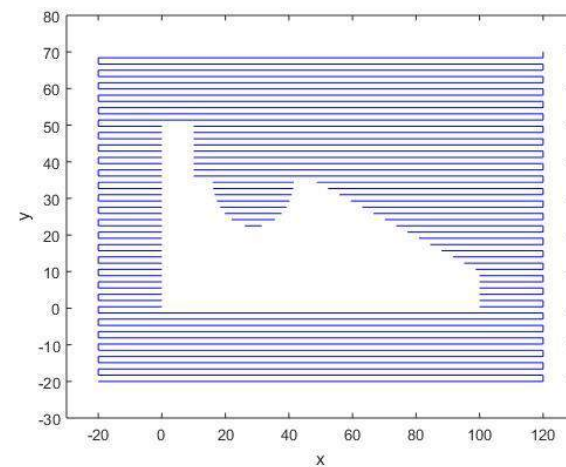
b) $Z_c = \max z$



d) $Z_c = \max z - 30$



c) $Z_c = \max z - 10$



e) $Z_c = \max z - 50$

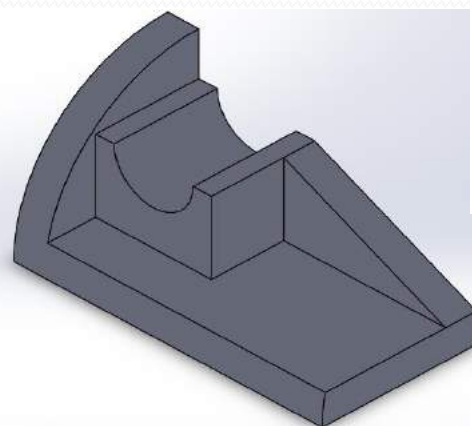
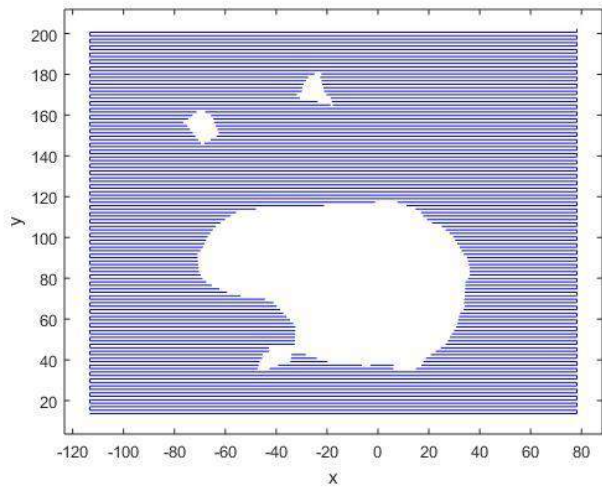
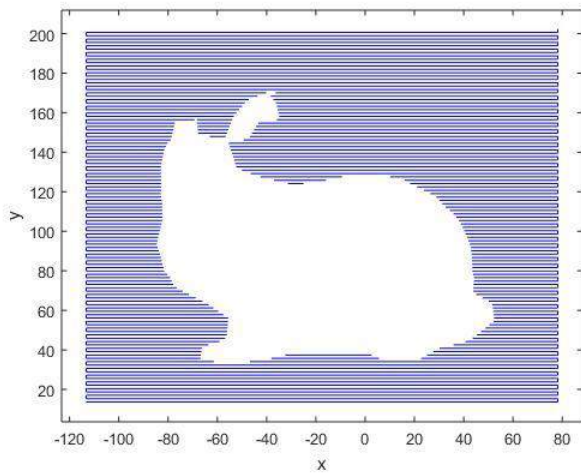


Fig. 8 a) 3D model of bracket



b) $Z_c = \min z + 40$



c) $Z_c = \min z + 55$

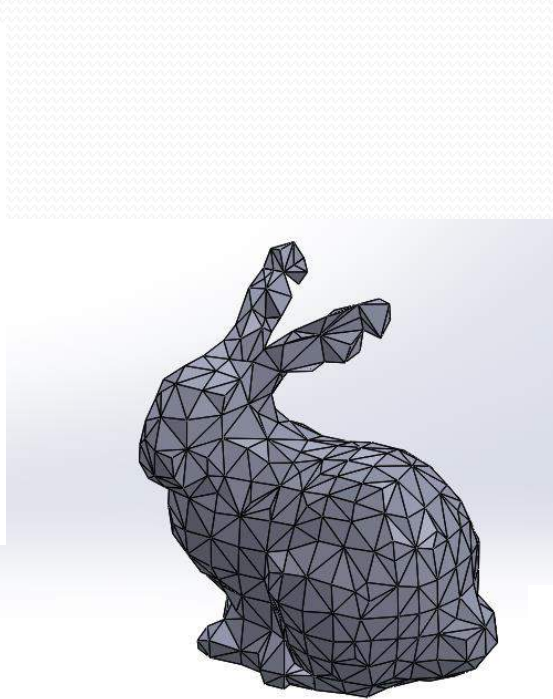
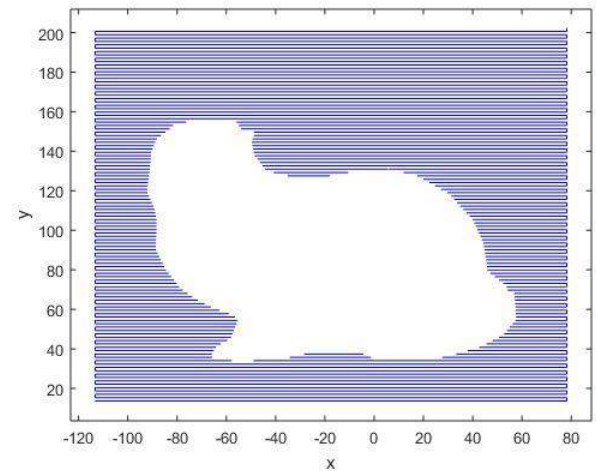
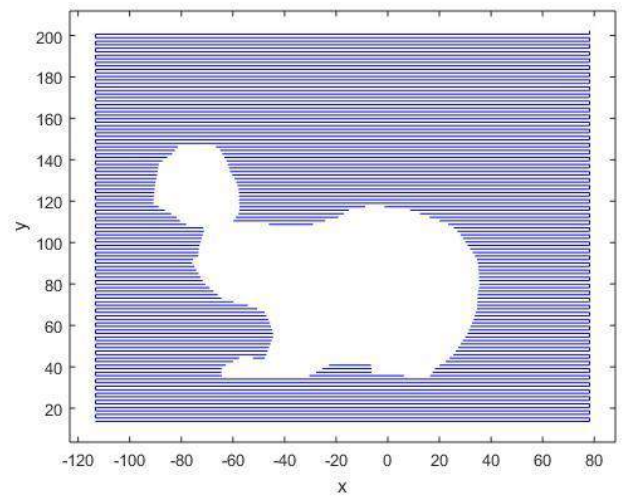


Fig. 9 a) 3D model of bunny



d) $Z_c = \min z + 70$



e) $Z_c = \min z + 95$

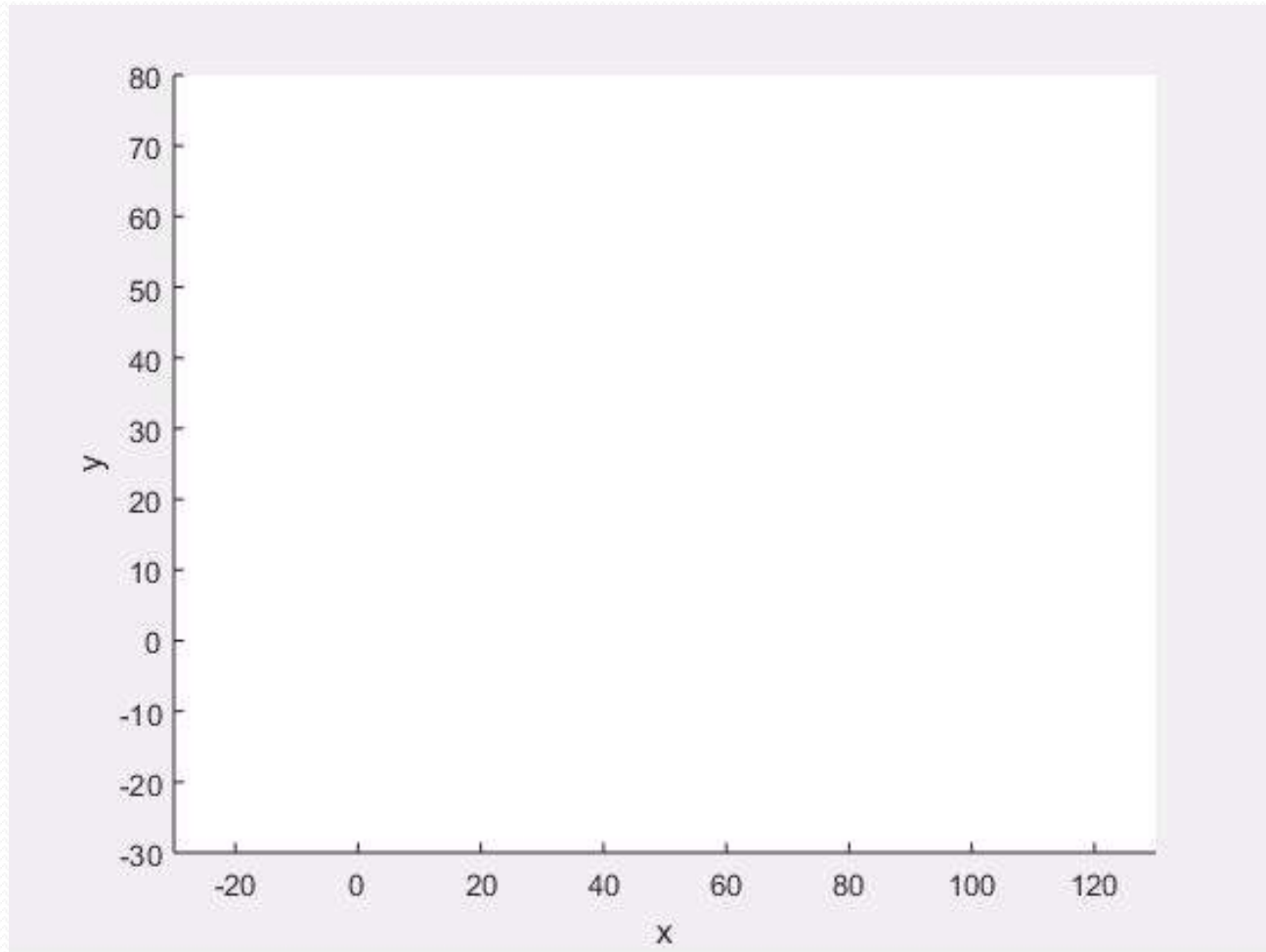


Fig. 11:- Animation of tool path trajectory

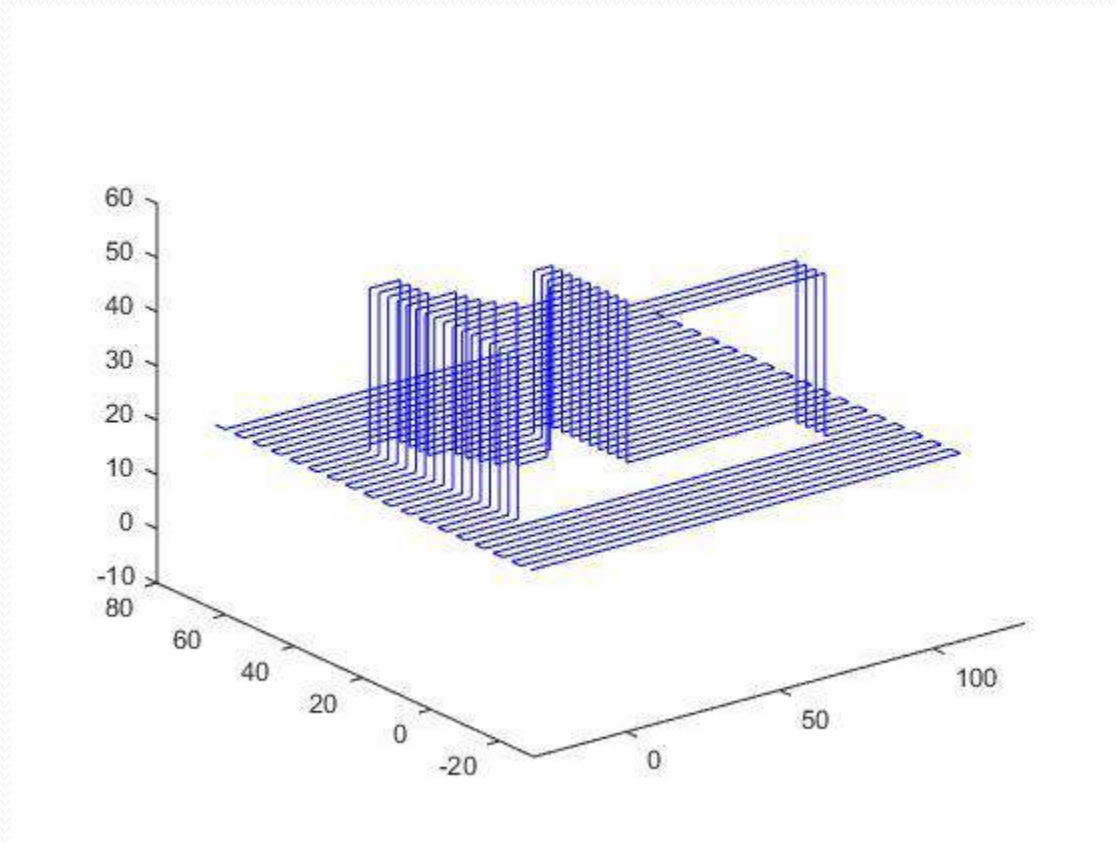


Fig. 10:- 3D representation of tool path lines

FUTURE WORK

- Optimization of an algorithm for slicing of STL file of the 3D object by reducing time-complexity.
- Development of a method to represent the contour formation of each slice with the help of intersection points and normal vector information.



THANK YOU