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Course Outline for DSNT 70

MANUFACTURING AND DESGN USING PRO/ENGINEER

Effective: Spring 2014

I. CATALOG DESCRIPTION:

DSNT 70 — MANUFACTURING AND DESGN USING PRO/ENGINEER — 3.00 units

Fundamentals of computer-aided design and drafting using Pro/ENGINEER software, a 3-D solid modeler. Application of operating system, software, hardware, and peripherals in creating manufacturing models.

2.00 Units Lecture 1.00 Units Lab

Prerequisite

or

DSNT 52 - Technical Graphics with a minimum grade of C

Strongly Recommended

DSNT 66A - Mechanical Design Concepts

Grading Methods:

Letter Grade

Discipline:

	MIN
Lecture Hours:	36.00
Lab Hours:	54.00
Total Hours:	90.00

- II. NUMBER OF TIMES COURSE MAY BE TAKEN FOR CREDIT: 1
- III. PREREQUISITE AND/OR ADVISORY SKILLS:

Before entering the course a student should be able to:

A. DSNT52

Before entering this course, it is strongly recommended that the student should be able to:

A. DSNT66A

IV. MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this course, the student should be able to:

- A. use NT operating system;
- B. use Pro/E parametric feature-based design software;
- C. model designs with a 3-D solid modeler;
- D. know the Pro/E Sketcher;
- E. create basic and construction features; F. create complex shapes:
- create complex shapes;
- G. redefine the features (making engineering changes).

V. CONTENT:

- A. Components of computer graphics system
 - 1. General description
 - 2. Advantages
- B. NT system operation
 - 1. Operating system (Windows NT) and applications
 - 2. Command structure
 - Symbols, characters, punctuation, and keyboard
 - 4. Utility routines: file, save, retrieve

- C. Working in the Pro/ENGINEER environment
 - Introduction

 - Starting Pro/ENGINEER Pro/ENGINEER Windows
 - Modes
 - Multiple graphic windows
 - View orientation commands
 - Saving views
 - 8. View control commands
 - 9. Managing files
- D. Building parts
 - 1. Introduction
- 1. Introduction
 2. Beginning a part
 3. Setting up Datum Planes
 4. Selecting geometry
 5. Choosing features
 6. Using protrusions
 7. Using extruded cut
 8. Using revolved cut
 9. Using revolved protrusion
 10. Feature numbers
 11. Parent/child relationships
 E. Understanding the Sketcher
 1. Introduction
 2. What are sections?

 - 2. What are sections?
 - Sketcher methodology
 - Saving a section
 - Sketcher commands
 - Commands for creating geometry
 - Commands that modify geometry
 - Commands that constrain geometry
 - Sketcher assumptions
- 10. Understanding regeneration failures F. Construction and work management tools
 - 1. Introduction
 - Datum features
 - Datum coordinate systems
 - Summary of datum features
 - View enhancements-cosmetic views
 - Environment settings for views
 - Parametric view behavior
 - 8. View management review
- G. Designing a part with a complex shape

 1. Introduction

 - Introduction
 Basic part methodology
 Starting a molded part
 Shaping the molded part
 Shelling and molded parts
 Adding features
 Rounding edges
 Using text in features
 Blended protrusions
 Sweeps and trajectories

 - 10. Sweeps and trajectories

 - 11. Layers
- H. Changing your design
 1. Introduction

 - Which commands to use
 - 3. Deleting features
 - 4. Suppressing features 5. Resuming features 6. Reordering features 7. Changing features

 - Modifying features
 - Redefining features
 - 10. Rerouting features
 - 11. Regeneration failures
- I. Plotting
 - Introduction
 - Plotting configuration
 - Wireframe plot creation
 - 4. Shaded plot creation

VI. METHODS OF INSTRUCTION:

- A. Lecture Lecture to present concepts
- B. Discussion Discussion and team problem solving
- C. Hands-on interactive tasks of modeling designs

VII. TYPICAL ASSIGNMENTS:

A. Problem solving or performance of lab projects and lessons: 1. Establish a well-defined mathematical (computer) model A. Problem solving or performance of lab projects and lessons: 1. Establish a well-defined mathematical (computer) model of the desired and useful engineering shapes, similar to sculpting shapes out of a clay block. Determine design intent so that future engineering changes can be easily implemented. Do Lesson # 3 (Lamit, pg. L 3-1), selecting the best series of protrusions and linear cuts which result in a final model shape of a bracket. This mathematical model is then used later in the semester to "automatically" make engineering drawings of the part. 2. Workbook Assignment: Use more advanced modeling techniques to allow construction of complex shapes. Do Lesson # 7 (Lamit, pg. 7-1) modeling a coupling by using a revolved protrusion as well as revolved cuts to construct a flanged coupling. A keyway slot and several holes must be added and natterned around the flange as well. B. Reading/Discussion: 1. Typical Topic: "Parent-child" Relationships added and patterned around the flange as well. B. Reading/Discussion: 1. Typical Topic: "Parent-child" Relationships (Lamit, pg. 111) Discuss in your own words parent-child relationships in terms of parametric design.

VIII. EVALUATION: A. **Methods**

B. Frequency

- IX. TYPICAL TEXTS:
 1. Lamit, Gary Basic Pro/ENGINEER 2000i²., Brooks Cole/Thompson Learning, 2000.
 2. Lamit, Gary and Kitto, Kathleen Engineering Graphics and Design., West Publishing Company (ITP/Delmar), 1997.

X. OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED OF STUDENTS: A. Two 3½ inch computer diskettes B. Computer use certificate