



MARS CAD Guide

Autodesk Inventor 2023





Contents

1	*	1
2	2D Sketches	3
2.1	2D Sketches: Key Takeaways	5
2.2	Creating a Sketch	6
2.3	Adding Geometry	7
2.3.1	Types of Geometry	7
2.3.2	Tips and Tricks for Adding Geometry	7
2.3.3	Projecting Geometry	8
2.4	Geometry Patterns	9
2.5	Modifying Existing Geometry	10
2.5.1	Tips and Tricks	10
2.6	Constraints and Dimensions	11
2.6.1	Dimensions	11
2.6.2	Types of Constraints	11
2.6.3	Adding Constraints	12
2.6.4	Viewing and Editing Constraints	12
2.6.5	Constraint Inference, Relax Mode and Settings	12
2.6.6	Automatic Dimensions	13
2.7	Formatting	14
2.8	Layout	15
2.8.1	Assembly and Component Layouts	15
2.8.2	Sketch Blocks	15
2.9	Insert	16
2.9.1	Inserting Images	16
2.9.2	Inserting Points Spreadsheets	16
2.9.3	Inserting AutoCAD Files	16
2.10	Managing 2D Sketches	17
2.11	Parameters	18
2.12	More Sketch Options	19
3	Annotations	20
3.1	Tolerances	22
3.2	General Annotations	23
3.2.1	General Dimensions	23
3.2.2	Holes and Threads	23
3.2.3	Surface Textures	23
3.3	Exporting Annotations	24
4	Acknowledgements and Copyright	25



2D Sketches

2D sketching is one of the most fundamental parts of Autodesk Inventor. A 2D sketch is essentially a collection of pieces of geometry, and are usually used as building blocks to create 3D features. Generally, when we create sketches we first place down any geometry that we want. We can then modify parts of the geometry and use constraints and dimensions to specify the position and size. We can then use the sketch to either analyse shapes or create 3D features.

This section will be a deeper dive into 2D sketching in Inventor, beyond just the basics of how to create sketches. We will highlight most of the auxiliary features that you can utilise to speed up your workflow or create more complex sketches. All of the features detailed in this chapter are accessible via the **Sketch** tab of the workspace ribbon, or via **Right Click** on the shared workspace. The ribbon is ordered into different tabs, which group together similar features and will be forming the basis for the subsections of this chapter.




2D Sketches: Key Takeaways

- Use Dimensions or Constraints to ensure your sketch is fully constrained. To make this faster, utilise snapping geometry to points and using inferred constraints.
- The Automatic Dimension tool will automatically create all the dimensions you could need.
- The bottom right of your workspace will display a lot of important information such as missing dimensions and coordinates.
- If you want to recreate a physical object, you can Import a Picture into your sketch and use your geometry tools (most commonly Splines - Interpolation Points) to draw over it.
- Project Geometry and Cut Edges are very powerful tools that lets you copy existing sketches and features into your sketch.
- Duplicate and pattern your shapes with Geometry Patterns.
- Change the Format of your geometry to make complex sketches easier to read.
- You can group pieces of geometry into Sketch Blocks to move around as one.
- Using Parameters allows you to quickly change the dimensions of sketches and objects, no matter where you are in the application.
- Inventor allows you to analyse the geometric properties of the sections of your sketches through Region Properties.



Creating a Sketch



2D sketches can be created in any plane or flat surface. There are many different ways to create a sketch, but the easiest by selecting [3D Model ► Sketch ► Start 2D Sketch](#) and then clicking on the desired plane or flat surface.

Adding Geometry

Types of Geometry

There are several types of geometry which can be placed:

- **Line:** Creates either simple lines or joined segments of lines and arcs. Click on your starting point, and then your endpoint (to create a line) or click and drag your starting point (to create a curve). Finish the command by double clicking on the final endpoint or clicking **ESC**.
- **Spline:** Creates a spline (parametric curve), either by specifying points for the spline to pass through or control vertices.
- **Equation Curve:** Creates a curve based on a mathematical equation. The equation can be explicit or parametric, and use polar or cartesian coordinates.
- **Bridge Curve:** Creates a curve that joins two line/curve endpoints together such that the bridge curve is tangent to both segments (ref. Smooth Constraints).
- **Circle:** Creates a circle, using either a center point or three tangent lines.
- **Ellipse:** Creates an ellipse based on two axial lines
- **Arc:** Creates an arc, using the endpoints and either a center point or midpoint (Three Point Arc). Can also create an arc that joins a line's endpoint and is tangent to it.
- **Rectangle:** Creates a rectangle using various key points.
- **Slot:** Creates a slot or capsule, using various key points.
- **Polygon:** Creates a polygon of any order, and can be drawn inscribed or circumscribed.
- **Fillets and Chamfers:** Transforms sharp corners into curved corners (fillets) or bevelled corners (chamfers). The radius or angle of these fillets/chamfers can be adjusted in the popup dialog.
- **Text:** Creates text as geometry, which can be further extruded, swept, etc. Various formatting options can be adjusted in the popup dialog.
- **Geometry Text:** Creates text that lies along lines or simple curves. Cannot be used for more complex geometries such as splines.
- **Point:** Creates points.

Tips and Tricks for Adding Geometry

- You can usually specify the coordinates of key points or the dimensions of your geometry (magnitude and angle). Press Tab to specify coordinates or switch between multiple dimensions. You can change the coordinate type (for example, absolute vs relative) by **Right Click ► Coordinate Type**.
- The bottom right of your workspace will display a lot of useful information when creating geometry, such as coordinate positions, deltas, and dimensions.

- You can “snap” your geometry to existing points. A green dot will signify you are placing your geometry on an existing point, and a yellow dot will signify you are placing your geometry along an existing curve. This is often useful to make sure that all your lines connect to form a closed shape. If you are having trouble snapping to geometry, you can [Right Click ► Point Snaps](#) when placing down geometry and choose whether you want to snap to a midpoint, endpoint or various other points.
- The above is a case of constraint inference (ref. Constraints), and you can align your geometry in other ways, such as drawing a line which is tangent to another curve. You can temporarily disable constraint inference or point snapping by holding [CTRL](#) .
- When starting the Line command, you can easily create tangent or normal lines. Click your starting point on existing geometry, and then click and drag the starting point. The direction you drag determines whether the line will be tangential or normal.
- Splines are very powerful tools that are commonly used. If you have created a spline using control vertices, you can move these vertices around to change the shape of the spline. If you have created a spline using interpolation points, you can either move around the interpolation points or adjust the “handles” of the spline - these are construction lines that appear when you click on the spline, and represent the tangent lines at the interpolation points.

Projecting Geometry

The Project Geometry feature is a very powerful tool which allows you to copy existing geometry, whether 2D or 3D, to your current sketch. Try to always project geometry which is above the current sketch in the model browser. Generally, projected geometry is adaptive, which means changes to the reference geometry will be reflected in your sketch. To prevent this, hold down [CTRL](#) when projecting geometry, right click on the geometry and select [Break Link](#) , or manually delete the Project Geometry Constraint (ref. Constraints). There are the following options:

- Project Geometry: Projects 2D sketches, 3D sketches, object edges and more into your sketch.
- Project Cut Edges: Projects a 3D object or surface as if the sketch was to cut through the cross-section of it.
- Project Flat Pattern: Used predominately in sheet metal projects, unfolds an object into the plane.
- Project to 3D Sketch: Used to project your 2D sketch onto a 3D surface. For more information on this group of features, see 3D Sketches or 3D Model ► Surface.
- Project DWG Geometry: Allows you to copy a DWG (drawing) file from your workspace into a sketch. Not very useful for most scenarios.



Geometry Patterns

Inventor allows you to duplicate geometries to streamline your work. Geometry can be mirrored or repeated in a circular or rectangular pattern. The patterns are associative, so changes to any one of the object instances will change the entire pattern.




Modifying Existing Geometry

The Modify tab allows you to make changes to geometry you have already created. You can:

- Move geometry
- Copy geometry to a new location
- Rotate geometry
- Scale geometry
- Trim parts of your geometry off by points of intersection
- Extend a line or other geometry until it intersects with another geometry
- Split geometry into multiple parts according to points of intersection.
- Stretch certain geometry out
- Offset geometry by creating a slightly larger or smaller copy.

Tips and Tricks

- You can change how Inventor treats dimensions and constraints (i.e if it breaks constraints or throws an error) by clicking the  button on the popup dialog of the modify tools and changing the settings.
- By checking the **Precise Input** box on the popup dialog of many of these tools, you can specify the exact coordinates with which you want to modify your geometry with.
- You can choose whether an offset geometry adapts to changes in the original geometry by right clicking when using the Offset tool and toggling **Constrain Offset**. Under these options, you can also change whether Inventor offsets entire loops or single line/curve segments.

Constraints and Dimensions

Constraints and dimensions determine the relationships between geometries. If a sketch is not fully constrained, it means that you can freely move it around by simply clicking and dragging. We recommend that, in general, you fully constrain all sketches. The bottom right of your workspace will tell you how many more dimensions/constraints you would need to achieve this.

Dimensions

Dimensions allow you to display and specify the length or angle between two pieces of geometry. Dimensions can also be added when creating geometry, by pressing **Tab** to toggle between possible dimensions. The following dimensions can be created (noting that curves are usually dimensioned by the center point):

1. The distance or angle between two lines
2. The distance between two curves/points. Drag the cursor to specify if this distance is vertical, horizontal or euclidean (by clicking between two points).
3. A line and curve/point: the distance between them in the direction orthogonal to that of the line


Two types of dimensions can be created: regular dimensions and driven dimensions. Driven dimensions are dimensions which are redundant (already specified by existing constraints/dimensions), and thus are only used to display measurements. They are signified by brackets. On the other hand, regular dimensions can be edited to change the geometry. Regular dimensions can be made and unmade driven with **Format ► Driven Dimension** or **Right Click ► Driven Dimension**.

Dimensions can be edited by double clicking on the dimension. The formatting of the dimension can be modified by **Right Click ► Dimension Properties**, allowing you to specify naming, precision, and tolerance type for both the individual dimension and the default settings.

Types of Constraints

Constraints allow you to set relationships between two pieces of geometry. The types of constraints are:

1. Coincident: a point is constrained to another point or along another curve
2. Collinear: two straight lines (or axes) constrained to lie along the same line
3. Concentric: two curves, ellipses or circles constrained to the same center point
4. Fixed: locks geometry in place
5. Parallel: two lines constrained to lie parallel
6. Perpendicular: two lines constrained to lie perpendicular
7. Horizontal: a line or pair of points constrained parallel to the x axis
8. Vertical: a line or pair of points constrained parallel to the z axis

- 
- 9. Tangent: two curves constrained to be tangent to each other
 - 10. Smooth: a splined curve constrained to be tangent to and join endpoints with a curve
 - 11. Symmetric: two curves constrained to be symmetric about a third selected line
 - 12. Equal: two curves constrained to have the same radius or two lines constrained to have the same length
 - 13. Project Geometry: essentially a fixed constraint, it cannot be added to geometry but instead is automatically applied to any projected geometry. If you want to edit projected geometry, you need to remove these constraints.

Adding Constraints

Constraints can be added through the **Constrain** tab. Select the desired constraint in the tab and then select the geometry to be constrained. For some constraints such as the fixed or equal constraint, you can select multiple geometry and then click on the desired constraint to apply to all.

Viewing and Editing Constraints

All constraints can be viewed by right clicking on the workspace and selecting **Show All Constraints** or using the **F8** hotkey. Constraints can be hidden by right clicking on the workspace and selecting **Hide All Constraints** or using the **F9** hotkey.

To toggle the visibility of a selected geometry's constraints, click on the **Show Constraints** icon under the **Constrain** tab in the ribbon.

To delete all constraints from geometry, select the desired geometry, press right click and select **Delete Constraints**.

To delete specific constraints, show constraints either by using F8 or selecting the parent geometry, click on the respective constraint icon beside the geometry and press DEL.

Constraint Inference, Relax Mode and Settings

Sometimes constraints can be automatically added while placing geometry. For example, drawing a line which is horizontal will create an inferred horizontal constraint. If you find that a constraint is being inferred with the wrong geometry, you can first mouseover ("scrub") the desired geometry. You can temporarily disable inferred constraints by holding **CTRL** when placing geometry.

Inferred constraints can be persistent or non-persistent. Persistent constraints remain after the geometry is placed, however non-persistent constraints will not, and will only help you while placing geometry. In general, inferred constraints will appear as a small grey box when you are creating geometry. They will also either include yellow/green points (for coincident constraints) or solid lines (for other constraints). Any dotted lines that appear are NOT inferred constraints and are merely guide lines that will not persist (though otherwise they behave similarly).

Usually, constraints will restrict you from freemoving geometry. For example, if you have two circles with a concentric constraint, moving one circle will also cause the other to move. When Relax Mode is enabled, geometry can be moved freely. Instead of also moving constrained geometry, any constraints which are broken will be deleted. In the above case, only the selected circle will move and the concentric constraint will be removed. You can also choose to only enable Relax Mode for specific constraint types.

Settings for constraints can be modified under [Constrain ► Constraint Settings](#) You can:

1. Under [Inference](#) , turn all inferred constraints on/off
2. Under [Inference](#) , turn specific inferred constraints on/off, such as turning off any inferred horizontal constraints
3. Under [Inference](#) , choose to infer parallel/perpendicular constraints over horizontal / vertical constraints, when there is an option
4. Enable Relax Mode

You can also edit the scope at which constraints are inferred. Under

[Constrain ► Constraint Inference Scope](#) , the three options are:

1. Geometry in current command: constraints will only be inferred with the same type of geometry (e.g line, arc, rectangle). Remember that guide lines will still appear with reference to other geometry types.
2. All geometry: constraints will be inferred with all geometry, regardless of type or location.
3. Select: you can choose which pieces of geometry constraints can be inferred with.

It is also possible to realign a coordinate system, either by relocating the origin or the two axes. Select [Constrain ► Edit Coordinate System](#) , and then relocate either the origin by clicking on a new vertex or the axis/axes by clicking on new edges. To flip the direction of the axes, right click and select the appropriate option. You may need to move the camera in order to do this, and remember that your sketch needs to be below any reference objects in the model browser.

Automatic Dimensions

By selecting [Constrain ► Automatic Dimensions and Constraints](#) , dimensions and constraints can be added to fully paramaterise the sketch. This is a very powerful tool!

Formatting

The graphic display of geometry can be adjusted under [Format](#) . Construction formatting identifies geometry as being a scaffold to the sketch and not part of the final product, such as radius lines. These are still visible and can be dimensioned/constrained, however cannot be used for extrusions or any other 3D feature. Some shapes, such as center point rectangles, automatically come with construction lines, and in order to use these lines for 3D features it must be disabled in the same way construction lines are enabled.


Centerline formatting signifies a line being a symmetric center of geometry, and behaves in the same way as construction lines. Center points have the same philosophy.

Geometry can also be custom formatted by changing the pattern, colour and weight. These custom formats can be turned on/off by clicking [Format ► Show Format](#) .




Layout

Assembly and Component Layouts



This is part of a more complex feature of Inventor which comprises of creating hierarchies of assemblies, components and parts. In short, the [Make Part](#) and [Make Components](#) features allows you to import 2D sketches into assemblies as layout parts. This is useful because you can create 3D features in the assembly without changing the layout file, and as such these files can be used concurrently for multiple projects. This will be covered in a later section and is not a necessary tool to know.

Sketch Blocks



Sketch blocks are similar to object grouping in Microsoft Office; it allows you to constrain portions of sketches to be fixed relative to each other, and instead of moving each piece of individual geometry the entire block moves. This is especially useful if you copy and paste a lot of sketch data from other applications or do a lot of sketching over images - it removes the need to constrain every line and curve. Sketch blocks can be created under [Layout ► Create Block](#)

Insert

Inserting Images

Images can be inserted into a 2D sketch under **Insert ► Image** , and behave like construction-formatted rectangles in terms of geometry. Inserting images is a fantastic way to model objects that do not have CAD files, as you can use them to freehand outlines - learn how to create 3D models from just 2D profile images in the 3D Sketch section!

Inserting Points Spreadsheets

If you have a large number of points that you want to copy into modelling software - such as from point cloud scanners - your best option is to import it via an excel spreadsheet. Your first row should contain only your units specification, your second row should contain the headings x, y and (optionally) z. Each subsequent row should represent the coordinates of one point.

Inserting AutoCAD Files

If you use AutoCAD to create drawings, you can import 2D drawings into a sketch here. This should work for any DWG or DXF file.

Managing 2D Sketches


After creating a sketch, there are several things you can do:

Right Click on the sketch under the part navigator and you can:

- **Redefine:** if you want to move a sketch from one plane to another. To see the current sketch plane, select **Show Input** .
- **To change the appearance properties of the sketch,** such as colour and line style.
- **Engineer's Notebook:** The Engineer's Notebook allows you to log your progress through the design stage. You can add a note in your notebook about your sketch by selecting **Create Note** .
- **Export:** You can export your sketch as a drawing format.
- **Visibility:** You can toggle the visibility of the entire sketch and the sketch dimensions.



Parameters



The majority of information about parameters will be covered in a later section, however they are very commonly used for sketches. With parameters, instead of specifying numeric values for dimensions, you can instead assign a global variable to it, which you can change later at will. This is useful if you have multiple dimensions which reference the same physical measurement, or if you want to create a series of the same object but with different sizings - such as for screws. Two useful things you can do with parameters are:

- Link your parameters with an excel file that you can adjust in real time
- Import and export parameters from XML files
- Share parameters between files

More Sketch Options

While still in your sketch, you can **Right Click** on the workspace and:

- Degrees of Freedom: With on the workspace or for a specific piece of geometry, you can display the degrees of freedom present. This is useful to make sure that you have enough dimensions - if you don't, you will see which directions have not been constrained yet.
- Slice Graphics / Hide Others: If you find that other pieces sketches and 3D features are being obstructive, you can either completely isolate the sketch by selecting **Hide Others** or cut through the existing 3D features by selecting **Slice Graphics** .
- By selecting **Region Properties** , you can analyse the important geometric features of an area in your sketch, including moments of inertia and radii of gyration.
- Curvature Lines: if you want to project the radial and angular lines of a curve outwards, you can right click on the curve and select **Display Curvature** . To change the settings of these lines, select **Setup Curvature Display** .




Annotations

Annotations are tools that are used to add dimensions and other notes to a 3D model. In general, this approach is known as Model-Based Definition, and allows you to convey all the necessary information about a model without having to generate 2D sketches. Once you add annotations, they can be found in the Model Browser under the relevant folders.



Tolerances



When doing 3D modelling work, it is almost always necessary to incorporate tolerances to account for machining imprecisions.



General Annotations

General Dimensions

Add geometric dimensions to the 3D model by selecting [General Annotation → Dimension](#), in a similar manner to 2D sketches. After selecting the features to dimension, you can then customise the text (and add symbols) and modify the style type of the dimension. Dimensions can then also be dragged around after creation, and using [Right Click](#) on an annotation

Holes and Threads

Dimension holes and threads by selecting [General Annotation → Hole/Thread Note](#). Pair this with the [3D Model → Hole](#) feature to ensure that all holes are properly documented.

Surface Textures

The [General Annotation → Surface Texture](#) feature creates annotations that describe how a surface is to be machined, textured and finished. The format of these annotations abides typically by the ISO standard.



Exporting Annotations





Acknowledgements and Copyright

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <https://fsf.org/>.

This document was created wholly by Benjamin Tran for the UQ Mechatronics and Robotics Society (UQ MARS). We believe in the sharing of educational resources, so this document is currently licensed under the GNU General Public License. For future revisions, this license is subject to change without notice. Please credit either Benjamin Tran or UQ MARS upon distribution.

To access more resources like this, check out <https://uqmars.com/>.

