# 01.110: Computational Fabrication Summer 2017

## **Lab 4: Computational Linkage Design**

#### Overview

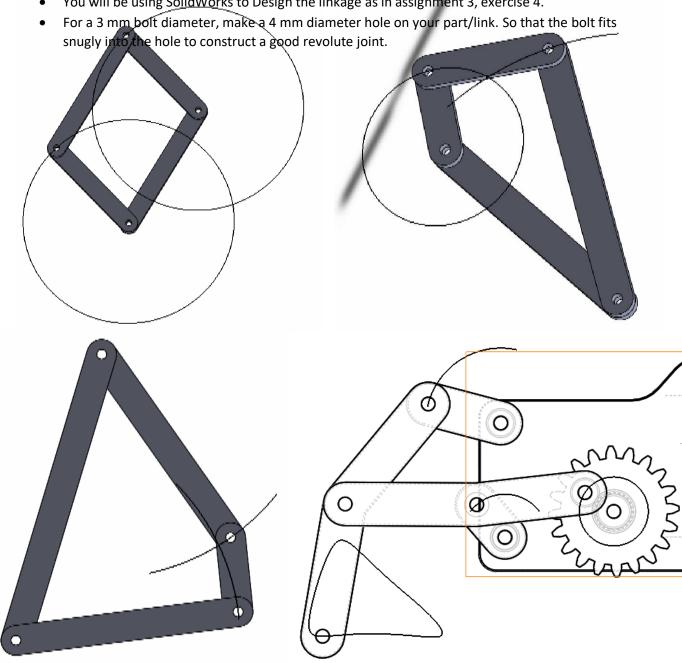
In this lab, you will create physical models of the linkage models you designed in Assignment 3, Exercise 4 (Computational Linkage Design Using SolidWorks), and/or you will create physical models of different types of serial/parallel linkages.

## Equipment

- One Acrylic sheet of 3 mm thickness to fabricate the parts of your linkage,
- bolts of 3 mm diameters and nuts to connect the parts of your linkage

## Use SolidWorks to design the linkage

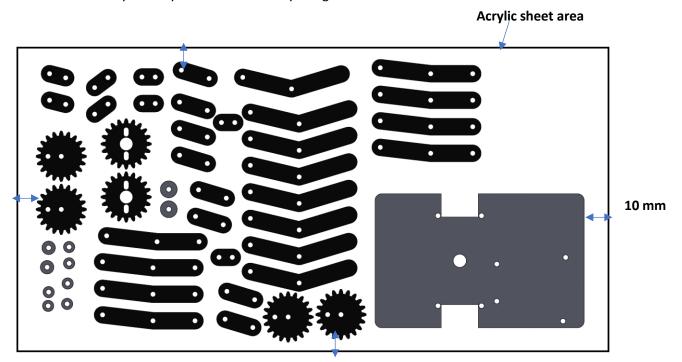
You will be using SolidWorks to Design the linkage as in assignment 3, exercise 4.



A collision detection needs to be checked in SolidWorks (manually or preferably using "Motion Analysis"). You must put the links/parts in different layers so that they do not collide. For example, the following layering order-giving in figure below- works well. You can use spacers if you want some space between two links/parts. Note, however, that the bolt lengths (16mm) are limited to 2, 3, and 4 layers, which are equivalent to 6mm, 9mm, and 12mm.

## Create an assembly SolidWorks file

Using an assembly SolidWorks file for your links/parts, and mates the links/parts on the same plane within the area of your acrylic sheet with safety margin.

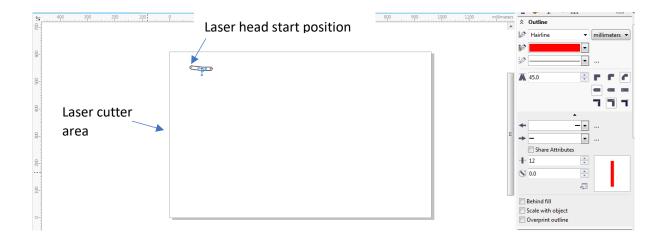


#### Create a DXF file

Save your SolidWorks assembly file as DXF file.

#### Load the DXF file into CorelDRAW

- Open CorelDraw, start with a new document, then import your dxf file (file → import)
- The place where you position your file (drawing/links/parts) corresponds to the laser head start position of the laser cutter machine
- Select everything in the scene, go to the right-hand panel in object properties, and change the stroke width to "Hairline".
- Choose RGB Red color if cutting, and RGB Black if engraving
- Save this as a CDR file.



## Print the parts/links

- To print (file → print)
- Under general tab, choose between current document or selection
- Under layout tab make sure as in document is selected
- Next select preferences
- In option tab, choose load for cutting and engraving settings or choose from history file (acrylic 3mm)
  - To find settings (desktop → user parameters)
  - Select the appropriate settings for your material (in this case, acrylic 3mm)
- Under pen tab, you can check settings (speed, power, PPI)
- Under advance tab,
  - Position → home
  - Vector function → normal or inside out cutting
- Under paper tab select (X=960, Y=610): the laser cutter area
- OK once finish,
- Preview, apply, then OK to send file to the laser machine

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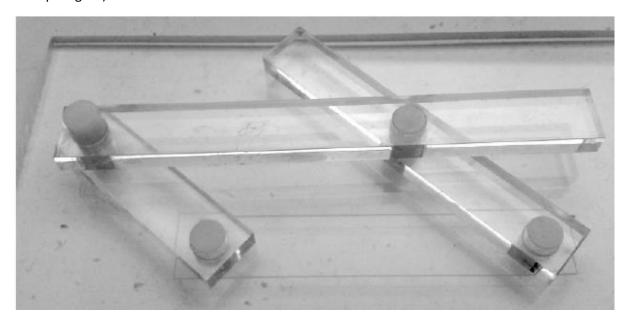
#### Laser cutter machine

- Use manual probe (place it in the laser heat slot) to set the z-height
- Use display panel up/down to raise and lower the laser table
- Ensure the tip of the probe just touches the surface of your material
- To return the laser head to its home position
  - Function F4
  - o Recall F4
- To scroll through print jobs
  - o Previous F1
  - Next F2
- Check the settings of your print job against the recommended settings
- When ready to start your print job: start/stop (you can check whether the laser head starts from the correct position by pressing the start button while leaving the protective door of the laser machine open)
- Pausing and resuming during your print job

- o Pause F1
- o Resume F1
- To completely stop/restart your print job: start/stop

## **Assemble the parts**

At each pin, pick one link to fix the bolt to. In general this should be the link in the lowest layer. For example, in the four-bar linkage bellow, the bottom two bolts were fixed to the base, the top-left bolt was fixed to the left link, and the top-right pin was fixed to the right link. You may want to reserve space so use can use the bolt as a handle for the driver link (e.g., the top-left bolt in the example figure).



## **Submission**

Submit your assignment on e-dimension. Please submit:

- A write up for your group in either a text file or a pdf file. Describe any difficulties/experiences during the laser cutting and assembly.
- Take short videos of your mechanisms (e.g., with your phone).
- Write down the names of your group members.