

CATIA Wireframe & Surfaces

CATIA®.V5R30.....	11.6
Generative Shape Design Workbench	
Bottom Toolbars	
Volumes	
Advanced Surfaces	
Developed Shapes	
BiW Templates	
Advanced Operations	
Wireframe	
Points	
Coordinate	
On curve	
On plane	
On surface	
Circle / Sphere / Ellipse center	
Tangent on curve	
Between	
Point Repetition	
Projecting points	
Intersection points	
Extremum	
Polar Extremum	
Lines	
Point-Point	
Point-Direction	
Angle/Normal to	mal to
Normal to surface	
Bisecting	
Intersection lines	
Projecting lines	
Axis	
Polyline	

Surfaces	175
Extruded	175
Revolution	177
Sphere	179
Cylinder	181
Offset	183
Variable Offset	186
Rough Offset	188
Offset with Multiple Sub-elements	189
Mid Surface	192
Sweep	202
Explicit	202
With reference surface	202
With two guide curves	210
With pulling direction	214
Linear	216
Two limits	216
Limit and middle	220
With reference surface	222
With reference curve	224
With tangency surface	226
With draft direction	228
With two tangency surfaces	232
Circular	234
Three guides	234
Two guides and radius	236
Center and two angles	238
Center and radius	240
Two guides and tangency surface	242
One guide and tangency surface	244
Limit curve and tangency surface	246
Conical	248
Two guide curves	248
Three guide curves	250
Four guide curves	252
Five guide curves	254
Adaptive Sweep	256
Fill Surfaces	261
Multi-Section Surfaces	267
Blend surfaces	277
Spines	283
Isoparametric Curves	288
Laws	290

Operations	301
Joining Elements	301
Healing Surfaces	308
Curve smoothing	312
Surface Simplification	313
Splitting Elements	316
Trimming Elements	322
Untrimming Elements	325
Disassembling Elements	327
Sew Surface	329
Remove Face	331
Extracting Boundaries and Faces	333
Multiple Extract	338
Fillet	341
Shape Fillet	341
Edge Fillet	347
Face to Face Fillet	352
Tritangent Fillet	354
Styling Fillet	356
Chamfer	362
Transformations	366
Translate	366
Rotate	368
Symmetry	370
Scale	371
Affinity	372
Axis to Axis	375
Patterns	376
Rectangular	376
Circular	379
User Defined	380
Extrapolating Curves and Surfaces	381
Inverting the Orientation	386
Creating the Nearest or Farthest Element	387
Multi-Selection	389
Analysis	395
Connect Checker Analysis	395
Light Distance Analysis	405
œ . hAnalysis	327
Cun ea Artalys.	Surf á f

Geometrical Set Management	429
Inserting Sets	429
Changing Sets	430
Hiding and Showing Components	433
Activating and Deactivating Components	433
Reordering Components	434
Groups	436
Isolating Geometry	437
Copying and Pasting Geometry	438
Ordered Geometrical Set Management	441
Inserting an Ordered Geometrical Set	441
Modifying Children	443
Reordering Components	445
Scanning Ordered Sets	447
Inserting in an Ordered Set	448
Switching to a Regular Geometrical Set	449
Miscellaneous	450
Parents/Children	450
Historical Graph	451
Quick Select	453
Inserting Elements	455
Sets <..... 4	

Problems	509
Problem #01	509
Problem #02	510
Problem #03	511
Problem #04	512
Problem #05	514
Problem #06	516
Problem #07	518
Problem #08	520
Problem #09	523
Problem #10	525
Appendix A	529
Shape - Generative Shape Design - General	529
Shape - Generative Shape Design - Work On Support	530
Appendix B	531
Part Design Using Surfaces	531
Split	531
Thick Surface	533
Close	534
Sew	535
Pad/Pocket	537
Boolean Operations	538
Appendix C	541
Generative Shape Optimizer	541
Bump Surfaces	542
Wrap Curve Surfaces	545
Wrap Surface Surfaces	547
Shape Morphing	549
Automatic Filleting	553
Appendix D	557
Developed Shapes	557
Unfold Surfaces	557
Thick Surface	557

Appendix F	589
Surface Machining Tools	589
Appendix G	593
Volumes	593

Introduction

CATIA Version 5 Wireframe & Surfaces

Upon completion of this course, the student should have a full understanding of the following topics:

- Creating wireframe geometry
- Creating surfaces
- Performing operations on surfaces
- Modifying wireframe and surfaces
- Analyzing curves and surfaces
- Utilizing wireframe and surfaces in Part Design

Wireframe

Wireframe geometry is critical to the creation of surfaces and is used as reference geometry throughout CATIA.

Points

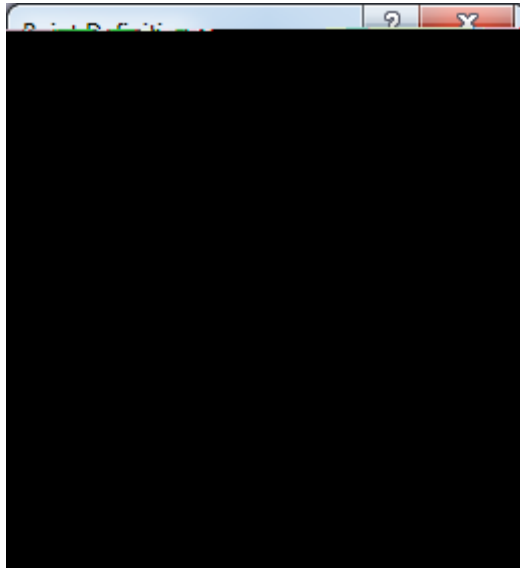
Points are useful to define specific locations and to assist in the creation of other wireframe geometry. You have a variety of options to define points. This exercise will explore those options.

Coordinate

Open the Points document. You should see a surface and some wireframe geometry.

Change to the Generative Shape Design workbench. If you are already in the workbench then you will not need to change. If not, to change workbenches you can select pull down menu *Start, Shape, Generative Shape Design*.

Select the Point icon.  A *Point Definition* window appears.




Point type Specifies what type of point you want to create, either *Coordinates*, *On curve*, *On plane*, *On surface*, *Circle/Sphere/Ellipse center*, *Tangent on curve* or *Between*

X=, Y=, Z= The coordinate values of the point that you want to create from the reference point

Reference

Point The point that the coordinates are based from. The default is the origin.

Axis System Defines the axis system that will be used to create the point

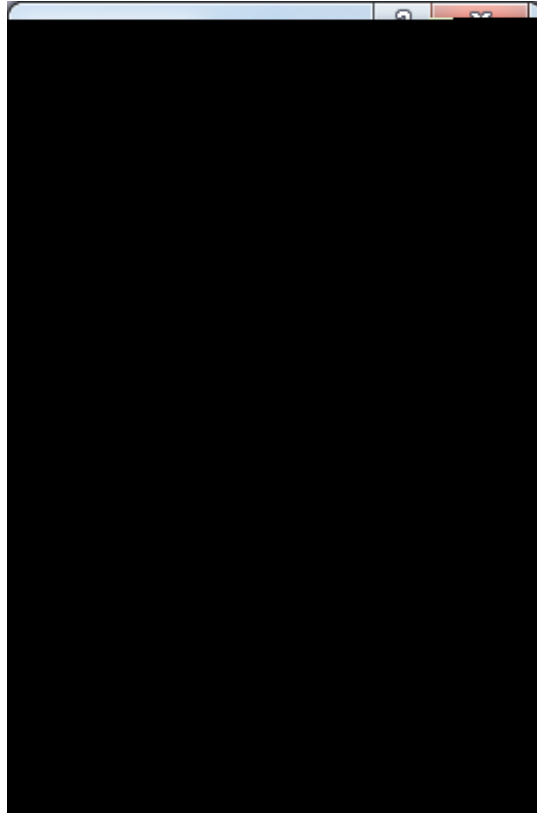
Select the **Point icon again.**  The *Point Definition* window appears. This time you are going to use a point as the reference instead of the origin.

Clear the *Axis System* selection box so that the abso

On curve

Select the **Point** icon.  The *Point Definition* window appears.

Change the *Point type* to *On curve*. The options in the window change.



Curve Specifies the curve on which you are going to create a point on

Distance to reference

<i>Distance on curve</i>	Allows you to specify a distance along the curve from the reference point
<i>Distance along direction</i>	Allows you to specify a distance along the curve in a specific direction
<i>Ratio of curve length</i>	Allows you to specify a ratio between the reference point and the extremity
<i>Length/Offset/Ratio</i>	You can specify a <i>Length</i> for the <i>Distance on curve</i> option, an <i>Offset</i> for the <i>Distance along direction</i> option or a <i>Ratio</i> for the <i>Ratio of curve length</i> option

CATIA Wireframe & Surfaces

Select the **Reverse Direction** button. The arrow points the opposite direction. If you were using an extremity then reversing the direction would cause the reference point to switch to the other end of the spline.

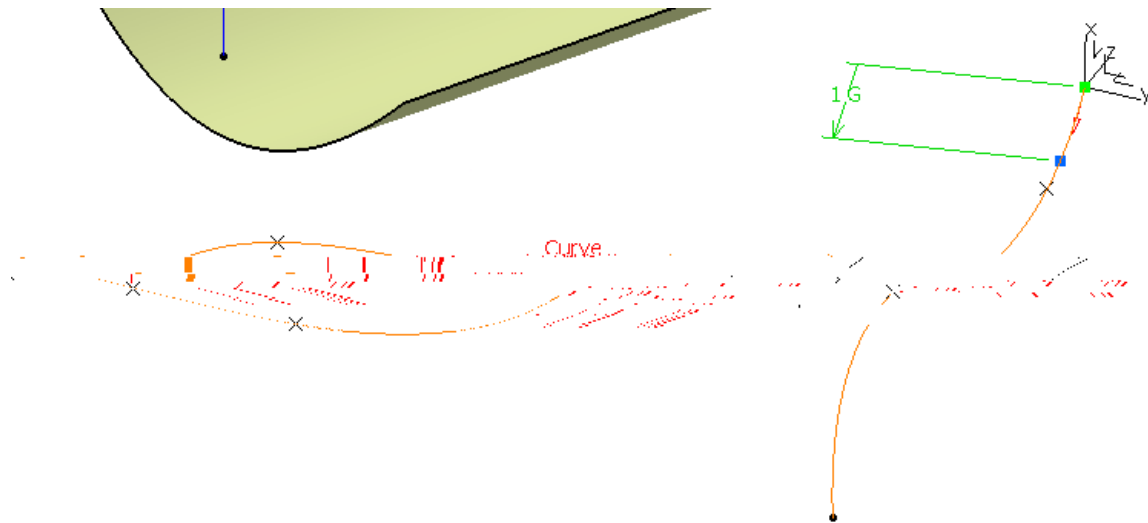
Select **OK**. The point is created.

Select the **Point** icon again and make sure the *Point type* is set to *On curve* and select the curve on the right.



Turn on *Distance on curve, Geodesic* and change the *Length* to 1.0.

Select the **Reverse Direction** button. This moves the reference to the other end.



Turn on *Repeat object after OK* and select **OK**.


Surfaces

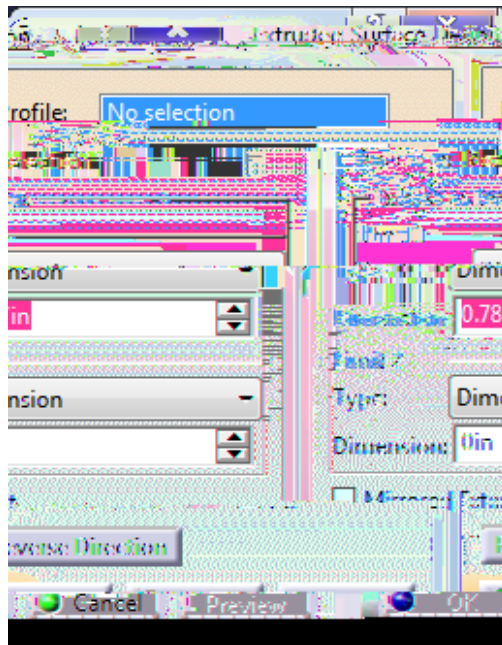
Surfaces are extremely important for defining any type of contour. Using wireframe geometry, you can create surfaces to represent any contour that you need. Once you have created the surface(s) that you need you can then use them in Part Design to contour your solid model. You have a variety of options to create surfaces. Some options are straightforward while others are much more involved.

Extruded

Extruded surfaces are created by extruding an element in a linear direction. The resulting object is called *Extrude*.

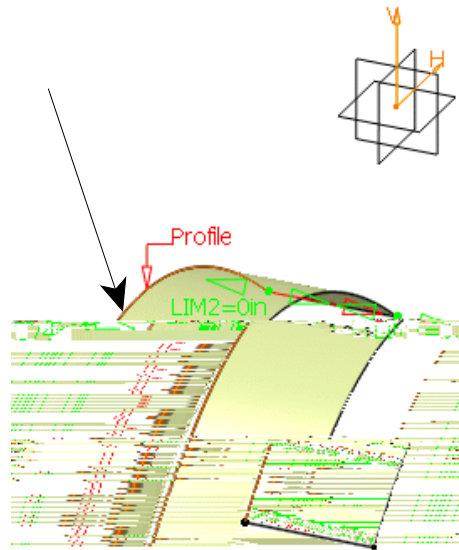
Open the Basic Surfaces document. You should see some wireframe geometry.

Select the Extrude icon.  An *Extruded Surface Definition* window appears.




<i>Profile</i>	Specifies the shape that will be extruded
<i>Direction</i>	Defines the direction of the extrusion
<i>Extrusion Limits</i>	
<i>Limit 1/2</i>	Defines the direction and limits for the extrusion
<i>Type</i>	Specifies either a constant dimension or up to a selection
<i>Dimension</i>	Specifies the limit distance
<i>Mirrored Extent</i>	Extrudes the <i>Limit 2</i> dimension the same length as <i>Limit 1</i>
<i>Reverse Direction</i>	Reverses the direction of the extrusion

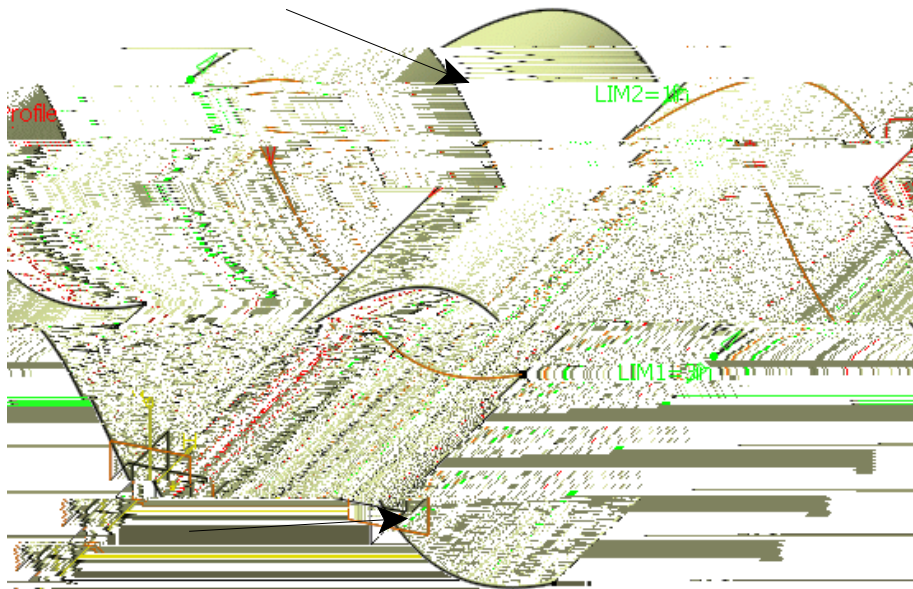
Select the curve as shown below. Since this curve was created in a sketch, the extrude option automatically assumes you want to go normal to the sketch.



Key 3.0 for *Limit 1*, 1.0 for *Limit 2*, select the *Reverse Direction* button and select *OK*. The surface is created.

Select the **Extrude** icon.  The *Extruded Surface Definition* window appears.


Select the curve and plane as shown below. The plane defines the direction to be normal to the plane.

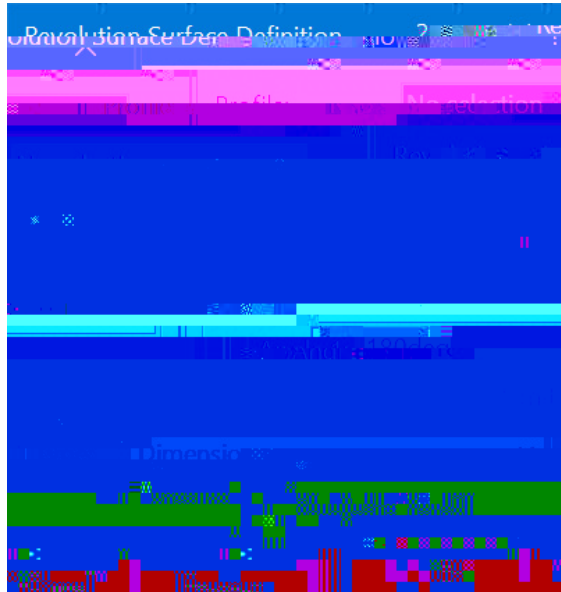


Change the limits so that both are 1.0 inch and select *OK*. The surface is created.

Revolution

Revolution surfaces are created by rotating an element around an axis. The resulting object is called a *Revolute*.

Select the Revolve icon.  The *Revolution Surface Definition* window appears. The icon is located under the **Extrude** icon.



Profile

Specifies the shape that will be revolved

Revolution axis

Defines the axis around which the profile will revolve. If your profile is a sketch and has an axis defined in it then that will be the default revolution axis.

Angular Limits

Limit 1

Specifies either a *Dimension* and starting angle for the revolution or an *Up-to element*


Limit 2

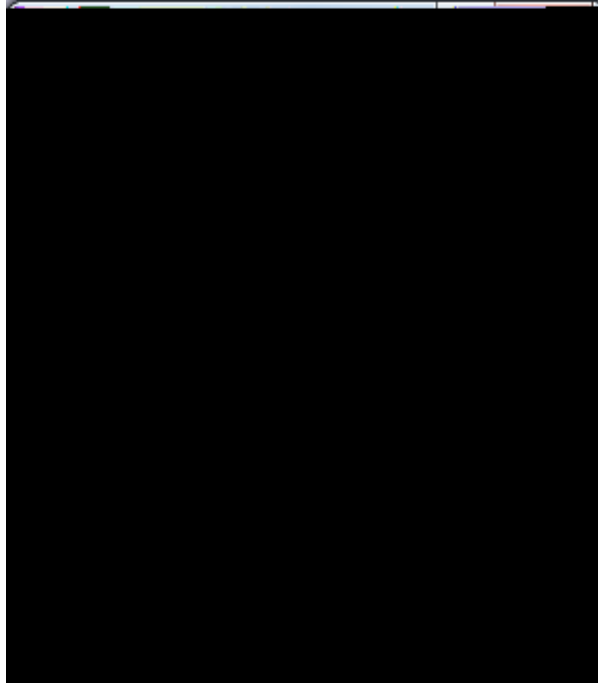
Specifies either a *Dimension* and ending angle for the revolution or an *Up-to element*

Select the profile and

Sphere

Sphere surfaces are created by defining a center point and a radius. The resulting object is called a *Sphere*.

Select the **Sphere icon**.  The *Sphere Surface Definition* window appears. The icon is located under the **Extrude** or **Revolve** icon.



Center Specifies the center point of the sphere

Sphere axis Determines the orientation of the *Parallel* and *Meridian* curves

Sphere radius Defines the radius of the sphere

Sphere Limitations



With limits



Whole sphere

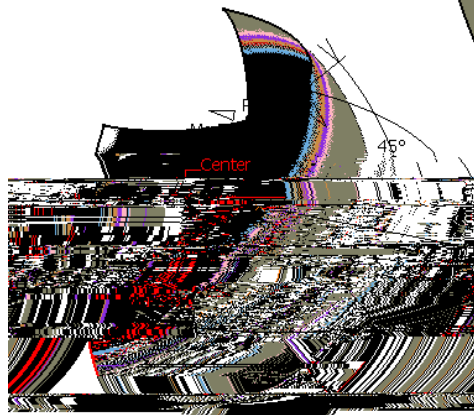
Parallel Start Angle Defines the starting angle in the parallel direction

Parallel End Angle Defines the ending angle in the parallel direction

Meridian Start Angle Defines the starting angle in the meridian direction


Meridian End Angle Defines the ending angle in the meridian direction

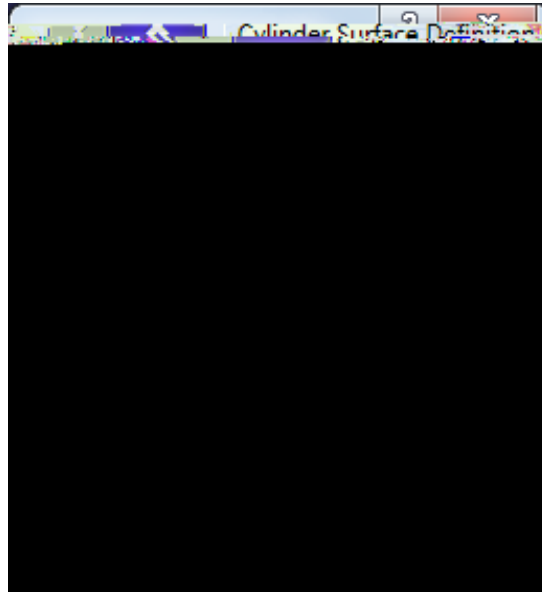
Select the point as shown below, key **1.5** for the *Sphere radius* and select *Preview*. Since you do not have any other axis to select, you will use the default. The *Parallel* limits have a range of -90 to 90 while the *Meridian* limits have a range of -360 to 360. Basically, the *Parallel* limits are the up and down limits and the *Meridian* limits are the left and right limits. Of course, this depends on your axis.



Cylinder

Cylindrical surfaces are created by defining a point and a direction, then you can specify a length and radius. The resulting object is called a *Cylinder*.

Select the **Cylinder icon**.  The *Cylinder Surface Definition* window appears. The icon is located under the **Extrude** or **Sphere** icon.

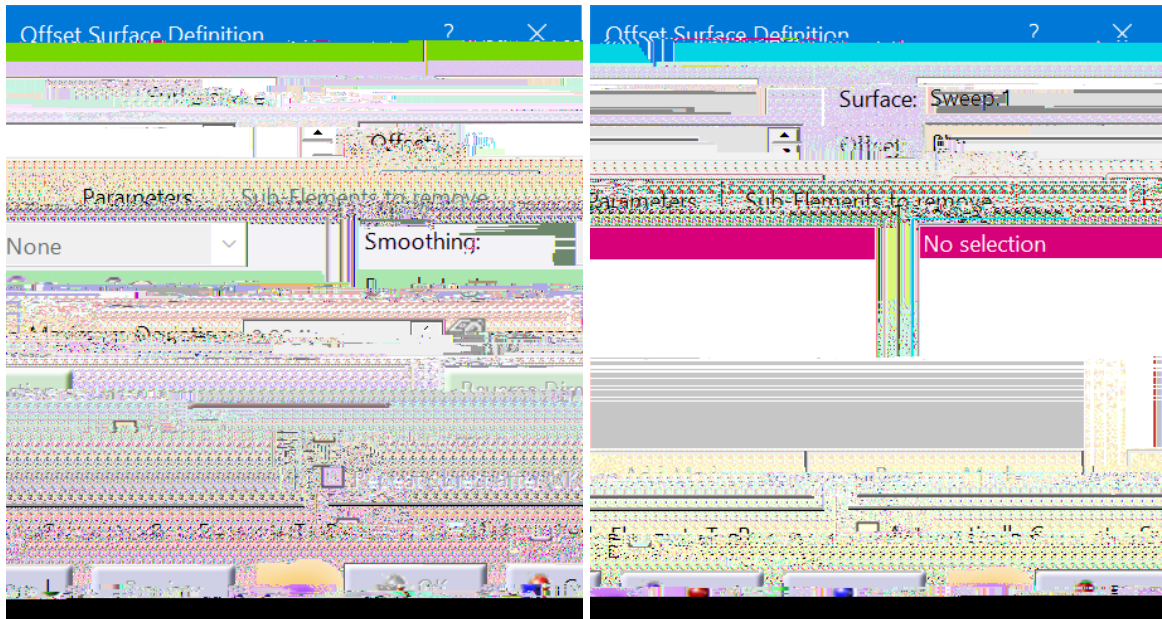


<i>Point</i>	Specifies the center point of the cylinder
<i>Direction</i>	Specifies the direction the cylinder will extrude
<i>Parameters</i>	
<i>Radius</i>	Defines the radius of the cylinder
<i>Length 1,2</i>	Defines the length of the cylinder in both directions
<i>Mirrored Extent</i>	Extrudes the <i>Length 2</i> dimension the same length as <i>Length 1</i>
<i>Reverse Direction</i>	Reverses the direction of the cylinder

Offset

Offset surfaces are created by offsetting an existing surface a specified distance. The resulting object is called an *Offset*.

Select the **Offset icon**.  The *Offset Surface Definition* window appears.



<i>Surface</i>	Specifies the surface that will be offset
<i>Offset</i>	Defines the distance of the offset
<i>Parameters</i>	
<i>Smoothing</i>	A smoothing can be applied if a constant offset will not work. It will introduce deviation into the offset.
<i>Maximum Deviation</i>	Defines the maximum amount the new surface can vary from the original
<i>Reverse Direction</i>	Reverses the direction of the offset
<i>Both sides</i>	Offsets the surface both directions
<i>Repeat object after OK</i>	Allows you to repeat the offset numerous times
<i>Sub-Elements To Remove</i>	If an offset has problems, you can perform the offset without the sub-elements that have errors. The sub-elements will be listed in the <i>Sub-Elements To Remove</i> list. This is useful when trying to determine why an offset fails. You can <i>Add</i> or <i>Remove</i> sub-elements to the list.
<i>Automatically Computes...</i>	Automatically computes sub elements to remove

7 XUQ RSWLRQ DQG 2MHCW WXUIDFHV DSSHU DER
RULJLQDO VXUIDFH

Note: Since the offset surface has a **Repe**ject after OK option, you can use **Obje**ct Repetition icon on offset surfaces.

6DYH DQG FORVH \RXU GRFXPHQW

Review

For this review exercise, you will create a computer mouse. The intention of the exercise is to demonstrate the process of building a solid model by utilizing wireframe and surface geometry.

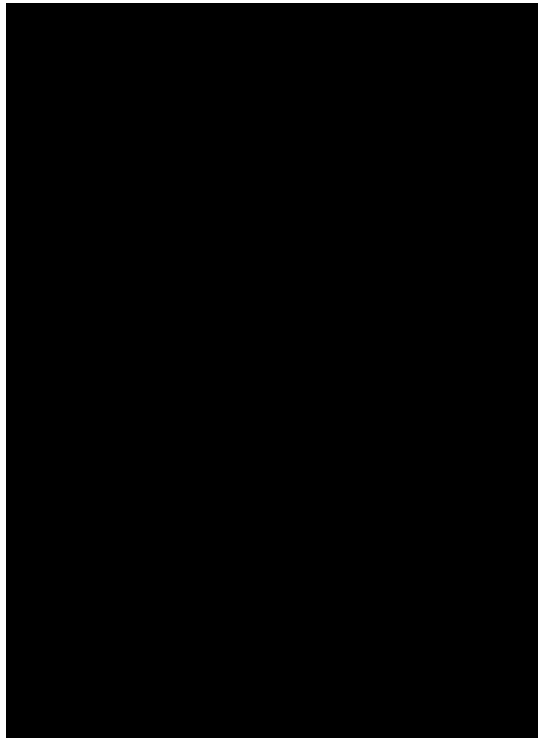
Note: Set your view mode to Shading With Edges Without Smooth Edges in order to obtain the same results shown in the following images.



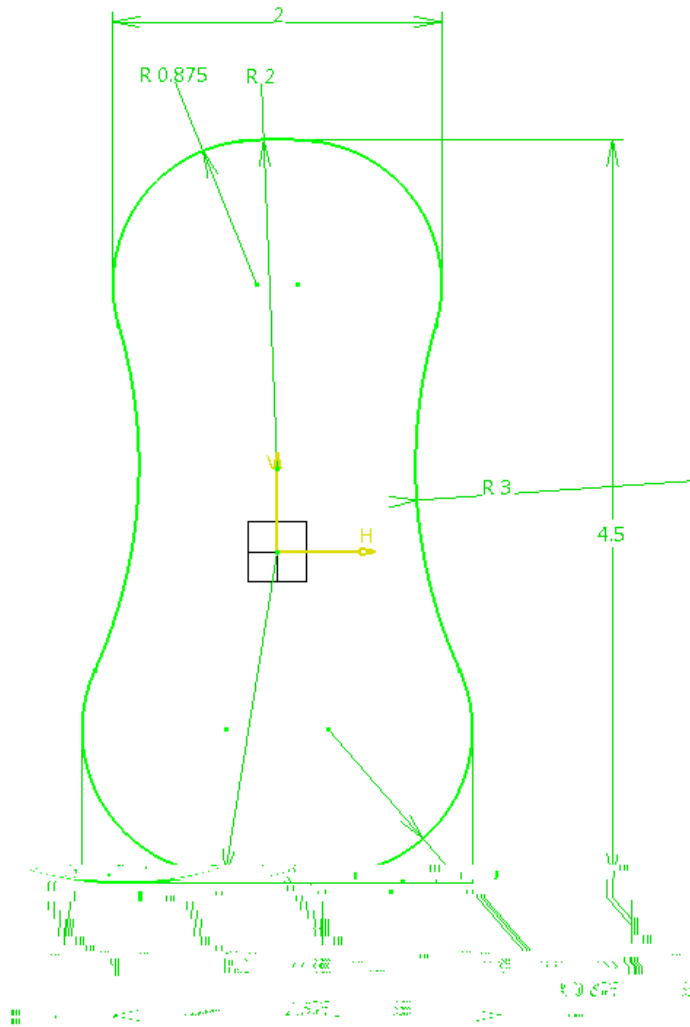
Mouse Body

You will first create the mouse body, followed by the buttons and wheel.

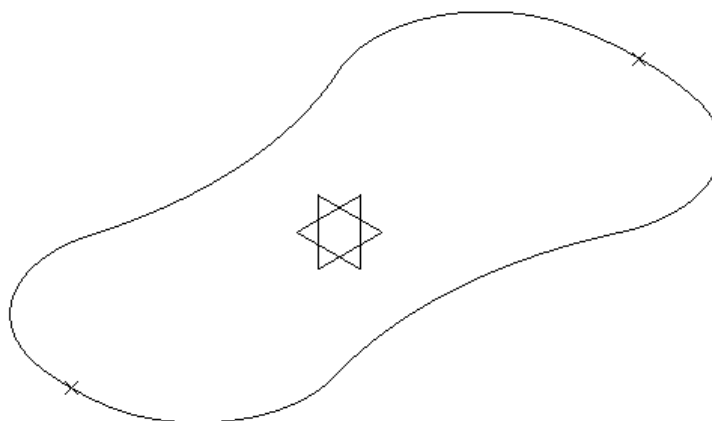
Insert a geometrical set named Mouse Body, then select the **Positioned Sketch icon and set the options as shown below.**



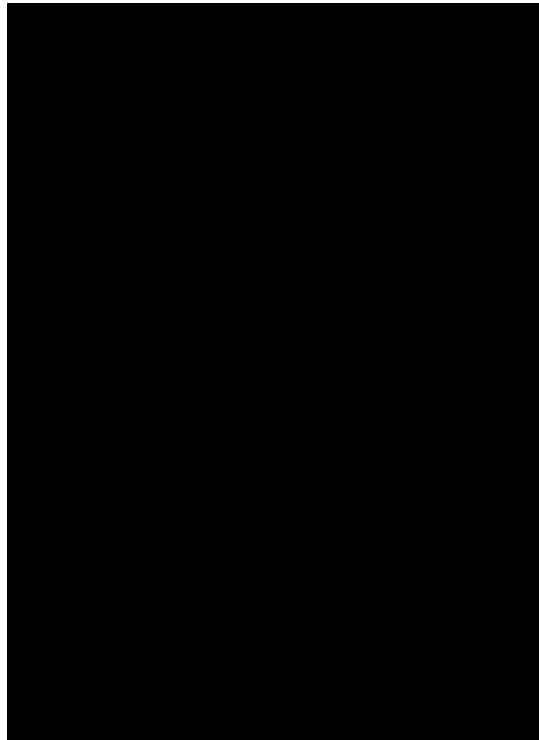
Create the following sketch. All curves are tangent continuous. The geometrical constraints have been hidden for clarity.



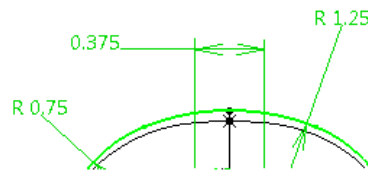
Create an extremum point at each end of the sketch in the yz direction.



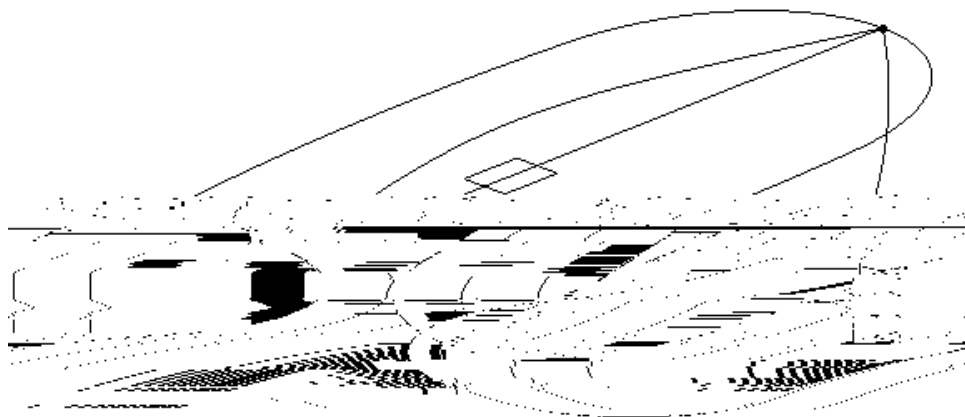
Select the **Positioned Sketch** icon and set the options as shown below.




Create the following sketch. The top and bottom arcs in this sketch are coincident to the upper end points of the extracted arcs. All curves are tangent continuous. The geometrical constraints have been hidden for clarity.

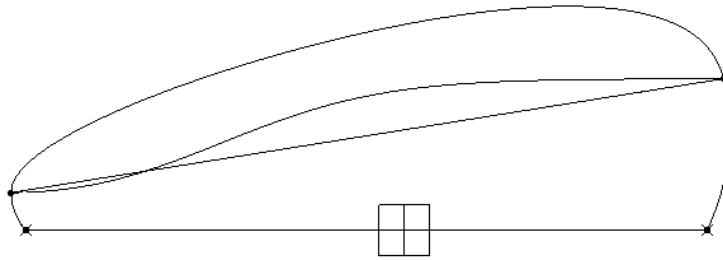


Your model should look like this.

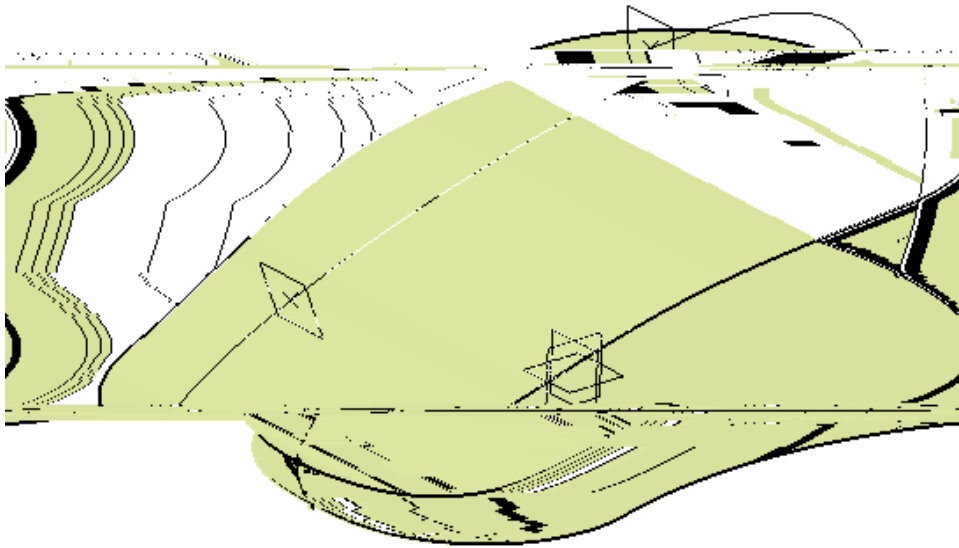


Create a spline between the two points at the top of each extracted arc.  The spline will be tangent continuous to both arcs with a tension of 0.375 at the first point, and 0.75 at the second point.

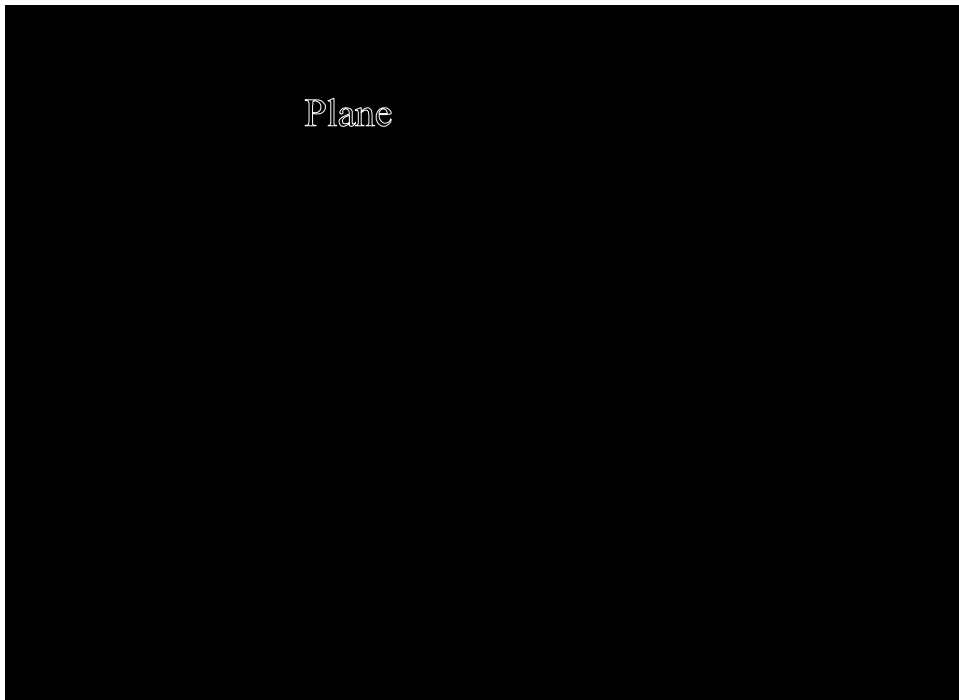
Fir



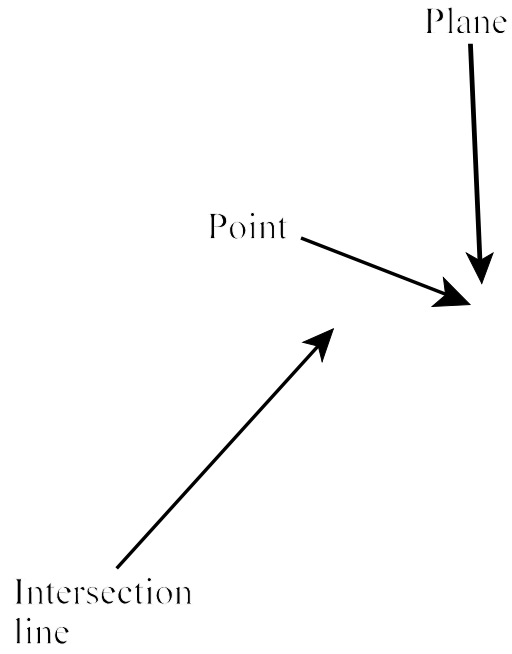
Fill your first sketch with a surface.  This is the bottom profile of the mouse.




Create an intersection line between both planes and surfaces shown below.  You should have four, separate intersection lines.

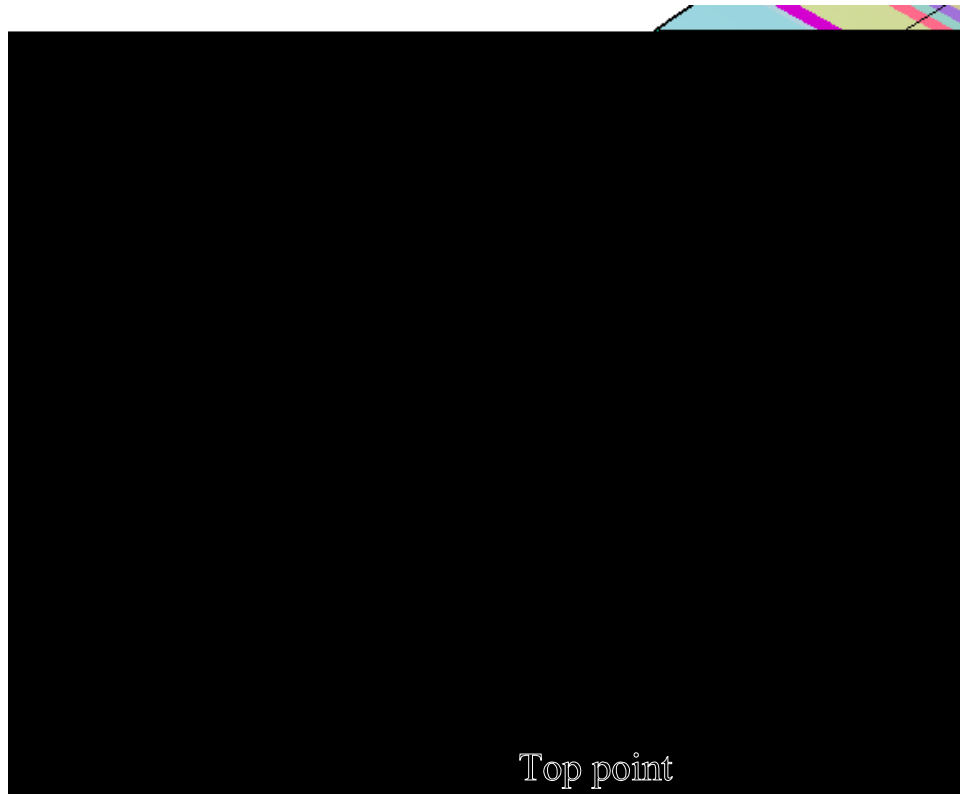


&UHDWH D LQFKKOLQHWHRUJPHFOWAREHVOBZHWLKDGLFVWDHUW
SRLQW DQG XVHV WKH SODQH DV LWV VXSSRUW



&UHDWH DQRWKHU OLQH XVLQJ WKH VDP

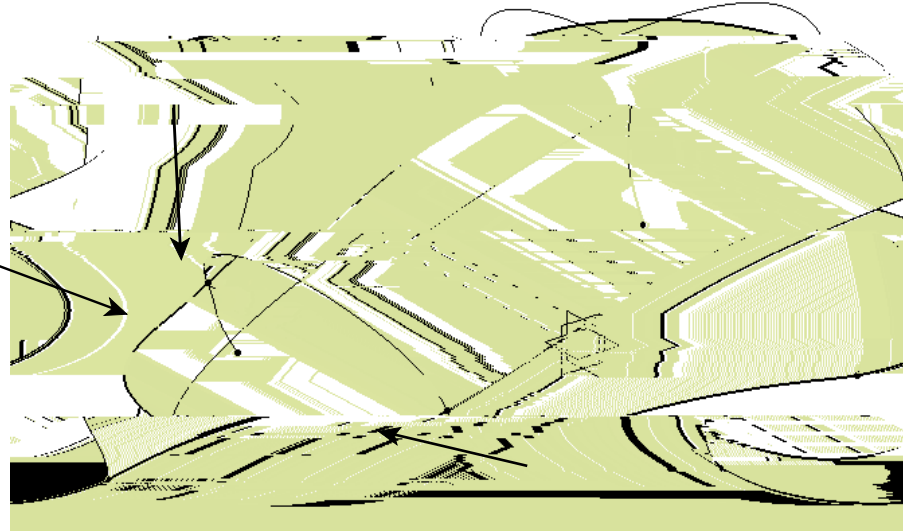
Next, create the orange spline shown below.  This spline is tangent continuous to the spline above it and uses the angled line for the bottom point's tangent direction. The tension is 1.0 at the top point, and 1.5 at the bottom point. Ensure the spline lies on the support plane indicated below.



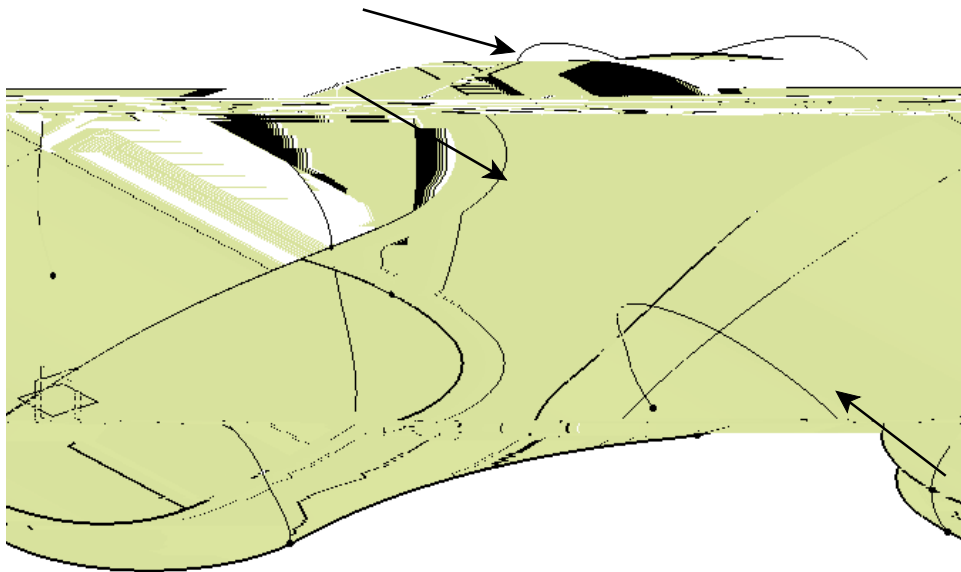
Create the orange spline shown below using the same method as the previous spline. It is tangent continuous to the spline above it and uses the angled line for the bottom point's tangent direction. The tension is 1.0 at the top point, and 1.25 at the bottom point. Ensure

Mirror each of the last two splines created across the zx plane. 


Join the three curves indicated below.  Ensure they are tangent continuous.

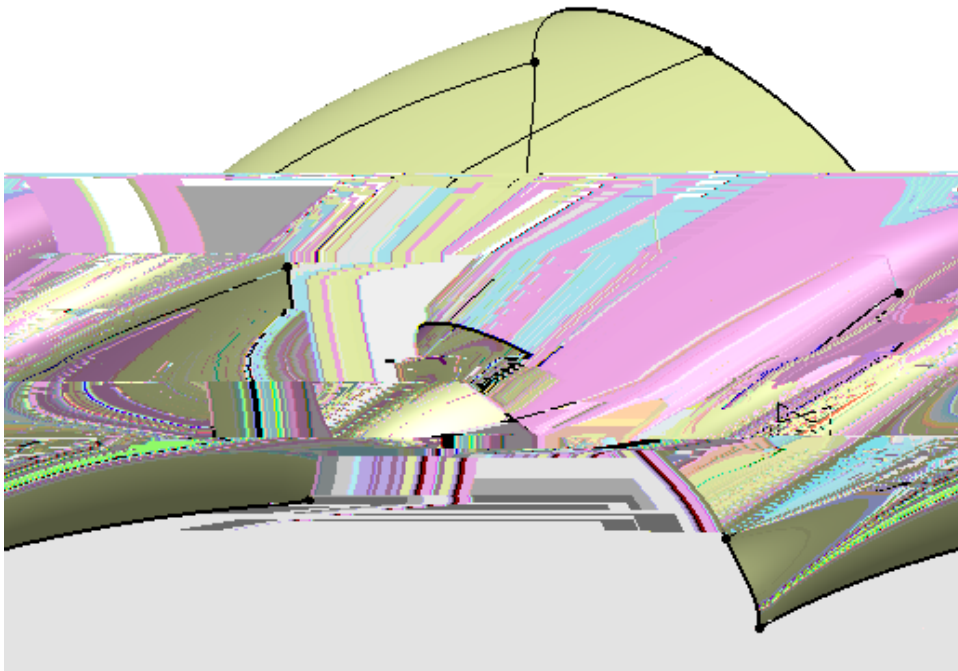


Create another join for the three curves shown below.  Ensure they are tangent continuous.

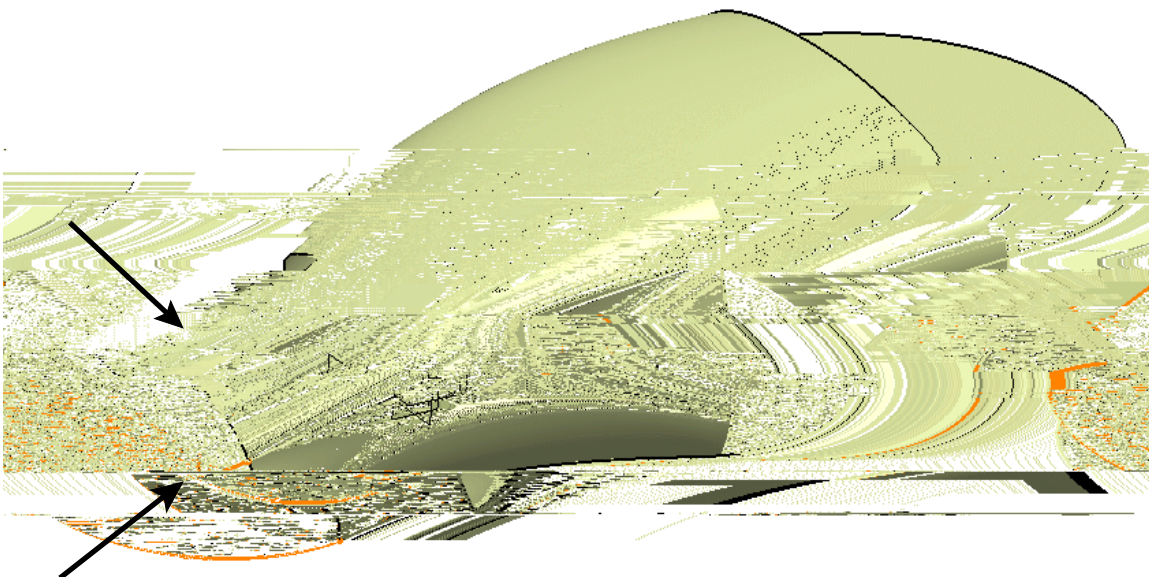



&UHDWH D ERXQGDU\ FXUYH RQ WKH IROORZLQJ HGJH

Create a multi-section surface using the joined curves as sections, and the boundary curves and split curve as guides. 



Next, create the two boundary curves shown below. 



Create a multi-section surface using the geometry shown below.  The splines and the extracted arc are the sections, and the boundaries are the guides. Ensure the first and last sections are tangent continues to the surface shown below.



Your model should look like this.

