

# Introduction to STEP-NC

The STEP-NC Backbone: Workpiece and Features

**STEP** Tools, Inc.

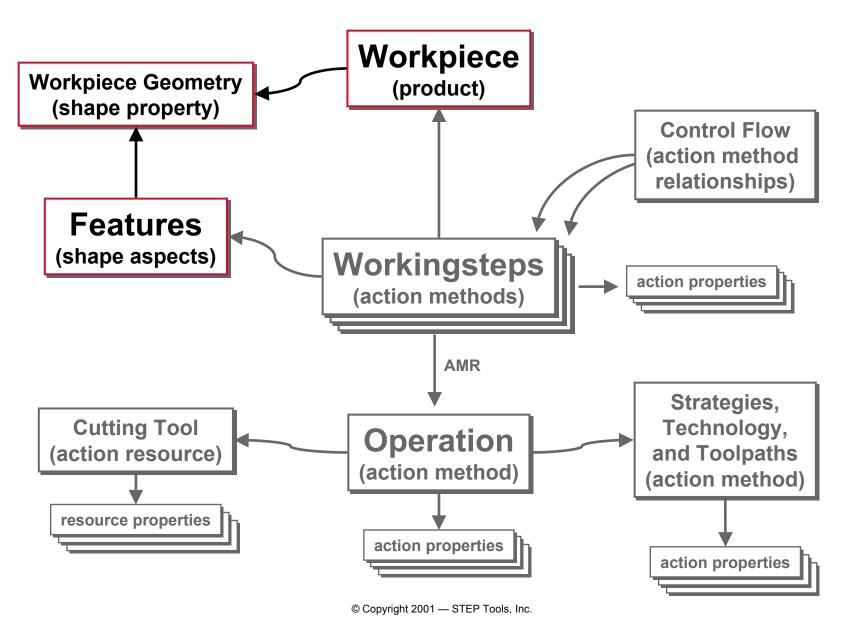
14 First Street, Troy, NY 12180 (518) 687-2848 / (518) 687-4420 fax http://www.steptools.com

#### Workpiece and Features

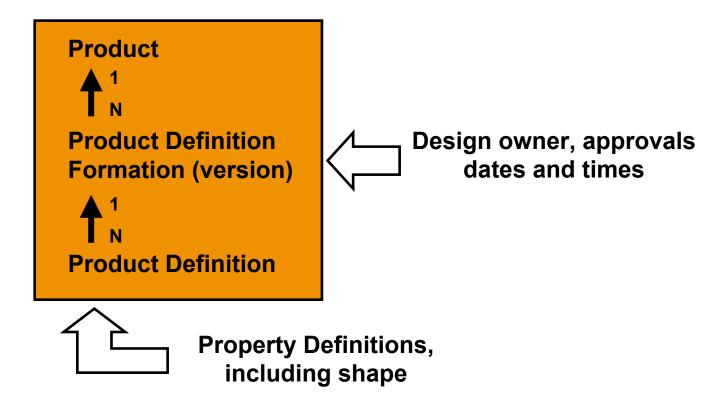
 Describe the final result of the operation and manufacturing features on that.

#### Questions

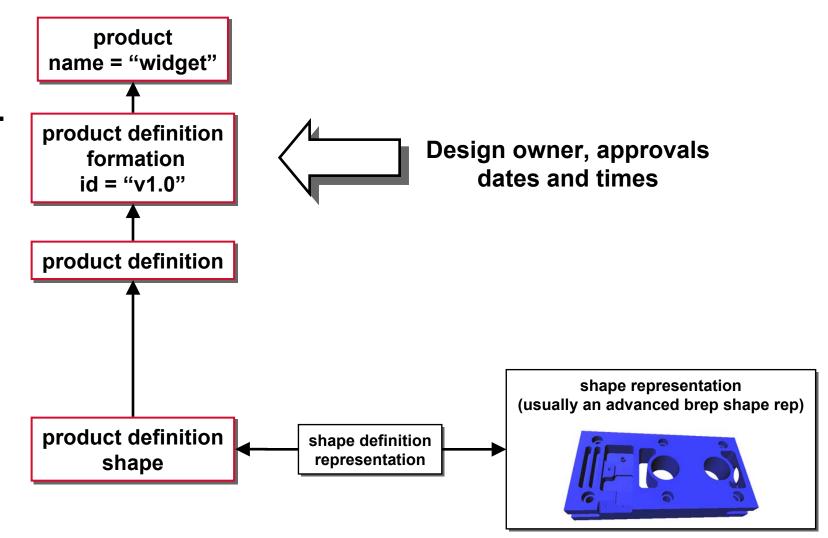
- How is the workpiece represented?
- How do we find the shape of the workpiece?
- What features are available
- How are features represented?
- How are features associated with the workpiece shape?

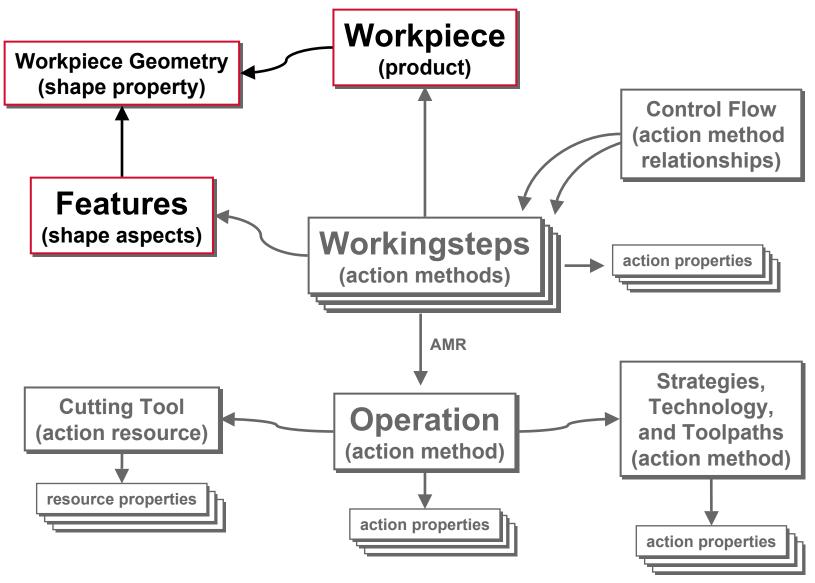


- The workpiece is a STEP product
  - All of the usual background information
  - Product, with a formation, with a definition
  - Product definition has associated geometry



The Workpiece





- Features describe material removal areas on a workpiece.
  - These are manufacturing features, well-defined set.
  - Not design features, which can be anything!
- Features describe the desired result of a machining process.
  - Features describe "what", the controller will decide "how"
  - Tool paths describe "how", no one really knows "what"

- 2.5D milling features
  - Hole, pocket, slot, step, etc
- Transition features
  - Edge round and chamfer
- Replicate feature
  - Patterns of repeated features

Region features

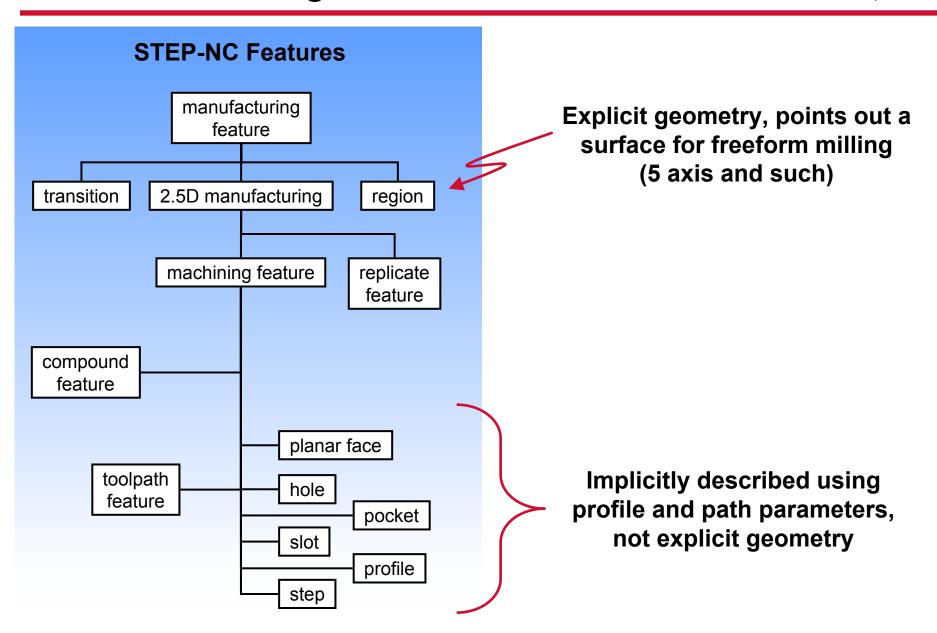
Surfaces for freeform milling

pocket with pocket with flat bottom condition condition

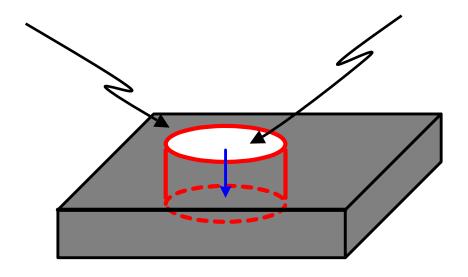
slot with radius ends

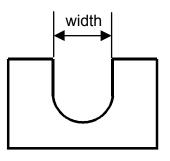
counterbore hole compound feature

round hole

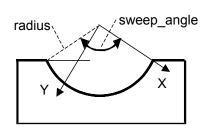


- Features are described parametrically using a combination of Profiles and Paths
  - A Profile is swept over the entire length of a Path
  - Profiles described by key parameters, like length, radius.
- For example, a round\_hole is defined by a Complete\_circular\_profile and a Linear\_path

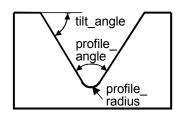




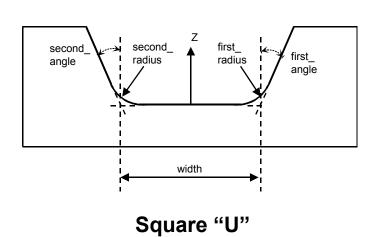
Rounded "U"

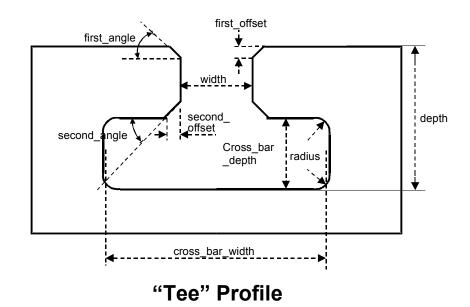


Partial Circular



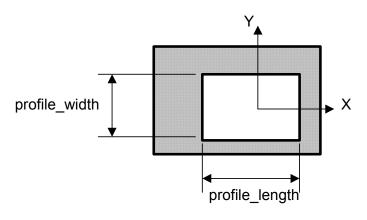
"Vee" Profile

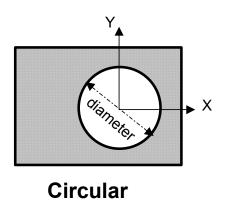




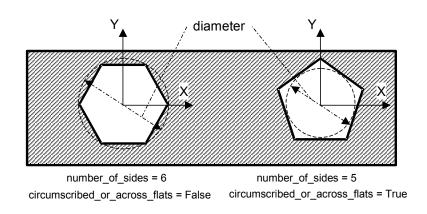
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#### Rectangular

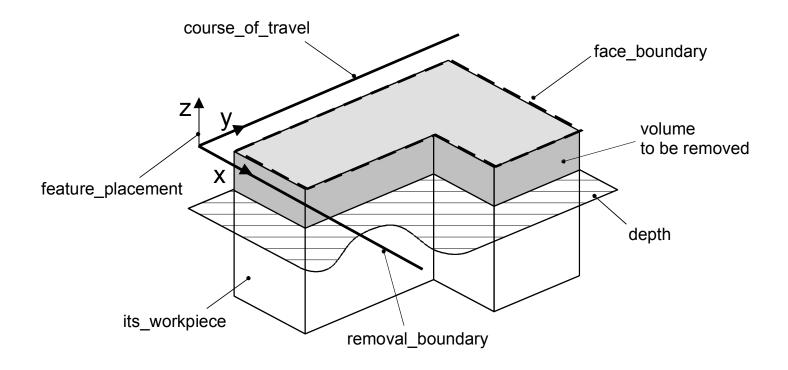


closed\_profile\_shape Y X

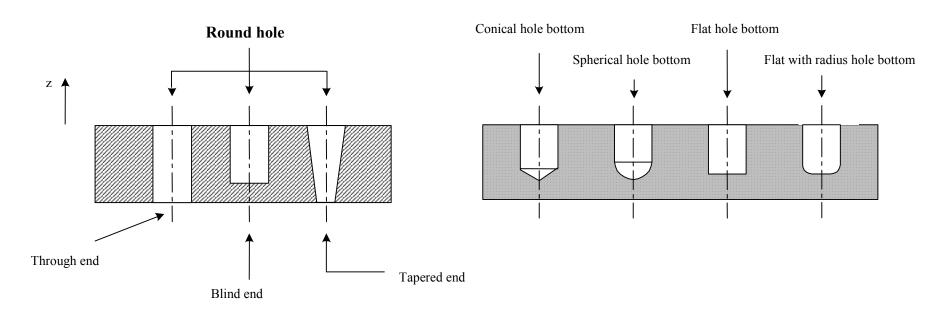
General

#### N-Gon

A planar face sweeps a linear profile along a linear path

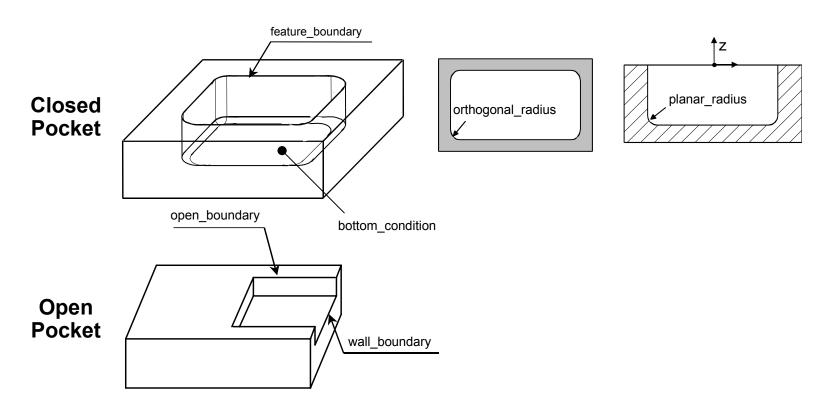


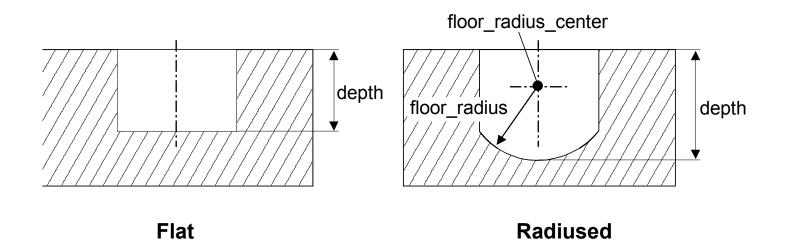
- A Round Hole sweeps a circular profile down a linear path
  - Also can have taper and bottom conditions
  - Special counterbore and countersunk hole types

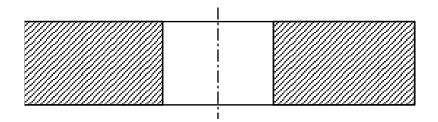


**Hole Taper and Bottom Conditions** 

- A pocket sweeps a boundary profile down to a depth
  - Also can have bottom condition and bosses
  - Bosses have a profile for their top

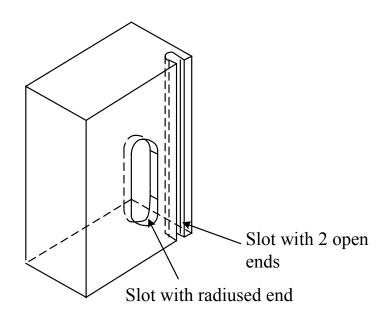


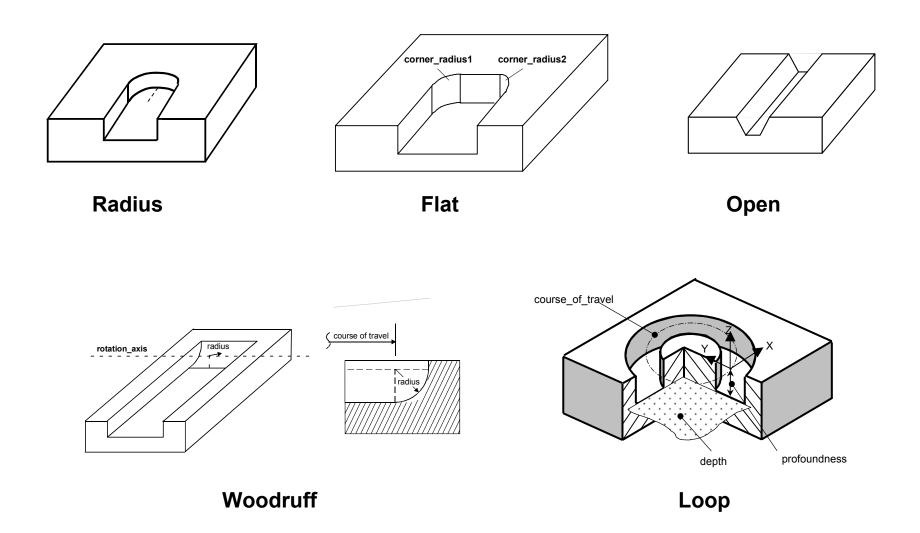




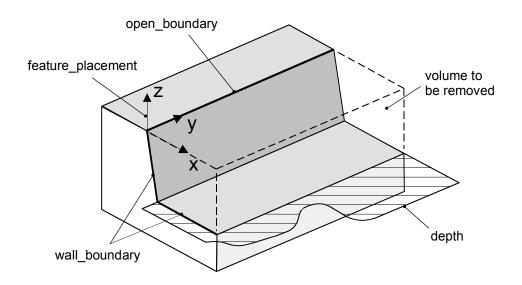
**Through** 

- A Slot sweeps an open profile along a path
  - Also has an end type for each end





- A Step sweeps a Vee profile along a linear path
  - Often a right angle, but could be other angles

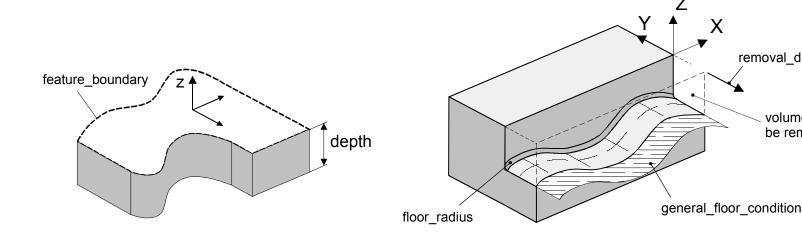


removal\_direction

volume to be removed

# Two kinds of profile features

- A general outside profile sweeps a line along a profile (which could be either implicit or explicit geometry)
- A shape profile sweeps a line along a profile leaving a floor condition.



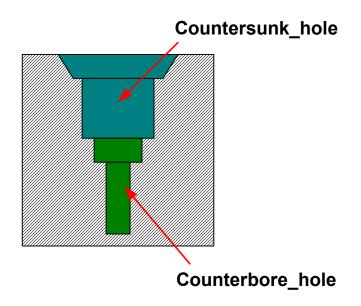
**Outside Profile** 

**Shape Profile** 

#### Region Feature

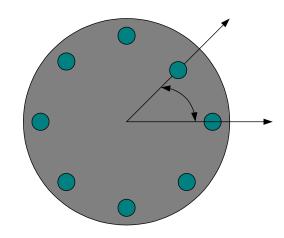
- Region can calls out specific geometry types (swept surface, geometrically bounded bag of surfaces, and open shell)
- Used for freeform milling
- Toolpath Feature
  - Just a "marker" to associate a location on the part with a precomputed tool path — no other information.
- Compound Feature
- Replicate Feature
- Transition Feature

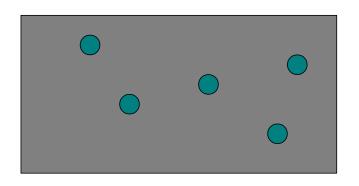
- Union of one of more features to create a more complex feature definition.
  - For example, a counterbore hole in the bottom of a countersunk hole.

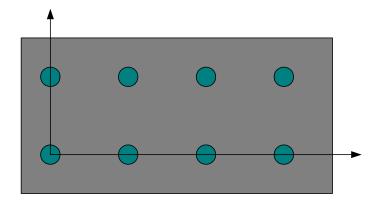


# Three different ways to replicate features

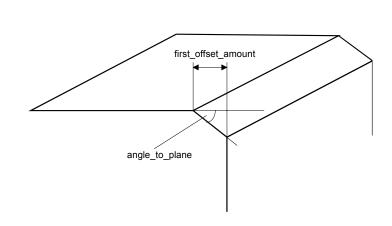
- Circular\_pattern
- Rectangular\_pattern
- General\_pattern



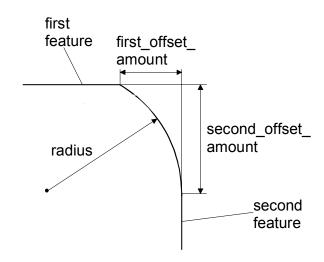




- Chamfer and edge round relate two surfaces
  - AP-224 also had a fillet, but in STEP-NC this is just the consequence of a particular tool choice.

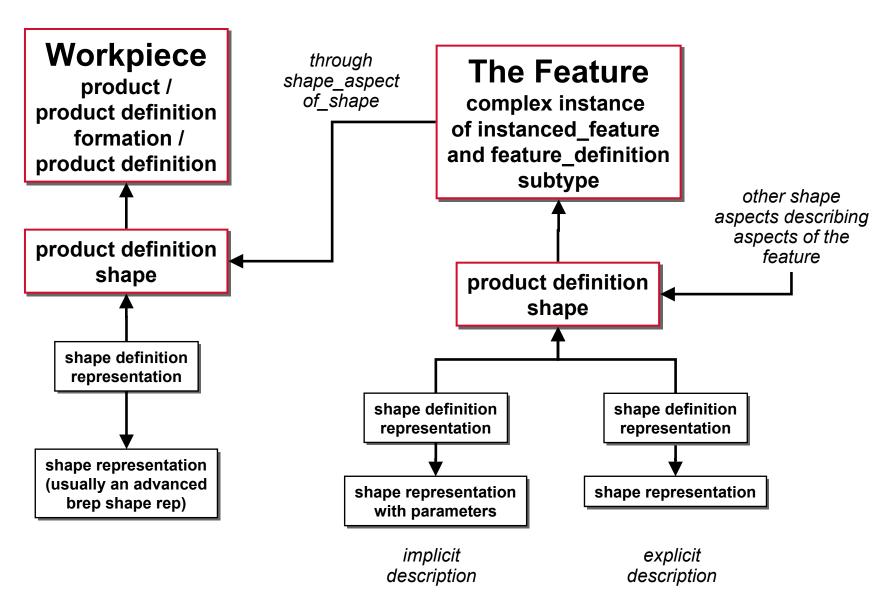


Chamfer

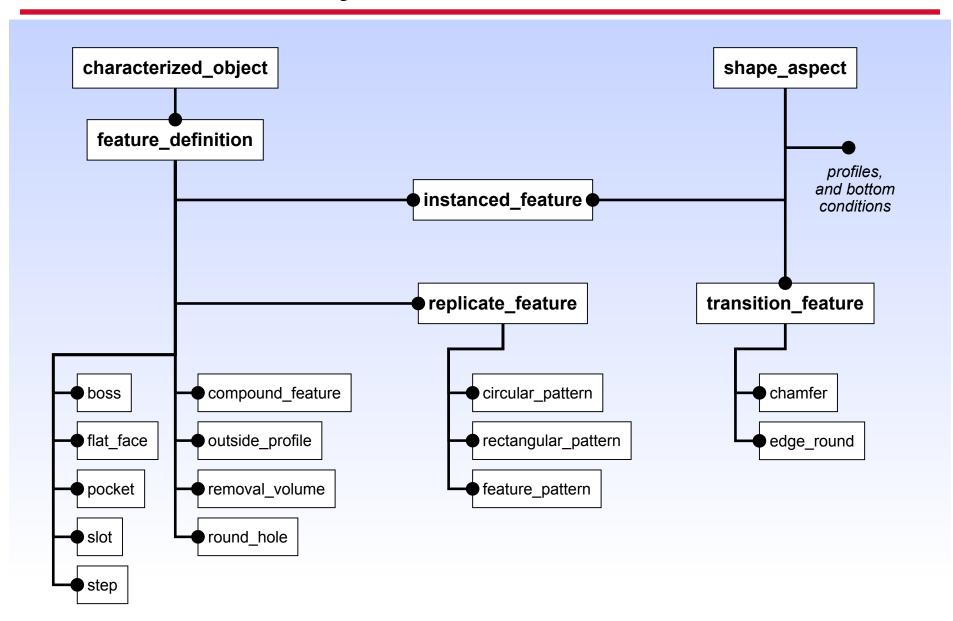


**Edge Round** 

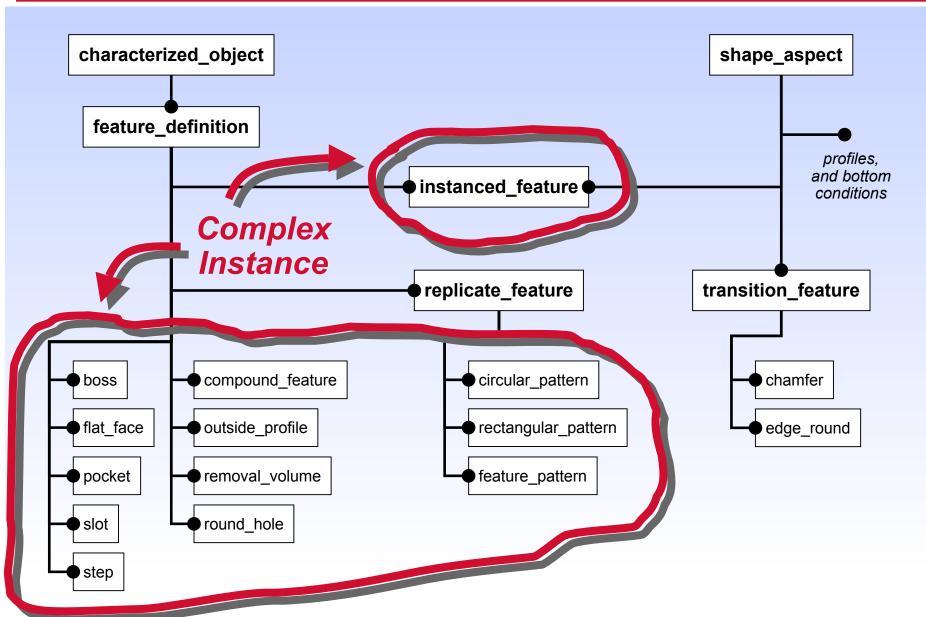
- These are the ARM information requirements
  - How are they represented in the AIM?
- Features are shape aspects on the product shape
  - Features can have both implicit and explicit descriptions of the shape
  - Implicit uses shape\_representation\_with\_parameters
    - » captures how feature is formed with a constellation of associated shape aspects.
    - » representation items are measures for length, width, etc.
  - Explicit uses shape\_representation
    - » uses surfaces also referenced by the workpiece shape
    - » representation items are Part 42 geometry



# **Feature AIM Hierarchy**



# **Feature AIM Hierarchy**

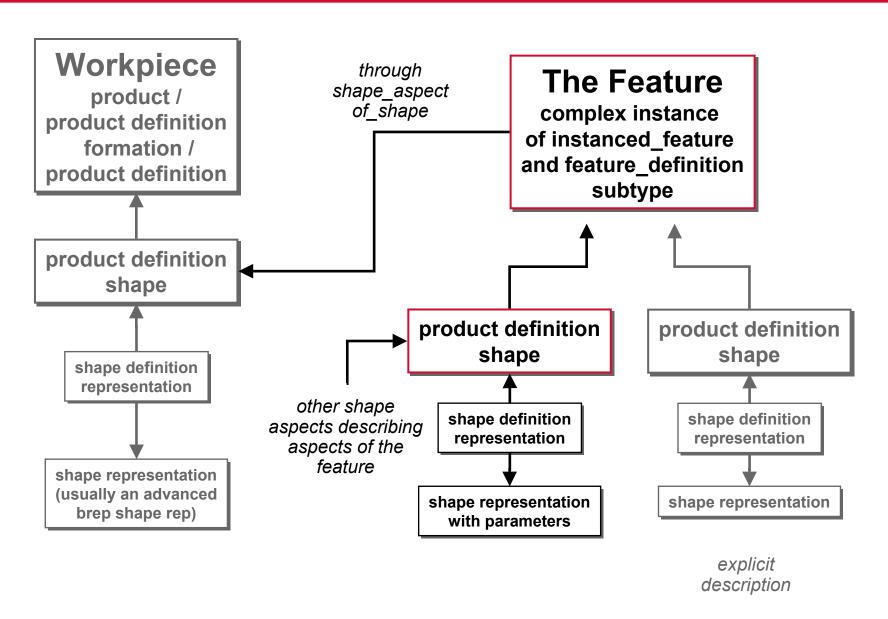


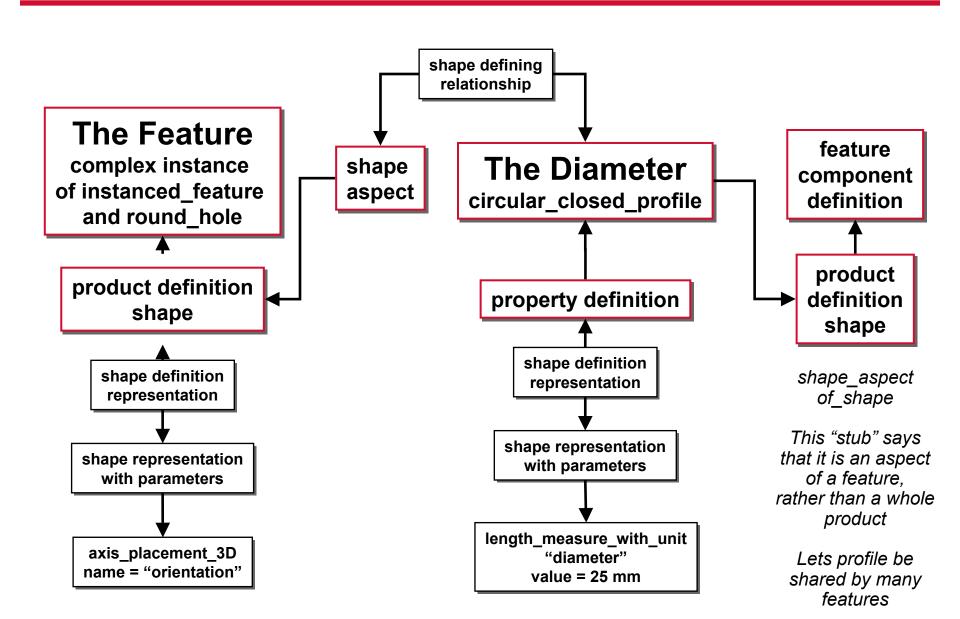
#### Define a round hole feature

Implicitly described by sweeping a circular profile along a path.

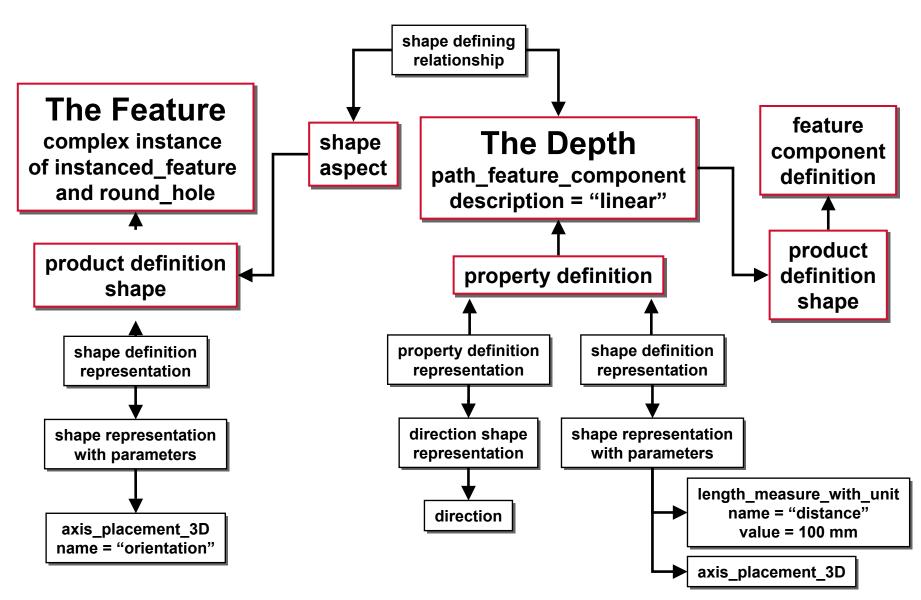
#### Instance Diagram

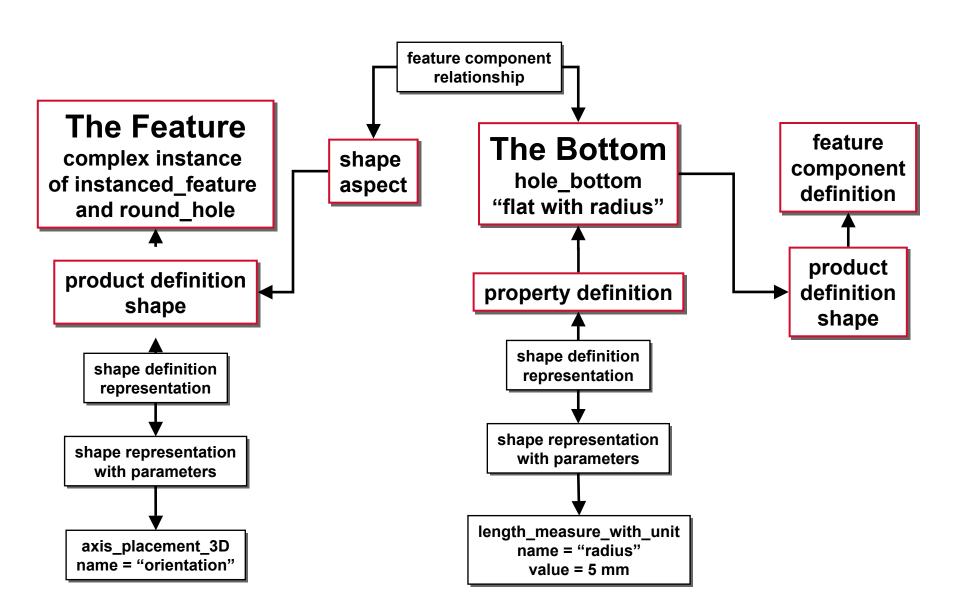
- Will be represented by instanced feature and round\_hole
- Will other shape aspects will describe the circular profile and the swept path.





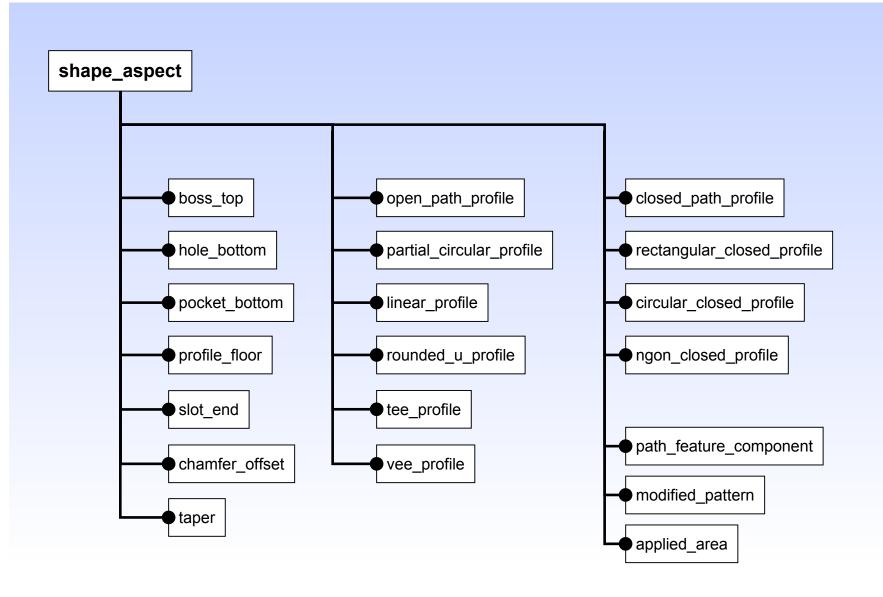
# **Round Hole Depth (Sweep Path)**





- The relationship between the feature and it's parts tells you how the part is used.
- shape\_defining\_relationship
  - paths and profiles that sweep out the feature shape.
- feature\_component\_relationship
  - bottom conditions, tapers, and other aspects.
- Both are subtypes of shape\_aspect\_relationship

## **Profiles, Paths, and Bottom Conditions**



#### Planar Face

- Sweeps a linear profile along a path

#### Slot

- Sweeps an open profile along a course of travel
- Has slot end conditions on each side

#### Pocket

- Sweeps an open or closed profile down a depth
- Has a pocket bottom condition

- Workpiece describes the final output of a manufacturing process
- Workpiece is represented as a product
  - The shape of the workpiece is a property of the product
- Features describe material removal areas
- Features are represented as shape aspects on the workpiece shape
  - Implicitly defined features are described by a profile moving along a path.
  - Explicitly defined features are described by surfaces from the workpiece shape.
  - Profiles, paths and other conditions are defined as shape aspects associated with the feature.

