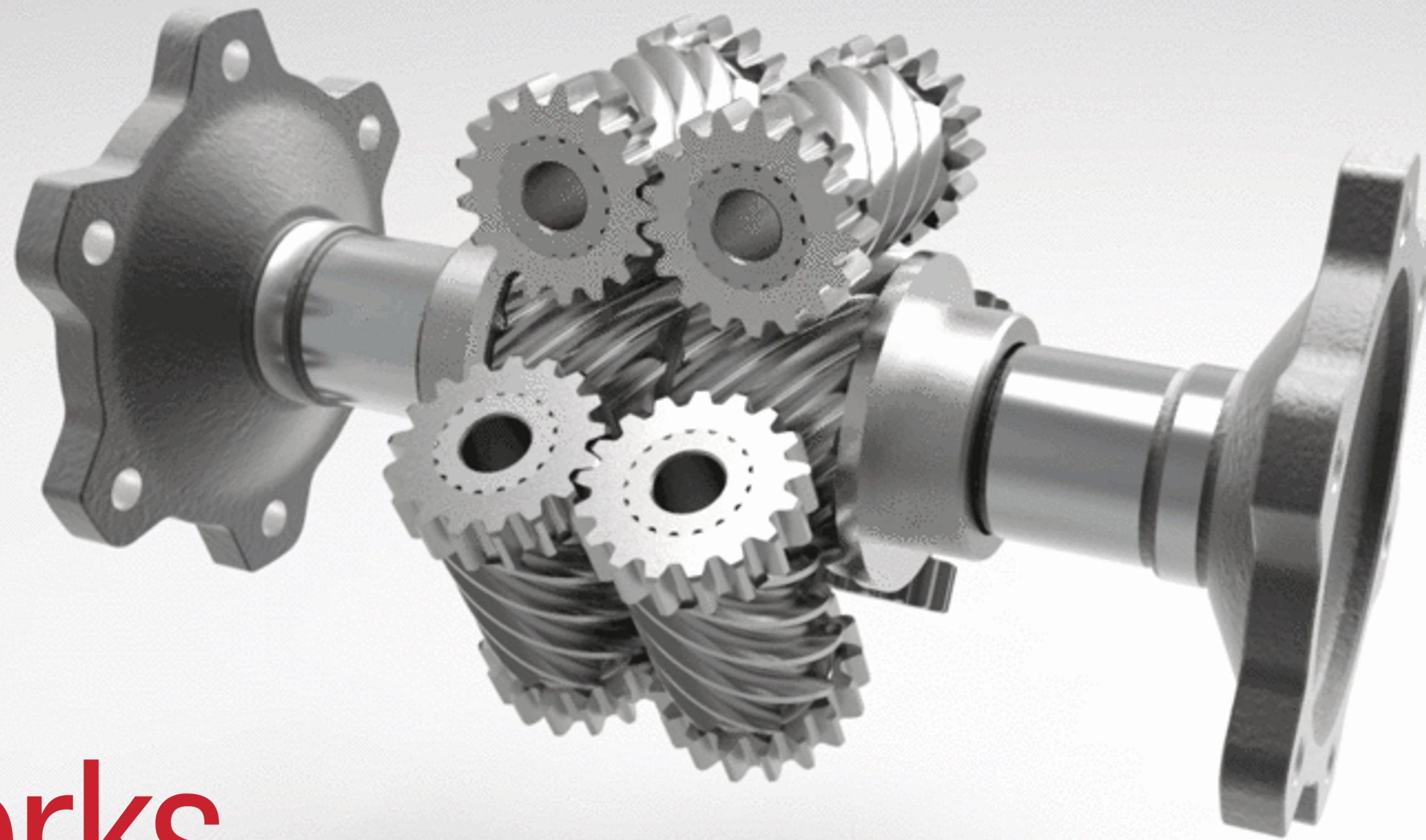
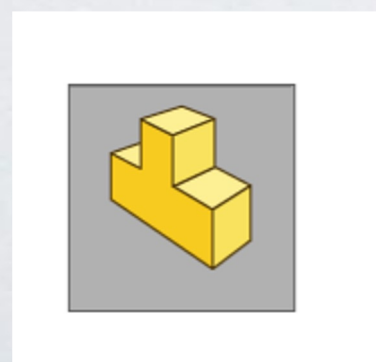
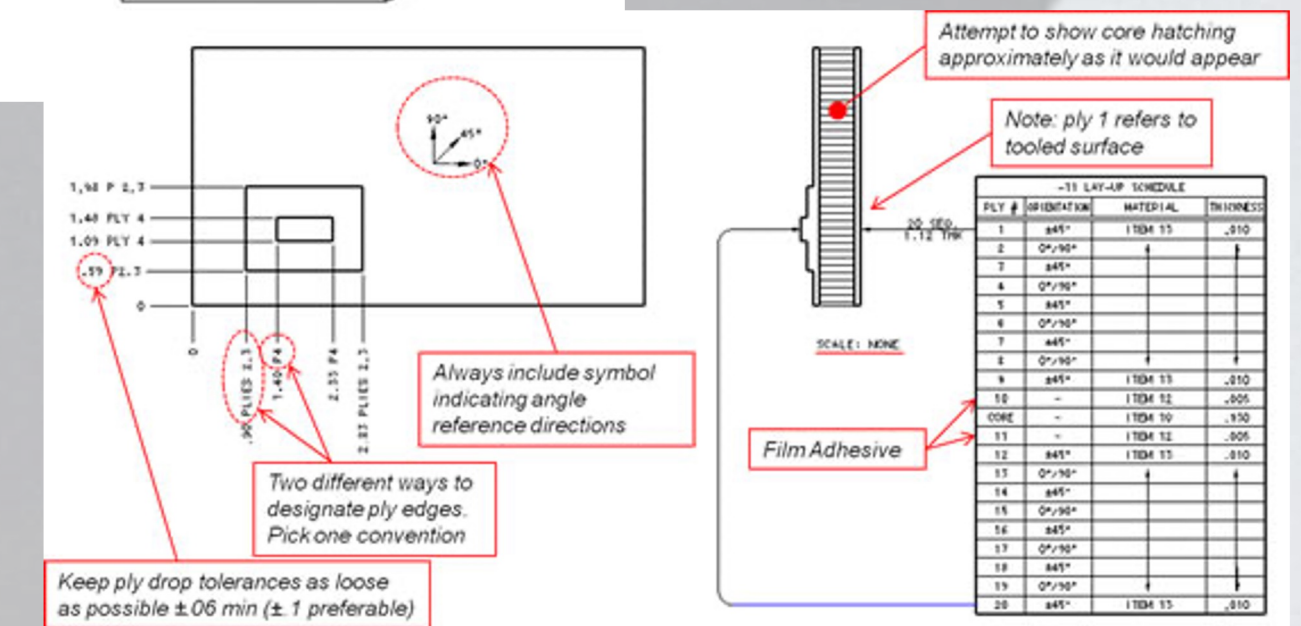
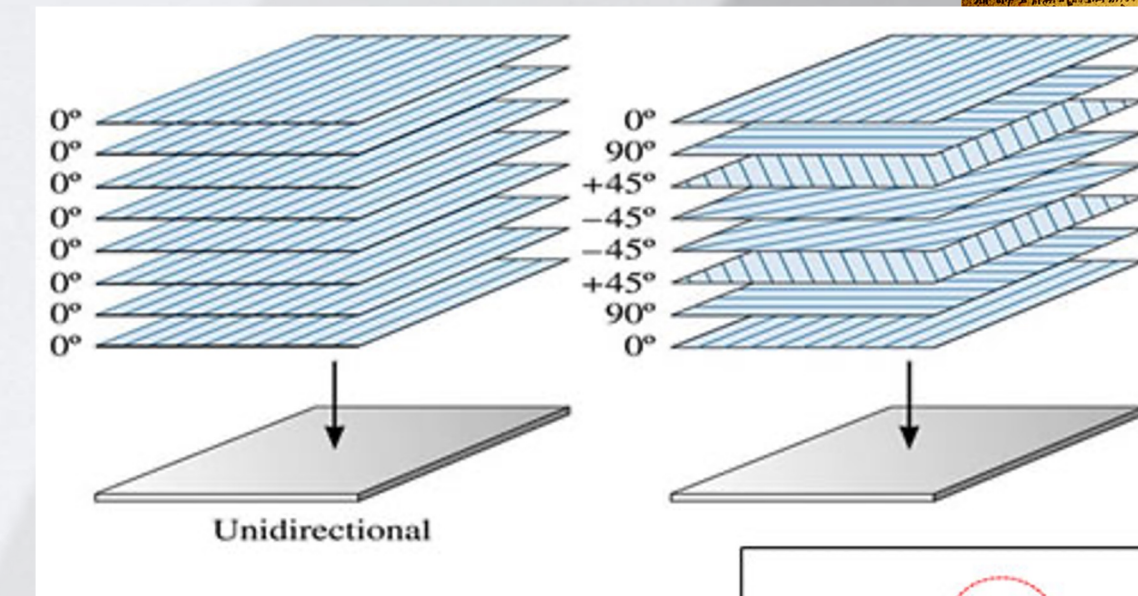
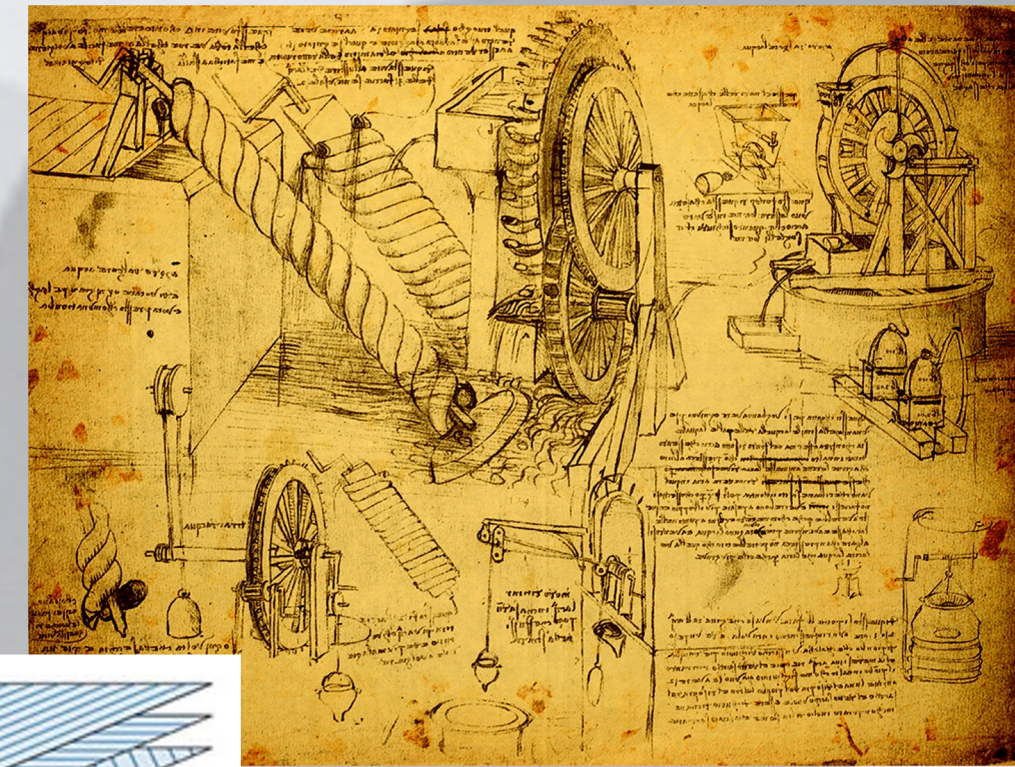
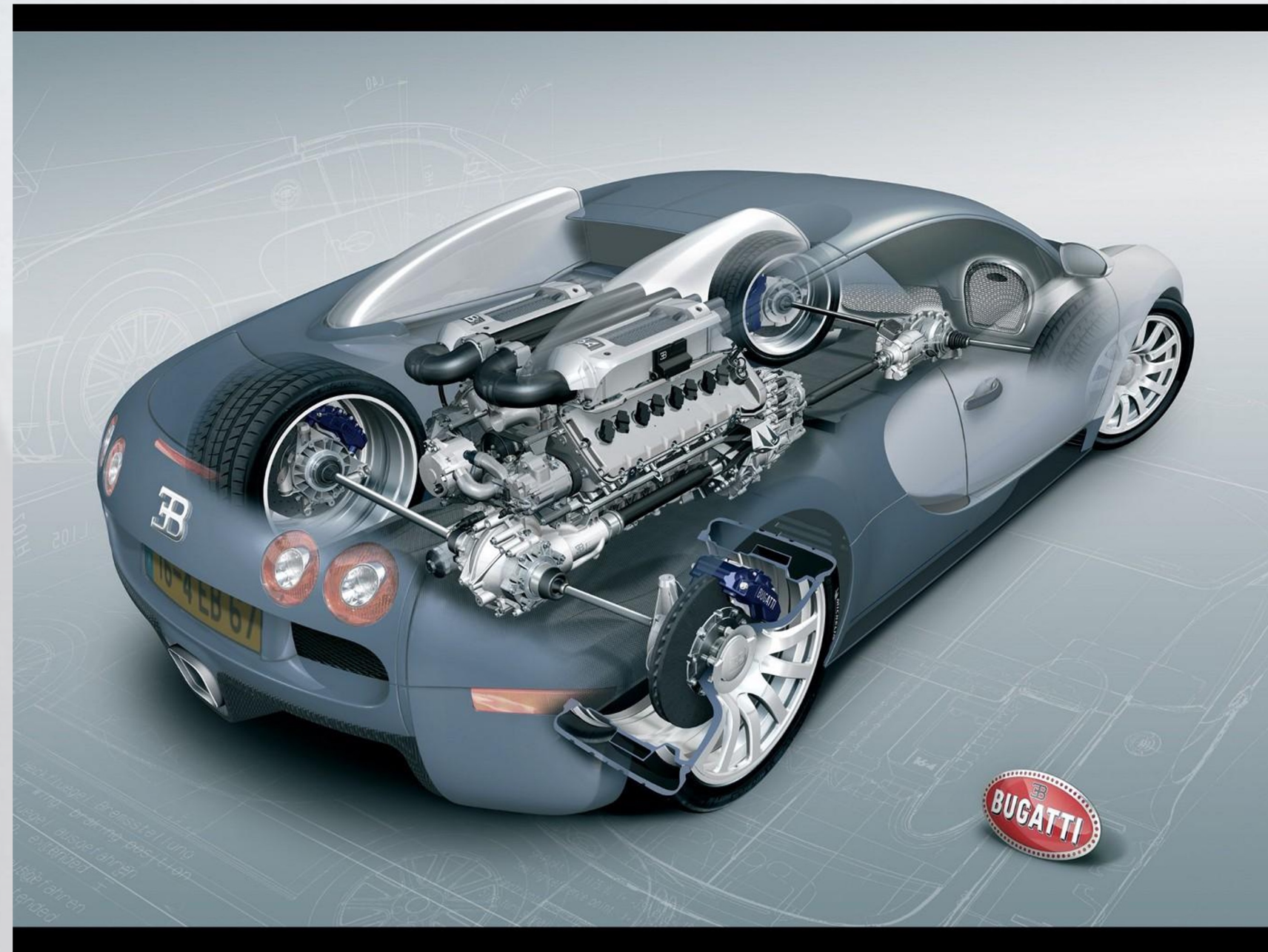


Welcome to SolidWorks

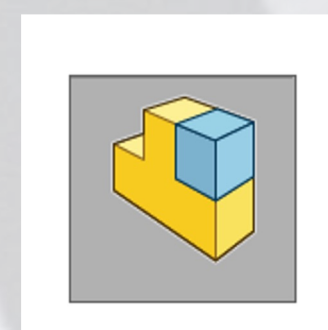


SolidWorks

Computer Aided Design (CAD)



Part

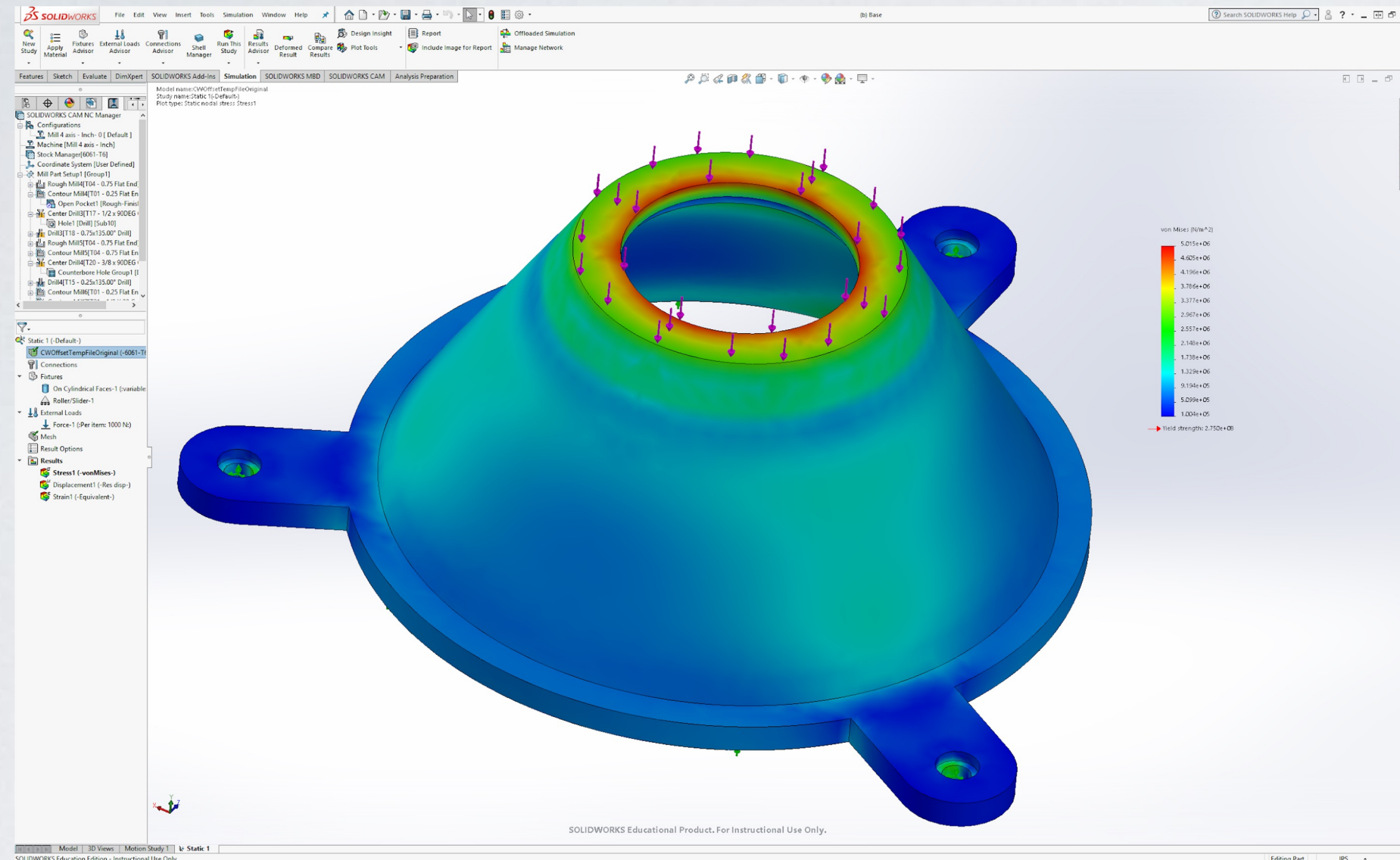


Assemblies



Drawings

Design Analyses

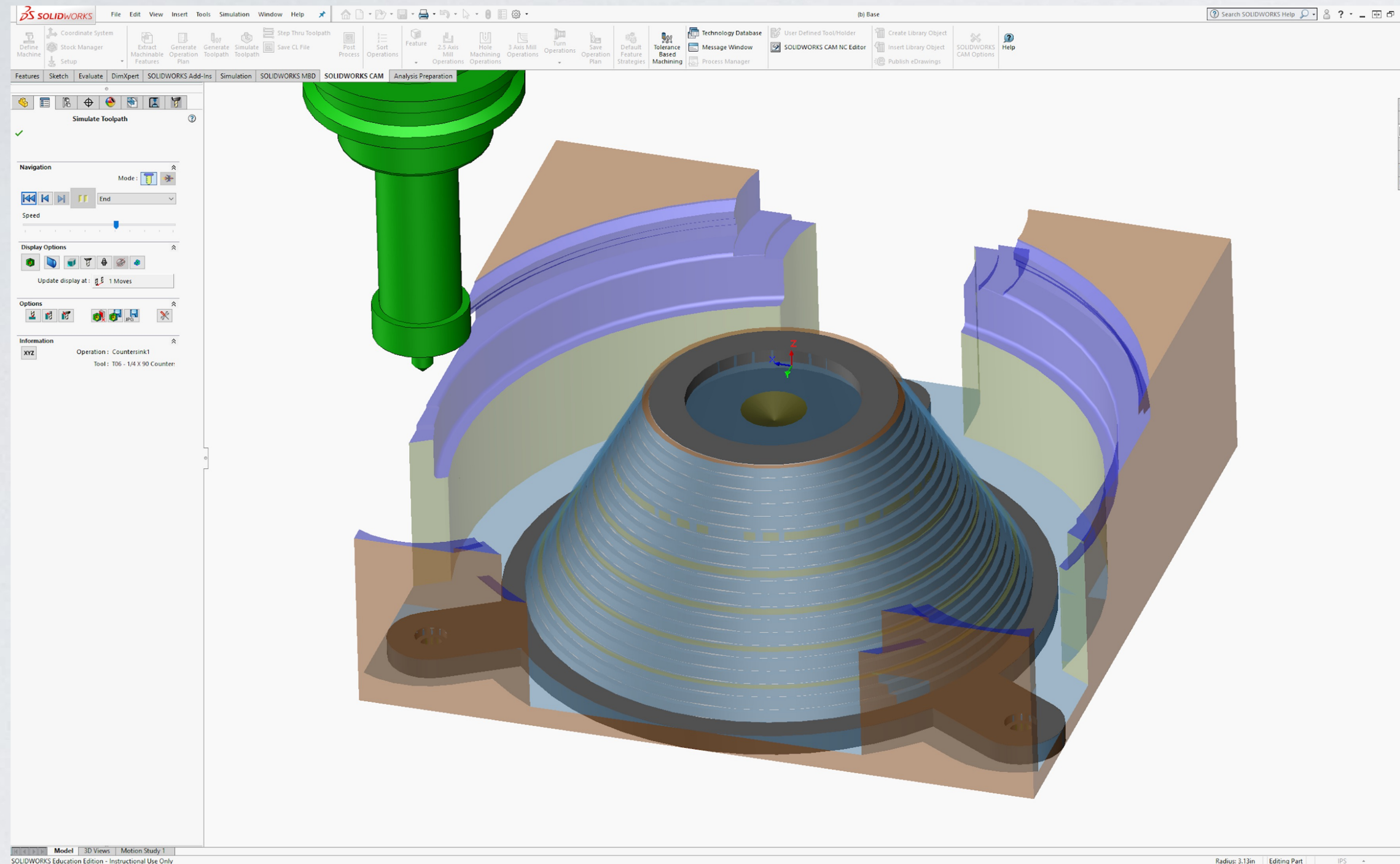


Finite Element
Analysis (FEA)



Topology Optimization

Production Preparation



Computer Aided
Manufacturing
(CAM) Simulation



CAD to XR
(AR/VR/MR/Web)

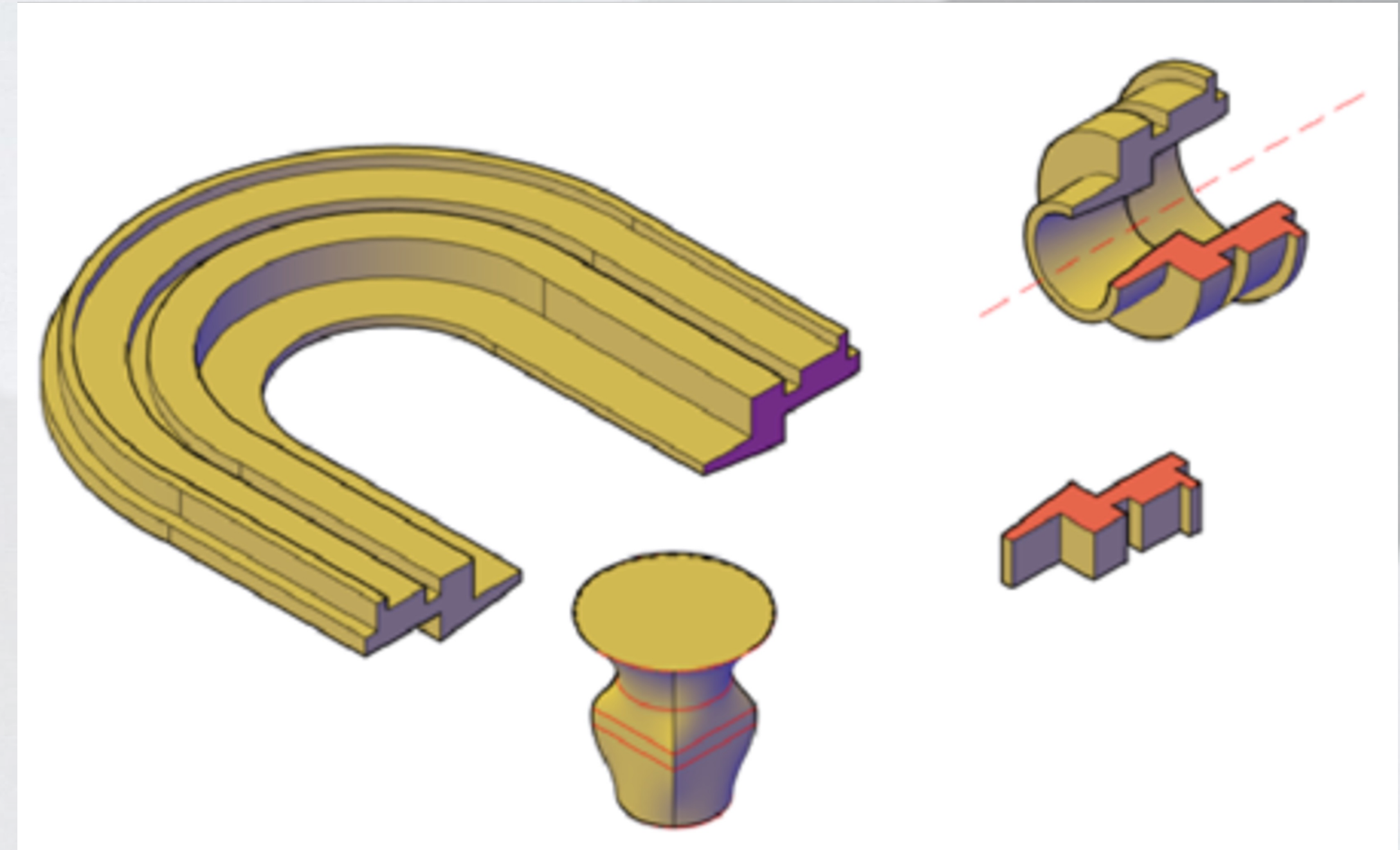
Solid Modeling

- Defined by:

- Boundary representation (B-rep)
 - connected surfaces create an inside and outside of the part

- Have these properties:

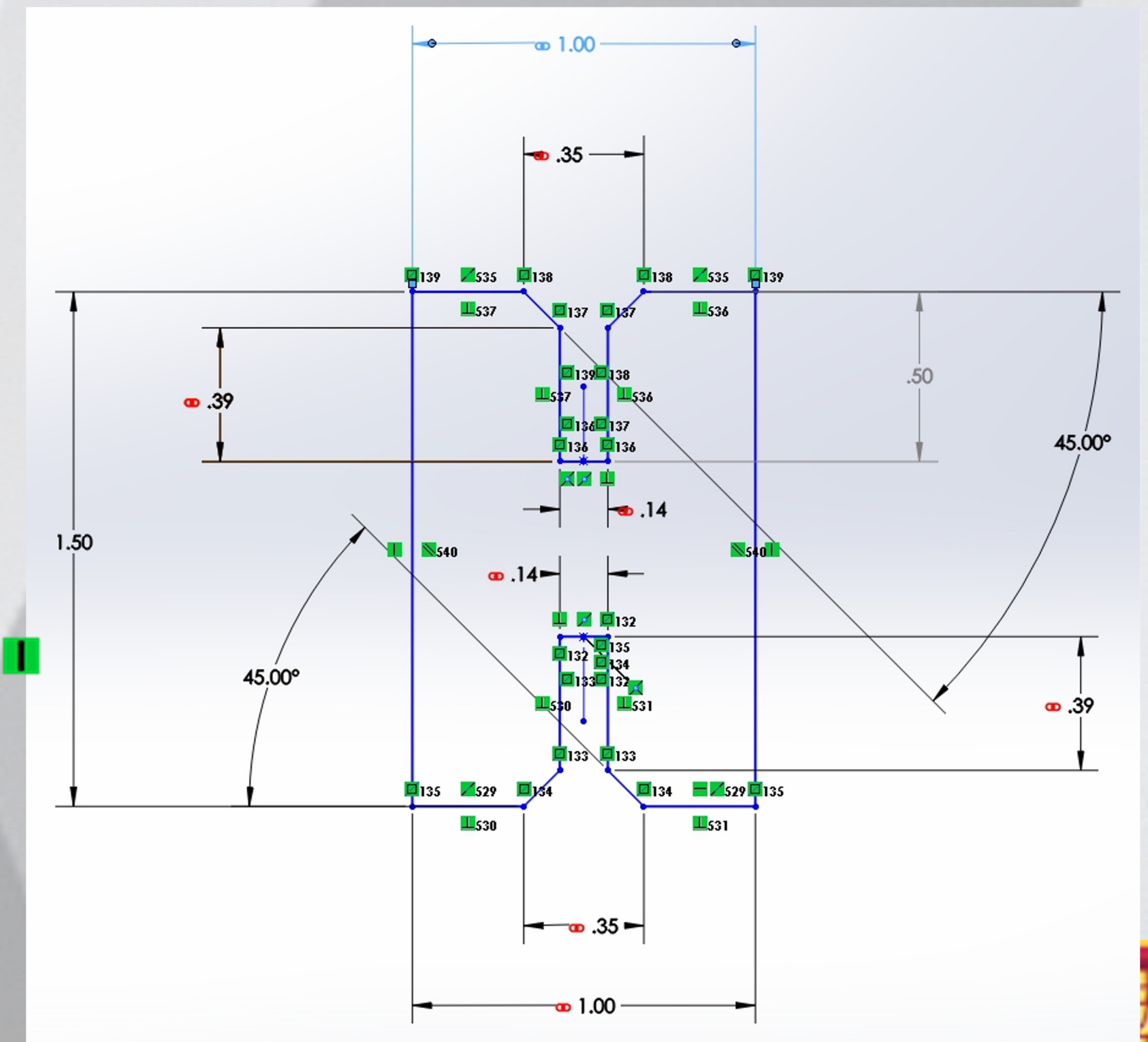
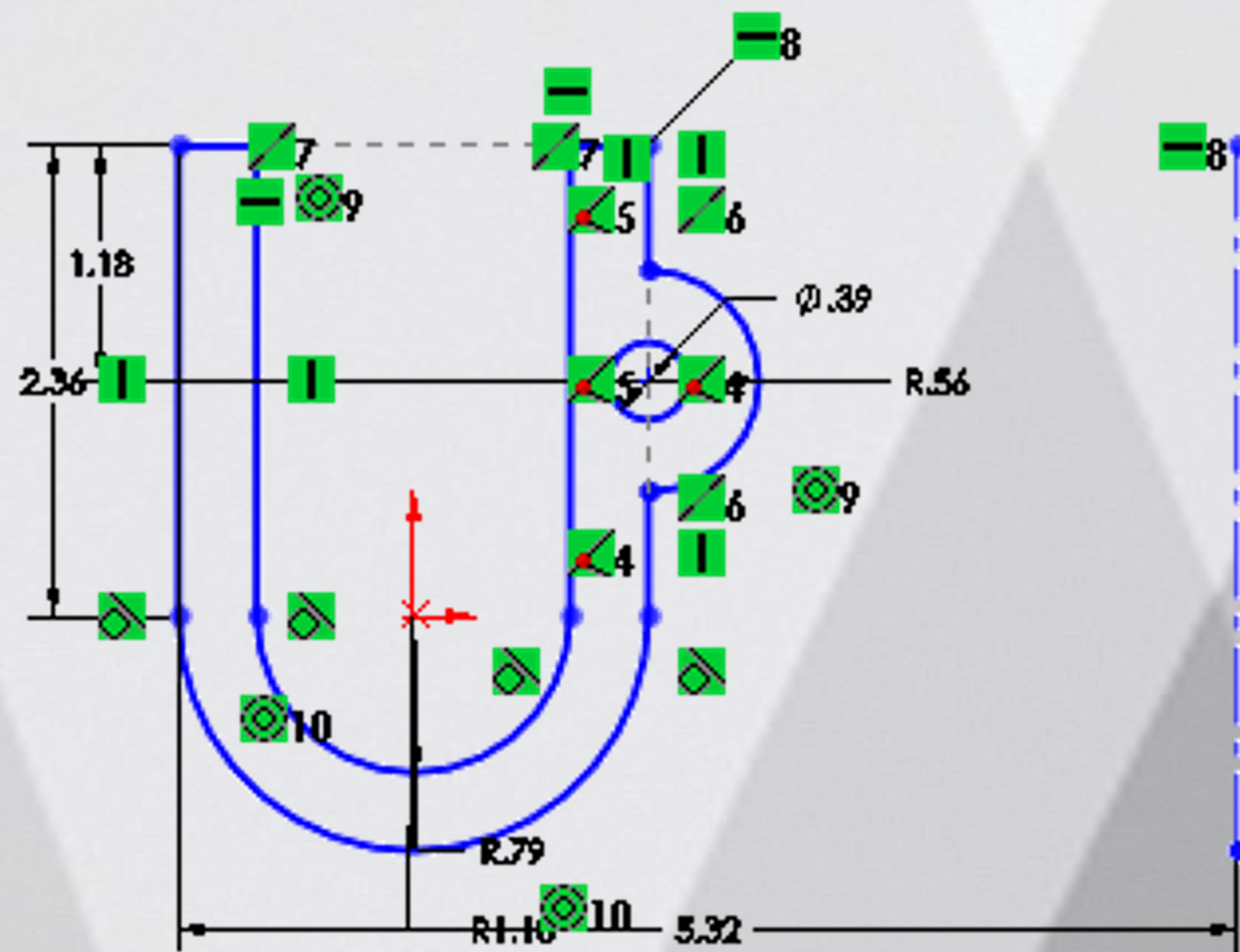
- Mass
- Volume
- Moment of inertia



Constraints

- Defined as a limitation or restriction
- Apply constraints to any geometry drawn in Solidworks (under the discretion of the user)

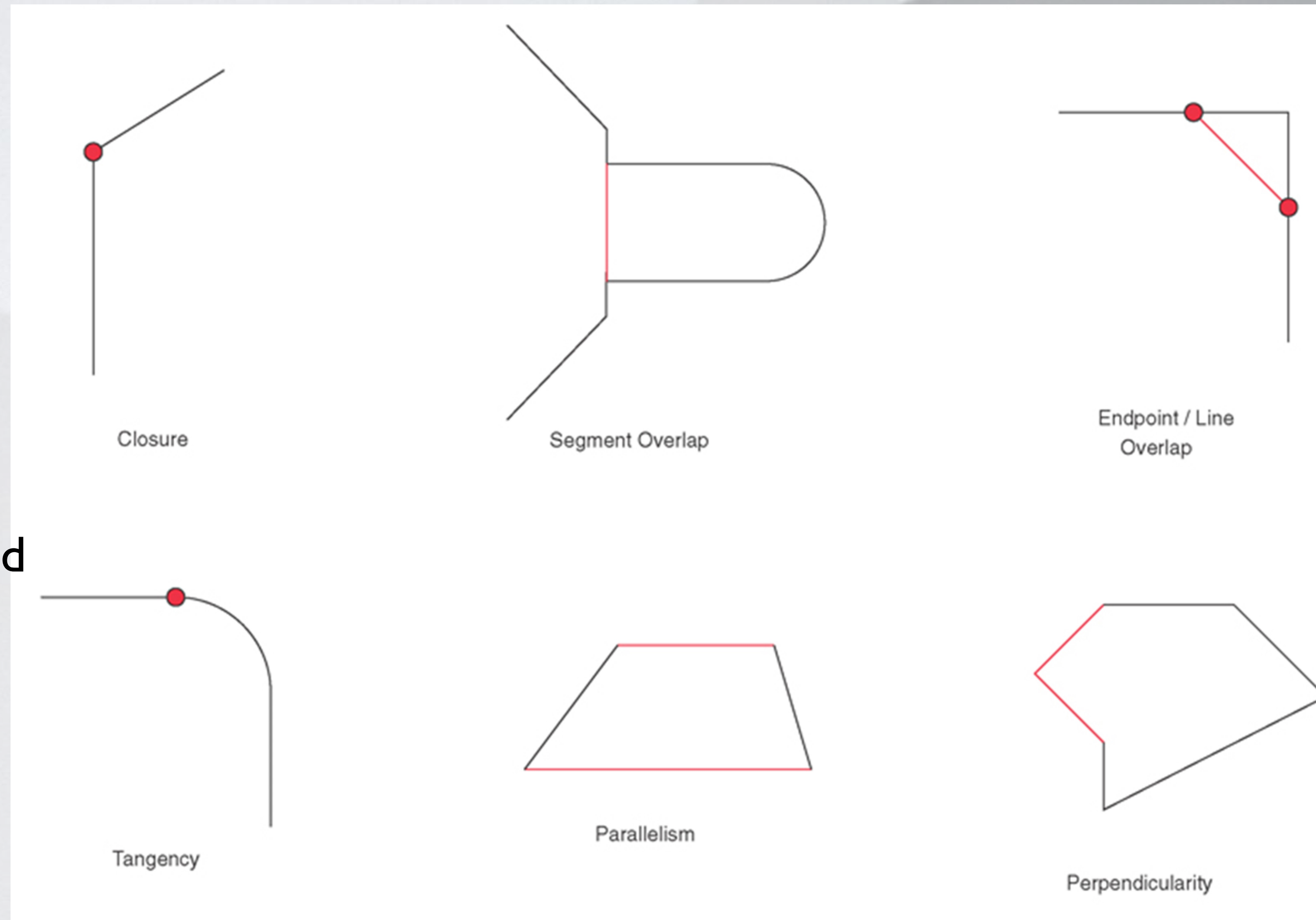
*Constraints in Solidworks look like this. →



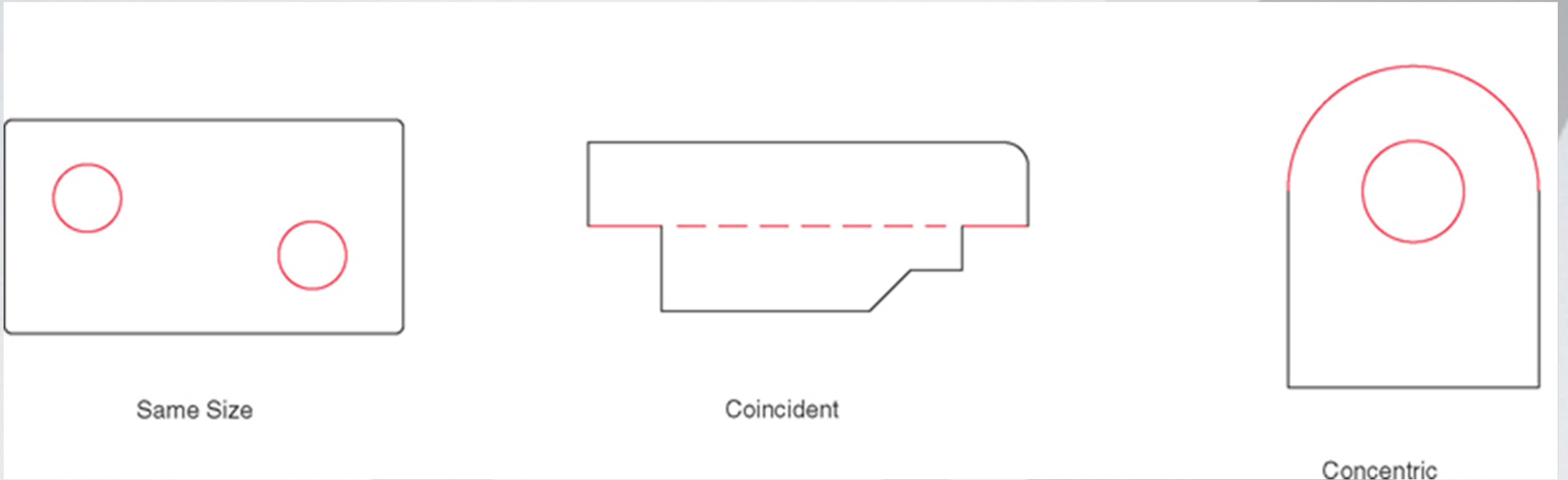
Implicit Constraints

- ◉ Geometric relationships implied by the way the profile is drawn and interpreted by Solidworks

- Note: Solidworks only makes closed profiles, so your profiles must have closure.



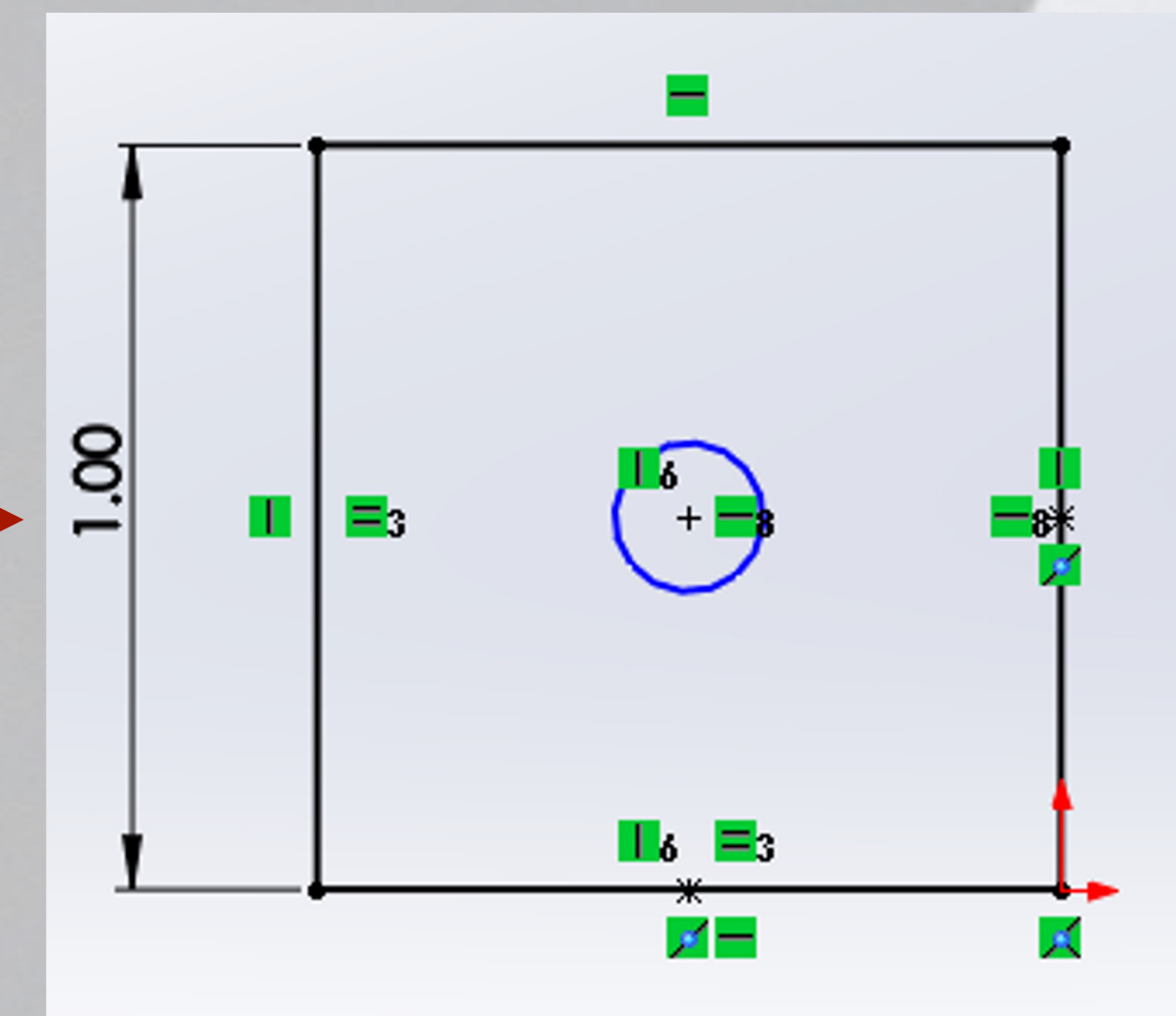
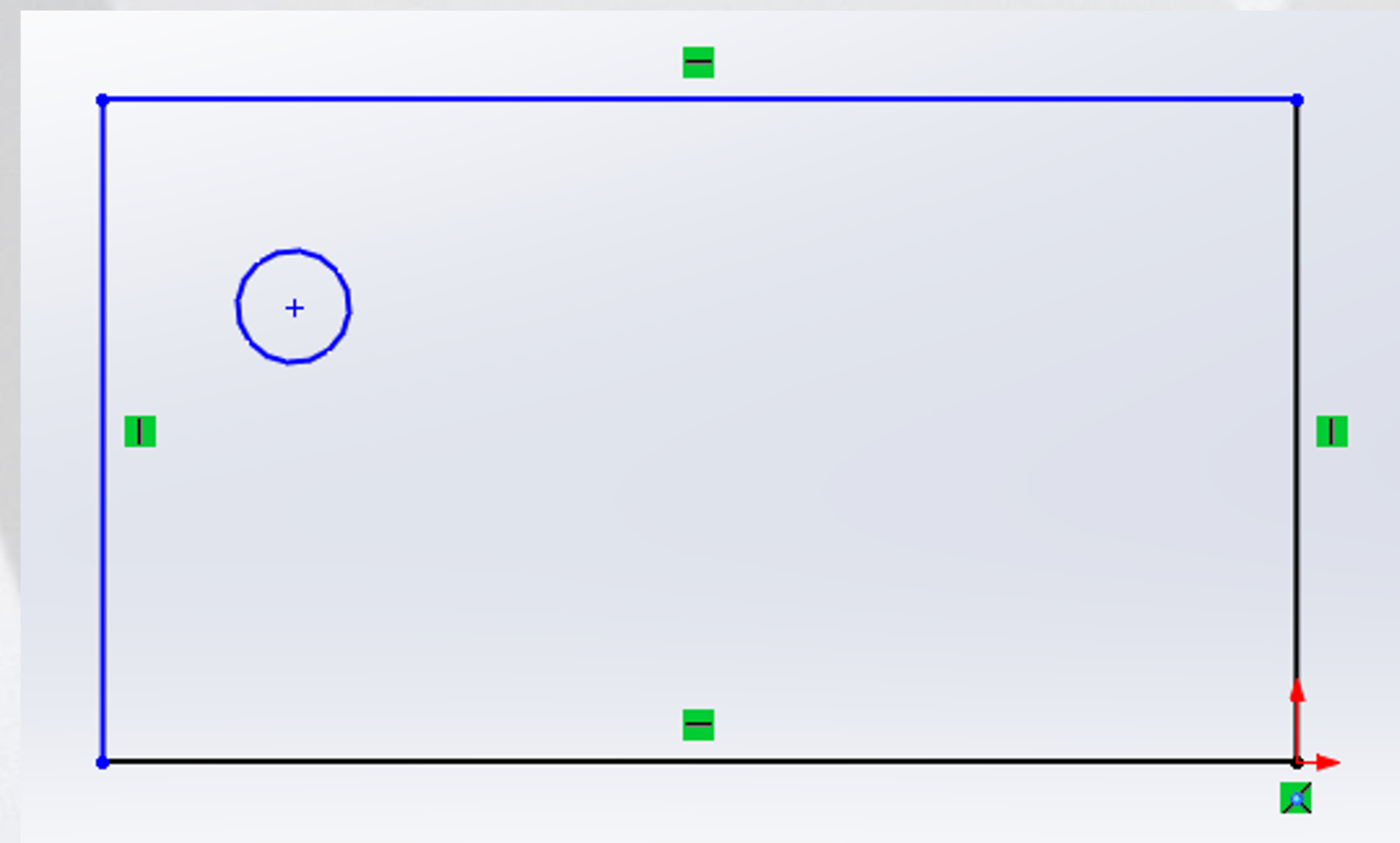
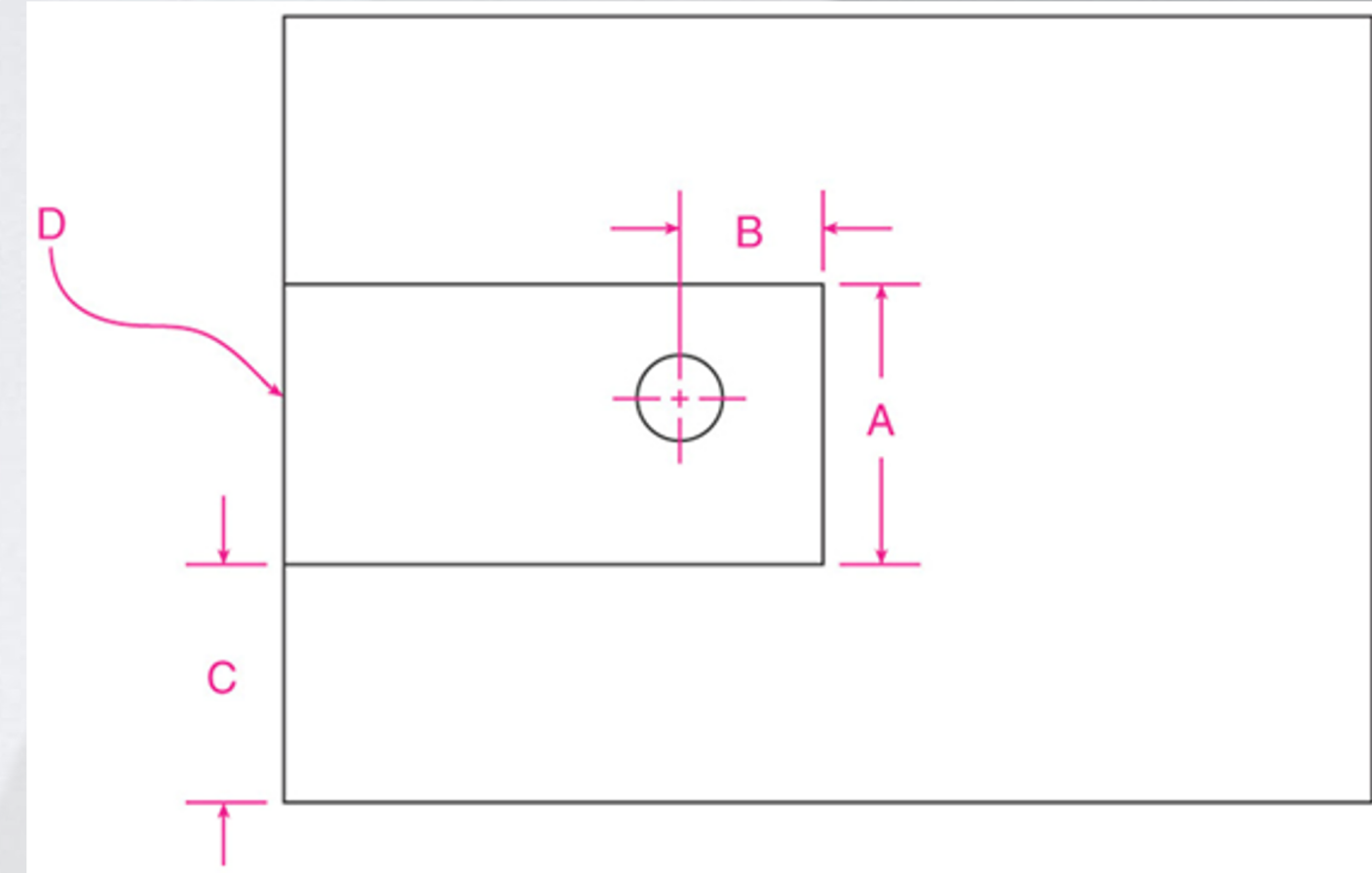
More Implicit Constraints



Explicit Constraints

Defined by the operator

- Dimensional constraints: assigning a specific length to a line, radius to a circle, etc.
- Geometric constraints: specifying the ways in which lines/shapes/features relate to one another



Levels of Constraint

◉ Fully constrained

- Every element has been completely dimensioned/specified

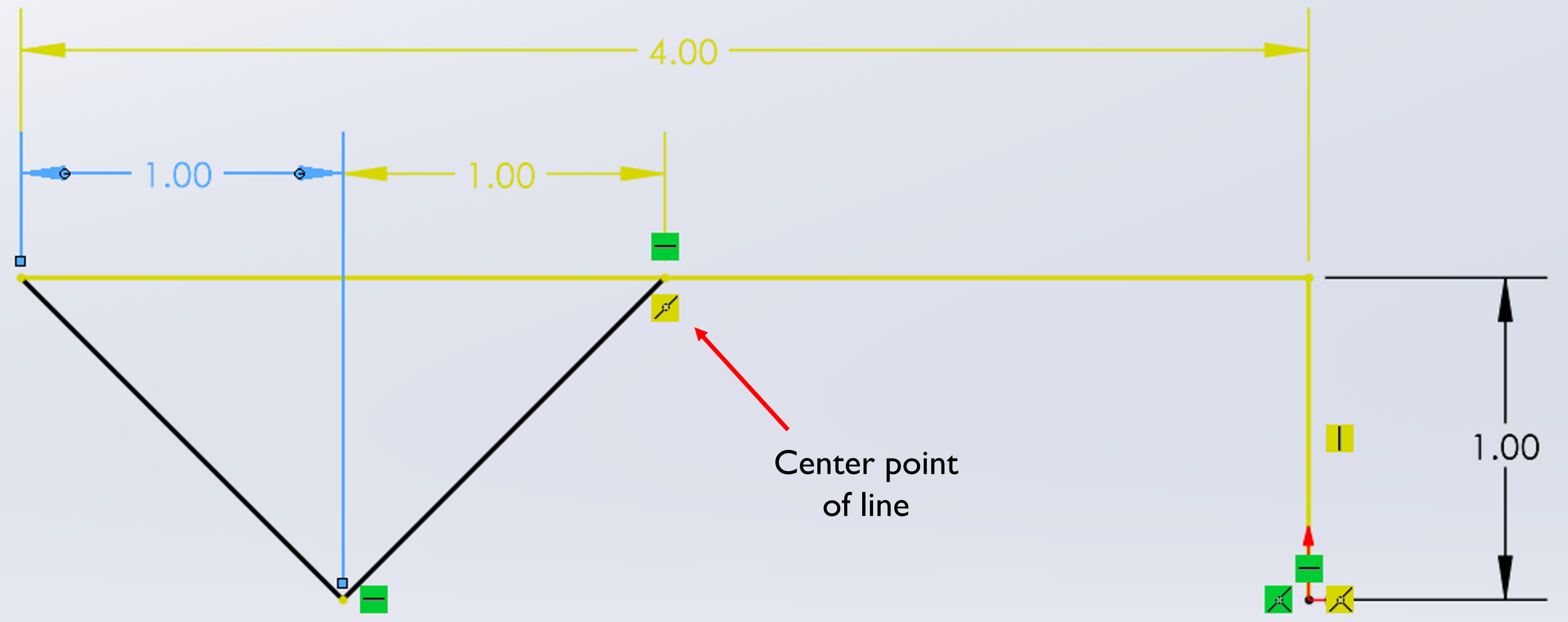
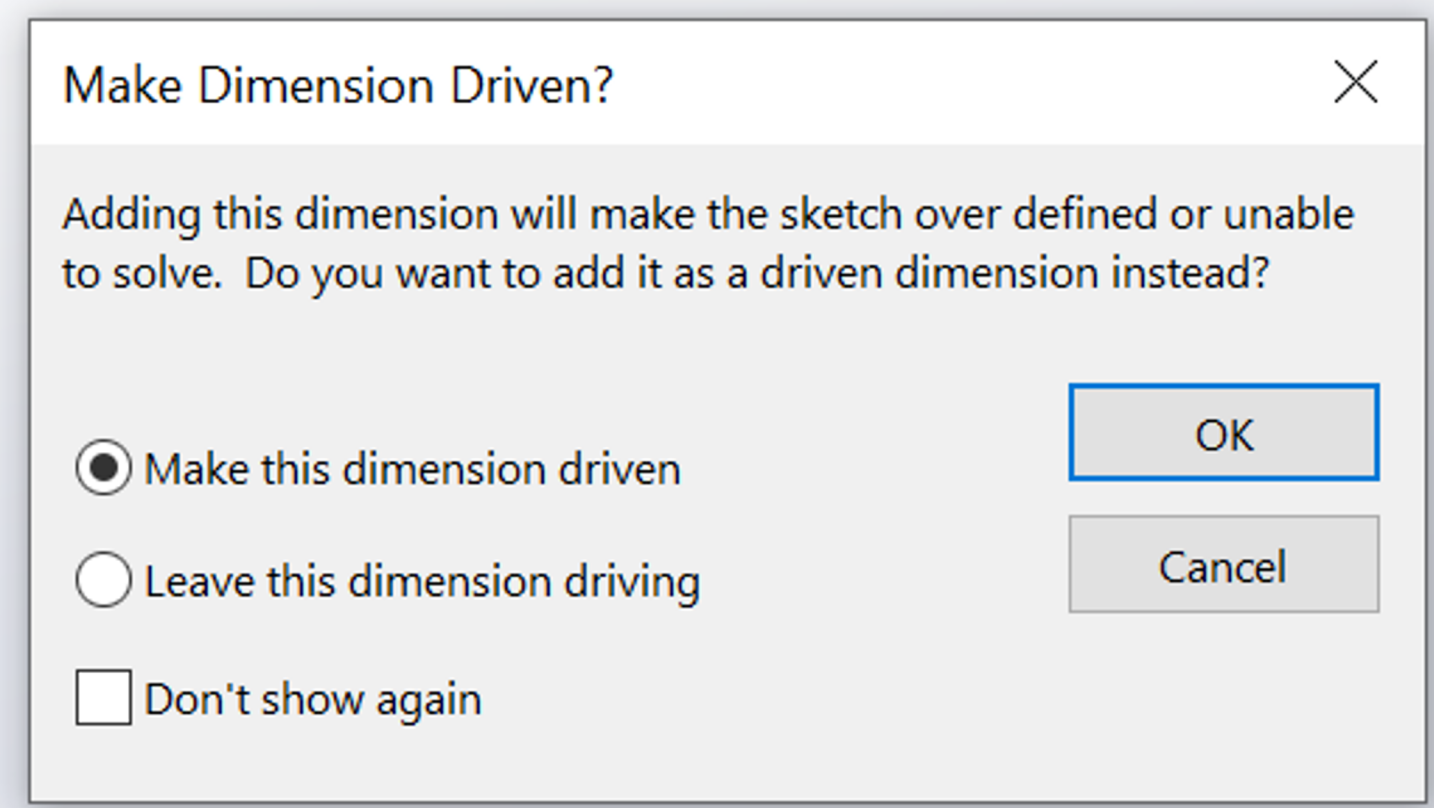
◉ Underconstrained

- Not all elements are dimensioned/specified (leaves interpretation up to Solidworks)

◉ Overconstrained

- Adding a new constraint would conflict with existing constraints (Solidworks won't let another dimension be added)

Example of an Overconstrained Sketch



Driven Dimension: is *driven by* the model *Changing the model → changes this driven dimension value

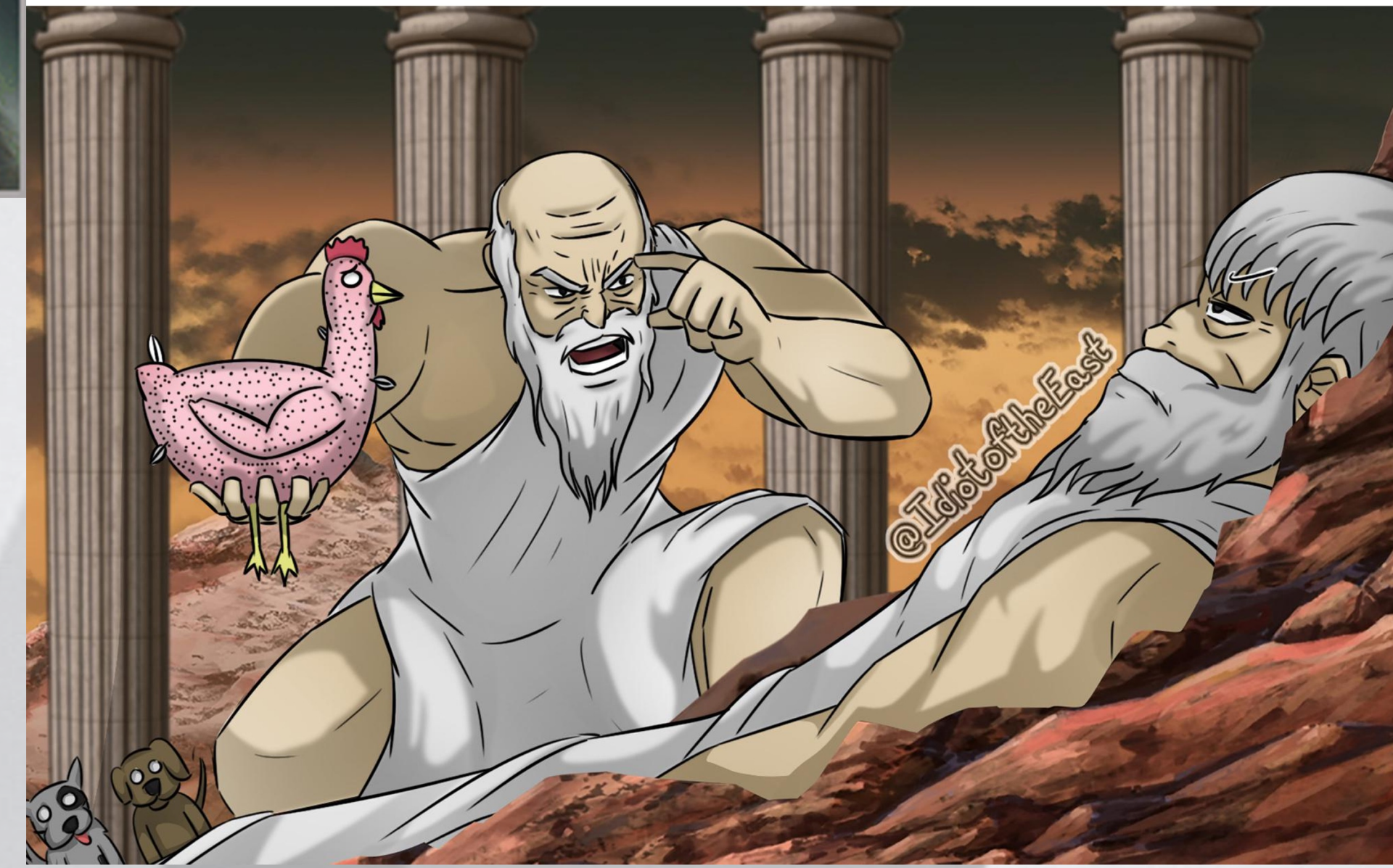
Driving Dimension: *drives* the model *Changing this driving dimension → changes the model

Take a Break Buddy!



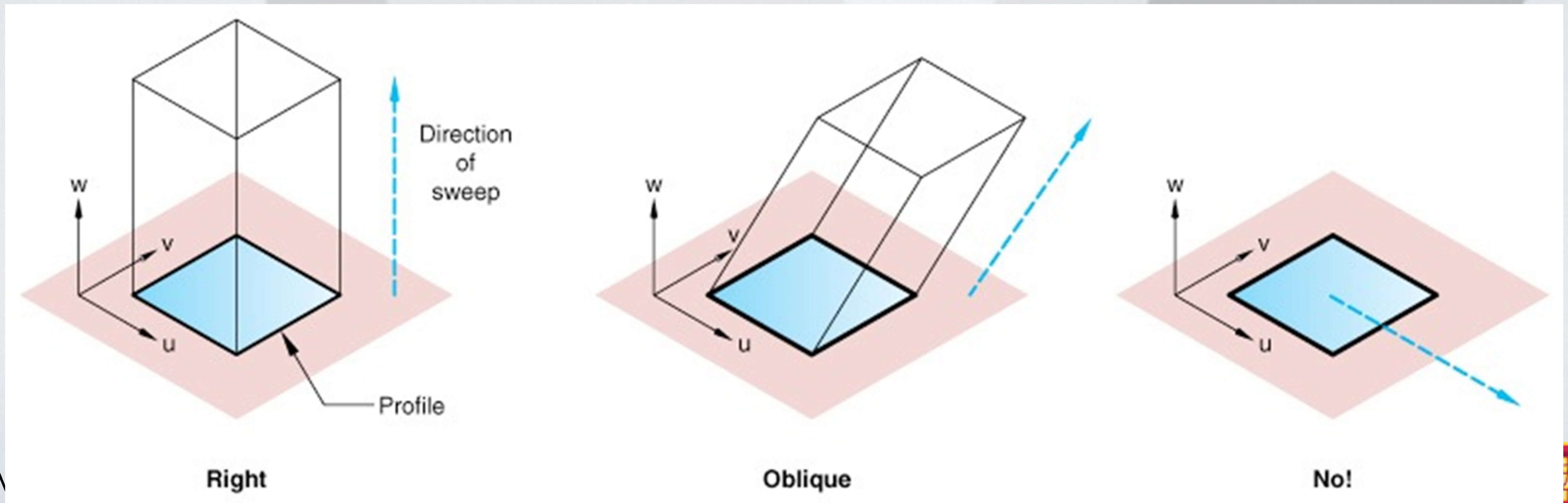
©123Greetings.com

You can't just define man as "featherless bipeds"! I mean look at this chicken I just plucked! Does this featherless biped look like a man to you?! **THINK PLATO THINK!**

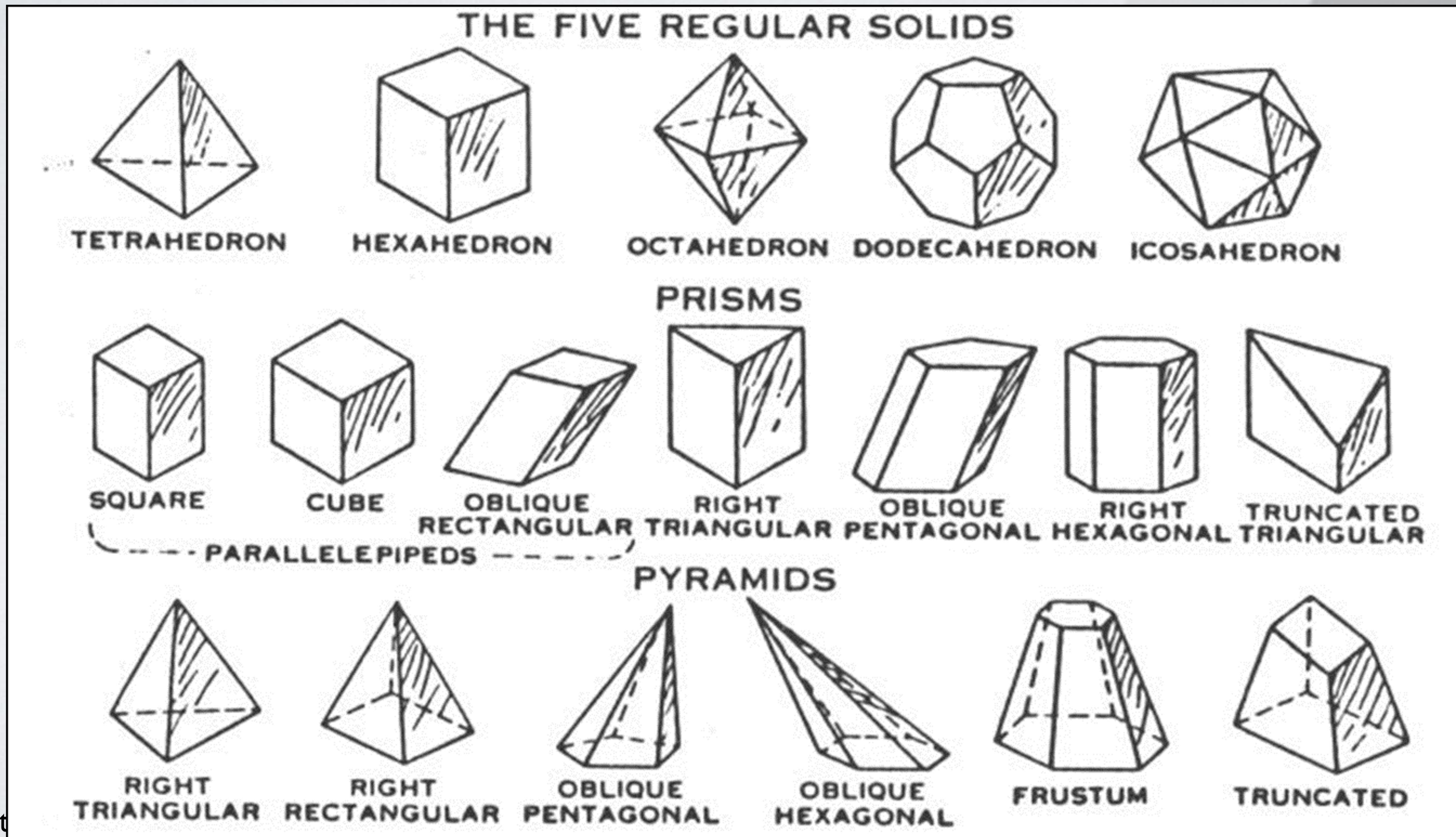


One of the basic steps...Extrusion

- Linear Extrusion: starts with closed polygon (profile) drawn on a plane, and then swept along a defined path for a defined length

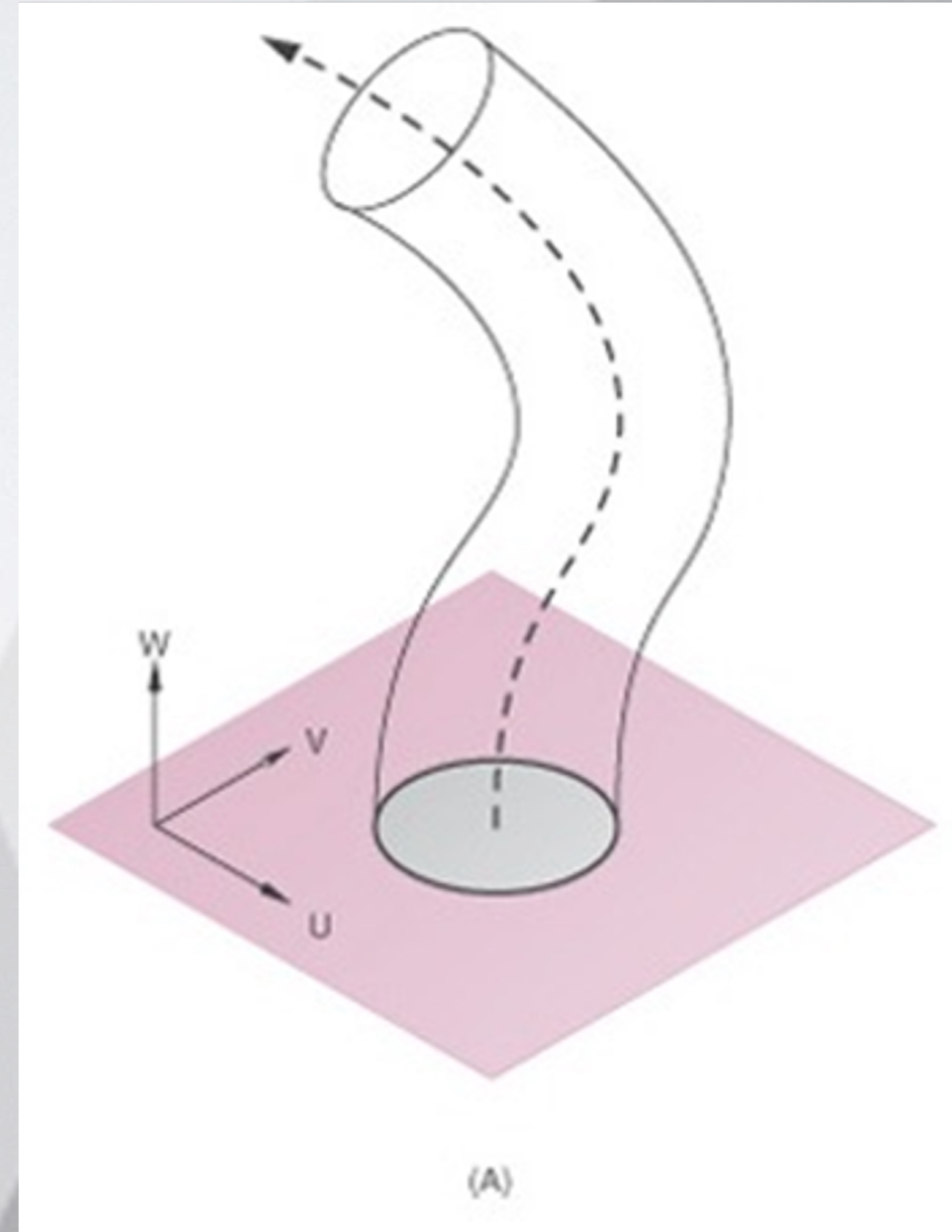


Extruding a primitive shape allows you to make some of these 3D objects...



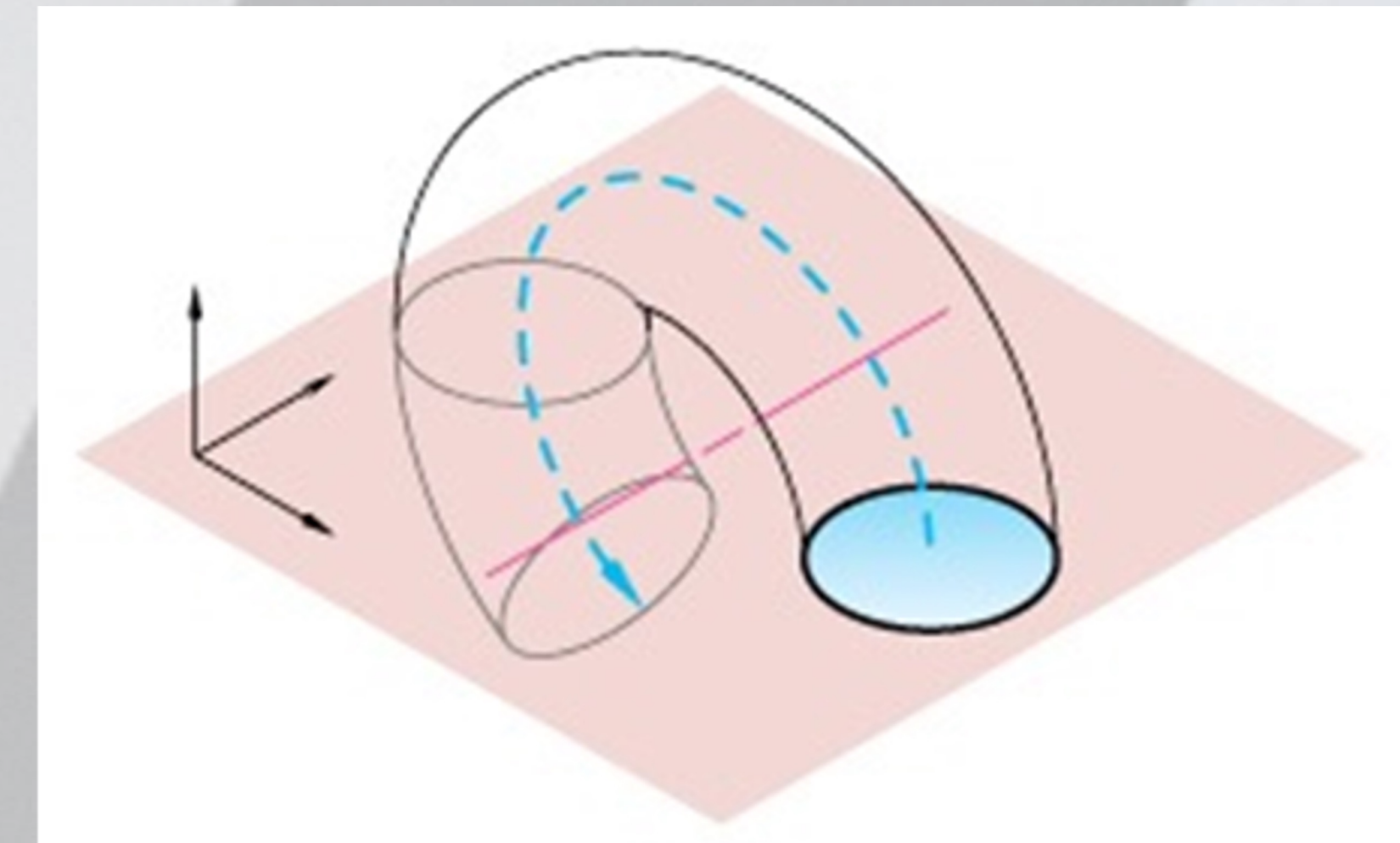
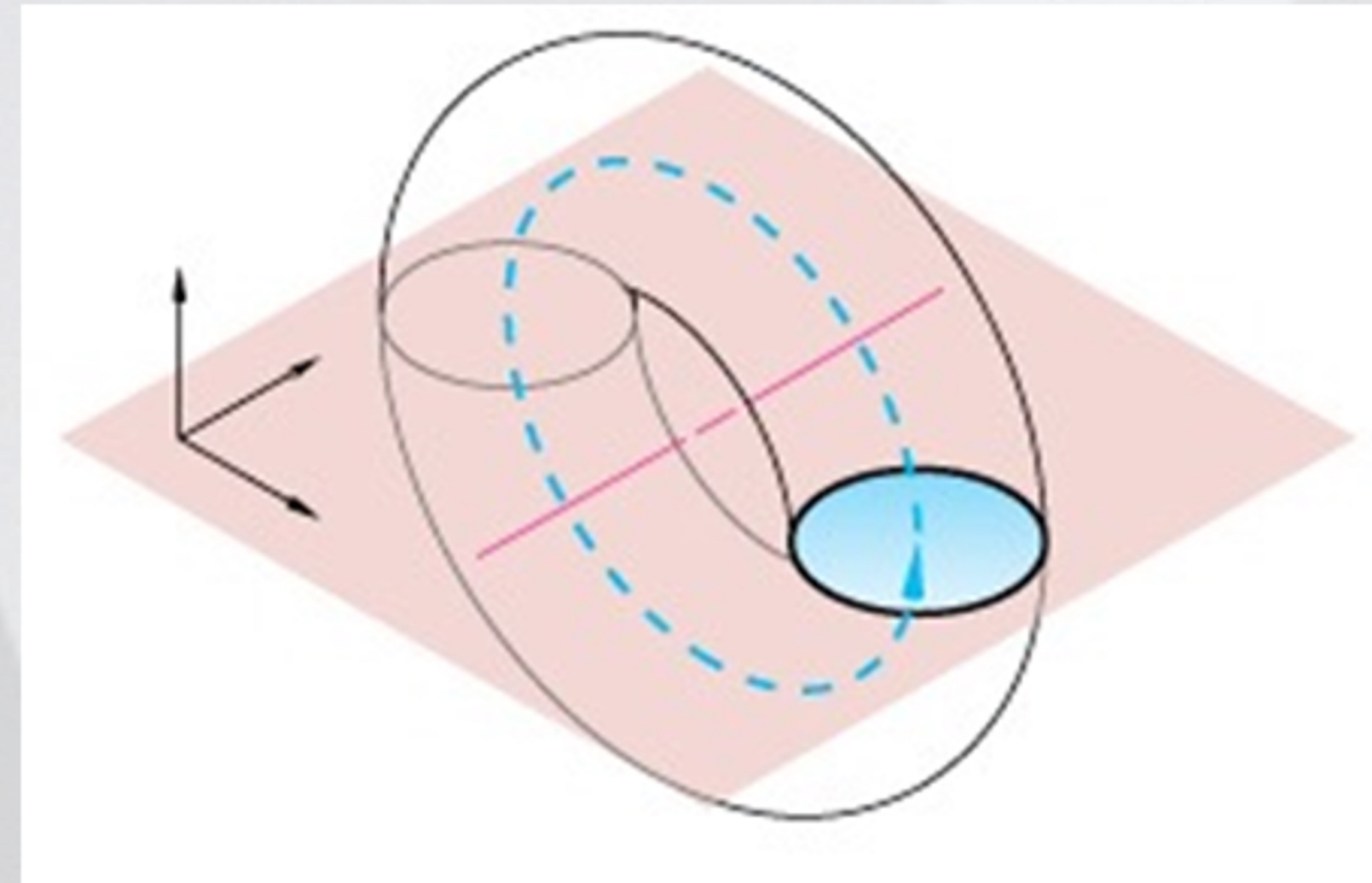
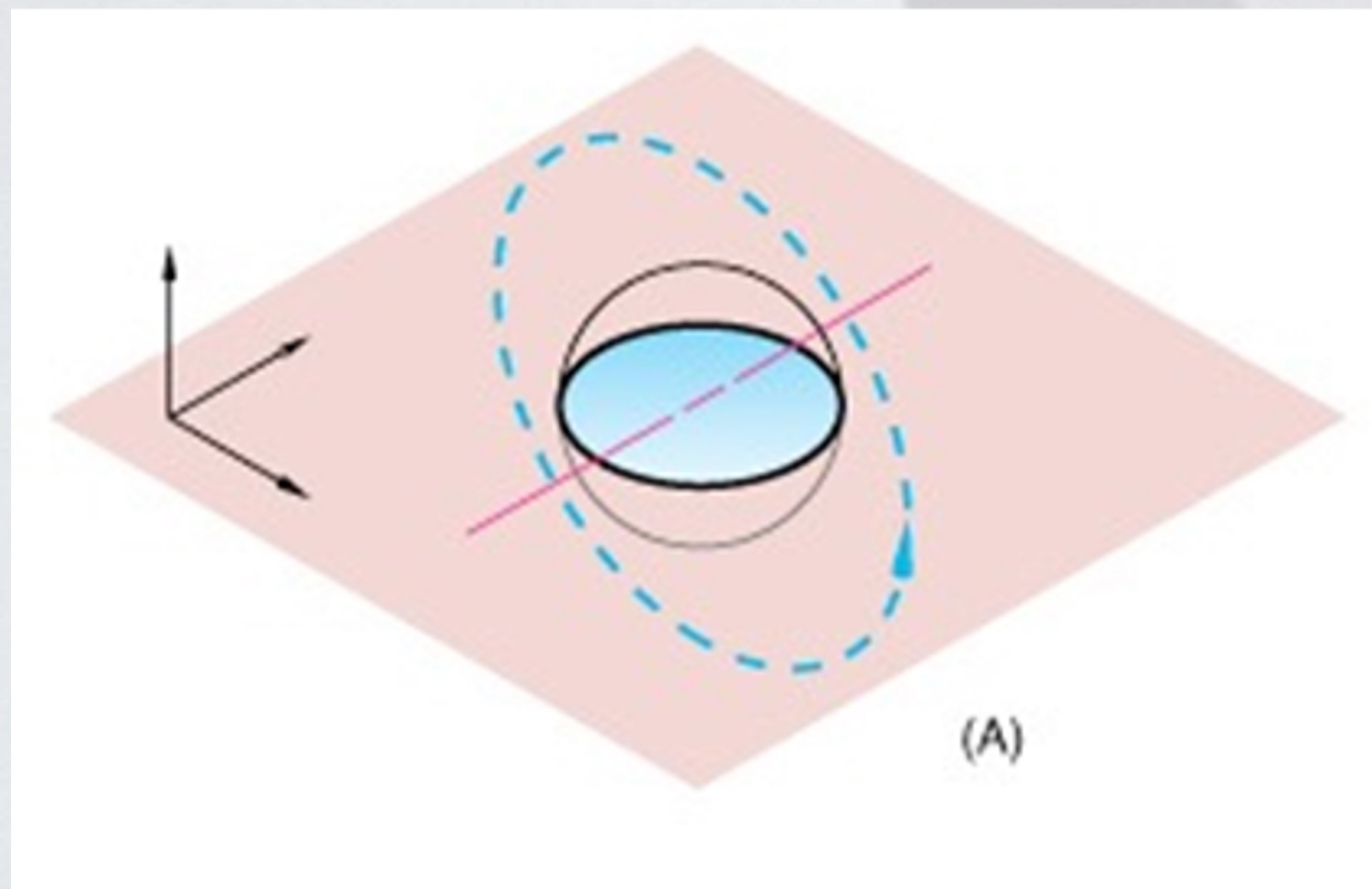
Path-based Extrusion

- Sweep: create a profile and define its path to be extruded along

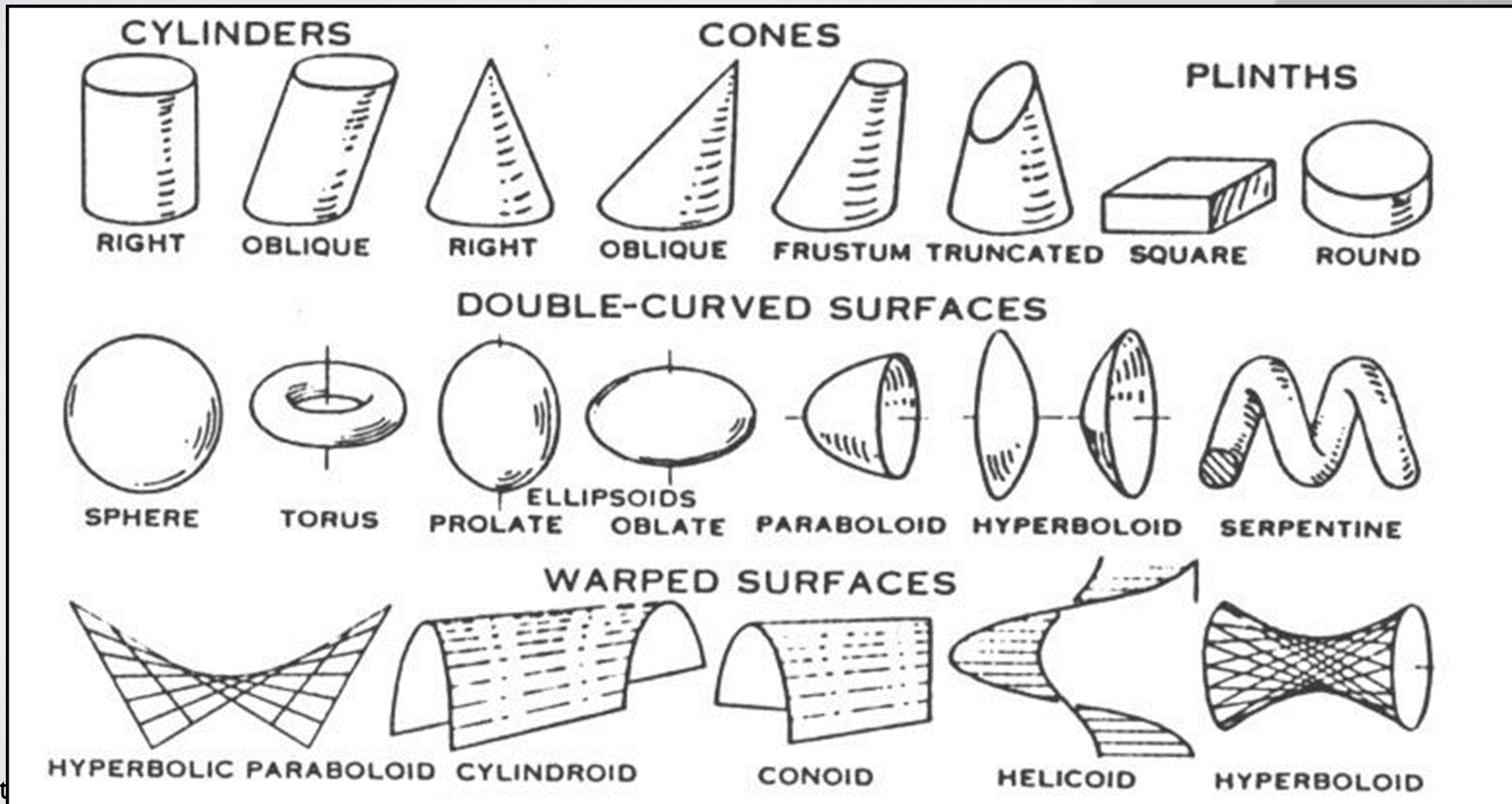


Revolute Extrusions

- Start with a drawn profile and define an axis of rotation about which the profile is rotated for a defined angle.



Path-based and Revolute Extrusions allow you to make some of these 3D objects....



Activity

- Complete the **Lesson 1: Parts tutorial**

- How to get there: Tutorials>Getting Started>Lesson 1: Parts

- Complete **Revolves and Sweeps tutorial**

- How to get there: Tutorials>Basic Techniques>Revolves and Sweeps

***Let me know if you have any questions!

