System requirements for SheetWorks

Recommended OS

Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional (Service Pack 2 or later versions) (In networking with PCL, AP100) Microsoft Windows XP Professional (Service Pack 0 or 1)

Recommended RAM

256MB or larger: 1,000 or fewer components and 300 or fewer features 512MB or larger: 1,000 or more components and 300 or more features 1GB or larger: 2,500 or more components and 1,000 or more features

Graphic card

As for the combination of verified graphic adaptors and drivers, please refer to the following web site:

http://www.solidworks.com/swdocs/support/html/videoissues/videotest.cfm * The details of system requirements are the same as that for SolidWorks.

For more information about the system requirements, please contact our sales personnel.



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SheetWorks for Unfold





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for Unfold

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MADA SolidWorks





3D Solid Sheet Metal CAD System SheetWorks for

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Unfold

AMADA's sophisticated 3D CAD/CAM know-how has reached its zenith! Its functions leading to the strongest realm.

It is already ten years or so since

AMADA started its 3D CAD/CAM business in 1992. Our know-how accumulated during this period has reached the strongest realm by embracing the SolidWorks 3D solid modeler. In addition to its excellent and unrivaled functions,

the SheetWorks for Unfold can receive and handle

all types of CAD data.

As a result, it has become unnecessary to introduce the same types of 3D/CAD as that of multiple customers,

making it possible to smoothly shift from 2D/CAD to 3D/CAD for sheet metal processing.

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Feature-based design Each command is controlled on a feature basis. It is easy to modify and insert features at a later stage or change the sequence of features.



Assembly modeling

"SheetWorks" supports both bottom-up and top-down assembly design techniques. Bottom up allows existing models of components to be built up into an assembly, while top down allows the designers to create an assembly by referring to other relevant parts.



Creating drawings

Drawings are automatically created from models you produced. Isometric drawings and part lists can also created. Changes to drawings and models are updated with mutual couplement and consistent compliance.



In the case where a component that should originally be expressed by multiple parts is modeled as a single component, the model can be easily disassembled by the component splitting function. ap antices the same appropriate



Highlights of SolidWorks



Parametric design

SolidWorks lets you deform any type of geometry by using dimensional values as parameters. Linking with those dimensional values of other parts facilitates the deformation of an assembly model.

Component splitting

eDrawing (Intelligent drawing communication tool) Each command is controlled on a feature basis. It is easy to modify and insert features at a later stage or change the sequence of features.

3D Solid Sheet Metal CAD System

SheetWorks for Unfold



"SheetWorks for Unfold" provides all solu tions for different problems on both design engineers and production shops.

Design engineers consider total manufacturing processes through 3D CAD/CAM approach as follows:

There is no point in working out a design in 3D if the shop floor demands 2D drawings.

With conventional 2D drawings, even if a part shape or any other element was not fully represented on drawings, the shop floor would appreciate a designer's intention and machine it properly. However, with 3D designing, detailed modeling should put an enormous load on us.

It takes too much time in combining components into an assembly as we describe every part feature (butt joints, overlapped corners, outer radii of bends, etc), taking interference into consideration.

Once 3D modeling is complete, the floor shops should make full use of its data, otherwise its efforts will end up in waste.

Although it is good thing to design sheet metal parts in 3D under the name of 3D CAD/CAM, it would be useless unless we provide consistency in data items up to those involved in the fabrication. Production shops consider fully integrated manufacturing through 3D CAD/CAM approach as follows:

SheetWorks

for

Unfold

Even if sheet metal parts are designed in 3D, we can achieve neither reduction in cost nor decreased production cycle unless we have a system that develops 3D CAD data instantly.

We receive data created by different types of CAD tools used in customers or departments and, thus, it is not possible for us to have all CAD tools available and learn their operation.

It might be possible for the designing department to produce a flat development, but unfolded lengths do not fit to the fabrication process. As a result, we will be forced to correct the development and there will be two different developments; one in the designing department and the other in the shop floor. This should account for defects.

It should be even better for the shop floor to separate a model into parts for bending and provide feedback to the design engineer than having him (or her) produced the one that would not be suitable for the bending process. This is what the primary advantage of using 3D models is.

To achieve a true fully integrated 3D CAD/CAM system for sheet metal, we must be able to increase efficiency of the subsequent processes, NCT, and bending process that follow the unfolding of 3D CAD shapes.

If we are required to cut down the cost, we must have error-free, clean modeling data, not geometrically shelled data. So. Amada offers a 3D solid sheet metal CAD system that provides the following capabilities.

Receive 3D CAD data in any formats (e.g. Parasolid, STEP, ACIS, IGES, Pro/E, UG, etc).

Produce unfolded views of any geometric shapes with simple operation. The time required for producing unfoldings will be reduced by 90% compared to what is used to be with 2D.

Even shelled data can be easily modified on a solid sheet metal model that represents butt joints, bends and so on.

The 3D design CAD tool (SolidWorks) is provided to allow the shop floor to reflect its know-how upon 3D models it receives.

Powerful drafting capabilities allow the shop floor to produce minimal drawings if design engineers would not create drawings.

"SheetWorks for Unfold" is provided to the design engineers to significantly improve the efficiency of solid modeling of sheet metal. (This is applicable only when they use SolidWorks.)

Automatically capture the data required for CAM from a 3D model when unfolding it and write into the unfolded view as electronic data.

These data items demonstrate improved efficiency in a variety of CAM software downstream.

Receiving all types of 3D CAD data and unfold them at a stroke (versatile CAD) From batch unfolding and batch CAM, and data unfolding to estimation.





[Output formats]

- AP40 AP60 AP100 (IGA BMF)
- DXF DWG 1
- 1 Information on sheet metal processing attributes is not output for DXF and DWG.

[Output of indices for estimation]

The sheet metal processing attribute information contained in unfolded views (bends, formed shapes and special molds) can be output to MDB files ² as the indices for estimation, and the cost management of models is also possible.



2 MDB file is the data form for Microsoft Access. Microsoft Access is separately required in order to refer to and make up the estimation index that is output.

[Creation of forms]

Work instruction forms such as bending, assembly, welding, and others can be created from 3D models.



Creates precise sheet metal solid models from shell models.

Top-down design model (shell model)



Shell model created in top-down design approach is disassembled to a precise solid model of a sheet metal part.

Defining a solid model of sheet metal





Adds bends to edges on the surfaces and defines the butt joints.





A solid assembly model that comprises multiple parts is created from shell models.

Disassembling view



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Design change

If the design is changed, the changed sheet metal model can be instantly created by simply recreating the sheet metal solid model from the shell model.

> Corner sections in considerations of the sheet thickness. These corner sections will be properly formed on the basis of the overlapping settings.



A thin-walled shell model composed of a single component.

TIPS for defining sheet metal solids

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The system makes settings for the bends and butt joints for respective edges (corners). As for the bends, it is possible to designate different inner radiuses for respective edges. As for the contacts, it is possible to select different patterns such as the hard drawn butt joints, double drawn butt joints, fitting butt joints, etc.

The split parts can be distinguished by color coding of the preview indications.

Return bend check function In this function, you can insert AMADA's standard bend die in a model to judge on CAD whether bending is possible or not. It is also helpful in disassembling.

Definition of bends and butt joints.



The preview function allows you to check how the parts compose the product.





TIPS for defining sheet metal solids

will be formed.

Since the system makes the sheet metal solid automatically, compensating calculations in considerations of the sheet thickness will become totally unnecessary.



Sheet thickness information will be automatically set. A sheet metal model indicating the sheet thicknesses will be called the "sheet metal solid model" On the basis of the [sheet metalizing definition] such as the overlapping between a sheet and a sheet, overlapping at corner sections, setting for the bends, accurate sheet metal solid model

The SheetWorks for Unfold is also applicable to the designing purposes.

Note: In sheet works course at Amada school, operation training is not carried out for design usage

Sheet metal model check function

This function checks hole positions very near to bends, minimum flanges, pitches between holes, hole sizes of the models created, and prevents the unfolded views of impossible processing from being created.

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Return bend check function

This function can insert AMADA's standard bend die in a model to allow you to judge on CAD whether bending is possible or not. It is also helpful for disassembling.



Sheet metal processing library

The system is preparing many different forming shapes under the JIS Standard such as burrings, half-shears, embosses, louvers, guide rails, etc.

The system is capable of making positionings of the drag and drop forming shapes including the NC turret punch press processing attributes (using tool names, multi-process data, etc.), thus making it possible to carry out the "automatic allocations for the forming dies" in the CAM processes.

The system can indicate the tables concentrating to the material kinds and sheet thicknesses thus preventing occurrences of errors to include the shapes which cannot be processed (designing restrictions).



From the CAD stage to the CAM stage ----A design model can be effectively made use of from cutting to bending!

Function to three-dimensionalize AP data

The unfolded views with bend attributes created by the AP100 or others are loaded in and automatically converted into 3D data. With this, it is also possible to check the interference of assembly on the SheetWorks.

Network

"SheetWorks for Unfold" will receive the model made out by three-dimensional CAD system to make immediate development.

The development elevations thus made out will possess the sheet metal processing attributes such as of the forming die data and bending line data connecting seamlessly to the CAM system consisting of the turret punch press, laser cutting machine and bending machine.

After "SheetWorks for Unfold" carries out the development work, the automatic bending pro "BEND/CAM, ASTRO/CAM" will start its operations.





ASTRO-NT

Electronic drawing eDrawings