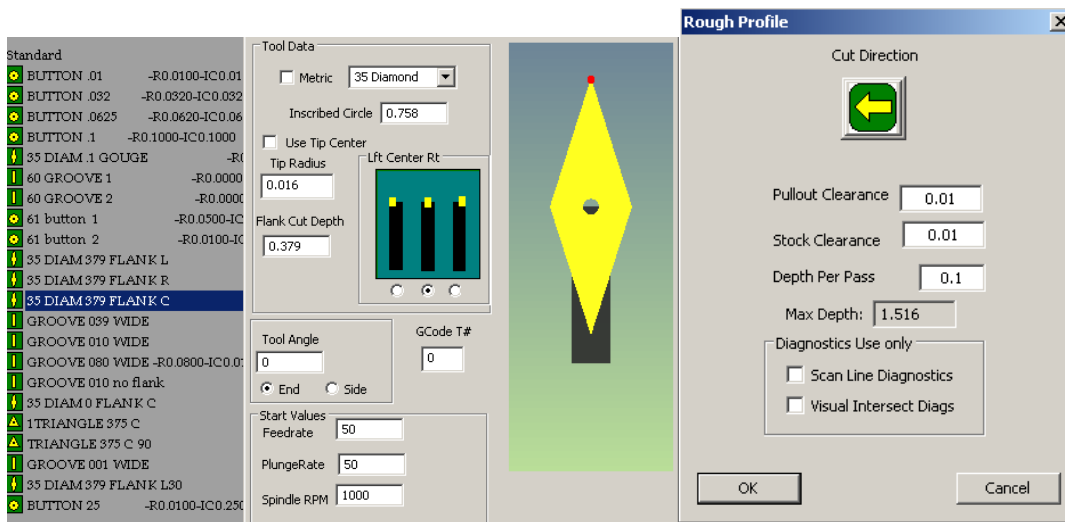
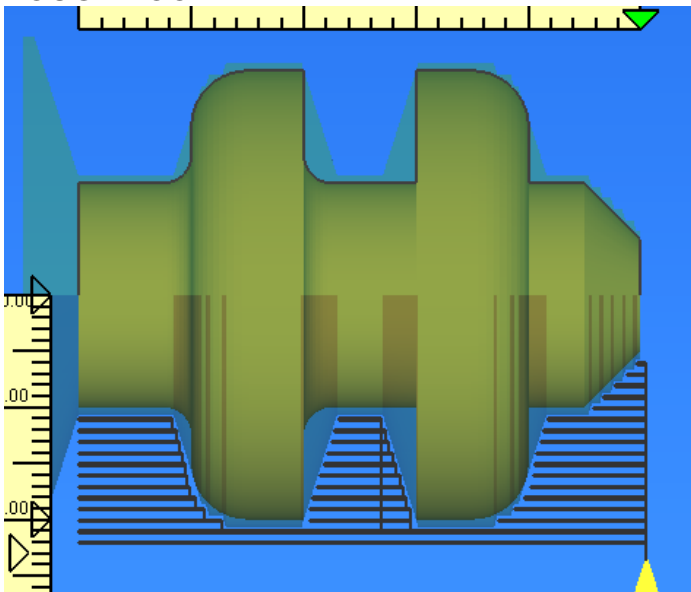


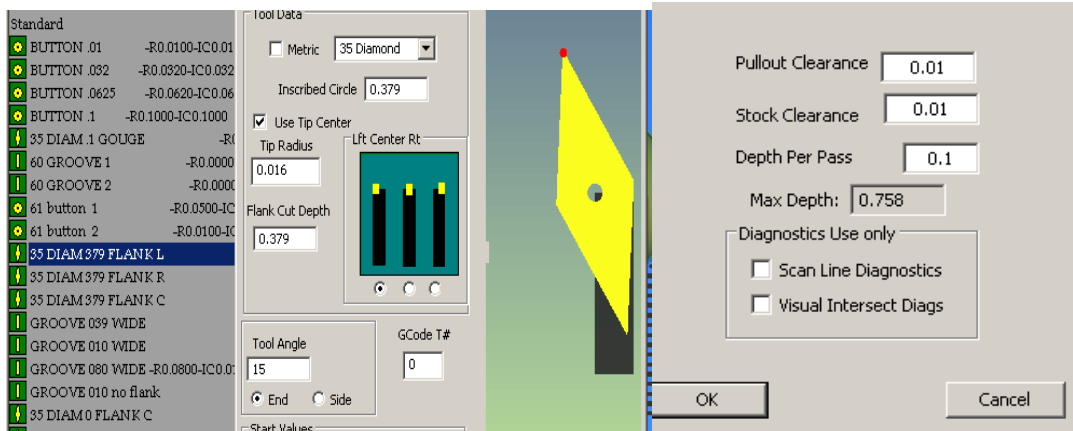
FILE: SECTION 5 HCIR



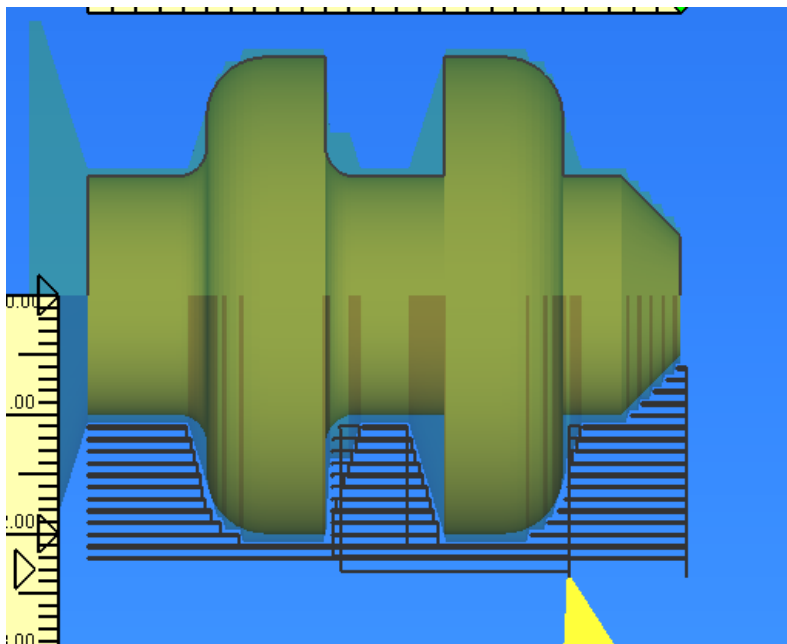
ROUGH TOOL



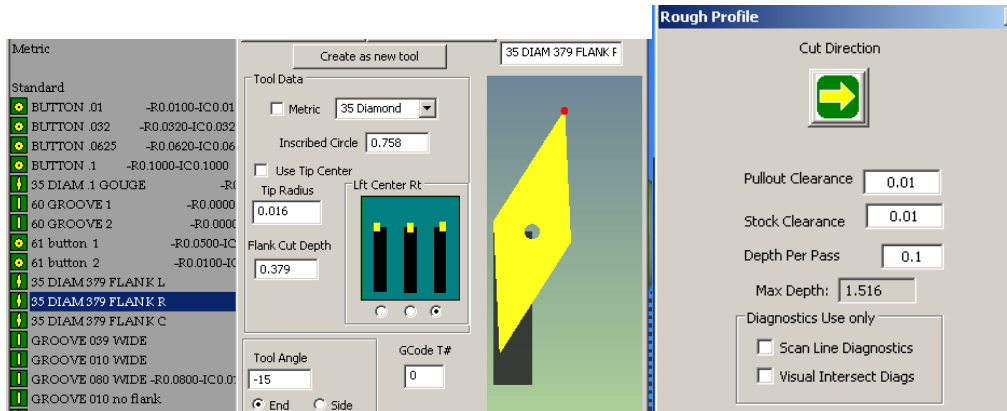
1ST ROUGH



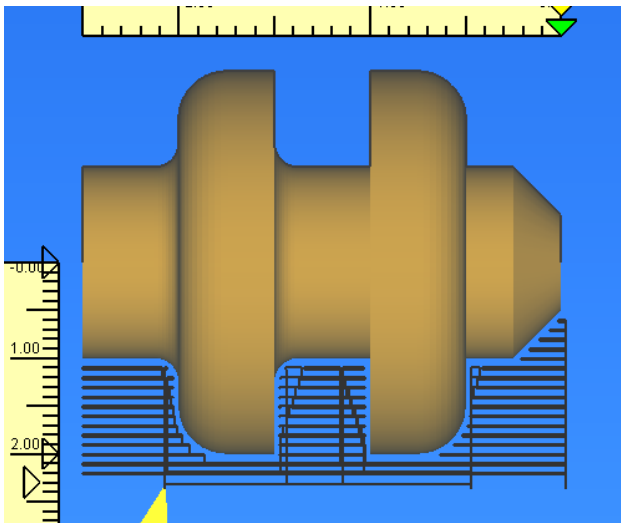
ROUGH TOOL



2ND ROUGH



ROUGH TOOL

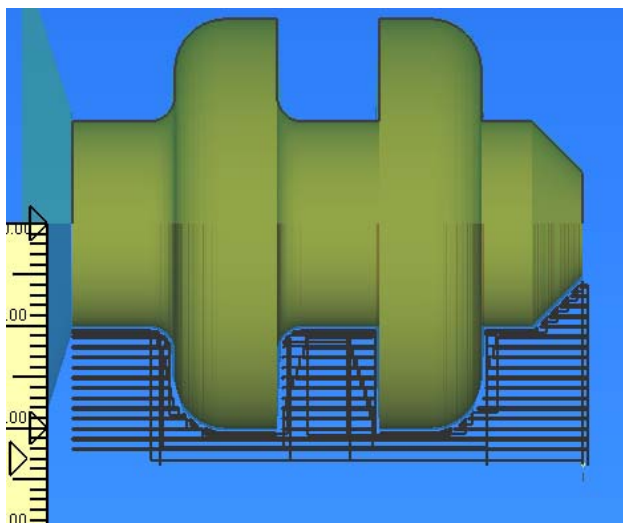
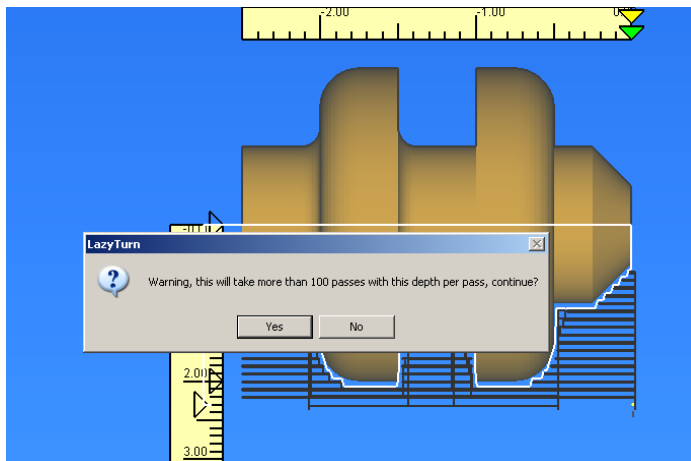
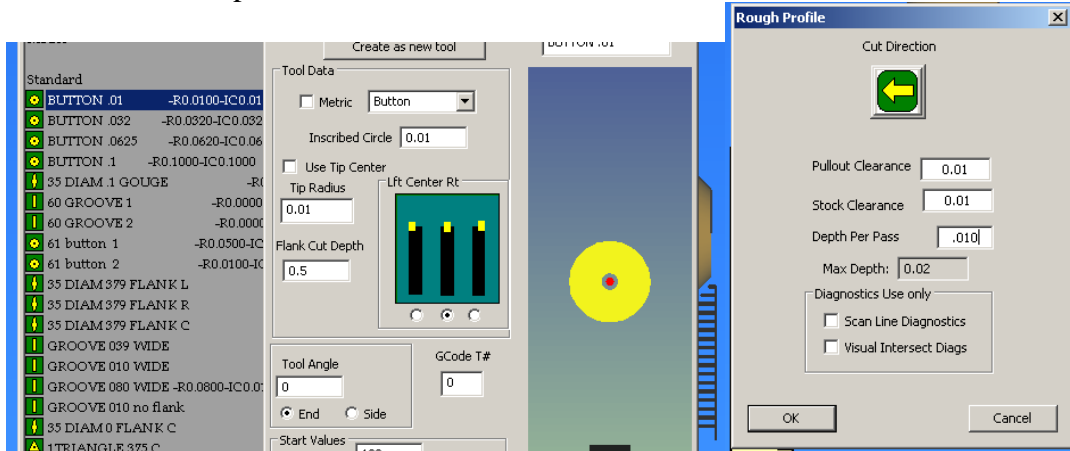


3RD ROUGH

The 3 rough passes have been used to machine down the billet to within 0.010" of the profile. Now it's time to do some finish passes.

As a test of the finish passes, miscellaneous tools will be tried to machine down to the profile. The only single tool which could be used to do this would be a grooving or point tool (small button or a very narrow grooving tool). Of course you could also use the same rough tools but because of the restriction on tip radius it would never truly cut down to the profile in a sharp corner. Practically speaking the design should be such that it includes a suitable corner radius. Should grooving be implemented in the future then you could do some plunge cuts. An option would be to accept the code at this point and split the profile up for individual machining operations.

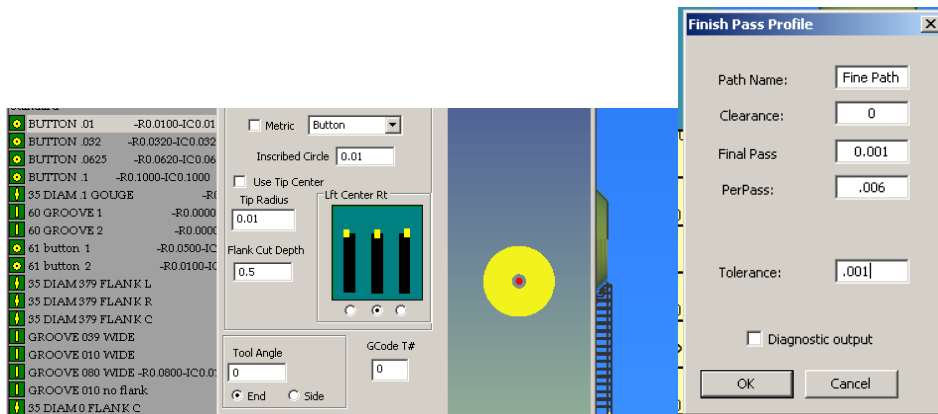
This is just another rough pass made with a button tool for kicks . It will be deleted and then some finish passes will be tried.



DIFFERENT FINISH PASSES

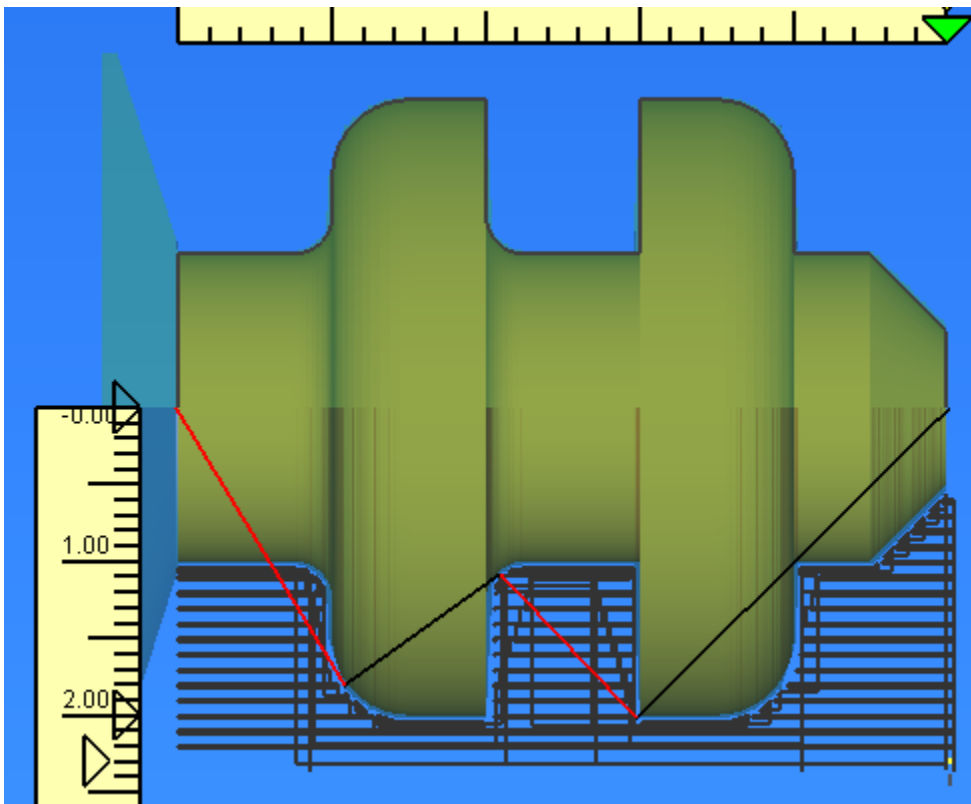
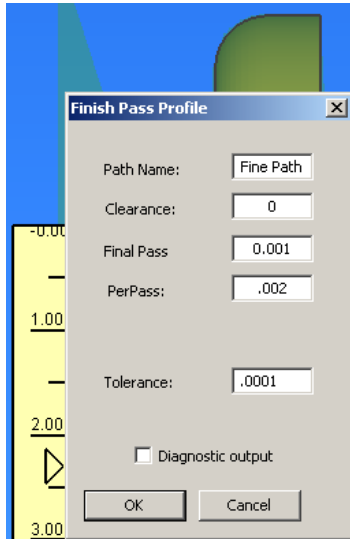
Make note of the different tools used and the passes. All of these finish passes are being done to show the various results of the finish pass as indicated by red / black line .The tool info is given and also the displayed finish indicator for each tried cut.

FINISH#1

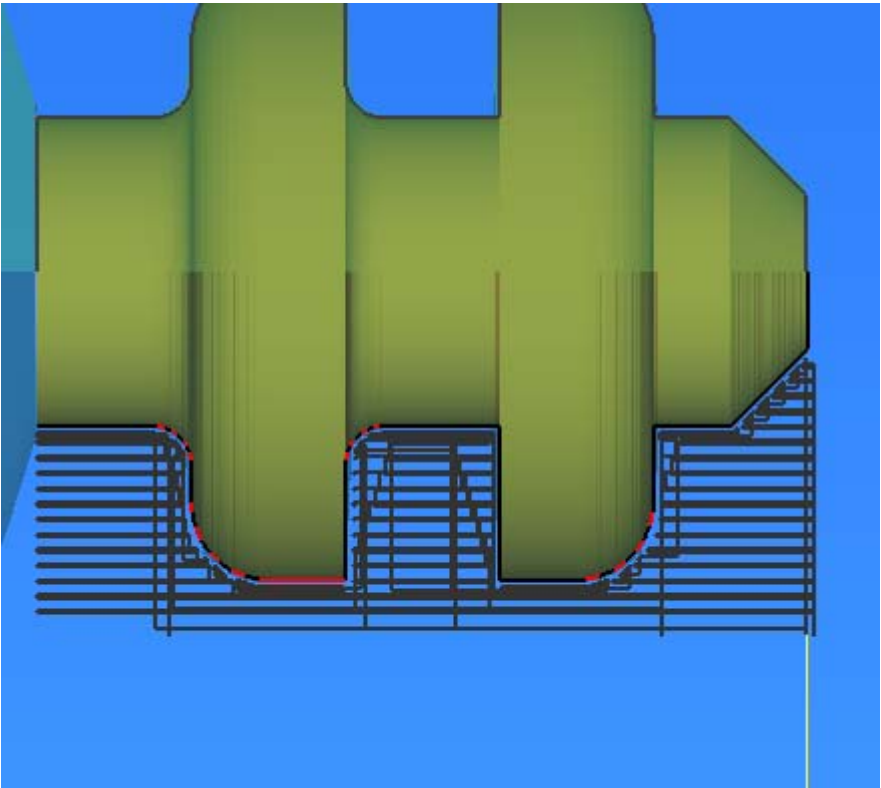
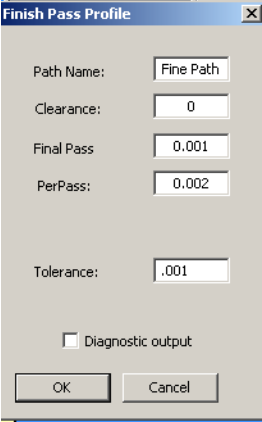
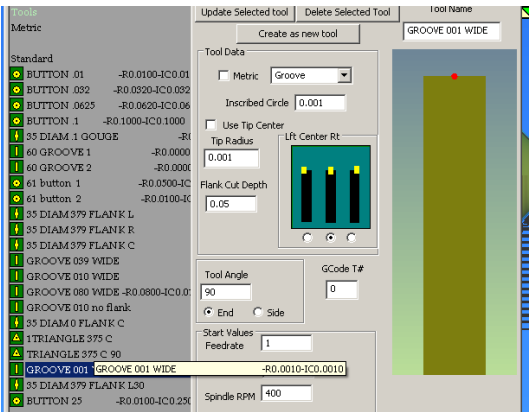


FINISH#2

Same tool as #1 but different pass. Obviously there is a problem with this one.

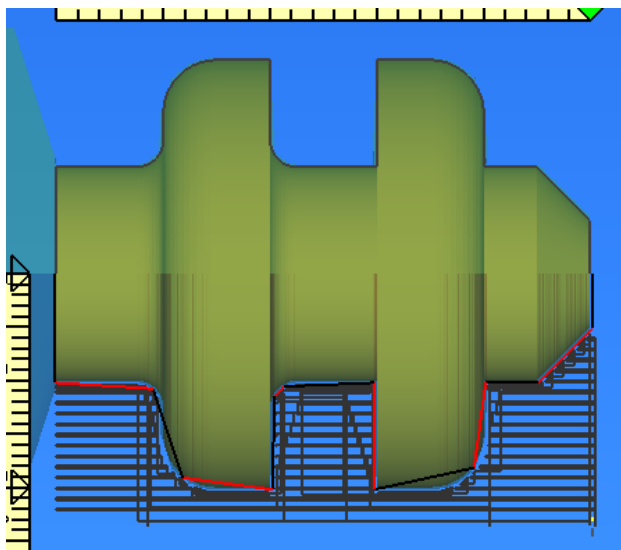
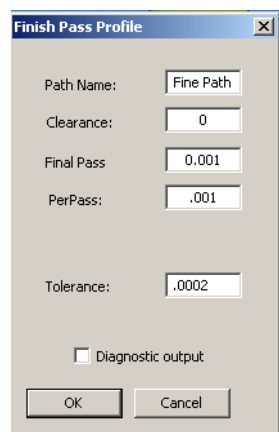
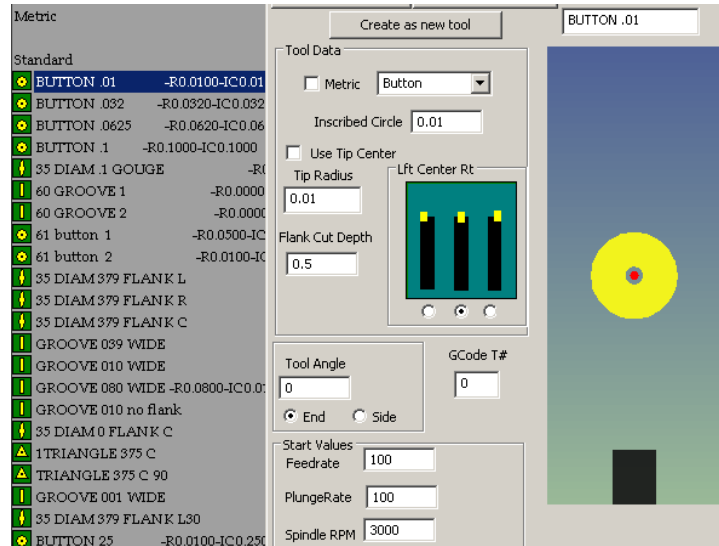


FINISH#3



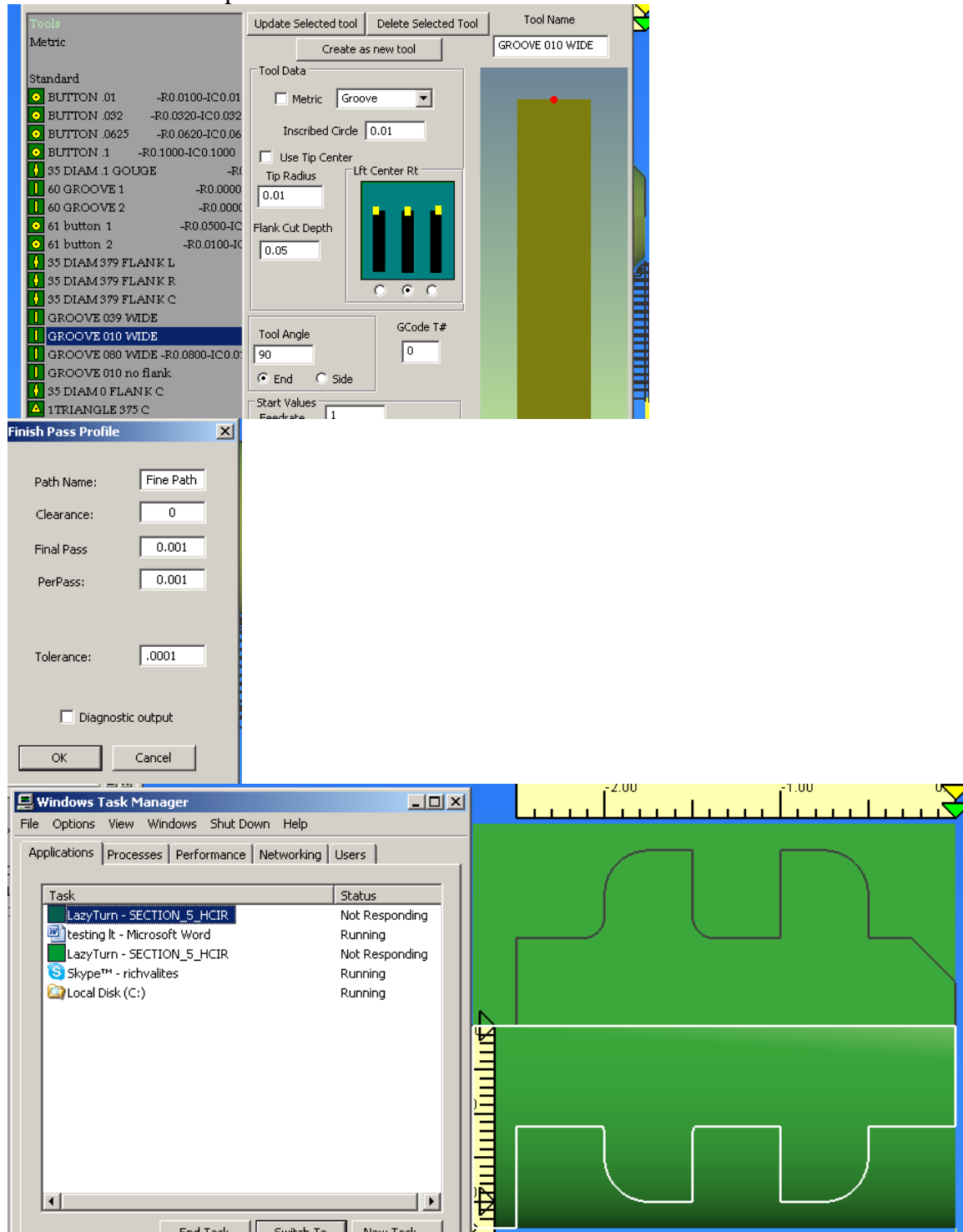
FINISH#4

Problem with this one.



FINISH#5

Just let LT try and do a finish without roughs and it crapped out...almost made it though!
Normally you would of course use the diagnostics as the computing time is very long otherwise. Locked up LT.



FINISH#6

Finish Pass Profile [X]

Path Name:

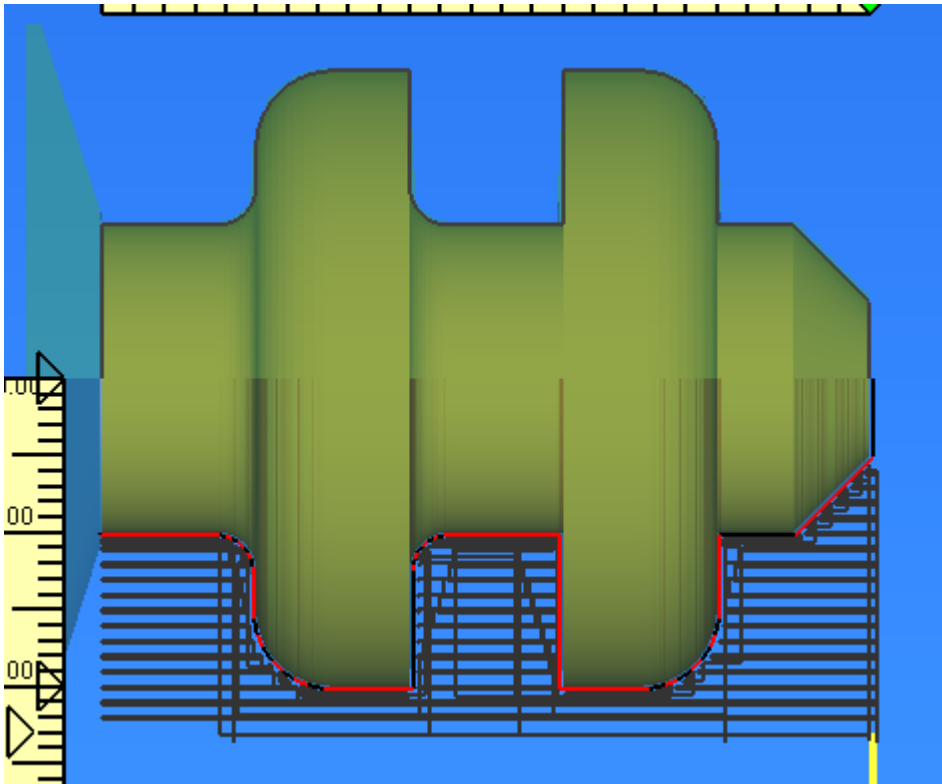
Clearance:

Final Pass:

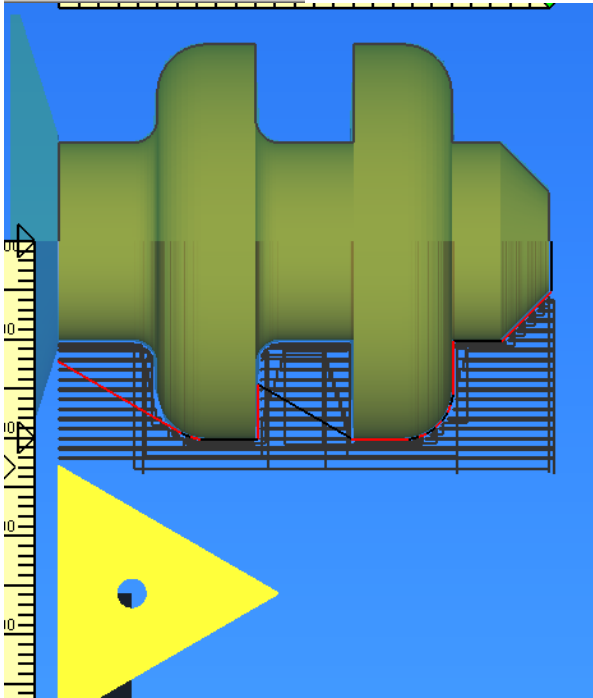
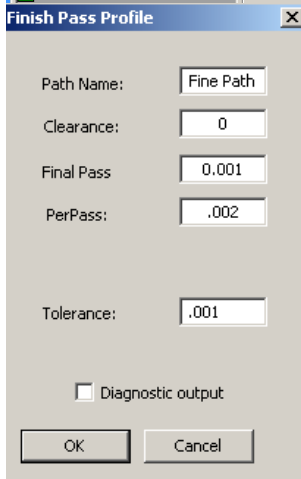
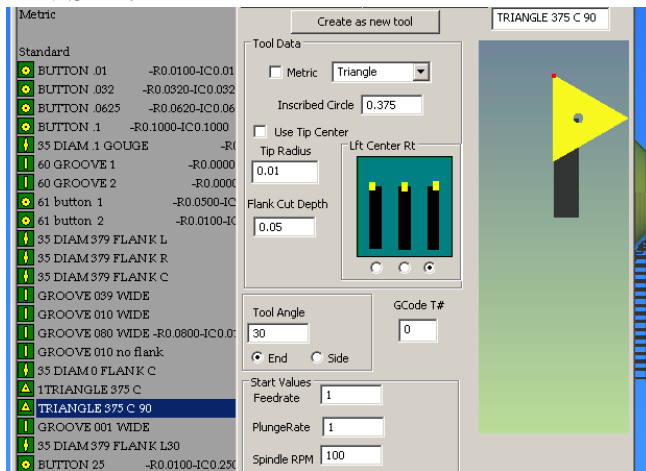
PerPass:

Tolerance:

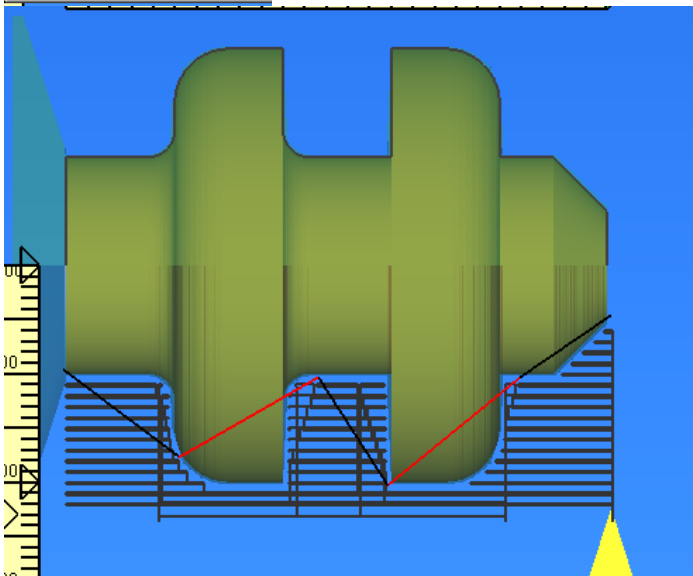
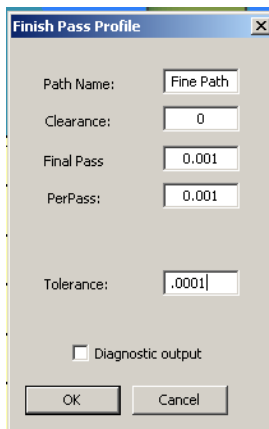
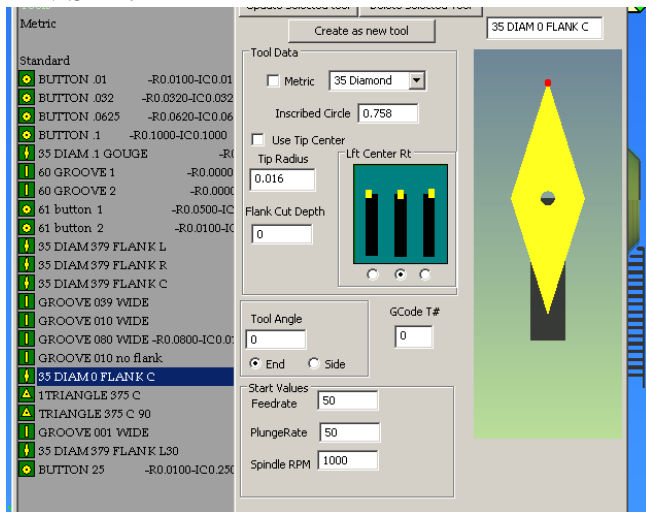
☐ Diagnostic output



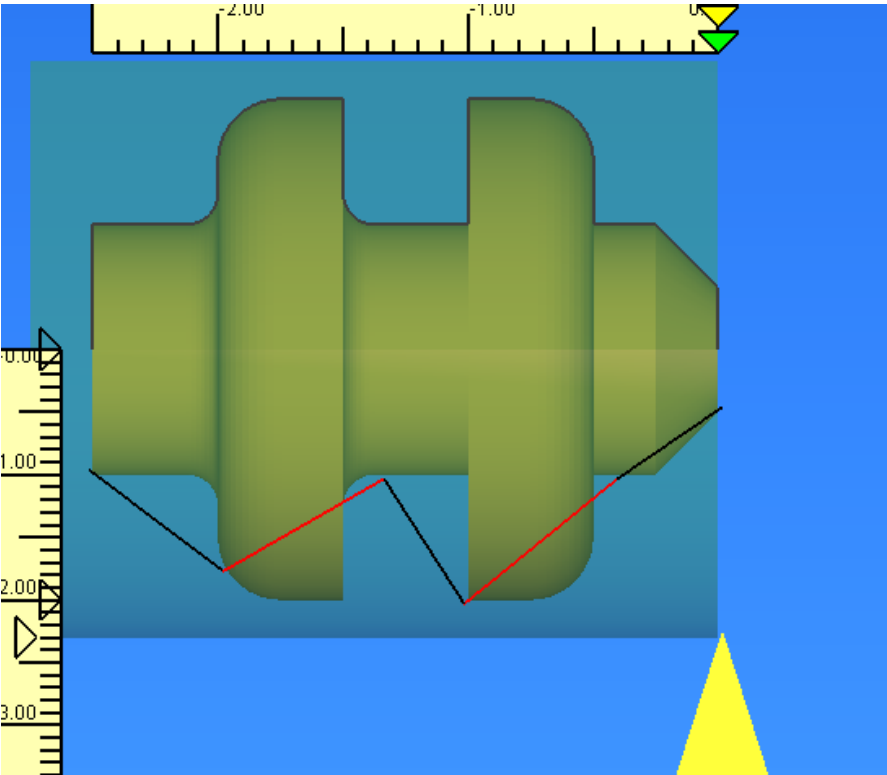
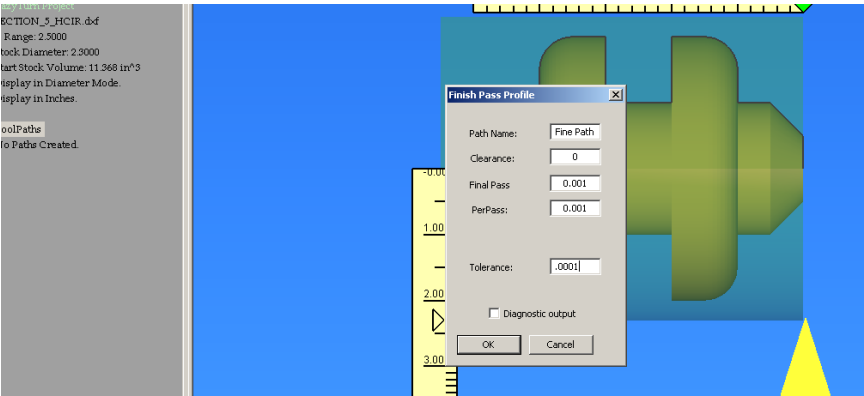
FINISH#7



FINISH#7

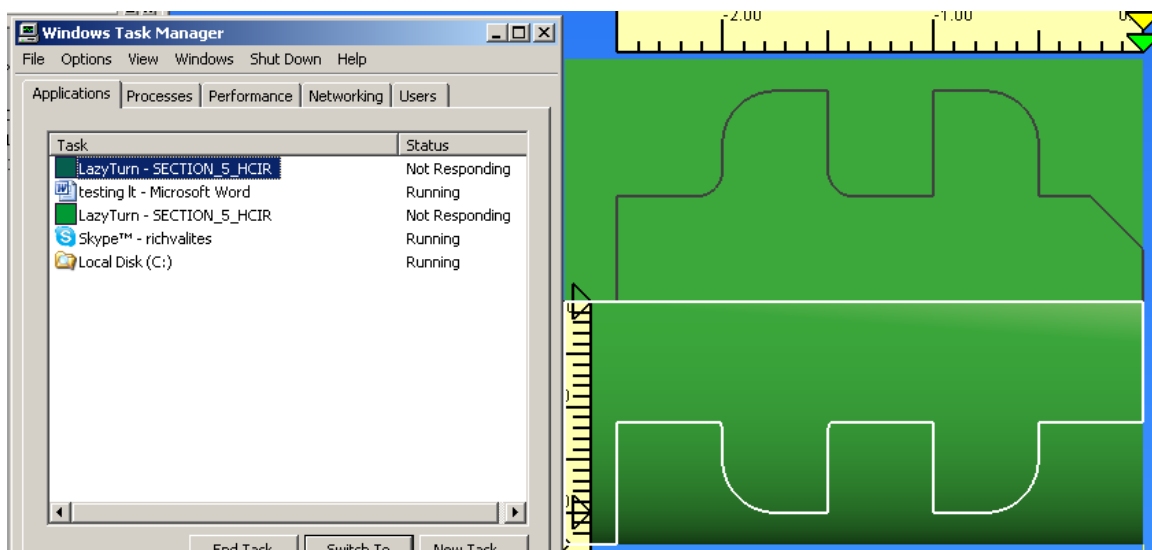
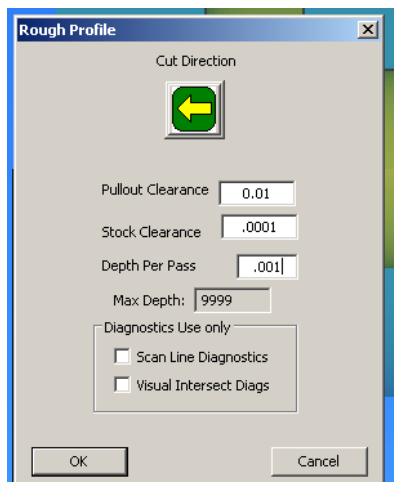
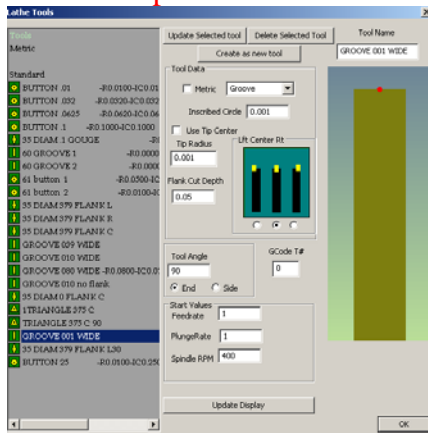


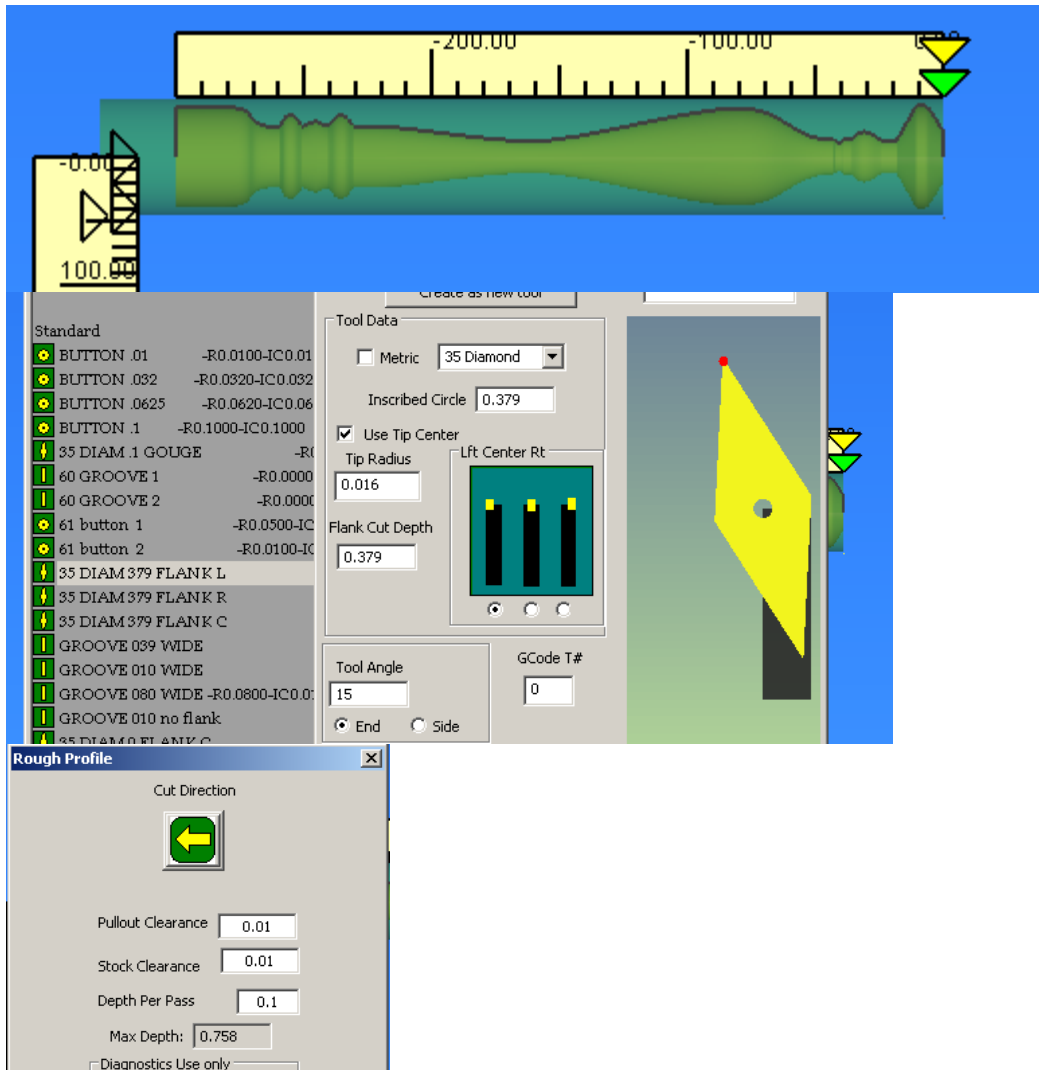
FINISH#8



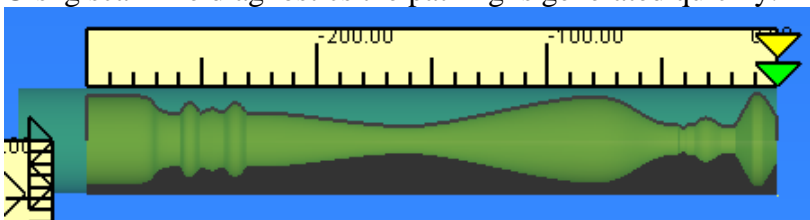
FINISH#9

Locked it up.

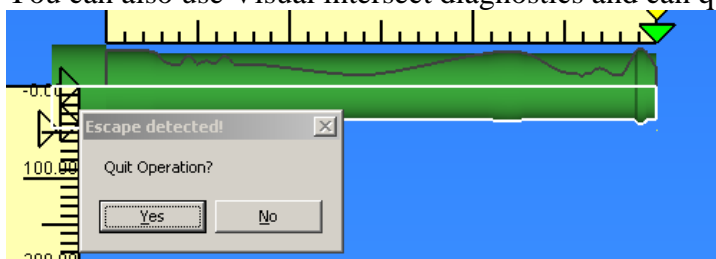




Using scan line diagnostics the pathing is generated quickly.

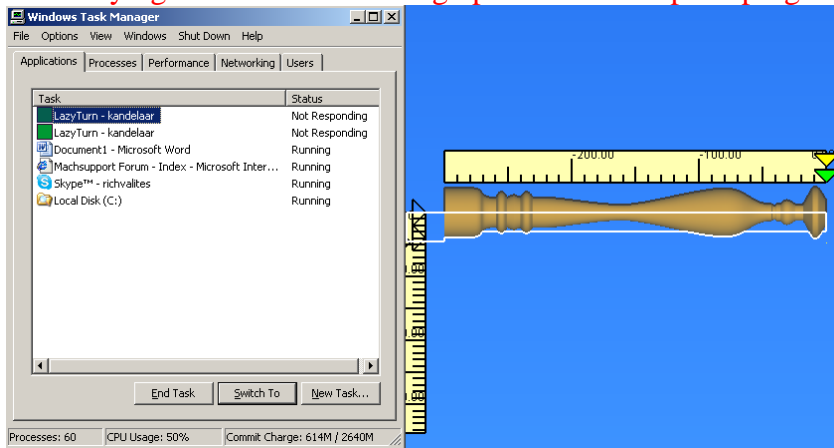


You can also use Visual intersect diagnostics and can quit at any time using the Esc key.

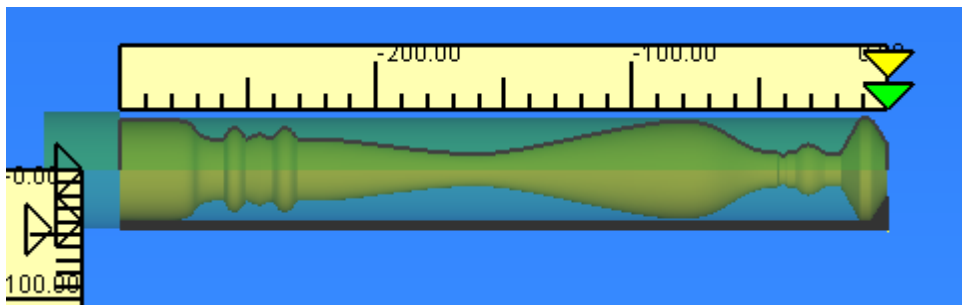
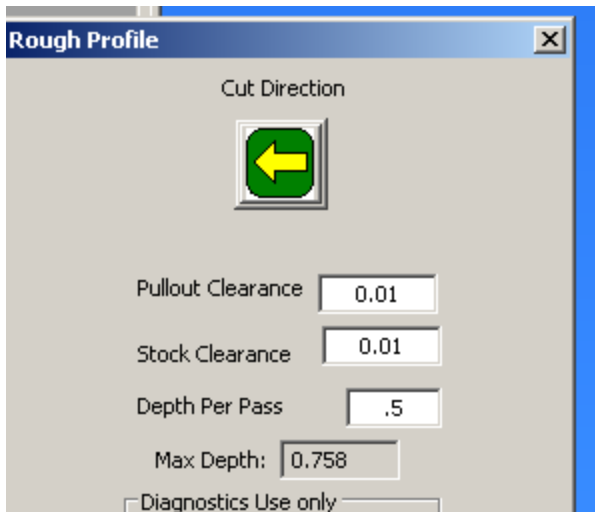


Note that you can still post code but it is not a complete code of all required moves.

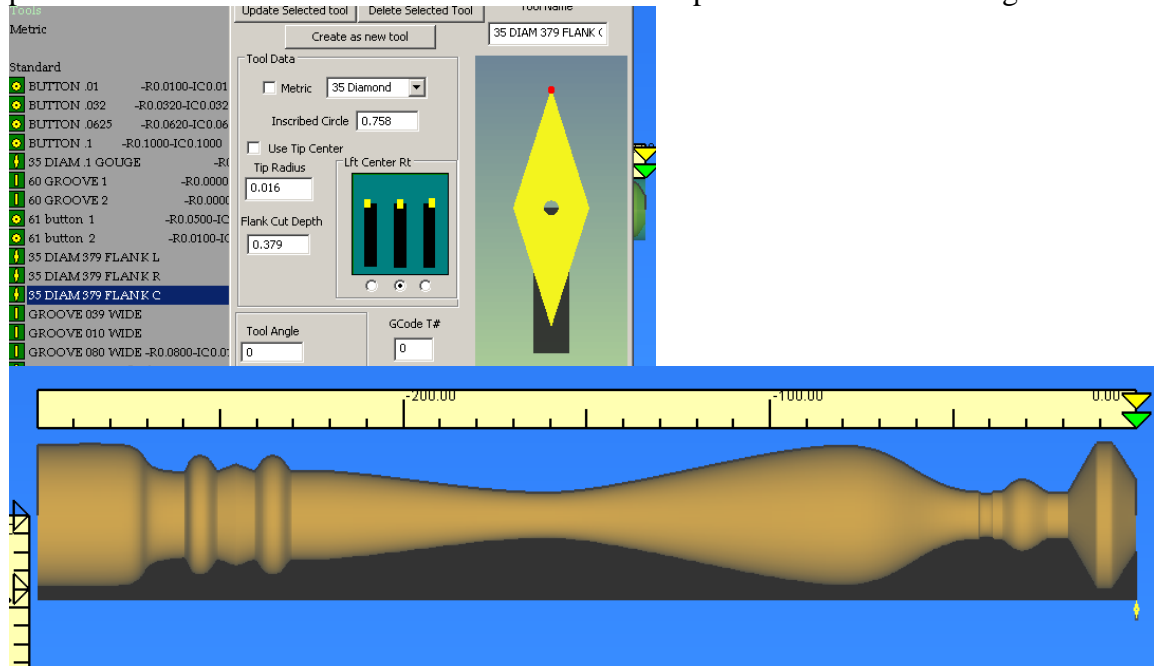
When trying to run the actual rough pass it locked up the program.



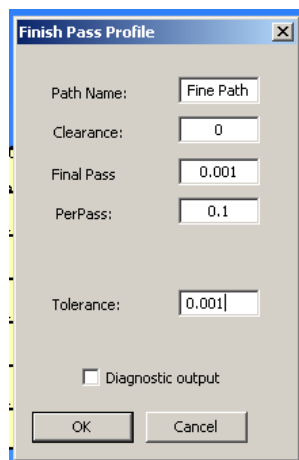
Using a deeper depth per pass. Remember that the piece is 4 foot in diameter!



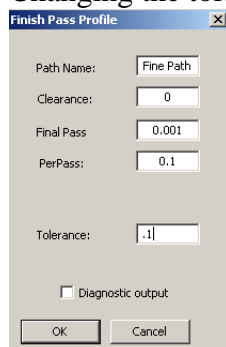
Using a rotated tool requires a whole lot more “computing” thus the time to analyze the paths can take a lot of time. Note that in this case the profile is some 300” long.



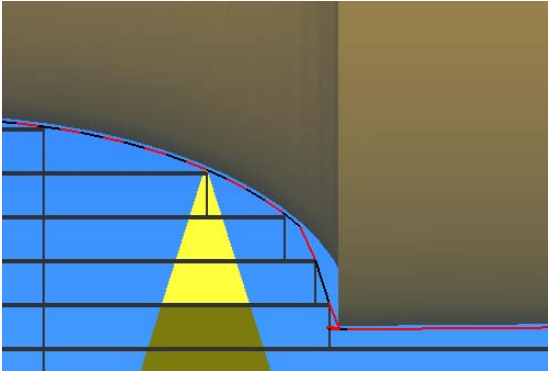
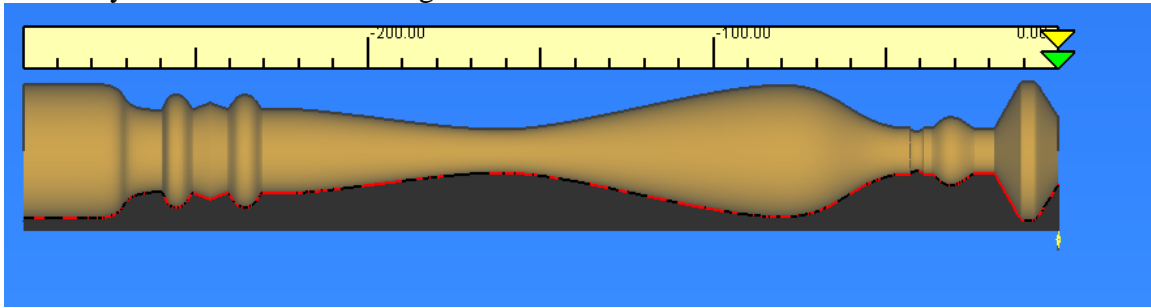
A finish pass using the following locked the program up. Read on!



Changing the tolerance as follows:



This only took a few seconds to generate.



This piece is some 300" long (12 feet!). So if you have a tolerance set at say .001", LT inspects the profile $300 / .001 = 300000$ as compared to say $300 / .1 = 3000$. Use judgment on tolerance. You can look at what it means verse the profile by doing both and measuring / looking in the graphics.