

Project 8.1a Model a Miniature Train

Introduction

Have you ever ridden on a train or owned a train set? The parts that make up the engine car on a train can vary depending on the make and model; however, all train engine cars have parts that are similar.

Interpreting dimensioned drawings is an important engineering skill. Using drawings to create a computer model of a part is also important. You learned earlier in this course that a sketch is the documentation foundation for related technical work. Communicating this information effectively allows a group of people to function as a design team.

In this project you will further develop your modeling skills and your ability to use a computer as an efficient communication tool. The skills that you learned earlier in this course will be systematically applied to model the eight remaining parts needed for the Miniature Train Assembly. The parts with the dimensions are listed below.

Equipment

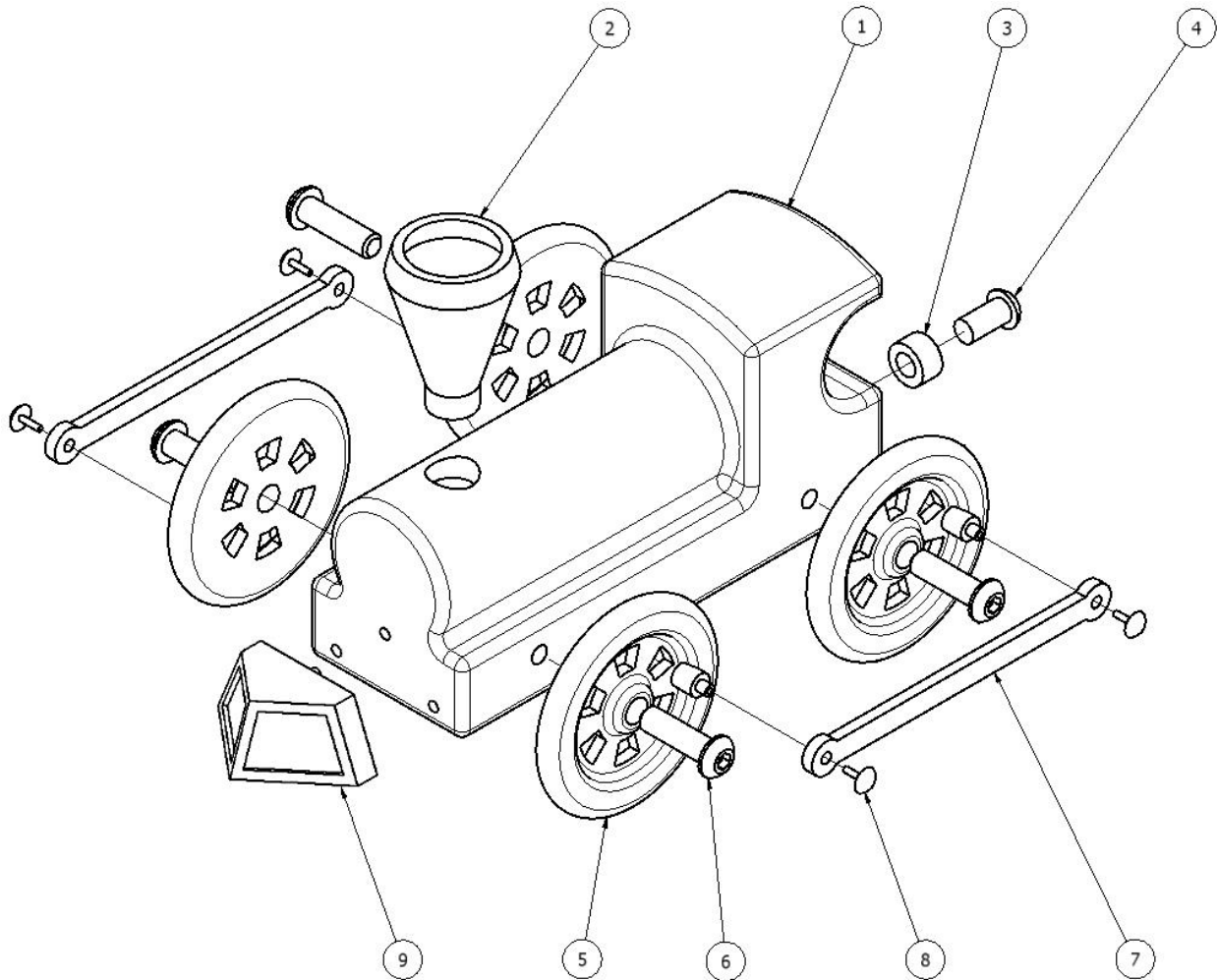
- Computer with 3D CAD solid modeling program
- Engineering notebook

Procedure

1. Model and assemble the parts shown using the drawings provided.
2. Create a set of working drawings to document the train parts and assembly.

Train Parts List

Item	Quantity	Name	Description	Material
1	1	Train Body		ABS Plastic
2	1	Stack		ABS Plastic
3	1	Hitch Magnet		ABS Plastic
4	1	Hitch Peg		ABS Plastic </td
5	4	Wheel		ABS Plastic
6	4	Axle Peg		ABS Plastic
7	2	Linkage Arm		ABS Plastic
8	4	Linkage Peg		ABS Plastic
9	1	Cow Catcher		ABS Plastic



Train Tolerances

All parts have the following tolerances:

X.X = +/- .020

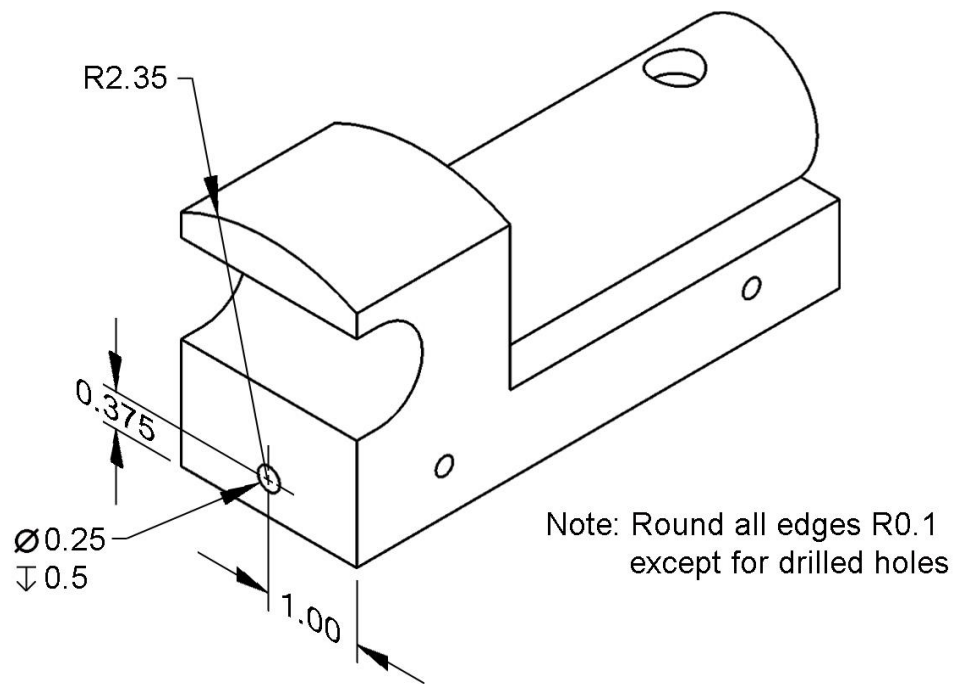
X.XX = +/- .010

X.XXX = +/- .005

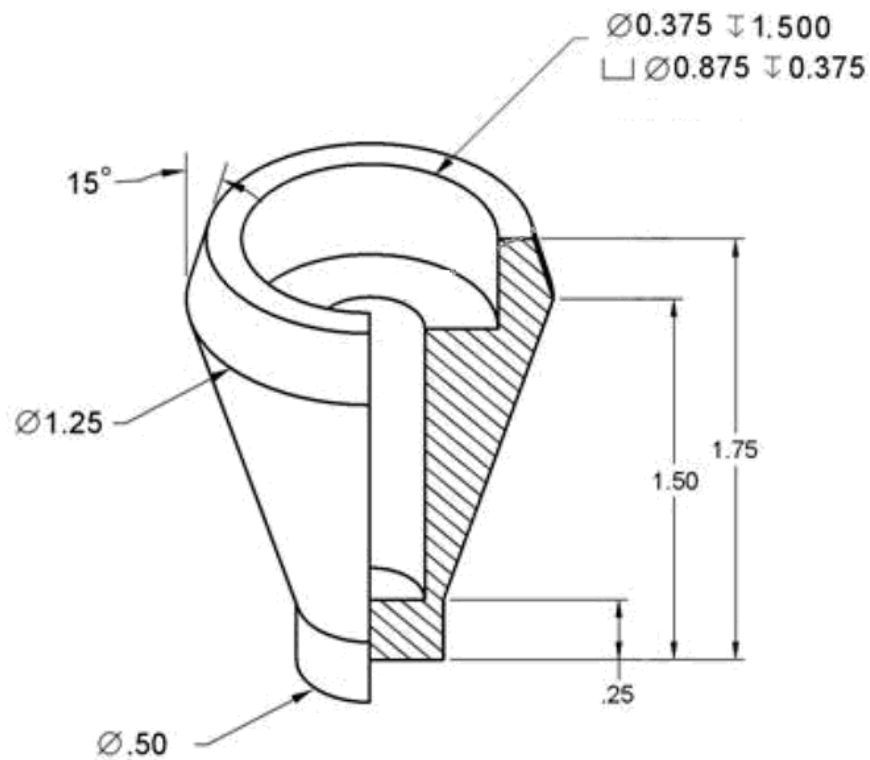
Isometric drawing of a mechanical part with the following dimensions and features:

- Overall length: 5.5
- Overall width: 1.75
- Overall height: 1.375
- Top surface radius: R0.75
- Front face radius: R0.5
- Top surface hole: $\varnothing 0.50$, $\downarrow 0.25$
- Front face hole: $\varnothing 0.125$, $\downarrow 0.125 \times 3$
- Side face hole: 1/4 - 20 UNC, $\downarrow .875 \times 4$
- Dimensions along the length: 1.375, 0.875, .625, 0.125, 0.375, 1.000, 1.625, 2.00
- Dimensions along the width: 0.25, 1.75, 0.500, 1.000, 1.75, 4.500

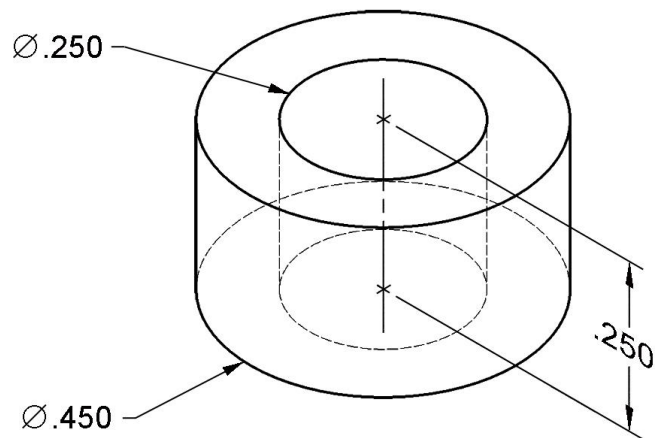
Note: All holes are drilled with point angles.



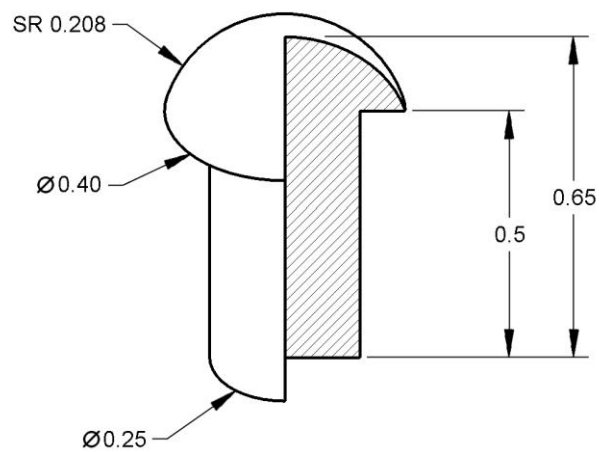
Part #2: Stack



Part #3: Hitch Magnet

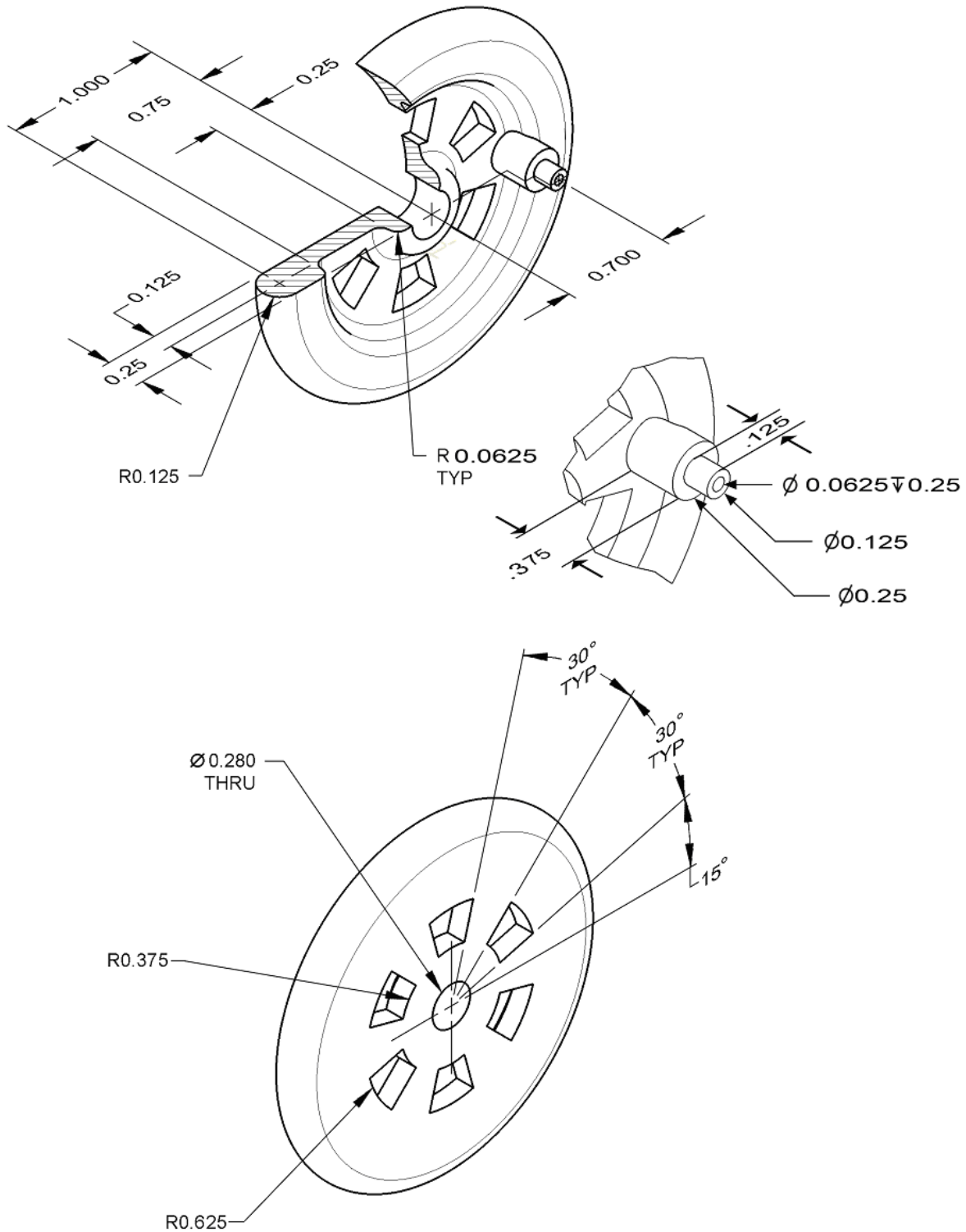


Part #4: Hitch Peg

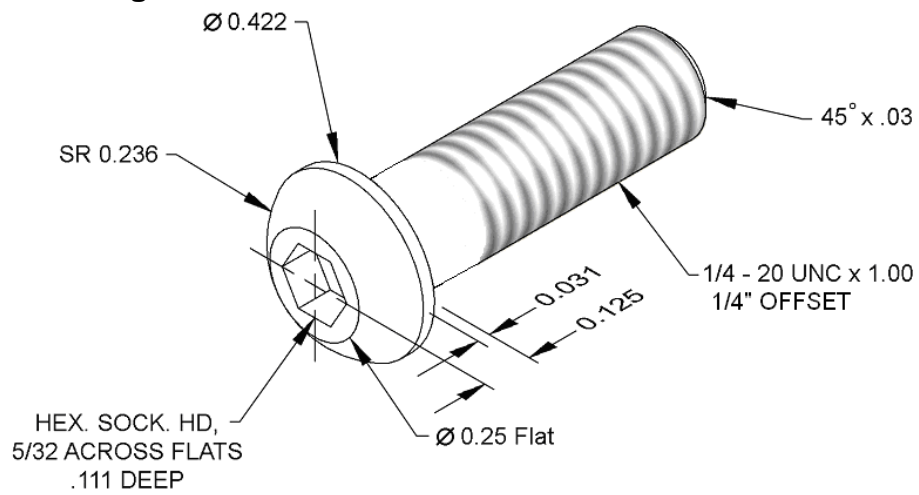


Note: Optional chamfer bottom edge $.01 \times 45 \text{ deg}$

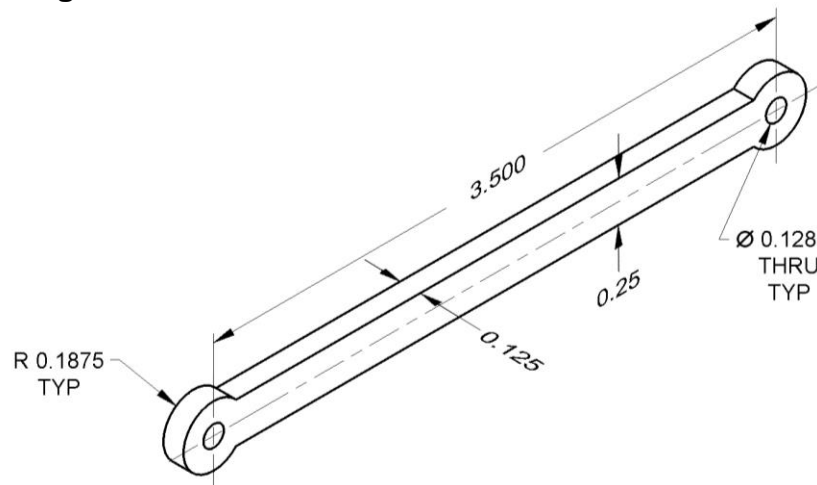
Part #5: Wheel



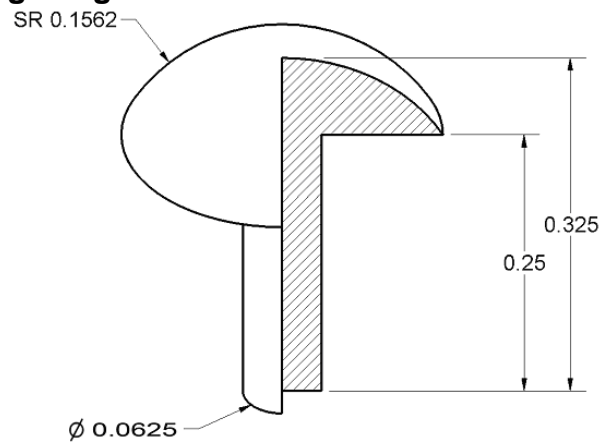
Part #6: Axle Peg



Part #7: Linkage Arm

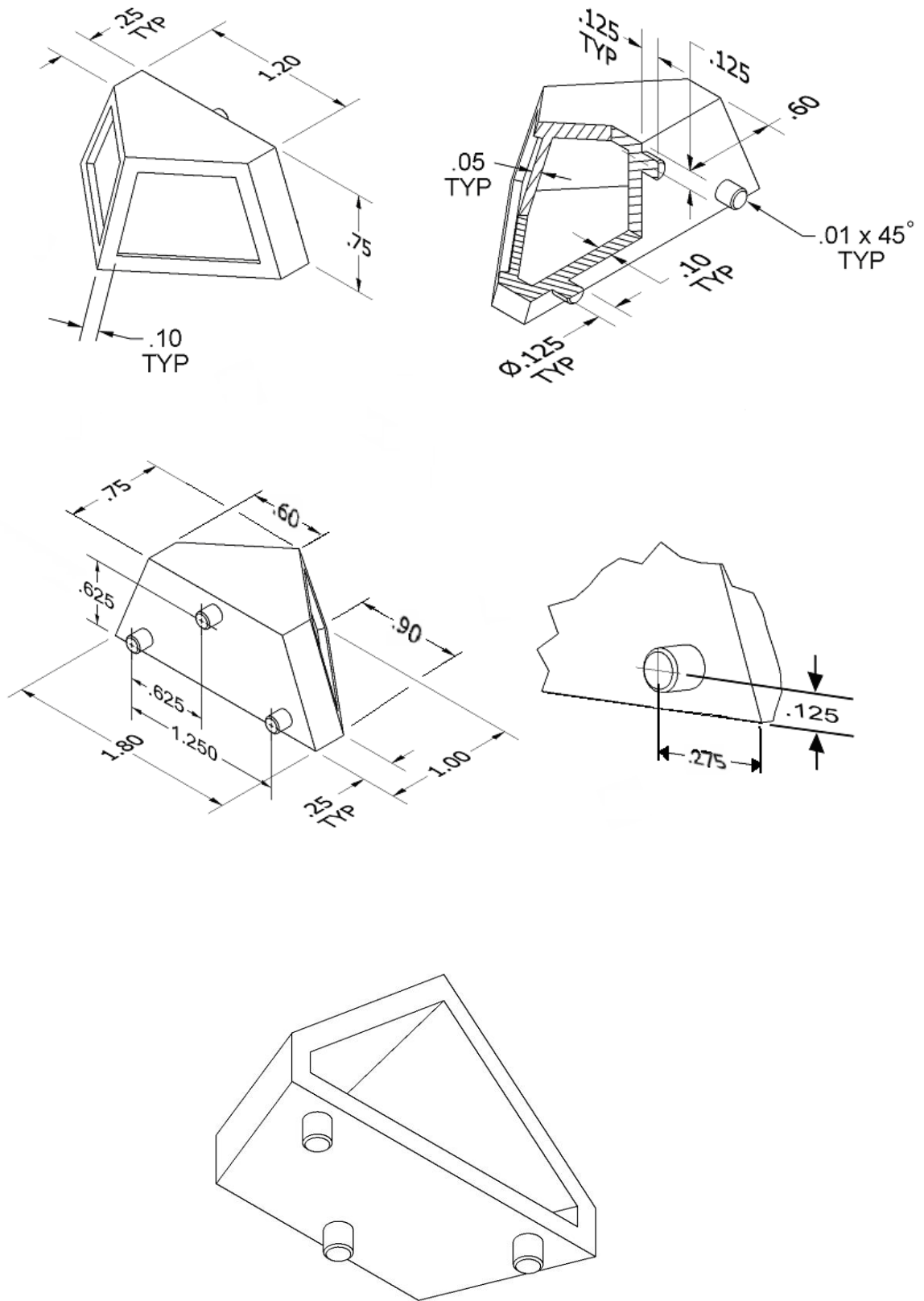


Part #8: Linkage Peg

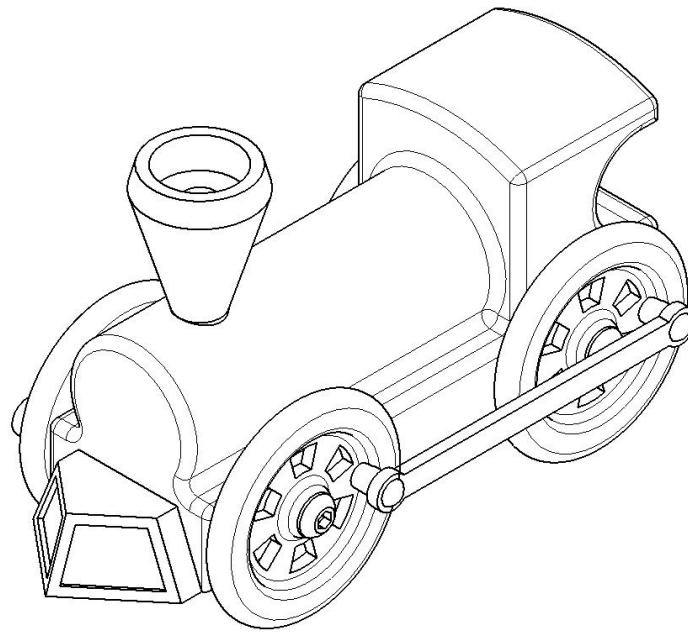


Note: Optional chamfer bottom edge .01 x 45 deg

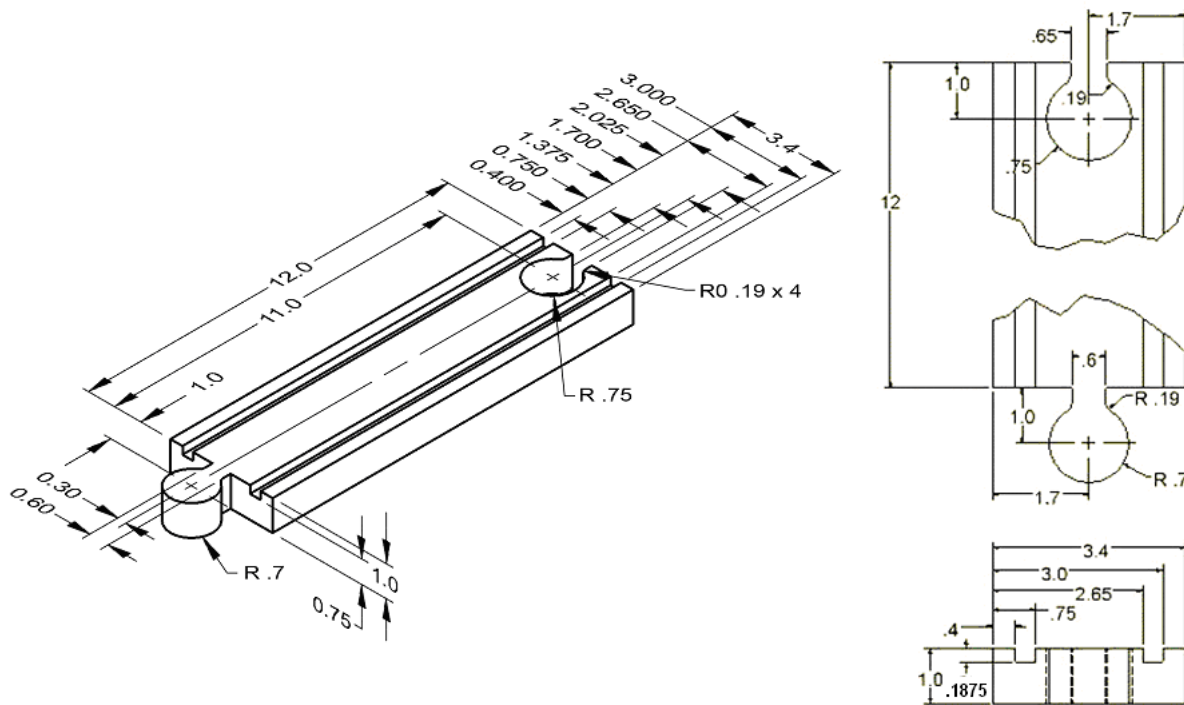
Part #9: Cow Catcher



Assembled Train



Straight Track



Conclusion

1. Why are drawings composed of different line conventions?
2. What is the purpose of a sectional view?
3. What is the purpose of an auxiliary view?
4. Why are symbols used instead of words to identify hole types?
5. What advantage is there to using algebraic equations instead of numerical values when defining the dimensions of a CAD model?
6. What three types of constraints can be applied to CAD sketches or models?
7. What advantages do CAD drawings have over paper sketches?