



# Fusion 360 - Assemblies Masters Class

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# Topics

Fusion 360 design methodology

Bodies vs Components

Managing References

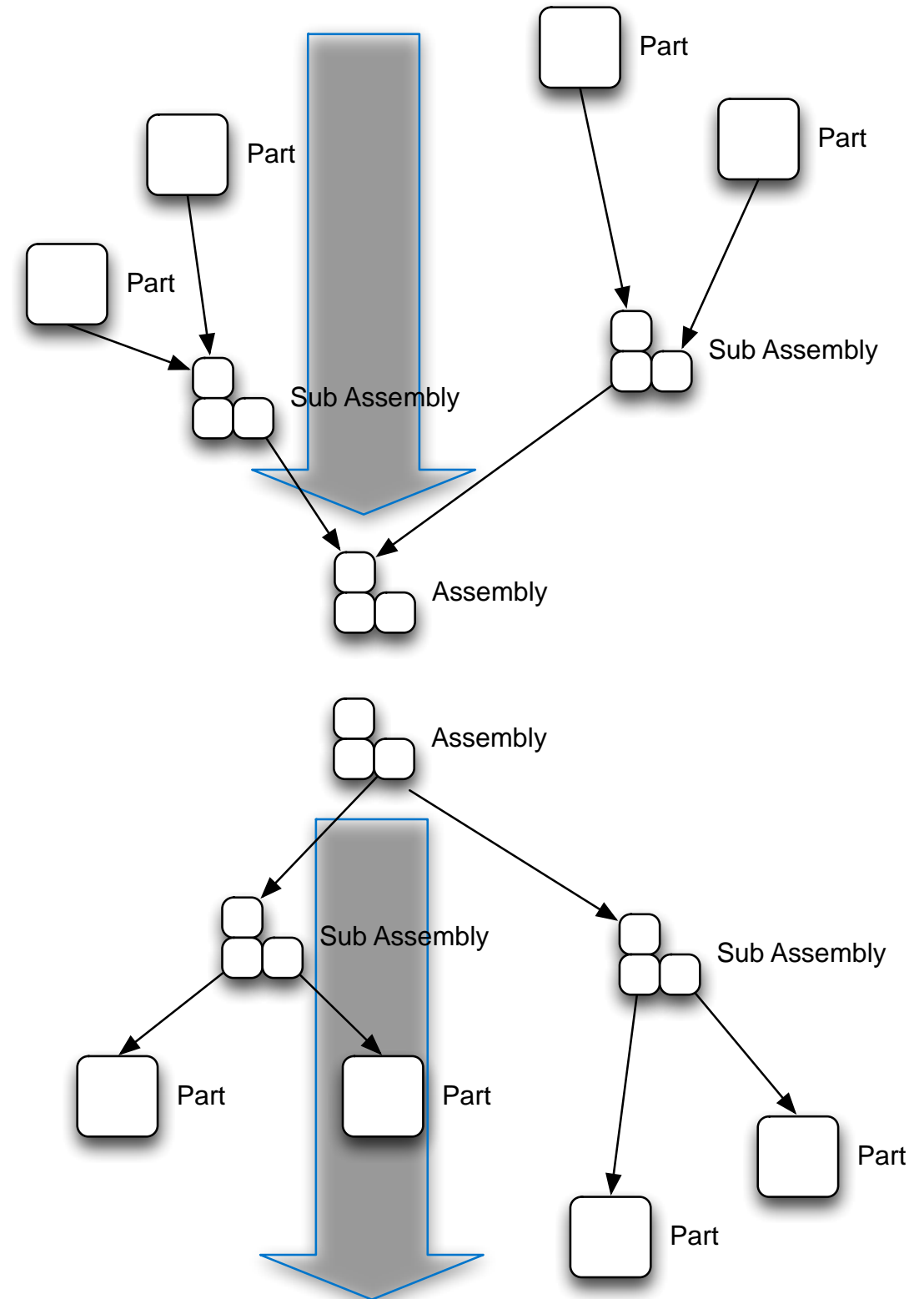
Degrees of Freedom

Positioning Components

# Fusion 360 design methodology

# Assembly Design Methods

- Bottom Up
  - Build piece parts, assemble them into sub assemblies
  - Assemble sub assemblies into a final assembly
- Top Down
  - Start with the assembly and work down to detail parts

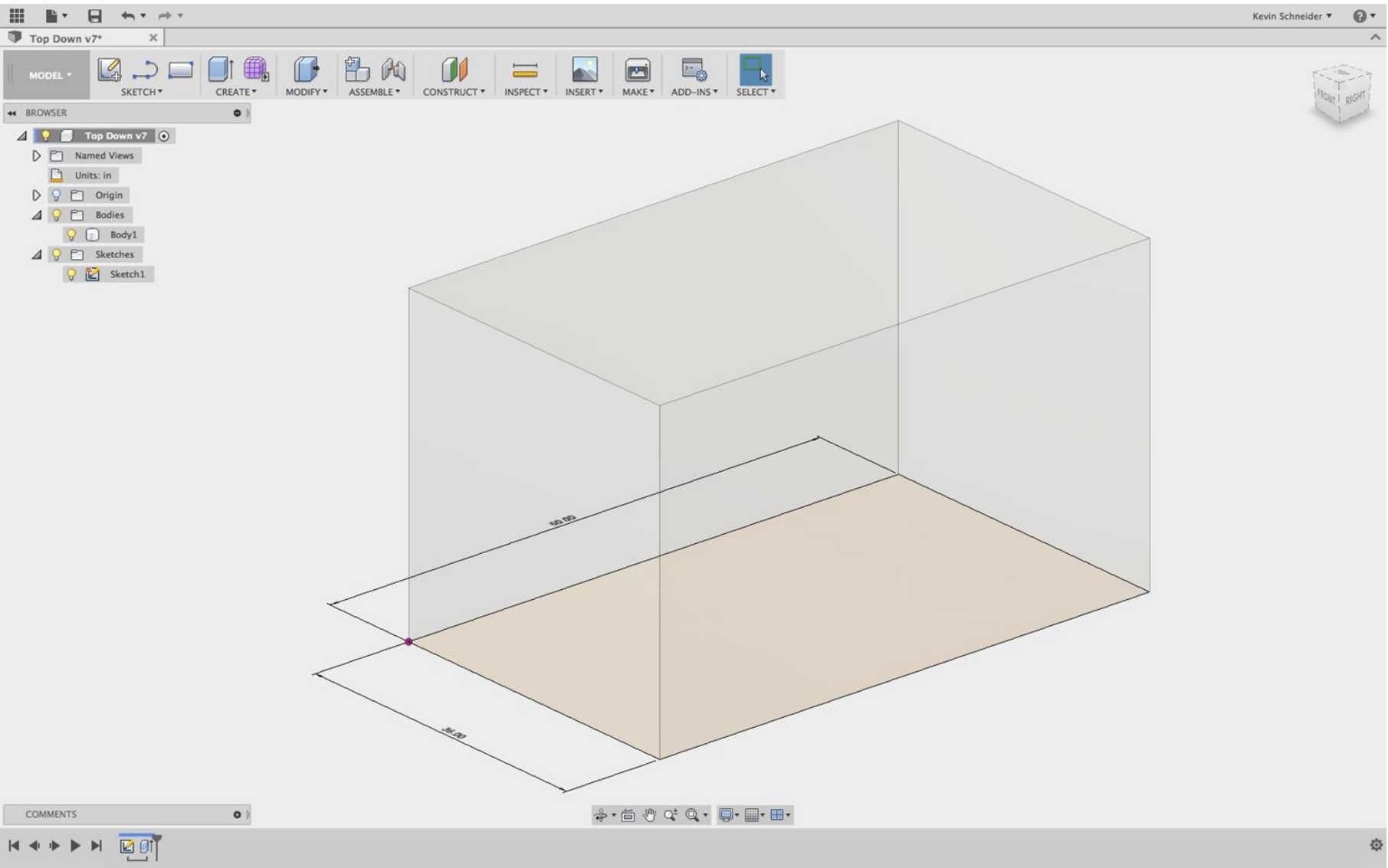
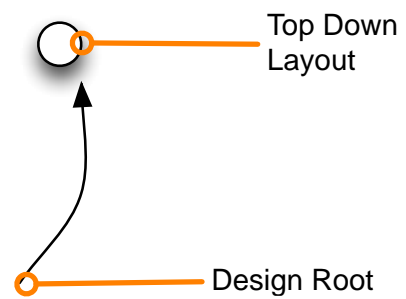


# Top-down design methodology

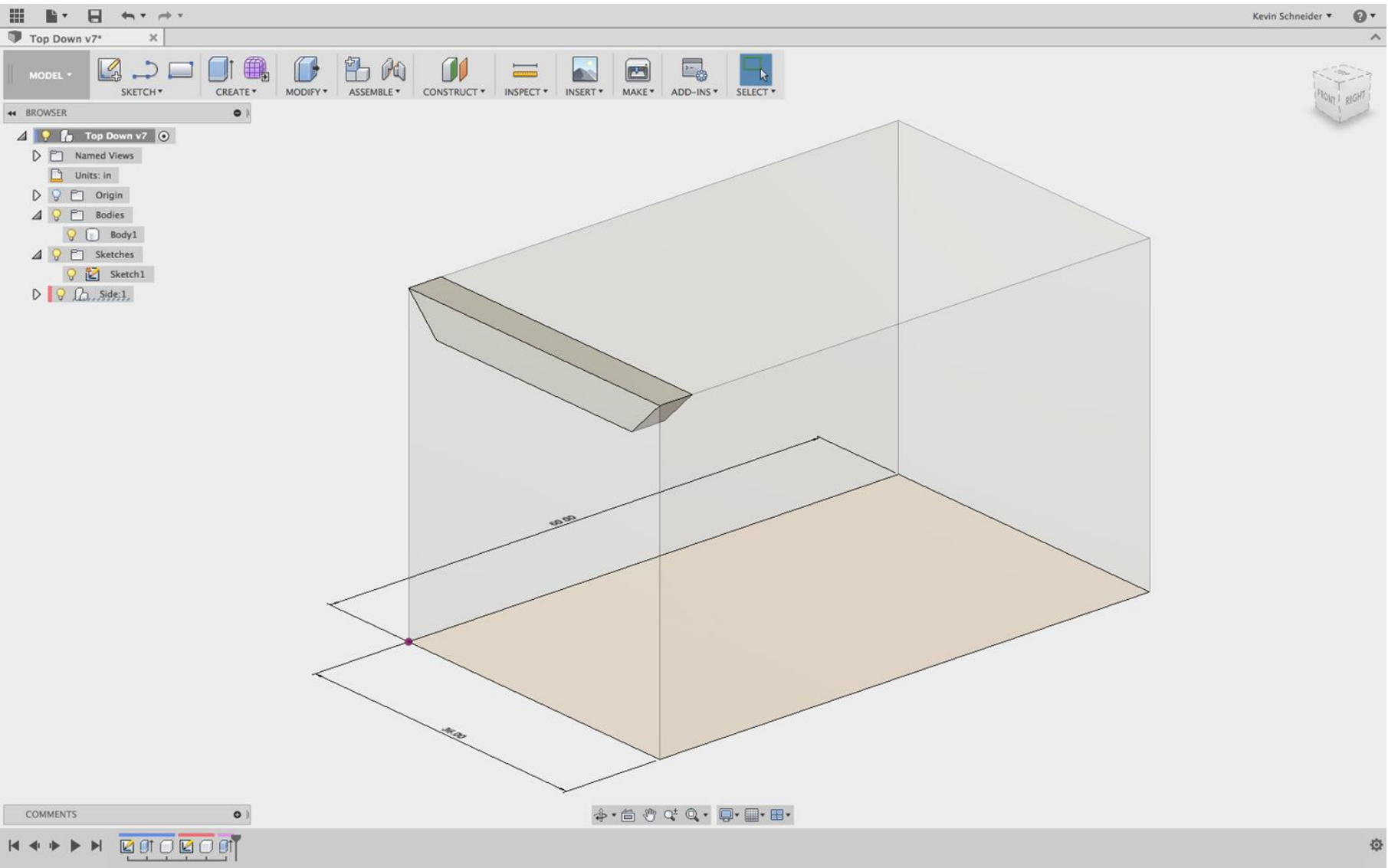
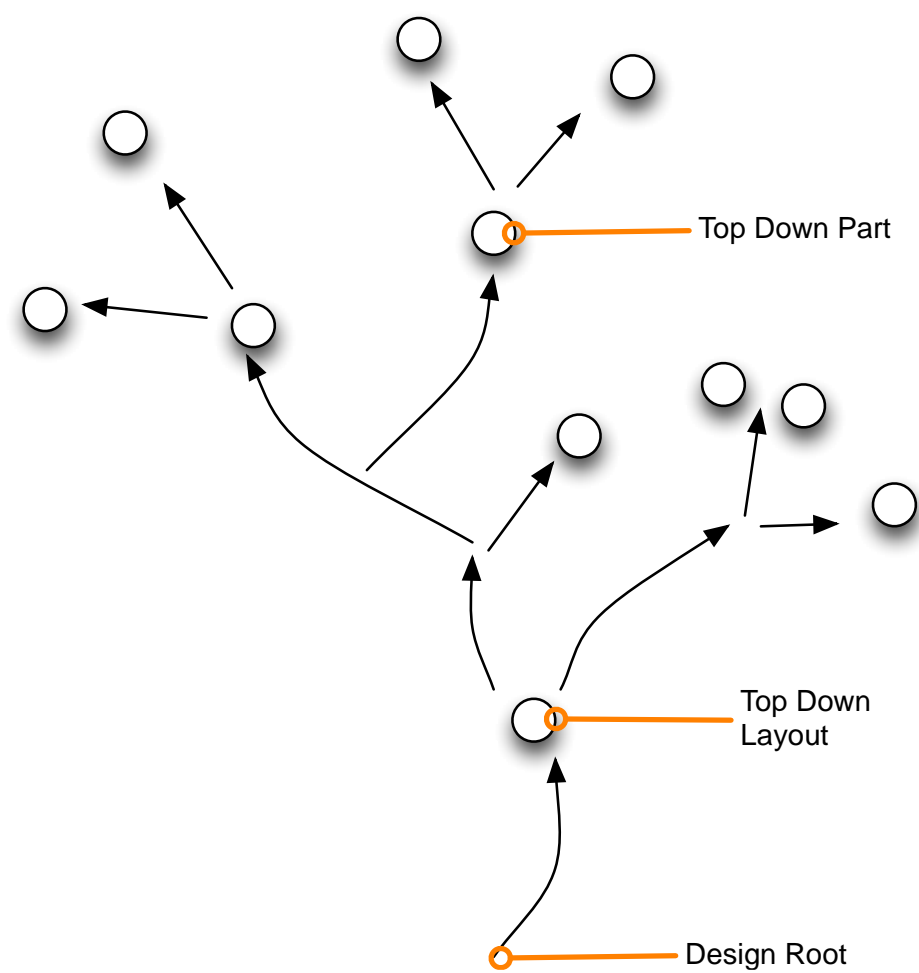
- Top Down “Layout driven” or “Skeleton”
  - Sketch/Work Geometry and parameters makeup a layout”
- Not “In context” from SolidWorks
- Not Adaptive from Inventor
  
- Fusion 360 was designed to be a layout, top down design environment



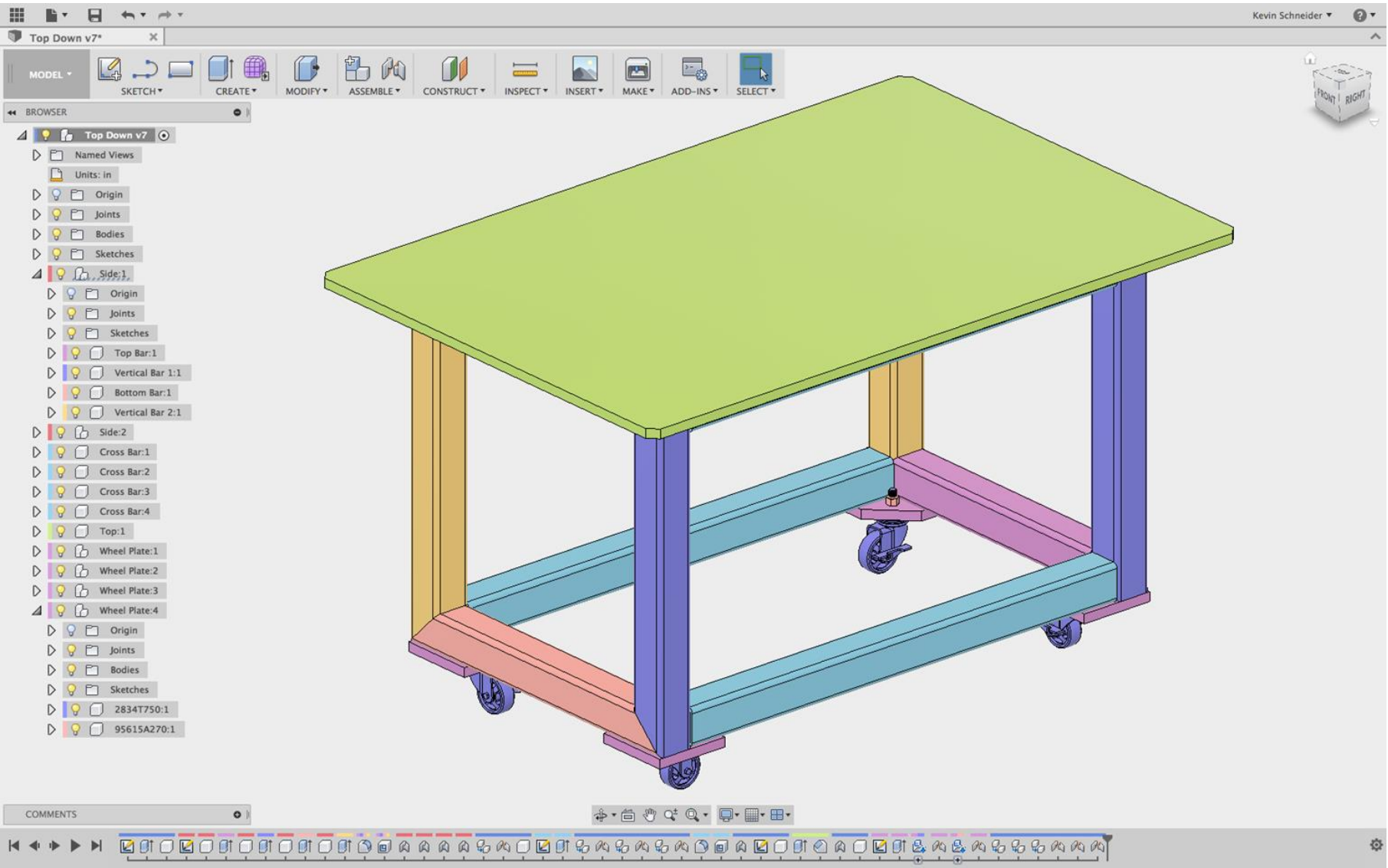
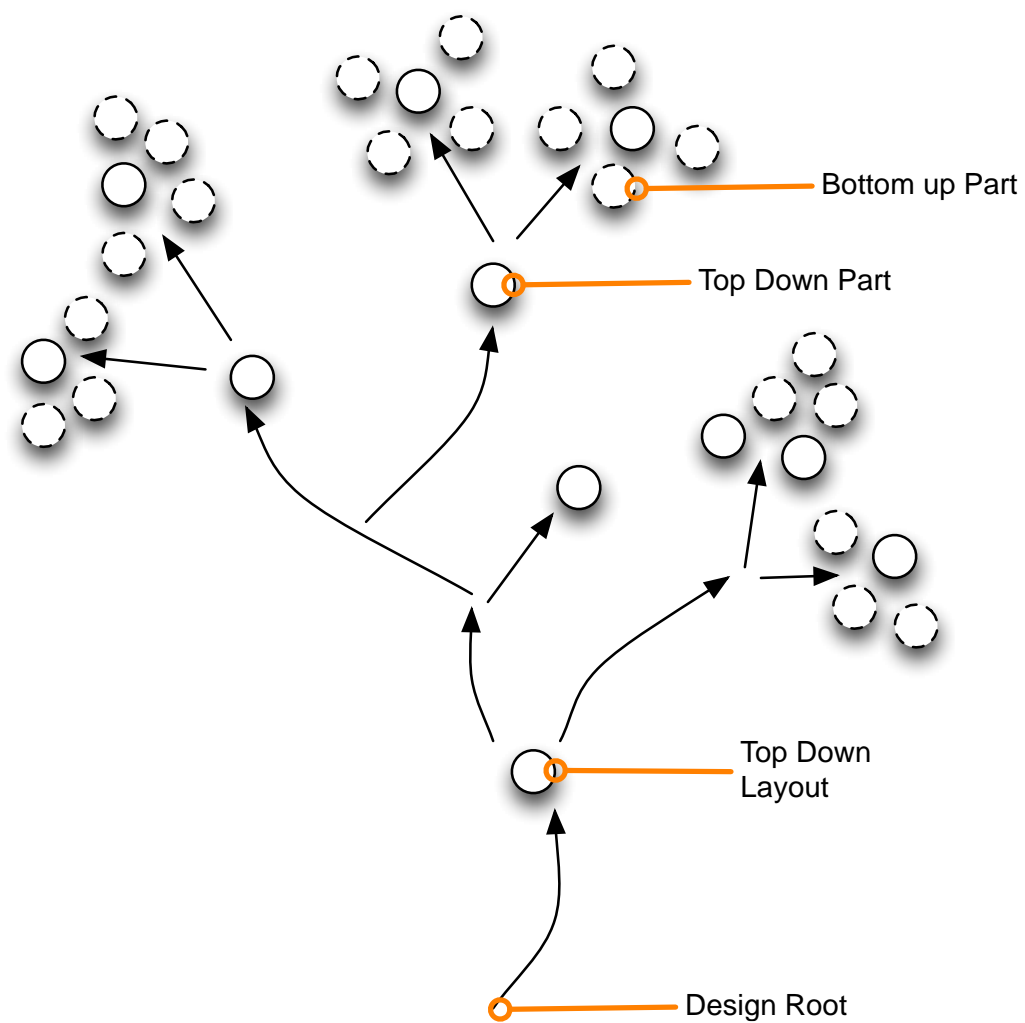
# Tree Mental Model



# Tree Mental Model

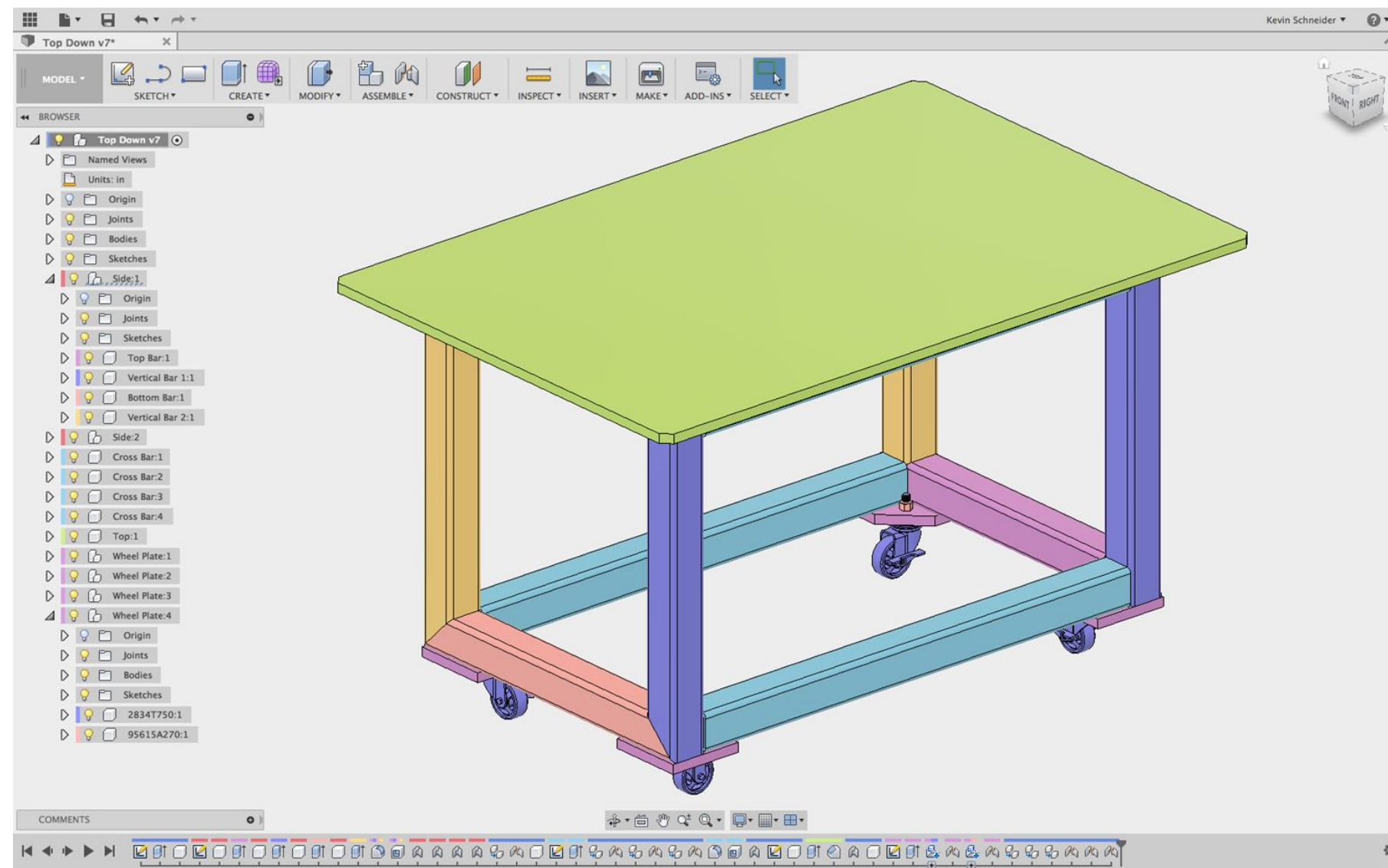
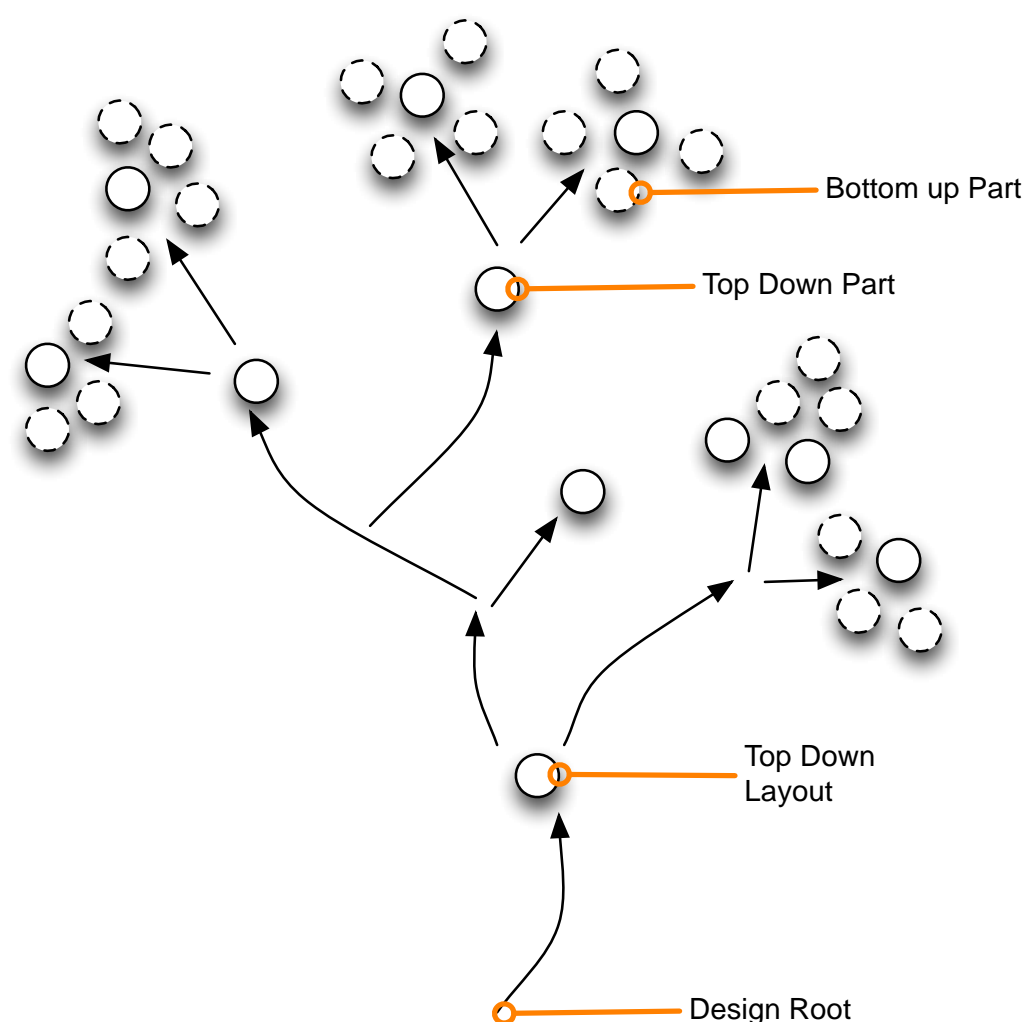


# Tree Mental Model





# Tree Mental Model – Top Down Only

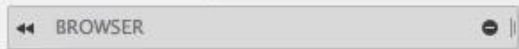


The background of the slide is a complex, abstract wireframe mesh. It consists of a dense network of thin, light gray lines that form a series of interconnected, flowing, and undulating shapes. These shapes resemble organic, cellular structures or perhaps a stylized representation of a complex surface. The mesh is more densely packed in some areas, creating a sense of depth and volume, while other areas are more sparse. The overall effect is a dynamic and intricate pattern that fills the entire frame.

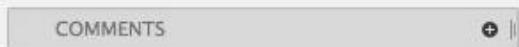
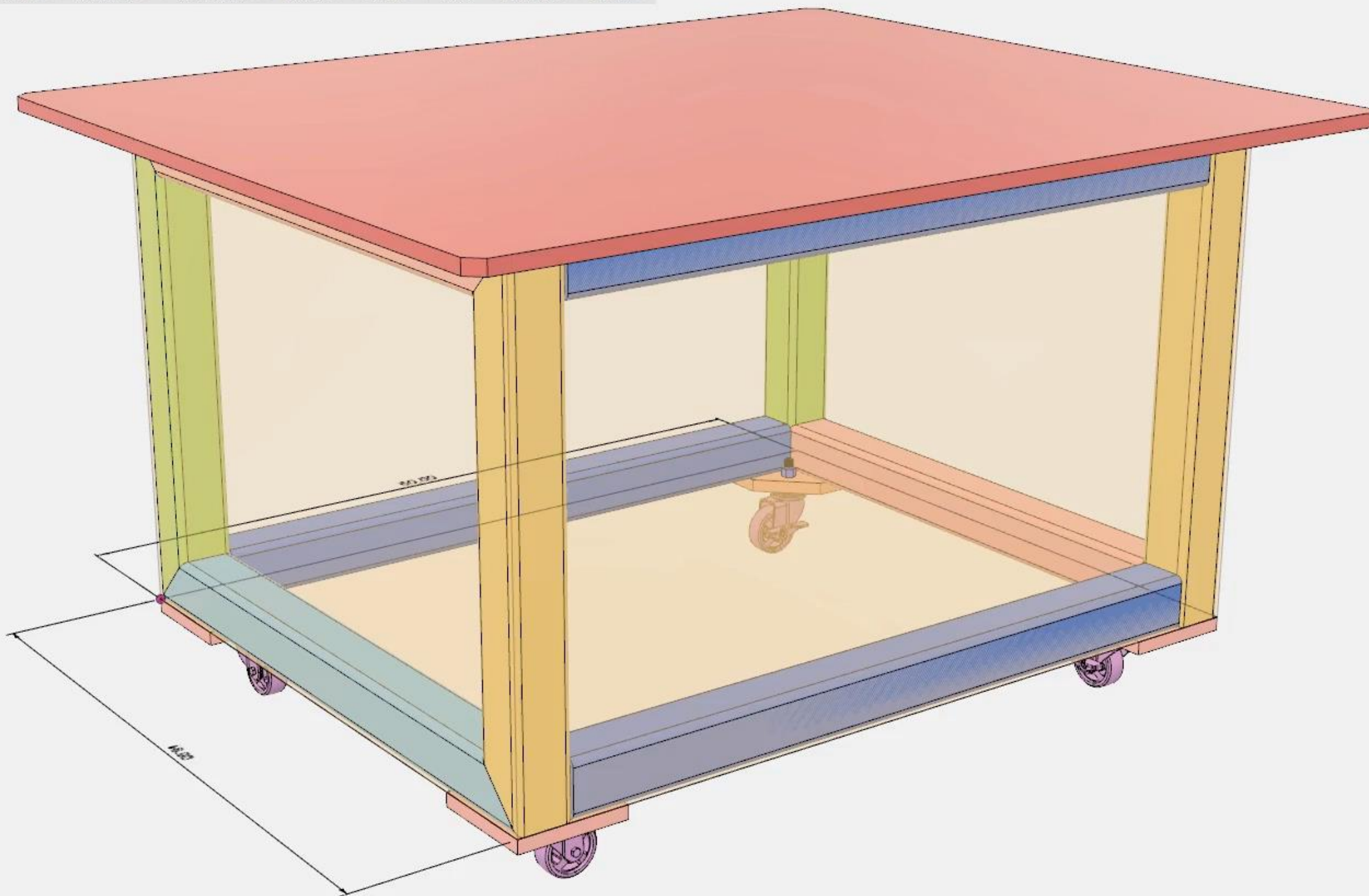
# Demo

Top Down – Finished.f3d

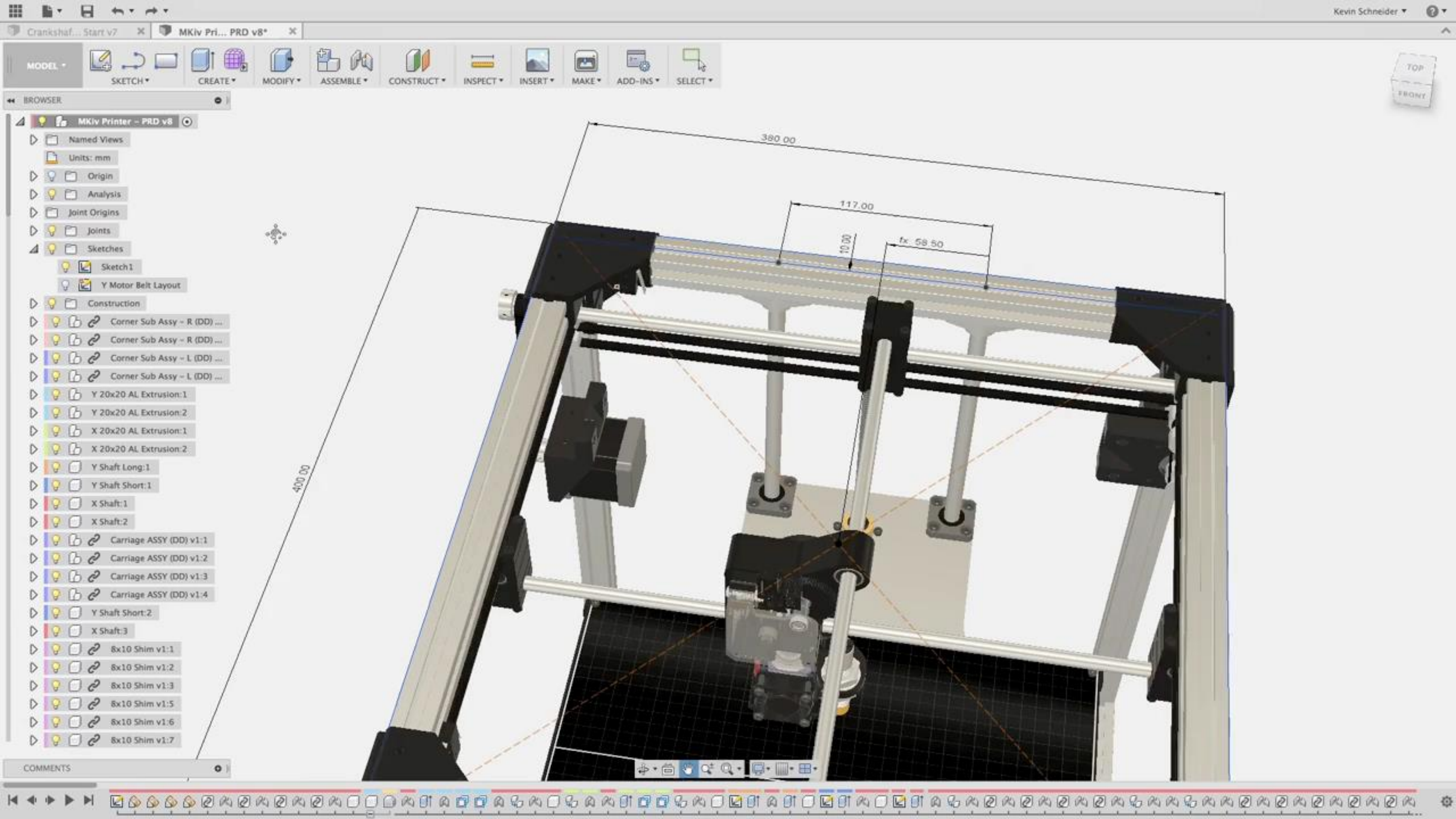




- Top Down v9
- Named Views
- Units: In
- Origin
- Joints
- Bodies
  - Body1
- Sketches
  - Sketch1
  - Sketch2
- Side:1
- Side:2
- Cross Bar:1
- Cross Bar:2
- Cross Bar:3
- Cross Bar:4
- Top:1
- Wheel Plate:1
- Wheel Plate:2
- Wheel Plate:3
- Wheel Plate:4







# Top Down Benefits

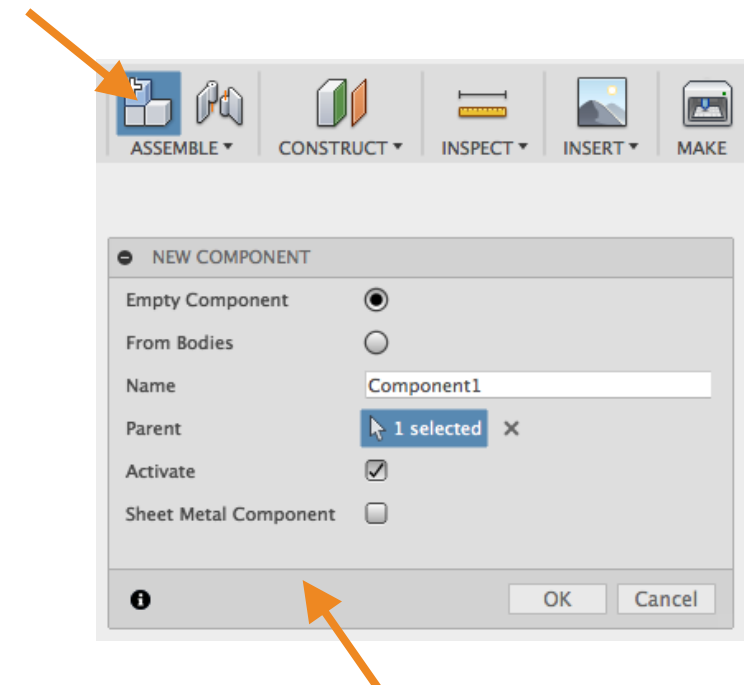
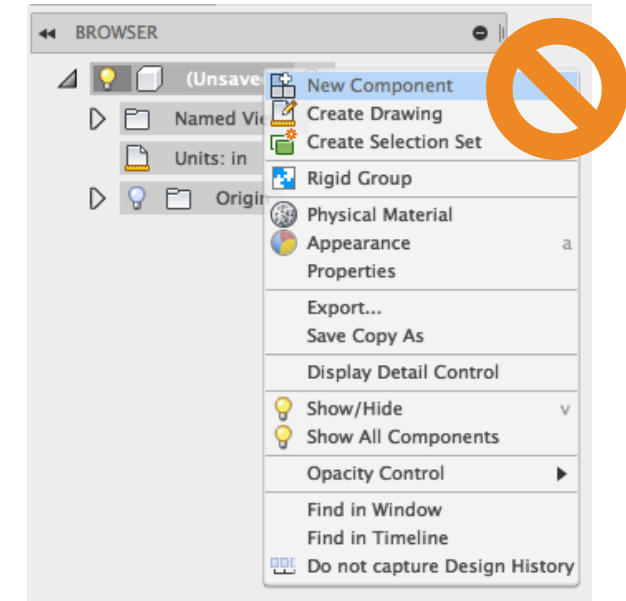
- **Simpler to learn**
  - Multi part modeling and assembly modeling behave the same
- **Promotes design creativity**
  - Designs start simple and add detail as the design evolves
  - Change is easy to make
- **Cross-component relationships are self contained in one design**
  - Makes edits and management easier
  - Reduces errors from out of context changes
  - Components are designed in place, reusing intent and reducing work positioning



# Bodies and Components

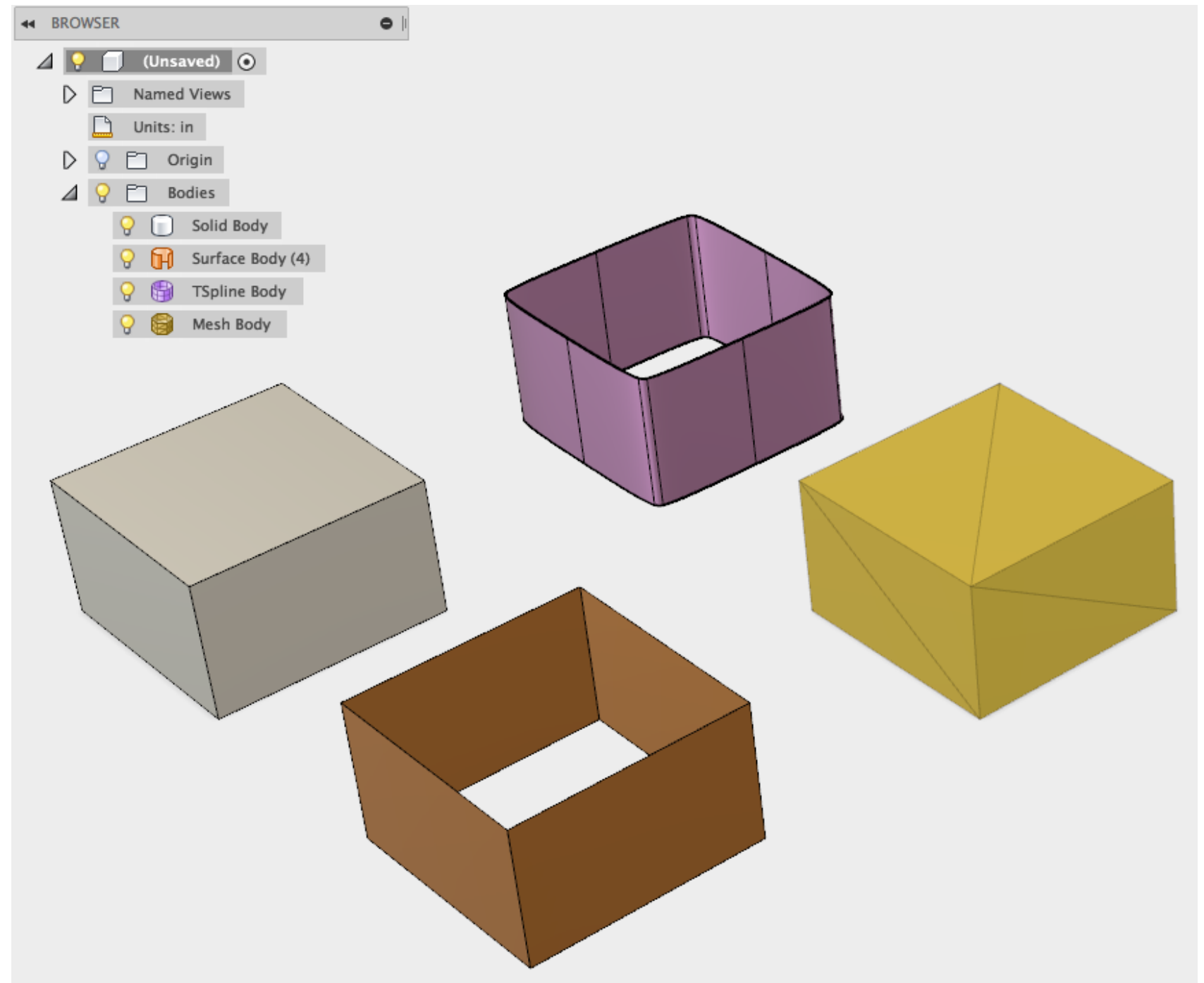
# Bodies and Components

- Any Design can be a part, or an assembly
- Fusion 360 calls both parts and assemblies components
  - Any component can have child components
  - Any component can have 0, 1 or more bodies
  - Components can have both bodies and child components
- General rule: always create a component as soon as you know you need one.
- Use the **Create Component** command for more options



# Noteworthy Body Benefits:

- Bodies have a type
  - Solid
  - Surface
  - TSpline
  - Mesh
- Bodies can be organized in folders
- Bodies do not move with respect to their parent origin
- Bodies have materials



# Noteworthy Component Benefits:

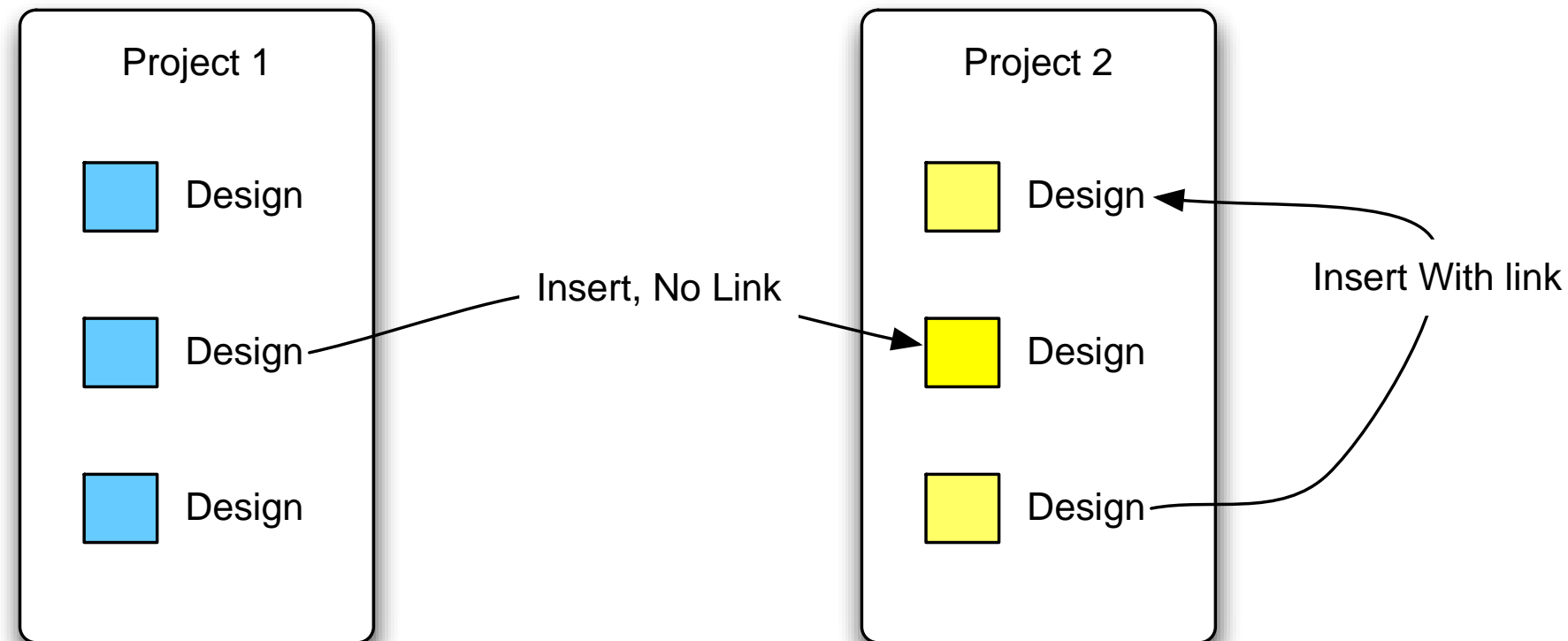
- Joints only work with components
- Drawings can be made of individual components
- Components have part numbers and other properties
- BOM is based off components and their properties
- Components can have occurrences
- Components can be save out to a new file
- Components can be inserted
- Components have an origin
- Activating components can help manage your timeline

# Managing References



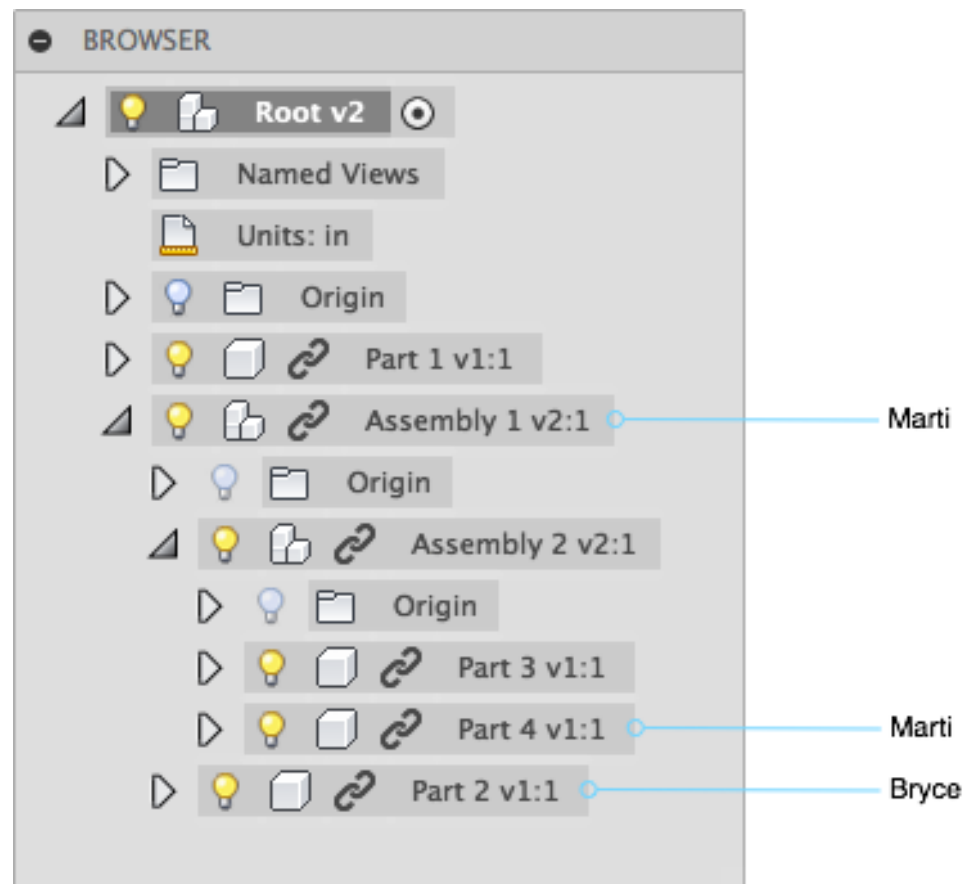
# Inserting linked Components

- You can only insert (with link) components in the same project
  - This will change this fall
  - You can break link for any linked inserted design
  - You can move and rename without breaking references

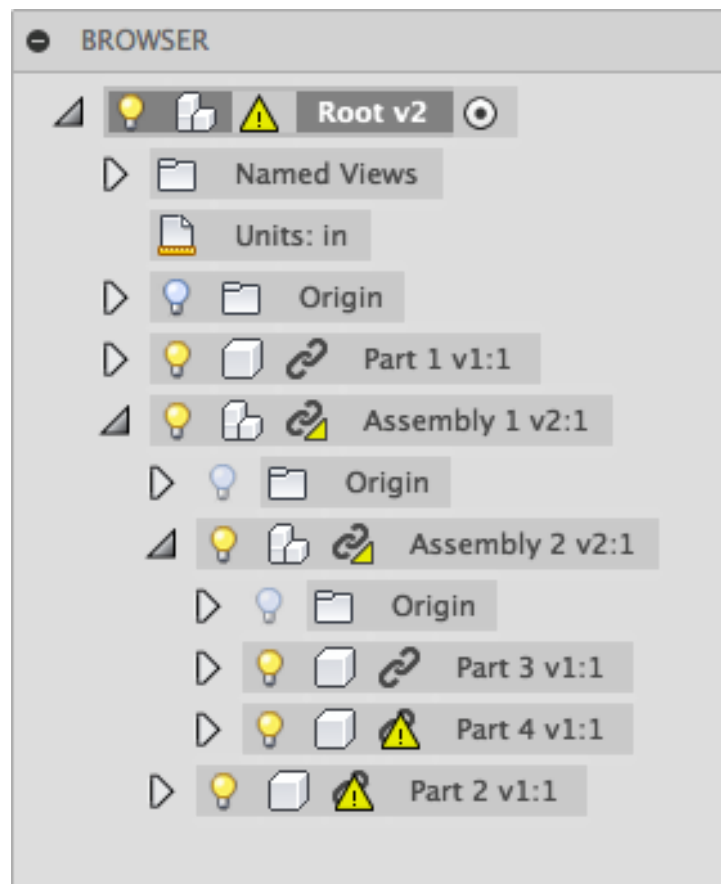


# References and versions

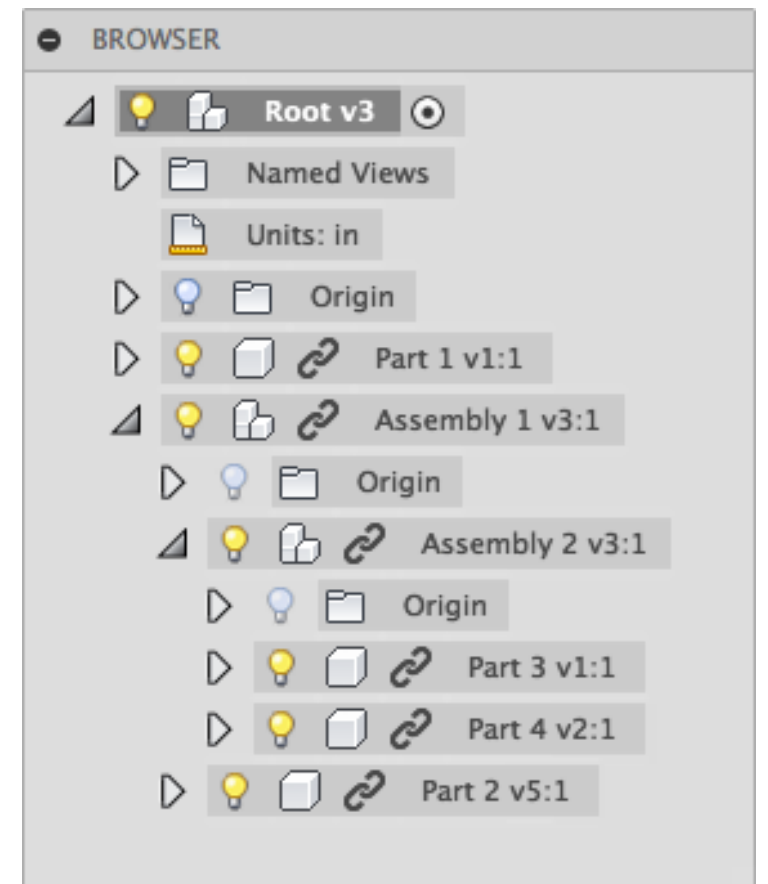
- References are versions specific
  - The parent stores the version reference
  - Get latest will load latest versions
  - This does not create versions unless you save



Start



Edit

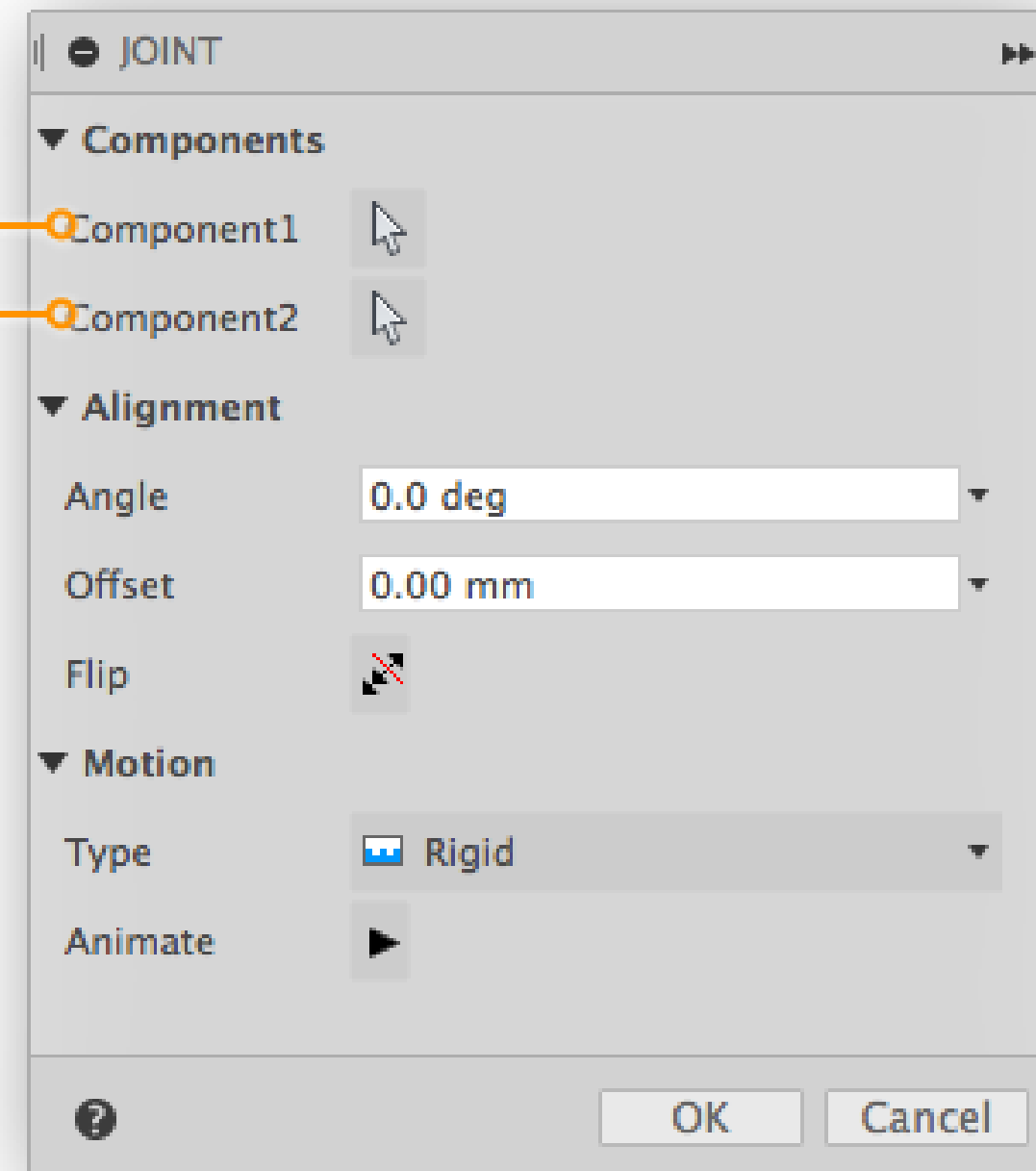
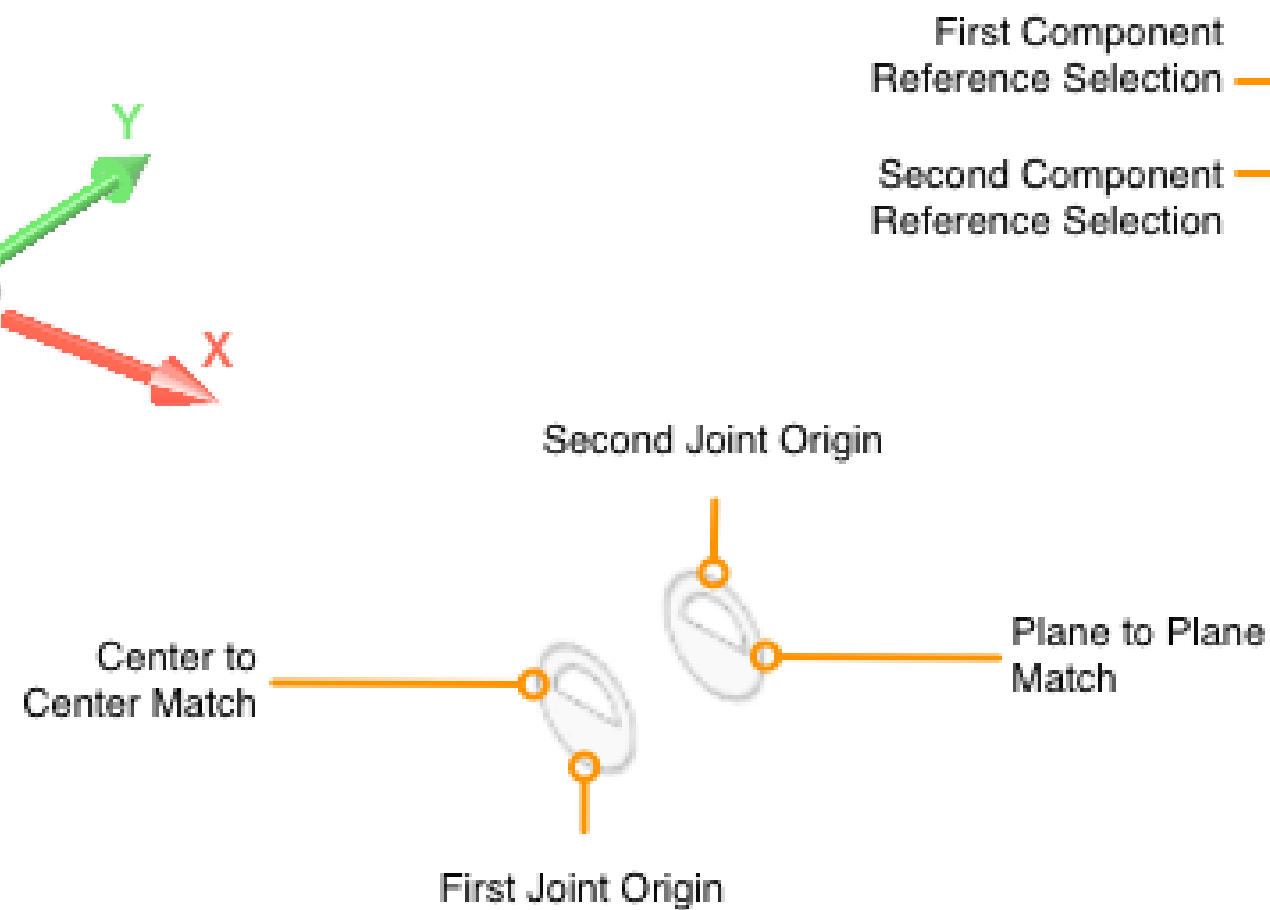
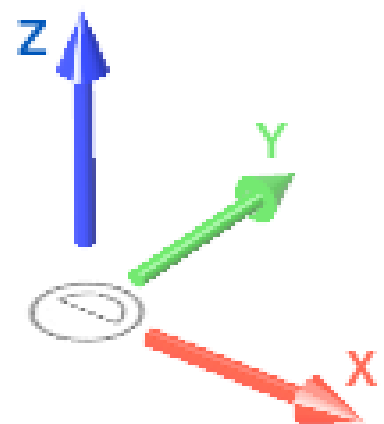


Save

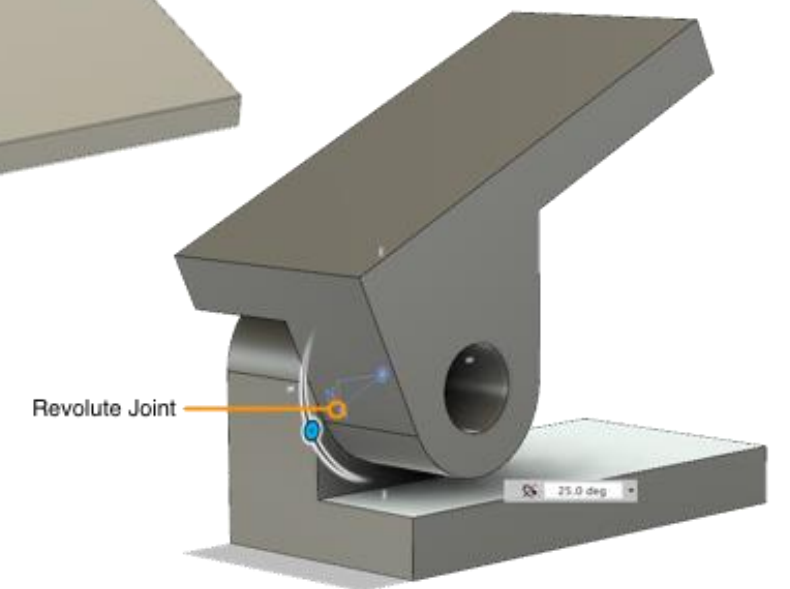
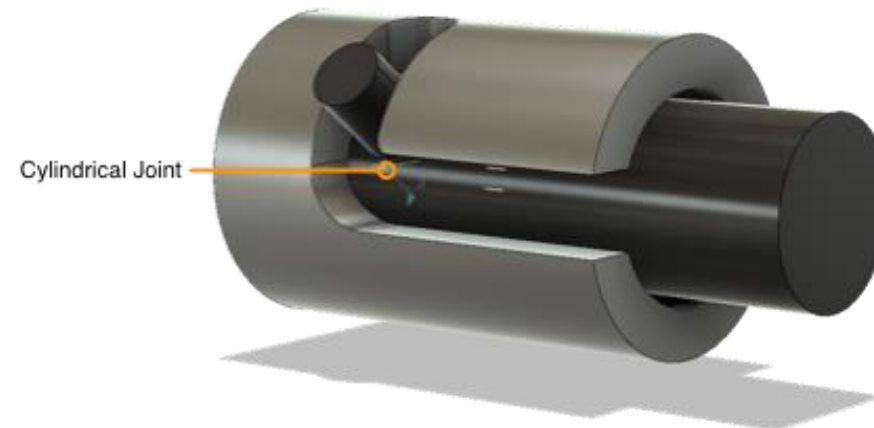
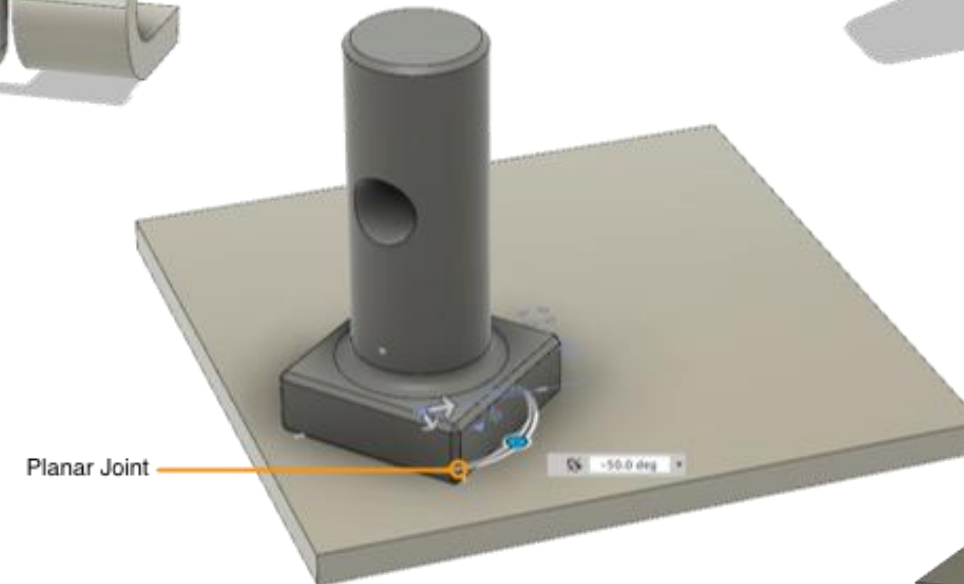
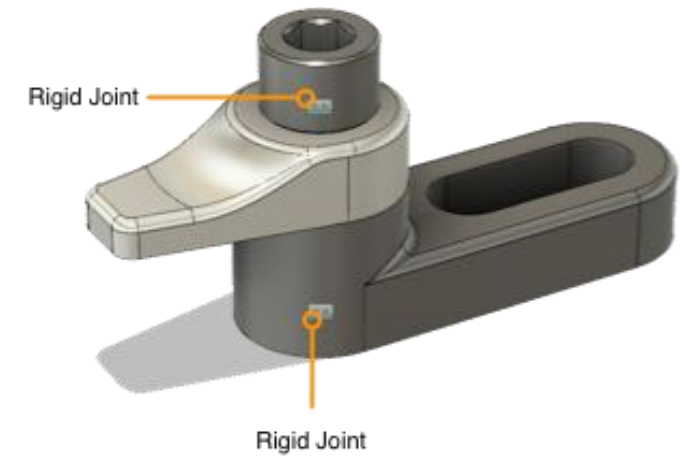
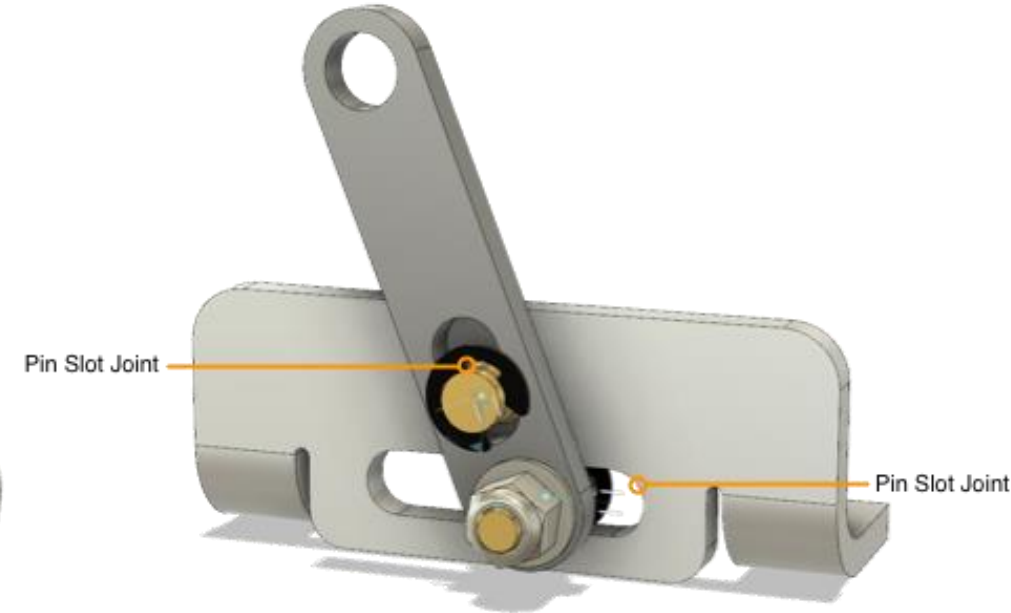
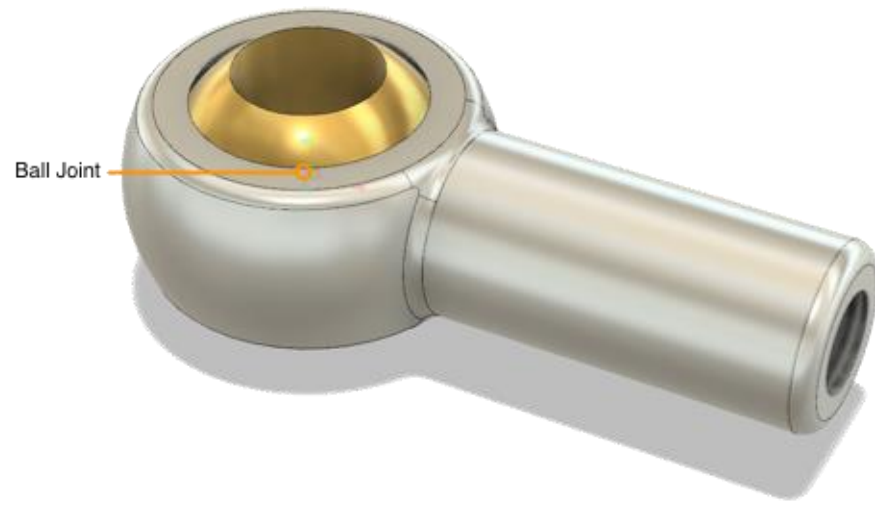
# Positioning Components

# Creating Joints

Define how components move in relation to each other rather than locking down degrees of freedom.

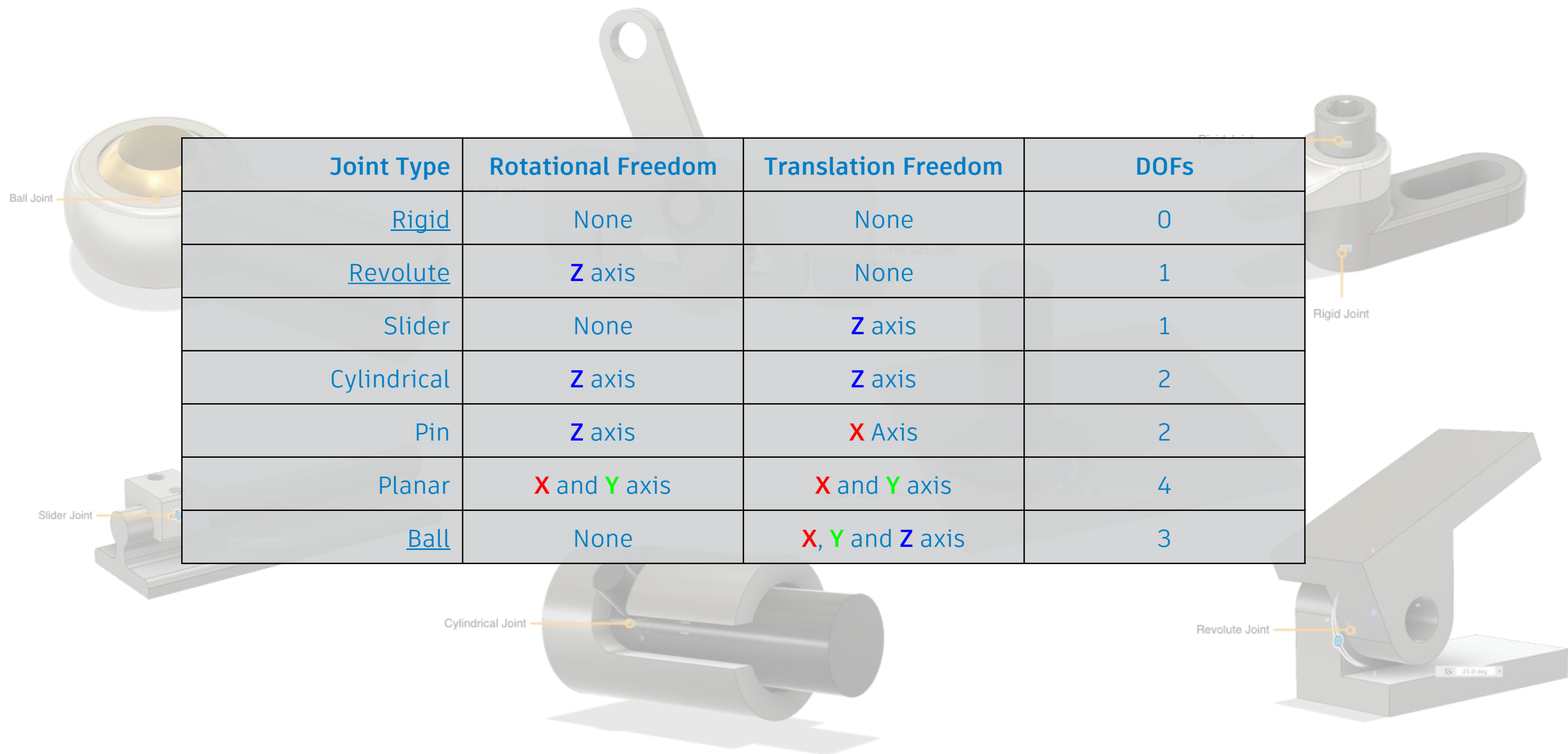


# Understanding Joint Types



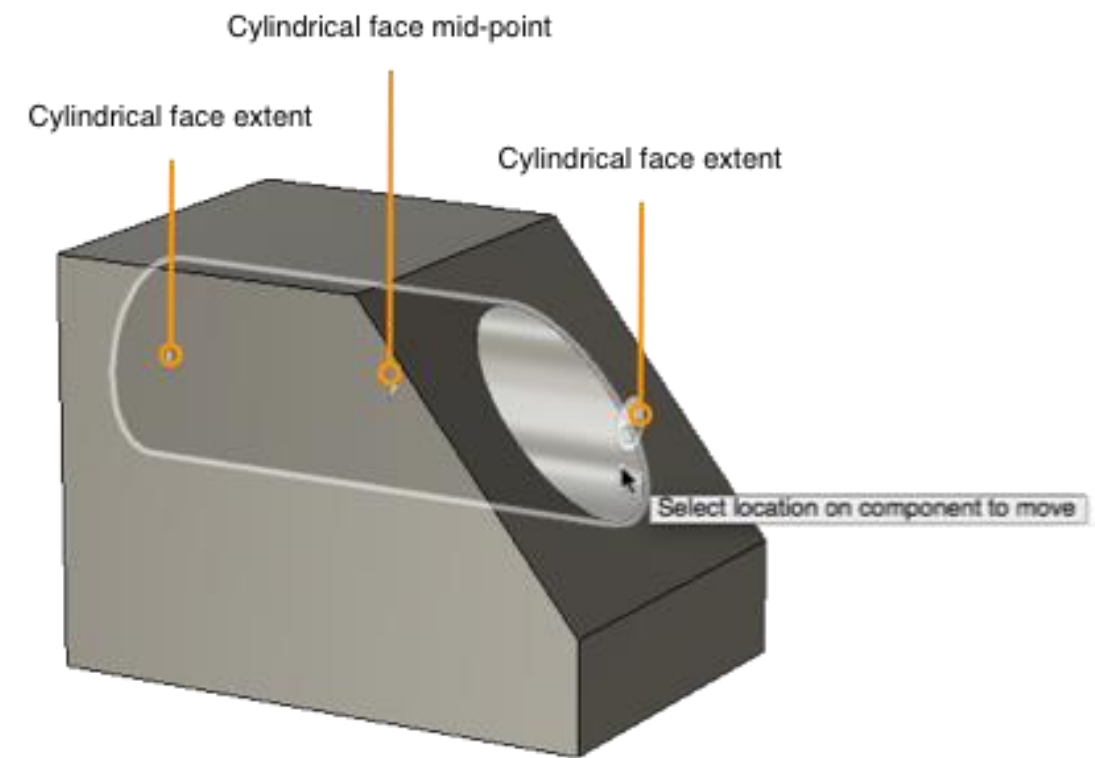
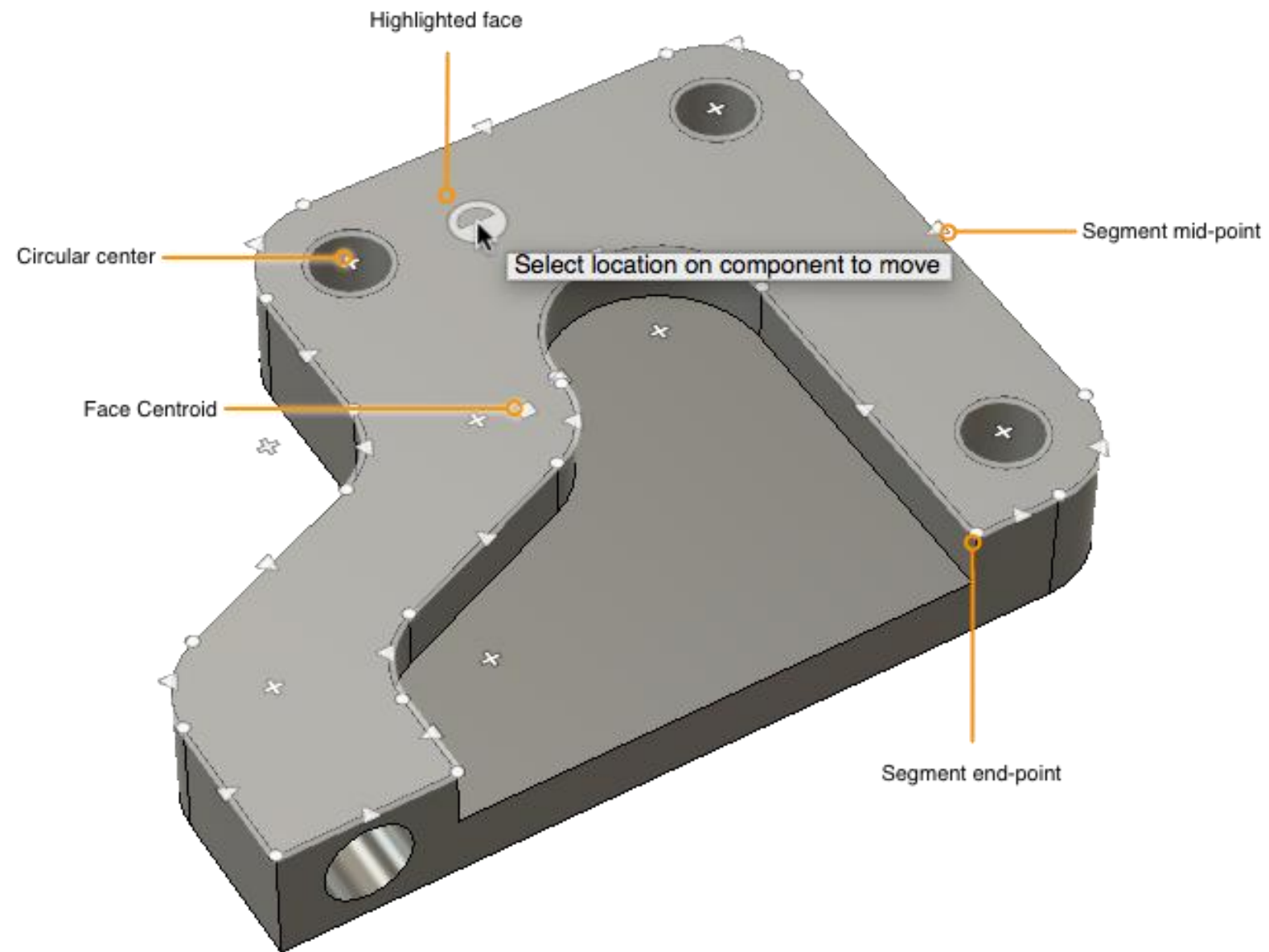


# Joint Degrees of Freedom

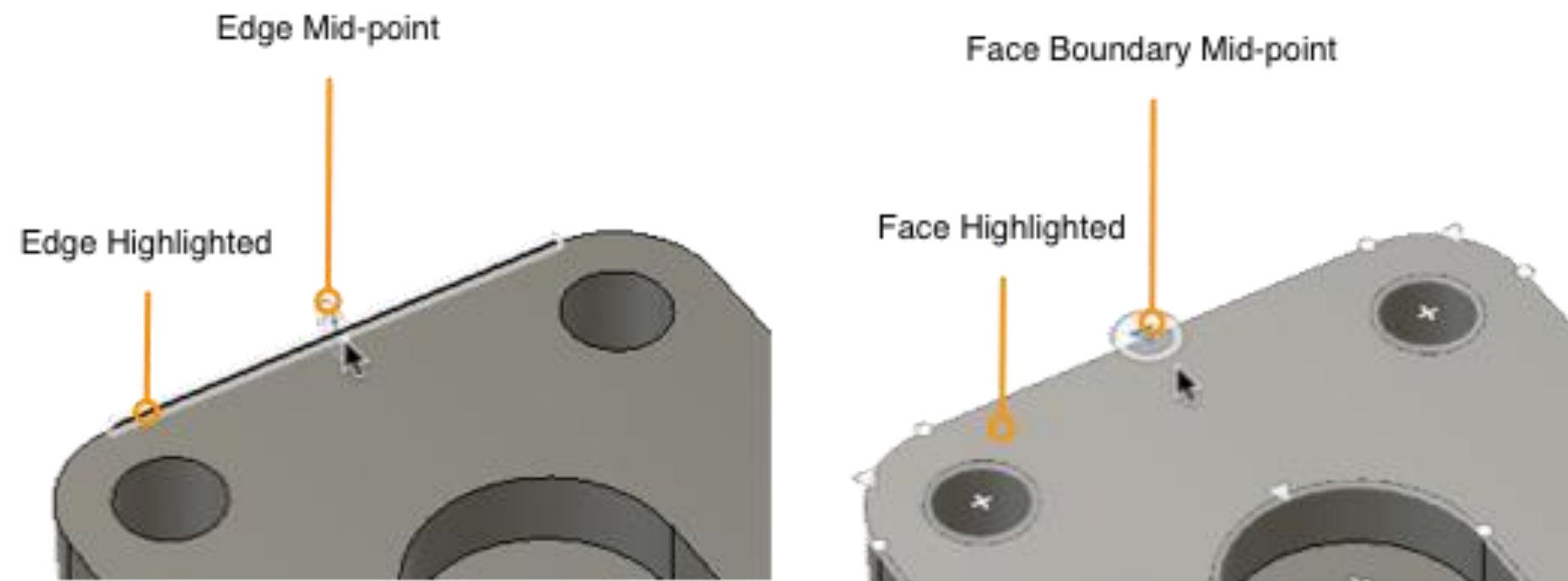


Joint Type	Rotational Freedom	Translation Freedom	DOFs
<u>Rigid</u>	None	None	0
<u>Revolute</u>	<b>Z</b> axis	None	1
Slider	None	<b>Z</b> axis	1
Cylindrical	<b>Z</b> axis	<b>Z</b> axis	2
Pin	<b>Z</b> axis	<b>X</b> Axis	2
Planar	<b>X</b> and <b>Y</b> axis	<b>X</b> and <b>Y</b> axis	4
<u>Ball</u>	None	<b>X</b> , <b>Y</b> and <b>Z</b> axis	3

# Joint Snap Points

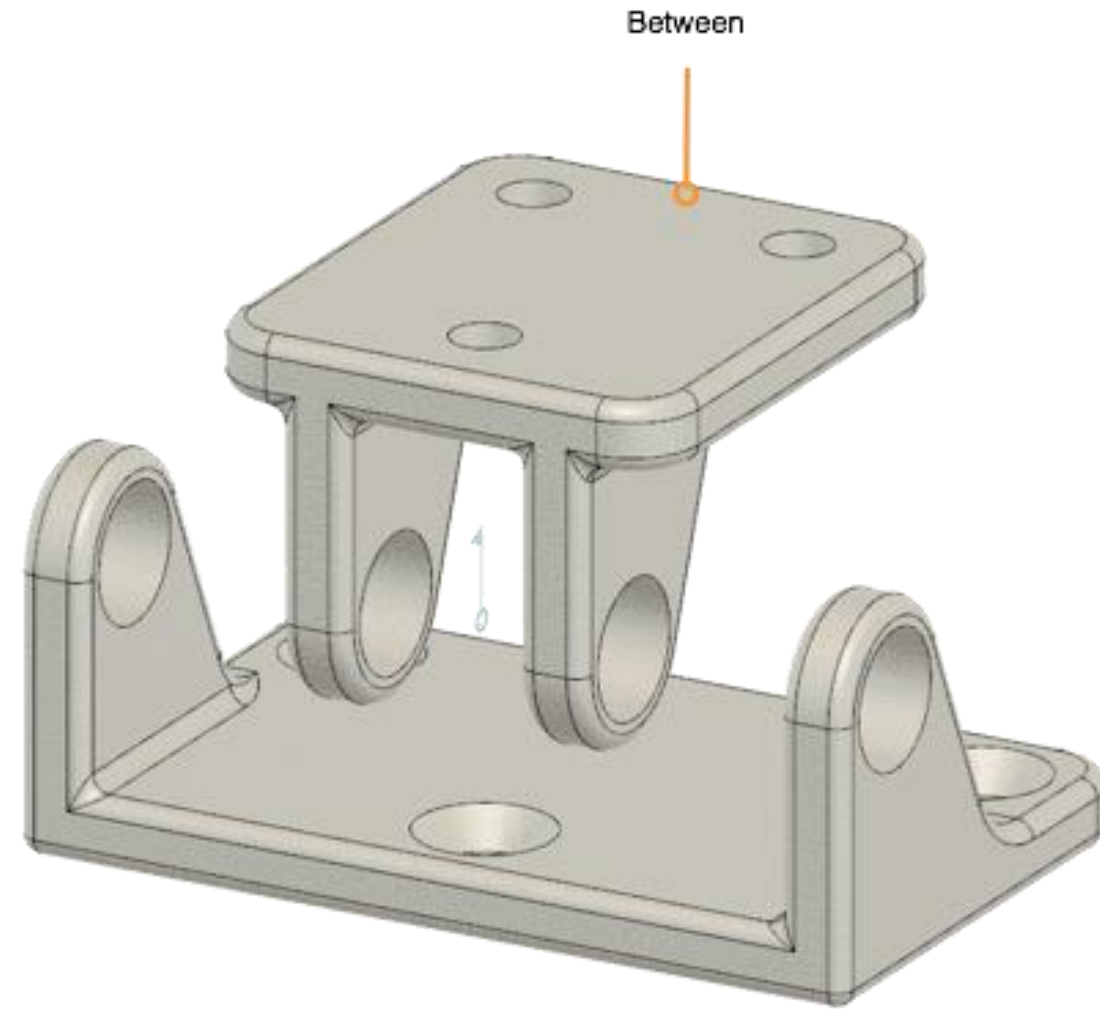
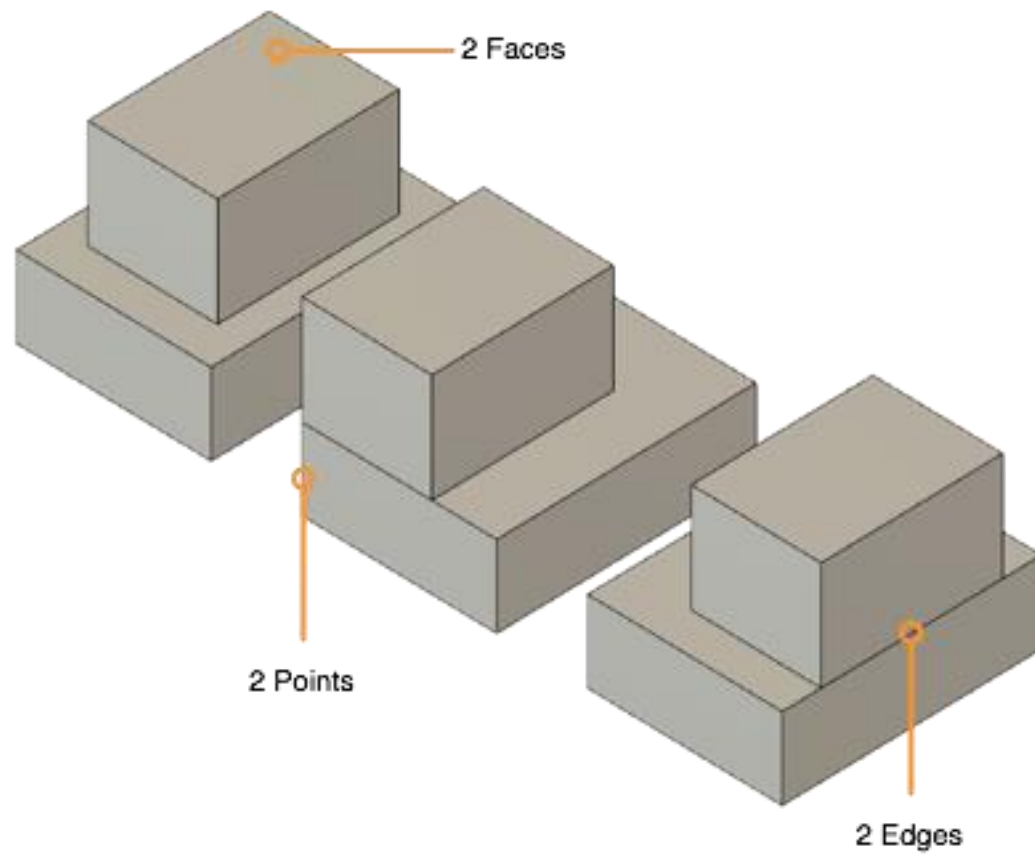


# Face Snap Points vs Edge Snap Points



To lock the selection to an entity hold down Command (OS X) or Control (Win).

# A few common tips





The background of the slide is a complex, abstract wireframe mesh. It consists of a dense network of thin, light gray lines that form a series of interconnected, flowing, and undulating shapes. These shapes resemble organic, cellular structures or perhaps a stylized representation of a complex surface like a brain or a piece of fabric. The mesh is more densely packed in some areas, creating a sense of depth and volume, while other areas are more sparse. The overall effect is one of dynamic, organic complexity.

# Demos

Snap Part – Start.f3d  
Between – Start.f3d



MODEL

SKETCH

CREATE

MODIFY

ASSEMBLE

CONSTRUCT

INSPECT

INSERT

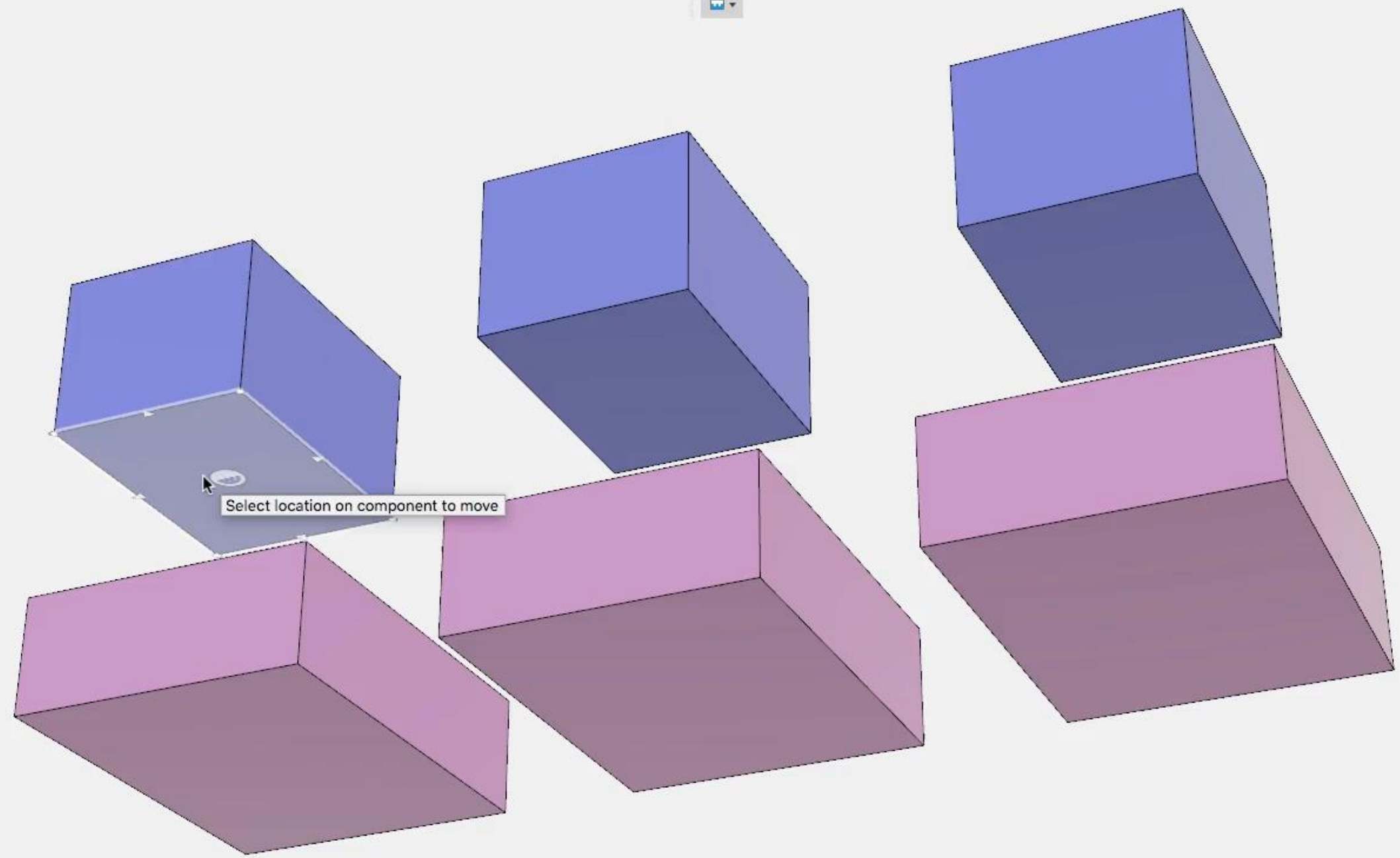
MAKE

ADD-INS

SELECT

BROWSER

- Snap Points - Start v1
- Named Views
    - Units: mm
  - Origin
  - Sketches
  - Construction
  - Component1:1
  - Component2:1
  - Component1:2
  - Component2:2
  - Component1:3
  - Component2:3



JOINT

Components

Component1 Select

Component2 Select

Alignment

Flip

Motion

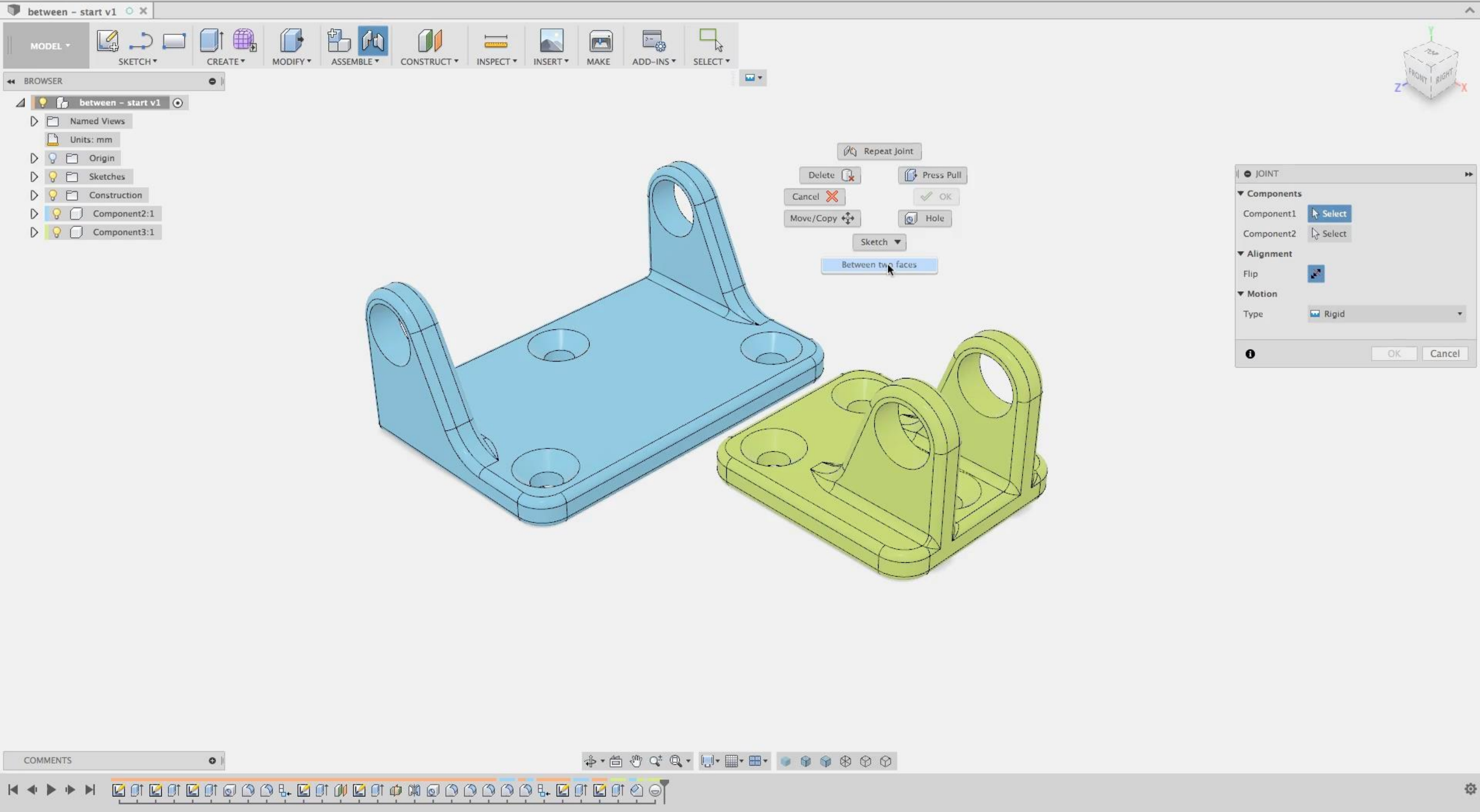
Type Rigid

OK

Cancel

COMMENTS





# Troubleshooting Joints

- Selection issues
  - Select component(s) from joint
  - Select joint(s) from component
  - Turn on color swatches
- Managing joint visibility
  - Session Option
  - Filter and window select
- Joint solve failures
  - Joints are in time, roll back to triage





# Demos

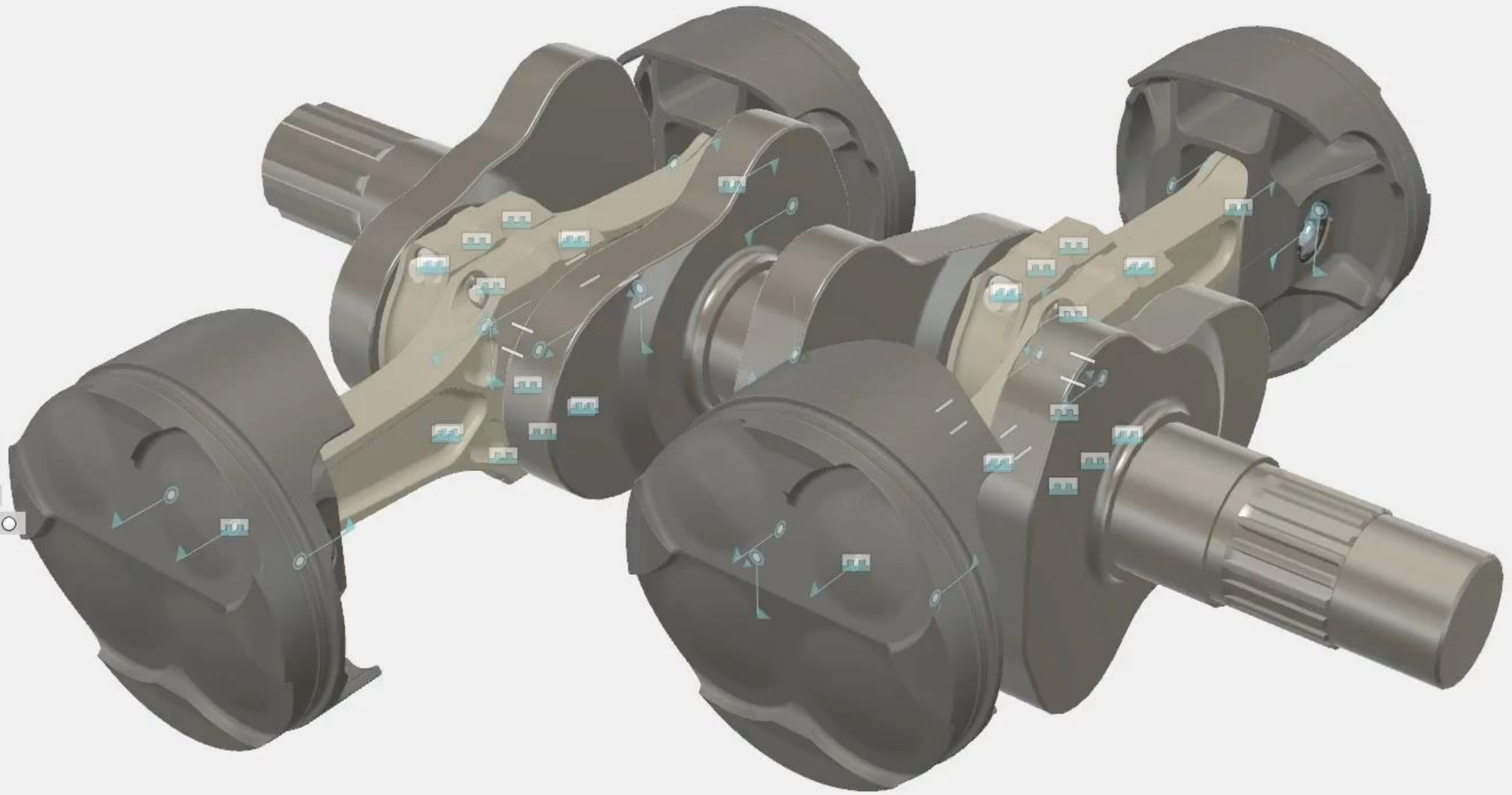
Crankshaft - Assembly Finished.f3d



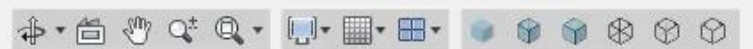


BROWSER

- Crankshaft Assembly - Finish ...
- Named Views
  - Units: mm
- Origin
- Joints
  - Rev2
  - Cyl3
  - Cyl4
  - Cyl5
  - Cyl6
  - Cyl7
  - Cyl8
  - Cyl9
  - Cyl10
- Sketches
- Construction
- Crankshaft:1
- Piston Assembly v1:1
- Piston Assembly v1:3
- Piston Assembly v1:4
- Piston Assembly v1:5



COMMENTS





MODEL

SKETCH

CREATE

MODIFY

ASSEMBLE

CONSTRUCT

INSPECT

INSERT

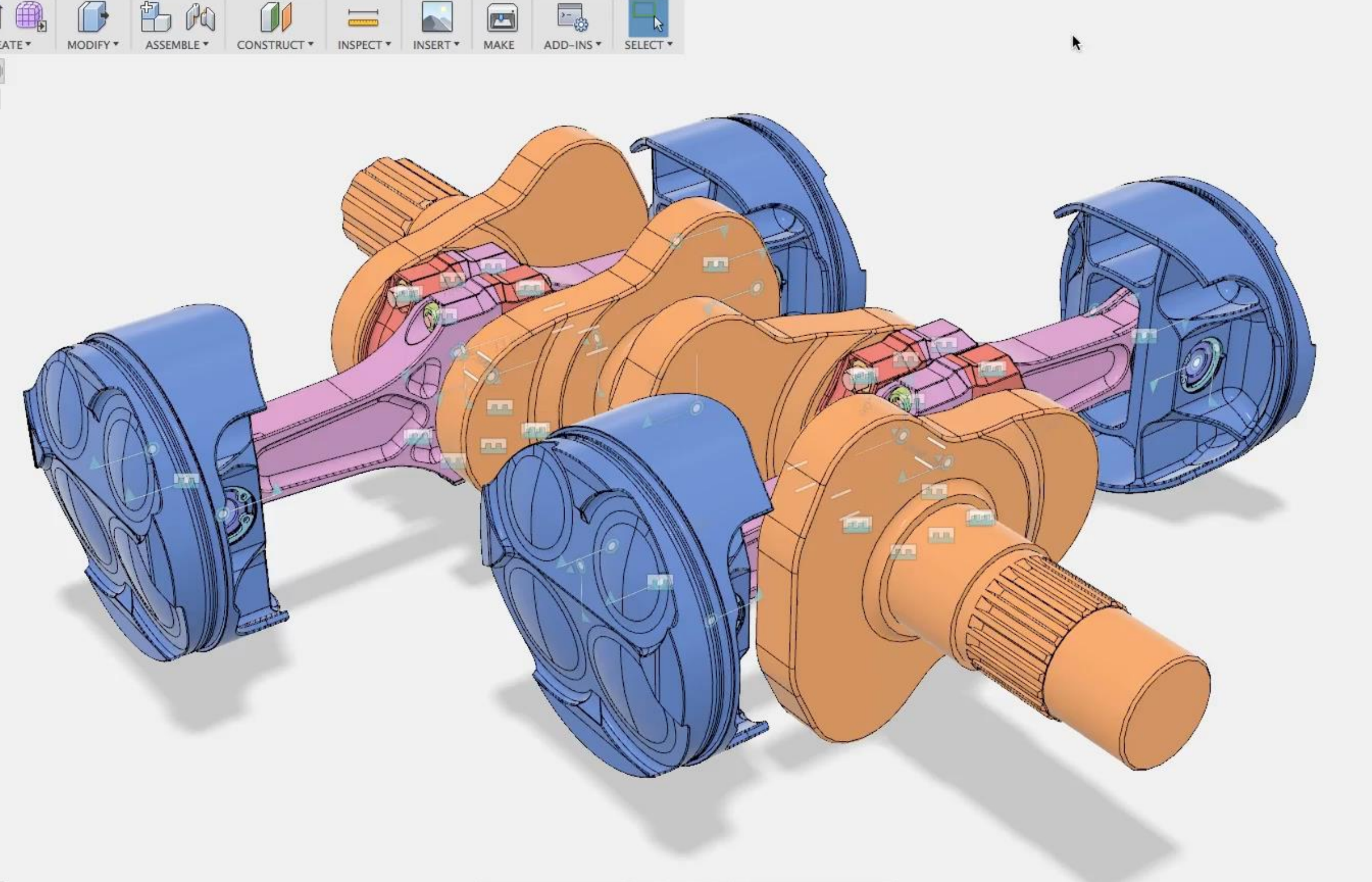
MAKE

ADD-INS

SELECT

BROWSER

- Crankshaft Assembly - f...
- Named Views
  - Units: mm
  - Origin
  - Joints
    - Rev2
    - Cyl3
    - Cyl4
    - Cyl5
    - Cyl6
    - Cyl7
    - Cyl8
    - Cyl9
    - Cyl10
  - Sketches
  - Construction
  - Crankshaft:1
  - Piston Assembly v1:1
  - Piston Assembly v1:3
  - Piston Assembly v1:4
  - Piston Assembly v1:5



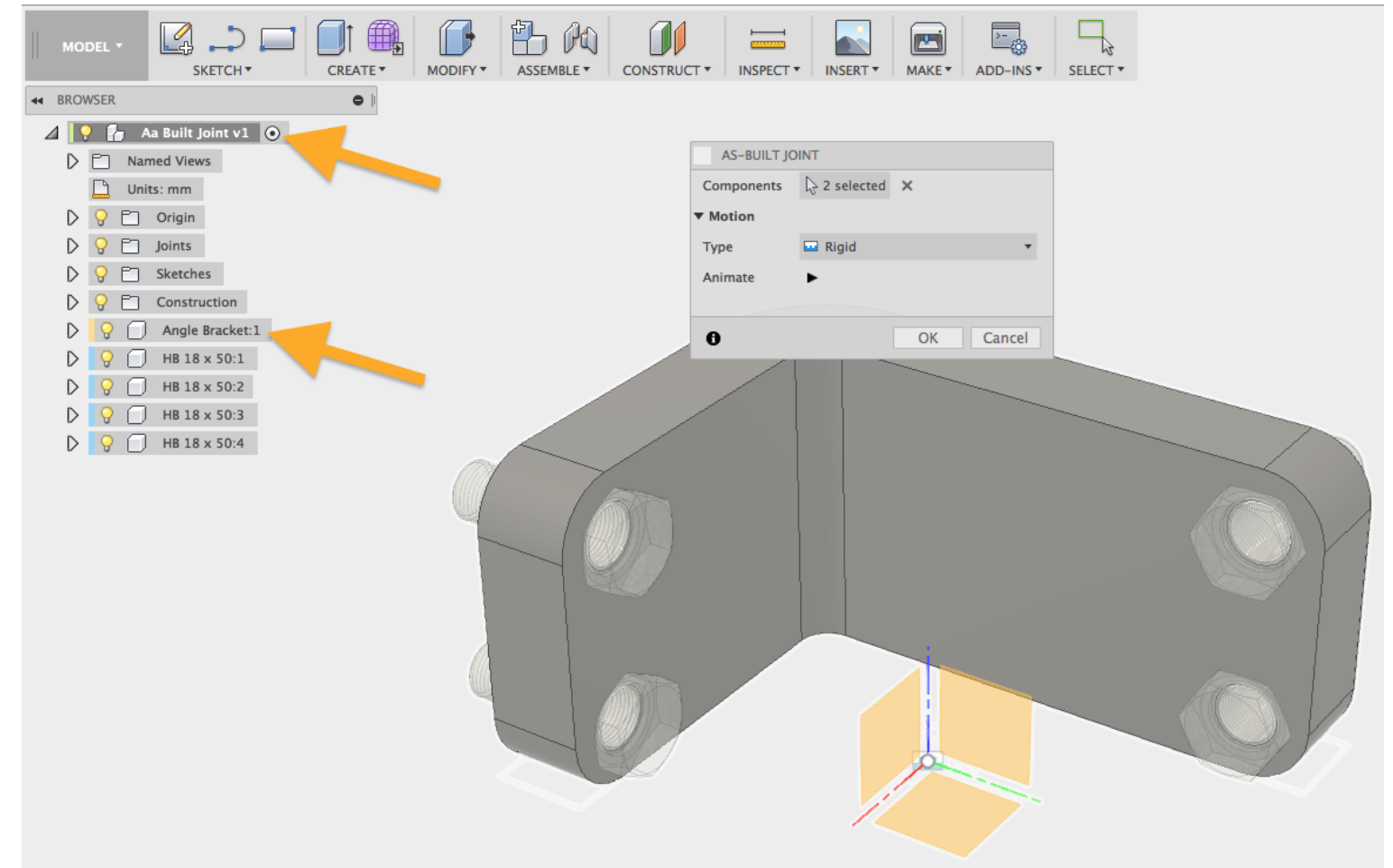
COMMENTS

Navigation and view controls including icons for pan, rotate, zoom, and view orientation (isometric, top, front, etc.).

Timeline and animation controls including play, stop, and frame advance buttons.

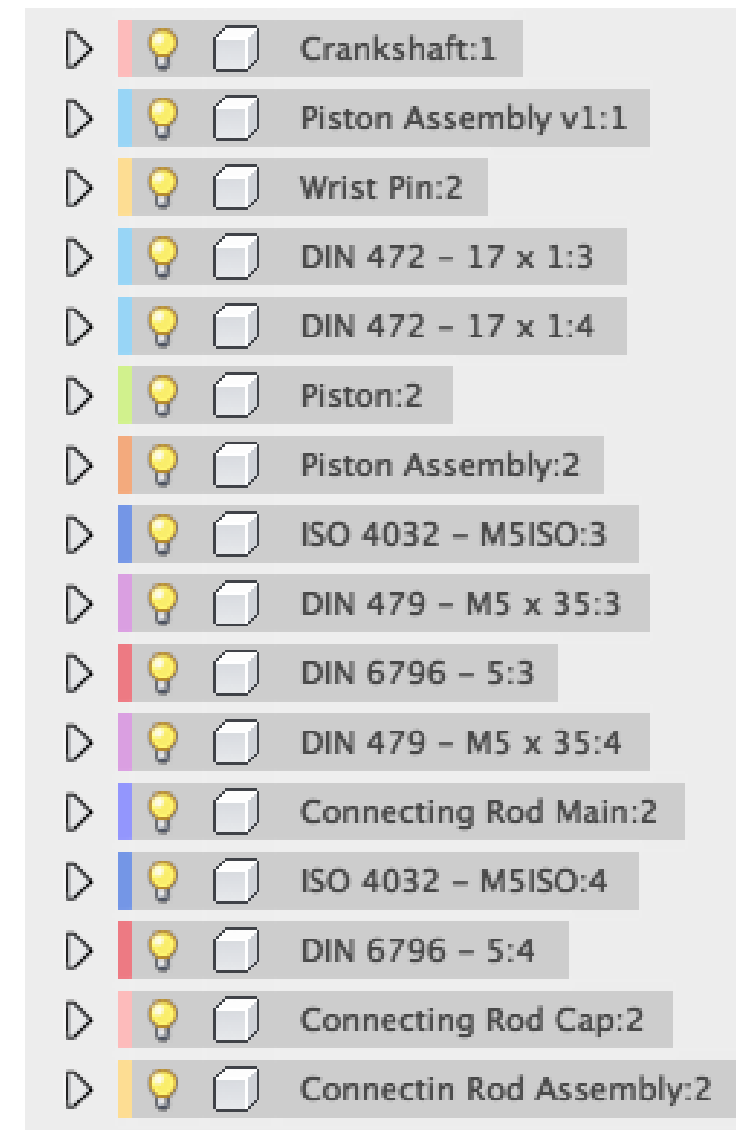
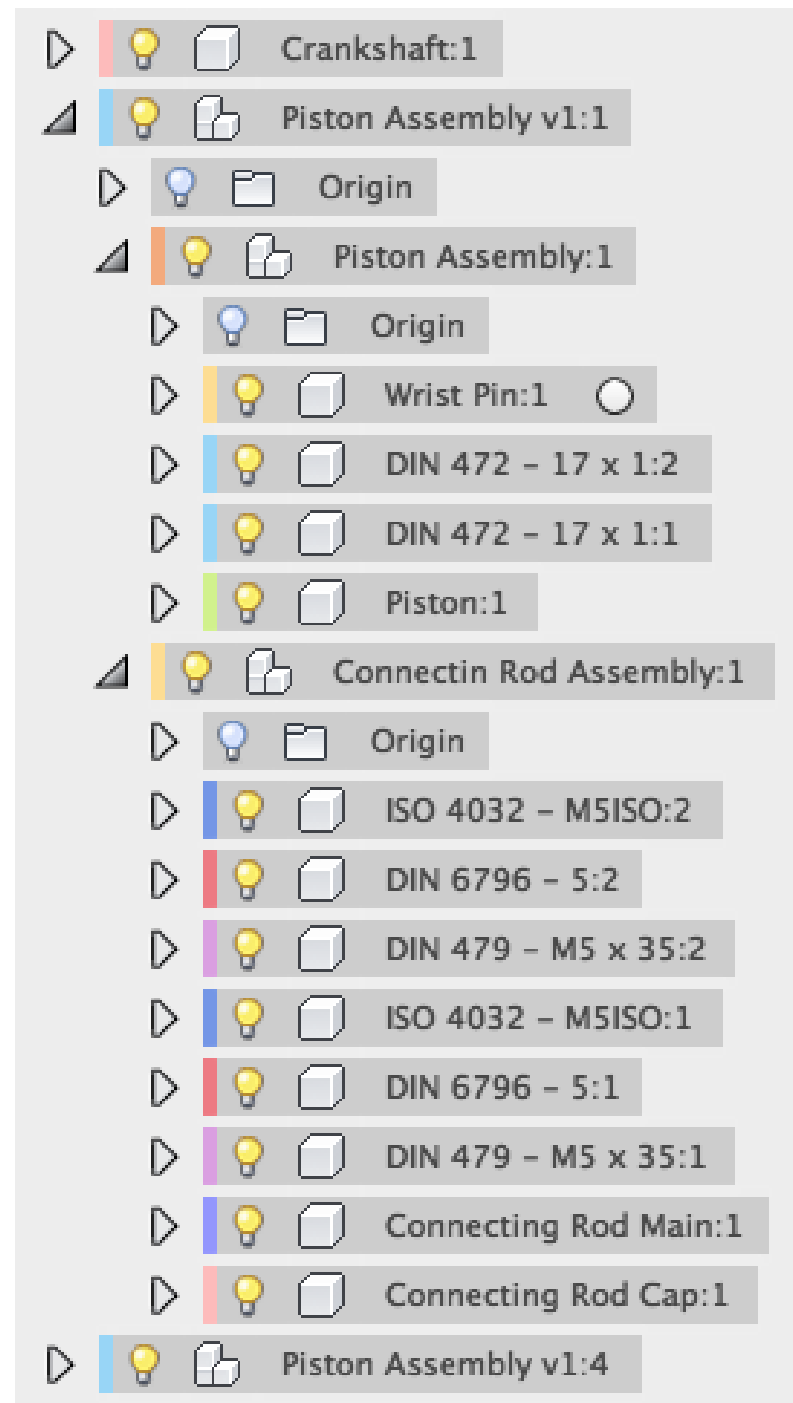
# Degrees of Freedom

- All parts are free to move (6 degrees of freedom)
- Joints remove degrees of freedom
- Features or Insert defines the components starting position
- The document and sub assemblies can be used for “As built” joints





# Degrees of freedom



All documents are Kinematically flat until joints are added

# Parametric Position and Kinematic Position

- Modeling Features or Insert Feature defines the components starting position
  - This is explicit and is a parametric position
  - The Component will want to return to this position on rebuild
- Kinematic position is a position that results from movement that degrees of freedom allow
  - This is a transient position
  - A components kinematic position can be made parametric by creating a capture position feature.

# Kinematic Position – An Occurrence override

- Instances and Occurrences
  - Instance – A Unique Component
  - Occurrence – One of multiple inserts of an Instance
- Fusion allows Occurrences to override some instance properties

	Top Down	Linked (Referenced)
Component Visibility	Yes	Yes
Body Visibility	Yes	No
Sketch Visibility	Yes	No
Construction Visibility	Yes	No
Origin Visibility	Yes	No
<b>Kinematic Position</b>	Yes	Yes

# Degrees of Freedom - Ground

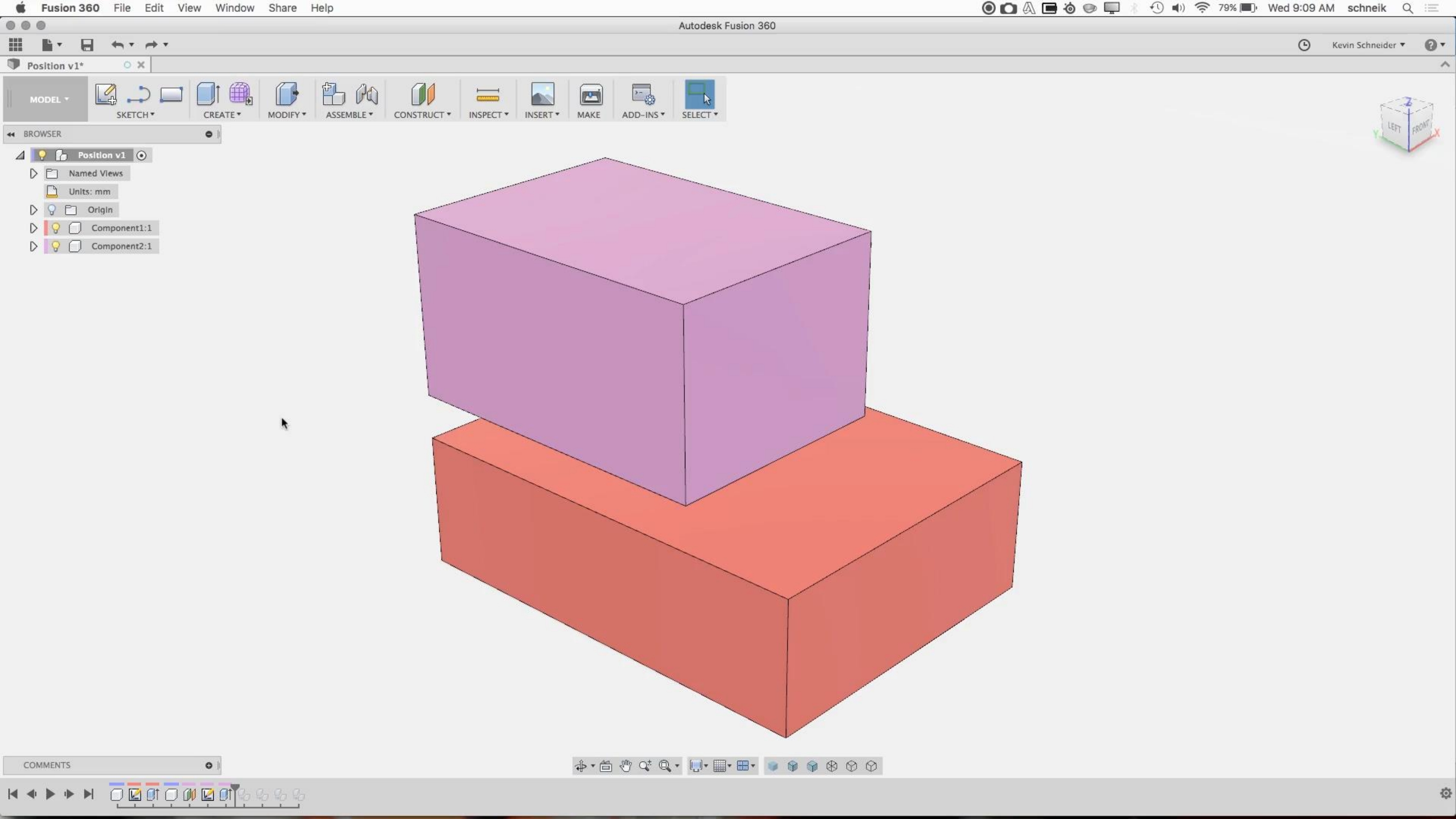
- Ground is a timeline feature
- Un-Ground is a timeline feature
- Grounding only affects the document in which it is applied
  - Therefor grounds do not apply across linked component references
- Grounding only affects the component it is applied to. NOT it's children.
- If you use Fix in SolidWorks, or Ground in Inventor... Do not use ground in Fusion 360 the same way.
- Use As built joints

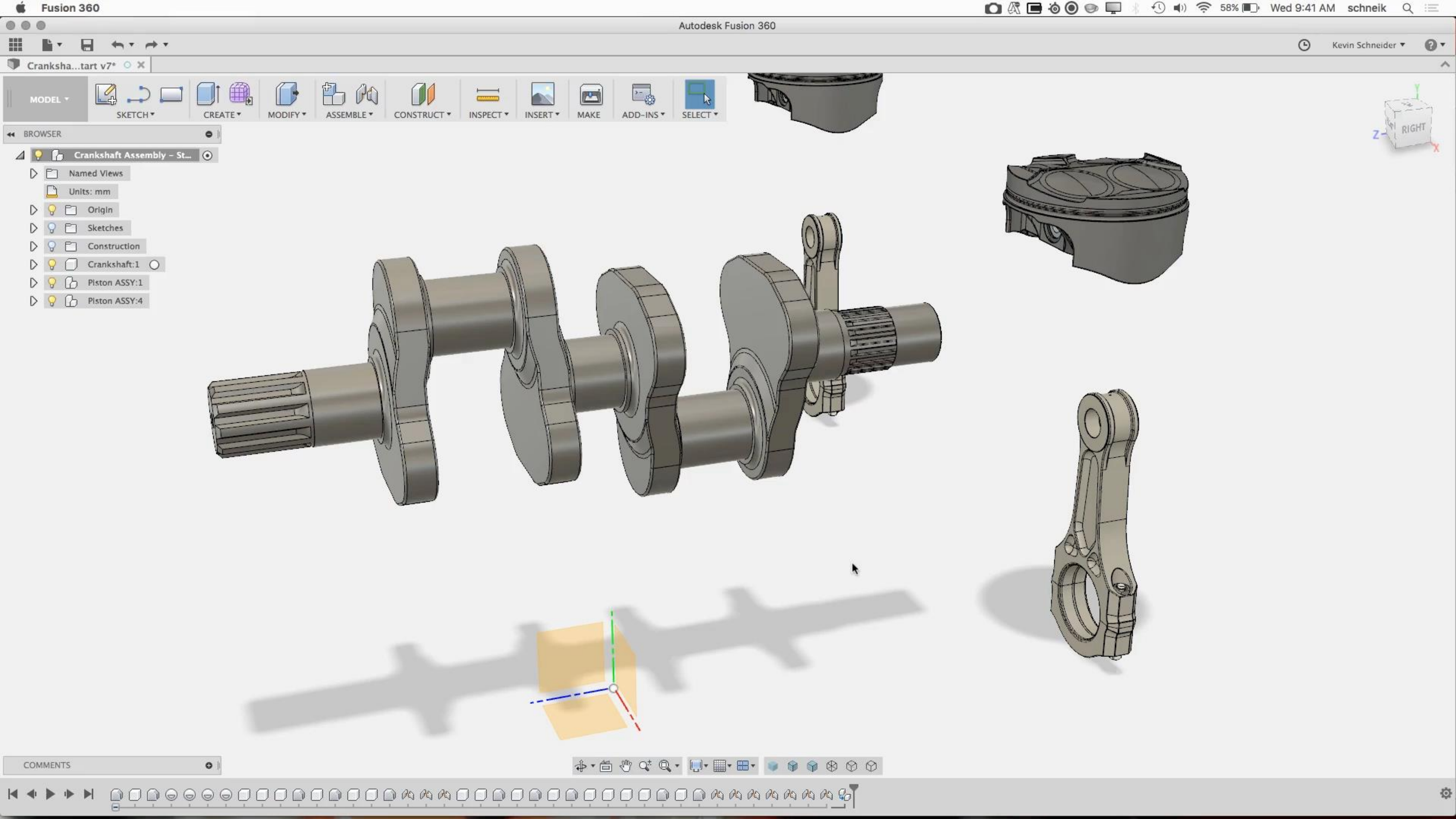
The background of the slide is an abstract wireframe mesh. The mesh is composed of many small, irregular polygons, creating a complex, organic shape that resembles a stylized, flowing structure. The lines of the mesh are thin and grey. A solid blue gradient bar covers the bottom portion of the slide, starting from a dark blue on the left and fading to a lighter blue on the right. The word "Demos" is written in white, sans-serif font on the left side of this blue bar.

# Demos

Position.f3d  
Crankshaft - Assembly Start.f3d









# Review

Fusion 360 design methodology

Bodies vs Components

Managing References

Degrees of Freedom

Positioning Components

