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☒	Claim(s) : paged ..7... to paged ..9.....	
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Computer aided design and manufacturing system

The present invention is concerned with a computer aided design and manufacturing system.

Conventional computer aided design and/or manufacturing systems, abbreviated hereafter to CAD/CAM, include generally a central calculating unit, a screen for making it possible to visually display the objects created and a device for entering data, such as a keyboard and/or a pointer device such as a mouse. These systems are equally provided with a user interface including programmes which make it possible for the user to create or modify representations of objects by displaying them visually on the screen in two or three dimensions, so that they may be subjected to a subsequent treatment, such as for example printing on a sheet of paper or controlling a machine tool. When using such systems, the user is confronted with the problem of the initial training requiring that he memorizes a high number of commands and/or of operations for representing an object. In addition, after his training is completed, the user must often, when creating or modifying an object, carry out in a repetitive manner a series of commands or operations which are always identical for a given task, which results in increasing the time needed for the work. When a CAD/CAM system is used by a group of people, then there is the problem of standardizing the objects (drawings, plans, machining path, etc) within the company : actually, the flexibility offered by these CAD/CAM systems is such, that each user adopts a certain number of conventions or rules (options of construction in different planes, thickness of lines, type of hatching, character type), so that it becomes difficult for a person who has not executed the drawing, to modify it.

User interfaces with multiple windows make it possible to solve in part these problems. The use of a mouse, which makes it possible to move a pointer on the screen to select for example a command in a pull-down menu, diminishes the number of commands to memorize and enables a fast selection. However, for many commands, a high number of parameters must be introduced, which implies a succession of operations of the mouse in a cascade of menus appearing on the screen. Certain interfaces also use menus with icons representing diagrammatically the commands or the objects, and



this improves the ergonomic aspects, but does not obviate either the need to define numerous parameters for certain operations.

The European patent EP 0 241 071 B1 teaches a CAD/CAM system using a method making it possible to create and process two-dimensional or three-dimensional models of objects and to display these models visually on a screen. A tree-structured diagram, associating a word to each hierarchical element of the object appears on the screen at the same time as the image of the model and the selection of a word in the structure diagram makes it possible to carry out an operation on the corresponding element, as well as on all the elements hierarchically inferior, thus eliminating the need to carry out this operation on each element of an inferior level. However, this system does not make it possible to decrease the number of commands or of operations to be carried out when entering the characteristic parameters of a command for creating a new model.

The purpose of the present invention is to reduce the number of operations or of commands to be carried out with a CAD/CAM system when creating a new object or when modifying an existing object. The present invention is equally aimed at improving the standardization of the results obtained with these systems, within a company.

The object of the present invention in a CAD/CAM system using a method which obviates the above-mentioned drawbacks and which is characterized by the features set forth in claim 1.

The annexed drawing illustrates schematically and by way of example certain steps of the method according to the present invention.

Figures 1 to 4 show the visual display device of the CAD/CAM system at different steps.

To describe the method object of the present invention, a CAD/CAM system will be used, which includes a screen, a keyboard, a pointer device such as a mouse, as well as a user interface with multiple windows which makes it possible to display in an area or window of the screen the representation in two or three dimensions of an object or of a tool path used for making the same. One will note that the number of windows as well as their layout is not important, and the user can chose their number, layout and size.

The following example concerns the execution of a drawing which the user will create by using the commands existing in the software of the



CAD/CAM. An element is defined as any independent entity, part of the drawing, on which an operation may be carried out. A drawing consists of a collection of elements, each having certain attributes. An element of the drawing such as a straight line for example will have as attributes, amongst others, the thickness or the colour of its plot on the screen. The use of a command or of a function enables generally either to create a new element or to modify the attributes of an existing element. Each command or function may require that a certain number of parameters be defined beforehand. For example, the command which makes it possible to carry out a rotation of an element necessitates the introduction of the value of the angle of rotation. According to the parameters defined for a given command, one will obtain after the execution of said command, an element possessing certain attributes. Accordingly, an element assumes different aspects according to the parameters defined for the command which allowed its generation.

Generally, in the conventional CAD/CAM systems, the elements generated as well as their attributes are stored in the memory of the device, so that one can later display visually the drawing on the screen in order to bring modifications thereto. The method according to the present invention includes the following steps :

1. Selection of a command enabling the creation of an element, among those available in the CAD/CAM system.
2. Definition of the parameters pertaining to this command, in order to obtain an element possessing certain determined attributes.
3. Execution of the command actuating the visual display on the screen of the created element, as well as storing in a memory the type of element created and its attributes.
4. Storing into a memory the type of command which enabled the generation of said element, as well as the parameters associated with this command.
5. Steps 1 to 4 enable the elaboration of a reference element; they can be repeated.



6. Selection of one of the reference elements or of one of its attributes by means of the pointer device.
7. Operation of a control member of the pointer device for allowing access to the memory containing the information pertaining to the selected reference element and actuation of the command associated with this element, enabling as a result the creation of a similar element, the parameters associated with the command being by default the same as those introduced upon the creation of the reference element.

When carrying out the selection described in step 6, the operation of a second control member of the pointer device will result in the visual display on the screen of parameters associated with the command which made it possible to generate the selected element. This enables the user to create an element of the same type as the selected element, but having other attributes.

The different steps of the construction of a straight line will be detailed hereafter, by way of example.

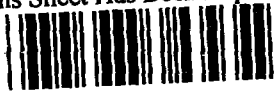
Firstly, the level at which this straight line is to be constructed is defined. The use of different "levels" makes it possible to break down a complex drawing into a juxtaposition of planes. Thus, by constructing certain elements at different levels, one can obtain partial views of the object, which only include the elements found at one level. By placing for example at level 0 the elements of the structure of an object and at level 1 the elevations, one can, by actuating and/or by preventing the display of selected levels, visualize the object with or without elevations. Then the starting point must be defined and also the end point, as well as different parameters relating to the type of plot used (full line, dotted line, broken line, ...), the thickness of this line or the colour used for displaying this line on the screen. These different parameters are saved in the memory of the calculating unit, along with the information enabling to locate this straight line in the drawing. When one wishes to construct a second straight line, instead of actuating the menu for drawing lines with the mouse, then introducing the parameters relating to the thickness of the line, the type of line, etc, ... as previously, the user will simply indicate by means of the mouse any point located on the first straight line and actuate one of the buttons of the mouse. In this operation and



owing to the information stored in the memory during the construction of the first straight line, the system automatically switches to the "straight line creation" mode. To define a new straight line, it suffices then to define the two points between which the new straight line is to extend, and the parameters of thickness of the line as well as of the type of line and the level of construction used will be, by default, the same as those defined for the first straight line. Obviously, the parameters pertaining to the second straight line can be modified at a later time, if necessary.

Usually, when one proceeds to modify certain characteristics or attributes of an element such as for example the thickness of the line, he chooses in the menus with the pointer device, the command or the function which allow a modification of the thickness of a line and then he introduces into the system the value of the desired thickness. This may imply a relatively high number of operations, depending on the function or the characteristic which is to be modified. When one wishes to modify a characteristic of one element, he only needs, with the present invention, to select with the pointer device a characteristic similar on another element displayed on the screen to produce directly the parameters pertaining to the characteristics concerned. Thus for example, if one wishes to hatch a portion of the drawing displayed visually on the screen, he only needs to position the mouse on any other hatched area and actuate one of the buttons of the mouse to produce immediately on the screen the parameters which make it possible to modify the type of lines used for the hatching, the spacing and the slant of these lines.

If, as was described above, elements of a same drawing can be used as basis for creating a new element which "inherits" the characteristics of the element selected, it is also possible to make appear a drawing previously created and stored, in another window which can be activated on the screen, and then to select with the pointer device any element of this drawing so that the system creates an element of the same type possessing the same characteristics in a drawing being executed, located in another window of the screen of the device. To illustrate this point, reference will be made to the drawings which represent a simplified example provided for the purpose of illustrating the different steps. Figure 1 shows the screen of the CAD/CAM system. In a first area on the screen located on the



bottom left-hand side, there is displayed a drawing including various elements. An arrow P symbolizes the area of the screen addressed by the pointer device. The remaining of the screen is the work area in which the new drawing will be created.

The first operation consists in selecting an element of the drawing displayed in the first area of the screen as indicated by the arrow P which is directed towards an element which is a circle. The system, after accessing to the information corresponding to the command which has enabled the creation of this circle, actuates the command for creating a circle exhibiting by default, all the parameters used for the creation of the first circle. Figure 2 is a view of the screen on which one can see a new circle created in the work area. Figure 3 illustrates the possibility of selecting an attribute for an element, with the arrow P pointing here to a hatched area. After actuating one of the control members of the pointer device, the system produces as shown in figure 4, a menu for accessing directly to the parameters pertaining to the command ensuring the hatching of an element. One only then needs to choose the type of hatching desired for applying it to an element.

One will further note that a device such as a digitizing table or digitizer, which also makes it possible to select by visual pointing any point of a drawing laid upon the table, can also be used as pointer device. In this case, the selection is not carried out any more by moving a cursor on the screen by means of a mouse, but by using the digitizing table.

It is hence easy to create a reference drawing including the main design elements which will be the most frequently reproduced, and thereby decrease considerably the number of commands or operations to be carried out on the CAD/CAM, when executing new drawings. One will also note the evolutionary nature of the system for carrying the described method into effect, insofar as each new element created can in turn be used as reference element. When a reference drawing can be shared by several users in an installation including several CAD/CAM systems connected together in a computer network for example, the standardization of the drawings produced is considerably facilitated. In actual fact, the final aspect of the drawings will be uniform if the users employ the elements of the reference drawing for their new creations.



In the examples described above, reference is made to a straight line or to a circle, and further to the aspect of hatched areas, which are elements and a characteristic of a relatively simple nature. Clearly, the same method is applicable to any other more complicated element or characteristic, in particular in the area of three-dimensional CAD/CAM or in the area of machining tolerances.

Reference is made above to a "drawing", but the above obviously also applies to any other methods which can be carried out using CAD/CAM, such as for example defining machining paths.

The device which makes it possible to carry into effect the above described method comprises generally a microprocessor calculating unit provided with a memory (RAM), as well as with a bulk saving unit, such as a magnetic or optical disc. It further includes means which make it possible to display graphically an object as well as pointer means which make it possible to introduce orders into the system. The user interface on such systems can assume various forms. One can introduce the commands into the system for example by typing orders recognized by the system on a keyboard or by selecting a command in a menu displayed on the screen by using the pointer means. One can also consider the use of a digitizing table. A user interface with multiple windows will be preferred, in which one can operate selections in menus or with icons displayed on the screen, by means of a mouse. This system includes also output peripherals, such as printers or plotters. Such devices make it possible to carry into effect the method described above and hence to produce more rapidly and with less operations the expected results. In the case of a collective use of such systems connected together in a computer network for example, the uniformity of the results will be considerably improved.



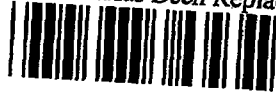
CLAIMS

1. A CAD/CAM system using a method which makes it possible to create and process representations of objects in two or three dimensions in a computer and to reproduce these representations through the use of display means and/or manufacturing means, in which
 - at least one element is constructed, this element possessing various attributes, which are dependent on parameters pertaining to the command which has made it possible to generate said element, and
 - the information pertaining to the constructed element, such as the type of element, its attributes and the relations which link this element to other elements are saved in a memory,characterized
 - in that the information pertaining to the command which has made it possible to generate said element as well as the parameters of this command are saved in a memory, so that this element becomes a reference element permitting the construction of other similar elements,
 - in that the access to a command or to its parameters is obtained by selecting visually by means of a pointer device, an element or a reference element, respectively a characteristic of an element or a characteristic of a reference element.
2. A CAD/CAM system according to claim 1, characterized in that the representation including the reference elements among which the selection is made with a pointer device, is displayed in a area of the screen.
3. A CAD/CAM system according to claim 1, characterized in that the access to the representation including the reference elements among which a selection is made with a pointer device, is ensured by the means of a digitizer.
4. A CAD/CAM system according to claim 2, characterized in that the area on the screen on which is displayed the representation including the reference elements among which a selection is made with a pointer device, coincides with the work area on which is found the representation in the process of its elaboration.
5. A CAD/CAM system according to claim 2, characterized in that the area

of the screen on which is displayed the representation including the reference elements among which a selection is made with a pointer device, is different from the work area.

6. A CAD/CAM system according to one of the preceeding claims characterized in that access to the parameters of a command is achieved by displaying an order menu on the screen.

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* C L M S *

ABSTRACT

A CAD/CAM system using a method in which a command or a function is selected, as well as the parameters pertaining to this command, by the direct selection with the pointer device of an element which was generated by a similar command, displayed either in the area of the screen in which work is being carried out, or in another area of the screen, or on a digitizer.

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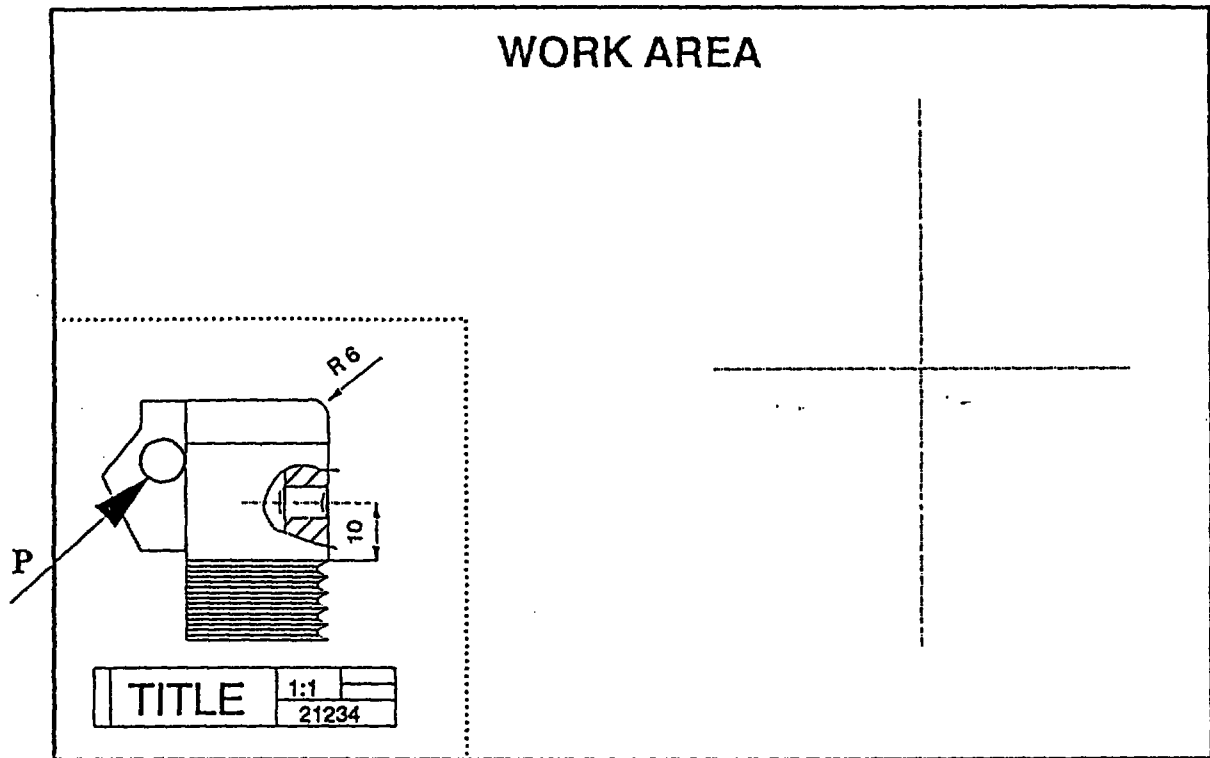


Fig 1

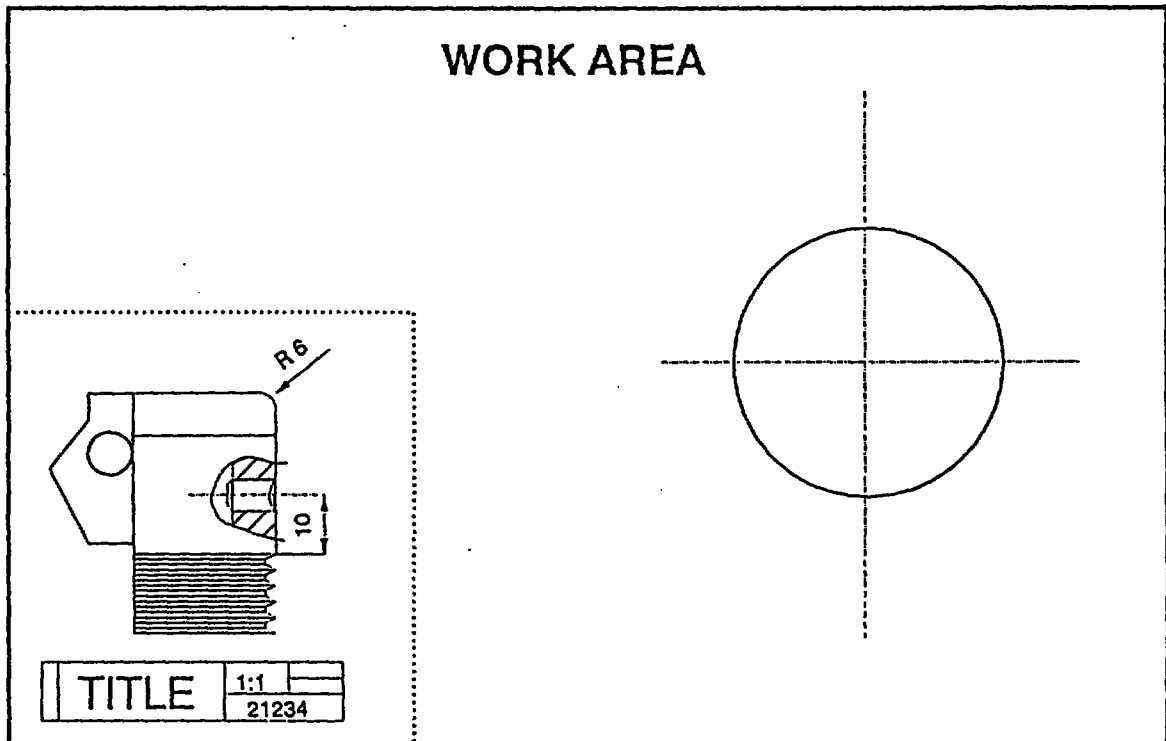


Fig 2

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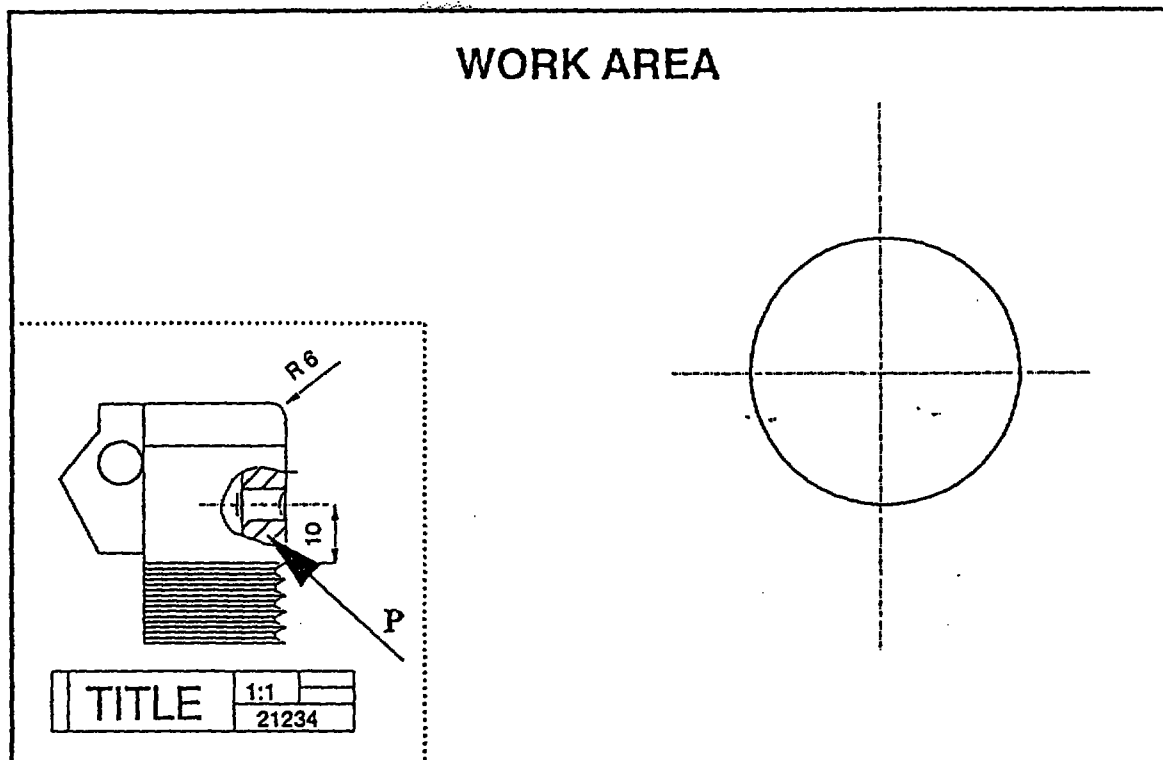


Fig 3

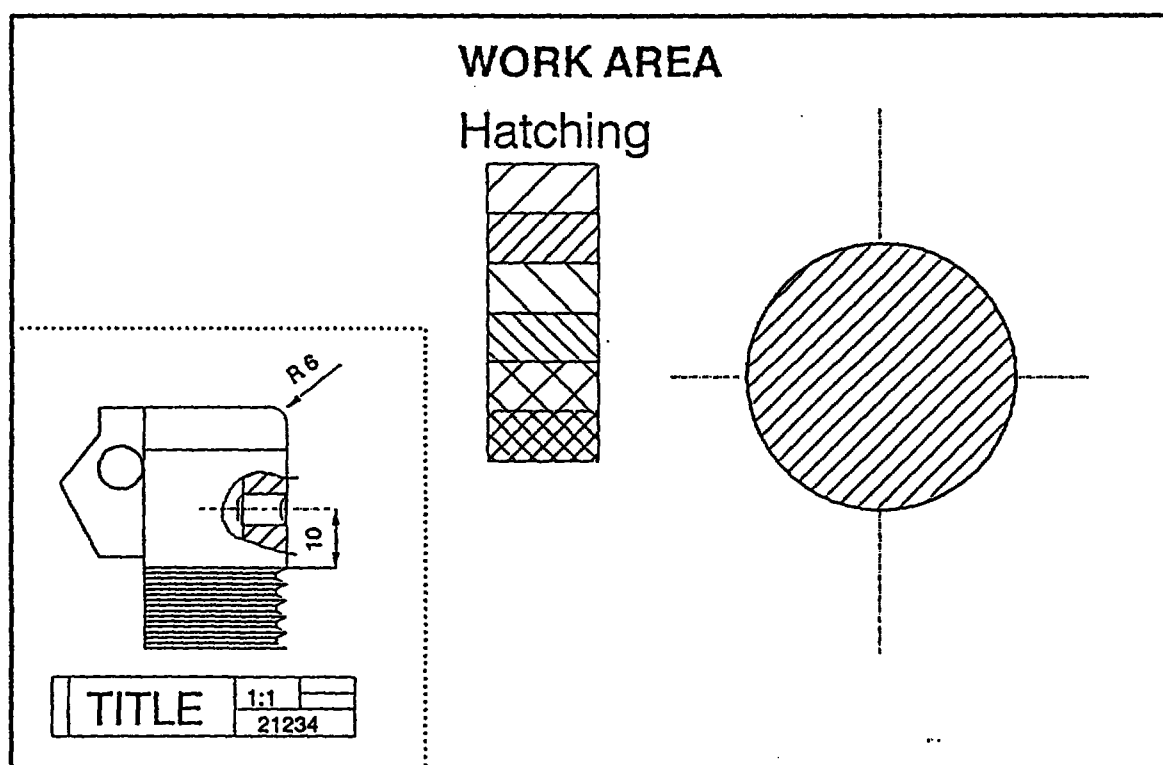


Fig 4

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☒	Drawing(s)	: paged ...4... to paged ...5.....
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REPLACEMENT SHEETS		SG
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☒	Drawing(s)	: paged ...4... to paged ...5..
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Computer aided design and manufacturing system

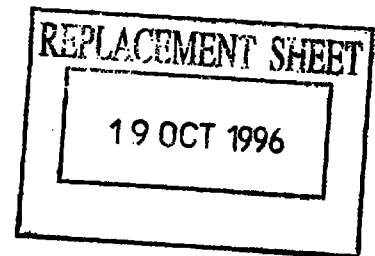
The present invention is concerned with a computer aided design and manufacturing system.

Conventional computer aided design and/or manufacturing systems, abbreviated hereafter to CAD/CAM, include generally a central calculating unit, a screen for making it possible to visually display the objects created and a device for entering data, such as a keyboard and/or a pointer device such as a mouse. These systems are equally provided with a user interface including programmes which make it possible for the user to create or modify representations of objects by displaying them visually on the screen in two or three dimensions, so that they may be subjected to a subsequent treatment, such as for example printing on a sheet of paper or controlling a machine tool. When using such systems, the user is confronted with the problem of the initial training requiring that he memorizes a high number of commands and/or of operations for representing an object. In addition, after his training is completed, the user must often, when creating or modifying an object, carry out in a repetitive manner a series of commands or operations which are always identical for a given task, which results in increasing the time needed for the work. When a CAD/CAM system is used by a group of people, then there is the problem of standardizing the objects (drawings, plans, machining path, etc) within the company : actually, the flexibility offered by these CAD/CAM systems is such, that each user adopts a certain number of conventions or rules (options of construction in different planes, thickness of lines, type of hatching, character type), so that it becomes difficult for a person who has not executed the drawing, to modify it.

User interfaces with multiple windows make it possible to solve in part these problems. The use of a mouse, which makes it possible to move a pointer on the screen to select for example a command in a pull-down menu, diminishes the number of commands to memorize and enables a fast selection. However, for many commands, a high number of parameters must be introduced, which implies a succession of operations of the mouse in a cascade of menus appearing on the screen. Certain interfaces also use menus with icons representing diagrammatically the commands or the objects, and

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this improves the ergonomic aspects, but does not obviate either the need to define numerous parameters for certain operations.

The European patent EP 0 241 071 B1 teaches a CAD/CAM system using a method making it possible to create and process two-dimensional or three-dimensional models of objects and to display these models visually on a screen. A tree-structured diagram, associating a word to each hierarchical element of the object appears on the screen at the same time as the image of the model and the selection of a word in the structure diagram makes it possible to carry out an operation on the corresponding element, as well as on all the elements hierarchically inferior, thus eliminating the need to carry out this operation on each element of an inferior level. However, this system does not make it possible to decrease the number of commands or of operations to be carried out when entering the characteristic parameters of a command for creating a new model.

The purpose of the present invention is to reduce the number of operations or of commands to be carried out with a CAD/CAM system when creating a new object or when modifying an existing object. The present invention is equally aimed at improving the standardization of the results obtained with these systems, within a company.

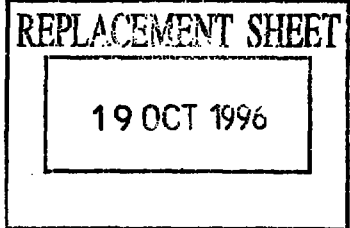
The object of the present invention in a CAD/CAM system using a method which obviates the above-mentioned drawbacks and which is characterized by the features set forth in claim 1.

The annexed drawing illustrates schematically and by way of example certain steps of the method according to the present invention.

Figures 1 to 4 show the visual display device of the CAD/CAM system at different steps.

To describe the method object of the present invention, a CAD/CAM system will be used, which includes a screen, a keyboard, a pointer device such as a mouse, as well as a user interface with multiple windows which makes it possible to display in an area or window of the screen the representation in two or three dimensions of an object or of a tool path used for making the same. One will note that the number of windows as well as their layout is not important, and the user can chose their number, layout and size.

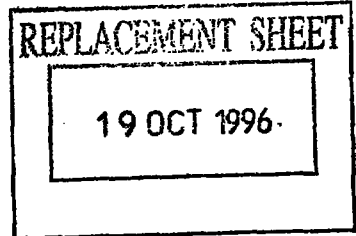
The following example concerns the execution of a drawing which the user will create by using the commands existing in the software of the



CAD/CAM. An element is defined as any independent entity, part of the drawing, on which an operation may be carried out. A drawing consists of a collection of elements, each having certain attributes. An element of the drawing such as a straight line for example will have as attributes, amongst others, the thickness or the colour of its plot on the screen. The use of a command or of a function enables generally either to create a new element or to modify the attributes of an existing element. Each command or function may require that a certain number of parameters be defined beforehand. For example, the command which makes it possible to carry out a rotation of an element necessitates the introduction of the value of the angle of rotation. According to the parameters defined for a given command, one will obtain after the execution of said command, an element possessing certain attributes. Accordingly, an element assumes different aspects according to the parameters defined for the command which allowed its generation.

Generally, in the conventional CAD/CAM systems, the elements generated as well as their attributes are stored in the memory of the device, so that one can later display visually the drawing on the screen in order to bring modifications thereto. The method according to the present invention includes the following steps :

1. Selection of a command enabling the creation of an element, among those available in the CAD/CAM system.
2. Definition of the parameters pertaining to this command, in order to obtain an element possessing certain determined attributes.
3. Execution of the command actuating the visual display on the screen of the created element, as well as storing in a memory the type of element created and its attributes.
4. Storing into a memory the type of command which enabled the generation of said element, as well as the parameters associated with this command.
5. Steps 1 to 4 enable the elaboration of a reference element; they can be repeated.

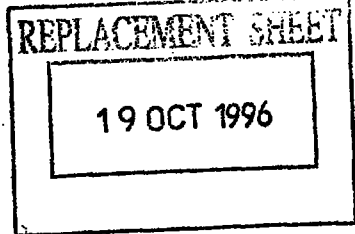


6. Selection of one of the reference elements or of one of its attributes by means of the pointer device.
7. Operation of a control member of the pointer device for allowing access to the memory containing the information pertaining to the selected reference element and actuation of the command associated with this element, enabling as a result the creation of a similar element, the parameters associated with the command being by default the same as those introduced upon the creation of the reference element.

When carrying out the selection described in step 6, the operation of a second control member of the pointer device will result in the visual display on the screen of parameters associated with the command which made it possible to generate the selected element. This enables the user to create an element of the same type as the selected element, but having other attributes.

The different steps of the construction of a straight line will be detailed hereafter, by way of example.

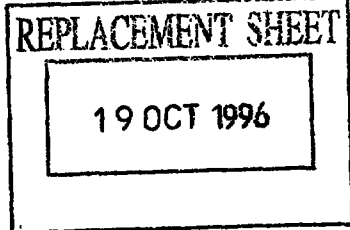
Firstly, the level at which this straight line is to be constructed is defined. The use of different "levels" makes it possible to break down a complex drawing into a juxtaposition of planes. Thus, by constructing certain elements at different levels, one can obtain partial views of the object, which only include the elements found at one level. By placing for example at level 0 the elements of the structure of an object and at level 1 the elevations, one can, by actuating and/or by preventing the display of selected levels, visualize the object with or without elevations. Then the starting point must be defined and also the end point, as well as different parameters relating to the type of plot used (full line, dotted line, broken line, ...), the thickness of this line or the colour used for displaying this line on the screen. These different parameters are saved in the memory of the calculating unit, along with the information enabling to locate this straight line in the drawing. When one wishes to construct a second straight line, instead of actuating the menu for drawing lines with the mouse, then introducing the parameters relating to the thickness of the line, the type of line, etc, ... as previously, the user will simply indicate by means of the mouse any point located on the first straight line and actuate one of the buttons of the mouse. In this operation and



owing to the information stored in the memory during the construction of the first straight line, the system automatically switches to the "straight line creation" mode. To define a new straight line, it suffices then to define the two points between which the new straight line is to extend, and the parameters of thickness of the line as well as of the type of line and the level of construction used will be, by default, the same as those defined for the first straight line. Obviously, the parameters pertaining to the second straight line can be modified at a later time, if necessary.

Usually, when one proceeds to modify certain characteristics or attributes of an element such as for example the thickness of the line, he chooses in the menus with the pointer device, the command or the function which allow a modification of the thickness of a line and then he introduces into the system the value of the desired thickness. This may imply a relatively high number of operations, depending on the function or the characteristic which is to be modified. When one wishes to modify a characteristic of one element, he only needs, with the present invention, to select with the pointer device a characteristic similar on another element displayed on the screen to produce directly the parameters pertaining to the characteristics concerned. Thus for example, if one wishes to hatch a portion of the drawing displayed visually on the screen, he only needs to position the mouse on any other hatched area and actuate one of the buttons of the mouse to produce immediately on the screen the parameters which make it possible to modify the type of lines used for the hatching, the spacing and the slant of these lines.

If, as was described above, elements of a same drawing can be used as basis for creating a new element which "inherits" the characteristics of the element selected, it is also possible to make appear a drawing previously created and stored, in another window which can be activated on the screen, and then to select with the pointer device any element of this drawing so that the system creates an element of the same type possessing the same characteristics in a drawing being executed, located in another window of the screen of the device. To illustrate this point, reference will be made to the drawings which represent a simplified example provided for the purpose of illustrating the different steps. Figure 1 shows the screen of the CAD/CAM system. In a first area on the screen located on the



bottom left-hand side, there is displayed a drawing including various elements. An arrow P symbolizes the area of the screen addressed by the pointer device. The remaining of the screen is the work area in which the new drawing will be created.

The first operation consists in selecting an element of the drawing displayed in the first area of the screen as indicated by the arrow P which is directed towards an element which is a circle. The system, after accessing to the information corresponding to the command which has enabled the creation of this circle, actuates the command for creating a circle exhibiting by default, all the parameters used for the creation of the first circle. Figure 2 is a view of the screen on which one can see a new circle created in the work area. Figure 3 illustrates the possibility of selecting an attribute for an element, with the arrow P pointing here to a hatched area. After actuating one of the control members of the pointer device, the system produces as shown in figure 4, a menu for accessing directly to the parameters pertaining to the command ensuring the hatching of an element. One only then needs to choose the type of hatching desired for applying it to an element.

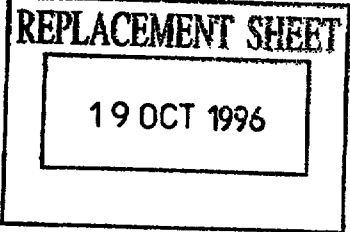
One will further note that a device such as a digitizing table or digitizer, which also makes it possible to select by visual pointing any point of a drawing laid upon the table, can also be used as pointer device. In this case, the selection is not carried out any more by moving a cursor on the screen by means of a mouse, but by using the digitizing table.

It is hence easy to create a reference drawing including the main design elements which will be the most frequently reproduced, and thereby decrease considerably the number of commands or operations to be carried out on the CAD/CAM, when executing new drawings. One will also note the evolutionary nature of the system for carrying the described method into effect, insofar as each new element created can in turn be used as reference element. When a reference drawing can be shared by several users in an installation including several CAD/CAM systems connected together in a computer network for example, the standardization of the drawings produced is considerably facilitated. In actual fact, the final aspect of the drawings will be uniform if the users employ the elements of the reference drawing for their new creations.

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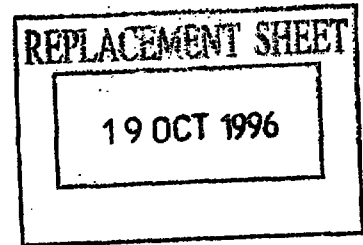
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In the examples described above, reference is made to a straight line or to a circle, and further to the aspect of hatched areas, which are elements and a characteristic of a relatively simple nature. Clearly, the same method is applicable to any other more complicated element or characteristic, in particular in the area of three-dimensional CAD/CAM or in the area of machining tolerances.

Reference is made above to a "drawing", but the above obviously also applies to any other methods which can be carried out using CAD/CAM, such as for example defining machining paths.

The device which makes it possible to carry into effect the above described method comprises generally a microprocessor calculating unit provided with a memory (RAM), as well as with a bulk saving unit, such as a magnetic or optical disc. It further includes means which make it possible to display graphically an object as well as pointer means which make it possible to introduce orders into the system. The user interface on such systems can assume various forms. One can introduce the commands into the system for example by typing orders recognized by the system on a keyboard or by selecting a command in a menu displayed on the screen by using the pointer means. One can also consider the use of a digitizing table. A user interface with multiple windows will be preferred, in which one can operate selections in menus or with icons displayed on the screen, by means of a mouse. This system includes also output peripherals, such as printers or plotters. Such devices make it possible to carry into effect the method described above and hence to produce more rapidly and with less operations the expected results. In the case of a collective use of such systems connected together in a computer network for example, the uniformity of the results will be considerably improved.



CLAIMS

1. A CAD/CAM system using a method which makes it possible to create and process representations of objects in two or three dimensions in a computer and to reproduce these representations through the use of display means and/or manufacturing means, in which
 - at least one element is constructed, this element possessing various attributes, which are dependent on parameters pertaining to the command which has made it possible to generate said element, and
 - the information pertaining to the constructed element, such as the type of element, its attributes and the relations which link this element to other elements are saved in a memory,characterized
 - in that the information pertaining to the command which has made it possible to generate said element as well as the parameters of this command are saved in a memory, so that this element becomes a reference element permitting the construction of other similar elements,
 - in that the access to a command or to its parameters is obtained by selecting visually by means of a pointer device, an element or a reference element, respectively a characteristic of an element or a characteristic of a reference element.
2. A CAD/CAM system according to claim 1, characterized in that the representation including the reference elements among which the selection is made with a pointer device, is displayed in a area of the screen.
3. A CAD/CAM system according to claim 1, characterized in that the access to the representation including the reference elements among which a selection is made with a pointer device, is ensured by the means of a digitizer.
4. A CAD/CAM system according to claim 2, characterized in that the area on the screen on which is displayed the representation including the reference elements among which a selection is made with a pointer device, coincides with the work area on which is found the representation in the process of its elaboration.
5. A CAD/CAM system according to claim 2, characterized in that the area

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REPLACEMENT SHEET

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of the screen on which is displayed the representation including the reference elements among which a selection is made with a pointer device, is different from the work area.

6. A CAD/CAM system according to one of the preceeding claims characterized in that access to the parameters of a command is achieved by displaying an order menu on the screen.

REPLACEMENT SHEET

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COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN AND MANUFACTURING SYSTEM

ABSTRACT

A CAD/CAM system using a method in which a command or a function is selected, as well as the parameters pertaining to this command, by the direct selection with the pointer device of an element which was generated by a similar command, displayed either in the area of the screen in which work is being carried out, or in another area of the screen, or on a digitizer.

FIGURE 4

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- 1 -

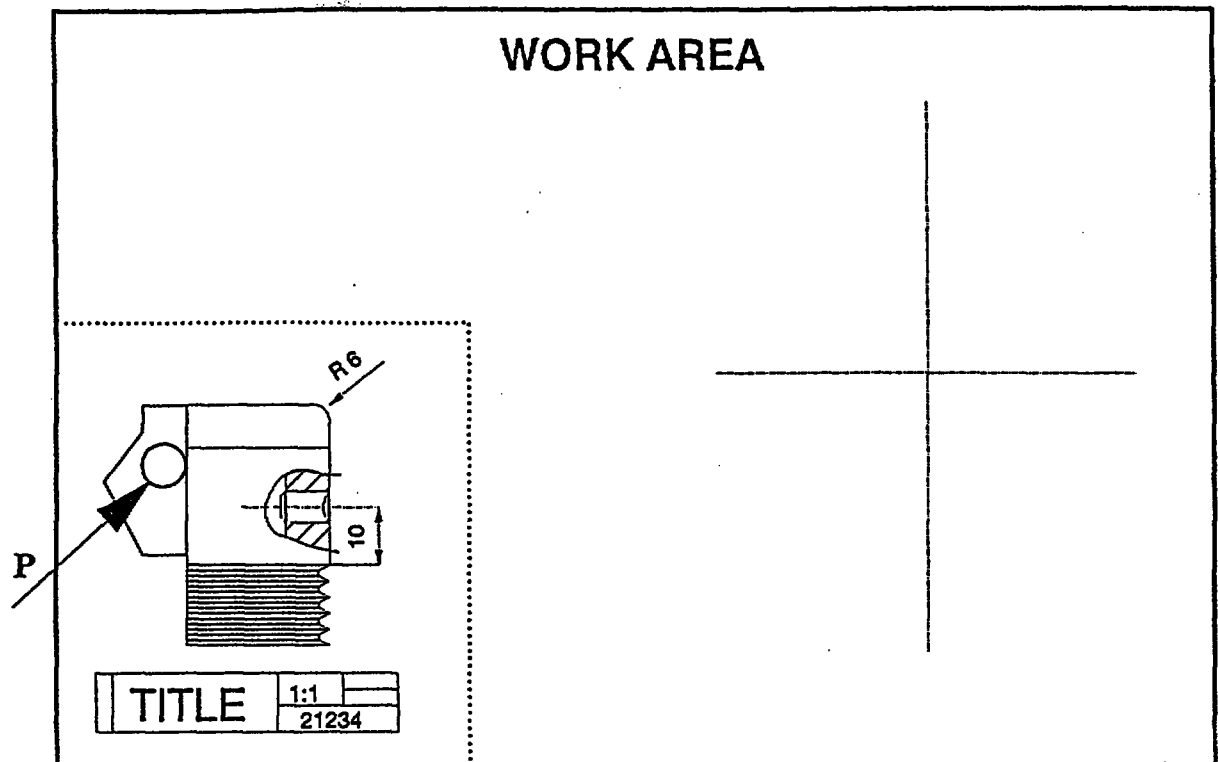


Fig 1

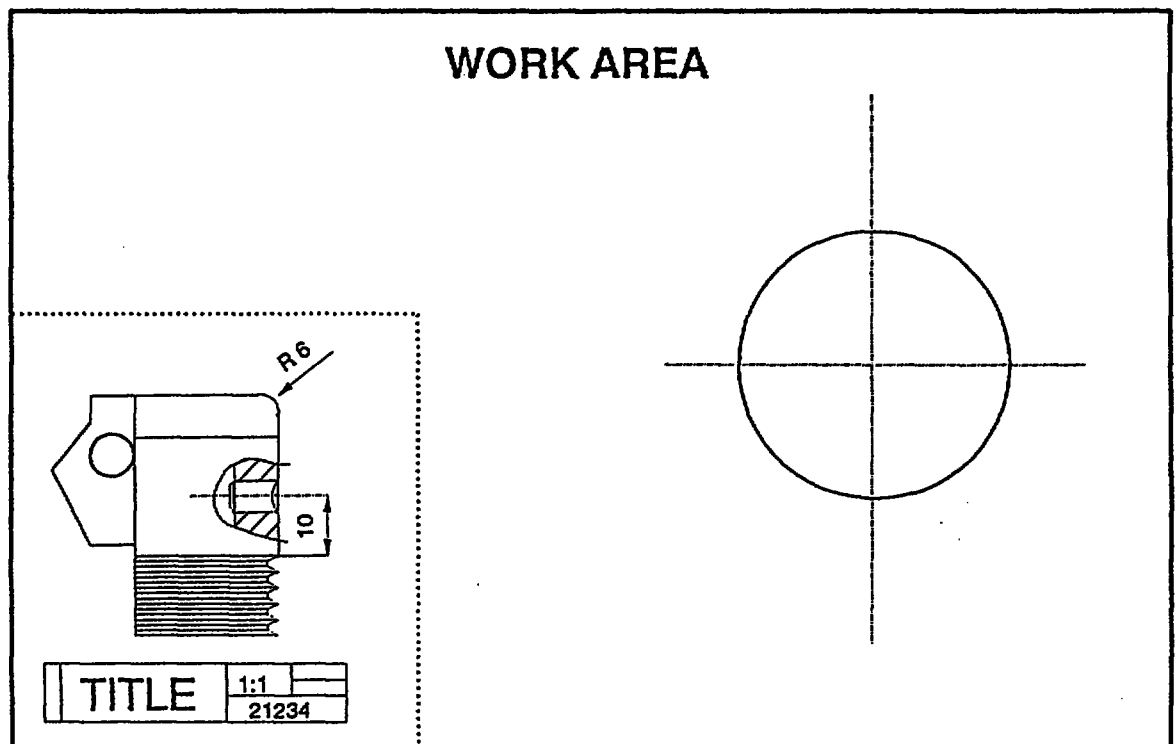


Fig 2

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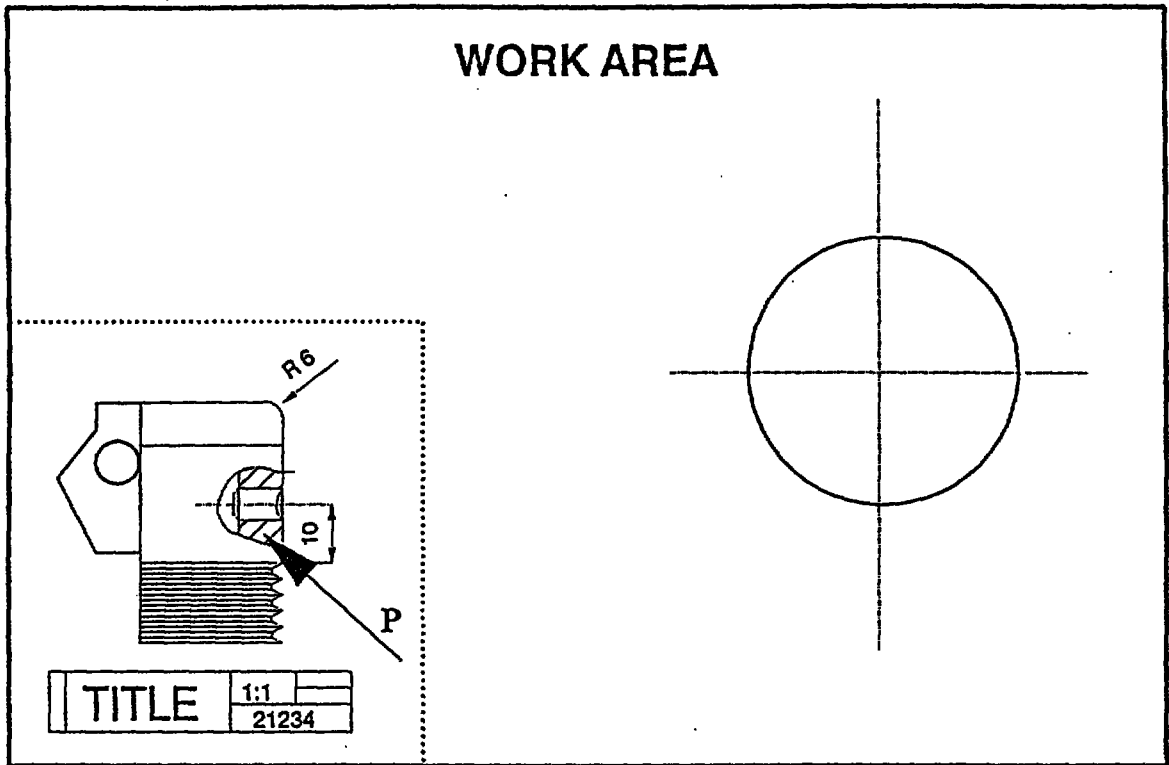


Fig 3

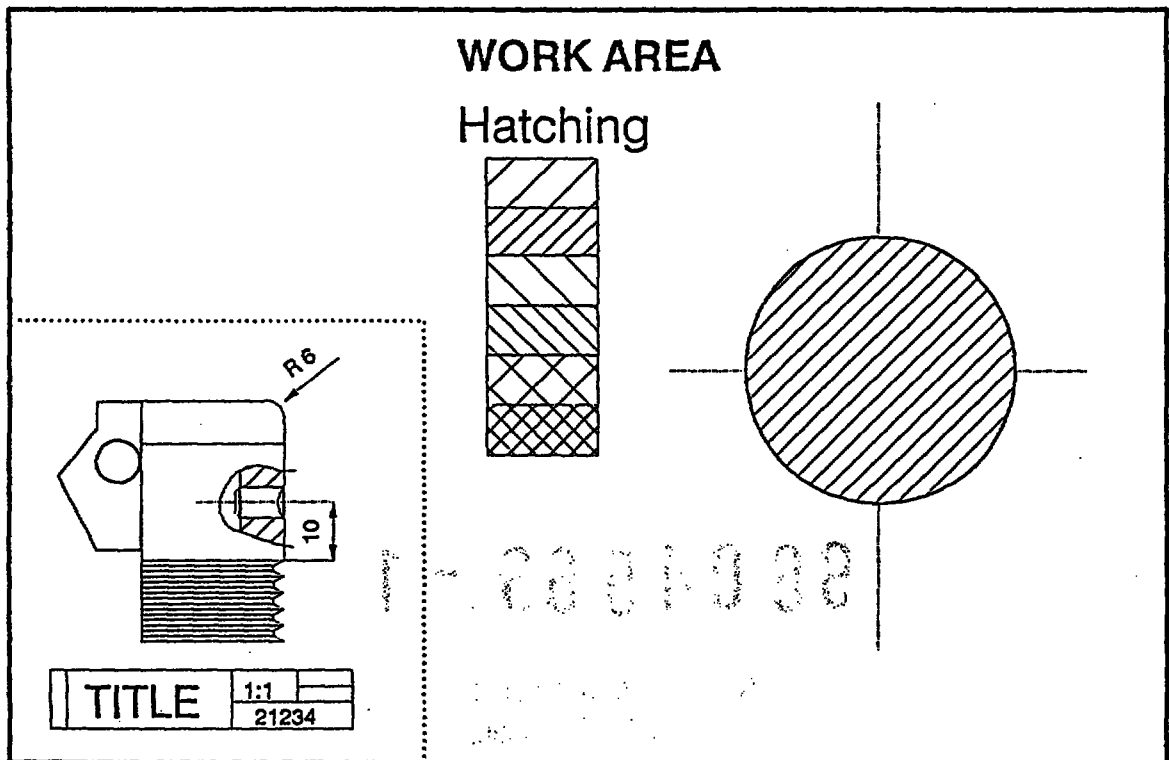
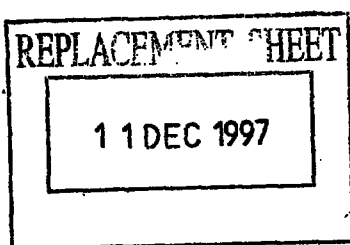


Fig 4

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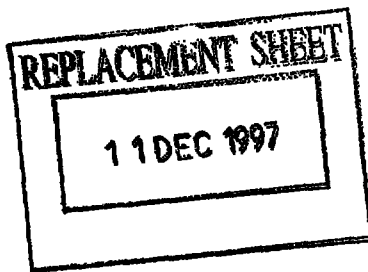
REPLACEMENT SHEETS		SG
☒	Description	: paged ... to paged ..10..
☒	Claim(s)	: paged ..11.. to paged ..12..
☒	Drawing(s)	: paged ..13.. to paged ..14..
☒	Abstract	: paged ..15.. to paged ..16..
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COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN AND COMPUTER AIDED MANUFACTURING SYSTEM

The present invention is concerned with a system of computer aided design/computer aided manufacturing.

Conventional systems of computer aided design/computer aided manufacturing hereafter abbreviated CAD/CAM include generally a central computer unit, a screen for displaying the objects created and a device for the introduction of data, for example a keyboard and/or a pointer device such as a mouse. These systems are equally provided with a user interface including programmes which assist the user in the creation and the modification of the representation of objects by displaying them on the screen in two or three dimensions, which allows their subsequent processing, such as for example their printing on paper or their use for the control of a machine tool. When using such systems, the user is confronted with a problem of initial training, given the high number of commands and/or of operations to be memorized for representing an object. Furthermore, once the training is completed, the user must very often, when creating or modifying an object, carry out repeatedly a number of commands or operations which are always identical for a given task, which results in an increase of the time required. When a CAD/CAM system is used by several persons, the problem arises of the standardization of the objects (drawings, layouts, machining plans) within the company; actually, the flexibility offered by these CAD/CAM systems is such that each user adopts a certain number of conventions and rules (construction options in different planes, thickness of lines, type of hatching, character policy), so that it becomes difficult for a person who has not designed a drawing to modify it.

User interfaces with multiple windows make it possible to resolve

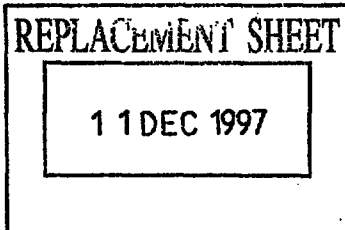


- 2 -

at least partly these problems. The use of a mouse which makes it possible to move a pointer on a screen to choose a command, for example, on a scroll down menu reduces the number of commands to be memorized and enables a rapid selection. Nevertheless, for numerous commands, it is necessary to introduce an important number of parameters, which implies a succession of operations of the mouse in a cascade of menus appearing on the screen. Certain interfaces also use menus including icons depicting the commands or the objects, which improves ease of use, but does not avoid having to define numerous parameters for certain operations.

The European patent EP 0 241 071 B1 teaches a CAD/CAM system using a method which makes it possible to create and process models of objects in two or three dimensions and reproduce these models on a display. A tree-structure diagram associating a word to each hierarchy element of the object is displayed on the screen at the same time as the picture of the model and the selection of a word in the structure diagram makes it possible to carry out an operation on the corresponding element, as well as on all the elements of a lower hierarchy, thus eliminating the need to apply this operation to each element of a lower level. However, this system does not provide for a decrease of the number of commands or of operations to be carried out for entering the characteristic parameters of a command upon creation of a new model.

The purpose of the present invention is to reduce the number of operations or of commands to be introduced into a CAM/CAD system when creating a new object or when modifying an existing object. The present invention is also aimed at improving the standardization of the results obtained by means of these systems within a company.



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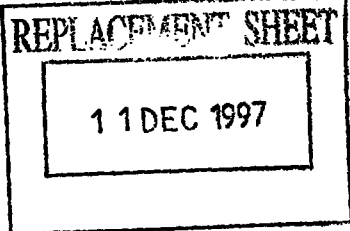
The present invention is aimed at providing a CAD/CAM system using a process which obviates the above-mentioned drawbacks and which is characterized by the features set forth in claim 1.

The annexed drawing illustrates schematically and by way of example certain steps of the method according to the present invention.

Figures 1 to 4 illustrate the display device of the CAD/CAM system at different steps.

We shall refer, for describing the process object of the present invention, a CAD/CAM system including a screen, a keyboard and a pointer device such as a mouse, as well as a user interface with multiple windows making it possible to display on a zone or a window of the screen and in two or three dimensions, an object or the trajectory of a tool used for machining the same. One will note that the number of windows as well as their outlay is not important, and that the user can choose their number, position and size.

The following example is concerned with the making of a drawing which the user will create using the commands at his disposal in the CAD/CAM software. An element is defined as any independent item or part of the drawing on which an operation can be carried out. A drawing is comprised of an assembly of elements having each one certain attributes. For instance, a straight line, which is an element of the drawing, will have amongst other attributes the thickness or the colour used in its representation on the screen. A command or function makes it generally possible when drawing this line, either to create a new element or to modify the attributes of an existing element. Each command or function can necessitate to define beforehand a certain number of parameters. For example, the command which makes it possible to submit an

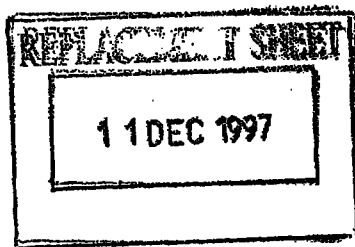


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element to a rotation, requires that the value of the angle of rotation be introduced. According to the parameters defined for a given command, one will obtain after execution of said command, an element possessing certain attributes. Accordingly, an element assumes different appearances according to the parameters defined for the command which have allowed its generation.

Generally, in conventional CAD/CAM systems, the elements generated, as well as their attributes, are stored in the memory of the device, so that one can display the drawing later on the screen, in order to introduce modifications therein. The method according to the present invention includes the following steps.

1. Selection of a command making it possible to create an element, among those available in the CAD/CAM system.
2. Definition of the parameters relating to this command, in order to obtain elements possessing certain determined attributes.
3. Execution of the command causing the display on the screen of the element created, as well as the storing in the memory of the element created and of its attributes.
4. Storing in a memory of the type of command which had allowed the generation of said member, as well as the parameters associated to this command.
5. Steps 1 to 4 make it possible to construct a reference element;



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they can be repeated.

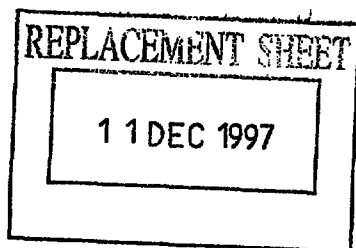
6. Selection of one of the reference elements or of one of its attributes by using the pointer device.

7. The actuation of one of the command members of the pointer device allowing access to the memory containing the information relating to the reference element selected and the use of the command associated with this element makes it possible, accordingly, to create a similar element, the parameters associated to the command being the same by default as those introduced upon creation of the reference element.

When carrying out the selection at point 6, the actuation of a second command member of the pointer device causes the display on the screen of the parameters associated with the command which had enabled the generation of the selected element. This enables the user to create an element of the same type as the element selected, but having other attributes.

The different steps of the construction of a straight line will now be described in detail hereafter, by way of example.

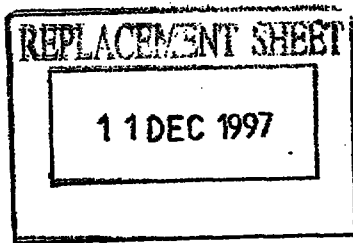
One defines beforehand the level at which this straight line is to be constructed. The use of different "levels" makes it possible to decompose a complicated drawing into a juxtaposition of planes. Thus, by constructing certain elements at different levels, one can obtain partial views of the object including only those elements situated at one level. By selecting level 0 for example, the structural elements of an object and at level 1 the dimensions, one can, by activating and/or by inhibiting the display of the various levels, visualise the object with



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and without its dimensions. One must then define the starting point, the arrival point, as well as the different parameters relating to the type of straight line used (full, dotted, discontinued ...), the thickness of this line or the colour used for representing this straight line on the screen. These different parameters are saved in the memory of the computer unit, together with the information enabling to localise this straight line in the drawing. When one wishes to construct a second straight line, instead of activating the menu enabling him to draw lines using the mouse, then introducing the parameters relating to the thickness of the line, the type of line, etc.. as previously, he will simply point with the mouse at any point located on the first line and actuate one of the push-buttons of the mouse. During this operation and thanks to the information memorized when constructing the first line, the system will automatically switch to the straight line construction mode. To define a new straight line, one only needs to define two points between which he wishes to draw this new straight line, the parameters concerning the thickness of the straight line as well as the type of straight line and the level of construction used being by default the same as those which were defined for the first straight line. It is however obvious that one can modify later, if necessary, the parameters related to the second straight line.

Usually, when one proceeds to the modification of certain characteristics or attributes of an element, such as for example the thickness of a straight line, and he chooses in the menus, by using the pointer device, the command or function which makes it possible to modify the thickness of a straight line and then he introduces into the system the value of the desired thickness. This can imply a relatively high number

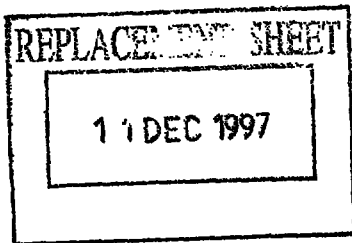


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of operations depending on the function or characteristic which one wishes to modify. Should one want to modify a characteristic of an element, according to the present invention, he only needs to choose with the pointer device, a characteristic similar on another element displayed on the screen to generate directly the parameters concerning the characteristics concerned. Thus for example, should one wish to hatch a part of the drawing displayed on the screen, he only needs to position the mouse on any other hatched area and actuate one of the buttons of the mouse to produce immediately on the screen parameters enabling a modification of the type of line used for the hatching, the spacing and the slope of these lines.

If, as described above, the elements of one same drawing can be used as a basis for creating a new element which "inherits" the characteristics of the selected element, it is also possible to display a drawing which was made and stored previously, in another window which is activated on the screen, then to point any element of this drawing and the system will create an element of the same type having the same characteristics in a drawing which is being constructed in another window opened on the screen of the device. To illustrate the above, reference will be made to the drawings which illustrate a simplified example illustrating the various steps. Figure 1 shows the screen of the CAD/CAM system. In a first zone of the screen, situated at the bottom left-hand side, a drawing comprised of several elements is displayed. The arrow P symbolises the zone of the screen addressed by the pointer device. The remainder of the screen forms the work zone in which a new drawing will be created.

The first operation consists in selecting an element of the drawing

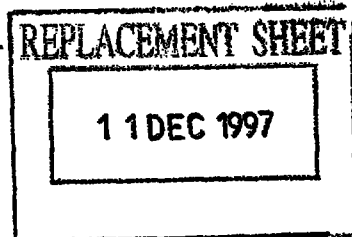


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displayed in the first zone of the screen, as illustrated by arrow P which points to an element of the circle type. The system, after having accessed to the information corresponding to the command which has enabled the creation of this circle activates the command enabling the creation of a circle with, by default, the parameters used for the creation of the first circle. Figure 2 is a view of the screen on which one can see a new circle created in the working zone. Figure 3 illustrates the possibility of selecting an attribute of an element, with the arrow P pointing on a hatched zone. After having actuated one of the command members of the pointer device, the system displays, as can be seen in figure 4, a menu which provides direct access to the parameters relating to the command enabling the hatching of an element. The user only needs to choose the type of hatching he wishes for applying it to an element.

One will further note that a device, such as a digitizing table or digitizer, which also allows the selection of any point of the drawing placed on the table, can be used as a pointer device. In this case, the selection is not made any more by moving an arrow on the screen with a mouse, but by using the digitizing table.

It is hence easy to create a reference drawing including the main components of the design which will be reproduced the most frequently, to decrease to a large extent the number of commands or operations to be carried out in a CAD/CAM system when creating new drawings. One will further note the adaptable nature of a system using the process described, in that each new element created can be used in turn as a reference element. When a reference drawing can be shared by several users, in an installation including several CAD/CAM systems connected together



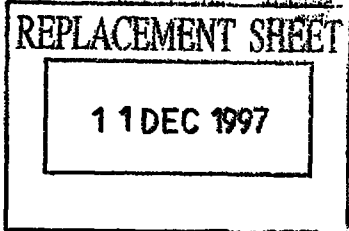
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through a computer network for example, the standardization of the drawings produced is facilitated to a considerable extent. In fact, the final presentation of the drawings will be uniform if the users use elements of the reference drawing for their new creations.

In the examples described above, reference is made to a straight line or to a circle, as well as to the visual appearance of the hatching, which are relatively simple elements and characteristic features. It is clear that the same process is applicable to any other element or to any other characteristic feature of a more complex nature, in particular in the area of three-dimensional CAD/CAM or in the area of machining tolerances.

Reference is made hereabove to a "drawing", but the invention is obviously applicable to any other operation which can be carried out by means of CAD/CAM systems such as the construction of machining drawings for example.

The device which makes it possible to carry out the process described above includes generally a microprocessor unit with a memory (RAM), as well as a mass memory such as a magnetic disk or an optical disk. It further includes means which make it possible to display a graphical representation of an object, as well as pointer means which make it possible to enter commands into the system. The user interface on such systems can assume various different forms. One can introduce commands into the system, for example by entering via a keyboard orders recognized by the system or by selecting a command in a menu displayed on the screen using the pointer device. One can also envisage the use of a digitizing table. One will prefer a multi-window user interface in which he can operate selections in menus or use icons displayed on the



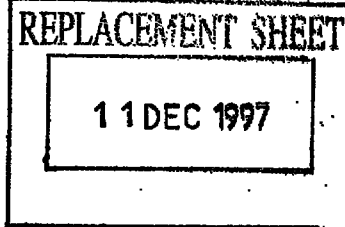
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screen, with a mouse. These systems also include output peripherals such as printers or plotters. Such devices make it possible to carry out the method described above and, accordingly, to produce the results anticipated more rapidly and with less manual operations. In the case of a collective use of such systems connected together for example by a computer network, the standardization of the results is considerably improved.



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CLAIMS



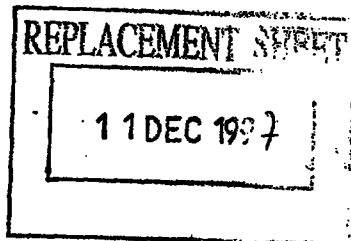
1. A CAM/CAD system using a method for generating and for processing representations of objects in two or three dimensions using a computer and for displaying these representations on display means and/or reproducing them by manufacturing means, wherein :

- at least one element is constructed, which has various attributes which are dependent on the parameters relating to the command which had enabled the generation of said element,
- the information relating to the element constructed, such as the type of element, its attributes and the relations which link it to other elements are saved in a memory,

characterized

- in that the information relating to the command which had enabled the generation of said element, as well as the parameters of this command are saved in a memory, in such a manner that this element becomes a reference element enabling the construction of other similar elements,
- in that the access to a command or to its parameters is obtained by visual selection using a pointer device, of an element, of a reference element, of a characteristic of an element or of a characteristic of a reference element.

2. A CAD/CAM system according to claim 1, characterized in that the representation, including reference elements amongst which is made the selection by the use of a pointer, is displayed on a zone of the screen.



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3. A CAM/CAD system according to claim 1, characterized in that the representation including the reference elements amongst which is made the selection by a pointer is accessed to by means of a digitizer.

4. A CAM/CAD system according to claim 2, characterized in that the zone on the screen on which is displayed the representation including reference elements amongst which is made the selection using a pointer, coincides with the working zone on which is located the representation being constructed.

5. A CAM/CAD system according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the zone of the screen on which is displayed the representation including reference elements amongst which is made the selection using a pointer, is distinct from the working zone.

6. A CAM/CAD system according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the access to the parameters of a command can be achieved using a command menu displayed on the screen.

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WORKING ZONE

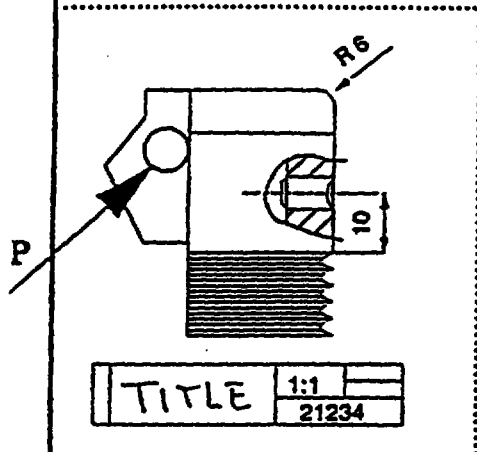


Fig 1

WORKING ZONE

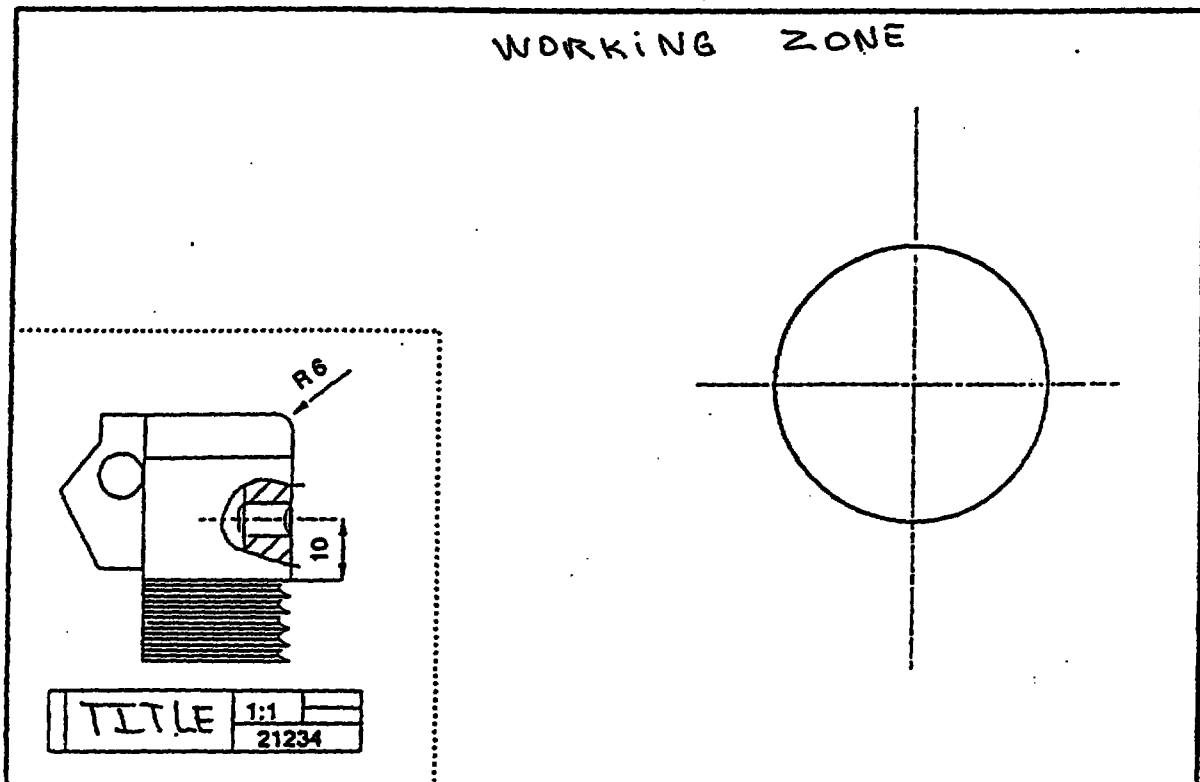


Fig 2

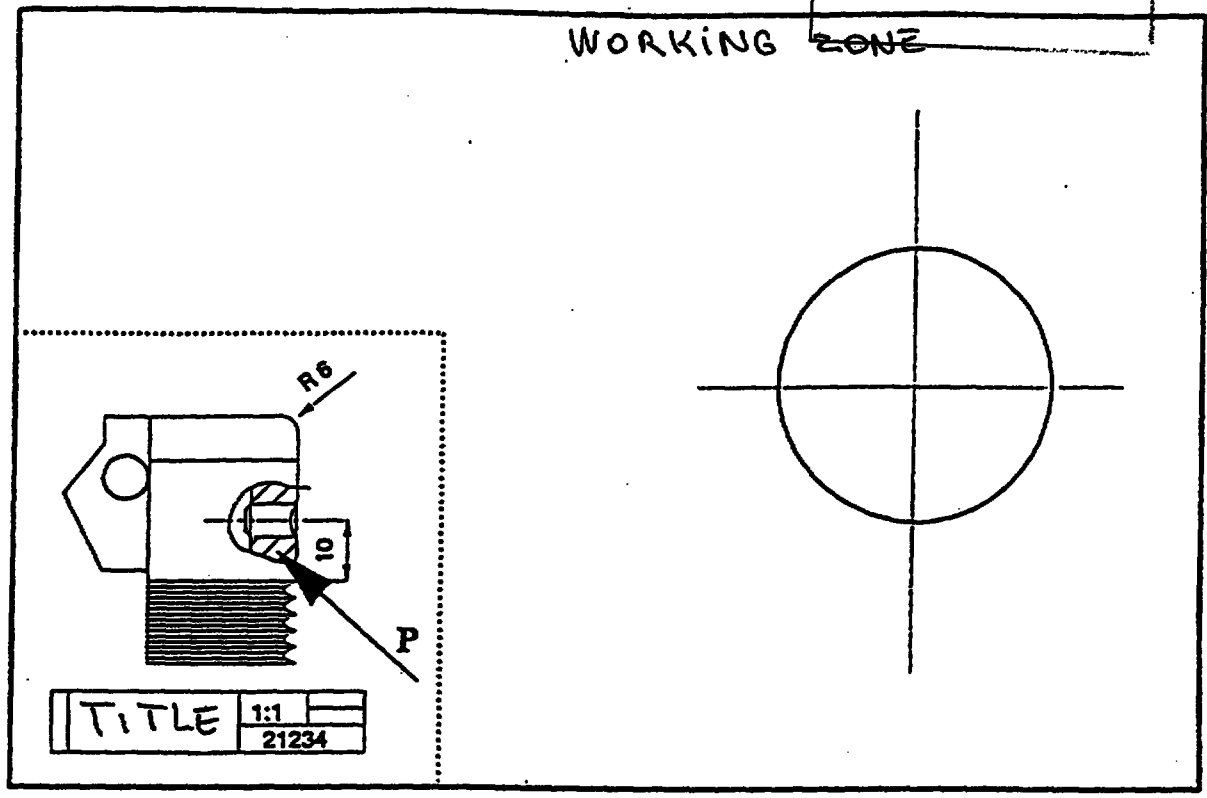


Fig 3

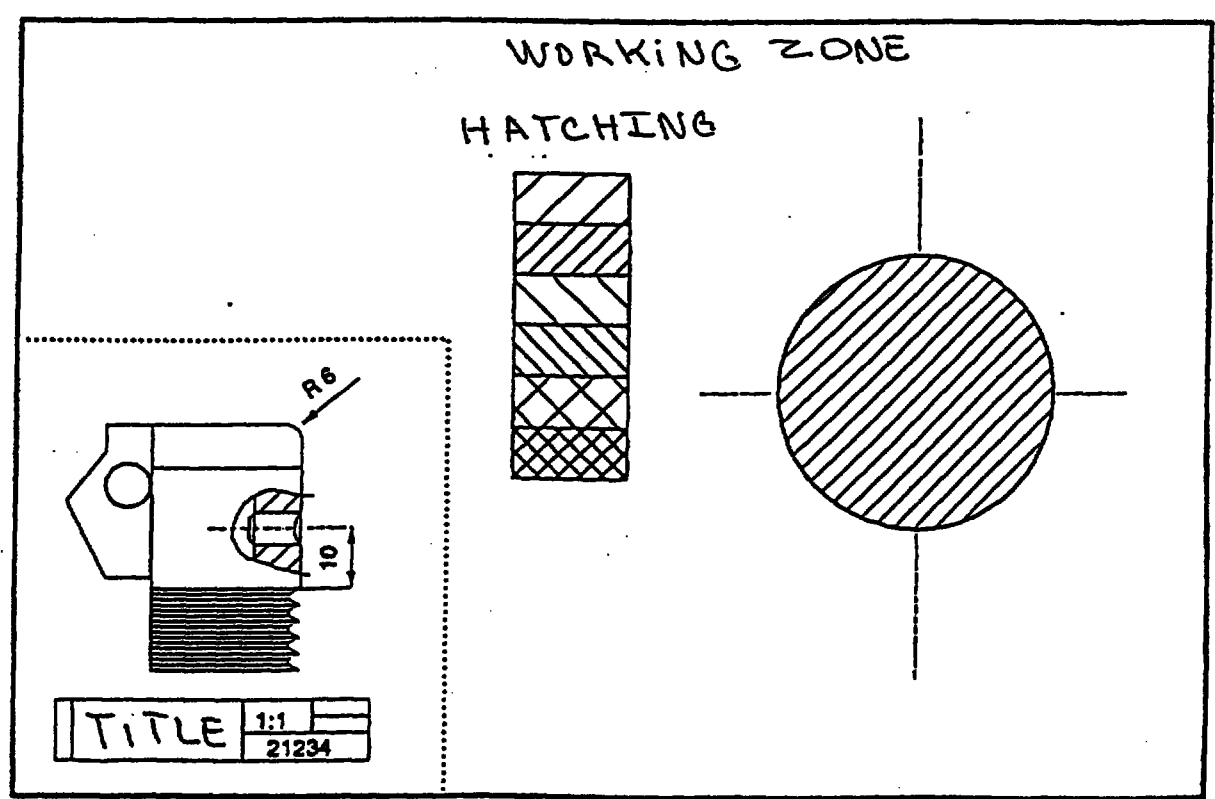


Fig 4

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COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN AND COMPUTER AIDED MANUFACTURING SYSTEMABSTRACT

A CAD/CAM system using a method in which a command or a function is selected, as well as the parameters pertaining to this command, by the direct selection with the pointer device of an element which was generated by a similar command, displayed either in the area of the screen in which work is being carried out, or in another area of the screen, or on a digitizer.

FIGURE 4

