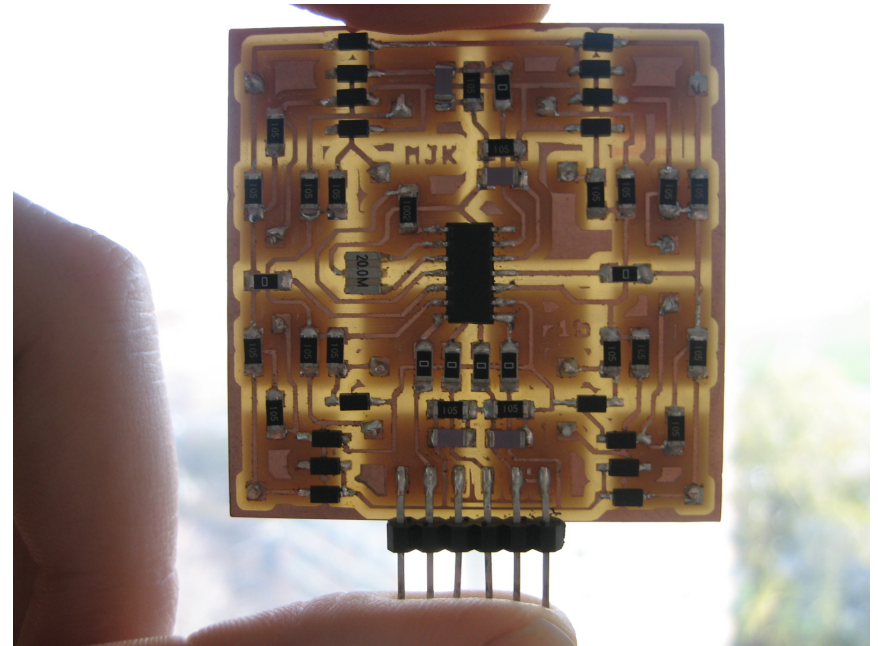
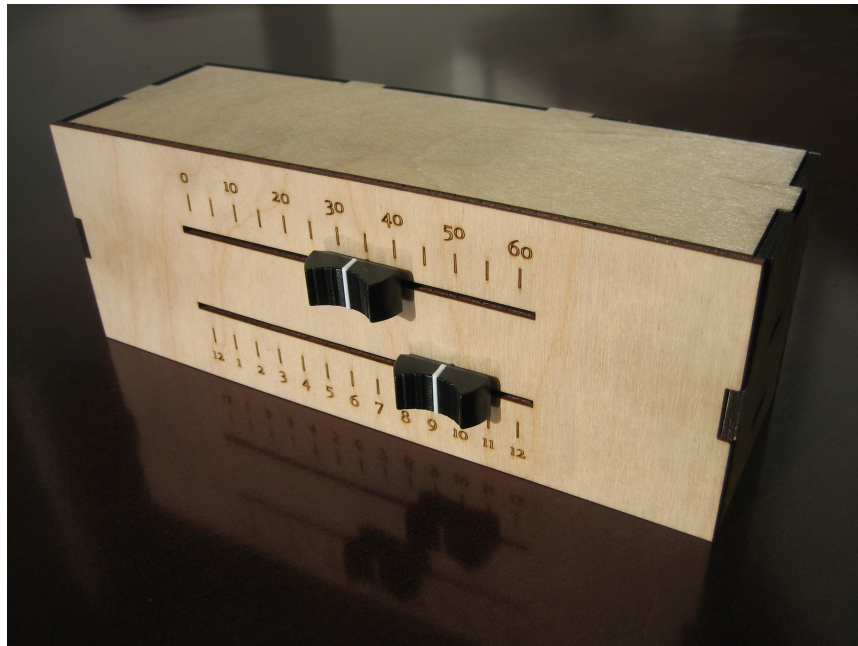


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How to Make (Almost) Anything

Fall 2011



Fab Boombox

```

import sys
sys.path.append('/'.join(sys.argv[1].split('/')[:-1]))
from shapes import *
from constants import *

# Make the basic octagon shape
octagon = triangle(0, 0,
                   -octagon_side / 2, octagon_height / 2,
                   octagon_side / 2, octagon_height / 2)
octagon = reduce(add, [rotate(octagon, 360 / 8. * i) for i in range(8)], '0')
oct_slot = slot(0, octagon_height / 2)
octagon = reduce(subtract, [rotate(oct_slot, 360 / 8. * i - 360. / 8) for i in range(7)], octagon)

# Cut out a hole for the speakers
octagon = subtract(octagon, circle(0, 0, speaker_center_radius))

# Cut out screw holes as well
for i in range(0, 360, 90):
    octagon = subtract(octagon, rotate(circle(0, speaker_hole_loc, speaker_hole_radius), i))

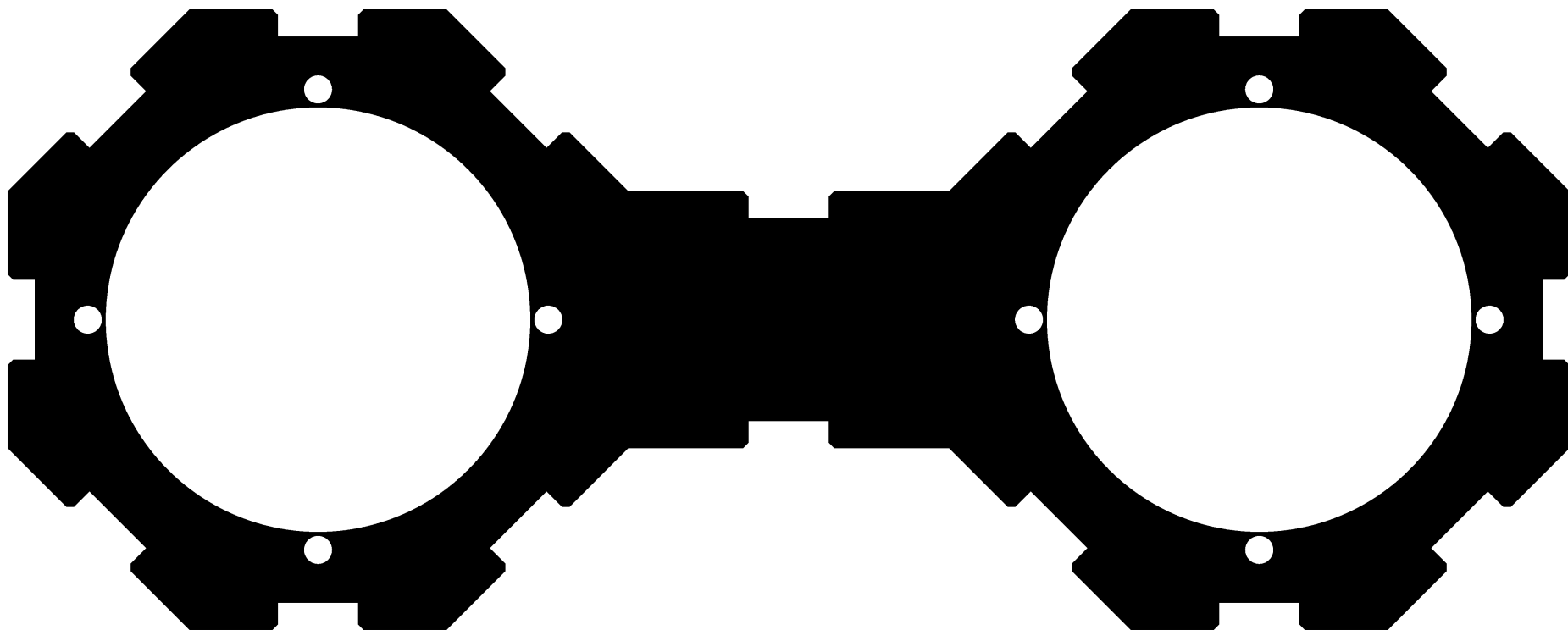
octagons = add(move(octagon, -octagon_center_offset, 0),
               move(reflect_x(octagon, 0), octagon_center_offset, 0))

frame = add(octagons, rectangle(-front_panel_width / 2, front_panel_width / 2,
                               -octagon_side / 2, octagon_side / 2))
frame = subtract(frame, slot(0, octagon_side / 2))
frame = subtract(frame, reflect_y(slot(0, octagon_side / 2)))

cad.xmin = -octagon_height - front_panel_width / 2 - border
cad.xmax = -cad.xmin
cad.ymin = -octagon_height/2 - border
cad.ymax = -cad.ymin
cad.mm_per_unit = 25.4 # inch units

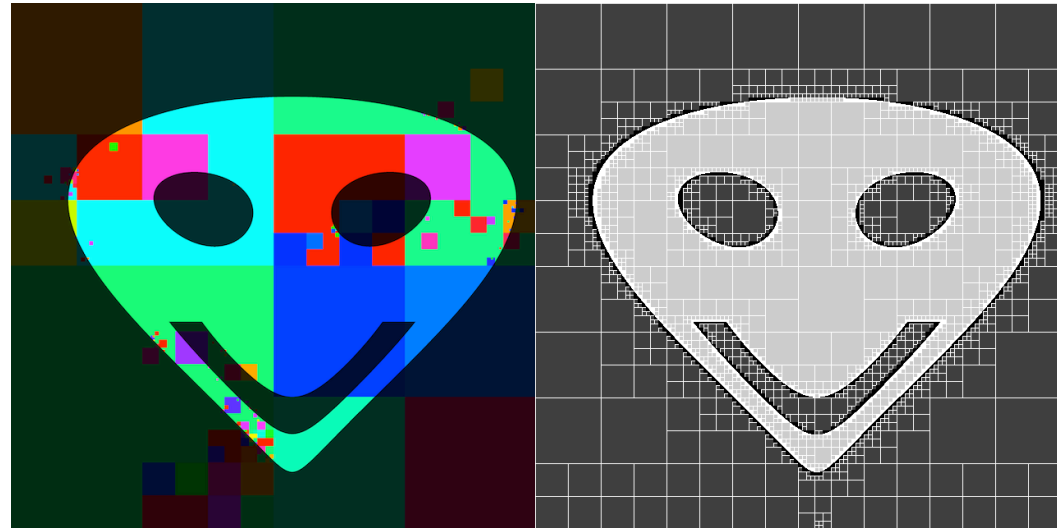
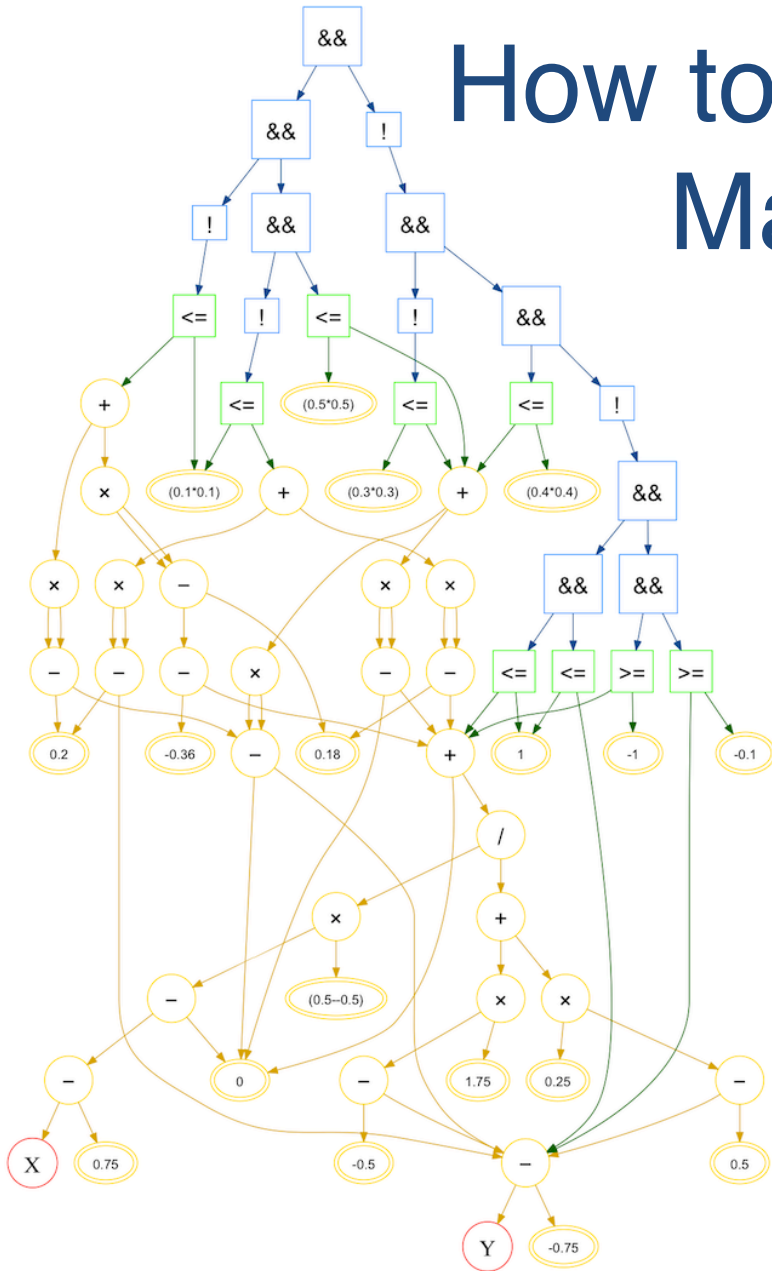
cad.function = frame

```



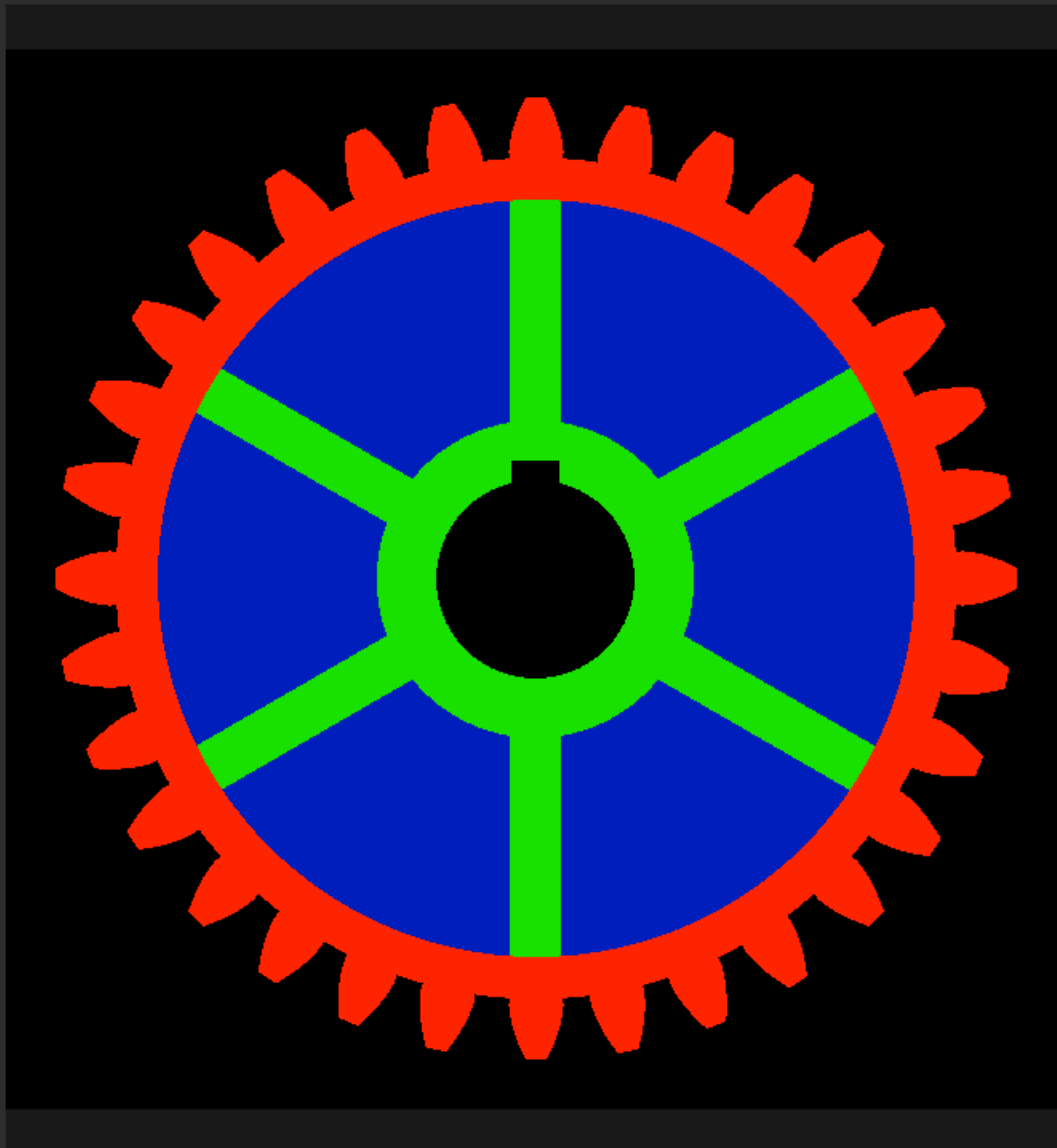
How to Make Something That Makes (Almost) Anything

Spring 2012





```
45 tooth.shape = True
46 tooth &= reflect_y(tooth)
47
48 # If we have an odd number of teeth, then we can't take
49 # advantage of bilateral tooth symmetry.
50 if N % 2:
51     tooth &= -X
52     teeth = reduce(operator.add, [rotate(tooth, i*360/N)
53                                   for i in range(N)])
54 else:
55     teeth = reduce(operator.add, [rotate(tooth, i*360/N)
56                                   for i in range(N/2)])
57
58 teeth += circle(0, 0, RR)
59 teeth &= circle(0, 0, R0) - circle(0, 0, RR*0.9)
60 teeth.bounds = circle(0, 0, R0).bounds
61 teeth = extrusion(teeth, -0.1, 0.1)
62
63 teeth.color = 'red'
64
65 # Create a set of six ribs inside the gear
66 ribs = rectangle(-0.002*N, 0.002*N, -RR*0.95, RR*0.95)
67 ribs = reduce(operator.add, [rotate(ribs, i*120) for i in range(6)])
68 ribs += circle(0, 0, 0.4)
69 ribs -= circle(0, 0, 0.25)
70 ribs -= rectangle(-0.06, 0.06, 0, 0.3)
71 ribs = extrusion(ribs, -0.08, 0.08)
72 ribs.color = 'green'
73
74 # Create a base for the gear
75 base = circle(0, 0, RR*0.95) - circle(0, 0, 0.35)
76 base -= rectangle(-0.06, 0.06, 0, 0.3)
77 base = extrusion(base, -0.04, 0.04)
78 base.color = 'blue'
79
80 cad.shapes = teeth, ribs, base
81
82 """
83 Notes:
84
85 (1)
86 We want to find the angle such that the involute curve
87 intersects a circle of radius R, where the involute is being
88 unwound from a circle of radius RB (and RB < R)
89
90 The involute has coordinates
91 x, y = RB*(cos(t)+t*sin(t)), RB*(sin(t)-t*cos(t))
92
```



Re-render the output image

Hierarchical Volumetric Object Representations for Digital Fabrication Workflows

by

Matthew Keeter

Submitted to the Program in Media Arts and Sciences,
School of Architecture and Planning
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Science in Media Arts and Sciences

at the

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

June 2013

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Chapter 1
Introduction



21



22

Chapter 2
Hierarchical Object Representation



23



24



25



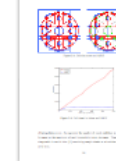
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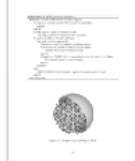
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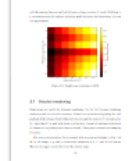
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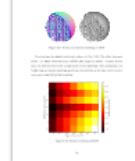
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33



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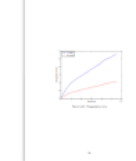
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36



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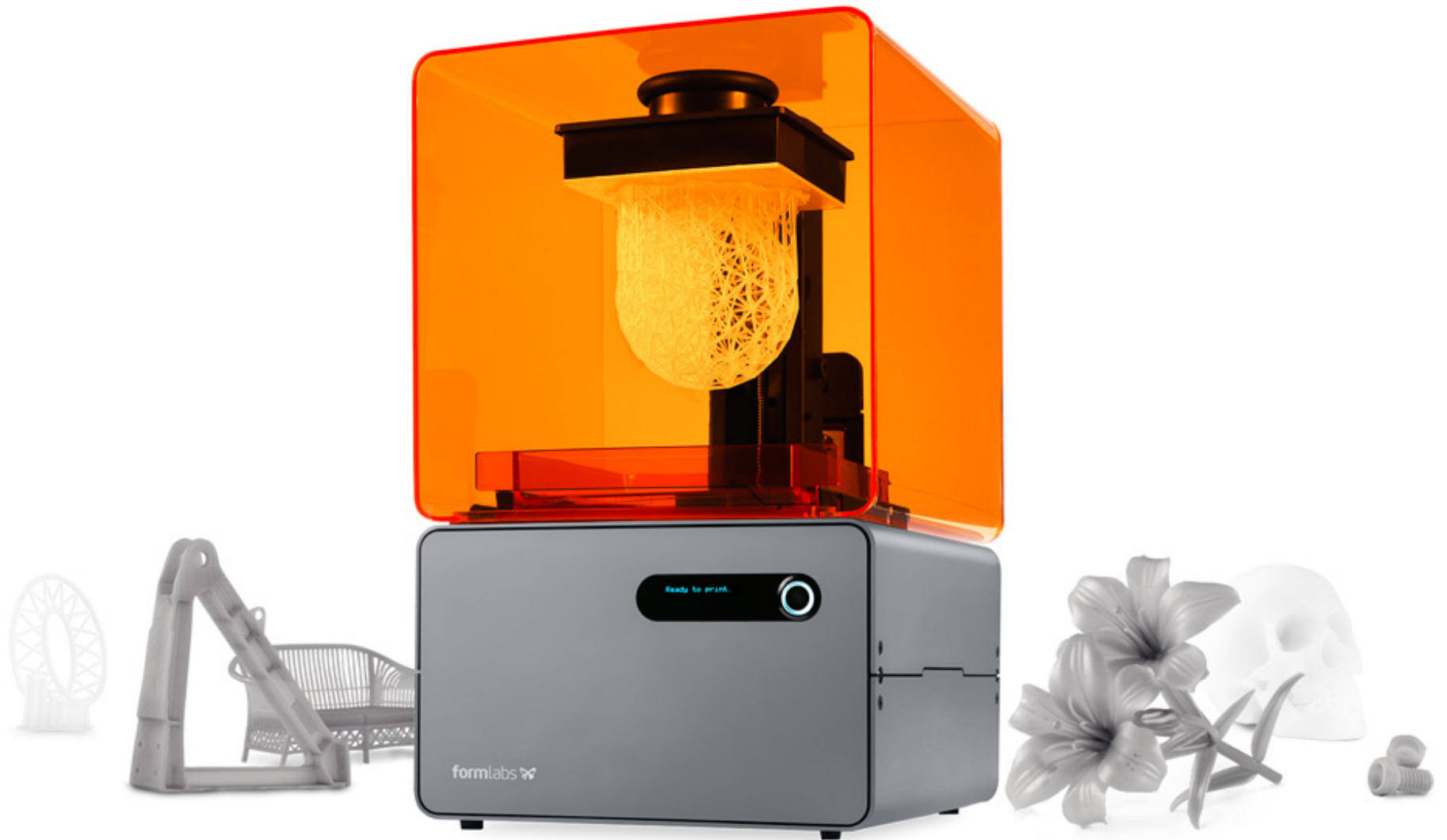
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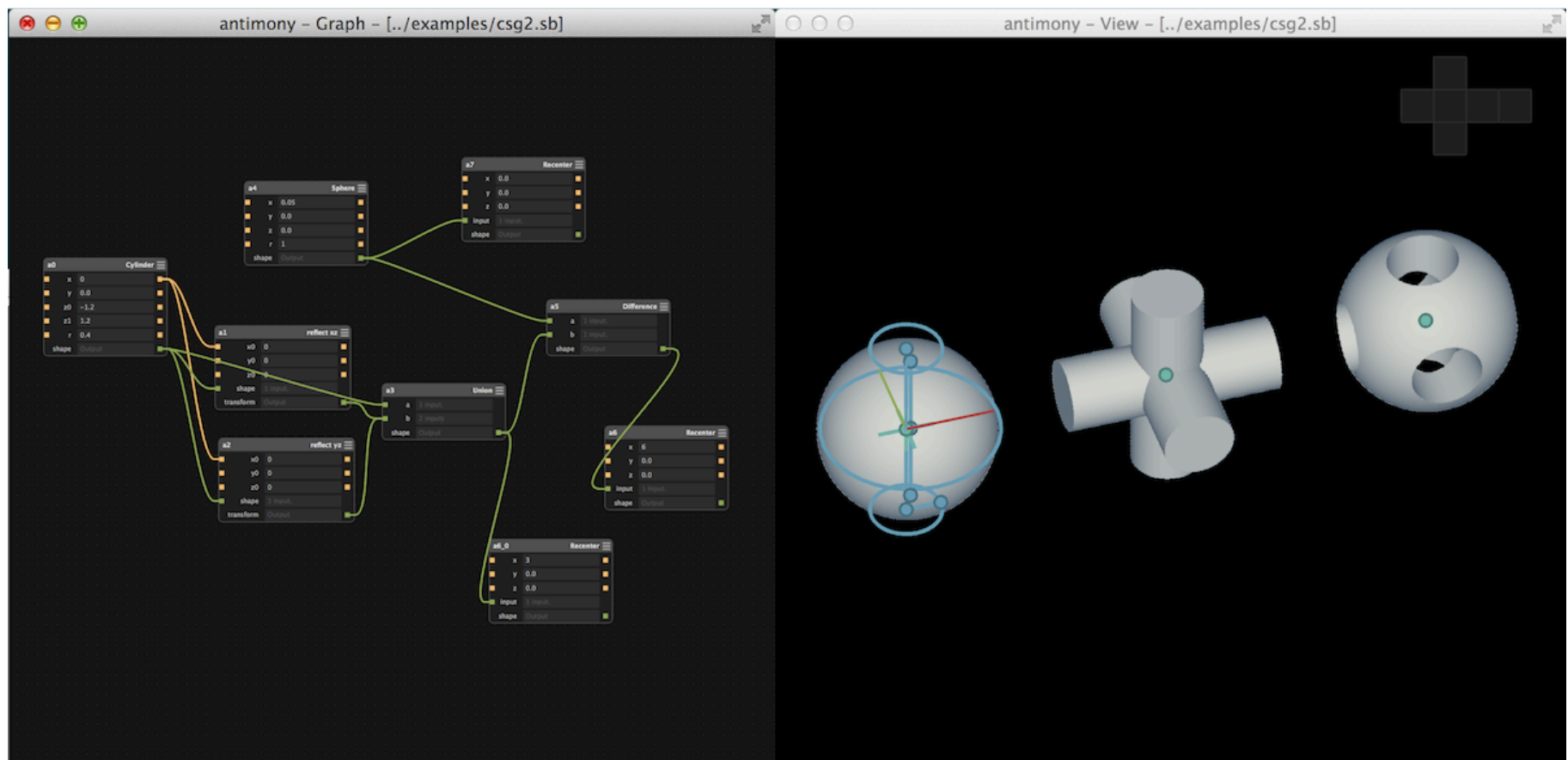
39



40

















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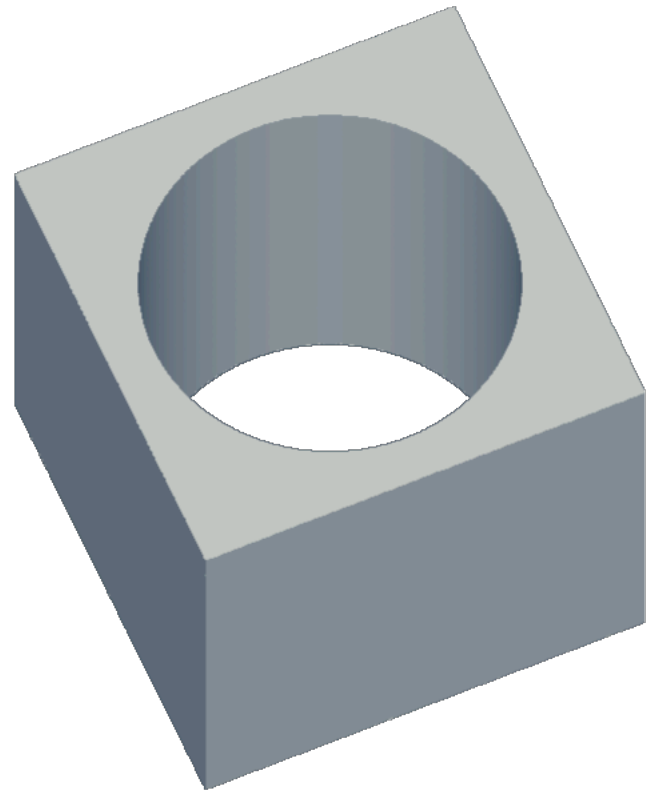



Antimony
github.com/mkeeter/antimony











a1 **Cube** 




	xmin	-1	
	ymin	-1	
	zmin	-1	
	xmax	1	
	ymax	1	
	zmax	1	
shape		Output	

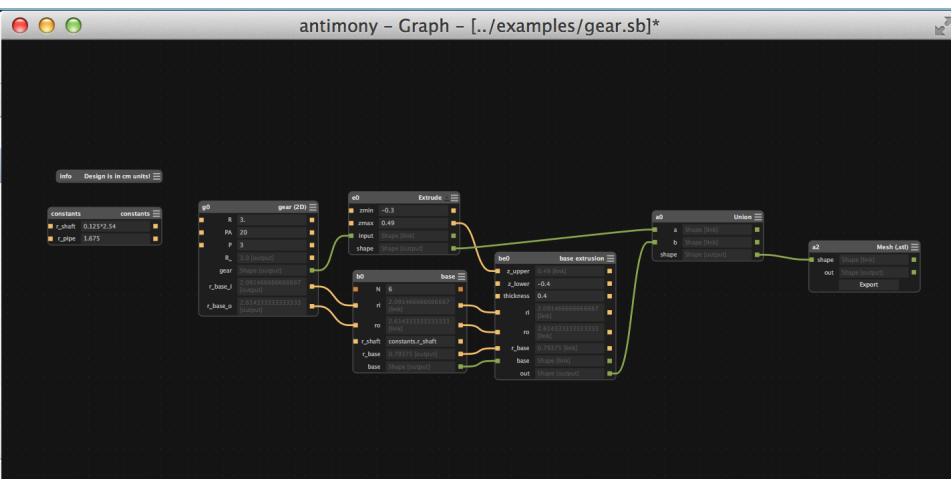


a0 **Circle** 

	x	0.0	
	y	0.0	
	r	0.8	
shape		Output	

a2 **Difference** 

a	1 input.	
b	1 input.	
shape	Output	



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