



# Reverse Engineering with 3D scanning

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# Approach matters

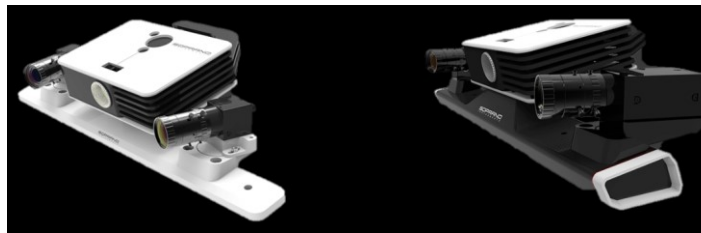


## How to conduct reverse engineering effectively

- Accuracy is essential.
- Speed is the key.
- Integrated solution with structured interfaces to link digitally with other equipment and devices.
- Cost-effective methodology for repeating success.
- Validation of developed parts against modeled object.
- 2D and 3D file interface with in-house expertise (tolerances and know-how) for later machining, tooling development, and parts comparison (development samples and production parts).

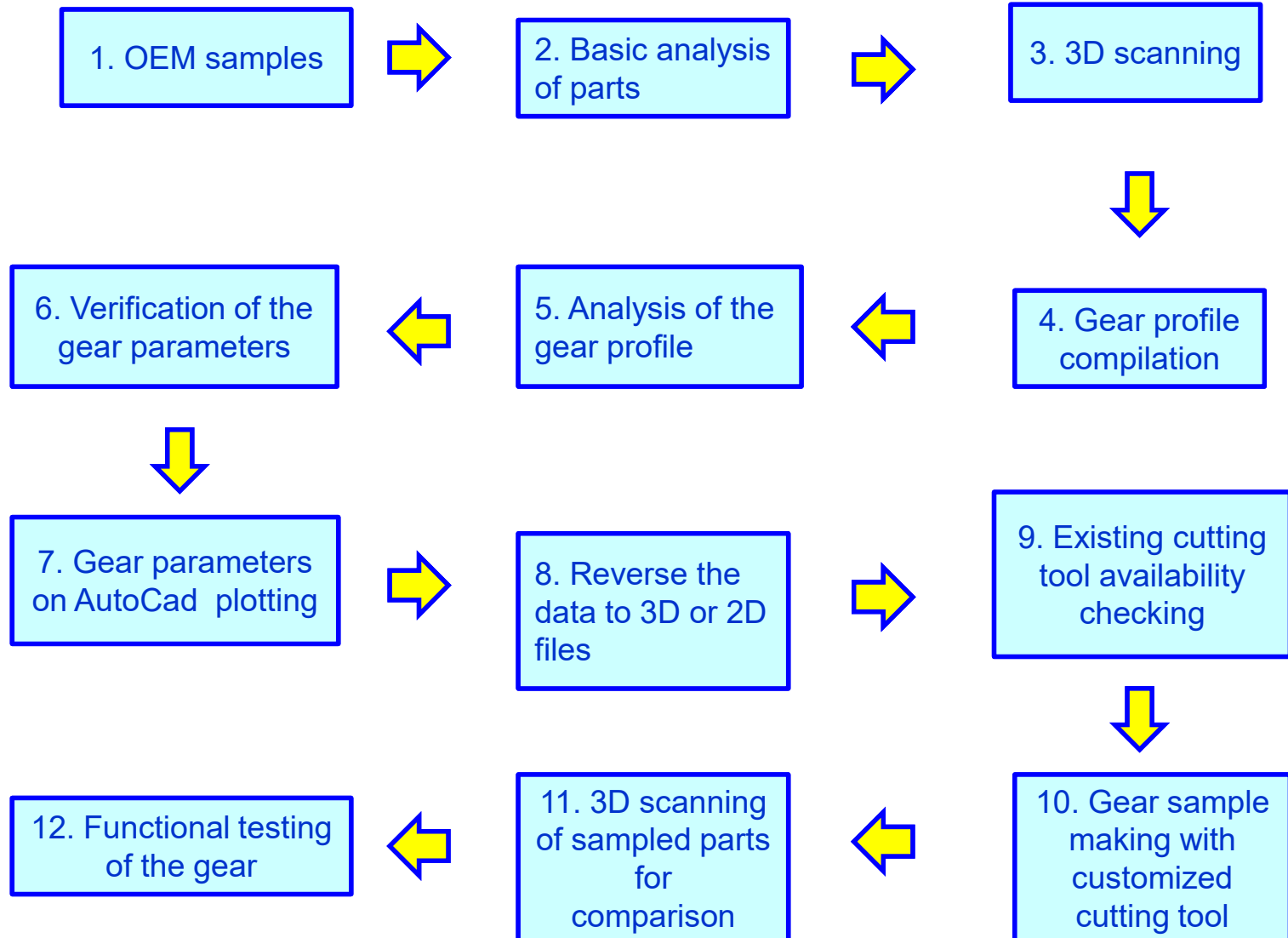
# Leveraging new technology

## A 3D scanning example



# Our approach

## Process flow





# Process 1

## OEM samples

**Key task :** Pristine (unused, if possible) OEM parts without wear for reverse engineer base.

**Remark :**

Two (2) samples are preferred for key parts and one matching parts for reference.



# Process 2

## Basic analysis of parts

### **Description :**

Basic analysis of parts for material 、 hardness 、 and finishing requirements.

### **Key task :**

1. Use tool to find out the material used via Spectrometer, for example.
2. Perform hardness analysis for hardness related information and heat treatment requirements.
3. Determine the finishing required.

**Remark :** Two (2) samples are preferred for key parts and one matching parts for reference.



# Process 3

## 3D scanning

### **Description :**

Scanning sample for dimensional data.

### **Key task :**

Getting basic information for a gear Profile.

**Remark :** Sample should be the brand new one and without any damaged .



# Process 4

## Gear profile compilation

### **Description :**

Gear profile compilation from 3D scanned data.

### **Key task :**

Initial data for a gear profile identified.

### **Remark :**

Involvement of 3D scanning shop and BYG in-house engineer for data complication.





# Process 5

## Analysis of the gear profile

### **Description :**

Analysis of the gear profile to determine the gear type.

### **Key task :**

Identify type of gear and find relevant formulae for the identified gear



# Process 6

## Verification of the gear parameters

### Description :

Verification of the gear parameters.

### Key task :

Measure, if applicable, key specs to check the proximity of the gear profile and parameters.



# Process 7


## Gear parameters on AutoCad plotting

### Description :

Gear parameters on AutoCad plotting.

### Key task :

Compare plotted CAD file details to 3D scanning file for validation..



# Process 8

## Reverse the data to 3D or 2D files

### **Description :**

Reverse the data to 3D or 2D files for gear making purpose.

### **Key task :**

Adjust and correct profile parameters to approximate the original sample with up to 98% of similarity.



# Process 9

## Existing cutting tool availability checking

### Description :

Existing cutting tool availability checking by gear maker/tool maker. Order a new tool if needed..

### Key task :

Have gear maker work with tool maker to determine if existing tool is available.



# Process 10

## Gear sample making with customized cutting tool

### **Description :**

Existing cutting tool availability checking by gear maker/tool maker. Order a new tool if needed..

### **Key task :**

Identify cutting tool required and subsequent action for tool.



# Process 11

## 3D scanning of sampled gear for comparison

### **Description :**

3D scanning of sampled gear for comparison with the OEM (original) gear.

### **Key task :**

Find any deviations from the OEM (original sample) and fine tune the tool.



# Process 12

## Functional testing of the gear

### **Description :**

Functional testing of the gear with matching piece.

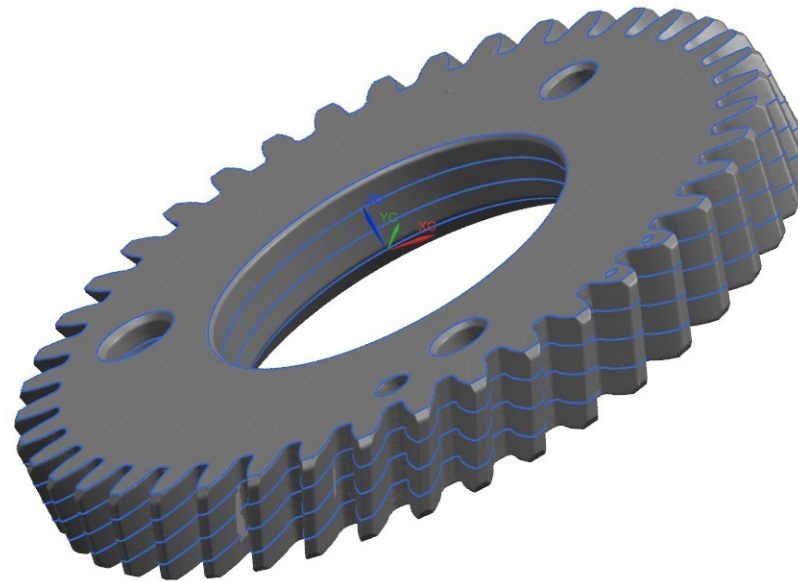
### **Key task :**

To ensure the functionality of the gear and fitting to iron out any remaining issue for gear tuning.



# Gear Reverse Engineering

Polaris Sportsman 570 gear plate



# Gear Reverse Engineering

Skidoo 800R drive gear

