
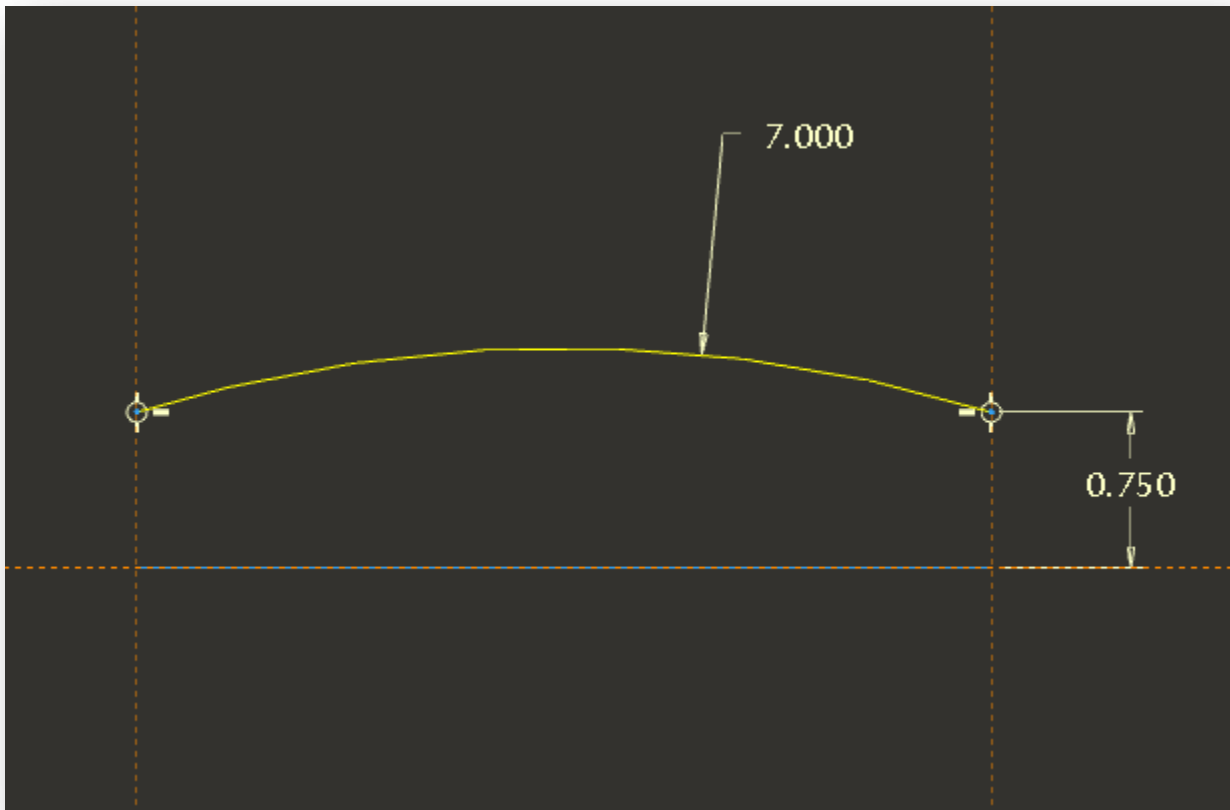



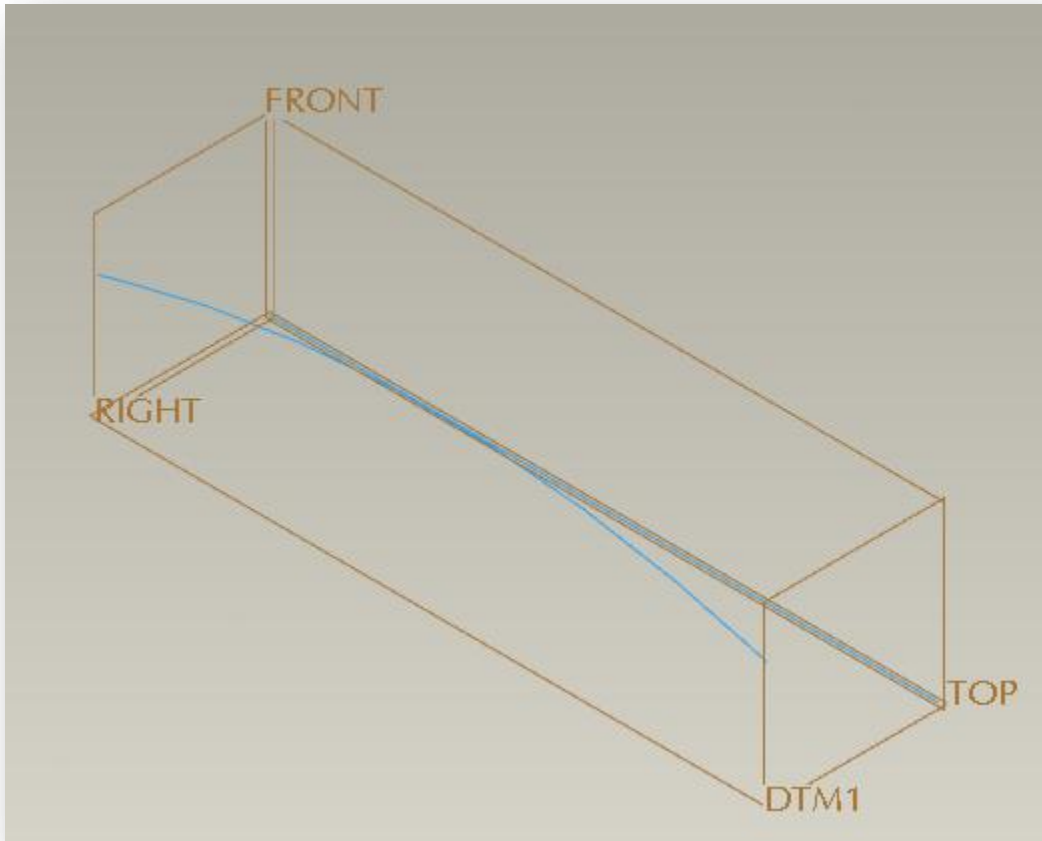
- INSERT Menu: **#Model Datum , #Sketch...**, [need to create an offset datum plane for the sketch curve during the process], #  [select the datum plane named FRONT], [Translation value of 1.0625], **#OK**, [select the datum plane named TOP for the orientation reference and the orientation select Top], **#Sketch**

Use datum plane DTM1, TOP, and RIGHT as your sketch references



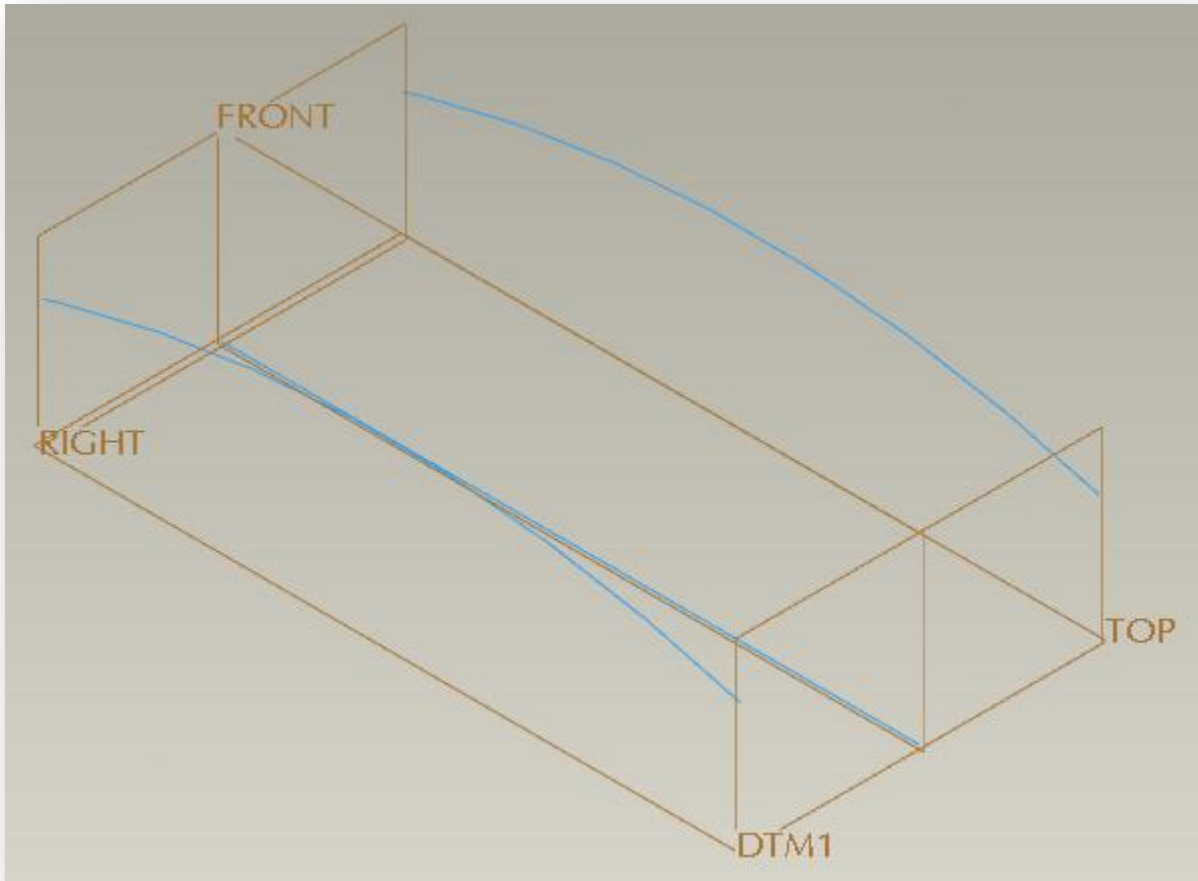
- SKETCH Menu: **#Arc, #3-Point**, [Sketch the arc and change the dimension values as shown in the previous image], 

*** The datum curve is created on an internal datum plane. The definition for an internal datum plane is located in the “Terms You Need to Know” section of this tutorial. You will create another datum curve on the other side of the datum plane, named FRONT. ***



*** Now you will need to mirror the last curve to about the FRONT Datum plane. ***

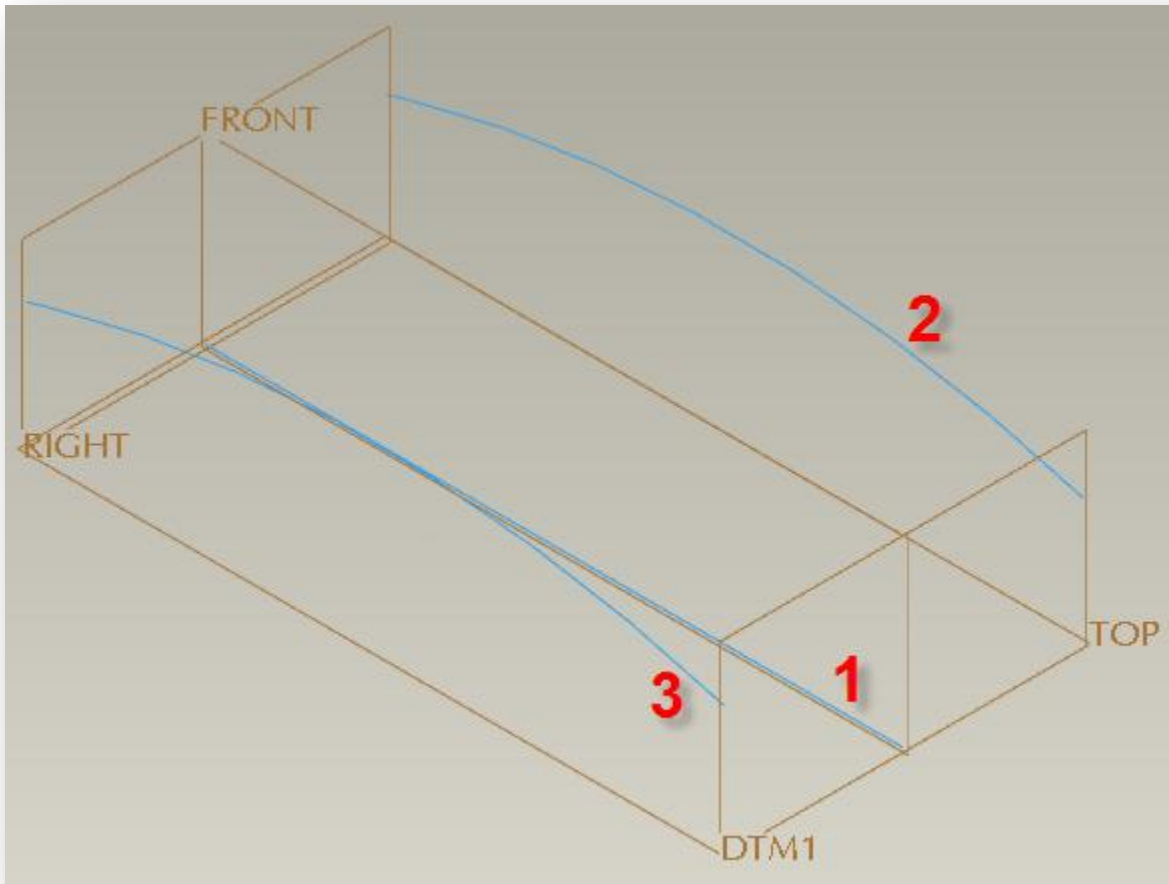
- SCREEN: [Select the previous sketched arc]
- EDIT Menu: **#Mirror**
- SCREEN: [Select FRONT Datum]
- DASHBOARD:




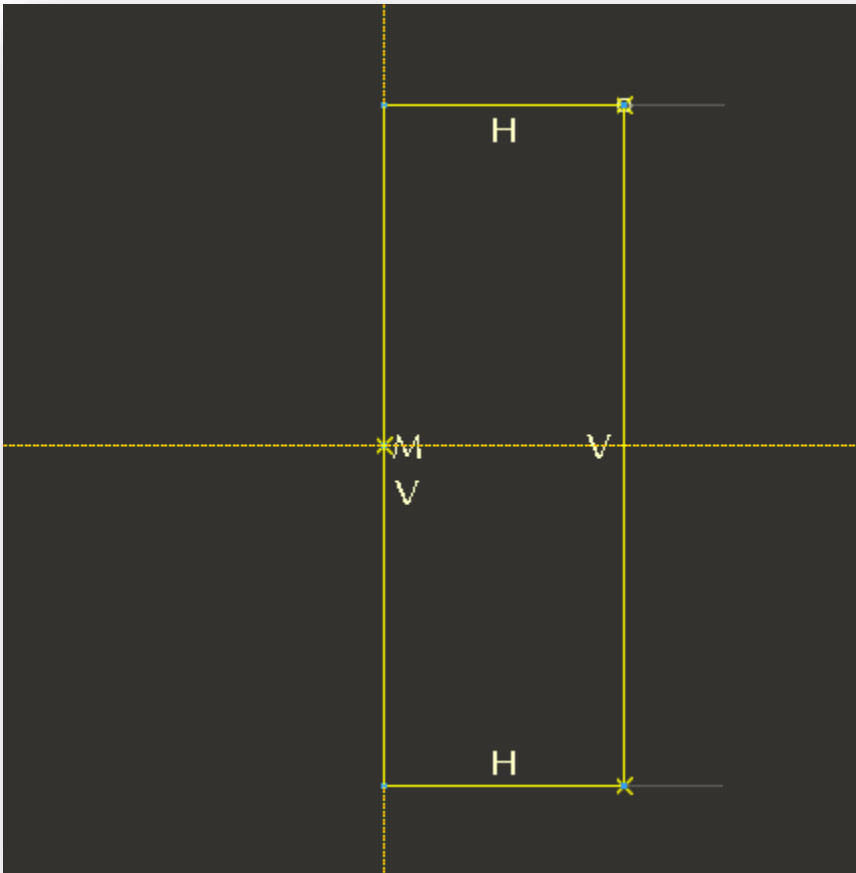
*** The straight datum curve is going to be used as the Origin Trajectory in the next section while the other two datum trajectories will aid in controlling the cross section of the geometry as the feature is being built. ***

Tutorial Lesson 3 – Advanced Sweeps

**** Begin this section of the tutorial by continuing with the model in the previous section. If you did not save the model, open cellular_phone_II.prt ****



- INSERT Menu: **#Variable Section Sweep**, [select the straight datum curve labeled “1” as shown in the previous image as your origin], [Using the Ctrl key, select the curved datum curve labeled “2” and datum curve labeled “3” as shown in the previous image],  [sketch the following section]



- DASHBOARD: ,