Catia v5 generative drafting tutorial pdf

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This is the second part of a series of instructions I created to use catIA V5 to model Anakin Skywalker's lightsaber. This part will focus on modeling the back cover of the lightsaber. If you haven't gone through the first instructables I would suggest looking at this one and then go back to that. This instructables will pay much more attention to creating an instructable rather than the introduction of catia V5. The link below will lead you to the first part: the file part for the light-sword capCreate cover base as follows in sketch mode, measure it and then rotate it to create the actual part. Create a riddled pattern on a lightsaber, creating a single ridge. Use a circular template tool to create many of the ridges on the back coverCreate a sketch circle on The X plane use the reverse direction button if the pad goes into the lid. If not, you don't need a button. Create the Second Spin feature on the first one. Create the main hole. This uses the V-Bottom structure. If you like, you can change this to a flat bottom under the Lower section in the bottom right corner, but will work anyway for the final product. Once again make sure the hole is centered and dimensional. And now you have the final lightsaber cover! Make sure to save. For immediate release: July 6, 2016 Espa'ol In support of the President's Precision Medicine Initiative, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration today released two draft guidelines that, once completed, will provide a flexible and rational approach to overseeing tests that detect medically important differences in a person's genomic composition. A powerful new technology known as next-generation sequencing (NGS) can scan human DNA to detect genomic variations that can determine whether a person has or is at risk of disease or can help make treatment decisions. While current regulatory approaches are appropriate for traditional diagnostics that measure a limited amount of substances associated with a disease or condition, such as blood glucose or cholesterol levels, new sequencing technologies can study millions of DNA variants at the same time, and thus require a flexible approach to oversight that is adapted to the new nature of these tests. The goal of proper treatment for the right patients at the right time is the goal of the president's precision medicine initiative, said FDA Commissioner Robert Calif, M.D. Soon, patients will have a much fuller picture of their health than in the past, informed by their genetic and genomic makeup. The FDA is preparing for this exciting approach on several levels. The field of genetic and genomic testing is dynamic, and the agency understands that innovation needs to be encouraged while ensuring that NGS-based tests provide and useful results. When the guidelines are finalized, their compliance will offer appropriate flexible flexibility adaptive regulatory oversight of these tests, while allowing for differences in development and verification and taking into account the rapid evolution of NGS technologies. The FDA appreciates the contributions we have received from genomics, industry, health care professionals and patients from four community seminars and other advocacy opportunities. Based on this contribution, we have developed a draft of recommendations that we believe will help to innovate and advance the goal of precision medicine: accelerate the correct individual treatment of patients sooner, said Jeffrey Shuren, M.D., J.D., director of the FDA's Center for Devices and Radiological Health. Precision care is only as good as the tests that guide diagnosis and treatment. The FDA's job is to ensure that doctors and patients can depend on the accuracy, reliability and clinical reliability of these tests. We hope that this approach will achieve this. The first draft guide, entitled Use of Standards in FDA Regulatory Surveillance of Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) based on In Vitro Diagnostics (IVDs) Used to diagnose hermline diseases contains recommendations for the development, development and verification of NGS tests for the presence of rare hereditary diseases, and examines the potential for the use of FDA-recognized standards to demonstrate the analytical validity that is, how well the test predicts the presence of a second draft guide Entitled Using Public Human Genetic Database Options to Support Clinical Confidence for Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) based on In Vitro Diagnostics describes an approach in which test developers can rely on clinical data from FDA-recognized government genome databases to support clinical claims for their tests and ensure a guarantee of accurate clinical interpretation of genomic test results - an easier way to clean up marketing. The draft guidance is an important step in developing NGS-based trials, said Francis Collins, Ph.D., director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH). NiH sees great value in these guidelines and encourages test developers to adopt the best practices outlined in the guidelines so that high-quality tests can be made available to patients who need them. This adaptive approach to regulating NGS tests is part of the FDA's participation in the Precision Medicine Initiative (PMI). The PMI, launched by the White House in early 2015, is an innovative approach to the development of a new type of health care that takes into account individual differences in people's genes, environment and lifestyle. The FDA's role in PMI is fundamental: creating regulatory processes that encourage progress in genomic testing, while ensuring that NGS-based tests are safe and The FDA is working with experts in the genomics community to conceptualize this flexible approach, which strikes an important balance between protecting public health and promoting innovation. FDA encourages encourages for draft guidelines during the 90-day comment period. The FDA, an agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, protects public health by ensuring the safety, efficacy and safety of human and veterinary drugs, vaccines and other biological products for human use as well as medical devices. The Agency is also responsible for the safety of food, cosmetics, food additives, products that highlight electronic radiation, as well as the regulation of tobacco products : Lindsay Meyer 240-402-5345 Similar information

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