Designing a Whistle in Sketchup
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The following set of steps show how to design a working whistle mouthpiece that may be printed on a 3D printer and attached to a length of 1/2 in PVC tubing. The instructions assume that you are familiar with the concept in the Sketchup “Getting Started” videos at:

http://www.sketchup.com/learn/videos?playlist=58

In particular, you should be familiar with the following:

- Drawing rectangles, polygons, circles, and arcs.
- How to select edges and faces
- How to use the Move, Push/Pull and Offset tools
- How to select and delete objects
- How to use the Zoom tools
- How to rotate the view using the Orbit tool
- How to quickly jump to top, bottom, and side views using the Camera position tools
- How do draw guidelines using the Tape Measure tool.
- How to enter dimensions via the keyboard while using Sketchup drawing and editing tools for accuracy and greater productivity

When you open Sketchup, select the “Engineering Meters” template so that you get a blank background. Delete the picture of the man—you don't need him to be part of your whistle! From the main menu, select Window > Model Info and under “Units” set the defaults as shown:

- Format Decimal mm
- Precision 0.0mm
- Enable length snapping 0.1mm

Select Camera > Parallel Projection. This will make drawing easier, with the 3D rendering having lines parallel to the axes, rather than using a vanishing point.
1. Draw a hexagon with radius 14mm. Orient the hexagon so that an edge is parallel to the red axis. (Zoom to full extent so you can see it.)

   Change the camera mode to parallel projection (Camera > Parallel Projection), which will make drawing easier.

2. Pull the hexagon into a column of height 25mm.

3. Using the offset tool, offset another hexagon 4mm into the top of the column from an edge (not a corner) of the original hexagonal top. The goal of this step is to define the width of the walls of whistle to be 4mm.
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<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Draw a pair of diagonal guides across two pairs of opposite corners to locate the center of the top of the column.</td>
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| 5    | Draw a circle with radius 10.5mm centered on the top surface of the column. Delete the guides after the circle is drawn.  
Look at the whistle from the top view and confirm that all the shapes are centered. |
6. Push the offset hexagon down 23mm into the column (so that the bottom is 2mm thick).

7. Push the surface between the circle and the inner hexagon down 10mm into the column.
Set up guides for positioning the sound hole on the front face, 2mm from the bottom and 3mm from the side. Draw a rectangle for the sound hole with dimensions 8mm x 12mm. Delete the guides when done.

Push the rectangle in 4mm to cut the sound hole. Rotate the column to be sure that the sound hole is punched through the side and that its inner faces are all intact.
Using the eraser tool, delete the little line on the floor of the whistle that marks the back of the sound hole. Doing so does not change the structure of the whistle, but it is unnecessary and will make later viewing clearer when it is gone.

Rotate the piece so that you can clearly see the top face of the sound hole. Create the blade by pulling the lower inside edge of the sound hole down by 8mm. You need to do this in a particular way to ensure that the blade edge stays properly aligned.

1. Select the edge
2. Click on the Move tool and click on an endpoint of the edge.
3. Begin sliding the blade edge along the vertical inside edge of the sound hole. The “inference locking” features of Sketchup will keep the blade edge properly aligned
4. Type 8mm to set the move distance and hit return

The remaining sound hole opening should be 4mm x 8mm. Rotate the piece and examine it to ensure that the blade and sound hole are correctly formed.
12 Draw a rectangle on the bottom of the piece that locates the airway. The size and especially the positioning of the airway is critical to the correct operation of the mouthpiece. The airway should be exactly as wide as the blade (8mm) and be 2mm high. The bottom of the airway should be 0.2mm below the bottom of the blade—in other words, there should be a very small 0.2mm where air can pass below the blade. To help get the placement right, use a guide 2.2mm away from the front edge of the bottom to locate the top of the sound hole. Delete the guides when done.

13 Push the sound hole in 2mm to cut through the bottom.
<table>
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<tr>
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<th>This step is tricky. If you rotate the piece so that you can see the airway through the sound hole, you will notice that there is a rectangle where the airway should be, but it has not actually punched through. You will need to select the face of this rectangle and delete it manually. Be careful not to select and delete anything else.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Here’s what the piece should look like when the airway is cut all the way through.</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Look at the bottom view (Camera &gt; Standard Views &gt; Bottom) and zoom in to the airway. Verify that there is a small 0.2mm space between the blade and the edge of the airway.</td>
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17 All that’s left is forming the mouthpiece. Still looking at the bottom view, use the Arc tool to draw a half circle. Do this by selecting the Arc tool and then
1. Click on one end of the hexagon edge below the airway
2. Click on the other end of the edge
3. Before clicking again, pull up to establish the curve of the arc. When you see “half circle,” click again to finish the arc.

18 Select the face of the arc, pull it out 20mm.

19 Select Tools > 3D Text to put your name or initials on the whistle. The text height should be around 5mm and it should be extruded around 1mm.

You’re done!