Mitutoyo
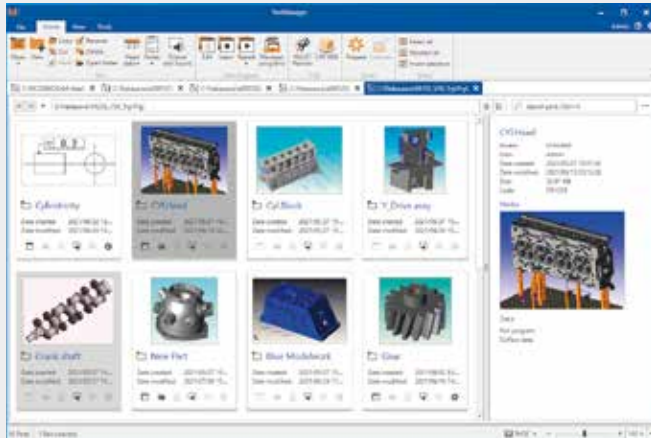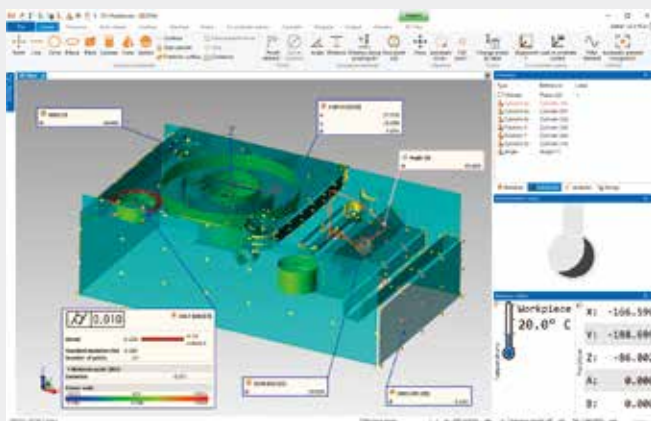
PartManager/GEOPAK

Intuitive user interface

The user interface facilitates parts management with easy-to-identify illustrations and quick access to ribbon menu items, providing you with Windows-like usability for measurement.

See video from here ▶

Graphical display

Measured components are displayed with 3D graphics. In GD&T evaluation, the trend of deviations of the components is simply visualized in the form of a color distribution.
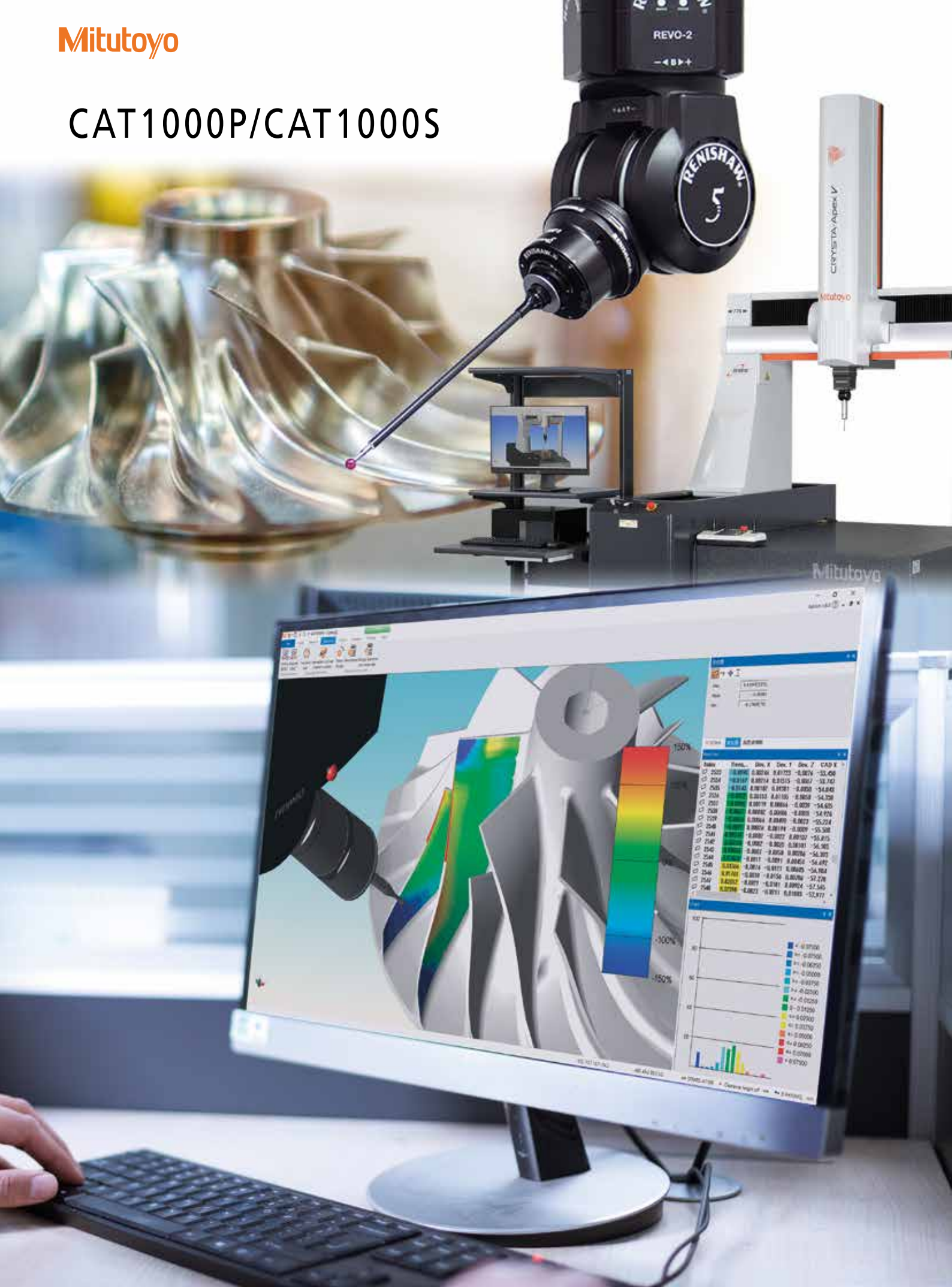
See video from here ▶
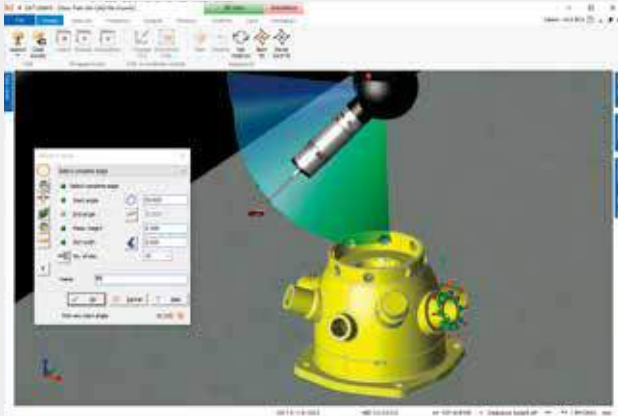

Various report formats

GEOPAK includes a range of report templates as standard. There is also support for the display of GD&T icons and graphic display of deviations. In addition, GEOPAK supports inspection reports conforming to the aerospace industry's quality management standard AS 9102 (SJAC9102).
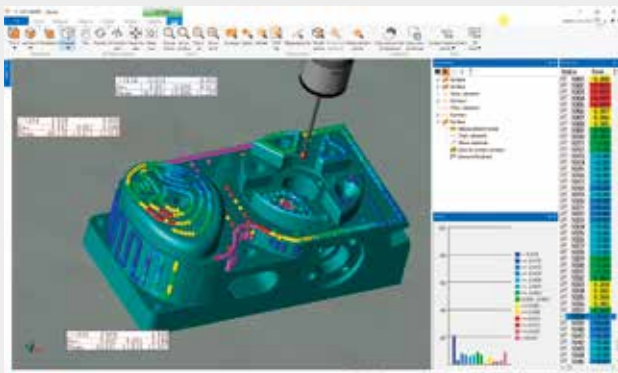
CAT1000P/CAT1000S
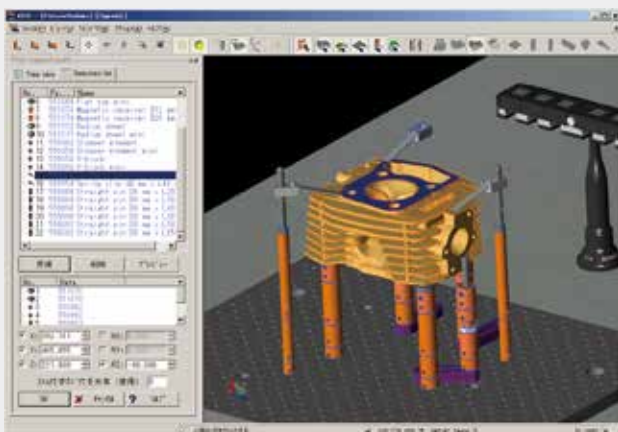
Creating a program using 3D models (CAT1000P)

The software imports 3D models to create a GEOPAK measurement program. 3D models are used for advanced interference checks, automatic change of probe orientation, and simulation. You can use CAT1000P to create a highly efficient measurement program in a shorter time than before.

See video from here ▶

3D error verification (CAT1000S)

The software loads a 3D model, compares the measured points with the design data, and calculates errors between them.

FixtureBuilder

The function semi-automatically creates a clamping jig* structure from the CAD data of a workpiece. You can output a report that contains the types of necessary parts and a graphic image of the clamping position, which is very useful for sharing jig information. Model data including jig information helps to ensure a more effective interference check and simulation.

The function is included in both CAT1000P and CAT1000S as standard.

* Only Mitutoyo's Eco-fix clamping tools are supported.
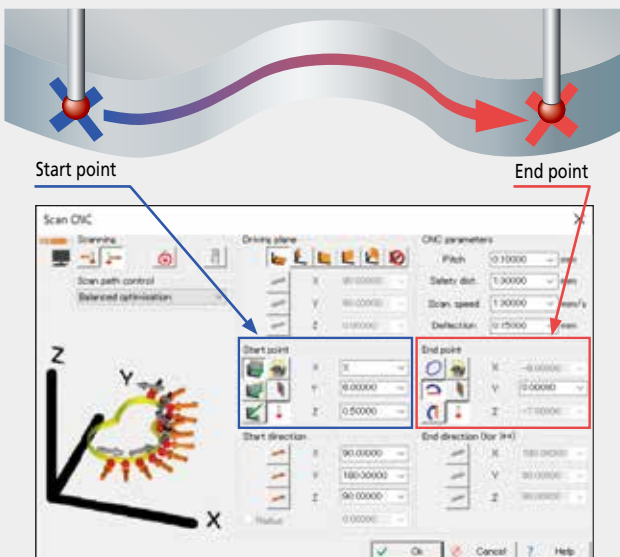
See video from here ▶

SCANPAK

Design value scanning

Even if there are significant errors between the design values and the actual workpiece shape, the active main unit control can perform high-speed and highly accurate scanning measurement on a 3D shape.

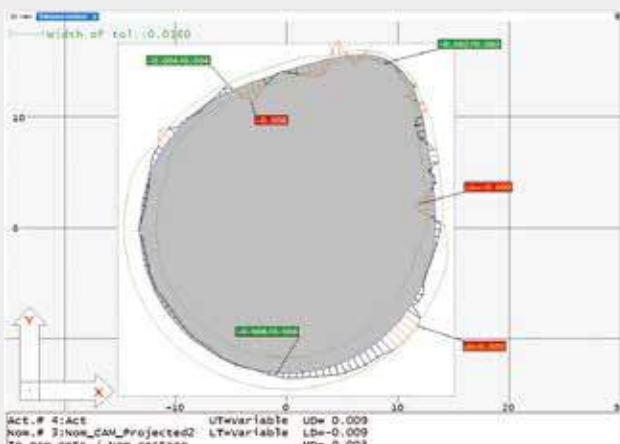
See video from here ▶

Start point

End point

Autonomous profiling measurement

Even without the design values, you can easily obtain 2D contour data by simply inputting only essential information such as a start point, end point, and scanning direction.

See video from here ▶

2D error verification

The function compares two pieces of contour data and calculates errors between them. You can apply different tolerance width requirements to each contour section.