Using Recall
Feature Recall

In order to find certain characteristics such as a bolt circle diameter in which the data could not be drawn directly from a physical feature on the part, a recall feature or construction feature is needed.

In other situations, it may be necessary to create a new feature using the actual data points of other features, such as creating a cylinder from two concentric circles.

It is important to know the difference between “Recall”, “Recall One Feature”, and “Recall Feature Points”.

Using Recall
Selecting “Recall” will create a new feature using the centers of the recalled features. A use for “Recall” would be creating a bolt circle using several circles.

To create a bolt hole circle (a circle that contained the centers of the three smaller bolt circles) we simply dropped in a circle feature (Features > Circle), opened up this circle, clicked on the drop-down menu labeled “Options” and selected “Recall.”
We then selected the three circles we wished to pull data from (the bolt circles) and clicked OK.

This created an “imaginary” circle that contained the centers of these selected bolt circles. We could then report the diameter of this circle, thus giving us our bolt hole circle diameter.
The same can be done to draw a construction 3-D Line between two features using the Recall function.

Dropping in a 3-D Line from the Features menu and using Recall draws a line between the center of the two features.
“Recall Feature Points” is used to recall all of the **actual data points** from the selected features and combine them into one new feature.

An example of this would be to recall the feature points of two concentric circles to create a cylinder between them.

Recalling Feature Points is accomplished the same way as a regular Recall: Drop in the desired feature, choose “Recall Feature Points” from the “Options” dropdown menu, and select the features you wish to pull the **actual data points** from.
Another common use of the “Recall Feature Points” function is when a part contains a segmented or “chopped up” plane. The plane may contain call-outs on the individual segments along with call-outs on the entire effective plane, requiring the creation of a new plane containing the actual data points of the segments.

Here, the actual data points from several counter bore step planes are placed into one large effective plane with “Recall Feature Points”.

Using Recall
“Recall one feature” is used to create a carbon-copy of the data from another feature. It can be used to call out the same feature under different conditions. An example would be if a similar feature had to be evaluated in different coordinate systems.
Feature Recall: Recall One Feature

In this example, the circle “Counter bore” needs to be evaluated when referenced to the Base Alignment and when referenced to a secondary alignment.

A new circle is created and we use “Recall One Feature” to make a carbon-copy of the Counter bore’s data. We then change the Alignment to the secondary alignment.

Now we have the original feature referenced to the Base Alignment and a “copy” of the feature referenced to the secondary alignment, but the feature will only be measured once when the program is run.