

WORLDSKILLS STANDARD SPECIFICATION

Skill 45 Prototype Modelling







THE WORLDSKILLS STANDARDS SPECIFICATION (WSSS)

GENERAL NOTES ON THE WSSS

The WSSS specifies the knowledge, understanding and specific skills that underpin international best practice in technical and vocational performance. It should reflect a shared global understanding of what the associated work role(s) or occupation(s) represent for industry and business (www.worldskills.org/WSSS).

The skill competition is intended to reflect international best practice as described by the WSSS, and to the extent that it is able to. The Standards Specification is therefore a guide to the required training and preparation for the skill competition.

In the skill competition the assessment of knowledge and understanding will take place through the assessment of performance. There will not be separate tests of knowledge and understanding.

The Standards Specification is divided into distinct sections with headings and reference numbers added.

Each section is assigned a percentage of the total marks to indicate its relative importance within the Standards Specification. The sum of all the percentage marks is 100.

The Marking Scheme and Test Project will assess only those skills that are set out in the Standards Specification. They will reflect the Standards Specification as comprehensively as possible within the constraints of the skill competition.

The Marking Scheme and Test Project will follow the allocation of marks within the Standards Specification to the extent practically possible. A variation of five percent is allowed, provided that this does not distort the weightings assigned by the Standards Specification.

WORLDSKILLS STANDARDS SPECIFICATION

SECT	ION	RELATIVE IMPORTANCE (%)
1	Work organization and management	5
	 The individual needs to know and understand: Principles and applications of safe working generally and as applied to prototype modelling The purposes, uses, care and maintenance of all equipment and materials, together with their safety implications Environmental and safety principles and their application to good housekeeping in the work environment Principles and methods for work organization, control and management Principles of communication and collaboration The scope and limits of one's own and others' roles, responsibilities and duties individually and collectively The parameters within which activities need to be scheduled Principles and techniques for time management 	





	 The individual shall be able to: Prepare and maintain a safe, tidy and efficient work area Prepare self for the tasks in hand, including full regard to health and safety Schedule work to maximize efficiency and minimize disruption Select and use all equipment and materials safely and in compliance with manufacturers' instructions Apply or exceed the health and safety standards applying to the environment, equipment and materials Restore the work area to an appropriate state and condition Contribute to team and organizational performance both broadly and specifically Give and take feedback and support 	
2	Design Prototypes	5
	 The individual needs to know and understand: The proposed function of the final production model of the prototype Design principles The importance of effective collaboration with other professionals 	
	 The individual shall be able to: Grasp and visualize complex and abstract ideas Convert descriptive text, either written or verbal, into design Discuss design concepts with clients and colleagues Interpret complex technical drawings and convert them into designs Provide expert advice and guidance on limitations and opportunities to clients and colleagues Engage with product designers and engineers to support design and test parts Provide innovative solutions to challenges and problems 	
3	Technical Drawings	20
	 The individual needs to know and understand: Features from the available CAD systems Technical terminology and symbols used in technical drawings and specifications 	
	 The individual shall be able to: Prepare accurate 2D technical drawings providing clear and unambiguous information to future users Prepare and dimension a 2D technical drawing from 3D CAD data Clearly label drawings Accurately measure dimensions and transcribe to drawings and technical specifications 	
4	Computer Aided Design (CAD)	20
	The individual needs to know and understand: • Benefits, limitations and advantages of various CAD software systems	





5	 The individual shall be able to: Work effectively and creatively with internationally known and recognized 3D CAD systems Create 3D CAD Data of complete prototypes and exploded parts Apply clear and accurate dimensioning Manufacturing Prototype Models The individual needs to know and understand: Types and characteristics of materials used in prototype model making 	40
	 Methods of model production Importance of accuracy in detail and dimension Methods of finishing prototype models Use and care of tools and equipment used in prototype model making 	
	 The individual shall be able to: Manufacture prototype models according to design criteria, specified materials and specifications Transfer and manufacture copies of parts Tailor the prototype according the specific unknowns still present in the intended design Use hand tools and machines to produce prototype models Finish prototype model's surface Use measuring equipment Use CAM software and milling machine to produce accurate models, production prototypes and engineering components Use 3D CAD data to generate cutter paths using specialist machining software Produced models from standard plastic materials; PU-Chemical Wood, casting resin, celcoat, laminating resin, acryl glass, polyurethane, aluminium, composites, PVC etc. Use polyurethane and fast cast resin to produce parts through to accurate multiple components for pre-production assemblies Use different resins to produce parts that can be clear, heat resistant, flame retardant and flexible Adapt resins to be tinted or pigmented, add glass filler to stiffen parts and be over moulded Apply production tasks; cutting, sanding, gluing Apply negative and positive mouldings Modify minor product details Create and assemble parts Modify prototypes based on feedback from engineers and potential users 	
6	Paint and Decorate Prototype Models	5
	 The individual needs to know and understand: Types of paints and paint finishes required for prototype models Purposes for labels and stickers Safe usage of paints and polishes 	





	 The individual shall be able to: Finish prototype model surfaces Paint prototype models using a spray can Polish painted models Decorate prototype models with appropriate stickers Innovate and test new paints and finishes to satisfy clients' needs 	
7	Test Prototype Models	5
	 The individual needs to know and understand: The criticality of prototyping for troubleshooting potential problems prior to production Purposes for testing prototypes Implications of faults not identified through the prototype process in production, sale and use of the product Importance of engaging with prospective users and producers of the production model 	
	 The individual shall be able to: Test prototypes and their parts in various scenarios to identify design and production problems Provide advice and guidance on results Seek and provide innovative solutions to problems Seek and receive feedback from potential users, noting strengths and weaknesses, what needs to be added and what needs to be removed 	