reassigned. Therefore, our benchmark was delayed until another application engineer could be brought up to speed with our problem. Mike Fears, an application engineer from MES, was chosen to replace Ben on our assignment and he and Kevin presented their results on May 12, 1993. Those present for the presentation agree that Autodesk has made a giant leap forward in surfacing technology with their acquisition of MES but they still lack some of the capabilities that we currently have with Computer Vision. In addition, the Solution 3000 software will not be available until August as a module to AutoCAD and it will not be fully integrated into the AutoCAD environment until rev. 13 which should be released in 1994. Some concerns which still need to be addressed include:

1. Analyzing and blending of adjacent surfaces.
2. Conversion of CV files to AutoCAD files.
3. Geometric tolerancing capabilities.
4. Time frame of when Autodesk plans to incorporate parametric programming within AutoCAD.

Autodesk has agreed to demonstrate their surface cutting capabilities by cutting the stock from a block of wood provided by Remington. Cutting the stock will demonstrate whether they have a problem with blending and warping of adjacent surfaces.

Gene Saunders is preparing a magnetic tape with the O/U Frame file to send to Autodesk to have them translate this file from CV to AutoCAD. Upon successful file conversion, concern #2 will be eliminated.

Geometric tolerancing is not available direct from Autodesk, however, because of its 'open' architecture it is available through third party software companies. A Geometric Tolerancing Symbols Library is available from Drafting Technology Services Inc. for $49.

The last item of concern can only be answered with time and possibly a little insight from Kevin Hennessey about what Autodesk is working on and when he expects it to become available.