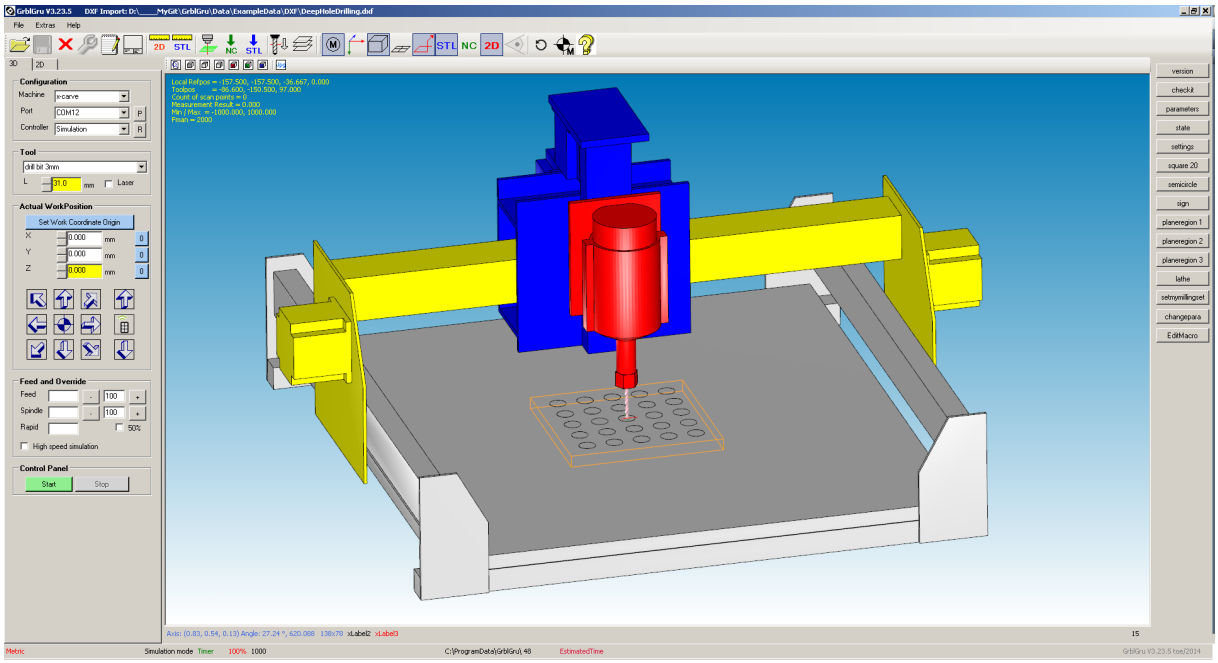
What is *GrblGru* ?

April 13, 2019



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1 Motivation

Recently, I've been often asked to describe what ***GrblGru*** actually is. This document is now an attempt to fulfill this request.

2 The name '*GrblGru* '

Grbl is the name of a free brilliant open source software for controlling the motion of machines. It can interpret G-code and creates pulse and direction information to control stepper motors.
Because ***GrblGru*** controls ***Grbl*** in control mode, the name ***GrblGru*** is the consistent continuation of the 'stupid' name ***Grbl*** , which nobody really knows what it means. The pronunciation is also not clearly defined. I prefer '**Grabble Gru**' and because I often make a slip of the pen, I very often use a simple short '**GG**'.

3 What is *GrblGru* ?

GrblGru is ...

- a 3D-simulation tool for mills and lathes
- a G-code sender for Grbl and TinyG
- a CAM-program for mills and lathes
- a tool to learn the CNC-technic without having a 'real' machine.

I myself noticed only relatively late, which immense advantages the use of virtual simulations offers for training purposes.
It would be a great pleasure to me if the program could be used, e.g. to introduce young people to this great hobby. If changes or additions are necessary, of course I am willing to do so.

4 The operating modes

GrblGru has 2 operating modes that basically differ:

- **Simulations mode**
  for virtual 3D simulation of a CNC machine
- **Real mode**
  for real control of a CNC machine with **Grbl**, **TinyG** or **G2Core** (currently in preparation) operating system.

4.1 Simulation mode

This mode of operation is the original idea of the program, which was primarily intended to check existing G-code on a virtual machine and show possible collisions. This kind of early virtual verification has become more and more prevalent in the industry in recent years because it saves valuable machine time and uncovers errors in advance.

GrblGru is started and the mode switch is set to the 'Simulation' position. This gives the following situation.

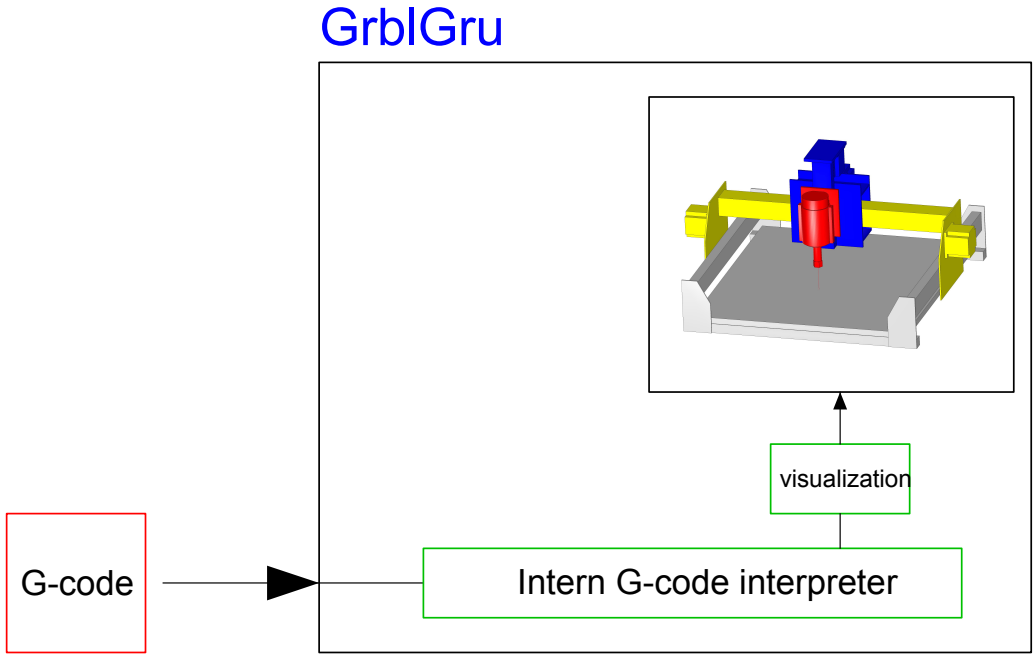

Figure 1: ***GrblGru*** in simulation mode

There is no connection to a controller. The G-code, to be examined is loaded and the commands are processed by the internal G-code interpreter. The loaded 3D model is animated accordingly.

Attached you will find the available 3D models of milling machines and lathes.

A special feature of the program, however, is that the user can also import their own 3D models. This makes it possible to model each mill or lathe as a simple model in ***GrblGru*** .

So if someone is a little familiar with 3D and interested in visualizing his homemade machine, I am happy to assist.

4.2 Real mode

In this mode, ***GrblGru*** is connected to an Arduino or TinyG. The connection is made via the USB interface, which transmits both the G-code commands to the controller and the information about the current axis positions back to ***GrblGru*** . ***GrblGru*** uses this information to control the 3D model so that the 3D model moves parallel to the 'real' axes.

The main difference between the two controllers is that TinyG can also control a rotary axis, often called the 4th axis, in addition to the 3 linear axes. Also there are already 2.5 A drivers on board, to which you can immediately connect corresponding motors. For bigger motors, however, the signals for controlling external drivers are also available.

GrblGru is started and the mode switch is set to the 'Grbl' or 'TinyG' position. This will give you one of the following two situations.

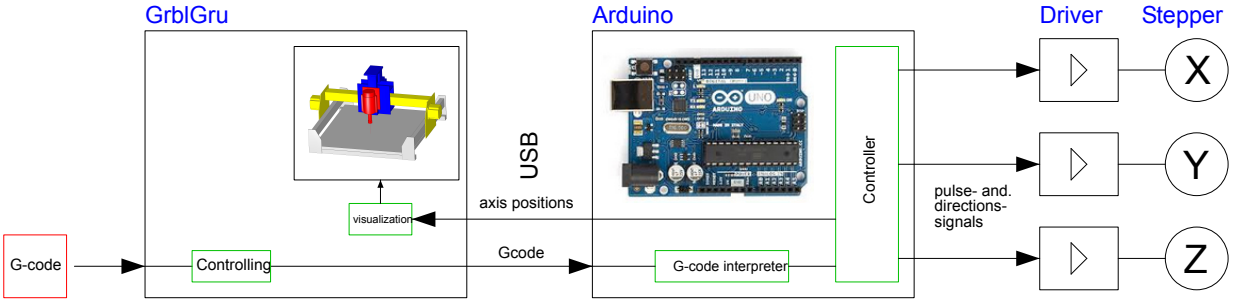

Figure 2: ***GrblGru*** in real mode with Arduino (3 axes)

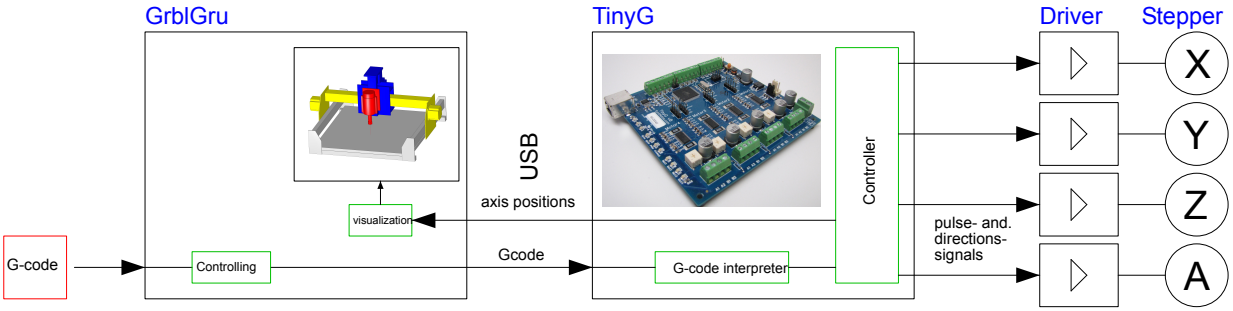

Figure 3: ***GrblGru*** in real mode with TinyG (4 axes)

4.2.1 Outlook into the future, the 5 axis machine

At the moment still in progress is the G2Core software on an Arduino DUE. This system provides 6 axes (linear and rotary), making it to the ideal controller for my 5-axis 'dream' machine. :)
g2core has a number of advanced features including:

- Full 6 axis motion control - XYZ linear axes and ABC rotary axes
- Step outputs available for 6 motors (motors are mappable to axes)
- Jerk controlled motion for acceleration planning (S curve 3rd order motion planning)
- Extremely stable and jitter-free 200 kHz step generation
- USB is native on the ARM chip and runs 12 Mbps or 480 Mbps
- Complete status and system state displays
- Advanced hardware abstraction layer for easy port to multiple ARM and non-ARM processing environments

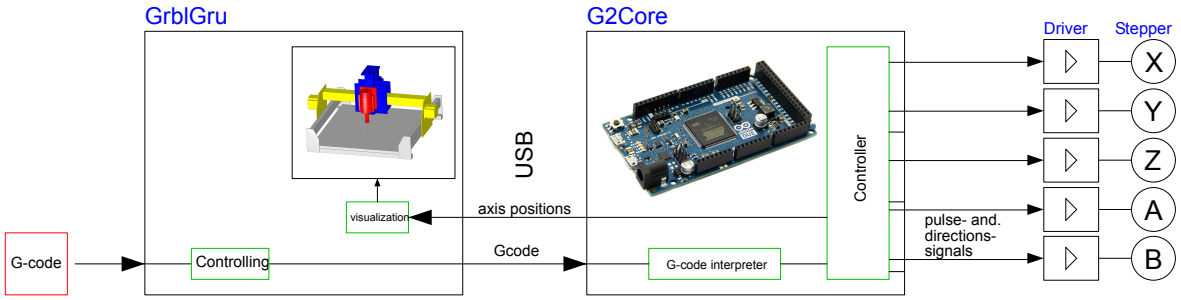

Figure 4: ***GrblGru*** in real mode with G2Core (5-axes)

Additional information about Grbl, TinyG and G2Core:

- **Grbl**
  https://github.com/grbl/grbl/wiki

- **TinyG**
  https://github.com/synthetos/TinyG/wiki

- **G2Core**
  https://github.com/synthetos/g2/wiki/What-is-g2core

4.2.2 Terminal mode

It is also possible to send individual commands for control via the two control windows. So you can, for example also display or change the settings of the controller.

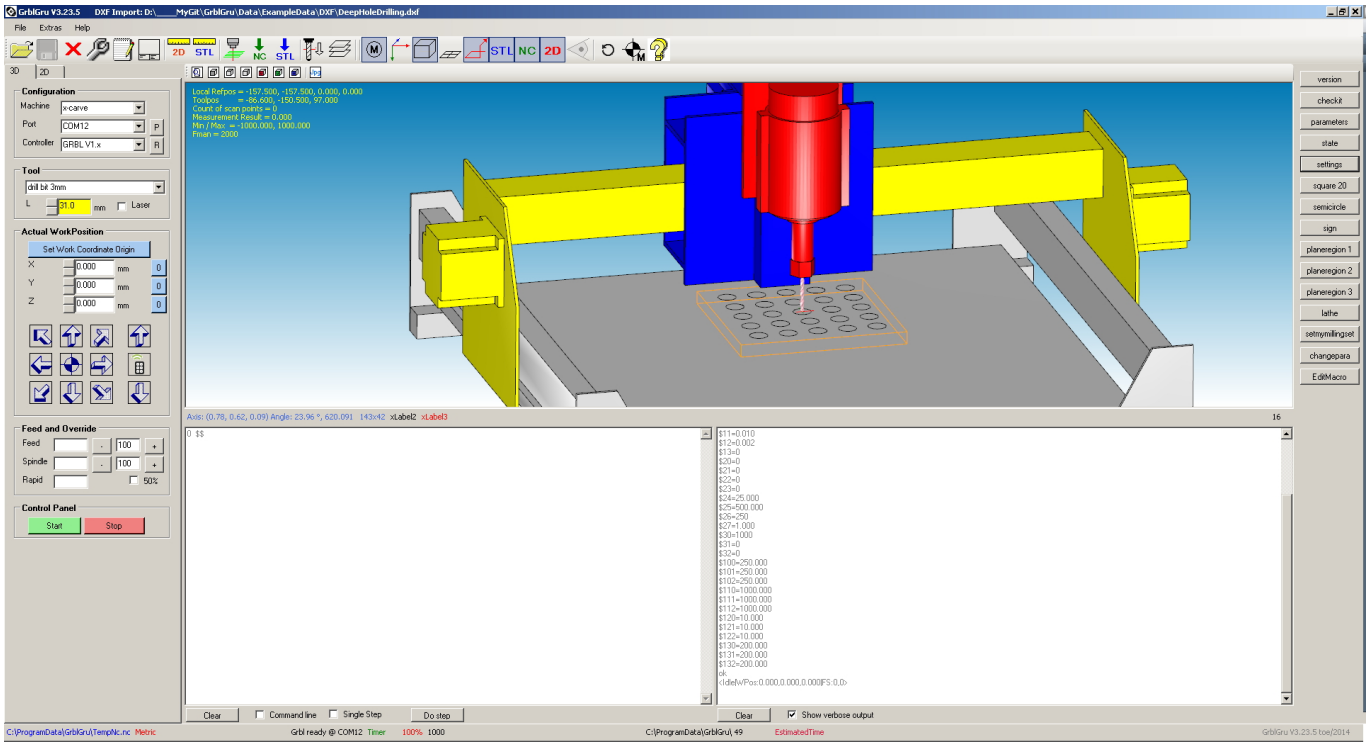

Figure 5: Open controller windows

5 Functions

Regardless of the two modes, ***GrblGru*** provides a number of functions..

5.1 CAM functions

The current functional scope of the CAM currently serves at the moment only the 2D or partially 2.5D area. So you can, for example use ***GrblGru*** to generate G-code for the mill or lathe from DXF or SVG files. To generate processes such as cutting, pocket-clearing or drilling, so-called job templates are used to avoid repetitive typing. Users who are familiar with **CamBam** will be able to get started very quickly.
In addition to the pure 2D work, however, there are also possibilities to include the 4th axis.

A real 3D editing is currently not yet available, but is a stated goal for the next future. :)

The generated G-code can then be transferred in control mode immediately to an Arduino or TinyG connected via USB. It is also possible to load the G-code file into another controller.

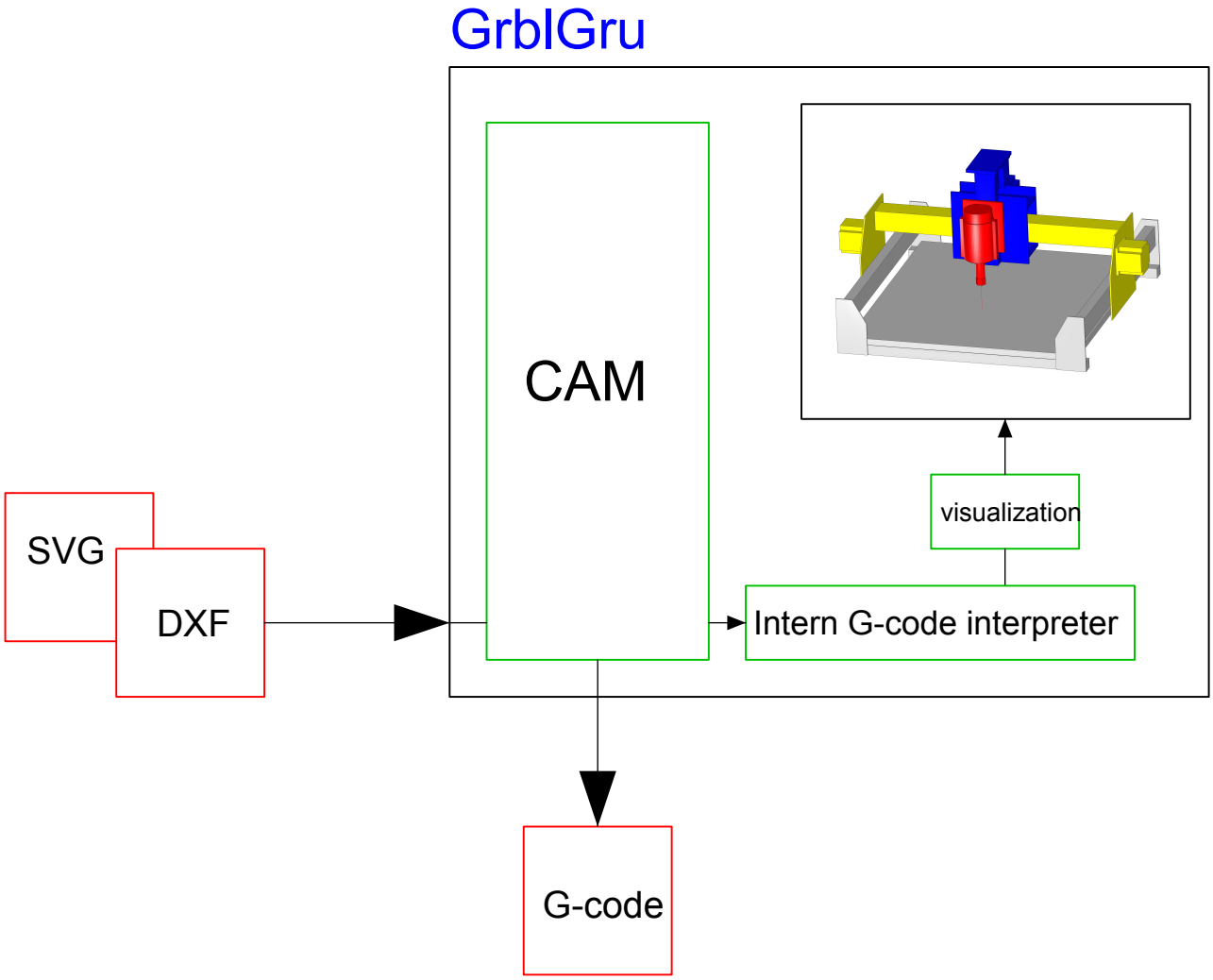

Figure 6: ***GrblGru*** in CAM mode

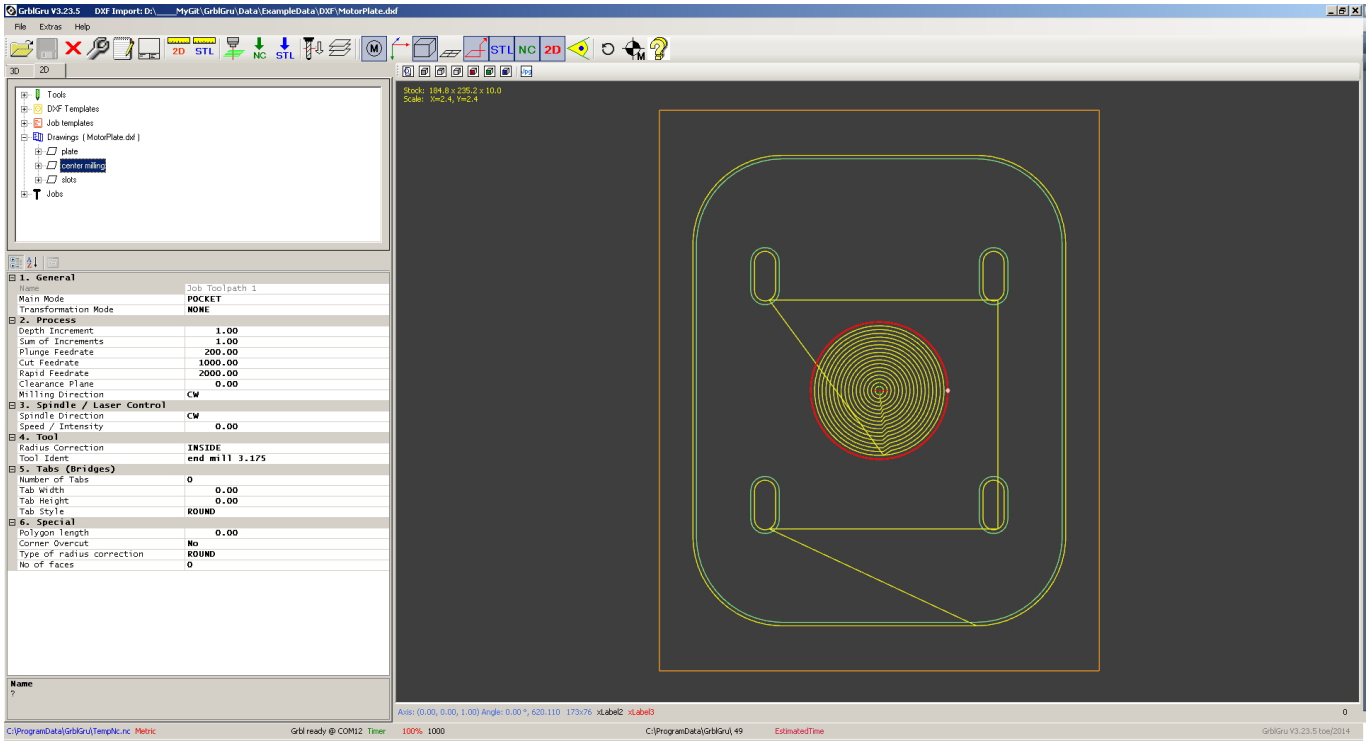

Figure 7: Creating a job with the help of templates

5.2 STL functions

3D objects are traded as STL format. STL is the simplest format among many formats used by CAD programs.

GrblGru can be used to create STL objects from 2D data (DXF or SVG files). The 2D graphics can either be extruded, ie 'pulled' to a 2.5D object, or rotated around an axis to a rotating body. It is also possible to generate parameterized spur gears or screw threads. The created STL object can then be stored and reused anytime.

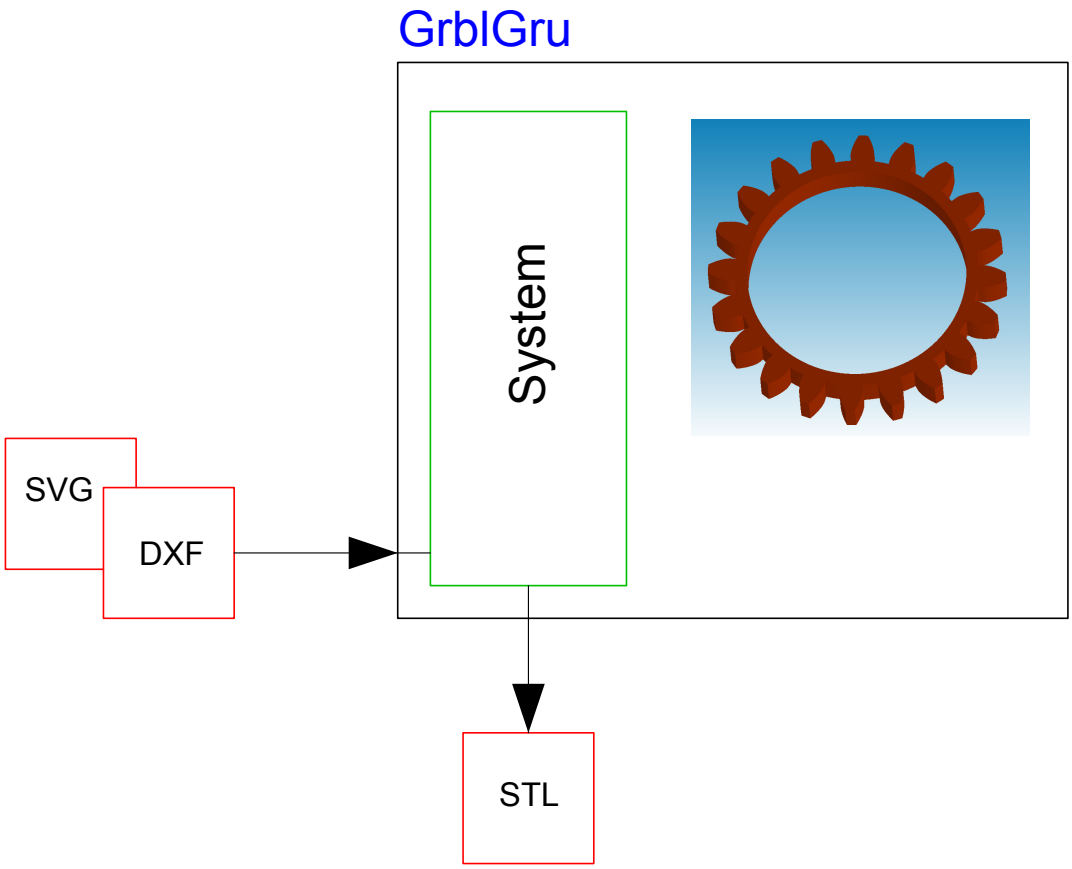

Figure 8: ***GrblGru*** in STL mode

5.3 Slicer function

In order to create 'real' 3D objects, different sections of the object are often created, which can then be processed in the usual 2D technique.
GrblGru provides a special feature for slicing 3D STL objects and calculating corresponding 2D slices. These can then be saved as DXF.

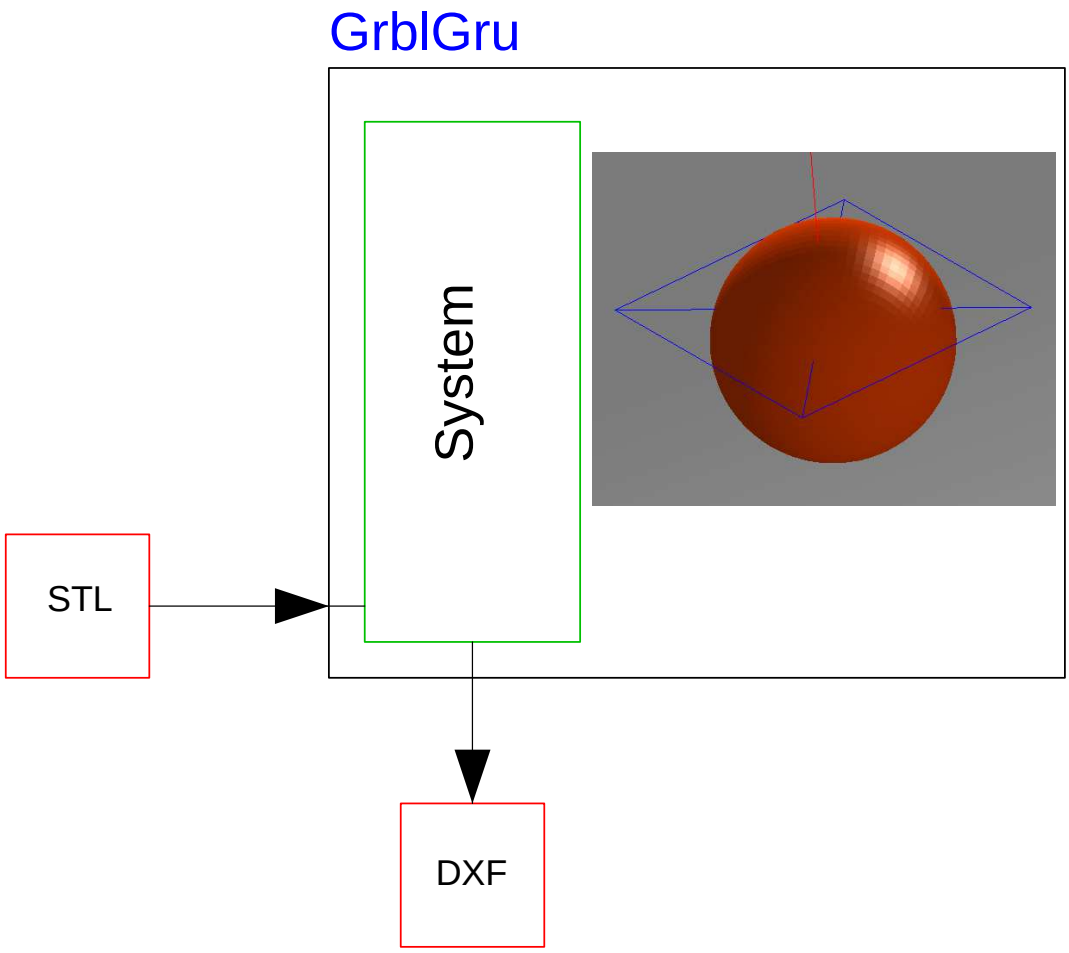

Figure 9: ***GrblGru*** in Slicer mode

5.4 DXF templates

The basic idea of this category is based on **configurable** templates.

An example is the box generator, which, based on some input such as height, width and depth, creates a Dxf drawing that can be used to create its 'box'.
The Dxf file can also be exported to reuse in another system. Of course, you can also use the internal CAM to calculate G-code and send it to the controller in control mode.
There are some very simple templates such as rectangles and circles. However, there are also more complex forms such as the box, the spur or the puzzle generator

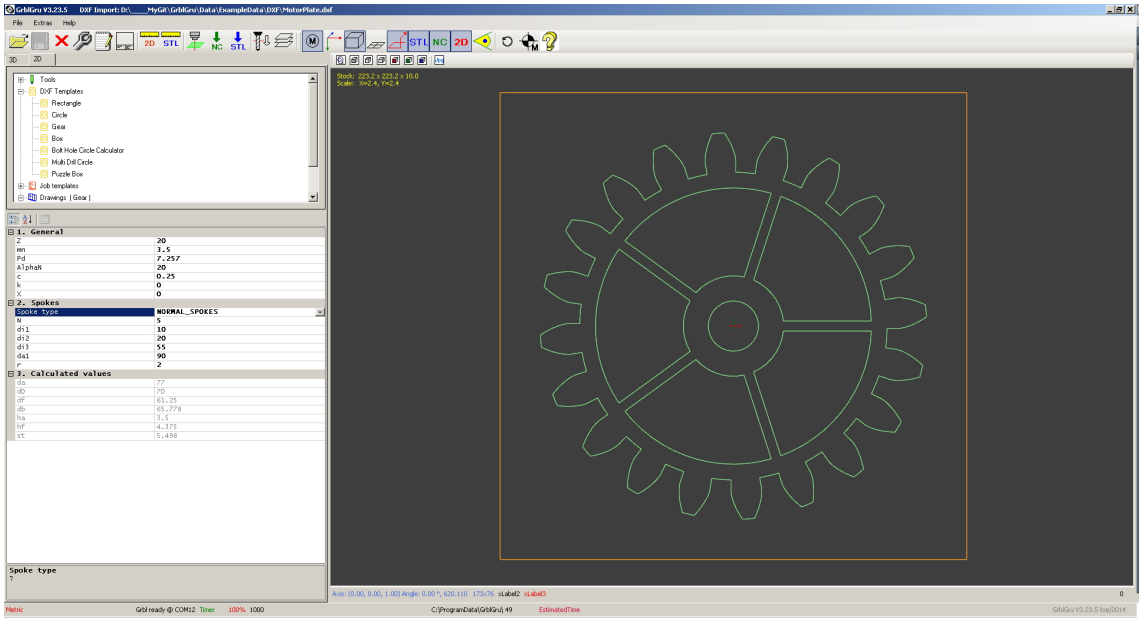

Figure 10: The spur gear generator

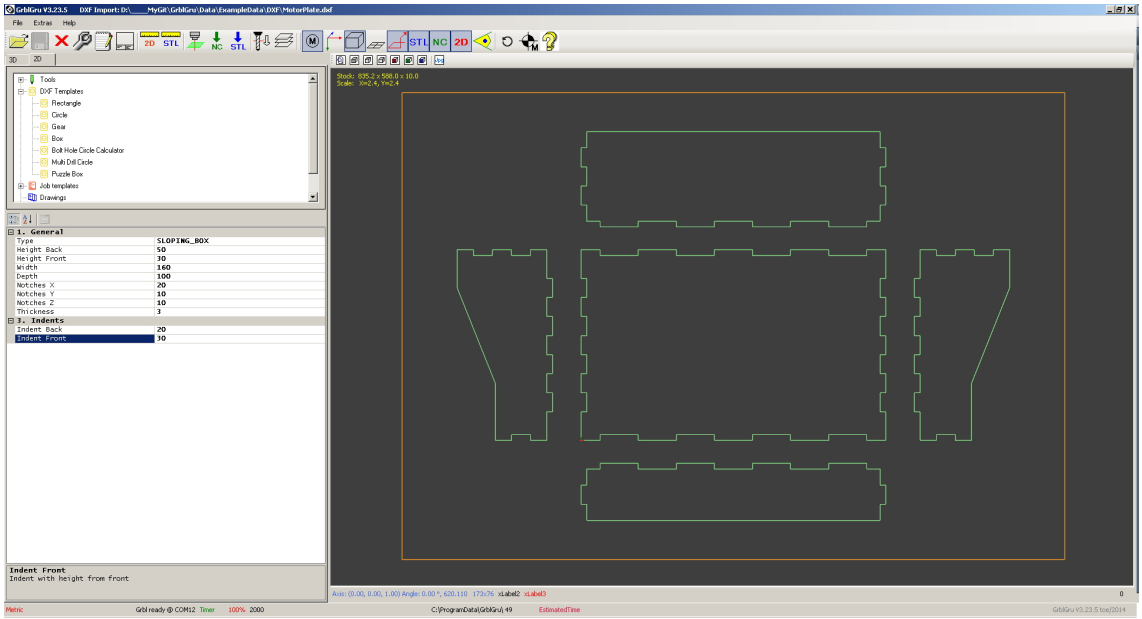

Figure 11: The box generator

6 System requirements

GrblGru has been developed in c# and unfortunately runs only under Windows operating systems (Windows XP, Win 7, Win 10 ...). It uses the .NET Framework 4, which is usually part of the operating system. Under XP, it may happen that the framework must be installed later.

7 Download

From my website at:

http://GrblGru.com

8 Installation

The setup is done by simply starting the installer file. The installation time is only a few seconds.

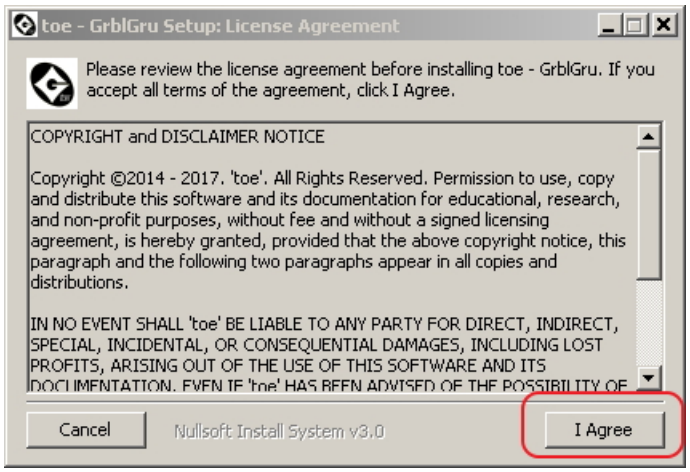

Figure 12: The dialog at starting the setup. The disclaimer must be confirmed.

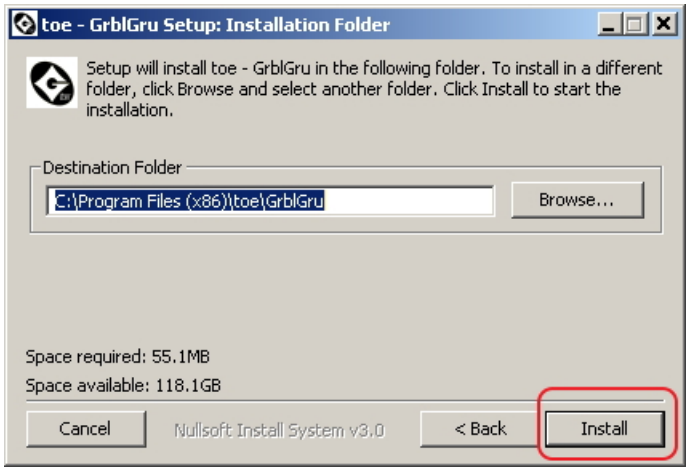

Figure 13: Query the destination folder. I recommend keeping the suggested path

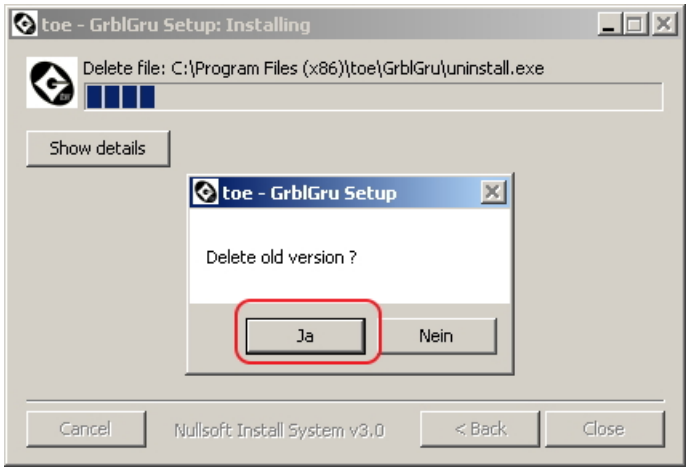

Figure 14: Answering this question with 'Yes' deletes the working directory under ProgramData before installation, which is equivalent to a basic installation. For users who are not knowledgeable, this is recommended.

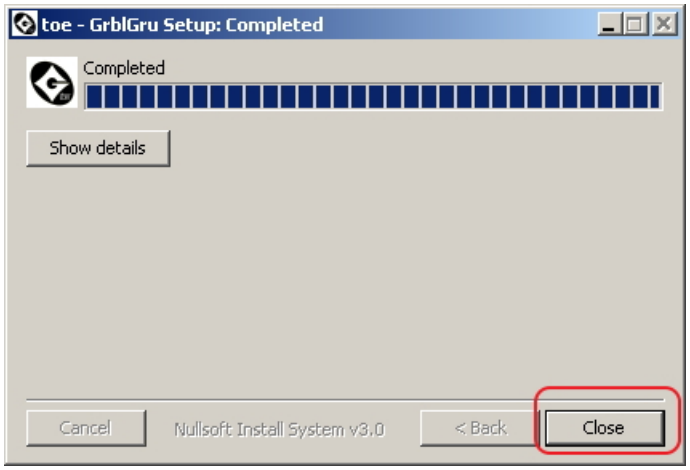

Figure 15: The display after successful setup

The installer will automatically create a desktop shortcut to launch ***GrblGru*** .

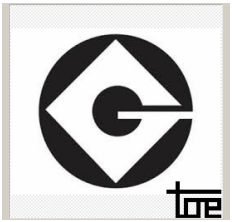

Figure 16: ***GrblGru*** shortcut

9 It should be noted ...

There is certainly a lot more to improve on ***GrblGru*** . Also there might be be some hidden bug, and some things will only work if you do it in a specific order.
I just do it all at my free time because I enjoy programming. Please do not sting me if it does not work out. Let me know, and I'll try to fix it and make the next version a little better.

Ideas, suggestions for improvement and also criticism are always welcome.

Have fun with ***GrblGru***

10 Attachment

10.1 Available 3D machine models

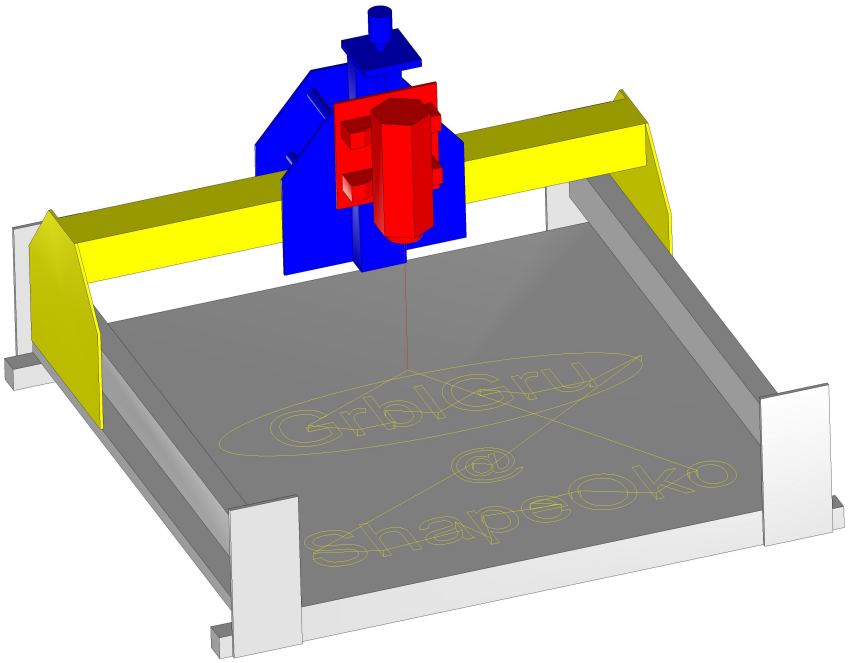

Figure 17: ShapeOko 2

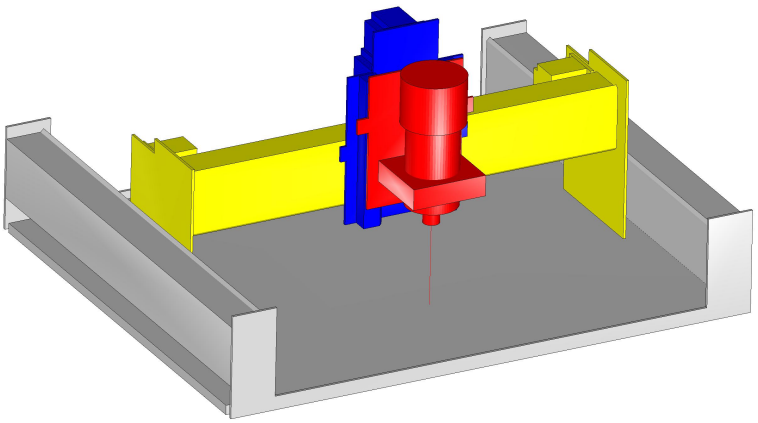

Figure 18: ShapeOko 3

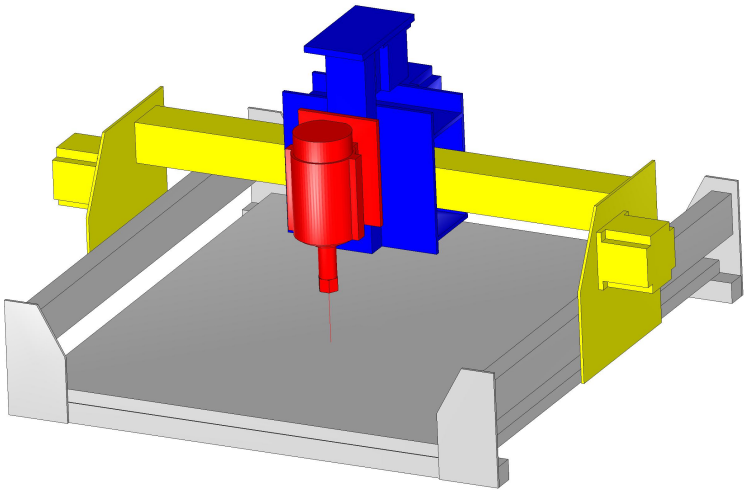

Figure 19: X-Carve

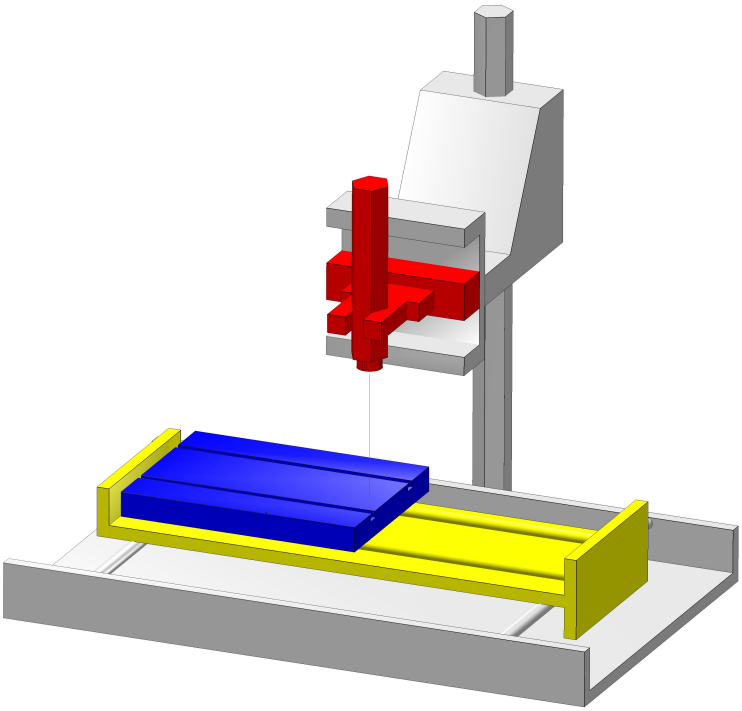

Figure 20: My DIY milling machine 'Milly'

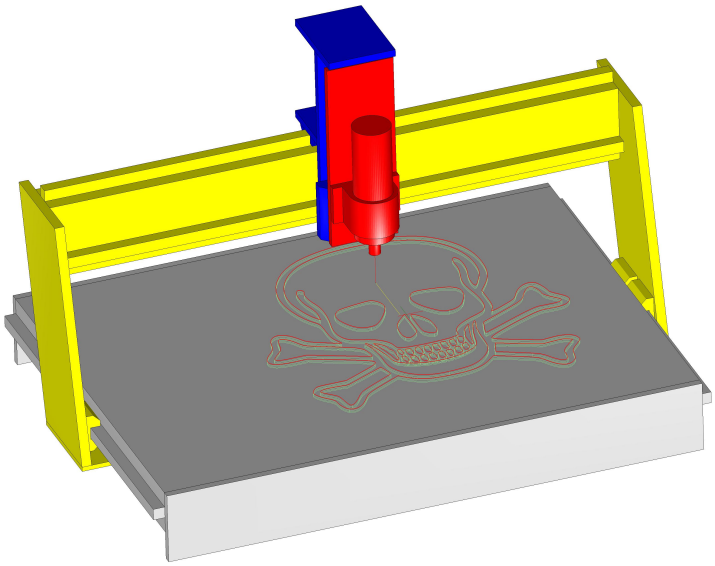

Figure 21: My new machine 'Miss Marple'

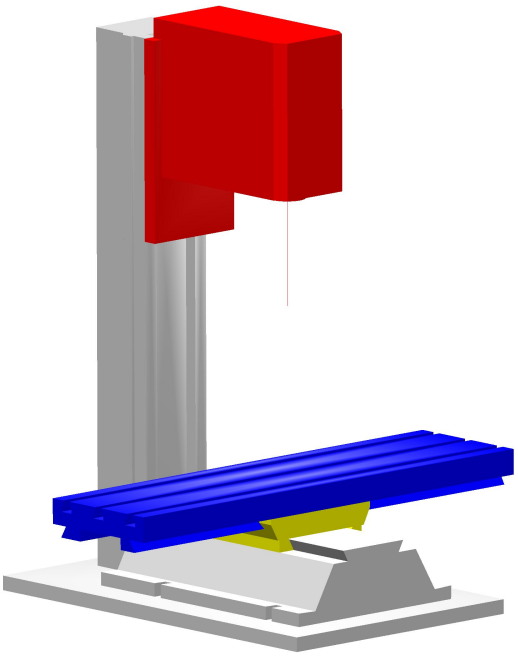

Figure 22: BF 20

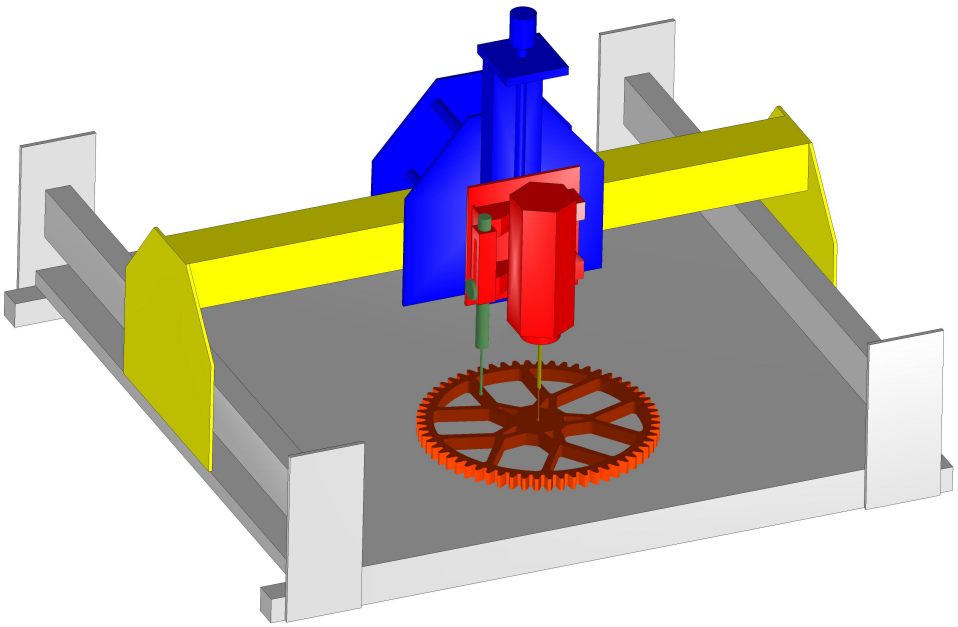

Figure 23: Shapeoko with measure probe

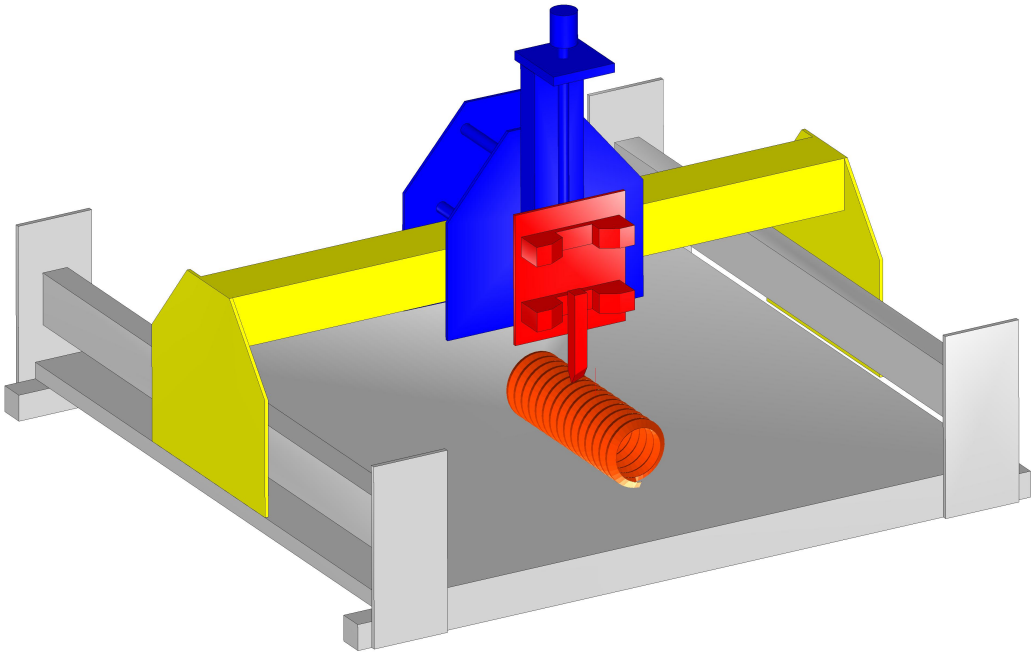

Figure 24: Shapeoko with turning steel for thread production

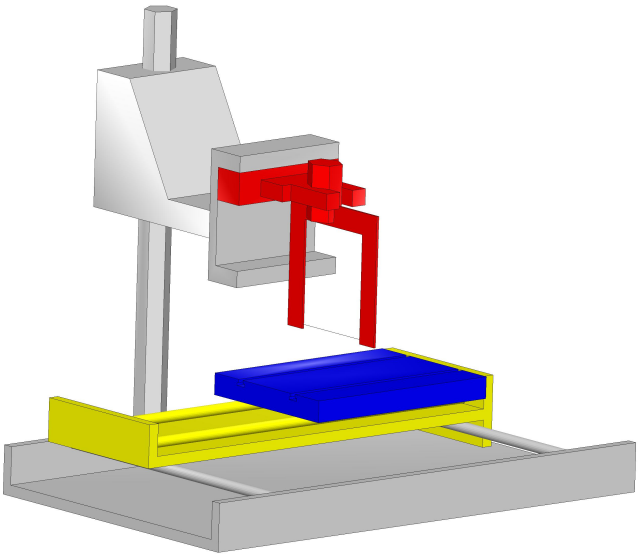

Figure 25: Milly with attachment for Styrofoam cutting

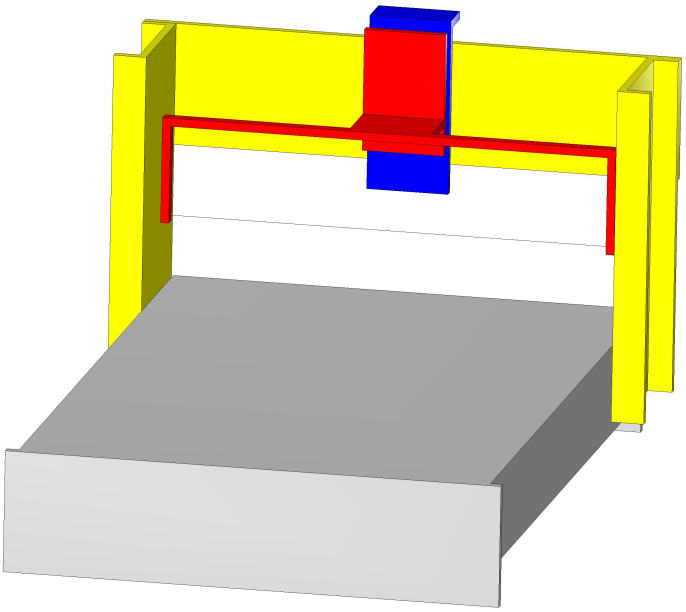

Figure 26: THE Styro Cutter

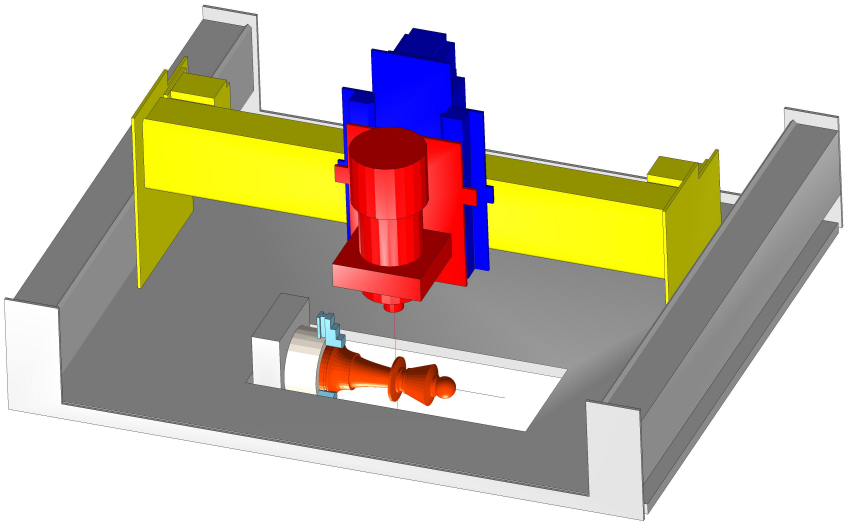

Figure 27: Shapeoko with 4th axis

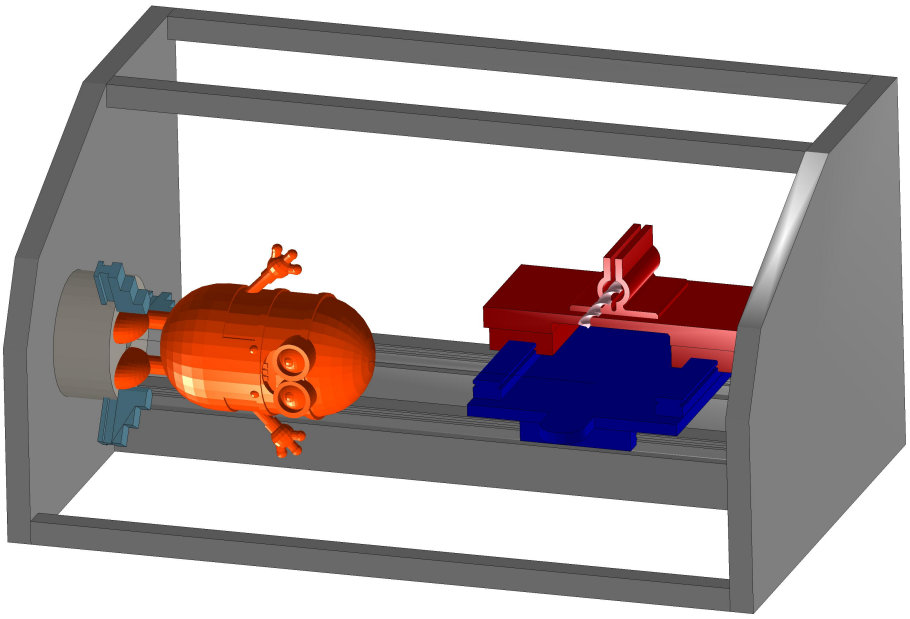

Figure 28: Machine without Y-axis

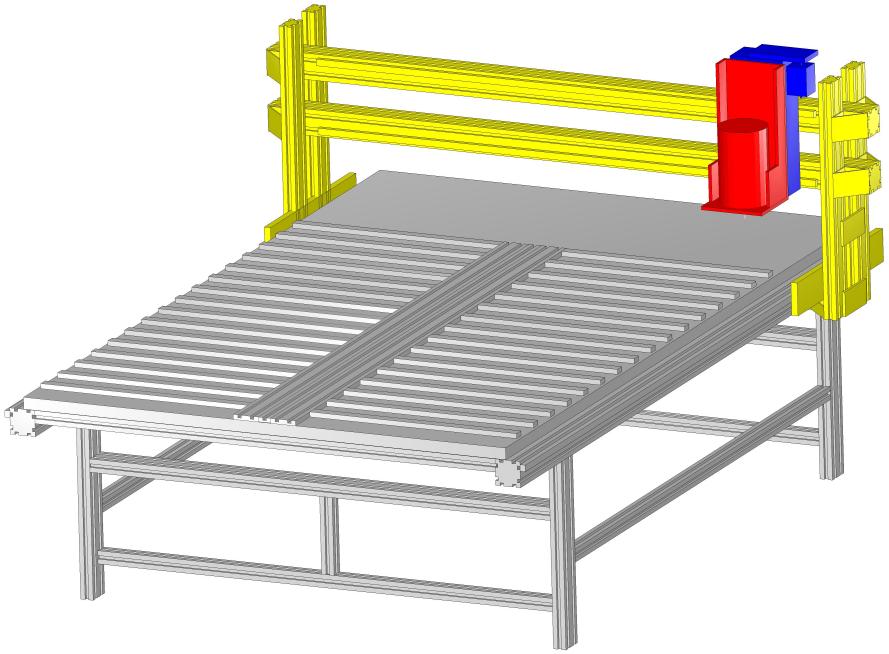

Figure 29: Johudis 'Monster' Machine

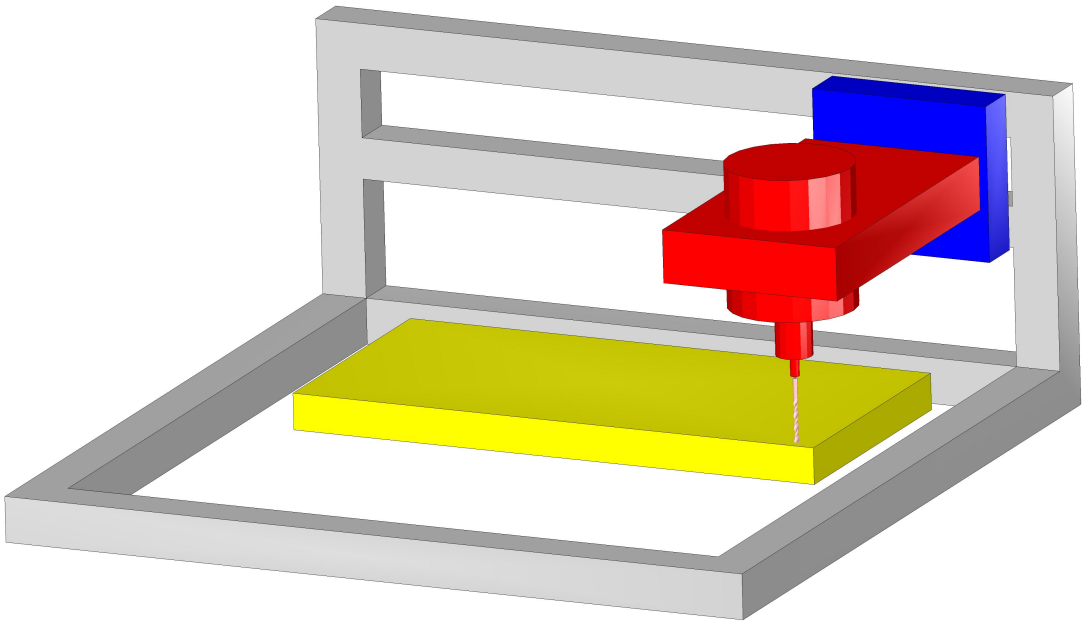

Figure 30: Typ Sprite

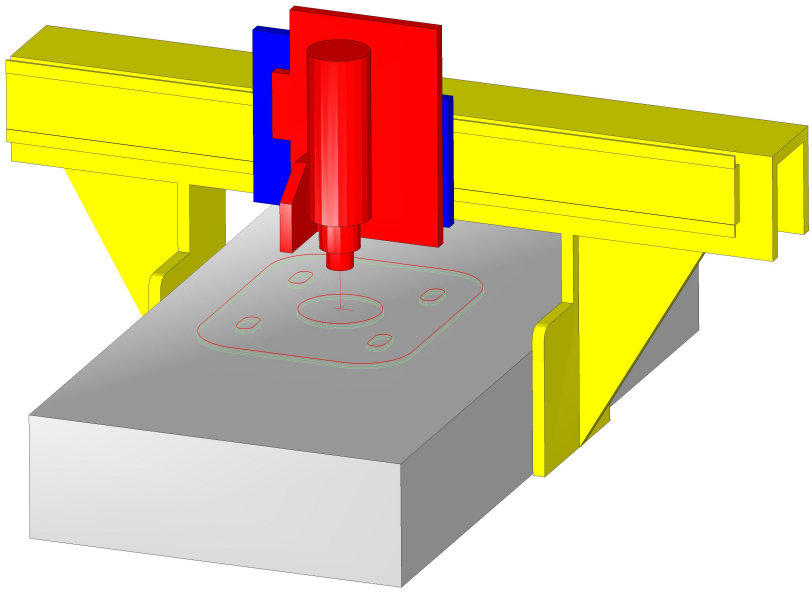

Figure 31: TennesseePilots 2.Machine

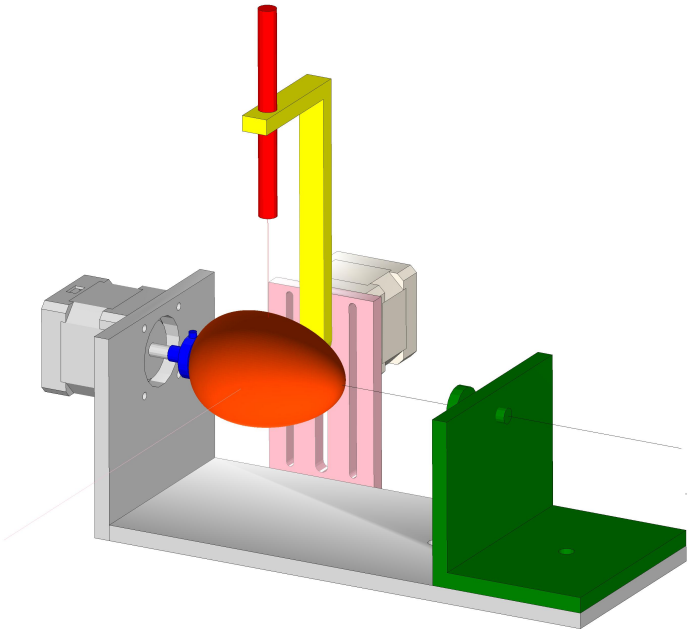

Figure 32: EggBot machine with 2 rotation axes

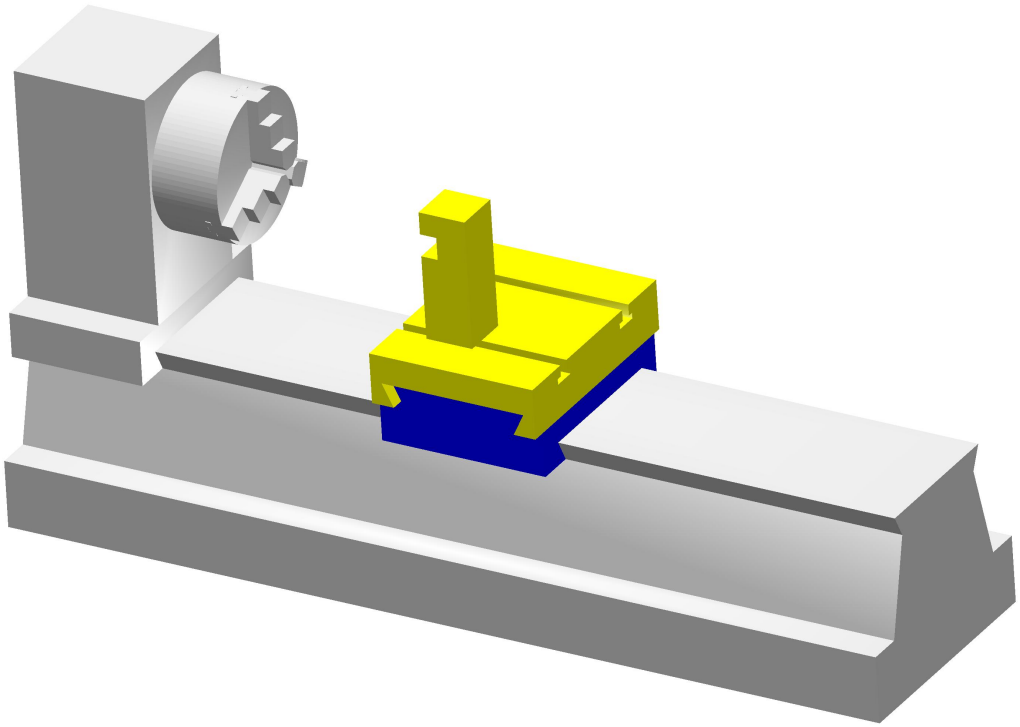

Figure 33: My China lathe

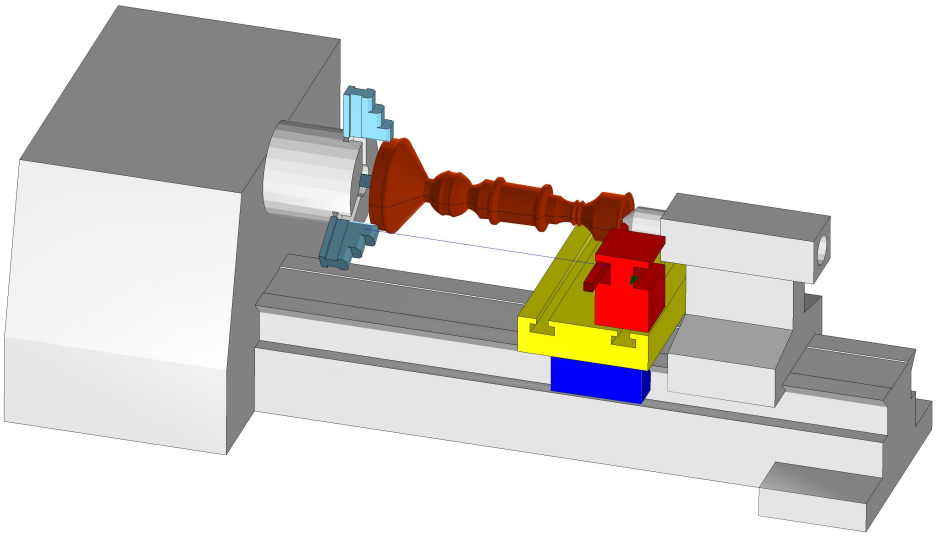

Figure 34: Artec C1

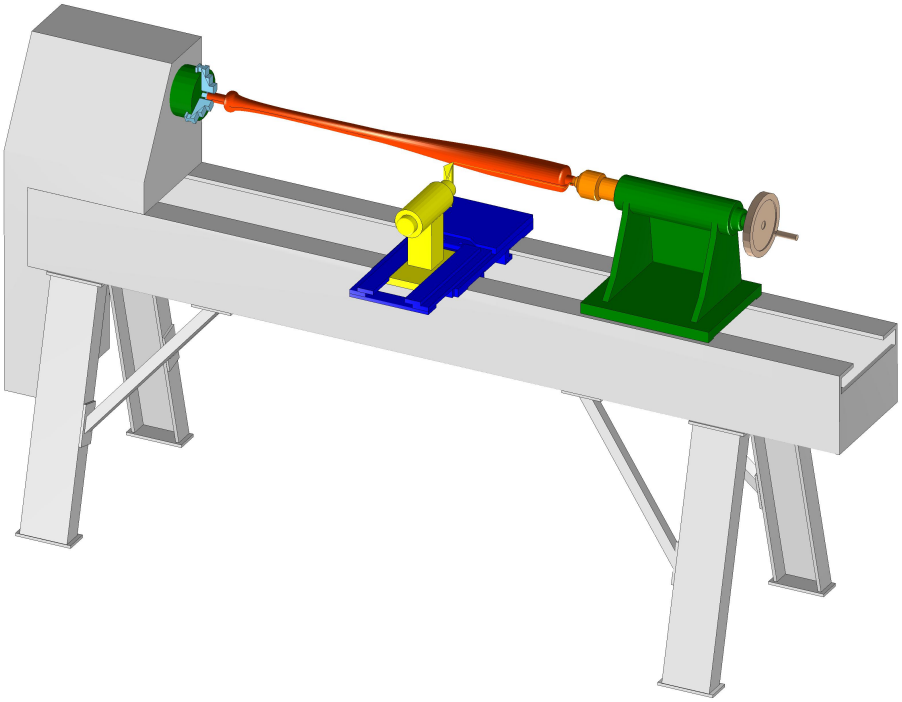

Figure 35: Cesares lathe