

Most of our modelling of a mesh is likely to take place in Edit Mode, but we can also create models while working in Object Mode by joining two or more meshes together to form a single item.

To demonstrate this technique, we are going to create an axes set as shown below.

We'll start with a Cylinder and, in the Last Op panel, set its radius to 2 cm and its depth to 12 m .

| $\checkmark$ Add Cylinder |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vertices | 32 |  |
| Radius | 0.02 m |  |
| Depth | 12 m |  |
| Cap Fill Type | N-Gon | $\checkmark$ |
|  | $\checkmark$ Generate UVs |  |
| Align | World | $\checkmark$ |
| Location X | 0 m |  |
| Y | 0 m |  |
| Z | 0 m |  |
| Rotation X | $0^{\circ}$ |  |
| Y | $0^{\circ}$ |  |
| Z | $0^{\circ}$ |  |

With the Cone selected, we can press $\mathbf{G}+\mathbf{Z}$ and move the Cone to the top of the Cylinder.


Next we'll add a Cone with Vertices set to 12, Radius 1 to 15 cm and Depth to 30 cm .


Alt+D will make a cloned copy of the still-selected Cone and pressing Esc will leave the copy in the same location as the original.

$\square$ Copy not moved

Two Cones share the same location

After rotating the new Cone by $180^{\circ}$ about its $x$-axis...

## R $\quad$ X 180 Enter Rotate $180^{\circ}$ about $x$-axis


... we'll move it to the bottom of the Cylinder.


To join the three separate items into a single object, we need to select all three and then press $\mathbf{C t r I}+\mathbf{J}$ to join the selected objects.




Blender Basics: Meshes in Object Mode

The origin of our new object is in the top cone area. This is because the last object to be selected before the join determines the newly-created object's origin. To change this we need to start by changing the Transform Pivot Point to Bounding Box Center.

...move the origin to the centre of the object at location $(0,0,0)$


The copy will have the same blue material as the original, so we have to return to the Materials page of the Properties Editor and delete the material from our latest axis.


Next, we need to select the $\boldsymbol{x}$-axis object then choose Object>Set Origin>Origin to Geometry and this will...

| Object |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Iransform | $\downarrow$ |  |
| Set Origin | - | Geometry to Origin |
| Mirror | $\downarrow$ | Origin to Geometry |
| Clear | $\checkmark$ | Origin to 3D Cursor |
| Apply | Ctrl $A$ - | Origin to Center of Mas $\quad$ ) |
| Snap | - | Origin to Center of Mass (Votume) |
| Duplicate Objects | Shift D |  |
| Duplicate Linked | Alt D |  |
| Join | Ctrl J |  |
| ไ Copy Qbjects | Ctrl C |  |
| $\checkmark$ Paste Objects | Ctrl V |  |
| * $\\|$ Asset | - |  |

Now we can select the existing axis object and make a copy by pressing Shift+D. We'll also press the Esc key to stop the new copy from moving. Finally, we rotate it by $90^{\circ}$ about its $y$-axis by pressing R,Y,90,Enter.


Esc
Don't move
$R \quad Y$
90
Enter
Rotate $90^{\circ}$ about $y$-axis

Now we can click on the New button and create a red material for the axis.


As a last step for the second item, we'll rename it $\mathbf{x}$-axis in the Outliner Editor.

For the last axis, we'll copy the $\boldsymbol{x}$-axis, rotate it $90^{\circ}$ about the $z$-axis, remove the red colour, adding a new green material and finally renaming it $\mathbf{y}$-axis.


Now we need to select all three objects and press Ctrl+J to merge them into a single item.


Objects don't have to be touching to be joined. For example, below the two discs have been selected and joined using Ctrl+J.


If we place a reshaped Cube between the two objects, we can then give the impression of two magnets moving in unison when we drag the discs to a new position.


