

Additive Manufacturing

Thinking about innovation

Feedback on implementation on Additive Manufacturing Technics

For designing and manufacturing of definitive mechanical parts, since 1995

When could I use additive manufacturing ? Where could we find some informations ? Who could help ?





Additive Manufacturing

Thinking about innovation



Summary

- 1- two complementary approaches
specific contexts

- 2- main additive manufacturing technics in use
processes, machine manufacturers, partners, ...

- 3- achievement example
*geometrical optimization in an IPHC project,
some research and development examples in several domains*

- 4- some 3D printers

- 5- Outlook

- 6- workshop - CAD presentation
workshop - topological optimisation / slicing

- 7- Conclusion

- Annex : complementary informations





Additive Manufacturing

Thinking about innovation



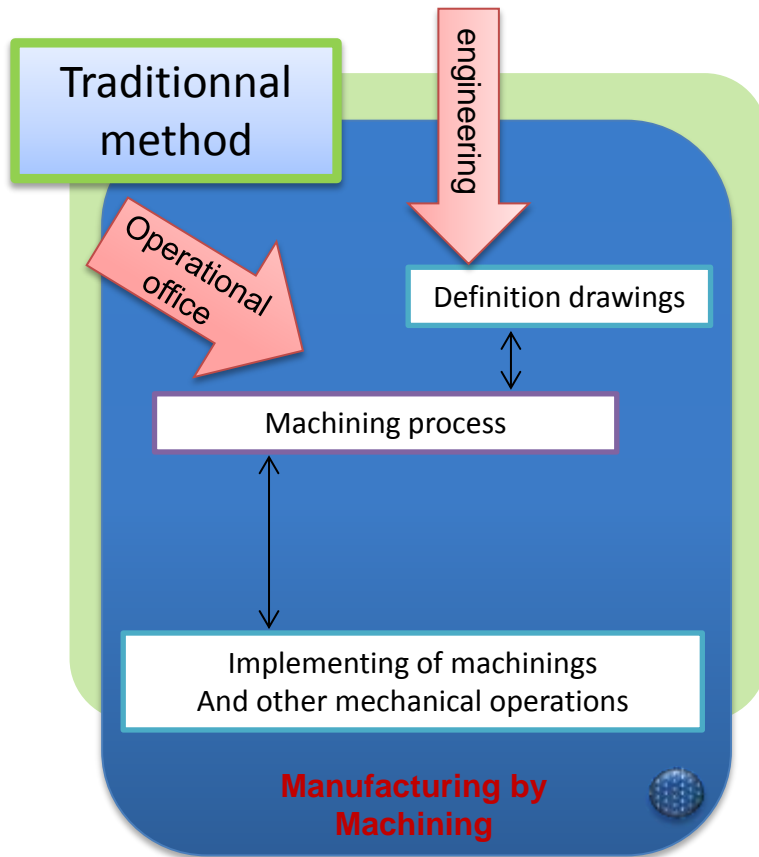
1- two complementary approaches

specific contexts

ESIPAP

European School of Instrumentation
in Particle and Astroparticle Physics

1- two complementary approaches

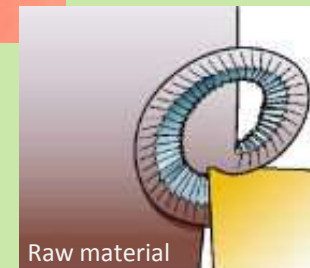


Machining Metal cutting



Metal chip

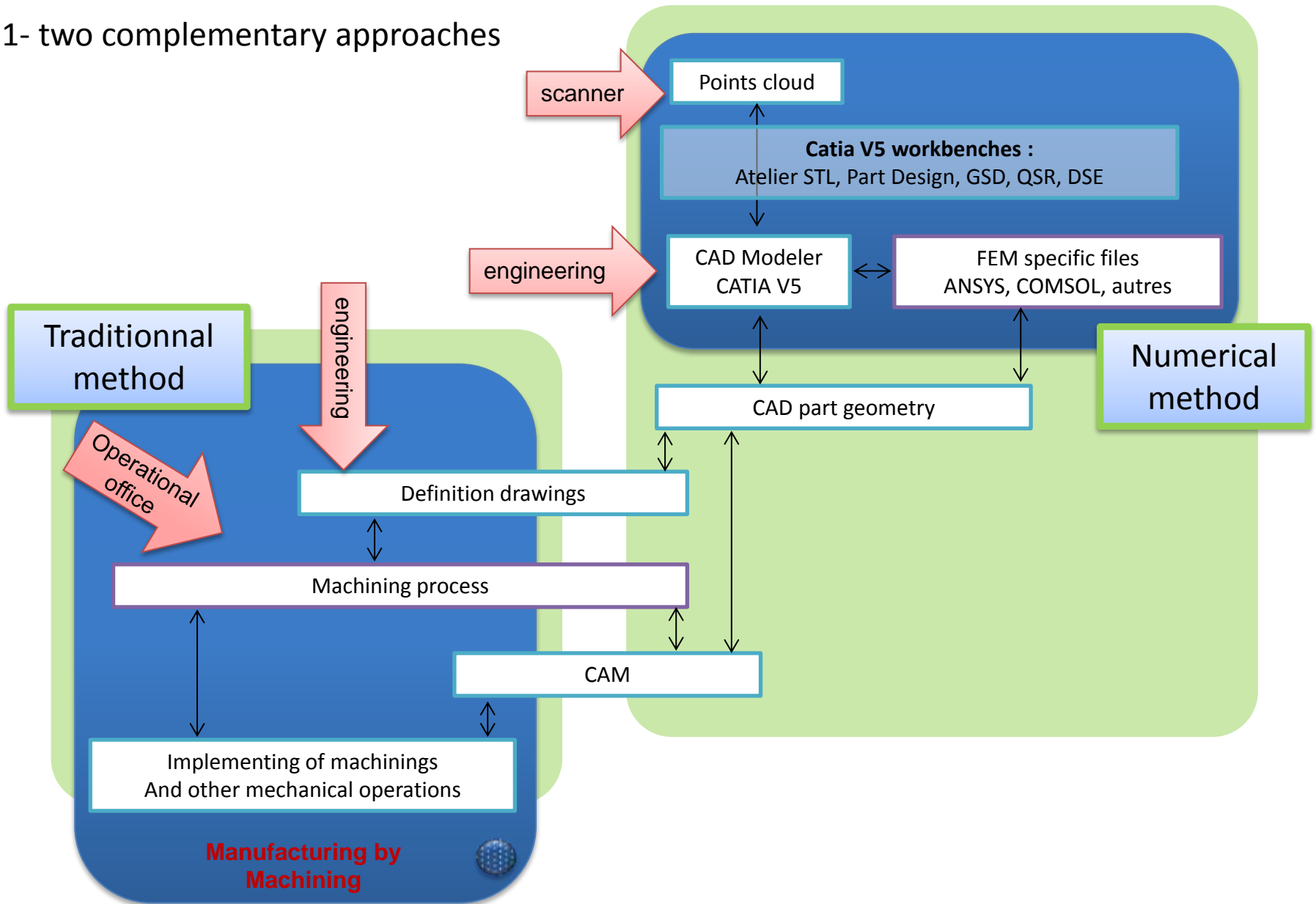
elasticity,
plasticity
rupture,
Strain,
stress



Raw material

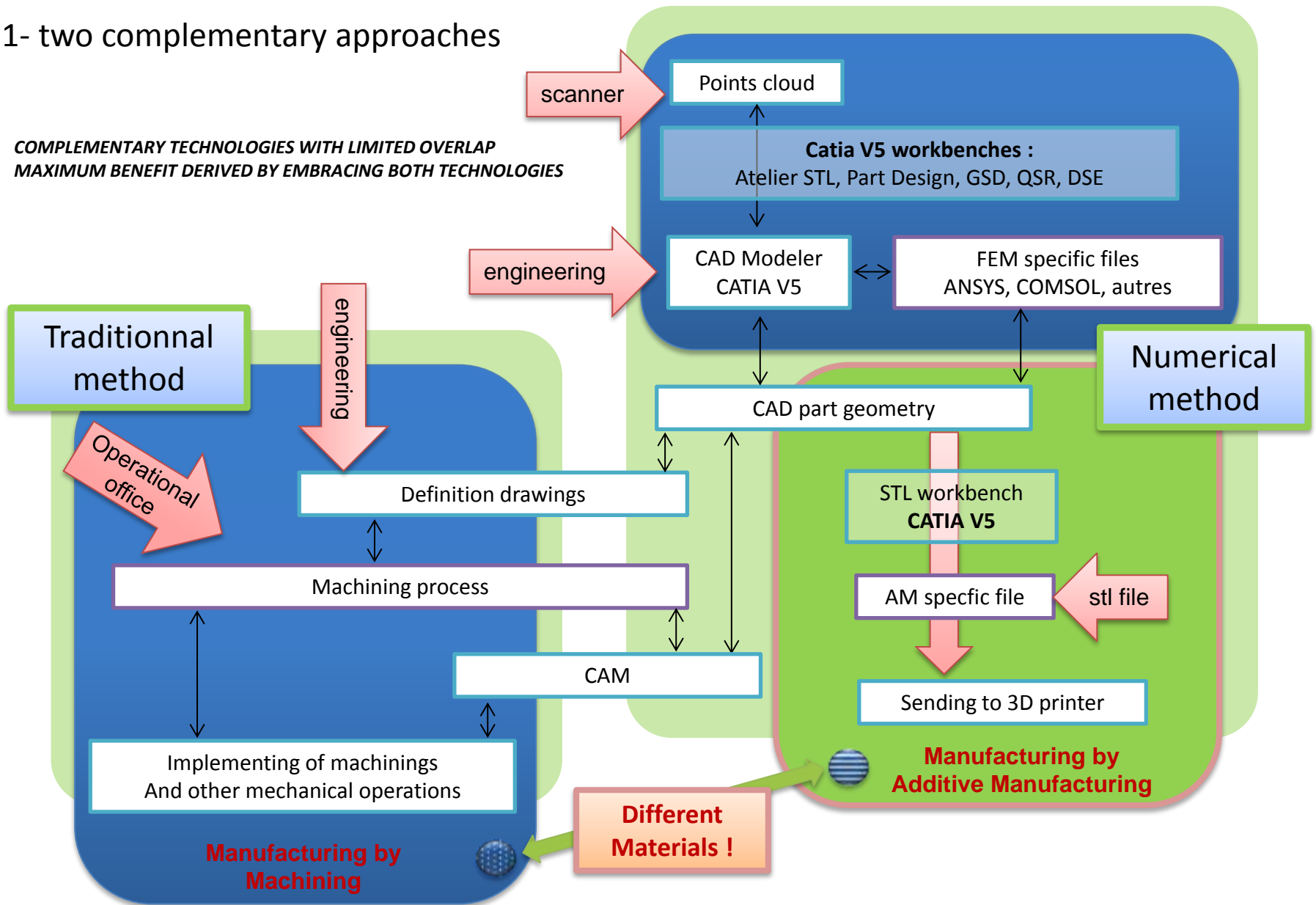
Source : <http://www.sandvik.coromant.com/>

1- two complementary approaches

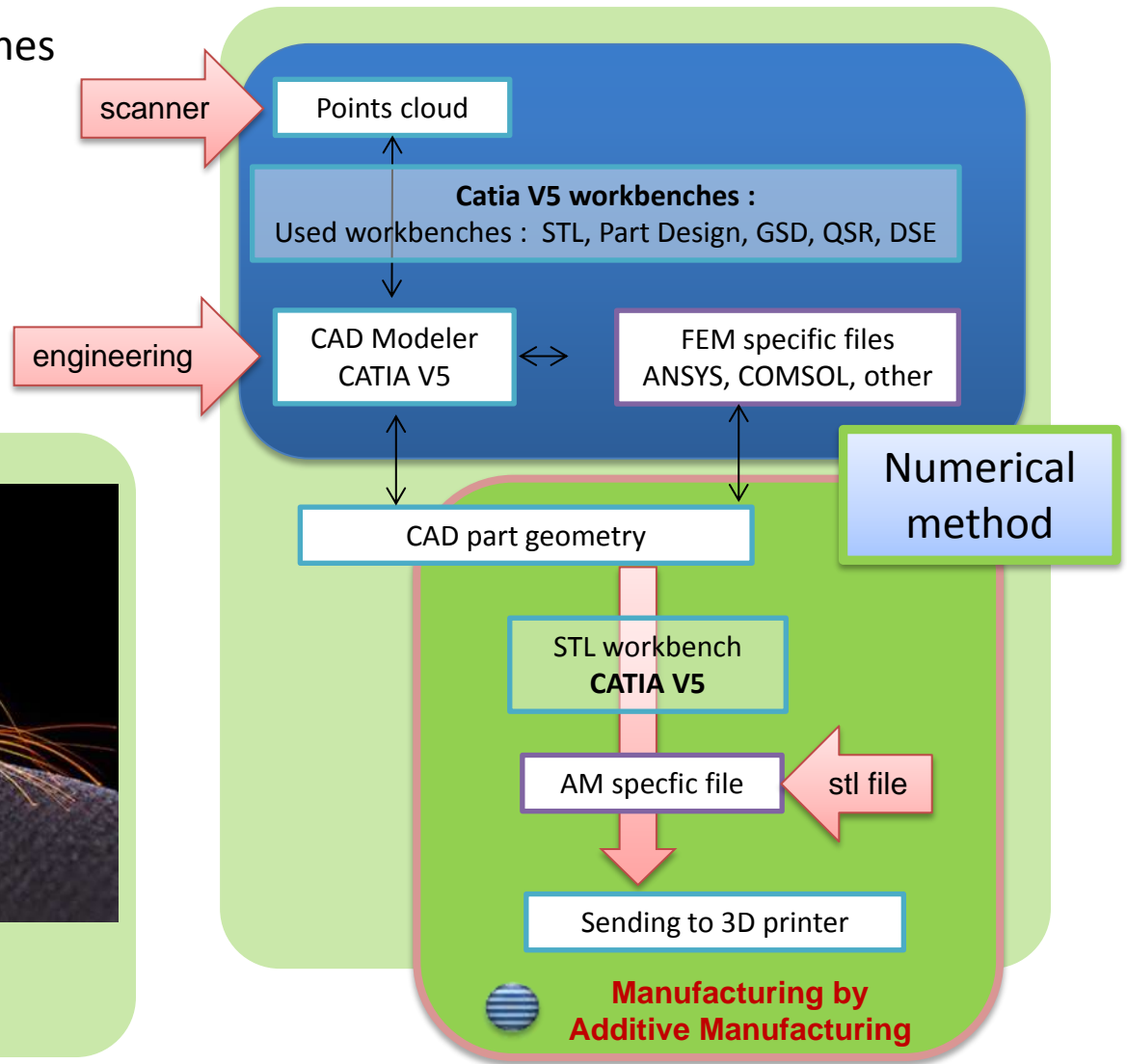


1- two complementary approaches

COMPLEMENTARY TECHNOLOGIES WITH LIMITED OVERLAP
 MAXIMUM BENEFIT DERIVED BY EMBRACING BOTH TECHNOLOGIES



1- two complementary approaches



less material waste
create products that is impossible to make
with existing machining techniques.

1- two complementary approaches : numerical method

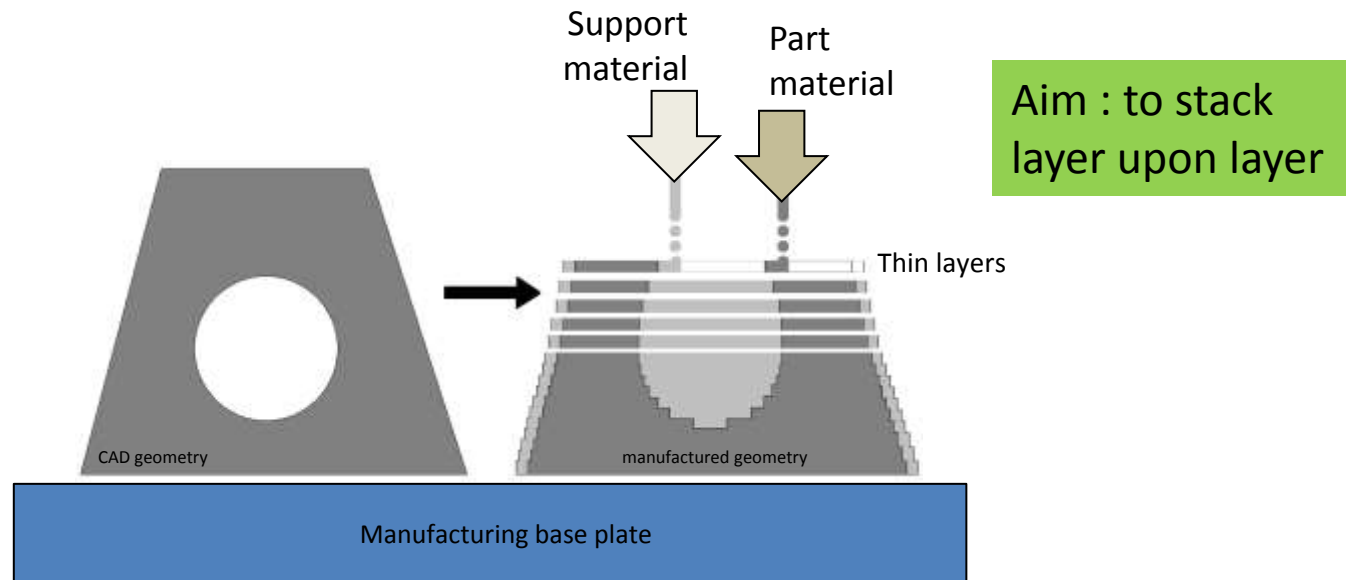
Base principle

Additive Manufacturing (AM) is defined by ASTM norm under the name 'Fast Manufacturing'

'3D printing' is the common name to describe all the process which use AM.

Invention of stereolithography begins in 1980's, in a chemical school in Nancy (France).

Industrialisation begins in 1986 in USA by 3D Systems society.



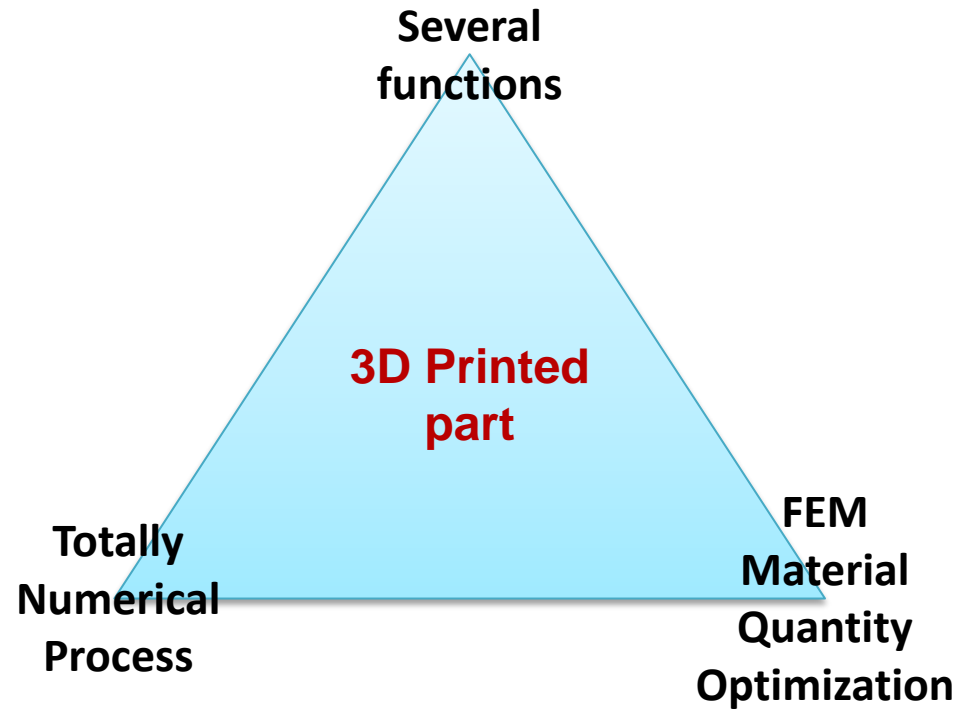
Material of support : specific resin or fine mechanical structure

needed by supporting part during manufacturing process

Material of part (anisotropic material) : plastic, metallic ou composite

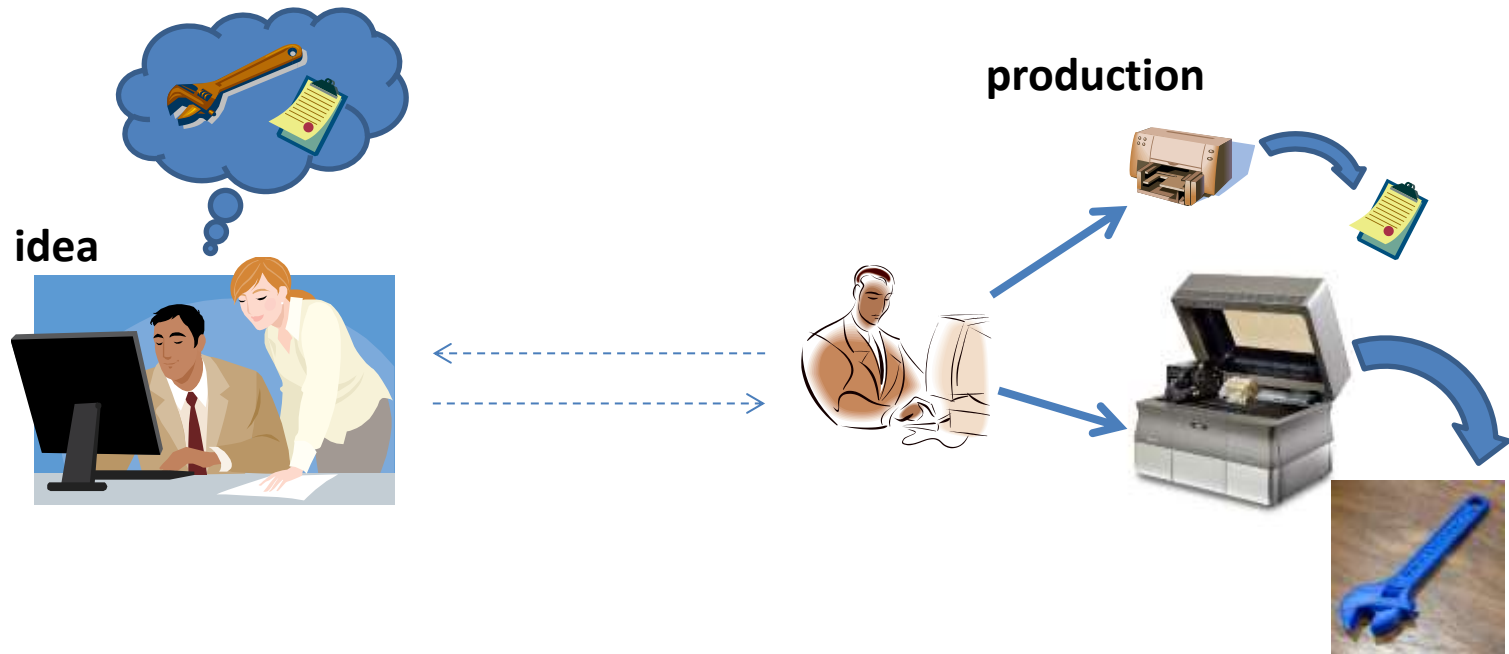
1- two complementary approaches : numerical method

the revolution ...



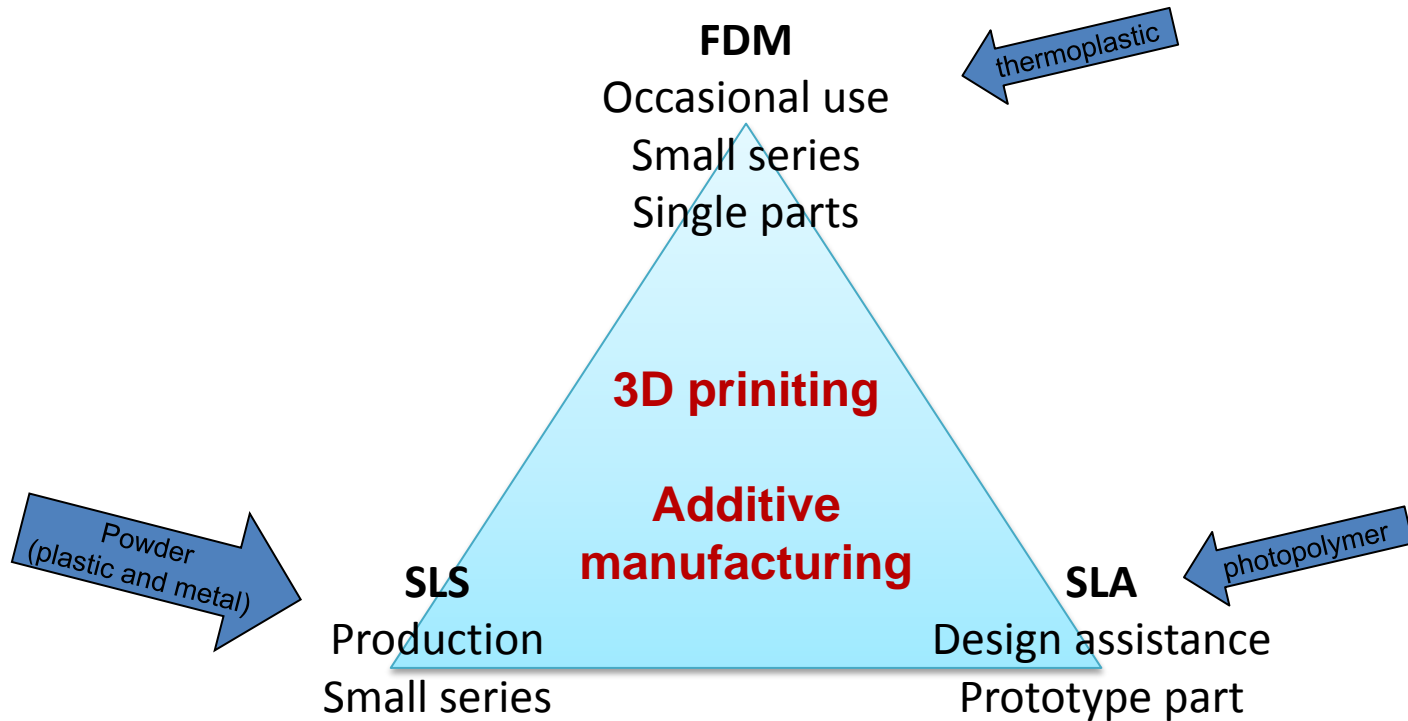
1- two complementary approaches : numerical method

the revolution ...



1- two complementary approaches : numerical method

Main existing printing processes ...



FDM = Fused Deposition Modeling

SLS = Selective Laser Sintering / DMLS = Direct Metal Laser Sintering

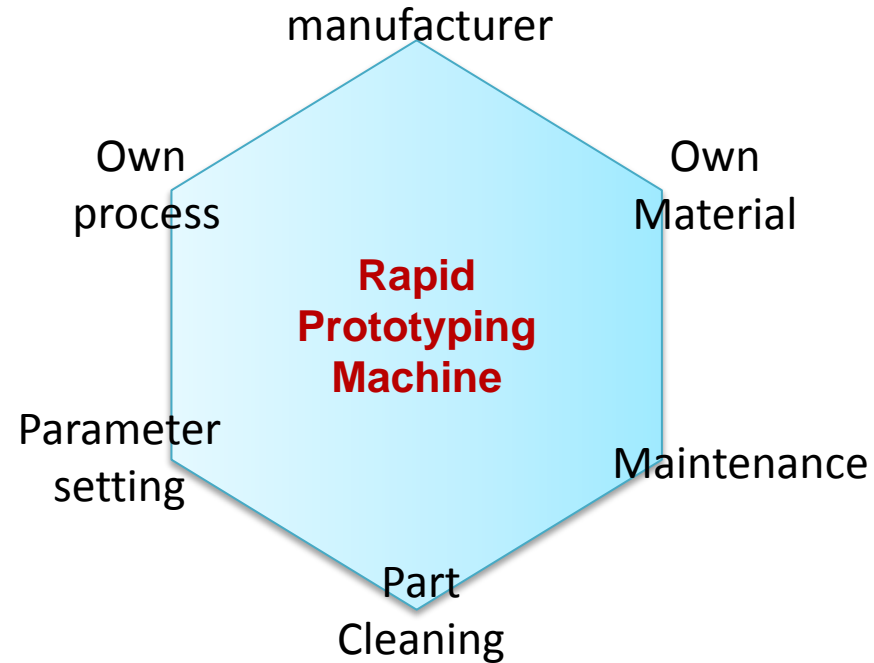
SLA = stereolithography

-> http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impression_tridimensionnelle

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/3d_printing

1- two complementary approaches : numerical method

Inseparable items...





Additive Manufacturing

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2- main additive manufacturing technics in use

processes, machine manufacturers, partners, ...

Main : industrial use, make durable and accurate parts, with well known material

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2- Main direct fabrication technics in use

Stratoconception (hybrid principle : stack of machined plates or cutted sheets : glued, welded or screwed together)

Using of traditionnal machining technics
Halfway between machining and AM



packaging



mold

Stratoconception original patent

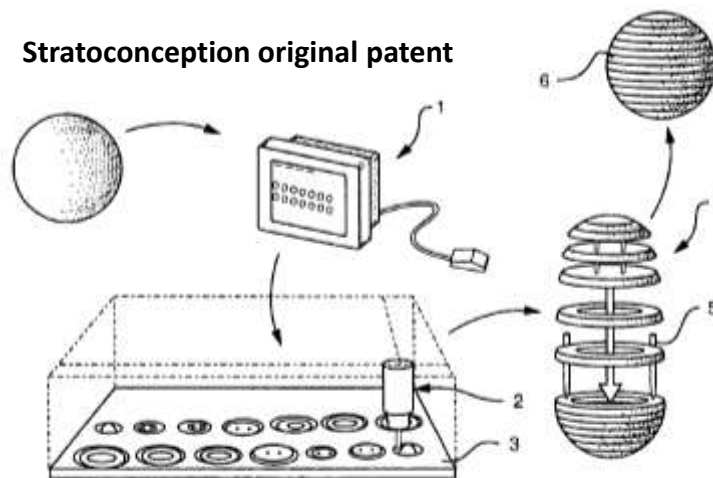
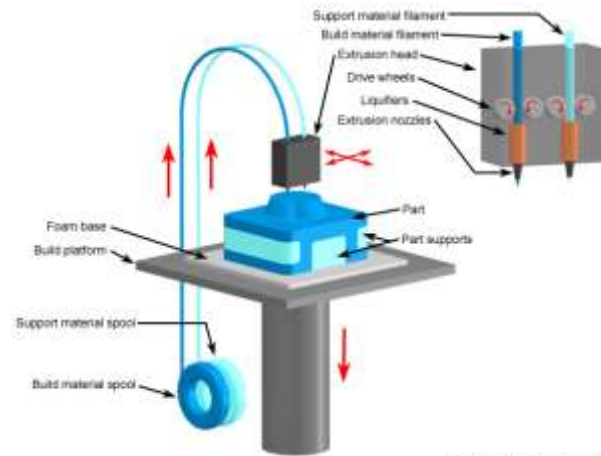


Image Source : <http://www.freepatentsonline.com/6745446.html>



➤ Fused Deposition Modeling at CEMES laboratory (CNRS, Toulouse)

machines DIMENSION and Stratoconcept (manufacturer : STRATASYS)



Soluble resin and part material (ABS)
are deposited together .

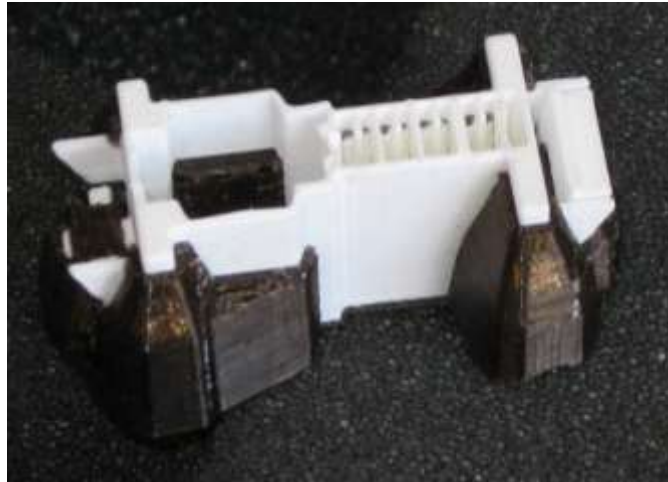
L'I3D du CEMES propose un parc de machines mutualisées...

<http://www.i3d.cemes.fr/>

I3D
Model Your Concept

Fused Deposition Modeling

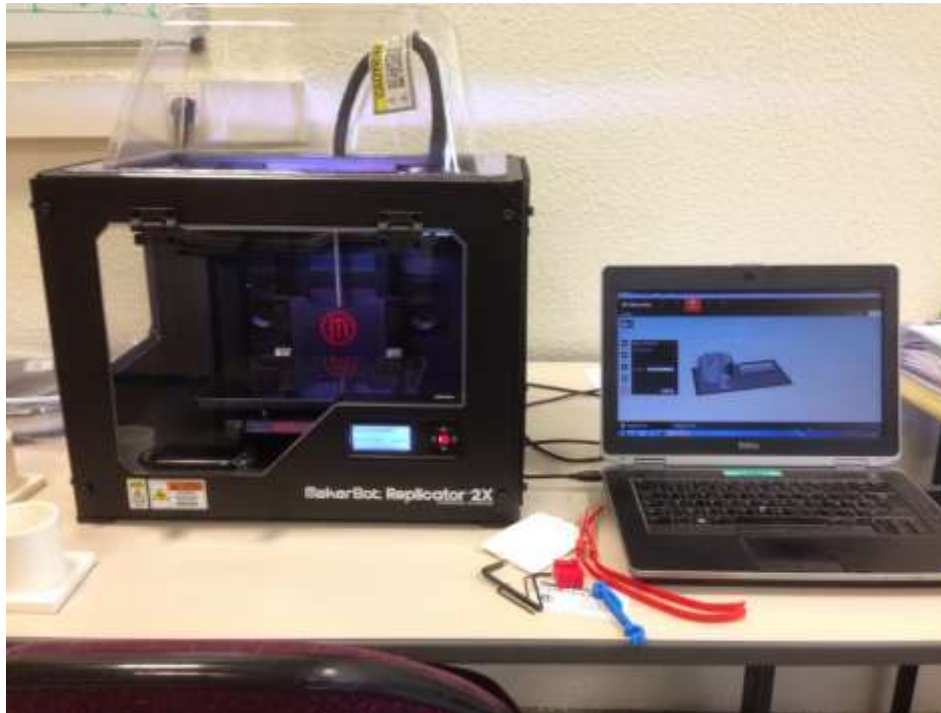
What's coming out of the printer ?



**Cleaning by immersion : support material is soluble
! two different materials**

IPHC 3D fdm printer 'Makerbot Replicator 2X'

Direct 3D printing or through SD card storage



goal :
good Design and final parts

Maximum printing size :
150x250x150 mm

Layer thickness : 0.1, 0.2 or 0.3 mm

Printing time :
0.5 – 25 hours / peace

Used material : ABS (several colors)

Used with raft and support : ABS

Price : ~3000 € HT

Test review : <https://www.3dhubs.com/3d-printers/replicator-2x>

Seller : <http://www.machines-3d.com/>

IPHC 3D fdm printer 'ZORTRAX M200'

Direct 3D printing or through SD card storage



goal :
good Design and final parts

Maximum printing size :
200x200x180 mm

Layer thickness : 0.09, 0.14 or 0.19 mm

Printing time :
0.5 – 72 hours / peace

Used material : ABS (several colors)

Used with raft and support : ABS

Price : ~2000 € HT

Test review : <http://www.lesnumeriques.com/imprimante-3d/zortrax-m200-p22789/test.html>

Seller : <http://www.machines-3d.com/>

➔ **Photopolymer with UV curing
with CADINDUS Society (Mulhouse, F)
and pôle ORTECH from LpoDeck (Guebwiller, F)**

Photos INTERNET (Société OBJET)



Bimaterial production
(with CONNEX 500)



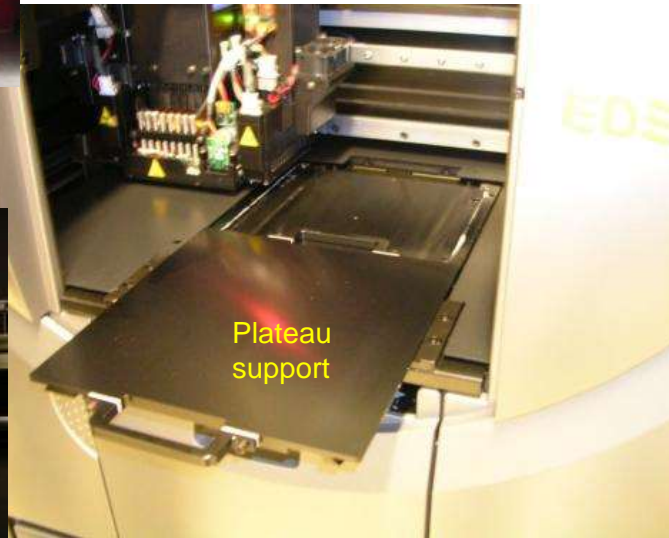
Unremovable parts : bearing



spring



Tête
d'impression

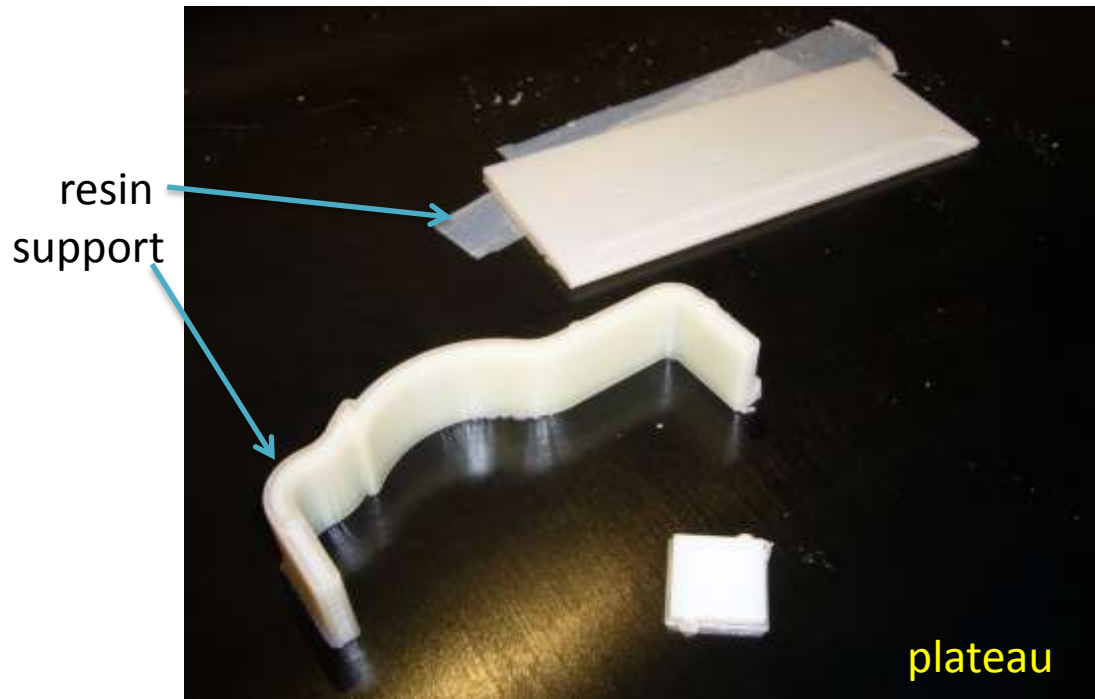


Plateau
support

**EDEN machine
by OBJET Society**

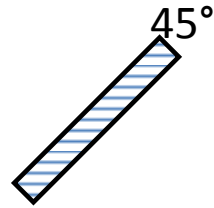


Photopolymer UV curing

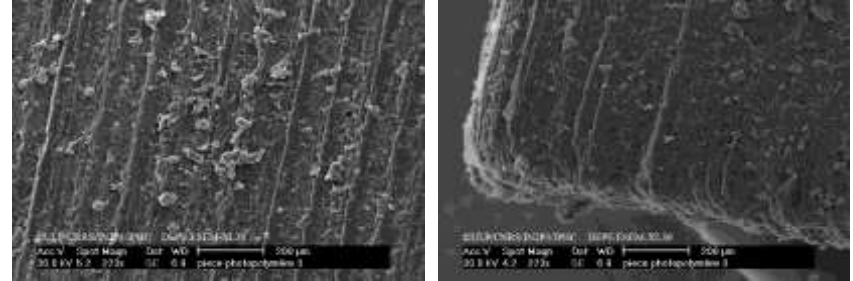


Cleaning : water jet and scraper
! resin support and part : same chemical base

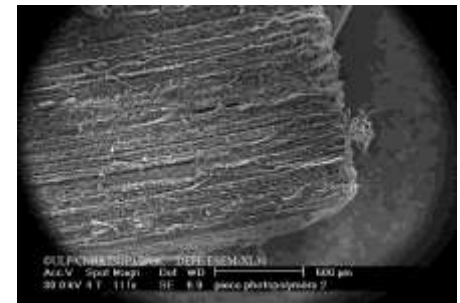
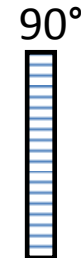
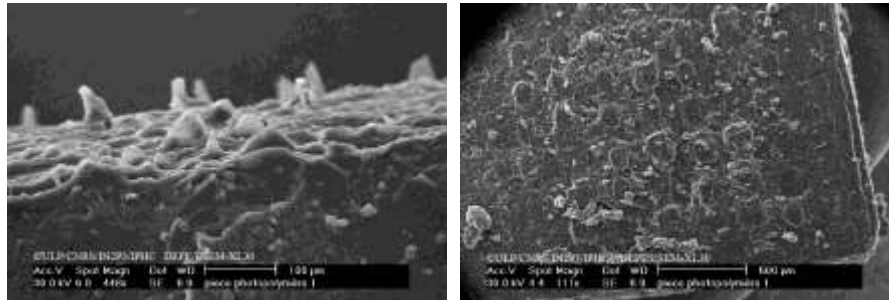
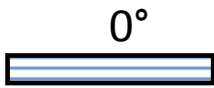
➤ **3D printing with EDEN 330,
viewed by electron microscope ESEM (IPHC)**



Sample fabrication
10mm x 10mm x 1mm



Layers thickness : 16µm



©IPHC / DEPE / ESEM : Environmental Scanning Electron Microscope

Source : http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_scanning_electron_microscope



➤ Selective laser sintering (sls) PA parts production at LpoDECK and 3DPROD (France)

Ofen temperature : 170°C + laser
Layer thicknesss : ~100 µm

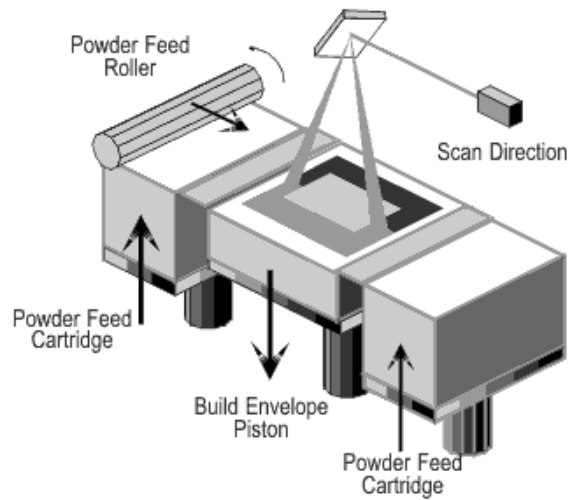


Image source : <http://3dprinting.com/>

EOS sample



Ensemble indémontable
Couches d'épaisseur 0.1mm

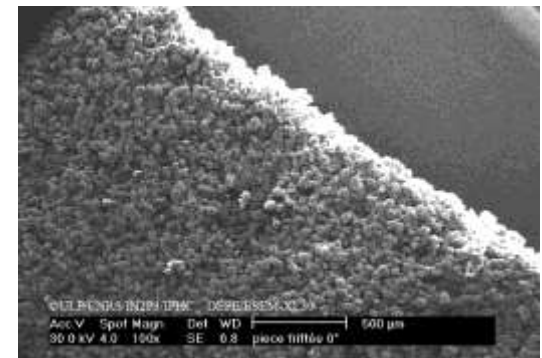
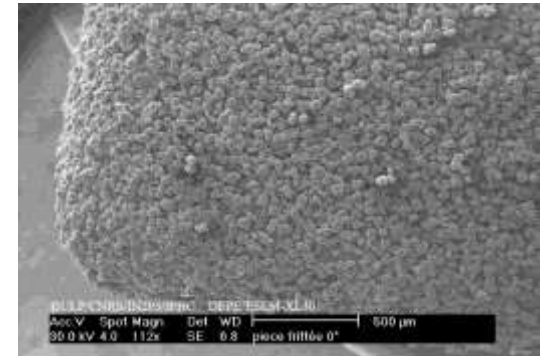
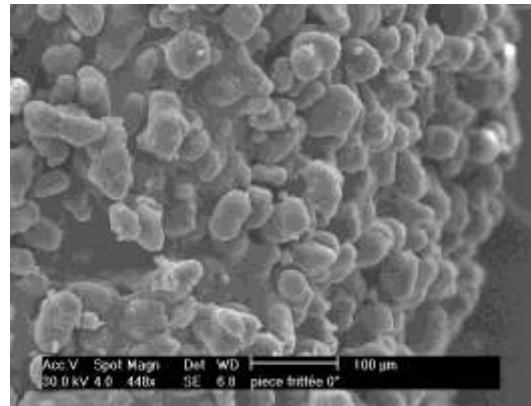


EOS Formiga P100 : Polyamid (PA) printing
metal or ceramic possible on other machine



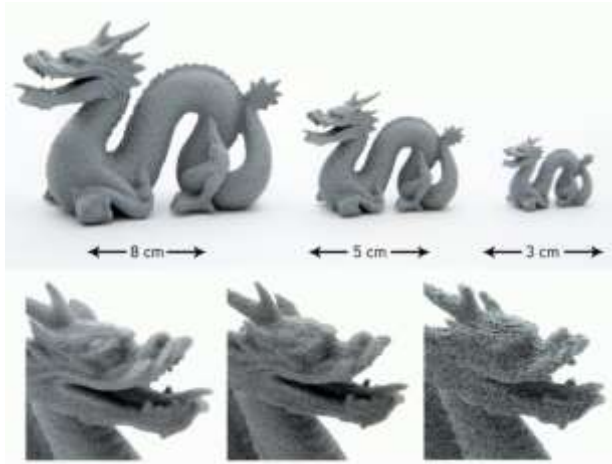
➤ 3D printing with EOS FORMIGA 100,
viewed under ESEM (IPHC)

Powder grain size less than 100 μm
Partially melted on surface

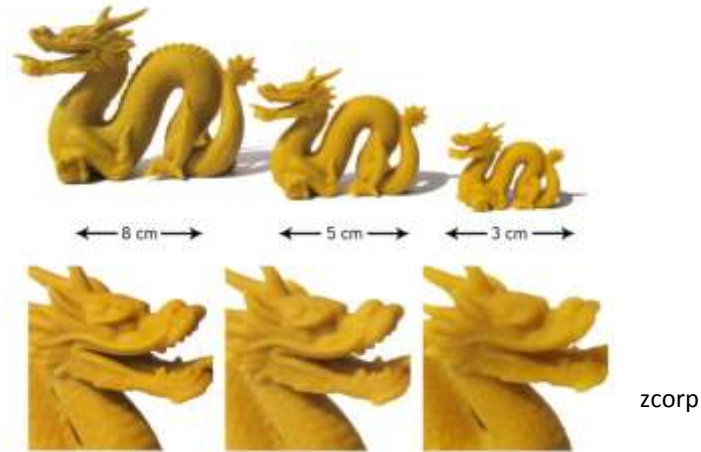


©IPHC / DEPE / ESEM : Environnemental Scanning Electron Microscope

Scale effects



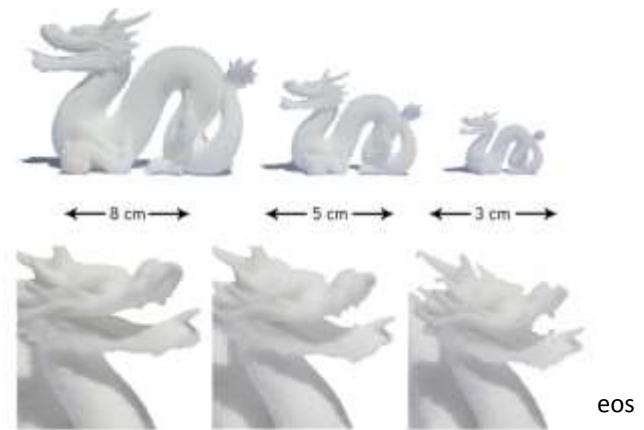
alumide




zcorp



argent



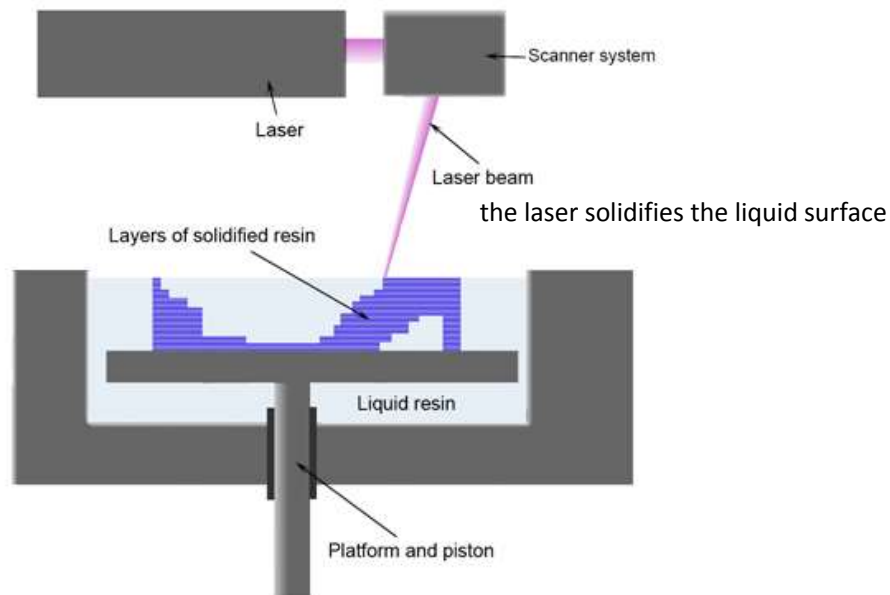
eos

 sculpteo Source : <http://www.sculpteo.com/fr/help/>

➤ Stereolithography (SLA)

Photo-solidification : 3D printing patent (1986)

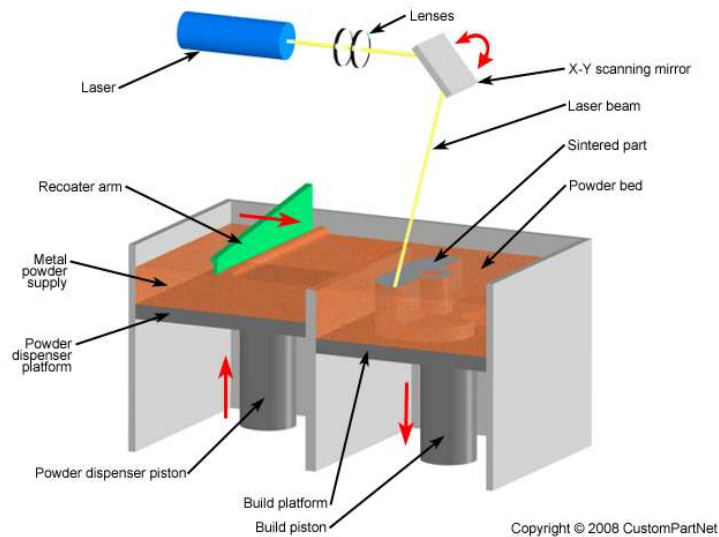
Using of a vat of liquid ultraviolet curable photopolymer and ultraviolet laser



Source : <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stereolithography>

➤ Direct Metal Laser Sintering (DMLS)

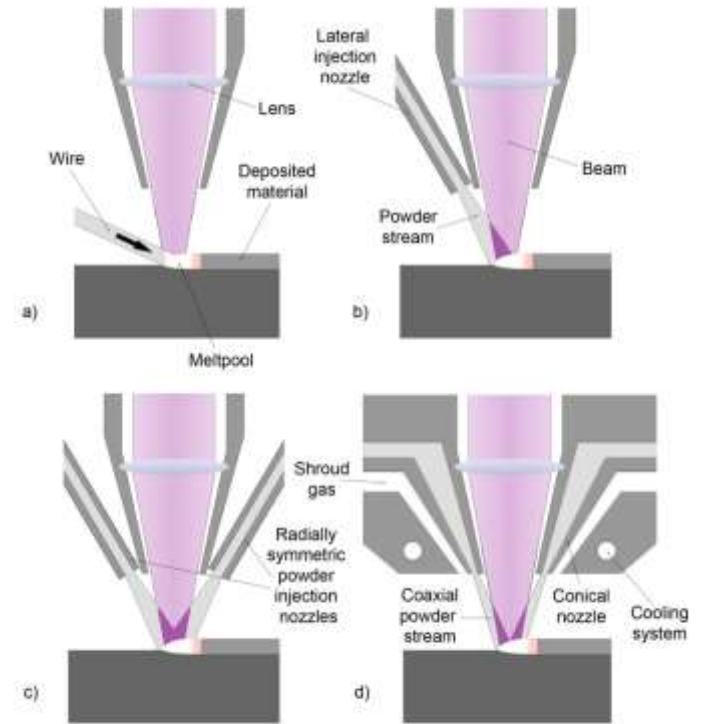
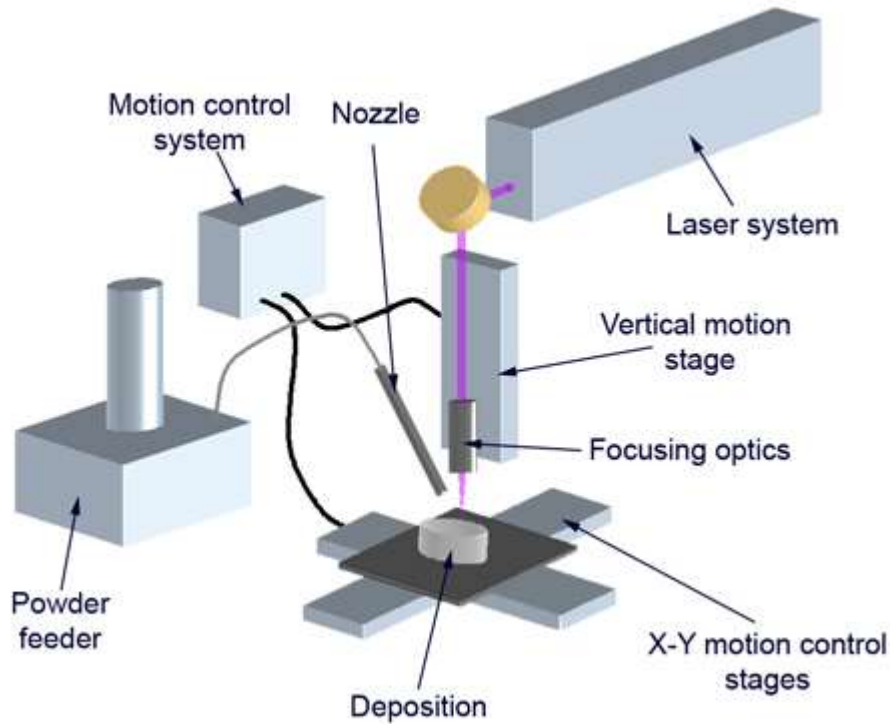
Today, the way to produce metal parts...



Laser : ~200 W
Layer thickness : ~20 μm

Image source : <http://www.custompartnet.com/wu/direct-metal-laser-sintering/>

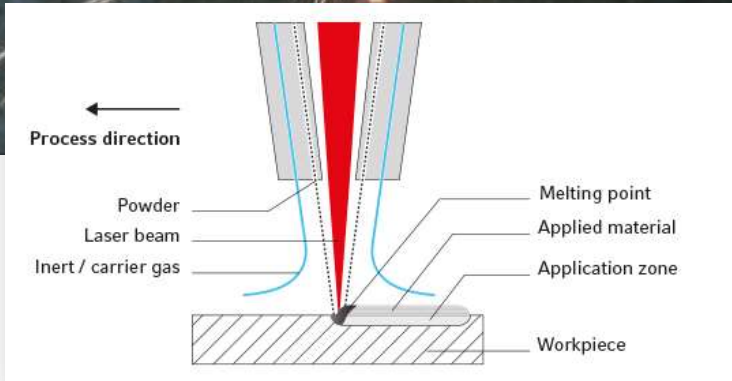
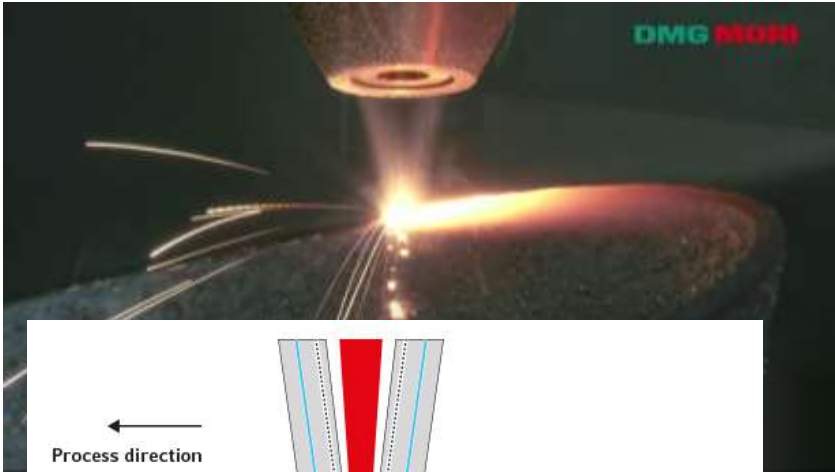
➤ Laser cladding (CLAD)



Laser and powder stream are coaxial

Source : [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cladding_\(metalworking\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cladding_(metalworking))

DMG MORI LASERTEC 65 AM special manufacturing machine



- Laser CLADDING
- Machining
- Repairing
- Coating



Source : http://www.dmgmori.com/webspecial/journal_2014_1/en/lasertec-65.htm

2- Main 3D additive manufacturing technics in use

1- **fdm process** (fused deposition molding) : thermoplastic fused deposition / extruder hole diameter $\sim 0,4$ mm

2- **Objets 3D printers** (Objet.com ; polyjet printing) : thin layers (less than $30 \mu\text{m}$)

Remove with spatule, remove support material with water jet

Clear the tray with spray / Build tray is ready for the next model

3- **voxeljet** (voxeljet.com)

Pouder and binder jet

Parts complete curing after 24 h standing

Make vax parts for lost wax casting

Layer thickness $0,006$ inch

Depoudering station to remove the pouder by hand to prevent damage

Final curing process : low temperature for 5 h

When curing is complete, remaining excess pouder is removed with low pressure air jet

Final step : quick dip in vax to seal the part

A heater can as used to remove the excess vax from the surface

4- **stratoconception**

Cutting parts in thin hard or soft plates (foam, wood, plastic, metal, ...)

Stack the pieces to construct the whole geometry

5- **stereolithography** (materialise.com ; SLA = StereoLytography Apparatus)

Pieces are produced in liquid polymer, with a same material builded supporting structure.

The polymer is solidified layer by layer : during the process, the pieces supporting tray go down in the polymer.

6- **polyshape process** (SLS = Selective Laser Sintering ; DMLS = Direct Metal Laser Sintering, SLM = selective laser melting)

Pouder layers with selective laser melting or sintering, layer by layer (plastic or metal)

The support, the pouder and the pieces are cooled before cleaning

7- **CLADDING** :

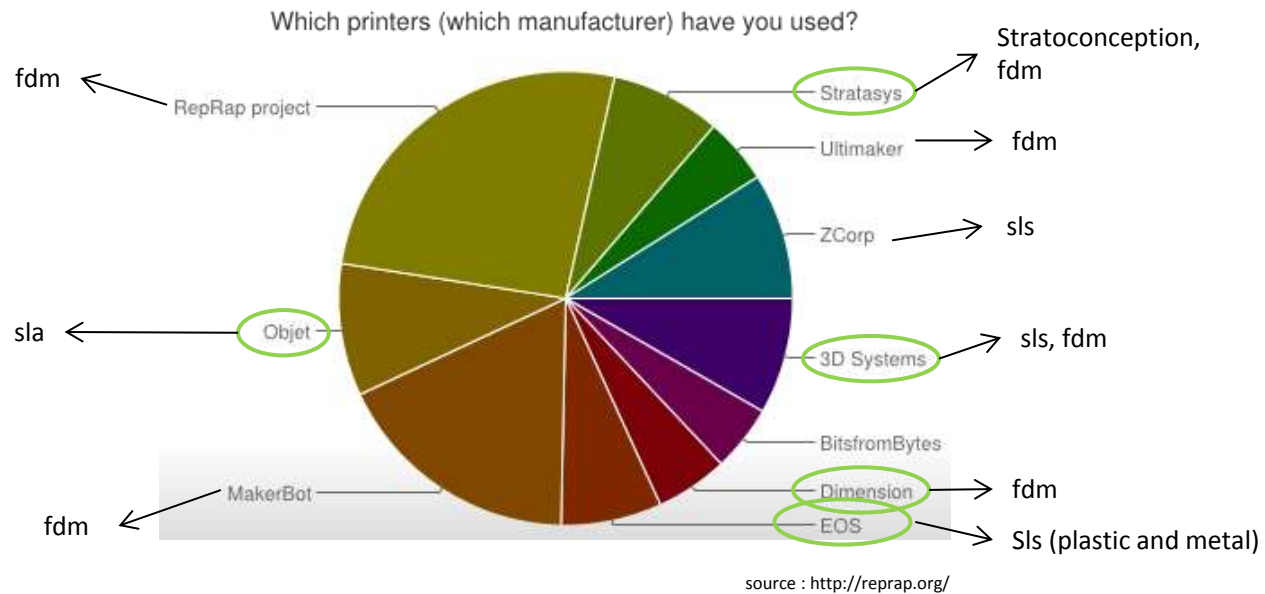
Simultaneous metal powder projection and melting by laser : the melted powder solidifies and forms the part layer by layer. The support can be curved.

Sources : <http://www.industrie-techno.com/sept-facons-de-fabriquer-en-3d.23174>

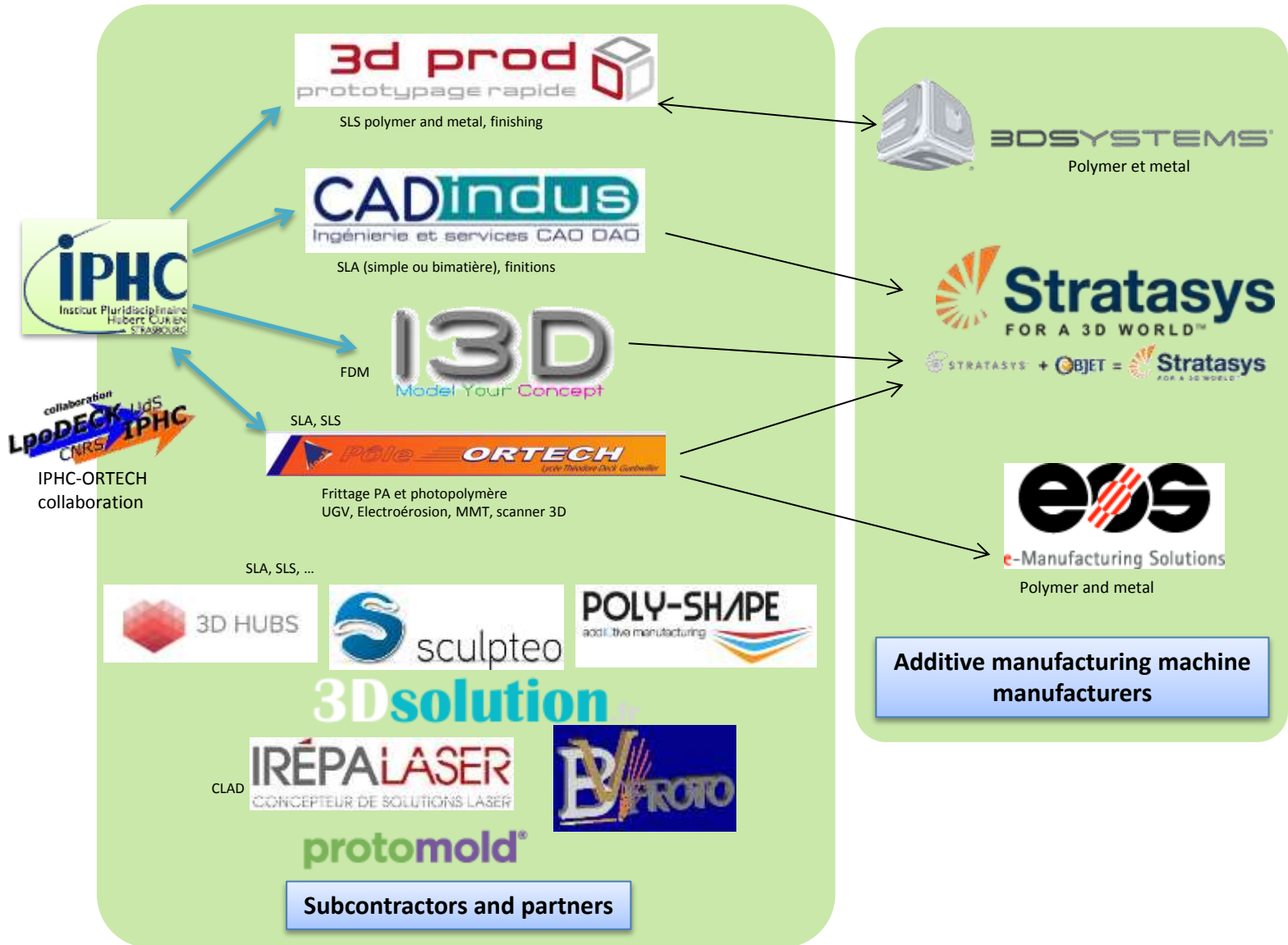
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cladding_\(metalworking\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cladding_(metalworking))

2- Main direct fabrication technics in use

Several machine manufacturers ...



2- Main direct fabrication technics in use – Who could make the part ?





Additive Manufacturing

Thinking about innovation



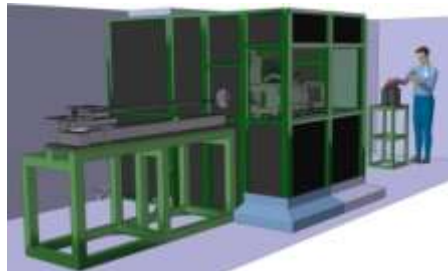
3- achievement examples

*geometrical optimization in an IPHC project,
Quick overview of
some research and development examples in several domains*

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Numerical method at IPHC

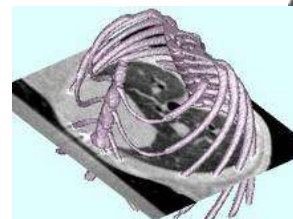
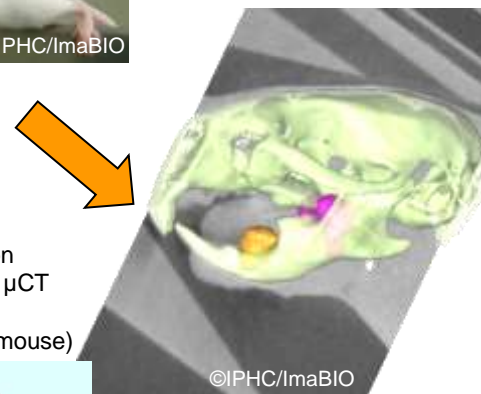


Imaging System
AMISSA
developed and used at IPHC



Rat or mouse

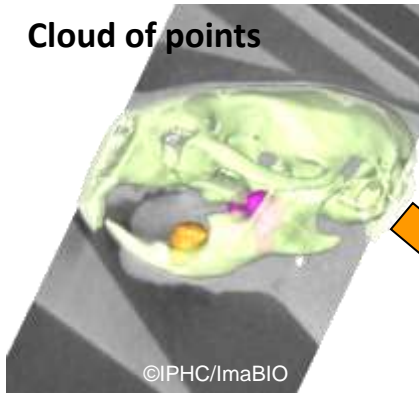
3D images superposition
Acquisition by μ TEMP and μ CT
(skeleton, flesh
and localisation of cancer in mouse)



Cloud of points

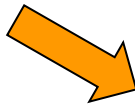
Numerical method at IPHC

Cloud of points



3D CAD volume

After treatment with CATIA V5
(skull and head of a rat)



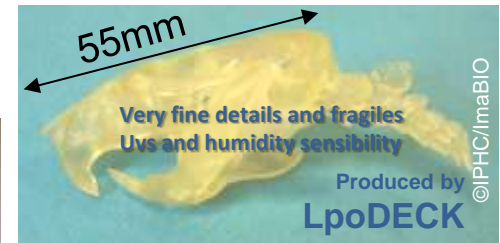
**.stl
printing file**



Not well cleaned part



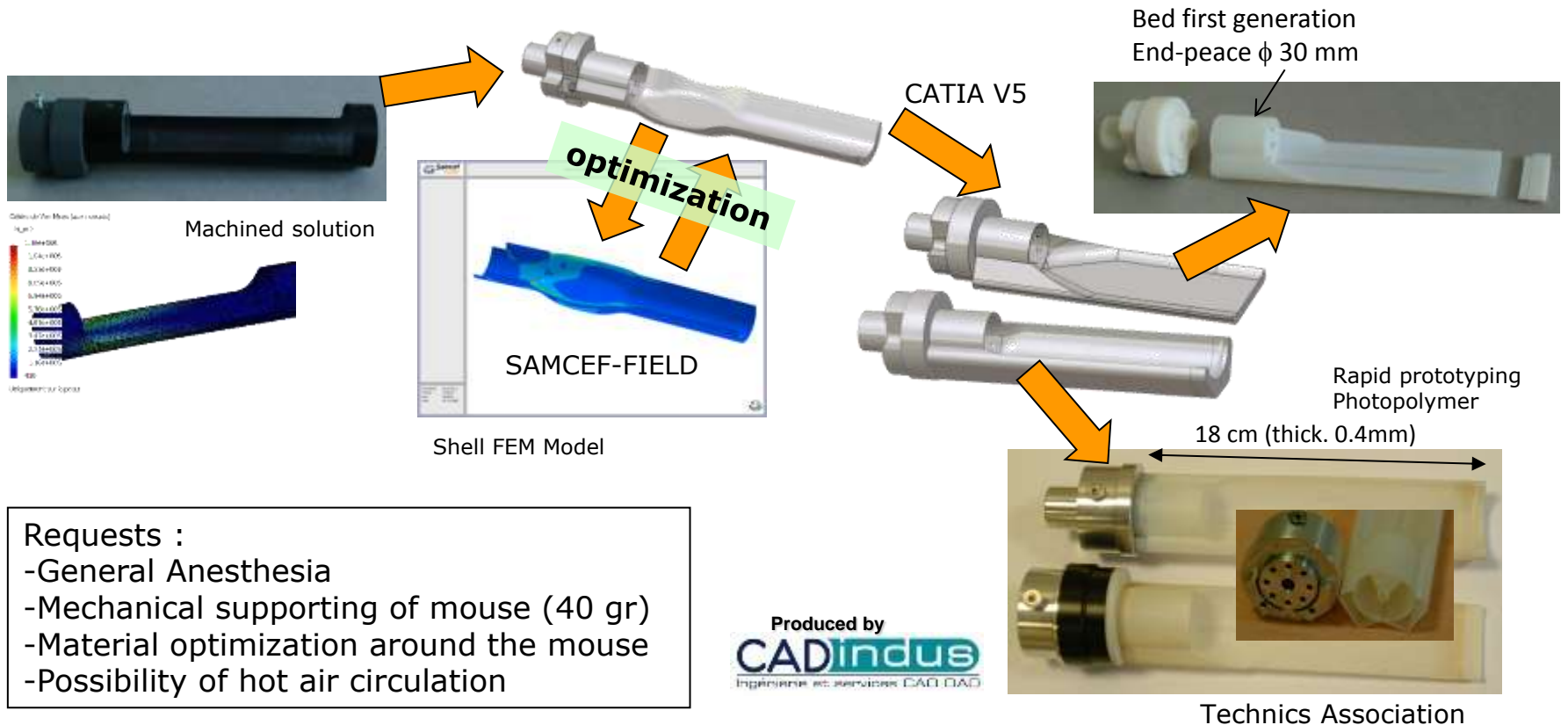
Impression 3D



Rat skull printing



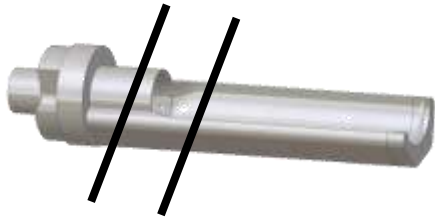
➤ Mouse supporting during scanning time



Requests :

- General Anesthesia
- Mechanical supporting of mouse (40 gr)
- Material optimization around the mouse
- Possibility of hot air circulation

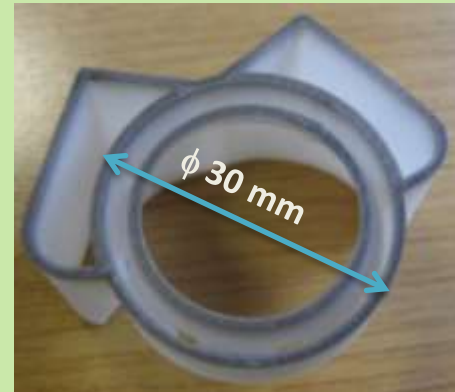
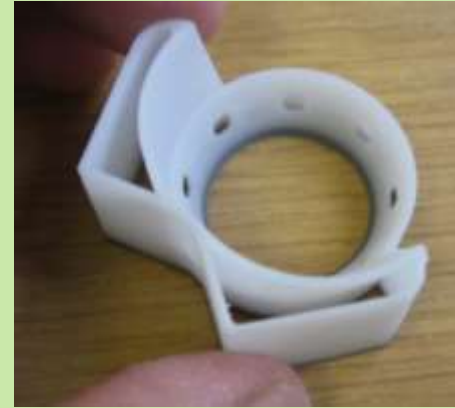
FDM on STRATASYS/DIMENSION (at CEMES Toulouse) :
ABS thread / layer thickness = 0,254 mm



Paroi ép. 1 fil

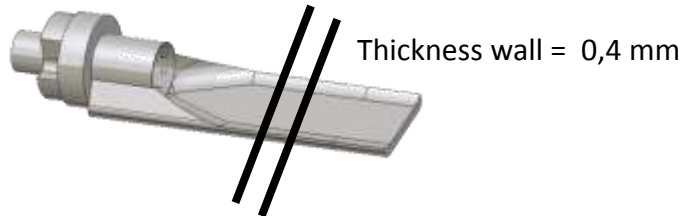


Paroi ép. 2 fil

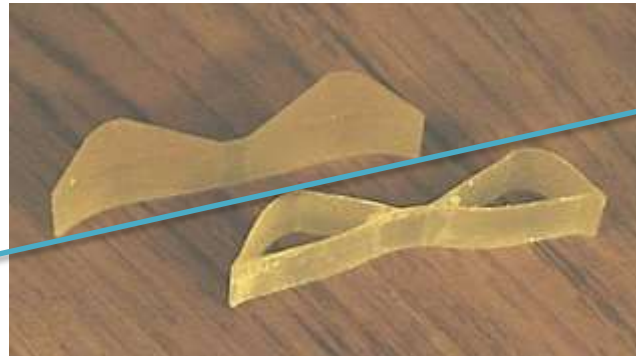


Photopolymer support by OBJET 250

Material evolution, in water immersed part and leave in sun shine



Unused part

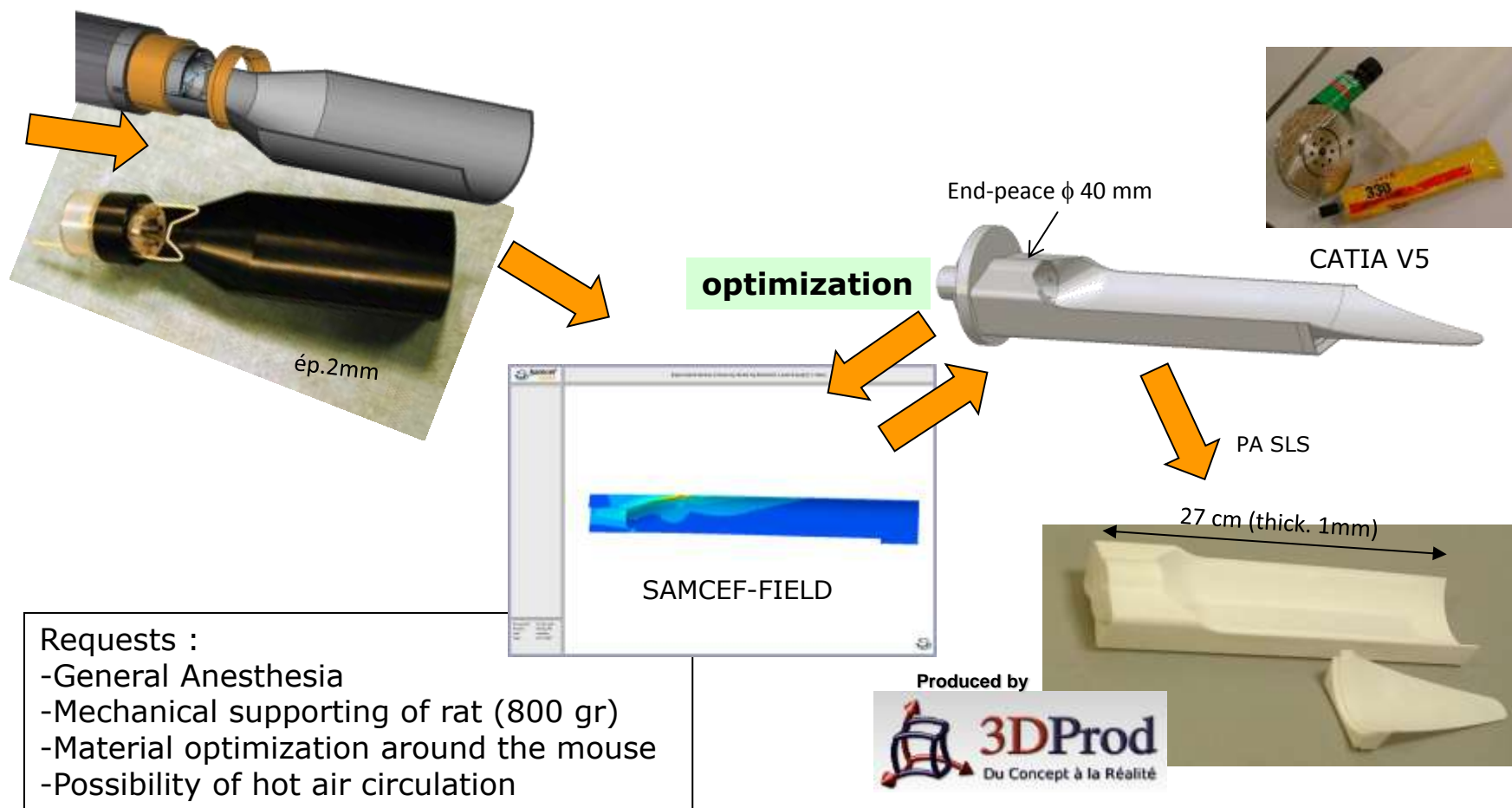


Totally removed supporting resin
Total in water immersion
Solar UV ray exposition

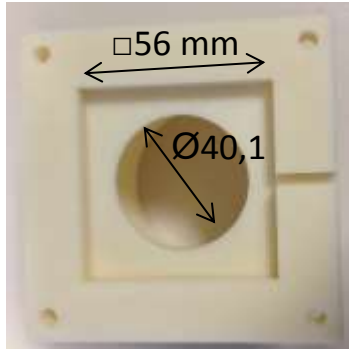
After 3 days :

- Deformation
- hardening

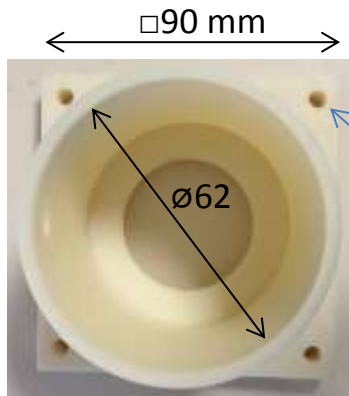
➤ Rat supporting during scanning time



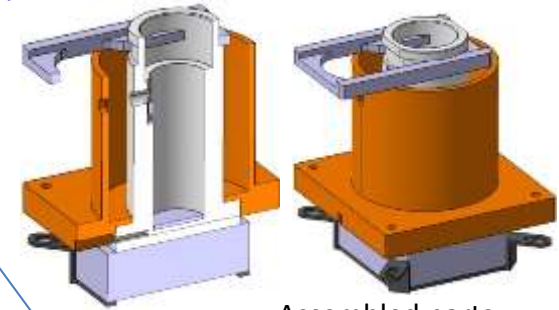
IPHC contact IPHC : Christophe Ruescas, christophe.ruescas@iphc.cnrs.fr / Marc Krauth, marc.krauth@iphc.cnrs.fr



Some theoretical values

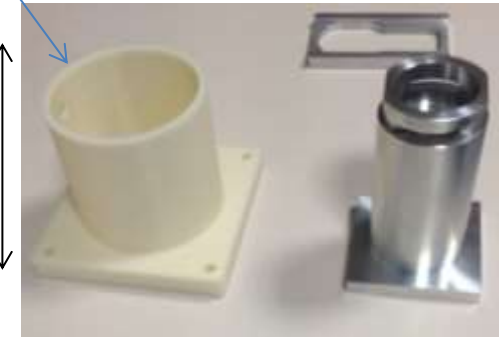


ABS fdm part



Assembled parts

Height 73 mm
Thickness plate 12 mm
Cylindrical part thickness 4 mm



**Differences between several numerical dimensions
and real produced dimensions are
between 0,04 and 0,2 mm .**



Part produced by Cadvision

Contact : Stefka BARZAKOVA / stefka@cadvision.fr

Décembre 2013

Photos : ©IPHC.cnrs.fr

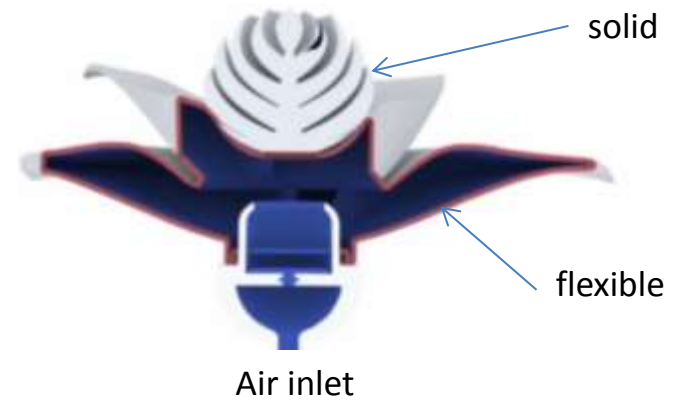
Techno flower



Printed by OBJET connex

multimaterial 3D printing

Inflatable structure

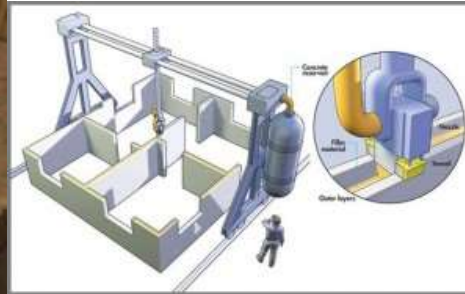


Source : <http://www.contourcrafting.org/>

Building 3D printing – concrete masonry unit -1-



Contourcrafting.org



NASA developpement

Extrusion of
high performance concrete
Strength : 3 000 to 10 000 psi



Source : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ehnzfGP6sq4&list=PLwZuNaclKo6a3C1tavZ5hnS2WABYSGbJv>
<http://www.contourcrafting.org/>

Building 3D printing – concrete masonry unit -2-



Source : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EfbhdZKPHro&list=PLwZuNaclKo6a3C1tavZ5hnS2WABYSGbJv>

Source : <http://www.dvice.com/2013-5-22/mataerial-anti-gravity-3d-printer>

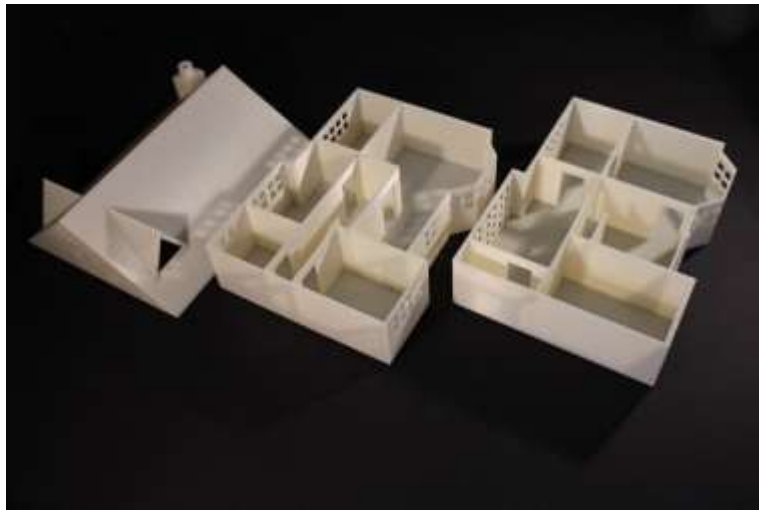
Robot 3D printing



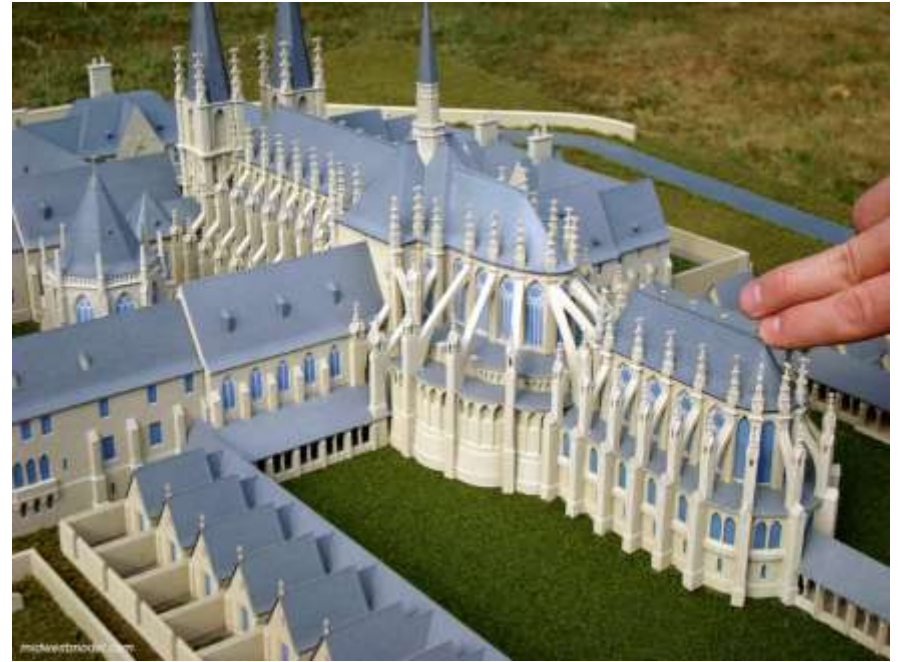
Architecture models

How it was...

How it could be...



Source : <http://www.hp3dprinting.co.uk/applications.htm>



Source :

<http://www.midwestmodel.com/pagesroot/pages/ProjectDetails.aspx?ProjectId=339&DetailsType=ATOZ>

Automobile Design

research and development department
Combination of manufacturing technics



First Asian 3D Print Fashion Show



2013
First fashion meeting with 3D printed wears,
organized by Materialise, belgian company.



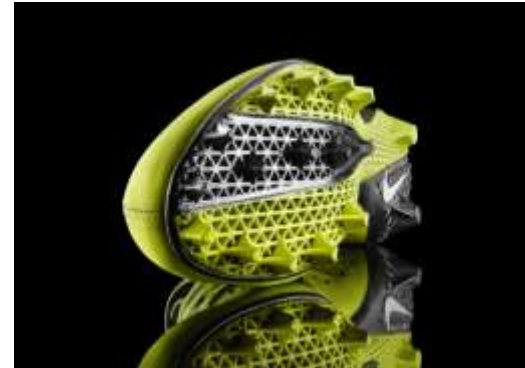
Source : <http://www.numerama.com/magazine/26298-un-defile-de-mode-pour-l-impression-3d.html>

“The clothing was modeled as it would be if it were knitted with thread inside the 3D software,” Ono told 3DPrint.com.



Source : <https://3dprint.com/149870/3d-printed-amimono-woven-fashion/>

Nike Debuts First 3D-Printed Football Cleat



Source : <http://mashable.com/2013/02/27/nike-3d-printed-cleat/>

MADE IN 3D challenge - 2011



This strange parts supports an Iphone and emplifys sound coming out the phone.

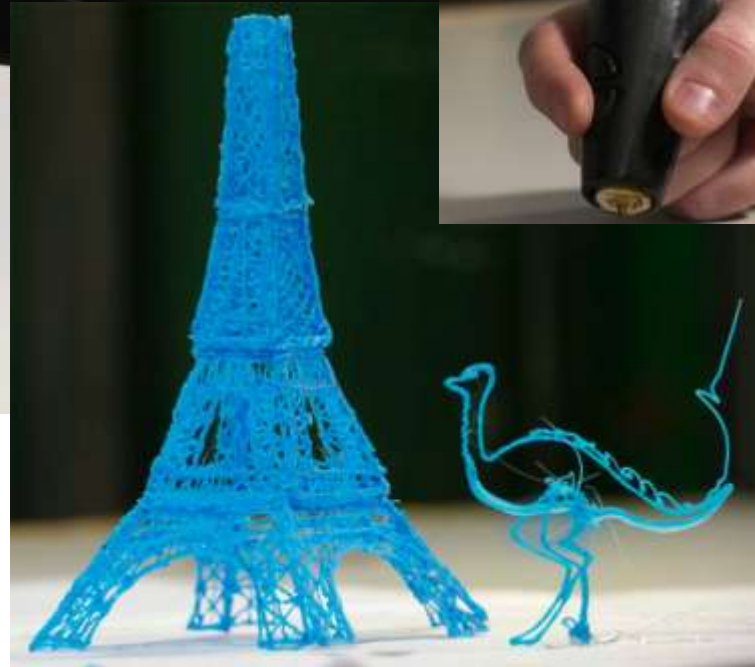
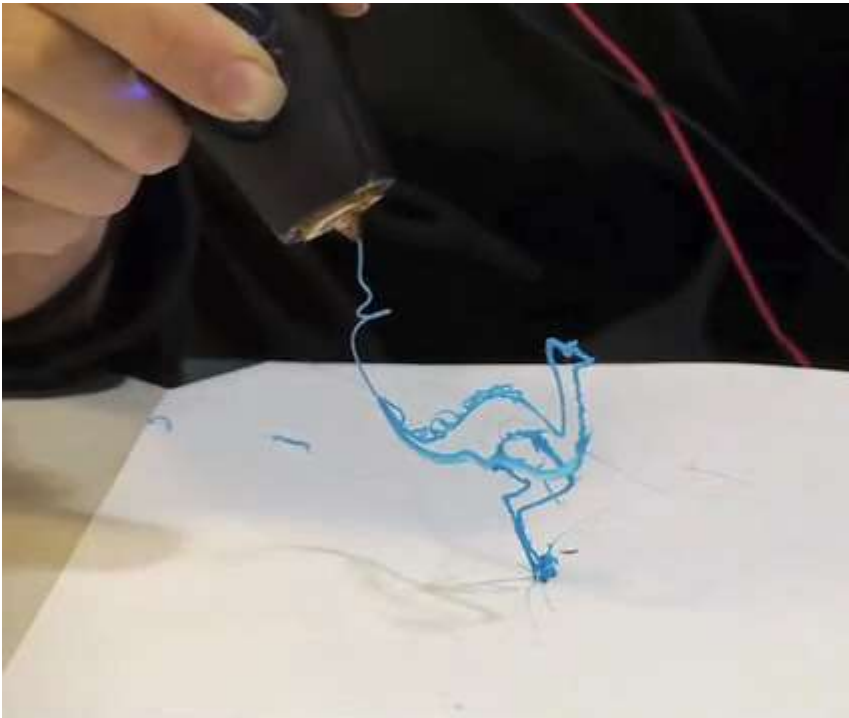
To make a 3D ready printing design is the main goal.

This part is called the 'Mush' and was designed with CATIA V5 by a young designer .

Source : <http://blogs.cotemaison.fr/archiboom/2011/06/26/made-in-3d-%E2%80%93-design-et-impression-3d/>
<http://www.3dvia.com/blog/made-in-3d-challenge/>

3D Printing Pen (Sculptures drawing)

February 19, 2013



Source : <http://www.thisiscolossal.com/2013/02/the-worlds-first-3d-printing-pen-that-lets-you-draw-sculptures-in-real-time/>

A kid drawing converted into 3D part



a sheet of paper becomes a 3D object

Source : <http://journalmetro.com/dossiers/la-liste-du-lundi/338524/objets-3d/>

Edible prints



Although these ideas are only being experimented in labs for now, it's thrilling to know that these innovations might be very soon a part of our daily consumption.

Source : <http://blsciblogs.baruch.cuny.edu/yomara89/?p=7>

Food

Food Ink enterprise



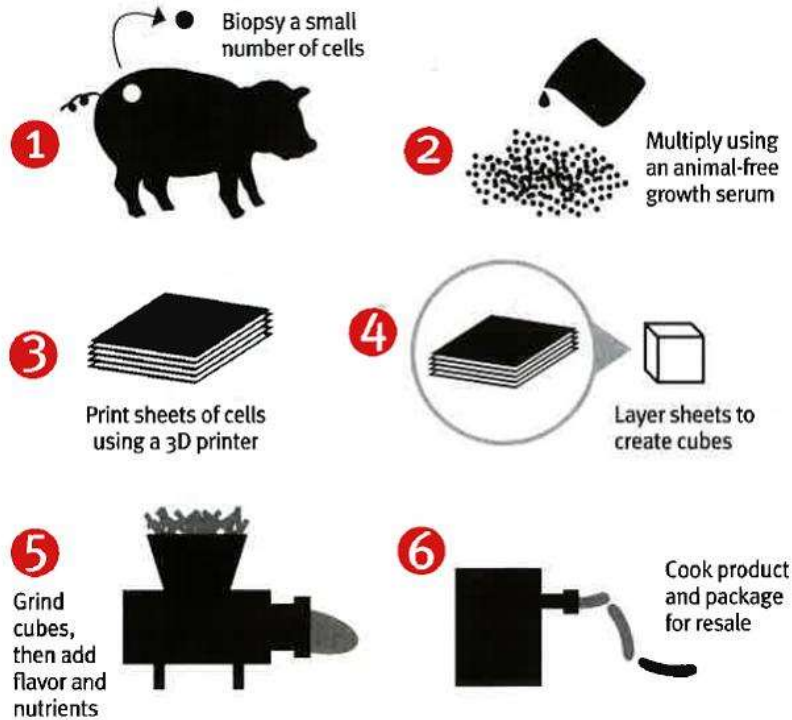
Chocolate 3D printing

Source : <http://www.lesimprimantes3d.fr/limprimante-3d-fabrique-chocolat/>

<http://www.materiel.net/minisites/guide-achat-imprimante-3d/les-applications-3d-futures.php>

Meat 3D printing

How Cultured Meat Works



Source : <http://veganvine.blogspot.fr/>

Source : <http://veganvine.blogspot.fr/2013/08/you-can-take-meat-out-of-animal-but-you.html>

Source : <http://www.peta.org/issues/animals-used-for-food/meat-wastes-natural-resources/>

Industry news

Renault Trucks enterprise prints their motors

1/2017

Source : <https://www.industrie-techno.com/renault-trucks-imprime-ses-moteurs-en-3d-metal.47535>



Michelin and Fives enterprises wants to be leaders in metal additive manufacturing

9/2015

Source : <https://www.industrie-techno.com/impression-3d-metal-michelin-et-fives-se-positionnent-sur-le-marche.39690>

BeAM enterprise adds its technology in Fives 5 axis production machines

1/2015

Source : <https://www.industrie-techno.com/fabrication-additive-beam-integre-sa-technologie-aux-batis-5-axes-de-fives.38970>

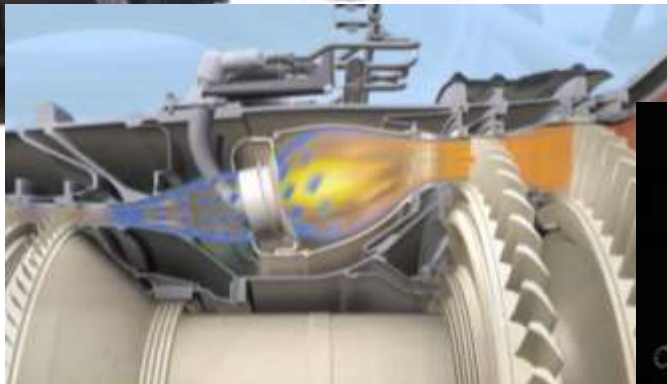


-> CLAD printing process (IREPA Laser)
See machines by DMG MORI

-> <http://www.beam-machines.fr/>



Leap Fuel Nozzle



Aviation développement :

Problem of nozzle : cooking with carbon deposition

Function : Spray fuel into combustor

- The temperature increases up to 3000°C -

Solution with DMLS :

Efficiency

engine durability (X5)

18 parts in one single piece

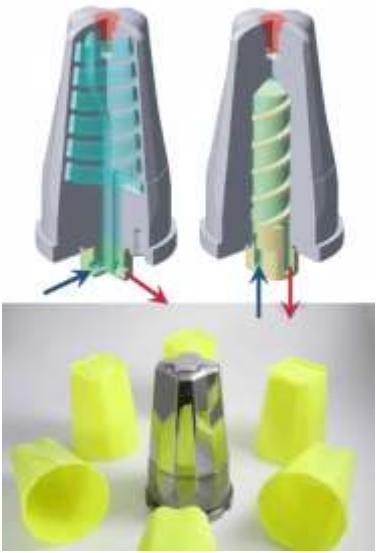
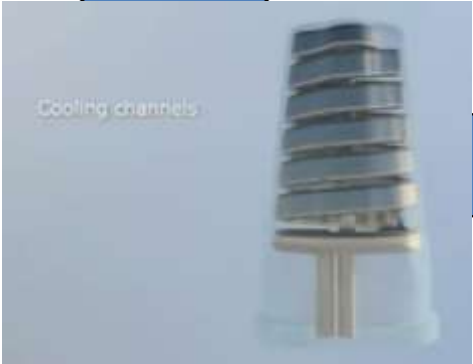
Weight -25%

Better than casting, machining, welding,...

Production speed x20

Numerical method CAD – DMLS – PLASTIC INJECTION

Source : <http://machinedesign.com/3d-printing/difference-between-machined-and-3d-printed-metal-injection-molds>



Industry news



Printing maraging steel parts

Source : <http://www.incept3d.com/metal--dmls.html>



Printing Titanium bike frame

Source : <http://inhabitat.com/empire-cycles-unveils-the-worlds-first-ultralight-3d-printed-titanium-bike/>



Printing completed with machining

Source : <http://www.3ders.org/articles/20120918-shell-makes-complex-structures-with-3d-printing.html>



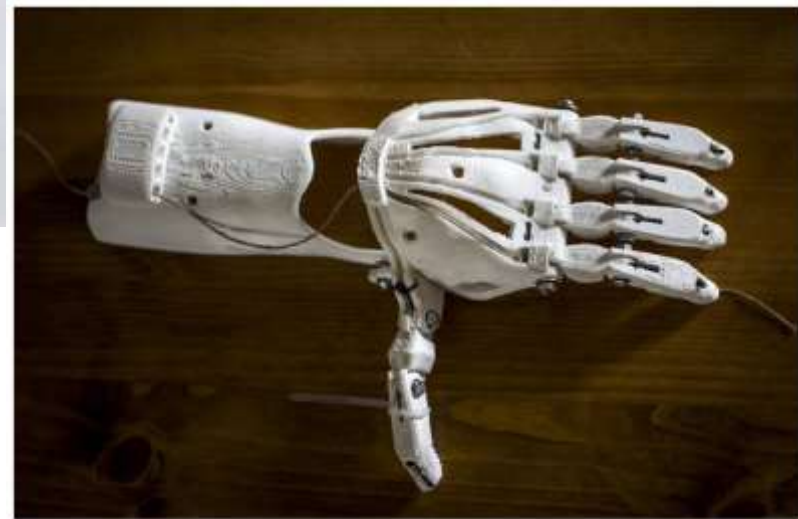
Printing Nylon bike

Source : <http://inhabitat.com/3d-printed-air-bike-is-as-strong-as-steel-but-13rd-the-weight-of-aluminium/>

Implants



Custom Prosthetics

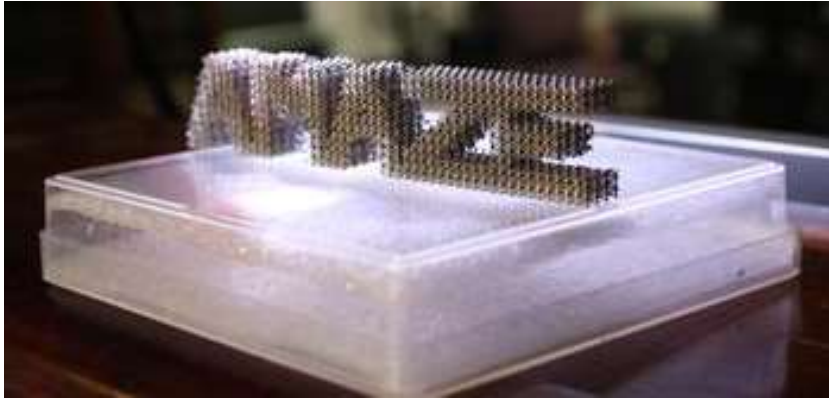


Source : <http://www.treehugger.com/green-architecture/heavy-metal-meets-downloadable-designs-3d-printing-from-cad-to-metal.html>
<http://www.materiel.net/minisites/guide-achat-imprimante-3d/les-applications-3d-futures.php>

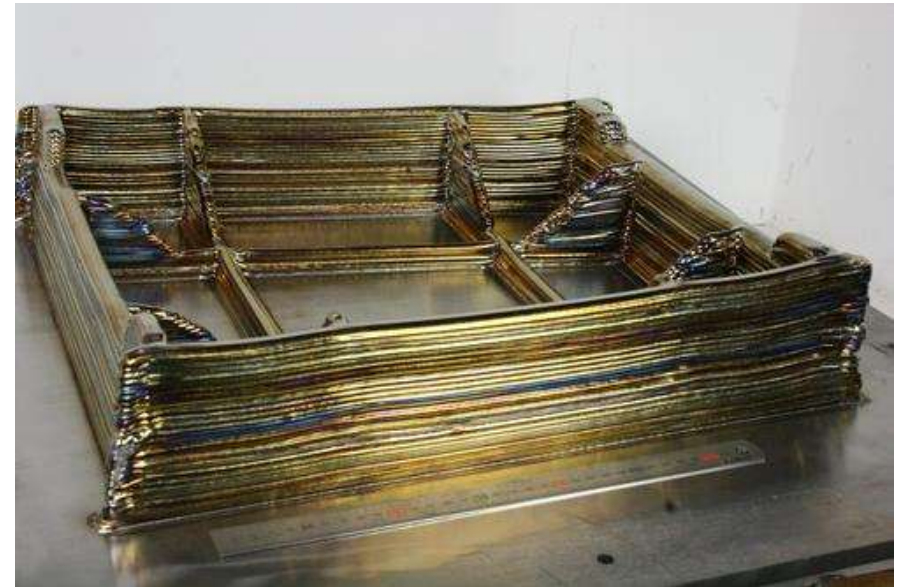
ESA : 3D Printing Metals on earth and in Space

The AMAZE project team printed its logo in titanium as an intricate net shaped to millimeter-level precision to demonstrate what metal 3D printing can do. The project is working with materials that can withstand temperatures up to 3500 °C and involves 28 industrial and educational partners across Europe.

(Source: ESA-N. Vicente)

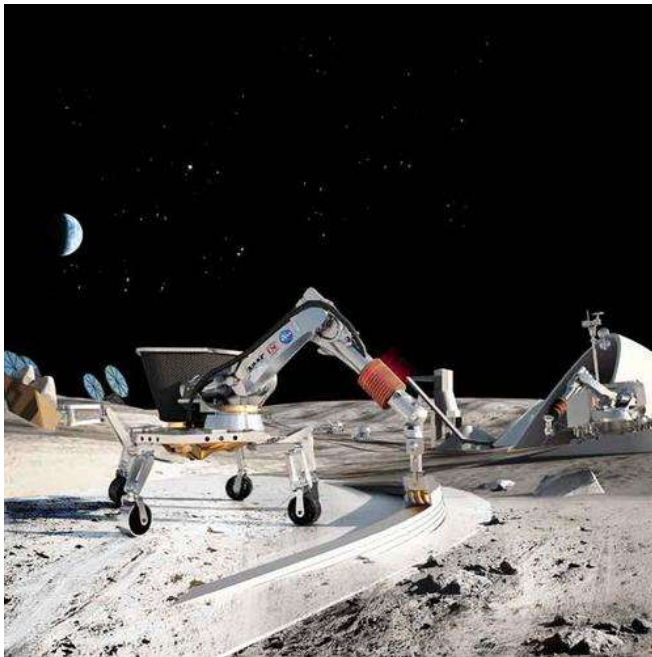


Titanium 3D printing



Source 2013 : http://www.esa.int/Our_Activities/Human_Spaceflight/Research/3D_printing_for_space_the_additive_revolution

NASA : 3D Printing Metals on earth and in Space



[NASA-funded research](#) by University of Southern California professors Behrokh Khoshnevis, Madhu Thangavelu, Neil Leach, and Anders Carlson is exploring how structures on the moon can be made using the [Contour Crafting](#) robot. Under NASA's Innovative Advanced Concepts program, the researchers aim to develop methods for creating infrastructure, such as roads and landing pads, to support human settlement on the moon. The technology can create structures *in situ* from local materials, which is especially important for long-term, continuously expanding operations on the moon. For example, the team is exploring a nozzle system that heats lunar soil into a cement-like paste. In this visualization by Behnaz Farahi and Connor Wingfield, a lander descends on a pad fabricated by the Contour Crafting robot. (Source: University of Southern California/Contour Crafting)



Additive Manufacturing

Thinking about innovation



4- some 3D printers

ESIPAP European School of Instrumentation
in Particle and Astroparticle Physics

4- some 3D printers

Stratasys uPrint SE

ABSPlus thermoplastic thread

With soluble resin support

Oven temperature : 260°C

Layers thickness between 0,12 and 0,25 mm

Geometrical precision ~0,2 mm

Production 3D array 152 x 203 x 152 mm

~20 k€



Source : <http://www.u-print.fr/>

4- some 3D printers

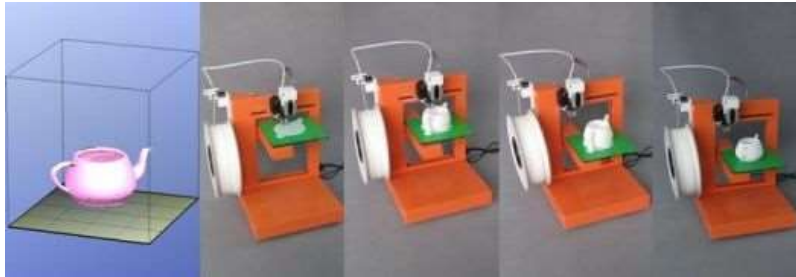
UP MINI 3D PRINTER

ABS with thread

layers 0,15 to 0,40 mm

3D array : 140 x 140 x 135 mm

~3k€



Source : <http://modeler3d.fr/>

4- some 3D printers

A2 V2

3 nozzles

ABS, PLA, NylonCarbon, PC, PC-ABS, PETG, ...
thermoplastic thread

With soluble resin support (SSU01)

Regulated oven temperature : 80 °C

Max nozzle temperature : 410 °C

Max plate temperature : 135 °C

Minimum layer thickness : 0,05 mm

Resolution : 0,015 mm

Geometrical precision ~0,2 mm

Production 3D array 620 x 350 x 490 mm

~25 k€



Source : <http://www.3ntr.eu/a2/>

4- some 3D printers



Apium P 155

High performance polymers

PEEK, POM-C, PVDF, PEI Ultem 1000 ...

thermoplastic thread

Specific regulated oven temperature

Max nozzle temperature : 520 °C

Plate temperature : up to 120 °C

Minimum layer thickness : 0,1 mm

Machine resolution : X Y 0,0125 mm / Z 0,05 mm

Product resolution : X Y 0,5 mm / Z 0,1 mm

Production 3D array 145 x 135 x 148 mm

~35 k€



PEEK

Source : <http://apiumtec.com/>

4- some 3D printers



3D Roboze One+400

High performance polymers

PEEK, Carbon Pa, PC, PMMA, ...

thermoplastic thread

Specific regulated oven temperature

Max nozzle temperature : 520 °C

Plate temperature : up to 150 °C

Minimum layer thickness : 0,1 mm

Machine resolution : 0,05 mm

Production 3D array 200 x 200 x 200 mm

~40 k€



Source : <http://www.primante3d.com/kreos-roboze-20160520/>

4- some 3D printers



Objet30 Pro

Polyjet printer

3D array : 294 x 192 x 148.6 mm

Layers thickness 28 microns

Layers thickness 16 microns with VeroClear material

Resolution: 600 x 600 x 900 dpi

Precision about 0.1 mm

7 different photopolymers (indépendant printings)

With resin support material

~20k€



Source : <http://fr.objet.com/>



EDEN 260 at Pôle ORTECH (Lycée Théodore Deck, in Guebwiller, France)

http://www.lyceedeck.fr/poleortech/equip_eden.html



4- some 3D printers

FORMIGA P100

sls PA 100µm

~200 k€

Maintenance ~2-4k€/an



FORMIGA P100 at Pôle ORTECH (Lycée Théodore Deck, in Guebwiller, France)

http://www.lyceedeck.fr/poleortech/equip_eos.html

Source : <http://www.eos.info/en>

Powder and binder jet By Zcorp (3D System since 2012)

ZPRINTER 150 by ZCORP

monochrom (white)

Resolution : 300 x 450 dpi

minimal size : 0,4 mm

vertical creation speed : 20 mm/heure

fabrication maximal size : 236 x 185 x 127 mm

layer thickness 0,1 mm



Zprinter 150

Monochrom voxeljet ~15k€

Zprinter 250

Polychrom voxeljet ~25k€



Source : <http://www.zcorp.com/>
(this adress doesn't work anymore)

Powder and binder jet By VOXELJET

Powder = PMMA or SAND
Print resolution x, y 600 dpi
Layer thickness 120/300 μm
Build speed 15,4 mm/h (=123 l/h)

build space : 4000 x 2000 x 1000 millimetres



vxeljet

Source : <http://www.voxeljet.de/en/systems/vx4000/>

ESIPAP - European School of Instrumentation in Particle and Astroparticle Physics - Archamps 7-3-2017
©UNISTRA/CNRS/IN2P3/IPHC/UMR7178 - Additive Manufacturing – Mechanical Office / marc.krauth@iphc.cnrs.fr

3Z MAX printer by SolidScape



Precision and High quality wax printing

For lost wax casting

Source : <http://www.multistation.com/3Z-MAX>



Additive Manufacturing

Thinking about innovation



5- Materials

Several possible materials used in 3D printing industry

ESIPAP

European School of Instrumentation
in Particle and Astroparticle Physics

Several plastic materials by STRATASYS

Stratasys fdm production possibilities :

ABSplus-P430, ABSi, ABS-E SD7, ABS-M30, ABS-M30i, PC-ABS, PC-ISO, PC, Nylon 12, ULTEM-9085, PPSF PPSU

Source : <http://www.stratasys.com/materials/fdm/compare-fdm-materials>

Stratasys Polyjet plastic production possibilities :

Vero, Translucent Rigid, High Temp, Durus, Digital ABS, Digital ABS2, Tango (Rubber-Like / Flexible), Performance Digital, Rubber-Like Digital, Biocompatible

Material Mimic : Polypropylene – PP, High-Density Polypropylene – HDPE (PEHD), Polystyren – PS, Poly Methyl Methacrylate – PMMA (plexiglas), Polycarbonates – PC, Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene – ABS, High-Impact Polystyrene – HIPS, Styrene-Based Thermoplastic Elastomers, Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer M-class – EPDM Rubber,

Source : <http://www.stratasys.com/materials/polyjet/compare-polyjet-materials>

<http://www.stratasys.com/>

Several plastic and metal materials by EOS

EOS SLS plastic production possibilities :

Alumide (polyamide aluminium filled), CarbonMide (polyamide carbon fiber-reinforced), PEEK HP3 (PEEK, polyaryletherketone), PA 1101 (PA11), PA 2015 (PA12), PA 2200, PA 3200, PrimeCAST 101 (PS, polystyrene),

Source : data sheet on
<http://eos.materialdatacenter.com/eo/standard/main/ds>

EOS DMLS metal production possibilities :

Aluminium AlSi10Mg, CobaltChrome MP1, CobaltChrome SP2, MaragingSteel MS1, NickelAlloy IN625, NickelAlloy IN718, StainlessSteel GP1, StainlessSteel PH1, Titanium Ti64

Source : <http://www.moulds.asia/whats-new/dmls-direct-metal-laser-sintering/>

Source : <http://www.eos.info/>

Several materials by 3D SYTEMS

3D Systems SLA plastic production possibilities : Accura series

Accura 25, 55, 60, 48HTR, ABS Black (SL 7820), ABS white (SL 7810), Amethyst, Bluestone, Casto, Casto Free (SL 7800), CeraMAX Composite, ClearVue, ClearVue Free, e-Stone, Peak, Sapphire, SL 7840, Xtreme, Xtreme White 200

3D Systems SLS plastic production possibilities : CastForm PS and Duraform series

Duraform EX Black, EX Natural, Flex, FR100, GF, HST Composite, PA, ProX

Source : data sheet on

<http://www.3dsystems.com/materials/production>

3D Printer plastic production possibilities : VisiJet series (27 different materials)

Source :

<http://www.3dsystems.com/materials/professional>

DMS metal production possibilities :

17-7 PH, Aluminium, Beryllium Copper, Brass, Carbon Steel, Copper, Nickel Alloys, Phosphor Bronze, Spring Steel, Stainless Steel, Titanium

Also some finishes : anodized, Heat Treated, Laser Welded, Painted, Powder Coated, ...

Source : <http://www.3dsystems.com/quickparts/production/quick-sheet-metal>

Source : <http://www.3dsystems.com/>

Material today in use or development in progress

Plastics or 'plastic like'

ABS Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene

Nylon

PEHD

Polycarbonate

ULTEM (Stratasys)

PLA

Polyjet Resin

PMMA

PA

PEEK

PSU

Multicolor or not

...

Other

Ceramic (ZrO₂, TiO₂, SiC)

Sand

Wax

Alumid

Soluble

PVA

HIPS

Metals

Aluminium

Nickel

Tantale

Tungsten

Titanium (Ti-6A-4V)

Maraging steel

Stainless steel 316L

Inconel

Cr-Co alloy

Aluminium alloy

Gold, silver

Alternative :

Biological material : bone,
lever, skin, ...

Meat,

Pizza,

Chocolate, sugar



Additive Manufacturing

Thinking about innovation



6- Outlook

ESIPAP European School of Instrumentation
in Particle and Astroparticle Physics

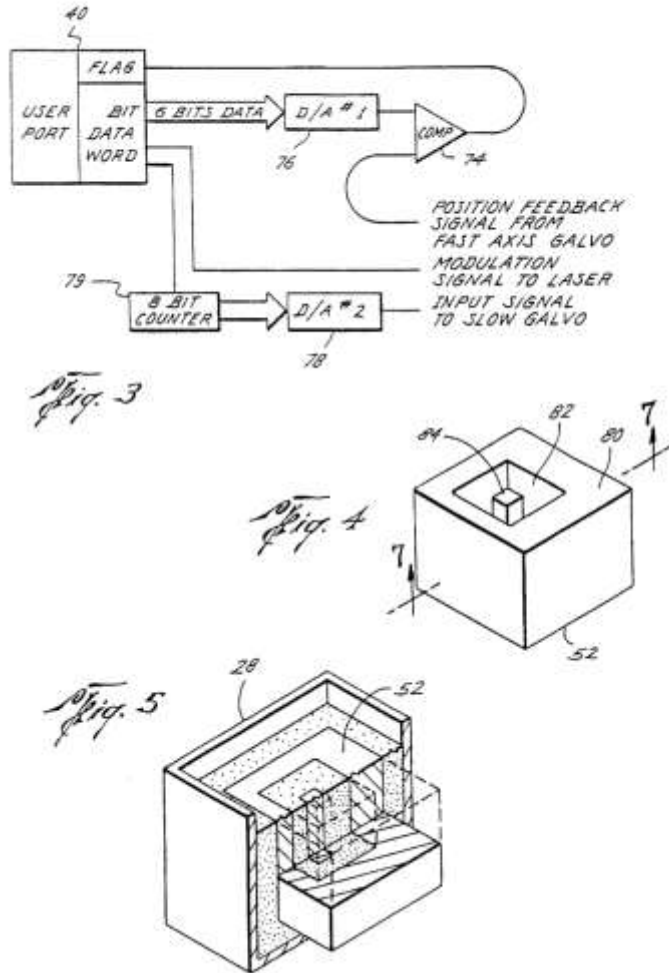
5- Outlook

U.S. Patent

Jan. 28, 1997

Sheet 2 of 5

5,597,589



**Fdm patent is already expired
(in 2009)**

**Key 3D printing patent expired 28th of
January 2014**

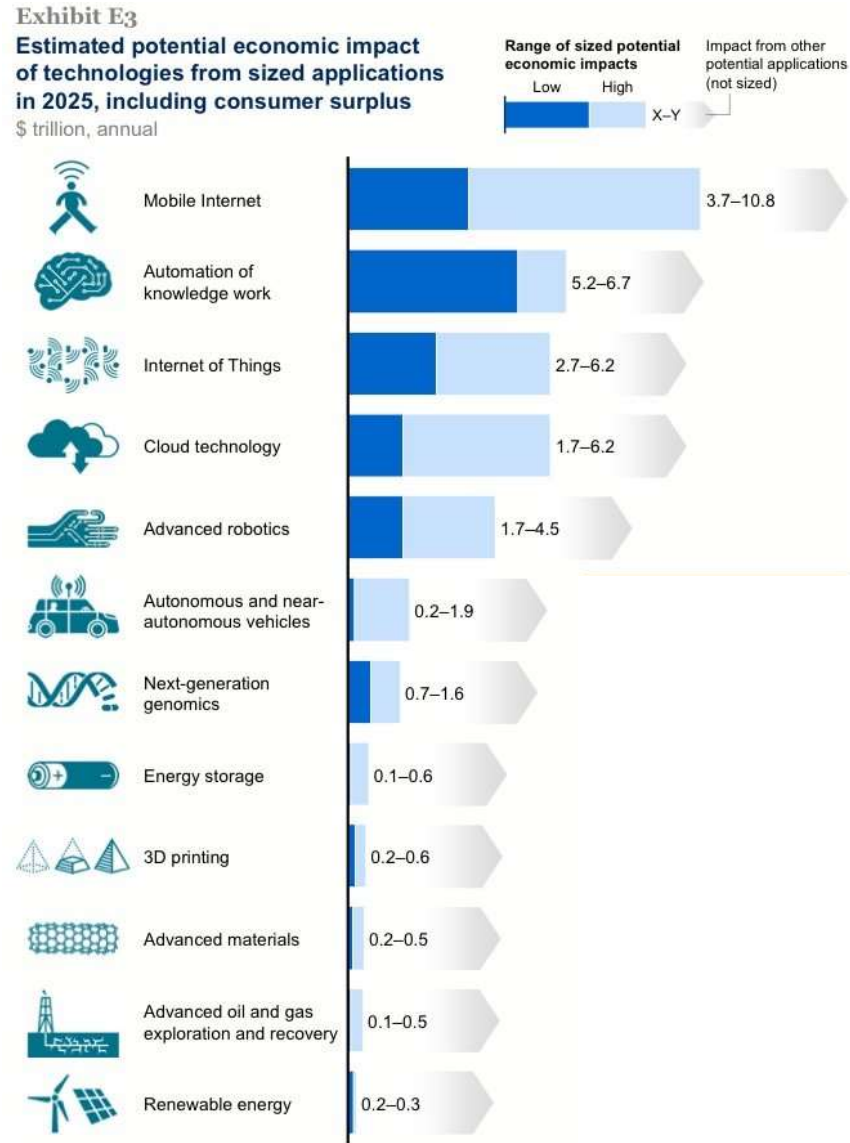
Apparatus for producing parts by selective sintering
US 5597589 A

Abstract :

An apparatus for selectively sintering a layer of powder to produce a part made from a plurality of sintered layers. The apparatus includes a computer controlling a laser to direct the laser energy onto the powder to produce a sintered mass. The computer either determines or is programmed with the boundaries of the desired cross-sectional regions of the part. For each cross-section, the aim of the laser beam is scanned over a layer of powder and the beam is switched on to sinter only the powder within the boundaries of the cross-section. Powder is applied and successive layers sintered until a completed part is formed. Preferably, the powder dispensing mechanism includes a drum which is moved horizontally across the target area and counter-rotated to smooth and distribute the powder in an even layer across the target area. A downdraft system provides controlled temperature air flow through the target area to moderate powder temperature during sintering.

**Even it's a little different, but
3D printing using powder will explode in 2014
More possible materials !**

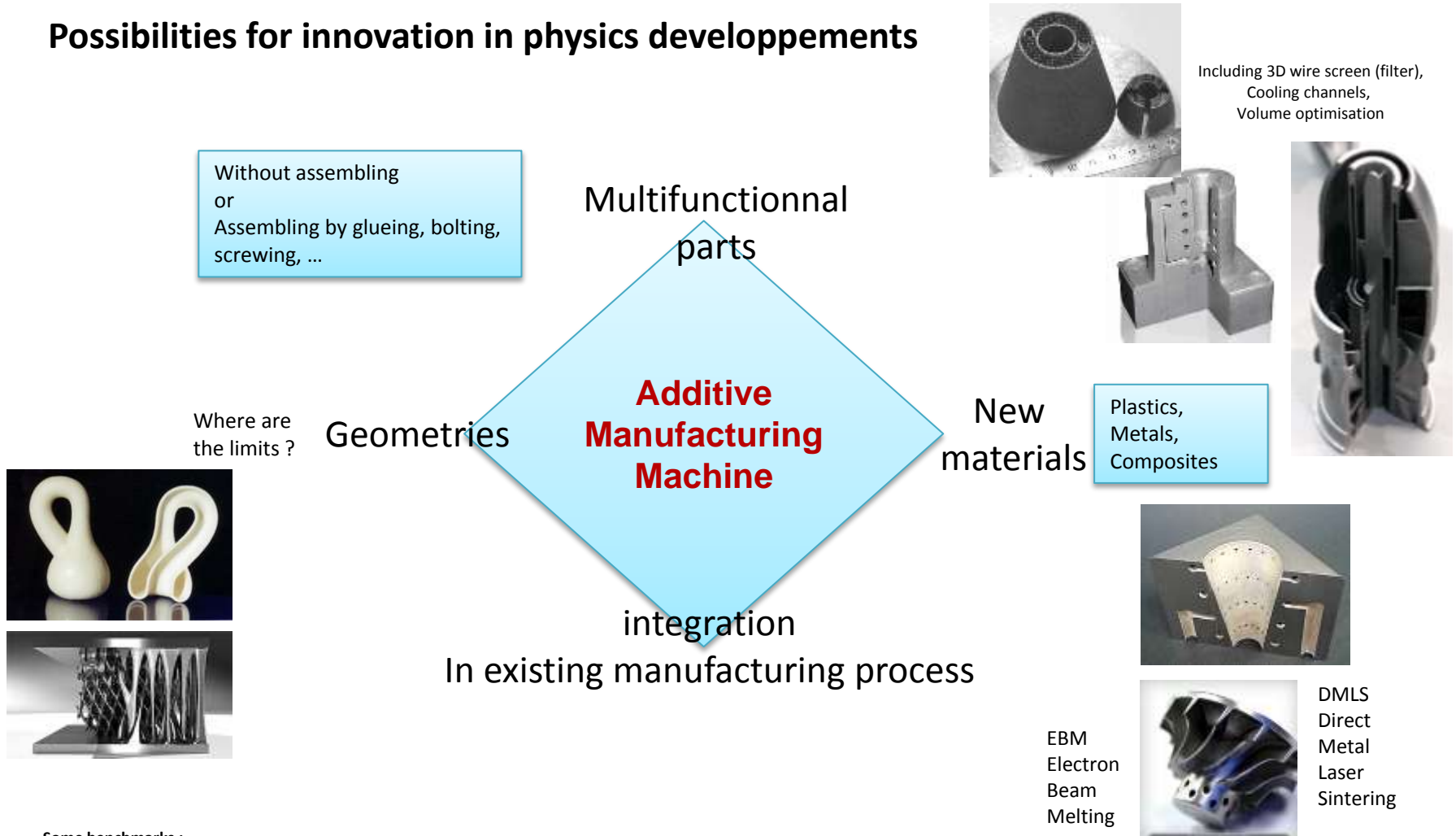
5- Outlook



Source : <http://www.3ders.org/articles/20130529-mckinsey-report-12-disruptive-technologies-by-2025-3d-printing-included.html>

5- Outlook

Possibilities for innovation in physics developpements



Some benchmarks :

- Service society : Specialized in additive manufacturing
- Possible plastics : ABS, PLA, PC, PA, Plastique ceramic charged, fibres or aluminium alloy charged,...
- Possible metals : 316L, Ti64, TA6V, maraging steel, CR-CO, Bronze, Inconel, Nickel alloy, aluminium alloy, ceramics, ...

Metal 3D Printing Services

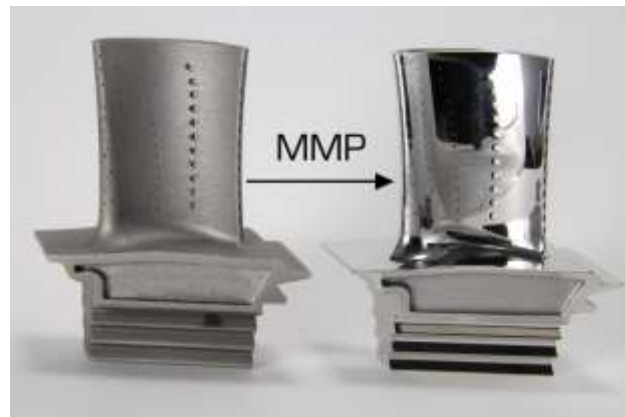
I3DFG enterprise



Aluminium, titanium, stainless steel, maraging steel, inconel (IN718) or customer powder

Source : <http://www.i3dmfg.com/industries/tooling/>

Post treatment processes



Source : <http://www.engineering.com/3DPrinting/3DPrintingArticles/ArticleID/4042/First-Surface-Oberflächentechnik-GmbH-EOS-and-BESTinCLASS-Found-Joint-Venture-for-the-German-speaking-Market.aspx>

3DPRINTING
COLORADO
Laser Concepts



Aluminum, Stainless Steel, and Titanium DMLS printing possibilities

Source : <http://3dprintingcolorado.com/3d-metal-printing/>

Smit Röntgen enterprise

smit
RÖNTGEN



Tungsten alloy parts

Source : <http://www.smitroentgen.com/>

5- Outlook

Be carefull about copyright !

Where is the limit of 3D printing ?

A lot of leaders : each in his domain ...



5- Outlook : questions...

When will I use 3D printing technology ?

What have I to do with it ? What can I do with it ?

Just think, simulate and print ...



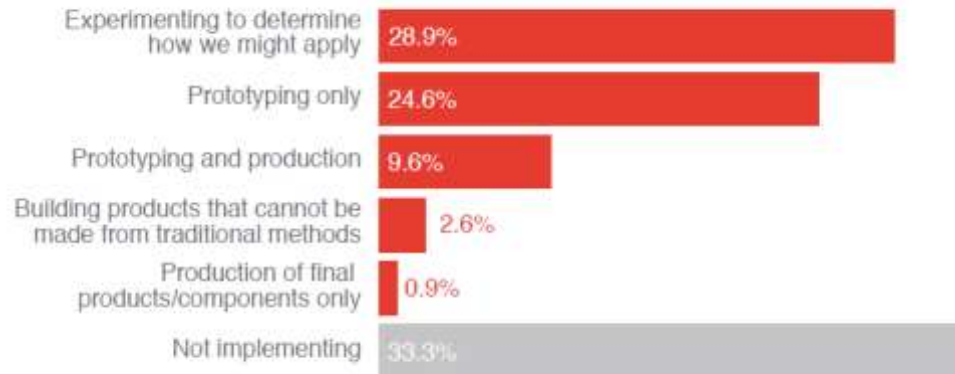
Source : <http://www.dezeen.com/2013/02/13/protohouse-2-3d-printed-house-by-softkill-design/>



5- Outlook : questions...

How will you use 3D printing ?

How is your company currently using 3-D printing technology?



Source: PwC and ZPryme survey and analysis, conducted in February 2014

Source : <http://www.pwc.com/us/en/technology-forecast/2014/3d-printing/features/future-3d-printing.html>

5- Outlook : questions...

Innovation : ears and guns produced by 3D printing Some steps were forgotten ...

And printing something
between ears ?

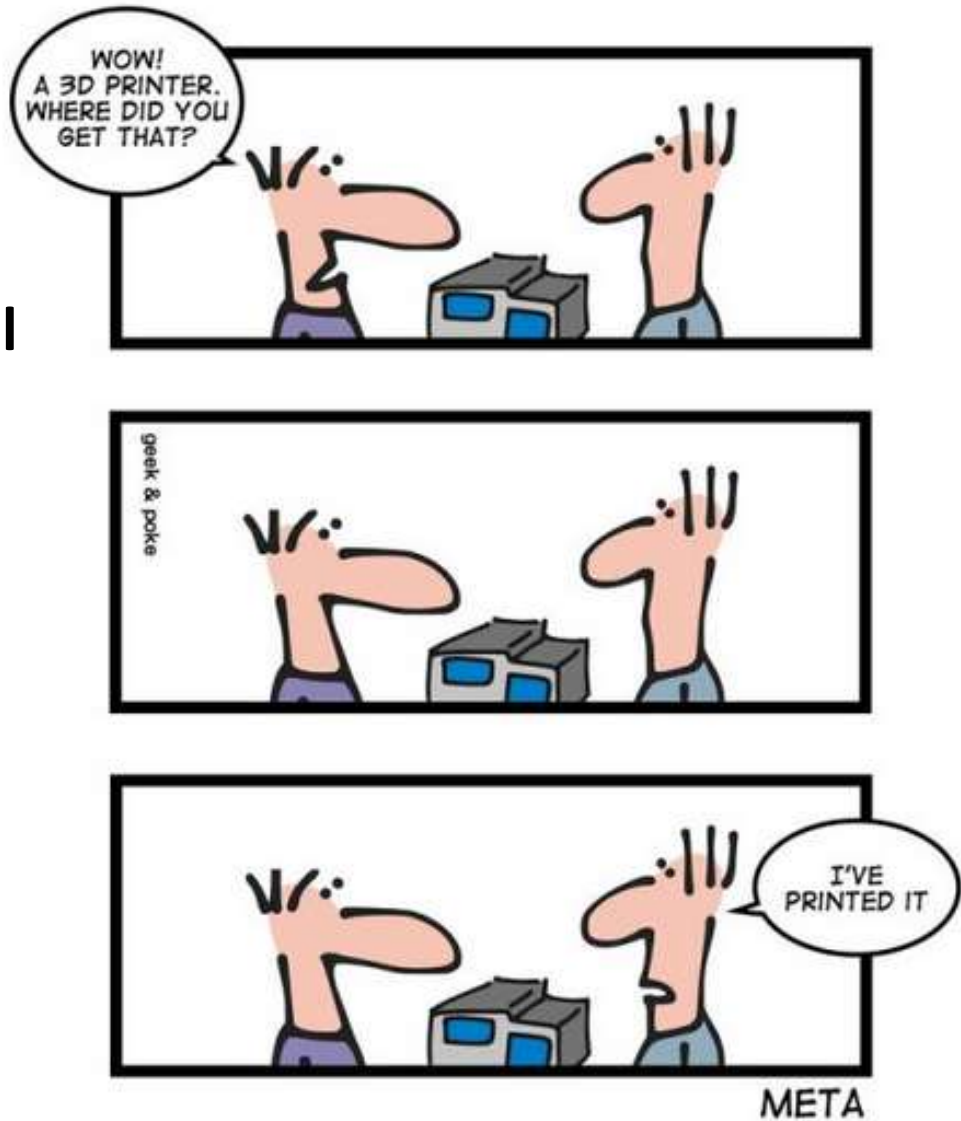


Source : <http://www.clubic.com/diaporama/photo-la-semaine-de-flock-enleve-les-bigoudis-de-l-actu-61890/>

5- Outlook : questions...

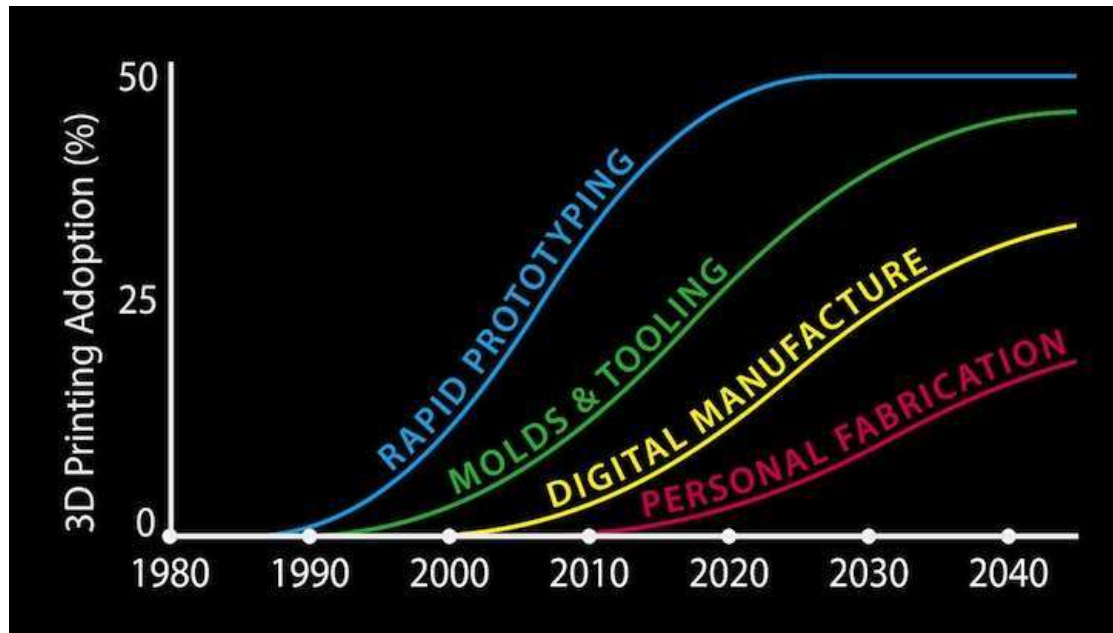
Easy copy

**We should be careful
About file protection**



Source : <http://textually.org/3DPrinting/2012/12/031489.htm>

Futur is 3D printing



Source : <http://www.3dprinter.net/3d-printing-the-business-opportunities>



Additive Manufacturing

Thinking about innovation



Annex

ESIPAP

**European School of Instrumentation
in Particle and Astroparticle Physics**

Plastic printing services

The screenshot shows the Aniwaa website with a blue header containing a globe icon, the word 'Global', and social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, Google+, and LinkedIn. Below the header, the Aniwaa logo is on the left, and navigation links for 'COMPARISON', 'BEST OF', 'REVIEWS', and 'APPLICATIONS' are on the right. The main content area features the article title 'The best 3D printing services' by Martin Lansard, dated 04/27/2016. A central graphic displays logos for Shapeways, i.materialise, makexyz, 3D Hubs, 3D PRINTLER, additively, sculpteo, and Ponoko. To the right, a sidebar lists various categories under 'COMPARISON ENGINES', 'BEST OF', 'TESTS AND REVIEWS', and 'CATEGORIES'. The article text below the graphic discusses the challenges of 3D printing and mentions that many makers use online services.

Global f t g+ in

Aniwaa BETA

COMPARISON BEST OF REVIEWS APPLICATIONS

The best 3D printing services

Martin Lansard | 04/27/2016 | 3D Printers | Best of

shapeways
i.materialise
makexyz
3D HUBS
3D PRINTLER™
PRICE SEARCH ENGINE
additively
»»» your access to 3D printing
sculpteo
Ponoko®

UPDATE: we have released our list of the best 3D printers with meta-rating calculated using ratings from four reliable sources (3D Hubs, Pinshape, Amazon and Make). Find out which are the 20 top rated 3D printers currently on the market!

3D printing is cool, but it's not so easy and requires a good dose of technical knowledge. You also have to tackle a quite steep learning curve before achieving consistently good results with your prints. Oh and also, you'll need a 3D printer. All that comes with a price, and the final bill can be quite hefty.

Many makers resort to online 3D printing services or local 3D printing bureaus to print their creations. In a few clicks, these

COMPARISON ENGINES

- 3D printers comparison
- 3D scanners comparison
- 3D filaments comparison

BEST OF

- The 20 best 3D printers in 2017
- The 10 best 3D scanners in 2017
- The best sites to download 3D printable files
- The best 3D printing Youtube channels
- The best 3D printing forums
- The best 3D printing services

TESTS AND REVIEWS

- 3D printers reviews
- 3D scanners reviews
- 3D filaments reviews

CATEGORIES

Source : <http://www.aniwaa.com/blog/the-best-3d-printing-services/>

Association Française de Prototypage Rapide :
<http://www.afpr.asso.fr/>

Assises Européennes de Prototypage Rapide :
<http://code80.net/afpr/aepr/>

The screenshot shows the AFPR website homepage. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the AFPR logo and menu items: AFPR, L'ASSOCIATION, ENTRE NOUS, ASSISES, and RP2. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with 'L'ASSOCIATION', 'ENTRE NOUS', 'ASSISES', 'CONTACT', 'GUIDE de la FA', and 'ADHESION'. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- A la une !**: A featured article titled "EUROPEAN FORUM on Additive Manufacturing" and "ASSISES EUROPEENNES de la Fabrication Additive". It includes a photo of a panel discussion with the caption: "Chaqueun 2013 : Prof. Paulo Bártolo (Portugal), Prof. Devis De Beer (Czechia), Prof. Dr. Jan Gibson (Singapore), Prof. Alain Bernard (France), Georges Falkenberg (France), Prof. Gadi Elber (Israel), Prof. Mario Domagala (Germany), Vincent Vignati (Spain), Olivier Jay (Germany)." Below this is a section for "AEFA 2013" with the text: "Les prochaines Assises Européennes de Prototypage & Fabrication Rapides se tiendront à Paris les 25, 26 et 27 Juin 2013." and a link to "Accès à l'AEFA 2013 website".
- Actualités de l'AFPR**: A list of recent events including "International Business Days Le Mans" (24 heures du Mans, les 19 & 20 juin 2013), "MEDTEC France 2013" (Lyon, 15 & 16 mai 2013), and "Salon des procédés de fabrication innovants" (Nantes, 27 & 28 novembre 2013).
- CONFERENCES**: A section with the heading "L'appel à contribution aux conférences des AEFA 2013 est en ligne." and links for "Accès à l'appel à contribution" and "Call to contributions".

On the right side, there are several logos and partner information, including "AFPR", "Association Française de Prototypage Rapide", "NOUVELLE ADRESSE", "L'AFPR est membre de" (with logos for AFIM and CNIP), and "L'AFPR est partenaire de" (with logos for AIMME, AFIM, and CNIP). At the bottom right, there is a "Trophées 2010 de l'AFPR" award for "Meilleure Etude ENISE".

National Additive Manufacturing Innovation Institute :

SOURCE : <http://namii.org/resources/presentations/>



Hub AM Equipment Entrusted To Date

| Equipment | Manufacturer | Model |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Fused Deposition Modeling | Stratasys | Fortus 400MC |
| Selective Laser Melting | Renishaw | AM 250 |
| Bonded Plaster | Z-Corp | Z-Printer 310 |
| Selective Laser Sintering | 3D Systems | SLS sPro 60 |
| Wax Deposition | 3D Systems | Thermojet |
| Bonded Refractory Material | ExOne | M-Lab |
| Material Extrusion (3D Printer) | 3D Systems | Cube |
| Direct Metal Deposition | POM | Synergy 5 |
| Material Extrusion (3D Printer) | 3DCAD Printer | Hyrel |
| Plunge / "Dry" EDM | Sodick (w/ POM Upgrades) | AQ55L |




Ancillary/support equipment: CNC milling machine, ovens, chillers, etc.

Distribution is Cleared for Public Release #08A00-2012-0763

77 members from 15 countries

Direct Metal Laser Sintering

About powder production...

Member Login | Contact Us | Sitemap

Search...

Home | About Us | Membership | Powder Metallurgy | Publications | News | Events | Activities | Projects | Sectoral & Working Groups

Euro PM2015 Congress & Exhibition

EPMA 2015 PM Summer School

EPMA Membership

What is Powder Metallurgy?

European Powder Metallurgy Association

Welcome to the European Powder Metallurgy Association (EPMA) Website. This website contains a wealth of knowledge on the Powder Metallurgy manufacturing process, as well as case studies, publications and details on industry related projects and events.

The Members Directory is one of the only online databases of Powder Metallurgy Companies and Research Centres located around Europe.

We at the EPMA serve all types of member organisations, from component metal powder and equipment producers to end users, research centres, universities and individuals who have an interest in PM.

EPMA Objectives

- To promote and develop PM technology in Europe

Publications Sale

www.epma.com/publications


Euro PM2015

EURO


Source : <http://www.epma.com/>

Some Fab Labs in Europe

info@fabfoundation.org



About News **Fab Labs** Fab Exchange Fab Resources How to Start a Fab Lab FAQ Contact us



Map showing Fab Lab locations across Europe, with numbers indicating the count of labs in various regions. The map includes labels for countries like United Kingdom, France, Germany, and others, along with city names like London, Paris, Berlin, and Rome. A sidebar on the right lists links: Fab Labs, What is a Fab Lab?, What qualifies as a Fab Lab?, The Fab Charter, Mobile Fab Lab, and Setting up a Fab Lab.

Add a lab to the map

Fab Labs around the world

Source : <http://www.fabfoundation.org/>



The Fab Charter

What is a fab lab?

Fab labs are a global network of local labs, enabling invention by providing access to tools for digital fabrication

What's in a fab lab?

Fab labs share an evolving inventory of core capabilities to make (almost) anything, allowing people and projects to be shared

What does the fab lab network provide?

Operational, educational, technical, financial, and logistical assistance beyond what's available within one lab

Who can use a fab lab?

Fab labs are available as a community resource, offering open access for individuals as well as scheduled access for programs

What are your responsibilities?

safety: not hurting people or machines

operations: assisting with cleaning, maintaining, and improving the lab

knowledge: contributing to documentation and instruction

Who owns fab lab inventions?

Designs and processes developed in fab labs can be protected and sold however an inventor chooses, but should remain available for individuals to use and learn from

How can businesses use a fab lab?

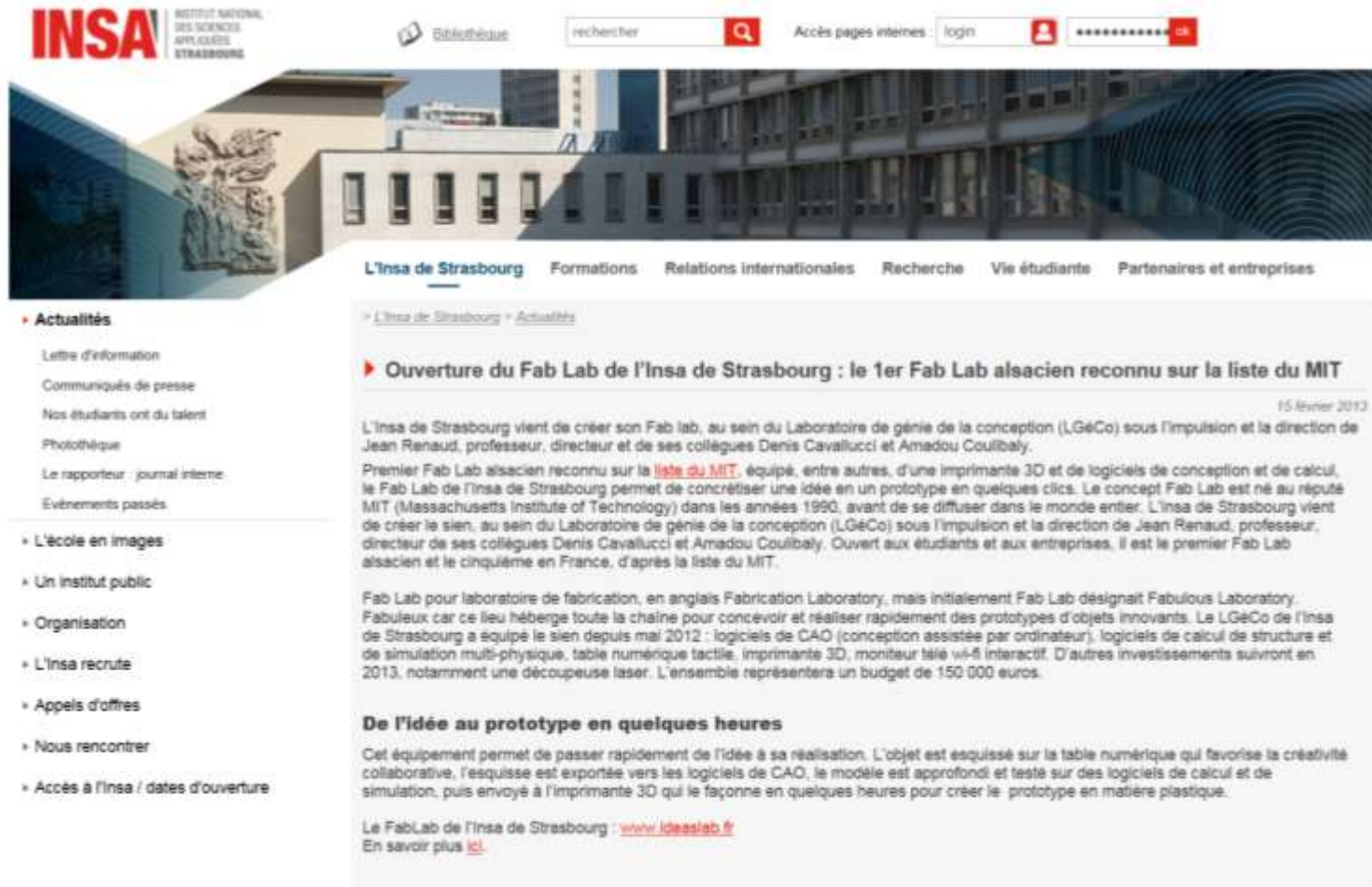
Commercial activities can be prototyped and incubated in a fab lab, but they must not conflict with other uses, they should grow beyond rather than within the lab, and they are expected to benefit the inventors, labs, and networks that contribute to their success

draft: October 20, 2012

Source : <http://www.fabfoundation.org/fab-labs/the-fab-charter/>

FABLabs around the world

A Fab Lab in Strasbourg...



The screenshot shows the website of INSA de Strasbourg. At the top left is the INSA logo and the text 'INSTITUT NATIONAL DES SCIENCES APPLIQUÉES STRASBOURG'. To the right are navigation elements: 'Bibliothèque', a search bar with 'rechercher' and a magnifying glass icon, and 'Accès pages internes' with a 'login' button and a user icon. Below the header is a large image of a modern building. A navigation menu below the image includes 'L'Insa de Strasbourg', 'Formations', 'Relations internationales', 'Recherche', 'Vie étudiante', and 'Partenaires et entreprises'. On the left side, there is a sidebar menu under 'Actualités' with items: 'Lettre d'information', 'Communiqués de presse', 'Nos étudiants ont du talent', 'Photothèque', 'Le rapporteur - journal interne', and 'Evénements passés'. Below this are other categories: 'L'école en images', 'Un institut public', 'Organisation', 'L'Insa recrute', 'Appels d'offres', 'Nous rencontrer', and 'Accès à l'Insa / dates d'ouverture'. The main content area features a news article titled 'Ouverture du Fab Lab de l'Insa de Strasbourg : le 1er Fab Lab alsacien reconnu sur la liste du MIT' dated 15 février 2013. The article text describes the creation of the Fab Lab in the LGéCo laboratory, its recognition on the MIT list, and the equipment used for rapid prototyping.

Actualités

- Lettre d'information
- Communiqués de presse
- Nos étudiants ont du talent
- Photothèque
- Le rapporteur - journal interne
- Evénements passés

L'école en images

- Un institut public
- Organisation
- L'Insa recrute
- Appels d'offres
- Nous rencontrer
- Accès à l'Insa / dates d'ouverture

L'Insa de Strasbourg Formations Relations internationales Recherche Vie étudiante Partenaires et entreprises

» Ouverture du Fab Lab de l'Insa de Strasbourg : le 1er Fab Lab alsacien reconnu sur la liste du MIT

15 février 2013

L'Insa de Strasbourg vient de créer son Fab lab, au sein du Laboratoire de génie de la conception (LGéCo) sous l'impulsion et la direction de Jean Renaud, professeur, directeur et de ses collègues Denis Cavallucci et Amadou Coulibaly.

Premier Fab Lab alsacien reconnu sur la [liste du MIT](#), équipé, entre autres, d'une imprimante 3D et de logiciels de conception et de calcul, le Fab Lab de l'Insa de Strasbourg permet de concrétiser une idée en un prototype en quelques clics. Le concept Fab Lab est né au réputé MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) dans les années 1990, avant de se diffuser dans le monde entier. L'Insa de Strasbourg vient de créer le sien, au sein du Laboratoire de génie de la conception (LGéCo) sous l'impulsion et la direction de Jean Renaud, professeur, directeur de ses collègues Denis Cavallucci et Amadou Coulibaly. Ouvert aux étudiants et aux entreprises, il est le premier Fab Lab alsacien et le cinquième en France, d'après la liste du MIT.




Fab Lab pour laboratoire de fabrication, en anglais Fabrication Laboratory, mais initialement Fab Lab désignait Fabulous Laboratory. Fabuleux car ce lieu héberge toute la chaîne pour concevoir et réaliser rapidement des prototypes d'objets innovants. Le LGéCo de l'Insa de Strasbourg a équipé le sien depuis mai 2012 : logiciels de CAO (conception assistée par ordinateur), logiciels de calcul de structure et de simulation multi-physique, table numérique tactile, imprimante 3D, moniteur télé wi-fi interactif. D'autres investissements suivront en 2013, notamment une découpeuse laser. L'ensemble représentera un budget de 150 000 euros.

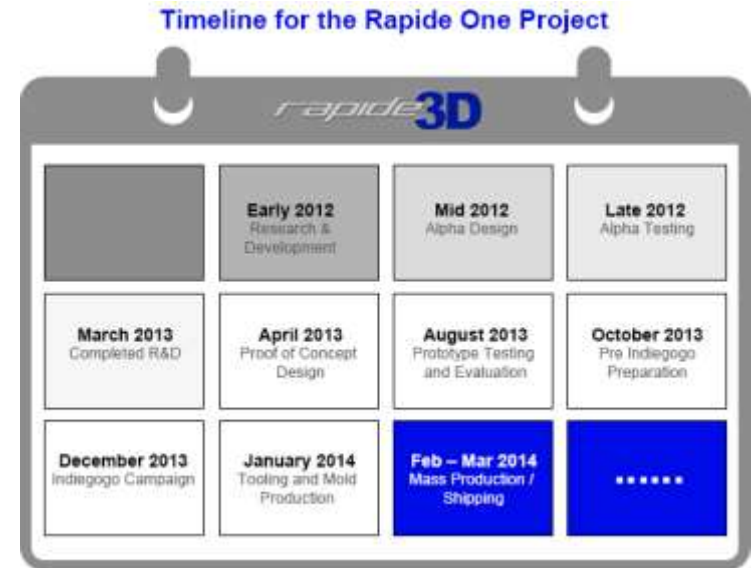
De l'idée au prototype en quelques heures

Cet équipement permet de passer rapidement de l'idée à sa réalisation. L'objet est esquissé sur la table numérique qui favorise la créativité collaborative, l'esquisse est exportée vers les logiciels de CAO, le modèle est approfondi et testé sur des logiciels de calcul et de simulation, puis envoyé à l'imprimante 3D qui le façonne en quelques heures pour créer le prototype en matière plastique.

Le FabLab de l'Insa de Strasbourg : www.ideastab.fr
En savoir plus [ici](#).

3D printer prices

| |  |  |  |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Rapide One | Replicator 2 | Cube X |
| Price | \$2499 | \$2799 | \$2799 |
| Build Volume | 170x170x170mm | 250x160x150mm | 275x265x240mm |
| Layer Resolution | 100um | 100um | 100um |
| Material | PLA/ABS/PVA/Nylon | 1.75mm PLA | PLA/ABS |
| Nozzle Diameter | 0.4mm | 0.4mm | 0.4mm |
| Maximum Print Temp | 350C | 230C | 280C |
| Dimensions | 532x449x345mm | 490x420x531mm | 515x515x598mm |
| Chassis | Aircraft Grade Aluminum (CNC) | Powder Coated Steel | Steel |
| Body | Aluminum & Plexiglas | PVC Panels | Acrylic |
| Body Type | Fully Enclosed | Open | Open |
| Body Style | Designer | Box | Box |
| Build Platform | Heated Aluminum | Heated Aluminum | Heated Aluminum |
| XYZ Actuation | Water Resistant Bronze | Water Resistant Bronze | Linair Bearings |
| Connectivity | USB, SD Card | USB, SD Card | USB |
| Operating System | Windows (7+) Mac OS X (10.6+) Linux (Ubuntu 12.04+) | Windows (7+) Mac OS X (10.6+) Linux (Ubuntu 12.04+) | Windows (7+) |



Source 2012 : <http://www.indiegogo.com/projects/rapide-one-affordable-professional-desktop-3d-printer-by-rapide-3d>

3D printer prices

Source : Industrie et Technologies – May 2010

| Marque | Multi station | Solido | 3D Systems | | Zcorporation | | Stratasys | | Solid scape | Objet |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Nom | Extru 3D plastique | SD3000 Pro | V-Flash | Projet 3000 Dentaire | Zprinter 350 | Zprinter 650 | uPrint | Dimension | 3D cire | Alaris 30 |
| Taille Objet | 60 x 60 x 80 x cm | 46 x 77 x 42 cm | 66 x 69 x 79 cm | 73 x 125 x 150 cm | 20 x 25 x 20 cm | 25 x 38 x 20 cm | 63 x 66 x 78 cm | NC | 55 x 49 x 40 cm | 82 x 62 x 59 cm |
| Résolution | 400 µm | 100 µm | 220 µm | 328 x 606 dpi | 450 x 300 dpi | 600 x 540 dpi | 200 µm | 100 µm | 76 µm | 600 x 900 dpi |
| Consommable | ABS | PVC | FTI230 | Bimatérial Support/résine | Poudre + liant | Poudre + liant | Bobine ABS | Cartouche ABS | Cire spécifique | VeroWhite |
| Principe | Extrusion fil plastique | Plastic sheet lamination | Type stéréolithographie | Ajout de couches | Jet d'encre couleur sur poudre | Jet d'encre couleur sur poudre | Fused Deposition Modeling | Fused Deposition Modeling | Dépôt de couches cire | Dépôt résine photopolymère |
| Prix | 1 000 € | 7 950 € | 9 900 € | 70 000 € | 22 000 € | 50 000 € | 11 999 € | 15 300 € | 31 900 € | 34 500 € |
| Les plus | La moins chère | Faible coût impression | Prix peu élevé et simplicité | Wax up dentaire en continue | Proto couleur, faible coût impression (0.1 €/cm ³) | Idem Z350 avec bac impression plus grand | Technologie nid d'abeille, moins de matériau | idem | Haute précision | Qualité impression 28 µm |
| Les moins | | Pas de détails très fins | | | Opacité des pièces | Opacité des pièces | Plateau impression petit | Que de l'ABS | | |

Comparatif Imprimantes 3D du marché - Source : Industrie et Technologies - Mai 2010

SOURCE : <http://p1.storage.canalblog.com/16/54/447324/54635666.png>

<http://souspression.canalblog.com/archives/2010/06/28/18432637.html>



Additive Manufacturing

Thinking about innovation

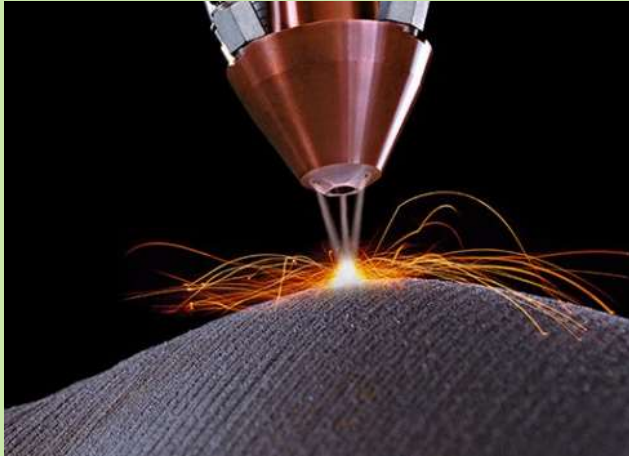
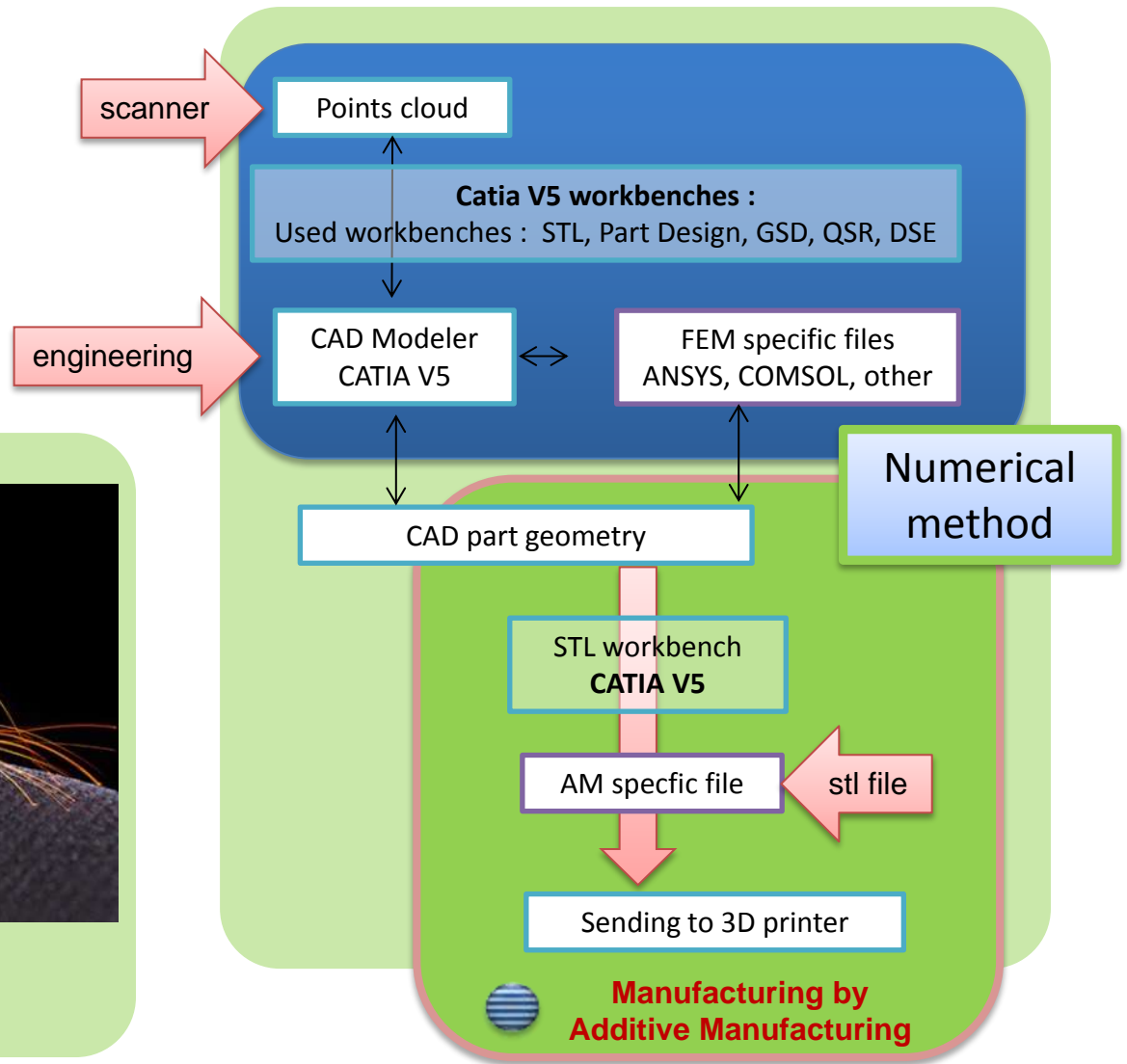


6- Workshop

ESIPAP

European School of Instrumentation
in Particle and Astroparticle Physics

Workshop

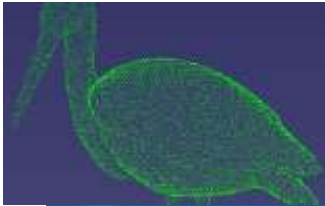
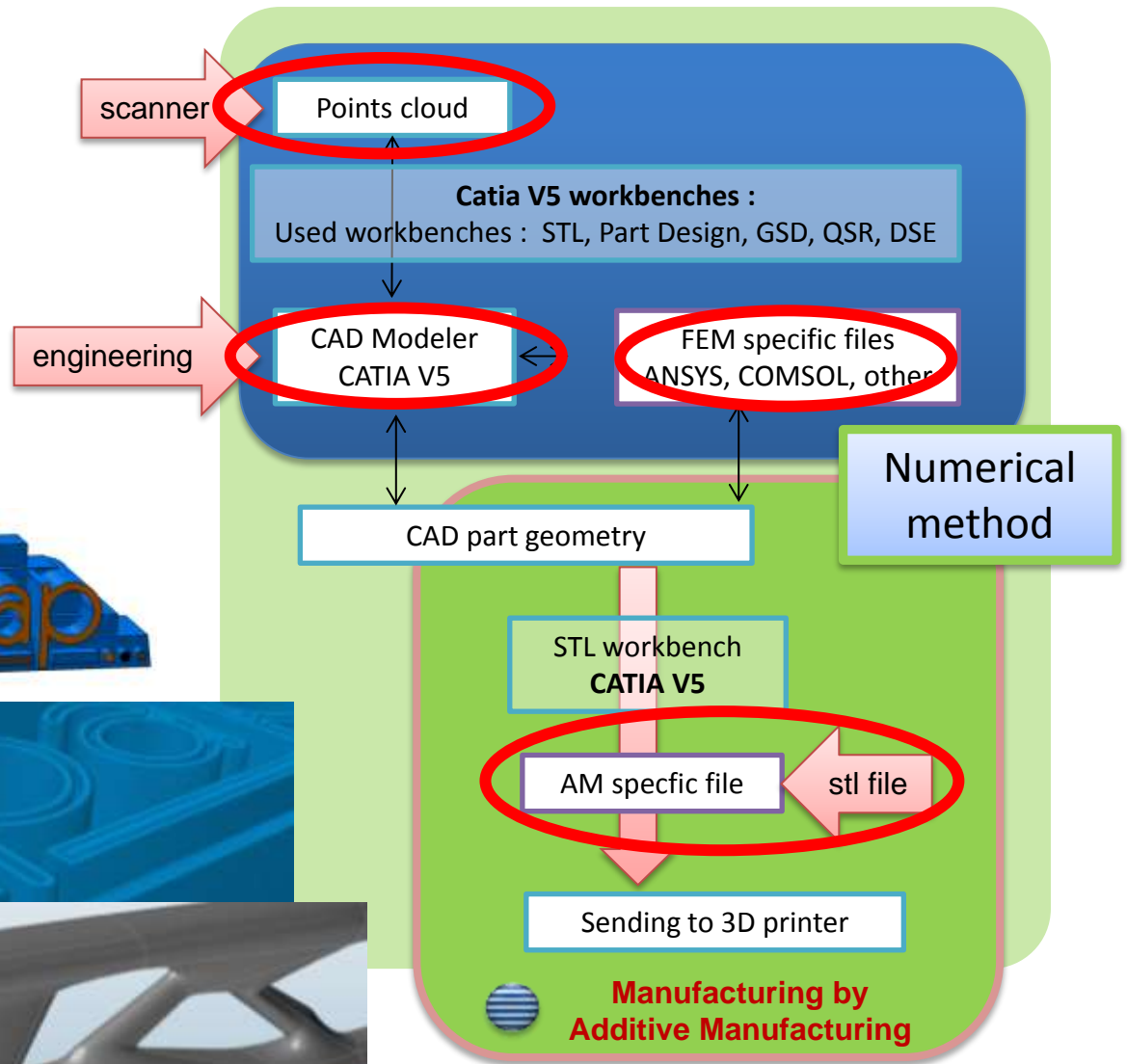


Metal powder and laser...
Direct manufacturing

less material waste
create products that is impossible to make
with existing machining techniques.

Workshop

- 1- CAD (presentation)
- 2- Topological optimisation
- 3- stl file slicing



less material waste
create products that is impossible to make
with existing machining techniques.

Workshop

1- CAD (presentation)

2- Topological optimisation

3- stl file slicing



CATIA V5

Workshop

1- CAD (presentation)

2- Topological optimisation

3- stl file slicing



Plastic Stork model

CAD logo

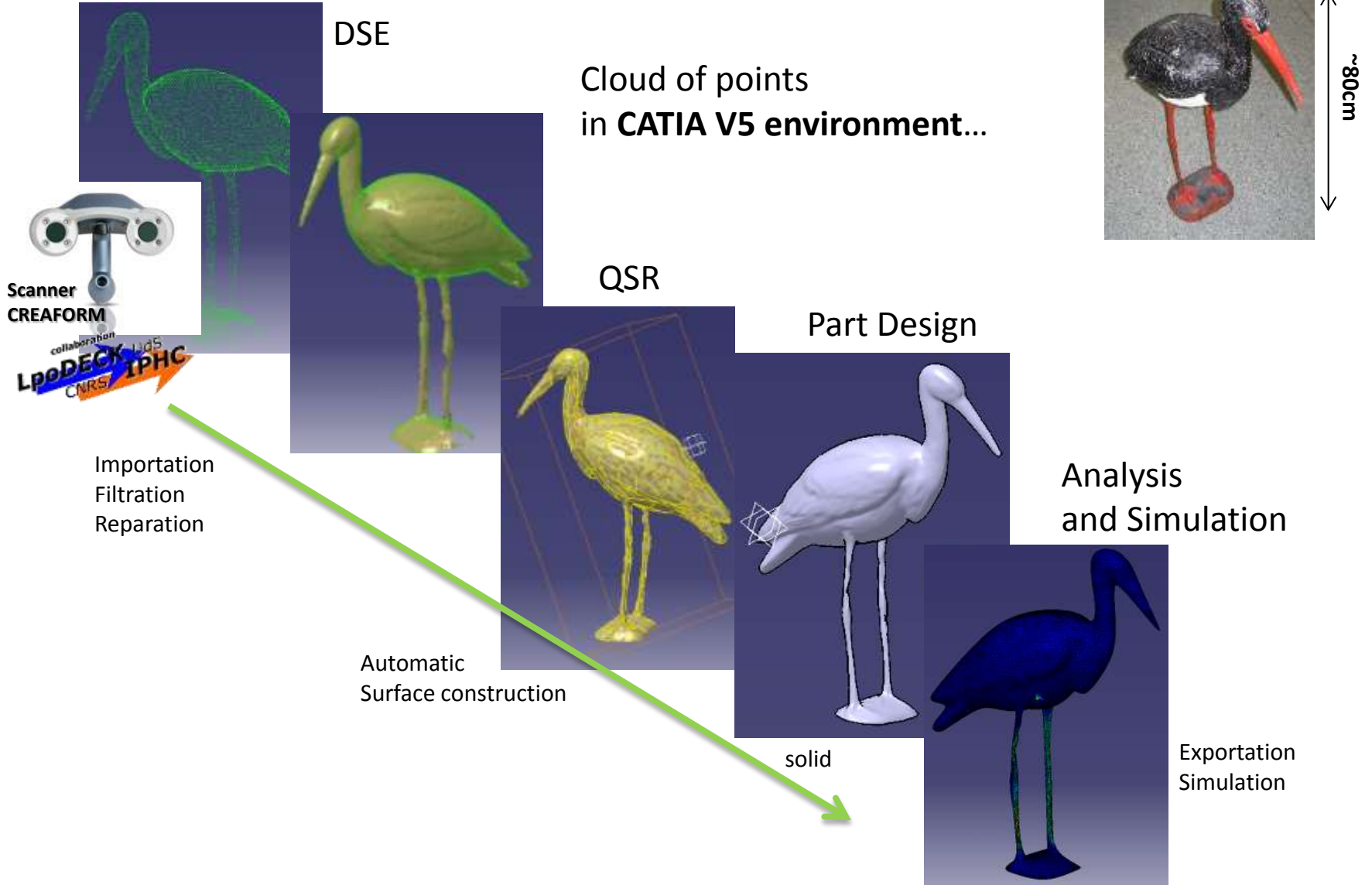


CATIA V5



scanned Stork model with logger

Numerical method from cloud to simulation

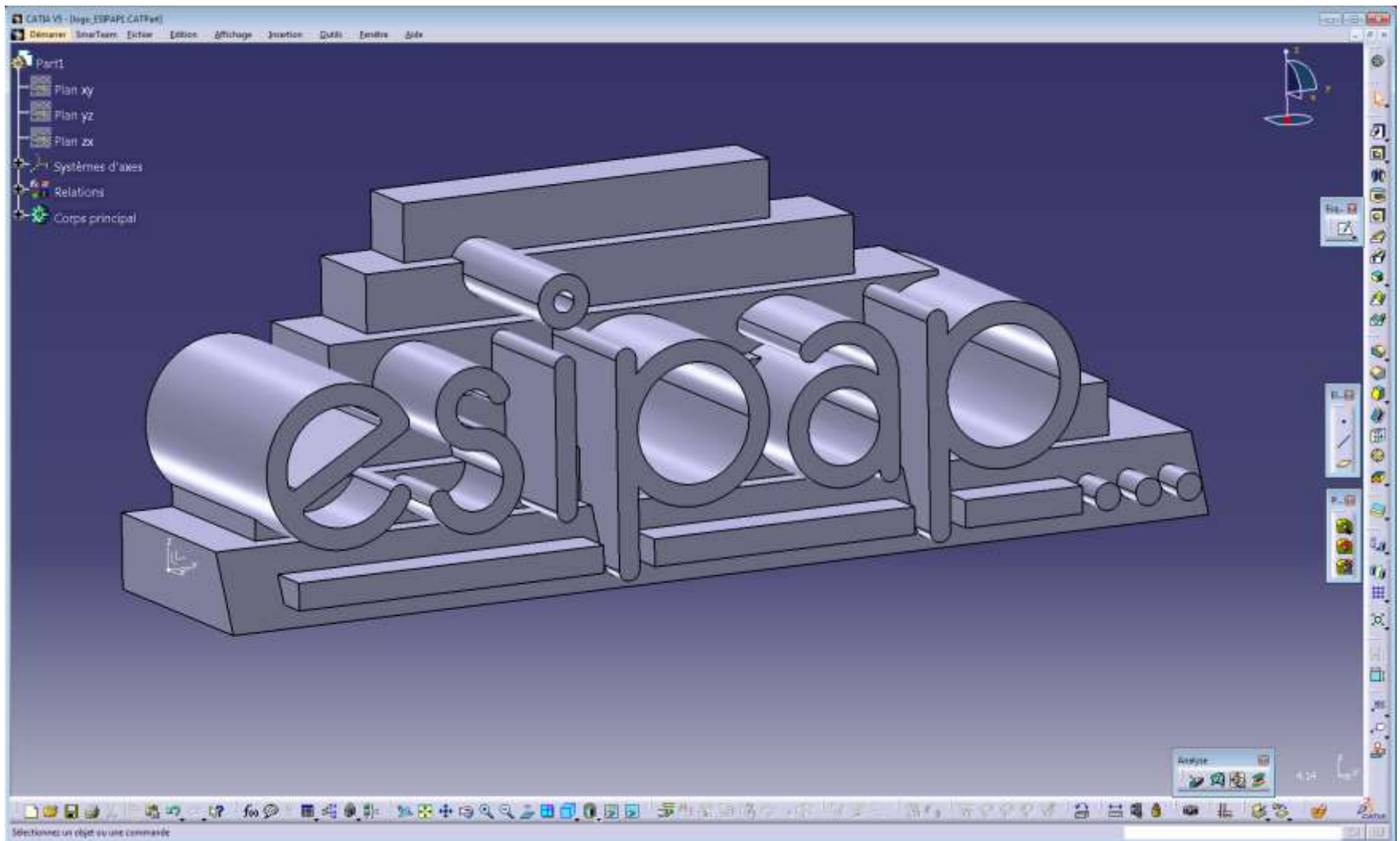


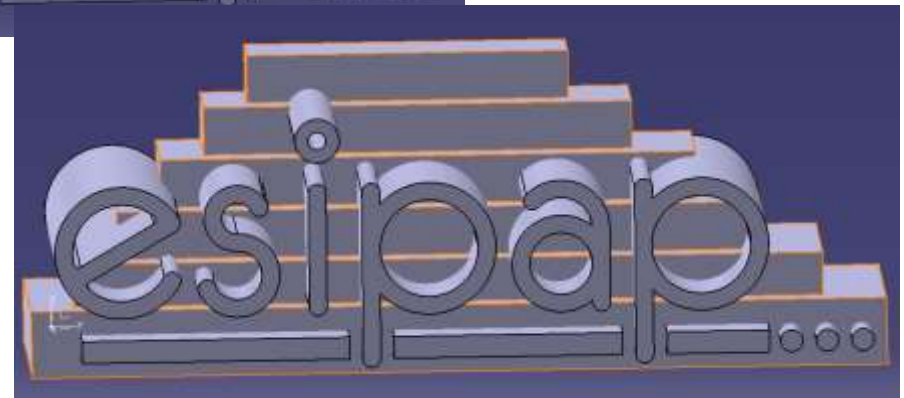


CATIA V5

esipap...







Workshop

- 1- CAD (presentation)
- 2- Topological optimisation
- 3- stl file slicing

ON YOUR DESKTOP

Where should be the material to optimise the piece response ?



INSPIRE
solidThinking / WHERE IDEAS TAKE SHAPE

<http://www.altairhyperworks.com/product/solidThinking-Inspire>

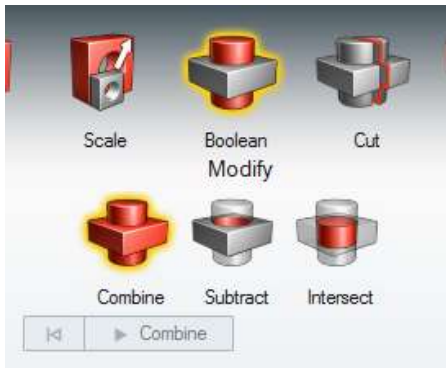
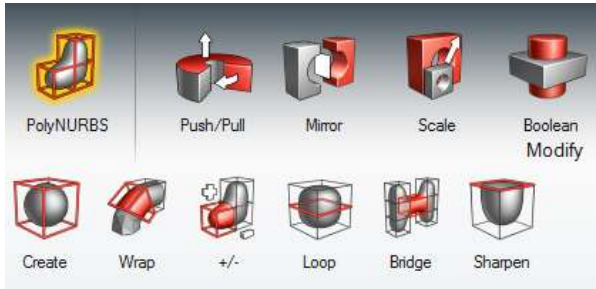
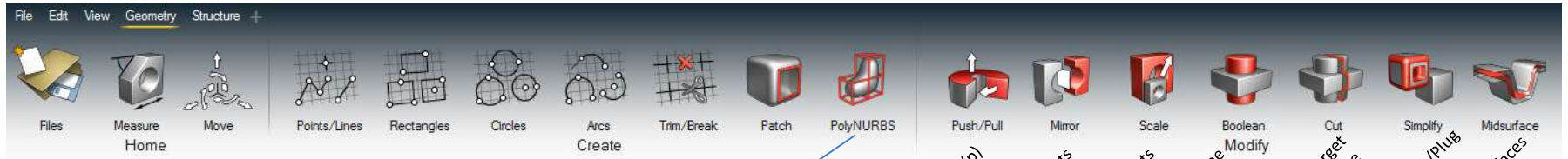
SolidThinking/University Products :

<http://www.solidthinking.com/DownloadProducts.aspx?category=Download&item=Products>

Altair contact :

Julien Grezolle, Application Engineer, jgrezolle@altair.com





Push/Pull faces (p)
Revolve Face

Mirror Parts

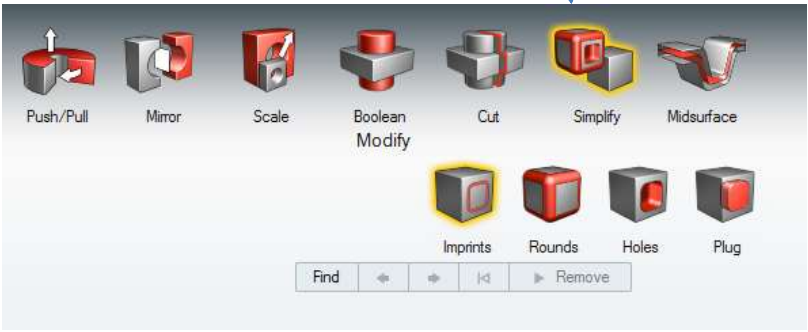
Scale Parts

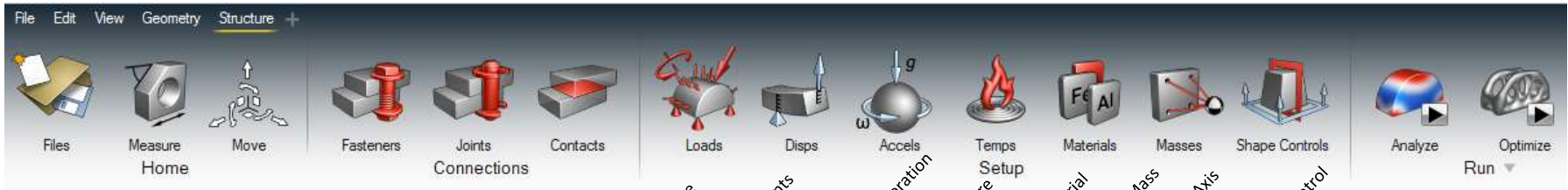
Combine
Modify
Subtract
Intersect

Chose target
Cut by plane

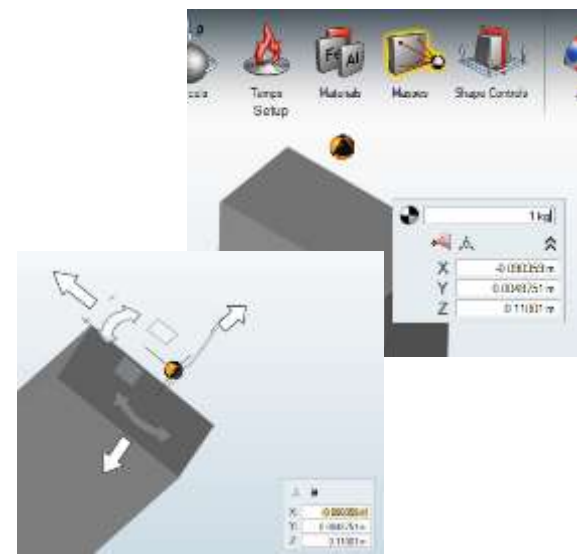
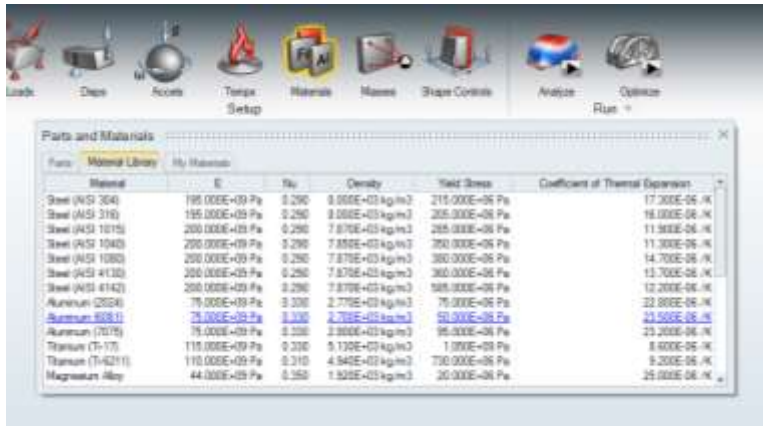
Remove
Imprints/Rounds/Holes/Plug

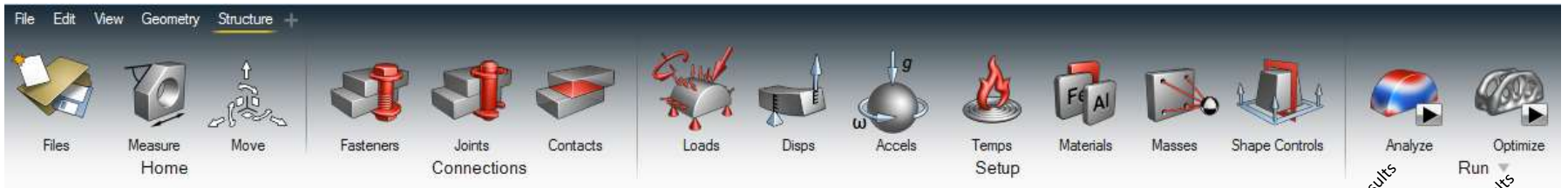
Middle between faces
Automatic search



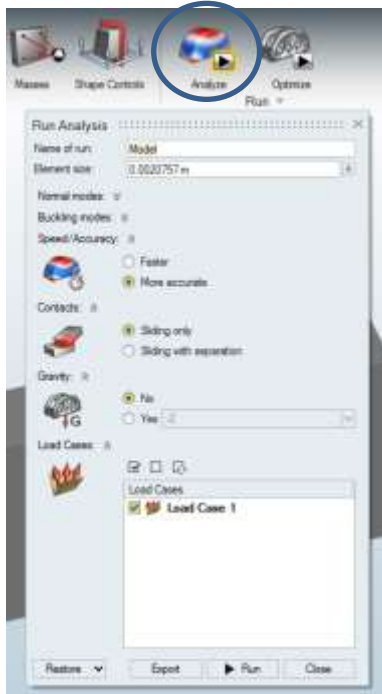


Apply Force/Torque/Pressure
 Apply Support
 Apply Displacement Constraints
 Apply Enforced Displacements
 Apply g-loads
 Apply Angular Velocity and Acceleration
 Apply Temperature
 Apply Material
 Add/Edit Concentrated Mass
 Move : Align Tool with support
 Align Tool with support
 Add/Edit Symmetric Control
 Draw Directions

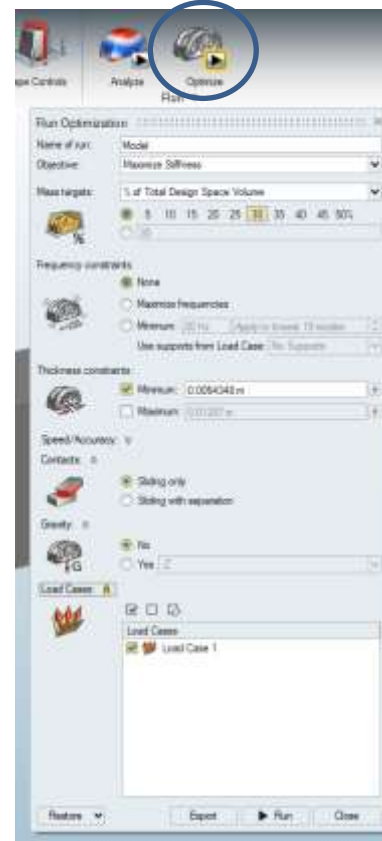




Static analysis



Topological optimisation



Run/Show Analysis Results

Run/Show Optimisation Results



 Show/Hide

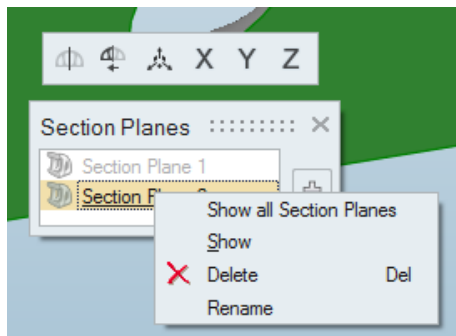
 Store/Recall Views

 Switch to Perspective Projection

 Rotate to closest principal axes

 Fit Selected (f)

 Add/Edit Section cuts





Workshop

Topological optimisation of a Cantilever beam



width 10 mm x height 20 mm x length 100 mm

Steel AISI 304 ($E = 195 \cdot 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2$)

Support fixed

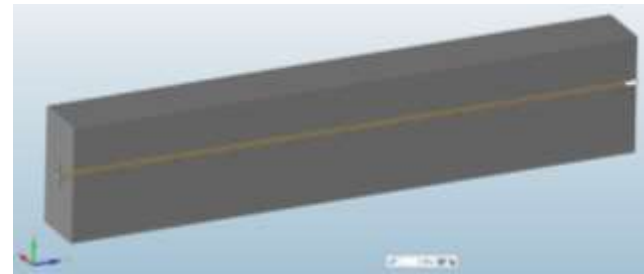
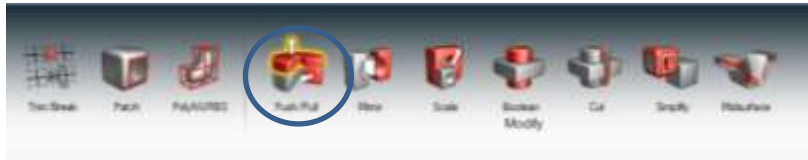
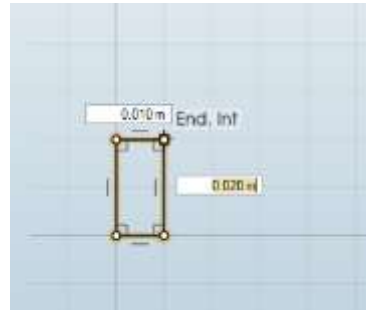
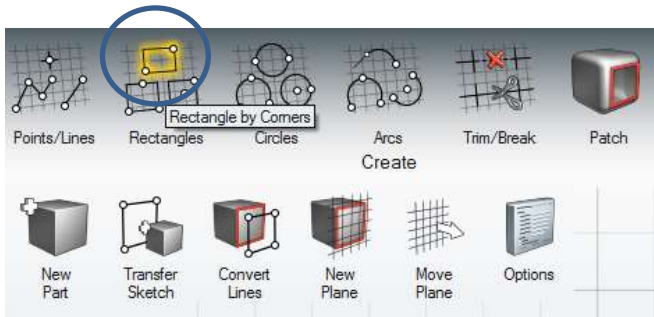
Force = 100 N

Mesh size = default value

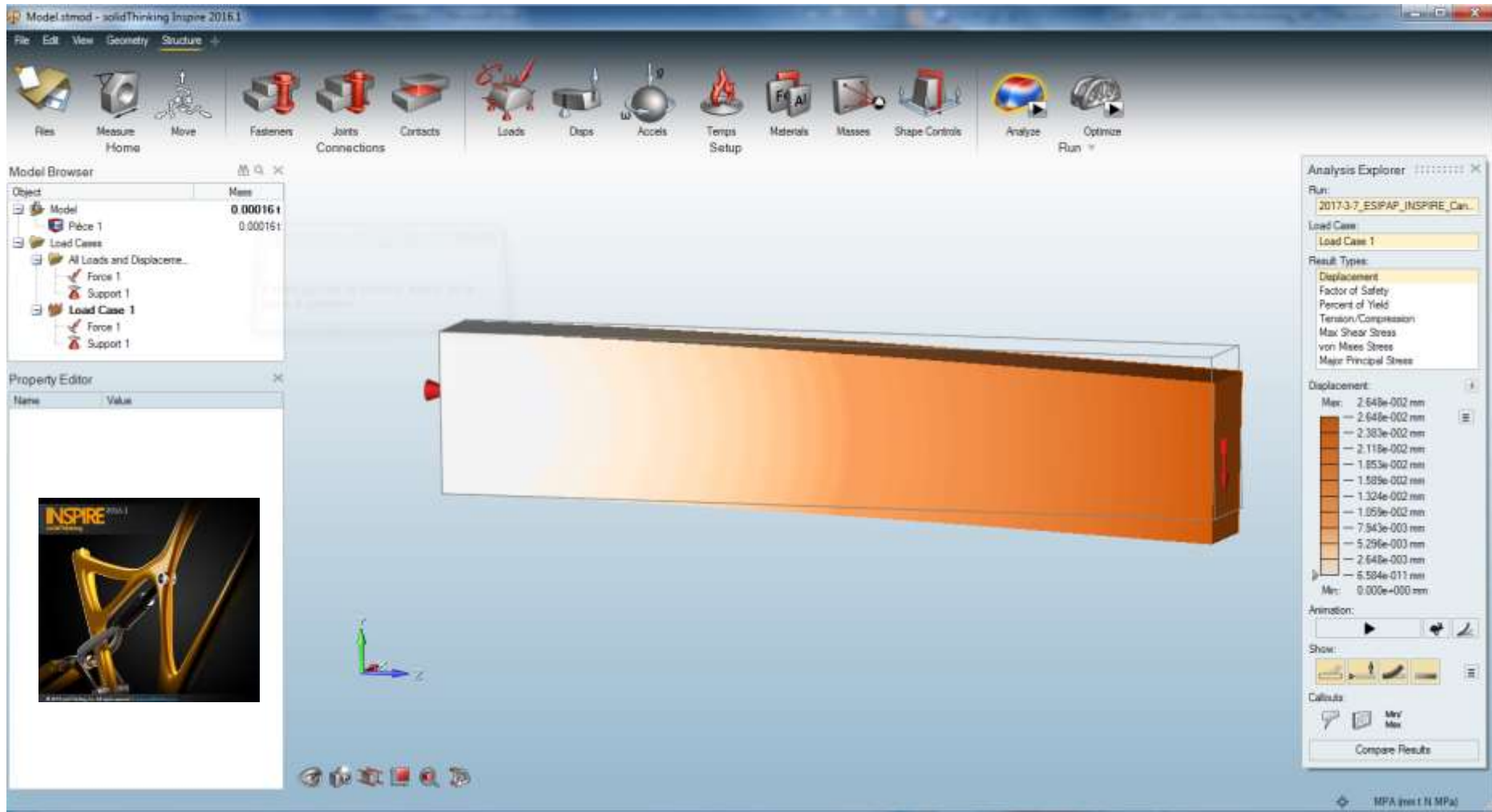
Theoretical Beam deflection : without shear effect

$$d = F \cdot l^3 / 3EI = 100 \cdot 0,1^3 / (3 \cdot 195 \cdot 10^9 \cdot (10 \cdot 20^3) / 12) = 3,08 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mm}$$

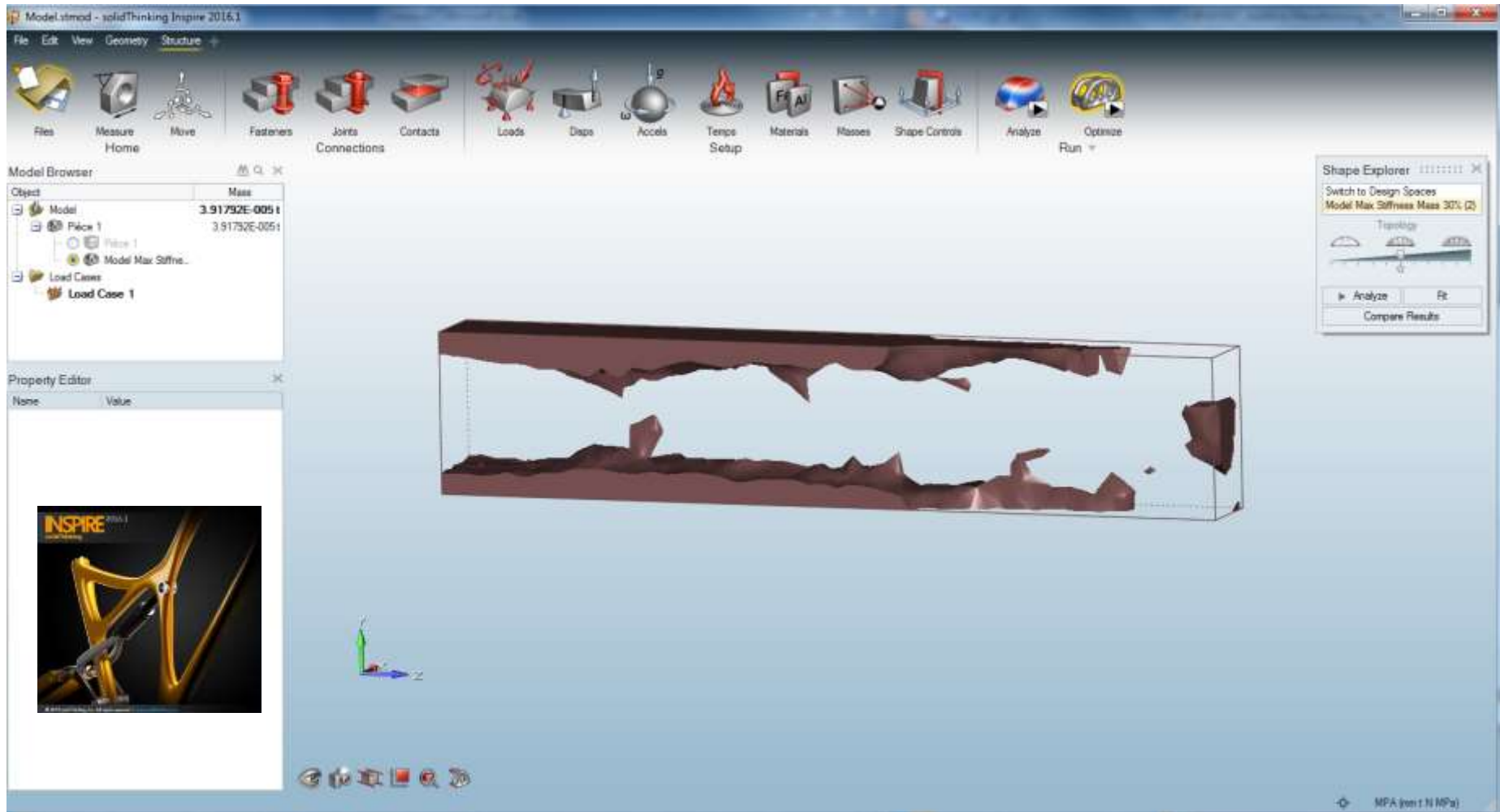
Finite Element deflection : with shear effect, $d = 2,65 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mm}$



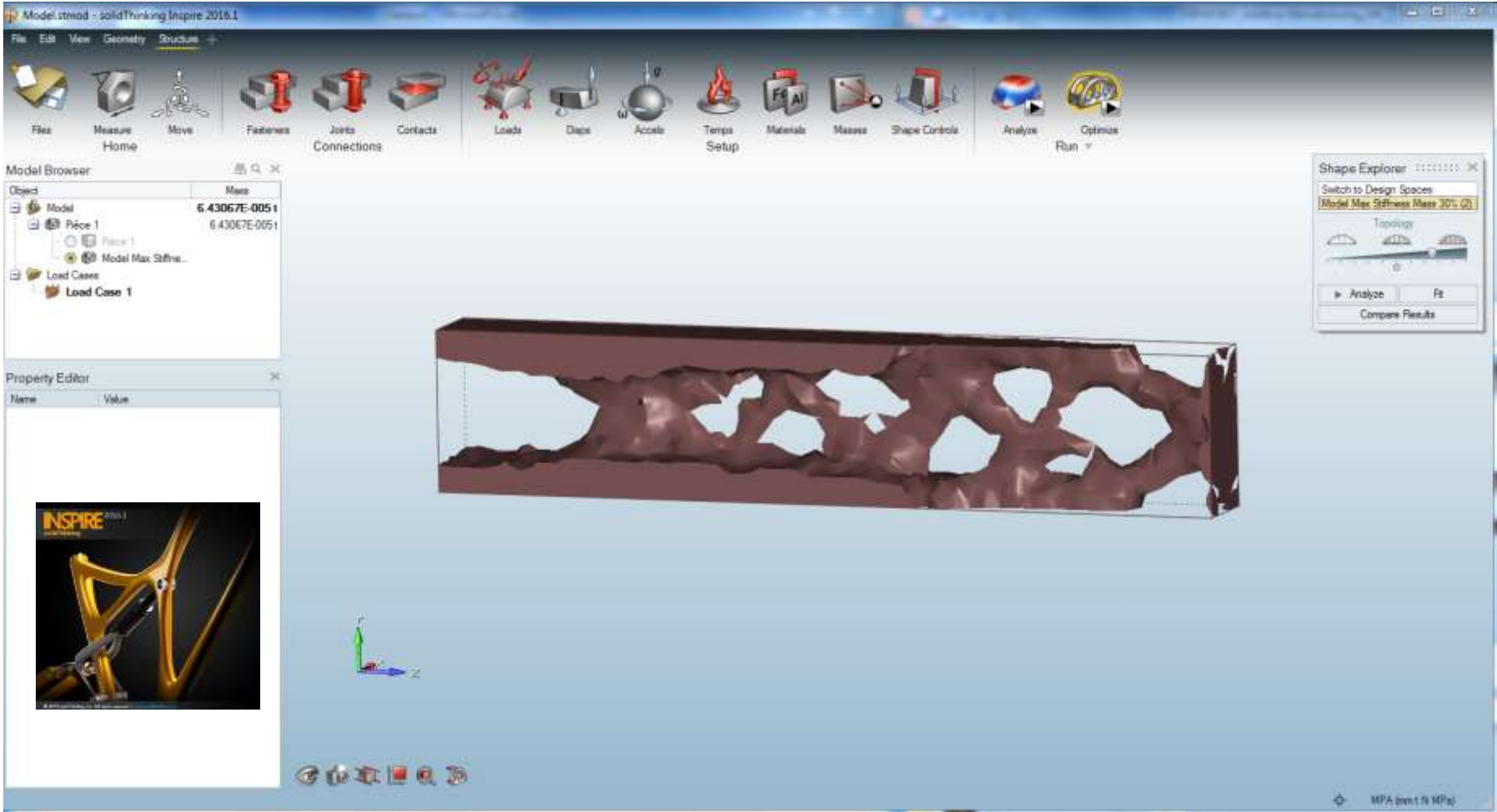
With default values -> deflection = $2,65 \cdot 10^{-2}$ mm



With default values

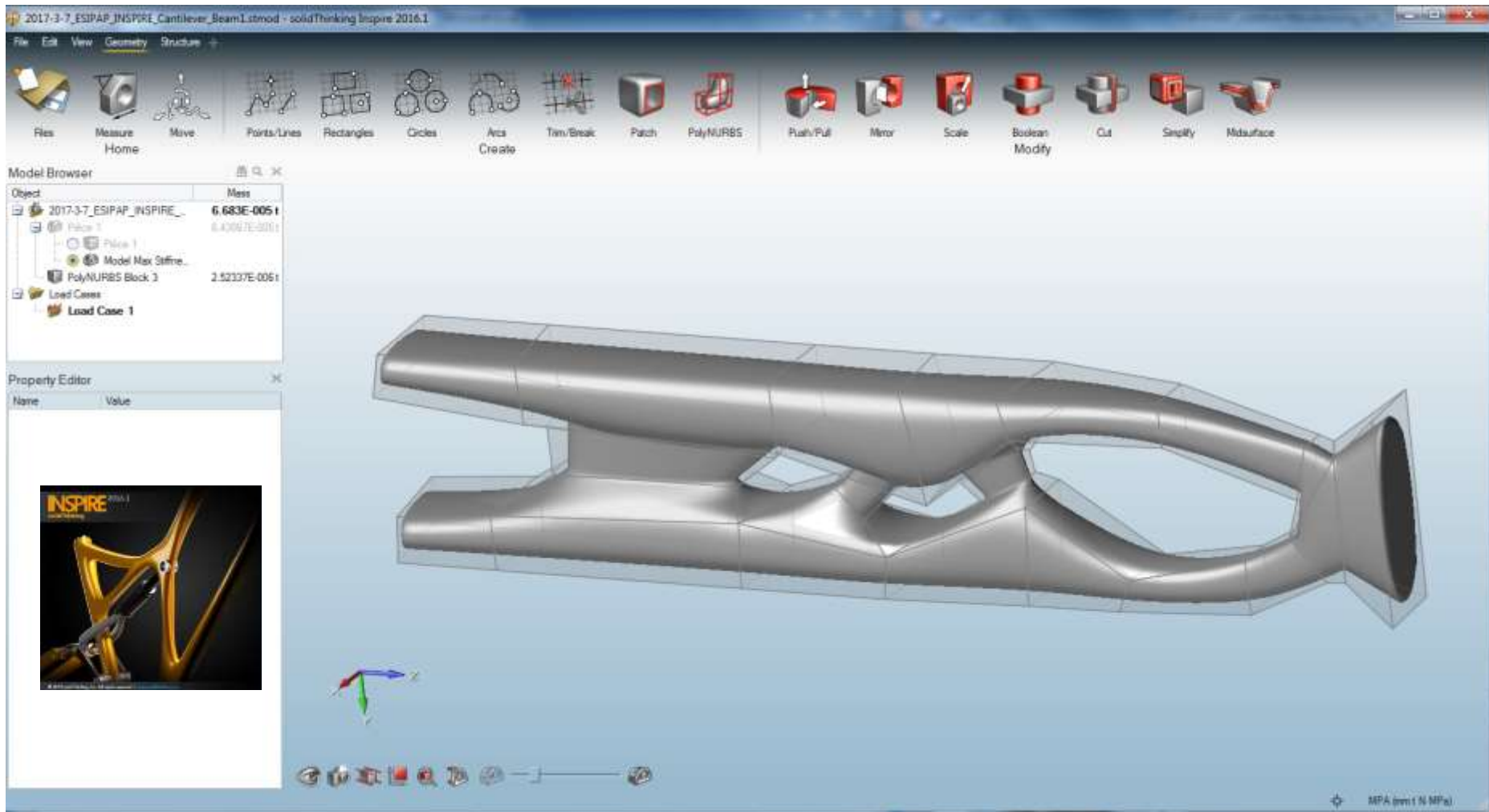


Évolution de topology



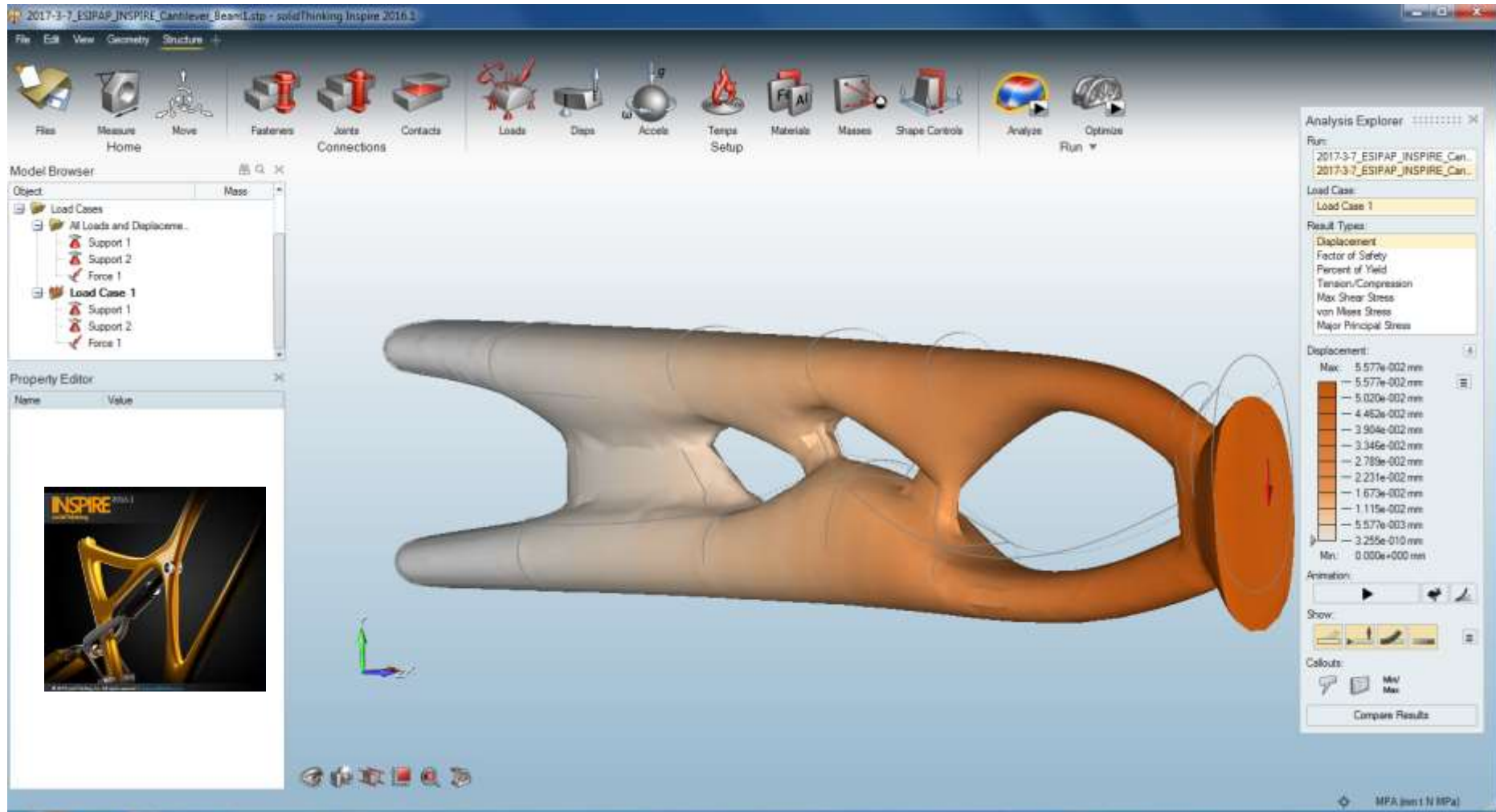
PolyNURBS solution

-> export to STEP file



PolyNURBS solution

-> deflection = $5,58 \cdot 10^{-2}$ mm





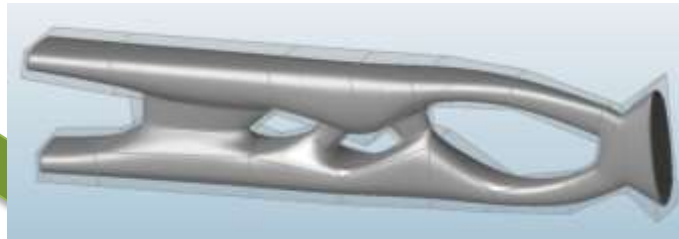
deflection = $2,65 \cdot 10^{-2}$ mm

Main steps

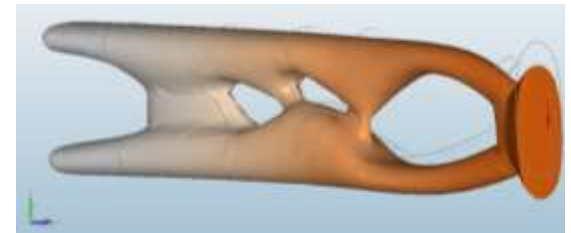
With default values



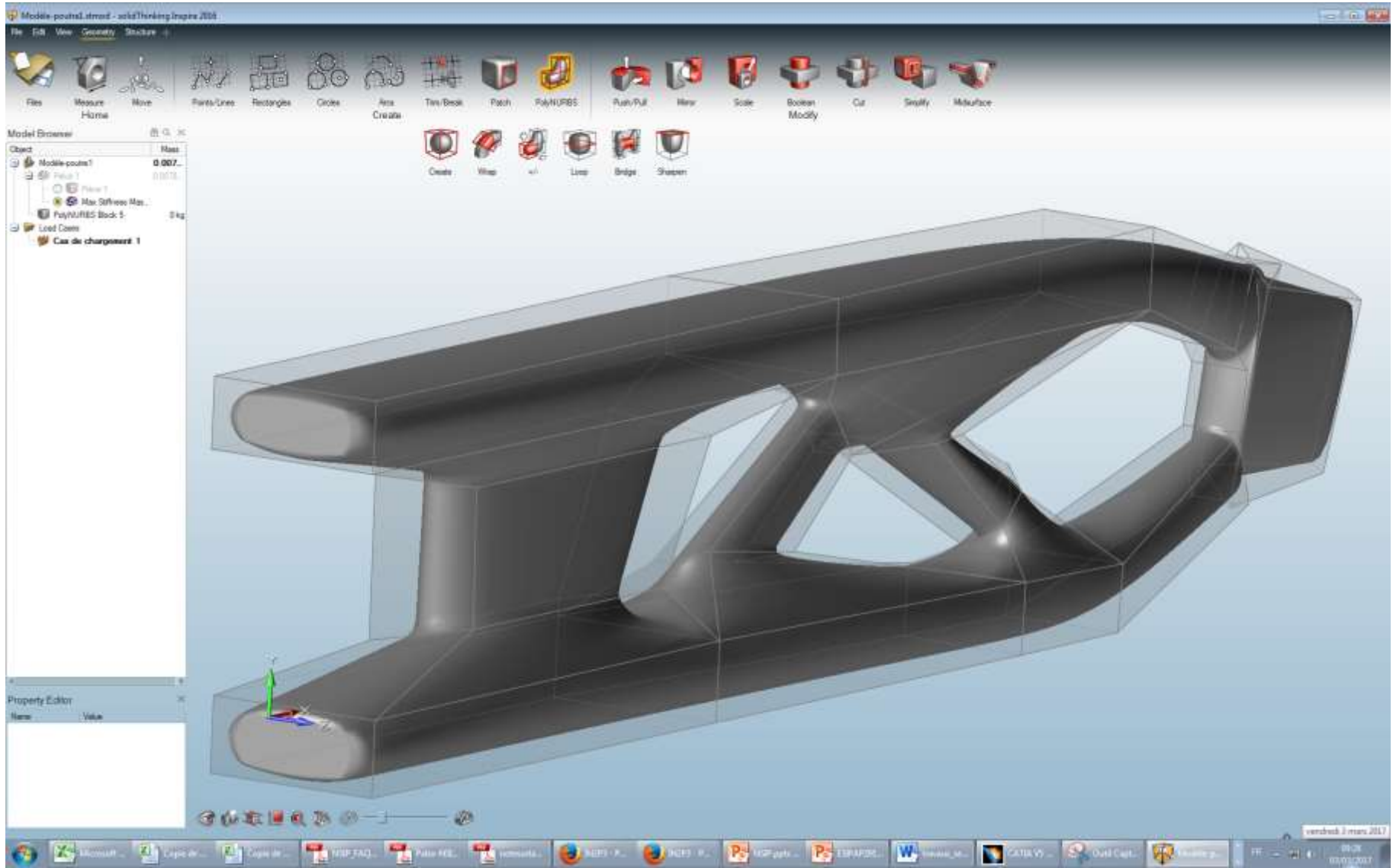
Topological
optimisation

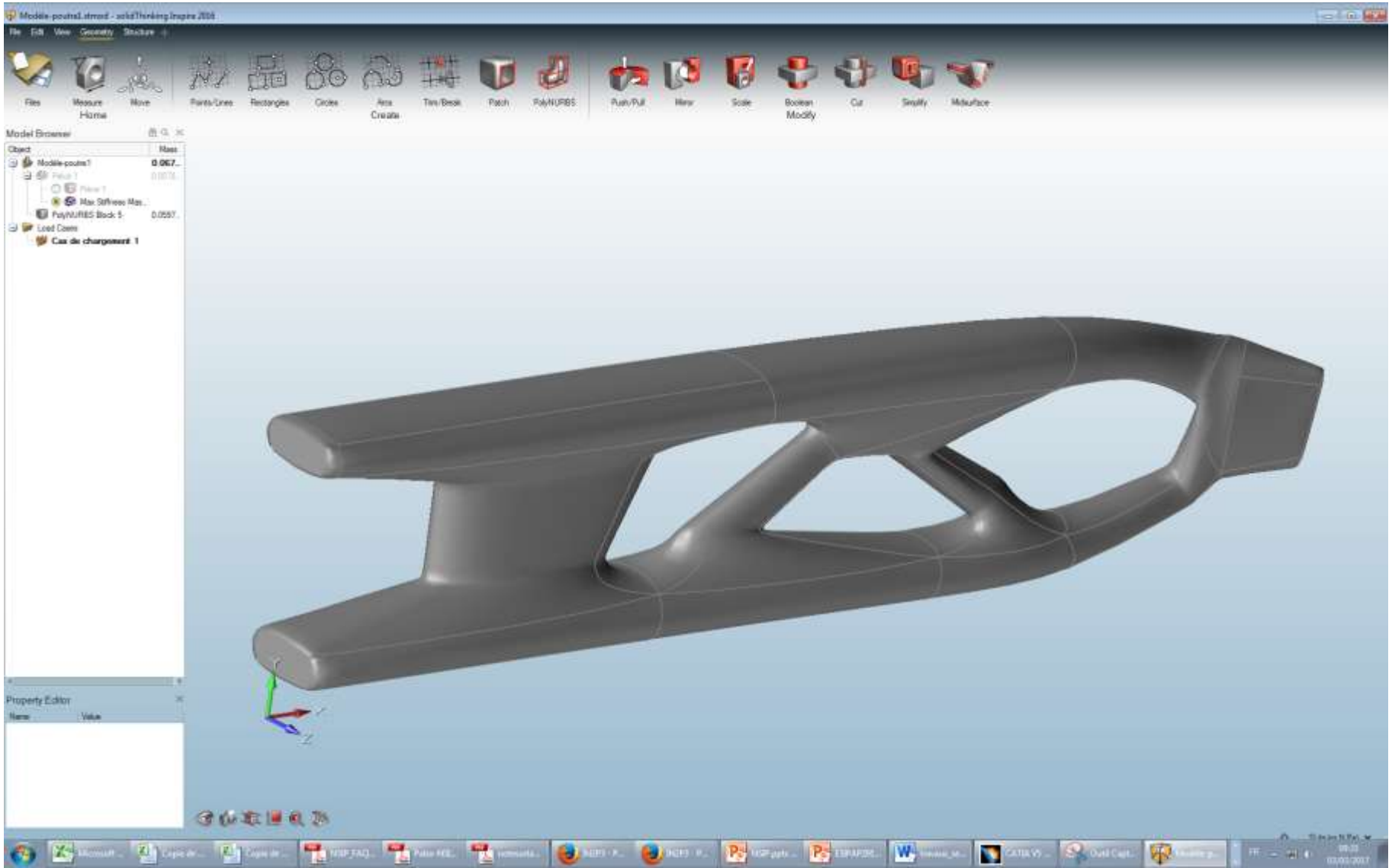


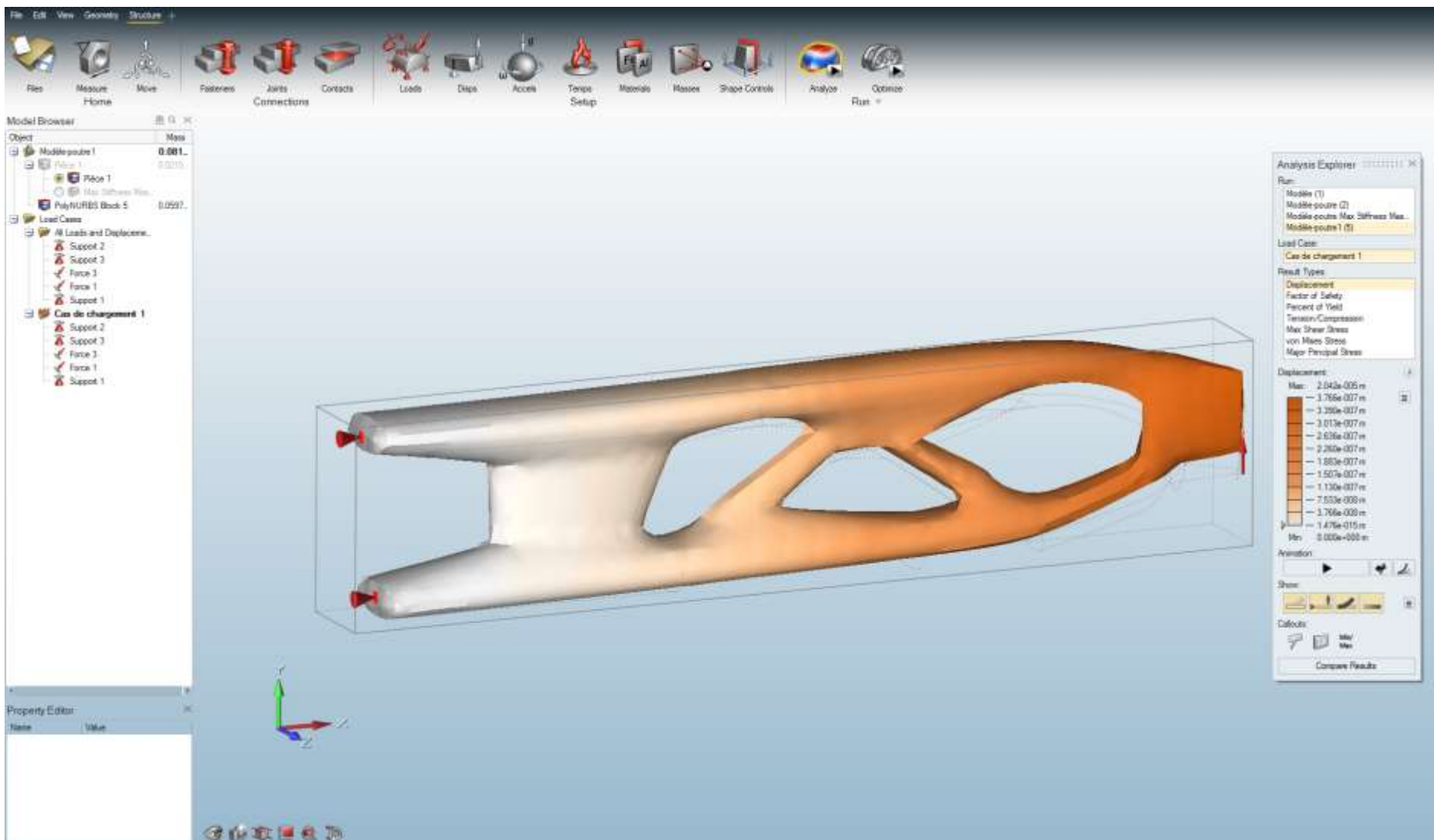
PolyNURBS
-> STP file

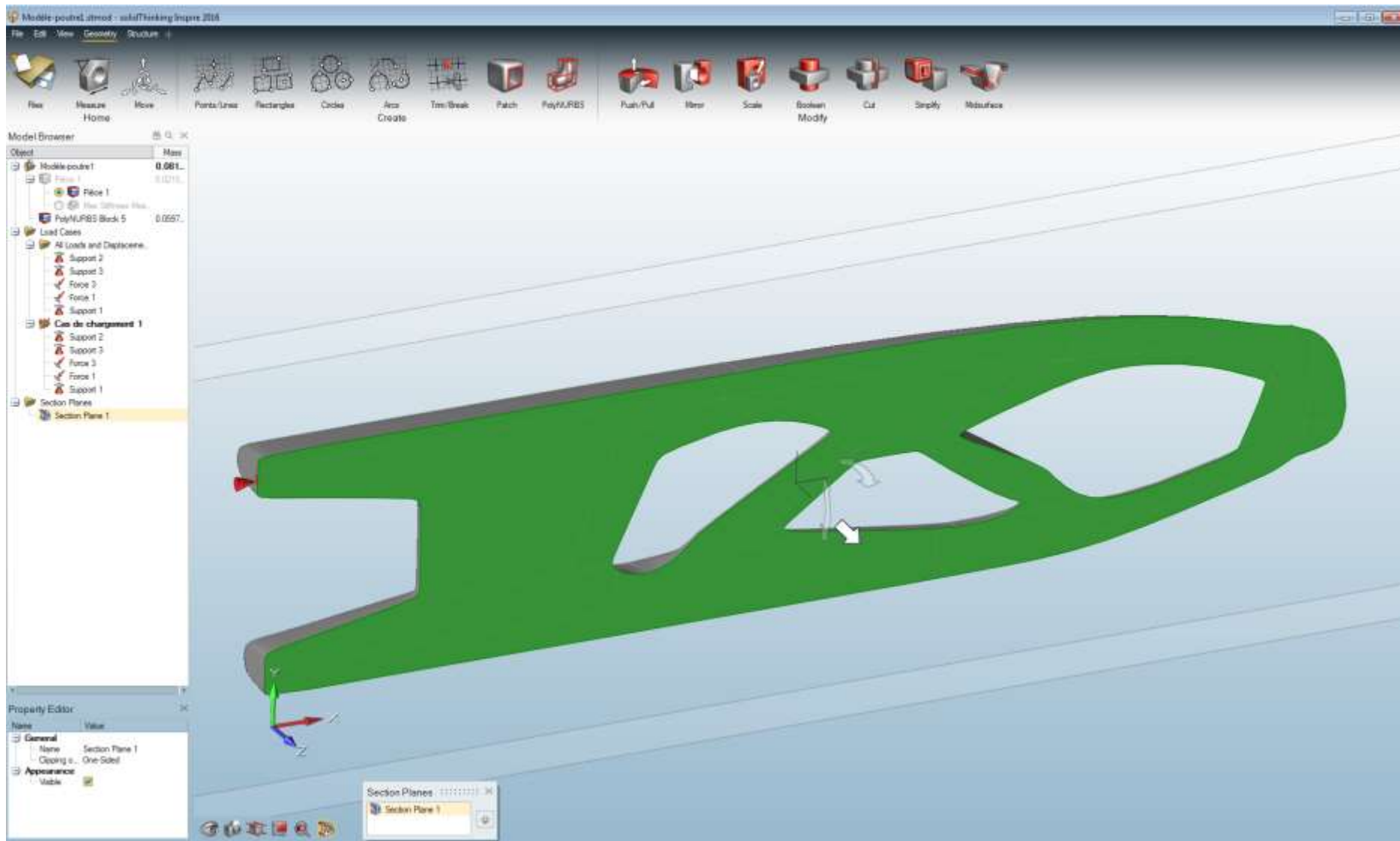


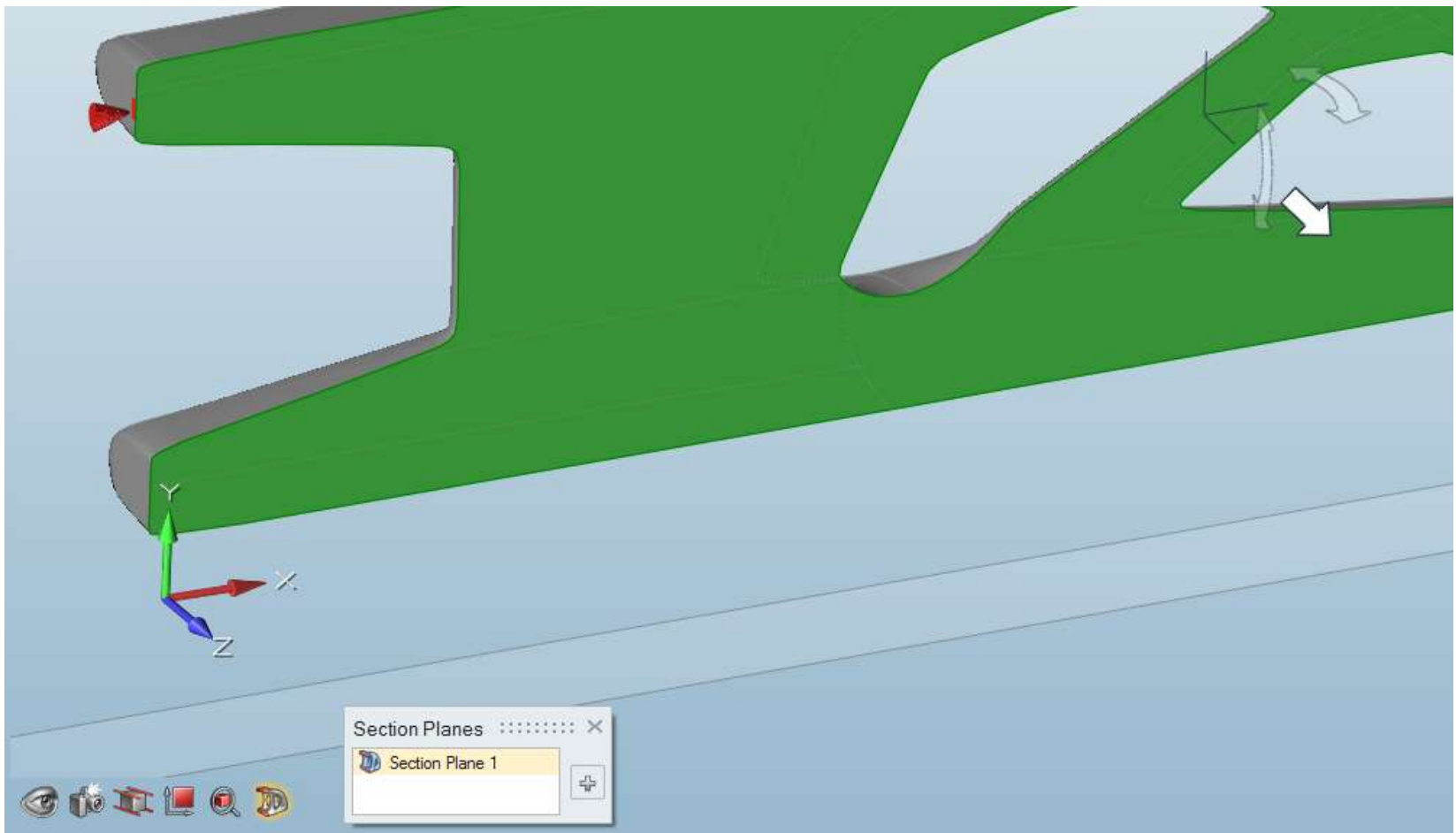
deflection = $5,58 \cdot 10^{-2}$ mm









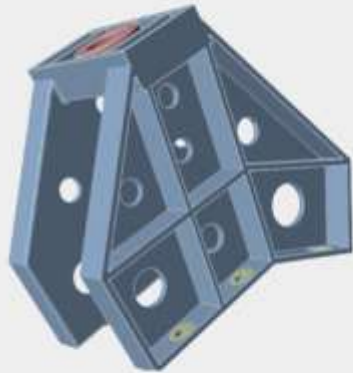


SOLIDTHINKING INSPIRE 2017

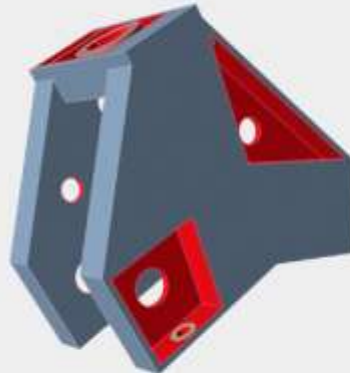


THE INSPIRE 2017 WORKFLOW

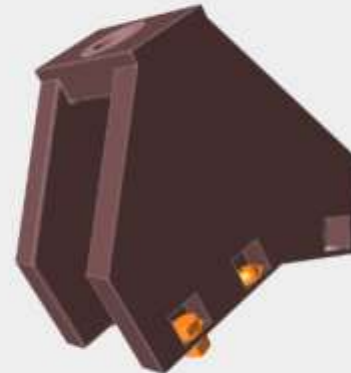
Generating the ideal part concept in Inspire is quick and easy. View the Inspire 2017 workflow below. Click on each step to see a quick video demo.



Sketch or Import a Part



Defeature the Part



Define Fasteners, Joints, and Contacts



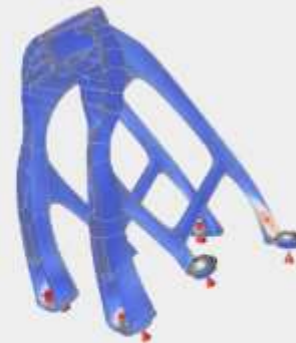
Assign Materials and Loads



Generate Ideal Shape



Refine using PolyNURBS or Export to CAD



Verify Performance



Manufacture

Source : <http://www.solidthinking.com/inspire2017.html>

Workshop

- 1- CAD (presentation)
- 2- Topological optimisation
- 3- stl file slicing



Seller :



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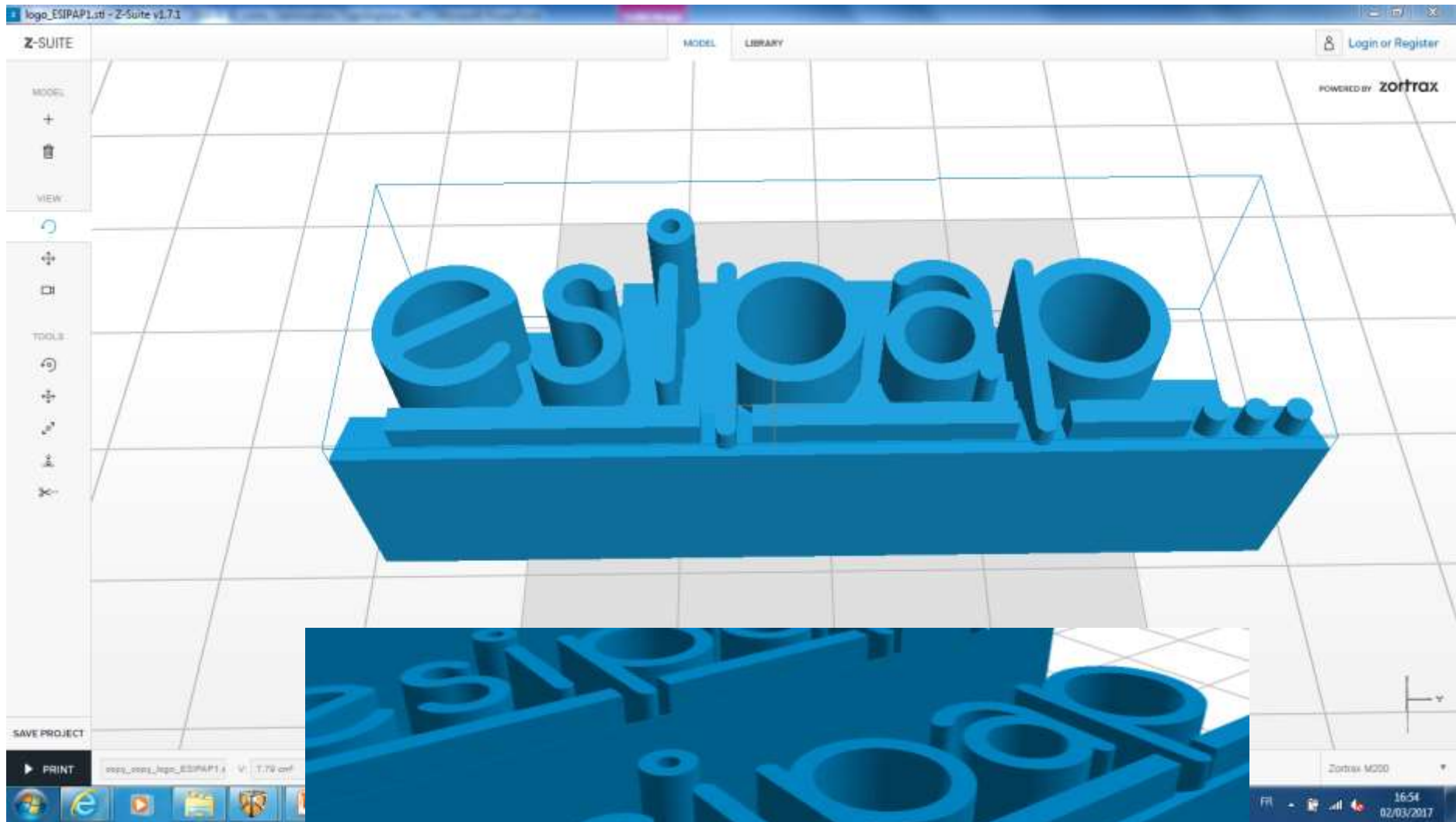
Groupe ILoos Informatique - Une équipe au service de votre entreprise

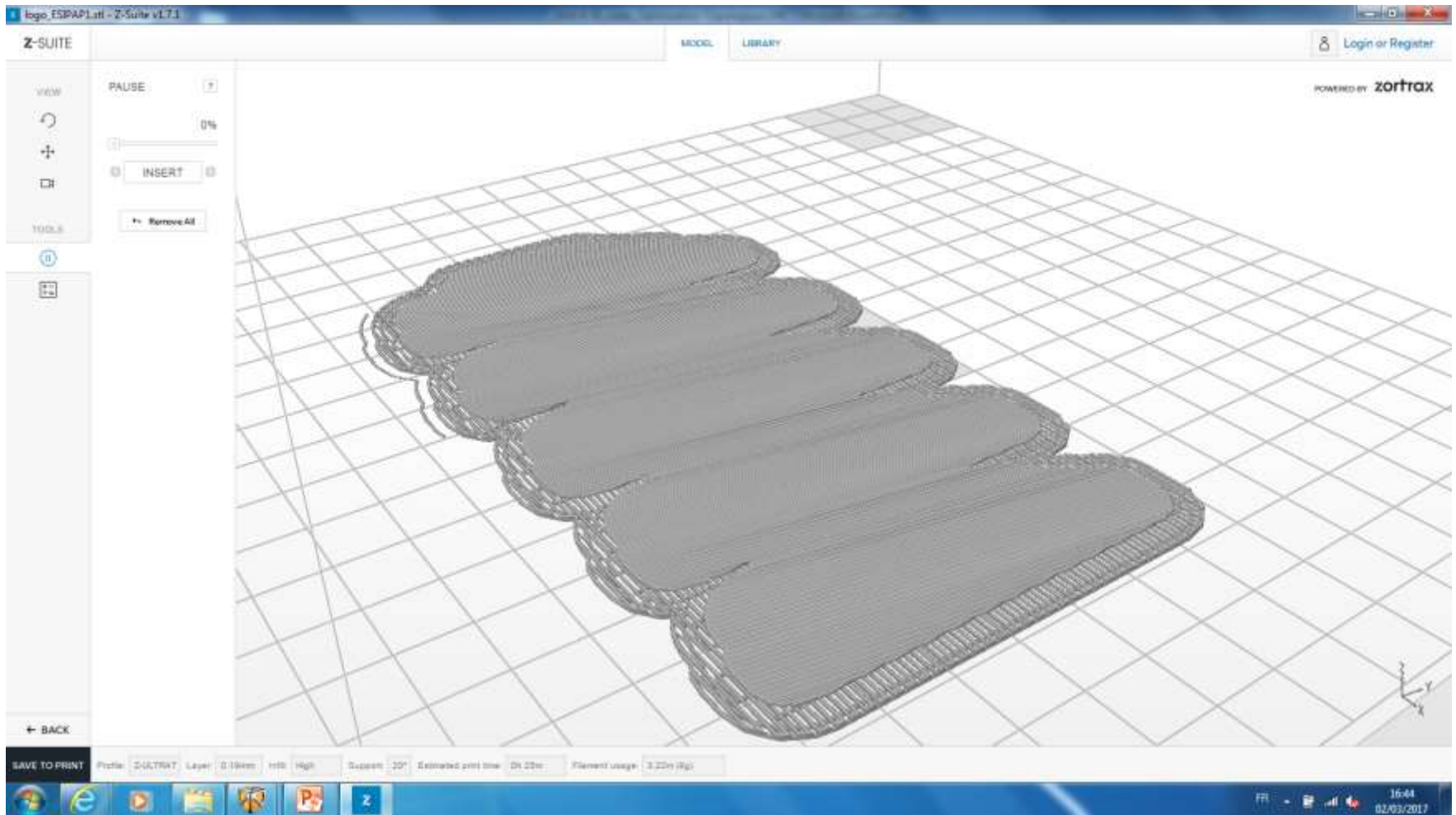


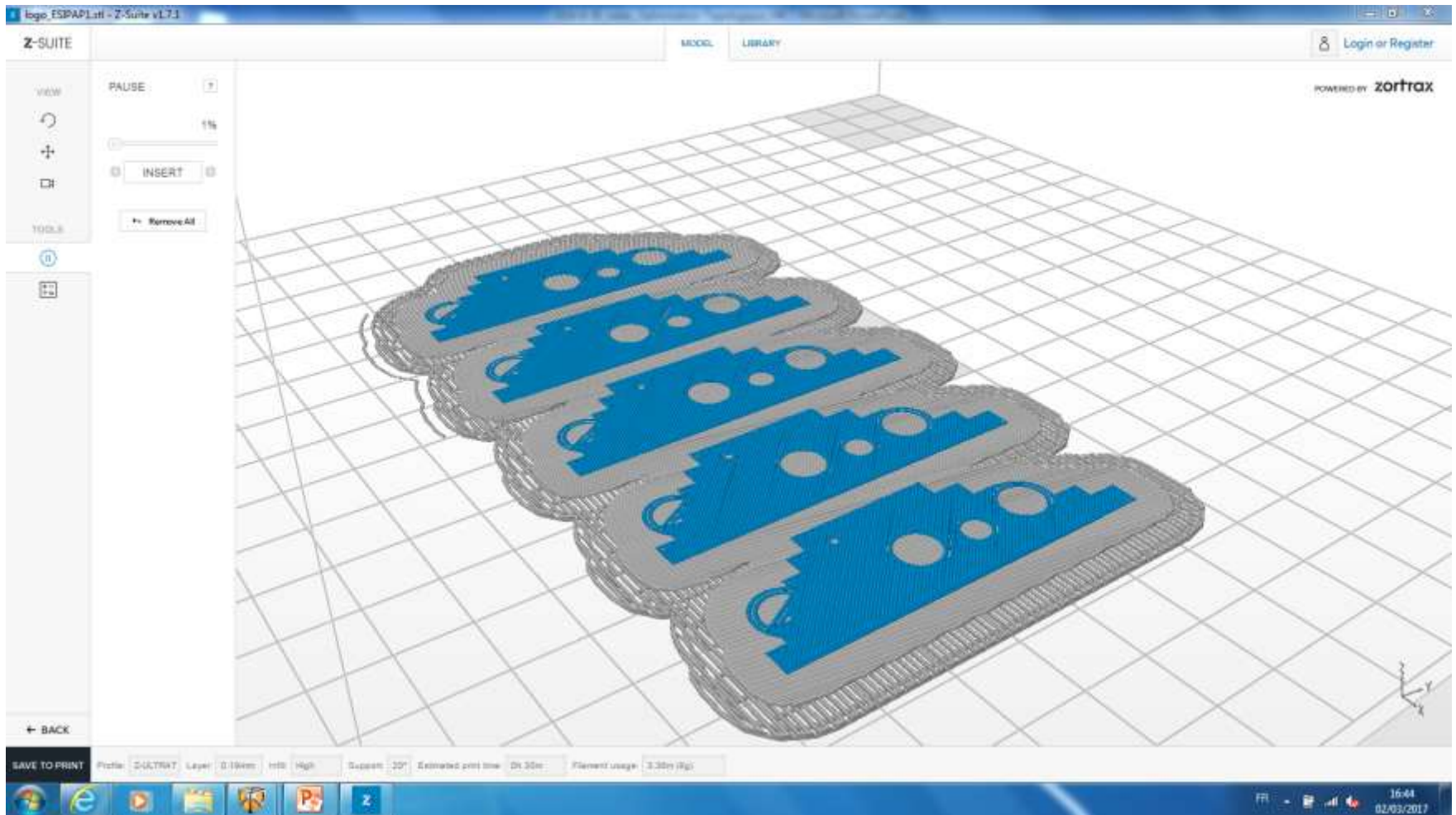
STRASBOURG - COLMAR - MULHOUSE - BELFORT - BESANÇON

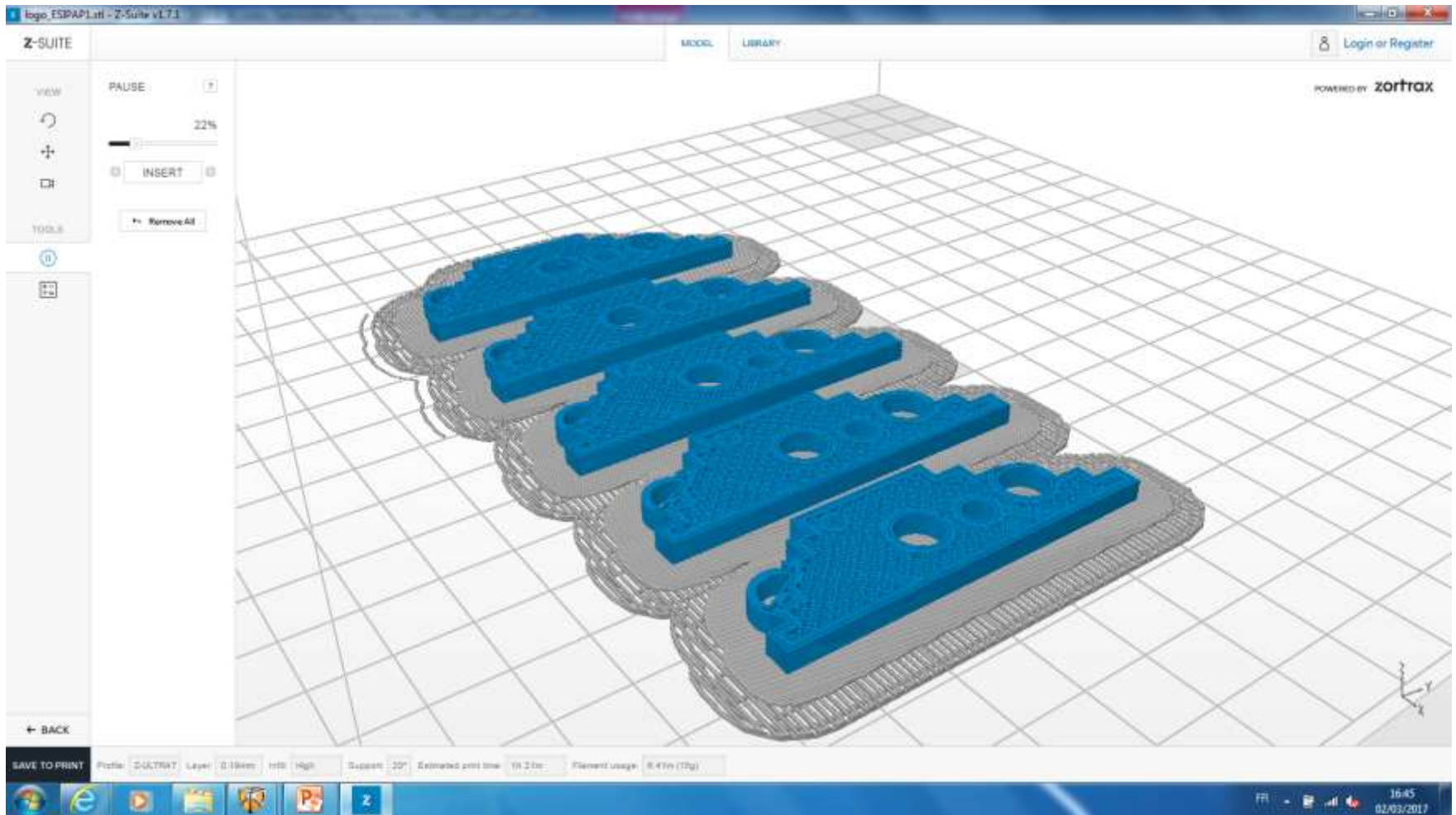
zortrax M200®

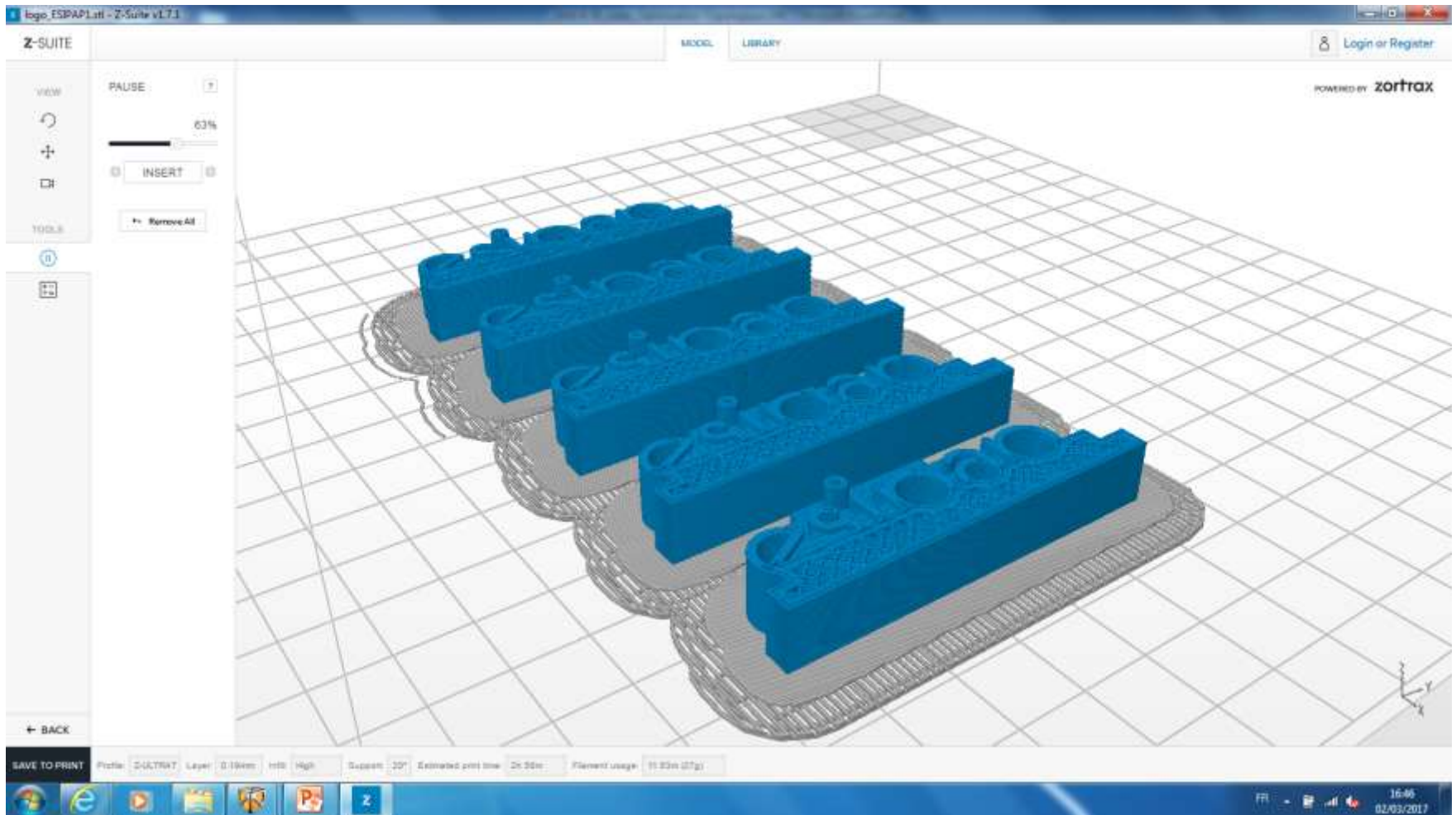


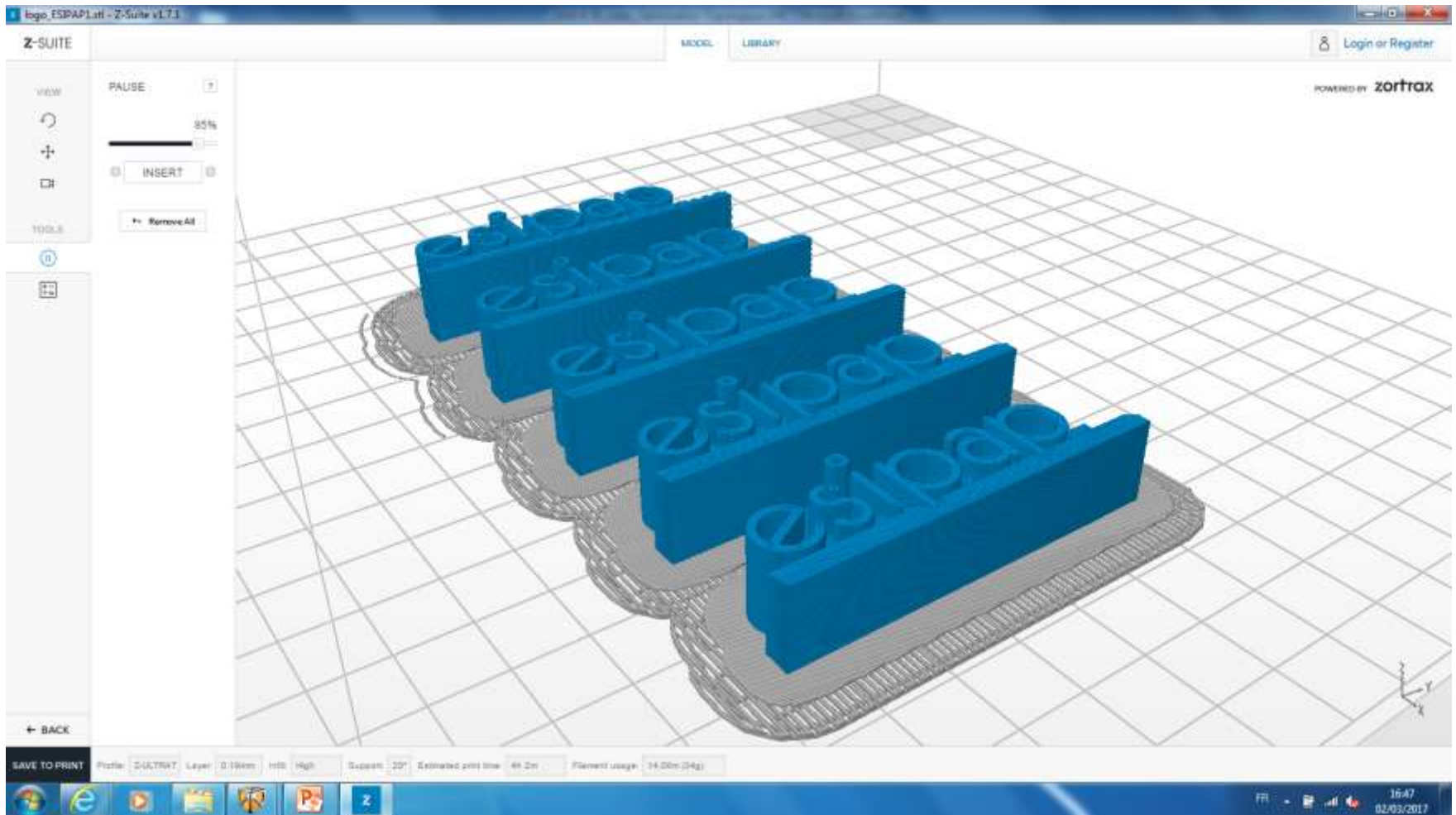


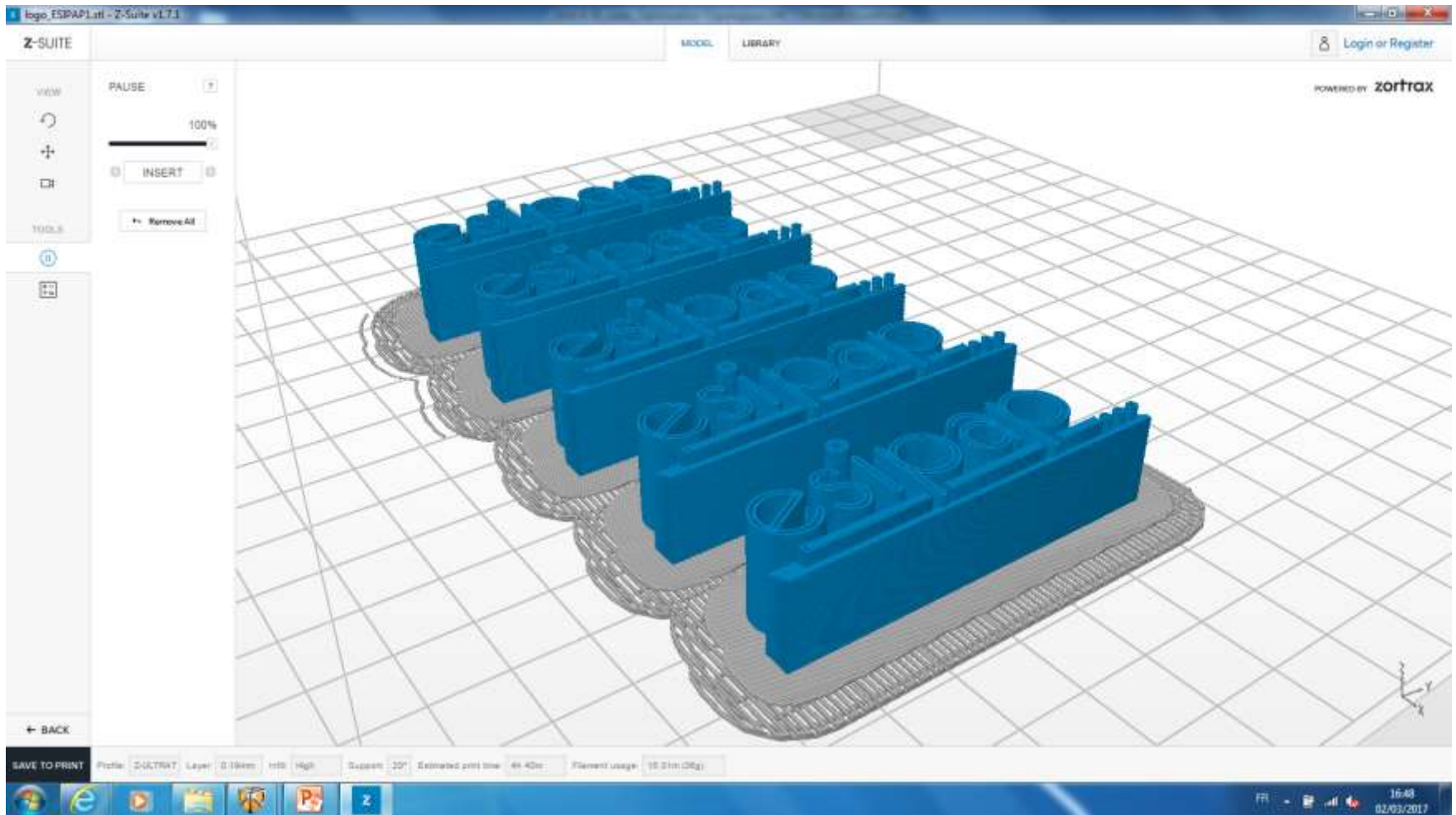


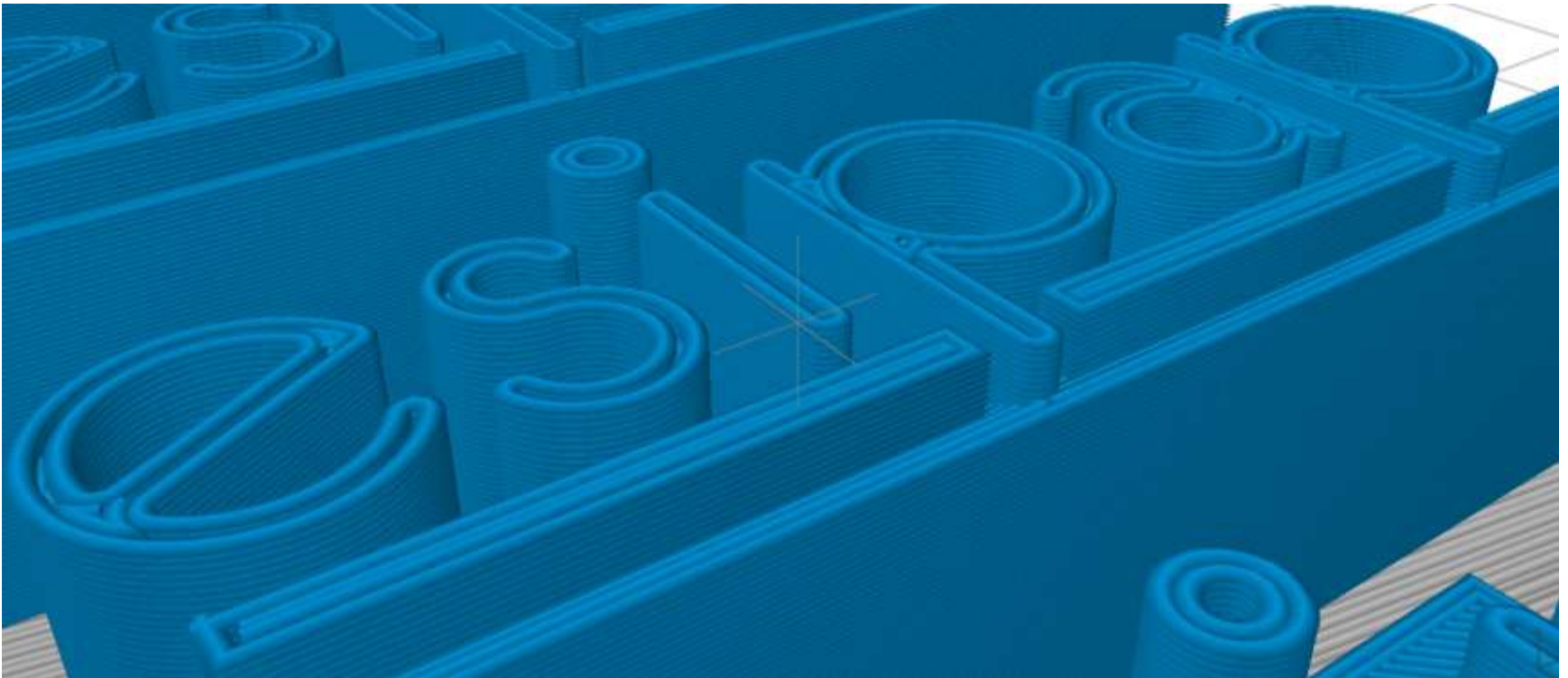












Workshop

- 1- CAD (presentation)
- 2- Topological optimisation
- 3- stl file slicing

ON YOUR DESKTOP



**Makerbot
Desktop 3.7**



Seller :



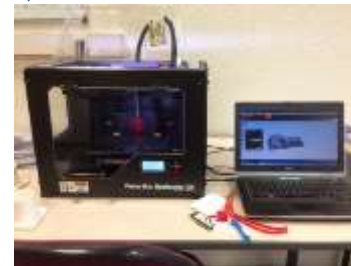
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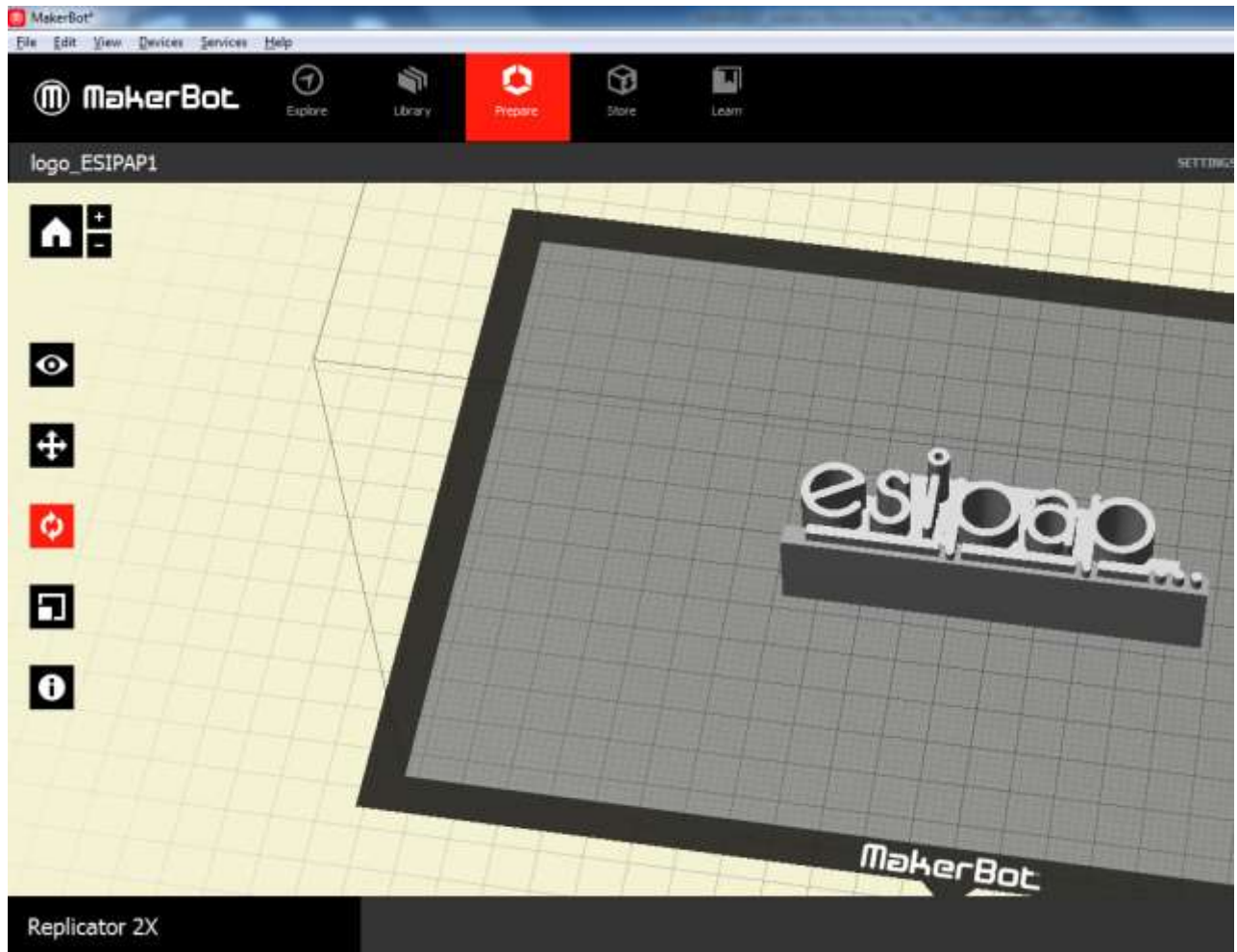
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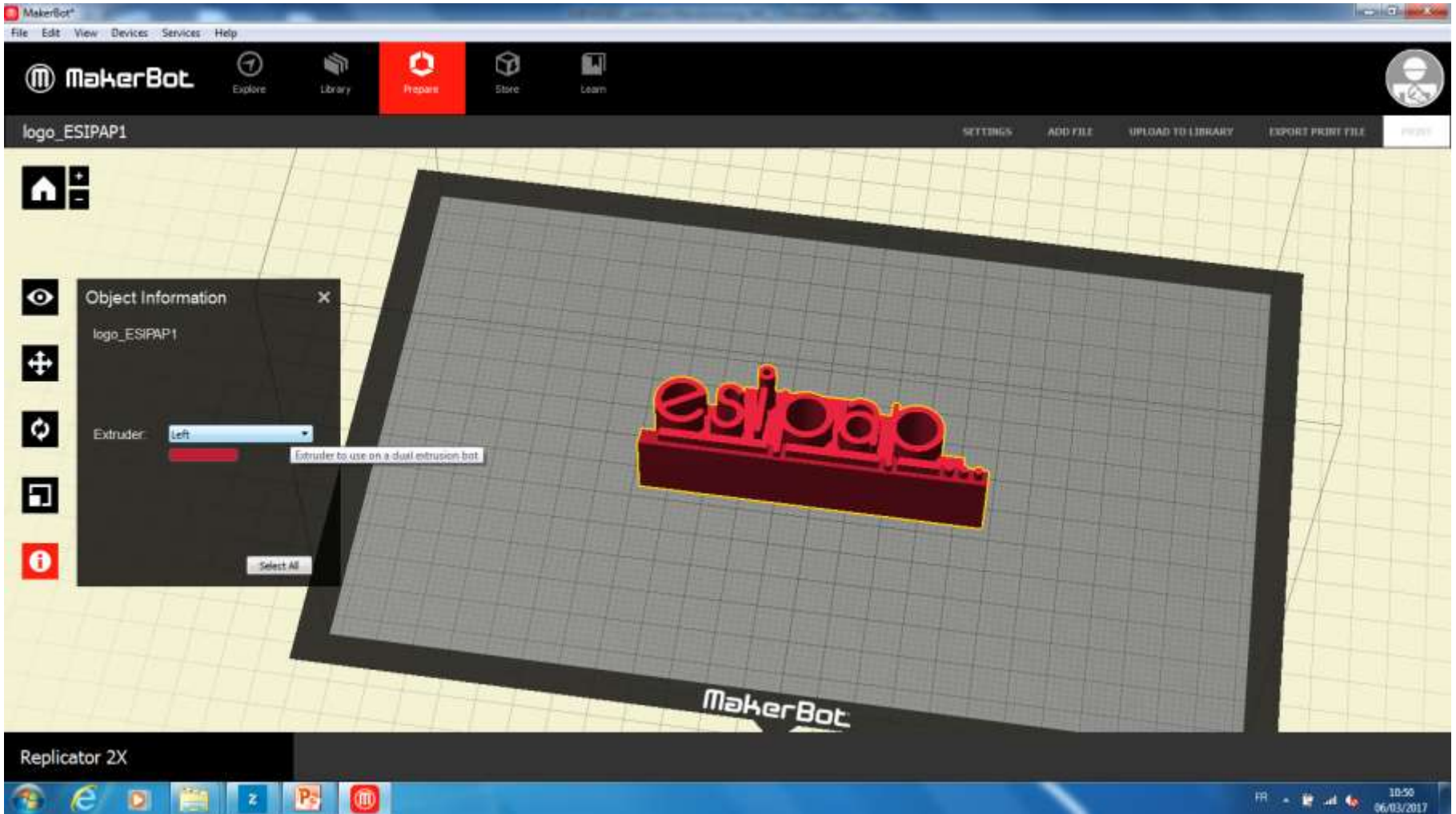


STRASBOURG - COLMAR - MULHOUSE - BELFORT - BESANCON

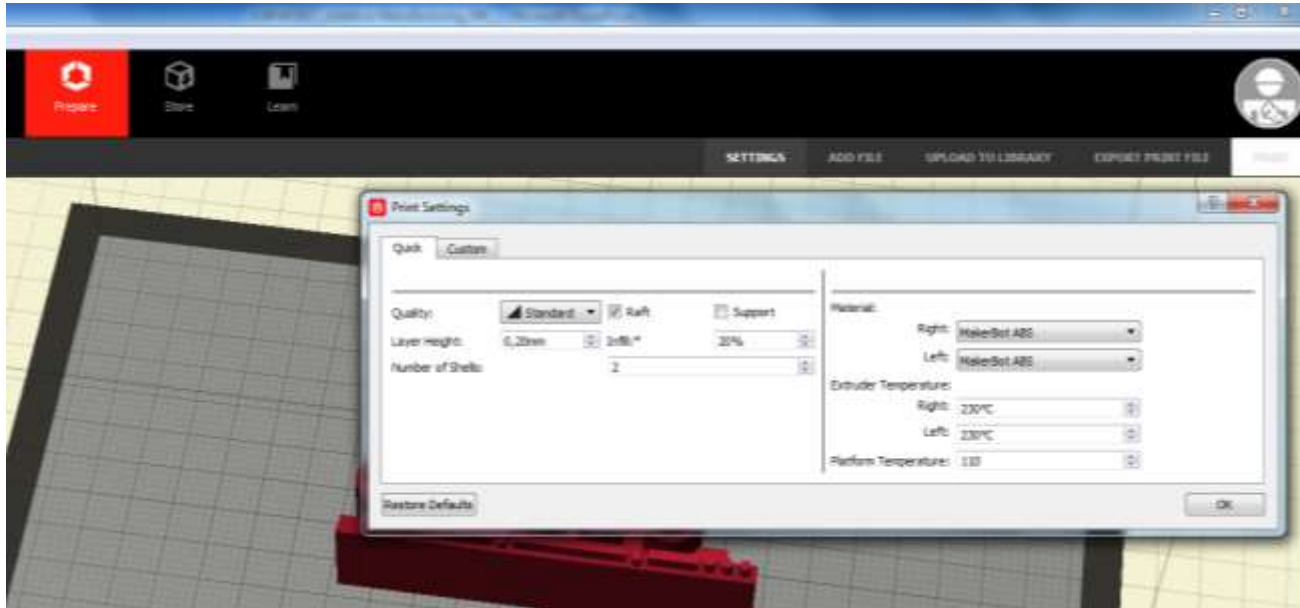


**Makerbot
Replicator 2X**

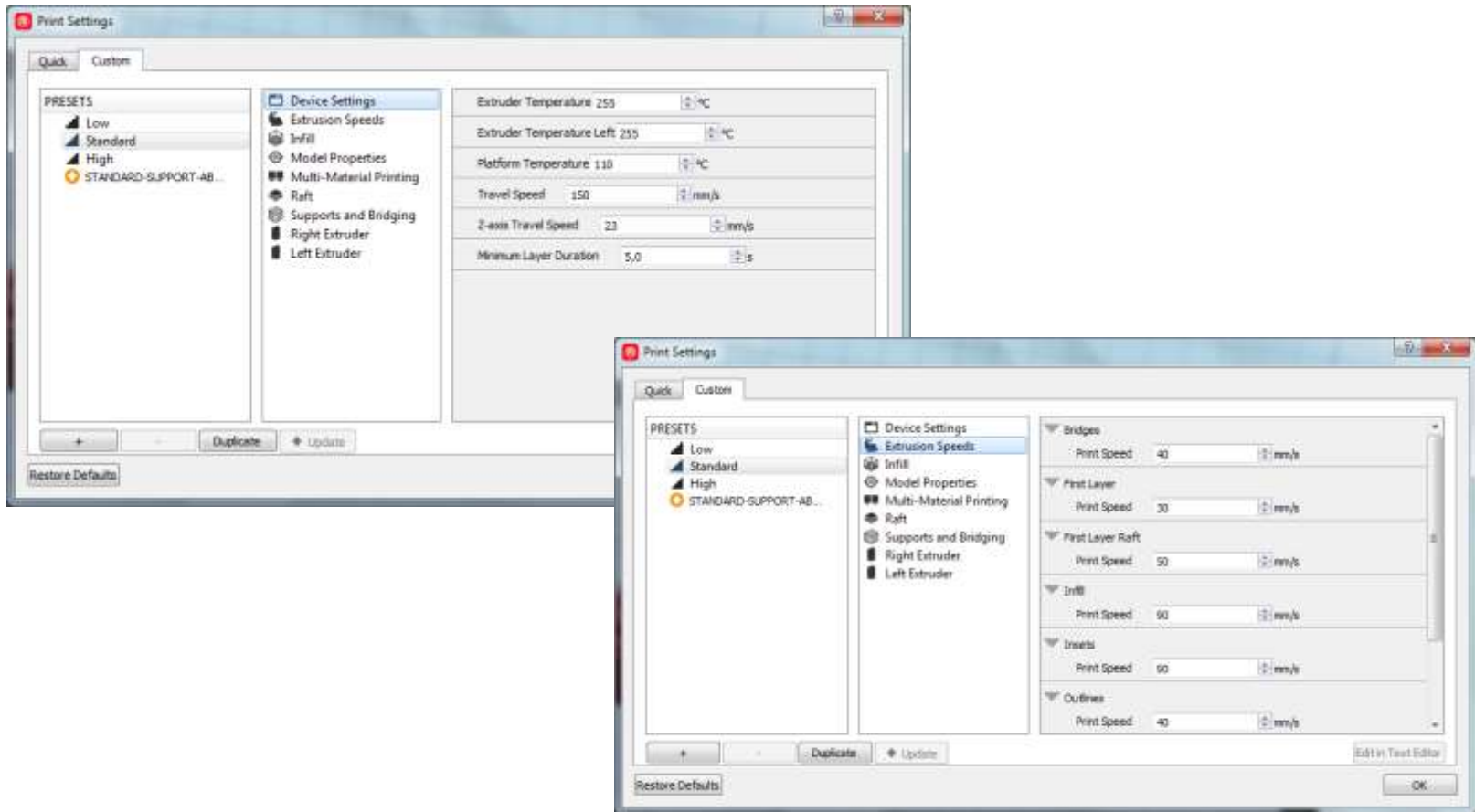




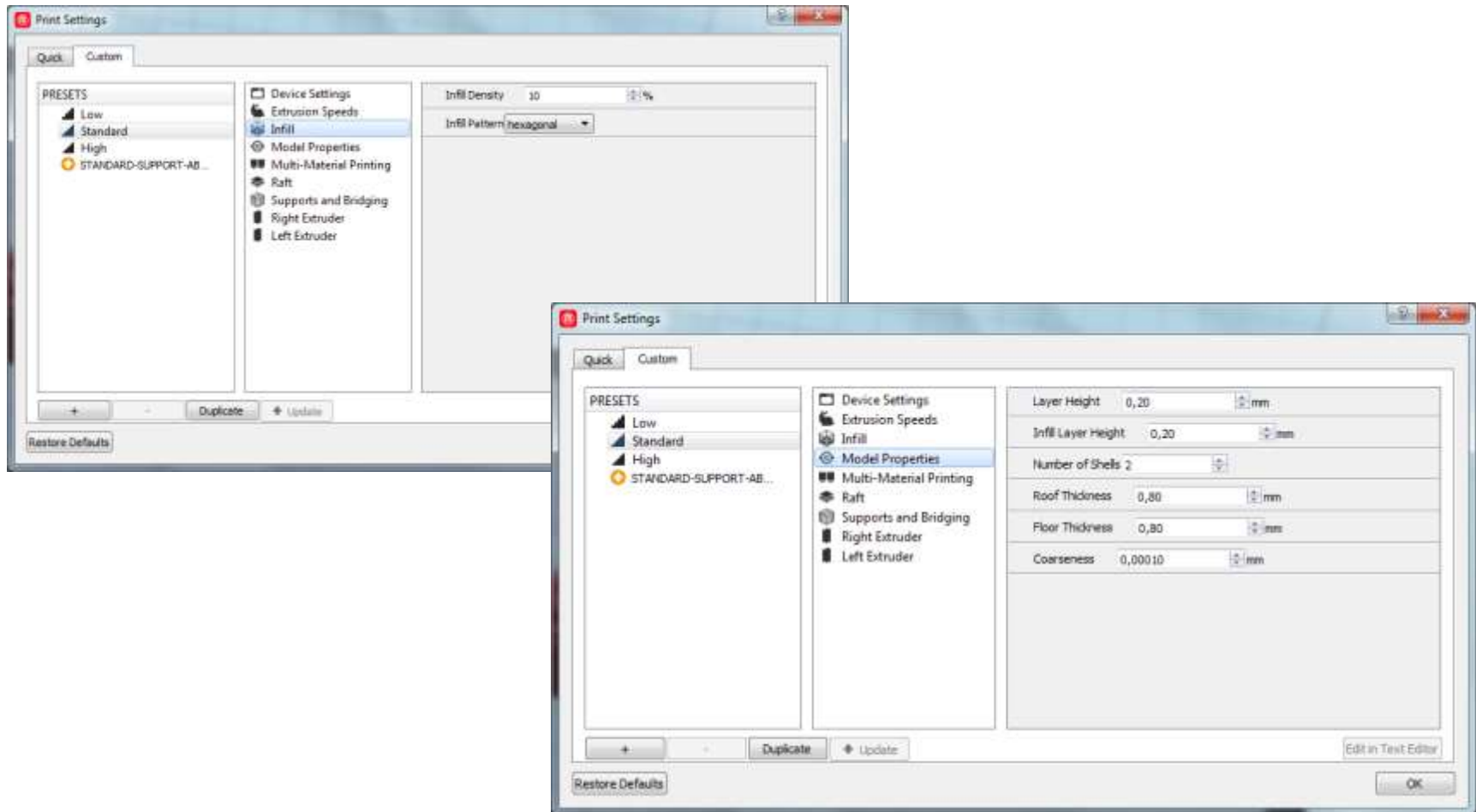
Makerbot Desktop 3D printing settings



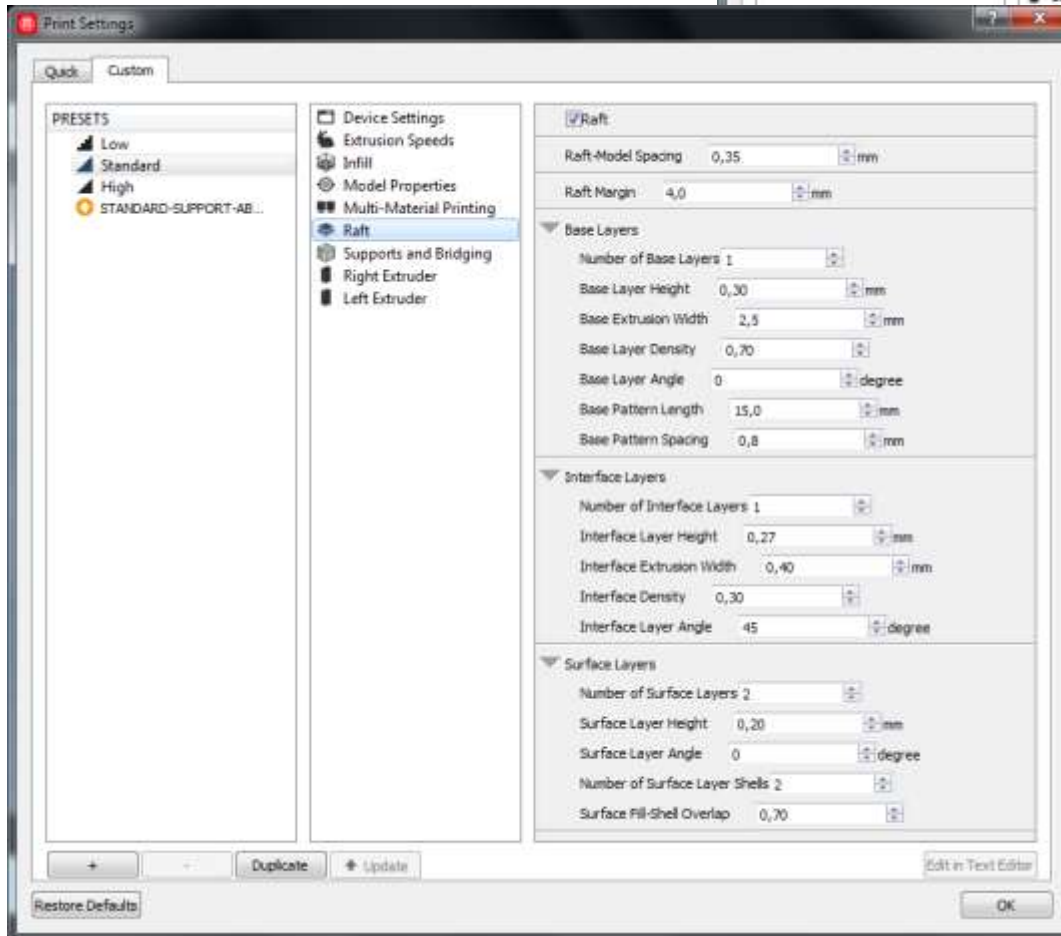
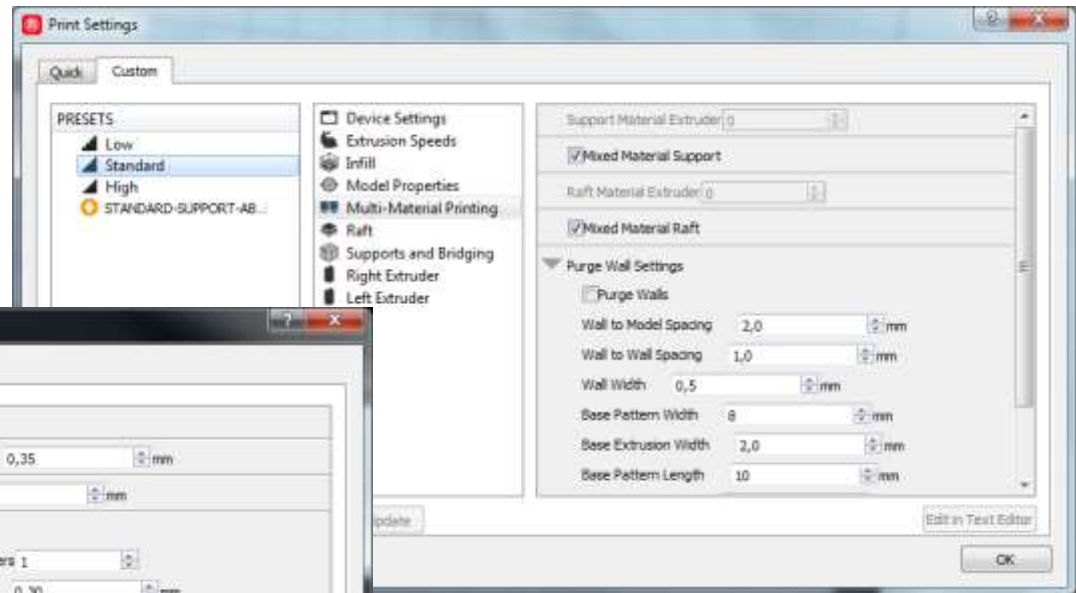
Makerbot Desktop 3D printing custom settings



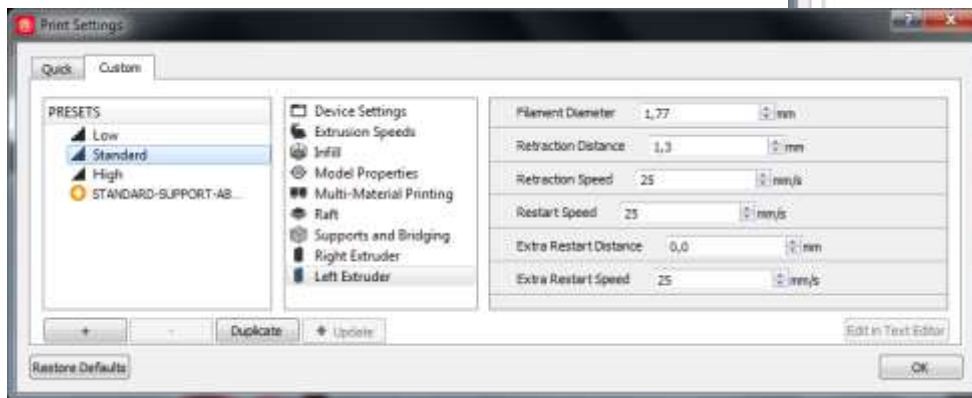
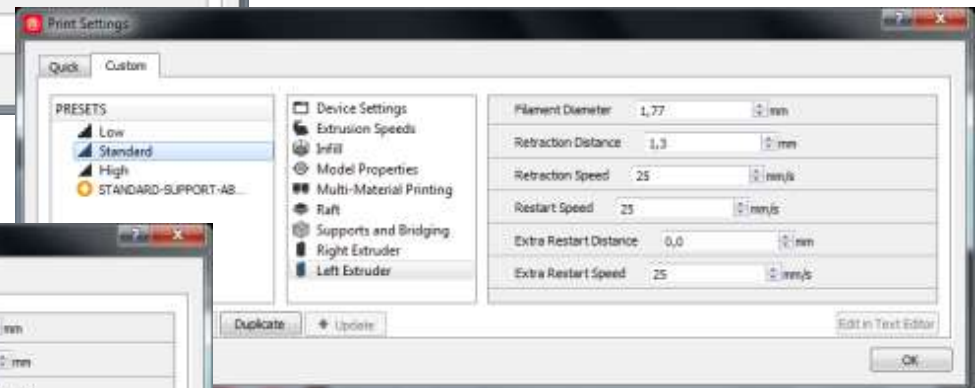
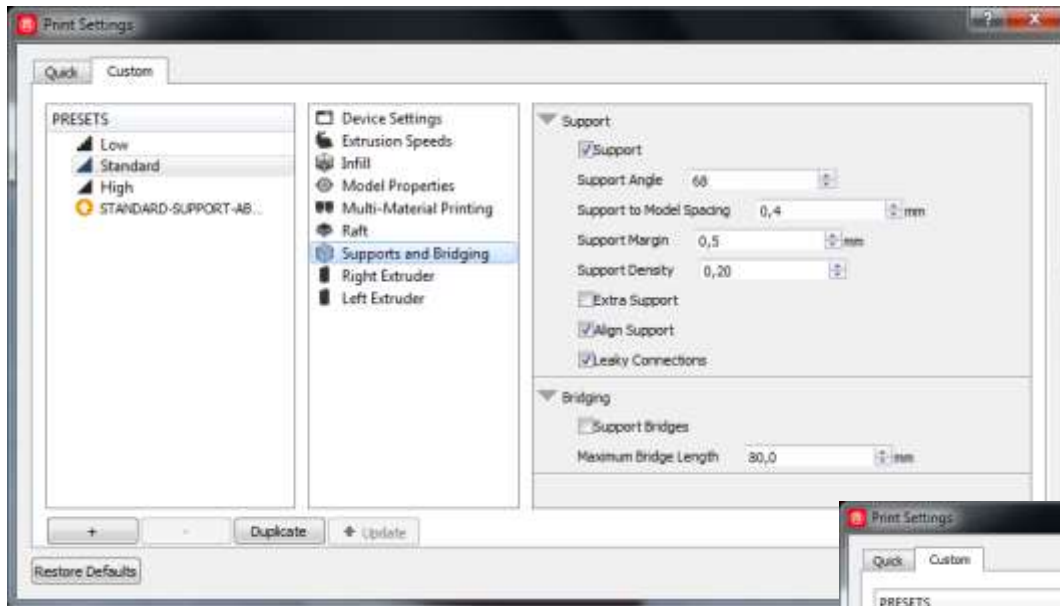
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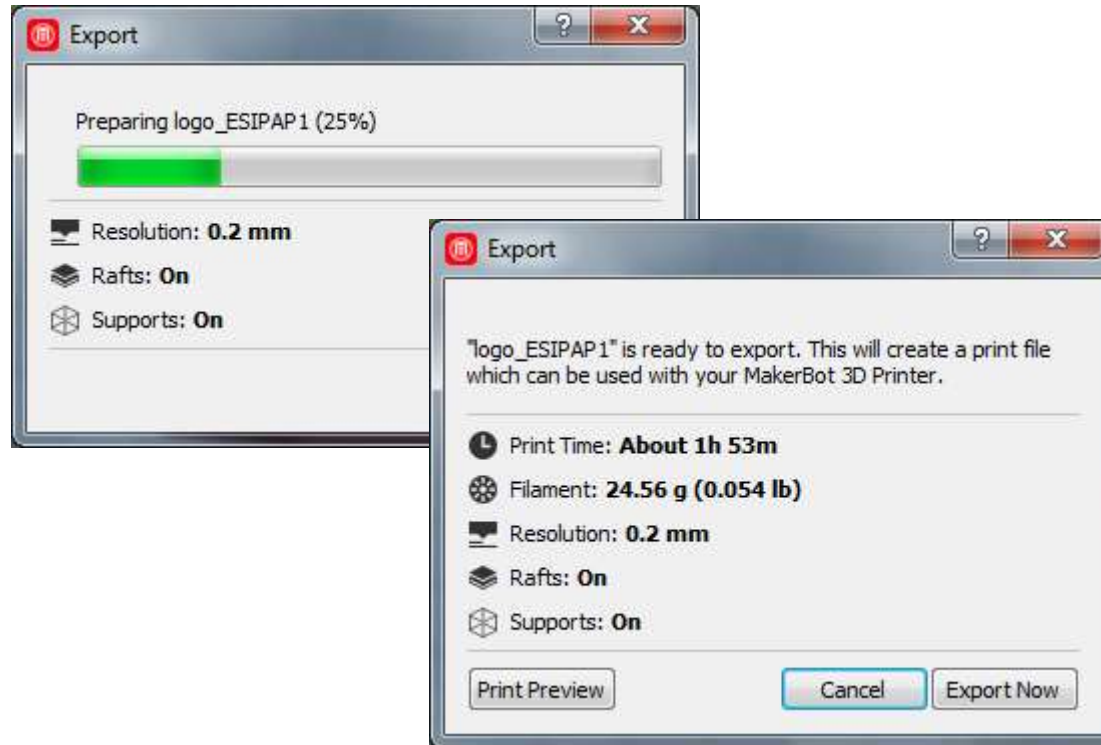
Makerbot Desktop 3D printing custom settings



Makerbot Desktop 3D printing custom settings

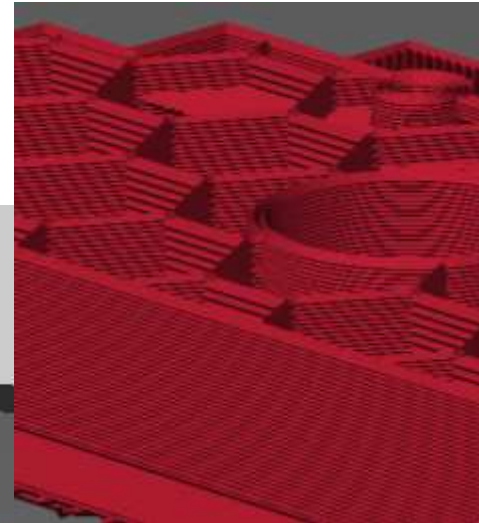
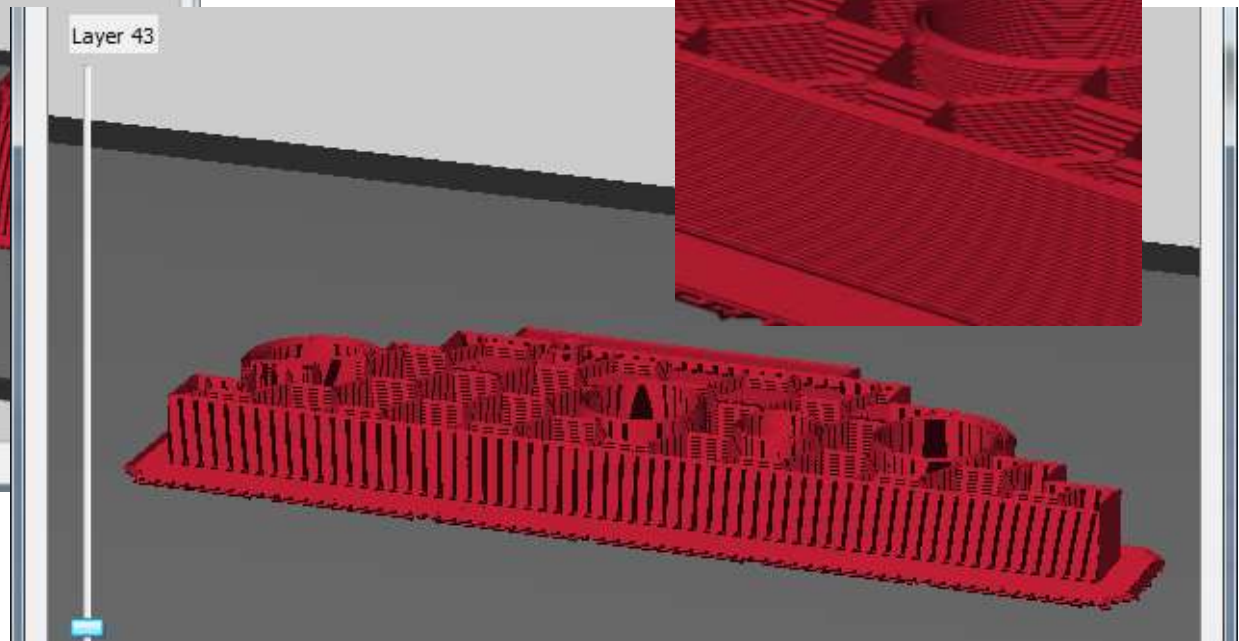
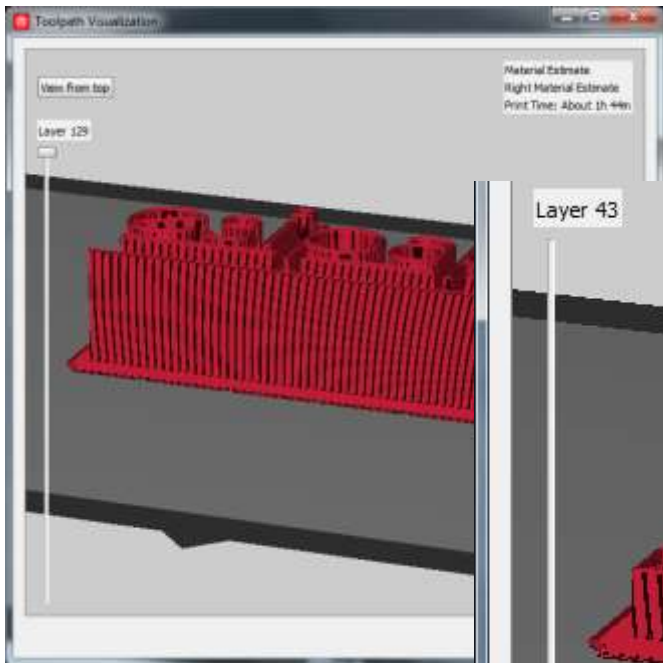


Makerbot Desktop 3D printing exportation



⇒ **.x3g**
Makerbot Replicator 2X
specific file exporting

Makerbot Desktop 3D printing printing preview





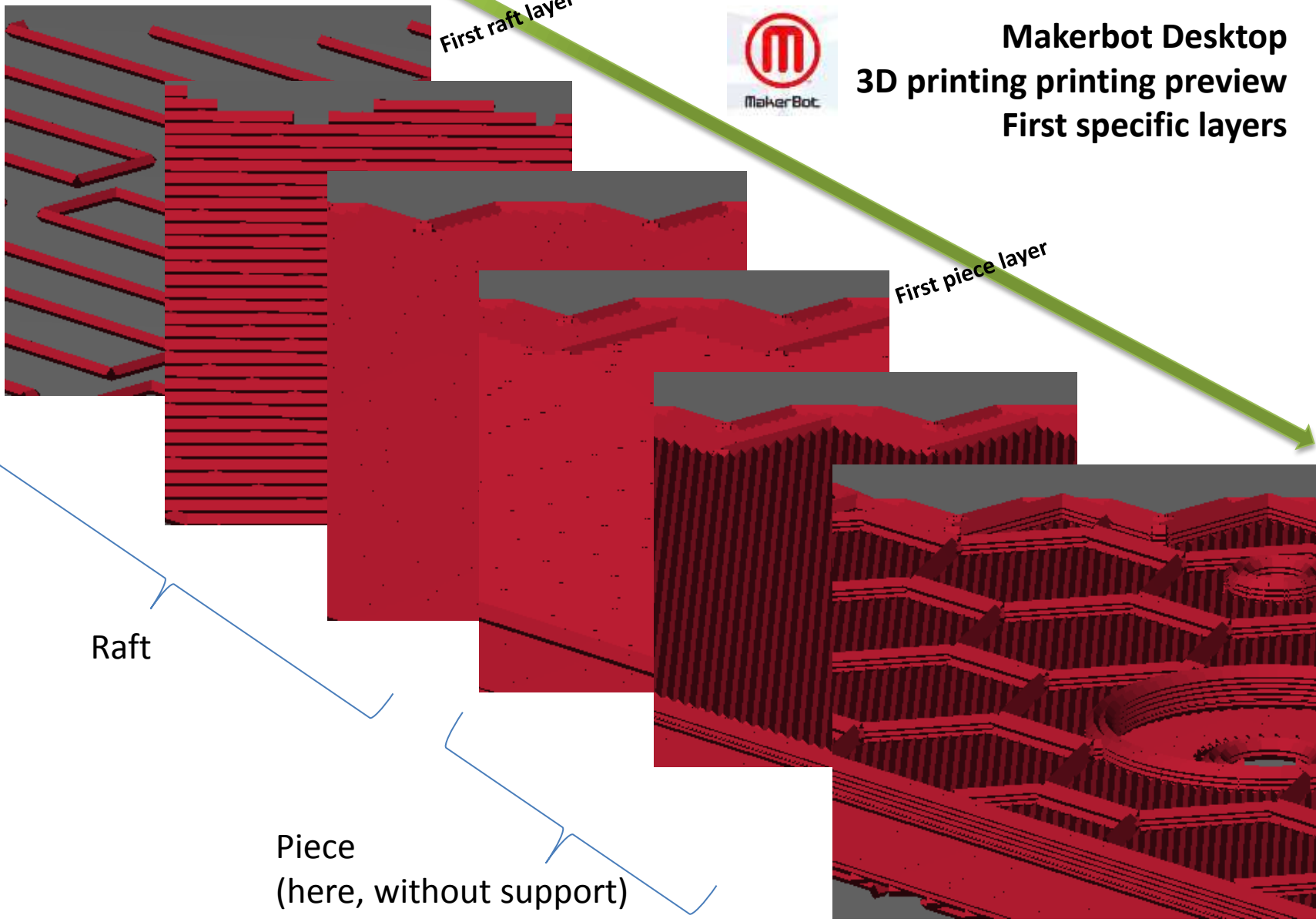
Makerbot Desktop 3D printing printing preview First specific layers

First raft layer

First piece layer

Raft

Piece
(here, without support)



General FDM 3D printing run problems some solution

Incomplete bottom layer -> add additional bottom layers

Hanging strands -> change layer thickness and cooling (fan or ambient temperature)

Too small holes -> use offsets

Burn marks on model -> clean or change nozzle

Irregular walls or material deficiency -> clean, change extruder cable or PCB, or change extruder

Layer shifting during print -> tighten screws on pulleys

Unfinished part -> possible problem origins = material tangled u on spool, material running out or material blocked in the extruder

Extrusion problem -> change extruder cable, or change thermocouple and heater

Wrapping (raft doesn't stick to the platform) -> adjust distance between nozzle

Delamination of layers (layers split apart)

-> use material with low shrinkage level, print at a temperature more than 20°C.



Additive Manufacturing

Thinking about innovation



7- Conclusion

ESIPAP European School of Instrumentation
in Particle and Astroparticle Physics

6- Conclusion

1- Complementary manufacturing processes : machining and 3D printing

2- New items in 3D printing :

CAD, STL and AMF file format, design, topological and process optimisation, Finite Element simulations, Slicing, printing settings, safety, file protection,

3- New Additive Manufacturing machines with increased performances, new materials (plastic or metallic) and New services

Thanks for attention !

Source : <http://www.ufunk.net/en/techno/3d-printed-flowers/>



Source : <http://www.123inspiration.com/3d-printed-architectural-structure-by-digital-grotesque/>