



Additive Manufacturing

Thinking about innovation



2- main additive manufacturing technics in use

processes, machine manufacturers, partners, ...

ESIPAP

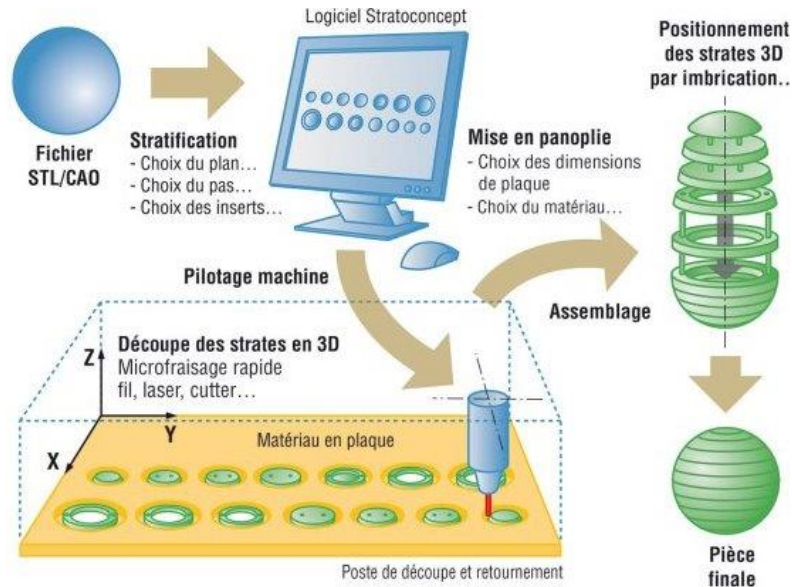
European School of Instrumentation in Particle and Astroparticle Physics

2- Manufacturing techniques at the service of the additive manufacturing

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

Stratoconception original patent

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



Logiciels, marques et brevets déposés - Claude Barlier - CIRTES - France - Stratoconception®, Stratoconcept®, Strat®, Pack&Strat®.



2- Manufacturing techniques at the service of the additive manufacturing

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



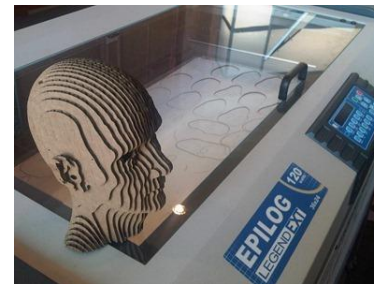
cooling circuit on injection mould



Woods model



PMMA model



stacking of cut cardboard sheets

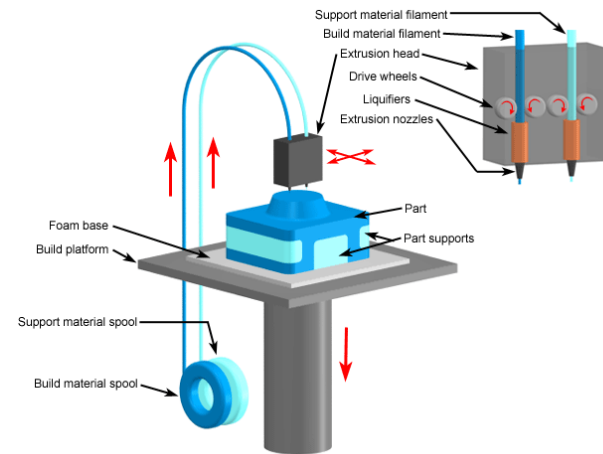


packaging adaptation

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

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

machines DIMENSION and Stratoconcept (manufacturer : STRATASYS)



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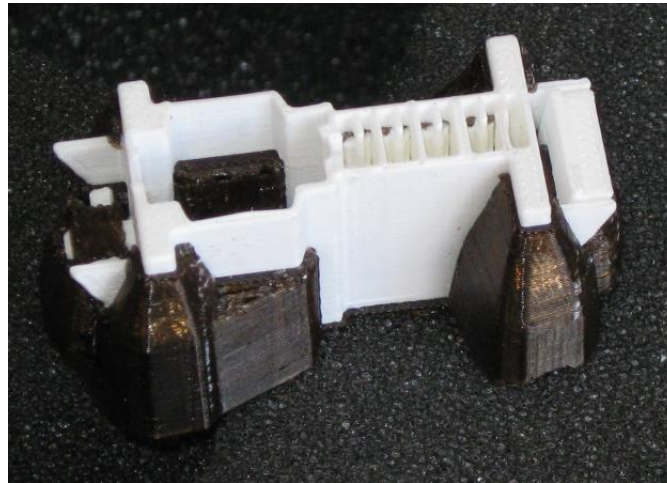
The CEMES I3D office proposes a pool of shared machines ...

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

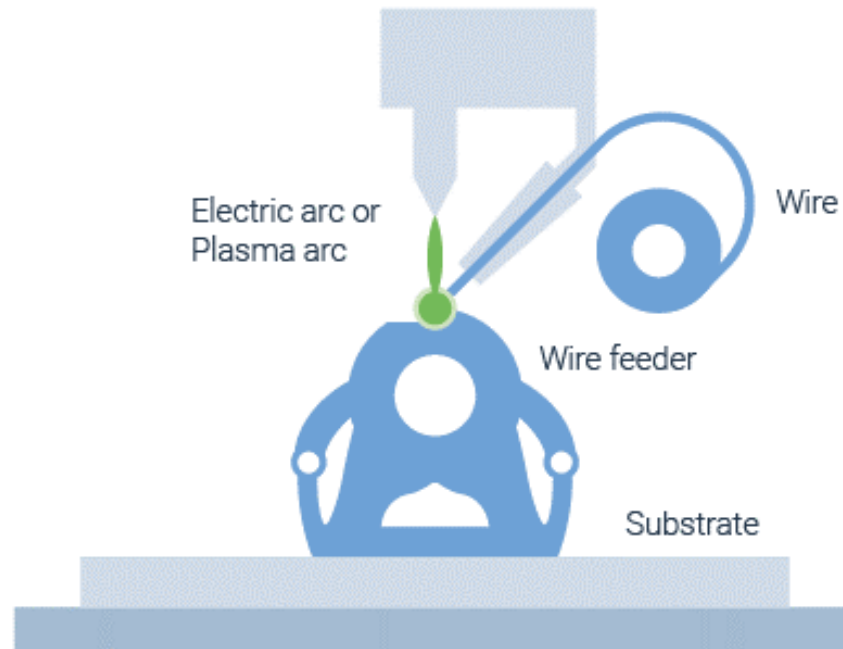
I3D
Model Your Concept

Fused Deposition Modeling (fdm)

What's coming out of the 3D printer ?

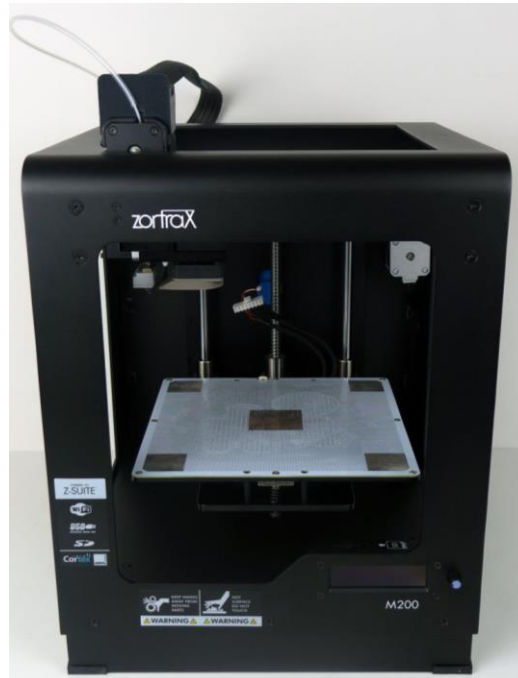


**Cleaning by immersion : support material (brown material) is soluble
! two different materials**



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)**

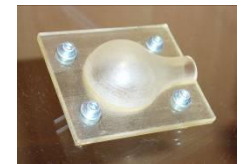
Photos INTERNET (Société OBJET)



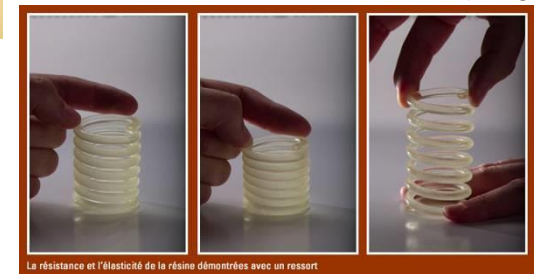
Bimaterial production
(with CONNEX 500)



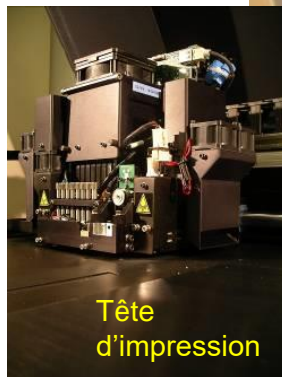
Unremovable parts : bearing



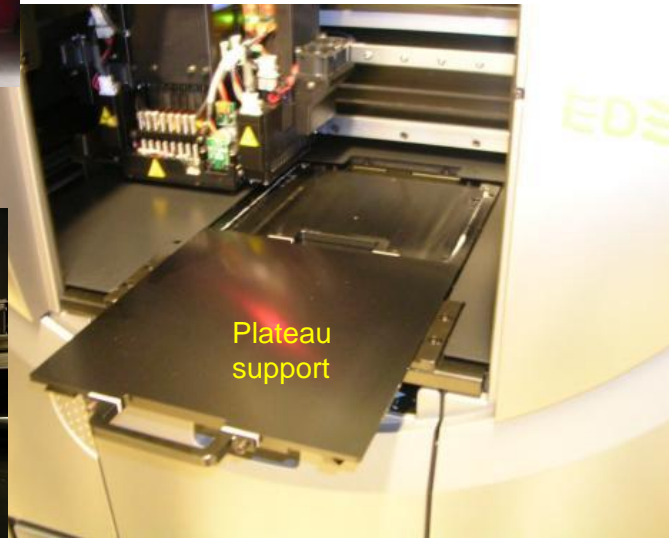
spring



La résistance et l'élasticité de la résine démontrées avec un ressort



Tête
d'impression

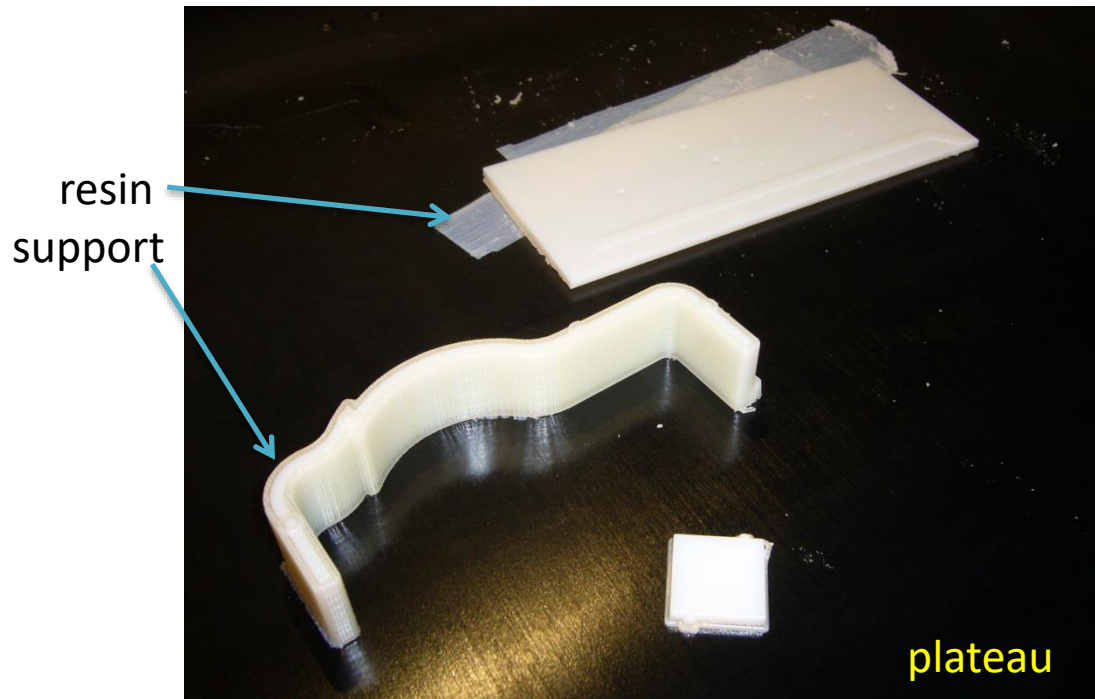


Plateau
support

EDEN machine
by OBJET Society

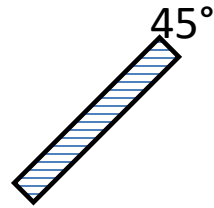


Photopolymer UV curing

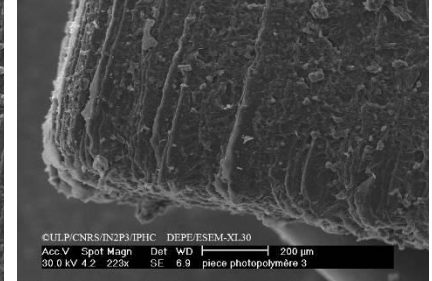
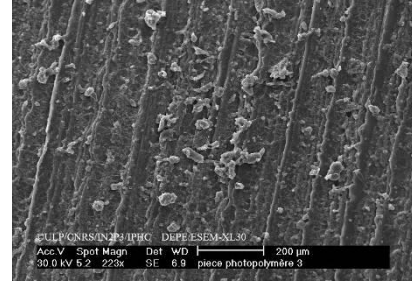


Cleaning : water jet and scraper
! resin support and part : same chemical base

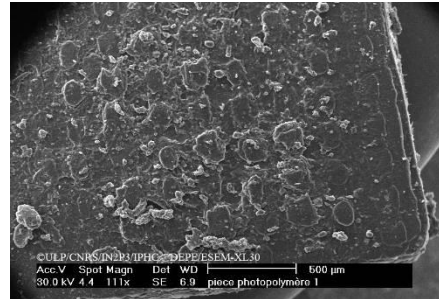
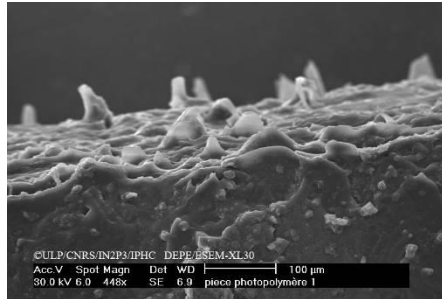
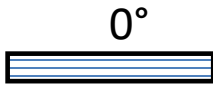
➤ **3D printing with EDEN 330,
viewed by electron microscope ESEM (IPHC)**



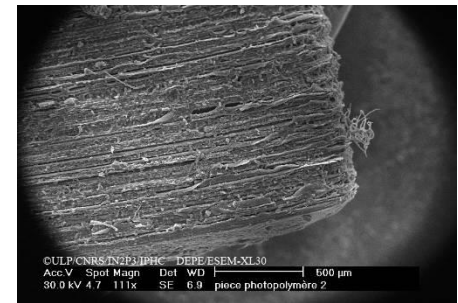
Sample fabrication
10mm x 10mm x 1mm



Layers thickness : 16µm



90°



©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

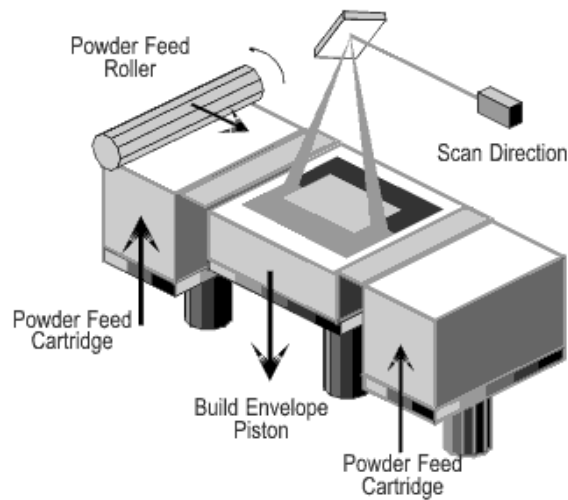
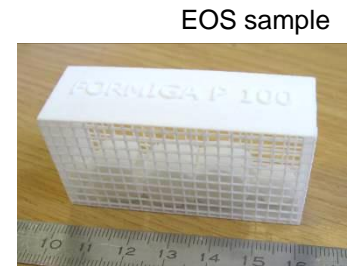


Image source : <http://3dprinting.com/>



EOS sample
Ensemble indémontable
Couches d'épaisseur 0.1mm

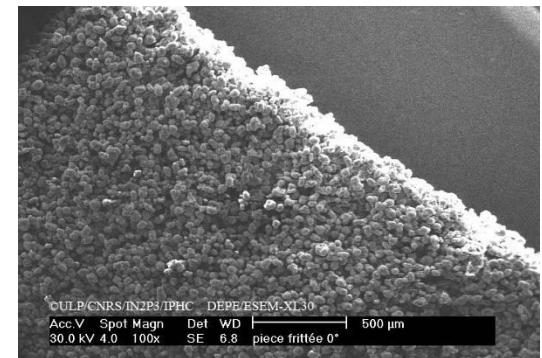
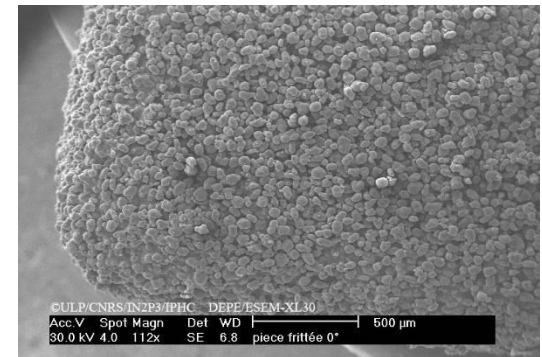


EOS Formiga P100 : Polyamid (PA) printing
metal or ceramic possible on other machine



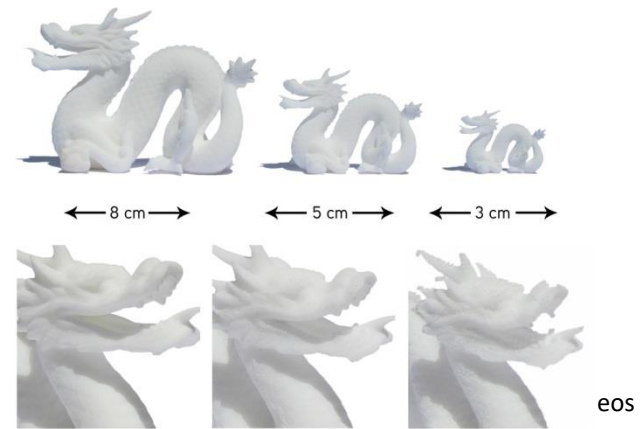
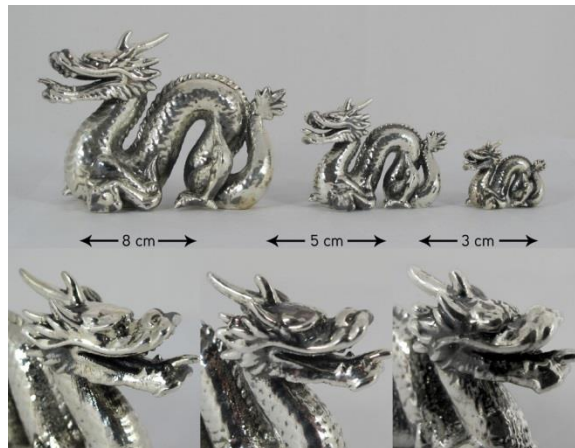
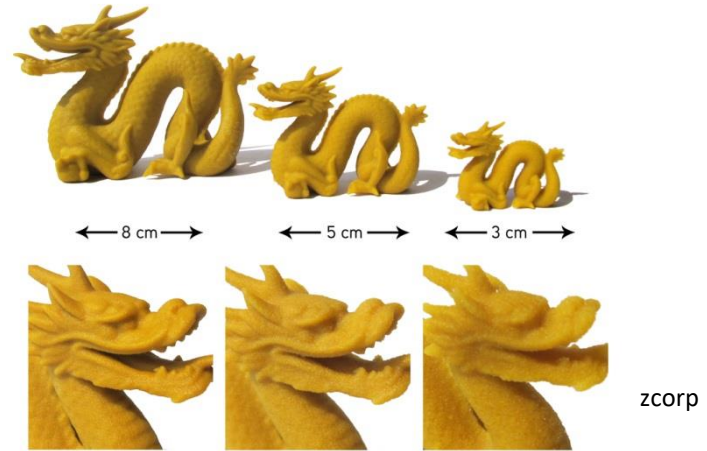
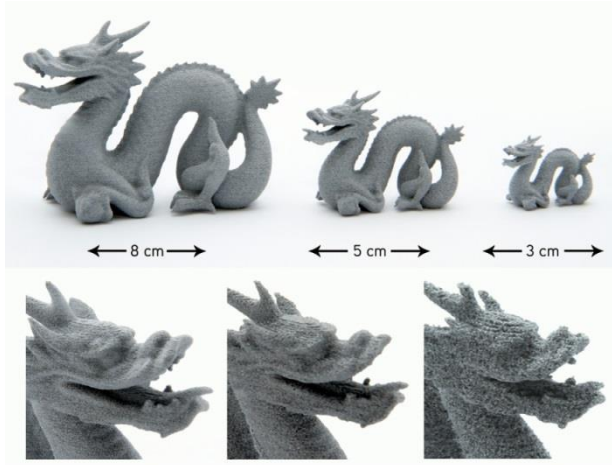
➤ 3D printing with EOS FORMIGA 100,
viewed under ESEM (IPHC)


Powder grain size less than 100 μm
Partially melted on surface



©IPHC / DEPE / ESEM : Environnemental Scanning Electron Microscope

Scale effects

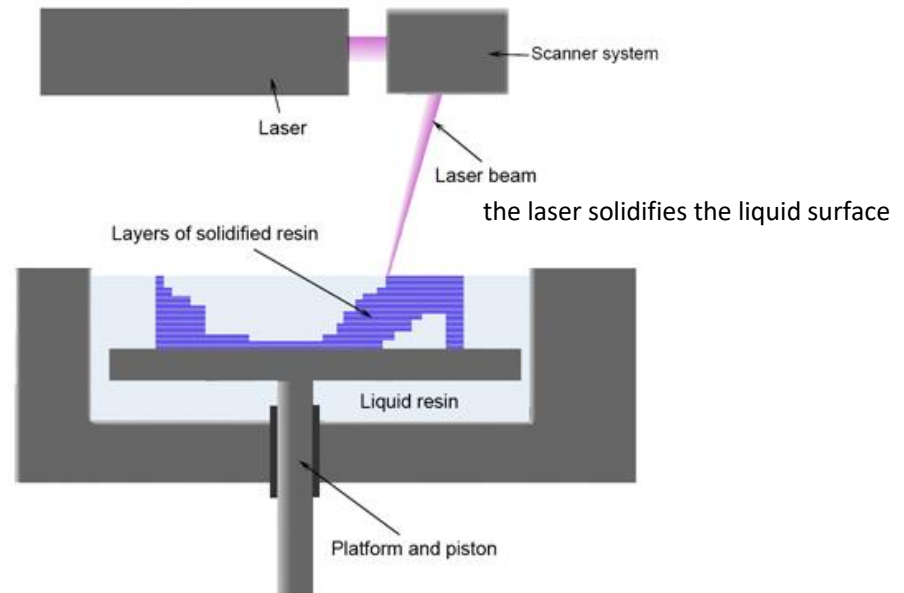
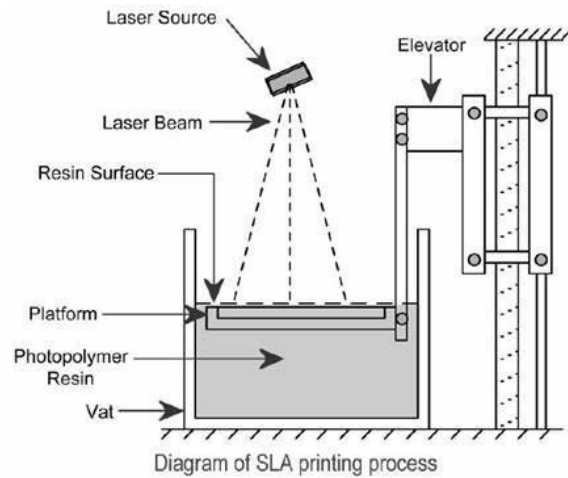


 sculpteo Source : <http://www.sculpteo.com/fr/help/>

➤ Stereolithography (SLA)

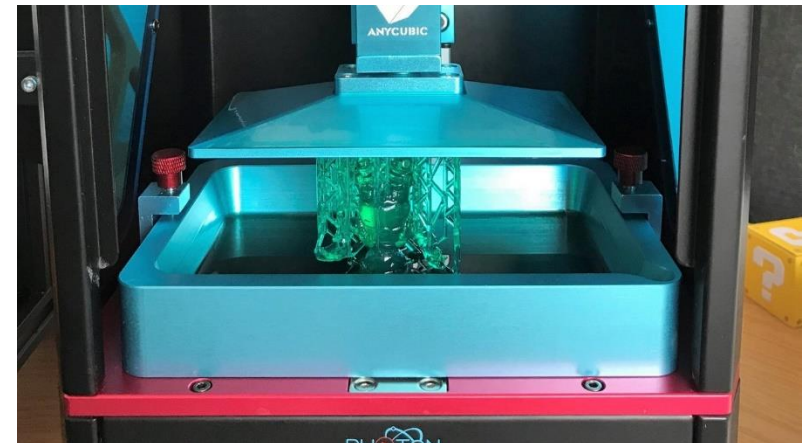
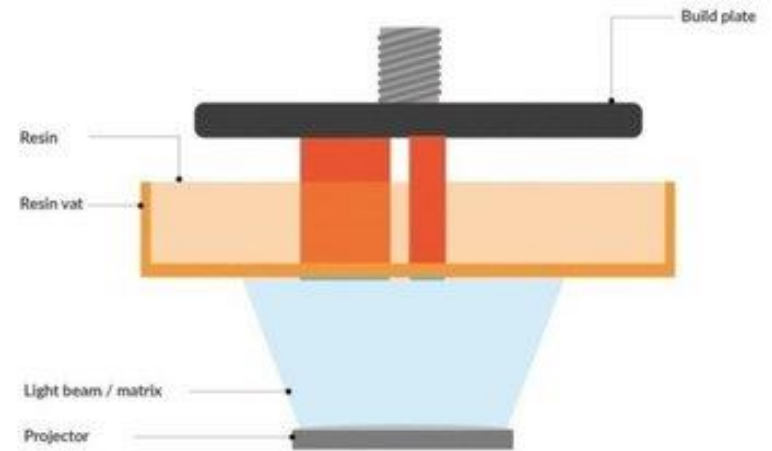
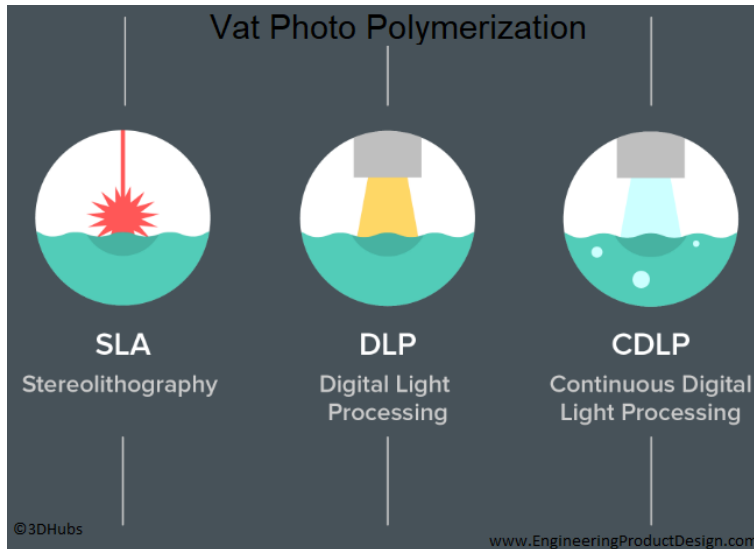
Photo-solidification : 3D printing patent (1986)

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



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

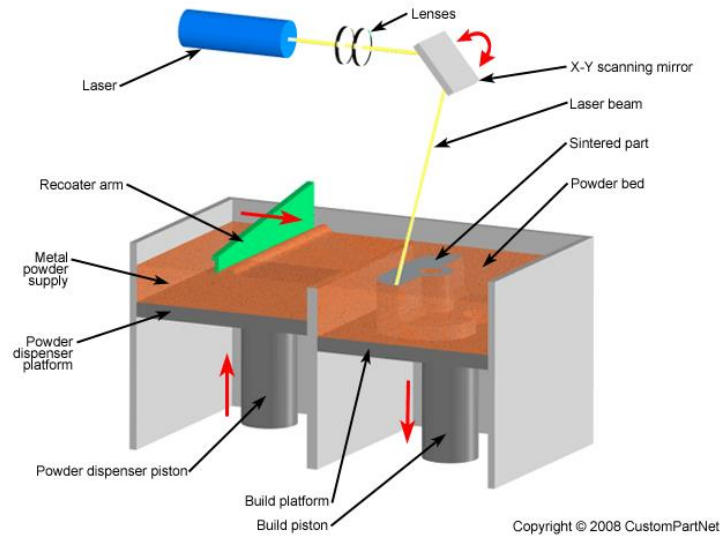
➤ Digital Layer Polymerization



Source : <http://www.EngineeringProductDesign.com>
<https://all3dp.com/2/what-is-a-dlp-3d-printer-3d-printing-simply-explained/>

➤ Direct Metal Laser Sintering (DMLS)

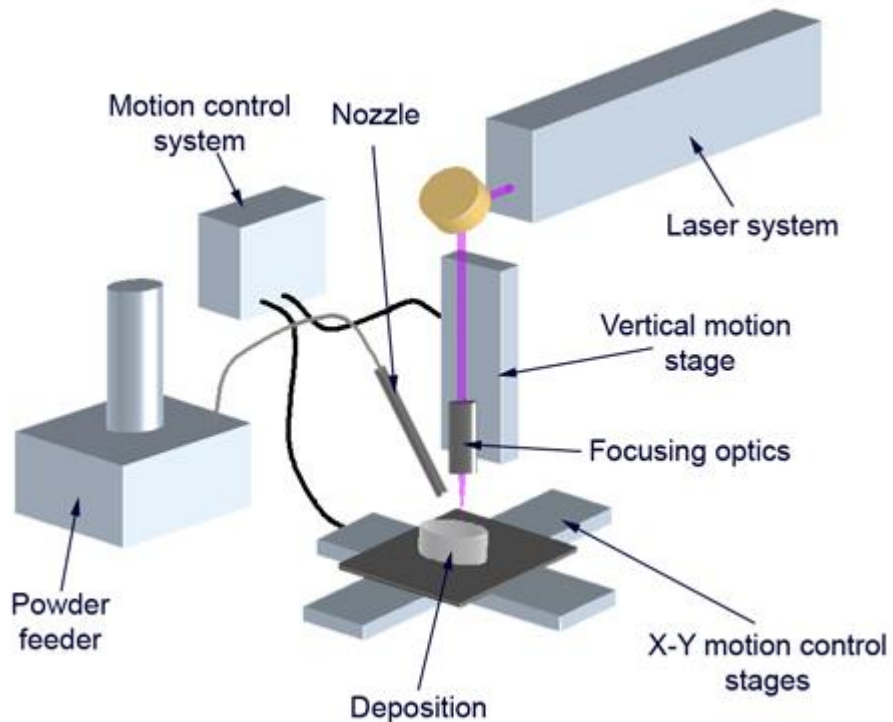
Today, the way to produce metal parts...



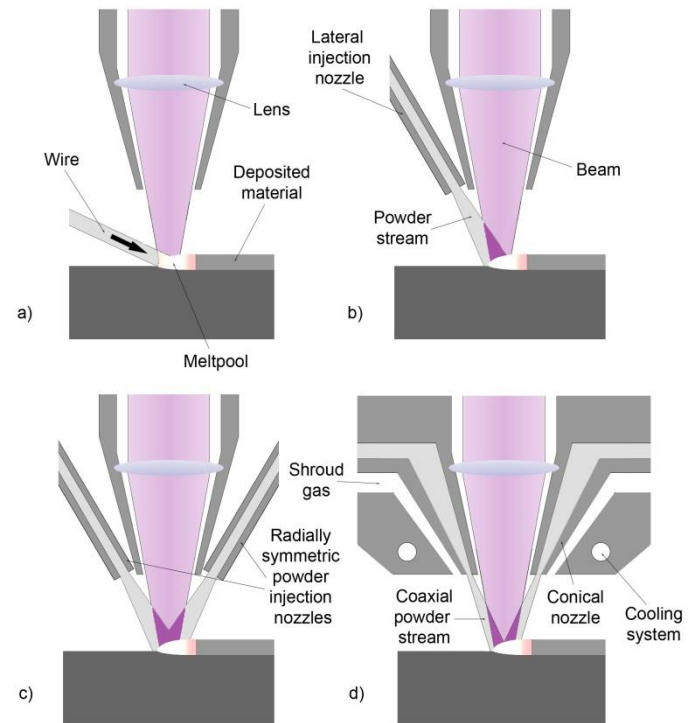
Laser : ~200 W
Layer thickness : ~20 μm or less

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

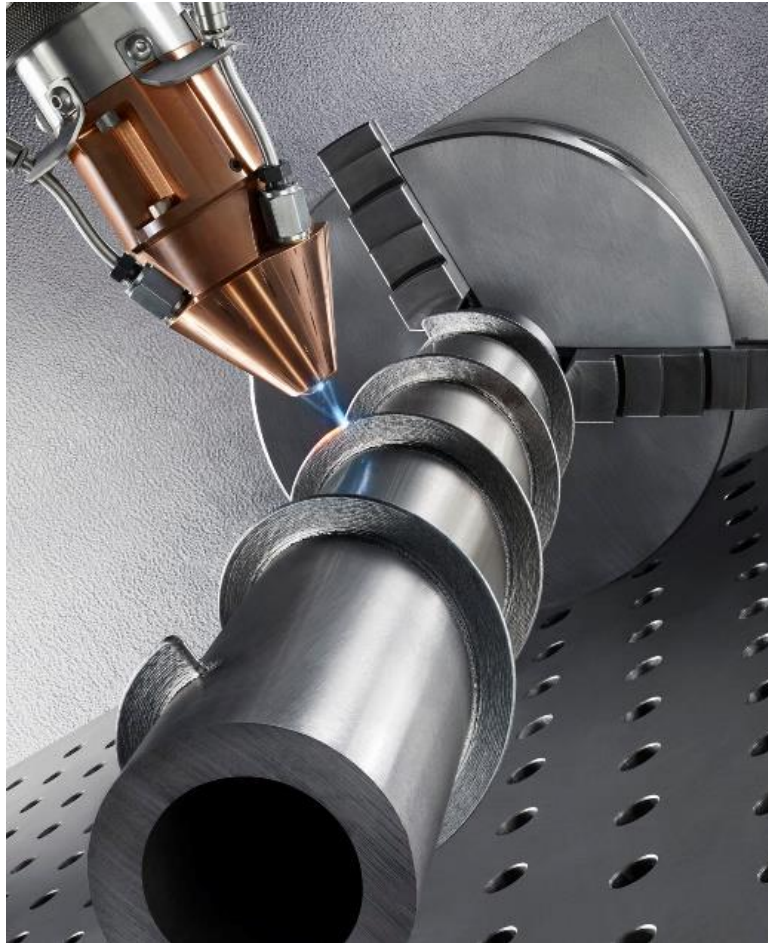
➤ Laser cladding (CLAD)



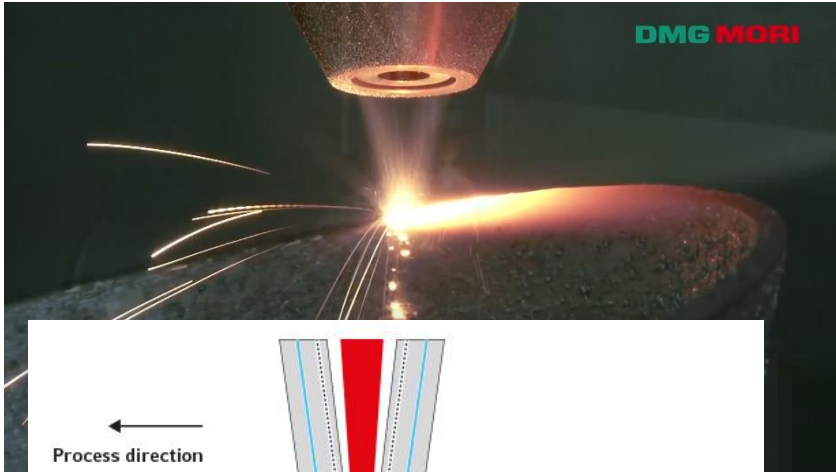
Source : [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cladding_\(metalworking\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cladding_(metalworking))



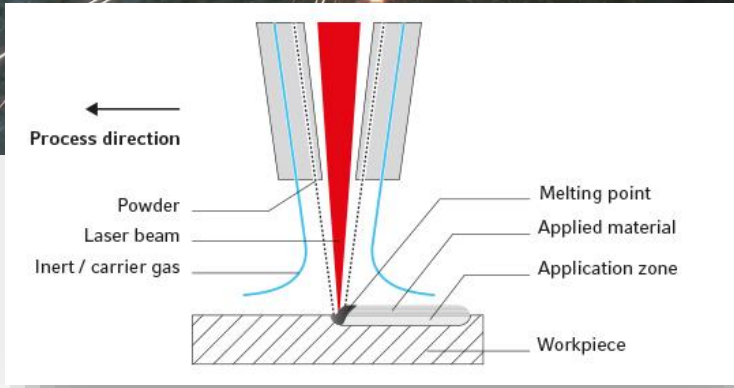
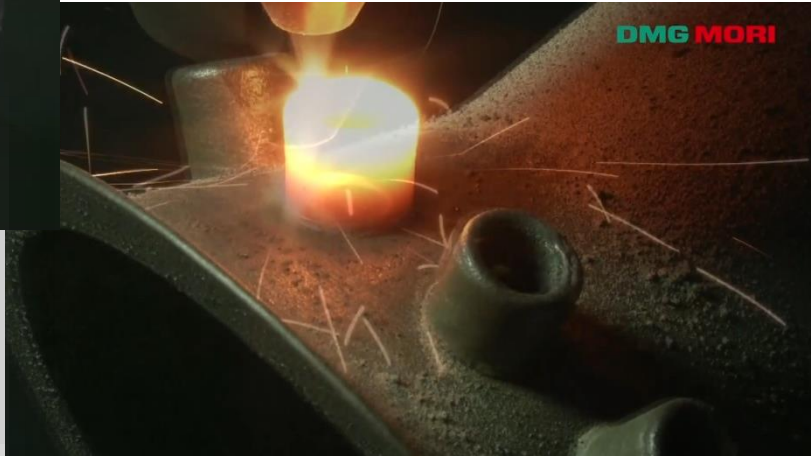
Source : <https://www.3dprintingmedia.network/america-makes-ansi-launch-phase-2-amsc/>



Source : <http://www.fabricatingandmetalworking.com/2016/07/additive-manufacturing-making-sense-laser-metal-deposition-3d-printing/>



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.

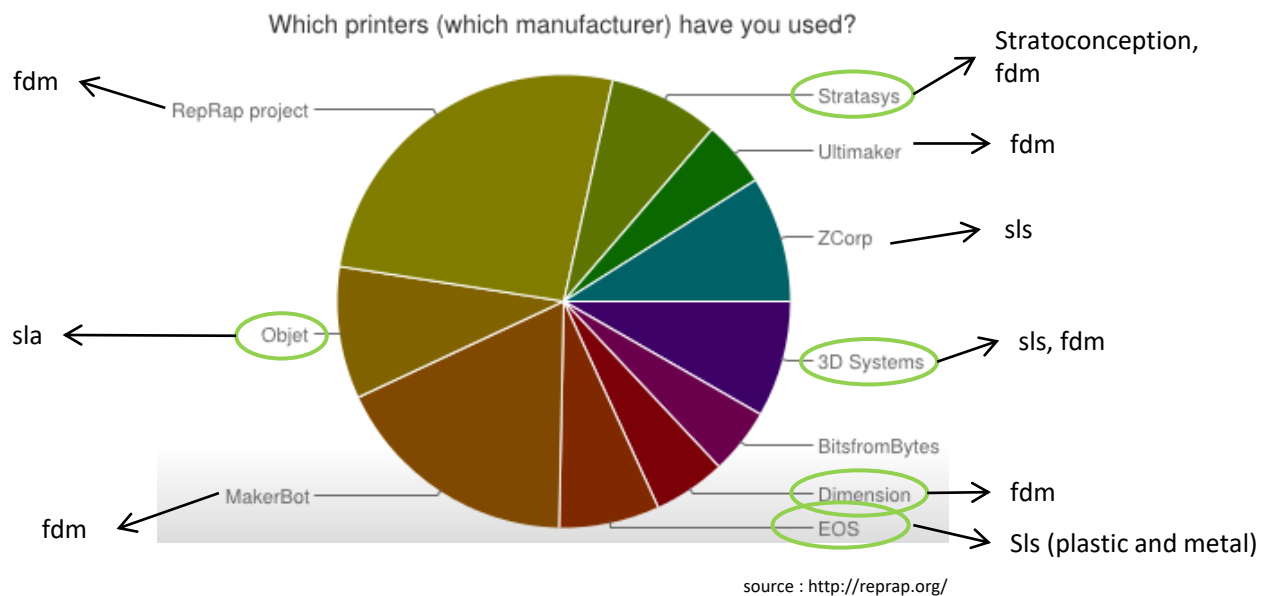


Sources : <http://www.industrie-techno.com/sept-facons-de-fabriquer-en-3d.23174>

[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 ?

