# MATERIALS AND FABRICATION

## WHAT MATERIAL AND FAB TECHNIQUE SHOULD I USE?

Part Size

Resolution

Material Properties (Mechanical, Thermal, Reactive, etc)

**Part Geometry** 

**Production Scale** 

Environment

Hand vs. Machine Control

**Aesthetics** 

Cost

#### OVERVIEW

- Materials
- Digital Fabrication Techniques
- Analog Fabrication Techniques
- Finishing Techniques
- Scalability

# MATERIALS

#### MATERIAL SELECTION

Polymers (thermoplastic vs. thermoset)

Metals (several alloy properties)

Ceramics (firing)

High-Performance (gore-tex, kevlar etc)

Composites (carbon fiber, honey comb, fiber glass...)

Natural Materials (textiles, paper, leather, etc)

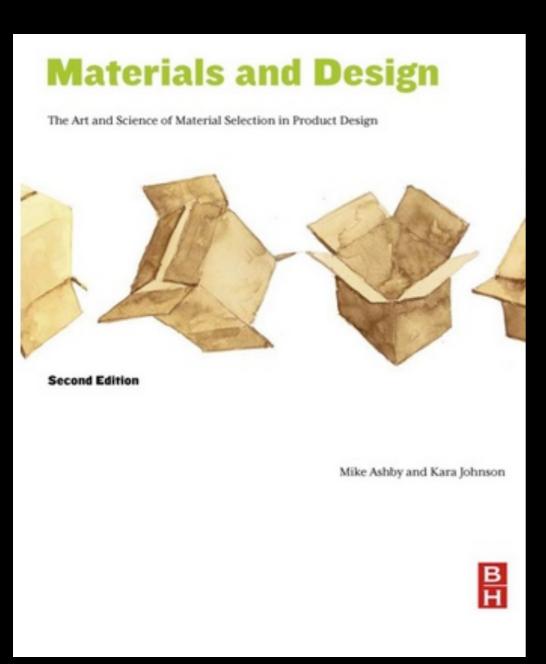
**GSD Material Library** 

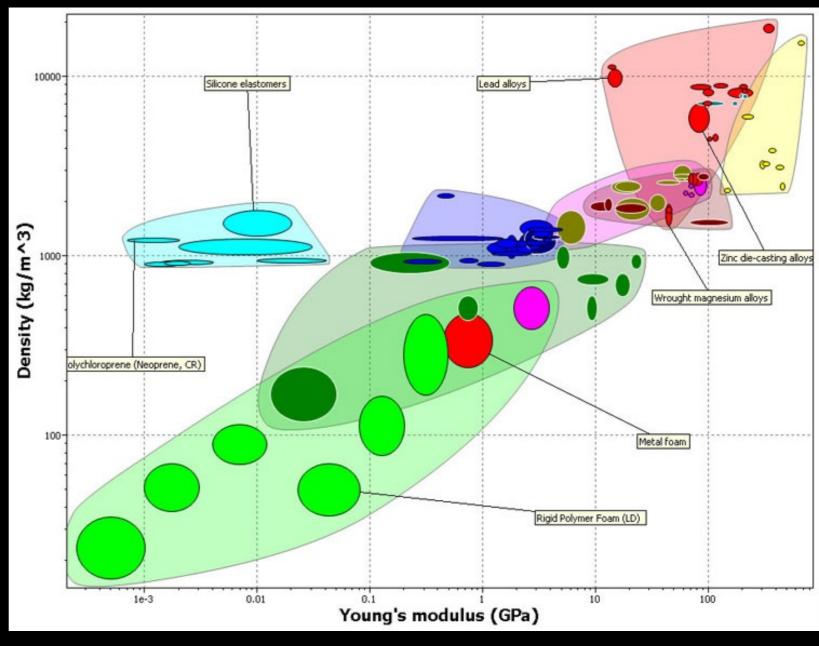
http://www.matweb.com/

https://www.inventables.com/

http://www.thistothat.com/

http://www.onlinemetals.com/aluminumguide.cfm





# DIGITAL FABRICATION



#### LASERCUTTING

2D

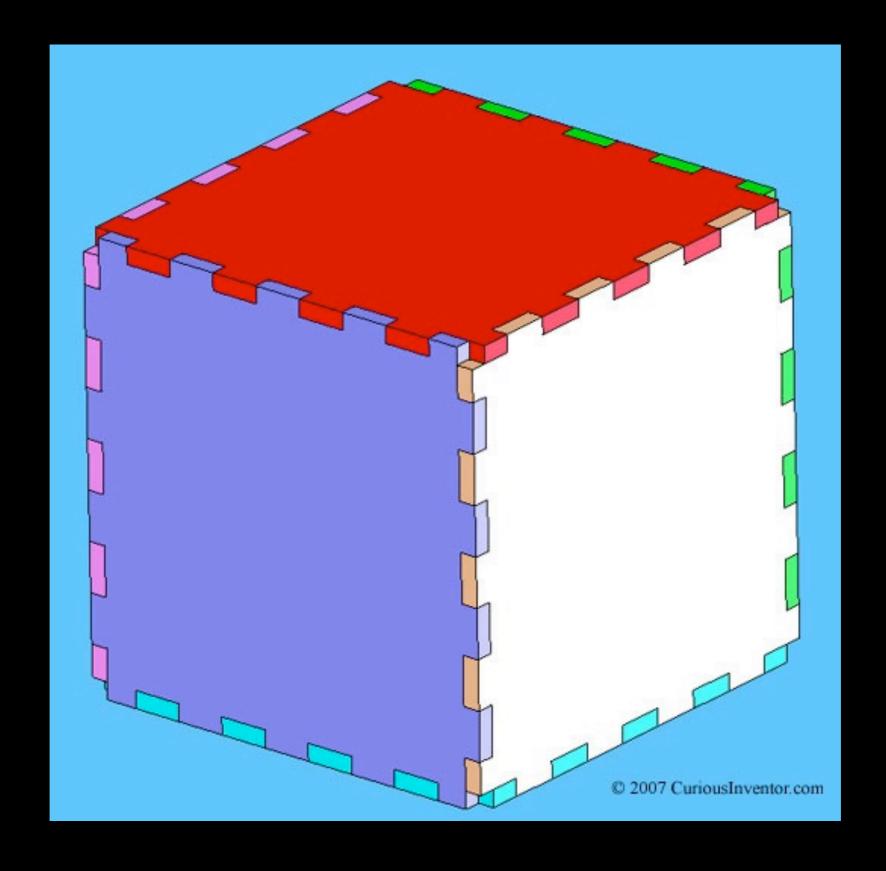
Limit on thickness

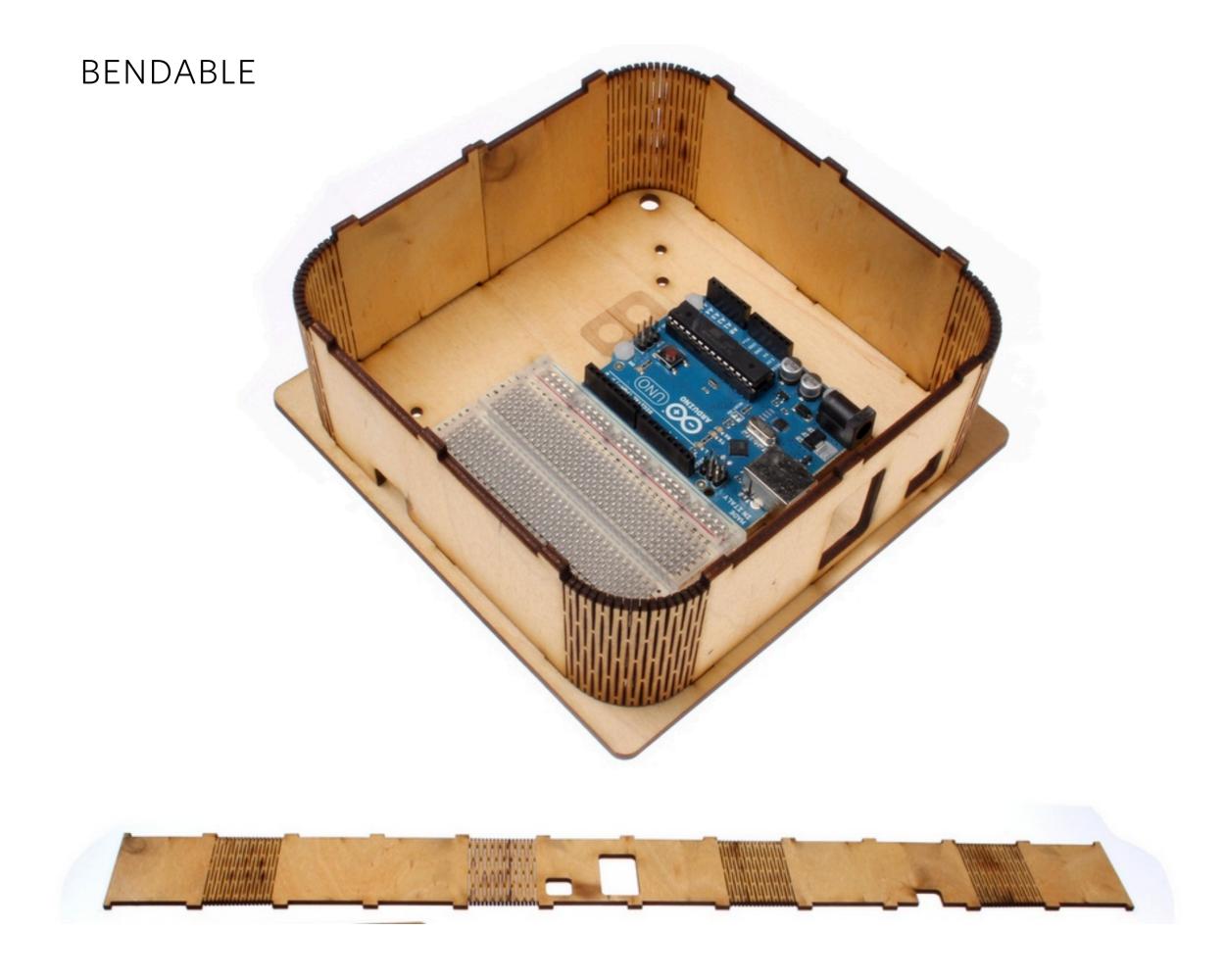
Angled cuts

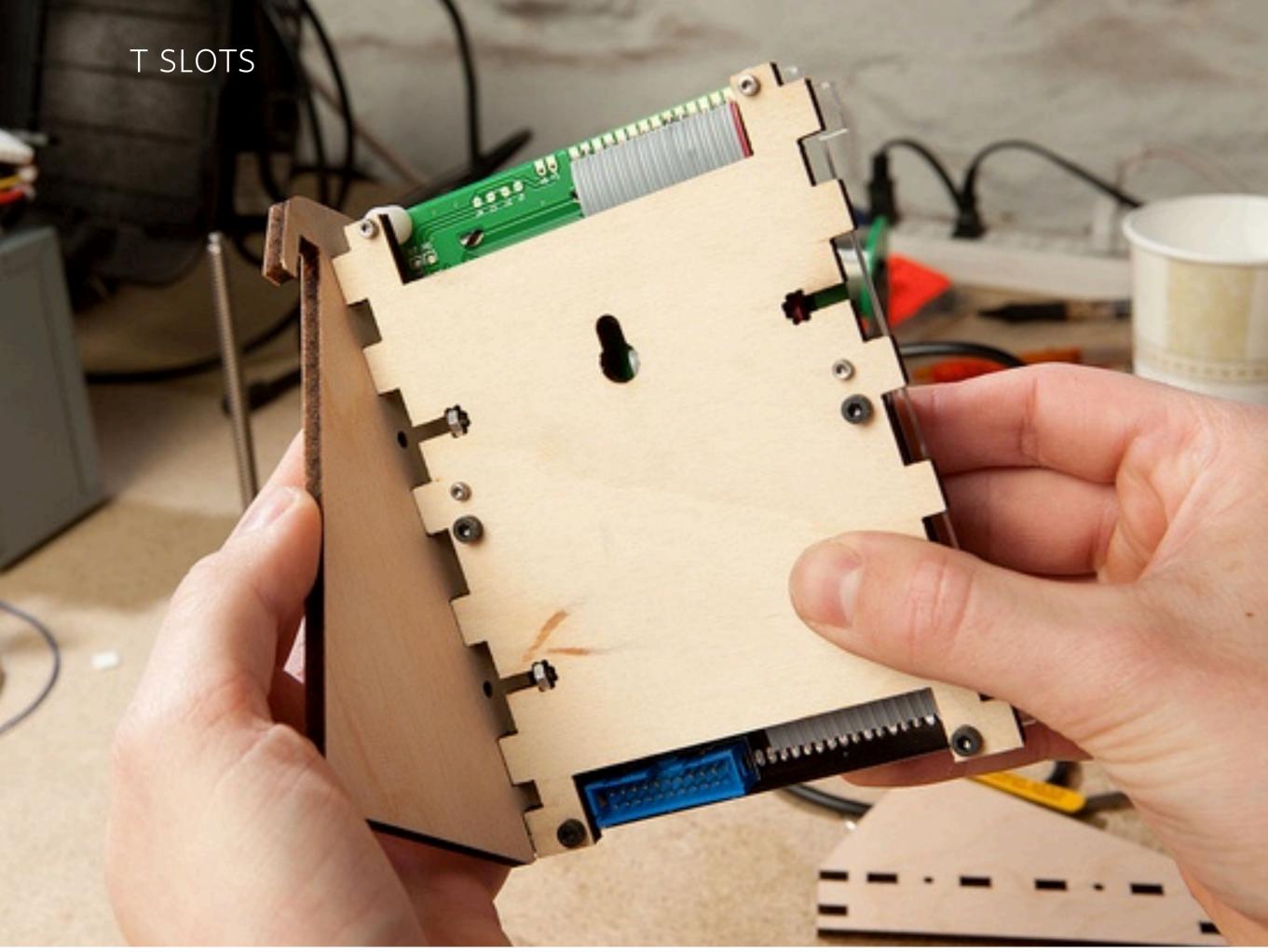
Tool offset

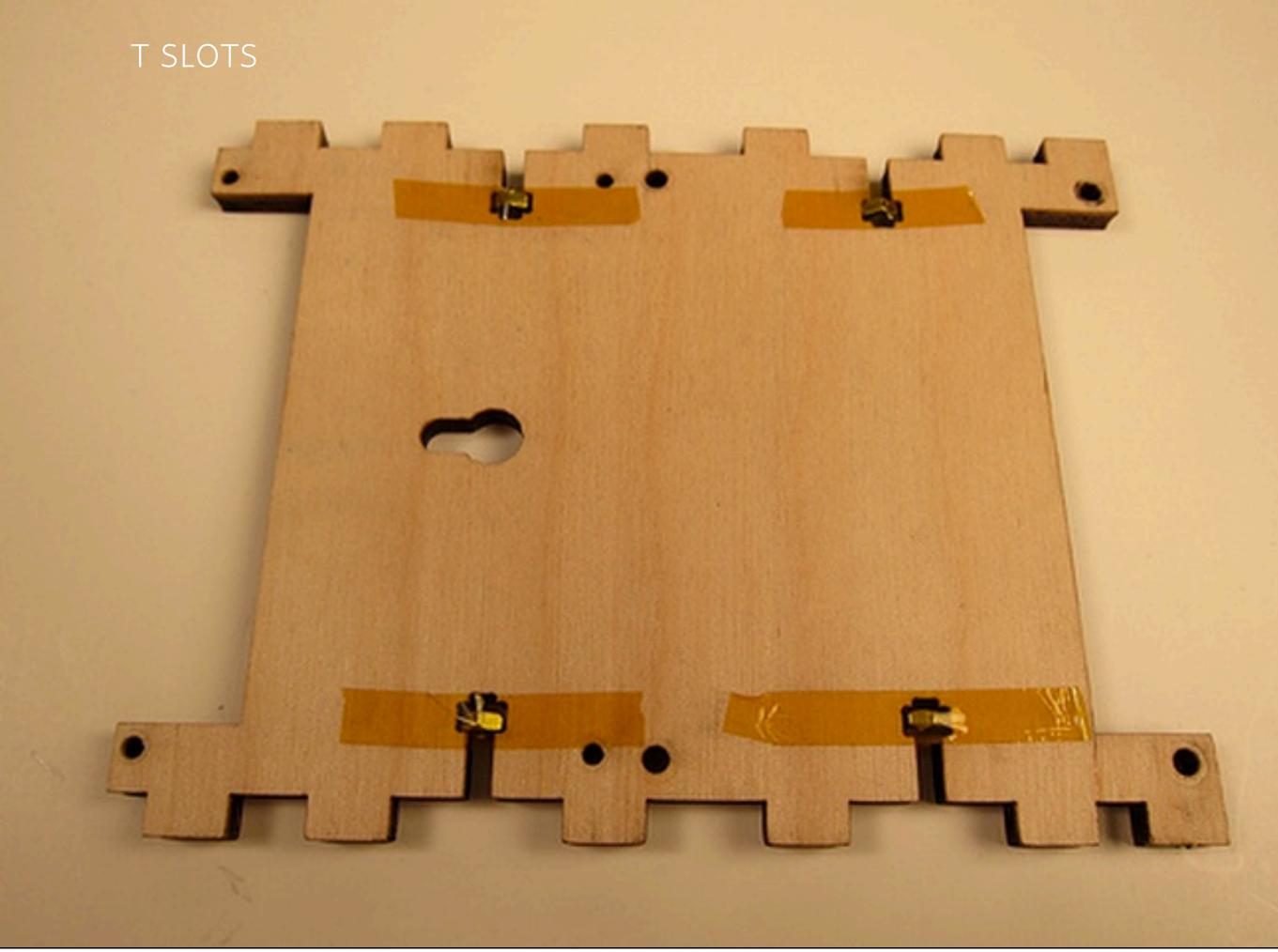
Most materials (due to fumes, melting, reflection etc)

## SNAP FIT









## 3D PRINTING

Lots of different techniques with different properties

Resolution

Material properties

Cost

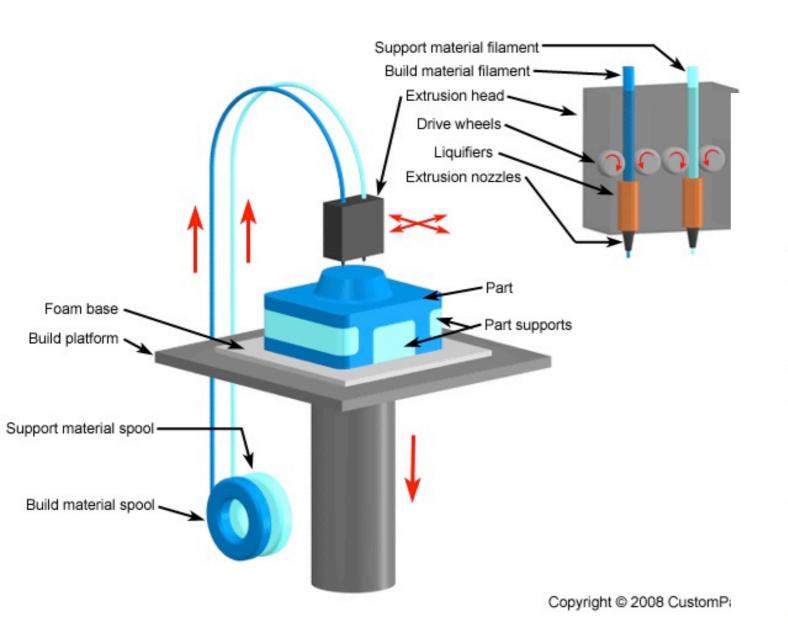
**Aesthetics** 

http://i.materialise.com/

http://www.shapeways.com/

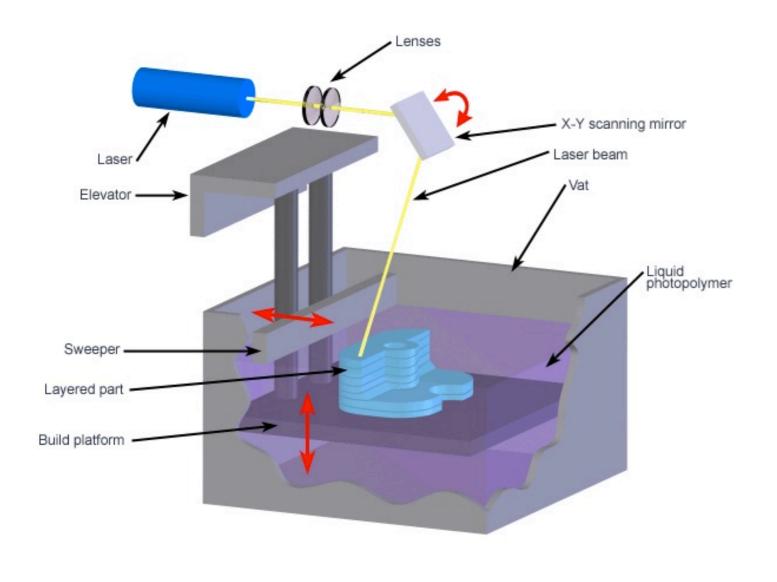
**Amit Zoran and Peter Schmitt** 

#### FUSED-DEPOSITION MODELING (FDM)



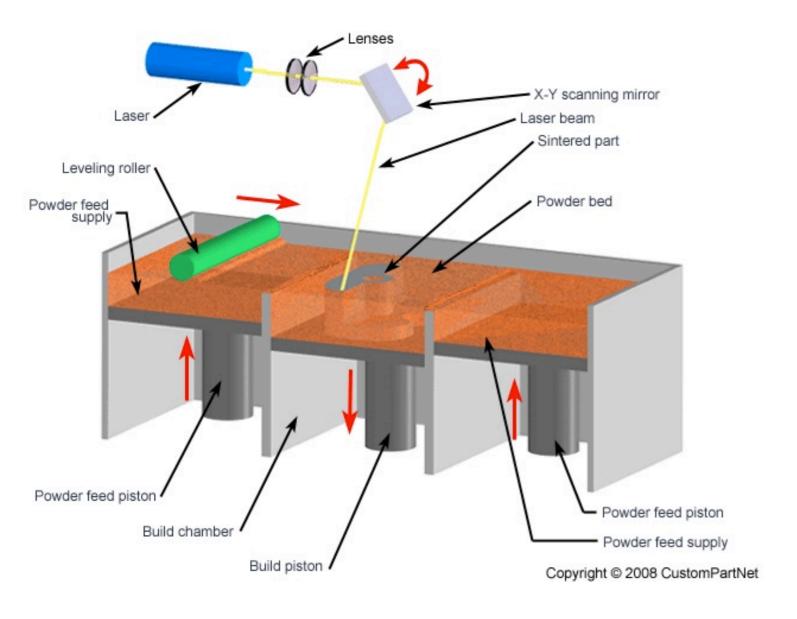


#### STEREOLITHOGRAPHY (SLA)



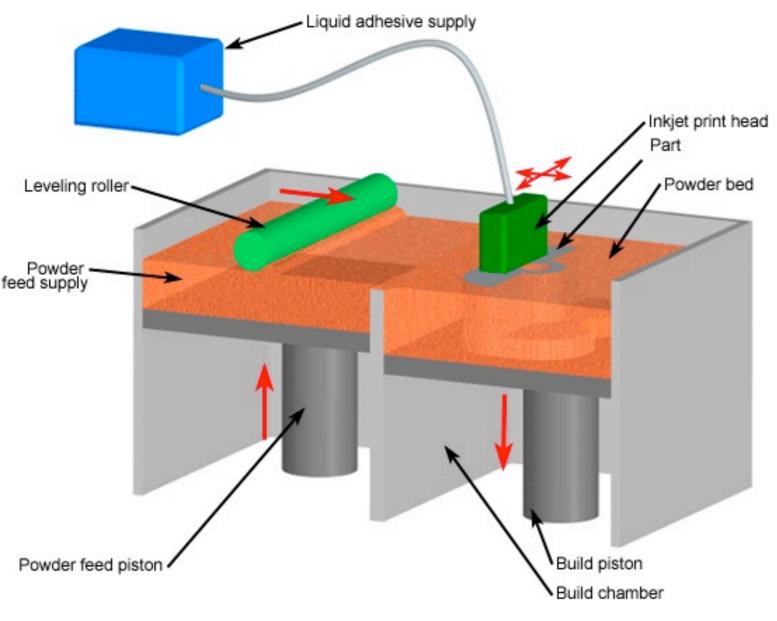


#### SELECTIVE LASER SINTERING (SLS)





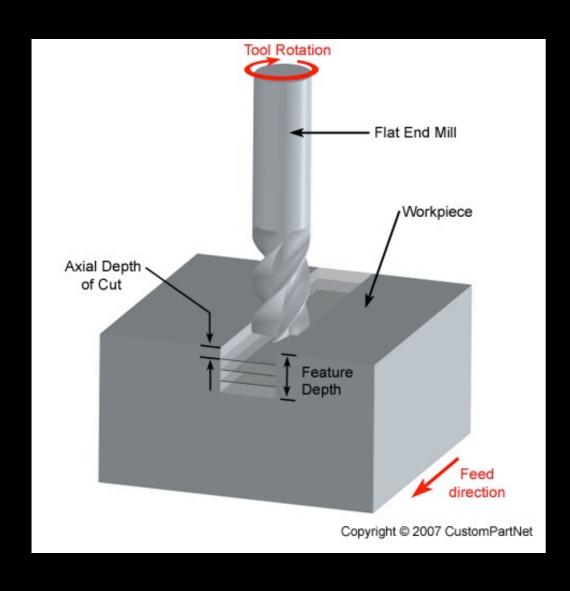
## 3D PRINTING





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## CNC MILLING



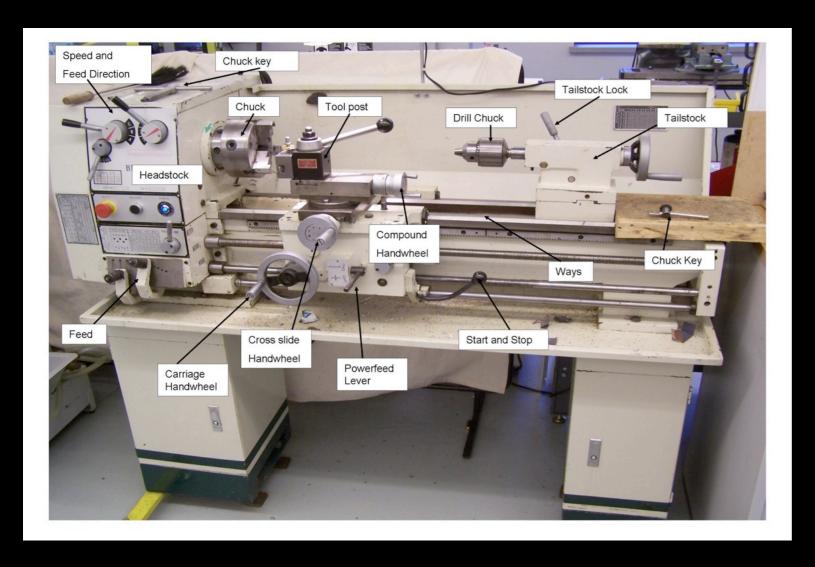


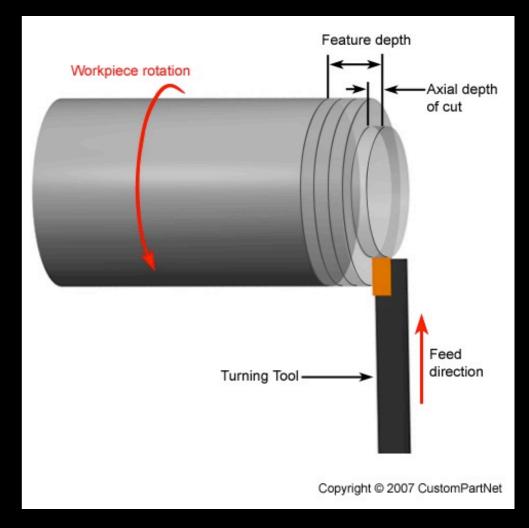
## MILLING





## CNC TURNING





#### **SUPPLIERS**

http://www.mcmaster.com/

http://www.onlinemetals.com/

http://www.sdp-si.com/web/html/products.htm

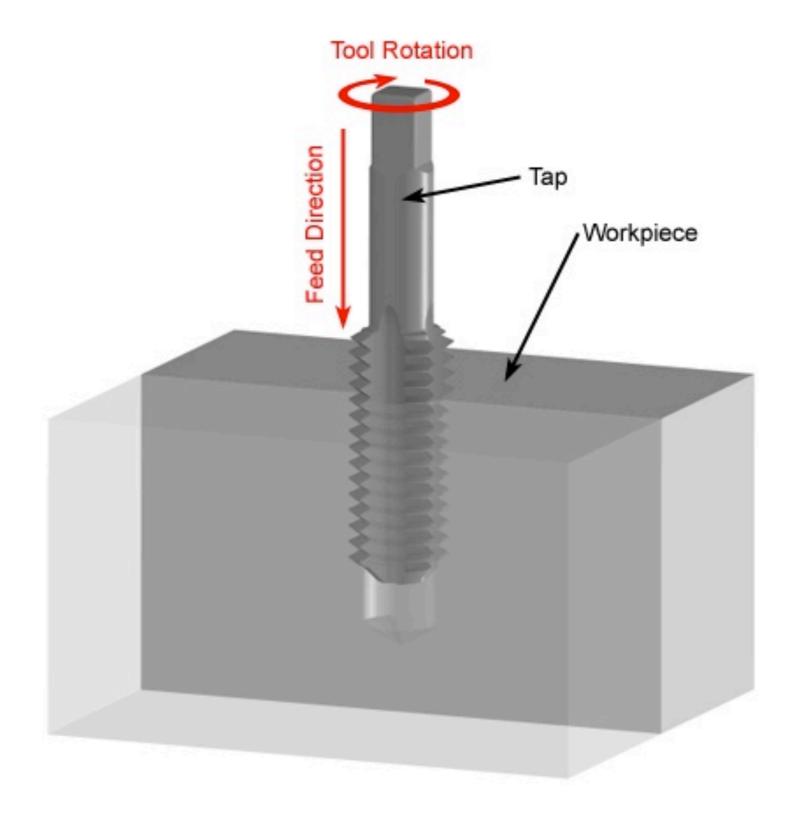
http://www.aliexpress.com/wholesale/wholesale-alibaba-express.html

http://www.jfreeman.com/

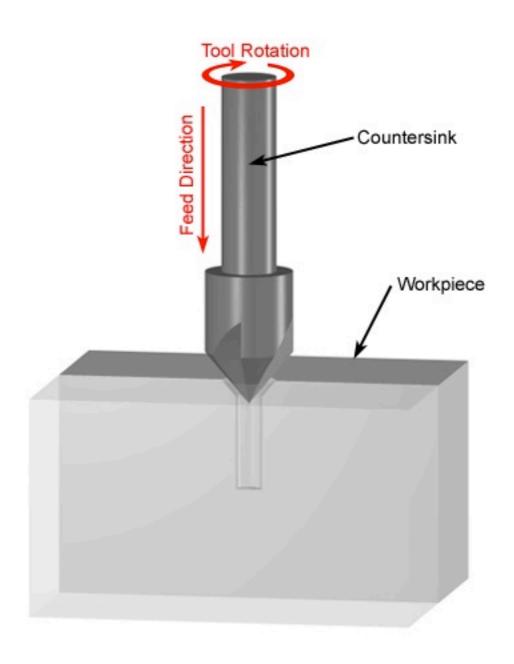
http://www.lessemf.com/

# ANALOG FABRICATION

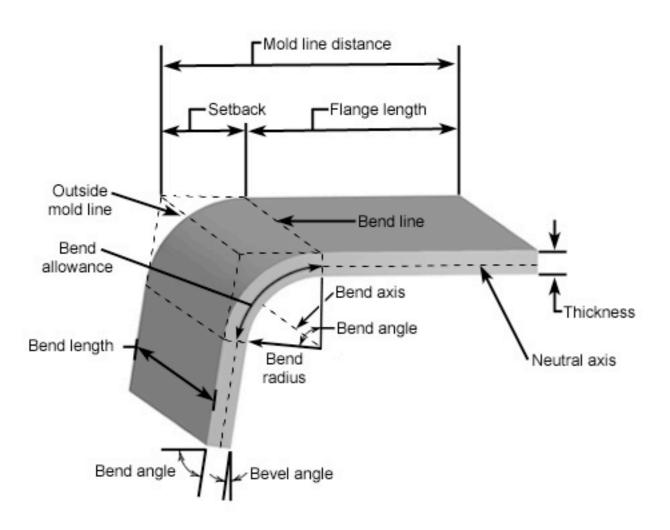
## **TAPPING**

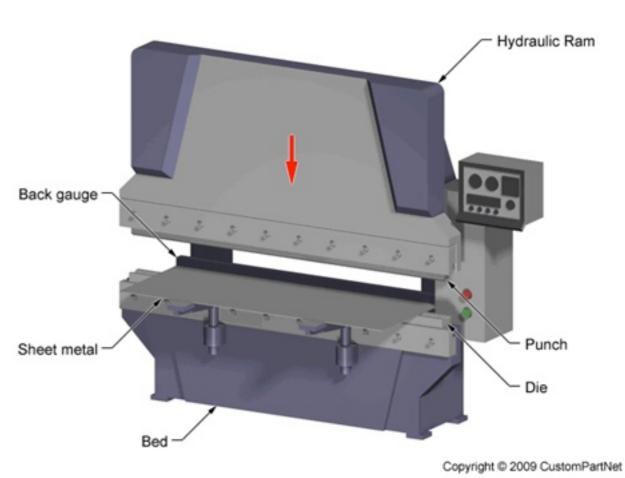


#### COUNTER SINKING



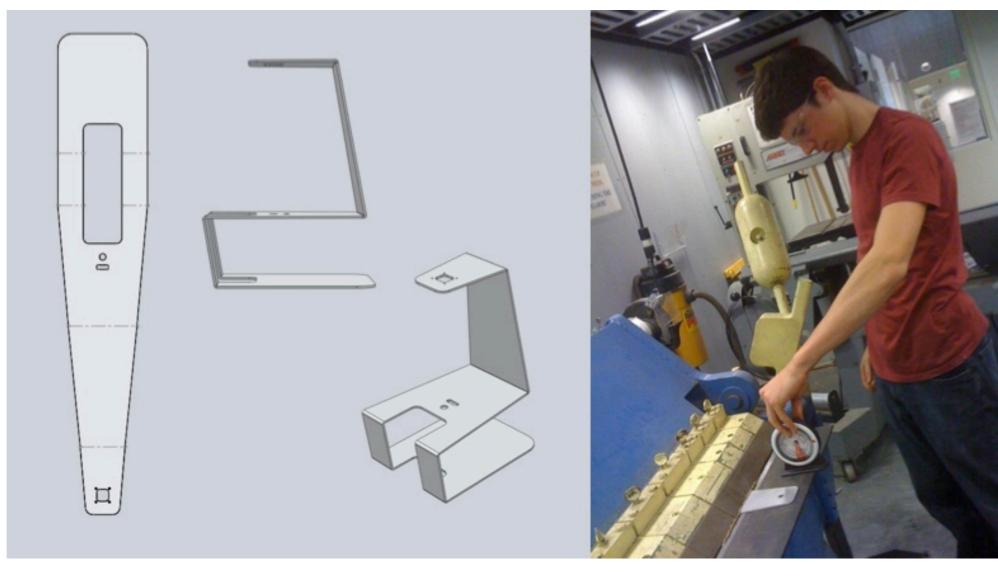
#### SHEET FORMING (BENDING)





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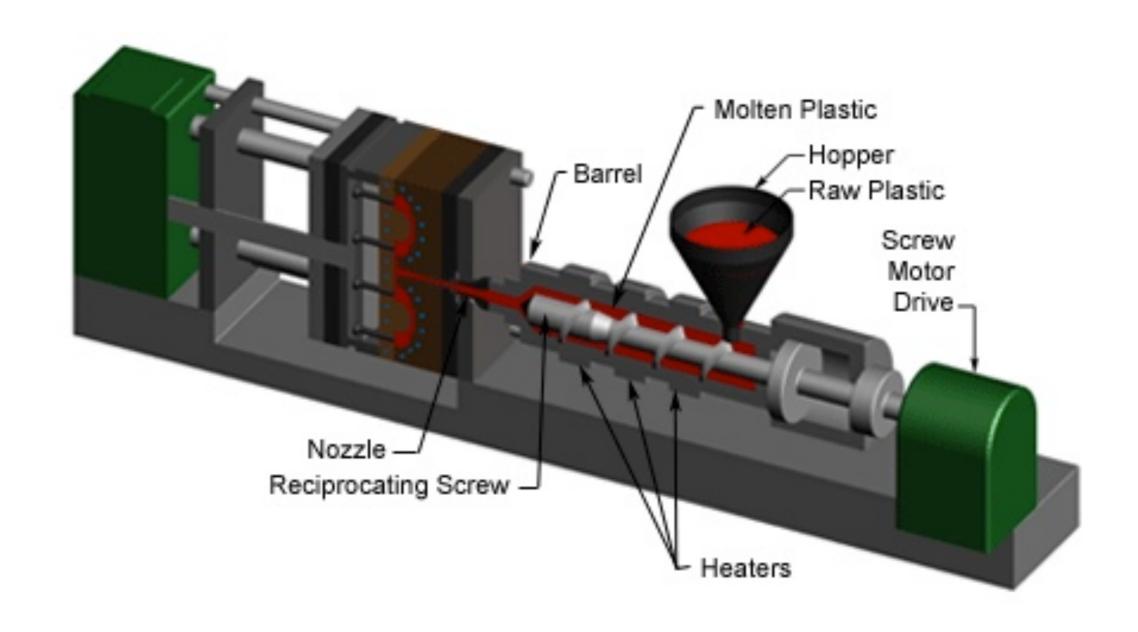




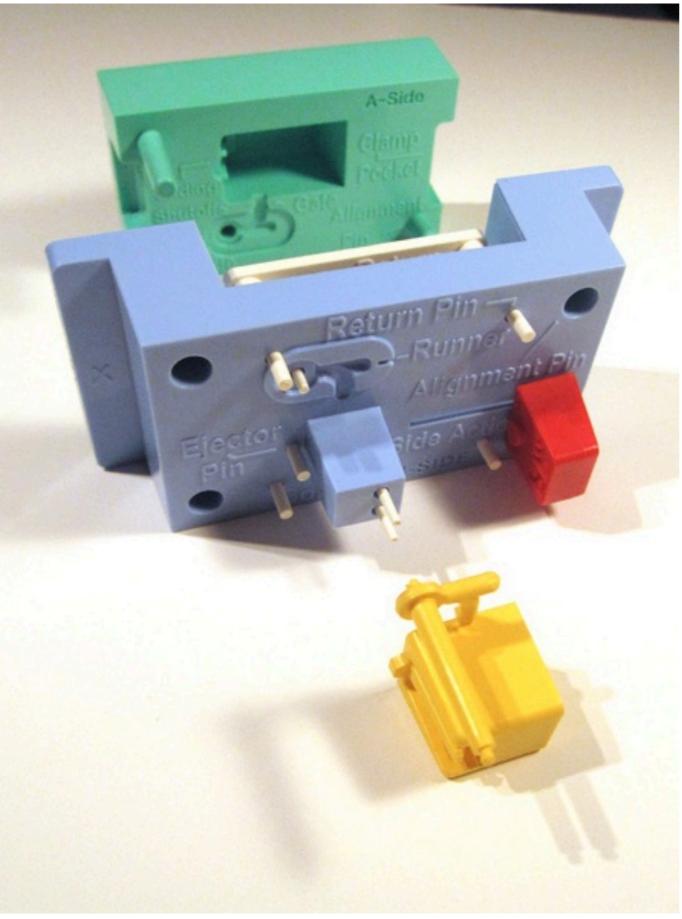
# CASTING



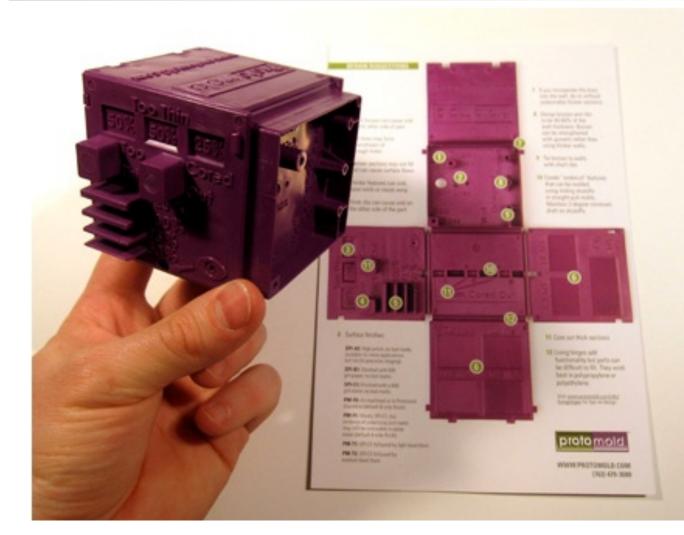
#### INJECTION MOLDING



#### PROTOMOLD







#### **PROTOMOLD**

Required Changes (3)

Moldability Advisory (7)

Other Info (3)

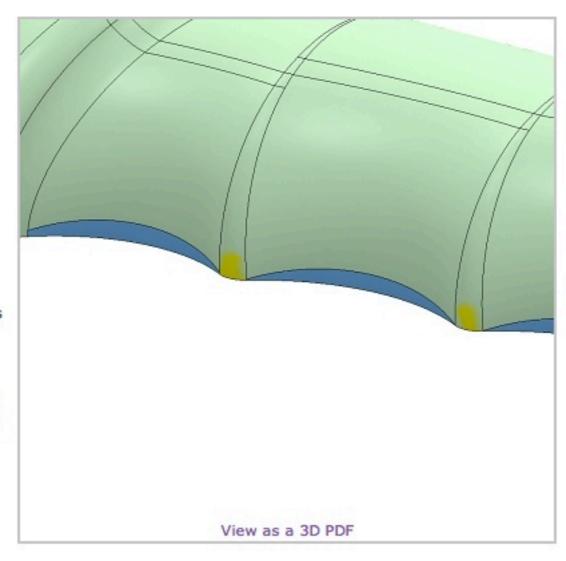
The following illustrations indicate part design considerations for optimal performance in the injection molding process.

#### Moldability Advisory:

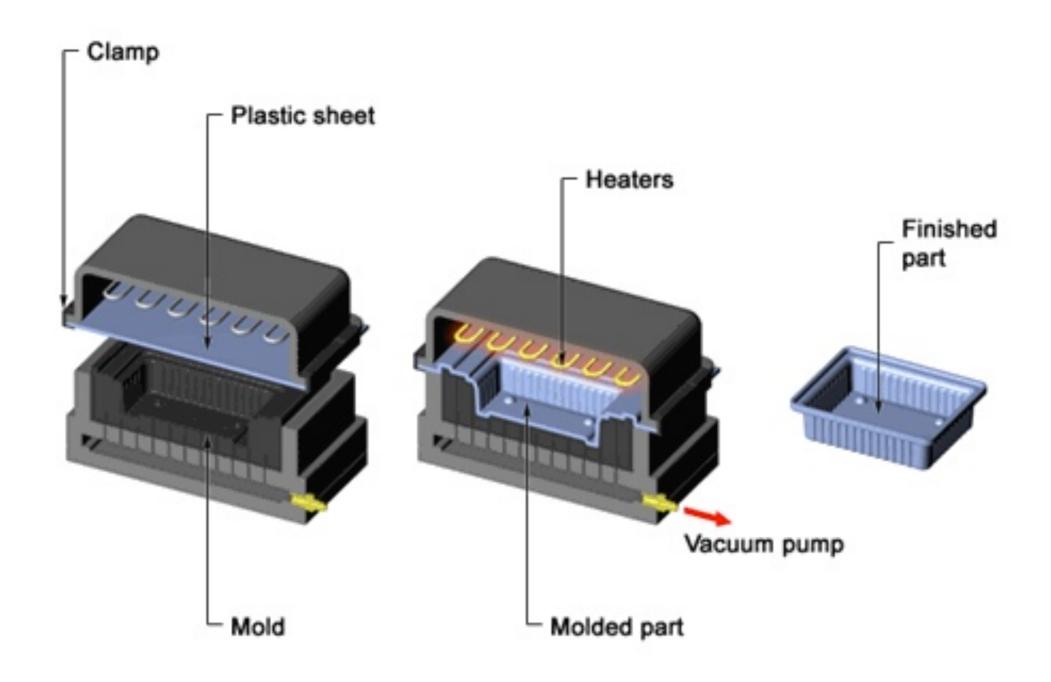
- 1. Zero Draft
- 2. Thin area
- 3. Thin area
- 4. Thick area
- 5. Texture
- 6. Texture
- 7. ProtoFlow® fill analysis

#### Thin area

Yellow color coding indicates areas where part thickness is significantly less than nominal. These areas may have fill problems. See the Recommended Wall Thickness by Resin page and the Uniform Wall Thickness page for guidelines. For details, clarification, options, or alternatives, please contact a Customer Service Engineer at customerservice@protolabs.com or call 877.479.3680.



#### VACUUM FORMING



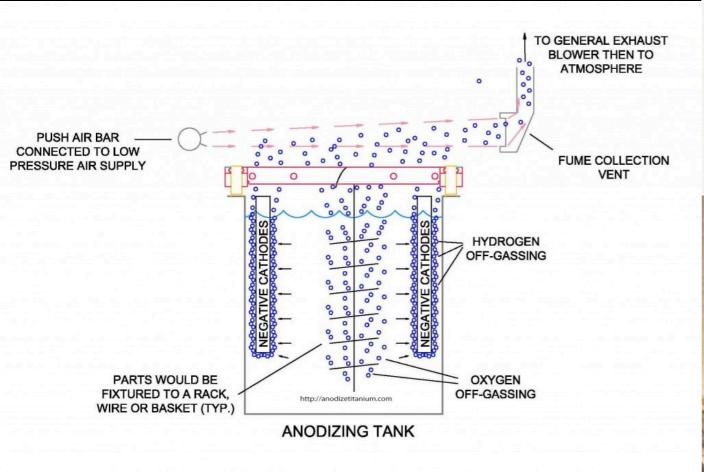
# FINISHING

## ABRASIVE BLASTING





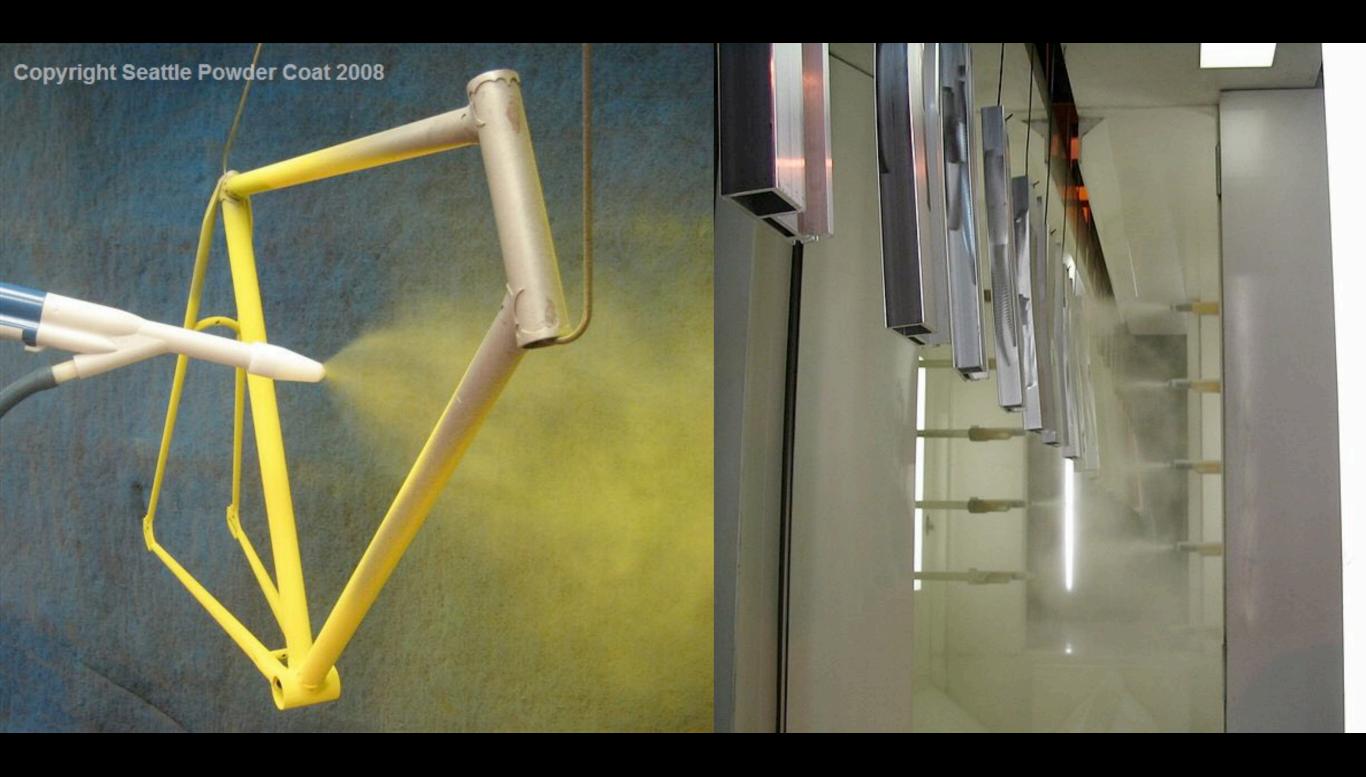
#### ANODIZING



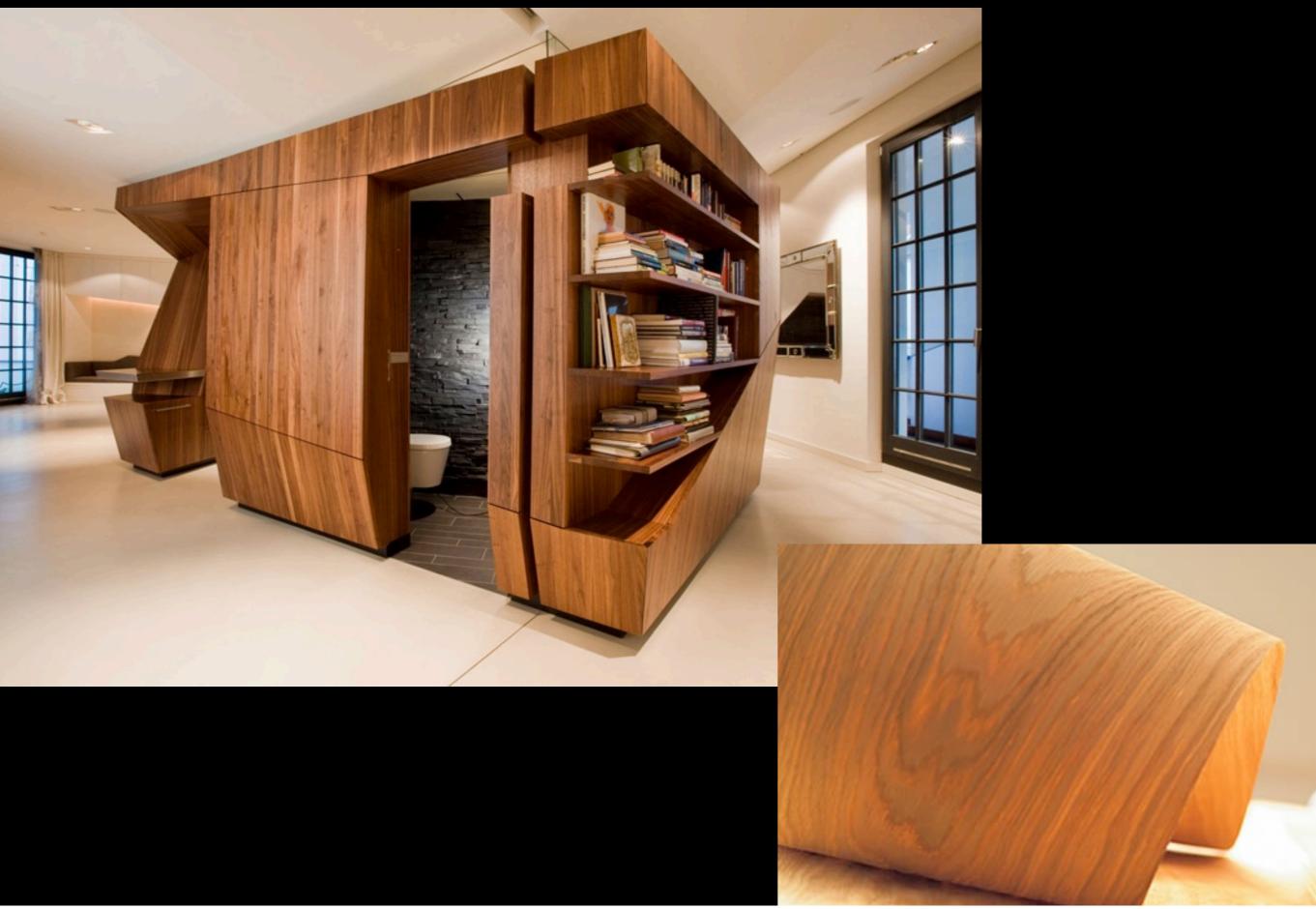




# POWDER COATING



# VENEERING



#### **SCALABILITY**

Dependent on how material, fabrication technique, assembly and labor come together.

Laser, waterjet cutting, milling - small to medium scale (very dependent on set-up)

3D Printing - small scale (cost and time are high, but labor is low)

Casting - medium scale (fast, although labor can be intense)

Injection Molding - gazillion scale (cheap, fast, little labor)