

Material Extrusion Additive Manufacturing for Production of Metal Parts



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Motivation



Workshop in the frame of the World Resources Forum – 25 October 2017

- Additive manufacturing with metals usually done with Powder Bed Fusion
- PBF requires expensive equipment, expensive powder & post treatment

Direct Metal Laser Sintering



Electron Beam Melting



*Price range: 5 000€ (plastics) up to 1.6 million € (metals)

*Source: Wohlers Report 2016: 3D printing and additive manufacturing state of the industry.

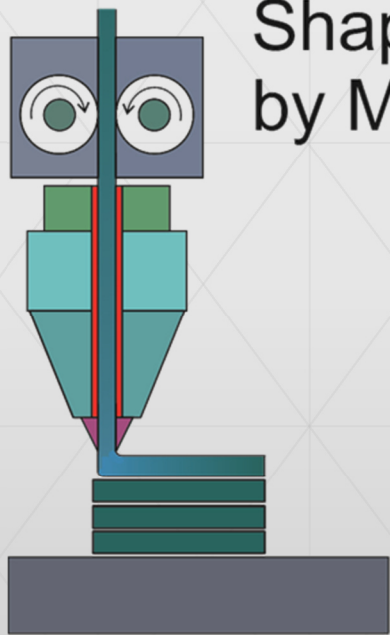


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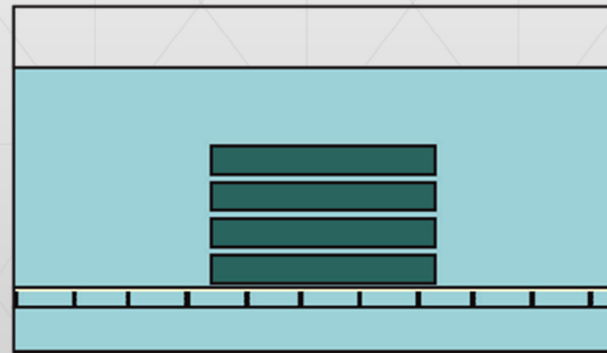
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Alternative

- Shape Debind and Sinter (shaping by Material Extrusion AM)



Debinding by solvents



Sintering in furnace



*Price range: 500€ up to 215 000€ (Metal filled plastics)

*Source: Wohlers Report 2016: 3D printing and additive manufacturing state of the industry.

Main challenge: Printing filaments



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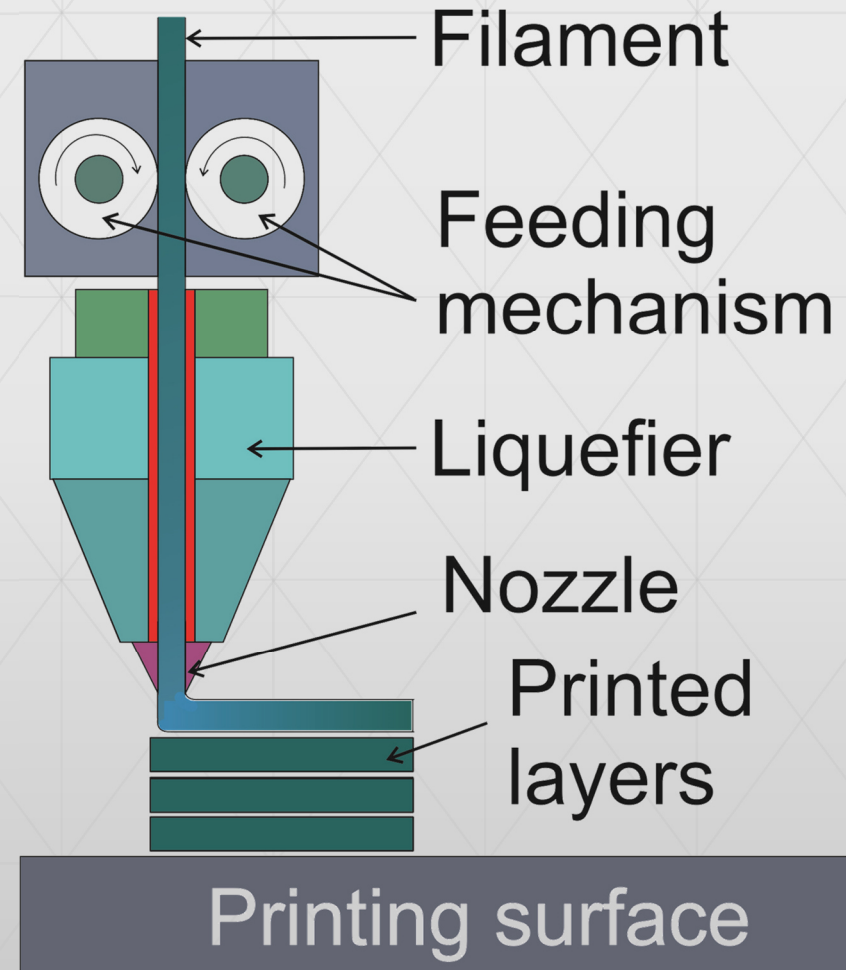
High content of powder
(>50 vol%)

Flexibility for spooling

Transfer of force
(strength, no buckling)

Thermoplastic extrusion
(flows & solidifies)

Adhesion and bonding to
printing surface and other layers



Printable system



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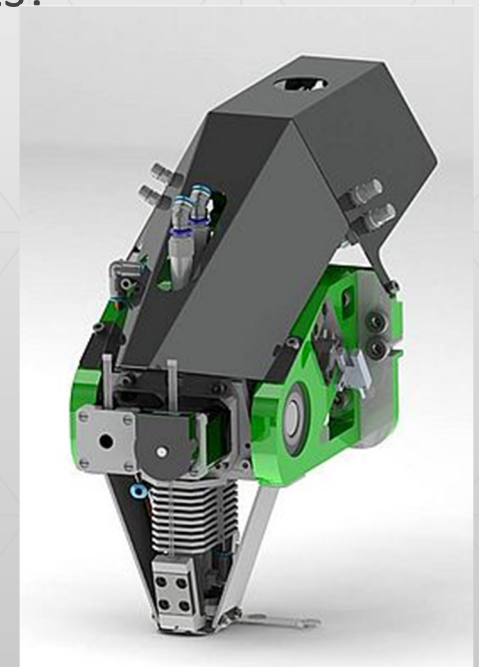
- New feedstock filament
- Multicomponent binder
 - Main binder (elastomeric)
 - Backbone (polyolefin)
 - Compatibilizer
- Metallic powders
 - Steel (316L, 17-4PH)
 - Titanium (Ti6Al4V)
 - Recycled magnets (NdFeB)
 - Copper (Cu 99.9)



- New printing head



- Replace feeding rollers by feeding belts → Can push softer filaments!



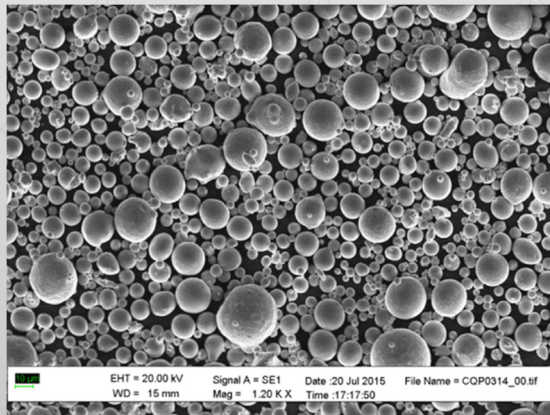
Powders PBF vs. SDS



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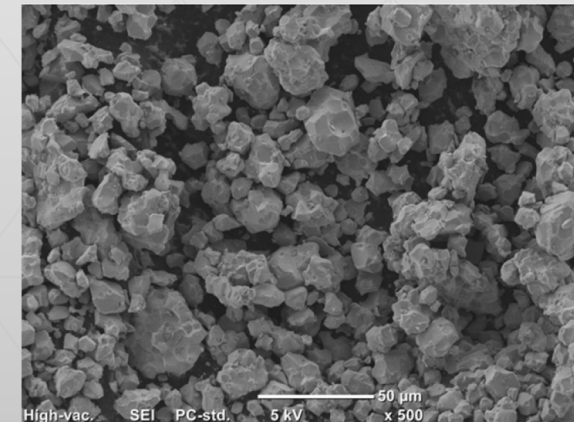
- PBF
 - Powders have to flow easily
 - Spherical shape is needed
 - Set particle size distribution
 - Not too small or agglomerates
 - Price increases & limits materials
- SDS via MEAM
 - Powders flow with binder
 - Irregular shape is possible
 - Variable particle size distribution
 - Particles even in nano-sizes
 - Price reduces & more materials available

Gas atomized bronze



Source: rocking3dmetal.com

Recycled magnetic NdFeB

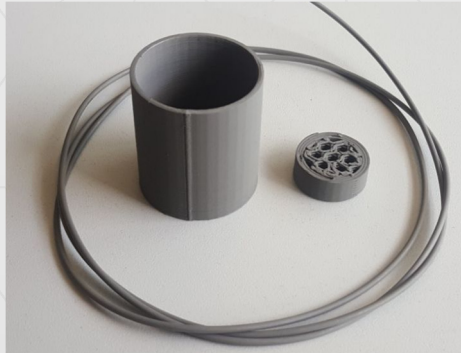


Examples of printed parts

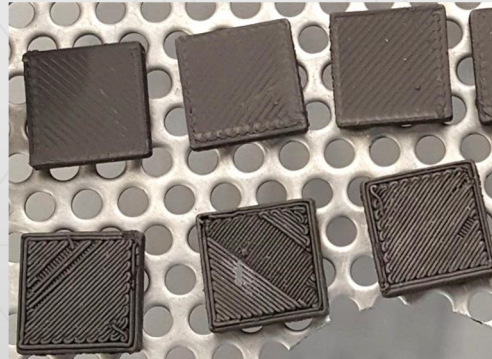


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316 L



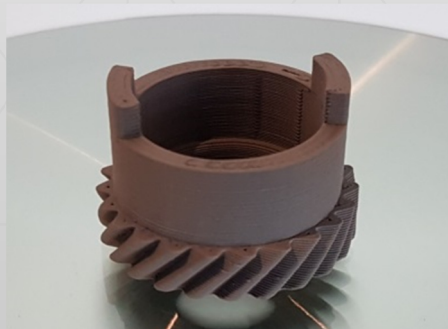
NdFeB



17-4PH



Ti6Al4V



Cu 99.9



Debindable & sinterable system

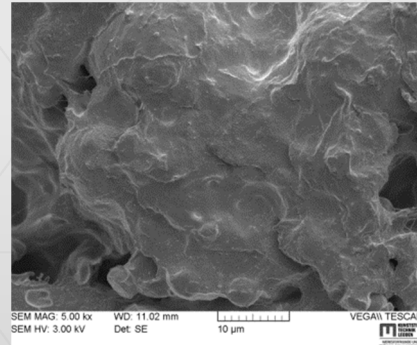
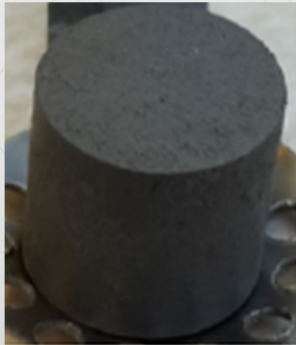


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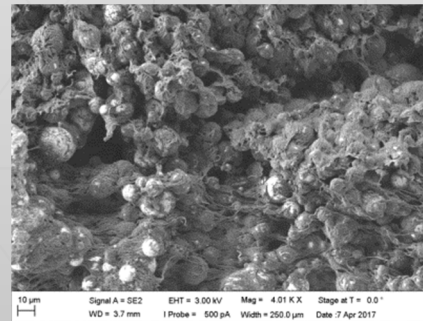


- Solvent debinding is possible
- Main binder component dissolves & part retains shape

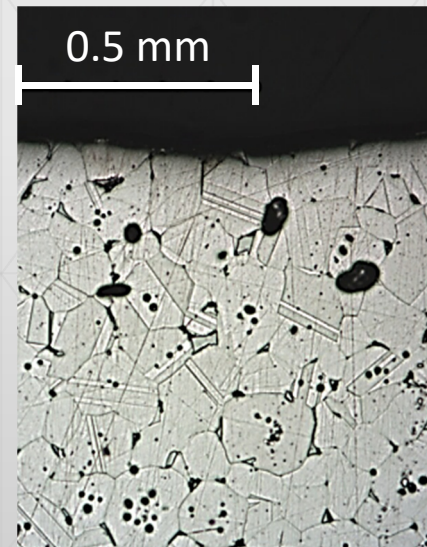
Before



After



- Sintering is possible
- Backbone is eliminated & particles fused together



- Caution: part shrinks ~ 20%

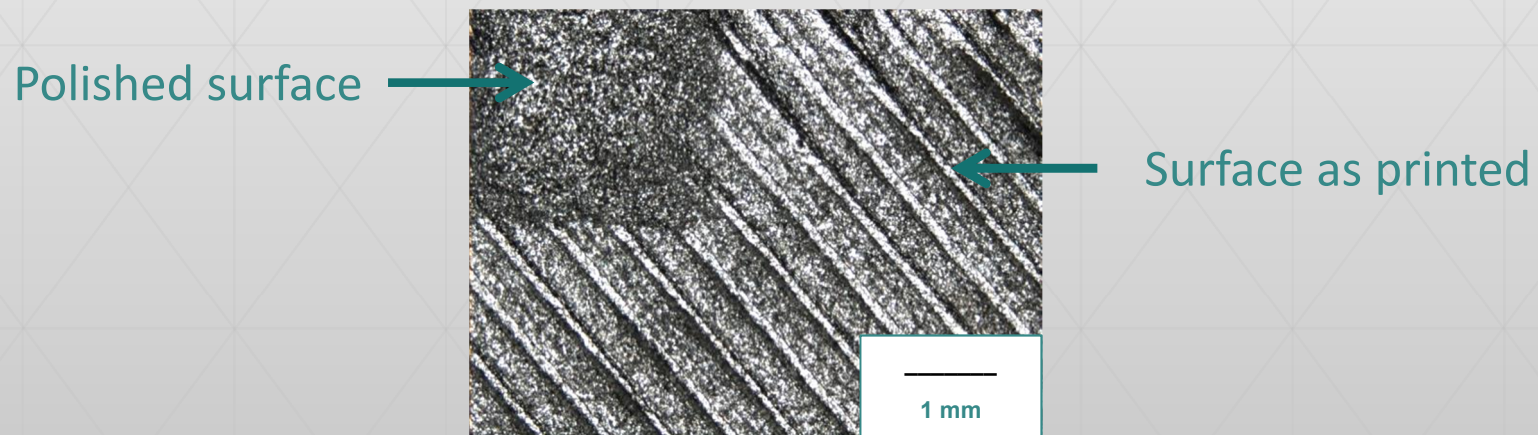
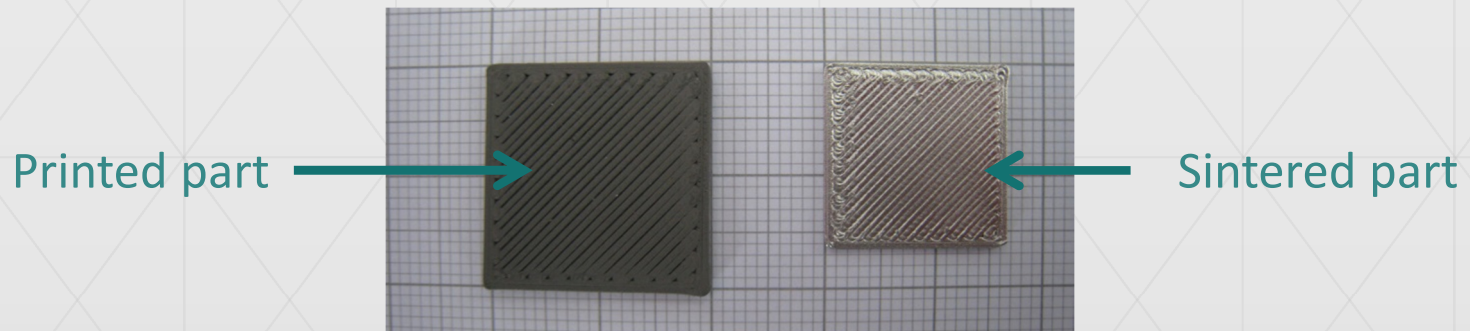


Improving surface quality



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- Parts made by MEAM have a rough surface, but it is very easy to polish due to plastic binder



316L Sintered part



Summary



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- REProMag consortium has developed materials & equipment for producing metal parts via MEAM
- Printed parts can be debound in solvent & sinter to get solid pieces
- Polishing of printed part is very easy to improve surface quality
- SDS process with MEAM has been tested with steels, titanium, magnetic rare earths & copper.
- SDS with MEAM could be a economical alternative to PBF
 - Lower equipment price
 - Lower material cost
 - Less wasted material
 - Higher availability of materials





Thank you



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Contact



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