Make Your Own Wearables Workshop

INTRO TO MANUFACTURING

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WHAT comes to mind when you hear "3D Printing"?



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Sion. Courtesy of Christopher Barnatt. Used with permission.



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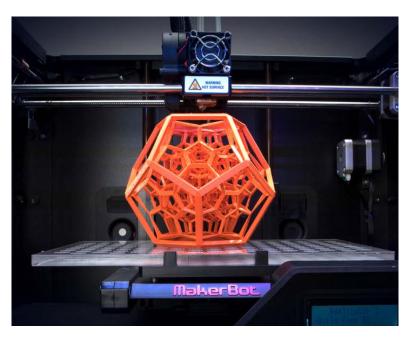




...Creating a physical object from a three-dimensional digital model, usually done by laying down many thin layers of a material



Additive versus Subtractive Manufacturing





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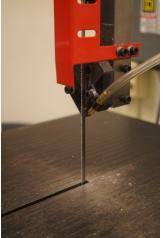
Fuses layers of material together Unwanted, excess material is removed



Subtractive Manufacturing Tools

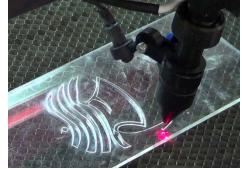












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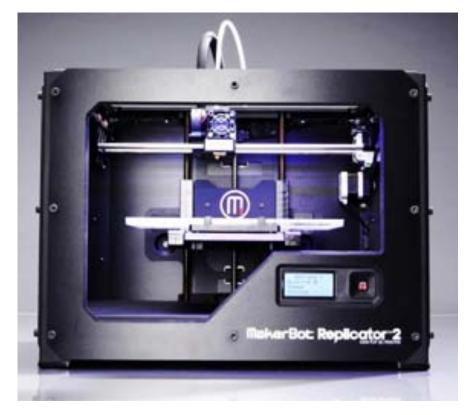
Advantages to Subtractive Manufacturing

- Part quality and finish
- Strength of part
- More material choices
- High precision
- Cost effective for large part runs
- Best for simple repetitive designs



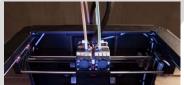


Parts of a 3d Printer



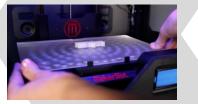
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Print Head



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Print Bed



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Advantages to Additive Manufacturing

- On demand with quick turn around
- Customization of part
- More complex and unique designs
- Good for prototyping where multiple iterations are needed
- Best choice for single or small batches of parts

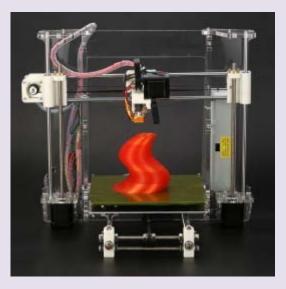






Fused deposition Modeling (FDM)

Spools of plastic are melted down and extruded onto a build platform



Stereolithography (SLA)

Build plate drops into a vat of resin where a laser from below cures liquid resin using a ultraviolet(UV) light



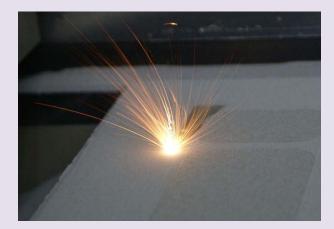
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Selective Laser Sintering (SLS or SL)

Uses a C02 laser to heat and fuse durable thermoplastic powder



Polyjet

Jets and cures tiny micro droplets of liquid photopolymer



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Thermoplastic materials are moldable when heated, solid when cooled

- Polylactic acid(PLA): Glossy, many colors, sharper corners, low warping
- Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS): Strong, high temperature resistance, machinable



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How to 3D Print a Bracelet

1) Design the bracelet with CAD software





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3) Convert design file in G-code (blueprint)



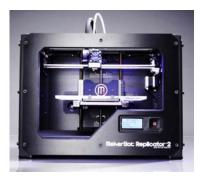
4) Select Material Type



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5) Send to 3D Printer

2) Process the design file with



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6) Print the Bracelet





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