



# Manufacturing Solutions

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Business Development Manager  
Direct Digital Manufacturing

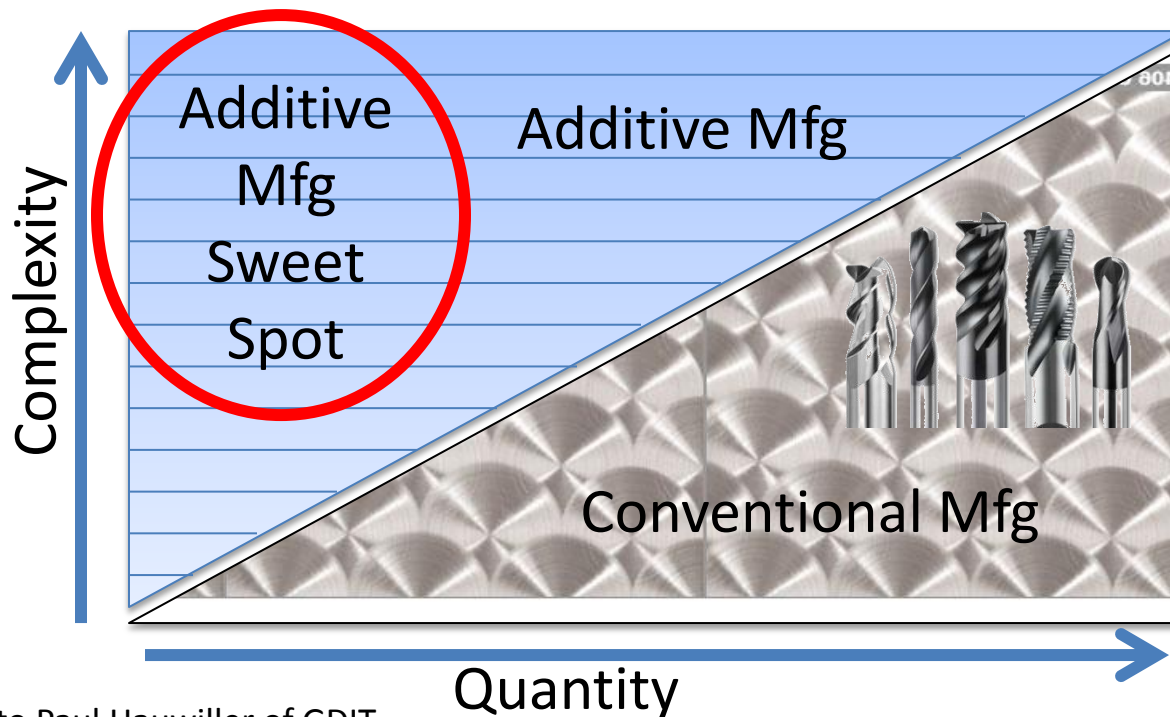
# Overview

- Additive overview
- Tooling applications
- End use part applications
- Tooling for composites

# Additive Mfg Sweet Spot

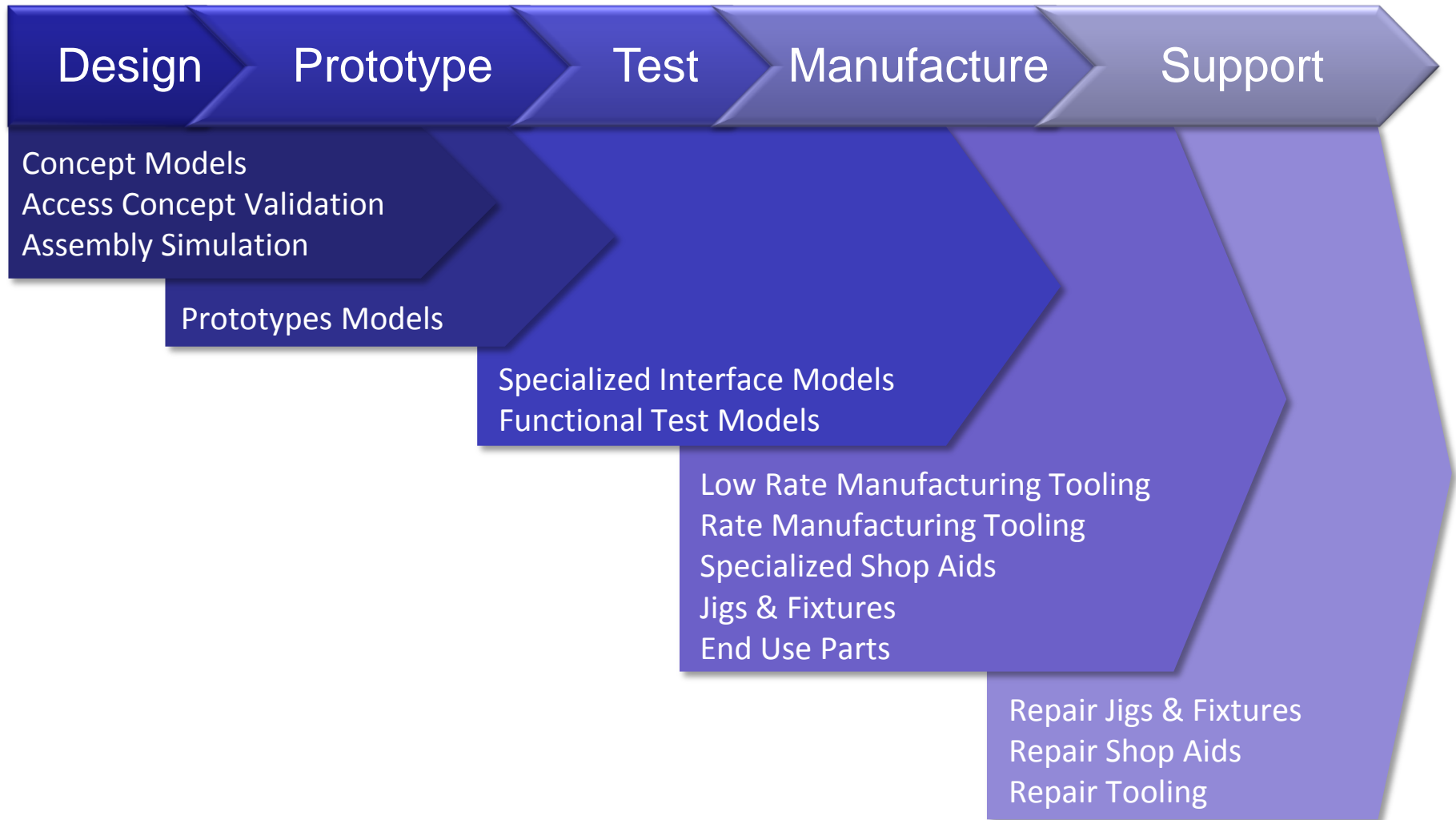
High Complexity, Low Quantity

- Specialty End Use Parts
- Tooling!



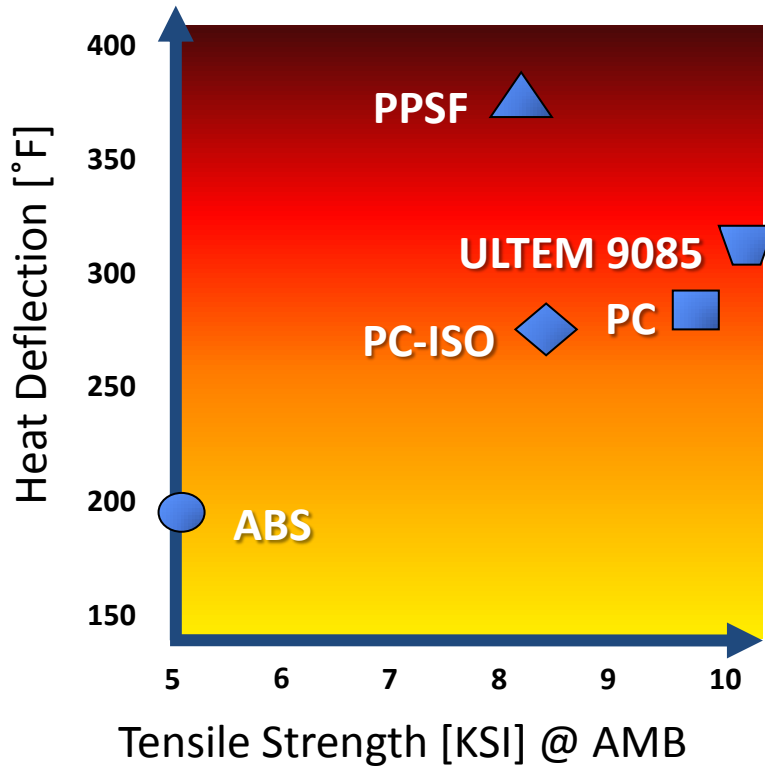
Slide Style Credit to Paul Hauwiller of GDIT

# Product Lifecycle Applications

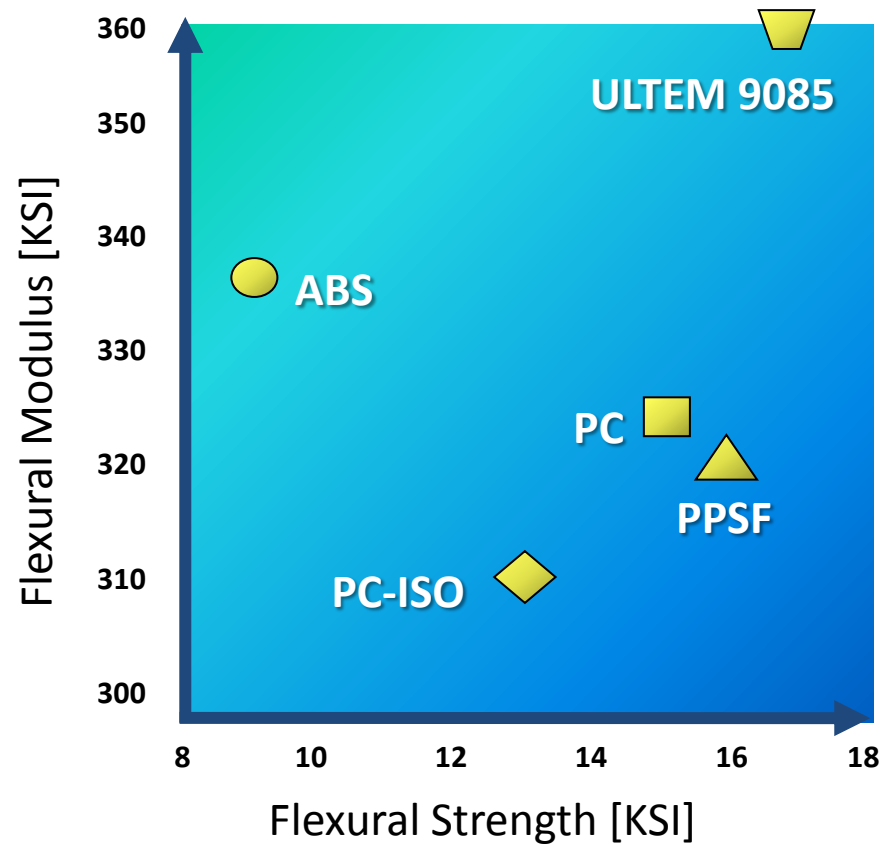


# FDM Materials

## Strength vs Heat Deflection



## Flex Modulus vs Flex Strength

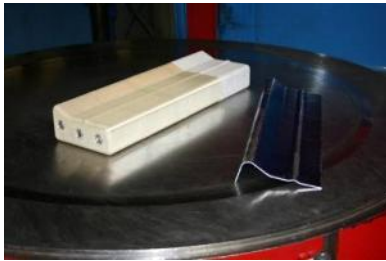


# Metal Forming Tools

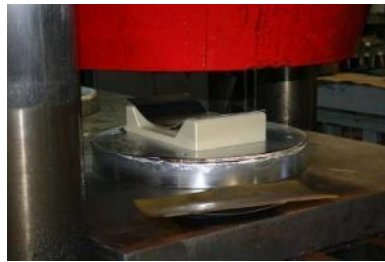
US Naval Air Systems Command Depots



## Hydro Form



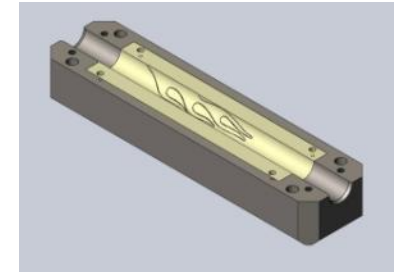
## Rubber Pad



## Stretch Form



## Tube Form

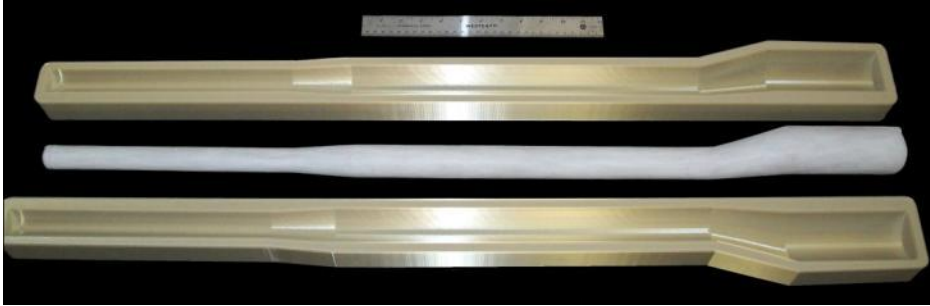


# Metal Forming



# Mold Tools

## High Temp Washout Core Molds



## Silicone Gasket Mold



## Reconfigurable Over Mold



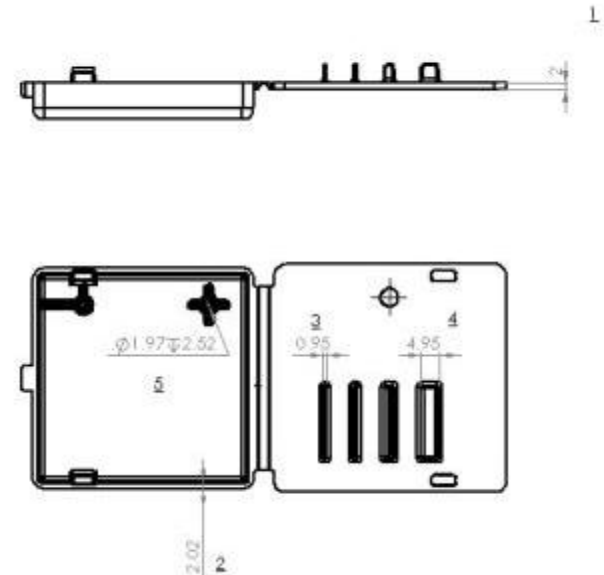


# Injection Molds

<b>Part description</b>	Test part
<b>Material injected</b>	PP
<b>Special features</b>	Living hinge, bosses, press fit
<b>comments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100 parts out of 2 tools</li> <li>• Low pressure developed</li> <li>• Tools did not fail</li> </ul>



<b>Material</b>	<b>PP</b>
Nozzle Temp [F]	428
Inj. Pressure [psi]	8700
Hold Pressure [psi]	4351
Holding time [s]	8
cycle time [s]	180
Comments	Cooling with air pressure



# Injection Molds

	Cost (US\$)	Turnaround (days)	comments
<b>P20 Steel</b>	3400	18	estimate
<b>Aluminum</b>	1670	7	estimate
<b>ABS-like</b>	960	22 Hr. (1 day)	Connex 500 Consumption: 810gr RGD535 1408gr RGD515 150gr support



Time saving: 700-1800%

Cost savings:

- 43% over aluminum
- 72% over steel



# Trim & Drill Tools

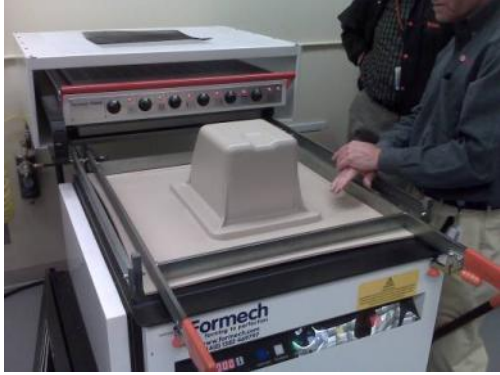


# Thermoform Tools

Tool



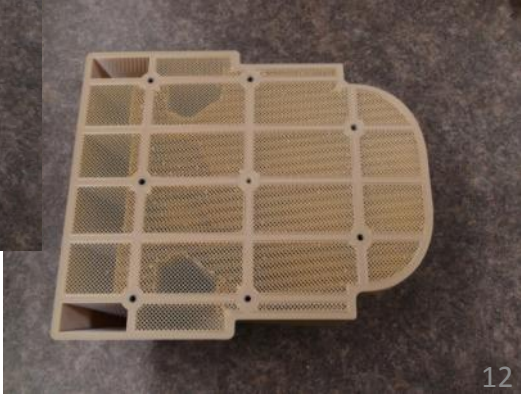
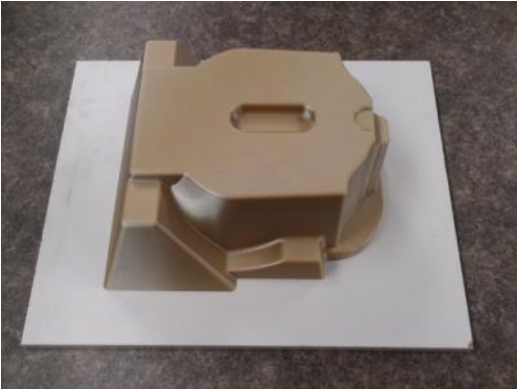
Trials



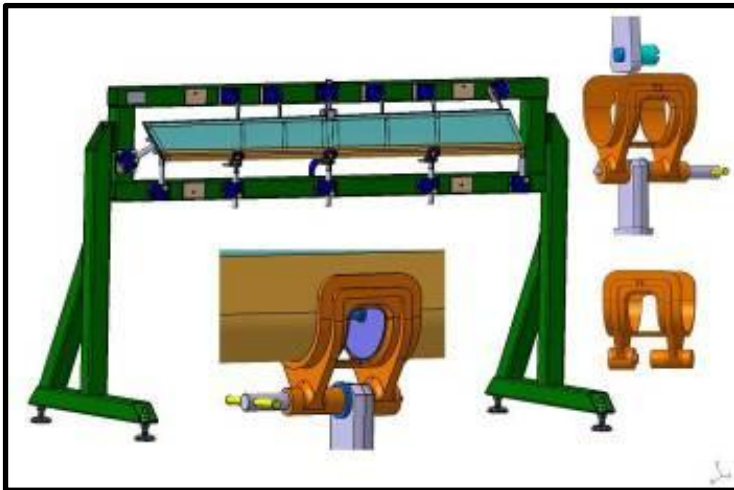
Production



Complex Tooling



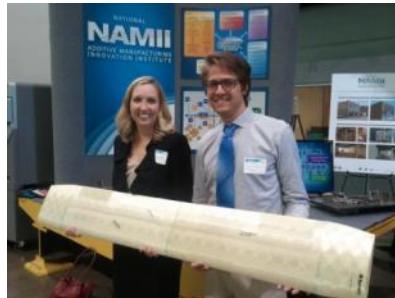
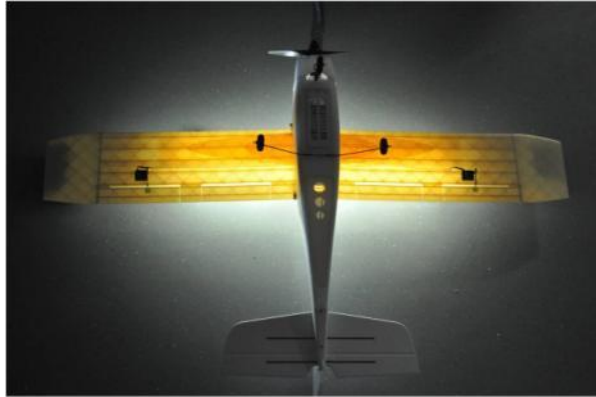
# Assembly Aids



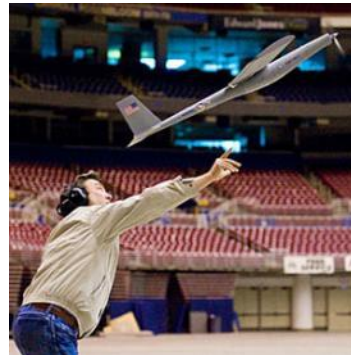
# End Use Parts – Light Aircraft



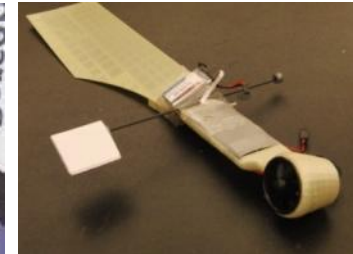
# Unmanned Systems



Pictures courtesy of Draganfly



Pictures courtesy of  
Lepton



Pictures courtesy of  
Embry-Riddle



Picture courtesy of NEO S-300  
VTOL UAV Swiss UAV GmbH

# FDM Composite Tooling

## FDM Composite Applications

Patterns

Lay Up / Cure Tools

*Consumable  
Cores*

Jigs & Fixtures

Masters

Pre Layup

Consolidation Tools

Low Temp

High Temp

Bonding Fixtures

Intensifiers

Caul Plates

*Soluble Cores*

Net Shaped Cores

Integrated Interfaces

Trim Tool

Drill Tool

Check Fixture



# Coordinated Tool Family

- Application
  - UAV wing box
- Benefits
  - Scaled tool size and qty to meet rate demands
  - Digitally mastered tool family
  - Concurrent tool fabrication



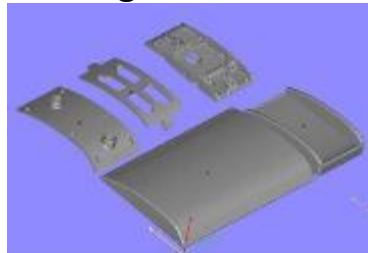
Model Based Definition



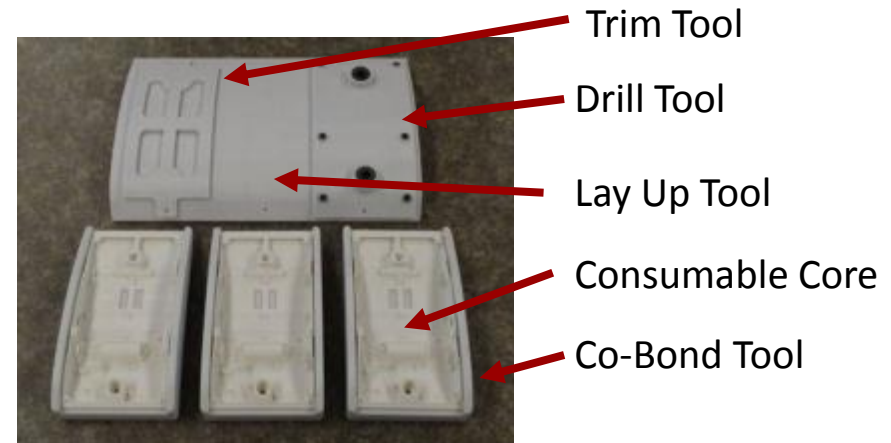
Completed Cover



Tooling CAD Models



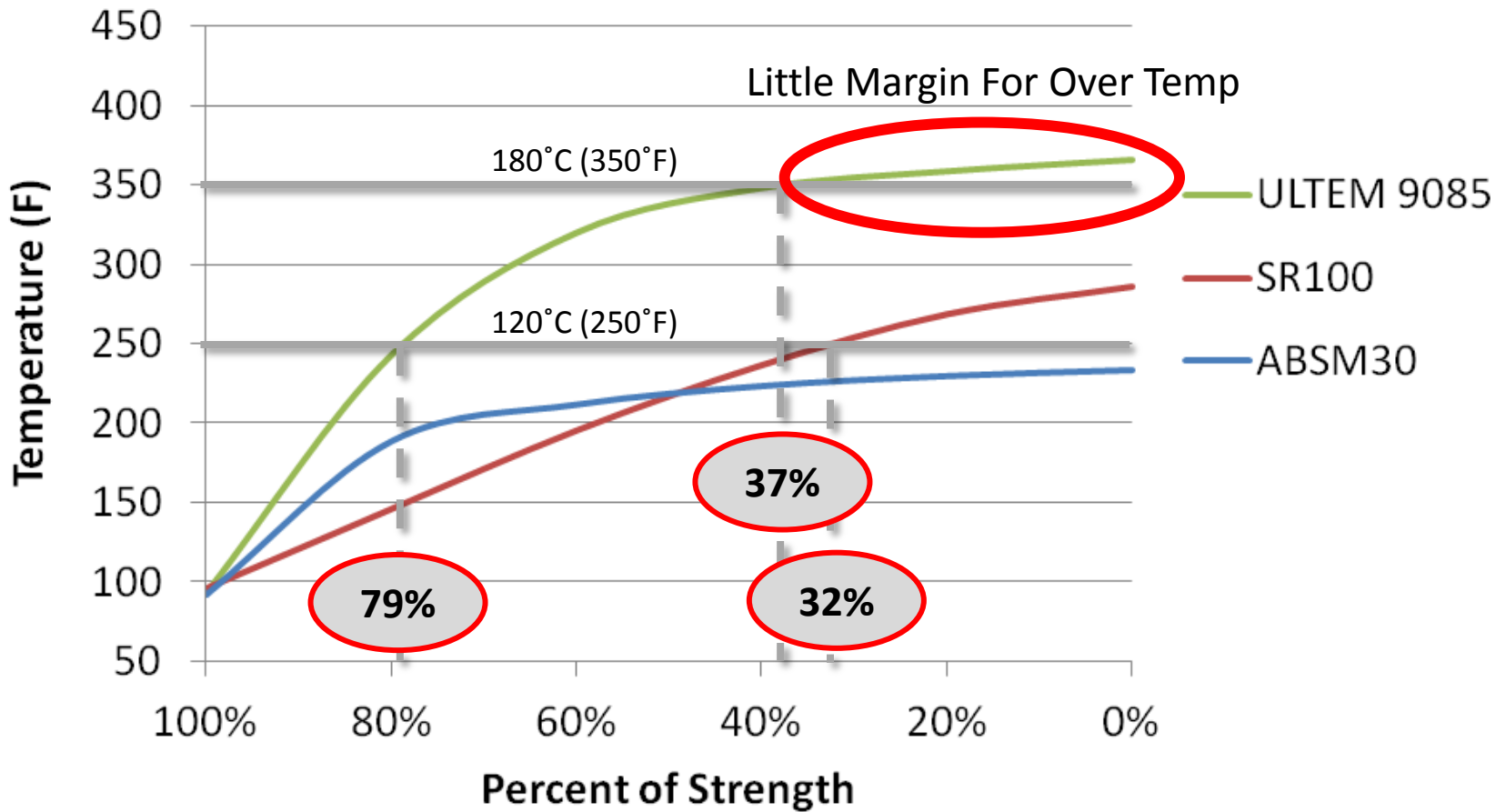
Female Co-Bond Tool



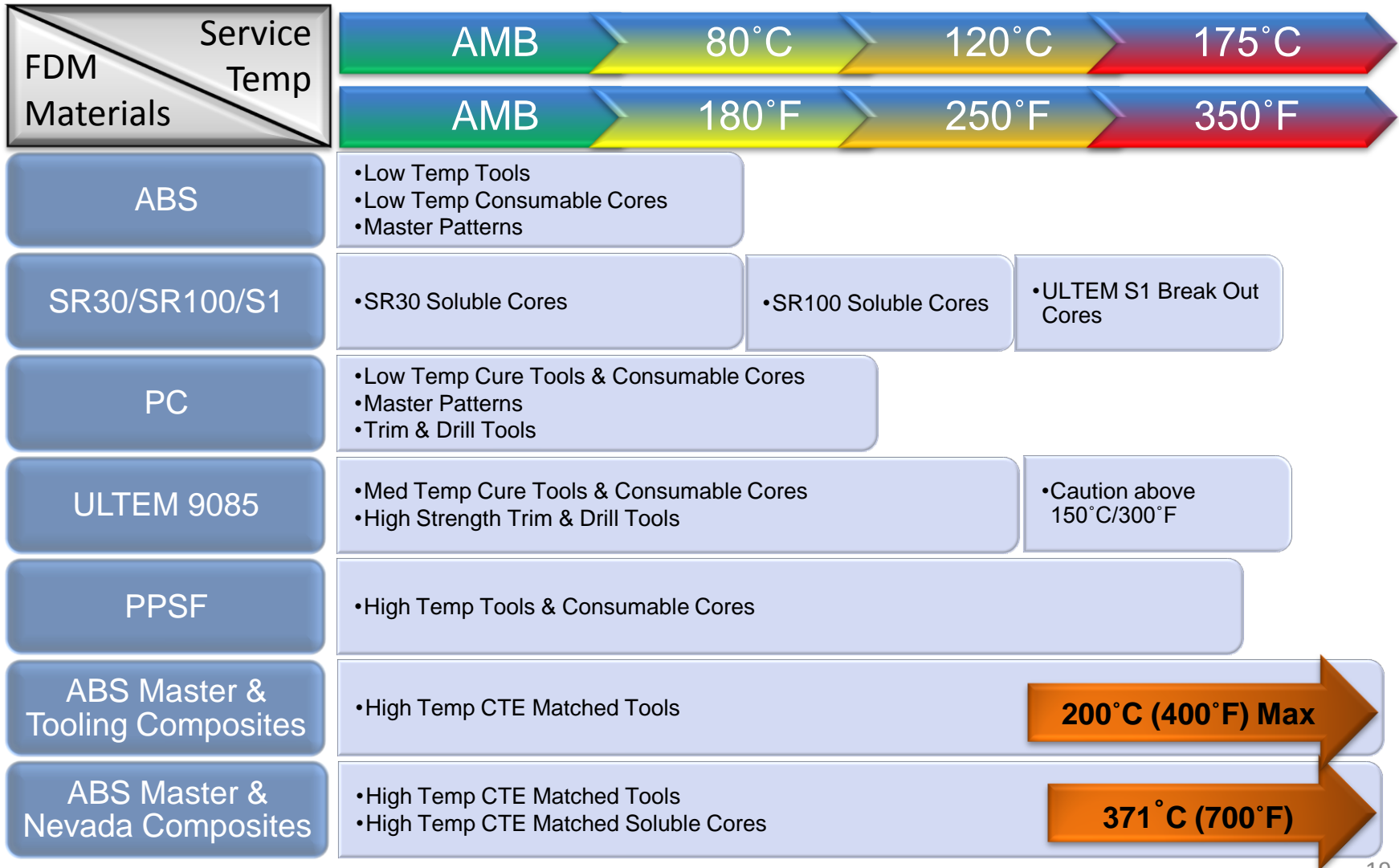
Finished Part



# Dynamic Flex Test

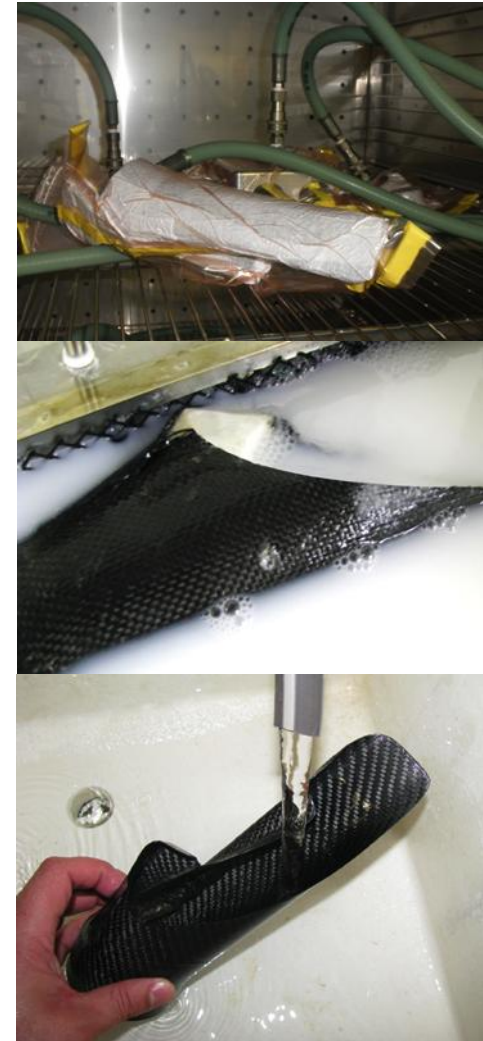


# FDM Material Application Map



# Soluble Cores

- Dissolve FDM soluble core
  - WaterWorks bath solution
  - Heated tank ~ 140°F (60°C)
  - Agitation & circulation recommended
  - Rinse composite part
  - Duration is dependent on geometry
- Compatible with most epoxy resins
  - WaterWorks has been demonstrated to attack some polyester resins
  - Tests to confirm resin compatibility are recommended



# Break Out Cores

ULTEM S1 CORE



Cured Part



Finished Part

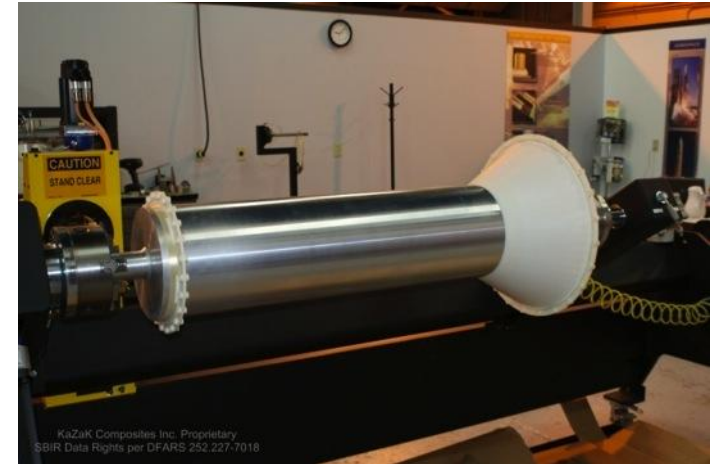


- ULTEM S1 core compromised with acetone after cure
- ULTEM S1 becomes brittle
- Core is broken into pieces for removal



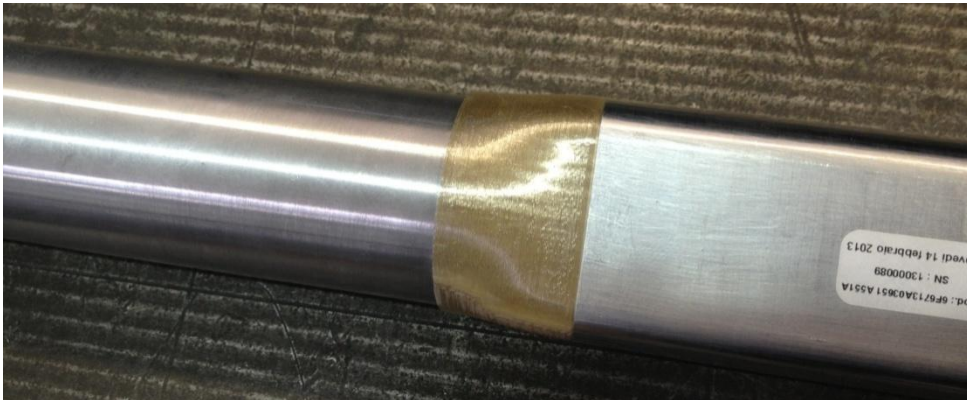
# Large Hybrid Cores

- Mandrel Specifications
  - Hybrid mandrel
    - Aluminum main shaft
      - ~ 6' (15.2cm) long x 9" (22.9cm) dia
      - FDM soluble core ends
        - 24" (61cm) diameter x 12" (30.5cm) tall
  - 12 lb normal load for tow winding
  - 200°F (121°C) Cure
- Lessons Learned
  - Washout process is a design driver
  - Part rotation during cure evens out loads during cure cycle



# Hybrid Break Out Core

- Aluminum/ULTEM-S1 Hybrid
  - Reusable aluminum sections
  - ULTEM-S1 trapped section
  - Build time minutes
  - Minimal costs
  - Size mitigated CTE mismatch



# Automotive Applications

## SR-100 Soluble Tool Material

- Produce 250°F cured composite parts
- 80 psi pressure
- Supports complex geometries

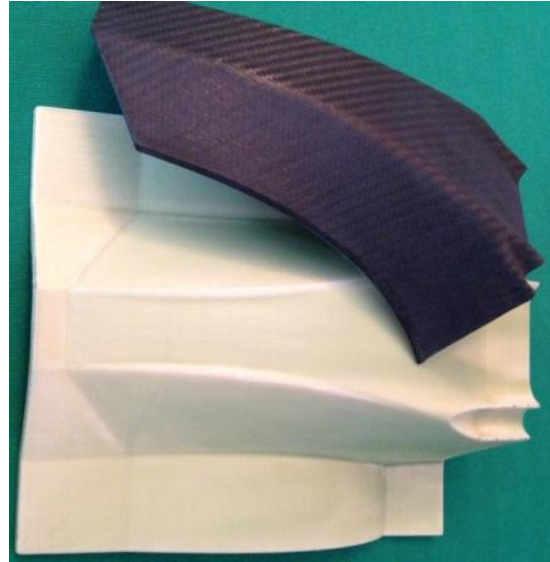
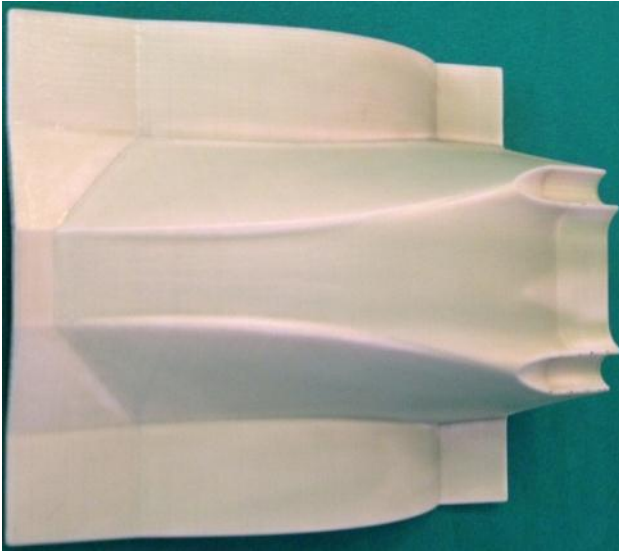
**Werks**  
COMPOSITES

*Champion*  
MOTORSPORT.COM





# Thin Skin Tooling



- Design

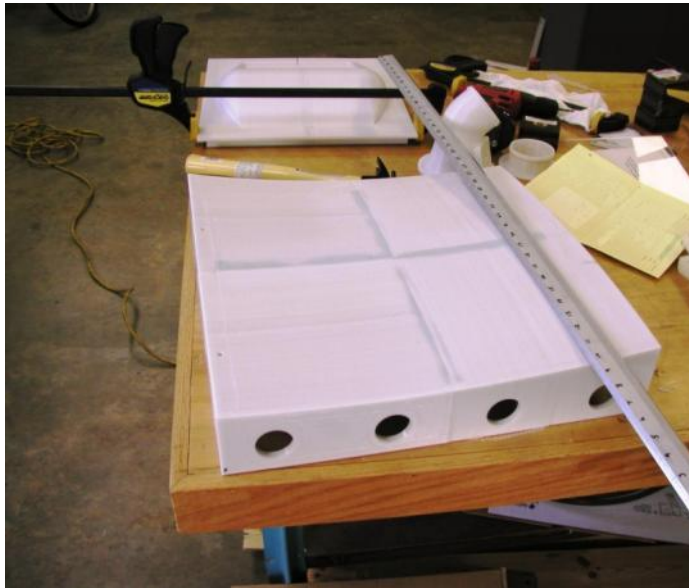
- Ultem material
- 6mm thick
- 5hrs build time
- Tool surfaced with epoxy
- Vibratory polished hands off for 1 hr

- Use

- Released surface
- Lay up part
- Envelop bagging balances forces
- Cured at 250F, 80 psi
- Caution: geometry sensitive

# Larger Scale Tooling

Lockheed Martin Layup Tool

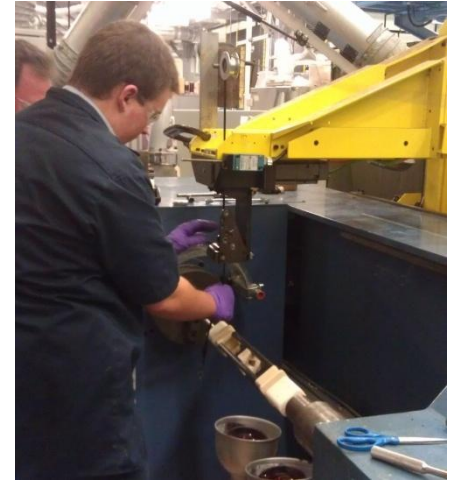


Boeing FDM C-channel Mandrel



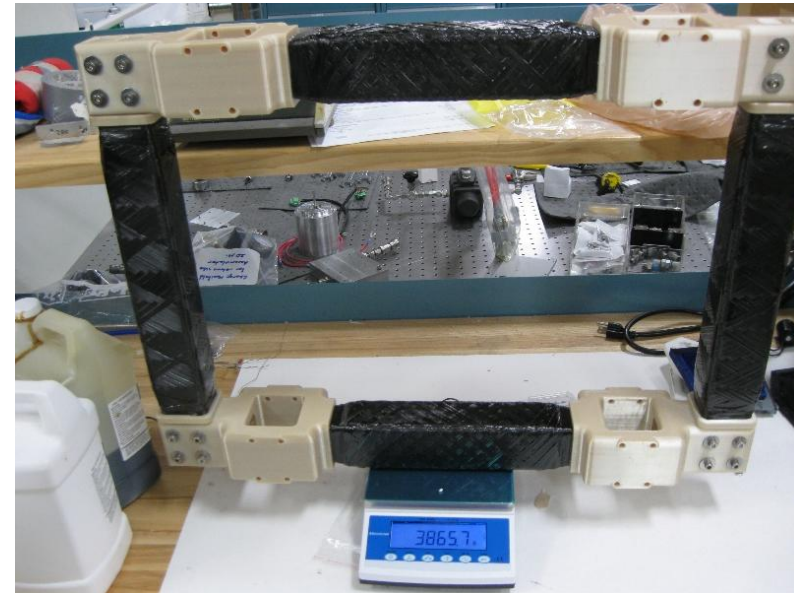
# Hybrid Assemblies

- First Robotics Team #3824
  - Hardin Valley Academy
  - RoHawktics
  - Sponsored by ORNL Manufacturing Demonstration Facility (MDF)
- Hybrid Assembly
  - FDM Fittings
  - Pultruded Rods
  - Filament winding
- Benefits
  - Additive is great at relatively smaller more complex
  - Carbon fiber is great at long, simple, light weight, high strength structures
  - Combining provides strengths of both technologies



# First Robotic Team #3824

- Application
  - Robot Chassis
  - Stiff/light weight
- Solution
  - FDM light weight end pieces with critical interfaces
  - Pultruded carbon rods for spanners
  - Filament wound for bonding and strength/stiffness
- Results



Part	Length	AM Only		Hybrid	
		Fab Time	Weight	Fab Time	Weight
Long Beam	54"	90 hrs	14.64 lbs	15.5 hrs	3.86 lbs
Short Beam	21"	24 hrs	7.44 lbs	8.25 hrs	1.77 lbs



# Summary

- Additive has a growing role in manufacturing
- Stratasys provides solutions over product life cycle
- Enabling a wide spectrum of tooling options
- Performance materials enable end use parts
- Real solutions for composite tooling
- R&D efforts expand validated applications

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732-495-4027 o

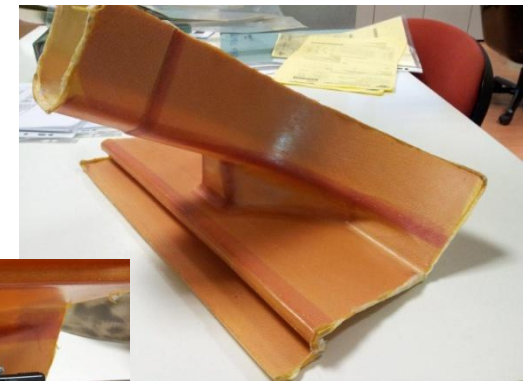
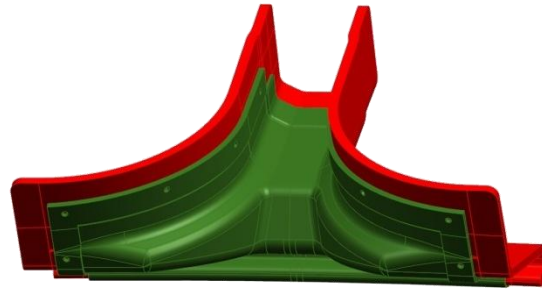
612-963-2395 c



# Back Up Slides

# Thin Skin Tooling

- Tool
  - Thickness 8mm (0.31")
  - Material PPSF
- Lay Up
  - Aramid fiber, 108g/m<sup>2</sup>
  - 180C epoxy resin
- Results
  - Final tolerance:  $\pm 0.25$  (0.010") on 350mm (12")
  - No spring back effect on "C" shape"





# Aerospace Application

- Application
  - Inlet duct, size = 0.6m x 0.6m x 0.9m (2'x2'x3')
  - Trapped geometry
- Solution
  - 180°C OoA composite system
  - 2 hr 130°C (266°F) initial cure
  - 2 hr freestanding 180°C (356°C) post cure
  - ULTEM S1 break out core
- Results
  - Tool build time < 8 days
  - Reduced tool lead time to < 14 days
  - Tool maintained less than +/-1 mm (0.040") accuracy

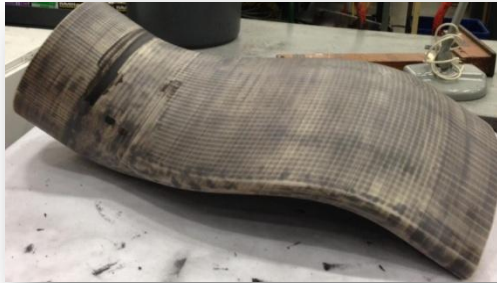


**NORTHROP GRUMMAN**



Project worked with NGC under AFRL Call 6 Program

# Break Out Core Application



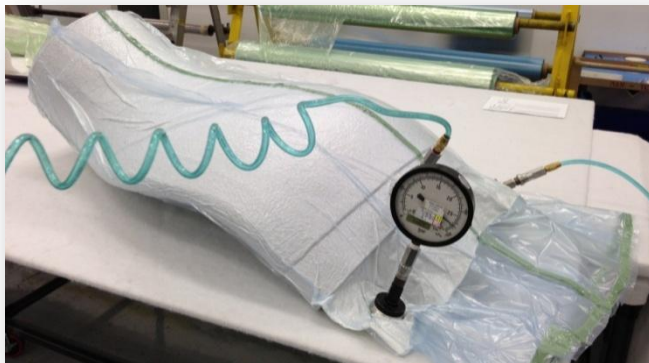
Tool Preparation



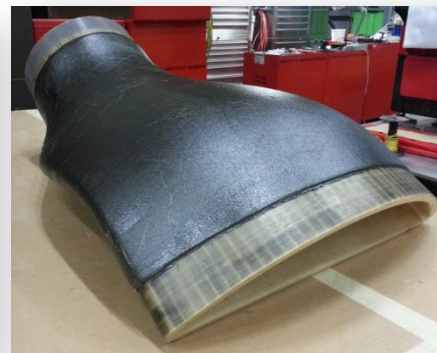
Out of Autoclave  
Composite Layup



Debulking



Envelope Bagging



Cured Composite  
Structure



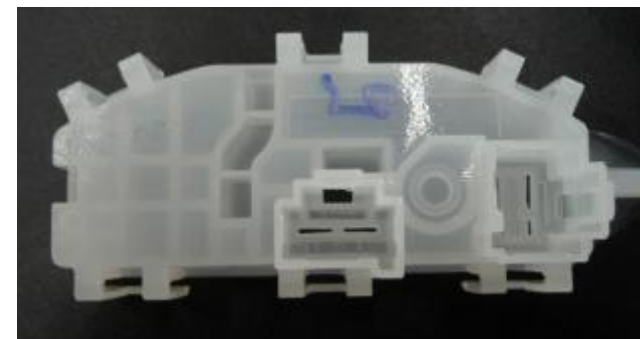
Tool Break Out

# Injection Molds

<b>Industry</b>	Automotive
<b>Part description</b>	Steering wheel connector
<b>Material injected</b>	Wax, HDPE
<b>Special features</b>	Highly complex. Thin walls
<b>comments</b>	10 parts molded, long cycle time



<b>Material</b>	<b>HDPE</b>
Nozzle Temp [F]	365
Inj. Pressure [psi]	8700
Hold Pressure [psi]	4351
cycle time [s]	360
Clamping force [kN]	300

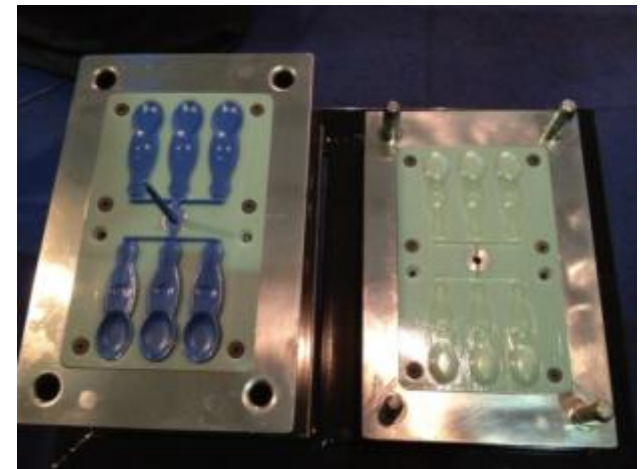


# Injection Molds

<b>Industry</b>	Consumer goods
<b>Part description</b>	Ice cream spoons
<b>Material injected</b>	PP
<b>Special features</b>	6 cavity mold
<b>comments</b>	Injected in different colors



	Cost (US\$)	Turnaround (days)	comments
P20 Steel	3200	30	
Aluminum	1400	30	
ABS-like	785	7 hr. (1 day)	Connex 260 Consumption: 400gr RGD535 480gr RGD515 100gr support



Time saving: 3000%

Cost savings:

- 44% over aluminum
- 75% over steel



# Solution Breakdown

Item/ Material Group	A	B	C	D
Materials	PP, PE, PS, ABS, TPE..	• PP +GF, PA, POM, PC+ABS, PVC...	• PA+GF, PC, POM+GF...	• PC+GF, PPO, PPS..
Geometry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accuracy up to 0.1mm</li> <li>• Thin walls down to 0.5mm</li> <li>• Pins down to 0.8mm</li> </ul>			
Size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insert/ Mold up to 500*400*200mm</li> </ul>			
Number of parts	~100	• ~30	• ~15	• ~5
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to Rapid Molds IM guidelines</li> </ul>			
Tool Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to Rapid Molds IM guidelines</li> </ul>			

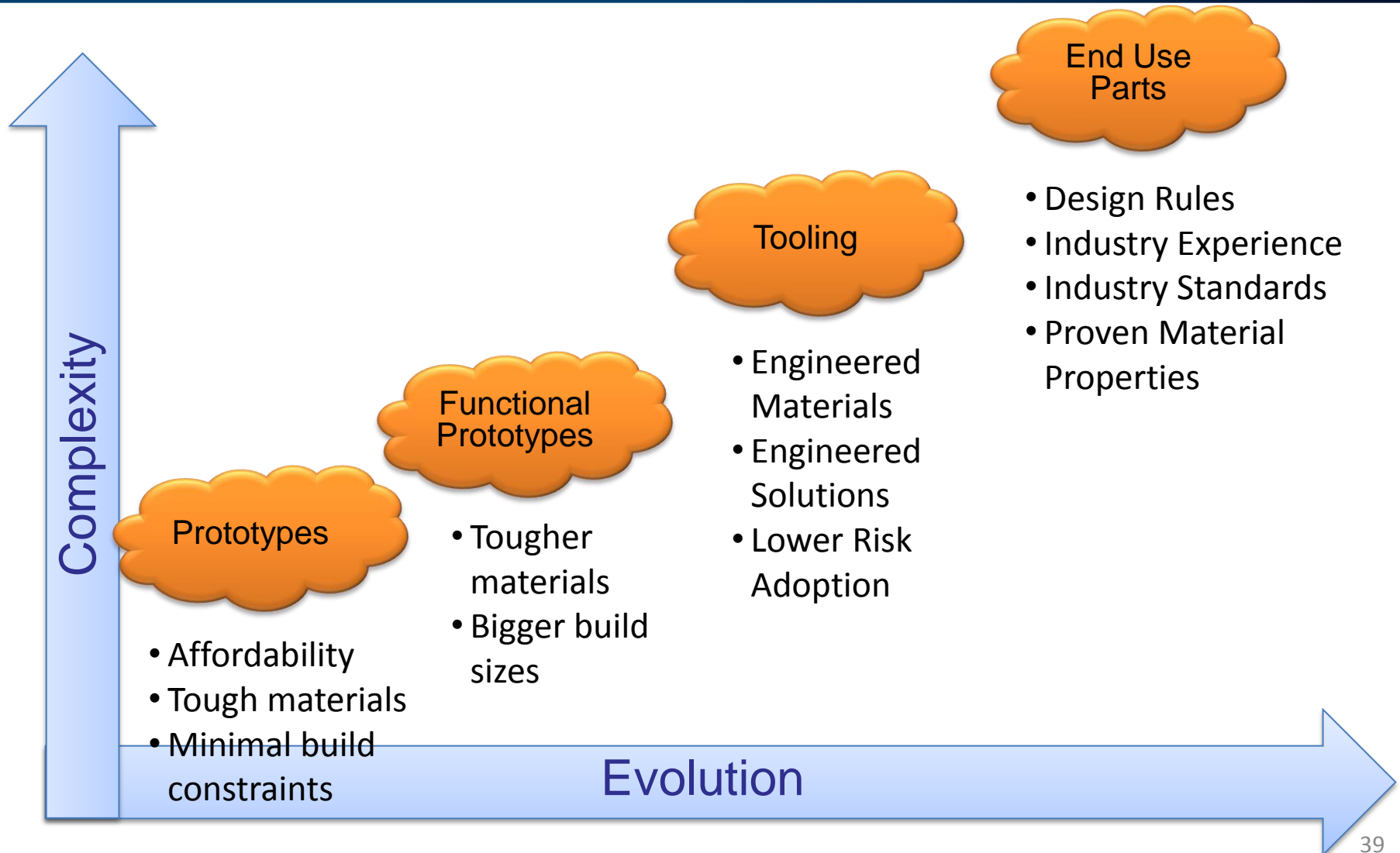
- Answers to FAQ are mostly found in this table

# Part 1 – Injection parameters

Material	PP+GF	PA+GF	POM
Nozzle Temp [C]	195	285	195
Inj. Pressure [bar]	200	200	200
Hold Pressure [bar]	200-400	200-400	200-400
cycle time [s]	110	110	110
Clamping force [kN]	400	400	400



# Additive Manufacturing Evolution



# Aero – Interior Applications



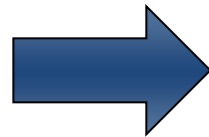


# Fused Deposition Modeling

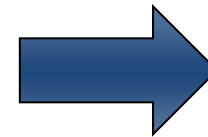
- Additive Manufacturing Process
- Thermal Plastic Materials
- Lights Out Fabrication



**Process CAD File**

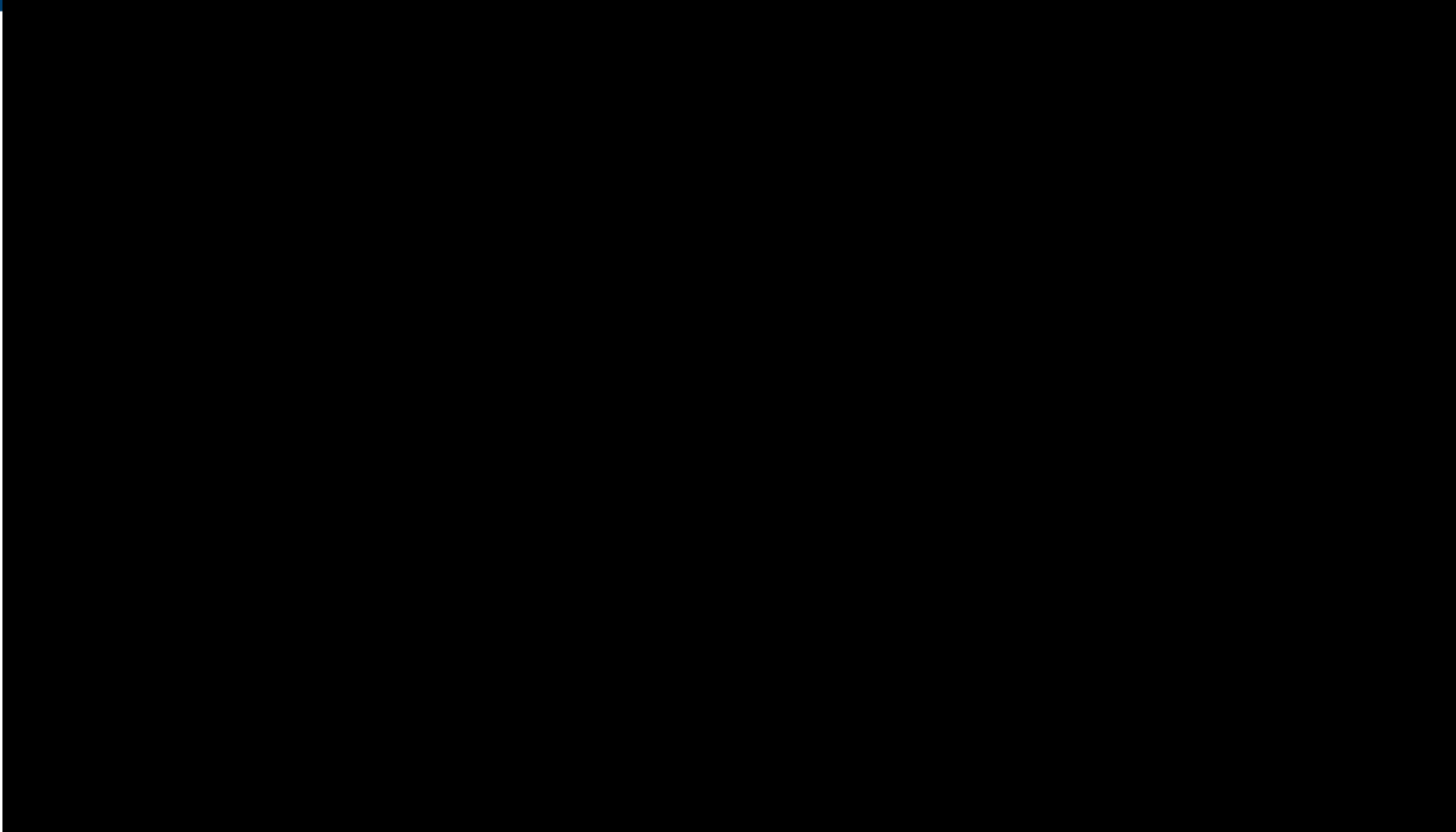


**Manufacture**

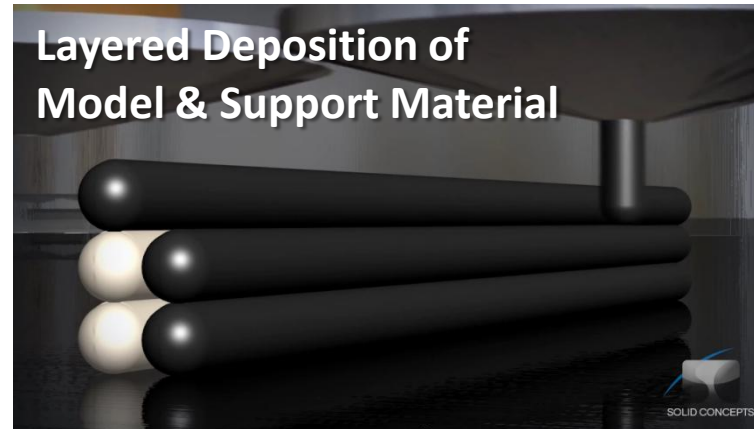
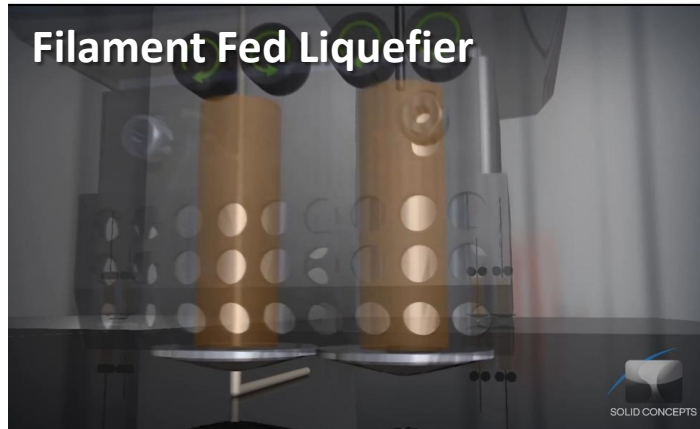


**Completed Part**

# FDM Process



# FDM Process



Source of images – Solid Concept YouTube Video <http://youtu.be/oujzQvz79ig>

# FDM Material Properties

Property		SR30	SR100	ULTEM S1
T <sub>g</sub>	(°F)	212	271	365
	(°C)	100	133	185
CTE (ASTM E228)				
95°F-212°F	[E-5 in/(in°F)]	6.5	5.5	Not
35°C-100°C	[E-6 m/(m°C)]	115.53	100	Applicable
CTE (ASTM E228)				
212°F-266°F	[E-5 in/(in°F)]	Not	10.4	Not
100°C-130°C	[E-6 m/(m°C)]	Applicable	195	Applicable
CTE (ASTM E228)				
95°F-330°F	[E-5 in/(in°F)]	Not	Not	3.6
35°C-165°C	[E-6 m/(m°C)]	Applicable	Applicable	64.6

# ULTEM S1 Mechanical Properties

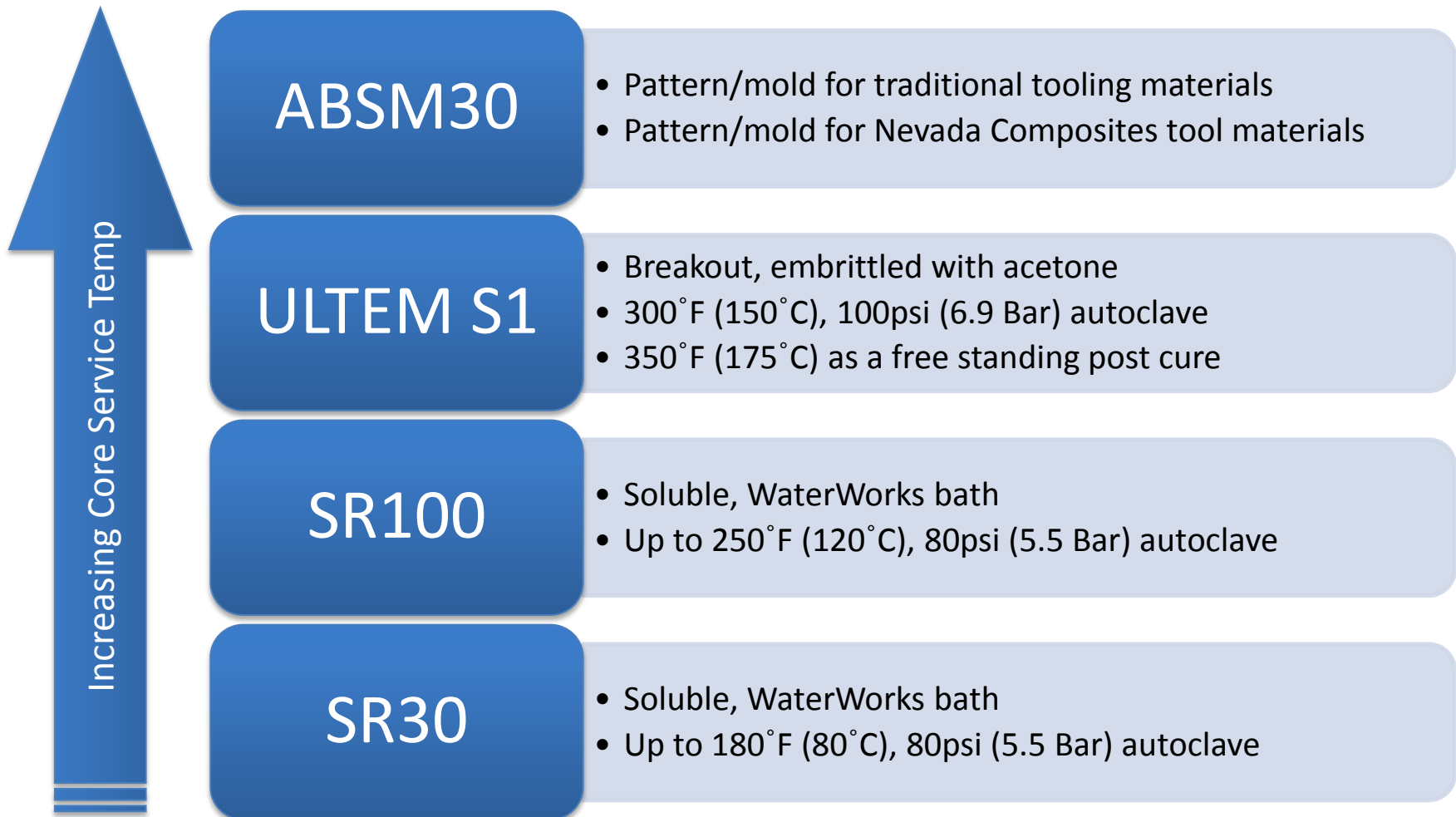


Property		Room Temp	High Temp	% Diff
Test Temp	(°F)	70	350	
	(°C)	32	160	
Tensile Strength (ASTM E228)	(KSI)	7.97	3.81	48%
	(MPa)	54.95	26.27	
Tensile Modulus (ASTM E228)	(KSI)	336	305	91%
	(MPa)	2317	2103	
Compressive Strength (ASTM E228)	(KSI)	6.97	3.39	49%
	(MPa)	48.06	23.37	
Compressive Modulus (ASTM E228)	(KSI)	98	72	73%
	(MPa)	676	496	



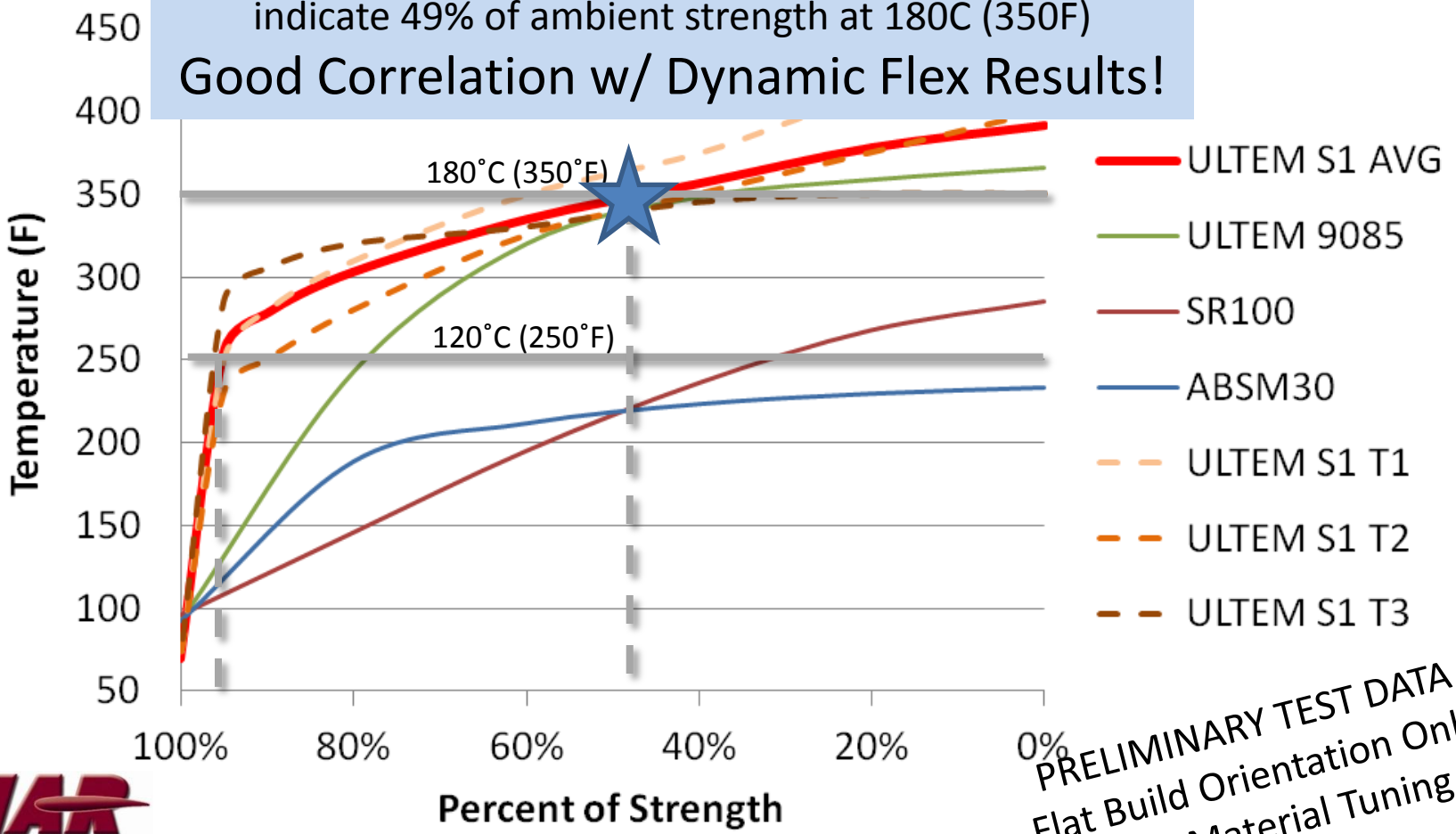
PRELIMINARY TEST DATA  
 Flat Build Orientation Only  
 Initial Material Tuning

# FDM Core Material Summary



# ULTEM S1 Dynamic Flex

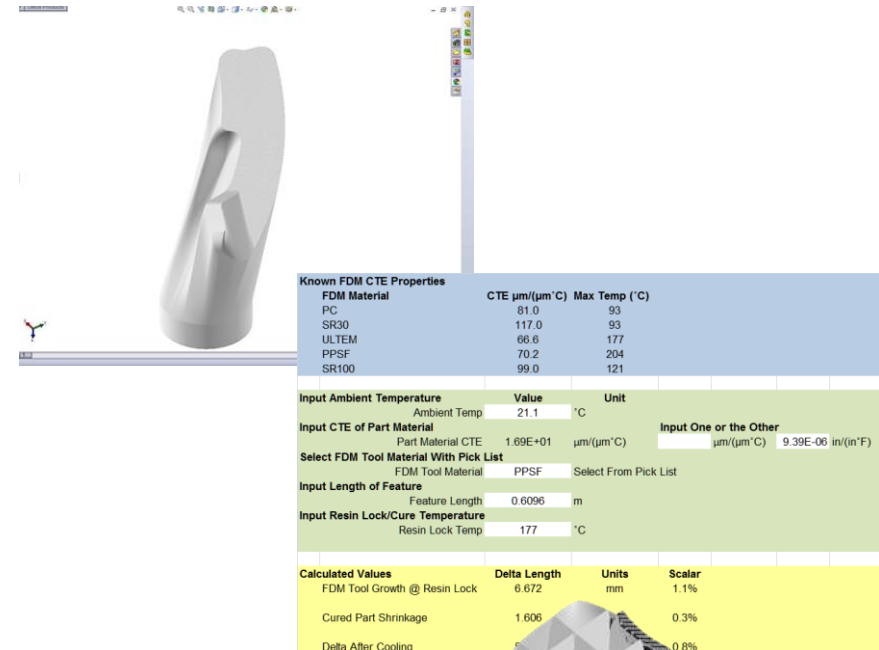
High Temp testing of Tensile & Compression Strength indicate 49% of ambient strength at 180C (350F)  
**Good Correlation w/ Dynamic Flex Results!**



**PRELIMINARY TEST DATA**  
 Flat Build Orientation Only  
 Initial Material Tuning

# FDM Core Tool Design

- Design your core
  - Create geometry in CAD
  - Scale for CTE Growth
  - Export STL
- Process in Insight
  - Determine part density
  - Adjust raster air gap
  - Set wall thickness
  - Set “Invert build materials” checkbox
  - Generate tool paths
  - Save and send to FORTUS system



Known FDM CTE Properties

FDM Material	CTE $\mu\text{m}/(\mu\text{m}^\circ\text{C})$	Max Temp ( $^\circ\text{C}$ )
PC	81.0	93
SR30	117.0	93
ULTEM	66.6	177
PPSF	70.2	204
SR100	99.0	121

Input Ambient Temperature: Ambient Temp 21.1  $^\circ\text{C}$

Input CTE of Part Material: Part Material CTE 1.69E+01  $\mu\text{m}/(\mu\text{m}^\circ\text{C})$

Select FDM Tool Material With Pick List: FDM Tool Material PPSF

Input Length of Feature: Feature Length 0.6096 m

Input Resin Lock/Cure Temperature: Resin Lock Temp 177  $^\circ\text{C}$

Calculated Values	Delta Length	Units	Scalar
FDM Tool Growth @ Resin Lock	6.672	mm	1.1%
Cured Part Shrinkage	1.606		0.3%
Delta After Cooling			0.8%





# CTE Compensation

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- Part Tolerances

- Part tolerance +/-0.030inch

- CTE Calculations

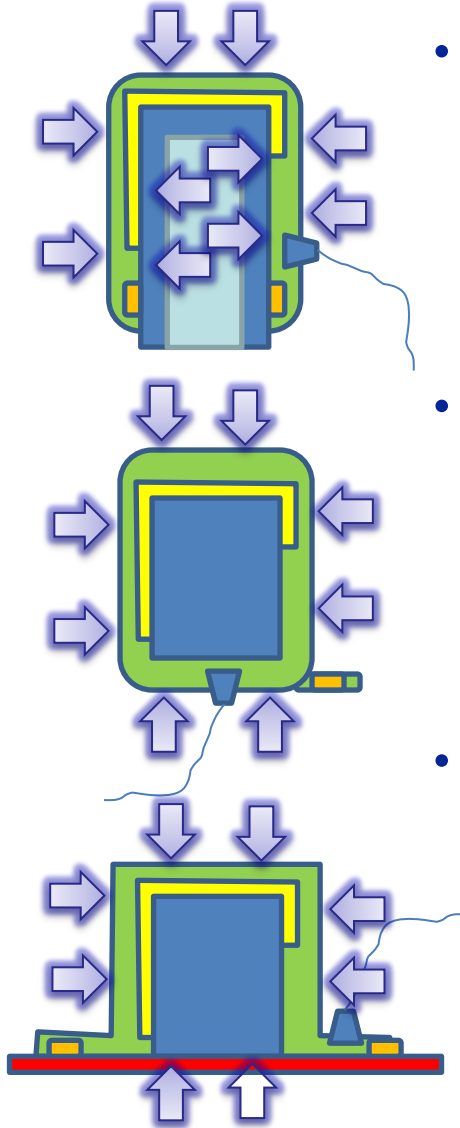
- $Unadjusted\ ToolFeatureGrowth@CT = FeatureLength@RT \times \Delta T_{emp} \times CTE_{fdm}$
- $AdjustedToolFeature@RT = FeatureLength@RT (1 + \Delta T_{emp}(CTE_{comp} - CTE_{fdm}))$
- $TSF_{ToolScaleFactor} = ToolFeature@RT / FeatureLength@RT$

## ULTEM Example

Feature	Feature Length @ RoomTemp	Unadjusted Tool Feature Growth @ Cure Temp	Adjusted Tool Feature @ RoomTemp	Tool Scale Factor
Width	1.5	0.015	1.489	99.266%
Height	3	0.030	2.978	99.266%
Length	23	0.232	22.831	99.266%



# Tool Bagging Method

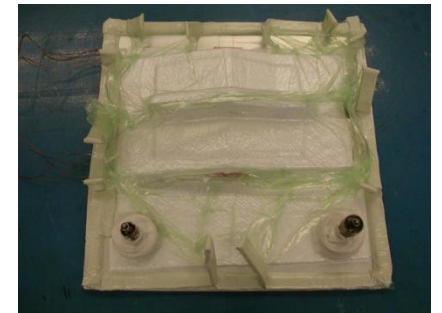


- **Surface Bagged**
  - Minimizes autoclave pressure loads on tool
  - Requires good surface seal throughout cure cycle
  - Requires additional tool surface to seal bag too
- **Envelop Bagged**
  - Full autoclave pressure applied to tool
  - Does not require a perfectly sealed surface
  - Long skinny tools many need special support at temperature
- **Bagged to Plate**
  - Full autoclave pressure applied to tool
  - Does not require a perfectly sealed surface
  - Plate can reinforce larger tools during cure cycle

Surface Bagged

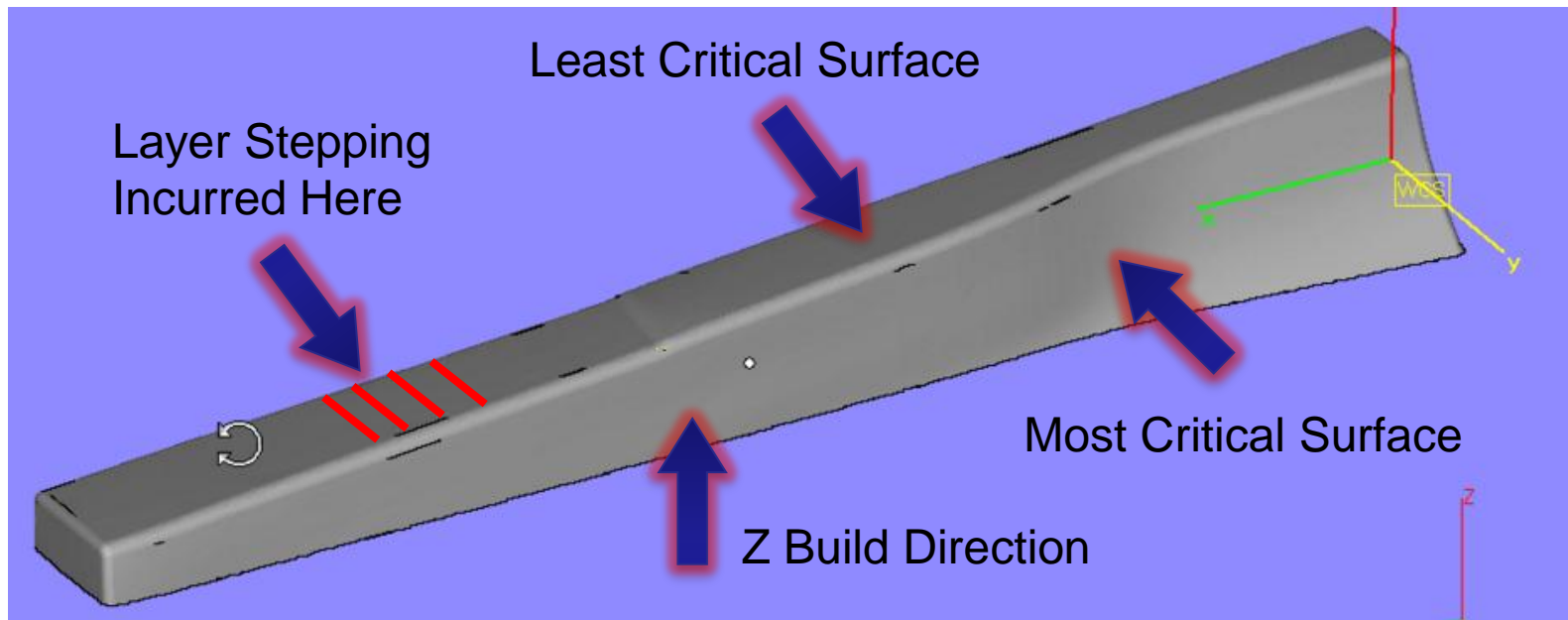


Bagged To Plate



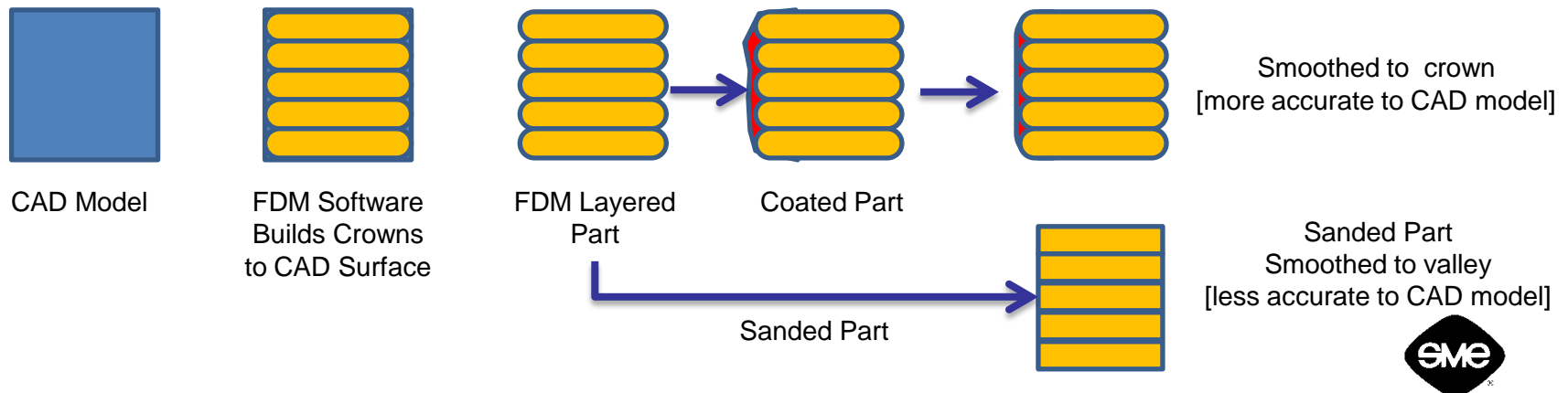
# Build Orientation

- Identify Critical Surfaces
- Orientate Build
  - Minimize layer stepping on least critical surfaces
  - Attempt to minimize build costs



# Tool Finishing

- “As Is”
  - Fastest, minimal cost
  - Unimproved surface
  - Requires surface seal
- Filled Surface
  - Most accurate surface
  - Tough surface seal
  - Demonstrated multiple releases
  - Supports surface bagging
- Sanded Surface
  - Less accurate
  - Sand to valleys
  - Requires surface seal
- Teflon Taped
  - Provides a good surface seal and reliable release surface
  - Geometry dependent



# Finishing Products

- **As Is”**
  - Fastest method
  - Requires surface seal to prevent resin leaching
    - Vacuum bag seal
    - Hysol 9396/Zyvax QuickSkin
- **Filled Surface**
  - Most accurate surface
    - Fill and sand back to zebra
  - Demonstrated surface coats
    - Hysol 9394 & EA960F
  - Meets 350F service temp
- **Sanded Surface**
  - Less accurate
    - Sand to valleys
  - 120-220 grit aluminum oxide
  - Requires surface seal to prevent resin leaching
    - Hysol 9396/Zyvax QuickSkin
- **Teflon Taped**
  - Airtech’s “ToolTech” tape
  - Provides a good surface seal
  - Reliable release surface
  - Geometry dependent

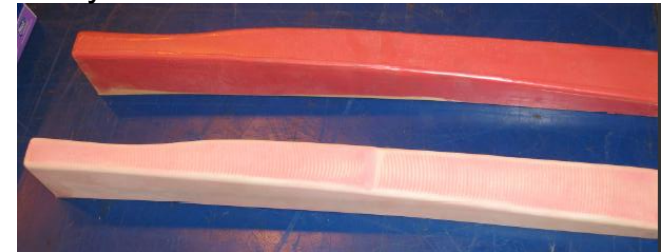
“As Is”



Hysol 9394



Hysol EA960F Coated & Sanded



Airtech’s ToolTech

