

3D Printing



MARCO CALLIERI
ISTI-CNR

Chi sono?

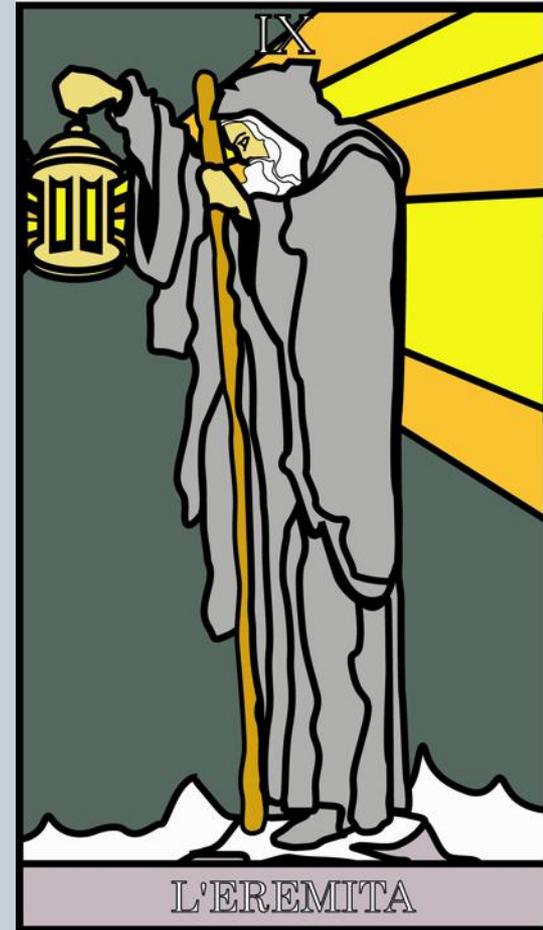
Marco Callieri

- Master degree & PhD in computer science
- Researcher at the Visual Computing Lab, ISTI-CNR, in Pisa
- I work on 3D data manipulation and rendering... lot of experience in 3D scanning and data processing
- Most of my activities are in the field of cultural heritage

<http://vcg.isti.cnr.it/~callieri>

Beside this:

an eclectic artisan, an avid gamer, a former biker, a good cook, an incorrigible geek... and much more

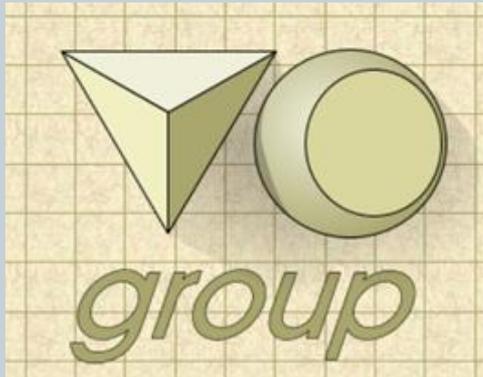


Visual Computing Lab



Gruppo di ricerca dell'ISTI (Istituto di Scienza e Tecnologie dell'Informazione), istituto del CNR...

Siamo nell'area di ricerca di Pisa; siamo circa 20 persone, che lavorano su diversi aspetti della Computer Graphics



<http://vcg.isti.cnr.it>



Buzzword



3D Printing is a “buzzword”

buzz·word (bŭz'wŭrd)

n.

1. A word or phrase connected with a specialized field or group that usually sounds important or technical and is used primarily to impress laypersons

Everyone is talking about 3D printing, and seems everything may be solved with 3D printing... (just like “drones”, “social media”, “3D” ...)

The story so far



The problem is...

3D PRINTING IS NOT A NEW TECHNOLOGY

3D printing derives from a much *wider* and *older* family of technologies, called RAPID PROTOTYPING which, in turn, is a subset of of an even wider one, called CAM (Computer Aided Manufacturing)

The story so far



The oldest CAM tools are simply a series of milling / cutting / drilling heads, controlled by a PC.

CNC machines are still used a lot today, and they can be considered the origin of the Rapid Prototyping...



The story so far



CNC machines, however, may only build a limited subset of geometries, depending on their working tools...

New machine could carve increasingly more complex objects

- 2.5 D drill/router
- 3-4-5-...N axis carving machines

Plus, up to a certain point, only SUBTRACTIVE technologies were available... then, came Stereolithography

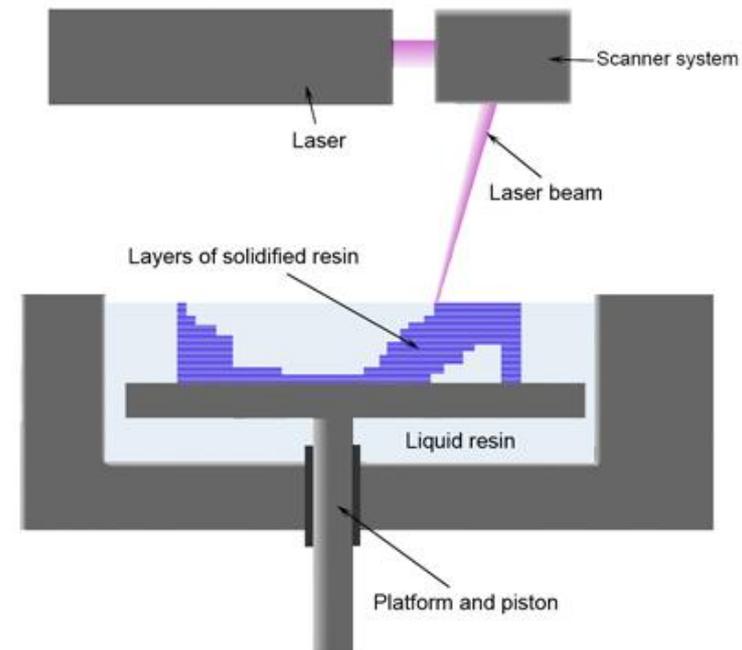
Stereolithography



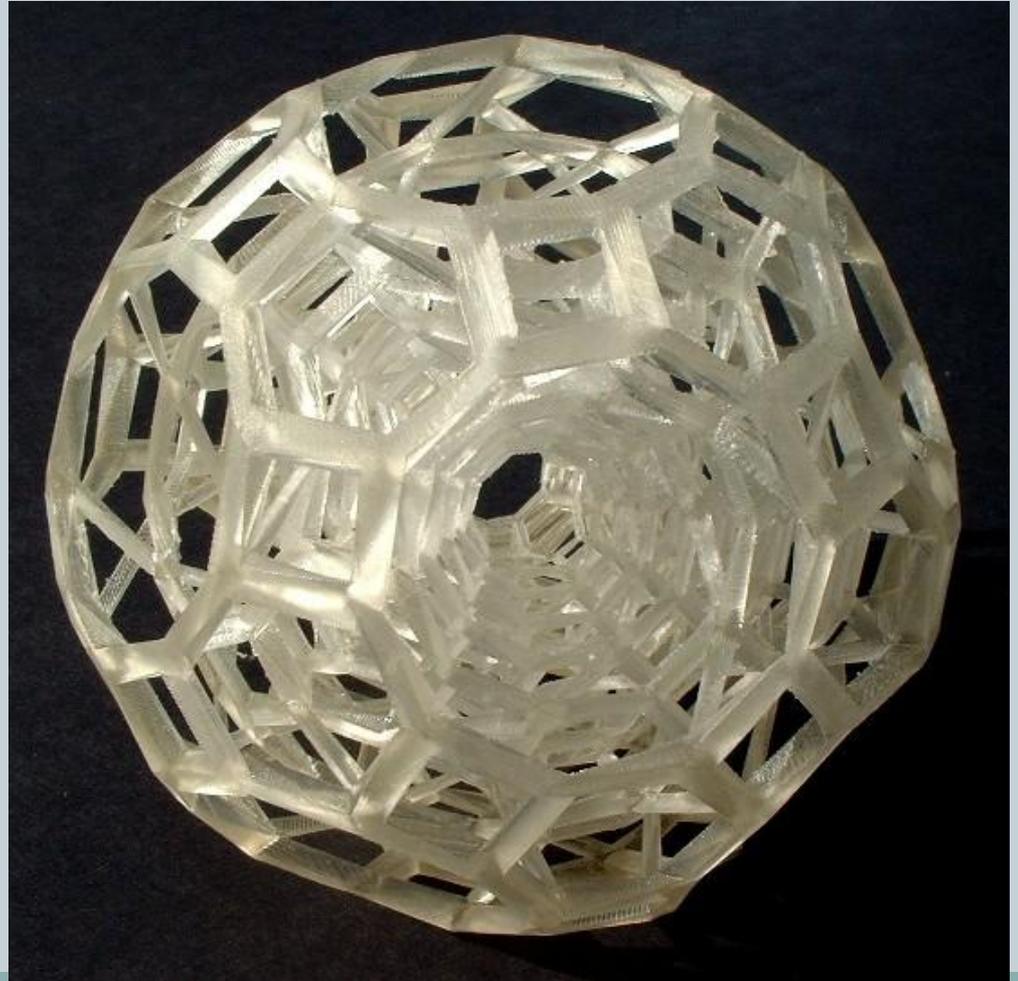
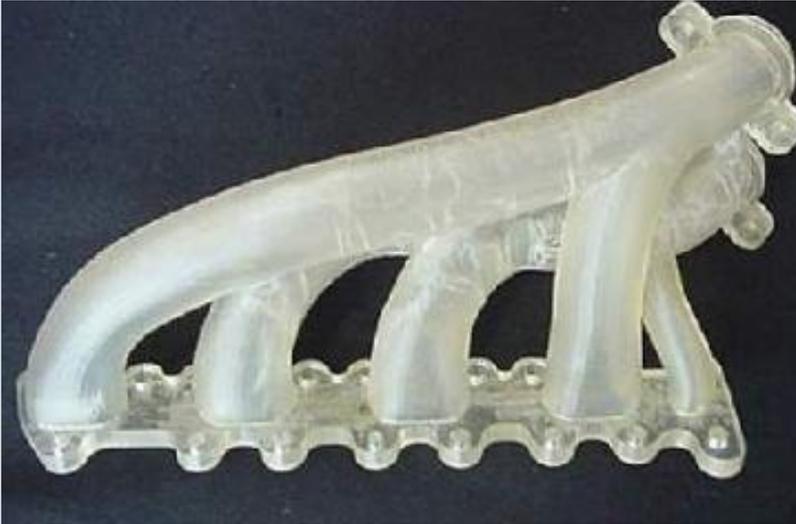
The most famous old-school (1986) **additive** method for rapid prototyping: a liquid resin is solidified, layer by layer, using a laser.

Really costly, but creates incredibly detailed, sturdy objects

Used **a lot** in automotive!



Stereolithography



Stereolithography



<http://www.materialise.com/>

One of the oldest and biggest companies providing additive rapid prototyping as a service (you provide the 3D model, they print it).

We used them years ago to make a David head.
They have the largest printing vats in the market !!



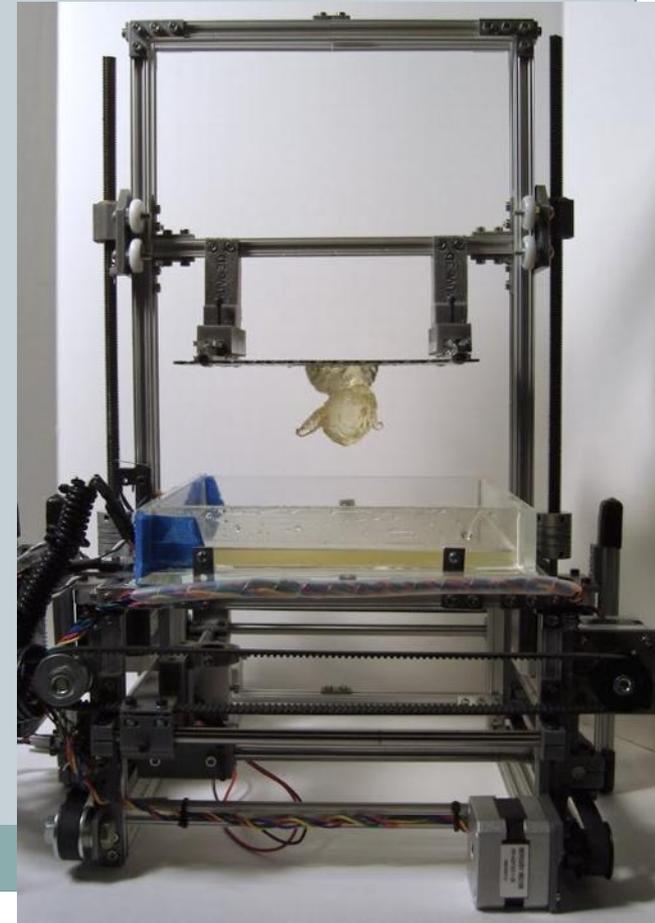
“almost” at home



Difficult to use at home... it uses laser, a vat full of resin, and require a lot of maintenance...

BUT

There are some experiments and new commercial printers to do “desktop” stereolithography... however, they are still in their infancy...



“almost” at home



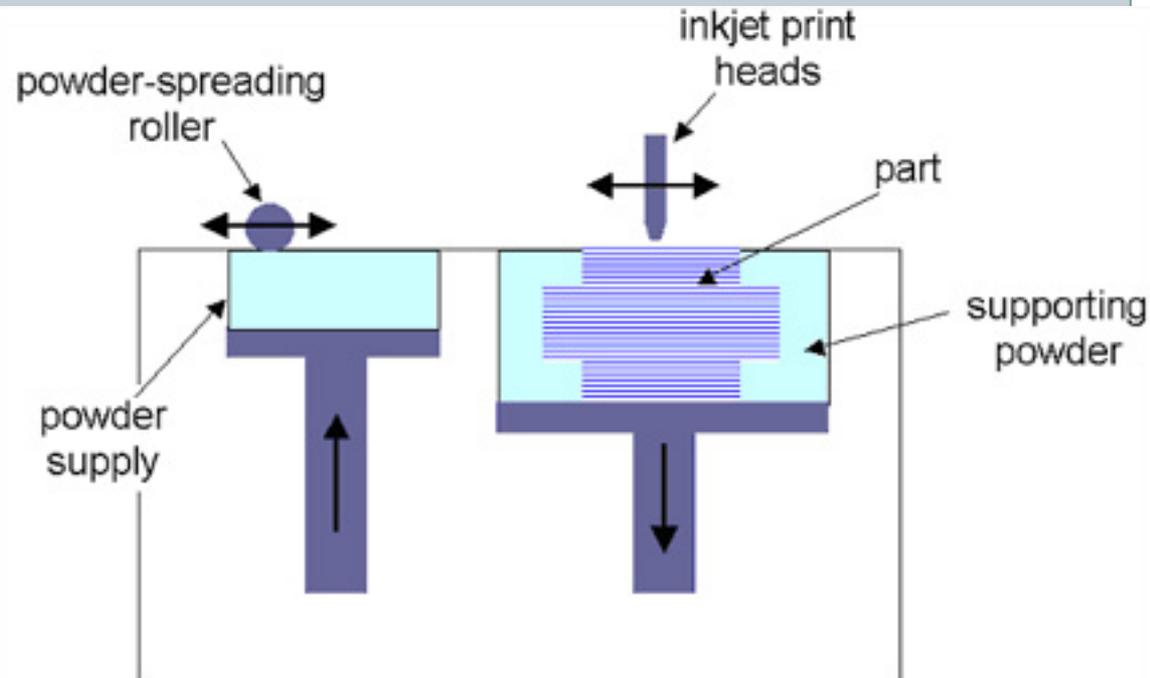
<http://http://formlabs.com/en/products/form-1-plus/>



Other technologies

CHALK/powder printers

The printer deposits a layer of powder in a vat, then an inkjet head sprays glue on the “surface” of the object... Layer after layer the vat is filled, the object, now solid, is dug out from the powder...

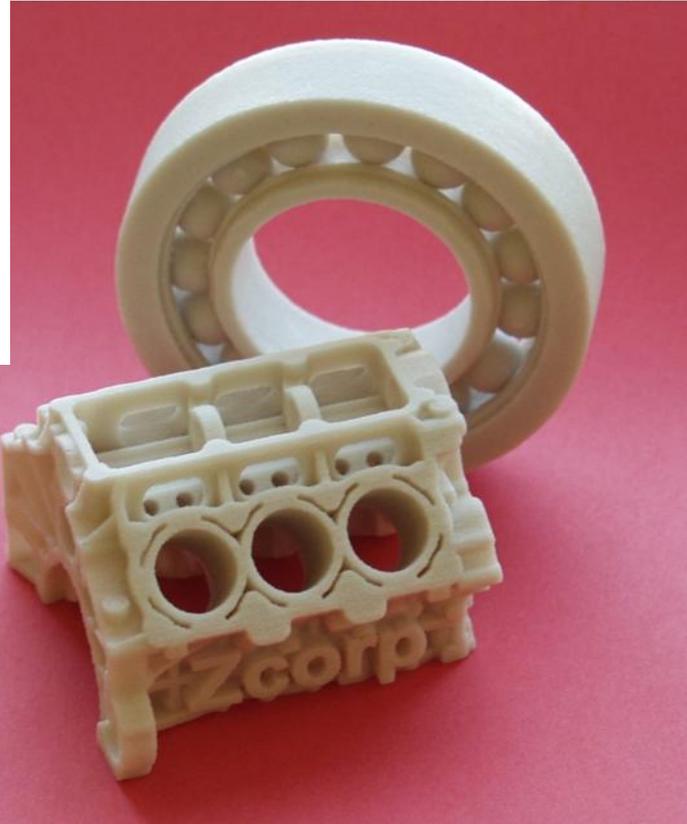


Other technologies



- No desktop use: industrial machine requiring maintenance
- Slow and high cost
- Fragile
- + High detail
- + Can do color prints
- + No problems with overhangs (I'll explain later)
- + The “feel” of the object is good for some markets

Other technologies



What happened, then



The current 3D printing trend is the result of different factors

- Industry developer new technologies for the creation of physical objects from 3D models
- Huge increase in the use of 3D models
- Cheaper hardware
- Popularization of the technology thanks to independent people aiming at developing open-hardware for 3D printing

3D Printing as we know it



3D printing, even if is used for any technology, is the name for all those technologies using an additive, layer by layer strategy, akin to “standard” 2D printing...

More specifically, with 3D printing, we generally indicate:

- Desktop, Do-It-Yourself, Home-safe printers
- Low cost approach (w.r.t. industrial solutions)
- ???

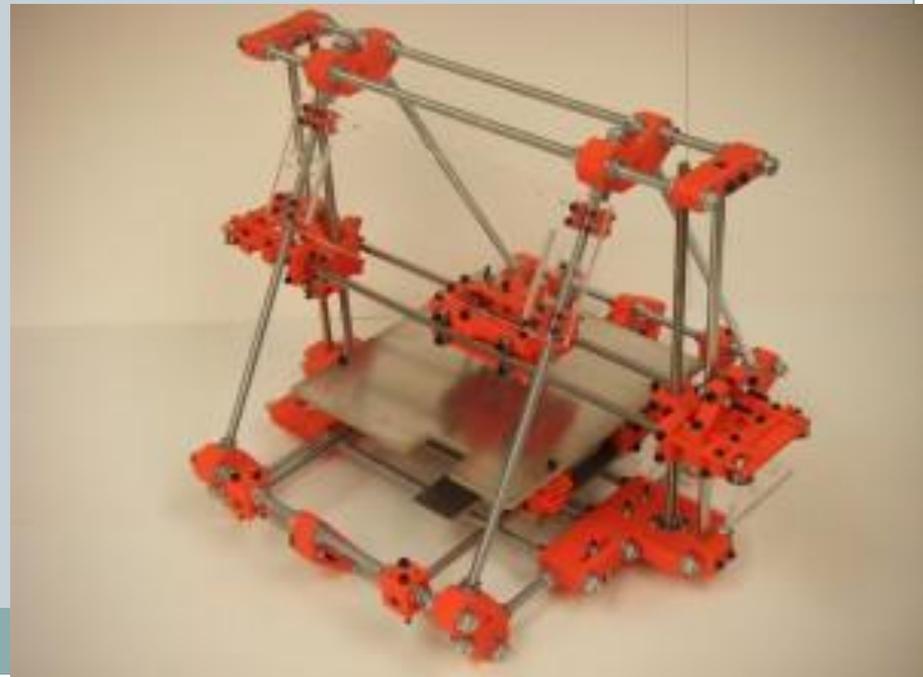
The “open” approach



A group of enthusiasts, technicians and researchers started designing a machine able to print itself (!!)

So... simple mechanism for depositing material, and simple architecture.

The project was called **RepRap**



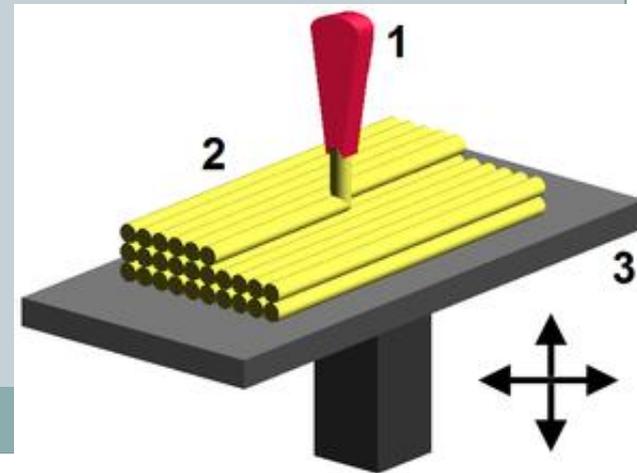
The “Fused Filament” method



It was necessary to find a printing method which was simple, easy to do with common hardware, suitable for a “desktop environment” ... **fused deposition modeling** (sotto copyright) o **fused filament fabrication**

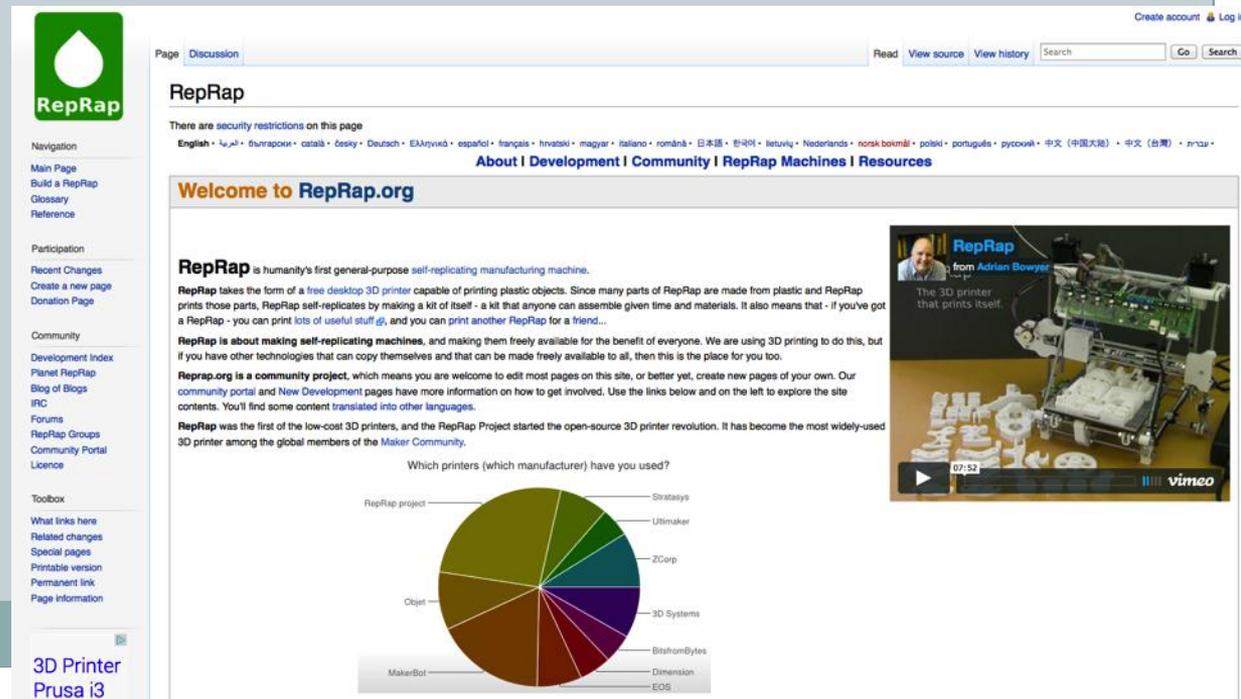
- The printing material is plastic, stored as filament on a spool
- The material is heated to its melting point, and deposited in layers

(this method was also used in industrial printers)



The “open” approach

The RepRap project evolved a lot in the years, now there are different “blueprints” for whole printers, electronic components for printers, extruders... There are many “derived” models, kits on sale, and companies/fablabs helping you build your own DIY printer...



The screenshot shows the RepRap.org website interface. On the left is a navigation sidebar with sections: Navigation (Main Page, Build a RepRap, Glossary, Reference), Participation (Recent Changes, Create a new page, Donation Page), Community (Planet RepRap, Blog of Blogs, IRC, Forums, RepRap Groups, Community Portal, Licence), and Toolbox (What links here, Related changes, Special pages, Printable version, Permanent link, Page information). At the bottom of the sidebar is a link for '3D Printer Prusa i3'. The main content area features a 'RepRap' header with a 'Page Discussion' tab and a search bar. Below the header is a message about security restrictions and a list of languages. A navigation bar includes links for 'About | Development | Community | RepRap Machines | Resources'. The main heading is 'Welcome to RepRap.org'. The text explains that RepRap is humanity's first general-purpose self-replicating manufacturing machine, made from plastic and printed parts. It describes the project as a community effort where users can edit pages and create new content. A pie chart titled 'Which printers (which manufacturer) have you used?' shows the following data:

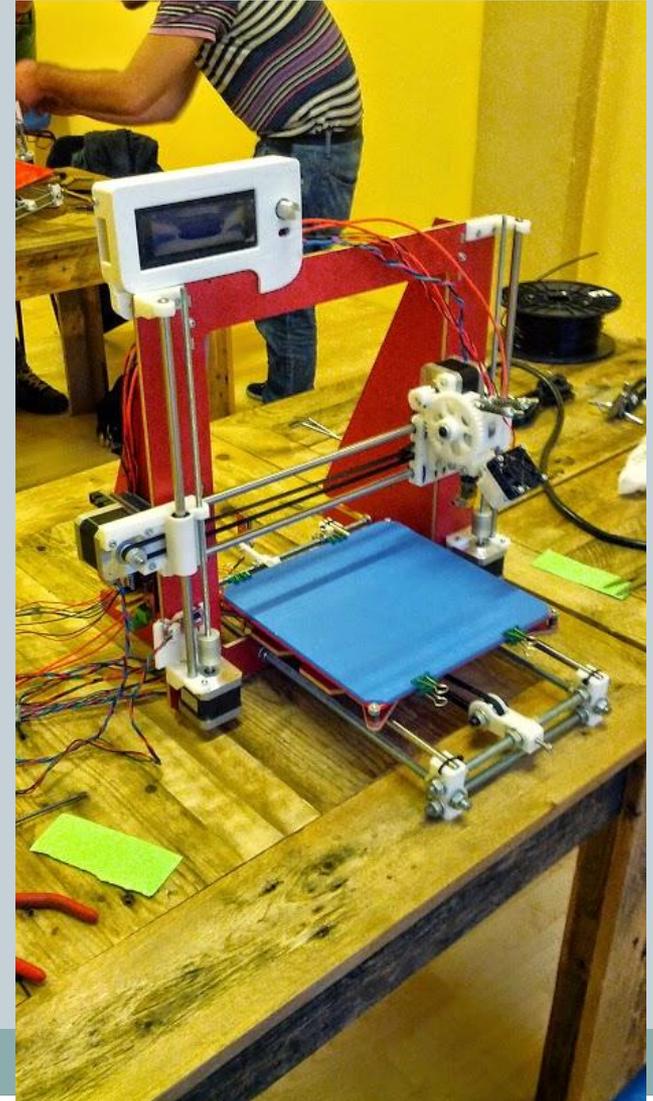
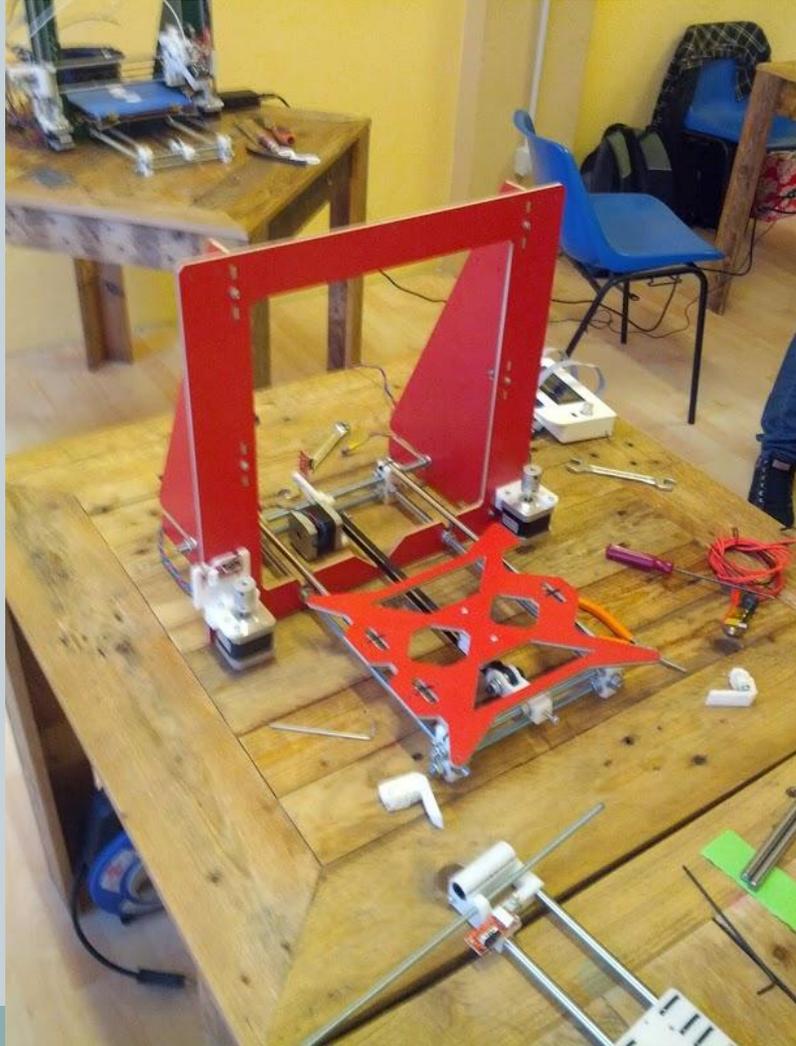
Manufacturer	Percentage (approximate)
RepRap project	25%
Stratasys	10%
Ultimaker	10%
Z-Corp	10%
3D Systems	10%
BitFromBytes	10%
Dimension	10%
ECS	10%
MakerBot	10%
Objet	10%

On the right side of the main content area, there is a video player showing a RepRap printer printing itself, with a title 'RepRap from Adrian Bowyer' and a duration of 07:52. The video player includes a play button and the Vimeo logo.

A Do-It-Yourself Printer



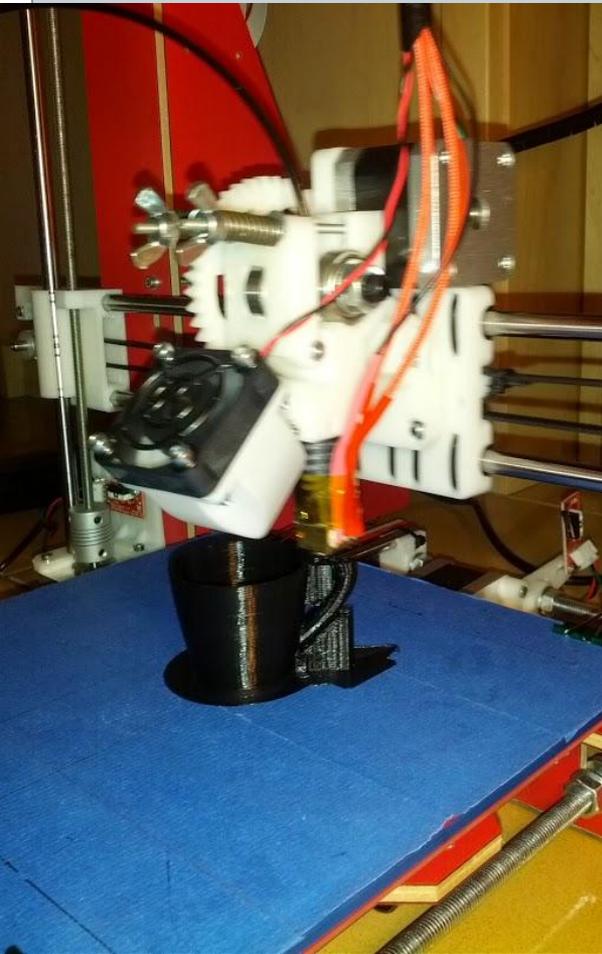
Prusa i3



A Do-It-Yourself Printer



Prusa i3



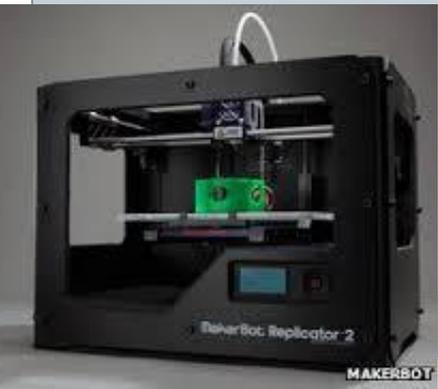
An entire ecosystem



Directly forking from RepRap, or inspired by it, a number of other 3D printers have sprouted...

Open, close, semi-open, open projects with closed parts, free software, open source software...

It is a **mess** just to understand what is available on the market



An entire ecosystem



- Beside the cost/print size/resolution.... Things to look for:
- Is the hardware open? Is it possible to open/dismantle the parts to clean/repair them?
 - Which material can I use? Can I use third part material?
 - Is the software included? Is it open? Can I use third-part software?
 - Can I manage the build/operation/maintenance ?

READ REVIEWS!!! Ask on forums... Internet is good to find reliable feedback

3D model



A printer needs a “printable” 3D model...

The requirements for the 3D models are many, we will describe them in detail in the next days.

Some are related to the shape and detail...

Some are more “basic”:

- Triangulated
- Closed (mostly)
- Shelled (maybe)
- Topologically clean (as much as possible)

3D model



- Not all 3 models are “directly printable”, but may require conversion/resampling/heavy edit
- When hand-modeling, there are strategies to create printer-friendly geometries

I will try to cover these points, but...

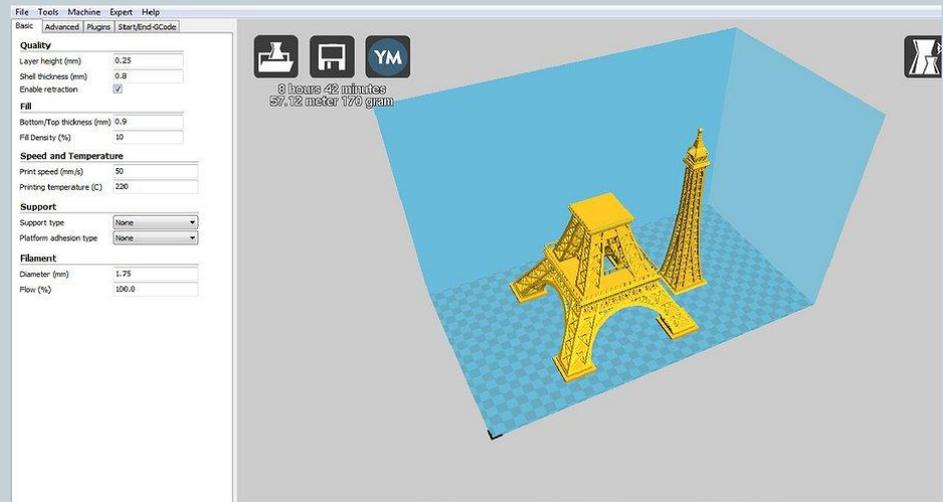
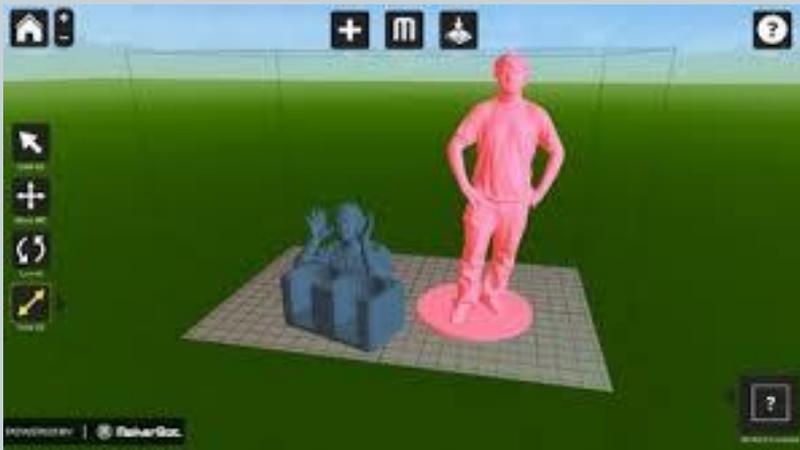
- There will ALWAYS be unprintable 3D Models

Before printing



The printer cannot directly handle a 3D model, but needs clear instruction on how to print it.

A conversion from a 3D Model to instructions is ALWAYS necessary. This process is called **slicing**.



Before printing



- Many slicing tools, from “single button” to extremely complex
- Different slicing tools will produce different results, some will not even be able to manage certain geometries
- Orientation of the 3D model DOES matter
- Knowing what happens in the slicing software helps a lot
- There will ALWAYS be unprintable geometries

Probelms



- Overhangs

Layer by layer building has problems when geoemtry has outstanding parts, steep surfaces, undercuts

- Temperature

Plastic shrinks when cooling, curling/cracking the object. Too low temperature will not stick, too high will “bubble”

- Details/thickness

Even if the resolution of printer should handle them, most small details will disappear

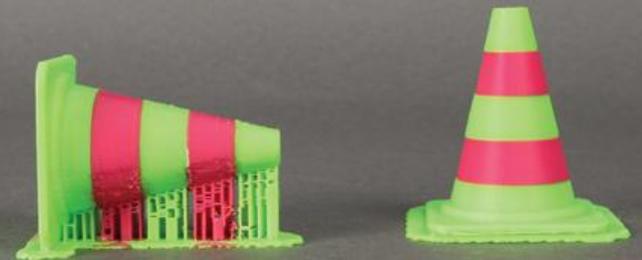
Probelms



- Overhangs



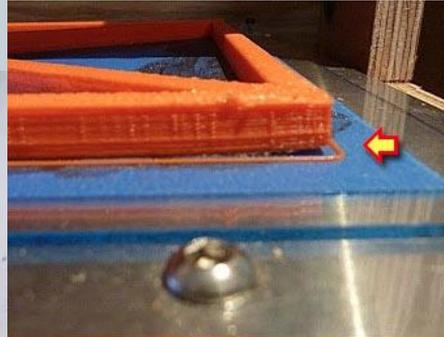
MakerBot
MakerWare 2.3



Probelms



- Temperature



Not for home



We already saw 2 technologies not good for home/desktop printing...

- StereoLithography
- Powder printer

They are not the only ones...

All of them, however, are generally available through servicing...

Other technologies



Paper printers

A sheet of paper at a time is cut, color printed and glued to the underlying one.

Good, solid results, no problem with overhangs, colored output, wastes a lot of material, but is fully recyclable

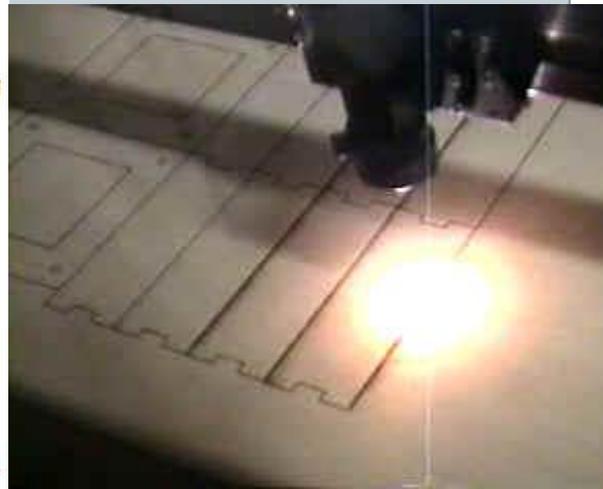


Other technologies



Laser cutter

Not strictly 3D printing, but still in the family.. 2D technique, but can be used for 3d objects



Other technologies



Ceramic printers

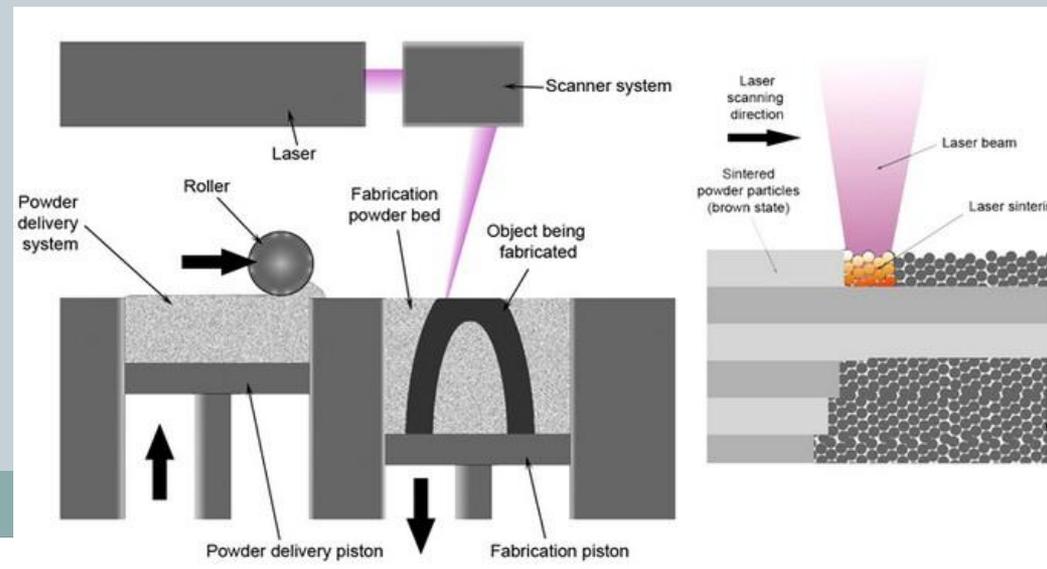
The printer works more or less like a FF plastic printer, but deposit CLAY, that is then fired in a kiln



Other technologies

METAL printers

The printer works more or less like a FF plastic printer, but deposit metal powder+resin, that is then fired in a kiln... OR a porous substrate, which is then infiltrated with molten metal... OR it works like the powder printer, but the top layer is fused on the underlying one (see next slide).



Other technologies



SINTERING printers

Metals, plastics, hybrid materials... a laser “almost” melt a layer of material on top of another



And so on...



Printing using many kind of **resins**

Sugar/chocolate/food printing

Gold/Silver printing

In most case, however, they use a variant of one of these techniques...

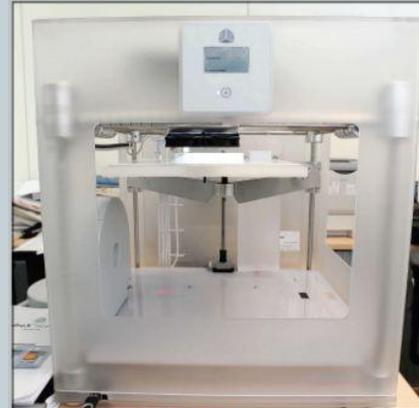
Controversy

Despite all the good things 3D printer can do, one thing was all over the newspapers last year:

THE 3D PRINTED GUN

Mostly, it was media stunt AND a Provocation of makers...

Anyone with a drill press / lathe may build a gun (much better than this one)



1 THE £1,700 PLASTIC PRINTER

WE purchased a £1,700 printer from the internet. The gun's blueprint was downloaded on to a computer, and then a memory stick was inserted into the 3D printer. It built up the design from layers of quick-setting plastic.

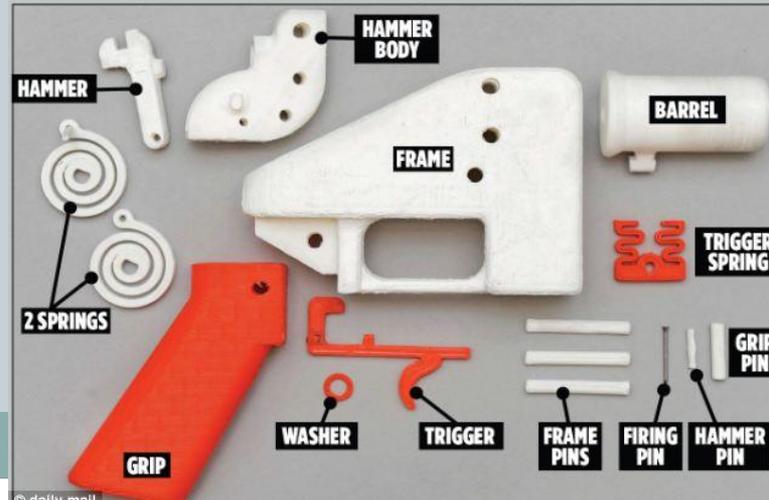


3 THE SIMPLE ASSEMBLY

USING simple DIY tools, each piece was filed and sanded to remove excess plastic, then the pistol's parts were assembled in just a matter of minutes.

2 THE DEADLY, PRECISION-MADE PARTS

IN LESS than 36 hours we had printed 15 plastic components. The final piece – a common nail which acts as a firing pin – was bought from a hardware shop. It is the only metal part of the finished gun.



Things to see



The internet is full of resources for people interested in 3D printing, I will try to point out some basic resources lesson by lesson...

- RepRapWiki

<http://reprap.org/wiki/RepRap/it>

- Make magazine

<http://makezine.com/>

- Instructables

<http://www.instructables.com/>

Thingiverse



<http://www.thingiverse.com/>

Free repository of printable objects, great resource for ideas, advices on printing, examples, reviews

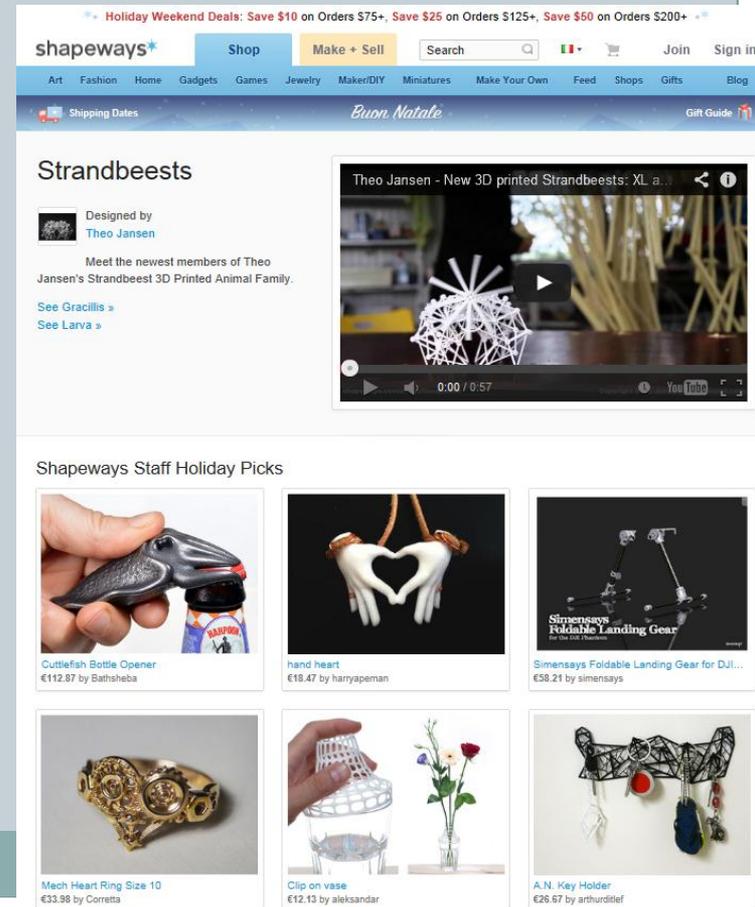
The screenshot shows the Thingiverse website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the MakerBot Thingiverse logo, and links for DASHBOARD, EXPLORE, CREATE, a search bar with the placeholder text "Enter a search term", and a SIGN IN / JOIN link. Below the navigation bar is a large featured image of a glowing, cube-shaped lamp made of white plastic parts. To the right of this image is a "Thingiverse Featured" section with a sub-heading "Featured" and a paragraph of text: "First prize in the #ModioChallenge goes to ibudmen's Modio Lamp. The illuminating design takes Modio components to a completely new place and even allows for personalized versions by incorporating a Customizer." Below this text is a "Learn More" button. Below the featured image is a "Global Feed" section titled "Latest Thingiverse Activity" with a list of recent user actions, such as "Aviv3d liked Ping Pong Desk Cannon" and "Sicorsky collected Valentine Box". To the right of the Global Feed is a "Featured Collections" section titled "Download and print today" with a "see more" link. This section displays a grid of nine collection thumbnails, each with a title and a small image: "Thanksgiving" (a red box with a yellow note), "Adorabots" (a small robot), "Zampach" (a blue and red mechanical part), "Modio Challenge" (a white mechanical assembly), "Tiny Computers" (a blue and white electronic device), "Cosplay" (a colorful, curly object), "Ikea Hacks" (a black mechanical part), and "Accessibility" (an orange, lattice-like structure).

Shapeways

<http://www.shapeways.com/>

Online service for 3D printing... you upload the model, choose the material, and order it

Not super cheap, but fast and reliable



The screenshot shows the Shapeways website interface. At the top, there are navigation links for 'Shop', 'Make + Sell', and a search bar. Below the navigation, there are promotional banners for 'Holiday Weekend Deals' and 'Buon Natale'. The main content area features a product page for 'Strandbeests' designed by Theo Jansen. The product description includes a video player showing a 3D printed model of a Strandbeest. Below the product page, there is a 'Shapeways Staff Holiday Picks' section displaying a grid of six featured items with their names and prices.

Strandbeests
Designed by Theo Jansen
Meet the newest members of Theo Jansen's Strandbeest 3D Printed Animal Family.
[See Gracillis](#)
[See Larva](#)

Shapeways Staff Holiday Picks

- Cuttlefish Bottle Opener €112.87 by Bathsheba
- hand heart €18.47 by harrypeman
- Simensays Foldable Landing Gear for DJI... €58.21 by simensays
- Mech Heart Ring Size 10 €33.98 by Coretta
- Clip on vase €12.13 by aleksandar
- A.N. Key Holder €26.67 by arthurditler

What about subtractive ?



Require much “harder” hardware, and it is not usable in a desktop environment. May go larger in size, but this require even costlier hardware

However, it is still widely used... the advantage is that it is possible to use different material... e.g. it is possible to carve **STONE** to replicate shape & material of a statue in the Cultural Heritage field, or metal for industrial applications

Robot sculpting



You will be surprised to know how many sculpting robots are active in the Carrara area... most of them just for the initial steps, but some for the complete sculpting process...



Robot sculpting



In the next episodes



- Anatomy of a 3D printer: parts, care, problems
- 3D model slicing: software, requirements, errors, cleaning
- What can and cannot be printed, creation of geometries good for printing
- Setup of the print & printing
- DOs & DON'Ts
- Maintenance and small repairs of a 3D printer

Question Time



GRAZIE PER L'ATTENZIONE

`callieri@isti.cnr.it`

`http://vcg.isti.cnr.it`

`http://vcg.isti.cnr.it/~callieri`

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