

ABSTRACT

Rapid prototyping (RP) technology is a new field in the manufacturing process. Unlike conservative manufacturing processes which are subtractive manufacturing process, RP applies an additive manufacturing approach. The layer-by-layer process mechanism of RP allows this technology to create complex geometry which is hard to achieve by traditional means. Fused deposition modelling (FDM) is one of the common processes in RP. In FDM, the raw material used is a spool of plastic filament, and polylactic acid (PLA) and acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) are the most common used materials. The plastic will be extruded through a heating element, then the plastic will be melted and will be extruded through a nozzle to create an exact shape of a part, in layer-by-layer means. In this project, layer thickness and infill material percentage are the parameters taken into consideration. The plastic injection molding specimen recorded 50.19363 MPa ultimate tensile stress, and used as a benchmark result. The commercial FDM recorded results in a range of 53.65% to 64.04% from the injection molding result, while the low-cost FDM was about 20.28% to 31.48%, depending on the case. Meanwhile for the compression test, the commercial FDM was obtained about 25.6 MPa to 46.17 MPa, depending on the case, while the low-cost FDM recorded in a range of 60.49% to 69.54% from the commercial FDM machine.

ABSTRAK

Teknologi sulungan cepat (RP) merupakan satu bidang baru dalam proses pembuatan. Tidak seperti proses pembuatan konservatif yang merupakan proses pembuatan subtraktif, RP mengaplikasikan pendekatan pembuatan tambahan. Mekanisme lapisan demi lapisan proses sulungan cepat membolehkan teknologi ini untuk mencipta bahan yang mempunyai geometri yang kompleks yang sukar untuk dicapai dengan cara tradisional. Pemodelan pemendapan terlakur (FDM) merupakan salah satu proses yang selalu digunakan dalam RP. Dalam FDM, bahan mentah yang kerap digunakan adalah filamen plastik, dan asid polilaktik (PLA) dan akrilonitril butadiena stirena (ABS) adalah bahan-bahan yang selalu digunakan. Bahan plastik akan diekstrusi menggunakan mekanisme ekstrusi melalui elemen pemanas, sehingga plastik tersebut mencair dan akan diekstrusi melalui sebuah muncung untuk membuat bahagian dalam bentuk yang tepat, dengan cara lapisan demi lapisan. Dalam projek ini, ketebalan lapisan dan peratusan pengisian bahan adalah parameter yang dipertimbangkan. Spesimen daripada pengacuan suntikan plastik untuk tekanan tegangan muktamad yang direkodkan adalah 50.19363 MPa, dan digunakan sebagai tanda aras hasil. FDM komersial merekodkan keputusan dalam lingkungan 53.65% ke 64.04% dari keputusan pengacuan suntikan, manakala FDM kos rendah pula dalam lingkungan 20.28% ke 31.48%, bergantung kepada kes. Bagi ujian mampatan pula, FDM komersial mendapat hasil dalam lingkungan 25.6 MPa ke 46.17 MPa, bergantung kepada kes, manakala

FDM kos rendah merekodkan dalam jarak 60.49% ke 69.54% daripada mesin FDM komersial.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTENTS	PAGE
TITLE PAGE	
ORIGINAL LITERARY WORK DECLARATION	i
ABSTRACT	ii
ABSTRAK	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xiii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Research Background	1
1.2 Problem Statement	3
1.3 Objectives	3
1.4 Scope of Research	3
1.5 Significant of the Project	4

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1	Overview of Rapid Prototyping	5
2.2	Fused Deposition Modeling (FDM)	10
2.3	Process Parameters	13
2.3.1	Raster Orientation	14
2.3.2	Raster Angle	15
2.3.3	Air Gap	18
2.3.4	Layer Thickness	19

CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY

3.1	Charts	21
3.1.1	Gantt Chart	21
3.1.2	Flow Chart	23
3.2	Information Gathering	25
3.3	Experimental Setup	25
3.3.1	Specimens Preparation	25
3.3.2	Specimens Fabrication	28
3.3.3	Experiments	30

CHAPTER IV RESULTS

4.1	Tensile Test	32
4.1.1	Case 1 (0.3302mm, 50%)	33
4.1.2	Case 2 (0.3302mm, 100%)	35
4.1.3	Case 3 (0.2540mm, 50%)	36
4.1.4	Case 4 (0.2540mm, 100%)	38
4.1.5	Plastic Injection Molding	39

4.1.6	Results Comparison between FDM Machines and Injection Molding	41
4.2	Compression Test	42
4.2.1	Case 1 (0.3302mm, 50%)	43
4.2.2	Case 2 (0.3302mm, 100%)	44
4.2.3	Case 3 (0.2540mm, 50%)	46
4.2.4	Case 4 (0.2540mm, 100%)	47
4.2.5	Results Comparison between FDM Machines	49
CHAPTER V	DISCUSSIONS	
5.1	Tensile Test	52
5.2	Compression Test	54
CHAPTER VI	CONCLUSION	
6.1	Conclusion	56
6.2	Future Works	57
REFERENCES		
	References	58
APPENDICES		
	APPENDIX A	62
	APPENDIX B	68

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	Layer-by-Layer Mechanism	6
2.2	RP Cycle Begins with CAD Design	7
2.3	Supporting Structures: (a) Gussets, (b) Ceiling, (c) Ceiling within an Arch, and (d) Islands	8
2.4	Schematic Diagram of FDM Machine and Filament Deposition Process	10
2.5	Small-Scale FDM Printers: (a) Fab@Home Model 1, (b) RepRap, (c) 3DTouch, (d) RapMan 3.2, (e) MakerBot “The Replicator”, and (f) Ultimaker	13
2.6	Build Direction for Cylindrical Shape Part in Different Orientation: (a) Vertical, and (b) Horizontal	14
2.7	Raster Angle Patterns of (a) 45°/-45°, (b) 0°/90°, (c) 0°, and (d) 90°	15
2.8	Patterns Available in ReplicatorG Software: (a) Hilbertcurve, (b) Archimedeanchords, and (c) Octagramspiral Patterns	16
2.9	Patterns Available in Cura Software: (a) Rectangular Grid, (b) Circular Grid, and (c) Hexagonal Grid or Honeycomb	17
2.10	Types of Air Gap: (a) Negative, (b) Zero, and (c) Positive Air Gaps	19
2.11	Effect of (a) Higher and (b) Lower Layer Thicknesses on Surface	

	Roughness and Part Accuracy	20
3.1	Project Gantt Chart	22
3.2	Project Flow Chart	23
3.3	Specimens Fabrication and Preparation Flow Chart	24
3.4	Dimensions of Specimens of (a) Tensile Test, and (b) Compression Test	26
3.5	CatalystEX 4.3 Software Interface	27
3.6	Cura 12.08 Software Interface	28
3.7	(a) Dimension SST 768 and (b) Ultimaker FDM Machines	28
3.8	Plastic Injection Molding Machine	29
3.9	(a) Fabrication Process, (b) Compression, and (c) Tensile Ready Specimen	30
3.10	INSTRON 3369 Testing Machine	31
4.1	Commercial FDM Specimens' Failure Mode: (a) Case 1; (b) Case 2; (c) Case 3; and (d) Case 4	33
4.2	Low-Cost FDM Specimens' Failure Mode: (a) Case 1; (b) Case 2; (c) Case 3; and (d) Case 4	33
4.3	Graph of Tensile Comparison of Stress-Strain for Case 1	34
4.4	Graph of Tensile Comparison of Stress-Strain for Case 2	35
4.5	Graph of Tensile Comparison of Stress-Strain for Case 3	37
4.6	Graph of Tensile Comparison of Stress-Strain for Case 4	38
4.7	Plastic Injection Molding Specimen's Failure Mode	39
4.8	Graph of Stress-Strain for Plastic Injection Molding	40
4.9	Ultimate Tensile Stresses Comparison between FDM Machines and Injection Molding	41
4.10	Commercial FDM Specimens' Failure Mode: (a) Case 1; (b) Case 2; (c) Case 3; and (d) Case 4	42

4.11	Low-Cost FDM Specimens' Failure Mode: (a) Case 1; (b) Case 2; (c) Case 3; and (d) Case 4	42
4.12	Graph of Compression Comparison of Stress-Strain for Case 1	43
4.13	Graph of Compression Comparison of Stress-Strain for Case 2	45
4.14	Graph of Compression Comparison of Stress-Strain for Case 3	46
4.15	Graph of Compression Comparison of Stress-Strain for Case 4	48
4.16	Ultimate Compressive Stresses Comparison between FDM Machines	49

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
4.1	Case 1 Tensile Test Average Results for Commercial and Low-Cost FDMs	34
4.2	Case 2 Tensile Test Average Results for Commercial and Low-Cost FDMs	36
4.3	Case 3 Tensile Test Average Results for Commercial and Low-Cost FDMs	37
4.4	Case 4 Tensile Test Average Results for Commercial and Low-Cost FDMs	39
4.5	Tensile Test Average Results for Plastic Injection Molding Specimens	40
4.6	Case 1 Compression Test Average Results for Commercial and Low-Cost FDMs	44
4.7	Case 2 Compression Test Average Results for Commercial and Low-Cost FDMs	45
4.8	Case 3 Compression Test Average Results for Commercial and Low-Cost FDMs	47
4.9	Case 4 Compression Test Average Results for Commercial and Low-Cost FDMs	48

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

RP	-	rapid prototyping
FDM	-	fused deposition modelling
LOM	-	laminated object manufacturing
3DP	-	3-dimensional printer
SLS	-	selective laser sintering
SLA	-	stereolithography (process)
STL	-	stereolithography (file format)
CAD	-	computer aided design
LENS	-	laser engineered net shaping
SGC	-	solid ground curing
MJM	-	multi jet modeling
PLA	-	polylactic acid
ABS	-	acrylonitrile butadiene styrene
HDPE	-	high density polyethylene
LDPE	-	low density polyethylene
PP	-	polypropylene
UPVC	-	unplasticized polyvinyl chloride
PMMA	-	poly(methyl methacrylate)
NCDS	-	nano composite deposition system