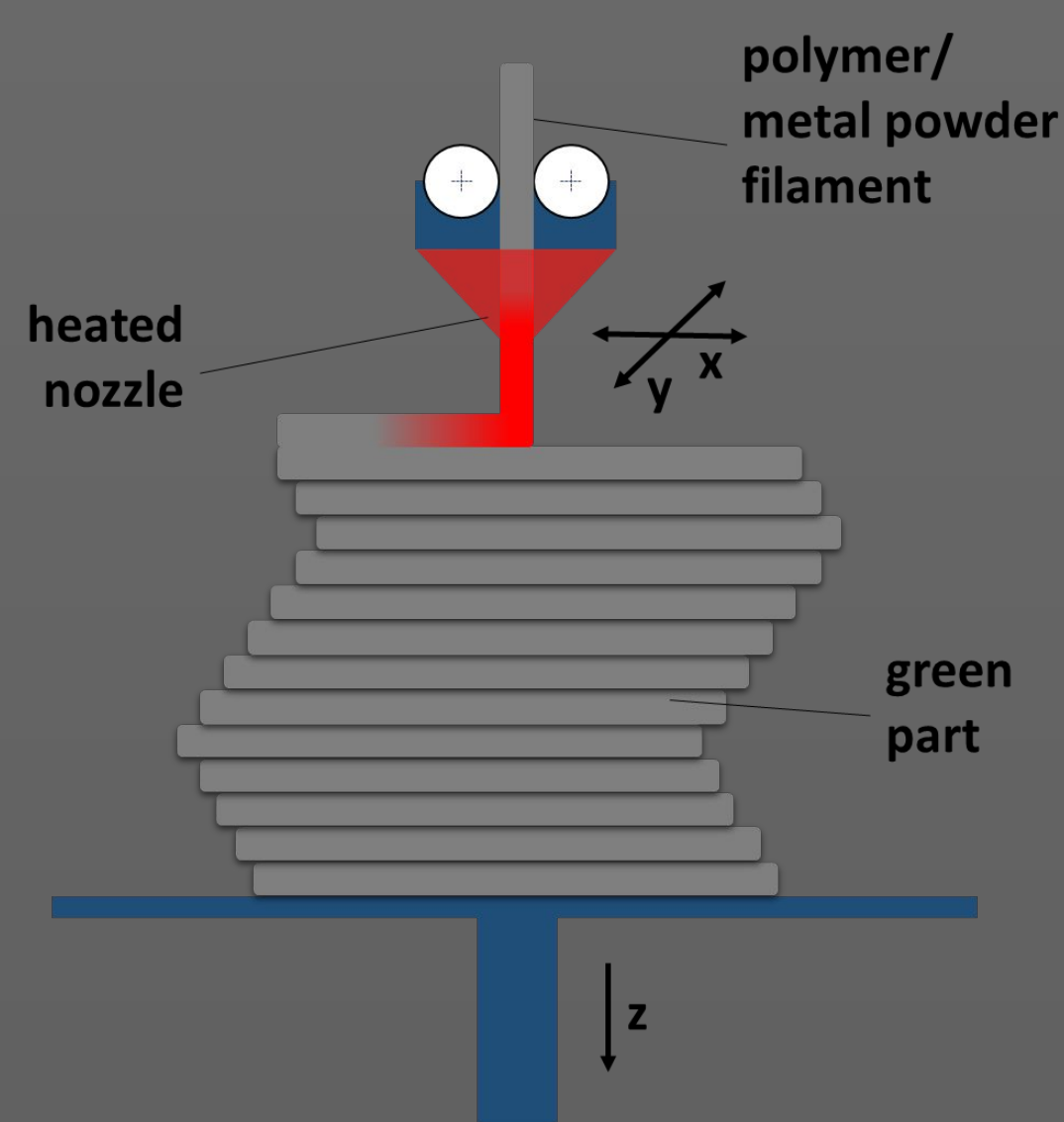


Types Of Additive Manufacturing

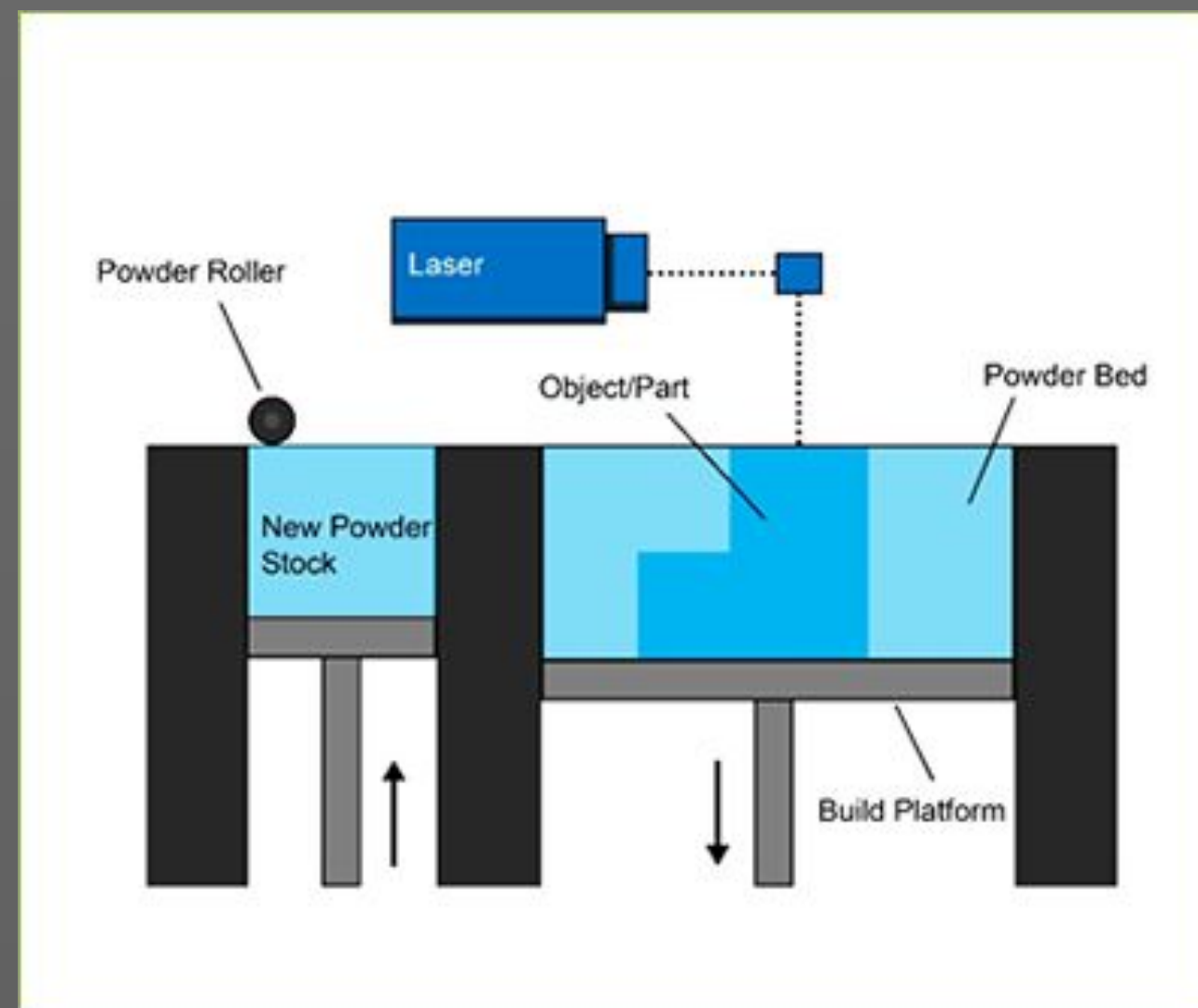
Material Extrusion

A widely used 3D printing process—commonly known as Fused Deposition Modeling (FDM) or Fused Filament Fabrication (FFF)—that builds objects by heating, extruding, and depositing thermoplastic materials in layers.



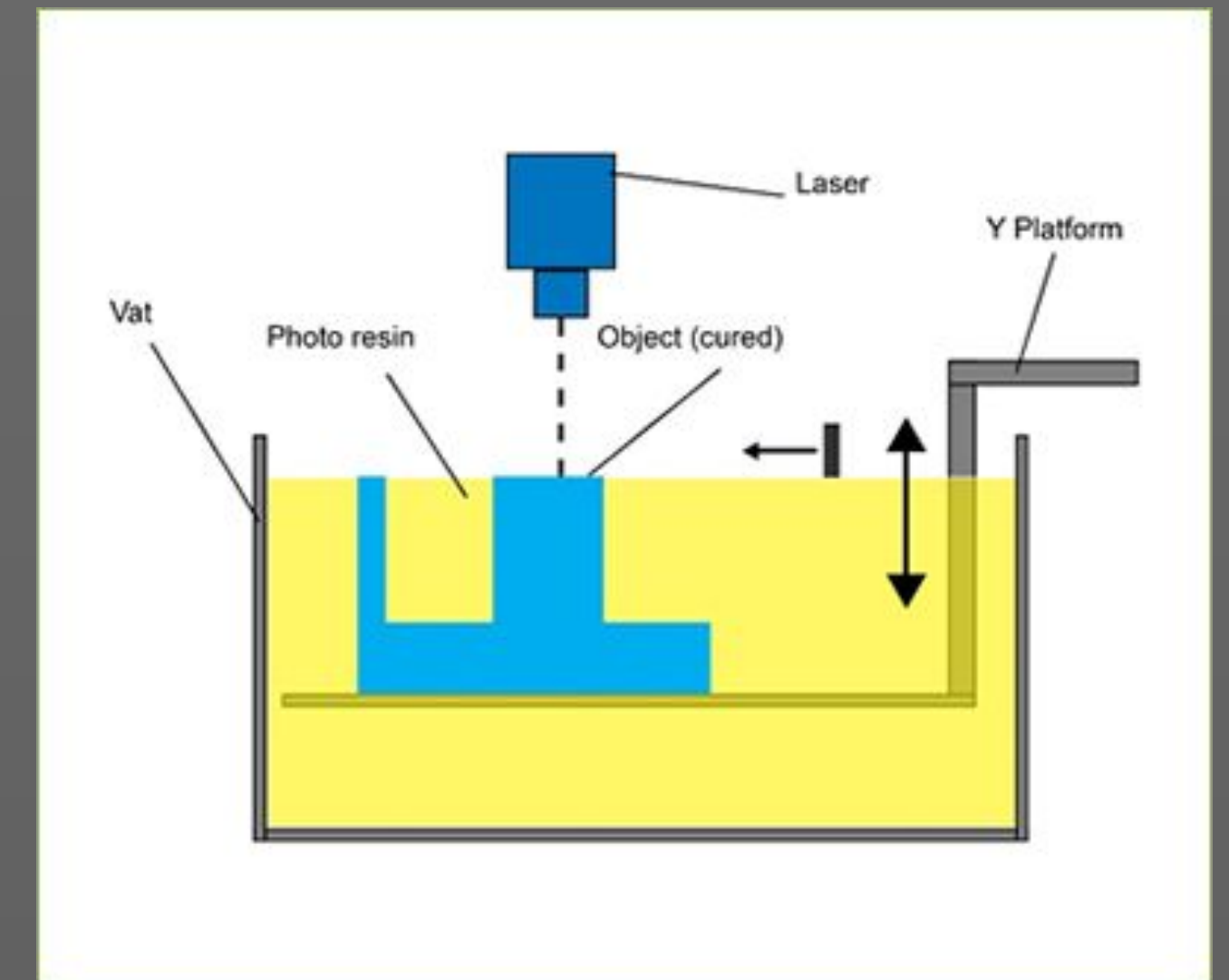
Powder Bed Fusion

An industrial additive manufacturing process that creates 3D parts by using a thermal source—typically a laser or electron beam—to melt and fuse, or sinter, thin layers of powdered material (metal, plastic, or composite)



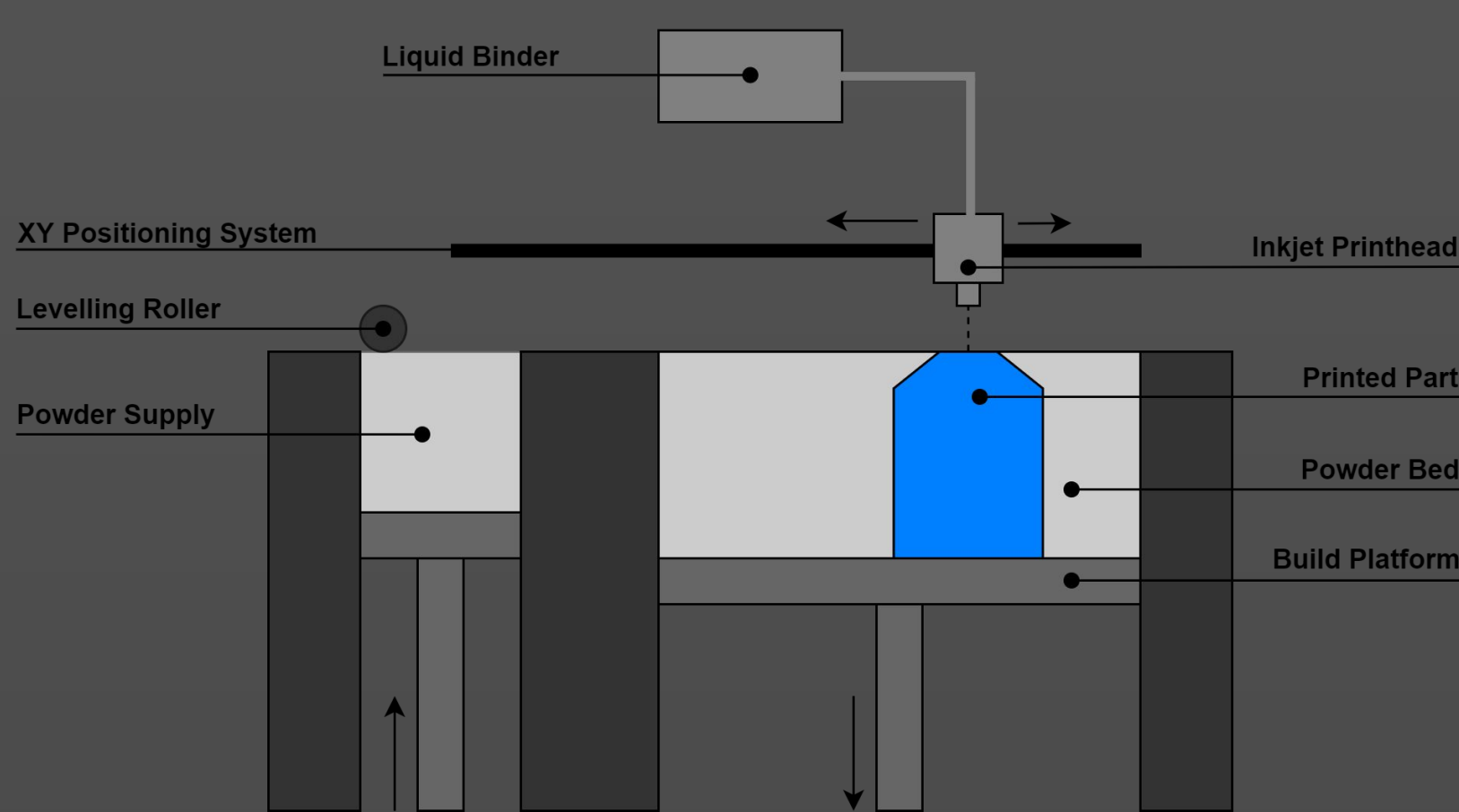
Vat Photopolymerization

An additive manufacturing process that selectively cures liquid photopolymer resin into solid, highly detailed 3D parts using a light source (often UV light)



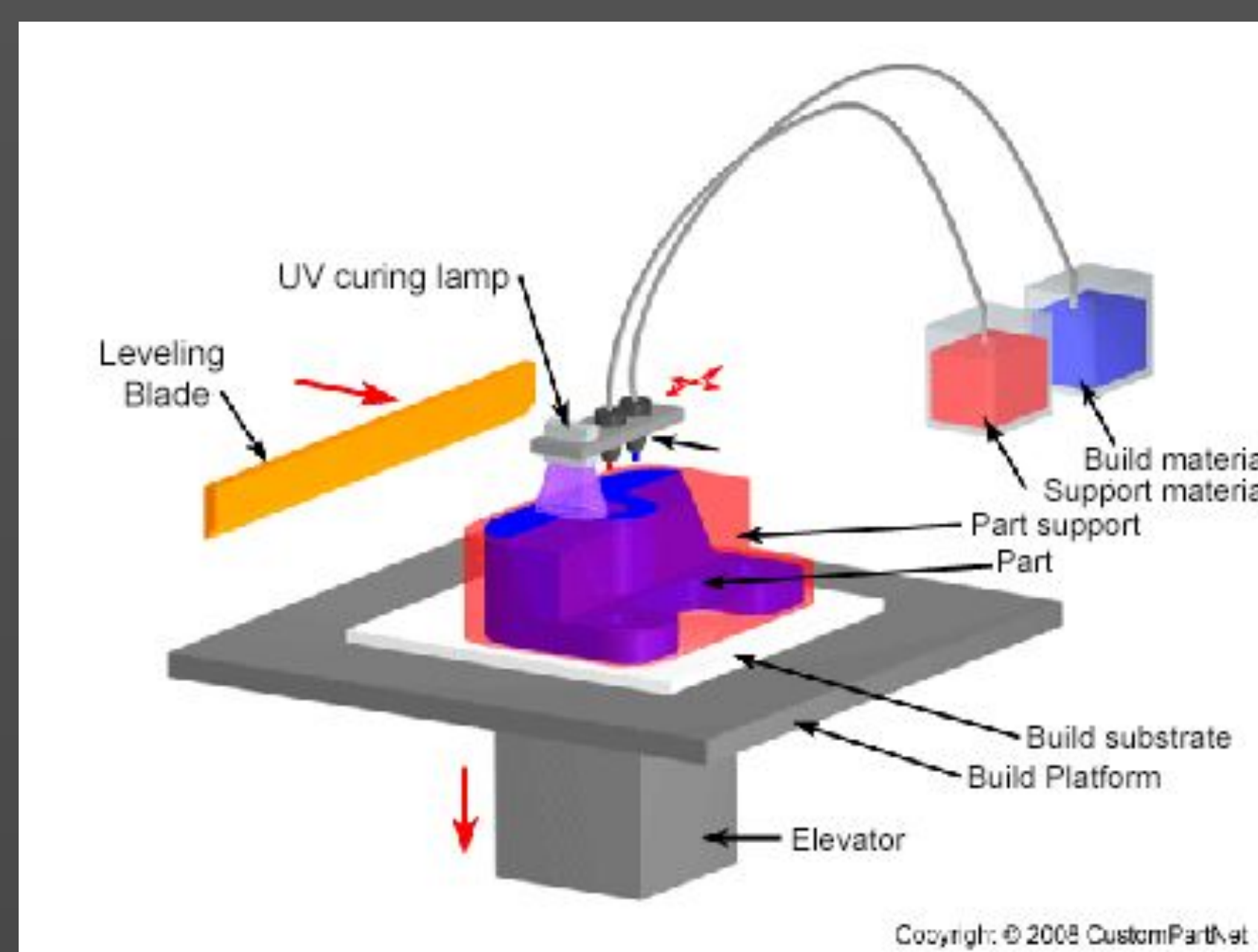
Binder Jetting

An additive manufacturing process where an industrial print head selectively deposits a liquid binding agent onto a powder bed (metal, sand, or ceramic) layer-by-layer to create solid parts.



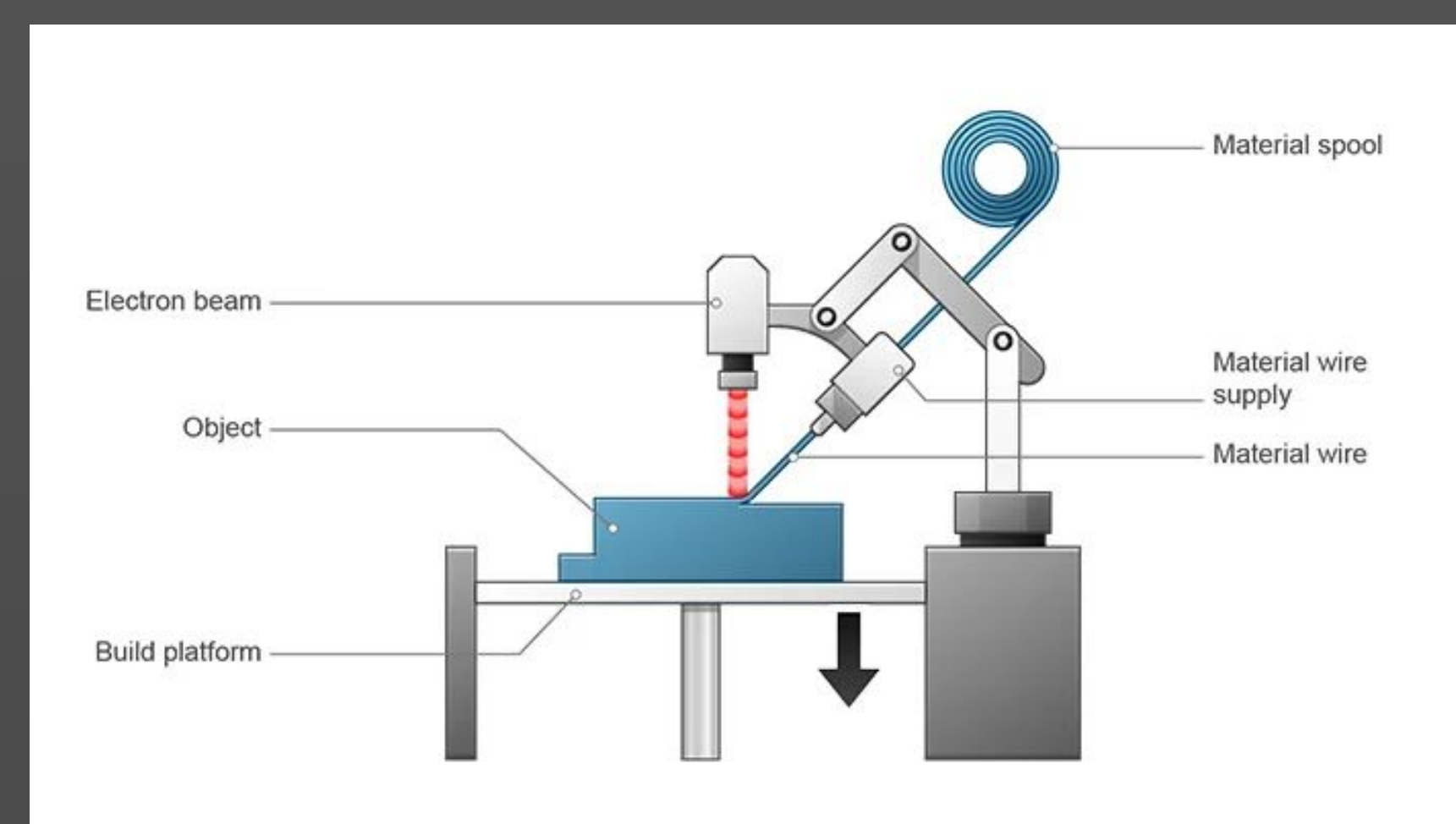
Material Jetting

A high-precision 3D printing process, often called PolyJet, that operates similarly to 2D inkjet printing, placing droplets of liquid photopolymer onto a build platform and hardening them instantly with UV light



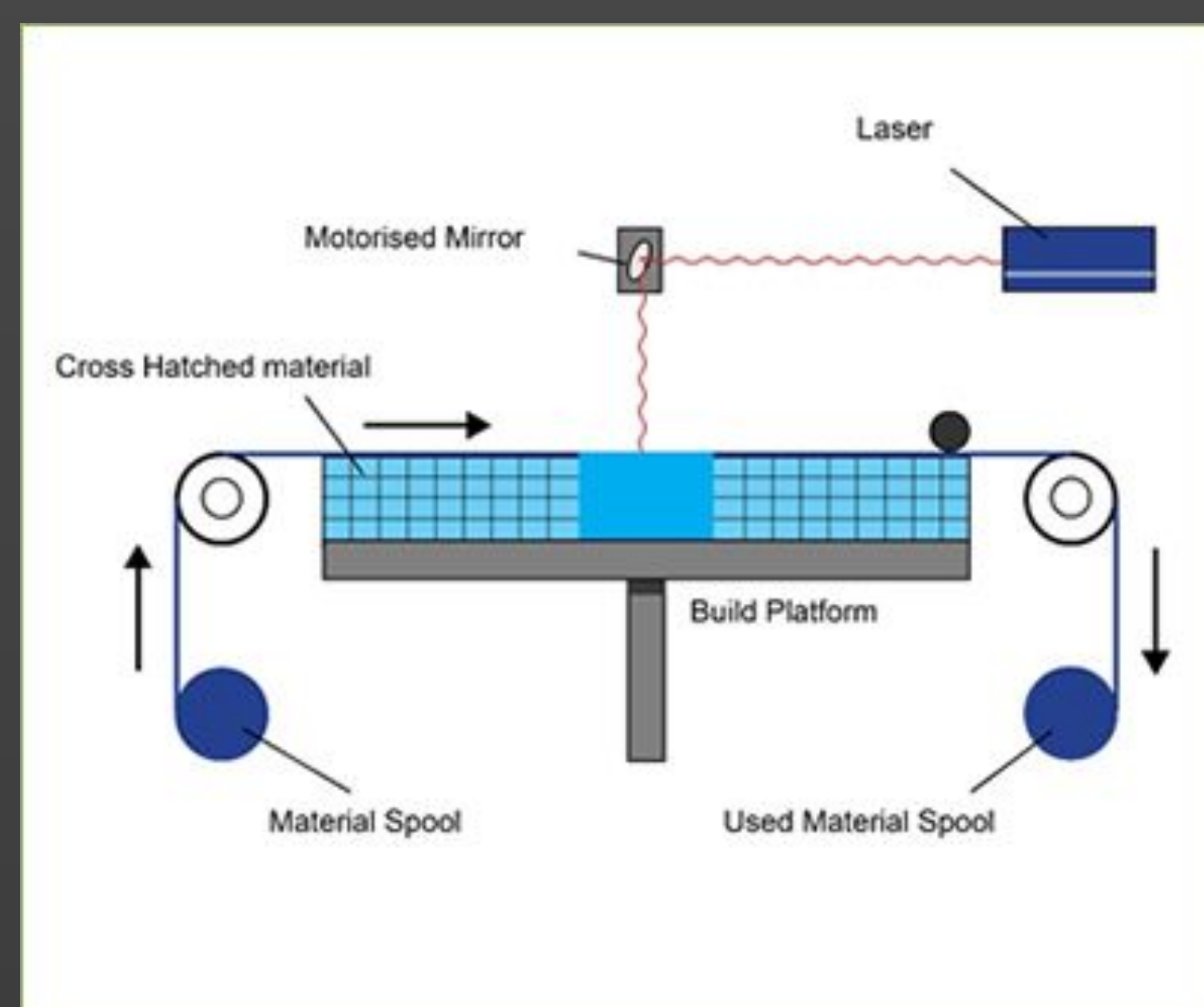
Direct Energy Deposition

An advanced metal additive manufacturing process that uses a focused energy source—such as a laser, electron beam, or plasma arc—to melt feedstock (wire or powder) as it is deposited by a nozzle onto a substrate



Sheet Lamination

Creates 3D objects by bonding thin sheets of material—such as paper, metal foils, or plastics—layer-by-layer, typically using adhesive bonding or ultrasonic welding



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