

Rapid Prototyping of Castings, expensive gadget or real engineering tool?

Thomas Becker, ACTech North America, Inc



- **ACTech - brief overview**



- **What is a prototype casting ?**



- **Who uses it ?**



- **Cost of traditional Prototyping vs. Rapid Prototyping**



- **The hidden costs**



- **How does it work ?**



1995

- established with 3 employees and less than 300sqf space to utilize the patent for laser-sintering of Croning[®] sand

1998

- ACTech has been equipped with its own casting laboratory

1999

- new service full machined castings

2001

- moved into the new plant

2003

- ACTech North America Inc. as subsidiary in the US

...

- expanding space, services and employees



400 employees
100,000 sqf. production area
app. 15,000 casting prototypes per year
short run and small batch production
full machined and pre-assembled

certified according to the European standard
EN ISO 14001 (2004) and ISO/TS 16949 (2009)

Locations



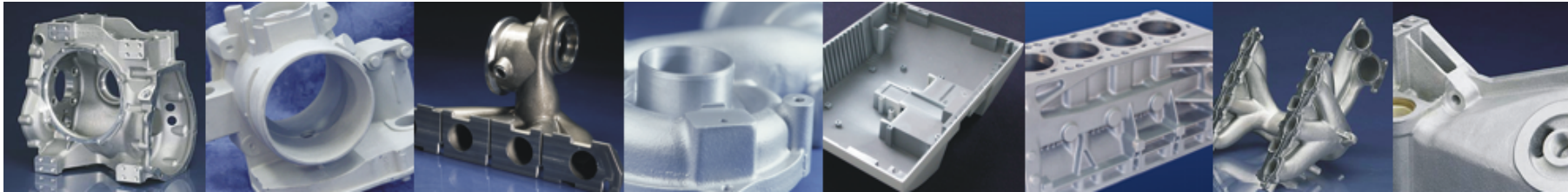
ACTech GmbH
Freiberg/Sa. / Germany



ACTech North America Inc.
Ann Arbor, MI / USA



ACTech GmbH Liaison Office
Bangalore / India



>20,000 different casting designs

>150,000 castings total

>1,075 customers in 35 countries

**annual capacity: 15,000 prototype castings,
fully machined and ready for assembly.**

total since May 1995 (as of 1st September 2012)





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it is

- used during the development process
- ordered in minor quantities only
- of greatest value if properties are similar to production parts
- **more expensive than production parts based on unit costs**



it's not

- manufactured with production tooling
- associated with high set-up costs and long lead times





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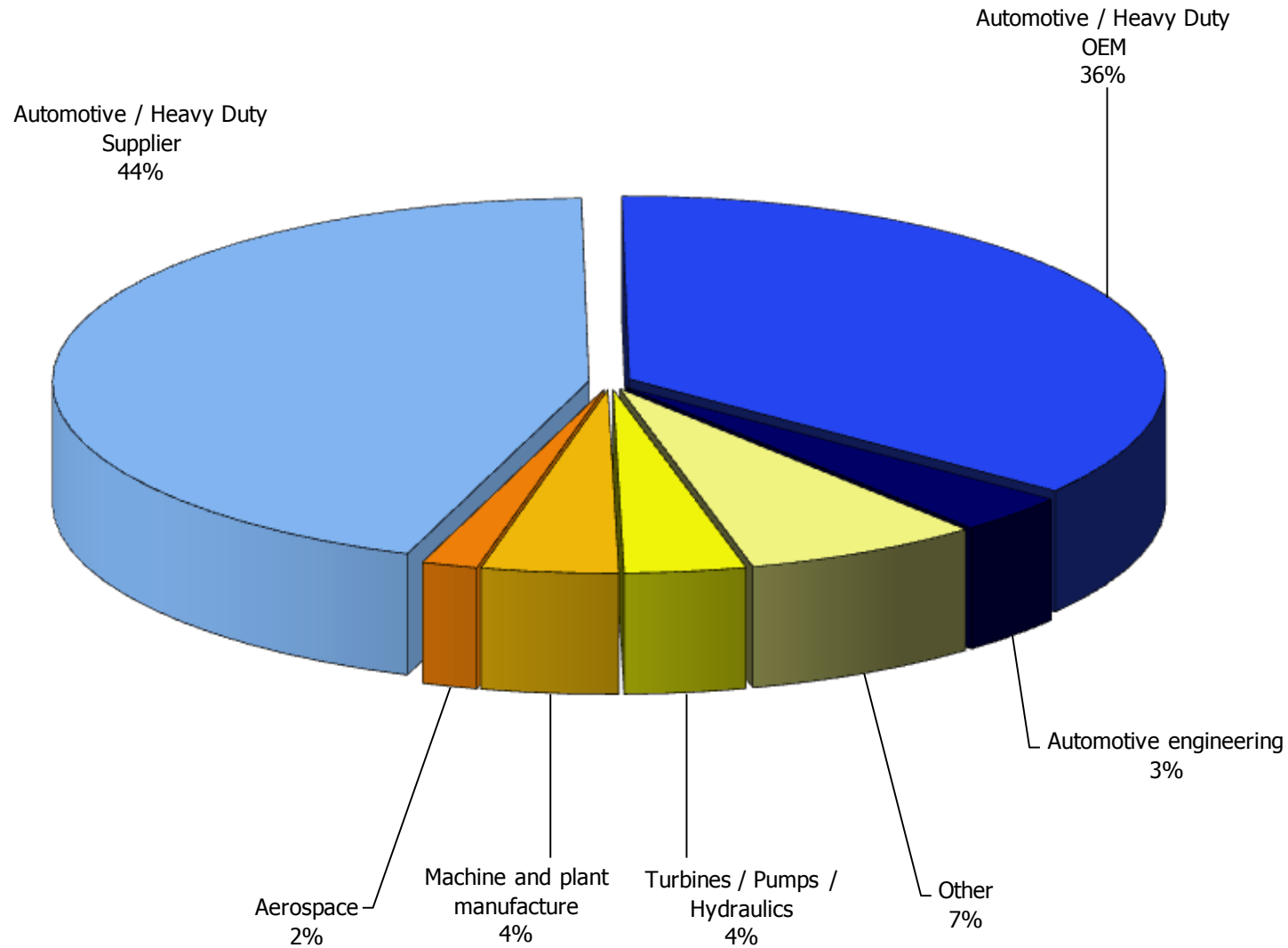


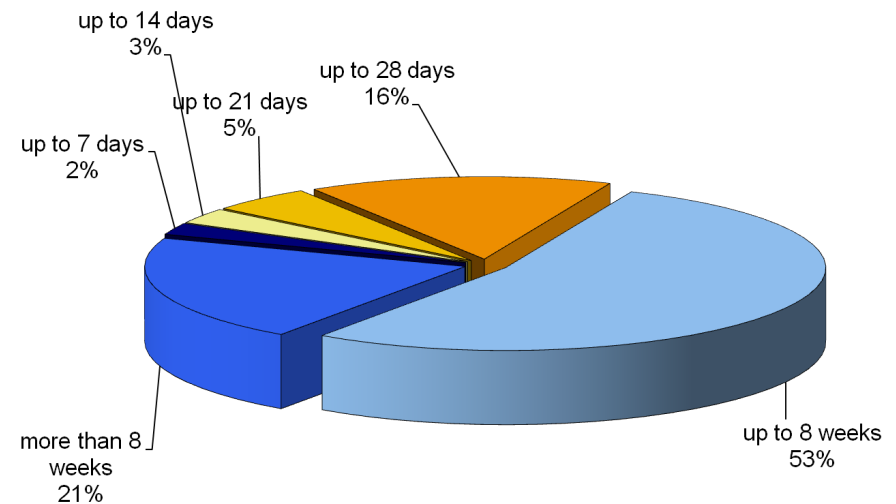
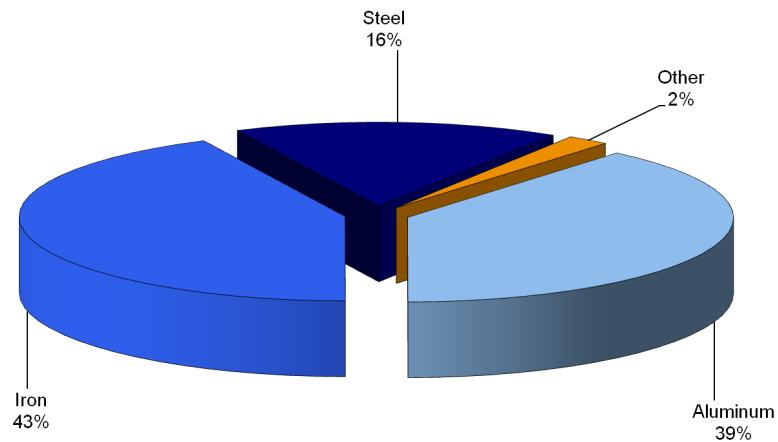
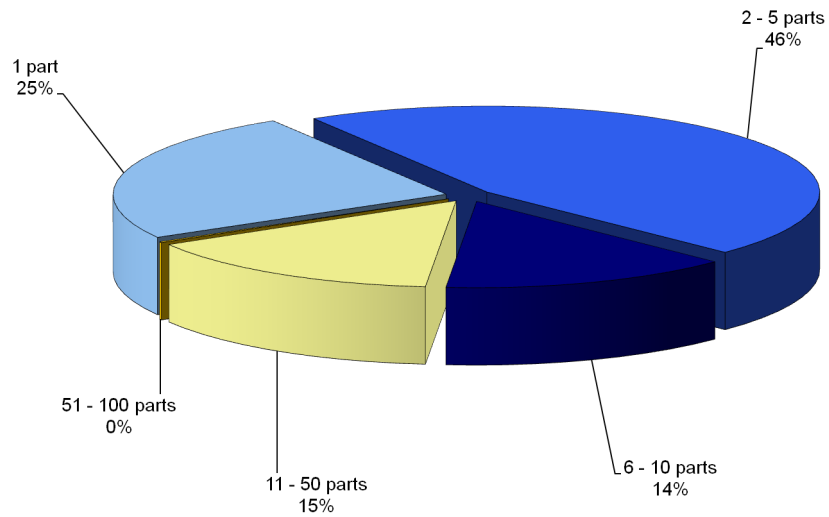
- **The hidden costs**



- **How does it work ?**









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- **Cost of traditional Prototyping vs. Rapid Prototyping**

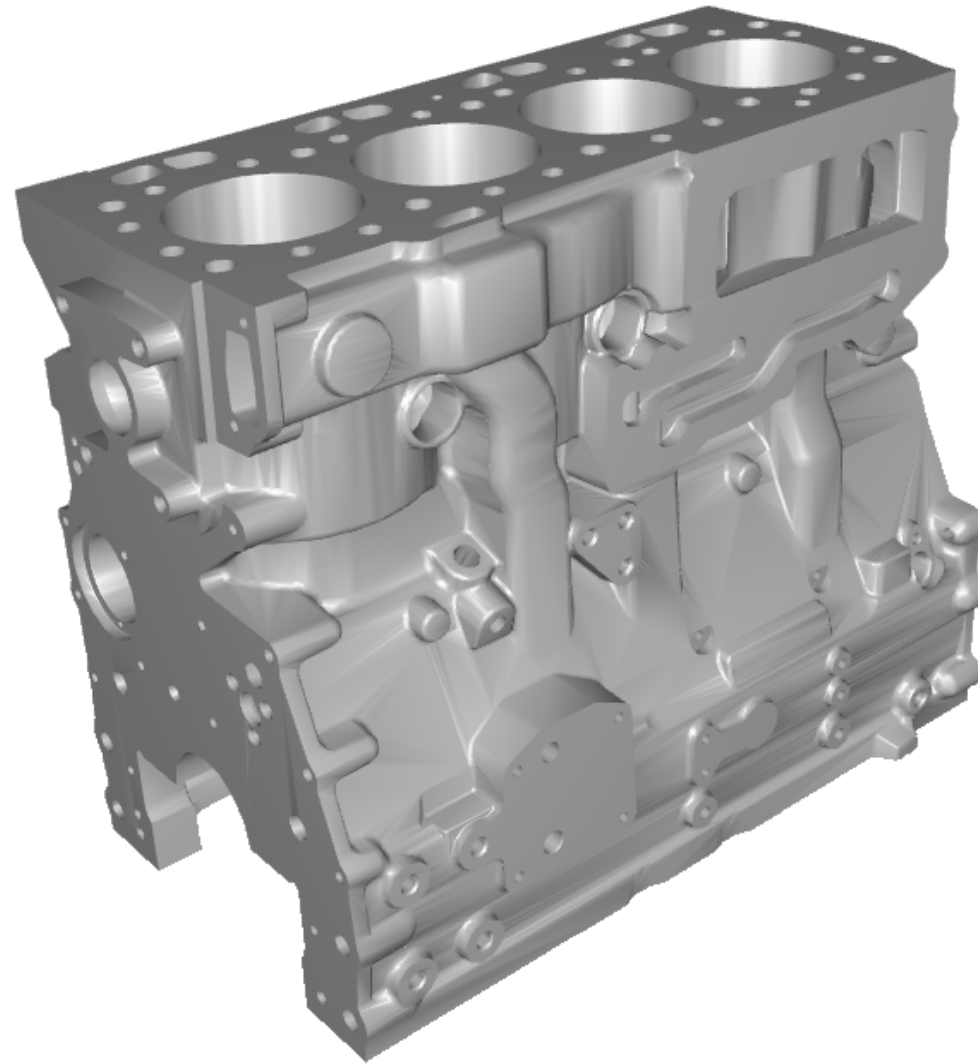


- **The hidden costs**

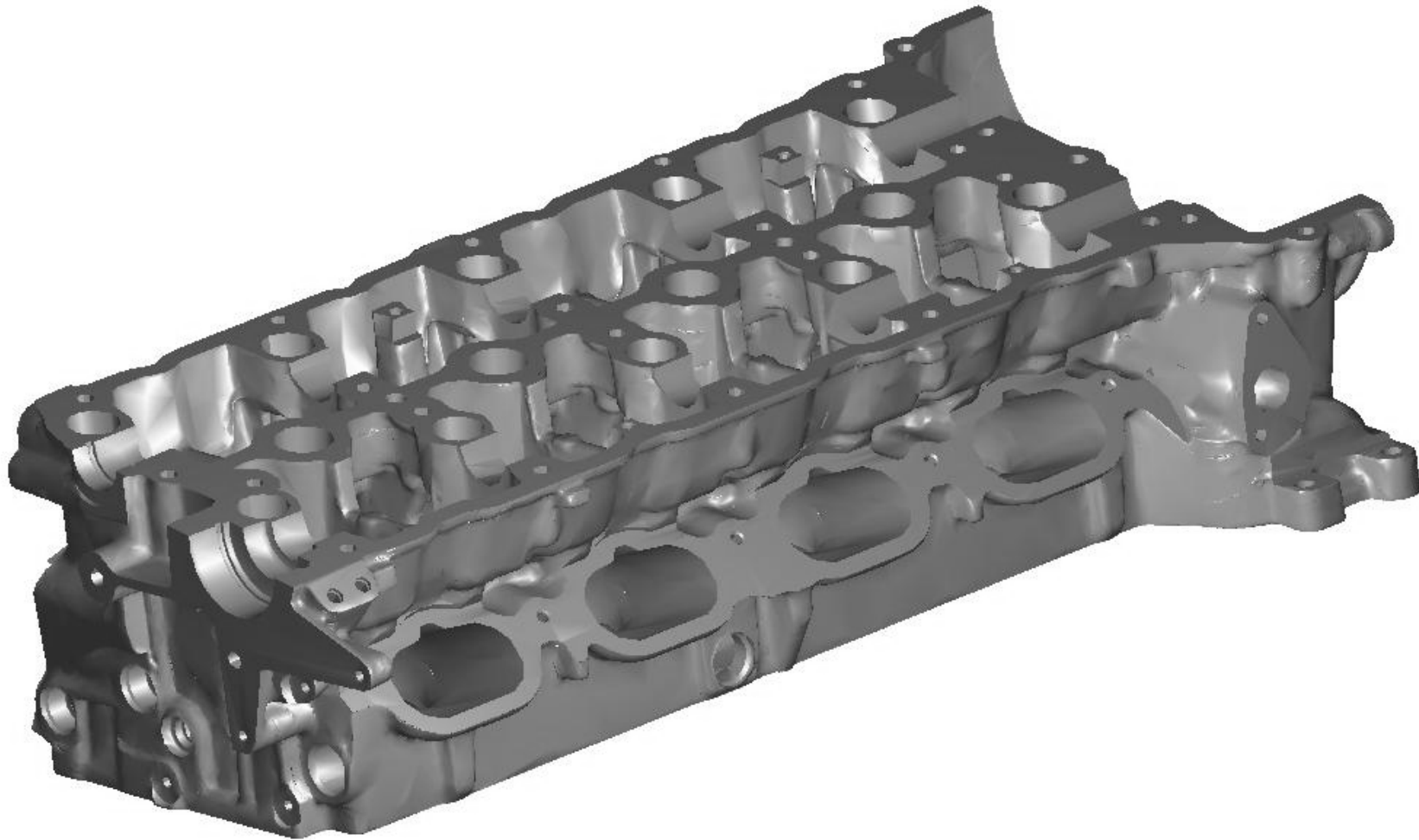


- **How does it work ?**

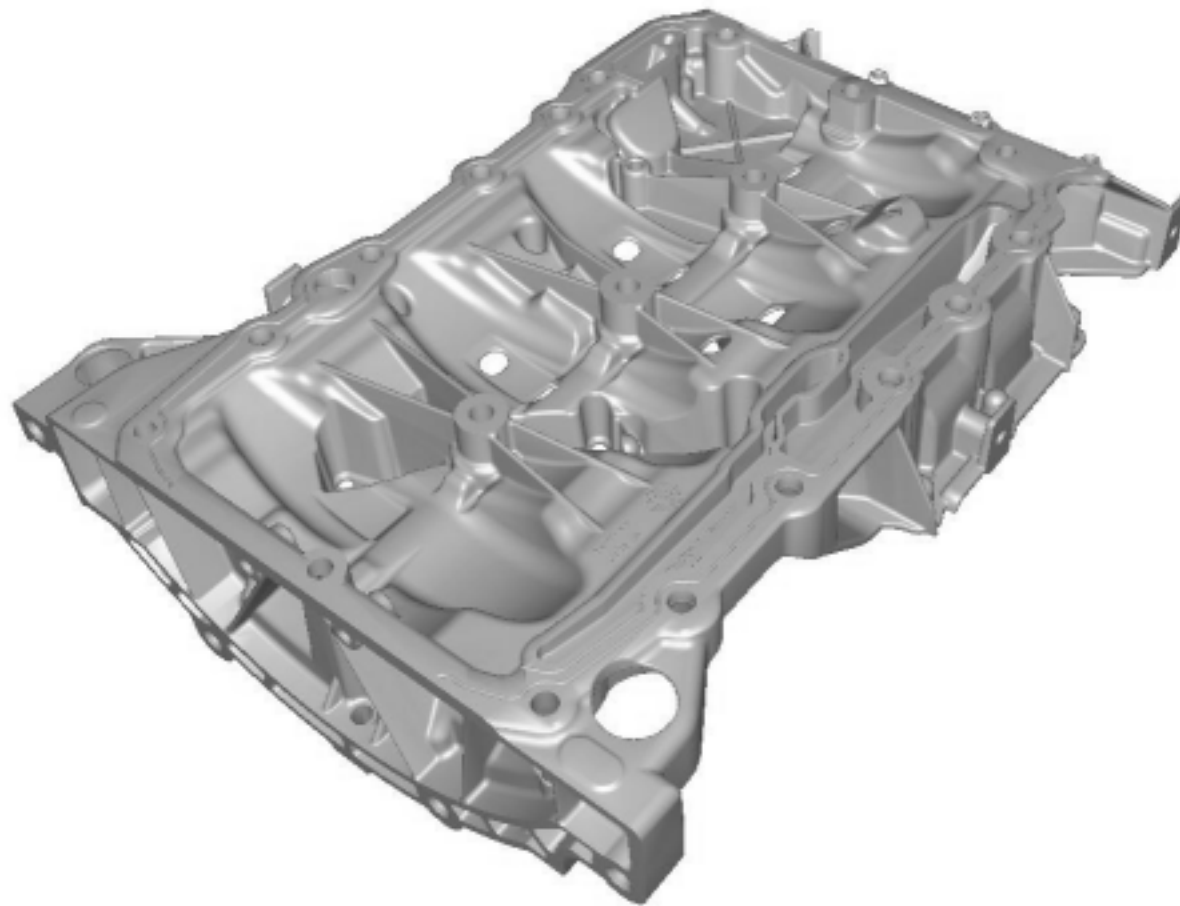




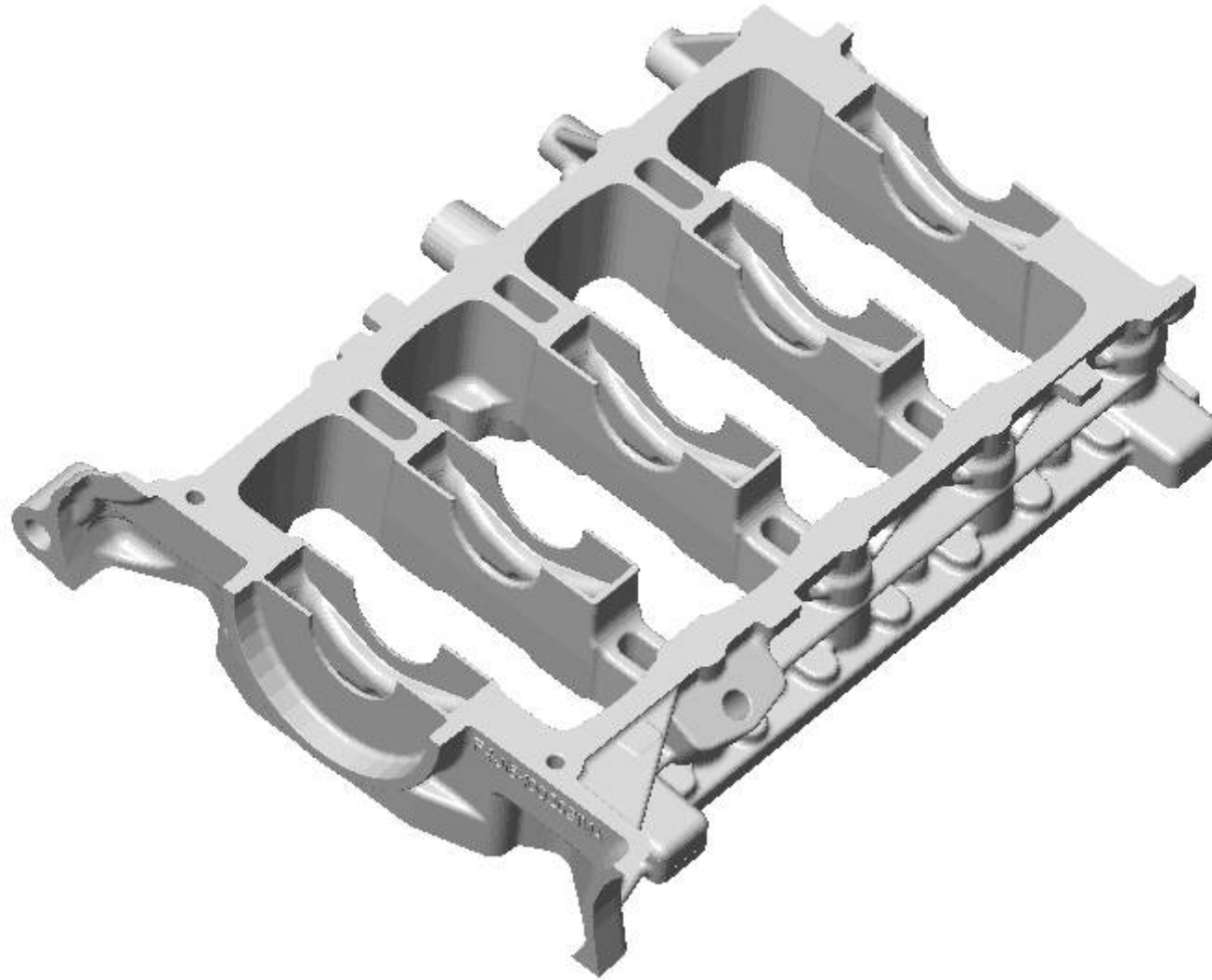
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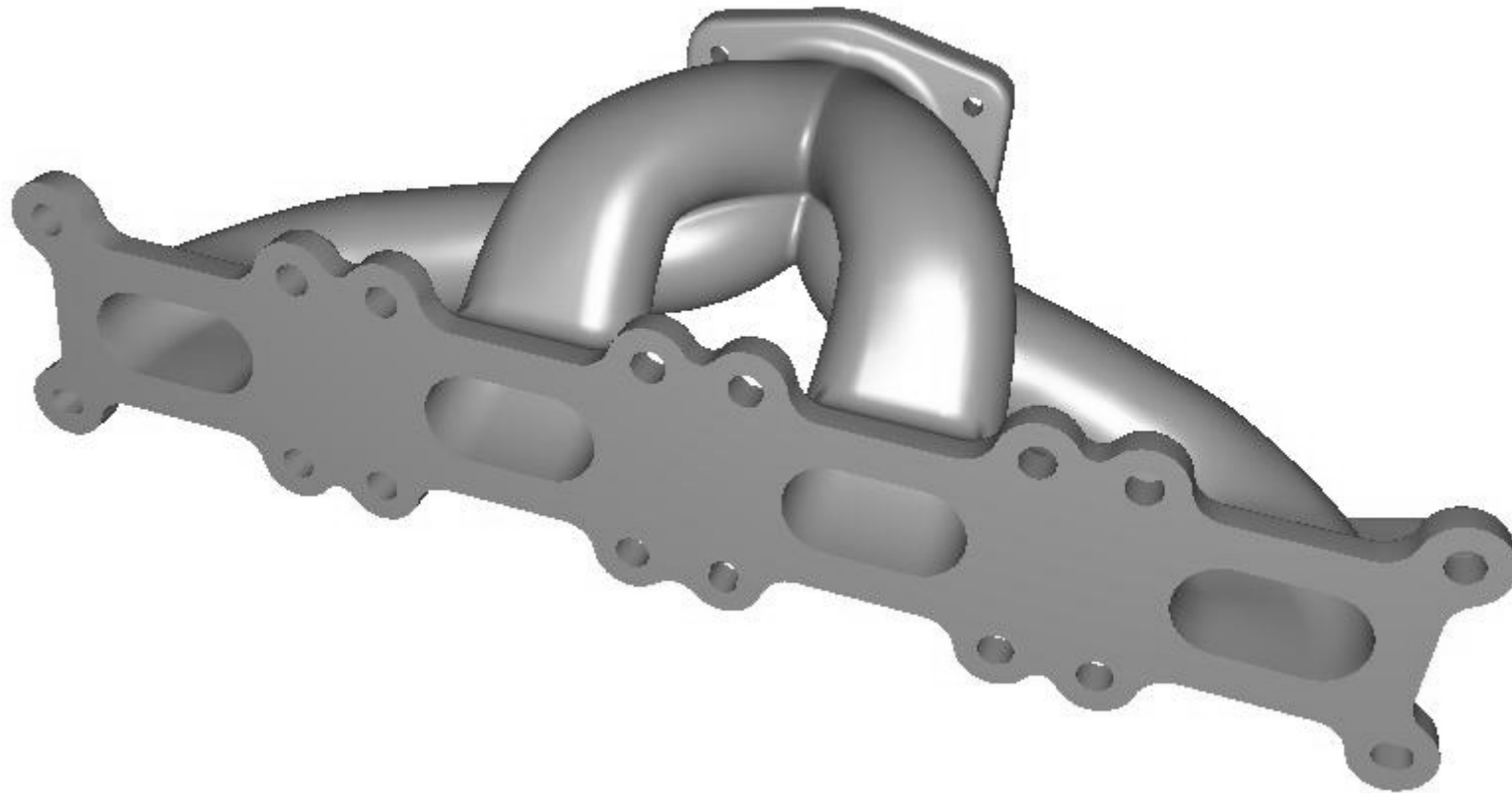
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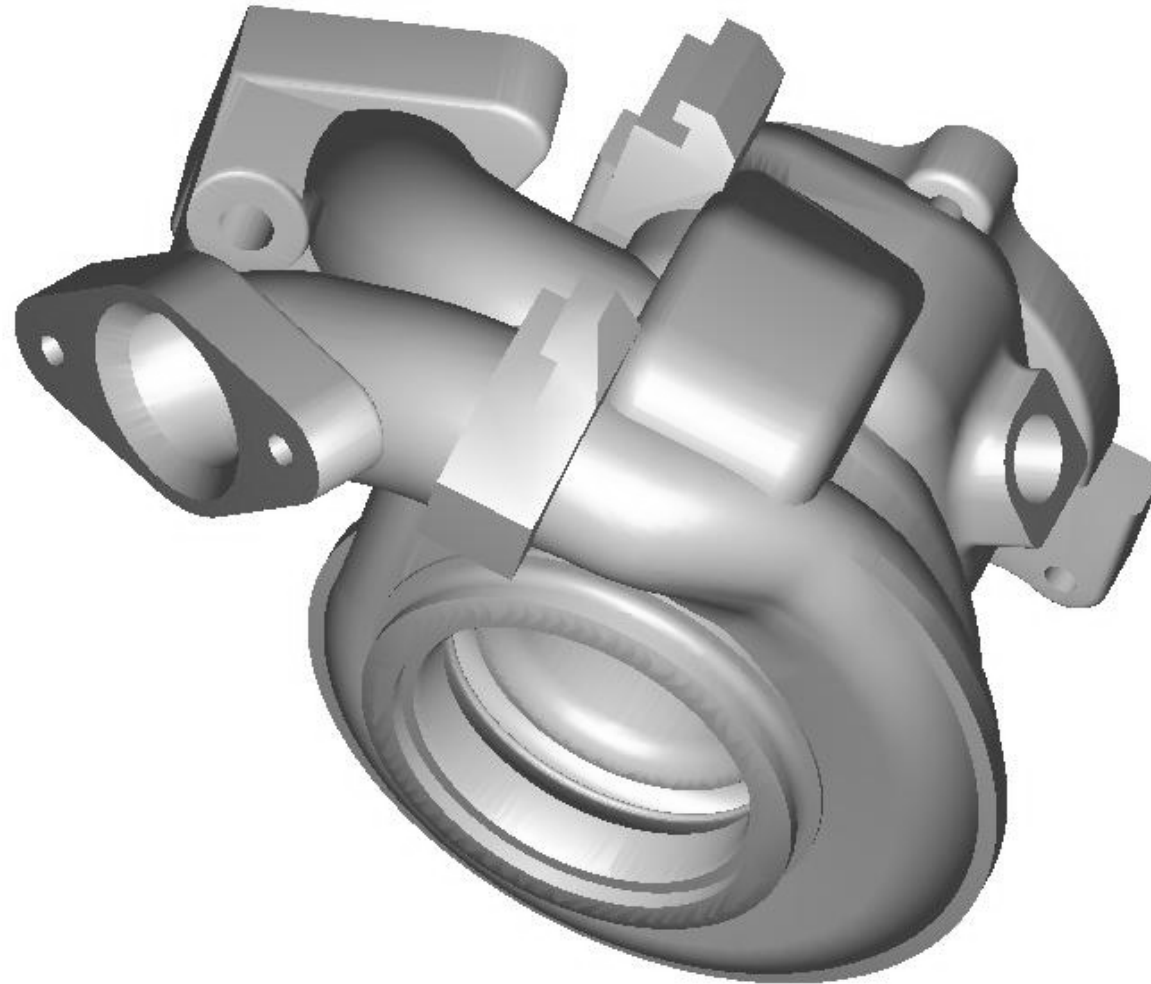
	conventional		Rapid Prototyping	
	fix costs	piece costs	fix costs	piece costs
crank case	\$ 125,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 10,000
cylinder head	\$ 130,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 12,000
oilpan	\$ 20,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 3,500



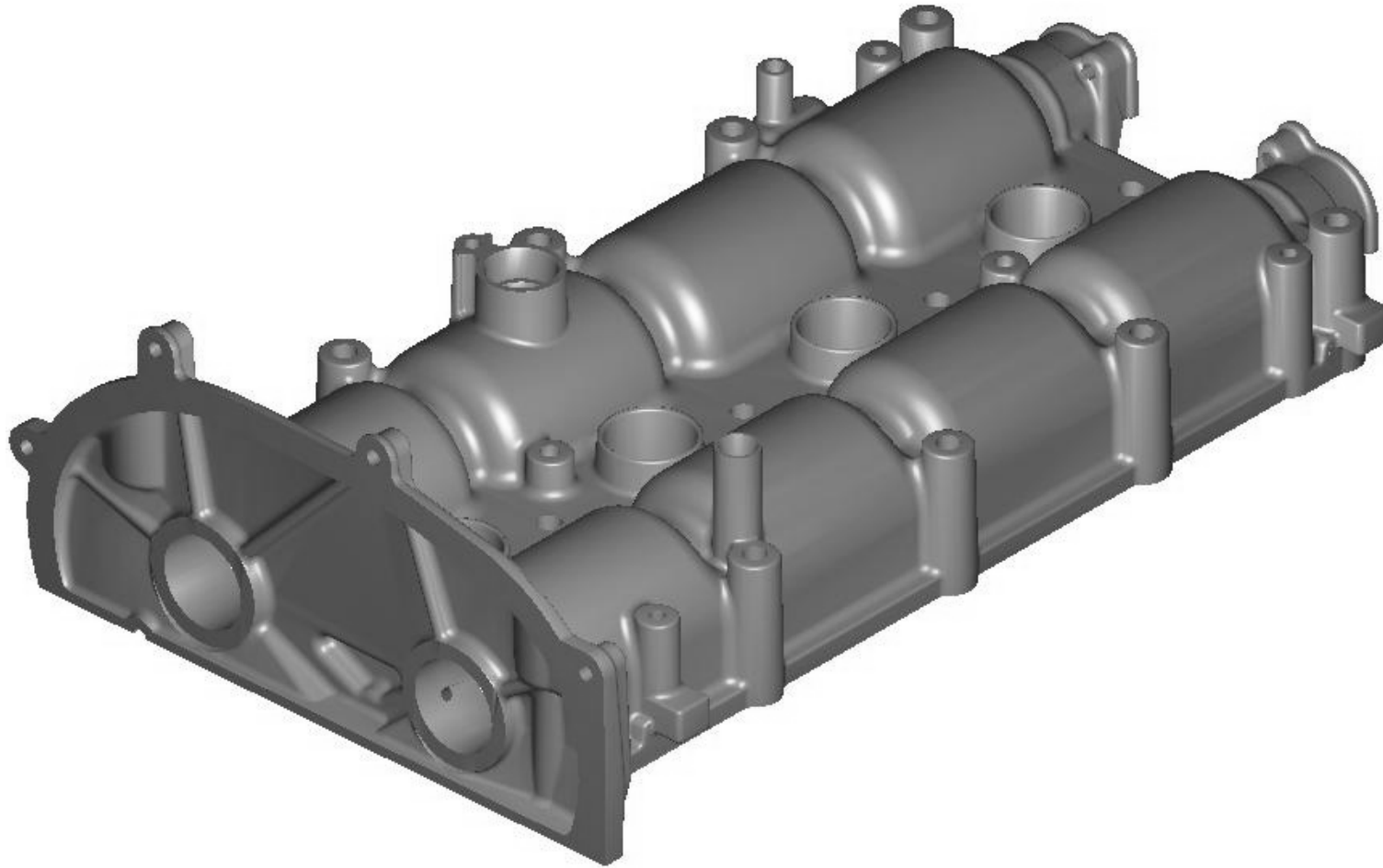
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	fix costs	piece costs	fix costs	piece costs
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cylinder head	\$ 130,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 12,000
oilpan	\$ 20,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 3,500
bedplate	\$ 25,000	\$ 2,500	\$ 7,000	\$ 5,000



	conventional		Rapid Prototyping	
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crank case	\$ 125,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 10,000
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bedplate	\$ 25,000	\$ 2,500	\$ 7,000	\$ 5,000
exhaust manifold	\$ 18,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 3,000



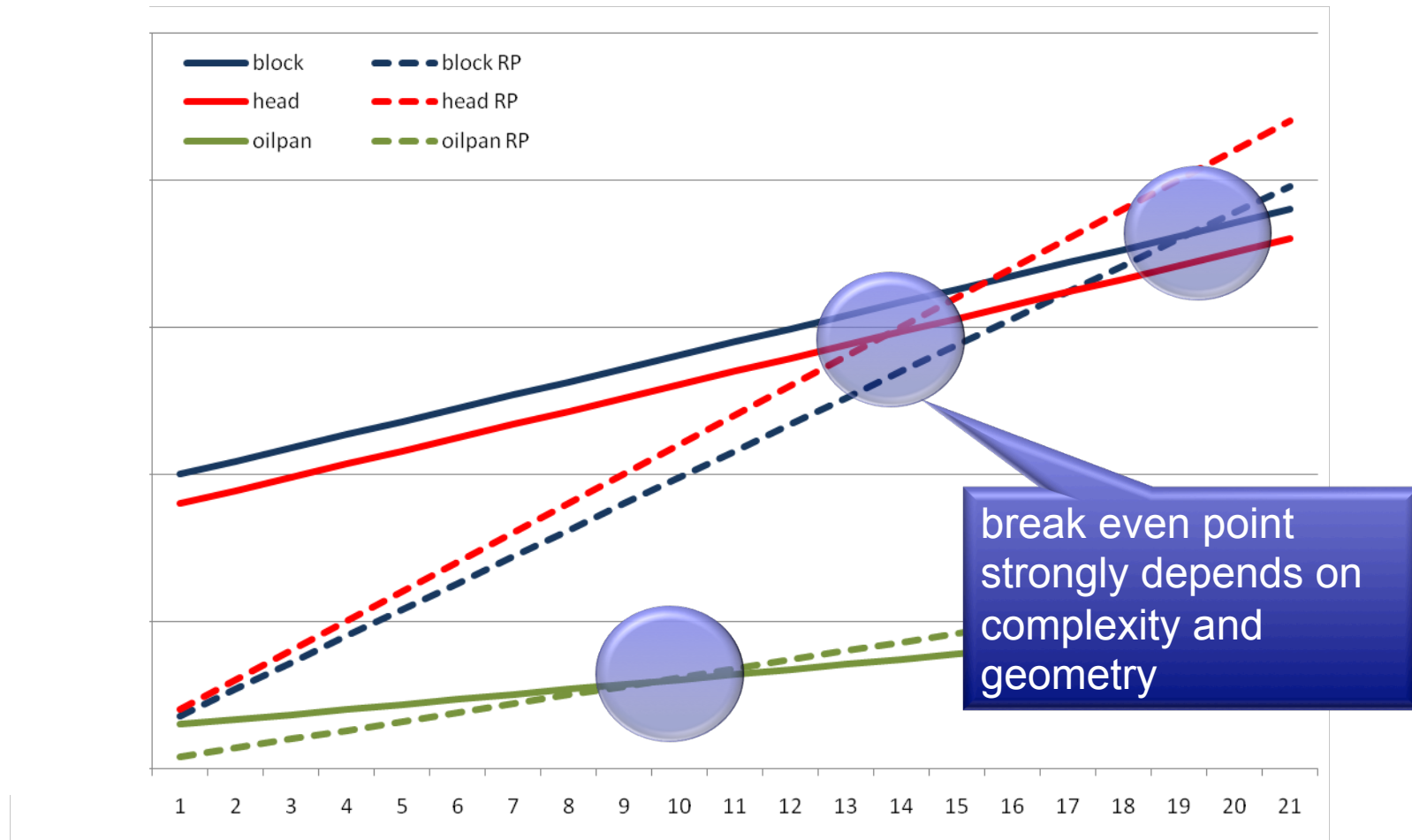
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bedplate	\$ 25,000	\$ 2,500	\$ 7,000	\$ 5,000
exhaust manifold	\$ 18,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 3,000
turbocharger	\$ 40,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 12,500	\$ 6,000



	conventional		Rapid Prototyping	
	fix costs	piece costs	fix costs	piece costs
crank case	\$ 125,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 10,000
cylinder head	\$ 130,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 12,000
oilpan	\$ 20,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 3,500
bedplate	\$ 25,000	\$ 2,500	\$ 7,000	\$ 5,000
exhaust manifold	\$ 18,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 3,000
turbocharger	\$ 40,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 12,500	\$ 6,000
cyl. head cover	\$ 22,000	\$ 2,500	\$ 10,000	\$ 6,000
total	\$ 380,000	\$ 22,000	\$ 84,500	\$ 45,500

**cost advantage for the initial
batch**

1 set of castings: \$ 271,500



Only valid for the assumption that the use of RP techniques are maximized.



**Depending on real geometry
and requirements, the
estimated prices can vary !**



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- **What is a prototype casting ?**



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- **Cost of traditional Prototyping vs. Rapid Prototyping**

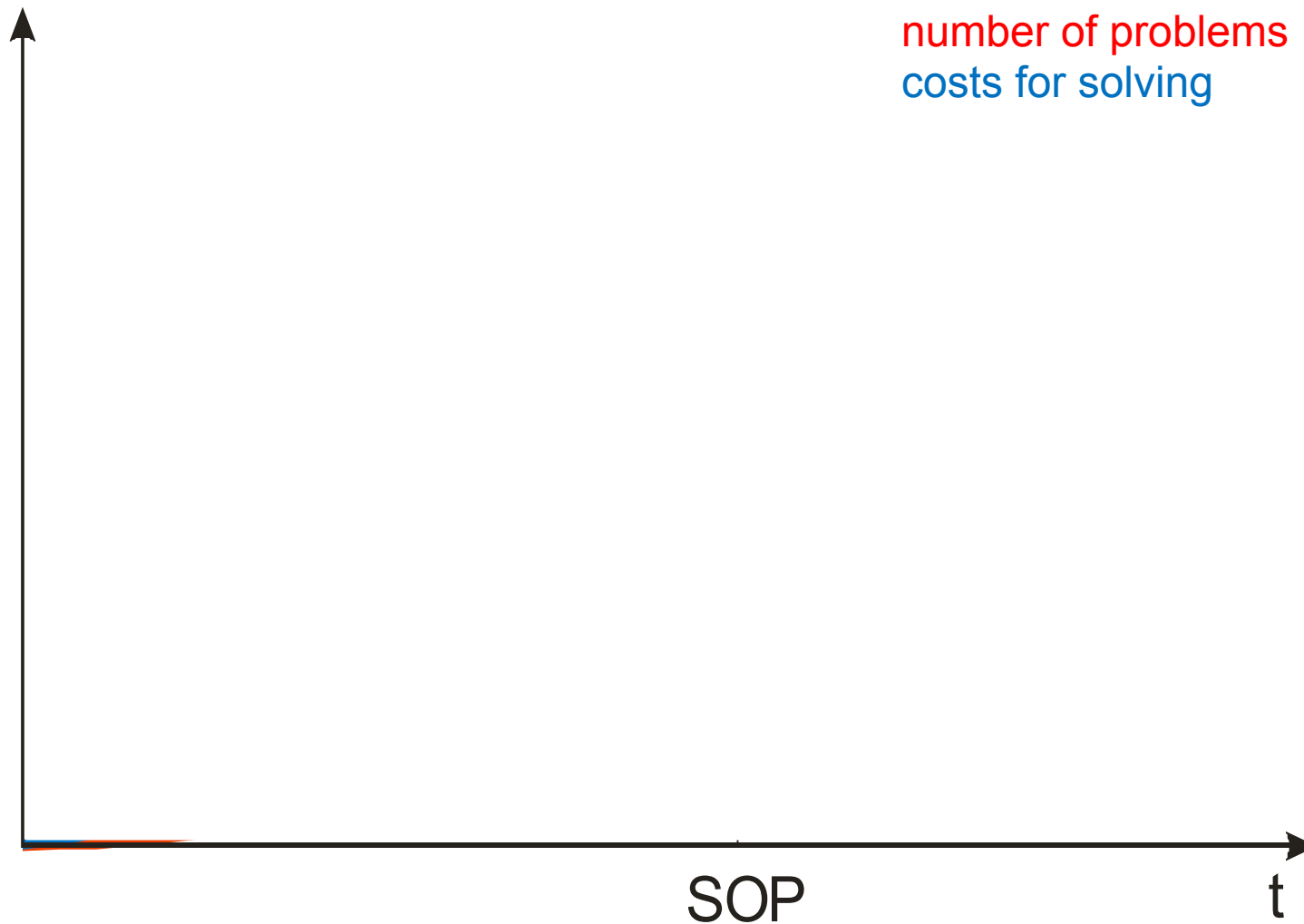


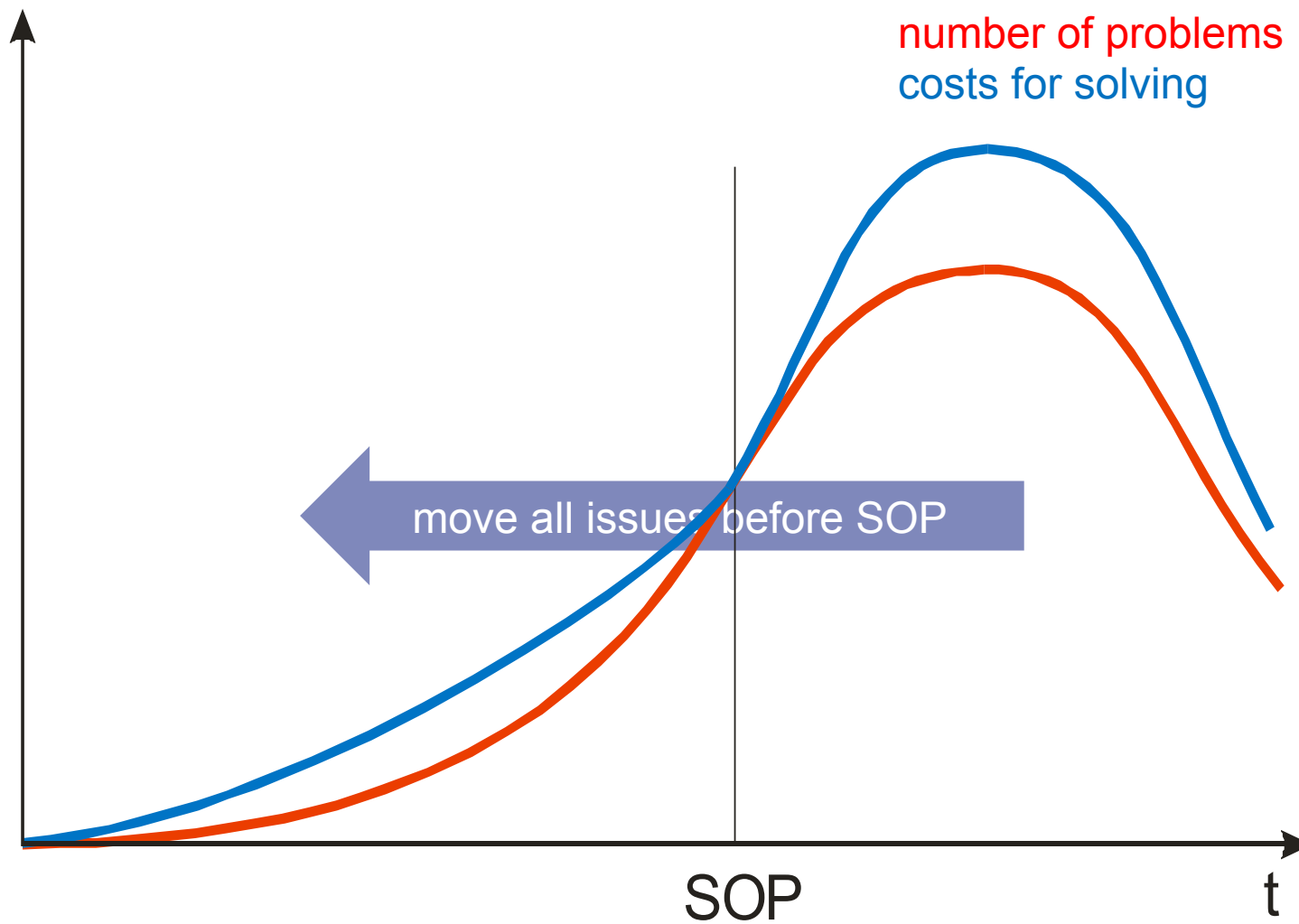
- **The hidden costs**

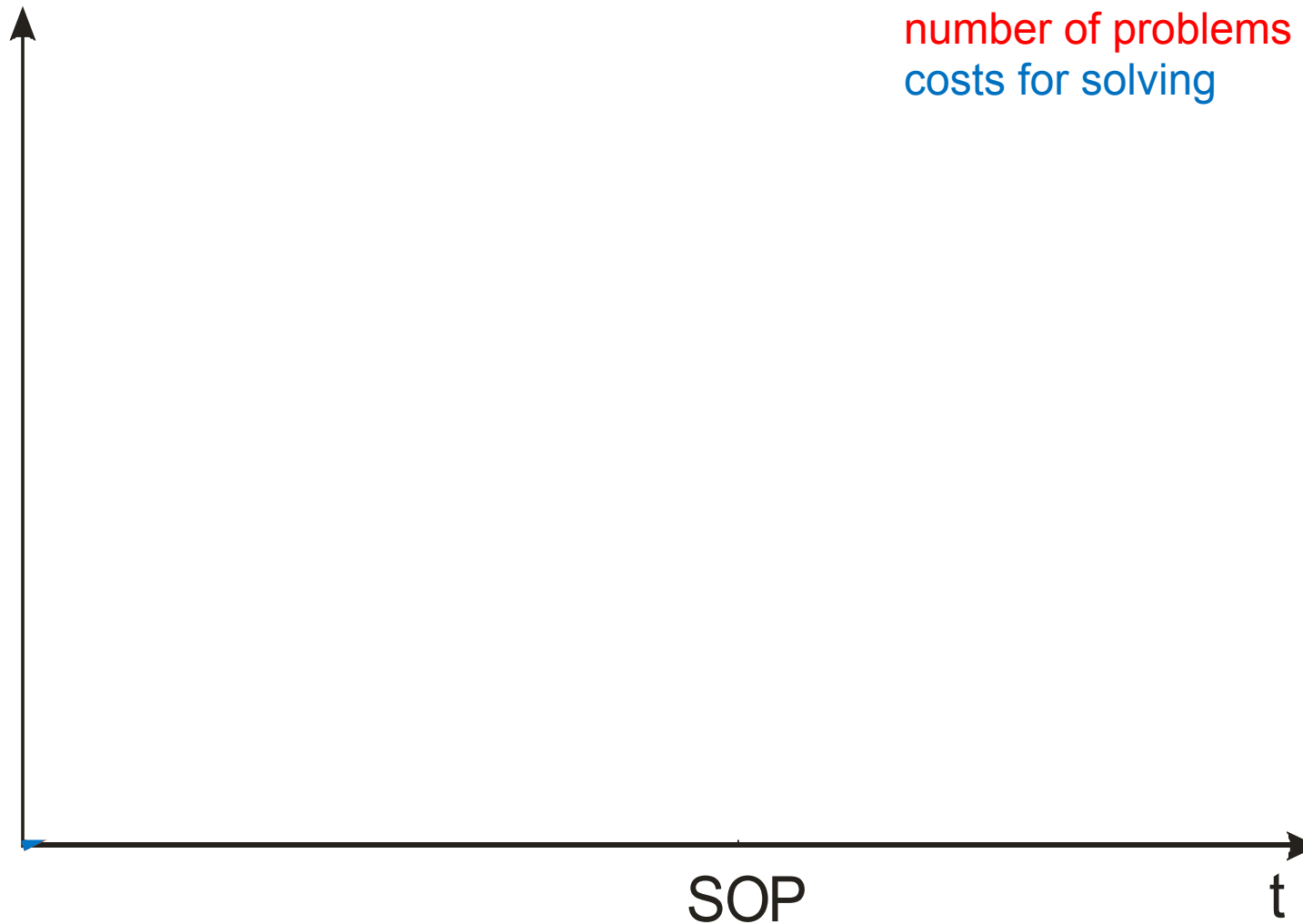


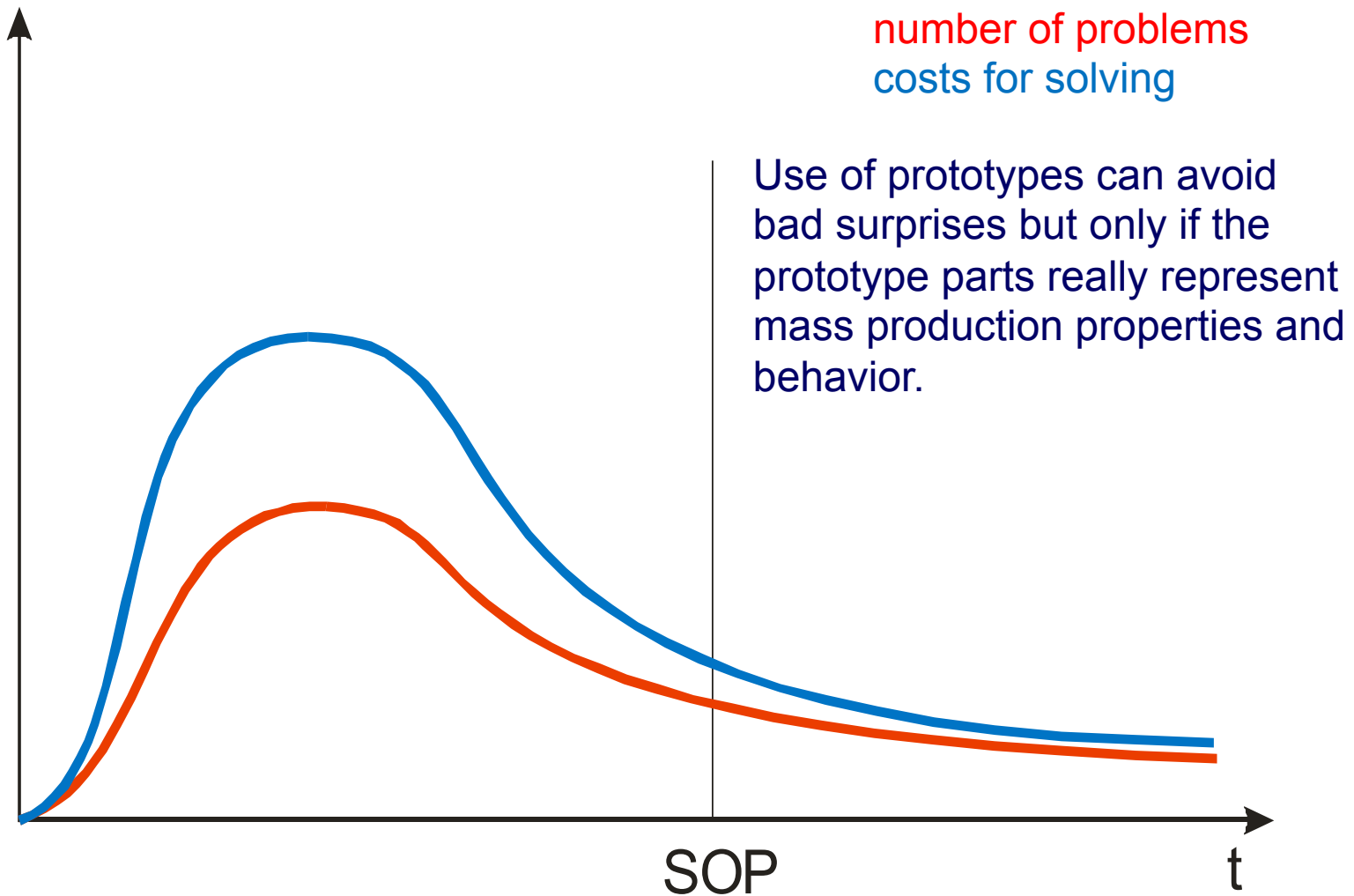
- **How does it work ?**



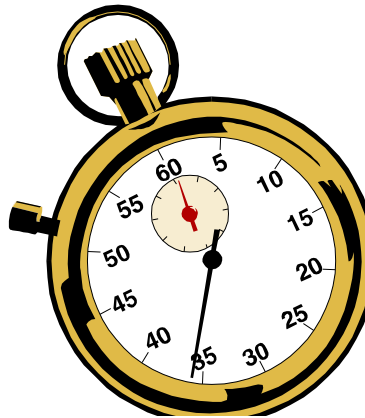








TIME IS MONEY!



	conventional foundry	specialized in small batches	RP provider
crank case			
cylinder head			
oilpan			
bedplate			
exhaust manifold			
turbocharger			
cyl. head cover			
total			

	conventional foundry	specialized in small batches	RP provider
crank case	> 20 weeks		
cylinder head	> 20 weeks		
oilpan	> 12 weeks		
bedplate	> 12 weeks		
exhaust manifold	> 10 weeks		
turbocharger	> 10 weeks		
cyl. head cover	> 8 weeks		
total	> 20 weeks		

	conventional foundry	specialized in small batches	RP provider
crank case	> 20 weeks	> 12 weeks	
cylinder head	> 20 weeks	>12 weeks	
oilpan	> 12 weeks	6 weeks	
bedplate	> 12 weeks	6 weeks	
exhaust manifold	> 10 weeks	8weeks	
turbocharger	> 10 weeks	8 weeks	
cyl. head cover	> 8 weeks	6 weeks	
total	> 20 weeks	>12 weeks	

	conventional foundry	specialized in small batches	RP provider
crank case	> 20 weeks	> 12 weeks	6 weeks
cylinder head	> 20 weeks	>12 weeks	6 weeks
oilpan	> 12 weeks	6 weeks	3 - 4 weeks
bedplate	> 12 weeks	6 weeks	3 - 4 weeks
exhaust manifold	> 10 weeks	8weeks	3 - 4 weeks
turbocharger	> 10 weeks	8 weeks	3 - 4 weeks
cyl. head cover	> 8 weeks	6 weeks	3 - 4 weeks
total	> 20 weeks	>12 weeks	6 weeks

lead time advantage for the initial set

1'st development loop: 6 ... > 14 weeks

2'nd development loop: 12 ... > 28 weeks

3'rd development loop: 18 ... > 42 weeks

between 18 and > 42 weeks !

Plus cost savings !

total

> 20 weeks

>12 weeks

6 – 8 weeks



Depending on real geometry and requirements the lead times can vary !

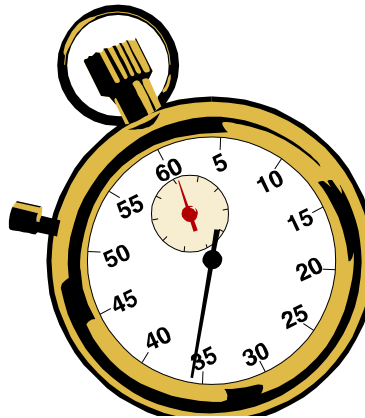
total

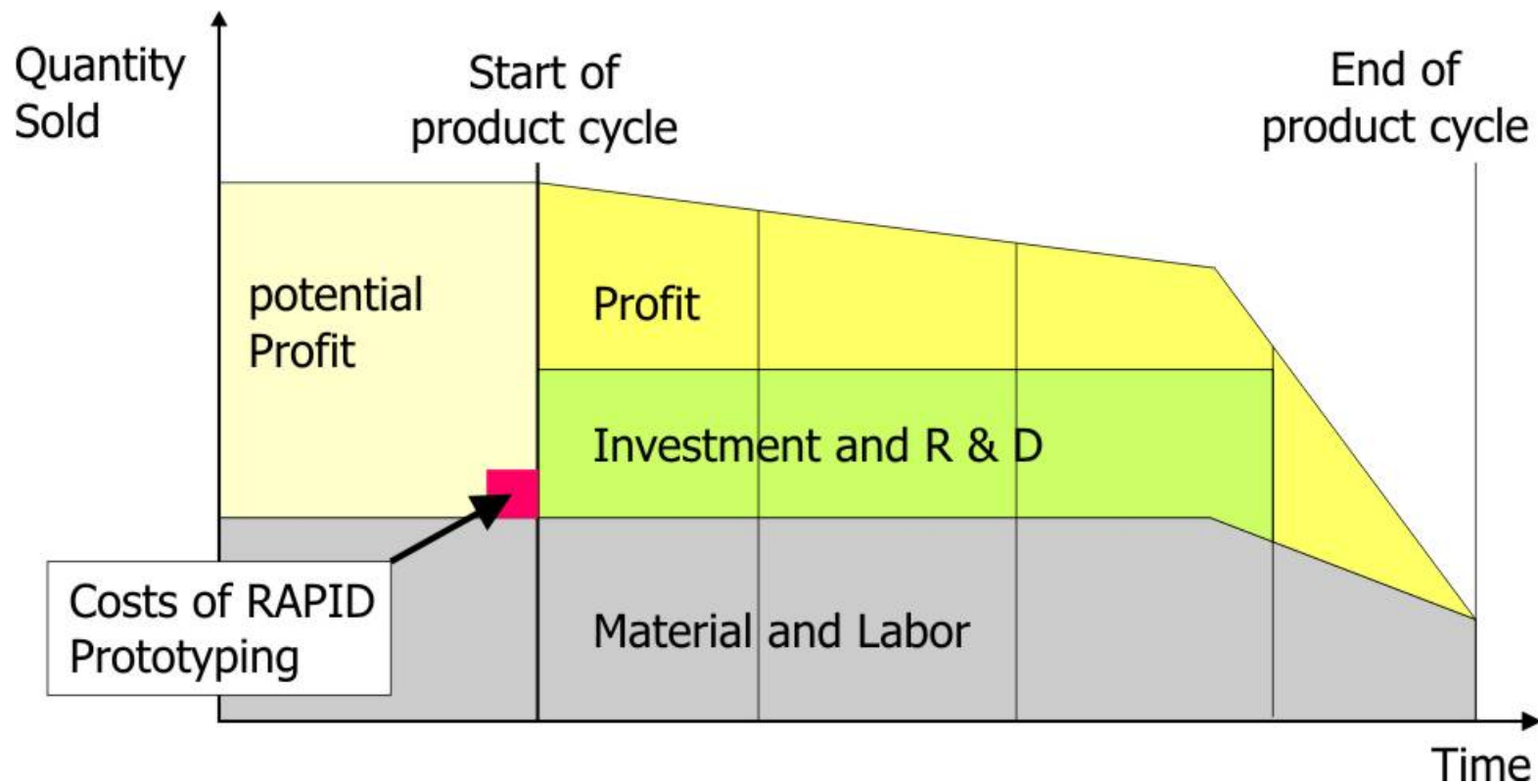
> 20 weeks

>12 weeks

6 – 8 weeks

WHY IS TIME MONEY?





- accelerated development
 - better products in less time
 - shorter time to market



The use of prototype castings accelerates the development of new casting designs.



Only when the prototype parts have mass production properties, significant results are expected. In this case all parts will have similar properties and behavior.



Therefore the total quantity of prototype parts can decrease, consuming less build up and test time.



The use of Rapid Prototyping techniques for casting prototypes can speed up the manufacturing at lower total costs with similar properties than mass production.

Conclusion: to realize these benefits it may be time to reevaluate your development process.





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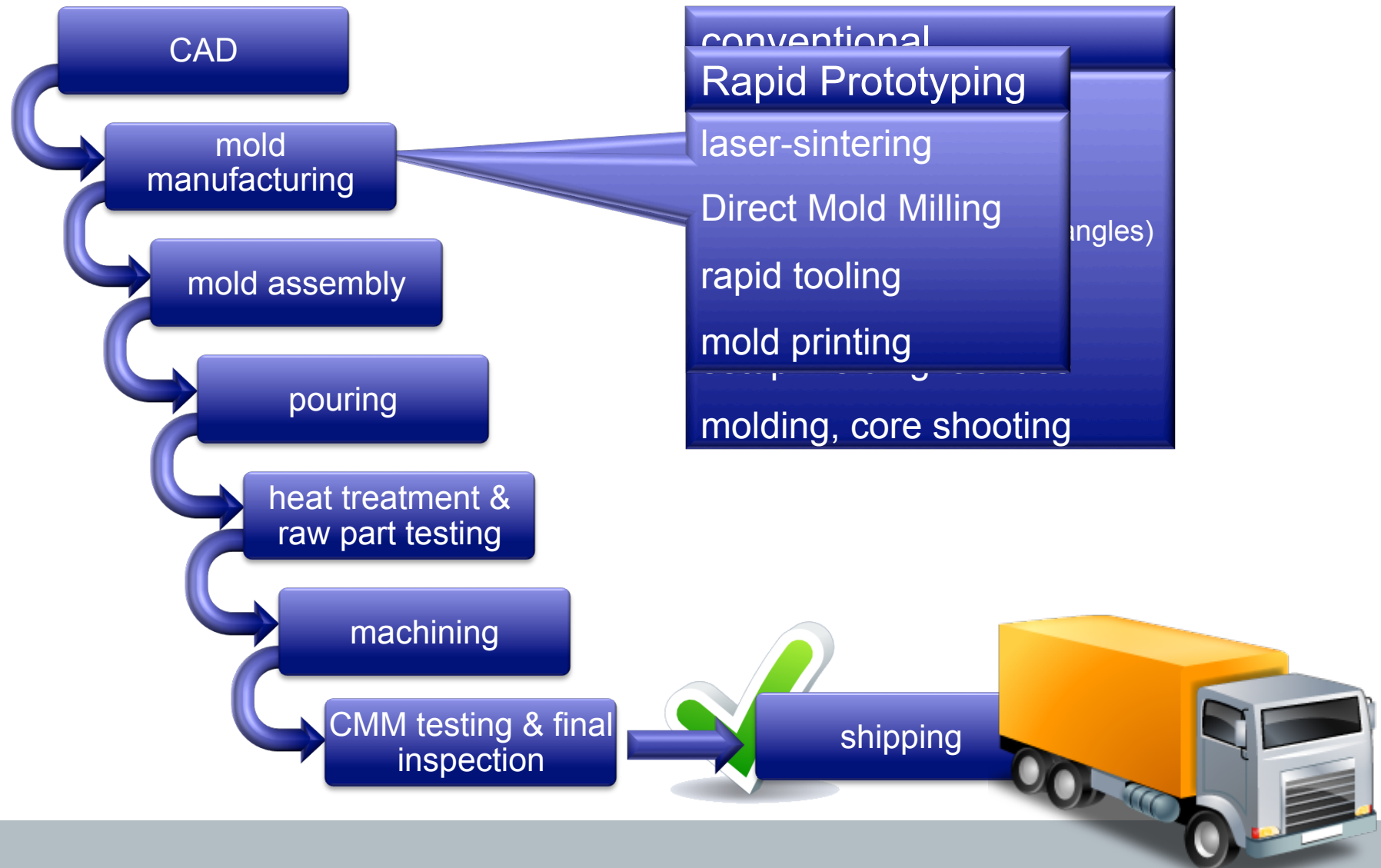
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- **The hidden costs**

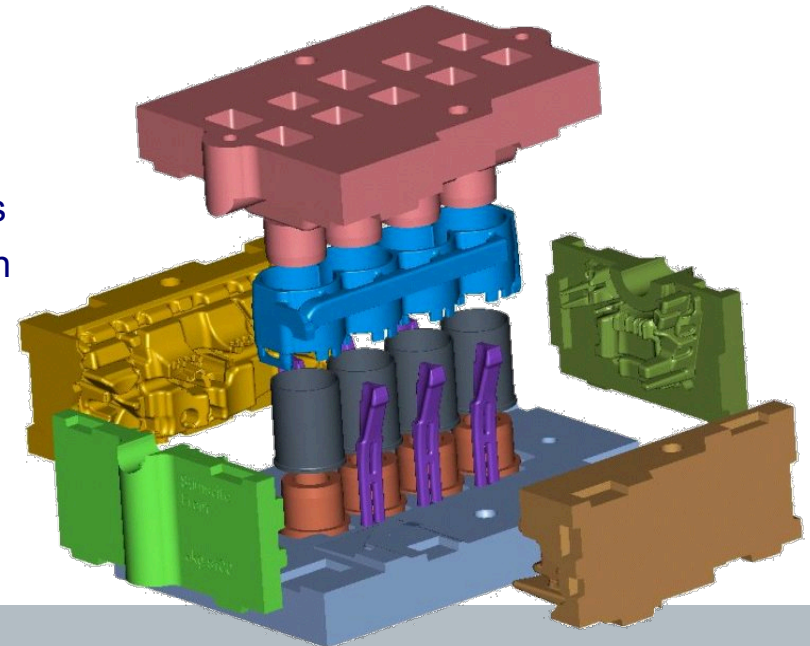


- **How does it work ?**



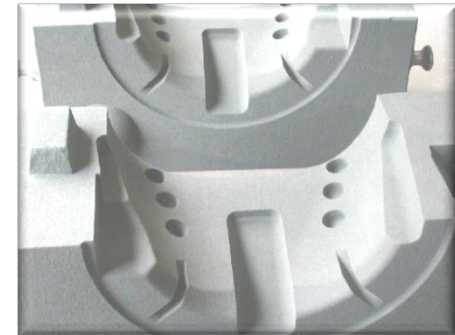
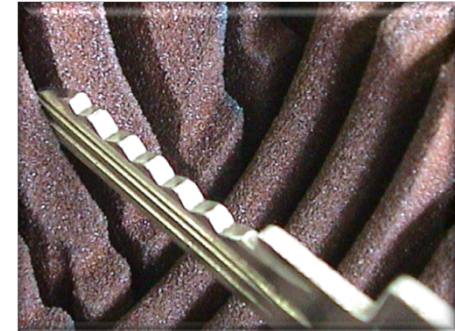
mold design and simulation

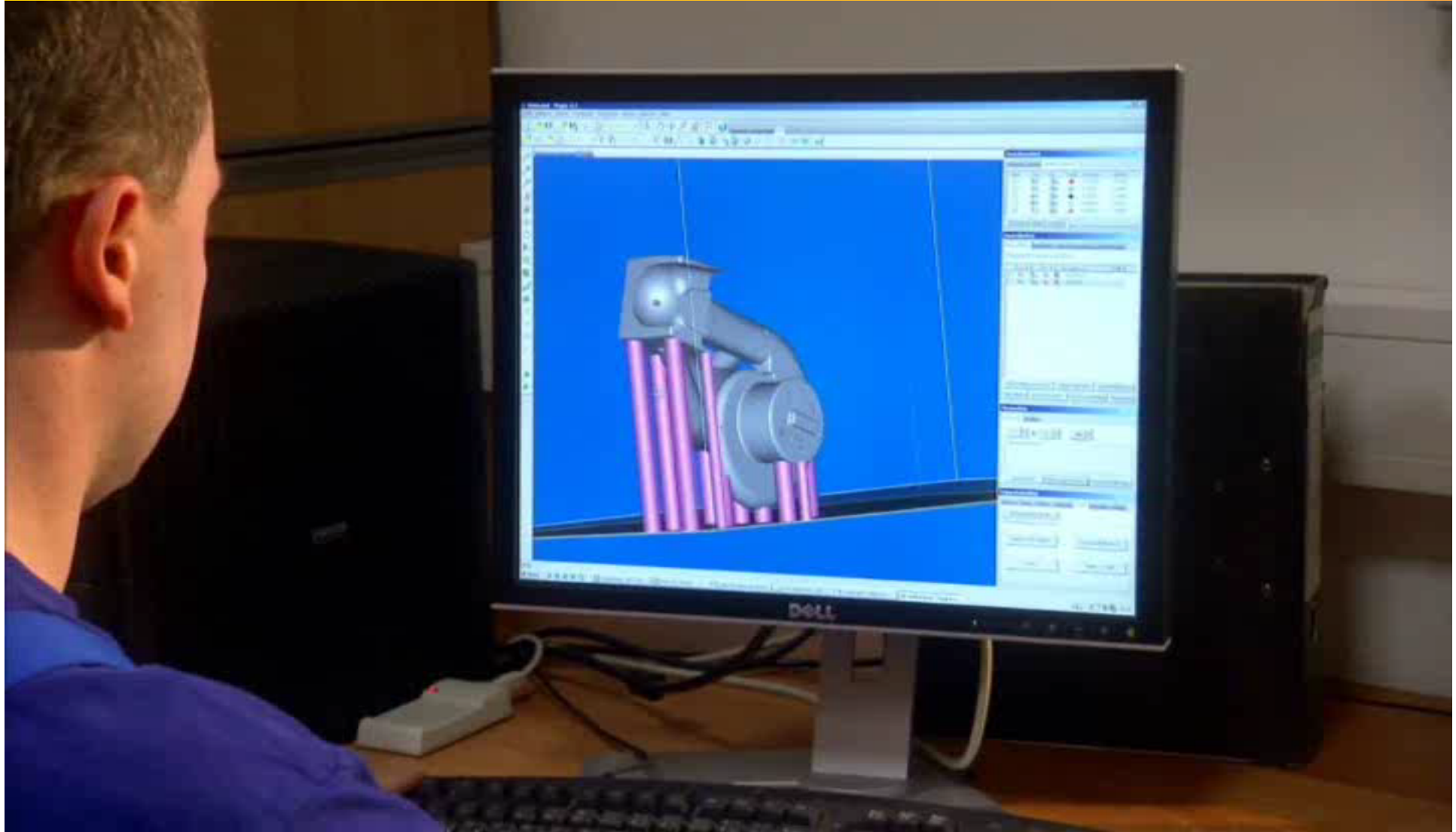
- raw part design, adding machining allowance, design of the prepared feeding and gating system
- define the split lines for mold segmentation and necessary cores, cores fitted with core prints for mold assembly
- mold segments and cores are fitted with interlocks
- finally the assembly of the generated mold is checked
- optimal mixture of different mold production techniques is provided by special software developed by ACTech which takes into consideration the best price/performance ratio
- mold filling and solidification simulation if needed or required



laser-sintering of Croning[®] sand

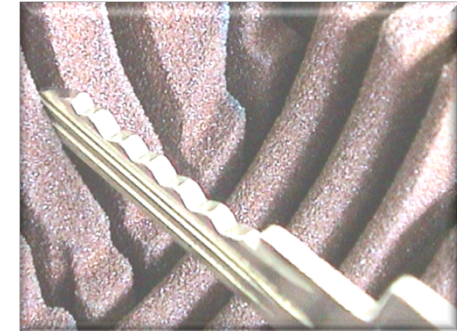
- intricate geometries
- small cores and mold segments
- small quantities, depending on geometry





laser-sintering of Croning[®] sand

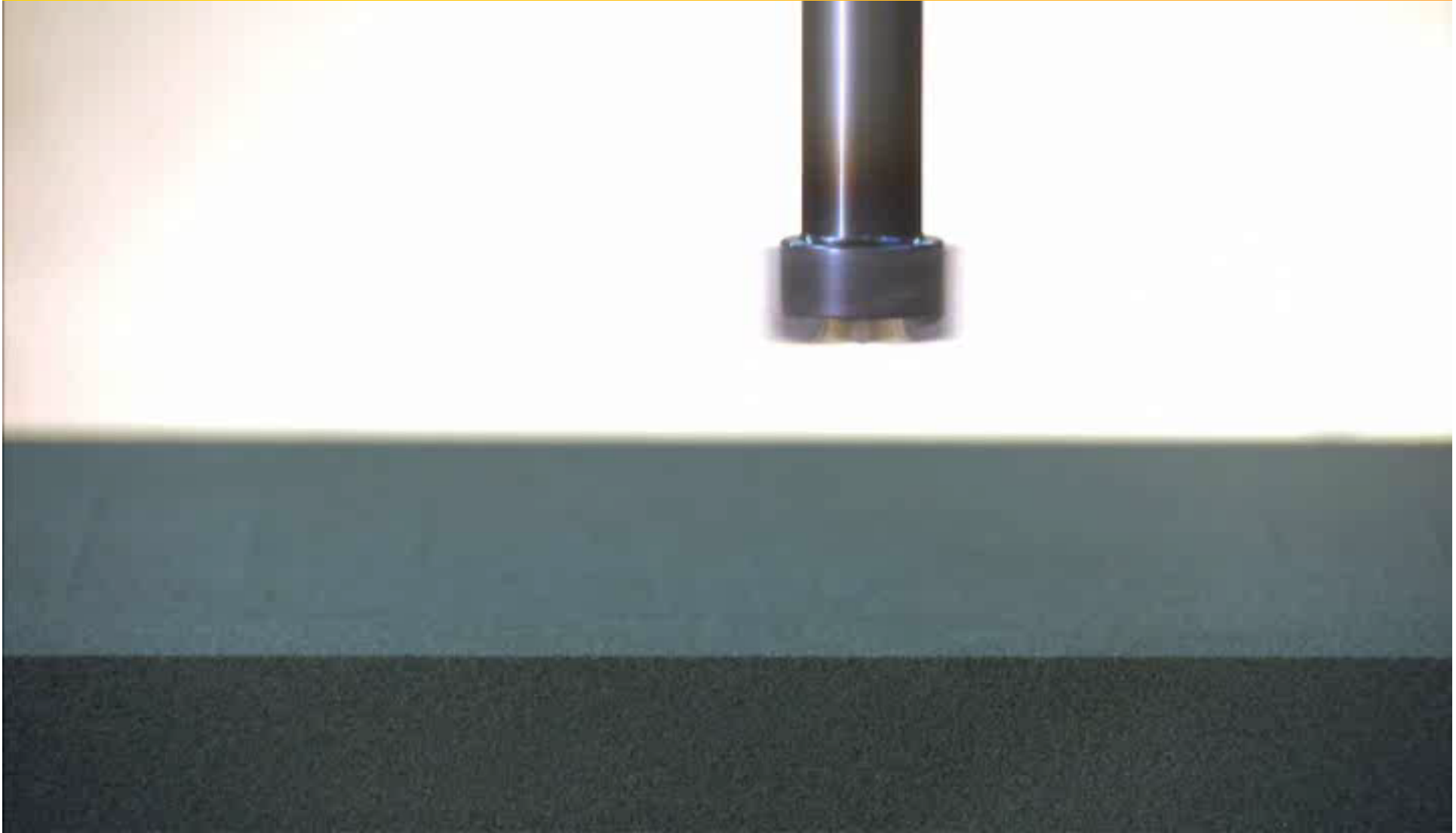
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Direct Mold Milling

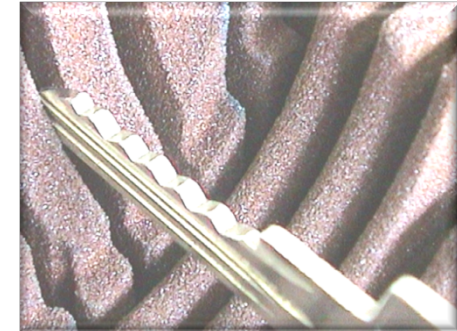
- small quantities
- bigger cores and mold segments





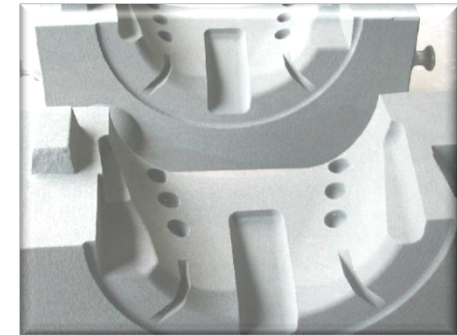
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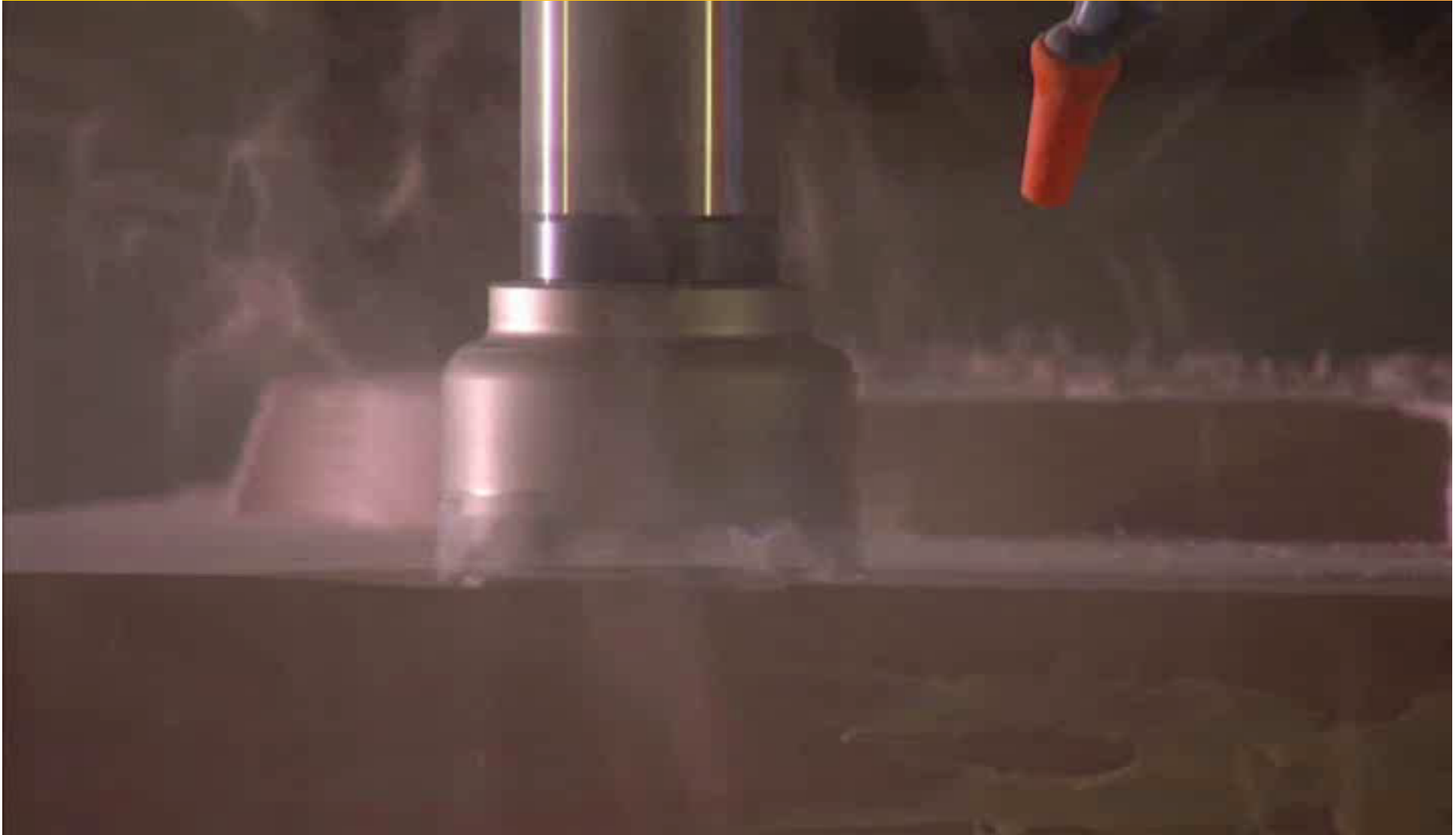
- small quantities
- bigger cores and mold segments

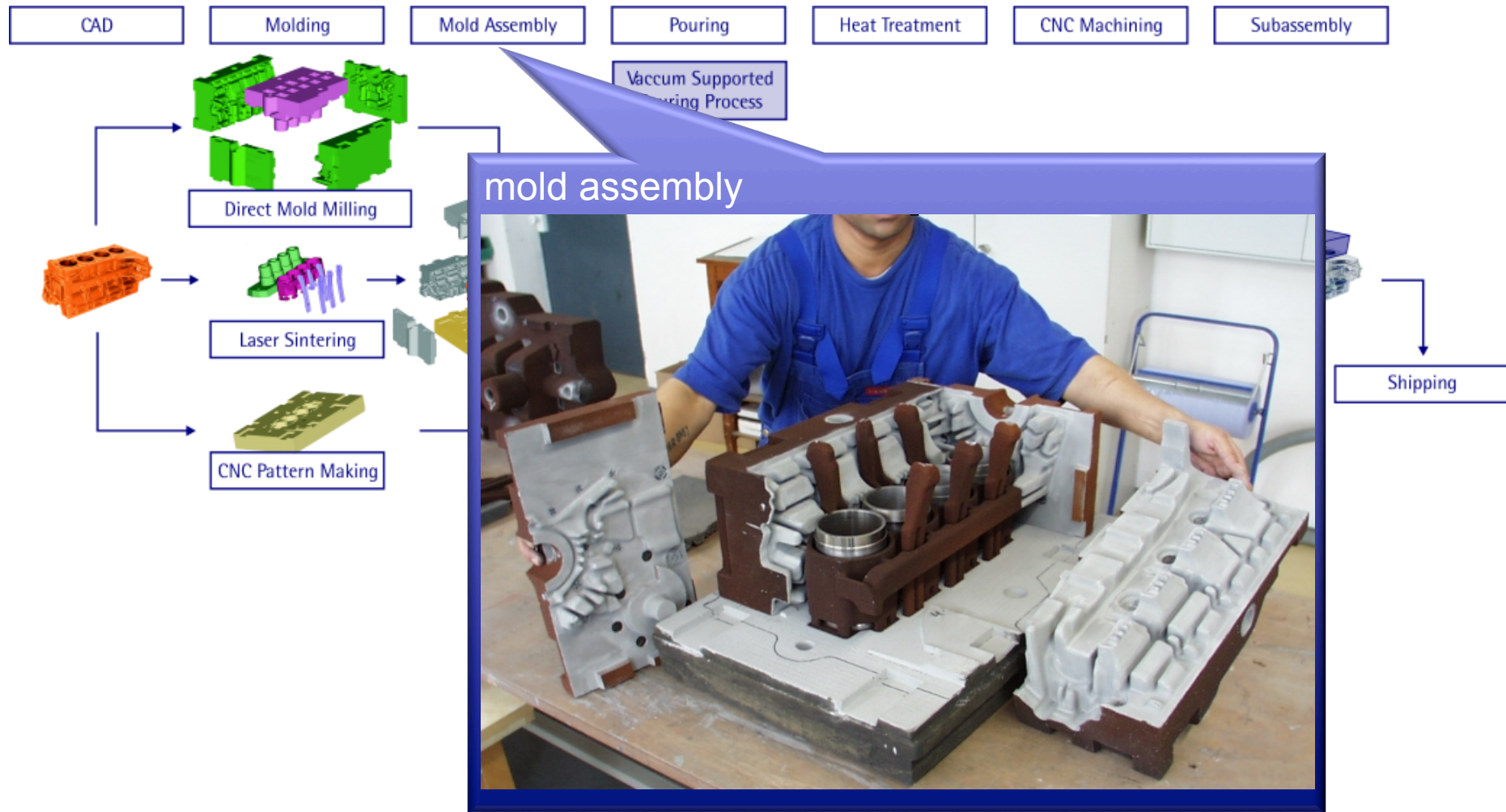


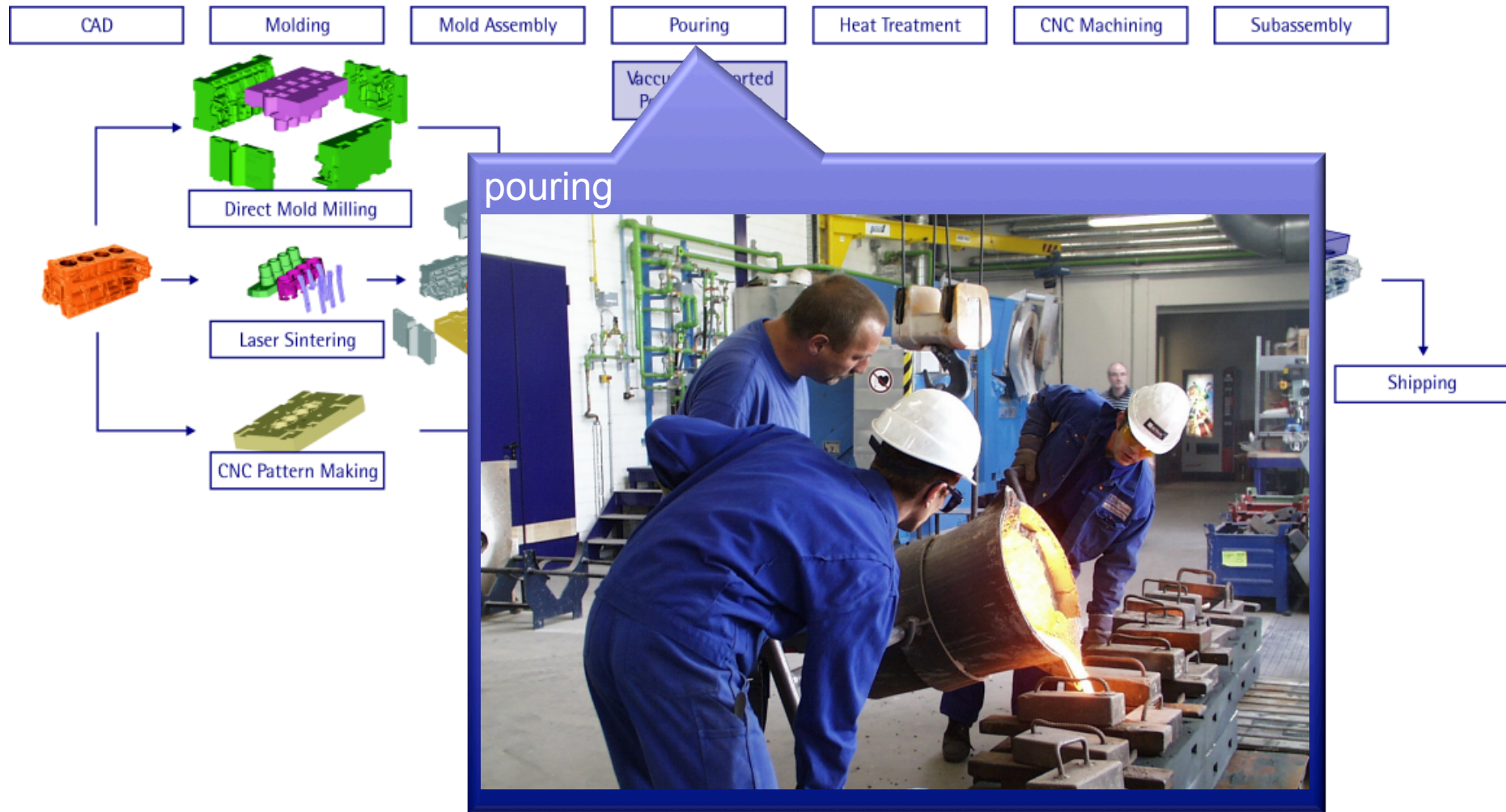
rapid tooling

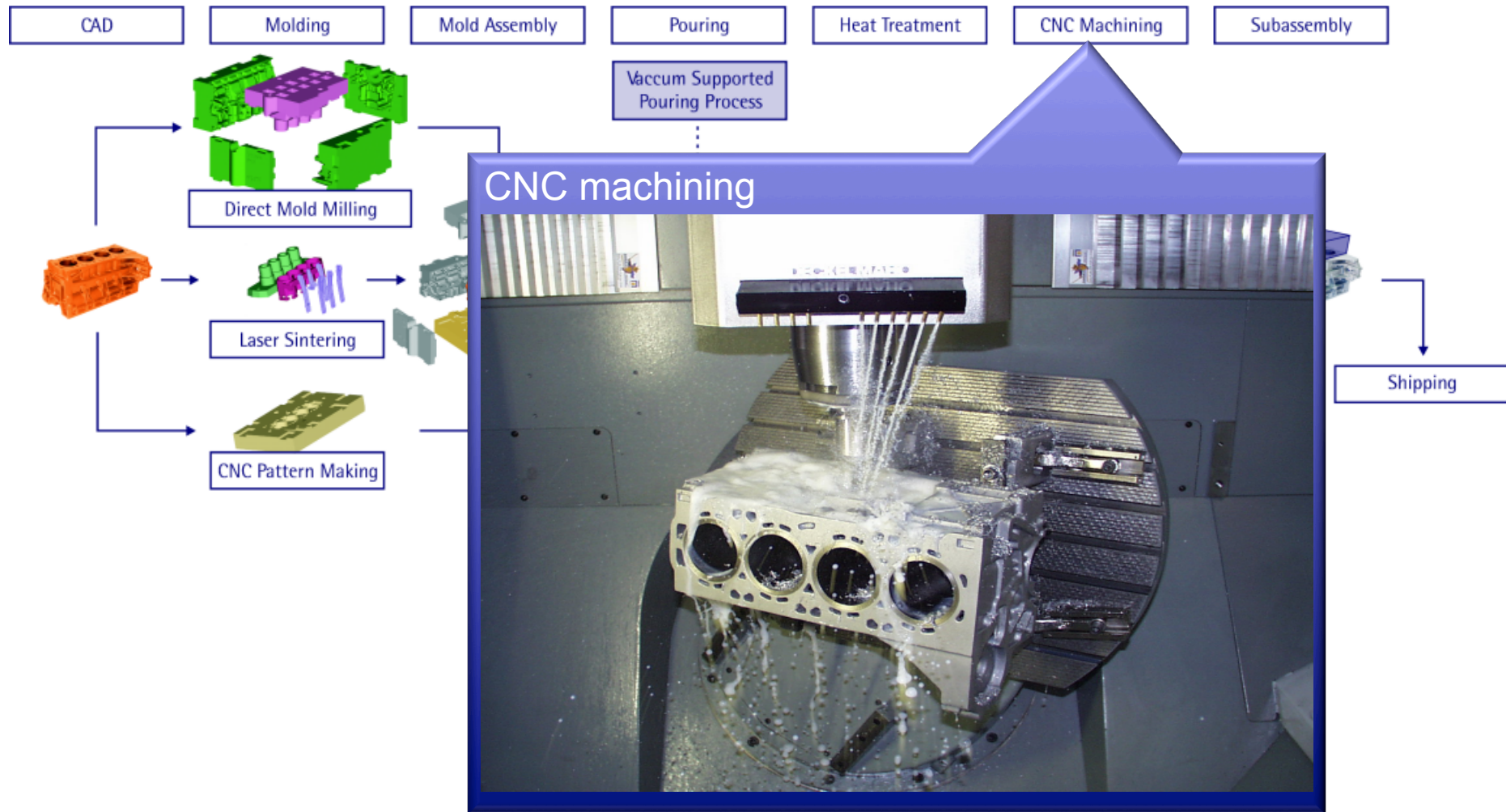
- higher quantities
- assembled with loose parts from laser-sintering to avoid additional split lines due to local undercuts

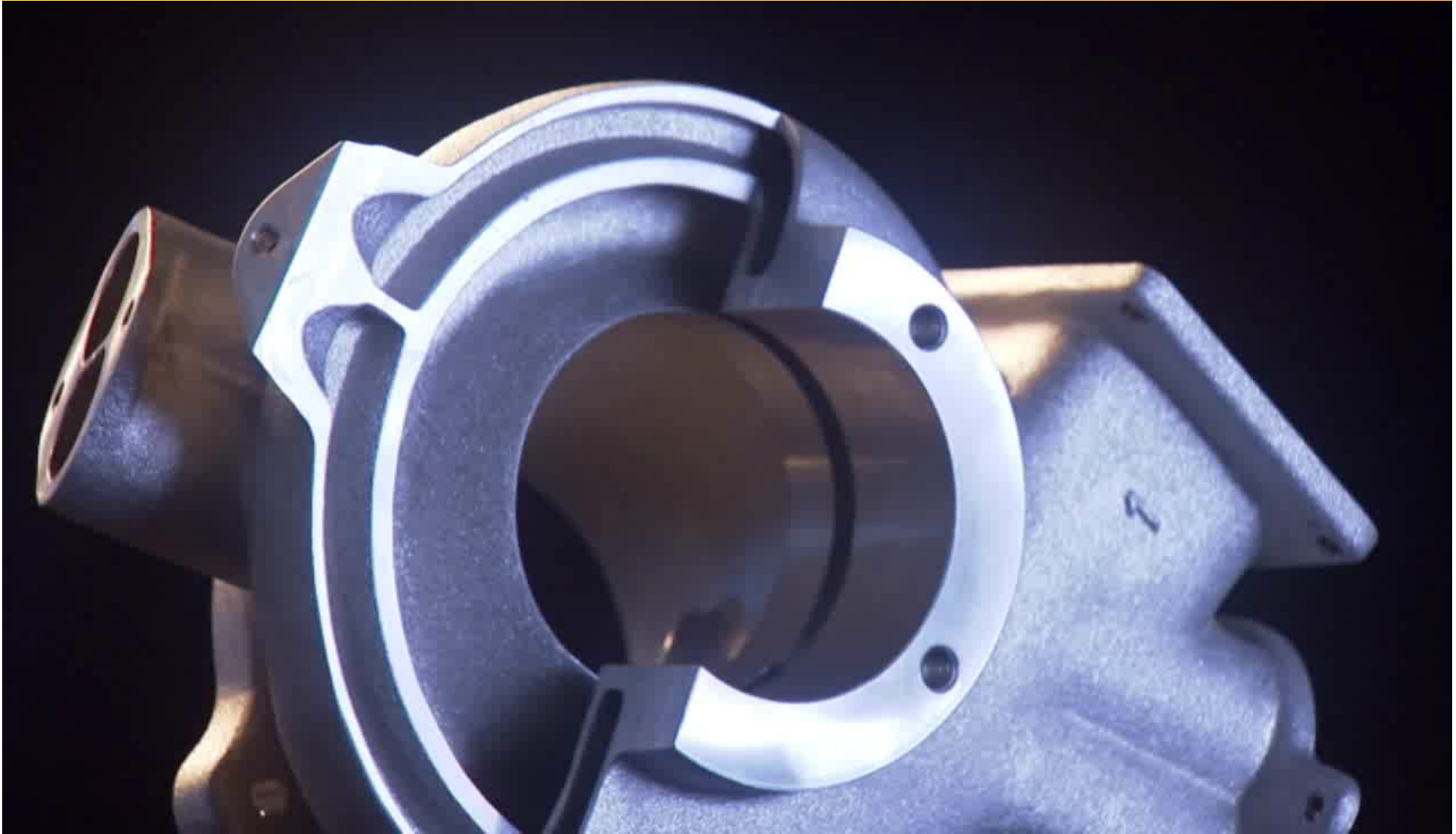












Any questions ?