



Printing

Development history and perspective

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Building technology
Sustainability (planet)
Well-being (people)

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Classic robotical assembly
Flexible standardization
One-of-a-kind fabrication

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Development history and perspective



First mention of printing in the context of building:

“A thin layer of sand is deposited, followed by the deposition of a patterned layer of cement. Steam is then applied to the layer to obtain rapid curing.”

Joseph Pegna, 1997

Pegna, J. (1997). Exploratory Investigation of Solid Freeform Construction. In: Automation in Construction.

Contour Crafting is based on the deposition and smoothening of clay / ceramics in thin layers.

This contour can be used for (thin layered) casting.

The suggested application on site is so far limited to walls. Foundations, floors and spans, insulated facades and roofs, interior, infrastructure are not included. The method is promoted with promises of “speed” and “efficiency” and sustainability, but for all of these benefits there are superior competitors.



The Concrete Printing method does not (first) print ceramics but directly prints layers of concrete. LU tested various high performance fiber-reinforced, fine-aggregate concrete mixes for pumpability, printability, buildability and open time.

A group of nine people, including students and professionals, are standing behind a large, curved, textured concrete structure. The structure is composed of many small, rectangular elements arranged in a grid pattern, forming a wide, shallow, bowl-like shape. The setting appears to be a museum or exhibition space with white walls and track lighting.

It has similar limitations as Contour Crafting, but CP set different goals: small free form elements.

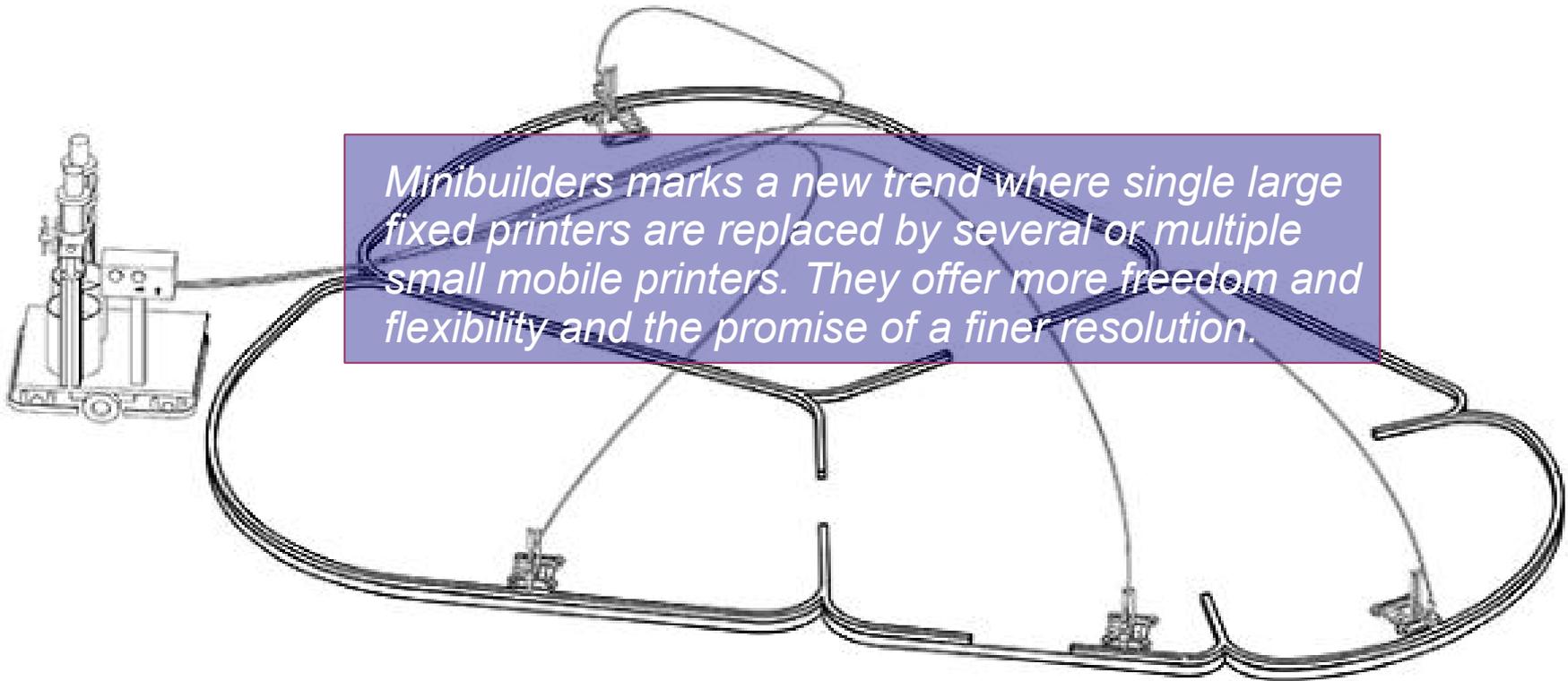


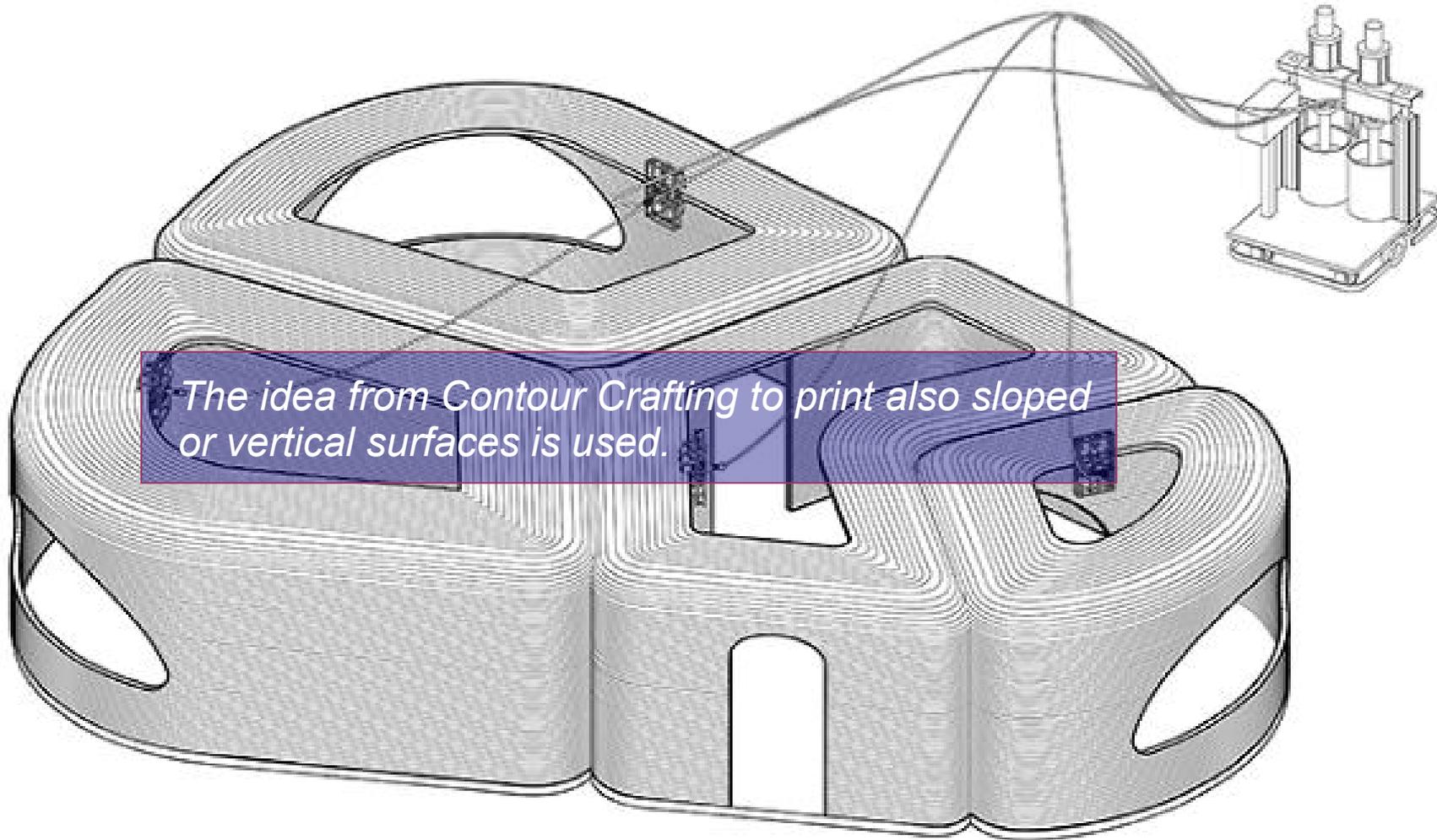
The Chinese print a mix with added waste material, off-site, in the factory, for transportation.





Modular Prefabricated
Shanghai 2014
Winsun DDE







MIT's Building scale Digital Constructing and 3D Printing project prints a fast curing material that serves both as a mold to cast concrete and as an insulation material. It is in some aspects similar to Contour Crafting, but it has replaced the ceramics.

MIT works on materials that are dynamically mixed from components in a fully continuous process of printing. The local mix ratio determines their local properties. The “Monocoque” object on the photo is printed from polymers that are more or less rigid or elastic (Variable Elasticity Digital Fabrication). The polymer shell is tessellated based on FES (Finite Element Synthesis).



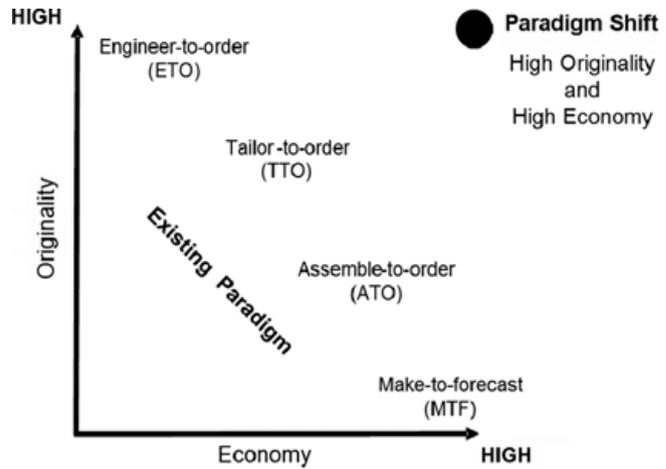


Another project focuses on Variable Density Digital Fabrication.

*Variable **Property** Design/Fabrication can apply to ANY property that benefits from non-homogeneous material compositions: structural, building physical (sound, heat, light, vapor, fire), architectural, etc.*



A printer makes a thousand unique one-of-a-kind products for the same price (money, time, material, energy, effort) as a 1000 copies (Fox, 2012).



So, the next generation of 3d printing will offer:

- Several/multiple small, mobile, flexible printers.*
- Variable resolution printing (fast, or fine).*
- Multiple materials (in parallel printing sessions).*
- Mixed materials with variable local properties.*
- Support materials (either as external or internal form-work for casting).*

It should be applied to create the unique, the one of a kind, the fully optimized or fully personalized.

It should be used to create the complex, the poetic, the sensual and refined.

It will probably some day be suitable for complex, integral load bearing structures, but it can also be used for assembled facades and interior elements.



Printing is NOT meant for “cheap”, “fast”, serial, repetitive, bulky, mass production.

