
**Additive manufacturing — General
principles —**

**Part 2:
Overview of process categories and
feedstock**

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
Fabrication additive — Principes généraux —
(standards.iteh.ai) *Partie 2: Vue d'ensemble des catégories de procédés et des matières premières*

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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 261, *Additive manufacturing*.

ISO 17296 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Additive manufacturing — General principles*:

- *Part 1: Terminology*¹⁾
- *Part 2: Overview of process categories, part types and feedstock*
- *Part 3: Main characteristics and corresponding test methods*
- *Part 4: Overview of data processing*

1) To be published.

Introduction

Additive manufacturing is a versatile technology that can be used throughout the product development process. The additive manufacturing processes can be used to manufacture prototypes, tool and fully functional end-use parts. In addition to engineering, the application areas of this interdisciplinary technology now include fields ranging from e.g. architecture and medicine, to archaeology and cartography, as well as arts, toys, education, entertainment.

During its somewhat turbulent development, different terms and definitions have emerged which are frequently ambiguous and confusing. Moreover, there are various different processes available on the market and it is not always clear what opportunities and limitations they offer in terms of application.

This part of ISO 17296 aims to offer a description of the general working principles for the different process categories and the processing of feedstock material into the desired product geometry. This will enhance the understanding of the process and improve the communication between the customer and suppliers of products and services.

The principles and process categories described in this part of ISO 17296 refer to commercially available technology that has proven practically useful and viable on the market for several years.

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Additive manufacturing — General principles —

Part 2:

Overview of process categories and feedstock

1 Scope

This part of ISO 17296 describes the process fundamentals of Additive Manufacturing (AM). It also gives an overview of existing process categories, which are not and cannot be exhaustive due to the development of new technologies. This part of ISO 17296 explains how different process categories make use of different types of materials to shape a product's geometry. It also describes which type of material is used in different process categories. Specification of feedstock material and requirements for the parts produced by combinations of different processes and feedstock material will be given in subsequent separate standards and are therefore not covered by this part of ISO 17296. This part of ISO 17296 describes the overarching principles of these subsequent standards.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 17296-1, *Additive manufacturing — General principles — Part 1: Terminology*²⁾

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3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 17296-1 apply.

4 Part types and their classification

4.1 General

Parts produced by additive manufacturing can be used as both prototypes and production parts (the term “prototype” is described in ISO 17296-1). Production parts are used for different applications at the end of the product development (cycle) and reflect all requirements of the desired product. For both prototypes and production parts, different processes and materials can be used depending on the type of the part, application and industry, and cost and delivery time requirements. It is the responsibility of the developer to design the parts and to decide on their specification. Close consultation with the component manufacturer is advisable, depending on the customer's expertise.

4.2 Classification of parts

Parts shall further be divided into different classes, from the most rigorous class regarding quality and traceability (class 1) to the least rigorous class regarding quality and traceability. The details of these classes will be defined in specific further standards related to the feedstock, process and application.

2) To be published.

5 Process chains

The process chain involved in additive manufacturing technologies is characterized by direct fabrication of parts based on 3D CAD data. Intermediate stages, such as tool manufacturing, are unnecessary.

There are basically two different categories:

- **single-step processes:** parts are fabricated in a single operation where the basic geometric shape and basic material properties of the intended product are achieved simultaneously,
- **multi-step processes:** parts are fabricated in two or more operations where the first typically provides the basic geometric shape and the following consolidates the part to the intended basic material properties.

NOTE Dependent on the final application, all processes can require one or more additional post-processing operations to reach all the intended properties in the final product.

The technologies involved are well-known and well documented non-additive processes and therefore it is unnecessary to describe them in further detail at this stage.

6 Process categories

6.1 General

There are multiple processes developed for additive manufacturing. These are grouped into seven basic categories based on fundamental parts of the machines' functionality.

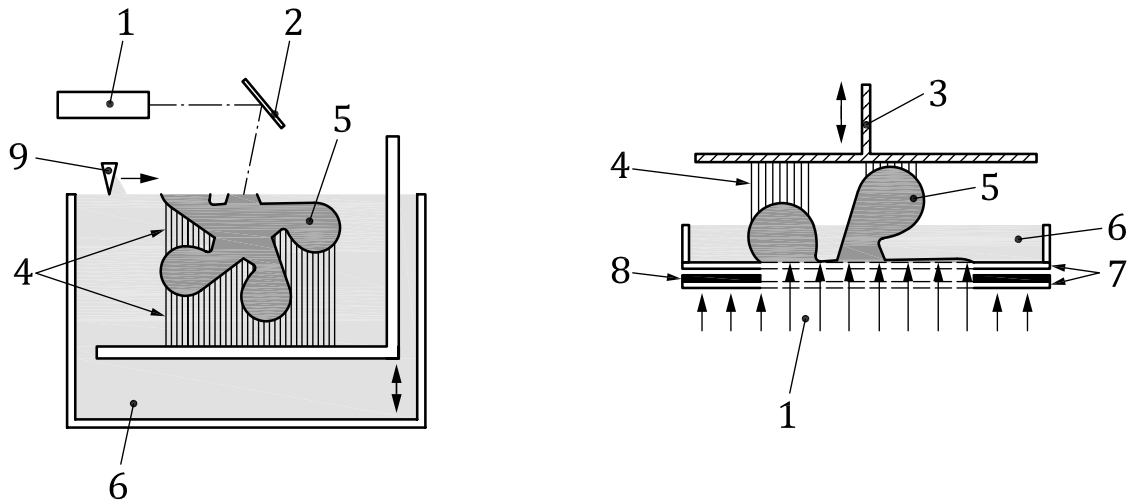
In subsequent standards, detailed information and requirements for specific feedstock-process combinations (for example PA12 powder via powder bed fusion) will be given, such as:

- Information on fundamental properties of the feedstock,
- Requirements on feedstock (pre-conditioning),
- Informative process description,
- For each specific feedstock/process combination the relevant properties of parts (such as gas permeability, tensile strength etc.), including requirements of minimal values and information on feasible ranges of values,
- Required quantification methods,
- Information on typical applications.

6.2 Existing process categories

6.2.1 Vat photopolymerization

The definition of Vat photopolymerization according to ISO 17296-1: additive manufacturing process in which liquid photopolymer in a vat is selectively cured by light-activated polymerization. See [Figure 1](#).



a) Vat photopolymerization by laser light source

b) Vat photopolymerization by controlled area light source

Key

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------------|
| 1 | energy light source | 6 | vat filled with liquid photocurable resin |
| 2 | tilted mirror with focus | 7 | transparent plates |
| 3 | build platform and elevator | 8 | photo mask |
| 4 | support structure | 9 | recoating and surface levelling mechanism |
| 5 | product | | |

Figure 1 — Schematic diagram of two alternative principles for vat photopolymerization

Feedstock: liquid or paste: photoreactive resin with or without filler.

Binding mechanism: chemical reaction bonding.

Source of activation: typically UV radiation from lasers or lamps.

Secondary processing: cleaning, support material removal, post-curing by further UV exposure.

6.2.2 Material jetting

The definition of material jetting according to ISO 17296-1: additive manufacturing process in which droplets of build material are selectively deposited. See [Figure 2](#).