

### A SYSTEM FOR ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING OF CONTINUOUS FIBRE REINFORCED THERMOSET POLYMER COMPOSITES BY LIQUID DEPOSITION MODELING AND METHODS

#### IITM Technology Available for Licensing

#### Problem Statement

- Conventional manufacturing of Fiber-Reinforced Polymer (FRP) parts is expensive and prone to defects due to the nonhomogeneous and abrasive nature of FRPs and difficulties in joining and machining to fabricate complex components.
- Additive manufacturing (AM) offers advantages in fabricating complex structures but faces challenges in ensuring proper mixing and curing of matrix materials in continuous fiber-reinforced composites.
- Existing AM methods lack control over the ratio of matrix components and can result in improper curing, making them unsuitable for aerospace-grade polymers.
- There is a need for an innovative Liquid Deposition Modeling system to address these setbacks and enable the additive manufacturing of continuous fiber-reinforced thermoset polymer composites effectively.

#### Technology Category/ Market

##### Category - Additive Manufacturing

**Applications-** Applications include aerospace, automobile, defense, and marine sectors, where high mechanical properties and corrosion resistance are crucial.

**Industry-** Aerospace, automotive, defense and marine sectors.

**Market -** Global additive manufacturing market is expected to grow from \$13.16 billion in 2022 to \$16.06 billion in 2023 at a CAGR of 22.%.

#### TRL (Technology Readiness Level)

TRL - 4: Technology validated in lab scale.

#### Research Lab

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#### Intellectual Property

- IITM IDF Ref. 2011
- IN 443495 - Patent Granted

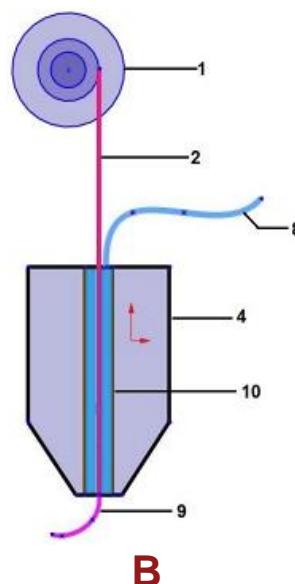
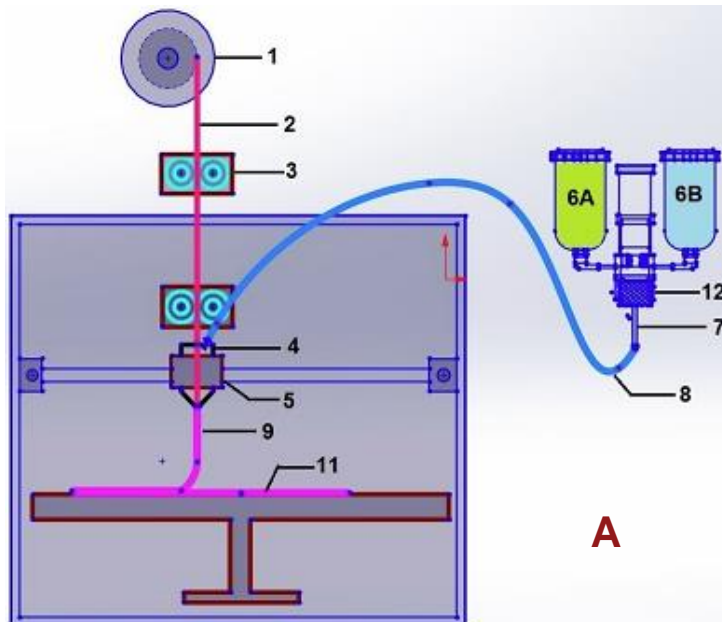


FIG.1. A) Depicts the overall 'Liquid Deposition Modeling' of FRP, illustrating the following components of the system;

- 1-Fibre spool
- 2- Continuous fibre
- 3- Yarn rollers
- 4- Nozzle
- 5- Movable printer head
- 6A- Resin
- 6B- Hardener
- 7- Static stirrer
- 8- Hose pipe
- 9- Fibre coated with matrix
- 10- Matrix reservoir in nozzle
- 11-Cured FRP
- 12-Dispensing valve

B) Nozzle with matrix reservoir

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### Technology

1

•The technology involves additive manufacturing of continuous fiber-reinforced thermoset polymer composites using liquid deposition modeling. (Fig. 1)

2

•It is designed for 3D printing of composite parts with fiber reinforcement (carbon, glass, kevlar) and a thermoset polymer matrix (e.g., epoxy resin with a specific hardener).

3

•The method allows for varying the percentage of reinforcement and matrix based on specific requirements. (Fig. 2)

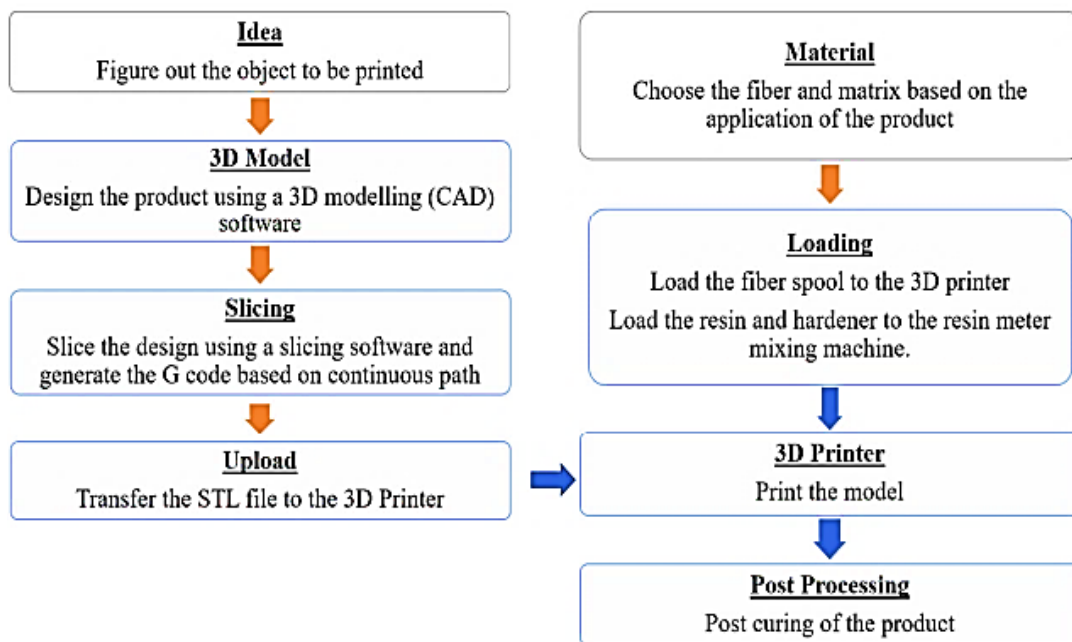
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•The system can lay fibers in different orientations based on the design to achieve desired mechanical properties in different directions.

5

•The process is rapid, with curing times reduced from 24 hours in conventional manufacturing to about 30 minutes at room temperature, followed by a post-cure at higher temperature of 200-220°C for 2-3 hours for proper bonding between matrix and fiber.

### Methodology:



### Key Features / Value Proposition

- ❑ **High-Performance Applications:** The technology enables the production of composite parts with exceptional mechanical properties, making it ideal for aerospace, automobile, defense, and marine industries.
- ❑ **Customizable Material Composition:** The method allows for flexible control of the percentage of reinforcement and matrix, tailoring materials to specific applications.
- ❑ **Versatile Fiber Orientation:** The system can lay up fibers in various orientations, ensuring that mechanical properties align with the desired direction of stress.
- ❑ **Rapid Curing Process:** Significantly reduces curing time from 24 hours to just 30 minutes at room temperature, enhancing production efficiency.
- ❑ **Enhanced Bonding:** Post-curing at elevated temperatures (200-220°C for 2-3 hours) ensures proper bonding between the matrix and fiber, guaranteeing the quality of the final composite part.

FIG. 2. Depicts the methodology used in the research.

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