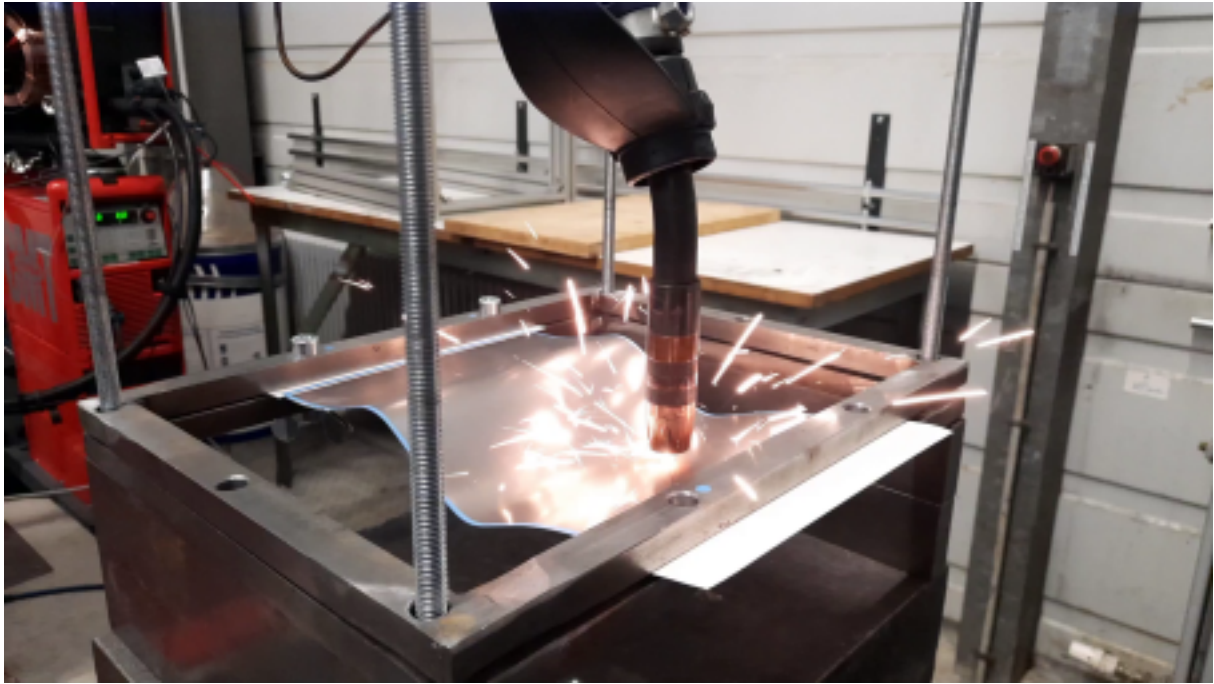


Automated production of free-form sheets: Additive processes reduce material consumption

About this project



FORMlight

Automated production of free-form sheets: Additive processes reduce material consumption

Markets:   

Material: Steel

This project is funded by the Technology Transfer Programme Leichtbau (TTP LB) of the Federal Ministry of Economics and Energy.

[Technology Transfer Programme Leichtbau](#)

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About this project

Context

Free-form sheets are indispensable for iconic architectural projects such as the Chrysler Building or the Morpheus Hotel. However, their production is complex: They are usually created using expensive manual labour, as existing processes such as incremental sheet metal forming or multiple-point stretch forming are technically too complex and cost-intensive. Alternatives such as shingles or composite materials require compromises in terms of design and are often difficult to recycle.

At the same time, there is a lack of industrial processes for producing free-form sheets efficiently and in a resource-saving manner. This gap exists despite the increasing demand for lightweight, free-form façade elements that meet high sustainability standards.

Purpose

The aim of the FORMlight research project is to develop a manufacturing technology that can be used to produce lightweight, rigid, material-pure and recyclable thin sheets for façade construction to replace thick sheets or composite materials such as Alucobond.

By using Wire Arc Additive Manufacturing (WAAM), an additive manufacturing technology in which welding material is melted using an electric arc as a heat source and applied in layers, both flat thin sheets and elastically deformed thin sheets are to be locally stiffened and frozen in shape by welding on ribs.

This procedure saves material, reduces the weight of the façade elements and should enable the economical production of free-form façade sheets for construction for the first time. In addition to ecological benefits such as CO₂ savings and complete recyclability, the FORMlight project aims to create new architectural freedom and revolutionise the construction of free-form façades.

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Procedure

The project team is developing various methods for the digital 3D reconstruction of the reflective metal surface of deformed metal sheets. To do this, the team optically records the deformation of the sheet metal and then converts it into a digital model.

In order to be able to apply the reinforcing ribs to the thin sheets using Wire Arc Additive Manufacturing (WAAM), the team determines the permissible process window experimentally and works on techniques for predicting the optimum arrangement of reinforcing ribs. These prediction techniques are important because the optimum arrangement of the reinforcing ribs depends, for example, on the sheet size, the number of ribs, the sheet deformation and the joint and crossing points of the welding ribs.

In order to derive the required free-form geometries more efficiently from the façade planning, the project team programmed a software tool so that the design of the sheet metal geometries no longer has to be done manually but can be automated. Finally, the team produces a demonstrator from moulded sheet metal with different rib arrangements, which is suitable for presenting the promising technology at trade fairs.

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About this project



Funding duration:

Funding sign: 03LB3048 Funding amount: EUR 674 thousand

Final report

Further websites foerderportal.bund.de/foekat/jsp/SucheAction.do?actionMode=view&fkz=03LB3048A - FORMlight in the federal funding catalogue

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Project coordination

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English (EN){ { Projektpartner } }



Technische Universität Darmstadt - Institut für Stahlbau und Werkstoffmechanik

Lightweighting classification

Realisation

Offer

Products

Parts and components, Software & databases,
Systems and end products



Services & consulting

Technology transfer



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| Lightweighting classification | |
|---|-------------|
| | Realisation |
| Field of technology | |
| Design & layout Lightweight manufacturing | ✓ |
| Functional integration Sensor technology | ✓ |
| <i>Measuring and testing technology</i> | |
| Modelling and simulation Loads & stress, Optimisation, Structural mechanics | ✓ |
| Plant construction & automation Robotics | ✓ |
| <i>Recycling technologies</i> | |
| Manufacturing process | |
| Additive manufacturing 3D printing, Deposition welding | ✓ |
| Coating (surface engineering) Galvanising | ✓ |
| <i>Fibre composite technology</i> | |
| <i>Forming</i> | |
| Joining Welding | ✓ |
| <i>Material property alteration</i> | |
| <i>Primary forming</i> | |
| <i>Processing and separating</i> | |
| <i>Textile technology</i> | |

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| Lightweighting classification | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| | Realisation |
| Material | |
| Biogenic materials | |
| Cellular materials (foam materials) | |
| Composites | |
| Fibres | |
| Functional materials | |
| Metals | ✓ |
| Steel | |
| Plastics | |
| Structural ceramics | |
| (Technical) textiles | |