

Industrial 3-D printing goes skateboarding

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The Gigabot X is an open source industrial 3D printer that uses fused particle fabrication (FPF) to take shredded waste plastic and create large items like skateboard decks or snowshoes. Credit: Nathan Shaiyen/Michigan Tech

Kayak paddles, snowshoes, skateboards. Outdoor sporting goods used to be a tough market for 3-D printing to break into, but fused particle fabrication (FPF) can change that.

A team led by engineers from Michigan Technological University and re:3-D, Inc. developed and tested the Gigabot X, an open source industrial FPF 3-D printer, which can use waste [plastic particles](#) and reform it into large, strong prints. Because of the unique challenges presented by sporting goods—size, durability, specificity—the team chose several Upper Peninsula-inspired items.

In their new paper, published in *Additive Manufacturing*, the team lays out how fab labs, which are prototyping and technical workshops that allow personal digital fabrication, and other 3-D [printing](#) hubs like makerspaces, public libraries or schools can economically sustain themselves while printing environmentally friendly products using FPF. In some cases, the return on investment for a Gigabot X reached above 1,000 percent for high-capacity use paired with recyclable feedstock.

"This isn't a gadget to make toys for your kids; this is an industrial machine meant to make real, large, high-performance products. With well over 1,000 Fab Labs worldwide spreading fast and morphing into environmentally friendly 'green fab labs', the Gigabot X could be a useful tool to add to their services as well as other makerspaces," said Joshua Pearce, Richard Witte Endowed Professor of Materials Science and Engineering and a professor in the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering. "Of course, for our testing we wanted to use recycled plastic."



Recyclable feedstock takes plastic that otherwise would have been wasted and turns it into 3D printed products using fused particle fabrication (FPF). Large prints like skateboards are tricky for smaller 3D printing set-ups, but the Gigabot X produces them in hours. Credit: Nathan Shaiyen/Michigan Tech

That's a hallmark of the Gigabot X—last year a Michigan Tech and re:3-D collaborative study showed that it could be used with a wide range of plastics plucked from the waste stream to live on in a new productive life. The system is based on a previous design from the MOST Lab, the recyclebot, which makes waste plastic filament for 3-D printers. Pearce's team has looked deep into better ways to sort, sift and classify plastic to improve its 3-D printability. Melting and extruding, however, does weaken plastic, it can withstand five cycles before it's mechanically compromised. What's new with the Gigabot X is the

process called fused particle fabrication (FPF) or fused granular fabrication (FGF) that skips the step of making filament before 3-D printing and saves on one melt cycle. Basically, it prints directly from shredded waste. The Gigabot X's size and versatility to use any material including waste is reflected in the machine's economics.

While not cheap by household standards—the Gigabot X runs around \$18,500—the upfront investment has greater potential return. The team used three case studies: a skateboard deck, double-bladed kayak paddle—both child-sized and adult-sized fitted on an aluminum pipe—and snowshoes.

Using their sporting goods prints, Pearce and his team compared costs of low-end and high-end options for commercially available products, prints with commercial filament, prints with commercial pellets and prints with recycled plastic. They ran these against four capacity scenarios: continuous printing, one new start per day, two new starts per day and printing once per week. The printed kayak paddle, which was the trickiest to produce and compare because of the metal pipe, was financially comparable to the least expensive off-the-shelf paddle. Skateboards and snowshoes were both easy to produce and significantly lower in cost than commercial products. FPF printing beat the economics of even the cheapest decks using commercial pellets and dropped in cost using waste [plastic](#). Over their lifetime, if operated even only once a day, the Gigabot X could produce millions of dollars of sporting goods products.

"Once the capital costs are taken care of, which can often be less than a year, FPF or FGF machines have an enormous potential to make profit. Economically, they absolutely make sense," said Pearce. "The bottom line is that Gigabot Xs pay for themselves under a reasonable load and provide double or triple digit returns on investment under most scenarios. Essentially, if you're using it more than once a week then

you're making money easily."

For green fab labs as well as the burgeoning makerspace scene around the world, the Gigabot X presents a customizable, open source, environmentally friendly and fun option to help sustain its 3-D printing center.

More information: Dennis J. Byard et al, Green Fab Lab Applications of Large-Area Waste Polymer-based Additive Manufacturing, *Additive Manufacturing* (2019). [DOI: 10.1016/j.addma.2019.03.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addma.2019.03.006)

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