

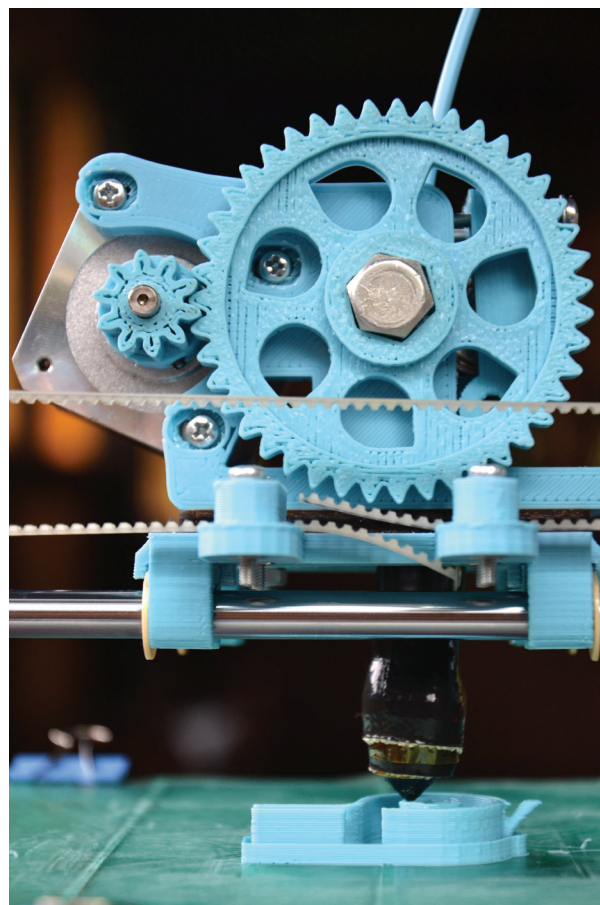


Krylex® cyanoacrylate infiltrant Applications in 3D printing

3-D printing, also known as additive manufacturing, employs specialized hardware to build functional 3-dimensional components layer-by-layer.

When compared to traditional manufacturing methods, 3-D printing provides advantages in lower tooling and raw material costs; limits the production of waste and requires minimal setup for the fabrication of very complex parts. The most popular technique is the so-called “granular method”, in which small particles of plastic, metal, ceramic or glass powders are selectively laid down & fused, layer-by-layer, into shapes determined by CAD data. Compared with other 3-D printing techniques, granular systems use construction materials that are low in cost and easy to obtain.

One drawback of the “granular methods” is the requirement for an adhesive to form the finished part. Upon completion of printing, finished parts are typically dipped into an adhesive bath that both coats and impregnates, adding strength and durability. This adhesive is referred to as an “infiltrant” and the adhesive used is required to cure quickly over large surfaces with minimal odour or discoloration.



Krylex® K1001 3D printing infiltrant is a very low viscosity, low odour and low bloom product which has been designed to “wick” into components, therefore making it the perfect product for 3D modelling and prototyping.

Krylex® K1001’s low odour properties allow for larger bath volumes and infiltration of larger parts without the side effects of a more aggressive cyanoacrylate.

Krylex® K1001’s low bloom properties minimise the chlorosis or whitening that can be experienced with standard cyanoacrylate grades.



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