

ISDN2400 Physical Prototyping

Subtractive Manufacturing

By Rob Scharff

February 2025

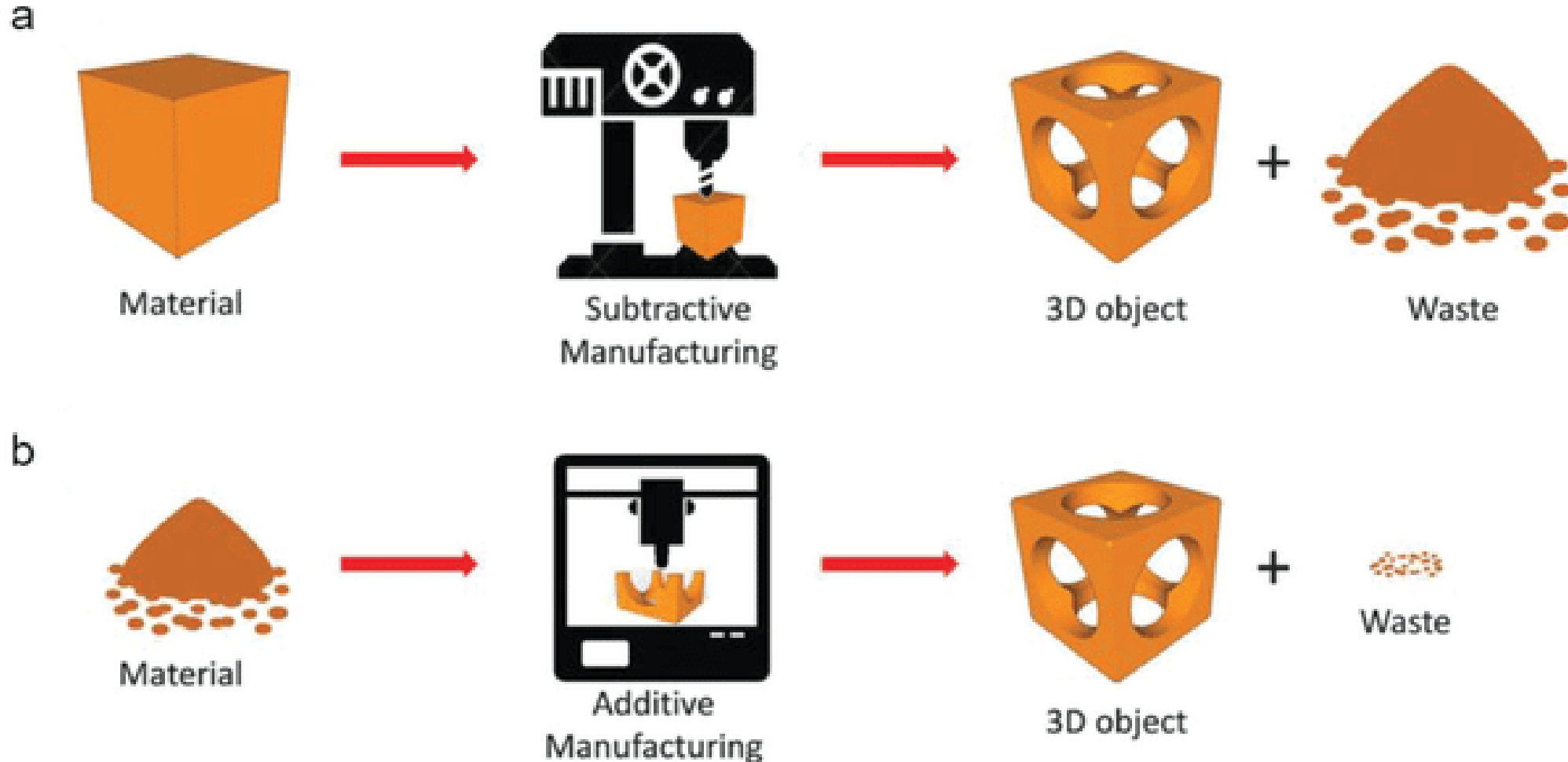
Today's lecture

- Introduction to subtractive manufacturing
- CNC processes
- Time for group work

Subtractive Manufacturing

“Subtractive manufacturing is a process where an object is produced by removing unnecessary materials from a stock to create the desired geometry”

Additive vs. Subtractive Manufacturing



Additive vs. Subtractive Manufacturing

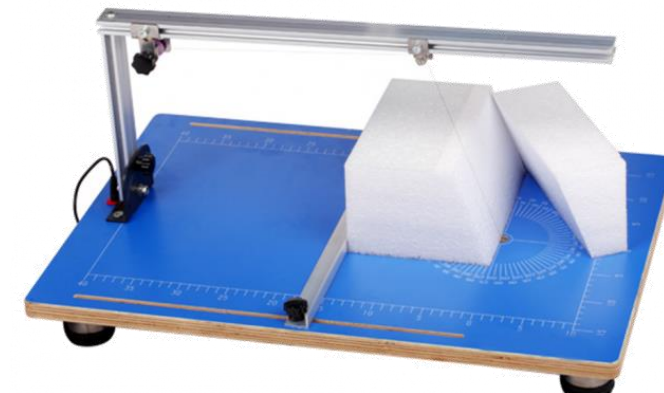
- Key differences:
 - Material waste
 - Strength and heat-conducting properties
 - Dimensional accuracy
 - Range of materials
 - Lead time
 - Post processing
 - Design considerations



www.guitarmakingschool.ca/post/cnc-for-guitar-making

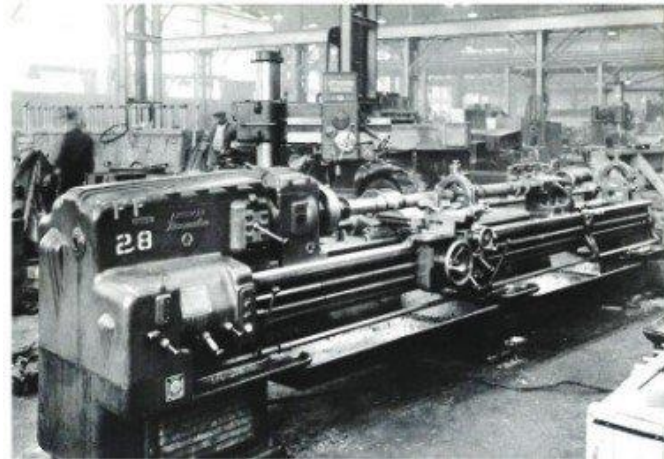
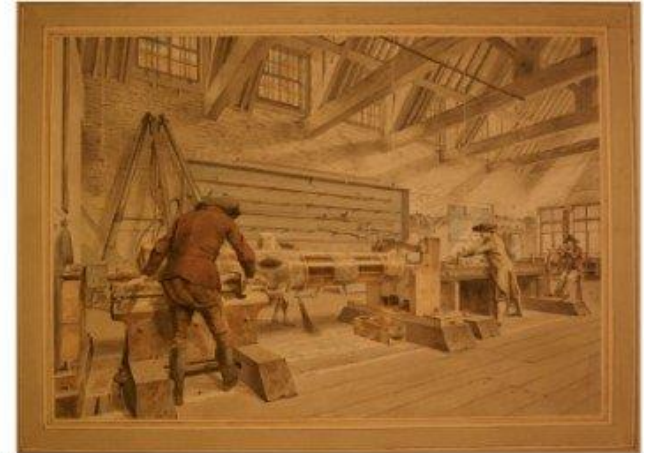
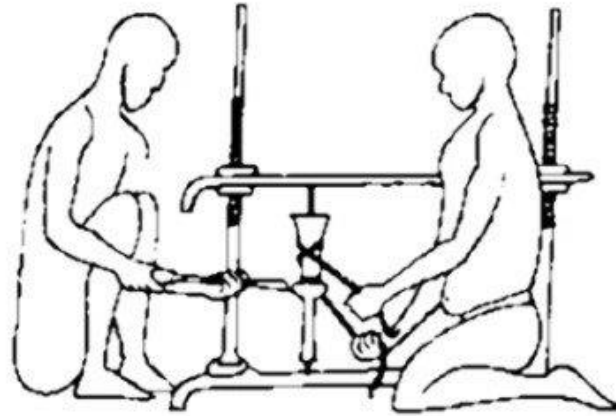
Manual subtractive manufacturing

- Chisels, saws, hot wire cutters, knives



Automating subtractive manufacturing

- First lathes date back to ancient Egypt (1300 BC)
- Lathe: A machine tool that rotates a workpiece around an axis such that it can be shaped using a variety of tools



Birth of numerical control

- How to easily vary the sequence of movements of an automatic machine tool?
 - Tracer control
 - Numerical control

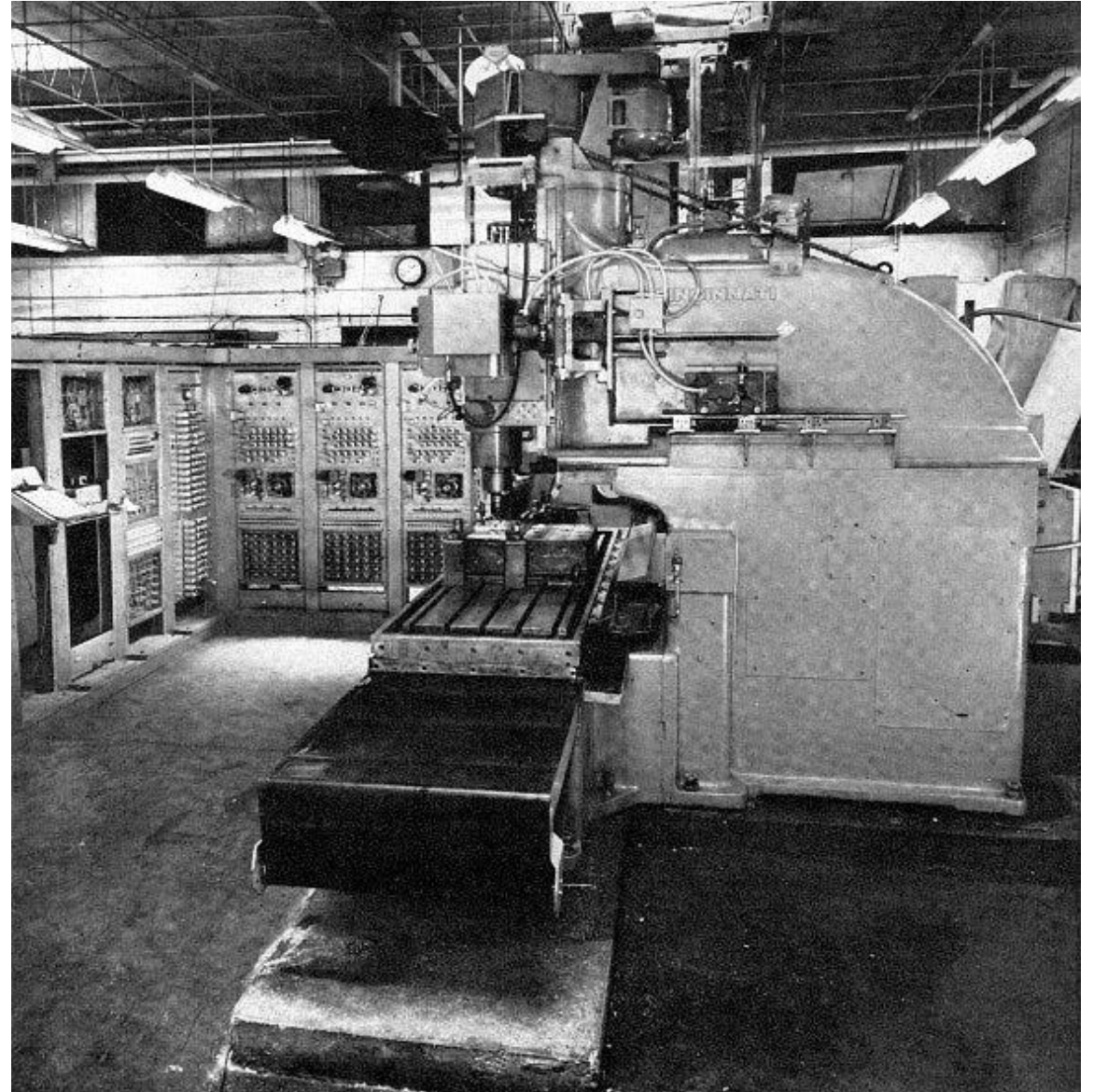
Tracer control

- Required a physical model or drawing of the object to be manufactured
- Cincinnati Line-Tracer Hydro-Tel



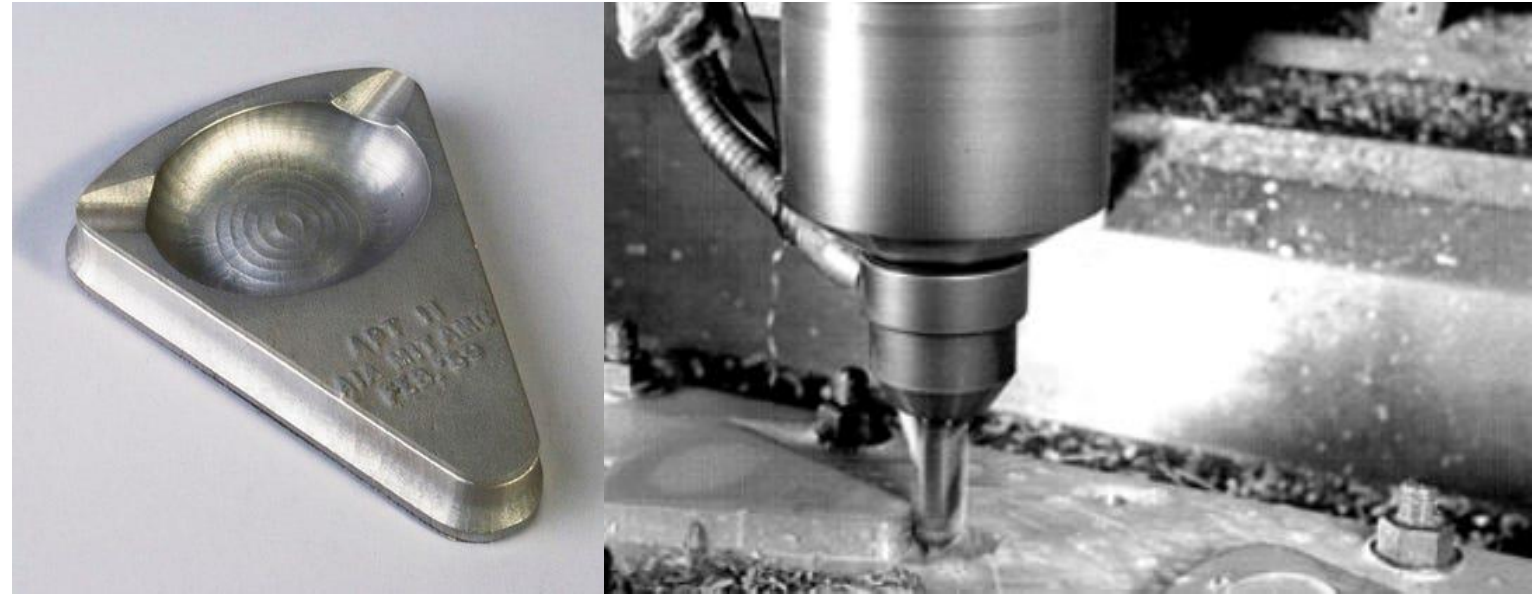
Numerical control

- Required only a mathematical model and machine instructions (punch cards)
- Invented by Frank Stulen and Richard Parsons in 1952 to manufacture helicopter rotor blades
- Patented in 1958 as a "Motor Controlled Apparatus for Positioning Machine Tool"
- Retrofit Cincinnati Hydro-Tel vertical milling machine



Computer Numerical control

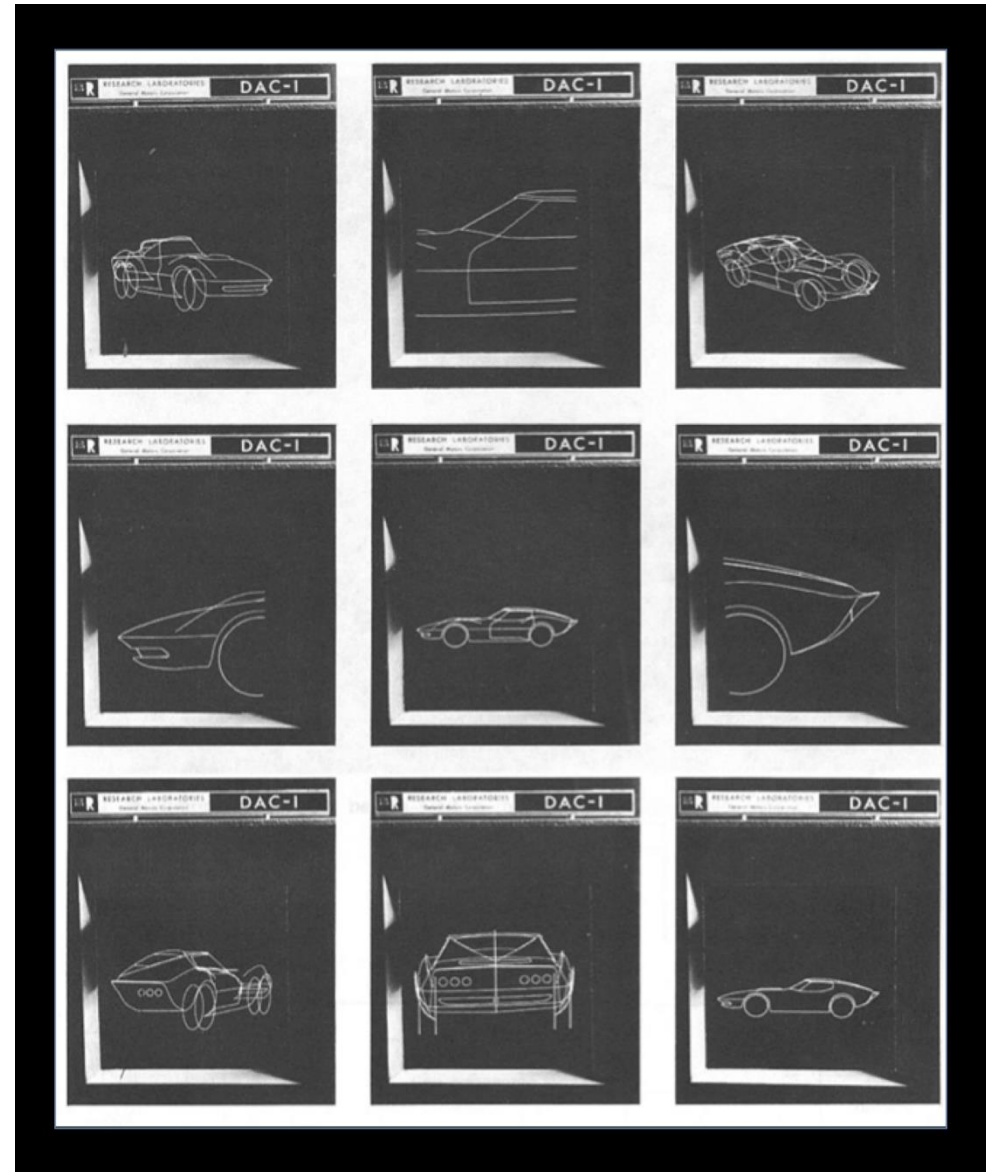
- Punch cards replaced by computer control
- G-code used to tell computerized machines how to make something
- 1959: MIT showcases their CNC machine



www.medium.com/cnc-life/history-of-cnc-machining-part-1-2a4b290d994d

Graphical CAD

- The development of CNC played a pivotal role in the development of CAD programs
- 1959 - General Motors starts working on *Design Augmented by Computer (DAC-1)*

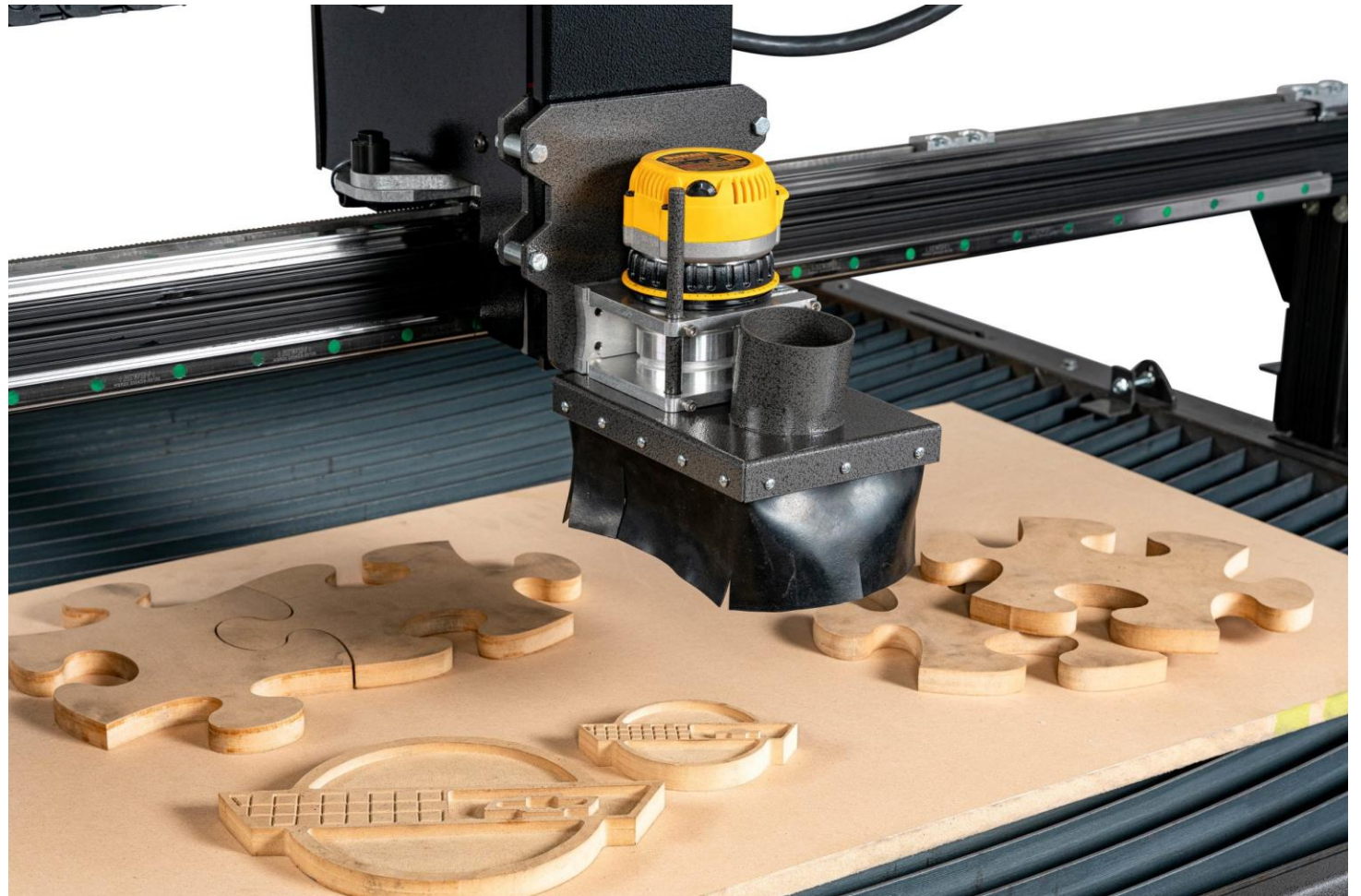


Computer Numerical Control

- CNC mill
- CNC router
- CNC lathe
- CNC electrical discharge
- CNC laser
- CNC plasma cutter
- CNC waterjet

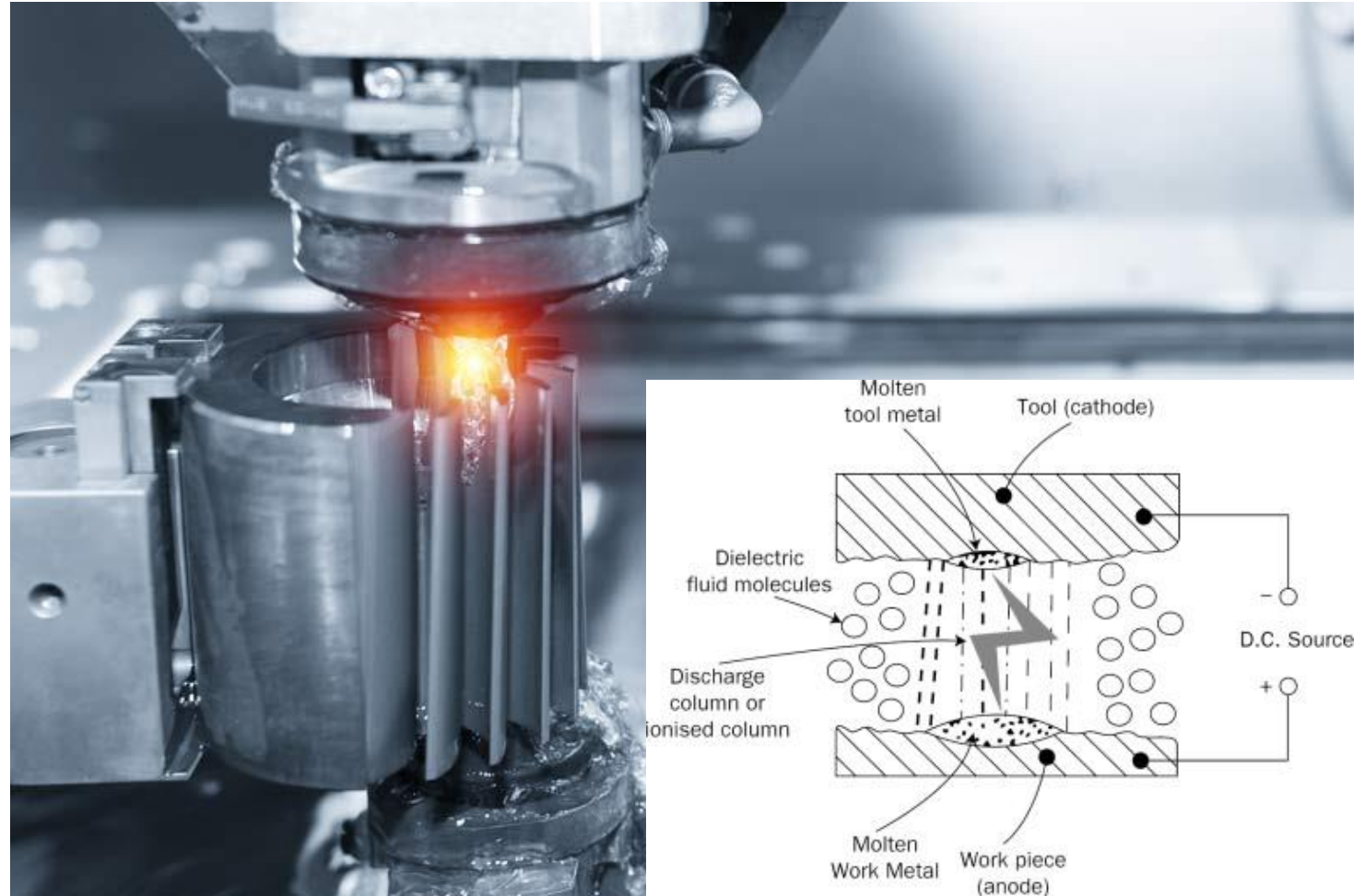
CNC Router

- Spindle mill moves
- along three axis
- CNC router
- Uses rotational
- speed to make cuts
- (1,000 to 10,000 RPM)
- discharge
- For softer materials
- such as wood,
- plastic, and foam
- CNC plasma cutter
- Large cutting area
- CNC waterjet



CNC Electrical Discharge

- Electrical spark
- between two
- electrodes (tool
- electrode and
- workpiece)
- can cut material
- discharge of
- machining thick
- plates of titanium
- and stainless steel
- Wire-EDM and
- Sink-EDM



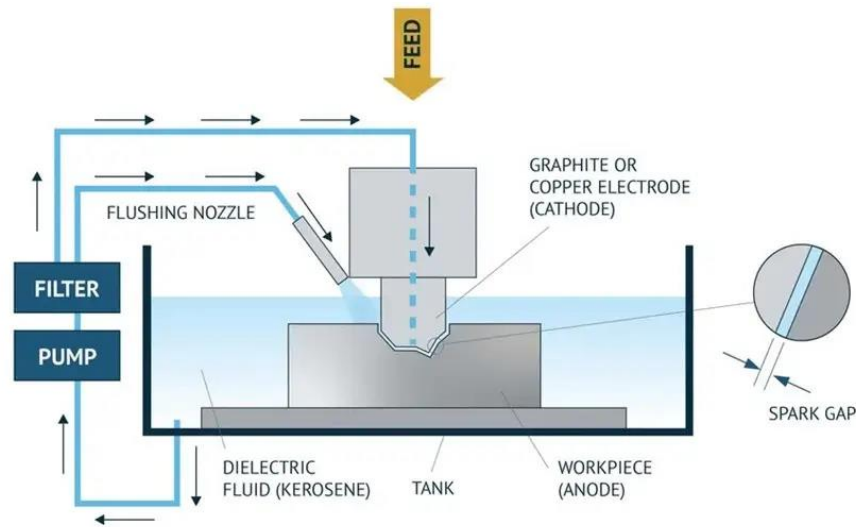
Wire-EDM

- Wire as electrode

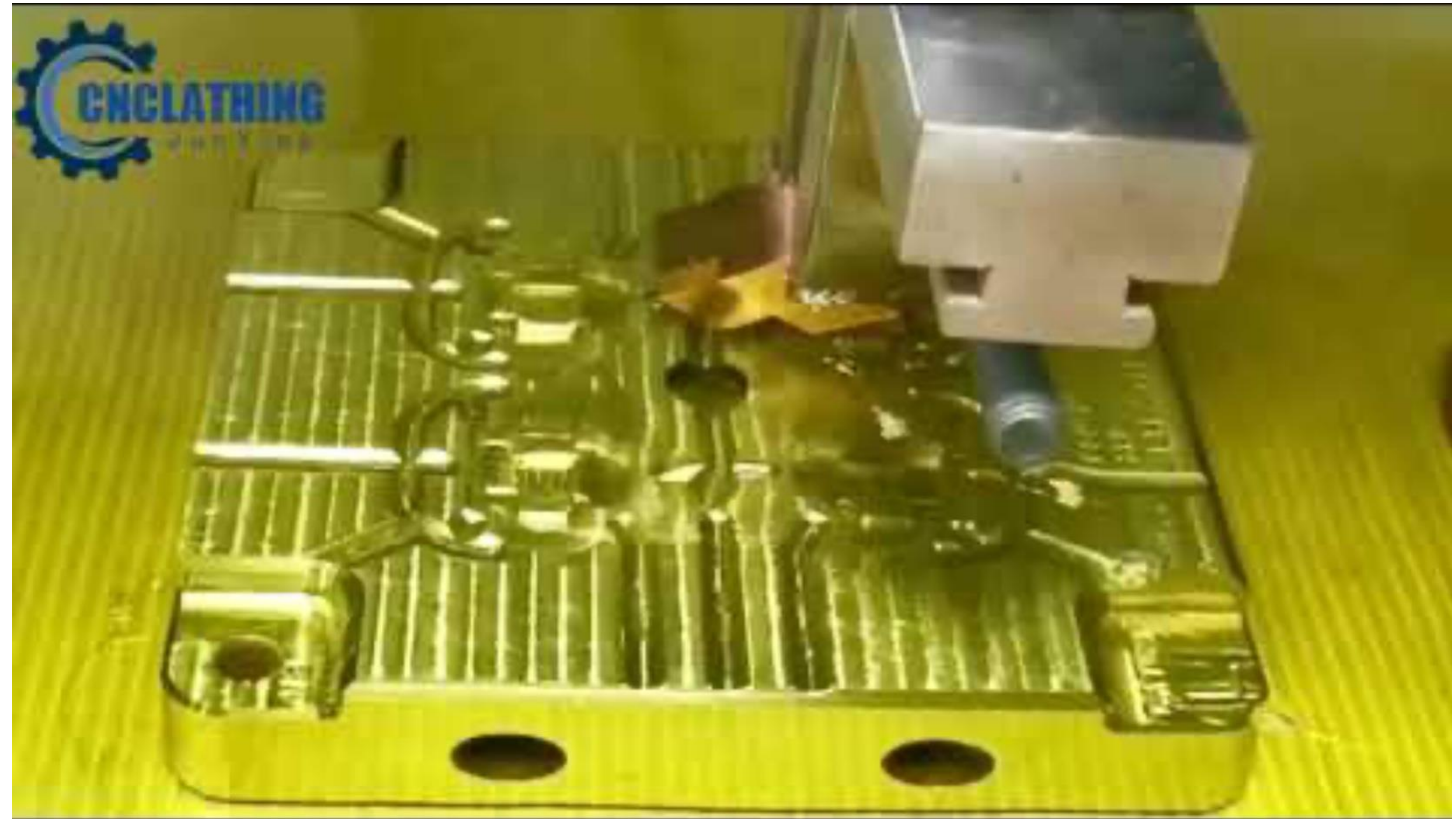


Sinker-EDM

- Electrode in the shape of the desired feature



www.at-machining.com/electrical-discharge-machining



CNC Lathe

- Material spins
- around a central spindle
- CNC router
- CNC lathe
- Cutting tool
- CNC electrical discharge
- gradually reduces the workpiece's diameter
- CNC laser
- CNC plasma cutter
- cylindrical parts
- CNC waterjet



CNC Waterjet Cutter

- High pressure water jet to cut
- CNC router through materials
- Addition of electrical discharge substance (e.g. aluminum oxide) to cut
- CNC plasma cutter through hard materials
- CNC waterjet

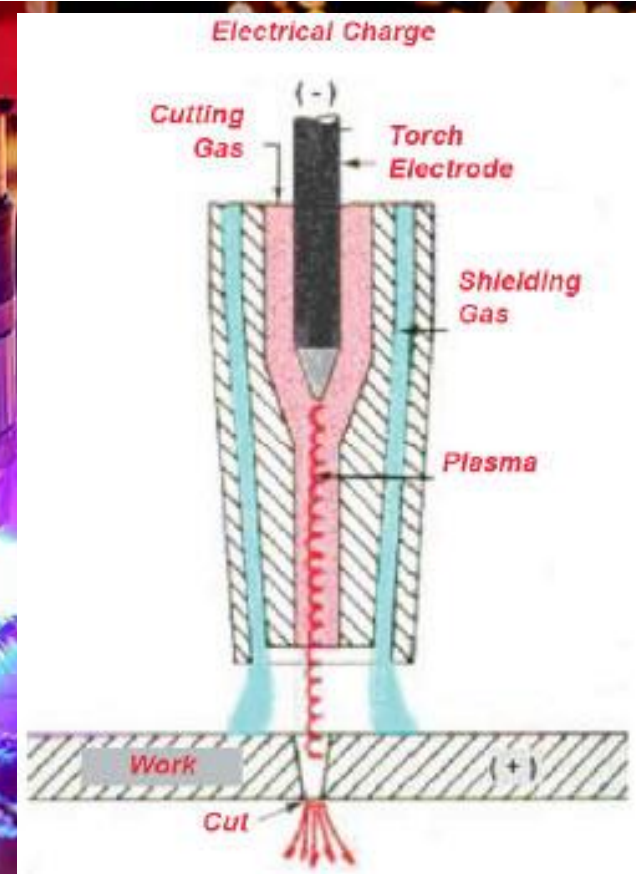


CNC Plasma Cutter

- CNC mill
- CNC router
- CNC lathe
- CNC electrical discharge
- CNC laser
- CNC plasma cutter
- CNC waterjet



www.fractory.com/plasma-cutting/



www.torchmate.com

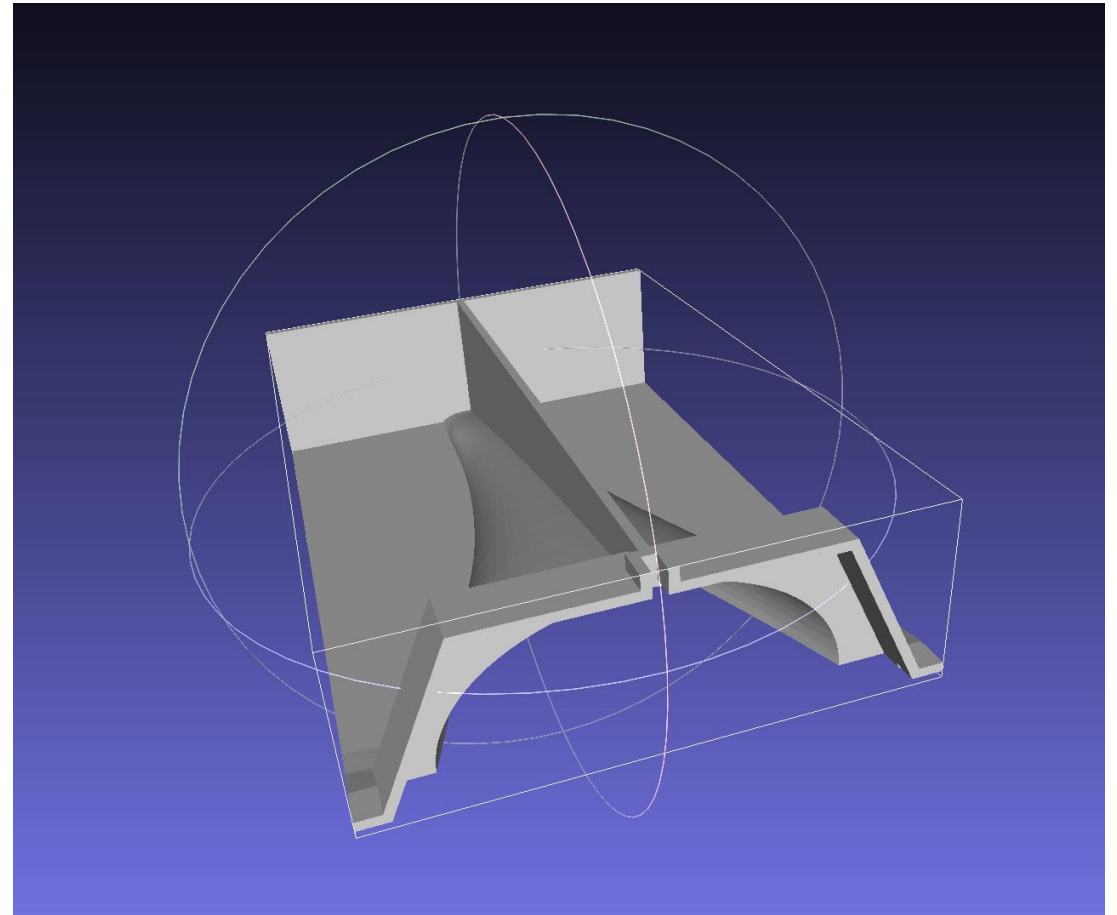
CNC Mill

- CNC mill moves in X-Y configuration
- CNC router
- Makes cuts using torque rather than rotational speed
- CNC electrical discharge (1.000-15.000 RPM)
- CNC laser
- For tougher materials
- CNC plasma cutter
- Smaller working area



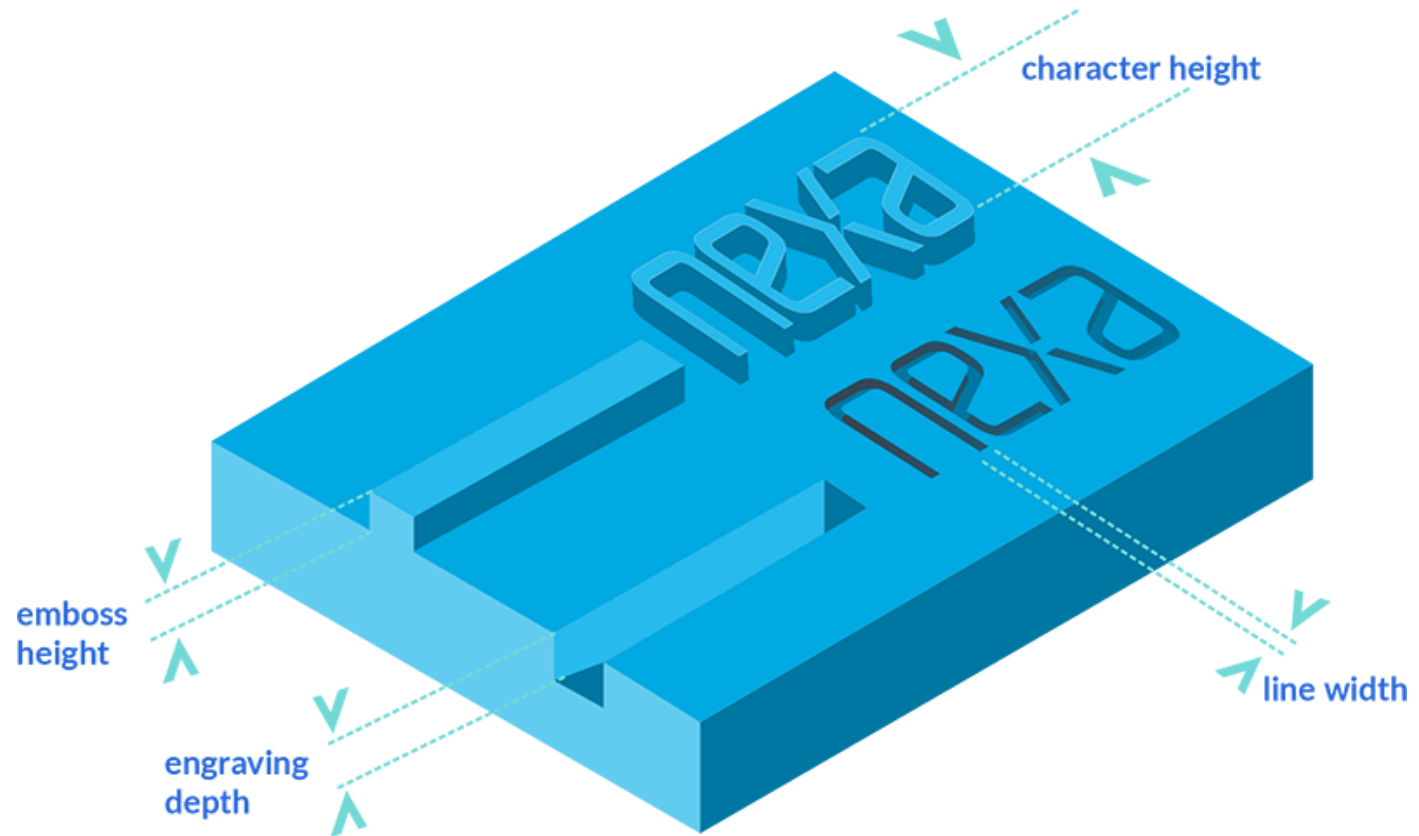
Design for Subtractive Manufacturing

- How to design this part for CNC milling?
 - Don't remove more material than necessary



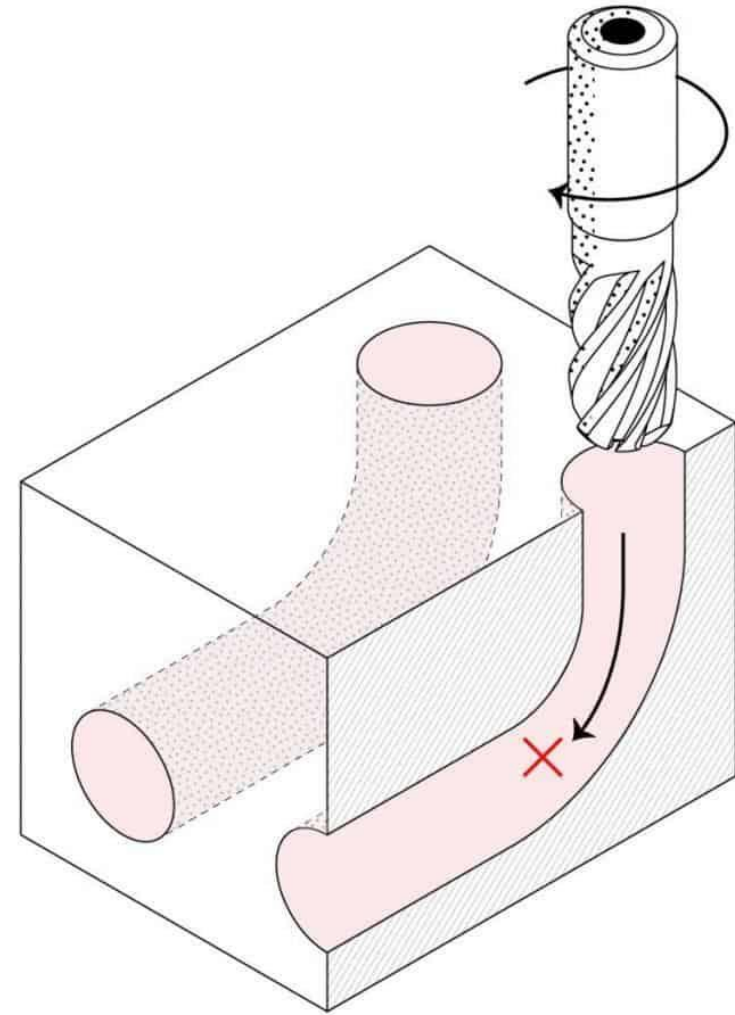
Engraving vs. Embossing

- Which option would you pick for subtractive manufacturing?
- Engraving:
 - less material waste
 - Less machining time



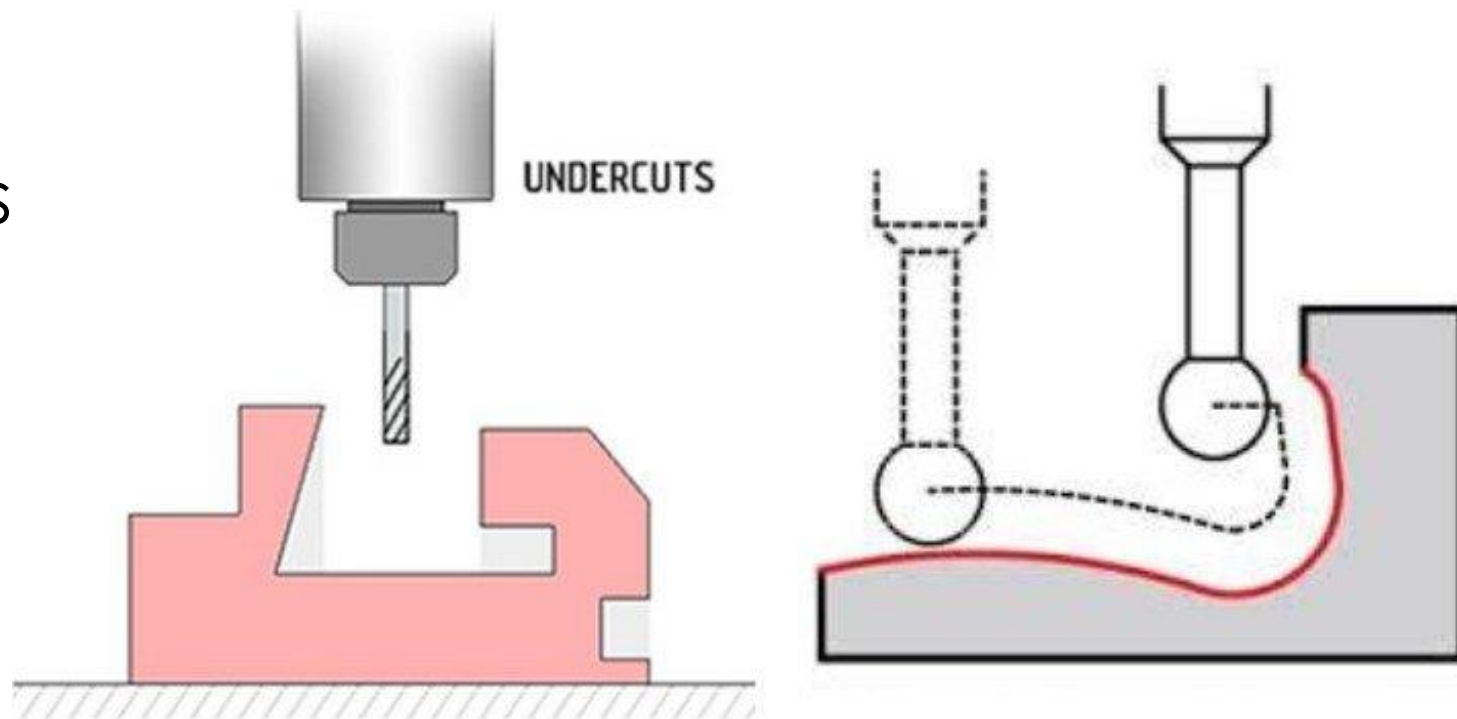
Tool reach

- The cutting tool has to be able to reach the position



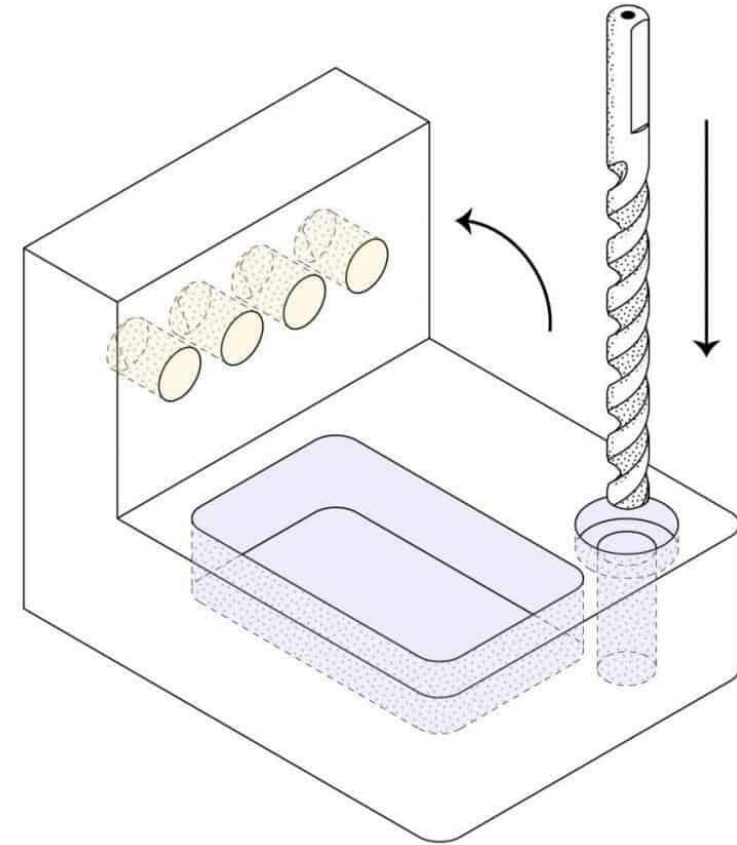
Undercuts

- Design features should align with the principal directions of the machine
- Multi-axis (>3) machines or specialized tools required to fabricate more complex parts



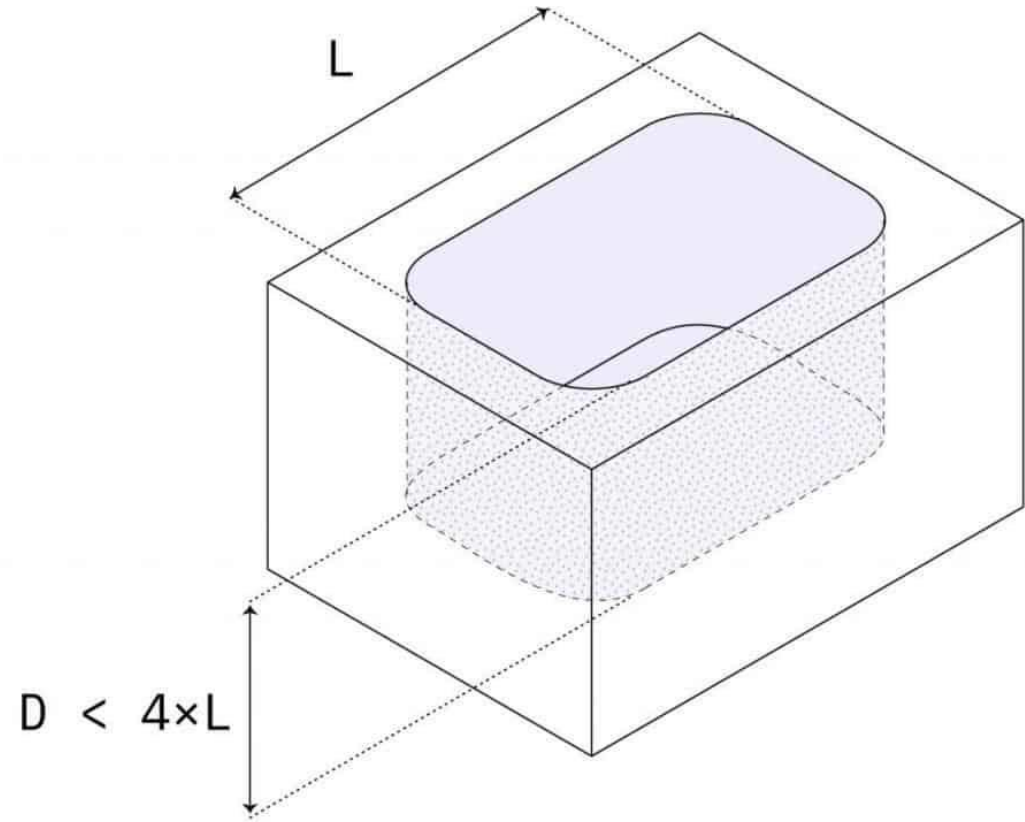
Workspace

- Minimize repositioning of the workpiece



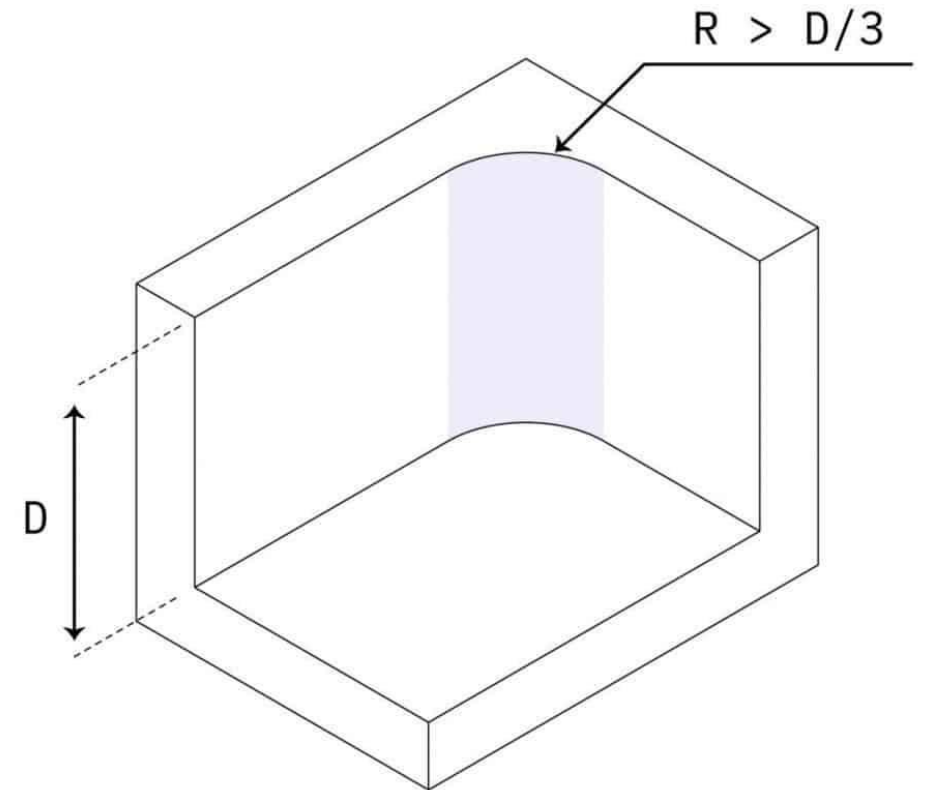
Cavities

- No more than four times deeper than their width
- The longer the tool, the more chatter (vibrations) causing variations



Maximize vertical corner radius

- Radius: 1/3 of the cavity depth or greater
- Why?
 - Vibrations
 - Time
- Radius is inevitable (no straight corners)



Hybrid Manufacturing



Sefene et al., "Metal hybrid additive manufacturing: state-of-the-art", 2022

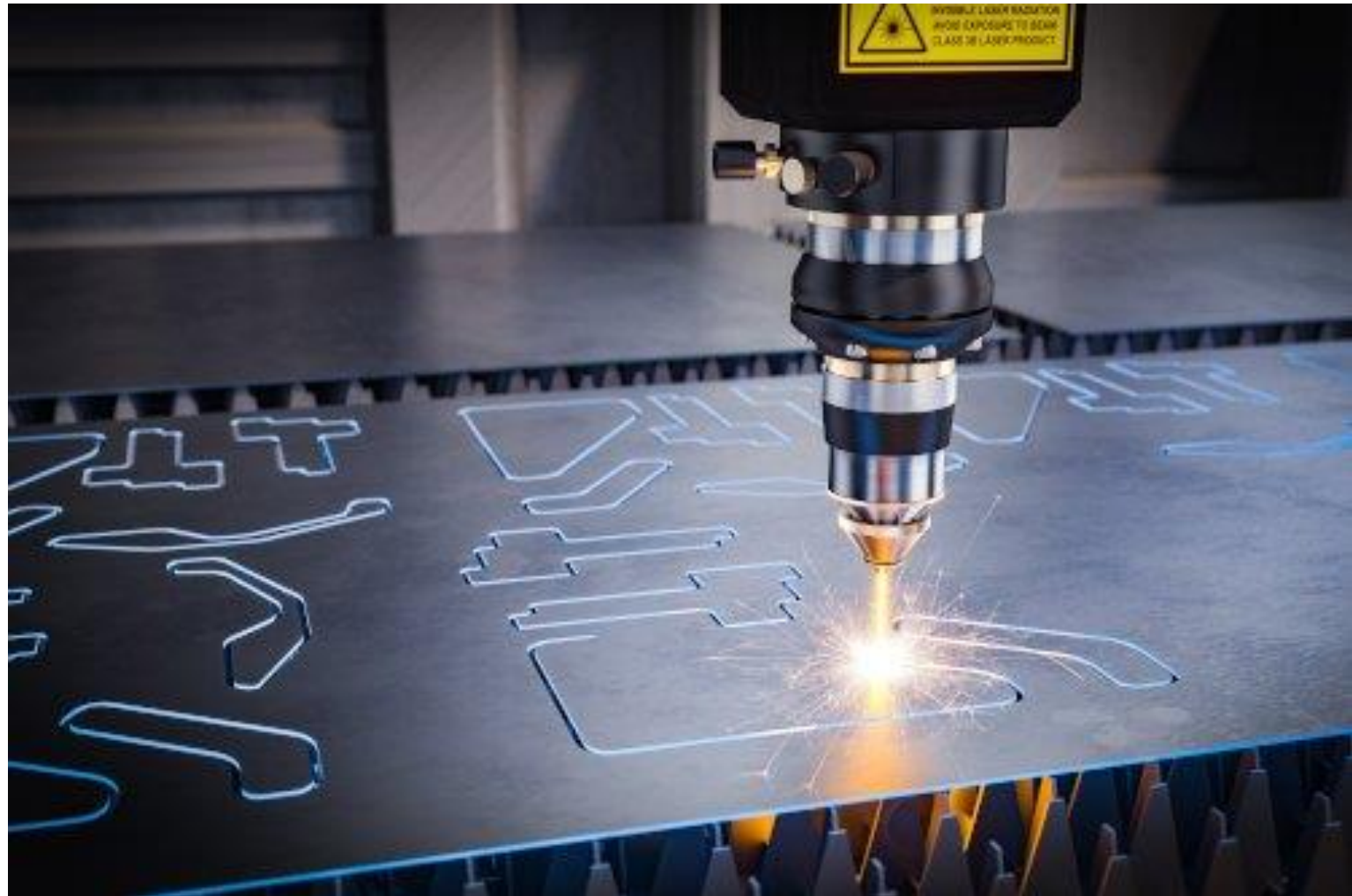
Hybrid Manufacturing

- Laser Deposition Welding + 5 axis CNC milling



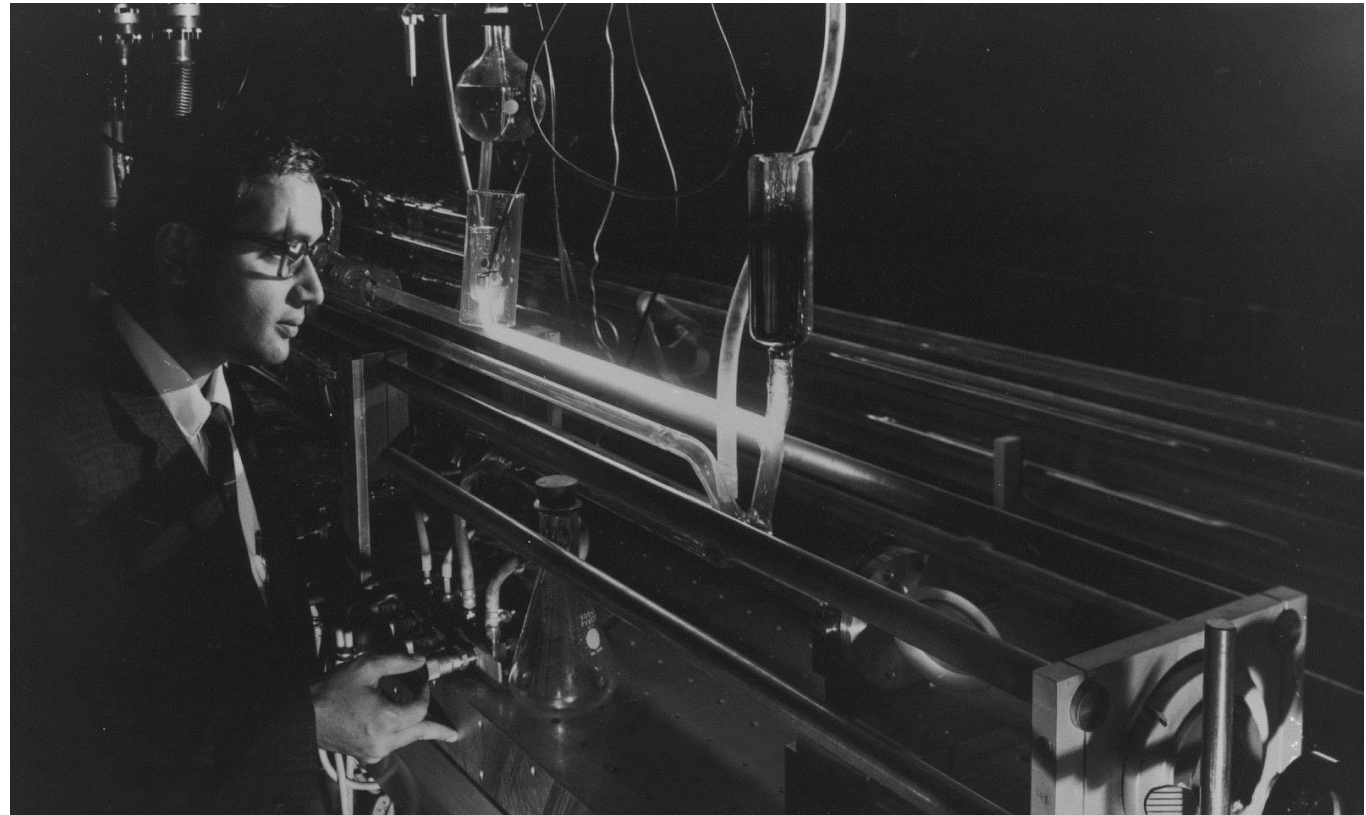
CNC Laser Cutter

- CNC mill cut
- through materials
- CNC router
- CNC lathe
- CNC electrical discharge
- CNC laser
- CNC plasma cutter
- CNC waterjet



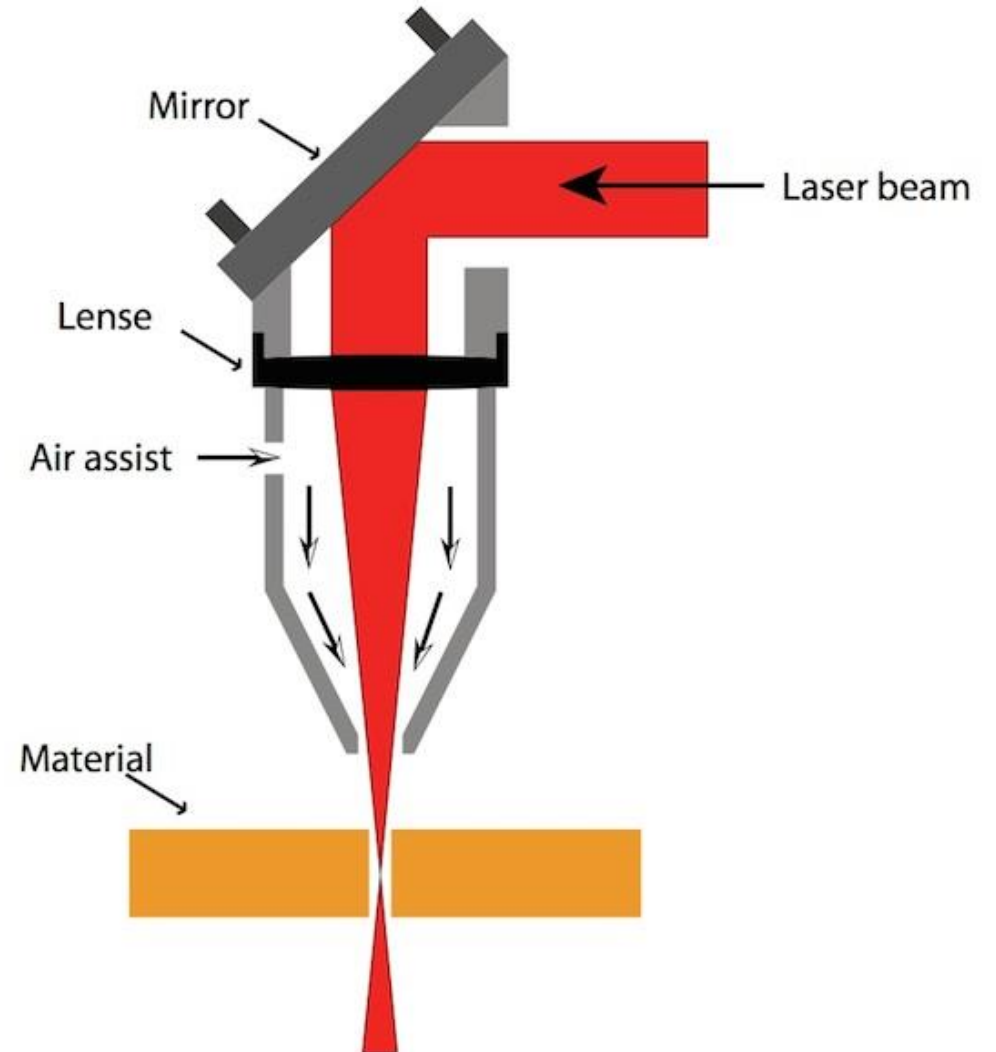
Laser cutting

- LASER: Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
- CO₂ laser invented by Kumar Patel from Bell Labs in 1963



Laser cutting

- Engraving and cutting



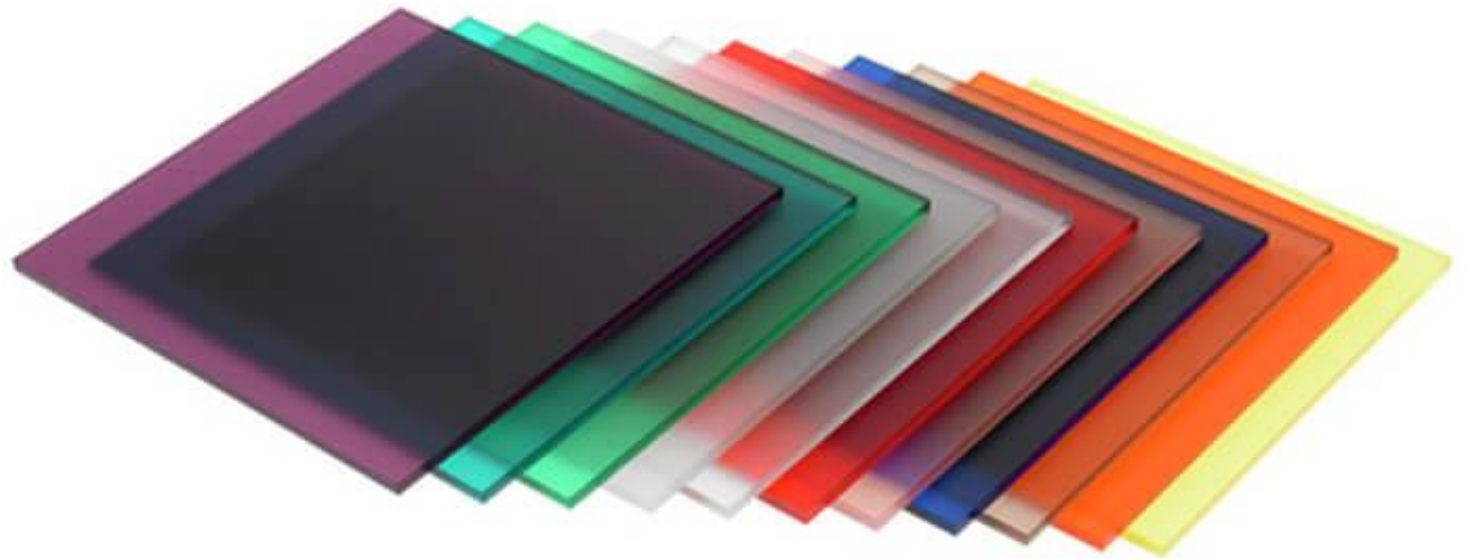
Laser cutting

- Machine settings
 - Speed
 - Power
 - Air assist
 - Focal length



Laser cutting

- Materials
 - Wood
 - Veneer
 - Paper
 - Cork
 - Some types of plastic
 - PMMA (Perspex)
 - PET-G
 - POM
 - PLA
 - No PVC! (releases chlorine gas)

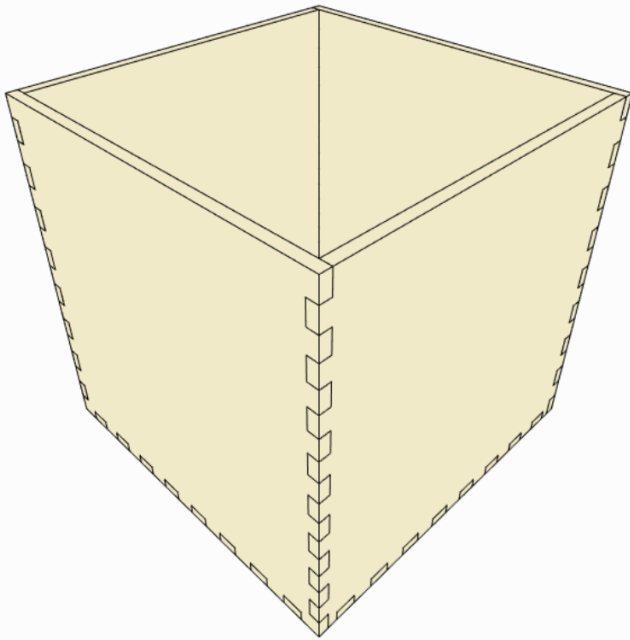


Flexible plywood



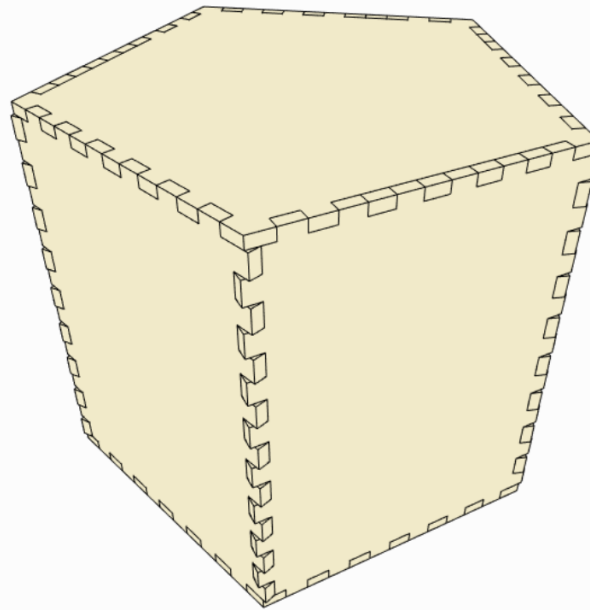


Tools for lasercutter



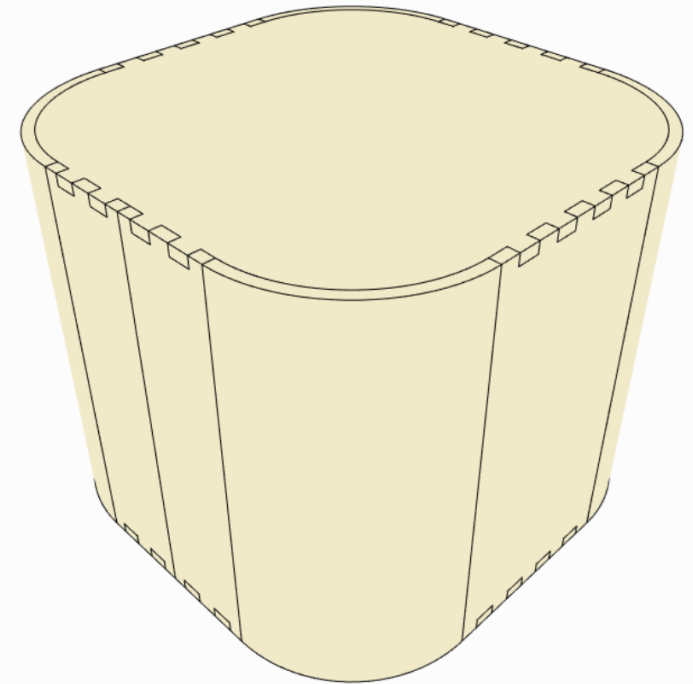
Basic Box

Simple boxes



Polygon Box

Polygon boxes with 3 or more sides



Kerf Bent Box

Boxes with round corners

3dbenchy.stl ↻

Manufacturing Settings ⚙️

Letter 8.5" x 11" x 0.1772" ▼

Object Size

Units cm ▼

Height 10.500 ▲▼

Width 16.256 ▲▼

Length 20.320 ▲▼

Original Size Uniform Scale

Construction Technique

Interlocked Slices ▼

Slice Distribution

Method By Count ▼

1st Axis 9 ▲▼

2nd Axis 11 ▲▼

Notch Factor 0.100 ▲▼

Notch Angle 45.000 ▲▼

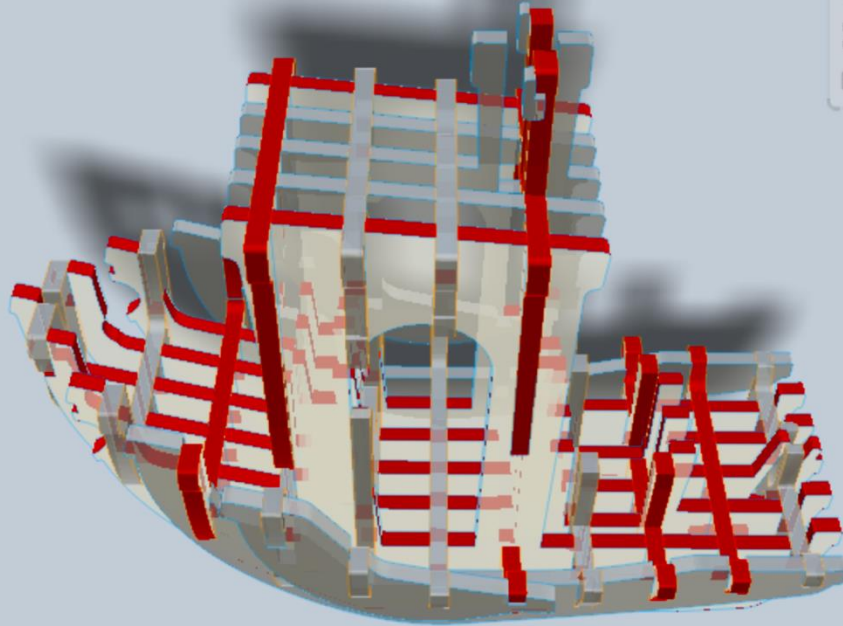
Relief Type Square ▼

Slice Direction ➡️

Modify Form 📐

Assembly Steps 📋

Get Plans 📄

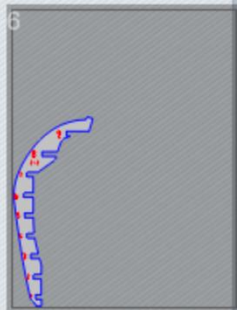
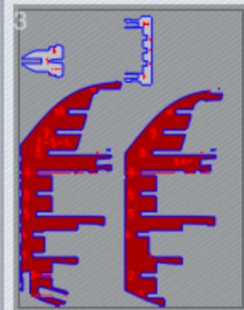
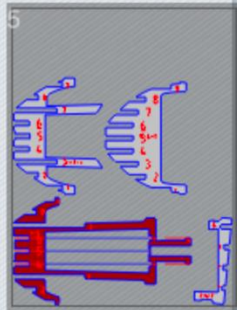
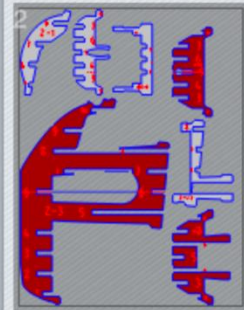
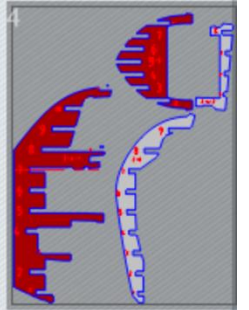
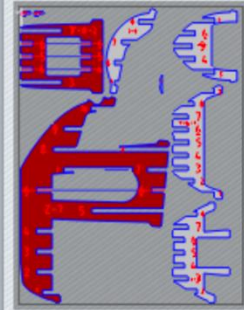


Cut Layout

Model Issues

Sheets
6

Parts
29






Model





3dbenchy.stl



Manufacturing Settings


 Letter 8.5" x 11" x 0.1772" ▼

Object Size

 Units cm ▼
 Height 10.500 ▲ ▼
 Width 16.256 ▲ ▼
 Length 20.320 ▲ ▼
☐ Original Size ☒ Uniform Scale

Construction Technique

Stacked Slices ▼

☐ Dowels Automatic ▲ ▼

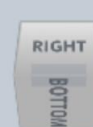
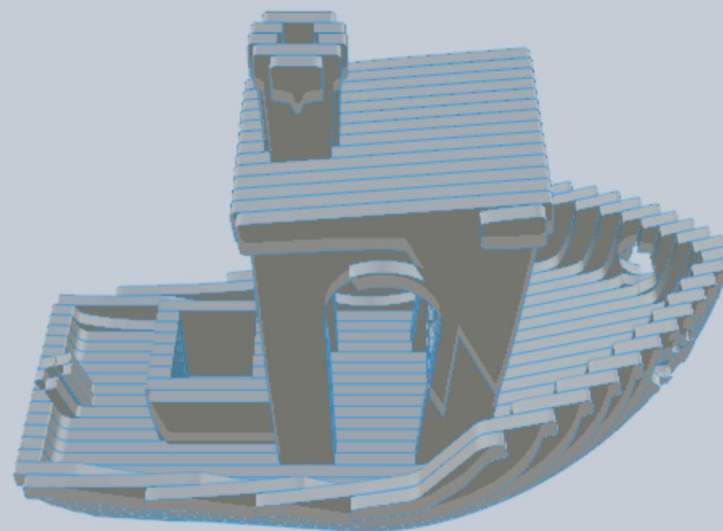
 Diameter 0.635 ▲ ▼

 Shape Round ▼

 Slice Direction 

 Modify Form 

 Assembly Steps 

 Get Plans 


Cut Layout

Model Issues

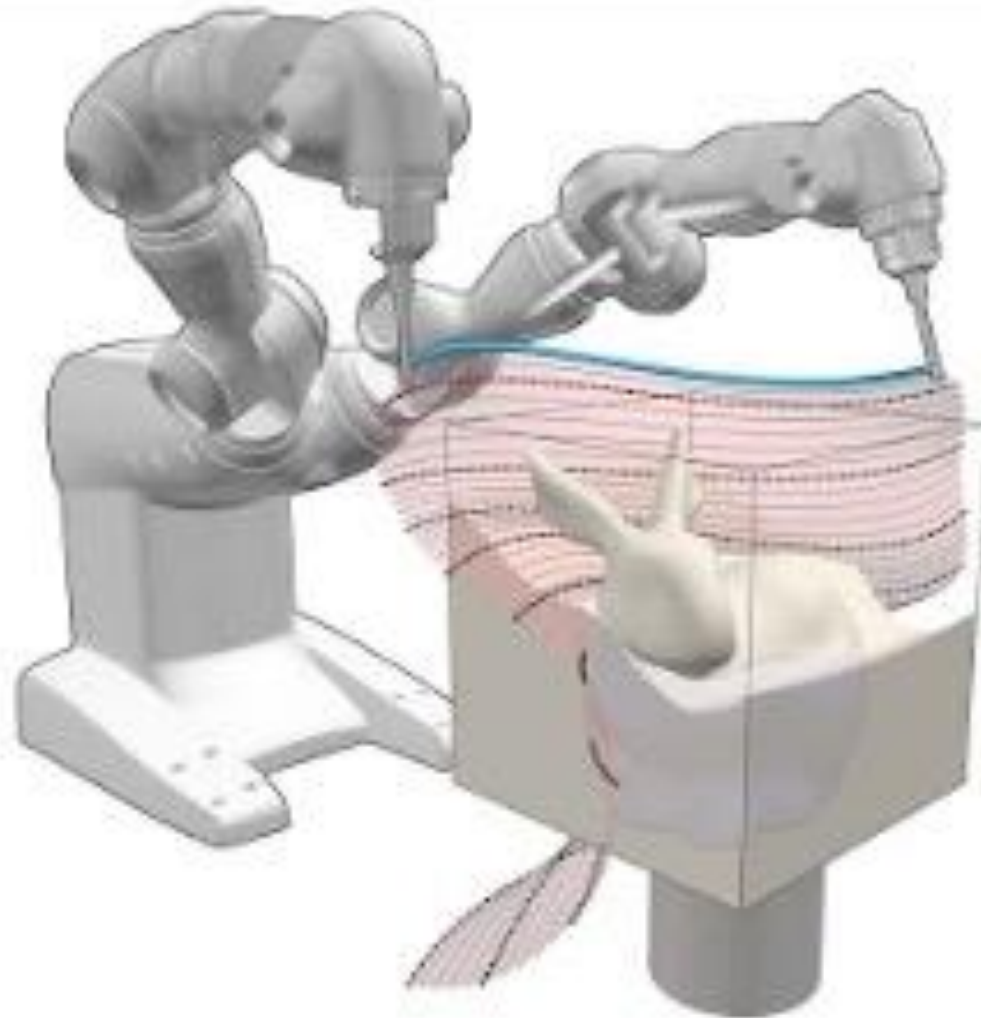
 Sheets
0

 Parts
36

Computer Numerical Control

- CNC mill
- CNC router
- CNC lathe
- CNC electrical discharge
- CNC laser
- CNC plasma cutter
- CNC waterjet
- CNC ?

Robot-controlled hot wire cutting



Next week's lab

- Lasercutting mold insert - Part #13

Questions?