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A design science approach

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Article

Assessing the Suitability of Freeform Injection Molding for Low Volume Injection Molded Parts: A Design Science Approach

Elham Sharifi ^{1,*}, Atanu Chaudhuri ¹, Brian Vejrum Waehrens ¹ , Lasse Guldborg Staal ² and Saeed Davoudabadi Farahani ³

¹ Department of Materials & Production, Aalborg University, Fibigerstræde 16, 9220 Aalborg, Denmark; atanu@mp.aau.dk (A.C.); bvw@mp.aau.dk (B.V.W.)

² AddiFab ApS, Møllehaven 12A, 4040 Jyllinge, Denmark; lgs@addifab.com

³ Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute, Southern Denmark University, Campusvej 55, 5230 Odense, Denmark; sdf@mmmi.sdu.dk

* Correspondence: elham@m-tech.aau.dk; Tel.: +45-91268578

Abstract: Low-volume manufacturing remains a challenge, especially for parts that need to be injection-molded. Freeform injection molding (FIM) is a novel method that combines elements from direct additive manufacturing (DAM) and injection molding (IM) to resolve some of the challenges seen in low-volume injection molding. In this study, we use a design science approach to explore the suitability of FIM for the manufacturing of low volume injection-molded parts. We provide an overview of the benefits and limitations of traditional IM and discuss how DAM and indirect additive manufacturing (IAM) methods, such as soft tooling and FIM, can address some of the existing drawbacks of IM for short series production. A set of different parts was identified and assessed using a design science-based approach to demonstrate how to incubate FIM as a solution to address the challenges faced in short series production with IM. This initial process innovation was followed by solution refinement, involving the optimization of the FIM processes. Finally, a “cross-case” analysis was conducted using the framework of context, intervention, mechanism and outcomes to generate insights about the generalizability of the results. It is concluded that FIM combines the short lead-times, low start-up costs and design freedom of DAM with the versatility and scalability of IM to allow manufacturers to bring low volume products to the market faster, more cheaply and with lower risk, and to maintain the relevance of these products through easy customization and adaptations once they have been launched.

Keywords: freeform injection molding; additive manufacturing; injection molding; design freedom; material diversity



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1. Introduction

Injection molding (IM) is a widely used production technology, which is very cost effective for higher volumes of parts. For low volume production, e.g., spare parts, direct additive manufacturing (DAM) technologies such as material jetting, powder bed fusion, vat photopolymerization have been proposed as more viable options [1,2]. However, DAM has multiple limitations, including: a slow process speed; poor scalability; poor dimensional accuracy compared to conventional processes; rough surface finish [3]; problems with process predictability and repeatability [4]; restricted choice of materials [5]; insufficient material properties; difficulties with material removal; high process costs; and high energy intensity [6,7]. In particular, manufacturers find it difficult to justify DAM as a direct alternative for injection molded parts, since performance requirements are often impossible to meet with DAM.

Although several studies have been conducted regarding the suitability of IM for high volume part manufacturing [8] and how DAM can address some of the drawbacks of IM

for low volume production [2], there are very limited studies regarding the suitability of hybrid manufacturing approaches such as indirect additive manufacturing (IAM) [9] for short series production. Printed soft tooling (PST) and freeform injection molding (FIM) are two IAM techniques which can address some of the drawbacks of both IM and DAM for low volume production. To our knowledge, there are no systematic studies evaluating the suitability of FIM across different applications.

Accordingly, the objective of this study is to evaluate the suitability of PST and FIM for the short series production of injection-molded components. To fulfil the objectives of this study, we chose three different contrasting parts at three different positions in the product lifecycle—one used for a new product, one used for improving a product and another to be used as a spare part—to evaluate the suitability of FIM using a design science approach. We review the technical and economic aspects of all potential manufacturing alternatives to low volume manufacturing and not only focused on DAM [10–12]. We follow a systematic approach and undergo multiple iterations to implement FIM as the solution to produce the parts. The contribution of this research lies in systematically evaluating the suitability of FIM for different types of parts using a design science approach.

2. Literature Review

The conducted literature review about the benefits and limitations of IM, DAM and IAM listed in this section, will be used as a foundation for examining the suitability of FIM as an efficient manufacturing method for short series production in the next sections. As the literature about FIM is scarce [13], there is a need to address the gaps in the academic literature regarding FIM and the positioning of FIM compared to IM and DAM.

2.1. Benefits and Limitations of IM

IM is one of the traditional manufacturing technologies, which is very cost effective for high volume production and well known for the precision of manufacturing products with high levels of details. IM is a cyclic process of rapid mold filling, followed by cooling and ejection. The cost-efficiency of the IM process is highly dependent on the molding cycle time [8] and on the distribution of high initial investments over a large number of components. A wide range of materials, including thermoplastic polymers, thermoplastic elastomers as well as a number of non-plastic materials can be used as feedstock. However, the IM process parameters need to be adjusted according to the material specifications [14].

The IM process has six main steps: (1) Preparation and loading of the feedstock into the injection molding machine, (2) Plastification and metering, (3) Injection and packing, (4) Cooling and solidification, (5) Mold opening, (6) Ejection. Recently, some injection molding machines have been produced that are also capable of molding parts that are comprised of different materials (multi-shot IM machines). A good example is the toothbrush, which is made of different plastic types with different hardness values. The multi-shot IM machines contain separate injection barrels for each material.

The lead-time and costs of mold tool manufacturing are often challenging for low volume production, where tooling investments may be difficult to recover due to the low number of components produced and sold. Moreover, the design freedom of injection molded parts is limited due to the fact that the molded parts need to be ejected from a rigid machined mold tool [15]. It should also be noted that in IM-based production, different faults such as warpage, bubbles, sink marks, brittles, cracks, and burn marks may occur [16]. By the careful adjustment of the IM parameters, such as melting temperatures, injection packing/back/holding/ejection pressure, cooling time, injection and screw speeds, we can eliminate or minimize the IM faults to a high extent. A summary of the main benefits and limitations of IM can be seen in Table 1.

2.2. Benefits and Limitations of DAM

DAM, also referred to as 3D printing, is a layer-by-layer manufacturing technique to produce complex geometries directly from a digital model [12,17]. DAM has a wide range

of applications, but the three areas of rapid prototyping, rapid tooling and end component manufacturing are the main applications of DAM [18]. Very briefly, the DAM process starts with a model created in a computer-aided design (CAD) software or three-dimensional scanned object that is sliced into many layers by using a slicing software. Several studies have been conducted regarding the process and design framework for DAM [19,20]. The number of layers depends on the desired printing resolution. During the printing process, each layer is deposited and solidified by means of an energy resource to create the printed part [21]. DAM is categorized into seven broad categories [22], as can be seen in Table 1. All seven categories have been commercialized and are being utilized for the manufacturing of complex geometries [23]. The potential benefits of DAM have already been studied by researchers [24–26]. Some of the most important benefits of DAM are: (1) Design freedom [27], (2) Short lead times [28], (3) Low start up-costs [29]. Although DAM with shorter lead times and decreased total production costs may be considered as an alternative to the traditional manufacturing technologies, it has some limitations which challenge the use of DAM as a manufacturing method even for short series productions [10,26,30]. Some of these challenges are: (1) Limits on the part size [31], (2) Anisotropic mechanical properties [32,33], (3) Slow process speed and limited scalability [34], (4) Poor dimensional accuracy [35], (5) Unpredictability and unrepeatability [36], (6) Restricted choice of materials [37], (7) Insufficient material properties [37], (8) High process costs [38], (9) High energy intensity [38]. The main benefits and limitations of DAM are summarized in Table 1.

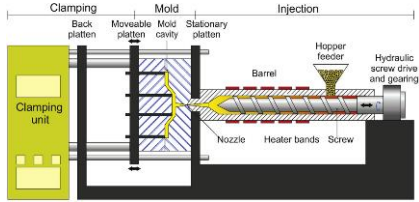


2.3. Benefits and Limitations of IAM

IAM combines additive manufacturing (AM) and IM to merge key benefits from AM and IM. The IAM is as old as DAM and few studies have shown its advantages, such as scalability and relatively inexpensive manufacturing costs [40]. Material choice in IAM is highly flexible and a wide range of materials can be injected into the printed molds [41]. There are two main IAM technologies: 3D printed injection mold (3DPIM), which is also known as “printed soft tools” and FIM.

2.3.1. Printed Soft Tooling (PST)

Printed soft tools are mostly produced by Polyjet or Stereolithography (SLA) printing techniques due to the high level of accuracy and good surface finish (Table 1). Printed soft tools are designed as split tools (the same as traditional mold tools). They can mitigate the prolonged lead-time and high costs associated with the design and manufacturing of mold tools. It has been shown that printed soft tools allow for reductions in tooling costs of 80–90% and a 60–70% tooling lead-time reduction, when compared with a conventionally machined tool [9]. The lifetimes of the printed soft tools are limited due to the reduced wear resistance of printed tooling materials, and due to thermal shock which will result in propagation of micro-cracks and failure [42–44]. Therefore, soft tools can only be used for the production of a limited number of polymer parts by IM [45]. Another limiting factor regarding soft tools is that the mold tools are not temperature and pressure resistant and therefore, engineering materials cannot be injected/processed. Cooling time in soft tooling process using conventional mold materials is normally high [46], as the printed tooling needs to cool before each injection. In the following sub-section, FIM will be described and it will be discussed how FIM can address some of the drawbacks of the PST listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparison of injection molding, direct and indirect additive manufacturing.

Manufacturing Technologies	Schematic View/Sub-categories	Main Benefits	Main Limitations
IM	<p style="text-align: center;">(a)</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">(b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High volume production • Process predictability and repeatability • Material diversity • Versatility and scalability • Low unit costs 	<p style="text-align: center;">(c)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long lead times and high costs of mold tooling • Design limitations
DAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vat Photopolymerization • Material Extrusion • Material Jetting • Powder Bed Fusion • Binder Jetting • Direct Energy Deposition • Sheet Lamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design freedom • Low start-up costs • Short lead times • Light weight design and production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limits on the part size • Anisotropic mechanical properties • Poor dimensional accuracy • Unpredictability and unrepeatability • Limited choice of materials
	<p style="text-align: center;">Printed Soft Tooling</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Image courtesy of Promolding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short lead time and low costs for manufacturing of tools • Reduced production lead time and costs • Process predictability and repeatability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design limitations • Restricted choice of materials • Limited number of shots compared to IM
IAM	<p style="text-align: center;">FIM</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Image courtesy of AddiFab</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short lead time and low costs for manufacturing of tools • Reduced production lead time and costs • Process predictability and repeatability • Design freedom of DAM • Material diversity • Versatility and scalability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow demolding process • Relatively small size of processable parts • Unit costs higher than Soft tooling and DAM

Schematic view of IM is adapted from [39]. IM: injection molding; DAM: direct additive manufacturing; IAM: Indirect additive manufacturing; FIM: Freeform injection molding.

2.3.2. FIM

FIM (Figure 1), an IAM technology, is a patent-pending concept, introduced by the Danish company AddiFab. FIM is based on the use of single-use sacrificial closed-cavity mold inserts that are made with a patent-pending soluble polymer (Figure 1a). The FIM mold inserts are printed by a direct light processing (DLP) machine in a patent-pending resin (IM 2.0 GP). The composition of IM 2.0 GP cannot be revealed due to confidentiality. The FIM mold basically consists of a block of solidified resin with an internal cavity with the geometry of the desired part (Figure 1d).

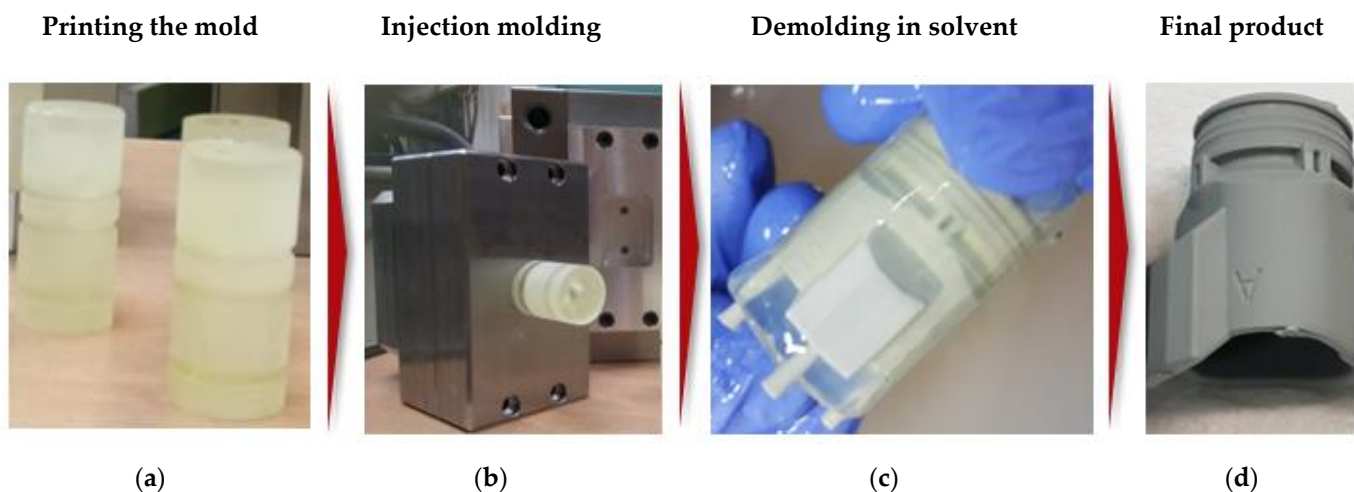


Figure 1. (a) Printed cavity with AddiFab direct light processing (DLP) printer; (b) Inserting the printed mold in the injection tool; (c) Demolding the molded part in the solvent; (d) Final part.

The high thermal and mechanical strength of the IM 2.0 GP and the single-shot nature of FIM allows the creation of molds that are usable with the entire range of thermoplastic feedstocks. The solubility of the FIM molds allows the design freedom from 3D-printing to be transferred to the domain of injection molding. In this way, FIM can alleviate the shortcomings of both AM and IM by additively manufacturing low cost mold inserts of any complexity, which can then be used for producing low volume injection molded parts. FIM thus combines the short lead-times, low start-up costs and design freedom of AM with the versatility and scalability of IM. One of the challenges of FIM was the relatively time-consuming demolding process (Figure 1c), which has now been addressed by using hot solvent vat. The hot solvent may affect the injection-molded parts during demolding, especially where the injection-molded parts are to be made of polycarbonate (PC), polybutylene terephthalate (PBT) or polyethylene terephthalate (PET). However, these are the only three materials that have so far been identified as representing challenges in the FIM process. The overview of the FIM process chain can be seen in Figure 2.

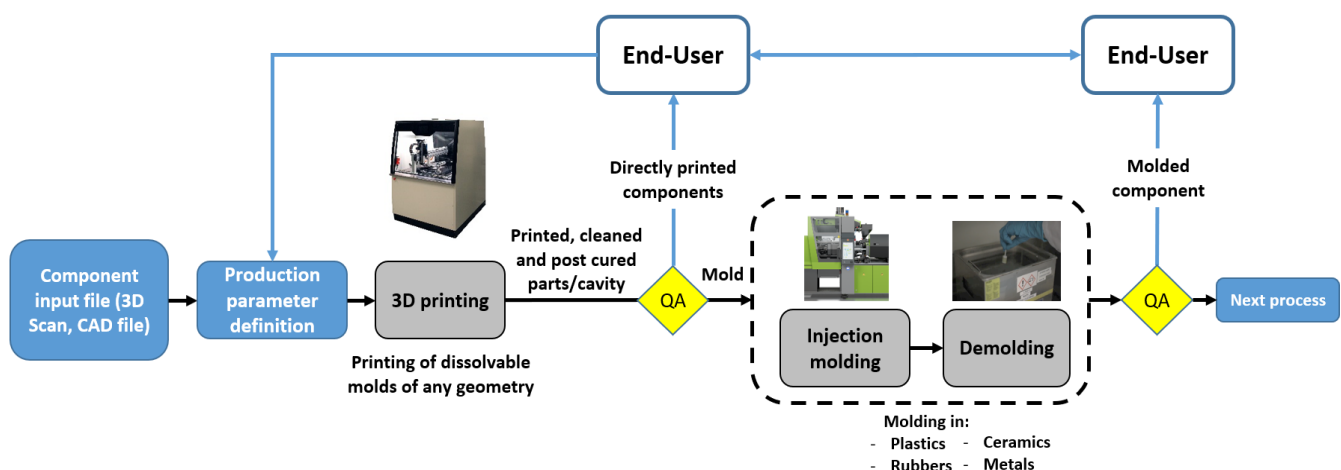


Figure 2. High-level view of FIM process chain.

3. Challenges that can be addressed by FIM

3.1. Material Diversity and Properties

Although printers are available for the processing of a range of engineering materials (various metals, thermoplastics, elastomeric materials and ceramics) [47], the selection of materials within each of these material categories is very limited. It is costly and

time-consuming to adapt a material for 3D-printing, and a wide range of materials are impossible to 3D-print due to thermal, chemical or mechanical barriers. FIM—which is based on printed, sacrificial tooling—can process the entire range of granulates made available by the injection molding industry, and this is how FIM benefits from the material diversity as the most important advantage of IM. Another DAM challenge is the anisotropic mechanical properties of the printed parts that is caused by the layer-wise build-up. Some of the material properties of parts made by DAM such as strength, strain, stiffness, ductility, electrical and thermal conductivity are highly affected by the printing direction [47,48]. Therefore, several mechanical tests are required in order to qualify the printed parts to be used as substitutes for injection-molded parts in a range of applications. As FIM uses traditional IM, the manufactured parts have homogeneous and isotropic mechanical properties that are similar to those of a conventionally molded part.

3.2. Processing Engineering Materials

The specific performance profiles of materials play a key role in manufacturing, particularly when they are considered for engineering applications. Product developers will often want to work with materials that are equivalent to the production materials already in the prototype phase, and manufacturers of spare parts will prefer to use the materials that were used for the original components to avoid lengthy and costly verifications of performance equivalence. For these reasons, the range of materials offered for a given DAM technology is one of the critical factors determining the relevance of that DAM technology in a given application.

In order to make a given material processable for DAM, it has to be made available in a suitable format (powder, filament, liquid) [47]. The ordinary polymers such as polylactic acid (PLA) and acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) have been adapted for processing by DAM [48]. ABS is one of the reliable thermoplastic materials which has a low cost, but it is complicated to process by DAM (due to a high warpage tendency) and exhibits poor inter-layer adhesion. Therefore, parts that are printed in ABS will not exhibit the same performance as parts that have been injection-molded in ABS [49]. Higher-performance engineering materials such as polyoxymethylene (POM), polyphthalamide (PPA), polyphenylene sulfide (PPS) with or without reinforcement materials such as glass or carbon fiber/beads are not processable by DAM or soft tooling. FIM has already demonstrated the capacity to process a very wide range of injection-moldable materials, including the POM, PPA, PPS and thermosets such as epoxies, silicones and nylons. This means that not only the ordinary DAM materials, but also a range of materials that cannot otherwise be additively manufactured.

3.3. Process Predictability and Repeatability

None of the manufacturing processes are without errors and this can be generalized to DAM and IAM as well [50]. Despite enormous improvements in DAM, standardization of the DAM process parameters and equipment is a remaining challenge [51]. Quality of the feedstock materials is another important factor that directly affects the process repeatability and the accuracy of the printed parts. Material errors—especially where these are related to poor interlayer adhesion—are harder to predict than possible process errors [52,53]. Although there have been some attempts such as using sensors and cameras to collect the printing data for real-time monitoring and quality check [54], data collection and predictive modelling is still at an early stage, and not applicable for all printing technologies. FIM is a hybrid technology that will—to some extent—inheritor the limitations from both DAM and IM. Most notably, PST is more sensitive to high pressures and temperatures than conventional metal tooling, and there is a substantial difference in thermal conductivity that may influence the performance of certain materials. Accordingly, users of FIM may have to iteratively adjust injection parameters to account for the differences in thermal and mechanical behavior, in a process that resembles the conventional run-in of a new material in an injection molding machine. These challenges can be addressed by FIM as

the same material and injection molding parameters in traditional IM are used. This is how FIM process can offer a highly repeatable and predictable manufacturing technique with a sustainable quality.

3.4. Versatility and Scalability of Traditional Injection Molding

IM can use almost any type of plastic, as well as rubbers, silicones, metals and ceramics. This level of versatility has made IM one of the most popular manufacturing processes for many industries such as medical, pharmaceutical, and part manufacturing companies. As FIM combines AM and IM, it benefits both from the short lead-times, low start-up costs and design freedom from AM, and from the versatility and productivity of IM. Furthermore, the manufacturer may switch between different materials easily during the IM process. The recent technological developments of reciprocation screws in the IM machines has significantly increased the versatility and reliability of the IM process and FIM.

Scalability is another advantage of IM, which is carried over into FIM. FIM is based on printed tooling, but the rest of the injection molding process stays the same. This means that manufacturers can scale up their productions by simply switching from printed tooling to conventional metal tooling once demand for a given component makes it more cost-efficient to make the tooling investment.

3.5. Sustainability

Freeform injection molding allows the manufacturer of injection-molded parts to significantly improve the sustainability of product development and low-volume production. Improvements result from the following FIM contributions:

1. Increased access to recycled materials. A limited range of recycled materials has been made available for fused deposition modeling (FDM) and selective laser sintering (SLS) printing, but FIM is the only additive manufacturing technology that allows product developers unlimited access to the much wider range of injection-moldable recycled materials. A wide range of alternative materials is important for product developers who want to replace virgin materials.
2. Reduced use of metal tooling in the prototyping stage. Metal tooling is highly energy and material efficient for the mass production of identical components. However, the manufacturing and rework of metal injection mold tooling consumes significant amounts of energy and materials, and it is important to postpone the cutting of metal tools until a product design has been completely verified and validated. FIM allows product designers to achieve this postponement, while offering the widest possible selection of materials and the widest possible range of geometries.
3. Reduced consumption of materials and energy for run-in of tooling. The run-in of conventional injection mold tooling typically requires that several hundred cycles be carried out to determine the right molding parameters, which consumes substantial amounts of materials and energy. It is important to postpone these run-ins until a product design has been completely verified and validated, and FIM allows manufacturers to achieve this postponement.
4. Reduced minimum order quantities and reduced inventories. Conventional injection mold tooling is expensive to procure and run in, and manufacturers will therefore produce a large number of parts in a production run to achieve cost efficiency. This way of production consumes significant amounts of energy and materials, which is subsequently tied up in an inventory. While inventories may be rational at later stages in a product's lifecycle, they may be problematic in the development and market introduction stages. It has been shown that an average of 40% of new products fail to meet commercial objectives [55], and there is a high likelihood that these failures will result in obsolete inventories. FIM allows manufacturers to carry out test market introductions without inventories, and to start building tools and inventories only after demand has been actually verified. This reduces the risk that materials and energy—tied up in an inventory—end up being discarded.

5. Reduced shipping. The cost of conventional injection mold tooling makes centralized production attractive. The manufacturers try to keep tooling investments as low as possible, and this typically means that tooling is placed in one or a few locations. Accordingly, components are produced in these locations and then shipped to the point of consumption. While this way of production may be rational and environmentally compatible where large amounts of products need to be produced, it is seldom efficient for low production volumes due to the before-mentioned minimum order quantities and the need to put parts on stock. For the market introduction phase, and to meet demands for spare parts, it may be more cost-efficient to produce on demand. FIM allows manufacturers to distribute manufacturing to de-centralized facilities running FIM equipment. Presently, FIM equipment is placed at injection molding facilities in the US, Japan and several countries in the EU. Each of these facilities may, in very short order and with no start-up costs, produce a given component according to a digital product specification, and have this component delivered to the point of consumption with no—or significantly reduced—shipping.

4. Methodology

In this study, we use a design science approach to discuss how FIM can address the drawbacks of the traditional IM, DAM and soft tooling for short series production.

4.1. Data Collection and Selection of Cases

As explained above, FIM differentiates from other AM technologies by offering a versatility that is similar to that of conventional IM. It further differentiates by being compatible with conventional IM, in the sense that a manufacturer may switch between printed tooling and conventional metal tooling in response to demand. This is opposed to the current practice, where a manufacturer may use AM for prototyping, but will have to make a sizable investment in an injection mold tool for the manufacturing of components that may be used for pre-market testing and product verification. As a direct result of this compatibility, FIM stays relevant—as a low-volume complement to the conventional injection molding—throughout the entire product lifecycle (Figure 3).

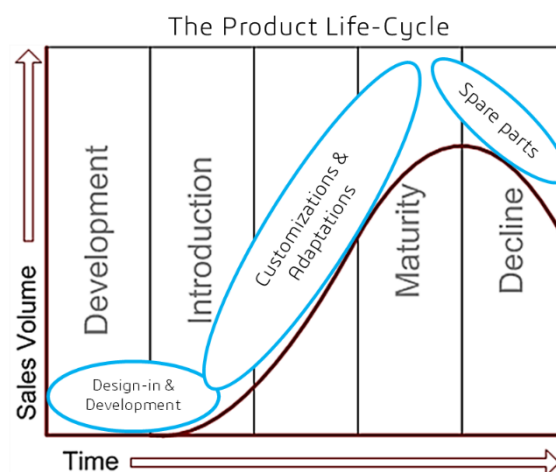


Figure 3. Product lifecycle.

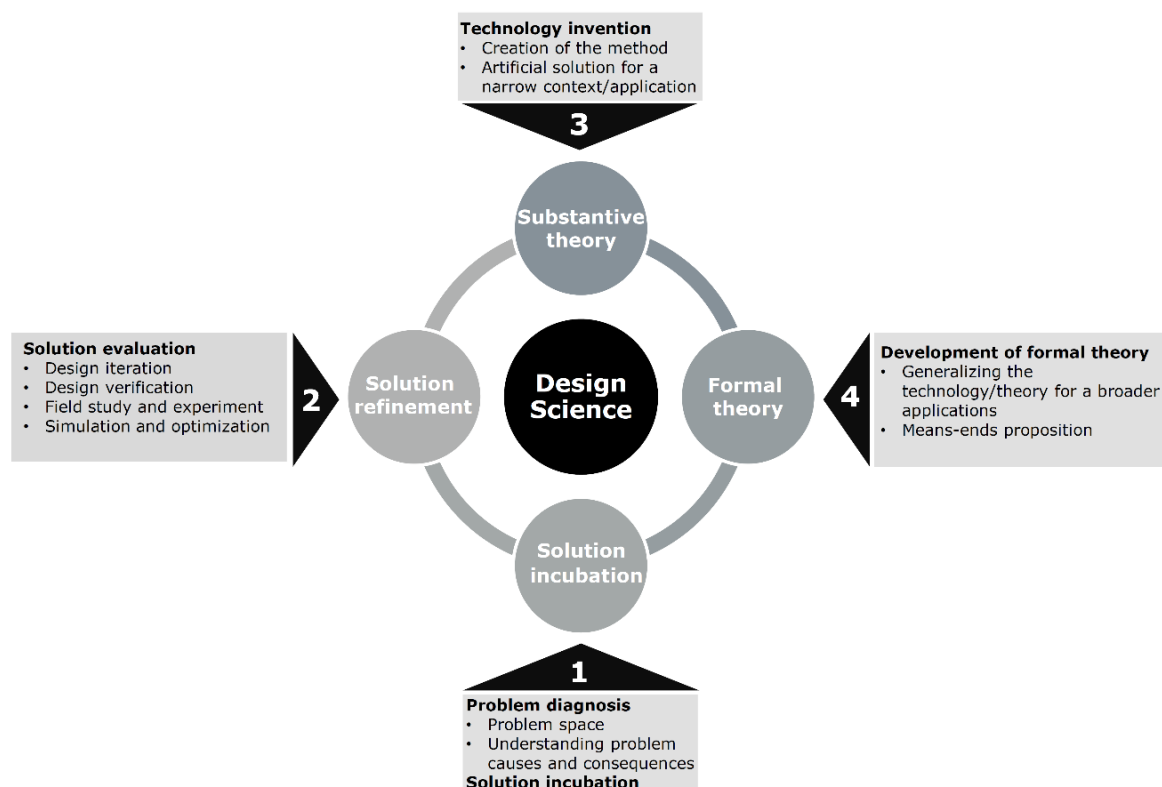
In order to evaluate the suitability of FIM for the different low-volume scenarios encountered throughout a typical product lifecycle, we chose one case for each stage of product lifecycle. Table 2 shows the case selection using different product lifecycle dimensions and focus area. This case selection will demonstrate applications of FIM in different industries with different functional requirements. In Section 5, each case will be discussed in detail.

Table 2. Selected cases based on different product lifecycle dimensions.

Stages of Product Lifecycle	Product Life Cycle Dimensions			Focus Area
	New Product Development	Optimization of Existing Part	Spare Parts Manufacturing/Long Tail Production	
Case #1: Water tap	✓			Material and new design
Case #2: Emergency light holder		✓		Material and re-design
Case #3: Electrical connector			✓	Material and re-design

4.2. Design Science

Design science has its roots in engineering [56] and it solves the problems by exploration through the new solution alternatives, explaining the explorative process followed by refinement and improvement of the process [56]. Contrary to the “traditional science”, design science produces system solutions that do not exist and seeks to change existing general patterns to achieve better results [57]. Design science has four main steps [58]: (1) Solution incubation; (2) Solution refinement; (3) Explanation through substantive theory; and (4) Explanation through formal theory. Solution incubation starts with problem diagnosis and understanding the problem causes and consequences and developing the first solution design, which is detailed enough to be implemented but may be incomplete. Solution refinement/evaluation includes design iteration and refinement of the initial solution design to verify the weakness and strength of the incubated solution including design improvements, implementation and evaluation. In the third phase, the researcher needs to proceed beyond problem solving by evaluating the developed artefact from a theoretical point of view and focuses on development of a substantive theory which is a context-dependent theory developed for a narrowly defined context and empirical application. The final phase involves development of a formal theory, if possible, which is aimed at broader generalizability of findings on new applications for the introduced solution(s) [58]. Figure 4 shows the concept of design science and four main steps.

**Figure 4.** Design science concepts and four main steps (The authors, based on [58,59]).

As FIM is a new technology and the parts chosen faced difficulties in production using IM or DAM, FIM processes need to be optimized to meet the functional requirements of each part, thereby requiring systematic experimentation. Design Science as a methodology allows us to systematically approach the problem and arrive at an outcome using an iterative approach and also to compare findings and generalize findings beyond the context of the specific cases.

5. Assessing the Suitability of FIM for Low Volume Production: A Design Science Approach

In Sections 2 and 3, we discussed the limitations of IM, DAM and soft tooling in detail. In this section we will demonstrate how we follow the Design Science approach to systematically arrive at the solutions to produce the parts using FIM with the aim of exploring FIM suitability in different applications.

5.1. Problem Diagnosis and Solution Incubation by Initial Attempt to Produce FIM Parts

5.1.1. Case 1: Water Tap for a Plastic Water Bag—Product Development

A water tap for a plastic water bag (Figure 5) developed by a Danish company called SolarSack, is the first case analyzed in this research. SolarSack has designed a plastic water bag that can be filled with four liters of water and placed in the sun for four hours. UV radiation will break down live bacteria, and the water inside the bag will be cleaned from bacteria and the user can drink it. The bag is reusable for new water purification, but users initially found it to be difficult to use, as the purified water would have to be poured from the bag with no means of adjusting flow and avoiding spills.

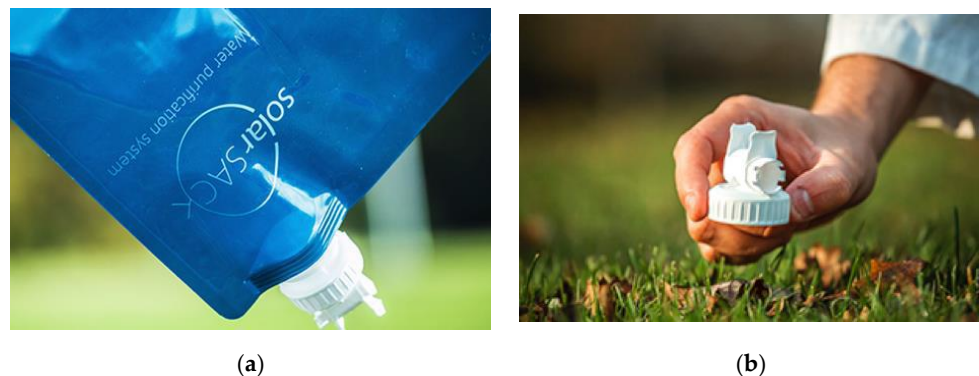


Figure 5. (a) Plastic water bag developed by SolarSack; (b) The water tap made with FIM.

Accordingly, SolarSack decided to develop a water tap for the bag, which would enhance the user experience and minimize the risk of leakage and spills. Developing this water tap with conventional means would involve initially 3D-printing prototypes for user tests and design verification. However, none of the existing DAM techniques are capable of processing food grade materials, and none will allow designers to conduct tests for moldability and mechanical performance testing. PST was found to be unsuitable due to the significant complexity of the design, and the designers recognized that they would presumably need several iterations in order to arrive at an acceptable final result. For these reasons, the SolarSack team decided to use FIM for the development of the water tap. A total of six iterations were carried out before a suitable design had been found, which would have been prohibitively expensive with conventional metal tooling. Furthermore, the close resemblance of the FIM-made parts to conventionally injection-molded parts made it possible to start the creation of visuals used for the communication with potential users and customers. At present, the water tap has been migrated from FIM to a conventional metal tool, and more than 10,000 units have been produced and sold.

5.1.2. Case 2: Emergency Light Holder for a Life Jacket—Product Optimization

Making variants of an existing product is frequently costly and complicated. Situations of usage need to be carefully analyzed, and improvements need to be tested to determine whether they match—or outperform—the existing product. If the product is injection-molded, optimizations will often need to be injection-molded as well, and tooling investments may curtail improvement initiatives.

Since FIM allows for the manufacturing of injection-molded components without requiring tooling investments, the FIM process was chosen for the optimization of an emergency light holder used in the life jacket (Figure 6) produced by the Danish company Daniamant. Daniamant is one of the market players in the field of safety equipment manufacturing, for example, life jackets and lifebuoys for the maritime industry. The emergency light holder is a safety-critical item, which had been previously produced by injection molding in a high-performance polymer, and DAM was found to be unsuitable due to the lack of an equivalent material. On the other hand, due to the uncertain market demand for the improved version, it was difficult to justify the high cost of tooling design and manufacturing.

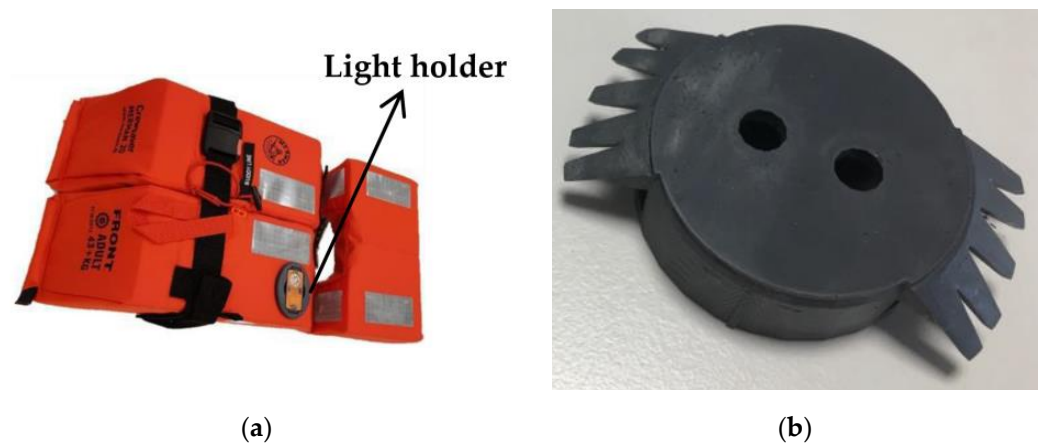


Figure 6. (a) Life vest designed and manufactured by Daniamant; (b) Attachment interface of light holder manufactured by FIM.

Accordingly, FIM was chosen for the optimization, which brought the following benefits:

1. It was possible to reduce the number of components from two to one by exploiting the design freedom of FIM. A one-part light holder eliminates the assembly process, which usually increases the risk of production failures and costs.
2. It was possible to do focused tests on critical features. The attachment interface between the light holder and the life vest is one such interface, and the design team decided to reduce print costs and material consumptions by creating printed tools that included only the interface portion. This allowed a targeted tensile strength test to be carried out, that demonstrated a considerable strength increase compared with the original design (600 N vs. 250 N).

At the end of the project, Daniamant decided to abort the attempt to launch an updated version. The decision to use FIM for development meant that the company saved substantial investments in metal mold tooling, and that the decision to abort could be made on an informed basis.

5.1.3. Case 3: Electrical Connector for Pressure Transmitter—Low-Volume Spare Parts Manufacturing

Neither DAM nor soft tooling can be used to process engineering materials such as POM, PPA or PPS. These materials may be processed by IM, but for short series production, there is a long lead-time and high cost of the tooling design and manufacturing. In addition

to this, manufacturing of customized geometries using IM is not always possible due to design considerations. FIM may potentially address these limitations of IM when low volume production and design flexibility are needed. One of the cases that we evaluated was a pressure transmitter electrical connector to be manufactured by a high-performance engineering material (Figure 7). Pressure transmitters are used in many different applications such as refrigeration systems, air-conditioning, water pumps, air compressors, wind turbines etc.

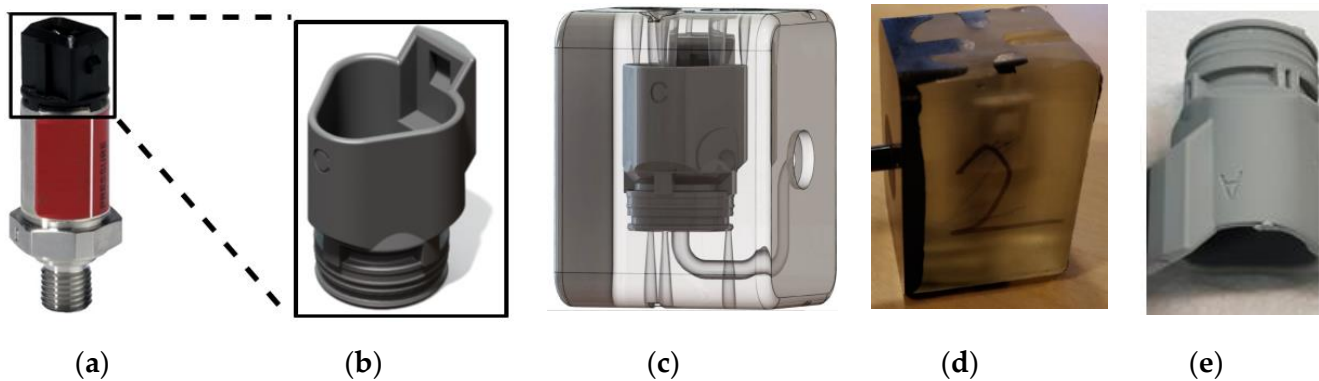


Figure 7. (a) Pressure transmitter; (b) Deutsch electrical connector; (c) Printed closed cavity with an internal cavity including runner and venting channels; (d) Mold insert after injection molding; (e) Final part after dissolving in the solvent.

In this specific case, the connector is made in 18 different variants. Each variant is sold in between 200 and 2,000 pcs/year, which makes it a costly and complex component to manage. DAM was found to be unsuitable due to (a) the fact that the original component series had been made with injection molding and (b) the inability of DAM processes to handle the required materials.

With FIM, it was possible to reduce the time to produce the first component from 100 to 10 days, while at the same time reducing the costs of tooling from EUR 25,000 to EUR 2,500. The part had to be redesigned slightly to accommodate FIM design guidelines (predominantly the need for wall thicknesses that do not vary by more than 50%), and several variants were tried out (including one that carried an over molded rubber collar for improved water tightness).

This case, which demonstrates the ability of FIM to manufacture complex components in complex materials, has inspired AddiFab to further pursue opportunities for spare parts manufacturing.

5.2. Solution Refinement by Optimizing the FIM Process for the Parts

In the previous sub-section, we showed several cases where IM, PST and DAM were inappropriate due to economic constraints, design limitations and/or limited choice of materials. In each of the three cases, FIM was implemented as a means to bypass these limitations, and each case delivered a satisfactory outcome. Each case also contributed significantly to the generation of knowledge of implementations of FIM in different product lifecycle management situations. Accordingly, key learnings and improvement opportunities are listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Key learning and improvement opportunities for selected cases.

Case	Key Learnings	Improvement Opportunities
Case 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The ability to complete representative prototyping is a key enabler in a product development process, especially where user input is collected based on physical samples. In the solar-sack case, representative prototyping helped the team determine that the mechanical strength of the first design was insufficient, based on user handling of first prototypes. In subsequent iterations, this problem was resolved Applications requiring water-tight seals may challenge AM-based technologies due to non-smooth surface qualities 	<p>Challenge 1: The first design of the water tap was too fragile to withstand field use. Solution: FIM provided the development team with the flexibility to carry out multiple iterations (six in total) before the design was frozen. As an alternative to physical iterations, simulations may allow the designer to test designs before moving into the physical domain.</p> <p>Challenge 2: FIM surface quality turned out to be inadequate for the creation of a water-tight seal. Solution: For applications requiring water-tight seals/closures, it may be necessary to add O-rings or over-molded features, which may lead to a more expensive and less manufacturable design. Alternatively, metal inserts that are introduced in the printed FIM tools may be used to generate the smooth surfaces</p>
Case 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The ability to isolate/cut out, explore and test particular features in a design allowed the design team to save considerable time and costs in the design evaluation phase Part consolidation (the combining of multiple parts into one single part) is an attractive application of FIM that allows manufacturers to exploit the increased design freedom of FIM to reduce or eliminate assembly costs 	<p>Challenge 1: FIM has higher unit costs than other AM technologies, and these costs increase with the size of the object to be manufactured. Solution: To reduce the size of printed objects, the design team decided to isolate critical features and make molds that only included these features. These molds were then used to make test objects that would allow targeted evaluations of each feature. Only when results of the individual feature studies were satisfactory, did the team move ahead with molding of the entire part</p> <p>Challenge 2: The printing of molds for multiple parts is costly. By combining several parts into a single part, costs of manufacture and assembly may be reduced significantly. Solution: The original light holder comprised two components that were assembled together. Using FIM, the two parts were combined into a single part, which eliminated the assembly and a potential point of failure</p>
Case 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> While FIM is a very versatile technology, it was found that the PBT that was intended as material for the connector was incompatible with the solvents used for FIM tool demolding The original design of the connector comprised a central spacer section that was several times thicker than the walls of the connector. Since FIM tools are not heated before or during injection, the injection gate (entry point for the molded material) would cool down and solidify before the spacer section. This would lead to shrinkage-related stress cracks in the first generations of the connector 	<p>Challenge 1: The PBT material that was used for the original connector did not withstand the alkaline solvent used for the demolding Solution: As a replacement for the PBT material, a PPS material was used for the test connectors. An alternative approach, which would be useful for the manufacturing of parts with simple geometries, would be to divide the printed tool into sections that might be taken apart to release the component</p> <p>Challenge 2: The part design contained a concentration of mass in the central zone that produced shrinkage-related cracks in the components during cooling. Solution: The central part of the component was redesigned to remove approx. 20% of the mass. The result was functionally equivalent to the original component, but did not crack</p>

5.3. Cross-case Analysis using Context, Intervention, Mechanism and Outcomes

In this section, based on the empirical cases discussed in Sub-Section 5.1, followed by solution refinement in Sub-Section 5.2, we try to conduct a “cross-case” analysis using the context, intervention and mechanisms to define a substantive theory for suitability of FIM for short series production.

In the first case FIM was used to manufacture the representative prototypes with desired mechanical strength and over-molded features to address the mechanical functionality and water tightness, respectively. Several design iterations were carried out to successfully process the food grade polymer material.

In the second case, the design was optimized with a focus on the critical features and combining multiple parts into one single part to reduce the assembly failure and costs. Then, FIM was used to manufacture the optimized geometry in high performance polymer.

In the third case, FIM enabled the manufacturer to redesign the original geometry to make it suitable for FIM and manufacture it with PPS, which was a high-performance engineering material as an alternative to PBT. As shown, in all cases, FIM enabled the manufacturers to benefit from design freedom of AM and material diversity of IM where the high cost of traditional tooling design and manufacturing was very difficult to be justified for short series production. This cross-case analysis leads us to infer that FIM will be a suitable manufacturing technology when design freedom/iteration and using the right material considering the economic aspects are essential. The comparison of the cases in terms of context, intervention, mechanism and outcome are shown below in Table 4.

Table 4. Comparison of the cases in terms of context, intervention, mechanism and outcome.

Case	Context	Intervention	Mechanism	Outcome
Case 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need a tap of adjusting flow of water from the bag and avoiding spills Existing DAM techniques are incapable of processing food grade materials, and did not allow to conduct tests for moldability and mechanical performance testing Soft tooling is unsuitable because of design complexity and need of multiple prototypes 	FIM was used for developing the tap and six iterations were carried out before the design could be finalized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flexibility to carry out multiple iterations Addition of metal inserts to the FIM tool allowing generation of smooth surfaces 	Development of a high-quality product at low cost within a short lead time
Case 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need an optimized emergency light holder for a life jacket DAM is found to be unsuitable due to the lack of an equivalent material High cost of tooling design and manufacturing for traditional IM is difficult to be justified due to the uncertain market demand for the optimized product 	FIM was successfully used to manufacture the single optimized part	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ability to isolate critical features and make molds that only included these features Merging two components into a single part to eliminate the assembly and a potential point of failure 	Manufacturing of an optimized product in original material within a short time
Case 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need spare parts manufacturing for an electrical connector for pressure transmitter Both DAM and soft tooling are unsuitable as they cannot process the desired engineering materials with the required level of complexity High cost of tooling design and manufacturing for traditional IM is difficult to be justified due to low volume production 	FIM was used to manufacture the part using PPS after small design change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacing the PBT material with PPS as an alternative Re-designing the central part of the component to remove some materials to avoid shrinkage-related cracks during cooling phase 	Manufacturing of spare parts using alternative engineering material

5.4. Generalizability of Findings on Application of FIM for Low-volume Production

As demonstrated through the three cases, FIM is suitable for low-volume manufacturing when design freedom, multiple iterations and access to specific materials that cannot be additively manufactured are required. Design freedom enables the designer to match—or improve upon—the design of an existing product (cases two and three) or explore alternative designs during the product development phase (case one) without any compromise on part characteristics. The needs to (a) Explore alternative designs, (b) Match or improve on existing designs and (c) Produce parts in low volumes with materials that can only be injection-molded may be generalized to a wide range of cases from the injection molding industry. It should be also mentioned that as FIM can process almost all traditional injection moldable materials, a manufacturer has a wide selection of alternative materials that may replace original materials to fulfill specific performance requirements. This is especially important for spare parts manufacturing (case three). From a supply chain point of view, as can be seen in Table 1, FIM enables the manufacturers to define

supply chain objectives independent from the part complexity and material type. Thus, FIM can be used as a unified source for multiple short-series production applications across product development, product improvement and for producing spare parts. The cases also demonstrate that using FIM to produce a part for the first time while meeting all the requirements will need careful analysis and process optimization.

Although the selected cases in this study are within the food, personal protective equipment and refrigeration industries, the suitability of FIM can be potentially generalized to other industries such as medical devices, dental and other industries where there is a need for customized low-volume production and where the unavailability of suitable materials implies that DAM cannot be used. It should be also mentioned that manufacturers can continue with mass production by switching from FIM to conventional metal tooling once high-volume production is required. Currently, there are some limitations for demolding polycarbonate-based materials such as PBT, as they are not fully compatible with alkaline solvents.

6. Discussion

In this research study, we investigated the suitability of FIM for low volume injection molded parts by using a design science approach. In order to explore the suitability of FIM for low volume production, the benefits and drawbacks of IM, DAM and PST were reviewed (Table 1). As it can be seen in Table 1, IM benefits from material diversity and scalability, but significantly suffers from limited design freedom, long lead-time and high costs of mold tooling for low volume production. DAM can address some of these drawbacks by offering short lead times, low start-up costs and design freedom. However, DAM remains unsuitable for low volume production due to restricted choice of materials [37], anisotropic mechanical properties [32,33], poor dimensional accuracy [35], slow process speed and limited scalability [34]. In line with the existing literature, the cases explored as part of the research also highlighted the limitation of DAM making it unsuitable for those applications. PST can combine some of the advantages of IM and DAM, but still suffers from design complexity and the inability to process high performance engineering materials, with or without reinforcement materials such as glass or carbon fiber/beads. Lack of a suitable manufacturing technology for low volume production leads us towards exploring FIM as a potential solution to address the existing challenges for low volume injection molded parts.

We used a design science approach (Figure 4) to assess the suitability of FIM for low volume production. Design science allows us to diagnose the problem, incubate initial solutions to produce FIM parts and follow a systematic iterative approach to refine the initial solution. In order to demonstrate the wide scope of application of FIM with broad functional requirements, we chose one case for each stage of the product lifecycle (Figure 3) including new product development, optimization of existing part and spare part manufacturing (Table 2). The cases demonstrate that there are different challenges in the first design iteration for parts to be manufactured by FIM in all cases. Thus, it may not be possible to produce parts with existing designs directly using FIM unless some suitable design changes are made, and the processes are optimized. This is consistent with the findings from design for AM literature that a part designed for conventional manufacturing may not be optimal for producing using DAM [30,60–63].

In the cases studied for this research, the challenges were mainly addressed through new design or re-design of the existing components. In the last case, the solution was refined through a combination of redesigning and replacing PBT with PPS as an alternative material with even better mechanical functionality. Thus, the biggest advantages of FIM lie in enabling the users to re-design the parts (even after freezing phase) with minimum additional costs and replace the original material with other high-performance materials (freedom in material selection).

To generalize the findings beyond the cases, we conducted a “cross-case” analysis and found that the common mechanism in all cases were the flexibility in design or redesign due

to combination of low start-up costs, short lead times and design freedom of DAM, with the scalability and material versatility of IM that enabled FIM to successfully manufacture the parts. This led us to infer that the FIM process is suitable for product development, as well as for cases where component (re)design or replacement of an original material with an alternative material is needed, thereby significantly increasing the domain of application. As the cases were selected from different industries with completely different applications from different stages of product lifecycle, our findings can be potentially generalized on new applications for a broad cross-section of industries with successful outcomes.

7. Conclusions and Opportunities for Future Research

FIM combines the low start-up costs, short lead-times and design freedom of DAM with the versatility and scalability of IM to allow manufacturers to bring products to the market, and to cost-efficiently sustain their product lifecycles where low-volume manufacturing is required. It also enables the manufacturers to customize the design at different stages of the product lifecycle without additional costs. Although in this study we demonstrated the suitability of FIM for low volume production using a design science approach, FIM needs to be further evaluated on a broader range of applications from different industries. This will help in generalizing the applicability as well identifying the limits of using FIM. Therefore, for future work, the authors encourage the researchers to apply FIM to new applications in order to generate new knowledge about opportunities and the limitations of FIM.

Although FIM is a promising manufacturing technology, there is some room for further developments: (1) The solvent material used in the demolding process is incompatible with some polymers such as PBT. (2) The demolding process is time consuming and decreases the agility of the FIM process. (3) The thermal conductivity of printed molds is different from conventional metal molds, and this may require process adaptations for processing crystalline and semi-crystalline materials. (4) Air entrapments will result in short or incompletely filled mold cavities. Although this issue can be addressed by drilling or minor mold design adjustments, but filling simulations are suggested as an area for future work. (5) FIM has higher unit costs than other DAM technologies and these costs will increase by increasing the size of the parts to be manufactured by FIM. There is also a need to develop a scientific approach to choose the appropriate parts, which can be produced using FIM. In addition, there is a need to develop detailed lifecycle costing-based analysis of FIM produced parts and to develop business cases for the same.

The contribution of the study lies in demonstrating the suitability of FIM for low volume injection molded parts using a design science approach. While Tosello et al. [9] performed a cost optimization for integrating AM in the IM process chain, our study is the first to systematically evaluate the suitability of FIM. The successful outcomes of the selected cases are a strong indication of the suitability of the technology and should encourage further adoption for cases where it is most appropriate.

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