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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Academic year: 2024-25

Date: 21-01-2025

CIRCULAR

Additive Manufacturing Club of Mechanical Engineering Department in association with Career Guidance Cell is organizing a Seminar to the Mechanical Engineering students on 24th January 2025. The Theme of the Seminar is "An Overview of Additive Manufacturing".

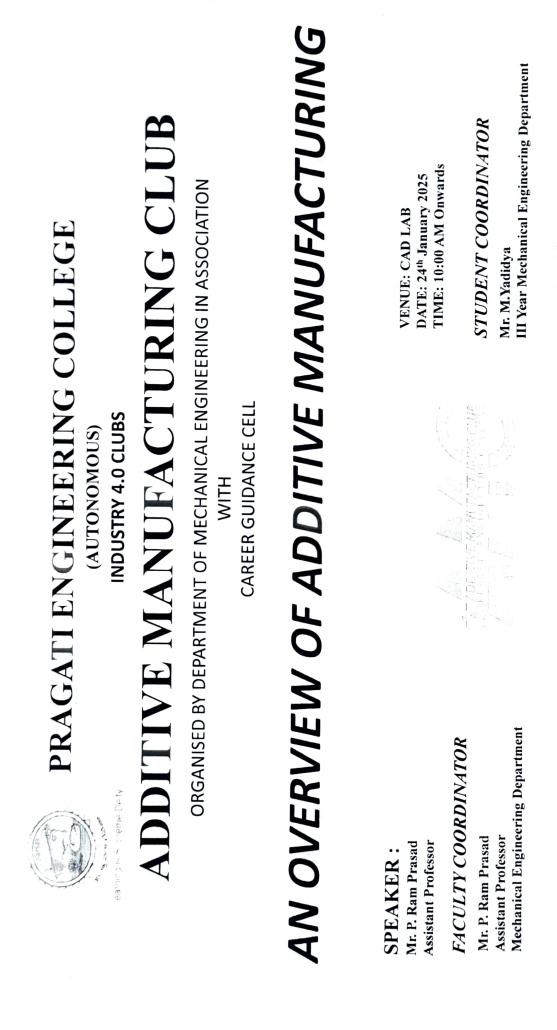
Event	:	Seminar.
Date of the Event	:	24 th January 2025.
Venue	:	CAD Lab.

INCHARGE

Copy to:

- 1. **HOD-ME**.
- 2. Departmental file.
- 3. AM Club In-charge ME.
- 4. Career Guidance Cell In-charge ME.







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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Participants List

Name of the Event:

An Overview of Addit CAD LAB

of Additive Manupacturing

Venue Date

: 24/01/2025

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S.No	Roll No	Name	Signature
1	2343140351	V. Venkata kowshik	N. Kowshik
2	23A3(A0313	B'Saiteja	B. Lato
3	2343140352	U. U.B. Trinath	V.U.B. Thath
4	23A31 A0326	K. Kameswara Rao	K. Kanen a Roo
5,	23 A 31 A0314	B.M. Vardhan	B.M.M
6	2343190346		S. Aaga Jenen
7	23A3/A0309	A Vosanth surge	A. myling
8.	23A31A0345	& sive sa:	el sive sar
9.	23A31A0348	T.A. Nacasimhan	T. Nacasimbur.
10	23A3/A0341	P.E. Masanth	Role
11	23 A31 AO 347	Siliday	8. Uslory
12.	28A31A0310	ARajesh	A. Rolad
130	2303100316	Ch. Soulosh Kumasa	OH-Sarthosh
14.	23AB1A0317	ch. Salyanadyana	Ch. VV satse
18.	23A31AO 311	B.H.S.D. Mrubyumay	B.H.S.D. Mutyanjoy



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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Participants List

Name of the Event	:	An Ouorview	24	Additive	Manufacturing
		CAD LAB			
Date	:	24/01/2025			

		01/2023	
S.No	Roll No	Name	Signature
16	23A31A0305	M. Revathi	Revather M.
17.	23 A31 P0301	B. Sou Ramya	B. Ranya.
18.	23A31A0306	S. yohanna.	
19.	23A31A0302	D. Avanthi	Avanthi
20	23A31A0303	N. Swapna	N-Swapna
21	24A35A0305	K- Satwik	Warture -
22	24A35A0304	0. Mouli	D. Houli
23	24A35A03D6	K. Powan, Kurnar	k. pavallyku
24	24A35A0307	- Coulook	Mh. D.L.
25		P. Rishikesh	Fichitark.
26	2443540315	S. Chandku	Schandu
27	- 24A35A0311	P. Neilesh kumar	P. A. Chig27
28	23A 31 A0333	B.V. Vampi Kerchne	Por Vansi & share
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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Participants List

of Additive Manufacturing

Venue

Date

Name of the Event:

: 24/01/2025

: CAD LAB

An Overview

S.No	Roll No	Name	Signature
31	23A3IA0328	K. satya chakra Dhora	K. J. C. Dhom
32	24Azs AO313	S. Manikaute	Suranilante
33	24A25 A0316	T. Deve Chanda Rus	Dea Chandres
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35	24 235 2031 4	P. Sriram.	S. Sriver
36.	24 A35A0301	A. Reepak	A. Reept
37 *	23 A31 A0327	K. Sivaji Ganesh	Siraji Ganest
38	24 A 31 A 0 3 0 3	D. Dîvakar	Divakare.
38.	2443540302	D. Labehn, Maryona,	D. Luckey
39.	24 8351 0309	Pimahesh	maheet
40.	24435103012	R. Kuran	Kingn
41	24A35A0317	Y. Suia Shankan	shankas



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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

A SEMINAR

ON

"AN OVERVIEW OF ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING"

A.Y 2024-25

Dt. 24.01.2025

A Seminar on "An Overview of Additive Manufacturing " was conducted to by Additive Manufacturing Club, Mechanical Engineering Department in association with Career Guidance Cell. A total of 41 students from II Year Mechanical Engineering students were participated for the event. Participations made to sit in CAD Lab and all are interested students were allowed. **Mr. P.Ram Prasad** interacted well with the students.

Additive manufacturing (AM), often referred to as 3D printing, is a process that creates threedimensional objects by adding material layer by layer based on a digital model. Unlike traditional subtractive manufacturing methods, which involve cutting or drilling material from a larger piece, additive manufacturing builds the object from the ground up, allowing for more complex and customized designs.

Key Aspects of Additive Manufacturing:

- 1. Process:
 - The process begins with creating a 3D model using computer-aided design (CAD) software.
 - The model is then sliced into thin layers, which serve as a blueprint for the printer.
 - The printer deposits material (plastic, metal, resin, etc.) in layers according to the sliced design. This continues until the full object is formed.
- 2. Materials:
 - AM can use a wide range of materials, including plastics, metals, ceramics, and even food and biological materials.

- Common materials used in 3D printing include PLA (polylactic acid), ABS (acrylonitrile butadiene styrene), and titanium alloys, each offering specific properties suited to different applications.
- 3. Techniques: There are several different methods of additive manufacturing, including:
 - Fused Deposition Modeling (FDM): Extrudes melted plastic to build layers.
 - Stereolithography (SLA): Uses ultraviolet light to cure resin layer by layer.
 - Selective Laser Sintering (SLS): Uses a laser to sinter powdered material, typically nylon or metal.
 - Direct Metal Laser Sintering (DMLS): Similar to SLS, but specifically for metal powders.
 - Inkjet 3D Printing: Deposits liquid material that is then solidified layer by layer.

4. Advantages:

- Customization: AM allows for the creation of highly customized parts or products.
- **Complex geometries**: It's well-suited for creating intricate shapes and structures that would be difficult or impossible to achieve with traditional methods.
- **Reduced Waste**: Since material is added rather than removed, additive manufacturing typically results in less material waste compared to subtractive processes.
- **Rapid Prototyping**: Prototypes can be created quickly and inexpensively, allowing for faster iteration and testing in product development.

5. Applications:

- **Prototyping**: AM is commonly used for rapid prototyping in industries like automotive, aerospace, and consumer electronics.
- **Manufacturing**: It's used for small-batch production, especially for customized parts or on-demand production.
- Medical: AM is increasingly used to create prosthetics, implants, and even bioprinted tissues.
- Aerospace: Lightweight, strong components are often 3D printed for aircraft and spacecraft.
- Construction: 3D printing is being explored for creating large-scale buildings and infrastructure projects.

6. Challenges:

 Speed and Size: While additive manufacturing can be faster for small objects, large-scale parts or high-volume production can still be slow.

- **Material Limitations**: Not all materials are suitable for AM, and the material properties may differ from traditionally manufactured materials.
- Post-processing: Many 3D printed objects require additional finishing steps, like sanding, painting, or assembly.

Future Trends:

As additive manufacturing continues to evolve, we can expect:

- Improved material properties, making 3D-printed parts more durable and functional for industrial use.
- Increased adoption in large-scale manufacturing and even in construction (such as 3D-printed houses).
- Greater automation and integration into existing manufacturing workflows.

PICTURES OF THE EVENT:





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