

# **AM Mold** **Start Guide**

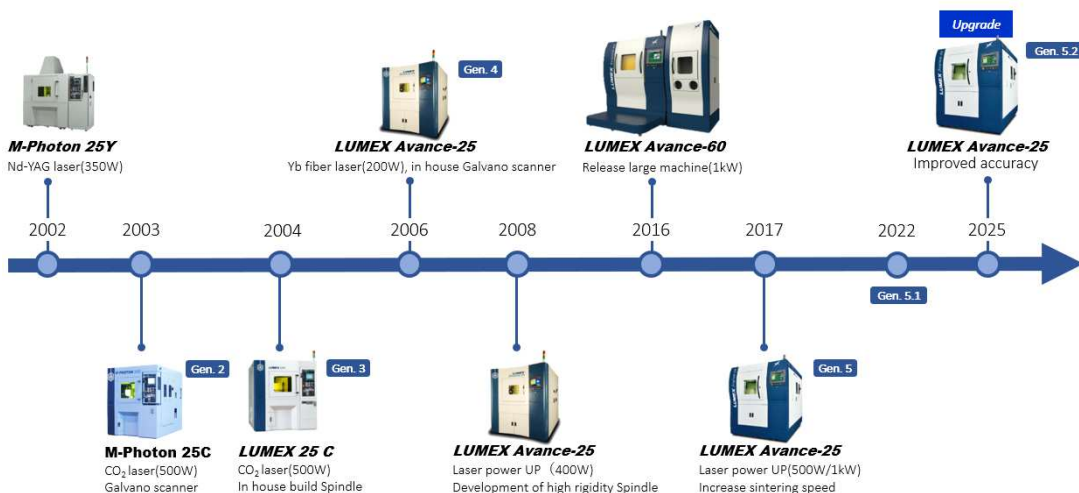
**Ver.3**

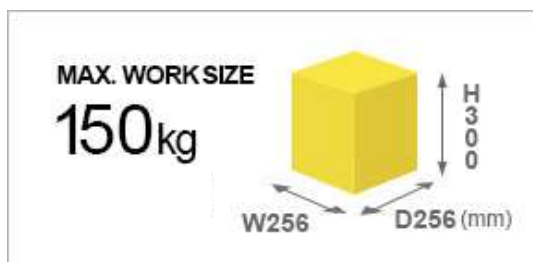
# What is the *LUMEX*?

## Revolutionizing complex **Mold Manufacturing** – at the push of a button with the *LUMEX*

In the 1990s, Matsushita Electric—now known as Panasonic—was at the forefront of metal 3D printing, utilizing German-made technology to produce and test high-performance molds with conformal cooling channels. However, they faced significant challenges in manufacturing complex mold cores with intricate slits and thin walls. Recognizing that the lead time for final products hinged on mold core production, they sought a more efficient solution. This need led to the development of the hybrid manufacturing method—combining additive and subtractive technologies for precision and efficiency. To bring this vision to life, Panasonic turned to Matsuura, a leader in machining center technology. Their collaboration led to the design of custom in-house equipment, ultimately evolving into a groundbreaking new business for Matsuura—one that continues to drive innovation in hybrid manufacturing today.

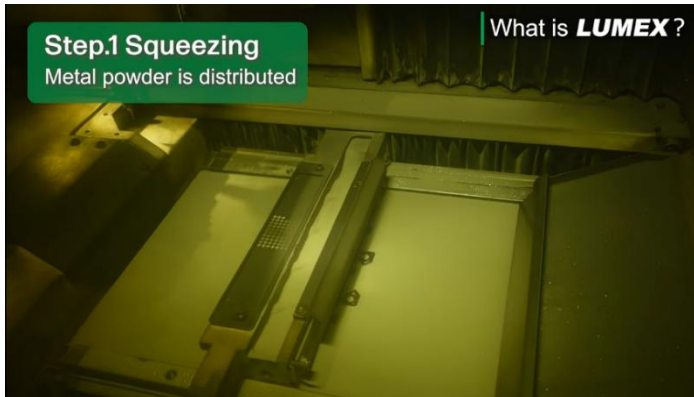
- The target is the **mold industry**
- **20+ years** of R&D history





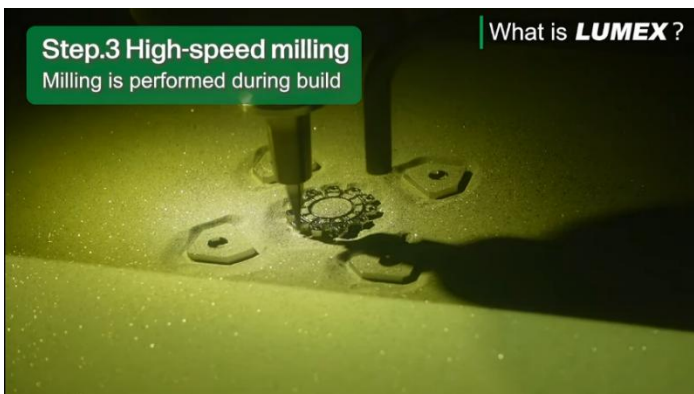
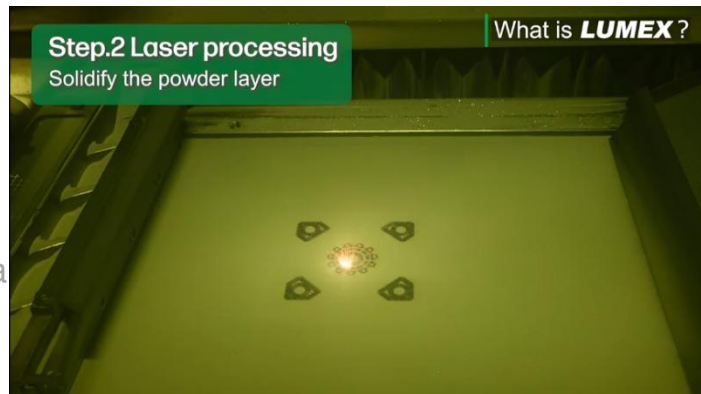
# The most notable point

# The Hybrid AM



After the table descends downward, the recoater moves across its top. While traversing, powder is supplied onto the surface, and the powder is scraped with a blade mounted on the recoater to form a metal powder layer of uniform thickness.

The machine irradiates the powder layer with a fiber laser installed at the top of the chamber. The powder is melted and solidified. By driving the galvanometer scanner via a program, the cross-sectional shape of the model is formed.



The two processes are repeated several times. When the height reaches a certain level, milling is performed. After collecting the powder around the milling area with the extraction device, high-precision cutting is performed by the spindle.

# The Additive and the Subtractive



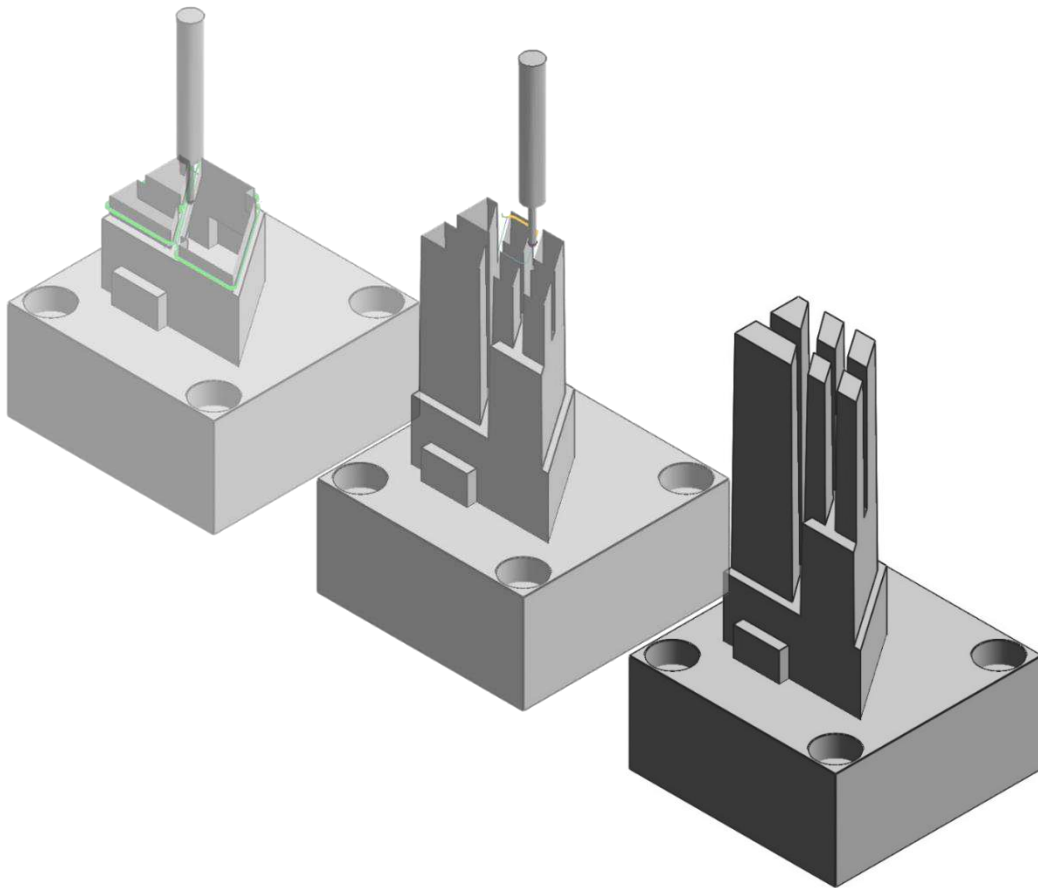
that only a machining center manufacturer can offer.

- The **hybrid** AM
- A machine-tool-oriented **spindle**

What can you do with it ?

## Effective Spindle Application

### 1. Deep slit milling with a short tool



- Capable of milling even in areas inaccessible by post-processing
- **Stable milling** with a short tool

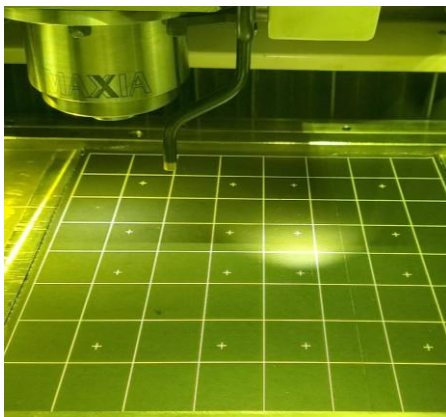
## 2. Precise printing

By using the CCD camera mounted next to the spindle, the intersection points drawn by the laser are read, and the laser coordinate system is aligned with the machining coordinate system. The laser coordinate system is then precisely calibrated (**pincushion function**). Distortion or misalignment specific to the laser coordinate system can be corrected on the machine, **allowing the system to adapt to aging-related changes over time.**

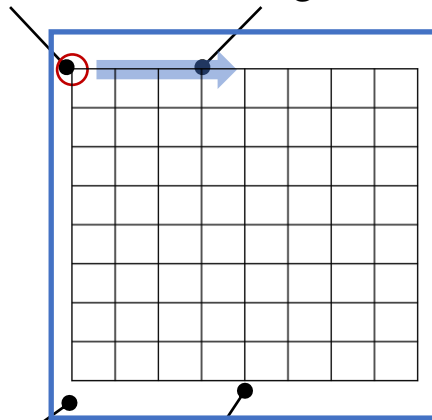
### Pincushion function

By verifying whether the laser's trajectory geometrically matches the coordinate system on the table, the laser system's parameters are corrected, and any misalignment is adjusted. The key consideration is that corrections can be made by **referencing the straightness and perpendicularity of the spindle's orthogonal axes**, ensuring precise alignment during machining.

CCD camera verifies  
the intersection points



Spindle  
moving direction

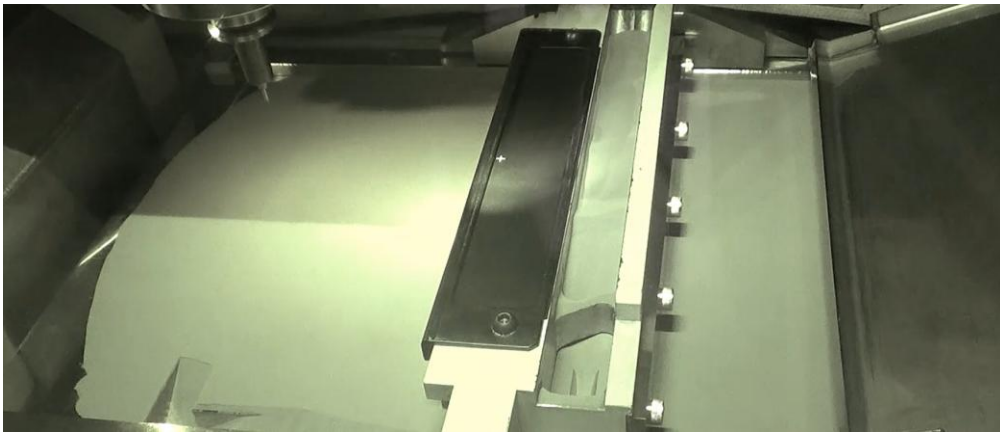


Table

A grid pattern is drawn  
on paper using a laser

# 3. Minimum allowance

During the printing process, the **compensation function** adjusts the laser coordinate system to match the cutting coordinate system, allowing the laser to be accurately positioned. As a result, the **variation in the built object on the table is minimized**, and the finishing allowance can be kept to a minimum.



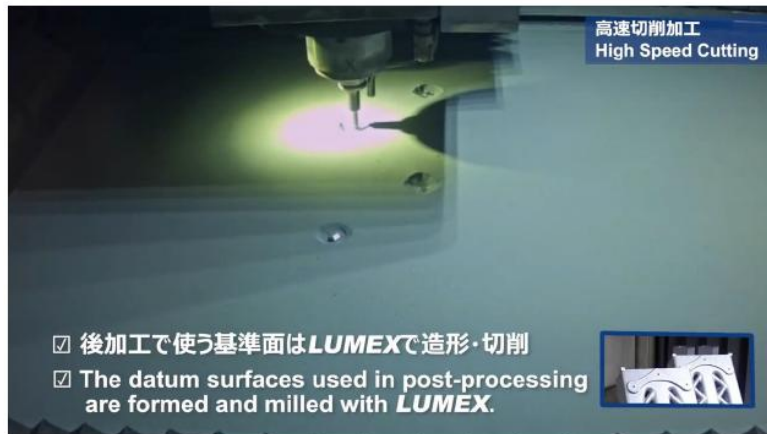
## Compensation function

At each layer, a cross mark is drawn on the paper on the recoater using a laser. The position is then read by the CCD camera mounted beside the spindle, and any coordinate misalignment is corrected.



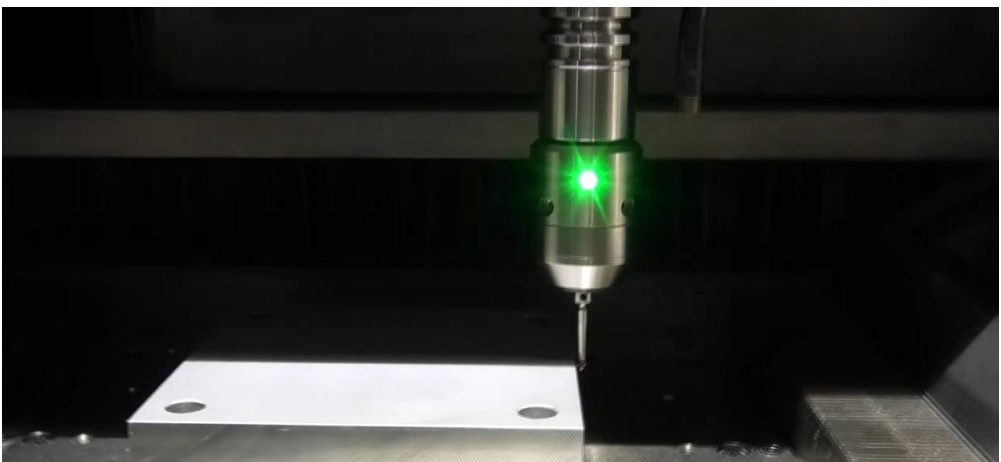
## 4. Easy post-processing

By machining a **reference surface**, it can be utilized for quality evaluation, precise alignment in subsequent processes, and as a stable chucking surface for secure workholding.



## 5. Precise additional building

The **LUMEX** utilizes the spindle and **probe** to **capture the coordinate system of existing objects**, making the setup process easier and more accurate.



Particularly effective for injection molds

# The Three Major Benefits

## Saving Labor/Time

### **1. Complex shapes can be fabricated with just one button.**

- Minimization of mold splitting
- Reduction of EDM processes
- Reduction of assembly

## Higher Added Value

### **2. Freedom of design**

- 3D cooling channels  
for improved quality/productivity

### **3. Porous structures**

- Relaxation of internal stress
- Reduction of low-pressure molding and defects through gas venting

# However, **Full of Questions**



To take the first step

# Clear up Doubts

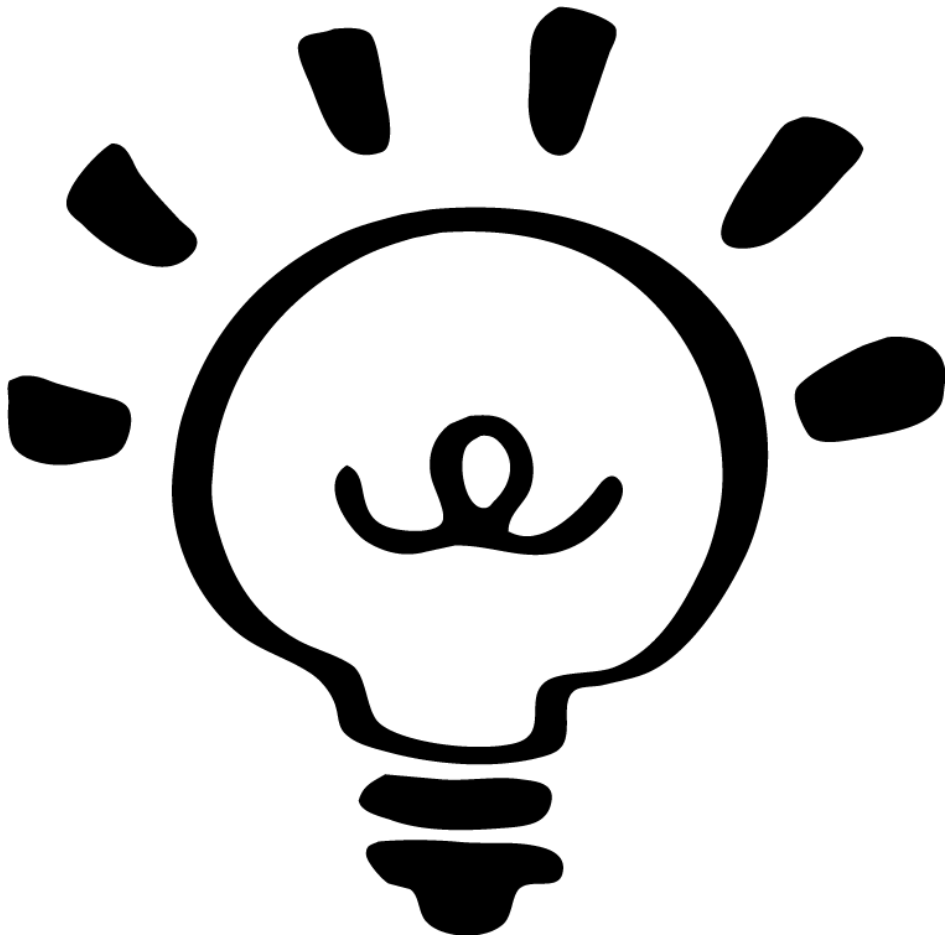
1. Material **Properties**?

2. **Mold lifespan**?

3. How can we achieve **ROI**?

4. How should we deal  
with **deformation**?

5. How can we  
**modify** and **fix** defects?



## Fundamentals

# Material Properties

PBF is a method of melting metal

**Very similar to bulk material**

Maraging for example is;

the most popular material for PBF tool applications

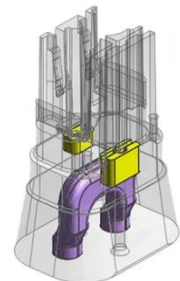
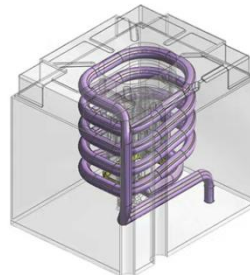
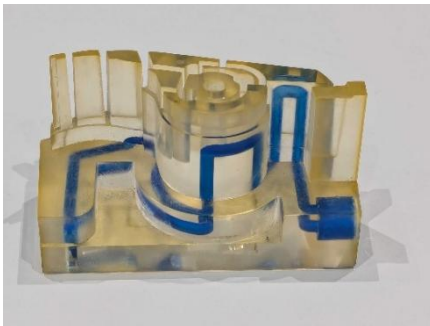
	As built	905°F for 3h + Aging treatment	NAK80
Hardness	HRC36 ± 1	HRC53 ± 1	HRC40
Tensile Strength	1,150~1,200MPa	1,900~1,970MPa	1,250MPa
Yield Strength (Rp 0.2%)	1,000~1,100MPa	1,850~1,900MPa	1,000MPa
Elongation	11 ± 1%	2.5 ± 1.5%	
Modulus of elasticity	21 ± 4Mpa ( × 10 <sup>4</sup> )	18 ± 2Mpa ( × 10 <sup>4</sup> )	
Ductility	38 ± 2 J	8 ± 2 J	
Fatigue strength		300MPa	
Thermal conductivity	15.3 W/(mK)	18 W/(mK)	21.3W/(mk)
Specific heat capacity	0.44 J/(gK)	0.44 J/(gK)	

- With aging treatment, hardness can achieve **HRC 53±1** without the need for high-temperature heat treatment.

Primary concerns:  
**Mold Lifespan & Injection Count**

# Comparable to a Conventional Mold

Track record: **2M** injections with PP



- Commonly used for **mass production**  
(ABS, PP, PC, PPS, and GF materials)

Many faced this challenge in the past

# Is the density low?

Impressions from the past experience

“Metal 3D printers can only produce parts with low density (~98%)”



There are various parameters

High-speed/Low-density



Low-speed/High-density

By using **low-speed/high-density** processing parameters, a relative density of over 99.5% can be achieved, enabling builds with a quality level fully suitable for mass-production injection molding.

- "Low density because it's metal AM." That's a **misconception**.
- By combining post-processing, we can meet **demanding specifications**.

So then, is it slow?

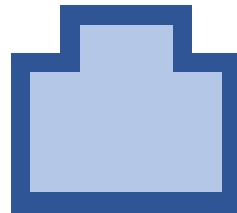
# We have a solution



High  
density

Low  
density

Mold surface: High density  
Mold interior: Low density



**Reduction of internal stress**  
**Shortening of build time**

# Admittedly, **Powder Costs Remain High**

The cost of general AM mold design and manufacturing is said to be **1.1 to 1.5 times** higher compared to conventional methods.

## **Nevertheless, Huge advantages when molding parts**

- 3D cooling channels  
for improved quality/productivity
- Reduction of low-pressure molding  
and defect through gas venting

### **Injection cycle time**

Conventional mfg. **90sec**



**42sec**

*LUMEX*

# Only with the hybrid AM, **Cost Reduction and Shorter Lead Time**

## Basic principle of *LUMEX* utilization **Minimize EDM processes**

Once implemented into your tool building process, the design of the mold becomes quite simple. Only the mold split is required, eliminating the need to produce inserts exclusively for manufacturing purposes. (EDM, Polishing and Venting).

### Success story

- It took 3 days to build the mold insert in urgent need due to break down. They successfully resumed production on the 4th day.

→ **Half the lead time compared to the usual procurement.**

- It took only 10 manual labor hours.

→ **Effective for labor shortage.**

Size : 42×33×H88mm  
Material : Matsuura Maraging II  
Machine : **LUMEX Avance-25**  
Lead time : 25.5h(Sintering10.5h/Miling15h)

### Success Story

As a result,

- The time savings for Design and Electrode manufacture.

**Design: 8 -> 2 days**

**Manufacture: 14 -> 3 days**

- By saving time in manufacturing, the customer eliminated the need to prebuild spares for risk management.

→ **Saving upfront costs of \$9,000**



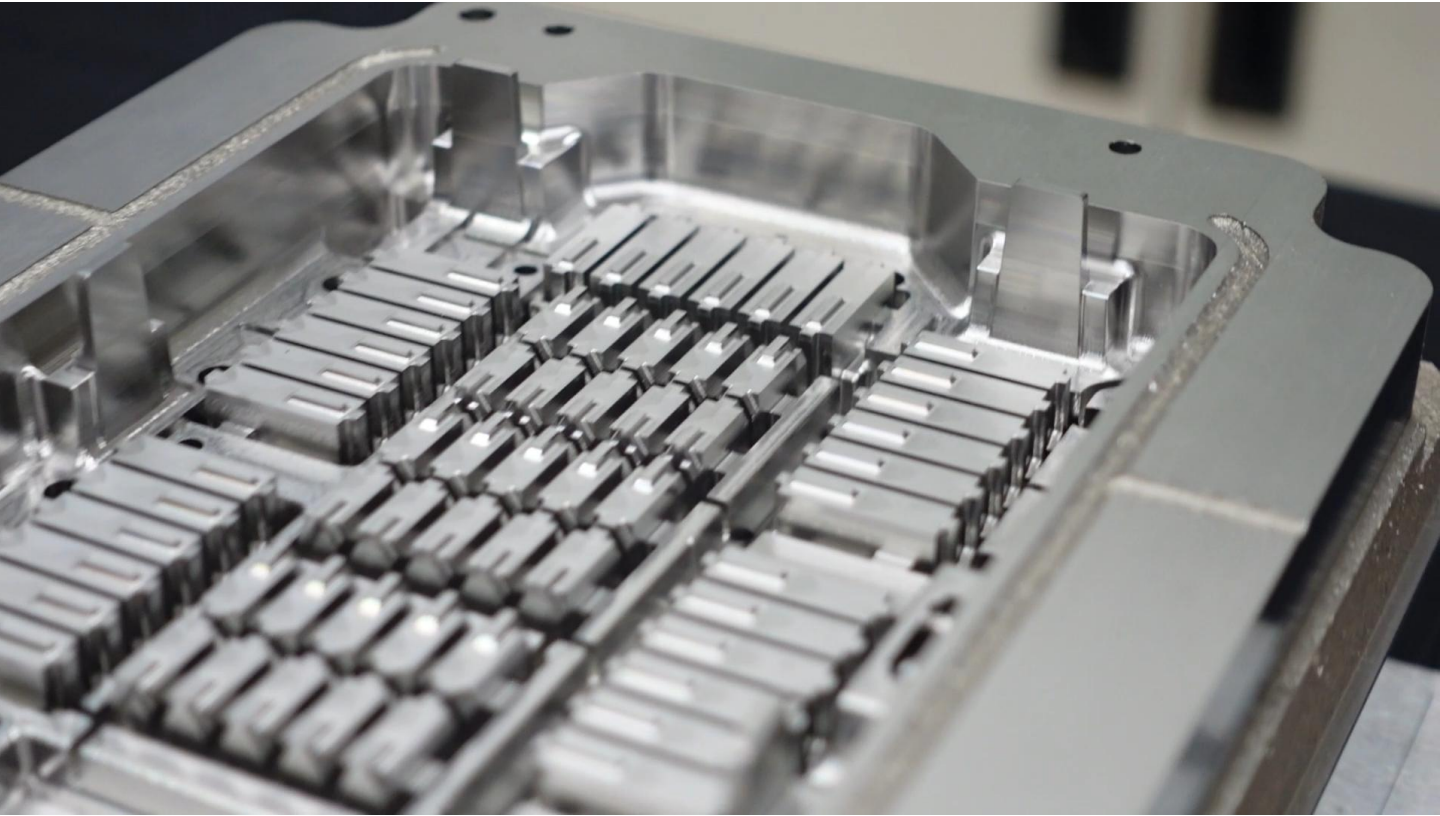
Saving the time for:

- EDM programming
- Multiple setups for EDM process
- EDM operation
- Mold design for creating inserts
- Electrode design
- Electrode machining

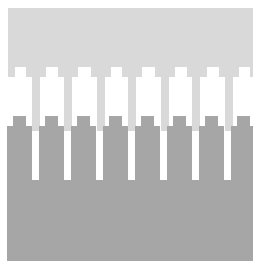


# [AM + Post Processing]

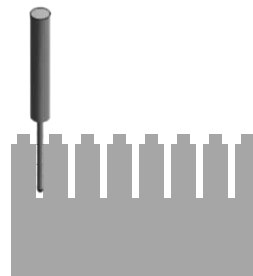
## Involve Time and Effort



Integrated mold  
with AM



EDM

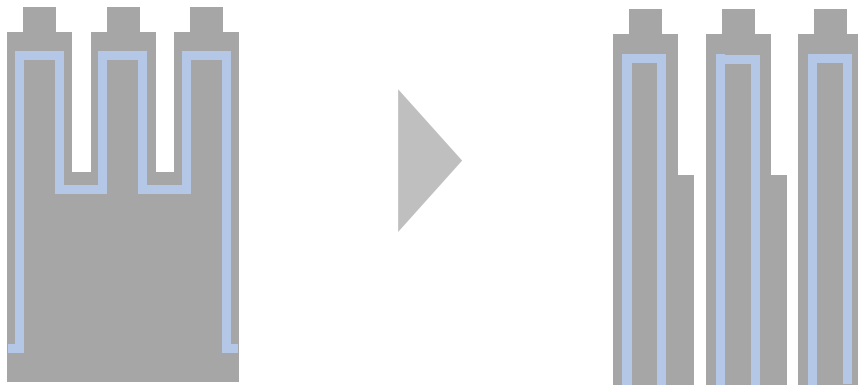
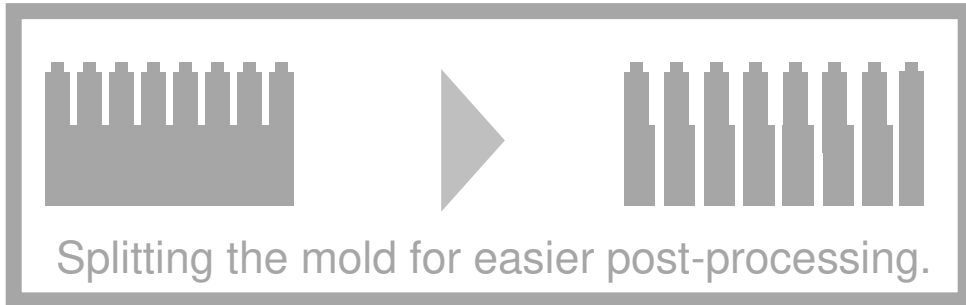


Milling

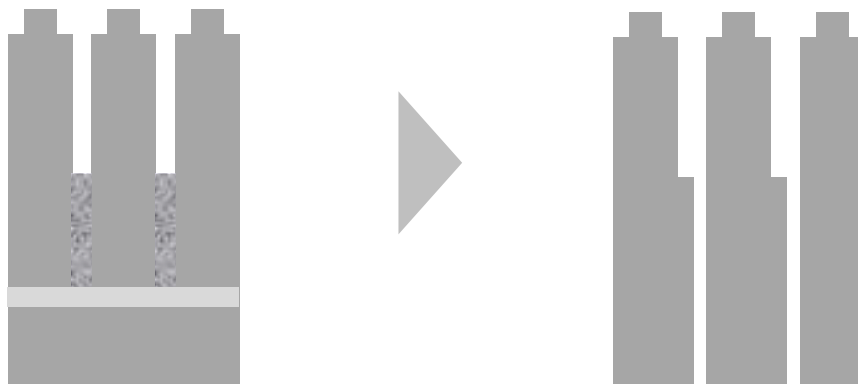
- The electrodes for EDM also have complex designs, so the effort involved doesn't really change.
- Plus, the EDM process itself takes a long time.
- Milling narrow grooves with long tools while managing chatter is challenging.

It limits your consolidation

# Unutilized AM benefits

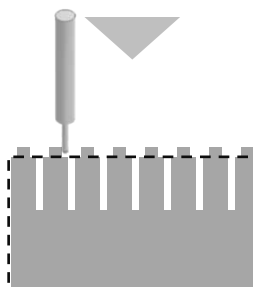
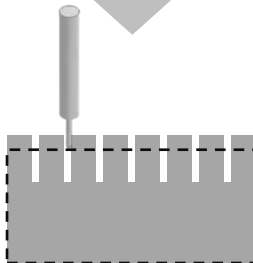
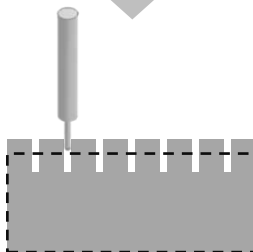
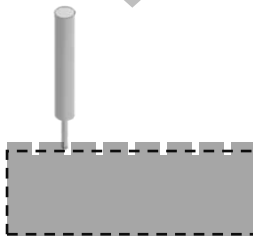


Internal cooling channels that cross split mold components carry a risk of leakage, which limits where the channels can be placed.



In compression molds or molding processes using materials like elastomers or FRP, splitting the mold often leads to flash issues. An integrated AM mold can address gas burn problems with porous gas venting structures.

# The hybrid is **not the same** as [AM + Post Processing]



Milling

While building

Stable cutting

With short tools

On every layer

Milling

No longer

Becomes

A bottleneck

In mold design

# Not constrained by post-processing Enables Greater Mold Integration

## Metal 3D printer (No milling function)

## Hybrid metal 3D printer **LUMEX**

Post-process	
× Post-processing for surface finish required	○ Minimized due to repeated sintering and milling
Number of mold parts	
△ Requires the same degree of mold parts as conventional	○ Integrate separated parts into a single build work
Layout of 3D cooling channels	
△ Restricts the layout of 3D cooling channels due to many parts	○ Integration with the mold maximizes the design freedom of 3D cooling channels
Cooling efficiency	
△	○

### #1 Fundamental elements of success

#### Mold Parts Consolidation

##### [Conventional]

The mold was divided into 82 parts and manufactured using machining centers and EDM



##### [LUMEX]

The hybrid and millin with a ball EDM pro

### Success Story

The achievements of building CAV/COR with **LUMEX**,

- Reduced labor hours by **46%**
- Saving upfront costs of **6 million yen**
- Reduced lead time by **2 weeks**
- Reduced injection molding time by **4 seconds**



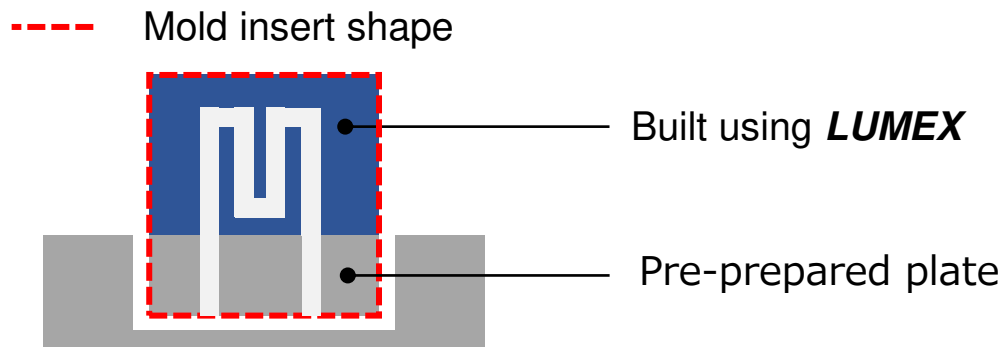
# It's not “All or Nothing”

## Utilize Other Methods Wisely

There is **no need to replace everything with the LUMEX**. Apply the hybrid AM to areas where high added value can be achieved, while utilizing conventional methods where applicable. **AM molds do not lose the capabilities of conventional methods, such as EDM, welding, and plating**, allowing for flexibility in mold manufacturing.

### A hybrid mold

The **base plate**, which functions as the foundation for building parts, is **used as a part of the mold**.

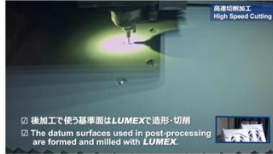


- Reduction in lead time
- Minimized warpage

Since the process involves rapid heating and cooling by melting and solidifying metal powder with a laser, residual stress accumulates in the formed part. When the part is detached from the base plate, deformation inevitably occurs. The hybrid mold application is also aimed at avoiding the need for detachment.

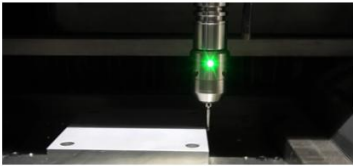
#### 4. Easy post-processing

By machining a **reference surface**, it can be utilized for quality evaluation, precise alignment in subsequent processes, and as a stable chucking surface for secure workholding.



#### 5. Precise additional building

The **LUMEX** utilizes the spindle and **probe** to **capture the coordinate system of existing objects**, making the setup process easier and more accurate.

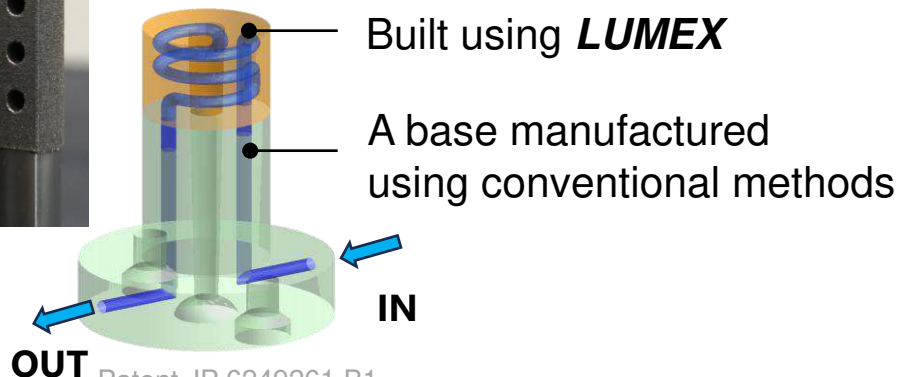


Easier to **combine with post-processing** from conventional manufacturing methods.

Easier to **leverage the geometry of existing parts**.

## What else?

- Only **the deep and narrow slits** are milled on the LUMEX, while exposed surfaces are milled afterward.
- Only **the parts that are difficult to produce without splitting them** using conventional methods are integrated.



Patent JP 6249261 B1

This patent is licensed by Panasonic

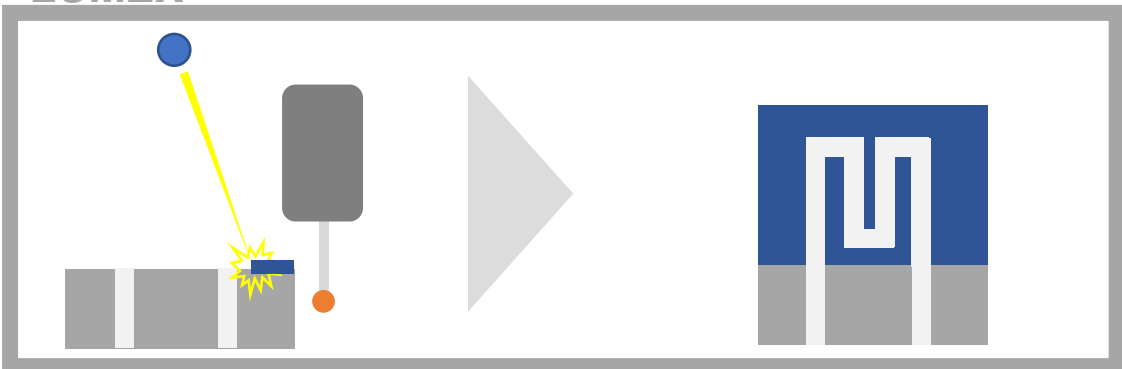
# Only with probing, Precise Setup

A general metal 3D printer



Maintaining the absolute coordinates of the laser system on the table is difficult. Additionally, due to aging changes, **accurately performing additional building on top of existing objects requires trial and error.**

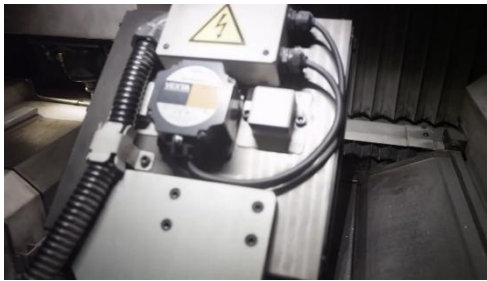
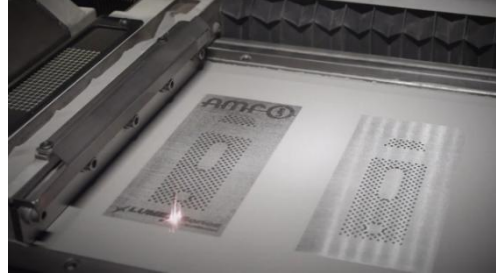
*LUMEX*



- Creating a coordinate system with **a probe**, ensuring that **additional building** on existing objects **does not shift**

Even easier

# Zero Clamp Systems



 YouTube



- Easy clamping with air supply
- Repeatable positioning
- Automatic powder recovery
- Multi-part builds

# Not that difficult

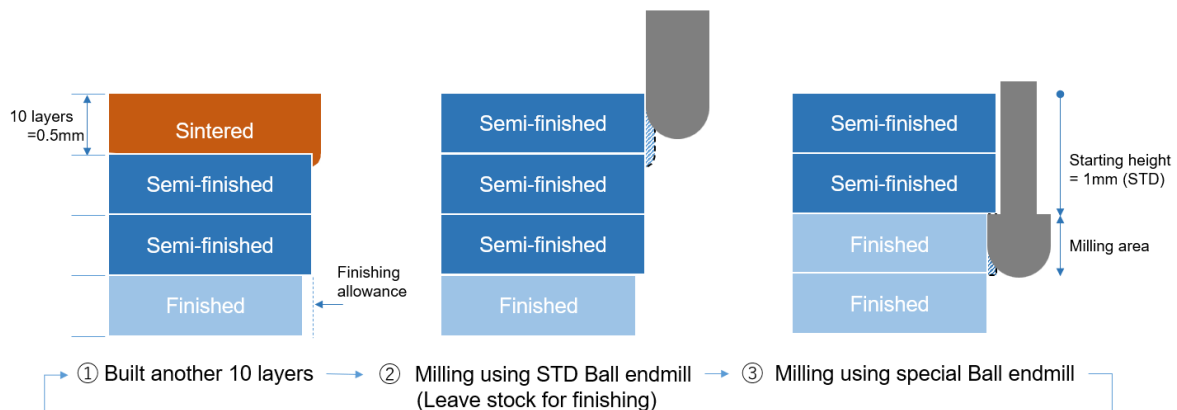
## How to Handle Deformation

**Warping** and **distortion** during the build process inevitably occur to some extent

## Intra Layer Milling

Patent  
JP 4452692

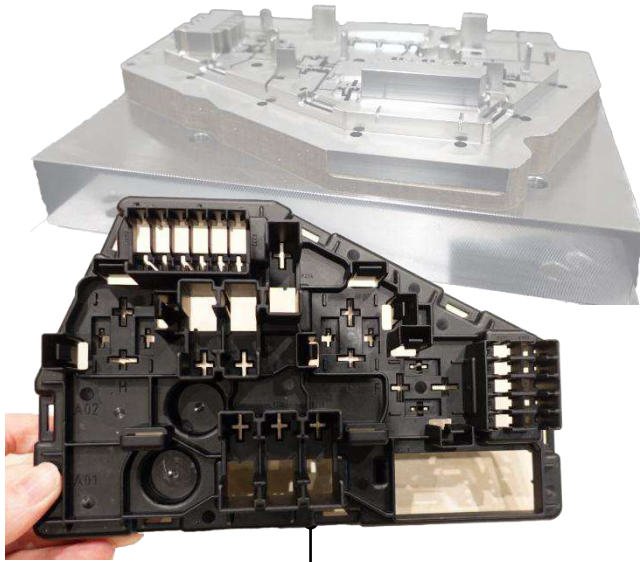
Finish milling while avoiding the upper areas affected by thermal shrinkage. Minimize step differences to achieve a high-quality surface.



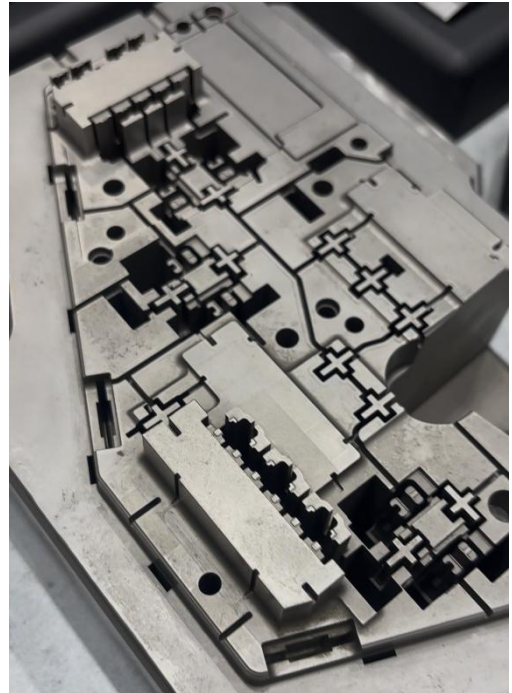
- Dimensional changes (linear expansion) are adjusted by **scaling the 3D model**
- Depending on the target dimensions, **post-processing** may also be required

- Intra layer milling is easily programmed with the **LUMEX CAM**

# How they make **Mass Production Molds**



**PA6-GF30**  
(30% glass fiber)



After 400,000 shots

## An automobile fuse box mold

1. **LUMEX** sintering and milling(234h)
2. **Aging Treatment** to increase hardness
3. **Finishing process** for areas which require high-precision fitting.
4. **Light Sandblasting**  
to adjust surface roughness

- Dimensional changes are minimized since only an **aging treatment** (low temp) is required

# Remaking it from scratch?

## How you Modify AM Molds

Repairs can be made by **buildup welding** or by cutting out the damaged area and using an insert

It is better to design the following parts as **separate or insert components** from the beginning



- Easier **maintenance**
- **Design changes**  
may be a factor
- Expected severe **wear**

## Recap

- Only **the parts that are difficult to produce without splitting them** using conventional methods are integrated

- Maraging steel has good **weldability**, so partial buildup welding is possible.

# Other Questions

## ➤ Doesn't a porous structure **get clogged**?

Super engineering plastics that are prone to gas generation and those with high fluidity like LCP, PBT, and PPS, will require higher maintenance frequency. For resin materials with high fluidity, design methods such as avoiding direct contact of the porous surface, or incorporating gas venting grids, are effective solutions.

## ➤ What should I start with?

We offer another guidebook (Exclusive for **LUMEX** users)  
for **effective AM mold design**

3. Design  
c. Conformal cooling channel



What is the impact of different paths of conformal cooling channels?



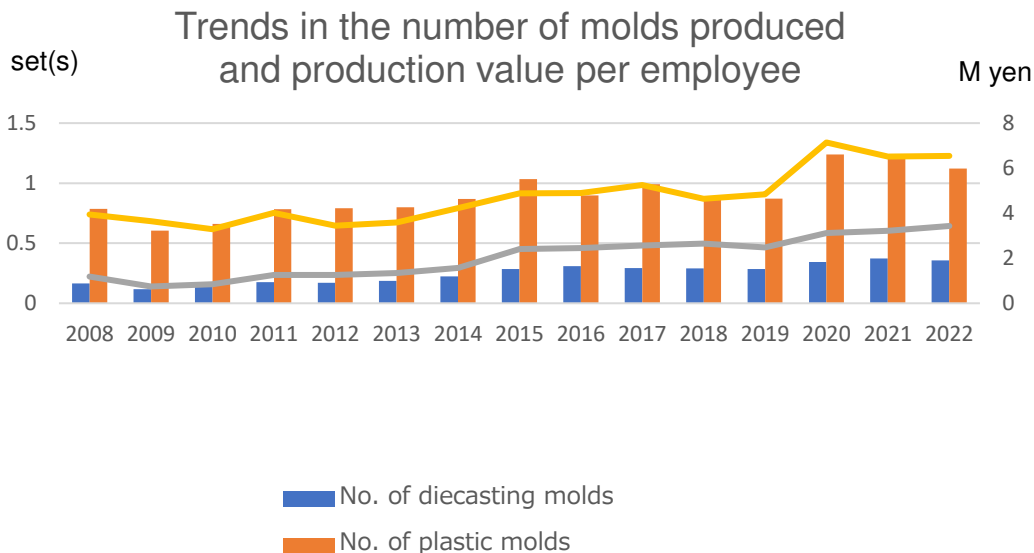
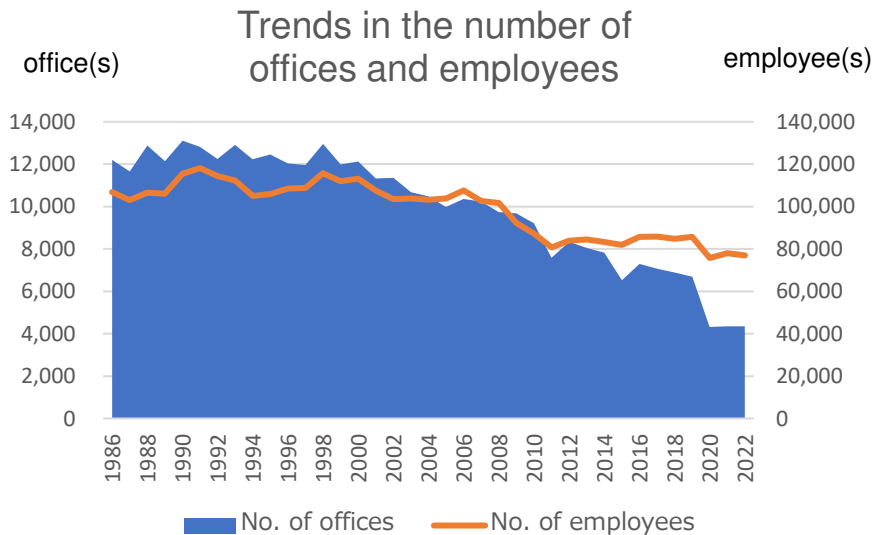
3. Design  
d. Gas venting structure



	Grid				Porous	
Opening	70 ± 30 μm	90 ± 30 μm	110 ± 30 μm	130 ± 30 μm	80 ~ 250 μm	80 ~ 400 μm
Relative Density <sup>①</sup>						
Observe						
Power						
Spot size						
Hatching						
Speed						
Layer thickness						
Scan direction						

# Japanese mold industry

## How is Your Country?



\*The graph is created based on statistical data from the Japan Die & Mold Industry Association.

- The No. of employees decline
- The **burden** per employee has been **increasing year by year.**

There used to be this major premise

**If you use a M3DP,**

It is **pointless** unless you make **high-performance molds** with internal water channels or gas venting structures.

**However,**

Started seeing changes since 2022

Even with molds that can be made using conventional methods, we want to **reduce dependence on machinery and manual labor.**

Please put us to the test

# Production Service



 YouTube



“Come to us.

Let us show you, not explain it to you.

**Let us make a part.**

Let you take that part.

**Use it in your own process.**

**Evaluate it yourself.**

And then, **I don't think there's any further explanation needed.”**

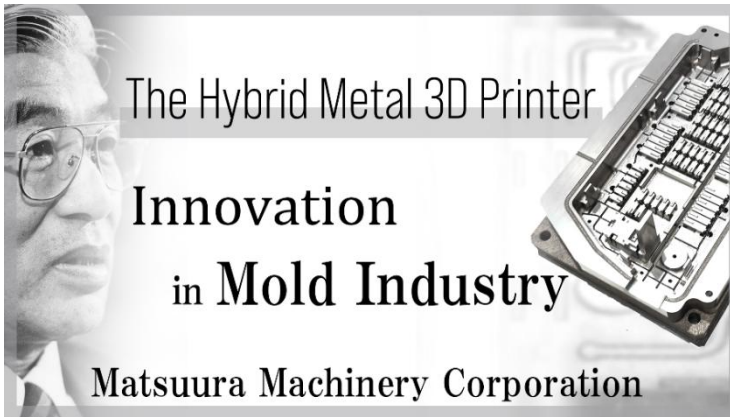
**Simon Chappell**

Managing Director

at Matsuura Europe GmbH

- We propose solutions for molds  
based on **20+ years of experience**

In this article, you can learn  
**All the History**



**LinkedIn**



- The development history
- Why are we so confident now?
- User case studies

**Thank you for taking  
the time to read this !**

We look forward to your feedback