Design of Simple Multi-use Thermoforming Molds for the Beginner Machinist Designer

by

Shaka J.P. Thornhill

Submitted to the Department of Mechanical Engineering in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of

Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering

at the

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

February 2014

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ABSTRACT

The aim of a class with Engineering Design points at MIT is to help the students learn how to put into practice different lessons and techniques in engineering a product. Beginner machinist are sometimes held back by the time consuming process of constructing proper housing in electronic dominant disciplines. The aim for this thesis was to devise a simple multi-use molding system to facilitate learning for the beginner machinist.

Five schemes were used in conjunction with seven shapes and sixteen different detail designs to come up with thirty seven molds, out of the five hundred and sixty mold possibilities, which students may use in multiple ways. Choosing Renshape[®]5025, a polyurethane based thermoset foam for the mold material, allows the limited facility in the EDS lab to repair and manufacture a variety of mold designs. With the addition of plywood base board for added weight and grip ensures that the forms are easily removed without damaging the molds.

Thesis Supervisor: Steven B. Leeb Tile: Professor, Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering

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Table 1: A utilization breakdown of ideal project cycle with weekday 9-5 access to lab.14Table 2: Sample projects with some significant criteria found. Total is for all projects classified15from issues 1-34⁵15

1. Introduction

MIT students learn through many classes the theoretical approach to building mathematical models of their ideas. Courses like Microcomputer Project Laboratory, 6.115, and Power Electronics Laboratory, 6.131, offer hands on approach to teaching the students how to manifest their ideas. In the Electrical Engineering and Computer Science discipline, an introduction to the machines and tools used to build physical prototypes and manufacture goods are not an early focus in the curriculum. If the students have a lab equipped with ready to use molds to make casing for alarm clock or mp3 player dock that they designed then this will be beneficial. This will allow the students to focus more on the Electrical and Computer Science component and less on the machining. Furthermore with a class as large as 80 students, thermoforming molds would be cheaper and faster than most other forming methods. Appendix A shows 43 mold designs that when used together allows the student to do just that. Making it easy to create a case for the iPod or cover for a speaker.

2. Thermoforming Basics

There are many ways to manufacture goods but since the invention of motorized vacuum pumps in the 20th Century, engineers started playing with thermoforming. Although new techniques and materials have been found over the years, the basic process is still the same.

2.1. Mold Creation

2.1.1. Mold Design

First the decision for a male or female mold is decided. Both mold options are shown in figure 1. This is usually determined mainly by end shape. Both molds forms leave the top portion with a thicker layer of plastic². Depending on which side of the form requires more strength can influence the choice of male or female.



Figure 1: a) Male mold with suggested draft angles b) Female mold with suggest draft angles²

2.1.2. Mold Criteria

For a form to be made properly three things need to be in place. First is the draft angle, which is a slight angle of vertical surfaces to help the form release from the mold. This is because most materials used in thermoforming shrink. Because most molds are meant to be reusable draft angles make it possible to separate mold from finished form without damaging either. Second is a Base plate. This ensures that the plastic does not total encase the mold on the 6th surface and allows the mold to be released from the form. Base plates can also add weight to the mold to

allow for easier release. Last is the relief hole. Air can be trapped in pockets between the mold and the form. These holes allow the removal of air pockets to let the form fully conform to the mold. 2



Figure 2: a) Male mold with relief holes and base plate b) Female mold with relief holes and base plate

2.2. Material Clamping

After the mold has been constructed, a sheet of forming material is secured in place. This clamping also creates a seal for the vacuum to function. The frame of the clamp needs to be strong enough to ensure the sheet is held firmly while resisting the vacuum pressure. Additional it must ensure that it can be adjusted to the different thickness and dimension of the sheet.

2.3. Material Heating

A heat source it place over plastic to the point of phase change from solid to liquid. In order to get best results heating should be done uniformly over the entire sheet and through its thickness. Most vacuum formers have variable zones that can be customized to best match the dimension and thickness of the sheet material. Overheating the sheet material can cause webbing and other

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deformities. Under heating can cause decrease definition of the mold. Heat time is complex to predict and so some trial and error is need to find the appropriate heat time

2.4. Material Pre-stretch

When the plastic is ready for forming, it can be pre-stretched to ensure a more even wall thickness when the vacuum is applied to the mold. Pre-stretch can be useful when drawing parts with more depth. This is usually performed by a release of compressed air under the sheet.

2.5. Vacuum and Mold Plug

Once the material is pre-stretch, the vacuum can be applied to sheet to form over the mold. Some machines us two stage vacuums to ensure the rapid molding of the heated material. Mold Plugs are optional and can then be used to help further form the sheet to the desired shape. Plugs are usually used when forming multiple impression male molds as they can be situate near each other without the worry of webbing.

2.6. Form Cooling and Release

Once the sheet is formed, it must be allowed to cool before being release from the clamp and the mold. This can be helped by forced cooling with a powered device spraying mist on the mold or by applying a damp cloth. If the sheet is released too soon it will warp and deviate from the intended shape

2.7. Form Trimming and Finishing

Now that the sheet is formed, cooled and removed from the machine, excess plastic can be trimmed. Holes, slots and cut-outs can then be performed to get it to the desired final shape.

3. 3D printing Comparison

Additive Manufacturing methods are very capable to make a variety of complex and simple shapes or objects. It also is not limited in the forms that can be made when compared to Thermoforming. The EDS lab only looked at one other option beside Thermoforming and that was 3D printing.

3.1. Cost

The price of 3D printing material is anywhere from \$20-\$180 per kg dependent on the color and type of plastic¹. Comparing this to the price of Sheets of plastic for thermoforming, which range about \$1-\$10 per kg, we can see one of the drawbacks of the materials of 3D printing⁴. Additionally the cost of industrial thermoforming can range from $$5,000-$20,000^2$. 3D printers have dropped in price to about a few hundred dollars but these have a very limited foot print. In order to ensure breath of scope for size a larger more expensive model would have to be used and with prices ranging upwards of about \$10,000+¹.

3.2. Utilization

The second factor we compared was utilization. Table 1 gives a breakdown of the utilization that we can expect in a conservative class with 80 students, lab only open from 9-5pm on weekdays and only one project to do the whole semester.

Table 1: A utilization breakdown of ideal project cycle with weekday 9-5 access to lab.

Utilization T	able					
# of Students	80					
length of Project	3	Months				
Lab availability for	52	Hours / Month				
	Job completion	range	Utilization w/	1 machine		Optimal
Method	Low	High	Low	High	Avg.	Stations
Thermoforming ¹	0.5	3.0	26%	154%	90%	1
3D Printing ⁴	8.0	24.0	410%	1231%	821%	9

As can be seen from the table you would need nine 3D printers to get close to the same

utilization of one vacuum former. This information further supports our chosen forming method.

4. Method of Mold Design

4.1. Shape Factors

The first determination of mold design is the shape of the mold. Research was done mostly by analyzing project suggestions in Maker Magazine. Table 2 is a breakdown of sample data taken from the magazine.

Name	Page	Volume	Principles	Complete Casing	EE Focus	Both
Desktop Rail Gun	12	1	Physics	0	0	0
Glowstick A Go-Go	34	1	EE	0	1	0
MOD your ROD	49	3	EE	0	1	0
Kite Aerial Photography	50	1	MechE	0	0	0
Halloween Haunted House Controller	86	3	EE	0	1	0
Lego Soccer	88	6	Robotics	0	0	0
Mousey the Junkbot	96	2	Robotics	1	0	0
Gun-Controlled Alarm Clock	100	8	EE	0	1	0
Magnetic Stripe Reader	106	1	EE	1	1	1
Electronic Test Equipment	158	10	How to	0	0	0
Microcontroller Programming	158	4	How To	0	0	0
Midi Control	158	7	EE	1	1	1
Moldmaking	160	8	MechE	0	0	0
		All Issues	Total	38.30%	31.91%	19.15%

Table 2: Sample projects with some significant criteria found. Total is for all projects classified from issues 1-34⁵

Complete Casing is set as "1" if the project was completely cased. EE focus is set as "1" if the project's main principle discipline was Electric Engineer. As can be seen by the results only about 38.30% were completely enclosed. Of the total "Complete Casing" close 50% of them were EE focus. This leads to evidence that the Shape of the casing can almost be entirely determined by the electric circuit board on the inside. This let us know that we can have the best success of having a set of mold be useful for a variety of situations if they can meet a few

criteria. One is that the case totally encloses the standard circuit boards use by the lab. Extra space can be added in case of wiring, capacitors and other components. Next criteria is that since most circuit boards are four sided then rectangle/squares will be the dominate shape needed. Another criterion that becomes obvious is that more shapes will be needed to cover additional creativity. But these less dominate shapes can't deviate too much on the # of sides as when we deviate from four sides we end up with more wasted space. This is visually shown in fig. 3 giving reason not to deviate more than ± 2 sides beyond 4.



Figure 3: a) Shape Comparison with red representing space with high probability of not being used.

4.2. Detail Selection

After the shape choices become apparent, a small amount of detail can be added to some shapes to help the beginners along. In selecting details to be used, three criteria were used. First, the detail could not be too complex in detail because complexity increased the size of mold as thermoforming cannot handle too much small detail. Secondly, the detail can't take up too much of the top surface as this might restrict creativity and multi-purpose affinity of the mold. By looking again at Figure 3 we can estimate that at most 50% of the total surface can be used. So we can designate our neutral or empty space to be 50-100% of the shape surface. Lastly, the details need to belong to themes that will be favorable to MIT students. Acceptable themes could be School Spirit, Generation Tech friendly or part of the Nerdist culture.

4.3. Design Tools

The process used to create mold varied by the shape and detail chosen. The order of design tools used is fairly consistent even with the variations.

4.3.1. Solidworks

Initial CAD models of chosen shapes and details are made to the correct perspective. All similar shapes are kept to the same base dimension for ease of building a mated part for it. After the CAD is finalized a drawing is made of model.



Figure 4: a) rectangle shape with EECS logo b) MIT logo with same base dimension as part a. Both use the same baseplate and need the same mated part.

4.3.2. Mastercam X6

The drawing file is then imported into Mastercam X6. Here tool paths are constructed in Figure 5. The tool paths are then check visually with a computer simulation as can be seen in Figure 6.



Figure 5: Sample constructed tool path done in Mastercam X6. Left are the tools chosen with their respective path type. The right shows the predicted movement of the tools.



Figure 6: Simulated outcome of constructed tool path to visually check for mistakes in tool movement. Once the tool path is verified the G-code is generated to use with a CNC machine.

4.3.3. Router (Techno or Shark pro)

The G-code is loaded in to a router to do the rough cut of the mold shapes. Most detailing is done here also to ensure the detail is placed correctly on the mold. Several router bits are used in this stage. The material is first faced with a 2.5 facing bit. Initial cuts and outlines of the detail is done with the 1/8" and $\frac{1}{4}$ " straight bits. The chamfers and finer detailing is done with the V-60° and V-90° bits. Finally the rough mold is cut out of the material with the longer fluted $\frac{1}{2}$ " straight or 3/8" spherical bits. The base plates are also cut out at this point

4.3.3.1. Router Bit List

- a) 2.5" Face bit 1/2" shank w/2 3/4" flutes
- b) 1/8" Straight bit 1/4" shank w/2 ½" flutes
- c) 1/4" Straight bit ½" shank w/2 ½" flutes
- d) 1/2" Straight bit ¹/₂" shank w/2 1.5" flutes
- e) 3/8" Spherical bit ½" shank w/1 2" flute
- f) 1" V-60° ½" shank w/2 1" flutes
- g) 1/2" V-90° ½" shank w/2 1" flutes

4.3.4. Hand and Belt Sanders

The rough molds are not sanded to remove any flash or burs. Non-straight edges are finish here by using the sander at a 7° angle to apply an initial draft. This is follow by hand sanding with papers and files to smooth out the drafts and remove any burs in the detail. At this stage the base plates are also sanded my the hand and belt sanders to remove any burs from the material

4.3.5. Table Saw

The last design tool is a table saw. A flat edge jig is made to facilitate cutting a 7° draft angle on straight edges. This jig allows a consistent draft to be made with minimal effort and maximum safety.

4.4. Material Selection

Choice of material of Mold had a few top choices. Aluminum was foremost of options for the mold but due to the restrictive availability of machining tools in the EDS lab it was not used. One goal was to have the molds easily repaired and/or remade from scratch. To use Aluminum as a material the lab would need a CNC milling machine at a minimum. The only CNC machine in the lab was a router. With this in mind a polyurethane-based thermoset foam board was used called Renshape[®] 5025. The price of Renshape per kg is slightly higher but, with its machinability being better that wood, made this the perfect choice. The base plates were also not made out of Aluminum for the same reason as the mold. Weight was durability were the main factors in this part so wood was chosen. Ply would seem to best fit the need so a no gap Lauan plywood was used to keep the structural integrity of the base in a vacuum.⁶

4.5. Quality Control

Quality control was performed once the machining process was complete. Step 1 involved the use of a Caliper to verify the critical dimensions. The critical dimension depends on the stock shape of the mold. This ensures that all similar shapes would be of the same dimension and could therefore reduce the number of configurations of bases that needs to be prepared for the form. Step 2 of quality control was to use an Angle Block to verify the 7° Draft for easy release. If either step failed by more than 5% accuracy the mold would be sanded by hand till verification was met.

5. Mold Design

The molds that will be used in the EDS lab had to have the capacity to fit a circuit board made for the project classes that are being held there. Figure #### shows a solid work sketch of the dimensions of the EDS lab Custom circuit board or EDS-board.





With this as the main criteria for restrictive dimensions, 5 Circuit schemes were formulated and are reflected in the naming schemes of all drawings in Appendix A. 0C is for any mold that the EDS-board would not fit. This was chosen to accommodate small independently chosen boards like some of the popular microprocessors (i.e. Arduino.) The 1C scheme is designate for any shape that can comfortably fit one EDS-board. 2CP is the designation for a mold that can hold two EDS-boards arranged in parallel to each other. 2CS is the designation for a mold that can hold two EDS-boards stacked one on top the other. Finally 4CSP is the scheme that can hold 4 EDS-boards in a 2x2 stacked formation. These 5 Schemes, combined with 7 choices shapes and 16 different Details are used to make over 30+ different molds.

6. Conclusion

The aim of a class with Engineering Design points is to help the student learn how to put in to practice different lessons and techniques in engineering a product. Beginner machinist are sometimes held back by the time consuming process of constructing proper housing for electronic dominant disciplines. The aim for this thesis was to devise a simple multi-use molding system to facilitate learning for the beginner machinist.

Five schemes were used in conjunction with seven shapes and sixteen different detail designs to come up with thirty seven molds that students can use in many different ways. Choosing Renshape[®], a polyurethane based thermoset foam, for the mold allows the limited facility in the EDS lab to repair and manufacture a variety of mold designs. With the addition of a plywood base board for added weight and grip, allows the forms to be easily removed and reuse the molds.

In the future if a CNC mill is ever added to the Lab, The molds can be easily remade and maintained in Aluminum using the G-Code already generated. Wood can also be used to remake molds but its machinability is not as good as that of the foam but its durability is better for a longer lasting mold core.

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Appendix C: Sample G-Code

(PROGRAM NAME - SAMPLEGCODE) (1/4 STRAIGHT BIT TOOL - 1 DIA. - .25) N100T1M6 N110S18000M3 N120G0G90X14.9651Y87.3054Z2. N130Z.1 N140G1Z-.25F100. N150X14.9612Y87.419F200. N160X14.9498Y87.5281 N170X14.9309Y87.637 N180X14.9044Y87.7457 N190X14.8701Y87.8542 N200X14.8279Y87.9622 N210X14.7778Y88.0698 N220X14.7196Y88.1768 N230X14.653Y88.283 N240X14.5781Y88.3881 N250X14.4947Y88.4919 N260X14.4026Y88.5942 N270X14.3019Y88.6946 N280X14.1924Y88.7927 N290X14.0743Y88.8883 N300X13.9475Y88.9808 N310X13.8122Y89.0699 N320X13.6687Y89.1552 N330X13.517Y89.2363 N340X13.3576Y89.3128 N350X13.1909Y89.3841 N360X13.0171Y89.45 N370X12.8369Y89.5101 N380X12.6509Y89.5639 N390X12.4595Y89.6113 N400X12.2636Y89.6518 N410X12.0637Y89.6852 N420X11.8607Y89.7113 N430X11.6554Y89.73 N440X11.4485Y89.7412 N450X11.2501Y89.7447 N460X11.0377Y89.7407 N470X10.8264Y89.7287 N480X10.617Y89.7089 N490X10.4103Y89.6813 N500X10.2071Y89.6462 N510X10.0083Y89.6038

N520X9.8145Y89.5545 N530X9.6265Y89.4985 N540X9.4448Y89.4363 N550X9.2701Y89.3681 N560X9.1028Y89.2945 N570X8.9433Y89.2159 N580X8.792Y89.1327 N590X8.6491Y89.0454 N600X8.515Y88.9543 N610X8.3896Y88.8601 N620X8.2732Y88.763 N630X8.1658Y88.6635 N640X8.0673Y88.562 N650X7.9777Y88.4588 N660X7.8968Y88.3543 N670X7.8245Y88.2487 N680X7.7608Y88.1424 N690X7.7053Y88.0355 N700X7.658Y87.9282 N710X7.6185Y87.8208 N720X7.5869Y87.7132 N730X7.5629Y87.6056 N740X7.5463Y87.4981 N750X7.5371Y87.3901 N760X7.535Y87.3065 N770G2X7.41Y87.1847I-.125J.0032 N780G1X6.255 N790Y86.3536 N800G2X6.13Y86.2286I-.125J0. N810G1X4.654 N820Y81.0347 N830X17.8452 N840Y86.2286 N850X16.37 N860G2X16.245Y86.3536I0.J.125 N870G1Y87.1847 N880X15.09 N890G2X14.9651Y87.3054I0.J.125 N900G1Z.1F100. N910G0Z2. N920X1.25Y94.8747 N930Z.1 N940G1Z-.25 N950X10.2502F200. N960X10.2702Z-.23 N970X11.2302

N980X11.2502Z-.25 N990X21.25 N1000G2X21.375Y94.7497I0.J-.125 N1010G1Y85.9377 N1020Y85.9177Z-.23 N1030Y84.9577 N1040Y84.9377Z-.25 N1050Y74.7497 N1060G2X21.25Y74.6247I-.125J0. N1070G1X11.6852 N1080X11.6652Z-.23 N1090X10.7052 N1100X10.6852Z-.25 N1110X1.25 N1120G2X1.125Y74.7497I0.J.125 N1130G1Y94.7497 N1140G2X1.25Y94.8747I.125J0. N1150G1Z.1F100. N1160G0Z2. N1170X42.8899Y87.9966 N1180Z.1 N1190G1Z-.23 N1200X42.4099F200. N1210X42.3899Z-.25 N1220X37.0212 N1230X37.0012Z-.23 N1240X36.0412 N1250X36.0212Z-.25 N1260X31.0274 N1270X31.0074Z-.23 N1280X30.6101 N1290X30.9616Y87.5573 N1300X30.9741Y87.5416Z-.25 N1310X36.4377Y80.7122 N1320X36.4502Y80.6965Z-.23 N1330X36.75Y80.3217 N1340X37.0499Y80.6965 N1350X37.0624Y80.7122Z-.25 N1360X42.5776Y87.6062 N1370X42.5901Y87.6218Z-.23 N1380X42.8899Y87.9966 N1390Z.1F100. N1400G0Z2. N1410X26.75Y94.8747 N1420Z.1 N1430G1Z-.25

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