

Article

3-D Printable Polymer Pelletizer Chopper for Fused Granular Fabrication-Based Additive Manufacturing

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Abstract: Although distributed additive manufacturing can provide high returns on investment, the current markup on commercial filament over base polymers limits deployment. These cost barriers can be surmounted by eliminating the entire process of fusing filament by three-dimensional (3-D) printing products directly from polymer granules. Fused granular fabrication (FGF) (or fused particle fabrication (FPF)) is being held back in part by the accessibility of low-cost pelletizers and choppers. An open-source 3-D printable invention disclosed here allows for precisely controlled pelletizing of both single thermopolymers as well as composites for 3-D printing. The system is designed, built, and tested for its ability to provide high-tolerance thermopolymer pellets with a number of sizes capable of being used in an FGF printer. In addition, the chopping pelletizer is tested for its ability to chop multi-materials simultaneously for color mixing and composite fabrication as well as precise fractional measuring back to filament. The US\$185 open-source 3-D printable pelletizer chopper system was successfully fabricated and has a 0.5 kg/h throughput with one motor, and 1.0 kg/h throughput with two motors using only 0.24 kWh/kg during the chopping process. Pellets were successfully printed directly via FGF as well as indirectly after being converted into high-tolerance filament in a recyclebot.

Keywords: 3-D printing; additive manufacturing; distributed manufacturing; open-source; polymers; recycling; waste plastic; extruder; upcycle; circular economy

1. Introduction

Adopting an open-source model of technological development by the founding members of the self-replicating rapid prototyper (RepRap) three-dimensional (3-D) printer [1–3] community radically reduced the costs of additive manufacturing (AM). With the costs of prosumer (producing consumer) desktop 3-D printers dropping low enough, the phenomenon of distributed manufacturing with AM emerged [4–6]. Using commercial polymer filament 3-D printing enables prosumers significant savings as compared to purchasing mass-manufactured products such as glasses [7], alternative energy mechanical parts [8], flexible products [9], toys and games [10], and a wide range of other consumer products [11,12]. The business community recognizes the potential shift in manufacturing with AM [13–15] because of millions of freely shared digital design files for 3-D printable products [12]. A high return on investment (ROI) is found for prosumer distributed manufacturing with commercial polymer 3-D printing filament based on downloaded substitution values [16,17]. These savings are somewhat muted by the markup on commercial filament over base commercial polymers, which is

currently about five to 10 times the cost of the raw plastic pellets. This reduces the deployment of distributed manufacturing to accelerate the adoption of AM at the prosumer level [18], in addition to limiting the vast majority of 3-D printed articles to small objects.

One method of overcoming these cost barriers is to skip the entire process of fusing filament into a 3-D printed object by printing directly from polymer granules. Fused granular fabrication (FGF) or the more generic fused particle fabrication (FPF) (indicating any size or shape of polymer feedstock) have been developed and designs are flourishing in maker communities [19–21] as well as in industry with commercialized printers [21–26]. Academia has also taken a keen interest in the technology [27,28] for virgin [29] and recycled materials [30,31] including multi-head [32], industrial robot adaptations [33], electronics printing [34], flexible materials printing [35], and biopolymer printing [36]. To date, however, only a small subset of the thermoplastic materials capable of being printed by such systems have been investigated. Moreover, there has been almost no research on printing with the nearly unlimited variety of obvious composited 3-D printing materials [37].

Potential applications available from coupling materials science with FGF are being held back in part by the accessibility of low-cost pelletizers and choppers. In general, these are large industrial machines not conducive for research or prosumer use because of their high throughputs and capital costs. There have been some attempts at making such systems on the small scale by the maker community [38–41]. These systems have several deficiencies. First, with current solutions, the feed rate is fixed at a constant speed, meaning the size of the granules cannot be changed. The current solutions also only allow one inlet for filaments, meaning you can only chop one type of filament at a time. The throughput of material can be slower as well, because of the single input on the currently available machines.

In order to provide a low-cost tool for making precise chopped pellets of both single thermopolymers as well as composites, this study follows the open-source hardware design paradigm [42,43]. It thus provides open-source designs of a 3-D printable polymer pelletizer chopper for FGF-based AM. The system is designed, built, and tested for its ability to provide high-tolerance thermopolymer pellets with a number of sizes capable of being used in an FGF printer. In addition, the chopping pelletizer is tested for its ability to chop multi-materials simultaneously for color mixing and composite fabrication as well as precise fractional measuring. The results are presented and discussed.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Designs

The bill of materials (BOM) summary can be seen in Table 1 and the tools and consumables are shown in Table 2. As Table 1 shows, a single motor version of the system can be fabricated for US\$185. A more detailed BOM along with the STP (STandard for the Exchange of Product files for redesign in FreeCAD) and STL files (Standard Triangle Language file for direct 3-D printing on any RepRap-class fused filament fabrication (FFF) 3-D printer) are available in the Open Science Framework [44]. All STL parts, unless specifically labeled to be printed with NinjaFlex, can be printed with polylactic acid (PLA) or any other hard FFF thermoplastic.

Table 1. Bill of materials (BOM) for a one-motor setup.

Part	Quantity	Price
Drill motor	1	\$99.00
PLA filament ~400 g	1	\$10.00
NinjaFlex filament ~20 g	1	\$1.60
12-V DC motor 200 rpm	1	\$14.99
Caster bearings	3	\$2.99
Speed controller	1	\$8.45
Power supply	1	\$15.84
1" Forstner bit	1	\$11.75
18 AWG hookup wire pack	1	\$14.99
3/8"-16 × 1.25" in bolt	1	\$0.32
3/8"-16 regular hex nut	1	\$0.05
M3 hex nut	3	\$0.03
M3 grub screw	3	\$0.29
M3 heat insert	20	\$2.46
M5 heat insert	4	\$0.91
M3 × 10 screw	25	\$1.36
	Total	\$185.03

Table 2. Tools and consumables.

Description	Use
5-gallon bucket or tote	Pellet collection
Three-dimensional (3-D) printer	Part manufacturing
Zip ties	Wire management
Super glue	Mounting Ninjaflex to bearings
Wire strippers (10–18 AWG)	Stripping motor, controller wires
Electronic solder	Soldering wires to motor
Soldering iron	Heat set inserts and wire soldering
Heat shrink tubing	For covering solder joints on motor
Adjustable wrenches	Tightening 3/8" nuts
Micro screwdriver set	Screwing wires into terminals
Allen wrench set (hex key)	For M3 bolts and M3 grub screws

2.1.1. Mechanical

3-D printable parts were manufactured on a Lulzbot Taz 6 (Aleph Objects, Loveland, CO, USA) with 50% fill for PLA and 100% Ninjaflex (Ninjatek, St. Manheim, PA, USA). After 3-D printing all of the STLs reported in Reference [44] with a RepRap class 3-D printer from NinjaFlex (for gripping wheels) and PLA (all other parts), and purchasing the components in Table 1, assembly can begin. In order to comply with open-source hardware design guidelines, detailed assembly instructions are provided in this section. The mechanical assembly can be guided by a rendering of the major components shown in Figure 1.

Filament is fed through Ninjaflex gripper wheels into the main assembly, where it is chopped by the Forstner bit driven by the drill motor. The size of the pellets is controlled with the speed controller governing the NinjaFlex wheels and the motor.

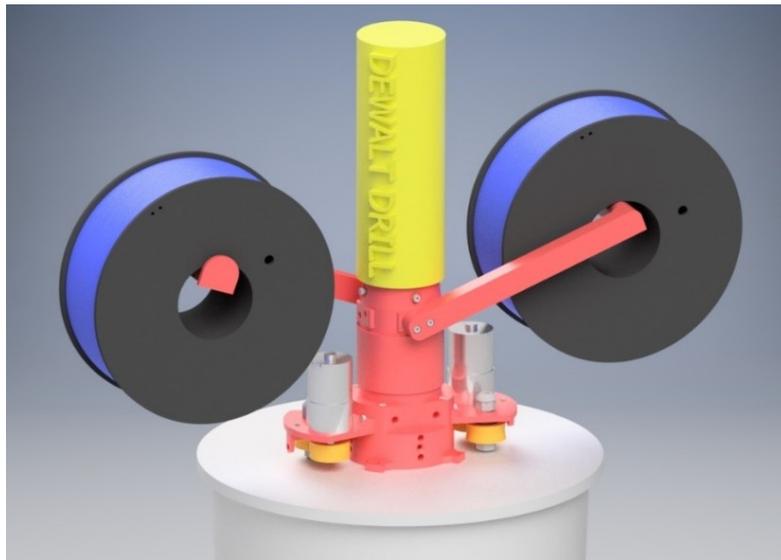


Figure 1. Rendering of major components of the 2× version of the open-source 3-D printable pelletizer chopper.

The basic mechanical assembly instructions:

1. Subassembly preparation for grabbing wheels.
 - a. Glue Ninjaflex wheels to double stack of bearings
 - b. Glue Ninjaflex wheels to printed motor wheel
 - c. Place M3 nuts and M3 grub screws into printed motor wheel as shown in Figure 2.
2. Base Layer
 - a. Start with the base part facing down (Figure 3), insert an M5 heat insert into the holes you plan on using.
 - b. Flip the base over and insert M3 heat inserts into the sides and top. Only insert where needed (e.g., one motor only needs one side, four motors need all sides).
 - c. Once complete (Figure 4), insert bearing into the top as shown, then insert Forstner bit through the bottom.
3. Middle Layer
 - a. Place the middle section on top of base, secure using M3 × 10 mm screws.
 - b. Insert the M3 heat set inserts into the top four holes as well as the angled holes for the spool holders (only need to insert into sides being used).
 - c. Make sure the Forstner bit goes through both the middle and the base, as in Figure 5.
 - d. Put drill motor in through the top and use the included chuck key to tighten it onto Forstner bit (Figure 6).
4. Filament Drivers
 - a. Screw the motor into the bracket using M3 × 10 mm screws, then place the printed motor wheel onto the shaft.
 - b. Screw in the filament guide using an M3 × 10 mm screw and heat set insert, as shown in Figure 7.
 - c. Assemble the idler wheel with the following sequence: bolt head, bracket, printed spacer, NinjaFlex wheel, and nut.

- d. Secure filament driver assembly onto the rest of the main assembly, as shown in Figure 8.
5. Spool Holder
- a. Use the M3 × 10 mm bolts to attach the spool holder arms (Figure 9).

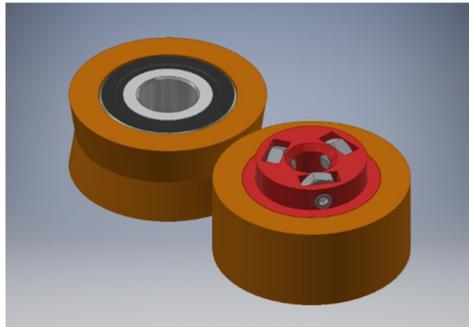


Figure 2. Rendering of Ninjaflex grabber wheels with nut traps and bearings.

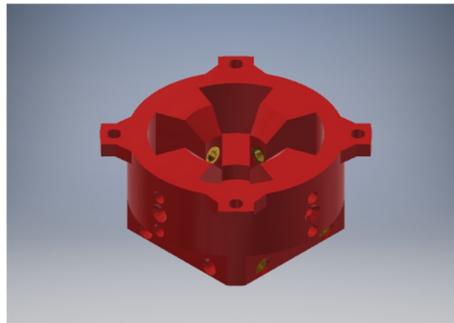


Figure 3. Rendering of base of the open-source 3-D printable pelletizer chopper.

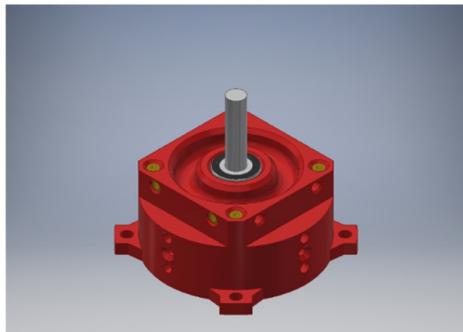


Figure 4. Rendering of assembled base of the open-source 3-D printable pelletizer chopper.

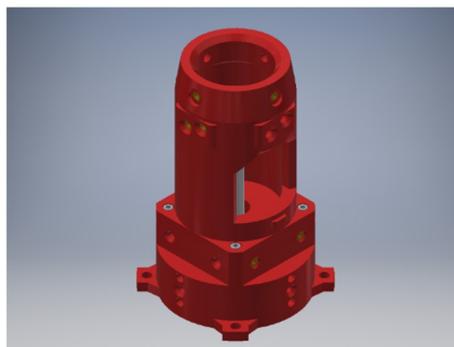


Figure 5. Rendering of middle section of the open-source 3-D printable pelletizer chopper.

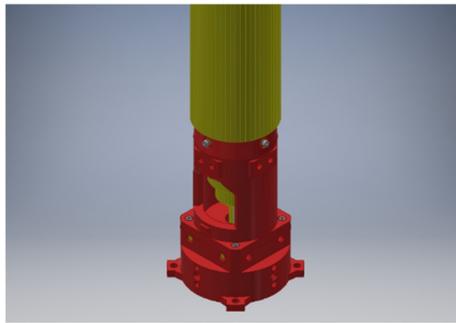


Figure 6. Rendering of assembled middle section of the open-source 3-D printable pelletizer chopper.

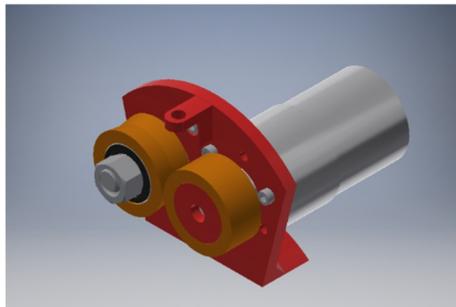


Figure 7. Rendering of filament driver of the open-source 3-D printable pelletizer chopper.

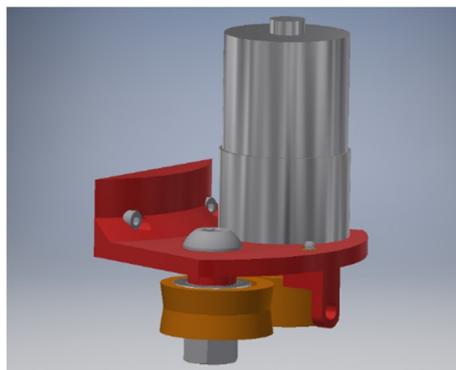


Figure 8. Rendering of the assembled filament driver with motor of the open-source 3-D printable pelletizer chopper.

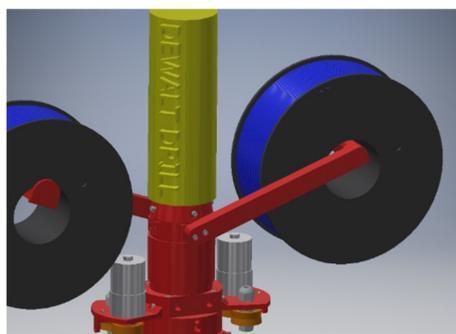


Figure 9. Rendering of the details of the spool arms of the open-source 3-D printable pelletizer chopper.

2.1.2. Electrical

Figure 10 shows the wiring schematic for the open-source 3-D printable pelletizer chopper.

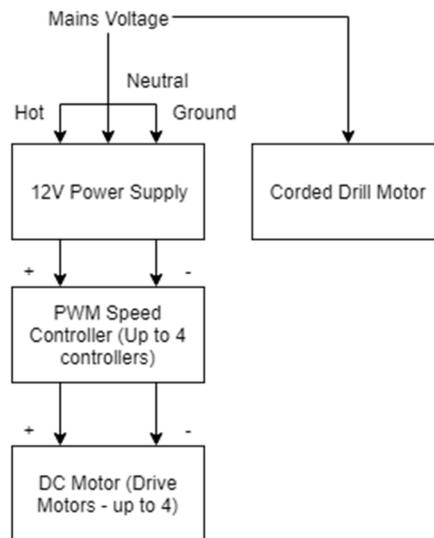


Figure 10. Pelletizer wiring schematic.

2.2. Materials

For testing, the two most popular 3-D printing materials and diameters were used: 1.75 mm polylactic acid (PLA) and acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) from Matterhackers, as well as 2.85 mm PLA and ABS from Ultimachine. In addition, coffee-filled PLA filament made using waste byproducts from coffee developed by 3DFuel, polypropylene (PP) from Ultimaker, and glycol-modified polyethylene terephthalate (PETg) from E-Sun were tested. Lastly, NinjaFlex developed by NinjaTek was attempted; but it was found to be too flexible to be used in the machine in its current design.

2.3. System Performance Quantification

The size characteristics of the particles for each starting material as a function of drive speed from 200 to 100 to 50 rpm were quantified using digital imaging and the open-source Fiji/ImageJ [45]. The rate of pellet production (kg/h) was timed with a digital watch and determined with an electronic scale (± 0.05). Electricity consumption was monitored with a multimeter (± 0.005 kW·h) for each material during processing.

2.4. FPF 3-D Printing

A prototype Gigabot X [46,47] was used to print the materials. 3-D models were sliced with Slic3r [48] and the printer was controlled with Marlin Firmware [49].

2.5. Pellets as Recyclebot Feedstock

A RepRapable recyclebot [50] (an open-source waste plastic extruder [51,52]) was used to make PLA filament from pellets. The extrusion temperature was set at 170 °C with cooling enabled at 100% and a fixed puller rate.

3. Results

The open-source 3-D printable pelletizer chopper system was successfully fabricated, as shown in Figure 11, and operated as demonstrated in Video S1. It has a 0.5 kg/h throughput with one motor and a 1.0 kg/h throughput with two motors. The electricity consumption was found to be 0.24 kWh/kg during the chopping process with two motors. It should be noted that the power draw from the feeder motors did not have an impact on the energy utilization of the entire device.

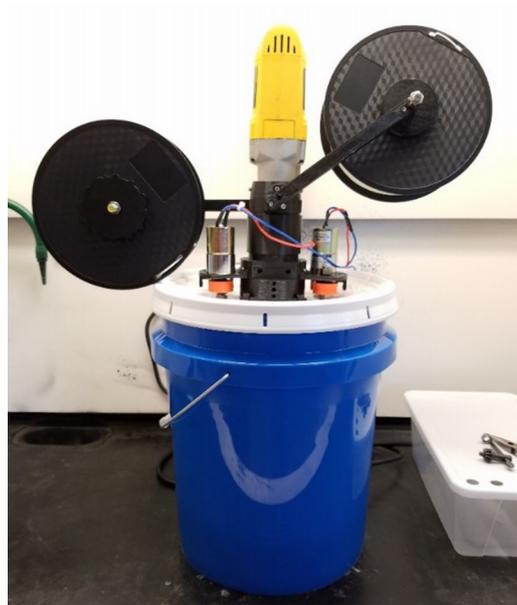


Figure 11. Fully assembled open-source 3-D printable pelletizer chopper system.

3.1. Pellet Manufacturing

The system could control the particle size by changing the speed. The particle size distributions are shown in Figure 12.

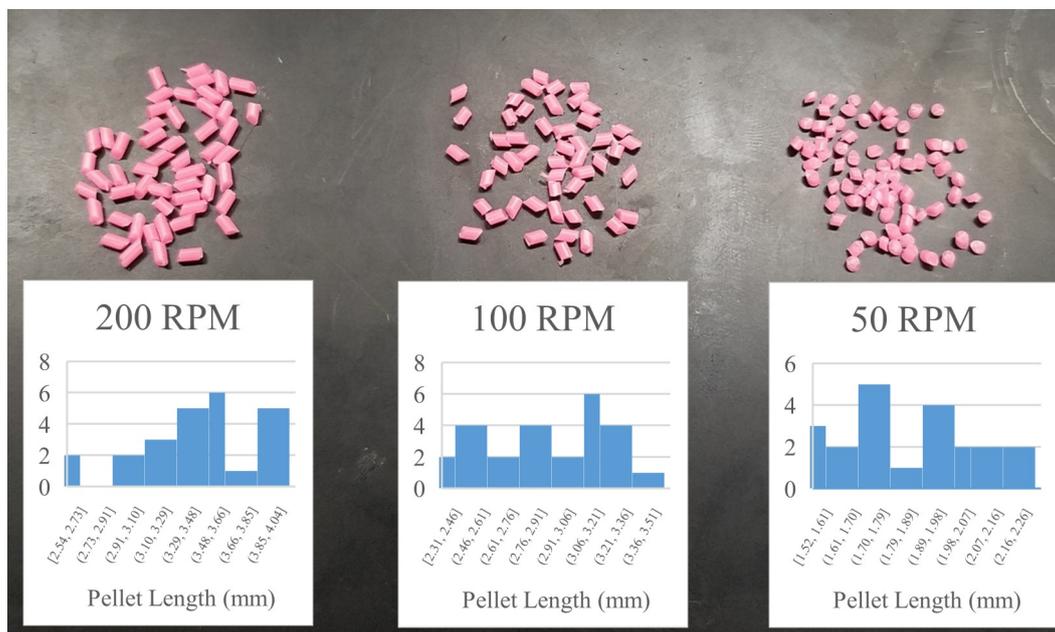


Figure 12. Photograph of particle sizes for 200, 100, and 50 rpm with the particle size distributions shown in the inset.

A graph of the mean particle size and the speed of the system is shown in Figure 13.

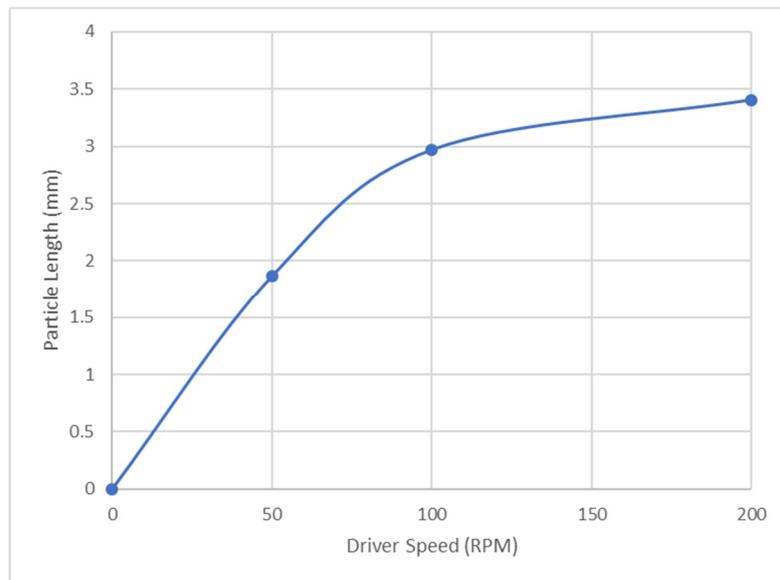


Figure 13. Mean particle size as a function of the speed of the filament driver.

The pellet production rate in kg/h is a function of speed of the motor and is linear: 0.5 kg/h at full speed with one motor, 0.25 at 100 rpm, and 0.125 at 50 rpm.

Pellets can also be made of specialty materials, as demonstrated in Figure 14 for a coffee-waste-infused PLA composite. These results provide the potential for fabricating more waste byproduct 3-D printable composites following the multistep process detailed by Pringle et al. [53]. In this process, a waste material is mixed with a thermopolymer and rough extruded once from a recyclebot, chopped, and then re-extruded to obtain a high-quality filament [53].

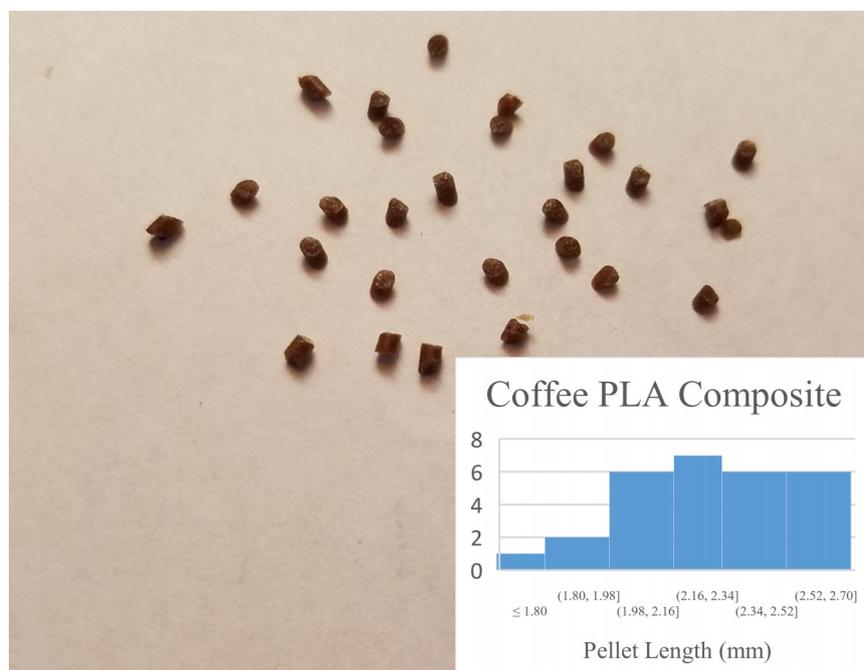


Figure 14. Photograph of particle sizes with the particle size distributions determined from ImageJ shown for a coffee-PLA composite.

3.1.1. Pellets for FGF

PLA pellets (Figure 15a) were fed into the prototype Gigabot X and no issues were detected during the printing process (Figure 15b). The small size and cylindrical shape of the uniform pellets allowed them to flow very easily through the hopper and down into the extrusion screw.

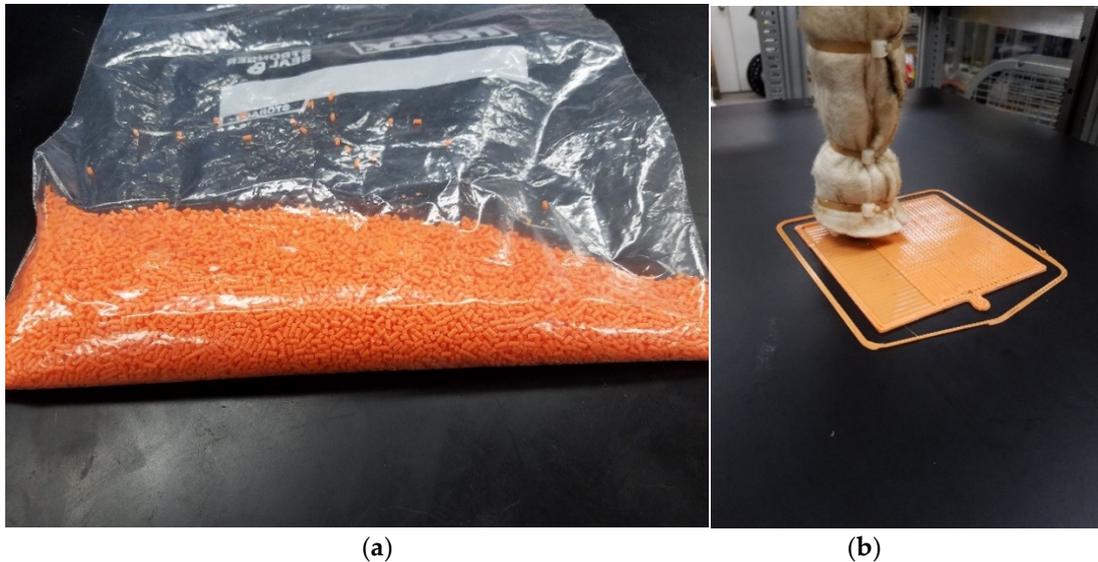


Figure 15. (a) PLA pellets made with the pelletizer; (b) printing with ease on the Gigabot X.

3.1.2. Pellets for Recyclebot

The results from making filament from the pelletized PLA are shown in Figure 16. Feeding into the hopper was consistent and no issues occurred during the filament extrusion process. The filament came out with a diameter of $1.75 \text{ mm} \pm 0.10 \text{ mm}$, which is the same as the result achieved when using virgin PLA pellets from NatureWorks LLC.



Figure 16. Example filament with a diameter of $1.75 \text{ mm} \pm 0.10 \text{ mm}$ made from RepRapable recyclebot, using the pelletized filament shown in the bag.

3.2. Fractional Control of Color and Composite Mixing

Multi-materials can be chopped simultaneously, as shown in Video S2.

In addition, the system can perform multi-material size chops, as shown in different size distributions in Figure 17, to change color or other properties using mixing in the composition.



Figure 17. Image analysis of multiple size pelletization demonstrated with large (white) and small (brown) filament.

Another useful application of the device is to achieve material blends to make consumer-grade plastics such as polyethylene terephthalate (PET) and polypropylene (PP) that are acceptable as low-cost and sustainable feedstock for FFF additive manufacturing [54]. Using post-consumer waste plastic can improved the loop tightness for the circular economy [55]. This is demonstrated in Figure 18, which shows a PP and PETg dual pelletized blend ready to be formed into a composite.

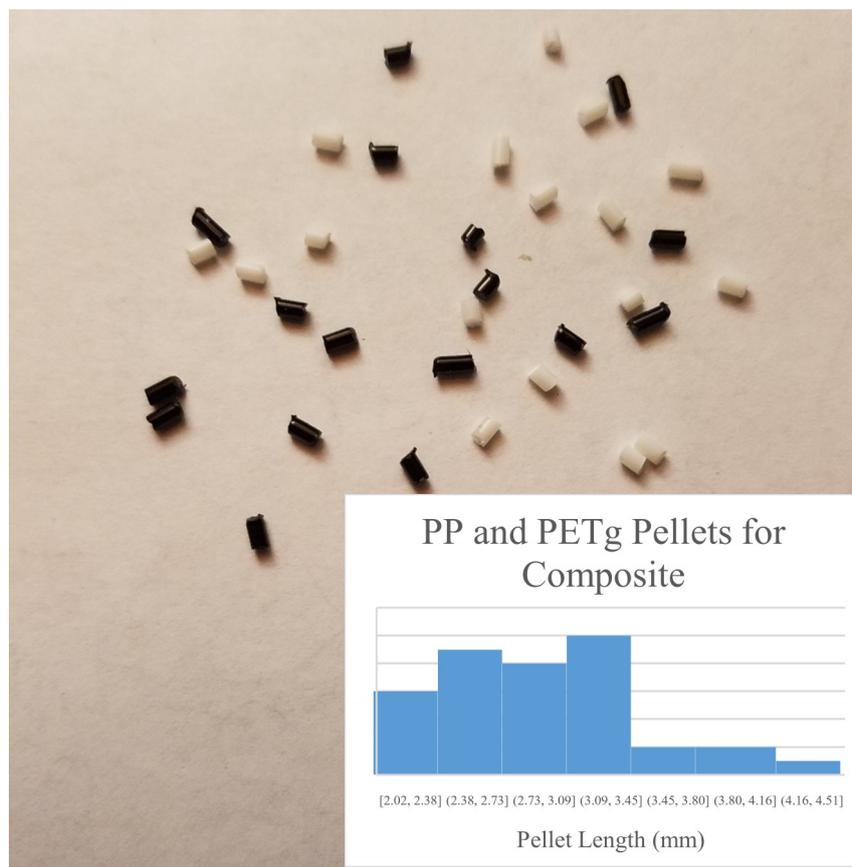


Figure 18. Image analysis of multiple sizes of pellets of different materials to make a composite demonstrated with polypropylene (PP) and PETg filament.

4. Discussion

4.1. Pellet Manufacturing

4.1.1. Pellets for Fused Granular Fabrication

There were no issues with feeding the pellets into the hopper or having the auger push the pellets into the barrel of the Gigabot X. This process could be used when trying to extrude ground-up plastic flakes or chunks to convert them into more a uniform shape for better feeding into the auger, as was conducted by Pringle et al. for waste wood-PLA composites [53]. Each time a polymer is heated and extruded (whether in the recyclebot filament-making process or during conventional fused filament fabrication (FFF)/fused deposition modeling (FDM) 3-D printing), the mechanical properties of the thermopolymer are degraded [56–59] by as much as 10% after the first cycle [60]. FGF reduces the number of melt-solidify cycles a polymer must go through to obtain to a finished product. Thus, FGF printing has advantages of better economics and a smaller environmental footprint than conventional FFF 3-D printing [30,31].

4.1.2. Pellets for Recyclebot Filament Manufacturing

3-D printing with filament is still by far the most widespread method of AM [18]. Thus, this is a form of downcycling [61] that is acceptable for about five cycles [56,57]. To maintain acceptable mechanical properties, the recycled filament must be blended with virgin materials or reinforced with more robust materials. Despite these drawbacks, a life cycle analysis of materials processed with a recyclebot found a 90% decrease in the embodied energy of the filament compared to traditional filament manufacturing [62–64]. Thermopolymers already demonstrated to be acceptable for the

recyclebot process include successfully recycled as single component thermoplastic filaments such as polylactic acid (PLA) [50,56,57,60,65], high-density polyethylene (HDPE) [52,66,67], acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) [54,67,68], and elastomers [9], as well as composites such as waste wood biopolymers [55] and carbon fiber-reinforced plastics [69]. With commercial versions of recyclebots becoming more prevalent [51], there is an opportunity to drive a tighter loop for the circular economy [54]. The system here was shown to be able to produce pellets for the recyclebot, which could be used to make composites and alter the properties of filament (e.g., change color).

4.2. Fractional Control of Color and Composite Mixing

However, producing pellets from these systems for complex composites, such as waste wood biopolymer composites [55], provides an even larger ecologically beneficial opportunity. The device disclosed and characterized in this study supports this aim. For example, in an industrial or quasi-industrial granulator [70] used to make flakes or chips, the produced material can be converted to low-quality filament, which can then be subsequently chopped by the invention discussed here and then converted to high-quality 3-D printing filament. This filament can be tuned for specific properties such as those needed for scientific hardware [71–74]. This becomes important as manufacturers begin to disclose the materials from which they are made [75] in order to facilitate recycling and/or market opportunities from consumers understanding the material ingredients that make up their products. Some countries such as China already aid more aggressive recycling by having a detail-rich recycling code system, and this has already been adapted to the 3-D printing community [76]. The invention of the open-source 3-D printable pelletizer chopper system can speed research and development in these areas. Also, in large-scale niche 3-D printing markets, the need for more material in the printer is essential for the elimination of human intervention, in changing out empty spools. When changing over to pellet-fed systems, huge hoppers full of pellets can be stored next to the printer, with simple vacuum systems used to feed the printer as needed. This solution removes the need for large, 8–10 kg spools, which cause strain on the extruder motors for large 3-D printers and can almost provide an endless source of feedstock [77]. These features generally enable the technical and economic potential of large-scale polymer 3-D printing.

4.3. Applications

The open-source 3-D printable pelletizer chopper system is appropriate for both a home manufacturing setting, such as use by prosumers in a garage or basement, as well as for a shared public manufacturing setting such as a school, machine shop, library, fablab, or makerspace. It uses standard AC electricity and does not need any lab-grade infrastructure. In general, if the polymer filaments being chopped are non-toxic, there is no health and safety concerns with emissions from the system. As can be heard in the Supplementary Videos (Video S1: Open-source 3-D printable pelletizer chopper system during production; Video S2: Multi-materials chopped simultaneously by the open-source 3-D printable pelletizer chopper system), the system does create some noise. Thus, it would need to be in a sound-separated room if used in a library or office setting. Also as shown in Video S2, when the device is removed from the collection bucket the noise from the system is amplified by the bucket. Therefore, if noise is a problem for a specific application, pellets could be collected over a sheet instead of in a bucket.

4.4. Future Work

This study investigated both single- and double-line use of the open-source 3-D printable pelletizer chopper system. This system is adequate for matching the majority this generation of polymer 3-D printers available on the market (e.g., colorants or simple composites such as glitter or glow-in-the-dark filaments). The current design can hold up to four incoming lines, which can be used to make more complex composites such as those designed to be used for sintering metal or other higher-temperature materials. In addition, the open-source 3-D printable pelletizer chopper system can be easily expanded

to even increase upon that using the STP file (STandard for the Exchange of Product). Future designs should also look into replacing the expensive and proprietary drill motor with a cheaper DC gear motor or other alternatives, including the distributed manufacturing of the motor itself. Lastly, the current design is inadequate for chopping extremely flexible filament such as NinjaFlex; future work could focus on geometric improvements that would allow for such filaments to be used.

5. Conclusions

This study disclosed a low-cost open-source 3-D printable invention of a pelletizer chopper for precisely controlled pelletizing of both single thermopolymers as well as composites for 3-D printing applications. The system was successfully developed using open-source design strategies and fabricated using low-cost open-source 3-D printers. The invention provided high-tolerance thermopolymer pellets with a number of sizes capable of being used in an FGF printer as well as for recyclebot reformulation of 3-D printing filament. It has a 0.5 kg/h throughput with one motor, and a 1.0 kg/h throughput with two motors using only 0.24 kWh/kg during the chopping process. Pellets were successfully 3-D printed directly via FGF, as well as indirectly after being converted into high-tolerance filament in a recyclebot.

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online at <http://www.mdpi.com/2411-5134/3/4/78/s1>.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, J.M.P.; Data curation, A.L.W.; Formal analysis, A.L.W. and J.M.P.; Funding acquisition, J.M.P.; Methodology, A.L.W. and J.M.P.; Writing—original draft, J.M.P.; Writing—review and editing, A.L.W. and J.M.P.

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