



**ULTRASONIC ASSISTED
3D PRINTING**
OF RECYCLED ACRYLONITRILE
BUTADIENE STYRENE (ABS)

TING KUNG HIENG
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**Penerbit UTeM Press
Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka
2023**

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ISBN: 978-967-2792-95-6

FIRST PUBLISHED 2023

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Member of the Malaysian Scholarly Publishing Council (MAPIM)
Member of the Malaysian Book Publishers Association (MABOPA)
Member of Clarivate Analytics

PERPUSTAKAAN Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka		Editor and Proof Reader Sivakumar Dhan Malingam
No. Aksesan 87517302		Manuscript Editor Mohd Hafizuddin Yusof
Tarikh 17 APR 2024		Book Cover Designer and Typesetter Ahmad Mismullyadi Mohd Yusof
Published and Printed in Malaysia by Penerbit UTeM Press Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka Hang Tuah Jaya, 76100 Durian Tunggal, Melaka, Malaysia. Tel: +606 270 1241 Faks: +606 270 1038		



Cataloguing-in-Publication Data
Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia
A catalogue record for this book is available
from the National Library of Malaysia

ISBN 978-967-2792-95-6



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ULTRASONIC ASSISTED 3D PRINTING OF RECYCLED ACRYLONITRILE BUTADIENE STYRENE (ABS)

Fused Deposition Modeling (FDM) is one of the common 3D printing processes. However, a large amount of waste is produced due to printing and human errors. Waste has caused an impact on the environment due to its non-biodegradable polymer properties, which require recycling of the waste polymers. However, due to weak interlayer bonding, recycled polymers deteriorate in terms of mechanical properties. Hence, this book provides the effect of ultrasonic vibration on the improvement of mechanical properties of recycled Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS). ABS waste was granulated and extruded into a new filament that was used to print the test specimen. A piezoelectric transducer is mounted onto the FDM printer platform to transmit the vibration thoroughly while printing the test specimen. The ultrasonic frequency of the transducer is controlled at 0 kHz, 10 kHz and 20 kHz. Specimen orientation is controlled at the edge, flat and upright position (X, Y and Z). A tensile test and microstructure analysis were carried out to determine the mechanical properties of the recycled ABS specimen at different ultrasonic frequencies and orientations. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) determined the significant and optimum parameters.

The result of the tensile test shows that there had an increment in Ultimate Tensile Strength in the range (UTS) of 11.83% to 67.61%, an improvement of strain in the range of 1.30% to 45.83 % and an improvement of Modulus of Elasticity (MOE) in the range of 15.24% to 24.10%. The microstructure analysis showed that the number and size of porosities and voids decreased when the ultrasonic frequency increased to 20 kHz. The results of ANOVA showed that ultrasonic frequency and orientation had a significant effect on the improvement of UTS, strain and MOE and the optimum parameter was 20 kHz of ultrasonic frequency and Y orientation. Thus, by improving the mechanical properties of recycled ABS through ultrasonic-assisted FDM printing, the additional post-processing to improve the mechanical properties of recycled ABS can be eliminated.



TING KUNG HIENG received his Master of Science and Bachelor of Engineering (Hons) in Manufacturing Engineering majoring in Manufacturing Design from Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka. He started his professional career as an automation engineer specialising in the digital twin, big data, solving automation gaps and real-time optimization at Iqo Glove Sdn Bhd. His areas of interest includes additive manufacturing, plant simulation, process optimization and polymer recycling.



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