## **IJARSCT**



International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

Volume 2, Issue 3, May 2022

## **3D PRINTER**

Dr. S. V. Chaudhari<sup>1</sup>, Vaibhav Dilip Chine<sup>2</sup>, Rajendra Madhukar Chikte<sup>3</sup>, Amol Satyawan Kawade<sup>4</sup>, Anup Sanjay Kopate<sup>5</sup>

Guide, Department of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering<sup>1</sup>
Students, Department of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering<sup>2,3,4,5</sup>
Sanjivani Rural Education Society's, Sanjivani College of Engineering, Kopargaon, Maharashtra, India

**Abstract:** 3D printing also known as Additive manufacturing technology has been dubbed the next big thing and is as equally widespread as the cellular telephone industry. 3D printers print objects from a digital template to a physical 3-dimensional physical object. The printing is done layer by layer (Additive manufacturing) using plastic, metal, nylon, and over a hundred other materials. 3D printing has been found to be useful in sectors such as manufacturing, industrial design, jewelry, footwear, architecture, engineering and construction, automotive, aerospace, dental and medical industries, education, geographic information systems, civil engineering, and many others. It has been found to be a fast and cost effective solution in whichever field of use. The applications of 3D printing are ever increasing and it's proving to be a very exciting technology to look out for. In this paper we seek to explore how it works and the current and future applications of 3D printing.

Keywords: Printer

## REFERENCES

DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-3704

- [1]. Book by Kalani Kirk Hausman and Richard Horne
- [2]. www.ALL3D.com
- [3]. www.makerbot.com
- [4]. https://marlinfw.org
- [5]. https://guides.bear-lab.com