CONCOURS EXTERNE D'ASSISTANT INGENIEUR EN REALISATION MECANIQUE – BAP C

Session 2020

EPREUVE ECRITE

Durée 3 heures – Coefficient 4

Le cahier de questions contient 32 pages. Veuillez vérifier qu'il est complet avant le début de l'épreuve. Si tel n'est pas le cas, demandez un autre exemplaire au surveillant.

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dans ce cadre

Examen ou concours :

Appréciation du correcteur (uniquement s'il s'agit d'un examen) :

Note :

Ne rien inscrire

Académie :

Session : 2020

Examen ou Concours :

NOM :

(en majuscules, suivi s'il y a lieu du nom d'épouse)

Prénoms :

Né(e) le :

N° du candidat :

(le numéro est celui qui figure sur la convocation ou la liste d'appel)

A. Partie gamme de fabrication (.. /42)

1. Dans cette application dynamique conçue pour extruder des matériaux membranaires en céramique, déterminez l'ajustement nécessaire au bon fonctionnement du piston repère 7 par rapport au repère 5.

Entourez la ou les bonne(s) réponse(s)

H11d10	H7p6	H7m6	H8f7	H6js5	H7g6
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2. Pour la réalisation de la pièce repère 3 (page suivante), définissez la gamme de fabrication des phases d'usinage cotées (sur Machine-Outil conventionnelle et/ou MOCN à préciser)

Coupe A-A

Détail C
Echelle : 1:1

4 Trous M6x30 Prof. de taraudage
25 mm. sur ϕ de perçage 78 mm.

4 Trous $\phi 12$ + lamages $\phi 24.5$
sur ϕ de perçage 150

4 Trous débouchant M8 à 90°

Coupe B-B

Traitement:	Echelle: 1/2	Etat de surface: Ra $\sqrt{1.6}$	Poids:	Tolérance ANG: $\pm 10'$
Matériau: 316L	Casser les angles vifs.	Qte: 1		Tolérance GEN: ± 0.1
PRESSE EXTRUDEUSE				
- REP. 3 -				
Dessiné par:				
Date:				

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CARTER REP1
Gamme d'Usinage – Page 1

N°	Désignation des phases	Appareillage MO/Outils	Paramètres de coupe en Tr/min	CROQUIS

CARTER REP1
Gamme d'Usinage – Page 2

N°	Désignation des phases	Appareillage MO/Outils	Paramètres de coupe en Tr/min	CROQUIS

CARTER REP1
Gamme d'Usinage – Page 3

N°	Désignation des phases	Appareillage MO/Outils	Paramètres de coupe en Tr/min	CROQUIS

3. Donnez la signification de chacune des désignations suivantes :

E295	X2CrNiMoCuN 25-6-3	CuZn26Pb3	X4CrMoS18
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E295 :

X2CrNiMoCuN 25-6-3 :

CuZn26Pb3 :

X4CrMoS18 :

4. On veut augmenter la dureté d'une pièce en 16NiCrMo4. Quels traitements faut-il lui faire subir ?

B. Partie conception (../30)

1. Déterminez les équations fondamentales pour le jeu Ja.

2. Sur l'arbre représenté ci-dessous, faire un montage de roulement en X et concevoir un carter dans lequel l'ensemble puisse s'intégrer.

d	
D	
B	
$d_1 \approx$	46.5 mm
$d_2 \approx$	37.9 mm
$D_2 \approx$	58.75 mm
a	31 mm
$r_{1,2}$	1.1 mm (min)
$r_{3,4}$	0.6 mm (min)

d =	50 mm
D =	110 mm
B =	27 mm
$d_1 \approx$	73.8 mm
$d_2 \approx$	61.13 mm
$D_1 \approx$	88.8 mm
a =	47 mm
$r_{1,2} =$	2 mm (min)
$r_{3,4} =$	1 mm (min)

C. Partie Usinage (.../30)

1. Programmation ISO pour l'usinage de la bielle suivante.

Calculez les coordonnées X et Y des points clé de la trajectoire outil

P1	X=	Y=
P2	X=	Y=
P3	X=	Y=
P4	X=	Y=
P5	X=	Y=
P0	X=0	Y= 200

2. Cette pièce sera réalisée en TA6V avec un Re de 835 MPa.
On choisit pour l'usinage une fraise diamètre 20.

A l'aide des documents ci-dessous :

a) Donnez et justifiez la référence de la fraise à utiliser

b) Choisir V_c et f_z et calculer N et V_f (donnez les formules utilisées)

c) Dans le tableau 2 a quoi correspond a_e max et a_p max ? Faire un schéma.

Classe des matériaux (tableau 1)

2. ACIERS INOXYDABLES / STAINLESS STEELS		
2.1	Aciers INOX Stainless steels Resistance $\leq$ 850 MPa	1.4104 Z 13 CF 17 1.4305 Z 10 CNF 18-09
2.2	Aciers austénitiques Austenitic steels Resistance $\leq$ 850 MPa	1.4404 Z 3 CND 17-12-03 (316L) 1.4306 Z 2 CN 18-10 (304L) 1.4571 Z 6 CNDT 17-12
2.3	Aciers ferritiques + austénitiques et martensitiques Ferritic + austenitic and martensitic steels Resistance $\leq$ 1100 MPa	1.4125 Z 100 CD 17 1.4545 Z 7 CNU 15-05 1.4027 Z 20 C13 1.4542 Z 5 CNU 17-04
3. FONTE / CAST IRON		
3.1	Fonte grise à graphite lamellaire Lamellar cast iron Resistance $\leq$ 500 MPa	0.6020 Ft 20 0.6030 Ft 30 0.6025 Ft 25 0.6035 Ft 35
3.2	Fonte grise à graphite lamellaire Lamellar cast iron Resistance 500 - 1000 MPa	0.6030 Ft 30 0.6040 Ft 40 0.6025 Ft 25 0.6035 Ft 35
3.3	Fonte grise à graphite sphéroïdal Nodular cast iron Resistance $\leq$ 700 MPa	0.7043 FGS 370-17 0.7050 FGS 500-7 0.7040 FGS 400-12
3.4	Fonte grise à graphite sphéroïdal Nodular cast iron Resistance 700 - 1000 MPa	0.7070 FGS 700-2
4. TITANE / TITANIUM		
4.1	Titane pur Pure titanium Resistance $\leq$ 700 MPa	3.7034 Ti 99.7 3.7024 Ti 99.5
4.2	Alliages de titane Titanium alloys Resistance $\leq$ 900 MPa	3.7164 TA 6 V 3.7124 TU2
4.3	Alliages de titane Titanium alloys Resistance 900 - 1200 MPa	3.7164 TA 6 V 3.7124 TU2

Condition de coupe (tableau 2)

Groupes & sous-groupes de matériaux Materials groups & subgroups

			1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.2	3.1 / 3.3	4.2 / 4.3	5.2	5.3	8.2
K0150		Vc	125	90	70	40	65	115	35	25	20	125
K0150.03		Vc	145	125	110	70	80	145	65	45	25	160
D	ae max	ap max	fz	fz	fz	fz	fz	fz	fz	fz	fz	fz
2	2	1	0,007	0,006	0,006	0,005	0,006	0,007	0,006	0,006	0,005	0,006
4	4	2	0,017	0,015	0,014	0,013	0,014	0,017	0,014	0,014	0,013	0,014
6	6	3	0,028	0,026	0,024	0,021	0,024	0,028	0,024	0,024	0,021	0,024
8	8	4	0,040	0,036	0,033	0,030	0,033	0,040	0,033	0,033	0,030	0,033
10	10	5	0,050	0,046	0,042	0,037	0,042	0,050	0,042	0,042	0,037	0,042
12	12	6	0,060	0,055	0,050	0,045	0,050	0,060	0,050	0,050	0,045	0,050
16	16	8	0,079	0,072	0,066	0,059	0,066	0,079	0,066	0,066	0,059	0,066
20	20	10	0,084	0,077	0,070	0,063	0,070	0,084	0,070	0,070	0,063	0,070

K0150 / K0150.03

D - e8	d - h6	l	L	Code	Prix - €	Code	Prix - €
1	3	3	38	K0150.0100	25,20	K0150.03.0100	28,10
1,5	3	3	38	K0150.0150	25,00	K0150.03.0150	27,90
2	3	3	38	K0150.0200	20,00	K0150.03.0200	22,70
2,5	3	3	38	K0150.0250	27,80	K0150.03.0250	30,80
3	6	4	50	K0150.0300	21,70	K0150.03.0300	25,30
3,5	6	4	50	K0150.0350	26,40	K0150.03.0350	29,50
4	6	5	54	K0150.0400	24,10	K0150.03.0400	27,20
4,5	6	5	54	K0150.0450	29,60	K0150.03.0450	33,20
5	6	6	54	K0150.0500	26,00	K0150.03.0500	29,20
6	6	7	54	K0150.0600	23,70	K0150.03.0600	27,40
7	8	8	58	K0150.0700	40,90	K0150.03.0700	47,40
8	8	9	58	K0150.0800	29,60	K0150.03.0800	36,10
9	10	10	66	K0150.0900	51,00	K0150.03.0900	58,00
10	10	11	66	K0150.1000	44,40	K0150.03.1000	51,00
12	12	12	73	K0150.1200	63,00	K0150.03.1200	70,00
16	16	16	82	K0150.1600	121,00	K0150.03.1600	134,00
20	20	20	92	K0150.2000	192,00	K0150.03.2000	207,00

GROUPES & SOUS-GROUPES MATÉRIAUX
MATERIALS GROUPS & SUBGROUPS

	8'	8'	8:	8:	8'	8'	8:	8:	6'	6'	8:	7'	7'	7:	8'	8:	8:	7:	7'	7:	9(	7'	
Références Types	K0100	K0106	K0150	K0150.03	K0156	K0156.03	K0500.04	K0600	K0600.03	K0750	K0756	K1050.03	K1150	K1150.15	K1151	K1500.04	K1600	K1600.03	K1650	K1653	K1683	K1700.10	K1753
1.1			😊					😊															
1.2	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊							😊		😊					
1.3	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊			😊				😊	😊	😊				😊	
1.4	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊			😊				😊	😊	😊				😊	
1.5	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊			😊				😊	😊	😊				😊	
1.6	😞	😞		😊		😊			😞			😊						😞				😊	
1.7																							
1.8																							
2.1	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊		😊															
2.2	😊	😊	😞	😊	😞	😊	😊	😊	😊			😊				😊	😞	😊				😊	
2.3	😞	😞		😊		😊	😊	😊	😊			😊				😊	😊	😊				😊	
3.1	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊			😊				😊	😊	😊					
3.2	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊			😊				😊	😊	😊					
3.3	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊			😊				😊	😊	😊					
3.4	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊			😊				😊	😊	😊					
4.1	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊		😊	😞													😊	
4.2	😊	😊		😊		😊																😊	
4.3	😞	😞		😊		😊																😊	

😊 : Excellent
😊 : Excellent
😊 : Bon
😊 : Good
😞 : Acceptable
😞 : Acceptable

3. Donnez la définition des fonctions suivantes :

G00 =

G55 =

G01 =

G33 =

G02 =

M09 =

G41 =

S1500 =

D. Partie contrôle (.../40)

tolerances generales ISO 2768 MK
 Matière 2024 T4

Figure 1

1. La pièce (figure 1) est en 2024 T4, donnez le type de traitement correspondant à T4.

2. Pour les aluminiums de la série 2000 a quoi correspond le traitement T6 ?

3. Expliquez la spécification géométrique de localisation (figure 1):

Vous spécifierez les éléments tolérancés, les éléments de référence, la zone de tolérance et sa position par rapport aux éléments de référence et pour chacun des éléments vous indiquerez si c'est un élément réel ou construit.

4. Expliquez la spécification géométrique de localisation (figure 1):

Vous spécifierez les éléments tolérancés, les éléments de référence, la zone de tolérance et sa position par rapport aux éléments de référence et pour chacun des éléments vous indiquerez si c'est un élément réel ou construit.

5. A l'aide de l'extrait de la norme ci jointe, Donnez la borne inférieure et supérieure de la cote $\varnothing 60 s9$.

Dimension nominale mm		Degrés de tolérance normalisés																	
		IT1 ²⁾	IT2 ²⁾	IT3 ²⁾	IT4 ²⁾	IT5 ²⁾	IT6	IT7	IT8	IT9	IT10	IT11	IT12	IT13	IT14 ³⁾	IT15 ³⁾	IT16 ³⁾	IT17 ³⁾	IT18 ³⁾
Au-dessus de		Tolérances																	
Jusqu'à et y compris		mm																	
		μm																	
—	3 ³⁾	0,8	1,2	2	3	4	6	10	14	25	40	60	0,1	0,14	0,25	0,4	0,60	1	1,4
3	6	1	1,5	2,5	4	5	8	12	18	30	48	75	0,12	0,18	0,3	0,48	0,75	1,2	1,8
6	10	1	1,5	2,5	4	6	9	15	22	36	58	90	0,15	0,22	0,36	0,58	0,9	1,5	2,2
10	18	1,2	2	3	5	8	11	18	27	43	70	110	0,18	0,27	0,43	0,7	1,1	1,8	2,7
18	30	1,5	2,5	4	6	9	13	21	33	52	84	130	0,21	0,33	0,52	0,84	1,3	2,1	3,3
30	50	1,5	2,5	4	7	11	16	25	39	62	100	160	0,25	0,39	0,62	1	1,6	2,5	3,9
50	80	2	3	5	8	13	19	30	46	74	120	190	0,3	0,46	0,74	1,2	1,9	3	4,6
80	120	2,5	4	6	10	15	22	35	54	87	140	220	0,35	0,54	0,87	1,4	2,2	3,5	5,4
120	180	3,5	5	8	12	18	25	40	63	100	160	250	0,4	0,63	1	1,6	2,5	4	6,3
180	250	4,5	7	10	14	20	29	46	72	115	185	290	0,46	0,72	1,15	1,85	2,9	4,6	7,2
250	315	6	8	12	16	23	32	52	81	130	210	320	0,52	0,81	1,3	2,1	3,2	5,2	8,1

Dimension nominale mm	Écart supérieur es																Valeurs des écarts fondamentaux																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Tous degrés de tolérance																Écart inférieur ei																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Au-dessus de	Tous degrés de tolérance																Tous degrés																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Jusqu'à et y compris	Tous degrés de tolérance																Tous degrés																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Tous degrés de tolérance																Tous degrés																																																																																																																																																																																																									
—	3 ¹⁾	270	-140	-60	-34	-20	-14	-10	-6	-4	-2	0	IT5 et IT6	IT7	IT8	IT9	Jusqu'à IT4 (inclus) et au-dessus de IT7	IT10	IT11	IT12	IT13	IT14 ³⁾	IT15 ³⁾	IT16 ³⁾	IT17 ³⁾	IT18 ³⁾	IT19	IT20	IT21	IT22	IT23	IT24	IT25	IT26	IT27	IT28	IT29	IT30	IT31	IT32	IT33	IT34	IT35	IT36	IT37	IT38	IT39	IT40	IT41	IT42	IT43	IT44	IT45	IT46	IT47	IT48	IT49	IT50	IT51	IT52	IT53	IT54	IT55	IT56	IT57	IT58	IT59	IT60	IT61	IT62	IT63	IT64	IT65	IT66	IT67	IT68	IT69	IT70	IT71	IT72	IT73	IT74	IT75	IT76	IT77	IT78	IT79	IT80	IT81	IT82	IT83	IT84	IT85	IT86	IT87	IT88	IT89	IT90	IT91	IT92	IT93	IT94	IT95	IT96	IT97	IT98	IT99	IT100	IT101	IT102	IT103	IT104	IT105	IT106	IT107	IT108	IT109	IT110	IT111	IT112	IT113	IT114	IT115	IT116	IT117	IT118	IT119	IT120	IT121	IT122	IT123	IT124	IT125	IT126	IT127	IT128	IT129	IT130	IT131	IT132	IT133	IT134	IT135	IT136	IT137	IT138	IT139	IT140	IT141	IT142	IT143	IT144	IT145	IT146	IT147	IT148	IT149	IT150	IT151	IT152	IT153	IT154	IT155	IT156	IT157	IT158	IT159	IT160	IT161	IT162	IT163	IT164	IT165	IT166	IT167	IT168	IT169	IT170	IT171	IT172	IT173	IT174	IT175	IT176	IT177	IT178	IT179	IT180	IT181	IT182	IT183	IT184	IT185	IT186	IT187	IT188	IT189	IT190	IT191	IT192	IT193	IT194	IT195	IT196	IT197	IT198	IT199	IT200	IT201	IT202	IT203	IT204	IT205	IT206	IT207	IT208	IT209	IT210
3	6	270	-140	-70	-46	-30	-20	-14	-10	-6	-4	0	IT5 et IT6	IT7	IT8	IT9	Jusqu'à IT4 (inclus) et au-dessus de IT7	IT10	IT11	IT12	IT13	IT14 ³⁾	IT15 ³⁾	IT16 ³⁾	IT17 ³⁾	IT18 ³⁾	IT19	IT20	IT21	IT22	IT23	IT24	IT25	IT26	IT27	IT28	IT29	IT30	IT31	IT32	IT33	IT34	IT35	IT36	IT37	IT38	IT39	IT40	IT41	IT42	IT43	IT44	IT45	IT46	IT47	IT48	IT49	IT50	IT51	IT52	IT53	IT54	IT55	IT56	IT57	IT58	IT59	IT60	IT61	IT62	IT63	IT64	IT65	IT66	IT67	IT68	IT69	IT70	IT71	IT72	IT73	IT74	IT75	IT76	IT77	IT78	IT79	IT80	IT81	IT82	IT83	IT84	IT85	IT86	IT87	IT88	IT89	IT90	IT91	IT92	IT93	IT94	IT95	IT96	IT97	IT98	IT99	IT100	IT101	IT102	IT103	IT104	IT105	IT106	IT107	IT108	IT109	IT110	IT111	IT112	IT113	IT114	IT115	IT116	IT117	IT118	IT119	IT120	IT121	IT122	IT123	IT124	IT125	IT126	IT127	IT128	IT129	IT130	IT131	IT132	IT133	IT134	IT135	IT136	IT137	IT138	IT139	IT140	IT141	IT142	IT143	IT144	IT145	IT146	IT147	IT148	IT149	IT150	IT151	IT152	IT153	IT154	IT155	IT156	IT157	IT158	IT159	IT160	IT161	IT162	IT163	IT164	IT165	IT166	IT167	IT168	IT169	IT170	IT171	IT172	IT173	IT174	IT175	IT176	IT177	IT178	IT179	IT180	IT181	IT182	IT183	IT184	IT185	IT186	IT187	IT188	IT189	IT190	IT191	IT192	IT193	IT194	IT195	IT196	IT197	IT198	IT199	IT200	IT201	IT202	IT203	IT204	IT205	IT206	IT207	IT208	IT209	IT210
6	10	280	-150	-80	-56	-40	-25	-18	-13	-8	-5	0	IT5 et IT6	IT7	IT8	IT9	Jusqu'à IT4 (inclus) et au-dessus de IT7	IT10	IT11	IT12	IT13	IT14 ³⁾	IT15 ³⁾	IT16 ³⁾	IT17 ³⁾	IT18 ³⁾	IT19	IT20	IT21	IT22	IT23	IT24	IT25	IT26	IT27	IT28	IT29	IT30	IT31	IT32	IT33	IT34	IT35	IT36	IT37	IT38	IT39	IT40	IT41	IT42	IT43	IT44	IT45	IT46	IT47	IT48	IT49	IT50	IT51	IT52	IT53	IT54	IT55	IT56	IT57	IT58	IT59	IT60	IT61	IT62	IT63	IT64	IT65	IT66	IT67	IT68	IT69	IT70	IT71	IT72	IT73	IT74	IT75	IT76	IT77	IT78	IT79	IT80	IT81	IT82	IT83	IT84	IT85	IT86	IT87	IT88	IT89	IT90	IT91	IT92	IT93	IT94	IT95	IT96	IT97	IT98	IT99	IT100	IT101	IT102	IT103	IT104	IT105	IT106	IT107	IT108	IT109	IT110	IT111	IT112	IT113	IT114	IT115	IT116	IT117	IT118	IT119	IT120	IT121	IT122	IT123	IT124	IT125	IT126	IT127	IT128	IT129	IT130	IT131	IT132	IT133	IT134	IT135	IT136	IT137	IT138	IT139	IT140	IT141	IT142	IT143	IT144	IT145	IT146	IT147	IT148	IT149	IT150	IT151	IT152	IT153	IT154	IT155	IT156	IT157	IT158	IT159	IT160	IT161	IT162	IT163	IT164	IT165	IT166	IT167	IT168	IT169	IT170	IT171	IT172	IT173	IT174	IT175	IT176	IT177	IT178	IT179	IT180	IT181	IT182	IT183	IT184	IT185	IT186	IT187	IT188	IT189	IT190	IT191	IT192	IT193	IT194	IT195	IT196	IT197	IT198	IT199	IT200	IT201	IT202	IT203	IT204	IT205	IT206	IT207	IT208	IT209	IT210
10	14	290	-160	-96	-64	-48	-32	-24	-16	-11	-7	0	IT5 et IT6	IT7	IT8	IT9	Jusqu'à IT4 (inclus) et au-dessus de IT7	IT10	IT11	IT12	IT13	IT14 ³⁾	IT15 ³⁾	IT16 ³⁾	IT17 ³⁾	IT18 ³⁾	IT19	IT20	IT21	IT22	IT23	IT24	IT25	IT26	IT27	IT28	IT29	IT30	IT31	IT32	IT33	IT34	IT35	IT36	IT37	IT38	IT39	IT40	IT41	IT42	IT43	IT44	IT45	IT46	IT47	IT48	IT49	IT50	IT51	IT52	IT53	IT54	IT55	IT56	IT57	IT58	IT59	IT60	IT61	IT62	IT63	IT64	IT65	IT66	IT67	IT68	IT69	IT70	IT71	IT72	IT73	IT74	IT75	IT76	IT77	IT78	IT79	IT80	IT81	IT82	IT83	IT84	IT85	IT86	IT87	IT88	IT89	IT90	IT91	IT92	IT93	IT94	IT95	IT96	IT97	IT98	IT99	IT100	IT101	IT102	IT103	IT104	IT105	IT106	IT107	IT108	IT109	IT110	IT111	IT112	IT113	IT114	IT115	IT116	IT117	IT118	IT119	IT120	IT121	IT122	IT123	IT124	IT125	IT126	IT127	IT128	IT129	IT130	IT131	IT132	IT133	IT134	IT135	IT136	IT137	IT138	IT139	IT140	IT141	IT142	IT143	IT144	IT145	IT146	IT147	IT148	IT149	IT150	IT151	IT152	IT153	IT154	IT155	IT156	IT157	IT158	IT159	IT160	IT161	IT162	IT163	IT164	IT165	IT166	IT167	IT168	IT169	IT170	IT171	IT172	IT173	IT174	IT175	IT176	IT177	IT178	IT179	IT180	IT181	IT182	IT183	IT184	IT185	IT186	IT187	IT188	IT189	IT190	IT191	IT192	IT193	IT194	IT195	IT196	IT197	IT198	IT199	IT200	IT201	IT202	IT203	IT204	IT205	IT206	IT207	IT208	IT209	IT210
14	18	300	-170	-110	-76	-56	-40	-30	-20	-14	-9	0	IT5 et IT6	IT7	IT8	IT9	Jusqu'à IT4 (inclus) et au-dessus de IT7	IT10	IT11	IT12	IT13	IT14 ³⁾	IT15 ³⁾	IT16 ³⁾	IT17 ³⁾	IT18 ³⁾	IT19	IT20	IT21	IT22	IT23	IT24	IT25	IT26	IT27	IT28	IT29	IT30	IT31	IT32	IT33	IT34	IT35	IT36	IT37	IT38	IT39	IT40	IT41	IT42	IT43	IT44	IT45	IT46	IT47	IT48	IT49	IT50	IT51	IT52	IT53	IT54	IT55	IT56	IT57	IT58	IT59	IT60	IT61	IT62	IT63	IT64	IT65	IT66	IT67	IT68	IT69	IT70	IT71	IT72	IT73	IT74	IT75	IT76	IT77	IT78	IT79	IT80	IT81	IT82	IT83	IT84	IT85	IT86	IT87	IT88	IT89	IT90	IT91	IT92	IT93	IT94	IT95	IT96	IT97	IT98	IT99	IT100	IT101	IT102	IT103	IT104	IT105	IT106	IT107	IT108	IT109	IT110	IT111	IT112	IT113	IT114	IT115	IT116	IT117	IT118	IT119	IT120	IT121	IT122	IT123	IT124	IT125	IT126	IT127	IT128	IT129	IT130	IT131	IT132	IT133	IT134	IT135	IT136	IT137	IT138	IT139	IT140	IT141	IT142	IT143	IT144	IT145	IT146	IT147	IT148	IT149	IT150	IT151																																																											

6. La partie cylindrique $\varnothing 60 s9$ de la pièce va être montée dans un alésage de $\varnothing 60(0+0.03)$. Donnez la méthode employée pour faire cet assemblage.

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Introduction

Advancements in 3D printing continue to change the way businesses approach prototyping and production. As the technology becomes more accessible and affordable and hardware and materials advance to match market opportunities and demands, designers, engineers, and beyond are integrating 3D printing into workflows across development cycles. Across industries, 3D printing is helping professionals cut outsourcing costs, iterate faster, optimize production processes, and even unlock entirely new business models.

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Stereolithography (SLA) 3D printing in particular has undergone significant changes. Traditionally, SLA machines have been monolithic and cost-prohibitive, requiring skilled technicians and costly service contracts. Today, small format desktop printers produce industrial-quality outputs, at substantially more affordable price points and with unmatched versatility.

SLA 3D printing has become vastly popular because of its ability to produce high-accuracy, isotropic, watertight parts in a range of advanced materials with fine features and smooth surface finish. Today, Formlabs is driving the next phase in the technology's evolution with a new approach: Low Force Stereolithography (LFS) 3D printing.

In this white paper, learn more about how stereolithography printing technologies work and why thousands of professionals use this process today, along with a walkthrough of the basic SLA 3D printing ecosystem and workflow.

What is Stereolithography 3D Printing?

Stereolithography belongs to a family of additive manufacturing technologies known as vat photopolymerization. These machines are all built around the same principle, using a light source—a laser or projector—to cure liquid resin into hardened plastic. The main physical differentiation lies in the arrangement of the core components, such as the light source, the build platform, and the resin tank.

SLA 3D printers use light-reactive thermoset materials called “resin.” When SLA resins are exposed to certain wavelengths of light, short molecular chains join together, polymerizing monomers and oligomers into solidified rigid or flexible geometries.

A graphic representation of the basic mechanics of stereolithography 3D printing.

SLA parts have the highest resolution and accuracy, the sharpest details, and the smoothest surface finishes of all 3D printing technologies, but the main benefit of SLA lies in its versatility.

SLA parts have the highest resolution and accuracy, the sharpest details, and the smoothest surface finishes of all 3D printing technologies, but the main benefit of SLA lies in its versatility. Material manufacturers have created innovative SLA resin formulations with a wide range of optical, mechanical, and thermal properties to match those of standard, engineering, and industrial thermoplastics.

Compare stereolithography 3D printing to [two other common technologies for producing plastic parts](#): fused deposition modeling (FDM) and selective laser sintering (SLS).

The SLA 3D Printing Workflow

1 DESIGN

Use any CAD software or 3D scan data to design your model, and export it in a 3D printable file format (STL or OBJ). Each SLA printer includes [software](#) to specify printing settings and slice the digital model into layers for printing. Once setup is complete, the print preparation software sends the instructions to the printer via a wireless or cable connection.

More advanced users may consider [specifically designing for SLA](#), or taking steps like [hollowing parts](#) to conserve material.

2 PRINT

After a quick confirmation of the correct setup, the printing process begins and the machine can run unattended until the print is complete. In printers with a cartridge system, the material is automatically refilled by the machine.

An online [Dashboard](#) from Formlabs allows you to remotely manage printers, materials, and teams.

3 POST-PROCESS

Once the printing is completed, parts require rinsing in isopropyl alcohol (IPA) to remove any uncured resin from their surface. After rinsed parts dry, some materials require [post-curing](#), a process which helps parts to reach their highest possible strength and stability. Finally, remove supports from the parts and sand the remaining support marks for a clean finish. SLA parts can be easily machined, [primed](#), [painted](#), and [assembled](#) for specific applications or finishes.

Post-curing is particularly important for functional resins for engineering, and mandatory for some dentistry and jewelry materials and applications.

▲ Prototypes of the Form 1, the first desktop SLA 3D printer.

The State of Stereolithography, Yesterday and Today

A Brief History

The SLA process first appeared in the early 1970s, when Japanese researcher Dr. Hideo Kodama invented the modern layered approach to stereolithography, using ultraviolet light to cure photosensitive polymers. The term stereolithography was coined by Charles (Chuck) W. Hull, who patented the technology in 1986 and founded the company 3D Systems to commercialize it. Hull described the method as creating 3D objects by successively “printing” thin layers of a material curable by ultraviolet light.

SLA 3D printing, however, was not the first 3D printing technology to gain widespread popularity. As patents began to expire at the end of the 2000s, the introduction of small format, desktop 3D printing widened access to additive manufacturing, with fused deposition modeling (FDM) first gaining adoption in desktop platforms.

While this affordable extrusion-based technology sparked the first wave of wide adoption and awareness of 3D printing, FDM machines did not satisfy the spectrum of professional needs—repeatable, high-precision results are crucial for professional applications, as are biocompatible materials in the dental industry and the ability to create fine features for industries like jewelry and applications like microfluidics.

Desktop SLA Disrupts the Market

SLA soon followed FDM to the desktop, when Formlabs adapted the technology in 2011. Small format SLA brought the promise of high resolution 3D printing—previously limited to monolithic industrial systems—in a much smaller and more affordable setup with a wide range of print materials. These capabilities expanded access to 3D printing for a variety of custom and high precision applications across disciplines, including engineering, product design, and manufacturing, as well as dental, jewelry, and other industries.

In 2015, Formlabs released its next generation SLA printer, the Form 2, which became the industry-leading desktop 3D printer, with parts printed in the field ranging from affordable custom prosthetics to a customizable line of razor handles.

The Form 2 reset the conversation for SLA 3D printing, popularizing a “distributed” model of production, where companies can scale output incrementally, adding more small format printers as demand increases with the flexibility to print in different materials on each printer. The maturity of materials over time has only increased the usage of this model, as more advanced resins have unlocked applications beyond prototyping and into production and end-use parts across industries.

In 2019, Formlabs made another step change in the industry with [the launch of the Form 3 and Form 3L](#), two new hardware products that set a new standard for SLA with systems built on a completely new print process.

The Next Chapter of SLA: Low Force Stereolithography 3D Printing

[Low Force Stereolithography \(LFS\)](#) technology is the next phase in SLA 3D printing, meeting the demands on today’s market for scalable, reliable, industrial-quality 3D printing.

This advanced form of SLA drastically reduces the forces exerted on parts during the print process, using a flexible tank and linear illumination to deliver incredible surface quality and print accuracy. Lower print forces allow for light-touch support structures that tear away with ease, and the process opens up a wide range of possibilities for future development of advanced, production-ready materials.

Inverted SLA introduces peel forces that affect the print as it separates from the surface of the tank, so the build volume is limited and sturdy support structures are required. The Formlabs Form 2 is heavily calibrated to account for the forces of the peel process and produce high quality parts.

The Formlabs Form 3 and Form 3L are built on Low Force Stereolithography (LFS) 3D printing technology, an advanced form of SLA which uses a flexible tank and linear illumination to turn liquid resin into flawless prints.

F. Hygiène et sécurité (../20)

1. Faut-il un CACES pour utiliser un pont roulant ?
2. Donnez 3 EPI à porter lorsque l'on soude ?
3. Un disjoncteur peut-il servir à consigner une installation électrique ?

4. Donnez la définition des panneaux suivants :

G. Rédaction (../10)

Donnez la procédure pour l'utilisation d'un alésomètre 3 touches pour contrôler un alésage.

I. Soudage (../6)

Expliquez le fonctionnement d'un poste de soudage sous flux solide (type et forme de métal apport, type de protection de la soudure, type de matériau soudable etc).