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The usage of Modelling and polymers in industrial design

Yasmeen A. Elemam [a], Reham A. Subaih [a], Hager I. Elhefnawy [a], Marwa A. Saada [a], Shimaa T. Abdelkareem [a], and Ahmed G. Hassabo [b]*

[a] *Benha University, Faculty of Applied Arts, Industrial Design Department, Benha, Egypt*

[b] *National Research Centre (Scopus affiliation ID 60014618), Textile Research and Technology Institute, Pre-treatment, and Finishing of Cellulose-based Textiles Department, 33 El-Behouth St. (former El-Tahrir str.), Dokki, P.O 12622, Giza, Egypt*

Abstract

Successful product design generally involves a combination of industrial design from models and physical experimentation through prototypes, which frequently diverge more and more as product features are established. The cycle's initial 10% is mostly devoted to conceptual design is an iterative process that calls for tight collaboration between engineers, modelers, and industrial designers. In the state of the art today, when models are roughly recreated from physical prototypes, CAD, or surface models, information is frequently lost. Applications for consumer product design are explored, along with a novel approach to the conceptual design cycle.The cycle's constituent technologies combine to produce an adaptable, iterative design environment. Concepts are created and shared by industrial designers, engineers, and modelers, who switch between digital and physical representations of product geometry. Information is enabled and the physical and digital domains can switch quickly.

Keywords: Industrial design, Modelling, Polymers, prototype.

Introduction

Industrial design activities are acknowledged to need the use of three-dimensional (3D) modeling. Computer technologies, however, are starting to alter these models' characteristics. The usage of traditional and computer-based 3D models in new product development (NPD) programs by the industrial design profession is examined in this research. There appears to be a discrepancy between the virtual models that are the basis of any computer-based system and the actual models required by the NPD's industrial design and marketing stages. According to the research, these challenges could have answers in the form of faster prototyping technologies, which might also raise the level of sophistication in the industrial design model. [1]

Model making design which used in classroom environment

Prototyping and modeling are tools used in the design process. Important information. Creating a model is a wonderful way for designers to see and test how a product will look and function in three dimensions. It's also a terrific approach to see if a product will be viable and able to function as intended. The three primary categories of model making are functional, prototype, and design models. Functional models offer the fundamental and distinctive attributes of a product. They are employed in the design process to test and create novel and inventive functions. [2-8]

Prototype and final product are functionally and aesthetically identical. Before production begins, the product may be checked for materials, form, functionality, and user friendliness thanks to the tactile handling of the detailed prototype. Detailed and scale-appropriate design models are made for exhibitions at trade shows or showrooms. These simplify complicated functions and provide an accurate representation of the design and the primary purposes of the initial product. A model's scale can be selected at will.

For trade show appearances, larger, more detailed models are available. Diminished

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*Corresponding author: Ahmed G. Hassabo, E-mail: aga.hassabo@hotmail.com, Tel. 00201102255513

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Models in travel case format are perfect for consultations and customer visits.

Our goal in the modeling study is to look into the three ways that models are used in design projects.

classes using technology. Model-using activities are crucial for students' growth in information and abilities related to the process of design. However, not many empirical research have looked at the application of models and modeling in a classroom setting.

when educators and students work together on a design project. We videotaped eight classes from three distinct technology classrooms (with students ages 13 to 15) where the students participated in various problem-solving exercises utilizing models and modeling in order to achieve our goal. In order to overcome the problem, the teachers and students discussed models and modeling.

Three distinct model dimensions were also highlighted by the results: material, structure, and function. Practically all model-based operations have these dimensions.

All three model dimensions are present in a high degree of freedom project.

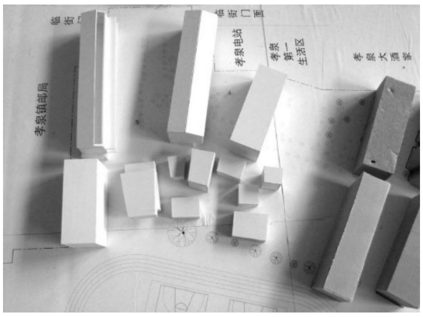

Figure 1: The nature of models and modelling

Models are frequently used in technology to provide visual support. To anticipate actions or events, make judgments, communicate, and solve issues (Welch, 1998). The model is put through testing, revised, and perhaps put through testing one again. One way to characterize this process is modeling. Welch (1998) suggests that in the context of technology education, the term "model" is more frequently used as an active noun, "modelling." Modeling helps with testing and assessment, as well as increasing one's own and others' accessibility to ideas (de Vries, 2013; Norström, 2013; Welch, 1998). [9]

Models can be described philosophically as artefacts of dual nature, which is an intriguing paradigm that distinguishes between models' deliberate and intrinsic natures (Nia & de Vries, 2017). The material structure and many model kinds are aspects of the intrinsic nature, whereas the representational function of models is the focus of the intentional nature. We'll utilize this framework to analyze the study's findings. Model intentionality is especially significant since it can be linked to the designer's (student's) actions during the model-development process.

Models' deliberate nature (Fig. 1) is comprised of two goals: fostering the creation of knowledge and artifacts and disseminating information about them (Nia & de Vries, 2017). The first goal, which is to encourage the creation of information and artifacts, is related to learning about constructing and designing, or how to make specific artifacts more efficient. There are two approaches to employing models: constructing and altering, and straight use. Using models for communication with teams, students, decision makers, or clients, for instance, serves a crucial second purpose of sharing knowledge and artifacts. For our examination of the model-using actions, the interplay between the intrinsic and purposeful nature of models is particularly fascinating. beginning with how users and designers see models.

Materials of Models

Students benefit from modeling in technology education for a variety of reasons, including: Visualizing the entire product or its component parts and look; testing the functionality of solutions like circuits and mechanisms; assessing ergonomics; and enhancing the shape of the product, sharing concepts, educating people, and assessing other people's ideas (Welch, 1998).Students frequently construct simplified versions of the anticipated final result in educational settings. The models are classified as Soft Models or Hard Models (Isa & Liem, 2014) and are usually constructed from common materials like cardboard, wooden sticks, and plastic paper (see, for example, Yrjönsuuri et al., 2019). Moreover, the models usually only include a small subset of the functionalities of the finished product because their construction would be prohibitively difficult or costly. Soft models are usually hand-refined after being rough-modeled to determine general size, proportion, and contour. Hard models have some functional aspects but are technically nonfunctional copies of the finished product (Isa & Liem, 2014). In the early phases of development, both can be utilized for proof-of-concept. [10]

Figure 2: Thinking styles and modelling systems:

Designers use analytical serial thinking with holistic synthetic thinking to solve design challenges. This is evident in both the way that designers go about their daily work and in the way that design theorists explain the process. As with most other types of design, the industrial design work that follows is mostly focused on establishing an object's physical shape, which calls for visual thought. The entire process include modeling the design concepts using a variety of methods, externalizing them into drawings and three-dimensional representations for the purpose of visual thinking. The fastest and most fluid modeling technique is to use drawings, which will often show the designer's use of a blend of analytical and holistic techniques. These tactics are illustrated with project work from Coventry's Industrial Design Transportation course.[11]

Digital Sketch Modelling

Research on the application of design tools in classrooms observes a tense correlation between students' use of digital modeling tools (CAD) and traditional hand sketching methods during the industrial design process. This is made worse by current students' penchant for using CAD, which is often evident in the shift from drawing to computer-aided design (CAD). We describe in this study the teaching of a novel design technique called "Digital Sketch Modelling," which equips students with the digital sketching abilities that employers today demand of recent graduates entering the workforce. Sketching excels at ideation, while CAD excels at dimensional correctness. By doing this, we transcend the idea that digital sketching is just the same as traditional drawing and instead create a new kind of transitional design tool. The main stages of the Digital Sketch Modeling technique are outlined, and the last two years have seen its incorporation into industrial design curricula reported. By doing this, we support the needs of contemporary industrial design practice by introducing a novel form of design practice with a research-based basis.

Bringing the Proxy Model into a sketching environment

Introducing the Proxy Model in a drawing context. The sketch-over is the second essential step in the Digital Sketch Modeling workflow. Similar to the proxy model, this is heavily influenced by conventional design tools. In this case, using underlays while sketching serves as the parallel. A perspective grid, drawing, picture, car package, or, more recently, a printout of a three-dimensional model view positioned underneath the page being drawn on is referred to as an underlay. By assisting the designer in placing outlines and form lines in the appropriate perspective and proportion, The designer in the Digital Sketch Modelling workflow takes views of the model they want to utilize in their sketch and saves them as 2D photos after a suitable proxy model has been built. Figure 4 displays instances of stored 2D views for the Figure 3 proxy model. After the creation of the 2D views, the distinctions between them and conventional underlays become increasingly clear, focusing on some of the primary features of digital sketching that were covered in 2.3.In this case, the user can effectively sketch over the proxy model using an infinite number of pages (represented as layers) in the digital sketch environment. At any point, layers can also be rapidly and simply duplicated.

Additionally, it allows for the independent modification of individual underlay portions or versions. This greatly increases flexibility and speeds up the creation of various variation designs while still utilizing underlay assistance.T he capacity to replicate colors, hues, or even specific areas of the proxy model is the second significant addition. In traditional sketching, designers create outlines and form lines to depict shapes and boundaries. Once they are somewhat well-established, designers add features to represent surfaces using markers or other media (Tovey et al., 2003). Here, the designer can work with outlines and surfaces simultaneously thanks to the ability to duplicate multiple tones that represent surfaces. This effectively enables the designer to concurrently represent (sculpt) surfaces and sketch outlines.

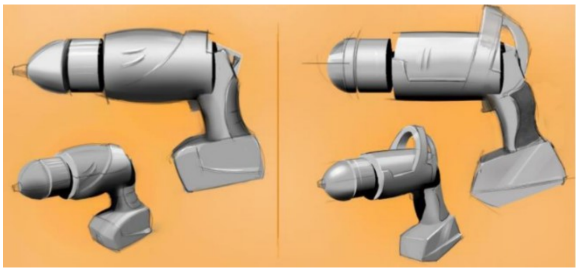

Figure 3: proxy models (i) and final designs (ii)

We now present the final designs (ii) and proxy models (i). Similar to this, students observed that the proxy model's capacity to duplicate colors (using a color picker or eyedropper tool) assisted in defining the appropriate tonal value to apply in order to precisely depict surface geometry. Teachers saw that pupils' approaches to the proxy model presented the biggest obstacles. It was suggested that students make use of a basic proxy model. It was observed that several pupils were going above this recommended degree of detail while the lesson was being taught. This demonstrated that instead of drawing their designs, pupils were depending on CAD modeling. Many students said that they chose this course of action because it was easier and that it produced the desired results when asked why.

Consequently, when using overly detailed proxy models as opposed to simpler proxy models, it was found that during grading, the degree of difference between the proxy and final concept was significantly less than expected. These findings support those of Robertson and Radcliffe (2009) in showing how students' ideation was constrained as a result of the improved visual quality that continued to lure them into CAD modeling. This observation is further supported by the fact that students had prior experience using CAD software independently and had received training in its use.

On the other hand, this studio served as the pupils' first introduction to digital sketching. It is therefore hypothesized that students were favoring the media and/or instruments they considered to be simpler to utilize. Once more, when asked to define "easy to use," students concentrated on how simple it was for them to create improved visual results. Stated differently, students saw a greater desire to over-refine their proxy model in CAD due to the difficulty of obtaining equal detail via sketch, and they also believed that the resulting model had inferior graphics. 4.3 Put into Practice: Year 2: Talk & Comments. Several modifications were made to the technique's delivery during the second year based on observations of student involvement and results.

The degree of detail incorporated into the proxy models was the main modification undertaken. Students were told to construct the proxy model using no more than five basic shapes arranged in any way. The second modification involved defining the modeling software that students were to utilize in order to construct the proxied model. Many students utilized SolidWorks, a program for solid modeling, in their first year of study. However, in their second year, they were urged to adopt Rhino, a program for surface modeling. Basic form arrangement was made easier and more flexible by this software.

Additionally, students were less likely to be able to over-refine their models because they were less familiar with the software. Even though some more advanced students followed these guidelines and produced highly regarded results, there were nevertheless cases of students over-perfecting proxy models and seldom using their digital sketching abilities. One further thing to note is the type of modifications that the students created using their proxy model. While some students explored more form-based variants as well as graphical aspects, others seemed to be constrained by the overall volumes/geometry of their proxy model and would only draw variations in graphical features like buttons, lights, or material finishes.

The effect of the material on the product model

Parametric modeling based on features: The SINFONIA" prototype system serves as both the conceptual foundation and the means of implementing the suggested methodology for feature-based integrated product development. contains the most recent research and development findings using this technology in the field of feature-based part and assembly modeling. Based on the FEMEX feature definition, the fundamental methodology of SINFONIA combines parametric and feature-based modeling techniques and organizes feature data into four.[12]

Integrated Design Intent of 3D Parametric Models

A feature-based constraint-based technique is typically used in parametric modeling environments to create models. Features are defined as generic geometric entities having predictable attributes, embedded information, and specific purposes. The foundation of a 3D model is its features, which are constructed in three stages: the 2D profiles, also known as sketches, are followed by the features, also known as modeling operations, and finally, the final model, which represents the modeling sequence, is the result.

Choosing the proper mathematical representation, picking the sketch plane and reference planes, designing the drawing and finishing its constraining schema, and identifying the feature attributes are all part of the geometric specification of a feature. Crucially, the most descriptive profile that produces the basis feature must be chosen. The first geometry produced serves as the basic feature, to which all other features are derived. A consistent 3D model is produced via relations and constraints that link features. A model would be nothing more than an assortment of unconnected features without them.

The three levels of design decisions described above indicate the model's intended design. Features, constraints, parameters, and relationships are seen as carriers of design intent that represent the form and functional needs of the item. A flexible and reliable model that permits structural modifications without producing inconsistencies is produced via a modeling approach that takes design intent into account. The language used by designers to express their ideas is made up of constraints, parameters, and modeling tools.

An effective way to communicate design intent is for a designer to be able to articulate the desired behavior of the model through parametric linkages and restrictions. Based on this, a design project can be executed using various features and constricting schemas, demonstrating that different designers have varied perspectives on the modeling process. The simplicity of updating and changing 3D models automatically becomes more crucial as the number of design solutions rises. This is primarily because of inadequate CAD software knowledge, rigid 3D models, or a lack of understanding on the part of designers regarding the model's intended use.

With an emphasis on the appropriate transmission of design purpose, Otto & Mandorli examine the problem of developing CAD software that can identify design intent in any type of geometry and combine it into a set of uniform geometric constraints. The lack of CAD data sharing standards that can help in communicating design intent is emphasized by Otey et al. as a major obstacle to comprehending design intent, as is the absence of tools for the visualization of feature relations. Additionally, Camba et al. and Company et al. address the necessity of intelligent parametric editors to support the restricting duties carried out in parametric CAD environments. The significance of comprehending a model's internal structure through the restrictions and operations used to carry out the design goal is discussed. In the wake of this research course, we demonstrated in a constraint-based framework that identifies design intent in parametric solid modeling environments while sketching. We introduce the Integrated Design Intent (IDI) Architecture in this study, which extends the constraint-based architecture to the 3D solid model and feature levels. An organized and focused modeling strategy that supports design intent communication can be established by using the direct and structured correspondence that the IDI Architecture offers between various constraint schemas and their inferred design intent. [13]

The importance of using models in technology design process

Models are utilized in a prescriptive manner during the design phase to create new technical solutions. A scientific descriptive model-using approach is intimately tied to the use of models in explaining and facilitating comprehension of technical solutions. One takeaway from the research was to highlight the prescriptive nature of model use in technology and to discuss the significance of models in the technological design process (Citrohn & Svensson, 2020).We must distinguish between the two ideas of models and prototypes in order to define how we view models from an educational viewpoint. In the context of education, the two ideas are frequently mixed up and misconstrued.

We look at two activities, modeling and prototyping, based on our interests in activities. Professional industrial design considers the two activities to be very different from one another.

Types of Modelling

Modeling Types With solid modeling, three-dimensional shapes are used. Despite their differences, the forms function as building blocks when combined. When dealing with intricate and curved surfaces, wireframe modeling might be useful. Surface modeling represents the subsequent level of complexity.

Sub-models outlining the properties of the raw materials are necessary for the creation of new composite products for applications using liquid composite molding (LCM) process simulation and development.[14]

The primary sub-model needed for an accurate simulation of the mold-filling stage of the LCM process is the viscosity during resin cure. As the cure reaction advances during mold filling, the viscosity of the resin system varies. The resin system's viscosity is also influenced by the applied process temperature. Therefore, for the LCM process simulation, a sub-model that describes the resin viscosity as a function of cure extent and process temperature is needed.

This study proposes a relationship between temperature and degree of cure and viscosity during the curing of medium reactive unsaturated polyester resin, which is primarily used for the LCM process. Using isothermal differential scanning calorimetry and isothermal rheological tests, the viscosity and degree of cure of the reactive resin system at various temperatures were determined, respectively.

To measure the dependency of viscosity on temperature and the degree of cure response, a nonlinear regression analysis of the viscosity and degree of cure data was carried out. The suggested empirical model can qualitatively and quantitatively describe resin viscosity as a function of temperature and extent of cure, according to comparisons of model solutions with our experimental data.[14]

Polymers in industrial design

The final stage before mass producing any model, sample, or product is to create a polyester mold. It is the name that is manually applied to the model. It is also known as fiberglass mol, glass fiber reinforced polyester mold, fiber mold, and CTP mold. [15]

Industrial Art in usage of polymers

Math is involved in pressures, clearances, and tolerances, and the injection of polyester resin compounds could expose pupils to a variety of industrial problems. Moldin's color, shape, and texture evoke the visual sido of life. Knowledge of the strength and qualities of materials would be necessary for ancient construction and design. [16]

polymers usage in industrial design field

The use of polymers in industrial design has increased dramatically since they have many benefits and uses. Polymers offer adaptability in product design, facilitating the production of robust and lightweight components. Polypropylene is often used because it is chemically resistant, ABS is used because it is impact resistant, and polycarbonate is used because it is optically clear.[17]

Polymers are used in injection molding, a commonly used manufacturing technique, to effectively create complex forms and designs. Cost-effective mass production is made possible by this technique. Furthermore, because polymers can be molded, they aid in the creation of visually beautiful and ergonomic designs. Polymer composites are gradually taking the place of conventional materials in the car sector because they are lighter and more fuel-efficient. Because they are lightweight and resilient to harsh environments, high-performance polymers are used in aircraft applications.

Polymers are also used in the medical industry for designing different equipment and devices. Drug delivery systems and implants can be developed more easily with the use of biocompatible polymers. Polymers also aid in the development of 3D printing technology, which makes personalized designs and quick industrial design prototypes possible. Although polymers have many benefits, factors like their influence on the environment and their ability to be recycled are becoming more and more important in industrial design. In response to these worries, research is being done on sustainable polymers and recycling techniques, which reflects the increased emphasis on environmentally friendly design principles.

So, polymers are essential to industrial design in a variety of fields because they are adaptable, efficient, and may satisfy certain application needs. The industry's dedication to striking a balance between innovation and environmental responsibility is demonstrated by the continuous investigation of sustainable solutions.[18].

Figure 4: Modeling of morphology evolution in the injection molding process of thermoplastic polymers

One of the most popular processes for producing polymeric goods is injection molding. The molding process consists of three key steps: filling, packing/holding, and cooling. In the filling stage, a cold mold is quickly filled with a hot polymer melt to replicate the desired product shape in its cavity. In order to offset the effects of temperature drop and crystallinity growth on density during solidification, more material is pressed into the mold and pressure is increased during the packing/holding step. When a small portion of the cavity entry (gate) solidifies, the cooling stage begins. At that point, no more material can enter or escape the mold impression, and the holding pressure can be released.The product is expelled from the mold when the solid layer on the surface of the mold reaches a thickness that ensures the necessary rigidity.Macromolecules in injection-molded items display a local order because of the thermomechanical history the polymer underwent during processing. This arrangement is known as "morphology," which translates to "the study of the form"—where "form" refers to an object's shape and arrangement of its constituent pieces. The term "morphology" is used to describe the following properties of polymers: - crystallinity, or the relative volume occupied by each crystalline phase, including mesophases;

- the crystallites' size, shape, distribution, and orientation.
- The way the amorphous phase is oriented. [19]

Polymer composites in the automotive industry and the realm of industrial design

Innovative and lightweight components are created in the automotive sector through the use of polymer composites in industrial design. These materials provide designers more freedom to experiment with novel forms and shapes, giving them more control over how different automobile components is shaped. Advantages of polymer composites include resistance to corrosion, design flexibility, and the capacity to satisfy particular performance standards. This makes it possible for designers to strike a balance between usefulness and aesthetics, which helps to create more effective and aesthetically pleasing car designs.

Figure 5

Revolutionizing Healthcare: The Role of Polymers in Industrial Design of Medical Devices

Polymer composites in the automotive industry and the realm of industrial design Innovative and lightweight components are created in the automotive sector through the use of polymer composites in industrial design. These materials provide designers more freedom to experiment with novel forms and shapes, giving them more control over how different automobile components are shaped. Advantages of polymer composites include resistance to corrosion, design flexibility, and the capacity to satisfy particular performance standards. This makes it possible for designers to strike a balance between usefulness and aesthetics, which helps to create more effective and aesthetically pleasing car designs. Polymers have been instrumental in the development of minimally invasive surgical methods. Advanced polymer blends are used to create devices like endoscopes and catheters that are more intrusive and more manoeuvrable, allowing patients to heal more quickly. Polymer-based orthopaedic implants have also helped to improve biocompatibility and lower rejection rates.

Polymer-based advancements have also yielded major benefits for diagnostic equipment. Polymers have been used to optimize the design of medical imaging equipment, including ultrasonic probes and coils for magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). These materials offer a strong yet lightweight option that guarantees patient comfort without sacrificing the devices' ability to diagnose accurately.

Beyond their physical characteristics, polymers aid in the creation of intelligent medical equipment. Personalized treatment and better patient care are made possible by the real-time monitoring and data collecting made possible by the integration of sensors and electronic components into polymeric structures.In addition, the affordability of polymers relative to conventional materials has increased accessibility to healthcare solutions. Because of economies of scale brought about by the mass production of polymer-based medical devices, a wider spectrum of healthcare institutions and providers can now access advanced healthcare technologies.

The synergy between polymers and industrial design in the medical field is growing stronger as technology progresses. The goal of current research and development is to create biomimetic polymers—polymers that resemble real tissues—which could lead to tailored implants and regenerative medicine. Therefore, the use of polymers in medical device design has completely changed the healthcare sector by providing solutions that enhance accessibility, lessen invasiveness, and improve patient outcomes. Looking ahead, the ongoing cooperation of engineers, material scientists, and health care providers promises even more revolutionary advancements in the field of

Different Types Of Industrial Molds And Their Design Process:

Injection Molds

Injection molds are the first sort of industrial mold that we shall talk about. The most common type of molds in the plastics industry are injection molds. The design of an injection mold involves the following processes. [20]

Product Designing

Making a product design or 3D model of the item that has to be produced is the first stage in the injection mold design process. Using this model, a mold design that produces the part precisely and effectively will be created.[21]

Mold Base Selecting

The next stage after finishing the product design is to choose a mold foundation. The mold base serves as the mold's structural support and usually consists of the mold plates, ejector pins, cavity inserts, and core. The size, complexity, and manufacturing needs of the component being made must all be taken into consideration while choosing the mold foundation. [22]

Core and Cavity Insert Designing

The two most important parts of an injection mold are the cavity inserts and the core. In order to guarantee that the item is manufactured with the appropriate level of surface quality and dimensional accuracy, they must be made to precisely duplicate the geometry of the product design. CAD software is commonly used for designing core and cavity inserts, which are then CNC machines are used to produce high-quality tool steel. [23]

Runner and Gating System Designing

Melted plastic is delivered to the mold cavity by the runner and gating system. The runner system needs to be made to disperse the plastic uniformly throughout the cavity; it usually consists of sprues, runners, and gates. To decrease turbulence and lower the possibility of flaws like weld lines and air traps, the gating system, which regulates the flow of plastic into the mold cavity, must be constructed.[24]

Cooling system Designing

An injection mold's ability to cool properly is essential. It needs to be built with the ability to effectively remove heat from the mold and keep the cavity's temperature constant. Generally, the cooling system consists of water channels that are machined into the cavity inserts, core, and mold plates.[25]

Ejection System Designing

After the component has cooled and set, the ejection system takes it out of the mold. Ejector pins, which push the part out of the mold, and ejector plates, which give the pins something to press against, are usually part of the ejection system.[26]

Assembly and Testing

Assembling and testing the mold comes next in the design process of an injection mold, once every component has been created and manufactured. The outcome of the mold's testing determines the quality and dimensional accuracy of the components that are produced. During this testing phase, small production runs or test components can be manufactured to make sure the mold works as planned.[27]

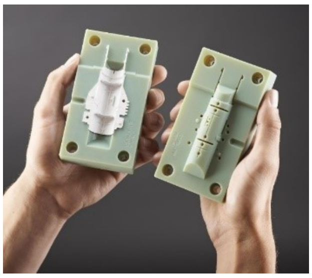

Figure 6

Blow Molds

Bottles and jars made of plastic are produced using blow molds. These molds are used to make hollow parts, and they are usually constructed of steel or aluminium. The following phases are commonly involved in the blow mold design method: [28, 29]

Product Designing

The most important prerequisite for designing a blow mold is usually having a thorough understanding of the product that will be produced using the mold. This includes the shape, size, and structure of the product.

Mold Designing

Once the product design has been finalized, the next step is to design the blow mold. This includes creating 2D or 3D drawings of the mold, determining the number of cavities needed, and deciding on the type of mold (single or multi-cavity).

Material Selectin

An essential component of the design process is the material chosen to create the blow mold. The material needs to be strong enough to endure frequent use and able to tolerate the pressure and heat of the blow molding process.

Manufacturing Process

The manufacturing process for blow molds, after you complete the blow mold design, typically involves CNC machining, which allows for precise cuts and shapes to be made in the mold. Other processes, such as EDM (electrical discharge machining) or laser cutting, may also be used.

Testing and Validation of Mold

Finally, to ensure that the mold can effectively produce the finished product, it needs to be tested and validated after it has been constructed. Included are tests for cycle time, quality, and dimensions.

Compression Molds

Compression molds are another common kind of industrial mold utilized nowadays. Composite parts made of thermoset materials, such as carbon fiber or fiberglass, are produced by compression molds. The following steps are involved in the design of a compression mold: [30]

Designing the Product

First, the first step in the design of a compression mold is to create a product design. The design should consider the product’s function, the material it will be made of, and any standards or regulations it must adhere to.

Designing the Mold

Once the product design is complete, the mold design process can start. The product's size and shape, the material that will be used for the mold, and any other relevant information will all be taken into account by the mold designer.

Designing the Mold Base

The mold base, which is often made of steel or aluminium, serves as the foundation of the mold. The mold base's design must take into account the mold's dimensions, shape, and the location of any cooling or heating channels.

Mold Cavity and Core Designing

The elements that shape the finished product are the mold cavity and core. To guarantee that the product is correctly produced, the mold designer must carefully take into account the size, shape, and placement of these components.

Mold Cooling Designing

In order to guarantee the quality of the finished product, proper cooling is essential. To guarantee that the product cools uniformly and at the proper rate, the mold designer must include cooling channels in the mold design.

Mold Venting Designing

To guarantee that air may escape the mold without compromising the finished product, venting passages must be included in the mold design.

Mold Release Designing

The finished product may be taken out of the mold without breaking it thanks to the mold release design. When creating the mold release, the mold designer needs to take the product's intended function and the kind of material that will be utilized into account.

Mold Manufacturing

The mold needs to be made after the design is finished. Usually, this entails employing CNC machines to produce mold components that are assembled and polished by knowledgeable experts.

Testing the Mold

To guarantee that the mold produces the intended outcomes, testing it prior to production is crucial. Test molds are used to evaluate cycle time, product quality, and whether the mold design has to be altered.

Extrusion Molds

Plastic profiles, such as pipes and tubing, are made using extrusion molds. The following are components of the extrusion mold design process:[31]

Material Selection

The choice of the extrusion material is made at the outset of the extrusion mold design process. The qualities of the material, including its viscosity, melting temperature, and thermal conductivity, will dictate the mold's design.

Designing the Profile

Designing the extruded product's profile is the next stage in the extrusion mold design process. This entails figuring out the size, form, and aperture of the die through which the material will be extruded.

Die Designing

The profile design informs the die's design. The die is made up of a metal block with a profile-specific hole drilled into it. The "die cavity" is the term for the hole.

Die Construction

After the die design is complete, the die is built. Steel or another metal that can tolerate the high temperatures and pressures of the extrusion process is typically used to make the die.

Die Polishing

The die is polished once it is built to make sure the surface is flawless and smooth. Over time, flaws in the die surface may result in problems with the extruded product.

Assembling the Materials

During this stage, the die is placed so that the material may be driven through the extrusion machine, which is made up of a barrel and a screw.

Testing

Finally, the die is tested to make sure it operates properly after it has been assembled. By altering the extrusion parameters of temperature, pressure, and extrusion rate, the quality of the extruded product may be managed.

Die Casting Molds

Industrial molds used to make metal pieces with a high degree of accuracy and consistency are called die-casting molds. This is how to design a die-casting mold step-by-step:[32]

Identifying the Product Requirements:

Determining the specifications, including size, shape, tolerance, material, and the necessary number of cavities, is crucial before beginning the design of an industrial die-casting mold. This will assist in figuring out the mold's dimensions and intricacy.[33]

Determining the Mold Structure

During the casting process, the mold structure needs to be built to withstand the extreme temperature and pressure of the molten metal. A gating system, cooling system, ejector system, and parting line should all be included in the mold.

Creating a 3D Model

Build a three-dimensional (3D) model of the die-casting mold using computer-aided design (CAD) software. All of the required parts, such as the cooling channels, gating system, ejector pins, cavities, and core, should be included in the model.

Analyzing the Mold Design

To make sure the mold design is effective and well-suited for the casting process, perform a mold flow study. This will assist in locating design flaws such shrinkage, air traps, and weld lines.

Fabricating the Mold

Following the completion of the die-casting mold design, the mold can be constructed using traditional machining methods or more sophisticated ones like high-speed milling or electrical discharge machining (EDM).

Testing the Mold

The mold should be inspected to make sure it can yield parts with the required quality and standards before going into production. To ascertain whether there are flashing, porosity, or dimensional accuracy issues, the mold must go through multiple trials.

Optimizing the Mold Design

The die-casting mold design can be improved for increased performance and efficiency based on the testing findings. This could entail altering the cooling channels, mold material, or gating mechanism.

Sheet Metal Forming Molds

Thin metal sheets are formed into intricate shapes using sheet metal forming molds. The process of designing a sheet metal forming mold includes: [34]

Selecting the Material

The first step in designing a sheet metal forming mold is selecting the appropriate material for the mold. The material needs to be strong enough to withstand the high pressure and heat during the forming process. These mold materials are frequently chosen from steel, aluminum, and brass.

Mold Designing

Next, a mold for sheet metal forming needs to be built with the final product's specifications in mind. A critical step in this procedure is using CAD software to create a 3D model of the mold. The size, form, and intended thickness and texture of the product, as well as the inclusion of holes and cuts, are all important factors to take into account while designing a mold.

Tooling Designing

After the mold design is complete, the tooling design can start. The process entails making the punches, dies, and other specialty equipment needed to produce the mold. The tooling must provide the highest level of accuracy and precision during the forming process and integrate seamlessly with the mold design.

Prototype Production

The mold can be used to create a prototype of the finished product once the tooling and mold designs are finished. This is necessary to guarantee that the mold operates correctly and that the final product fulfills the required requirements.[35]

Mold Fabricating

Once the prototype has been authorized and tested, mold fabrication can start. This entails utilizing specialist machinery, such as CNC or EDM machines, to machine the mold from the chosen material. To provide the maximum level of precision and consistency, the mold should be machined in accordance with the exact specifications of the CAD model.

Mold Assembling

After the mold has been built, the last stage in creating a fully working sheet metal forming mold is assembling the mold with the tooling. During assembly, additional machining, welding, or other specialized procedures can be needed to finish and get the mold ready for manufacturing.

Mold Testing

Finally, before going into production, the sheet metal forming mold design needs to be checked to make sure there are no leaks and that the intended outcomes will be achieved. In order to ensure that the mold is operating correctly and creating high-quality goods during testing, several prototypes or test runs could be required.

The relation between polymers and modeling in the field of industrial design:

Multiscale modeling for polymer systems of industrial interest

187–199 in Progress in Organic Coatings 58 (2–3) (2007) For materials design, atomistic-based simulations like molecular mechanics (MM), molecular dynamics (MD), and Monte Carlo-based techniques (MC) are widely used. These atomistic simulation tools are useful for studying molecule structure at the 0.1–10 nm scale. While these atom-based simulations make it easy and convenient to study molecular structures, they are less realistic for predicting structures specified on the order of 100–1000 nm. Mesoscopic modeling tools for the morphology on these scales.[36]

An industry perspective on polymer process modelling

Process and product development, process de-bottlenecking, and process optimization for manufacturing facilities are areas of specialization for many chemical engineers. When conducting process studies, whether on polymers, hydrocarbons, petroleum, or chemicals, they frequently use tools and technologies for process modeling in order to collect and apply the basic engineering knowledge of the industrial processes. Chemical engineers may create and implement process models more rapidly and effectively with the help of these process modeling tools, which typically provide a stable and user-friendly environment.

Over the past 30 years, tools and methods for process modeling have changed. These technologies were initially created mainly to satisfy the demands of the petroleum and hydrocarbon sectors. Then, in order to meet the demands of the petrochemical sector and, subsequently, processes involving synthetic fuels (Gallier et al., 1984) and aqueous electrolytes (Chen et al., 1983; Chen, 1987), the technology was progressively broadened.[37]

Step-growth polymerization process modelling and product design

Gain an understanding of quantitative model step-growth polymerization plans and learn how to use the key information from Step-Growth Polymerization Process Modeling and Product Design to anticipate the properties of the final polymer. Consult this indispensable handbook if you want to learn how to create, use, and implement step-growth polymerization process simulations using commercial software and want a comprehensive, quantitative understanding of the process. The integrated modelling of a complete polymer production train and the quantitative relationships between key process input variables (KPIVs) and key process output variables (KPOVs) are the main topics of the book.[38]

Design of FDM 3D printed polymers: An experimental-modelling methodology for the prediction of mechanical properties

Components with mechanical characteristics and customised shapes can now be manufactured thanks to additive manufacturing technologies. Fused Deposition Modelling (FDM) in particular enables the manipulation of the filament orientation and void density to achieve customised mechanical properties. This paper presents a methodology for the mesostructured and mechanical characteristics prediction of FDM polymers. In order to achieve this, we provide a computational framework for simulating the printing process that uses filament characteristics and specific manufacturing factors as input data. To forecast the process of bond creation between filaments, a novel two-stage heating and sintering model is created. The model's predictions for FDM-manufactured acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) components are verified against the original experimental data.[39]

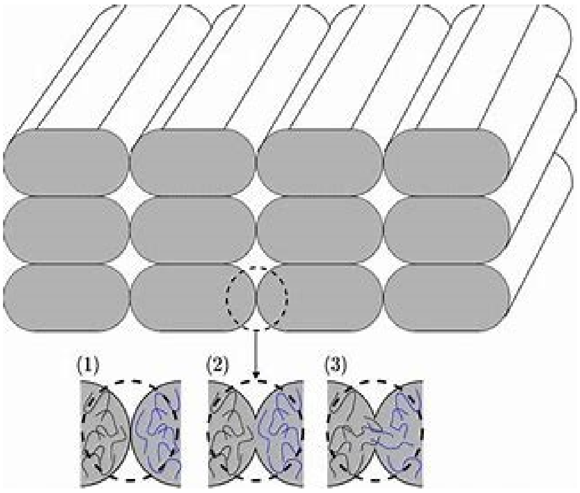

Figure 7

So, parametric research is offered to explain how various manufacturing parameters affect the mechanical performance of ABS specimens. All things considered; the suggested framework opens up new possibilities for the direct design of 3D printed polymeric components with unique features in manufacturing environments.

Summary

Physical experiments and models for industrial design .Prototyping is one of the most important aspects of a successful product design. However, the three disciplines—physicality, model models, and simulation direction—are kept apart. Prototypes frequently differ more and more when product specifications change. This discrepancy frequently leads to a costly and drawn-out design cycle as well as subpar product quality. Conceptual design, an iterative process requiring closure through interaction between industrial designers, designers, and engineers, occupies the first 10% of the cycle. In the current state of the art, when models are loosely recreated from real prototypes, information is frequently lost. We covered every kind of model for product design in this article. Additionally, we described the categories used for the prototypes as well as the materials used to make them. We also connected models of industrial goods and polymers, which are exemplified by the various kinds of molds that are needed to make a prototype. There are numerous varieties and shapes, and we demonstrated how the material affected the initial model's shape. We also discussed the significance of the 3D printer, which creates a more exact model needed to create an industrial product. Because modeling provides a wealth of information, its value in product design cannot be overstated. It is one of the defects that are likely to be present in the actual design.

Conflict of Interest

There is no conflict of interest in the publication of this article.

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