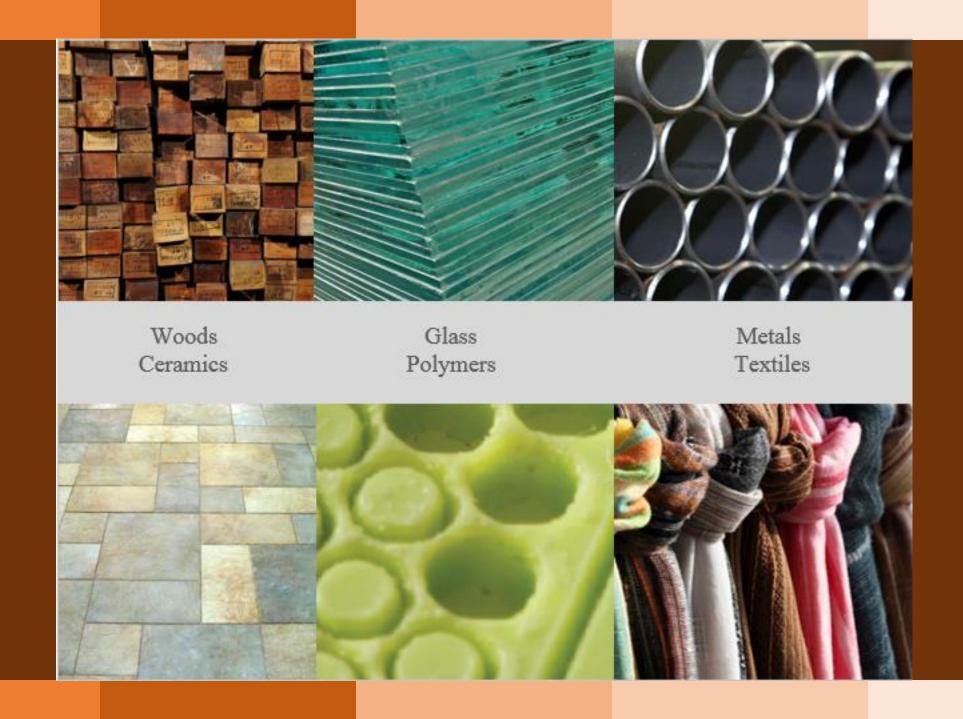
PRD 508 – Pengetahuan Material CMF– Colour Material Finish





Quality Visual identity Cost Suitability



Visual identity



Visual identity



Bang & Olufsen



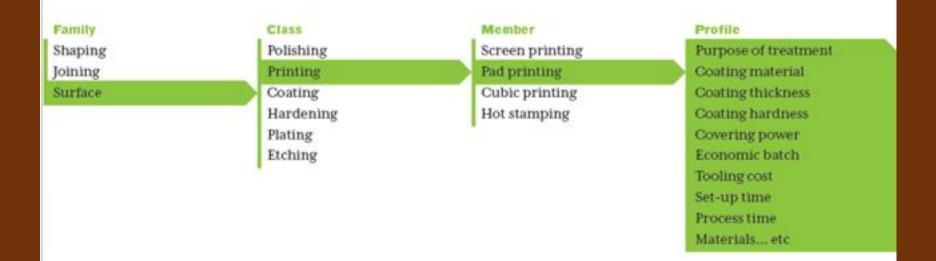




Material termoplastik dengan output bentuk kompleks



	Lay-up methods	Squeeze	Roughness
	Sheet forming	Ceramic mold	Tool cost
	Prototyping	Permanent mold	Process rate
	• *************************************	• RESISTANCE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF TH	Economic batch
			Materials etc
Family	Class	Member	Profile
Shaping	Adhesives	Soldering	Type of joint
Joining	Welding	Brazing	Section thickness
Surface	Fasteners	MIG welding	Size range
		TIG welding	Tolerance
		Resistance welding	Economic batch
		Hot plate welding	Tooling cost
		Hot gas welding	Set-up time
		Ultrasonic welding	Process time
		Friction welding	Materials etc

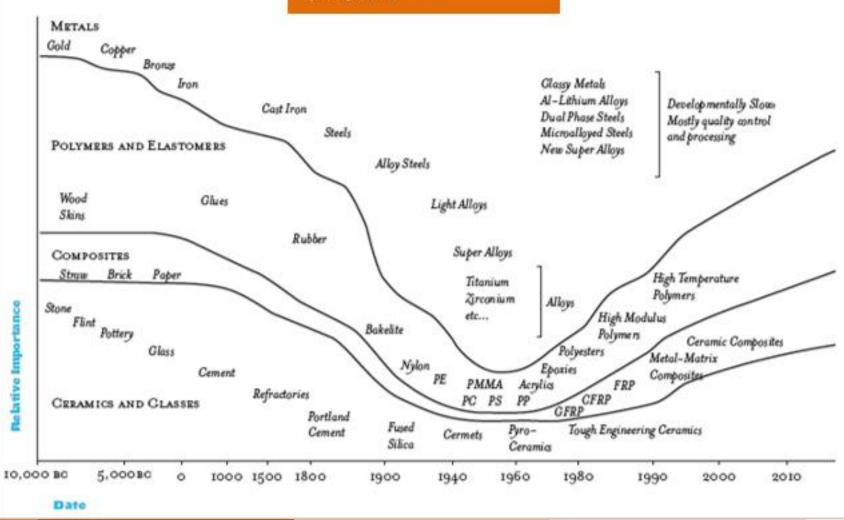


5.1 A Classifi cation of Processes

Based on groupings that are familiar to engineers. The final column shows a list of possible attributes for a specific process. Top, Classification of Shaping Processes; center, Classification of Joining Processes; bottom, Classification of Surface Processes

Materials are the stuff of design, and throughout history have dictated its opportunities and its limits. The ages in which man has lived are named for the materials he used: stone, bronze, iron, plastics and – today – silicon. But today is not the age of just one material; it is the age of an immense range of materials and the combinations these allow. And people (your customers) are more aware of issues related to material selection due to the emergence of the idea of sustainability. There has never been an era in which the evolution of materials was faster and the sweep of their properties more varied. The menu of materials has expanded so rapidly that designers can be forgiven for not knowing that half of them exist. Yet not-to-know is, for the designer, to risk failure: innovative design, is enabled by the imaginative exploitation of new or improved materials. There is no reason to expect that the pace of material development will slow so things can only get worse (or better!).

The Evolution of Engineering
Materials with Time
Relative importance in the Stane and Branze
Age is based on assessments of archeologists;
that in 1960 on allocated teaching hours in
UK and US universities; that in 2020 on
prediction of material usage in automobiles
by manufacturers.











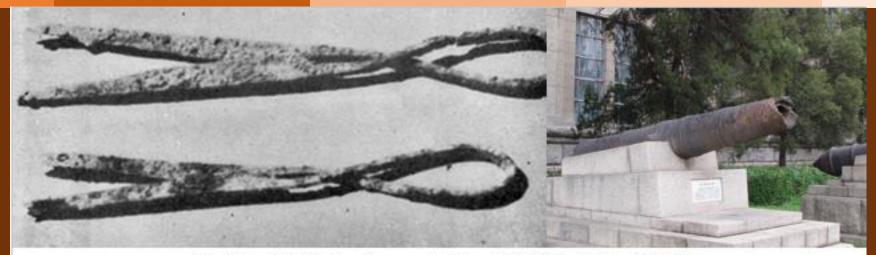


Stone age 4500 BC >



the Bronze Age, 3000 BC to 1000 BC, and the Iron Age, 1000 BC to 1620 AD





Cast iron (1620), development of steel (1850), light alloy (1940)



Engineering materials/metals (1960)



Sekian td 12-2020