**Applications:**

- Models and prototypes that require **high accuracy and fine detail** such as functional prototypes or late-stage design prototypes.
- Assemblies of **different materials** (e.g., rigid pieces with soft rubber-grips or feet)
- **Miniatures** with high details
- **Mold prototypes** for vacuum-casting or other techniques

**Costs**

- The relatively long printing time – caused by the thin layers (16 µm is more than 6 times thinner than layers in standard SLA or SLS 3D printing)
- The high material costs.

**Advantages**

- Very high accuracy and resolution
- Very smooth surface; layer lines are barely visible and easily removed
- Can combine different materials
- Use in ordinary office possible

**Disadvantages**

- Support structures required
- Long printing time
- Relatively high material cost compared to other 3D printing technologies
- Few choices of materials
- Small size only

**Materials**

- UV-sensitive Photopolymers, thermoplasts, waxes
- Low melting waxes or water soluble materials for support structures

**Costs**

- The relatively long printing time – caused by the thin layers (16 µm is more than 6 times thinner than layers in standard SLA or SLS 3D printing)
- The high material costs.

Source: [http://proto3000.com](http://proto3000.com), 2017

Source: [https://3faktur.com](https://3faktur.com), 2017