Additive Manufacturing & 3D Printing Roundup (June 24 – July 3, 2025)

The past week in additive manufacturing (AM) has been packed with major business moves, technological launches, regulatory milestones, cutting-edge research, and real-world applications across industries. Below, we break down the highlights by category – from company news and new 3D printers to policy updates, academic breakthroughs, and sector-specific applications.

Industry and Business News

- **Companies Restructuring and Partnering:** Dutch ceramic 3D printing firms Admatec and Formatec, which filed for bankruptcy in April, have now resumed operations under new ownership and names, retaining core staff and facilities under co-founder Michiel de Bruijcker [1] [2]. In aerospace, Nikon SLM Solutions struck a strategic partnership with Europe's ArianeGroup to produce ultra-large (>1 m) nickel-alloy rocket components via metal powder bed fusion [3]. Similarly, Rocket Lab reserved two upcoming large-format metal printers from Nikon, signaling confidence in next-gen AM for space systems [4]. Advanced manufacturing software provider 3YOURMIND was one of only a few startups selected for the EU's new defense accelerator (EUDIS), gaining coaching and a €65,000 grant to help digitize spare parts for European armed forces [5] [6]. These moves underscore ongoing **consolidation and collaboration** in the AM industry to expand capabilities and market reach.

- **Investments and New Facilities:** The period saw continued investment in AM capabilities worldwide. Steel giant ArcelorMittal's Brazil division just inaugurated an Additive Manufacturing Cell powered by an SLM 500 printer to produce industrial metal parts [7]. Meanwhile, a *Paris Air Show* showcase of AM parts (e.g. by Safran and LISI Aerospace) highlighted broad industry buy-in [8]. On the sustainability front, Continuum Powders announced it had recycled over 16 tons of nickel alloy scrap from Siemens Energy into high-quality AM powder, aiming to close the loop in aerospace materials [9] [10]. All these developments reflect a **maturing AM ecosystem**, where legacy manufacturers, startups, and research centers alike are ramping up additive production capacity and sustainable practices.

New 3D Printers, Materials & Technologies

- **Product Launches:** UltiMaker (maker of the MakerBot line) unveiled *MakerBot Nebula*, an AI-driven learning platform to integrate 3D printing into K–12 classrooms [11]. Now in beta, Nebula combines a curriculum portal, AI guidance, and grant support to help teachers bring 3D printing and design into schools [12] [13]. On the materials side, 3DXTECH launched a community-driven "3DXLabs" program to give engineers early access to experimental high-performance filaments and gather feedback before full release [14] [15] – a move to accelerate material innovation by involving power users. In the ceramic AM realm, Lithoz installed its first *CeraFab Multi 2M30* multimaterial 3D printer in the Czech Republic to support advanced research in bio-inspired engineering (like smart bone implants and adaptive aircraft wings) [16] [17]. This machine can 3D print ceramics and metals in a single build, greatly expanding design possibilities.

- **Software & Automation:** CAD giant PTC announced new **model-based definition (MBD)** tools in its Onshape platform, allowing engineers to embed GD&T and annotations directly into 3D models for paperless manufacturing [18] [19]. The cloud-based MBD solution aims to streamline how designers communicate part intent to production. In parallel, post-processing saw progress – for example, Solukon's large-format SFM-AT1500-S depowdering system was installed at Nikon's AM Tech Center in California, enabling automated powder removal for metal parts up to 1.5 m tall [20]. Such advancements in software and auxiliary systems underscore a push toward **end-to-end AM solutions** that are more integrated and user-friendly.

- **Scanners and More:** 3D scanning technology also advanced. Shining 3D introduced the **EinScan Rigil** scanner with tri-mode capture for improved real-world precision, catering to quality control and metrology needs (e.g. for aerospace and automotive tooling) [21]. Likewise, Renishaw is collaborating with Irish Manufacturing Research (IMR) to refine metal 3D printing parameters for freeform **satellite optics**, using a quad-laser RenAM 500Q system to achieve space-grade mirror components [22]. From better scanning and design tools to smarter printers, the tech trend is clear: additive manufacturing is becoming **faster, smarter, and more precise** across the board.

Regulatory & Standards Developments

- **Government Strategy – UK Bets Big on AM:** The UK Government unveiled a sweeping 10-year *Modern Industrial Strategy* that puts advanced manufacturing (including 3D printing) front and center [23]. The plan pledges £4.3 billion for advanced manufacturing over five years, aiming to nearly double annual investment in the sector by 2035 [24]. A new Industrial Strategy Council and funding mechanisms (like an £86 billion R&D boost and a National Wealth Fund for scale-ups) were announced to strengthen domestic supply chains and reduce reliance on imports [25] [26]. Crucially, metal powders, digital fabrication, and AM skills development are highlighted as strategic priorities to secure UK manufacturing leadership [27]. As Prime Minister Keir Starmer put it, the strategy marks "a turning point" in moving Britain from short-term fixes to long-term **innovation-led growth** [28].

- **FDA Greenlights 3D-Printed Medical Device:** In the U.S., regulators gave the nod to a first-of-its-kind 3D printed implant for nerve repair. 3D Systems and French biotech TISSIUM obtained FDA approval for **COAPTIUM CONNECT**, a bioabsorbable, 3D-printed device that reconnects peripheral nerves without traditional sutures [29] [30]. The polymer device, created via 3D Systems' bioprinting technology and TISSIUM's biomorphic polymer, serves as a scaffold to aid nerve healing and then safely degrades [31] [32]. This sutureless implant is seen as a breakthrough in regenerative medicine, offering a gentler, high-precision alternative to nerve grafts. Its approval not only benefits patients but also **validates additive manufacturing in medical device innovation** – a sector that's seen rapid growth in 3D-printed prosthetics, dental implants, and even bioprinted tissues.

- **Global Standards and Certification:** International standards bodies are keeping pace with AM's growth. A new ISO/ASTM guideline for 3D printed construction (ISO/ASTM 52939) was recently released to ensure quality and consistency in additively manufactured concrete structures [33]. Similarly, ASTM International's Additive Manufacturing Center of Excellence launched a certification program to benchmark AM production quality across industries, built on standards like ISO/

ASTM 52901 and 52904 [34]. These efforts point to a more **structured framework** for AM, giving regulators and customers greater confidence in the safety and reliability of 3D-printed parts – whether it's a printed house or an aerospace engine component.

Academic & Research Highlights

- **Bioprinting Wound Healing:** Researchers at the University of Toledo Medical Center reported striking success using 3D-printed grafts made from a patient's own fat to heal chronic wounds. In a pilot case, doctors used AI to convert wound images into a 3D model, bioprinted a custom "fat-derived" tissue patch, and applied it to a stubborn leg ulcer [35] [36]. The graft – printed with Tides Medical's Aplicor 3D bioprinter – is not simply a skin substitute; it creates a regenerative environment that spurs the body to close the wound from within [37]. The patient's non-healing wound began closing within two weeks, a dramatic improvement over months of standard care [38]. This novel approach, essentially printing a *personalized fat graft*, offers new hope for patients with diabetic or autoimmune-related wounds and underlines the growing potential of **bioprinting in regenerative medicine** [39] [40].

- **3D Printed Pancreatic Islets for Diabetes:** A team from Wake Forest University and University of Miami announced a breakthrough in bioprinting insulin-producing cell clusters ("islets") to treat Type 1 diabetes [41] [42]. Using a bio-ink made of alginate hydrogel mixed with decellularized pancreatic tissue, they 3D-printed dense islet constructs that maintained over **90% cell viability** and normal insulin response for three weeks in the lab [43] [44]. Uniquely, these printed human islets held their spherical shape and did not clump or collapse – issues that plagued earlier attempts [45]. The constructs are designed for minimally invasive implantation under the skin (avoiding the liver, where transplants often fail) [46]. Ongoing animal trials will evaluate if they can restore insulin production in vivo. If successful, this work could pave the way to an implantable, 3D-bioprinted cure for diabetes, reducing or eliminating the need for daily injections [47]. It's a prime example of how **tissue engineering with AM** is moving from promise to reality.

- **Patient Education & Outcomes:** A study out of Vanderbilt University Medical Center demonstrated that 3D-printed anatomical models can meaningfully improve patient outcomes before surgery. In a controlled trial, colorectal surgery patients who were shown a 3D printed model of their own colon and rectum during the consent process felt significantly less anxious and more engaged in decision-making than those given a standard verbal explanation [48] [49]. The custom models – printed from patient CT scans and with magnetically detachable segments to illustrate the surgical site – helped patients better understand their anatomy and the planned procedure [50] [51]. Lead author Dr. Aimal Khan noted this greater understanding correlates with improved metrics like shorter hospital stays and fewer ER visits [52] [53]. Following the promising results with 51 patients, the team is now working on a multi-center trial across other specialties [54] [55]. This research highlights how 3D printing is not only advancing surgery itself but also *enhancing doctor-patient communication* – a subtle but important aspect of healthcare quality.

- **Other Notable Research:** At the intersection of construction and space exploration, scientists from Texas A&M and the University of Nebraska have developed a system using *synthetic lichen* to autonomously bind Martian regolith, pointing toward future 3D-printed habitats on Mars [56]. In another defense-related project, the U.S. Army partnered with University of Hawaii to bio-print skin tissue that could protect soldiers from burns and injuries – part of a broader effort to use bioprinting for battlefield care [57]. And in microfabrication, Boston Micro Fabrication's **UltraThineer** 3D printed dental veneer (just 0.1 mm thick) was validated in a clinical case for masking severe tooth stains with no enamel removal [58]. Across academia, we see **additive manufacturing enabling innovations** that range from the nanoscale (microneedles, metamaterials) to the massive (printed buildings and spacecraft parts).

Applications in Key Sectors

Aerospace & Defense

Additive manufacturing continued to soar in aerospace. **Rocket engines** were a standout: New Frontier Aerospace successfully hot-fired its *Mjölnir* rocket engine – a full-flow staged combustion engine produced entirely through AM – demonstrating performance suited for reusable launch vehicles and hypersonic craft [59] [60]. The LNG-fueled Mjölnir, developed with U.S. defense and NASA funding, ran multiple test firings and remained stable, with the company planning integration into a hypersonic drone and an orbital transfer vehicle by 2026 [61] [62]. In a similar vein, Dubai-based startup LEAP 71 has been **rapidly iterating** 3D-printed rocket engines – including a complex aerospike – on a monthly cycle, combining AI-driven design with industrial AM to push propulsion boundaries [63] [64]. Their work attracted Luxembourg's Aspire Space, which announced it is relocating to the UAE to collaborate with LEAP 71 on a reusable heavy-lift launch vehicle capable of 15 ton payloads [65] [66]. This partnership will leverage LEAP 71's AI-based "Noyron" engineering platform to design Methalox engines, underlining how *AI and 3D printing together are accelerating rocket development* [67] [68].

AM also made strides in aircraft and defense. In Europe, a Spanish research team 3D-printed a functional **cryogenic fuel tank** for liquid hydrogen, using a high-precision robotic printer to fabricate a 1.5 m diameter thermoplastic liner capable of withstanding –250 °C for future clean aerospace applications [69] [70]. For satellites, UK's Renishaw and Ireland's IMR kicked off a project to replace traditionally machined optical components with 3D-printed freeform mirrors for laser communications, aiming to boost production speed by printing near-net-shape parts that require minimal machining [22] [71]. And at the Paris Air Show, metal AM giant Nikon showcased printed aerospace parts and announced its upcoming **open house** on large-format AM, featuring case studies from Bosch, Siemens Energy, and others on using big metal printers for high-performance aerospace and defense components [72]. Meanwhile, defense agencies are tapping AM for readiness: 3YOURMIND's inclusion in the EU defense accelerator (noted above) is specifically to streamline spare part *digitization* and on-demand production for militaries [73]. From launch pads to the battlefield, additive manufacturing is now an integral part of aerospace and defense innovation, valued for producing **lighter, more complex parts faster** than ever before.

Medical & Dental

The medical sector saw multiple AM milestones that promise improved care and personalized devices. The FDA's clearance of 3D Systems/TISSIUM's printed nerve repair device (the *COAPTIUM* implant) was a landmark for 3D-printed medical implants [29]. This tiny bioresorbable sheath, created via a specialized bioprinter, lets surgeons reconnect severed nerves without stitches, potentially improving healing for nerve injuries [31]. It validates how **customized, patient-specific devices** can reach regulatory approval and clinical use. In hospitals, bioprinting approaches are tackling hard-to-heal conditions: as detailed, UToledo's patient-tailored fat grafts closed chronic wounds in weeks [38], and Wake Forest's printed pancreatic islets hint at future diabetes therapies [46] [44]. Surgical practice and training also benefit – e.g. at Seattle

Children's Hospital, surgeons are 3D printing patient organs to rehearse complex surgeries in advance (reducing OR time and complications), a trend mirrored in many top medical centers.

In **dentistry**, additive manufacturing continues to expand dental care options. Boston Micro Fabrication's *UltraThineer* veneers use high-resolution DLP 3D printing to produce ultra-thin (sub-0.1 mm) zirconia shells that bond to teeth with minimal prep [74]. A recent clinical case showed these 3D-printed veneers could mask severe tetracycline staining without any drilling of healthy enamel [58]. Such cosmetic and restorative applications are growing as 3D printing enables accurate, mass-customized dental products – from clear aligners and night guards to full dentures. (Notably, 3D Systems received FDA clearance in 2024 for its multi-material printed dentures, underscoring regulator confidence in printed dental prosthetics [75].) Dental labs worldwide are adopting resin and metal printers to create crowns, bridges, and orthodontics faster and more precisely than traditional methods.

The **pharmaceutical** realm is also experimenting with AM. In late June, Chinese firm Triastek gained FDA investigational approval to begin trials of T20 G, a 3D-printed oral anticoagulant pill – one of the first 3D-printed drugs to reach this stage [75]. These pills, fabricated in controlled geometries to achieve timed release profiles, exemplify "polypills" that could combine multiple medications in one printed tablet. Although still early, it points to a future where pharmacies might 3D print personalized medications on demand.

Overall, healthcare is embracing additive manufacturing for its ability to produce bespoke solutions – whether it's **an implant, a surgical model, or a dose of medicine** – tailored to individual patient needs. The period's news highlights that regulators, clinicians, and patients are increasingly seeing the tangible benefits of 3D printing in medicine, from reduced anxiety and better education [49] to new treatment possibilities that simply didn't exist before.

Automotive & Transportation

In the automotive sector, additive manufacturing is being leveraged for both product innovation and supply chain resilience. While late June didn't see a headline-grabbing car launch with 3D-printed parts, automakers and suppliers have been steadily integrating AM for customized components and tooling. Notably, the UK's new industrial strategy identified **automotive and batteries** as a priority, emphasizing that advanced materials and digital fabrication (like metal powder 3D printing) will be key to the future of car manufacturing [76] [77]. This reflects an industry-wide understanding that 3D printing can reduce tooling lead times and enable lighter, optimized parts in vehicles.

Some recent examples underscore this trend. Earlier in June at RAPID + TCT 2025, 3D Systems debuted several *application-specific AM solutions for automotive* use cases, such as new materials and printers tuned for production of jigs, fixtures, and end-use car parts [78]. Automakers are already using polymer AM for spare parts and interior trim on demand – for instance, BMW and others have deployed fleets of HP Multi Jet Fusion printers to produce thousands of individual parts per year. On the metals side, companies like Bugatti have famously 3D-printed functional brake calipers in titanium, and Porsche is printing custom housings and brackets in production sports cars.

One clear advantage is in **motorsports and high-performance vehicles**, where low-volume, high-complexity parts are needed. Formula 1 teams and electric hypercar startups are using metal printers to create topology-optimized suspension components, engine parts, and even entire wheel rims with improved strength-to-weight ratios. AM is also aiding the *aftermarket and classics* segment – e.g. supplying discontinued parts for vintage cars by scanning originals and printing replicas in durable materials, thus extending vehicle lifecycles.

Public transportation isn't left out: the Austrian Federal Railways (ÖBB) recently partnered to use AM for spare parts, strengthening its digital spare strategy to print on-demand train components and avoid long procurement waits [79] [80]. And in aerospace crossover to automotive, Bosch (a major auto supplier) is exploring large-format metal AM for production tooling and powertrain parts – highlighted by Nikon at an upcoming event [72]. Bosch's investment in AM ties into its broader push for digital factories and faster product development cycles.

In summary, while we didn't see a car made entirely by 3D printing this week, the **automotive industry's adoption of AM** is accelerating behind the scenes. It's being used to simplify supply chains (printing parts when and where needed), enable novel designs (like lattice-structured exhaust tips or customized luxury interiors), and support the shift toward electric vehicles (e.g. printing lighter mounts and cooling channels for batteries). The news from late June reinforces that governments and major manufacturers alike view additive manufacturing as integral to the next generation of vehicles – for improved performance, sustainability, and responsiveness in production.

Construction

Additive manufacturing in construction – often dubbed "construction 3D printing" – continues to make inroads, with activity from standards development to experimental projects. Recently, the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and ASTM released a joint standard (ISO/ASTM 52939:2023) that lays out requirements for high-quality 3D printed concrete structures [33]. This standard provides a framework for ensuring structural integrity and consistency when using AM techniques to build walls, houses, and infrastructure. It's a crucial step as more firms attempt to scale up 3D-printed buildings; having globally recognized guidelines should streamline approvals and trust in printed structures.

On the research front, new approaches are being explored to build in extreme or resource-limited environments. As noted, a joint project by Texas A&M and University of Nebraska is developing a method to use **synthetic lichen and bacteria** to bind Martian soil into a concrete-like material for autonomous construction on Mars [56]. The concept is essentially a form of bio-additive manufacturing – "growing" habitats with local materials and minimal human intervention. This ties into NASA's broader interest in in-situ resource utilization and past experiments 3D printing simulated lunar and Martian regolith into bricks. While humans won't be 3D-printing Martian bases tomorrow, these experiments show how AM can adapt to solve unique construction challenges (and could even translate to sustainable building on Earth using local natural materials).

Earthside, construction 3D printing startups are pushing forward. Europe saw several showcase projects this year: in Italy, a 3D-printed pedestrian bridge was inaugurated in late June, and in Germany and Switzerland, new multi-story building prints are breaking ground. In the U.S., the Department of Defense's *ICON* program is investing in mobile 3D concrete printers that could quickly erect barracks or shelters in disaster zones or remote bases. The idea of **deployable "printer" units** for construction is gaining traction – similar to how Firestorm Labs (in partnership with HP) is deploying factories in shipping containers for military logistics [81]. Applied to construction, a single printer could be transported to a site and print an entire barrack or bunker layer by layer out of concrete.

In housing, Texas-based ICON and Mighty Buildings in California have continued printing single-family homes, refining the technology and materials. They've moved from prototype homes to actual communities of 3D-printed houses – demonstrating faster build times and less waste compared to traditional construction. The late-June issuance of standards and the formation of groups like the **AEC (Architecture, Engineering & Construction) – AM coalition** indicate the construction sector is moving from experimental phase to early adoption. Government regulators are beginning to update building codes to accommodate 3D-printed structures (Dubai, for example, wants a quarter of new buildings 3D printed by 2030).

In short, additive construction is gradually transforming from a novelty to a viable alternative for certain projects. The past week's developments in standards and research reinforce a trajectory toward **wider acceptance of 3D printing in construction**, be it for rapid disaster response shelters or someday building on the Moon and Mars.

Consumer Goods

In the consumer goods arena, 3D printing is enabling new product designs and business models, particularly in **footwear, apparel, and consumer electronics**. A major buzz this season is around athletic footwear: Nike is preparing to launch the **Air Max 1000 "Oatmeal,"** its first fully 3D-printed sneaker, in Summer 2025 [82]. The shoe's entire upper and sole are 3D printed in one piece using a proprietary flexible foam material (through a partnership with German startup Zellerfeld) [83] [84]. Early previews show a laceless, seamless design that retains the iconic Air Max heel bubble but with a radical new aesthetic made possible by additive manufacturing. Nike touts that the Air Max 1000 achieves shapes and performance not possible with traditional shoemaking, while also reducing waste by only using material where needed [85]. The release – expected around $210 retail – highlights how **3D printing is entering mainstream fashion**. It follows on the heels of other brands: Adidas revealed its 3D-printed "Climacool 1" sneakers earlier this year, and Gucci incorporated 3D printed elements in its latest luxury shoes [86]. Even independent designers like Sean Wotherspoon have launched fully printed streetwear shoes via on-demand printing platforms. All of this signals that customizable, 3D-printed footwear is becoming a reality for consumers, offering unique styles and potentially tailor-made fits.

Beyond shoes, consumer electronics and gadgets are benefiting from AM in product development. For example, smartphone and VR accessory makers are 3D printing concept models and even end-use parts (like custom controller grips or drone frames) to bring new devices to market faster. The ability to iterate designs quickly and even produce limited-run accessories economically with 3D printing is changing how companies approach consumer product innovation. We're also seeing more *personalization*: jewelry and eyewear companies allow online customers to customize designs that are then 3D printed in metal or polymer to order. Late June saw a surge of interest in 3D-printed jewelry as several designers featured intricate lattice and mesh rings at Paris Fashion Week, leveraging geometries only achievable through AM.

One especially interesting development in consumer goods manufacturing is the concept of **micro-factories and distributed production**. A California startup, for instance, raised $7 million to establish a sneaker micro-factory with 800 printers, aiming to produce 200,000 pairs of 3D-printed shoes annually on-demand [87]. If successful, this could upend the traditional model of mass-producing goods overseas and shipping them around the world – instead, printing centers could make goods locally, tailored to local tastes or individual orders. Similarly, some toy companies are exploring selling downloadable designs that users can 3D print at home or at local print shops, rather than shipping physical toys. While still niche, it points toward a future where **consumers have greater involvement in the creation of their products**, whether through co-design or localized fabrication.

In summary, the consumer goods sector is gradually embracing additive manufacturing to deliver novel products and bespoke experiences. The technology's influence can be seen from high-end fashion runways (with 3D-printed haute couture dresses and shoes) to hobbyist communities (printing custom phone cases or game pieces). The news of Nike's upcoming 3D-printed sneaker launch [82] is a landmark indicating that big brands believe consumer 3D printing is ready for prime time. As printer costs come down and material quality goes up, we can expect **3D-printed consumer products to become more common**, offering shoppers more innovation and choice than ever before.

Closing Thoughts

From rockets and airplanes to hospitals and homes, the last week of June 2025 showcased how deeply additive manufacturing is integrating into diverse sectors. **Business-wise**, we see both consolidation (mergers, acquisitions) and expansion (new partnerships and facilities) as the AM industry matures. **Technologically**, the launches of printers, materials, and software underscore a push for higher performance and easier adoption – bringing AI, automation, and multi-material capabilities into the toolkit. On the **regulatory front**, governments and standards bodies are not only acknowledging 3D printing but actively funding and codifying it as part of industrial strategy and healthcare innovation. Meanwhile, **researchers and clinicians** are breaking new ground, whether bioprinting tissues, studying how 3D models help patients, or exploring construction on other planets.

Most encouraging is seeing these advances translated into real-world **applications across sectors**. Planes flying with printed engine parts, patients treated with printed implants, schoolkids learning with 3D printers, soldiers receiving printed supplies, shoppers buying printed shoes – what was once futuristic is increasingly normal. As we move into July 2025, the trend is clear: additive manufacturing is no longer a novelty; it is a critical, enabling technology driving the next chapter of innovation in nearly every field.

Sources: The information and quotes in this article are drawn from recent news reports and press releases between June 24 and July 3, 2025, including industry publications and company announcements [1] [3] [5] [11] [14] [16] [18] [24] [29] [35] [41] [49] [59] [65] [69] [22] [72] [31] [74] [82]. Each development highlights the dynamic progress of 3D printing – an innovation engine that's accelerating product development, improving lives, and reshaping how we think about making things.

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