Technology	3D Printing	CNC Machining	Urethane Casting	Sheet Metal	Rapid Injection Molding	Prototype Extrusions
Overview	3D printer extrudes, cures, or fuses raw material in a layer-by-layer fashion.	Computer-controlled cutting tool selectively removes material from blank workpiece.	Liquid urethane is poured into a silicone mold which has been made from a pattern.	Blank sheets of metal are bent or cut into new shapes using heavy machinery.	Molten plastic is injected into a low-cost aluminum mold and cooled until it solidifies.	Material is forced through a metal die, producing a prototype with a continuous profile.
Advantages	 Low up-front cost Cheap for one-off prototypes Suit for complex geometry 	High precisionNear production quality	Cheaper than injection molding for lower volume	Easy to make XL partsRange of forming processes	Near production qualityDetailed partsFast delivery	FastCan cut multiple units from one extrusion
Limitations	Limited resolution and surface quality	Slow when higher volumes requiredRaw material waste	Can't test real materials for final products	Only suitable for thin- walled metal prototypes	Aluminum tooling still relatively expensive	Limited geometries
Materials	Many plastics (FDM, SLA) and metals (powder bed)	Many plastic and metals	Urethanes	Many metals	Many thermopolymers and some thermosets	Aluminum and some plastics (PP, PE, nylon, etc.)
Example prototypes	 Plastic electronics housings Titanium aerospace parts 	Custom functional automotive prototypesPrototype molds	Colorful display prototypesContainers	Prototype brackets and chassisEnclosures and panels	Prototypes of small consumer goodsSilicone prototypes	Simple bars and tubesConstruction parts