GURU NANAK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

City Office: B2, 2nd Flr, Above Bata, Vikrampuri Colony, Karkhana Road, Secunderabad-50009, Telangana, India.
Ph: +91-40-6632 3294, 6517 6117, Fax: +91-40-2789 2633

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Date:20-02-2019

DEPARMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

CIRCULAR

The Department of civil engineering is organizing a one day seminar on "Seminar on recent trends" on 22 Feb, 2019.

In this connection I request you to circulate this among Teaching Staff of your department.

PRINCIPAL

HOD-CIVIL

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Date: 24-feb-2019

Report of Seminar

On

RECENT TRENDS

Date of seminar 22-feb-2019

Name of the expert: **Mr. Jagadish**

3D PRINTING

3D printing is the new wave of technology advancement in the world of architecture, design and manufacturing. Also known as rapid prototyping, 3D printing is a type of additive manufacturing technology where a 3D object is created by lay- ing down subsequent layers of material at the mm scale. 3D printers print objects by reading a CAD design file or by scanning an object (Sachs et al., 1992). Today, 3D printing is applied in various industries such as footwear, jewelry, architecture, engineering and construction, aerospace, dental and medical industries, education, consumer products, automotive and industrial design. Some claim that 3D printing will put an end to traditional manufacturing primarily since 3D printing imposes a tool-less process. Product parts can be specifically designed to avoid assembly lines, as well as ensuring maximum utilization of raw materials. In this article, the authors discuss the state-of-the-art of 3D printing its future direction.

BIM

Rapid BIM adoption has always started from the demand by the public clients or government; not only inFinland and UKWhen industry is forced to use BIM, they start to see the benefits To get the private clients interested we must be able to quantify the lifecycle benefits to the clients more clearly.When the BIM development and adoption started in Finland, the situation was significantly different than today.18 years ago tool development was crucial for the programme, but although it is not so important any more, the focus in Finland seems to be still there. BIM is not a technological but process and business issue. The BIM adoption requires active change management in organisations. New collaborative contractual and process models are crucial for full benefits. Education lags easily behind the industry needs in the rapidly changing situation; this is a problem both in Finland and UK

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