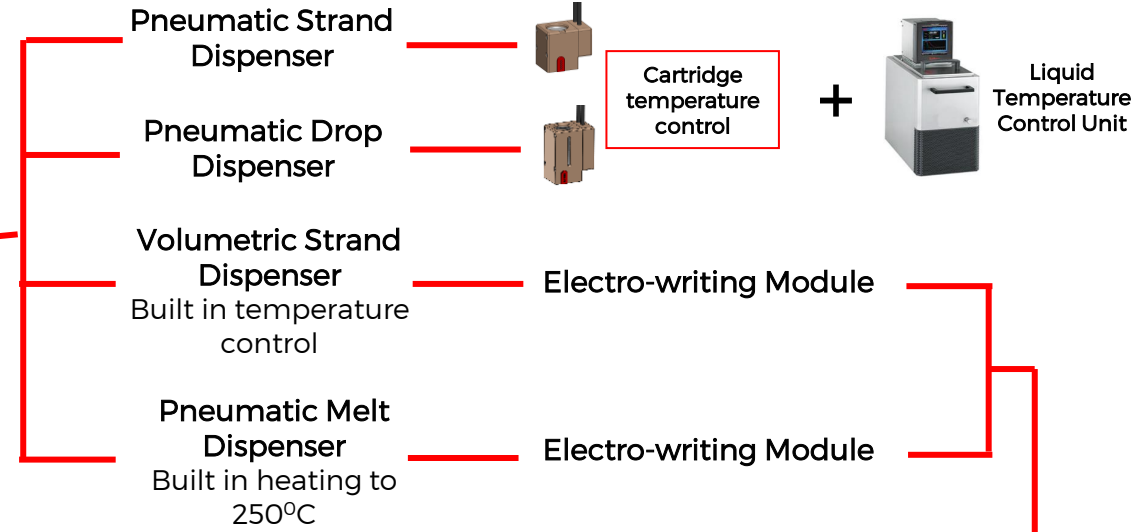




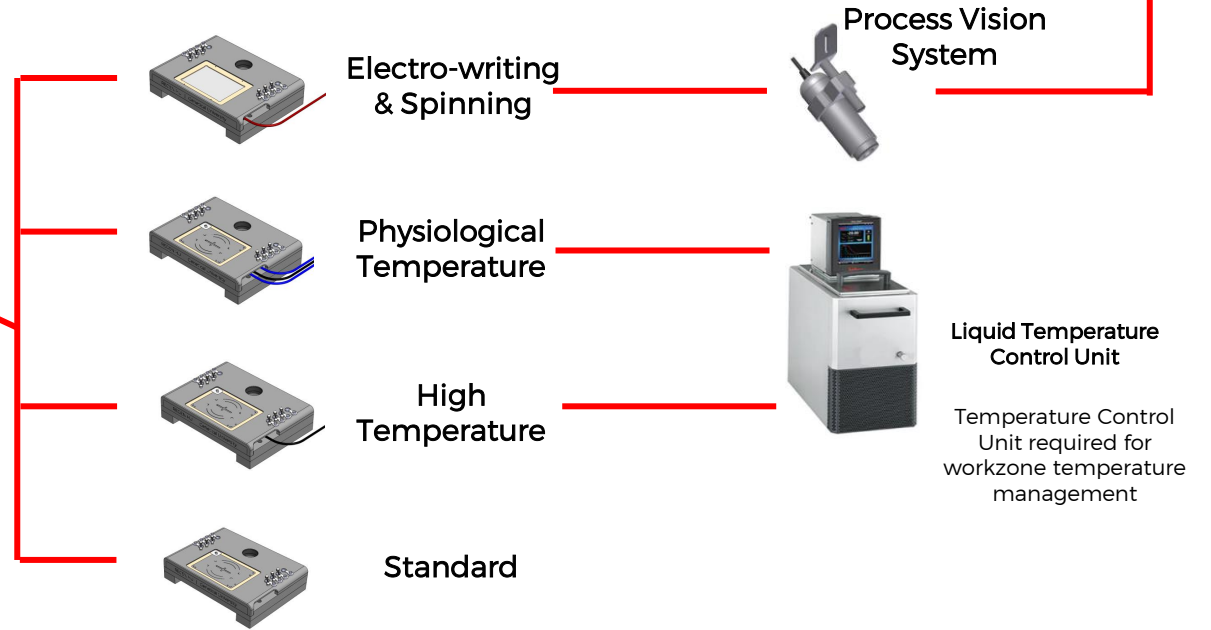
PRINT TOOLS AND WORKZONES  
2020



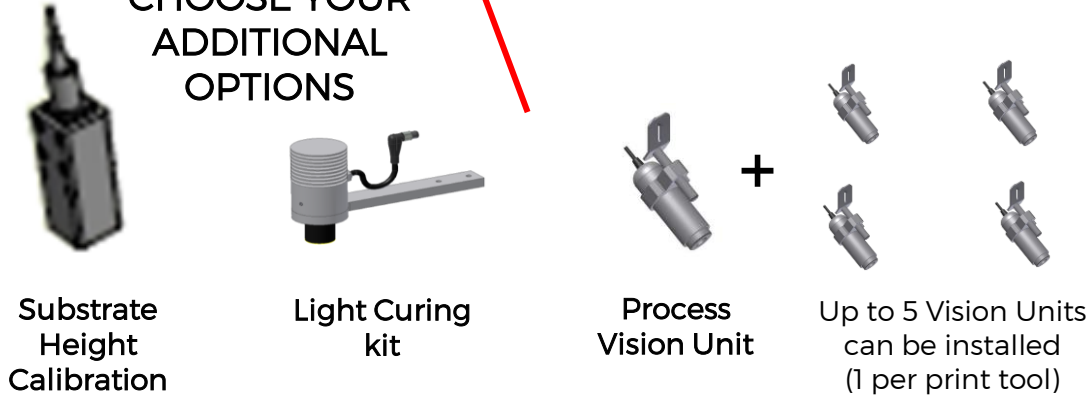
**CHOOSE YOUR PRINTING TOOLS**



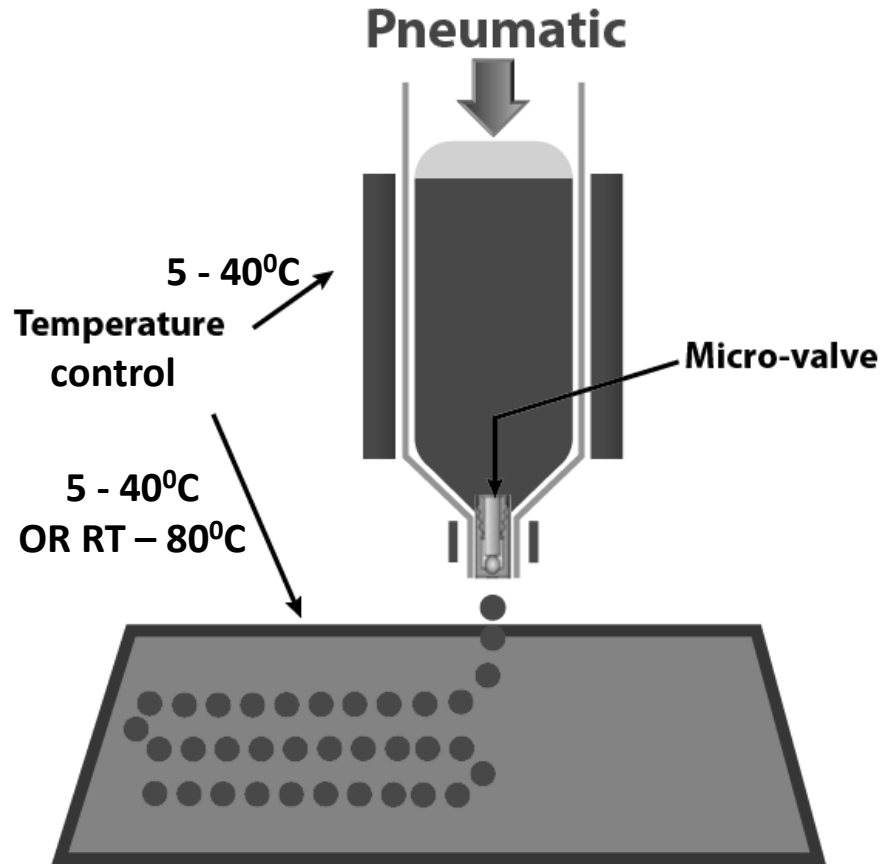
**CHOOSE YOUR WORKZONES**



**CHOOSE YOUR ADDITIONAL OPTIONS**



# PNEUMATIC DROP DISPENSER



Creates a stream of controlled volume droplets down to 10nl, or deposits continuous fibers. Proven to achieve up to 95% embedded cell survival post printing

Jetting cell-laden droplets with controlled volume (down to 10 nL)

Deposition of strands of low to medium viscosity materials (up to 1000 mPa\*s)

## TECHNOLOGY

Electromagnetic microvalve-based jetting with pneumatic actuation

Combination with needles for contact dispensing

Built-in nozzle temperature control (RT to 40°C)

## MATERIALS

Cell-laden hydrogel precursors (specific nozzle design to maximize cell viability post-printing)

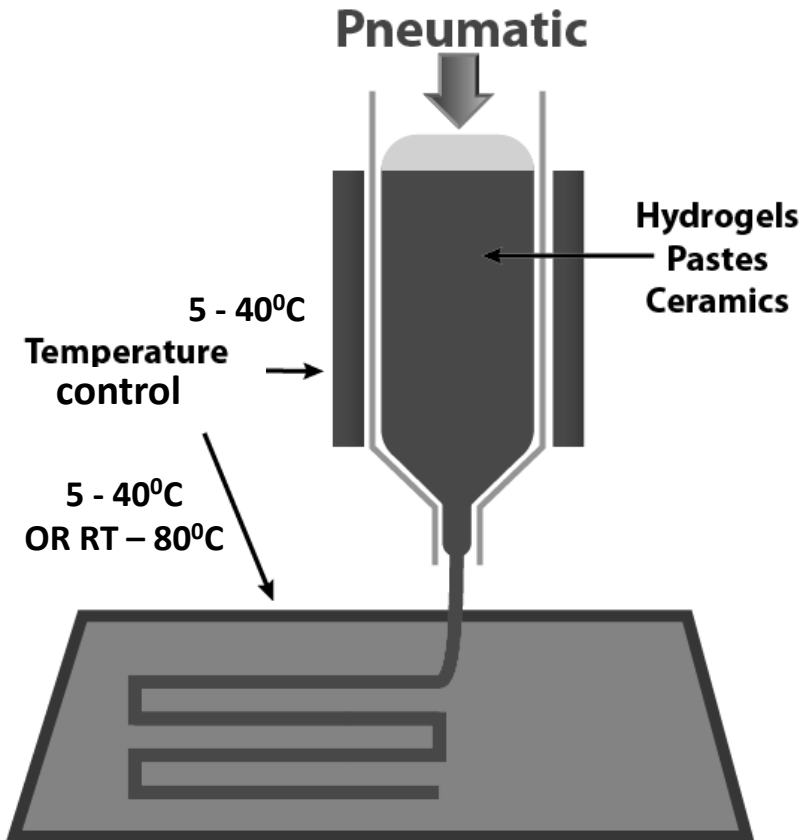
Culture media, bioactives, pharmaceutical compounds, and liquids.

## OPTIONS

Cartridge and nozzle physiological temperature control from 5° to 40° C.

Cell agitation system inside the cartridge to avoid cell sedimentation.

# PNEUMATIC STRAND DISPENSER



Print scaffolds or continuous strands of medium to high viscous materials

## TECHNOLOGY

Pneumatic dispensing

## MATERIALS

Hydrogels, pastes, particle suspensions (ceramic or metallic), resins, silicones and many more.

Viscosity range: 50 - 200.000 mPa\*s

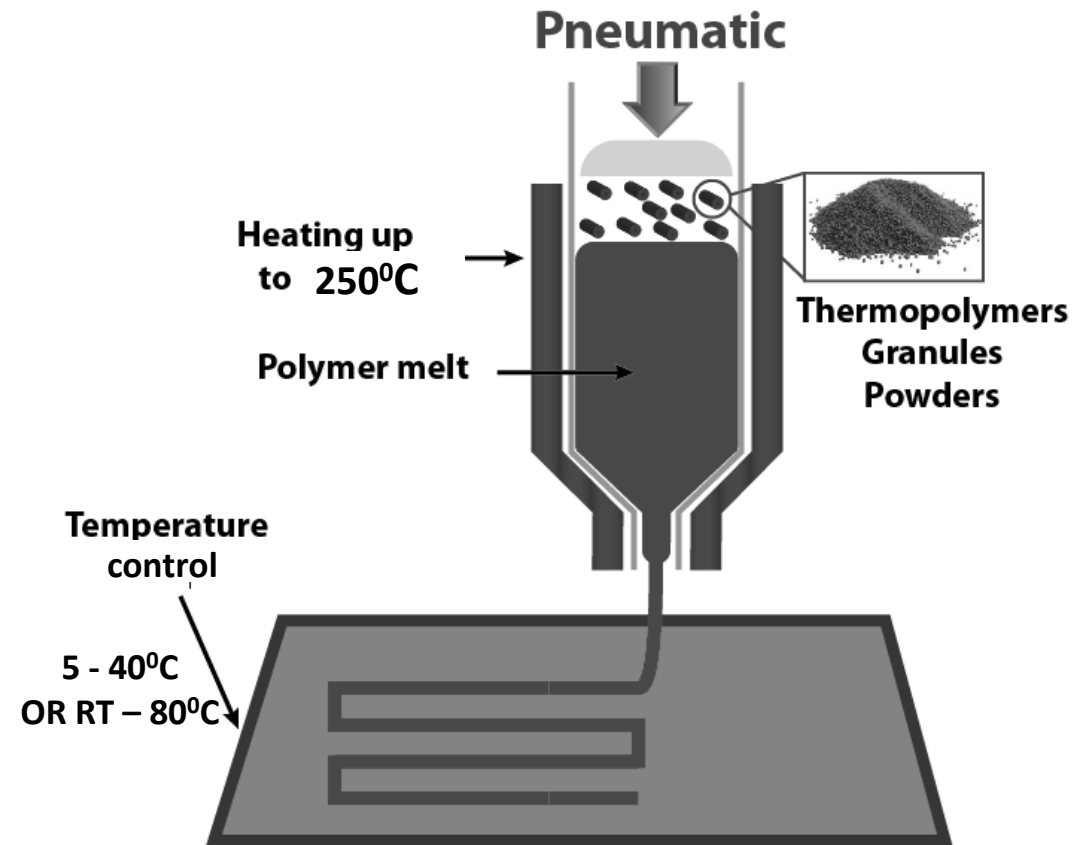
## OPTIONS

Cartridge physiological temperature control from 5 to 40°C

Cell agitation system inside the cartridge to avoid cell sedimentation.

Controlling printing temperature enables thermosensitive materials to adapt their rheological properties of thermosensitive material, improving printability and embedded cell viability

# PNEUMATIC MELT DISPENSER



Process parameters such as temperature, fabrication time and inlet gas feed help avoid thermal degradation

Build 3D structures from thermoplastics with melting point up to 250°C  
Print continuous strands of medium to high viscous materials  
Generate micro- and nanofibers by melt electro writing

## TECHNOLOGY

Pneumatic, dispensing with built-in heating system (up to 250°C)  
Electrospinning and -writing ready

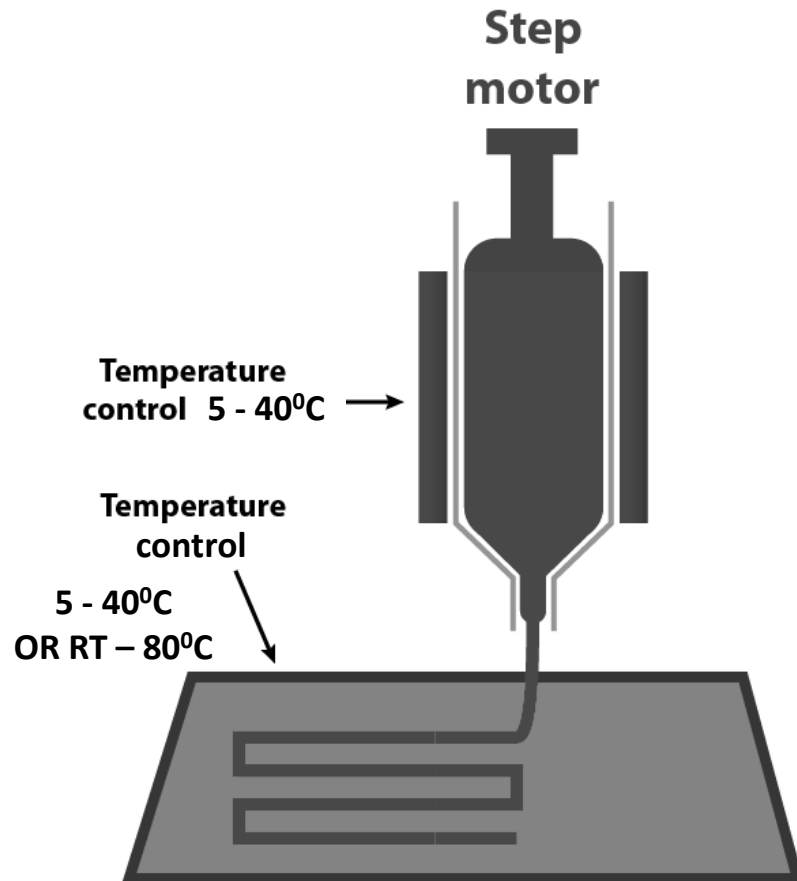
## MATERIAL

Thermoplastics, composite pellets or powders, resins, pastes, hydrogels, viscosity 200,000 mPa\*s

## OPTIONS

Electrospinning and -writing kit

# VOLUMETRIC STRAND DISPENSER



Strand deposition improves accuracy and quality of the printing process

Controlled deposition of materials with complex, unpredictable viscosity behavior.

Precise volumetric dispensing with 5 nL accuracy

Generate micro- and nanofibers by solution electrospinning

## TECHNOLOGY

High precision syringe-pump based dispensing

Built-in cartridge physiological temperature control (5 to 40°C) (requires liquid temperature control unit)

Electrospinning and -writing ready

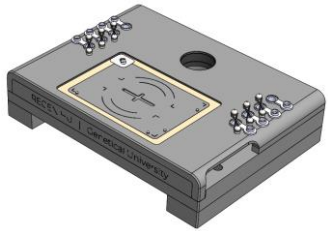
## MATERIAL

Non-homogeneous fluids, hydrogels, pastes, or particle solutions with viscosities up to 5000 mPa\*s

## OPTIONS

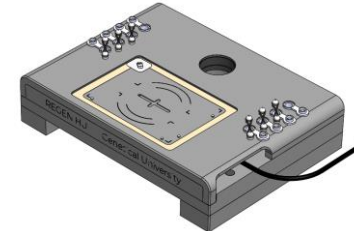
Electrospinning and -writing kit

# MULTIPLE WORKZONES



## STANDARD WORKZONE

Non-temperature dependent Bioprinting. Deposition of a wide variety of materials using various dispensing technologies such as droplet and strand dispensing.



## PHYSIOLOGICAL TEMPERATURE

5°- 40° Celsius

Print thermosensitive hydrogel precursors (Gelatin; Agarose)

Collect cell-laden materials at physiological temperature (37°C).

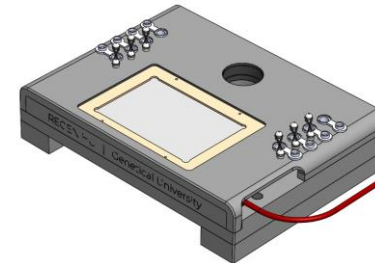


## HIGH TEMPERATURE

Print thermosensitive hydrogel precursors (Matrigel; Collagen) from RT to 80° Celsius using an electric heater

Controls the cooling of molten thermoplastics

Collect cell-laden materials at physiological temperature (37°C)



## ELECTRO-SPINNING AND -WRITING KIT

Generate micro- and nano-fibers by Electro-Spinning and -Writing