

# MAKING WHAT OTHERS CAN'T.

PRINTING CRITICAL METAL PARTS AT SCALE,  
ON DEMAND, AT THE SPEED OF NEED.

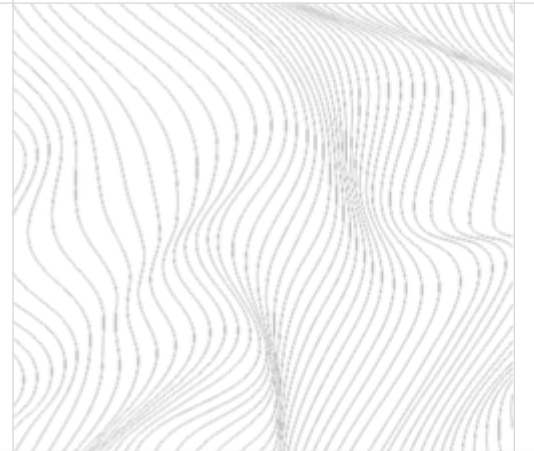
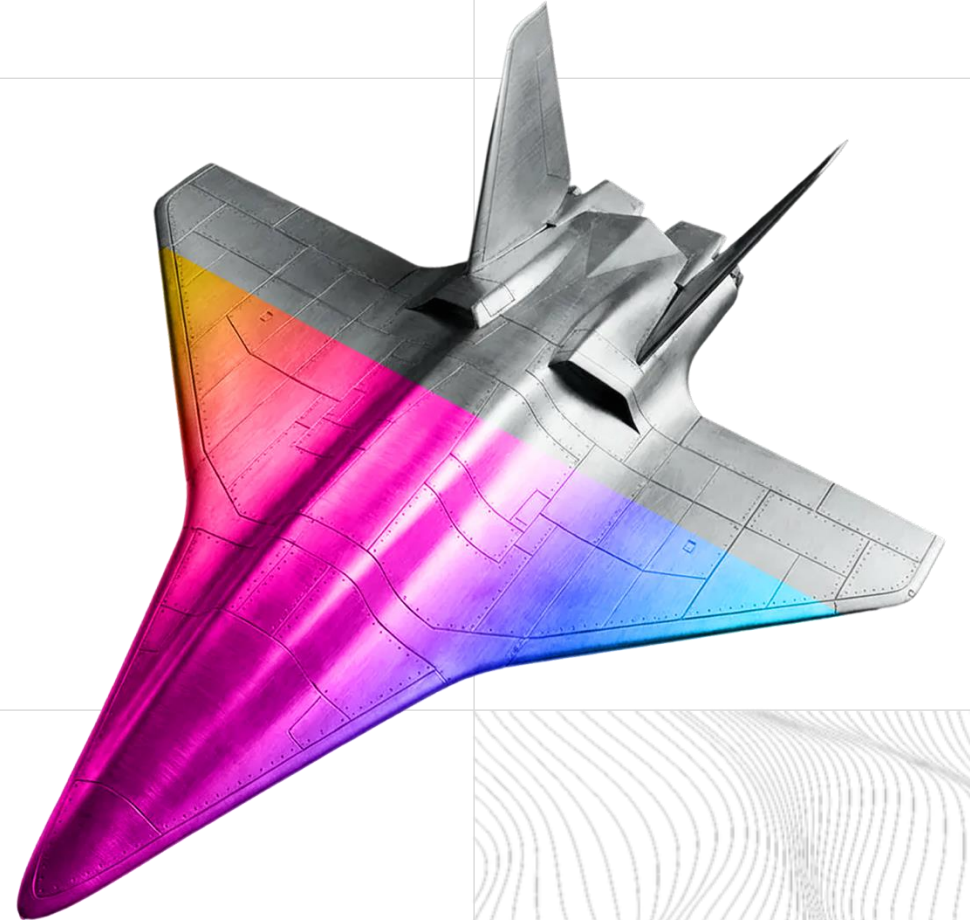
[ Precision ]

SAY IT CAN'T BE DONE



[ Scalability ]

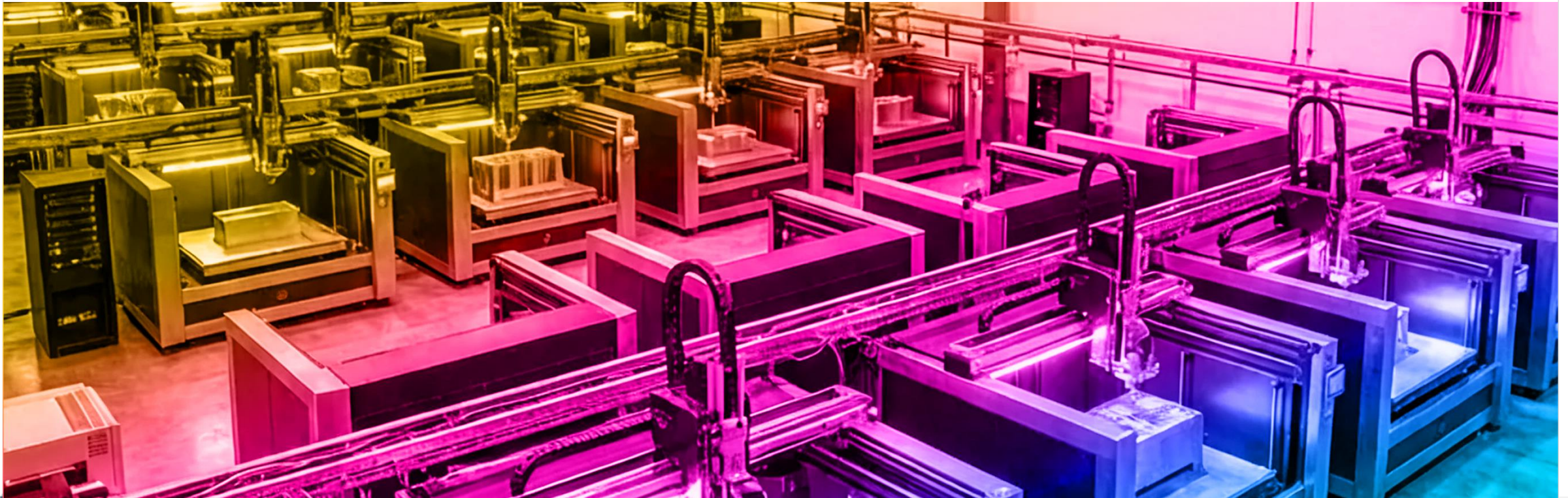
[ Speed of Need ]



# WE ARE RESTORING AMERICA'S ABILITY TO BUILD. AT SCALE.

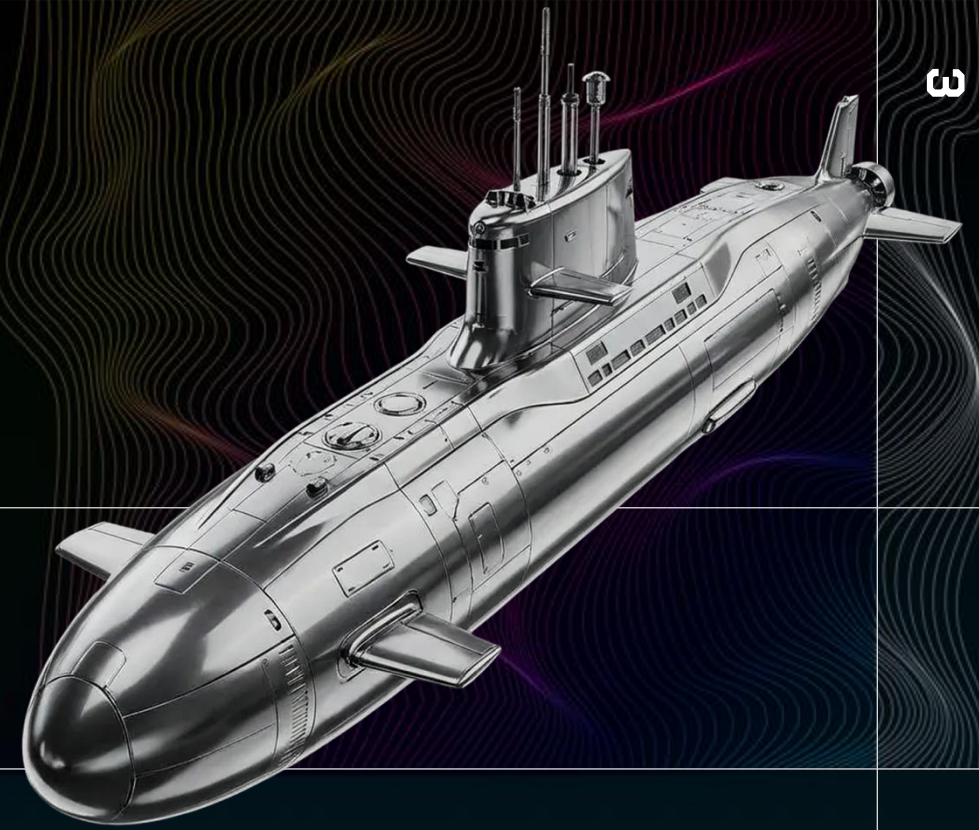
## DEMOCRATIZE METAL MANUFACTURING INFRASTRUCTURE

Providing access to proprietary advanced metal production capacity without capex, complexity, or delays.



# AMERICA LOST THE ABILITY TO MAKE CRITICAL METAL PARTS THAT MATTER

Over decades, the United States lost the ability to manufacture at scale high temperature metal parts that are critical for hypersonics, space, and energy. Foundries shut down. Metallurgy labor retired. Supply chains moved offshore.



**-60%**

U.S. DOMESTIC FORGING CAPACITY (SINCE THE 1980S)

**3-5 YRS**

TIME TO BUILD A TRADITIONAL FORGING FACILITY

**12-18M**

TYPICAL LEAD TIME FOR CRITICAL METAL PARTS (INCLUDING REFRACTORY)

**0**

CAPACITY TO MANUFACTURE REFRACTORY METAL PARTS AT SCALE

# US MANUFACTURING CAN NOW COMPETE WITH CHINA

Forging prices. Additive Manufacturing Speed.



## 01 BLUE LASER LEFT THE LAB

Can melt ALL metals including refractories used in hypersonics & space

## 02 SPEED BECAME EXISTENTIAL

12–18 month lead times went from annoying to fatal.  
The cost of waiting now exceeds the cost of parts.

## 03 RESHORING WITHOUT INFRASTRUCTURE

Manufacturing must come home. But foundries closed.  
Expertise retired. We can't rebuild the old way.

## 04 OPEX REPLACED CAPEX

The cloud model won. CFOs want variable costs, not depreciating assets. Access beats ownership.

# ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING HIT A WALL. HYPERSCALE BROKE THROUGH.



2025

## HYPERSCALE

[ FUSES MICROWIRE LAYER BY LAYER ]

Economics finally work to scale.  
Forging prices at AM speed.

~3000 BCE

### FORGING

[ SHAPE METAL WITH FORCE ]

Slow, limited geometries

1880s

### CASTING

[ POUR MOLTEN METAL IN MOLDS ]

Tooling cost, minimum orders

1950s

### CNC

[ SUBTRACT FROM SOLID BLOCK ]

50-90% material waste

1990s

### POWDER AM

[ MELTS POWDER LAYER BY LAYER ]

\$500K+ machines, \$100-\$300/kg powder. 50-70% material waste and extensive post-processing

# CHEAPEST \$/GRAM ON EARTH

Forging prices. Additive Manufacturing Speed.



**20X  
CHEAPER  
MACHINES**

PROPRIETARY  
BLUE LASER MICROWIRE  
MANUFACTURING  
PLATFORM

**10X  
CHEAPER  
FEEDSTOCK**

MICROWIRE VS.  
POWDER

**<1%  
WASTE**

99%+ MATERIAL  
UTILIZATION

**BLUE  
LASER**

REFRACTORIES +  
STRONGER PARTS

**MINIMAL  
POST  
PROCESSING**

NORMALLY 50% OF  
THE PART COST

[ Parts on Demand ] [ Speed of Need ]

# COMPARING MANUFACTURING METHODS - USING THE RIGHT TOOL IN THE TOOL BOX

01

## FORGING/ MACHINING

Good combination of strength and toughness

Ex: compressors on gas turbine engines

Good for precision parts with smooth surface finishes. Bad due to long lead time for forgings, high buy-to-fly ratio, geometry limited by machining access



02

## CASTING

Used for large quantity, low ductility parts

Ex: Single crystal turbine blades, aluminum gearboxes, engine blocks

Good for large parts, inexpensive parts, alloys that are difficult to forge. Bad for precise tolerance, high ductility parts. Long lead times for tooling.



03

## DED

Used for large parts, cladding

Ex: rocket motors, cladding of mining/drilling equipment

Good for simple, rapid, large parts that may change in design. Bad for surface finish and dimensional accuracy



04

## MICRO DED

Proposed use for large, lightweight parts

Ex: High temperature ducts, large topology optimized parts

Good for better surface finish, better mechanical properties, smaller minimum features than DED. Bad for small, heavy, simple parts that are cheaper to machine from solid.



05

## LPBF

Used for small-medium, complex parts.

Ex: valve bodies, human implants, nozzles

Good for cast-like surface finishes, small features, tight tolerances (for additive). Bad for residual powder, new/expensive alloys, parts larger than a cubic foot.



06

## BINDING/ SINTER

Used for small parts that can survive debinding and sintering

Ex: gears, brackets

Good for extruded shapes that are self-supporting during sintering. Bad for thick cross sections that will not debind, unsupported geometries that will sag during sintering



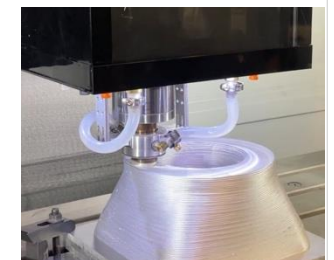
07

## SOLID STATE

Used for fully supported geometries

Ex: flat panels with embedded sensors

Good for forged properties, soft alloys of aluminum, copper, niobium. Bad for harder alloys, unsupported geometries, tall parts.



# HYPERSCALE'S PROCESS ADVANTAGE

## CAPABILITY RESULTS:



RAPID DESIGN ITERATION



DEPLOYABLE



LOW COST



1000'S OF METALS



SAFE



COMPLEX GEOMETRIES



PARTS IN ZERO-G

### SPEED

**2X**

#### FASTER THAN POWDER BED FUSION

8hr vs 16hr print speed  
10–30X faster material sourcing (days vs months)

**10-100X**

#### FASTER THAN TRADITIONAL METHODS

Days vs 12–18 months  
For forging and casting  
Continuous design iteration

#### REPAIR/BUILD-ON

##### PRINT ON EXISTING PARTS

Fuse new material onto legacy components  
For repair or feature addition

### EFFICIENT MATERIALS

**~1.1**

#### BUY-TO-FLY RATIO

From 30:1 to near 1:1  
CNC machining wastes 80–97% of raw material

**<1%**

#### WASTE

99%+ material utilization

#### MINIMAL POST PROCESSING

Normally 50% of the part cost




# DUAL-USE CAPABILITY

**ENERGY** High-temperature, refractory metal components for extreme environments




**AUTOMOTIVE** Structural and performance-critical metal components



**MEDICAL** Precision metal parts for regulated, high-reliability systems



**MARITIME** Durable, corrosion-resistant components for unmanned and crewed systems



**AERO** Flight-critical components for aircraft and advanced air systems



**HYPERSONICS** Hypersonic systems and vehicles – primarily targeting refractory metal components



**MUNITIONS** Munitions parts and casings




**INDUSTRIAL** Sustainment and replacement parts for critical infrastructure



**UAVS** Low-cost, mass quantity unmanned systems



**SPACE** Space vehicle and equipment parts




# APPLICATIONS AND MATERIALS

## HIGH TEMPERATURE ALLOY

High-Temperature / Refractory alloys such as tungsten, molybdenum, and rhenium are particularly useful in industries where extreme conditions – such as high heat, corrosion, or pressure – are prevalent.

**W**

### TUNGSTEN

Rocket engine nozzles and heat shields.

**Mo**

### MOLYBDENUM

Missile and aircraft parts exposed to intense heat.

**Ta**

### TANTALUM

Turbine blades and other high thermal stress applications.

**Nb**

### NIOBIUM

Used in rocket engines and jet engines for its ability to maintain structural integrity at high temperatures.

**Re**

### RHENIUM

Enhances the properties of high-temperature superalloys used in jet and rocket engines.

## ADVANCED / REFRACTORY ALLOY SYSTEMS

**W-Re**

### TUNGSTEN-RHENIUM

This alloy offers improved ductility and higher recrystallization temperatures, making it ideal for thermocouple wires and other high-temperature applications.

**MHC**

### MOLYBDENUM-HAFNIUM-CARBID

This alloy offers improved ductility and higher recrystallization temperatures, making it ideal for thermocouple wires and other high-temperature applications.

**NB-10HF-1TI**

### NIOBIUM-ALLOY C-103


Commonly used in aerospace applications, such as rocket thruster nozzles, due to its high melting point and strong fabrication characteristics.

**HAYNES 230**

### HAYNES 230

Used for combustion cans, transition ducts, flame holders, and thermocouple sheaths, requiring high heat and corrosion resistance.

# HYPERSCALE IS THE MANUFACTURING CHEAT CODE

	 <b>HYPERSCALE</b>	<b>Powder Bed Fusion</b>	<b>Binder Jetting</b>	<b>CNC</b>	<b>Casting</b>	<b>Forging</b>
<b>Time to Part</b>	Days	Weeks-Months	Months	Weeks-Months	Months	12-18 Months
<b>Upfront Capital</b>	None	High	Very High	Moderate	High	Extreme
<b>Scale on Demand</b>	Elastic	Constrained	Constrained	Constrained	Constrained	Fixed
<b>Inventory Risk</b>	None	Medium	High	Medium	High	Extreme
<b>Refractory Metals</b>	Yes	No	No	Limited	No	Slow
<b>Structural Strength</b>	Forging equivalent	Lower	Lower	Stock Dependent	Lower	Baseline
<b>Iteration Speed</b>	Continuous	Limited	Limited	Moderate	Slow	Very Slow
<b>Domestic Control</b>	100% US	Partial	Partial	Mixed	Mixed	Foreign-heavy
<b>Economic Model</b>	Access	Own Machine	Own Machine	Own Machine	Own Tooling	Own Tooling

GEN 1 ALPHA  
PRINTER



# PENTAGON DEMAND

2023

## CRISIS

[ Proof of Concept ]  
15 MONTHS | Initial  
Funding

2024

## FUNDING

[ AMERICA MAKES  
& OSW MANTECH FUNDED ]

2025

## VALIDATED

[ AIR FORCE RESEARCH  
LABORATORY ]

TODAY

## BUILDING

[ OSW FUNDING TO ACCELERATE REFRACTORY GEN 2  
COMMERCIAL MANUFACTURING PLATFORM ]

	OSW FUNDING DELIVERED
<b>\$2.17M</b>	
<b>\$10M</b>	FY27 NOMINATED America Makes congressional add

[ Confidential and Proprietary ]

# METAL PARTS MANUFACTURING MARKET



TAM

**\$379B+**

\*GLOBAL FORGING (\$145B) +  
CASTING (\$234B)

SAM

**\$38-57B**

\*US ONLY | CERTIFIED & NON-CERTIFIED  
UNCLASSIFIED

SOM

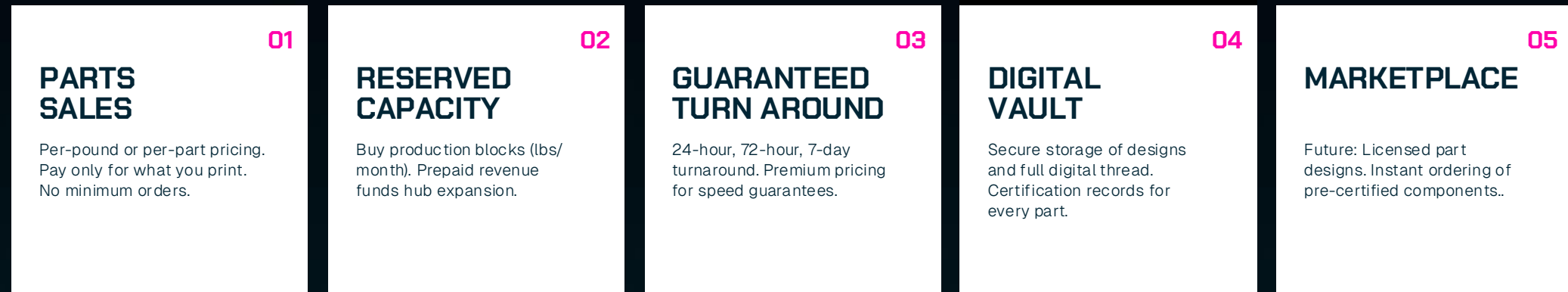
**\$7-11B**

\*US ONLY | NON-CERTIFIED  
UNCLASSIFIED

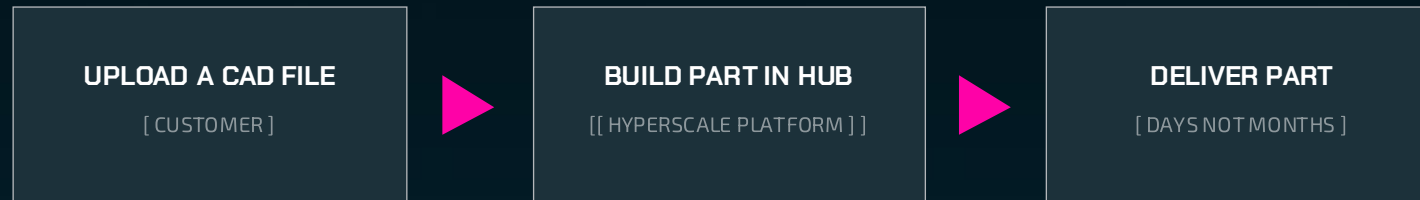
[and Proprietary]

# THE CLOUD MODEL FOR MANUFACTURING

On-Demand. Elastic. Certified. Infrastructure free



## CUSTOMER JOURNEY



# 1 PRINTER = \$900K GROSS PROFIT/YR

ROI < 1 MONTH

## PER PRINTER/YEAR

DEPOSITION RATE	20 LBS/DAY
@ 80% UTILIZATION	~7,200 LBS/YEAR
AVERAGE PART WEIGHT	20 LBS
PARTS PER PRINTER	~360 / YEAR
ASP (STEEL / AL / CU / INCONEL)	\$5,000
COGS PER PART	\$2,500

**\$1.8M/YR**

REVENUE  
PER PRINTER

**\$900K/YR**

GROSS  
PROFIT

## HUB SCALE ECONOMICS

10 PRINTERS

[ END 2026 BUILD, 2027 REVENUE ]

REVENUE: \$18M

GROSS PROFIT: \$9M

100 PRINTERS

[ 2028+ ]

REVENUE: \$180M

GROSS PROFIT: \$90M

# PROVEN EXECUTION TRACK RECORD



**DR. ELISA TEIPEL**  
**CEO**

SERIAL ENTREPRENEUR. SYSTEMS THINKER DRIVING MANUFACTURING NETWORKS, EXPERIENCED EXEC IN TECH START UP & SCALING AND EXIT.



**DR. KEVIN HOLDER**  
**COO**

OPERATIONAL LEADER, SCALED PREVIOUS AM COMPANY TO ACQUISITION. MATERIAL SCIENCE EXPERT.



**ALEX (STOIKY) GOLDBERG**  
**CRO**

OVERMATCH VENTURE CAPITAL USAF FIGHTER PILOT, DARPA, DIU AUSTIN DIRECTOR, UCLA. STANFORD GSB



**QUIN SHUCK**  
**CHIEF ENGINEER**

ROLLS-ROYCE AERO, HYPERSONIC ALLOYS METALLURGY EXPERT, 50+ PATENTS



# THE FUNDING ROADMAP

Multiple paths to scale

SEED ROUND

**\$5M**

[ SEED OBJECTIVES END 2026 ]

FIRST HUB: 10 PRINTERS OPERATIONAL

STEEL QUALIFIED

LIVE ON XOMETRY / PROTO LABS

COMMERCIAL CUSTOMERS

CASH-FLOW POSITIVE

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

**\$10-15M (NON-DILUTIVE)**



2028

**\$500M ARR**

MULTIPLE PATHS  
SERIES A OPTIONAL

NON-DILUTIVE

\$10M+ AMERICA MAKES FY27  
DIU, MANTECH, DPA TITLE III

CUSTOMER-FUNDED

CAPACITY RESERVATIONS (PREPAID)  
LTAS FUND HUB EXPANSION

DEBT / PO FINANCING

ASSET-BACKED (PRINTERS)  
PURCHASE ORDER FINANCING

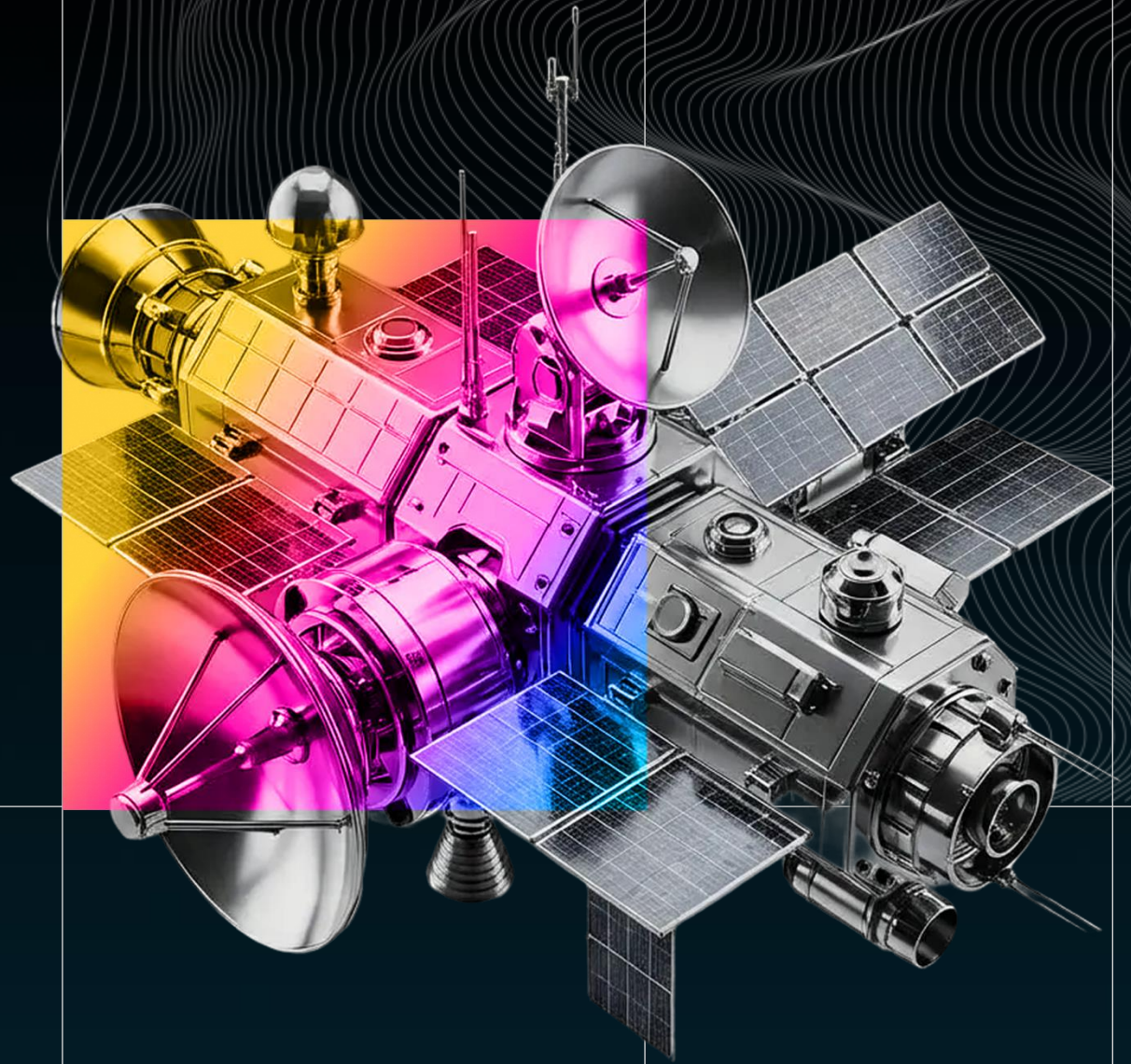
SERIES A (IF NEEDED)

**\$30M  
TO ACCELERATE 3+ HUBS EXPANSION**

[ SCALE OBJECTIVES ] 3 hubs | 100+ printers | refractories | certification | marketplace

**SAY IT CAN'T  
BE DONE.**

[ JOIN US ]



# SOURCES

TAM calculated as non-overlapping sum of forging and casting markets (distinct manufacturing processes).

SAM filters for parts within Hyperscale's 500 × 500 × 1000 mm build volume at cost parity with traditional methods.

SOM further constrained to US market, uncertified applications, and near-term accessible verticals (defense, aerospace, energy, heavy equipment)

## DISRUPTION THESIS

At price parity with forging/casting + AM speed, Hyperscale doesn't just compete in the ~\$35B metal AM market — it captures share from the \$379B traditional manufacturing base. This represents true market creation, not incremental AM growth.

## SOURCES

1. Grand View Research — Metal Forging Market Report, 2024
2. Grand View Research — Metal Casting Market Report, 2024
3. Precedence Research — Metal Casting Market Size, 2024
4. IMARC Group — Metal Forging Market Analysis, 2024
5. Grand View Research — Metal 3D Printing Market, 2024
6. Technavio — North America Forging Market, 2024

# WE ARE COMPRESSING HYPERSONIC MANUFACTURING TIMELINES FROM OVER A YEAR TO DAYS

We achieve  $\sim 0.5$  mm feature resolution,  $\sim \pm 0.1$  mm accuracy, and  $\sim 20$  micron surface finish—but more importantly, we sit in the gap between powder bed precision and traditional DED scale.

## 01 PRECISION AND CLARITY

- $\sim \pm 0.1$  mm (100 microns) dimensional accuracy
- $\sim \pm 0.01$  mm motion repeatability



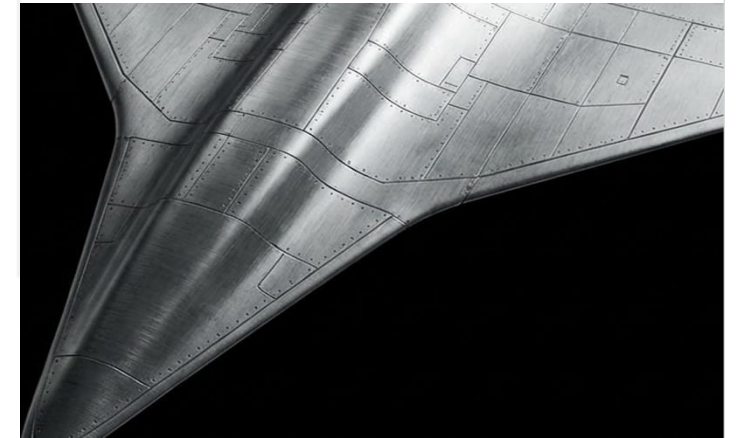
## 02 SURFACE QUALITY

- $\sim 20$  micron Ra (as-built)
- Further improved with laser polishing

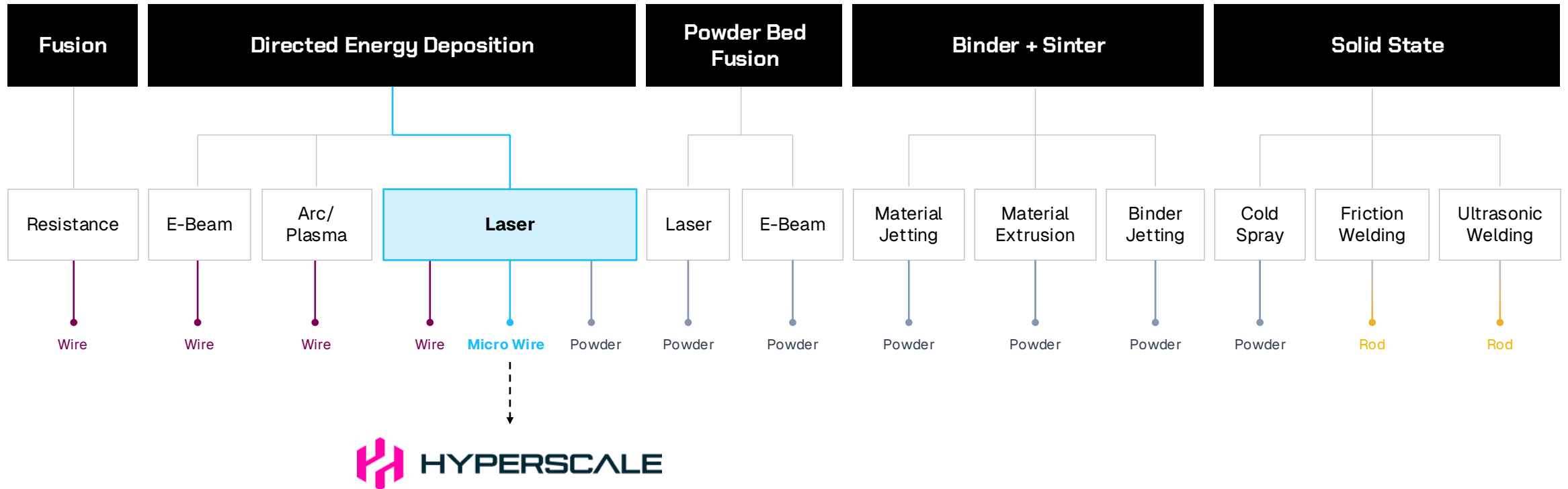


## 03 FINE FEATURE CAPABILITY

- Thin-wall features down to  $\sim 0.5$  mm



# SAMPLE METAL AM LANDSCAPE



# WE DELIVER THE RESOLUTION NEEDED FOR FUNCTIONAL, FLIGHT-CRITICAL GEOMETRIES— WITHOUT SACRIFICING SCALABILITY



**Resolution**



~0.5mm features

**Powder Bed  
Fusion**

~50-100µm

**Traditional  
DED**

1-3 mm

**Strength**

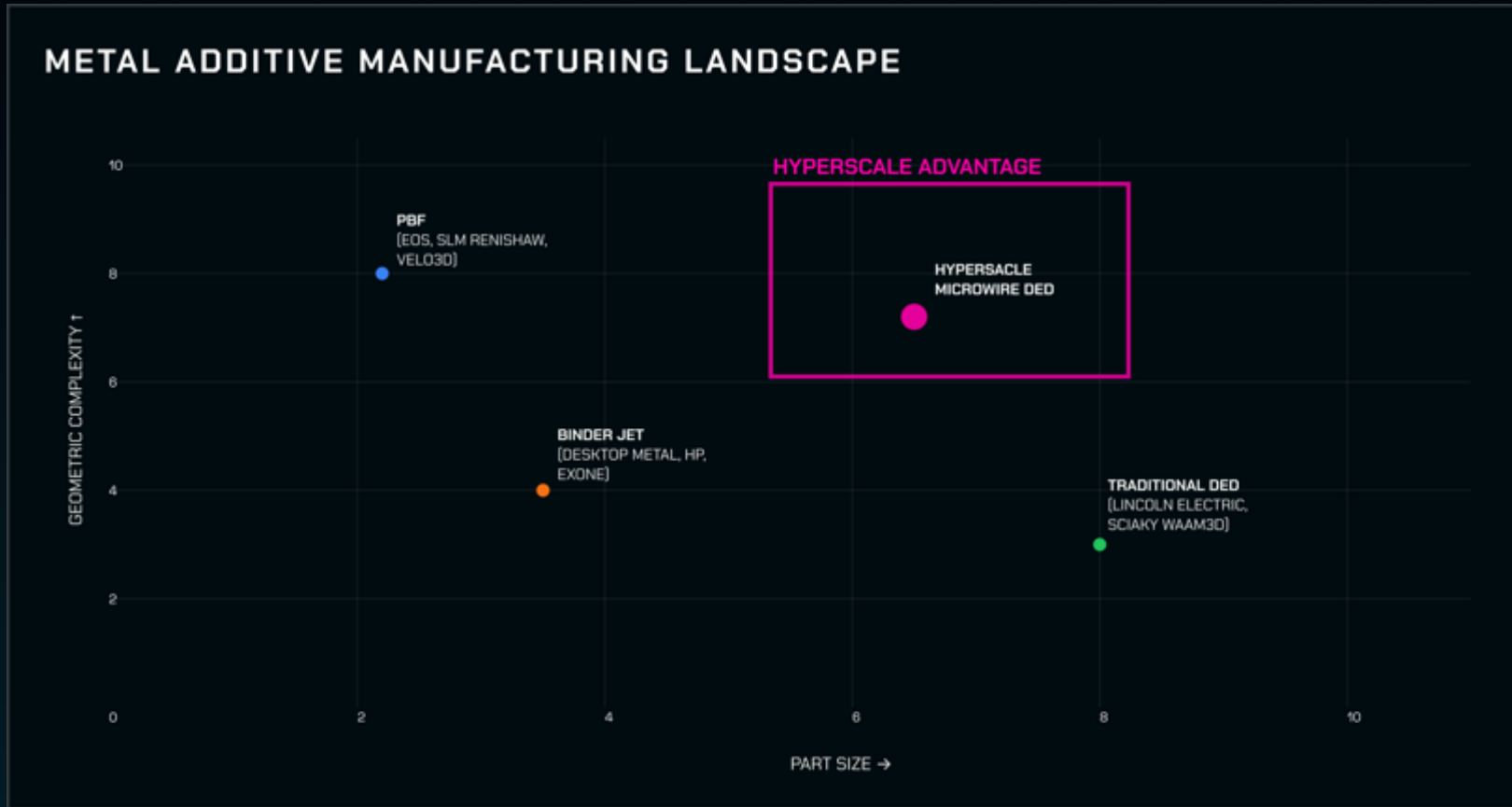
Mid-scale, complex,  
and functional parts

Small, high-detail  
parts

Large, rough  
structures

We sit in the white space—where parts are too complex for traditional DED and too large or inefficient for powder bed.

# WHY MICROWIRE DED



01

**MEDIUM-LARGE PARTS**  
better precision than  
traditional DED

02

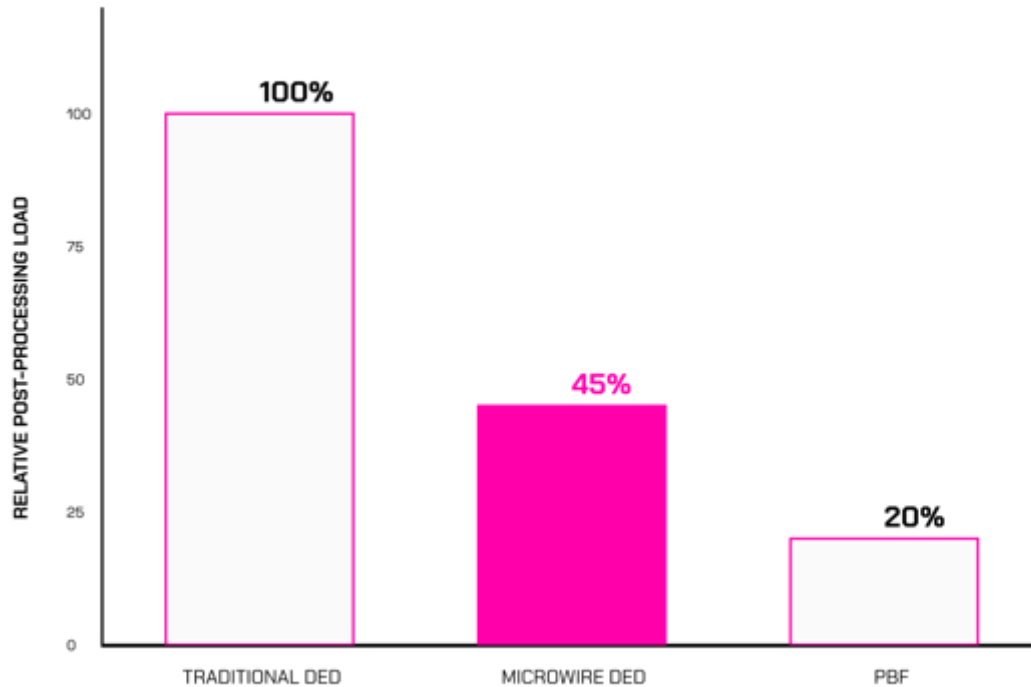
**LESS POST-PROCESSING**  
near-net shape reduces  
machining load

03

**REFRACTORY CAPABILITY**  
tungsten, molybdenum,  
tantalum, niobium alloys

# REDUCE POST PROCESSING

MICROWIRE DED DELIVERS A CLEANER NEAR-NET SHAPE THAN TRADITIONAL DED



## 01 WHAT IT'S BEST FOR

- Medium-large structural parts
- Thermal / propulsion hardware
- Refractory metal components
- Faster production with less finishing

## 02 MICROWIRE DED= SCALE+ PRECISION

Microwire DED delivers not just scale and precision, but cost efficiency and rapid scalability. Built from largely off-the-shelf components, these low-cost machines enable fast deployment and iteration—critical for industries like drones where technology evolves quickly and stockpiling becomes obsolete.

# TRADITIONAL VS. HYPERSCALE

