Patent claims

1. A method for producing a shaped body from a curable material, in particular from a mineral binder composition, wherein the curable material is applied in layers in an additive method, in particular an additive free-space method, by means of a print head that is moveable in at least one spatial direction, wherein an application rate of the curable material and the temporal strength development of the curable material are coordinated with each other and wherein the temporal strength development of the curable material is measured during the additive production of the shaped body, in particular several times and/or at regular intervals.
2. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the application rate of the curable material is set depending on, in particular proportionally to, the strength of the curable material at a specified point in time after mixing of the curable material and/or after the exit of the curable material from the print head or vice versa.
3. The method as claimed in at least one of claims 1-2, wherein the application rate of the curable material is changed as the number of layers increases.
4. The method as claimed in at least one of claims 1-3, wherein a waiting time is observed between the application of two successive layers of curable material, wherein the waiting time is selected depending on the temporal strength development of the curable material.
5. The method as claimed in at least one of claims 1-4, wherein a movement speed of the print head is set depending on the temporal strength development of the curable material.
6. The method as claimed in at least one of claims 1-5, wherein the movement speed of the print head is set depending on, in particular proportionally to, a length of a distance the print head has to travel in a current layer of the shaped body with release of curable material.
7. The method as claimed in at least one of claims 1-6, wherein the temporal strength development is determined by measurement at least one time, in particular multiple times, of a physical quantity of the curable material, wherein preferably the measurement of the physical quantity of the curable material takes place at at least one specified point in time, advantageously at a plurality

of specified points in time, after mixing of the curable material and/or after the exit of the curable material from the print head.

8. The method as claimed in claim 7, wherein as a physical quantity, the temperature, the electrical conductivity, the penetration force of a specified object with a predetermined penetration depth, the penetration depth of a specified object with a predetermined penetration force and/or the reflection of sound waves, in particular ultrasound waves, is measured on the curable material.
9. The method as claimed in at least one of claims 1-8, wherein the temporal strength development is determined by a penetration needle method and/or by sound measurement, in particular ultrasound measurement.
10. The method as claimed in at least one of claims 1-9, wherein the curable material is treated with an agent that accelerates the curing and/or an agent that retards the curing.
11. The method as claimed in claim 10, wherein the curable material in the area of the print head is admixed with a substance that accelerates the curing and/or a substance that retards the curing.
12. The method as claimed in at least one of claims 1-11, wherein the curable material comprises or consists of a mineral binder composition, in particular a hydraulic binder composition, preferably a mortar or concrete composition.
13. A device (1) for additive manufacturing of a shaped body from a curable material, in particular for carrying out a method as claimed in one of claims 1-12, comprising a print head (20) that is moveable in at least one spatial direction, with which the curable material can be applied in layers, and a control unit (30), with which the print head can be controlled, wherein the control unit (30) is configured such that a temporal strength development of the curable material can be determined and an application rate of the curable material and the temporal strength development of the curable material can be coordinated with each other.
14. The use of a device as claimed in claim 14 for producing shaped bodies from mineral binders or mineral binder compositions, in particular concrete and/or mortar compositions.