Abstract. This paper proposes an advanced method of printing for surfaces. The proposed method is focused on the tectonics of the printing. It is interested in the nozzle and how it can be more than motion and robotic interest. The 3D printing technique has been evolving during the years and has proceeded from the initial additive layering, to more complex methods that are closely related to the material. Here, I wanted to discuss how the design of nozzle can add to architectural and construction applying this technique. To briefly describe the complex process of the 3Dprinting technique, the nozzle is based on an extrusion of material which is defined with robotic motion and dimensionality. Material characteristics have diversified this method in relation to bonding powder based, liquid extrusions and filament based. The printing nozzle has never been proposed before, as the main method and process has been a linear, directional, motion focused. It was an inquiry for me how to print surface. Other questions were how to print a complex element in a single execution. The 'Carbon' which is the most recent technology development in 3D printing, prints the element using the cross-section at the depth of the printing liquid and extrudes the cross-section through the printing liquid . This process can be preceded to various materials. The evolution of this method is a very interesting subject. The inquiry is how to proceed with this method in a smart way. How to make it applicable for scales and industries such as architecture? The Carbon used this method in printing the shoe base. Even though it can already be said that it has achieved a new process, there are still many challenges this process at this scale can address. Architecturally, the scale, customization, durability and most importantly the design can pose many questions for this method. In this proposal, the innovation starts with the nozzle's shape architecturally. The shape is adaptable to layout or spatial concepts. The algorithm proposes the printing layout considering the material and type of result. Initially, the algorithms are used for formal conceptualization. The first part of the paper outlines some of the algorithms for the nozzle. The next part talks about the choice of material and how the method applied with Carbon still poses challenge architecturally .In conclusion, this paper presents and compares the method of printing used in Carbon with a proposed method for architecture, mentioning the advantages, gaps and possible solutions.