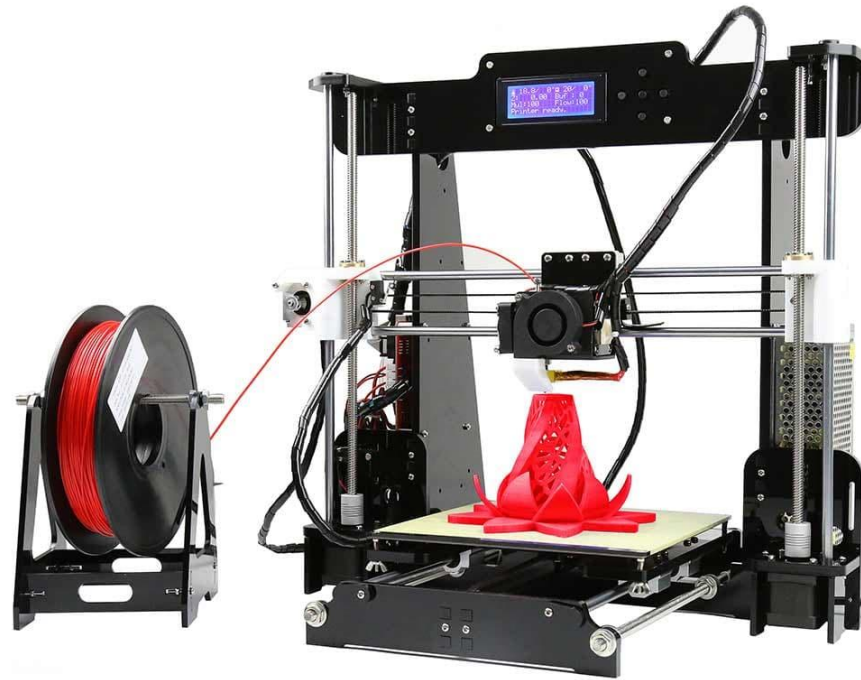


3D-Printing Basics



Contents

- I. Online 3D Model Databases
- II. Designing your own Models
- III. 3D File Types
- IV. Cura & Octopi– Preparing your model for Printing
- V. Introduction to Printing materials
- VI. Re-Calibrating your Printer

Finding projects and files online

- Thingiverse (<https://www.thingiverse.com/>)
 - Toys, Replacement parts, Deco, fan articles, table top figures...
 - Single models
 - Larger Projects with instructions
 - Usually STL files, sometimes also editable (program specific files)
- The Models Resource (<https://www.models-resource.com/>)
 - Video Game models
 - Copy Right Questionable



Finding projects and files online

- Happy 3D (<https://www.happy3d.fr/en/>)
 - by French Electronic company “Boulangier” (also models for other brands)
 - Replacement parts only
 - Original CAD Data
 - Community uploads checked for being printable
- MyMiniaFactory (<https://www.myminifactory.com/>)
 - Community based
 - Curated
 - Similar to Thingiverse



Designing your own model

- Why?
 - Can't find it online
 - Custom parts needed for own Project
- How long?
 - Depends on
 - Complexity
 - Your experience
 - 10 min- multiple hours
 - Plan redoing your projects

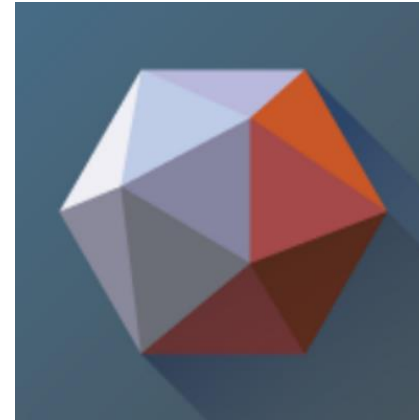
3D Design Programs

Technical Design

Code based



Sketching and extruding



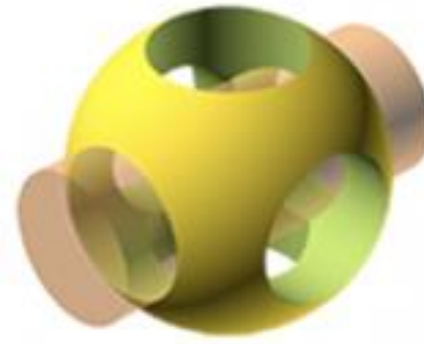
Artistic Design



And many more....

OpenSCAD

- Open source
- Works on all OS
- Requires some programming skills
 - Cheat Sheet: <http://www.openscad.org/cheatsheet/7>



OpenSCAD

Sculptris

- Used for making models which are hard to sketch using geometrical forms
- Principle: starting with a lump of clay → moulding it, pulling it, etc...
 - Requires some artistic skills and practice with the program
- Digital Art and Model Creation
- Few personal experience yet
- Download: <http://pixologic.com/sculptris/>



Design Spark Mechanical



- Commercial but free for private use
- Windows Only (No Mac / Linux support)
- Requires Registration
 - Feel free to supply it with your spam email
 - and fake infos (e.g. <https://www.telefonpaul.de/>)
- Download: (<https://www.rs-online.com/designspark/mechanical-software>)
- Very Similar to Autodesk Fusion 360
- Principle:
 - Sketch a 2D Plane
 - pull (=extrude) it in z-Dimesion
 - Cut unwanted pieces out



Autodesk Fusion 360

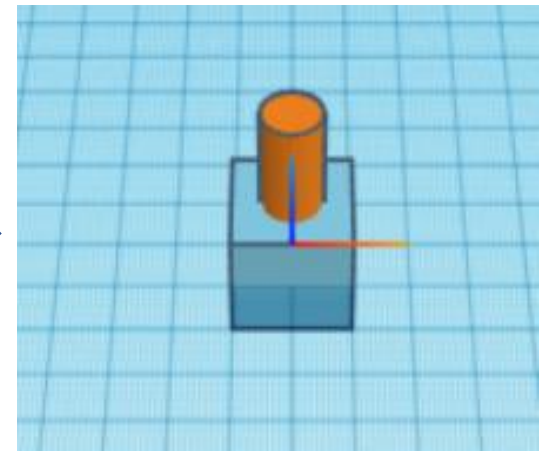
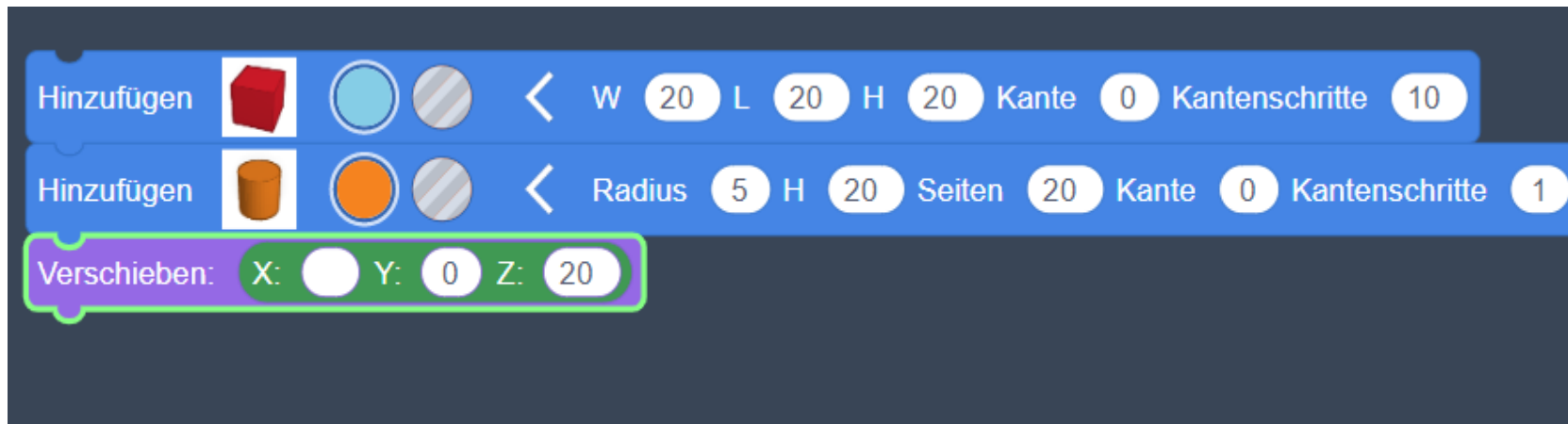
- Professional Program
- Support for Mac and Windows (No Linux support)
- Expensive License
 - 3 year free student license
 - Here: <https://www.autodesk.de/products/fusion-360/students-teachers-educators#>
- Same Principle as DS Mechanical
- Advantages:
 - Improved interface
 - Contains standardized models (e.g. threaded holes according to ISO standard)
 - Includes G-Code conversion function

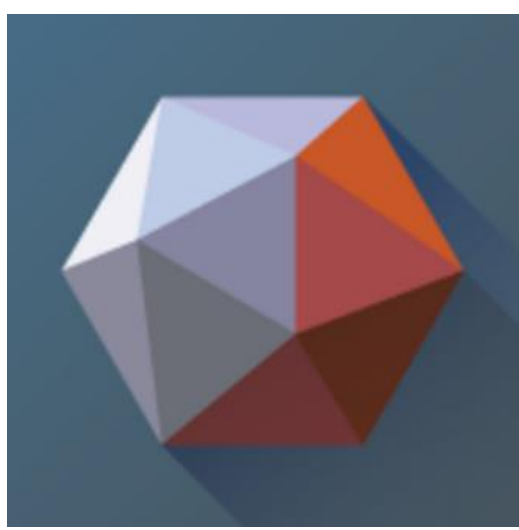


AUTODESK®
FUSION 360™

Tinkercad

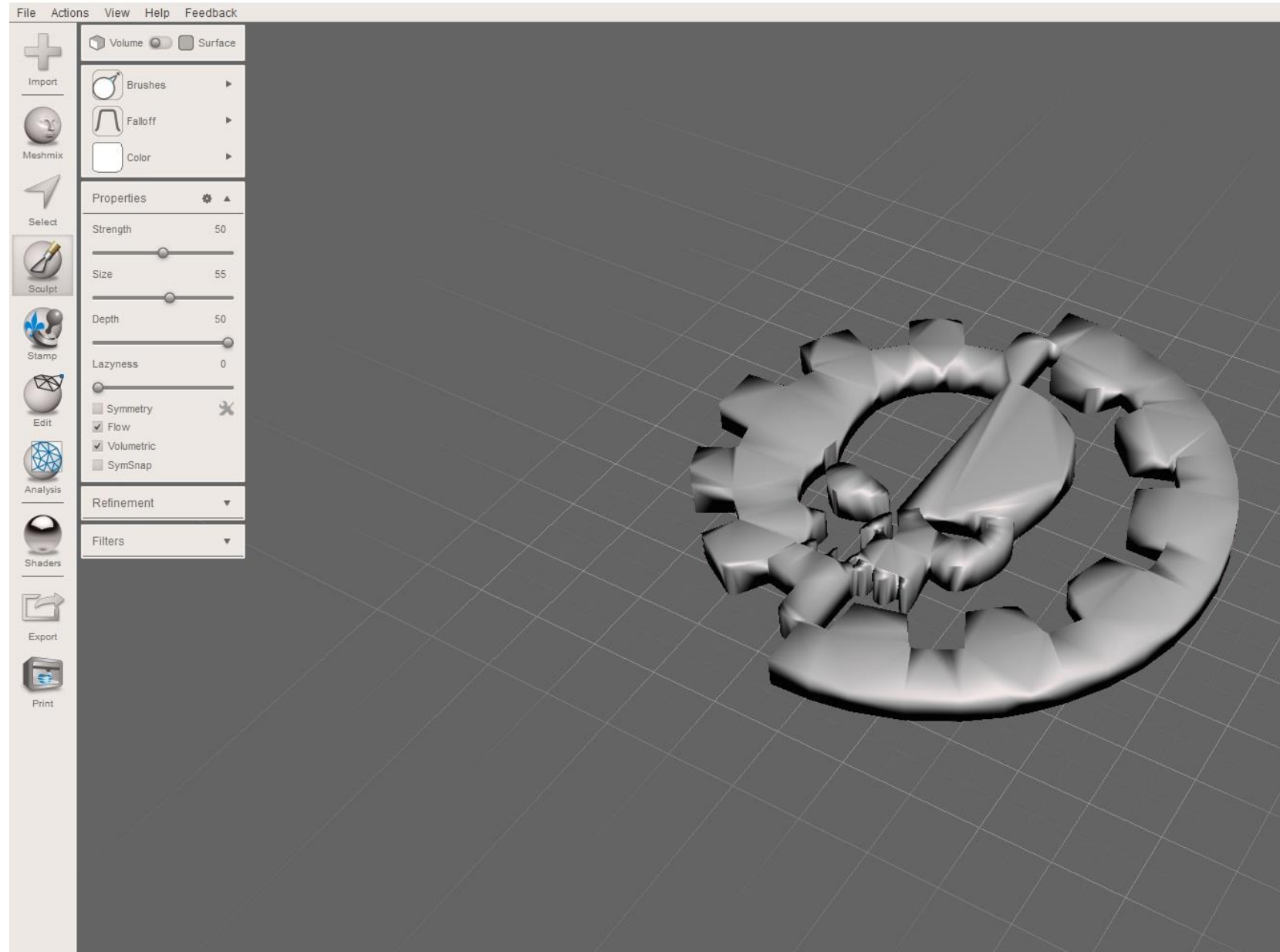
- Free Online Software
- Allrounder with multiple approaches
 - Dragging & Dropping Froms
 - Codeblock based
 - Like OpenSCAD but prepared Codeblocks as jigsaw pieces





Meshmixer

- Free Online Software
- Suited for sculpting and (to a slightly lesser extent) technical designs
- Easy to learn
- Wide array of features



3D File Types

- **Program specific types**

- OpenSCAD_File
- RSDOC
- ...

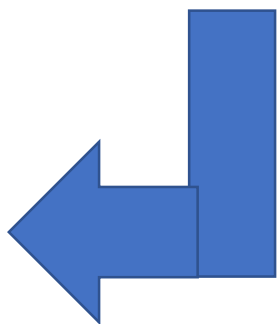
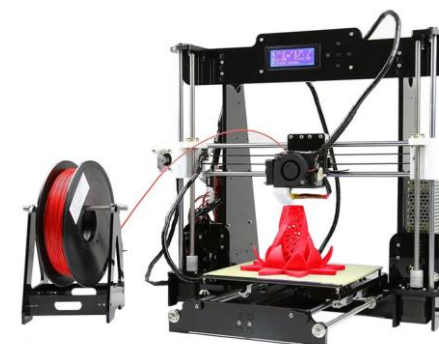
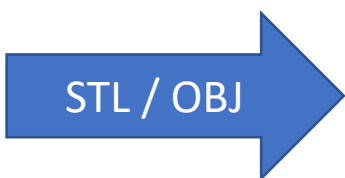
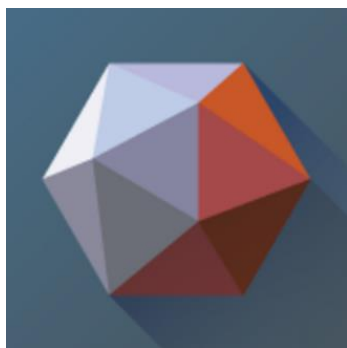
→ only usable with the design program/ programs by the same developer

- **STL**

- Surface of the model
- Divided into triangles → no perfect circles possible
- Used as an exchange format

3D- File Types

- **STEP (Standard for the Exchange of Product Data)**
 - Read only
 - Common exchange format
- **G-Code**
 - Developed 1950 at the MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
 - Encodes Instructions for computer controlled tools (e.g. x,y,z-movement)
 - File type used by the 3D Printer



Exchanging Designs via STL between Programs Possible, but Tricky !

Cura

- Converts STL Files into G-Code (= instructions for the Printer)
- Allows to choose settings for the printing process
 - Scaling, rotating
 - Extruder and printing bed temperature
 - Infill
 - Adhesion Plates
 - Support Structures
 - ...



← Add model (STL-file)

← Move

← Resize

← Rotate/Flip

← Mirror

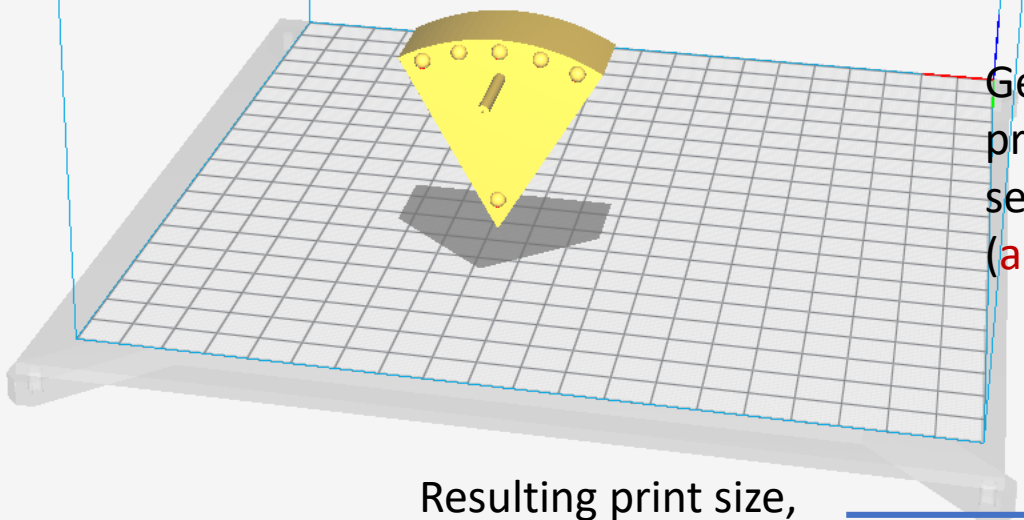
Settings effect only the **selected** model !

Solid view

Select printer

Select Material

Left Mouse button: **Select**
Mouse Wheel: zoom
-II- (hold): pan
Right Mouse button: rotate view



Prusa i3

Material: PLA

[Check compatibility](#)

Print Setup Recommended Custom

Profile: Fine - 0.1mm

Search...

- Quality
- Shell
- Infill
- Material
- Speed
- Travel
- Cooling
- Support
- Build Plate Adhesion
- Dual Extrusion
- Mesh Fixes
- Special Modes
- Experimental

General print settings (all models)

Resulting print size, weight and time

Ready to Save to File

PI3_Not_a_lie

50.4 x 42.0 x 50.0 mm

02h 23min
3.60m / ~ 11g

Save to File



Resize

X	50.3525	mm	100	%
Y	42	mm	100	%
Z	50	mm	100	%

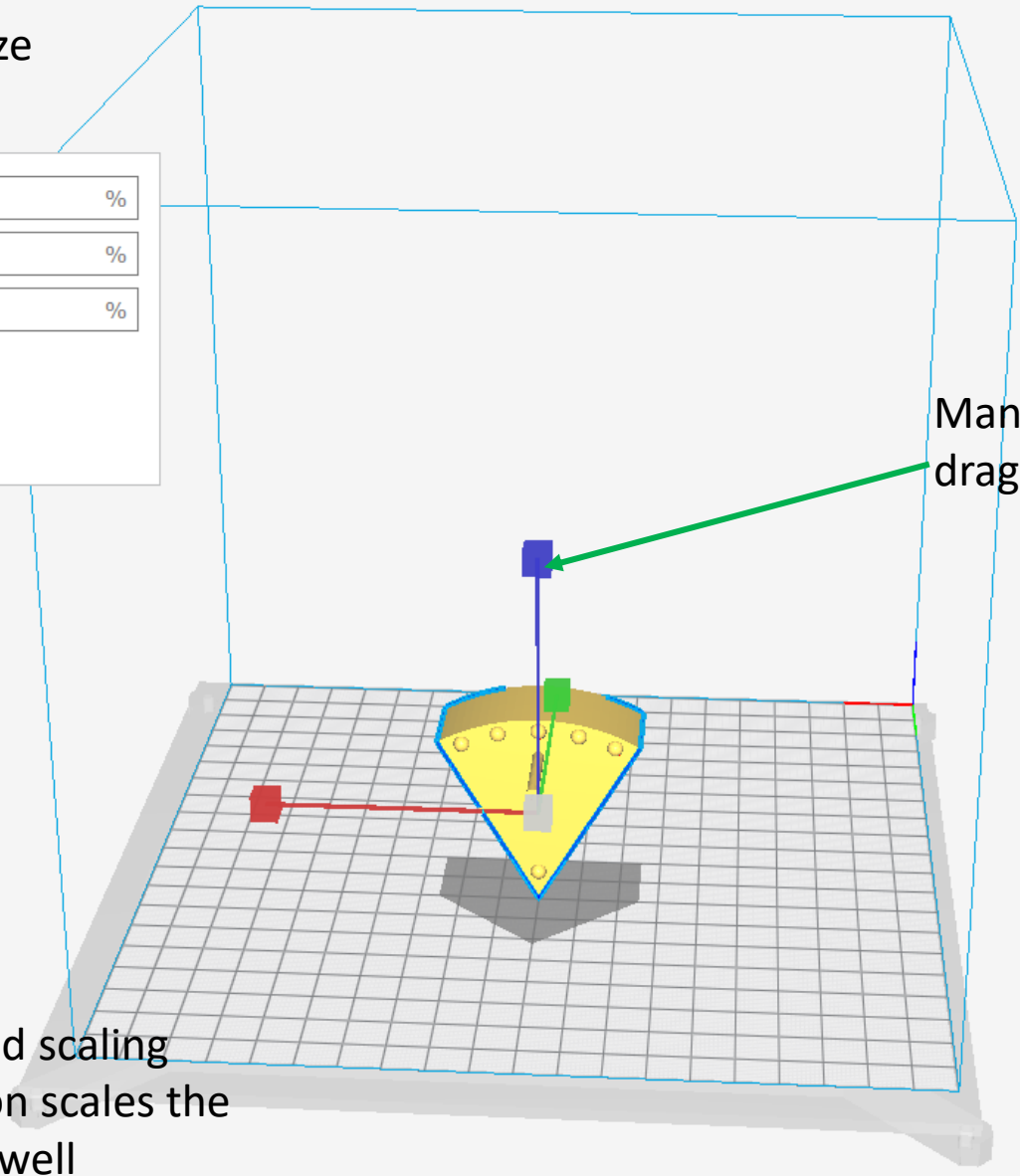
Snap Scaling

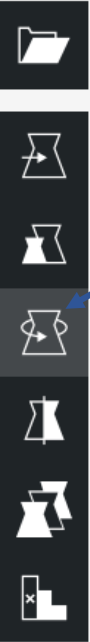
Uniform Scaling

Manually scaling by dragging the handles

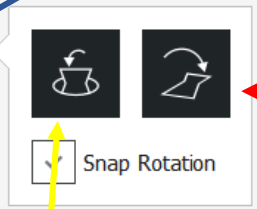
Reset

When checked scaling one dimension scales the other two as well

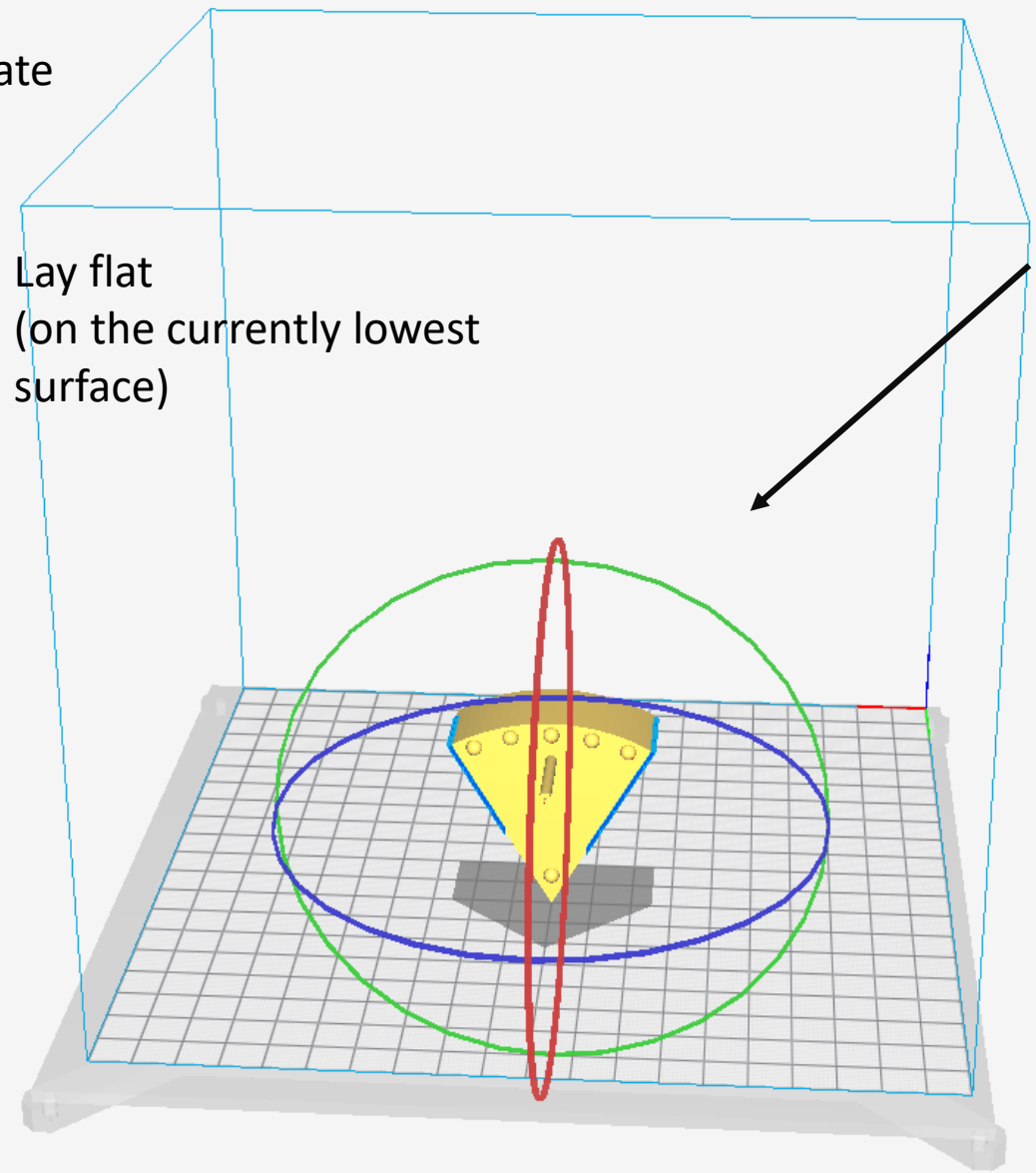




Rotate



Reset

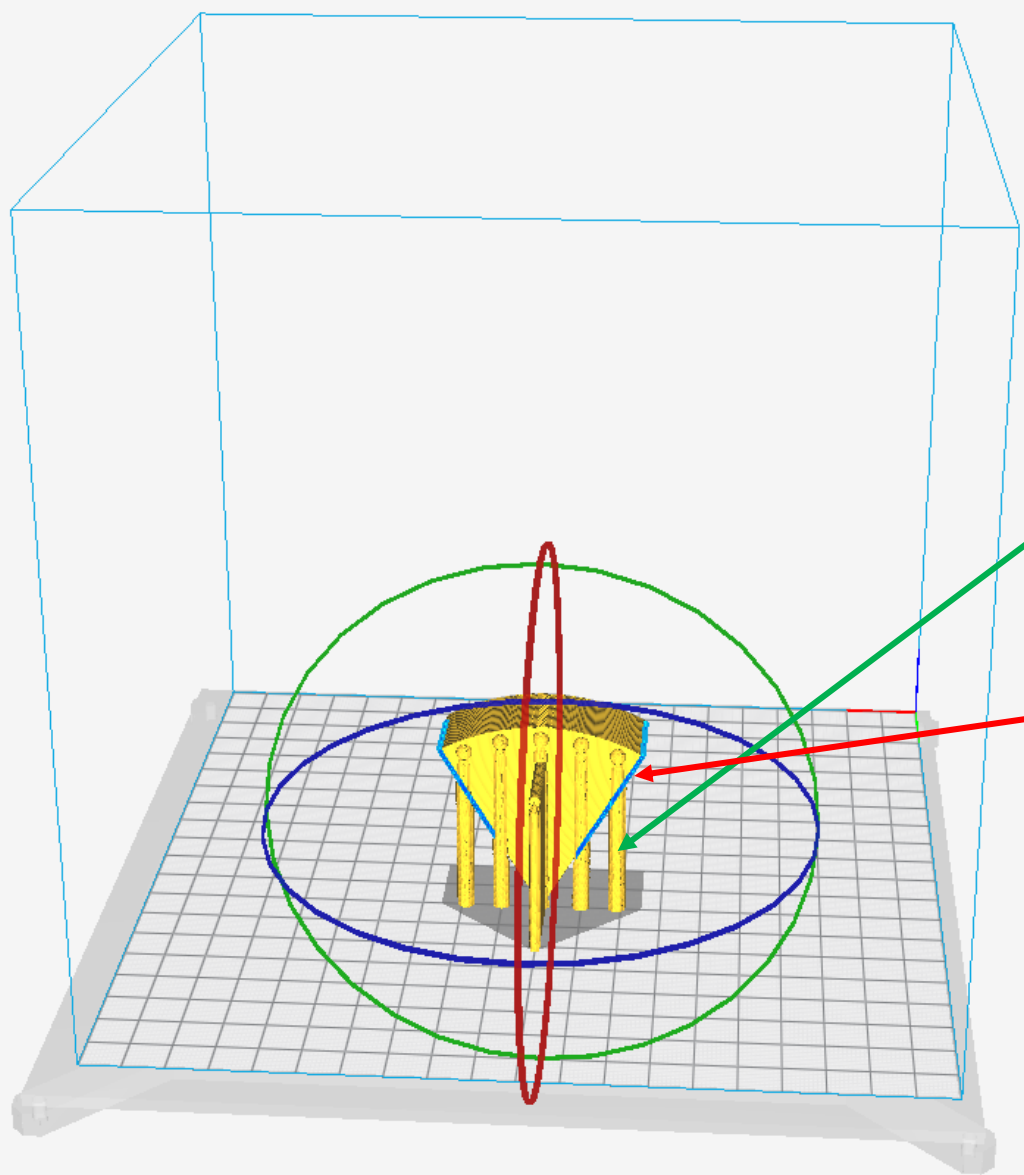


Lay flat
(on the currently lowest
surface)

Rotate model by
dragging along the
circles!



Snap Rotation



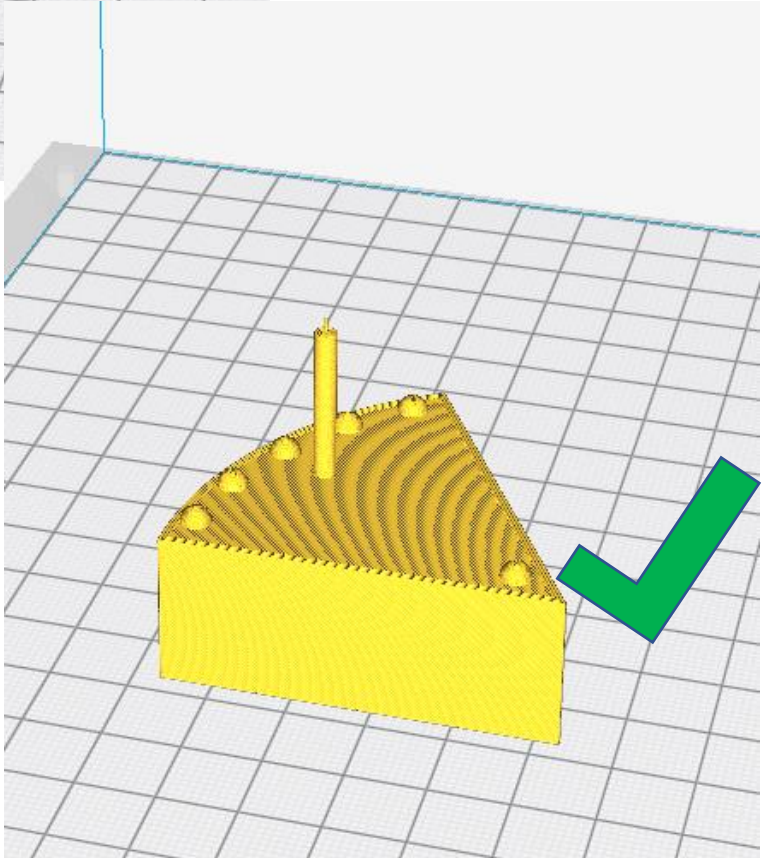
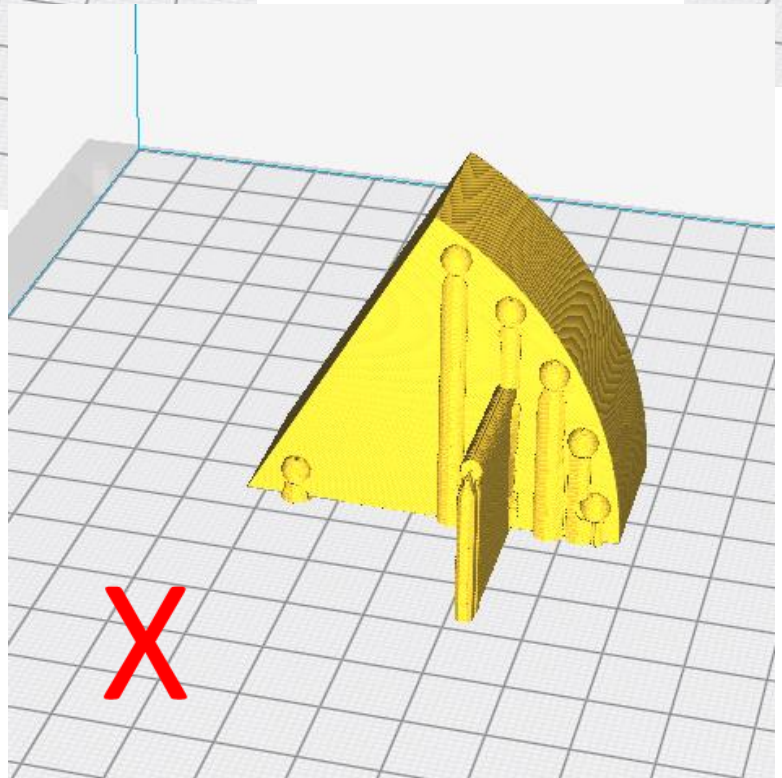
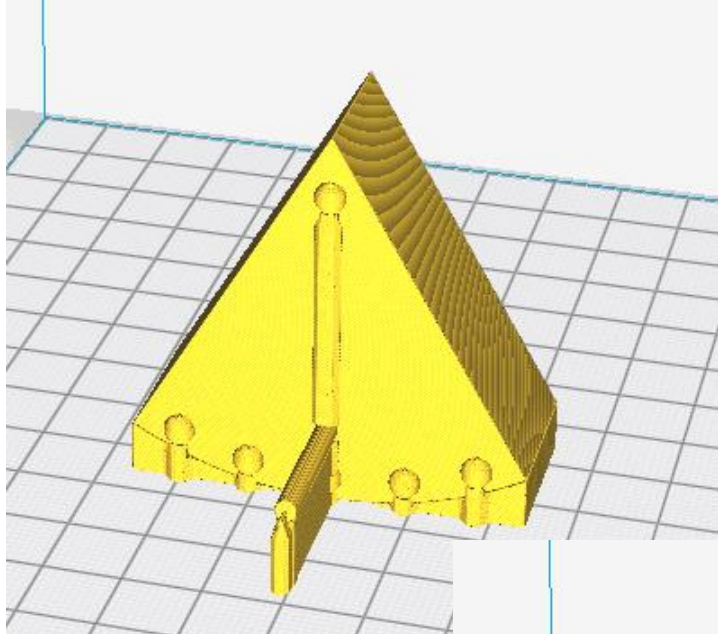
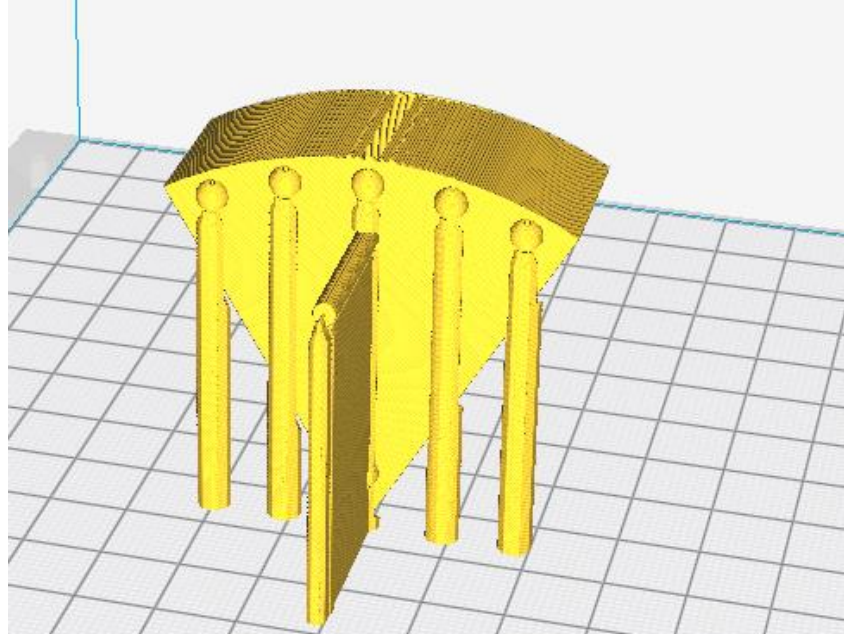
Color scheme
 Material Color
 Extruder ●
 Show Travels
 Show Helpers
 Show Shell
 Show Infill

Select "layer view" to see Support structures

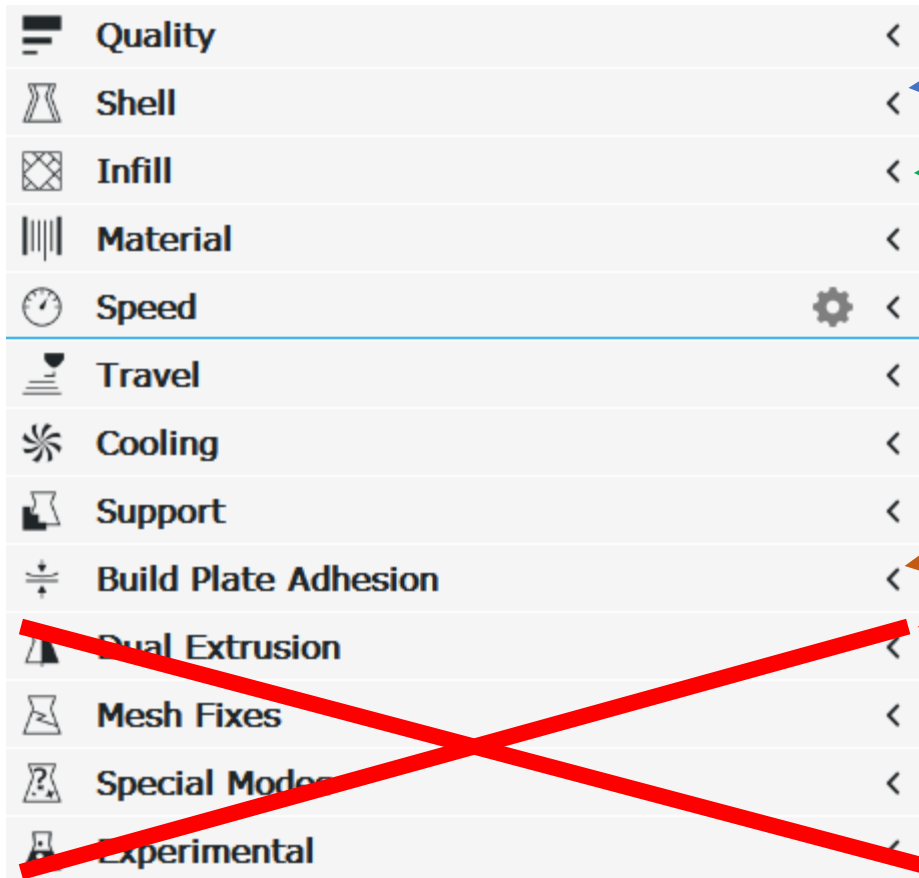
Overhanging structures >45° Need Supports

Some overhangs <45° Will be printed but are still difficult to print!

Rotate accordingly (And use the lay flat function)



Cura – Important Print Settings



Number and thickness of outer wall(s)

Infill density (%) and structure



Generate Support (Y/N)
Structure/Stability of Support

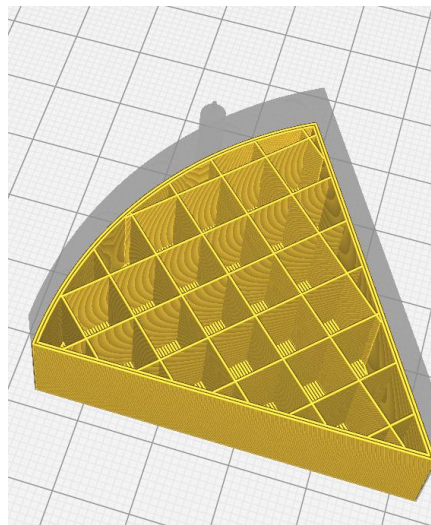
Generate build plate (Y/N)
build plate Structure

Doesn't work with our printer: only one extruder

No idea what those are doing ;
Pretty complicated

Cura- Important Settings: Shell + Infill

 Infill	
Infill Density	12 %
Infill Line Distance	6.6667 mm
Infill Pattern	Grid
 Shell	
Wall Thickness	0.8 mm
Wall Line Count	2

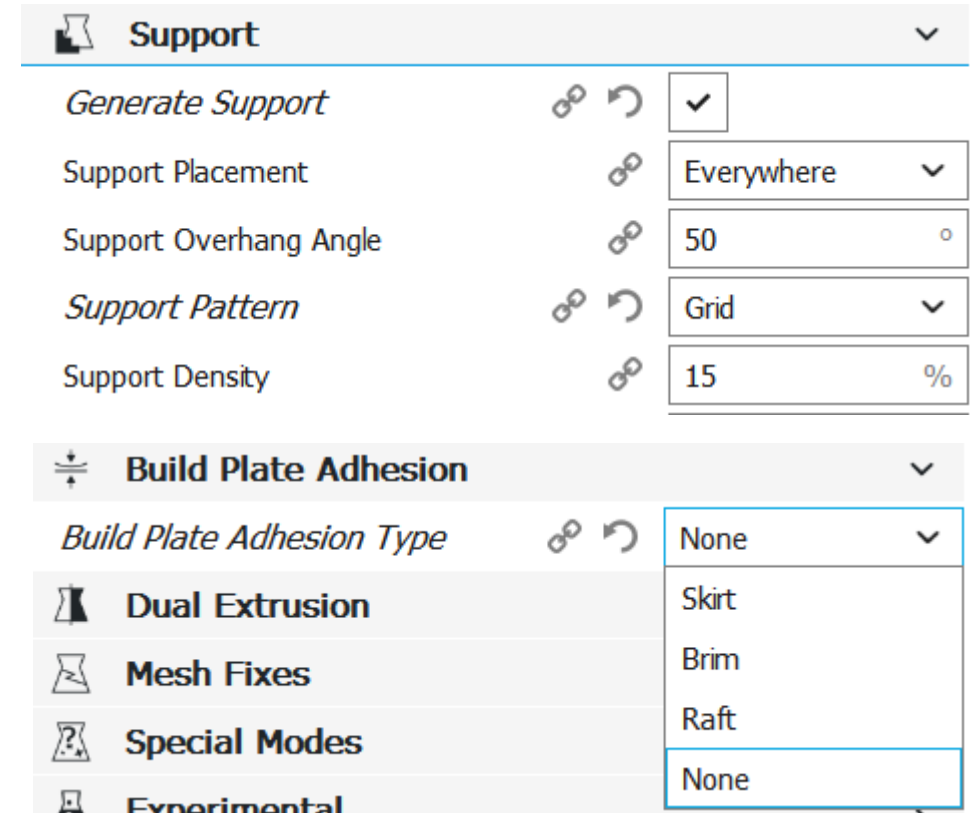


The cake model with the above settings (layer view)

- Outer Walls serve as main stability source
- 2-3 Walls usually suffice
- Infill density $>10\%$ suffices most of time
- More settings for both options
 - Either unimportant or are adjusted after changing the shown settings


Cura – Important Settings: Support & Build plate

- Support:
 - needed by overhanging structures $> 45^\circ$
 - Standard settings pretty ok
 - Leave checked unless stated in model description
- Build Plate:
 - Generates adhesion enhancing plate around/ under the model
 - Recommended for ABS
 - Raft is the strongest but biggest plate
- Both can be viewed in “layer view”



Cura - finishing your file

- Check
 - Printing time
 - Printing weight
- Printing costs @ Krautspace
 - 0.50€ per print
 - Adittionally 0.04€/g
- Pres “Save to File” and name it
 - Include your (nick-)name, material, what you printed, weight, time
 - ex: GlaDos_PLA_cake_11g_2h23min.gcode
- Pay, Upload, Print

PI3_Not_a_lie 
50.4 x 42.0 x 50.0 mm

02h 23min
3.60m / ~ 11g

Save to File

Reducing Print Costs

- Reduce **infill percentage**
 - Just add an **extra outer layer**
- Make your print smaller
- Avoid unnecessary support
- Avoid printing errors
 - Check Printer Calibration
 - **Stay till the printer has finished the first layer (or ask someone to watch it for you)**
 - Most prints go awry in the first few layers
 - Check back every few hours for longer prints (Telegram bot)



Infill		
Infill Density	12	%
Infill Line Distance	6.6667	mm
Infill Pattern	Grid	▼
Shell		
Wall Thickness	0.8	mm
Wall Line Count	2	



Choosing the right material

- High number of specialised Filaments
- Different physical and chemical properties
- Different models require different Polymers
 - Settings and Handling have to be adjusted to the plastic used

Else...

(probably)



Common Filament Types

- Tested by us
 - PLA → Cheap biodegradable allrounder material
 - ABS → tough, heat resistant material
 - PET(G) → best known as everyday plastic for food safe containers
- Interesting but yet untested
 - TPU → similar to rubber
 - Conductive PLA → low voltage circuits
 - Many many more ...



PLA (Polylactic Acid)

= polymerized fermented maize starch

→ Biodegradable, environment friendly

+Easy to print

- Low printing temperature
 - Almost no warping
 - No adhesion plate/ glue necessary
- Brittle
 - low Glass transition temperature (60°C)
 - Low chemical resistance



ABS (Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene)

=

+ tough material

+ high glass transition temperature

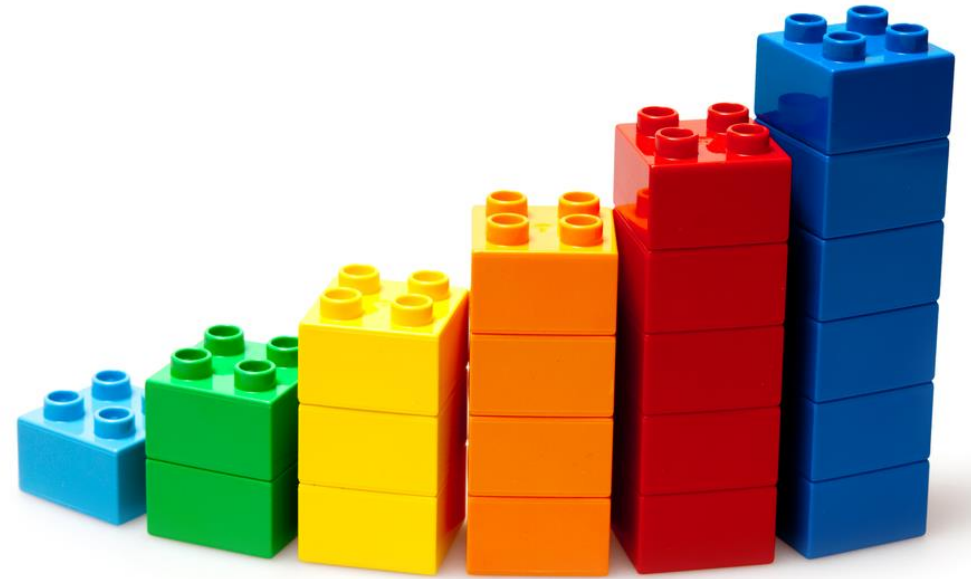
+ can be smoothed with acetone vapor

+ hydrolysis resistant

- Easily warps (up to 8%)

→ Ideal for small, fine objects, terrible for larger ones

Adhesion: diluted wood glue + build plate



PET(G) (Polyethylene terephthalate)

- “G” stands for glycolized
- = commonly used, foodsafe polymer
- + low warping → used for bigger prints
- + high melting()/ glass transition point ()
- +almost no warping
- small scale printing artefacts
- Small details and support often undistinguishable
- Adhesion: diluted wood glue



(Re)calibrating the printer

- Use Octoprint to Home the printer on all axes
 - Make sure the **marked lines** at both threaded rods are at 6' o clock (always)
 - Put a paper sheet between plate and extruder then try to move it around (after failed prints)
- If its possible to move it with some resistance the its well calibrated
 - Check all edges and corners, make sure it doesn't get harder/ easier
 - Adjust using a screw driver on the plates corner screws

