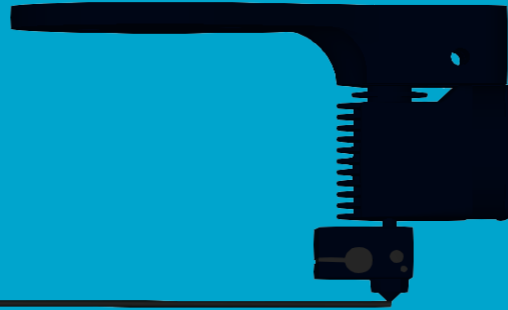


samk



3D-PRINTING - Troubleshooting



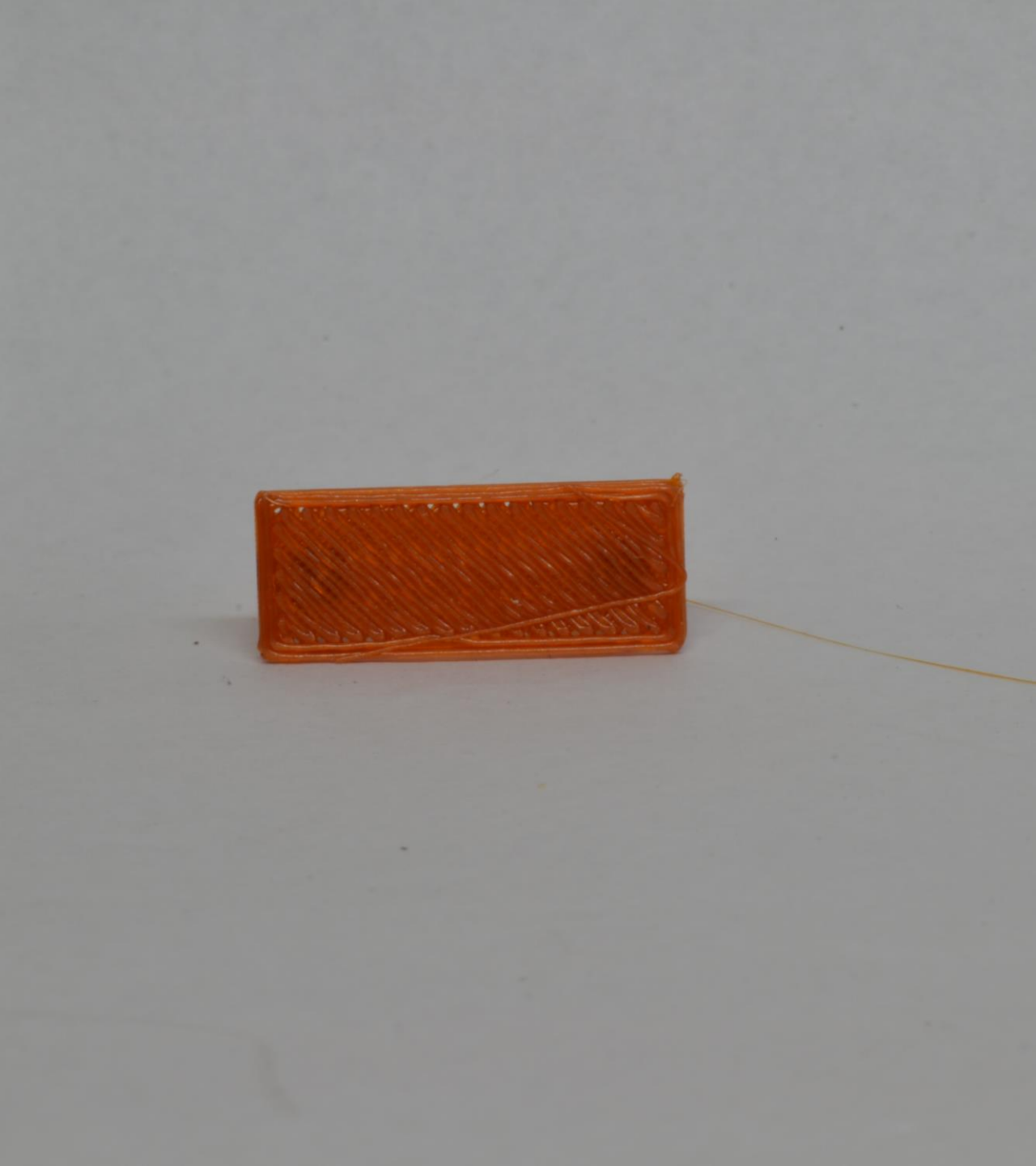
Errors, mistakes, problems

- Four different error categories
 - User error
 - Machine error
 - Material error
 - Slicer error
 - Usually a user error



Adhesion to printbed

- Most important thing when printing:
 - Part needs to stick to the bed
- First layer tells alot
- Sometimes, it can still loosen from bed on other layers too



Reasons for this

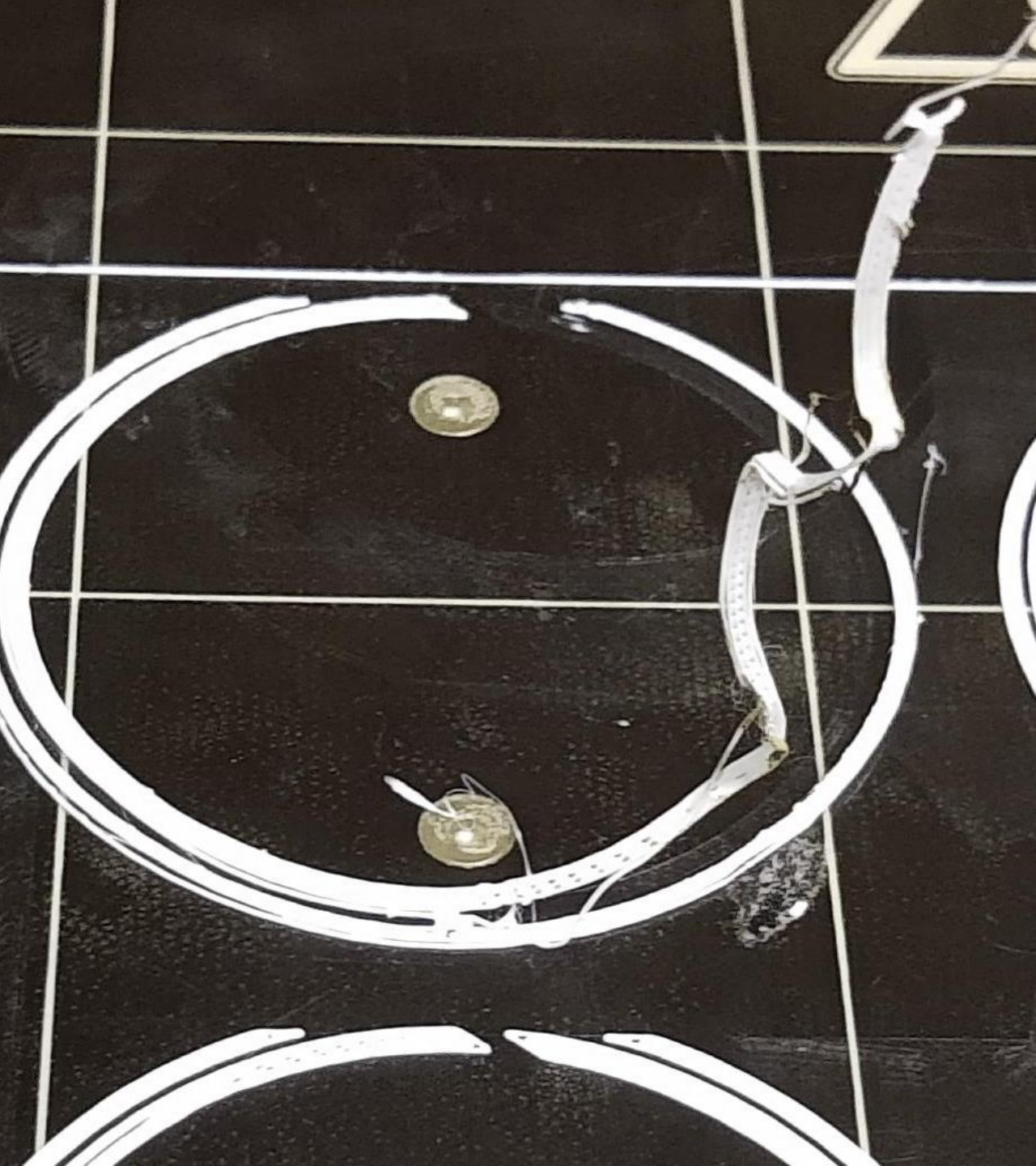
1. Nozzle at wrong distance from bed (Too high / Too Low)
2. Printbed isn't leveled
3. Too fast print speed for first layer
4. Printing temperatures (Bed and/or nozzle)
5. Dirty printbed (Greasy, dusty)

Nozzle at wrong distance from bed

- Check nozzle height after homing printer
- Adjust the offset with one of the following:
 - Moving the mechanical switch
 - Adjust bed
 - Adjust probe Z-offset in printer
 - Adjust Z-offset in slicer
 - Adjust Z-offset in printer (Live Z adjustment)

Level the printbed

- Uneven printbed can be noticed in bigger prints
- How to fix:
 - Homing the printer
 - Disable stepper motors or turn printer off
 - Move the carriage to different corners of the print bed
 - Adjust the print bed from the screws on the corners
- Some printers have a menu for this, check if the printer has that menu available



Too fast print speed

- Adjust the first layer print speed to much slower from the slicing software speed settings
- Or adjust the overall speed, also fixes the issue

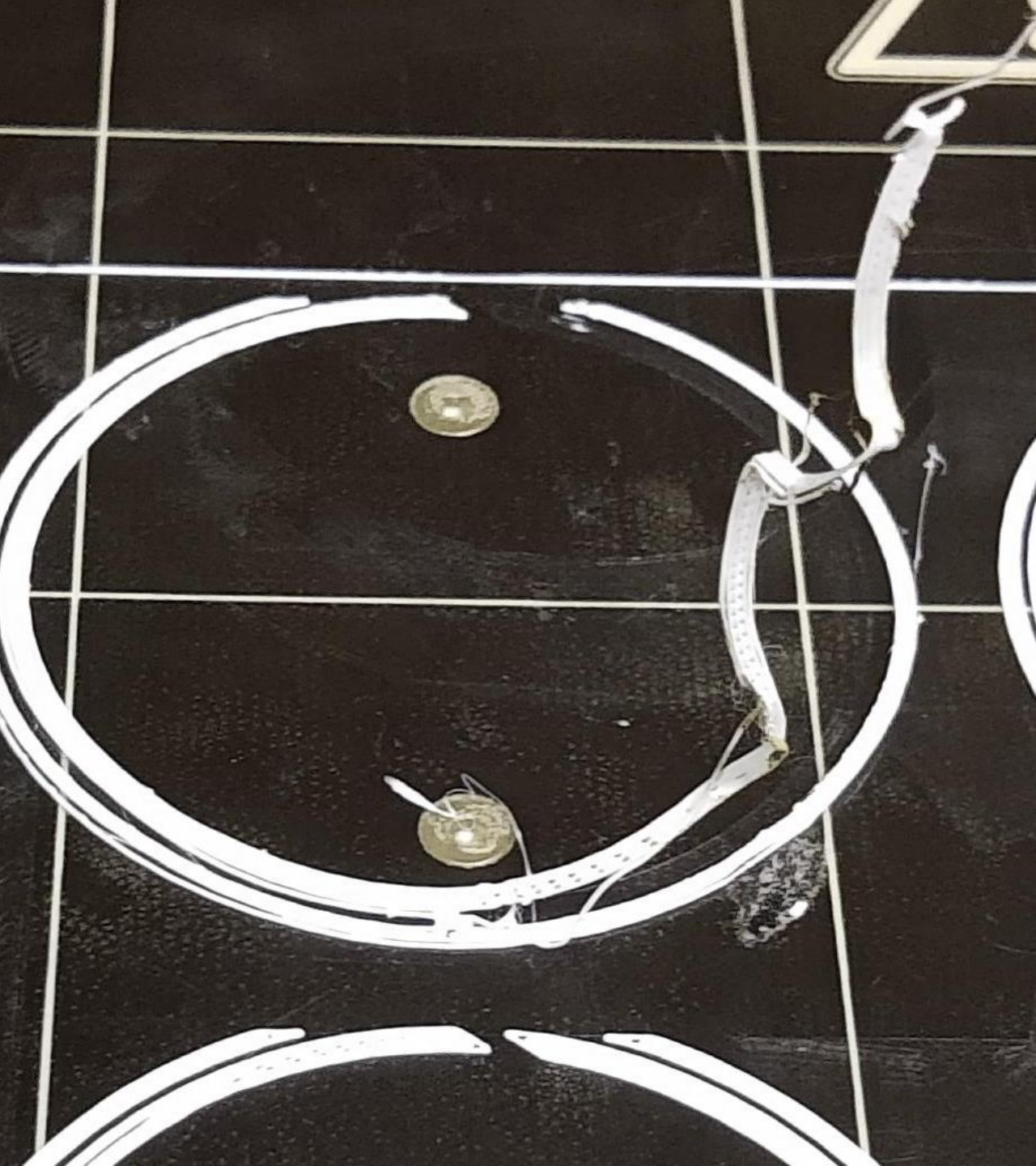


Dirty print bed

- Needs to be cleaned
- For glass/mirror, use dish washing liquid and water
- For PEI, use IPA (Isopropyl Alcohol)
- For Buildtak, use IPA (70%)

Temperature settings

- Prints don't stick even after checking and fixing the other issues
- Printing temperature can be the issue
- Double check the recommended printing temperatures, go to the higher end
- Should do temperature calibration for each material you have



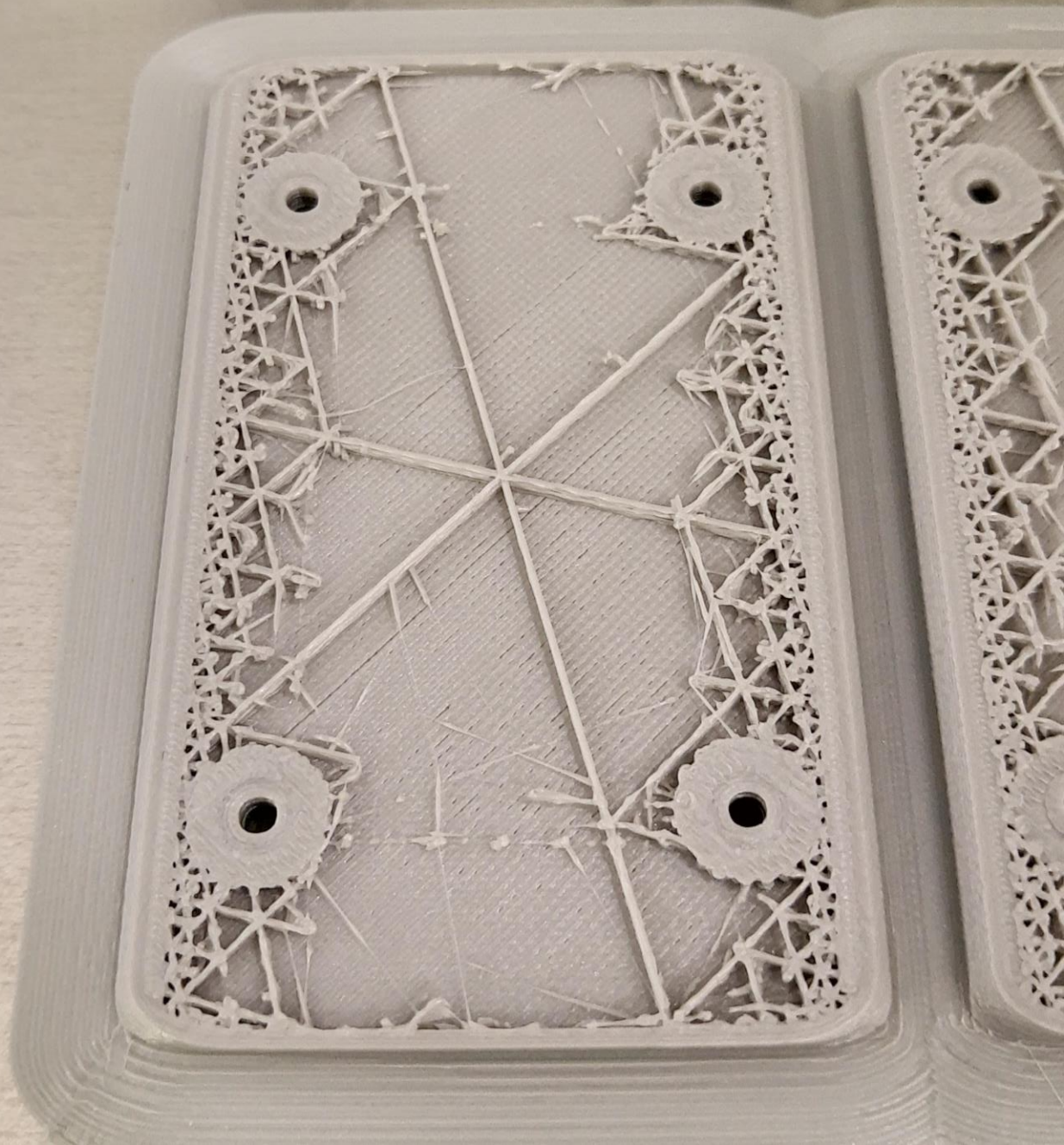
Print warps from one corner

- Usually common in ABS, PETG and ASA prints. Sometimes also in bigger PLA prints
- Reasons:
 - Bad adhesion
 - Draft in room
 - Too cold room temperature



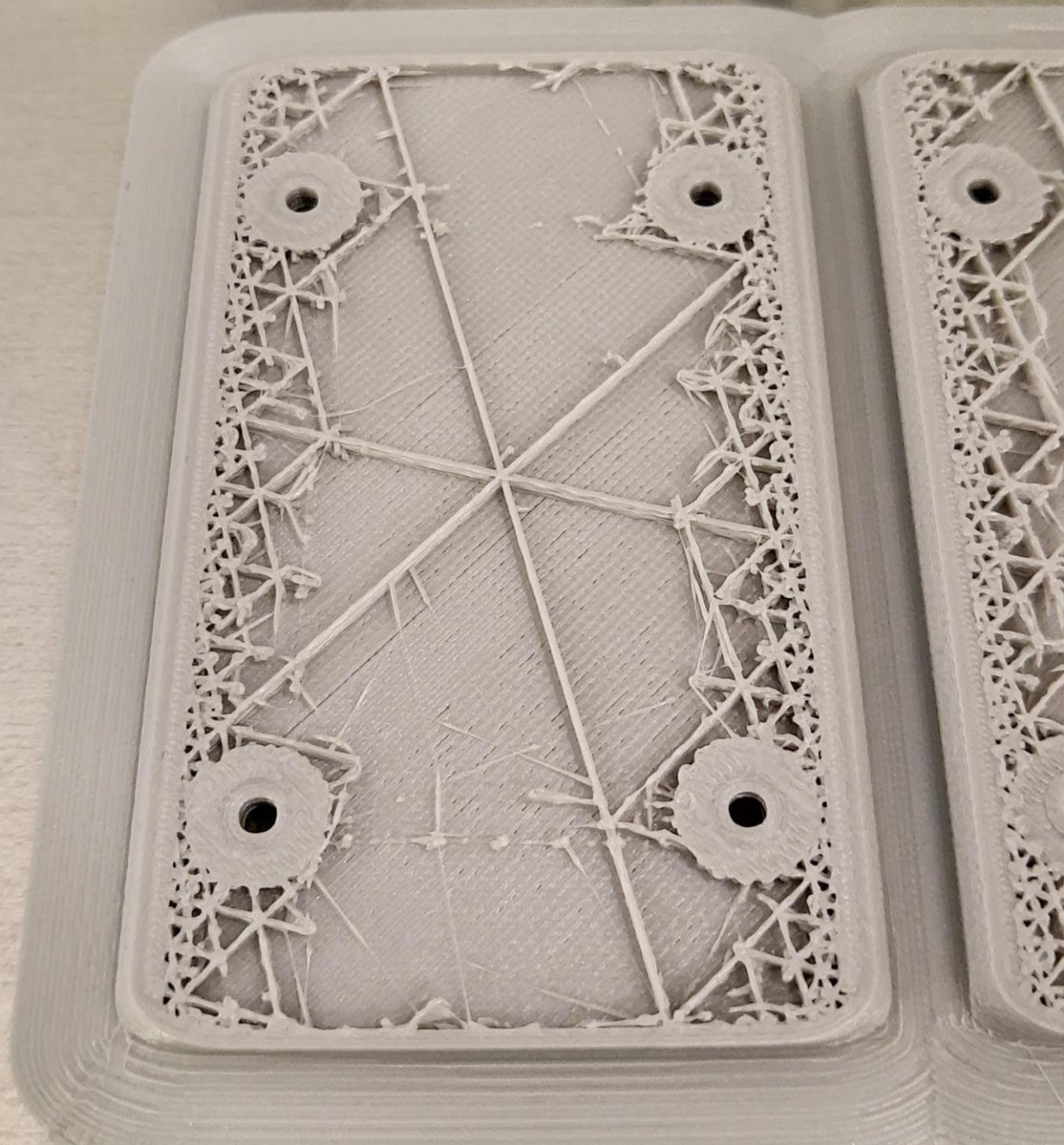
Solutions

- Go through the steps on the previous problem
- Set bed temperature higher
- Check on the cooling settings
- Use adhesion helpers (software side)
- Use adhesion helpers (hardware side):
 - Dimafix, 3DLac, Printafix, gluestick



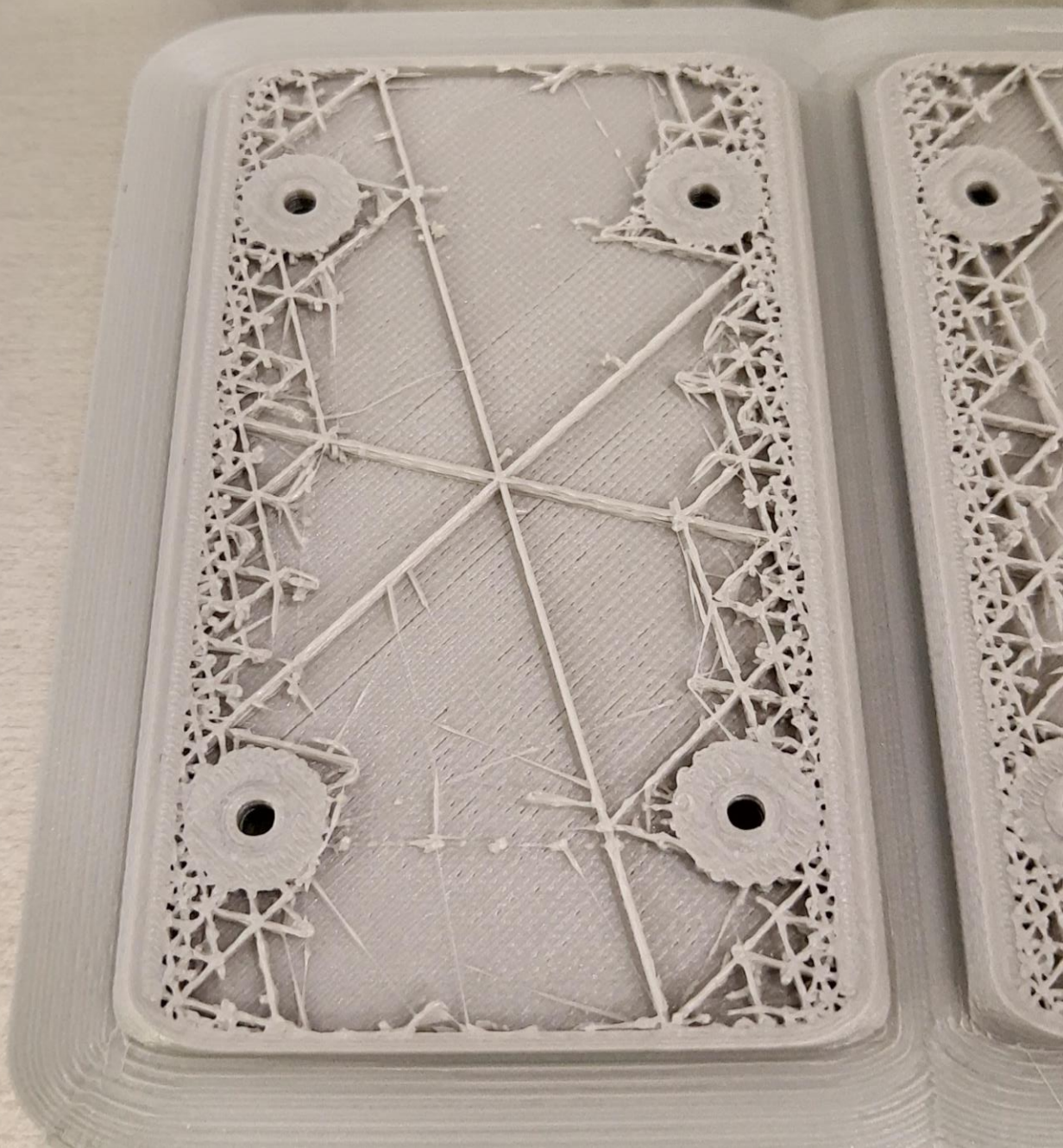
Print has holes

- Sometimes prints can have holes and uneven places where material hasn't been placed
 - Affects part strength
- Part can easily crumble
- Non-appealing prints



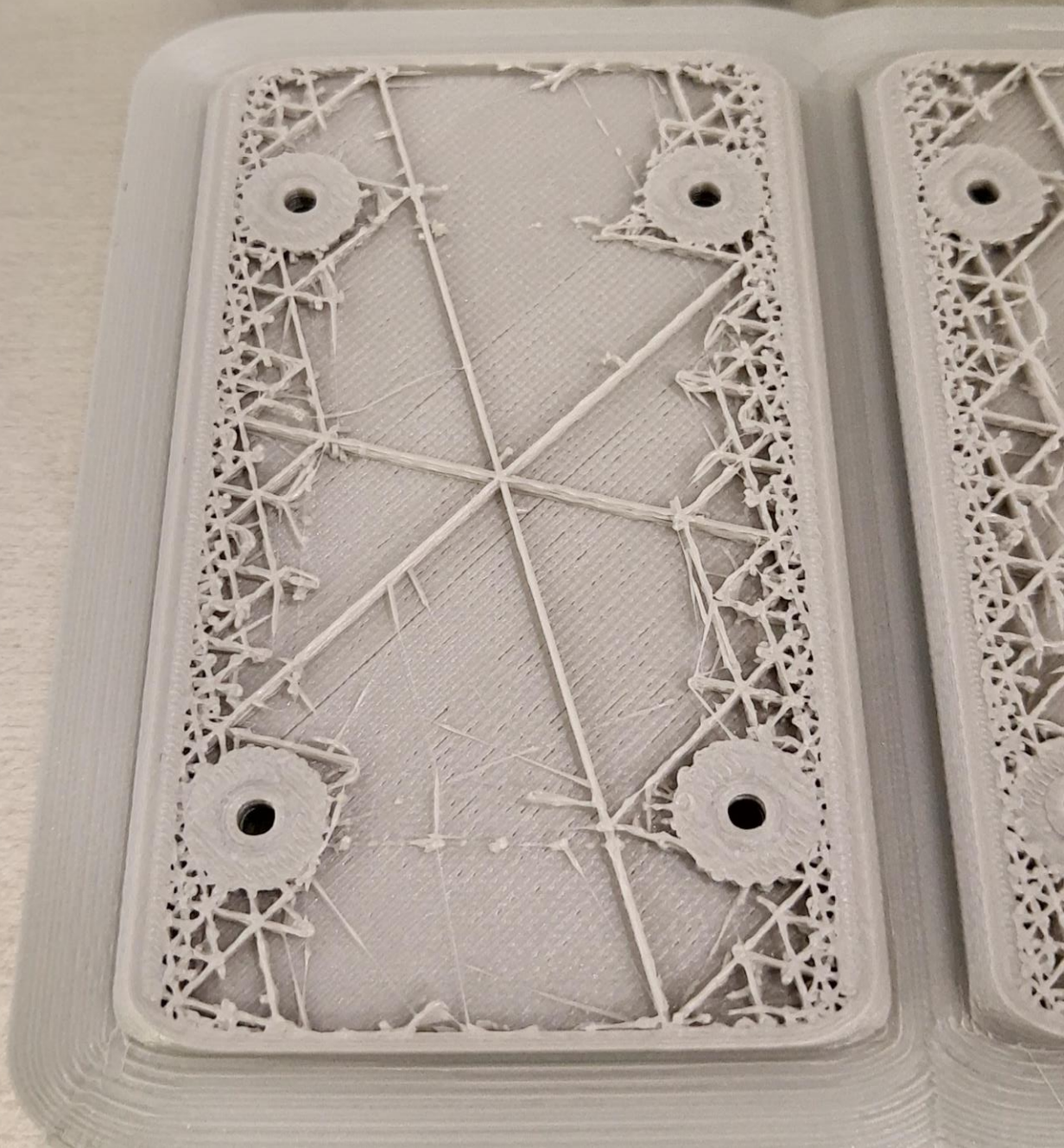
Reasons

1. Nozzle partly clogged
2. Printing speed too fast
3. Bowden – PTFE-tube
4. Printing temperature too low
5. Extruder has bits of plastic dust
6. Filament diameter varies
7. Print material can't move freely



Nozzle clogged

- Sometimes after material change, there's left over material
- Should use old material temperatures for a while
- Push fairly enough material through
 - If it doesn't help -> take it apart and remove clog



Print speed

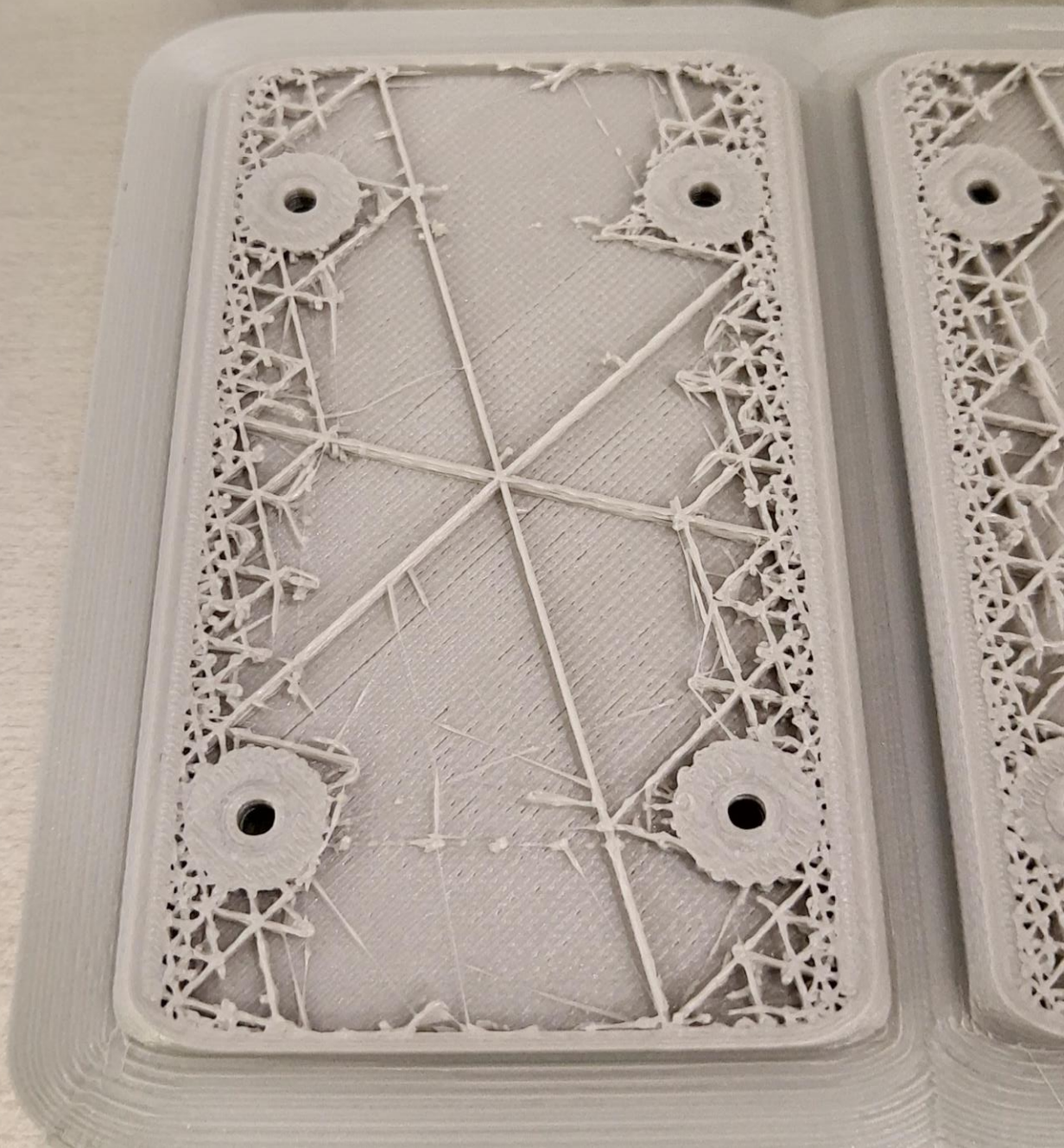
- Print speed too high, filament can't keep up.
 - Lower speed
 - Or raise temperature and flowrate to compensate

Bowden – PTFE

- Sometimes ptfе-tube can be a bit dusty
 - Clean with pushing new material through and see if anything comes out. Using compressed air might help in some cases
- Sometimes raising temperature in the heater, helps with the pressure and some extra doesn't matter in the tube

Printer extruder

- Clean the cogs that push the filament
 - Requires taking extruder apart
 - Tooth brush or a brass brush



Print material

- Really cheap material can be very low quality
- 1.75 is more like 1.8 or 1.7

Print material holder

- Make sure the filament roll can spin freely
 - 3D-printed spool holder
 - Check for tangles



Print dimensions vary

- 20x20x20 cube doesn't add up
- Tolerances



Reasons

- Uncalibrated printer (Only on kits)
- Uncalibrated material
- Material dimension varies



Uncalibrated printer

- Check E-steps
 - Measure 120 mm of material from the extruder and mark it
 - Heat up the extruder to material temperature
 - Extrude 100 mm of material
 - Measure marked distance to the extruder
 - $\text{New E-steps} = \text{Old E-steps} * (100/\text{Measured distance})$



Uncalibrated material

- Print a 20x20x20 cube with 2 walls
 - Flow-value 100%
 - Measure wall thickness
 - Should be 0.8 mm with a 0.4 mm nozzle
- Adjust the flow % accordingly
 - If it's less, raise %, if it's more, lower the %



Uncalibrated printer

- Check Y- and X-steps after checking E-steps using a calculator.
 - <https://blog.prusaprinters.org/calculator/>



Material dimension

- Measure average diameter from few meter distance
- Insert the diameter information into slicer to get 'calibrated' info to slicer
 - Really rare occasion this happens