

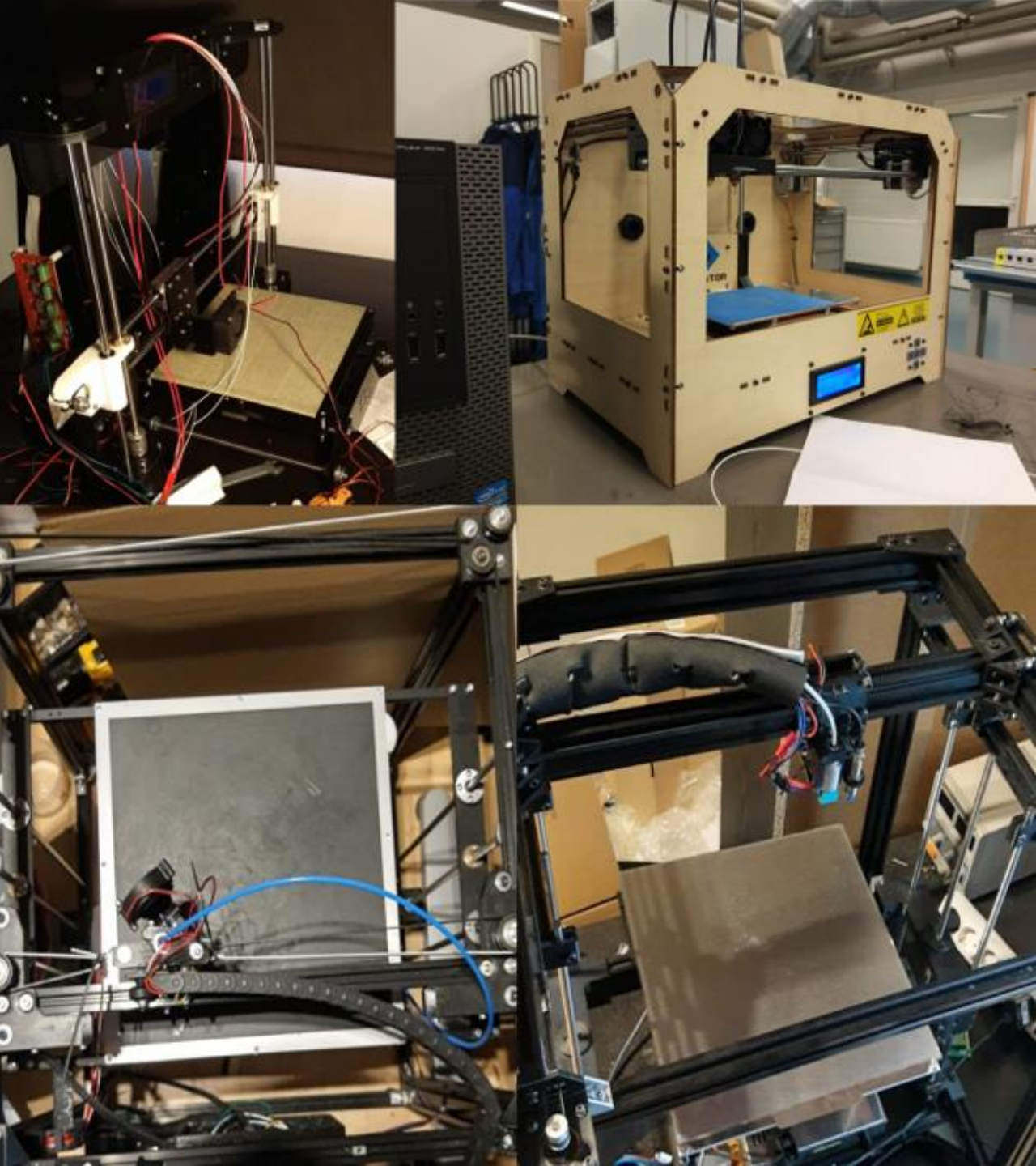
Building a FDM 3D-printer

MECHANICS / FRAME



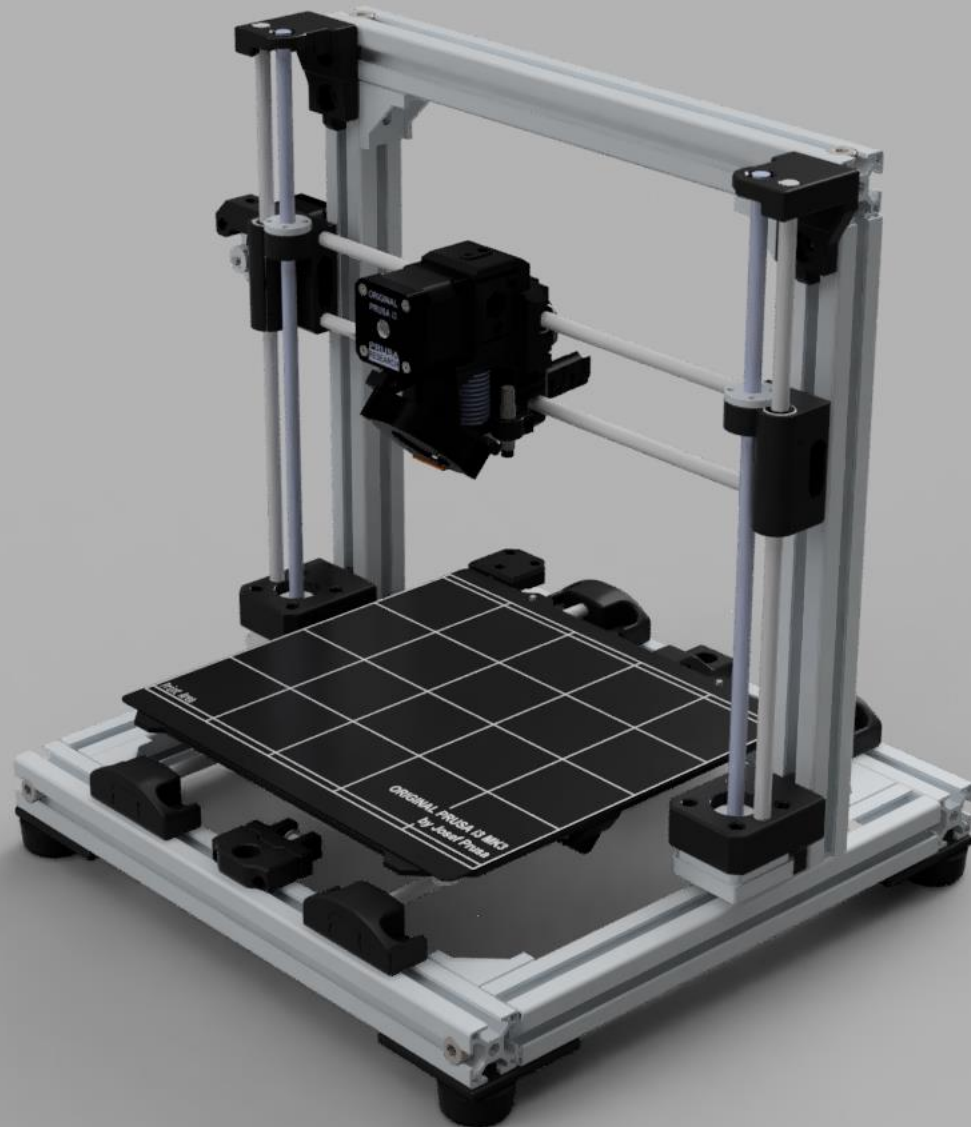
Need for a 3D printer?

- Big prints?
- Does printing time matter?
- Multimaterial?
- Printable materials?
- Kit, project or a ready to print?



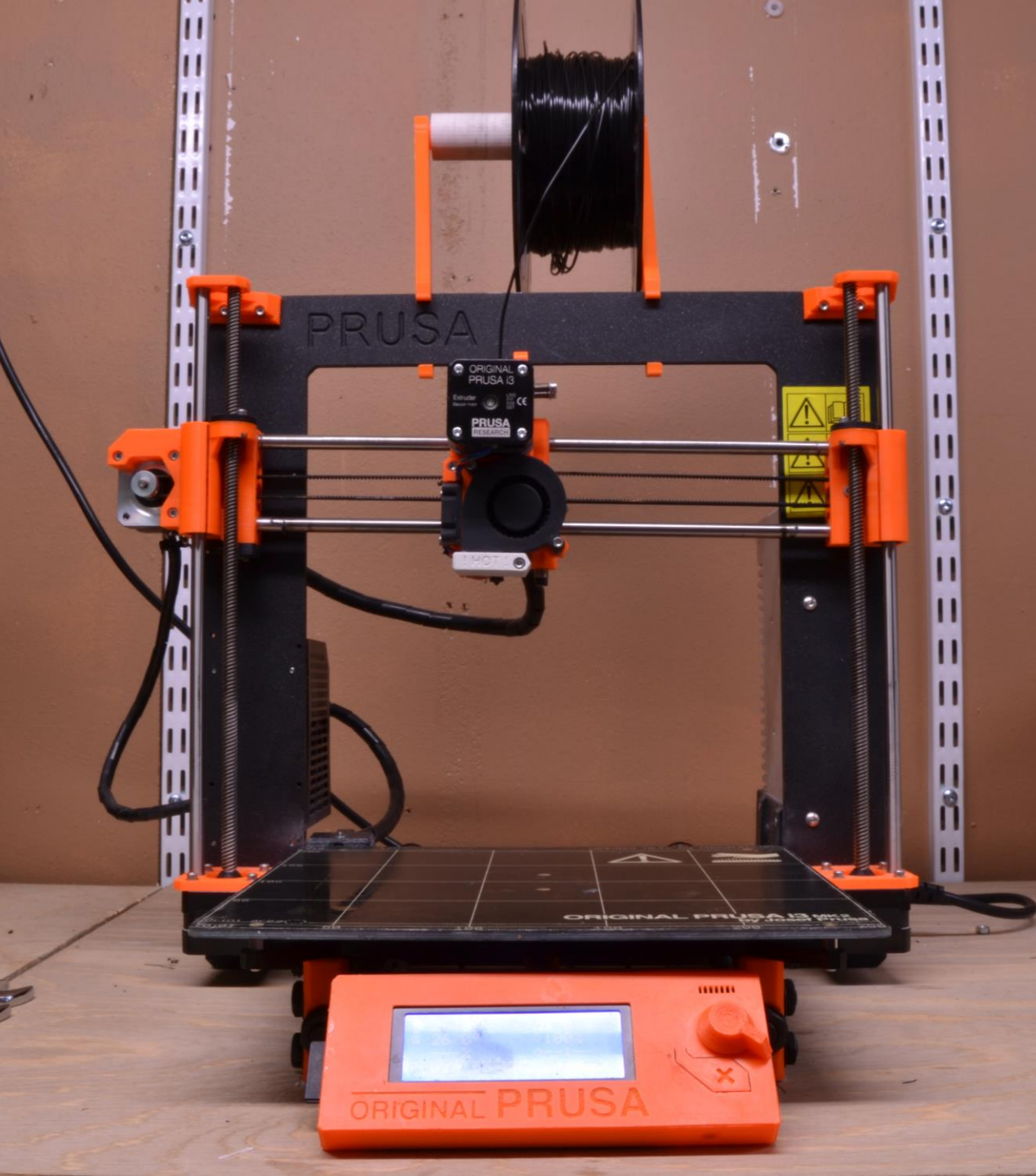
Kinematics + Frame material

- Cartesian
- CoreXY / H-Bot / D-Bot
- Delta



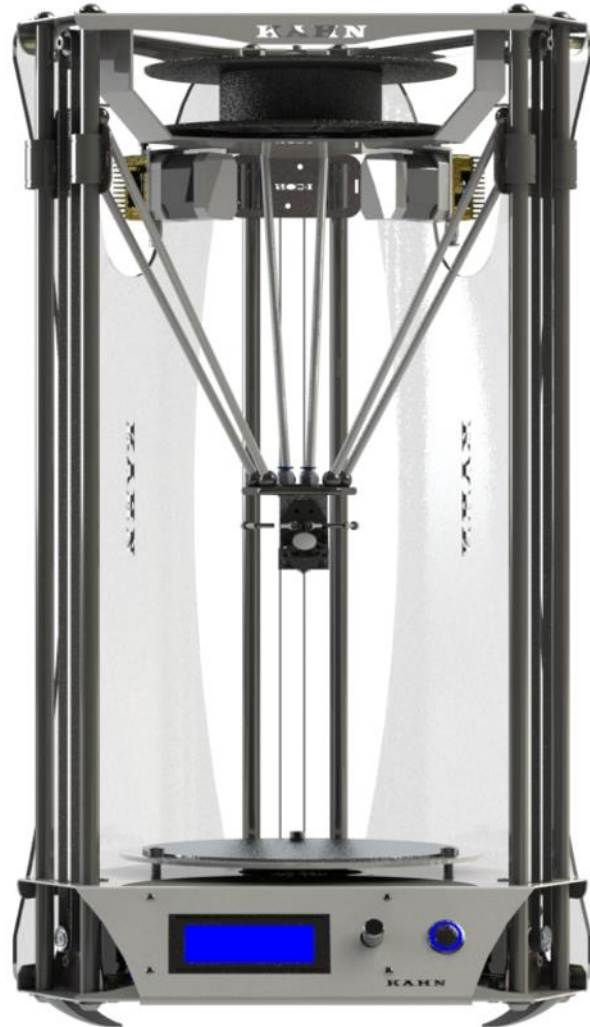
Cartesian

- Reasonable build area
- Speed isn't everything
- Frame material is important
- Reasonable priced
- Very wide community



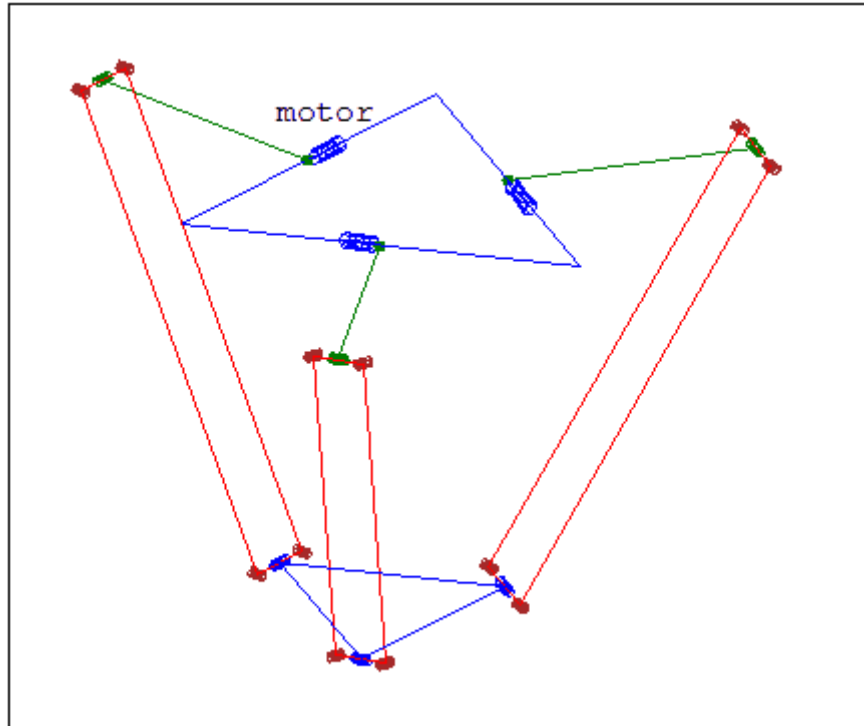
Cartesian

- Heated bed moves in Y-direction, printing head moves in X- and Z-directions
- Simple kinematics
- Bowden and direct-drive



Delta

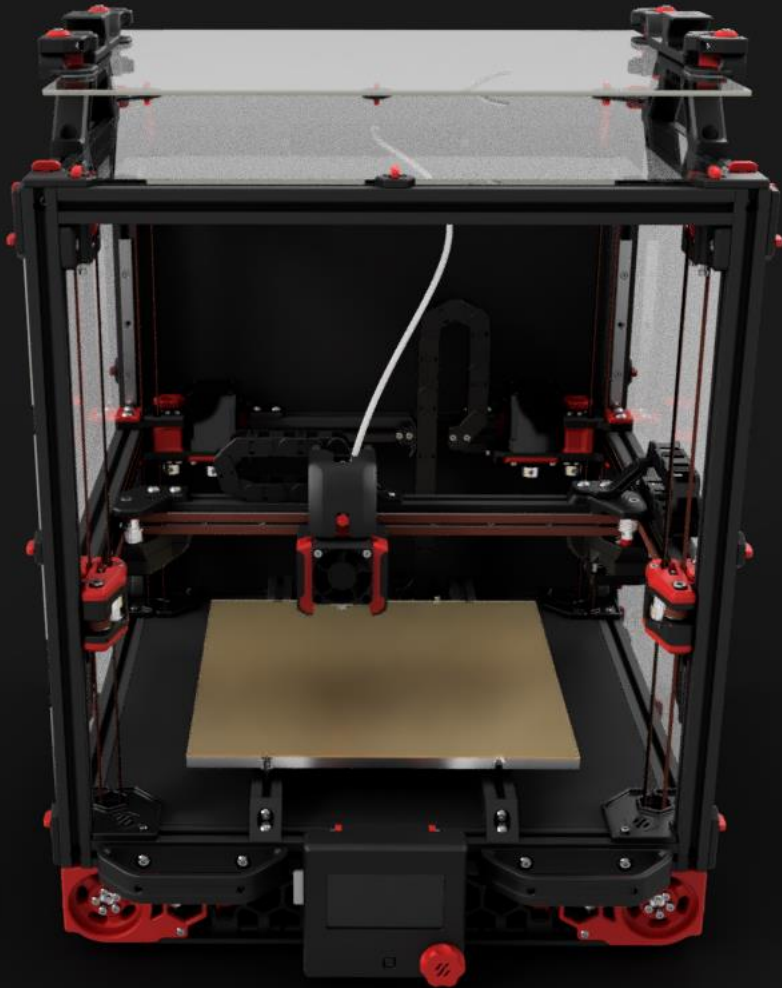
- Speed
- Limited build area (Circular)
- Bowden



Picture ZD.net

Delta

- Kinematics based on co-operation of 3 motors
- Motors move carriages which hold rods which then are attached to the printing head
- Requires calculation for motions, which means it's recommended to use a better controller
- <https://www.geogebra.org/m/Br52nA iP>

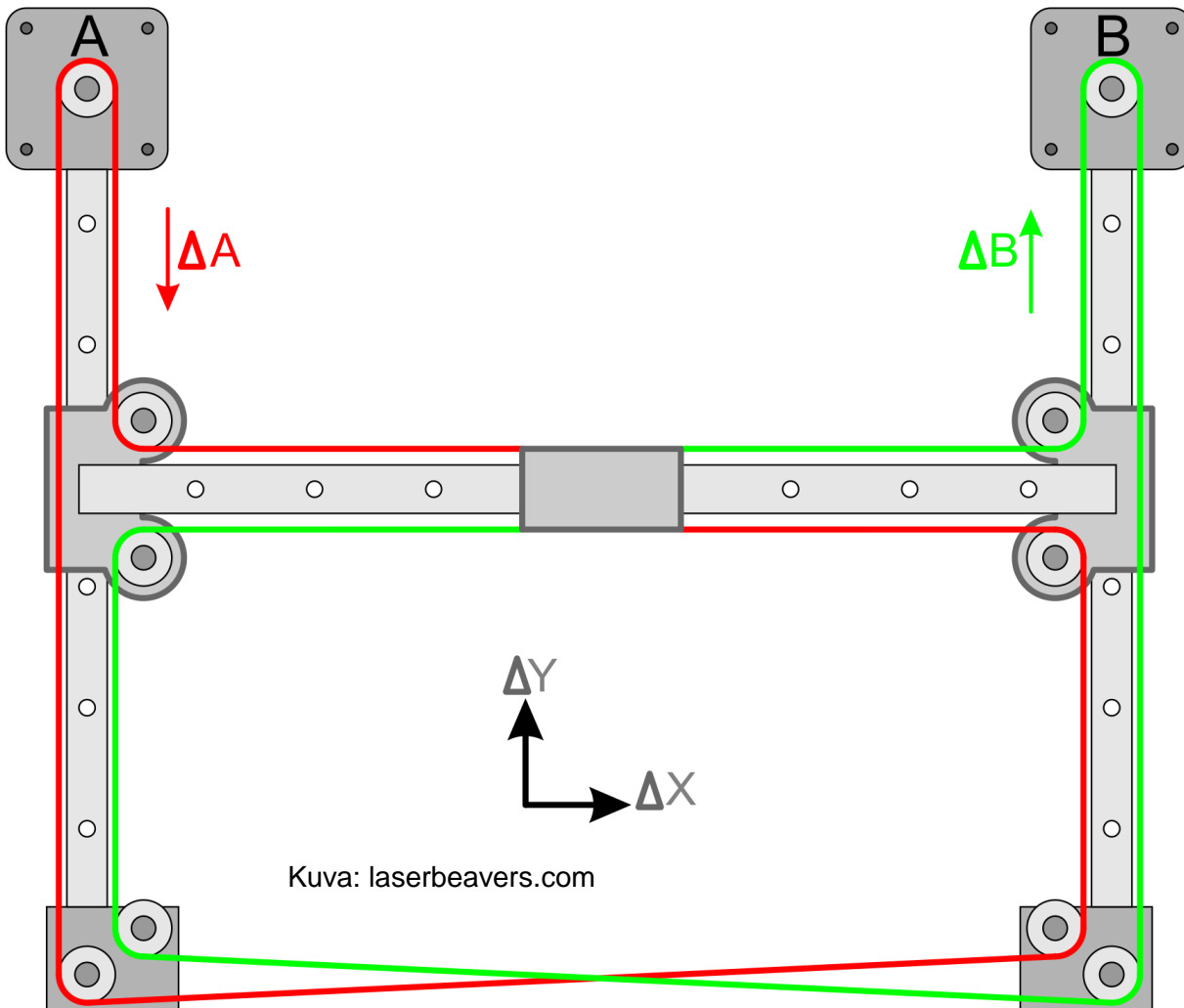


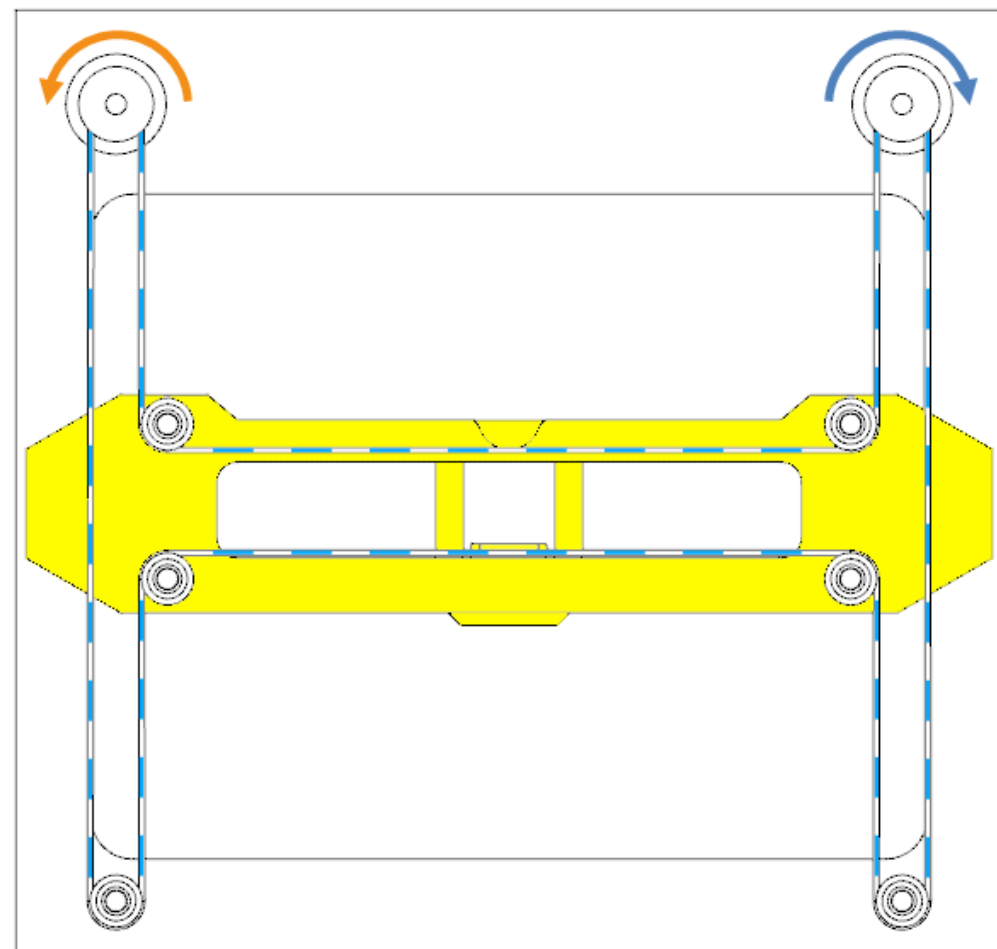
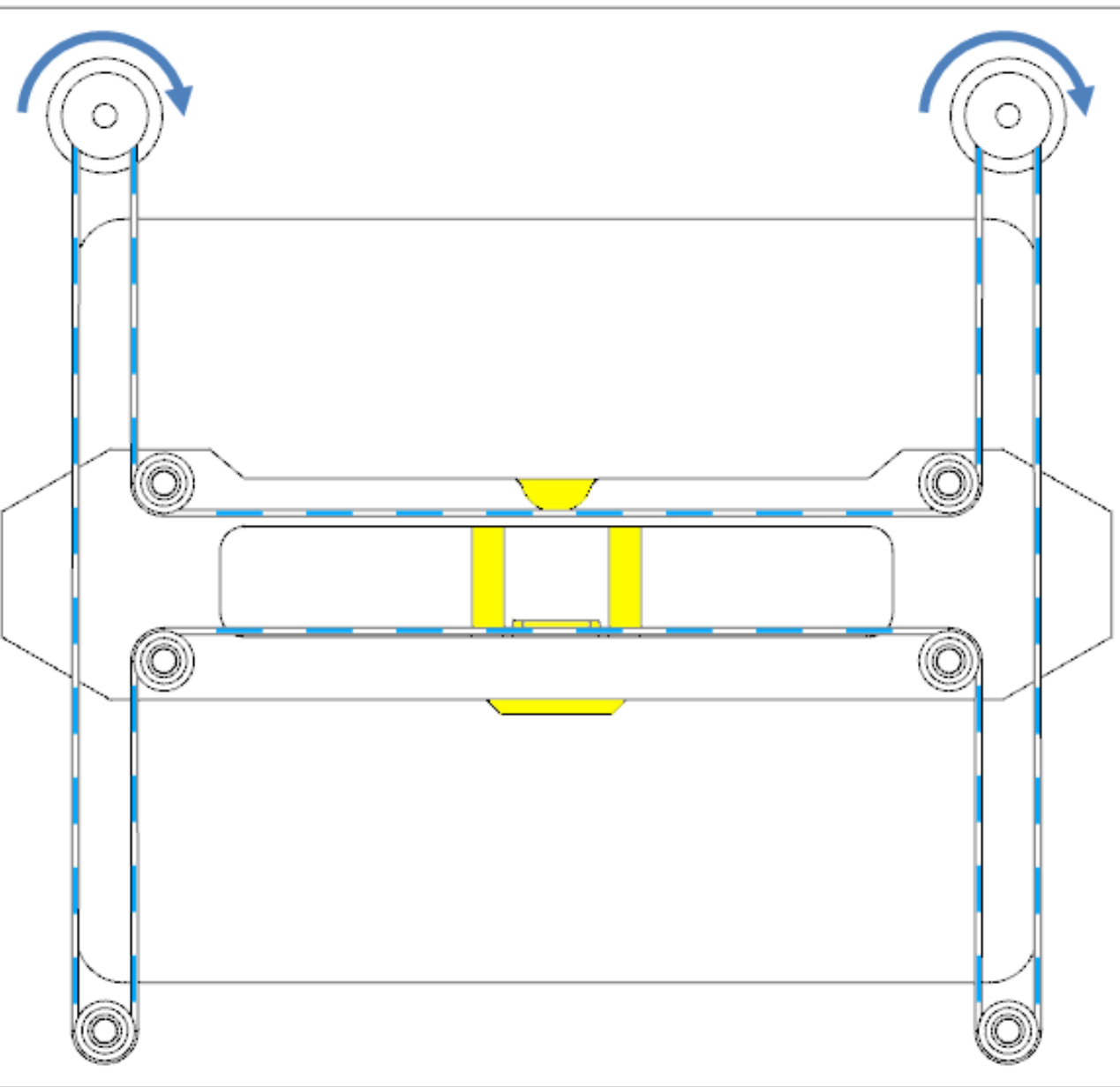
CoreXY / H-Bot / D-Bot

- Rigidness and speed
- Heated bed moves in Z-direction, printing head moves in X- and Y-direction with the help of belts.
- Easily added “printing chassis”
- Mostly are bowden, but can be modified into a direct-drive
- Printer footsize is very optimized to build area

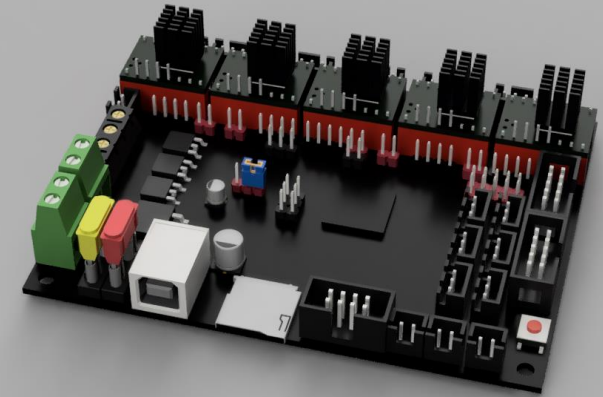
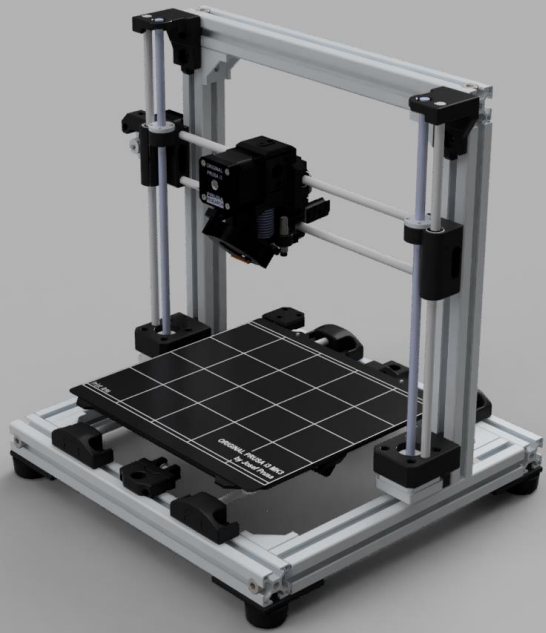
CoreXY / H-Bot / D-Bot

- Kinematics based on co-operation of A and B motors
- Motor movement in opposite directions causes straight line movements





Pictures: <https://www.jjrobots.com/>



What does an FDM 3D-printer consist of?

Building a FDM 3D-printer

MECHANICS / MOVEMENT



Kuva: aus3d.com/au



Power transfer

- Movement is formed from stepper motors, but it has to be transmitted somehow
- Usually with belt or trapezoid screws

Belt

- Most common width 6 mm
- Teethprofile GT2
- Basic rubber belt
- Metal reinforced nylon belt
- Gates-belt



Different movement options

- Linear bearing and metal rod
- V-wheel and aluminium profile
- Linear rail and aluminium profile
- Trapezoid rod and metal rod





Linear bearings

- Chinasium, IKO, SKO, Igus, self-printed
- Price can vary from 0.5 – 20 € per bearing



Kuva: amazon.com

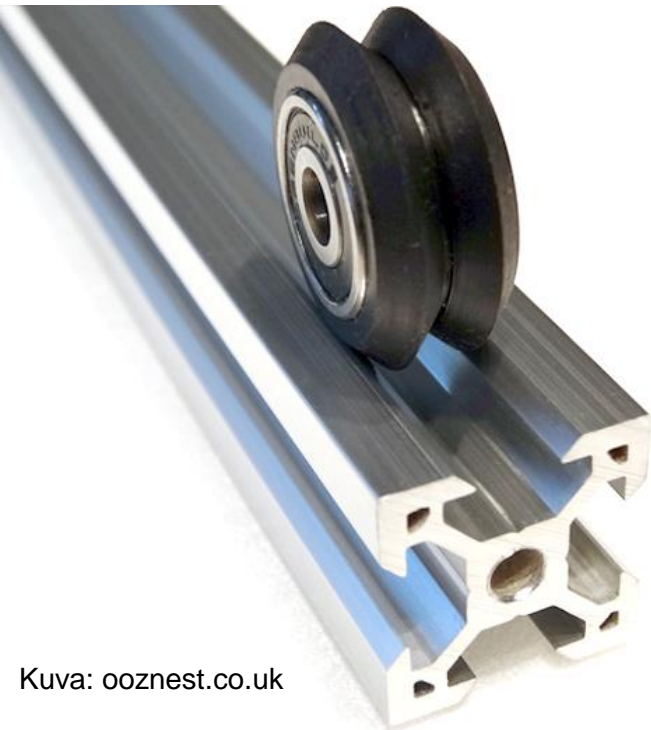


Kuva: openbuilds.com



V-wheel

- POM or Delrin
- Works best with certain aluminium profiles
- Different aluminium profiles for different wheels
- Price : 0.35 € - 5 € per wheel

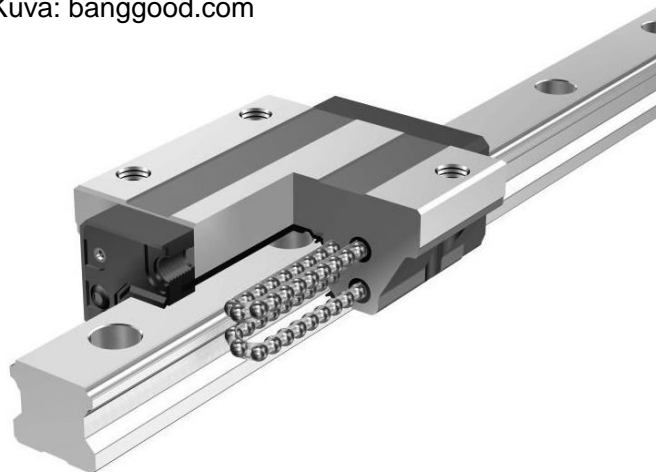


Kuva: ooznest.co.uk

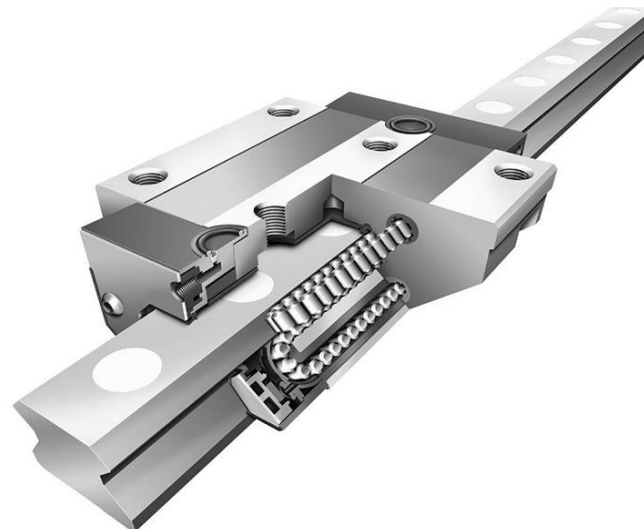
Linear rail



Kuva: banggood.com



Kuva:linearmotiontips.com



- “Doesn’t” wiggle
- Installed usually on aluminium profile
- Chinasium, HIWIN, SKO
- Different sizes, MGN7, MGN9, MGN12, MGN15 – Choose according to profile

Building a FDM 3D-printer

ELECTRONICS



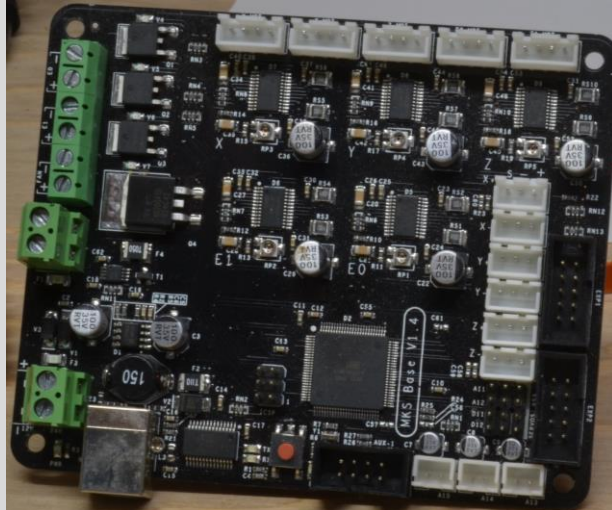
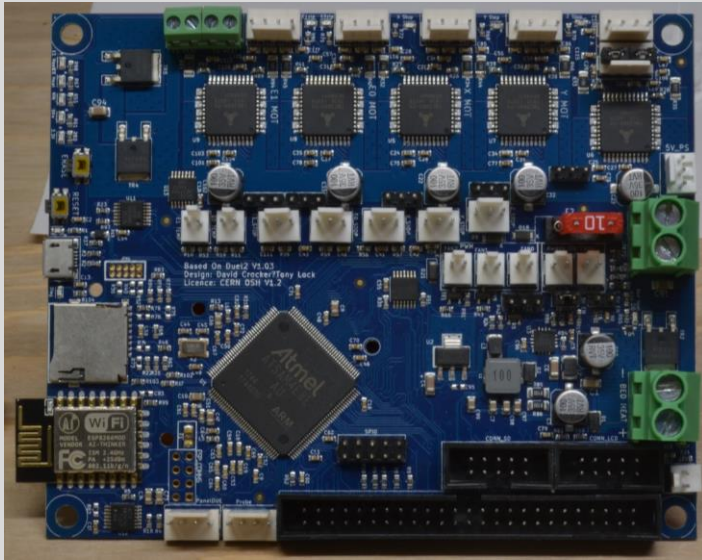
Powersupply

- 12V or 24V
- Avoid chinese
- ATX, "LED"-powersupply or a server powersupply
- MeanWell / WEHO / Delta Electronics
- Extra care, because 240V



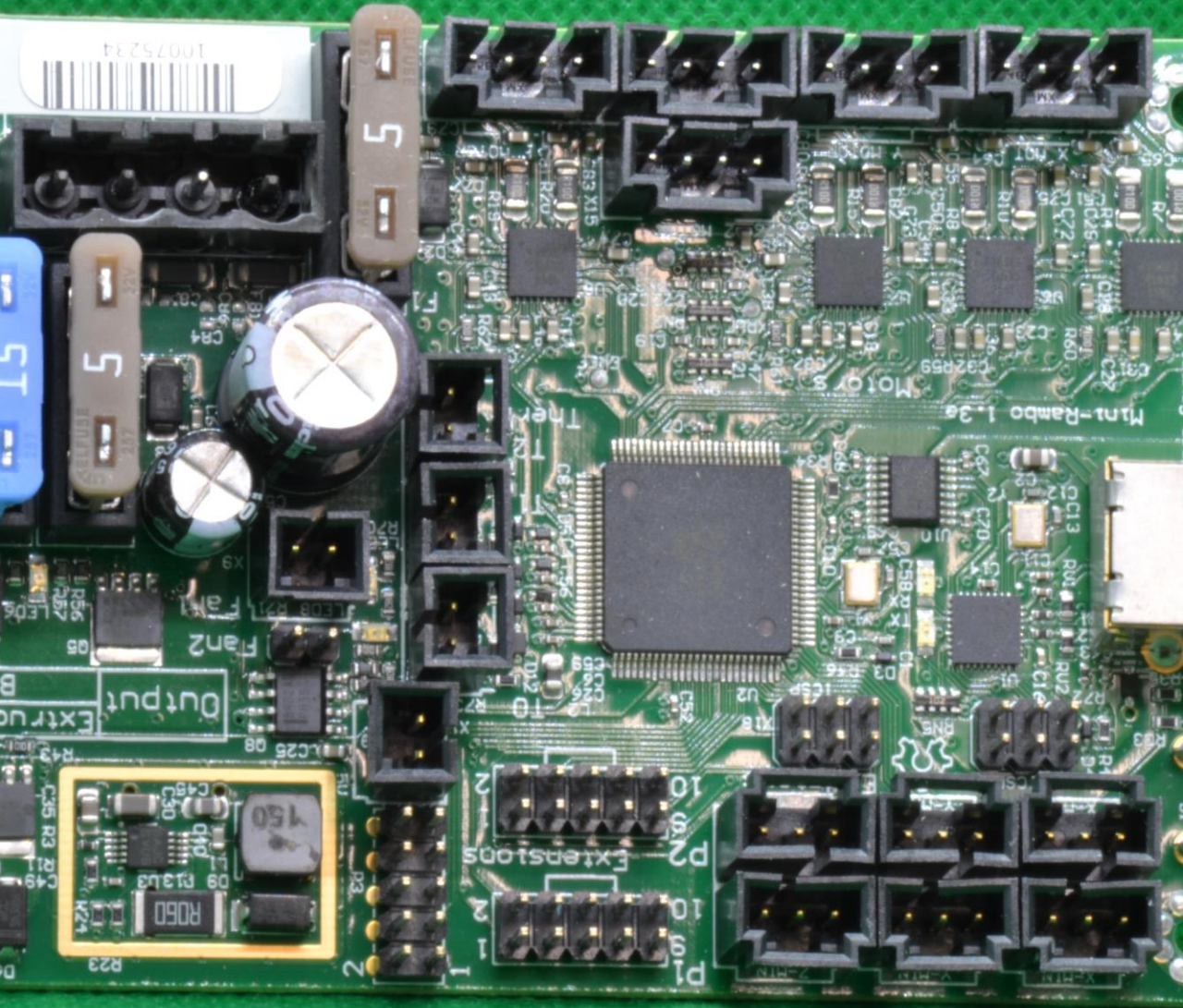
Powersupply

- Should always be covered
- Printable chassis or a integrated solution
- C13 Socket for ease of use
- Overscale your PSU for safety



Controller board

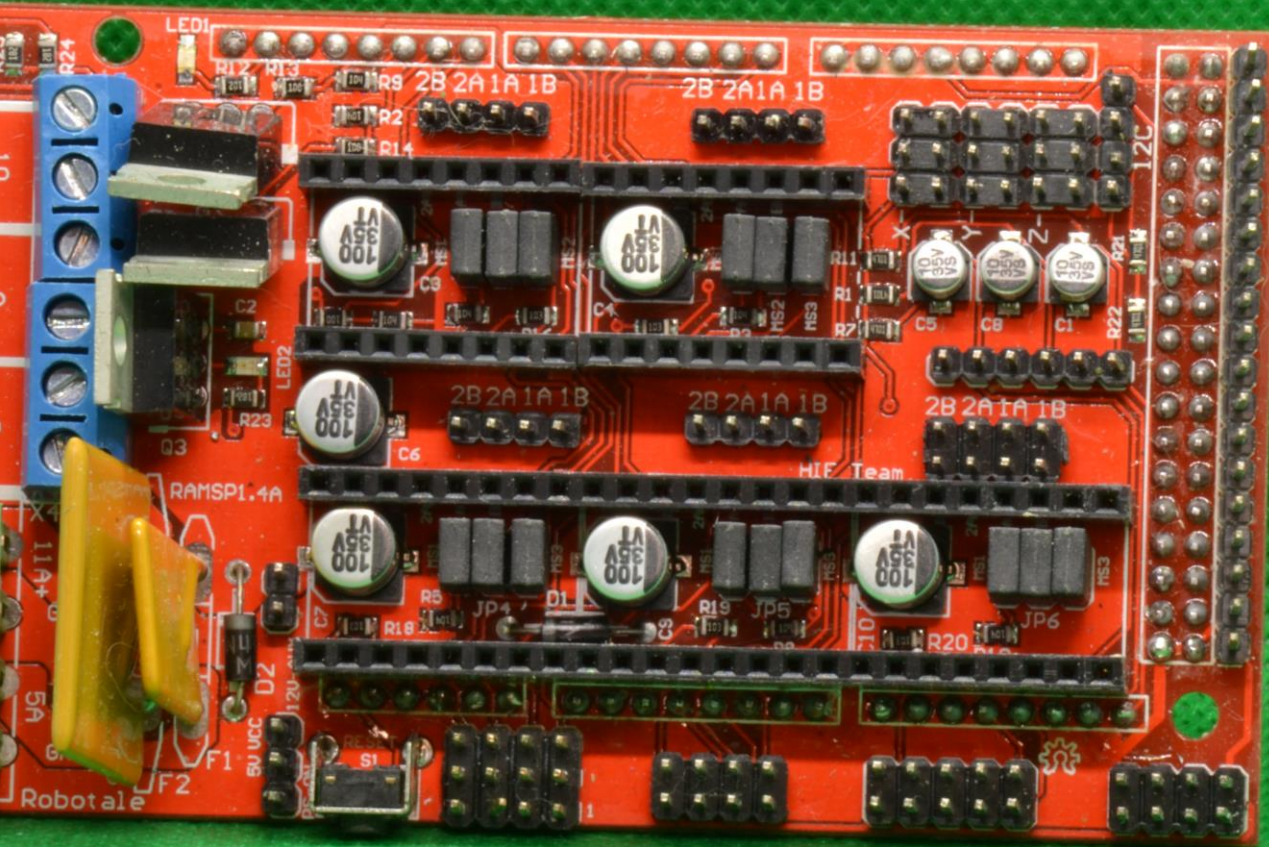
- 12V or 24V (Depends on PSU)
- 8-bit or 32-bit
- Stepper drivers
- SSR or controller controls heated bed
- Possibility for a display
- Connections
- Firmware



Controller board

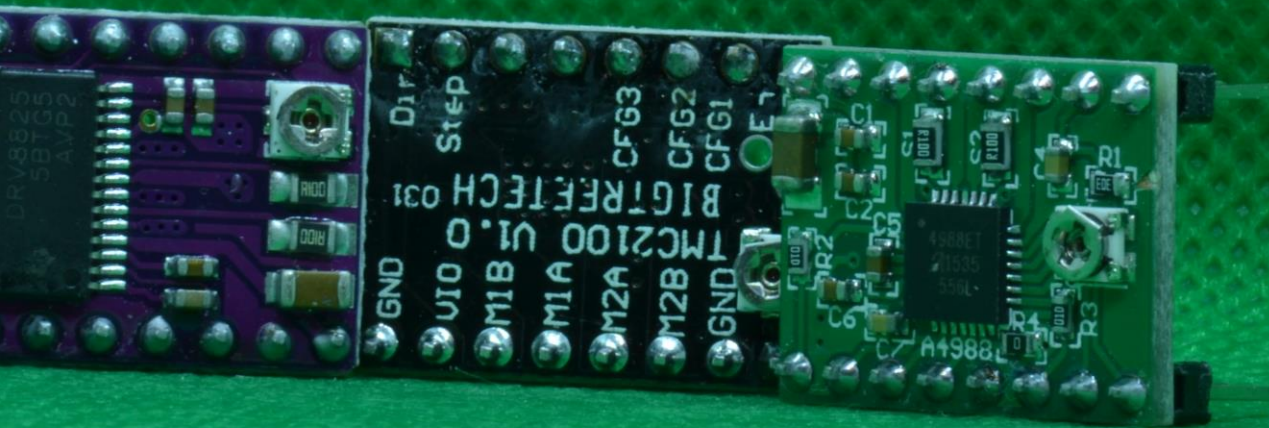
- Due+RAMPS (10 – 60 €)
- Duet3D (70 - 150 €)
- MKS Gen/Base 1.4 (25 €)
- SKR 1.3/1.4 (14-40 €)
- SKR Mini (25-30 €)
- Einsy Rambo / Retro (~50-100 €)

Stepper driver



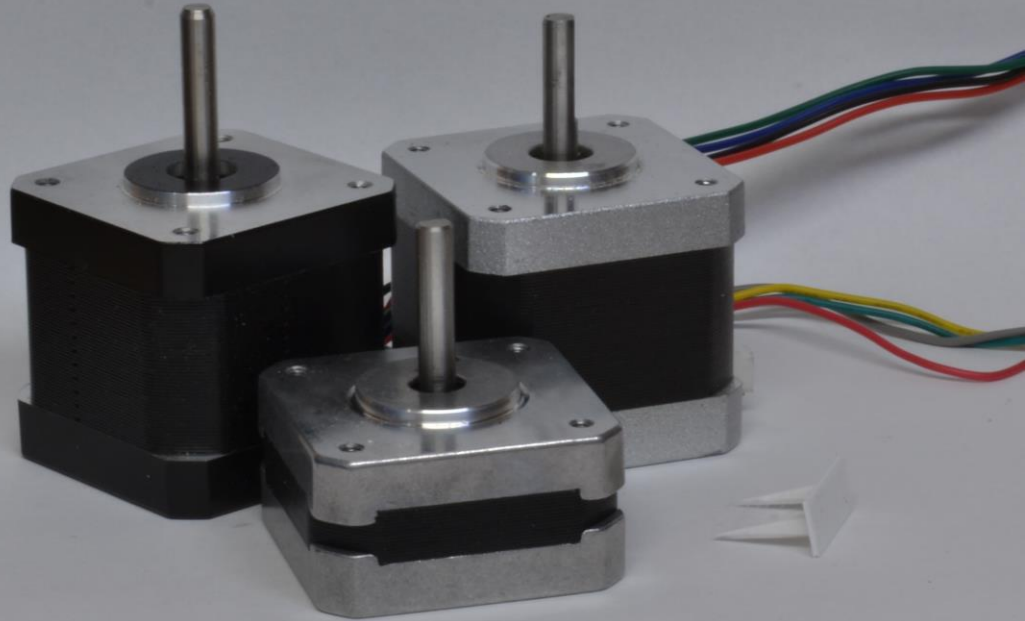
- Their use is to control stepper motors for movement
- Integrated and separate
- Cooling is good (fan or heatsink)
- Microsteps

Stepper driver



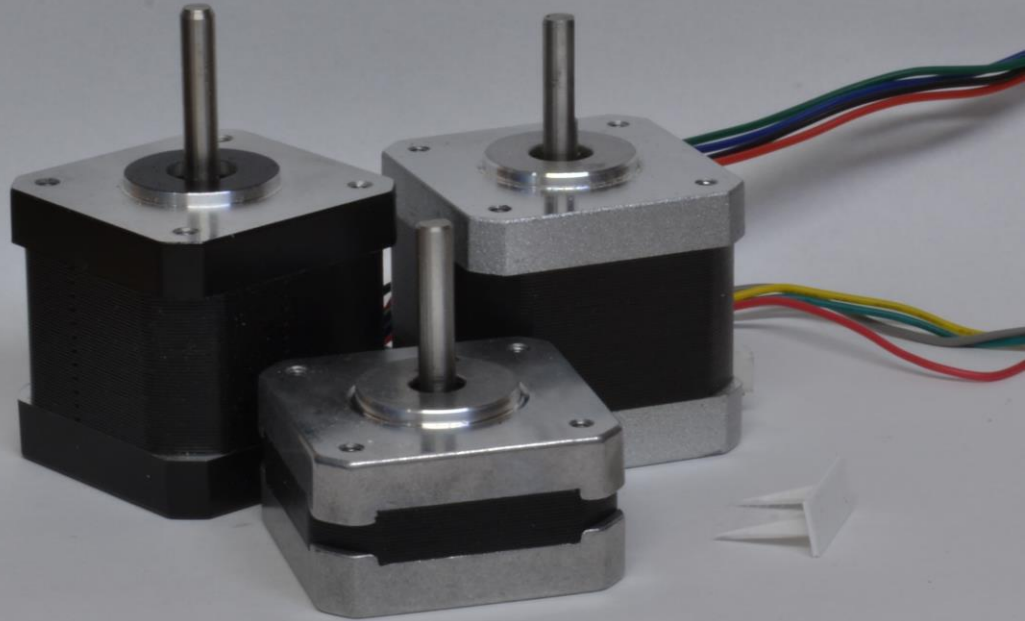
- A4998 – most common (halpis) 0.5 €
- DRV8825 0.9 €
- TMC2XXX 5-10 €
- TMC5XXX 13-15 €

Stepper motors



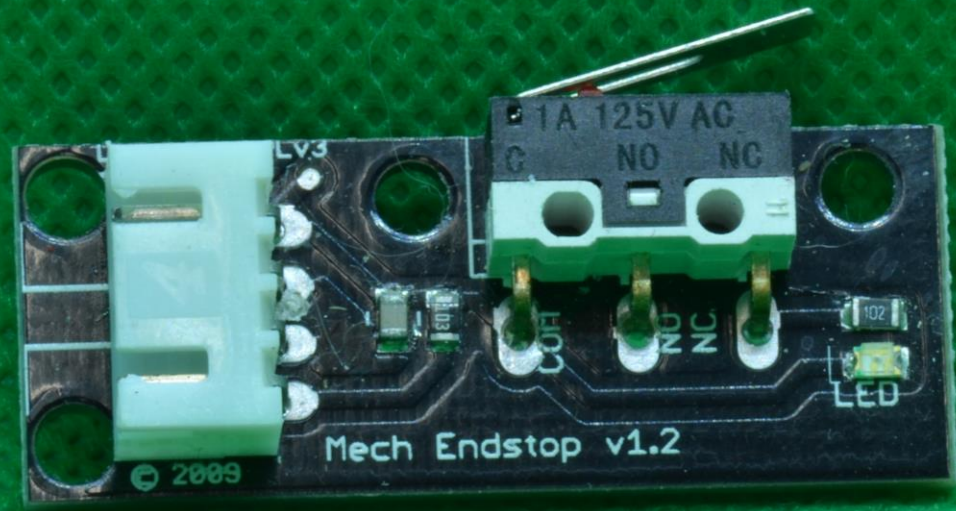
- Most common motor size factory is Nema 17, there's several different sizes in that category.
- “Pancake”
- Standard
- “Beefed”

Stepper motors



- Some have flat sides some not
- Available with 0.9 degree or 1.8 degree per step.
- Current consumption should be taken into consideration

Endstops

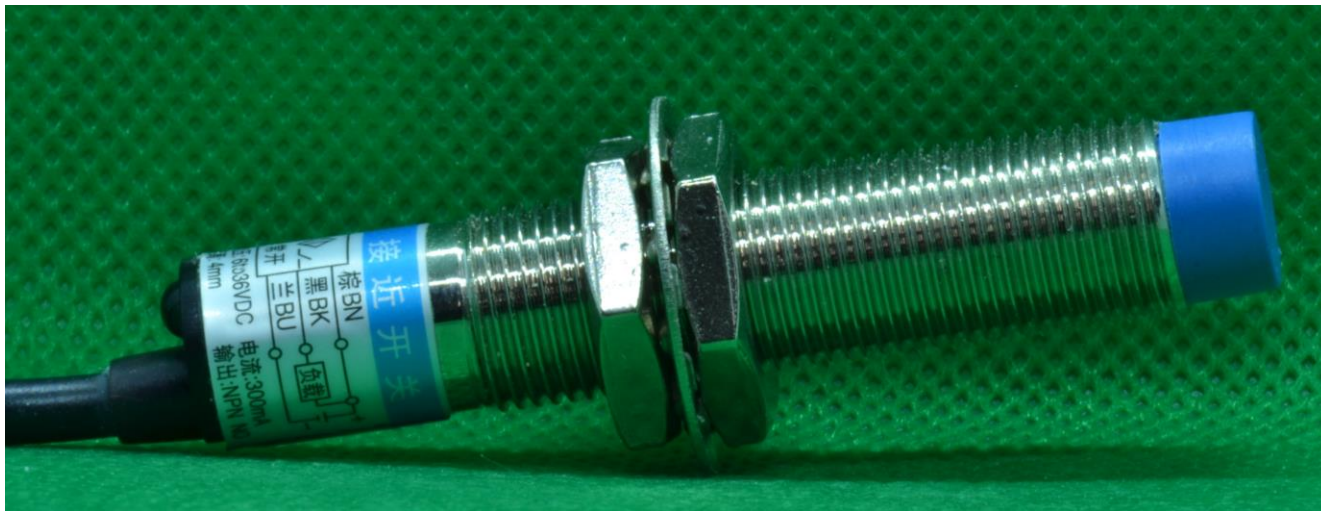


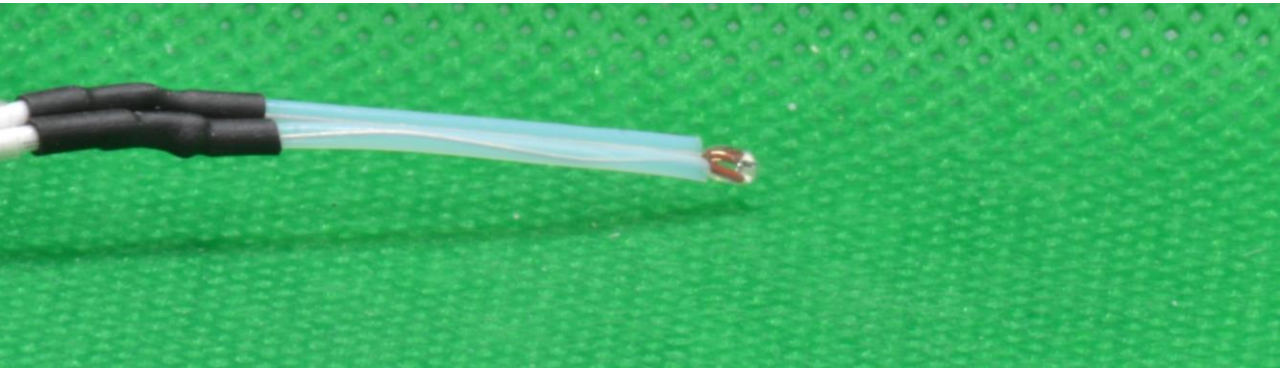
- Endstops work as homing switches
- Mechanical
- Optical
- Integrated in stepper driver



Endstops (Z)

- Microswitch
- BLTouch
- Inductive
- Capacitive
- Piezo



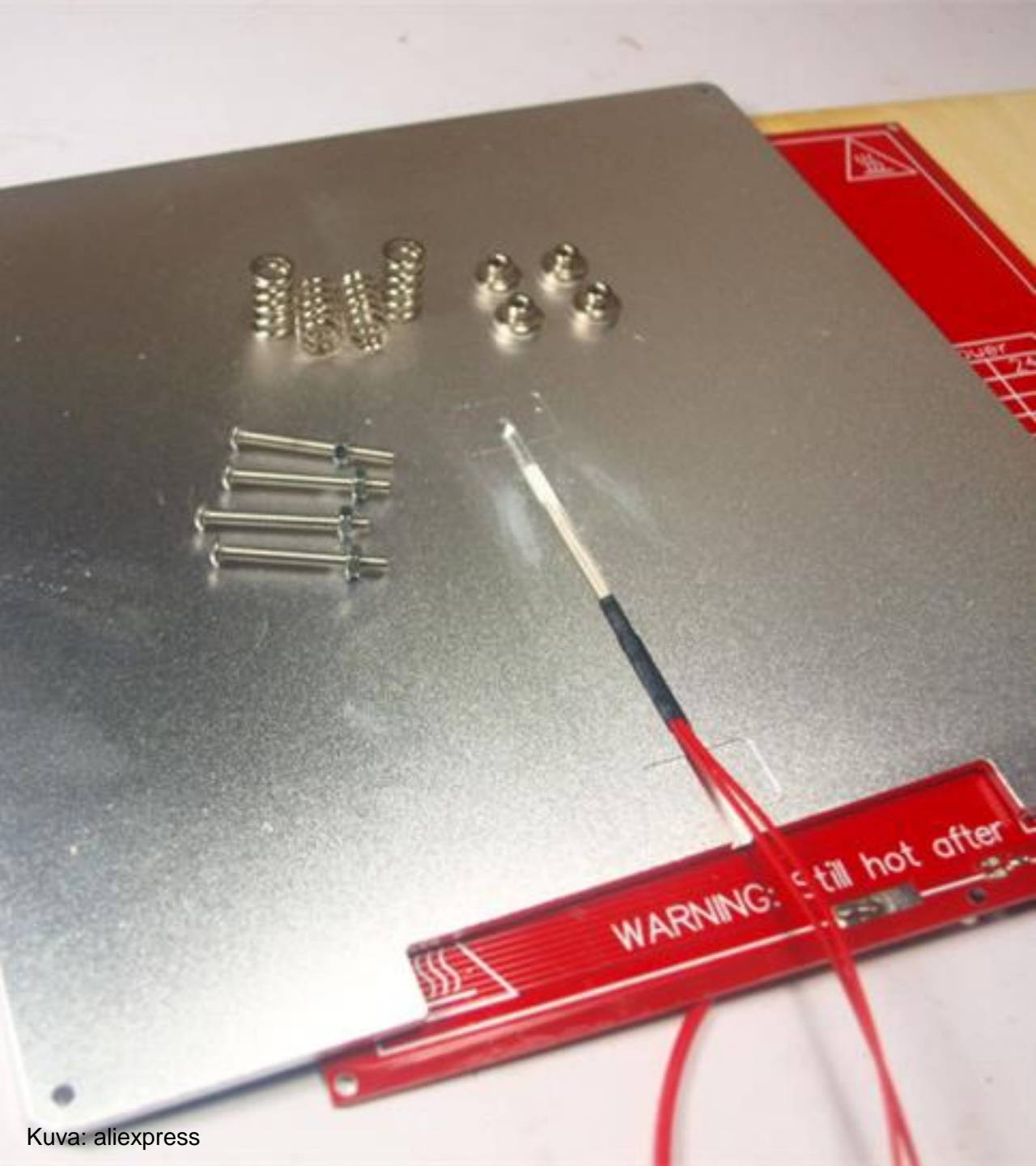


Thermal sensors



- Thermistor
- RTD
- Thermocouple

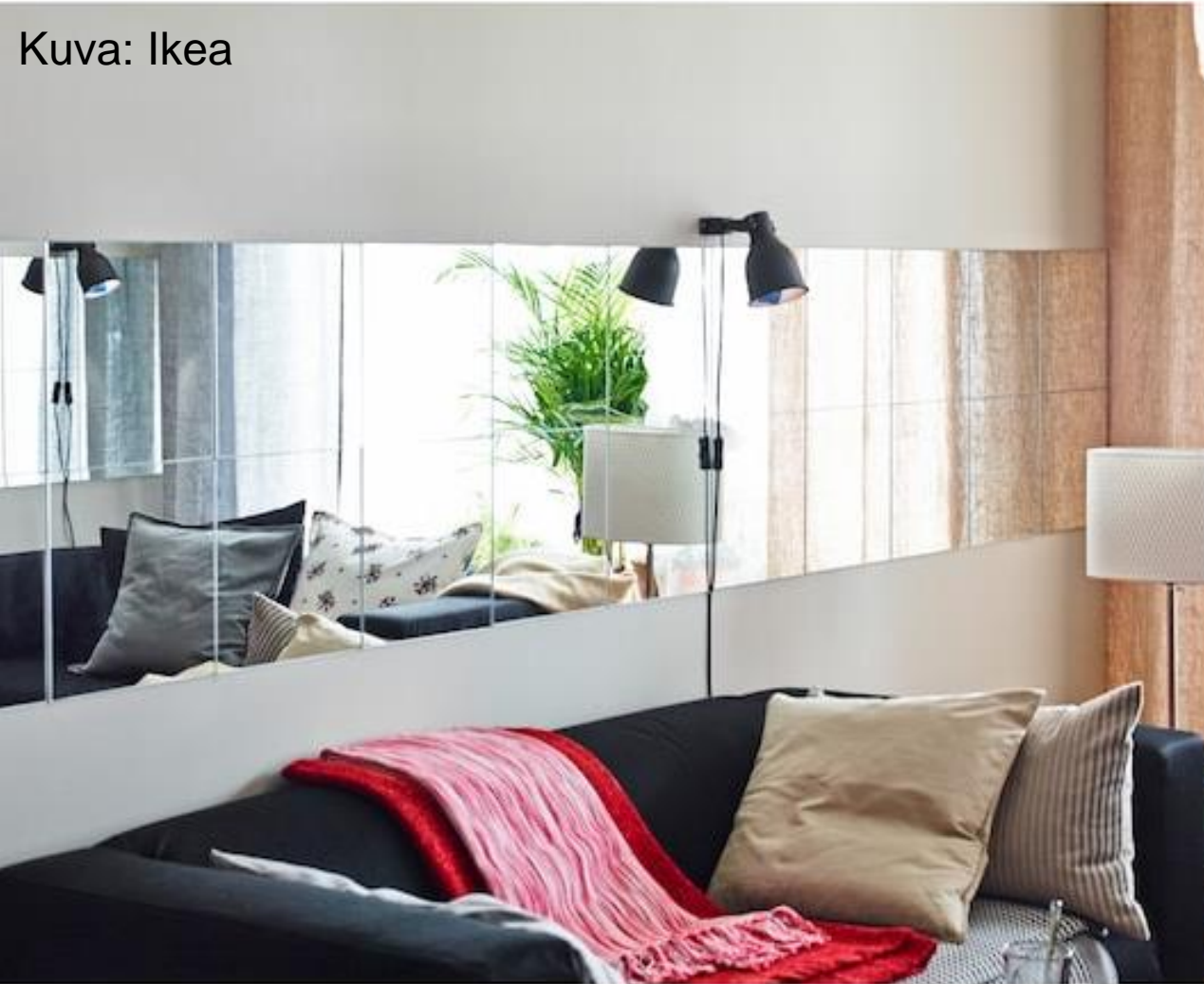




Heated bed

- PCB, Silicone heater or polyimide film?
- A metal plate or a glass should be put on top of heater, never print directly on heater
- Heaters with integrated magnets

Kuva: Ikea



Printbed

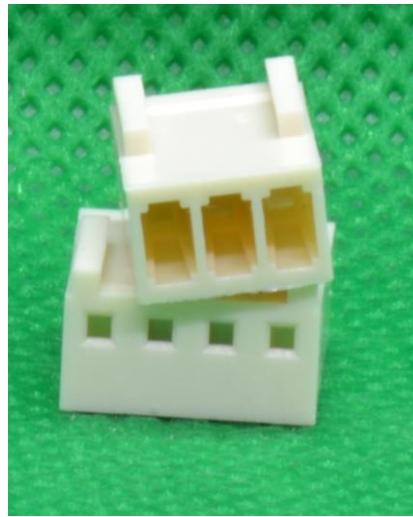
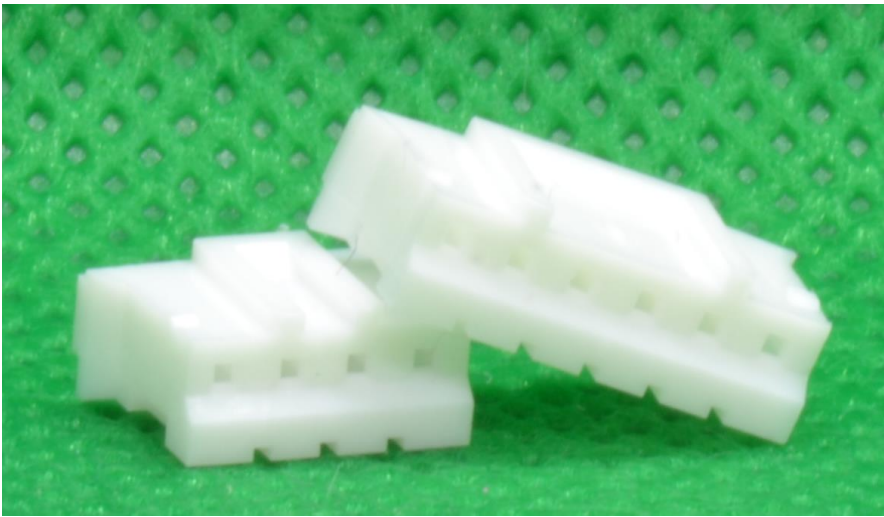
- Straight onto metal? No way Jóse.
- Glass
- PEI-sheet
- Mirror
- Buildtak
- Magnetic metal sheet with PEI

Wiring



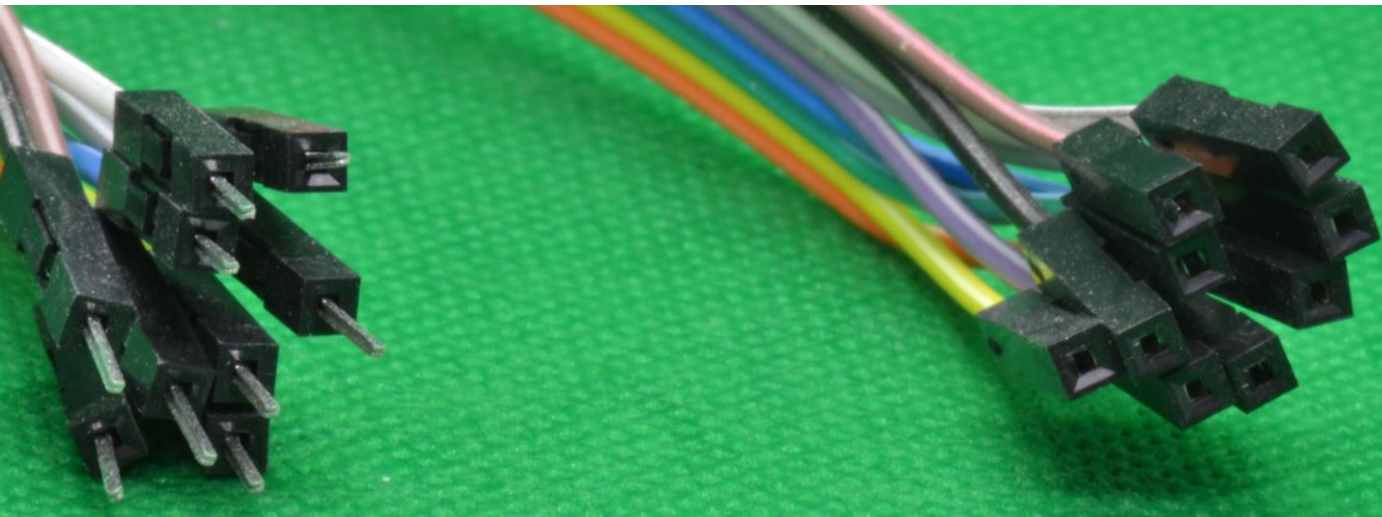
Kuva: Aliexpress

- Thick cables (Overscaled)
- Silicone cable if possible for flexibility
- Up to 20A of current
- Energy chain
- Cable ties and printed holders
- Cable extensions
- Strain relief



Connectors

- JST-XH
- Dupont
- JST-PH
- JST-VH
- Molex
- JST-SYP
- JST-ZH





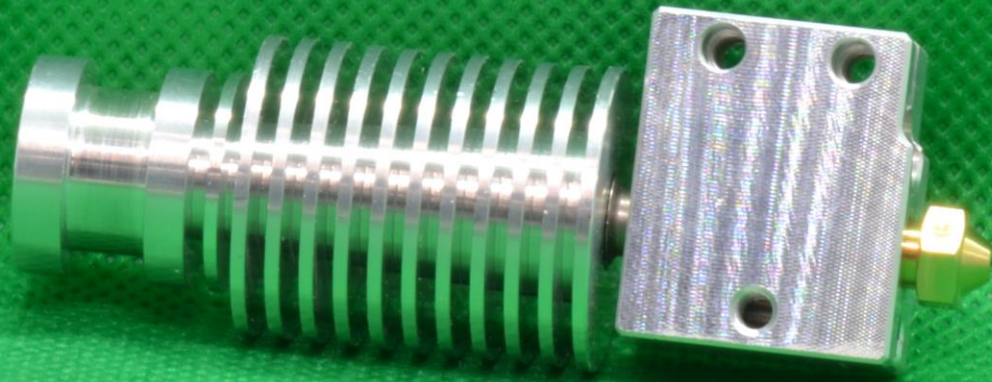
Tools

- Dupont crimping tool
- JST crimping tool
- Wire cutter
- Scalpel
- Tweezers
- 7 mm wrench / socket

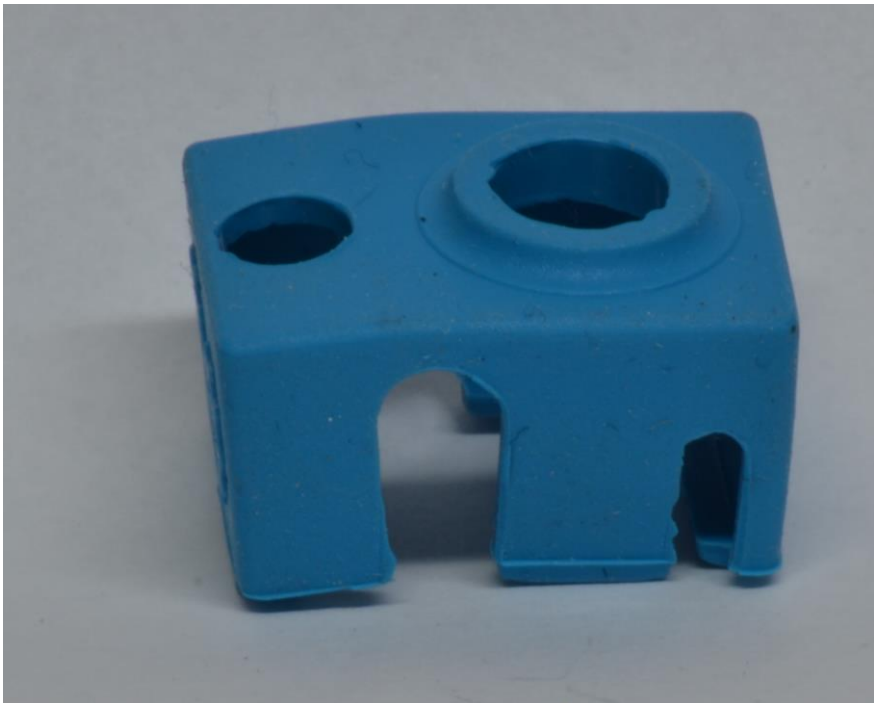
Building a FDM 3D-printer

EXTRUDER AND HOTEND

Hotend



- 4 parts
- Nozzle
- Aluminium block
- "Heat break"
- "Heatsink"



Block

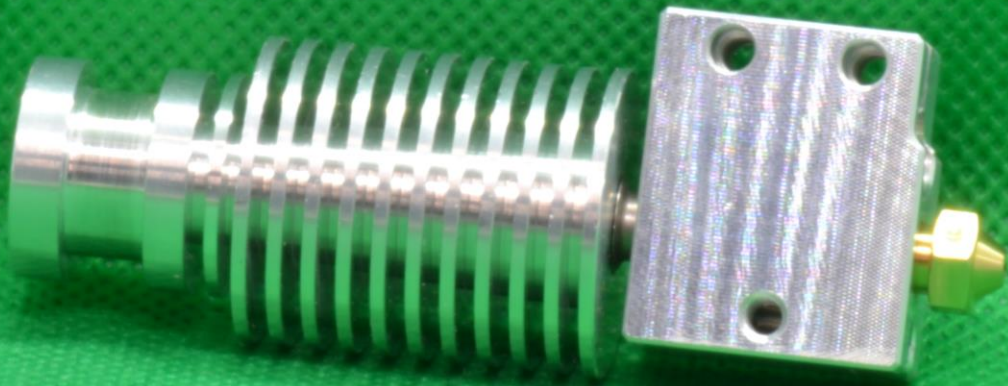
- All hotend parts are connected to this
- Slots for heater and thermistor
- Silicone sock
- Different types for different hotends

"Throat" / Heat break



- Transfer material from Heatsink to heatblock
- To work also as a seperator between block and heatsink
- Dissipates heat to heatsink

”Heat sink”



- Keep heat off from heatbreak so that filament doesn't melt inside
- Always with a fan

Nozzle

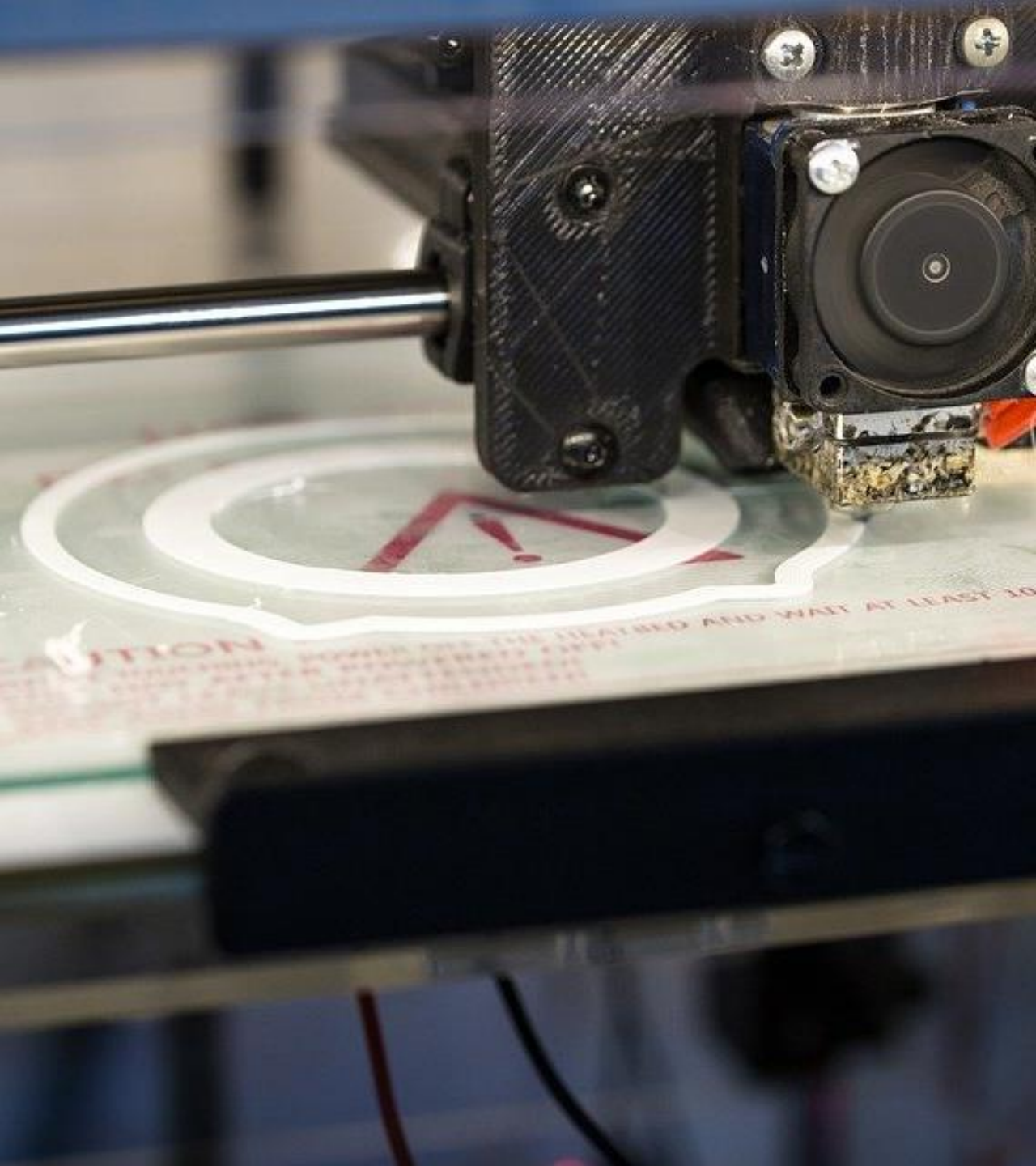


- Many type of nozzles
- From left E3D V6, MK10 ja MK8
- Nozzle size can vary from 0.25 mm to 1.2 mm and even more.



E3D V6

- Most common nozzle type
- Many different versions available, and nozzle sizes
- Brass, steel, stainless steel, nozzle x, ruby nozzle



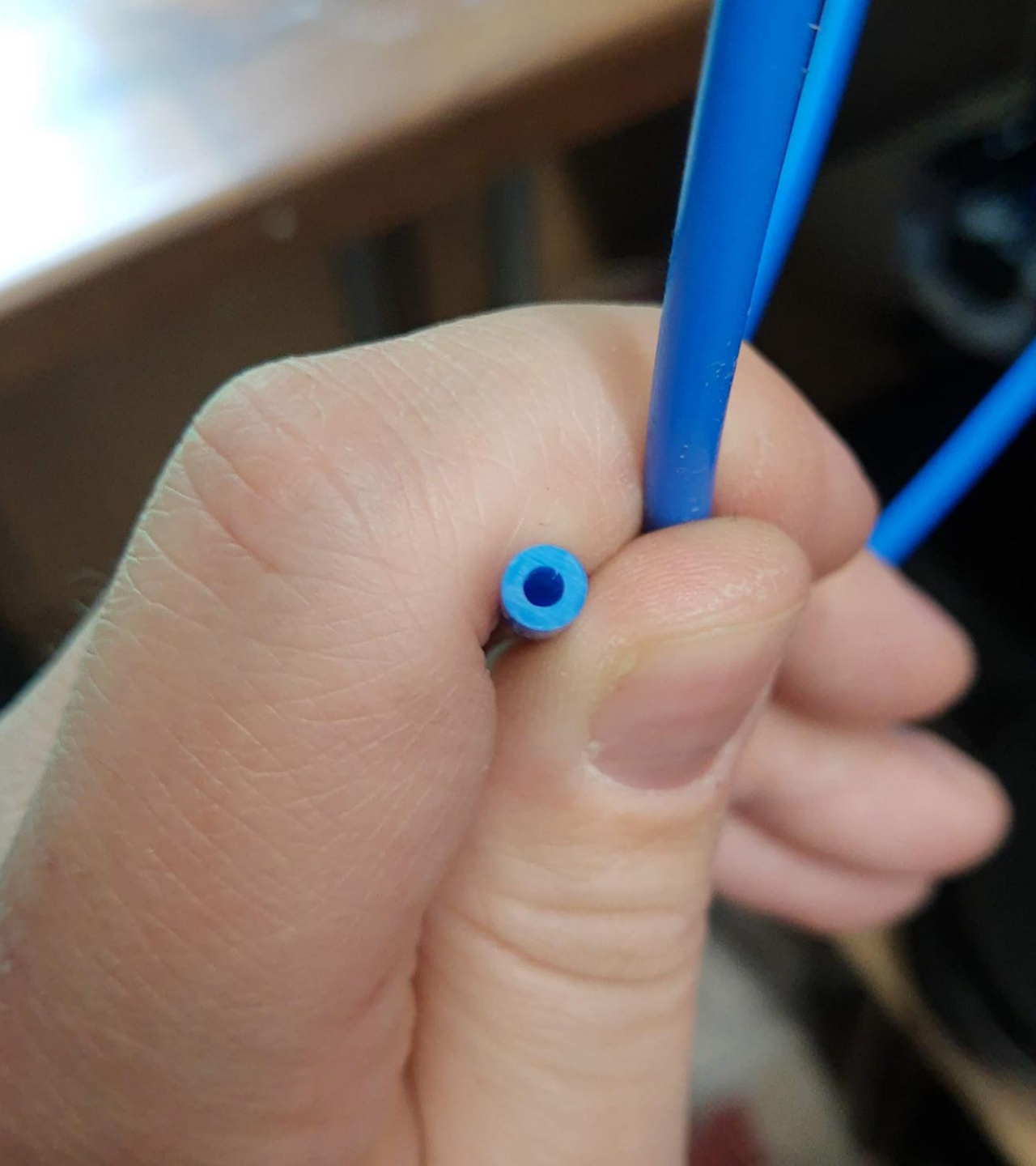
Feeder

- Direct or Bowden?
- "Fast" printing?
- Flexibles?



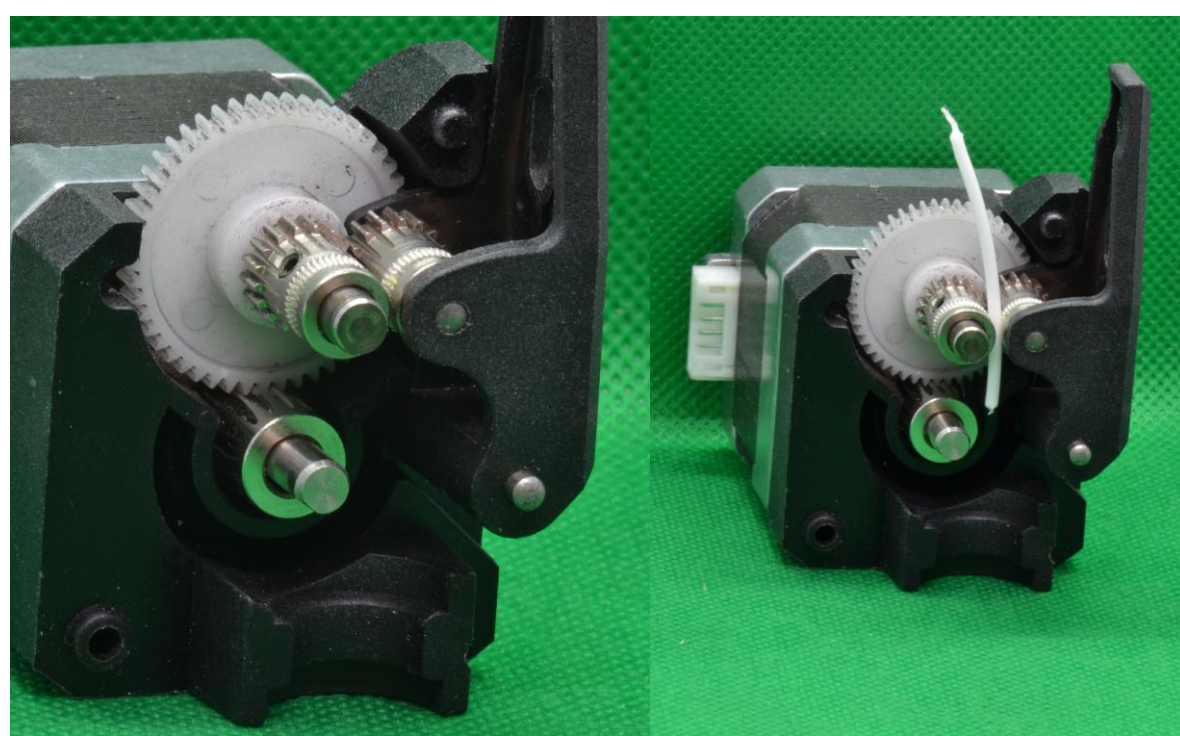
Direct-drive

- "Workhorse"
- More mass (because of motor)
- Flexibles, A+



Bowden

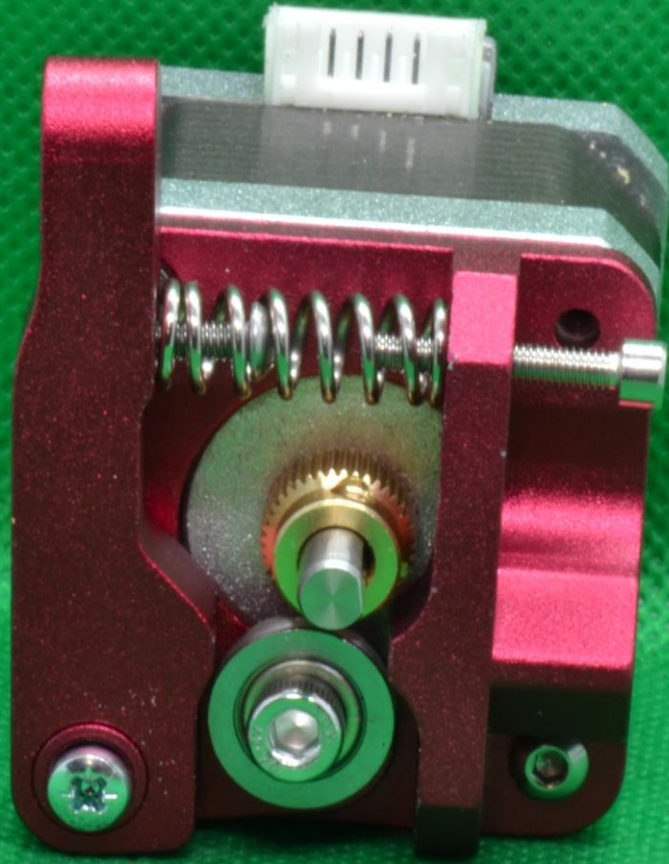
- Requires PTFE-tube
- Quality tube is important
- Makes fast movements possible (less mass)
- Flexible materials trickier
- Should clean tube from time to time
- Own challenges with retract



BMG

- Gears which grip filament from both sides.
- Bowden and direct-drive
- Very good grip
- Pancake motor possible
- Price 25 - 90 €





Basic metal feeder

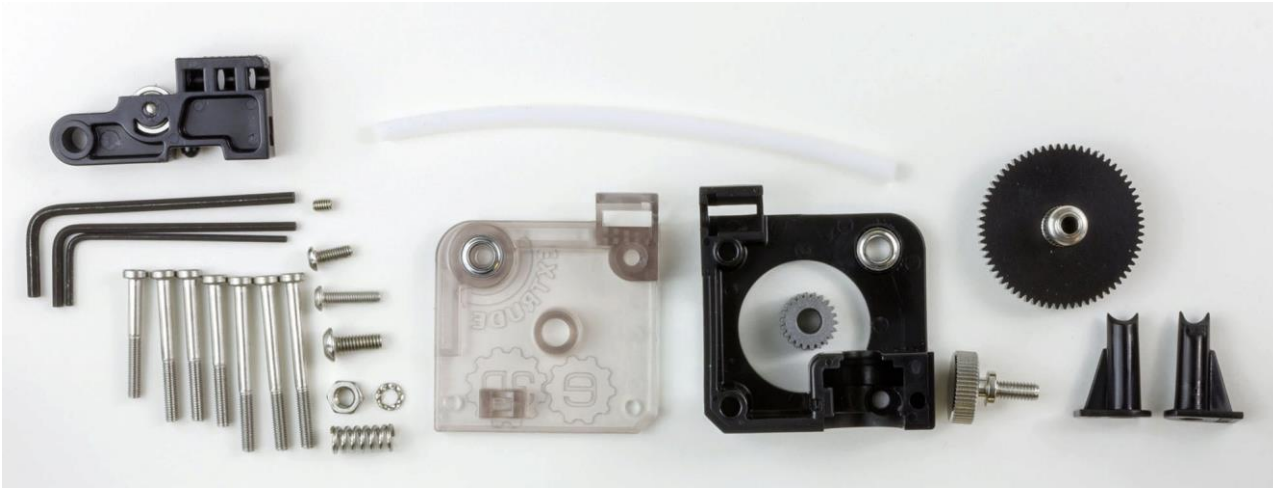
- Spring which pushes a lever which pushes a bearing against a gear.
- Bowden and direct-drive
- Semi-good grip (Not really)
- Requires a normal size motor
- Not for flexibles without addons
- Price 3 - 8 €



Hemera

- Works with bowden and direct
- Excellent grip
- Requires certain type of a motor
- Flexibles, A++
- Price 90 - 130 €

e3d Titan



Kuva: e3d

- Works for direct and bowden
- Ok grip on filament
- Not that suitable for flexibles
- Price 20 - 120 €

Firmwares



Marlin

- Most common firmware
- Very versatile
- Supports 8-bit and 32-bit boards

Klipper

Klipper

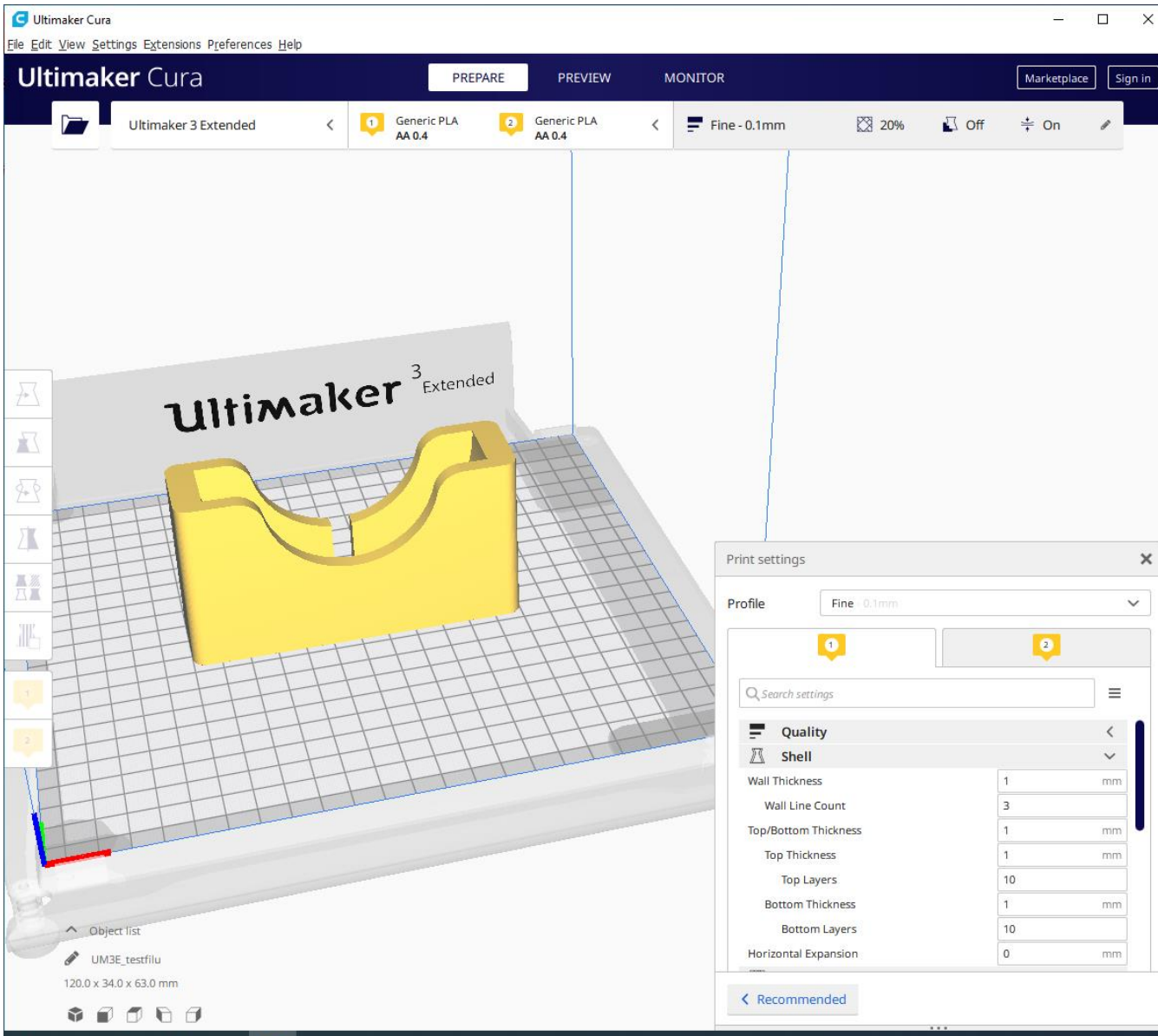
- Firmware runs on Rpi, controller board takes commands from Rpi.
- All calculations are on Rpi
- Fast. Octoprint included



RepRap Firmware

- Works with Duet-boards
- Comes with a web-based GUI, also possible to add a display (with Duet)
- Supports every printer type

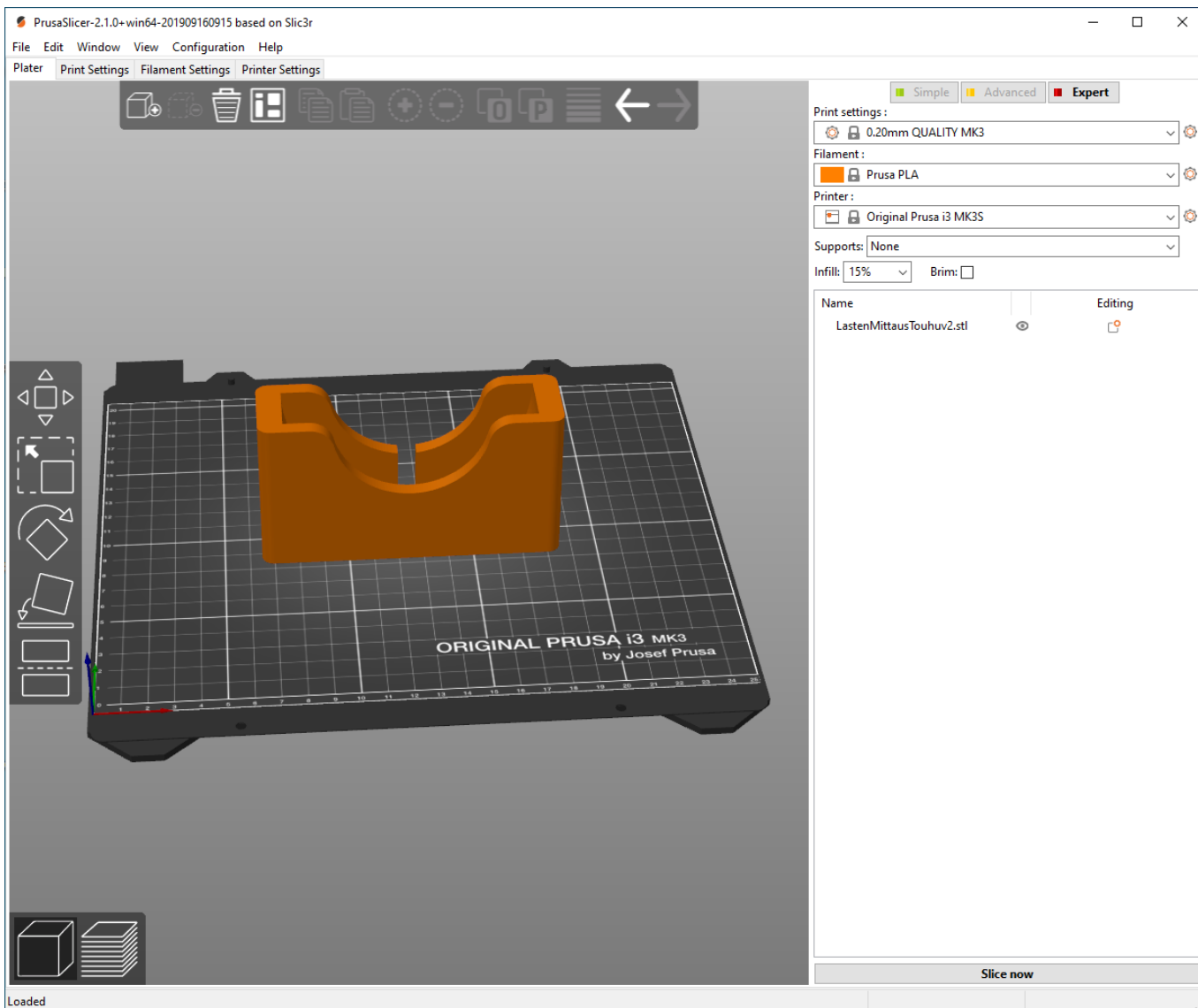
Slicers



Cura



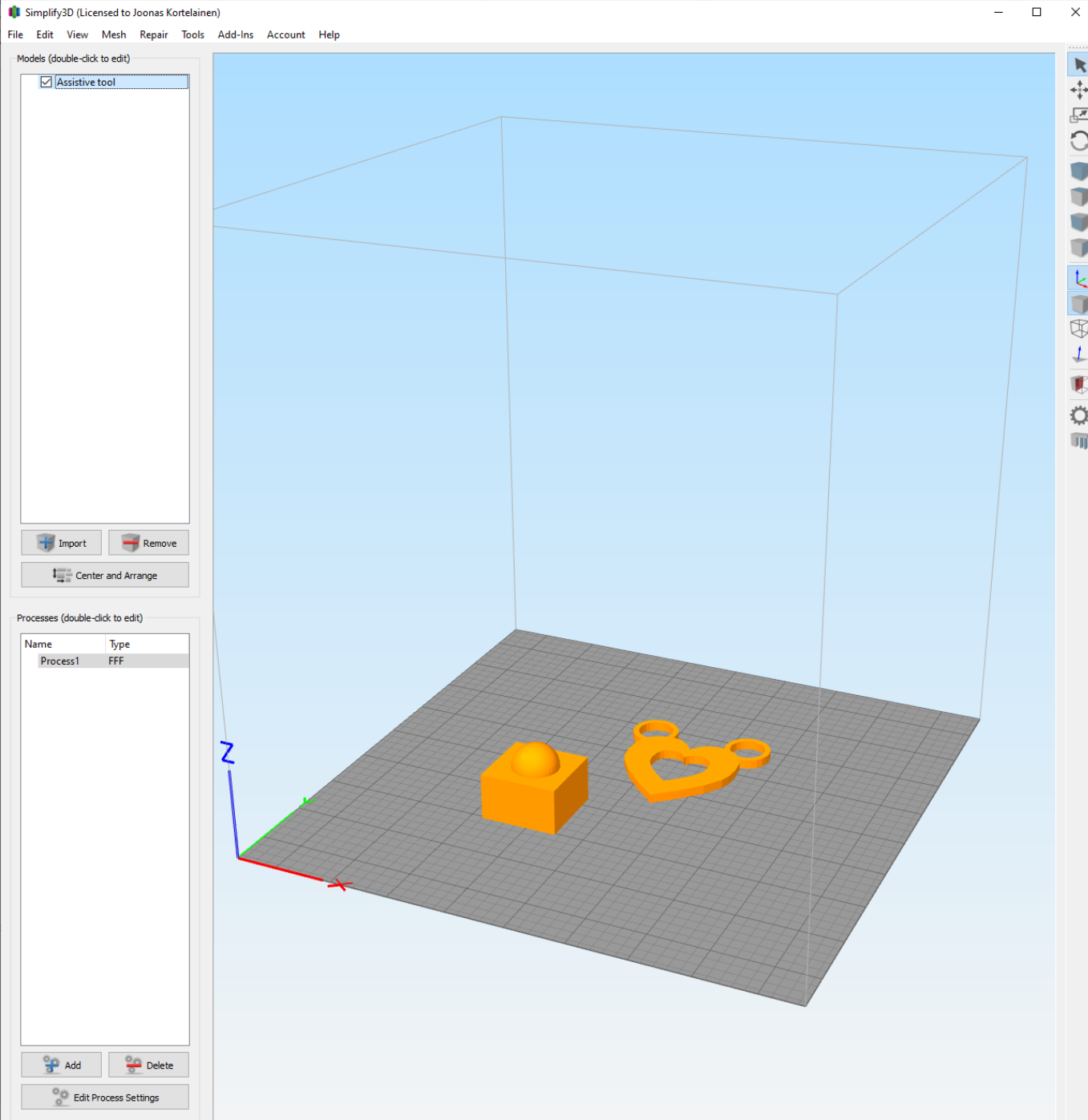
- Free
- Works with every printer type
- A lot of ready to print profiles
- Can tune each setting



PrusaSlicer



- Free
- Works with every printer type
- A lot of ready to print profiles
- Can tune each setting



Simplify3D



- Pricy (~150 €)
- Works with every printer type
- A lot of ready to print profiles
- Can tune each setting