

# 3D Printers

## Printers and Capabilities

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# CR-10

The Ender CR-10 has a 500mm<sup>3</sup> print volume. It's an FDM Printer capable of printing PLA, PETG, and Flexible Filament\* (depending on print settings). It cannot print ASA, ABS, PolyCarbonate, or Nylon. It is perfect for printing larger items that cannot fit on an Ender 3.

**Before printing with the printer, see the staff for more assistance.** This printer requires more preparation time and attention to detail to ensure good-quality print.

Recommended Print Setting at as follows (Cura and PrusaSlicer)

Setting	Range
Speed	25-50m/s (Max)
Extrude Temp Range	200-250c°
Bed Temp Range	0-55c°

# CR-30

The CR-30 has a 200mm x 180mm x infinite print volume. It's an FDM Printer of prints of PLA, PETG, and Flexible Filament\* (depending on print settings). It cannot print ASA, ABS, PolyCarbonate, or Nylon. It is perfect for printing long continuous items that cannot fit in the print volume of a traditional printer.

**Like the CR-10, Please see the staff before operating this machine.**

The CR-30 needs to be leveled before it operates otherwise the print will fail.



This machine is sliced using ideaMaker not Cura or PrusaSlicer

# Bambulabs P1P

## Bambu P1P 3D Printer User Guide

### Important Reminders:

- **Do not exceed 100% printing speed:** To limit excessive wear on the machines, ensure that the printing speed is kept below 100%.
- **Do not disassemble the machines:** Please refrain from taking apart the 3D printers or any other equipment. If you encounter issues, seek assistance from staff or area leads.
- **Seek help if it's broken:** If you encounter any problems or notice any malfunctioning equipment, please ask for help rather than attempting to fix it yourself. Our staff and area leads are here to assist you.

### 1. Load Filament:

- Locate the filament loading mechanism on the printer.
- Ensure the printer's nozzle is heated to the appropriate temperature for the filament material you intend to use. Refer to the filament manufacturer's recommendations.
- Insert the end of the filament spool into the filament loading mechanism.
- Follow the printer's instructions to feed the filament into the extruder assembly until it reaches the hotend.

### 2. Find and Prepare Design:

- Explore online repositories such as Thingiverse, MyMiniFactory, or Cults3D to find printable designs.
- Download the desired 3D design file (typically in STL format) to your computer.
- If needed, utilize 3D modeling software like Blender or Tinkercad to modify or prepare the design to suit your requirements.

### 3. Set Print Preferences:

- Open BambuStudios
- Import the downloaded STL file into the slicer.
- Navigate to the "Slice" or "Prepare" button to generate the G-code file.

### 4. Print Design:

- Transfer the sliced G-code file to the designated computer connected to the 3D printer.
- Navigate to the printer's interface or dedicated printing software.
- Click on "Slice Plate" to load the G-code file onto the printer.
- Select an available printer from the list.
- Click on "Print Plate" to initiate the printing process.

### 5. Collect Print:

- Once printing is complete, carefully remove the printed object from the build plate.

- If the print requires further post-processing, such as removing supports or sanding, perform these tasks as necessary.
- Inspect the printed object for quality and completeness.

6. **Return to Bed:**

- After removing the print, ensure the print bed is clear of any debris or filament remnants.
- If the print bed is heated, allow it to cool down before starting a new print.
- Carefully place the print bed back into the printer, ensuring it is correctly oriented and aligned.