

3D Printers

Printers and Capabilities

- CR-10
- CR-30
- Bambulabs P1P

CR-10

The Ender CR-10 has a 500mm³ 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)

<i>Setting</i>	<i>Range</i>
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.