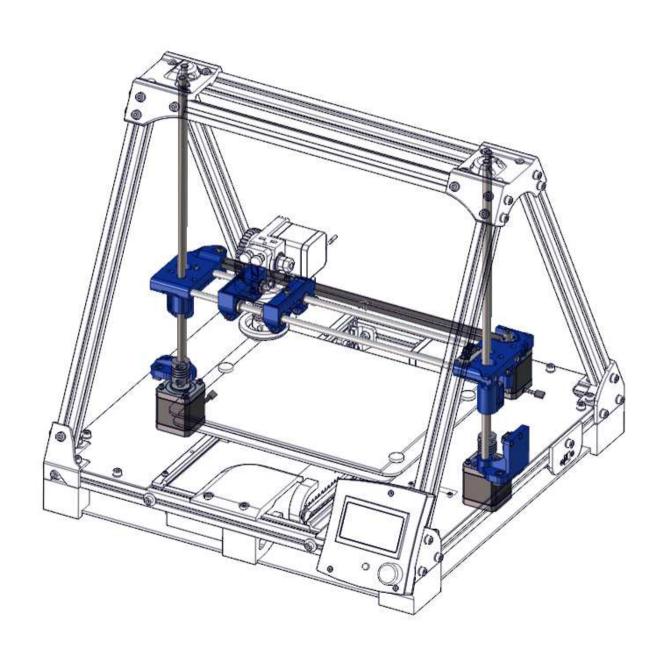
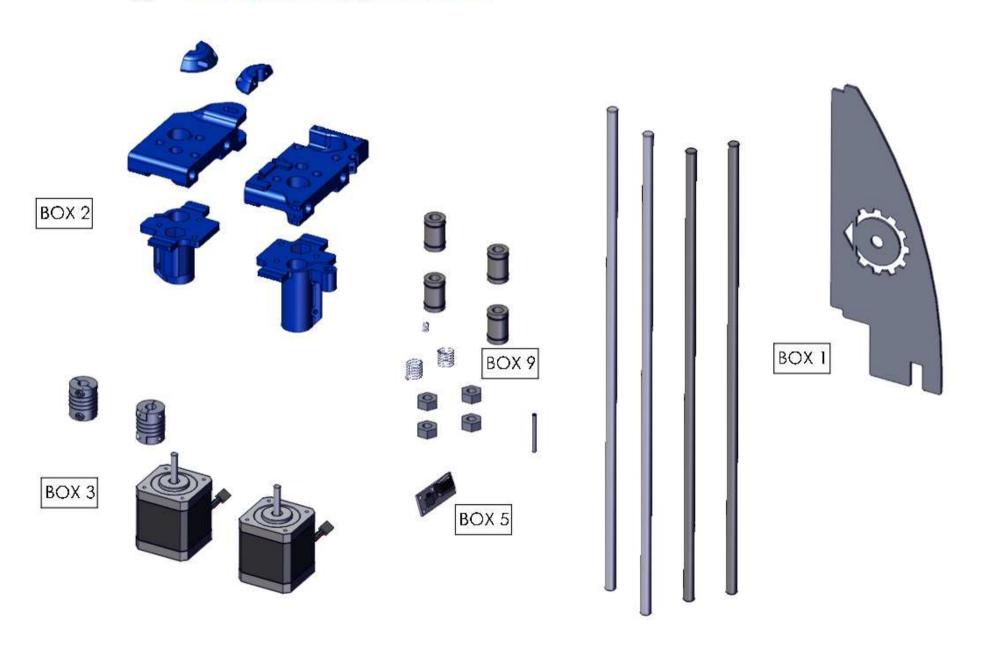
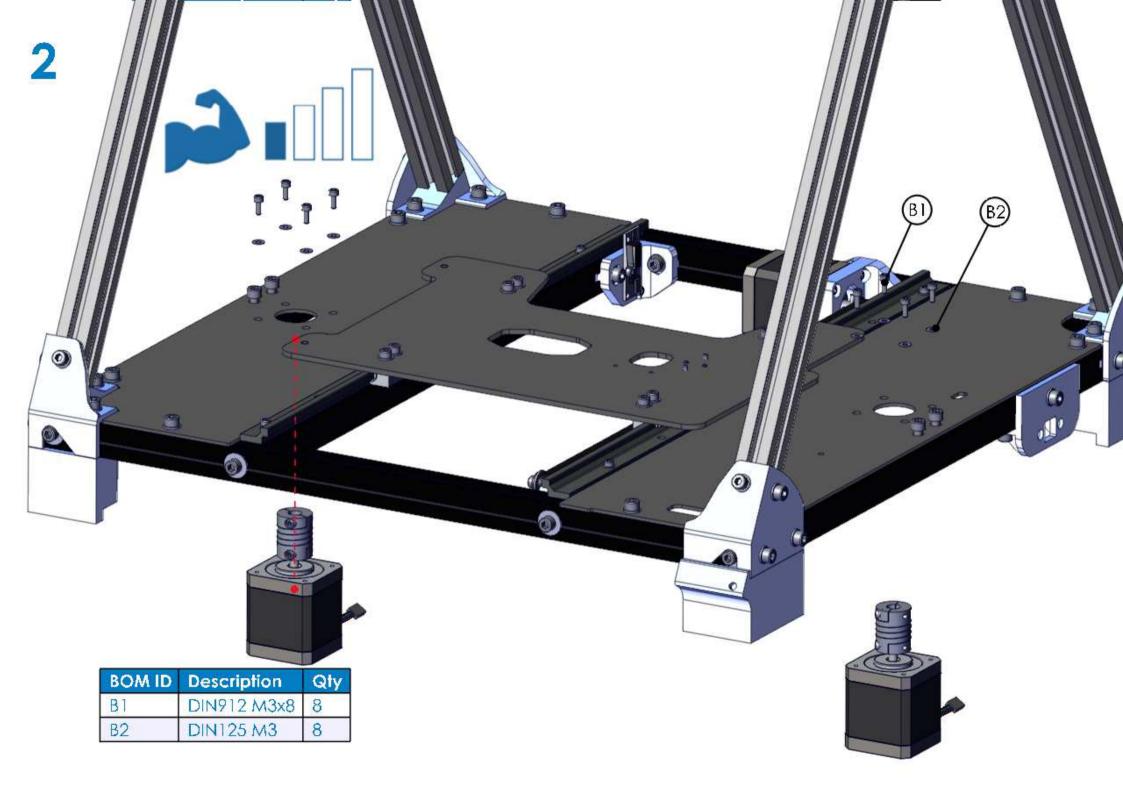
3 BCN3D+ ASSEMBLY GUIDE Z AXIS ASSEMBLY

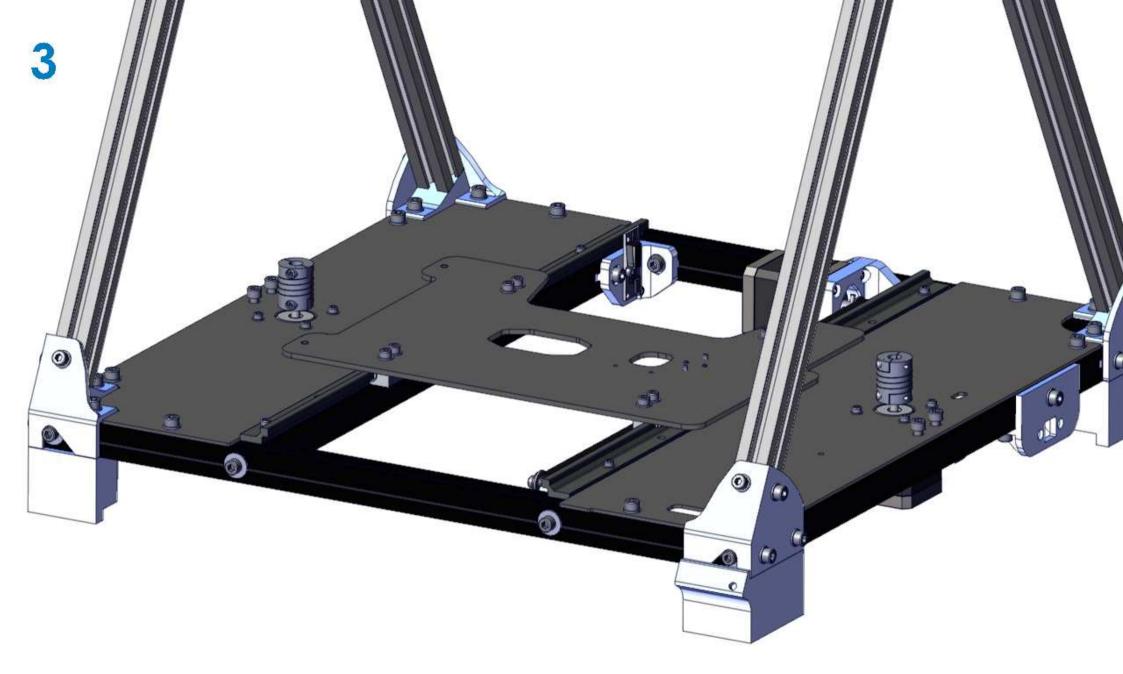


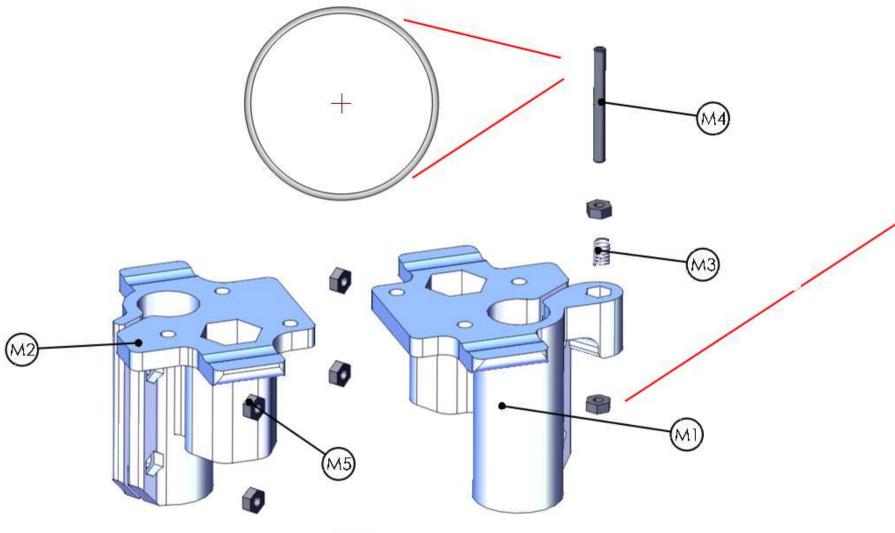
3 BCN3D+ ASSEMBLY GUIDE Z AXIS ASSEMBLY



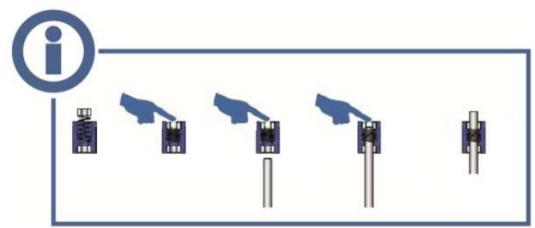
x2 0 BOM ID Description Qty Z Coupling Steel 5 to 8 A1 A2 Stepper NEMA 17 v2





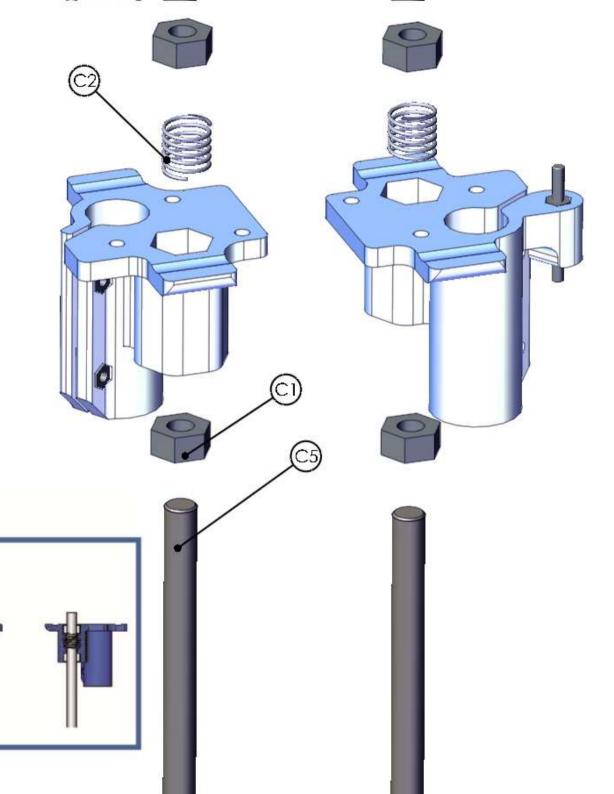


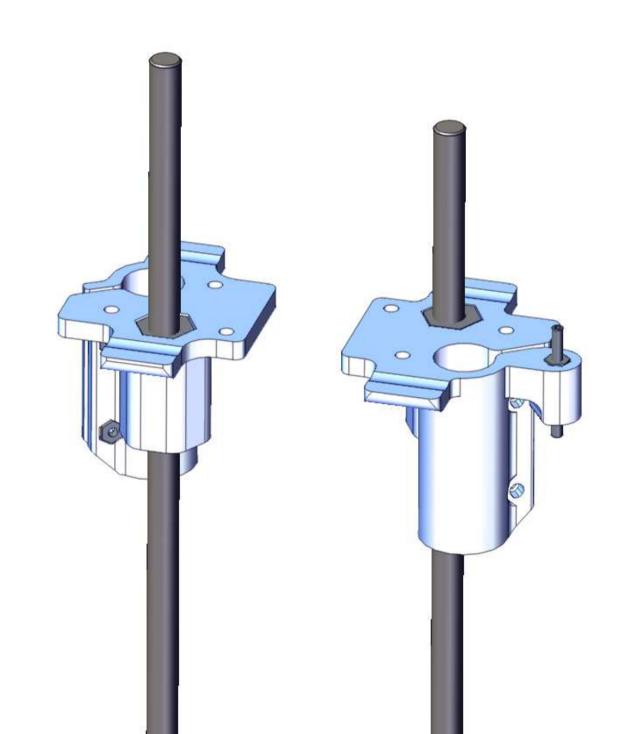
BOM ID	Description	Qty
MI	Z motion motor	1
M2	Z motion idler	1
МЗ	End stop spring	1
M4	DIN913 M3x30	1
M5	DIN934 M3	6



BOM ID	Description	Qty
C1	DIN934 M8	4
C2	Z Spring	2
C5	Rod bar M8x366	2

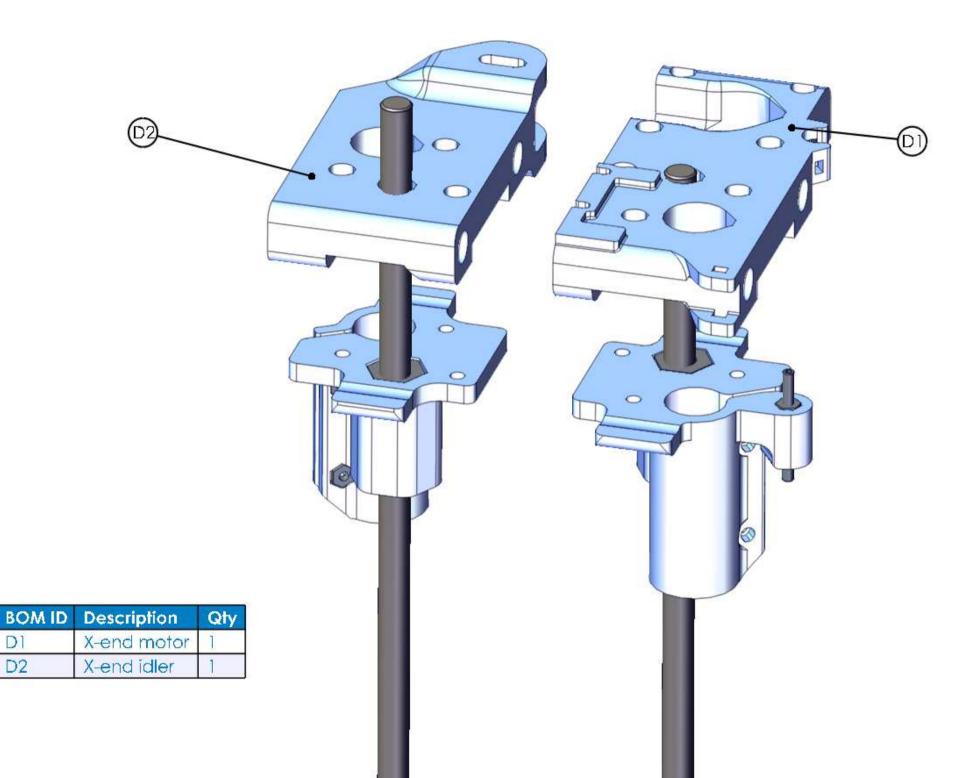
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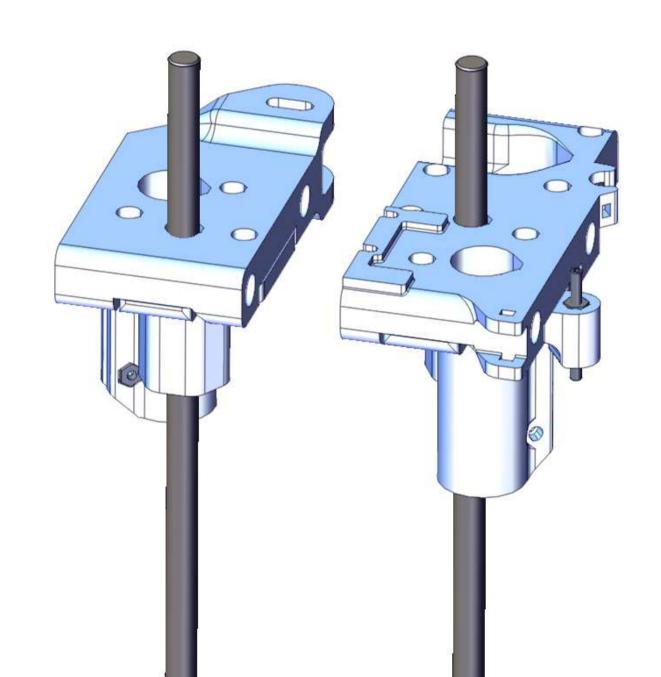


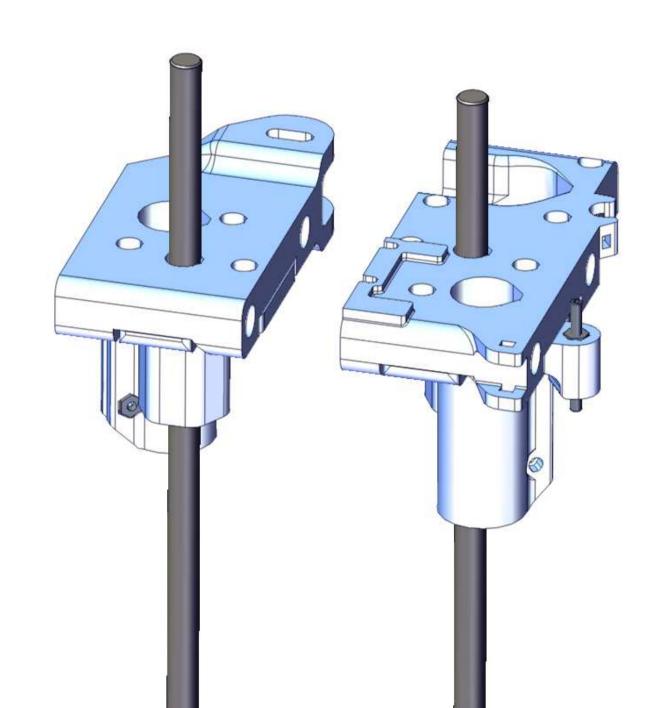


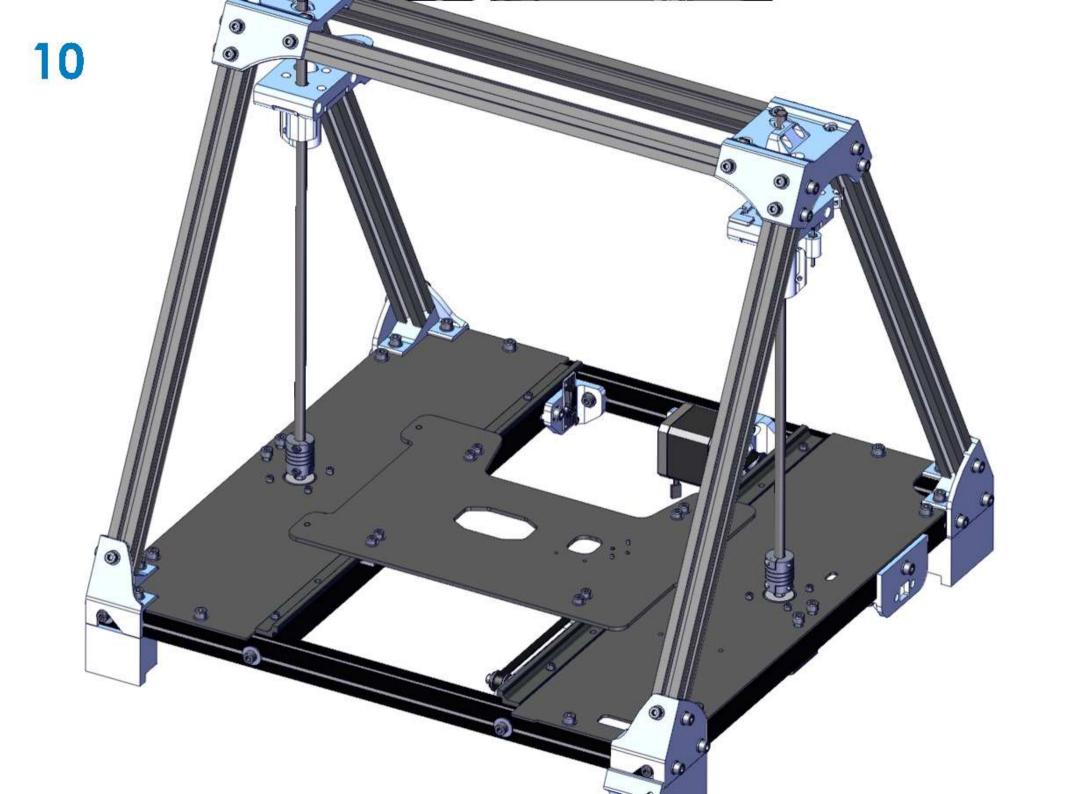
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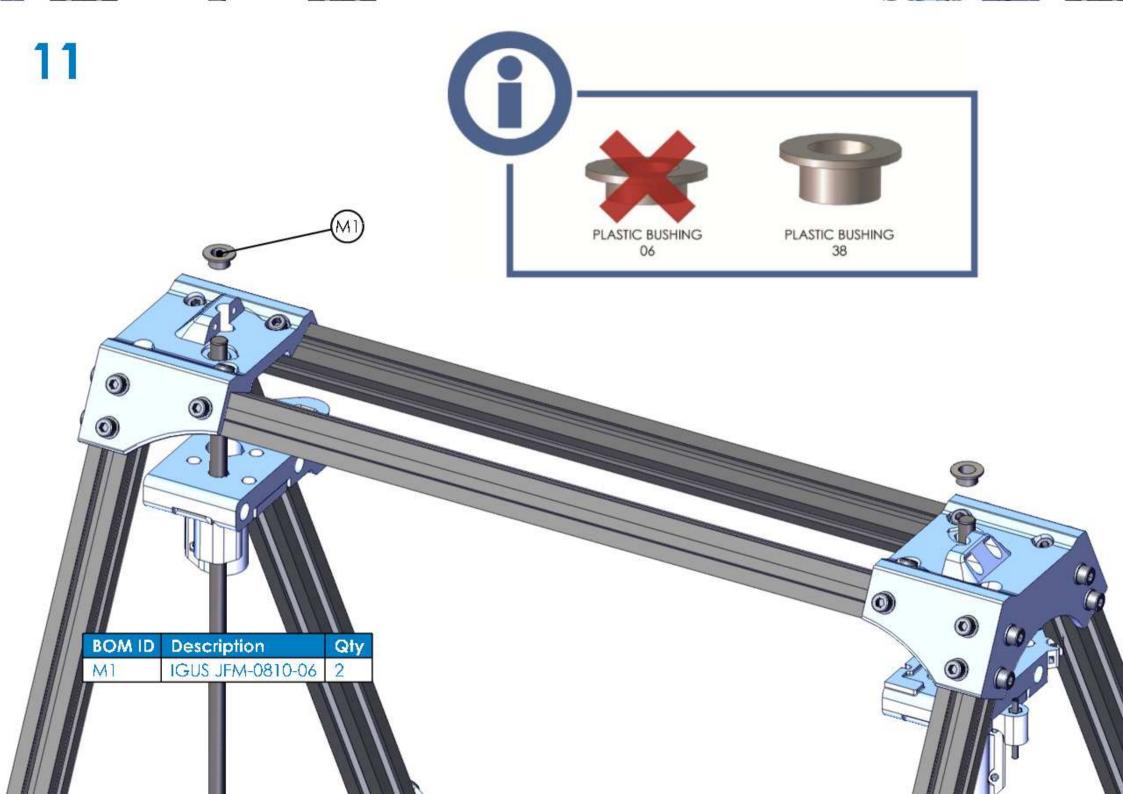
D2

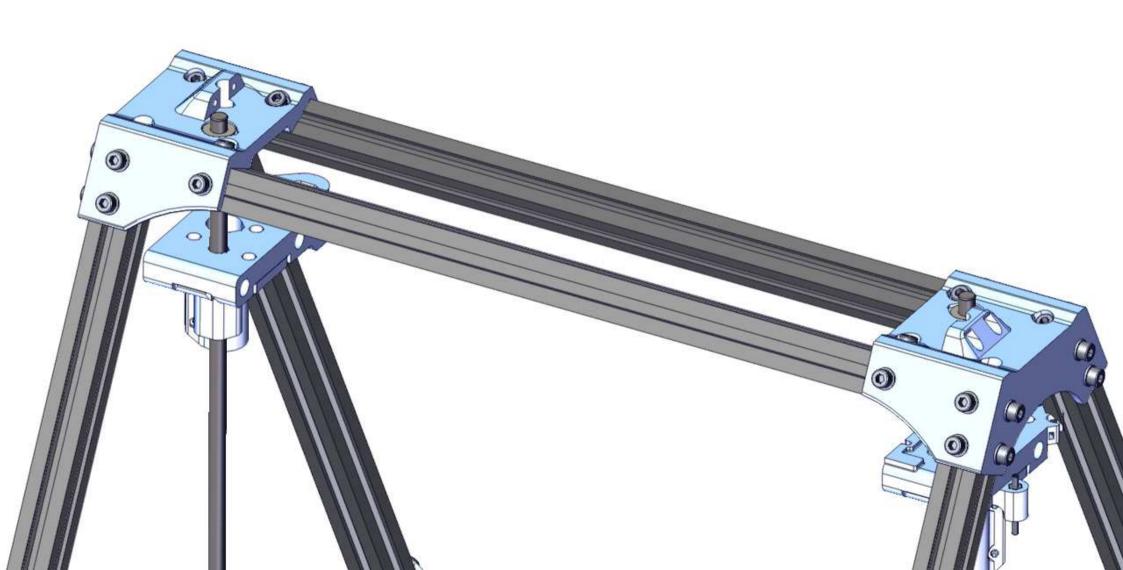


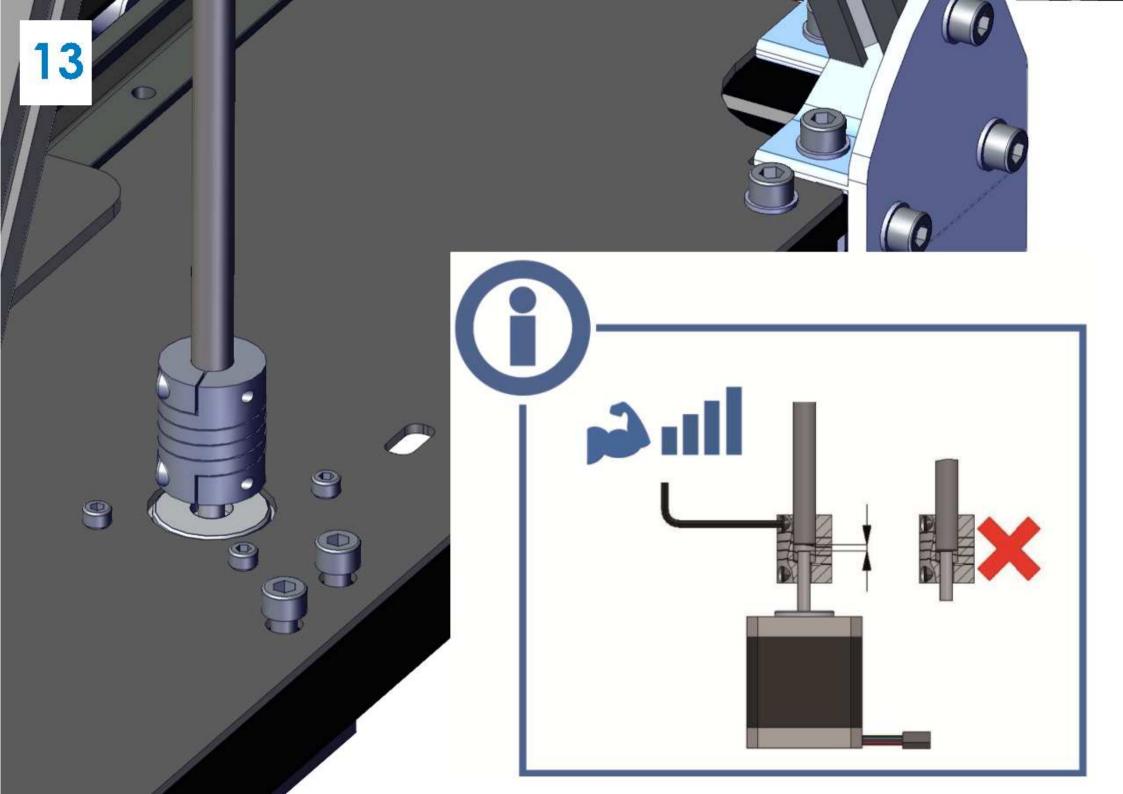


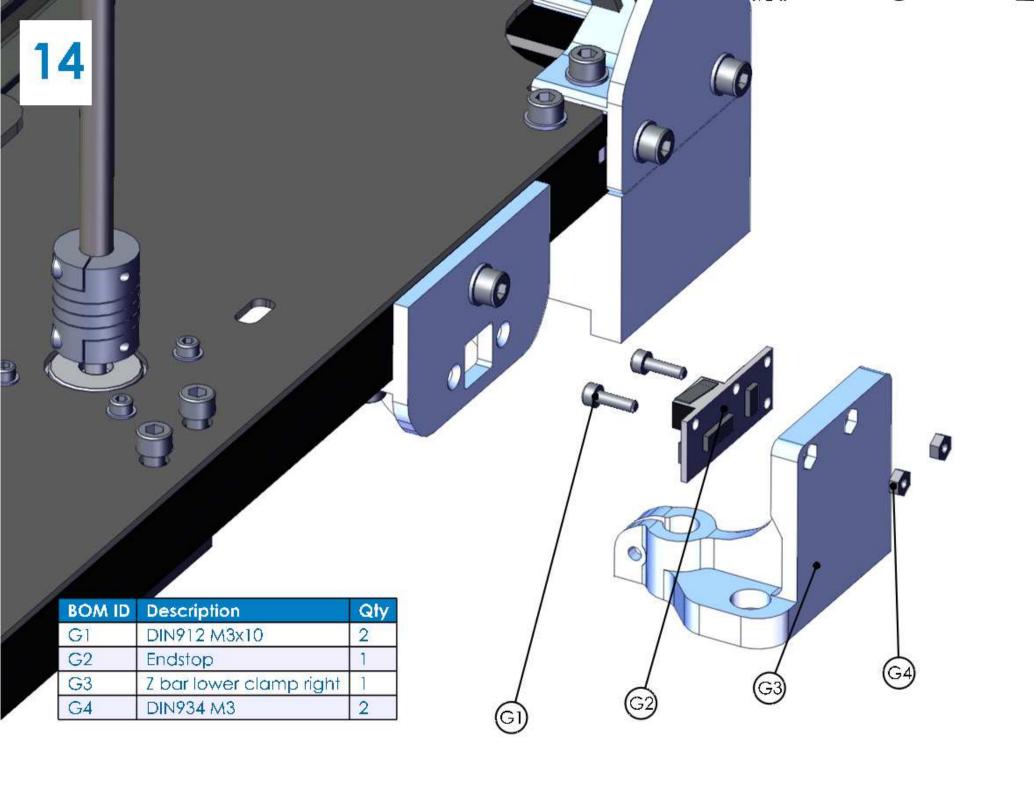


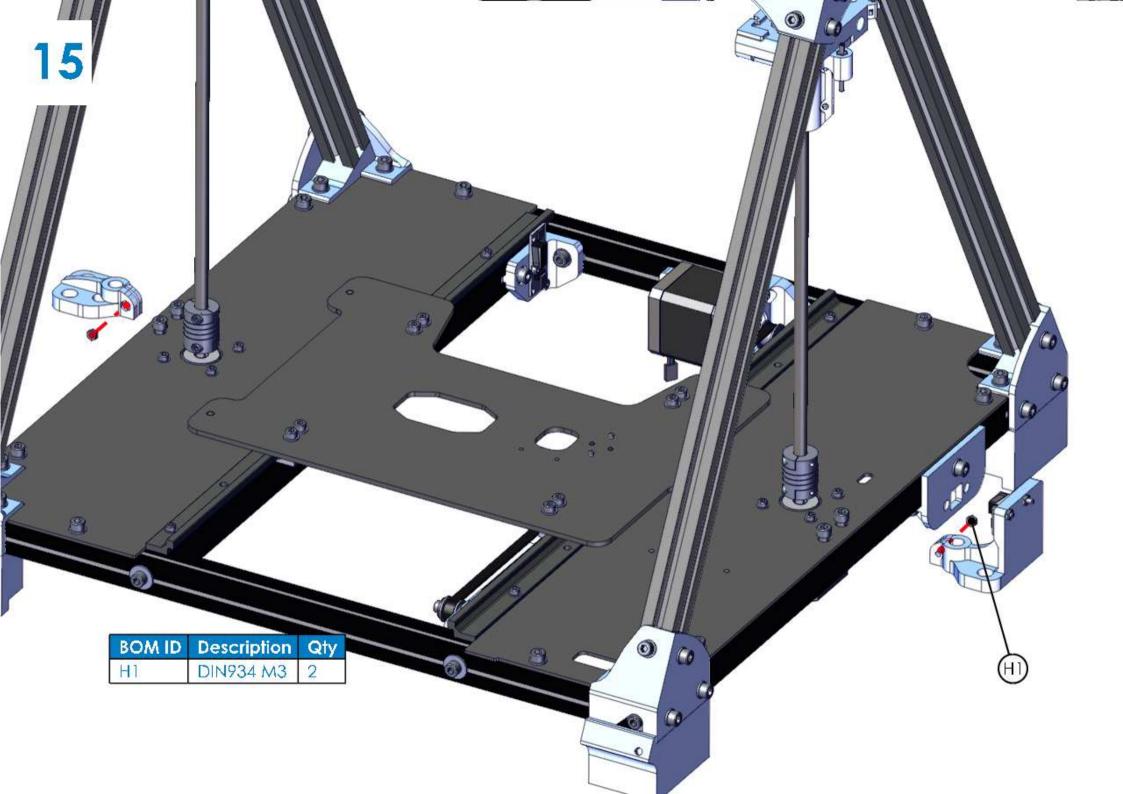


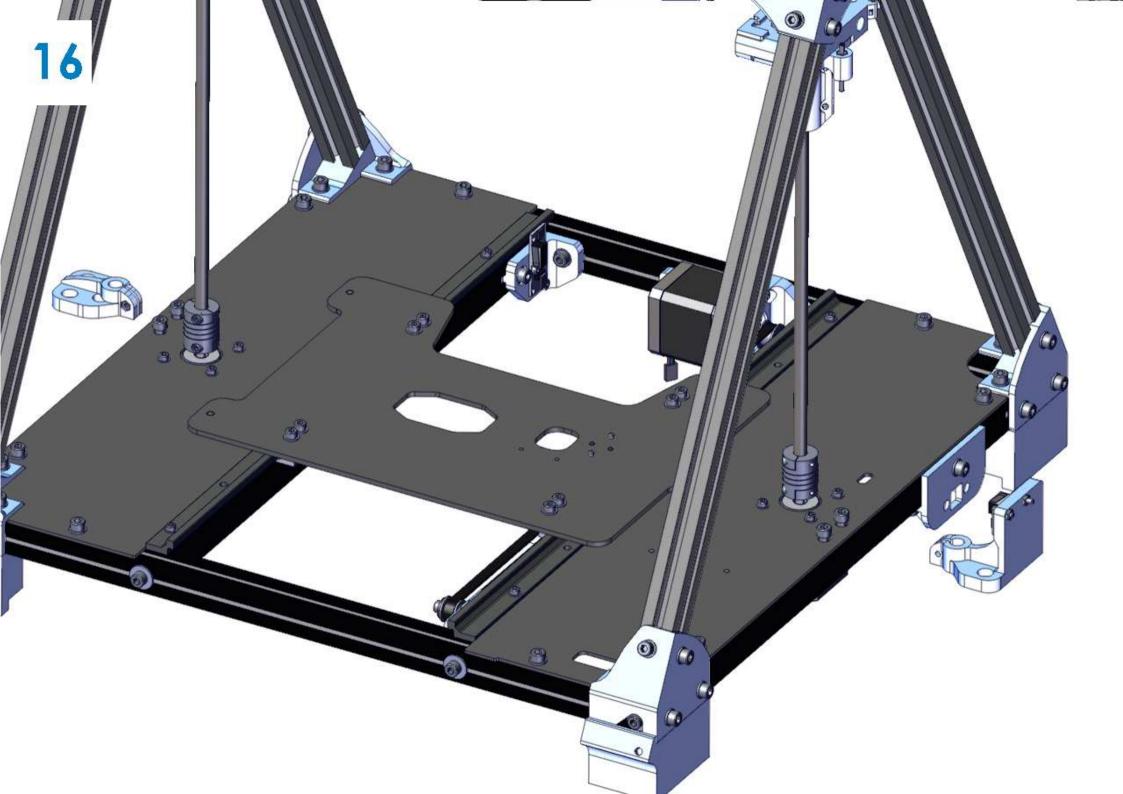


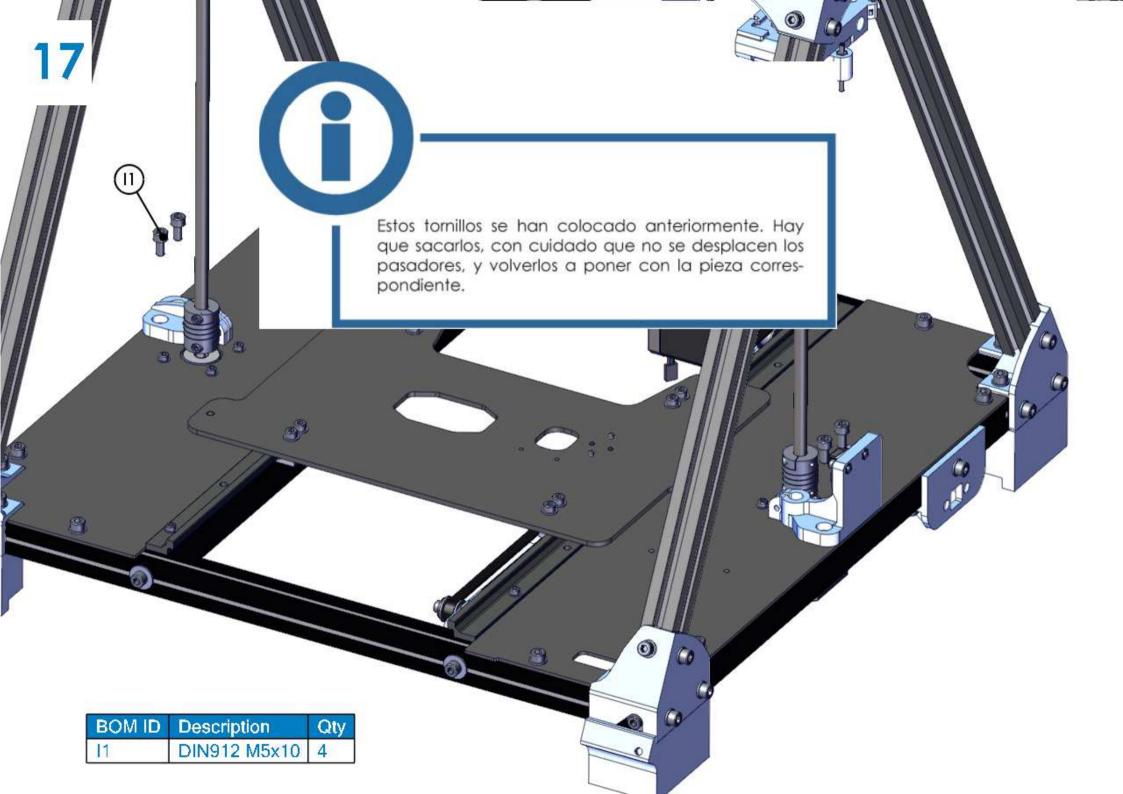


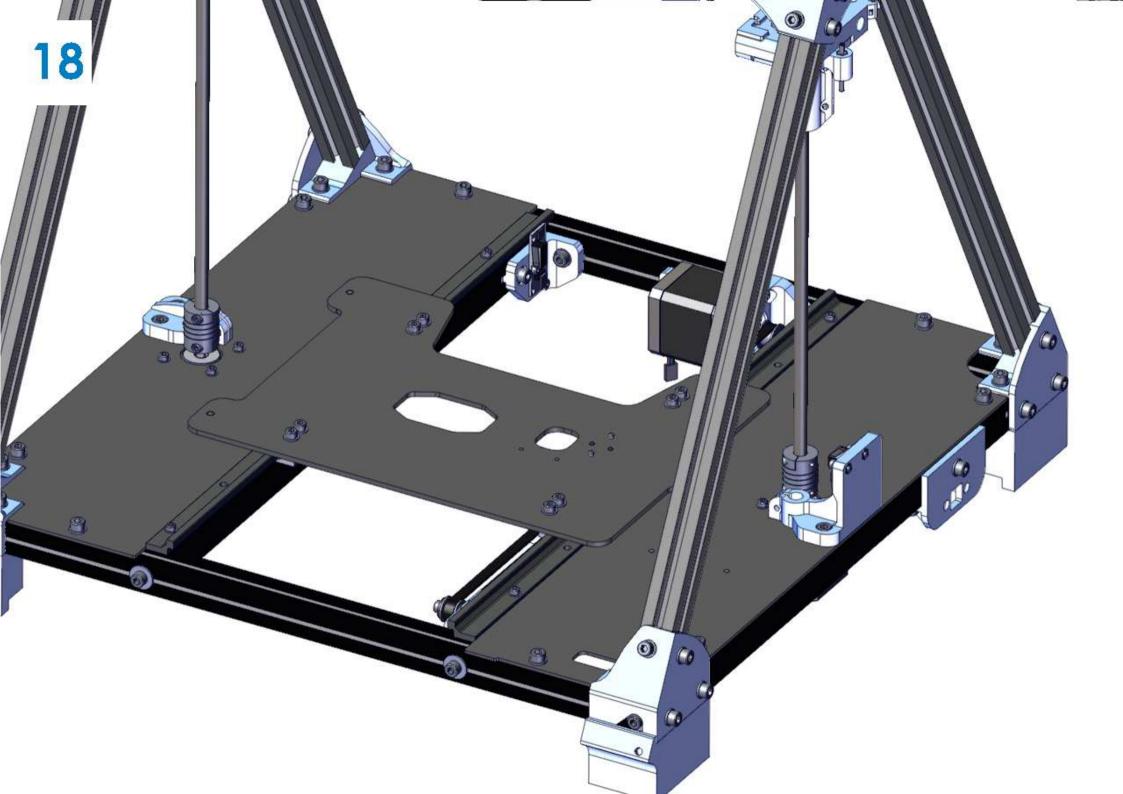


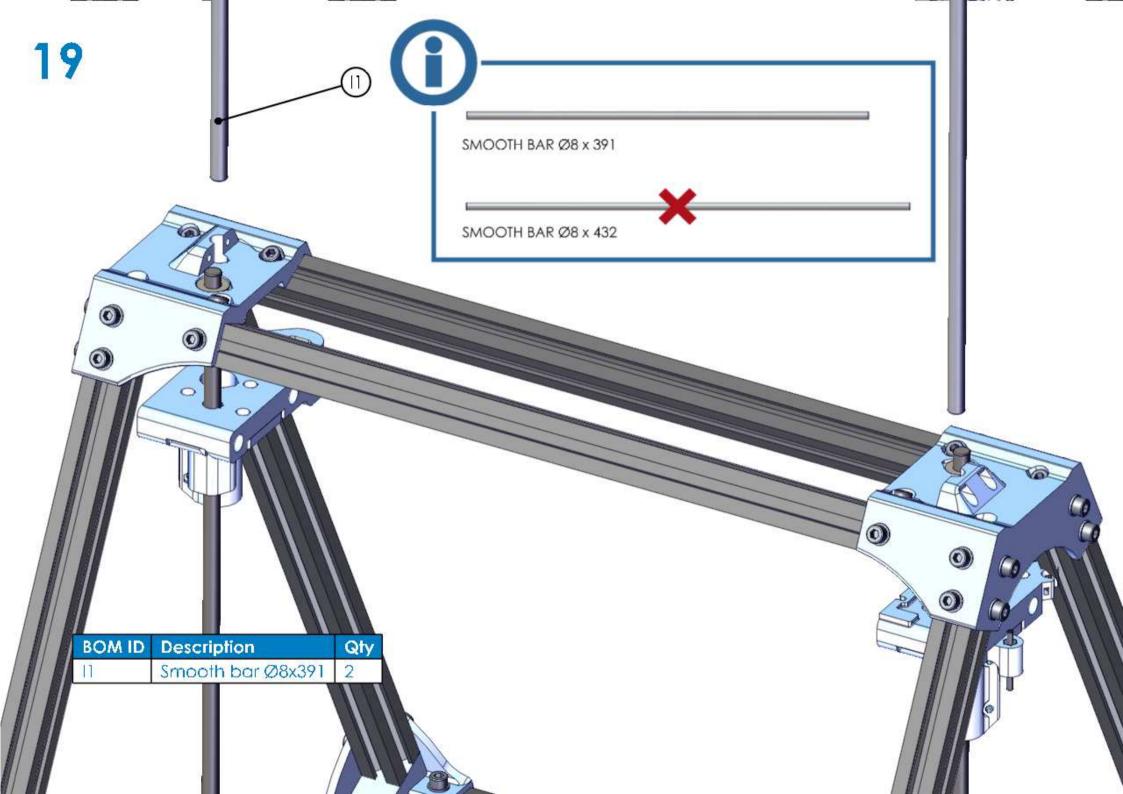


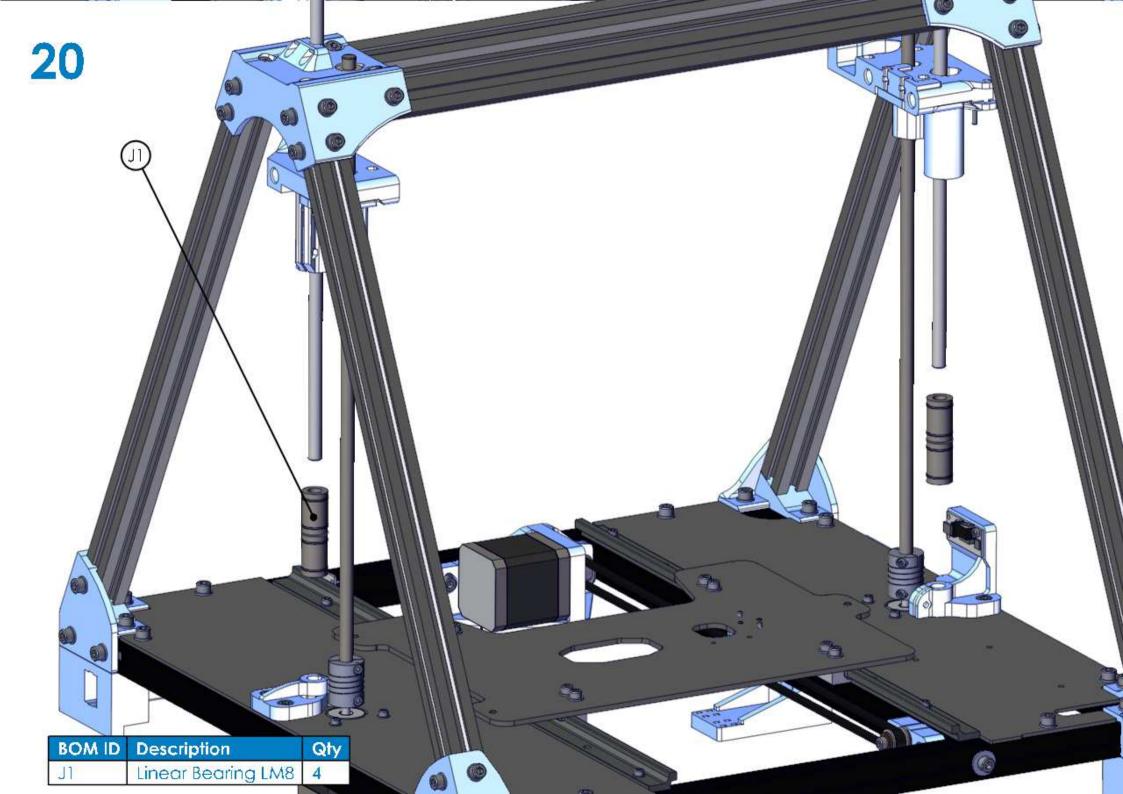


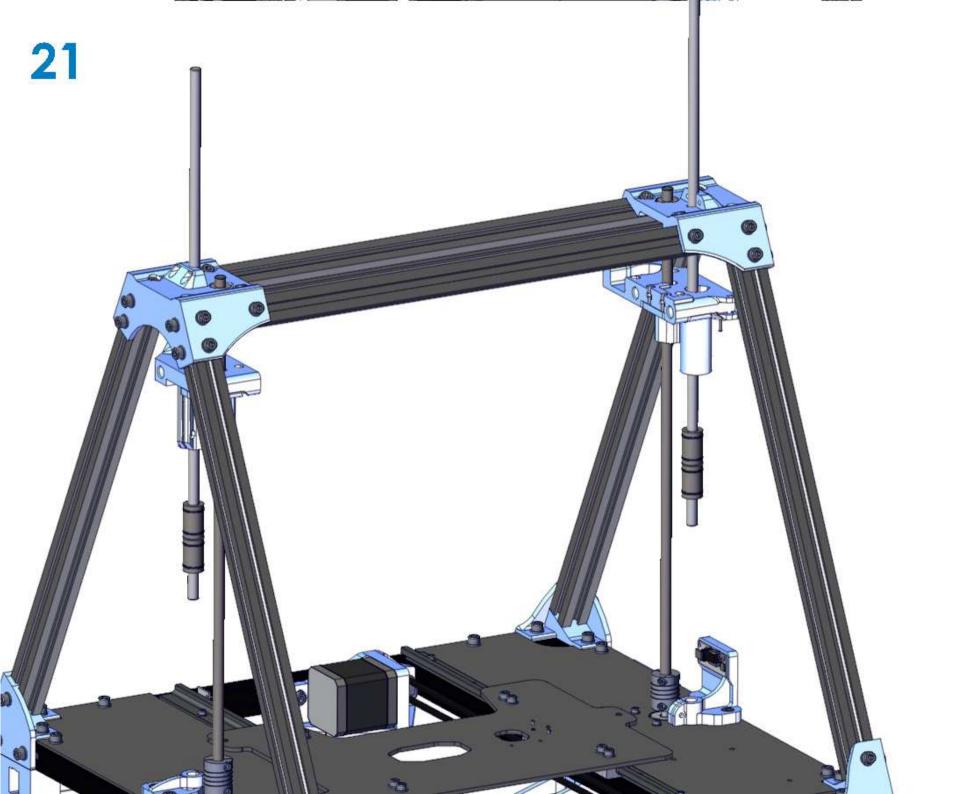


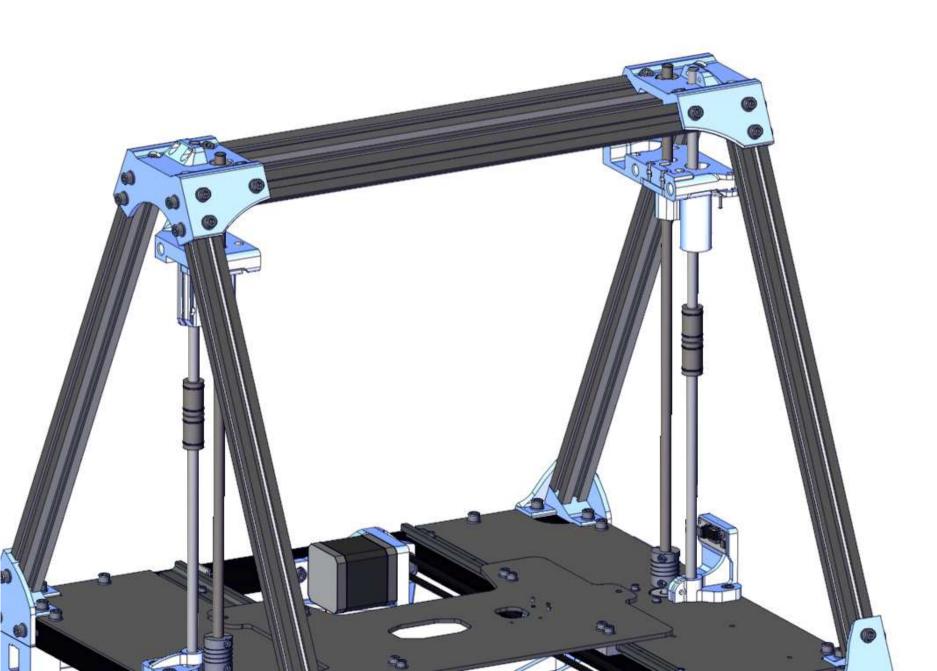


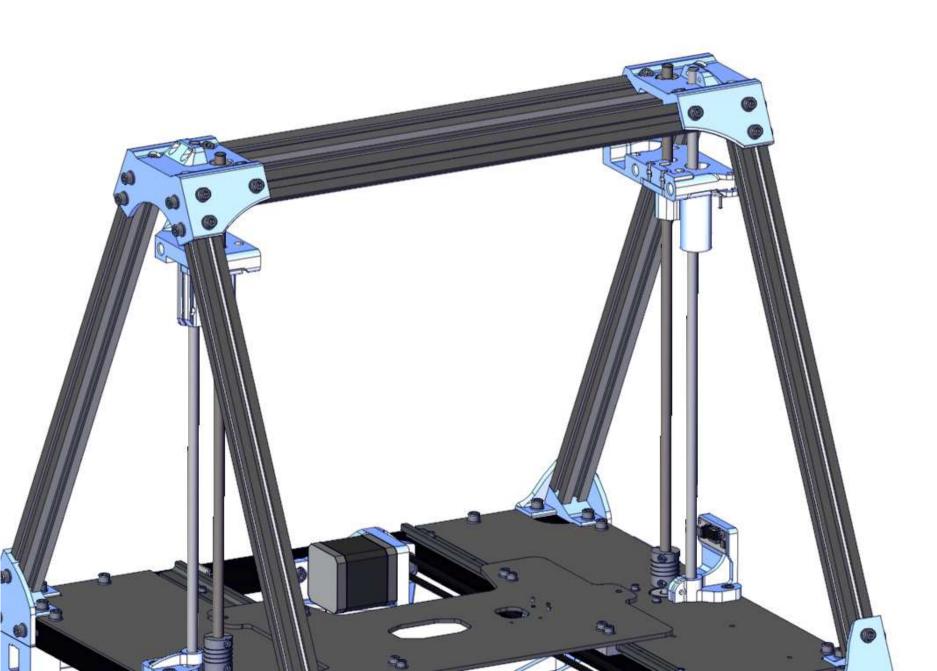


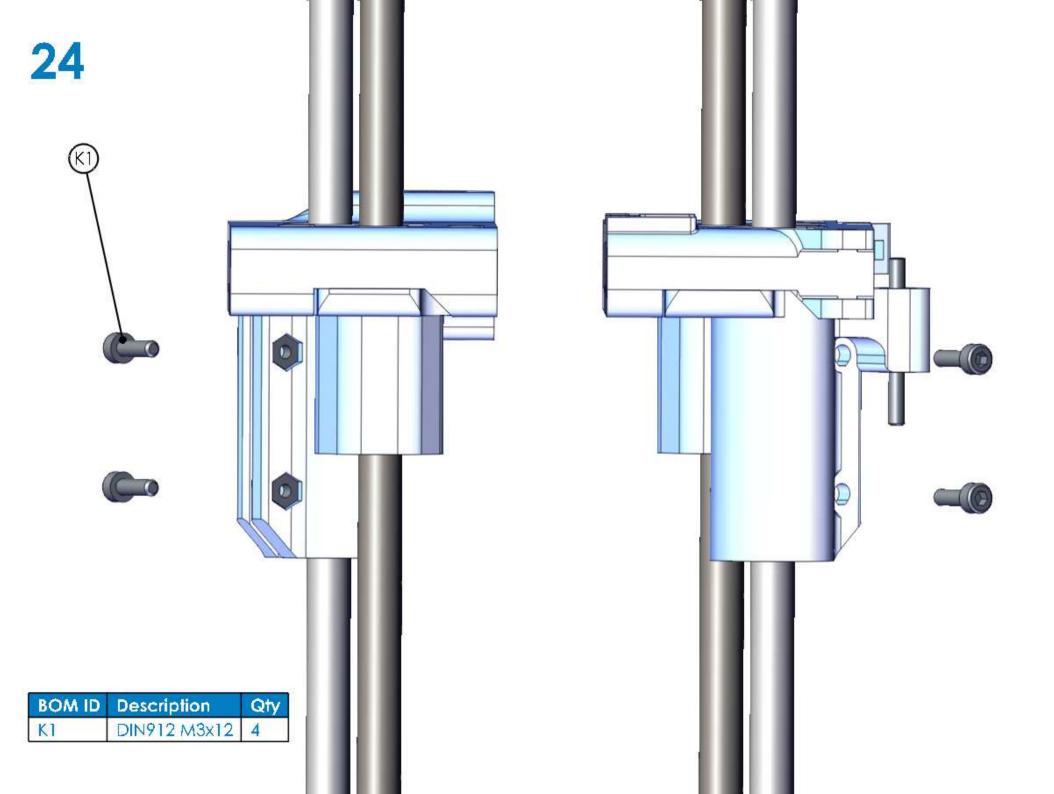


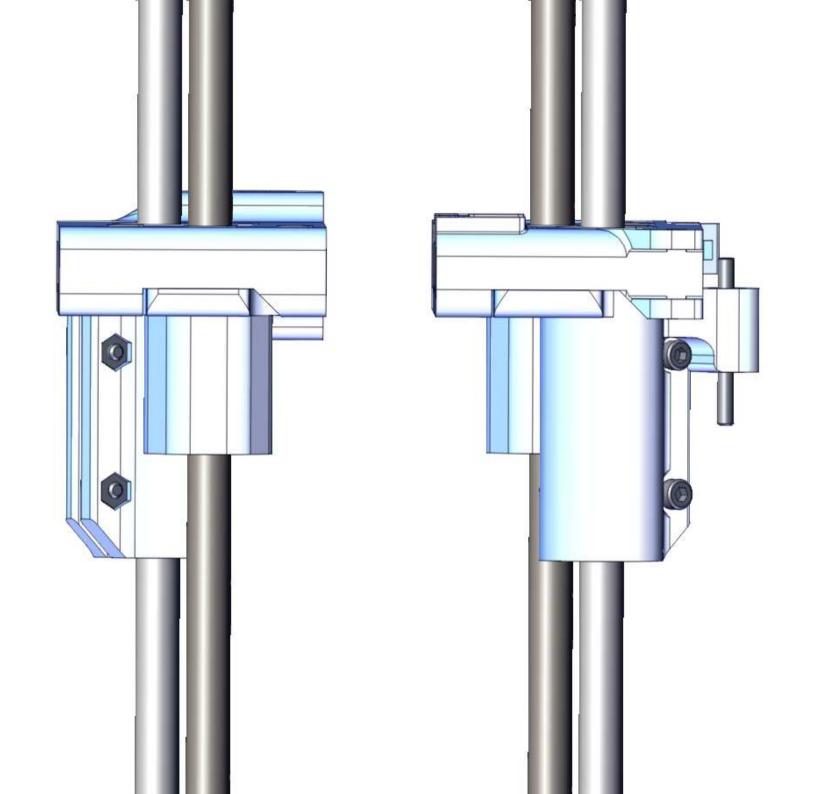


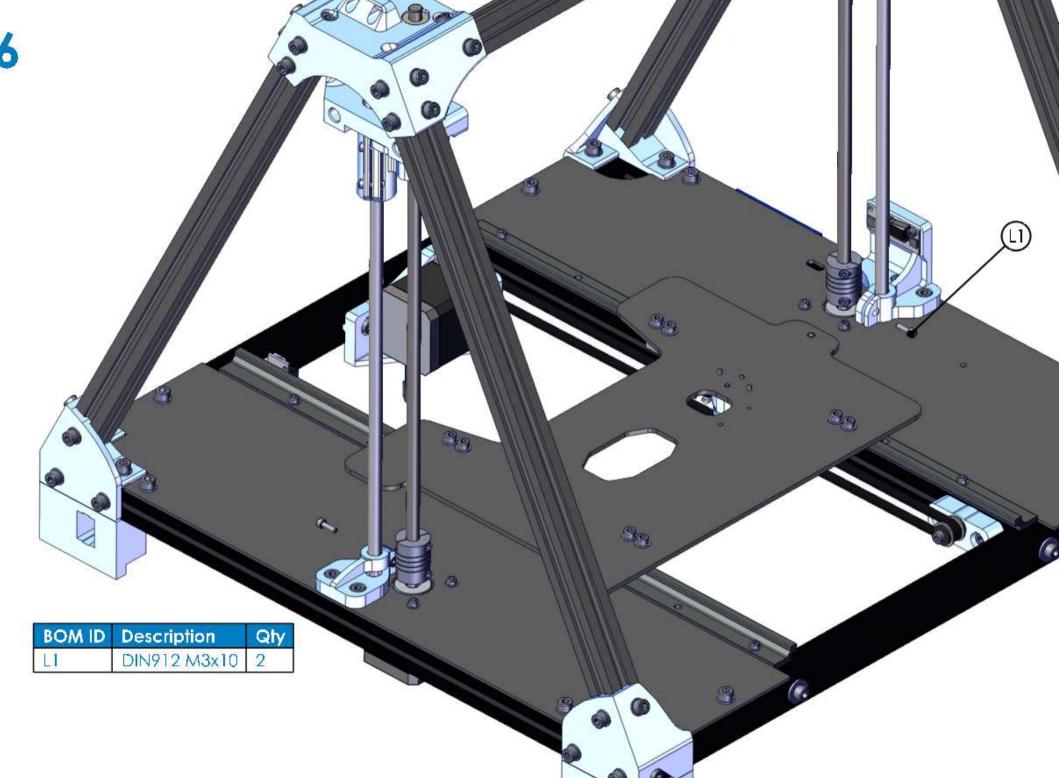


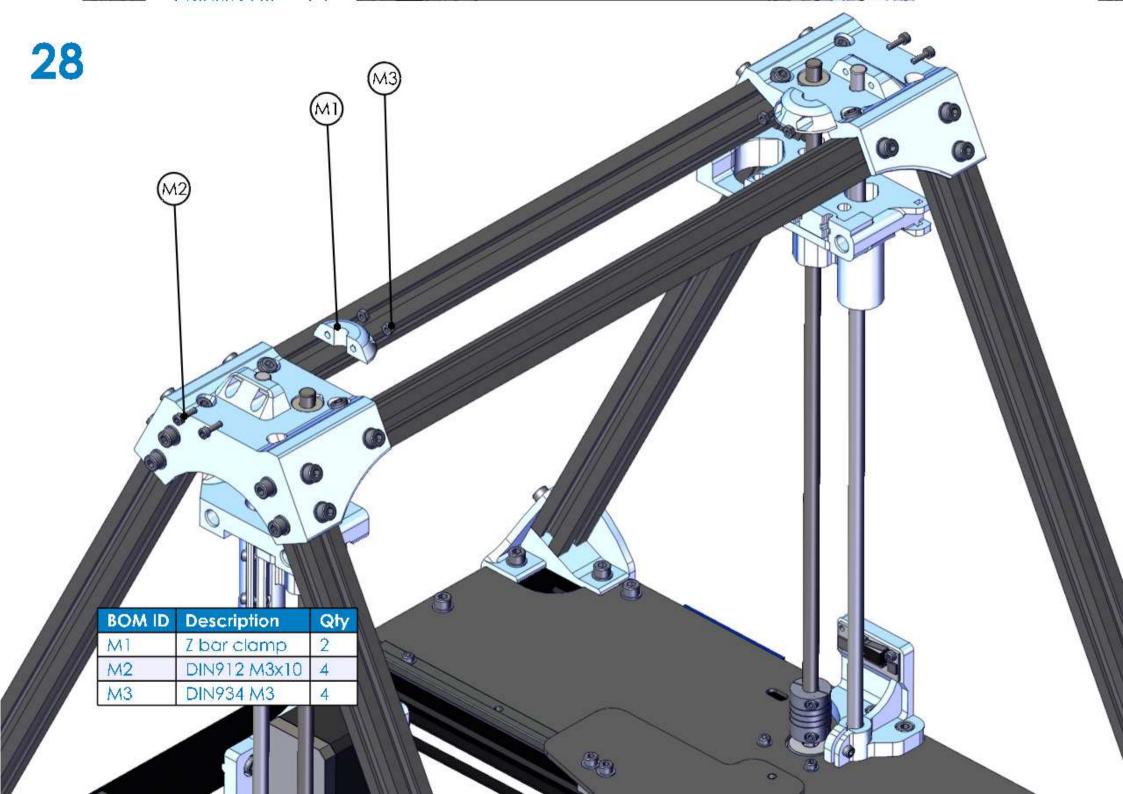


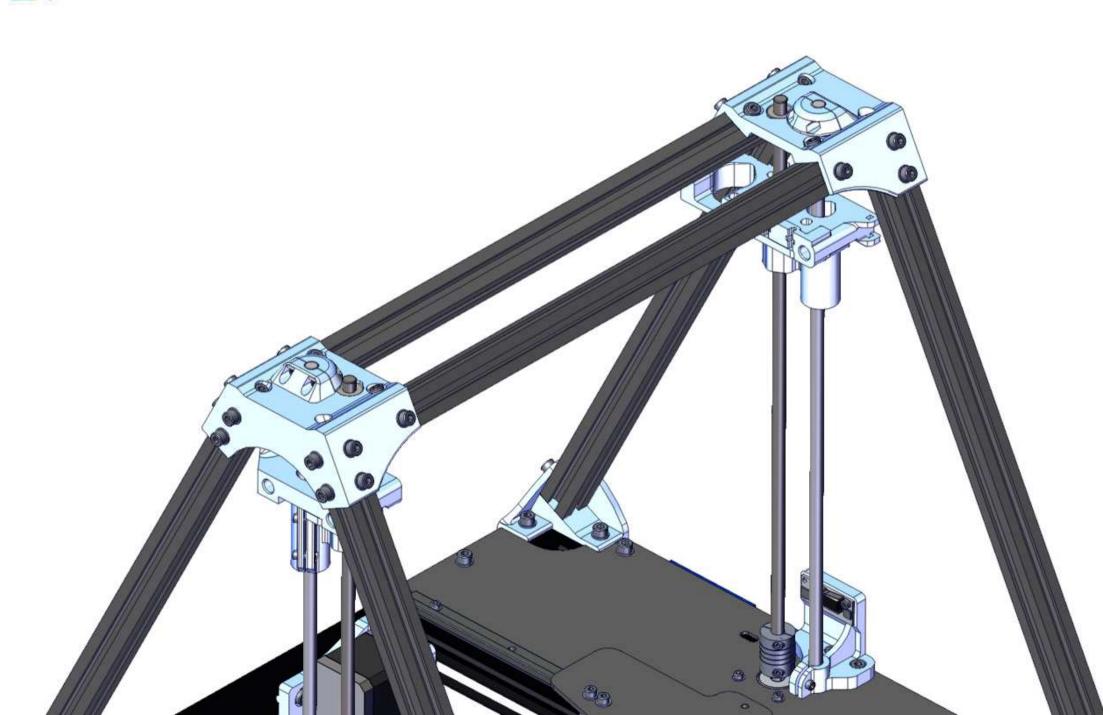


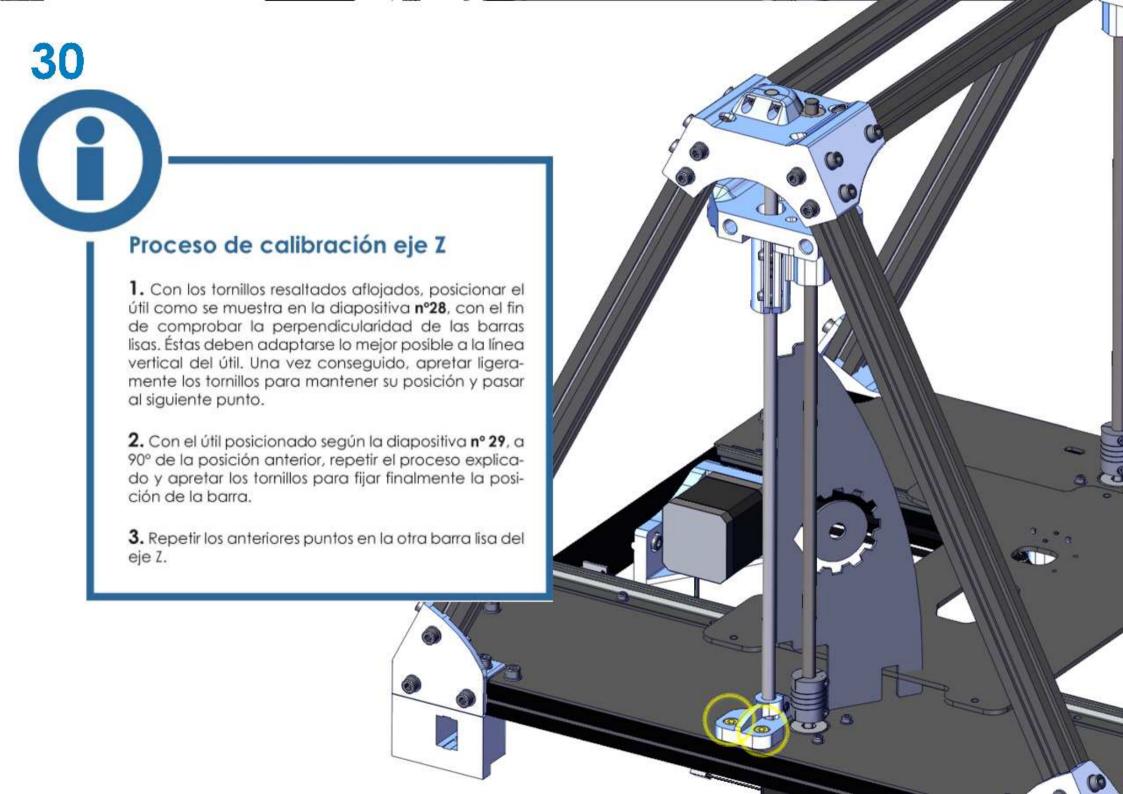












Proceso de calibración eje X

1. Una vez calibrada la perpendicularidad de las barras lisas Z (proceso anterior), posicionar el útil como se muestra en la diapositiva nº30, y bajar ambos lados a la vez hasta dejar las piezas resaltadas tocando el útil.

2. Comprobar la distancia en ambos lados con el útil. Así se garantiza que ambos lados del eje X se encuantran a la misma altura.

