# **INTRODUCTION**

Dear Friends,

Thank you very much for purchasing our 3D Printer. For optimum performance, safety and convenience, please read the instruction before DIY.

## I. User Information

- 1. Software:
- **a.** External Memory/Micro SD Capacity From 2G to 32GB;
- **b. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS**Support XP\Win7\Win8\MAC\Linux

Note:

Because of 3D Printer are bare metal, you have to pay attention to electrical safety during use! And the power outlet must be three-hole grounded outlet!

#### 2. Safety Precautions

Before installing and using the machine, be sure to read the following. Do not attempt any user manual does not describe to use the machine to avoid personal injury and property damage accidents may cause.

#### 3. Select the proper placement

- The machine is suitable for placement in a ventilated, cool, dry and less dusty environments.
- Note that when using thermal printer surroundings, avoid placing on a thick carpet or against a wall.
- Do not place the machine near flammable materials or high heat.
- Do not place the unit in a larger vibration or other unstable environment.
- Do not pile heavy objects on the unit.

#### 4. Follow the standard use of power

- Use the power cord supplied with this unit.
- Refer to the "Installation" section of the machine performance parameters to select the appropriate 220V power supply.
- Do not plug the power cord when your hands are wet.
- Please use a plug, be sure to fully inserted into the power outlet.
- Do not deliberately pull, twist the machine over the distribution line, to avoid causing an open or short circuit.

#### 5. Note that in the printing process

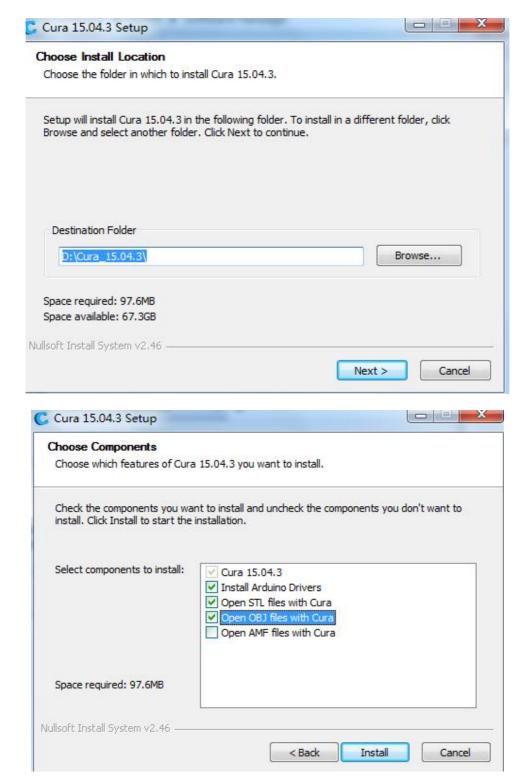
- Do not use the machine without the supervision of staff.
- Printing process and print just completed, avoid touching the printer's internal structure and prints, to prevent burns.
- If occur when printing printer smoke, abnormal noise, immediately turn off the power switch, the printer stops working, and contact your purchaser.
- Often do product maintenance
- Do not attempt to use the method described in the manual does not disassemble or modify the machine to prevent damage to the printer or other more serious accidents.
- Regularly in case of power failure, the printer clean with a dry cloth, wipe the dust and bonding of printed materials. If you must use a damp cloth to clean, do not use flammable solvents, flammable solvents to prevent contact with the printer's internal circuitry result in a fire or electric shock.

# II. Cura Installation and Setup

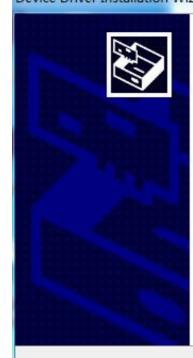
#### 1. Slice software installation

#### a. Install the software

Click Setup Cura\_15.04.3.exe, pop-up installation window, always click Next to complete the installation.



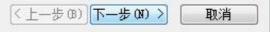
#### Device Driver Installation Wizard



### Welcome to the Device Driver Installation Wizard!

This wizard helps you install the software drivers that some computers devices need in order to work.

To continue, click Next.







### Completing the Device Driver Installation Wizard

The drivers were successfully installed on this computer.

You can now connect your device to this computer. If your device came with instructions, please read them first.

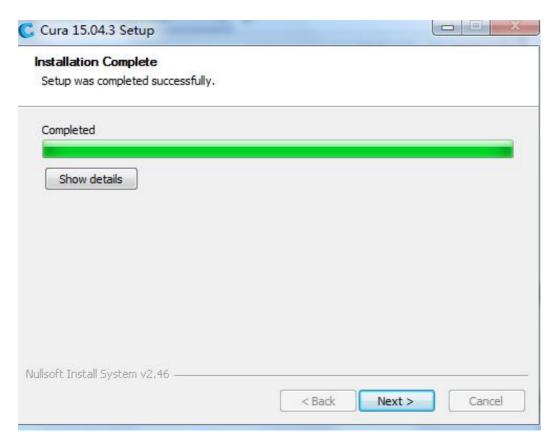
Driver Name Status

✓ Arduino LLC (www.ardui... Ready to use

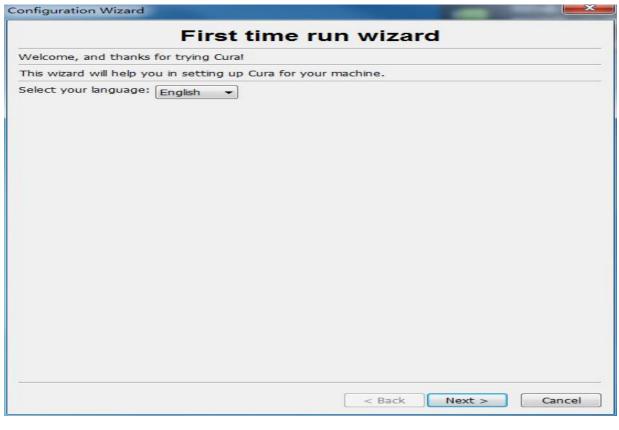
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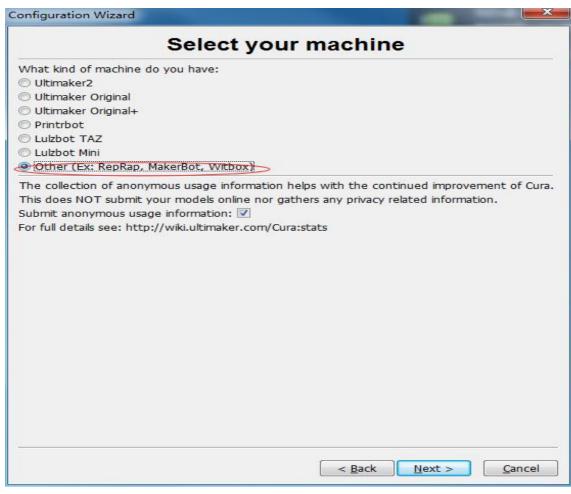
完成

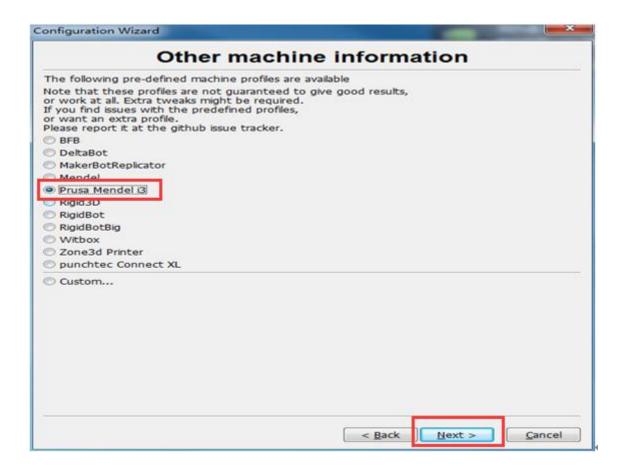
取消



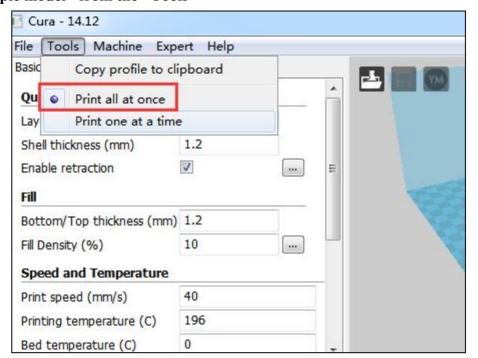


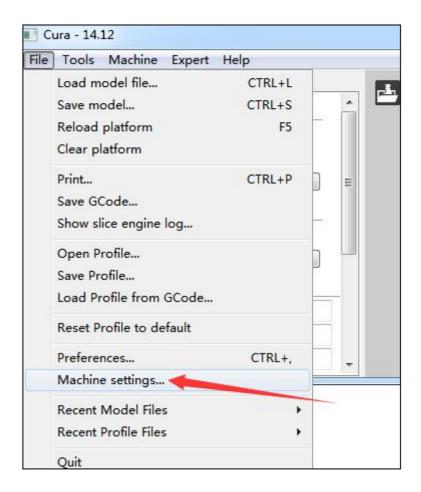


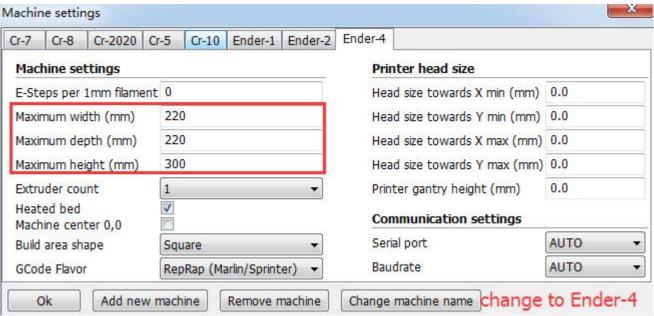




### b. Select "print multiple model" from the "Tools"



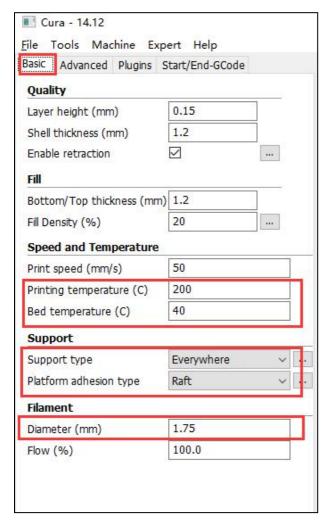


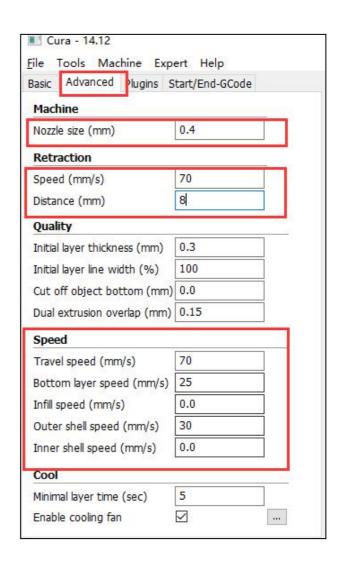


#### 2. Software parameter setting

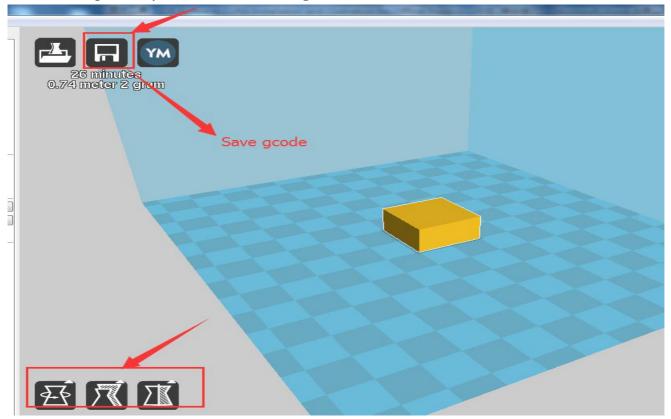
Open Cura\_15.04.3.exe, you can modify all of the printing process control parameters display screen.

### a. Recommended parameter settings:





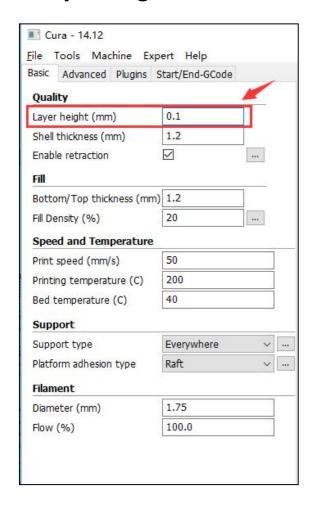
### b. For in-depth study, refer to the following notes:

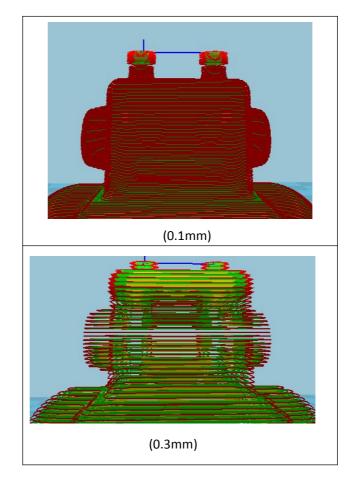


The saved "\* .gcode" file name must be in English or number, can't named as Others, save the "\* .gcode" file to your TF card and then insert it to the circuit board, and restart the power, Select "From to SD" in the main menu from LCD Control Screen, then select the saved "\* .gcode" documents, press button to confirm to warms up and begin to print.

If the in-depth studies are needed, please read the following items:

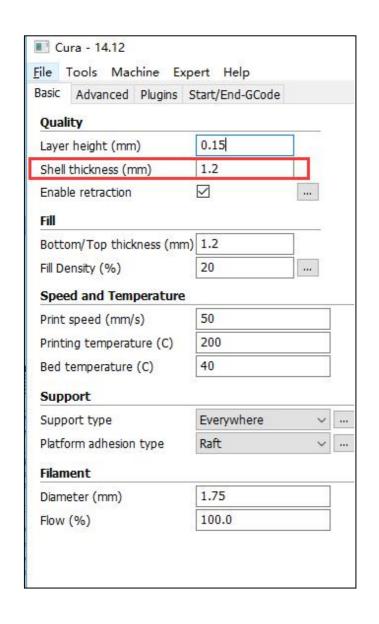
# 1. Layer height

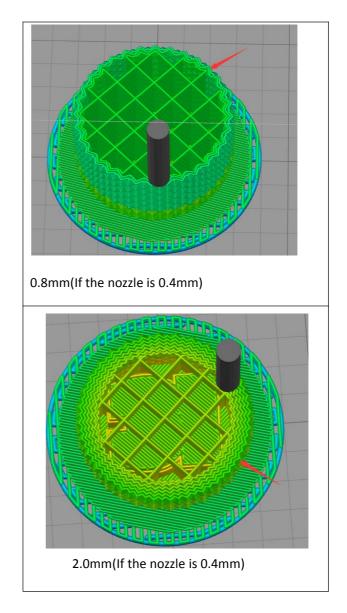




Explanation: Layer height in millimeters. This is most important setting to determine the quality of you print. Normal quality are 0.2mm, high quality is 0.1mm. You can go up to 0.25mm with a CR-10 for every for fast prints at low quality.

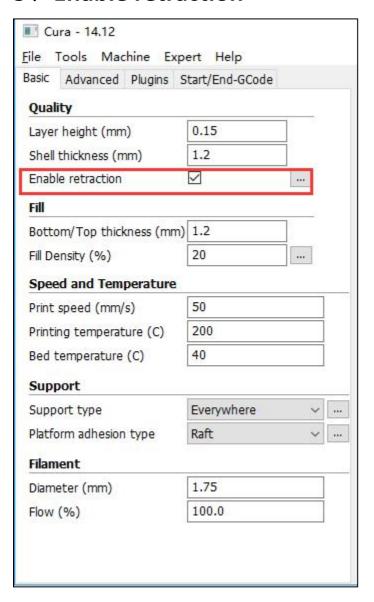
## 2、Shell thickness

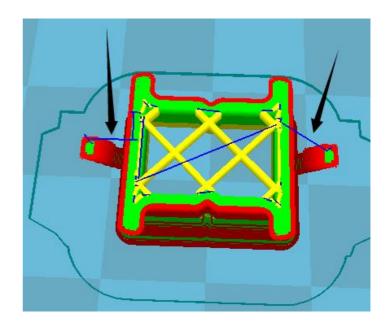




Explanation: Thickness of the outside shell in the horizontal direction. This is used in combination with the nozzle size to define the number of perimeter lines and the thickness of those perimeter lines.

## 3 Enable retraction

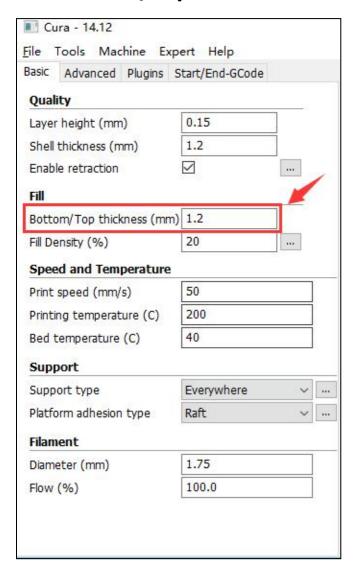


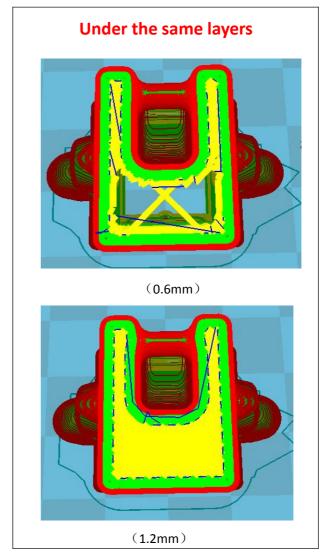


### Explanation:

Retraction is for without letting the material flow out during printing. Otherwise it will affect printing surface. Details about the retraction can be configured in the advanced tap.

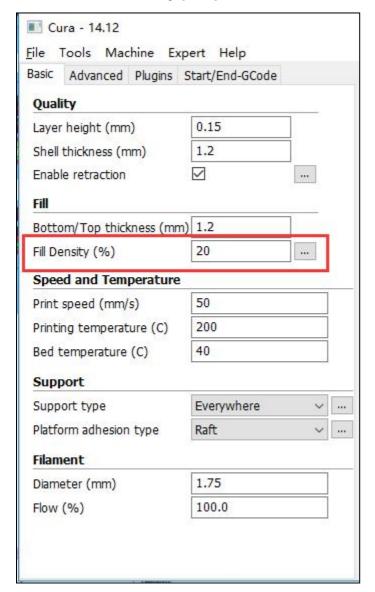
## 4. Bottom/Top thickness

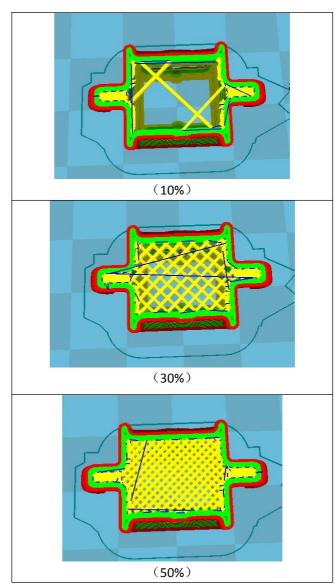




Explanation: This control the thickness of the bottom and top layers, the amount of solid layers put down is calculated by the layer thickness and this value. Having this value a multiple of the layer thickness makes sense. And keep it near your wall thickness to make an evenly strong part.

# 5、Fill Density(%)

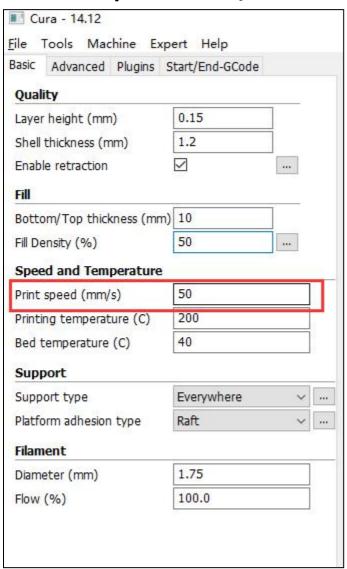




### **Explanation:**

For a solid part use 100%, for an empty part use 0%. A value around 20% is usually enough. It adjusts how strong the parts becomes.

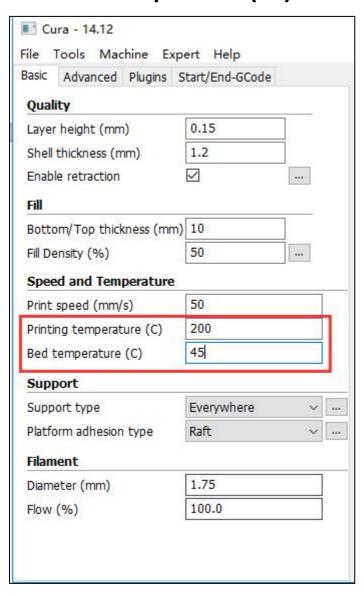
# 6. Print speed (mm/s)



Explanation: Speed at which printing happens.

Suggest 50-80, according to what you print. Faster speed, worse effect.

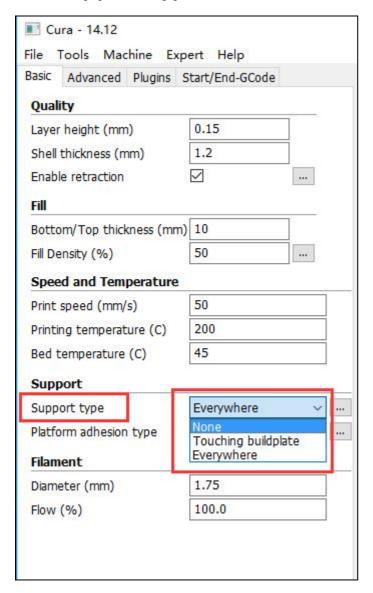
# 7. Print temperature ( $^{\circ}$ C)

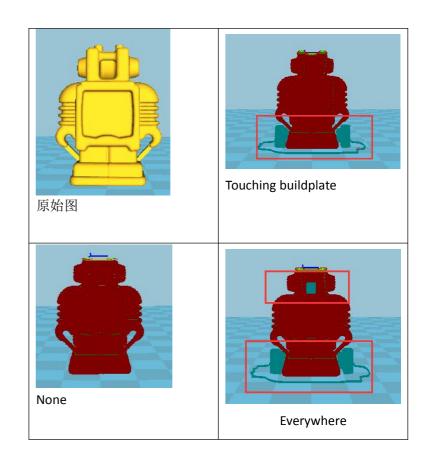


### **Explanation:**

Printing temperature used for printing . PLA: nozzle is 190-220, generally 200; Bed is 45-50.

## 8. Support type



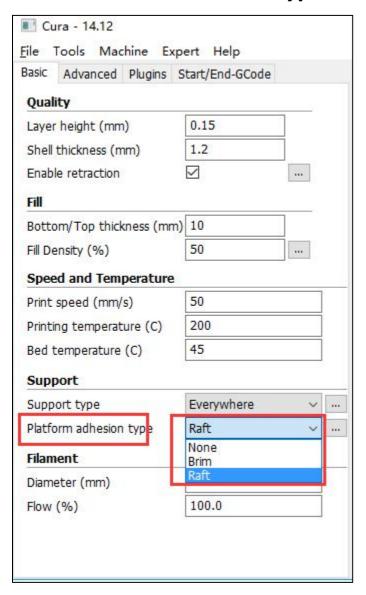


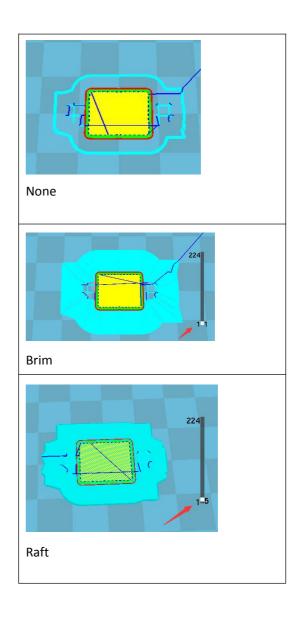
### **Explanation:** The blue is support.

Type of support structure build.
"Touching buildplate" is the most commonly used support setting.

None does not do any support.
Touching buildplate only creates support where the support structure will touch the build platform.
Everywhere creates support even on top of parts of the model.

# 9. Platform adhesion type





### **Explanation:**

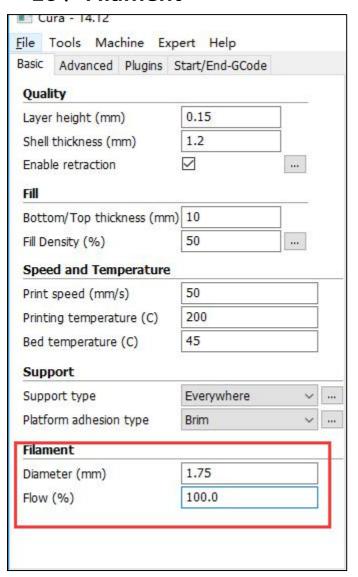
Different options that help in preventing corners from lifting due to warping.

Brim adds a single layer thick flat area around your object which is easy to cut off afterwards, and it is the recommended option.

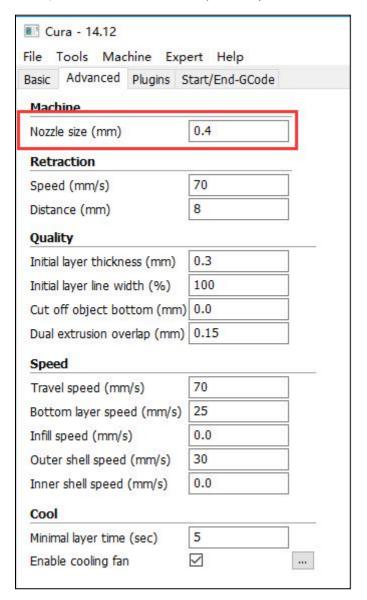
Raft adds a thick raster below the object and a thin interface between this and your object.

(Note that enabling the brim or raft disables the skirt)

## 10 Filament



## 11, nozzle size (mm)



**Explanation:** The standard is 0. 4mm. You can replace other size, 0. 2, 0. 3, 0. 6, 0. 8. The smaller size, the higher quality, the longer time. It may be clogged easily with small size.

The nozzle size is very important, this is used to calculate the line width of the infill, and used to calculate the amount of outside wall lines and thickness for the wall thickness you entered in the print settings.

## 12 Retraction

| asic Advanced Plugins S      | tart/End-GCode |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Machine                      |                |
| Nozzle size (mm)             | 0.4            |
| Retraction                   |                |
| Speed (mm/s)                 | 70             |
| Distance (mm)                | 8              |
| Quality                      |                |
| Initial layer thickness (mm) | 0.3            |
| Initial layer line width (%) | 100            |
| Cut off object bottom (mm)   | 0.0            |
| Dual extrusion overlap (mm)  | 0.15           |
| Speed                        |                |
| Travel speed (mm/s)          | 70             |
| Bottom layer speed (mm/s)    | 25             |
| Infill speed (mm/s)          | 0.0            |
| Outer shell speed (mm/s)     | 30             |
| Inner shell speed (mm/s)     | 0.0            |
| Cool                         |                |
| Minimal layer time (sec)     | 5              |
| Enable cooling fan           |                |

**Explanation:** Prevent stringing or oozing, speed sets 80, distance sets 8(10).

Speed at which the filament is retracted, a higher retraction speed works better. But a very high retraction speed can lead to filament grinding.

2. distance (mm)

Amount of retraction, set at 0 for no retraction at all.

# 13、Quality

| Basic Advanced Plugins Start/End-GCode |           |  |
|--|-----------|--|
| Machine                                |           |  |
| Nozzle size (mm)                       | 0.4       |  |
| Retraction                             |           |  |
| Speed (mm/s)                           | 70        |  |
| Distance (mm)                          | 8         |  |
| Quality                                |           |  |
| Initial layer thickness (mm)           | 0.3       |  |
| Initial layer line width (%)           | 100       |  |
| Cut off object bottom (mm)             | 0.0       |  |
| Dual extrusion overlap (mm)            | 0.15      |  |
| Speed                                  |           |  |
| Travel speed (mm/s)                    | 70        |  |
| Bottom layer speed (mm/s)              | 25        |  |
| Infill speed (mm/s)                    | 0.0       |  |
| Outer shell speed (mm/s)               | 30        |  |
| Inner shell speed (mm/s)               | 0.0       |  |
| Cool                                   |           |  |
| Minimal layer time (sec)               | 5         |  |
| Enable cooling fan                     | $\square$ |  |

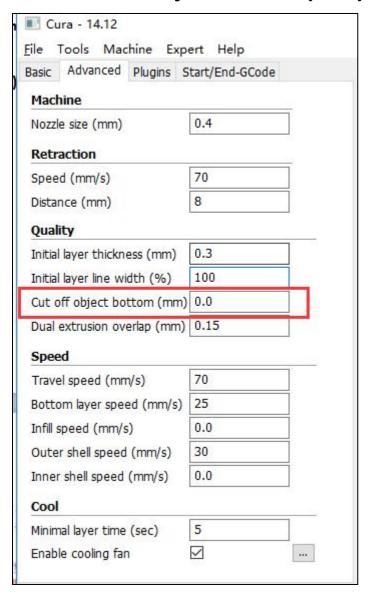
Explanation: Print the thickness of the first layer, initial line width setting 100% is more dense. Generally this as the default.

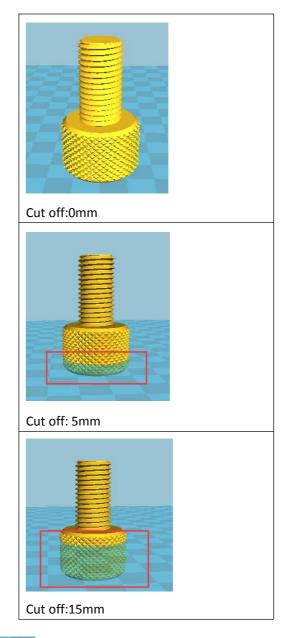
1. Initial layer thickness (mm) bottom layer thickness the same as the other layers.

Layer thickness of the bottom layer. A thicker bottom layer makes sticking to the bed easier. Set to 0.0 to have the

Extra width factor for the extrusion on the first layer, on some 2. Initial layer line width(%) printers it's good to have wider extrusion on the first layer to get better bed adhesion.

# 14 Cut off object bottom(mm)

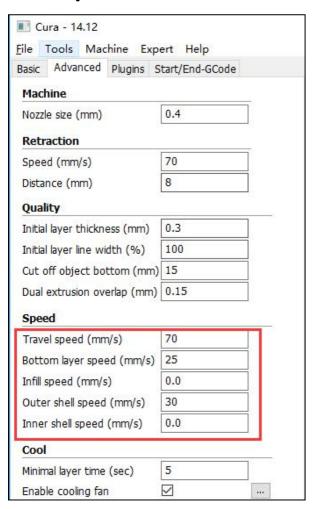




Sinks the object into the platform, this can be used for objects that do not have a flat bottom and thus create a too small first layer

**Explanation:** 

## 15 Speed



#### **Explanation:**

- 1, travel speed(mm/s):Speed at which travel moves are done
- 2. Bottom layer speed (mm/s):

  Print speed for the bottom layer, you want to print the first layer slower so it sticks better to the printer bed.

3、Infill speed (mm/s)

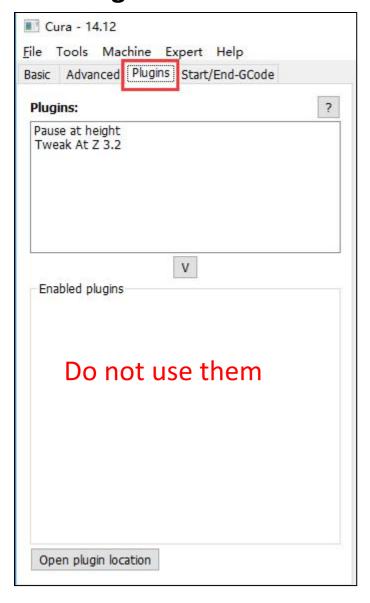
Speed at which outer shell is printed. If set to 0 then the print speed is used. Printing the outer shell at a lower speed improves the final skin quality. However, having a large difference between the inner shell speed and the outer shell speed will effect quality in a pegative way.

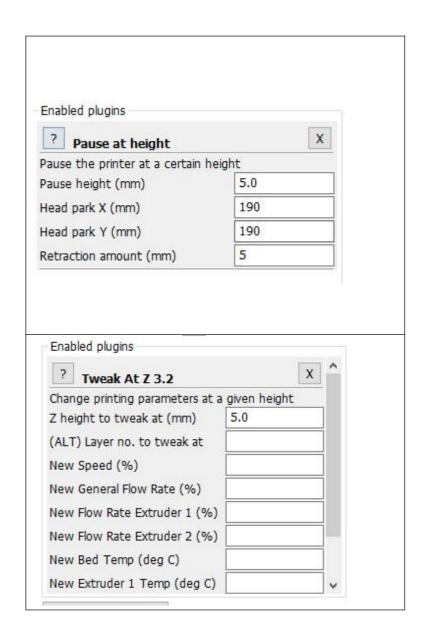
4. Out shell speed (mm/s): speed will effect quality in a negative way.

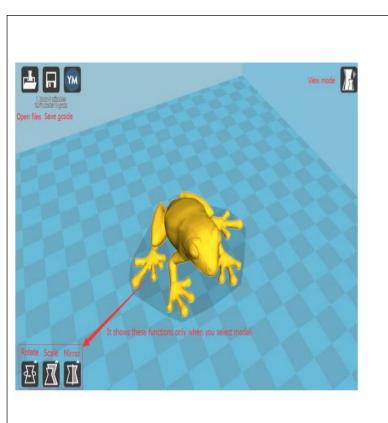
Speed at which inner shells are printed. If set to 0 then the print speed is used. Printing the inner shell faster then the outer shell will reduce printing time. It is good to set this somewhere in between the outer shell speed and the infill/printing speed.

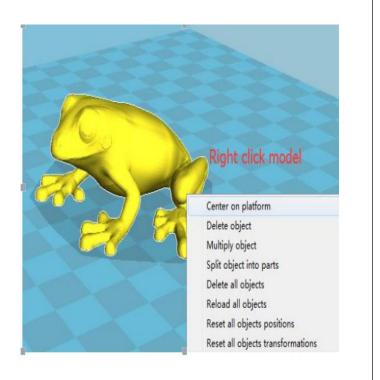
5 Inner shell speed (mm/s): infil/printing speed.

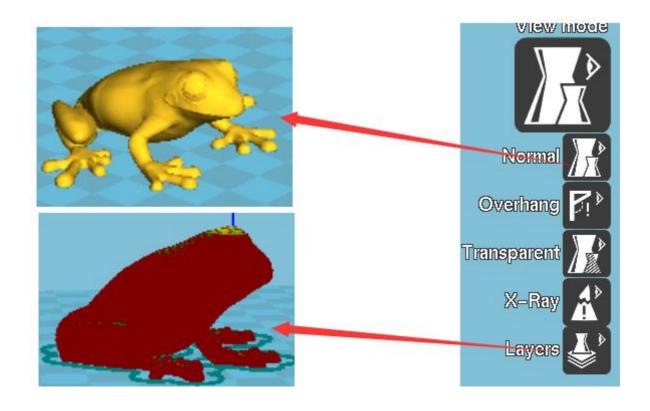
# 16 Plugins



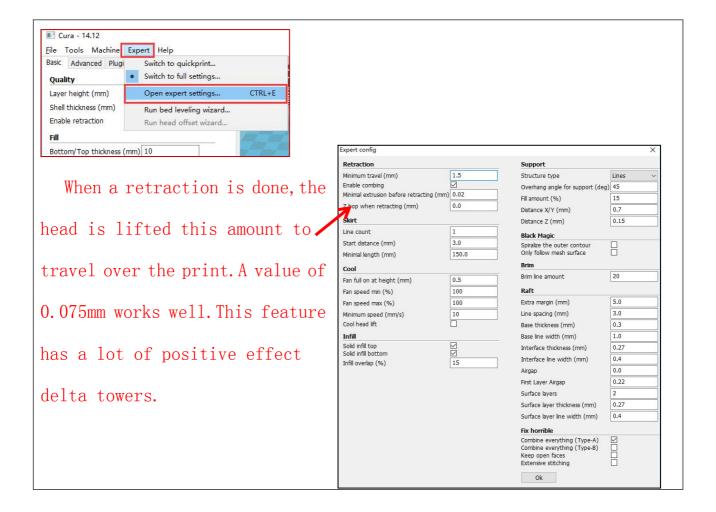


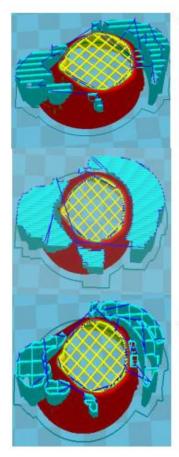






## **Expert settings**





type:Line

Degree:60

Fill amount:15

Distance X/Y:0.7

type:Line

Degree:60

Fill amount:50

Distance X/Y:3

type:Gird

Degree:60

Fill amount:15

Distance X/Y:0.7

