

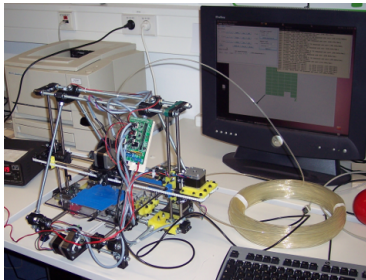
# RepRap 3D-Printer

Joachim Schleicher

Prof. Dr. Katja Mombaur and Khai-Long Ho Hoang  
Optimization in Robotics and Biomechanics  
Interdisciplinary Center for Scientific Computing

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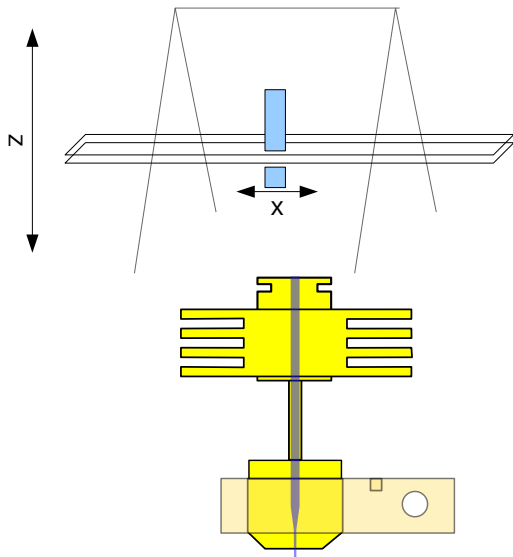
Idea: Assisted self- replicating and self-manufacturing machine



- Technology: FFF  
(Fused Filament Fabrication)
- Print Volume: 200 × 130 × 50mm
- Positioning Accuracy: 0.1 mm
- Min. Feature size: 0.6 mm
- Layer Height: 0,25 – 0.5 mm
- Power Supply: 12V, 7 A
- Weight: ca. 7 kg
- Price: ca. 700 Euro  
(incl. printed plastics parts)

published in:

R. Jones, A. Bowyer et al: Reprap – the replicating rapid prototyper. *Robotica*. 2011



y-axis: Print bed moves perpendicular to the drawing plane

Hotend:

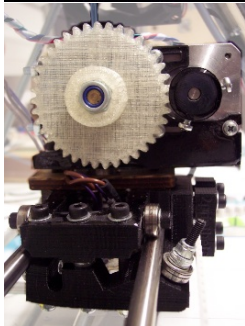
- 0.5 mm Nozzle
- 4  $\Omega$  heating resistor
- 100 k $\Omega$  thermistor



*Hobbed Bolt* pushes filament into Hotend

*Calibration* (Steps  $\rightarrow$  Millimeter):

stepper motors:	$1.8^\circ/\text{step} \Leftrightarrow 200 \text{ steps/rotation}$
microstepping:	16x
bolt diameter:	$6 \pm 0.5 \text{ mm}$
gear transmission:	39/11



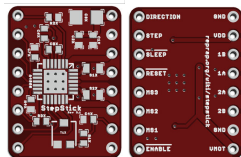
Estimation:

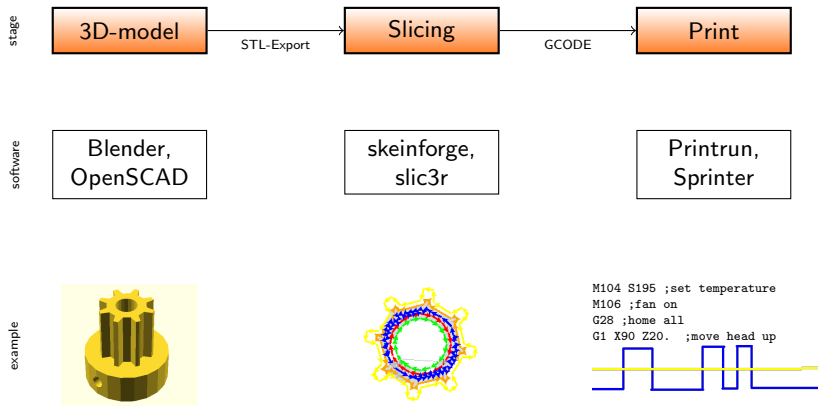
$$\frac{16 \cdot 200 \cdot 39 / 11 \text{ steps}}{\pi \cdot 6 \text{ mm}} \approx (600 \pm 50) \text{ steps/mm}$$

Measured factor: 558 steps/mm.

## Electronics:

- Arduino Board with ATmega1280 microcontroller
- Serial PC-Interface via USB (115kbs)
- A4988 based StepStick drivers
- optical endstops





## Listing 1: GCode Example

```
M104 S195 ;set temperature  
M106 ;fan on  
G28 ;home all  
G1 X90 Z20. ;move head up
```

- C++-Firmware interprets GCode

## Listing 3: GCode Example

```
M104 S195 ;set temperature
M106 ;fan on
G28 ;home all
G1 X90 Z20. ;move head up
```

- C++-Firmware interprets GCode

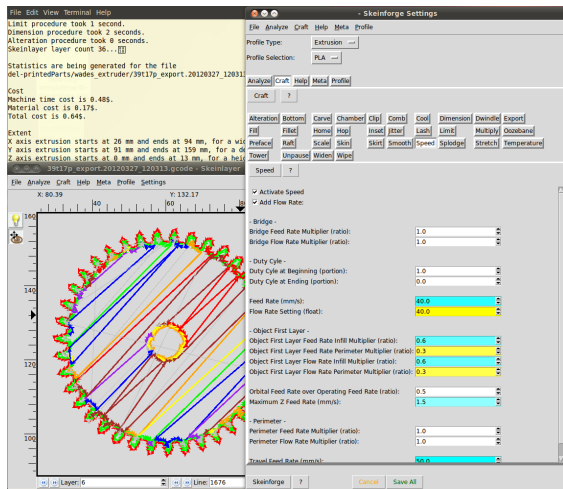
## Listing 4: Snippet from Sprinter.cpp

```
case 106: //M106 Fan On
if (code_seen('S')){
    WRITE(FAN_PIN, HIGH);
    analogWrite(FAN_PIN, code_value() );
}
else {
    WRITE(FAN_PIN, HIGH);
    analogWrite(FAN_PIN, 255 );
}
break;
```



The screenshot displays the Pronterface software interface. At the top, there is a 'File Settings' menu bar. Below it, a 'Port' dropdown is set to '@ 115200', with 'Disconnect', 'Reset', and 'Monitor Printer' buttons. A 'Mini mode' button is also present. The main control area includes a 'Motors off' indicator, speed settings for XY (3000 mm/min) and Z (200 mm/min), and a circular directional pad with buttons for +X, -X, +Y, -Y, +Z, and -Z. Below the directional pad are controls for Heater (Off, 0 (off), Set, Check temp) and Bed (Off, 0 (off), Set, T:20 B:0). Extruder settings show 'Extrude' at 5 mm and 'Reverse' at 300 mm/min. Two temperature bars are visible: 'Heater: T° 20/0' and 'Bed: T° 0/0'. A status bar at the bottom reads 'Printer is online. Hotend:20 Bed:0'. On the right side, a status window shows 'Connecting... ok T:20 B:0 Printer is now online.' and a 'Send' button.

Figure: Pronterface User-Interface



## Skeinforge:

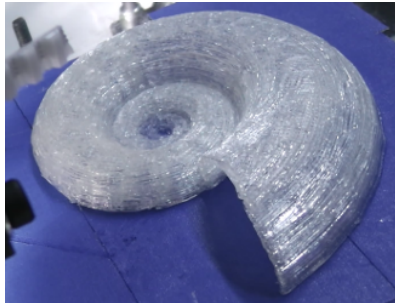
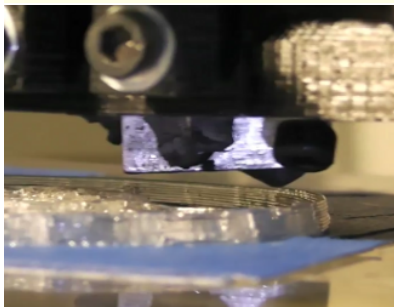
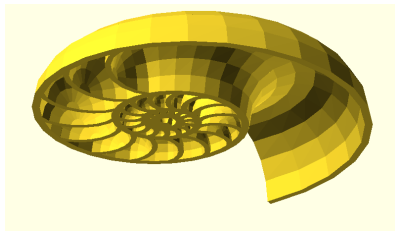
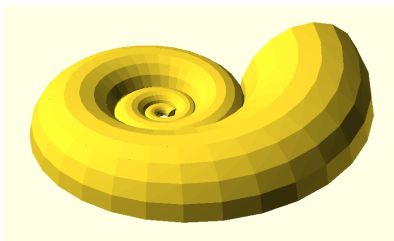
- python toolchain
- STL → GCode
- many tunable parameters

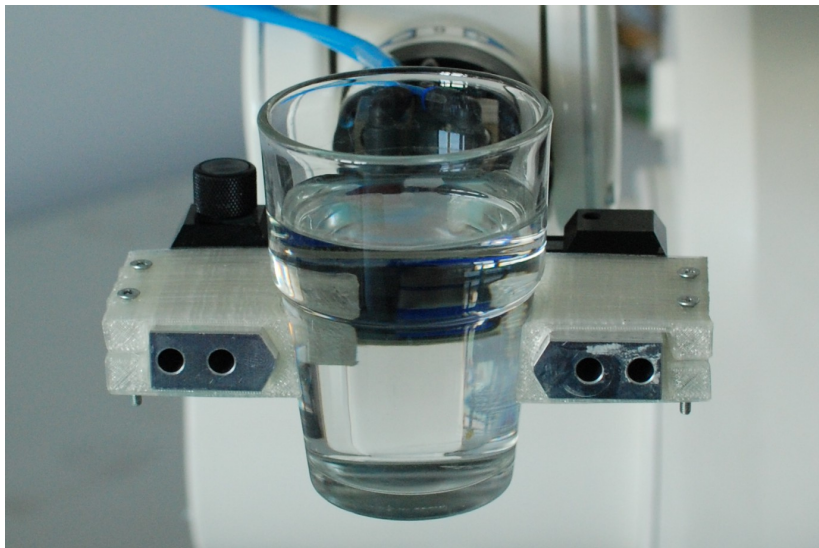


Modifications after first prints:

- calibrate and tune temperature and dimension settings
- add oil to the filament to reduce friction
- Filament bends and sometimes breaks above the extruder, Filamentguide solves this issue







## Summary:

- RepRap allows low-cost 3D-printing
- Build, calibration and parameter tuning done in 5 weeks
- Software available for modelling, slicing and printing
- OpenSource allows rapid improvements in software and hardware

More information and references:

- RepRap Wiki
- Sprinter Firmware, Printron Host-Software
- Skeinforge

BSc Thesis and material:

<http://orb.uni-hd.de/publications/bsc-jschleic/>