

# Service guide for RepRap Industrial

The instructions below are meant to enable you to perform troubleshooting, repair and cleaning tasks adequately and without damaging the machine.

Read the respective guide carefully before you start to work on the RepRap Industrial 3D printer.

In some cases you may need to lookup additional information for a specific task. Since we are trying to provide **all** necessary information independent from the hard- and software version of your actual RepRap Industrial you may have to choose from different sources.

To find the valid hardware revision of your 3D printer, [check here](#).

To find the valid software version of your 3D printer, [check here](#).

In case you are unsure about steps mentioned in this guide just [ask for help](#) any time - we will as always do our best to answer all questions that may arise.

## Support requests - required information

In case you require support and [contact us](#) please always provide the following information:

- Serial-no.
- Hardware revision



Finding the hardware revision and serial-no. on the type plate.

- The .log-file, downloaded via the web interface's *Setup* tab.

### INFO

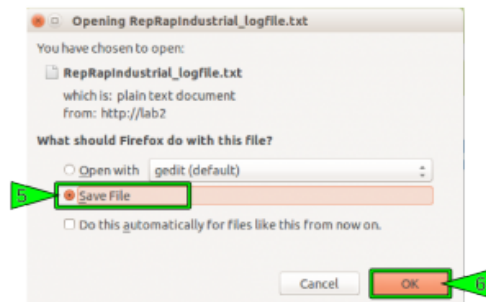


When downloading the .log-file via the web-interface, please open the **Setup tab first** so that the currently set EEPROM data are written into the log.

The log file saves all operating and communication commands since the initial commissioning and exports the last 10,000 commands into a data file. Due to this, it may

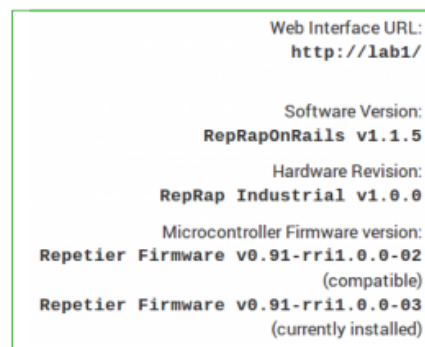


require a few minutes for the system to gather all necessary data before the download menu appears.



Downloading the log files via the web interface (same procedure for software versions v1.0.5 and v1.1.0). Please remember opening the *Setup* tab first.

- All system information provided on the *Setup* menu (not valid for RepRapOnRails v1.0.5 or older).



Please send all system information of the GUI's *Setup* menu: software version, compatible hardware revision, microcontroller firmware version (compatible and current).

Additionally, the following information may be helpful for examining and evaluating your specific request:

- Photos of unsuccessful prints often give a clue of what may have gone wrong.
- G-codes of above mentioned prints **and** the respective .stl-data allow for reprinting and reproducing your print job and help identifying faults.
- Photos and short videos of components, be they damaged or behaving oddly, always provide some clarification.

## Packing and transport safeguarding

If the RepRap Industrial is to be shipped (e.g. for a full manufacturer's in-house inspection), it must be thoroughly packed and all moving components must be carefully secured against shifting to avoid transportation damages.



### INFO

*Replacement of parts damaged due to improper transport securing will be carried out at **your costs**.*

## Safeguarding of movable components

You will need the following material:

- removable strapping tape (e.g. tesa® Strapping 64250, Scotch® Strapping Tape 8898 Blue)
- packing foam foil (any PE-foam for common packing applications)
- cardboard

The following description assumes that:

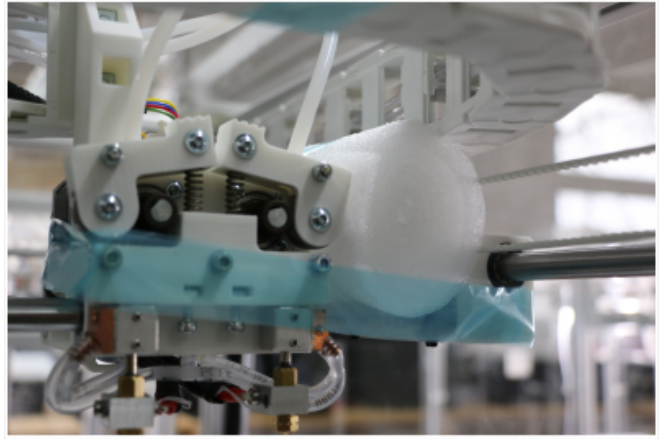
- all axes are in their respective home position;
- filament has been unloaded and the 3D printer has at least been briefly cleaned;
- the 3D printer has been switched off, disconnected from the power supply and cooled down;
- all cables have been removed from the rear side.

The first and most important component to be secured is the extruder head. It is **mandatory** to fix it exactly as shown here. Otherwise sensors and other components may be damaged beyond repair and must be replaced.

- Move the H-bridge to the front and the extruder head to the right-hand side.

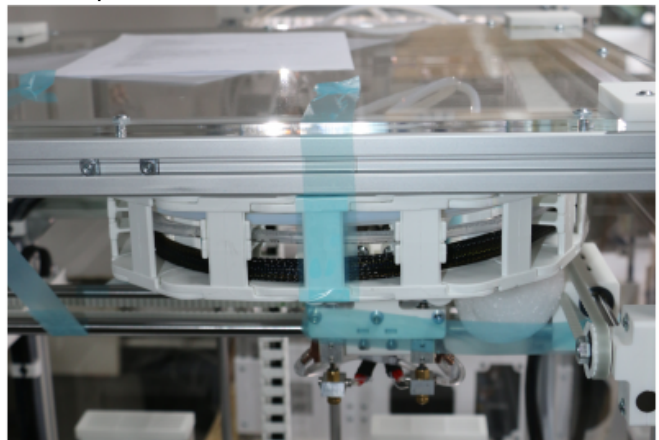
- Place a foam coil between the extruder head and the right X-axis shaft carriage and push the extruder head against the coil.
- Fasten the extruder head together with the carriage by entwining them with strapping tape.

Make sure to tension the tape so that any extruder head movement is prevented.



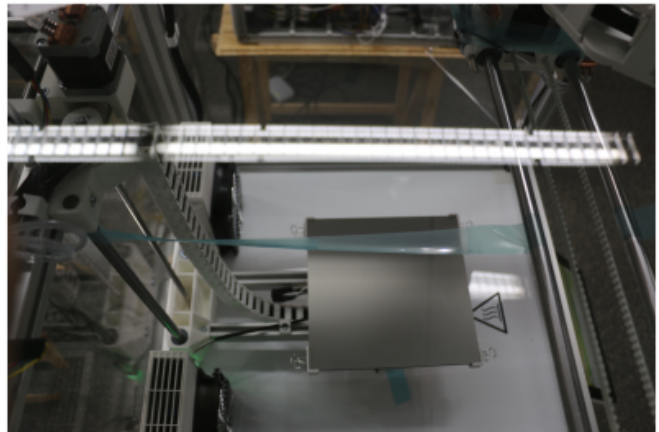
Cushion the extruder head with the foam coil against the right carriage and tightly fasten it with tape.

- Fasten the energy chain to the printer top cover.



Entwine the e-chain with tape and fasten it to the printer's top cover.

- Fix the H-bridge with strapping tape against forward movement by fastening it to one of the Z-Axes.



Entwine the hind shaft of the H-bridge with tape and fasten it to on of the Z-axes.

- Fix the H-bridge with strapping tape against backward movement by fastening it to the printer top cover.

Make sure to tension the tape to prevent forward/backward movement of the H-bridge.

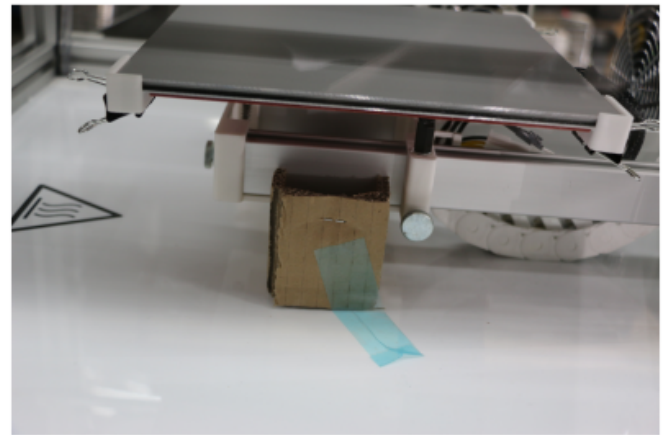


Entwine the frontal shaft of the H-bridge with tape and fasten it to the printer's top cover.

- Cut and prepare a cardboard support as depicted.
- Place the support underneath the print table and fix it with strapping tape.

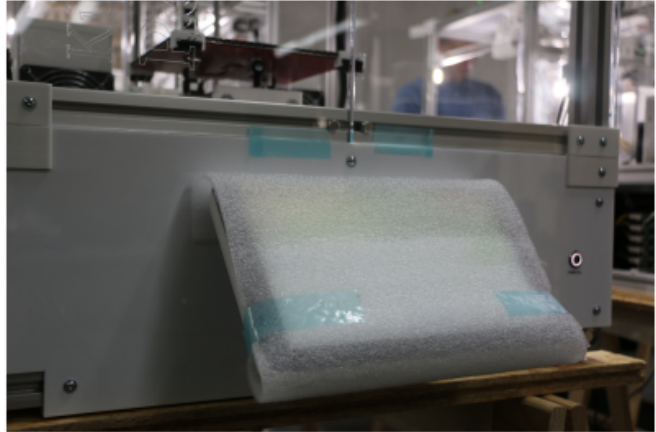
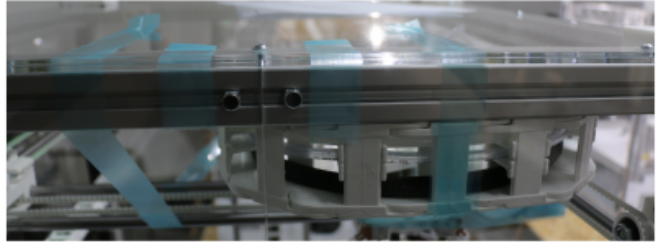


The cardboard support installed at delivery is the best option to secure the print table.



Place the cardboard support underneath the print table and fix it with tape.

- Close the build chamber doors and fix them with strapping tape as shown.
- Wrap the touchscreen with foam foil and fixate it with strapping tape.



Tape the doors and wrap the touchscreen with foam foil.

## Packing for transport

After safeguarding, the 3D printer is ready for packing. You will need the following material:

- 4x lashing strap or tension belt
- closed surface transport pallet
- packing foam foil
- 4x anti-slip mats 50 x 50 mm (only 3D printers without rubber feet)
- OSB transport top cover (or similar) 700 x 700 x 25 mm
- delivery transport box side cover frame
- delivery transport box lid

The description refers to using the original transport box the 3D printer was delivered in. If you disposed of the box, make sure to provide adequate replacement.

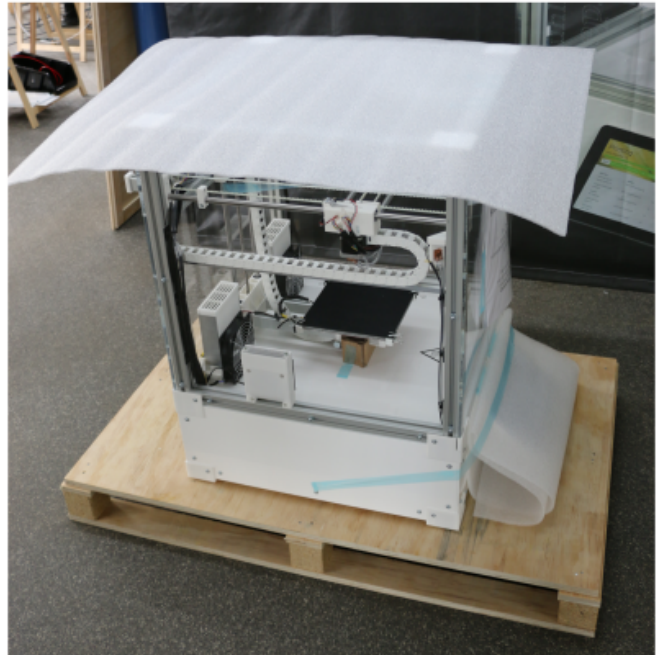
- Lift the 3D printer onto the center of the pallet.
- Place a suitable piece of transport foam foil on top of the 3D printer.

### NOTICE

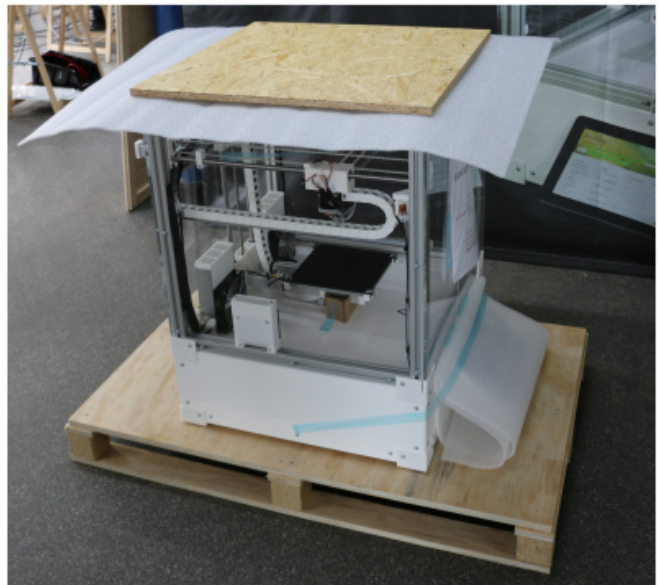
To avoid damage by slipping, place anti-slip mats under the feet if your 3D printer is not already equipped with rubber feet.



- Place the cover plate on top of the 3D printer.

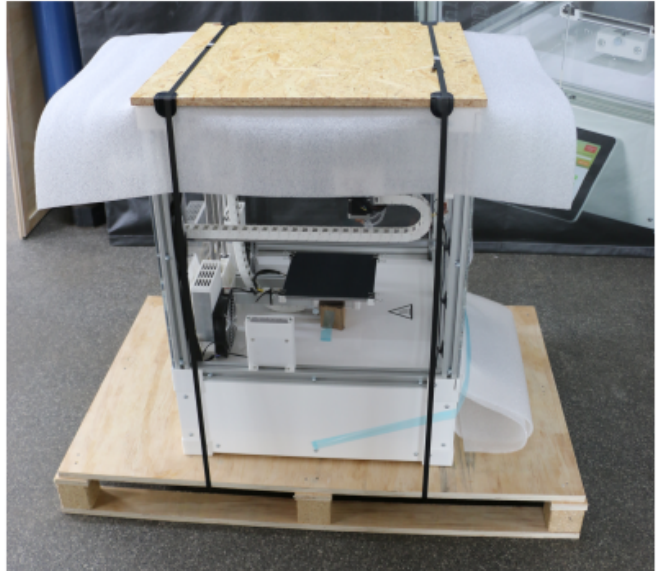


Place the 3D printer in the middle of the pallet and cover it with foam foil.



The cover plate protects the printer when strapping it down.

- Fasten the 3D printer with two lashing straps to the pallet.



The 3D printer must be tightly secured on the transport pallet.

- Lift the side cover frame onto the pallet. Make sure that the groove of the pallet fits smoothly.



The side cover frame must be accurately positioned to protect the 3D printer from damage.

- Close the box with the lid. Make sure that the lid smoothly fits into the side cover frame.



Ensure the lid fits so that tensioning the lashing straps will work.

- Secure the transport box with two lashing straps on the pallet.
- Attach all necessary labeling on the outside:
  - dispatch note
  - UP sticker (present on the original transport box)
  - FRAGILE sticker (present on the original transport box)
  - PROTECT FROM WEATHER EFFECTS (if required, present on the original transport box)



The RepRap Industrial 3D printer is packed and ready for transportation after lashing straps have been tightened and all labeling has been attached.

## Hardware components and manual tasks

### Cleaning recommendation

#### **DANGER OF INJURY**

Some plastics need very aggressive solvents that may cause intoxication, caustic burns, skin, eye and/or mucosal irritations, allergic reactions and other medical consequences. Solvents may emit

flammable or toxic vapors or be corrosive.

To avoid injuries and accidents due to use of solvents:

- Always observe the safety information provided in the manufacturer's safety data sheet concerning possible dangers, handling and adequate storage.
- Always wear adequate protective equipment.
- Do not use solvents in a surrounding not suited to the task. If required, adequate aeration or exhaust ventilation has to be provided.
- Always use adequate containers for handling and storing solvents.
- It is the owner's responsibility to provide any necessary equipment and protective gear for every person operating the RepRap Industrial 3D printer.

## **DANGER OF BURNING**

The build chamber interior may reach temperatures of up to 70 °C (158 F°), the print bed may reach temperatures up to 130 °C (266 °F) and the hot ends may reach temperatures up to 300 °C (572 °F). Touching components can cause burning injuries ranging from burn blisters to medium aching burns. Before cleaning any component inside the build chamber:

- Move the print head to the maintenance position (GUI → [Expert Control] → [Print Head Maintenance Position]).
- Switch preheating of the 3D printer off (GUI → [Print] → [Preheat Chamber/Bed OFF]).
- Let the printer cool down to at least 52 °C.

## **NOTICE**

Acetone is the most effective solvent for ABS and thus recommended for most cleaning purposes at the RepRap Industrial 3D printer.

To remove residues of other plastics than ABS, refer to the [knowledge base](#) or the respective manufacturer's data sheet for suitable solvents.

Regard the following when using solvents for cleaning purposes:

- Do not use solvents inside the build chamber. They may evaporate and produce fumes that can dissolve plastic components (e.g. the energy chain links) and printed objects. Always remove components from the build chamber before treating them with a solvent and dry thoroughly before re-insertion.
- Do not use liquids inside the build chamber. These may enter the electronic chamber and cause short circuits or otherwise damage electronic components.

## **Housing**

Although during normal operation it is not necessary to clean the 3D printer daily, regularly dusting reduces the probability of dust entering the feed system and causing [clogging](#). Also, the visual appearance of the 3D printer is improved and damaged components are more easily detected.

All components of the RepRap Industrials' housing can be cleaned with mild household detergents (e.g. dish soap, glass cleaner) and lint-free towels.

**Do not** use abrasive detergents or scouring pads as these will scratch and blind the acrylic glass covers and the touchscreen surface.

Material residues should be removed routinely from the build chamber. Use a soft brush or a low-running vacuum cleaner to remove loose material shreds.

### Touchscreen

If required, use a microfiber or spectacle cloth moistened with glass cleaner to wipe the touchscreen.

### Print bed

PEI is highly resistant to a lot of solvents. It is particularly compatible with acetone and isopropyl alcohol. If you experience insufficient adhesion of objects to the surface during prints, it is advisable to thoroughly clean the print bed with an acetone-soaked lint-free cloth.

Grease residues on the surface of the print bed (i.e. fingerprints) can lead to poor adhesion. To degrease, apply isopropyl alcohol to a lint-free cloth and thoroughly wipe the surface. During further use, regular removal of grease residues with isopropyl alcohol will prevent poor adhesion.

Use acetone as solvent to remove ABS residues from the print bed. Apply the acetone to a cloth and wipe the print bed rather than dousing it directly.

Other material's residues are best removed with a lint-free towel soaked in a suitable, non-corrosive, non-toxic solvent. Observe the manufacturer's safety data sheet when handling plastic solvents. Make sure to thoroughly wash off any residues. Remaining smear may lead to increased adhesion, which can render it impossible to release printed objects without damage.

### Hot ends

Cleaning the hot end nozzle tip is required quite often compared to other components of the 3D printer. Dust ingress through the filament supply system, coking of material, and storage in a dusty place may lead to clogging of the tip's bore.

An imprecisely (too closely) leveled print bed, too low extrusion temperatures or too high an extrusion speed can lead the nozzle tip choking itself.

In any of these cases, a decreasing print quality and slipping of the drive gear will be the first visible effects. Removing and cleaning the nozzle tip is then necessary; the [description below](#) should remedy the problem, as long as no hardware defect is present.

Cleaning the extruder hot end barrel is only required if it is clogged with coked material or

#### INFO



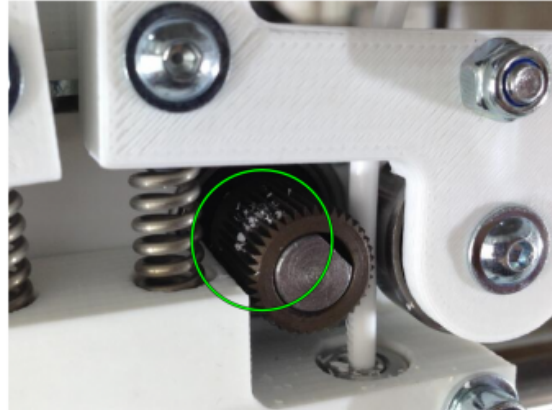
*In areas with high dust formation, especially from textile fibers and similarly flexible particles, the risk of the nozzle tips to become clogged is highly increased.*

foreign particles. It is recommended after disassembling the hot end at material change (installing a *different* material).

## Filament drive gear

Slipping of the drive gear is almost always the first and visible consequence of a clogged nozzle.

Other conditions (e.g. too high idler tension) may also cause the drive gear to grind into the filament and fill with abrasion. Material transport will stop and the print job **will not be finished**. Regard that the printer will nevertheless continue to print if not aborted by the operator. Clean according to the description [below](#).



Filament abrasion at the drive gear due to slipping.

## Remedying clogging

### Required tools

- dental pick hook or needle
- material specific solvent
- pipe cleaner

### Additional information

- Disassembly / re-installation of nozzle and barrel → [Service guide](#)
- Suitable solvents → [Knowledge base](#)
- Removing / reinserting filament → Software manual [v1.0.5](#) or Software manual [v1.1.0](#);

### Procedure

To clean a nozzle tip:

- Screw off the nozzle tip.
- Roughly remove material residues mechanically (e.g. using a brass wire brush - wear protective goggles!).
- Drop the nozzle tip into a suitable solvent and wait for the residues to be loosened or completely dissolved.
- Remove remaining material mechanically.

- Dry the nozzle tip thoroughly before re-installation.

To clean the inner bore of the extruder barrel:

- Disassemble the hot end as described.
- Run a pipe cleaner through the barrel's bore to remove loose particles.
- Dissolve any residues in a suitable solvent.
- Remove remaining material mechanically.
- Dry the barrel thoroughly before re-installation.

To remove particles and abrasion from the feed system:

- Remove the filament strand from the supply system.
- Take out the dust wiping sponge from the filament inlet, rinse it with water, and dry it thoroughly.
- Scrape the teeth of the drive gears with a pointed tool (e.g. dental pick).
- Reinstall the supply hoses and the dust wiping sponge.

## Completion

After having re-installed or exchanged all components, reload the filament and run the [Prime Extruders], and the [Print bed leveling] wizard.

## Shaft lubrication

### NOTICE

The following only applies to hardware revisions up to 1.1.0.  
Later hardware revisions are equipped with new slide bearings and do not need any lubrication.

All slide bearings of the RepRap Industrial are equipped with dry-run linear slide bearings. Nonetheless, the permanent temperature variation inside the build chamber may lead to stick-and-slip effects on the bearings, especially at the Z-axis. Lubricating the shafts may then be necessary.

### Required tools

- *Ballistol Universal* ([manufacturer's website \(DE\)](#))
- paper towel or lint-free cloth

### NOTICE

Do not use any other lubricant. The dry-run slide bearings are sensitive to oils and fats and may get irreparably damaged when greased falsely.

## Applying lubricant

If you notice strong vibrations of the print table during homing and leveling or if your printed objects show increasingly rough vertical irregularities:

- Apply *Ballistol Universal* to a paper towel.
- Coat the shafts with a thin layer of the lubricant.
- Wipe off excessive lubricant.

### INFO



*During preheating, the freshly applied Ballistol Universal will emit a smell that you might find offending.*

*This is not harmful and will wear off in a couple of hours.*

## Opening the electronic chamber

To access the cooling system or the control elements, you have to remove the left or the right side cover panel. The description below applies to either side.

### ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD!

Electric shock can cause severe injuries. Never open the electronic chamber when the 3D printer is powered on.

Always shut down and power off the 3D printer and disconnect the power supply before removing covers and working on electronic components. Allow the power supply to discharge for at least one minute.

### NOTICE

Electrostatic discharge can damage electronic components. Ground yourself before touching electronics.

## Required tools

- Allen wrench #2.5

## Additional information

- Software manual [v1.0.5](#)
- Software manual [v1.1.0](#)

## Removing

Shut down the printer via the touchscreen panel, switch off the main power switch and unplug the supply cable. Open the electronic chamber of the 3D printer in the following sequence:

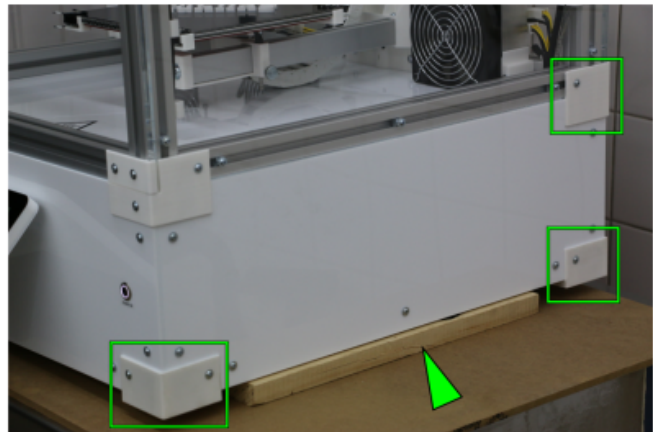
- Slightly tilt the apparatus to the opposing side and place a square length of wood underneath the bottom.

### DANGER OF CRUSHING!

Capsizing of the 3D printer can cause crushing injuries and damage the housing beyond repair. Make sure the apparatus does not topple.

- Loosen (**do not remove**) the hexagon socket screws of the feet and the upper hind cover angle.
- Turn the hammerhead nuts by 90°.
- Remove the feet and the angle.
- Loosen (**do not remove**) the hexagon socket screws of the cover panel.
- Turn the hammerhead nuts by 90°.
- Remove the cover panel.
- Loosen all screws around the white acrylic side panel and take the panel off. You now have access to the electronics driving the RepRap Industrial.

Reinstall in reverse order, remove the wood and restart.

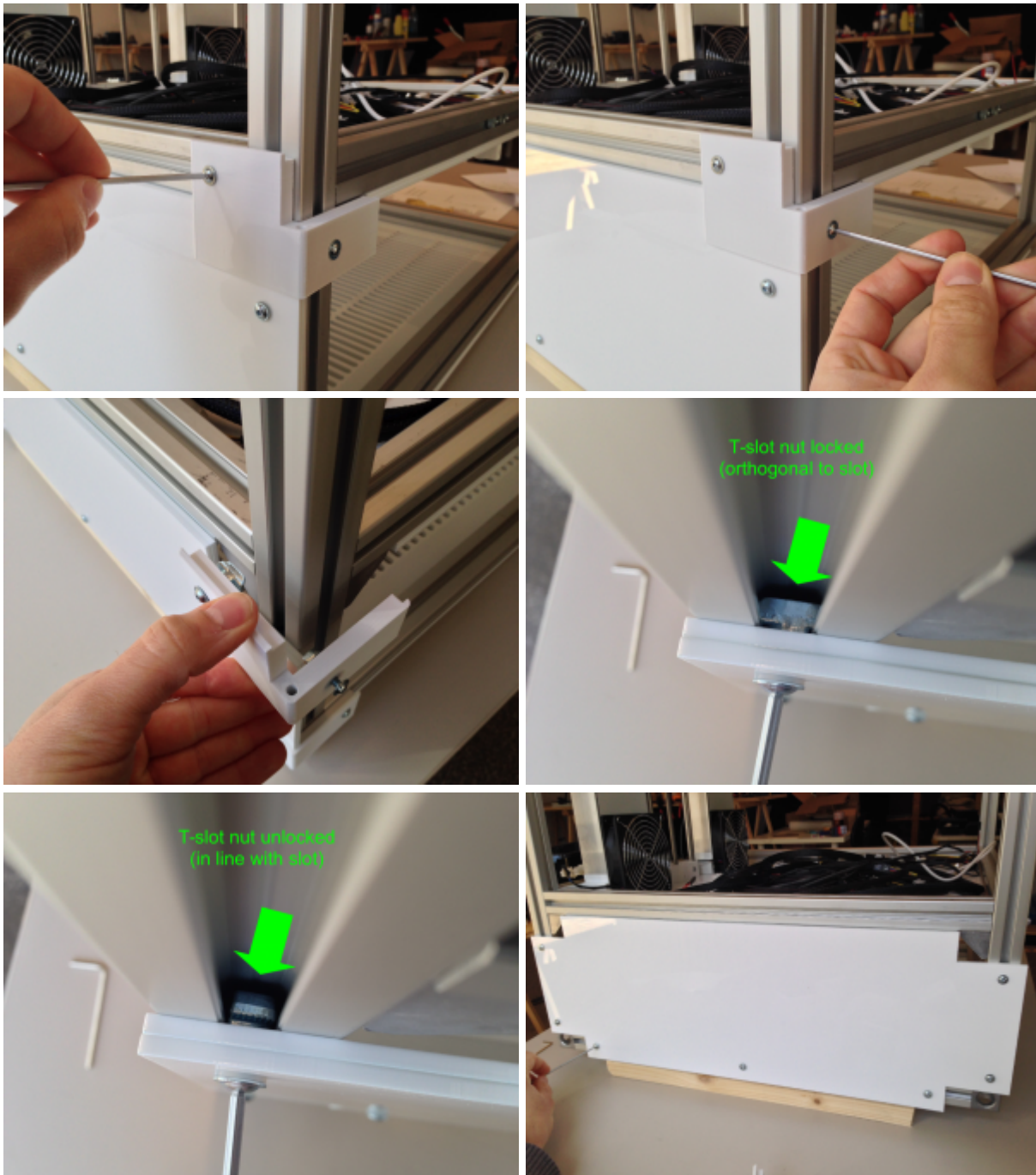


Lift the 3D printer at one side; the feet and the hind cover angle must be removed.

### INFO



*You want to keep the t-slot nuts on the thread – otherwise they might fall into the slot, which can require further disassembling of the printer to get it back out.*



## Changing the nozzle tip

Printing with another nozzle diameter, cleaning or change of material all requires unscrewing and remounting the nozzle tip. Although not a complicated procedure, make sure to read the following description thoroughly to avoid damaging the hot-end.

### **BURNING HAZARD!**

Before unscrewing a nozzle, the filament must be removed from the hot-end which may require heating to extrusion temperature. Depending on the installed material temperatures up to 300 °C may be necessary that can cause severe burns.

- Be careful not to touch hot components.
- After loosening the nozzle let the extruder cool down before starting to work on it.

## Required tools

- Allen wrench #1.5
- 2x open-jaw wrench size 8

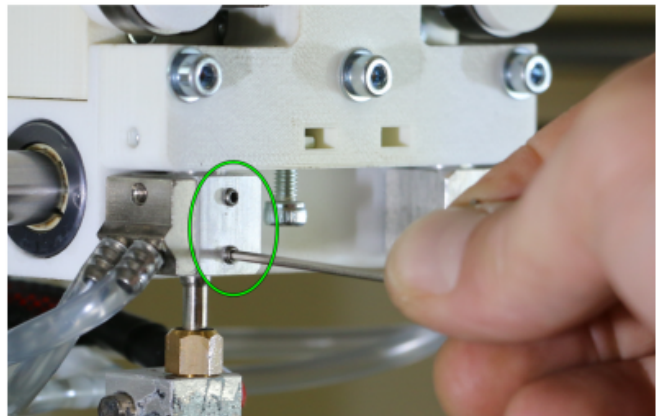
## Additional information


- [Cleaning recommendation](#)
- Software manual: [filament change](#), [expert control](#)

## Removing the nozzle tip

After the extruder has cooled down:

- Open the [Expert Control](#) menu, tap the [Printhead Maintenance Position] button and wait until the print head has moved to the middle front position.
- Loosen the two set screws at the hot end mount with a #1.5 Allen wrench.



 Loosening the hot-end mount set screws is mandatory to avoid breaking the glued connection of barrel and melter.

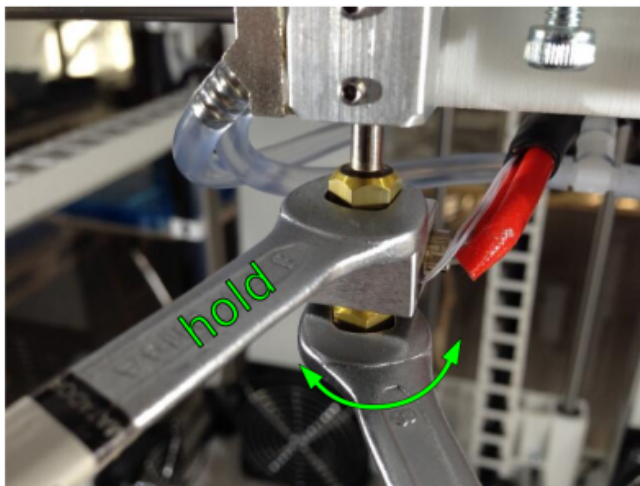
## NOTICE

Do not loosen the nozzle tip without loosening the barrel set screws and countering the melter. Distorting the barrel may damage the glued connection.

If solidified material hinders loosening the nozzle tip effortlessly, heat up the extruder to the

specific extrusion temperature and loosen the tip 2 or 3 turns. **Do not** unscrew the heated tip totally. Dropping the hot nozzle tip will damage the acrylic bottom. Afterwards, turn the extruder off and wait until it has cooled down before completely removing the nozzle.

- Loosen and remove the nozzle tip with a size 8 wrench while countering with another size 8 wrench at the hex section of the melter.



Unscrewing and fastening the nozzle tip requires attention not to overwind and shear off the thread.

### Installing a new nozzle tip

- Screw the nozzle tip onto the melter thread.

#### NOTICE

Overtightening the nozzle tip may shear off the thread. Distorting the barrel may damage the glued connection of the barrel and the melter. **Do not** fasten the nozzle tip without countering.

- Carefully fasten the nozzle tip with a size 8 wrench while countering with another size 8 wrench at the melter.
- Run the [Print Bed Leveling](#) wizard.

#### INFO



*Prior to installation clean the nozzle tip with acetone or isopropyl alcohol to remove any dust, oil, shavings, etc., and dry it thoroughly. Clean removed nozzle tips adequately and store them in a dry, dust-free box.*

### Changing the hot-end barrels

For cleaning purposes, when changing the print material or in some problem cases you have to remove and replace a hot-end barrel.

#### Required tools

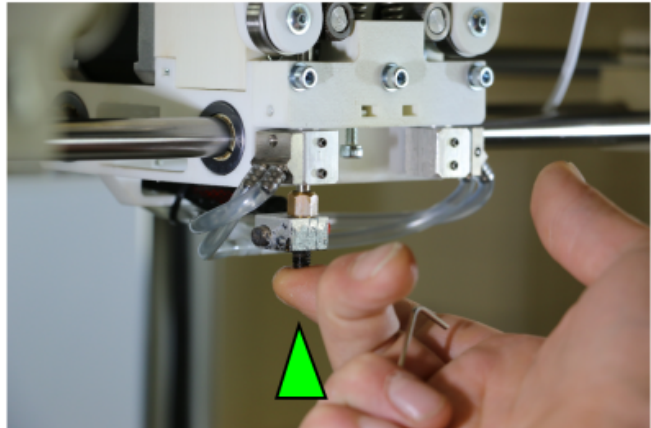
- Allen wrench #1.5
- tongs (optional)

## Additional information

- [Cleaning recommendation](#)
- [Knowledgebase](#)
- Software manual: [filament change](#)
- Troubleshooting: [P1](#)

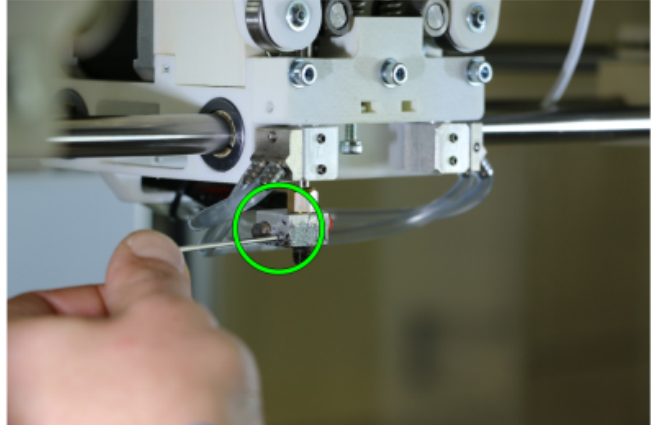
## Deinstalling the barrel

- [Remove the nozzle tip](#) as described above.
- With both set screws loosened, carefully push the barrel to the limit up the nozzle seat.
- Fixate the barrel by fastening one of the set screws.



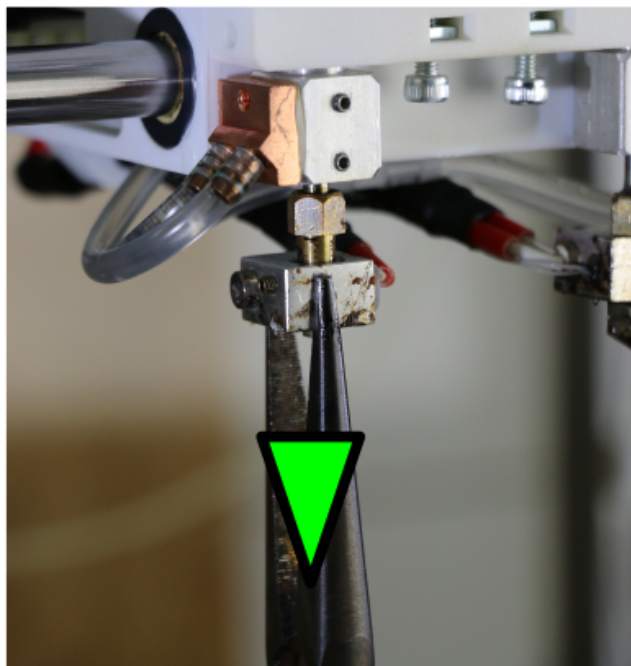
Push the barrel up to the limit and refasten one set screw


- Loosen the set screw of the heating block with a #1.5 Allen wrench.



Loosening heating block set screw.

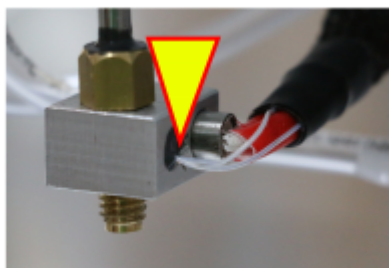
- **Carefully** pull the heating block off the barrel and let it dangle at its cables.



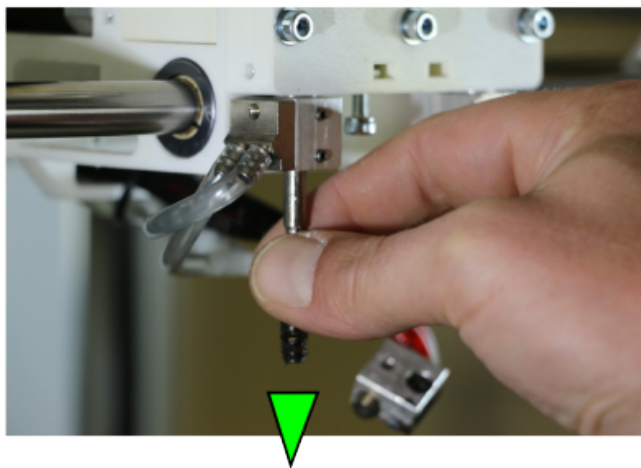
 Pulling the heating block off the barrel.


#### NOTICE

**Do not** try to pull the heater off without pushing the barrel up.  
The heating resistor's cable may be damaged otherwise.



- Loosen the set screw again and pull the barrel out of the seat.



 Pull the barrel out of its seat.

#### Installing a new barrel

Install the **left** extruder nozzle first:

- Carefully push the barrel to the limit up the nozzle seat and fixate it by fastening one set screw.



#### INFO

*A sheer metal surface of the heating block's bore and soundly fastening the set screw are vitally*

- Slip the heating block onto the melter up to the hex section and fasten the set screw tightly.



*important for the heat transfer from heating block to melter. Prior to installation check the inner surface of the bore. If required, refasten the set screw after shortly heating the hot-end to extrusion temperature to soften plastic seeped into the thread.*

## NOTICE

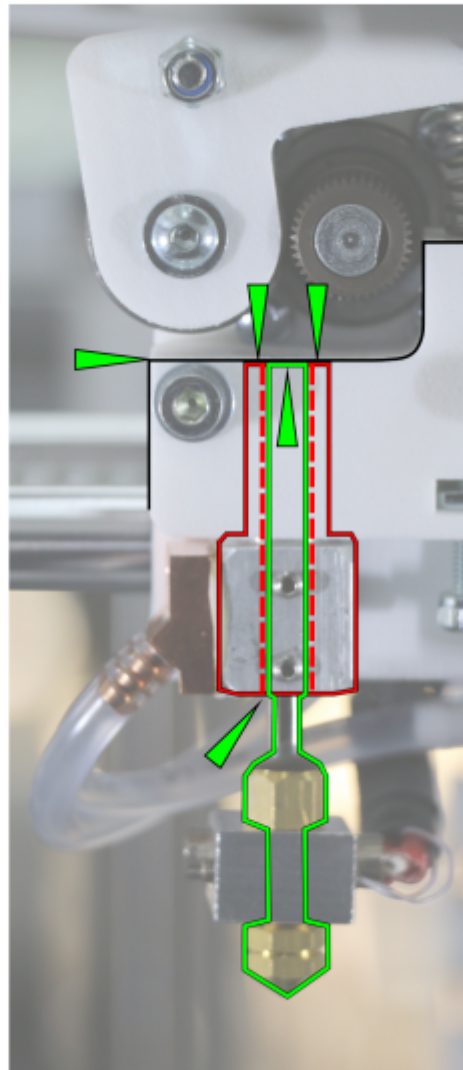
Take care not to damage the thermistor cable.


- Loosen the set screw and lower the barrel until its upper end is level with the hot-end mount's upper rim.
- Fasten the two set screws with a #1.5 Allen wrench.
- Install the **right** extruder nozzle in the given order but a little above the left hot-end.
- Run the [Print Bed Leveling](#) wizard.
- Run the [Calibrate Extruder Offset](#) wizard.

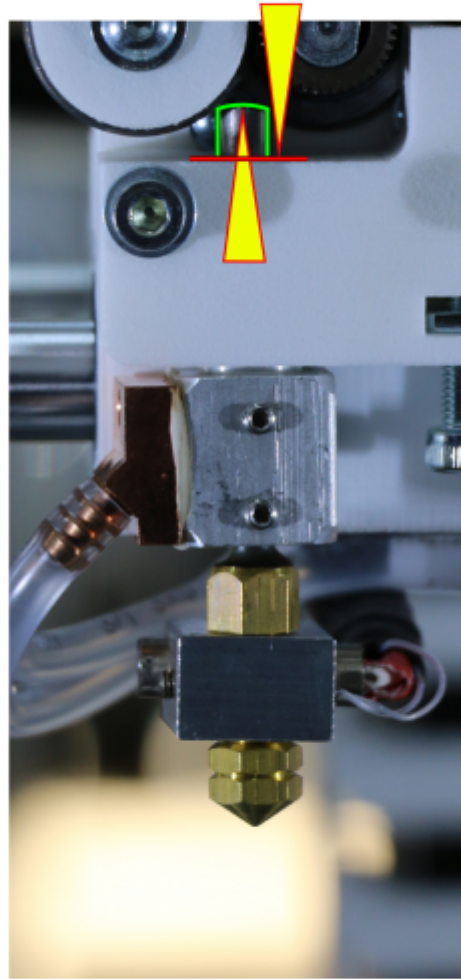



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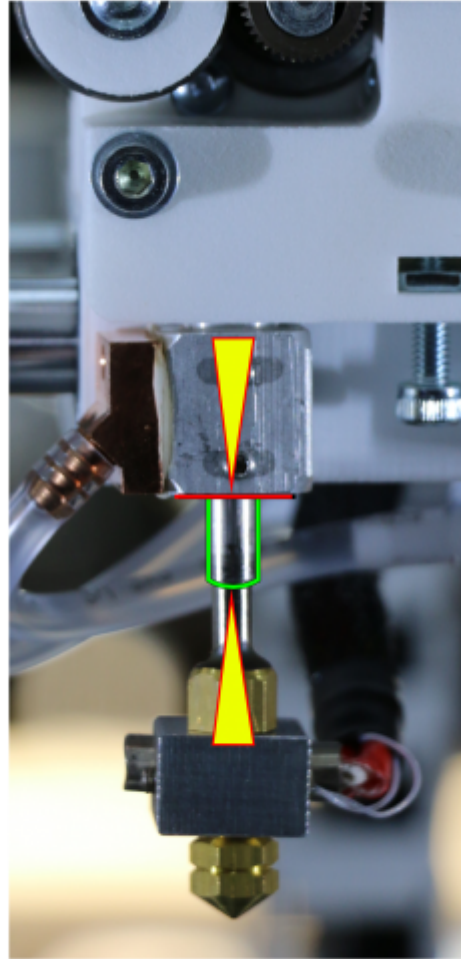
*The barrel's upper rim and the recess are suitable indicators for the correct height (compare pictures below).*




 Aligning the extruder barrel and the hot end mount's upper rim.



 Barrel pushed up too far into its seat (exaggerated).



 Barrel too low in its seat (exaggerated).

## Replacing the heating block

The thermistor cables of the heating block are very fragile and vulnerable to bending and twisting. A defective thermistor cable will set the 3D printer into Dry run mode which means no further printing is possible until fault remedy.

If a thermistor cable is broken, the complete heating block assembly must be replaced.

### Required tools / parts

- pre-assembled heating block replacement part (order via [sales@kuehlingkuehling.de](mailto:sales@kuehlingkuehling.de)).
- Allen wrench #1.5

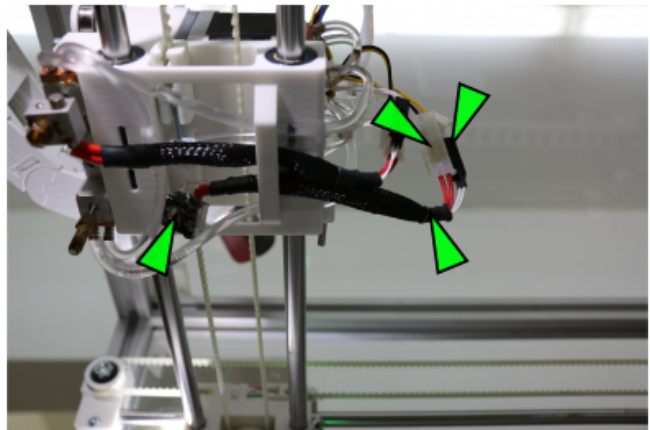
### Accompanying information

- Troubleshooting: [P9](#), [EM1](#)

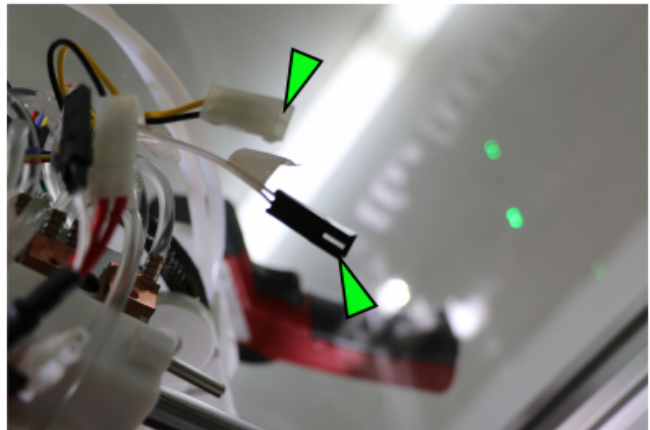
## Heating block exchange procedure

To deinstall the heating block:

- Move the print head to the maintenance position.
- Shut down the 3D printer, disconnect it from the power supply and let it cool down.
- Remove the nozzle tip and deinstall the heating block as described previously.
- Follow the cables of the heating block at the rear of the extruder head. Disconnect both cable connections. Make sure not to damage the female plugs.




Make sure to find the correct cable connections of the respective heating block.



Both connectors must be carefully disconnected.

- Pull forward the heating block out of the extruder head.



 Pull the cable through the lead-through and remove the heating block.

## NOTICE

Take care not to damage the thermistor cables.

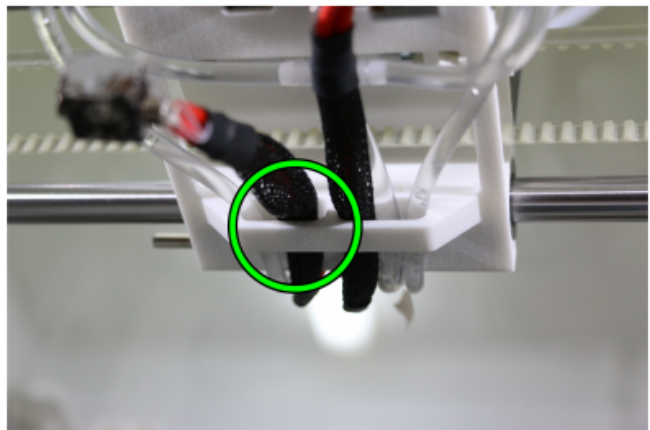
- Install a new heating block in reverse order.

The cable connectors are protected against polarity reverse so that mismatching is impossible.

Make sure to adequately position the cable 

harness so that it cannot hang loosely. The Make sure that the cables are correctly guided through the lead-through during re-installation. cable harness must be fed through the provided lead-through.

- [Reinstall the nozzle.](#)



## Cooling water pump

### Required tools

- Coolant *Innovatek Protect IP ready-to-use* <sup>1</sup> (max. 250 ml)
- Allen wrench #2.5


<sup>1</sup> Order directly via manufacturer's webshop (<http://innovatek.de>, manufacturer part number: 500473) or related distributors.

### Demounting and refilling


If you need to access the cooling water pump (e.g. for refilling coolant), you first have to [remove the right-hand side cover](#) of the electronic chamber. Then:

1. Unscrew the four holding screws at the cooling unit radiator grill at the back-side cover.
2. Pull the pump out of the chamber. The hoses' lengths are designed for this.
3. Turn the pump's lid counterclockwise and pull it out of the housing.
4. Refill with coolant up to the level indication.
5. Close the lid and turn it clockwise.




 Cooling water pump mounted in the electronic chamber.




 Holding screws of cooling water pump.



 Opening/closing the pump's lid.



 Level indication of the cooling water pump.

## Air filter

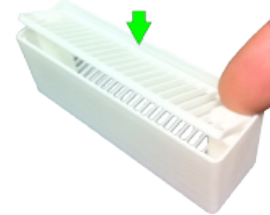
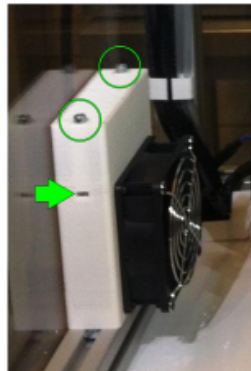
### Required tools


- Allen wrench #3
- activated charcoal granules (Ø4 mm, 10 g)

### Refilling the charcoal container

Exchange the activated charcoal of the air filter every six month:

1. Switch the 3D printer off and let it cool down.
2. Unscrew the two screws of the container with a cross-tip screwdriver and take it of.
3. Open the lid of the container (press down at one side) and dispose of the used up granules.
4. Refill with fresh charcoal granules.
5. Close and reinstall the container. Make sure that the square nuts are in place when fastening the screws.



 refreshing the air filter

## Extruder idler lever

### Required tools

- Allen wrench #3

## Adjusting the preload

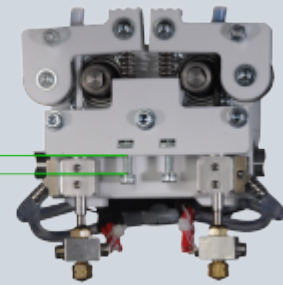
At delivery, the idler lever preload is preset to work with the standard material *Kühlung&Kühling ABS snow-white*. To print other plastics it may be necessary to adjust or readjust the tension of the idler lever spring.

### INFO

*The preset value can be read as the distance in mm between the underside of the set screw and the underside of the extruder head carrier. It is set to 5.4 mm at delivery for ABS.*



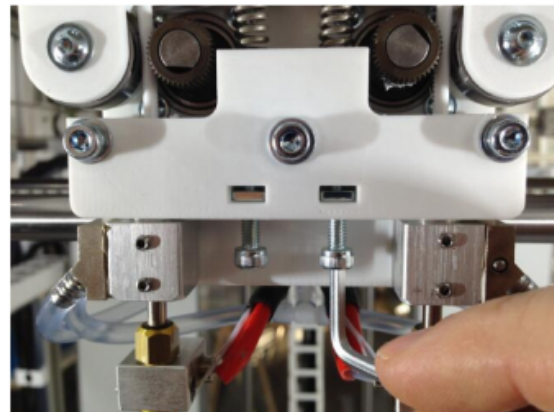
5.4 mm



Too high tension of the idler lever spring may result in the gear drive to slip and grind into the filament. Too low tension of the idler lever spring may result in slipping of the gear drive. In both cases the print will abort due to insufficient material transport.

Adjust the idler lever spring pressure by turning the tensioning screw with a metric #3 Allen key, just enough that the filament is transported reliably without slipping or chipping. Turn the screw clockwise to increase the preload and counterclockwise to decrease it.

To test material transport efficiency run the [Prime Extruders](#) wizard and readjust if necessary.



Adjusting the idler lever preload.

### INFO

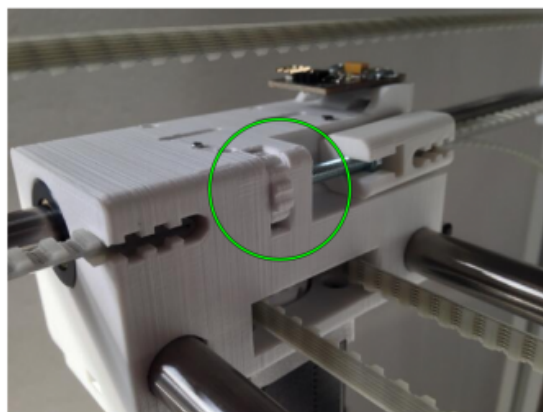


*Be gentle, too much pressure is counterproductive and will result in chipping filament.*

## Timing Belt Tension

The Tension of the X-axis and both Y-axis timing belts can be checked by measuring the resonance frequency when plucked like a guitar string.

- Activate the build chamber preheating and wait until the 3D printer has reached its operating temperature (70 °C for printing ABS).
- Then pluck the longest free hanging section of a belt and measure the oscillation with a frequency meter. Make sure to be as close to the belt as possible with the microphone of your device.
- Adjust by rotating the knurled thumb-wheels on each belt tensioner until a frequency of about 60 Hz (+/-5 Hz) is met.
- Repeat this procedure for all belts.



Knurled thumb-wheels on belt tensioner.



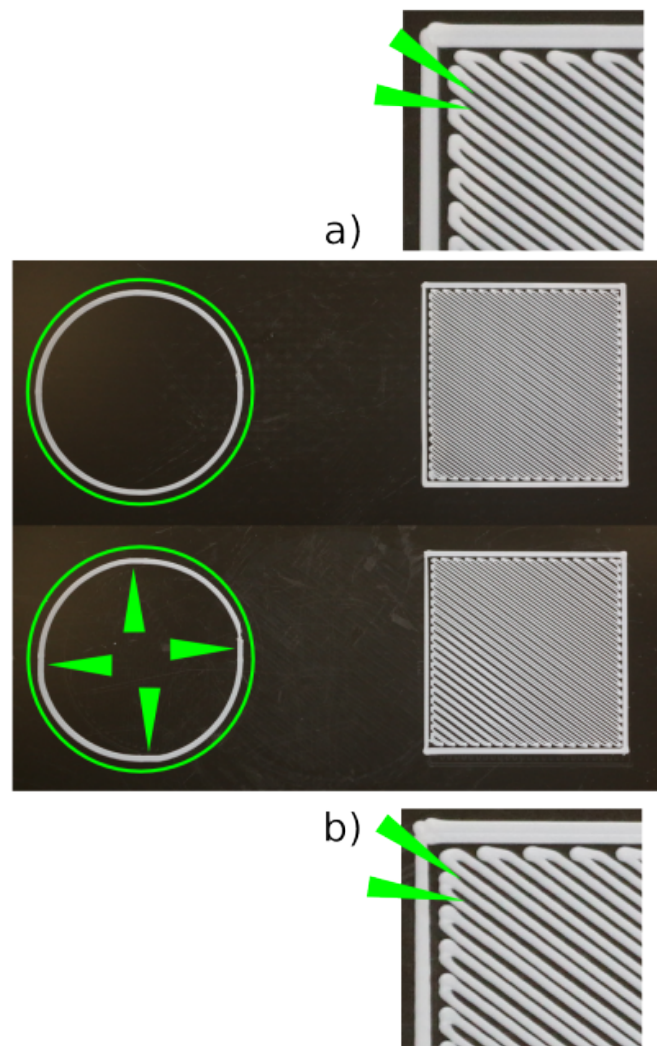
### INFO


*A guitar tuning device will be sufficient - also available as smart phone app.*

## Backlash calibration

At delivery, the RepRap Industrial's mechanical axes backlash is calibrated so that printing circular holes and cylinders happens within the stated tolerances and exactly round. Loosely printed infill and support lines (e.g. raft) running diagonally along the print bed appear evenly spaced and parallel.

If you find that circular structures are printed out of round or diagonal, parallel lines are printed in pairs (see adjacent image), calibration to compensate for mechanical backlash must be done in the way described below.



-  a) Compensated backlash: the circle is perfectly round and the fill pattern of the rectangle is evenly spaced.
- b) Uncompensated backlash: the circle is out of round with the typical flattened sectors at the turnaround points. The fill pattern of the rectangle is displaced.

### Required tools

Beginning with **RepRapOnRails version 1.3.0**, a new [wizard](#) is used to automatically measure and store the backlash values of X- and Y-axis much faster and still more reliably. The procedure described in the following will then be obsolete.

- dial gage (reading accuracy 0.01 mm)
- dial gage clip (download [bothparts](#) directly) or similar fixing device for the dial gage

### Calibrating

To calibrate the backlash compensation:



INFO



Switch off the preheating and let the 3D printer cool down to room temperature before starting the calibration. Measuring at operating temperature will falsify the results due to the temperature sensitivity of the dial gage.

- Open the web interface, choose the *Setup* menu and scroll down to the EPROM editor.

- Search the values

X backlash [mm]

Y backlash [mm]

- Click [edit] to activate the respective text field.

EEPROM Editor Reload List

The RUMBA board inside this printer is an Arduino compatible microcontroller board that controls all processes of the printing process, i.e. the motors, the heating resistors, heating fans and the temperature sensors

A number of configuration settings for the microcontroller are stored in its integrated EEPROM memory and can be altered at runtime.

**ATTENTION:** Do not change any of these unless you know exactly what you are doing. Wrong settings can result in severe damage of the printer!

Name	Value	
Z home pos [mm]	0	<a href="#">edit</a>
X max length [mm]	280	<a href="#">edit</a>
Y max length [mm]	295	<a href="#">edit</a>
Z max length [mm]	295	<a href="#">edit</a>
X backlash [mm]	0.045	<a href="#">edit</a>
Y backlash [mm]	0.08	<a href="#">edit</a>
Z backlash [mm]	0	<a href="#">edit</a>
Extr. 1 steps per mm	500.69	<a href="#">edit</a>



X- and Y-axis backlash compensation values in the EPROM editor of the web interface.

- Set the value to 0.000.
- Click [update] to accept the value.
- Do this for the other axis.

X backlash [mm]	<input type="text" value="0.045"/>	<a href="#">update</a> <a href="#">cancel</a>
Y backlash [mm]	0.08	<a href="#">edit</a>



Zeroing the backlash settings.

- Open the *Manual Control* menu at your RepRap Industrial.
- Move the extruder head to the [Maintenance Position] via the respective touch button.
- Install the dial gage with the dial gage clip.



Installing the dial gage at the X-axis.

## NOTICE

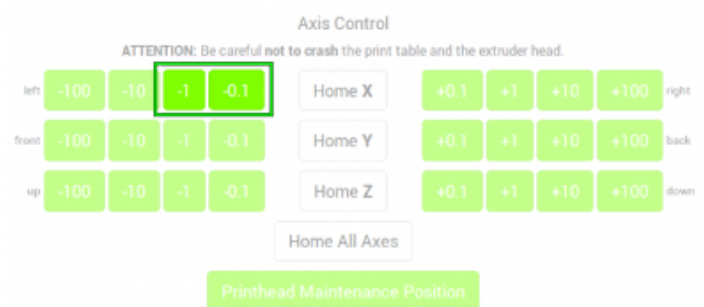
For the next steps:

Only move the print head via the touch buttons at the touchscreen.

Make sure that you do not move the print head more than 0.1 to 1 mm in negative direction after touching the dial gage's measuring tip.

Otherwise you might damage the 3D printer or the dial gage.

- Carefully move the print head in negative (left) direction against the dial gage measuring tip until you are sure that moving in each direction will effect a readout.



Move the print head against the dial gage's measuring tip.

- Move the print head 1 mm into positive (right) direction. Now the timing belt is tensioned and at zero play.
- Zero the dial gage.



Move the print head to the right to tension the timing belt and zero the dial gage.

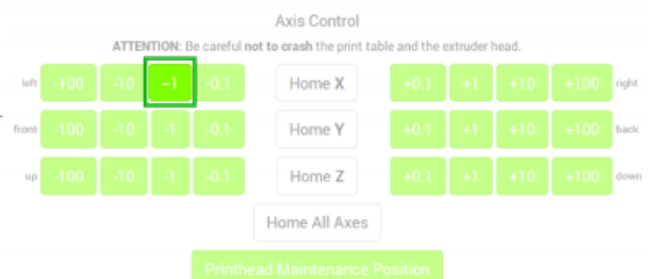
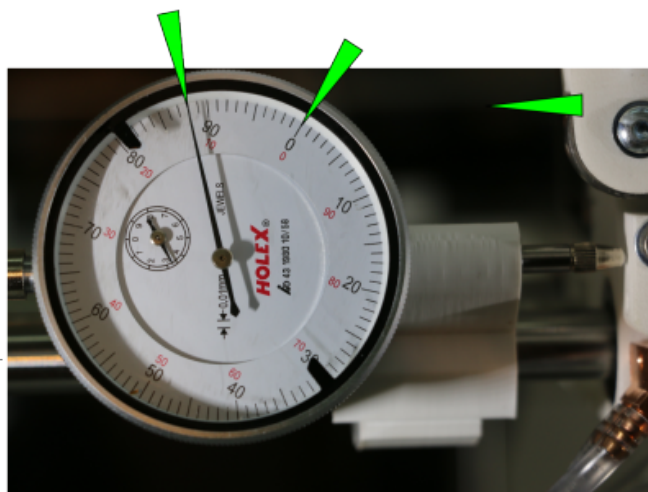
- Now move the print head 1 mm into negative direction again.
- Read the measured value:  
If the value is <1 mm, backlash is not or too little compensated.  
Calculate the necessary compensation by subtracting the value from 1 mm.

### Example:

measured value = 0.88 mm

required backlash compensation:

$$1.00 \text{ mm} - 0.88 \text{ mm} = 0.12 \text{ mm}.$$



Move the print head to the left and read the measured movement to calculate the necessary backlash compensation.

- Enter the calculated value in the web interface's *Setup* menu for *X-axis backlash* as described above.
- Remove the dial gage, install it at the Y-axis and repeat the procedure to measure the Y-axis backlash.

### Limit values

If the measured value exceeds



INFO

0.2 mm in X-direction and/or  
0.3 mm in Y-direction  
a mechanical fault is the reason for the inaccuracy, most probably a loosened pulley. In this case calibration will effect no significant improvement.  
Contact [our technical support](#).



*If the measured value is >1mm, backlash is over-compensated. Make sure that the compensation value has been set to 0 as described above and measure again.*

## Repositioning and refastening the Z-axis clamp collar

During transport or set up verberation may lead to loosening of set screws. If this happens at the upper clamp collar of the Z-spindle, the initial Z-positioning of a print job becomes inaccurate **although the leveling seems OK** because the spindle's mechanical backlash will then avert exact positioning only during minimal lifting moves. You will find that the first layer will not stick to the print bed as if it was leveled too high.

In this case the clamp collar must be repositioned and the set screw must be refastened.

### Required tools

- Allen key #2.5

### Testing and repositioning the clamp collars

#### **DANGER OF BURNING!**

*Depending on the printed material components of the 3D printer may hold temperatures up to 270 °C immediately after a print job.*

*To avoid burning injuries switch off the preheating and wait until the 3D printer has cooled down to approximately 50 °C. Check the current temperature at the display.*

#### NOTICE

*Lifting the print table at the front end may damage the Z-elevator assembly and the spindle. Also, leverage effects might effect a false impression of alleged play.*

*Grab the print table at the Z-elevator near the bearings when trying to lift it. Make sure that you do not damage the Z-limit switch.*



To test if the clamp collar has come loose, **carefully** try to lift the print table and observe the Z-drive pulley.  
If the pulleys moves up and down, the clamp collar must be repositioned and the set screws

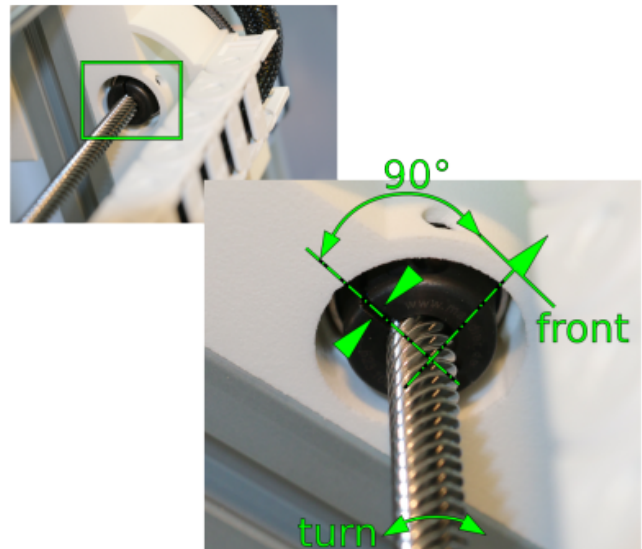
refastened.



Try to lift the Z-elevator and watch the pulley. If the pulley moves up and down, the clamp collar must be repositioned.

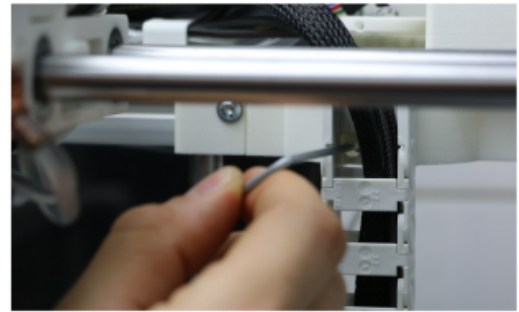
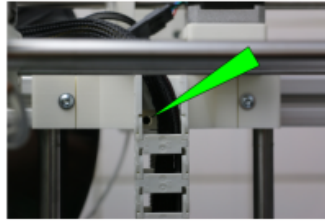
To reposition the clamp collar:

- Carefully turn the spindle of the Z-drive manually so that the recess of the clamp collar points left.



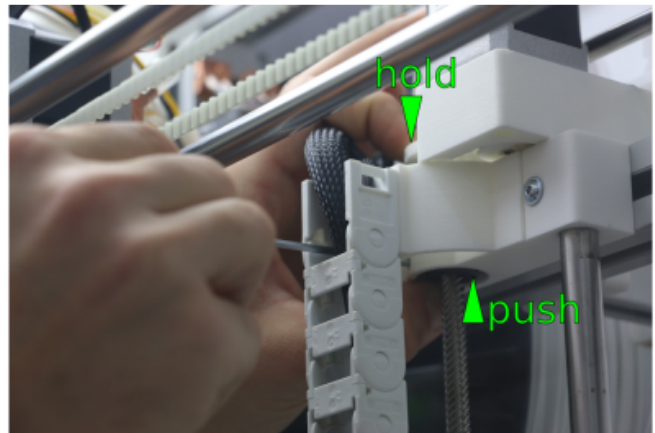
Align the recess of the clamp collar parallel to the 3D printer's front.

- Loosen the set screw through the access bore in the carriage.



Use the #2 Allen key to loosen the set screw.

- Hold down the Z-pulley and push the clamp collar up to the limit.
- Hold the clamp collar in place and fasten the set screw tightly.



Hold down the pulley and push up the clamp collar.

## Electronic components, software and slicing

### Download latest Slic3r Configuration Profiles

To allow for always up-to-date Slic3r configuration profiles, the provided config-files were removed from the touchscreen controller system into a separate online repository. As shown on the “First Steps” tab of the web interface, these can now be downloaded from <https://github.com/kuehlingkuehling/RepRap-Industrial-Slic3r-profiles/releases> in their latest version.

### Exchanging BeagleBone Black SD card

In case an update of the operating system of the BeagleBone Black, the touchscreen or the firmware is required, *Kühling&Kühling* offer update files at <http://docs.kuehlingkuehling.de/>. Subscribers will be informed via newsletter, for all other users we recommend to regularly check the blog (<http://kuehlingkuehling.de/>) or the documentation for updates.

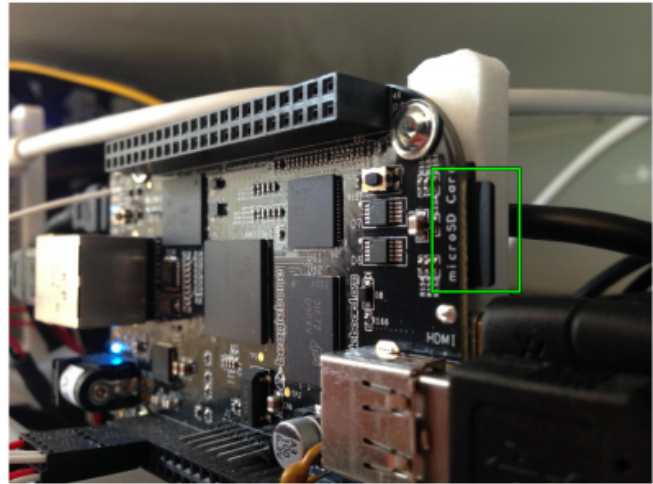
The Micro-SD card in the BeagleBone Black always contains all data necessary to run the operating system as a stand-alone unit, which means that you do not have to overwrite the current operating

system but can use a second SD card to replace the original one. This is for safety reasons if something should go wrong during the updating process and you need to quickly restore a functional system.

## Updating procedure

- Finish all print jobs and turn the operating system off via the touchscreen ([Shut-down] button).
- Let the 3D printer cool down.
- Toggle the main switch at the back off the apparatus to <0> (OFF) and remove the power supply cable.
- Remove the left side cover of the electronics enclosure (removal procedure as described [here](#)).
- Carefully remove the SD card deeper from its slot at the right side of the BeagleBone (pos. 3). The card has a “push and release” removal mechanism.
- Insert the new SD card into the BeagleBone.
- Reinstall the side cover of the electronic enclosure.
- Plug in the power supply cable.
- Switch the 3D printer on by toggling the main switch to <I> (ON).

After the start-up sequence has finished, the RepRap Industrial is now running with the updated operating system.



SD card slot at the right side of the BeagleBone.



“Push and release” the SD card.

## Update Arduino Firmware

The following description applies **only** in case you have contacted the [Kühling&Kühling Support](#) and have been asked to update the firmware of the RUMBA microcontroller board to solve a specific problem.

Follow these steps to update the firmware:

1. Make sure the printer is up and running and accessible via ethernet through the web interface.
2. Open the web interface of your printer from your computer and switch to the “Setup” tab. Here you find an “Arduino Firmware Upload” form.

### INFO



*The boot sequence may take longer than usual due to the programming routine.*

3. Select the .hex firmware file you would like to install and upload it to your printer through this form.
4. Tap the [\[Shutdown\]](#) button on the touch screen to power down the printer.
5. After the screen has gone black and the power-on button light has dimmed, shutdown is finished.
6. Now push the power button to boot up the system again. During boot-up the system will program the microcontroller board with the provided firmware file.
7. When the touchscreen controller is loaded again, check the [Log](#) for the line

```
"avrdude done. Thank you."
```

This indicates a successful reprogramming of the micro-controller's RUMBA board.

8. Before using the printer, still in the [Log](#) tab on the touchscreen, send the following two commands to the printer:

```
M502  
M500
```

## Reflash USB-to-Serial chip firmware on RUMBA board

### Symptoms

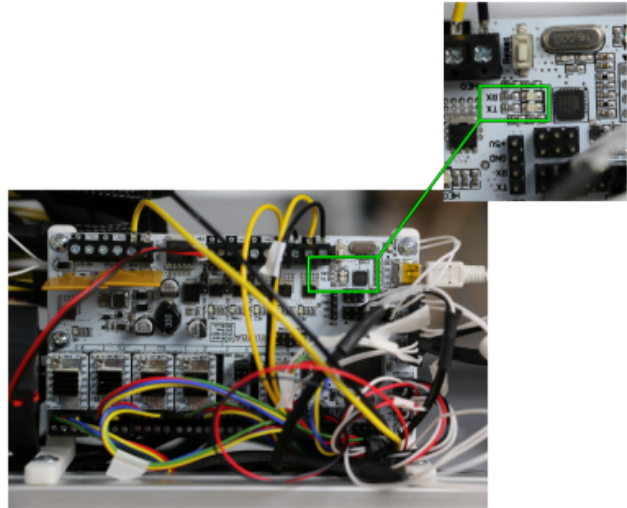
- After booting the RepRap Industrial, the status message on the touchscreen reads "Offline". The log shows lines like

```
Connecting to RepRap Controller...  
ERROR: Cannot send command - RepRap Controller not online!  
ERROR: Could not connect to RepRap Controller - no port defined!
```

- On the RUMBA boards inside the electronics enclosure ([see here](#)), the pair of LEDs located nearest to the USB connector (tagged "TX" and "RX") are flashing alternately all the time

## Solution

For some reason yet unknown, the USB-to-Serial chip on the RUMBA board may very rarely either loose or corrupt its firmware and enter DFU mode (firmware programming mode), which is indicated by the alternately flashing TX/RX LEDs. The manufacturer of the boards - Reprapdiscount - provided a solution to this. Chances are high that this can be resolved on-site by carrying out the following steps.

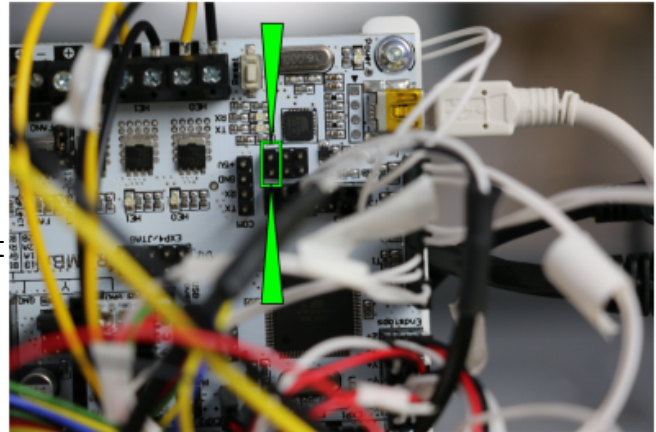


TX/RX LEDs on the RUMBA board

## Preparation

First, the USB-to-Serial chip's programming mode has to be activated. Therefore:

1. Switch off the power supply unit (toggle main switch to <math>\langle 0 \rangle</math>).
2. Bridge the two pins indicated in the adjacent picture with a jumper.
3. Switch on the power supply unit and wait until the BeagleBone BLACK has fully booted the operating system.
4. Pull the jumper off the pins. The TX/RX LEDs start flashing alternately again which this time means that the USB-to-Serial chip is ready for programming.



Bridge the pins with a jumper to activate the chip's programming mode.

## Software re-installation

1. Download all necessary files packed in one archive:

rumba\_usb-to-serial\_reflash.tar.gz

2. Upload this archive to the BeagleBone Black linux computer inside the RepRap Industrial via sFTP protocol:

**Protocol:** sFTP

**Host:** rriXXXXXXXXXXXX (see [Setup --> Backend-URL](#) on the touchscreen) or the printers IP address (if known)

**User:** kiosk

**Password:** eight-digit combination from the serial number at the back of the device. Take the first two four-digit blocks - XX-AAAA-BBBB-CCCC-YYYY becomes an AAAABBBB password.

**Target directory:** /home/kiosk

3. Connect to the BeagleBone Black via SSH command line

**Protocol:** SSH (command line)

**Host:** rriXXXXXXXXXXXX (see [Setup --> Backend-URL](#) on the touchscreen) or the printers IP address (if known)

**User:** kiosk

**Password:** eight-digit combination from the serial number at the back of the device. Take the first two four-digit blocks - XX-AAAA-BBBB-CCCC-YYYY becomes an AAAABBBB password.

4. Extract the files from the previously uploaded archive

```
tar xzvf ./rumba_usb-to-serial_reflash.tar.gz
```

5. Install the “dfu-programmer” software package. Use your SSH password for sudo access.

```
sudo dpkg --install ./dfu-programmer_0.6.1-1_armhf.deb
```

6. Reprogram the USB-to-Serial chip

```
sudo dfu-programmer atmega16u2 flash ./RRD-RUMBA_ATmega16U2_USB2Serial.hex
```

Which should be confirmed with the following message if successful:

```
Validating...  
4642 bytes used (37.78%)
```

If you get this error message, the chip was not properly set into DFU mode or may be more permanently damaged - please contact *Kühling&Kühling* technical support for further help:

```
dfu-programmer: no device present.
```

7. Shutdown the linux system

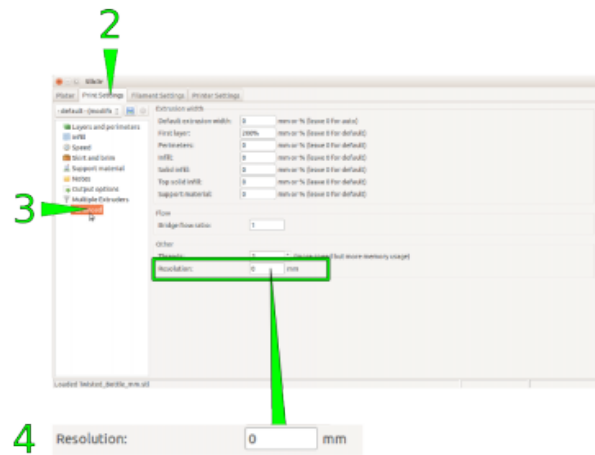
```
sudo shutdown -h now
```

8. Switch OFF the power supply mains switch at the back of the machine. Wait at least 10 sec.


9. Switch ON the power supply mains switch - the RepRap Industrial should boot up again as usual.

## Increasing the minimum detail resolution of the Slic3r

1. Open your Slic3r in “Expert” mode.
2. Open the “Print Settings” tab.
3. Choose “Advanced”.
4. Type the required resolution into the input field “Resolution” in the “Other” frame. We recommended setting the resolution to a value of 0.05.



**INFO**


 *Increasing the value can help solving the problem of blob formation. As a standard the value is set to “0” since it may cause problems with support structures.*

## Print bed size settings for different hardware and Slic3r versions

Starting with Slic3r v1.2.0-experimental (issued in August 2014) and its **customizable bed shape** the origin of the print bed has moved from the center to the bottom left corner, which means alteration of the tool center point is needed.

The 3D printer's position of the print bed origin depends on the firmware version of your RepRap Industrial 3D printer.

**INFO**

 *All settings stated below are for control and troubleshooting purposes. Normally, these values are considered in the slicing profiles provided for download at the Kühling&Kühling [GitHub repository](#), so that no additional adjustment should be necessary during normal operation.*

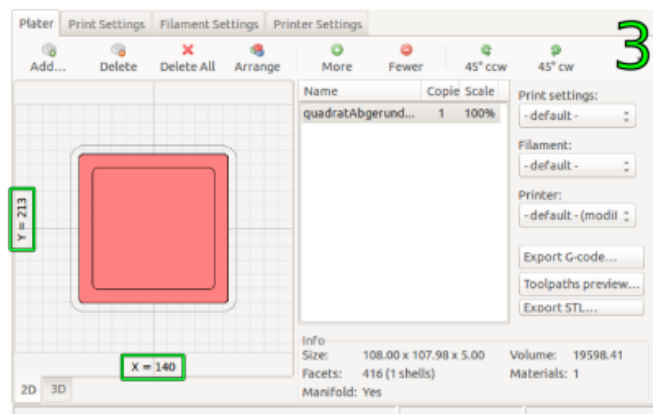
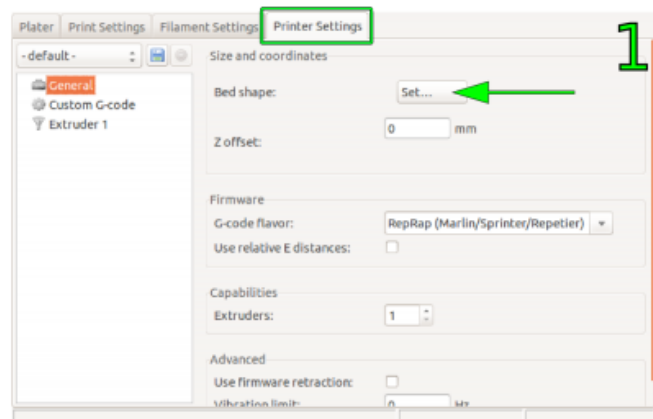
The following settings apply:

3D Printer hardware revision <sup>1</sup>	Slic3r version	Firmware status	Settings (Slic3r ⇒ Printer Settings ⇒ General ⇒ Size and coordinates)
1.0.0	≤ 1.1.7	delivery condition	Bed size: x = 200 mm; y = 180 mm Print center: x = 140 mm; y = 213 mm
		Repetier-Firmware v0.91-rr1.0.0-03	Bed size: x = 200 mm; y = 180 mm Print center: x = 100 mm; y = 90 mm
1.0.0	1.2.0 and higher	delivery condition	Bed shape ⇒ [Set...] ⇒ Size: x = 200 mm; y = 180 mm Origin: x = -40 mm; y = -123 mm
		Repetier-Firmware v0.91-rr1.0.0-03	Bed shape ⇒ [Set...] ⇒ Size: x = 200 mm; y = 180 mm Origin: x = 0 mm; y = 0 mm
1.1.0	≤ 1.1.7	delivery condition	Bed size: x = 200 mm; y = 180 mm Print center: x = 100 mm; y = 90 mm
1.1.0	1.2.0 and higher	delivery condition	Bed shape ⇒ [Set...] ⇒ Size: x = 200 mm; y = 180 mm Origin: x = 0 mm; y = 0 mm

<sup>1</sup> To find the valid hardware revision check the type plate at the 3D printer's rear bottom cover.

**Example:** Print bed settings for Slic3r v1.2.0 and RepRap Industrial v1.0.0

1. Choose *Print Settings* → *General* → *Size and coordinates / Bed shape* and click [Set...]
2. Enter the following *Settings*:
  1. Size x: 200, y: 180
  2. Origin x: -40, y: -123
3. The *Plater* should now read the familiar *X=140 and Y=213*.





Slic3r V1.2.0 - bed shape settings for the RepRap  
Industrial