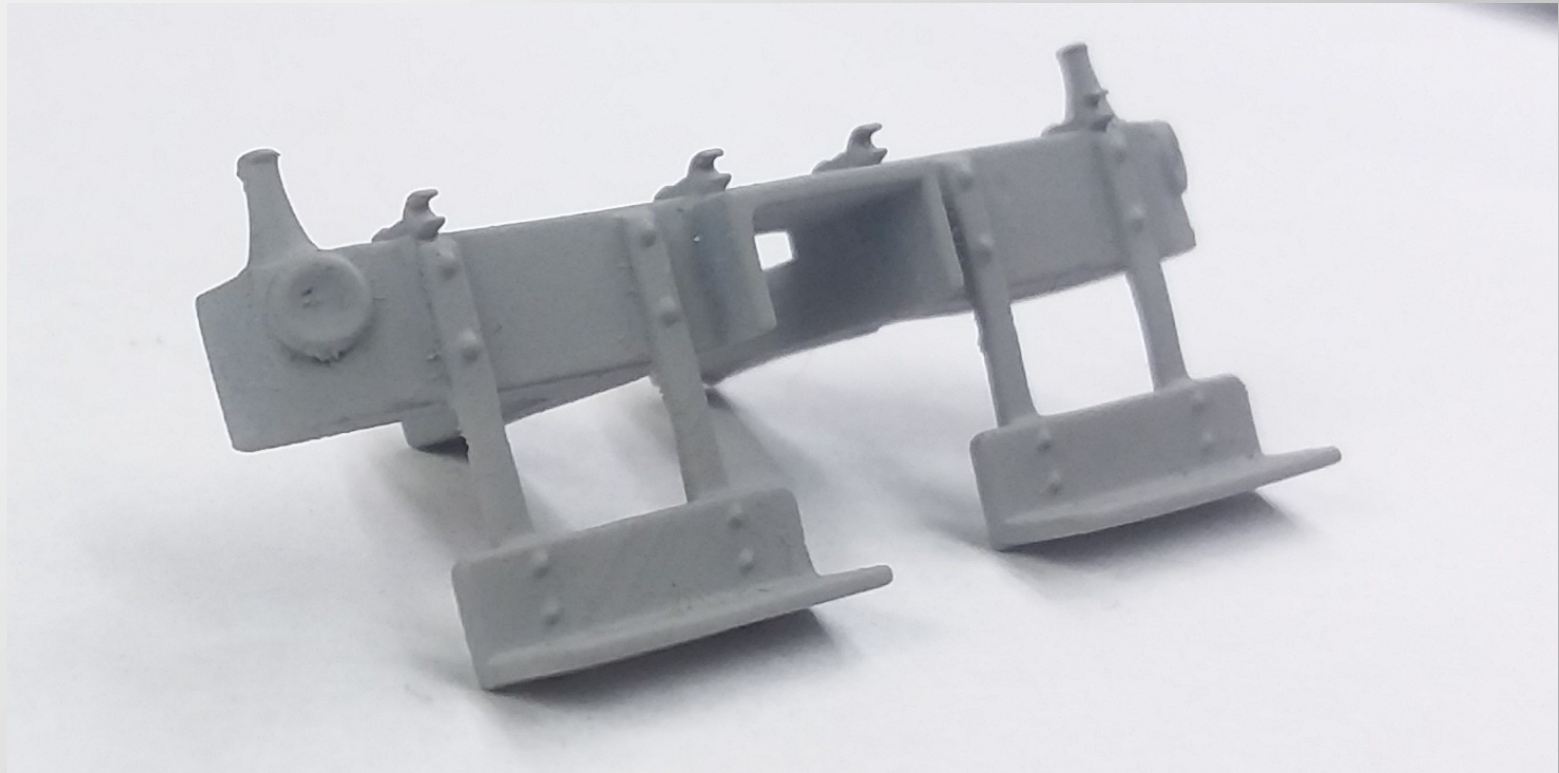


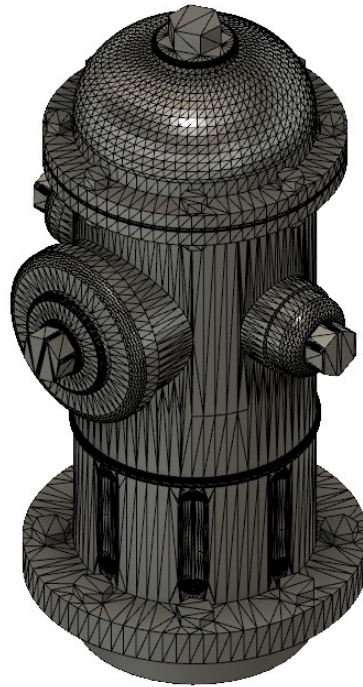
# 3d Printing, Part 1

## Theory, Hardware, Software



Presented by Ken Mosny, Rock River Valley Division NMRA  
FVD Meet, October 15, 2023

Before I begin the presentation, I am  
going to start a printing  
demonstration of some fire hydrants.



# Today, for part 1, we will

- Briefly review the modern history of 3d printing.

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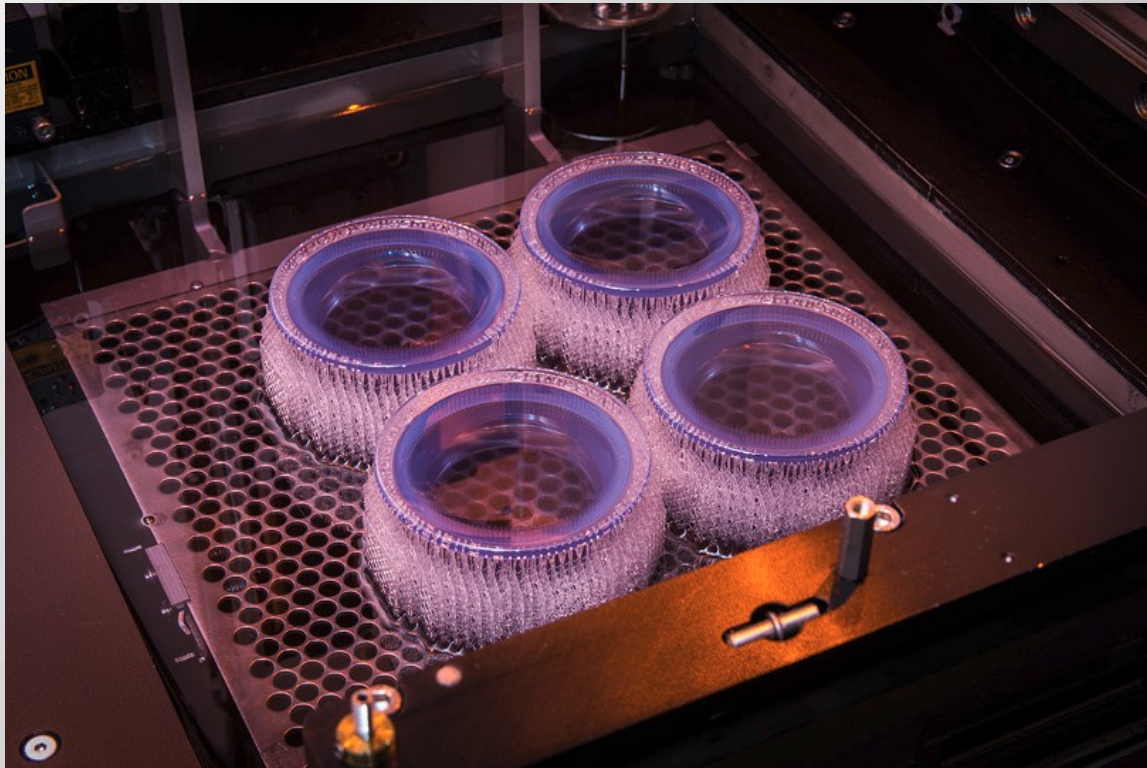
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- Introduce 3d modeling concepts.

# Today, for part 1, we will

- Briefly review the modern history of 3d printing.
- Talk about why you should try this.
- Describe the types of hobbyist 3d printers.
- Introduce 3d modeling concepts.
- Describe the slicing process.

# History

- About 1983, Chuck Hull in California began his work on stereolithography (SL) which he eventually patented.



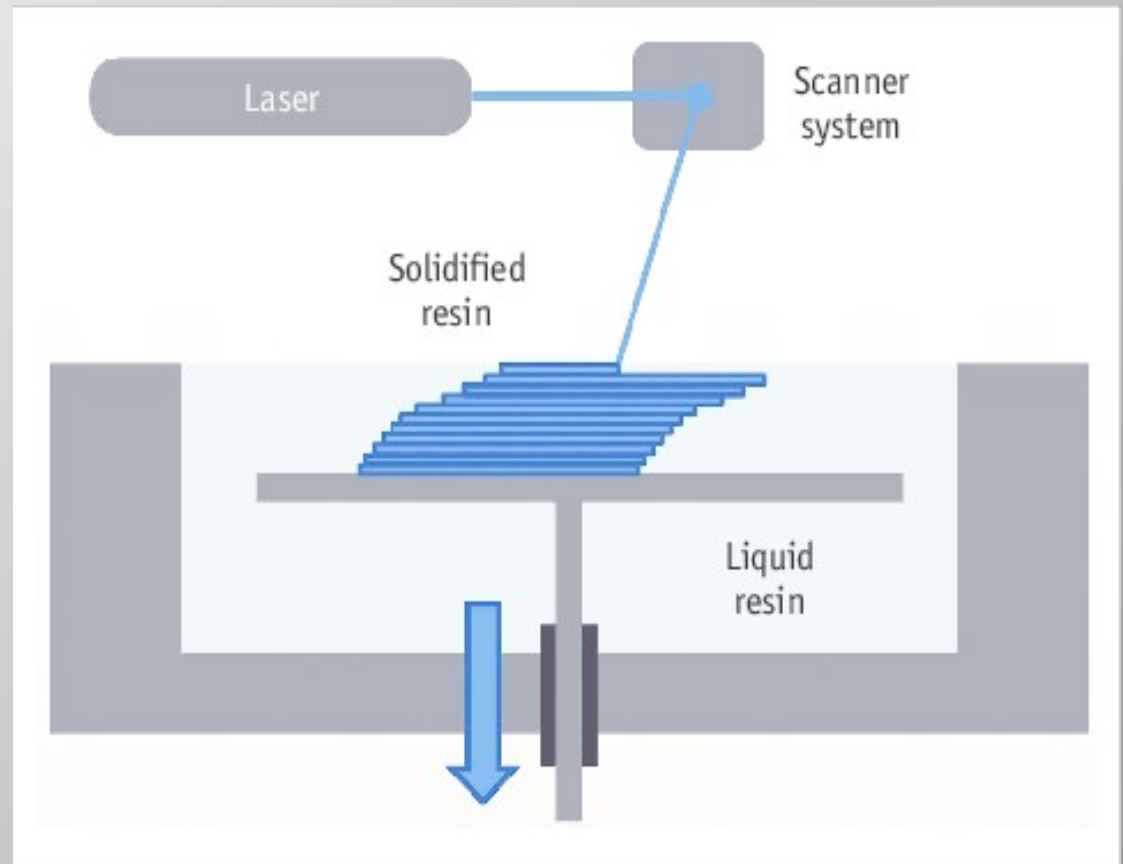
# History

- Chuck Hull wasn't the first to have a concept for 3d printing, just the first to have the stars align on his idea and jumpstart a new technology.



# Stereolithography (SL)

- Stereolithography is the process of exposing layers of resin to light to build the layers into a 3d print.
- The building of an object from layers is the basis of all commercial 3d printing.





# History

- This idea of creating an object from layers of pixels isn't really new.



# What's in it for you?

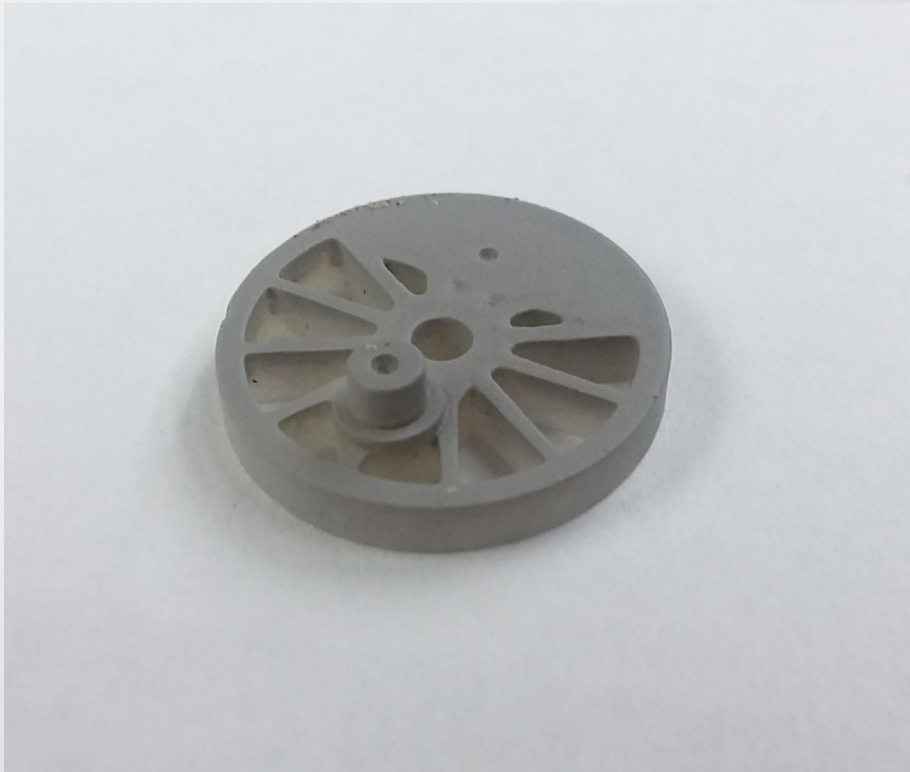
- Why should you start 3d printing model parts?





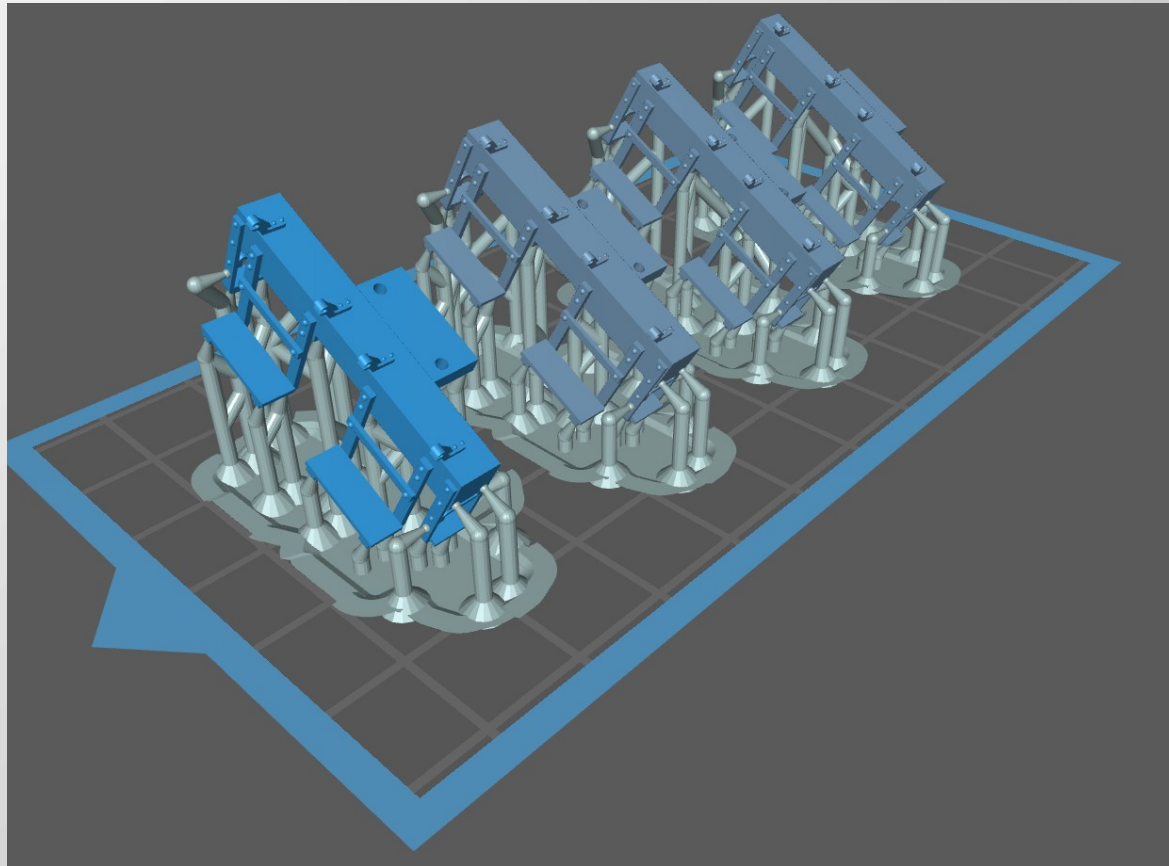
# What's in it for you?

- You can have exactly the part you want.



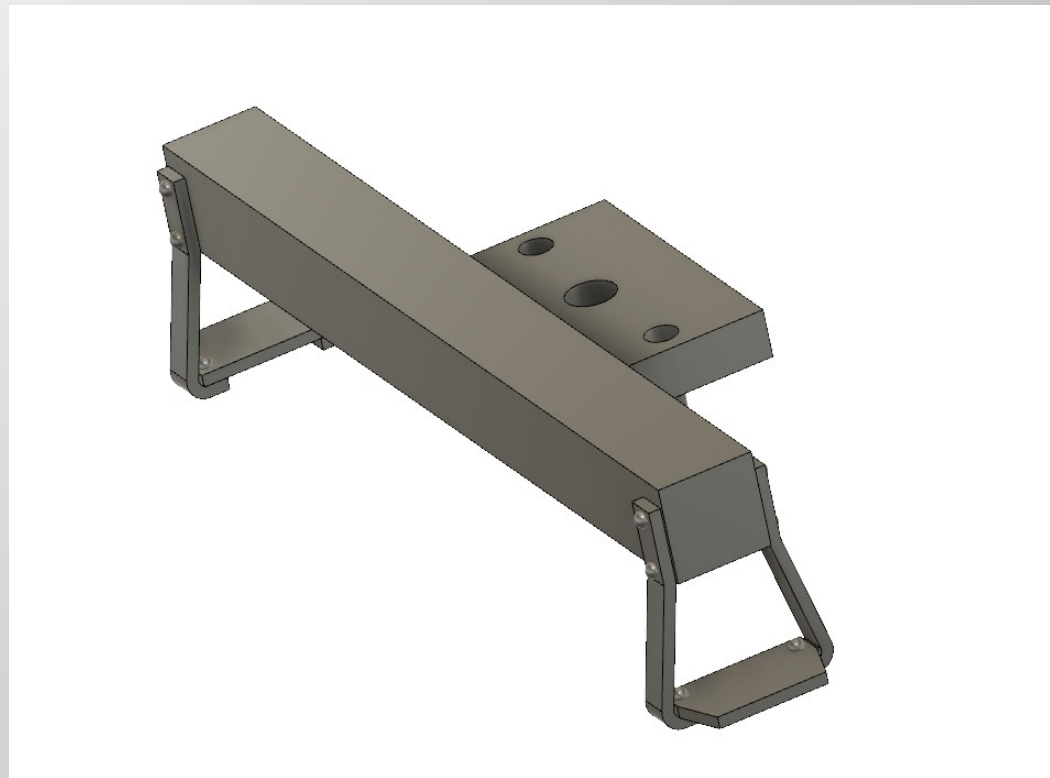
# What's in it for you?

- You can easily make as many copies as you want.



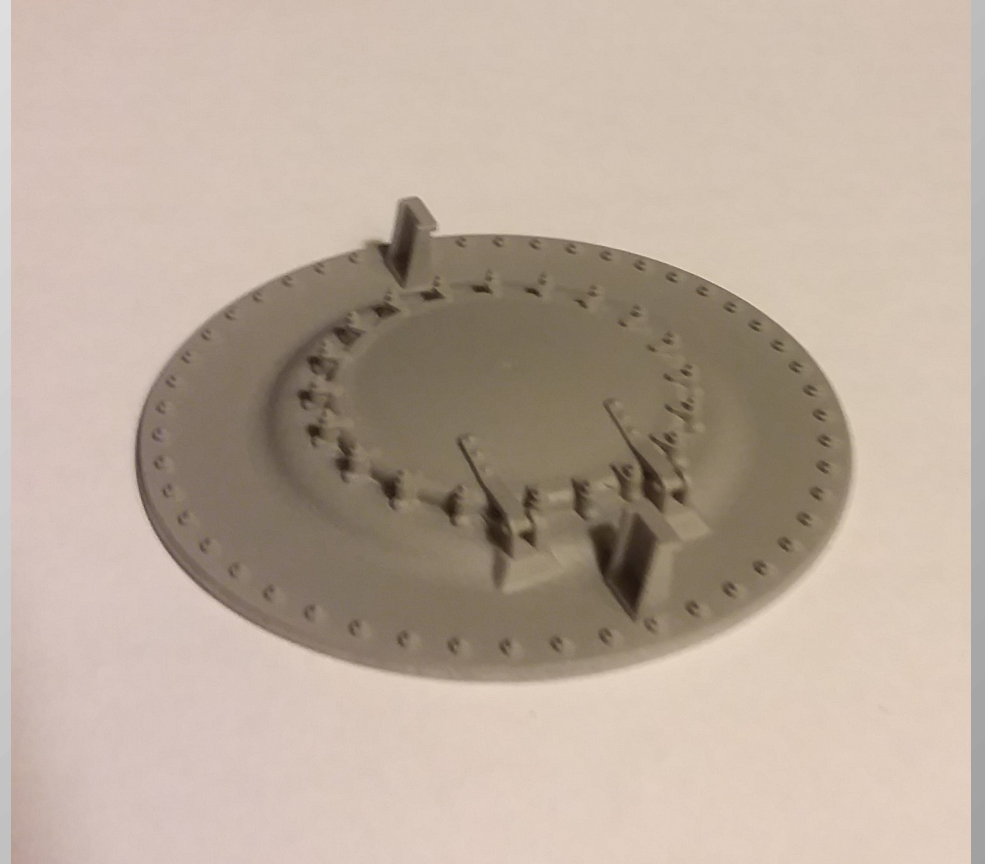
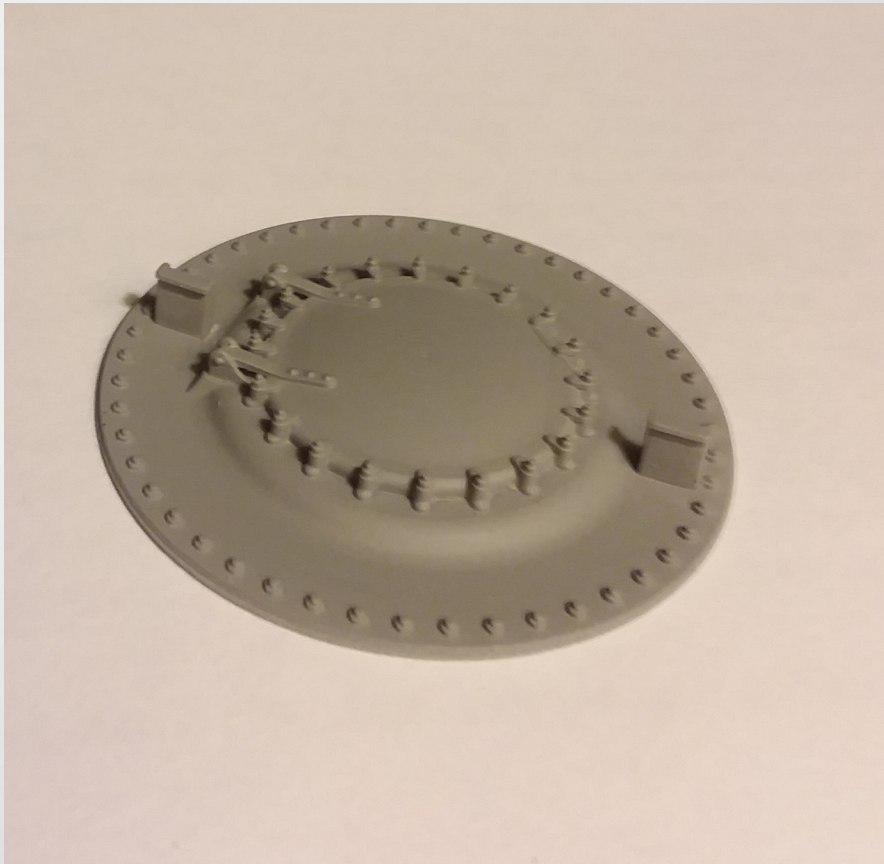
# What's in it for you?

- You can usually model and print the part with less effort than conventional methods.



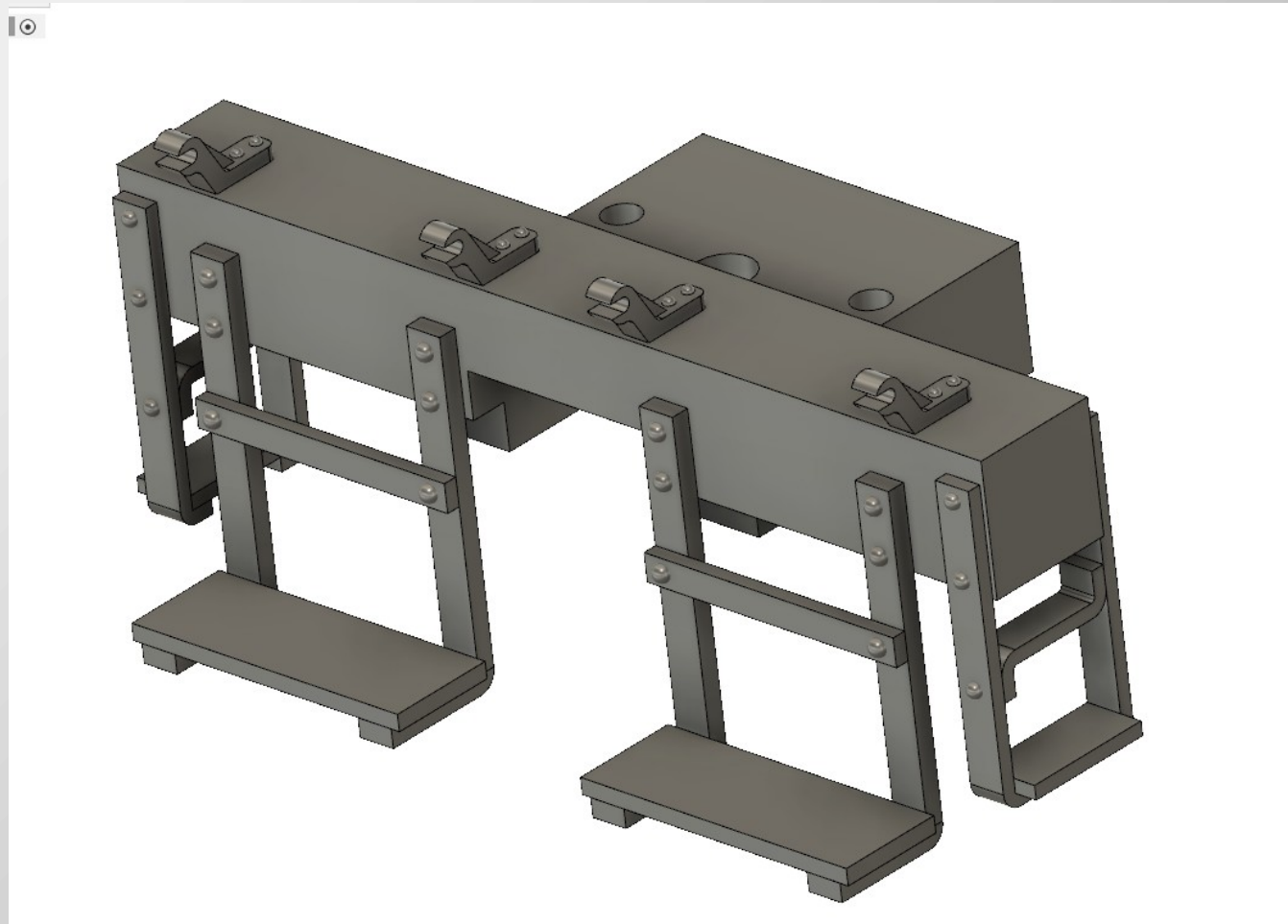
# What's in it for you?

- You can probably 3d print a better part than you can make by conventional methods.



# What's in it for you?

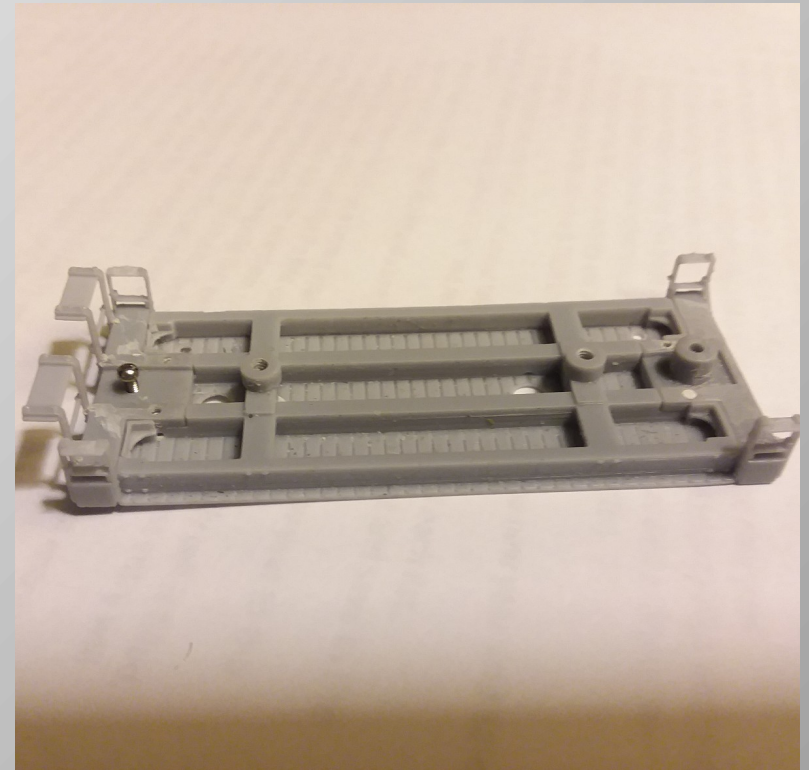
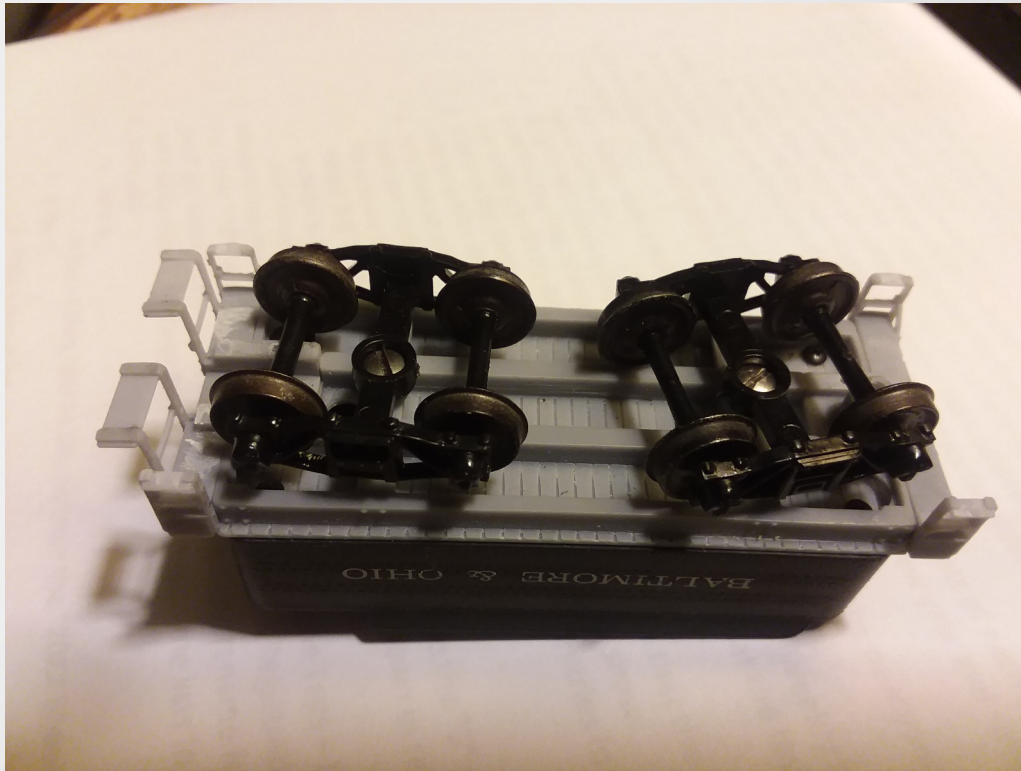
- You can add a level of detail you wouldn't think of having otherwise.





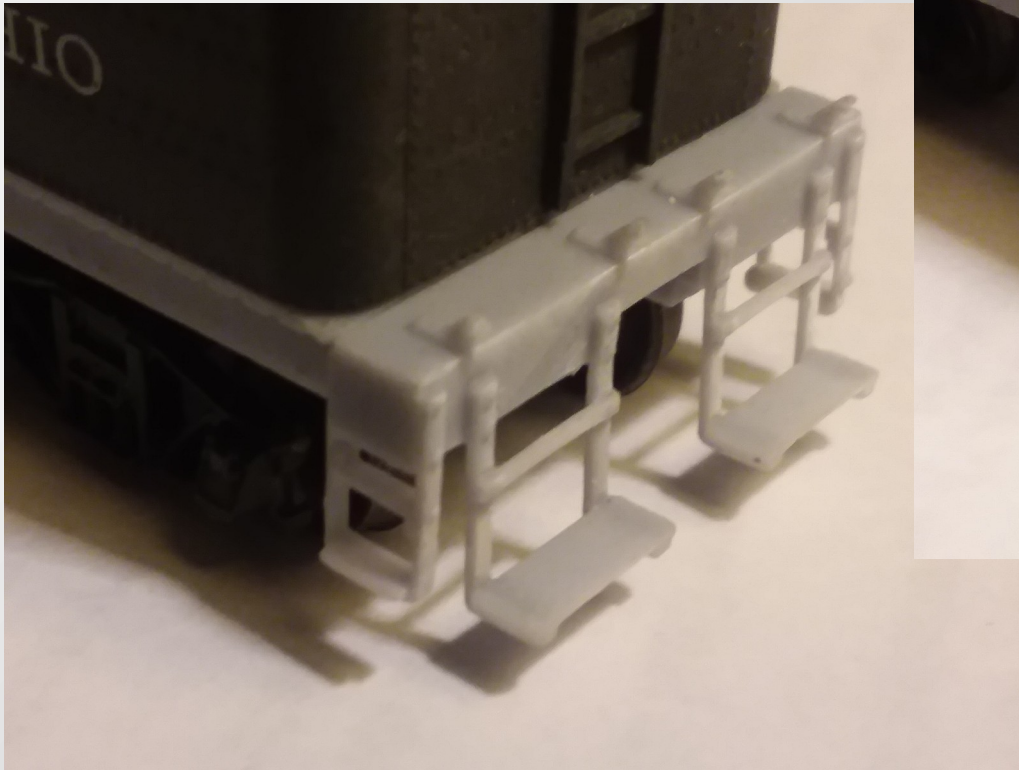
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- You can easily modify off the shelf models.



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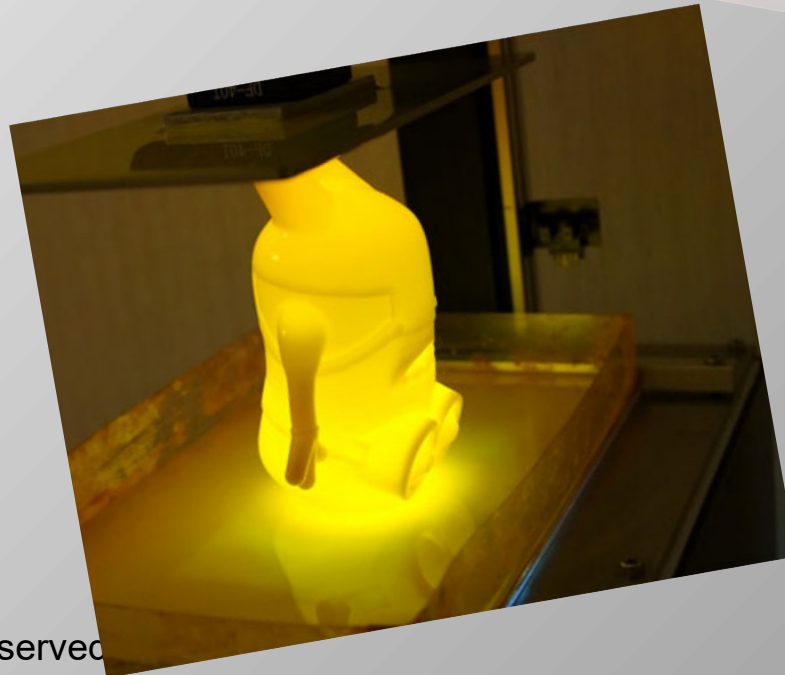


# Two types of low cost hobbyist 3d printers

- **Fusion Deposition Modeling (FDM)** printers.



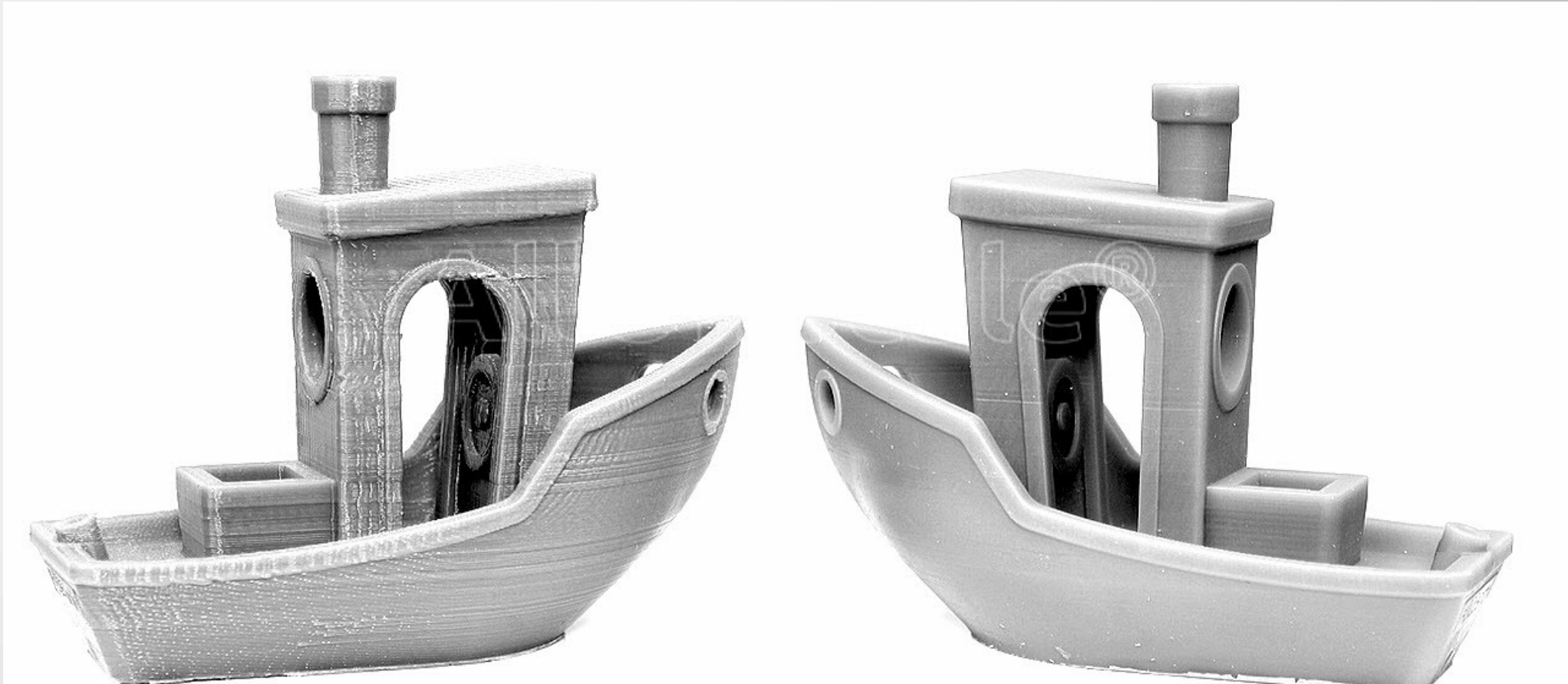
- **Digital Light Processing (DLP)** printers.





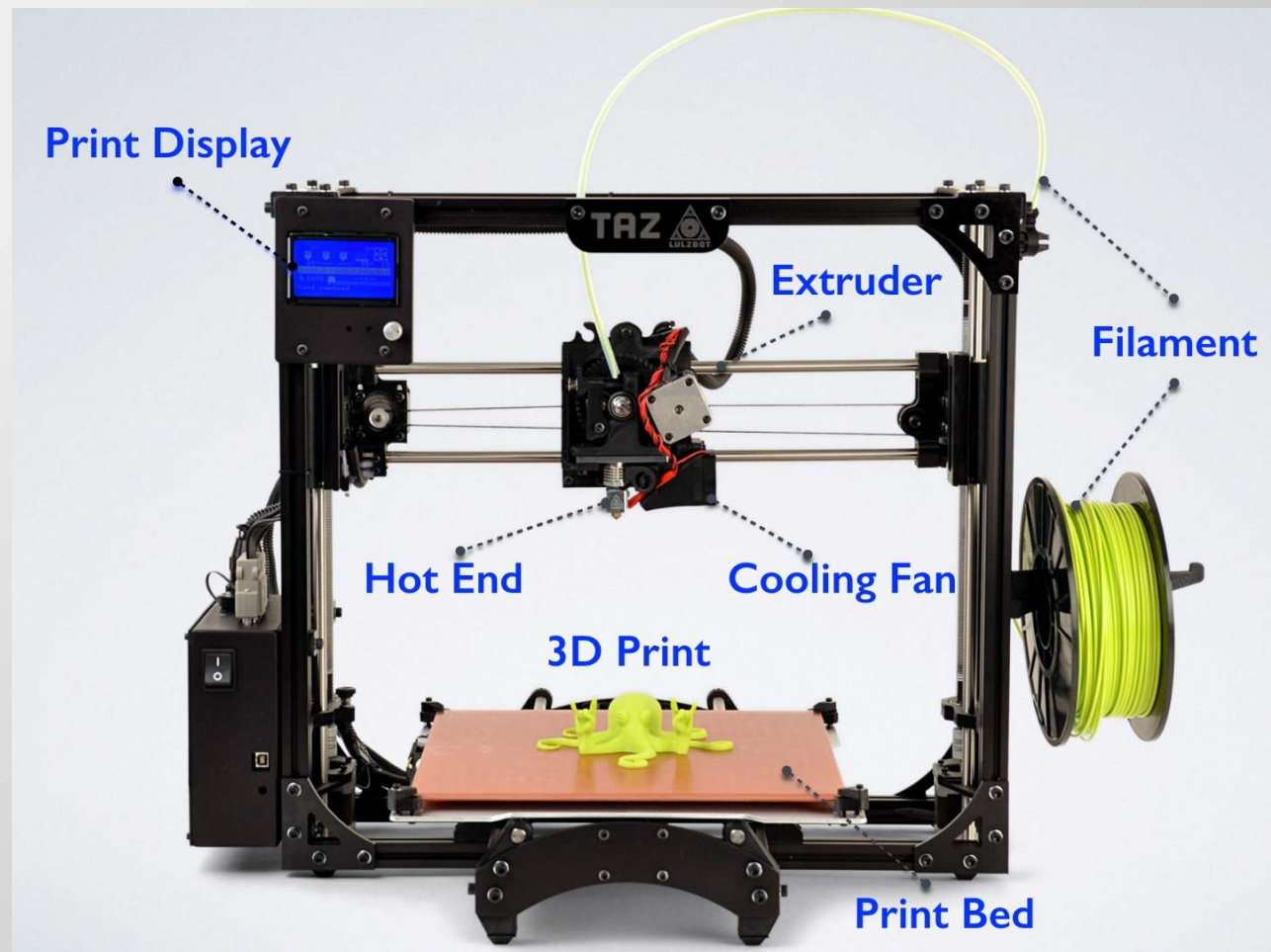
# The results

FDM vs. DLP



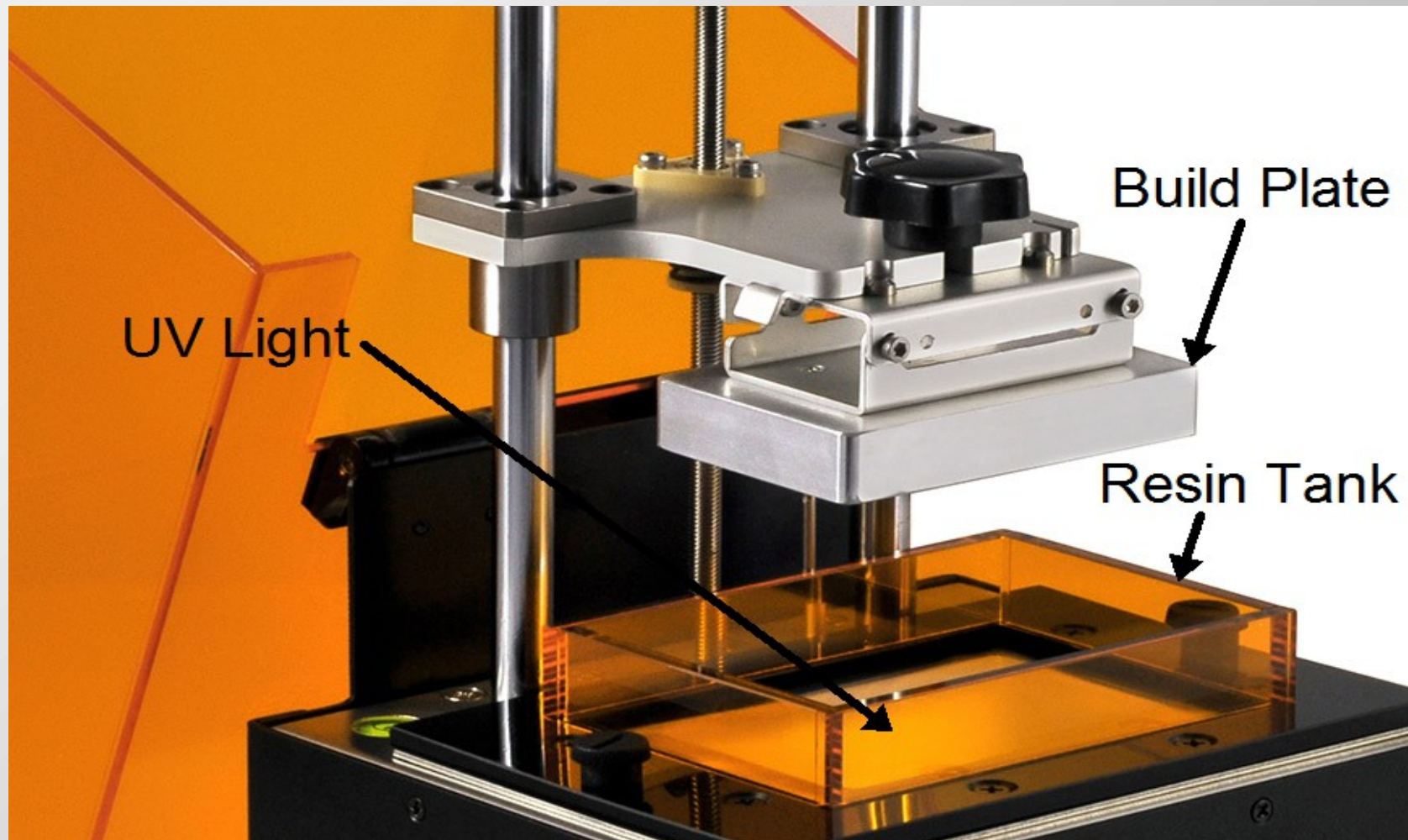
# Two types of low cost hobbyist 3d printers

- **Fusion Deposition Modeling (FDM) printers.**



# Two types of low cost hobbyist 3d printers

- **D**igital **L**ight **P**rocessing (DLP) printers.



# Which one should I choose?

FDM vs. DLP





# The tradeoffs-FDM vs. DLP

- FDM printers can use wide variety of materials.



# The tradeoffs-FDM vs. DLP

- Many DLP photopolymer resins are brittle and not suitable for delicate details.
- Resins are getting better, though



# The tradeoffs-FDM vs. DLP

- FDM printers usually have a larger print volume for the money.

# The tradeoffs-FDM vs. DLP

- FDM Prints have good structural strength that can approach injection molded parts.





# The tradeoffs-FDM vs. DLP

- FDM printers is generally have low odor smelling like melting or burned plastic



# The tradeoffs-FDM vs. DLP

- DLP Resins can have bad odor, especially the rinsing solvents. Ventilation is needed.



# The tradeoffs-FDM vs. DLP

- DLP prints can require messy, stinky solvent cleaning, post UV curing and trimming.



# The tradeoffs-FDM vs. DLP

- FDM printers have no solvent cleaning or post processing required.





# The tradeoffs-FDM vs. DLP

- Unfortunately, FDM prints have **poor surface detail** and **low resolution**.



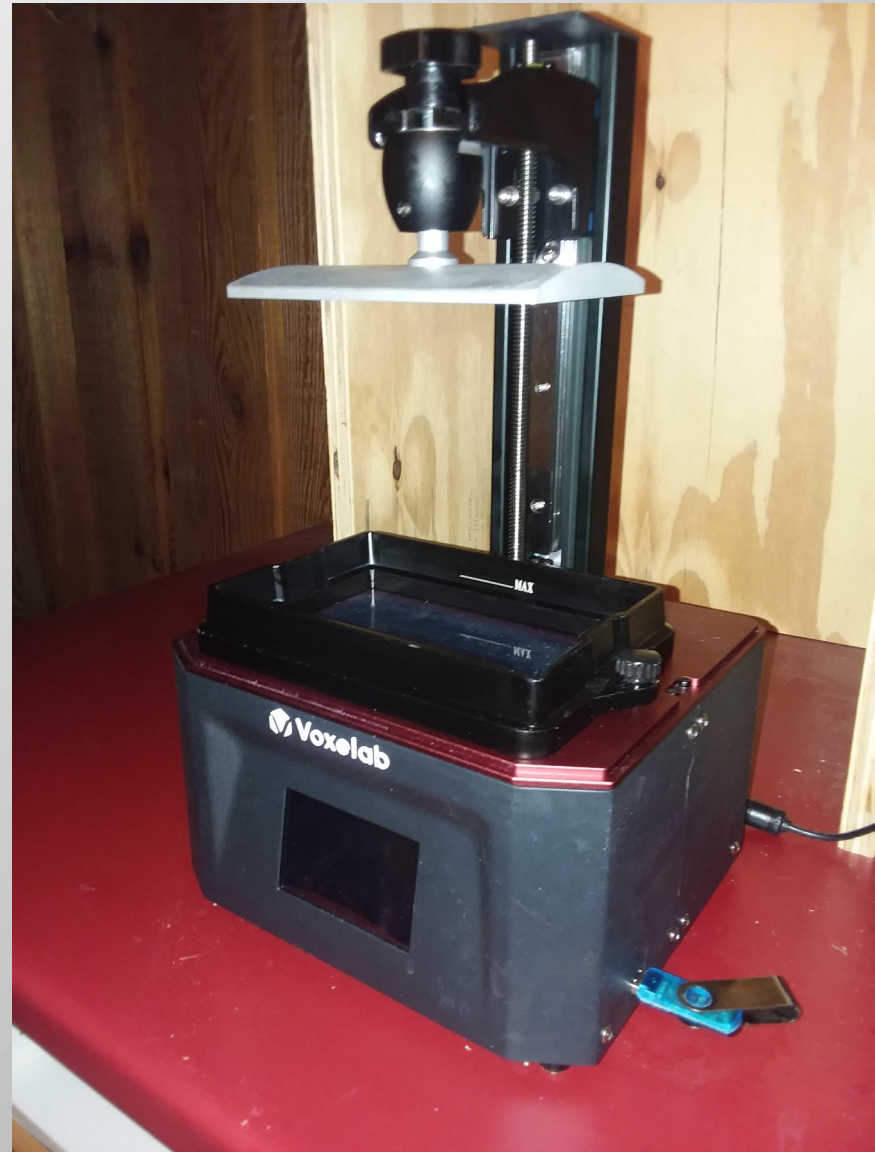
# The tradeoffs-FDM vs. DLP

- But, DLP the prints have **very good surface detail** and **high resolution** with small features possible.

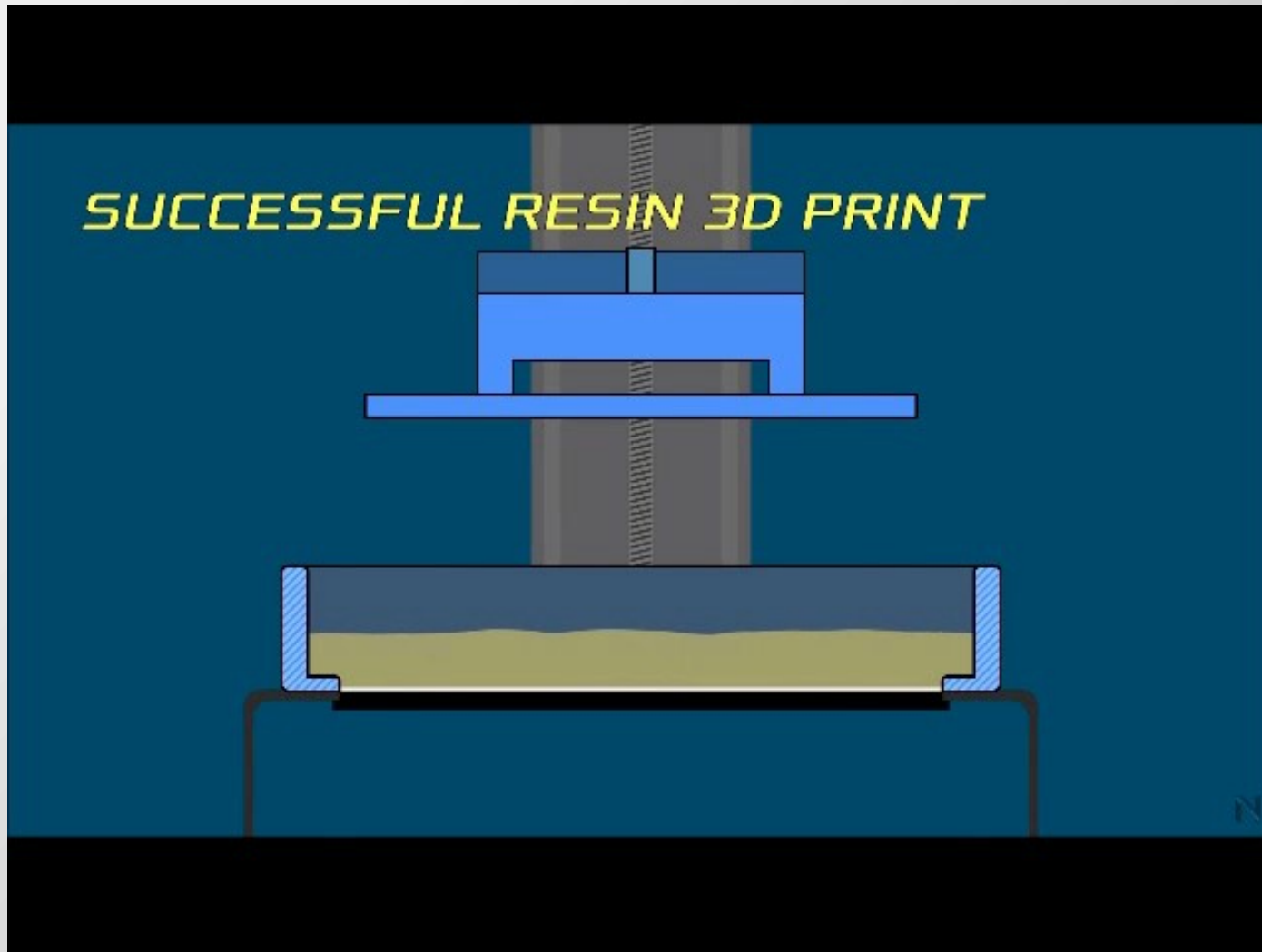


# For model parts...

- In spite of the negatives, the choice is pretty clear.
- For detailed parts, a ***DLP printer is the way to go.***
- Its ability to produce detail trump's all.

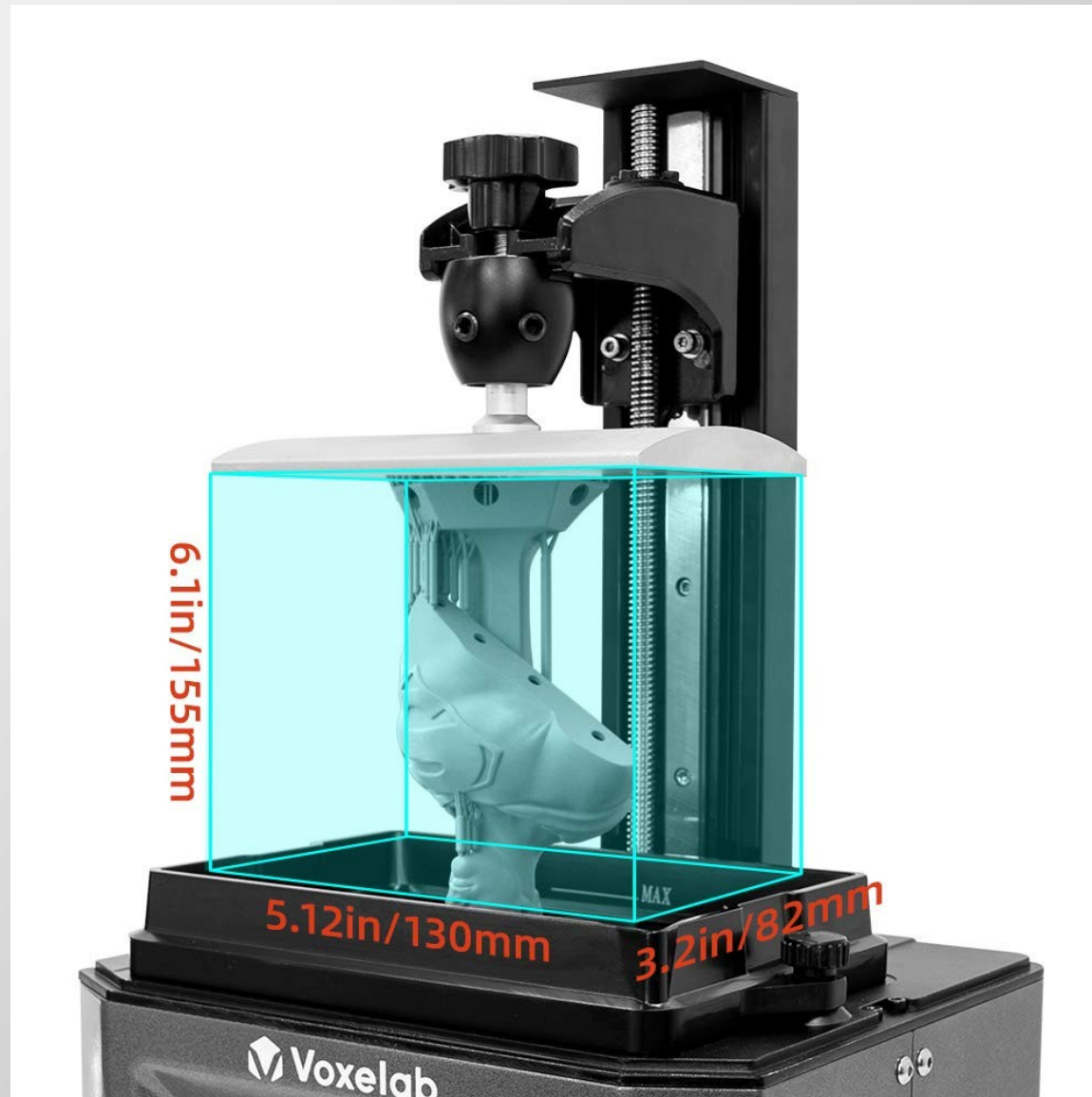


# How a DLP printer works





# My Voxelab Proxima DLP printer



# Printer Resolution

- The UV light passes through the tiny squares on the LCD screen called pixels. Each pixel is changed from opaque to transparent individually.

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- The pixel size on my printer is  $50\mu$ , about 0.002", square.
- The smaller the pixels, the finer the details you can print.
- New home printers can have a pixel size of  $18\mu$ , 0.0007".

# The basic DLP printing steps

- Create or download a solid model to print.
  - Download a solid model from Thingiverse or other website (free to \$).



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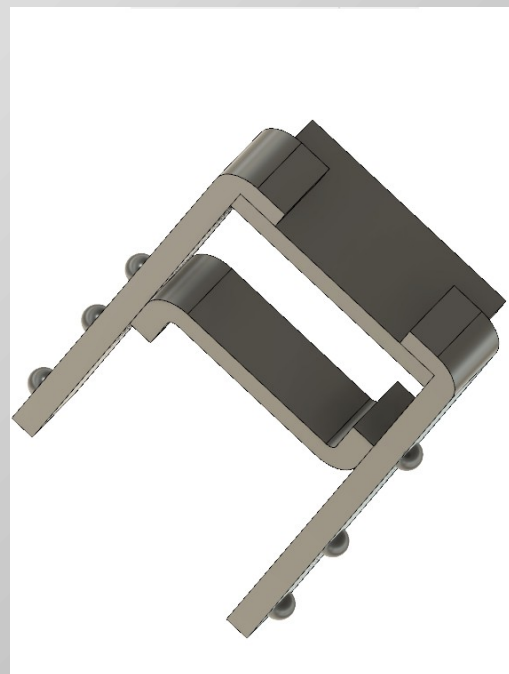
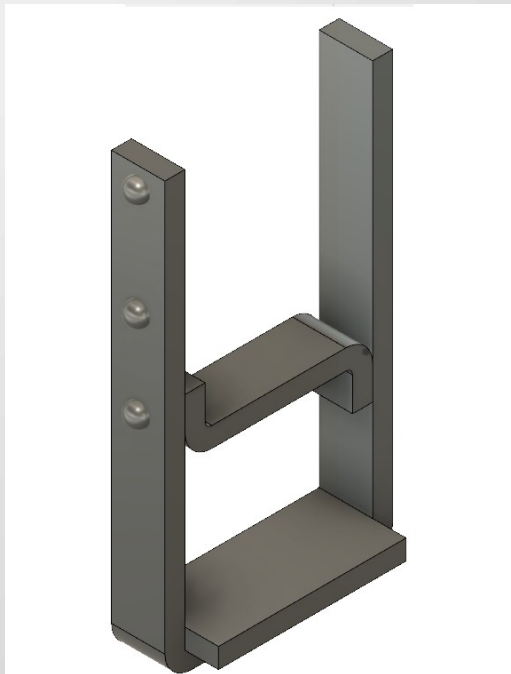
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  - Use your printer-Voxelab, Elegoo, Anycubic, Phrozen.

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- Print the model.
  - Use your printer-Voxelab, Elegoo, Anycubic, Phrozen.
  - Use a print service such as Shapeways.

# Solid Models

- A solid model is a computer representation of an object in three full dimensions.
- It can be turned to look at it in any direction and even cut to see the inside.



# Solid Models

- Take a peek at Fusion 360



**AUTODESK**  
**Fusion 360**



# Solid Models

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- You don't have to create your own solid models.
- For most of us, learning to create the 3d models is the hardest to learn.
- There are lots of nice solid models for free or low cost download on the internet.

# Download a solid model.

- These solid models are free from Thingiverse.



# Creating a solid model

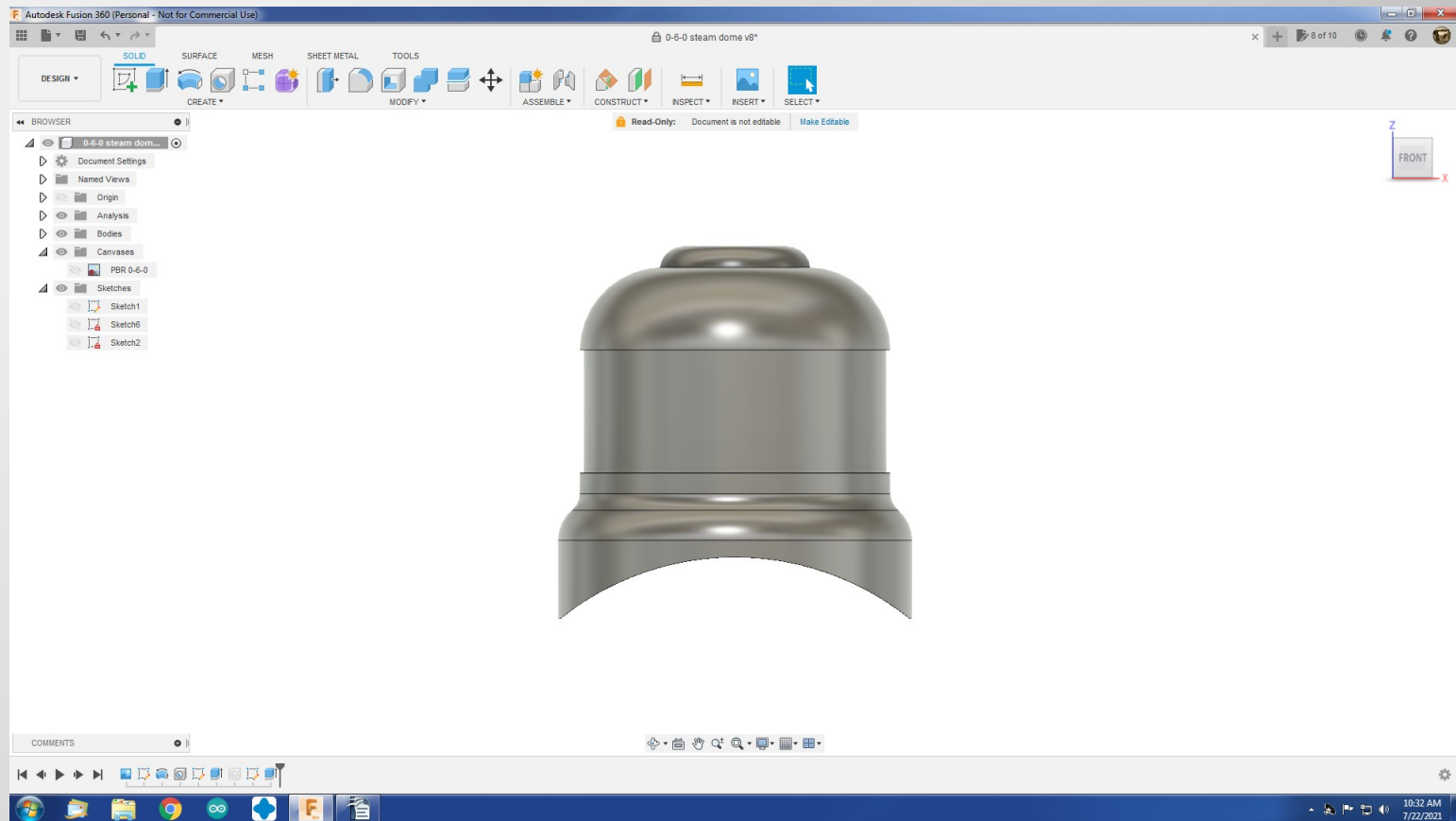
- My first prints I made were the domes for this locomotive because they seemed easiest.





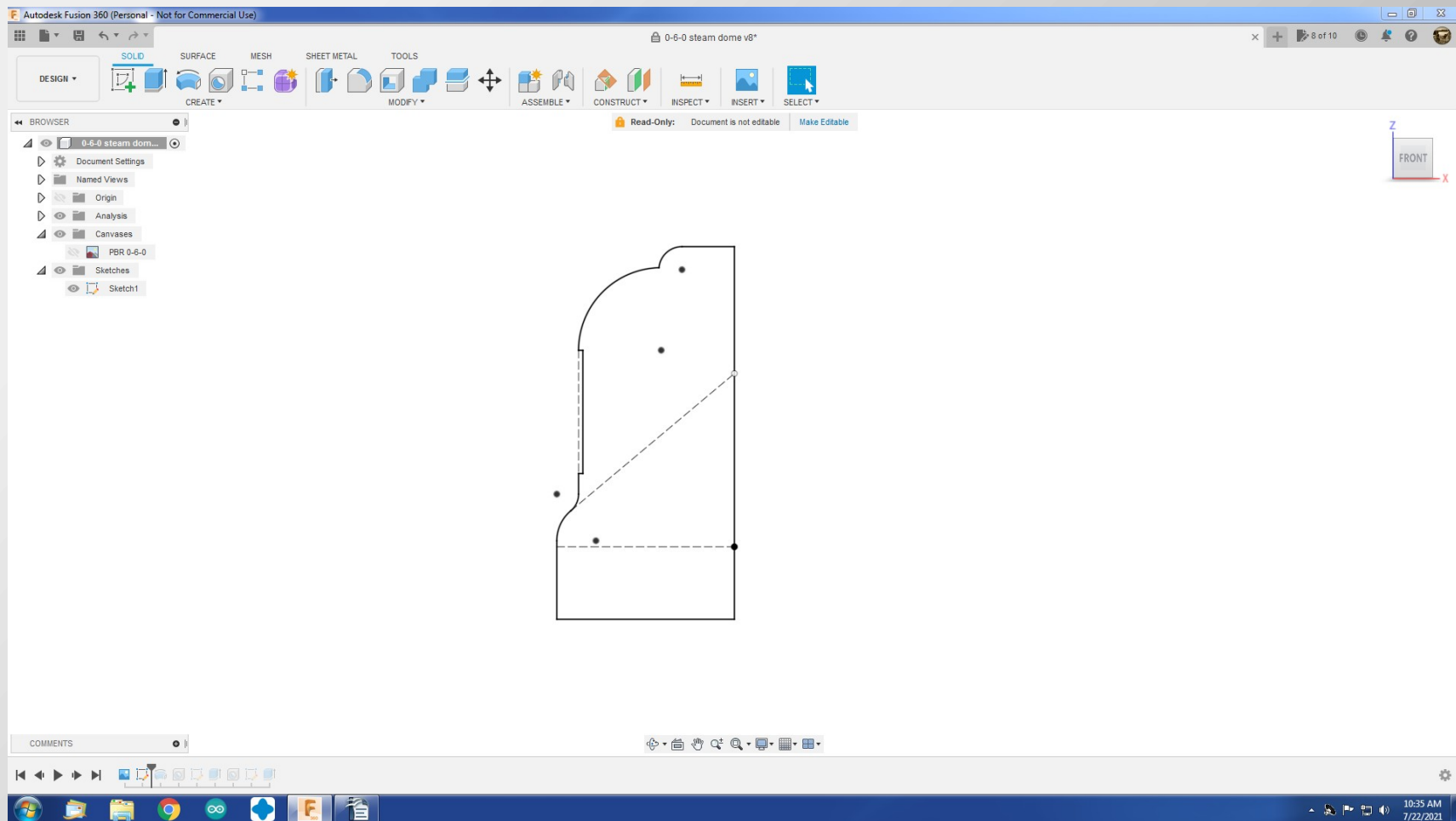
# Creating a solid model

- Learning to create models will likely be hardest for you.



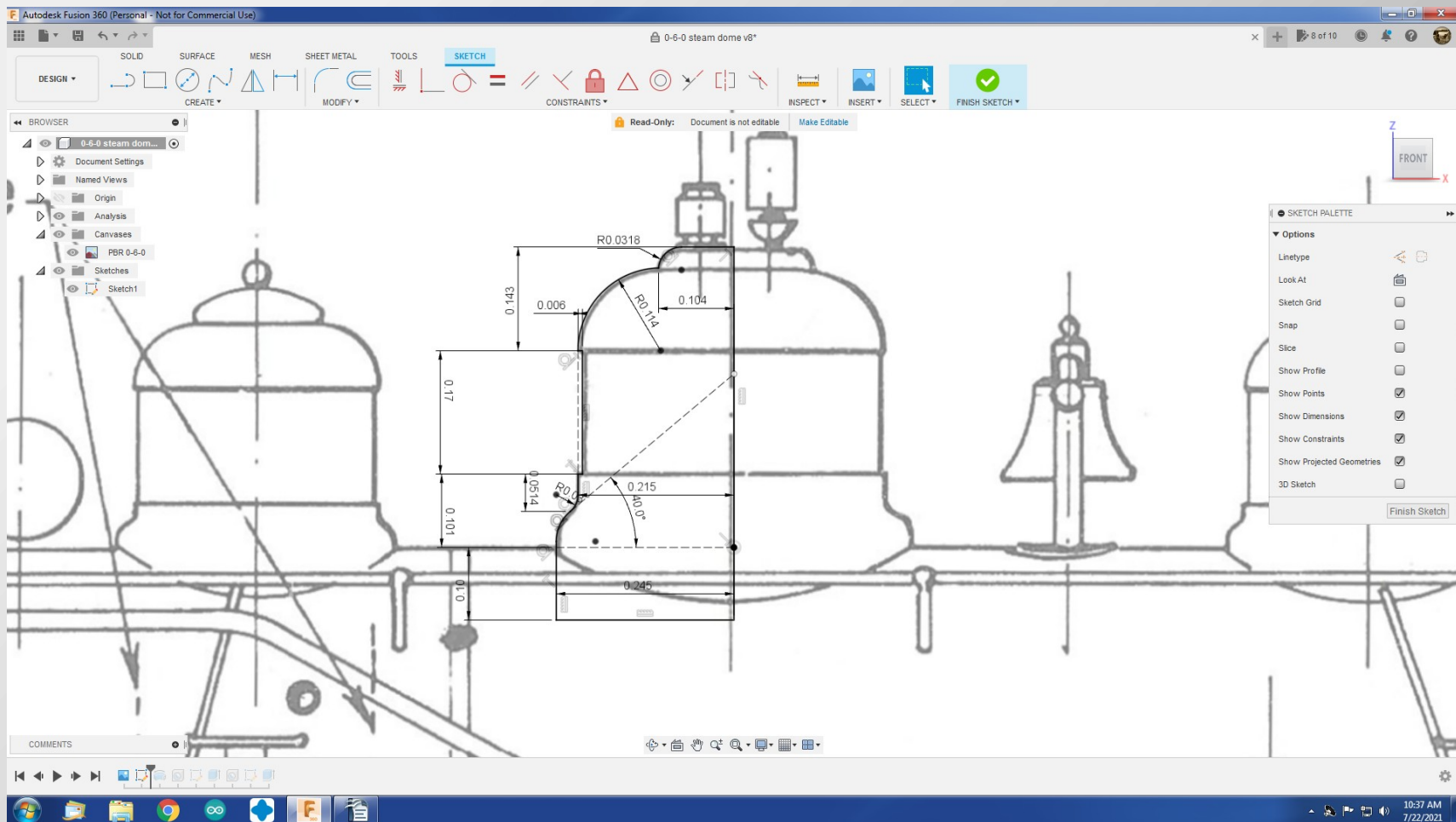
# Creating a steam dome

- Using the drawing tools, sketch half the profile.



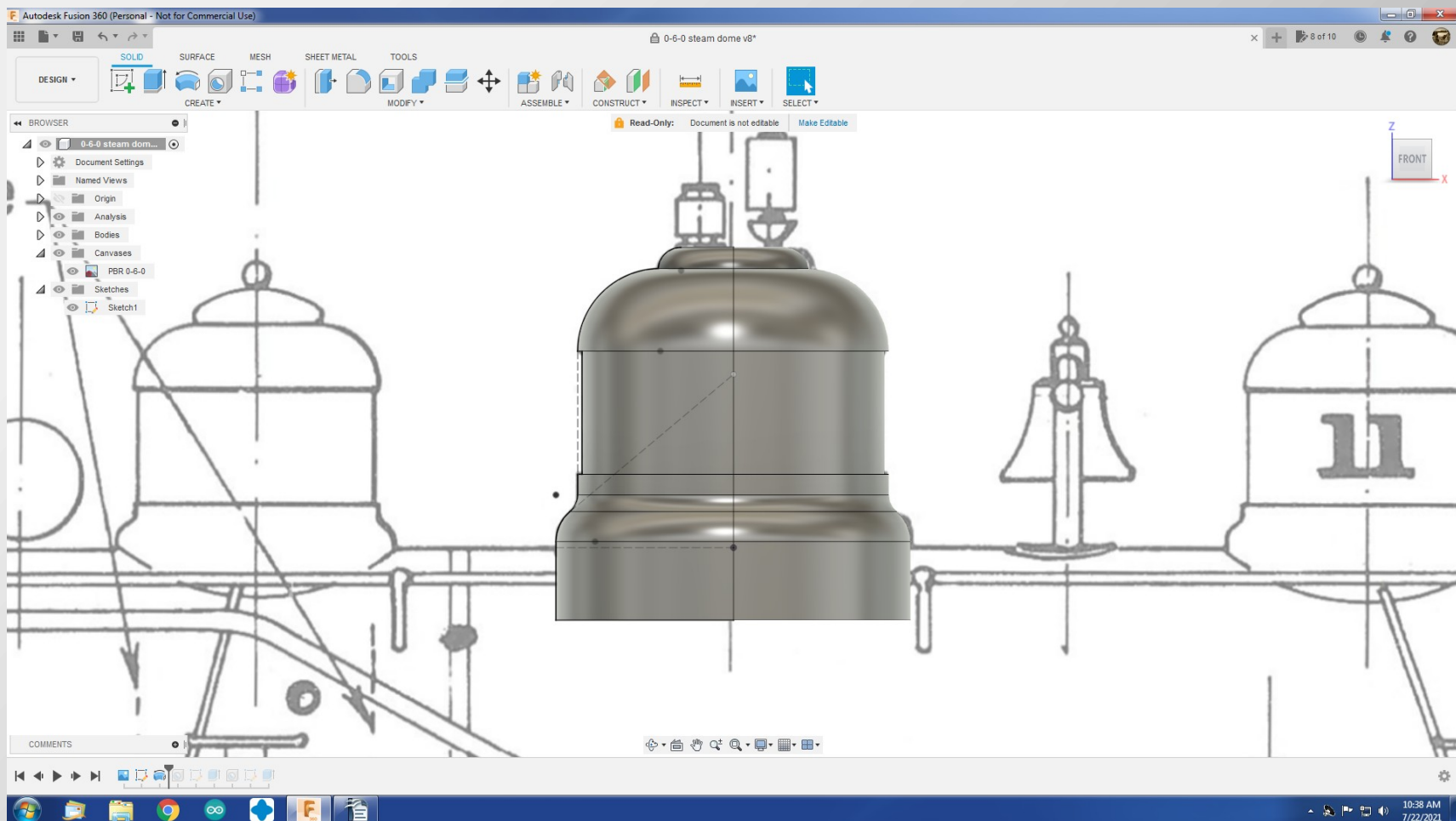
# Creating a steam dome

- If you have a plan or photo, you can import a digital copy and trace over it.



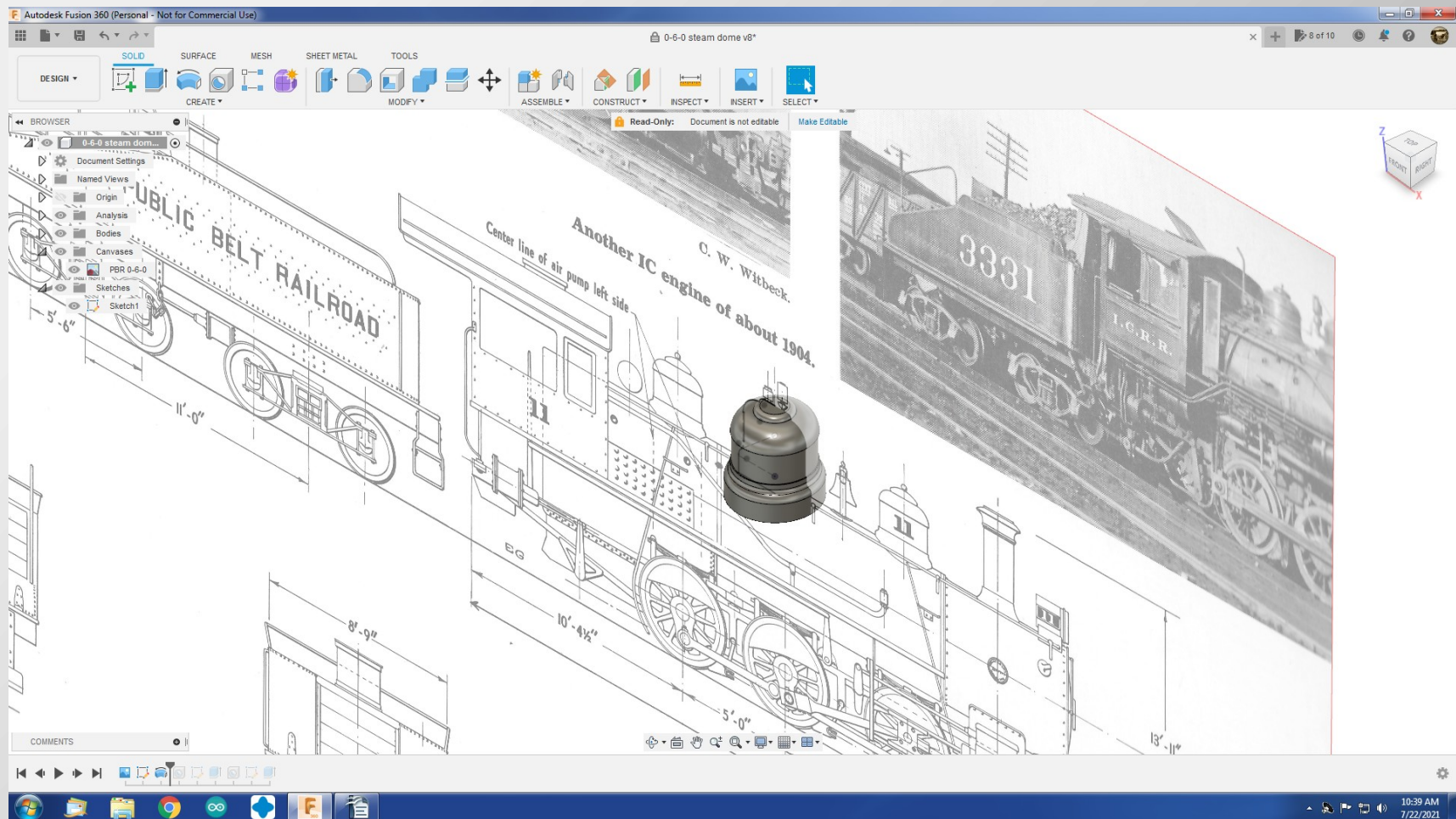
# Creating a steam dome

- Using the revolve tool, spin the profile sketch to make a solid.



# Creating a steam dome

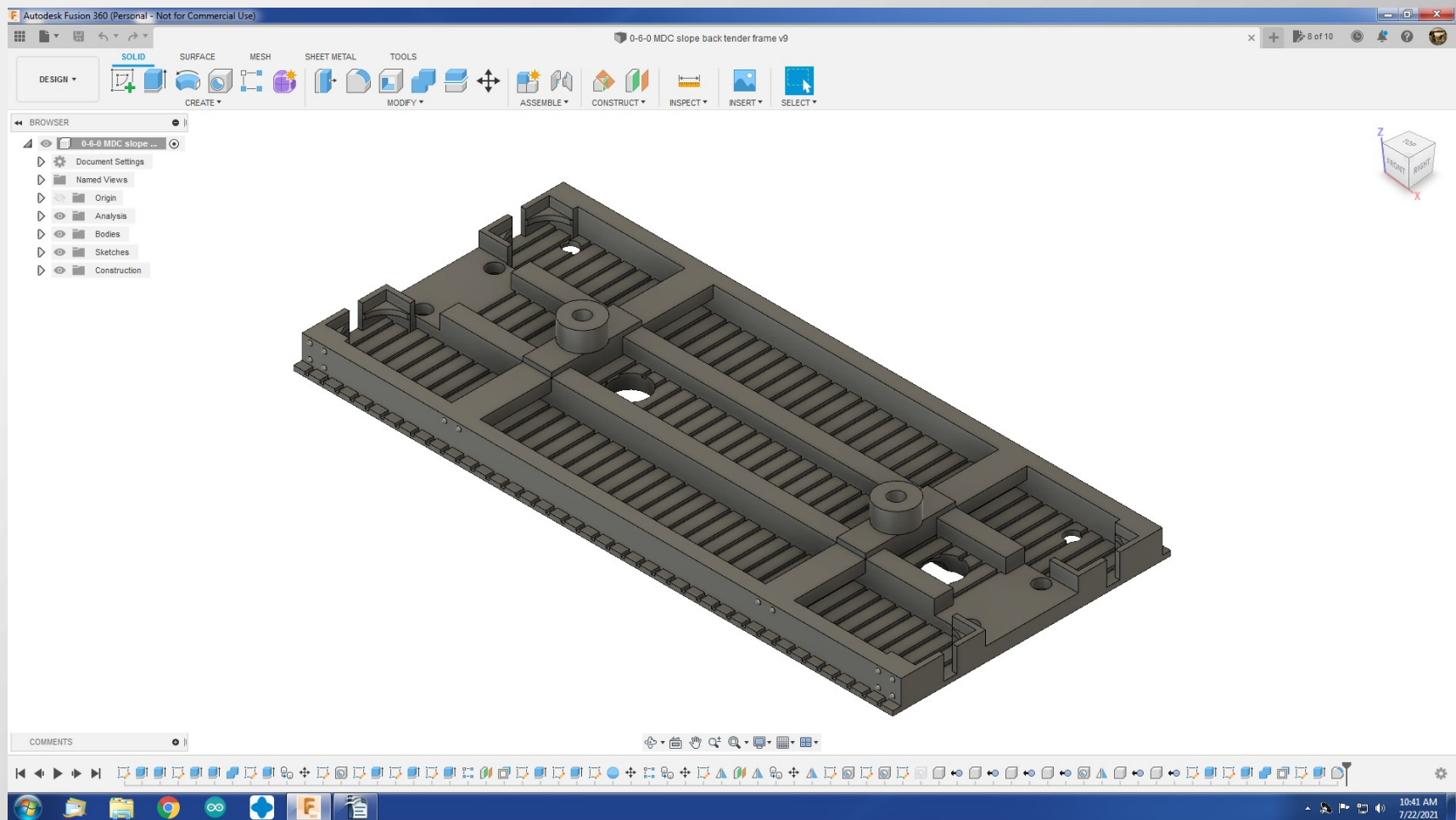
- Here is the same model in perspective.





# Creating a tender frame

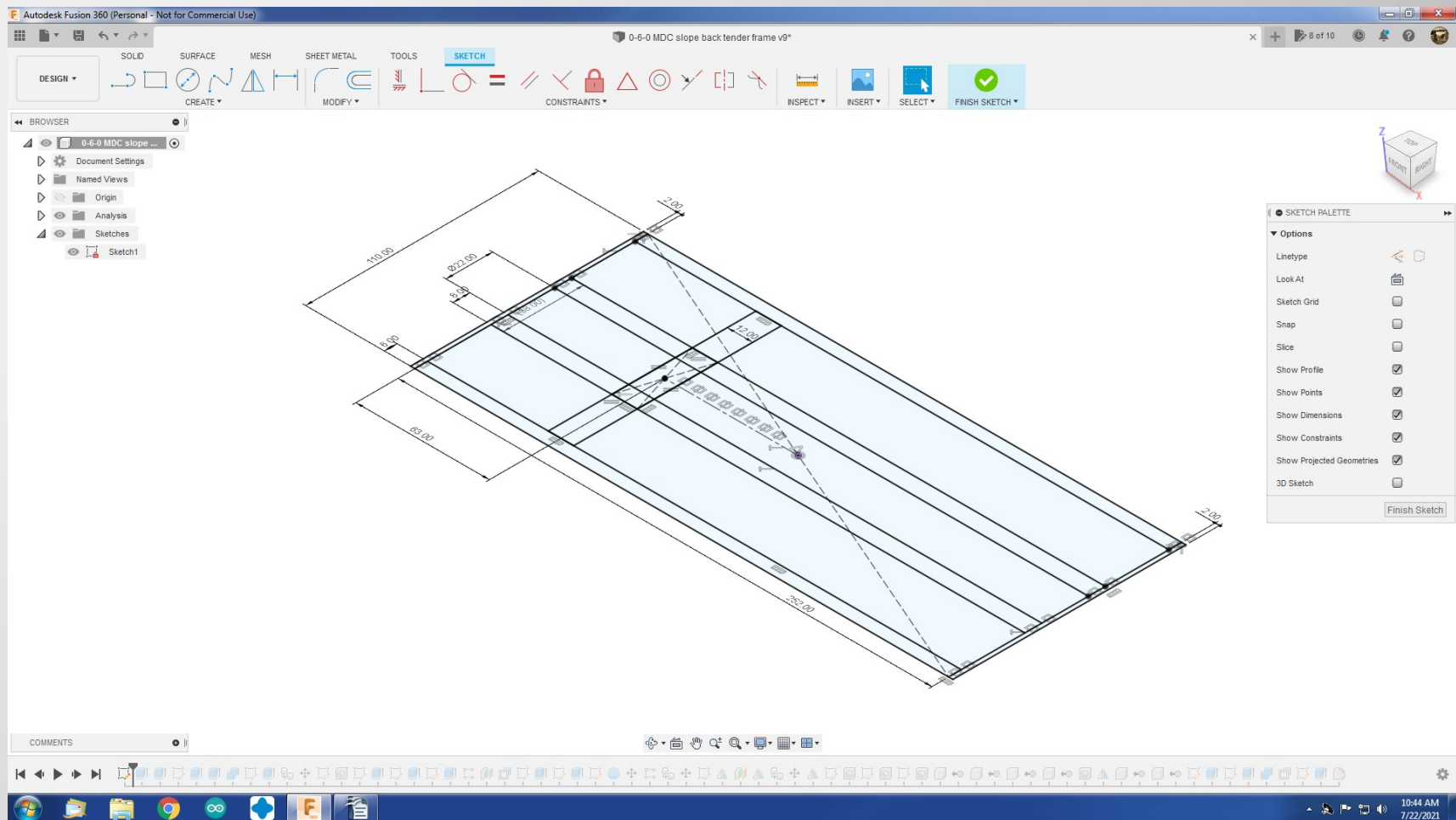
- This was done by working from prototype plans and photos to fit an MDC tender shell.





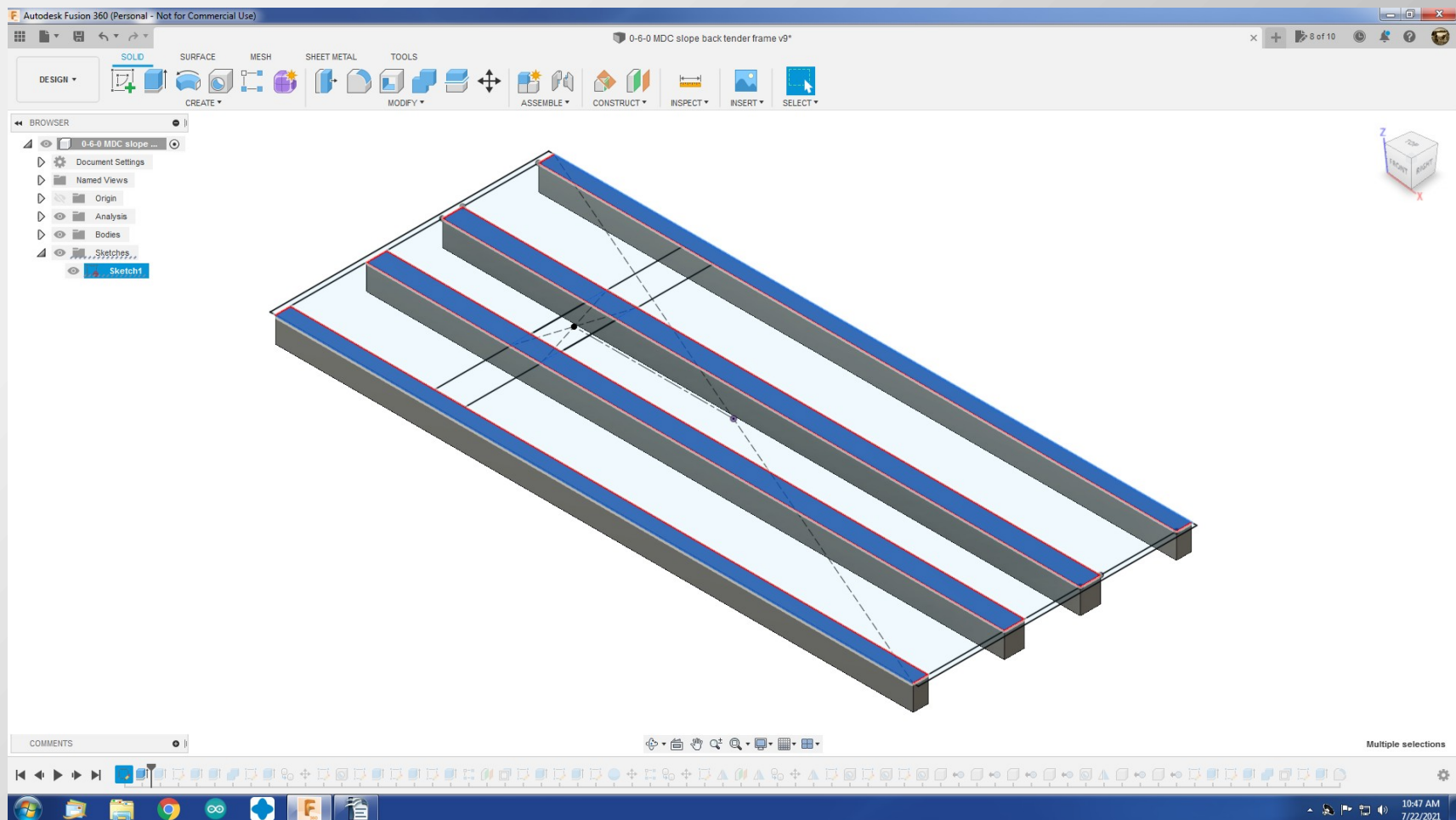
# Creating a tender frame

- Again, the beams are sketched.



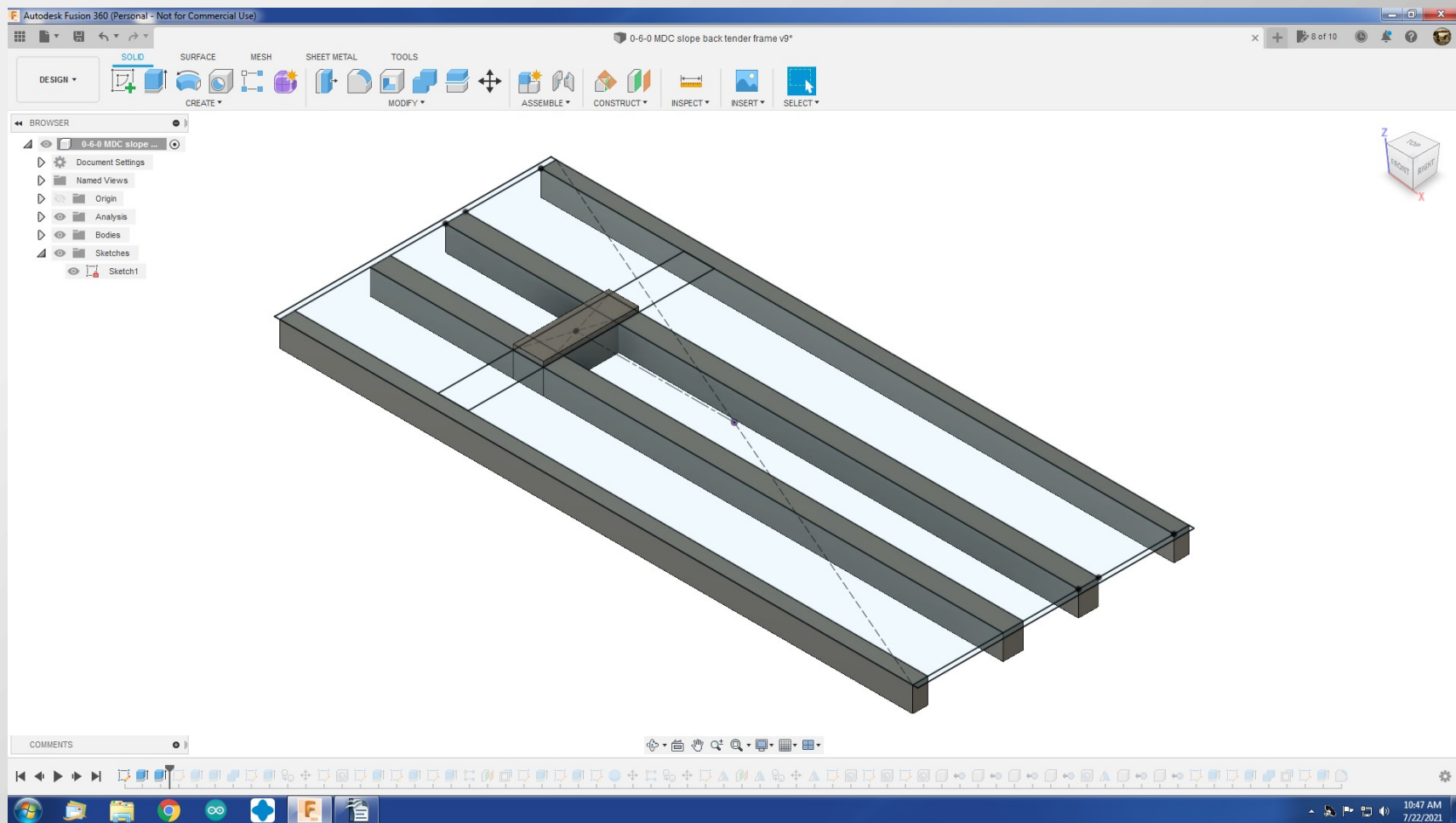
# Creating a tender frame

- Various beams are highlighted and extruded to make them solid.



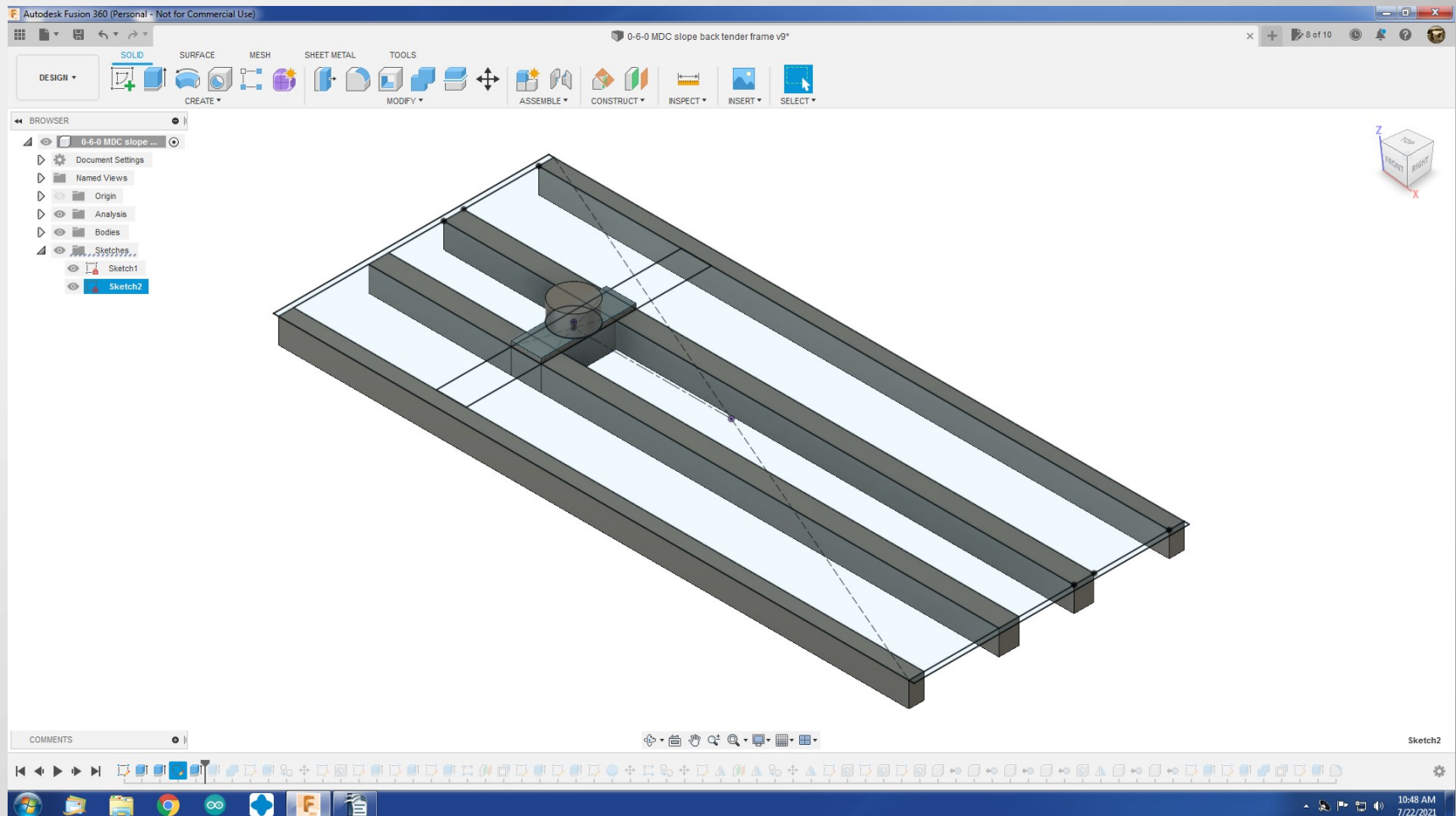
# Creating a tender frame

- Do more extruding.



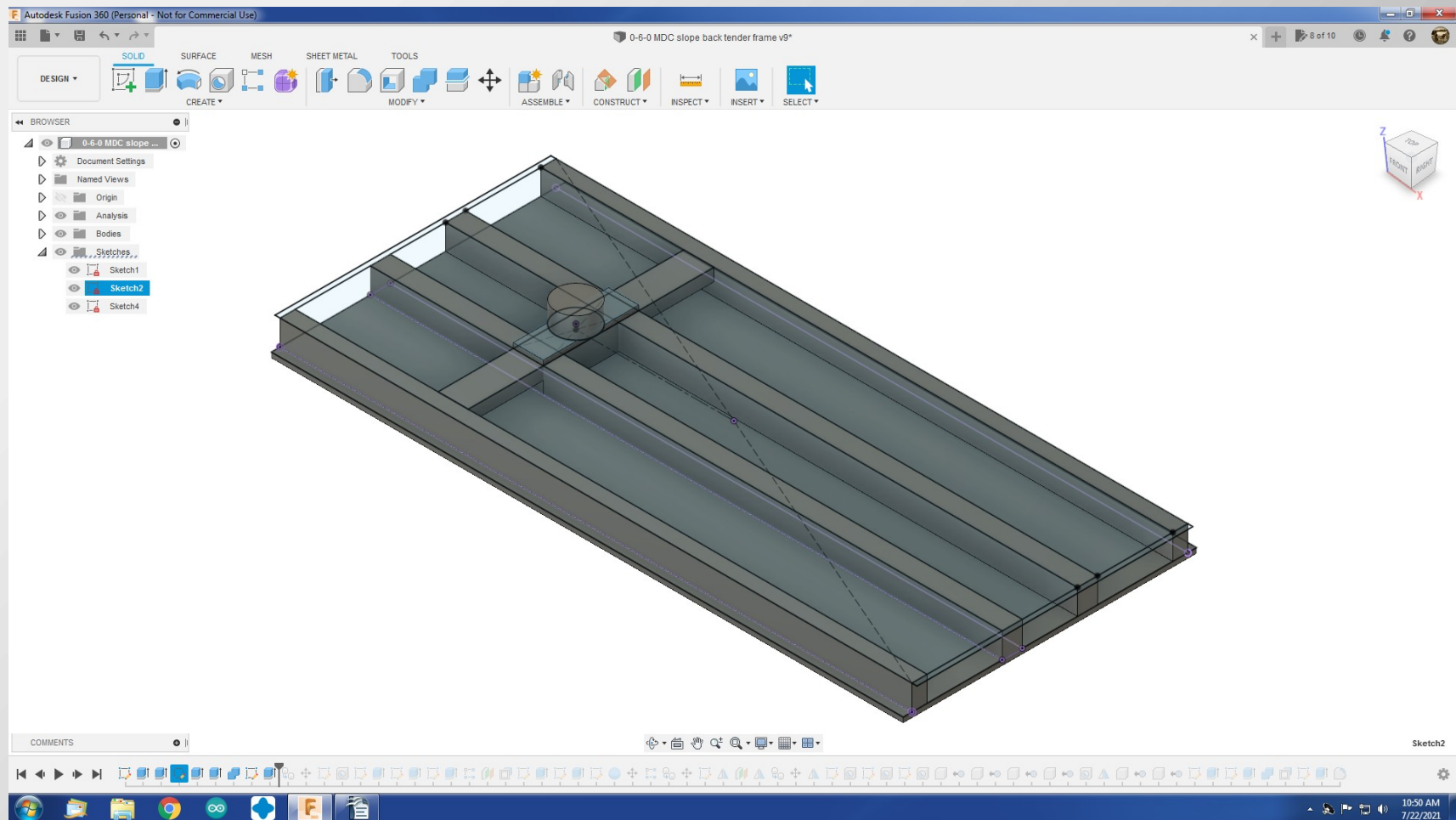
# Creating a tender frame

- And more extruding.



# Creating a tender frame

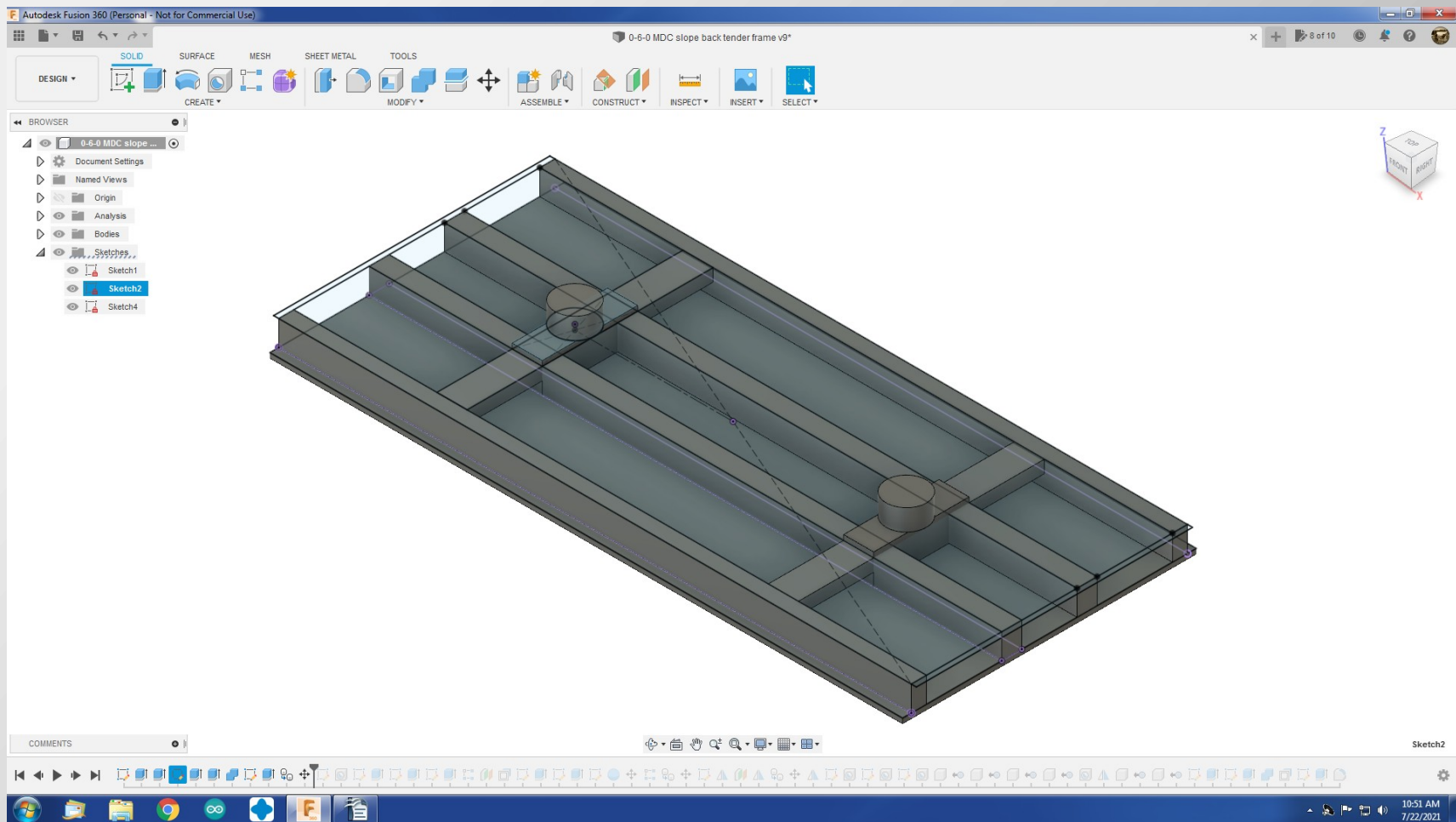
- And more....





# Creating a tender frame

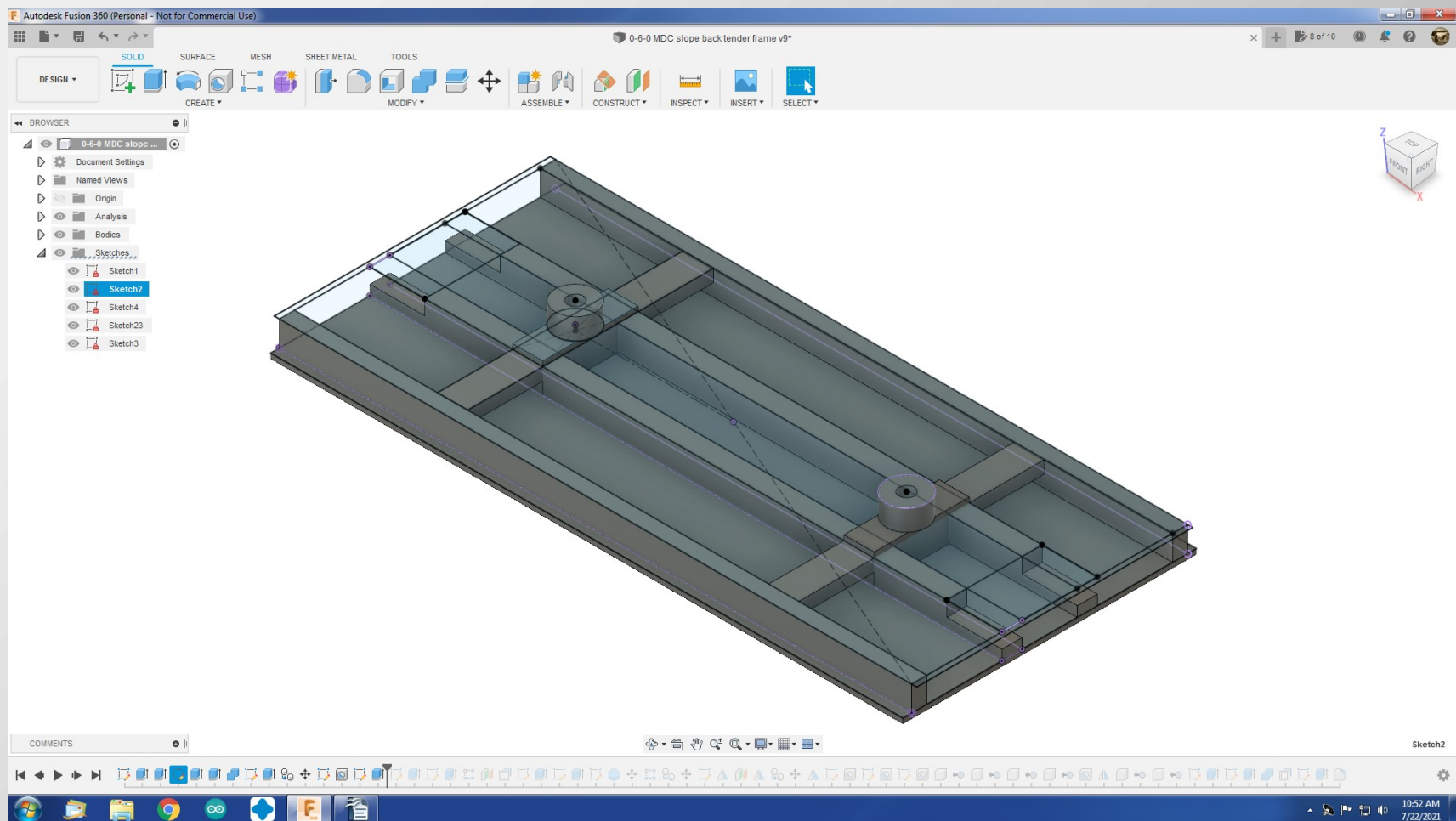
- To make a second bolster, copy the first.





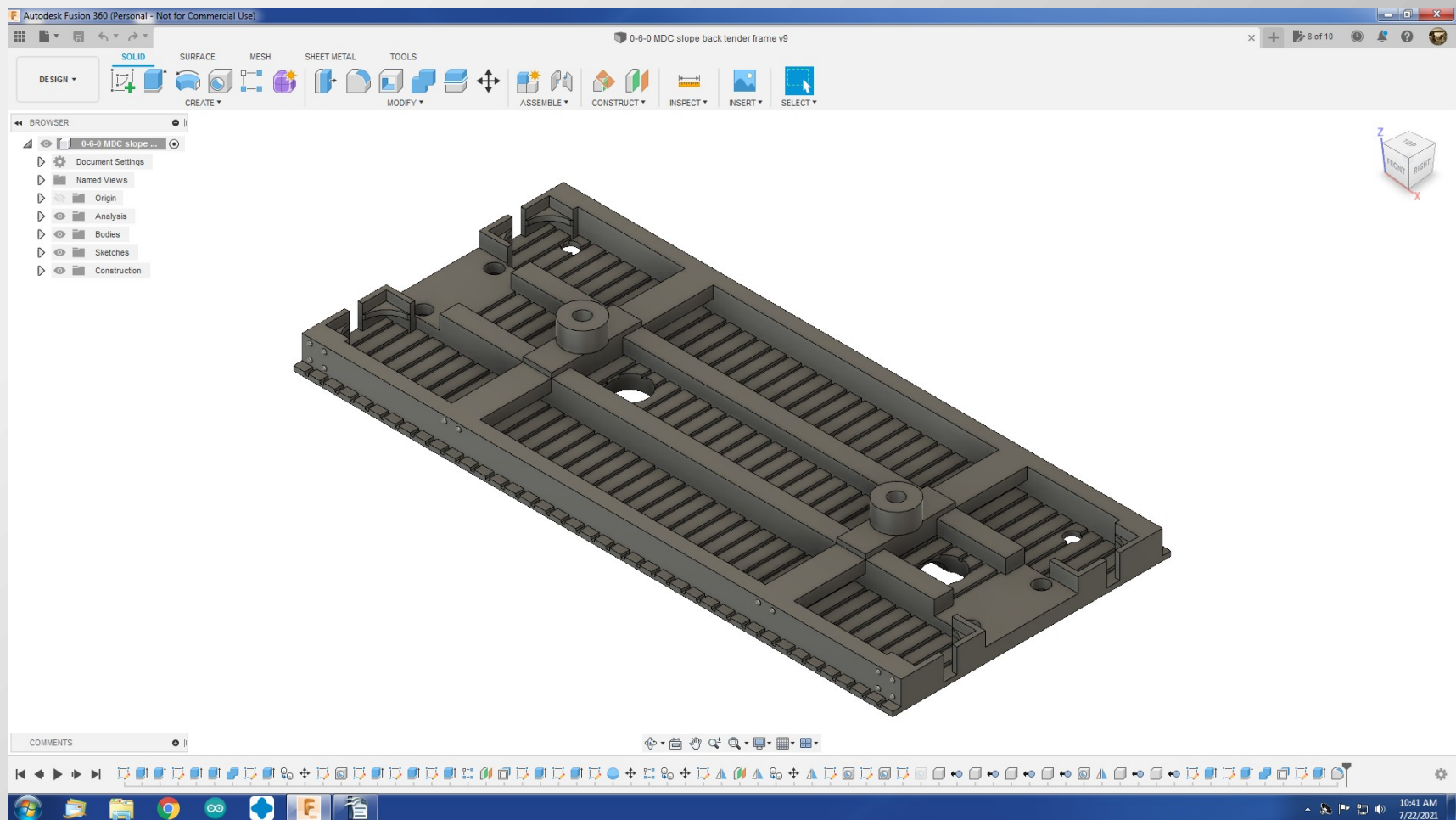
# Creating a tender frame

- Cut the coupler pockets and kingpin holes.



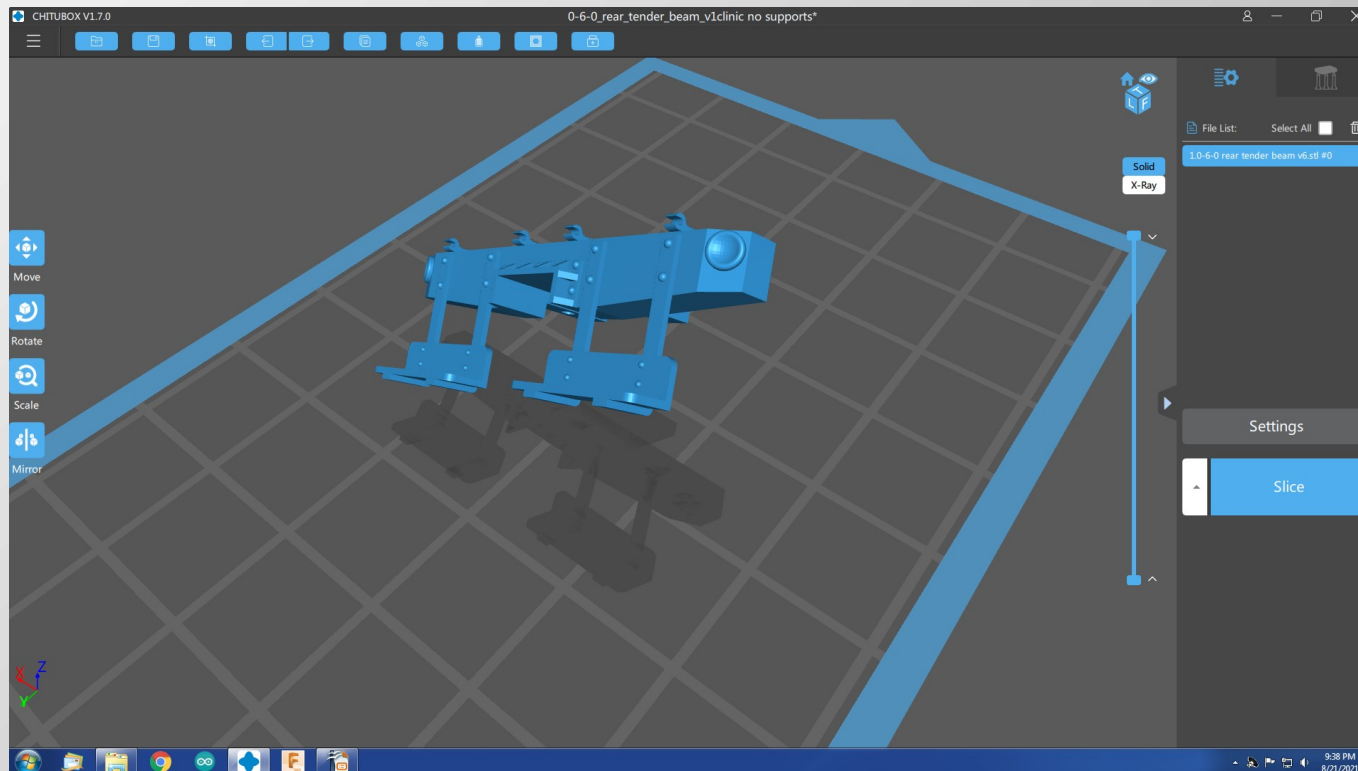
# Creating a tender frame

- Finish up with more cuts and extrusions.



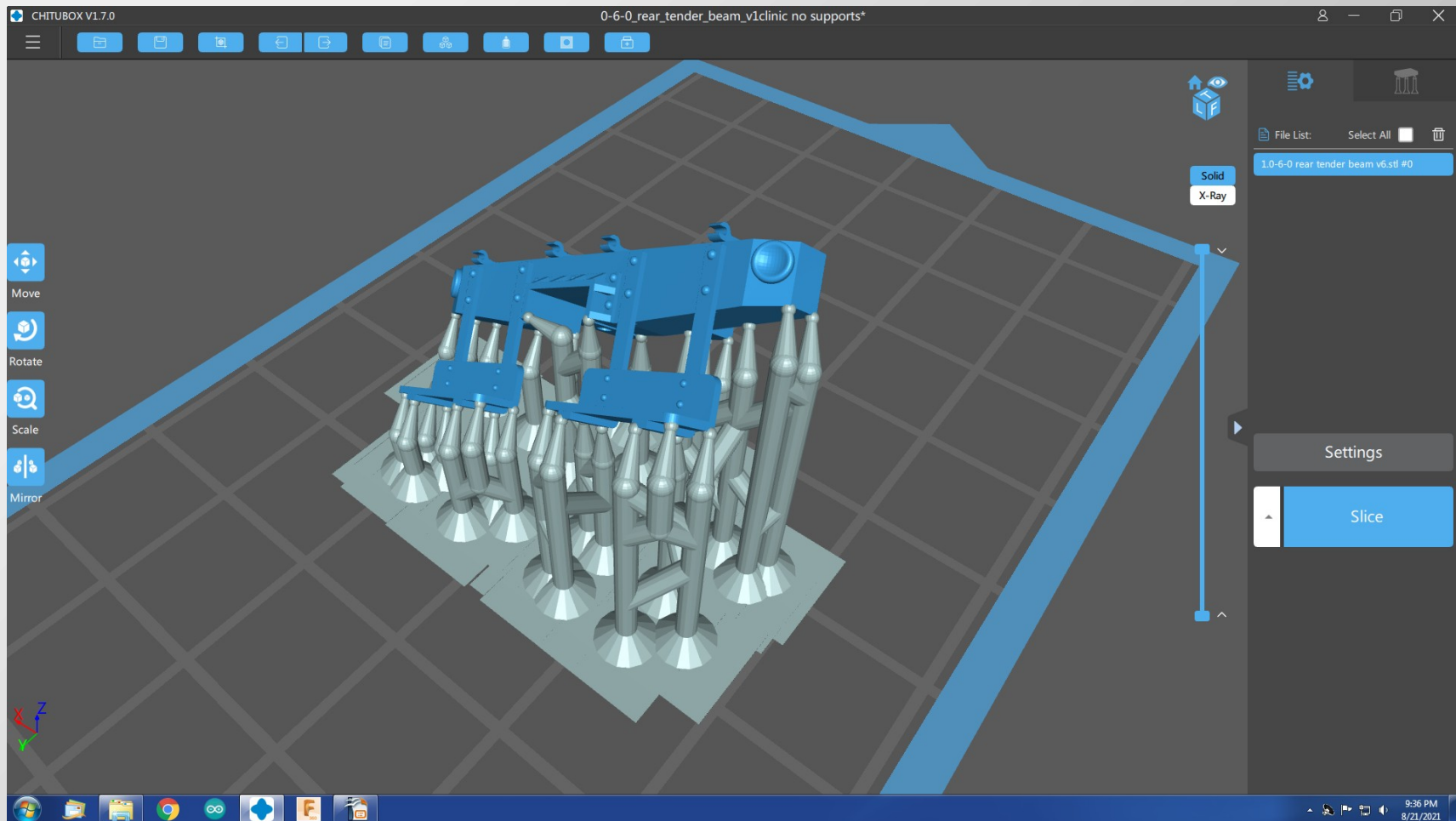
# Slicing--Chitubox

- Once the model is complete, you will import it into a program like Chitubox. As the model is imported, a percent scale is assigned. For example, S scale is 1/64 or 1.56%



# Slicing--Chitubox

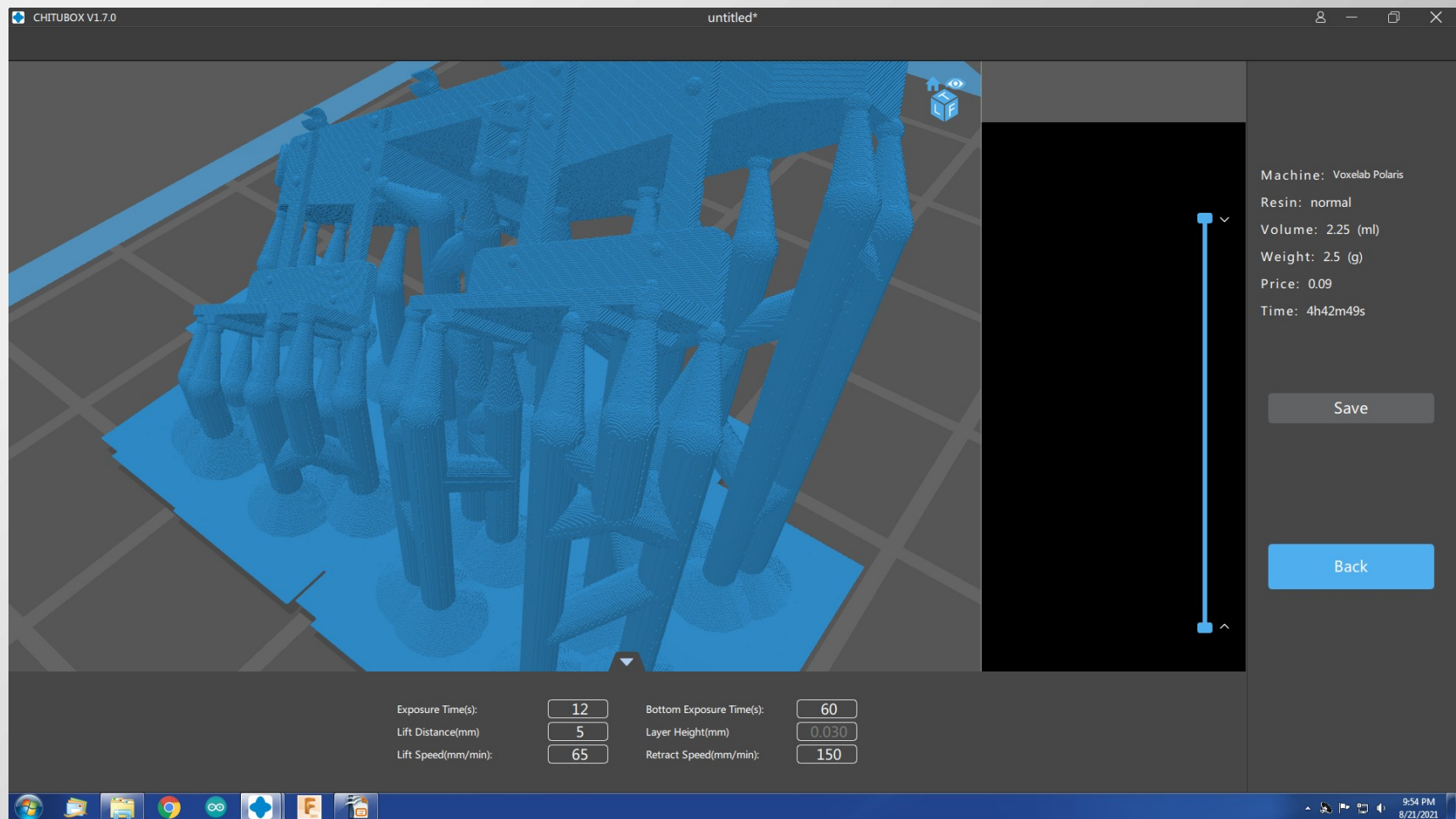
- Then a raft and supports are added.





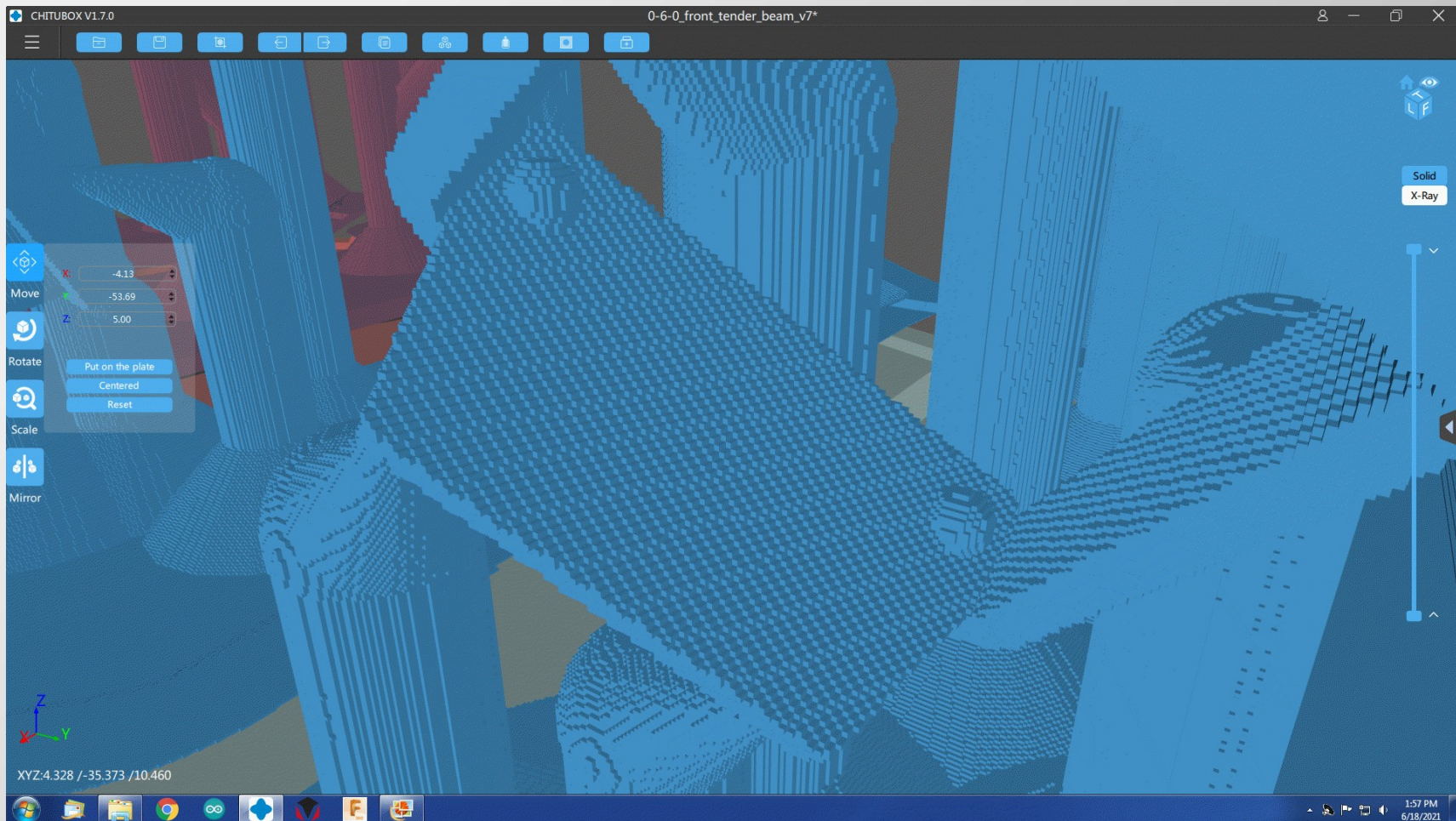
# Slicing--Chitubox

- And the model is sliced



# Slicing--Chitubox

- Close up of sliced model







# The End

