

Standard Operating Procedure for 3D printing using:



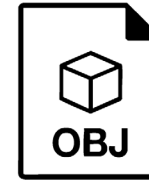
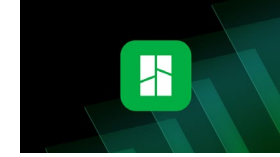
Bambu P1S



Bambu Studio

What you need to bring:

- A laptop with Bambu Studio slicing software installed:
<https://bambulab.com/en/download/studio>
- Your CAD model exported as an STL, 3MF, or OBJ file
(Note: OBJ files may lose their scale. Check size before printing).



What you need know:

- The 3D Printer Farm consists of communal access machines for James Watt School of Engineering student work.
- You must understand how to set up and operate the 3D printers safely and effectively before use.
- You must adhere to the Standard Operating Procedure that follows or watch the [Bambu Tutorial Videos](#).
- If you are interested in using a larger machine or a material other than PLA, speak to the Technician present, or contact cadgraphics@glasgow.ac.uk. See the [3D Printing page](#) for further details on other machines.
- If you are interested in using the Prusa or Ultimaker machines, see their Standard Operating Procedures.

[3D Printing in the
School of Engineering](#)



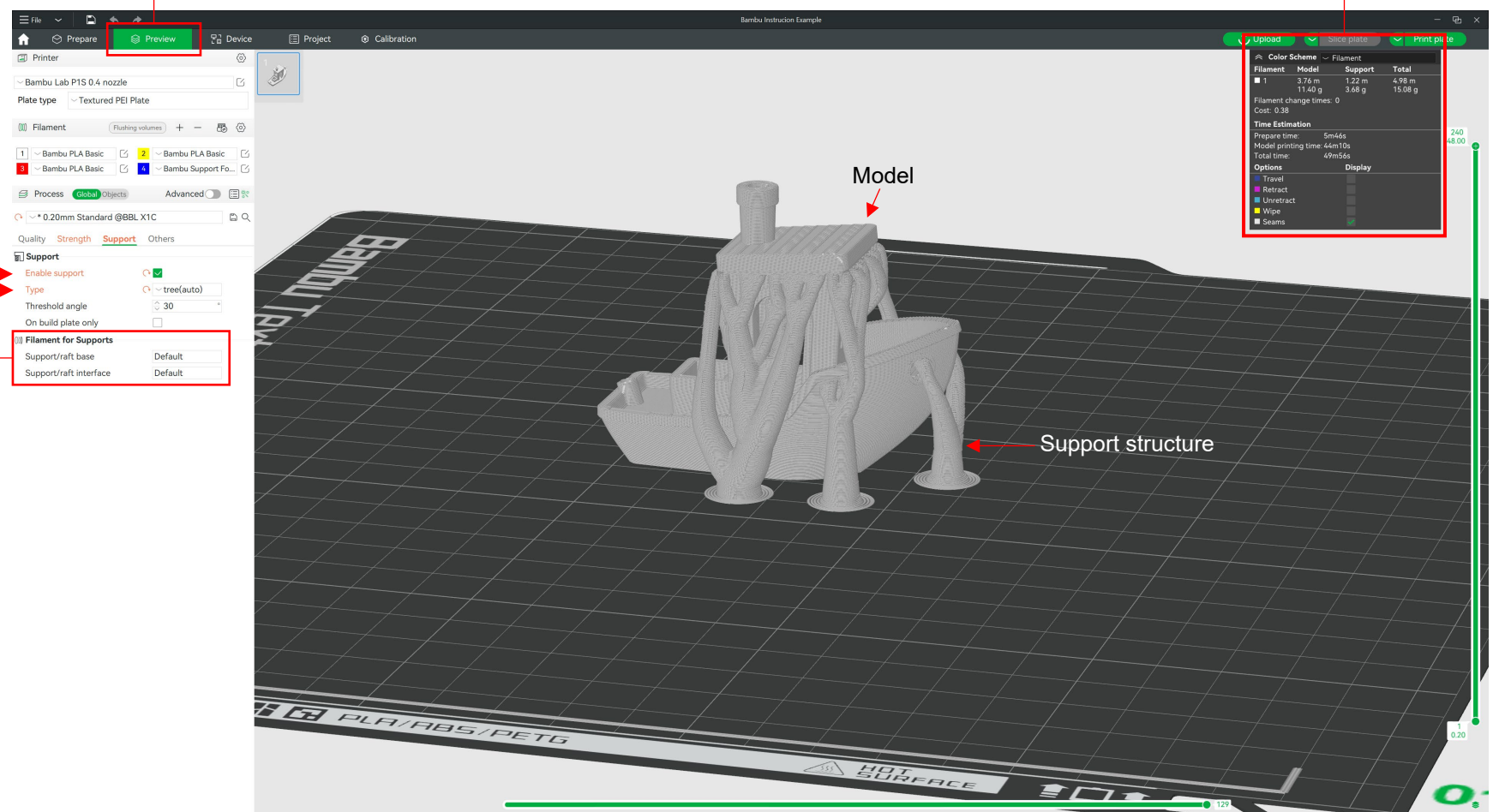
Bambu Studio: Support settings

How you should set up the software if using the same material for the model and supports.

- If support material is necessary, select enable support.
- Choose tree or normal. Tree is often more efficient, especially for complex geometries.
- By default, Bambu Studio will set the support material to be the same material as the model.
- Design and orientate your model to minimise the amount of support structure needed.

In preview mode after slicing

Note: one filament being used, and time estimation and material usage



The screenshot shows the Bambu Studio interface in preview mode. The main window displays a 3D model of a boat on a grid, with a support structure underneath. The support structure is labeled "Support structure" and the boat model is labeled "Model". The settings panel on the left shows the "Support" section with "Enable support" checked, "Type" set to "tree(auto)", and "Threshold angle" set to 30. The "Filament for Supports" section is also visible, with "Support/raft base" and "Support/raft interface" both set to "Default". The filament usage table in the top right corner shows the following data:

Filament	Model	Support	Total
1	3.76 m 11.40 g	1.22 m 3.68 g	4.98 m 15.08 g

Time Estimation:
Prepare time: 5m46s
Model printing time: 44m10s
Total time: 49m56s

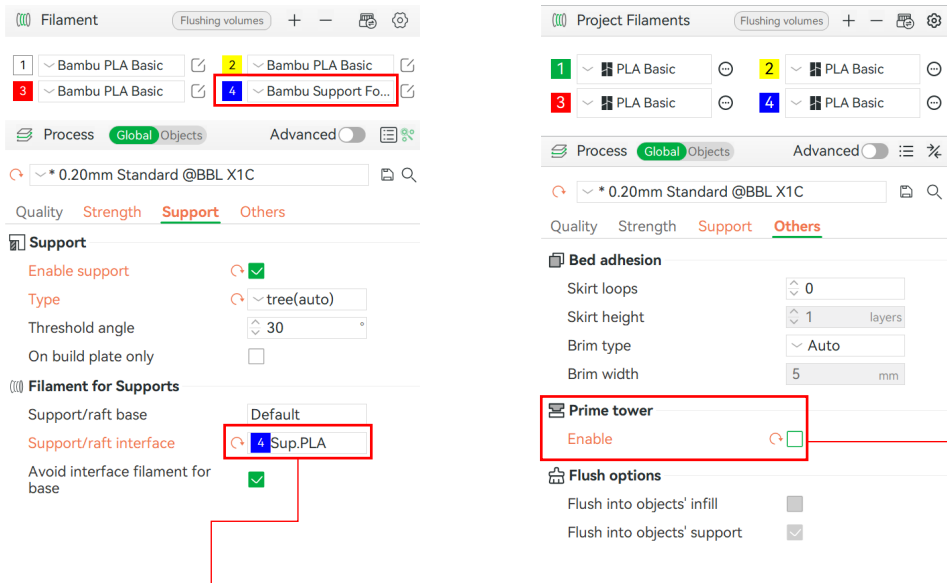
Options: Travel, Retract, Unretract, Wipe, Seams

Bambu Studio: Support settings

How you should set up the software if using different build and support materials.

It is important to follow this instruction to avoid excessive material wastage and large time loss.

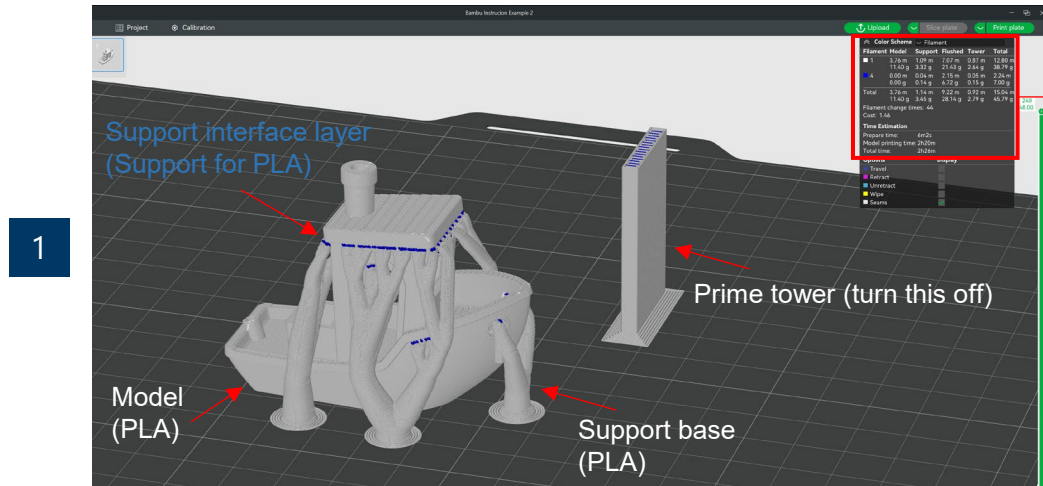
- The Bambu P1S printers can host material which allows for easier removal of support structures called “Bambu Support for PLA”. To use this, set as follows:



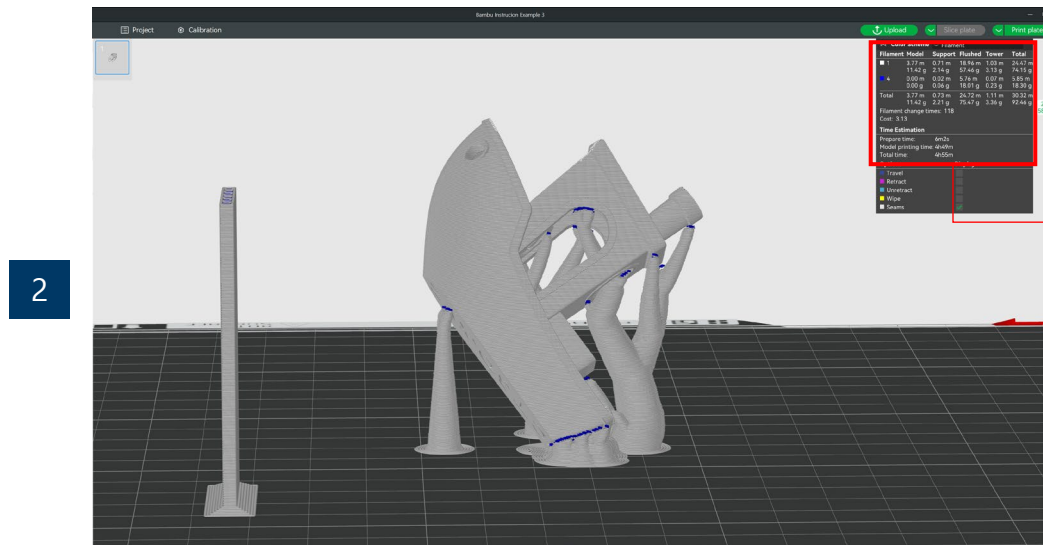
- In the Support tab, set “**Support/raft interface**” material to the Support for PLA bay. Select “Yes” to the pop-up message.
- In the Others tab, in most cases we recommend to turn the **Prime tower off**.

Geometry and orientation

- Every time there is a material change on a P1S 3D printer, it stops, changes the filament spools, and performs a purging and priming operation.
- Orientate the model to minimise material changes across a layer and design your model to minimise the amount of support structure needed.



Note: Two filaments being used, and time estimation and material used. More changes = more time & material waste

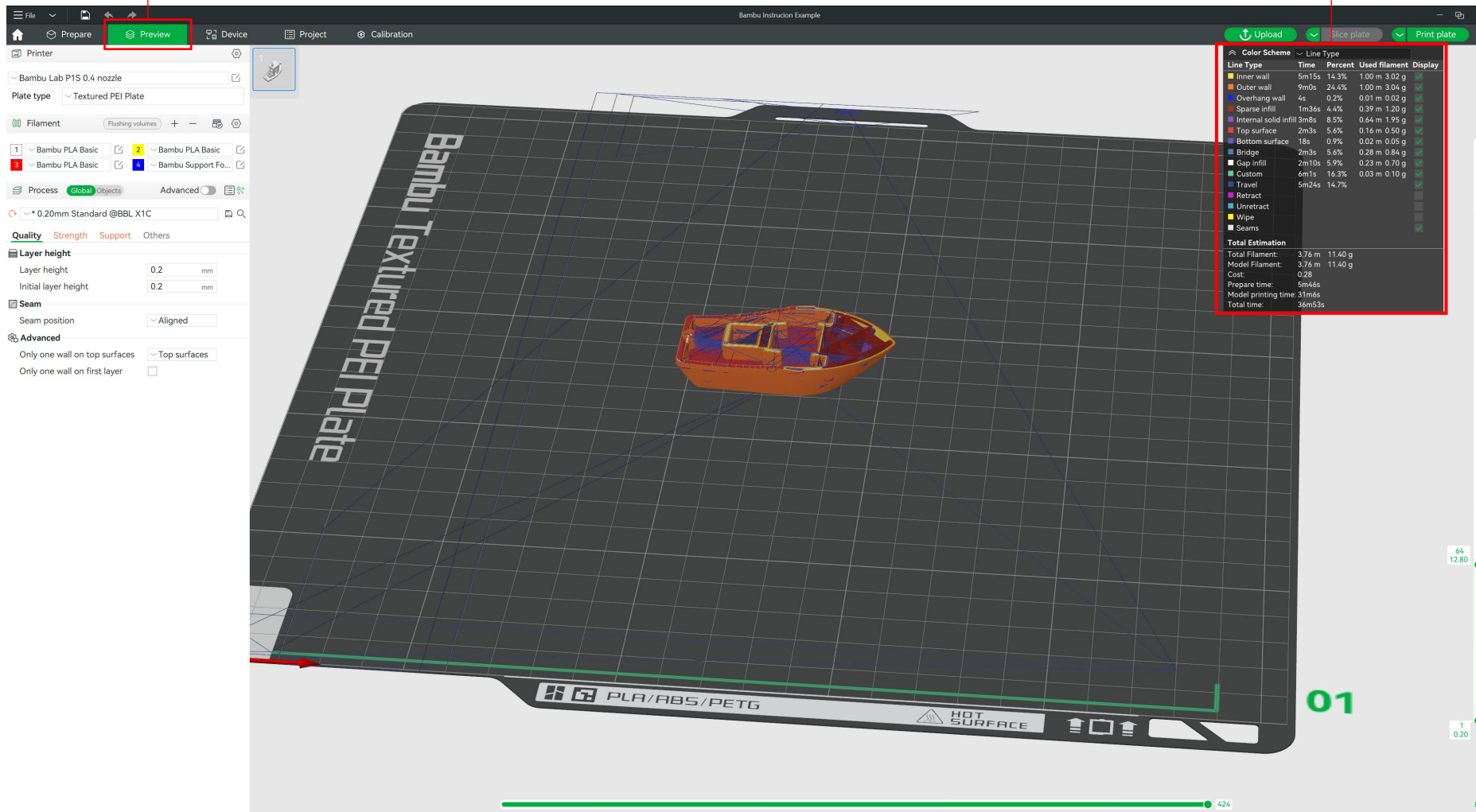


Material changes: Image 1- 44 Image 2- 118

Bambu Studio: Preview

When selecting “Line Type” from the Colour Scheme drop-down, it is possible to see the time and material usage for different print operations of the build. It is important to pay attention to Support and Prime tower numbers if using separate materials.

In preview mode after slicing



The screenshot shows the Bambu Studio interface in preview mode. The central area displays a 3D model of a boat on a printing bed. The left sidebar contains printer settings, including nozzle type, filament, process, and quality. The top menu bar includes 'Prepare', 'Preview', 'Device', 'Project', and 'Calibration'. The right sidebar features a 'Line Type' table and a vertical slider for layer-by-layer slicing.

Line Type	Time	Percent	Used filament	Display
Inner wall	5m15s	14.3%	1.00 m 3.02 g	✓
Outer wall	9m0s	24.4%	1.00 m 3.04 g	✓
Overhang wall	4s	0.2%	0.01 m 0.02 g	✓
Sparse infill	1m36s	4.4%	0.39 m 1.20 g	✓
Internal solid infill	3m8s	8.5%	0.64 m 1.95 g	✓
Top surface	2m3s	5.6%	0.16 m 0.50 g	✓
Bottom surface	18s	0.9%	0.02 m 0.05 g	✓
Bridge	2m3s	5.6%	0.28 m 0.84 g	✓
Gap infill	2m10s	5.9%	0.23 m 0.70 g	✓
Custom	6m1s	16.3%	0.03 m 0.10 g	✓
Travel	5m24s	14.7%		✓
Retract				✓
Unretract				✓
Wipe				✓
Seams				✓

Total Estimation
Total Filament: 3.76 m 11.40 g
Model Filament: 3.76 m 11.40 g
Cost: 0.28
Prepare time: 5m46s
Model printing time: 31m55s
Total time: 36m53s

Drag this bar up and down to see a layer-by-layer sliced view of the build.

When you are satisfied with the project's settings, model orientations and times, move on to the next steps.

Step 1

A



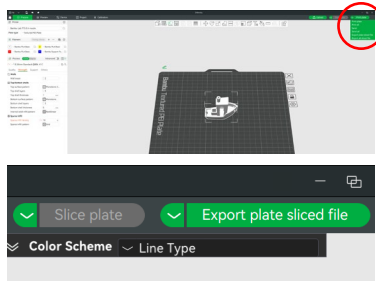
A – The printer’s MicroSD cards are cold swappable, meaning either the machine must be switched off OR the card safely ejected when it is removed, to avoid file corruption. The switch to turn the printer off is on the back of the machine, right side when facing. Press the buttons on the LCD screen as shown in picture 2 to eject the card safely (do not click format card).

B



B – Remove the MicroSD card from the front of the machine with a gentle press to eject it. Carefully put the card into one of the card readers drop-down insert the card reader’s USB into your laptop.

C



C – Once your model has been sliced and the project file saved, the G-code can be exported to the MicroSD. Select “Export Plate Sliced File” from the drop-down menu on the top right side of the screen then confirm. From here the G-code can be saved. Give your file a recognisable name. Safely eject the MicroSD.

D

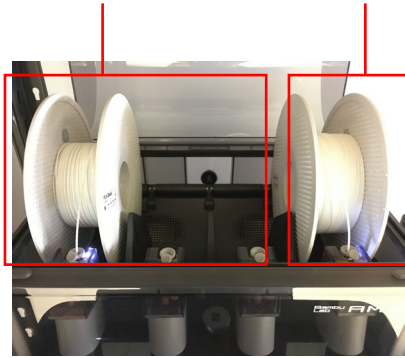


D – Insert the MicroSD back into the machine, with the gold contacts facing towards you.

Step 2

PLA build material Breakaway
support material

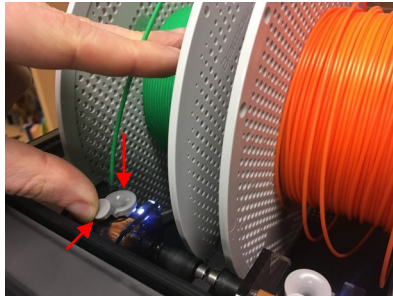
A



A – The filament spool bays should be laid out in the configuration shown. Check whether the spools are empty or near empty. There are markers on the side of the spools indicating the number of grams of material remaining. If there doesn't appear to be enough material for your model, use another printer.

Check that the material and bays at a minimum match what you assigned to the model in Bambu Studio.

B



B – If it is necessary to switch spools between bays, gently push the tab of the feeder towards the spools, then feed the material in carefully until the machine pulls the material automatically.

C

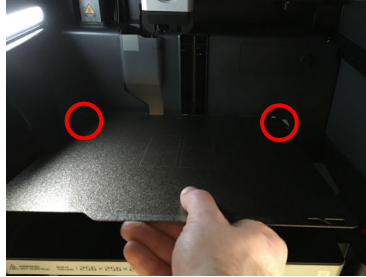


C – Ensure the material station is closed properly and sealed.

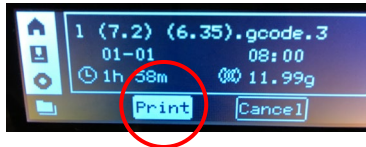
Do not use a different material type or brand of material without first discussing this with technical staff. For assistance, training, or troubleshooting → Speak to the Technician present, or contact cadgraphics@glasgow.ac.uk

Step 3

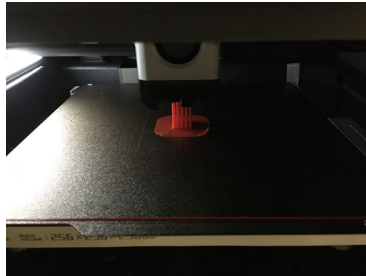
A



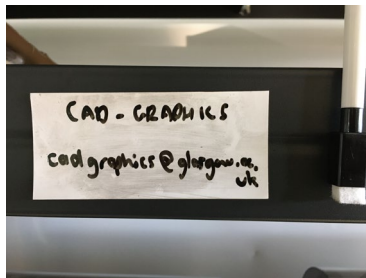
B



C



D



A – Ensure the magnetic build plate is keyed onto the platen and lying flat. Check that the build plate is clear of debris. If not, remove the plate and scrape debris away with the plastic scrapers provided. When done, carefully guide the build plate back on to the platen.

B – Use the down arrow button on the interface to move to the folder menu. Use the arrow buttons to find your file, and then press the “OK” button to select the file, and then to select “Print”.

C – Wait at the machine until the start up procedure has completed and the **first layer of material has successfully printed**. This will take a few minutes. **Caution: the bed and nozzles heat up and become hot to touch during printing. Do not place your hands inside the printer once printing has commenced, as the printer head is in motion.** Options to pause/abort the print must be used if problems are noticed or wanting to interact with a model mid-print.

D – Leave a note with your name and student email address using the labels and pens provided, so you can be contacted if necessary.

Notice any on-screen warnings that arise during the printer’s start up procedure. Do not attempt to perform any mechanical maintenance. Move to another printer and report issues to the Technician present.



Checklist: Before you start

- Printing a large box or plate? → Consider redesigning for laser cutting and submit your DXF file to
- Does your file take >24 hours to print? → It is not suitable for these printers. Adjust infill and layer height settings to reduce time, or submit your STL/3MF file to be printed on our industrial machines
- Do your settings match the printer, material and nozzle specified in the settings?
- Have you checked that the spool in the material station has enough filament for your print? If you have chosen to use the support material, is there a support material spool in Bay 4?
- Do not use more than two printers at one time if your models take more than 2 hours to print.
- Ensure the magnetic build plate is laid flat and even on the platen.
- Wait for the first layer of filament to print before leaving. Put your details on the labels provided.

Service Request System

[Technical Services
Request System](#)



Step 4

A



A – When the print is complete, carefully remove the build plate from the printer. Separate the model from the plate by bending the plate, or carefully use a plastic scraper to assist. Allowing the build plate to cool (5 minutes after printing is completed) makes models easier to remove.

Caution: Removing supports or models from the build plate may create sharp breaks in the material. Perform these operations with care.

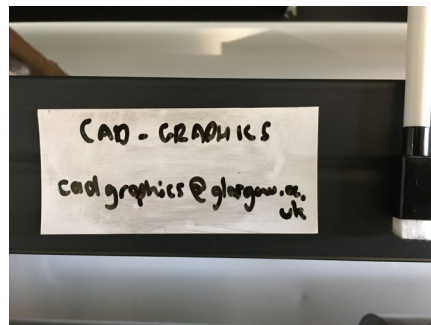
B



Put any waste or support material into the bin. Do not excessively finish or file your model in the lab – take it away and do this elsewhere.

B – Use the plastic scrapers to remove any remaining material from the build plate. Carefully guide the build plate back on to the platen, ensuring it is keyed in and lay flat.

C



C – Follow the onscreen instructions until the printer is returned to its “ready to print” screen. Erase your name and details from the label.

The printer and surrounding area should be left in the same condition as you would like to find it.



Checklist: When you are finished

- Leave the machine and work area in the condition you would like to find it.
- Take the magnetic build plate out of the machine when removing your components. Do not remove printed objects from the plate when it is in the machine. This disrupts the printer's calibration.
- Remove all material from the build plate, and use the **plastic scrapers** provided if necessary. Do not leave build plates covered in material.
- Place the build plate back in the machine, flat and even on the platen.
- Put any tools used back in the boxes. Put any remaining waste material in the bin using the dustpan and brushes provided.
- Do not store private materials at the 3D Printer Farm. Unattended materials may be deemed fair use. Remove private spools from the facility after use.

Useful Information

Service Request System

[Technical Services
Request System](#)



3D Printer Standard Operating Procedures, Videos and guidance

[3D Printing in the
School of Engineering](#)



For enquiries, training, or troubleshooting

1. Speak to the Technician present

2. Contact:

cadgraphics@glasgow.ac.uk

- UofG Bambu P1S Tutorial videos playlist: [Bambu Tutorial Videos](#)
- Bambu troubleshooting: <https://wiki.bambulab.com/en/home>
- Print quality guide: <https://www.simplify3d.com/resources/print-quality-troubleshooting/>
- Bambu material table: <https://bambulab.com/en/filament-guide>