

Introduction to X1/X1C

This is an introduction to the main components of the X1 series printer, so you can have a general picture of the printer.

How does X1 work?

CoreXY motion system

Z axis

Extruder

Print head

Hotbed

Build plate

Cooling system

Belt Tensioners, Filament Buffer and Exhaust Fan

Electronics

[x1](#)

This is an introduction to the main components of the X1 series printer, so you can have a general picture of the printer.

How does X1 work?

The X1 3D printer is a machine that uses plastic filament as the material for creating 3D objects.

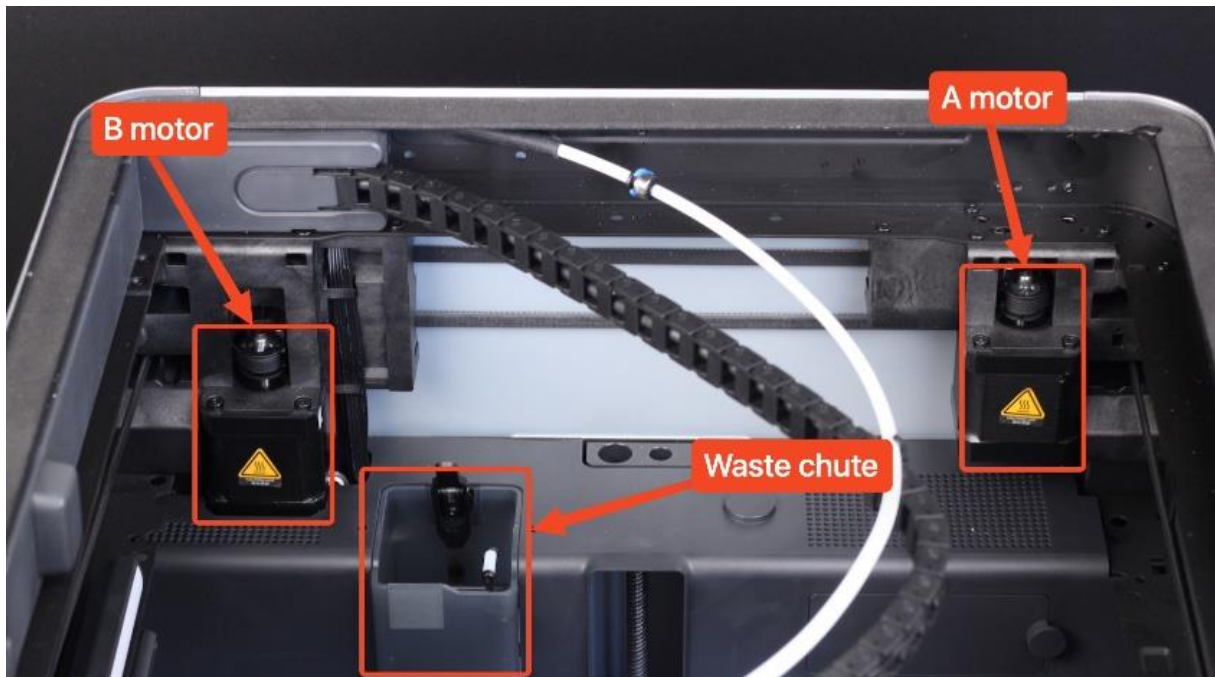
Most of the time, the printable objects are files with the .stl extension that hold the 3D model which needs to be processed before it's ready to be printed with a piece of software called a slicer.

The slicer, in our case the Bambu Lab Studio, takes that .stl file and slices it into layers which are then printed by the X1. All these slices are then converted into code, a type of language which tells the machine how to move its axis to print the model.

Besides the movement, the slicer is also able to integrate various other settings inside the generated file, like the temperatures of the filament, printing speeds, and generate supports for some sections of the print.

CoreXY motion system

The Bambu Lab X1 uses a CoreXY motion system controlled by two stepper motors. The X and Y stepper motors work together to move the printhead.



Every stepper motor has an independent belt that is connected to the print head, so a pair of belts is used to control its position. Having a CoreXY motion system allows the X1 to print much faster compared to a traditional cartesian printer because the weight is lower, which is important when it comes to printing fast.

More information about the CoreXY motion system is available [in this link](#).

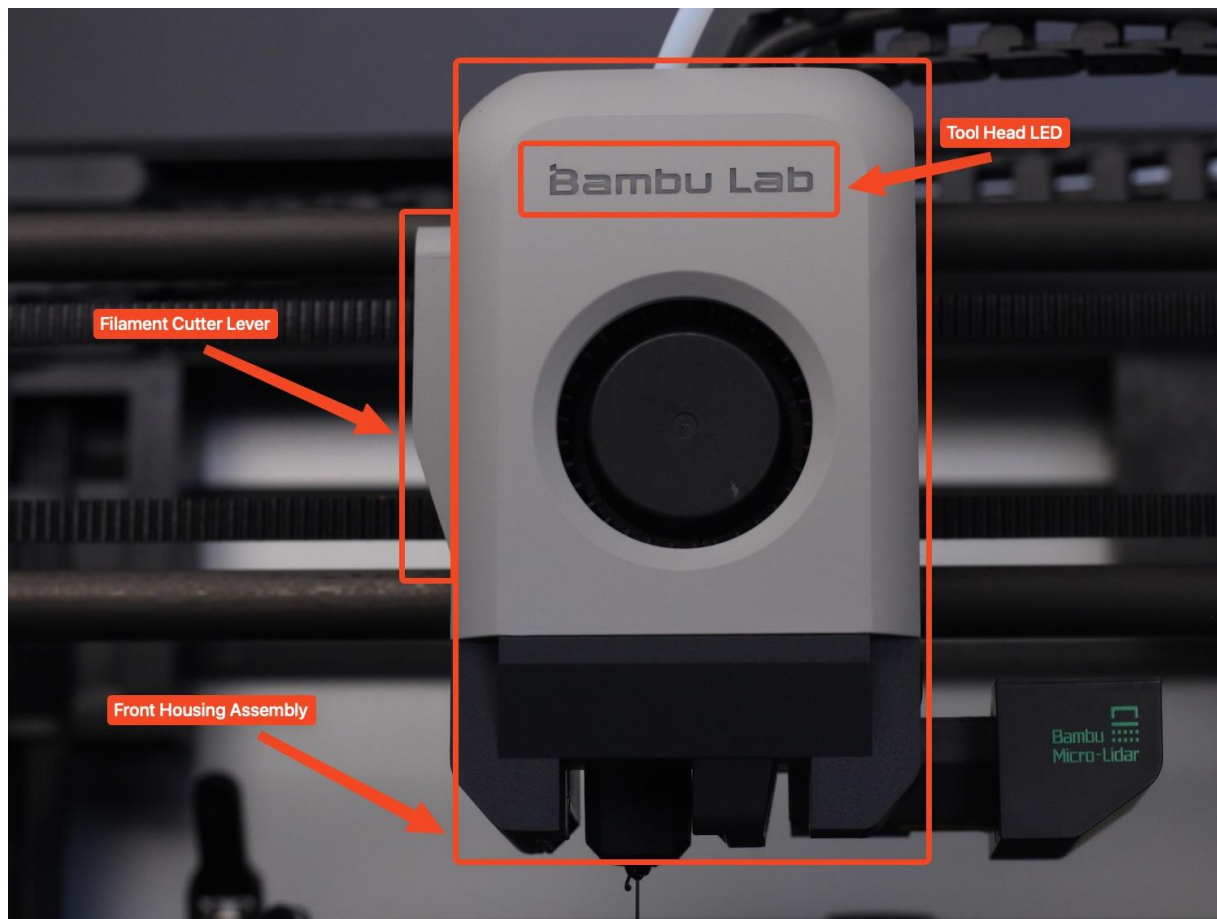
Z axis

The Z-axis is comprised of three lead screws that are connected to a single stepper motor using a belt.

Other 3D printers use three lead screws with a fixed bed to perform automated bed tramming but this is not the case on the X1. This kind of leveling system is not needed as the X1 heatbed can be trammed using the three leveling knobs underneath the bed if needed.

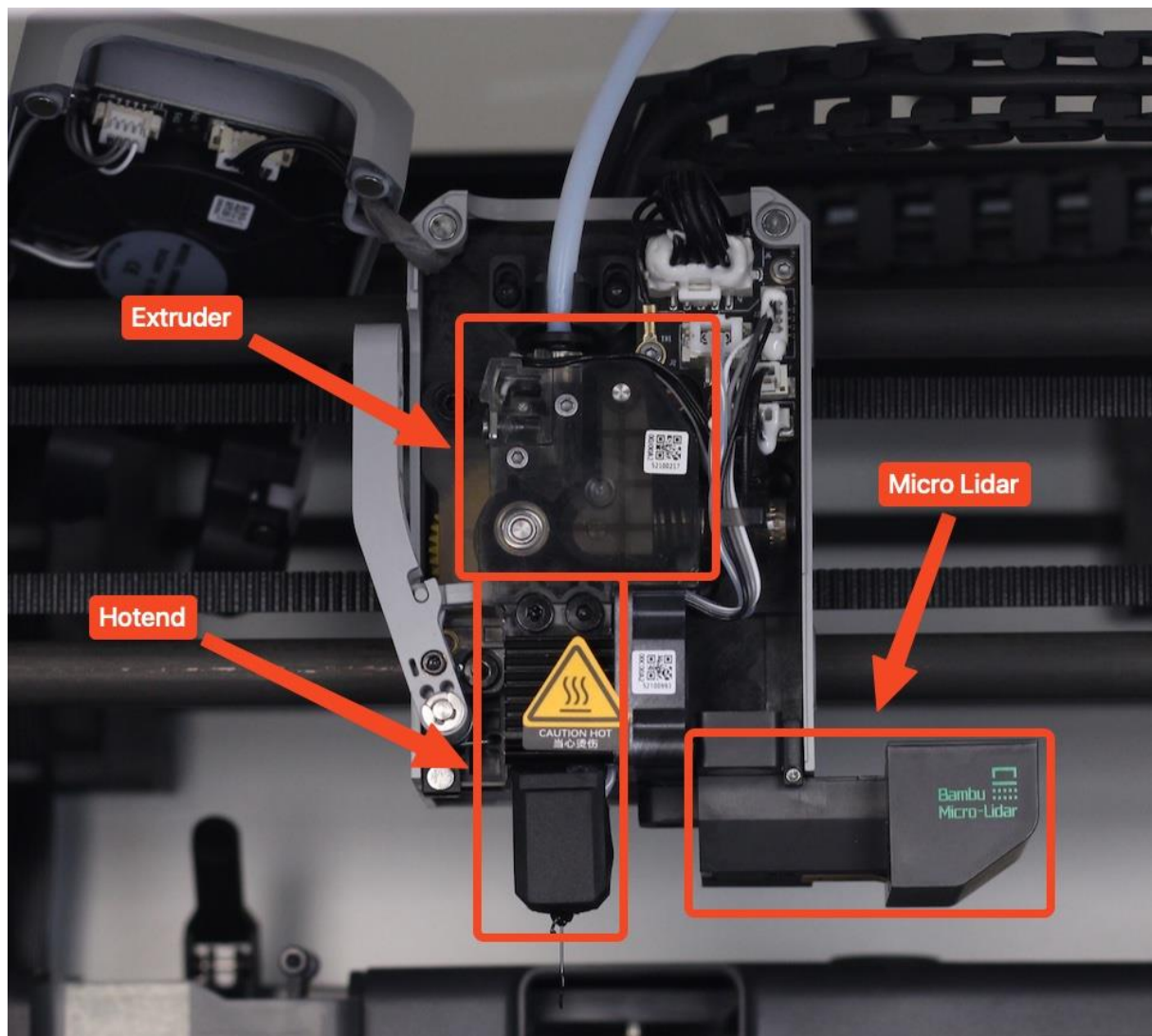
The X1 comes pre-leveled from the factory and it also has two other types of leveling systems to ensure the print is successful every time.

Extruder



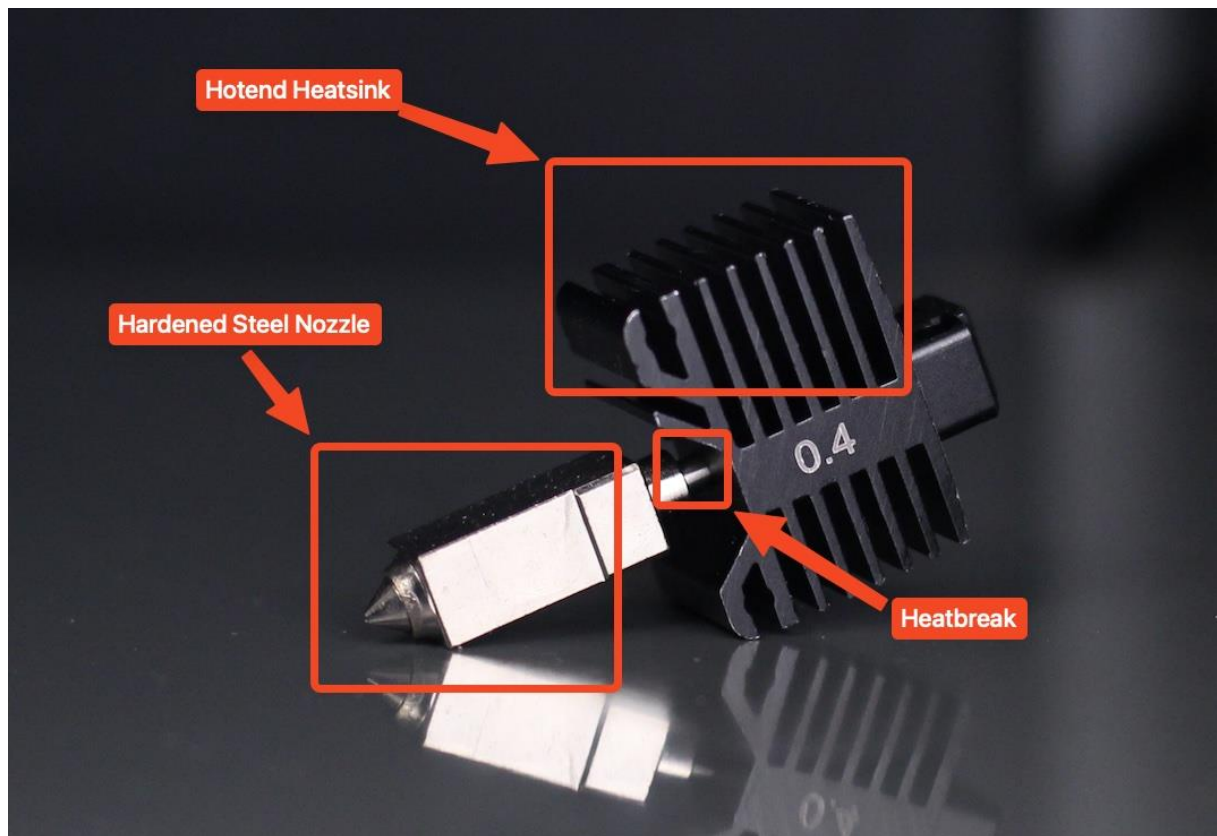
The extruder is responsible for pulling the filament from the spool and feeding it to the hotend where it is melted and pushed through a small nozzle to generate the printed model. It's also one of the most important parts of a 3D printer because it needs to be able to accurately control the amount of filament which is pushed through the hotend.

Print head



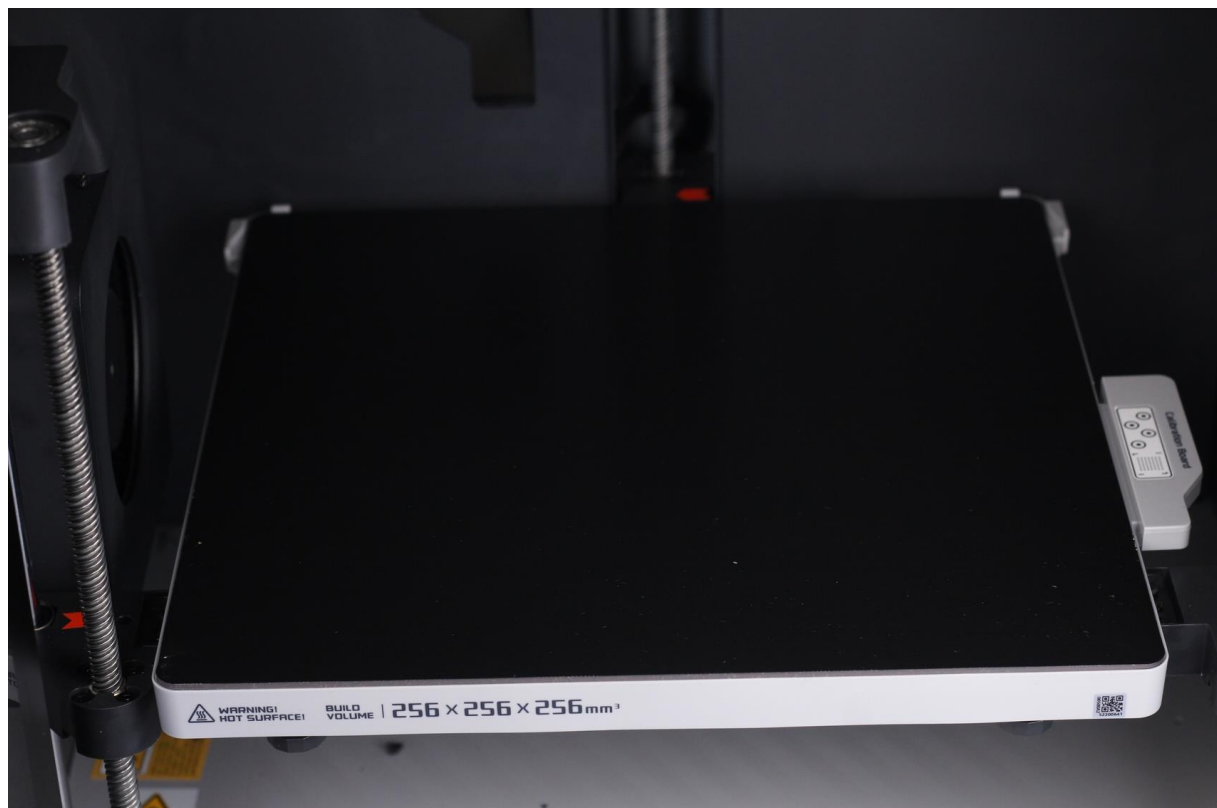
The hotend is part of the printer responsible for melting the filament that gets deposited in thin layers to create the model. Different temperatures are used for various types of filament materials. For example, PLA filament can be printed at lower temperatures at around 210-220C while other filaments like PETG and ABS require higher temperatures at around 250-260C

Bambu Lab X1 comes with an all-in-one design for the hotend. This means that the nozzle is integrated into the heatblock and connected to the heatsink via a thin metal tube for best performance.



Having this design allows the hotend to heat up much faster than a regular hotend, and the all-in-one design minimizes issues that might come up when swapping nozzles.

Hotbed



Usually, the printing surface needs to be hot to help the printed layers adhere so a heatbed is used.

With the X1 3D printer, the heatbed can reach up to 110C but that can be controlled according to the filament used. For example, PLA can be printed on the Cool Plate at a temperature of around 35-45C as PLA doesn't have warping effects like other filaments like ABS or PC that require a much higher temperature at around 100-110C.

If no heat is used for the printing surface, the filament deposited would cool too fast, and the tension between the layers would make it warp.

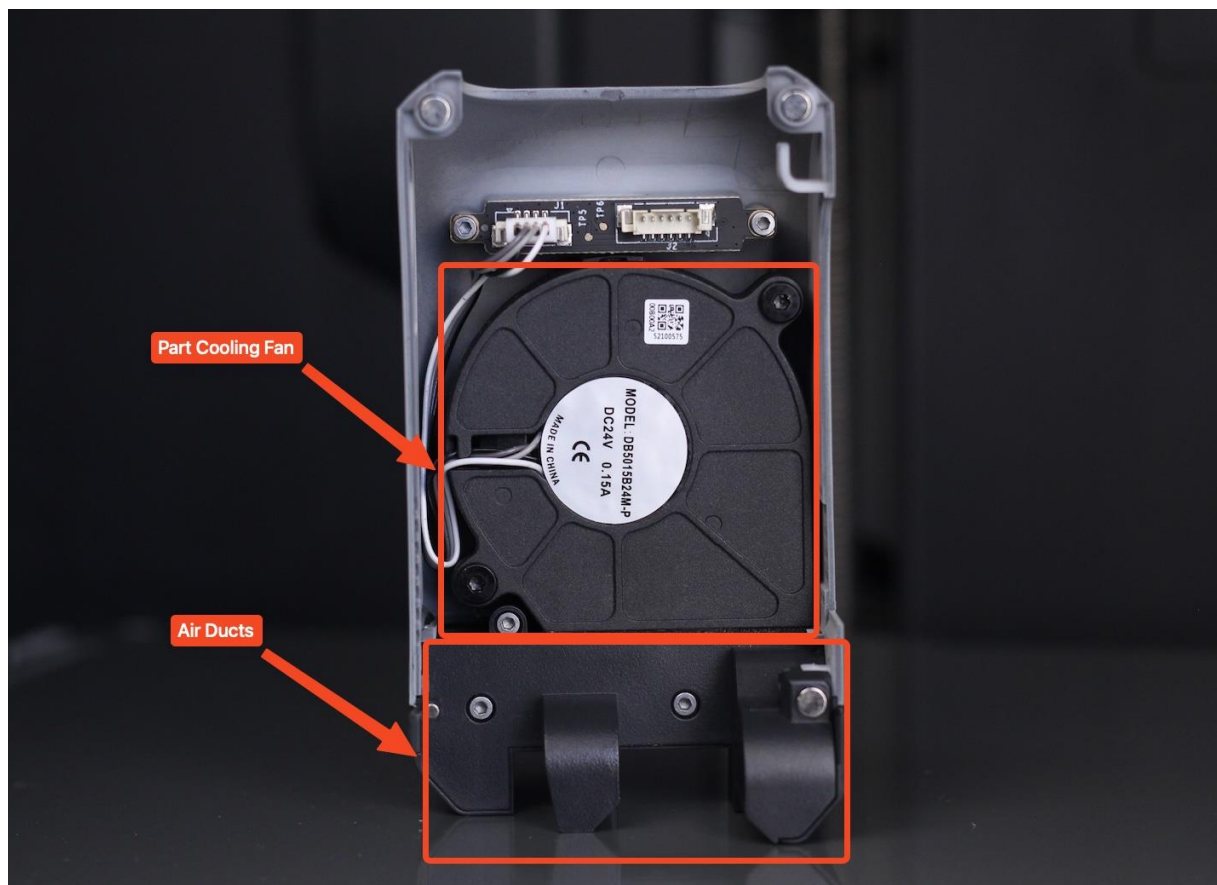
Build plate

The X1 series machines are randomly equipped with different types of build plates.

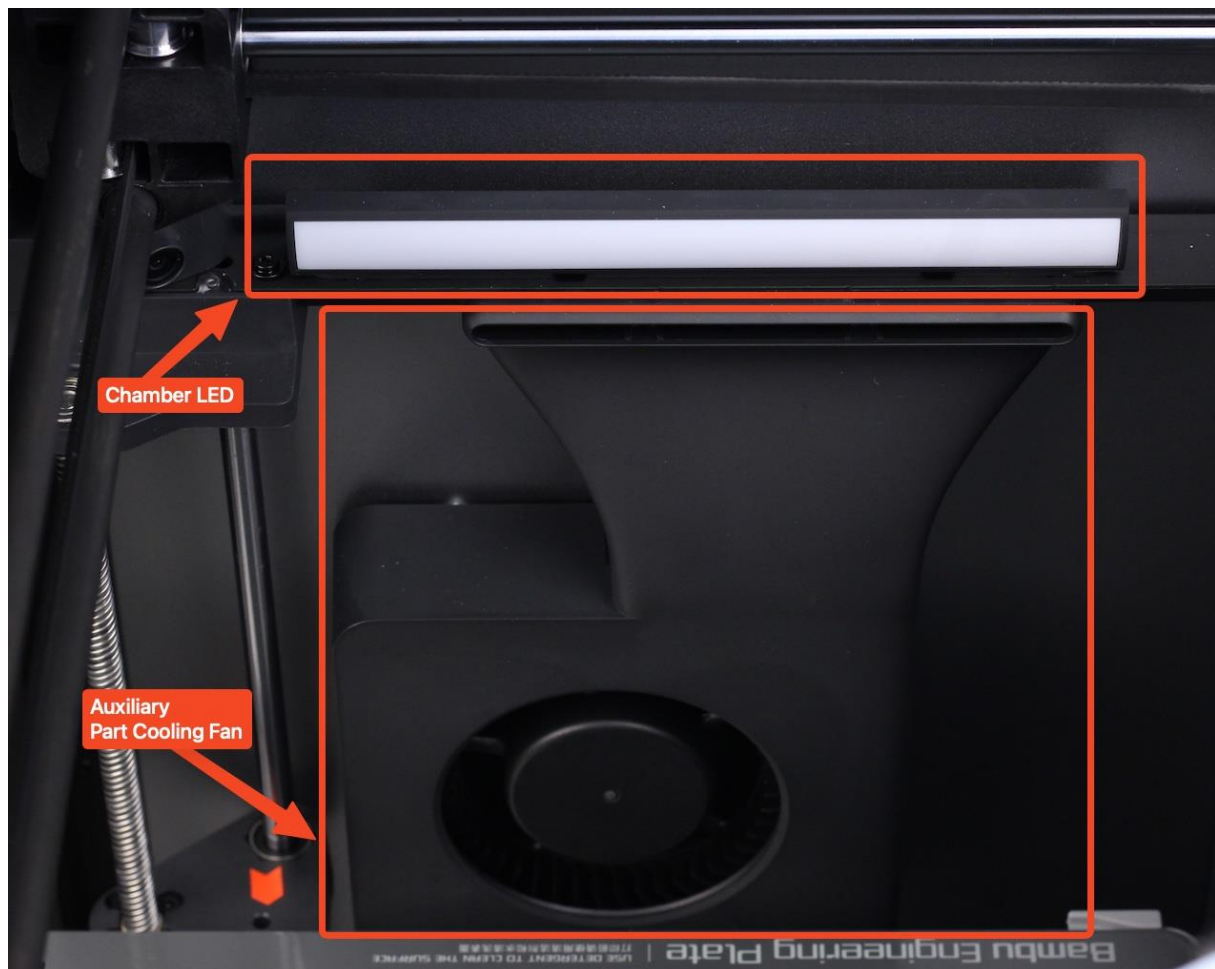
Please check the Wiki [Introduction to the Build Plates](#), to learn more about our build plates.

Cooling system

Fast printing also requires good part cooling, and the X1 comes with a 5015 radial fan with two air ducts that direct the air underneath the nozzle.

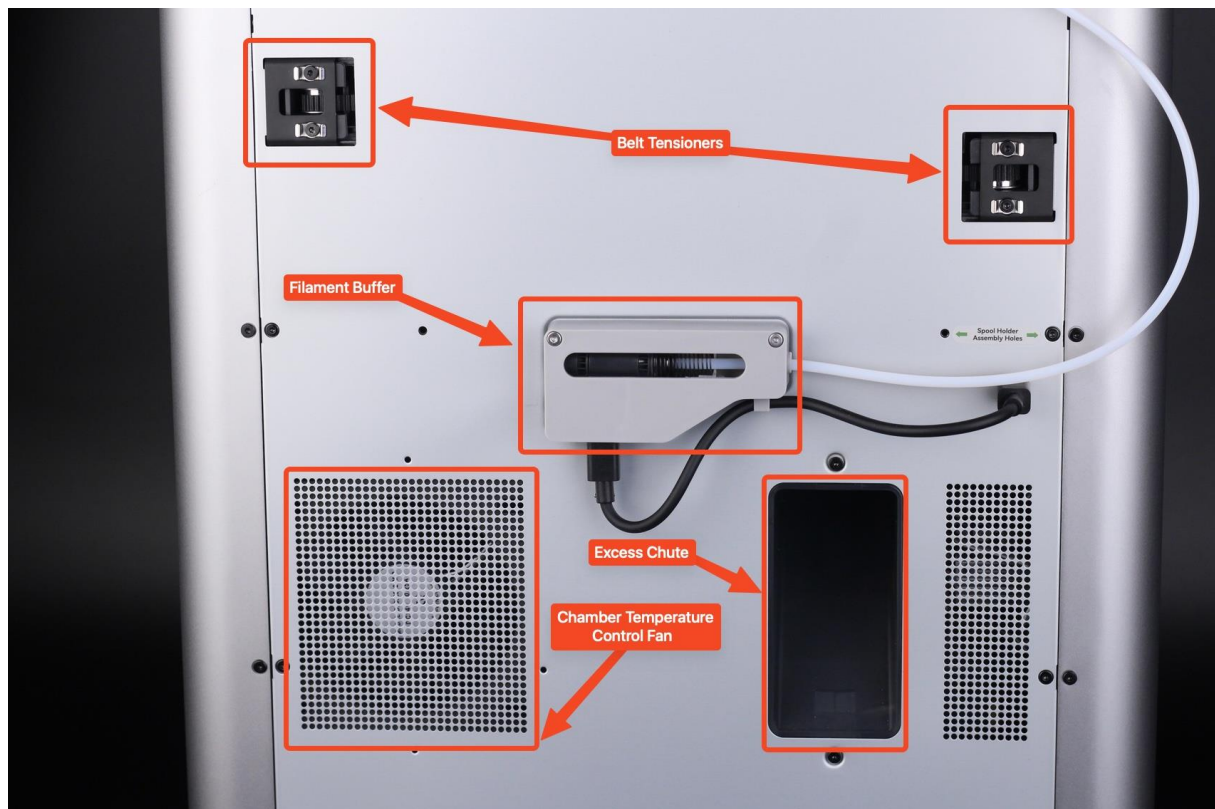


The X1C comes with an extra cooling fan located on the left side of the machine that can be used when printing filaments like PLA that benefit from good part cooling. An “airflow blanket” is created over the print helping to solidify the printed layers as fast as possible.



Belt Tensioners, Filament Buffer and Exhaust Fan

The X1 has adjustable belt tensioners in the back that might need to be adjusted for best performance. The Belt Tension Monitor (BTM) will monitor the tension of the belts and will let you know if they need to be adjusted.



In the back, there's the Filament Buffer used for feeding the right amount of filament from the AMS to the extruder. Next to it, there's the Chamber Temperature Control Fan that automatically controls the amount of air expelled from the printer to ensure the correct temperature inside the chamber. The Excess Chute is next to it, where the purged filament is expelled out of the printer.

Electronics

The X1 has many electronic components inside, but here are the most important:

Logic Board

Every 3D printer comes with a logic board that has the CPU, stepper drivers, and the required connections for different electronics attached to the printer. In the case of the X1, the board has a quad-core CPU and a dual-core MCU.

The CPU handles the smart capabilities of the X1 including the AI spaghetti detection, flow calibration, vibration compensation, and the connection between the Slicer/App and the printer.

The MCU handles the actual movement of the printer after getting the stream of g-code from the CPU.

Micro Lidar

One of the innovations brought by the X1 line of 3D printers is the Micro Lidar sensor which measures the width and consistency of the test lines, to relay that information to the CPU which then calculates the correct flow rate value of the filament used.

The Micro Lidar is also used for inspecting the first layer quality and reporting to the printer if the consistency is not as expected, to catch any printing issue before starting the rest of the print.

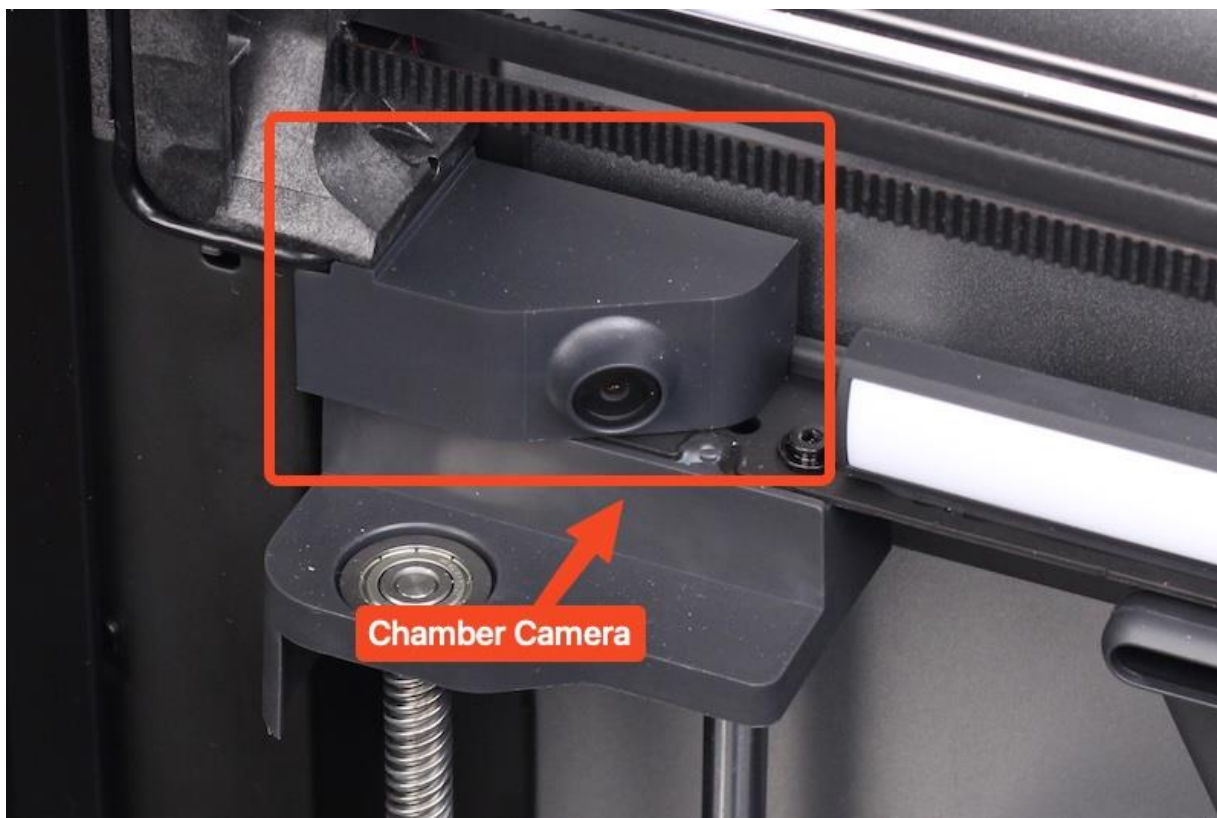
Spaghetti Detection

Using the integrated camera and the AI capabilities of the X1 3D printer, we can monitor the printing process and detect if a print has failed or not. If that is the case, the print will be paused and the user will be requested to check on the print to confirm if the print has failed or not, and decide if the printing process can be resumed. There are some cases when the AI is not accurate and might detect false positives, but this is to be expected with this kind of system which will continue to be improved over time.

This feature uses machine learning and it's able to operate on the X1 thanks to the 2 TOP Neural Processing Unit (trillions of operations per second).

Chamber Camera

The integrated camera on the front left corner of the printer is used for Spaghetti Detection, but it can also be used for monitoring prints in real time using the Bambu Slicer or the Bambu Handy app.



Besides the monitoring capabilities, the camera can also record a video of the print to the SD card, and generate a time-lapse video. There is no night vision present, but the LED light bar on the side illuminates the print.