

User Guide for FlexiTough Filament

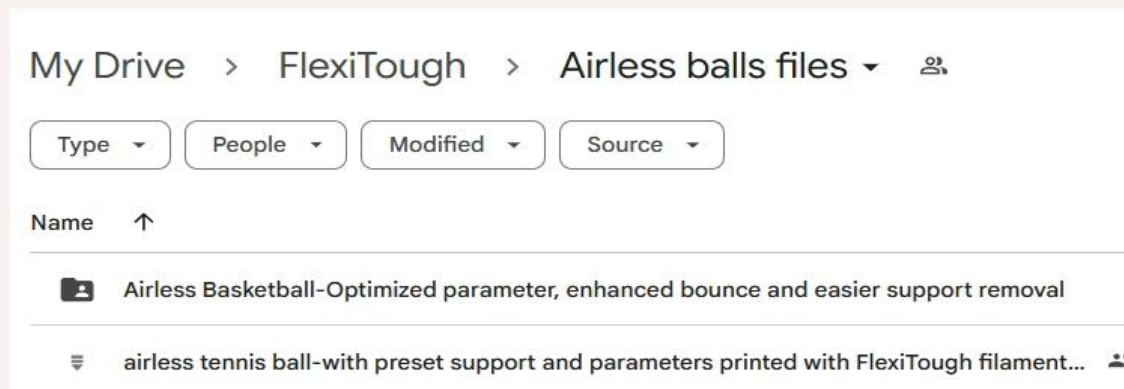
WISDREAM FlexiTough Filament is specially developed for 3D printed airless basketballs, this flexible filament ensures durability and a realistic bounce when printed into balls. It's also ideal for soccer, tennis, and other sports balls.

1. File Downloads& Settings

The airless basketball model is unique and requires specific settings.

- ****For Bambu Lab Printer****: We provide 3MF files pre-configured with supports and printing parameters. Visit the following websites to download:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1kKxindliz7a_ca62pRExHyXjkmkJG19I?usp=sharing



- **** For other 3D printer brands ****:

Please refer to the following settings, and make sure to adjust the supports according to the specific slicing software you are using.

Alternatively, you can slice the model using Bambu Studio and export the G-code for printing. (We strongly recommend using this method, click to navigate to [_--**Slice the model using Bambu Studio and export the G-code**:](#))

Note: Some older models may not be able to execute the exported G-code correctly, which could result in the machine freezing. If this happens, please stop the print immediately.)


For further support, please contact us support@minreon.com.

- ****Recommended Printing Parameters****:

Recommended Printing Parameters for Double Lattice Basketball with FlexiTough Filament		
The actual nozzle in use		Both 0.4mm and 0.6mm nozzles can be used
Print	System presets	0.6mm nozzle, 0.18mm layer height
Settings	Plate type	Cool Plate/Texture PEI plate

* Bambu TPU 95A @BBL X1C

Advanced ☒**Filament** Cooling Setting Overrides Advanced Notes**Basic information**

Type	TPU
Vendor	Bambu Lab
Filament ramming length	10 mm
Filament prime volume	45 mm ³
Default color	
Diameter	1.75 mm
Flow ratio	1.02
Density	1.22 g/cm ³
Shrinkage	100 %
Price	41.99 money/kg
Softening temperature	30
Travel time after ramming	0 s
Precooling target temperature	0 °C
Recommended nozzle temperature	Min 200 °C Max 250 °C

Print temperature

Bambu Cool Plate SuperTack	Initial layer	0 °C	Other layers	0 °C
Cool Plate	Initial layer	85 °C	Other layers	55 °C
Engineering Plate	Initial layer	30 °C	Other layers	30 °C
Smooth PEI Plate / High Temp Plate	Initial layer	85 °C	Other layers	55 °C
Textured PEI Plate	Initial layer	35 °C	Other layers	35 °C
Nozzle	Initial layer	230 °C	Other layers	230 °C

Volumetric speed limitation

Max volumetric speed	8 mm ³ /s
Ramming volumetric speed	-1 mm ³ /s

Filament scarf seam settings

Scarf seam type	None
Scarf start height	10% mm/%
Scarf slope gap	0% mm/%
Scarf length	10 mm

Layer height

Layer height 0.18 mm

Initial layer height 0.18 mm

Line width

Default 0.62 mm

Initial layer 0.62 mm

Outer wall 0.62 mm

Inner wall 0.62 mm

Top surface 0.62 mm

Sparse infill 0.62 mm

Internal solid infill 0.62 mm

Support 0.62 mm

Seam

Seam position ~ Aligned

Smart scarf seam application ☒

Scarf application angle threshold ^ 155 °

Scarf around entire wall ☐

Scarf steps ^ 10

Scarf joint for inner walls ☒

Role-based wipe speed ☒

Precision

Slice gap closing radius 0.049 mm

Resolution 0.012 mm

Arc fitting ☒

X-Y hole compensation 0 mm

X-Y contour compensation 0 mm

Auto circle contour-hole compensation ☐

Elephant foot compensation 0.15 mm

Precise Z height ☐

Ironing

Ironing Type ~ No ironing

Wall generator

Wall generator ~ Classic

Advanced

Order of walls ~ inner/outer

Print infill first ☐

Bridge flow 1

Thick bridges ☐

Only one wall on top surfaces ~ Top surfaces

Only one wall on first layer ☐

Smooth speed discontinuity area ☒

Smooth coefficient 150

Avoid crossing wall ☐

Smoothing wall speed along Z(experimental) ☐

Quality **Strength** Speed Support Others

Walls

Wall loops 

Detect thin wall ☐


Top/bottom shells


Top surface pattern  Monotonic...

Top shell layers 

Top shell thickness mm

Top paint penetration layers

Bottom surface pattern  Monotonic

Bottom shell layers 


Bottom shell thickness mm

Bottom paint penetration layers

Internal solid infill pattern  Rectilinear

Sparse infill

Sparse infill density  %

Sparse infill pattern   Concentric

Length of sparse infill anchor mm or %

Maximum length of sparse infill anchor mm or %

Advanced

Infill/Wall overlap %

Infill direction °

Bridge direction °

Minimum sparse infill threshold mm²

Infill combination ☐

Detect narrow internal solid infill ☒

Ensure vertical shell thickness



Detect floating vertical shells ☒

Quality Strength Speed Support Others

Initial layer speed

Initial layer	35	mm/s
Initial layer infill	55	mm/s

Other layers speed

Outer wall		80	mm/s
Inner wall		120	mm/s
Small perimeters		50%	mm/s or %
Small perimeter threshold		0	mm
Sparse infill		100	mm/s
Internal solid infill		150	mm/s
Vertical shell speed		80%	mm/s or %
Top surface		150	mm/s
Slow down for overhangs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Overhang speed		0	mm/s 10%
		50	mm/s 25%
		15	mm/s 50%
		10	mm/s 75%
		10	mm/s 100%
Bridge		30	mm/s
Gap infill		50	mm/s
Support		150	mm/s
Support interface		80	mm/s

Travel speed







Travel	500	mm/s
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Acceleration

Normal printing	10000	mm/s ²
Travel	10000	mm/s ²
Initial layer travel	6000	mm/s ²
Initial layer	500	mm/s ²
Outer wall	5000	mm/s ²
Inner wall	0	mm/s ²
Top surface	2000	mm/s ²
Sparse infill	100%	mm/s ² or %

Quality Strength Speed **Support** Others

Support

- Enable support  
- Type 
- Style
- Threshold angle °
- On build plate only  
- Remove small overhangs 





Raft

- Raft layers layers

Filament for Supports

- Support/raft base
- Support/raft interface

Advanced

- Initial layer density %
- Initial layer expansion mm
- Support wall loops
- Top Z distance  mm
- Bottom Z distance  mm
- Base pattern
- Base pattern spacing mm
- Pattern angle °
- Top interface layers layers
- Top interface layers layers
- Bottom interface layers layers
- Interface pattern
- Top interface spacing mm
- Normal Support expansion mm
- Support/object xy distance  mm
- Support/object first layer gap mm
- Don't support bridges ☐
- Independent support layer height 

Quality Strength Speed Support Others

Bed adhesion

Skirt loops

Skirt height layers

Brim type

Brim width mm

Brim-object gap mm

Prime tower

Enable ☒

Skip points ☒

Internal ribs ☐

Width mm

Max speed mm/s

Brim width mm

Infill gap %

Rib wall ☐

Flush options

Flush into objects' infill ☐

Flush into objects' support ☒

Special mode

Slicing Mode

Print sequence

Spiral vase ☐

Timelapse

Fuzzy Skin

Advanced

Use beam interlocking ☐

Interlocking depth of a segmented region mm

G-code output

Reduce infill retraction ☒

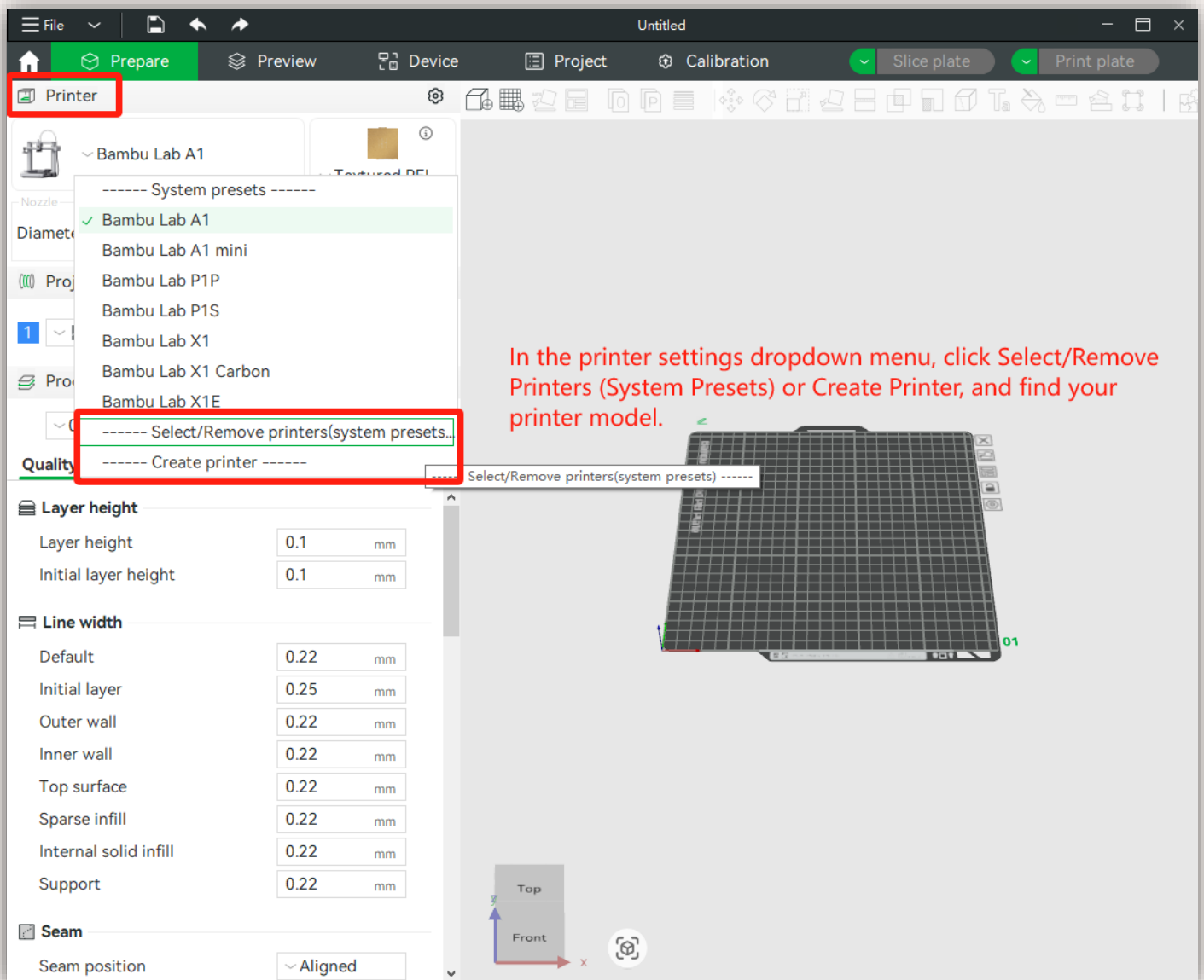
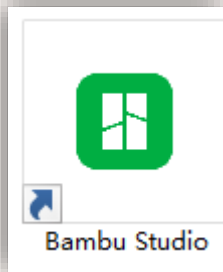
Post-processing scripts

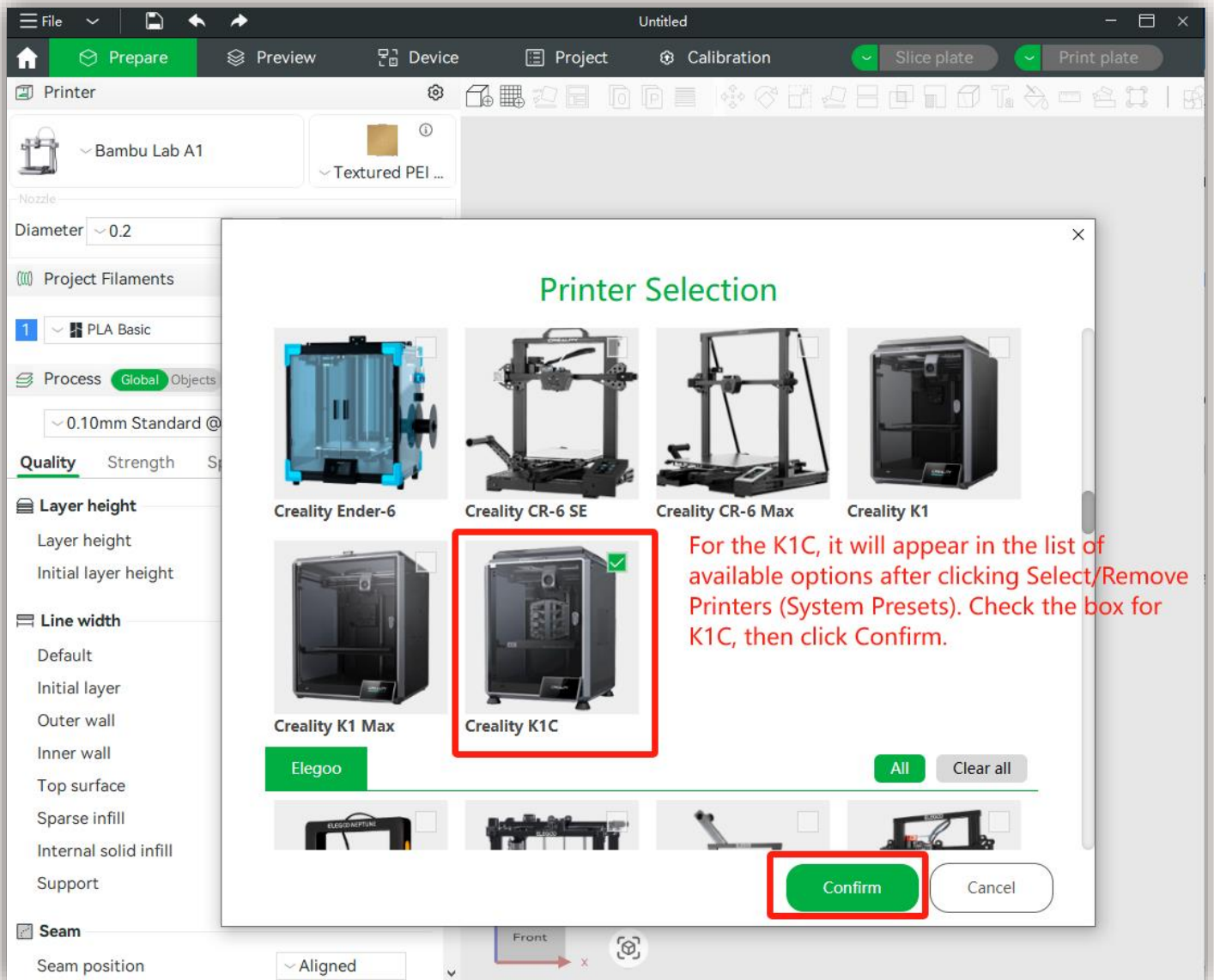
Notes

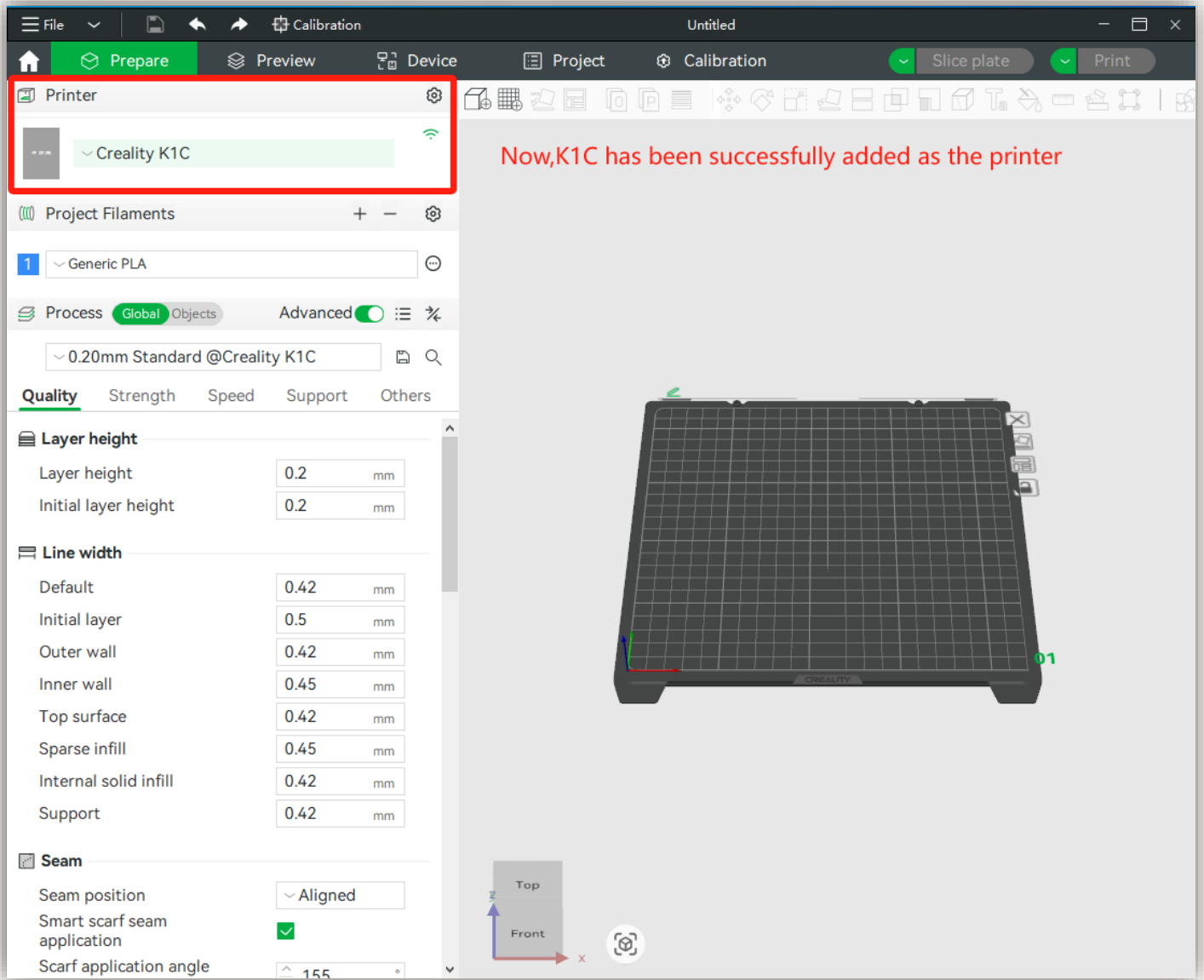
--**Slice the model using Bambu Studio and export the G-code**:

For example, if the buyer owns a Creality K1C.

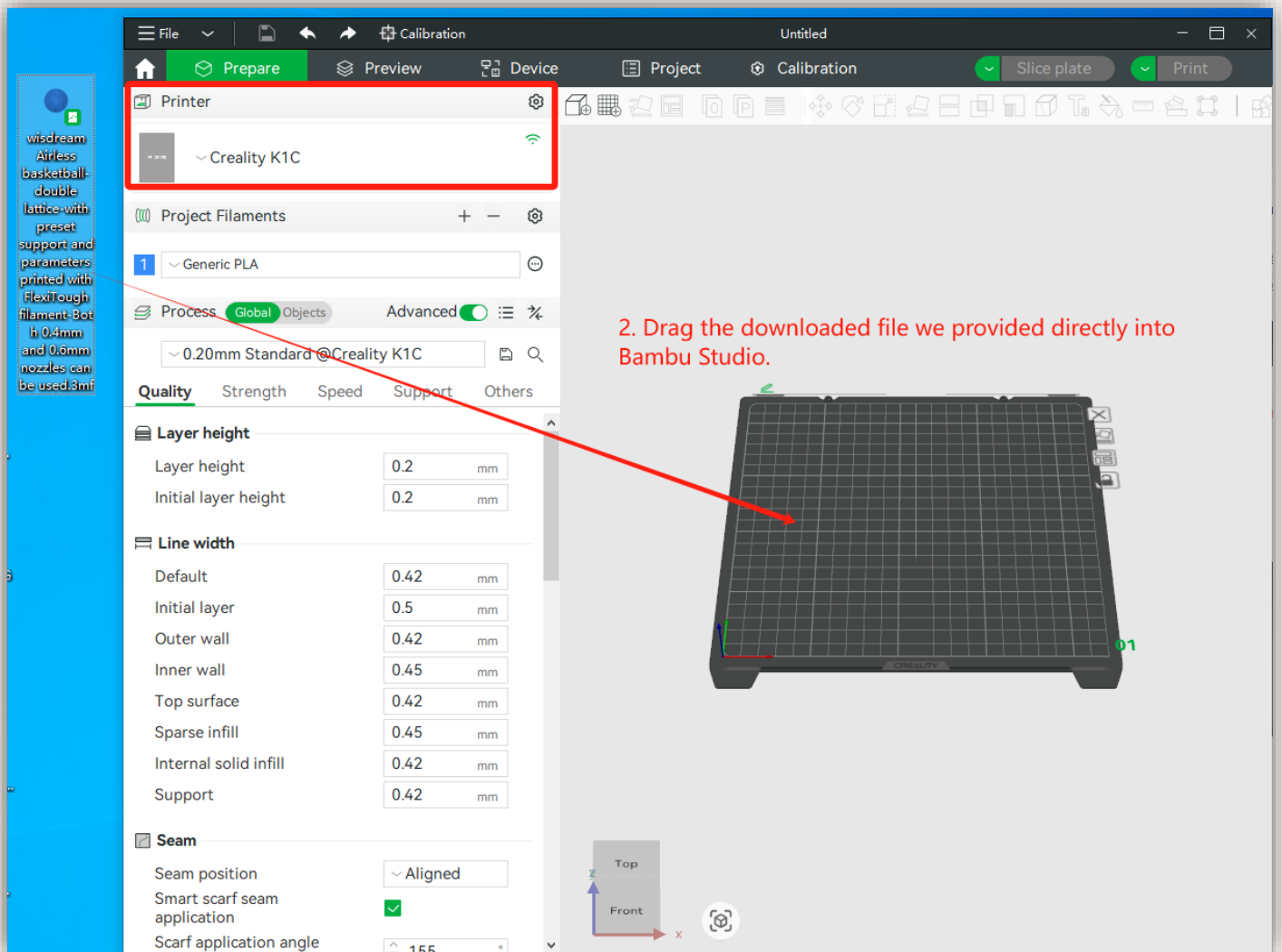
1. Download Bambu Studio. After downloading, open Bambu Studio and add your printer K1C.

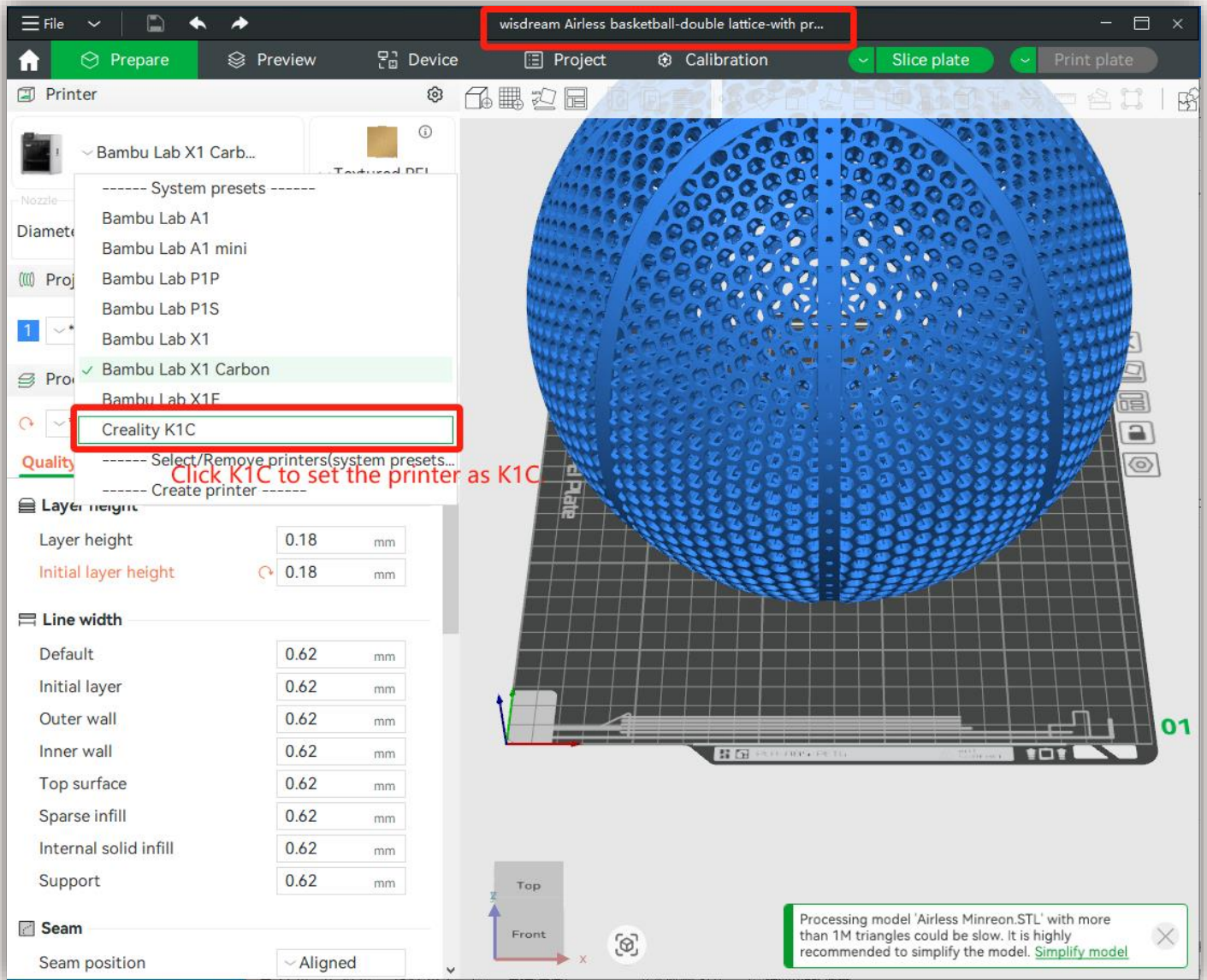


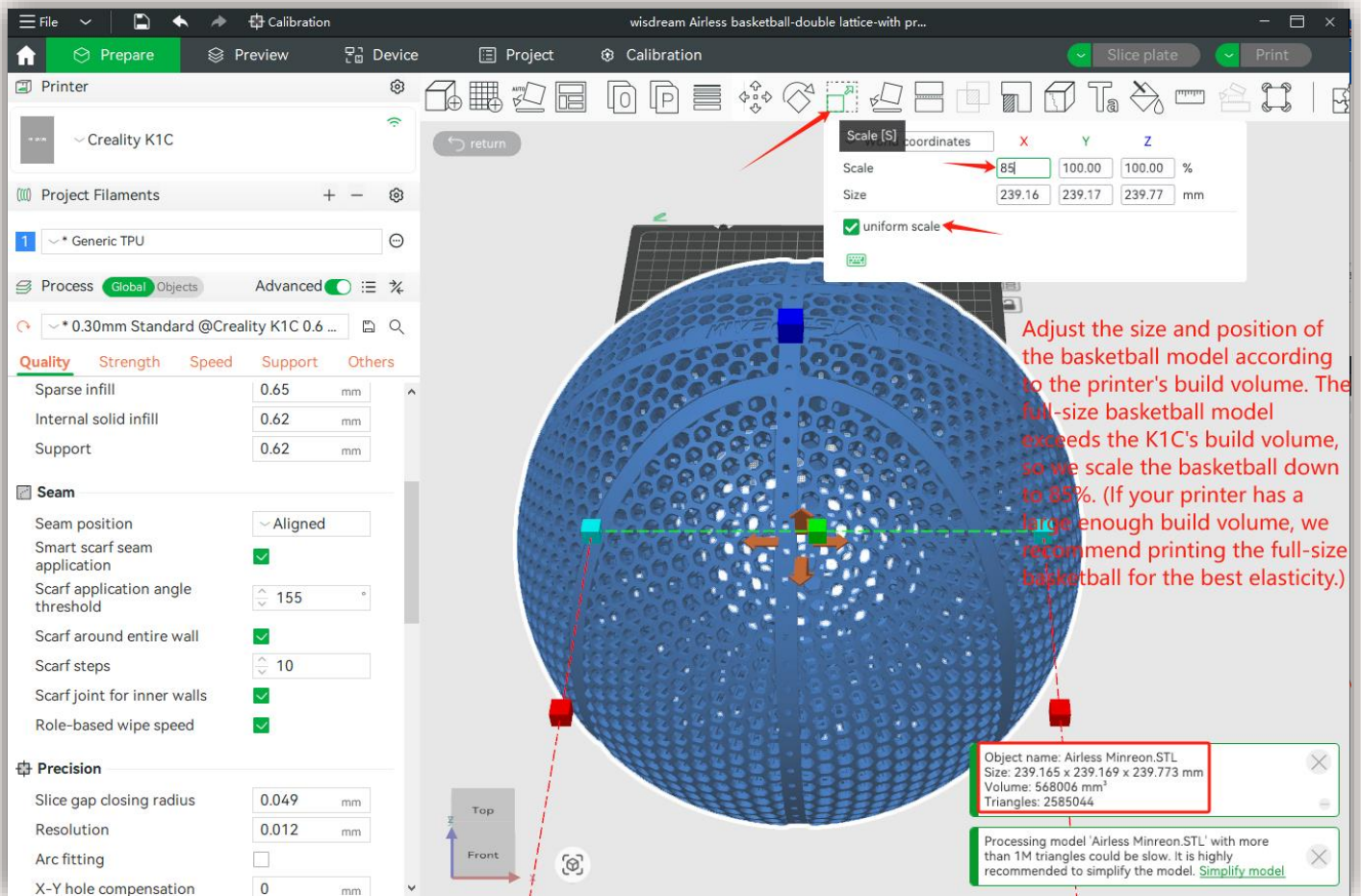


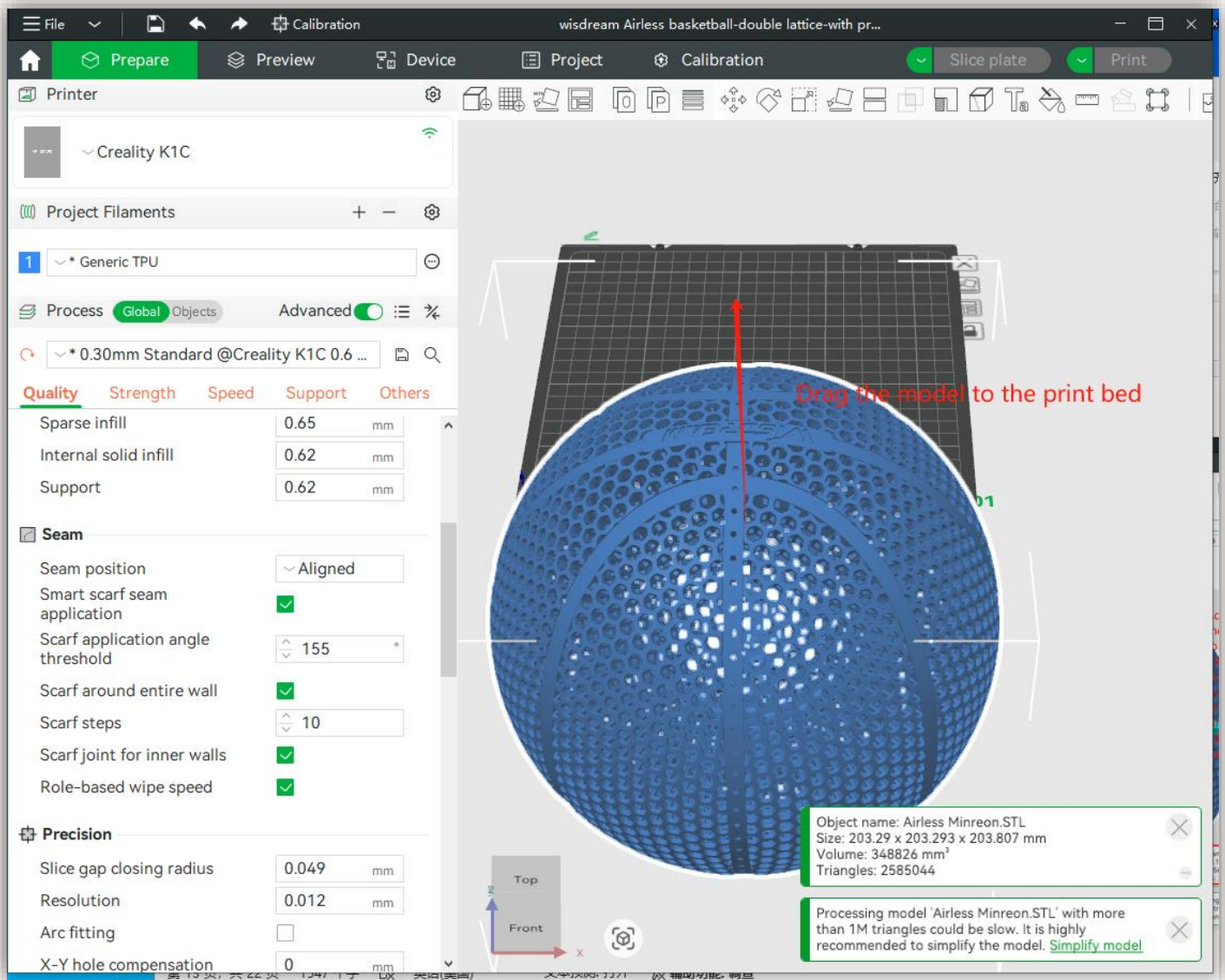


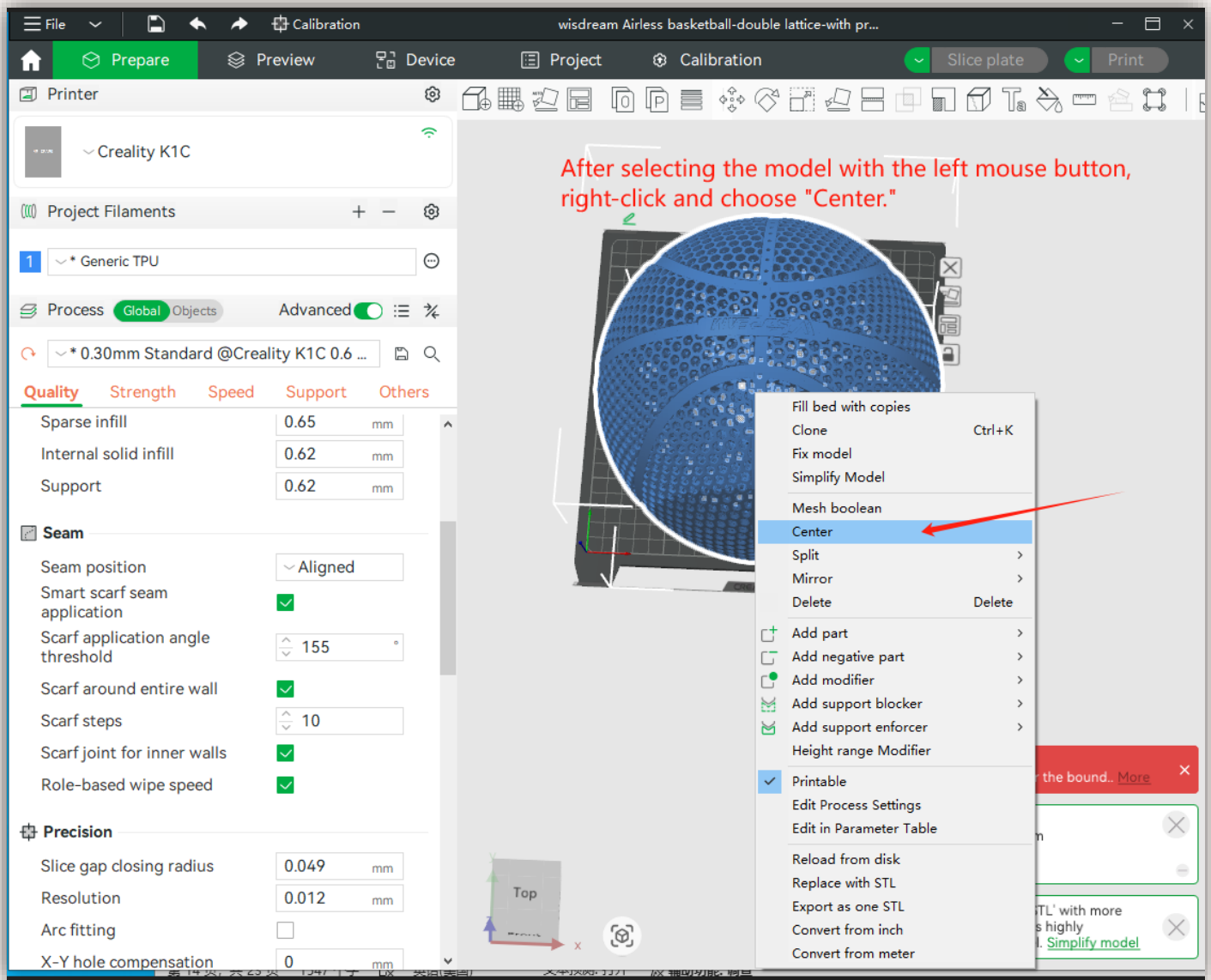
2. Drag the downloaded file we provided directly into Bambu Studio and do some adjustment.



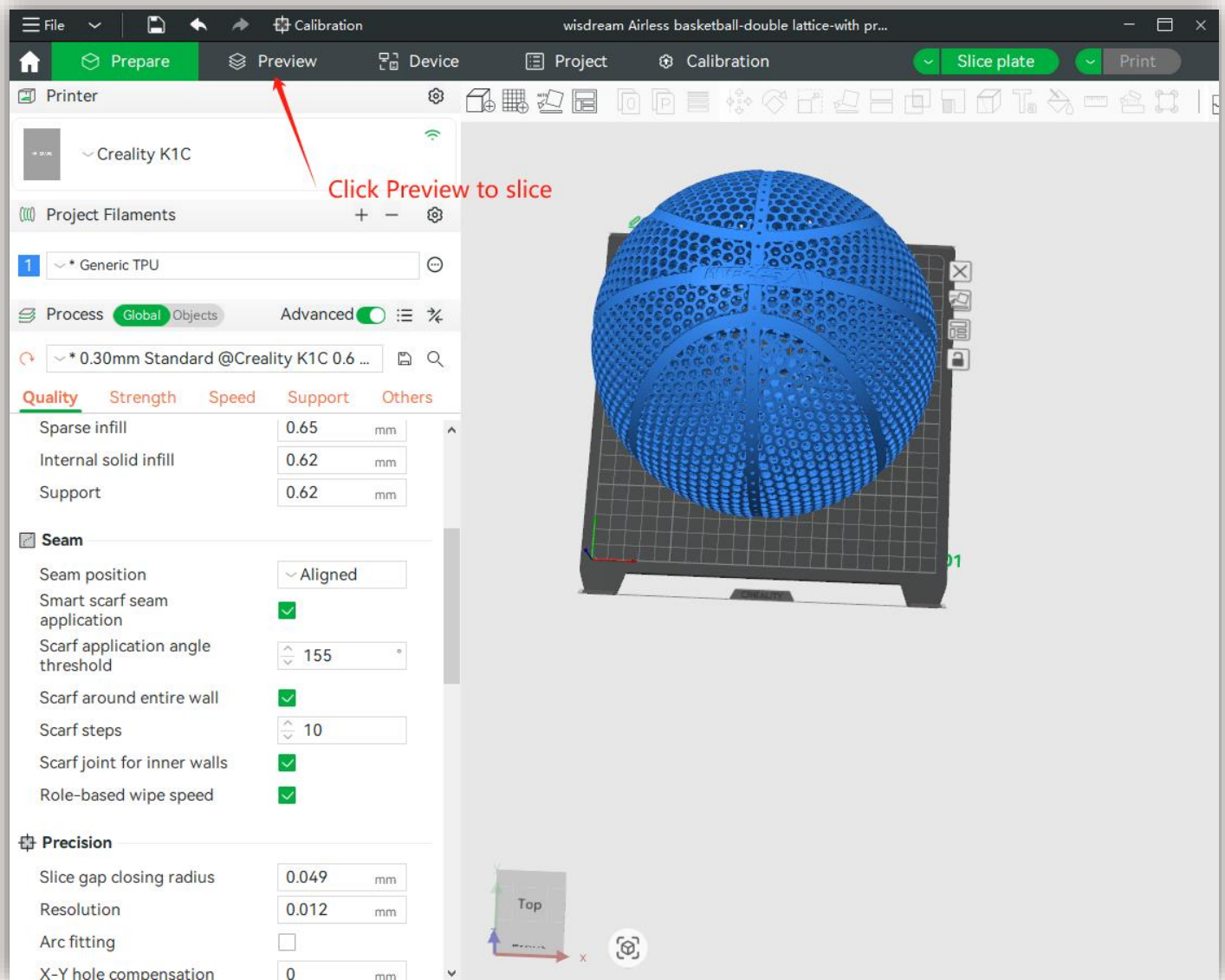


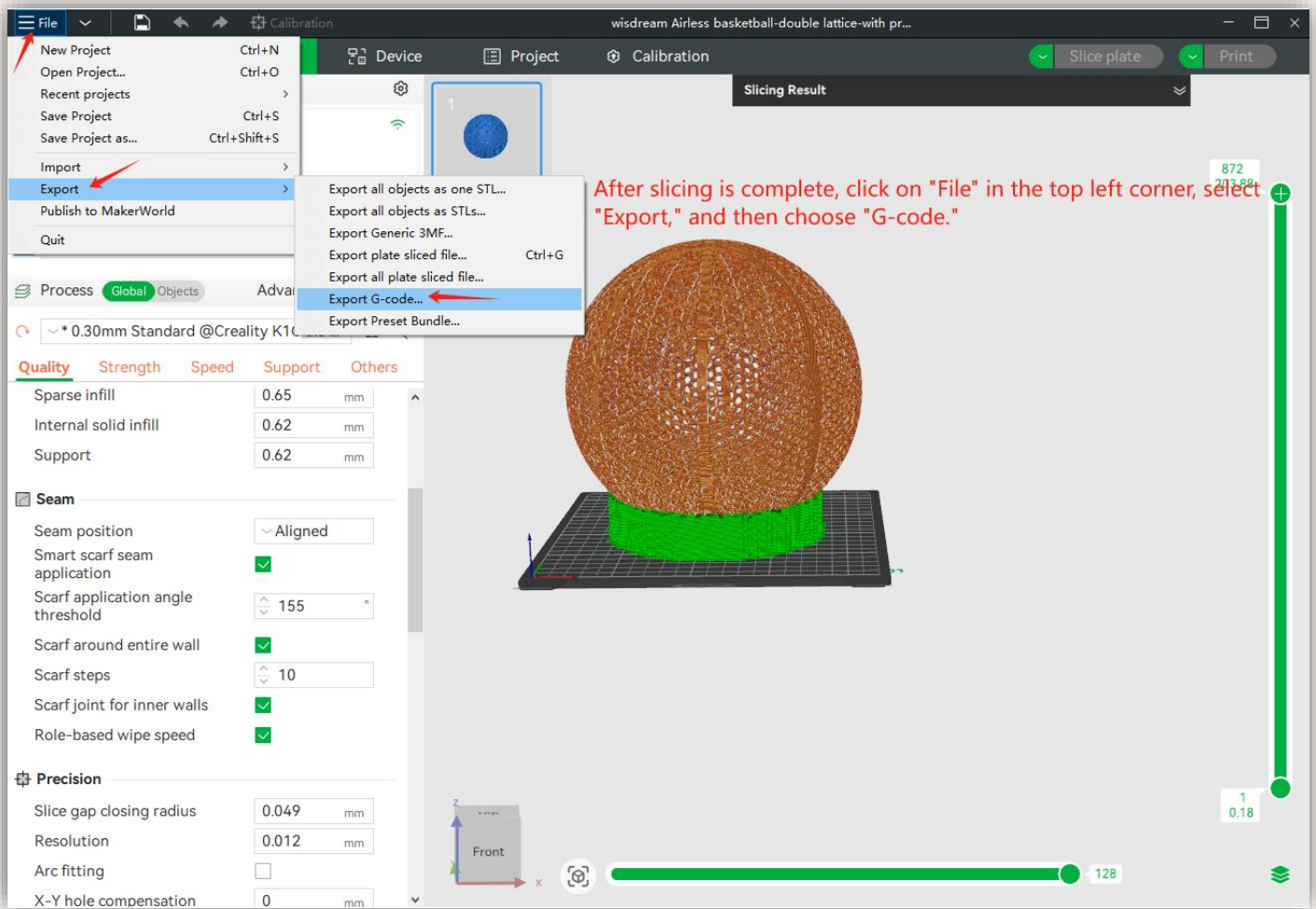






3. Slice and print





Copy the saved G-code file to the SD card, insert it into the printer, and start printing.

2. Drying the Filament

- When the filament is newly purchased, unopened, and the vacuum-sealed bag is intact, it can be used directly without drying.
- When the filament's vacuum seal is opened and you're not using it right away, please store the filament in a sealed filament storage bag. FlexiTough Filament is a bit sensitive to moisture, so check the filament before printing. If the filament has absorbed moisture, it is recommended to dry it at 80°C for 30 minutes to 1 hour before use for the best results.

Watch a detailed guide on drying the filament here:

https://youtu.be/mIMp2N_b1e8?si=AwxdbeMeSPeabN2i



3. Pre-Printing Preparation

- Before printing, it is recommended to clean the surface of the build plate thoroughly to remove any residual oil or 3D printing adhesive. Then, apply a thin layer of 3D printing adhesive to prevent print failures caused by warping. Ordinary PVA solid glue will suffice.

Update: (If the print bed isn't clean, the bottom of your print can warp really easily, which causes the whole print to fail. If the bed is clean but you don't use any glue stick, FlexiTough filament can stick really tightly to the bed, making it really hard to remove the model from the plate after printing. That's why we recommend applying a thin layer of **glue stick** after cleaning the print bed. This not only **improves the adhesion during printing** but also **makes it easier to remove the model from the build plate** once it's done. Just heat up the bed to melt the glue, and the model should come off much more easily.)

Watch a detailed guide on clean the build plate here:

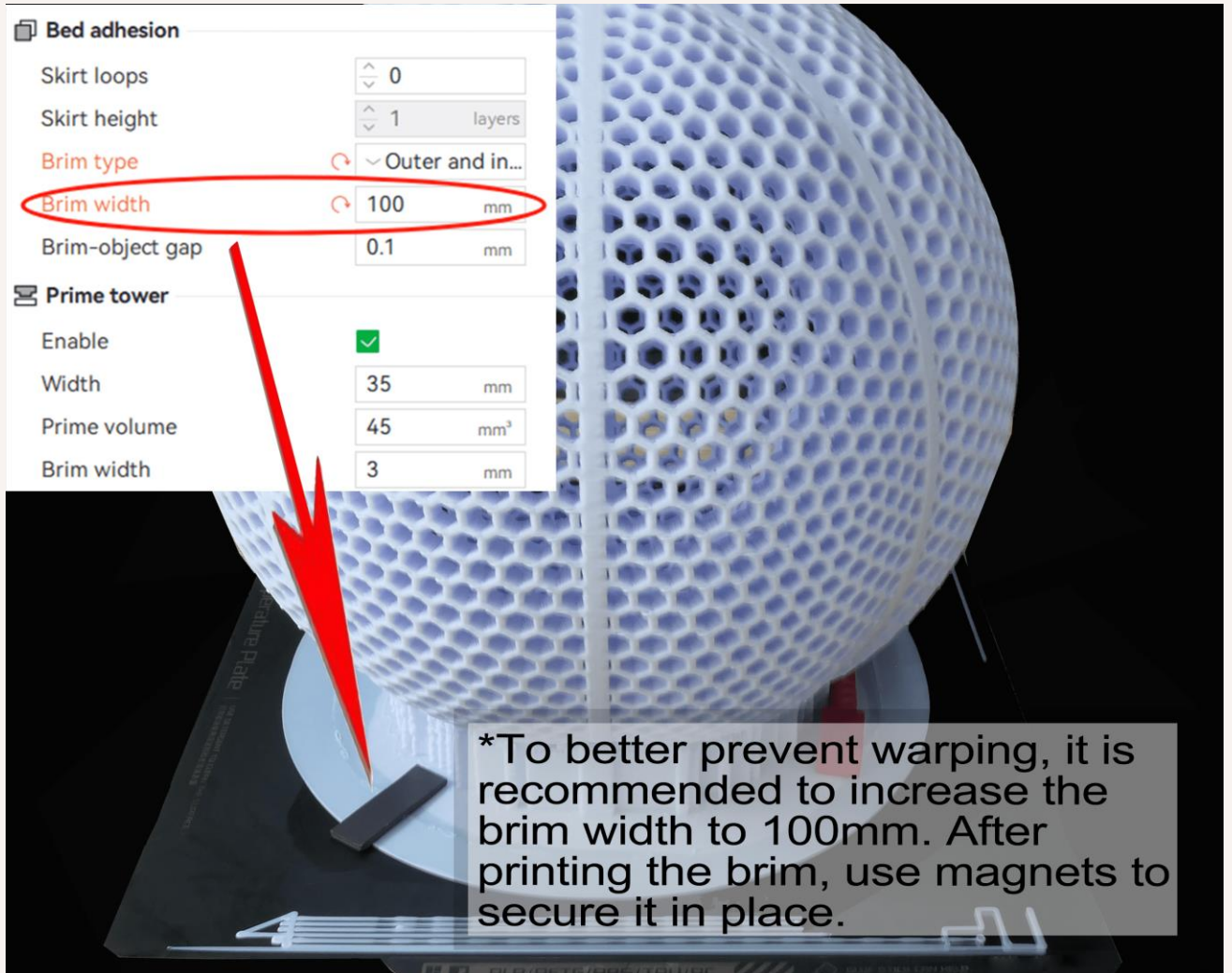
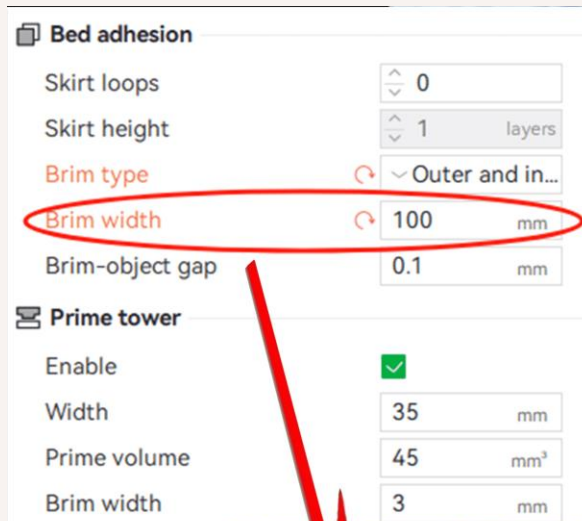
https://youtu.be/mlMp2N_b1e8?si=AwxdbeMeSPeabN2i



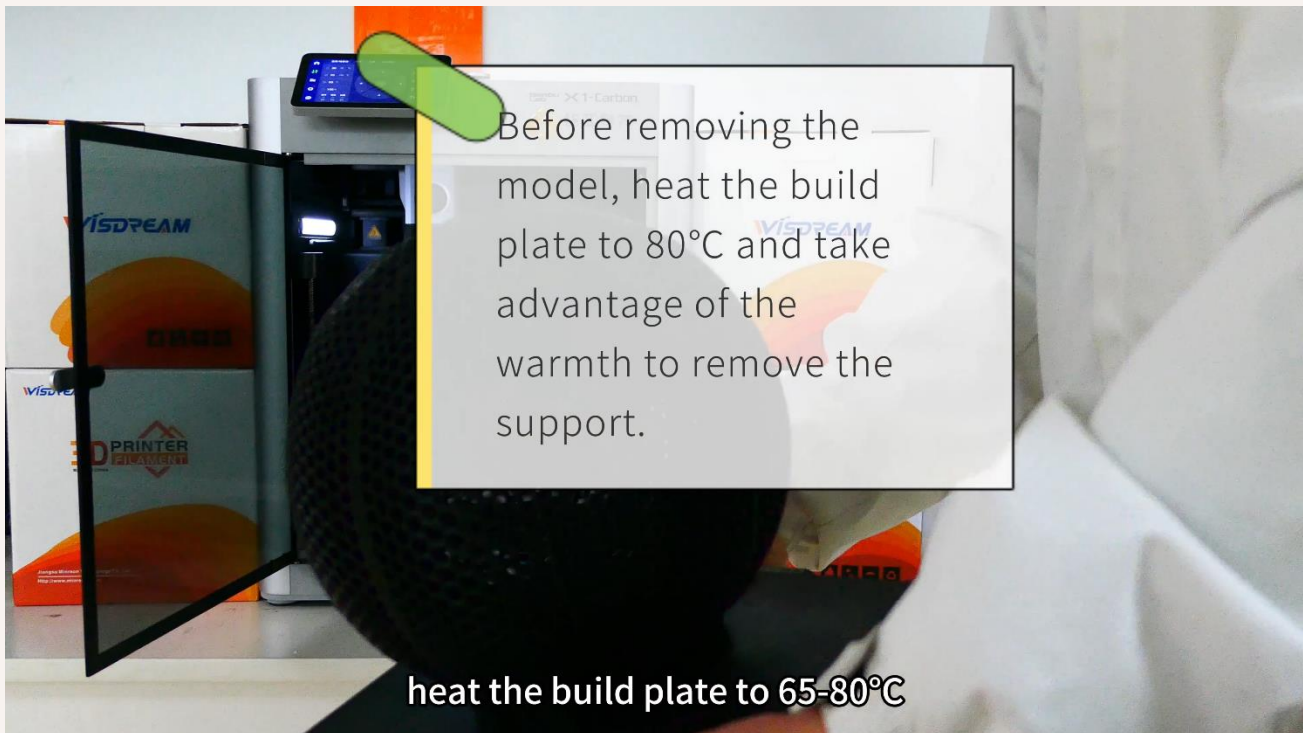
4. Tips to Prevent Warping

- 1) Before printing, it's recommended to clean the surface of the build plate thoroughly to remove any residual oil or 3D printing adhesive. Then, apply a thin layer of 3D printing adhesive before printing, to prevent print failures caused by warping.
- 2) Set the bed temperature to 80°C for the first layer. After the third layer, reduce the bed temperature to 45-65°C, ensure the model adheres firmly to the bed.

3)



5. Tips to remove the model from plate



6. Tips to remove the supports



Watch a video here: <https://youtu.be/R3DHkYfIMmM?si=vxAdeN5epxcc1cHQ>

7. Tips to set up supports for airless balls

https://youtu.be/n0OYQ-Zs27k?si=0jC_mmtVBbg5vZK8



8. FAQ

In case you had concerns about FlexiTough filament, here are some frequently asked questions and answers to clear things up.

1) Is FlexiTough filament safe?

The material of this filament is biodegradable and is not harmful to the environment or to the human body.

2) Why is a 0.6mm nozzle recommended for printing, suggested as the first choice?

A 0.6mm nozzle is recommended because it ensures more stable extrusion, which is crucial for flexible filament. Flexible filaments are sensitive to external forces, which can decrease extrusion and compromise print quality. While a 0.4mm nozzle can be used, a 0.6mm nozzle helps maintain better layer height consistency and overall print quality.

3) Can I use a 0.4mm nozzle if I don't have a 0.6mm nozzle?

Yes, you can use a 0.4mm nozzle when you don't have a 0.6mm nozzle or when you cannot change nozzles. However, we still recommend using slicing parameters designed for a 0.6mm nozzle to achieve the best results.

Watch a detailed guide on *How to 3D Print an Airless Basketball Using a 0.4mm Nozzle* here:

<https://youtu.be/unZsY0yr9mE?si=lat5X0Gkw8ka6nGG>



4) Why does the printed basketball have a lot of supports?

The airless basketball model is unique and requires specific settings. We provide a 3MF files on thingiverse/google drive pre-configured with supports and printing parameters suitable for Bambu printers. If you use other files or other printers, you'll need to set up the supports yourself. Using the provided 3MF files is recommended for convenience.

5) Why does my filament tangle near the end of the print?

As the filament spool becomes lighter towards the end of the print, it may move or tangle due to the vibrations of the printer, which can cause the filament to misfeed and result in a failed print. To avoid this, we recommend not placing the spool directly on the printer but instead using a separate spool holder to ensure

smooth feeding.



6) Why doesn't my 3D-printed basketball bounce well?

The bounce quality of 3D-printed basketball depends on both the design file and the filament materials used. Ensure you are using the correct STL or 3MF file. Flexitough filament is tailored for 3D models using FDM (Fused Deposition Modeling) technology. It is not suitable for files designed for other methods like SLA or SLS as their structures are incompatible with FDM, which may result in cracks in the final print. For optimal performance, we recommend using the 3MF files we provided or contacting your designer for an updated design for better bounce performance.

7) Why did my printed airless basketball crack?

Normally, the airless basketball shouldn't crack. For optimal performance, we recommend using the 3MF files we provided.

8) Why doesn't the scaled-down model bounce as well?

When the model is scaled down, the wall thickness and other factors are also proportionally reduced. This makes the ball's wall thinner and smaller, leading to lower bounce performance and even potential cracking. We recommend adjusting the layers and infill according to the actual print size.

9) What should to do if the filament is damp?

FlexiTough Filament is sensitive against moisture, please check filament before printing. If the humidity in the filament persists, it is recommended to dry the filament at 80°C for 30 minutes and then use it for best results.

10) Can this filament only be used for printing airless basketballs?

FlexiTough flexible filament can be used for printing all kinds of flexible models, including other ball types, specially optimized for airless basketballs to achieve the best bounce effect. The performance for other ball models will depend on settings like infill and wall thickness.

11) Is this filament compatible with AMS?

No, the current formula is not compatible with AMS.

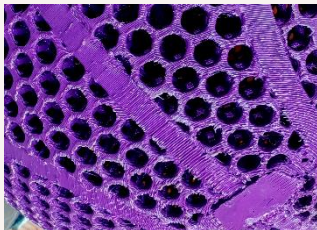
12) What's the spool weight(not the filament weight)? I want to know so I can accurately know how much filament I have left.



13) After removing the supports, some areas of the model surface appear white. What methods can be used to improve the surface?.

You can quickly pass a soft flame lighter over the surface without lingering too long.

Do not use a torch lighter or jet flame lighter as it is more likely to melt the surface and cause black marks.



9. Update:

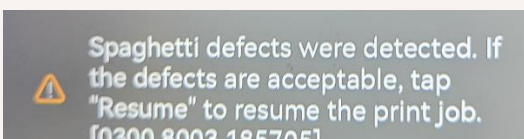
-2024.11.28-:

**In Bambu Studio v 1.10 and above, you might encounter an issue where the Brim does not appear after slicing. To resolve this, you can download a version earlier than 1.10 from BambuLab's website, following their instructions, and then proceed with slicing.

-2024.12.19-:

**When printing a full-size basketball and printing approaching the basketball top, some printers may display a warning like "Spaghetti defects were detected." However, the basketball model itself appears fine. In this case, you can safely ignore the "Spaghetti" warning and resume printing.

(Explanation: The warning is triggered because, after removing all internal supports when setting the parameters, the top layers of the basketball still require some small support structures to complete the print successfully when printing. These small supports might be mistakenly identified by the printer as spaghetti.)



-2024.12.25-:

**Changes made to 8. FAQ , section [3](#) Can I use a 0.4mm nozzle if I don't have a 0.6mm nozzle?

**Changes made to 8. FAQ , section [6](#) Why doesn't my 3D-printed basketball bounce well?

-2025.1.13-:

**Changes made to [3](#) Pre-Printing Preparation

-2025.5.20-:

**Changes made to [1](#)) File Downloads& Settings

** Changes made to 8. FAQ , section12) [12](#)) **What's the spool weight(not the filament weight)? I want to know so I can accurately know how much filament I have left.**

** Add 8. FAQ , section [13](#))12) **After removing the supports, some areas of the model surface appear white. What methods can be used to improve the surface?.**

-2025.5.21-:

**Changes made to [1](#))File Downloads& Settings