

Hardware

For info about the hardware design of the printer

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Electronic Components

Electronic components used for the printer.

Phaetus Rapido Hotend

The printer currently uses a Phaetus Rapido for the hotend. It is the original model, *not* the Rapido 2, as it would have cost double the price for only a minor performance improvement. Additionally, the model purchased was the *Ultra*-high Flow model, which is identical to the standard model, except that it comes with an optional longer "volcano-style" hotend. Using the longer hotend would greatly increase flow rate, the standard Voron StealthBurner design does not account for the longer length and so it is currently not being used.

BigTreeTech Octopus Controller Board

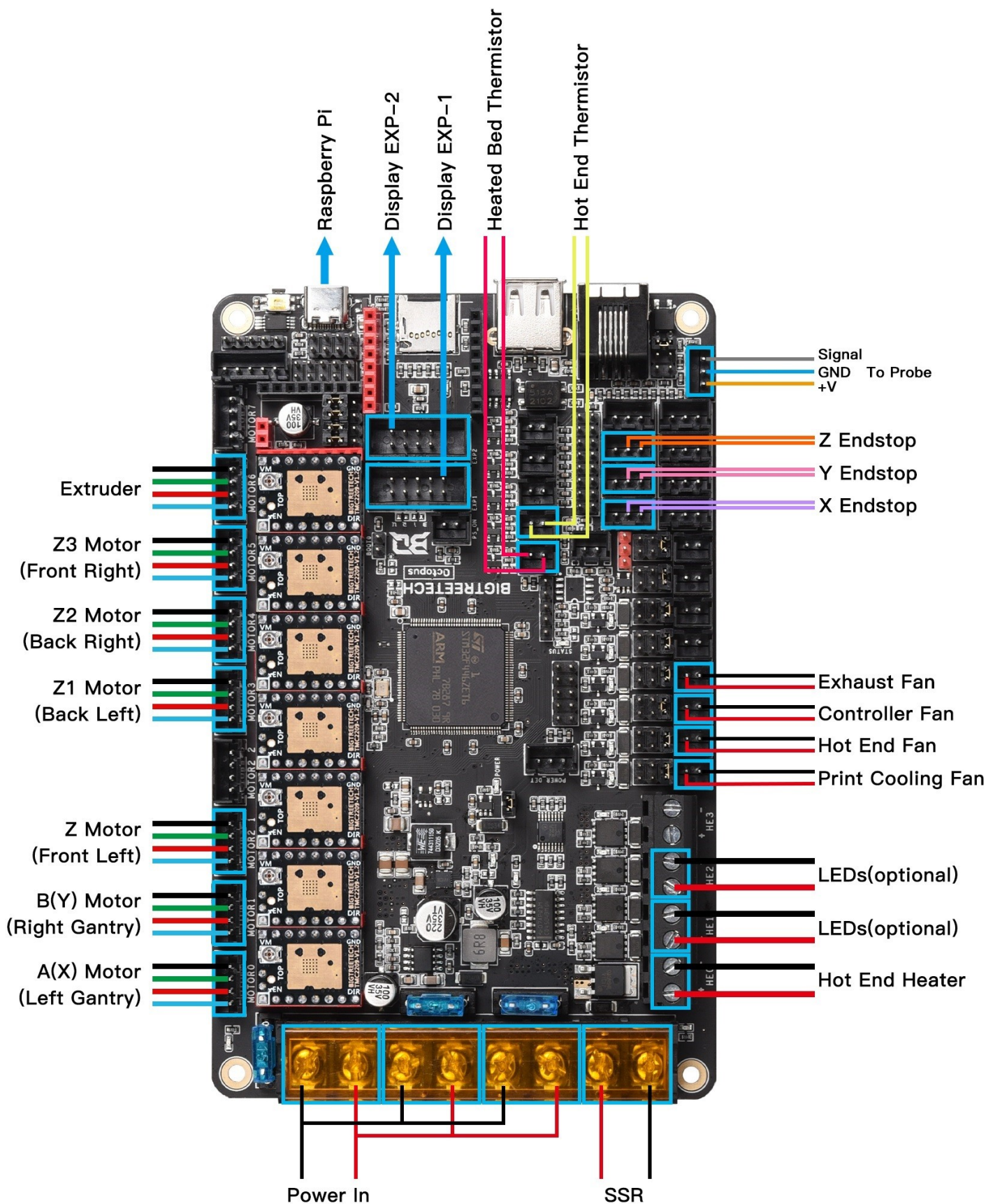
The printer is controlled using the BTT Octopus 1.1 board. This board was chosen as it has many stepper motor outputs, allowing us to control up to 8 axis motors. The design files for the board are open source and can be found [here](#), while the Klipper configuration details for the board are found on the [Klipper](#) page.

BLTouch

By default, the printer's Voron configuration doesn't use a BL-Touch probe and so isn't present on the diagram below (the "probe" mentioned is an inductive probe). See its [respective page](#) for details.

Wiring

Info on wiring the board for a Voron 2.4 printer design can be found on [this page](#). Its not clear whether the "Initial Preparation" steps are necessary if not using the provided firmware.bin file (which the board is currently **NOT** using). Farther down the page is the following wiring diagram, which may not match our configuration exactly, but is a great starting point:



Stepper Drivers

The printer uses various stepper motor drivers. This is because the ones included with the BTT Octopus board are not powerful enough to drive the NEMA 23 motors used for the X, Y, and Z axes. **NOTE:** Because the printer uses a Core-XY design, only two motors are used to control the X and Y axes simultaneously.

X & Y Axes

The X and Y axes motors are driven using higher-quality DM542T drivers from StepperOnline. These are capable of being run at 200 pulses/revolution, giving better response time than most stepper drivers.

Z Axis

The Z axis, which uses 4 stepper motors, could theoretically be controlled with a single driver by wiring all the steppers in parallel. However, this would not allow individual control of the steppers, which is required for convenient features like Klipper's bed tilt compensation. This feature is specifically for printers that have beds with 4 separate steppers, and allows the printer to correct for a non-flat bed by slightly adjusting the height of each corner. It's not yet known how useful this feature will be, but it could be a significant time saver when it comes to leveling such a large print surface.

Because the Z axis does not need as precise/fast motion control as the other axes, we used cheaper TB6600 stepper drivers instead.

Microstepping

The external drivers support microstepping by way of the DIP switches on the side of the modules. The lowest resolution each stepper can achieve is 200steps/rev, which is *no* microstepping. Currently, all axis motors are set to 1/16 microstepping (3,200steps/rev) as the BTT Octopus board only supports 1/16 while also using a stepper driver with SPI as the extruder is. This is set on both the DIP switches and in the Klipper configuration file.

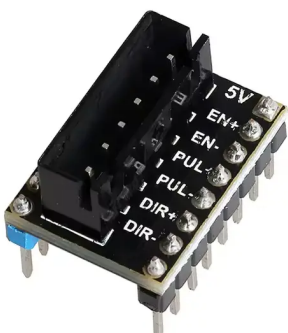
Pulse/rev Table				
Pulse/rev	SW5	SW6	SW7	SW8
200	on	on	on	on
400	off	on	on	on
800	on	off	on	on
1600	off	off	on	on
3200	on	on	off	on
6400	off	on	off	on
12800	on	off	off	on
25600	off	off	off	on
1000	on	on	on	off
2000	off	on	on	off
4000	on	off	on	off
5000	off	off	on	off
8000	on	on	off	off
10000	off	on	off	off
20000	on	off	off	off
25000	off	off	off	off

Extruder

The extruder motor is small enough that the TMC2209 stepper driver included with the Octopus board is plenty powerful.

Voltage Levels

Both the DM542T and TB6600 drivers require 5 volt logic to operate. However, the Octopus board stepper outputs only use 3.3 volt logic. Because of this, logic-level converters are needed. I²C converters such as [these](#) are adequate, BUT they are a massive pain to wire for all 6 motors. It appears that the "LERDGE" brand 3D printers use a similar setup with external stepper drivers, and so come with a level shifter breakout board that fits in the standard "Pololu" footprint that the Octopus board uses. While there was no way to confirm this from the [AliExpress](#) page, they do in fact have three transistors on the bottom half of the PCB that output 5V-shifted signals for DIR+, PUL+, and EN+, with the negative sides of each connected to ground. It also breaks out the 5V rail itself.



Connection to BTT Board and Required Jumpers

By default, the BTT board is designed to use TMC stepper drivers with the "Polulu" quick-connect footprint. We only use a TMC driver board for the extruder motor, with the rest being connected to

the above level shifter breakout boards. Jumper pins need to be properly configured under each of the stepper driver modules (see pages 13 and 14 of the [BTT Octopus manual](#)):

For all external stepper drivers (X, Y, Z):



For TMC drivers in UART mode (currently just the extruder):



Voron StealthBurner Extruder + Hotend

The printer uses a Voron StealthBurner extruder, using a pre-made kit that contained all the various metal and electronic parts. The step-by-step guide to assembling the StealthBurner can be found [here](#).

StealthBurner Printed Parts List (WIP)

The StealthBurner has many different configurations to accommodate different hardware. The following is a list of all parts we 3D printed for our assembly:

Part File Name	Variation Name	GitHub Link
[a]_stealthburner_main_body.stl	Standard	[click]
sb_adxl_mount_generic_15.5mm_c_c.stl	ADXL345 Mount	[click]
stealthburner_printhead_rapido_front.stl	Phaetus Rapido Print-Head	[click]
stealthburner_printhead_rapido_rear_cw2.stl	--	[click]

Clockwork 2 Extruder

The StealthBurner has a modular design, and as such, the "Clockwork 2" extruder is available as either a Bowden or direct drive configuration. These files are kept in a [separate folder](#) on GitHub from the rest of the StealthBurner parts. **All specified parts for the Clockwork 2 direct drive configuration were printed with no special changes.**

The Clockwork 2 has a gear ratio of 50:10, which is set in the Klipper configuration file.

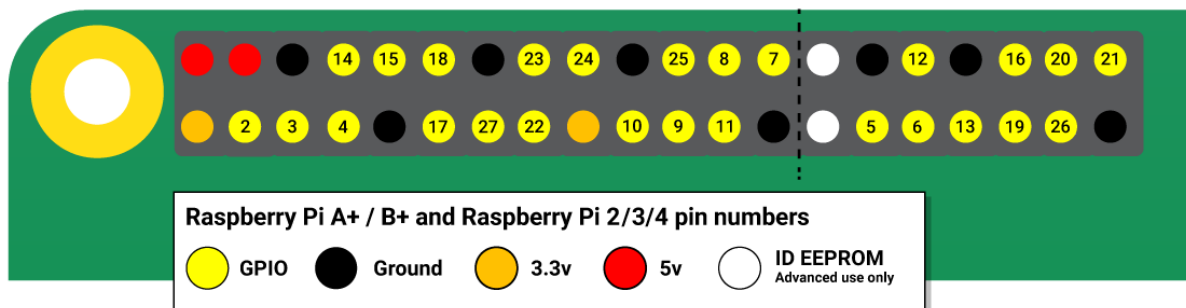
Raspberry Pi 4B

The printer is mainly controlled using a Raspberry Pi 4B computer running Raspberry Pi OS. On startup, the Pi should launch its own WiFi network that can be connected to with a laptop. The Pi is responsible for running Klipper and Mainsail, and is connected to the BTT Octopus board using a standard USB C cable.

Power Button / Indicator LED

There is a script running that enables GPIO pin 3 to act as a power switch when connected to ground. See this page for more info, but in short, there is a momentary push button connected to GPIO 3 and GND which will shutdown the Pi when pressed.

According to this forum post, placing an LED across the TxD pin (GPIO 14) and GND will behave as a power indicator LED, lighting up when the Pi is on and turning off when it is safe to remove power.



BL-Touch

The BL-Touch is a physical bed leveling probe that the printer uses instead of the Voron's default inductive probe.

Klipper Config

The probe requires making some changes from the Voron `configuration.cfg` template, details of which can be found in the Klipper documentation [here](#). These changes should mainly consist of:

1. In the `[stepper_z]` section, set `endstop_pin: probe:z_virtual_endstop`, and ensure there is no `position_endstop` defined.
2. Add the following sections:

```
[bltouch]
sensor_pin: ^PB_7  # white wire
control_pin: PB_6  # yellow/green wire

[safe_z_home]
home_xy_position: 457, 457 # Change coordinates to the center of your print bed
speed: 50
z_hop: 15                # Move up 15mm
z_hop_speed: 5
```

Z-Offset Calibrate

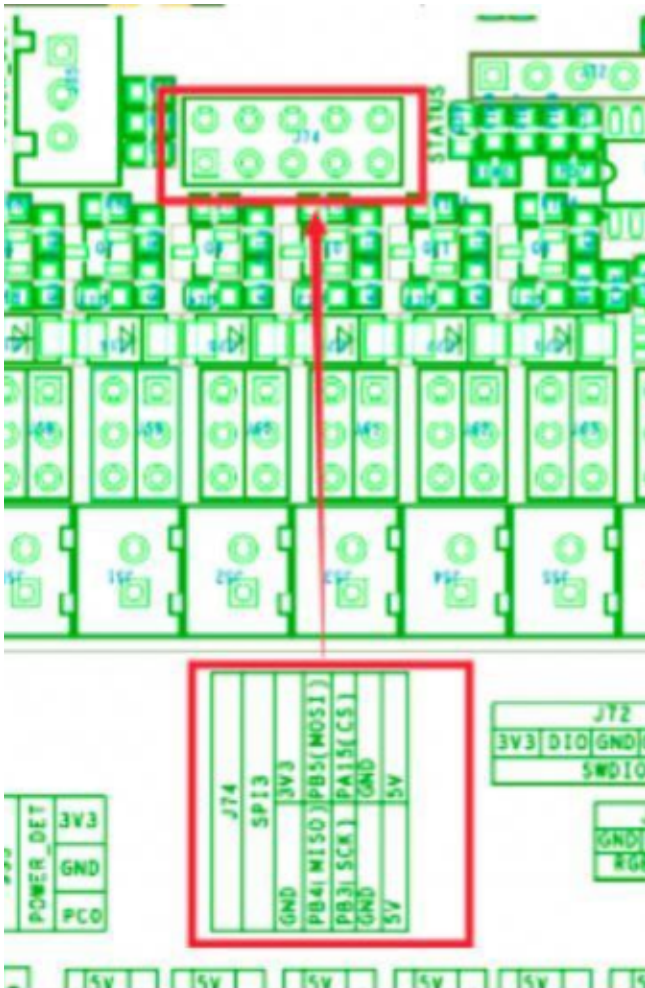
To calibrate the probe's Z offset, use the `PROBE_CALIBRATE` command to start the procedure. Mainsail will then display a set of buttons that can be used to position the nozzle so that you can just barely push a 0.09mm (standard printer) piece of paper under the nozzle without it folding or bending, and then ACCEPT the new value.

Wiring

The BL-Touch is connected to the Octopus board according to the diagram from [here](#) (note that the config information on that page is *irrelevant* as it is for the RepRap firmware which the printer does not use):

ADXL345 Accelerometer

The ADXL345 is a 3-axis accelerometer IC with built-in support from [Klipper](#) for calibrating the input shaping. It can communicate via both I²C and SPI, but the latter is generally recommended. The [Octopus board](#) has a header for SPI which makes configuration far easier as a second Klipper instance is required to use the [Raspberry Pi](#)'s SPI pins. Because SPI is not designed for signal integrity, it becomes a problem when connected with long wires and surrounded by the EMI from large stepper motors. To address this, the ADXL is connected via a length of CAT5 Ethernet wire as recommended by the [Klipper documentation](#). While SPI does not use a differential signal and so the benefits of using twisted-pair Ethernet wire are limited, it still made communication much more reliable than our first attempt using plain stranded wire.



Chassis

Details on the frame/body of the printer

Chassis

General Parts List

Frame is made of 1.5" T-slotted aluminum extrusion from McMaster Carr, item number [47065T102](#).