

# Risk analysis for Hangprinter with FDM extruder

risk	possible damage (1-10) 1 = minimum, 10 = maximum	probability of occurrence (category) 1 = low 2 = medium 3 = high	rating= scope of damage x probability of occurrence	counteraction(s) and hints
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<p><b>line construction</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lines break / loosen</li> <li>• guests / guides get tangled → risk of injury (stumbling, pinching off; possibly burning at the hot end)</li> <li>• construction is badly damaged</li> </ul>	<p>10</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>30</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• suitable shut-off of the device operation / entering the construction only by trained personnel</li> <li>• check deflection pulleys, check parts for sharp edges or generally mechanical contact points for abrasion</li> <li>• check lines knots → do not use simple knots; use special knots</li> <li>• use of tear-resistant lines (special fishing line with sufficient traction and diameter)</li> <li>• occasional inspection / maintenance</li> </ul>
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<p><b>parts of the machine fall off</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• e.g. screws or plastic parts</li> <li>• visitors could get hurt</li> <li>• machine could be damaged (malfunction)</li> </ul>	8	2	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• secure screws with screw locks or use stop nuts</li> <li>• check the connection stability in an acceptance report</li> <li>• occasional inspection / maintenance (protocol)</li> <li>• produce parts from elastic material (tendency to brittle fracture / prevent cracks) → use a high degree of infill</li> </ul>
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<p><b>hotend or extruder smokes or burns</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• device destruction</li> <li>• smoke detectors and sprinkler systems damage the exhibition</li> <li>• filament / substrate is set on fire</li> </ul>	<p>10</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• redundant thermal sensor</li> <li>• recent firmware with temperature jump measurement, watchdog and automatic emergency shutdown</li> <li>• safe installation of the sensors (gluing / screwing)</li> <li>• regular inspection / maintenance (protocol)</li> <li>• <b>consequences when entering are destructive</b></li> </ul>
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<p><b>controller parts smokes or burns</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• device destruction</li> <li>• smoke detectors and sprinkler systems damage the exhibition</li> </ul>	10	1	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• electrical inspection / acceptance with detailed protocol</li> <li>• buy high quality electronics</li> <li>• use high quality wiring / cabling and shielding (generous cross-sections, good manufacturers)</li> <li>• <b>consequences when entering are destructive</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Software</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• print does not start</li> <li>• print result does not match the input</li> </ul>	3	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extensive testing and logging / documentation</li> <li>• establish remote maintenance routines</li> </ul>

<p><b>collisions between printed part and lines</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• design-related variability of the possible pressure dimensions depending on height Z</li><li>• The machine could tangle and damage itself</li></ul>	8	1	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• simulation of the model to be printed with the appropriate software</li></ul>
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<p><b>errors in print part - vibrations during printing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by heavy trucks driving next to the building</li> <li>• by wobbling on the frame by guests / visitors</li> </ul>	<p>3</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• store the machine on a tight (spring) frame</li> <li>• situate warning panels with information like "Do not touch.", "Print may lose traction." or similar</li> <li>• select the line diameter so that the installation becomes stable against stretching</li> </ul>
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<p><b>material loss - tool oozes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• material spills uncontrollably on the printing platform or at other points in the effective radius of the machine</li> <li>• due to insufficient screwing between the hot end heating block and the nozzle (thermal transition zone)</li> </ul>	<p>3</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• check for tightness of the strand components and note them in the acceptance report</li> <li>• regular inspection / maintenance (protocol)</li> <li>• no further countermeasures possible (cannot be checked - only optically)</li> </ul>
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<p><b>material does not stick → "spaghetti salad"</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at the start of printing</li> <li>• during printing</li> <li>• leads to wasted material</li> </ul>	<p>3</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• regular cleaning of the printing surface</li> <li>• check the distance between the platform and nozzle</li> <li>• check the overhang angle in the print model and calculate d support structures</li> <li>• checking the printing parameters (layer height, extruded volume per unit of time, etc.)</li> <li>• establish stability in the printing frame (no accidental offsets by warping the machine frame → thus offset in the printing part)</li> </ul>
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<p><b>material extrusion fails</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extruder problem (clogging) / mechanical defect / heating failure</li> <li>• material feeder blocked</li> <li>• material torn</li> </ul>	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• kink protection for filament (filament guide → PTFE)</li> <li>• check for blockages in the hotend</li> </ul>
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