

# **PLA Tough**

## • Basic Info

**PLA** is the most common material in 3D printing as it's easy to print and inexpensive. Meanwhile, its stiffness and strength can meet most printing needs. It is worth mentioning that it can biodegrade in some artificial composting conditions. Bambu PLA Tough is a premium quality 3D printing filament that combines the benefits of regular PLA with added durability and strength. With 20% greater toughness and strength compared to regular PLA, Bambu PLA Tough is the ideal choice for applications that require enhanced mechanical properties. It also offers a more glossy and smooth finish compared to regular PLA, which means that it can be used for creating visually appealing objects and models.

### • Specifications

Subjects	Data
Diameter	1.75 mm
Net Filament Weight	1 kg
Spool Material	ABS (Temperature resistance 70 °C)
Spool Size	Diameter: 200 mm; Height: 67 mm

## • Recommended Printing Settings

Subjects	Data
Drying Settings before Printing	Blast Drying Oven: 55 °C, 8 h X1 Series Printer Heatbed: 65 - 75 °C, 12 h
Printing and Storage Humidity	< 20% RH (Sealed with desiccant)
Nozzle Size	0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8 mm
Nozzle Temperature	190 - 230 °C
Build Plate Type	Cool Plate, High Temperature Plate or Textured PEI Plate
Bed Surface Preparation	Glue
Bed Temperature	35 - 45 °C
Cooling Fan	Turn on

Printing Speed	< 300 mm/s	
Retraction Length	0.6 - 1.0 mm	
Retraction Speed	20 - 40 mm/s	
Chamber Temperature	25 - 45 °C	
Max Overhang Angle	55 °	
Max Bridging Length	30 mm	
Support Material	Support for PLA	

## • Properties

Bambu Lab has tested the differing aspects in the performance of PLA Tough material, including physical, mechanical, and chemical properties. Typical values are listed as followed:

Physical Properties			
Subjects	Testing Methods	Data	
Density	ISO 1183	1.26 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	
Melt Index	210 °C, 2.16 kg	44.2 ± 3.5 g/10 min	
Melting Temperature	DSC, 10 °C/min	158 °C	
Glass Transition Temperature	DSC, 10 °C/min	57 °C	
Crystallization Temperature	DSC, 10 °C/min	/	
Vicar Softening Temperature	ISO 306, GB/T 1633	58 °C	
Heat Deflection Temperature	ISO 75 1.8 MPa	53 °C	
Heat Deflection Temperature	ISO 75 0.45 MPa	55 °C	
Saturated Water Absorption Rate	25 °C, 55% RH	0.45%	

Mechanical Properties		
Subjects	Testing Methods	Data
Young's Modulus (X-Y)	ISO 527, GB/T 1040	2590 ± 210 MPa
Young's Modulus (Z)	ISO 527, GB/T 1040	2210 ± 180 MPa
Tensile Strength (X-Y)	ISO 527, GB/T 1040	36 ± 3 MPa
Tensile Strength (Z)	ISO 527, GB/T 1040	31 ± 4 MPa
Breaking Elongation Rate (X-Y)	ISO 527, GB/T 1040	8.2 ± 0.4 %
Breaking Elongation Rate (Z)	ISO 527, GB/T 1040	5.6 ± 0.6 %
Bending Modulus (X-Y)	ISO 178, GB/T 9341	2930 ± 150 MPa
Bending Modulus (Z)	ISO 178, GB/T 9341	2720 ± 180 MPa
Bending Strength (X-Y)	ISO 178, GB/T 9341	87 ± 4 MPa
Bending Strength (Z)	ISO 178, GB/T 9341	70 ± 4 MPa
		31.2 ± 2.6 kJ/m <sup>2</sup> ;
Impact Strength (X-Y)	ISO 179, GB/T 1043	11.5 ± 3.4 kJ/m² (notched)
Impact Strength (Z)	ISO 179, GB/T 1043	$12.3 \pm 0.6 \text{ kJ/m}^2$

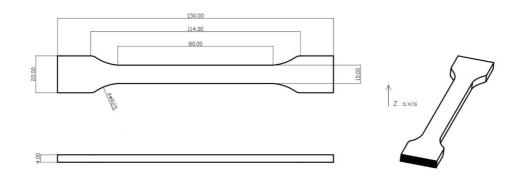
Other Physical and Chemical Properties		
Subjects	Data	
Odor	Odorless	
Composition	PLA	
Skin Hazards	No hazard	
Chemical Stability	Stable under normal storage and handling conditions	
Solubility	Insoluble in water	
Resistance to Acid	Not resistant	
Resistance to Alkali	Not resistant	
Resistance to Organic Solvent	Not resistant to some organic solvents	
Resistance to Oil and Grease	Resistant to most kinds of oil and grease	
Flammability	Flammable	
Combustion Products	Water, carbon oxides	
Odor of Combustion Products	Odorless	

## Specimen Test

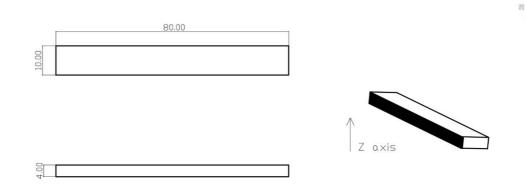
Specimen Printing Conditions			
Subjects	Data		
Nozzle Temperature	220 °C		
Bed Temperature	35 °C		
Printing Speed	200 mm/s		
Infill Density	100%		

\*All the specimens were annealed and dried at 55 °C for 8 h before testing. And the suggested annealing temperature of models printed with Bambu PLA Tough is 50 to 60 °C, and the time is 6 to 12 hours. The annealing effect depends on the annealing temperature, time and the model itself: size, structure, infill and other printing settings; some prints may deform and warp after annealing. When drying the filament and annealing the prints, it's required to use an oven that has big enough inside volume and can provides even temperature distribution, such as a blast drying oven (forced-air drying oven), and the filament and prints need to be away from the heater, and a micro-wave oven or kitchen oven is not compatible, otherwise the filament and prints can get damaged.

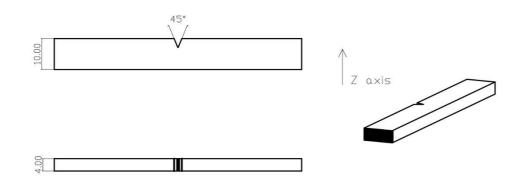
#### 1. Tensile Testing



2. Bending Testing



3. Impact Testing



# • Disclaimer

The performance values are tested by standard samples at Bambu Lab, and the values are for design reference and comparison only. Actual 3D printing model performance is related to many other factors, including printers, printing conditions, printing models, printing parameters, etc. In the process of using Bambu Lab 3D printing filaments, users are responsible for the legality, safety, and performance indicators of printing. Bambu Lab is not responsible for the use of materials and scenarios and is not responsible for any damage that occurs in the process of using our filaments.