

3D PRINTING MATERIALS CHEAT SHEET

Quick-reference guide comparing strength, flexibility, temperature resistance, and eco-credentials of Fiberlogy's most popular filaments. Use this sheet to select the right material for your 3D printing project based on technical performance and sustainability priorities.

Filament	Strength & Stiffness	Flexibility	Temp Resistance*	Eco-Credentials
Impact PLA	Up to 800% more impact strength than PLA; 50%	Rigid	220–245 °C (nozzle), 50–70 °C (bed)	Plant-based PLA (NatureWorks Ingeo), low
PLA+CF	High stiffness from 10% carbon fibre	Low	200–230 °C (higher for CF)	Standard PLA base; may require abrasive nozzle
Easy PET-G	Durable, low shrinkage, good layer adhesion	Moderate	220–235 °C	Recyclable PET, food-safe options
PETG+CF	Increased load durability and stiffness	Moderate-Low	230–250 °C	PET-based; CF adds wear on nozzle
Nylon PA12	High strength, chemical and abrasion resistant	High (~50% elongation)	255–270 °C (nozzle), 90–110 °C (bed)	Durable but moisture sensitive
Nylon PA12+CF	Enhanced rigidity and heat resistance (to 160)	Moderate	255–270 °C (nozzle), 90–110 °C (bed)	Technical-grade; enclosed print required
ABS / ABS PLUS	Impact-resistant; PLUS reduces warping	Moderate	250–265 °C (nozzle), 90–110 °C (bed)	Not biodegradable; ventilation
ASA	UV and weather resistant, similar to ABS	Moderate	255–270 °C (nozzle), 90–110 °C (bed)	Weatherproof but emits VOCs
FiberFlex 40D	Good tensile strength for TPU (Shore D40)	High (flexible)	200–240 °C; slower print speed	Not biodegradable; reusable spool
Refill (R-series)	Same as base material	Varies	As per material type	100% recycled filament; eco packaging