

Frequently Asked Questions

This FAQ covers common questions, practical tips, and potential pitfalls. If your question is not answered here, please check the existing discussion first, as it may already have been addressed. Otherwise, feel free to ask it in the post.



01

How do I access the customizer?

You can use Connector Generator directly online through the MakerWorld customizer. Go to [Connector Generator on MakerWorld.com](https://makerworld.com/en/customizer/connector-generator) and select *Customize* to get started.

02

Why do some changes not appear in the model?

Controls apply only where they are relevant. Pin settings affect the result only when `Display` is `Pin`, while arm, hub, stop, tilt, and support settings affect the connector. Support webs are disabled when `Arm Sizes` contains per-arm values, and a flat two-arm connector has no compatible arm pair for a web. Select the intended `Display` mode and check these dependencies first.

03

What dimensions define an arm and its socket?

`Arm Size` is the nominal internal diameter or width, `Arm Wall` grows outward on every side, and `Arm Length` extends the socket from the hub. `Hole Clearance` is added per side: for example, 0.2 mm increases the finished hole diameter or width by 0.4 mm. Measure the mating tube or bar and print a short test socket before committing to a large connector.

04

How are multiple arms arranged?

`Arm Count` selects two to six arms from a fixed sequence. `Start Upright` adds them in the order Top, Front, Right, Back, Left, Down; `Start Flat` uses Back, Front, Right, Left, Top, Down. With two arms, upright creates a right-angle connector while flat creates two opposing arms. Tilts are then applied to each arm in this same order.

05

How do the comma-separated arm values work?

Enter one value per arm, such as 0, 15, 0, -15. Values correspond to the arm order for the selected `Arm Orientation`; extra values are ignored. Missing, blank, or invalid X/Y tilt entries use 0. Missing `Arm Sizes` entries use the main `Arm Size`. Set `Arm Sizes` to 0 or leave it empty to disable variable sizing and use one size for every arm.

06

How do X and Y tilt affect an arm?

`Arm X Tilt Angles` and `Arm Y Tilt Angles` tilt each arm relative to its attached orientation. This means the same number can point different world-space directions on different arms. Make small adjustments, inspect all sockets from several views, and check that heavily tilted arms do not collide or leave a weak hub connection.

07

Why did the support webs disappear?

`Support Enabled` adds permanent reinforcing webs between compatible arms; these are part of the connector, not removable slicer supports. Webs require one shared `Arm Size`, so any active per-arm sizing disables them. A flat two-arm connector also has no webs because its arms oppose each other. `Support Taper` controls how far a web extends along the arms, while `Support Thickness` controls its thickness and is limited by the hub radius. Webs reduce stress at selected junctions.

08

What does Hub Stop do?

When `Hub Stop` is off, the hub receives a central cutout that can connect the arm passages. Turning it on preserves material in the hub center, creating an internal stop that limits insertion depth. Use it when tubes should seat against the center; leave it off when you need the most open path through the hub.

09

How do Auto hub and hole shapes behave?

Setting `Hub Shape` to `Auto` follows `Arm Shape`; the only manual hub override is `Square`. Setting `Hole Shape` to `Auto` also follows `Arm Shape`, while its manual choices let round, square, octagonal, or hexagonal stock fit inside a differently shaped arm. Mixed shapes can create uneven wall thickness near corners, so inspect the result when `Arm Wall` is small.

10

What is the separate Pin display for?

Set `Display` to `Pin` to generate a matching solid pin using `Pin Length` and `Pin Chamfer`. Its cross-section follows `Hole Shape` and uses the main `Arm Size`; it does not use per-arm sizes or enlarge itself by `Hole Clearance`. The connector socket therefore retains the selected clearance around the pin. The chamfer is automatically limited to half the pin size.

11

What does Mirror change?

Set `Mirror` to `Mirror across X-axis` or `Mirror across Y-axis` to reflect the complete connector or pin. This is most useful for asymmetric tilt lists or one-sided arrangements. It changes handedness without changing the entered dimensions, clearance, or list order.