

Stepping & Servo Motor Controller

C-872

Instructions Manual

(For designers' use)

USER'S MANUAL

Please ensure to read and understand this Instructions Manual before using the Product. Please keep this Instructions Manual at hand so that it is always available for reference.

PR0777-2

Introduction

This User's Manual describes the method of dealing with "STEPPING AND SERVO MOTOR CONTROLLER C-872", which set weight in specification in order to have a product used safely correctly for the designer of the control system using the stepping motor or servo motor.

Before using this product, carefully read this User's Manual to have a sufficient understanding of the functions.

Keep this User's Manual on hand so that you can refer to it whenever you want.

Description of Safety

Correct operation procedures are essential.

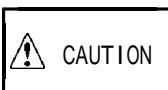
If you use in a wrong way, an unexpected accident may occur to cause personal injuries or damage of your properties.

Many of the possible accidents can be avoided if you have a preliminary knowledge about dangerous situations. For this purpose, this User's Manual describes the precautions if any dangerous situation can be anticipated.

Such descriptions are given in terms of the following symbols and signal words.



Death or serious injury may be caused by incorrect handling.



Slight injury or damage of your properties may be caused by incorrect handling.

Before use

This product is not designed for use in the equipment related to nuclear power, aerospace equipment, vehicles, marine vessels, medical equipment directly in touch with human body, equipment anticipated to give a serious impact to properties, and other equipment required to provide high reliability.

If connection which was mistaken for this product is made, this product has a possibility of damaging. Please make connection carefully. Refer to the 14. chapters for detailed contents.

This product is provided with a LIMIT (overtravel) signal to prevent mechanical damage.

This signal is an ACTIVE OFF input. Accordingly, even if the system does not use the LIMIT signal, connect an external power supply for coupler so that the LIMIT signal may be put into the NORMAL ON state to output pulses.

For details, refer to 14-2.

This product is surely used for within this description of the specification method of this manual, and the limits of specification.

Before connecting this product to the expansion slot, certain setting operations must be done for the circuit board. Refer to the following sections for the setting:

- 4 - 2 . Board identifier port ----- page 1 4
- 1 0 . Initial Specification ----- page 6 5
- 1 1 . Interrupts ----- page 6 6
- 1 5 - 2 . Board Shape and Dimensions ----- page 8 5

For details of applied functions referred to in this manual, see the separately issued the User's Manual [Applied Functions Part].

Contents

	Page.
1 . OVERVIEW	7
2 . BASIC CONFIGURATION	
2-1. Function Block Diagram	7
2-2. Description of Blocks	8
3 . SPECIFICATIONS	
3-1. PCI bus Specification	9
3-2. Basic Functions	9
3-3. Ratings	10
3-4. Options	10
3-5. Applied Functions	11
4 . SETTING I/O PORTS	
4-1. I/O Port Table	13
4-2. Setting the board identifier port and rotary switch	14
4-3. DRIVE COMMAND PORT	14
4-4. DRIVE DATA1,2,3 PORT (WRITE)	14
4-5. DRIVE DATA1,2,3 PORT (READ)	14
4-6. COUNTER COMMAND PORT	14
4-7. COUNTER DATA1,2,3 PORT (WRITE)	14
4-8. STATUS1 PORT	15
4-9. STATUS2 PORT	15
4-10. STATUS3 PORT	16
4-11. STATUS4 PORT	16
4-12. STATUS5 PORT	17
4-13. General-purpose I/O PORT	17
5 . DETAILS OF DRIVE FUNCTIONS	
5-1. JOG DRIVE Function	18
5-2. SCAN DRIVE Function	18
5-3. INDEX DRIVE Function	19
5-4. Drive Speed Change Function	19
5-5. Machine Origin Detecting Function (ORIGIN DRIVE)	20
5-6. Machine Origin Detecting Function Using Limit Sensor	20
5-7. S-RATE SCAN DRIVE Function	21
5-8. S-RATE INDEX DRIVE Function	21
5-9. S-RATE DRIVE Parameter Adjusting Function	22
5-10. Slow Stop Function	24
5-11. Fast Stop Function	24
5-12. LIMIT Stop Function	24
5-13. Function for Servo Driver	24
5-14. Current Position Reading Function	24
5-15. Interrupt Request Function	25
5-16. Speed Data Hz Unit Setting Function	25
5-17. DRIVE TYPE Switching Function	25
5-18. Present Speed Reading Function	26
5-19. Set Data Reading Function	26

6 . DESCRIPTION OF BASIC FUNCTION DRIVE COMMANDS AND OPERATION SEQUENCES

6-1. Basic Function DRIVE Command Table -----	2 7
6-2. Special Command Table -----	2 8
6-3. NO OPERATION Command -----	2 8
6-4. SPEC INITIALIZE1 Command -----	2 9
6-5. PULSE COUNTER INITIALIZE Command -----	3 0
6-6. ADDRESS INITIALIZE Command -----	3 3
6-7. ADDRESS READ Command -----	3 3
6-8. SERVO RESET Command -----	3 4
6-9. RATE SET Command -----	3 4
6-10. LSPD SET Command -----	3 4
6-11. HSPD SET Command -----	3 5
6-12. DFL COUNTER INITIALIZE Command -----	3 6
6-13. SET DATA READ Command -----	3 8
6-14. +/-JOG Command -----	3 9
6-15. +/-SCAN Command -----	3 9
6-16. INCREMENTAL INDEX Command -----	3 9
6-17. ABSOLUTE INDEX Command -----	4 0
6-18. CSPD SET Command -----	4 0
6-19. OFFSET PULSE SET Command -----	4 1
6-20. ORIGIN DELAY SET Command -----	4 1
6-21. ORIGIN FLAG RESET Command -----	4 1
6-22. ORIGIN Command -----	4 2
6-23. SRATE SET Command -----	4 2
6-24. SLSPD SET Command -----	4 3
6-25. SHSPD SET Command -----	4 3
6-26. SSRATE ADJUST Command -----	4 4
6-27. SERATE ADJUST Command -----	4 4
6-28. SCSPD1 ADJUST Command -----	4 5
6-29. SCSPD2 ADJUST Command -----	4 5
6-30. +/-S-RATE SCAN Command -----	4 6
6-31. S-RATE INCREMENTAL INDEX Command -----	4 6
6-32. S-RATE ABSOLUTE INDEX Command -----	4 6
6-33. ERROR STATUS READ Command -----	4 7
6-34. SPEED CHANGE Command -----	4 7
6-35. INT MASK Command -----	4 8
6-36. PORT SELECT Command -----	4 9
6-37. SLOW STOP Command -----	4 9
6-38. FAST STOP Command -----	4 9
6-39. COUNTER READ -----	5 0
6-40. SPEED READ -----	5 0

7 . MACHINE ORIGIN DETECTING FUNCTION

7-1. Machine Origin Detection Types -----	5 1
7-2. ORG-0 Type -----	5 2
7-3. ORG-1 Type -----	5 2
7-4. ORG-2 Type -----	5 3
7-5. ORG-3 Type -----	5 3
7-6. ORG-4 Type -----	5 4
7-7. ORG-5 Type -----	5 4
7-8. ORG-10 Type -----	5 5
7-9. ORG-11 Type -----	5 6
7-10. ORG-12 Type -----	5 6
7-11. Sensor Arrangement -----	5 7
7-12. Detecting Conditions -----	5 7
7-13. Other Functions -----	5 7

8 . DETAILS OF COUNTER FUNCTIONS	
8-1. Function Block Diagram	5 8
8-2. ADDRESS COUNTER Function	5 9
8-3. PULSE COUNTER Function	5 9
8-4. DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER Function	6 0
8-5. Details of COMPARATOR Function	6 1
9 . DESCRIPTION OF PULSE COUNTER AND DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER COMMAND	
9-1. Command Table	6 2
9-2. PULSE COUNTER PRESET Command	6 2
9-3. PULSE COUNTER COMPARE REGISTER1 SET Command	6 3
9-4. PULSE COUNTER COMPARE REGISTER2 SET Command	6 3
9-5. PULSE COUNTER COMPARE REGISTER3 SET Command	6 3
9-6. PULSE COUNTER COMPARE REGISTER4 SET Command	6 3
9-7. PULSE COUNTER COMPARE REGISTER5 SET Command	6 3
9-8. DFL COUNTER PRESET Command	6 3
9-9. DFL COUNTER COMPARE REGISTER1 SET Command	6 4
9-10. DFL COUNTER COMPARE REGISTER2 SET Command	6 4
10 . INITIAL SPECIFICATIONS TABLE	6 5
11 . INTERRUPTS	
11-1. Interrupt Request Signals upon Termination of Command	6 6
11-2. Interrupt Request Signal from PULSE COUNTER and DFL COUNTER	6 6
11-3. Interrupt Pin Arrangement	6 6
11-4. Precautions on Using Interrupts	6 6
12 . TIMING	
12-1. JOG DRIVE Timing	6 7
12-2. SCAN DRIVE/S-RATE SCAN DRIVE Timing	6 7
12-3. INDEX DRIVE/S-RATE INDEX DRIVE Timing	6 7
12-4. ORIGIN DRIVE Timing	6 7
12-5. SPEED CHANGE TIMING	6 8
12-6. $\overline{\text{DEND}}$ Signal Confirmation Timing	6 9
12-7. SLOW STOP Timing	6 9
12-8. FAST STOP Timing (1)	6 9
12-9. FAST STOP Timing (2)	7 0
12-10. LIMIT STOP Timing	7 0
12-11. EA/EB Clock Input Timing	7 1
12-12. RDYINT Timing	7 1
12-13. CNTINT Timing	7 2
12-14. DFLINT Timing	7 3
12-15. RESET Timing	7 4
12-16. BUS Timing	7 4
13 . USER CONNECTOR AND I/O CIRCUIT	
13-1. User Connector J1, 2 Pin Arrangement	7 6
13-2. J1 Signal Table	7 6
13-3. J2 Signal Table	7 8
13-4. I/O Circuit	8 0
14 . CONNECTIONS	
14-1. Connection to the Driver	8 1
14-2. Connection Examples of a LIMIT Switch or Sensor	8 2
14-3. Connection Example of the Origin Sensor	8 2
15 . BOARD EDGE CONNECTOR AND BOARD SHAPE	
15-1. Board Connector(CN1) Signal Table	8 4
15-2. Board Shape and Dimensions	8 5

16 . CONTROL PROGRAM EXAMPLES	
16-1. INITIALIZE Program Example	8 8
16-2. JOG DRIVE Program Example	8 9
16-3. SCAN DRIVE Program Example	8 9
16-4. Example of INDEX DRIVE Program Specified in Absolute Value	9 0
16-5. ORIGIN DRIVE Program Example	9 1
16-6. PULSE COUNTER Read Program Example	9 2
17 . TROUBLESHOOTING	9 3
18 . DATA TABLES	
18-1. L-TYPE RATE Data Table	9 5
18-2. M-TYPE RATE Data Table	9 5
18-3. H-TYPE RATE Data Table	9 5
18-4. RATE Curve Graph	9 5
19 . SAFETY DESIGN PRECAUTIONS	9 7
20 . C - 872 ALL COMMAND TABLES	
20-1. DRIVE Command Table	9 8
20-2. Special Command Table	9 9

1 . OVERVIEW

The C-872, equipped with 8 independently functioning axes, is a high performance controller that can be directly connected to the PCI bus expansion slot based on PCI Local Bus Specification Rev. 2.1.

It is designed to offer control for both servo and stepping motors. Its board is a compact half-size (107 x 175). Equipped with our high grade chip controller MCC05v2, the pulse generator permits motor control using easier-to-operate command type.

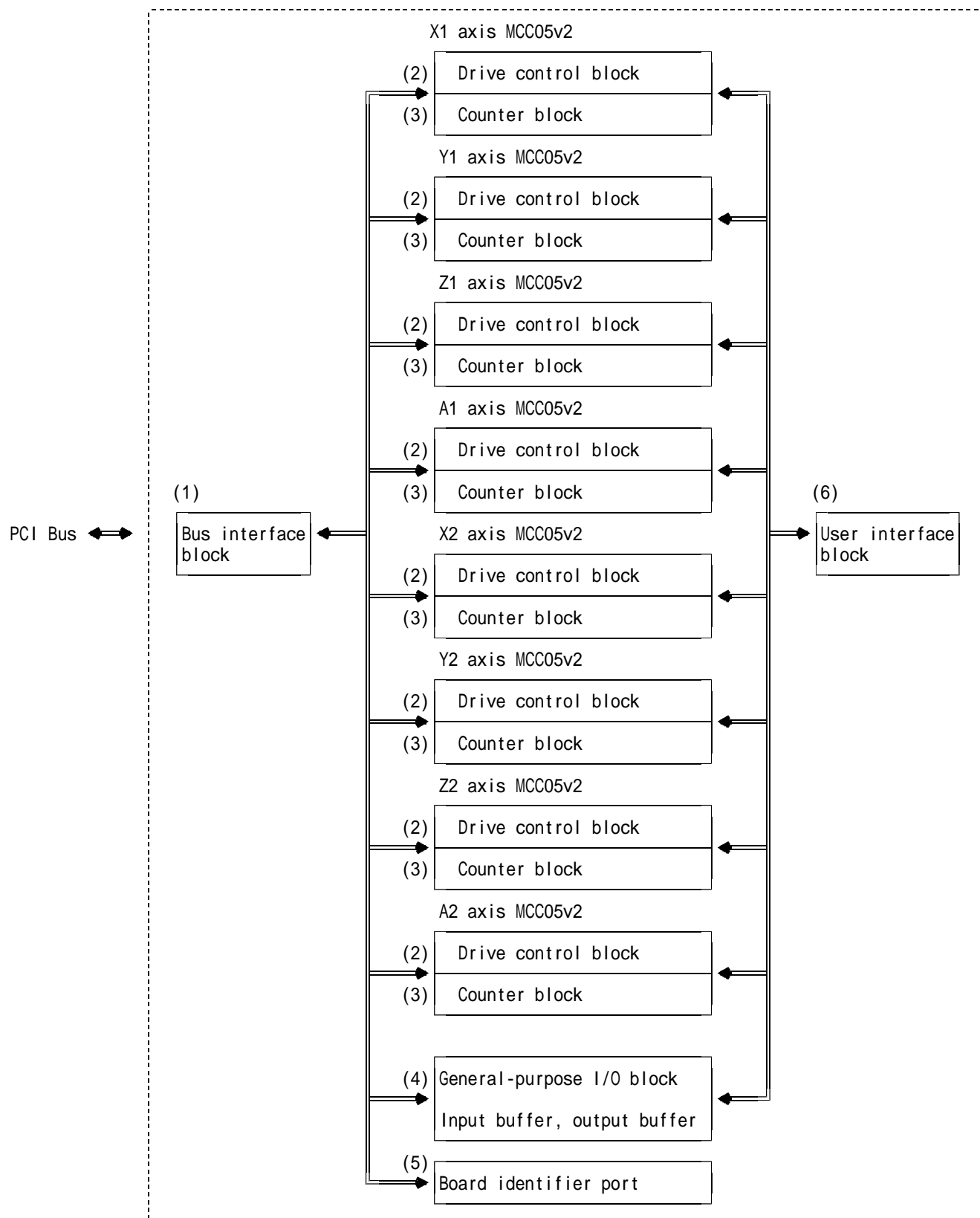
The multi-function PULSE COUNTER and DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER on the MCC05v2 enable chip controller to count feedback pulses from a servo driver as well as detecting step-out of a stepping motor with the encoder.

Since the C-872 are provided with the 8 independent axes, the first axis, the second axis, the third axis, the fourth axis, the fifth axis, the sixth axis, the seventh axis, and the eighth axis are called X1 axis, Y1 axis, Z1 axis, A1 axis, X2 axis, Y2 axis, Z2 axis, and A2 axis respectively.

As a rule, the following description will be given about only the X1 axis.

2 . BASIC CONFIGURATION

2-1. Function Block Diagram



2-2. Description of Blocks

(1) Bus interface block

Interface block with the PCI bus.

This block consists of the interface IC dedicated to PCI bus and a serial EEPROM, etc.

(2) Drive control blocks

These blocks output serial pulses for motor control. The blocks mount pulse generators MCC05v2 for individual 8 axes, so the 8 axes can be independently driven.

For distinction among the 8 axes, these drive control blocks are called X1 axis MCC05v2, Y1 axis MCC05v2, Z1 axis MCC05v2, A1 axis MCC05v2, X2 axis MCC05v2, Y2 axis MCC05v2, Z2 axis MCC05v2, and A2 axis MCC05v2 respectively.

(3) Counter blocks

This counter block consists of the ADDRESS COUNTER, general purpose PULSE COUNTER and DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER. The ADDRESS COUNTER is used for counting pulses from the MCC05v2, the general purpose PULSE COUNTER is used for counting external 90° phase shifted clocks and the DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER is used for counting deviation of these pulses.

This block allows to read a counting any time as needed, preset a count or interrupt at any counting (or deviation level).

(4) General-purpose I/O block

This block is provided with 8 inputs and 8 outputs isolated by photo coupler.

Because of a +24V coupler interface, it can control relays and solenoid valves.

The host controls this block completely independent of the other blocks.

(5) Board identifier port

When more than two C-872s are used, the boards must be numbered. This is used only for the port.

(6) User interface block

Interface block for signals of the servo/stepping motor drivers and sensors, etc.

3 . S P E C I F I C A T I O N S

3-1. Compact PCI Local Bus Specification

- (1) PCI Local Bus Specification Rev. 2.1

- (2) Bus interface

32 BIT BUS(inside 8 BIT), 5V signaling environment, 33MHz clock

- ### (3) Compact PCI configuration register

31	16 15				0	Offset
Device ID(1060h)			Vendor ID(152Eh)		00h	
Status			Command		04h	
Base Class(0Eh)	Sub Class(80h)		Prog.I/F(00h)	Revision ID(00h)		08h
BIST	Header Type(00h)		Latency Timer	Cache Line Size		0Ch
Base Address Register 0 : Reserved(Cannot use)						10h
Base Address Register 1 : Base Address of C-872						14h
Base Address Register 2 : Reserved						18h
Reserved						1Ch
						20h
						24h
Cardbus CIS Pointer						28h
Subsystem ID(00h)			Subsystem Vendor ID(00h)			2Ch
Expansion ROM Base Address : Reserved						30h
Reserved						34h
Reserved						38h
Max_Lat	Min_Gnt		Interrupt pin(01h)	Interrupt Line		3Ch

- #### (4) Interrupt

- INTA#
- Resets interrupt by STATUS PORT READ of the interrupt request axis.

- ### (5) Dimensions

5V SHORT CARD (107mm x 175mm x 17mm)

3-2. Basic Functions

- (1) Drive function

JOG 1-pulse drive

SCAN Continuous drive until a stop command is input.

INDEX Positioning drive up to the specified number of pulses or the specified address.

ORIGIN A series of drive until machine origin detection (9-type detection type).

S-RATE SCAN The same as SCAN. Drive with S-shaped acceleration and deceleration.

S-RATE INDEX The same as INDEX. Drive with S-shaped acceleration and deceleration.

* "SCAN DRIVE" and "INDEX DRIVE", as used in this manual, do not include "S-RATE SCAN DRIVE" and "S-RATE INDEX DRIVE", respectively.

- (2) Number of drive pulses

JOG 1 pulse/drive

SCAN,S-RATE SCAN Up to infinite pulses/drive

INDEX,S-RATE INDEX 0 to 8,388,607 pulses/drive (when relative is specified)
0 to 16,777,214 pulses/drive (when absolute is specified)

- (3) Speed/rate range

Speed range 1Hz to 3.3MHz

Rate range 1030ms/1000Hz to 0.004ms/1000Hz

- #### (4) Speed data Hz unit setting function

The output pulse speed can be set in 1 to 3,333,333Hz.

- (5) Acceleration/deceleration time constant(RATE) individual setting function

An acceleration time constant and a deceleration time constant can be separately set.

(Enabled in applied function for S-RATE SCAN and S-RATE INDEX DRIVE.)

(6) DRIVE SPEED change function

You can change a SCAN DRIVE or INDEX DRIVE speed to any desired speed while the drive is taking place. (This feature, however, is not available when different time constants are specified for the acceleration and deceleration at INDEX DRIVE.)

(7) ADDRESS COUNTER function

The ADDRESS COUNTER counts the absolute address of the pulse output from the MCC05v2 and allows to read the count data any time as needed.

(8) PULSE COUNTER function

The PULSE COUNTER can always read out output pulses and 90° phase difference clocks or CW/CCW independent clocks from the servo driver and read out count data. Five COMPARE REGISTERS are connected to the PULSE COUNTER, so this permits detecting an optional count value.

(9) DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER function

The DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER counts deviation between the output pulse and the 90° phase differentiated external clock or the mutually independent external CW and CCW clocks. It allows to read the count data any time as needed.

Two COMPARE REGISTERs on the DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER enables to detect any deviation level.

Other than determining deviation level, this counter offers independent counting of the external 90° phase differentiated clock or the mutually independent external CW and CCW clocks.

(10)Function for fast/slow stop by LIMIT STOP

Two stop types using the LIMIT signal, namely, fast and slow, are available and can be specified by user program.

(11)Function for the servo driver

A function for the END signal and deviation COUNTER RESET signal of the servo driver is provided.

(12) Interrupt generating function

An interrupt can be generated for the PCI bus master.

RDYINT interrupt Interrupt request signal (RDYINT) that is generated upon termination of a command.

CNTINT interrupt Interrupt request signal (CNTINT) that is generated at an optional count value of the PULSE COUNTER.

DFLINT interrupt Interrupt request signal (DFLINT) that is generated at an optional count value of the DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER.

(13)ORIGIN DRIVE function using the limit sensor

The ORIGIN DRIVE using the limit sensor is available, too.

(14)Current speed read function

You can read current speed during the drive.

(15) Setup data read function

It allows you to read the user program specified settings for HSPD, LSPD, RATE, SPEC INITIALIZE and such.

3-3. Ratings

- (1) Power supply voltage : + 5 V \pm 5 % 1 . 6 A m a x
+ 2 4 V \pm 2 V 4 3 0 m A m a x (at EXTV is +24V) (for photo coupler interface)
- (2) Ambient temperature : 0 to 4 5
- (3) Ambient humidity : 8 0 % R H or less (without dew condensation)
- (4) Mass : Approx 0.2 kg

3-4. Options

Optional functions are prepared for the C-872. For details, Please contact us.

3-5. Applied Functions

For the C-872, Applied functions are available in addition to the basic functions shown in 3-1. to order to meet the requirements of various users' specifications.

For the details on these applied functions, refer to the User's Manual [Applied Functions Part].

(1) Applied Drive Functions

SPECIAL SCANThe drive is similar to SCAN DRIVE but the speed can be adjusted during the drive.

SPECIAL INDEX.....The drive is similar to INDEX DRIVE but the speed can be adjusted during the drive.

SERIAL INDEXThe drive executes previously set drive patterns continuously without stop.

SPECIAL SERIAL INDEX...SERIAL INDEX DRIVE where a rate can be set for each section.

SENSOR INDEX ...Combining the INDEX DRIVE and SENSOR input detection, this drive implements the positioning.

SENSOR SCANDRIVE where SCAN DRIVE and SENSOR input detections are combined to provide positioning.

* The description of "SCAN DRIVE" and "INDEX DRIVE" in this Manual does not include the application DRIVE.

(2) INDEX Change Function During Drive

It enables to change the specified pulse number or the address during the INDEX DRIVE.

(3) RATE Change Function During Drive

It enables to change an acceleration/deceleration time constant during the SCAN DRIVE.

(4) DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER Input Clock Change Function

It enables to change to divide input clocks (MCC05v2 output, or pulse or EA or EB input) to the DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER. EA and EB are disabled for a controller not capable of accepting external clock input.

(5) DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER Comparator Detecting Condition Select Function

It enables to select detecting method of the DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER comparator1 and 2 from , or = .

(6) DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER Compare Resistor Setup Switching Function

It enables to select an absolute value or signed value for the comparison made between the DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER and the COMPARE REGISTER.

(7) Acceleration/Deceleration Time Constant Parameter Setting Function

Acceleration/deceleration time constant can be freely set by parameter.

(8) Speed Data Setting Method Changing Function

Output pulses are generally set in Hz in the Hz setting mode, but it is possible to change this mode to the reference clock magnification setting mode, in which output pulses are set to any integer times of the reference clock.

(9) First Output Pulse Width Selecting Function

The width of the first active pulse after drive start can be selected from any of half period, 100 μ s fixed period and 20 μ s fixed period.

(10)Pulse Output Pattern Changing Function

Pulse output pattern is generally separate between CW and CCW, but this can be changed to the direction designated output pattern.

(11)Triangular Drive Prevention Function

In order to avoid the triangular drive which starts decelerating without reaching the high speed in the S-RATE INDEX DRIVE due to shortage of pulse number, this function enables to designate pulse number for the top constant speed in advance and to secure constant speed operating ranges.

(12)END PULSE Drive Function

In order to reduce damping at the end of the INDEX DRIVE and the S-RATE INDEX DRIVE, this function enables to make a continuous drive of designated frequency and of designated pulse number after the end of deceleration up to the low speed.

(13)Origin Drive Direction Changing Function

The precondition for origin drive is that the $\overline{\text{ORG}}$ (or $\overline{\text{NORG}}$) sensor has been installed at the -(CCW) limit side along works, but the origin drive direction changing function enables to install the $\overline{\text{ORG}}$ (or $\overline{\text{NORG}}$) sensor on the +(CW) limit side.

(14)Margin Time Function

In order to prevent the origin drive from malfunctioning due to hunting, this function enables to insert a margin time between the sensor signal detection and the pulse stop.

(15)SOFT LIMIT Function

This function allows you to set up CW or CCW SOFT LIMIT.

(16)DEND ERROR Detection Function

If active level of $\overline{\text{DEND}}$ signal is not returned during the predetermined time span, this function ends the drive forcibly by setting 1 to the error bit of STATUS1 PORT.

(17)Origin Sensor Type Select Function

This function allows you to switch the $\overline{\text{ORG}}$ sensor detection approach from the edge sensing to the level sensing.

(18)ORIGIN ERROR Detection Function

Specifying the maximum number of pulses to be output during the CONSTANT SCAN DRIVE process and JOG DRIVE process, this function can end the drive forcibly if the sensor fails to make detection during that range of pulse number.

(19)PO Input Function

This function offers origin detection utilizing PO (excitation) output signal from stepping motor drivers. When PO input is enabled, ANDing of $\overline{\text{PO}}$ signal and $\overline{\text{ORG}}$ signal is output as $\overline{\text{ORG}}$ signal.

(20)AUTO DRST Output Function

This function automatically outputs $\overline{\text{DRST}}$ signal as the machine origin detection completed.

(21)Special DRST Output Function

This function allows you to constantly generate $\overline{\text{DRST}}$ output.

(22) Asymmetric S-RATE DRIVE function

Acceleration/deceleration constant can be set separately in the S-shaped DRIVE.

(23) S-RATE DRIVE triangular drive workaround function

The DRIVE profile is rounded automatically when there are few output pulses in the S-shaped DRIVE, thereby working around the triangular drive. It should be noted, however, that this is disabled in the asymmetric S-RATE DRIVE.

(24) SPEED/RATE CHANGE speed increase function

The operation from the writing of CHANGE command is performed on the real time basis in the SCAN DRIVE.

(25) AUTO CHANGE function

The SPEED and RATE are changed automatically according to the preset number of output pulses, speed or time.

(26) DRIVE calculation function

The number of acceleration pulses, acceleration time and INDEX DRIVE drive time can be obtained by simulated calculation.

4 . I / O P O R T S

4-1. I/O Port Table

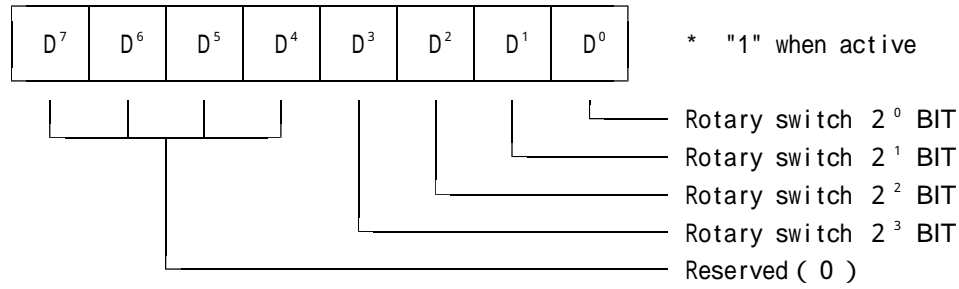
Axis	Low-order Address	P O R T name	R/W
X1 axis MCC05v2	0 0 _H	DRIVE COMMAND	w r i t e
	0 1 _H	DRIVE DATA1	
	0 2 _H	DRIVE DATA2	
	0 3 _H	DRIVE DATA3	
	0 4 _H	COUNTER COMMAND	
	0 5 _H	COUNTER DATA1	
	0 6 _H	COUNTER DATA2	
	0 7 _H	COUNTER DATA3	
	0 0 _H	STATUS1	r e a d
	0 1 _H	DRIVE DATA1	
	0 2 _H	DRIVE DATA2	
	0 3 _H	DRIVE DATA3	
	0 4 _H	STATUS2	
	0 5 _H	STATUS3	
	0 6 _H	STATUS4	
	0 7 _H	STATUS5	
Y1 axis MCC05v2	1 0 _H	DRIVE COMMAND	w r i t e
	1 1 _H	DRIVE DATA1	
	1 2 _H	DRIVE DATA2	
	1 3 _H	DRIVE DATA3	
	1 4 _H	COUNTER COMMAND	
	1 5 _H	COUNTER DATA1	
	1 6 _H	COUNTER DATA2	
	1 7 _H	COUNTER DATA3	
	1 0 _H	STATUS1	r e a d
	1 1 _H	DRIVE DATA1	
	1 2 _H	DRIVE DATA2	
	1 3 _H	DRIVE DATA3	
	1 4 _H	STATUS2	
	1 5 _H	STATUS3	
	1 6 _H	STATUS4	
	1 7 _H	STATUS5	
Z1 axis MCC05v2	2 0 _H	DRIVE COMMAND	w r i t e
	2 1 _H	DRIVE DATA1	
	2 2 _H	DRIVE DATA2	
	2 3 _H	DRIVE DATA3	
	2 4 _H	COUNTER COMMAND	
	2 5 _H	COUNTER DATA1	
	2 6 _H	COUNTER DATA2	
	2 7 _H	COUNTER DATA3	
	2 0 _H	STATUS1	r e a d
	2 1 _H	DRIVE DATA1	
	2 2 _H	DRIVE DATA2	
	2 3 _H	DRIVE DATA3	
	2 4 _H	STATUS2	
	2 5 _H	STATUS3	
	2 6 _H	STATUS4	
	2 7 _H	STATUS5	
A1 axis MCC05v2	3 0 _H	DRIVE COMMAND	w r i t e
	3 1 _H	DRIVE DATA1	
	3 2 _H	DRIVE DATA2	
	3 3 _H	DRIVE DATA3	
	3 4 _H	COUNTER COMMAND	
	3 5 _H	COUNTER DATA1	
	3 6 _H	COUNTER DATA2	
	3 7 _H	COUNTER DATA3	
	3 0 _H	STATUS1	r e a d
	3 1 _H	DRIVE DATA1	
	3 2 _H	DRIVE DATA2	
	3 3 _H	DRIVE DATA3	
	3 4 _H	STATUS2	
	3 5 _H	STATUS3	
	3 6 _H	STATUS4	
	3 7 _H	STATUS5	
	6 0 _H	General-purpose I/O 1	R/W
	7 0 _H	Board identifier	R

Axis	Low-order Address	P O R T name	R/W
X2 axis MCC05v2	0 8 _H	DRIVE COMMAND	w r i t e
	0 9 _H	DRIVE DATA1	
	0 A _H	DRIVE DATA2	
	0 B _H	DRIVE DATA3	
	0 C _H	COUNTER COMMAND	
	0 D _H	COUNTER DATA1	
	0 E _H	COUNTER DATA2	
	0 F _H	COUNTER DATA3	
	0 8 _H	STATUS1	r e a d
	0 9 _H	DRIVE DATA1	
	0 A _H	DRIVE DATA2	
	0 B _H	DRIVE DATA3	
	0 C _H	STATUS2	
	0 D _H	STATUS3	
	0 E _H	STATUS4	
	0 F _H	STATUS5	
Y2 axis MCC05v2	1 8 _H	DRIVE COMMAND	w r i t e
	1 9 _H	DRIVE DATA1	
	1 A _H	DRIVE DATA2	
	1 B _H	DRIVE DATA3	
	1 C _H	COUNTER COMMAND	
	1 D _H	COUNTER DATA1	
	1 E _H	COUNTER DATA2	
	1 F _H	COUNTER DATA3	
	1 8 _H	STATUS1	r e a d
	1 9 _H	DRIVE DATA1	
	1 A _H	DRIVE DATA2	
	1 B _H	DRIVE DATA3	
	1 C _H	STATUS2	
	1 D _H	STATUS3	
	1 E _H	STATUS4	
	1 F _H	STATUS5	
Z2 axis MCC05v2	2 8 _H	DRIVE COMMAND	w r i t e
	2 9 _H	DRIVE DATA1	
	2 A _H	DRIVE DATA2	
	2 B _H	DRIVE DATA3	
	2 C _H	COUNTER COMMAND	
	2 D _H	COUNTER DATA1	
	2 E _H	COUNTER DATA2	
	2 F _H	COUNTER DATA3	
	2 8 _H	STATUS1	r e a d
	2 9 _H	DRIVE DATA1	
	2 A _H	DRIVE DATA2	
	2 B _H	DRIVE DATA3	
	2 C _H	STATUS2	
	2 D _H	STATUS3	
	2 E _H	STATUS4	
	2 F _H	STATUS5	
A2 axis MCC05v2	3 8 _H	DRIVE COMMAND	w r i t e
	3 9 _H	DRIVE DATA1	
	3 A _H	DRIVE DATA2	
	3 B _H	DRIVE DATA3	
	3 C _H	COUNTER COMMAND	
	3 D _H	COUNTER DATA1	
	3 E _H	COUNTER DATA2	
	3 F _H	COUNTER DATA3	
	3 8 _H	STATUS1	r e a d
	3 9 _H	DRIVE DATA1	
	3 A _H	DRIVE DATA2	
	3 B _H	DRIVE DATA3	
	3 C _H	STATUS2	
	3 D _H	STATUS3	
	3 E _H	STATUS4	
	3 F _H	STATUS5	
	6 8 _H	General-purpose I/O 2	R/W

4-2. Setting the board identifier port and rotary switch

(1) Board identifier port

This is a port to read out the board number assigned by the rotary switch.



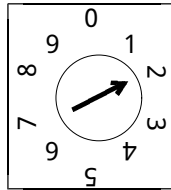
(2) Setting the rotary switch

C-872 board numbers are assigned by the rotary switch on the board.

If more than two C-872s are used, numbers must be assigned artificially.

Set them by avoiding possible overlaps. When only one C-872 is used, set the rotary switch to "0". (This setting is made at the time of shipment).

The following sketch shows the example where the board is set to 2.



4-3. DRIVE COMMAND PORT

Used to write a drive command. For the details of commands, refer to Chapter 6.

4-4. DRIVE DATA1,2,3 PORT (WRITE)

Various data are written by each drive command.

4-5. DRIVE DATA1,2,3 PORT (READ)

Used to read various data.

When reading data by the ADDRESS READ command, SET DATA READ command and ERROR STATUS READ command, confirm BUSY BIT=0 in STATUS1 after writing a command.

Reading the count data of the PULSE COUNTER, DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER and ADDRESS COUNTER is always enabled.

4-6. COUNTER COMMAND PORT

Used to write a command to control the PULSE COUNTER and DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER.

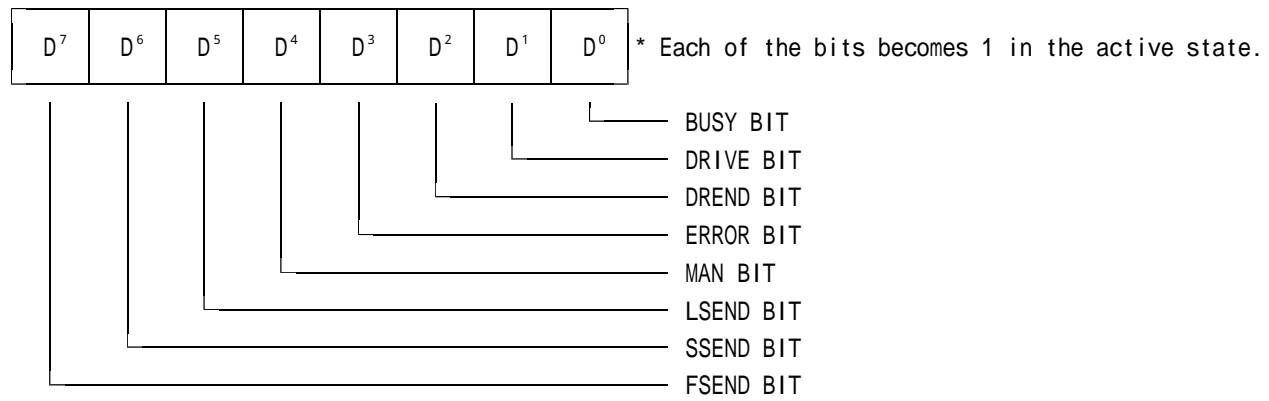
For the details of commands, refer to Chapter 9.

4-7. COUNTER DATA1,2,3 PORT (WRITE)

Used to write various data by counter command.

4-8. STATUS1 PORT

Used to read the current status of each axis. This read operation is always enabled.



- BUSY BIT** : When this bit is 0, it indicates that writing a command to the corresponding axis is enabled. When this bit is 1, it indicates that the corresponding axis is in the driving status or in the data processing status. The command is ignored. A command must be written after confirming BUSY BIT=0. However, special commands(refer to the paragraph 6-2) can be written even when BUSY BIT=1.
- DRIVE BIT** : When this bit is 1, it indicates that the corresponding axis is in the driving status.
- DREND BIT** : When this bit is 1, it indicates that the drive of the corresponding axis has been terminated (Note 1,3). Judge the termination of driving when multiple control. This bit is reset by writing the next command.
- ERROR BIT** : This bit indicates that the written command is undefined or has a data error(Note 1,3). You can check description of the error using the ERROR STATUS READ Command. This bit is reset by writing the next command.
- MAN BIT** : This bit is not used on this product. 0 is output (Note3).
- LSEND BIT** : When DRIVE BIT=1, it indicates a valid CWLM or CCWLM signal has been entered. When DRIVE BIT=0, it indicates pulse output has been stopped by CWLM or CCWLM signal (includes the output stopped by an applied function SOFT LIMIT). This bit is reset at start of the next drive (Note2).
- SSEND BIT** : When DRIVE BIT=1, it indicates the SLOW STOP Command has been entered. When DRIVE BIT=0, it indicates pulse output has been stopped by the SLOW STOP Command. This bit is reset at start of the next drive (Note2).
- FSEND BIT** : When DRIVE BIT=1, it indicates the FSSTOP signal or FSSTOP Command has been entered. When DRIVE BIT=0, it indicates pulse output has been stopped by the FSSTOP signal or FAST STOP Command. This bit is reset at start of the next drive (Note2).

Note1: It is valid only when BUSY=0.

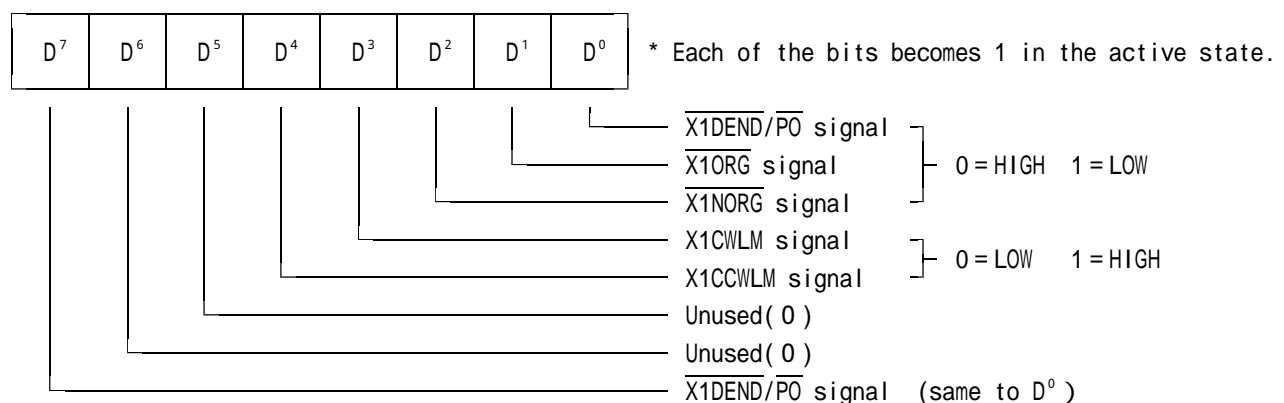
Note2: Reset by the up edge of the DRIVE signal. Not reset by a command not accompanied by drive.

Note3: When the power is turned on or the RESET signal is input, each of DREND, ERROR and MAN bits has an undefined value. So, check only whether BUSY bit is 0, run an NOP command and then initialize the DREND, ERROR and MAN bits.

4-9. STATUS2 PORT

Used to read the input signal state of each axis. Reading is always enabled.

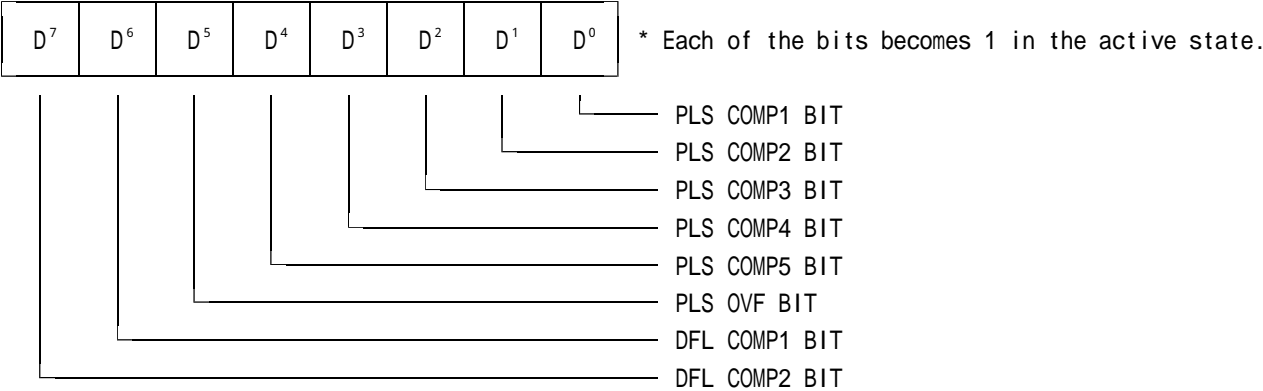
The contents shown below are of the X1 axis but also applicable to another axis.



Note: This STATUS PORT is real-time data.

4-10.STATUS3 PORT

Used to read the status information from the PULSE COUNTER and DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER.
Reading is always enabled.



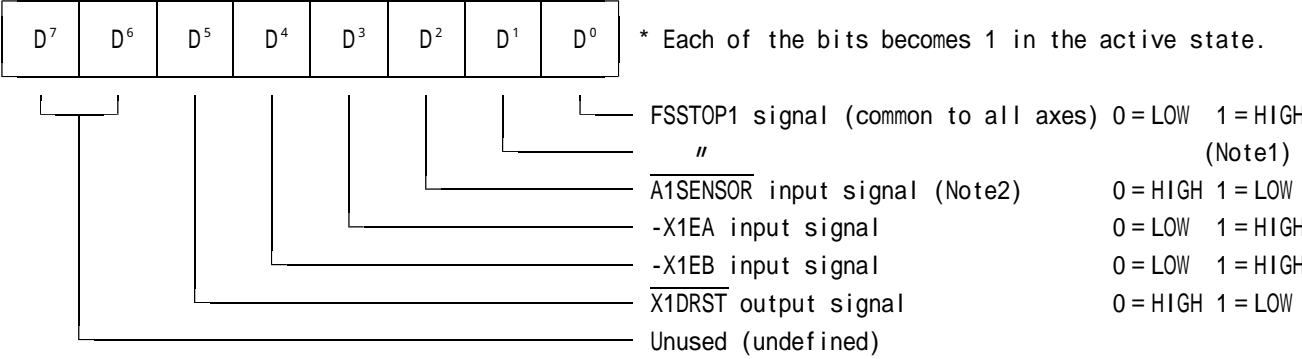
- PLS*COMP1 BIT : Indicates that the PULSE COUNTER has matched the COMPARE REGISTER1. (Note)
PLS COMP2 BIT : Indicates that the PULSE COUNTER has matched the COMPARE REGISTER2. (Note)
PLS COMP3 BIT : Indicates that the PULSE COUNTER has matched the COMPARE REGISTER3. (Note)
PLS COMP4 BIT : Indicates that the PULSE COUNTER has matched the COMPARE REGISTER4. (Note)
PLS COMP5 BIT : Indicates that the PULSE COUNTER has matched the COMPARE REGISTER5. (Note)
PLS OVF BIT : Indicates that the PULSE COUNTER has overflowed.
DFL*COMP1 BIT : Indicates the DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER DFL COMPARE REGISTER1 (excessive deviation). (Note)
DFL COMP2 BIT : Indicates the DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER DFL COMPARE REGISTER2 (positioning complete).(Note)

Note: In the initial state, there bits are reset after this status has been read except for when the following state is indicated matching between the PULSE COUNTER and REGISTER, excessive deviation or positioning complete has been indicated. It is enable to reset all the time after status has been read by setting each of the COUNTER INITIALIZE COMMAND.

* Throughout this manual, the abbreviations "PLS" and "DFL" stands for PULSE and DIFFERENTIAL, respectively.

4-11.STATUS4 PORT

Used to read the input signal state of each axis. Reading is always enabled.



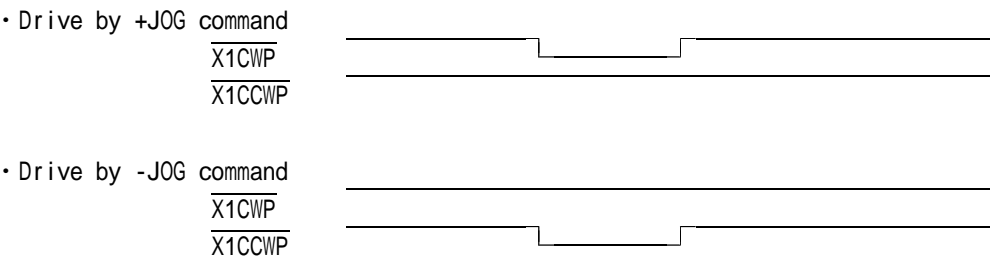
- Note1: FSSTOP1 input signal is set at X1 to A1 axes, and FSSTOP2 input signal is set at X2 to A2 axes.
Note2: SENSOR input signal is available for the A1, Z1, A2 and Z2 axes alone. 0 is output for other axes.
For details of SENSOR input signal, refer to the User's Manual [Applied Functions Part].
Note3: This status is real time data of input/output pins.

5 . DETAILS OF DRIVE FUNCTIONS

5-1. JOG DRIVE Function

This function performs 1-pulse drive by the +/- JOG command.

Example of X1 axis:



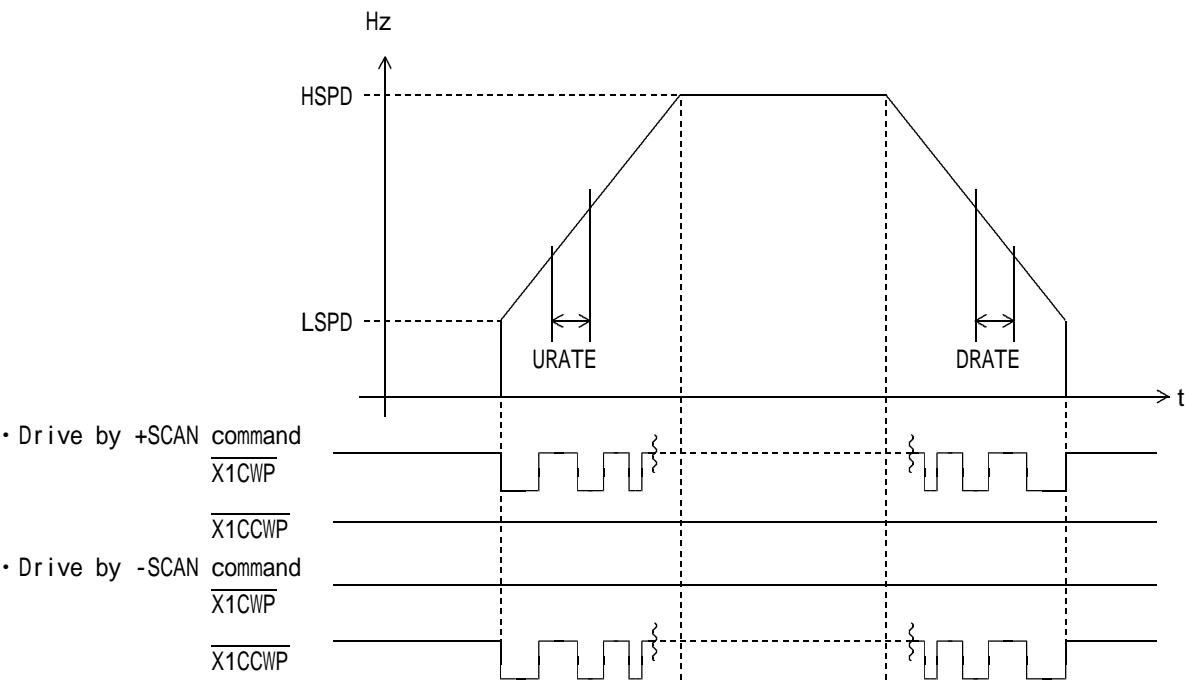
There is not any data required for JOG DRIVE.

5-2. SCAN DRIVE Function

This function accelerating/decelerating drive by the +/- SCAN command.

The drive is stopped by one of the methods described in 5-10., 5-11. and 5-12.

Example of X1 axis:



The data required for SCAN DRIVE are as follows:

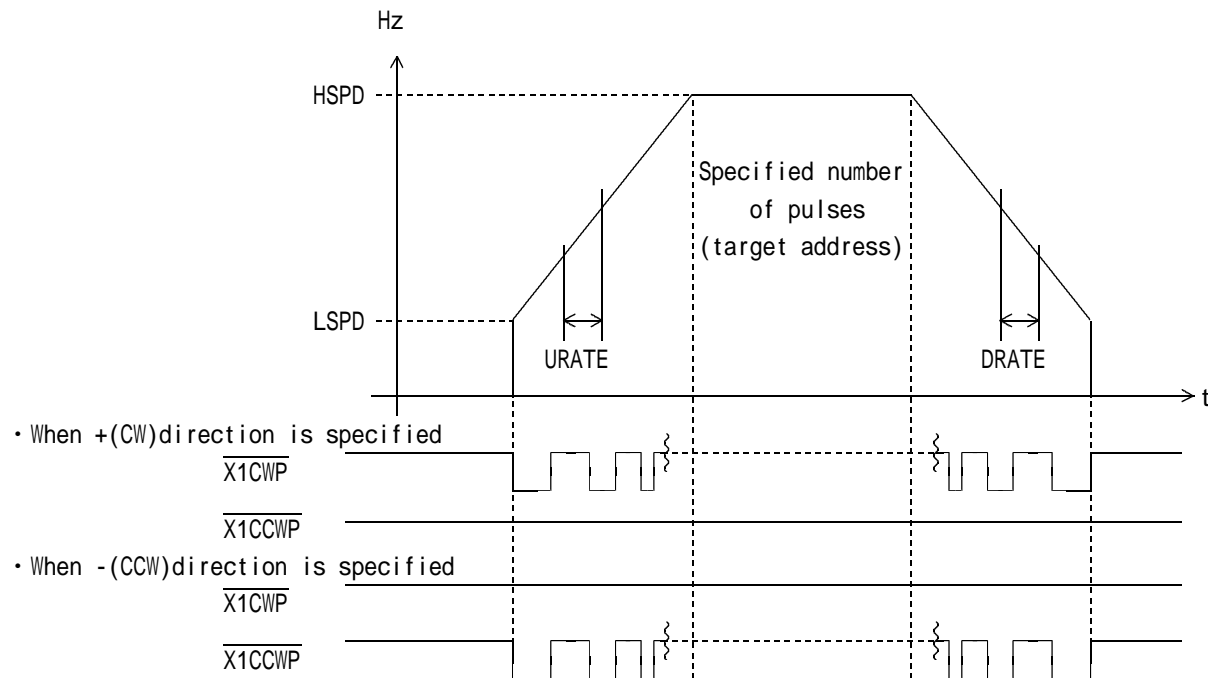
Data name	Setting command
HSPD (HIGH SPEED)	HSPD SET
LSPD (LOW SPEED)	LSPD SET
URATE (acceleration time constant)	RATE SET
DRATE (deceleration time constant)	RATE SET

Note: When LSPD HSPD is specified, constant-speed drive is performed with HSPD.

5-3. INDEX DRIVE Function

Accelerating/decelerating drive is performed with the specified number of pulses by the INCREMENTAL INDEX command. (or up to the target address by ABSOLUTE INDEX command).

Example of X1 axis:



The data required for INDEX DRIVE is as follows.

Data name	Setting command
HSPD (HIGH SPEED)	HSPD SET
LSPD (LOW SPEED)	LSPD SET
URATE (acceleration time constant)	RATE SET
DRATE (deceleration time constant)	RATE SET
Specified number of pulses (target address)	When INDEX DRIVE is started

Note1: When LSPD = HSPD is specified, constant-speed drive is performed with HSPD.

Note2: When LSPD < HSPD and URATE = DRATE are specified, the timing up to a pulse output is different from that of URATE < DRATE. For details refer to Chapter 1 2. Timing.

For this reason, please use the same data unless specially required.

5-4. Drive Speed Change Function

Using the SPEED CHANGE command allows you to change speed of the SCAN or INDEX DRIVE currently taking place (note that this command is valid only for these two drive types).

The drive is accelerated or decelerated to the speed specified by the SPEED CHANGE Command.

Note1: This speed change is not available when the INDEX DRIVE is taking place at URATE = DRATE.

Note2: Speed change is available within the range of LSPD < Change speed < HSPD.

Note3: When the SPEED CHANGE Command has been executed, you must wait until the command is internally accepted before requesting another speed change using this command. Check the SPEED CHANGE BUSY BIT in the STATUS5 PORT to make sure that the SPEED CHANGE Command is executable.

5-5. Machine Origin Detecting Function (ORIGIN DRIVE)

Drive is performed up to machine origin detection by the ORIGIN command.

The drive up to machine origin detection is performed by a combination of JOG DRIVE, CONSTANT SCAN DRIVE, SCAN DRIVE and ABSOLUTE INDEX DRIVE.

There are 9 types of machine origin detection. For the details of the types and processes, refer to Chapter 7.

The data required for ORIGIN DRIVE is as follows:

Data name	Setting command

HSPD (HIGH SPEED)	HSPD SET
LSPD (LOW SPEED)	LSPD SET
CSPD (CONSTANT SPEED)	CSPD SET
URATE (acceleration time constant)	RATE SET
DRATE (deceleration time constant)	RATE SET
OFFSET PULSE	OFFSET PULSE SET
LDELAY (LIMIT DELAY TIME)	ORIGIN DELAY SET
SDELAY (SCAN DELAY TIME)	ORIGIN DELAY SET
JDELAY (JOG DELAY TIME)	ORIGIN DELAY SET

5-6. Machine Origin Detecting Function Using Limit Sensor

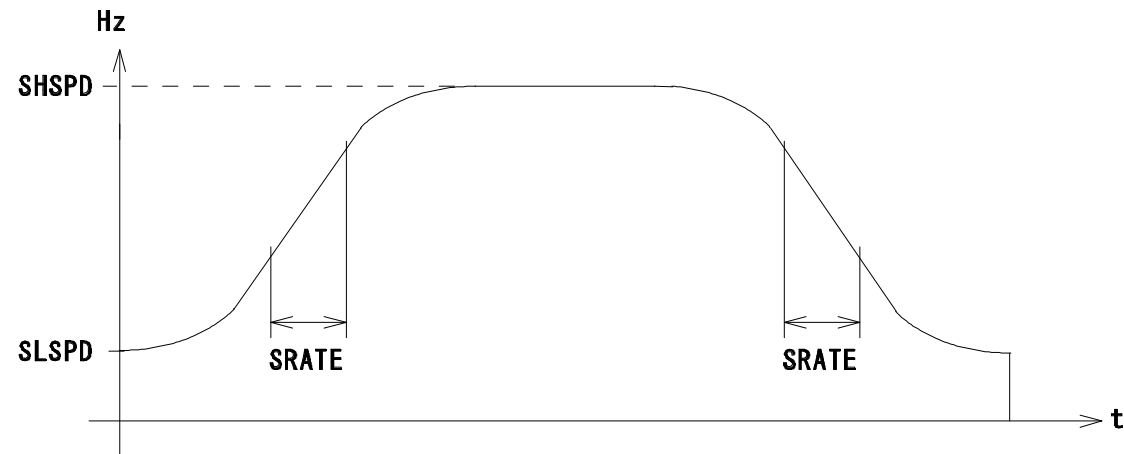
Two of the machine origin detection sensors can use CCW LIMIT signal as the origin sensor.

This function helps reducing number of sensors.

Refer to Chapter 7 for details of the models and processes.

5-7. S-RATE SCAN DRIVE Function

S-shaped accelerating/decelerating drive is performed by the +/- S-RATE SCAN command.
At the S-shaped accelerating/decelerating drive, the speed difference between SLSPD and SHSPD is divided into 3 equal parts. In the mid-speed area of the 3 equally-divided parts, linear acceleration/deceleration is performed by SRATE.
In the remaining areas, curvilinear smooth acceleration/deceleration is performed.
The drive is stopped by one of the methods described in 5-10., 5-11. and 5-12.



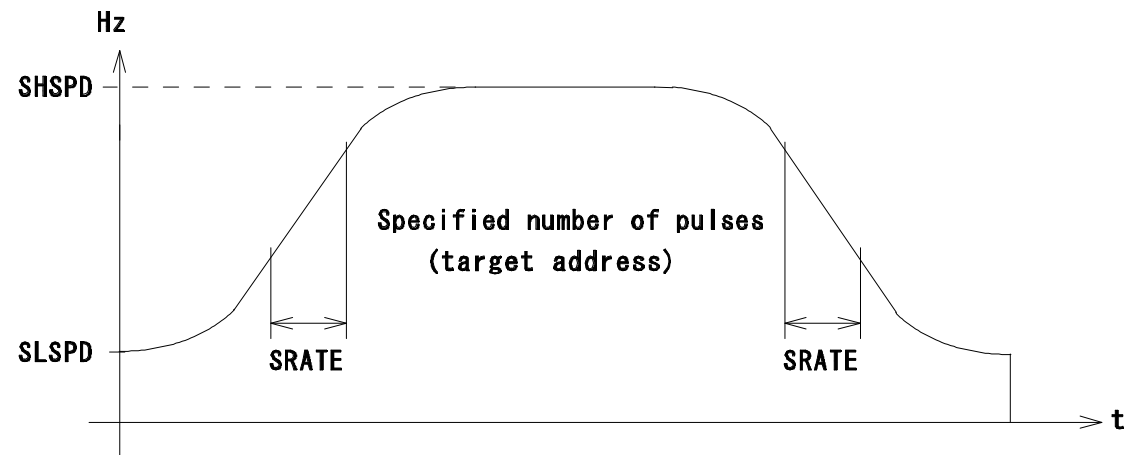
The data required for S-RATE SCAN DRIVE is as follows:

Data name	Setting command
SHSPD (high speed for S-RATE DRIVE)	SHSPD SET
SLSPD (low speed for S-RATE DRIVE)	SLSPD SET
SRATE (acceleration/deceleration time constant for S-RATE DRIVE)	SRATE SET

Note: When SLSPD SHSPD is specified, constant-speed drive is performed with SHSPD.

5-8. S-RATE INDEX DRIVE Function

S-shaped accelerating/decelerating drive is performed with the specified number of pulses (or up to the target address) by the S-RATE INCREMENTAL INDEX command (or S-RATE ABSOLUTE INDEX command).
The acceleration/deceleration rate characteristics are the same as those of S-RATE SCAN DRIVE.



The data required for S-RATE INDEX DRIVE is as follows:

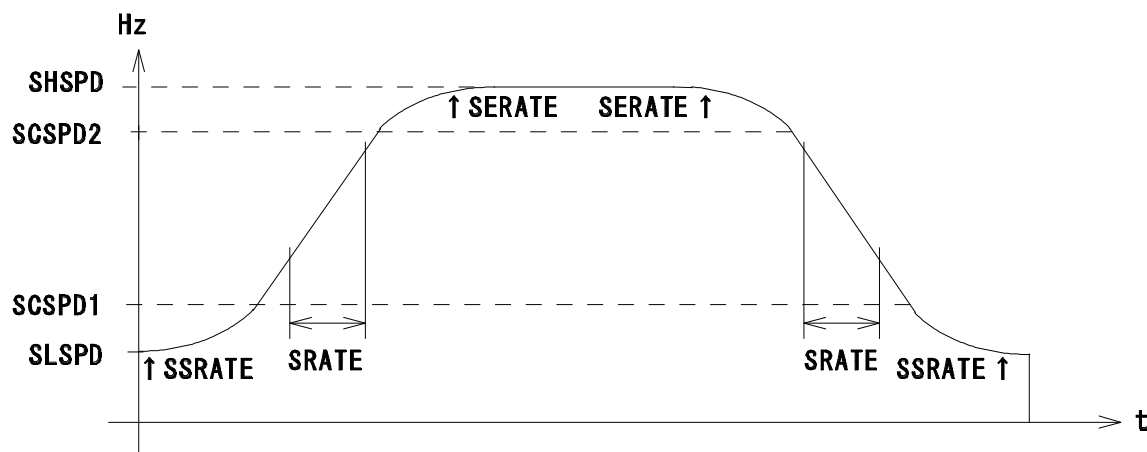
Data name	Setting command
SHSPD (high speed for S-RATE DRIVE)	SHSPD SET
SLSPD (low speed for S-RATE DRIVE)	SLSPD SET
SRATE (acceleration/deceleration time constant for S-RATE DRIVE)	SRATE SET
Specified number of pulses (target address)	When S-RATE INDEX DRIVE is started

Note: When SLSPD SHSPD is specified, constant-speed drive is performed with SHSPD.

5-9. S-RATE DRIVE Parameter Adjusting Function

For S-RATE DRIVE, internal parameters can be adjusted. To perform S-RATE DRIVE, the 4 internal parameters of SSRATE, SERATE, SCSPD1 and SCSPD2 are required first.

Usually, these parameters are automatically set to initial values when SRATE, SLSPD and SHSPD are set but can be adjusted to optional values by respective adjust commands.



The adjustable parameters are as follows.

Data name	Adjust command
SSRATE (time constant at a start of acceleration and an end of deceleration)	SSRATE ADJUST
SERATE (time constant at an end of acceleration and at a start of deceleration)	SERATE ADJUST
SCSPD1 (linear rate start speed at acceleration and linear rate end speed at deceleration)	SCSPD1 ADJUST
SCSPD2 (linear rate end speed at acceleration and linear rate start speed at deceleration)	SCSPD2 ADJUST

(1) SSRATE

Explanation of data Indicates the momentary time constant at a start of acceleration and at a end of deceleration.

The time constant changes smoothly from SSRATE to SRATE between SLSPD and SCSPD1.

Initial value Automatically set nearly to an eightfold value of SRATE by the SRATE SET command.

Note1: When DRIVE TYPE is the fixed mode, the initial value of SSRATE may be a nonexistent value in the rate data table depending on the SRATE value.

(Even if the eightfold value of SRATE does not exist in the rate data table, the eightfold value of SRATE is adopted as an initial value of SSRATE.)

Note2: When the SRATE value is large, the SSRATE value cannot exceed the maximum settable rate value. The maximum rate value in each drive type is approximately as shown below.

L-TYPE Approx. 1030ms/1000Hz

M-TYPE Approx. 51.5ms/1000Hz

H-TYPE Approx. 5.15ms/1000Hz

Arithmetic mode ... When resolution data is supposed to be D
Maximum rate value = $1,030 \div D(\text{ms}/1000\text{Hz})$

(For the details of the arithmetic mode, refer to the User's Manual [Applied Functions Part].)

Adjusting range SSRATE SRATE

Note1: When $\text{SSRATE} < \text{SRATE}$, is specified, $\text{SSRATE} = \text{SRATE}$.

Note2: After the SRATE SET command is executed, the SSRATE value adjusted prior to the execution is invalidated and reset to the initial value.

When DRIVE TYPE has been changed by the SPEC INITIALIZE1 command, the SSRATE value is also reset to the initial value.

(2) SERATE

Explanation of data Indicates the time constant at an end of acceleration and at a start of deceleration.

The time constant changes smoothly from SRATE to SERATE between SCSPD2 and SHSPD.

Initial value The same as SSRATE.

Adjusting range The same as SSRATE.

(3) SCSPD1

Explanation of data Indicates the linear rate start speed or linear rate end speed by SRATE.
Between SCSPD1 and SCSPD2, the time constant indicates a linear rate characteristic because the SRATE value is fixed.

Initial value Set to the following value represented by the following expression by the SLSPD SET or SHSPD SET command.

$$SCSPD1 = SLSPD + (SHSPD - SLSPD) \times \frac{1}{3}$$

Adjusting range SLSPD SCSPD1 SCSPD2

Note1: When SCSPD1 < SLSPD is specified, SCSPD1 = SLSPD.

When SCSPD1 > SCSPD2 is specified, SCSPD1 = SCSPD2.

Note2: After the SLSPD SET or SHSPD SET command is executed, the SCSPD1 value adjusted prior to the execution is invalidated and reset to the initial value.

When DRIVE TYPE has been changed by the SPEC INITIALIZE1 command, the SCSPD1 value is reset to the initial value.

(4) SCSPD2

Explanation of data Indicates the linear rate end speed or linear rate start speed by SRATE.
Between SCSPD1 and SCSPD2, the time constant indicates a linear rate characteristic because the SRATE value is fixed.

Initial value Set to the value represented by the following expression by the SLSPD SET or SHSPD SET command.

$$SCSPD2 = SLSPD + (SHSPD - SLSPD) \times \frac{2}{3}$$

Adjusting range SCSPD1 SCSPD2 SHSPD

Note1: When SCSPD2 < SCSPD1 is specified, SCSPD2 = SCSPD1.

When SCSPD2 > SHSPD is set, SCSPD2 = SHSPD.

Note2: After the SLSPD SET or SHSPD SET command is executed, the SCSPD2 value adjusted prior to the execution is invalidated and reset to the initial value.

When DRIVE TYPE has been changed by the SPEC INITIALIZE1 command, the SCSPD2 value is also reset to the initial value.

5-10.Slow Stop Function

The pulse output can be put into a slow stop by the SLOW STOP command.

After the pulse output is stopped in the above way, SSEND becomes 1.

5-11.Fast Stop Function



WARNING

When you use emergency stop in response to system failure, also turn off power of the drive system. If an error has occurred to the controller or wiring system, the Fast Stop may not work. This may lead to a serious accident. For details, refer to Chapter 19.

The pulse output can be put into an fast stop by the FSSTOP command or FSSTOP signal.

After the pulse output is stopped in the above way, FSEND becomes 1.

FSSTOP1 signal stops four axes, X1, Y1, Z1 and A1 immediately.

FSSTOP2 signal stops four axes, X2, Y2, Z2 and A2 immediately.

5-12.LIMIT Stop Function



WARNING

When you use emergency stop in response to system failure, also turn off power of the drive system. If an error has occurred to the controller or wiring system, LIMIT Stop may not work. This may lead to a serious accident. For details, refer to Chapter 19.



CAUTION

If any error has occurred to the system or your setting is incorrect, the machine or workpiece damage and personal injury may occur. To prevent such an accident, be sure to use the LIMIT Stop function for the equipment except on the rotation system.



CAUTION

When you use the LIMIT stop as slow stop, there may be a collision with the limit position of the mechanical device before stop. This may lead to machine or workpiece damage. Note that the stop point will be changed if RATE, HSPD, etc. are changed.

The pulse output can be stopped by the CWLM signal when the pulse output is in the +(CW)direction or by the CCWLM signal when the same output is in the -(CCW)direction. After the pulse output is stopped in the above way, LSEND becomes 1. The LIMIT stop type can be switched between fast stop and slow stop by the SPEC INITIALIZE1 command. "Fast stop" is selected at POWER ON/RESET.

5-13.Function for Servo Driver

The target motor can be switched by the SPEC INITIALIZE1 command. The target motor is a servo motor or a stepping motor. "Stepping motor" is selected as the target motor at POWER ON/RESET.

The signals for servo motor are as follows.

$\overline{\text{DEND}}$ input signal: The deviation COUNTER END signal from the servo driver is input. Even after the completion of pulse output, the driving status is kept until $\overline{\text{DEND}}=\text{LOW}$ is confirmed, and the command is not terminated with BUSY and DRIVE BIT=1.

$\overline{\text{DRST}}$ output signal: The deviation COUNTER RESET signal is output to the servo driver. If the pulse output is put into an fast stop, the $\overline{\text{DRST}}$ signal=LOW is output for 10ms and the deviation COUNTER of the servo driver is reset. The $\overline{\text{DRST}}$ signal=LOW can also be output optionally for 10ms by the SERVO RESET command.

The above signals are disabled when a stepping motor is selected as the target.

In this case, $\overline{\text{DEND}}$ input and $\overline{\text{DRST}}$ output can be used as a general purpose input and general purpose output, respectively. For their usage, refer to the User's Manual [Applied Functions Part].

5-14.Current Position Reading Function

The current position can read by the ADDRESS READ command.

The guaranteed data range is a pulse area of +8,388,607 to -8,388,607. The current position is reset to 0 at POWER ON/RESET and can also be set to an optional value by the ADDRESS INITIALIZE command.

5-15. Interrupt Request Function

- (1) After the termination of a command, an interrupt request (RDYINT signal) can be generated for the initiator. RDYINT signal is generated too at the stop(the termination of a command) for FSSTOP, STOP, and LIMIT, etc.

There are 3 interrupt request generation patterns as shown below.

One of them is selected by the SPEC INITIALIZE1 command. Item 1 is selected at POWER ON/RESET.

1. Output only when a command accompanied by pulse output is terminated.
2. Output when every command is terminated(except special commands).
3. No output in any case.

Note: This function is not effective when the COUNTER command is executed or when special commands are executed. For details of special commands, Refer to the description of 6-2

- (2) Interrupt request (CNTINT signal) may occur in response to any given count value of the PULSE COUNTER. Interrupt request (DFLINT signal) may occur in response to the value above or below any given count value of the DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER. For details, refer to the description of PULSE/DIFFERENTIAL COUNT COMPARE function in DETAILS OF COUNTER FUNCTION in Chapter 8.

5-16. Speed Data Hz Unit Setting Function

Speed data (HSPD, LSPD, CSPD, SHSPD, SLSPD, and HSPD1 to 10 when an applied function is used) can be set as 3-byte data in Hz.

The data setting range is 1 to 3,333,333 so the speed can be set in the range of 1Hz to 3.3MHz.

*Speed setting example

When 10000 (002710_H) has been set in the HSPD:

HSPD = 10000Hz

However, the MCC05v2 output frequency is controlled by counting the reference clocks (40MHz).

For this reason, a frequency that cannot be physically output may appear for the set value of speed data.

Consequently, there will be a difference, specially in a high speed area, between the set value and the real output frequency.

Supposing that the set value of speed data is F', the real output frequency F is represented by the following expression.

$$F = \frac{160,000,000}{\text{Integer part of } \underbrace{160,000,000/F'}} \text{ (Hz)}$$

In the above expression, the part following the decimal point of the wavy-underlined number will be ignored, so that the real output frequency becomes a little higher than the set value.

Take this point into consideration when accuracy is required between the set value and the real output.

5-17. DRIVE TYPE Switching Function

The acceleration/deceleration time constant method when the MCC05v2 is put in accelerating/decelerating drive can be roughly classified into two modes, fixed data mode and arithmetic mode.

For the fixed data mode, the 3 types of L-TYPE, M-TYPE and H-TYPE are available for reasons of output frequency, acceleration/deceleration time constant setting range and speed difference at acceleration/deceleration, etc.

For the arithmetic mode, refer to the User's Manual [Applied Functions Part].

In the fixed data mode, the acceleration/deceleration time constant (URATE, DRATE) is fixed by the data table beforehand, so the user must specify an appropriate time constant by No. of the data table.

For the rate data table, refer to Chapter 1 8. The speed range, rate range and speed difference at acceleration/deceleration in each type are as follows.

	Fixed data mode			Arithmetic mode
	L-TYPE	M-TYPE	H-TYPE	
Speed range (LSPD, SLSPD)	10Hz ~ 100kHz	10Hz ~ 800kHz	10Hz ~ 3.3MHz	10Hz ~ 3.3MHz
Speed range (except LSPD, SLSPD)	1Hz ~ 100kHz	1Hz ~ 800kHz	1Hz ~ 3.3MHz	1Hz ~ 3.3MHz
Rate range	1000ms/1000Hz ~ 1.0ms/1000Hz	50ms/1000Hz ~ 0.05ms/1000Hz	5ms/1000Hz ~ 0.005ms/1000Hz	1030ms/1000Hz ~ 0.004ms/1000Hz
Speed difference (Note1)	51Hz/STEP ~ 62Hz/STEP	1kHz/STEP ~ 4kHz/STEP	10kHz/STEP ~ 68kHz/STEP	51Hz/STEP ~ 68kHz/STEP

Note1: The speed difference indicates a speed difference between before and after speed change at acceleration/deceleration. This speed difference is rather small at a low speed and gradually increases as the speed is accelerated.

5-18. Present Speed Reading Function

Speed data can be read from the DRIVE DATA1, 2 and 3 PORTs during drive, and read data can be converted into present speed by using the following formula:

$$\text{Present Speed} = \frac{160,000,000}{V} \quad (\text{Hz})$$

where, V : Read data

Note1: The range of speed to be read by using this function is from about 9.5Hz to 3.3MHz because the data length is 3byte. Be careful in reading speeds in the slow area.

Note2: Since the DRIVE DATA1, 2 and 3 PORTs are generally dedicated to read values of the PULSE COUNTER, it is necessary to change the port function to reading speed data in case of reading speed. To change the function, the SPEED PORT SELECT Command is used.

5-19. Set Data Reading Function

The SET DATA READ Command allows you to read various set data or SPEC INITIALIZE DATA.

This function is helpful for debugging or for applications requiring high reliability since it enables to re-confirm data already set to each axis.

6. DESCRIPTION OF BASIC FUNCTION DRIVE COMMANDS AND OPERATION SEQUENCES

Execute each command to the port (refer to 4-1.) of the axis to which the command is executed.

In the following, a description is give about the X1 axis MCC05v2. The same is also applicable to another aixe.

6-1. Basic Function DRIVE Command Table

The mark * denotes a command accompanied by pulse output.

D ⁷ D ⁶ D ⁵ D ⁴ D ³ D ² D ¹ D ⁰	HEX CODE	COMMAND NAME	Execution time
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0	NO OPERATION	MAX 20 μs
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	0 1	SPEC INITIALIZE1	MAX 1.2ms(Note1)
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	0 2	PULSE COUNTER INITIALIZE	MAX 25 μs
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1	0 3	ADDRESS INITIALIZE	MAX 30 μs
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	0 4	ADDRESS READ	MAX 25 μs
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1	0 5	SERVO RESET	MAX 11ms
0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0	0 6	RATE SET	MAX 60 μs(Note1)
0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1	0 7	LSPD SET	MAX 95 μs(Note1)
0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	0 8	HSPD SET	MAX 85 μs
0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1	0 9	DFL COUNTER INITIALIZE	MAX 25 μs
0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0	0 A	SET DATA READ	MAX 35 μs
	0 B ~ 0 F	Setting is disabled.	(Note3)
* 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	1 0	+JOG	(Note2)
* 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1	1 1	-JOG	(Note2)
* 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0	1 2	+SCAN	(Note2)
* 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1	1 3	-SCAN	(Note2)
* 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0	1 4	INCREMENTAL INDEX	(Note2)
* 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1	1 5	ABSOLUTE INDEX	(Note2)
	1 6 ~ 1 7	Setting is disabled.	—————
	1 8 ~ 1 9	Setting is disabled.	(Note3)
0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0	1 A	CSPD SET	MAX 55 μs
0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1	1 B	OFFSET PULSE SET	MAX 20 μs
0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0	1 C	ORIGIN DELAY SET	MAX 25 μs
0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1	1 D	ORIGIN FLAG RESET	MAX 25 μs
* 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0	1 E	ORIGIN	(Note2)
0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1	1 F	Setting is disabled.	—————
	2 0 ~ 5 F	Setting is disabled.	(Note3)
0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0	6 0	SRATE SET	MAX 150 μs
0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1	6 1	SLSPD SET	MAX 150 μs
0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0	6 2	SHSPD SET	MAX 150 μs
0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1	6 3	SSRATE ADJUST	MAX 100 μs
0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0	6 4	SERATE ADJUST	MAX 100 μs
0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1	6 5	SCSPD1 ADJUST	MAX 100 μs
0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0	6 6	SCSPD2 ADJUST	MAX 100 μs
	6 7 ~ 6 F	Setting is disabled.	—————
* 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0	7 0	+ S-RATE SCAN	(Note2)
* 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1	7 1	- S-RATE SCAN	(Note2)
* 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0	7 2	S-RATE INCREMENTAL INDEX	(Note2)
* 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1	7 3	S-RATE ABSOLUTE INDEX	(Note2)
	7 4 ~ E 1	Setting is disabled.	—————
1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0	E 2	ERROR STATUS READ	MAX 25 μs
	E 3 ~ F 1	Setting is disabled.	—————
	F 2 ~ F 6	Setting is disabled.	(Note3)

Note1: When URATE DRATE is specified, the execution time as follows.

L-TYPE	M-TYPE	H-TYPE
MAX100ms	MAX 35ms	MAX 15ms

Note2: The execution time cannot be specified. Refer to Chapter 1 2. Timing.

Note3: Applied function DRIVE commands are assigned.

For details, refer to the User's Manual [Applied Functions Part].

6-2. Special Command Table

Special commands can always be executed, except just behind not Special command executed in less than 4μs.

D ⁷ D ⁶ D ⁵ D ⁴ D ³ D ² D ¹ D ⁰	HEX CODE	COMMAND NAME	Execution time
1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1	F 7	SPEED CHANGE	(Note)
1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0	F 8	INT MASK	MAX 200ns
1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1	F 9	ADDRESS COUNTER PORT SELECT	MAX 200ns
1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0	F A	DFL COUNTER PORT SELECT	MAX 200ns
1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0	F C	PULSE COUNTER PORT SELECT	MAX 200ns
1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1	F D	SPEED PORT SELECT	MAX 200ns
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0	F E	SLOW STOP	(Note)
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	F F	FAST STOP	(Note)

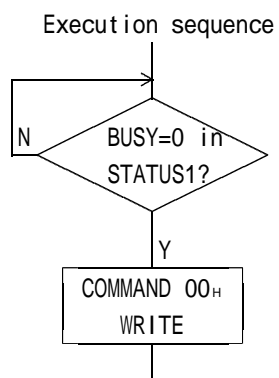
Note: The execution time cannot be specified. Refer to Chapter 1 2 . Timing.

6-3. NO OPERATION Command

COMMAND..... 00_H

Function : No function

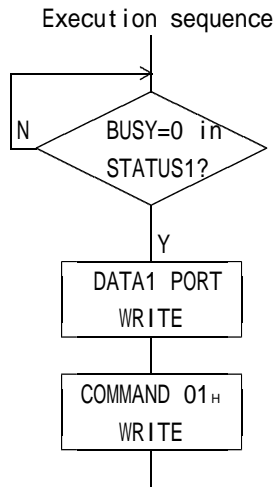
However, DREND BIT and ERROR BIT in STATUS1 are cleared.



6-4. SPEC INITIALIZE1 Command

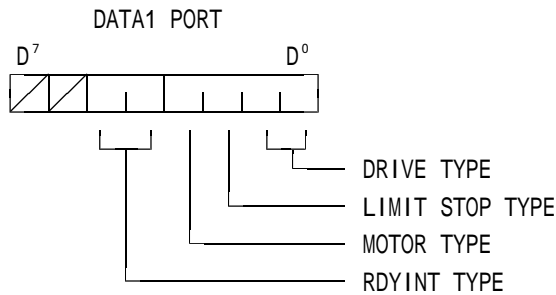
COMMAND..... 01_H

Function : Defines operation specifications.



Drive control specifications are defined in DRIVE DATA1.

The contents of DRIVE DATA1 PORT is as follows.



The bit marked slash may be set to 0 or 1.

The details of each bit are shown below. The bit is set to the underlined side at POWER ON/RESET.

- (1) DRIVE TYPE (D¹,D⁰)
Specifies DRIVE TYPE.

D ¹	D ⁰	DRIVE TYPE
0	0	L-TYPE
0	1	M-TYPE
1	0	H-TYPE
1	1	Arithmetic mode (Note)

Note: For the arithmetic mode, refer to the User's Manual [Applied Functions Part].

- (2) LIMIT STOP TYPE (D²)
Specifies the type of LIMIT STOP by the CWLM and CCWLM signals.
0: Fast stop 1: Slow stop

- (3) MOTOR TYPE (D³)
Specifies the target motor.
0: SERVO 1: STEPPING

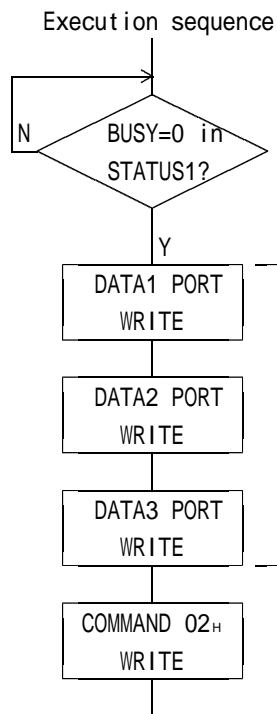
- (4) RDYINT TYPE (D⁵,D⁴)
Specifies an interrupt request (RDYINT) generation pattern upon termination of a command.

D ⁵	D ⁴	Generation pattern
0	0	Generated upon termination of a command accompanied by pulse output.
0	1	Generated upon termination of every command.
1	x	Not output in any case.

6-5. PULSE COUNTER INITIALIZE Command

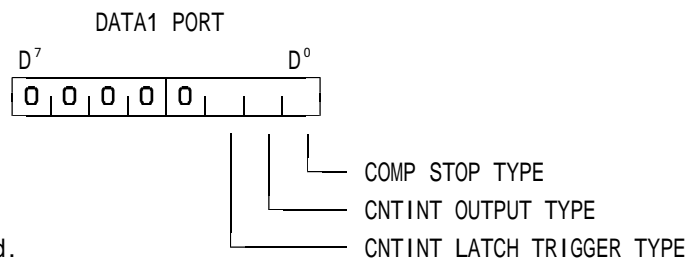
COMMAND..... 02_H

Function : Defines PULSE COUNTER operation specifications.



PULSE COUNTER specifications are defined in DRIVE DATA1, DRIVE DATA2 and DRIVE DATA3 PORT.

The contents of DRIVE DATA1 WRITE PORT are as follows.



Note: The bit D⁷ to D³ must to be set 0.

The details of each bit are shown below. The bit is set to the underlined side at POWER ON/RESET.

(1) COMP STOP TYPE (D⁰)

When the "Stop Enable" is selected for the PULSE COUNTER COMP STOP ENABLE, this bit is used for specifying the fast stop or slow stop. (The same specification is selected for the COMPARE REGISTER1 to 5).

0: Fast stop 1: Slow stop

(2) CNTINT OUTPUT TYPE (D¹)

This bit is used for specifying a CNTINT output specification on the PULSE COUNTER.

(The same specification is selected for the COMPARE REGISTER1 to 5).

0: Latches and outputs detection done on each comparator (executing the STATUS3 READ resets the latch).
 1: Detection done on each comparator is output without being latched.

Note: Selecting 1 outputs the comparator detection as it is, thus reset with the STATUS3 READ becomes unavailable.

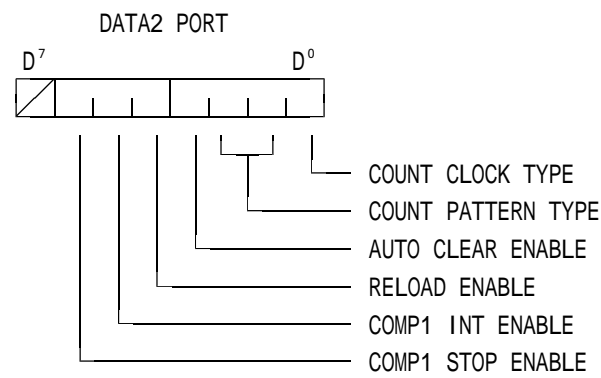
(3) CNTINT LATCH TRIGGER TYPE (D²)

When "Latch" is selected for the CNTINT output specification of the PULSE COUNTER, this bit is used for selecting a latch type (the same specification is selected for the COMPARE REGISTER1 to 5).

0: Level latch (Even if you may execute the STATUS3 READ while the detection conditions are met, current active state of CNTINT output remains the same).
 1: Edge latch (Executing the STATUS3 READ generates CNTINT output reset even if the detection conditions are met).

Note: When the output without latch is selected for CNTINT output, this bit does not have any effect.

The contents of DRIVE DATA2 WRITE PORT are as follows.



The bit marked slash may be set 0 or 1.

The details of each bit are shown below. The bit is set to the underlined side at POWER ON/RESET.

(1) COUNT CLOCK TYPE (D⁰)

Selects an operation clock of the PULSE COUNTER.

0: Operated by DRIVE PULSE ($\overline{X1CWP}$, $\overline{X1CCWP}$) of the X1 axis MCC05v2.

1: Operated by external clocks from X1EA (X1 axis encoder A phase signal) and X1EB (X1 axis encoder B phase signal).

(2) COUNT PATTERN TYPE (D¹, D²)

These bits become effective only when D⁰ BIT=1, selecting an external input clock count method.

D ²	D ¹	Count pattern	Input clock type
0	0	<u>Count by multiplying the X1EA and X1EB inputs by 1.</u>	90° phase difference clock
0	1	Count by multiplying the X1EA and X1EB inputs by 2.	
1	0	Count by multiplying the X1EA and X1EB inputs by 4.	
1	1	Count-up by X1EA and count-down by X1EB.	Independent clock for each direction

(3) AUTO CLEAR ENABLE (D³)

Sets the AUTO CLEAR function.

0: No AUTO CLEAR is executed.

1: AUTO CLEAR is executed.

(4) RELOAD ENABLE (D⁴)

Sets the RELOAD function.

0: No RELOAD is executed.

1: RELOAD is executed.

(5) COMP1 INT ENABLE (D⁵)

Determines whether or not to output the match output X1CNTINT of COMPARE REGISTER1.

0: X1CNTINT is not output.

1: X1CNTINT is output.

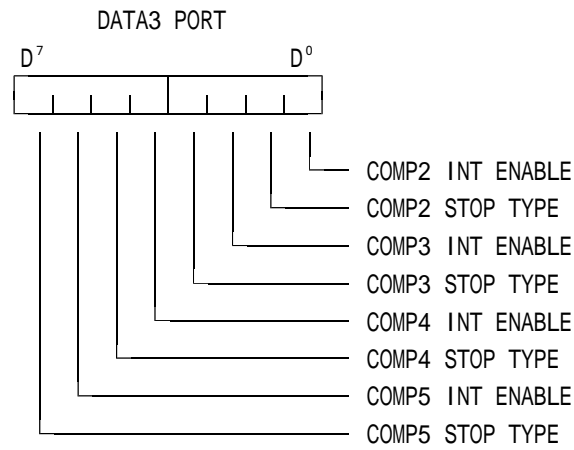
(6) COMP1 STOP TYPE (D⁶)

Determines whether or not to put the pulse output into stop by the match output of COMPARE REGISTER1.

0: Not put into stop.

1: Put into stop.

The contents of DRIVE DATA3 WRITE PORT are as follows.



The details of each bit are shown below. The bit is set to the underlined side at POWER ON/RESET.

- (1) COMP2 INT ENABLE (D⁰)
Determines whether or not to output the match output CNTINT of COMPARE REGISTER2.
0: CNTINT is not output. 1: CNTINT is output.
- (2) COMP2 STOP TYPE (D¹)
Determines whether or not to put the pulse output into stop by the match output of COMPARE REGISTER2.
0: Not put into stop. 1: Put into stop.
- (3) COMP3 INT ENABLE (D²)
Determines whether or not to output the match output X1CNTINT of COMPARE REGISTER3.
0: X1CNTINT is not output. 1: X1CNTINT is output.
- (4) COMP3 STOP TYPE (D³)
Determines whether or not to put the pulse output into stop by the match output of COMPARE REGISTER3.
0: Not put into stop. 1: Put into stop.
- (5) COMP4 INT ENABLE (D⁴)
Determines whether or not to output the match output X1CNTINT of COMPARE REGISTER4.
0: X1CNTINT is not output. 1: X1CNTINT is output.
- (6) COMP4 STOP TYPE (D⁵)
Determines whether or not to put the pulse output into stop by the match output of COMPARE REGISTER4.
0: Not put into stop. 1: Put into stop.
- (7) COMP5 INT ENABLE (D⁶)
Determines whether or not to output the match output X1CNTINT of COMPARE REGISTER5.
0: X1CNTINT is not output. 1: X1CNTINT is output.
- (8) COMP5 STOP TYPE (D⁷)
Determines whether or not to put the pulse output into stop by the match output of COMPARE REGISTER5.
0: Not put into stop. 1: Put into stop.

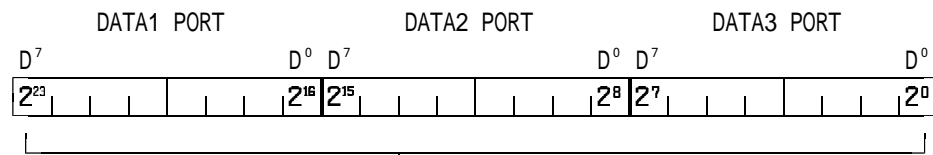
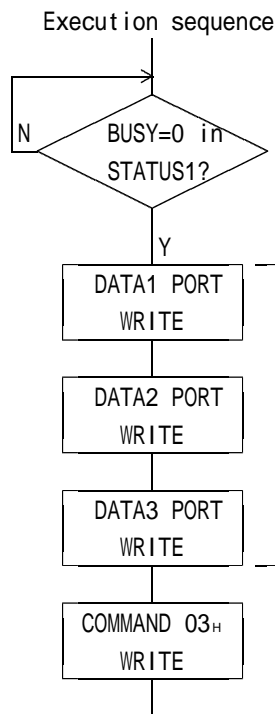
6-6. ADDRESS INITIALIZE Command

COMMAND..... **03_H**

Function : Defines the current position as the specified absolute address and stores it into memory.

ADDRESS is specified in DRIVE DATA1 PORT, DRIVE DATA2 PORT and DRIVE DATA3 PORT.

The contents of DRIVE DATA1 to DRIVE DATA3 are as follows.



The order may not be observed.

When ADDRESS is negative, it is represented in 2's complement form.

• Setting example of ADDRESS

ADDRESS(decimal)	DATA1 PORT	DATA2 PORT	DATA3 PORT
+8,388,607	7F _H	FF _H	FF _H
+10	00 _H	00 _H	0A _H
± 0	00 _H	00 _H	00 _H
-10	FF _H	FF _H	F6 _H
-8,388,607	80 _H	00 _H	01 _H

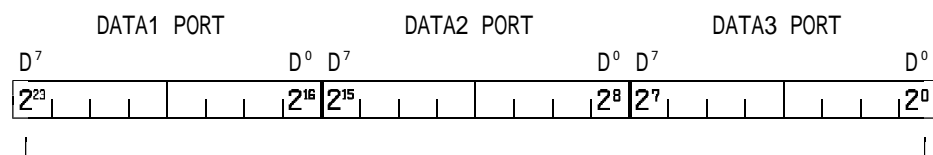
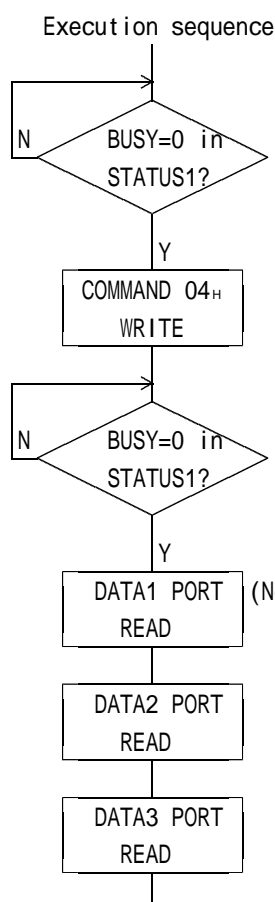
6-7. ADDRESS READ Command

COMMAND..... **04_H**

Function : Reads the current position of MOTOR as ABSOLUTE ADDRESS.

ABSOLUTE ADDRESS is read out from DRIVE DATA1 PORT, DRIVE DATA2 PORT and DRIVE DATA3 PORT.

The contents of DRIVE DATA1 to DRIVE DATA3 are as follows.



ABSOLUTE ADDRESS (0 ~ FFFFFFF_H)

When ADDRESS is negative, it is represented in 2's complement form.

• Output example of ADDRESS

ADDRESS(decimal)	DATA1 PORT	DATA2 PORT	DATA3 PORT
+8,388,607	7F _H	FF _H	FF _H
+10	00 _H	00 _H	0A _H
± 0	00 _H	00 _H	00 _H
-10	FF _H	FF _H	F6 _H
-8,388,607	80 _H	00 _H	01 _H

This command is provided for command compatibility with conventional products. The address data to be read are same as the count data (see 6-39.) of the ADDRESS COUNTER. Apply the COUNT DATA for general use.

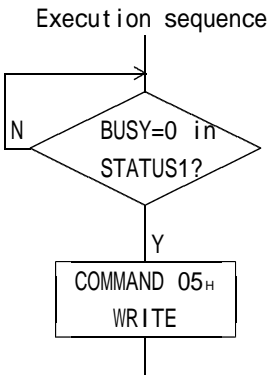
Note: Data must be read in the order of DRIVE DATA1 to DRIVE DATA3 PORT. Usually, DRIVE DATA 1 PORT, DRIVE DATA2 PORT and DRIVE DATA3 PORT are ports exclusively used for read out the counter value of the PULSE COUNTER. The port functions of these ports are switched by writing the ADDRESS READ command and then used for reading address data. The address data reading port functions are recovered to the original port functions by reading DRIVE DATA3 PORT.

Accordingly, when the ADDRESS READ command has been written, be sure to perform a READ operation for DRIVE DATA3 PORT.

6-8. SERVO RESET Command

COMMAND..... 05_H

Function : Outputs the $\overline{\text{DRST}}$ signal to the servo driver for 10ms.

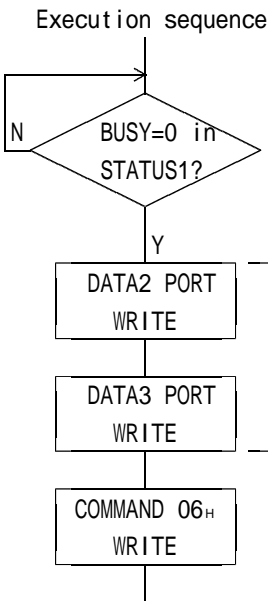


When STEPPING MOTOR is selected, this command becomes equal to the NO OPERATION command.

6-9. RATE SET Command

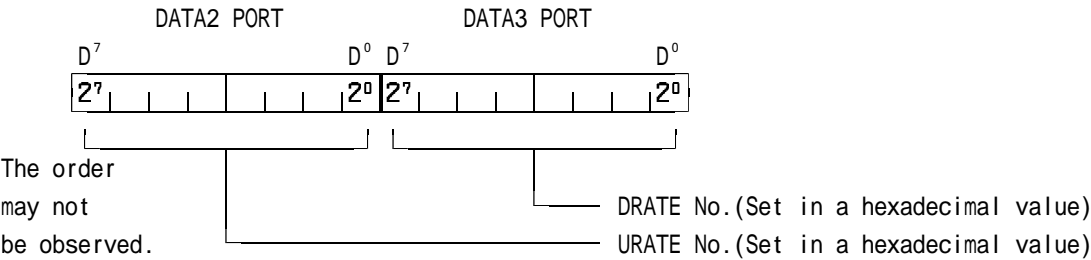
COMMAND..... 06_H

Function : Sets URATE (acceleration time constant) and DRATE (deceleration time constant) required for accelerating/decelerating drive.



URATE and DRATE are set in DRIVE DATA2 PORT and DRIVE DATA3 PORT respectively in No. of the data table.

The contents of DRIVE DATA2 PORT and DRIVE DATA3 PORT are as follows.

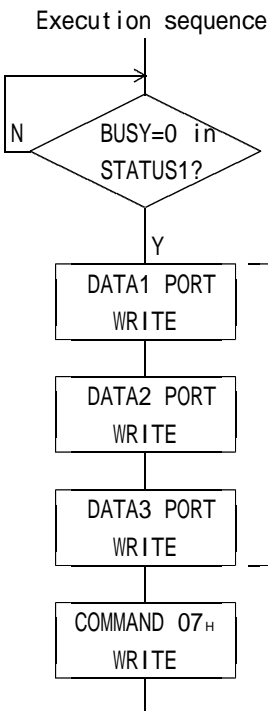


Once the RATE SET command has been executed, it does not need to be set again unless the contents must be changed.
Each No. is 9(100ms/1000Hz) at POWER ON/RESET.

6-10.LSPD SET Command

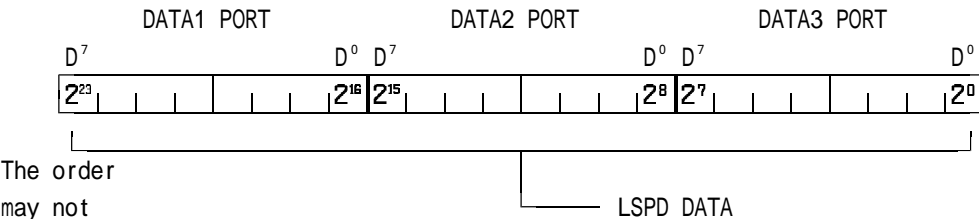
COMMAND..... 07_H

Function : Sets LSPD (LOW SPEED) required for drive.



LSPD is set in DRIVE DATA1 PORT, DRIVE DATA2 PORT and DRIVE DATA3 PORT in 3-byte data in Hz.

The contents of DRIVE DATA1 PORT to DRIVE DATA3 PORT are as follows.



The LSPD DATA setting range is 10 (0A_H) to 3,333,333 (32DCD5_H). (Note)

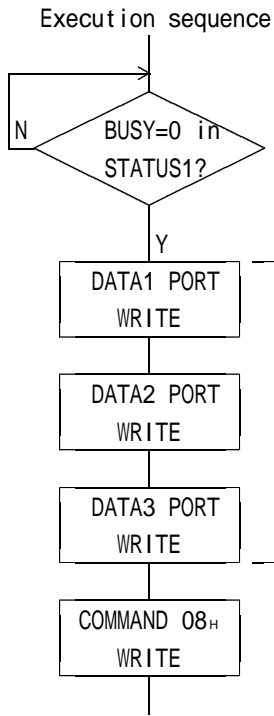
Once the LSPD SET command has been executed, it does not need to be set again unless the contents must be changed.
LSPD is 300Hz at POWER ON/RESET.

Note: The upper limit of the DATA setting range is the SPEED range shown in 5-17. unlike DRIVE TYPE.

6-11.HSPD SET Command

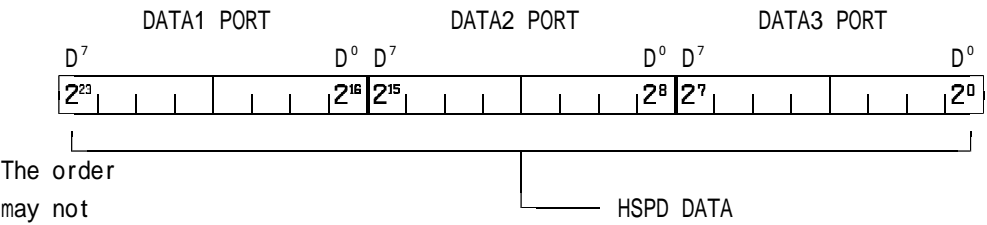
COMMAND..... 08_H

Function : Sets HSPD (HIGH SPEED) required for drive.



HSPD is set in DRIVE DATA1 PORT, DRIVE DATA2 PORT and DRIVE DATA3 PORT in 3-byte data in Hz.

The contents of DRIVE DATA1 PORT to DRIVE DATA3 PORT are as follows.



The HSPD DATA setting range is 1 (1_H) to 3,333,333 (32DCD5_H). (Note)

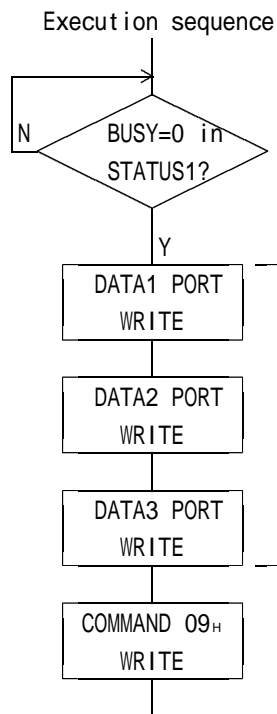
Once the HSPD SET command has been executed, it does not need to be set again unless the contents must be changed.
HSPD is 3000Hz at POWER ON/RESET.

Note: The upper limit of the DATA setting range is the SPEED range shown in 5-17. unlike DRIVE TYPE.

6-12.DFL COUNTER INITIALIZE Command

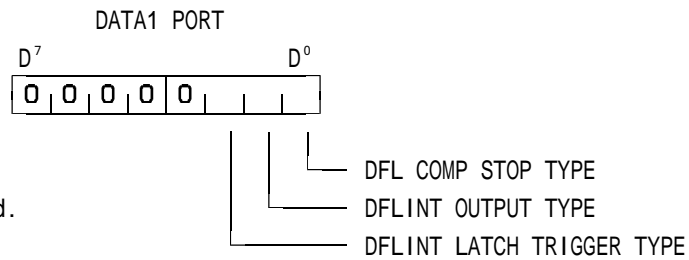
COMMAND..... 09_H

Function : Defines operation specification for the DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER.



DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER specifications are defined in DRIVE DATA1, DRIVE DATA2 and DRIVE DATA3 PORT.

The contents of DRIVE DATA1 WRITE PORT are as follows.



The order
may not
be observed.

Note: Applied functions are assigned to D⁷ to D³ bits.
They must be set to 0.

The details of each bit are shown below. The bit is set to the underlined side at POWER ON/RESET.

(1) DFL COMP STOP TYPE (D⁰)

When "Stop Enable" is selected for the DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER COMP STOP ENABLE, this bit is used for selecting the fast stop or slow stop through deceleration.

(the same specification applies to the COMPARATORs1 and 2).

0: Fast stop

1: Slow stop

(2) DFLINT OUTPUT TYPE (D¹)

This bit is used for selecting the DFLINT output type on the DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER.

(the same specification applies to the COMPARATORs1 and 2).

0: Detection of each COMPARATOR is latched, then output (executing the STATUS3 READ resets the latch).

1: Detection of each COMPARATOR is output as it is without latch.

Note: Selecting 1 outputs detection of each COMPARATOR without latch, so reset of this mode with the STATUS3 READ is not available.

(3) DFLINT LATCH TRIGGER TYPE (D²)

When "Latch" is selected for the DFLINT output specification, this bit is used for the latch type.

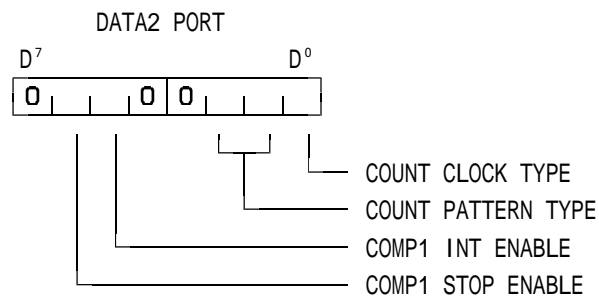
(the same specification applies to the COMPARATORs1 and 2).

0: Level latch (When the detection condition is valid, executing the STATUS3 READ does not change active state of the DFLINT output).

1: Edge latch (When the detection condition is valid, executing the STATUS3 READ resets the DFLINT output).

Note: When through-output is selected for the DFLINT, latch type selection with this bit is disabled.

Contents of the DRIVE DATA2 PORT are as shown to the right.



Note: 2³ and 2⁴ bits must be set to 0.

Since an applied function assigned to 2⁷ bit, it must be set to 0, too.

The details of each bit are shown below. The bit is set to the underlined side at POWER ON/RESET.

(1) COUNT CLOCK TYPE (D⁰)

This bit is used for selecting the operation clock for the DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER.

- 0: The DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER is operated with the drive pulse ($\overline{X1CWP}$ and $\overline{X1CCWP}$) from the X1 axis MCC05v2 and external clock from the X1EA and X1EB.
- 1: The DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER is operated only with external clock from the X1EA (X1 axis encoder A-phase signal) and X1EB (X1 axis B-phase signal).

(2) COUNT PATTERN TYPE (D¹, D²)

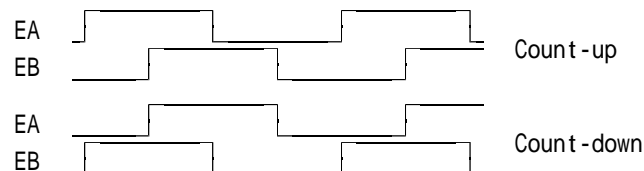
This bit is used for selecting the external operation clock for the DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER.

D ²	D ¹	Count pattern	Input clock type
0	0	Count by multiplying the X1EA and X1EB inputs by 1.	90° phase difference clock
0	1	Count by multiplying the X1EA and X1EB inputs by 2.	
1	0	Count by multiplying the X1EA and X1EB inputs by 4.	
1	1	Count-up by X1EA and count-down by X1EB.	Independent clock for each direction

Note: Output pulse from the MCC05v2 is counted down with the CW clock and counted up with CCW clock.

The following illustrates 90° phase difference clock counting pattern.

See Section 12-11. for the detail.



(3) COMP1 INT ENABLE (D⁵)

Determines whether or not to output the match output DFLINT of COMPARE REGISTER1.

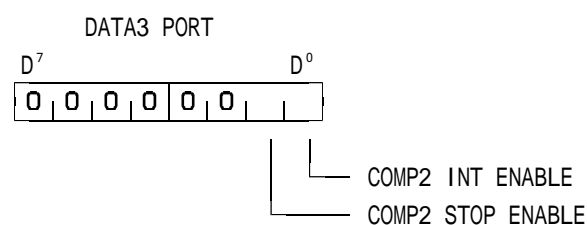
- 0: DFLINT is not output. 1: DFLINT is output.

(4) COMP1 STOP TYPE (D⁶)

Determines whether or not to put the pulse output into stop by the match output of COMPARE REGISTER1.

- 0: Not put into stop. 1: Put into stop.

Contents of the DRIVE DATA3 PORT are as shown to the right.



Note: 2² to 2⁷ bits must be set to 0.

(3) COMP2 INT ENABLE (D⁰)

Determines whether or not to output the match output DFLINT of COMPARE REGISTER2.

- 0: DFLINT is not output. 1: DFLINT is output.

(4) COMP3 STOP TYPE (D¹)

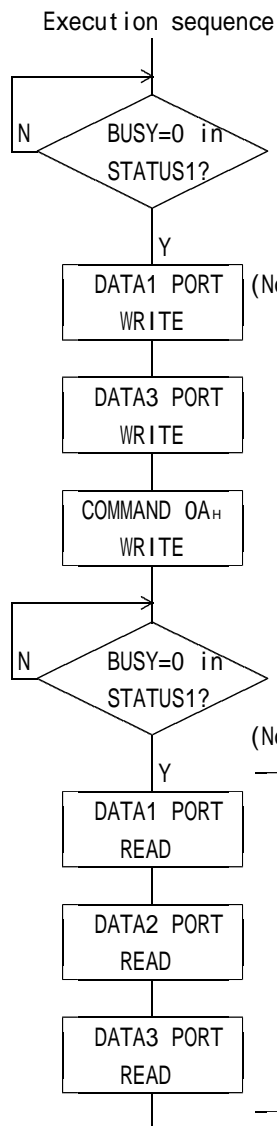
Determines whether or not to put the pulse output into stop by the match output of COMPARE REGISTER2.

- 0: Not put into stop. 1: Put into stop.

6-13.SET DATA READ Command

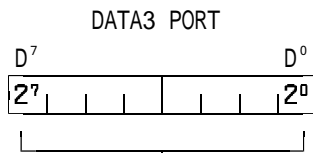
COMMAND..... **0A_H**

Function : Reads SPEC DATA, speed data and other data being set on the MCC05v2 of each axis.



On the DRIVE DATA3 PORT (WRITE), specify a command used for reading the target set data. Part of the DRIVE DATA1 PORT(WRITE) is also used. (see Note2 and 3).

The contents of DRIVE DATA3 WRITE PORT are as follows.



Command code for the data to be read.

Data set on the DRIVE DATA1, 2 and 3 PORTs are read.

Data output procedure using the applicable commands is the same as the data setup procedure which is also implemented using the applicable commands.

Example: When you want to confirm the RATE setup number, write "06_H" (RATE SET Command) to the DATA3 PORT and "0A_H" (this command) to the COMMAND PORT to read the DATA2 and 3 PORTs. This will output the URATE No. to the DATA2 PORT and the DRATE No. to the DATA3 PORT.

(Note1)

The data available for confirmation are limited to those that have been set with the following commands. Writing a command code other than those listed to the DRIVE DATA3 PORT may not generate the desired data. In this case, the STATUS1 PORT ERROR BIT is set to 1.

CODE	COMMAND NAME	CODE	COMMAND NAME
01 _H	SPEC INITIALIZE1	29 _H	PART RATE SET (Note3) *
02 _H	PULSE COUNTER INITIALIZE	2B _H	MARGIN TIME SET *
06 _H	RATE SET (Note2)	2C _H	PEAK PULSE SET *
07 _H	LSPD SET	2D _H	SEND PULSE SET *
08 _H	HSPD SET	2E _H	SESPD SET *
09 _H	DFL COUNTER INITIALIZE	2F _H	SPEC INITIALIZE4 *
0B _H	CW SOFT LIMIT SET *	50 _H	DEND TIME SET *
0C _H	CCW SOFT LIMIT SET *	51 _H	EXTEND ORIGIN SPEC SET *
0E _H	DFL DIVISION DATA SET *	52 _H	CONSTANT SCAN MAX PULSE*
18 _H	END PULSE SET *	53 _H	CHANGE POINT DATA SET *
19 _H	ESPD SET *	54 _H	CHANGE DATA SET *
1A _H	CSPD SET	55 _H	AUTO CHANGE SET *
1B _H	OFFSET PULSE SET	5F _H	SPEC INITIALIZE5 *
1C _H	ORIGIN DELAY SET	60 _H	SRATE SET
20 _H	SPEC INITIALIZE3 *	61 _H	SLSPD SET
22 _H	RESOLUTION SET *	62 _H	SHSPD SET
24 _H	PART HSPD SET (Note3) *	63 _H	SSRATE ADJUST
25 _H	INCREMENTAL DATA SET *	64 _H	SERATE ADJUST
26 _H	ABSOLUTE DATA SET *	65 _H	SCSPD1 ADJUST
27 _H	PART PULSE SET (Note3) *	66 _H	SCSPD2 ADJUST

Commands attached with an asterisks (*) are intended for the applied functions.

For details, see the User's Manual [Applied Functions Part].

Note1: Although number of data ports read and the DATA PORT No. vary according to the command used for the reading, read of the DRIVE DATA3 PORT must not be ignored whenever this command has been executed.

Note2: When reading in the ARITHMETIC MODE, an URATE/DRATE must be set to the DRIVE DATA1 PORT(WRITE).

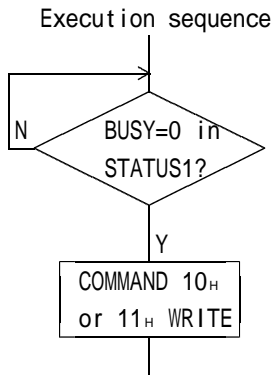
Note3: As for these commands, PART No. must be set to the DRIVE DATA1 PORT(WRITE).

Note4: All data are output in the same state as they are written without conducting internal processing such as MIN/MAX process. And, once a piece of data has been written, you cannot change its DRIVE TYPE between the FIXED and ARITHMETIC at its output.

Note5: Initial setting specified at the time of POWER ON/RESET is not read.

6-14.+/-JOG Command

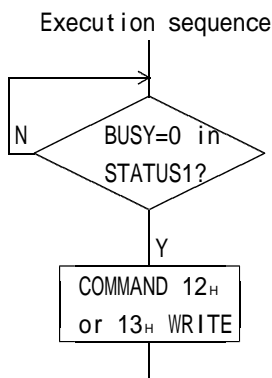
COMMAND..... Drive in +(CW)direction 10_H Drive in -(CCW)direction 11_H



Function : Performs JOG DRIVE.

6-15.+/-SCAN Command

COMMAND..... Drive in +(CW)direction 12_H Drive in -(CCW)direction 13_H

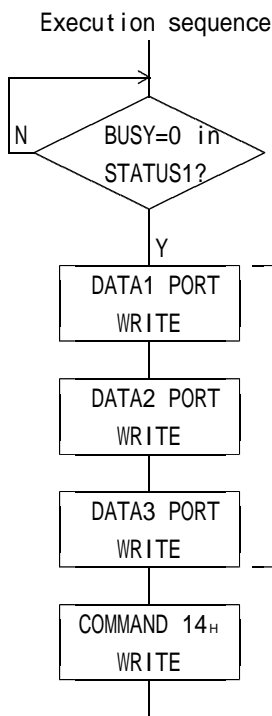


Function : Performs SCAN DRIVE.

6-16.INCREMENTAL INDEX Command

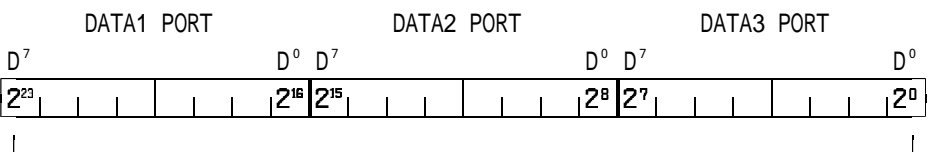
COMMAND..... 14_H

Function : Performs INDEX DRIVE with relative specified.



The number of output pulses and the direction are specified in DRIVE DATA1 PORT, DRIVE DATA2 PORT and DRIVE DATA3 PORT.

The contents of DRIVE DATA1 PORT to DRIVE DATA3 PORT are as follows.

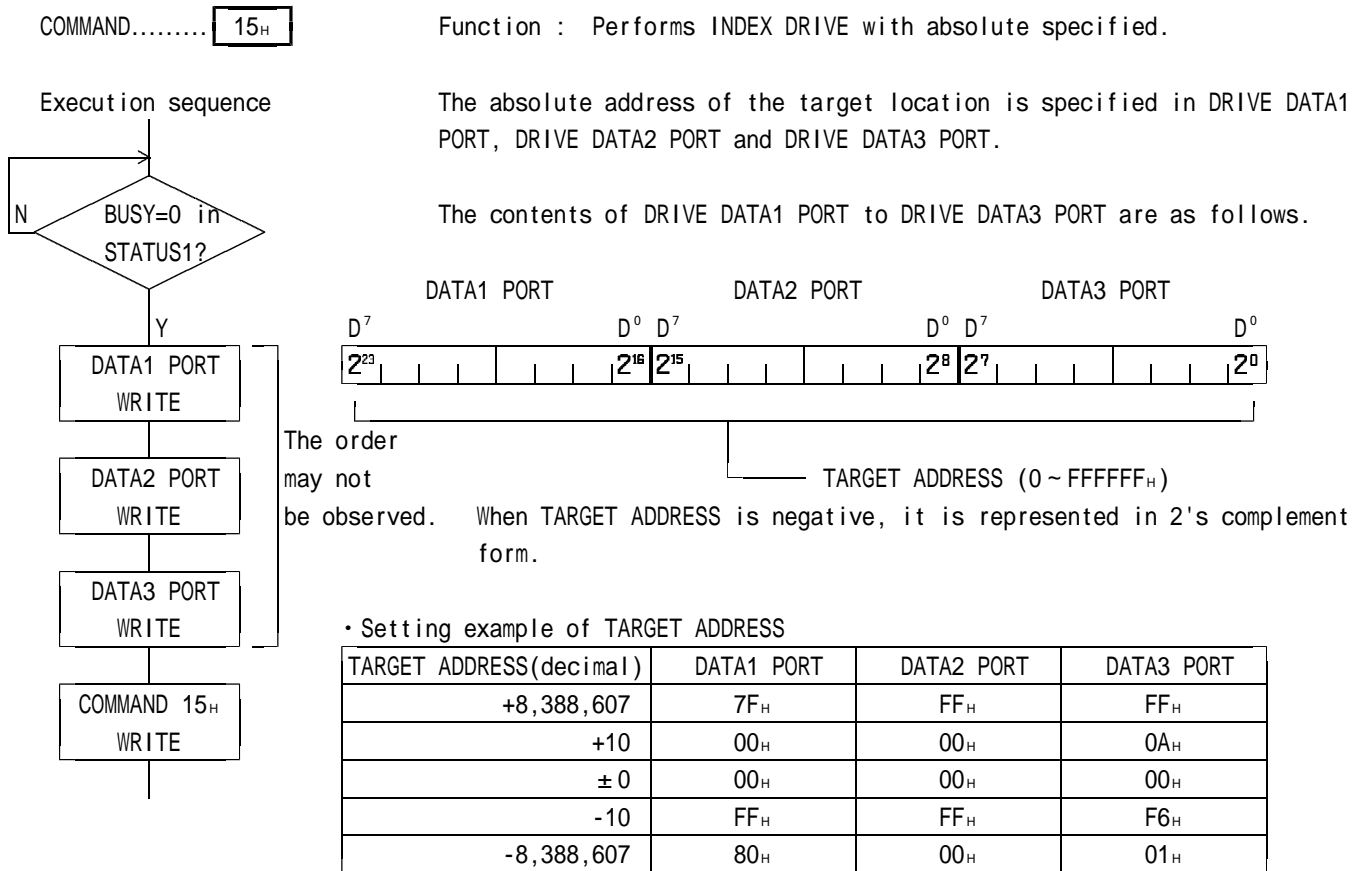


The order may not be observed. When set to -(CCW)direction, the number of output pulses is represented in 2's complement form.

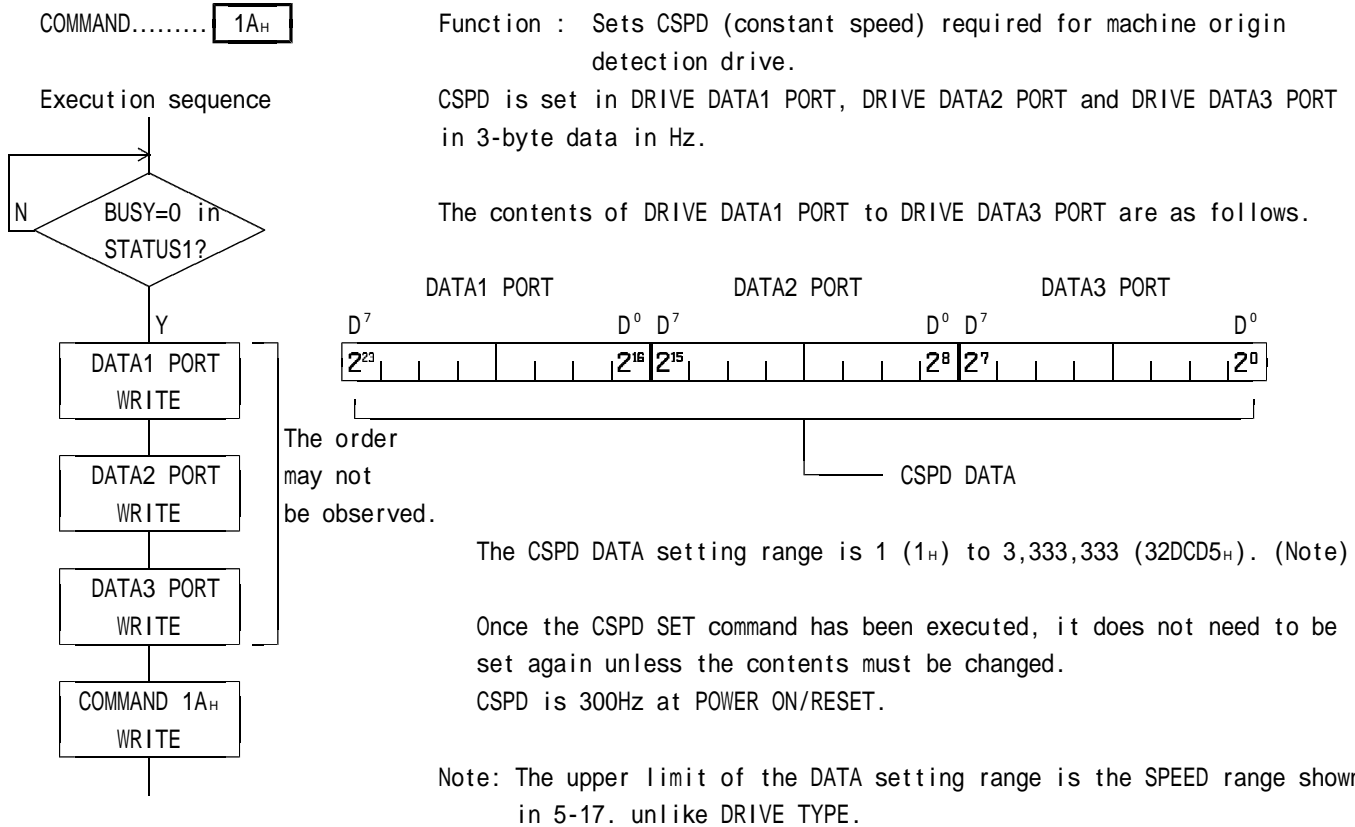
• Setting example of the number of output pulses

Output pulse (decimal)	DATA1 PORT	DATA2 PORT	DATA3 PORT
+8,388,607	7F _H	FF _H	FF _H
+10	00 _H	00 _H	0A _H
± 0	00 _H	00 _H	00 _H
-10	FF _H	FF _H	F6 _H
-8,388,607	80 _H	00 _H	01 _H

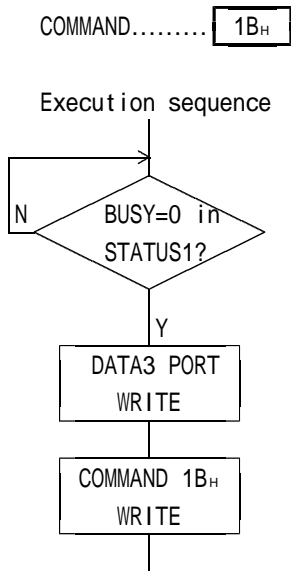
6-17.ABSOLUTE INDEX Command



6-18.CSPD SET Command



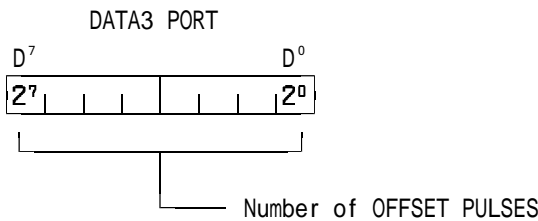
6-19.OFFSET PULSE SET Command



Function : Sets the number of OFFSET PULSES required for machine origin detection drive.

The number of OFFSET PULSES is set in DRIVE DATA3 PORT.

The contents of DRIVE DATA3 PORT are as follows.

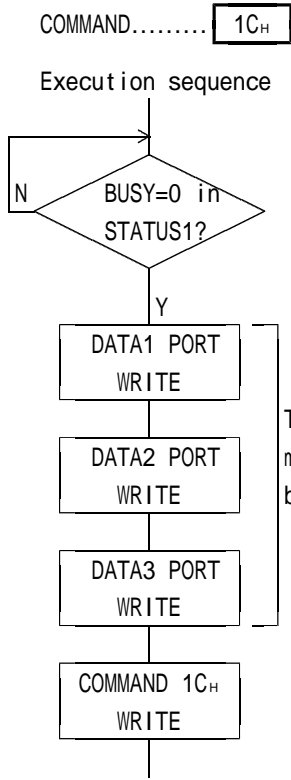


The OFFSET PULSE number setting range is 0(0_H) to 255 (FF_H).

The number of OFFSET PULSES is set to 0 at POWER ON/RESET.

Once the OFFSET PULSE SET command has been executed, it does not need to be set again unless the contents must be changed.

6-20.ORIGIN DELAY SET Command



Function : Sets DELAY TIME at machine origin detection drive.

The following data is set in each of DRIVE DATA1 PORT, DRIVE DATA2 PORT and DRIVE DATA3 PORT.

DATA1 PORT LIMIT DELAY TIME (300ms(3C_H))
Delay time up to a start of reverse after a stop in the CCW LIMIT.

DATA2 PORT SCAN DELAY TIME (50ms(0A_H))
Delay time when the direction is reversed in the CONSTANT SCAN and SCAN DRIVE processes.

DATA3 PORT JOG DELAY TIME (20ms(04_H))
Delay time per pulse in the JOG DRIVE process.

The order may not be observed. In each port, the value in parentheses is set at POWER ON/RESET.

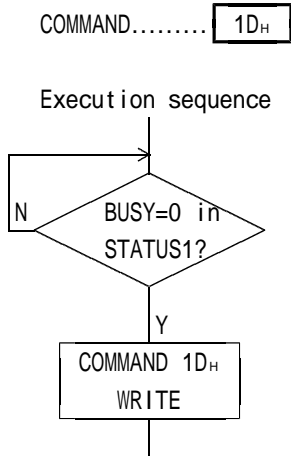
Each data is 00_H to FF_H and set in units of 5ms.

Example) 00_H No delay time
0A_H 50ms
FF_H 1.275s

Usually it is not need to change this data. Only something improvement at the machine origin detection or the tact time, etc.

The ORIGIN DELAY SET command does not need to be set again unless the contents must be changed.

6-21.ORIGIN FLAG RESET Command



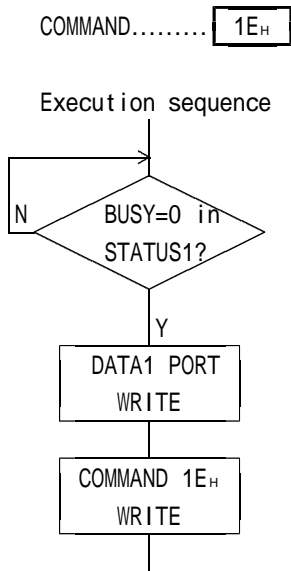
Function : Resets the detection flag to be used for machine origin detection drive.

This command is used only when you don't desire to perform ABSOLUTE INDEX DRIVE nearly up to the machine origin when machine origin detection drive is used.

For details, refer to Chapter 7 .

Note: Execute this command before executing the ORIGIN command.

6-22.ORIGIN Command



Function : Performs DRIVE up to machine origin detection.

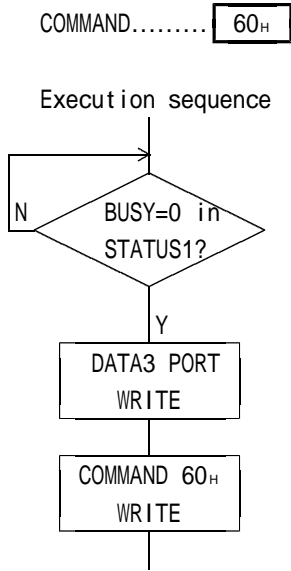
The ORG type to be executed is specified in DRIVE DATA1 PORT.

ORG-0	.....	00 _H
ORG-1	.....	01 _H
ORG-2	.....	02 _H
ORG-3	.....	03 _H
ORG-4	.....	04 _H
ORG-5	.....	05 _H
ORG-10	.....	0A _H
ORG-11	.....	0B _H
ORG-12	.....	0C _H

If any data other than the above is set, a command error occurs and no operation is performed.

When each bit of LSEND, SSEND and FEND in STATUS1 is 0 and DREND bit is 1 upon termination of DRIVE, the machine origin has been detected normally.(04_H)
When any of the ERROR, LSEND, SSEND and FSEND is set to 1, the machine origin has not been detected. If a detect is interrupted by the RESET entered during a drive, all bits in the STATUS1 are set to 0 (00_H).

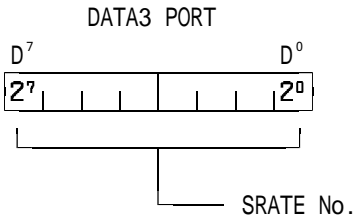
6-23.SRATE SET Command



Function : Sets SRATE (acceleration/deceleration time constant) required for S-RATE DRIVE.

SRATE is set in DRIVE DATA3 PORT in No. of data table.

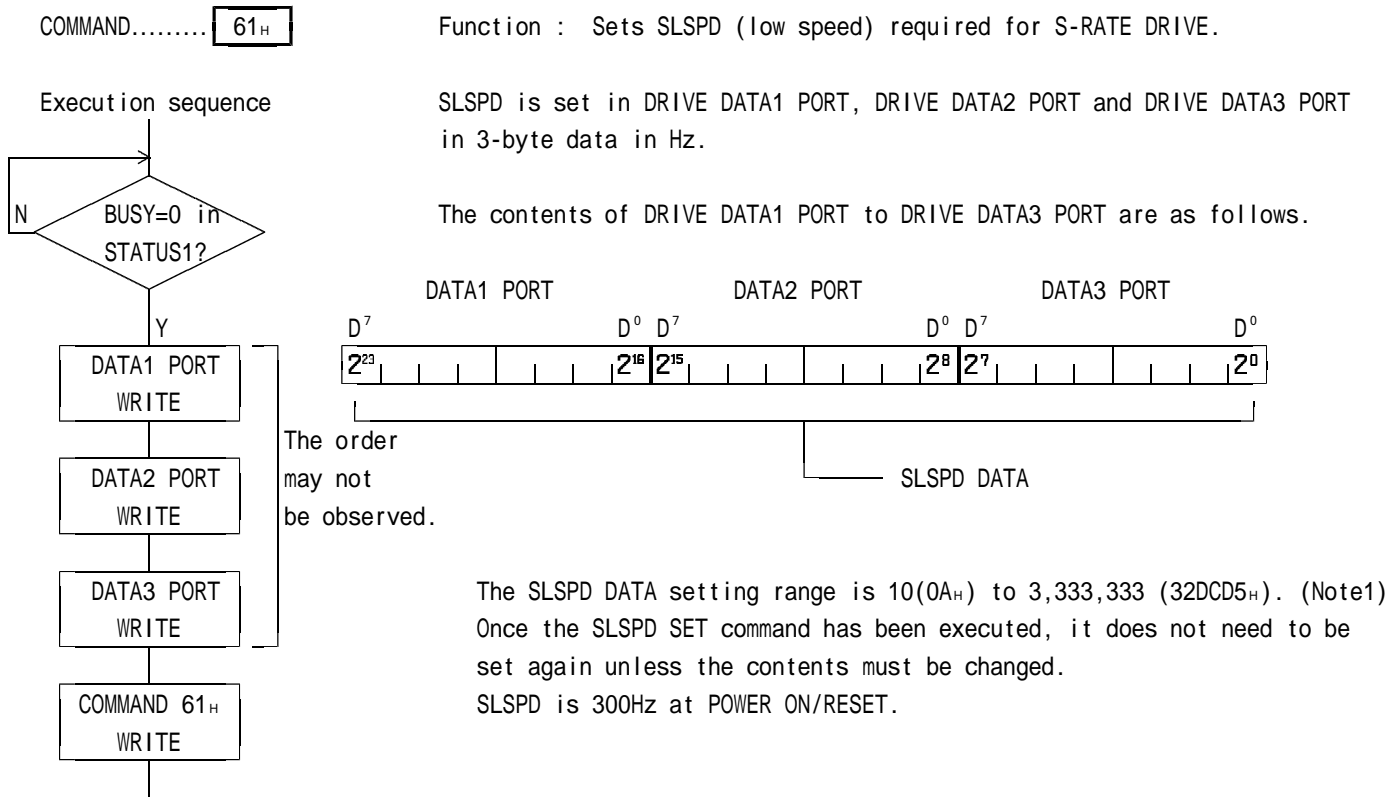
The contents of DRIVE DATA3 PORT are as follows.



Once the SRATE SET command has been executed, it does not need to be set again unless the contents must be changed.
SRATE No. is set at No.9(100ms/1000Hz) at POWER ON/RESET.

Note: After this command is executed, SSRATE and SERATE are reset to the initial values.
Be careful about this point after SSRATE and SERATE are compensated.

6-24.SLSPD SET Command

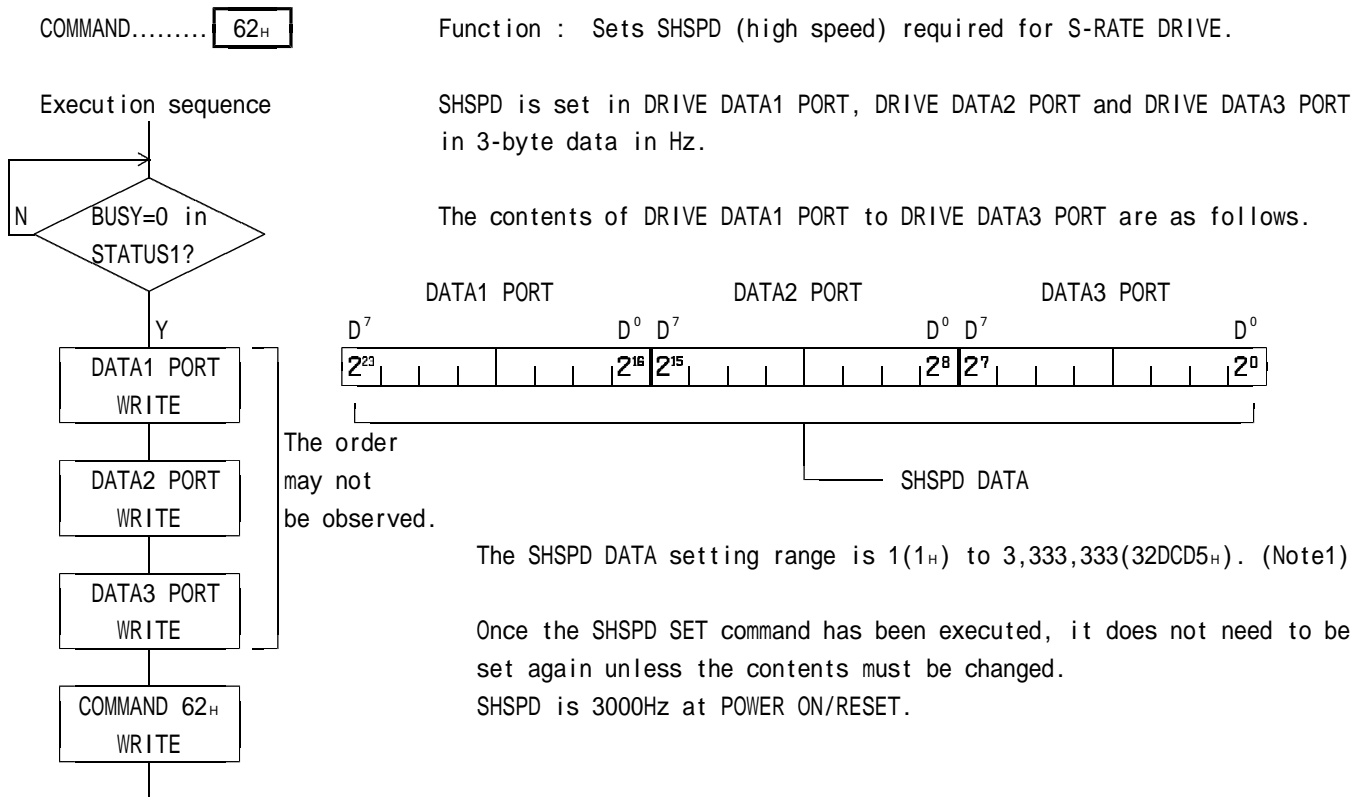


Note1: The upper limit of the data setting range depends on DRIVE TYPE. Refer to 5-17.

Note2: After this command is executed, SCSPD1 and SCSPD2 are reset to the initial values.

Be careful about this point after SCSPD1 and SCSPD2 are compensated.

6-25.SHSPD SET Command

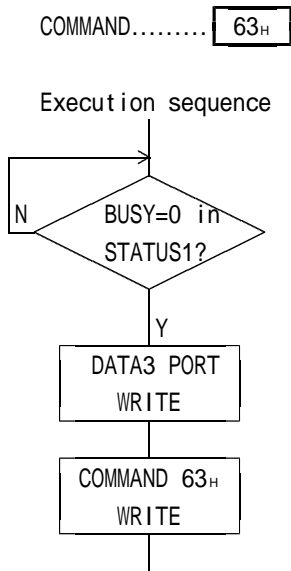


Note1: The upper limit of the data setting range depends on DRIVE TYPE. Refer to 5-17.

Note2: After this command is executed, SCSPD1 and SCSPD2 are reset to the initial values.

Be careful about this point after SCSPD1 and SCSPD2 are compensated.

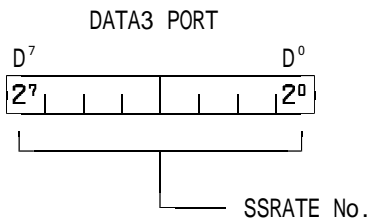
6-26.SSRATE ADJUST Command



Function : Adjusts SSRATE (time constant at a start of acceleration or at an end of deceleration) required for S-RATE DRIVE.

SSRATE is set in DRIVE DATA3 PORT in No. of data table.

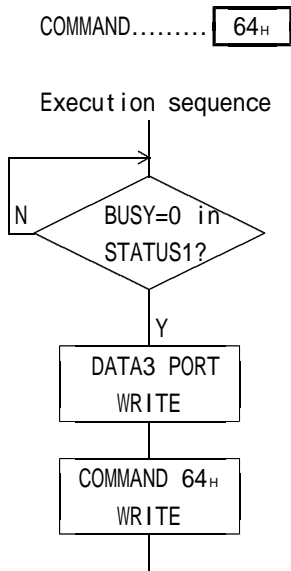
The contents of DRIVE DATA3 PORT are as follows.



SSRATE is automatically set to an approximately eightfold value of SRATE by the SRATE SET command. When the specification is satisfied with this data, this command does not need to be executed. For the details of automatic setting value, refer to 5-9.

- Note1: After the SRATE SET command is executed, SSRATE adjusted prior to the execution becomes ineffective and is reset to the initial value. This is also applicable to the case in which DRIVE TYPE has been changed by the SPEC INITIALIZE1 command.
- Note2: The SSRATE adjusting range is SSRATE SRATE. When SSRATE < SRATE, SSRATE becomes equal to SRATE.

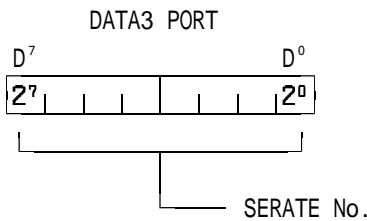
6-27.SERATE ADJUST Command



Function : Adjusts SERATE (at an end of acceleration or at a start of deceleration) required for S-RATE DRIVE.

SERATE is set in DRIVE DATA3 PORT in No. of data table.

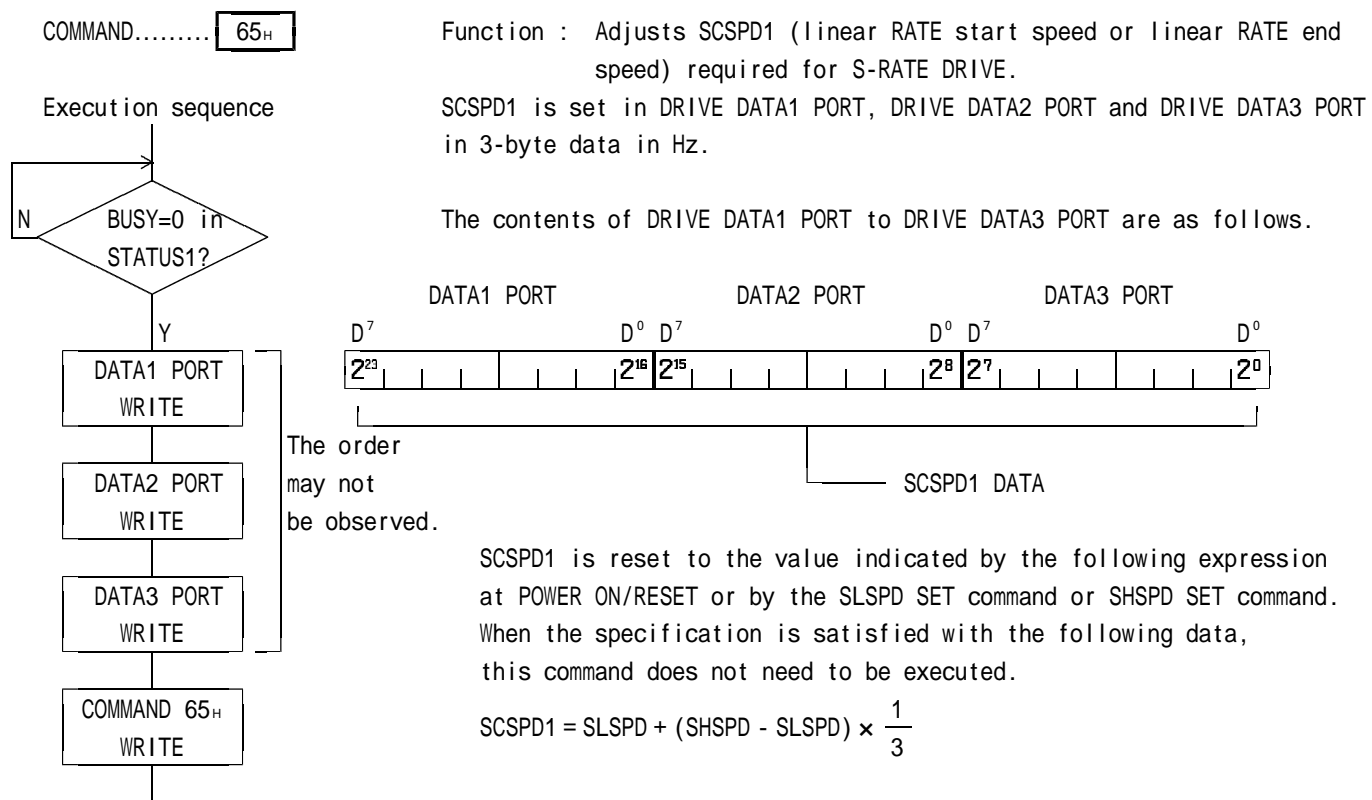
The contents of DRIVE DATA3 PORT are as follows.



SERATE is automatically set to an approximately eightfold value of SRATE by the SRATE SET command. When the specification is satisfied with this data, this command does not need to be executed. For the details of automatic setting value, refer to 5-9.

- Note1: After the SRATE SET command is executed, SERATE adjusted prior to the execution becomes ineffective and is reset to the initial value. This is also applicable to the case in which DRIVE TYPE has been changed by the SPEC INITIALIZE1 command.
- Note2: The SERATE adjusting range is SERATE SRATE. When SERATE < SRATE, SERATE becomes equal to SRATE.

6-28. SCSPD1 ADJUST Command



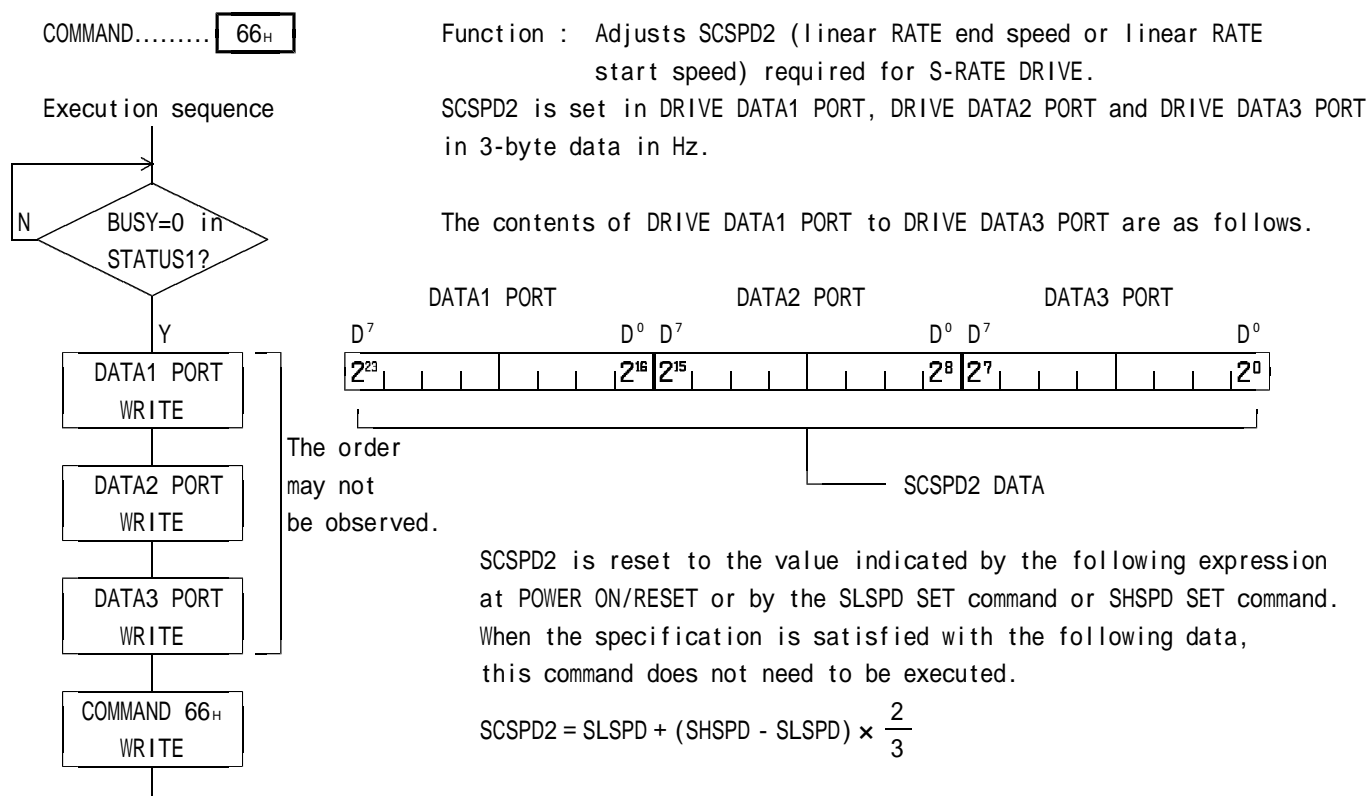
Note1: After the SLSPD SET command or the SHSPD SET command is executed, SCSPD1 set prior to the execution becomes ineffective and is reset to the initial value. This is also applicable to the case in which DRIVE TYPE has been changed by the SPEC INITIALIZE1 command.

Note2: The SCSPD1 adjusting range is SLSPD SCSPD1 SCSPD2.

When SCSPD1 < SLSPD is specified, SCSPD1 becomes equal to SLSPD.

When SCSPD1 > SCSPD2 is specified, SCSPD1 becomes equal to SCSPD2.

6-29. SCSPD2 ADJUST Command



Note1: After the SLSPD SET command or the SHSPD SET command is executed, SCSPD2 set prior to the execution becomes ineffective and is reset to the initial value. This is also applicable to the case in which DRIVE TYPE has been changed by the SPEC INITIALIZE1 command.

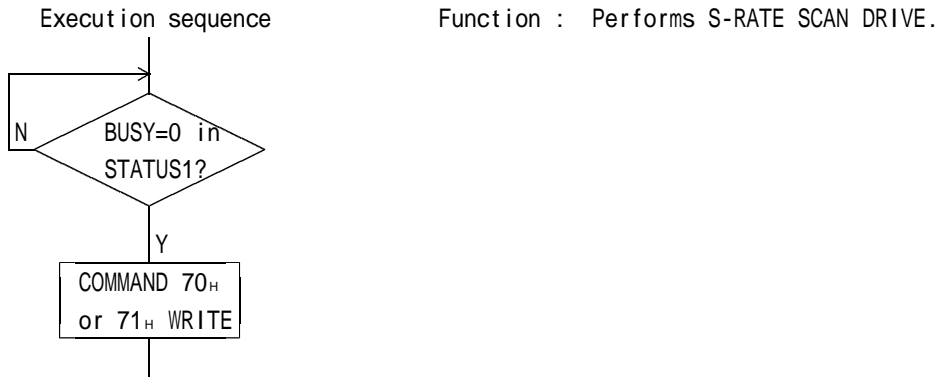
Note2: The SCSPD2 adjusting range is SCSPD1 SCSPD2 SHSPD.

When SCSPD2 < SCSPD1 is specified, SCSPD2 becomes equal to SCSPD1.

When SCSPD2 > SHSPD is specified, SCSPD2 becomes equal to SHSPD.

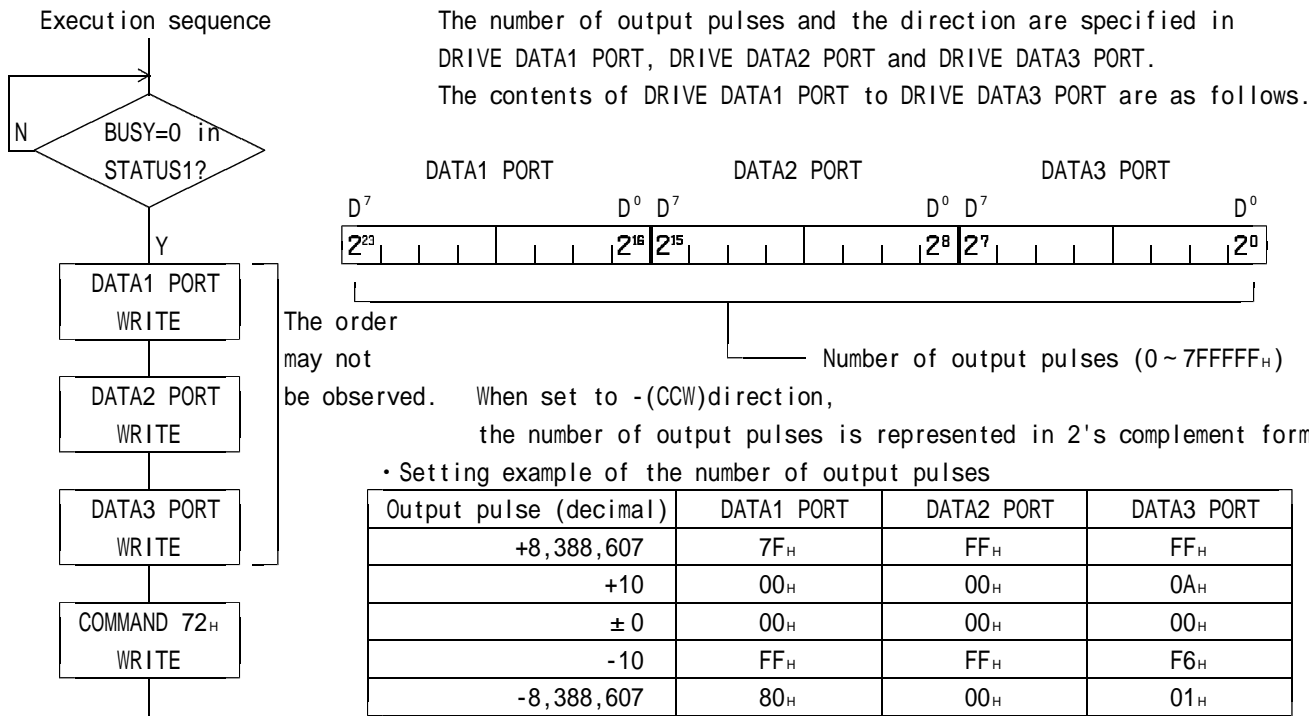
6-30.+/-S-RATE SCAN Command

COMMAND..... Drive in +(CW)direction 70_H Drive in -(CCW)direction 71_H



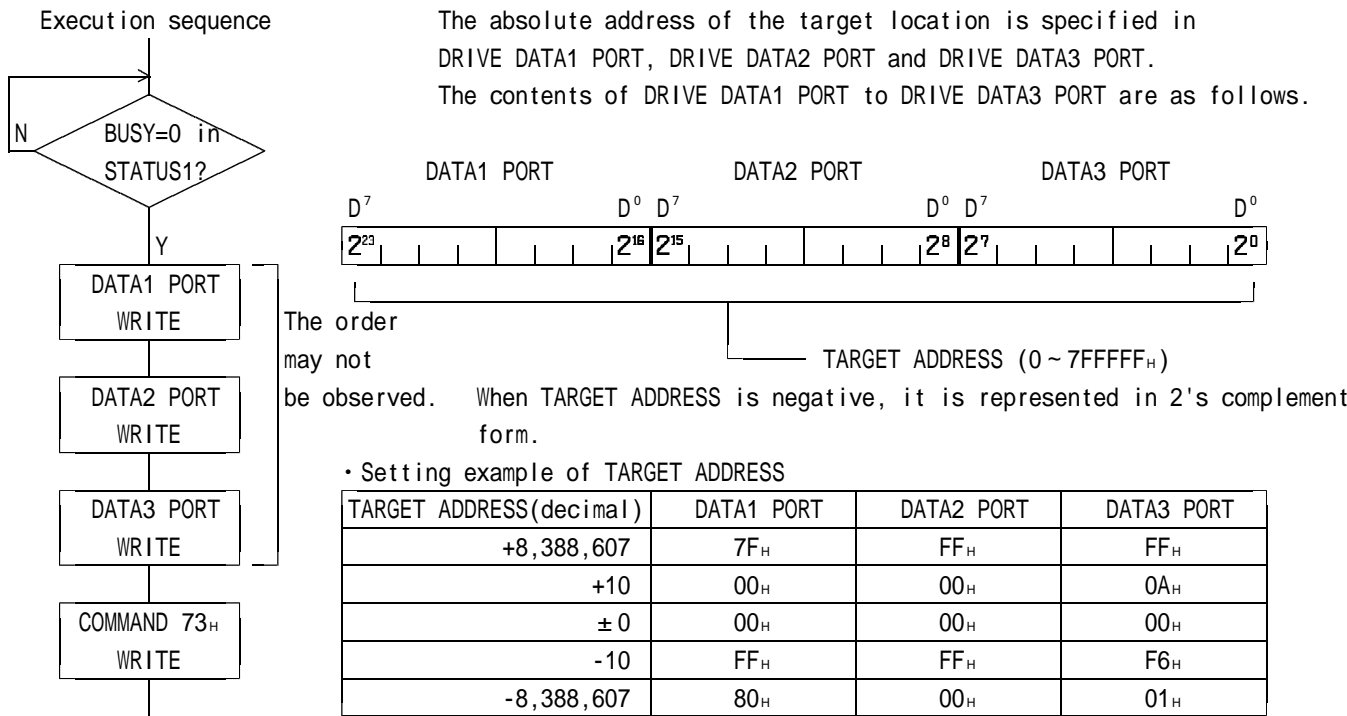
6-31.S-RATE INCREMENTAL INDEX Command

COMMAND..... 72_H Function : Performs S-RATE INDEX DRIVE with relative specified.

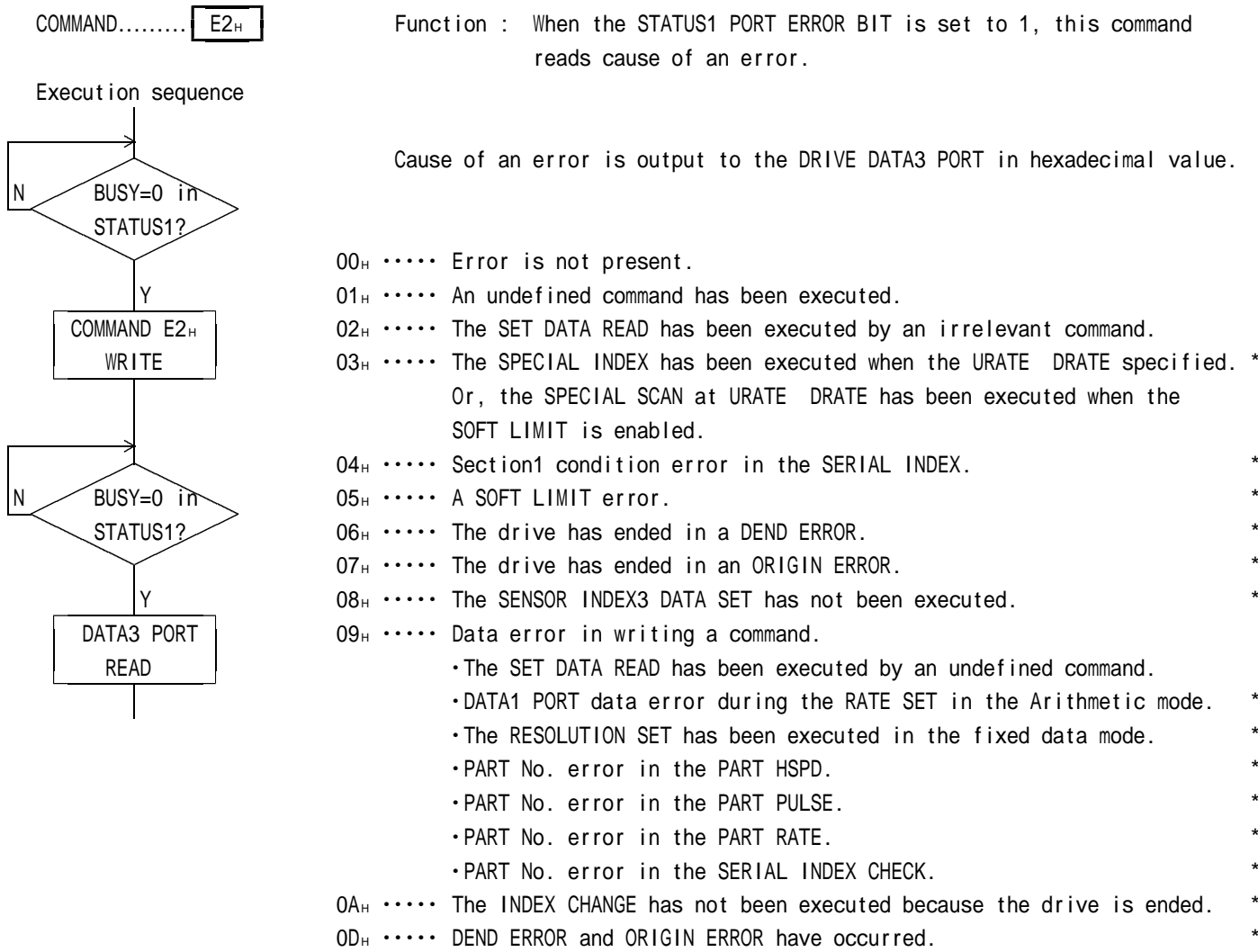


6-32.S-RATE ABSOLUTE INDEX Command

COMMAND..... 73_H Function : Performs S-RATE INDEX DRIVE with absolute specified.

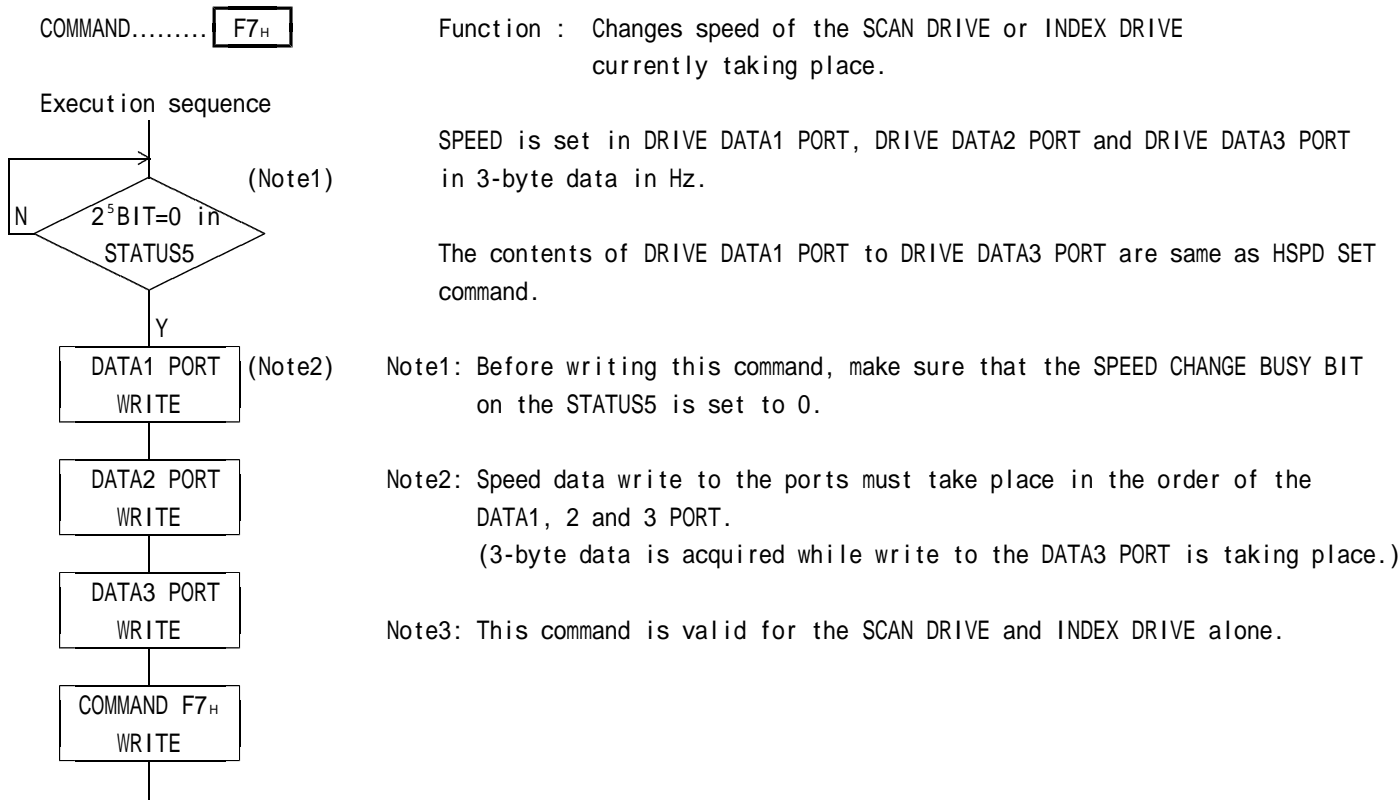


6-33.ERROR STATUS READ Command



Those errors indicated with asterisks (*) are relevant to applied functions.
For details, see the User's Manual [Applied Functions Part].
As it is so with a STATUS1 PORT ERROR BIT, an error code can be cleared by any command other than this command. When the command is being executed, the error code is cleared after the execution is complete.

6-34.SPEED CHANGE Command

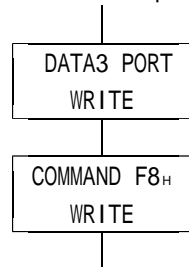


6-35. INT MASK Command

COMMAND..... **F8_H**

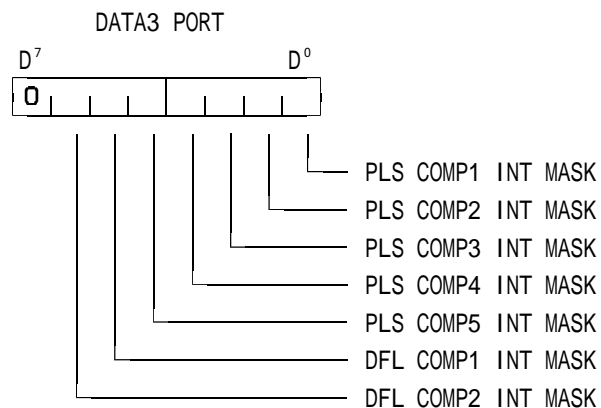
Function : Masks detection of each COMPARATOR at its output.

Execution sequence



INT MASK is set on the DRIVE DATA3 PORT.

Contents of the DRIVE DATA3 PORT is as follows.



Note: D⁷ bit must be set to 0.

Detail of the each bit on the DRIVE DATA3 PORT is as follows.

At POWER ON/RESET, the underlined side is selected.

(1) PLS COMP1 INT MASK (D⁰)

This bit is used for enabling or disabling masking of output of the detection from the PULSE COUNTER COMPARATOR1.

0: Not masked. 1: Masked.

(2) PLS COMP2 INT MASK (D¹)

This bit is used for enabling or disabling masking of output of the detection from the PULSE COUNTER COMPARATOR2.

0: Not masked. 1: Masked.

(3) PLS COMP3 INT MASK (D²)

This bit is used for enabling or disabling masking of output of the detection from the PULSE COUNTER COMPARATOR3.

0: Not masked. 1: Masked.

(4) PLS COMP4 INT MASK (D³)

This bit is used for enabling or disabling masking of output of the detection from the PULSE COUNTER COMPARATOR4.

0: Not masked. 1: Masked.

(5) PLS COMP5 INT MASK (D⁴)

This bit is used for enabling or disabling masking of output of the detection from the PULSE COUNTER COMPARATOR5.

0: Not masked. 1: Masked.

(6) DFL COMP1 INT MASK (D⁵)

This bit is used for enabling or disabling masking of output of the detection from the DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER COMPARATOR1. (excessive deviation).

0: Not masked. 1: Masked.

(7) DFL COMP2 INT MASK (D⁶)

This bit is used for enabling or disabling masking of output of the detection from the DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER COMPARATOR2. (in position)

0: Not masked. 1: Masked.

Note1: Even if "Masking" is specified, the COMPARATOR match stop function is not affected.

For details, refer to 8-5.

Note2: BUSY=0 may not be checked. But, you must not use this command when another command is being written or written after (less than 4 μS) to the DATA3 PORT to rewrite it.

6-36.PORT SELECT Command

(1) ADDRESS COUNTER PORT SELECT Command

COMMAND..... F9_H Function : Switches the DRIVE DATA1, 2 and 3 PORTs to the special port for reading count data on the ADDRESS COUNTER.

(2) DFL COUNTER PORT SELECT Command

COMMAND..... FA_H Function : Switches the DRIVE DATA1, 2 and 3 PORTs to the special port for reading count data on the DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER.

(3) PULSE COUNTER PORT SELECT Command

COMMAND..... FC_H Function : Switches the DRIVE DATA1, 2 and 3 PORTs to the special port for reading count data on the PULSE COUNTER.

(4) SPEED PORT SELECT Command

COMMAND..... FD_H Function : Switches the DRIVE DATA1, 2 and 3 PORTs to the special port for reading speed data of output pulse.

These commands are used for switching data to be read from the DRIVE DATA1, 2 and 3 PORTs.

There is no specified command execution sequence. however donot execute this command less than 4 μ S after another command is executed.

Desired data will be provided from the DRIVE DATA1, 2 and 3 PORTs within 200ns from execution of a command.

Once executed, each port select command is valid until another port select command is executed.

At POWER ON/RESET, the DRIVE DATA1, 2 and 3 PORTs are set as the special port for reading count data on the PULSE COUNTER.

If one of the following commands is written, the DRIVE DATA1, 2 and 3 PORTs temporarily output data required by the command, then restore once selected the port function. Reading the DRIVE DATA3 PORT restores them the preceding function.

Thus, whenever one of the following commands has been executed, you must read the DRIVE DATA3 PORT.

ADDRESS READ, SET DATA READ, ERROR STATUS READ and SERIAL INDEX CHECK (applied function).

6-37.SLOW STOP Command

COMMAND..... FE_H Function : Puts DRIVE into a slow stop.
When DRIVE is of constant speed, this command puts it into a fast stop.

Regarding the execution sequence, there is no special stipulation.

However, since this command stops DRIVE, it is ignored when it is written during BUSY=0.

This command can function only at DRIVE=1 but not at DRIVE=0.

6-38.FAST STOP Command

COMMAND..... FF_H Function : Puts DRIVE into a fast stop.

Regarding the execution sequence, there is no special stipulation.

However, since this command stops DRIVE, it is ignored when it is written during BUSY=0.

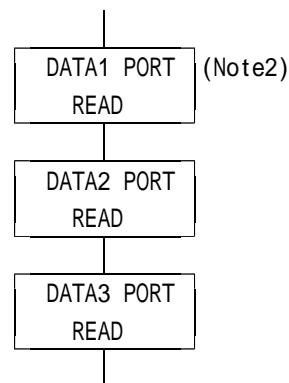
This command can function only at DRIVE=1 but not at DRIVE=0.

6-39.COUNTER READ

COMMAND..... None

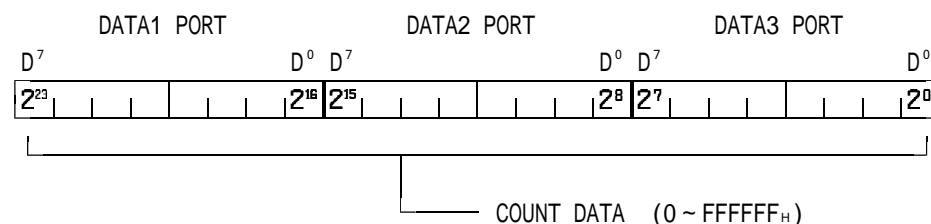
Function : Reads the count data of the PULSE COUNTER or DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER or ADDRESS COUNTER.(Note1)

Execution sequence



This function reads out the count data of the counter data from DRIVE READ PORT after the PORT SELECT command. (Note1)

The contents of DRIVE DATA1 PORT to DRIVE DATA3 PORT are as follows.



When the count data is negative, it is represented in 2's complement form.

• Example of count data

COUNT DATA(decimal)	DATA1 PORT	DATA2 PORT	DATA3 PORT
+8,388,607	7F _H	FF _H	FF _H
+10	00 _H	00 _H	0A _H
± 0	00 _H	00 _H	00 _H
-10	FF _H	FF _H	F6 _H
-8,388,607	80 _H	00 _H	01 _H

Note1: The PULSE or DIFFERENTIAL or ADDRESS COUNTER select must be executed before count read by each PORT SELECT Command.(6-36.)

Note2: Be sure to perform a DATA READ operation in the order of DRIVE DATA1 PORT, DRIVE DATA2 PORT and DRIVE DATA3 PORT.

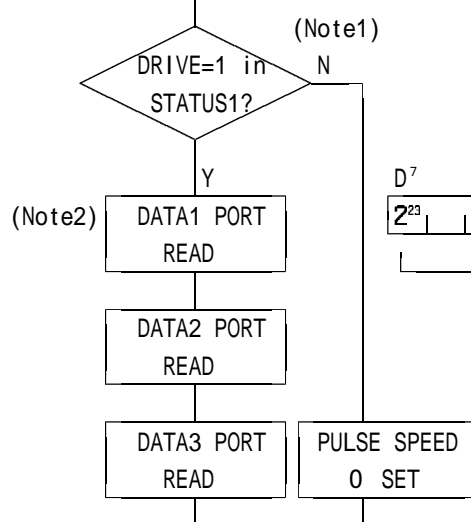
If this sequence is not observed, the data will not be guaranteed.

6-40.SPEED READ

COMMAND..... None

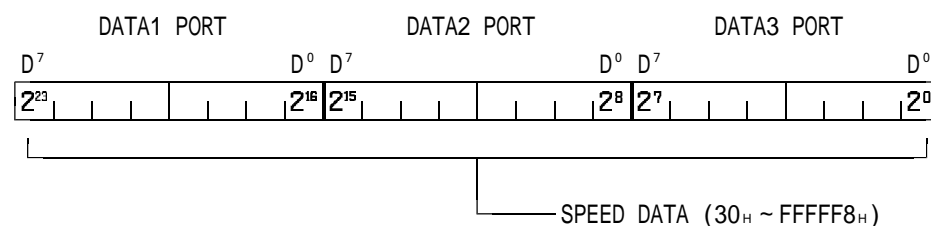
Function : Reads speed data of a drive currently taking place.

Execution sequence



After the SPEED PORT SELECT Command has been executed, this command is used for reading current speed data from the DRIVE DATA1, 2 and 3 PORTs.

The contents of DRIVE DATA1 PORT to DRIVE DATA3 PORT are as follows.



Using this the data obtained through this function, pulse speed can be determined as follows:

$$\text{PULSE SPEED} = \frac{160,000,000}{V} \text{ (Hz)} \quad V = \text{READ DATA}$$

(Example) When read data V = 48(30_H)

$$\text{PULSE SPEED} = \frac{160,000,000}{48} = 3.3 \text{ (MHz)}$$

Note1: DRIVE=1 may not be checked. But, note that speed data immediately before the stop will be continuously generated ever after the drive has been stopped.

Note2: Be sure to perform a DATA READ operation in the order of DRIVE DATA1 PORT, DRIVE DATA2 PORT and DRIVE DATA3 PORT.

If this sequence is not observed, the data will not be guaranteed.

7. MACHINE ORIGIN DETECTING FUNCTION

There are 9 MCC05v2 machine origin detection types in all, namely, ORG-0,ORG-1,ORG-2,ORG-3,ORG-4,ORG-5,ORG-10, ORG-11 and ORG-12. The X1 axis, Y1 axis, Z1 axis, A1 axis, X2 axis, Y2 axis, Z2 axis and A2 axis are provided independently with this function, so mutual interference does not occur.

In each process of ORG-0 to ORG-5 and ORG-11 to ORG-12, the machine origin address once detected is stored in memory, thereby permitting machine origin detection in a short time thereafter. Therefore, a detection flag is prepared inside the MCC05v2.

When this flag is ON, movement is performed nearly up to the machine origin(ORIGIN + OFFSET PULSE) by ABSOLUTE INDEX DRIVE, then DRIVE of the processes shown in and after 7-2. is performed.

When the flag is OFF, DRIVE of each process is directly performed without performing ABSOLUTE INDEX DRIVE.

The following description is given about the X1 axis but also applicable to another axis.

*Detection flag ON condition

The machine origin was normally detected by ORG DRIVE.

*Detection flag OFF conditions

POWER ON/RESET

DRIVE was put into a fast stop by the FSSTOP signal or the FSSTOP command.

(Including a fast stop by the match output of COMPARE REGISTER)

ORIGIN DRIVE was stopped by the SLOW STOP command and etc.

(Including DEND ERROR or ORIGIN ERROR was occurred.)

When the LIMIT stop type was set to fast stop, DRIVE was stopped by the LIMIT signal.

ORG DRIVE different from the previous ORG DRIVE was started.

ADDRESS exceeds the range of +8,388,607 to -8,388,607.

The ORIGIN FLAG RESET command or SPEC INITIALIZE4 Command was executed.

- The machine near-origin address for making a return with the detection flag ON is controlled in the MCC05v2, so the user does not need to consider anything. Even if ADDRESS has been updated by the ADDRESS INITIALIZE command, the machine near-origin address is also update, so the physical location is stored in memory.
- The machine near-origin address depends on the ORG type. In the ORG-0 to ORG-3, ORG-11 and 12 types, the machine near-origin address is the location of "machine origin detection end position + OFFSET PULSE". In the ORG-4,5 types, the machine near-origin address is the location of "NORG signal + OFFSET PULSE". The OFFSET PULSE is specified in the range of 0 to 255 pulses by the OFFSET PULSE SET command. OFFSET PULSE becomes 0 at POWER ON/RESET.

7-1. Machine Origin Detection Types

There are 9 machine origin detection types, each of which is characterized as shown in the following table.

Detection Type	Number of sensors	Sensor status at completion	Compensation of backlash	Standard number of processes	Accuracy	Time required
ORG-0,11	1 piece	Sensor OFF	Compensation	2	C	Short
ORG-1	1 piece	Sensor ON	Compensation	2	C	Short
ORG-2,12	1 piece	Sensor OFF	Compensation	4	B	Long
ORG-3	1 piece	Sensor ON	Compensation	4	B	Long
ORG-4	2 piece	Sensor OFF	Compensation	4 or 5	A	Longest
ORG-5	2 piece	Sensor ON	Compensation	4 or 5	A	Longest
ORG-10	2 piece	Sensor ON	No Compensation	2	C	Shortest

• Standard number of processes

Indicates the number of DRIVES of CONSTANT SCAN, SCAN and JOG started by ORIGIN DRIVE.

Regarding JOG DRIVE, however, the repeated JOG DRIVE process is 1.

• Accuracy

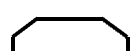
A denotes the top accuracy and the accuracy is lowered in the order of B and C.

In the following process drawings, the meaning of each symbol is as follows.


X1ORG,X1NORG ----- Indicates a sensor signal. (Low with the sensor ON)

Mark ----- Indicates the detection start position.

Mark ----- Indicates the detection end position.

 ----- Indicates SCAN DRIVE and its direction.

 ----- Indicates CONSTANT SCAN DRIVE and its direction.

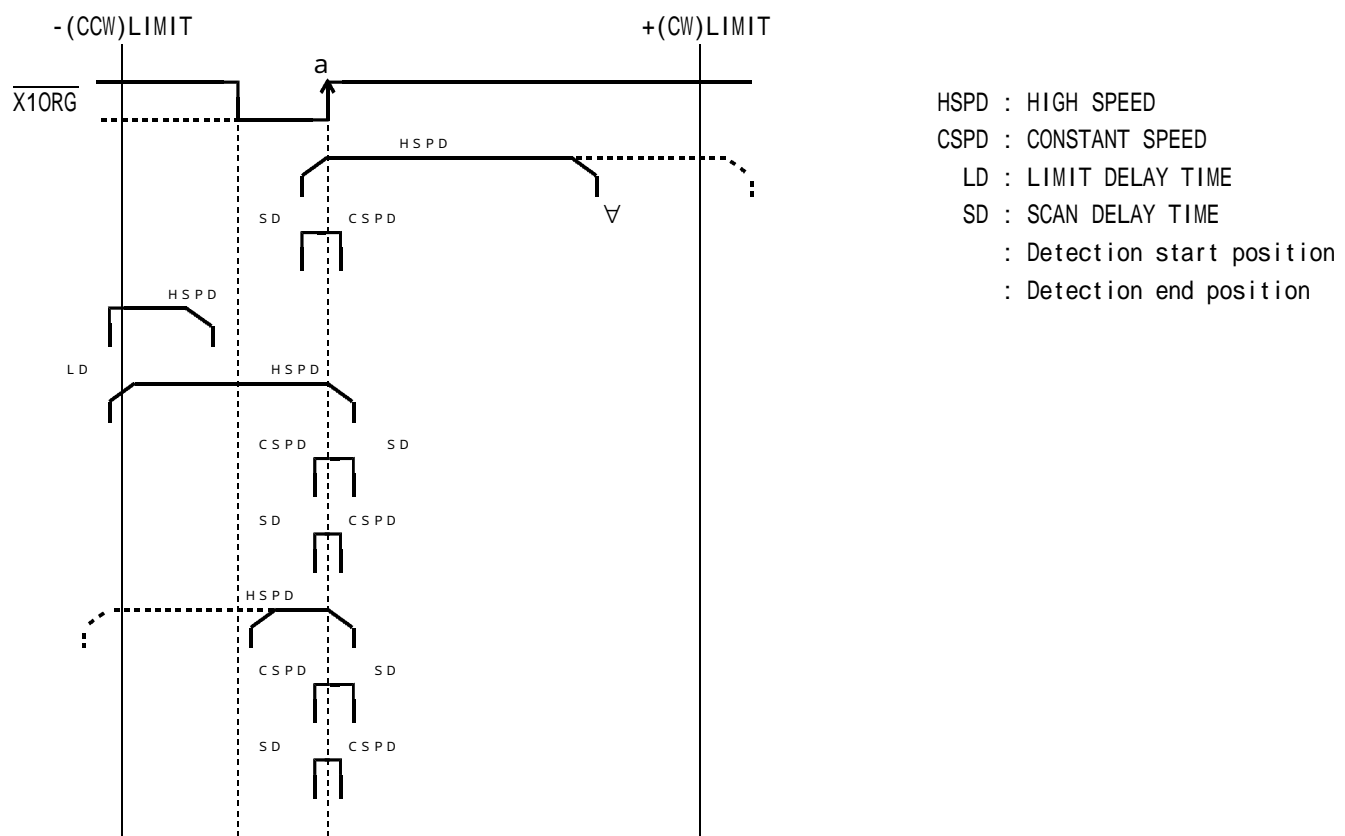
 ----- Indicates repeated JOG DRIVE and its direction.

LD ----- Indicates a stop during LIMIT DELAY TIME.

SD ----- Indicates a stop during SCAN DELAY TIME.

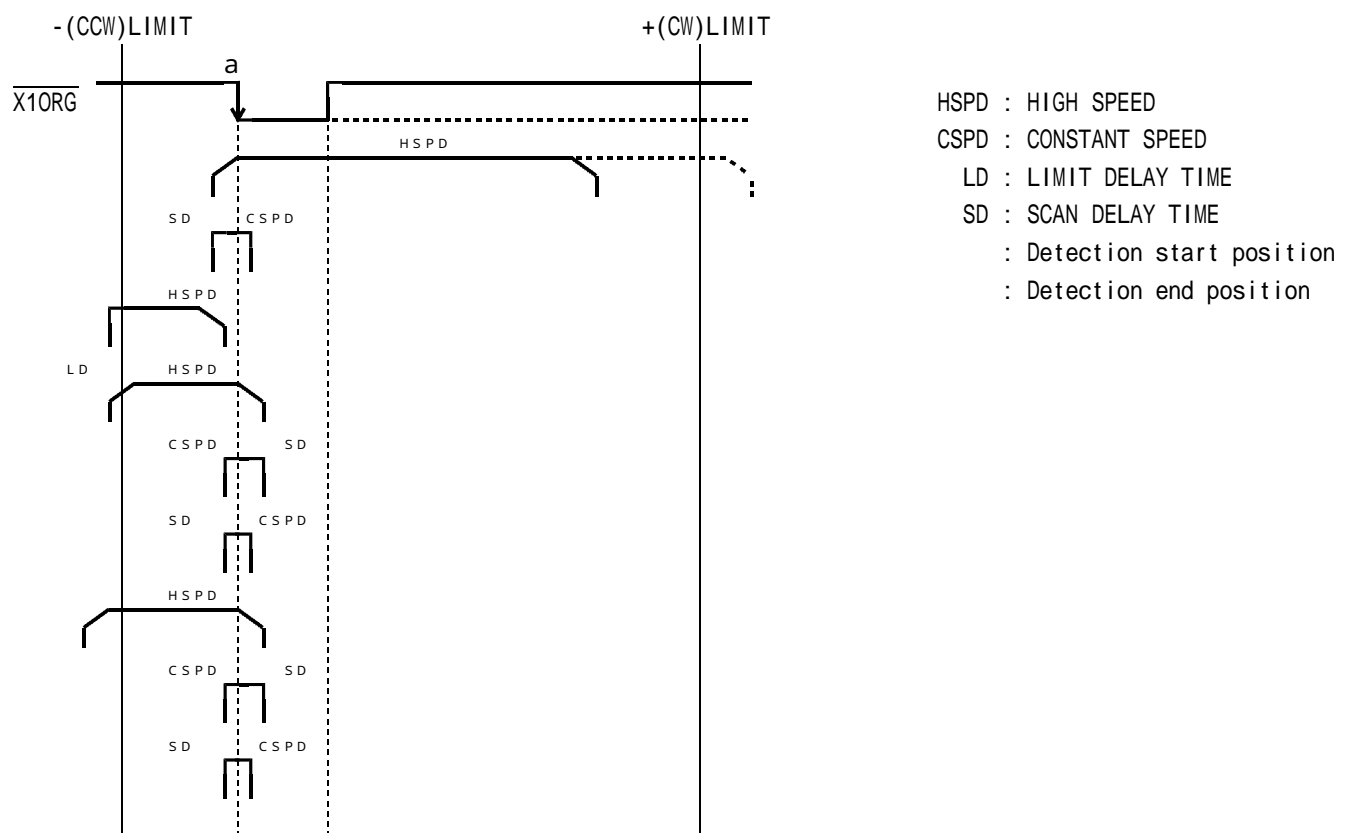
JD ----- Indicates a stop during JOG DELAY TIME.

7-2. ORG-0 Type



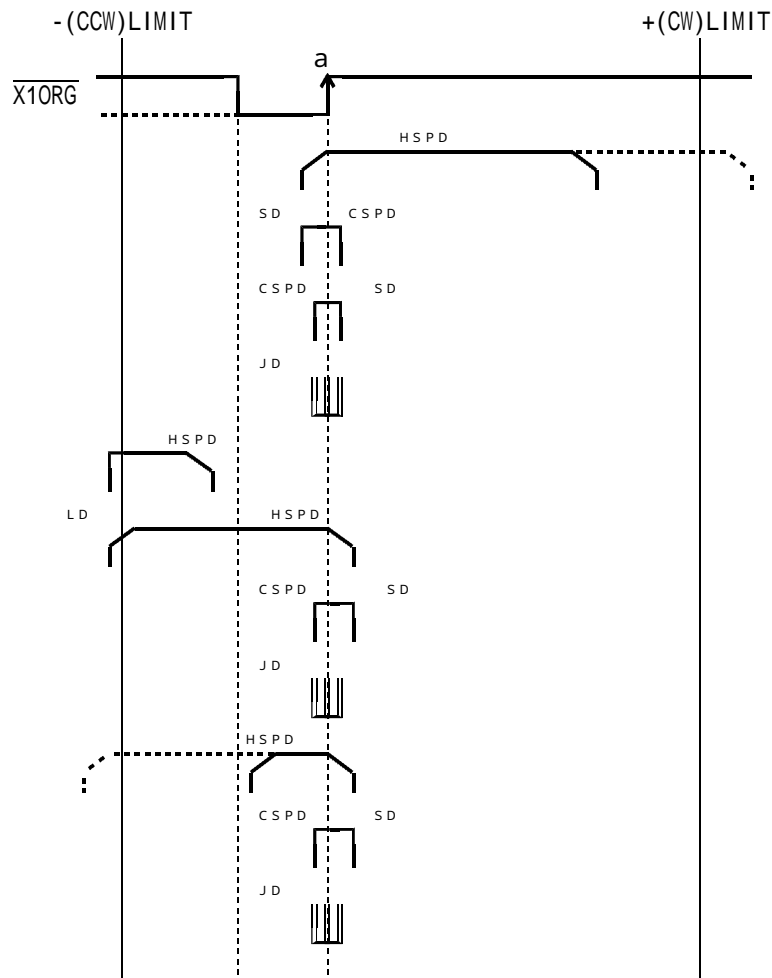
This type uses a single sensor. The $+(CW)$ side edge (point a) of the $\overline{X10RG}$ signal is detected. The ORG sensor is one that holds a single pulse or the $-(CCW)$ side level.

7-3. ORG-1 Type



This type uses a single sensor. The $-(CCW)$ side edge (point a) of the $\overline{X10RG}$ signal is detected. The ORG sensor is one that holds a single pulse or the $+(CW)$ side level.

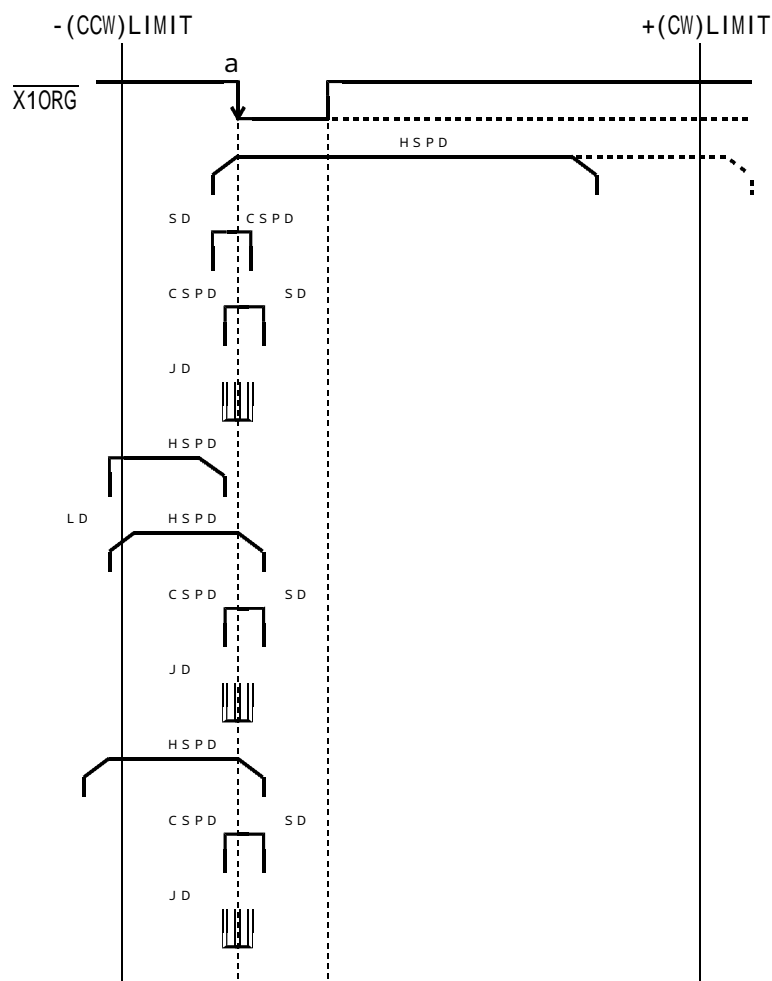
7-4. ORG-2 Type



HSPD : HIGH SPEED
 CSPD : CONSTANT SPEED
 LD : LIMIT DELAY TIME
 SD : SCAN DELAY TIME
 JD : JOG DELAY TIME
 : Detection start position
 : Detection end position

This type used a single sensor. The +(CW)side edge (point a) of the $\overline{X1ORG}$ signal is detected. The ORG sensor is one that holds a single pulse or the -(CCW)side level.

7-5. ORG-3 Type



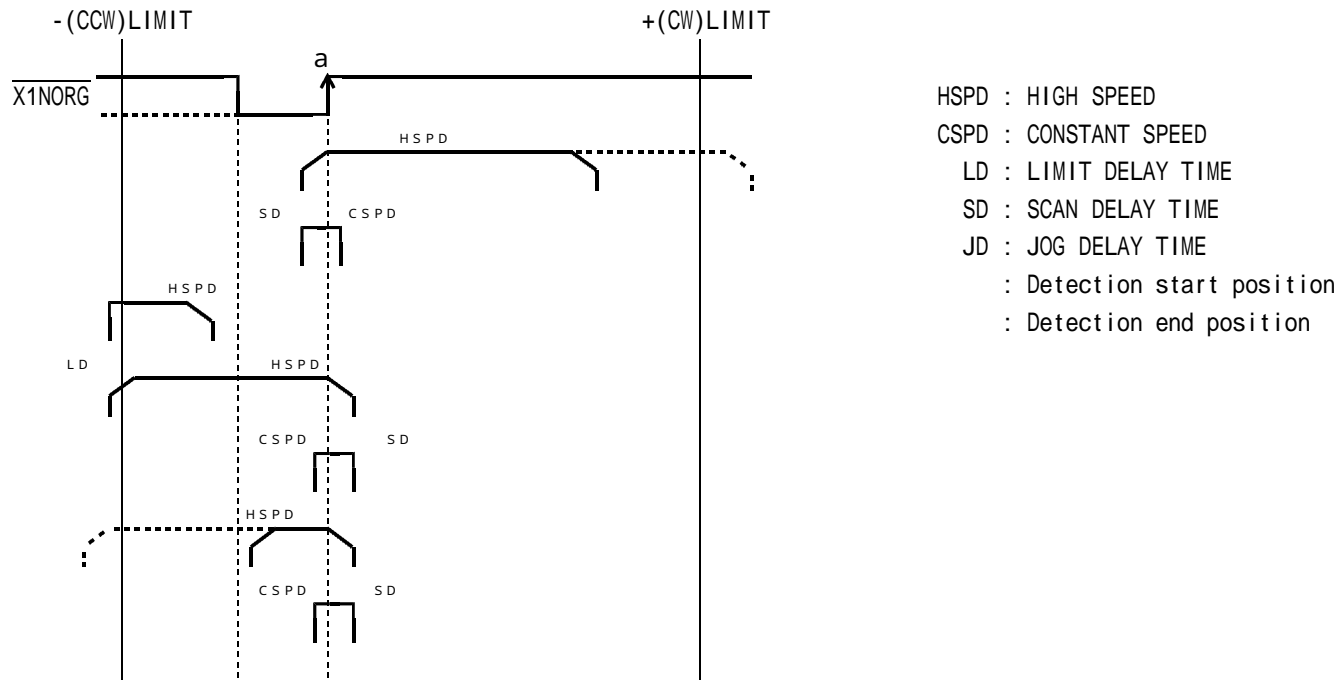
HSPD : HIGH SPEED
 CSPD : CONSTANT SPEED
 LD : LIMIT DELAY TIME
 SD : SCAN DELAY TIME
 JD : JOG DELAY TIME
 : Detection start position
 : Detection end position

This type uses a single sensor. The -(CCW)side edge (point a) of the $\overline{X1ORG}$ signal is detected. The ORG sensor is one that holds a single pulse or the +(CW)side level.

7-6. ORG-4 Type

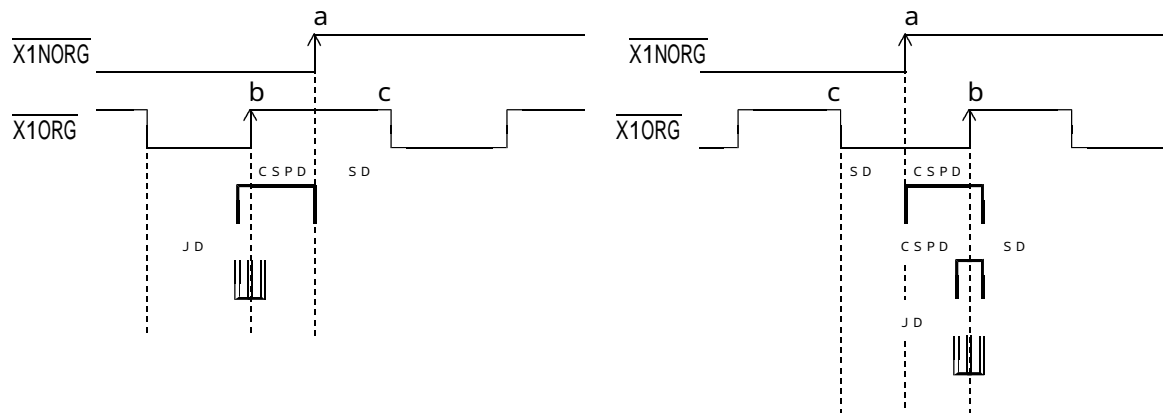
The NEAR ORG process is performed first. Next, the ORG process is performed.

(1) NEAR ORG process



(2) ORG process

- $\overline{X1ORG}$ = HIGH upon detection of point a (sensor OFF) • $\overline{X1ORG}$ = LOW upon detection of point a (sensor ON)



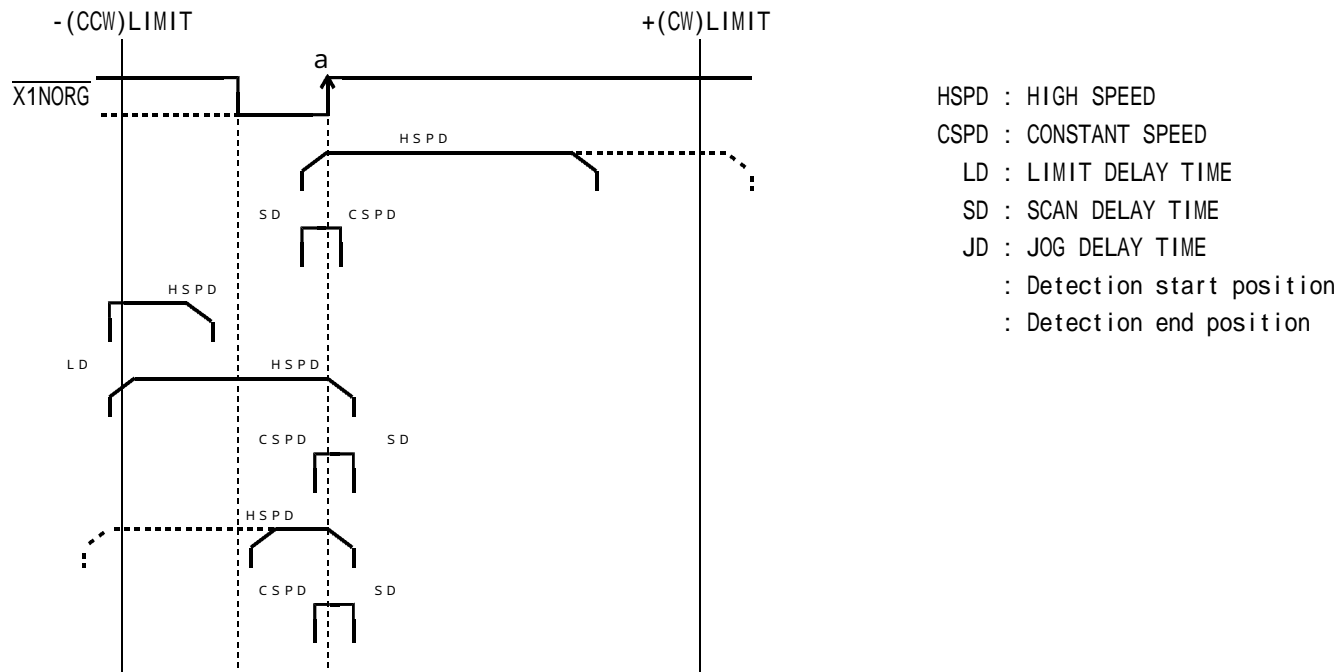
This type uses two sensors. After the +(CW)side edge (point a) of the $\overline{X1NORG}$ signal is detected, the +(CW) side edge (point b) of the $\overline{X1ORG}$ signal is detected.

The NORG sensor is one that holds a single pulse or the -(CCW)side level, and the ORG sensor is one that generates a signal such as rotary axis slit cyclically.

7-7. ORG-5 Type

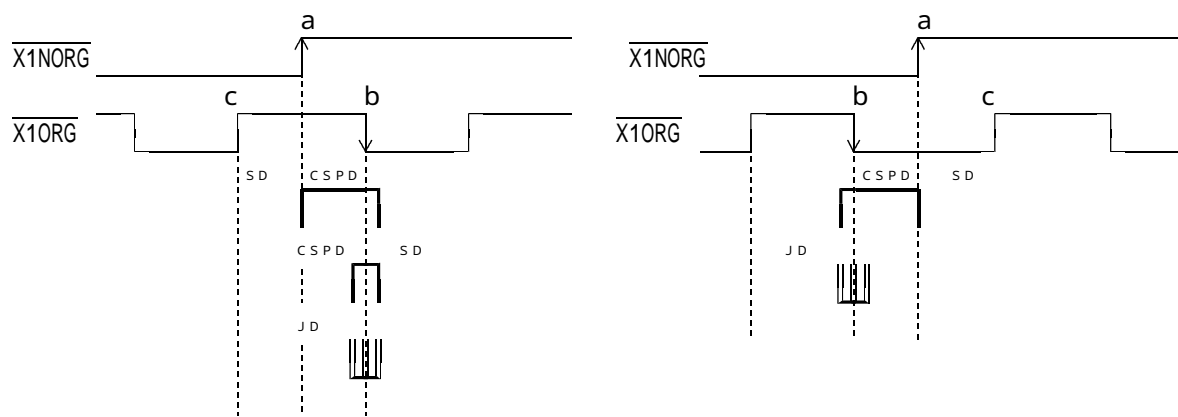
The NEAR ORG process is performed first. Next, the ORG process is performed.

(1) NEAR ORG process



(2) ORG process

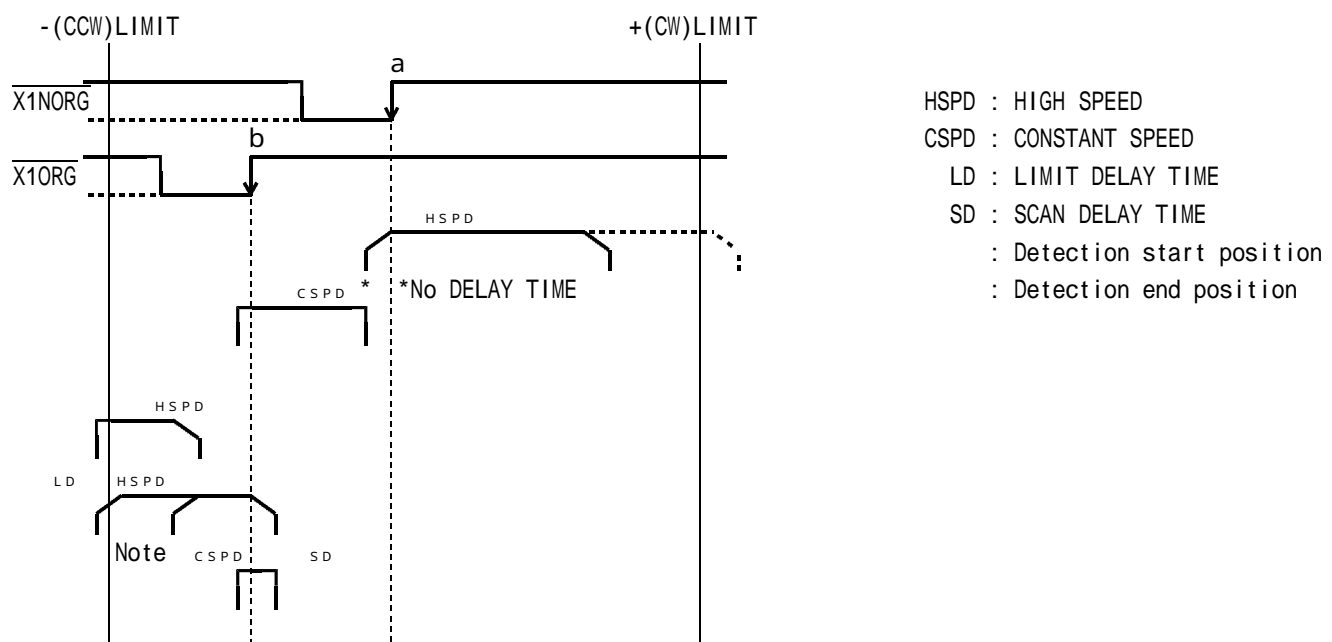
- $\overline{X1ORG}$ = HIGH upon detection of point a (sensor OFF) • $\overline{X1ORG}$ = LOW upon detection of point a (sensor ON)



This type uses two sensors. After the +(CW)side edge (point a) of the $\overline{X1NORG}$ signal is detected, the -(CCW) side edge (point b) of the $\overline{X1ORG}$ signal is detected.

The NORG sensor is one that holds a single pulse or the -(CCW)side level, and the ORG sensor is one that generates a signal such as rotary axis slit cyclically.

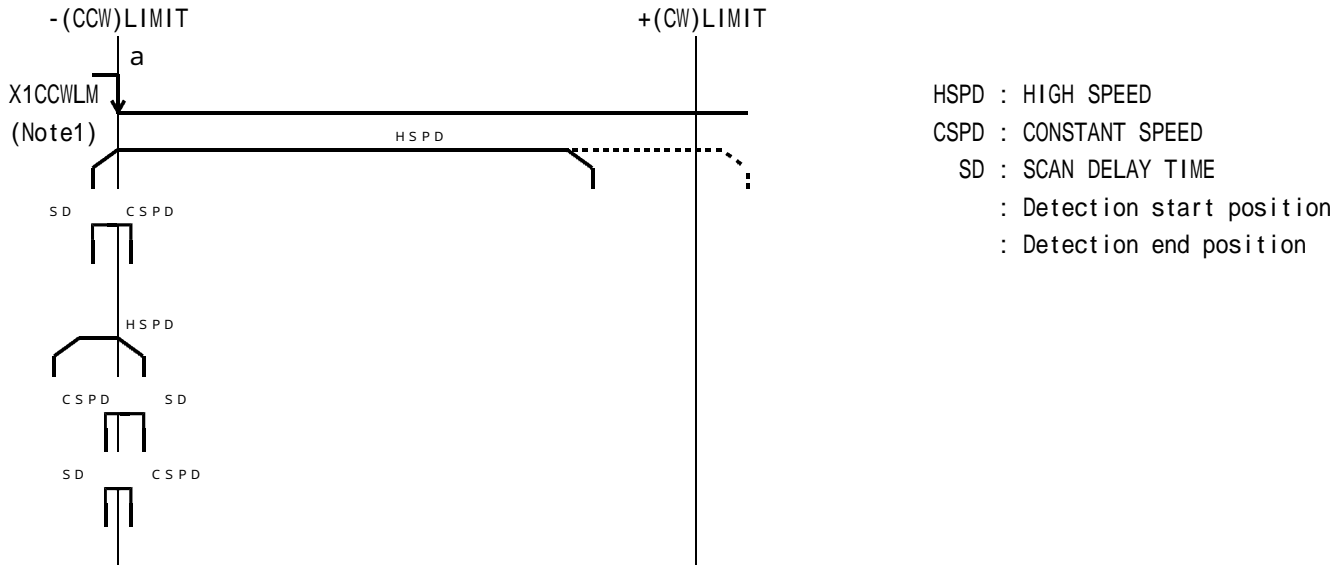
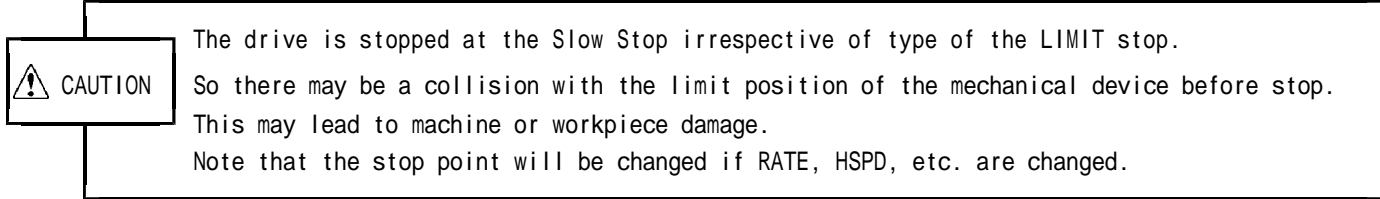
7-8. ORG-10 Type



Note: Detection has been started with both $\overline{X1NORG}$ signal and $\overline{X1ORG}$ signal ON.

This type uses two sensors. The +(CW)side edge (point a) of the $\overline{X1NORG}$ signal or the +(CW)side edge (point b) of the $\overline{X1ORG}$ signal is detected and CONSTANT SCAN DRIVE is performed to point b. Both NORG sensor and ORG sensor are ones that hold a single pulse or the -(CCW)side level.

7-9. ORG-11 Type

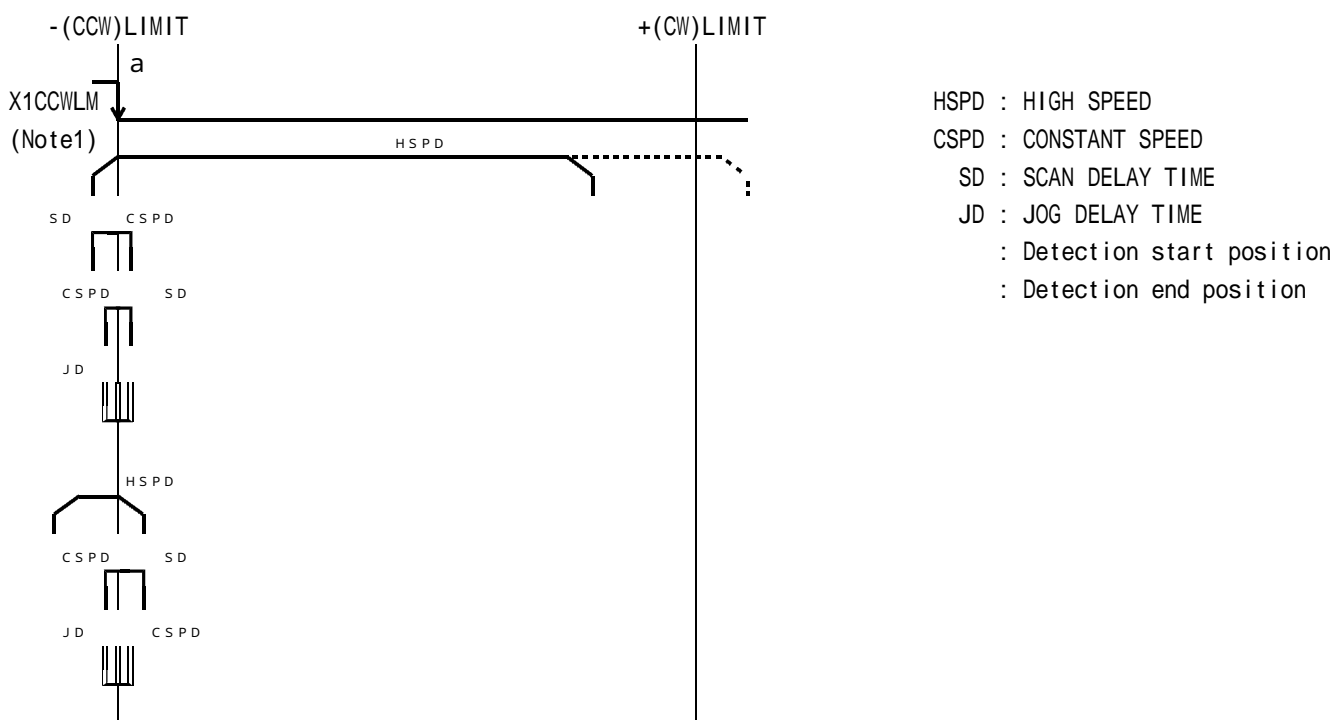
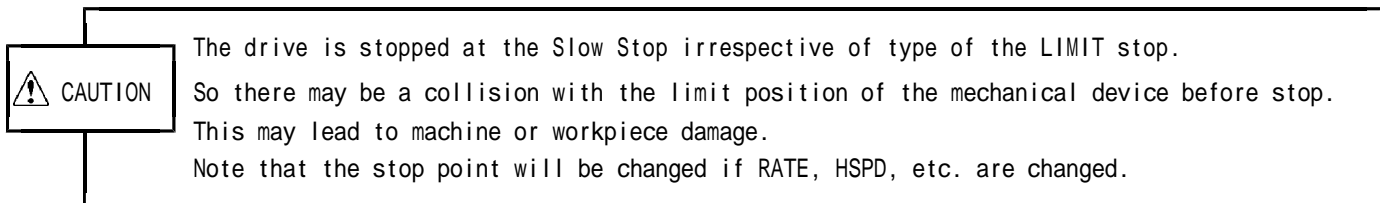


This is a detection done using a single sensor. +(CW) side edge of X1CCWLM signal (indicated as "a" in the figure) is detected. -(CCW) LIMIT sensor is used as the ORG sensor.

X1CCWLM signal used must be the one that holds a single pulse or level.

Note: $\overline{\text{X1ORG}}$ signal is also enabled in this type, so make sure that it will not be turned active.

7-10.ORG-12 Type



This is a detection done using a single sensor. +(CW) side edge of X1CCWLM signal (indicated as "a" in the figure) is detected. -(CCW) LIMIT sensor is used as the ORG sensor.

X1CCWLM signal used must be the one that holds a single pulse or level.

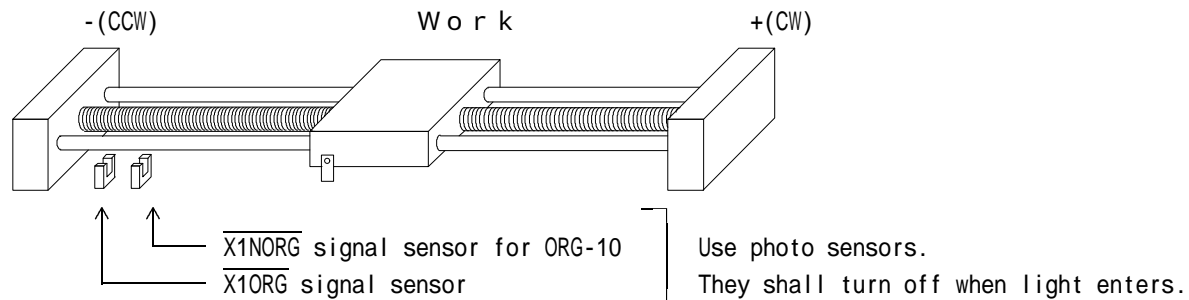
This type of detection differs from the ORG-11 detection in that it repeats the JOG DIVE in the final process.

Note: $\overline{X1ORG}$ signal is also enabled in this type, so make sure that it will not be turned active.

7-11.Sensor Arrangement

- (1) Mount the $\overline{X10RG}$ signal sensor for ORG-0, ORG-1, ORG-2 or ORG-3 and the $\overline{X1NORG}/\overline{X10RG}$ signal sensor for ORG-10 on the -(CCW)LIMIT side along the work moving direction.

Example) For a ball screw table



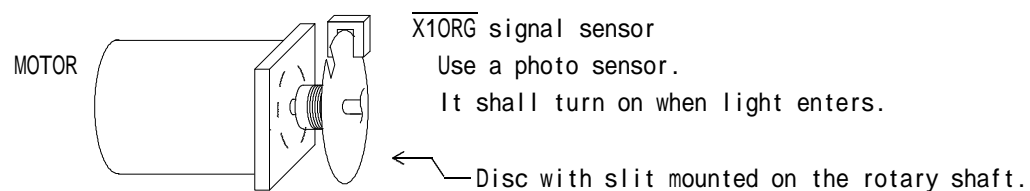
- (2) ORG-4 and ORG-5

- Mount the $\overline{X1NORG}$ signal sensor on the -(CCW)LIMIT side along the work moving direction in the same way as (1).

- X10RG signal sensor

When using a stepping motor:

Mount this sensor on the motor rotary shaft as shown below.



When using a servo motor:

Connect the encoder Z phase (C) output signals +Z and -Z of the servo driver to the +X1ZORG and -X1ZORG of the C-872. For details, refer to Chapter 1 4.

The pulse width of the encoder Z phase (C) output shall be 10μs or more.

- (3) ORG-11,12

These types require the LIMIT sensor alone. X1CCWLM signal is used as the origin signal.

Since $\overline{X1ORG}$ signal is also enabled, make sure that it will not be turned active.

7-12.Detecting Conditions

- (1) For the ORG-0, ORG-1, ORG-2 and ORG-3 types, the $\overline{X1ORG}$ signal should be detected for 1ms or more when it passes the ORG sensor at the maximum speed. For the ORG-4, ORG-5 and ORG-10 types, the $\overline{X1NORG}$ signal should be detected for 1ms or more when it passes the NORG sensor at the maximum speed.

- (2) For the ORG-4 and ORG-5 types, the distance between point a and point b and the distance between point a and point c should be N pulses or more in terms of the number of pulses.

* $N = 0.005 \times \text{CSPD}(\text{Hz})$ Example) When $\text{CSPD} = 5\text{KHz}$, $N = 0.005 \times 5000 = 25$.

(Minimum value of

Accordingly, the distance should be 25 pulses or more.

N is 1.)

Practically, give some allowance to it.

- (3) Each of the $\overline{X10RG}$ and $\overline{X1NORG}$ signals should have no chattering. (When photo sensors are used, this does not matter.)

- (4) The distance between point a and +(CW)LIMIT shown in each process drawing should be enough for a slow stop.

- (5) The distance between point a and point b shown in the ORG-10 type should be enough for a slow stop.

- (6) With the ORG-11 and 12 detection, sufficient distance must be provided between the point a and the machine limit in CCW direction so that slow stop (through deceleration) is ensured for the drive.



There may be a collision with the limit position of the mechanical device before stop.

his may lead to machine or workpiece damage.

Note that the stop point will be changed if RATE, HSPD, etc. are changed.

7-13. Other Functions

The following is additionally prepared as applied functions:

1. The ORIGIN DRIVE direction switch function for the time when you use the sensor in +(CW) side.

2. The MARGIN TIME function for preventing malfunction that can result from hunting.

3. The SENSOR TYPE select function used in the JOG DRIVE.

- 4.The ERROR DETECT function prepared for the time when the ORIGIN SENSOR detection ended unsuccessfully.

- 5.The function to produce $\overline{X1DRST}$ signal as the origin detection is completed.

6. The function of ANDing the $\overline{X10RG}$ signal and $\overline{P0}$ signal from the stepping motor driver.

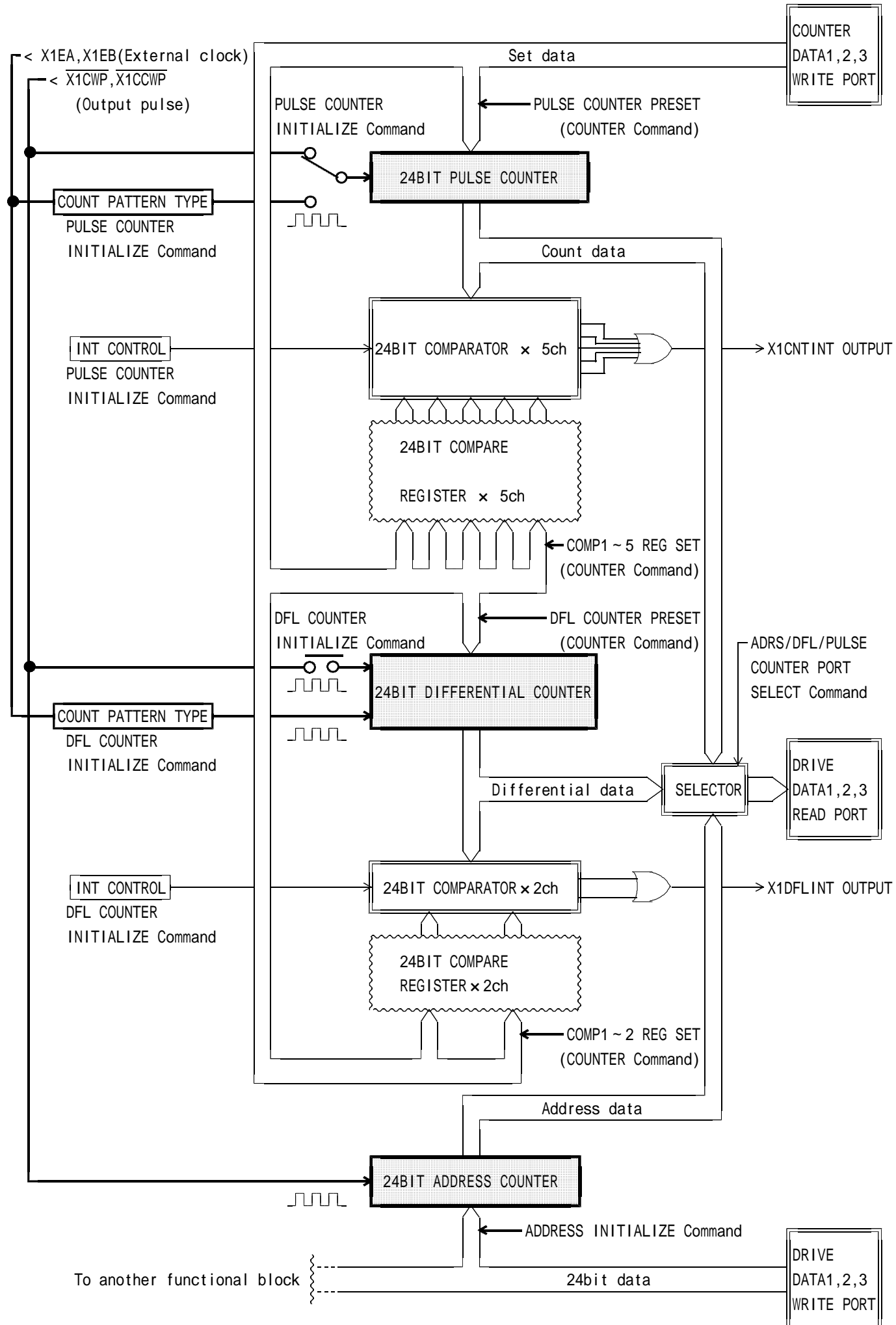
For details of the applied functions, refer to the User's Manual [Applied Functions Part].

8. DETAILS OF COUNTER FUNCTIONS

The following description is given about the X1 axis, but also applicable to another axis.

8-1. Functional Block Diagram

The MCC05v2 has three built-in 24-bit HARD COUNTERs each provided with different functions.



8-2. ADDRESS COUNTER Function

- (1) In order to control current address, the ADDRESS COUNTER offers absolute address of the output pulse from the MCC05v2.
- (2) The count data can be read from the DRIVE DATA1, 2 and 3 PORTs any time you want (as long as the ADDRESS COUNTER PORT is selected). The ADDRESS READ command can also be used for reading the data.
The data guarantee range is pulse area of +8,388,607 to -8,388,607.
- (3) The counter value is reset to 0 at POWER ON/RESET.
Using the ADDRESS INITIALIZE Command allows you to set optional value on the counter.

8-3. PULSE COUNTER Function

- (1) Pulse counting function
 - a. The PULSE COUNTER offers counting of output pulse or external input clock to the MCC05v2.
 - b. Count data can always be read out from DRIVE DATA1, 2 and 3 PORT.
The data guaranty range is a pulse area of +8,388,607 to -8,388,607. The data reaches (8,388,608, an overflow occurs. When an overflow occurs, OVF BIT in STATUS3 PORT becomes 1.
 - c. The counter value is reset to 0 at POWER ON /RESET and can also be set to an optional value by the COUNTER PRESET command.
 - d. When inputting external signal such as feed back pulses from the servo driver, a 90° phase difference signal or CW/CCW independent clock can be used as an input clock. When the 90° phase difference signal is selected, a count multiplier can also be set.
The above input clock selection and count multiplier selection are performed by the PULSE COUNTER INITIALIZE command.
At RESET, output pulses of MCC05v2 are selected as input clocks.
- (2) PULSE COUNT COMPARE Function
 - a. Five COMPARE REGISTERS and COMPARATORS connected to the PULSE COUNTER allows you to detect any count value.
 - b. Detection of matching between the counter and comparator is done with the STATUS signal or interrupt request signal. You can select the through mode (detection done by the comparator is output as it is) or the latch mode (holds the detection) for the STATUS and interrupt request signals.
In the latch mode, you can reset the STATUS signal or interrupt request signal by reading the STATUS3 PORT. And, you can select a mode that enables the reset or another mode that disables it even when the condition (matching established between the counter and comparator).
For details, refer to 8-5.
The interrupt request signal (X1CNTINT) is output from five comparators. You can enable or disable the output on individual comparator basis.
 - c. The pulse output can also be stopped by match among comparators. You can specify the immediate output stop or gradual stop through deceleration. The immediate stop sets the FSEND BIT to 1 and the SSEND BIT is set to 1 when the gradual stop is specified.
 - d. The PULSE COUNTER INITIALIZE command is used for controlling the every PULSE COUNT COMPARE function. Data for the COMPARE REGISTER is set on the COUNTER PORT. The COUNTER PORT is independent from the DRIVE PORT, thus rewriting of the compare data is available any time.
 - e. Specific functions of COMPARE REGISTER1
Specific functions that are not provided in the other COMPARE REGISTERS are assigned to COMPARE REGISTER1. The following functions can be automatically performed by a match of COMPARE REGISTER1. These functions are also controlled by the PULSE COUNTER INITIALIZE command.

*AUTO CLEAR function
The PULSE COUNTER value is cleared to 0 concurrently with a match of COMPARE REGISTER1.

*RELOAD function
The data written in COUNTER DATA1 PORT, COUNTER DATA2 PORT and COUNTER DATA3 PORT is reset to COMPARE REGISTER1 concurrently with a match of COMPARE REGISTER1.

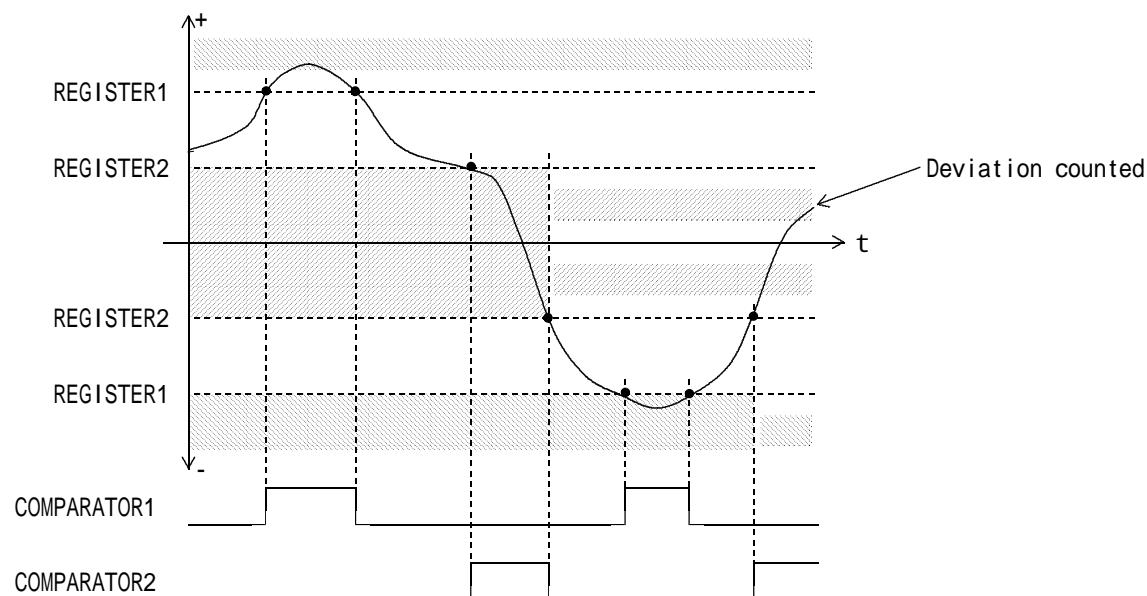
8-4. DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER function

(1) Differential Count Function

- a. The DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER offers counting of deviation between output pulse from the MCC05v2 and external input clock, or counting of external clock alone.
- b. Count data can be read from the DRIVE DATA1, 2 and 3 PORTs any time as needed (as long as the DFL COUNTER PORT is selected). Data guarantee range is pulse area of +8,388,607 to -8,388,607.
- c. The counter value is reset to 0 at POWER ON/RESET.
Using the DFL COUNTER PRESET Command of the COUNTER Commands allows you to set optional value on the counter.
- d. Any one of 90° phase difference signal and respectively independent CW or CCW clock may be used as external clock. For selecting type of external input clock and also for selecting its multiplication factor, the DFL COUNTER INITIALIZE command is used.
At POWER ON/RESET, a single multiplication of 90° phase difference signal is selected and the counter functions as the differential counter.

(2) Differential Count Compare Function

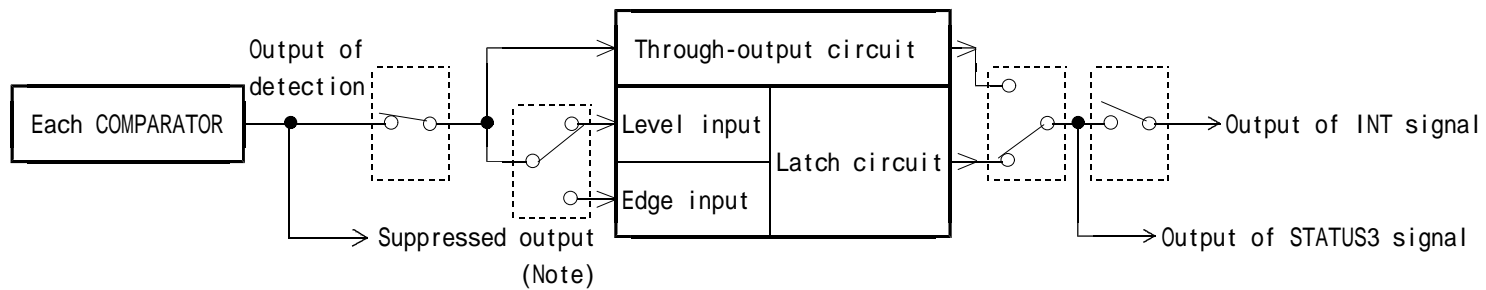
- a. The DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER is connected to two COMPARE REGISTERS and COMPARATORS. Its counting (in absolute value) is constantly compared against the value set on these two registers (these registers are different from COMPARE REGISTERS on the PULSE COUNTER).
The COMPARATOR1 is constantly available for detection of the "count in absolute value REGISTER1" (excessive deviation) and the COMPARATOR2 is used for detecting the "count in absolute value REGISTER2" (positioning complete).



- b. Each of above detection is implemented by the STATUS signal or interrupt request signal. You can select the through mode (detection by the comparator is output as it is) or the latch mode (holds the detection) for both the STATUS signal and the interrupt request signal.
In the latch mode, you can reset the STATUS signal or interrupt request signal by reading the STATUS3 PORT. And, you can select a mode that enables the reset or another mode that disables it even when the condition (COUNTER REGISTER1 or COUNTER REGISTER2).
For details, refer to 8-5.
The interrupt request signal (X1DFLINT) is output from two comparators. You can enable or disable the output on individual comparator basis.
- c. The pulse output can also be stopped by the COUNTER REGISTER1 or COUNTER REGISTER2.
You can specify the immediate output stop or gradual stop through deceleration.
The immediate stop sets the FSEND BIT to 1 and the SSEND BIT is set to 1 when the gradual stop is specified.
- d. The DFL COUNTER INITIALIZE command is used for controlling the DFL COUNT COMPARE function.
Data for the COMPARE REGISTER is set on the COUNTER PORT. The COUNTER PORT is independent from the DRIVE PORT, thus rewriting of the compare data is available any time.

8-5. Detail of COMPARATOR Functions

Output of the detected condition from five COMPARATORS for the PULSE COUNTER and two COMPARATORS for the DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER are connected to the following functional circuit and, thus, allows control according to the user specification.



: INT MASK Circuit

This circuit masks output from the COMPARATOR at its exit.

You can specify separate levels of masking for each comparator on the PULSE and DFL counters.

This circuit is turned on or off by the INT MASK command.

As one of the special commands, it provides real-time, fine-tuned control of the masking.

: LATCH TYPE Switch Circuit

This circuit is used for selecting a latch trigger type when detection by the COMPARATOR is latched before it is output.

The latch type selected commonly applies to five comparators on the PULSE COUNTER.

Likewise, the type selected applies commonly to two comparators on the DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER.

You can differentiate the latch type between the PULSE COUNTER and the DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER.

Latch-output reset condition varies according to the trigger type as described in the following.

- When the level latch is selected:

When output of the COMPARATOR detection is not taking place, reading the STATUS3 PORT resets the output (returns to the initial state).

- When the edge latch is selected:

Reading the STATUS3 PORT necessarily resets the output.

This circuit is turned on or off by the PULSE or DFL COUNTER INITIALIZE Command.

: INT OUTPUT TYPE Switch Circuit

This circuit is used for selecting whether the COMPARATOR detection is to be output as it is (through) or after latch. The output type selected commonly applies to the five comparators on the PULSE COUNTER.

Likewise, the selected type commonly applies to the two comparators on the DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER.

You can differentiate the output type between the PULSE COUNTER and the DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER.

This circuit is turned on or off by the PULSE or DFL COUNTER INITIALIZE command (initially, the latch is selected).

When the through-output of detection is selected, if you execute the COUNTER Command in the course of the INT output, this output will be turned off for a duration of 50ns.

: INT Output Enable Circuit

A signal that has passed through through circuits above can be unconditionally confirmed from the STATUS3 PORT. This circuit is used for selecting whether this signal is to be externally output as it is (X1CNTINT or X1DFLINT signal).

Output of the INT signal can be separately enabled or disabled for each of the pulse or DFL comparator.

This circuit is turned on or off by the PULSE or DFL COUNTER INITIALIZE command.

All setups except for the INT MASK circuit are done by the COUNTER INITIALIZE command.

Thus, these setups must be complete before pulse output it turned on.

Note: Unlike the INT output or STATUS, comparator's pulse output stop function is directly enabled without going through the above mentioned circuit.

The following shows pages in this manual that bear descriptions relevant to this function:

The PULSE COUNTER INITIALIZE Command ----- page 30

The DFL COUNTER INITIALIZE Command ----- page 36

The INT MASK Command ----- page 48

Timing of each signal ----- page 72, 73

9. DESCRIPTION OF PULSE COUNTER AND DFL COUNTER COMMAND

9-1. Command Table

The HEX code is for the case where all the x bits are set to 0.

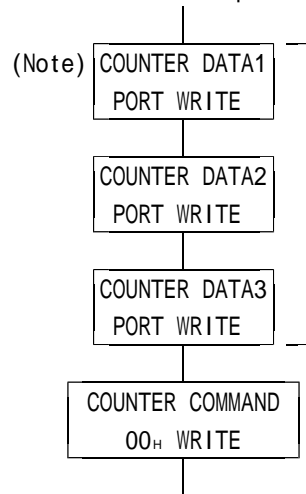
D ⁷ D ⁶ D ⁵ D ⁴ D ³ D ² D ¹ D ⁰	HEX CODE	COMMAND NAME	EXECUTION TIME
x x x x 0 0 0 0	0 0	PULSE COUNTER PRESET	MAX 200ns
x x x x 0 0 0 1	0 1	PULSE COUNTER COMPARE REGISTER1 SET	MAX 200ns
x x x x 0 0 1 0	0 2	PULSE COUNTER COMPARE REGISTER2 SET	MAX 200ns
x x x x 0 0 1 1	0 3	PULSE COUNTER COMPARE REGISTER3 SET	MAX 200ns
x x x x 0 1 0 0	0 4	PULSE COUNTER COMPARE REGISTER4 SET	MAX 200ns
x x x x 0 1 0 1	0 5	PULSE COUNTER COMPARE REGISTER5 SET	MAX 200ns
x x x x 0 1 1 0	0 6	DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER PRESET	MAX 200ns
x x x x 0 1 1 1	0 7	DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER COMPARE REGISTER1 SET	MAX 200ns
x x x x 1 0 0 0	0 8	DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER COMPARE REGISTER2 SET	MAX 200ns

9-2. PULSE COUNTER PRESET Command

COMMAND..... **00_H**

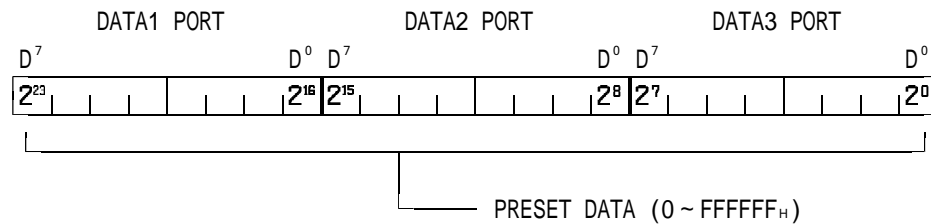
Function : Initializes the count value of the PULSE COUNTER to a specified value.

Execution sequence



Preset data is specified in COUNTER DATA1 PORT, COUNTER DATA2 PORT and COUNTER DATA3 PORT.

The order may not be observed. The contents of COUNTER DATA1 PORT to COUNTER DATA3 PORT are as follows.



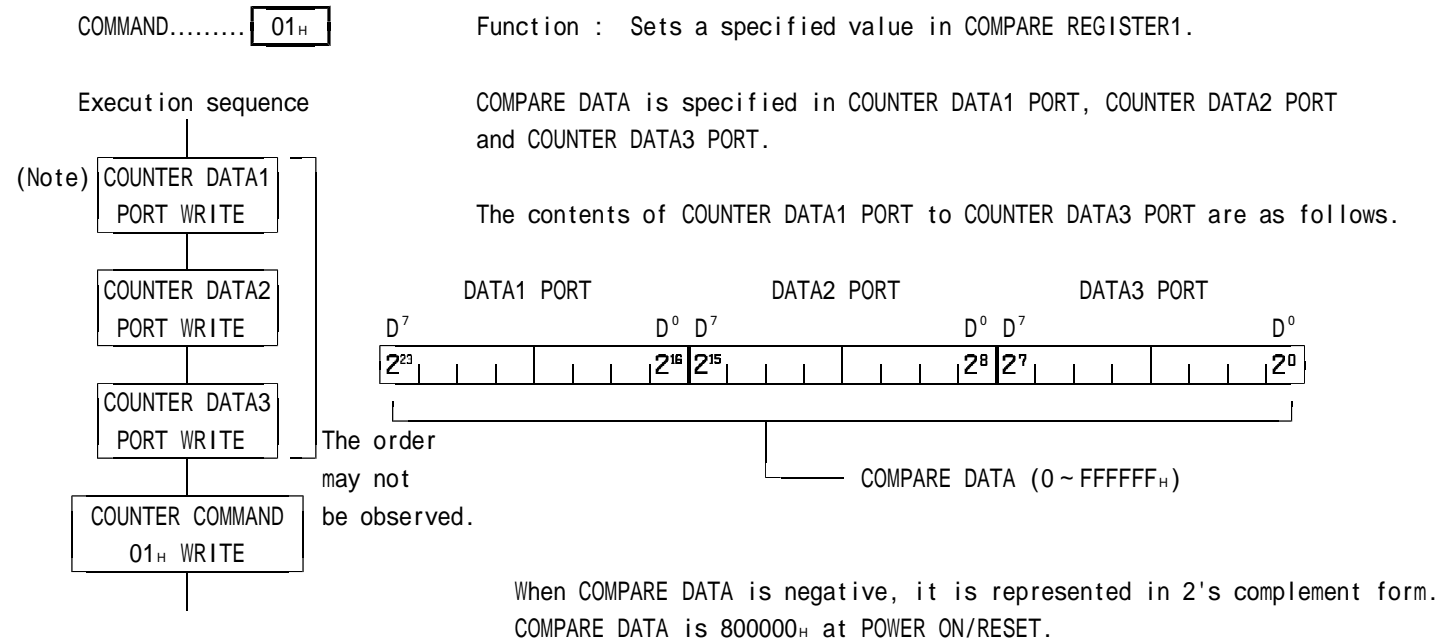
When preset data is negative, it is represented in 2's complement form.
Counter value is 0 at POWER ON/RESET.

• Setting example of preset data

PRESET DATA(decimal)	DATA1 PORT	DATA2 PORT	DATA3 PORT
+8,388,607	7F _H	FF _H	FF _H
+10	00 _H	00 _H	0A _H
± 0	00 _H	00 _H	00 _H
-10	FF _H	FF _H	F6 _H
-8,388,607	80 _H	00 _H	01 _H

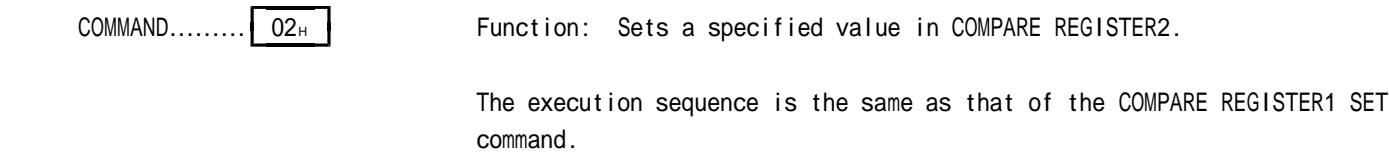
Note: Note that the DATA and COMMAND PORTs described in this chapter are special ports for the counters and their port addresses are different from that of the DRIVE PORTs. For the port address, refer to 4-1.

9-3. PULSE COUNTER COMPARE REGISTER1 SET Command

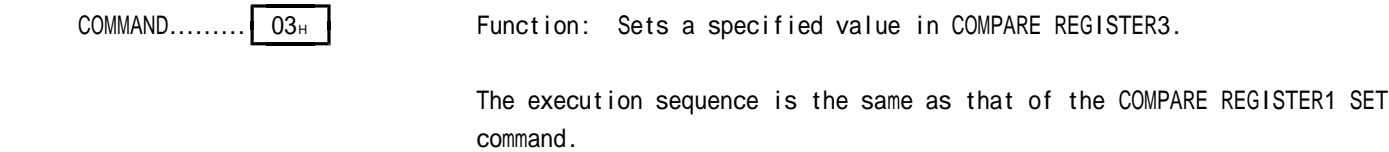


Note: Note that the DATA and COMMAND PORTs described in this chapter are special ports for the counters and their port addresses are different from that of the DRIVE PORTs.
For the port address, refer to 4-1.

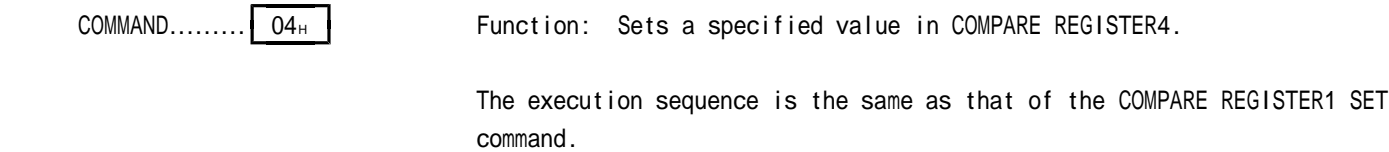
9-4. PULSE COUNTER COMPARE REGISTER2 SET Command



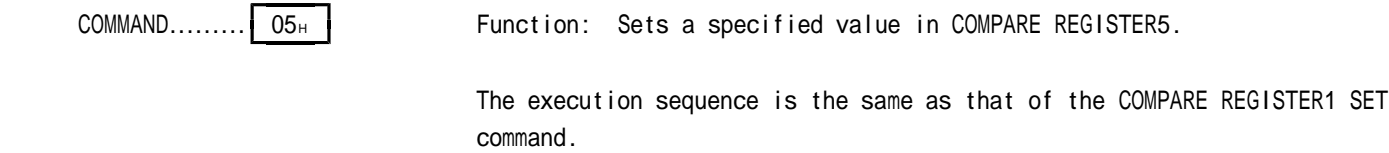
9-5. PULSE COUNTER COMPARE REGISTER3 SET Command



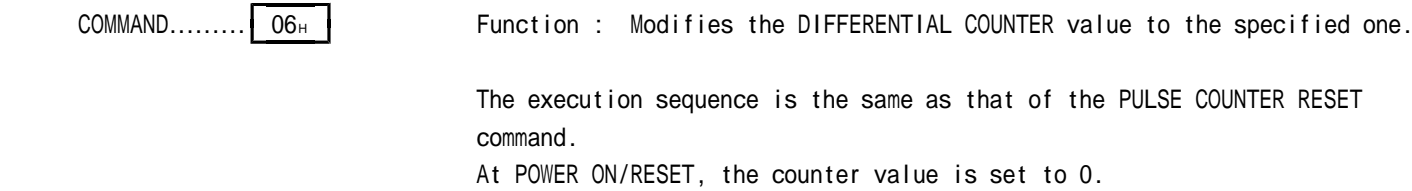
9-6. PULSE COUNTER COMPARE REGISTER4 SET Command



9-7. PULSE COUNTER COMPARE REGISTER5 SET Command



9-8. DFL COUNTER PRESET Command



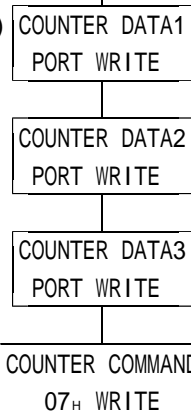
9-9. DFL COUNTER COMPARE REGISTER1 SET Command

COMMAND..... 07_H

Function : Sets a value specified for the DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER COMPARE1 REGISTER in an absolute value.

Execution sequence

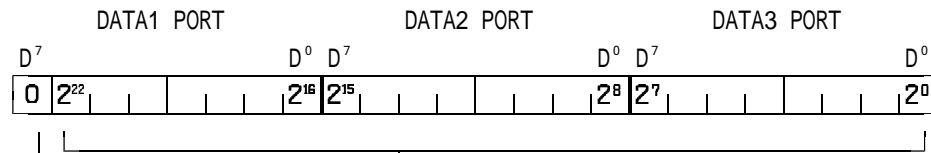
(Note1)



The order
may not
be observed.

COMPARE DATA is specified in COUNTER DATA1 PORT, COUNTER DATA2 PORT and COUNTER DATA3 PORT.

The contents of COUNTER DATA1 PORT to COUNTER DATA3 PORT are as follows.



COMPARE DATA (0 ~ 7FFFFFF_H)

- This bit must be set to 0 (Note 2).

At POWER ON/RESET, it is set to 0.

Note1: Note that the DATA and COMMAND PORTs described in this chapter are special ports for the counters and their port addresses are different from that of the DRIVE PORTs. For the port address, refer to 4-1.

Note2: When the signed value detection, an applied function, is selected, this bit is replaced by 2^{23} bit.

9-10.DFL COUNTER COMPARE REGISTER2 SET Command

COMMAND..... 08_H

Function : Sets a value specified for the DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER COMPARE2 REGISTER in an absolute value.

The execution sequence is the same as that of the DFL COUNTER REGISTER1 SET Command.

10. INITIAL SPECIFICATIONS TABLE

The initial specifications at POWER ON/RESET are shown in the following table.

The specifications related to SPEED can be switched between two types by jumpers JP1X1,2(X1,2 axis), JP1Y1,2(Y1,2 axis), JP1Z1,2 (Z1,2 axis), and JP1A1,2 (A1,2 axis) on the board.

The specifications in which jumpers are provided are supplied at shipment.

Data name or specification	Initial specification		Corresponding Command
	Jumper is provided(Note)	No jumper is provided.	
URATE(RATE DATA TABLE No.)	No.9(100ms/1000Hz)	No.12(30ms/1000Hz)	RATE SET
DRATE(RATE DATA TABLE No.)	No.9(100ms/1000Hz)	No.12(30ms/1000Hz)	
LSPD	300Hz	800Hz	LSPD SET
HSPD	3000Hz	10000Hz	HSPD SET
CSPD	300Hz	800Hz	CSPD SET
SRATE(RATE DATA TABLE No.)	No.9(100ms/1000Hz)	No.12(30ms/1000Hz)	SRATE SET
SLSPD	300Hz	800Hz	SLSPD SET
SHSPD	3000Hz	10000Hz	SHSPD SET
DRIVE TYPE	L-TYPE		SPEC INITIALIZE1
LIMIT STOP TYPE	FAST STROP		
MOTOR TYPE	STEPPING		
RDYINT generation pattern	Generated only upon termination of a command accompanied by pulse output.		
PULSE COUNTER operating clock	Output pulse		PULSE COUNTER INITIALIZE
CNTINT generation pattern	Not generated in any case (all of COMP1 to 5)		
COMP1 to 5 STOP TYPE	Not put into stop (all of COMP1 to 5)		
AUTO CLEAR function	Not available		
RELOAD function	Not available		
PLS COMP STOP TYPE	Fast stop		
CNTINT OUTPUT TYPE	Detection of each comparator is latched and output		
CNTINT LATCH TRIGGER TYPE	Level latch		
DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER operating clock	Difference between MCC05v2 output pulse and an external clock.		DFL COUNTER INITIALIZE
DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER count pattern type	Clock with 90° phase difference 1 multiplication		
DFLINT generation pattern	Not generated in any case (both of COMP1 to 2)		
DFL COMP1,2 STOP ENABLE	Not put into stop (both of COMP1 to 5)		
DFL COMP STOP TYPE	Fast stop		
DFLINT OUTPUT TYPE	Detection of each comparator is latched and output		
DFLINT LATCH TRIGGER TYPE	Level latch		
COUNTER SELECT PORT	PULSE COUNTER		Each PORT SELECT
Current address(ADDRESS COUNTER)	0		ADDRESS INITIALIZE
OFFSET PULSE	0		OFFSET PULSE SET
LIMIT DELAY TIME	300ms		ORIGIN DELAY SET
SCAN DELAY TIME	50ms		
JOG DELAY TIME	20ms		
PULSE COUNTER Value	0		PULSE COUNTER PRESET
PULSE COUNTER COMPARE REGISTER1 to 5 value	800000 _H		PULSE COUNTER COMPARE REGISTER1 ~ 5 SET
DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER value	0		DFL COUNTER PRESET
DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER COMPARE REGISTER1 to 2 value	0		DFL COUNTER COMPARE REGISTER1 ~ 2 SET

Note: Values with the jumpers are employed in descriptions offered in other parts of this manual.

11. INTERRUPTS

When any one of the following interrupt request signals has occurred, the C-872 gives an interrupt request to the initiator. INTA# interrupt signal pin is used.

11-1. Interrupt Request Signals upon Termination of Command

(X1RDYINT, Y1RDYINT, Z1RDYINT, A1RDYINT, X2RDYINT, Y2RDYINT, Z2RDYINT, A2RDYINT)

Use the STATUS5 PORT and STATUS1 PORT to identify the interrupt request axis.

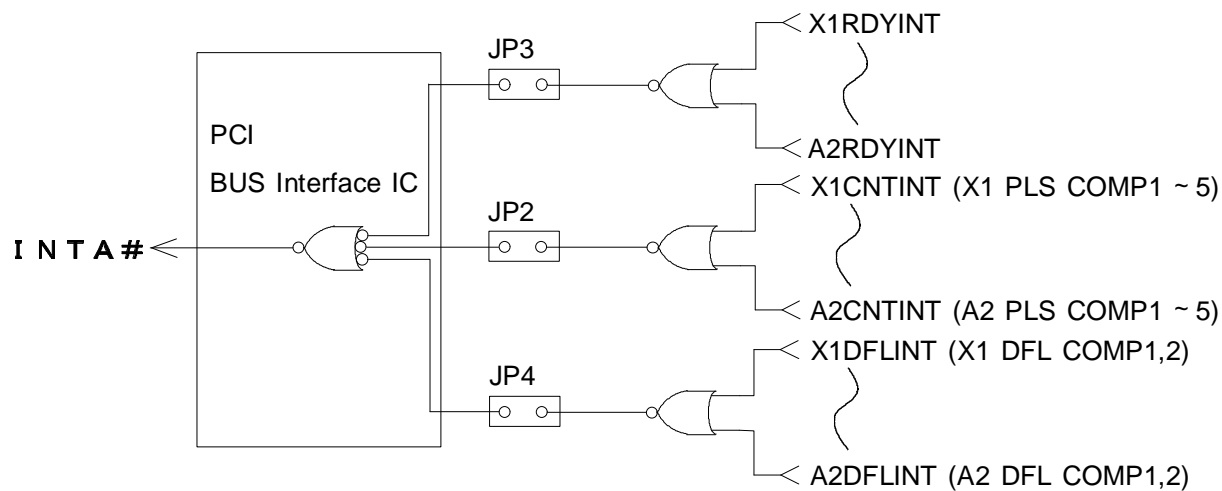
11-2. Interrupt Request Signals from PULSE COUNTER and DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER

(X1CNTINT, Y1CNTINT, Z1CNTINT, A1CNTINT, X1DFLINT, Y1DFLINT, Z1DFLINT, A1DFLINT)

(X2CNTINT, Y2CNTINT, Z2CNTINT, A2CNTINT, X2DFLINT, Y2DFLINT, Z2DFLINT, A2DFLINT)

CNTINTs and DFLINTs of X1, Y1, Z1, A1, X2, Y2, Z2 and A2 axes are OR-ed. The output of each axis is gained by OR-ing of COMP1 to COMP5, DFLCOMP1 to DFLCOMP2. Use the STATUS3 PORT of each axis to evaluate the interrupt request axis and COMPARE REGISTER. When you want to such an interrupt function, it must be set to the edge latch type where each INT signal is reset by the read of the STATUS3 PORT. Refer to the description of 8-5.

11-3. Interrupt Pin Arrangement



* X1RDYINT to A2RDYINT are output to the STATUS5 PORT of each axis. Refer to the description of 4-12.

11-4. Precautions on Using Interrupts

- (1) Before using an interrupt, carefully confirm the User's Manual for your initiator system and the interrupt controller specifications.
- (2) When you want to use the interrupt, insert the short circuit socket (an accessory) into the JP2 to JP4 in the above sketch in response to the interrupt request to be used.
So it is not inserted at the time of shipment, Interrupt cannot be used in that state. For the position on the board, refer to the description of 15-2. Board Shape and Dimensions.
- (3) Interrupt enable or disable can be specified in RDYINT by the SPEC INITIALIZE1 command, CNTINT by the PULSE COUNTER INITIALIZE command and DFLINT by the DFL COUNTER INITIALIZE command.
For CNTINT and DFLINT, specially, the above specification is possible for each of COMP1 to COMP5 and DFL COMP1 to 2.
Accordingly, be set into the interrupt disable state on no use COMP No.
- (4) When you want to use the RDYINT for multiple axis interrupt, perform the following processing in the interrupt processing routine:
"Check the state of the STATUS5 PORT BIT3(RDYINT) of each axis, and read the STATUS1 PORT of only the active axis to reset the RDYINT of that axis."
If the STATUS1 PORT of this axis is read when the STATUS5 PORT BIT3(RDYINT) is not active, the RDYINT of that axis may not occur, depending on the time when it is read.

12. TIMING

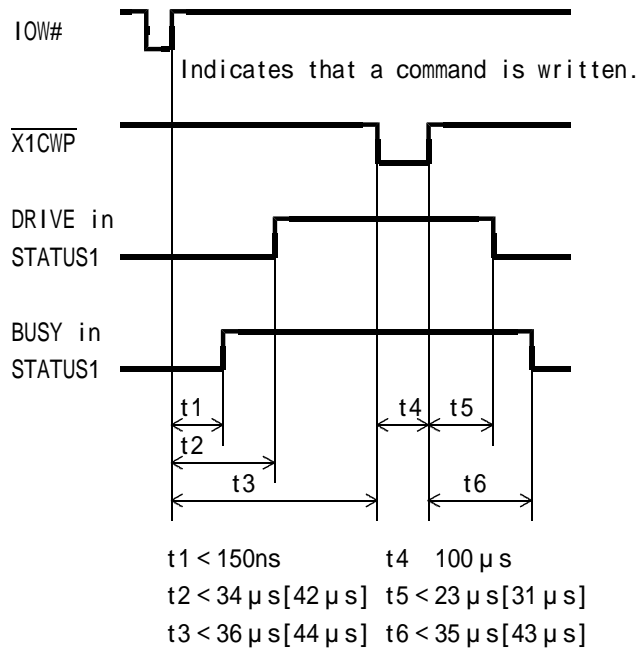
Refer to the description of 12-16 for IOR# and IOW#.

[] : Timing of case SOFT LIMIT function in use.(applied function)

Those not in brackets remain unaffected by presence or absence of the SOFT LIMIT function.

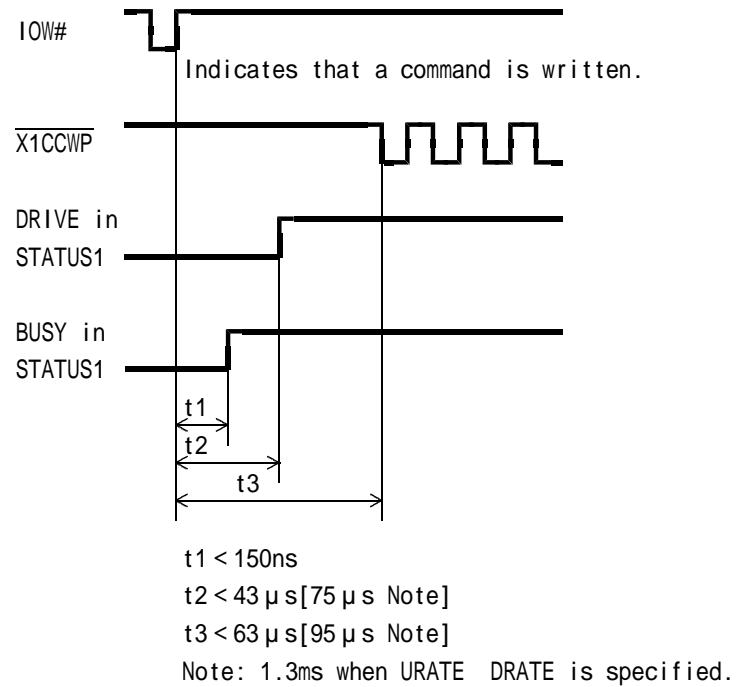
12-1.JOG DRIVE Timing

Example) Drive in +(CW)direction for a stepping motor



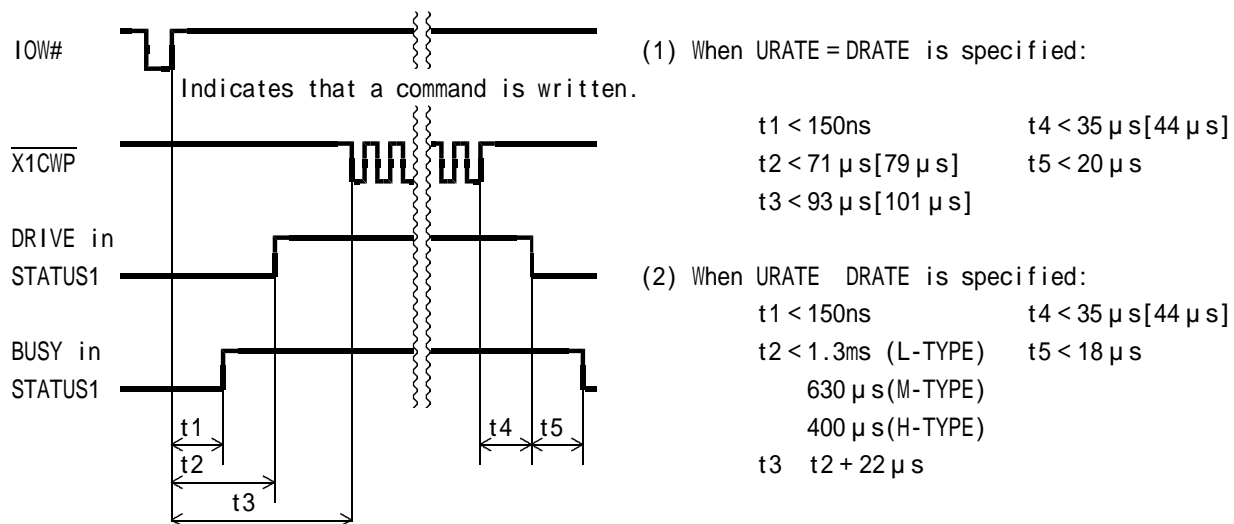
12-2.SCAN DRIVE/S-RATE SCAN DRIVE Timing

Example) Drive in -(CCW)direction for a stepping motor



12-3.INDEX DRIVE,S-RATE INDEX DRIVE Timing

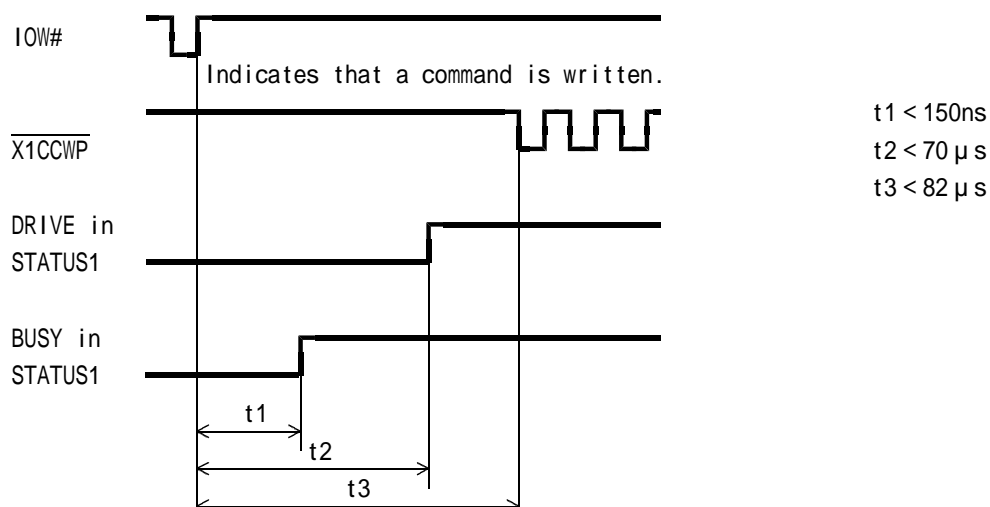
Example) Drive in +(CW)direction for a stepping motor



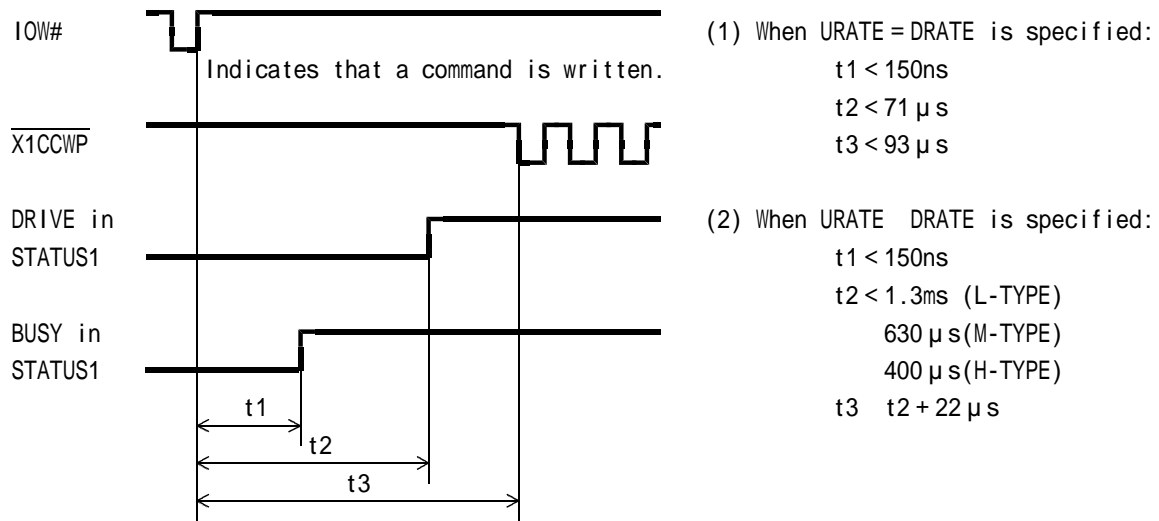
12-4.ORIGIN DRIVE Timing

Example 1) Drive in -(CCW)direction without ABSOLUTE INDEX DRIVE(RETURN DRIVE up to the near-origin address

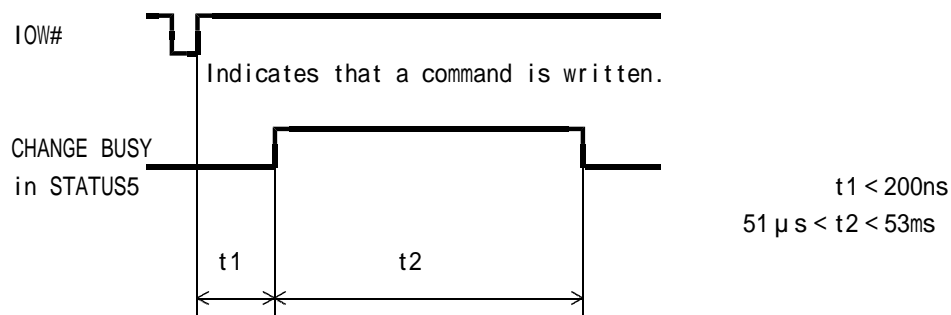
s)



Example 2) Drive in -(CCW)direction with ABSOLUTE INDEX DRIVE (RETURN DRIVE up to the near-origin address)



12-5. SPEED CHANGE Timing

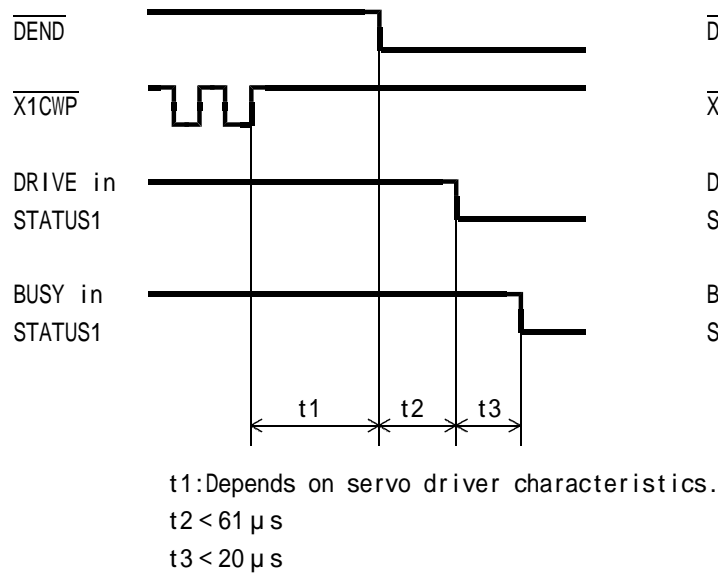


Note: $t2$ is determined by the specified RATE.

In the Fixed mode, $t2$ becomes shorter as a specified RATE No. increases, and in the Arithmetic mode, it becomes shorter as the RATE data becomes smaller (in both cases, speed change rate is increased). If, however, a pulse cycle greater than $t2$ at writing of the CHANGE command, $t2$ becomes equal with or longer than the pulse cycle.

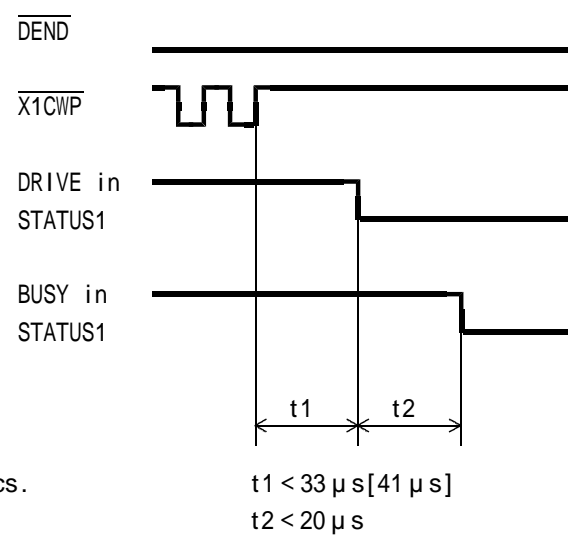
12-6. $\overline{\text{DEND}}$ Signal Confirmation Timing

Example 1) End of DRIVE in +(CW)direction for a servo motor



Note: When the target is a servo motor, the requirement for BUSY in STATUS1=0 is that $\overline{\text{DEND}}=0$ must be input. This is also applicable to a normal end of DRIVE, a slow stop and an fast stop. Accordingly, note that the time required for BUSY in STATUS1=0 is different from that for the case where the target is a stepping motor.

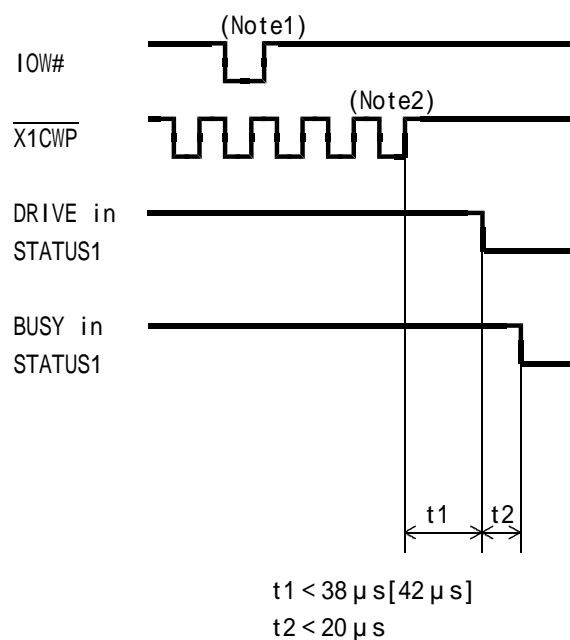
Example 2) End of DRIVE in +(CW)direction when the target is a servo motor and the DEND signal is active or the target is a stepping motor



Note: When the target is a stepping motor, $\overline{\text{DEND}}=0/1$ does not matter.

12-7. SLOW STOP Timing

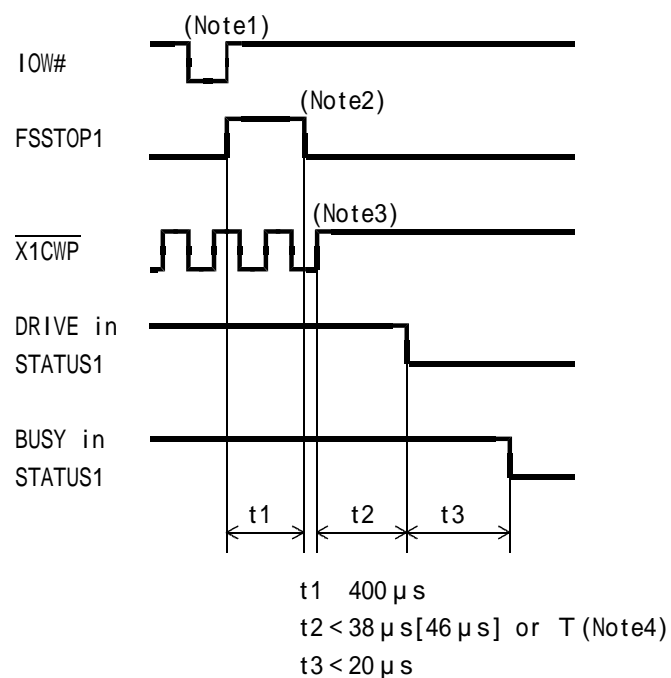
Example) Drive in +(CW)direction when the target is a stepping motor



Note1: Indicates that the SLOW STOP command is written.
Note2: The number of pulses to be output after receipt of the SLOW STOP command is 1 pulse or less at constant-speed DRIVE, or the number of pulses required for a slow stop at acceleration/decelerating DRIVE.

12-8. FAST STOP Timing(1)

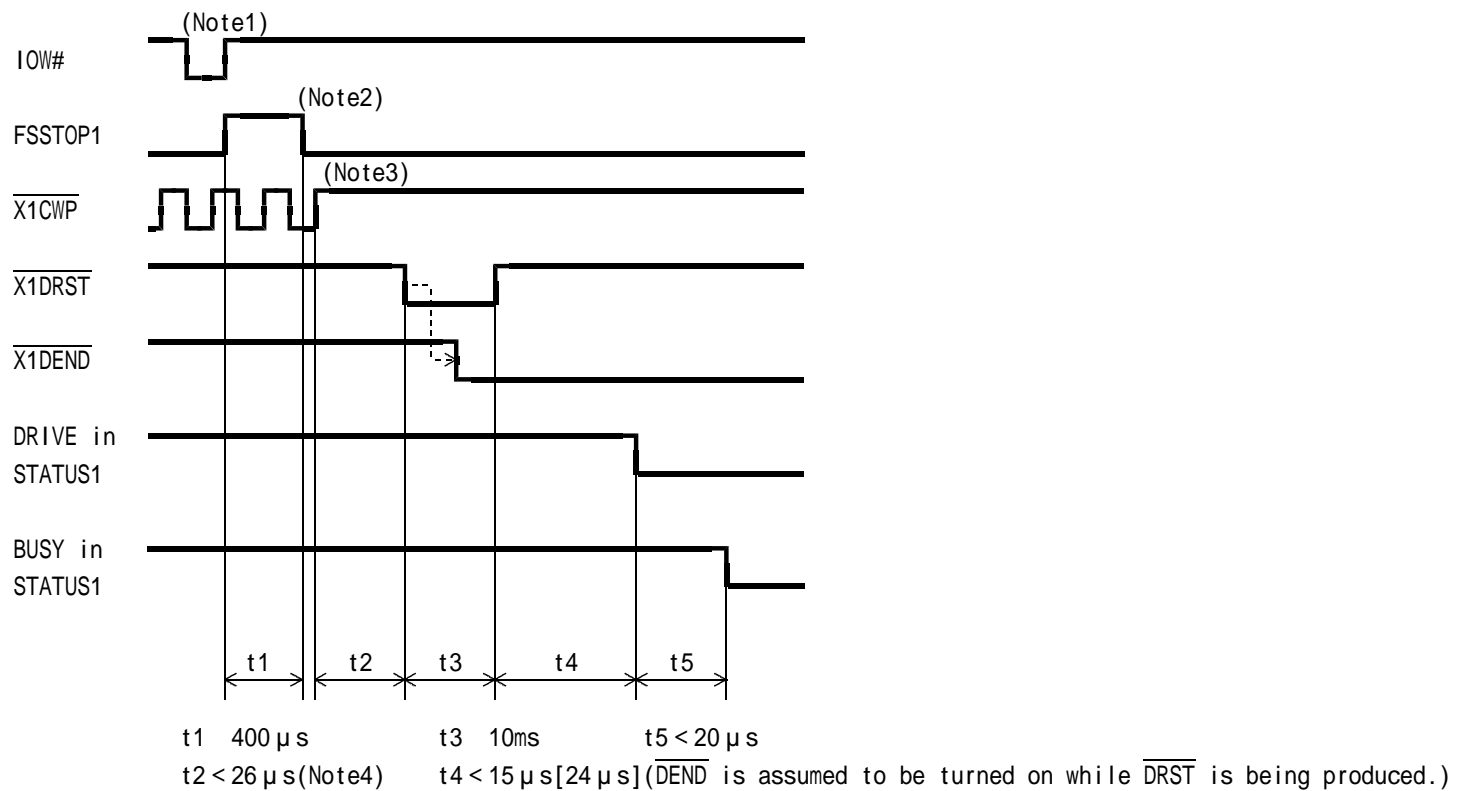
Example) DRIVE in +(CW)direction when the target is a stepping motor



Note1: Indicates that the FAST STOP command is written.
Note2: Either command or signal may be used.
Note3: The number of pulses to be output after receipt of the FAST STOP command is 1 pulse or less. (The pulse width is secured.)
Note4: When T represents 1/2 of the pulse cycle as the drive is stopped, t2 takes the indicated value or T which ever is longer.

12-9.FAST STOP Timing(2)

Example) DRIVE in +(CW)direction when the target is a servo motor



Note1: Indicates that the FAST STOP command is written.

Note2: Either command or signal may be used.

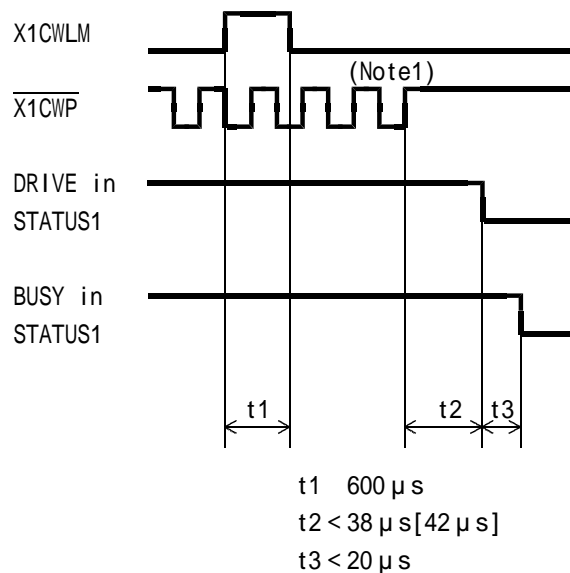
Note3: The number of pulses to be output after receipt of the FAST STOP command is 1 pulse or less.
(The pulse width is secured.)

Note4: When T represents 1/2 of the pulse cycle as the drive is stopped, t2 takes the indicated value or T which ever is longer.

12-10.LIMIT STOP Timing

(1) When the LIMIT stop type is slow stop:

Example) DRIVE in +(CW)direction when the target is a stepping motor



Note1: The number of pulses to be output after receipt of the LIMIT signal is 1 pulse or less at constant-speed DRIVE or the number of pulses required for slow stop at accelerating/decelerating DRIVE.

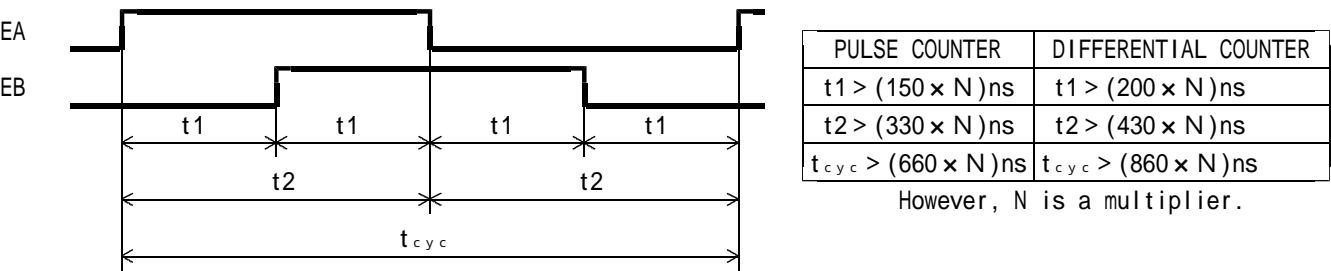
(2) When the LIMIT stop type is fast stop:

Complies with 12-8. or 12-9. Timing.

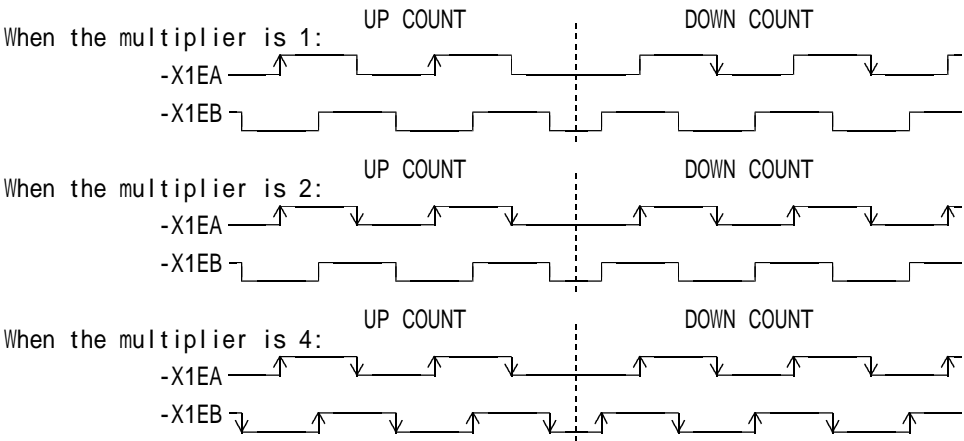
At this time, the FSSTOP signal is replaced with CWLM or CCWLM and the input signal width is set to 600 μ s.

12-11.EA/EB Clock Input Timing

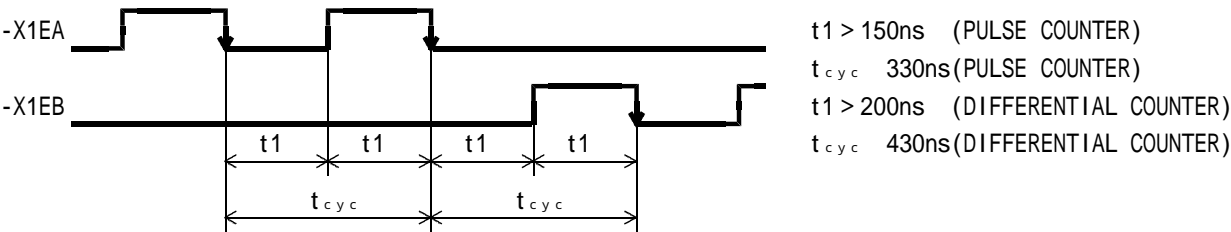
(1) When 90° phase difference clocks are input:



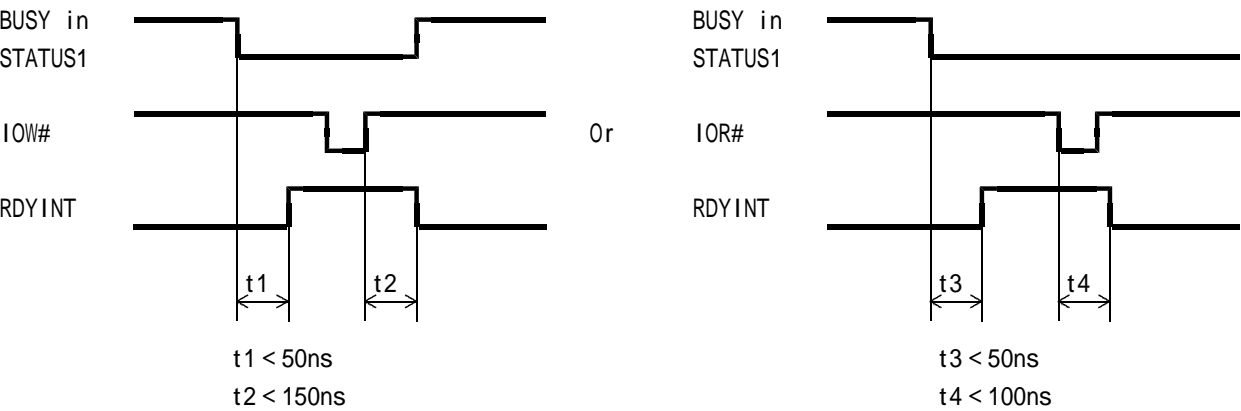
*The count timing of the PULSE COUNTER and DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER is as shown below.
Each is counted at \uparrow or \downarrow .



(2) When independent clocks for each direction are input: (Counted at the edge marked)



12-12.RDYINT Timing

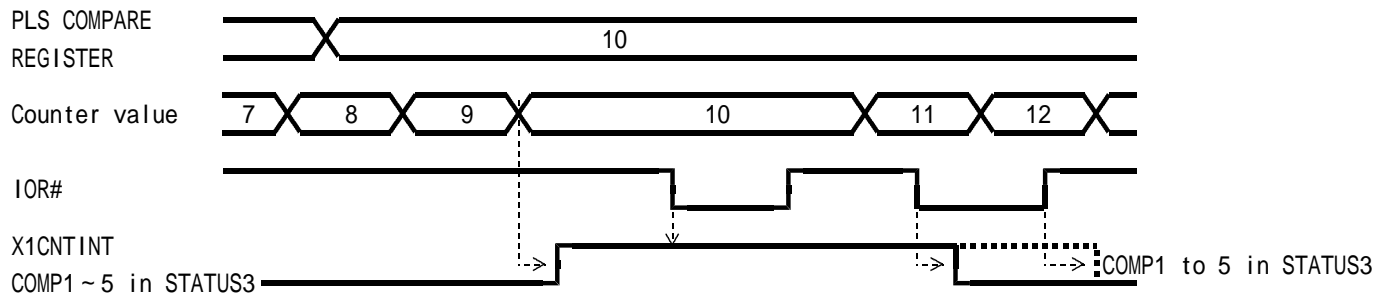


- : Indicates that a command is executed.
- : Indicates a new command is written.
- : Indicates that a new command is executed.
- : Indicates that STATUS1 is read out.
- : Indicates that an interrupt signal is generated. Interrupt signal enable or disable is specified by the SPEC INITIALIZE1 command. For details, refer to 6-4.

12-13.CNTINT Timing

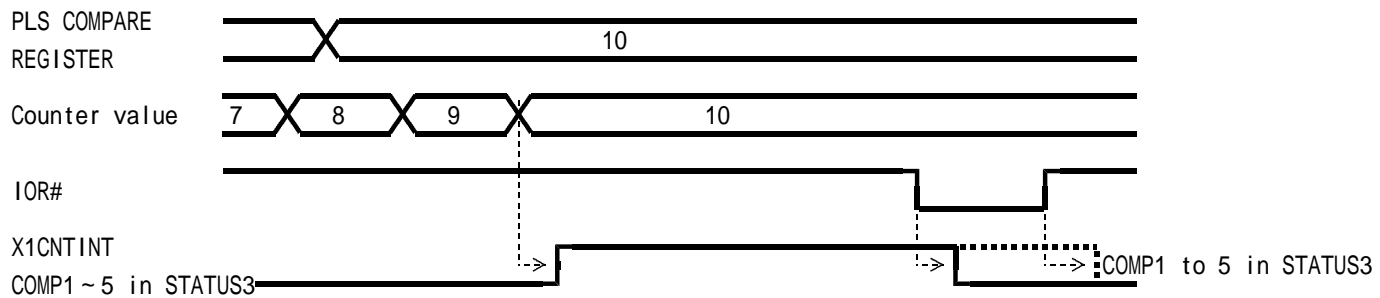
The interrupt request signal (X1CNTINT) and STATUS signals (COMP1 to COMP5) are output and reset at the following timing.

(1) When the CNTINT LATCH TRIGGER TYPE=0 is specified by the PULSE COUNTER INITIALIZE Command.



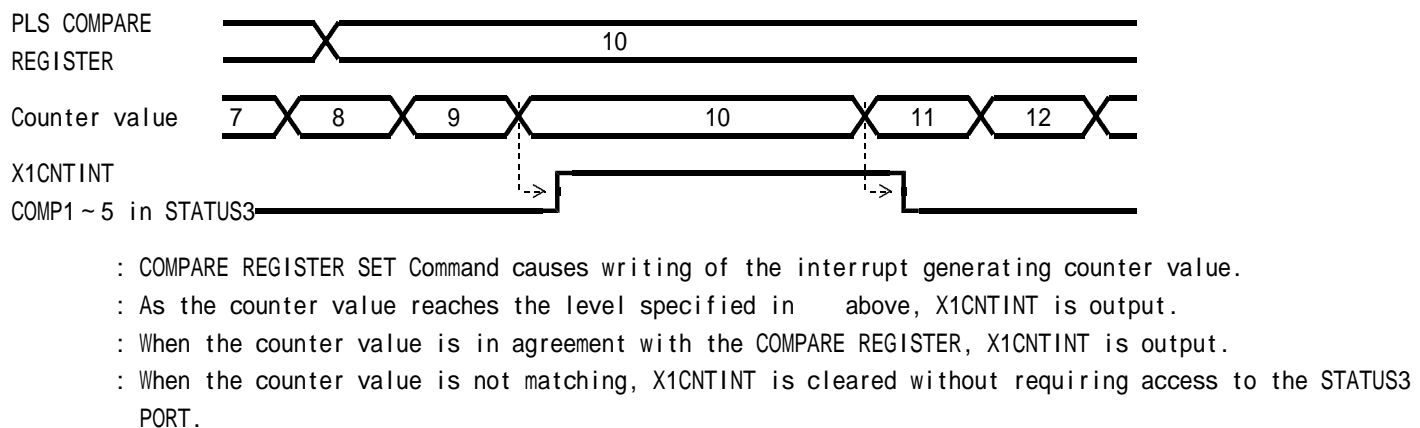
- : Indicates that the interrupt generation counter value is written by the COMPARABLE REGISTER SET command. (In the example, the interrupt generation counter value is set to 10.)
- : When the counter value reaches the value set in , a X1CNTINT output is generated.
- : When COMPARABLE REGISTER matches the counter value, the X1CNTINT output and STATUS signal are not cleared.
- : The X1CNTINT output is cleared by STATUS3 PORT is accessed when COMPARABLE REGISTER not matches the counter value.

(2) When CNTINT LATCH TRIGGER TYPE=1 is specified by PULSE COUNTER INITIALIZE command.



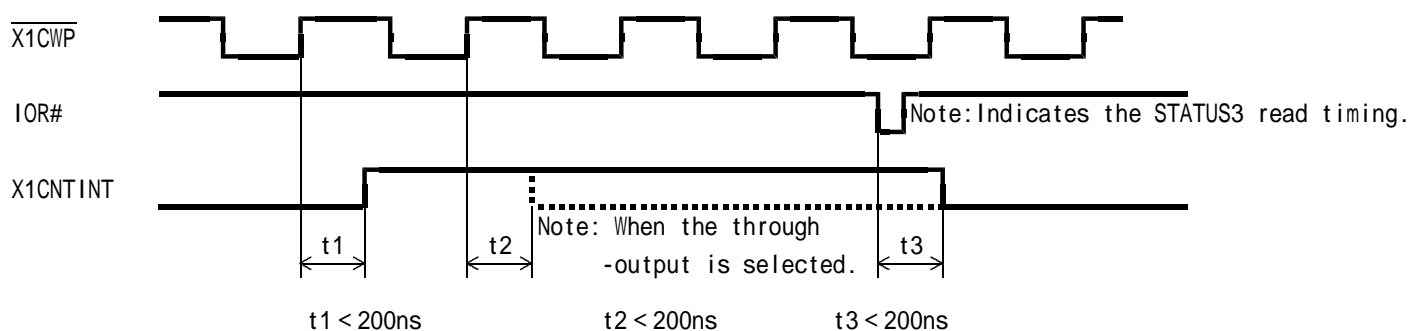
- : COMPARE REGISTER SET Command causes writing of the interrupt generating counter value.
- : As the counter value reaches the level specified in above, X1CNTINT is output.
- : CNTINT output is maintained until the STATUS3 PORT is accessed (reading the STATUS3 PORT clears X1CNTINT even when the counter value is in agreement with the COMPARE REGISTER).

(3) When CNTINT OUTPUT TYPE=1 (through-output) is specified by PULSE COUNTER INITIALIZE Command.



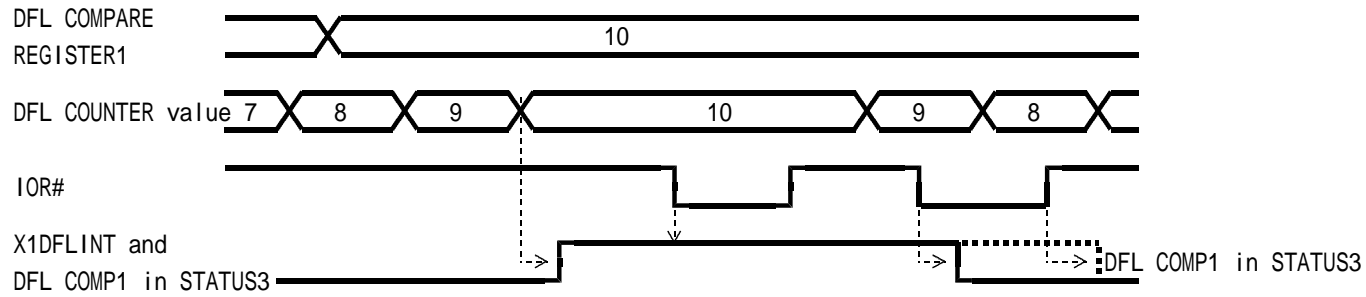
- : COMPARE REGISTER SET Command causes writing of the interrupt generating counter value.
- : As the counter value reaches the level specified in above, X1CNTINT is output.
- : When the counter value is in agreement with the COMPARE REGISTER, X1CNTINT is output.
- : When the counter value is not matching, X1CNTINT is cleared without requiring access to the STATUS3 PORT.

Example: When C-872 X1 axis drive pulse is used as the operation clock for the drive in +(CW) direction.



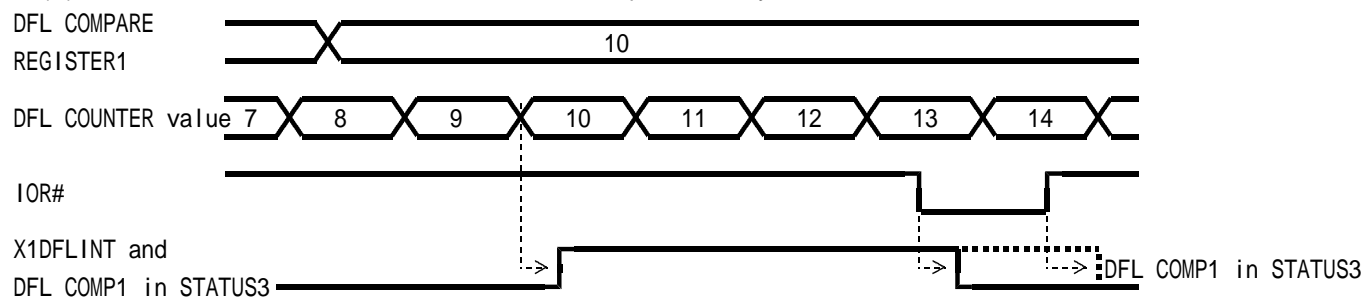
12-14.DFLINT Timing (DFL COMP1: An example. Detecting condition: DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER COMPARE REGISTER1)
The interrupt request signal(X1DFLINT) and STATUS signal are produced and reset at the following timing.

(1) When the DFLINT LATCH TRIGGER TYPE=0 is specified by the DFL COUNTER INITIALIZE Command.



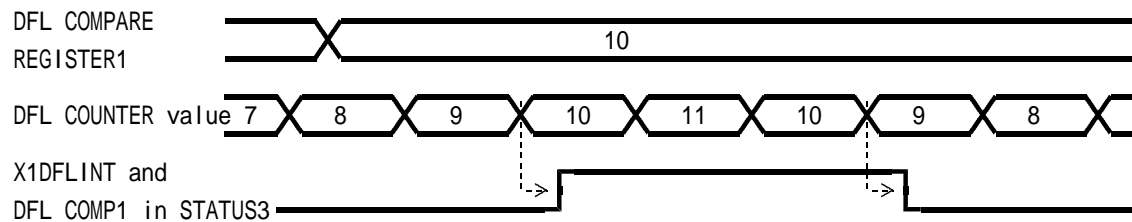
- : COMPARE REGISTER SET Command causes writing of the interrupt generating counter value.
(in this example, the interrupt generating counter value is set to 10).
- : As the counter value reaches the level specified in above, X1DFLINT is output.
- : When the counter value is in agreement with the detection condition, accessing the STATUS3 PORT does not clear X1DFLINT output.
- : When the counter value is not meeting the detect condition, reading the STATUS3 PORT clears X1DFLINT.

(2) When the DFLINT LATCH TRIGGER TYPE=1 is specified by DFL COUNTER INITIALIZE Command.



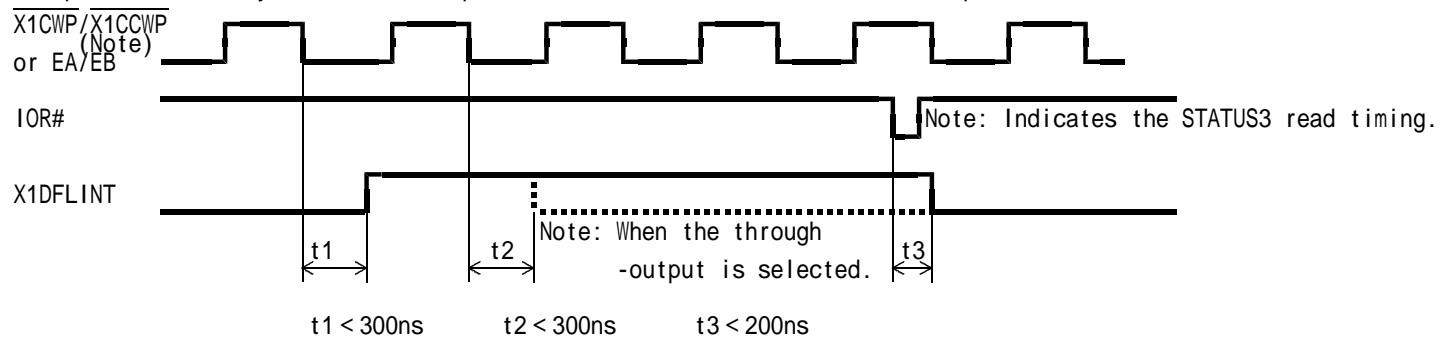
- : COMPARE REGISTER SET Command causes writing of the interrupt generating counter value.
- : As the counter value reaches the level specified in above, X1DFLINT is output.
- : Output of X1DFLINT is maintained until the STATUS3 PORT is accessed
(read the STATUS3 PORT clears X1DFLINT output even if the counter value meets the detect condition).

(3) When the DFLINT OUTPUT TYPE=1 (through-output) is specified by DFL COUNTER INITIALIZE Command.



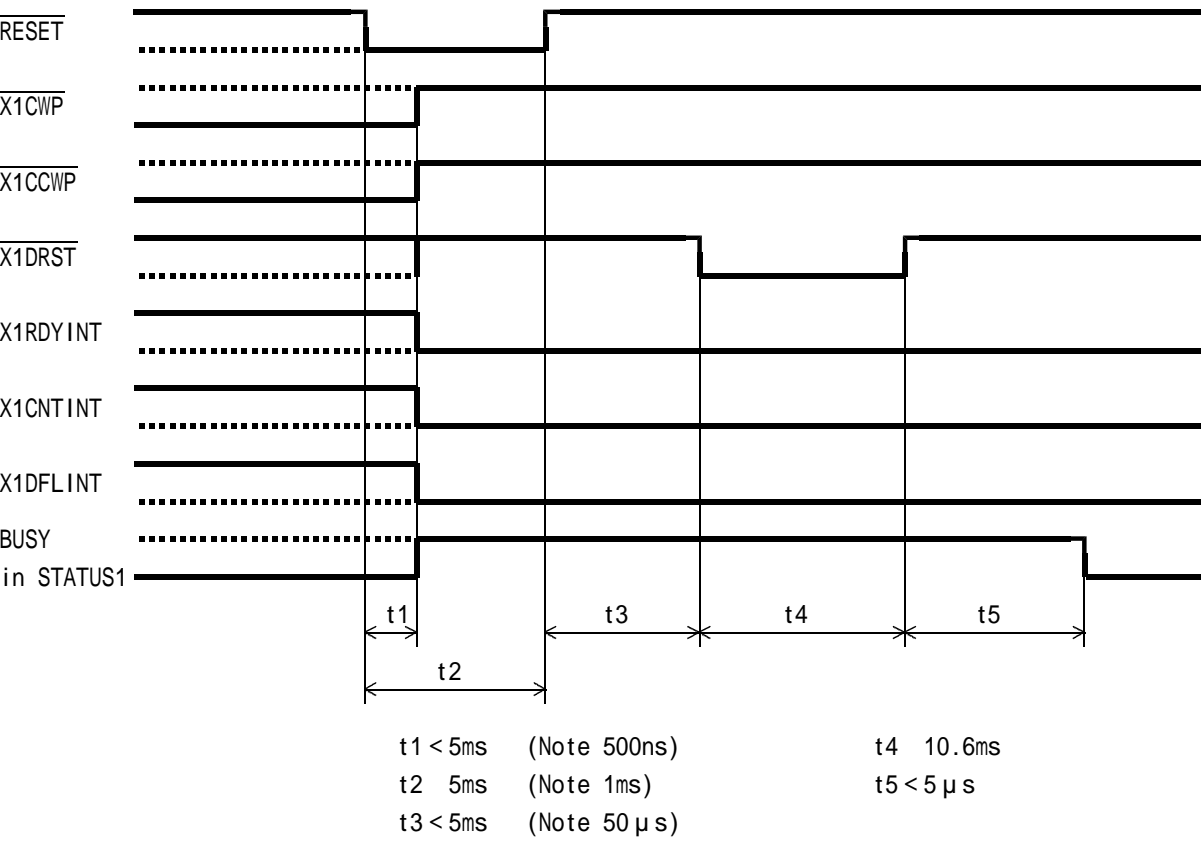
- : COMPARE REGISTER SET Command causes writing of the interrupt generating counter value.
- : As the counter value reaches the level specified in above, X1DFLINT is output.
- : When the counter value is in agreement with the detect condition, X1DFLINT is output.
- : When the counter value is not matching, X1DFLINT is cleared without requiring access to the STATUS3 PORT.

Example: When the by-direction independent clock is selected as the count pattern of DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER.



Note: Time from startup edge in case of $\overline{X1CWP}/\overline{X1CCWP}$.

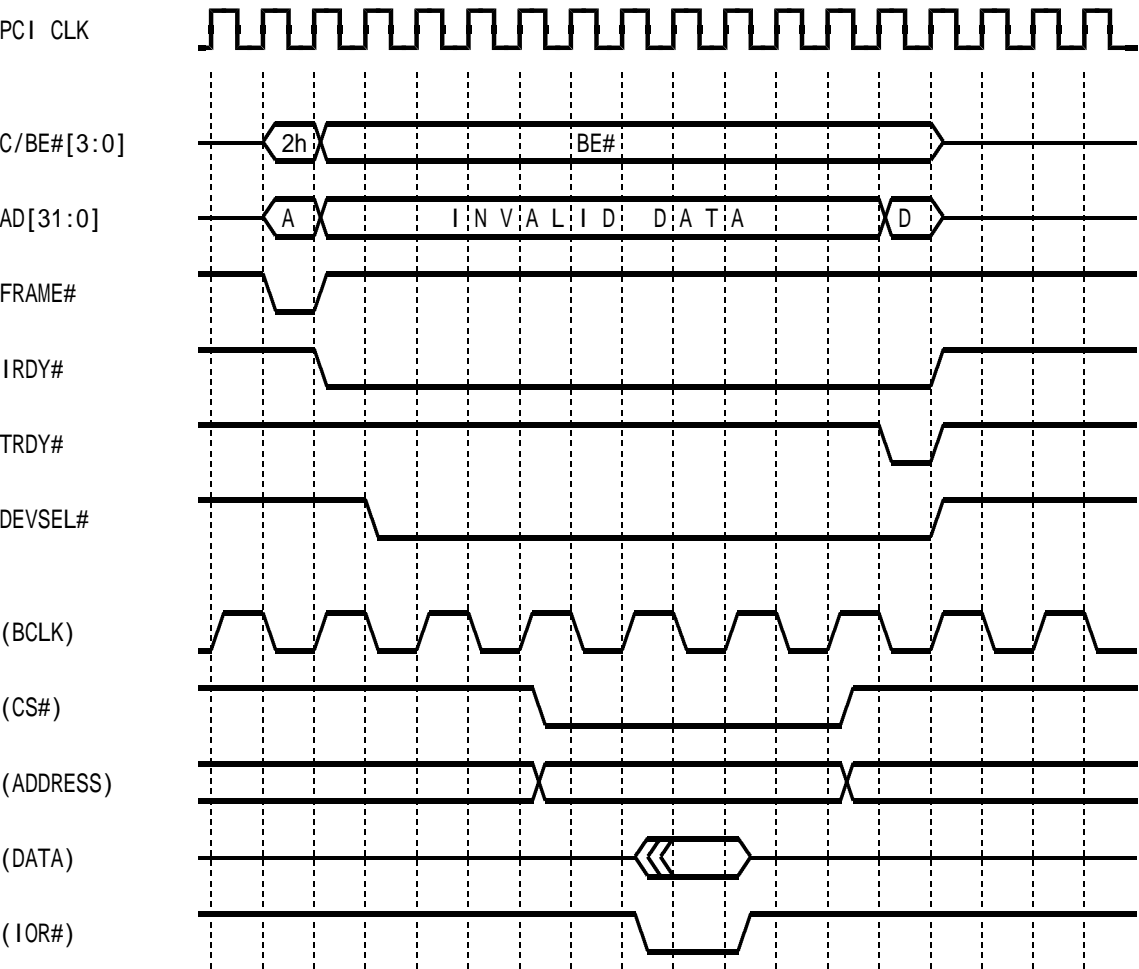
12-15.RESET Timing



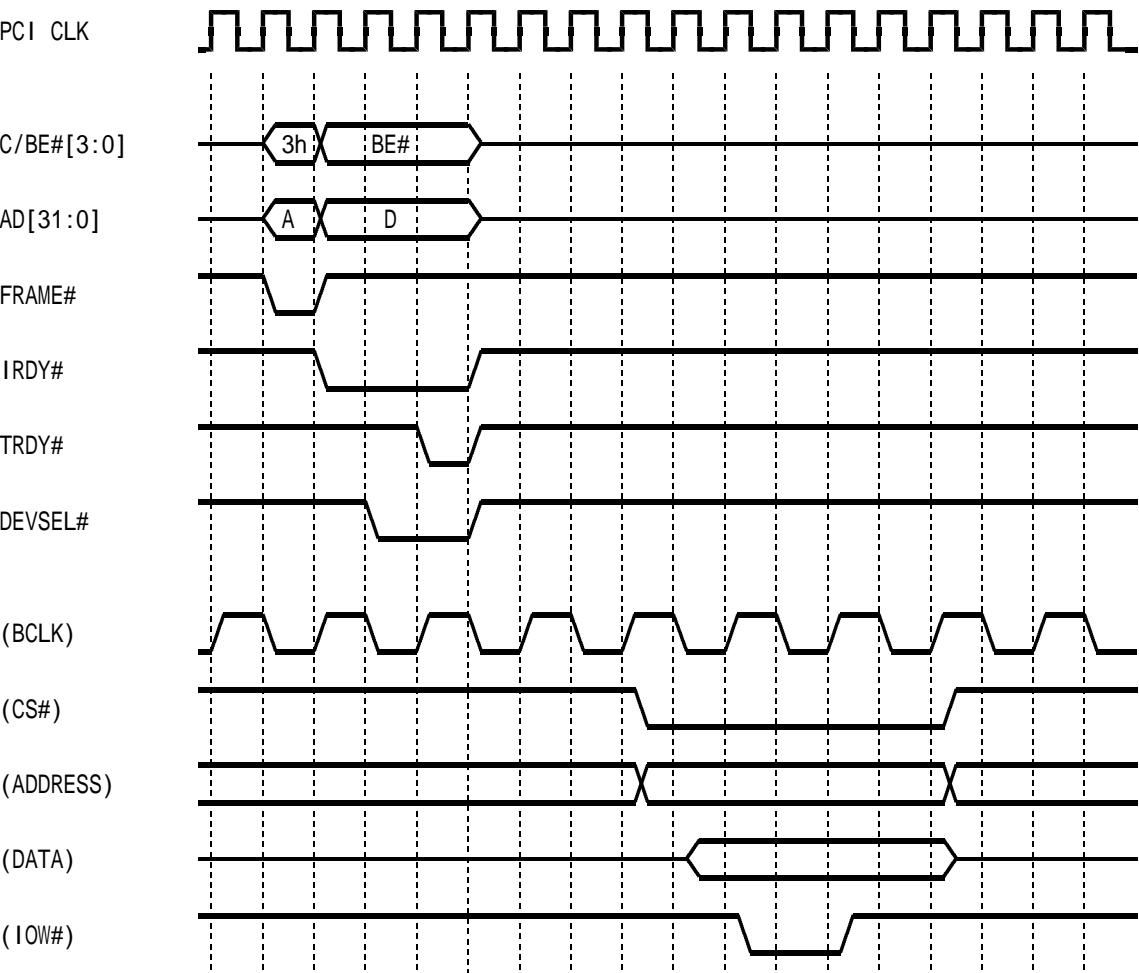
Note: When the system is reset on the PC side.

12-16.BUS Timing

"READ TIMING ()" denotes the internal timing.



"WRITE TIMING ()" denotes the internal timing.



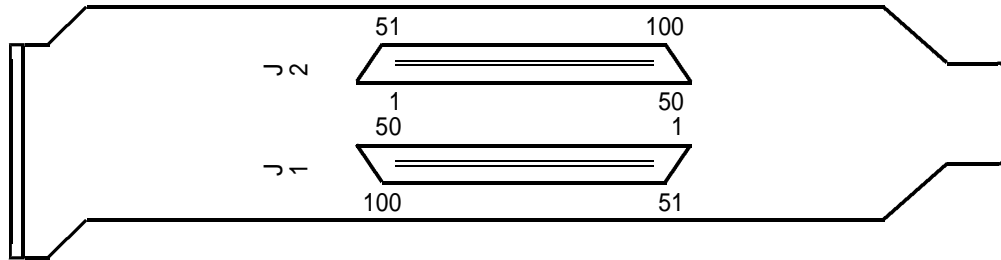
13.USER CONNECTOR AND I/O CIRCUIT

13-1.User Connector J1, 2 Pin Arrangement

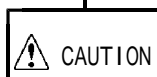
Connector Type HDRA-E100W1LFDT1EC-SL(HONDA TSUSHIN KOGYO CO.,LTD.)

Applicable outlets(not included in the accessories)

HDRA-E100MA1 , HDRA-E100M1(HONDA TSUSHIN KOGYO CO.,LTD.)



13-2.J1 Signal Table (It corresponds to X1 axis , Y1 axis , Z1 axis , A1 axis.)



If +24V are connected to pins other than EXTV, there is a possibility of damaging this product. Please make connection carefully.

Signals are insulated by the coupler though there are some exceptions().

Pin	Direction	Signal name	Description	Pin	Direction	Signal name	Description
1	input	X1CWLM	X1 axis +(CW)direction LIMIT signal.	51	input	Z1CWLM	Z1 axis +(CW)direction LIMIT signal.
2	input	X1CCWLM	X1 axis -(CCW)direction LIMIT signal.	52	input	Z1CCWLM	Z1 axis -(CCW)direction LIMIT signal.
3	input	$\overline{X1NORG}$	X1 axis near-origin signal.	53	input	$\overline{Z1NORG}$	Z1 axis near-origin signal.
4	input	$\overline{X1ORG}$	X1 axis origin signal.(Note1)	54	input	$\overline{Z1ORG}$	Z1 axis origin signal.(Note1)
5	input	Y1CWLM	Y1 axis +(CW)direction LIMIT signal.	55	input	A1CWLM	A1 axis +(CW)direction LIMIT signal.
6	input	Y1CCWLM	Y1 axis -(CCW)direction LIMIT signal.	56	input	A1CCWLM	A1 axis -(CCW)direction LIMIT signal.
7	input	$\overline{Y1NORG}$	Y1 axis near-origin signal.	57	input	$\overline{A1NORG}$	A1 axis near-origin signal.
8	input	$\overline{Y1ORG}$	Y1 axis origin signal.(Note1)	58	input	$\overline{A1ORG}$	A1 axis origin signal.(Note1)
9	input	Z1SENSOR	Z1 axis sensor signal for SENSOR INDEX Drive.(Note3)	59	input	A1SENSOR	A1 axis sensor signal for SENSOR INDEX Drive.(Note3)
10	input	$\overline{IN10}$	General purpose input.	60	output	$\overline{OUT10}$	General purpose output.
11	input	$\overline{IN11}$	General purpose input.	61	output	$\overline{OUT11}$	General purpose output.
12	input	$\overline{IN12}$	General purpose input.	62	output	$\overline{OUT12}$	General purpose output.
13	input	$\overline{IN13}$	General purpose input.	63	output	$\overline{OUT13}$	General purpose output.
14	-	EXTV	External power supply for coupler. (Note2)	64	-	EXTVGND	External power supply GND for coupler. (Note2)
15	-	EXTV		65	-	EXTVGND	

Note1: This origin signal is for the case where a stepping motor is used.

To use the Z phase signal of the encoder as an origin signal when a servo motor is used, never connect the above signal.

Note2: All signals are insulated by coupler HIC, so an external power supply is required.

The input voltage specification is $+24V \pm 2V$ and the current consumption is 430mA MAX(at +24v) .

The CWLM, CCWLM and FSSTOP signals of each axis are ACTIVE OFF inputs.

Accordingly,even if all the above signals are not used, an external power supply must be connected.

For details, refer to 14-2.

Note3: For details of these \overline{SENSOR} signals, refer to User's Manual [Applied Functions Part].

Pin	Direction	Signal name	Description	Pin	Direction	Signal name	Description
16	output	+COM	+COMMON for X1CWP,X1CCWP.(+5V)	66	output	+COM	+COMMON for Z1CWP,Z1CCWP.(+5V)
17	output	X1CWP	X1 axis +(CW)direction positive logic output pulse.	67	output	Z1CWP	Z1 axis +(CW)direction positive logic output pulse.
18	output	$\overline{\text{X1CWP}}$	X1 axis +(CW)direction negative logic output pulse.	68	output	$\overline{\text{Z1CWP}}$	Z1 axis +(CW)direction negative logic output pulse.
19	output	X1CCWP	X1 axis -(CCW)direction positive logic output pulse.	69	output	Z1CCWP	Z1 axis -(CCW)direction positive logic output pulse.
20	output	$\overline{\text{X1CCWP}}$	X1 axis -(CCW)direction negative logic output pulse.	70	output	$\overline{\text{Z1CCWP}}$	Z1 axis -(CCW)direction negative logic output pulse.
21	output	X1DRSTCOM	+COMMON for $\overline{\text{X1DRST}}$. (+24V)	71	output	Z1DRSTCOM	+COMMON for $\overline{\text{Z1DRST}}$. (+24V)
22	output	$\overline{\text{X1DRST}}$	X1 axis SERVO DRIVER RESET signal.	72	output	$\overline{\text{Z1DRST}}$	Z1 axis SERVO DRIVER RESET signal.
23	input	$\overline{\text{X1DEND/}}$ $\overline{\text{X1P0}}$	X1 axis positioning end signal or P0 signal. (Note4)	73	input	$\overline{\text{Z1DEND/}}$ $\overline{\text{Z1P0}}$	Z1 axis positioning end signal or P0 signal. (Note4)
24	-	N.C	Using is disabled.	74	-	N.C	Using is disabled.
25	input	+X1EA	X1 axis encoder +A phase signal	75	input	+Z1EA	Z1 axis encoder +A phase signal
26	input	-X1EA	X1 axis encoder -A phase signal	76	input	-Z1EA	Z1 axis encoder -A phase signal
27	input	+X1EB	X1 axis encoder +B phase signal	77	input	+Z1EB	Z1 axis encoder +B phase signal
28	input	-X1EB	X1 axis encoder -B phase signal	78	input	-Z1EB	Z1 axis encoder -B phase signal
29	input	+X1ZORG	X1 axis encoder +Z phase signal	79	input	+Z1ZORG	Z1 axis encoder +Z phase signal
30	input	-X1ZORG	X1 axis encoder -Z phase signal	80	input	-Z1ZORG	Z1 axis encoder -Z phase signal
31	-	N.C	Using is disabled.	81	-	N.C	Using is disabled.
32	output	+COM	+COMMON for Y1CWP,Y1CCWP.(+5V)	82	output	+COM	+COMMON for A1CWP,A1CCWP.(+5V)
33	output	Y1CWP	Y1 axis +(CW)direction positive logic output pulse.	83	output	A1CWP	A1 axis +(CW)direction positive logic output pulse.
34	output	$\overline{\text{Y1CWP}}$	Y1 axis +(CW)direction negative logic output pulse.	84	output	$\overline{\text{A1CWP}}$	A1 axis +(CW)direction negative logic output pulse.
35	output	Y1CCWP	Y1 axis -(CCW)direction positive logic output pulse.	85	output	A1CCWP	A1 axis -(CCW)direction positive logic output pulse.
36	output	$\overline{\text{Y1CCWP}}$	Y1 axis -(CCW)direction negative logic output pulse.	86	output	$\overline{\text{A1CCWP}}$	A1 axis -(CCW)direction negative logic output pulse.
37	output	Y1DRSTCOM	+COMMON for $\overline{\text{Y1DRST}}$. (+24V)	87	output	A1DRSTCOM	+COMMON for $\overline{\text{A1DRST}}$. (+24V)
38	output	$\overline{\text{Y1DRST}}$	Y1 axis SERVO DRIVER RESET signal.	88	output	$\overline{\text{A1DRST}}$	A1 axis SERVO DRIVER RESET signal.
39	input	$\overline{\text{Y1DEND/}}$ $\overline{\text{Y1P0}}$	Y1 axis positioning end signal or P0 signal. (Note4)	89	input	$\overline{\text{A1DEND/}}$ $\overline{\text{A1P0}}$	A1 axis positioning end signal or P0 signal. (Note4)
40	-	N.C	Using is disabled.	90	-	N.C	Using is disabled.
41	input	+Y1EA	Y1 axis encoder +A phase signal	91	input	+A1EA	A1 axis encoder +A phase signal
42	input	-Y1EA	Y1 axis encoder -A phase signal	92	input	-A1EA	A1 axis encoder -A phase signal
43	input	+Y1EB	Y1 axis encoder +B phase signal	93	input	+A1EB	A1 axis encoder +B phase signal
44	input	-Y1EB	Y1 axis encoder -B phase signal	94	input	-A1EB	A1 axis encoder -B phase signal
45	input	+Y1ZORG	Y1 axis encoder +Z phase signal	95	input	+A1ZORG	A1 axis encoder +Z phase signal
46	input	-Y1ZORG	Y1 axis encoder -Z phase signal	96	input	-A1ZORG	A1 axis encoder -Z phase signal
47	-	N.C	Using is disabled.	97	-	N.C	Using is disabled.
48	input	FSSTOP1	Fast Stop signal for X1-A1 axis	98	input	RESET1	RESET1 signal.
49	-	N.C	Using is disabled.	99	-	N.C	Using is disabled.
50	-	N.C	Using is disabled.	100	-	N.C	Using is disabled.

Note4: Each $\overline{\text{DEND/P0}}$ input is used as the positioning complete signal when a servo motor are selected, and they are used as the P0 (excitation) signal when a stepping motor is selected.

13-3.J2 Signal Table (It corresponds to X2 axis , Y2 axis , Z2 axis , A2 axis.)

Signals are insulated by the coupler though there are some exceptions().

Pin	Direction	Signal name	Description	Pin	Direction	Signal name	Description
1	input	X2CWLM	X2 axis +(CW)direction LIMIT signal.	51	input	Z2CWLM	Z2 axis +(CW)direction LIMIT signal.
2	input	X2CCWLM	X2 axis -(CCW)direction LIMIT signal.	52	input	Z2CCWLM	Z2 axis -(CCW)direction LIMIT signal.
3	input	$\overline{\text{X2NORG}}$	X2 axis near-origin signal.	53	input	$\overline{\text{Z2NORG}}$	Z2 axis near-origin signal.
4	input	$\overline{\text{X2ORG}}$	X2 axis origin signal.(Note1)	54	input	$\overline{\text{Z2ORG}}$	Z2 axis origin signal.(Note1)
5	input	Y2CWLM	Y2 axis +(CW)direction LIMIT signal.	55	input	A2CWLM	A2 axis +(CW)direction LIMIT signal.
6	input	Y2CCWLM	Y2 axis -(CCW)direction LIMIT signal.	56	input	A2CCWLM	A2 axis -(CCW)direction LIMIT signal.
7	input	$\overline{\text{Y2NORG}}$	Y2 axis near-origin signal.	57	input	$\overline{\text{A2NORG}}$	A2 axis near-origin signal.
8	input	$\overline{\text{Y2ORG}}$	Y2 axis origin signal.(Note1)	58	input	$\overline{\text{A2ORG}}$	A2 axis origin signal.(Note1)
9	input	$\overline{\text{Z2SENSOR}}$	Z2 axis sensor signal for SENSOR INDEX Drive.(Note3)	59	input	$\overline{\text{A2SENSOR}}$	A2 axis sensor signal for SENSOR INDEX Drive.(Note3)
10	input	$\overline{\text{IN20}}$	General purpose input.	60	output	$\overline{\text{OUT20}}$	General purpose output.
11	input	$\overline{\text{IN21}}$	General purpose input.	61	output	$\overline{\text{OUT21}}$	General purpose output.
12	input	$\overline{\text{IN22}}$	General purpose input.	62	output	$\overline{\text{OUT22}}$	General purpose output.
13	input	$\overline{\text{IN23}}$	General purpose input.	63	output	$\overline{\text{OUT23}}$	General purpose output.
14	-	EXTV	External power supply for coupler. (Note2)	64	-	EXTVGND	External power supply GND for coupler. (Note2)
15	-	EXTV		65	-	EXTVGND	

Note1, 2, and 3 is same to 13-2.

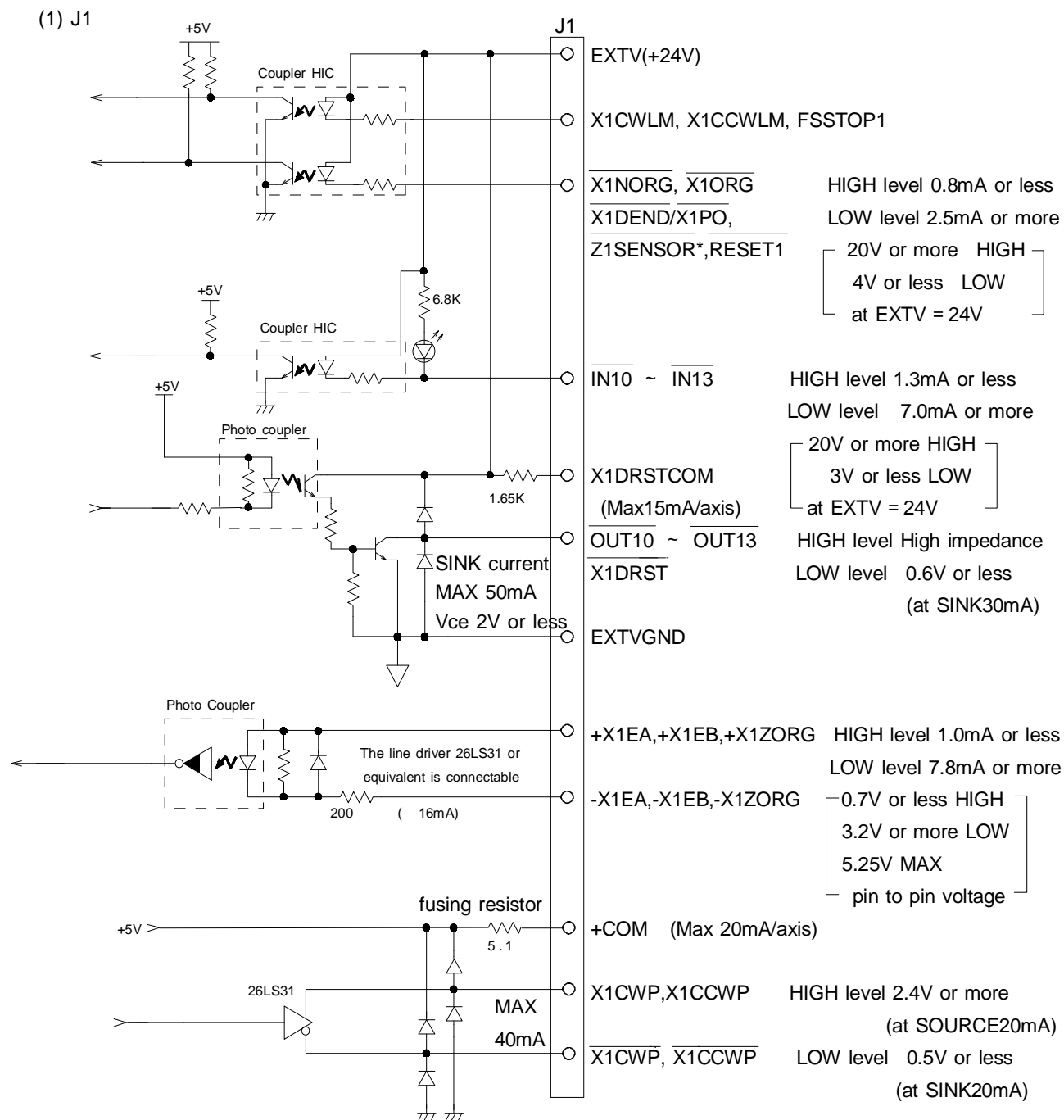
Pin	Direction	Signal name	Description	Pin	Direction	Signal name	Description
16	output	+COM	+COMMON for X2CWP,X1CCWP.(+5V)	66	output	+COM	+COMMON for Z2CWP,Z2CCWP.(+5V)
17	output	X2CWP	X2 axis +(CW)direction positive logic output pulse.	67	output	Z2CWP	Z2 axis +(CW)direction positive logic output pulse.
18	output	$\overline{X2CWP}$	X2 axis +(CW)direction negative logic output pulse.	68	output	$\overline{Z2CWP}$	Z2 axis +(CW)direction negative logic output pulse.
19	output	X2CCWP	X2 axis -(CCW)direction positive logic output pulse.	69	output	Z2CCWP	Z2 axis -(CCW)direction positive logic output pulse.
20	output	$\overline{X2CCWP}$	X2 axis -(CCW)direction negative logic output pulse.	70	output	$\overline{Z2CCWP}$	Z2 axis -(CCW)direction negative logic output pulse.
21	output	X2DRSTCOM	+COMMON for $\overline{X1DRST}$. (+24V)	71	output	Z2DRSTCOM	+COMMON for $\overline{Z2DRST}$. (+24V)
22	output	$\overline{X2DRST}$	X2 axis SERVO DRIVER RESET signal.	72	output	$\overline{Z2DRST}$	Z2 axis SERVO DRIVER RESET signal.
23	input	X2DEND/ $\overline{X2P0}$	X2 axis positioning end signal or P0 signal. (Note4)	73	input	$\overline{Z2DEND}/$ $\overline{Z1P0}$	Z2 axis positioning end signal or P0 signal. (Note4)
24	-	N.C	Using is disabled.	74	-	N.C	Using is disabled.
25	input	+X2EA	X2 axis encoder +A phase signal	75	input	+Z2EA	Z2 axis encoder +A phase signal
26	input	-X2EA	X2 axis encoder -A phase signal	76	input	-Z2EA	Z2 axis encoder -A phase signal
27	input	+X2EB	X2 axis encoder +B phase signal	77	input	+Z2EB	Z2 axis encoder +B phase signal
28	input	-X2EB	X2 axis encoder -B phase signal	78	input	-Z2EB	Z2 axis encoder -B phase signal
29	input	+X2ZORG	X2 axis encoder +Z phase signal	79	input	+Z2ZORG	Z2 axis encoder +Z phase signal
30	input	-X2ZORG	X2 axis encoder -Z phase signal	80	input	-Z2ZORG	Z2 axis encoder -Z phase signal
31	-	N.C	Using is disabled.	81	-	N.C	Using is disabled.
32	output	+COM	+COMMON for Y2CWP,Y2CCWP.(+5V)	82	output	+COM	+COMMON for A2CWP,A2CCWP.(+5V)
33	output	Y2CWP	Y2 axis +(CW)direction positive logic output pulse.	83	output	A2CWP	A2 axis +(CW)direction positive logic output pulse.
34	output	$\overline{Y2CWP}$	Y2 axis +(CW)direction negative logic output pulse.	84	output	$\overline{A2CWP}$	A2 axis +(CW)direction negative logic output pulse.
35	output	Y2CCWP	Y2 axis -(CCW)direction positive logic output pulse.	85	output	A2CCWP	A2 axis -(CCW)direction positive logic output pulse.
36	output	$\overline{Y2CCWP}$	Y2 axis -(CCW)direction negative logic output pulse.	86	output	$\overline{A2CCWP}$	A2 axis -(CCW)direction negative logic output pulse.
37	output	Y2DRSTCOM	+COMMON for $\overline{Y2DRST}$. (+24V)	87	output	A2DRSTCOM	+COMMON for $\overline{A2DRST}$. (+24V)
38	output	$\overline{Y2DRST}$	Y2 axis SERVO DRIVER RESET signal.	88	output	$\overline{A2DRST}$	A2 axis SERVO DRIVER RESET signal.
39	input	$\overline{Y2DEND}/$ $\overline{Y2P0}$	Y2 axis positioning end signal or P0 signal. (Note4)	89	input	$\overline{A2DEND}/$ $\overline{Z1P0}$	A2 axis positioning end signal or P0 signal. (Note4)
40	-	N.C	Using is disabled.	90	-	N.C	Using is disabled.
41	input	+Y2EA	Y2 axis encoder +A phase signal	91	input	+A2EA	A2 axis encoder +A phase signal
42	input	-Y2EA	Y2 axis encoder -A phase signal	92	input	-A2EA	A2 axis encoder -A phase signal
43	input	+Y2EB	Y2 axis encoder +B phase signal	93	input	+A2EB	A2 axis encoder +B phase signal
44	input	-Y2EB	Y2 axis encoder -B phase signal	94	input	-A2EB	A2 axis encoder -B phase signal
45	input	+Y2ZORG	Y2 axis encoder +Z phase signal	95	input	+A2ZORG	A2 axis encoder +Z phase signal
46	input	-Y2ZORG	Y2 axis encoder -Z phase signal	96	input	-A2ZORG	A2 axis encoder -Z phase signal
47	-	N.C	Using is disabled.	97	-	N.C	Using is disabled.
48	input	FSSTOP2	Fast Stop signal for X2-A2 axis	98	input	RESET2	RESET2 signal.
49	-	N.C	Using is disabled.	99	-	N.C	Using is disabled.
50	-	N.C	Using is disabled.	100	-	N.C	Using is disabled.

Note4 is same to 13-2.

13-4.1/I/O Circuit

(The following description is given about the X1 axis but also applicable to the another axis.)

*However, SENSOR signal is prepared for Z1, A1, Z2, and A2 axis.



Note1: X1DRSTCOM cannot use with when the X1DRST is used for general-purpose output function.
(It cannot be used as 24V +COM).

Note2: Each +COM line has a built-in fuse resistor. If it is short-circuited with the GND, the fuse will blow. A sufficient care must be taken to avoid this.

14. CONNECTIONS

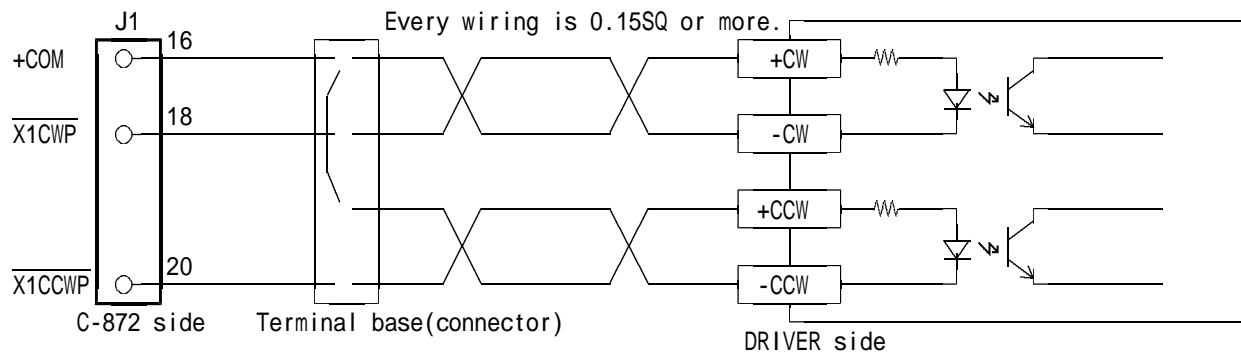
14-1. Connection to the Driver



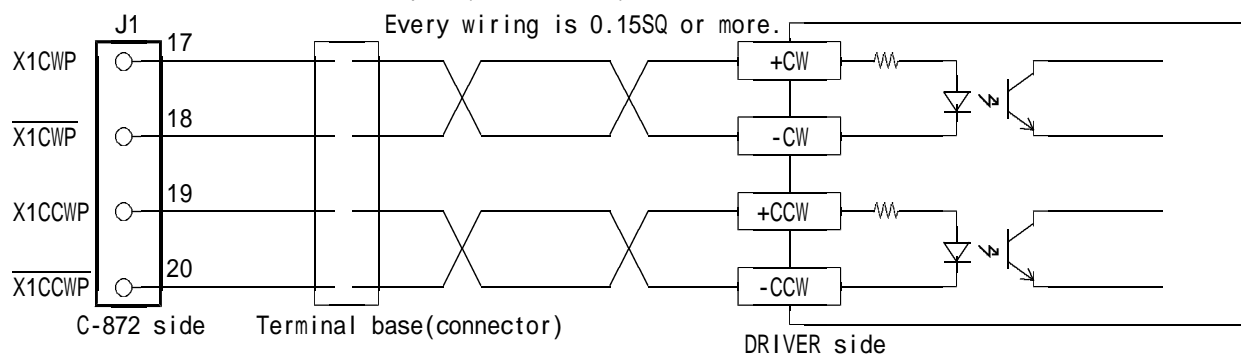
If +24V are connected to pins other than EXTV, there is a possibility of damaging this product. Please make connection carefully.

(1) Connection example of the X1 axis to a negative logic pulse train CW/CCW independent input type driver.

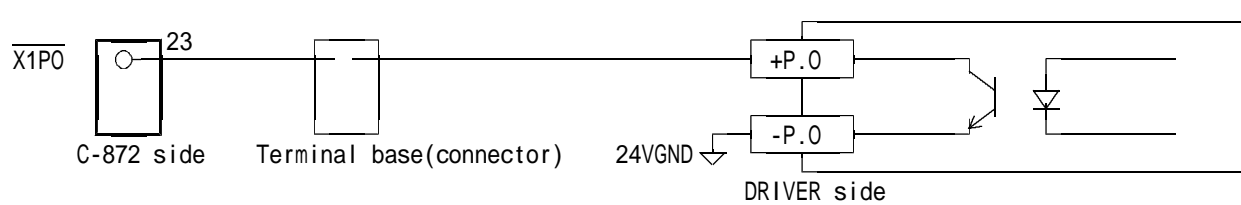
a. When using as the negative logic TTL level output:



b. When used as differential output (line driver):

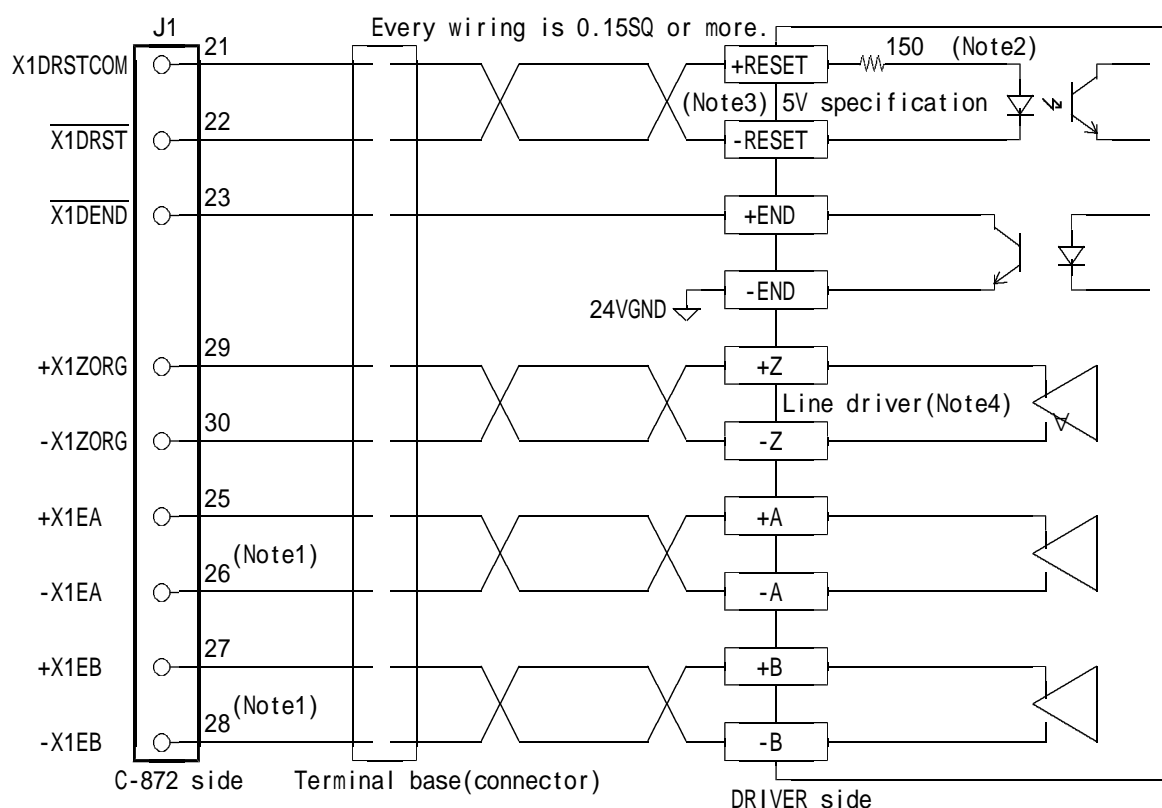


(2) Connection example of the X1 axis to a stepping motor.



When connecting to a stepping driver, $\overline{X1DRST}$, +X1ZORG and -X1ZORG must be disconnected.
When excitation output is not used, $\overline{X1P0}$ must be disconnected, too.

(3) Connection example of the X1 axis to a servo driver

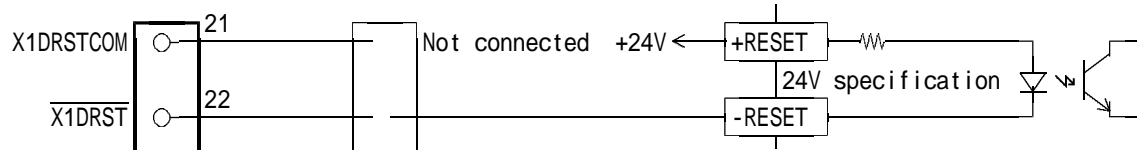


Notes 1 and 4: See the following page.

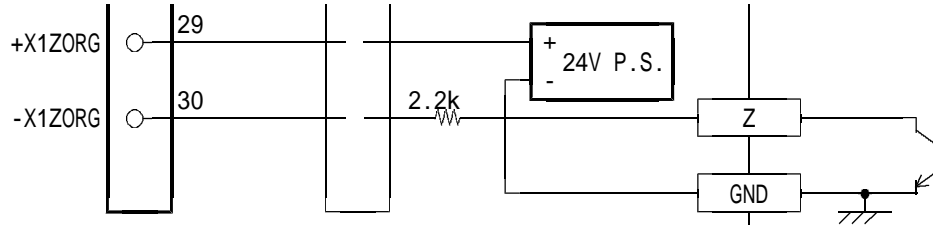
Note1: Required when the feedback pulses of the encoder are counted.

Note2: If current limiting resistor of the driver is less than 150 Ω , provide an external resistor to ensure 150 Ω or above.

Note3: Connection example when the servo driver counter reset input is +24V interface.

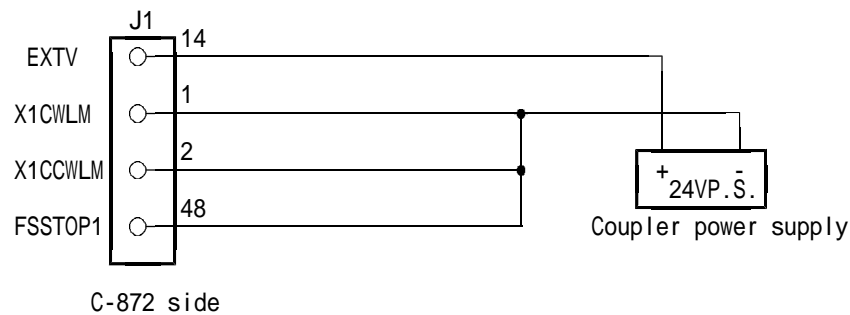


Note4: Connection example when the servo driver encoder Z phase output is open collector output.



14-2. Connection Examples of a LIMIT Switch or Sensor

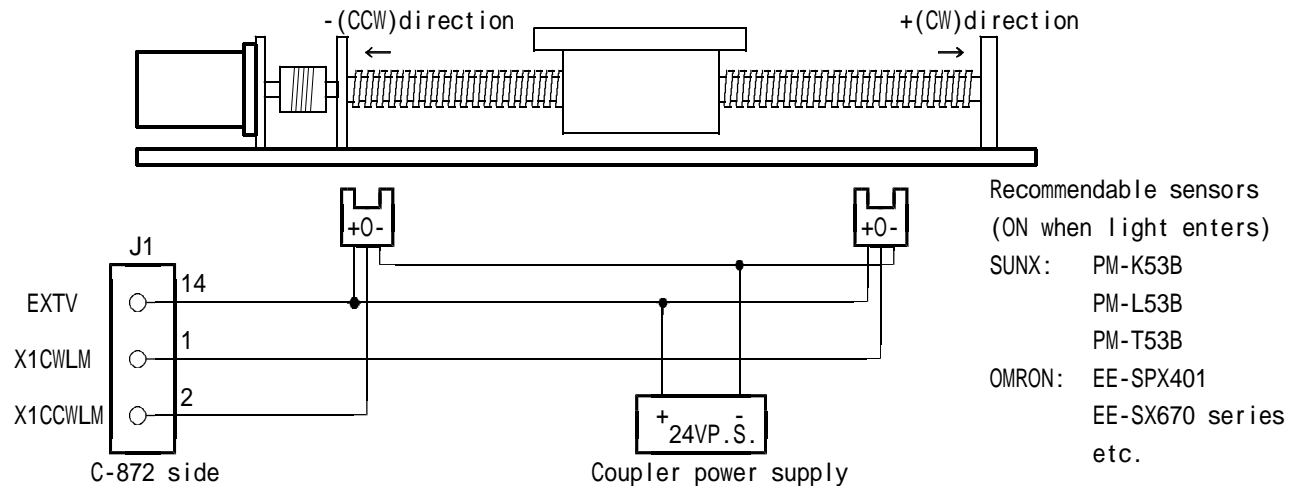
(1) Connection example of the X1 axis when LIMIT is unused



Note: The FSSTOP input signal and LIMIT input signal are an ACTIVE OFF input.

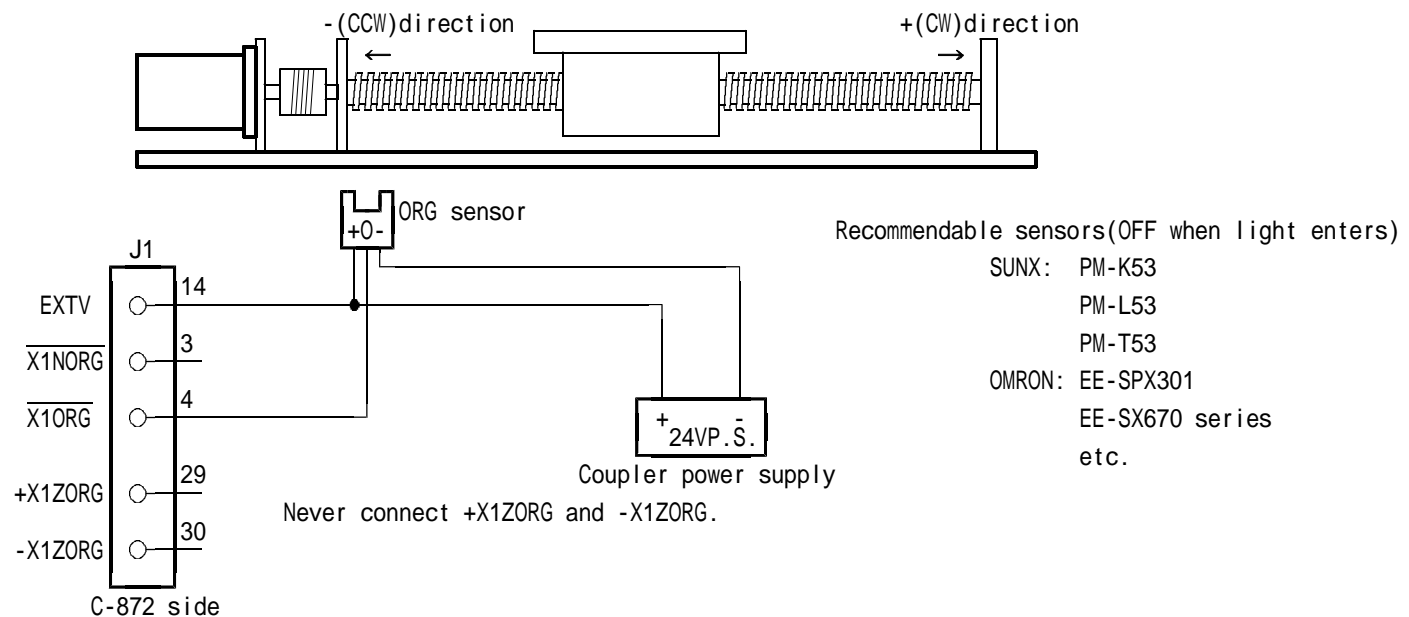
Note that when there signal are not connected, the signal becomes active and no pulse is output.

(2) Connection example of the X1 axis when LIMIT is used



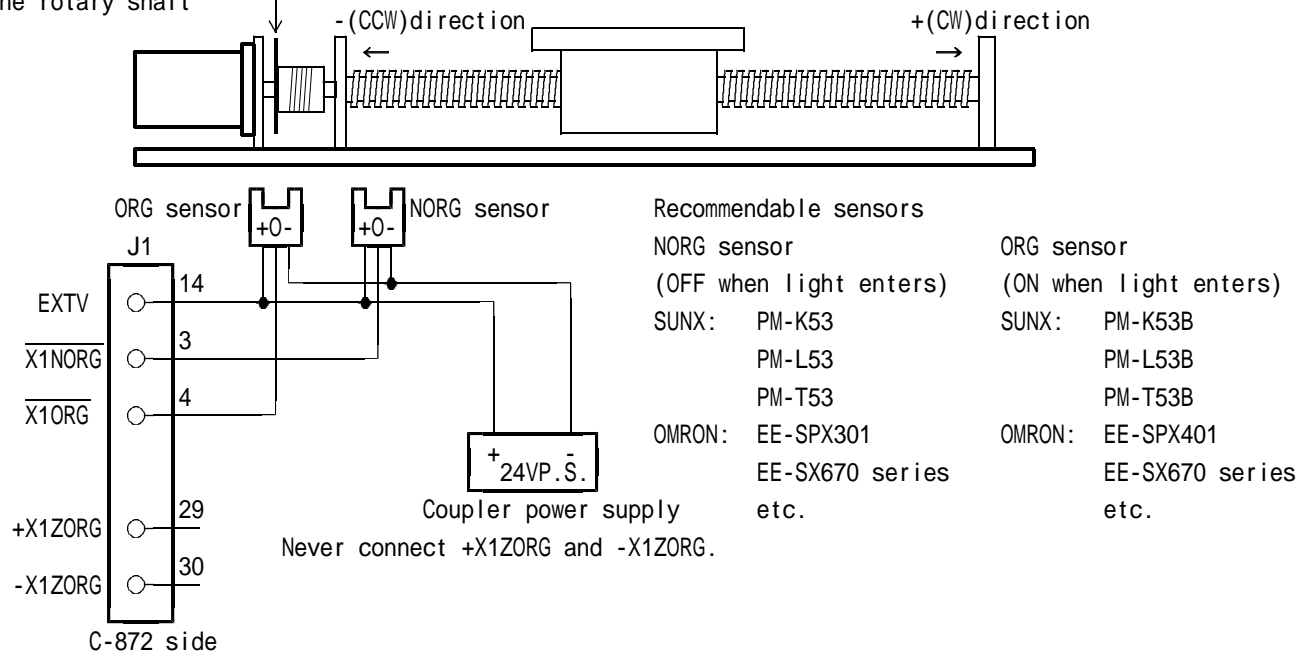
14-3. Connection Example of the Origin Sensor

(1) For ORG-0, ORG-1, ORG-2 and ORG-3 types (X1 axis)

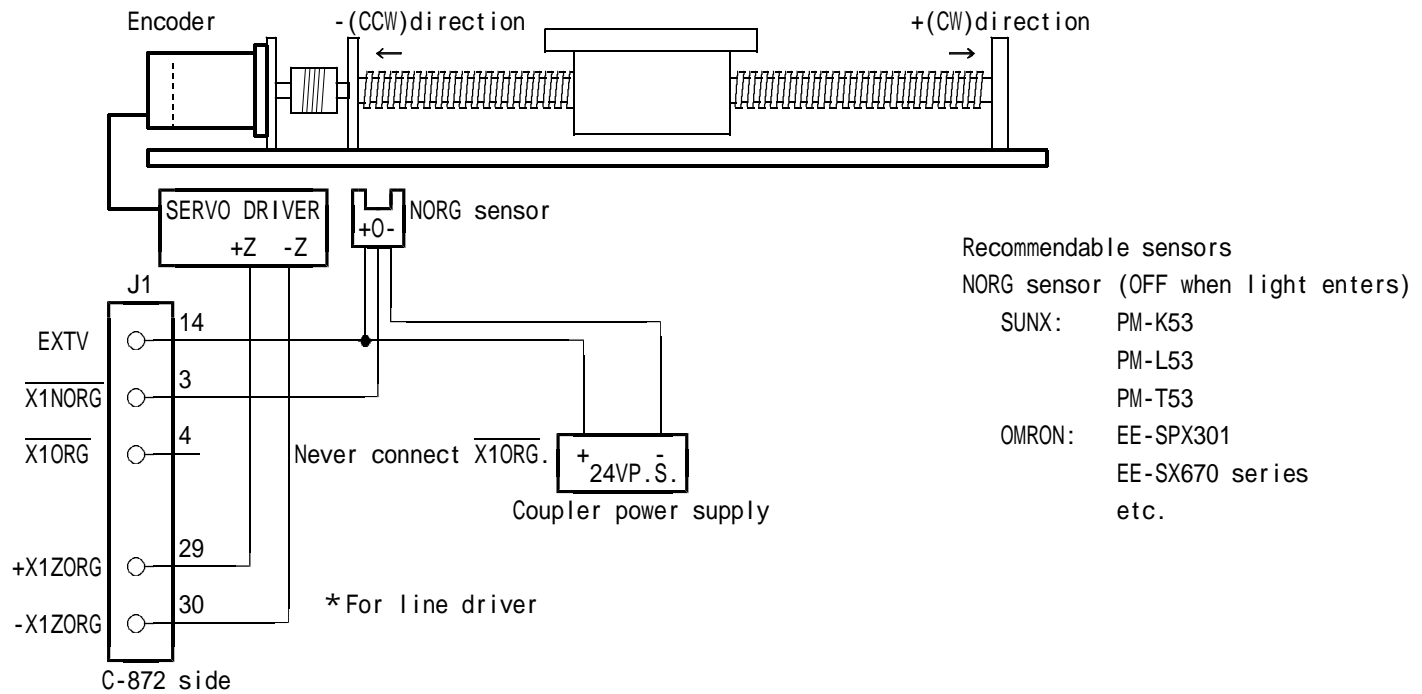


(2) For stepping driver ORG-4 and ORG-5 types (X1 axis)

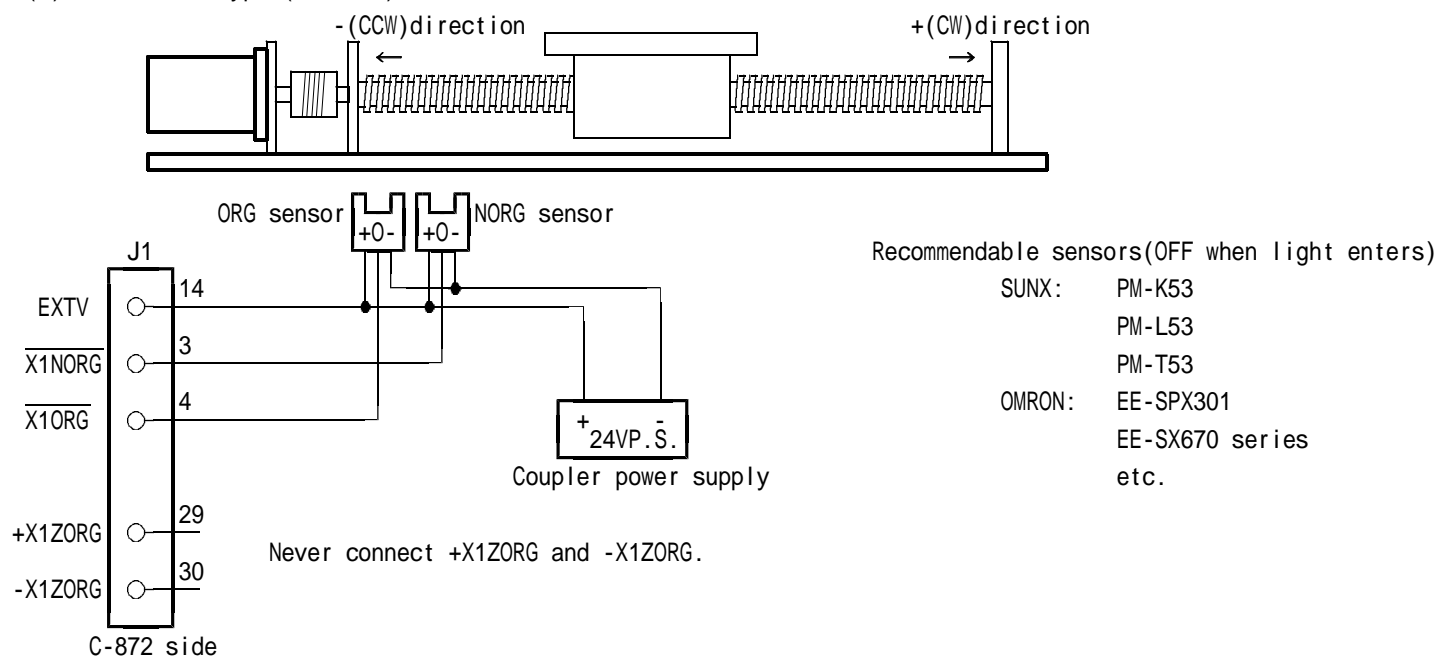
Disc with slit mounted on the rotary shaft



(3) For Servo driver ORG-4 and ORG-5 types (X1 axis)



(4) For ORG-10 type (X1 axis)



15. BOARD EDGE CONNECTOR AND BOARD SHAPE

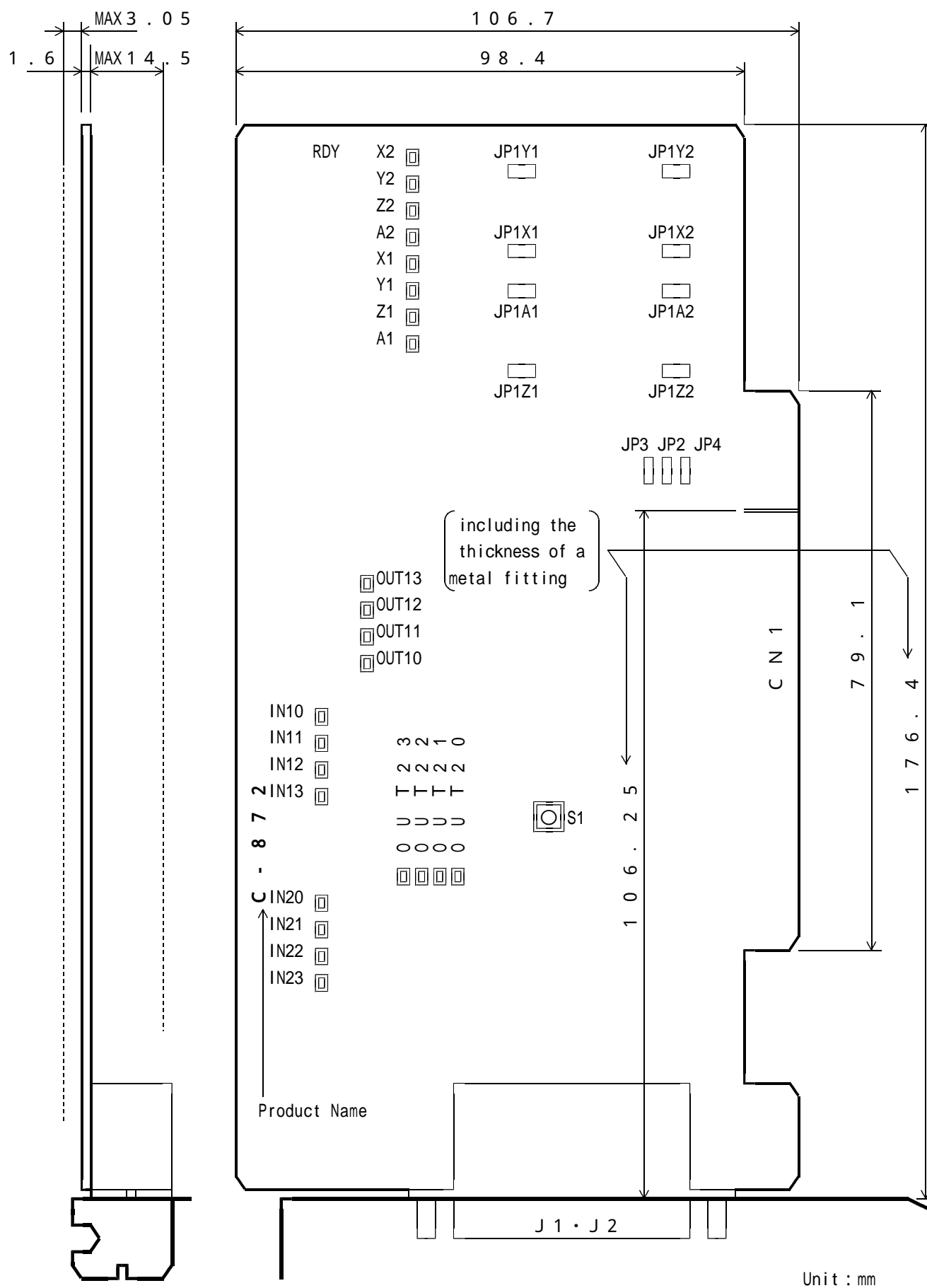
15-1.Board Connector(J1) Signal Table

No.	Name	No.	Name	No.	Name	No.	Name
A1	RST#	A32	AD[16]	B1	+12V	B32	AD[17]
A2	+12V	A33	+3.3V	B2	CLK	B33	C/BE[2]#
A3	FMS	A34	FRAME#	B3	GND	B34	GND
A4	TDI	A35	GND	B4	TDO	B35	IRDY#
A5	+5V	A36	TRDY#	B5	+5V	B36	+3.3V
A6	INTA#	A37	GND	B6	+5V	B37	DEVSEL#
A7	INTC#	A38	STOP#	B7	INTB#	B38	GND
A8	+5V	A39	+3.3V	B8	INTD#	B39	LOCK#
A9	予約済	A40	SDONE	B9	PRST1#	B40	PERR#
A10	+5V(I/O)	A41	SDO#	B10	予約済	B41	+3.3V
A11	予約済	A42	GND	B11	PRST2#	B42	SERR#
A12	GND	A43	PAR	B12	GND	B43	+3.3V
A13	GND	A44	AD[15]	B13	GND	B44	C/BE[1]#
A14	予約済	A45	+3.3V	B14	予約済	B45	AD[14]
A15	RST#	A46	AD[13]	B15	GND	B46	GND
A16	+5V(I/O)	A47	AD[11]	B16	CLK	B47	AD[12]
A17	ENT#	A48	GND	B17	GND	B48	AD[10]
A18	GND	A49	AD[09]	B18	REQ#	B49	GND
A19	予約済	A50	Key	B19	+5V(I/O)	B50	Key
A20	AD[30]	A51	Key	B20	AD[31]	B51	Key
A21	+3.3V	A52	C/BE[0]#	B21	AD[29]	B52	AD[08]
A22	AD[28]	A53	+3.3V	B22	GND	B53	AD[07]
A23	AD[26]	A54	AD[06]	B23	AD[27]	B54	+3.3V
A24	GND	A55	AD[04]	B24	AD[25]	B55	AD[05]
A25	AD[24]	A56	GND	B25	+3.3V	B56	AD[03]
A26	IDSEL	A57	AD[02]	B26	C/BE[3]#	B57	GND
A27	+3.3V	A58	AD[00]	B27	AD[23]	B58	AD[01]
A28	AD[22]	A59	+5V(I/O)	B28	GND	B59	+5V(I/O)
A29	AD[20]	A60	REQ#	B29	AD[21]	B60	ACK#
A30	GND	A61	+5V	B30	AD[19]	B61	+5V
A31	AD[18]	A62	+5V	B31	+3.3V	B62	+5V

Note: Signals marked by "====" are not connected on this board.

+3.3V and 5V(I/O) is not used, but connected to the decoupling condenser.

15-2.Board Shape and Dimensions



- S1..... Board identifier rotary switch
- JP1X1,JP1Y1,JP1Z1,JP1A1,..... Speed initial setting jumper
JP1X2,JP1Y2,JP1Z2,JP1A2
- JP3,JP2,JP4 Interrupt setting jumper
- RDY X1,Y1,Z1,A1,X2,Y2,Z2,A2 RDY LED(Light on during ready)
- IN10, IN11, IN12, IN13, IN20, IN21, IN22, IN23 IN LED(Light on at active)
- OUT10, OUT11, OUT12, OUT13,..... OUT LED(Light on at active)
OUT20, OUT21, OUT22, OUT23

* Jumpers and connectors except above have been reserved. So don't manipulate these things.

16. CONTROL PROGRAM EXAMPLES

This chapter offers an example of the user program (coded in C language conformed to the ANSI standard) used for controlling the C-872.

In the examples, base address of the C-872 I/O address have been asumed to be set at valiable "iobase".

Although the following is an example about X1 axis, Y1 axis, Z1 axis and A1 axis, it is the same also about X2 axis, Y2 axis, Z2 axis and A2 axis.

```

/*****
/*      DEFINITION      */
*****/

#define UC      unsigned char
#define UL      unsigned long
#define US      unsigned short


#define X1MCCCOM      iobase+0x0      /* X1-AXIS MCC05 COMMAND PORT */
#define X1MCCDT1      iobase+0x1      /* X1-AXIS MCC05 DATA1 PORT */
#define X1MCCDT2      iobase+0x2      /* X1-AXIS MCC05 DATA2 PORT */
#define X1MCCDT3      iobase+0x3      /* X1-AXIS MCC05 DATA3 PORT */
#define X1CNTCOM      iobase+0x4      /* X1-AXIS COUNTER COMMAND PORT */
#define X1CNTDT1      iobase+0x5      /* X1-AXIS COUNTER DATA1 PORT */
#define X1CNTDT2      iobase+0x6      /* X1-AXIS COUNTER DATA2 PORT */
#define X1CNTDT3      iobase+0x7      /* X1-AXIS COUNTER DATA3 PORT */
#define X1MCCST1      iobase+0x0      /* X1-AXIS MCC05 STATUS1 PORT */
#define X1MCCST2      iobase+0x4      /* X1-AXIS MCC05 STATUS2 PORT */
#define X1MCCST3      iobase+0x5      /* X1-AXIS MCC05 STATUS3 PORT */
#define X1MCCST4      iobase+0x6      /* X1-AXIS MCC05 STATUS4 PORT */
#define X1MCCST5      iobase+0x7      /* X1-AXIS MCC05 STATUS5 PORT */


#define Y1MCCCOM      iobase+0x10     /* Y1-AXIS MCC05 COMMAND PORT */
#define Y1MCCDT1      iobase+0x11     /* Y1-AXIS MCC05 DATA1 PORT */
#define Y1MCCDT2      iobase+0x12     /* Y1-AXIS MCC05 DATA2 PORT */
#define Y1MCCDT3      iobase+0x13     /* Y1-AXIS MCC05 DATA3 PORT */
#define Y1CNTCOM      iobase+0x14     /* Y1-AXIS COUNTER COMMAND PORT */
#define Y1CNTDT1      iobase+0x15     /* Y1-AXIS COUNTER DATA1 PORT */
#define Y1CNTDT2      iobase+0x16     /* Y1-AXIS COUNTER DATA2 PORT */
#define Y1CNTDT3      iobase+0x17     /* Y1-AXIS COUNTER DATA3 PORT */
#define Y1MCCST1      iobase+0x10     /* Y1-AXIS MCC05 STATUS1 PORT */
#define Y1MCCST2      iobase+0x14     /* Y1-AXIS MCC05 STATUS2 PORT */
#define Y1MCCST3      iobase+0x15     /* Y1-AXIS MCC05 STATUS3 PORT */
#define Y1MCCST4      iobase+0x16     /* Y1-AXIS MCC05 STATUS4 PORT */
#define Y1MCCST5      iobase+0x17     /* Y1-AXIS MCC05 STATUS5 PORT */


#define Z1MCCCOM      iobase+0x20     /* Z1-AXIS MCC05 COMMAND PORT */
#define Z1MCCDT1      iobase+0x21     /* Z1-AXIS MCC05 DATA1 PORT */
#define Z1MCCDT2      iobase+0x22     /* Z1-AXIS MCC05 DATA2 PORT */
#define Z1MCCDT3      iobase+0x23     /* Z1-AXIS MCC05 DATA3 PORT */
#define Z1CNTCOM      iobase+0x24     /* Z1-AXIS COUNTER COMMAND PORT */
#define Z1CNTDT1      iobase+0x25     /* Z1-AXIS COUNTER DATA1 PORT */
#define Z1CNTDT2      iobase+0x26     /* Z1-AXIS COUNTER DATA2 PORT */
#define Z1CNTDT3      iobase+0x27     /* Z1-AXIS COUNTER DATA3 PORT */
#define Z1MCCST1      iobase+0x20     /* Z1-AXIS MCC05 STATUS1 PORT */
#define Z1MCCST2      iobase+0x24     /* Z1-AXIS MCC05 STATUS2 PORT */
#define Z1MCCST3      iobase+0x25     /* Z1-AXIS MCC05 STATUS3 PORT */
#define Z1MCCST4      iobase+0x26     /* Z1-AXIS MCC05 STATUS4 PORT */
#define Z1MCCST5      iobase+0x27     /* Z1-AXIS MCC05 STATUS5 PORT */

```

```

#define A1MCCCOM      iobase+0x30          /* A1-AXIS MCC05 COMMAND PORT */
#define A1MCCDT1      iobase+0x31          /* A1-AXIS MCC05 DATA1 PORT */
#define A1MCCDT2      iobase+0x32          /* A1-AXIS MCC05 DATA2 PORT */
#define A1MCCDT3      iobase+0x33          /* A1-AXIS MCC05 DATA3 PORT */
#define A1CNTCOM      iobase+0x34          /* A1-AXIS COUNTER COMMAND PORT */
#define A1CNTDT1      iobase+0x35          /* A1-AXIS COUNTER DATA1 PORT */
#define A1CNTDT2      iobase+0x36          /* A1-AXIS COUNTER DATA2 PORT */
#define A1CNTDT3      iobase+0x37          /* A1-AXIS COUNTER DATA3 PORT */
#define A1MCCST1      iobase+0x30          /* A1-AXIS MCC05 STATUS1 PORT */
#define A1MCCST2      iobase+0x34          /* A1-AXIS MCC05 STATUS2 PORT */
#define A1MCCST3      iobase+0x35          /* A1-AXIS MCC05 STATUS3 PORT */
#define A1MCCST4      iobase+0x36          /* A1-AXIS MCC05 STATUS4 PORT */
#define A1MCCST5      iobase+0x37          /* A1-AXIS MCC05 STATUS5 PORT */

#define IOIN1 iobase+0x60          /* GENERAL PURPOSE INPUT PORT */
#define IOOUT1 iobase+0x60        /* GENERAL PURPOSE OUTPUT PORT */

void x1mcc05inz(void);
void x1jog(void);
void x1scan(void);
void x1absindex(void);
void x1org(void);

```

Frequently used MCC05v2 RDY check is coded as macroinstruction so that the program may be simplified.

```

#define x1mccrdy() while(inp(X1MCCST1) & 0x01) /* X1-AXIS MCC05 READY WAIT */
#define y1mccrdy() while(inp(Y1MCCST1) & 0x01) /* Y1-AXIS MCC05 READY WAIT */
#define z1mccrdy() while(inp(Z1MCCST1) & 0x01) /* Z1-AXIS MCC05 READY WAIT */
#define a1mccrdy() while(inp(A1MCCST1) & 0x01) /* A1-AXIS MCC05 READY WAIT */

```

RAM area used in the program is defined as follows.

```

/*****
/*      RAM AREA      */
*****/

US      iobase;          /* C-872 I/O BASE ADDRESS */
UC      urate;           /* UP RATE No. */
UC      drate;           /* DOWN RATE No. */
UL      lspd;            /* LOW SPEED DATA */
UL      hspd;            /* HIGH SPEED DATA */
UL      cspd;            /* CONSTANT SPEED DATA */
long    absdt;           /* OBJECT ADDRESS DATA FOR INDEX DRIVE */
UC      orgno;           /* ORG TYPE No. */
UC      offset;          /* OFFSET PULSE DATA */
UC      ldelay;          /* LIMIT DELAY TIME */
UC      sdelay;          /* SCAN DELAY TIME */
UC      jdelay;          /* JOG DELAY TIME */

```

The program offered in this manual is for your reference only, thus you may not strictly it.

16-1. INITIALIZE Program Example

Execute this program at POWER ON/RESET as needed.

This program is developed based on the following specifications.

(1) DRIVE Specification

DRIVE TYPE=L, LIMIT STOP TYPE=fast stop, MOTOR TYPE=Stepping motor and RDYINT=Not output in any case shall be specified.

(2) PULSE COUNTER and Comparator Specification

The PULSE COUNTER is supposed to operate with drive pulse from the MCC05v2, and the COMPARE REGISTER1 output on the conferred matching is to output to the CNTINT. Address of the COMPARE REGISTER1 detection shall be 10000(2710_H), and the deceleration-to-stop shall be selected for the COMP STOP TYPE.

(3) Address Specification

Motor current address shall be defined as 1000(3E8_H), and 1000(3E8_H) shall also be preset for the pulse counter.

```
/*-----*/
/*      X1-AXIS MCC05 INITIALIZE      */
/*-----*/
void    x1mcc05inz( void )
{
    /** SPEC INITIALIZE1 COMMAND **/
    x1mccrdy();                /* X1-AXIS MCC05 RDY WAIT */
    outp(X1MCCDT1 ,0x28);      /* DRIVE SPEC DATA OUT */
    outp(X1MCCCOM ,0x01);      /* SPEC INITIALIZE1 COMMAND OUT */

    /** PULSE COUNTER INITIALIZE COMMAND **/
    x1mccrdy();                /* X1-AXIS MCC05 RDY WAIT */
    outp(X1MCCDT1 ,0x01);      /* COUNTER SPEC DATA1 OUT */
    outp(X1MCCDT2 ,0x20);      /* COUNTER SPEC DATA2 OUT */
    outp(X1MCCDT3 ,0x00);      /* COUNTER SPEC DATA3 OUT */
    outp(X1MCCCOM ,0x02);      /* PULSE COUNTER INITIALIZE COMMAND OUT */

    /** ADDRESS INITIALIZE COMMAND **/
    x1mccrdy();                /* X1-AXIS MCC05 RDY WAIT */
    outp(X1MCCDT1 ,0x00);      /* ADDRESS MSB OUT */
    outp(X1MCCDT2 ,0x03);      /* ADDRESS LSB OUT */
    outp(X1MCCDT3 ,0xe8);      /* ADDRESS INITIALIZE COMMAND OUT */
    outp(X1MCCCOM ,0x03);

    /** COUNTER PRESET COMMAND **/
    outp(X1CNTDT1 ,0x00);      /* COUNTER MSB OUT */
    outp(X1CNTDT2 ,0x03);      /* COUNTER LSB OUT */
    outp(X1CNTDT3 ,0xe8);      /* COUNTER PRESET COMMAND OUT */
    outp(X1CNTCOM ,0x00);

    /** COUNTER REGISTER1 SET COMMAND **/
    outp(X1CNTDT1 ,0x00);      /* COMPARE REGISTER1 MSB OUT */
    outp(X1CNTDT2 ,0x27);      /* COMPARE REGISTER1 LSB OUT */
    outp(X1CNTDT3 ,0x10);      /* COUNTER REGISTER1 SET COMMAND OUT */
    outp(X1CNTCOM ,0x01);
}
```

Note: At POWER ON/RESET, above settings are all initialized their specific specification.

Thus, the above processing shall be done only when a modification is needed.

For details of the initial specifications, see Chapter 10.

16-2. JOG DRIVE Program Example

The JOG DRIVE does not need specific data, so you can directly turn on using the JOG DRIVE command.

```
/*-----*/
/*      X1-AXIS +JOG DRIVE      */
/*-----*/
void    x1jog( void )
{
    x1mccrdy();                /* X1-AXIS MCC05v2 RDY WAIT */
    outp(X1MCCCOM ,0x10);     /* +JOG COMMAND OUT */
}
```

16-3. SCAN DRIVE Program Example

The SCAN DRIVE requires URATE, DRATE, LSPD and HSPD data. You must set these data prior to the drive. Once set, these rate and speed data remain valid until a change is needed of them.

```
/*-----*/
/*      X1-AXIS SCAN DRIVE      */
/*-----*/
void    x1scan( void )
{
    /** RATE SET COMMAND **/
    x1mccrdy();                /* X1-AXIS MCC05 RDY WAIT */
    outp(X1MCCDT2 ,urate);    /* UP RATE No. OUT */
    outp(X1MCCDT3 ,drate);    /* DOWN RATE No. OUT */
    outp(X1MCCCOM ,0x06);     /* RATE SET COMMAND OUT */

    /** LSPD SET COMMAND **/
    x1mccrdy();                /* X1-AXIS MCC05 RDY WAIT */
    outp(X1MCCDT1 ,*((UC *)&lspd + 2)); /* LOW SPEED DATA MSB SET */
    outp(X1MCCDT2 ,*((UC *)&lspd + 1));
    outp(X1MCCDT3 ,*((UC *)&lspd ));    /* LOW SPEED DATA LSB SET */
    outp(X1MCCCOM ,0x07);     /* LSPD SET COMMAND OUT */

    /** HSPD SET COMMAND **/
    x1mccrdy();                /* X1-AXIS MCC05 RDY WAIT */
    outp(X1MCCDT1 ,*((UC *)&hspd + 2)); /* HIGH SPEED DATA MSB SET */
    outp(X1MCCDT2 ,*((UC *)&hspd + 1));
    outp(X1MCCDT3 ,*((UC *)&hspd ));    /* HIGH SPEED DATA LSB SET */
    outp(X1MCCCOM ,0x08);     /* HSPD SET COMMAND OUT */

    /** SCAN DRIVE COMMAND **/
    x1mccrdy();                /* X1-AXIS MCC05 RDY WAIT */
    outp(X1MCCCOM ,0x12);     /* +SCAN DRIVE COMMAND OUT */
}
```

Note: The above program is developed on the assumption that the RAM AREA URATE and DRATE contain the RATE DATA TABLE No., and the LSPD and HSPD contain the speed data set in Hz.

16-4.Example of INDEX DRIVE Program Specified in Absolute Value

The INDEX DRIVE specified in absolute value requires URATE, DRATE, LSPD and HSPD data. You must set these data prior to the drive. Once set, these rate and speed data remain valid until a change is needed of them. And, the target address of the drive must be set before turning on the INDEX DRIVE. Whenever starting the drive, the address data must be specified.

```

/*-----*/
/*      X1-AXIS ABSOLUTE INDEX DRIVE  */
/*-----*/
void    x1absindex( void )
{
    /** RATE SET COMMAND **/
    x1mccrdy();                      /* X1-AXIS MCC05 RDY WAIT */
    outp(X1MCCDT2 ,urate);           /* UP RATE No. OUT */
    outp(X1MCCDT3 ,drate);           /* DOWN RATE No. OUT */
    outp(X1MCCCOM ,0x06);            /* RATE SET COMMAND OUT */

    /** LSPD SET COMMAND **/
    x1mccrdy();                      /* X1-AXIS MCC05 RDY WAIT */
    outp(X1MCCDT1 ,*((UC *)&lspd + 2)); /* LOW SPEED DATA MSB SET */
    outp(X1MCCDT2 ,*((UC *)&lspd + 1));
    outp(X1MCCDT3 ,*((UC *)&lspd ));    /* LOW SPEED DATA LSB SET */
    outp(X1MCCCOM ,0x07);            /* LSPD SET COMMAND OUT */

    /** HSPD SET COMMAND **/
    x1mccrdy();                      /* X1-AXIS MCC05 RDY WAIT */
    outp(X1MCCDT1 ,*((UC *)&hspd + 2)); /* HIGH SPEED DATA MSB SET */
    outp(X1MCCDT2 ,*((UC *)&hspd + 1));
    outp(X1MCCDT3 ,*((UC *)&hspd ));    /* HIGH SPEED DATA LSB SET */
    outp(X1MCCCOM ,0x08);            /* HSPD SET COMMAND OUT */

    /** ABSOLUTE INDEX DRIVE COMMAND **/
    x1mccrdy();                      /* X1-AXIS MCC05 RDY WAIT */
    outp(X1MCCDT1 ,*((UC *)&absdt + 2)); /* ABS INDEX DATA MSB SET */
    outp(X1MCCDT2 ,*((UC *)&absdt + 1));
    outp(X1MCCDT3 ,*((UC *)&absdt ));    /* ABS INDEX DATA LSB SET */
    outp(X1MCCCOM ,0x15);            /* ABS INDEX DRIVE COMMAND OUT */
}

```

Note: The above program is developed on the assumption that the RAM AREA URATE and DRATE contain the RATE DATA TABLE No., and the LSPD and HSPD contain the speed data set in Hz. And, the absdt is supposed to contain the target address.

16-5. ORIGIN DRIVE Program Example

The ORIGIN DRIVE requires data on URATE, DRATE, LSPD, HSPD, CSPD, OFFSET PULSE, LDELAY, SDELAY and JDELAY. You must set these data prior to the drive. Once set, these data remain valid until a change is needed of them.

Also, you must specify the machine origin detect type before turning on the ORIGIN DRIVE. This data is needed whenever starting the drive.

```

/*-----*/
/*      X1-AXIS ORIGIN DRIVE      */
/*-----*/
void    x1org( void )
{
    /** RATE SET COMMAND **/
    x1mccrdy();
    outp(X1MCCDT2 ,urate);
    outp(X1MCCDT3 ,drate);
    outp(X1MCCCOM ,0x06);

    /** LSPD SET COMMAND **/
    x1mccrdy();
    outp(X1MCCDT1 ,*((UC *)&lspd + 2));
    outp(X1MCCDT2 ,*((UC *)&lspd + 1));
    outp(X1MCCDT3 ,*((UC *)&lspd ));
    outp(X1MCCCOM ,0x07);

    /** HSPD SET COMMAND **/
    x1mccrdy();
    outp(X1MCCDT1 ,*((UC *)&hspd + 2));
    outp(X1MCCDT2 ,*((UC *)&hspd + 1));
    outp(X1MCCDT3 ,*((UC *)&hspd ));
    outp(X1MCCCOM ,0x08);

    /** CSPD SET COMMAND **/
    x1mccrdy();
    outp(X1MCCDT1 ,*((UC *)&cspd + 2));
    outp(X1MCCDT2 ,*((UC *)&cspd + 1));
    outp(X1MCCDT3 ,*((UC *)&cspd ));
    outp(X1MCCCOM ,0x1a);

    /** OFFSET PULSE SET COMMAND **/
    x1mccrdy();
    outp(X1MCCDT3 ,offset);
    outp(X1MCCCOM ,0x1b);

    /** ORG DELAY SET COMMAND **/
    x1mccrdy();
    outp(X1MCCDT1 ,ldelay);
    outp(X1MCCDT2 ,sdelay);
    outp(X1MCCDT3 ,jdelay);
    outp(X1MCCCOM ,0x1c);

    /** ORIGIN DRIVE COMMAND **/
    x1mccrdy();
    outp(X1MCCDT1 ,orgno);
    outp(X1MCCCOM ,0x1e);
}

```

Note: The above program is developed on the assumption that the RAM AREA URATE and DRATE contain the RATE DATA TABLE No., the LSPD and HSPD contain the speed data set in Hz and the OFFSET contains the offset pulse number.

Likewise, the LDELAY, SDELAY and JDELAY are supposed to contain respective delay time, and the ORGNO is supposed to contain the machine origin detection type.

16-6. PULSE COUNTER Read Program Example

The following offers an example of the function that utilizes the PULSE COUNTER counting as the return value.

```
/*-----*/
/*    COUNTER READ    */
/*-----*/
long  x1cntred( void )
{
    long  a;

    outp(X1MCCCOM ,0xfc);          /* PULSE COUNTER PORT SELECT COMMAND OUT */

    *( (UC *)&a + 2 ) = inp(X1MCCDT1);    /* COUNTER MSB IN */
    *( (UC *)&a + 1 ) = inp(X1MCCDT2);
    *( (UC *)&a ) = inp(X1MCCDT3);        /* COUNTER LSB IN */
    if( *( (UC *)&a + 2 ) & 0x80 ) != 0 ) /* SIGN BIT ON ? */
    {
        *( (UC *)&a + 3 ) = 0xff;
    } else {
        *( (UC *)&a + 3 ) = 0x00;
    }
    return( a );
}
```

Note: The PULSE COUNTER PORT SELECT is valid only when other counter ports or the speed port is selected. It is not needed when the PULSE COUNTER PORT is already selected.

17. TROUBLESHOOTING

This chapter describes probable types of trouble and check points for them in using the C-872.

	Symptom	Check point
1	*BUSY BIT in STATUS1 never becomes 0. Or BUSY BIT in STATUS1 does not become 1 after a command is written.	*Isn't LOW LEVEL input to the $\overline{\text{RESET}}_{1,2}$ signal? *Is BASE ADDRESS acquired correctly? *Is the Board identifier rotary switch set up correctly?
2	*Access seems to have been made normally. However, even if a pulse output command is written, pulse output is not performed. At this time, both DRIVE BIT and BUSY BIT in STATUS1 are 0.	*Isn't the output pulse 0 INDEX DRIVE? (e.g., when the specified absolute address is the current position) *Check each of ERROR, LSEND and FSEND BITS in STATUS1. For details, refer to 4-8.
3	*Access seems to have been made normally. However, when a pulse output command is written, pulse output is not performed. At this time, both DRIVE BIT and BUSY BIT in STATUS1 are 1.	*Refer to the check point in 2. *Isn't HIGH LEVEL input to the $\overline{\text{DEND}}$ signal by SERVO specification?
4	*Pulse output was started but never terminated.	*Isn't SCAN, SPECIAL SCAN or ORG DRIVE performed? *In case of INDEX DRIVE: When INCREMENTAL is specified The specified number of pulses is large. When ABSOLUTE is specified The specified address is remote. The above causes are probable. In this case, DRIVE will stop before long.
5	*Pulse output was terminated. However, BUSY BIT in STATUS1 does not become 0.	*Is SERVO MOTOR set? Isn't the $\overline{\text{DEND}}$ signal at HIGH LEVEL? BUSY BIT in STATUS1 becomes 0 by causing this signal to go to the low level.
6	*Machine origin detection (ORG DRIVE) cannot be performed normally. Or machine origin detection is never terminated.	*Is the sensor logic (ON when light enters or OFF when light enters) correct? *Is sensor connection (specially GND line) correct? *Isn't edge 1 formed in the CCWLM area because the shield plate is too long in case of the ORG1 or ORG3 type? *In case of the ORG2, ORG3, ORG4 or ORG5 type, be careful about an effect of mechanical vibration. If any vibration exists, use ORG0 or ORG1, or make LD, SD and JD longer by the ORIGIN DELAY SET command. *When SERVO MOTOR is set, check the $\overline{\text{DEND}}$ signal for each process. Accordingly, if $\overline{\text{DEND}}$ is not returned, it will stop at a process on the way. *When ORG3 or ORG5 is selected to complete ORG DRIVE in the ORG sensor, the sensor may be turned off by slight mechanical vibration because it enters only 1 pulse from the sensor edge a into the sensor area when ORG DRIVE is completed. In this case, make a correction so that INDEX DRIVE may be performed several pulses in the +(CW) direction after ORG DRIVE is completed with the result that it can enter surely into the sensor area.

	Symptom	Check point
7	*When the counter values of the pulse counter are always read out, some counter values seemed to be wrong.	<p>*Are the counter values read in the order of high-order bytes ($2^{23} \sim 2^{16}$) to low-order bytes ($2^7 \sim 2^0$) ? Unless the PULSE COUNTER is read out starting from high-order bytes, the counter value may become wrong.</p> <p>*In order to implement an optimized compilation, some compilers may not compile data in the sequence provided in the source list. In such case, the optimum compilation function shall be canceled. When C language is used, see Chapter 16, too.</p>
8	*Sometimes incorrect speed data is indicated.	<p>*Are the speed data read in the order of high-order bytes ($2^{23} \sim 2^{16}$) to low-order bytes ($2^7 \sim 2^0$) ? Unless the speed data is read out starting from high-order bytes, the counter value may become wrong.</p> <p>*Aren't you trying to read an extremely low speed whose data length exceeds 3 bytes? Note that an extra low speed at or less than approximately 9.5 Hz cannot be read.</p>
9	*The CNTINT interrupt seems to be generated at a counter value different from the set value.	<p>*Does the counter value of the PULSE COUNTER overflow because there is any PLS COMPARE REGISTER where data is not set yet? PLS COMPARE REGISTER is initialized to the overflow value of 800000_H at POWER ON/RESET, so the CNTINT signal is generated at the overflow value if there is any PLS COMPARE REGISTER where data is not set yet. Put the unused COMP INT of COMPARE REGISTER into a disabled state by the PULSE COUNTER INITIALIZE command.</p>
1 0	*Output pulse speed deviates from the specified value.	<p>*In the high speed area, there can be a conflict between the actual and specified speeds. For details, see Section 5-16.</p>
1 1	*The acceleration/deceleration constant seems to be different from the set URATE/DRATE value.	<p>*Is DRIVE TYPE different from the contents of the specified data? Note that the contents of the data set in RATE differ depending on the DRIVE TYPE selected by the SPEC INITIALIZE1.</p>
1 2	*The PULSE COUNTER failed to the count external clock correctly.	<p>*Is a proper external clock counting method selected ? When you selected the external clock for the pulse counter operation clock using the PULSE COUNTER INITIALIZE Command, you must specify the clock counting type using the same command. For details, see Section 6-5.</p>
1 3	*The DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER failed to correctly count a deviation between the MCC05v2 pulse and the external clock.	<p>*Is a proper external clock counting method is selected ? Using the DFL COUNTER INITIALIZE Command, you must specify a proper clock counting approach on the DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER. For details, see Section 6-12.</p> <p>*Is the ratio between the MCC05v2 output clock and the external clock is set to 1:1. If not, adjust them to 1:1 using the clock-to-DIFFERENTIAL COUNTER division function, an applied function.</p>
1 4	*The positioning complete signal by DFLINT is also generated for the excessive deviation.	<p>*Check if both COMPARE REGISTERS1 and 2 are enabled. DFLINT is OR of the COMPARE REGISTERS1 and 2, thus if both of them are made enable, it is difficult for DFLINT to identify the positioning complete from the excessive deviation. This identification is available from the STATUS3.</p>

18 . DATA TABLES

18-1.L-TYPE RATE DATA TABLE

No.	ms/1000Hz
0	1000
1	800
2	600
3	500
4	400
5	300
6	200
7	150
8	125
9	100
10	75
11	50
12	30
13	20
14	15
15	10
16	7.5
17	5.0
18	4.0
19	2.0
20	1.5
21	1.0

18-2.M-TYPE RATE DATA TABLE

No.	ms/1000Hz
0	50
1	20
2	15
3	10
4	7.5
5	5.0
6	3.0
7	1.5
8	1.0
9	0.5
10	0.3
11	0.2
12	0.1
13	0.075
14	0.05

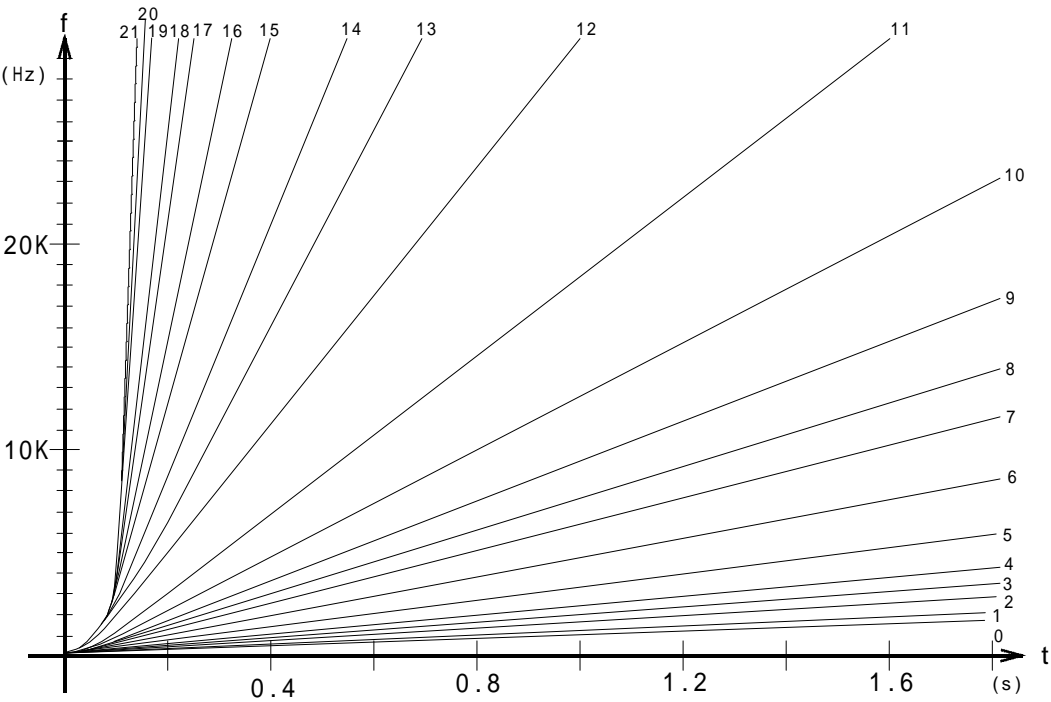
18-3.H-TYPE RATE DATA TABLE

No.	ms/1000Hz
0	5.0
1	2.0
2	1.5
3	1.0
4	0.75
5	0.50
6	0.30
7	0.15
8	0.10
9	0.05
10	0.03
11	0.02
12	0.01
13	0.0075
14	0.005

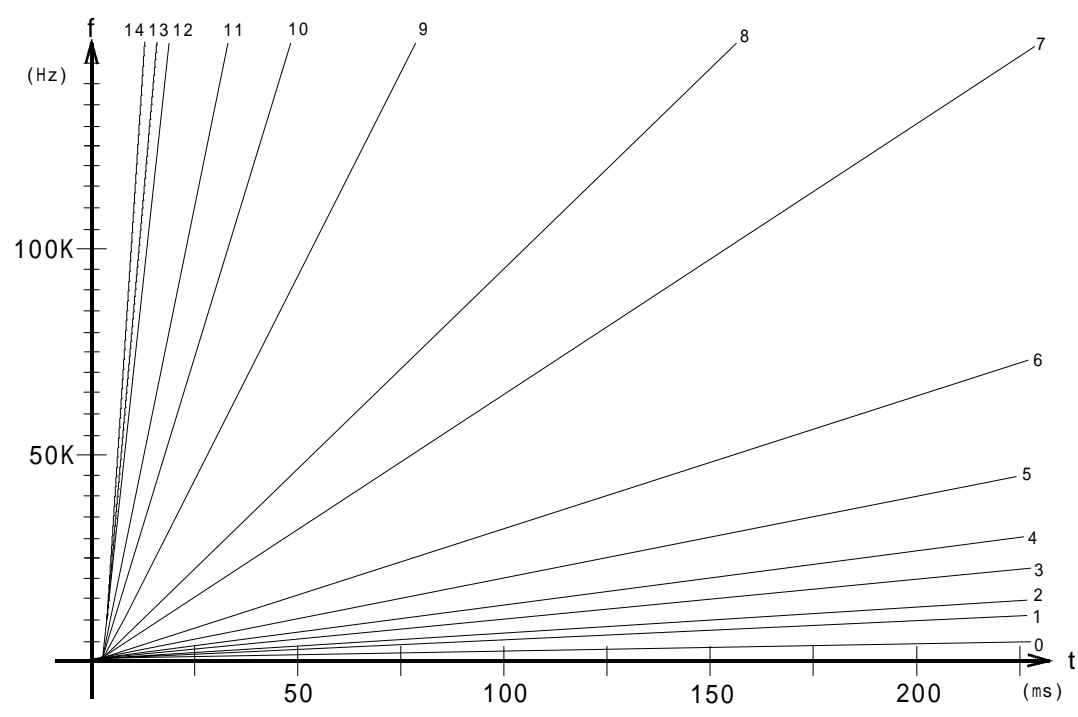
Note: "ms/1000Hz" is the mean time required for the acceleration or deceleration of 1000Hz.

18-4.RATE CURVE GRAPH

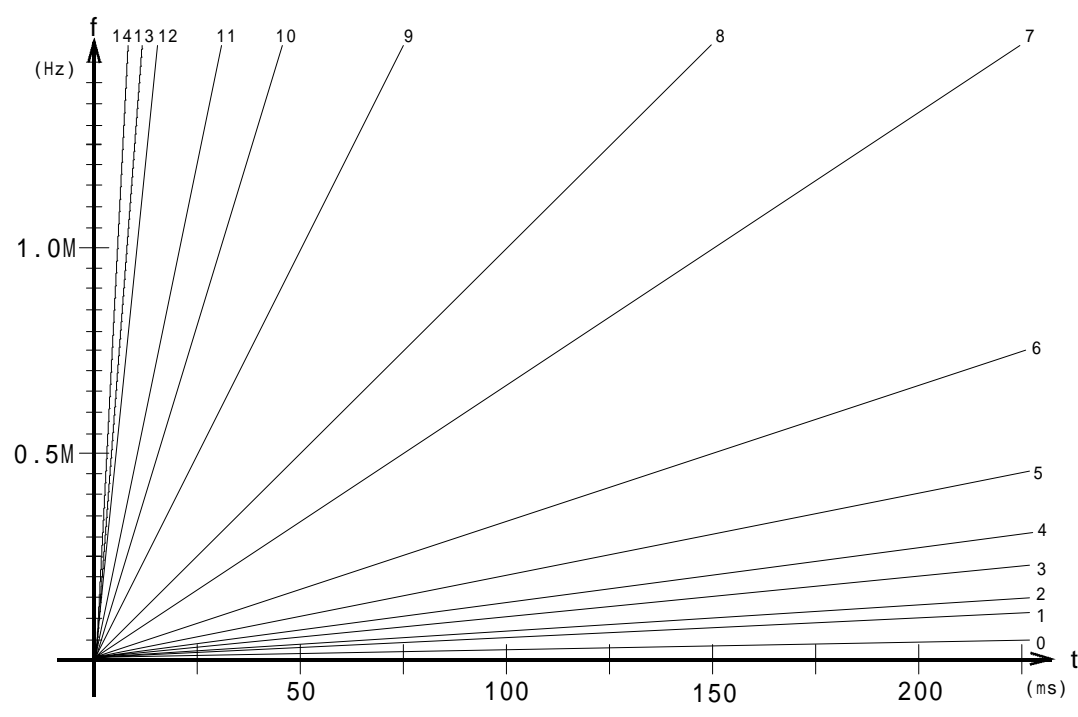
(1) L - TYPE



(2) M - T Y P E



(3) H - T Y P E



19 . SAFETY DESIGN PRECAUTIONS

In order to ensure safety of the user system employing the C-872, the users are advised to develop suitable safety measures considering vulnerability of the given system and reliability of the following possible actions.

The C-872 or the system employing the C-872 may fail to stop pulse output due so a reason or another (so called run-away).

The following table rates reliability of each possible measure in preventing the pulse output in such case.

1	Cutting off the drive system power supply	The most safe and sure approach.
2	Entry of the $\overline{\text{RESET}}_{1,2}$ signal.	Entering the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ to the C-872 alone can save your system. This operation initializes the C-872. The function for stopping the pulse output can also be adversely affected by failure on a circuit connected to the system.
3	Entry of the FSSTOP1, 2 signal.	Entering the FSSTOP saves data stored on the MCC05v2. The function for stopping the pulse output can also be adversely affected by failure on a circuit connected to the system.
4	Entry of the LIMIT signal	This input signal also stops the pulse output. Its reliability, however, is lower than the above two measures.

Considering circuit configurations of the C-872 and MCC05v2, reliability of each input signal can be rated as shown below:

$$\overline{\text{RESET}} > \text{FSSTOP} > \text{LIMIT}$$

When the above trouble on the system can involve personal injuries, the drive system power must be turned off (the measure "1" in the table) immediately.

Measures 3 and 4 should be employed only when protection of the user system is the key issue.

In this case, too, you should consider replacing them with measures 2 or 1 if magnitude of actual damages greater than anticipated.

20.C - 872 ALL COMMAND TABLES

20-1.DRIVE Command Table

The mark *denotes a command accompanied by pulse output.

The reference pages shown by ■ are found in the User's Manual [Applied Functions Part].

	D ⁷ D ⁶ D ⁵ D ⁴ D ³ D ² D ¹ D ⁰	HEX CODE	COMMAND NAME	Reference page
	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0	NO OPERATION	2 8
	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	0 1	SPEC INITIALIZE1	2 9
	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	0 2	PULSE COUNTER INITIALIZE	3 0
	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1	0 3	ADDRESS INITIALIZE	3 3
	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	0 4	ADDRESS READ	3 3
	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1	0 5	SERVO RESET	3 4
	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0	0 6	RATE SET	3 4, ■ 1 9
	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1	0 7	LSPD SET	3 4, ■ 2 1
	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	0 8	HSPD SET	3 5, ■ 2 1
	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1	0 9	DFL COUNTER INITIALIZE	3 6, ■ 3 7
	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0	0 A	SET DATA READ	3 8
	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1	0 B	CW SOFT LIMIT SET	■ 3 9
	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0	0 C	CCW SOFT LIMIT SET	■ 3 9
	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1	0 D	Setting is disabled.	-----
	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0	0 E	DFL DIVISION DATA SET	■ 4 0
	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1	0 F	SENSOR INDEX3 DATA SET	■ 4 0
*	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	1 0	+JOG	3 9
*	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1	1 1	-JOG	3 9
*	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0	1 2	+SCAN	3 9
*	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1	1 3	-SCAN	3 9
*	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0	1 4	INCREMENTAL INDEX	3 9
*	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1	1 5	ABSOLUTE INDEX	4 0
		1 6 ~ 1 7	Setting is disabled.	-----
	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0	1 8	END PULSE SET	■ 4 1
	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1	1 9	ESPD SET	■ 4 1
	0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0	1 A	CSPD SET	4 0, ■ 2 1
	0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1	1 B	OFFSET PULSE SET	4 1
	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0	1 C	ORIGIN DELAY SET	4 1
	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1	1 D	ORIGIN FLAG RESET	4 1
*	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0	1 E	ORIGIN	4 2
	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1	1 F	Setting is disabled.	-----
	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	2 0	SPEC INITIALIZE3	■ 4 2
	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1	2 1	Setting is disabled.	-----
	0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0	2 2	RESOLUTION SET	■ 4 3
	0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1	2 3	PART HSPD BUFFER SET	■ 4 4
	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0	2 4	PART HSPD SET	■ 4 4
	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1	2 5	INCREMENTAL DATA SET	■ 4 5
	0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0	2 6	ABSOLUTE DATA SET	■ 4 5
	0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1	2 7	PART PULSE SET	■ 4 6
	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0	2 8	SERIAL INDEX CHECK	■ 4 7
	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1	2 9	PART RATE SET	■ 4 8
	0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	2 A	SPECIAL SERIAL INDEX CHECK	■ 4 8
	0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1	2 B	MARGIN TIME SET	■ 4 9
	0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0	2 C	PEAK PULSE SET	■ 4 9
	0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1	2 D	SEND PULSE SET	■ 5 0
	0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0	2 E	SESPD SET	■ 5 0
	0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1	2 F	SPEC INITIALIZE4	■ 5 1
*	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0	3 0	+SPECIAL SCAN1	■ 5 2
*	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1	3 1	-SPECIAL SCAN1	■ 5 2
*	0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0	3 2	+SPECIAL SCAN2	■ 5 2
*	0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1	3 3	-SPECIAL SCAN2	■ 5 2
*	0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0	3 4	SPECIAL INCREMENTAL INDEX1	■ 5 3
*	0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1	3 5	SPECIAL ABSOLUTE INDEX1	■ 5 3

	D ⁷ D ⁶ D ⁵ D ⁴ D ³ D ² D ¹ D ⁰	HEX CODE	COMMAND NAME	Reference page
*	0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0	3 6	SPECIAL INCREMENTAL INDEX2	5 4
*	0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1	3 7	SPECIAL ABSOLUTE INDEX2	5 4
*	0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0	3 8	+SERIAL INDEX	5 5
*	0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1	3 9	-SERIAL INDEX	5 5
*	0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0	3 A	+SPECIAL SERIAL INDEX	5 5
*	0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1	3 B	-SPECIAL SERIAL INDEX	5 5
*	0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0	3 C	SENSOR INDEX1	5 5
*	0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1	3 D	SENSOR INDEX2	5 6
*	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0	3 E	SENSOR INDEX3	5 6
		3 F	Setting is disabled.	-----
	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 0	+SENSOR SCAN1	5 7
	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1	4 1	-SENSOR SCAN1	5 7
		4 2 ~ 4 F	Setting is disabled.	-----
			Setting is disabled.	-----
	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0	5 0	DEND TIME SET	5 7
	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1	5 1	EXTEND ORIGIN SPEC SET	5 8
	0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0	5 2	CONSTANT SCAN MAX PULSE SET	5 8
	0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1	5 3	CHANGE POINT SET	5 9
	0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0	5 4	CHANGE DATA SET	5 9
	0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1	5 5	AUTO CHANGE SET	6 0
		5 6 ~ 5 E	Setting is disabled.	-----
	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1	5 F	SPEC INITIALIZE5	6 1
	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0	6 0	SRATE SET	4 2, 2 1
	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1	6 1	SLSPD SET	4 3, 2 1
	0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0	6 2	SHSPD SET	4 3, 2 1
	0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1	6 3	SSRATE ADJUST	4 4, 2 1
	0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0	6 4	SERATE ADJUST	4 4, 2 1
	0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1	6 5	SCSPD1 ADJUST	4 5, 2 1
	0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0	6 6	SCSPD2 ADJUST	4 5, 2 1
		6 7 ~ 6 E	Setting is disabled.	-----
	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	6 F	SRATE DOWN POINT SET	6 2
*	0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0	7 0	+ S-RATE SCAN	4 6
*	0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1	7 1	- S-RATE SCAN	4 6
*	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0	7 2	S-RATE INCREMENTAL INDEX	4 6
*	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1	7 3	S-RATE ABSOLUTE INDEX	4 6
		7 4 ~ C F	Setting is disabled.	-----
	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0	D 0	DRIVE CALCULATE	6 2
	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1	D 1	SRATE DRIVE CALCULATE	6 3
		D 2 ~ E 1	Setting is disabled.	-----
	1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0	E 2	ERROR STATUS READ	4 7

20-2.Special Command Table

Special commands can always be executed.

D ⁷ D ⁶ D ⁵ D ⁴ D ³ D ² D ¹ D ⁰	HEX CODE	COMMAND NAME	Reference page
1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1	F 3	SIGNAL OUT	6 4
1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0	F 4	INDEX CHANGE	6 4
1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1	F 5	RATE CHANGE	6 5
1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0	F 6	DRST OUT	6 5
1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1	F 7	SPEED CHANGE	4 7
1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0	F 8	INT MASK	4 8
1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1	F 9	ADDRESS COUNTER PORT SELECT	4 9
1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0	F A	DFL COUNTER PORT SELECT	4 9
1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0	F C	PULSE COUNTER PORT SELECT	4 9
1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1	F D	SPEED PORT SELECT	4 9
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0	F E	SLOW STOP	4 9
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	F F	FAST STOP	4 9

Technical Service

TEL. (042) 664-5382 FAX. (042) 666-5664
E-mail s-support@melec-inc.com

Sales and Service

TEL. (042) 664-5384 FAX. (042) 666-2031
URL:<http://www.melec-inc.com>

Melec Inc. Control equipment marketing department
516-10, Higashiasakawa-cho, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 193-0834, Japan

This Operating Manual is subject to change without prior notice
for the purpose of product improvement.

□□□□