# CONTENTS

Chapter 1  Preface.................................................................................3
Chapter 2  System technical features................................................4
  2.1  System structure....................................................................4
  2.2  System technical parameter..................................................4
  2.3  System function.....................................................................4
  2.4  System operation condition..................................................5
Chapter 3  Operation explanation.......................................................7
  3.1  Panel layout and switch.........................................................7
  3.2  operation interface ...............................................................9
  3.3  Parameter..............................................................................10
  3.4  Programming.........................................................................23
  3.5  Manual..................................................................................27
  3.6  Automatic..............................................................................30
  3.7  Tool redeem...........................................................................32
Chapter 4  Programming...................................................................34
  4.1  Basic concepts.......................................................................34
  4.2  Program instruction...............................................................36
  4.3  Preparation functions............................................................44
Chapter 5  System installation and connection....................................86
  5.1  System installation connection..............................................86
  5.2  System installation dimension...............................................86
  5.3  System rear view....................................................................87
  5.4  interface connection graph..................................................87
Chapter 6  System’s daily maintenance and repair..............................100
Chapter 7  Appendix..........................................................................102
Chapter 1  Preface

This CNC control system is one middle class flush type CNC control system, aiming specially at lathe and grinding machine.

Based on modern computer technology, system move control core & PLC program running technology, and stable unique real time control engine subsystem PTAI, this system ensures the stabilization of operation. The use of high performance, low power consumption industrial grade ARM microprocessor as core of hardware, large scale FPGA integrate circuit, multiple layer (4,6) printed circuit, 32MB flash memory, 8 inch real colour LCD which provides friendly man-machine dialogue interface makes this system work to its best.

Note for “caution”:

1、"caution"reminds operator must be caution in the relative operation, otherwise the operation will fail or some action can not be effected.
2、“special caution”reminds operator must be special caution in the relative operation, otherwise it may break down the machine or give rise to accident.

Special hint:

This system has function to backup parameters. After debugging machine, it can backup all parameters of machine & system and PLC documents to computer. It is convenient not only for mass debugging, but also for machine recovery to normal after changing system.

Note:
When use this system for the first time, please read carefully all the details of each chapter so as to make it work more efficiently.
Chapter 2  System technical features

2.1 System constructions

32 bits high performance, low power consumption industrial grade ARM microprocessor.
64MB memory.
32Mb user store room.
640x480 8 inch real colour LCD displayer.
Touch screen main and sub panel.
High anti-jamming switch power.
USB movable U disc copy interface.
RS232 interface.
Spindle servo speed control/spindle frequency conversion speed control.
Manual pulse generator.

2.2 System technical parameter

controllable axes: X, Y, Z, A, B five axes.
linkage axes: Arc 2-3 axes, liner 2-5 axes.
pulse equivalent: X, Y, Z, A, B axes: 0.001mm.
max speed: X, Y, Z, A, B: 60000mm/min.
cutting speed: 1-10000mm/min.
min input unit: 0.001mm.
program size range: ± 99999.999.
99 tools management.
program code: ISO-840 international standard.
program coordinate system definition: ISO-841.
chassis protection complies with regulation of IP43.

2.3 System function

2.3.1 Auto-diagnosis function

All around diagnosis of CPU, storer, LCD, I/O interface, parameter status, coordinates, machining program etc. shall execute when the system starts or resets.
In operation, it makes real time diagnosis of power, spindle, limit and all I/O interface.

2.3.2 Compensation function
automatic backlash compensation.
tool radius automatic compensation.
tool radius automatic offset and sharp angle transition.
leading screw pitch error automatic compensation.

2.3.3 Abundant instruction system

scaling up/down instruction.
mirror machining instruction.
multiple tool offset instruction.
program cycle, jump, call and different program ending.
multiple positioning instruction: starting point, setting fixed point, etc.
linear, circular, spiral line interpolation instruction.
program management instructions: program cycle, call, transfer and different program ending method, etc.
6 workpieces coordinates system.

2.3.4 Chineses/English menu, full screen edition

Easy operation, convenient viewing.

2.3.5 Abundant debugging functions

it can point out clearly what errors of operation are and guide to correct them.

2.3.6 Program changing between CNC system and IBM/PC series compatible computer

it can conduct CAD/CAM/CAPP auxiliary programming by using Pc series compatible computer's abundant software resources, then transfer the CNC program into the system to machining through (USB movable U disc copy port, RS232 port). Likewise it also can transfer the program from system to PC through communication port.

2.4 System operation condition

2.4.1 Power supplying

AC 220V(+10%/-15%), Frequency 50Hz±2%. power: ≤ 200W.
Note: it must use isolation transformer to supply power, first input: 380V
2.4.2 Climate condition

Operation condition: temperature 0~45°C, relative moisture 40-80%.
Storage & transportation condition: temperature -40~55°C, relative moisture <93% (40°C).
Atmosphere pressure: 86-106 kpa.

2.4.3 Operation environment:

No excessive flour dust, no acid, no alkali gas and explosive gas, no strong electromagnetic interference.
Chapter 3  Operation explanation

3.1 Panel layout and switch

switch introduction:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Switch</th>
<th>Functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emergency stop Driver and motor stop immediately, turns off the spindle, coolant, waits for the rise of button, and initializes values</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

buttons:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyboards</th>
<th>Functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Letter key</td>
<td>ABCSEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ123456789 ,-.: for program instructions, parameters’ edition; number keys are used for inputting data and selecting sub-menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number key</td>
<td>“↑, ↓, →, ←, Del, PgUp, PgDn” for programming, direction keys can be used for selecting menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edit key</td>
<td>“Esc” returning to upper level or stop a operation “Enter” selecting sub-menu and changing a newline “Del” delete program “program” entering program edition “parameter” entering parameter setting “manual” entering manual status “handwheel” for starting or stopping handwheel function “Setup” for confirming current tool’s position in machine tool coordinates system. “Redeem” for amending tool change errors “Auto” entering automatic status “MDI” entering MDI function “ ” selecting auto-coordinates/diagram machining “ ” for single segment or constant work “ ” for coordinates mode or diagram mode speedy simulating “ ” for manual increment or constant work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Control key

- “ ” spindle cw, ccw rotation
- “ ” coolant on/off
- “ ” for the shift between hand-driven continuous high speed and low speed.
- “ ” all axes return to datum point
- “ ” for spindle looses tool
- “ ” for lubrication on/off
- “ ” for huff on/off
- “ ” adjusting spindle speed
- “ ” adjusting feed speed
- “ ” adjusting G00 speed

Feed key +X –X +Y –Y +Z –Z +A –A +B -B For X, Y, Z, A, B axes direction feed

3.2 operation interface

Whole system adopts multi-leveled menu full screen operation, user-friendly interface, providing comprehensive information. It enters into main interface when electrified:
### 3.3 Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Man Con</th>
<th>N00000</th>
<th>2013-02-26 14:50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Instruction code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **X**: 0.000
- **Y**: 0.000
- **Z**: 0.000
- **A**: 0.000
- **B**: 0.000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Machine Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **G00**: X100%
- **F120**: X100%
- **S0**: X100%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Machine Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X: 0.000 A 0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y: 0.000 B 0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z: 0.000 SP360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| PartTime | 0: 0 |
| PartNo   | 0 |
| SRrpm    | 0 |

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>N00000</th>
<th>2013-02-26 14:50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Instruction code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **1. Cycle & of G7**: 5.000
- **2. Cycle & of G8**: 5.000
- **17, Running prog**: 0
- **18, Set M20 the**: -1
- **19, Set part com**: 0
- **21, G01/G02/G03**: 0
- **22, G00 line del**: 0
- **200, system prot**: 1
- **202, ststem inae**: 1

<table>
<thead>
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<td>Y: 0.000 B 0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z: 0.000 SP360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| PartTime | 0: 0 |
| PartNo   | 0 |
| SRrpm    | 0 |
In main menu, pressing “Parameter” function key, it enters para setting status, including “User”, “Speed”, “Axis”, “Tool”, “Other”, “Coor”, “Passwd”, seven function. Choose pressing “F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8” choose Except for special note, all data are using mm.

3.3.1 User parameter

1. Cycle d of G73 (mm)
2. Cycle d of G83 (mm)
17. Running program need Sp run
   [1 mean Yes, 0 mean No]
18. Set M20 the time of auto-running
19. Set part count
21. G01/G02/G03 line delay (ms) [>100]
22. G00 line delay (ms) [>100]
200. System protect times
   [>=2 minutes]
202. System inner parameter

3.3.2 Speed parameter

1. X-axis's G00 speed (mm/min)
2. Y-axis's G00 speed (mm/min)
3. Z-axis's G00 speed (mm/min)
4. A-axis's G00 speed (mm/min)
5. Manual maxminum feed speed (mm/min)
6. Auto Maximum feed speed (mm/min)
7. G01/G02/G03 default speed (mm/min)
8. Null run speed (mm/min)
9. Feed axis’s manual speed (mm/min)
10. Spindle’s manual speed (rpm)
11. Beginning feed speed (mm/min)
12. Jump speed at continuous track (mm/min)
13. Limit G1G2G3 axis speed
   [1 mean Yes, 0 mean No]
14. X G1G2G3 max speed (mm/min)
15. Y G1G2G3 max speed (mm/min)
16. Z G1G2G3 max speed (mm/min)
17. A G1G2G3 max speed (mm/min)
18. X acceleration
19, Y acceleration
20, Z acceleration
21, A acceleration
22, Auto run acceleration
[1-500]
23, Handwheel acceleration
[500--30000]
24, Run program Handwheel acceleration
[>500]
25, Run program Handwheel G00 speed (mm/min)
[>10]
26, Handwheel X limit speed (mm/min)
27, Handwheel Y limit speed (mm/min)
28, Handwheel Z limit speed (mm/min)
29, Handwheel A limit speed (mm/min)
30, acceleration
[0 mean line, 8 mean curve]
31, curve ini acceleration
[>=10]
32, curve acceleration
[>=10]
33, curve max acceleration
[>=500]
34, X go home rampit speed (mm/min)
35, X go home reverse speed (mm/min)
36, Y go home rampit speed (mm/min)
37, Y go home rampit speed (mm/min)
38, Z go home rampit speed (mm/min)
39, Z go home reverse speed (mm/min)
40, A go home rampit speed (mm/min)
41, A go home rampit speed (mm/min)
42, Spindle first max speed (rpm)
43, Spindle second max speed (rpm)
44, Spindle third max speed (rpm)
45, Spindle forth max speed (rpm)
46, Second Spindle max speed (rpm)
47, G02/G03 reverse compensation mode (0 mean A; 8 mean B)
48, mode B reverse compensation speed (mm/min)
48-1, mode B reverse compensation Beginning feed speed (mm/min) [>10]
48-2, mode B reverse compensation acceleration (mm/min/s) [>10]
49, speed Mode (1 Yes, 0 No)
50, Handwheel stop speed (mm/min) [>100]
58, Forcedly limit drop speed critical (mm/min)

3.3.3 Axis parameter

1, Feed axis band switch
[1 mean Yes, 0 mean No]
2, Spindle band switch
[1 mean Yes, 0 mean No]
3, X-axis's negative scope (mm)
4, X-axis's positive scope (mm)
5, Z-axis's negative scope (mm)
6, Z-axis's positive scope (mm)
7, Spindle stop time (10ms)
8, Spindle stop long signal
[0 mean No, 1 mean Yes]
9, Check SP encode
[1 mean Yes, 0 mean No]
10, SP encode pulse
[4 times encode thread]
11, Soft limit invalid
[D2X;D3C(Y);D4Z;D5A; 1 mean invalidation; 0 mean validation]
12, X-axis's reverse compensation (um)
[radius]
13, Z-axis's reverse compensation (um)
14, X-axis's direction signal
[1 mean normal, 0 mean reverse]
15, Z-axis's direction signal
[1 mean normal, 0 mean reverse]
16, Close feed electron gear
[1 mean Yes, 0 mean No]
17, X-axis's electron gear numerator (1-999999)
18, X-axis's electron gear denominator (1-999999)
19, Z-axis's electron gear numerator (1-999999)
20, Z-axis's electron gear denominator (1-999999)
21, XZ positive limit
[0 open, 1 close]
22, XZ negative limit
[0 open, 1 close]
23, float zero bit paramter
[D3X;D4C(Y);D5Z;D6A; 0 mean machine Zero; 1 mean float Zero]
24, X coor float zero set
25. Z coor float zero set
26. Feed axis home
[1 mean No use, 0 mean clew, 8 compulsion, 9 must compulsion]
27. Feed axis home mode
[0 reverse check, 1 reverse No check, 2 No reverse check, 3 No reverse No check]
28. Home reverse direction
[D2X; D3C(Y); D4Z; D5A; D8=1 fristZ; 0 Positive; 1 Negative]
29. Home switch set
[D0X; D1C(Y); D2Z; D3A; 1 Close; 0 Open]
30. X check zero max length(100um)
[radius]
31. Z check zero max length(100um)
32. X Home offset(10um)
33. Z Home offset(10um)
50. Have Spindle class control
[1 mean open, 0 mean close]
51. Spindle class speed(1/100rpm)
52. Spindle class direction
[0 mean M03, 1 mean M04]
53. Spindle class stop time(10ms)
54. Spindle class time(10ms)
55. Spindle stop time(10ms)
56. Spindle manual point M04 [8 mean M04]
80. XZ axis coordinate plan
[D2Z wordpiece, D3X wordpiece, D4Z tool, D5X tool, D6Z circumrotate, D7X circumrotate]
100. System inner parameter
101. Lathe third axis name
[0 mean Y, 1 mean C]
102. Lathe C axis
[0 mean circumrotate axis, 1 mean line axis]
103. Lathe C is circumrotate axis
[0 null; 1 absolute coordinate plan; 2 tool coordinate plan; 3 all]
104. C(Y) motor direction(0 reverse, 1 normal)
105. C(Y)-axis's electron gear numerator(1-999999)
106. C(Y)-axis's electron gear denominator(1-999999)
107. C(Y)-axis’s reverse compensation(um)
108. C(Y) G00 speed (mm/min)
109. C(Y) G1 G2 G3 Max speed (mm/min)
110. C(Y) acceleration
111. Handwheel C(Y) limit speed (mm/min)
112. C axis home encode zero speed(°/min)
113. C(Y) go home rampit speed (mm/min)
114. C(Y) go home reverse speed (mm/min)
115. Y check zero max length(100um)
116, Y Home offset (10um)
117, C(Y)-axis’s negative scope (mm)
118, C(Y)-axis’s positive scope (mm)
119, C(Y) coor float zero set
200, system inner parameter
201, lathe A axis
[0 mean circumrotate axis, 1 mean line axis]
202, lathe A is circumrotate axis
[0 null; 1 absolute coordinate plan; 2 tool coordinate plan; 3 all]
203, A motor direction (0 reverse, 1 normal)
204, A-axis's electron gear numerator (1-999999)
205, A-axis's electron gear denominator (1-999999)
206, A-axis’s reverse compensation (um)
207, A G00 speed (mm/min)
208, A G1G2G3 Max speed (mm/min)
209, A acceleration
210, Handwheel A limit speed (mm/min)
211, A go home rampit speed (mm/min)
212, A go home reverse speed (mm/min)
213, A check zero max length (100um)
214, A Home offset (10um)
215, A-axis’s negative scope (mm)
216, A-axis’s positive scope (mm)
217, A coor float zero set
404, SP motor direction (0 reverse, 1 normal)
405, SP-axis's electron gear (0 Yes, 1 No)
406, SP-axis's electron low gear numerator (1-999999)
407, SP-axis's electron low gear denominator (1-999999)
408, SP-axis's electron high gear numerator (1-999999)
409, SP-axis's electron high gear denominator (1-999999)
410, Interpolation tap SP name [91 X, 92 Y/C, 93 Z, 94 A]
411, Interpolation tap mode [0 follow encode; 4 interpolation to SP]
412, SP tooth number (<P413)
413, Encode number (>P412)

3.3.4 Tool parameter

1, C Tool radius compensation's establish
2, C Tool radius compensation's cancel

3.3.5 Other parameter

1, Set sub-panel type
3, use control switch
4, Have auto lubricate (0 yes/1 no)
5, Auto lubricate time (0.01s)
6. Auto lubricate stop time (0.01s)
7. Door switch checking (0 no, 1 yes)
8. Door switch (0 open, 1 close)
9. Bit parameter
10. Auto count part
   [1 mean Yes, 0 mean No]
11. Program edit number increase
12. Inner parameter
13. Does lock for Spindle & chuck (0 mean no)
14. Is available keys of lub & cool as running
17. ALM1 (0 open, 1 close)
18. ALM2 (0 open, 1 close)
19. ALM3 (0 open, 1 close)
20. Chuck control signal (0 single, 1 double M10/M71)
22. Outside chuck control (0 no, 1 yes M16)
24. M10M11 short signal time (s)
26. Emerge Stop (0 open, 1 close)
27. Emerge Stop2 (0 open, 1 close)
28. Run status outputM (0 invalid, 1 valid M69 run M65 stop)
29. Alarm status output M67 (0 invalid, 1 valid)
30. Set language (1 mean Chinese, 0 mean English)
31. Is enable PLC program
32. Is enable High PLC program
35. Soft-limit without home as manual
   [1 Yes, 0 No]
36. Set system time
   [year-month-day-hour-minute]
37. Velocity of RS232
   [0=7200; 1=9600; 2=14400; 3=19200; 4=38400; 5=57600; 6=115200]
38. Lock Manual rampit func key
   [8 Yes]
39. Special parameter
40. Special parameter
41. Bake current parameter
42. Resume original parameter
601. Make current to Step Motor Parameter
602. Make current to Step Servo Parameter
3.3.6 Work coordinates parameter

1. X of work coordinates G54 (mm)
2. Y of work coordinates G54 (mm)
3. Z of work coordinates G54 (mm)
4. A of work coordinates G54 (mm)
5. B of work coordinates G54 (mm)
6. X of work coordinates G55 (mm)
7. Y of work coordinates G55 (mm)
8. Z of work coordinates G55 (mm)
9. A of work coordinates G55 (mm)
10. B of work coordinates G55 (mm)
11. X of work coordinates G56 (mm)
12. Y of work coordinates G56 (mm)
13. Z of work coordinates G56 (mm)
14. A of work coordinates G56 (mm)
15. A of work coordinates G56 (mm)
16. X of work coordinates G57 (mm)
17. Y of work coordinates G57 (mm)
18. Z of work coordinates G57 (mm)
19. A of work coordinates G57 (mm)
20. B of work coordinates G57 (mm)
21. X of work coordinates G58 (mm)
22. Y of work coordinates G58 (mm)
23. Z of work coordinates G58 (mm)
24. A of work coordinates G58 (mm)
25. A of work coordinates G58 (mm)
26. X of work coordinates G59 (mm)
27. Y of work coordinates G59 (mm)
28. Z of work coordinates G59 (mm)
29. A of work coordinates G59 (mm)
30. B of work coordinates G59 (mm)

3.3.7 Password

password setting includes:
1. Is enable CNC Co.’s password?
2. Is enable Machine Co.’s password?
   Original password is “NEWNEW”.
3. Is enable User’s password?
   Original password is “KERKER”.
4. Modify CNC Co.’s password:
5. Modify Machine Co.’s password:
6. Modify User’s password:
7. curry word time: (days)
3.3.8 Pitch error compensation

It is used for pitch error automatic compensation, due to the effect of screw pitch error on machine transmission accuracy. System adopts store pitch error compensation: when debugging, it measures out the screw error curve based on machine zero point starting point, makes out revised curve on the basis of error curve, then inputs the revised curve into revised parameters table, and compensates according to this table.

In parameter menu, pressing “Parameter” key enter into:

By using cursor key, it enters into basic parameters setting area, selects parameter through up/down arrows, and presses Enter to pop up dialog box of inputting parameters.

The number of compensation point can be set optionally, Compensation parameters include:
- Compensation point NO.of reference point.
- Com.point NO.of farthest end in negative direction.
- Com.point NO.of farthest end in positive direction.
- Compensation percentage.
interval between compensation point (\(\text{um}\)).

Compensation value

![Diagram of compensation points]

System automatically figures out each axis pitch error compensation point position according to basic parameters. Each axis pitch error compensation point is distributed with equal interval; users can input each point compensation value.

The interval of compensation point is set on the each axis.

For example:

Example 1: Linear axis: when length of travel is -400mm ~ +800mm, interval of points 50mm, reference point compensation NO. 40, it can figure out that Com.point NO. of farthest end in negative direction is:

Machine negative travel/point interval +1 = 40 - 400 / 50 + 1 = 33.

Com.point NO. of farthest end in positive direction is:

Machine positive travel/point interval +1 = 40 + 800 / 50 = 56.

Machine coordinate and compensation point NO. correspondence is:

Output compensation value in 0 position parameters set as follows:

compensation point NO. of reference point: 40
Com.point NO. of farthest end in negative direction: 30
Com.point NO. of farthest end in positive direction: 56
Compensation percentage: 1
Compensation point interval: 50000
Compensation point and value contrast:
Example 2: rotor axis: when movement per revolution is 360°, interval of points 45°, reference point compensation NO. 60, Com. point NO of farthest end in negative direction is usually the same as reference point Com. point NO.

Com. point NO of farthest end in positive direction is:
Reference compensation point NO. + movement per revolution/comp point interval = 60 + 360/45 = 68.

Machine coordinate and compensation point NO correspondence is:

![Machine Coordinate and Compensation Point Diagram]

Note: input value in small circle. If the total amount from 61 to 68 doesn’t equal 0, accumulated pitch error per revolution will deviate, so the same value shall be put in 60 and 68.

Parameter sets as follows:
- Compensation point NO of reference point: 60
- Com. point NO of farthest end in negative direction: 60
- Com. point NO of farthest end in positive direction: 68
- Compensation percentage: 1
Compensation point interval: 45000
Output compensation value at corresponding point:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>61</th>
<th>62</th>
<th>63</th>
<th>64</th>
<th>65</th>
<th>66</th>
<th>67</th>
<th>68</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VALUE</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+3</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>+2</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compensation point and value contrast:
## 3.3.9 Input/output diagnosis

Presses “Parameter” key:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>N00000</th>
<th>2012-02-26 15:06</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Program</td>
<td>%99.TXT</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Instruction code</td>
<td>G53 T01H0D0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Machine Status</td>
<td>M05 M09 M10 M78 M33 M70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Machine Con</td>
<td>G00 X100% F120 X100% S0 X100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### No Alarms

<table>
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<td></td>
<td>Machine Status</td>
<td>M05 M09 M10 M78 M33 M70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Machine Con</td>
<td>G00 X100% F120 X100% S0 X100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### No Alarms
3.4 Program

Program management adopts documents management mode, due to NAND FLASH, this system can store 32MB program. User program can be protected by password. Edition is made by full screen mode.

In main interface, press “program” to pop up interface of choosing program.

Center part of screen for program display, current program is showed by reverse display, move PgUp、PgDn to choose program, and then press “Enter” to edit current program. Functional keys “F1、F2、F3、F4、F5、F6、F7、F8” include: “new file/search”、 “copy”、“rename”、“information”、“last grade”、“USB disc”、“execute program”、“cancel”.

3.4.1 new file/search

When this button is pressed, it pops up the requirement to input the name of new/searched documents, it can be number, letter (no difference if it is capital letter or small letter) or other mixture of symbol (not include / : * ? “<>| and ), no limitation on length. Input document name, then press “enter” to confirm, if it exists in system, it will be found and reversely displayed, if not, it will be newly build and reversely diaplayed. To build a new file.
3.4.2 copy

It is reduplicating current program to another program. Choose this item to pop up dialogue box, input new document name, if it exists, input is invalid, if not, this name will be the name of newly copied document.

3.4.3 rename

For convenience of management, the original documents can be renamed. Choose this item to pop up dialogue box, input new document name, if it exists, input is invalid, if not, this name will be the name of original document.

3.4.4 delete

“Del” for deleting all content and name of current program.

3.4.5 information

This system provides users information column for each program, which is convenient for users to amend and set.
Length of document (uneditable)
Last time of document amending (uneditable).

3.4.6 USBDisc

Press “F6” open or close U disk.
Note: before pulling out U, it must return to directory of doc name. otherwise newly copied data in U may lose.

3.4.7 Serial port transmission program

Besides U, can use RS232 port. In interface of choosing program, press R to receive program, press T to send program:

Then can communicate the program according to the interface. The following chart shows:

Transmit the program file from PC to CNC: run CNC CO.’s special series communication software on PC. Clicks the "transmits the CNC program file" button and select, clicks the "turns on" button, now PC is waiting for transmitting; presses "T" under the “program” interface, keys in the program filename. The PC begins to transmit.

Transmit the program file from CNC to PC: presses the key "↑" "↓" to select the program filename under the interface of “program”, then press "R", now the system is waiting for transmitting; Run CNC CO.’s special series communication
software in PC. Click the "receives the CNC program file" button, key in the program filename in the dialog box, clicks on the "save" button, now the system begins to transmit the program file.

### 3.4.8 Editing

The edition mainly uses to edit, insert, modify, delete and so on. After selecting the program name and entering the entire screen edition system. The menu at the baseline of the screen includes (press “F1”, “F2”, “F3”, “F4”, “F5”, “F6”, “F7”): "compile", "first line ", "Teaching", "pose", "del line ", " > " ("del block" "copy block" "array" "serch" "alter" "alter" "<<" ), "cancel", etc.

Users can operate at the area of line number at the left side of the screen.

The program name to edit and the line number to point were clue at the top of the screen.

1) **pose the cursor**: change the cursor’s position
   - "↑", "↓" the cursor moves up or down
   - ">" <" The cursor shifts to left or right
   - "PgUp", "PgDn" the cursor goes to last page or next page
   - "Enter" to the next line.

Press "pose" and key in line number can locate directly to the line which you key

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N1</td>
<td>M03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N2</td>
<td>G00 X200 Z200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N3</td>
<td>G00 U-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N4</td>
<td>W-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N5</td>
<td>G01 U4 W-2 F300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N6</td>
<td>W-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N7</td>
<td>U-4 W-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N8</td>
<td>W-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N9</td>
<td>U10 W-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N10</td>
<td>W-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N11</td>
<td>G02 U-6 W-9 I12 K-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N12</td>
<td>U10 W-15 I25 K0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No.1 / Total 27
Press “first line” locate directly to "the first line".
press “endline” locate directly to the end line.

When the located program line surpasses the page, it will automatically change to the next page and the located program line will be contained in the display.

2) **insert**: key in the insertion in front of the cursor; if they are letters, it will automatically produces blank space.

3) **delete**:presses "Del" can delete the character at the back of the cursor.

4) **shift KEY**: presse twice key in the shift character.

5) **delete line**: press “RAPIT+delete line” to delete the line.

6) **operate the block**: Contains copy block and delete block.

7) **compile**: compile the source program (ISO code) to the computer code procedure.

show error when compile, or show “OK”.

When enters the automatic main function, this system automatically carries on concealed compiling process. If there’s a mistake, the system clues on the error message.

"compile" includes " compile NC" and " compile MAC".

8) **search**: Uses to search the appointed character string.

9) **replace**: “alter” Uses to replace the appointed character string.

10) **all replace**: “aalter” Use to replace all appointed character string from the cursor to the ending of the program.

press “Emergency brake” can stop carrying on " search", " alter", "all alter".

11) **exit**: press "Esc" or F8 returns to the main interface and save the program automatically.

### 3.4.9 Select the machining procedure

Select the machining procedure before the automatically machining. The operating procedure is: Press "↑" " ↓" to select the program and press “execute” ("F7" key).

### 3.5 Manual

#### 3.5.1 Continual mode

Continuous operation is based on the time of pressing down the keys, press down to, By using the keys"+X, -X, +Y, -Y, +Z, -Z, +A, -A, +B, -B" in the panel to make feed in the selected axis, feed speed equals handle speed times speed percentage.
When feed moves over the two hard limit points of the operating axes, it will stop, at this time it can only move reversely.

3.5.2 Increment

The increment way operation means set a increment with the keys "+X, -X, +Y, -Y, +Z, -Z, +A, -A, +B, -B". Feed speed equals handle speed times speed percentage.

Presses the key \( \text{\textcircled{\text{\textleftarrow}}{}} \) to change the increment. When feed moves over the two hard limit points of the operating axes, it will stop, at this time it can only move reversely. Presses “I” change increment value.

3.5.3 Handwheel pulse generator

Users can select the axis X, Y, Z and the fourth axis, and can select percentage X1, X10, X100. When you use it the green light at the right side of the interface lights up.

3.5.4 Back to the reference points

Going back to the reference points means to move each axis to machine datum point switch. When axis inspects the datum point signal, it will set the parameter as datum point data in accordance with the preferential reference points.

At the manual condition, presses \( \text{\textcircled{\text{\textleftarrow}}{}} \) and select X, Y, Z, A, B to go back to the reference point. When chooses X, Y, Z, 4, only returns to this axis the reference point. Chooses A, returns to the reference point in turn. Presses "stops" returns to the reference point.

3.5.5 Other operation at the manual conditions

1) manual main axle condition:

Press \( \text{\textcircled{\text{\textleftarrow}}{}} \) the principal axis veer, display M03.

Press \( \text{\textcircled{\text{\textleftarrow}}{}} \) the principal axis reverse, display M04.

Press \( \text{\textcircled{\text{\textleftarrow}}{}} \) the principal axis stop, display M05. At this condition, users can press the key to turn off or turn on.

Press \( \text{\textcircled{\text{\textleftarrow}}{}} \) M03 turn on point for while.
Press the coolant to turn on or turn off.
Press for spindle loses tool on/off
Press for lubrication on/off
Press for huff on/off

2) Adjust the feed speed:

   The feed speed percentage can be controlled by the wave band switch or the key, the percentage increases or decreases 10%. The scope is 0 -150%, 16 grades in all.

3) Control the principal axis speed:

   The main axle speed percentage can be controlled by the wave band switch or the key, the percentage increases or decreases 10%. The scope is 0 -150%, 16 grades in all.

4) presses "stops": Stops the manual operation.

5) presses "F", there’s a dialog box used to alter the manual feed speed. That is convenient for cutting by single axis.

6) presses "S", alter the principle axis’s revolving speed.

3.5.6 Work Coordinate system setting

1, Presses “MDI” input G54/G59;
2, Presses “Setup”, input X/Y/Z/A work coordinate.

3.6 automatic

   Cancels manual and turns to automatical, The system compile the procedure automatically, it can show the error.
3.6.1 coordinates

The coordinates running show the tool’s position. It can show the workpiece coordinates and the composite coordinates. Shifted by key.

3.6.2 graphics mode

The graphics running status means the tool path is displaying by the graphic method. Operator may rotate or translate graphics through the cursor key, and may enlarge or shorten the graphics through PageUp, PageDn key. By the Q key can returns to the initial graph status. Furthermore, we can look at the entire tool track before the machining.

under the running or stop state operator can switch the coordinates/Graphics status, the coordinates/Graphics switch key is .

3.6.3 continuously mode

The continuous running state means the program unceasingly executes section after section.

3.6.4 Step mode

The Step mode means only runs the current program section, then waits for pressing running button.

under the running or hold or stop state operator can switch the step/Continual status, step/continual switch key is .

3.6.5 simulations

Under the status of simulation when presses key , After pressing the "run" button, program run by path graphic mode or coordinate mode. But all axises and other machine motion will be stopped.

3.6.6 Keep feed status
Under the program hold status, pressing “Manual” soft key can enter keep feed status, at this time, we can execute manual operate by manual continuously, manual increase, handwheel. Afterward, cancel “Manual” status and pressing the “run” button, CNC will move to the holding point by the speed of default G01/G02/G03. First move Z axis if forward, otherwise backward, other axis moving sequence is X->Y->A.

3.6.7 M D I method

When presses down the “MDI” soft key, CNC would spring the MDI dialog box, After input NC code, pressing "run" key, The CNC will carry out this section of program immediately.

3.6.8 Begin from program some actual line

Pressing the "-" key, CNC will break out a dialog box, after input actual line number and press the “run” key, CNC will execute program from the input line.
Specially pay attention: The CNC will first move to begin line point according speed of default G01/G02/G03, after all, begin to execute program.

3.6.9 Begin from program some mark line

Pressing the "N" key, CNC will break out a dialog box, after input mark line number and press the “run” key, CNC will execute program from the input line.
Specially pay attention: The CNC will first move to begin line point according speed of default G01/G02/G03, after all, begin to execute program.

3.6.11 Set coordinates/Choice coordinates

Set coordinates:
The Set coordinates is used for configure any work coordinate or the relative coordinates value. Under the work coordinate display mode configure work coordinate; Under the synthesis coordinate display mode configure relative coordinate, in the course of program running also can configure relative coordinate.
Note: The machine coordinates cannot be configured.
Choice coordinates:
After pressing “MDI” input G53/G59 may choose G53, G54, G55, G56, G57, G58, G59 work coordinate. Corresponding work coordinate status is displaying in the top right corner interface.

3.6.12 large capacity molds program

Because this CNC have 32MB flash for saving user NC program, therefore the
NC program can not longer 32MB. At the same time, if the program is larger than 3000 lines, cannot use G22 and other cycle instruction.

3.7 Tool redeem

Presses “Redeem”:

Presses F1, set tool’s radius.
Presses F2, set tool’s length.
Presses F3, clear all value.
Presses F4, clear current tool value.
Presses F5, tool posit.
Presses F6, setup tool serial table.
Press F7, set tool’s number.
Press F8, cancel.
Chapter 4  Programming

Programming refers to the process of using CNC language to describe machining track and actions based on the machining blueprint and technique requirement.

4.1 Basic Concepts

Program Segment: It is a complete command line consisted of instruction segment and data segment.

Program: is a congregation of program segment by machining logic structure in order to complete the machining of workpiece.

Machine Coordinate System: The establishment of coordinate is based on machine’s zero point. The milling machine coordinate axis and its direction should follow to "ISO841" standard. The method as follow: Through right hand rule we can make the program coordinate, The Z axis is parallel as spindle, The X axis is horizontal, The Y axis is determined by right hand rule. The A, B, C are rotated axis or assistant axis which parallel as X, Y, Z axis. Furthermore, The coordinate axis direction is the increasing workpiece dimension direction.

As no work coordinate, make machine coordinate as work coordinate.

Machine Coordinate & direction skectch map

![Machine Coordinate & direction skectch map](image)

Work Coordinate System: Work piece processing uses the coordinate system is called as the work piece coordinate system, it is set by CNC. The work piece coordinate system could change to move its zero point.
Uses one of three methods to set the work piece coordinates:

USEG54 toG59: Use operating parameter set coordinate system may set 6 work piece coordinate system.
With absolute value instruction, it must use the above method to establish the workpiece coordinate system

**Partial coordinate system:** In workpiece coordinate system for easy to programming it may establish the sub-coordinate system, this sub-coordinate system is called the partial coordinate system

**Absolute Programming:** It is confirmed coordinates data programming mode based on established absolute coordinate system. It is setment by “G90”.

**Relative Programming** (increment programming): It is distance and direction of operation end point, compared with starting point. It is setment by “G90”.

**Mode Instruction:** The instruction which can remain the function in the program. It works both in this program and program in the future.

In the same operation, there may be several mode instruction, such as M03(spindle clockwise), M04(spindle counter clockwise), M05(spindle stop). They are all Mode used to control spindle. The mode of same kind are categorized into one mode group. At any time it must be one of them, and there is only one of them. The original chosen mode unstruction is called mode origin. In the above mode group, M05 is such a mode origin.

**Suspending Mode** (destroying mode): It is instruction which can turn mode instruction into mode origin or destroy the mode. Such as M20(program ending instruction), meaning the end of operation and returning to original status.

None Mode instruction: It is the instruction which has no function to store, and only works in the segment of program.

### 4.2 General description of program

```
%04, N04, G02, T02, H02, D02, M02, S04, F04, X-043, Y-043, Z-043, A-043, I-043, J-043, K-043, L04, P4, R043.
```

Note 1: “-” means this data can be use.

Note 2: In front of the numeral is 0, indicated this data only write the effective data.

Note 3: The digital presentation is a figure, when is two, top digit expression integer figure biggest figure, after low position expresses decimal point most imperial throne.

### 4.2 Program instruction

#### 4.2.1 Functional meaning of addredd symbol, data list
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functions</th>
<th>Address symbol</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>Data range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Document No.</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Name of machining workpiece</td>
<td>0-9, A-Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program segment No.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>No. of program segment</td>
<td>0000-9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation function</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Content and mode of designated instruction operation</td>
<td>00-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary function</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Auxiliary operation instruction</td>
<td>00-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tool chosen</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>No. of Tool</td>
<td>01-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tool compensation</td>
<td>H D</td>
<td>The length compensates No. of the radius compensates of the parameter</td>
<td>1-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spindle function</td>
<td>S SP</td>
<td>The spindle speed; spindle localization</td>
<td>00-99999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting speed</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Speed per minute</td>
<td>1-3000mm/min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinates character</td>
<td>X Y Z A(B/C/U/V/W)</td>
<td>The coordinates value of X Z and 4th axes.</td>
<td>±9999.999mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core coordinates</td>
<td>I J K</td>
<td>X Z axes and Z axes core coordinate increment value</td>
<td>±9999.999mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step length</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Circular arc radius</td>
<td>0.001-999.999mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delay time</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Delay time of designated delay</td>
<td>0.001-99.999s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program entrance</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Entrance of calling program name</td>
<td>0000-9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repeat times</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Times of cycle or subprogram calling</td>
<td>1-9999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2.2 G、M Function instruction data list

Table 1 G Instruction-code and function
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>G code</th>
<th>groups</th>
<th>function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fast decides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G01</td>
<td></td>
<td>The straight line inserts makes up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G02</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>Inserts along the circle makes up/the spiral line to insert makes up CW: The spiral motion spiral line inserts makes up the 2 circular arcs insert makes up the 2 circular arcs insert makes up the axis synchronization migration other axes. The instruction method only is simply adds on is not the circular arc inserts makes up the axis the shifting shaft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G03</td>
<td></td>
<td>The counter circle inserts makes up/the spiral line to insert makes up CCW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G04</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>pause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G15</td>
<td></td>
<td>Polar coordinate instruction cancellation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| G16    | 17     | Polar coordinate instruction: The polar coordinate (radius and angle), the angle to is chooses the plane the first axis to anti-clockwise changes, but the negative direction is clockwise changes. Form: 
G** G## G16;  
G00  IP;  
G** Expresses the plane chosen  
G## Expresses G90 (Work piece coordinate system original point) or G91 (Current position) Assigns the polar coordinate and zero point |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>G17</th>
<th>02</th>
<th>Choose the X Yplane</th>
<th>X: X axis or its parallel axis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G18</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>Choose the Z X plane</td>
<td>Y: Y axis or its parallel axis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G19</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>Choose the Y Z plane</td>
<td>Z: Z axis or its parallel axis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G20</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>Inch input</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G21</td>
<td>Millimetre input</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G28/G281/G282/G283/G284</td>
<td>Go to first reference point</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G30/G301/G302/G303/G304</td>
<td>Go to 2,3,4 reference point</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G26</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>ZXY axis go to program original point</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G261</td>
<td>X axis go to program original point</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G262</td>
<td>Y axis go to program original point</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G263</td>
<td>Z axis go to program original point</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G264</td>
<td>A axis go to program original point</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G265</td>
<td>B axis go to program original point</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G40</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>Cancel tool radius compensate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G41</td>
<td>tool radius compensate, left</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G42</td>
<td>tool radius compensate, right</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G43</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>Tool lenthen positive compensate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G44</td>
<td>Tool lenthen negative compensate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G45</td>
<td>Tool adding offset</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G46</td>
<td>Tool subtract offset</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G47</td>
<td>Tool adding two multiple offset</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G48</td>
<td>Tool subtract two multiple offset</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G49</td>
<td>08 Cancel tool lengthen compensate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G37</td>
<td>11 Cancel scale zoom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G36</td>
<td>Enable scale zoom: format: G36 ( X, Y, Z, R )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G12</td>
<td>22 Cancel programmer mirror</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G11</td>
<td>Enable programmer mirror</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G52</td>
<td>00 Set local coordinate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G53</td>
<td>Chocie coordinate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G54</td>
<td>Chocie work coordinate 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G55</td>
<td>14 Chocie work coordinate 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G56</td>
<td>Chocie work coordinate 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G57</td>
<td>Chocie work coordinate 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G58</td>
<td>Chocie work coordinate 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G59</td>
<td>Chocie work coordinate 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G60</td>
<td>15 exactitude stop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G64</td>
<td>Continue path work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G68</td>
<td>16 rotate coordinate: format: G17 G18 G68 a-b- R-; R:Angle G19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G69</td>
<td>Cancel rotate coordinate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These six work coordinate save in CNC, user may choice any one.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| G73  | Drill deep hole cycle: format: G73 X-Y-Z-R-Q-F-L-  
|      | Z: distance from R to hole bottom  
|      | R: distance from original to R  
|      | Q: feed depth every time  
|      | F: feed speed  
|      | L: repeat time |
| G74  | Left Tap cycle: format: G74 X-Y-Z-R-P-F-L-  
| G80  | Cancel cycle mode |
| G81  | Drill cycle: format: G81 X-Y-Z-R-F-L-  
| G82  | Drill cycle: format: G82 X-Y-Z-R-P-F-L-  
| G83  | Drill cycle: format: G83 X-Y-Z-R-Q-F-L-P-  
| G84  | Right Tap cycle: format: G84 X-Y-Z-R-P-F-L-  
| G85  | Drill cycle: format: G85 X-Y-Z-R-F-L-  
| G86  | Drill cycle: format: G86 X-Y-Z-R-F-L-  
| G89  | Drill cycle: format: G89 X-Y-Z-R-P-F-L-  
<p>| G90  | Absolute program |
| G91  | Increase program |
| G98  | Go back to original point |
| G99  | Go back to R point |
| G22  | Program cycle order |
| G800 | Cancel Program cycle order |
| G65  | Mode use macro program |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G66</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Non-Mode use macro program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G67</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cancel Mode use macro program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G180—G189</td>
<td></td>
<td>User self defined macro program</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 M code and function

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M02</td>
<td>Program over, stop auto run (default M02).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M00</td>
<td>Program hold, press “run” to continue run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M30</td>
<td>Program over, turn off spindle and cool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M20</td>
<td>Program over, According paramter auto run, using for test CNC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M03</td>
<td>Spindle CW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M04</td>
<td>Spindle CCW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M05</td>
<td>Stop Spindle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M08</td>
<td>Turn on cool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M09</td>
<td>Turn off cool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M10</td>
<td>Tighten tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M11</td>
<td>Loosen tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M58</td>
<td>Turn off huff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M59</td>
<td>Turn on huff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M32</td>
<td>Turn on lubricate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M33</td>
<td>Turn off lubricate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M79</td>
<td>User self-defined1 output turn on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M78</td>
<td>User self-defined1 output turn off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M61</td>
<td>User self-defined2 output turn on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M60</td>
<td>User self-defined2 output turn off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M63</td>
<td>User self-defined3 output turn on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M62</td>
<td>User self-defined3 output turn off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M65</td>
<td>User self-defined4 output turn on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M64</td>
<td>User self-defined4 output turn off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M67</td>
<td>User self-defined5 output turn on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M66</td>
<td>User self-defined5 output turn off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M69</td>
<td>User self-defined6 output turn on</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2.3 F function

In this CNC system, feed speed uses the F word. It is a mode. The feed speed is the multiply of order feed speed and multiple.

Feed speed of line interpolation G01, arc interpolation G02, G03 are determined by “F” word.

Feed value per minute sketch:

4.2.4 T/H/D function
The T/H/D function is means that tool length and radius compensate, which is used by code in program. The tool code is from T01 to T99, every tool have four tool compensate value, which is length compensation from H1 to H4, and radius compensation from D1 to D4.

4.2.5 S/SS function:

S/SS function can control spindle speed, this function is valid to all spindle which have frequency conversion speed control drive. In program we can use S/SS word to change speed. CNC provides analog voltage of 0~10V, and S/SS function is mode order. Spindle speed can use five number.

4.3 Preparation functions

4.3.1 Set coordinate(G53/G54/G55/G56/G57/G58/G59)

Note: we advice that general using this instruction in program. These instruction are used for choosing work or machine coordinate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format: G53(G54/G55/G56/G57/G58/G59) (Mode)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G53 machine coordinate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G54 work coordinate 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G55 work coordinate 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G56 work coordinate 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G57 work coordinate 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G58 work coordinate 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G59 work coordinate 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G53 machine coordinate is decided by machine reference point. The default coordinate is G53. G54/G55/G56/G57/G58/G59 work coordinate have offset relative to machine coordinate which can be set in parameter.

Example 1:
G01 X34
G54 X78

First section means moving to point of X34 in G53 machine coordinate through G01 instruction. Second section means moving to point of X78 in G54 work coordinate through G01 instruction.

Example 2:
G01 G56 Y64
G57
G00 Z178

First section means moving to point of Y64 in G56 work coordinate through G01 instruction, Second section means entering G57 work coordinate, Third section means moving to point of Z178 in G57 work coordinate through G00 instruction. Demon:

4.3.2 Local coordinate (G52)

Format:  G52  X- Y- Z- ; set (Mode)
G52  X0 (Y0 Z0); cancel.

Note: we advice that general doesnot using this instuction.

example:

4.3.3 Program method (G90/G91)

There have two methods to move tool in program: absolute instruction and
In absolute instruction, the number is coordinate value; but in increase instruction, the number is motion distance. G90 and G91 are used for point out absolute or increase program.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format:</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G90 (Mode)</td>
<td>; absolute program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G91 (Mode, original)</td>
<td>; increase program</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:

In the example, First section means moving to point which is coordinate value X40.0, Y70.0 by absolute program.

Second section means increase program, expressing that moving X distance is 60.0 mm and Y distance is 40.0 mm.

4.3.4 Select Plane (G17/G18/G19)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format:</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G17 (Mode, Original)</td>
<td>; Set XY Plane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G18 (Mode)</td>
<td>; Set ZX Plane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G19 (Mode)</td>
<td>; Set YZ Plane</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using to point out arc interpolation plane.

Note: this instruction does not produce motion.

4.3.5 Rapid motion (G00)

Tool move to instructive position according to G00 speed in parameter.

As absolute method, use section end point coordinate to program;

As increase method, use motion distance to program.
Format: G00 X- Y- Z- A- B-(Mode, original)

Note: X, Y, Z, A means motion axis. The data point out motion distance and direction by absolute or increase method. G00 move to aim point according to line way. Moving speed is determined by paramter.

4.3.6 Line interpolation (G01)

Used for single axis motion or 2,3,4 axis interpolation motion.

Format: G01 X- Y- Z- A- B- F- (Mode)

Note: X, Y, Z, A means motion axis. The data point out motion distance and direction by absolute or increase method. Motion speed is determined by F word. The F instruction is mode.

4.3.7 Arc interpolation (G02/G03)

In the program plane, these instructions execute G02 clockwise and G03 counter-clockwise arc interpolation.

Format: G02(G03) X- Y- I- J- F- ;XY plane(Mode)  
G02(G03) Z- X- K- I- F- ;ZX plane(Mode)  
G02(G03) Y- Z- J- K- F- ;YZ plane(Mode)

Note: Arc interpolation must point out interpolation plane, the X, Y, Z word point out the arc end coordinate value, I, J, K separate is X, Y, Z increase value from original point to center point. In another words, Make the original point as zero point. As center point locate to postive direction of original point the value will be postive, As center point locate to negative direction of original point the value will be negative. I J K function is describe center point coordinate. On the side, We can use R program, the R is negative when arc angle largen 180 degree.

The arc track as follow:
The arc interpolation speed is determined by F word. 
Attention: I, J, K and R are the non-modality instruction.

Demonstration:
1) absolute programming
   N0000 G92 X200 Y40 Z0;
   N0010 G90 G03 X160 Y40 I-20 J0;
   N0020 G02 X120 Y40 R20;
   N0030 G02 X120 Y40 R20;
   N0040 G26 M02;
2) increase programming
   N0000 G91 G17 G03 X-40 Y0 R20 F300;
   N0010 G02 X-40 Y0 R20;
   N0020 G02 X0 Y0 R20;
   N0030 G26 M02;
Two methods have the same result.

4.3.8 spiral interpolation (G02/G03)

Spiral interpolation means arc interpolation adding another axis line interpolation, F instruction defines arc interpolation speed. Therefore, the feed speed of line interpolation axis is as follow:

\[ F \times \frac{\text{Lengthen of line axis}}{\text{Lengthen of arc}} \]

Format:
- G02(G03) X- Y- I- J- Z- F- ;XY plane(mode)
- G02(G03) Z- X- K- I- Y- F- ;ZX plane(mode)
- G02(G03) Y- Z- J- K- X- F- ;YZ plane(mode)
The cutting tool radius compensates only carries on to the circular arc, inserts in the segment in the instruction spiral line which makes up not to be able the instruction cutting tool bias and the cutting tool length compensates.

In the spiral interpolation section, cannot use tool length and radius compensation.

4.3.9 delay Instruction (G04)

Require of work process. delays some time before execute other motion.

Format: G04 P_ X_ U_

P word unit ms, means delay time.
X word unit S, means delay time.
U word unit S, means delay time.

For example:

G04 X1; delay 1s.
G04 P1000; delay 1s.
G04 U1; delay 1s.

4.3.10 Mirror instruction (G11/G12)

In order to decrease program codes, be used for machining symmetry workpiece.

format: G11 X_ Y_ (Z_ X_) (Y_ Z_)(mode)
according to XYZ symmetry axis
G12 (mode, original) ; Cancel Mirror.

For example:
The mirror procedure gives an example

Sub program

%9000
G00 G90 X60.0 Y60.0;
G01 X100.0 F100;
G01 Y100.0;
G01 X60.0 Y60.0;
M99;

Min program
N10 G00 G90;
N20 M98 P%9000;
N30 G11 X50.0
N40 M98 P%9000;
N50 G11 X50.0 Y50.0
N60 M98 P%9000;
N70 G11 Y50.0
N80 M98 P%9000;
N90 G12;
4.3.11 proportions scale instruction (G36/G37)

format: G36 X_Y_Z_R_ (mode) ;enable
     G37 (mode, original) ;disable

Note: the scale coefficient is after R word.

In the proportions scale section, cannot use tool length and radius compensation:
4.3.12 Coordinate rotate (G68/G69)

format:  
G68 X- Y- R- (mode) ; enable  
G68 Z- X- R- (mode) ; enable  
G68 Y- Z- R- (mode) ; enable  
G69 (mode, original) ; disable

Note: The (G17)X-Y- or (G18)Z-X- or (G19) Y-Z- after G68 are used for pointing out rotate center.

R word is used for pointing out rotate angle.

example 1:
N1 G92 X-500Y-500F20000 G17;
N2 G68 X700Y300R60;
N3 G90 G01 X0 Y0 F20000;
N4 G91 X100
N5 G02 Y100 R100
N6 G03X-100I-50J-50;
N7 G01Y-100
N8 G69
G90 X-500Y-500
M02;

4.3.13 Return Refernce(G28/G281/G282/G283/G284)

Return Reference instruction means tool go to reference point according to appointed axis.

format:  G28 X/Y/Z/ ;ZXY return to reference
        G281 ;only X return to reference
        G282 ;only Y return to reference
        G283 ;only Z return to reference
        G284 ;only A return to reference
        G285 ;only B return to reference

4.3.14 Return Zero Refernce(G30/G301/G302/G303/G304)

Return Refernce instruction means tool go to reference point according to
appointed axis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>format:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G30     ;RXZYA return to Zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G301    ;only X return to Zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G302    ;only Y return to Zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G303    ;only Z return to Zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G304    ;only A return to Zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G305    ;only B return to Zero.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
return to first reference G28`s sequence is Z->X->Y.

4.3.15 tool length compensate instruction(G43/G44/G49)

format:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>format:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G43 H-  ;Add tool length compensate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G44 H-  ;subtract tool length compensate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G49 or H0 ;cancel tool length compensate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: N0000 G43 H2 X10  (H2 value is 5)  
N0010 G44 H3 X20  (H3 value is 10)  
Executing first section,tool length add 5. Executing second section,tool length subtract 10(real runing is 10+5=15).

4.3.16 Offset tool radius instruction(G45/G46/G47/G48)

format:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>format:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G45 T-  ;Add one radius.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G46 T-  ;subtract one radius.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G47 T-  ;Add two radius.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G48 T-  ;subtract two radius.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note: These instructions cannot be used with tool radius compensate instruction (G41, G42).
G45/G46/G47/G48 is the non-modality instruction.

For example

Program as follows:
N0000 G01 Z-20 F400 G91 ;
N0010 G46 T01 X55 Y55 ;
N0020 G47 G01 X60 F200 ;
N0030 Y60 ;
N0040 G48 X60 ;
N0050 Y-60 ;
N0060 G45 X30 ;
N0070 G45 G03 X30 Y30 R30 ;
N0080 G45 G01 Y60 ;
N0090 G46 X0 ;
N0100 G46 G02 X-30 Y30 R30 ;
N0110 G45 G01 Y0 ;
N0120 G47 X-150 ;
N0130 G47 Y-120 ;
N0140 G46 X-55 Y-55 ;
N0150 G26 ;
N0151 M02

4.3.17 Tool radius compensate instruction (G40/G41/G42)

When the tool is moving, tool track can offset a radius. In order to offset a radius, CNC establish offset vector whose length equal tool radius. Offset vector is vertical to tool track. Completed machining, need to cancel tool radius
compensation.

Format:  

G40 (mode, original) ; Cancel compensation.
G41 T- (mode) ; tool locate to Left offset of workpiece
G42 T- (mode) ; tool locate to Right offset of workpiece.

Note:

Tool radius compensation establish and cancel have two type: A type and B type, which can set in other parameter. Furthermore, Tool radius compensation establish and cancel must be executed in line section. For example:
G54 X0 Y0 Z0;………………………….
N1 G90 G17 G00 G41 T15 D2 X250.0 Y550.0; establish compensation
N2 G01 Y900.0 F150; ..................... from P1 to P2
N3 X450.0; ...............................from P2 to P3
N4 G03 X500.0 Y1150.0 R650.0; .......... from P3 to P4
N5 G02 X900.0 R-250.0; .................. from P4 to P5
N6 G03 X950.0 Y900.0 R650.0; ............ from P5 to P6
N7 G01 X1150.0; .......................... from P6 to P7
N8 Y550.0; ...............................from P7 to P8
N9 X700.0 Y650.0; ........................from P8 to P9
N10 X250.0 Y550.0; ......................from P9 to P1
N11 G00 G40 X0 Y0; ..................... cancel compensation

**Tool radius compensation C:**
Tool radius compensation C is according to the last and next section to compute tool track.

(1) **Inside and Outside**

Inside:

Outside:

\[0^\circ \leq a < 180^\circ\]

(2) **Establish tool radius compensation**

(2.1) \((a \geq 180)\)

Line-> Line

Line ->Arc

(2.2) \((90 \leq a \leq 180)\)

Line-> Line
A type

B type

Line -> Arc

A type

B type

(2.3) ($\alpha \leq 90$)
Line-> Line
A type

B type

Line-> Arc
A type

B type
(3) Tool track compute in the course of tool compensation

(3.1) \(180 \leq \alpha\)

Line->Line

Line ->Arc

Arc-> Line
(3.2) (90° ≤ α < 180°)

- **Arc -> Arc**
- **Line -> Line**
- **Line -> Arc**
- **Arc -> Line**
Arc->Arc

Line -> Line

Arc-> Line
(4) Cancel tool radius compensation

(4.1) \(180 \leq \alpha\)

Line \(\rightarrow\) Line

(4.2) \(90 \leq \alpha < 180\)

Arc \(\rightarrow\) Line
Line — > Line

A Type

B type

Arc — > Line

A type

B type

(4.3) \((\alpha < 90)\)

Line — > Line

A type
4.3.18 program circulation instruction (G22--G800)

This instruction is used for realizing program which have repeatable motion and track.
Format:

```
G22 L2              ;begin
  ;body
  G800              ;end
```

Note: G22 and G800 are used by the way of partnership, moreover, we can embed another circulation or sub-program in the between of G22 and G800, the time of circulation is determined by L word.

For example 3.5:

Program as follows:

```
N0000 G17 G90 X0 Y0 F250 M03   ;
N0001 G91 G01 Z-10
N0010 G22 L4               ;
N0020 G01 X20              ;
N0030 G03 X10 I5 J0 Y0     ;
N0040 G800                 ;
N0050 G01 X20              ;D-E line
N0060 Y-30                 ;E-F line
N0070 G11 X140 Y-30        ;set mirror
N0080 G22 L4              ;circulation begin
N0090 G01 X20              ;F-G line
N0100 G03 X10 I5           ;G-H arc
N0110 G800                 ;circulation end
N0120 G01 X20              ;I-J line
```
N0130 G01 Y-30 ;cancel mirror
N0140 G12 ;J-A line
N0150 G26 ;go back to program begin point
N0160 M02 ;over

4.3.19 accurate localizations/Continual way processing (G60/G64)

According to adds the craft the request, may pass G60/The G64 instruction assigns between the segment the connection way.

Instruction format: G60; Accurate localization (modality) G64; Continual way processing (modality, initial state)

According to requre of processing, we can set program section connection way by the G60/G64 instruction.

Format: G60; accurate stop (mode)
        G64 ; continue section (mode, original)

4.3.20 Circle instruction (G73, G74, G80～G89)

Using Circle instruction, we can shorten the program length, make the program more simple.

Circle instruction table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>G code</th>
<th>Feed method</th>
<th>Motion in the bottom of hole</th>
<th>withdraw</th>
<th>application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G73</td>
<td>Intermission fee</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Rapid move</td>
<td>High speed drill deep hole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G74</td>
<td>Continue feed</td>
<td>Stop-Spindle ClockWise</td>
<td>Cutting feed</td>
<td>Left tap cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G80</td>
<td>Continue feed</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Cancel cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G81</td>
<td>Continue feed</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Drill cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G82</td>
<td>Continue feed</td>
<td>Stop</td>
<td>Rapid move</td>
<td>Drill cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G83</td>
<td>Intermission fee</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Rapid move</td>
<td>Drill deep hole cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G84</td>
<td>Continue feed</td>
<td>Stop-Spindle ClockWise</td>
<td>Cutting feed</td>
<td>Tap cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G85</td>
<td>Continue feed</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Cutting feed</td>
<td>Drill hole cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G86</td>
<td>Continue feed</td>
<td>Spindle stop</td>
<td>Rapid move</td>
<td>Drill hole cycle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cycle instruction is consist of six motiones
  Motion 1 location of X and Y axis
  Motion 2 rapid move to R point
  Motion 3 machining hole
  Motion 4 action in the bottom of hole
  Motion 5 withdraw to R point
  Motion 6 rapid move to original point

The difference of G90 and G91 as follow:
The difference of G98 and G99 as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>G98 (Home to original plane)</th>
<th>G99 (Home to RI plane)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Original Plane Diagram]</td>
<td>![RI Plane Diagram]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the L word to set cycle time, the maximum value is 9999, the default value is 1;
Orientation plane is determined by G17(XY)/G18(ZX)/G19(YZ).

4.3.20.1 High speed drill deep hole (G73)

This cycle execute high speed drilling deep hole until reaching to bottom, at the same time, remove the cutting trifling from hole.

format: G73 X-Y-Z-R-Q-F-L-  ;
X-Y: hole position data
Z: the distance (G91) or coordinate (G90) from R point to hole bottom
R: the distance (G91) or coordinate (G90) from original point to R point
Q: cutting depth every timw
F: cutting speed
L: repeat time
Note:

Please set the withdraw d in the other parameter

Please use M03 to rotate SP before G73 instruction.

For example:

M3 S2000
Y-550.;
Y-750.;
X1000.;
Y-550.;
G98 Y-750.;
G80
M5;

4.3.20.2 Left tap cycle(G74)

This instruction inquire the spindle drive have function of pulse cotrol.
format:  G7 4  X-Y-Z-R-  P-K-S-L-  ;
   X-Y-: hole position data
   Z-: the distance(G91) or coordinate(G90) from R
   point to hole bottom
   R-: the distance(G91) or coordinate(G90) from
   original point to R point
   P-: pause time
   K-: screw parameter
   S-: spindle rotate speed
   L-: repeat time

For example:
M4 S100
G90 G99 G74 X300, Y-250, Z-150, R-100, K5 S100
Y-550, K5;
Y-750, K5;
X1000, K5;
Y-550, K5;
G98 Y-750, K5;
G80
M5;

4.3.20.3 Drill cycle(G81)
format: G81 X-Y-Z-R- F-L- ;
X-Y-: hole position data
Z-: the distance(G91) or coordinate(G90) from R point to hole bottom
R-: the distance(G91) or coordinate(G90) from original point to R point
F-: cutting speed
L-: repeat time

For example:
M3 S2000
Y-550.;
Y-750.;
X1000.;
Y-550.;
G98 Y-750.;
G80
M5;

4.3.20.4 drill cycle(G82)
format: G82 X-Y-Z-R-P-F-L- ;
X-Y-: hole position data
Z-: the distance(G91) or coordinate(G90) from R point to hole bottom
R-: the distance(G91) or coordinate(G90) from original point to R point
P-: pause time
F-: cutting speed
L-: repeat time

For example:
M3 S2000
Y-550.;
Y-750.;
X1000.;
Y-550.;
G98 Y-750.;
G80
M5;

4.3.20.5 Intermission drill cycle (G83)
Format: G83 X-Y-Z-R-Q-F-L- ;
X-Y-: hole position data
Z-: the distance(G91) or coordinate(G90) from R point to hole bottom
R-: the distance(G91) or coordinate(G90) from original point to R point
Q-: cutting depth every time
F-: cutting speed
L-: repeat time

For example:
M3 S2000
Y-550.;
Y-750.;
X1000.;
Y-550.;
G98 Y-750.;
G80
M5;

4.3.20.6 Right tap cycle(G84)

The condition is that spindle must have encode feedback or servo function.
In this cycle, spindle will counter clockwise rotate as reaching at bottom of hole.
format: G84 X-Y-Z-R- P-K-L- ;
X-Y-: hole position data
Z-: the distance(G91) or coordinate(G90) from R point to hole bottom
R-: the distance(G91) or coordinate(G90) from original point to R point
P-: pause time
K-: screw parameter
S-: spindle rotate speed
L-: repeat time

For example:
M3 S100
G90 G99 G84 X300 Y-250 Z-150 R-120 P300 K5 S100
Y-550. K5;
Y-750. K5;
X1000. K5;
Y-550. K5;
G98 Y-750. K5;
G80
M5;

4.3.20.7 drill cycle(G85)
format: G85 X-Y-Z-R-F-L- ;
 X-Y-: hole position data
 Z-: the distance(G91) or coordinate(G90) from R point to hole bottom
 R-: the distance(G91) or coordinate(G90) from original point to R point
 F-: cutting speed
 L-: repeat time

for example:
M3 S100
Y-550.;
Y-750.;
X1000.;
Y-550.;
G98 Y-750.;
G80
M5;
4.3.20.8 Drill cycle (G86)

format: \texttt{G86 X-Y-Z-R-F-L- ;}
- \texttt{X-Y-}: hole position data
- \texttt{Z-}: the distance (G91) or coordinate (G90) from \texttt{R} point to hole bottom
- \texttt{R-}: the distance (G91) or coordinate (G90) from original point to \texttt{R} point
- \texttt{F-}: cutting speed
- \texttt{L-}: repeat time

for example:
\texttt{Y-550. ; Y-750. ; X1000. ; Y-550. ; G98 Y-750. ; G80 M5;}
4.3.20.9 Drill cycle (G87)

This instruction only can use G98, cannot use G99.

**format:**  

G87 X-Y-Z-R-Q-P-F-L- ;  

X-Y-: hole position data  
Z-: the distance (G91) or coordinate (G90) from R point to hole bottom  
R-: the distance (G91) or coordinate (G90) from original point to R point  
Q-: tool offset distance  
P-: pause time  
F-: cutting speed  
L-: repeat time

For example:

M3 S500  

Y-550.;  
Y-750.;  
X1000.;  
Y-550.;  
G98 Y-750.;  
G80;  
M5;
4.3.20.10 Drill cycle (G89)

Format: G89 X-Y-Z-R-P-F-L- ;

- X-Y: hole position data
- Z: the distance (G91) or coordinate (G90) from R point to hole bottom
- R: the distance (G91) or coordinate (G90) from original point to R point
- P: pause time
- F: cutting speed
- L: repeat time

M3 S100
Y-550.;
Y-750.;
X1000.;
Y-550.;
G98 Y-750.;
G80
M5;
4.3.20.11 Cancel cycle instruction (G80)

Cancel cycle instruction.

Format: G80 ;

For example:
M3 S100
Y-550.;
Y-750.;
X1000.;
Y-550.;
G98 Y-750.;
G80
G28;
M5;

4.3.21 Pole coordinate instruction(G15/G16)

Pole coordinate instruction inquire user provide radius and angle, Radius may use absolute and increase type(G90, G91), Angle only use absolut type.

Format:
G15 Cancel Pole coordinate;
(G17/G18/G19) (G90/G91) G16 IP- ;establish

Note:
G17/G18/G19 point out the selection of plane.

Set current position as pole coordinate original point. As follow:
G17 G90 G16
G81 X100.0 Y30.0 Z-20.0 R-5.0 F200.0;
Y150.0;
Y270.0;
G15 G80;

4.3.22 Switch millimeter and inch(G20/G21)

Format:
G20 ; inch;
G21 ; millimeter;
4.3.23 Go back original point (G26/G261/G262/G263/G264)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G26</td>
<td>ZXY all go back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G261</td>
<td>X go back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G262</td>
<td>Y go back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G263</td>
<td>Z go back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G264</td>
<td>A go back</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: G26 movement is according to linkage type.

4.3.24 Check skip (G31、G311)

Format:

- G31 X Y Z A F P ; No alarm
- G311 X Y Z A F P ; alarm

P: Nline+(X00/X39+1000 or 2000), 1000 means availability skip, 2000 means invalidation skip.

For example:
- G31 X50 Z100 F100 P331022; if X22 availability then go to N33.
- G311 X50 Z100 F100 P2021; if X21 invalidation then go to next line.

4.3.25 Call sub-program (M97/M98/M99)

- M97 P Non-condition to jump to P word
- M98 P L Call sub-program. P word point out the name of sub-program.
  for example: Psub\%ab12 means the name of sub-program is CNC\sub\%ab12.
  L word point out call times.
- M99 Back of sub-program

The sub-program can embedded call as follow:

Main program
```
O0001 :  
  
M30   ;
```

Sub program
```
Q1000 :  
  
M99   ;
```

(First embed)

Sub program
```
Q2000 :  
  
M99   ;
```

(Second embed)

Sub program
```
Q3000 :  
  
M99   ;
```

(Third embed)

Sub program
```
Q4000 :  
  
M99   ;
```

(Fourth embed)

For example
4.3.26 S, SS SP speed

The first SP use “S”, speed parameter P42 control the highest speed, output 0-10V frequency conversion voltage.

The second SP use “SS”, speed parameter P46 control the highest speed, output 0-10V frequency conversion voltage.
Chapter 5  System installation and connection

5.1 system installation and connection

At first, users should check whether the hardware is complete, unwounded and compatible, such as: cnc system, driving power, servo motor, photoelectric encoder, electric tool carrier.

The installation of cnc system must be fastened tightly, with some spaces around to ensure the ventilation of air. Panel should be put in a place where it is not only convenient to operate and but also able to avoid hurt of heating by scrap iron.

Intense current, week current must be put separately, cnc system and driver should be possibly away from the machine intense current. In order to reduce interference, all signal cables should be kept away from AC contactor. Photoelectric encoder, limit, basic point signal are advisably not to be connected directly to cnc system through intense current box. All power cords must be earthing.

Fix all plugs with screw. Forbid to insert and extract all cables when power is on.

In installation of cnc system, panel should avoid hurting by hard and sharp materials. If the painting of other part of machine is needed, please take off cnc system to keep it clean.

To ensure there is no strong magnet and current interference, keep away from inflammable, explosive and other danger materials.
5.2 system installation dimension

This system has two types of installation, except that the installation dimension are different, the other functions are same.
5.3 system rear view

5.4 interface connection graph

5.4.1 CN9 and spindle encoder connection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>signal</th>
<th>pin</th>
<th>I/O</th>
<th>function</th>
<th>availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0V</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>0V</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+5V</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>+5V</td>
<td>+5V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA+</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>+A signal</td>
<td>5V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>-A signal</td>
<td>5V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PB+</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>+B signal</td>
<td>5V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PB-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>-B signal</td>
<td>5V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Encode input signal PA，PB，PC:

5.4.2 CN6 and computer system connection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>signal</th>
<th>pin</th>
<th>I/O</th>
<th>function</th>
<th>availabilit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0V</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>0V</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RXD</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>RXD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TXD</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>TXD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUN</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>run</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>pause</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CN6 connect fig:
5.4.3 CN3 and machine electric device I/O1 connection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>signal</th>
<th>pin</th>
<th>I/O</th>
<th>function</th>
<th>availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0V</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>0V</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+24V</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>+24V</td>
<td>+24V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M36/Y0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>M36/Y0</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>X axis Zero</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>Z axis Zero</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-L</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>Positive limit</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+L</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>Negative limit</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M34/A0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>M34/A0</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALM1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>Transducer alarm1</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>Pause</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUN</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>Run</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M03</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>spindle clockwise</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal</td>
<td>Pin</td>
<td>I/O</td>
<td>Function</td>
<td>Availability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0V</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>0V</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+24V</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>+24V</td>
<td>+24V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALM2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>Machine alarm2</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M24/B0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>M24/B0</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M22</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>M01 input</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M59</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>Huff</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M61</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>M61</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M63</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>M63</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M65</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>M65</td>
<td>0V</td>
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<tr>
<td>M67</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>M67</td>
<td>0V</td>
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<tr>
<td>M69</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>M69</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M71</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>M71</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**5.4.4 CN10 and machine electric device I/O2 connection**

![Diagram of CN10 DB25(hole) I/O2 machine signal]
### CN16 machine electric device connection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal</th>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0V</td>
<td>20, 21</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+24V</td>
<td>10, 19</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>+24V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X40</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>inout0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X41</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>inout 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X42</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>inout 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X43</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>inout 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X44</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>inout4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X45</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>inout5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X46</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>inout 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X47</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>inout 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y24</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>output 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y25</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>output 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y26</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>output 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y27</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>output 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y28</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>output 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y29</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>output 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y30</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>output 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y31</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>output 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUN</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>Run</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CN4 machine electric device connection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>signal</th>
<th>pin</th>
<th>I/O</th>
<th>function</th>
<th>availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0V</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>0V</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+24V</td>
<td>11,15</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>+24V</td>
<td>+24V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y18</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>+T output</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y19</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>-T output</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>T1 inout</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X01</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>T2 inout</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X02</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>T3 inout</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X03</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>T4 inout</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
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<td>X04</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>T5 inout</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X05</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>T6 inout</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
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<td>X06</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>T7 inout</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X07</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>T8 inout</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X21</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>TOK inout</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.4.5 CN5 and servo drive & motor connection
### CN5 DB25(pin) servo drive signal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>signal</th>
<th>pin</th>
<th>I/O</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XCP+</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>X pulse signal +</td>
<td>5V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XCP-</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>X pulse signal -</td>
<td>5V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XDIRE+</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>X direction signal +</td>
<td>5V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XDIRE-</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>X direction signal -</td>
<td>5V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YCP+</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>Y pulse signal +</td>
<td>5V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YCP-</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>Y pulse signal -</td>
<td>5V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YDIRE+</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>Y direction signal +</td>
<td>5V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YDIRE-</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>Y direction signal -</td>
<td>5V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XZO+</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>X motor Zero +</td>
<td>5V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XZO-</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>X motor Zero -</td>
<td>5V</td>
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<td>ZCP+</td>
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<td>OUT</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZCP-</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>Z pulse signal -</td>
<td>5V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZDIRE+</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>Z direction signal +</td>
<td>5V</td>
</tr>
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A/B (SP) **servo drive** CN6
## CN6 servo drive DB15(hole)

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<td>B motor Zero -</td>
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<td>0V</td>
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CN5 X、Z connect to our Co.'S servo drive:
Servo alarm signal:
5.4.6 CN11 and hand wheel, band switch connection

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<th>function</th>
<th>Availability</th>
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<td>+5V</td>
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<td>PA+</td>
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<td>IN</td>
<td>A signal +</td>
<td>5V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA-</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>A signal -</td>
<td>5V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PB+</td>
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<td>IN</td>
<td>B signal +</td>
<td>5V</td>
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<tr>
<td>PB-</td>
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<td>IN</td>
<td>B signal -</td>
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<td>emergency stop</td>
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<td>Off/ B</td>
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<td>0V</td>
</tr>
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<td>IN</td>
<td>*1</td>
<td>0V</td>
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<td>IN</td>
<td>A/halt stop</td>
<td>0V</td>
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<td>Z</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>0V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y/RUN</td>
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<td>IN</td>
<td>Y/run</td>
<td>0V</td>
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<td>IN</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>0V</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

5.4.6.1 hand wheel

When “Other parameter” P1=1，It will be pend handwheel,and do not use band switch.“Axis parameter”P1=0，P2=0. Input sigal A、X、Y、Z、X1、X10、X100 is choice switch.

Handwheel contact diagrammatic as:
5.4.6.2 Band switch

When “Axis parameter”P1=1, P2=1, It will be band switch and do not use pend handwheel. Input signal VDS0(A), VDS1(Z), VDS2(Y), VDS3(X) are spindle speed adjust switch. VDK0(OFF), VDK1(X100), VDK2(X10), VDK3(X1) are G01/G02/G03 speed adjust switch.

5.4.6.3 Emergency Stop

STOP signal is external emergency stop input signal. “Other parameter”P27 setup “CLOSE” or “OPEN”.

5.4.7 General, motion control I/O output port principle which is availability by "0V"

Output port of Y00-Y23 are availability by "0V", the connection method as follow (take Y00 control relay as example):
Specially pay attention: Because the output ports are the transistor output, thus the load electric current cannot be bigger than 150mA.

OUTPUT sigal example M03 (M04、M05、M08、M10、M32、M79、M75、M59、M61、M63、M65、M67、M69、M71、M73、S01-S04);

Notice:
1. IC ULN2803A control output sigal:
   1) U28: M59、M61、M63、M65、M67、M69、M71、M73
   2) U29: M03、M04、M05、M08、M10、M79、M32、M75
   3) U30: +T、-T、S01、S02、S03、S04、LRUN、INTH
2. User-defined M71/M70 will maybe stuck control sigal, “Other parameter”P20 setup.
3. User-defined M65、M67、M69 will maybe stop\alarm\run output control sigal; “Other parameter”P28、P29 setup.
4. All output sigal is valid by 0V.
5.4.7.1 CNC spindle control (M03/M04/M05)

**Axis parameter:**
- 7, Spindle stop time (10ms)
- 8, Spindle stop long signal
  [0 mean No, 1 mean Yes]
- 9, Check SP encode
  [1 mean Yes, 0 mean No]
- 10, SP encode pulse
  [4 times encode thread]
- 50, Have Spindle class control
  [1 mean open, 0 mean close]
- 51, Spindle class speed (1/100rpm)
- 52, Spindle class direction
  [0 mean M03, 1 mean M04]
- 53, Spindle class stop time (10ms)
- 54, Spindle class time (10ms)
- 55, Spindle stop time (10ms)

**Speed parameter:**
- 9, Feed axis’s manual speed (mm/min)
- 10, Spindle’s manual speed (rpm)
- 42, Spindle first max speed (rpm)
- 43, Spindle second max speed (rpm)
- 44, Spindle third max speed (rpm)
- 45, Spindle forth max speed (rpm)
- 46, Second Spindle max speed (rpm)

**Other parameter:**
- 13, Does lock for Spindle & chuck (0 mean no)

5.4.7.2 CNC lubrication control (M32/M33)

**Other parameter:**
- 4, Have auto lubricate (0 yes/1 no)
- 5, Auto lubricate time (0.01s)
- 6, Auto lubricate stop time (s)

5.4.7.3 CNC stuck control (M10/M11)

**Other parameter:**
- 13, Does lock for Spindle & chuck (0 mean no)
- 20, Chuck control signal (0 single, 1 double M10/M71)
- 22, Outside chuck control (0 no, 1 yes M16)
24, M10M11 short signal time(s)

5.4.8 Reference points connections input port principle

5.4.8.1 Tool Limit

Take +L, -L axis as example:
Mode 1: NPN approach switch

Mode 2: general switch
Axis parameter:
21, XZ positive limit
[0 open, 1 close]
22, XZ negative limit
[0 open, 1 close]

5.4.8.2 Tool Reference zero

Take X0, Y0, Z0 axis as example

Axis parameter:
23, float zero bit parameter
[D3X; D4C(Y); D5Z; D6A; 0 mean machine Zero; 1 mean float Zero]
24, X coor float zero set
25, Z coor float zero set
26, Feed axis home
[1 mean No use, 0 mean clew, 8 compulsion, 9 must compulsion]
27, Feed axis home mode
[0 reverse check, 1 reverse No check, 2 No reverse check, 3 No reverse No check]
28, Home reverse direction
[D2X; D3C(Y); D4Z; D5A; D8=1 first Z; 0 Positive; 1 Negative]
29, Home switch set
[D0X; D1C(Y); D2Z; D3A; 1 Close; 0 Open]
30, X check zero max length (100um)
[radius]
31, Z check zero max length (100um)
32, X Home offset (10um)
33, Z Home offset (10um)

5.4.8.3 ALM, ALM1, ALM2, door alarm/M12, Emergency-stop

Other parameter:
7, Door switch checking M12 (0 no, 1 yes)
8, Door switch (0 open, 1 close)
17, ALM1 (0 open, 1 close)
18, ALM2 (0 open, 1 close)
19, ALM3 (0 open, 1 close)
26, Emerge Stop (0 open, 1 close)
27, Emerge Stop2 (0 open, 1 close)
28, Run status output M69 STOP output M65 (0 invalid, 1 valid)
29, Alarm status output M67 (0 invalid, 1 valid)

5.4.8.4 User-defined M12 (M14, M16, M18, M28, M22, M24, RUN, HALT, Emergency-stop) signal contact mode

Model 1: general switch
Mode2: NPN approach switch

Notice:
1. M12, M14, M16, M18, M28 are multifunctional signals, only use one.
2. All input signal is valid by 0V.
Chapter 6    System’s daily maintenance and repair

In order to plenty use CNC system’s function and promote efficiency, the most important work is correctly using system, and notice system’s daily maintenance work, promote Mean Time Between Failures MTBF. Now this system’s maintenance method is introduced as follows:

6.1 System’s maintain

6.1.1 System’s using must be under the good circumstance.
6.1.2 Operator, programmer and repairer must be familiar with NC machining technology, and according the require of user book correctly use, do one’s best to avoid improper operation.
6.1.3 Everyday operator should clean the system’s box and panel in case for corrupt thing and sundries to damnify it.
6.1.4 When CNC system’s using time is over three month, operator should open the system box and clean inside.
6.1.4 If not using system for long time, should boot the system one time every week.

6.2 Ordinary trouble

6.2.1 System can’t boot

1) check if power is normal.
2) check if power switch is turn on.
3) check insurance.

6.2.2 No display as boot

1) Boot again or reset.
2) Check if switch power’s +5V, +12V, −12V, -24V are normal.
3) Check if transformer is bad.
4) Check if LCD’s bright adjust and connection are normal.
5) Check if computer main board is normal.

6.2.3 System’s control disorganize

1) Not correct operation.
2) The switch power’s anti-jamming ability descend.
3) System’s work circumstance become bad.
6.2.4 User’s program lose

The DC battery on system main board can insure user’s program and parameter don’t lose. When system isn’t used for half year or system has been used for over two years, the battery maybe invalidate, therefore, should exchange battery.

6.2.5 Machining precision is bad

1) CNC machine’s reverse interval would change after using for a period of time, it needs to revise on time.
2) Best to revise base point before machining in order to insure the start point’s precision.
3) Machining speed and cutting depth is improper.
4) Machine connector’s prick melt falls off.
5) Tool isn’t tightened.
6) Piece clamp isn’t good.
7) Tool’s giving up isn’t equality because piece’s dimension isn’t uniformity.
Chapter 7 Appendix

Appendix: binary、decimal switch table (0 — 15)

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Note: Because of many kinds of reasons this Manual book may have some mistakes. Our company will provide the high quality service and the technical support for every customer.