

TS3100 6AXIS system TSL3100 6AXIS system

INSTRUCTION MANUAL COMMUNICATION MANUAL (Vertical Articulated Robot System)

<u>Notice</u>

- Make sure that this instruction manual is delivered to the final user of Toshiba Machine's industrial robot.
- Before operating the industrial robot, read through and completely understand this manual.
- After reading through this manual, keep it nearby for future reference.

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Preface

This manual describes serial communication and ethernet communication between the robot controller and peripheral devices. It covers such subjects as connecting communication channels and setting communication modes. It also describes communication protocols, communication commands and data format, and presents information on how to operate the robot with data communication and how to handle communication dialogue with controller programs.

Before reading this manual, we ask that you first read and understand the contents of the following user manuals.

- Operator's Manual
- Robot Language Manual
- Interface Manual

This manual is divided into six (6) sections:

Section 1 Introduction

This section presents and introduction to the communication functions provided by the TS3000 Series robot system.

Section 2 COM1 Port and HOST Port Specifications and Settings This section describes the RS-232C port hardware interfaces, communication modes, and other information.

Section 3 Ethernet Specifications and Settings

This section describes the Ethernet hardware interfaces, communication modes, and other information.

Section 4 Non-Protocol Communication

This section describes the protocol for communication between an external device and the robot program only.

Section 5 Simple Protocol Communication

This section describes the communication protocol, commands, and robot program files for communication with the host computer.

Section 6 Robot Operation Sequence Using External Communication This section shows examples of methods for operating the robot.

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Section 1

Introduction

This manual describes serial communication and ethernet communication between the robot controller and an external computer. It is possible to perform the following with such serial communications:

Non-protocol communication

- (1) Input variables into the program from the external device.
- (2) Output variables or messages in the program.

Simple protocol communication

- (1) Start and stop operation of the robot
- (2) Program reset, step reset, cycle reset and output signal reset
- (3) Servo ON/OFF
- (4) Upload and download program files
- (5) Erase program files
- (6) Select programs
- (7) Monitor the status of the robot
- (8) Monitor for robot errors

The communication interface configuration is as shown below.

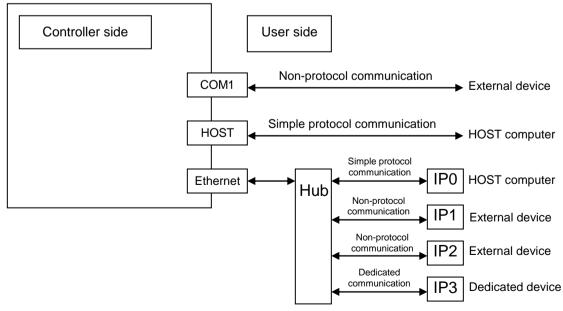


Fig. 1.1 Communication interface configuration

Section 2

COM1 Port and HOST Port Specifications and Settings

The TS3100/TSL3100 controller has two (2) serial communication ports. The COM1 port is used for non-protocol communication, being connected to external devices, and the HOST port is used for protocol communication and communicates with the HOST computer.

2.1 Connections

The COM1 port and HOST port should be connected, using an RS-232C cross connect cable (D-SUB: 9-pin). (For details, see the Interface Manual.)

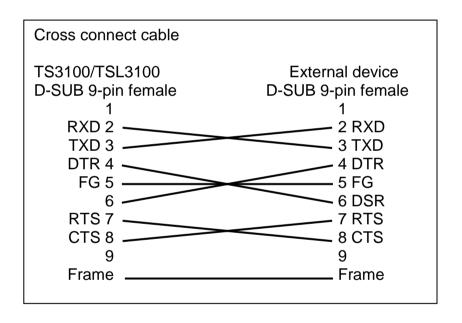


Fig. 2.1 Pin arrangement for cross connect cable

2.2 Communication Specifications

2.2.1 COM1 Port

Item	Specifications
Interface	RS-232C
Synchronous system	Start-stop synchronization system
Communication system	Full duplex system
Communication rate	1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400 bps
Data format	ASCII code
No. of transfer bytes	Max. 256 bytes
Transfer data structure	Data length: 7 or 8 bits
	Parity: None, odd, even
	Stop bit: 1 or 2 bits
Protocol	Non-protocol communication
Timeout	No timeout
Fault recovery	No special protocols are used.

Note: The communication rate and transfer data structure are specified in the user parameter file. (For details, see Para. 2.3.)

2.2.2 HOST Port

Table 2.2	HOST	port communication	specifications

Item	Specifications
Interface	RS-232C
Synchronous system	Start-stop synchronization system
Communication system	Half-duplex system
Communication rate	1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 115200 bps
Data format	ASCII code
No. of transfer bytes	Max. 255 bytes
Transfer data structure	Data length: 7 or 8 bits
	Parity: None, odd, even
	Stop bit: 1 or 2 bits
Protocol	Simple protocol communication
Timeout	10 sec. (character receiving intervals)
Fault recovery	Command is re-sent from the host computer. No special protocols are used.

Note: The communication rate and transfer data structure are specified in the user parameter file. (For details, see Para. 2.3.)

2.3 Communication Parameters

The communication rate and transfer data structure of the COM1 port and HOST port are defined in the user parameter file.

Communication is performed according to the contents defined under [U06] of the user parameter file (USER.PAR) in the RAM drive.

[U06] Serial port setting

Specify the communication ports [COM1 port, HOST port].

TS3100/TSL3100

[U06] Serial port setting {Speed }(38400, 19200, 9600, 4800, 2400, 1200) {Character}(7, 8) {Parity }(0:Without, 1:Odd, 2:Even) {Stop bit }(1, 2) {COM1} = 9600 8 0 1 {HOST} = 9600 8 0 1

{COM1}

- = (Speed) (Character length) (Parity) (Stop bit length) ← COM1 port setting {HOST}
- = (Speed) (Character length) (Parity) (Stop bit length) \leftarrow HOST port setting

(Speed) : Select the rates.	e speed for data communication from the following six (6)
115200	0 : 115200 bps (Can be specified only for the HOST port.)
38400	0 : 38400 bps
19200	0 : 19200 bps
9600	0 : 9600 bps
4800	0 : 4800 bps
2400	0 : 2400 bps
1200	0 : 1200 bps
8	Specify the length of characters to be transferred. 3 : 8 bits 7 : 7 bits
(Parity) : S	Specify the parity of characters to be transferred.
) : Without parity
1	: Odd-number parity
2	2 : Even-number parity
(Stop bit length) : S	Specify the stop bit length of characters to be transferred.
1	: Stop bit 1
2	2 : Stop bit 2
Set value	
Example: TS3100/TSL	3100
= 9600	8 0 1
= 38400	0 8 1 1

"Speed 9,600 bps, character length 8 bits, without parity and stop bit 1" are specified for the COM1 port.

"Speed 38,400 bps, character length 8 bits, even-number parity and stop bit 1" are specified for the HOST port.

Section 3

Ethernet Specifications and Settings

The TS3100/TSL3100 controller has one Ethernet connector. IP0 can communicate with the host computer using simple protocol, IP1 and IP2 can communicate with an external device using non-protocol communication, and IP3 can communicate with a dedicated device using a dedicated protocol.

This function uses TCP/IP protocol to enable communication on the same local area network with computers and visual equipment on the Ethernet. This allows program creation and editing, debugging start support, and maintenance using the computer programmer TSPC.

Data can be sent and received by the robot program for exchanging numerical and positional data.

INPUT and PRINT statements from SCOL language can be used to perform data input and output.

Example: INPUT IP1, INDATA, PRINT IP1, OUTDATA, CR, etc.

3.1 Connections

If a hub is used to connect to an external device, connect using a straight cable. Use a cross connect cable when connecting a computer directly to the controller. Some devices have the automatic recognition function so that either a straight cable or cross connect cable can be used, and so check the specifications of the device that is used.

3.2 Communication Specifications

Item	Specification
Interface	10BASE-T
Communication system	ТСР
Communication rate	10 Mbps
Maximum packet size	512 bits/packet
Number of simultaneous connectable ports	4
Applications	IP0: Simple protocol communication IP1: Non-protocol communication IP2: Non-protocol communication IP3: Dedicated communication

Table 3.1	Communication	specifications
-----------	---------------	----------------

3.3 Communication Parameters

This section describes the setting of the Ethernet parameters. These settings are defined in the Ethernet Parameter File (ETHERNET.PAR).

[E00] Open mode IP0 IP1 IP2 IP3

```
[E00] Open mode IP0 IP1 IP2 IP3
{ 0: non 1: Robot is TCP server 2: Robot is TCP client }
= 1 0 0 0
```

IP0 is for simple protocol only, and so the server mode must be specified.

If the external device is a server, the controller uses client settings, and if the external device is a client, the controller uses server settings.

=(IP0) (IP1) (IP2) (IP3)

This enables or disables the Ethernet function.

- 0: Not used
- 1: Operates as a server
- 2: Operates as a client

[E01] Robot controller IP address

[E01] Robot controller IP address = 192.168.0.124

This sets the IP address of the robot controller itself.

The IP address is an address for identifying the controller. It is expressed as four (4) numbers from 0 to 255 with a period (.) in between. If the controller is connected directly to a computer on the network, the IP address may remain at the initial value (any setting), but if it is connected to a LAN, the IP address must be set by following the instructions of the user's LAN system administrator. This function will not work properly if any IP addresses are duplicated. The robot controller and computer to communicate with it must be connected on the same network.

When sending data to devices on the network, the controller can be operated as a client or a server.

If the external device is a server, use the client setting for the controller, and if the external device is a client, use the server setting for the controller.

= (Robot controller IP address)

[E02] Robot controller name

(Planned for use in function expansion)

[E02] Robot controller name = "NO1-TS3K"

This parameter specifies the name of the robot controller. This is planned for use when the Ethernet function is expanded.

[E03] Subnet mask

[E03] Subnet mask = 255.255.255.0

This parameter specifies the subnet mask of the connected network.

When connecting to a LAN, set the subnet mask by following the instructions of the user's LAN system administrator.

= (Subnet mask)

[E04] Default gateway

[E04] Default gateway = 192.168.0.1

This parameter specifies the default gateway address.

When connecting to a LAN, set the default gateway address by following the instructions of the user's LAN system administrator.

= (Default gateway address)

[05] Own port no

[E05] Own port no { IP0 } = 1000 { IP1 } = 1001 { IP2 } = 1002 { IP3 } = 1003

This parameter specifies each port number that is used by the controller. A port number is similar to a radio frequency. The numbers IP0 to IP3 indicate the port numbers. Be careful that no port numbers are duplicated.

```
{IP0}
=(Port number used)
{IP1}
=(Port number used)
{IP2}
=(Port number used)
{IP3}
=(Port number used)
```

[06] Port number of destination

[E06] Port number of destination
{ IP0 }
= 1000
{ IP1 }
= 1001
{ IP2 }
= 1002
{ IP3 }
= 1003

This parameter specifies each port number that is used by the destination. This is used in client mode only. This must match the port number used by the server at the destination.

```
{IP0}
=(Port number of destination)
{IP1}
=(Port number of destination)
{IP2}
=(Port number of destination)
{IP3}
=(Port number of destination)
```

[E07] IP address of destination

```
[E07] IP address of destination
{IP0}
= 192.168.0.150
{IP1}
= 192.168.0.151
{IP2}
= 192.168.0.152
{IP3}
= 192.168.0.153
```

This parameter specifies the IP address of the destination where each port is connected. This is used in client mode only.

```
{IP0}
=(IP address of destination)
{IP1}
=(IP address of destination)
{IP2}
=(IP address of destination)
{IP3}
=(IP address of destination)
```

[E08] Robot community name

(Planned for use in function expansion)

[E08] Robot community name = "NO1-TS3K"

This parameter specifies the community name of the network. This is planned for usage when the Ethernet function is expanded.

[E09] DHCP

(Planned for use in function expansion)

[E09] DHCP = 0

This parameter specifies if an address is obtained from the DHCP server. This is planned for usage when the Ethernet function is expanded.

[E10] TCP status alarm IP0 IP1 IP2 IP3 Ethernet communication alarm

[E10] TCP status alarm IP0 IP1 IP2 IP3 {0:NON 1:Lv_1 2:Lv_2 4:LV_4 8:Lv_8}

= 0 0 0 0

This parameter can set the alarm level (1Lv, 2Lv, 4Lv, 8Lv) that is generated when the Ethernet connection is disconnected during running of a program for the ports that are being used.

An alarm does not occur when the value is set to 0 (zero).

*Parameter (ETHERNET.PAR) setting example [E00] OPEN MODE IP0 IP1 IP2 IP3 {0:NON 1:ROBOT IS TCP SERVER 2:ROBOT IS CLIENT} $= 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0$ [E01] ROBOT CONTROLLER IP ADDRESS = 192.168.0.124[E02] ROBOT CONTROLLER NAME = "NO1-TS3K" [E03] SUBNET MASK = 255.255.255.0[E04] DEFAULT GATEWAY = 192.168.0.1 [E05] OWN PORT NO {IP0} = 1000{IP1} = 1001{IP2} = 1002{IP3} = 1003[E06] PORT NUMBER OF DESTINATION {IP0} = 1000 {IP1} = 1001 {IP2} = 1002{IP3} = 1003[E07] IP ADDRESS OF DESTINATION {IP0} = 192.168.0.150 {IP1} = 192.168.0.151 {IP2} = 192.168.0.152 {IP3} = 192.168.0.153 [E08] ROBOT COMMUNITY NAME = "NO1-TS3K" [E09] DHCP = 0 [E10] TCP status alarm IP0 IP1 IP2 IP3 {0:NON 1:Lv_1 2:Lv_2 4:Lv_4 8:Lv 8} = 0 0 0 0 [END]

Section 4

Non-Protocol Communication

Non-protocol communication is used for exchanging data with a robot language program and for printing out files.

The COM1 (RS-232C) port, and Ethernet IP1 and IP2 ports are used for non-protocol communication.

The data format for character strings to be transferred between the robot controller and the TCP/IP device is as shown below.

	These character strings are based on
	ASCII format.
Character string + CR (0,0D)	ASCII 0x0D (carriage return) is added
Character string + CR (0x0D)	in the character string data. When a
Character string, character string + CR (0x0D)	plurality of data is transferred, the
	character string is separated by
	commas.

The functions as described in the simple protocol cannot be used for the non-protocol data communication. Also, response to data received by the controller and timeout check are not processed at all.

4.1 Communication with a Robot Language Program

Data communication with a robot language program can be performed using the PRINT and INPUT commands. For more information on the robot language, see "Robot Language Manual".

4.1.1 PRINT Command

The PRINT command allows you to send out a specified character string from the controller. The controller transfers character strings or values of variable specified by the PRINT command. The format of the PRINT command is shown below:

PRINT [<channel>,] {<character string>|<expression>|}[,{<character string>| <expression>]][,CR]

<channel>:

Specifies the communication port over which the data is to be transmitted. One of the following should be specified as the channel.

COM1	: COM1 port
IP1	: Ethernet IP1 port
IP2	: Ethernet IP2 port
TP	: Screen output to teach pendant

Unless <channel> is specified, data is transmitted to the teach pendant.

<character string>:

The character string to be transmitted is specified by enclosing that string in double quotation marks (").

<expression>:

Expressions made up of constants, variables, arithmetic operands and functions may be specified.

CR:

CR is used when the record end code (0x0D) is added to the last of sending data.

Ex.: PRINT COM1, "INPUT DATA =", -1000.0/3, CR PRINT IP1, "INPUT DATA =", -1000.0/3, CR

Commas are used to separate any multiple character strings or expressions specified in the PRINT command. Character strings are enclosed inside double quotation marks, and everything inside of those double quotation marks is transmitted in ASCII code. Expressions are first solved, and the result is sent as a 12-character block of fixed length with the result pushed over to the right of that block. Should the result of the expression be an integer, that result is sent as a Base 10 number having a maximum of ten places (digits).

Should the result of the expression be a real number, the result is sent as a number having an integral part with a maximum of four (4) digits and a decimal part with a maximum of three (3) digits (for a maximum of eight (8) places counting the decimal point). One space is in front of the number is allocated for the sign (+ or -) of that number, although the sign is omitted if it is plus (+). The number is sent in a 12-character block, with the number pushed over to the right. The remaining spaces are filled with space codes (0x20). The number itself is sent in ASCII code. The commas used to separate character strings or expressions in a PRINT command are themselves not transmitted. When multiple character strings and/or expressions are specified with the PRINT command, the controller will send out these character strings and/or expressions as a single text.

Ex.: When the above example program is executed, the following data are transmitted.

INPUT DATA = -333.333 (CR)

Note: CR signifies the record end code (0x0D).

4.1.2 INPUT Command

As opposed to the PRINT command, which is used for transmitting data, the INPUT command is used for receiving data. The only data which may be received by the controller are integers and real numbers. Data received by the controller is put into a variable (in a robot language program) specified by the INPUT command. This data can be referred to later in the program to operate the robot.

The format of the INPUT command is shown below:

INPUT └└ [<channel>,] <variable>, [<variable>] ...

<channel>:

Specifies the communication channel over which the data is to be received. One of the following should be specified as the channel.

COM1	:	COM1 port
IP1	:	Ethernet IP1 port
IP2	:	Ethernet IP2 port
TP	:	Key input from teach pendant

Unless <channel> is specified, the controller receives data from the teach pendant.

<variable>:

Specifies the variable in the robot program into which the data is to be entered.

Ex.: INPUT COM1, N1, N2 INPUT IP1, N1, N2

Commas are used to separate two (2) or more variables specified in the INPUT command. The controller waits until data comes in over the communication channel specified by the INPUT command. Add a record end code (0x0D) to the end of data which is sent to the controller. When multiple units of data are to be sent to the controller, the individual data units should be separated with commas before being transmitted. When more units of data are received by the controller than was specified with the INPUT command, the surplus data are ignored and used for the next INPUT command. If less units of data are received by the controller

than was specified with the INPUT command, the controller waits until the short data reach.

Note 1)

The controller starts reading any data sent to it only after an INPUT command is executed. Data are set in the ring buffer, and the input data are picked up according to the request of the INPUT statement.

Any data received before the INPUT command is executed may be ignored. Take careful precautions when determining the data transmission timing.

Note 2)

Should program execution be suspended while the controller is waiting for data to come in (as directed by an INPUT command), the execution of the INPUT command will be cancelled. Should the program be resumed, program execution will start from the step following the INPUT command. Any variables for which data was not yet received when the program was suspended will be treated as 0.

You should keep this in mind when writing your robot language program, i.e., you should arrange your program in such a way that it will still function properly even should the controller (mistakenly) treat input values as 0. One way to do this is to have the controller ask the host computer for confirmation (retransmission) whenever the controller receives a 0. Another way to do this is to add on check-sum data (to the data to be transmitted) and check the validity of the received data. (For programming examples, see Para. 4.2, "Programming examples for communication with a robot language program.")

Note 3)

In the step operation mode, which is one of the test operation modes, when the INPUT command is executed, the program enters the wait state until data are received. The same holds true when an INPUT command is executed directly.

Note 4)

When an INPUT command is to be used to receive multiple variables transmitted as one text from the host computer, individual numerals should be separated in the text with commas.

4.1.3 Clearing Communication Buffer

If the number of data the controller has received is larger than the number of data specified by the INPUT command, such data are stored in the communication buffer and used at request of the next INPUT command. If data is left in the communication buffer, unexpected data will reach by the INPUT command. To clear the data left in the communication buffer, output character string "BUFFRESET" to relevant communication port.

Example) When clearing the communication buffer of the COM1 port:

PRINT └ COM1, "BUFFRESET"

Example) When clearing the communication buffer of the IP1 port:

PRINT └┘ IP1,"BUFFRESET"

4.2 Programming Examples for Communication with a Robot Language Program

It is possible to utilize communication functions in a robot language program in order to do such things as specify program branches, correct the position of the robot to be performed, etc. Listed below are several programming examples showing how to do this.

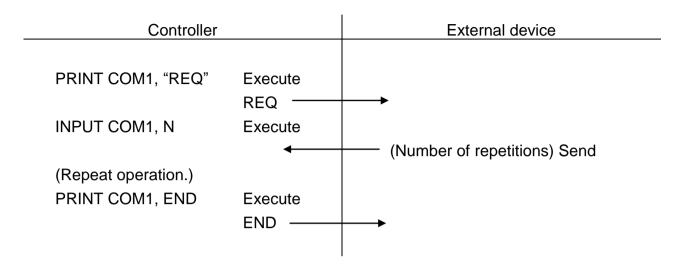
4.2.1 Program Branching

The INPUT command can be utilized to specify the number of times a certain action is to be repeated, to select a task for execution, etc.

Specifying the number of times an action is to be repeated (COM1)

PROGRAM REPEAT	In this program, the robot will repeat a certain series
N=0	of motions as many times as the external device
START:	tells it to.
PRINT COM1, "REQ"	First, the controller will send the character string
INPUT COM1, N	REQ to the external device. The external device
IF N == 0 THEN GOTO START	will reply by sending back the number of times the
FOR K = 1 TO N	operation is to be repeated.
MOVE A1	The controller will read in this number as the
MOVE A2	variable N, and will use this variable in the FOR
	statement.
NEXT K	Should the program execution have been
PRINT COM1, "END"	suspended while the controller was waiting
END	receiving data in the INPUT command, the variable
	N would be(mistakenly) taken as 0 when the
	program is resumed. In such a case, branch is
	executed to the top address of the program by
	asking the external device for a retransmission.
	When the task is completed, the controller will send
	the character string END to the external device.

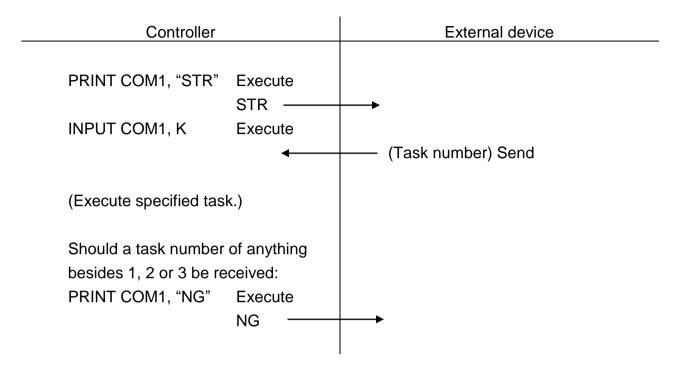
Data exchange



Selecting a task to be performed (COM1)

PROGRAM SELECT K = 0 START: PRINT COM1, "STR" SELECT: INPUT COM1, K GOTO(K) L1, L2, L3 PRINT COM1, "NG" GOTO FIN L1: (Task 1) GOTO FIN L2: (Task 2) GOTO FIN L3: (Task 3) GOTO FIN	In this program, the external device tells the controller what task is to be performed. First, the controller will send the character string STR to the external device. The external device will send back a number which specifying task the controller (robot) is to perform. The controller reads in this number as variable K, which is then used in the GOTO statement to branch the program to the appropriate task. Task 1 will be performed if the value of K is 1, Task 2 if the value is 2, and Task 3 if the value is 3. If the value of K is anything else, the controller will send the character string NG (non-acknowledge) back to the external device. Should program execution have been suspended while the controller was waiting for the number to come in, variable K will be taken as 0 when the program is resumed. In this case also, the
(Task 3)	come in, variable K will be taken as 0 when the
	program is resumed. In this case also, the
FIN:	controller will send the character string NG back to
END	the external device.

Data exchange



4.2.2 Correcting the Position of the Robot

Data received from the host computer (upper level computer) can be used to correct the position of the robot.

Directly specifying position (COM1)

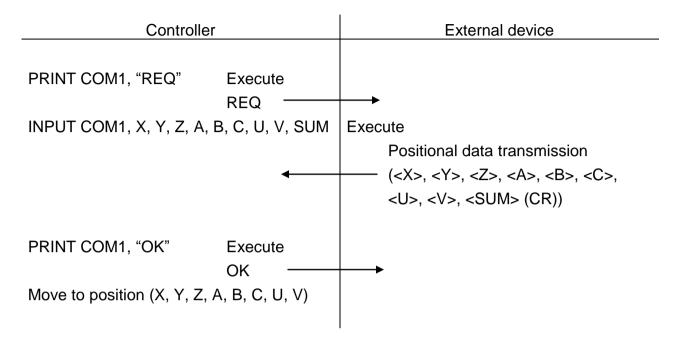
X = 0.0Y=0.0 Z=0.0 A=0.0 B=0.0 C=0.0 U=0.0V=0.0 PRINT COM1,"REQ" INPUT X,Y,Z,A,B,C,U,V,SUM IF SUM==X+Y+Z+A+B+C+U+V+1 THEN GOTO ACTION PRINT COM1,"NG" GOTO FIN ACTION: PRINT COM1,"OK" P1=POINT(X,Y,Z,A,B,C,U,V,00000) MOVE P1 FIN: END

robot to a position specified by the external device. The controller sends the character string REQ to the external device. The external device will respond by sending back the values for positional data X, Y, Z, A, B, C, U and V, and also the sum of these values plus 1 (as check-sum data). The controller will then see if the received data is correct by adding all the positional data, adding 1 to the result, and determining if check-sum value. If it does agree, the controller judges that the transmission was correctly

In this program, the controller moves the

received and sends back the character string NG.

Assuming that the transmission was correctly received, the controller will create positional data P1 using that data and then tell the robot to move to that point. Data exchange



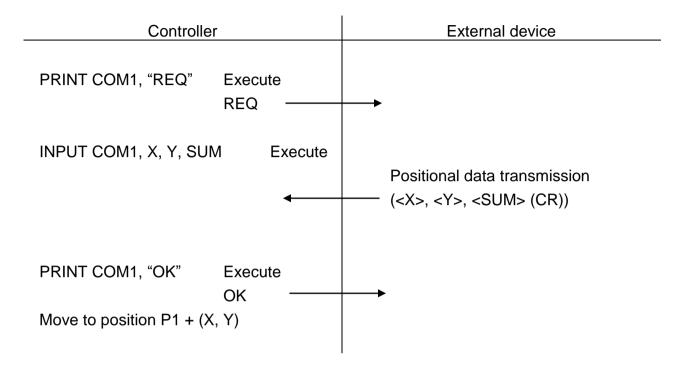
Specifying a relative position (COM1)

```
PROGRAM RELATIV
 X = 0.0
 Y = 0.0
 SUM = 0.0
 MOVE P1
 PRINT COM1, "REQ"
 INPUT COM1, X, Y, SUM
  IF SUM == X + Y + 1 THEN GOTO
  ACTION
 PRINT COM1, "NG"
 GOTO FIN
ACTION:
 PRINT COM1, "OK"
 MOVE P1 + POINT (X, Y)
FIN:
END
```

In this program, the controller moves the robot to a location specified by the external device.

The controller sends the character string REQ to the external device. The external device will respond by sending back the values for coordinate positions X and Y, and also the sum of these values plus 1 (as check-sum data). The controller will then see if the received data is correct by adding X and Y, adding 1 to the result, value agrees with the check-sum value. If it does agree, the controller judges that the transmission was correctly received and sends back the character string OK to the external device. If it does not agree, the controller sends back the character string NG. Assuming that the transmission was correctly received, the controller will add the X and Y values of the transmission to the X and Y values of positional data P1 and make the robot move to the new position thus created.

Data exchange



Section 5

Simple Protocol Communication

The simple protocol communication issues a command to the robot controller and performs start/stop operation of the robot, transfer of program files, and monitoring of the status.

5.1 Transmission Protocol

The RS-232C HOST port and Ethernet IP0 port wait for requests from the host computer after the power is supplied to the robot controller.

Basically, the host computer is a master station and the robot controller is a slave station. The robot controller sends back necessary data to the host computer in reply to commands reached from the host computer.

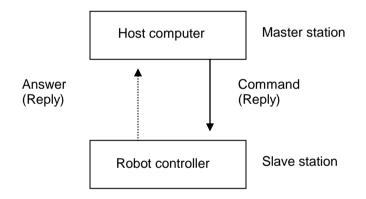


Fig. 5.1 Basic communication

Should the robot controller return an NG (Non-acknowledge) code in response to a command from the host computer, or should the robot controller give no response at all, resend the command from the host computer. Even should an error have occurred while transmitting a file, resend the file upload (or download) command from the host computer.

Furthermore, after receiving text from the controller, insert a delay of about 50 msec before beginning to transmit subsequent text from the host computer.

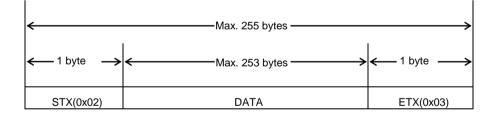
5.2 Transmission Format

Transmissions are made with the text unit shown below. A maximum of 253 bytes of actual data can be transmitted as a single text. Actual data in amounts over 253 bytes will be transmitted in one of the following two ways.

- (1) Files (robot programs, positional data, parameters) will be broken down into multiple texts and transmitted as described in Para. 5.3.3. The receiving station will send an answer signal back for each block of text transmitted. File upload (or download) commands are not necessary to transmit the second and following blocks of text.
- (2) Messages to be transmitted

Messages will be sent with multiple transmissions. In other words, the data will be broken down into multiple texts and each text will be transmitted independently. The station that received the data will reconstruct the multiple texts back into a single message.

5.2.1 Text



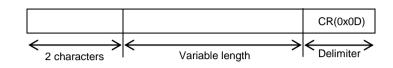
Text length: Max. 255 byte (from STX through ETX)

Text content:

- STX Start of text code (0x02) 1 byte
- DATA Data section (Max. 253 bytes)
- ETX End of text code (0x03) 1 byte

5.2.2 Data Section Format

The basic format of data is shown below.



(1) Command

Command consists of two alphabetical letters which signify the type of command. See Table 5.1 for command names and descriptions.

(2) Operand

The form of the operand varies depending on the type of command. For more information, read the description for the command in question.

(3) Delimiter

Add CR as delimiter at the end of the data. In the description of commands in Para 5.3.3, (CR) is used.

(4) Characters

The characters to be used should be ASCII code alphanumeric characters and symbols.

Alphanumeric characters:

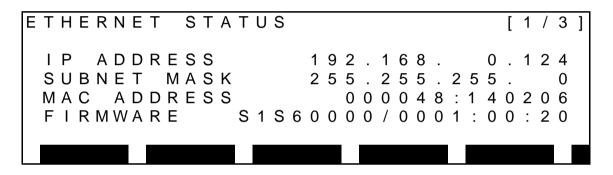
a b c d e f g h i j k l mn o p q r s t u v w x y z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Special symbols:

" ' () + - * / , . < > = ! [] { } % ^ & ? ;

- 5.2.3 Ethernet Status Display [ETHER]
 - (1) FunctionDisplays the Ethernet status.
 - (2) Procedures
 - 1. Press the NEXT key repeatedly until [ETHER] is displayed in the menu, and then press [ETHER].

The screen shown below is displayed.



2. The display items can be changed by pressing ALT + $[\downarrow]$ and the NEXT key (or ALT + $[\uparrow]$ and the ALT + NEXT key).

The information displayed on each page is shown below.

(Page 1)

(i age i)	
ETHERNET	STATUS [1/3]
IP ADDR SUBNET MAC ADD FIRMWAR	MASK 255.255.255.0 RESS 000048:140206
♦ IP ADDRESS:	IP address of the robot controller itself that is written in the "ETHERNET.PAR" [E01] file
♦ SUBNET MASK:	Subnet mask of the network that is written in the "ETHERNET.PAR" [E03] file
♦ MAC ADDRESS:	MAC address of the robot controller itself
♦ FIRMWARE:	Version of the Ethernet unit firmware



ETHERNET STATUS	
I P 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 .	[2 / 3] P o r t 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
♦ IP0 to IP3: Ethernet channel number	
♦ OwnPort: Robot port number	
♦ Port: Port number of the destination	
 Connect IP: IP address of the destination 	
(Page 3) ETHERNET STATUS	[2/2]
	[3/3] atus
IPO HOST TCP/S LISI	ΞN
IP1 SCOL TCP/C CLOS IP2 SCOL TCP/S CLOS	
IP3 SYSTEM TCP/S CLOS	
♦ IP0 to IP3: Ethernet channel number	
♦ App.: Name of application using the channel	
The connection in the control status from re	00
The connection in the control status from resimple protocol when HOST is shown and	00
The connection in the control status from resimple protocol when HOST is shown and communication when SCOL is shown.	00
 The connection in the control status from resimple protocol when HOST is shown and communication when SCOL is shown. Mode: Protocol type, open status 	uses non-protocol
 Mode: The connection in the control status from resimple protocol when HOST is shown and communication when SCOL is shown. Mode: Protocol type, open status TCP/S indicates a server connection using 	USES non-protocol
 Mode: The connection in the control status from resimple protocol when HOST is shown and communication when SCOL is shown. Mode: Protocol type, open status TCP/S indicates a server connection using TCP/C indicates a client connection using tCP/C indicates	USES non-protocol
 Mode: The connection in the control status from resimple protocol when HOST is shown and communication when SCOL is shown. Mode: Protocol type, open status TCP/S indicates a server connection using TCP/C indicates a client connection using transmitter a client connection	TCP protocol, and CP protocol.
 The connection in the control status from resimple protocol when HOST is shown and communication when SCOL is shown. Mode: Protocol type, open status TCP/S indicates a server connection using TCP/C indicates a client connection using TCP/C indicates a client connection using TCP/C indicates a client connection using TCP/C indicates below are displayed. For the 	TCP protocol, and CP protocol. specific meaning of
 Mode: The connection in the control status from resimple protocol when HOST is shown and communication when SCOL is shown. Mode: Protocol type, open status TCP/S indicates a server connection using TCP/C indicates a client connection using transmitter a client connection	TCP protocol, and CP protocol. specific meaning of
 The connection in the control status from resimple protocol when HOST is shown and communication when SCOL is shown. Mode: Protocol type, open status TCP/S indicates a server connection using TCP/C indicates a client connection using TCP/C indicates a client connection using TCP/C indicates below are displayed. For the each status, refer to any commercially-available 	TCP protocol, and CP protocol. specific meaning of
 The connection in the control status from resimple protocol when HOST is shown and communication when SCOL is shown. Mode: Protocol type, open status TCP/S indicates a server connection using TCP/C indicates a client connection using TCP/C indicates a client connection using TCP/C indicates below are displayed. For the each status, refer to any commercially-avail provides explanations of TCP/IP. 	TCP protocol, and CP protocol. specific meaning of
 The connection in the control status from resimple protocol when HOST is shown and communication when SCOL is shown. Mode: Protocol type, open status TCP/S indicates a server connection using TCP/C indicates a client connection using TCP/C indicates a client connection using TCP/C indicates below are displayed. For the each status, refer to any commercially-avail provides explanations of TCP/IP. Closed 	TCP protocol, and CP protocol. specific meaning of

Established Fin-Wait1 Fin-Wait2 Close wait Closing Last ACK Time Wait

- (3) Cautions
 - Check that the Ethernet cable between the controller and external device is connected correctly.
 - Use a cross connect cable if connecting the robot controller directly to an external device, and use a straight cable if the connection passes through a hub.
 - After making any parameter settings, turn the power off and then on again to enable the new settings.
- 5.2.4 Confirmation with a Windows Computer

This describes how to confirm the connection using the DOS command "ping". From the Start menu in Windows, go to the Command Prompt, and specify the IP address of the robot controller as shown below.

C:¥> ping Robot controller IP address

If there is a transmission problem, the result "unreachable" or "Request Time out" is displayed as shown in Figure 5.2.

If transmission is performed normally, the result "Reply from ..." is displayed as shown in Figure 5.3.

_ D ×

٠

🚾 Command Prompt

```
C:\>ping 192.168.0.124

Pinging 192.168.0.124 with 32 bytes of data:

Destination host unreachable.

Destination host unreachable.

Destination host unreachable.

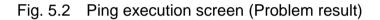
Ping statistics for 192.168.0.124:

Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

Minimum = Oms, Maximum = Oms, Average = Oms

C:\>
```



Command Prompt
_____X
C:\>ping 192.168.0.124
Pinging 192.168.0.124: with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.0.124: bytes=32 time=1ms TIL=64
Reply from 192.168.0.124: bytes=32 time=1ms TIL=64
Reply from 192.168.0.124: bytes=32 time=1ms TIL=64
Ping statistics for 192.168.0.124:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms
C:\>_______

Fig. 5.3 Ping execution screen (Normal result)

5.3 Commands

5.3.1 List of Commands

Commands which may be used with this communication protocol are shown in Tables 5.1 and 5.2.

No.	Command	Descriptions	Details	Text
1	RN	Start	Automatic operation	RN
2	SP	Stop		SP
3	BR	Servo OFF		BR
4	SO	Servo ON		SO
5	RS	Reset	Program reset	RS, PRG
			Step reset	RS, STP
			Cycle reset	RS, CYC
			Output signal reset	RS, SIG
			Select reset	RS, SEL
6	SL	Program selection		SL, <u>File name</u>
7	UL	File name	RAM file upload	UL, <u>File name</u>
8	DL	File name	RAM file download	DL, <u>File name</u>
9	CA	Directory	Directory request	CA
10	SU	Status	Status request	SU
11	EU	Error information	Error history upload	EU
12	ER	File erase		ER, <u>File name</u>
13	FL	File		FL, File contents
14	OK	Acknowledge		OK
15	NG	Non-acknowledge		NG
16	EC*	Internal command	Internal command transmit	EC, Internal command
17	MW	Variable write	Global-defined variable write	MW, <u>Flag Name,</u> Type Data
18	FD	Feed hold	Feed hold	FD
19	SF	System total status	Request for fast-speed status information	SF
20	MR	Variable read	Global-defined variable read	MR, <u>Name, Type</u>
21	IW	I/O write	I/O forced-writing	IW, Line No., Status
22	VR	Version read	Robot and software version	VR
23	DO	Execution of DO statement	Execution of DO statement	DO, <u>Statement</u>

Table 5.1 List of commands (Host computer \rightarrow Controller)

- * The internal commands executable by the EC command are as follows:
 - (1) MODE
 - (2) OVRD
 - (3) BREAK

Table 5.2 List of commands (Controller \rightarrow Host computer)

No.	Command	Descriptions	Details	Text
1	FL*	File		FL, File contents
2	OK	Acknowledge		OK
3	NG	Non-acknowledge		NG

- * The following files can be sent with the FL command.
 - (1) RAM files
 - User file (program and positional data)
 - Parameter file
 - (2) File directories
 - (3) Status files
 - (4) Error history files
 - (5) System total status files
 - (6) Version information files
 - (7) Variable read data files

5.3.2 Commands and Operation Modes

Tables 5.3 and 5.4 show the operation modes in which each command is operative. The communications through the HOST port are effective irrespective of master modes, but their function is limited by a master mode. For details, see the following table.

Table 5.3 HOST port (RS232C) commands and operation modes

Mas	ster mode (Key switch)	TEACHING	INTERNAL (TS3100)	EXT		
Parameter (I	EXTERNAL mode control right)			SIG	RS-232C	ETHER
Ма	ximum speed of robot	250mm/sec	100%	100%	100%	100%
Command	Description					
RN	Automatic operation start	Х	Х	Х	\bigtriangleup	0
SP	Stop	0	0	0	0	0
BR	Servo OFF	0	0	0	0	0
SO	Servo ON	Х	Х	Х	0	Х
RS	Program reset	Х	Х	Х	0	Х
SL	Program selection	Х	Х	Х	0	Х
UL	RAM file upload	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup
DL	RAM file download	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup
CA	Directory request	0	0	0	0	0
SU	Status request	0	0	0	0	0
ER	File erase	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup
EU	Error history upload	0	0	0	0	0
EC	Internal command	Х	Х	Х	0	×
MW	Variable write	0	0	0	0	0
FD	Feed hold	0	0	0	0	0
SF	System total status	0	0	0	0	0
MR	Variable read	0	0	0	0	0
IW	I/O write	Х	Х	Х	0	Х
VR	Version read	0	0	0	0	0
DO	Execution of DO statement	Х	Х	Х	0	Х

• HOST port commands and operation modes

 $\bigcirc:$ Valid, X: Invalid, $\bigtriangleup:$ Valid when the robot is stopped

The communications through the IP0 port are effective irrespective of master modes, but their function is limited by a master mode. For details, see the following table.

Mas	ster mode (Key switch)	TEACHING	INTERNAL (TS3100)	EXT		
Parameter (EXTERNAL mode control right)			SIG	RS-232C	ETHER
Ма	ximum speed of robot	250mm/sec	100%	100%	100%	100%
Command	Description					
RN	Automatic operation start	Х	Х	Х	Х	Δ
SP	Stop	0	0	0	0	0
BR	Servo OFF	0	0	0	0	0
SO	Servo ON	Х	Х	Х	Х	0
RS	Program reset	Х	Х	Х	Х	0
SL	Program selection	Х	Х	Х	Х	0
UL	RAM file upload	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup
DL	RAM file download	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup
CA	Directory request	0	0	0	0	0
SU	Status request	0	0	0	0	0
ER	File erase	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup	\bigtriangleup
EU	Error history upload	0	0	0	0	0
EC	Internal command	Х	Х	Х	Х	0
MW	Variable write	0	0	0	0	0
FD	Feed hold	0	0	0	0	0
SF	System total status	0	0	0	0	0
MR	Variable read	0	0	0	0	0
IW	I/O write	Х	Х	Х	Х	0
VR	Version read	0	0	0	0	0
DO	Execution of DO statement	Х	Х	Х	Х	0

Table 5.4 IPO port (Ethernet) commands and operation modes

 $\bigcirc:$ Valid, X: Invalid, $\bigtriangleup:$ Valid when the robot is stopped

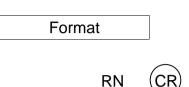
Commands transmitted from the host computer to the controller can be received by the controller in the modes marked "O".

Commands transmitted from the controller to the host computer can be transmitted by the controller in the mode marked " \circ ".

Note: All external control input signals are also limited by a mater mode. For details, see the Interface Manual.

5.3.3 Details of Commands

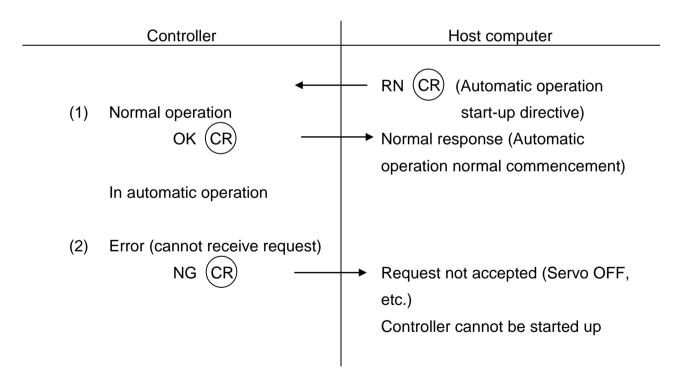
: Automatic Operation Start (Host computer \rightarrow Controller) RN



Description

The RN (Automatic Operation Start) command is a command given by the host computer to the controller telling the controller to start up the program. If, after stopping the robot with the SP (Automatic Operation Stop) command, one sends the RN command again, the robot will start up from the step immediately following the step at which it was stopped.

Protocol



Note

If the power is turned on while the controller is set for the host mode, the operation mode of the system will be the cycle operation mode. If the controller is changed over to the host mode from the internal automatic mode, the operation mode of the system will be that in effect beforehand.

: Automatic Operation Stop (Host computer \rightarrow Controller) SP

Format SP (CR

Description

The SP (Automatic Operation Stop) command is given by the host computer to the controller telling the controller to stop automatic operation. Also, this command informs the host computer when the controller is stopped. Furthermore, should the robot be stopped in accordance with any request other than that made by the host computer, this command will automatically be sent from the controller to the host computer.

Protocol

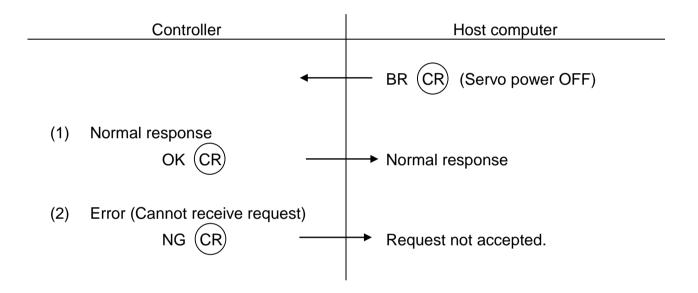
Controller	Host
1. Automatic operation stop directive	
←	SP (CR) (Automatic operation stop
(1) Normal operation	directive)
ОК (CR) —	→ Normal response, program stop
(2) Error NG CR —	 Request not accepted

: Servo OFF	(Host computer \rightarrow Controller)	BR
Format BR (CR)	

Description

The BR (Servo OFF) command is given by the host computer to the controller telling the controller to turn off the servo power.

Protocol



: Servo ON	(Host comp	uter \rightarrow Controller)	SO
Format SO CR			
Description			
The servo ON comma	and is given from the h	nost computer to the	controller to turn the
power on.			
Protocol			
Controlle	er	Host co	mputer
	•	– SO (CR) (Servo	power ON)
(1) Normal response		S. NI	
OK (C		 Normal response 	

: Reset		(Host computer \rightarrow Controller) RS
Format		
RS	s, XXX	CR
XX	X : PRG	Reset all program data (internal data)
	STP	Reset the program back to Step 1. All program data remains unchanged.
	CYC	Reset the program back to the step marked by the label RCYCLE.
	SIG	Turns off the digital output signals (DO1 to DO24) available to the user.
	SEL	Resets the execution file.

Description

The RS command will not be accepted unless the system is in a stop mode.

(1) PRG

PRG will reset the program to Step 1. All program data will be initialized.

(2) STP

STP will reset the program to Step 1. All program data (such as variables) will remain unchanged.

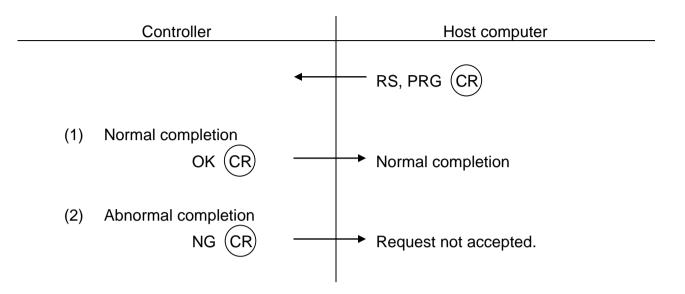
(3) CYC

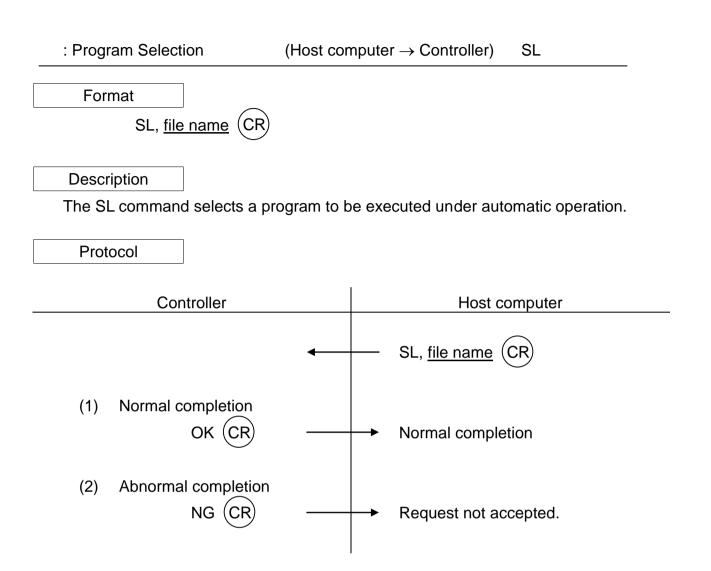
CYC will specify step number to the specified label (RCYCLE). All program data will remain unchanged.

(4) SIG

SIG will put the digital outputs in the non-active state.

(5) SEL SEL will reset the execution file. Protocol





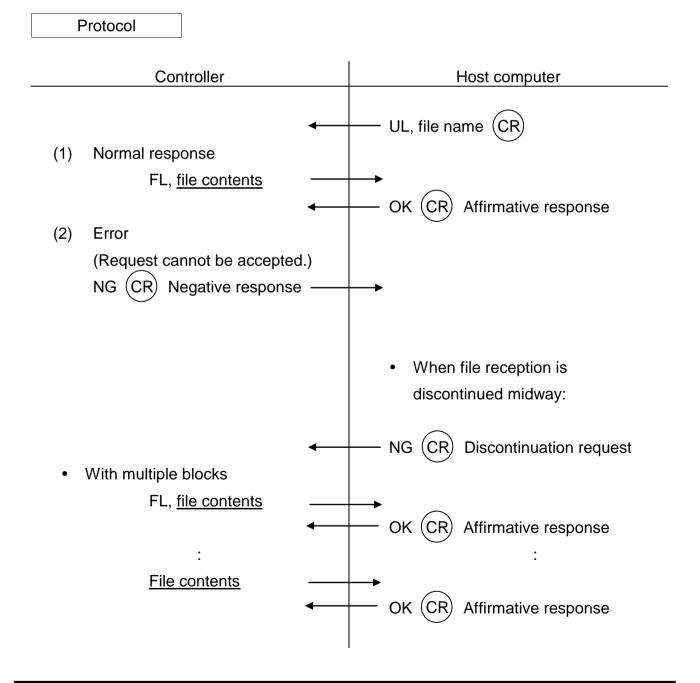
: File Upload Request (Host computer \rightarrow Controller) UL

Format

UL, <u>file name</u> CR

Function

The UL command is used to upload (transmit) the specified RAM file in the controller to the host computer. For information on the contents of files to be uploaded, see the FL (File) command.



Note

Put in a delay of about 50 msec until the host computer sends an affirmative response OK signal to the controller after the host computer has received the file contents.

: File Download Request (Host computer \rightarrow Controller) DL

Format

DL, <u>file name</u> CR

Function

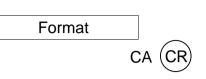
Protocol

The DL command is used to download (transmit) a specified file from the host computer to the controller RAM drive. For information on the contents of files to be downloaded, see the FL (File) command.

Controller Host computer DL, file name CR OK (CF FL, file contents (1) Normal response OK (CR) (2) Error (File cannot be accepted.) NG (CR) Discontinuation/negative response With multiple blocks FL, file contents OK File contents OK (Note

Put in a delay of about 50 msec until the host computer sends the file contents to the controller after the host computer has received OK.

: File Directory Request (Host computer \rightarrow Controller) CA



Function

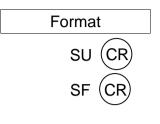
Protocol

The CA command is used to transmit the directory of files in the RAM drive from the controller to the host computer. For information on the contents of directories to be transmitted, see the FL (File) command.

Controller	Host computer
(1) Normal response FL, <u>Directory</u>	CA CR CR OK CR Affirmative response
(2) Abnormal response NG \overrightarrow{CR} Negative response	
	 When file directory reception is discontinued midway: MG (CR) Discontinuation request
Note	

Put in a delay of about 50 msec until the host computer sends an affirmative response OK to the controller after the host computer has received the directory.

- : Status Request (Host computer \rightarrow Controller) SU
- : System total status request (Host computer \rightarrow Controller) SF



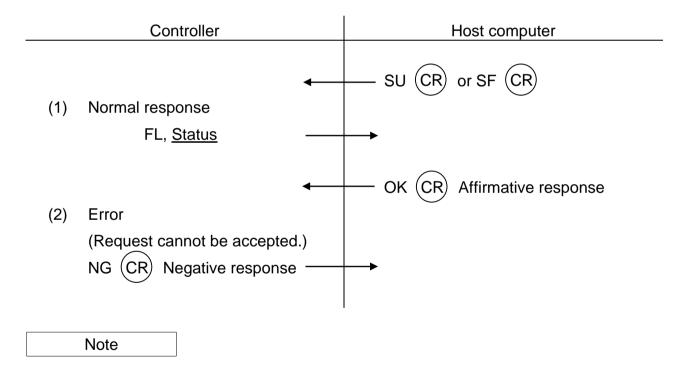
Status information

System total status information

Function

The SU command is used to send the internal status (state) of the controller to the host computer. For information on the contents of status file to be transmitted, see the FL (File) command.

Protocol



Put in a delay of about 50 msec until the host computer sends an affirmative response OK to the controller after the host computer has received the status command.

	: Error History Request	(Host computer \rightarrow Controller)	EU	
--	-------------------------	--	----	--

Format	
	EU CR

Function

Protocol

The EU command is used to send the controller error history data to the host computer. For information on the contents of error history files to be transmitted, see the FL (File) command.

Controller	Host computer
(1) Normal response FL, <u>Error history</u>	
(2) Error (Request cannot be accepted.)	← OK CR Affirmative response
NG (CR) Negative response	 When error history reception is discontinued midway: NG CR Discontinuation request
Note	

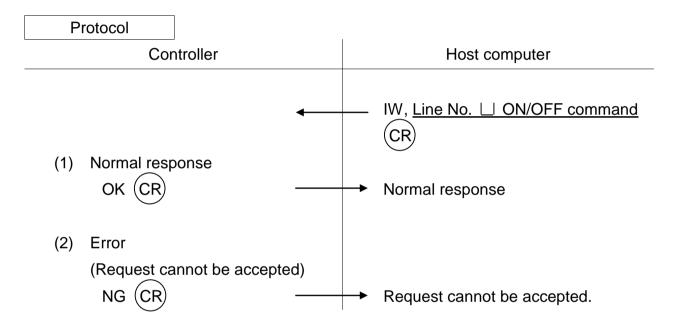
Put in a delay of about 50 msec until the host computer sends an affirmative response OK to the controller after the host computer has received the error history.

: File Erase	(Host computer \rightarrow Controller) ER		
Format ER, <u>file name</u> (CR		
Description			
The ER command is used	d to erase a specified file from the controller RAM drive.		
Protocol			
Controller	Host computer		
	← ER, <u>file name</u> CR		
(1) Normal completion OK CR	← → Affirmative response		
(2) Error (Request cannot be a NG CR	Accepted.) Negative response (when the specified file does not exist.)		

: I/O Write	(Host computer \rightarrow Controller)	IW
Format		
IW, Line No. 🗌	ON/OFF command (CR)	

Function

The IW command is used to instruct forced writing of up to 32 I/Os from the host computer to the controller. For the ON/OFF command, specify "0" for OFF and "1" for ON.



: Version read	(Host computer \rightarrow Controller) VR					
Format]					
V	/R (CR)					
Function]					
	id is used to se	nd the sy	stem	version in	formation to the host	
computer. For details on the	e version inform	nation, se	e the	e FL (File) (command.	
	1	,		() .		
Protocol			I			
Cor	ntroller			F	lost computer	
		•				
(1) Normal resp	oonse			\bigcirc		
FL, <u>Versic</u>	on information					
		•		OK (CR)	Affirmative response	
(2) Error				_		
(Request ca	annot be accept	ted)				
NG (CR)	Negative respo	onse				
					file receiving is interrupted	ł
				halfwa		
		•		NG (CR)	Request for interruption	
With multipl						
FL, <u>Version</u>	information		-			
		•		OK (CR)	Affirmative response	
: Vorsion info	rmation				:	
Version info	imalion	•		OK (CR)	Affirmative response	

Note

Put in a delay of about 50 msec until the host computer sends an affirmative response OK to the controller after the host computer has received the file contents.

: Execution of DO statement (Host computer \rightarrow Controller) DO

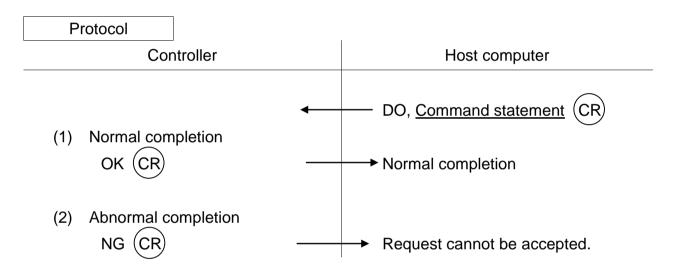
Format

DO, Command statement (CR

Function

The DO command is used to directly execute a command from the host computer. For details on the command, see the Robot Language Manual.

In the feed hold status or servo power OFF status, negative response NG is sent back from the controller.



: Variable read (Host computer \rightarrow Controller) MR

Format

MR, Variable name L Variable type (CR

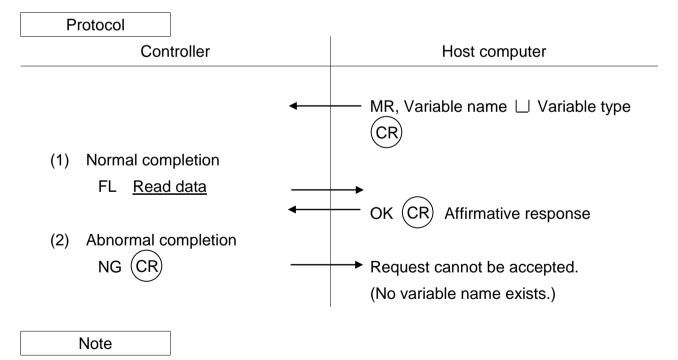
Function

The MR command is used to transfer the read data of global-defined variable to the host computer. Each variable name should consist of up to ten (10) characters. For the array variable, specify the array elements ("Variable name (*, *, \cdots)"). Specify one of the following numbers for the variable type data.

- 0 : Integer type
- 1 : Real number type
- 2 : Load type
- 3 : Coordinate type
- 4 : Position type
- -1 : Unclarified

- 5 : Array integer type
- 6 : Array real number type
- 7 : Array load type
- 8 : Array coordinate type
- 9 : Array position type

For details of the read data, see the FL (File) command.



Put in a delay of about 50 msec until the host computer sends an affirmative response OK to the controller after the host computer has received the file contents.

: Write global variable	$(HOST\toCNTL)$	MW
-------------------------	-----------------	----

Format

MW, Flag └ Variable name └ Variable type └ Write data … (CR

Descriptions

This function requests writing of data into the user's defined variable.

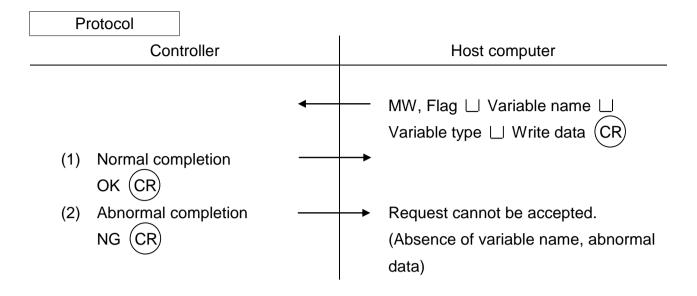
The flag is a control flag for restoring or non-restoring of data in the program file, as shown below.

Flag	Description
0	Restoring of data in the program file is not executed.
1	Restoring of data in the program file is executed.

The variable name should consist of up to ten (10) characters. Specify the array element ("Variable name (*, *, \cdots)") for the array variable.

Specify the variable type data and write data in the following manner.

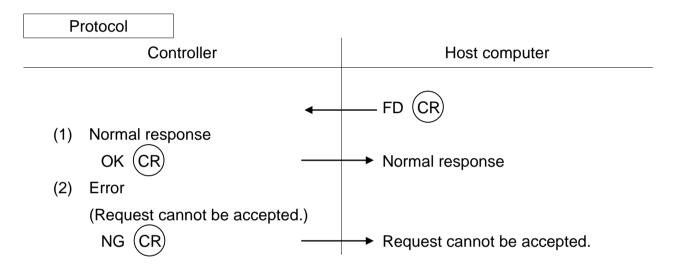
Variable type	Variable type data	Write data
Integer type	0	1 pc. (long)
Real number type	1	1 pc. (float)
Load type	2	7 pcs. (float floatufloatufloatufloatufloatufloat)
Coordinate type	3	6 pcs. (floatufloatufloatufloatu_floatufloat)
Position type	4	9 pcs. (float⊔float⊔float⊔float⊔float⊔float ⊔float⊔float)
Array integer type	5	1 pc. (long)
Array real number type	6	1 pc. (float)
Array load type	7	7 pcs. (floatufloatufloatufloatufloatufloatufloat)
Array coordinate type	8	6 pcs. (floatufloatufloatufloatufloatufloat)
Array position type	9	9 pcs. (float⊔float⊔float⊔float⊔float⊔float ⊔float⊔float)



: Feed hold	(Host computer \rightarrow Controller)	FD
Format		

Function

The FD command is used to inform from the host computer to the controller that the FEED HOLD pushbutton switch has been pressed.

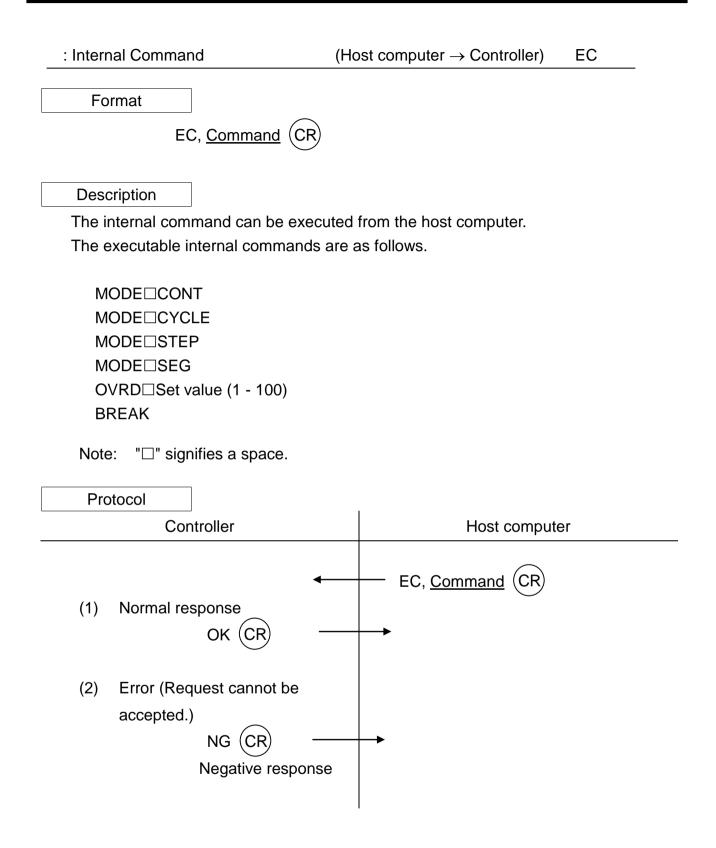


: Acknowledge	(Host computer \leftrightarrow Controller)	OK
Format		
OK CR		
Description		

The OK (Acknowledge) command indicates an affirmative response.

: Non-acknowledge	(Host computer \leftrightarrow Controller)	NG
Format		
Description		

The NG (Non-acknowledge) command indicates a negative response.



: File (Host computer ↔ Controller) FL

FL, file contents EOF

• If the data exceeds one text field or 253 bytes, the data is transmitted in two or more texts, as shown below.



 EOF (End of File): File end code (0x1A) — 1 byte The STX, ETX, and SUM (if checksum exists) are attached to each text.

Descriptions

The FL command is used as a response command to the command given beforehand.

- 1. File types and contents
 - 1.1 Types

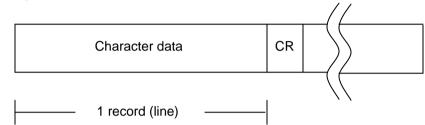
Description	Corresponding command
RAM file	UL, DL
File directory	CA
Status	SU
Error history	EU
System total status	SF
Version information	VR
Memory read data	MR

1.2 File contents

A file is composed of one or more records. Different kinds of files are made up of different kinds of records, each of which is shown below.

Furthermore, in the tables below, the value in the Size column is the maximum size of the data section. "Fixed" means that the length of the data section is fixed; "Variable" means that the length is variable.

(1) RAM file



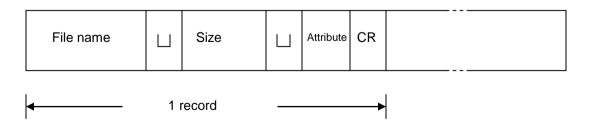
Record structure

No.	Name	Size(byte)	Description
1	Character data	Max 252 (Variable)	ASCII code alphanumeric characters and symbols
2	CR	1 (Fixed)	Record end code (0x0D)

This record corresponds to one line of a program or one line of positional data.

For information on file structure, see Para. 5.4, "RAM Files."

(2) User file directory



Record structure

No.	Name	Size(byte)	Description
1	File name	12(Variable)	File name in alphanumeric characters beginning with an alphabetic character.
2	Size	5(Variable)	Size of file in bytes.
3	Attribute	-(Variable)	Shows the attribution. The attribute is omitted if the attribution is not specified.
4	CR	1(Fixed)	Record end code (0x0D)

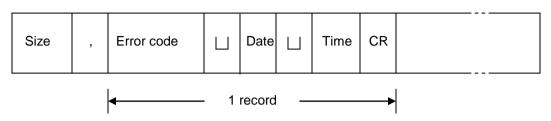
(3) Status file

Mode	File name	Speed override	Speed limit	
			Machine status	Execution status

No.	Name	Size(byte)	Description		
1	Mode	30	The controller mode is shown in the following format:		
		(Variable)	"MODE: (mode)/(operation mode)"		
			(1) MODE : 5 byte fixed length		
			(2) (mode) : Controller modes		
			"external (sig)" : External Automatic Mode		
			(External operation signal mode)		
			"external (rs232c)" : External Automatic Mode		
			(RS-232C mode)		
			"external (ethernet)": External Automatic Mode		
			(Ethernet mode)		
			"internal" : Internal Operation Mode		
			"teaching" : Test run mode		
			(3) / : 1 byte fixed length		
			(4) (operation mode) : Automatic Operation Modes		
			"step" : Step Operation Mode		
			"continuous" : Continuous Operation Mode		
			"cycle" : Cycle Operation Mode		
			"segment" : Segment operation mode		
2	File	17	The format of the presently selected file is as follows.		
	name	(Variable)	"FILE : (file name)"		
			(1) FILE : 5 byte fixed length		
			(2) (file name) : Name of the file that has been		
			selected.		
3	Speed	11	The speed override is shown in the following format.		
	override	(Variable)	"OVRD : (override) %"		
			(1) OVRD : 5-byte fixed length		
			(2) (override) : Percentage for the speed override.		
			(3) % : 1 byte fixed length		

No.	Name	Size (byte)		Description
4	Reserv- ed	11 (Variable)	Reserved	
5	Machine status	12 (Variable)	"MACHINE : (status)" (1) MACHINE : 8 byt (2) (status) : Robo "free" : Statu been : (Moo "lock" : Statu effec	tus in which the robot cannot
6	Execu- tion status	21 (Variable)	The operation status is "STATUS : (execution (1) STATUS (2) (execution status) "running" "stop (reset)" "stop (retry)" "stop (continue)"	: 7 byte fixed length

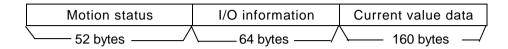
(4) Error history file



No.	Name	Size(byte)	Description
1	Size	2 (Variable)	Number (in base 10) of error histories.
			Placed only at the beginning of the file.
2	Error	7 (Fixed)	The error code of an error which occurred is shown in
	code		the following format.
			"XXX-YYY"
			XXX : Main code
			YYY :Sub code
			For more information on errors, see the "Operator's
			Manual."
3	Date	8 (Fixed)	The date on which the error occurred is shown in the
			following format.
			"YY-MM-DD"
			YY : Year (Last two numbers only)
			MM : Month
			DD : Day
4	Time	8 (Fixed)	The date on which the error occurred is shown in the
			following format.
			"HH:SS:MM"
			HH : Hours (In 24-hour"military time.")
			MM : Minutes
			SS : Seconds
5	CR	1 (Fixed)	Record termination code (0x0D)

(5) System total status

The following information is transmitted as the system total status information in the binary notation (276 bytes).



Detailed data of each group are tabled below.

I) Motion status

No.	Name	Size (byte)	Description
1	Servo power status	1	0: OFF, 1: ON
2	EMERGENCY stop switch status	1	0: OFF, 1: ON
3	Motion status	1	0: STOP (RESET)
			1: RUN
			2: STOP (RETRY)
			3: STOP (CONT)
4	SU command request	1	0: Without request, 1: With request
5	Current alarm	2×10 pcs.	Error of level 8: 1 ~ 367
	information		Error of level 4: 368 ~ 511
			Error of level 2: 512 ~ 735
			Error of level 1: 736 ~ 895
			Other than above: No error
6	Program execution line	2	Line number during program execution
7	Program analysis line	2	Line number during program analysis
8	Program execution task	2	Task number during program execution
9	Program analysis task	2	Task number during program analysis
10	Feed hold status	2	0: OFF, 1: ON
11	Guidance coordinate system status	2	0: Joint, 1: Tool, 2: Work, 3: World
12	Guide rate status	2	0: Slow, 1: Mid, 2: Fast
13	Guide mode status	2	0: Jog, 1: Inching, 2: Free
14	Master mode status	2	0: TEACHING mode, 1: INTERNAL mode
			2: EXT (SIG) mode, 3: EXT (HOST) mode
15	Dummy	2	Reserved
16	Power ON time	4	Unit: Min.
17	Program run time	4	Unit: Min.
	Total	52	

II) I/O information

No.	Name	Size (byte)		Desc	ription
1	General input 1	2			
			Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			0	Din1	General input
			1	Din2	General input
			2	Din3	General input
			3	Din4	General input
			4	Din5	General input
			5	Din6	General input
			6	Din7	General input
			7	Din8	General input
			8	Din9	General input
			9	Din10	General input
			10	Din11	General input
			11	Din12	General input
			12	Din13	General input
			13	Din14	General input
			14	Din15	General input
			15	Din16	General input
2	General input 2	2			
			Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			0	Din17	General input
			1	Din18	General input
			2	Din19	General input
			3	Din20	General input
			4	Din21	General input
			5	Din22	General input
			6	Din23	General input
			7	Din24	General input
			8	Din25	General input
			9	Din26	General input
			10	Din27	General input
			11	Din28	General input
			12	Din29	General input
			13	Din30	General input
			14	Din31	General input
			15	Din32	General input
			L		

No.	Name	Size (byte)		Desc	ription
3	General input 3	2			
			Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			0	Din33	General input
			1	Din34	General input
			2	Din35	General input
			3	Din36	General input
			4	Din37	General input
			5	Din38	General input
			6	Din39	General input
			7	Din40	General input
			8	Din41	General input
			9	Din42	General input
			10	Din43	General input
			11	Din44	General input
			12	Din45	General input
			13	Din46	General input
			14	Din47	General input
			15	Din48	General input
4	General input 4	2	Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			0	Din49	General input
			1	Din50	General input
			2	Din51	General input
			3	Din52	General input
			4	Din53	General input
			5	Din54	General input
			6	Din55	General input
			7	Din56	General input
			8	Din57	General input
			9	Din58	General input
			10	Din59	General input
			11	Din60	General input
			12	Din61	General input
			13	Din62	General input
			14	Din63	General input
			15	Din64	General input

No.	Name	Size (byte)		Desc	ription
5	Extension input 1	2			
	•		Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			0	Din101	Extension input
			1	Din102	Extension input
			2	Din103	Extension input
			3	Din104	Extension input
			4	Din105	Extension input
			5	Din106	Extension input
			6	Din107	Extension input
			7	Din108	Extension input
			8	Din110	Extension input
			9	Din110	Extension input
			10	Din111	Extension input
			11	Din112	Extension input
			12	Din113	Extension input
			13	Din114	Extension input
			14	Din115	Extension input
			15	Din116	Extension input
6	Extension input 2	2	Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			0	Din117	Extension input
			1	Din117 Din118	Extension input
			2	Din118 Din119	Extension input
			3	Din119 Din120	Extension input
			4	Din120 Din121	Extension input
				Din121 Din122	•
			5 6	Din 122 Din 123	Extension input Extension input
			7	Din123 Din124	Extension input
			8	Din 124 Din 125	Extension input
			8 9	Din125 Din126	Extension input
			9 10	Din120 Din127	Extension input
			10	Din127 Din128	Extension input
			11	Din128 Din129	Extension input
			12	Din129 Din130	Extension input
			13	Din130 Din131	Extension input
			14	Din132	Extension input
			15	DIITIJZ	

No.	Name	Size (byte)			Desc	ription
7	Extension input 3	2				
			[Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			-	0	Din133	Extension input
			-	1	Din134	Extension input
			-	2	Din135	Extension input
			-	3	Din136	Extension input
			-	4	Din137	Extension input
			-	5	Din138	Extension input
			-	6	Din139	Extension input
			-	7	Din140	Extension input
			-	8	Din141	Extension input
				9	Din142	Extension input
				10	Din143	Extension input
				11	Din144	Extension input
				12	Din145	Extension input
				13	Din146	Extension input
				14	Din147	Extension input
				15	Din148	Extension input
8	Extension input 4	2	[Bit	Line No.	Signal name
				<u>- Біі</u> 0	Din149	Extension input
			-	1	Din 149 Din 150	Extension input
				2	Din150	Extension input
			-	3	Din151 Din152	Extension input
				4	Din152 Din153	Extension input
			-	5	Din153 Din154	Extension input
			-	6	Din155	Extension input
			-	7	Din156	Extension input
				8	Din150	Extension input
				9	Din157	Extension input
				10	Din150	Extension input
				11	Din160	Extension input
				12	Din160	Extension input
				13	Din162	Extension input
				13	Din162	Extension input
				15	Din164	Extension input
				10		

	Name	Size (byte)		Desc	ription
9	System input 1	2			
			Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			0	Din201	Hand input
			1	Din202	Hand input
			2	Din203	Hand input
			3	Din204	Hand input
			4	Din205	Hand input
			5	Din206	Hand input
			6	Din207	Hand input
			7	Din208	Hand input
			8	Din210	
			9	Din210	
			10	Din211	
			11	Din212	
			12	Din213	
			13	Din214	
			14	Din215	
			15	Din216	
10	System input 2	2	Bit 0	Line No. Din217	Signal name Alarm of level 8
					Alarm of level 8
			1	Din218	Alarm of level 8
			2	Din219	Alarm of level 8
				Din220	
			4	Din221	Alarm of level 4
			5	Din222	Alarm of level 4 Alarm of level 4
			7	Din223 Din224	Alarm of level 4
			8	Din224 Din225	Alarm of level 2
			9		Alarm of level 2
			9 10	Din226 Din227	Alarm of level 2
			11	Din227 Din228	Alarm of level 2
			12	Din228 Din229	Alarm of level 1
			12	Din229 Din230	Alarm of level 1
					Alarm of level 1
			14	Din231	
			15	Din232	Alarm of level 1

No.	Name	Size (byte)		Desc	ription
11	System input 3	2			
			Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			0	Din233	
			1	Din234	
			2	Din235	
			3	Din236	
			4	Din237	
			5	Din238	
			6	Din239	
			7	Din240	
			8	Din241	
			9	Din242	
			10	Din243	
			11	Din244	
			12	Din245	
			13	Din246	
			14	Din247	
			15	Din248	
12	System input 4	2		1	
			Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			0	Din249	STROBE
			1	Din250	PRG_RST
			2	Din251	STEP_RST
			3	Din252	CYC_RST
			4	Din253	DO_RST
			5	Din254	ALM_RST
			6	Din255	RUN
			7	Din256	EX_SVON
			8	Din257	STOP
			9	Din258	CYCLE
			10	Din259	LOW_SPD
			11	Din260	BREAK
			12	Din261	SVOFF
			13	Din262	
			14	Din263	

No.	Name	Size (byte)		Descrip	otion
13	System reservation	2			
			Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			0		
			1		
			2		
			3		
			4		
			5		
			6		
			7		
			8		
			9		
			10		
			11		
			12		
			13		
			14		
			15		
14	System reservation	2			
			Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			0		
			1		
			2		
			3		
			4		
			5		
			6		
			7		
			8		
			9		
			10		
			11		
			12		
			13		
			14		
			15		
1				· ·	

No.	Name	Size (byte)		Descrip	otion
15	System reservation	2			
			Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			0		
			1		
			2		
			3		
			4		
			5		
			6		
			7		
			8		
			9		
			10		
			11		
			12		
			13		
			14		
			15		
			L		
16	System reservation	2			
	,		Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			0		
			1		
			2		
			3		
			4		
			5		
			6		
			7		
			8		
			9		
			10		
			11		
			12		
			13		
			14		
			15		
			L	· 1	

No.	Name	Size (byte)		Desc	ription
17	General output 1	2			
	•		Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			0	Dout1	General output
			1	Dout2	General output
			2	Dout3	General output
			3	Dout4	General output
			4	Dout5	General output
			5	Dout6	General output
			6	Dout7	General output
			7	Dout8	General output
			8	Dout9	General output
			9	Dout10	General output
			10	Dout11	General output
			11	Dout12	General output
			12	Dout13	General output
			13	Dout14	General output
			14	Dout15	General output
			15	Dout16	General output
18	General output 2	2			
			Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			0	Dout17	General output
			1	Dout18	General output
			2	Dout19	General output
			3	Dout20	General output
			4	Dout21	General output
			5	Dout22	General output
			6	Dout23	General output
			7	Dout24	General output
			8	Dout25	General output
			9	Dout26	General output
			10	Dout27	General output
			11	Dout28	General output
			12	Dout29	General output
			13	Dout30	General output
			14	Dout31	General output
			15	Dout32	General output

No.	Name	Size (byte)		Desc	ription
19	General output 3	2			
			Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			0	Dout33	General output
			1	Dout34	General output
			2	Dout35	General output
			3	Dout36	General output
			4	Dout37	General output
			5	Dout38	General output
			6	Dout39	General output
			7	Dout40	General output
			8	Dout41	General output
			9	Dout42	General output
			10	Dout43	General output
			11	Dout44	General output
			12	Dout45	General output
			13	Dout46	General output
			14	Dout47	General output
			15	Dout48	General output
20	General output 4	2	Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			0	Dout49	General output
			1	Dout50	General output
			2	Dout51	General output
			3	Dout52	General output
			4	Dout53	General output
			5	Dout54	General output
			6	Dout55	General output
			7	Dout56	General output
			8	Dout57	General output
			9	Dout58	General output
			10	Dout59	General output
			11	Dout60	General output
			12	Dout61	General output
			13	Dout62	General output
			14	Dout63	General output
			15	Dout64	General output

No.	Name	Size (byte)		Desc	ription
21	Extension output 1	2			
	•		Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			0	Dout101	Extension output
			1	Dout102	Extension output
			2	Dout103	Extension output
			3	Dout104	Extension output
			4	Dout105	Extension output
			5	Dout106	Extension output
			6	Dout107	Extension output
			7	Dout108	Extension output
			8	Dout110	Extension output
			9	Dout110	Extension output
			10	Dout111	Extension output
			11	Dout112	Extension output
			12	Dout113	Extension output
			13	Dout114	Extension output
			14	Dout115	Extension output
			15	Dout116	Extension output
22	Extension output 2	2			
22		2	Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			0	Dout117	Extension output
			1	Dout118	Extension output
			2	Dout119	Extension output
			3	Dout120	Extension output
			4	Dout121	Extension output
			5	Dout122	Extension output
			6	Dout123	Extension output
			7	Dout124	Extension output
			8	Dout125	Extension output
			9	Dout126	Extension output
			10	Dout127	Extension output
			11	Dout128	Extension output
			12	Dout129	Extension output
			13	Dout130	Extension output
			14	Dout131	Extension output
			15	Dout132	Extension output
			L		

No.	Name	Size (byte)		Desc	ription
23	Extension output 3	2			
	•		Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			0	Dout133	Extension output
			1	Dout134	Extension output
			2	Dout135	Extension output
			3	Dout136	Extension output
			4	Dout137	Extension output
			5	Dout138	Extension output
			6	Dout139	Extension output
			7	Dout140	Extension output
			8	Dout141	Extension output
			9	Dout142	Extension output
			10	Dout143	Extension output
			11	Dout144	Extension output
			12	Dout145	Extension output
			13	Dout146	Extension output
			14	Dout147	Extension output
			15	Dout148	Extension output
			Bit 0 1 2 3 4 5	Line No. Dout149 Dout150 Dout151 Dout152 Dout153 Dout154	Signal name Extension output Extension output Extension output Extension output Extension output
			6	Dout155	Extension output
			7	Dout156	Extension output
			8	Dout157	Extension output
			9	Dout158	Extension output
			10	Dout159	Extension output
			11	Dout160	Extension output
			12	Dout161	Extension output
			13	Dout162	Extension output
			14	Dout163	Extension output
			15	Dout164	Extension output
			L	1	-

No.	Name	Size (byte)		Desc	ription
25	System output 1	2			
			Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			0	Dout201	Hand output
			1	Dout202	Hand output
			2	Dout203	Hand output
			3	Dout204	Hand output
			4	Dout205	Hand output
			5	Dout206	Hand output
			6	Dout207	Hand output
			7	Dout208	Hand output
			8	Dout210	
			9	Dout210	
			10	Dout211	
			11	Dout212	
			12	Dout213	
			13	Dout214	
			14	Dout215	
			15	Dout216	
			10	Doutero	
26	System output 2	2			
			Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			0	Dout217	Seq. parameter
			1	Dout218	Seq. parameter
			2	Dout219	Seq. parameter
			3	Dout220	Seq. parameter
			4	Dout221	Seq. parameter
			5	Dout222	Seq. parameter
			6	Dout223	Seq. parameter
			7	Dout224	Seq. parameter
			8	Dout225	
			9	Dout226	
			10	Dout227	
			11	Dout228	
			12	Dout229	
			13	Dout230	
			14	Dout231	
			15	Dout232	
				I	

No.	Name	Size (byte)		Desc	ription
27	System output 3	2			
			Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			0	Dout233	
			1	Dout234	
			2	Dout235	
			3	Dout236	
			4	Dout237	
			5	Dout238	
			6	Dout239	
			7	Dout240	
			8	Dout241	
			9	Dout242	
			10	Dout243	
			11	Dout244	
			12	Dout245	
			13	Dout246	
			14	Dout247	
			15	Dout248	
28	System output 4	2		1	
			Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			0	Dout249	EMG_ST
			1	Dout250	SV_RDY
			2	Dout251	ACK
			3	Dout252	TEACH
			4	Dout253	INT
			5	Dout254	EXTSIG
			6	Dout255	EXTHOST
			7	Dout256	SYS_RDY
			8	Dout257	AUTORUN
			9	Dout258	CYC_END
			10	Dout259	LOW_ST
			11	Dout260	CYC_ST
			12	Dout261	BT_ALM
			13	Dout262	ALARM
			14	Dout263	
			15	Dout264	
			L		

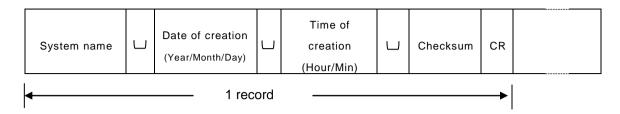
No.	Name	Size (byte)		Descrip	otion
29	System reservation	2			
	-		Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			0		
			1		
			2		
			3		
			4		
			5		
			6		
			7		
			8		
			9		
			10		
			11		
			12		
			13		
			14		
			15		
30	System reservation	2			
			Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			0		
			1		
			2		
			3		
			4		
			5		
			6		
			7		
			8		
			9		
			10		
			11		
			12		
			13		
			14		
			15		
			11 12 13 14		

No.	Name	Size (byte)		Descrip	otion
31	System reservation	2			
			Bit	Line No.	Signal name
			0		
			1		
			2		
			3		
			4		
			5		
			6		
			7		
			8		
			9		
			10		
			11		
			12		
			13		
			14		
			14		
32	System reservation	2			
32	System reservation	2		Line No.	Signal name
32	System reservation	2	15	Line No.	Signal name
32	System reservation	2	15 Bit	Line No.	Signal name
32	System reservation	2	15 Bit 0	Line No.	Signal name
32	System reservation	2	15 Bit 0 1	Line No.	Signal name
32	System reservation	2	15 Bit 0 1 2	Line No.	Signal name
32	System reservation	2	15 Bit 0 1 2 3	Line No.	Signal name
32	System reservation	2	15 Bit 0 1 2 3 4	Line No.	Signal name
32	System reservation	2	15 Bit 0 1 2 3 4 5	Line No.	Signal name
32	System reservation	2	15 Bit 0 1 2 3 4 5 6	Line No.	Signal name
32	System reservation	2	15 Bit 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Line No.	Signal name
32	System reservation	2	15 Bit 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Line No.	Signal name
32	System reservation	2	15 Bit 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 9 10 11	Line No.	Signal name
32	System reservation	2	15 Bit 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Line No.	Signal name
32	System reservation	2	15 Bit 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 9 10 11	Line No.	Signal name
32	System reservation	2	15 Bit 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Line No.	Signal name

III) Current value data

No.	Name	Size (byte)	Description
1	Joint coordinate value	4×8 axes	As shown below, values are set in the order of axis 1 to axis 8.
2	World coordinate value	4×8 axes	Axis 1 (float)
3	Work coordinate value	4×8 axes	Axis 2 (float)
			Axis 3 (float)
			Axis 4 (float)
			Axis 5 (float)
			Axis 6 (float)
			Axis 7 (float)
			Axis 8 (float)
4	Work coordinate name	20	Name of work coordinate system
5	Tool coordinate name	20	Name of tool coordinate system
6	Base coordinate name	20	Name of base coordinate system
7	Reserved	4	
	Total	160	

(6) Version information



Record structure

No.	Name	Size (byte)	Description
1	System name	10	
2	Date of creation (Year/Month/Day)	10	20**/**/**
3	Time of creation (Hour/Min)	5	**.**
4	Checksum	4	
5	CR	1	Record end code (0x0D)

(7) Variable read data



The variable read data differs as shown below with the type of variable.

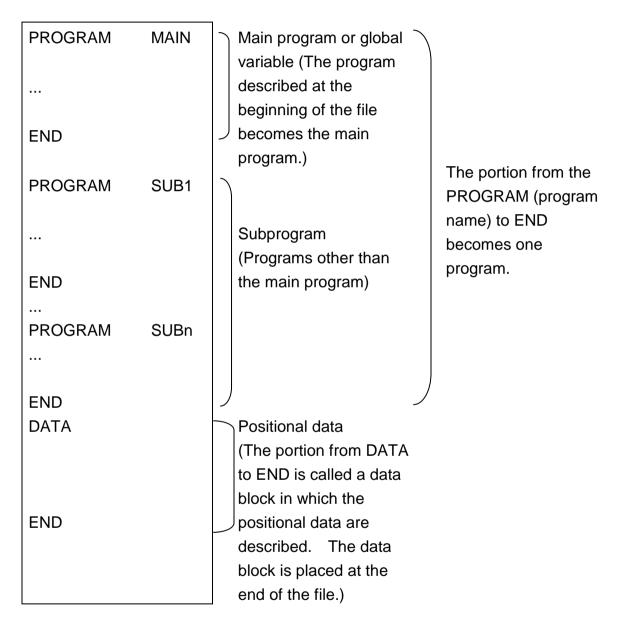
Variable type data	Туре	Read data
0	Integer type	1 pc. (long)
1	Real number type	1 pc. (float)
2	Load type	7 pcs. (float⊔float⊔float⊔float⊔floatufloat ⊔float)
3	Coordinate type	6 pcs. (float_float_float_float_float)
4	Position type	9 pcs. (float⊔float⊔float⊔float⊔float⊔float ⊔float⊔float⊔float)
5	Array integer type	1 pc. (long)
6	Array real number type	1 pc. (float)
7	Array load type	7 pcs. (float⊔float⊔float⊔float⊔floatufloat ⊔float)
8	Array coordinate type	6 pcs. (floatufloatufloatufloatufloat)
9	Array position type	9 pcs. (float⊔float⊔float⊔float⊔float⊔float ⊔float⊔float⊔float)

The float data is expressed by a value calculated to three decimal places.

5.4 Ram Files

5.4.1 User Files (Work files)

The user files store some programs and positional data.



As shown in the above figure, the main program or global variable data, subprograms, and data block, in which the positional data are described, are placed in that order. The delimiting codes for file names and programs and the check sum are not placed. At the end of each line, a carriage return code is placed. At the end of the file, an EOF code is placed.

The characters to be used should be ASCII code alphanumeric characters and symbols.

Alphanumeric characters:

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z O 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Special symbols: " ' () + - * / , . < > = ! [] { } % ^ & ?

The robot controller does not distinguish between upper case and lower case characters. Do not use Chinese characters or double width characters. In particular, make sure that blanks are not double width characters. Moreover, do not place a tab code in the file.

(1) Global variable

The global variable area which can be referred from all programs are placed at the head of the program. If the global variable is not used, this area can be omitted in the program.

(2) Program

One program starts with the PROGRAM statement of the robot language and ends with the END statement. The program described at the beginning of the file becomes the main program. In the automatic operation mode, the program is executed from the beginning.

Each statement of the robot language is described on each line.

In one file, two or more programs can be described.

For details of the robot language, see the Robot Language Manual.

(3) Positional data

The positional data are described in the data block, following the program, at the end of the file.

The data block starts with a DATA statement and ends with an END statement. The data block stores coordinate data and load data in addition to the positional data.

Each data is designated on each line.

The format of each data is as follows:

[1] Positional data

<A> <C>

<position name="">=<x< td=""><td>:>,<y< td=""><td><pre>/>,<z>,<a>,,<c>,<u>,<v>/<configuration></configuration></v></u></c></z></pre></td></y<></td></x<></position>	:>, <y< td=""><td><pre>/>,<z>,<a>,,<c>,<u>,<v>/<configuration></configuration></v></u></c></z></pre></td></y<>	<pre>/>,<z>,<a>,,<c>,<u>,<v>/<configuration></configuration></v></u></c></z></pre>
<position name=""></position>	:	Name of positional data
<x></x>	٦	
<y></y>	:	Coordinate values of X, Y, and Z (unit: mm)
<z></z>	J	

:	Rotating angle of tool end about X axis (unit: deg)
---	---

:	Rotating angle of tool end about Y axis (unit: deg)
---	---

: Rotating angle of tool end about Z axis (unit: deg)

<U> : Data of axis 7

<V> : Data of axis 8

<Physical orientation> : Configuration of arm of vertical articulated robot

(1):Shoulder	(2):Elbow	(3):Wrist	(4):Axis 4	(5):Axis 6
0:Undefined	0:Undefined	0:Undefined	0:Undefined	0:Undefined
1:LEFTY	1:ABOVE	1:NFLIP	1:SINGLE4	1:SINGLE6
2:RIGHTY	2:BELOW	2:FLIP	2:DOUBLE4	2:DOUBLE6

When the values of X, Y, Z, A, B, C, U and V are omitted, they are treated as 0.

The configuration is described as shown below.

(Example)

CONFIG = 12111

[2] Coordinate data

TRANS									
<coordinate name="">=<x>,<y>,<z>,<a>,,<c></c></z></y></x></coordinate>									
<coordinate name=""> : Name of coordinate data</coordinate>									
<x> <y> <z></z></y></x>	Coordinate values in directions of axes X, Y, and Z (unit: mm)								
<a> <c></c>	 Rotating angle about X axis (unit: deg) Rotating angle about Y axis (unit: deg) Rotating angle about Z axis (unit: deg) 								

When the values of X, Y, Z, A, B, and C are omitted, they are treated as 0.

[3]	Load data	
	PAYLOAD	
	<load name="">={<mass>, <</mass></load>	center of gravity offset in X direction>, <center of<="" td=""></center>
	gravity offset	t in Y direction>, <center gravity="" in="" of="" offset="" td="" z<=""></center>
	direction>, <	work size in X direction>, <work direction="" in="" size="" y="">,</work>
	<work ir<="" size="" td=""><td>n Z direction>}</td></work>	n Z direction>}
	<load name="">:</load>	Name of load data
	<mass>:</mass>	Mass of hand (work) (unit: kg)
	<center 2<="" gravity="" in="" of="" offset="" td=""><td>X direction>:</td></center>	X direction>:
		Offset of the center of gravity of the load on the
		end of the robot hand from the center of the tool
		axis (unit: mm)
	<center `<="" gravity="" in="" of="" offset="" td=""><td>Y direction>:</td></center>	Y direction>:
		Offset of the center of gravity of the load on the
		end of the robot hand from the center of the tool
		axis (unit: mm)
	<center 2<="" gravity="" in="" of="" offset="" td=""><td>Z direction>:</td></center>	Z direction>:
		Offset of the center of gravity of the load on the
		end of the robot hand from the center of the tool
		axis (unit: mm)
	<work direction="" in="" size="" x="">:</work>	Magnitude of the load on the end of the robot
		hand (unit: mm)
	<work direction="" in="" size="" y="">:</work>	Magnitude of the load on the end of the robot
		hand (unit: mm)
	<work direction="" in="" size="" z="">:</work>	
		hand (unit: mm)

When the values of the mass and center-of-gravity offset are ignored, they are taken as 0.

[4] Designation of work coordinate system

The positional data represent the position in the work coordinate system. The positional data are designated by the work coordinate system. When the work coordinate system is designated, the positional data described in the next line are treated as the position in the work coordinate system. When the work coordinate system is not designated, it is assumed that the work coordinate system accords with the world coordinate system. The work coordinate system is described in the following format.

WORK < Coordinate name>

<Coordinate name>: Name of coordinate data used as work coordinate system

(3) Example of user fileExamples of the user file is as follows:A block end code (0x0A) is attached to the end of each line (or block).

File name: TEST		
GLOBAL		
A = 10	Global variable block	
END		
PROGRAM SAMPLE	7	
SPEED = 20		
MOVE A1		
MOVE A2		
MOVE A3		
SUB1		
MOVE A3		
MOVE A2	Main program	
MOVE A4	1 0	
MOVE A5		
SUB2		
MOVE A5		
MOVE A4		
MOVE A1		
END /		Program
PROGRAM SUB1		-
PAYLOAD = HAND 1		
MOVE A11		
MOVE A12	Subprogram [SUB1]	
MOVE A13		
FREELOAD		
ן END		
PROGRAM SUB2		
PAYLOAD = HAND 2		
MOVE A21		
MOVE A22	Subprogram [SUB2] /	
MOVE A23		
FREELOAD		
END P		

DATA POINT A1=400,0,200,0,0,0,0,0/ POINT A2-400,200,200,0,0,0,0,0/ POINT A3=400,200,50,0,0,0,0,0/ POINT A4=400,-200,200,0,0,0,0,0/ POINT A5=400,-200,50,0,0,0,0,0/ TRANS W1=400,200,50,90,0,0 TRANS W2=400,-200,50,0,0,0 PAYLOAD HAND1=3,100 PAYLOAD HAND2=5,0 WORK W1	Position in work coordinate system = world coordinate system Coordinate data W1 Coordinate data W2 Load data HAND1 Load data HAND2	
POINT A11=50,0,60,-45,0,0,0,0/ WORK W1 POINT A12=0,50,70,0,0,0,0,0,0/ WORK W1 POINT A13=-50,0,60,45,0,0,0,0,0/ WORK W2 POINT A21=-80,0,60,30,0,0,0,0,0/ WORK W2 POINT A22=0,30,70,0,0,0,0,0,0,0/ WORK W2 POINT A23=-80,0,60,-30,0,0,0,0,0/ END	Position in work coordinate system = W1 Position in work coordinate system = W2	Data block

5.5 TSPC Settings

TSPC corresponding to the ethernet interface is Version 1.06 and subsequent versions. Select Communication Settings from among the options.

Select TCP/IP Connection.

To connect to the controller through TCP/IP, enter IP address and port number ([E06] Own port no {IP0}) specified for the controller.

For the operation, see TSCP Manual.

Set commnication	
Communination C RS232C © TCP/IP	Upload/Download directory
Common Interval time 1000	
Setting RS232C	
Port COM1	
Port Name	
Baudrate 9600 🗾	
Data length 881TS 🗾	
Parity bit NONE 🗾	
Stop bit 18IT	
checksum NONE	
Setting TCP/IP	
IP address 192 168 0 124	R <u>e</u> f <u>D</u> elete history
PORT 1000	
STX NONE	
<u> </u>	<u>Cancel</u>

Section 6

Robot Operation Sequence Using External Communication

Operating procedures for the robot in the External Control Mode are basically the same as those in the Internal Control Mode.

6.1 Basic Operation

Figure 6.1 presents a flow sequence in which a certain block is selected and executed repeatedly.

6.2 Program Download

Figure 6.2 presents a flow sequence in which a program is downloaded at the completion of each cycle and it is executed.

6.3 Reinitializing and Starting a Stopped Program

Figure 6.3 presents a flow sequence which reinitializes and starts a program which has been stopped.

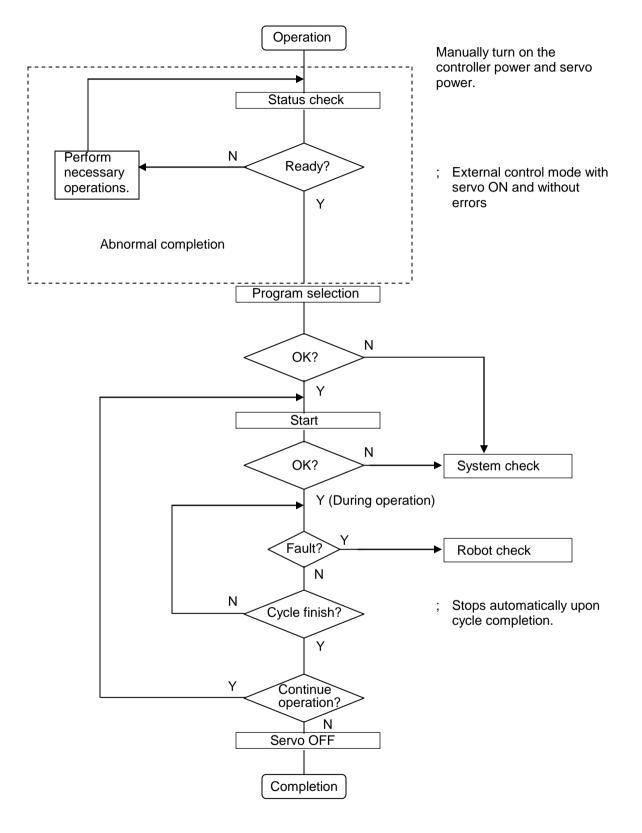


Fig. 6.1 Basic operation sequence

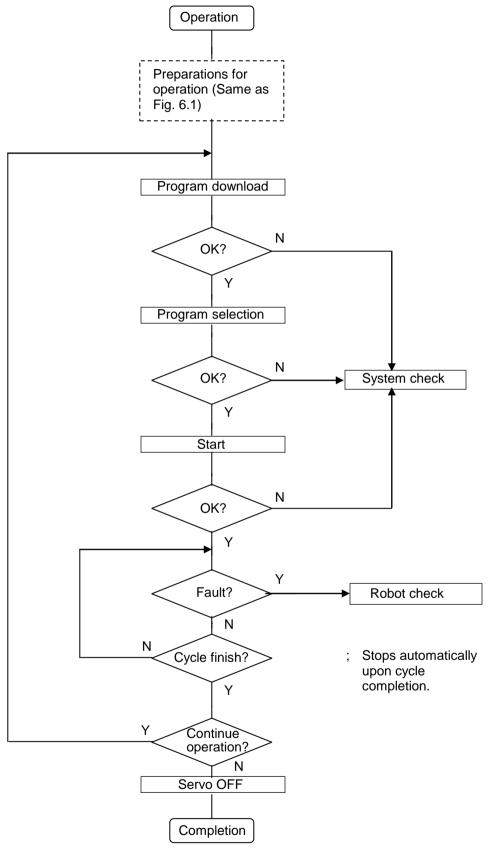


Fig. 6.2 Operation sequence including program download

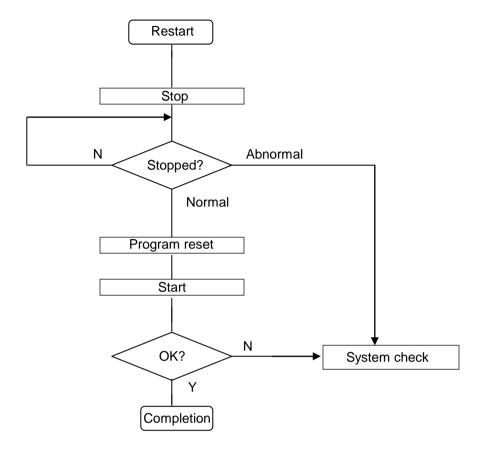


Fig. 6.3 Restart after program interruption

Section 7

Appendix

7.1 ASCII Code

	High-order 4 bits \rightarrow								Hexadecimal number —									
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	А	В	С	D	Е	F	_◄
t bits	0		D E		0	@	Ρ	,	р									
Low-order 4 bits	1	S H	D 1	!	1	A	Q	а	q									
Low-	2	S X	D 2	"	2	В	R	b	r									
\downarrow	3	E X	D 3	#	3	С	S	с	S									
	4	E T	D 4	\$	4	D	Т	d	t									
	5	E Q	N K	%	5	E	U	е	u									
	6	A K	S N	&	6	F	V	f	v									
	7	B L	E B	"	7	G	W	g	w									
	8	B S	C N	(8	Н	Х	h	х									
	9	H T	E M)	9	I	Y	i	у									
	А	L F	S B	*	:	J	Z	j	z									
	В	H M	E C	+	- ,	К	[k	(
	С	C L	\rightarrow	,	<	L	¥	I										
	D	C R	←	-	=	М]	m)									
	E	S O	\uparrow	•	>	N	^	n	~									
	F	S I	\downarrow	/	?	0	-	0										
	↑		*															

 \uparrow

Hexadecimal number

* : Code 00 to 1F correspond to control characters. These characters will either be interpreted as a space (A) or as a code having a specific meaning. The meaning of these codes is shown in the above table.