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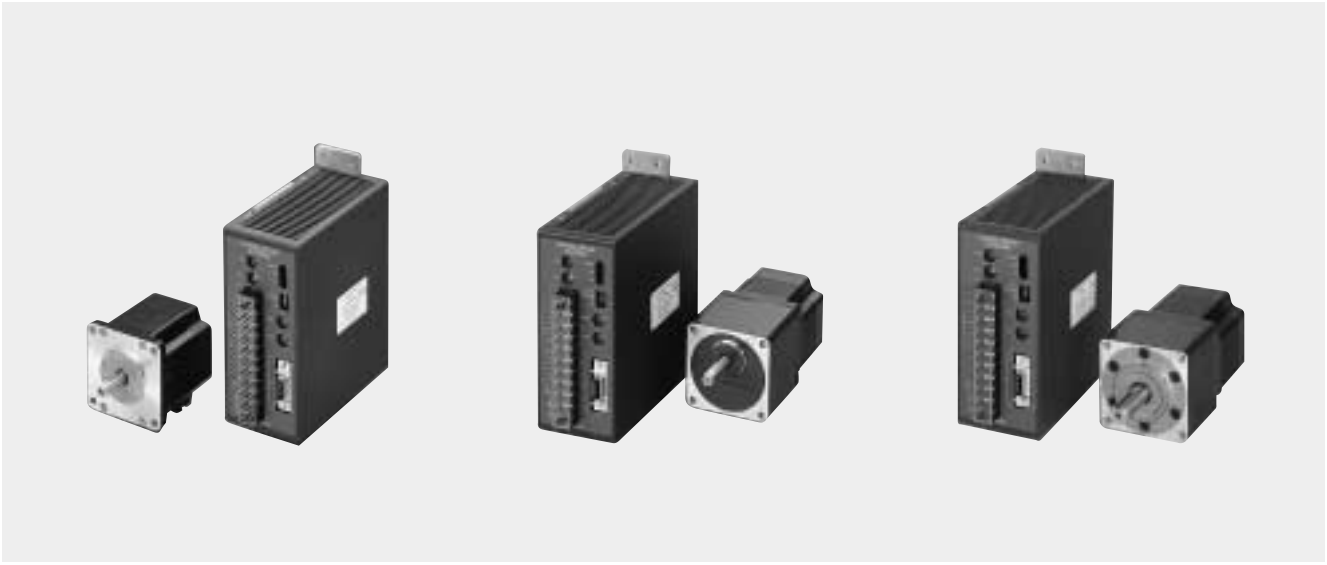
NanoStep™ UFK•W

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NanoStep™ UFK•W

EASY WIRING | GEAR | PLC DIRECT | RE-GENER-ATION | SAFETY STD. | PACK-AGE | AC INPUT

The NanoStep UFK•W uses 5-phase microstepping, the most advanced stepping motor drive technology available. It takes the basic 5-phase stepping motor angle of 0.72˚ and divides it electrically into smaller step angles providing up to 125,000 steps per revolution.



What is NanoStep?

NanoStep is a series of stepping motors and drivers that combines high-performance 5-phase microstep drivers with high-torque/low-vibration 5-phase stepping motors. They provide smooth and precise operation.

5-phase Microstep Drive Technology

The primary feature of stepping motors is the ability to obtain precise positioning. They achieve this by rotating and stopping at step angle increments that are determined by the pole structure of the rotor and stator. Rotating in step angle increments, however, also produces changes in rotor speed and resonance at certain speeds that can increase vibration.
Microstep driving provides a finer degree of control of the basic motor step angle by regulating the current sent to the motor coils, resulting in, low vibration, even at low speed.

- Since the basic motor step angle (0.72˚/full step) can be divided into proportions ranging from 1/1 to 1/250, smooth operation in fine increments is possible.
- Technology that changes the motor drive current smoothly suppresses motor vibration and makes operation audibly quieter.

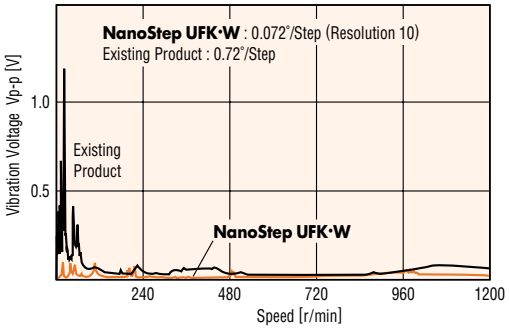
Microstep Resolution Up to 125,000 Steps

NanoStep UFK•W enables step angles to be set independently on two resolution selection switches (16 possible microstep resolutions with as many as 250 microsteps per full step). This enables two independent resolutions to be selected by using the resolution select input. Changing resolution should occur when the motor is in the stop position. This will eliminate the chance of positioning error.

FEATURES

1. Low Vibration, Low Noise

Microstep technology allows the step angle to be subdivided electrically.This smoothes stepped operation at low speeds and drastically improves vibration. The NanoStep UFK•W uses a motor design that also helps to reduce vibration. Therefore the NanoStep UFK•W is ideal for applications where vibration is a problem.



2. High Speed

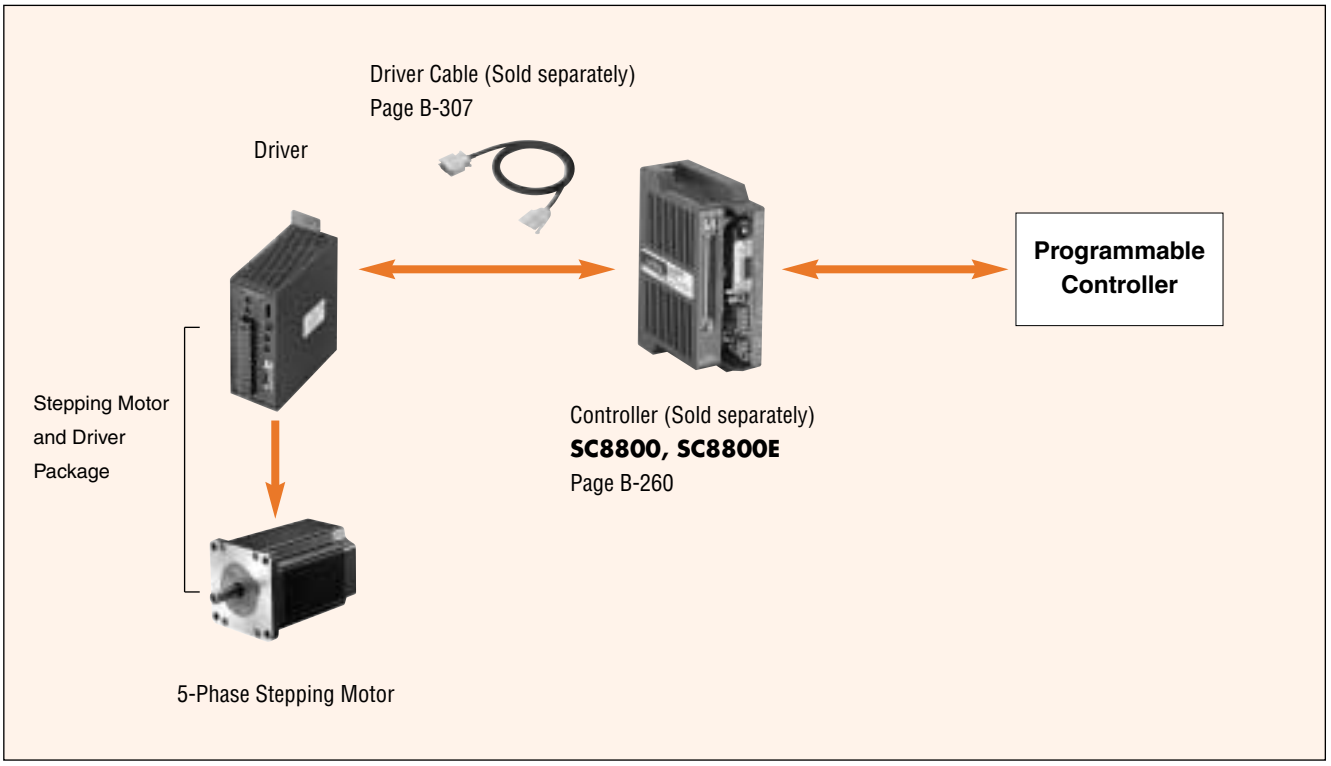
The NanoStep UFK•W provides low vibration at both low and high speeds.

3. Standard Certified Product

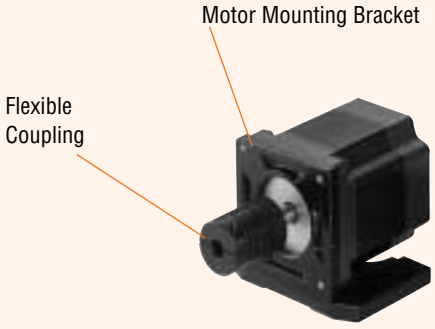
This product is certified under applicable standards from around the world. Also, the CE marking is implemented according to the low voltage directive. (For details on standard certified products, see Page D-16.)

■ NanoStep UFK•W SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

A high-torque 5-phase stepping motor and microstep driver are combined to make high-precision positioning with open loop control possible.



■ ACCESSORIES (Sold separately)



● Motor Mounting Brackets
Page B-298



● Flexible Couplings
Page B-301

MC Motor Couplings



Motor mounting bracket and flexible coupling cannot be fitted on to geared type.

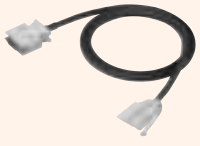
● Extension Cables
Page B-306

16.4 feet (5m), 32.8 feet (10m), 65.6 feet (20m) long



● Drive Cables
Page B-307

Flat cable for connecting the driver and controller.



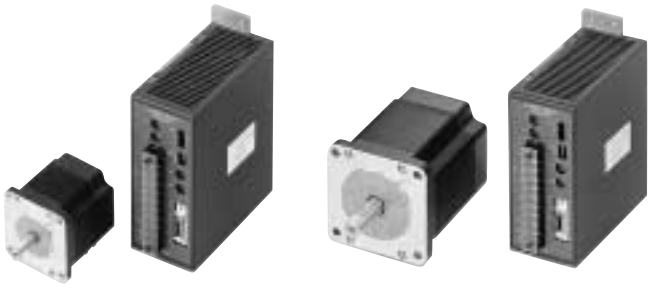
NanoStep™ UFK•W Standard Type

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There are two motor frame sizes available: 2.36 inches (60 mm) and 3.35 inches (85 mm) square. They can handle low-speeds, low-vibration and low-noise applications.

Package Model	Maximum Holding Torque	
	oz-in	N·m
UFK564 □ W	58.3	0.42
UFK566 □ W	115	0.83
UFK569 □ W	230	1.66
UFK596 □ W	291	2.1
UFK599 □ W	569	4.1
UFK5913 □ W	874	6.3

● Enter **A** (single shaft) or **B** (double shaft) in the □ within the model numbers.



NanoStep™ UFK•W TH Geared Type

Page B-132

This series combines the **UFK•W** with **TH** gears, which provide low speed reduction ratios (3.6:1, 7.2:1, 10:1, 20:1, and 30:1) and are low backlash (25 arc minutes max.)

Package Model	Permissible Torque	
	lb-in	N·m
UFK564 □ W-T3.6	10.8	1.25
UFK564 □ W-T7.2	21.6	2.5
UFK564 □ W-T10	26	3
UFK564 □ W-T20	30.3	3.5
UFK564 □ W-T30	34.7	4
UFK596 □ W-T3.6	39	4.5
UFK596 □ W-T7.2	78.1	9
UFK596 □ W-T10	78.1	9
UFK596 □ W-T20	104	12
UFK596 □ W-T30	104	12

● Enter **A** (single shaft) or **B** (double shaft) in the □ within the model numbers.



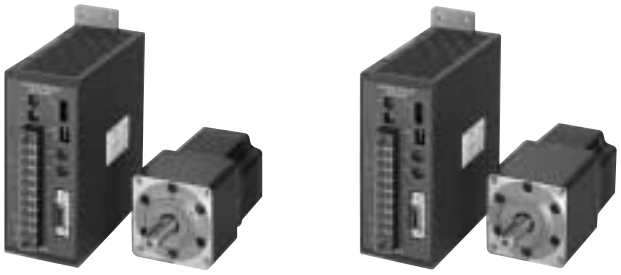
NanoStep™ UFK•W PN Geared Type

Page B-132

The newly developed backlash reduction feature is utilized and attains backlash below 3 arc minutes. This is a major increase in precision.

Package Model	Permissible Torque	
	lb-in	N·m
UFK566 □ W-N5	30.3	3.5
UFK566 □ W-N7.2	30.3	3.5
UFK566 □ W-N10	30.3	3.5
UFK564 □ W-N25	52	6
UFK564 □ W-N36	52	6
UFK564 □ W-N50	52	6

● Enter **A** (single shaft) or **B** (double shaft) in the □ within the model numbers.



The NanoStep™ UFK•W of Dedicated Drivers: Designed with User-Friendly Functions

Driver operating status is visible at a glance

Signal monitor display — 1

Easy to confirm I/O signals.

POWER: Power input display
TIM.: Excitation timing output display
O.H.: Overheat output display

Motor operating current adjustment switch
Motor resting current adjustment switch — 2

The motor current is easy to adjust with digital switches. No ammeter necessary.
RUN: Can be adjusted the motor running current.
STOP: Can be adjusted the current at motor standstill.

A full range of driver functions are on the front panel.

Pulse Input Method Switch — 3

Switches between 1-pulse input and 2-pulse input.

Automatic Current Off Switch — 4

When the level of heat within the driver reaches 176°F (80°C), this function automatically switches the motor current off. The function can be set and disabled with this switch.

Resolution Select Switch — 5

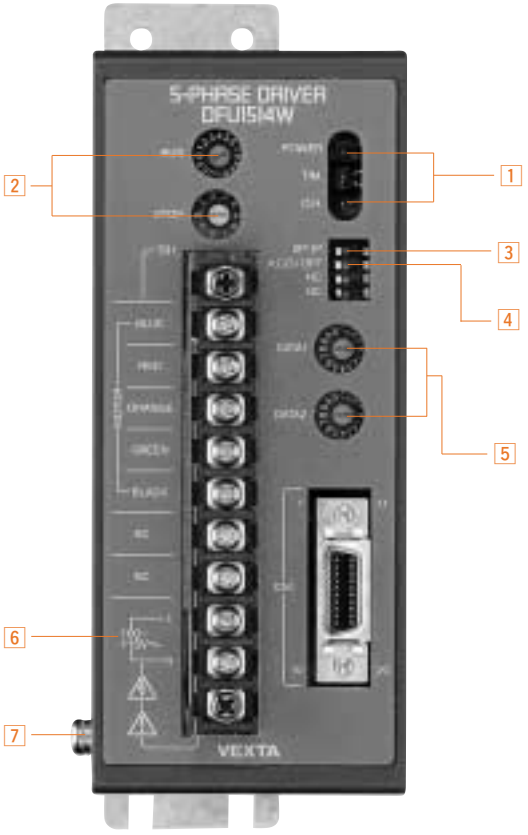
Use these rotary switches to set the desired resolution from the 16 resolution levels available.

See page B-146 for details.

Power Supply Terminals — 6

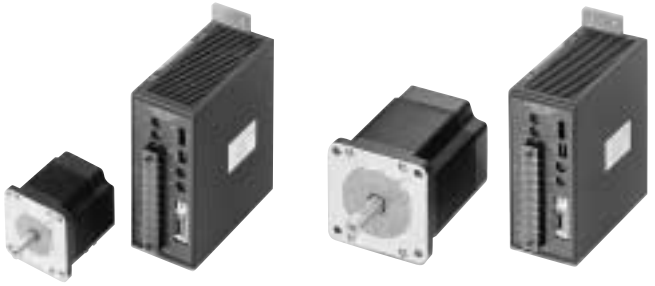
Can be used with AC100V-115V ± 15% 50/60Hz.

Protective Earthing Terminal — 7



NanoStep™ UFK•W Standard Type

The NanoStep™ UFK•W uses 5-phase microstepping, the most advanced stepping motor drive technology available.



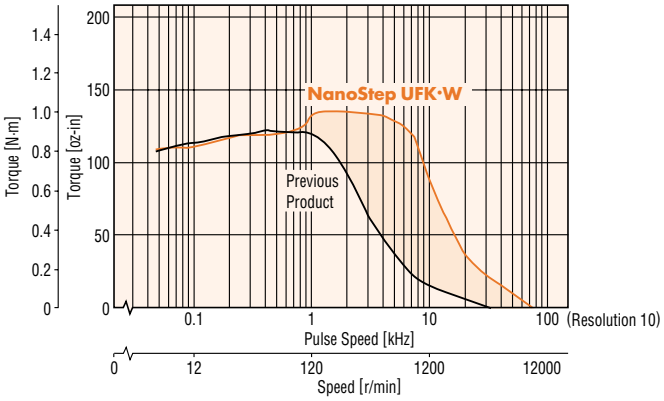
■ FEATURES

●Standard Type

Available in two motor frame sizes of 2.36 inch (60 mm) sq. and 3.35 inch (85 mm) sq.
They meet various application needs with low speed, low vibration and/or low noise.
Holding Torque: 58.3 oz-in (0.42 N·m) ~ 874 oz-in (6.3 N·m)

●High Speed

The NanoStep™ UFK•W provides high torque in the high speed range.



■ APPLICABLE STANDARDS AND CE MARKING

Products	Applicable Standards	Authorizing Organization	Standards File No.	CE MARKING
Stepping Motor	UL1004, UL519 CAN/CSA-C22.2 No.100 CNA/CSA-C22.2 No.77	UL	E64199	Low Voltage Directive
	EN60950 EN60034-1, EN60034-5	VDE	6763ÜG	
Driver for Stepping Motor	UL508C CAN/CSA-C22.2 No.14	UL	E171462	Low Voltage Directive
	EN60950, EN50178	DEMKO	99-01497 99-01498	

Note:
- ●See page D-9 for more information on operating conditions of EN/IEC standards.
- ●The EN/IEC standard certification depends on the type and installation size. For details, see Page D-16.
- ●The products are recognized when used together.

■ PRODUCT NUMBER CODE

UFK 5 6 9 A W

- W: UFK•W
- A: Single Shaft
- B: Double Shaft
- Motor Case Length
- Motor Frame Size 6: 2.36 in. (60mm) sq.
- 9: 3.35 in. (85mm) sq.
- 5-Phase
- NanoStep™ UFK•W

SPECIFICATIONS STANDARD TYPE

Package Model		Single Shaft	UFK564AW	UFK566AW	UFK569AW	UFK596AW	UFK599AW	UFK5913AW
		Double Shaft	UFK564BW	UFK566BW	UFK569BW	UFK596BW	UFK599BW	UFK5913BW
Maximum Holding Torque		oz-in	58.3	115	230	291	569	874
		N·m	0.42	0.83	1.66	2.1	4.1	6.3
Rotor Inertia		oz-in^2	0.96	1.53	30.7	7.66	14.8	21.9
		kg·m^2	175×10^{-7}	280×10^{-7}	560×10^{-7}	1400×10^{-7}	2700×10^{-7}	4000×10^{-7}
Rated Current		A/phase	1.4					
Basic Step Angle			0.72°					
Insulation Class			Class B [266°F (130°C)] Recognized as Class A [221°F (105°C)] by UL and CSA standards.					
Power Source			Single Phase 100V-115V±15% 50/60Hz 5A					
Output Current		A/phase	1.4					
Excitation Mode			Microstep					
Input Signals	Input Signal Circuit		Photocoupler input, Input resistance 220Ω, Input current 20mA maximum (300Ω, 15mA maximum for pulse signal) Signal voltage Photocoupler ON: +4～+5V, Photocoupler OFF: 0～+0.5V					
	● CW Pulse Signal (Pulse Signal)		CW direction step command pulse signal (Step command signal at 1-pulse input mode) Pulse width: 1μs minimum, Pulse rise/fall: 2μs maximum Motor moves when the photocoupler state changes from ON to OFF.					
	● CCW Pulse Signal (Rotation Direction Signal)		CCW direction step command pulse signal (Rotation direction signal at 1-pulse input mode Photocoupler ON: CW, Photocoupler OFF: CCW) Pulse width: 1μs minimum, Pulse rise/fall: 2μs maximum Motor moves when the photocoupler state changes from ON to OFF.					
	● All Windings Off Signal		When in the "photocoupler ON" state, the current to the motor is cut off and the motor shaft can be rotated manually. When in the "photocoupler OFF" state, the current level set by the RUN switch is supplied to the motor.					
	● Step Angle Select Signal		When in the "photocoupler OFF" state, the step angle set by DATA1 is selected. When in the "photocoupler ON" state, the step angle set by DATA2 is selected. (The step angle can be set to 16 different resolution from 0.72° to 0.00288°.)					
Output Signals	Output Signal Circuit		Photocoupler, Open-Collector Output (Emitter common) External use condition: 24 V DC maximum, 10mA maximum					
	● Excitation Timing Signal		The signal is output every time the excitation sequence returns to the initial stage "0". (Photocoupler: ON) 0.72°/step (Resolution 1): Signal output every 10 pulses 0.072°/step (Resolution 10): Signal output every 100 pulses					
	● Overheat Signal		The signal is output when the internal temperature of the driver rises above approximately 176°F (80°C). (Photocoupler: ON) The motor stops automatically if the "Automatic Current Off" function is ON.					
Functions			Automatic current cutback, All windings off, Pulse input mode selection, Step resolution selection					
Indicators (LED)			Power input, Excitation timing output, Overheat signal output					
Driver Cooling Method			Natural Ventilation					
Weight (Mass)		Motor lb. (kg)	1.33 (0.6)	1.77 (0.8)	2.87 (1.3)	3.75 (1.7)	6.18(2.8)	8.38 (3.8)
		Driver lb. (kg)	1.88 (0.85)					
Insulation Resistance		Motor	100MΩ minimum under normal temperature and humidity, when measured by a DC500V megger between the motor coils and the motor casing.					
		Driver	100MΩ minimum under normal temperature and humidity, when measured by a DC500V megger between the following places: ● Power input terminal – Protective earthing terminal ● Motor output terminal – Protective earthing terminal ● Signal input/output terminal – Power input terminal ● Signal input/output terminal – Motor output terminal					
Dielectric Strength		Motor	Sufficient to withstand 1.5kV, 60Hz applied between the motor coils and casing for one minute, under normal temperature and humidity.					
		Driver	Sufficient to withstand the following for one minute, under normal temperature and humidity. ● Power input terminal – Protective earthing terminal AC1.5kV 60Hz ● Motor output terminal – Protective earthing terminal AC1.5kV 60Hz ● Signal input/output terminal – Power input terminal AC3.0kV 60Hz ● Signal input/output terminal – Motor output terminal AC3.0kV 60Hz					
Ambient Temperature Range		Motor	+14°F～+122°F (−10°C～+50°C)					
		Driver	+32°F～+122°F (0°C～+50°C)					

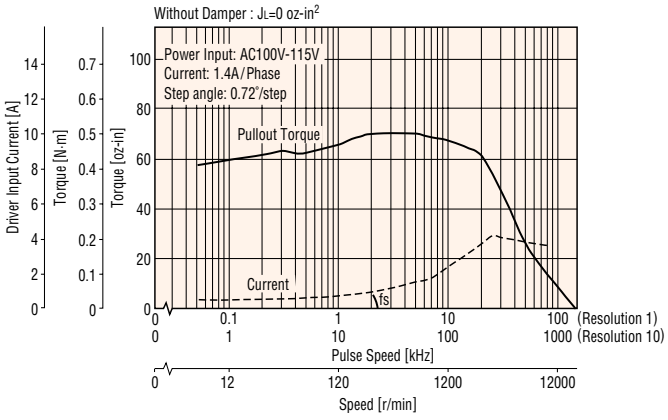
●Maximum holding torque refers to the holding torque at motor standstill when the rated current is supplied to the motor (5 phase excitation). Use this value to compare motor torque performance. When using the motor with the dedicated driver, the driver's "Automatic Current Cutback" function at motor standstill reduces maximum holding torque by approximately 50%.

●The power source input current value represents the maximum current. (The input current varies according to the pulse frequency.)

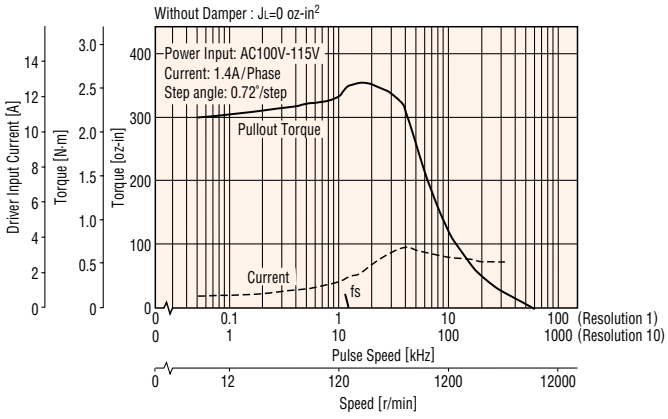
SPEED vs. TORQUE CHARACTERISTICS

fs: Maximum Starting Pulse Rate

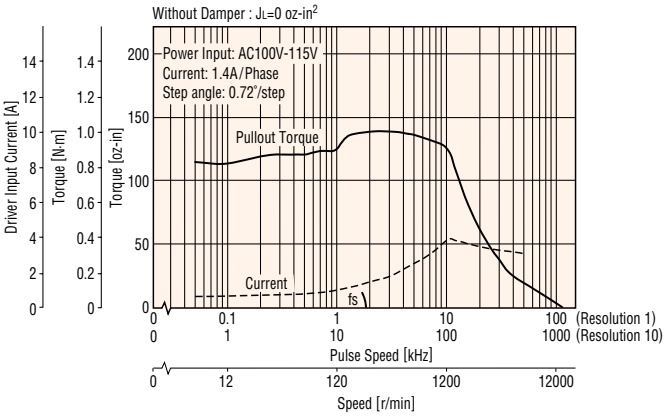
UFK564AW
UFK564BW



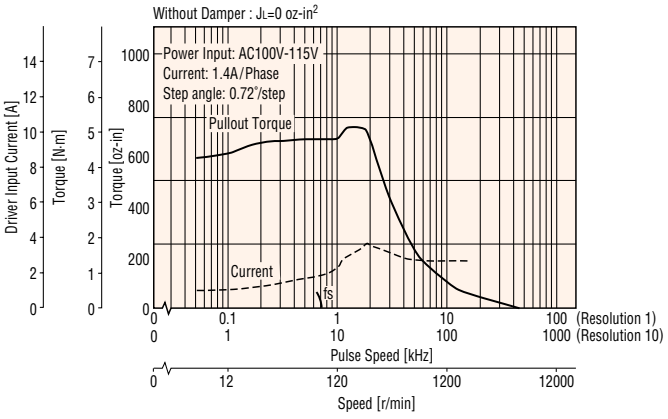
UFK596AW
UFK596BW



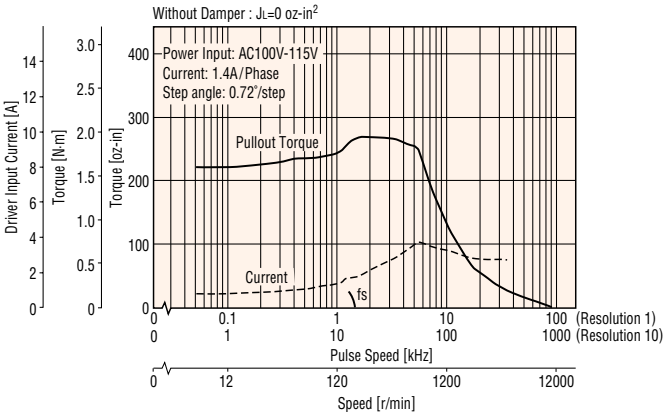
UFK566AW
UFK566BW



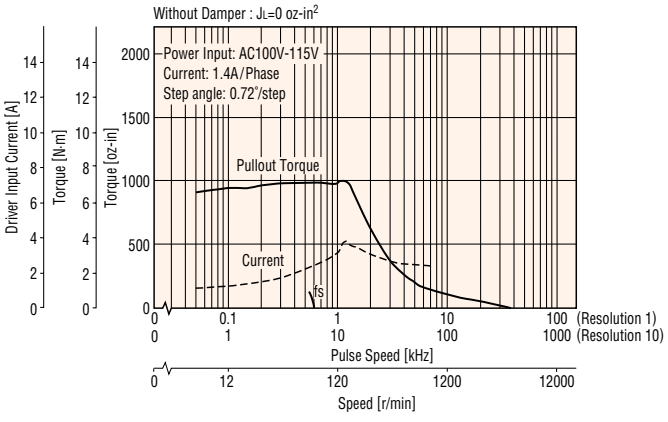
UFK599AW
UFK599BW



UFK569AW
UFK569BW



UFK5913AW
UFK5913BW



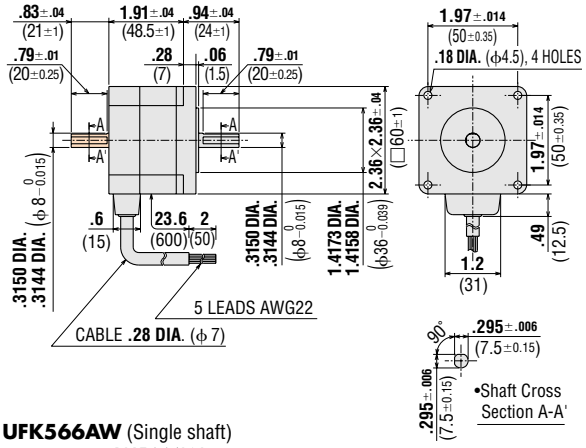
Note:

- Pay attention to heat dissipation from the motor and driver. The motor will produce a considerable amount of heat under certain conditions. Be sure to keep the temperature of the motor case under 212°F (100°C). [Under 167°F (75°C) is required to comply with UL or CSA standard.]
- When using the motor with the dedicated driver, the driver's "Automatic Current Cutback" function at motor standstill reduces maximum holding torque by approximately 50%.

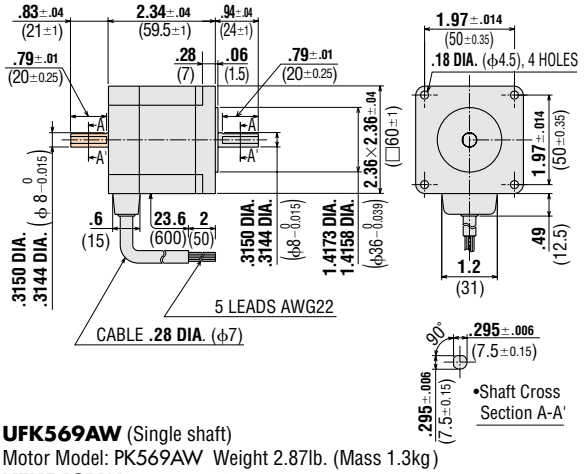
■ DIMENSIONS scale 1/4, unit = inch (mm)

●Motor

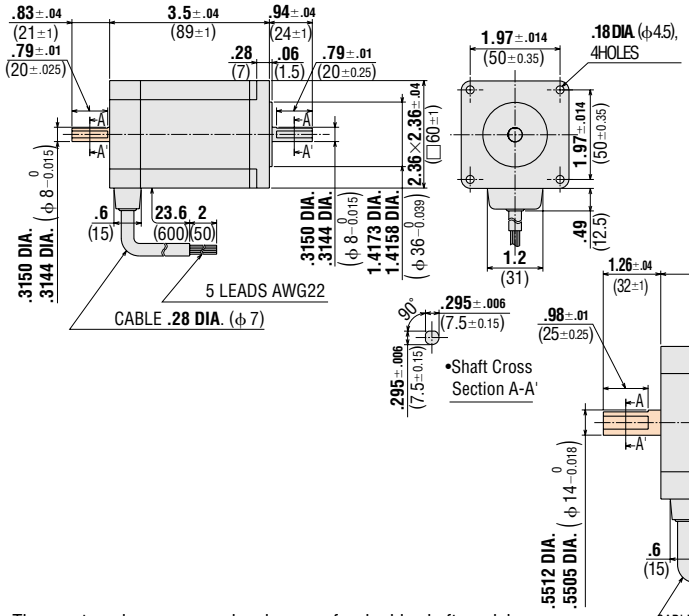
UFK564AW (Single shaft)
Motor Model: PK564AW Weight 1.33lb. (Mass 0.6kg)
UFK564BW (Double shaft)
Motor Model: PK564BW Weight 1.33lb. (Mass 0.6kg)



UFK566AW (Single shaft)
Motor Model: PK566AW Weight 1.77lb. (Mass 0.8kg)
UFK566BW (Double shaft)
Motor Model: PK566BW Weight 1.77lb. (Mass 0.8kg)



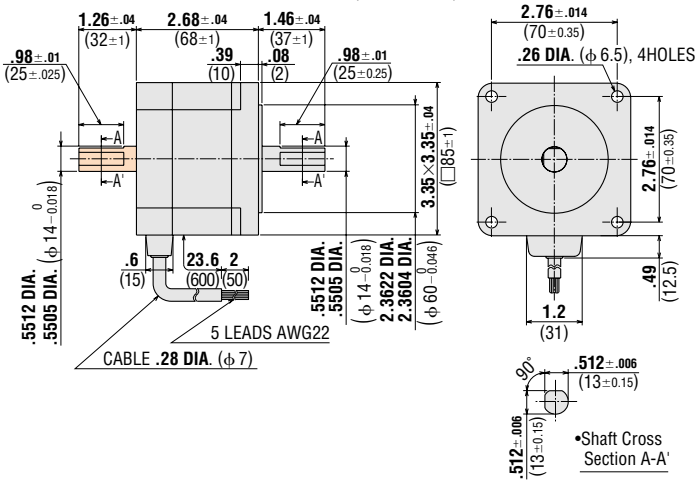
UFK569AW (Single shaft)
Motor Model: PK569AW Weight 2.87lb. (Mass 1.3kg)
UFK569BW (Double shaft)
Motor Model: PK569BW Weight 2.87lb. (Mass 1.3kg)



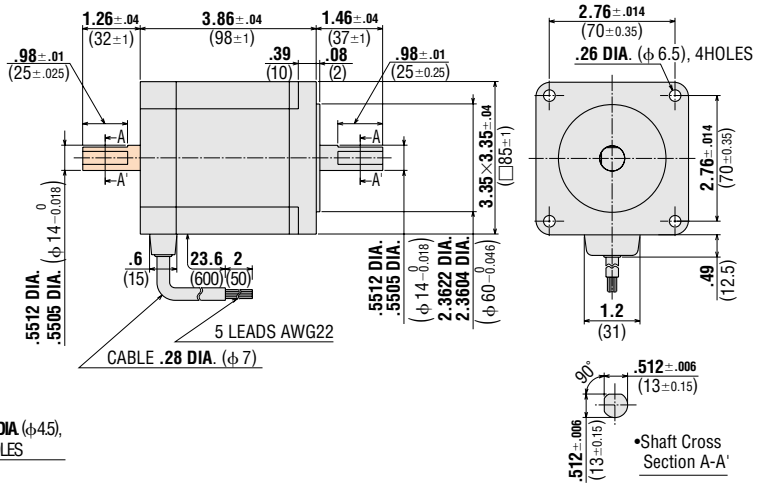
●These external appearance drawings are for double shaft models. For a single shaft, ignore the colored areas.

See page B-36 for information on motor installation.

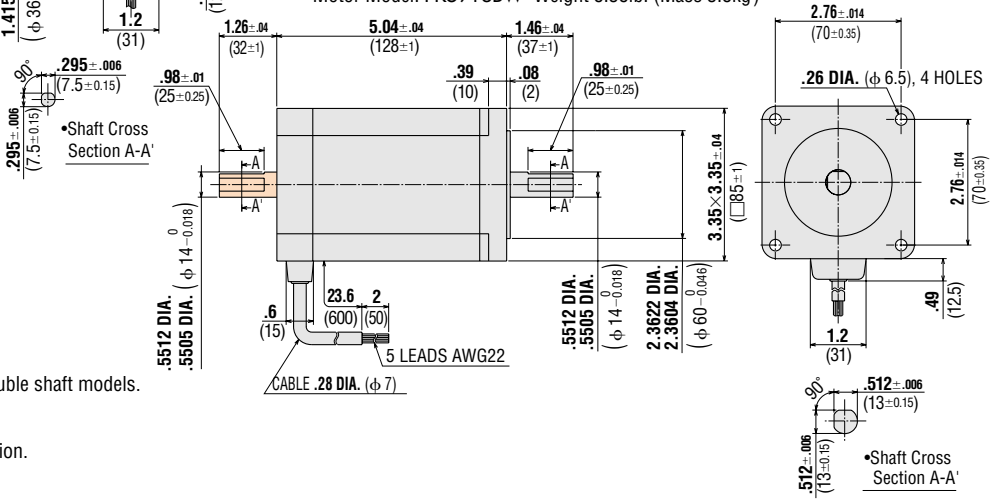
UFK596AW (Single shaft)
Motor Model: PK596AW Weight 3.75lb. (Mass 1.7kg)
UFK596BW (Double shaft)
Motor Model: PK596BW Weight 3.75lb. (Mass 1.7kg)



UFK599AW (Single shaft)
Motor Model: PK599AW Weight 6.18lb. (Mass 2.8kg)
UFK599BW (Double shaft)
Motor Model: PK599BW Weight 6.18lb. (Mass 2.8kg)



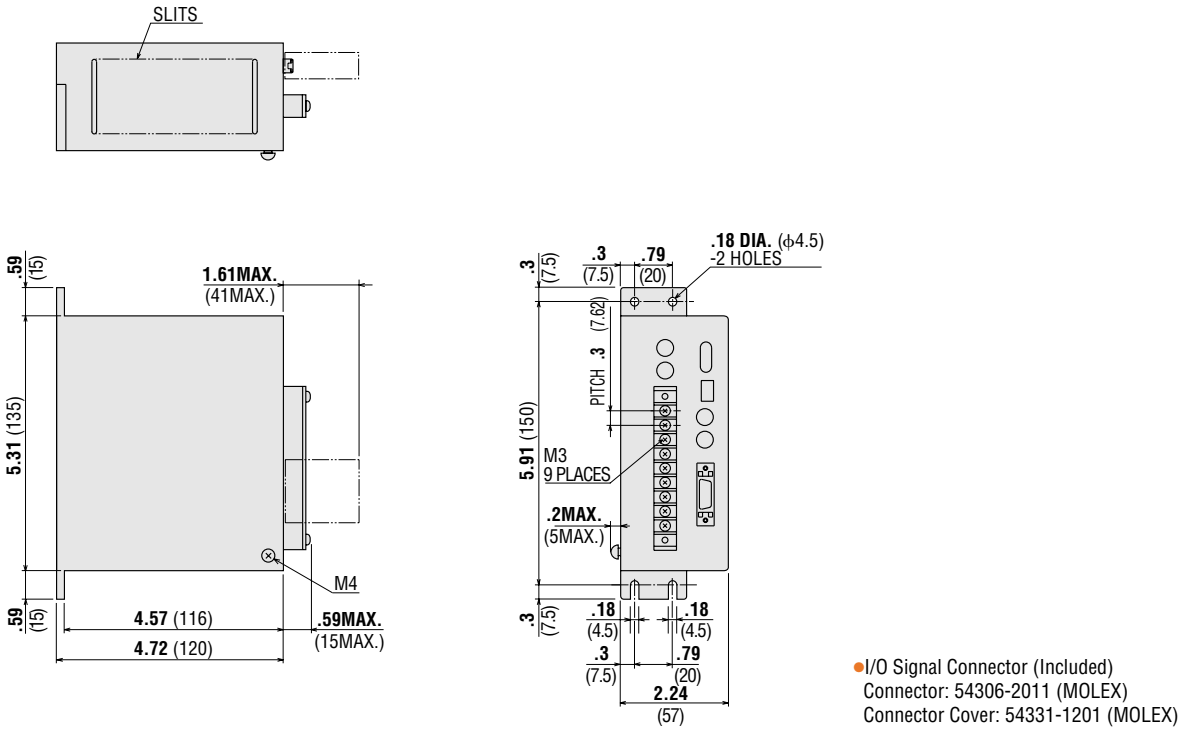
UFK5913AW (Single shaft)
Motor Model: PK5913AW Weight 8.38lb. (Mass 3.8kg)
UFK5913BW (Double shaft)
Motor Model: PK5913BW Weight 8.38lb. (Mass 3.8kg)



■ DIMENSIONS scale 1/4, unit = inch (mm)

●Driver

Driver Model: DFU1514W Weight: 1.88lb. (Mass 0.85kg)



●I/O Signal Connector (Included)
Connector: 54306-2011 (MOLEX)
Connector Cover: 54331-1201 (MOLEX)

See page B-38 for information on driver installation.

SETTING THE STEP ANGLE

With the **NanoStep UFK•W**, the motor speed and step distance can be changed without changing the input pulse frequency by switching the step angle setting switch.
The step angle is set with step angle setting switches DATA1 and DATA2. DATA1 and DATA2 each have 16 settings from which one step angle each can be selected. The step angles that can be set are shown in the table on the right.

Setting method

DATA1 and DATA2 are set to the scale corresponding to the step angle selected for each. The step angle is changed with the step angle switching signals.
High level: The step angle set with DATA1 is selected.
Low level: The step angle set with DATA2 is selected.

Example

Using the **PN** geared type **UFK564AW-N36** and setting DATA1 to 0.001°/step and DATA2 to 0.01°/step:

- The scale for DATA1 is set at 7.
- The scale for DATA2 is set at 1.
- When the step angle switching signal input is set to high level, the motor rotates with the 0.001°/step step angle set with DATA1.
- When the step angle switching signal input is set to low level, the motor rotates with the 0.01°/step step angle set with DATA2.

Note:

- You should change the step angle setting input when the pulse signals are stopped so the motor will not deviate from its correct position. If you change the step angle setting input during pulse input, the motor may deviate from its correct position.
- Changing the step angle does not change the torque generated on the motor output shaft for the same rotation rate.

Standard Type

Resolution Select Switch Common to DATA 1 and DATA 2	Resolution	Step Angle
0	1	0.72°
1	2	0.36°
2	2.5	0.288°
3	4	0.18°
4	5	0.144°
5	8	0.09°
6	10	0.072°
7	20	0.036°
8	25	0.0288°
9	40	0.018°
A	50	0.0144°
B	80	0.009°
C	100	0.0072°
D	125	0.00576°
E	200	0.0036°
F	250	0.00288°

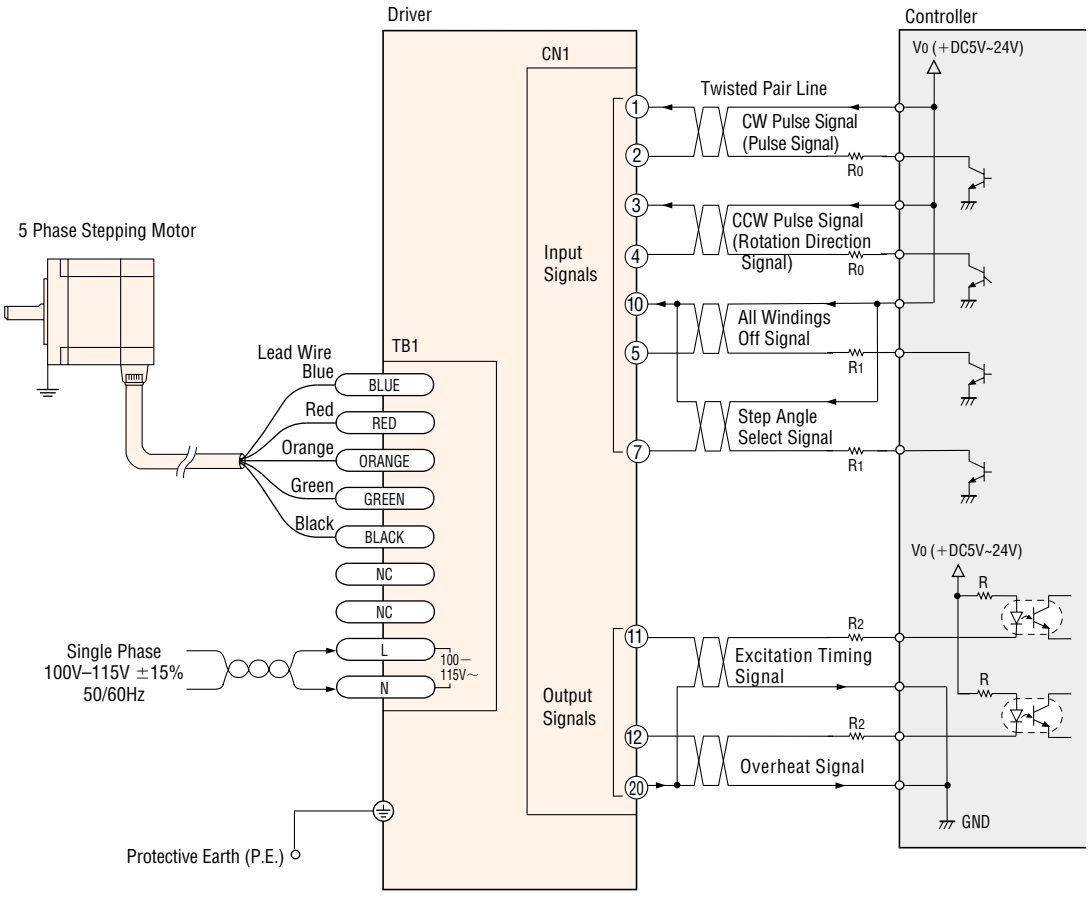
TH Geared Type

Resolution Select Switch Common to DATA 1 and DATA 2	Resolution	Step Angle of Output Shaft				
		Gear Ratio	Gear Ratio	Gear Ratio	Gear Ratio	Gear Ratio
		3.6: 1	7.2: 1	10: 1	20: 1	30: 1
0	1	0.2°	0.1°	0.072°	0.036°	0.024°
1	2	0.1°	0.05°	0.036°	0.018°	0.012°
2	2.5	0.08°	0.04°	0.0288°	0.0144°	0.0096°
3	4	0.05°	0.025°	0.018°	0.009°	0.0006°
4	5	0.04°	0.02°	0.0144°	0.0072°	0.0048°
5	8	0.025°	0.0125°	0.009°	0.0045°	0.0003°
6	10	0.02°	0.01°	0.0072°	0.0036°	0.0024°
7	20	0.01°	0.005°	0.0036°	0.0018°	0.0012°
8	25	0.008°	0.004°	0.00288°	0.00144°	0.00086°
9	40	0.005°	0.0025°	0.00188°	0.0009°	0.0006°
A	50	0.004°	0.002°	0.00144°	0.00072°	0.00048°
B	80	0.0025°	0.00125°	0.0009°	0.00045°	0.0003°
C	100	0.002°	0.001°	0.00072°	0.00036°	0.00024°
D	125	0.0016°	0.0008°	0.000576°	0.000288°	0.000192°
E	200	0.001°	0.0005°	0.00036°	0.00018°	0.00012°
F	250	0.0008°	0.0004°	0.000288°	0.000144°	0.000096°

PN Geared Type

Resolution Select Switch Common to DATA 1 and DATA 2	Resolution	Step Angle of Output Shaft					
		Gear Ratio	Gear Ratio	Gear Ratio	Gear Ratio	Gear Ratio	Gear Ratio
		5: 1	7.2: 1	10: 1	25: 1	36: 1	50: 1
0	1	0.144°	0.1°	0.072°	0.0288°	0.02°	0.0144°
1	2	0.072°	0.05°	0.0036°	0.0144°	0.01°	0.0072°
2	2.5	0.0576°	0.04°	0.0288°	0.01152°	0.008°	0.00576°
3	4	0.036°	0.025°	0.018°	0.0072°	0.005°	0.0036°
4	5	0.0288°	0.02°	0.0144°	0.00576°	0.004°	0.00288°
5	8	0.018°	0.0125°	0.009°	0.0036°	0.0025°	0.0018°
6	10	0.0144°	0.01°	0.0072°	0.00288°	0.002°	0.00144°
7	20	0.0072°	0.005°	0.0036°	0.00144°	0.001°	0.00072°
8	25	0.00576°	0.004°	0.00288°	0.001152°	0.0008°	0.000576°
9	40	0.0036°	0.0025°	0.0018°	0.00072°	0.0005°	0.00036°
A	50	0.00288°	0.002°	0.00144°	0.000576°	0.0004°	0.000288°
B	80	0.0018°	0.00125°	0.0009°	0.00036°	0.00025°	0.00018°
C	100	0.00144°	0.001°	0.00072°	0.000288°	0.0002°	0.000144°
D	125	0.001152°	0.0008°	0.000576°	0.0002304°	0.00016°	0.0001152°
E	200	0.00072°	0.0005°	0.00036°	0.000144°	0.0001°	0.000072°
F	250	0.000576°	0.0004°	0.000288°	0.0001152°	0.00008°	0.0000576°

■ WIRING DIAGRAM



■ Power Supply

Use a power supply that can supply sufficient input current.
When power supply capacity is insufficient, a decrease in motor output can cause the following malfunctions:

- Motor does not rotate properly at high-speed (insufficient torque)
- Motor startup and stopping is slow.

⚠ Caution

The driver incorporates double-pole/neutral fusing for the power input. If the driver POWER LED is off, it is possible that only the neutral fuse is tripped. High voltage supplied on the hot side may cause electric shock. Turn the power off immediately and request service.

Note:

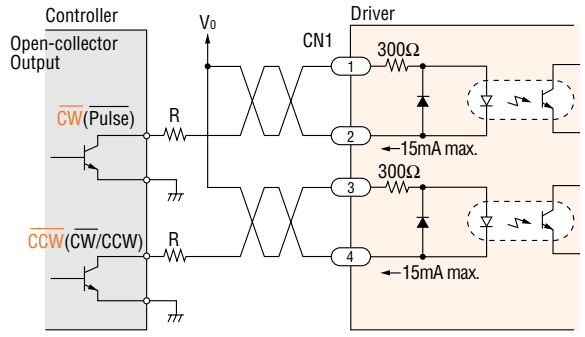
- Keep the voltage V_0 between DC5V and DC24V.
  When they are equal to DC5V, the external resistances R_0, R_1 and R_2 are not necessary.
  When they are above DC5V, connect R_0 to keep the current bellow 15mA, and connet R_1 to keep the current bellow 20mA, and connect R_2 to keep the current bellow 10mA.
- Use twisted-pair wire of 3×10^{-4} in^2 (0.2mm^2) or thicker and 6.6 feet (2m) or less in length for the signal line.
- Use wire 7.8×10^{-4} in^2 (0.5mm^2) or thicker for motor lines (when extended) and power supply lines, and use 1.2×10^{-3} in^2 (0.75mm^2) or thicker for the wire for the protective earthing line.
- Use spot grounding for the grounding of the driver and external controller.
- Signal lines should be kept at least 3.94 inch (10cm) away from power lines (power supply lines and motor lines). Do not bind the signal line and power line together.

* Use open collector transistors (sink type) for the signal output sections of the controller.

DESCRIPTION OF INPUT/OUTPUT SIGNALS

1. Pulse Input

Input circuit and sample connection



Keep the voltage between DC 5V and DC 24V.
When voltage is equal to DC 5V, external resistance (R) is not necessary. When voltage is above DC 5V, connect external resistance (R) and keep the input current below 15mA.

1. 1-Pulse Input Mode

Pulse Signal

"Pulse" signal is input to the pulse signal terminal. When the photocoupler state changes from "ON" to "OFF", the motor rotates one step. The direction of rotation is determined by the following rotation direction signal.

Rotation Direction Signal

The "Rotation Direction" signal is input to the rotation direction signal input terminal. A "photocoupler ON" signal input commands a clockwise direction rotation. A "photocoupler OFF" signal input commands a counterclockwise direction rotation.

2. 2-Pulse Input Mode

CW Pulse Signal

When the photocoupler state changes from "ON" to "OFF", the motor rotates one step in the clockwise direction.

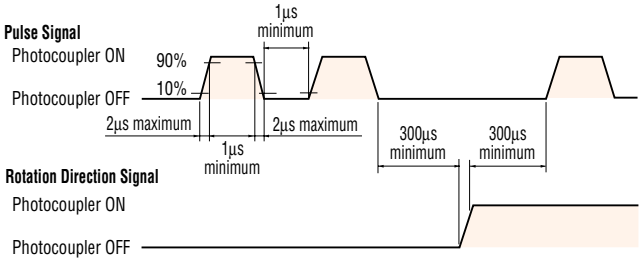
CCW Pulse Signal

When the photocoupler state changes from "ON" to "OFF", the motor rotates one step in the counterclockwise direction.

CW and CCW refer to clockwise and counterclockwise direction respectively, from a reference point of facing the motor output shaft.

Pulse Signal Characteristics

Input Pulse characteristics

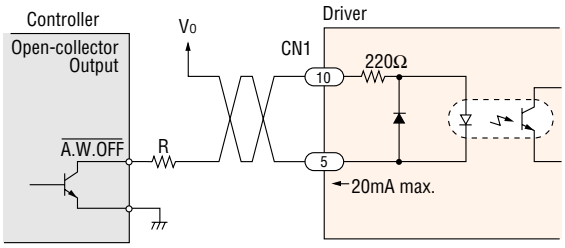


The shaded area indicates when the photocoupler is ON. The motor moves when the photocoupler state changes from ON to OFF as indicated by the arrow.

- The pulse voltage is 4～5V in the "photocoupler ON" state, and 0～0.5V in the "photocoupler OFF" state.
- Input pulse signals should have a pulse width over 1μs, pulse rise/fall below 2μs, and a pulse duty below 50%.
- Keep the pulse signal at "photocoupler OFF" when no pulse is being input.
- The minimum interval time when changing rotation direction is 10μs.
  This value varies greatly depending on the motor type, pulse frequency and load inertia. It may be necessary to increase this time interval.
- In 1-pulse input mode, leave the pulse signal at rest ("photocoupler OFF") when changing rotation directions.

2. A.W.OFF (All Windings Off) Input

Input circuit and sample connection



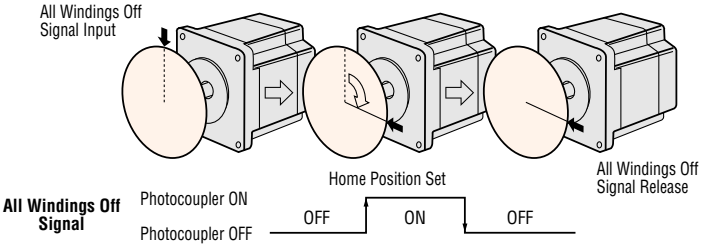
Keep the voltage between DC 5V and DC 24V.
When voltage is equal to DC 5V, external resistance (R) is not necessary. When voltage is above DC 5V, connect external resistance (R) and keep the input current below 20mA.

When the "All Windings Off" signal is in the "photocoupler ON" state, the current to the motor is cut off and motor torque is reduced to zero. The motor output shaft can then be rotated freely by hand.
When the "All Windings Off" signal is in the "photocoupler OFF" state, the motor holding torque is proportional to the current set by the current adjustment rotary switches. During motor operation, be sure to keep the signal in the "photocoupler OFF" state.
This signal is used when moving the motor by external force or manual home position is desired. If this function is not needed, it is not necessary to connect this terminal.

Switching the "All Windings Off" signal from "photocoupler ON" to "photocoupler OFF" does not alter the excitation sequence.
When the motor shaft is manually adjusted with the "All Windings Off" signal input, the shaft will shift up to ±3.6° from the position set after the "All Windings Off" signal is released.

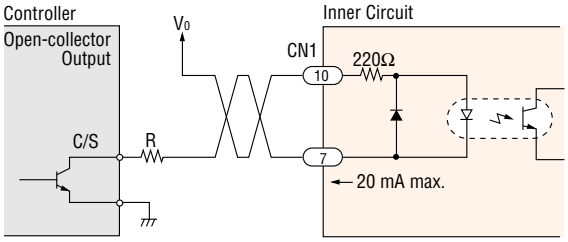
Manual Setting of the Home Position

Input the "All Windings Off" signal, set the motor to the desired position, then release the "All Windings Off" signal.



3. C/S (Step Angle Switching) Input

■ Input circuit and sample connection



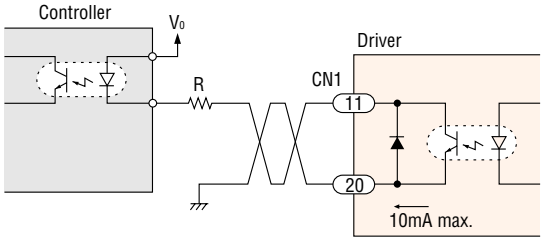
Keep the voltage between DC 5V and DC 24V.
When voltage is equal to DC 5V, external resistance (R) is not necessary. When voltage is above DC 5V, connect external resistance (R) and keep the input current below 20mA.

When the "Step Angle Select" signal is in the "photocoupler OFF" state, the step angle set by step resolution select switch DATA1 is selected, and when the "Step Angle Select" signal is in the "photocoupler ON" state, the step angle set by step resolution select switch DATA2 is selected.
This signal can be used to change the motor speed or amount of rotation without altering the input pulses.

Note: Input the "Step Angle Select" signal when the driver power is off, or when pulse signals are not being input while the excitation timing signal output LED is ON. If the "Step Angle Select" signal is input at other times, the excitation timing signal output and excitation timing LED may not function properly.

4. TIM (Excitation Timing) Output

■ Output Circuit and Sample Connection

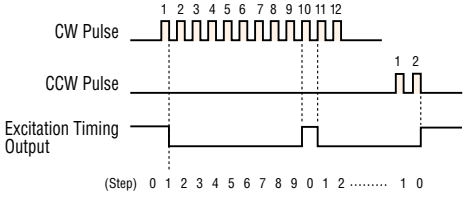


Keep the voltage between DC 5V and DC 24V.
Keep the current below 10mA. If the current exceeds 10mA, connect external resistance (R).

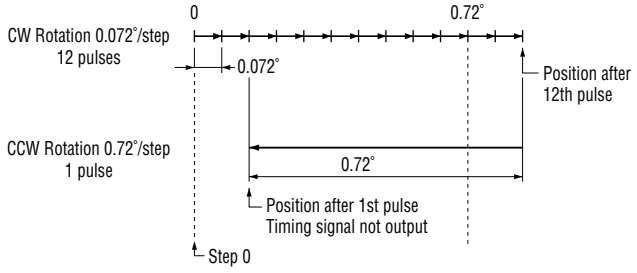
The "Excitation Timing" signal is output to indicate when the motor excitation (current flowing through the winding) is in the initial stage (step "0" at power up).
The "Excitation Timing" signal can be used to increase the accuracy of home position detection by setting the mechanical home position of your equipment (for example, a photo-sensor) to coincide with the excitation sequence initial stage (step "0").
The motor excitation stage changes simultaneously with pulse input, and returs to the initial stage for each 7.2˚ rotation of the motor output shaft.
When power is turned ON, the excitation sequence is reset to step "0".

The TIM. LED lights when the "Excitation Timing" signal is output. While the motor is rotating, the LED will turn ON and OFF at a high speed and will appear to be continuously lit.

The "Excitation Timing" signal is output once for each number of pulses equivalent to 7.2˚ divided by the step angle setting.
Example: At a step angle setting of 0.72˚/step (Division of 1): The signal is output once every 10 pulses
At a step angle setting of 0.072˚/step (Division of 10): The signal is output once every 100 pulses

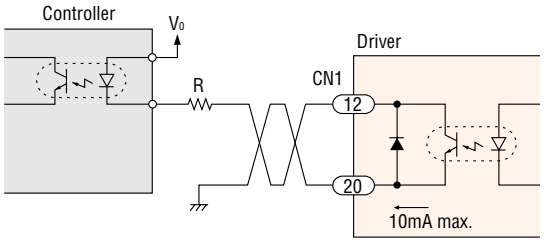


When using the "Excitation Timing" signal, set the number of input pulses and the step angle in combinations which allow the motor shaft to stop at positions which are multiples of 7.2˚.
When using the "Step Angle Select" signal to change the step angle, be aware that depending on the number of pulses and step angle setting, there are conditions such as those shown below, in which the "Excitation Timing" signal will not be output.



5. O. HEAT (Overheat) Output

■ Output Circuit and Sample connection



Keep the voltage between DC 5V and DC 24V.
Keep the current below 10mA. If the current exceeds 10mA, connect external resistance (R).

The "Overheat" signal is output to protect the driver from heat damage if the internal temperature of the driver rises above 176˚F (80˚C).
When connected as shown in the example connection, the signal will be "photocoupler OFF" during normal conditions, and "photocoupler ON" when the temperature exceeds above 176˚F (80˚C).

When the "Overheat" signal is output, turn the driver power OFF, then adjust the operating conditions (ambient temperature, driver/controller settings), or use a fan etc. to cool the driver. After taking appropriate measures, turn the power ON. Turning the power ON will reset the "Overheat" signal and release the "Automatic Current Off" condition.

The O.H. LED lights when the "Overheat" signal is output.

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