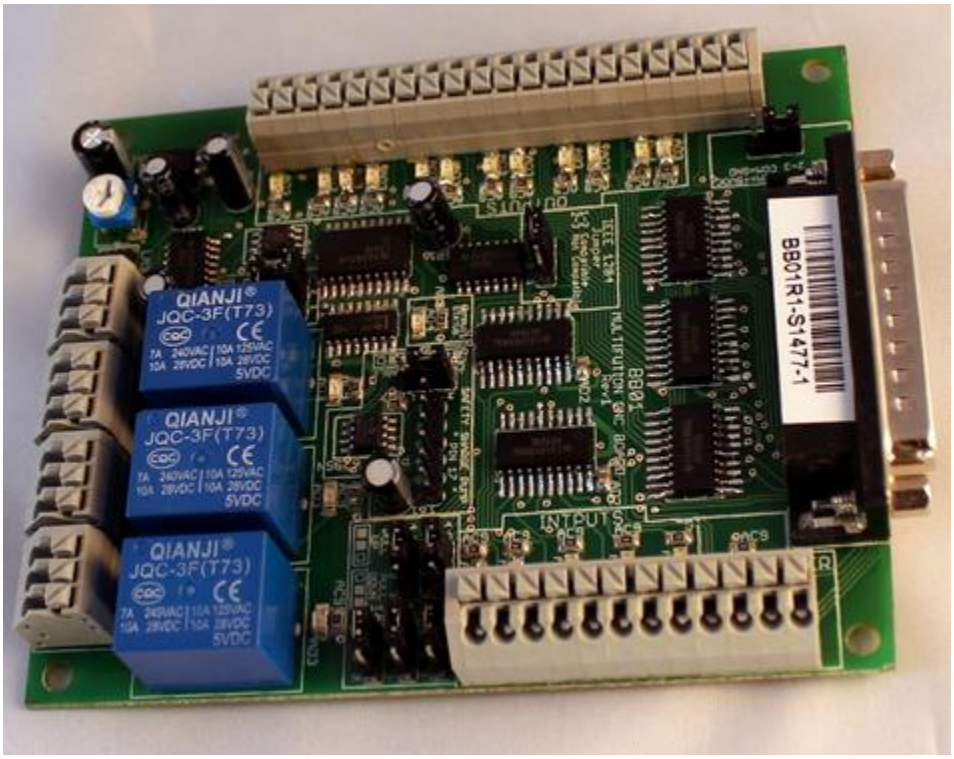
CNC4PC

Integration Solutions for CNC Projects

USER'S MANUAL

C11GS- MULTIFUNTCION CNC BOARD
Rev. 1.5



JANUARY, 2015

USER'S MANUAL

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1. OVERVIEW

This card has been designed to provide a flexible interface and functions to your computer projects by using the parallel port or USB-based or Ethernet-based controller. This board comes as a response to many customers that have been asking for a faster way to connect devices and reduce the possibility of wiring errors.

2. FEATURES

- **IEEE 1284 Standard compatible**
  Includes the circuitry recommended by the IEEE 1284 Level 1 standards for bidirectional parallel communications between personal computers and peripherals.

- **PULL-UP or PULL-DOWN selection for inputs**
  Includes jumpers to select the best input configuration for your application

- **Buffered inputs and outputs.** Outputs are buffered through the use of high speed and high current buffers allowing the card to output the signals without using the power from the parallel port. It can take the +3.3 or +5vdc signal from the parallel port and deliver solid +5vdc at 24 milliamps.

- **Microcontroller based SCHP**
  This board comes with a microcontroller that allows the implementation of a complex algorithm for sampling and analyzing the SCHP signal.

- **Built-in Variable Speed Control.**
  It has an optoisolated analog 0- 10VDC output that will convert a PWM signal into an analog signal that can be used to command a commercial VFD. This analog can be adjusted using an on-board potentiometer, so this board can be adjusted to other voltages.

- **3 Electromechanical Relays with NO and NC positions.**
  Mechanical relays are very flexible because they can be used for AC or DC and come with NO and NC (Normally Open and Normally Closed) positions.

- **Status LEDs on all inputs and output connections.**
  No more guessing. You can SEE all your signals. Save valuable time and brainpower for CNCing. To avoid remaining current to the main load (driver or other device), all the indicator LEDs are driven by independent buffers of the ones that drive de output.

- **Output pins 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 16 and 17.**

- **Input pins 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15.**

- **Input and output pins close to ground or +5vdc connections**

- **Common terminal for pins 2-9 can be ground or +5vdc.** Forget about grounding problems. Easily connect your pin by using your close by ground connection. No need to be an electronics expert to ground all your stuff. The board has a jumper that allows you to select if the common terminal to pins 2-9 will carry a ground or +5vdc. So if you are connecting encoders or proximity switches, you can select it to ground. If you are connecting Gecko drives or limit switches, you can set It to be +5VDC.

- **External Enable Pin (EN).** The board has a pin that allows you to enable/disable all the outputs at once. The board requires +5vdc in the EN pin. If it is not present, it will send all the outputs to ground. You can use this to enable or disable the system manually, or you can install an external Safety Charge Pump or other external safety monitoring device.

- **Works directly with popular CNC hardware and software.** Such as Gecko drive or Leadshine, and parallel port control software, such as mach2, Linux EMC, Turbo CNC, and others. (Not all tested).

- **All TTL 5VDC signals.** Interface directly with parallel port interface products and other CNC4PC cards. 5VDC (TTL) cards are very common among automation devices.

- **Screw-On connections for all terminals.** You only have to screw-on the wires to make all your connections.

- **All pins can be used in a concurrent manner.**
  You can use all the input or output pins in a concurrent manner. For example, if you are using output pin #1 to control the Built-in Electromechanical Relay, you can also access that signal from the output pin on the board or from the DB25 connector for output. Each connection will not affect the other current from the other connection.

3. SPECIFICATIONS

DIGITAL INPUT SPECIFICATIONS	
On-state voltage range	2 to 5V DC
Maximum off-state voltaje	0.8V
Maximum operation frequency	4 MHz
Typical signal delay	10nS

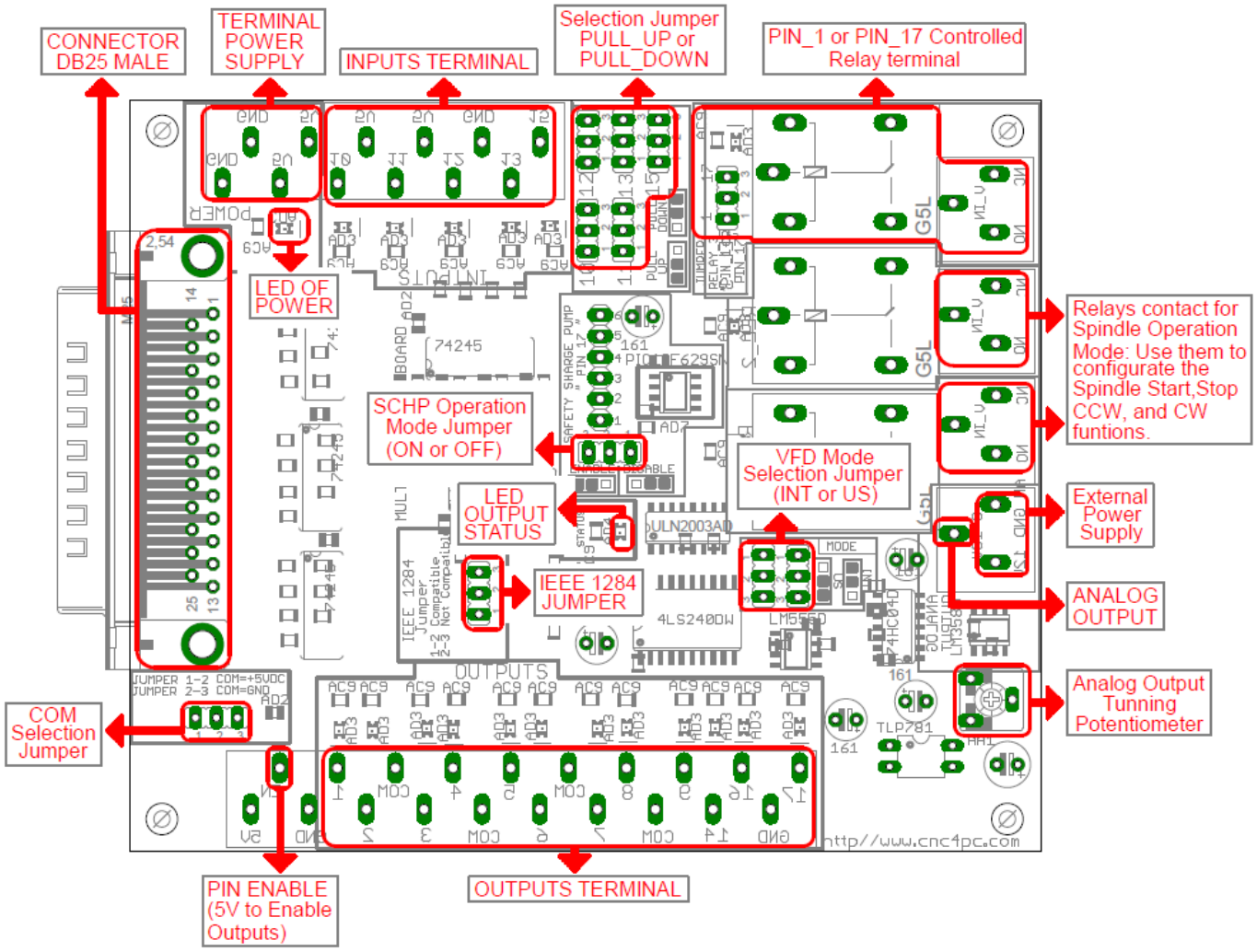
DIGITAL OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS	
Maximum output voltage	(5V power supply voltage) + 0.5V
Typical output current	24mA
Maximum off-state voltaje	0.44 V
Maximum operation frequency	4 MHz
Typical signal delay	10 nS
Time of transition to high impedance state	12 nS*

*Time passed since a low in the ENABLE input is detected and the outputs are disabled

Requirements:
It requires a 5VDC @ 1000 milliamps power supply to operate.

WARNING
Check the polarity and voltage of the external power source and connect the 5V and GND. Overvoltage or reverse-polarity power applied to these terminals can cause damage to the board, and/or the power source.

4. BOARD DESCRIPTION

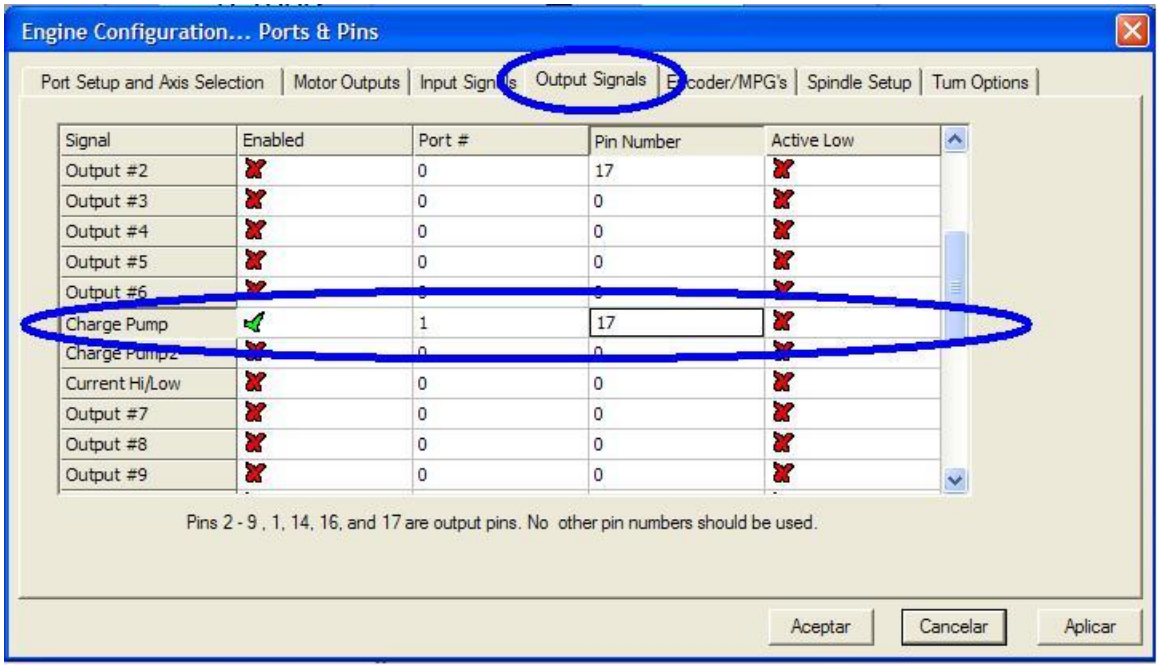


5. SPECIAL FUNCTIONS

5.1 Safety Charge Pump "SCHP". (Pin 17)

This board takes advantage of Mach ability to send a specific frequency through one of the pins of the parallel port when the program is in control of the system. CNC machinery can be very dangerous, and you could have a risk of the machine doing something different that what you intend the machine to do if the program loses control of your system. Mach be can be programmed in a way, so when it is "in control", it delivers a 12.5 KHz signal through one of the pins. This card lets you use this signal to work as an On/Off switch for your system, enabling a powerful safety system for your equipment. If you ever had windows crash on you, then this card is for you. The port can also do weird things while the system is coming up, or down.

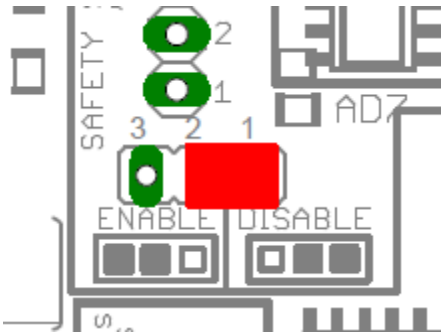
For Configuring the *Charge Pump* in *Mach X*: Use the dialog *Config / Ports and pins / Output Signals*. Enable the *Charge Pump* output and configures it as is shown in the Fig. 8 Next, press the *apply* button.



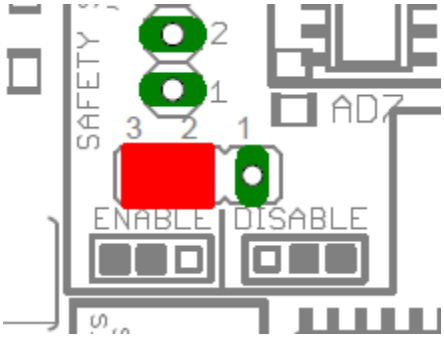
Charge Pump configuration

Selecting the SCHP operation mode
The Safety Charge Pump can be activated or deactivated depending on the jumper position

1-2: SCHP OFF



2-3: SCHP ON



Note: When the Safety Charge Pump is activated, the EN terminal is active and a valid SCHP signal is present, pin 17 will go high. This high signal can be used to enable other external devices, such as enabling other Breakout Boards, or relays that would enable servos, VFDs, contactors etc….

5.2 Variable Speed Control. (Pin 14 and 16)

This function lets you control your spindle with PWM signal. It converts the PWM signal into an analog (0-10VDC).

This function can also be used on many DC motor controllers by replacing the potentiometer that controls the speed.

Requirements:
It requires a power supply external +12VDC@ 30mA for the analog output

WARNING: To keep the output signals optoisolated, these must not have common ground or connections to current with other circuits you are using.
You will require a voltmeter to fine tune your system.

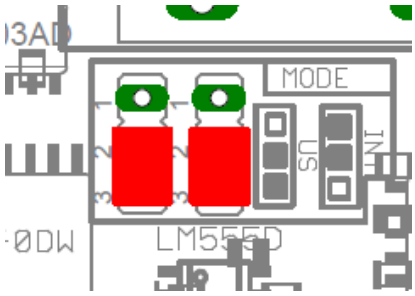
Wiring:
Before connecting anything, please be sure to read your VFD's manual and make sure you understand all the safety issues.

Operation Mode Jumper

This jumper allows selecting the way how the relays go to be activated when a PWM signal and REV signal are present in the inputs terminals. See the tables below.

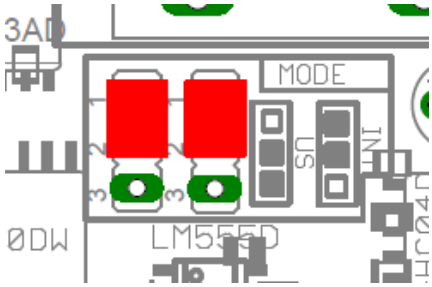
US MODE (US)			
INPUTS		**RELAYS**	
PWM (Pin 14)	***REV(Pin 16)***	***REL 1***	***REL 2***
ON	ON	OFF	ON
ON	OFF	ON	OFF
OFF	ON	OFF	OFF
OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF

MODE - US



INTERNATIONAL MODE (INT)			
INPUTS		**RELAYS**	
PWM (Pin 14)	***REV(Pin 16)***	***REL 1***	***REL 2***
ON	ON	ON	ON
ON	OFF	ON	OFF
OFF	ON	OFF	ON
OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF

MODE - INT



Relay 1 and 2

They can be used to control the VFD. The relay specification are shown in the below table.

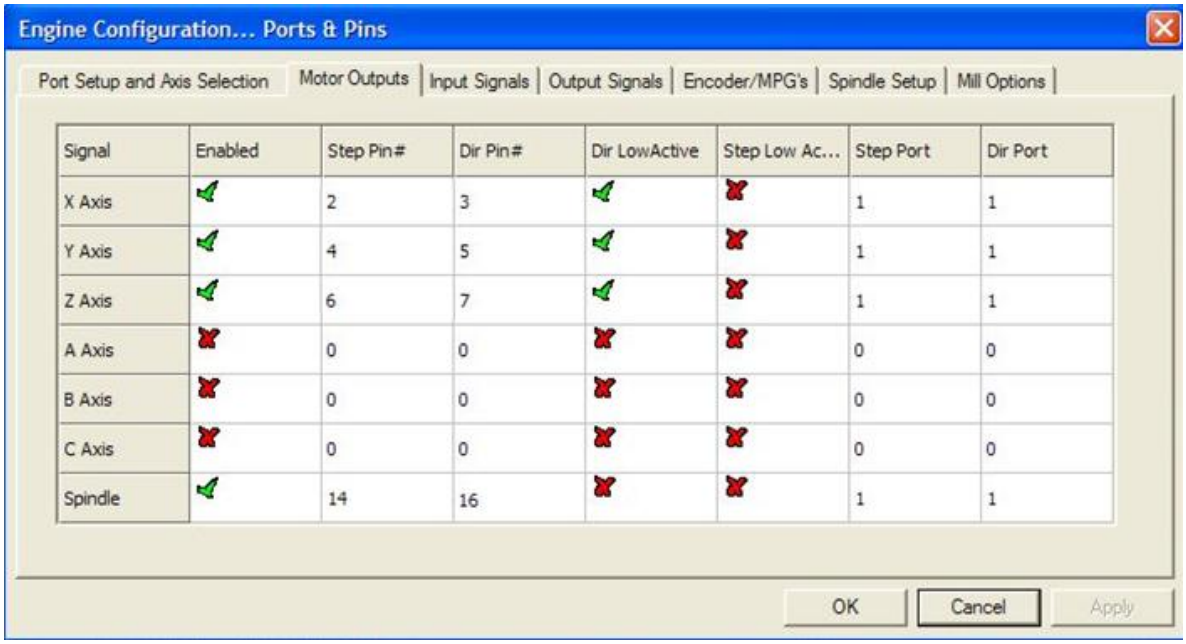
ELECTROMECHANICAL RELAYS SPECIFICACTIONS	
Maximun Current (AC)	7A@240VAC; 10A@125VAC
Maximun Current (DC)	15A@524VDC; 10A@28VDC

Electromechanical Relays Specifications

Configuring the Control Software:

It is strongly recommend you read your control software's manual. You need to configure your control software to control the spindle as if it was an angular axis. This card requires a PWM input signal to deliver 10VDC. So you have to set the speed of the motor (spindle) at maximum. For acceleration values adjust them to where you feel comfortable. Keep in mind the acceleration of the motor must also be set in your VFD.
For configuring Mach follow these steps:

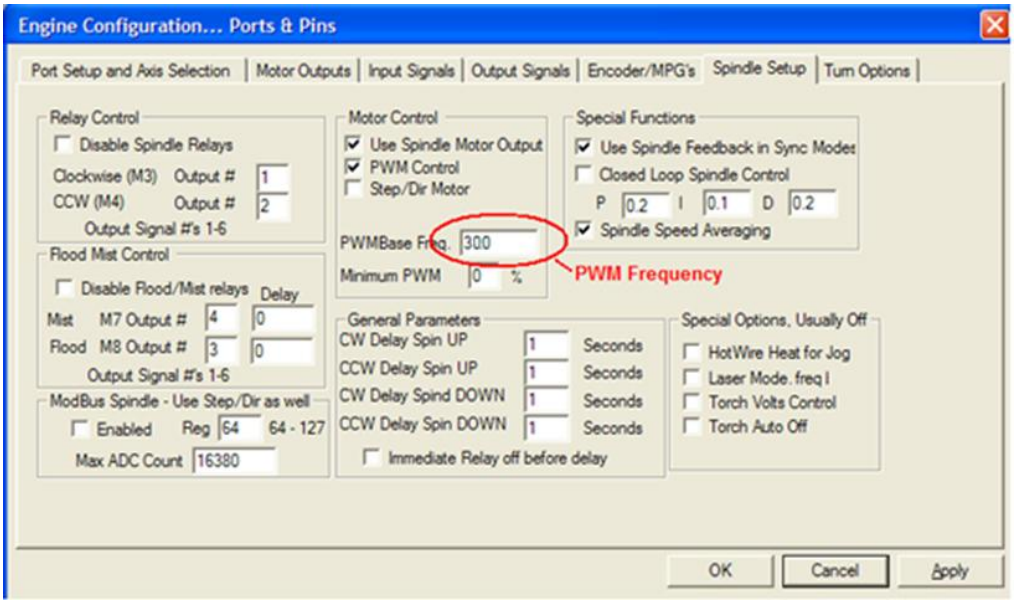
1. Go to Config / Ports &Pins / Motor Outputs. Enable the spindle and select the port and pins you wired for step and direction.



Signal	Enabled	Step Pin#	Dir Pin#	Dir LowActive	Step Low Ac...	Step Port	Dir Port
X Axis	✓	2	3	✓	✗	1	1
Y Axis	✓	4	5	✓	✗	1	1
Z Axis	✓	6	7	✓	✗	1	1
A Axis	✗	0	0	✗	✗	0	0
B Axis	✗	0	0	✗	✗	0	0
C Axis	✗	0	0	✗	✗	0	0
Spindle	✓	14	16	✗	✗	1	1

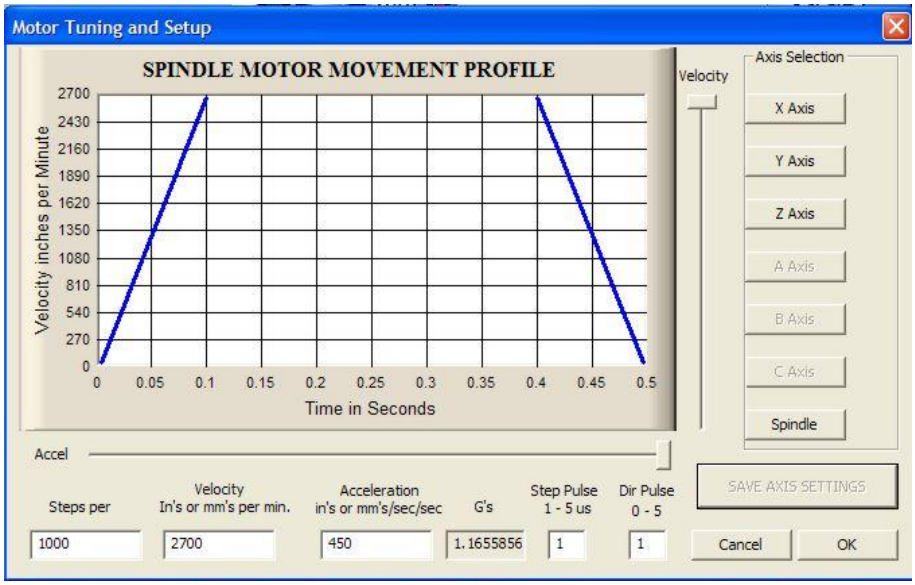
***Ports & Pins* configuration screenshot**

2. Go to Config / Ports &Pins / Spindle Setup. In the motor control box, check Use Spindle Motor Output and Step /Dir Motor. Under Pulley Ratios set the pulley ratios of the machine.



***Spindle Setup* screenshot**

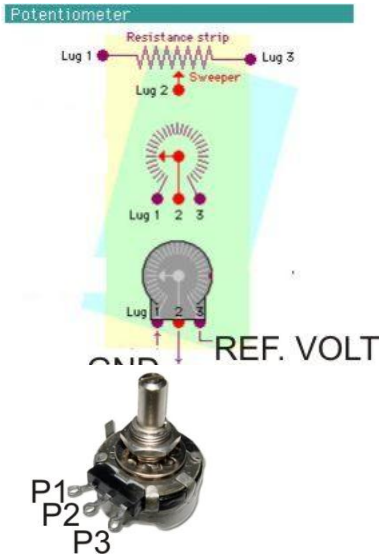
Go to Config / Motor Tuning / Spindle. On Steps per unit put 1,000, set velocity to maximum. For Acceleration, choose the acceleration that you feel comfortable with. Start slow, increase acceleration as you test your system. Under Step Pulse length, use a number from 3 to 5, but start with 3. This number is directly proportional to the final voltage you will get in the analog output. Use this number and the fine tuning pot to adjust the voltage you want to get at max speed.



***Motor Tuning and Setup* screenshot.**

After configuring the Mach, these steps should be followed.

Replacing a Potentiometer:



This circuit can be used to replace a potentiometer of DC motor speed control circuits. This speed controller circuits are very commonly used by SIEG, KB Electronics, and many other oriental machines. Before explaining how to do it, please first keep in mind that it can be done if the voltage that goes though the pot is +12vdc or less. This circuit cannot be used for AC currents.

In most cases the terminals that go to the potentiometer will carry these signals:

P1 = GND
P2 = WIPER
P3 = REFERENCE VOLTAGE

These are the steps for replacing a potentiometer:

1. Measure the voltage difference between P1 and P3. Make sure it measures under +12vdc.
2. Fine tune the analog output to the output voltage you got from step 1.
3. Connect the ground from the analog output to the ground of the potentiometer (P1).
4. Connect the analog output to the wiper connection of the potentiometer (P2).

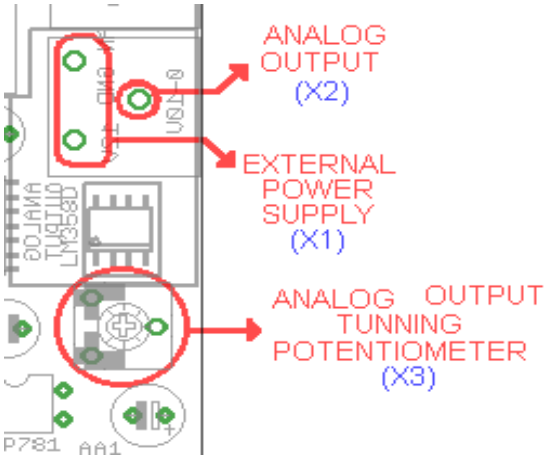
After configuring the Mach, these steps should be followed.

Step 1 Ensure that all external power sources are set to **OFF.**

Step 2 Connect the power supply to the Power Inputs Connectors (X1).

Step 3 Turn on the external supplies

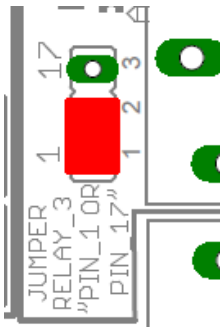
Step 4 Connect a voltmeter in the analog outputs connectors (X2) and make and fine tune this output: Make sure that when you reach the max speed in the control software you get 10VDC out (X2). This voltage can vary depending on many things, including the electrical properties of parallel port or breakout board you are using, the length of the step pulse your software is delivering, and the normal hi or low status of your step pin. Play with the pot, hi/low status of the pin, and pulse length to fine tune the output voltage.



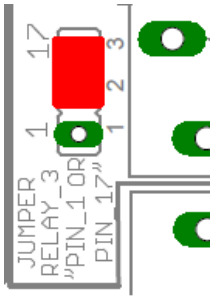
5.3 Electromechanical relays. (Pin_1 or Pin_17)

This RELAY is activated with the PIN_1 or PIN_17, set jumper as sample in the image.

PIN_1



PIN_17



Mechanical relays are very flexible because they can be used for AC or DC and come with NO and NC (Normally Open and Normally Closed) positions. The relay specification are shown in the below table.

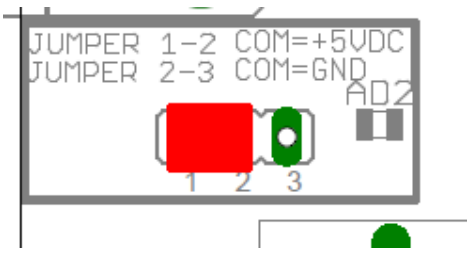
ELECTROMECHANICAL RELAYS SPECIFICACTIONS	
Maximun Current (AC)	7A@240VAC; 10A@125VAC
Maximun Current (DC)	15A@524VDC; 10A@28VDC

Electromechanical Relays Specifications

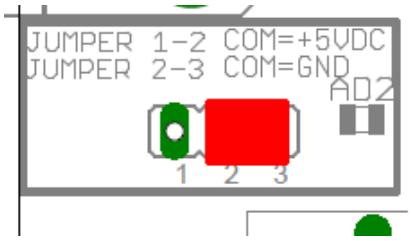
5.4 Using the COM configuration jumper.

This is for selecting the value to get at the COM terminals found next to step and direction terminals (Pin 2-9). Some drivers expect a ground, and others expect +5vdc. There is a jumper (X7) that allows you to select +5VDC or GND for the COM pins.

1-2: COM= 5V

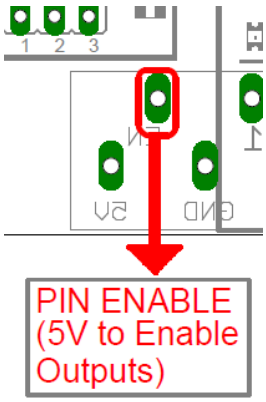


2-3: COM= GND



5.5 External Enable Pin.

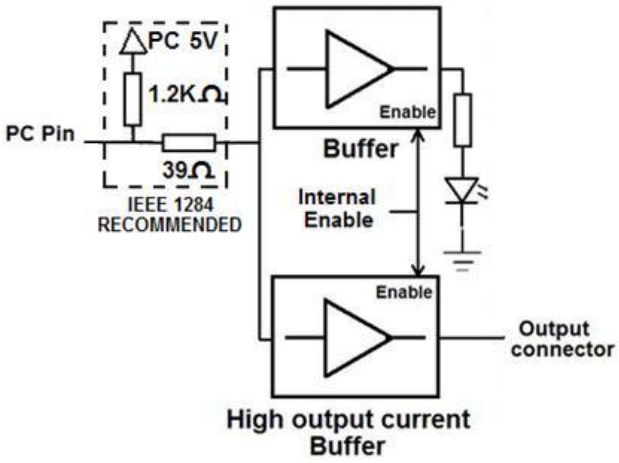
The card must be provided with a 5VDC signal to enable operation. This feature has been added to externally control the status of the outputs. An external switch or a Safety Charge Pump can be added to provide the enabling signal. When the enable signal is not present, output signals sent high impedance state. If this function is not required, an jumper can be placed between +5vdc and the EN terminal. It has an internal 4.7kOhm pull-down resistor.



WARNING: This card must have the power supplied while it is connected to the PC. If power is removed to the card while it is connected to the PC, noise can be introduced to the output lines. This can create a dangerous situation as relays or other devices that might be connected to this card could get activated.

6. FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAMS

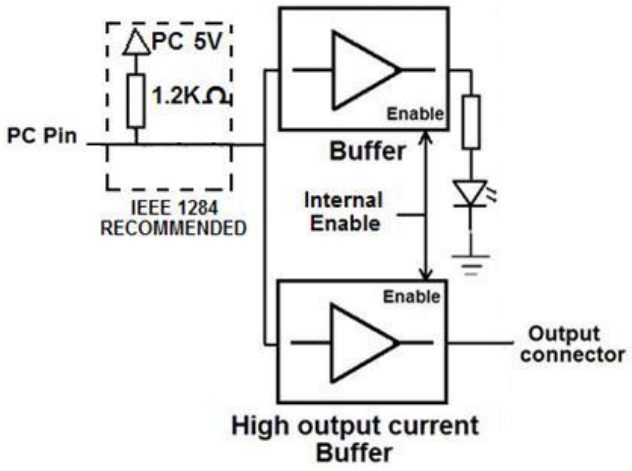
6.1 Outputs 2-9 simplified functional block diagram



Simplified functional block diagram for the outputs 2-9

Parallel Port coupling is done following IEEE 1284 standard recommendation. The indicator led is driven by a different buffer.

6.2 Outputs 1, 14, 16 and 17 simplified functional block diagram



7.

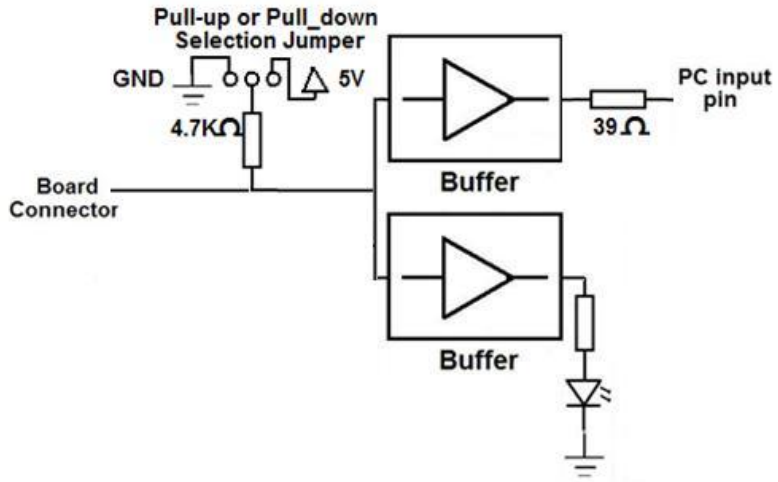
Simplified functional block diagram for the outputs 1, 14, 16 and 17

Note*: "Internal Enable"* **=** *"External Enable Pin"* **AND (***"SCHP"* **OR** *"Bypassed SCHP"***)**

The "Internal Enable" is the result of an AND Operation between the "External Enable Pin" and the SCHP operation mode selected by the user.

Note: All Outputs will be deactivated if the board is not connected to the PC parallel port.

6.3 Input simplified functional block diagram

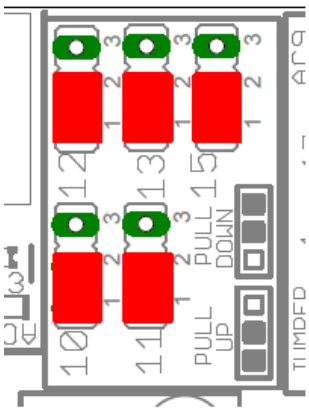


Simplified functional block diagram for the inputs

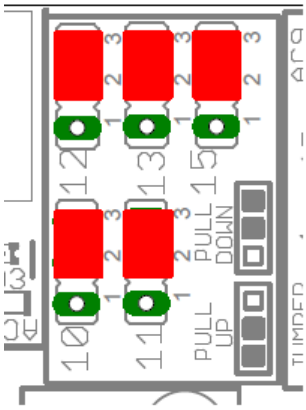
6.4 Selection Jumper PULL-UP or PULL-DOWN

Pins 10,11,12,13 and 15 can be set to pull-up or pull-down by selecting the jumper in the appropriate position.
The input pins can be set to be pulled up or down with a 4.7Kohm resistor.

1-2: PULL-UP



2-3: PULL- DOWN

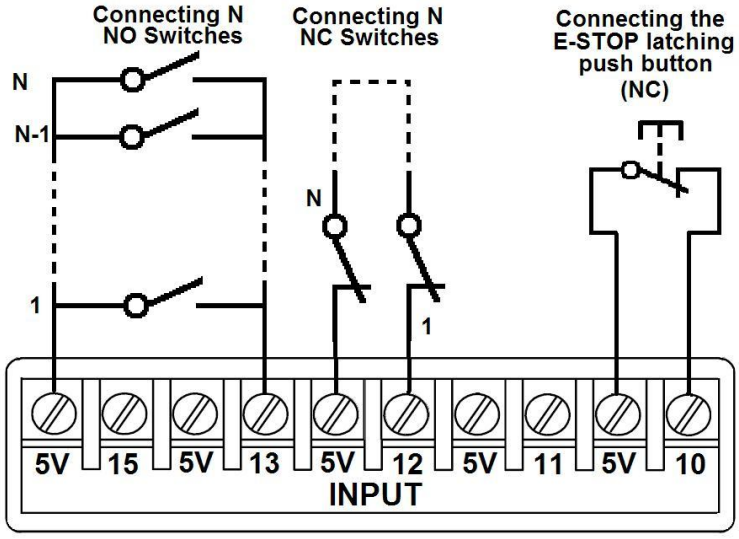


7. WIRING DIAGRAMS

While this board supports only TTL +5VDC signals, different kind of sensors, switches using different voltages can be connected using the diagrams that follow:
Note: The below wiring diagrams are an example, any input can be used for the connections.

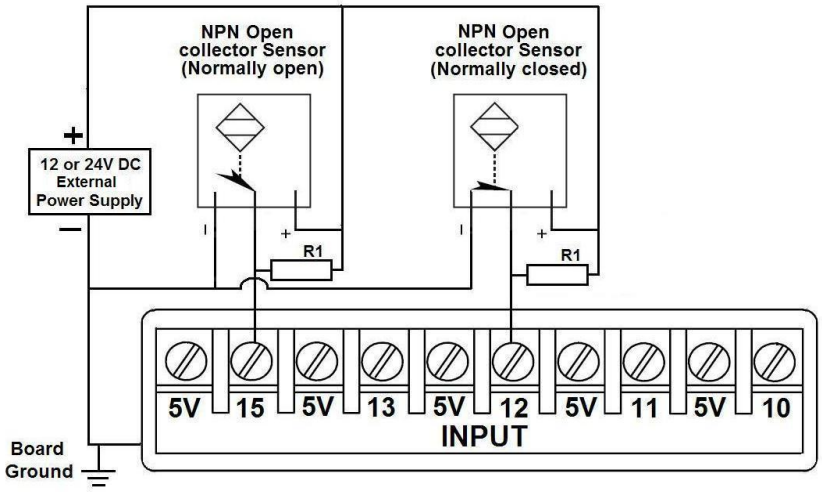
Note. The bellow wiring diagrams require setting the inputs to use pull-down resistor.

7.1 Connecting Switches or push button.

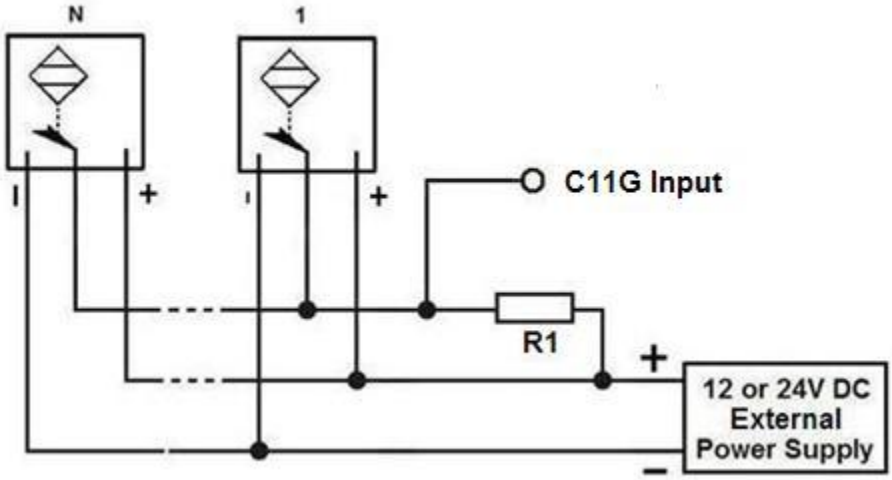


Wiring diagram to connect switches

7.2 Connecting NPN sensors.

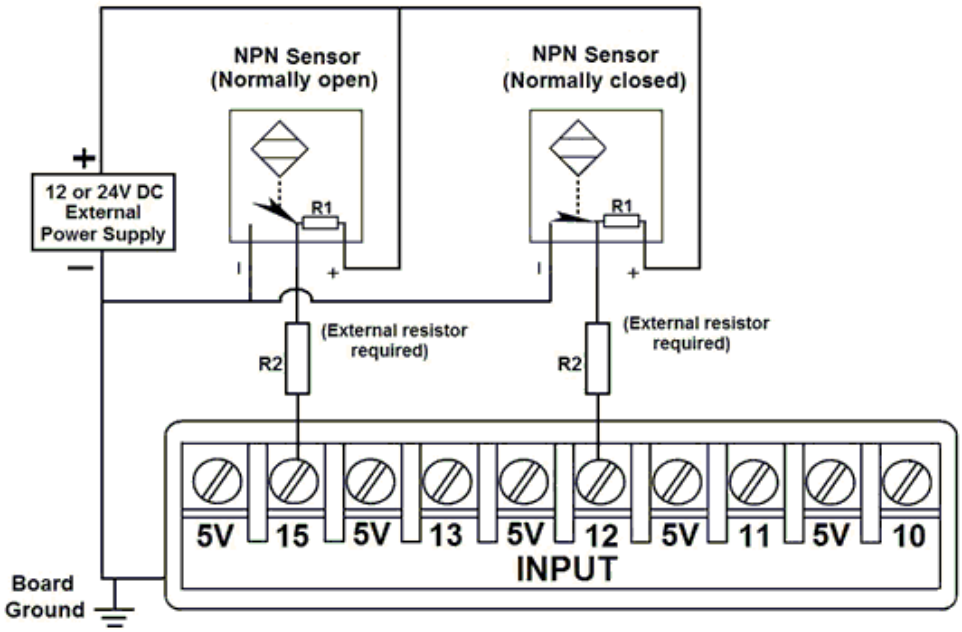


Wiring diagram to connect NPN open collector proximity sensors



Wiring diagram to connect in parallel NPN open collector proximity sensors

Connecting NPN open collector proximity sensor with the C11GS	
R1 Value (12V)	**R1 Value (24V)**
Aprox. 10KΩ	Aprox. 25KΩ



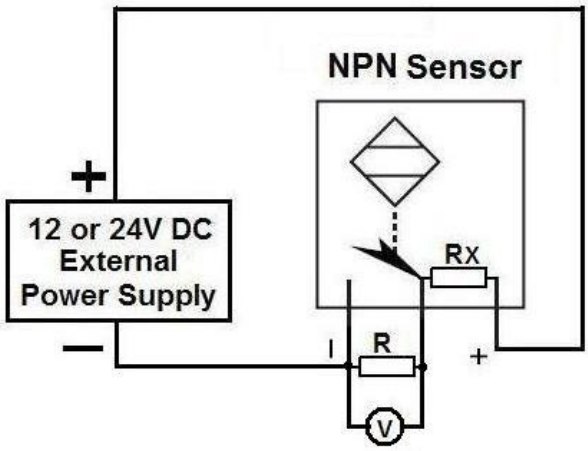
Wiring diagram to connect NPN proximity sensors with internal pull up resistor

Some NPN proximity sensor has a pull-up resistor (R1) internally. It is necessary to know its value in order to connect safely the sensor with the BOB. Follow this recommendation:

Connecting NPN open collector proximity sensor with the C11GS	
(R1+R2) Value (12V)	**(R1+R2) Value (24V)**
Aprox. 10KΩ	Aprox. 25KΩ

Calculating the R1 value

Note: Rx is the unknown resistor value.

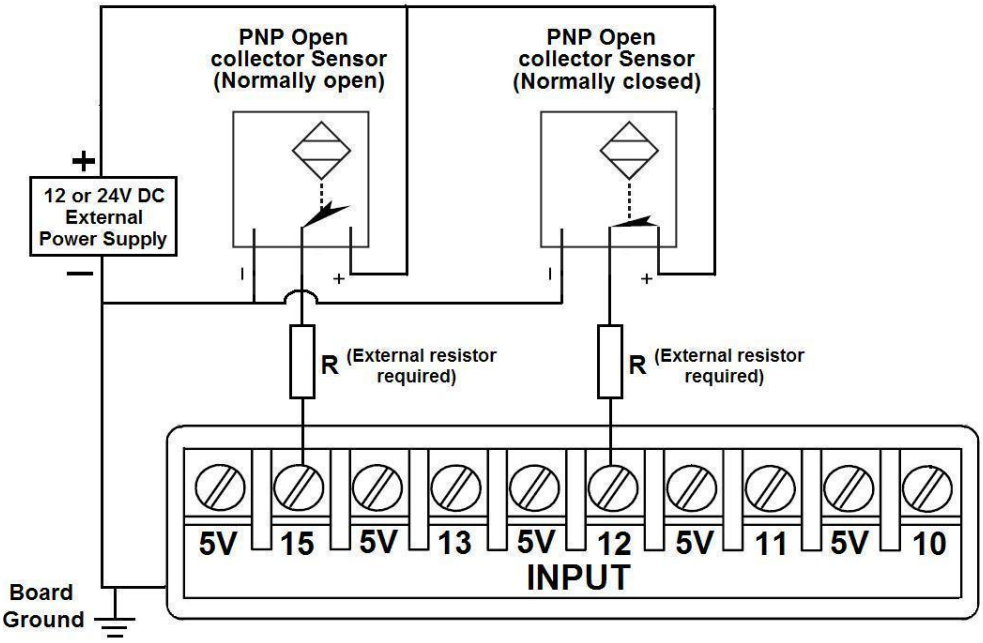


$$R_X = V_{EX}. (R/V) - R \quad (1)$$

Where:
V_{EX} is the external power supply voltage
V is the voltage across the R resistor

An external resistor and a voltmeter are required to calculate the internal resistor (Rx) value.
Note. The user should know the R value to do this operation. A 4.7KOhm @ 1/2W is recommended.
SAMPLE: if you are using a 12V power supply (V_{EX}), and using a 4.7KOhm as external resistor (R), then the voltage across R should be 6V, using the equation 1, the Rx value is 4.7KOhm.

7.3 Connecting PNP sensors.

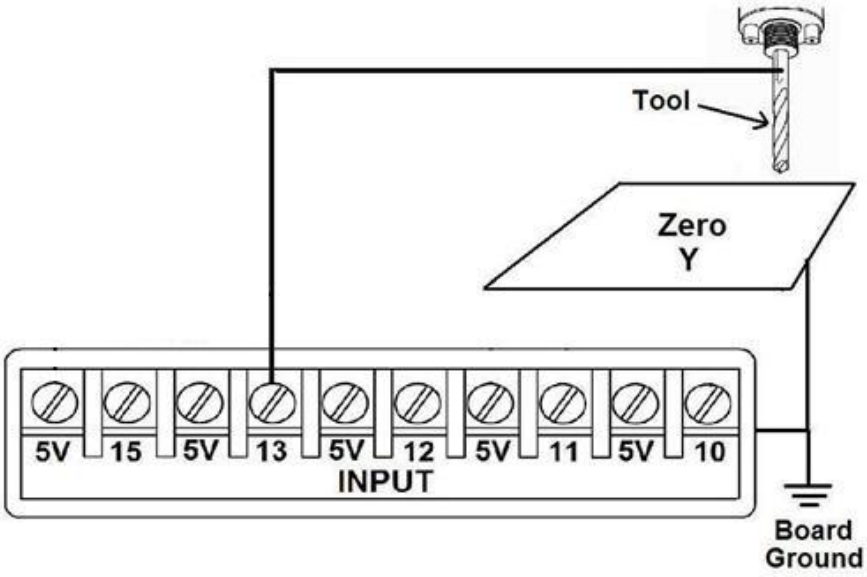


Wiring diagram to connect PNP proximity sensors

Connecting PNP proximity sensor with the C11GS	
R Value (12V)	**R Value (24V)**
Aprox. 10KΩ	Aprox. 25KΩ

7.4 Other connection.

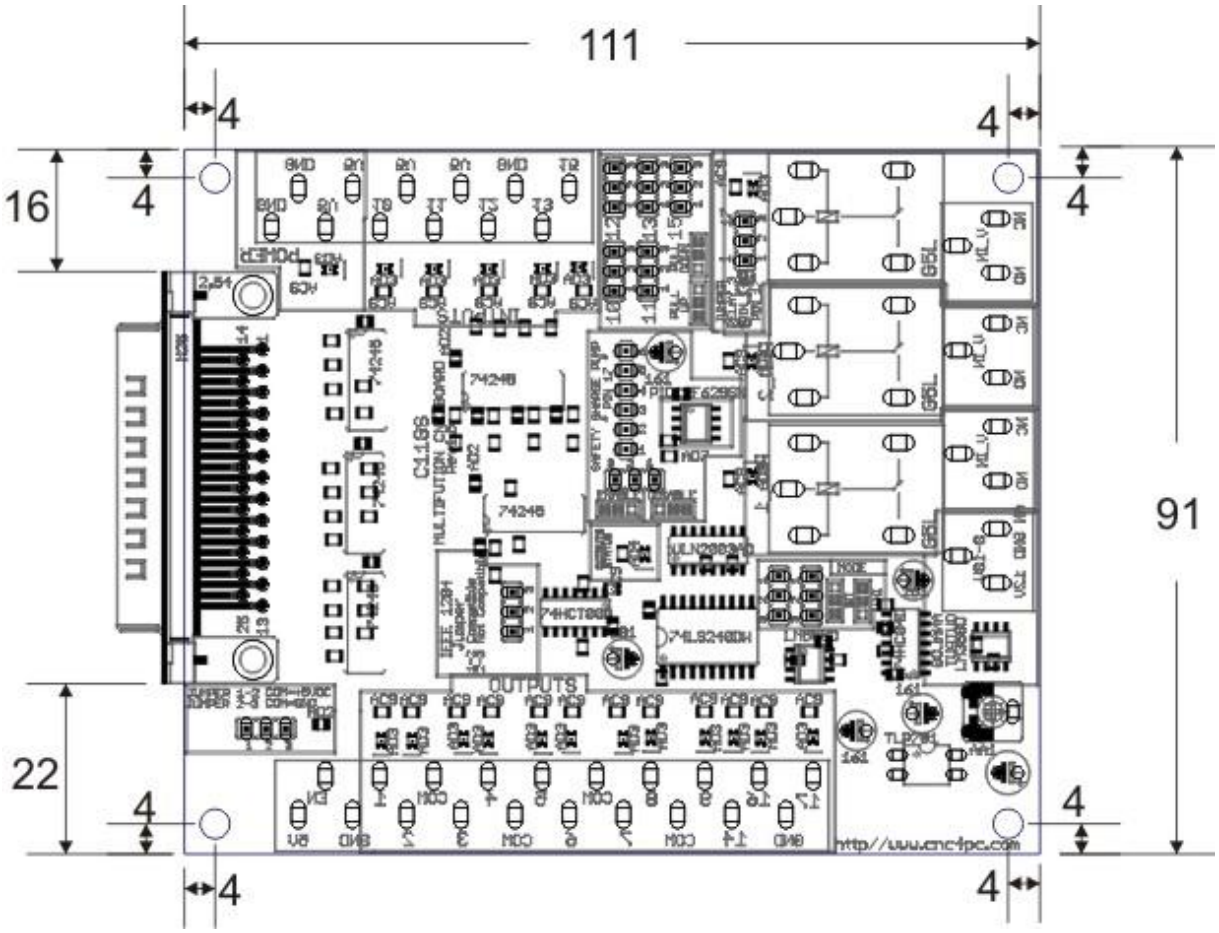
Other connections can be implemented by setting the inputs to pull-up resistor.



Wiring diagram to do an "Auto Tool Zero"

http://cnc4pc.com/Tech_Docs/E_STOP_N_EN_Wiring.pdf
http://cnc4pc.com/Tech_Docs/E_STOP_N_SCHP.pdf

8. DIMENSIONS



All dimensions are in Millimeters

DISCLAIMER:

Use caution. CNC machines can be dangerous machines. Neither DUNCAN USA, LLC nor Arturo Duncan are liable for any accidents resulting from the improper use of these devices. This board is not a fail-safe device and it should not be used in life support systems or in other devices where its failure or possible erratic operation could cause property damage, bodily injury or loss of life.