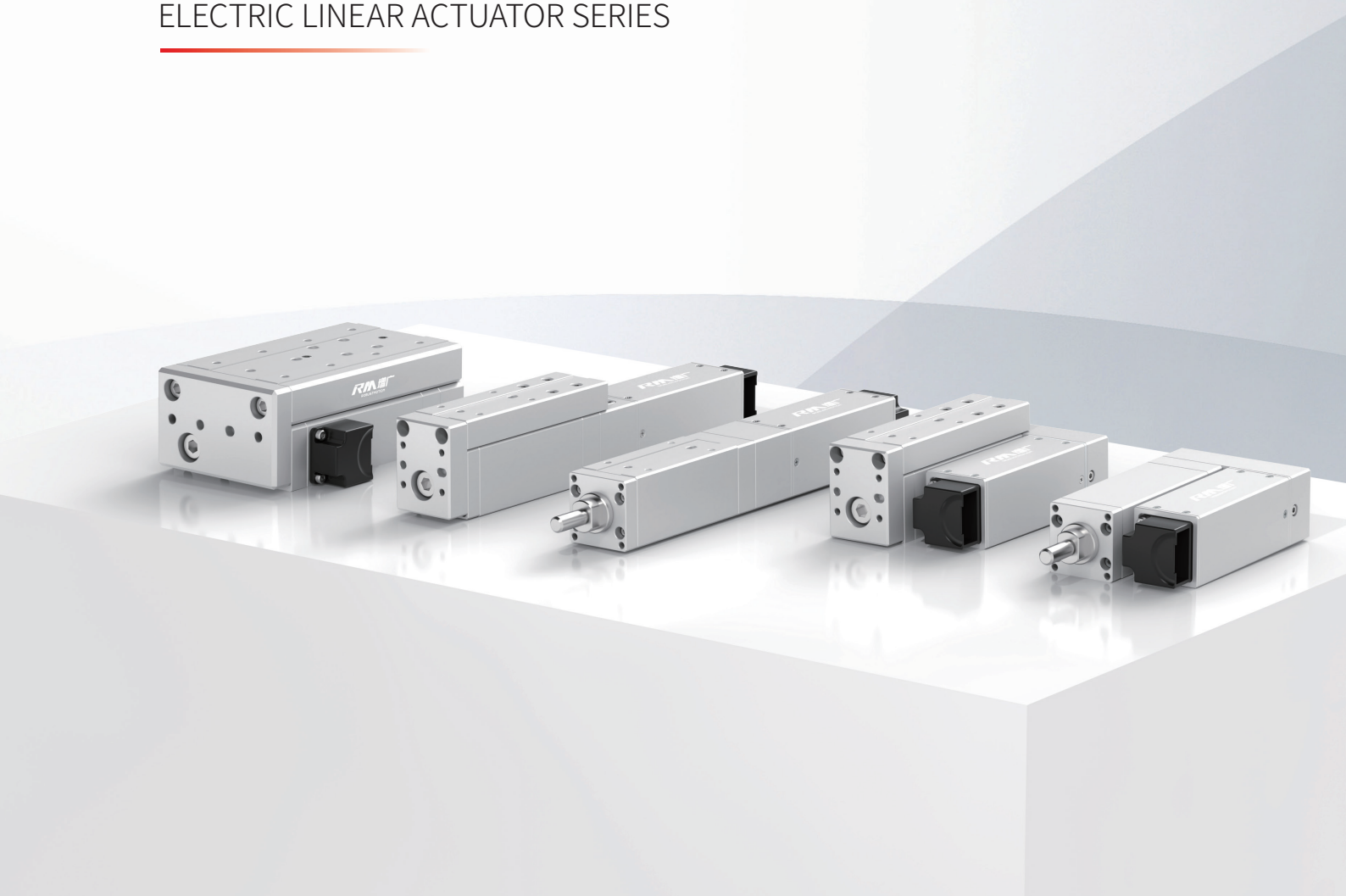
ROBUSTMOTION

PRODUCT USER MANUAL

ROBUSTMOTION®

ELECTRIC LINEAR ACTUATOR SERIES



Please read this MANUAL carefully before using the product.

DOCCODE: ELAPUM2503

PREFACE

OVERVIEW

The Robustmotion® Electric Linear Actuator Series, with its diverse forms and a wide range of sizes and models, comprehensively covers the diverse needs of industrial automation. The product line includes Straight Linear Actuators (RM-SLA), Folding Linear Actuators (RM-RLA), Straight Platform-Type Linear Actuators (RM-PLA), Folding Platform-Type Linear Actuators (RM-RPLA), and Wide Platform-Type Linear Actuators (RM-WRPLA), among others. These products feature core characteristics such as high load capacity, adaptive pressing, high-speed smooth operation, and rapid response, and have been widely applied in automated production lines. They perform critical tasks such as part fitting, pressing, alignment correction, and linear transmission through precise pressing and stretching movements.

This manual provides comprehensive information on the product, including an overview, installation considerations, commands, application examples, communication and control methods, software debugging tools, troubleshooting, and maintenance. For first-time use, please be sure to read this manual carefully. If you have any questions or doubts regarding the content of the manual, please feel free to consult our engineers or technical staff for professional guidance.

APPLICABLE MODELS

This manual is applicable to the entire range of electric linear actuator series products, including the itg integrated models (with built-in controllers), split-type models (with external controllers) , and softforce ® high precision force control models.

FEATURES

- Wide Pushing Force Range
- Rich Optional Strokes
- Adaptive Pushing
- Precise Force Control
- Braking Function (Optional)
- High Rigidity
- High-Speed Response
- Stable Output
- Flexible Pushing
- Multi-Point Position Positioning
- High Repeatability Accuracy
- Industrial-Grade Durability

PRECAUTIONS

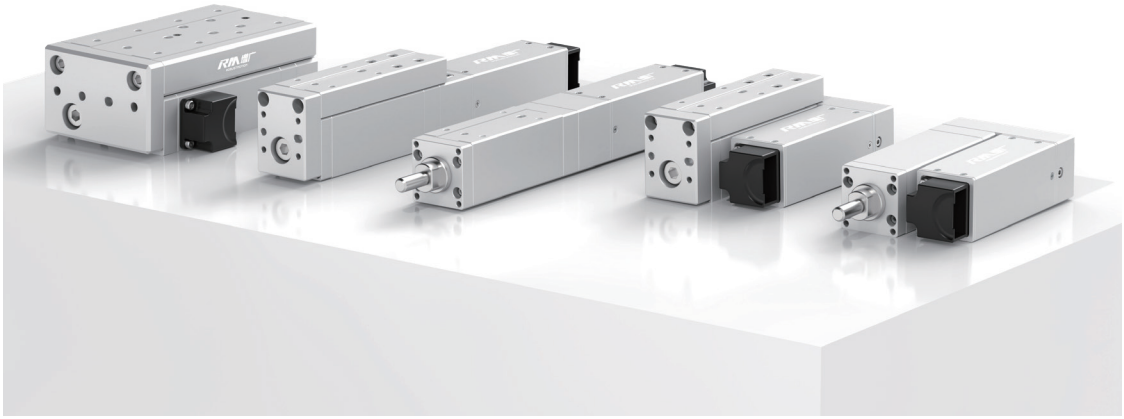
- 3C Electronics Assembly Manufacturing
- Automotive Parts Production
- Medical Supplies Production
- Automated Manufacturing Equipment
- Precision Detection Instruments
- Various Other Industries

PRECAUTIONS

1. This manual serves as a general manual for a series of products. The illustrations within are provided as examples and may differ from the product you have ordered.
2. We are committed to the continuous improvement of our products.RobustMotion reserves the rightto amend, upgrade, or modify the appearance and performance at any time without prior notice. Please refer to the latest information on our official website.
3. Should you encounter any issues during use, please contact our after-sales technical engineers for assistance.

Contents

1 Product Introduction



Robustmotion® Electric Linear Actuator Series

The Robustmotion® Electric Linear Actuator Series offers a variety of models, including Straight Linear Actuators (RM-SLA), Folding Linear Actuators (RM-RLA), Straight Platform-Type Linear Actuators (RM-PLA), Folding Platform-Type Linear Actuators (RM-RPLA), and Wide Platform-Type Linear Actuators (RM-WRPLA), among other forms. Each product is available in different strokes, accuracies, and size specifications.

The series offers a stroke range of 30-150mm and a thrust force range from 0.02N to 3000N, suitable for various single-axis or multi-axis equipment modules and even different types of robot ends. They can handle processes such as pressing, fitting, holding pressure, positioning, and alignment for items of varying weights. With their compact size, high repeat accuracy, intelligent flexibility, easy use, and high energy efficiency, they effectively complete movements while protecting the workpieces, providing greater value to manufacturing equipment.

Equipped with Robustmotion's self-developed high-performance integrated drive and control unit, the motion performance of the Robustmotion ® Electric Actuator is even more outstanding. It comes with over 10 practical features, including adaptive pressing, automatic position recognition, support for torque return, and support for multi-point complex motion settings. The product supports various control methods and is natively compatible with most mainstream protocols on the market, achieving latency-free control, providing an excellent operational experience and application performance for production line equipment.

The Robustmotion® Electric Linear Actuator, with its high precision, efficiency, reliability, and compatibility, has been widely applied and recognized in various fields such as 3C electronics, automotive manufacturing, biomedical, semiconductors, new energy, photovoltaics, lithium batteries, new retail, aerospace technology, meeting the production needs of customers from different industries.

For specific product model parameters of the Robustmotion® Intelligent Electric Actuator, please refer to the [Products] (www.rmaxis.com/en/products) and [Download] (www.rmaxis.com/en/download) pages.

2 Debugging Preparations

2.1 Packing List

Please check the product model and the quantity listed on the "Sales Delivery Note" inside the packaging box to confirm that they match the product you ordered (using product RM-RPLA-11-50 as an example).

Sales Dispatch Note

Customer Name: xxx Co., Ltd.
Attn: Zhang Xiaoming
Phone: xxx xxxx xxxx
Address: Beijing City xxx xxx xxxx

Shipping Date: 2022-08-08
Document Number: xxxx xxxx
Remarks: xxx

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Remark
1	RM-RPLA-11-50-2 Linear Actuator	pcs	78	
2	RM-CEP-20 Controller	pcs	78	
3	CB-RM-CEP-ME Cable	pcs	78	
4	USB to RS485 Adapter	pcs	5	

2.2 Matching of Controller and Actuator

The Robustmotion® Electric Linear Actuator Series includes Straight Linear Actuators (RM-SLA), Folding Linear Actuators (RM-RLA), Straight Platform-Type Linear Actuators (RM-PLA), Folding Platform-Type Linear Actuators (RM-RPLA), and Wide Platform-Type Linear Actuators (RM-WRPLA), among others. The recommended matching controller is the RM-CEP integrated drive and servo controller. Users can select the appropriate protocol model based on their actual bus protocol requirements.

The SoftForce® Precision Force Control Actuator Series includes SoftForce® Straight Linear Actuators (RM-SLA-HF), SoftForce® Folding Linear Actuators (RM-RLA-HF), SoftForce® Straight Platform-Type Linear Actuators (RM-PLA-HF), SoftForce® Folding Platform-Type Linear Actuators (RM-RPLA-HF), and SoftForce® Wide Platform-Type Linear Actuators (RM-WRPLA-F), among others. These require matching with the RM-CEPF precision force control controller.

All products of Robustmotion® series, including actuators and controllers, are developed based on the same technical architecture and language. Therefore, the wiring methods and RMS software debugging methods are essentially consistent between the RM-CEP and RM-CEPF controllers.

RM-CEP

RM-CEPF

This manual only uses the RM-CEP controller as an example for the usage instructions. For the use of the RM-CEPF controller, please refer to the RM-CEP. Further elaboration will not be repeated in the following text.

Please check whether the serial numbers on the labels of the controller and the electric actuator match each other, and the controller model must be completely consistent with the actuator model. Misuse is not allowed, as it may cause abnormal actuator movements.

Model Label on the RM-CEP Controller　　Model Label on the RM Actuator

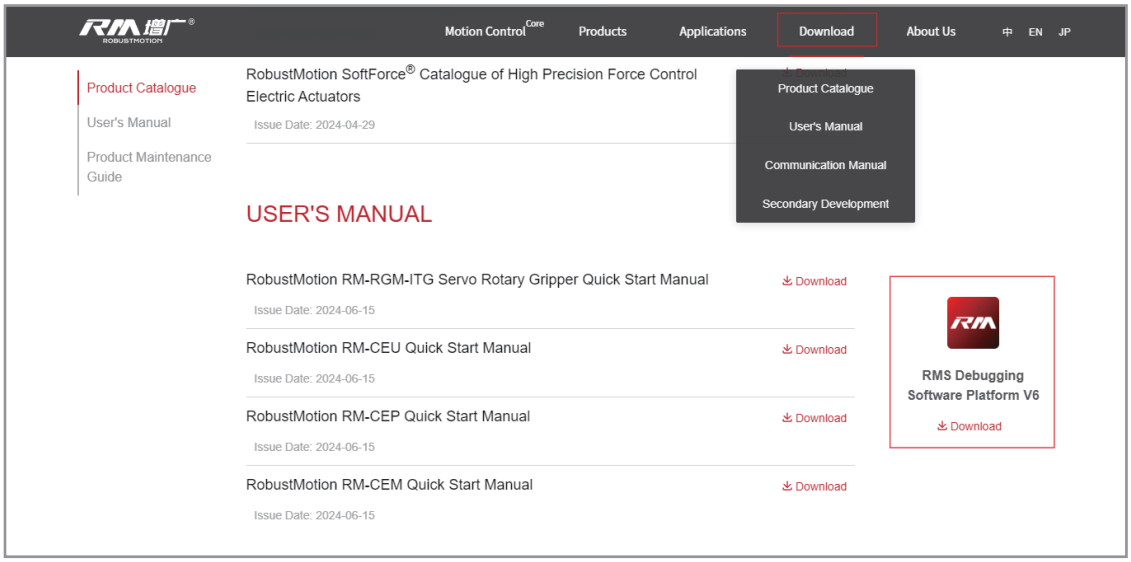
2.3 Extra Items Prepared by User

1. DC 24V power supply. Ensure that the power supply exceeds the rated power of the actuator to avoid malfunction.
2. A computer or laptop.

Term	Minimum System Requirements of the PC
Processor	Intel® or AMD Processor with 64-bit Support
Operating System	Windows 10 (64-bit) Version or Above
RAM	2GB

2.4 RMS Software

Please visit the official website of RobustMotion (www.rmaxis.com/en) Download page to download the RMS Software, or contact our after-sales engineers to obtain the corresponding version of the software package.



3 Wiring of the Actuator

- Please perform wiring on the actuator while it is powered off. Do not turn on the power before the wiring is complete, as plugging in with power can damage the actuator or the controller.
- The operating environment for the electric actuator should be within 0-40° C and below 85% RH (without condensation). Try to meet the operating conditions of the electric actuator to prevent any malfunction.

3.1 Wiring Instructions

Robustmotion® Electric Linear Actuators come in two major series: ITG (Integrated) and Split-type. The ITG (Integrated series) refers to the drive and control controller is being built into the actuator itself, eliminating theneed for an external controller. The Split-type series, on the other hand, requires an external controller connected separately. When wiring, attention should be paid to the relative fixation of the cables and theinsulation protection of the loose wires.

3.2 Wiring Position and Wiring Method of the Actuator

The Robustmotion® Electric Linear Actuator Series primarily comes in two forms: linear and folding. Their wiring methods are essentially consistent, with three available wiring options: switched wiring (S), horizontal wiring (H), and vertical wiring (V). The folding type feature a folded motor structure, with the motor position available on the left (L) and right (R) sides according to the motor forward direction.

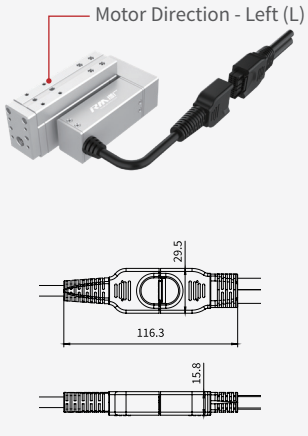
- Linear actuator models include: Straight Linear Actuators (RM-SLA), Straight Platform-Type Linear Actuators (RM-PLA), and Wide Platform-Type Linear Actuators (RM-WRPLA).
- Folding actuator models include: Folding Linear Actuators (RM-RLA) and Folding Platform-Type Linear Actuators (RM-RPLA).

This manual provides wiring instructions using the Folding Platform-Type Linear Actuators (RM-RPLA) as an example. For wiring of other models, please refer to the RM-RPLA. Further elaboration will not be repeated in the following text.

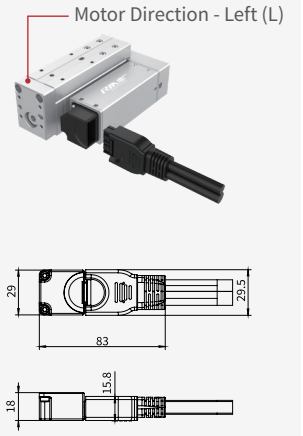
1. Side Wiring - Optional Wiring Methods S / H / V

Note: The RM-PLA-08-30/50-1 and RM-RPLA-08-30/50-1 models are only available with the S - Switched Wiring.

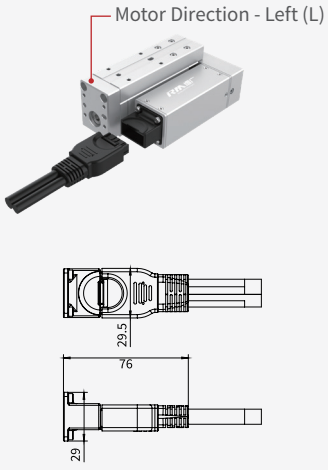
S - Switched Wiring



H - Horizontal Wiring



V - Vertical Wiring



2. Motor Direction - Optional L / R

L - Left

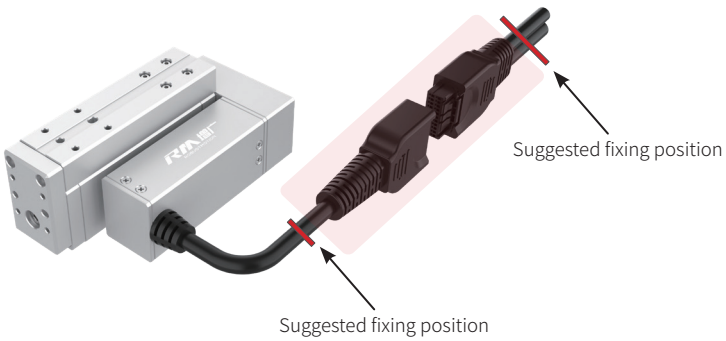
The motor direction is on the left side, facing the front end of the actuator.

R - Right

The motor direction is on the right side, facing the front end of the actuator.

3.3 Wiring Instructions for the Actuator

To ensure the stability of cable connections during the use of the product, it is recommended to use flexible fixing devices to secure the cables. This approach allows for the appropriate band of motion for the cables and ensures they have sufficient elasticity to handle bending and stretching. It helps prevent accidental detachment or disconnection due to unstable contact between the cables and the electric linear actuator connection points during operation.

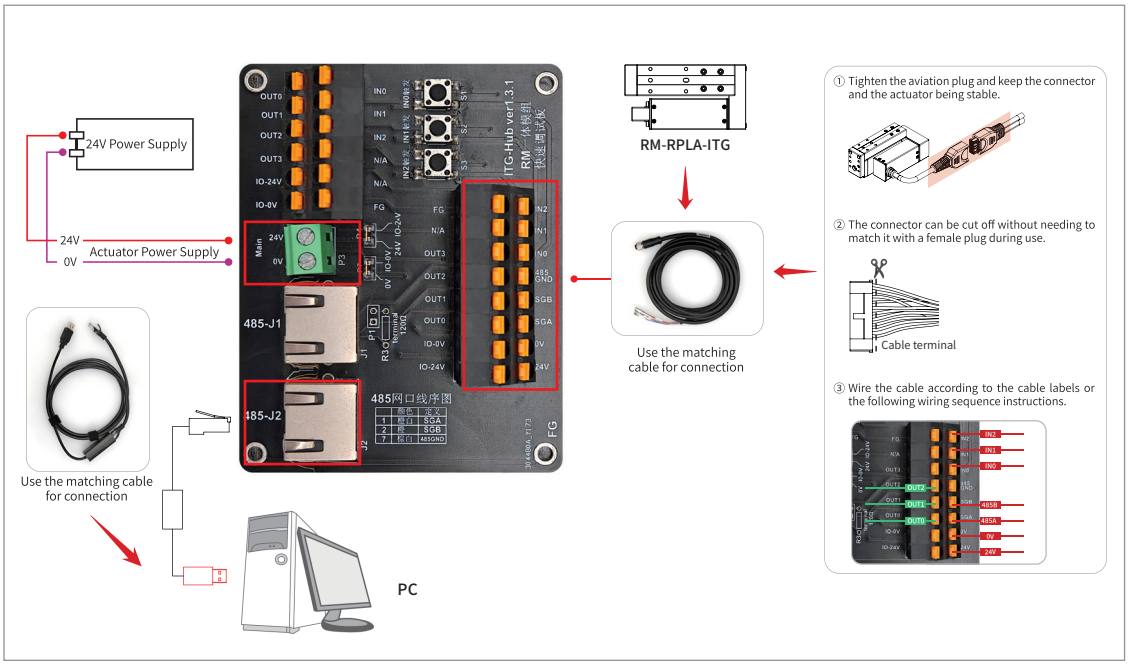


The red area must be fixed properly.
The connector and actuator must be in a relatively stationary state to prevent the internal cables from being pulled, which could cause a short circuit.

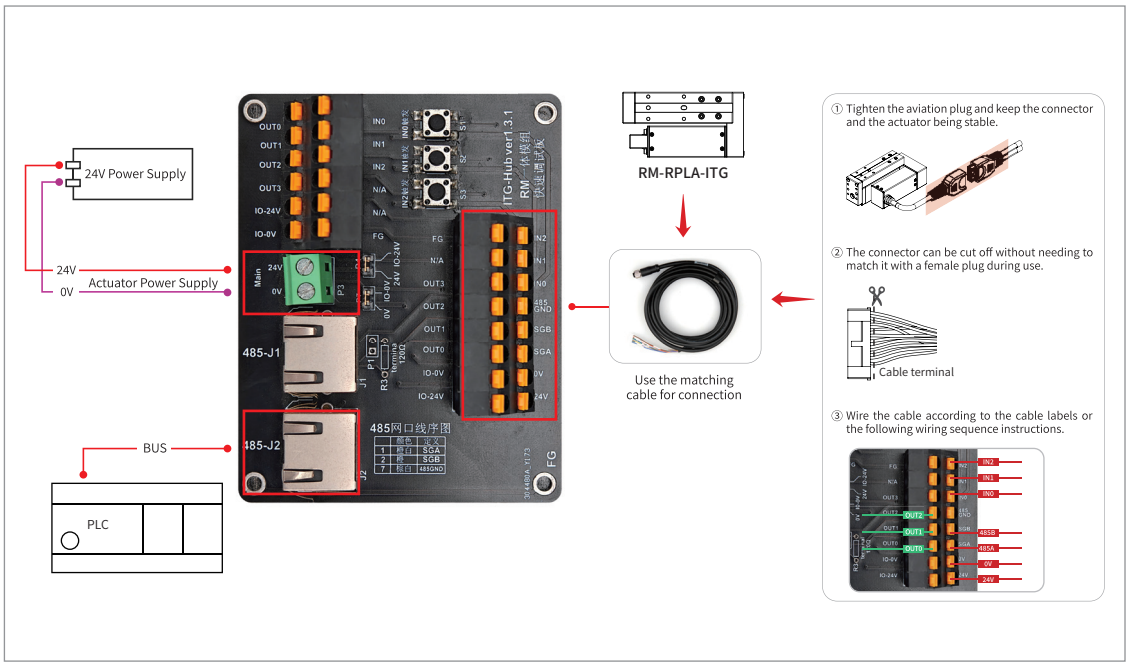
3.4 Integrated Connection Panel Wiring Instructions (ITG Series)

The "integrated connection panel" is intended for quick debugging by first-time users and is generally not required for regular use.

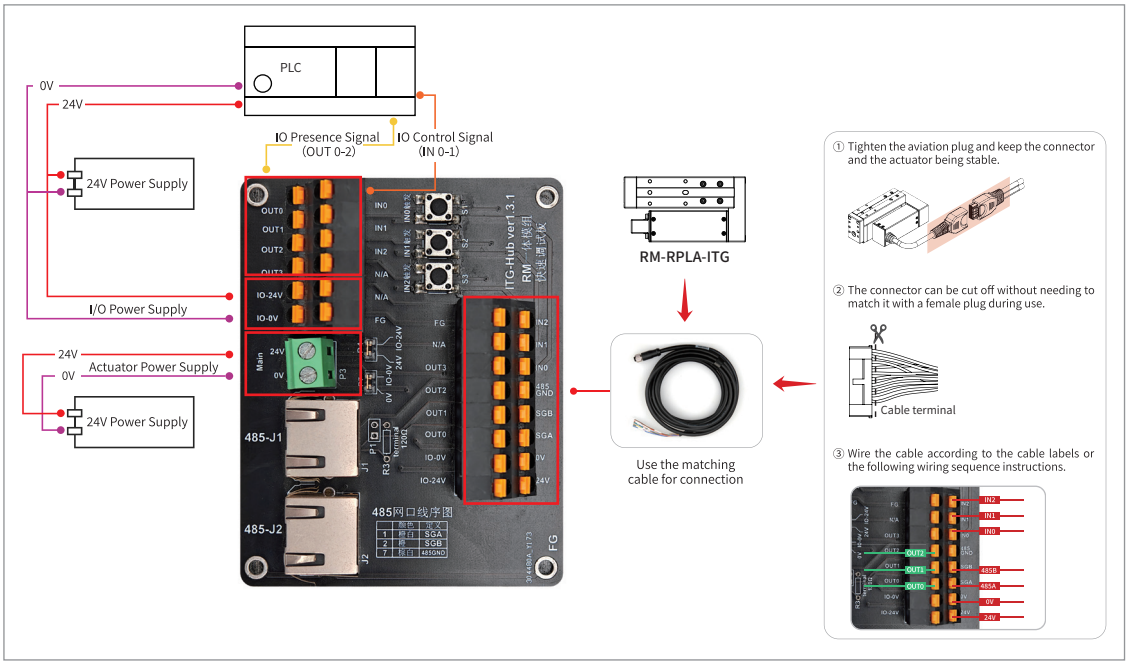
3.4.1 Upper Computer Software Debugging Wiring Method



3.4.2 Bus Control Wiring Method



3.4.3 I/O Control Wiring Method



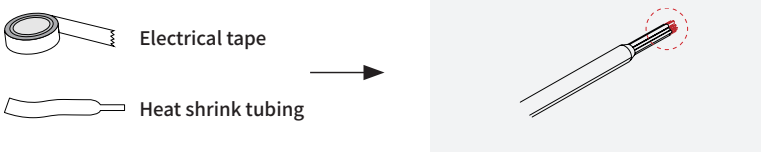
3.4.4 Wire Sequence Description for the Actuator

Group	Color	Definition	Description
Main Power Supply	Purple and White	24V	Actuator Power 24V
	Purple	0V	Actuator Power 0V
CAN	Red	CAN_L	CANopen Communication L
	Black	CAN_H	CANopen Communication H
Shielded Wire	Silver White	FG	Shell Ground FG
I/O Input	Yellow	IN0	Input 0
	Yellow White	IN1	Input 1
	Grey	IN2	Input 2
I/O Output	Brown	OUT0	Output 0
	Brownish and White	OUT1	Output 1
	Blue	OUT2	Output 2
485	Green	485-A	485 Communication A
	Oband	485-B	485 Communication B

Different batches of cables may cause slight differences in the color of the wire core. Please refer to the actual color of the cable for details.

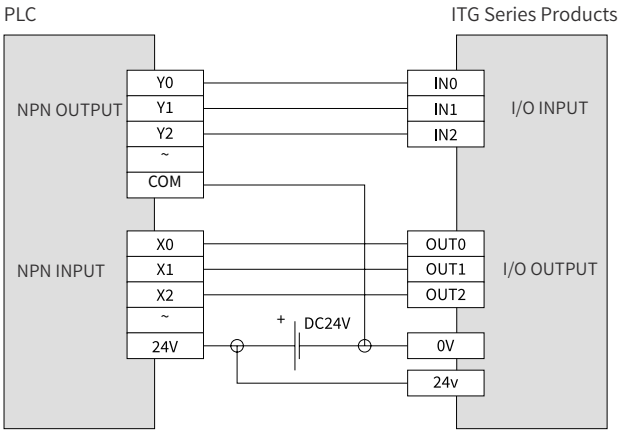
3.4.5 Insulation Protection of Loose Wire

After completing the required wiring, for any unused loose wires, it is imperative to use insulating electrical tape or insulating heat shrink tubing to provide insulation protection for the loose wires to prevent accidental contact that could cause a short circuit.

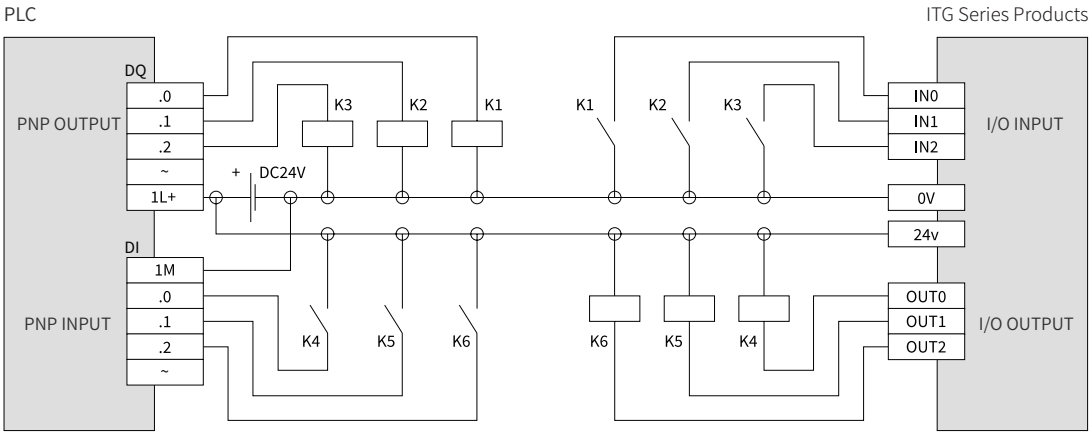


3.4.6 Circuit Diagram Wiring Illustration

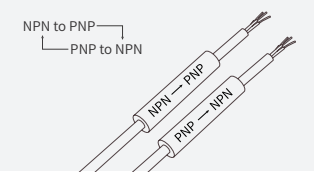
1. The ITG (Integrated) series products natively supports NPN. When the PLC I/O type is NPN, the wiring method is as follows:



2. When the PLC I/O type is PNP, indirect control can be achieved by using a relay wiring method as follows:



It is also possible to use a PNP to NPN converter or an NPN to PNP converter (as shown in the following figure) to achieve a high-to-low or low-to-high level conversion.



The PNP to NPN converter, or NPN to PNP converter, should be wired strictly following the wiring method provided by the cable manufacturer.

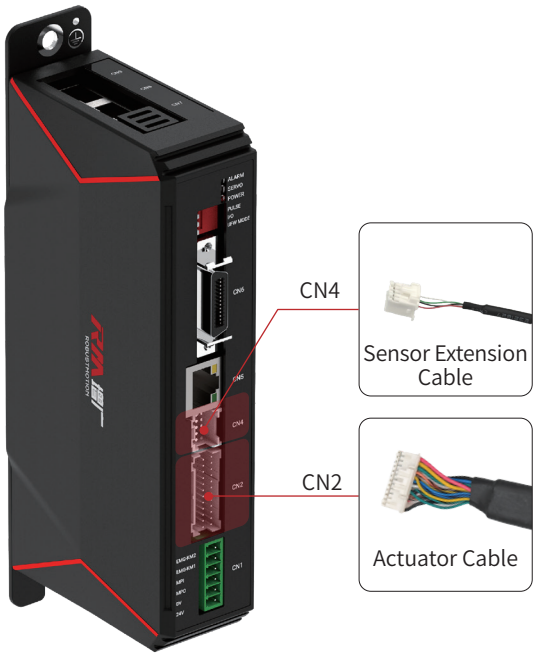
3.5 Wiring Instructions for the Actuator and RM-CEP Controller

1. RobustMotion® Intelligent Electric Linear Actuators are typically paired with the RM-CEP series controllers, the parameter description of which is shown in the table below.

Item	Parameters														
Model	RM-CEP-A-TCP-S			RM-CEP-A-CAN-S			RM-CEP-A-PN-S			RM-CEP-A-EIP-S			RM-CEP-A-ECAT-S		
A	20	40	60	20	40	60	20	40	60	20	40	60	20	40	60
Drive Current (A)	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6
Rated Voltage (V)	DC24±10%			DC24±10%			DC24±10%			DC24±10%			DC24±10%		
I/O Control	Support			Support			Support			Support			Support		
Pulse Control	Support			Support			Support			Support			Not Support		
Bus Control	Modbus RTU、Modbus TCP			Modbus RTU、CANopen			Modbus RTU、PROFINET			Modbus RTU、EtherNet/IP			Modbus RTU、EtherCAT		
I/O Interface	1) Optocoupler isolation. 2) 4 input and 4 output ports (The number of Input and output ports is varied from different controller models.) 3) Supports PNP、NPN.														
Max.input Pulse Frequency	Max.200KPPS(24V)/ Max.500KPPS(5V)			Max.200KPPS(24V)/ Max.500KPPS(5V)			Max.200KPPS(24V)/ Max.500KPPS(5V)			Max.200KPPS(24V)/ Max.500KPPS(5V)			/		
LED Display	Red, Yellow and Green Status Lights			Red, Yellow and Green Status Lights			Red, Yellow and Green Status Lights			Red, Yellow and Green Status Lights			Red, Yellow and Green Status Lights		
Model Length (m)	Standard 3/5			Standard 3/5			Standard 3/5			Standard 3/5			Standard 3/5		
Usage Environment	1) Operating temperature: 0-40° C. 2) Operating humidity: Below 85% RH (non-condensing). 3) Operating environment: Avoid use under strong light sources , strong ultraviolet rays, and corrosive gases. 4) Storage temperature: -10° C to 65° C. 5) Storage humidity: Below 90% RH (non-condensing).														
Dimensions (mm)	190*36*80			190*36*80			190*36*80			190*36*80			190*36*80		
Weight (kg)	0.323			0.323			0.323			0.323			0.323		
Protection Class IP	IP20			IP20			IP20			IP20			IP20		
Cooling	Natural Convection Cooling			Natural Convection Cooling			Natural Convection Cooling			Natural Convection Cooling			Natural Convection Cooling		

2. Actuator and Controller Connection

RM-CEP
Drive-and-control Integrated Controller
(Matches with standard electric actuators)

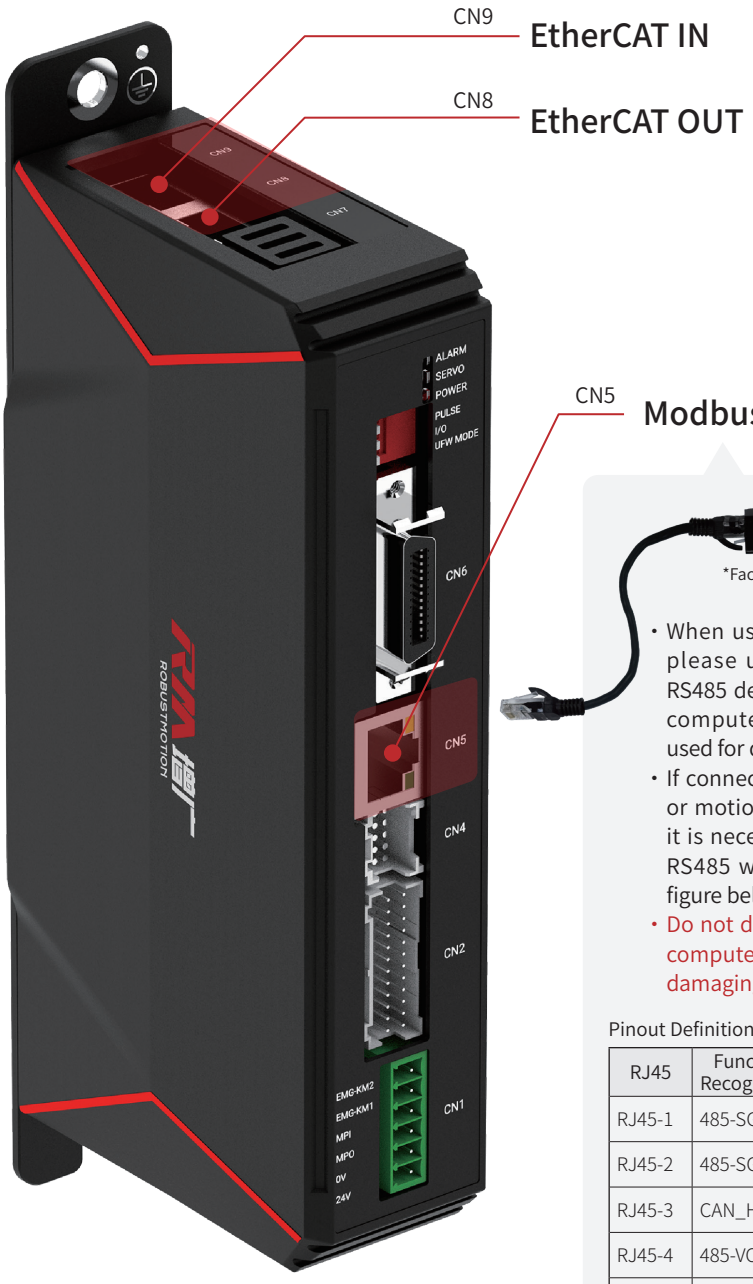


RM-CEPF
SoftForce® Drive-and-control Integrated Controller
(Matches with SoftForce® electric actuators)

3.6 Bus Control Wiring Instructions

3.6.1 Wiring Instructions for RM-CEP-X-ECAT Controller Model

When using the RM-CEP-X-ECAT model controller, the port definitions are as follows:

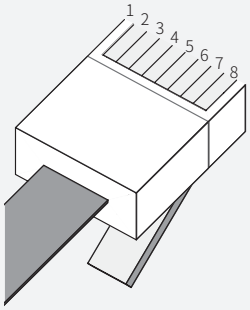


- CN8 and CN9 do not support for blind mating.
- When using, please connect the upper computer to CN9/CN8 with a Category 6 Ethernet cable.

*Factory-supplied USB to RS485 debugging adapter

- When using RMS Software for debugging, please use the factory-supplied USB to RS485 debugging adapter to connect to the computer or industrial control computer used for debugging.
- If connecting to a programmable controller or motion control card using Modbus RTU, it is necessary to connect according to the RS485 wiring definition (as shown in the figure below).
- Do not directly connect the CN5 port to the computer's network port or router to avoid damaging the equipment.

Pinout Definition For the CN5 Port

RJ45	Function Recognition	Wiring Sequence Of The CN5 Port
RJ45-1	485-SGA	
RJ45-2	485-SGB	
RJ45-3	CAN_H	
RJ45-4	485-VCC-5V*	
RJ45-5	N/A	
RJ45-6	CAN_L	
RJ45-7	485GND	
RJ45-8	N/A	

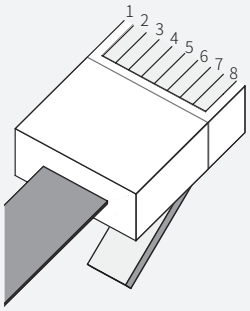
3.6.2 Wiring Instructions for RM-CEP-X-TCP / RM-CEP-X-PN / RM-CEP-X-EIP Controller Models

When using the RM-CEP-X-TCP , RM-CEP-X-PN , and RM-CEP-X-EIP controllers, the port definitions are as follows:

*Factory-supplied USB to RS485 debugging adapter

- CN8 and CN9 support blind mating, allowing insertion into either port.
- When debugging with RMS Software, please connect to the computer or industrial control machine using the factory-supplied USB to RS485 debugging adapter.
- If connecting to a programmable controller or motion control card using Modbus RTU, it is necessary to connect according to the RS485 wiring definition (as shown in the figure below).
- Do not directly connect the CN8/CN9 ports to the computer's network port or router to avoid damaging the equipment.

Pinout Definition For the CN8/CN9 Port

RJ45	Function Recognition	Wiring Sequence Of The CN8/9 Port
RJ45-1	485-SGA	
RJ45-2	485-SGB	
RJ45-3	CAN_H	
RJ45-4	485-VCC-5V*	
RJ45-5	N/A	
RJ45-6	CAN_L	
RJ45-7	485GND	
RJ45-8	N/A	

CN5 **Bus Port**

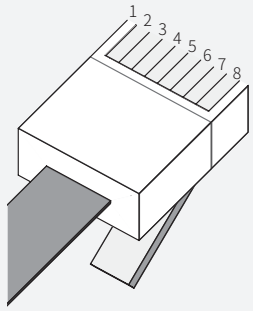
- For the CN5 port on the controller model, it supports a specific type of bus. When in use, it needs to be connected to the upper computer via an Ethernet cable.
- When using the RM-CEP-X-TCP model controller, the CN5 is a Modbus TCP communication port.
- When using the RM-CEP-X-PN model controller, the CN5 is a PROFINET communication port.
- When using the RM-CEP-X-EIP model controller, the CN5 is an EtherNet/IP communication port.

3.6.3 Wiring Instructions for RM-CEP-X-CAN Controller Model

When using the RM-CEP-X-CAN controller, the port definitions are as follows:

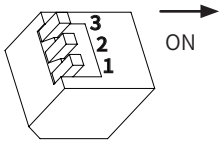
- CN8 and CN9 support blind mating, allowing insertion into either port.
- When debugging with RMS Software, please connect to the computer or industrial control machine using the factory-supplied USB to RS485 debugging adapter.
- If connecting to a programmable controller or motion control card using Modbus RTU, it is necessary to connect according to the RS485 wiring definition (as shown in the figure below).
- When connecting to CANopen, it is necessary to connect according to the CANopen wiring definition (as shown in the figure below).
- Do not directly connect the CN8/CN9 ports to the computer's network port or router to avoid damaging the equipment.

Pinout Definition For the CN8/CN9 Port

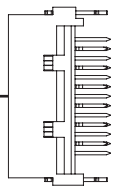
RJ45	Function Recognition	Wiring Sequence Of The CN8/9 Port
RJ45-1	485-SGA	
RJ45-2	485-SGB	
RJ45-3	CAN_H	
RJ45-4	485-VCC-5V*	
RJ45-5	N/A	
RJ45-6	CAN_L	
RJ45-7	485GND	
RJ45-8	N/A	

3.7 I/O Control Wiring Instructions

The K1 red port is the switch for enabling I/O control and pulse control, and CN6 is a 26-pin port serving as the interface for I/O control and pulse control.
The explanation of the K1 switch settings and the pinout of CN6 are shown as follows:

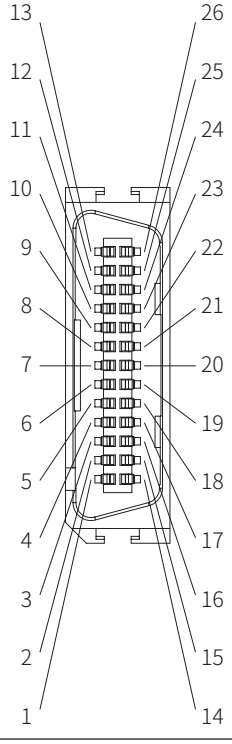
Dip Switch Description (K1 Red port)				Sketch Map
	- (1)	I/O (2)	PULSE (3)	
ON		I/O Active	Pulse Active	
OFF	Please Maintain	I/O Inactive	Pulse Inactive	

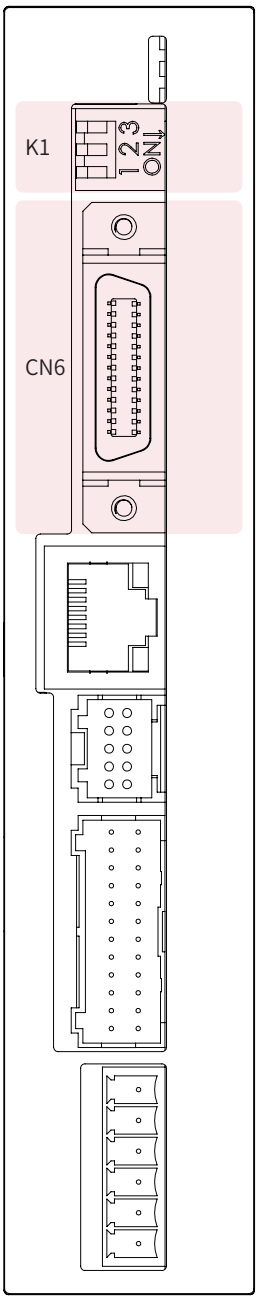
SCSI 26-Pin Connector



No.	Designation	No.	Designation
1	OUT-DO	14	PUL-5V-P
2	OUT-SO	15	PUL-24V-P
3	OUT-D1	16	PUL-5V-N
4	OUT-S1	17	PUL-24V-N
5	OUT-D2	18	Reserved
6	OUT-S2	19	Reserved
7	OUT-D3	20	Reserved
8	OUT-S3	21	Reserved
9	I/O-INCOM	22	Reserved
10	I/O-INO	23	DIR-5V-P
11	I/O-IN1	24	DIR-24V-P
12	IO-IN2	25	DIR-5V-N
13	I/O-IN3	26	DIR-24V-N

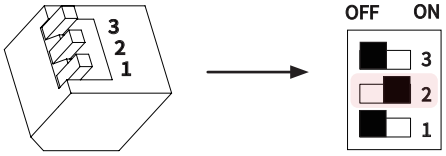
CN6 Plug -Example Diagram





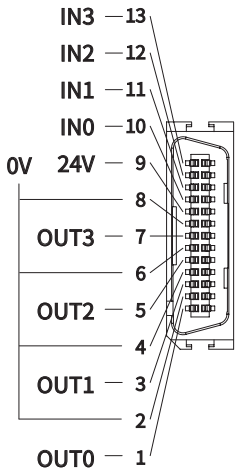
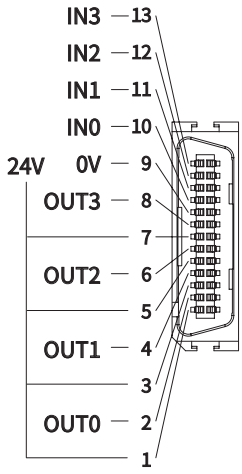
RM-CEP

1. When using I/O control, firstly ensure that the 2nd dip switch on Port K1 is set to the ON position to enable the I/O control switch.



2. Then, determine whether the I/O signal of the upper computer is NPN or PNP. After confirmation, connect the pins of CN6 to the input and output I/O ports of the upper computer as shown in the figure below. Ensure that the connections are secure and firm; otherwise, poor contact may lead to abnormal I/O signals.

CN6 pin is of the SCSI26PIN type, and you can purchase a corresponding SCSI26P male connector for connection and use.

	NPN	PNP
CN6 Interface		

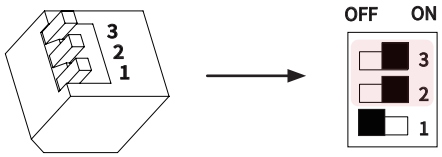
3. After the connection is complete, you need to open the upper computer software and configure the corresponding commands and I/O input/output pin mappings according to the actual working conditions. For the specific configuration process, you can refer to the section "[4.8.4 External I/O Input/Output Configuration]".

4. The RM-CEP controller features four input and four output I/O signals, with the specifications for the I/O signals listed in the table below.

	Input		Output	
Specifications	Input Points	4 Points	Output Points	4 Points
	Input Voltage	DC24V±10%	Output Voltage	DC24V±10%
	Input Current	5mA / 1 Circuit	Load Current	50mA
	Isolation Method	Optocoupler	Isolation Method	Optocoupler

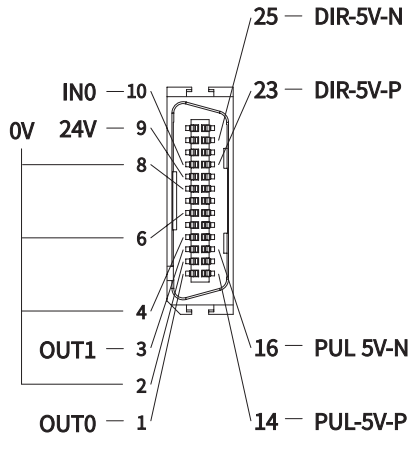
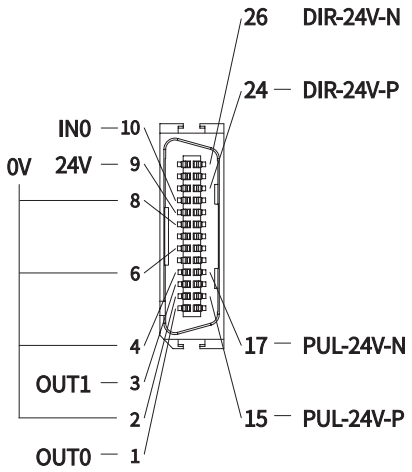
3.8 Pulse Control Wiring Instructions

1. When using pulse control, first set the 2nd and 3rd dip switches on port K1 of the controller to the ON position to enable the I/O and pulse control switches.



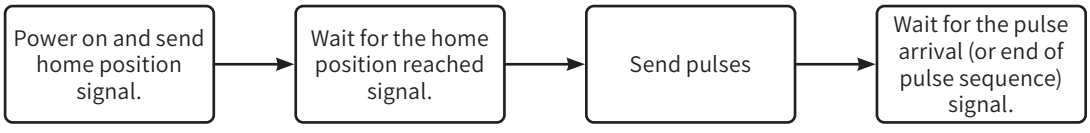
2. Then determine whether to use a 24V pulse signal or a 5V pulse signal. After confirmation, connect the pins of CN6 to the upper computer's pulse control interface as shown in the diagram below. DIR is for pulse direction control, and PUL is for pulse count control. You can use the upper computer to define the IN0 corresponding pin as the home return point, and define OUT0 and OUT1 as the signals for home return and pulse arrival, respectively, to achieve manual home returning and the functions of receiving home return and pulse arrival signals.

When using pulse control, connect to the upper computer and adjust the pulse unit according to the requirements, that is, the distance traveled for one pulse. For specific configuration procedures, you can refer to the section "[4.8.5 Pulse Parameter Adjustment]".

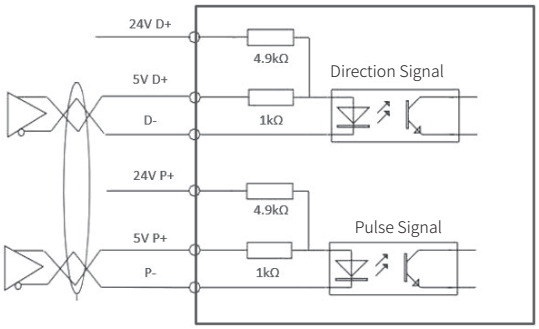
	5V	24V
CN1 Interface		

Note: IN0 is defined as the home return point, OUT0 is defined as the signal indicating the home return point has been reached, and OUT1 is defined as the pulse arrival signal.

3. Pulse Control Procedure

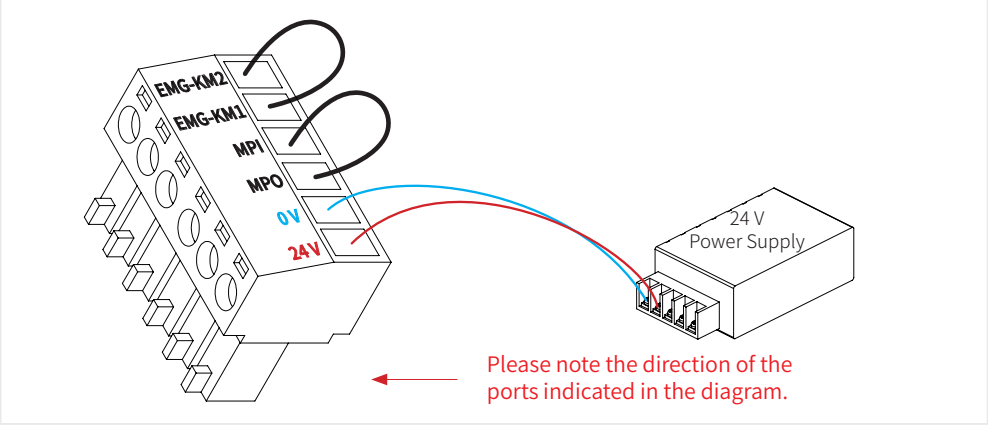


4. Principle of Pulse Control

	5V Pulse		24V Pulse	
Specifications	Rated Load Voltage	DC5V	Rated Load Voltage	DC24V
	Maximum Input Pulse Power	500KPPS	Maximum Input Pulse Power	200KPPS
	Insulation Method	Optocoupler	Insulation Method	Optocoupler
				

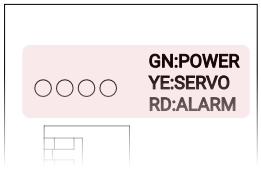
3.9 Power Supply Module Wiring Instructions

1. Please ensure that EMG-KM1 and EMG-KM2 are short-circuited; if using a 24V power supply, MPI and MPO should also be short-circuited. Refer to the wiring method shown in the following diagram.



2. Controller Indicator Light Colors and Their Definitions

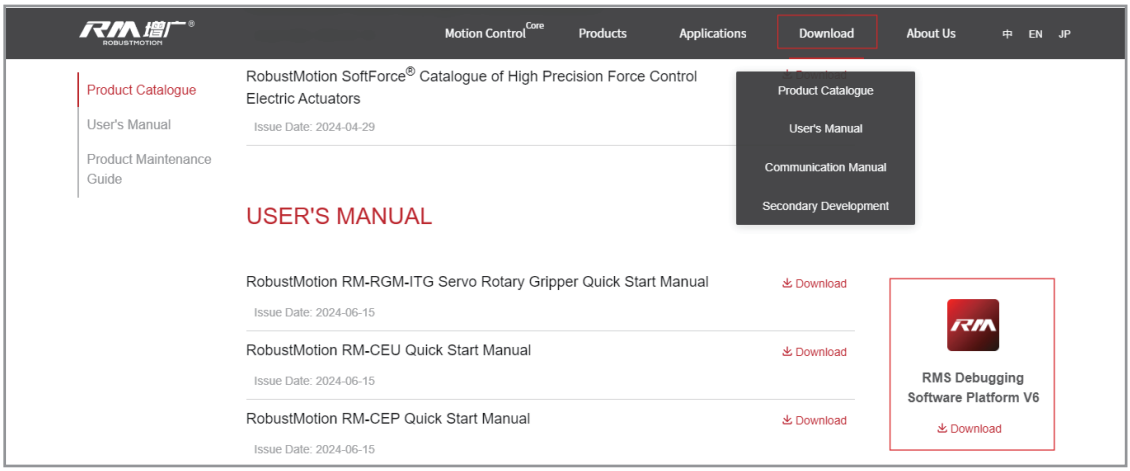
Under normal operation, the green and yellow lights are solid. When the controller encounters an error, the red light will flash.



	○○○●	○○●○	○●○○
Status	Green Light On	Yellow Light On	Red Light On
Description	Power Supply Normal	Servo On	Operation Alarm

4 RMS Software Debugging Platform Usage

Please visit the official website of RobustMotion (www.rmaxis.com/en) and download the software from the Download page, or contact our after-sales engineer to obtain the RMS debugging software package. Through the RMS software debugging platform, users can set motion commands, modify parameters, and monitor control according to actual process requirements. The RMS software debugging platform has a simple, friendly, and feature-rich interface. For example, by simply setting point parameters, you can quickly complete the motion control settings of the actuator.

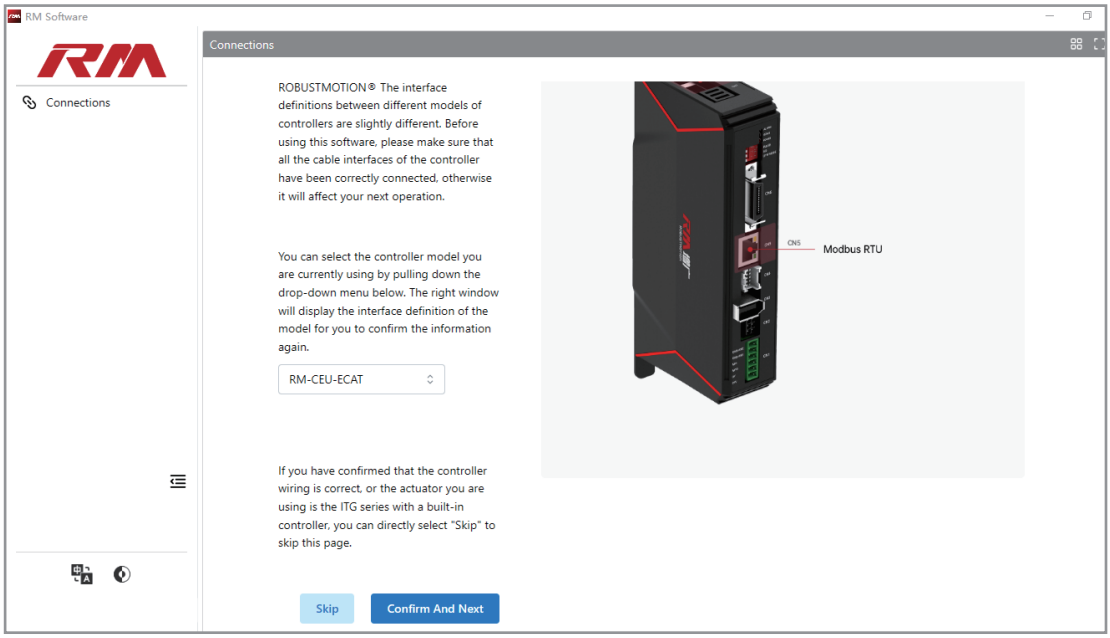


4.1 Software Operation

If the software fails to open or runs abnormally (e.g., crashes or closes unexpectedly), this may be due to the computer's configuration. Please contact the sales representative or after-sales engineer for assistance.

4.2 Confirmation Interface of Controller Ports Wiring

This page serves as a reminder for users to verify the correctness of the controller's port wiring to prevent any impact on subsequent debugging processes. If the wiring is confirmed to be correct, or if the actuator being used is an ITG integrated model with a built-in controller, please select [Skip].
Please select the current controller model, and the port definitions will be displayed on the right for your review. Upon confirming there are no errors, click [Confirm And Next] to advance to the [Device Connection] interface.



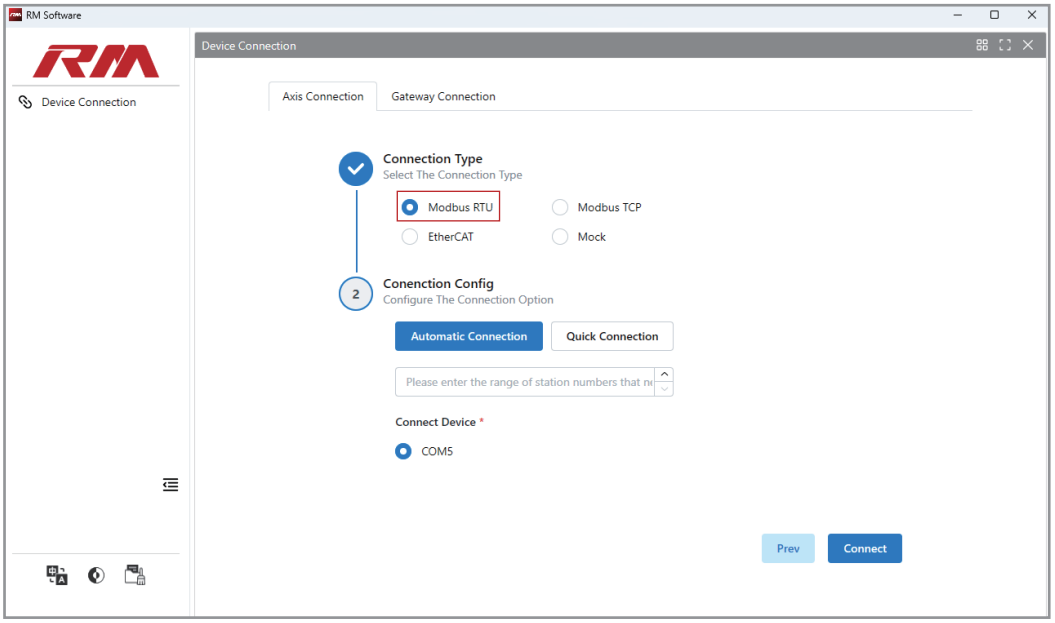
4.3 Device Connection

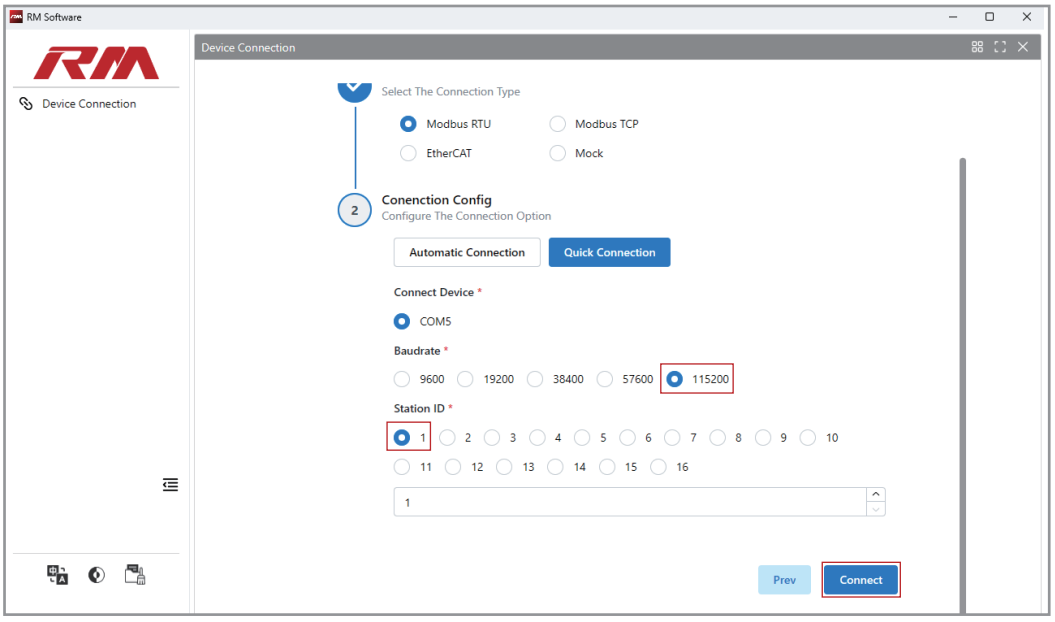
For electric actuator debugging, the Modbus RTU communication protocol is typically selected due to its straightforward mechanism for monitoring actuator movement and facilitating initial diagnostics. Ensure that the USB-to-485 adapter for debugging is properly connected to both the controller and the PC. For integrated models, consult the [3.2.5 Integrated Connection Panel Wiring Instructions]; for external controller models, refer to the [3.3.4 Bus Control Wiring Instructions] for the correct connection procedures.

This software supports various communication protocols, including Modbus RTU and Modbus TCP, for establishing connections. The specific connection methods are detailed as follows:

4.3.1 Modbus RTU Connection Type

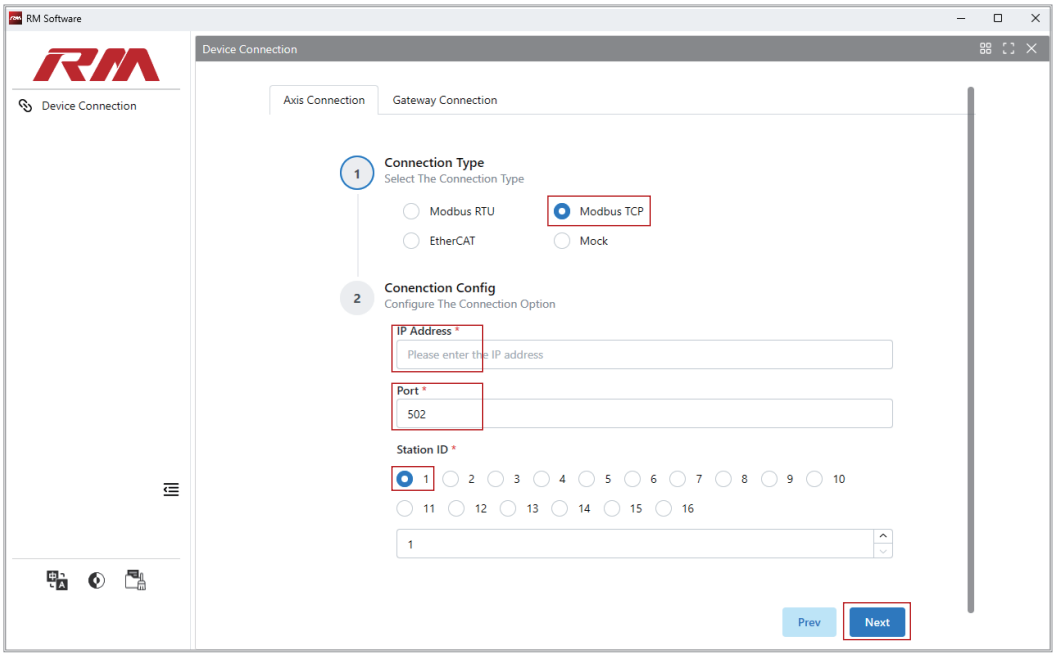
1. [Connection Type] , Select "Modbus RTU".
2. [Connection Config], choose the baudrate "115200" (factory default); station ID select "1" (factory default).
3. Click [Connect].



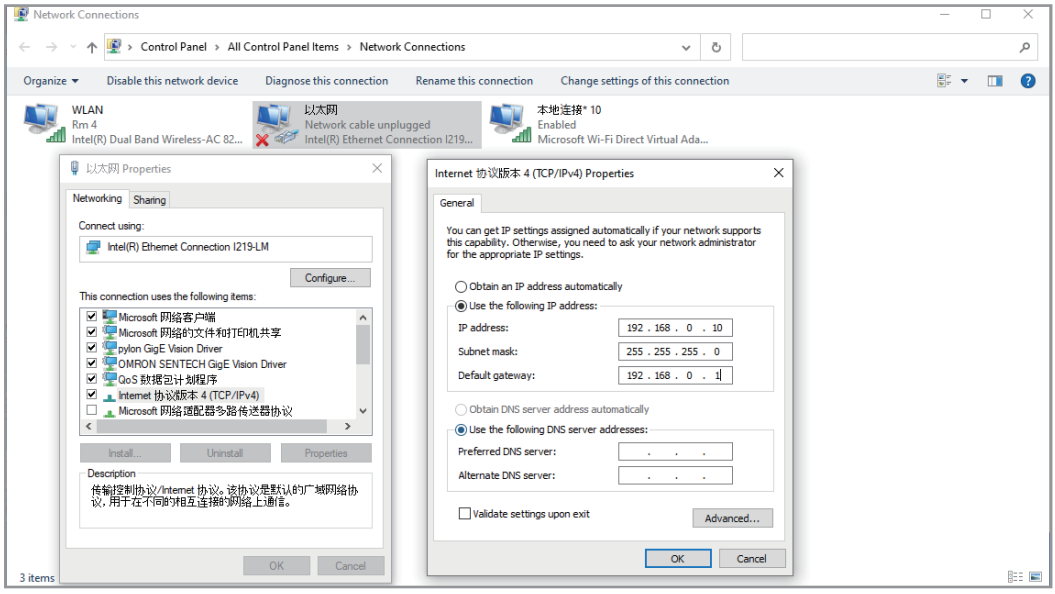


4.3.2 Modbus TCP Connection Type

1. [Connection Type], Select "Modbus TCP".
2. [Connection Config], IP address: 192.168.0.233 (factory default); port: 502 (factory default); station ID: 1 (factory default).
3. Click [Next].

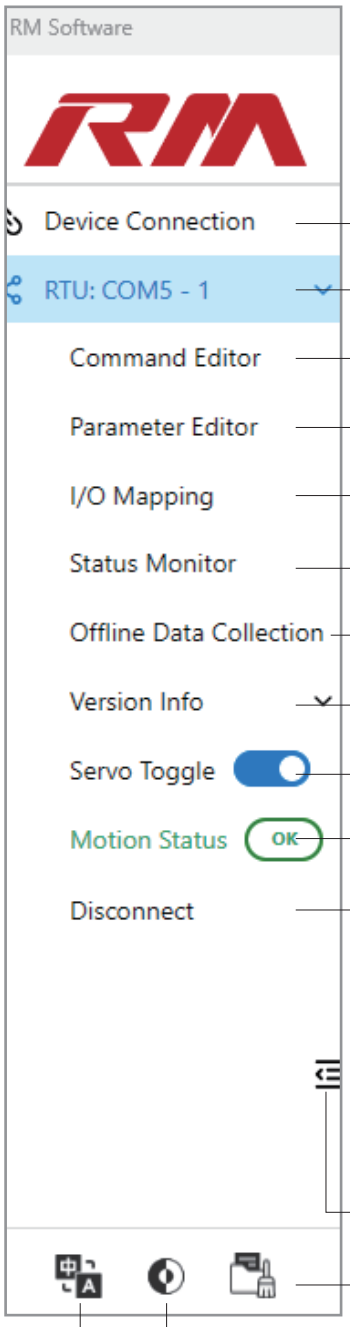


IP Address Check:Ensure that the IP address of the PC being used is in the same subnet as the controller's IP address. Example: The default IP address of the controller is 192.168.0.233. The IP address of the PC should be 192.168.0.xxx.



4.3.3 Overview of Main Interface Functions

The presence of the navigation bar on the left side of the interface, as depicted in the figure below, signifies that the software has established a successful connection with the actuator/controller. Upon each connection, the software automatically retrieves the current parameters from the controller.



[Device Connection] Click to connect to additional actuators/controller devices.

[Device Name] The connected device will be named according to its connection method and COM port, such as the connected device name "RTU:COM5-1" above, which indicates COM port: 5, and station ID: 1.

[Command Editor] You can set one or more motion commands by entering parameter values, control the movement of the electric actuator, and monitor the real-time data of the actuator. This is one of the most commonly used and main features of this debugging software version.

[Parameter Editor] Allows you to adjust some internal parameters of the controller, such as baudrate, station number, configuration of I/O input and output functions, pulse control numbers, etc.

[I/O Mapping] Allows you to view and configure the controller's I/O input and output functions.

[Status Monitor] Allows you to monitor the status signals of the electric actuator, including whether it has received the motion command signal correctly, whether it has correctly reflected the completion of the motion command signal, and whether it has received the external I/O signals normally.

[Offline Data Collection] Can collect data from the electric actuator in real-time and generate corresponding curves and Excel spreadsheets. It is commonly used to observe whether the actuator's movement is normal and to optimize control actions to help improve process quality.

[Version Info] Allows you to view the information of the currently connected actuator.

[Servo Toggle] Controls the state of the electric actuator, ON for being able to control the actuator's movement, OFF for the actuator being powered off.

[Motion Status] Normal operation is indicated by a green 'OK', while an abnormal condition triggers an alarm displaying red 'ERROR'. Click to view the alarm information, and please take a screenshot to provide to the after-sales engineer for quicker issue diagnosis and resolution."

[Disconnect] Once the debugging process is complete and the Commands have been successfully saved to the controller, click the [Disconnect] button to terminate the connection with the software.

[Show/Hide] The navigation bar can be expanded or collapsed.

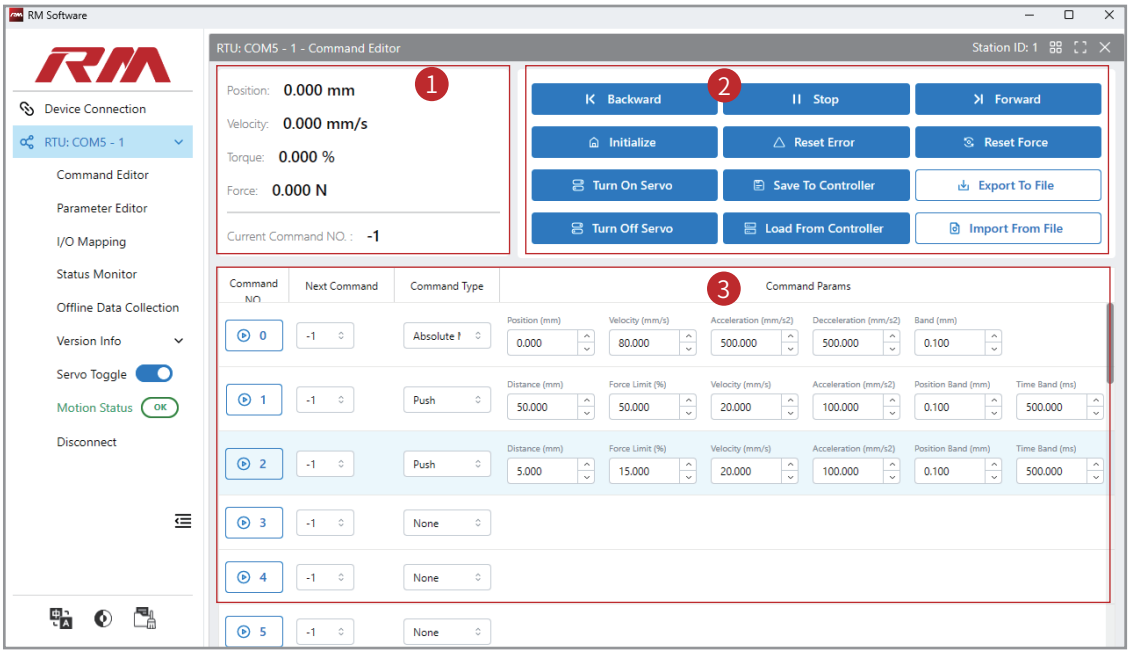
[Clear Cache] Clear the software parameter cache.

[Day/Night Mode] Click the button to switch between Day Mode and Night Mode.

[Chinese/English] Click the button to switch between Chinese and English.

4.4 Command Editor

Select 'Command Editor' from the navigation bar to access the interface below. This interface is the primary tool for actuator control, command configuration, and motion status display, and is one of the most frequently utilized features in the system.



4.4.1 Interface Feature Introduction

1. Status Bar

The Status Bar provides real-time readouts and displays for the electric actuator's current position, velocity, torque, and force (for precision force control series only) of the electric actuator, as well as the Command number currently being executed. You can observe the data from this interface to determine whether the actuator's movement is normal and adjust the actuator's movement in a timely manner.

Status Items	Feature Introduction
[Position]	The current position of the actuator (mm).
[Velocity]	The current velocity of the actuator (mm/s).
[Torque]	The current torque of the actuator (standard actuator products display the percentage of output force (%)).※
[Force]	The applied force of the actuator (standard actuator products did not display the applied force, SoftForce ® actuator products display the current applied force (N)).
[Current Command NO.]	The command number currently being executed by the actuator (corresponds to the [Command NO] in the Command Editor below, defaults to -1 in the stopped state).

When the actuator performs a pushing, the displayed force percentage (%) represents the actual allowable output force percentage (%) ; the actual allowable output force percentage (%) = safety factor × set output force percentage (%) .

2. Command Bar

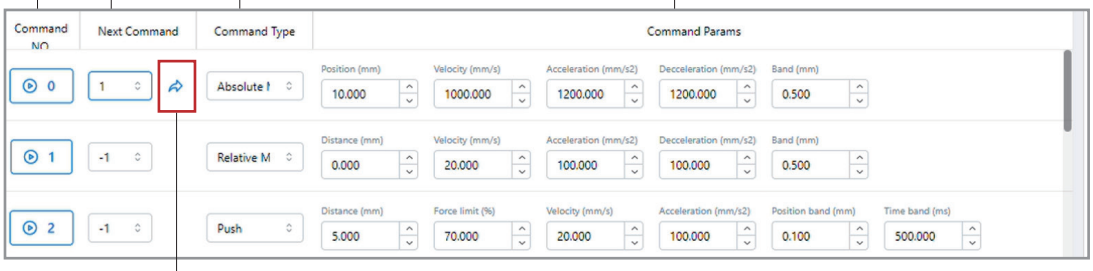
You can use this interface to control the movement of the electric actuator, including backward and forward, initialize, reset errors, and switching the servo on and off. You can also import point configurations from other controllers into the connected controller or export the current point configurations through this interface.

Command Items	Feature Introduction
[Backward/ Forward]	It is the JOG movement mode of the actuator, used when fine-tuning the position of the actuator is needed. [Backward] is for JOG-, [Forward] is for JOG+.
[Stop]	Used to stop the actuator's instructed movement.
[Initialize]	The Initialize action is a must-do operation after the actuator is powered on or restarted after power off. Click [Initialize] and wait for the Initialize to complete before performing other operations. When the "Current Command Number" in the Status Bar changes from a dynamic display to "-1", you can perform other operations.
[Reset Error]	It is used to clear the alarm when the actuator is alarmed. Click on the operation status in the left navigation bar to view the alarm information. Note that before clearing the alarm, you should first check the alarm information for troubleshooting by the after-sales technical engineer.
[Reset Force]	It is used to zero the force sensor of the actuator and is only applicable when debugging precision force control type electric actuators.
[Turn On/Off Servo]	It is used to open or close the electric actuator servo enable. It can also control the opening or closing of the servo through the Servo Toggle in the left navigation bar. When the switch is blue, the servo is in the open state, and vice versa when closed.
[Save To Controller]	Every time you create or modify Commands, you need to click [Save to Controller] to take effect; you can also click [Load from Controller] to verify if the current Commands have been saved to the controller.
[Load From Controller]	It can read Commands from the controller to verify if the current Commands have been saved.
[Export To File]	Save parameter files externally.
[Import To File]	Import parameter files from an external source.

3. Command Editor

Used to edit point commands, each point command represents an action, and the rising edge signal can trigger it. Control is simple, and you can modify parameter values for configuration as needed.

No.	Introduction
[Command NO]	The Command number recognized by the system. Click the "triangle symbol" to trigger the motion of the current Command.
[Next Command]	The user-defined execution order for the associated jump of the Command, that is, after the current number Command is completed, it automatically continues to execute the next Command with another number. For example, if you want the action to start with Command 0 and continue with Command 1, then fill in "1" in the "Next Step"; the default is "-1", which means it ends after executing the Command number.
[Command Type]	Set the Command type according to the actual process requirements. Common Command types and their uses are detailed in section [4.4.2 Detailed Explanation of Command Types].
[Command Params]	The parameters that can be set vary depending on the Command type and should be set according to the actual situation. For specific parameter definitions, please refer to section[4.4.2 Detailed Explanation of Command Types]. (Note: After changing the Command parameters, you need to click the command [Save Commands to Controller] to take effect).

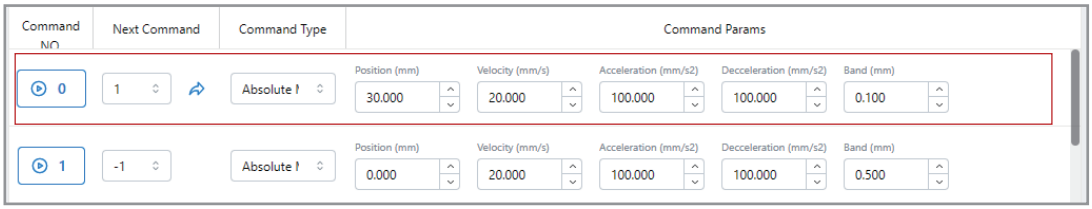


Clicking this button allows you to quickly navigate to the position of the "Next Step" Command number.

4.4.2 Detailed Explanation of Command Types

1. [Absolute Move] Command

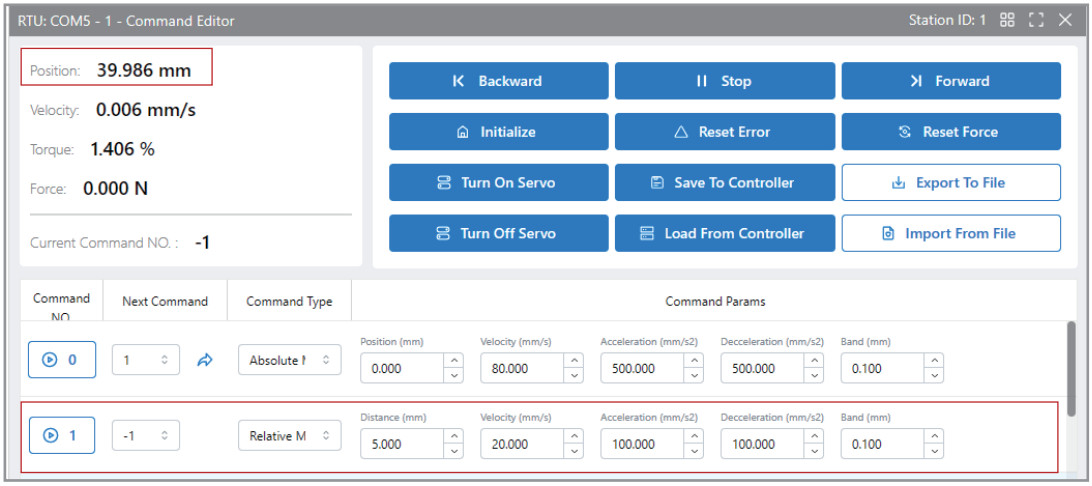
   The Absolute Move Command is a motion command for the actuator to move to a set position using the origin as a reference point.



Command Parameters	Parameter Description
Position (mm)	The target position for "Absolute Move", set the value to be less than the "Maximum Stroke Value" of the corresponding product model parameter.
Velocity (mm/s)	The velocity at which to move to the target position. Set the effective value band to be less than the "Maximum Velocity Value" of the corresponding product model parameter.
Acceleration (mm/s²)	The acceleration required to move to the target position. The default setting value is 500 mm/s².
Deceleration (mm/s²)	The deceleration required to move to the target position. The default setting value is 500 mm/s².
Positioning Band (mm)	Used to set the band for the positioning signal. The default value is 0.1 mm. If the positioning band is set to ±0.1 mm, when the actuator reaches the target position and the actual position is within ±0.1 mm of the target position, the controller will generate a positioning completion signal for the current Command. For example, in "Command 0" on the diagram, the "Positioning Band" is set to 0.1mm, and the "Position" is set to 30mm. When the actuator moves within the absolute position band of 29.9-30.1mm, the controller will output the completion signal for "Command 0." Note: The "Positioning Band" is only used to set the band for issuing the positioning signal and does not affect the final set position that the actuator moves to.

2. [Relative Move] Command

   The Relative Move Command is a motion command for the actuator to move to a set position using the current position as a reference point.

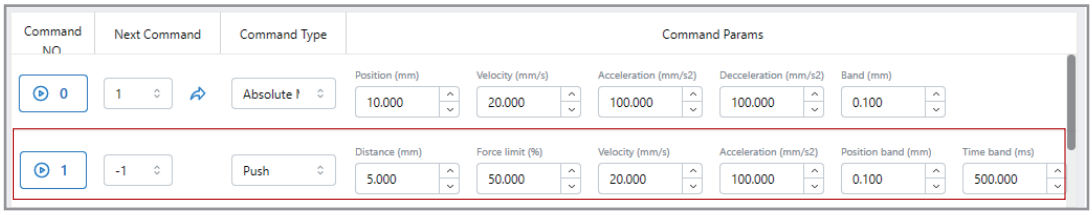


Command Parameters	Parameter Description
Distance (mm)	The distance that needs to be moved relative to the current position.
Velocity (mm/s)	The velocity at which to move to the target distance, with the set value band being less than the "Maximum Velocity Value" of the corresponding product model parameter.
Acceleration (mm/s²)	The acceleration required to move to the target distance, with the default setting value being 500 mm/².
Deceleration (mm/s²)	The deceleration required to move to the target distance, with the default setting value being 500 mm/s².
Positioning Band (mm)	Used to set the band for the positioning signal, with the default value being 0.1 mm. If the positioning band is set to ±0.1 mm, when the actuator reaches the target position and the actual position is within ±0.1 mm of the target position, the controller will generate a positioning completion signal for the current Command. For example, in "Command 1" on the diagram, the actuator's current position is "2mm", the "Positioning Band" is set to 0.1mm, and the "Distance" is set to 5mm. Therefore, when the actuator moves to the actual position within the band of 6.9-7.1mm, the controller will output the completion signal for "Command 1". Note: The positioning band is only used to set the band for issuing the positioning signal and does not affect the final set position that the actuator moves to.

3. [Push] Command

The Push Command refers to starting from the current position, setting a movement at a rated output (current percentage) for a certain distance until the force reaches the set value and then maintaining it.

- For electric linear actuator, this is an important command to achieve adaptive pressing / holding pressure.By setting the "Absolute Move" + "Push" command, the action of "rapid approach with flexible pressing"can be realized.

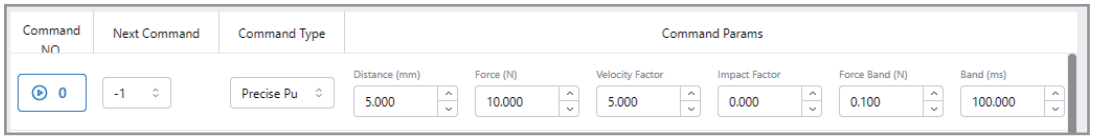


Command Parameters	Parameter Description
Distance (mm)	The distance that needs to be moved relative to the current position. The set value should be greater than the actual distance from the target position to the current position. When the set value is greater than the maximum stroke value of the corresponding actuator model, the actuator can achieve full-stroke "Push".
Force limit (%)	The "Push" at the set output percentage (current percentage).
Velocity (mm/s)	The velocity at which to move to the target distance. The set value band is less than the "Maximum Speed Value" of the corresponding product model parameter. The recommended value is 20 mm/s.
Acceleration (mm/s^2)	The acceleration required to move to the target distance, with the default setting value being 100 mm/s.
Position Band (mm)	Used to set the band for the positioning signal, with the default value being 0.1 mm. If the positioning band is set to ±0.1 mm, when the actuator reaches the target position and the actual position is within ±0.1 mm of the target position, the controller will generate a positioning completion signal for the current instruction. For example, in "Command 1" on the diagram, the "Position Band" is set to "0.1mm", and the "Distance" is set to "10mm". Therefore, when the actuator moves to 9.9mm, it outputs the "Command 1" arrival signal. Note: The position band is solely used to define the scope for issuing the arrival signal and does not affect the final set destination of the actuator's movement.
Time Band (ms)	It determines the time band value for the force to be stably in place. In the diagram for command 1, the time band is set to 500ms with an output force of 50%. Once the actuator's output force reaches 50% and is maintained for 500ms, it is judged to be properly positioned in terms of force, and the arrival signal for command 1 is output simultaneously.

4. [Precision Push Command] (Only applicable to precision force control type electric actuators)

The Precision Push command refers to the actuator's movement starting from the current position, set to move a certain distance with an exact force value until the force reaches the set value and then holds it.

- If the moving distance reaches the command set value, but the sensor does not reach the set force value, the actuator stops moving, but there is no arrival signal output for the corresponding command, which is considered an empty press.
- When the actuator comes into contact with an object within the set moving band and the sensor's force value reaches the set force value, the actuator will maintain the set force to press the workpiece and output the corresponding command arrival signal before triggering a new command.



Command Parameters	Parameter Description
Distance (mm)	The distance the target position needs to move relative to the current position. The set value should be greater than the actual distance from the target position to the current position. When the set value exceeds the maximum stroke value of the corresponding actuator model, the actuator can achieve full-stroke "Push".
Force (N)	The final target force value that the actuator will press onto the workpiece. In the diagram, for "Command 0", the force positioning band is set to 0.1N, with a force of 10N and a time band of 100ms. When the actuator's output reaches 9.9N and is maintained within the band of 9.9N-10.1N for 100ms, "Command 0" will output the arrival signal.
Velocity Rate	Equivalent to acceleration. It is directly proportional to the force value. With the same Velocity rate, the greater the force value, the faster the movement Velocity. It is recommended to gradually increase from a small value during debugging.
Impact Coefficient	A spare parameter, set to 0 by default.
Force Positioning Band (N)	In the diagram, for "Command 0", the force positioning band is set to 0.1N, with a force of 10N and a time band of 100ms. When the actuator's output reaches 9.9N and is maintained within the band of 9.9N-10.1N for 100ms, "Command 0" will output the arrival signal.
Stabilization Time (ms)	The time band value to determine that the force has been stably in place. In the diagram, for "Command 0", the force positioning band is set to 0.1mm, with a force of 10N and a time band of 100ms. When the actuator's output reaches 9.9N and is maintained within the band of 9.9N-10.1N for 100ms, "Command 0" will output the arrival signal.

4.5 Command Editing Examples

4.5.1 Rapid Positioning

Commonly used for the linear actuator to quickly position to the push-pull location or the pre-push-pull location.

1. **Example One: [Absolute Move]**

   For example, adjustments are needed for the posture of the RM-RPLA-10-50 (with a stroke of 50mm) electric linear actuator. Currently, the electric linear actuator is at the 0mm position, as shown in Figure 1; to execute the "Absolute Move" command to extend the electric linear actuator to the maximum allowed extension, that is, the electric linear actuator needs to move to the upper limit position of 50mm, as shown in Figure 2. The specific command setting steps are as follows:

   First, determine the distance for "Absolute Move." Since the upper limit position of the electric linear actuator is 50mm, the "Position" value for "Absolute Move" is set to "50mm"; the "Velocity" is set to the recommended Velocity of the electric linear actuator, "100mm/s"; "Acceleration/Deceleration" is set to the recommended value "500mm/s²"; "Band" is set to the recommended value "0.1mm". After completing the command settings, click "Save To Controller", and the state of the electric linear actuator after running the command is shown in Figure 2.

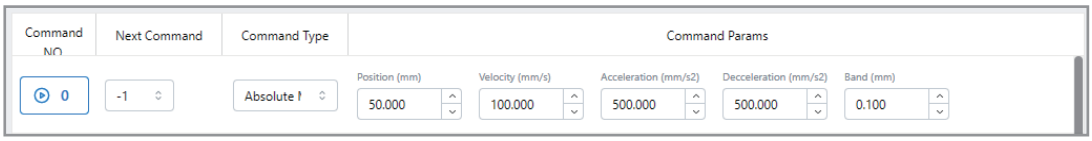


Figure 1 (Unit: mm)

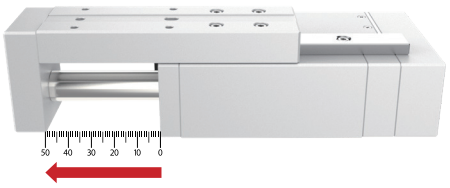
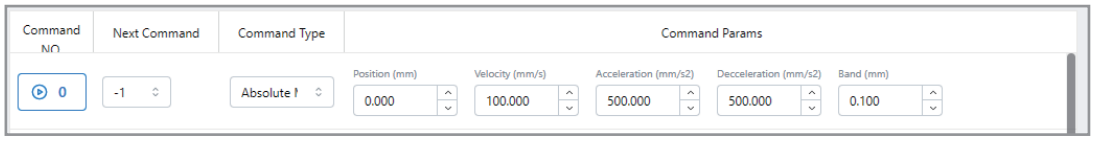


Figure 2 (Unit: mm)

Conversely, the electric linear actuator is currently at the 50mm position, as shown in Figure 3; to execute the "Absolute Move" command to return the electric linear actuator to the origin end, that is, the electric linear actuator needs to move to the lower limit position of 0mm, as shown in Figure 4. The specific command setting steps are as follows:

First, determine the distance for "Absolute Move." Since the lower limit position of the electric linear actuator is 0mm, the "Position" value for "Absolute Move" is set to "0mm"; the "Velocity" is set to the recommended velocity of the electric linear actuator, "100mm/s"; "Acceleration/Deceleration" is set to the recommended value "500mm/s²"; "Band" is set to the recommended value "0.1mm". After completing the command settings, click "Save To Controller", and the state of the electric linear actuator after running the command is shown in Figure 4.



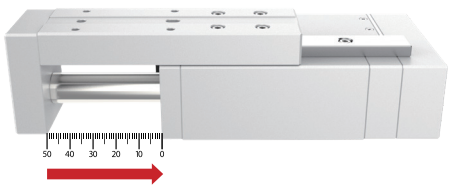


Figure 3 (Unit: mm)

Figure 4 (Unit: mm)

2. Example Two: [Relative Move]

For example, adjustments are needed for the posture of the RM-RPLA-10-50 (with a stroke of 50mm) electric linear actuator. Currently, the electric linear actuator is at the 0mm position, as shown in Figure 5; to execute the "Relative Move" command to extend the electric linear actuator to the maximum allowed extension, i.e., the electric linear actuator needs to move to the upper limit position of 50mm, as shown in Figure 6. The specific command setting steps are as follows:

First, determine the distance for "Relative Move." Since the current position of the electric linear actuator is 0mm and the target position is 50mm, the electric linear actuator needs to move forward by 50mm (50mm - 0mm = 50mm), so the "Distance" value for "Relative Move" is set to "50mm"; the "Velocity" is set to the recommended velocity of the electric linear actuator, "100mm/s"; "Acceleration/Deceleration" is set to the recommended value "500mm/s²"; "Band" is set to the recommended value "0.1mm". After completing the command settings, click "Save To Controller", and the state of the electric linear actuator after running the command is shown in Figure 6.

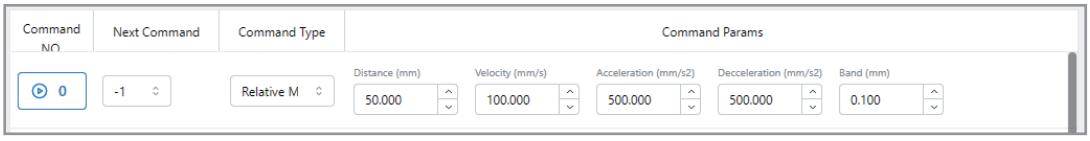
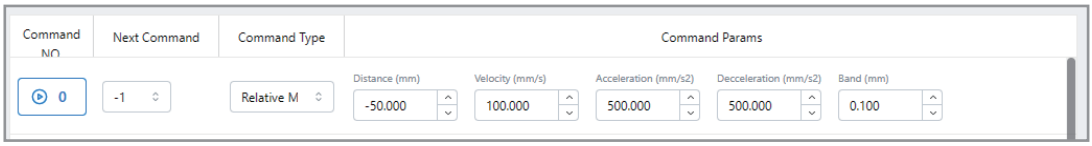


Figure 5

Figure 6

Conversely, the electric linear actuator is currently at the 50mm position, as shown in Figure 7; to execute the "Relative Move" command to return the electric linear actuator to the origin end, i.e., the electric linear actuator needs to move to the lower limit position of 0mm, as shown in Figure 8. The specific command setting steps are as follows:

First, determine the distance for "Relative Move." Since the current position of the electric linear actuator is 50mm and the target position is 0mm, the electric linear actuator needs to move backward by 50mm (0mm - 50mm = -50mm); so the "Distance" value for "Relative Move" is set to "-50mm"; the "Velocity" is set to the recommended velocity of the electric linear actuator, "100mm/s"; "Acceleration/Deceleration" is set to the recommended value "500mm/s²"; "Band" is set to the recommended value "0.1mm". After completing the command settings, click "Save To Controller", and the state of the electric linear actuator after running the command is shown in Figure 8.



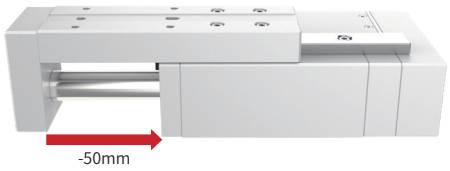


Figure 7

Figure 8

4.5.2 Rapid and Flexible Pressing

Commonly utilized for the swift and compliant movement of workpieces with the linear actuator.
Note：Electric linear actuators must not operate using solely the "Absolute Move" or "Relative Move" command to push or pull workpieces, as this will result in an alarm.

1. **Example One: [Absolute Move] + [Push]**

For example, we are currently using the RM-NPLA-10-50 (with a stroke of 50mm) electric linear actuator to press the bearing into the bearing seat with constant force and flexibility. The electric linear actuator is currently at position 0mm, and the distance between the electric linear actuator end press head and the bearing is 36mm, as shown in Figure 9.

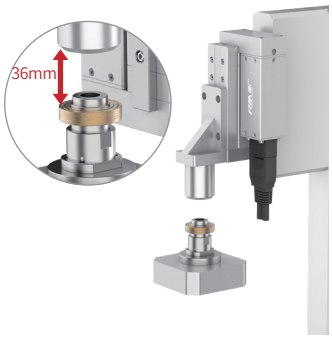


Figure 9

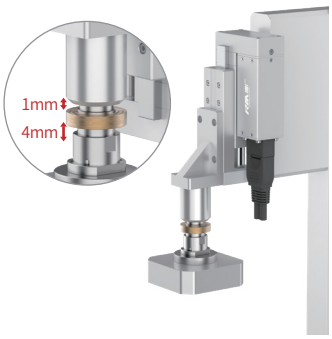


Figure 10

Figure 11

The specific operation steps are as follows：

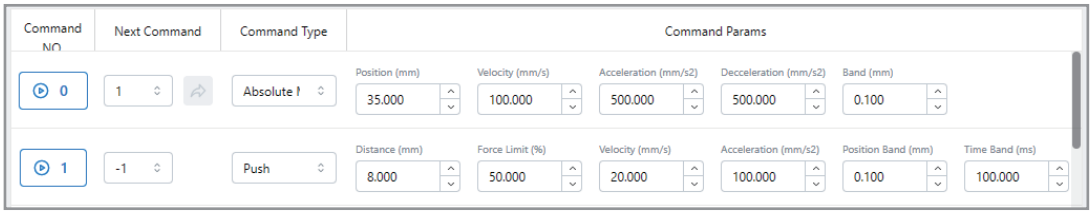
① Set the [Absolute Move] Command

First, determine the distance for "Absolute Move." Since the distance between the electric linear actuator end press head and the bearing is 36mm, it is necessary to get the electric linear actuator end as close to the bearing as possible. Therefore, the movement distance of the electric linear actuator should be less than and close to 36mm. So the "Position" value is set to approximately "35mm" (0mm + 35mm = 35mm); the "Velocity" is set to the recommended velocity of the electric linear actuator, "100mm/s"; "Acceleration/Deceleration" is set to the recommended value "500mm/s²"; "Band" is set to the recommended value "0.1mm". After completing the command settings, click "Save To Controller" to complete the rapid approach motion set by the "Absolute Move" command. The state of the electric linear actuator after running this command is shown in Figure 10.

② Set the [Push] Command

Now the distance between the electric linear actuator end press head and the bearing is approximately 1mm. At this time, set the next command "Push." The distance for pressing must be greater than the distance the electric linear actuator moves to press the bearing into the bearing seat, which is 5mm. Therefore, it is recommended to additionally press for another 3mm (positive pressing distance) to ensure that even if there are slight changes in the size or position of the workpiece, the electric linear actuator can still press the workpiece into place. Thus, the "Distance" value for the pushing is set to "8mm" (5mm + 3mm = 8mm); "Force Limit" is set to "50%" of the maximum output force of the electric linear actuator; "Velocity" is set to the recommended velocity of the electric linear actuator, "20mm/s"; "Acceleration" is set to the recommended value "100mm/s²"; "Position Band" is set to the recommended value "0.1mm"; "Time Band" is set to the recommended value "100ms". After completing the command settings, click "Save To Controller" to complete the constant force flexible pushing set by the "Push" command. The state of the electric linear actuator after running this command is shown in Figure 11.

If you need the electric linear actuator to automatically perform "Push" after completing "Absolute Move," you can set the "Next Step" parameter value of "Absolute Move" to the sequence number where "Push" is located. After completing the command settings, click "Save To Controller" to complete the consecutive motion of the two commands. The final complete command is shown in the figure below.



2. Example Two: [Absolute Move] +Reverse [Push]

For example, we are currently using the RM-NPLA-10-50 (with a stroke of 50mm) electric linear actuator to press the bearing into the bearing seat with constant force and flexibility. The electric linear actuator is currently at position 50mm, and the distance between the electric linear actuator end press head and the bearing is 36mm, as shown in Figure 14.

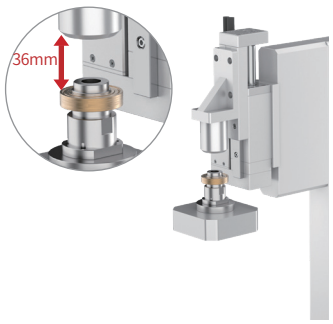


Figure 12

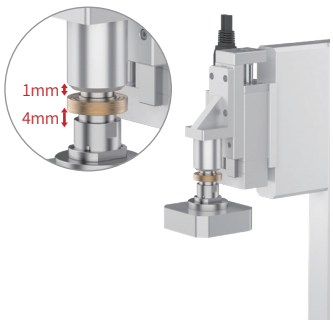


Figure 13

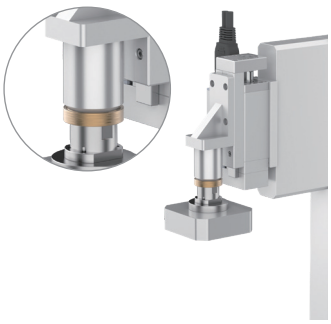


Figure 14

The specific operation steps are as follows:

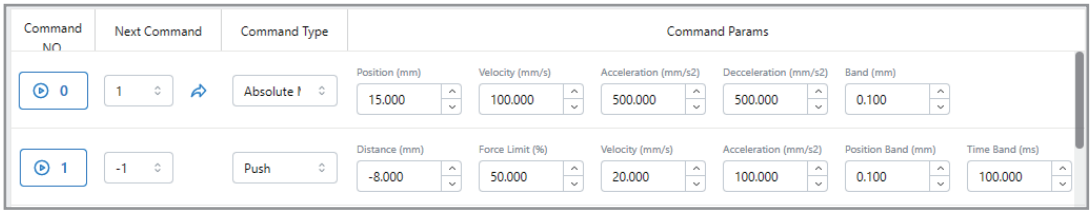
① Set Motion [Absolute Move] Command

First, determine the distance for "Absolute Move." Since the distance between the electric linear actuator end press head and the bearing is 36mm, it is necessary to get the electric linear actuator end as close to the bearing as possible. Therefore, the movement distance of the electric linear actuator should be less than and close to 36mm (set to 35mm), so the "Position" value is set to "15mm" (50mm - 35mm = 15mm); the "Velocity" is set to the recommended velocity of the electric linear actuator, "100mm/s"; "Acceleration/Deceleration" is set to the recommended value "500mm/s²"; "Band" is set to the recommended value "0.1mm". After completing the command settings, click "Save To Controller" to complete the rapid approach motion set by the "Absolute Move" command. The state of the electric linear actuator after running this command is shown in Figure 13.

② Set Motion [Push] Command

Now the distance between the electric linear actuator end press head and the bearing is approximately 1mm. At this time, set the next command "Push." The movement distance for the electric linear actuator to press in the opposite direction must be greater than the distance the electric linear actuator moves to press the bearing into the bearing seat, which is 5mm. Therefore, it is recommended to additionally press in the opposite direction by an additional 3mm (negative value for pressing back), to ensure that even if there are slight changes in the size or position of the workpiece, the electric linear actuator can still press the workpiece into place. Thus, the "Distance" value for the pushing is set to "-8mm" (-5mm - 3mm = -8mm); the "Force Limit" is set to "50%" of the maximum output force of the electric linear actuator; the "Velocity" is set to the recommended velocity of the electric linear actuator, "20mm/s"; "Acceleration" is set to the recommended value "100mm/s²"; "Position Band" is set to the recommended value "0.1mm"; "Time Band" is set to the recommended value "100ms". After completing the command settings, click "Save To Controller" to complete the constant force flexible pushing set by the "Push" command. The state of the electric linear actuator after running this command is shown in Figure 14.

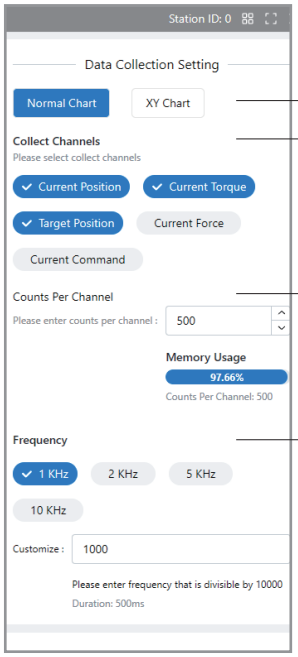
If you need the electric linear actuator to automatically perform "Push" after completing "Absolute Move," you can set the "Next Step" parameter value of "Absolute Move" to the sequence number where "Push" is located. After completing the command settings, click "Save To Controller" to complete the consecutive motion of the two commands. The final complete command is shown in the figure below.



4.6 Offline Data Collection Interface

The offline data collection interface can collect real-time data such as current position, current output, homing position, and current force, and generate a line graph of data and time. It also allows for the export of data to Excel for analysis.

1. Data Collection Settings



Use the [Normal Chat] for data collection settings.

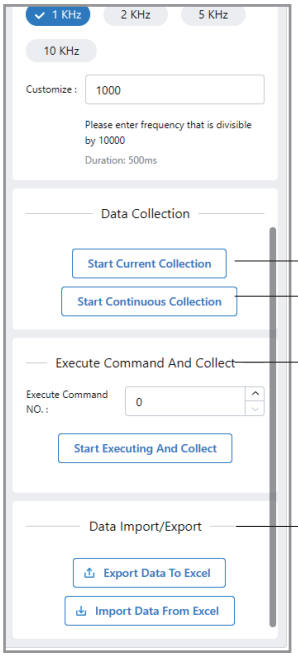
[Collect Channels]
You can select multiple collection channels (collect variables) at the same time. The most common use is when using a precision force control actuator, you can check both the [Current Position] , [Current Force] and [Target Position] items to display the force-position curve.

[Counts Per Channel]
The default collection quantity is 500, but it can also be set to 1000. The controller memory will automatically allocate the collection quantity based on the number of selected variables.

[Frequency]
The default collection frequency is 1kHz, but you can choose a higher frequency or customize it. The higher the frequency you choose, the shorter the collection time.

2. Data Collection Commands

Data collection commands allow for [Start Current Collect], [Start Persistence Collect] and collection targeting a specific Command.



[Start Current Collection]
Refers to the data collection for the current motion.

[Start Continuous Collection]
Indicates continuous data collection during the actuator's motion, collecting a segment of data each time: clicking again will cancel continuous collection.

[Execute Command and Collect]
The most commonly used collection command is after setting an action Command in the "Command Editor." If you need to observe the actuator's performance curve when executing the Command, you can fill in the "Execute Command NO." and then click "Start Execution and Collect", which will collect real-time data curves during the execution of the corresponding action.

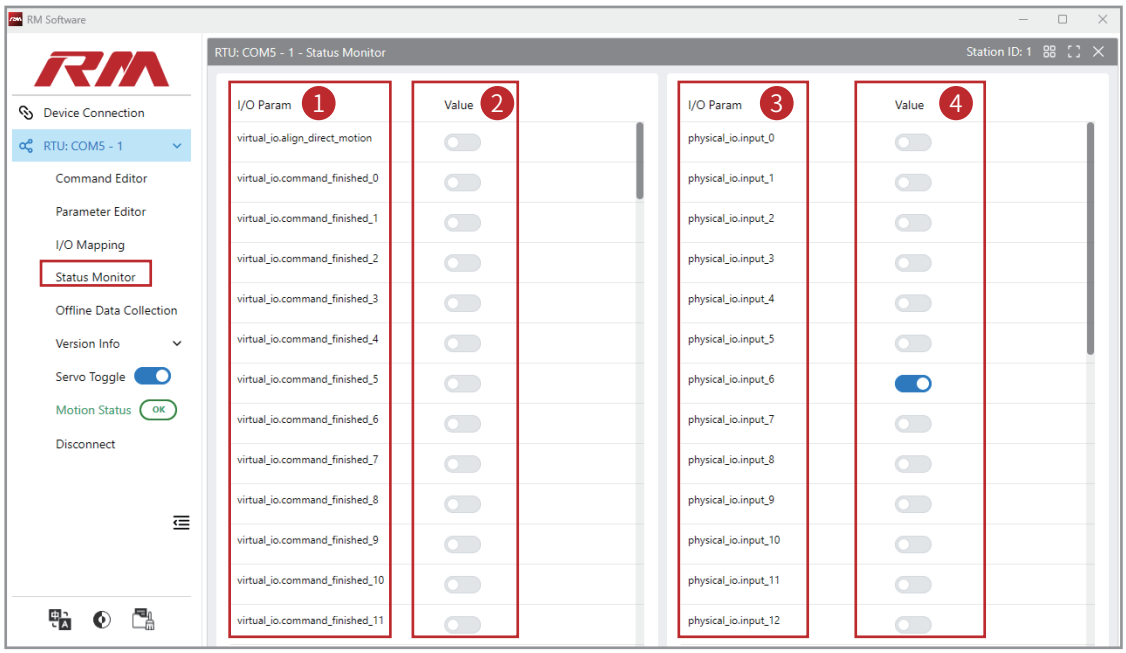
[Data Import/Export]
You can import/export data from the left curve into/out of Excel for data comparison analysis, etc.

3. Curve Data

Data collection commands allow for direct [Start current collect], [Start persistence collect], and also collection targeting a specific Command.

4.7 Status Monitor Interface

You can observe the current motor actuator's action execution status (Boolean quantity) and the input/output status of external I/O in the [Status Monitor] interface.



4.7.1 Left Side Status Bar

The left side Status Bar shows the current action execution status of the motor, with ① as the status parameter name, and ② as the current status.

Command completion signal status description:

1. When "Command Editor" sets the position Command 0 as [Absolute Move].
   - This signal will be turned ON after the actuator completes the action Command and the current position is within the positioning band of the target position.

2. When "Command Editor" sets the position Command 0 as [Push] / [Precision Push].
   - When the actuator completes the motion and the current position is within the target position's band, this signal will be set to ON, and simultaneously, the "Position Reached" signal in the status monitoring will also be set to ON; users can determine from these two signals whether the current action is an empty grip/push.
   - When the actuator completes the motion, the motor's output reaches the set output value, and the current position is not within the target position's band, this signal will be set to ON, and at the same time, the "Position Reached" signal in the status monitoring will be set to OFF; users can determine from these two signals whether the current action is gripping/pressing onto the workpiece.

4.7.2 Right Side Status Bar

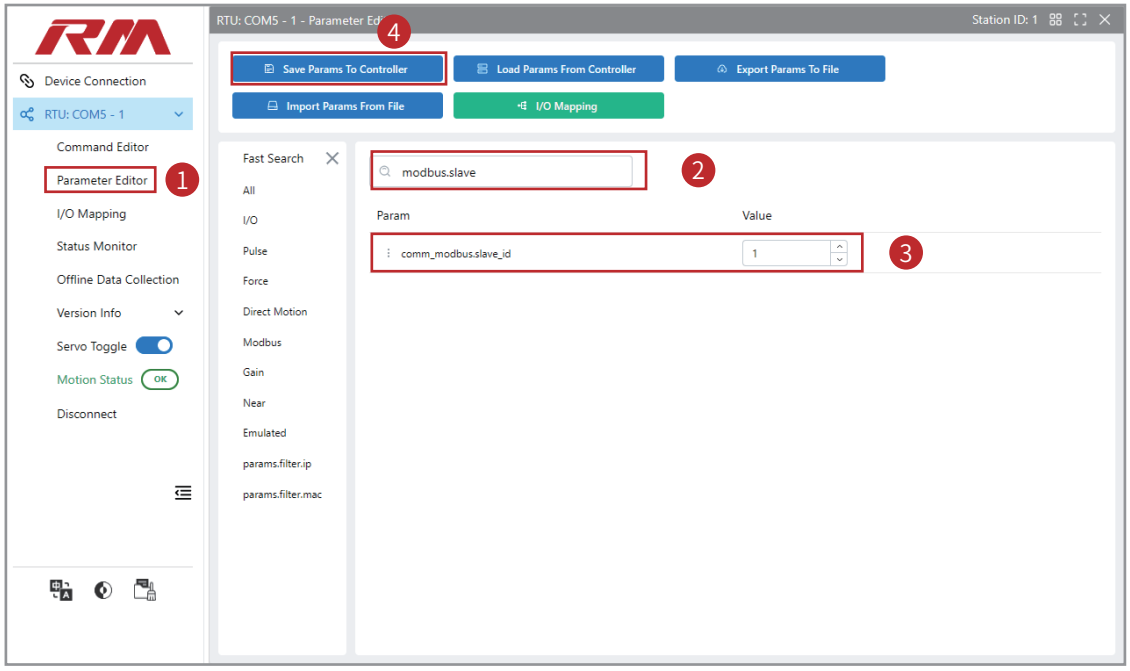
The right side Status Bar is for external I/O status, with ③ as the external status parameter name, and ④ as the current external status.

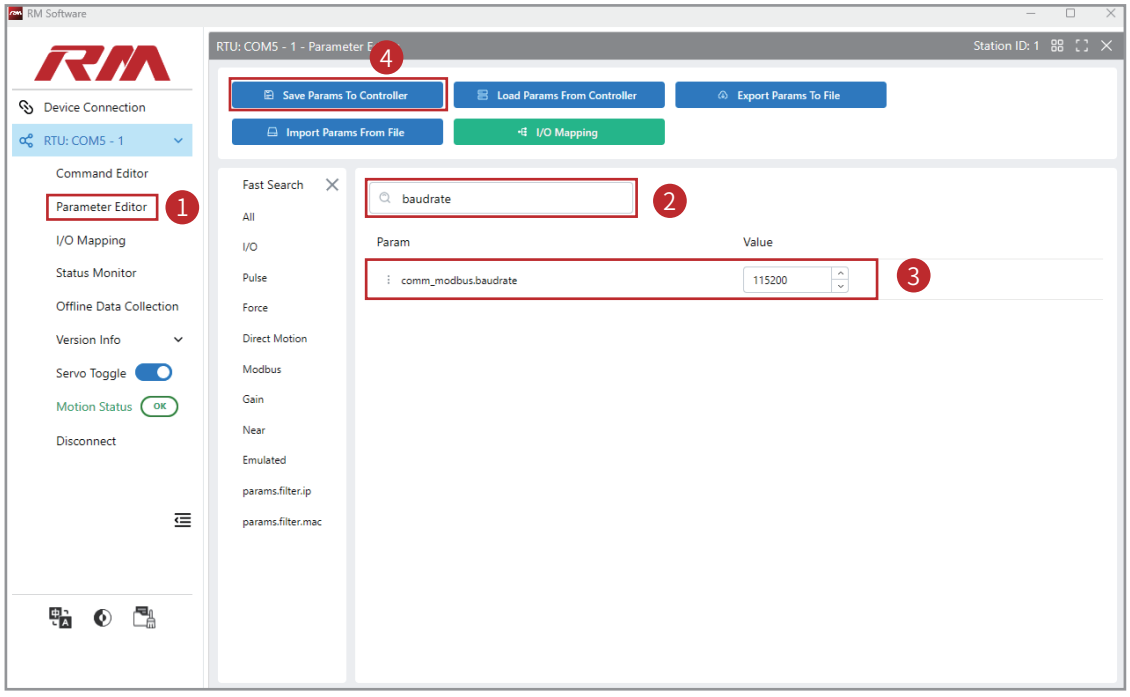
- When using I/O control, you can observe whether there is an external I/O input signal or whether the I/O signal is normally given through status monitoring, which can help troubleshoot problems that occur during I/O control.
- When an external input signal IN0 is received, the external I/O input 0 will be set to ON. When the configured I/O output OUT0 is mapped to an ON state, the external I/O output 0 will be set to ON.

4.8 Parameter Editor Interface

4.8.1 Change Station Number & Baudrate

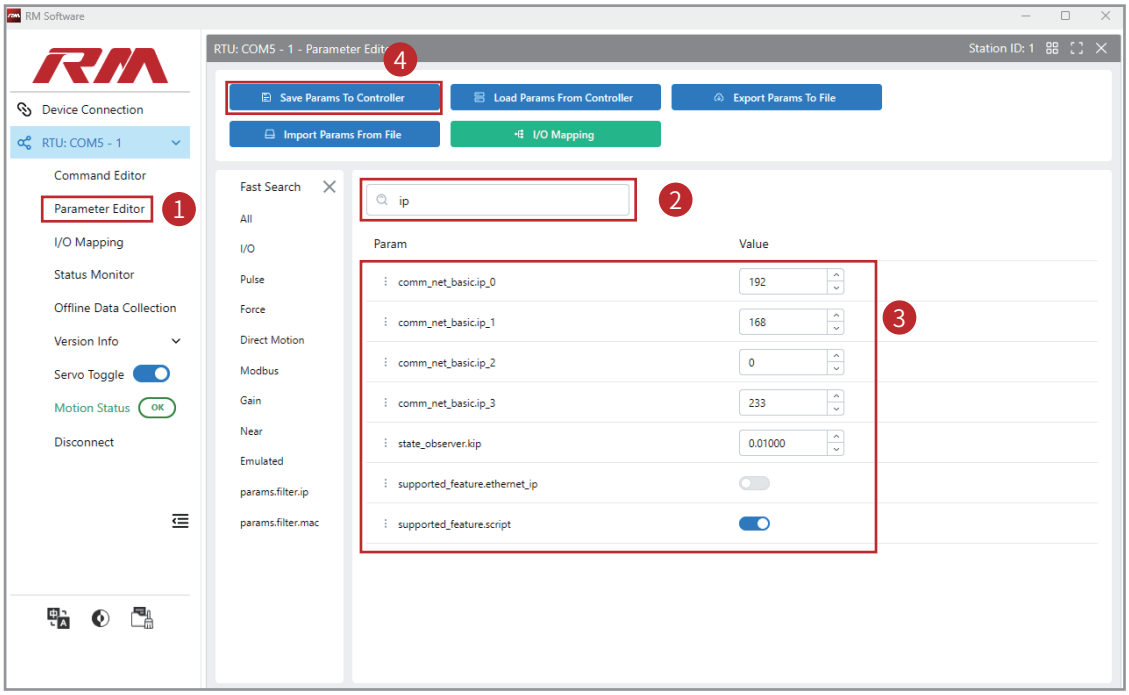
Firstly establish a connection with the controller via the Modbus RTU. Upon successful connection, access the [Parameter Editor] interface. Within the Parameter Editor, navigate to the "modbus.slave" setting to modify the controller's station address, ensuring it falls within the permissible range of 1 to 255. Subsequently, locate and adjust the "baudrate" parameter to a preferred value, commonly selected from standard rates such as 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, or 115200. Once the desired settings are applied, proceed to click [Save Params To Controller]. The updated parameters will be effective upon the subsequent power-up of the actuator/controller, as illustrated in the accompanying diagram.





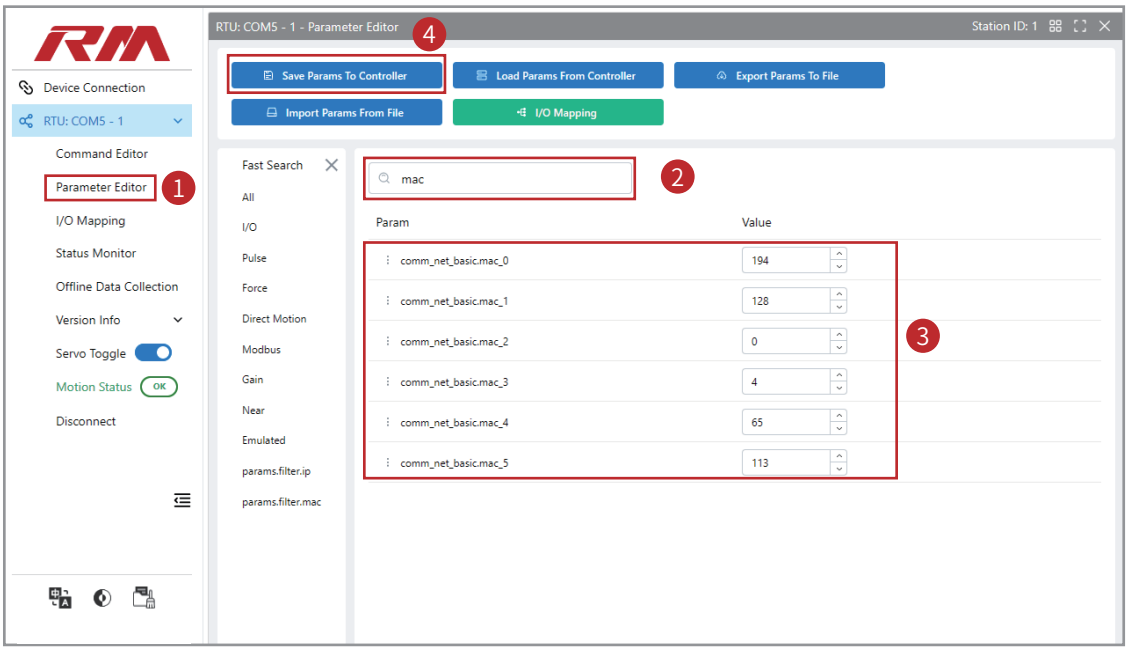
4.8.2 Change IP Address

If using Modbus TCP communication, it is necessary to change the controller's IP address. First, connect to the controller using Modbus RTU. After the connection is complete, click on [Parameter Editor] and search for "IP" to change the controller's IP address. After the change is completed, click [Save Params To Controller]. The actuator/controller will take effect after being powered on again.



4.8.3 Change MAC Address

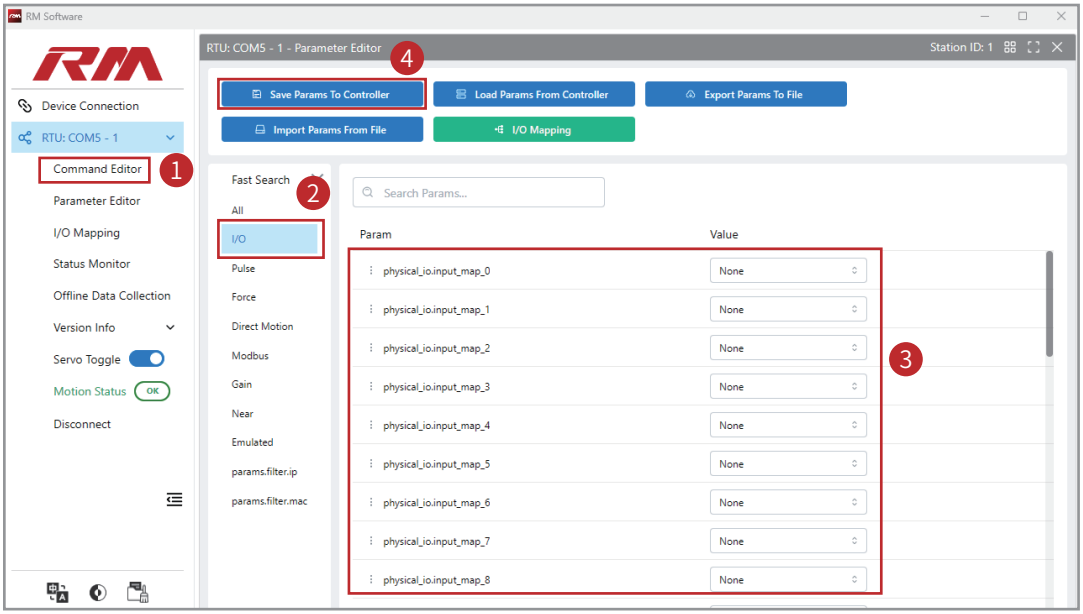
In the case of multiple devices on the bus, it is necessary to set a unique MAC address for each device. First, connect to the controller using Modbus RTU. After the connection is complete, click on [Parameter Editor] and search for "MAC" to change the controller's MAC address. After the change is completed, click [Save Params To Controller]. The actuator/controller will take effect after being powered on again.



4.8.4 External I/O Input and Output Configuration

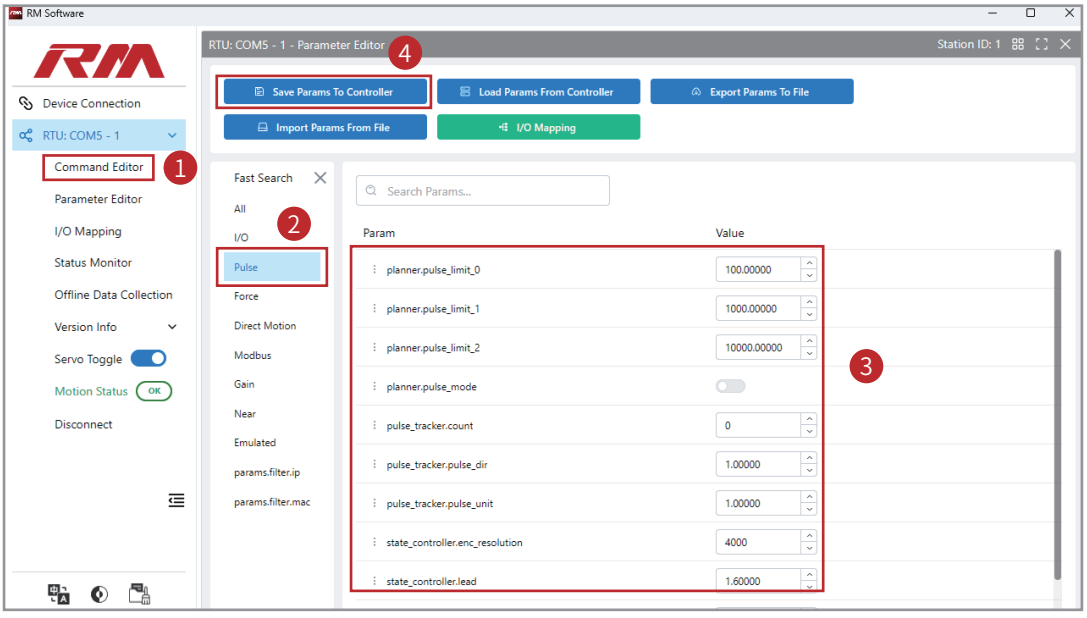
When using I/O control, if you need to configure external I/O mapping within the controller, first connect the software using Modbus RTU or other methods. In [Command Editor], search for "I/O" to find [physical_io.input_map_0] and [physical_io.output_map_0]. [physical_io.input_map_0] corresponds to IN0 in the actual I/O wiring of the actuator, and [physical_io.output_map_0] corresponds to OUT0 in the actual I/O wiring of the actuator. You can configure the corresponding input and output signals of I/O mapping according to actual needs.

For example: If a user needs to use the external I/O input mapping 0 (corresponding to the actuator I/O port IN0) to trigger the point Command 0 in [Command Editor], they only need to set the parameter of "physical_io.input_map_0" to "virtual_io.command_start_0". After completing the change, click [Save Params To Controller]. The actuator/controller will take effect after being powered on again.



4.8.5 Pulse Parameter Adjustment

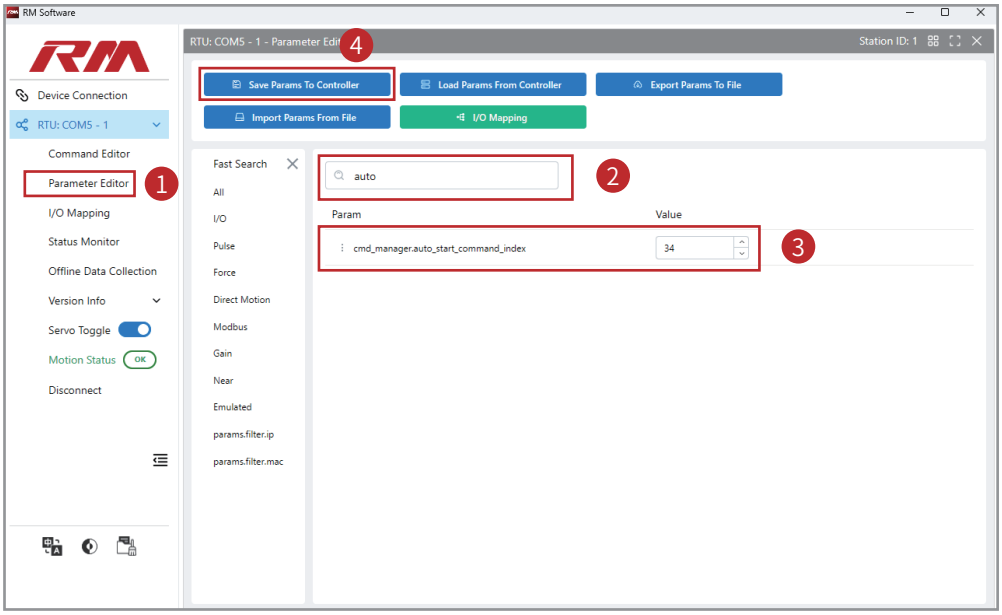
When using pulse control, if you need to configure pulse parameters within the controller, first connect the software using Modbus RTU or other methods. In [Command Editor], search for "Pulse" to find and enable the parameters [planner.pulse_control] and [planner.pulse_mode]. The default value for [pulse_tracker.pulse_unit]is 1mm, meaning 1 pulse moves 1mm; parameters can also be changed according to actual situations. After completing the change, click [Save Params To Controller]. The actuator/controller will take effect after being powered on again.



4.8.6 Power-Up Home Position Setting

After the actuator performs the "Push" (fingers open), do not use the "Initialize" command to open it. Instead, set an "Absolute Move" to "0mm" to achieve "returning to the origin" or move to the desired position.

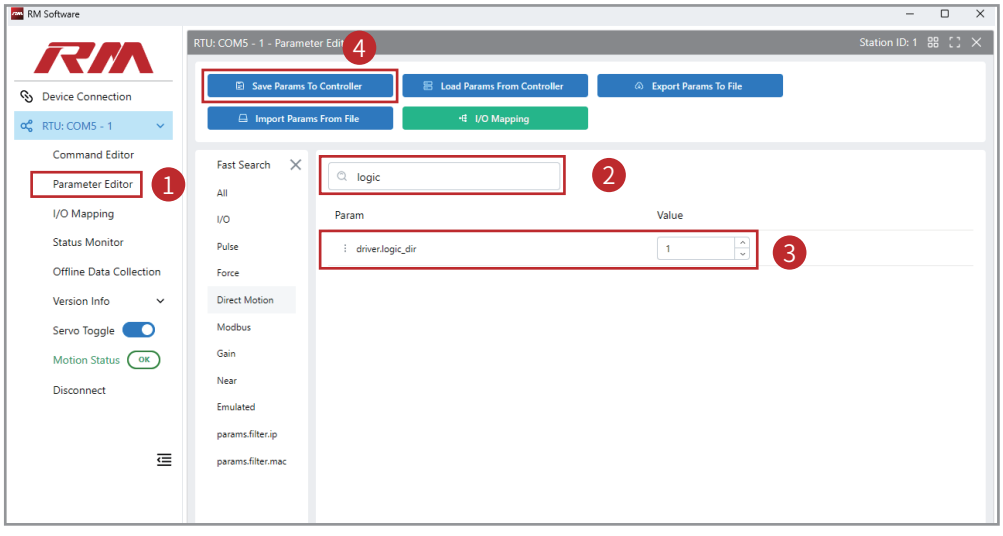
The actuator is set to automatically return to the home position by default before leaving the factory, and manual operation is generally not required. If the electric actuator needs to "enable" or "cancel" the automatic return to the home position upon power-up, first connect the software using Modbus RTU or other methods. In [Parameter Editor], search for "auto" and find [cmd_manager.auto_start_command_index]. When the parameter [cmd_manager.auto_start_command_index] is set to "34," the actuator enables the automatic execution of the home position action upon power-up; when this parameter is set to "-1," the actuator cancels the automatic execution of the home position action upon power-up. After completing the change, click [Save Params To Controller]. The actuator/controller will take effect after being powered on again.



4.8.7 Home Position Direction Reversal

If you need to change the direction of the home position, first connect the software using Modbus RTU or other methods. In [Parameter Editor] , search for "logic" and find [driver.logic_dir].

The valid values for [driver.logic_dir] are "1" and "-1". If the current default value is "1," change the value to "-1" to reverse the home position direction. Conversely, if the current default value is "-1," change the value to "1" to reverse the home position direction. After completing the change, click [Save Params To Controller]. The actuator/controller will take effect after being powered on again.

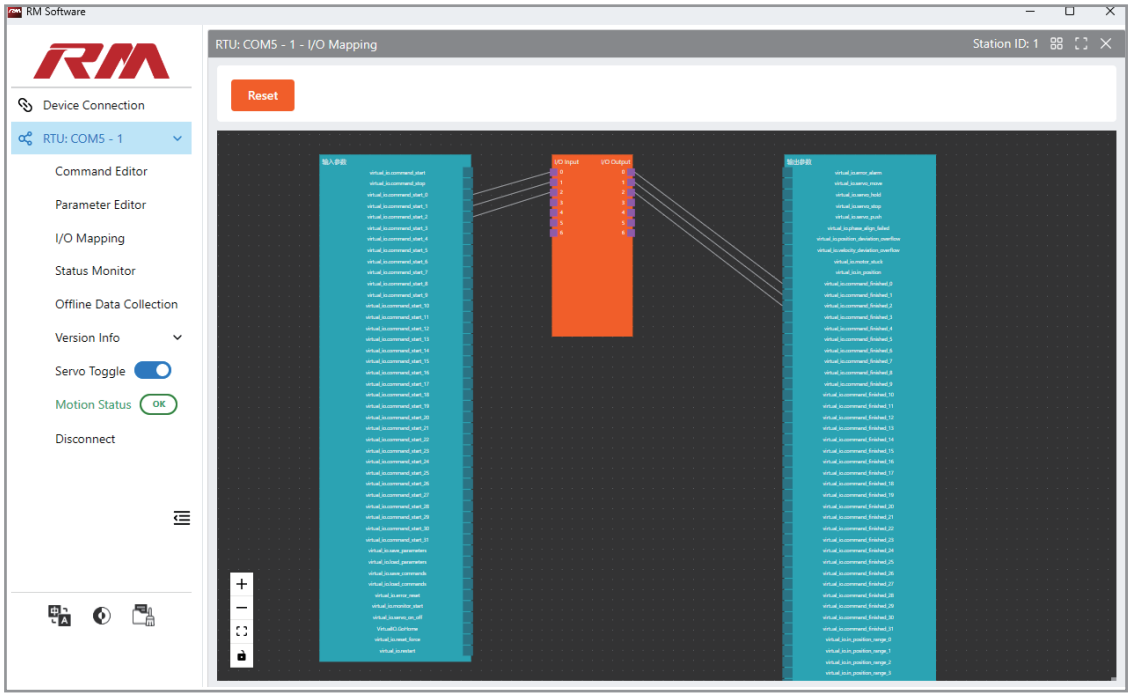


4.9 I/O Mapping Interface

[I/O Mapping] is another convenient method for configuring I/O input and output. Click on [I/O Mapping] in the left navigation bar, and by connecting the input and output parameters on the left and right with the I/O interface in the center, you can associate the I/O interface with the required functions to achieve I/O customization.

Select the connection and press the DELETE key on the keyboard to delete the connection.

This function is consistent with the function of "[4.8.4 External I/O Input and Output Configuration]". The related configuration changes will be synchronized and updated.



5 Modbus RTU Communication Guide

When using Modbus RTU communication, the corresponding function codes and addresses are required to control the motion of the electric linear actuator and to modify the parameters of the electric linear actuator.
Note: The Modbus addresses used in the examples are in decimal format.

5.1 Function Code Address Explanation

5.1.1 02H Function Code

The 02H function code is utilized for reading input statuses, specifically the states of digital quantity inputs (DIs). It allows for the retrieval of current statuses of the electric actuator, such as the error alarm signal (address: 0) and the Initialize completion signal (address: 1037). Additionally, it can read the completion signals of user-defined positions (addresses: 1000-1015), which can be employed for making automated logical judgments.

The Initialize completion signal is a constant ON signal, which remains ON after the initial power-up and Initialize. If you need to change the signal type, please contact our company's engineers for modification.

Name	Function Code	Address (Decimal)	Number of Registers	Data Type	Function
Error Alarm	02H	0	1	bool	Read the alarm signal.
Position Deviation Alarm		1	1		Read the position deviation alarm signal.
Velocity Deviation Alarm		2	1		Read the velocity deviation alarm signal.
Motor Stall		3	1		Read the motor stall alarm signal.
Target Position Reached		8	1		Read the target position reached signal.
Arrived Signal 0		1000	1		Controller has arrived at position 0.
Arrived Signal n		1000+n	1		Controller has arrived at position n.
Arrived Signal 15		1015	1		Controller has arrived at position 15.
Initialize Complete		1037	1		Initialize complete signal (home position has been returned to).

5.1.2 03H / 10H Function Code

The 03H function code is for reading holding registers, used to read one or more 16-bit values from the holding registers of the slave device.
The 10H function code is for presetting multiple registers, used to write desired values into the registers of the slave device.
You can use the 03H function code to read the current torque (address: 2154), which occupies two registers.

Name	Function Code	Address (Decimal)	Number of Registers	Data Type	Function
Current Torque %	03H	2154	2	real	Read the current torque.

03H Function Code:
The 03H function code can be used to read the actual values (values from the controller's internal registers) of position (address: 2284), velocity (address: 2286), acceleration (address: 2288), torque (address: 2290), and torque switch (address: 2282) in the positioning mode. This can be used to compare whether they are consistent with the values written by the host computer. The position, velocity, acceleration, and torque each occupy two registers, while the torque mode switch occupies one register.

10H Function Code:
The 10H function code can be used to write values to the addresses corresponding to the positioning mode in the following sequence: 1) Set the torque, 2) Set the target acceleration, 3) Set the target velocity, 4) Set the target position. After setting the target position, the system can directly move to the corresponding location according to the configured values.

1. If you need to use the electric linear actuator to press the workpiece, you must turn on the torque mode switch; only after it is turned on can pressing be performed, otherwise the electric linear actuator will generate an error; the point mode and positioning mode are two different modes, so they will not interfere with each other. After triggering the point action, you need to assign the current position to the position register, otherwise the value in the position register will not change by itself. The next time the same position is set, it will default to the position unchanged, and will not trigger the action of the electric linear actuator.
2. The Command type and the next-step command modbus address data type is a double integer.

Positioning Mode					
Name	Function Code	Address (Decimal)	Number of Registers	Data Type	Function
Set Target Position	Read 03H/ Write 10H	2284	2	real	Set the target position. (mm)
Set Target Velocity		2286	2	real	Set the target velocity. (mm/s)
Set Target Acceleration		2288	2	real	Set the target acceleration. (mm/s^2)
Set Torque		2290	2	real	Set the torque (%); iTorque Mode: When the torque setting is at "1", it represents "Absolute Move"; when less than "1", it indicates "Push".
Torque Mode Switch		2282	1	int	Switch to set the torque mode. (To enable the function: 1, to disable the function: 0)

In point mode, the point parameters can also be read using the 03H function code and written using the 10H function code to the corresponding parameters, with the specific addresses as shown in the figure.

15-Point Editor Parameter Modification										
No.	Type	Next Step Command	Command Parameter Addresses are arbandd in the order of parameters related to each Command type						Function Code	Number of Registers
0	5000	5002	5004	5006	5008	5010	5012	5014	Write 10H Read 03H	2
1	5016	5018	5020	5022	5024	5026	5028	5030		
2	5032	5034	5036	5038	5040	5042	5044	5046		
3	5048	5050	5052	5054	5056	5058	5060	5062		
4	5064	5066	5068	5070	5072	5074	5076	5078		
5	5080	5082	5084	5086	5088	5090	5092	5094		
6	5096	5098	5100	5102	5104	5106	5108	5110		
7	5112	5114	5116	5118	5120	5122	5124	5126		
8	5128	5130	5132	5134	5136	5138	5140	5142		
9	5144	5146	5148	5150	5152	5154	5156	5158		
10	5160	5162	5164	5166	5168	5170	5172	5174		
11	5176	5178	5180	5182	5184	5186	5188	5190		
12	5192	5194	5196	5198	5200	5202	5204	5206		
13	5208	5210	5212	5214	5216	5218	5220	5222		
14	5224	5226	5228	5230	5232	5234	5236	5238		
15	5240	5242	5244	5246	5248	5250	5252	5254		

Example: Command Sequence Number 0							
Absolute Move	Type	Next Step Command	Position	Velocity	Acceleration	Decceleration	Band
Address	5000	5002	5004	5006	5008	5010	5012

Example: Command Sequence Number 0								
Push	Type	Next Step Command	Distance	Velocity	Acceleration	Force limit %	Position Band	Time Band
Address	5000	5002	5004	5006	5008	5010	5012	5014

Command Type Sequence Number Explanation		
Command Type	Number	
None	0	Taking Command Sequence Number 0 as an example: the Modbus address for the Command type is 5000. When 5000 equals 1, the Command type is for setting the home position. When 5000 equals 3, the Command type is for "Absolute Move". The data type for the Command type is a double integer.
Set Home	1	
Delay	2	
Absolute Move	3	
Push	4	
Relative Move	5	
Precise Push	6	
Force Reset	7	
Stop	8	
Execute and Collect Data	9	

Command Type Description		
Command Type	Command Parameters	Data Type
Set Home	Home Position Offset (mm)	Floating Point Number
Delay	Time (ms)	Double Integer
Absolute Move	Distance (mm)	Floating Point Number
	Velocity (mm/s)	
	Acceleration (mm/s^2)	
	Decceleration (mm/s^2)	
	Band (mm)	
Push	Distance (mm)	Floating Point Number
	Velocity (mm/s)	
	Acceleration (mm/s^2)	
	Force limit (%)	
	Position Band (mm)	
	Time Band (ms)	
Relative Move	Position (mm)	Floating Point Number
	Velocity (mm/s)	
	Acceleration (mm/s^2)	
	Decceleration (mm/s^2)	
	Band (mm)	
Precise Push	Distance (mm)	Floating Point Number
	Force (N)	
	Velocity Factor	
	Impact Factor	
	Force Positioning Band (N)	
	Stabilization Time (ms)	
Execute and Collect Data	Acquisition Frequency (khz)	Double Integer
	Acquisition Quantity	
	Number of Acquisition Channels	
	Channel 0	
	Channel n	

5.1.3 04H Function Code

The 04H function code is for reading input registers, used to read one or more 16-bit values from the input registers of the slave device. The 04H function code can be used to read the current position (address: 0), velocity (address: 2), and force sensor readings (address: 16), with each data point occupying two registers. This function allows for real-time reading of the electric linear actuator's position, velocity, and sensor force parameters, facilitating real-time observation of the electric actuator's status or making conditional judgments in automated processes.

Name	Function Code	Address (Decimal)	Number of Registers	Data Type	Function
Current Position	04H	0	2	real	Read the current position of the motor.
Current Velocity		2	2		Read the current velocity of the motor.
Sensor Current Reading (N)		16	2		Read the sensor readings.

5.1.4 05H Function Code

The function of the 05H function code is to force a single coil, that is, to turn a specific Digital Output (DO) contact ON or OFF. The 05H function code can be used to trigger actions where the data type is a boolean, as shown in the figure.

Name	Function Code	Address (Decimal)	Number of Registers	Data Type	Function
Reset Error	05H	0	1	bool	Trigger the controller to reset errors on the rising edge.
Servo Toggle		1	1		Set the Servo Toggle state. (Write 0 to disable, write 1 to enable)
Start Command		2	1		Trigger the controller to start Commands on the rising edge. (Use with a specified sequence number; it is recommended to use the direct execution of position sequence numbers below.)
Stop Command		3	1		Trigger the controller to stop Commands on the rising edge.
Save Parameters		9	1		Trigger the controller to save parameters on the rising edge. (Save the actuator's operating parameters, for debugging use only.)
Save Positioning Command		11	1		Trigger the controller to save all Commands from the position editor on the rising edge. (Save modified target positions, velocitys, accelerations, and other Command parameters.)
Reset Force		16	1		Trigger the controller to reset the force value on the rising edge.
Initialize		17	1		Trigger the controller for Initialize (return to home position) on the rising edge.
Execute Position 0		1000	1		Trigger the controller to execute position 0 on the rising edge.
Execute Position n		1000+n	1		Trigger the controller to execute position n on the rising edge.
Execute Position 15		1015	1		Trigger the controller to execute position 15 on the rising edge.

Except for the Servo Toggle command, which needs to be continuously set to ON, all other command triggers are on the rising edge, with the trigger method being to first write 0 and then write 1. If the value of 1 is repeatedly written, the action will not be properly triggered.

5.2 Modbus Communication Message Example

Modbus RTU (Remote Port Unit) communication message format adheres to a strict binary format, suitable for serial communication and particularly common in device communication within industrial automation environments. Below are the general components of a Modbus RTU message:

Name	Function
Device Address	A byte, ranging from 0x00 to 0x7F (0 to 247 in decimal), with the 0x00 address typically used for broadcasting, and other addresses used to specify a particular device.※
Function Code	A byte that identifies the specific action requested, such as reading coil status (0x01), reading discrete input status (0x02), reading holding registers (0x03), writing a single holding register (0x06), and so on.
Data Field	Depending on the function code, several bytes follow to carry the necessary data, such as register addresses, the number of registers, and the data values to be read or written.
Checksum	A two-byte Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) value is used to detect if there are any errors that occurred during the transmission of the message.

※Our products can all control all electric actuators in the network to move synchronously via broadcast mode, and at the same time, use a polling method to obtain the status of each actuator.

A typical example of a Modbus RTU message is shown below.

[Device Address]	[Function Code]	[Data Format]	[CRC High Byte]	[CRC Low Byte]
8bit	8bit	N*8bit	8bit	8bit

The actual CRC value is calculated from the entire message (excluding the CRC itself) using a specific algorithm. CRC checks are performed during both transmission and reception to confirm the integrity of the message. Additionally, there are no extra padding characters or spaces between messages; adjacent messages are distinguished by the shortest pause time.

5.2.1 Read Current Position / Velocity / Torque

01 04 00 00 00 02 71 CB （Read Current Position）

- **01** represents the slave device address, indicating that the message is sent to the device with the station number 1.
- **04** represents the function code, indicating the reading of values from the input registers, which are registers that store the digital quantity of external input signals.
- **00 00** represents the address in hexadecimal, indicating the starting address to be read from, with 00 00 corresponding to address 0.
- **00 02** represents the data length, indicating that two registers are to be read.
- **71** represents the CRC check low byte.
- **CB** represents the CRC check high byte.

This message indicates the use of function code 04 to read from the registers of slave station 1, starting from address 0, reading two registers. According to the address table, we can understand that the purpose of this message is to read the current position of slave station 1.

Similarly, to read parameters such as Velocity or torque, simply change the function code and address accordingly.

5.2.2 Read Current Alarm Signal/Action Completion Signal

01 02 00 00 00 01 B9 CA（Read Current Alarm Status）

- **01** represents the slave device address, indicating that the message is sent to the device with station number 1.
- **02** represents the function code, indicating the reading of input status, which means reading a digital input quantity.
- **00 00** represents the address in hexadecimal, indicating the starting address to be read from, with 00 00 corresponding to address 0.
- **00 01** represents the data length, indicating that one input status is to be read.
- **B9** represents the CRC check low byte.
- **CA** represents the CRC check high byte.

This message indicates the use of function code 02 to read the input status of slave station 1, starting from address 0, reading one input status. According to the address table, we can understand that the purpose of this message is to read the current error alarm status of slave station 1.

Similarly, to read parameters such as position completion signals or home return completion signals, simply change the address.

5.2.3 Read Current Torque/Positioning Parameter Information

01 03 08 6A 00 02 E6 77（Read Current Torque）

- **01** represents the slave station address, indicating that the message is being sent to the device with station number 1.
- **03** represents the function code, indicating the reading of holding registers, which are registers whose values are not changed by external input signals.
- **08 6A** represents the address in hexadecimal, indicating the starting address to be read from, with 08 6A corresponding to address 2154.
- **00 02** represents the data length, indicating that two holding registers are to be read.
- **E6** represents the CRC check low byte.
- **77** represents the CRC check high byte.

This message indicates the use of function code 03 to read the holding registers of slave station 1, starting from address 2154, reading two holding registers. According to the address map, it is known that the purpose of this message is to read the current torque of slave station 1.

Similarly, to read parameters in point mode or the values in the holding registers of positioning mode, simply change the address.

5.2.4 Set Positioning Parameters/Positioning Mode Parameters

When writing parameters, it is necessary to perform operations for converting floating-point numbers to hexadecimal and for endian conversion. Endian conversion is to address the differences in the order of data storage between various computer systems. The main reasons include:

1. System Architecture Differences: Different systems may use little-endian (low byte first) or big-endian (high byte first) byte order.
2. Network Communication: Network protocols often specify a unified byte order to ensure that data is correctly transmitted between different systems.
3. Data Consistency: Ensuring the correctness and consistency of data in cross-platform applications.
4. Performance Optimization: Optimizing data access according to the characteristics of the processor to improve efficiency.
5. Compatibility: Maintaining compatibility with existing software libraries and data formats.

Therefore, when writing parameters for point mode or positioning mode, it is necessary to first convert the floating-point numbers into hexadecimal, then perform endian conversion before writing into the controller.

If you need to write the floating-point number 20 into the controller, first convert 20 into a hexadecimal number. The hexadecimal equivalent of the floating-point number 20 is 41 A0 00 00, and after endian conversion, it becomes 00 00 41 A0.

Thus, the message to write the floating-point number 20 into the controller is:**01 10 08 F0 00 02 04 41 A0 00 00 8F 35**

- **01** represents the slave station address, indicating that the message is being sent to the device with station number 1.
- **10** represents the function code, where 10 in hexadecimal is used for presetting multiple registers.
- **08 F0** represents the address in hexadecimal, indicating the starting address to be set, with 08 F0 corresponding to address 2284.
- **00 02** represents the number of registers to be written.
- **04** represents the number of bytes of the value to be written.
- **41 A0 00 00** represents the value to be written, which is the hexadecimal conversion of the floating-point number 20 followed by an endian conversion.
- **8F** represents the CRC check low byte.
- **35** represents the CRC check high byte.

This message indicates the use of function code 10 to preset registers in slave station 1, starting from address 2284 and writing two registers with the value of a 4-byte floating-point number 20. According to the address map, it is known that the purpose of this message is to write the floating-point number 20 into the positioning mode's position register.

Similarly, to set parameters for point mode or set parameter values for positioning mode, simply change the address and the value being written.

5.2.5 Trigger Error Reset/Servo Toggle/Command Stop/Force Reset(Precision Torque Control)/Initialize/Execute Positioning Actions

01 05 00 00 FF 00 8C 3A （Reset Error）
01 05 00 00 00 00 CD CA （Reset Error Acknowledgment）

- **01** represents the slave station address, indicating that the message is being sent to the device with station number 1
- **05** represents the function code, which is used to force a single coil, effectively setting a specific Digital Output (DO) point to ON or OFF.
- **00 00** represents the address in hexadecimal, indicating the starting address to be set, with 00 00 corresponding to address 2284.
- **FF 00** represents the value to be written, meaning ON.
- **8C** represents the CRC check low byte.
- **3A** represents the CRC check high byte.

This message indicates the use of function code 05 to force a coil in slave station 1 to be ON, with the address set to 0. According to the address map, it is known that the purpose of this message is to force the triggering of the error reset command.

Similarly, commands for stopping Commands, resetting force (precision torque control), Initialize, and executing positioning actions can be achieved by changing the address and the value being written. The Servo Toggle must be kept ON to operate normally.

When using the 05 function code to trigger an action, you need to first write 0 and then write 1. The controller captures a rising edge to trigger the corresponding function. If the value is continuously set to 1, it will prevent the action from being continuously triggered (the "Servo Toggle" function is an exception. When this register is set to 1, it maintains the enabled state; when set to 0, it is disabled).

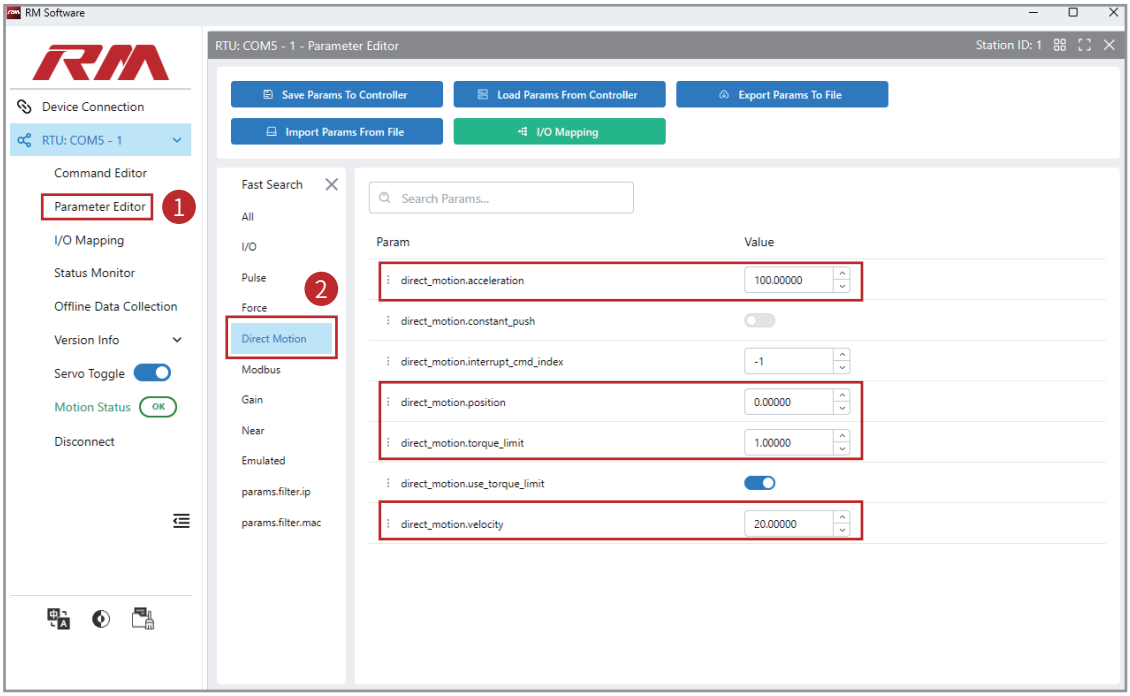
5.3 Positioning Mode User Guide

5.3.1 Introduction to Positioning Mode

Positioning Mode, also known as Position Mode, requires the input of parameters such as distance, acceleration, and Velocity before the target position parameter is written. Once the target position parameter is written, the actuator will immediately execute the action without the need for a trigger signal; if only the target position parameter is written without the other parameters, the actuator will not perform any action. When the torque value set is "1", the electric actuator will perform "Absolute Move"; when the torque value is set to less than "1", the electric actuator will perform "Push", which is the torque mode.

The triggering logic in positioning mode is based on differential detection. If the written value differs from the current value of the driver, the actuator will trigger an action to match the new value; if the written value is the same as the value in the driver, the actuator will not take any action. For example: if the current register position value is 0, and the set position register value is 0.5mm, it will trigger the action.

In positioning mode, the values written by the upper computer can be read through the RMS Software debugging platform. Open the [Parameter Editor] in the RMS Software debugging platform and select "Direct Motion" to read the parameter values in the positioning mode of the driver. Among them, [direct_motion.velocity], [direct_motion.acceleration], [direct_motion.torque_limit], and [direct_motion.position] correspond to the "Velocity", "Acceleration", "Torque", and "Position" in the communication address table, respectively.



When the torque switch is enabled, writing a torque value less than 1 activates the pressing mode. You can open the switch by searching for "direct_motion.use_torque_limit" in the Parameter Editor section of the RMS Software debugging platform.

5.3.2 Modbus RTU Example (Execute Positioning/Pushing-Pulling Actions Using Positioning Mode)

1. Modify Parameters and Perform "Absolute Move" (Suitable for Quick Positioning or Rapid Approach of the electric linear actuator):

   Example: Modify the target position, Velocity, acceleration, and torque to drive the electric actuator in "Absolute Move".

Target Action Parameters			
Target Position（mm）	Velocity（mm/s）	Acceleration（mm/s²）	Torque
40	80	500	1（100%）

- **Set the Velocity to 80mm/s**
  Send：01 10 08 EE 00 02 04 00 00 42 A0 2B 73
  Return：01 10 08 EE 00 02 23 9D

- **Set the acceleration to 500mm/s²**
  Send：01 10 08 F0 00 02 04 00 00 43 FA 2A 58
  Return：01 10 08 F0 00 02 43 9B

- **Set the torque to 1 (100%)**※
  Send：01 10 08 F2 00 02 04 00 00 3F 80 0A A2
  Return：01 10 08 F2 00 02 E2 5B
  ※When the electric actuator needs to perform "Absolute Move", the torque must be set to 1 (100%).

- **Move to a target position of 40mm**※
  Send：01 10 08 EC 00 02 04 00 00 42 20 AB 0A
  Return：01 10 08 EC 00 02 82 5D
  （Movement starts）
  ※In positioning mode, it is necessary to first set the torque, acceleration, and Velocity, and then finally set the target position. If only the target position is set without other parameters, the actuator will not perform any action.

Determine if the Electric Actuator Has Reached the Target Position:

Determination Band	
Velocity	The current Velocity is below 2mm/s.
Position	The deviation between the current position and the target position is within ±0.1mm.

- **Read Current Velocity**
  Send：01 04 00 02 00 02 D0 0B
  Return：01 04 04 5A CB 3F 0B C8 95 （Convert the floating-point number 03D8 4220 to 0.5443541mm/s）

- **Read Current Position**
  Send：01 04 00 00 00 02 71 CB
  Return：01 04 04 03 D8 42 20 4A 83 （Convert the floating-point number 4220 03D8 to 40.00375mm）
  （The electric actuator has reached the target position）

2. Modify Parameters and Perform "Push" (Suitable for Pushing and Pulling Workpieces with the Electric Linear Actuator)

Example: Modify the target position, Velocity, acceleration/deceleration, and torque to drive the electric actuator in "Push".

Target Action Parameters			
Target Position（mm）	Velocity（mm/s）	Acceleration（mm/s²）	Torque
20	20	100	0.5（50%）

- **Set the Velocity to 20mm/s**
  Send：01 10 08 EE 00 02 04 00 00 41 A0 2B 83
  Return：01 10 08 EE 00 02 23 9D

- **Set the acceleration to 100mm/s²**
  Send：01 10 08 F0 00 02 04 00 00 42 C8 AA 1D
  Return：01 10 08 F0 00 02 43 9B

- **Set the torque to 0.5 (50%)**※
  Send：01 10 08 F2 00 02 04 00 00 3F 00 0B 02
  Return：01 10 08 F2 00 02 E2 5B
  ※When the electric actuator needs to perform "Push", the torque must be set within the band of 0.3 to 0.99 (30% to 99%), and the torque mode switch (register address: 2282) must be activated. If you need to change the state of the torque mode switch, you must send the save parameter command and restart the controller for the changes to take effect.

- **Move to a target position of 20mm**※
  Send：01 10 08 EC 00 02 04 00 00 41 A0 AA 5A
  Return：01 10 08 EC 00 02 82 5D
  （Movement starts）
  ※In positioning mode, it is necessary to first set the torque, acceleration, and Velocity, and then finally set the target position. If only the target position is set without other parameters, the actuator will not perform any action.

Determine if the Electric Actuator is Pressing onto the Workpiece:

Determination Band	
Velocity	Current Velocity is below 2mm/s.
Position	Empty Push: The deviation between the current position and the target position is within ±0.1mm.
	Pressing: The deviation between the current position and the target position is outside of ±0.1mm.

- **Read Current Velocity**
  Send：01 04 00 02 00 02 D0 0B
  Return：01 04 04 5A CB 3F 0B C8 95 （Convert the floating-point number 03D8 4220 to 0.5443541mm/s）

- **Read Current Position**
  Send：01 04 00 00 00 02 71 CB
  Scenario ① Return：01 04 04 F7 20 41 9F B8 02（Convert the floating-point number 419F F720 to 19.99567mm, the electric actuator is empty pushing）
  （Movement complete, the actuator is empty pushing）
  Scenario ② Return：01 04 04 F7 A0 41 7E 79 A2 （Convert the floating-point number 417E F7A0 to 15.93546mm, the electric actuator is pressing onto the workpiece）
  （Movement complete, the actuator is pressing onto the workpiece）

5.3.3 Positioning Mode Precautions（Q&A）

Q1: What should be considered when reading and writing data?
A1: When reading and writing data, it is essential to ensure the use of the correct data types. Incorrect data types may lead to improper data parsing or abnormal actuator responses.

Q2: How can you determine if the electric actuator has reached the target position in positioning mode?
A2: To determine if the positioning mode has reached the target condition, the host computer needs to read and compare the deviation between the current position and the target position (±0.1mm), and when the current velocity is below 2mm/s, it is considered to have reached the target (the program must include the corresponding velocity judgment logic).

Q3: How can you determine if the electric actuator has pressed the workpiece in torque mode?
A3: In torque mode, when the set torque value is below "1" (0.3~0.99), and the set target position is within the product's stroke band, the judgment conditions are as follows:

- If the RMS Software debugging platform reads and compares the deviation between the current position and the target position (±0.1mm), and the current velocity is below the set threshold (e.g., 2mm/s), it is judged as an invalid operation (NG), meaning empty push.
- If the position has not fully reached the target position but the current velocity is already below the set threshold (e.g., 2mm/s), it is judged as a valid operation (OK), meaning the workpiece is pressed.

Q4: Why is the read current torque percentage smaller than the set torque percentage in torque mode?
A4: The current torque percentage = safety factor × set torque percentage; this safety factor prevents users from setting the torque percentage too high, which may not match the actuator's allowable torque percentage setting, potentially damaging the actuator. The value of this safety factor varies with the product series; for inquiries, please consult our after-sales engineers.

Q5: How to deal with the problem of the electric actuator in positioning mode not responding to the re-issued command after being interrupted by the RMS Software debugging platform (such as Initialize, stop, Servo Toggle change)?
A5: For different interruption scenarios, take the following optimization measures in the program logic:

- Initialize Interrupt: If the positioning mode is interrupted by an Initialize command, the program should wait until it receives the signal that Initialize is complete (status flag set to 1), then read the current position of the electric actuator and immediately update this current coordinate to the positioning mode's position register.
- Stop or Servo Toggle Interrupt: If the positioning mode is interrupted due to a stop command or a change in the Servo Toggle state, incorporate an appropriate delay of 15-30ms in the program to ensure the actuator's state is stable, then read the current position of the electric actuator and immediately update this current coordinate to the positioning mode's position register.

6 Maintenance

6.1 Maintenance and Service General Principles

6.1.1 First Time Use

Before the initial use, please confirm whether the interval from the date of receipt to the first use exceeds half a month (reduce appropriately in winter). If it does, it is recommended to apply a small amount of WD-40 rust-preventing lubricant to the actuator's screw rod, guide rail, and other transmission components before use, and move back and forth 3-5 times to allow the lubricant to fully contact the transmission components, ensuring the actuator is in optimal condition.

6.1.2 Not Used for More Than Half a Month / Long Term Non-use

It is necessary to first apply a small amount of WD-40 rust-preventing lubricant before use, especially when accessing travel ranges that have not been utilized for a long time.

- WD-40 rust-preventing lubricant should only be used in the aforementioned situations.
- For regular daily maintenance, please use NSL grease.
- Please use lubricants that are compatible with the specified grease to avoid abnormal chemical reactions that could cause mechanical damage.

6.2 Maintenance Frequency

	Check Transmission Parts Regularly	Regularly Check The Tightness Of Connecting Screws	Regular Grease Replenishment
Put Into Service	○		
Run For 1 Month	○	○	
Run For 6 Month	○	○	○
Run For 1 Year	○	○	○
Later Every Half Year	○	○	○

Note：the above is based on operation on 5 working days a week (8 hours/day).
If the actuator needs to run day and night or be used frequently, and/or the use environment is relatively harsh (such as high dust, high temperature, etc.), please shorten the inspection period relatively.

6.3 Key Maintenance Areas

Product	Grease Replenishment Cycle	Grease Supply Part
ROBUSTION® Electric Linear Actuator	100w Times Per Opening And Closing Or Half A Year	Guide And Screw

6.4 Dust Cover Replacement

- If the dust cover shows signs of bending, notches, fractures, or other abnormal conditions, it must be replaced promptly to avoid affecting the service life of the electric actuator.
- For dust cover replacement, please contact our company's after-sales engineer.

6.5 Regular External Cleaning and Lubrication

Guide components of push rods and similar products are exposed to the air and typically accumulate dust or other dark contaminants during the general maintenance cycle. It is recommended to regularly clean the product itself and the surrounding environment, as well as to lubricate as needed. In case of severe contamination or after extended use, please follow the steps below to clean the product. The specific cleaning frequency should be determined based on the working environment.

① Cleaning

First, apply WD-40 rust-preventing lubricant to the corners of the guide rail slot, then let it sit for about 10 minutes, as shown in Figure 1.

Next, use a specialized brush or rag to wipe away the main dust and impurities, as depicted in Figure 2.

Finally, manually open and close the push rod back and forth to clean the guide rail multiple times, as illustrated in Figure 3.

WD-40 Rust-Preventing Lubricant

Figure 1

Figure 2

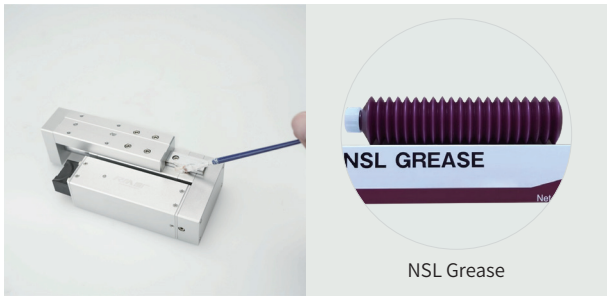
Figure 3

② Replace the Grease

After the previous step, the old lubricating grease should have been mostly cleaned off.

Move the push rod to its maximum travel, use a specialized fine brush, and apply NSL grease to fill the narrow slots of the guide rails, as shown in Figure 4;

After applying the grease, to maintain the overall aesthetics of the equipment, it is recommended to wipe off any excess grease with a clean cloth.



NSL Grease

Figure 4

Next, move the push rod to approximately 15mm of travel, use a wrench (13mm) to grip the flat slot of the telescopic rod, then use a hexagonal wrench (matching the size of the front end screw hole) to loosen and remove the screw at the front end of the push rod, as shown in Figure 5.

Inject WD-40 rust-preventing lubricant into the screw hole along the rod, as depicted in Figure 6.

After the lubricant has been injected, screw in the screw without tightening it fully, and move the rod back and forth at maximum travel 3-5 times. Finally, screw in the M8 screw into the hole and tighten it to a torque of 29.5N.m (refer to international standards for torque of other sizes of screws), as illustrated in Figure 7.

Note: When performing rod maintenance, adjusting the screws may affect the smooth operation of the push rod. Therefore, after adjustment, ensure the push rod moves smoothly before tightening the screws according to the reference torque specifications to ensure the normal operation and maintenance of the equipment.

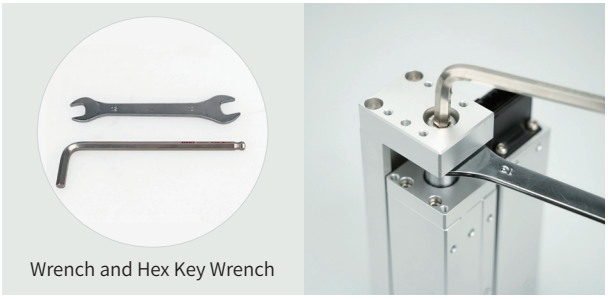


Figure 5

Figure 6

Figure 7

④ Anti-Rust Treatment for Guide Rails

The anti-rust capability of guide rails and screws is associated with the presence of an oil film on their surfaces. Therefore, when wiping off excess lubricating grease, you can wipe the entire surface to leave a thin film of oil, as shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8

6.6 Regular Self-Inspection

For electric linear actuator products, it is recommended to manually move the electric linear actuator through the full stroke 3 to 5 times each time before powering on or changing the travel distance. This practice helps maintain the electric linear actuator in optimal condition and prevents abnormal movement or alarms due to increased resistance from the slider upon powering.

7 Product Disclaimer Statement

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