EPSON

SCARA ROBOT

LS20-B series

MANIPULATOR MANUAL

Rev.4

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MANIPULATOR MANUAL LS20-B series Rev.4

SCARA ROBOT

LS20-B series Manipulator Manual

Rev.4

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FOREWORD

Thank you for purchasing our robot products.
This manual contains the information necessary for the correct use of the manipulator.
Please carefully read this manual and other related manuals before installing the robot system.
Keep this manual handy for easy access at all times.

WARRANTY

The Manipulator and its optional parts are shipped to our customers only after being subjected to the strictest quality controls, tests, and inspections to certify its compliance with our high performance standards.

Product malfunctions resulting from normal handling or operation will be repaired free of charge during the normal warranty period. (Please contact the supplier of your region for warranty period information.)

However, customers will be charged for repairs in the following cases (even if they occur during the warranty period):

1. Damage or malfunction caused by improper use which is not described in the manual, or careless use.
2. Malfunctions caused by customers' unauthorized disassembly.
3. Damage due to improper adjustments or unauthorized repair attempts.
4. Damage caused by natural disasters such as earthquake, flood, etc.

Warnings, Cautions, Usage:

1. If the Manipulator or associated equipment is used outside of the usage conditions and product specifications described in the manuals, this warranty is void.
2. If you do not follow the WARNINGS and CAUTIONS in this manual, we cannot be responsible for any malfunction or accident, even if the result is injury or death.
3. We cannot foresee all possible dangers and consequences. Therefore, this manual cannot warn the user of all possible hazards.

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The contents of this manual are subject to change without notice.
Please notify us if you should find any errors in this manual or if you have any comments regarding its contents.

MANUFACTURER

SEIKO EPSON CORPORATION

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact information is described in “SUPPLIERS” in the first pages of the following manual:

Robot System Safety and Installation Read this manual first

Regarding battery disposal



The crossed out wheeled bin label that can be found on your product indicates that this product and incorporated batteries should not be disposed of via the normal household waste stream. To prevent possible harm to the environment or human health please separate this product and its batteries from other waste streams to ensure that it can be recycled in an environmentally sound manner. For more details on available collection facilities please contact your local government office or the retailer where you purchased this product. Use of the chemical symbols Pb, Cd or Hg indicates if these metals are used in the battery.

This information only applies to customers in the European Union, according to DIRECTIVE 2006/66/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL OF 6 September 2006 on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators and repealing Directive 91/157/EEC and legislation transposing and implementing it into the various national legal systems.
For other countries, please contact your local government to investigate the possibility of recycling your product.

The battery removal/replacement procedure is described in the following manuals:
Controller manual Maintenance section

Before Reading This Manual

This section describes what you should know before reading this manual.

Structure of Control System

The LS20-B series Manipulators can be used with the following combinations of Controllers and software.

Controller : RC90-B
Software : EPSON RC+ 7.0 Ver.7.4.5 or later

Turning ON/OFF Controller

When you see the instruction “Turn ON/OFF the Controller” in this manual, be sure to turn ON/OFF all the hardware components. For the Controller composition, refer to the table above.

Shape of Motors

The shape of the motors used for the Manipulator that you are using may be different from the shape of the motors described in this manual because of the specifications.

Setting by Using Software

This manual contains setting procedures by using software. They are marked with the following icon.



Figures in this Manual

The figures of manipulators indicated in this manual are basically Standard-model Manipulator. Unless special instruction is provided, the specifications of Standard-model and Cleanroom-model are the same.

Pictures in this Manual

Pictures and illustrations of the manipulator in this manual may differ from using manipulator depending on the shipment date and the specifications.

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Setup & Operation

This volume contains information for setup and operation of the LS20-B series Manipulators.
Please read this volume thoroughly before setting up and operating the Manipulators.

1. Safety

Installation and transportation of manipulators and robotic equipment shall be performed by qualified personnel and should conform to all national and local codes.

Please read this manual and other related manuals before installing the robot system or before connecting cables.

Keep this manual handy for easy access at all times.

1.1 Conventions

Important safety considerations are indicated throughout the manual by the following symbols. Be sure to read the descriptions shown with each symbol.

 WARNING	This symbol indicates that a danger of possible serious injury or death exists if the associated instructions are not followed properly.
 WARNING	This symbol indicates that a danger of possible serious injury or death caused by electric shock exists if the associated instructions are not followed properly.
 CAUTION	This symbol indicates that a danger of possible harm to people or physical damage to equipment and facilities exists if the associated instructions are not followed properly.

1.2 Design and Installation Safety

Only trained personnel should design and install the robot system. Trained personnel are defined as those who have taken robot system training and maintenance training classes held by the manufacturer, dealer, or local representative company, or those who understand the manuals thoroughly and have the same knowledge and skill level as those who have completed the training courses.
To ensure safety, a safeguard must be installed for the robot system. For details on the safeguard, refer to the *Installation and Design Precautions* in the *Safety* chapter of the *EPSON RC+ User's Guide*.

The following items are safety precautions for design personnel:

⚠ WARNING	■ Personnel who design and/or construct the robot system with this product must read the *Safety* chapter in the *EPSON RC+ User's Guide* to understand the safety requirements before designing and/or constructing the robot system. Designing and/or constructing the robot system without understanding the safety requirements is extremely hazardous, may result in serious bodily injury and/or severe equipment damage to the robot system, and may cause serious safety problems. ■ The Manipulator and the Controller must be used within the environmental conditions described in their respective manuals. This product has been designed and manufactured strictly for use in a normal indoor environment. Using the product in an environment that exceeds the specified environmental conditions may not only shorten the life cycle of the product but may also cause serious safety problems. ■ The robot system must be used within the installation requirements described in the manuals. Using the robot system outside of the installation requirements may not only shorten the life cycle of the product but also cause serious safety problems.

Further precautions for installation are mentioned in the chapter *Setup & Operation: 3. Environments and Installation.* Please read this chapter carefully to understand safe installation procedures before installing the robots and robotic equipment.

1.2.1 Strength of the Ball Screw Spline

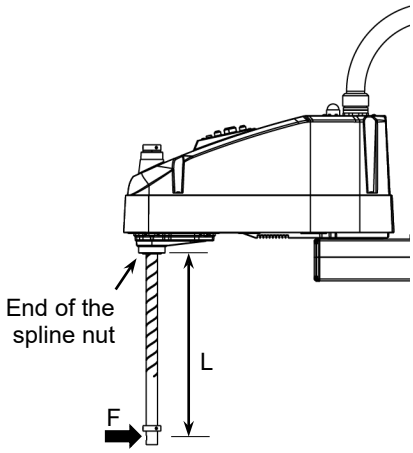
If a load exceeding the allowable value is applied to the ball screw spline, it may not work properly due to deformation or breakage of the shaft.

If the ball screw spline is applied the load exceeding the allowable value, it is necessary to replace the ball screw spline unit.

The allowable loads differ depending on distance where the load is applied to.
For calculating the allowable load, see the calculation formula below.

[Allowable bending moment]
$M=50,000\ N{\cdot}mm$
[Moment]
$M=F{\cdot}L=110{\cdot}400=44,000\ N{\cdot}mm$

Example:
If 110 N(11.2kgf) load is applied
at 400 mm from
the end of the spline nut



1.3 Operation Safety

The following items are safety precautions for qualified Operator personnel:

 WARNING	■ Please carefully read the *Safety-related Requirements* in the *Safety* chapter of the *Safety and Installation* manual before operating the robot system. Operating the robot system without understanding the safety requirements is extremely hazardous and may result in serious bodily injury and/or severe equipment damage to the robot system. ■ Do not enter the operating area of the Manipulator while the power to the robot system is turned ON. Entering the operating area with the power ON is extremely hazardous and may cause serious safety problems as the Manipulator may move even if it seems to be stopped. ■ Before operating the robot system, make sure that no one is inside the safeguarded area. The robot system can be operated in the mode for teaching even when someone is inside the safeguarded area. The motion of the Manipulator is always in restricted (low speed and low power) status to secure the safety of an operator. However, operating the robot system while someone is inside the safeguarded area is extremely hazardous and may result in serious safety problems in case that the Manipulator moves unexpectedly. ■ Immediately press the Emergency Stop switch whenever the Manipulator moves abnormally while the robot system is operated. Continuing the operation while the Manipulator moves abnormally is extremely hazardous and may result in serious bodily injury and/or severe equipment damage to the robot system.

 WARNING	■ To shut off power to the robot system, disconnect the power plug from the power source. Be sure to connect the AC power cable to a power receptacle. DO NOT connect it directly to a factory power source. ■ Before performing any replacement procedure, turn OFF the Controller and related equipment, and then disconnect the power plug from the power source. Performing any replacement procedure with the power ON is extremely hazardous and may result in electric shock and/or malfunction of the robot system. ■ Do not connect or disconnect the motor connectors while the power to the robot system is turned ON. Connecting or disconnecting the motor connectors with the power ON is extremely hazardous and may result in serious bodily injury as the Manipulator may move abnormally, and also may result in electric shock and/or malfunction of the robot system.

CAUTION	■ Whenever possible, only one person should operate the robot system. If it is necessary to operate the robot system with more than one person, ensure that all people involved communicate with each other as to what they are doing and take all necessary safety precautions. ■ Joint #1, #2, and #4: If the joints are operated repeatedly with the operating angle less than 5 degrees, they may get damaged early because the bearings are likely to cause oil film shortage in such situation. To prevent early breakdown, move the joints larger than 50 degrees for about five to ten times a day. Joint #3: If the up-and-down motion of the hand is less than 50 mm, move the joint a half of the maximum stroke for five to ten times a day. ■ Vibration (resonance) may occur continuously in low speed Manipulator motion (Speed: approx. 5 to 20%) depending on combination of Arm orientation and end effector load. Vibration arises from natural vibration frequency of the Arm and can be controlled by following measures. Changing Manipulator speed Changing the teach points Changing the end effector load

1.4 Emergency Stop

If the Manipulator moves abnormally during operation, immediately press the Emergency Stop switch. Stops the power supply to the motor, and the arm stops in the shortest distance with the dynamic brake and mechanical brake.

Do not press the Emergency Stop switch unnecessarily while the Manipulator is operating. Pressing the switch during the operation makes the brakes work. This will shorten the life of the brakes due to the worn friction plates.

Normal brake life: About 2 years (when the brakes are used 100 times/day)

To place the system in emergency mode during normal operation, press the Emergency Stop switch when the Manipulator is not moving. Refer to the Controller manual for instructions on how to wire the Emergency Stop switch circuit.

Do not turn OFF the Controller while the Manipulator is operating.
If you attempt to stop the Manipulator in emergency situations such as “Safeguard Open”, make sure to stop the Manipulator using the Emergency Stop switch of the Controller.
If the Manipulator is stopped by turning OFF the Controller while it is operating, following problems may occur:

Reduction of the life and damage of the reduction gear unit
Position gap at the joints

In addition, if the Controller was forced to be turned OFF by blackouts and the like while the Manipulator is operating, make sure to check the following points after power restoration:

Whether or not the reduction gear is damaged
Whether or not the joints are in their proper positions

If there is a position gap, perform calibration by referring to the *Maintenance 13. Calibration* in this manual.

Before using the Emergency Stop switch, be aware of the followings:

- The Emergency Stop (E-STOP) switch should be used to stop the Manipulator only in case of emergencies.
- To stop the Manipulator operating the program except in emergency, use Pause (halt) or STOP (program stop) commands.
  Pause and STOP commands do not turn OFF the motors. Therefore, the brake does not function.
- For the Safeguard system, do not use the circuit for E-STOP.

For details on the Safeguard system, refer to the following manuals.

EPSON RC+ User’s Guide
2. Safety - Installation and Design Precautions - Safeguard System

Safety and Installation
2.6 Connection to EMERGENCY Connector

To check brake problems, refer to the following manuals.

Manipulator Manual Maintenance
2.1.2 Inspection Point - Inspection While the Power is ON (Manipulator is operating)

Safety and Installation
5.1.1 Manipulator
- Inspection While the Power is ON (Manipulator is operating)

Free running distance in emergency

The operating Manipulator cannot stop immediately after the Emergency Stop switch is pressed.

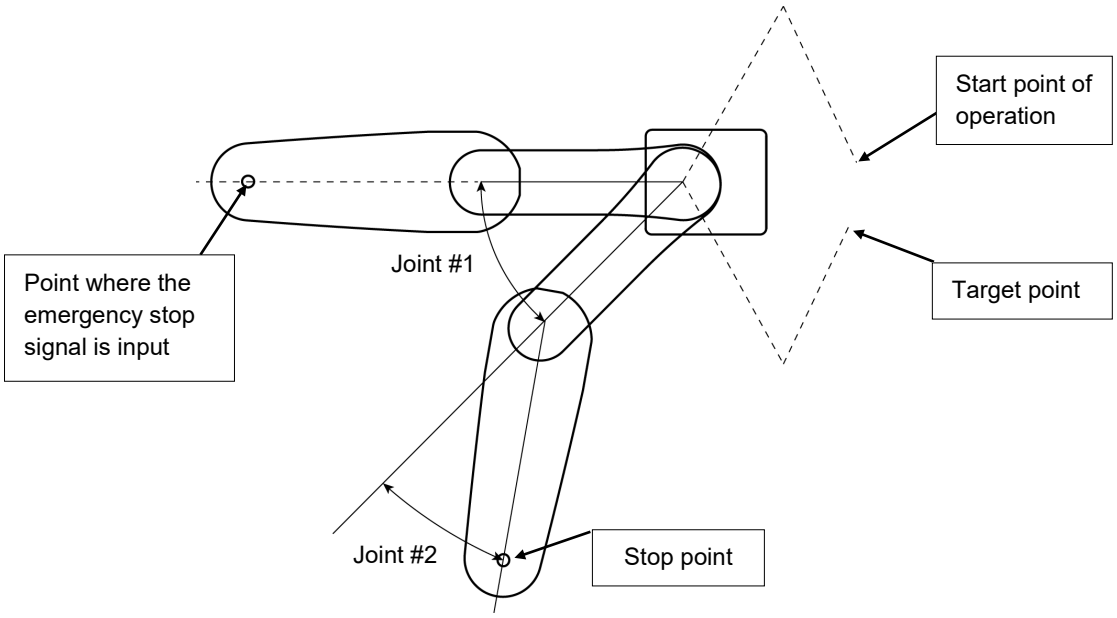
The free running time/angle/distance of the Manipulator are shown below.

However, remember that the values vary depending on following conditions.

Weight of the end effector	Weight setting
Weight of work piece	Speed setting
Operating pose	Accel setting

Conditions for Measurement

	LS20-B**4*
Accel Setting	100
Speed Setting	100
Load [kg]	20
Weight Setting	20

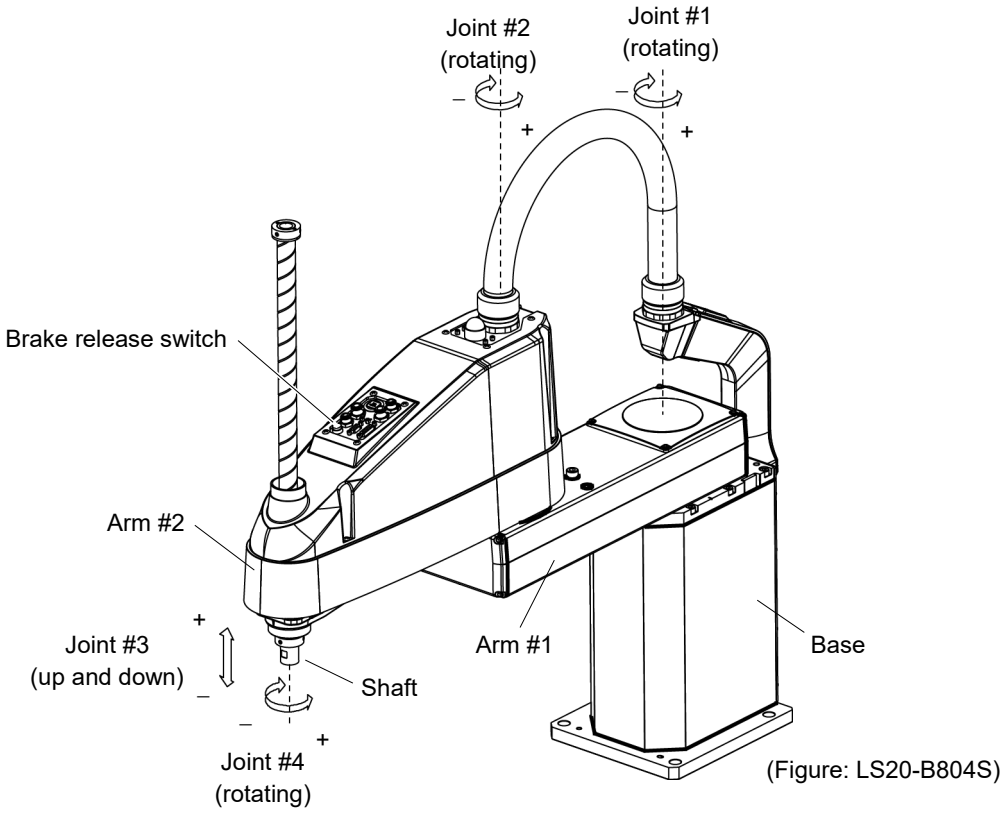


Controller			RC90-B	
Manipulator			LS20-B804*	LS20-BA04*
Free running time	Joint #1 + Joint #2	[sec.]	0.60	0.65
	Joint #3	[sec.]	0.3	
Free running angle	Joint #1	[°]	65	85
	Joint #2	[°]	63	55
	Joint #1 + Joint #2	[°]	120	125
Free running distance	Joint #3	[mm]	50	

1.5 Emergency Movement without Drive Power

When the system is placed in emergency mode, push the arm or joint of the Manipulator by hand as shown below:

Arm #1	Push the arm by hand.
Arm #2	Push the arm by hand.
Joint #3	The joint cannot be moved up/down by hand until the electromagnetic brake applied to the joint has been released. Move the joint up/down while pressing the brake release switch.
Joint #4	The shaft cannot be rotated by hand until the electromagnetic brake applied to the shaft has been released. Move the shaft while pressing the brake release switch.



(Figure: LS20-B804S)

NOTE

The brake release switch affects both Joints #3 and #4. When the brake release switch is pressed in emergency mode, the brake for both Joints #3 and #4 are released simultaneously. Be careful of the shaft falling and rotating while the brake release switch is pressed because the shaft may be lowered by the weight of an end effector.

1.6 ACCELS Setting for CP Motions

When operating the Manipulator in CP motion:

Acceleration/deceleration may be adjusted automatically depending on the tip load and the Z-axis height to prevent damages of the ball screw spline.

NOTE

ACCELS correction is performed by WEIGHT setting. If the Weight setting is not proper for the tip load, the following problem occurs.

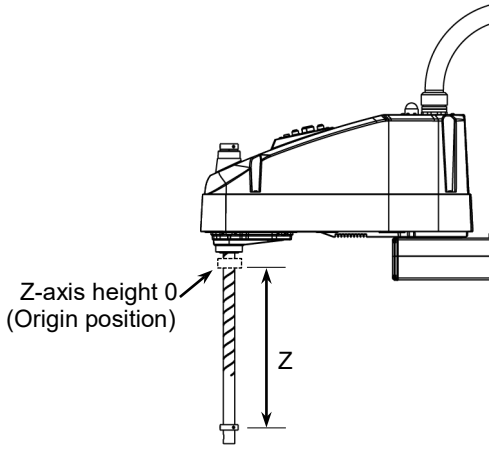
- Decline in the life and damage of the ball screw spline

Example:

Maximum value of ACCELS is corrected automatically depending on the Z-axis height. The following is an example of values which are corrected per 100mm (Z-axis height).

Maximum ACCELS correction values by Z-axis height and tip load

Z-axis height (mm)	Tip load			
	5kg or less	10kg or less	15kg or less	20kg or less
0 > Z >= –100	10000 or less	10000 or less	10000 or less	9000 or less
–100 > Z >= –200			7000 or less	5500 or less
–200 > Z >= –300		7500 or less	5000 or less	3500 or less
–300 > Z >= –420		5500 or less	3500 or less	2500 or less

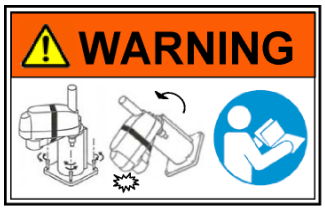


If the Manipulator is operated in CP motion with the wrong set values, make sure to check the following.

- Whether or not the ball screw spline shaft is deformed or bent

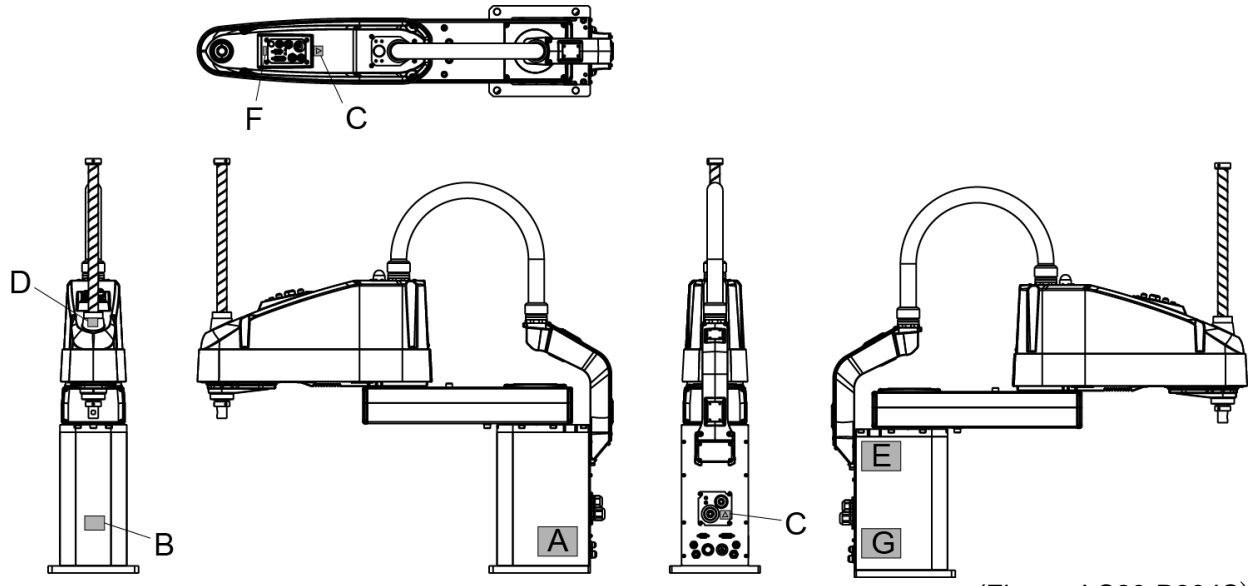
1.7 Warning Labels

The Manipulator has the following warning labels.
The warning labels are attached around the locations where specific dangers exist.
Be sure to comply with descriptions and warnings on the labels to operate and maintain the Manipulator safely.
Do not tear, damage, or remove the warning labels. Use meticulous care when handling those parts or units to which the following warning labels are attached as well as the nearby areas.

Location	Warning Label	NOTE
A		Before loosening the base mounting screws, hold the arm and secure it tightly with a band to prevent hands or fingers from being caught in the Manipulator.
B		Do not enter the operation area while the Manipulator is moving. The robot arm may collide against the operator. This is extremely hazardous and may result in serious safety problems.
C		Hazardous voltage exists while the Manipulator is ON. To avoid electric shock, do not touch any internal electric parts.
D		You can catch your hand or fingers between the shaft and cover when bringing your hand close to moving parts. * Manipulators with bellows do not have this label for no danger of your hand or fingers being caught.
E		Only authorized personnel should perform sling work and operate a crane and a forklift. When these operations are performed by unauthorized personnel, it is extremely hazardous and may result in serious bodily injury and/or severe equipment damage to the robot system.
F		Be careful of the shaft falling and rotating while the brake release switch is pressed because the shaft may be lowered by the weight of the end effector.

Location	Signature label	NOTE
G	MODEL :LS20-B**** SERIAL NO. :L20******* MANUFACTURED :mm/yyyy WEIGHT : 52kg MAX PAYLOAD:20kg MOTOR POWER AXIS1 : 750W AXIS2 : 520W AXIS3 : 520W AXIS4 : 150W MANUFACTURER : SEIKO EPSON CORPORATION 3-5,OWA3-CHOME,SUWA-SHI NAGANO-KEN,392-8502JAPAN https://global.epson.com/company/ ENTITY PLACING ON EU MARKET: Epson Europe B.V. Azië building, Atlas ArenA Hoogoorddreef 5 1101 BA Amsterdam Zuidoost The Netherlands https://www.epson.eu L20******* MADE IN CHINA	Manipulator's serial No.

LS20-B



(Figure: LS20-B804S)

2. Specifications

2.1 Features of LS20-B series Manipulators

The LS20-B series Manipulators are advanced manipulators pursuing high speed and high cost-performance. The features of the LS20-B series Manipulators are as follows:

Large capacity

It improves the U-axis allowable moment up to 1.00 kg·m^2.

Handle large loads stably by optimized control based on the each load.

Tact time improvement by high-speed motion

It improves the tact time of delicate movements by *acceleration/deceleration speed optimized for each payload* and *stop short technology*.

Ethernet connector for camera cable is equipped by default

Ethernet connector is equipped on Arm #2 and base of the manipulator by default.

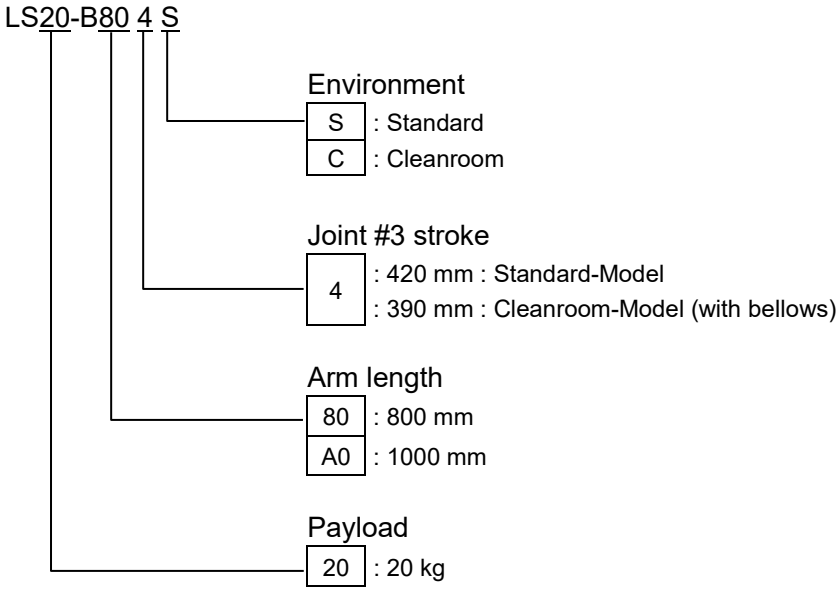
Easier to equip a camera (option: Vision Guide) than the conventional models.

Simplify the connection and disconnection of M/C cable

Connect the M/C cable and the cable inside the manipulator with the connector.

Easy to connect and disconnect the M/C cable and easier to transport the manipulator than the conventional models.

2.2 Model Number



Environment

Cleanroom-model

This model has additional features that reduce dust emitted by the Manipulator to enable use in clean room environments.

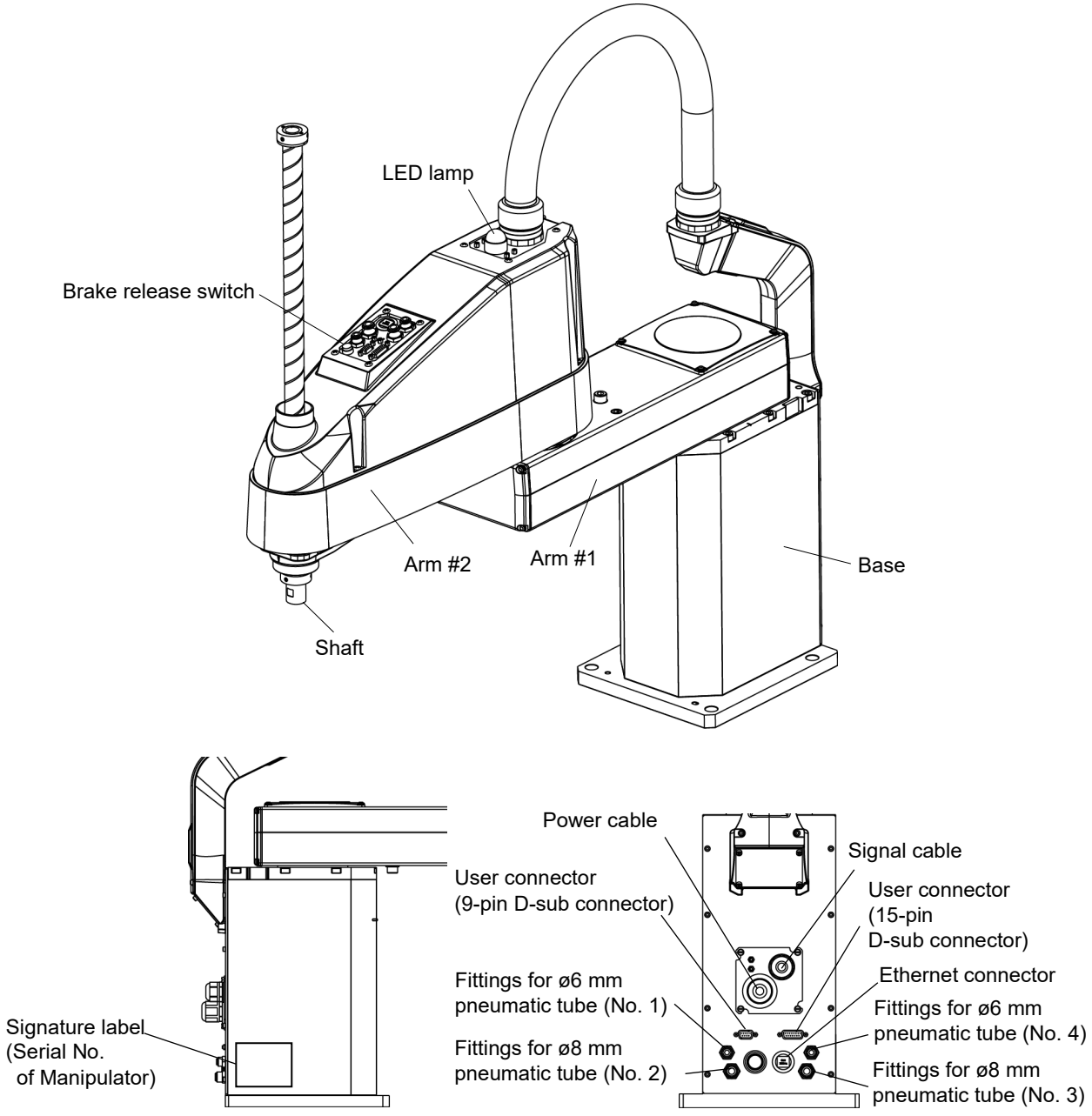
For details on the specifications, refer to *Setup & Operation: 2.4 Specifications*.

Models

Payload	Arm length	Environment	Joint #3 stroke	Model Number
20 kg	800 mm	Standard	420 mm	LS20-B804S
		Cleanroom	390 mm	LS20-B804C
	1000 mm	Standard	420 mm	LS20-BA04S
		Cleanroom	390 mm	LS20-BA04C

2.3 Part Names and Outer Dimensions

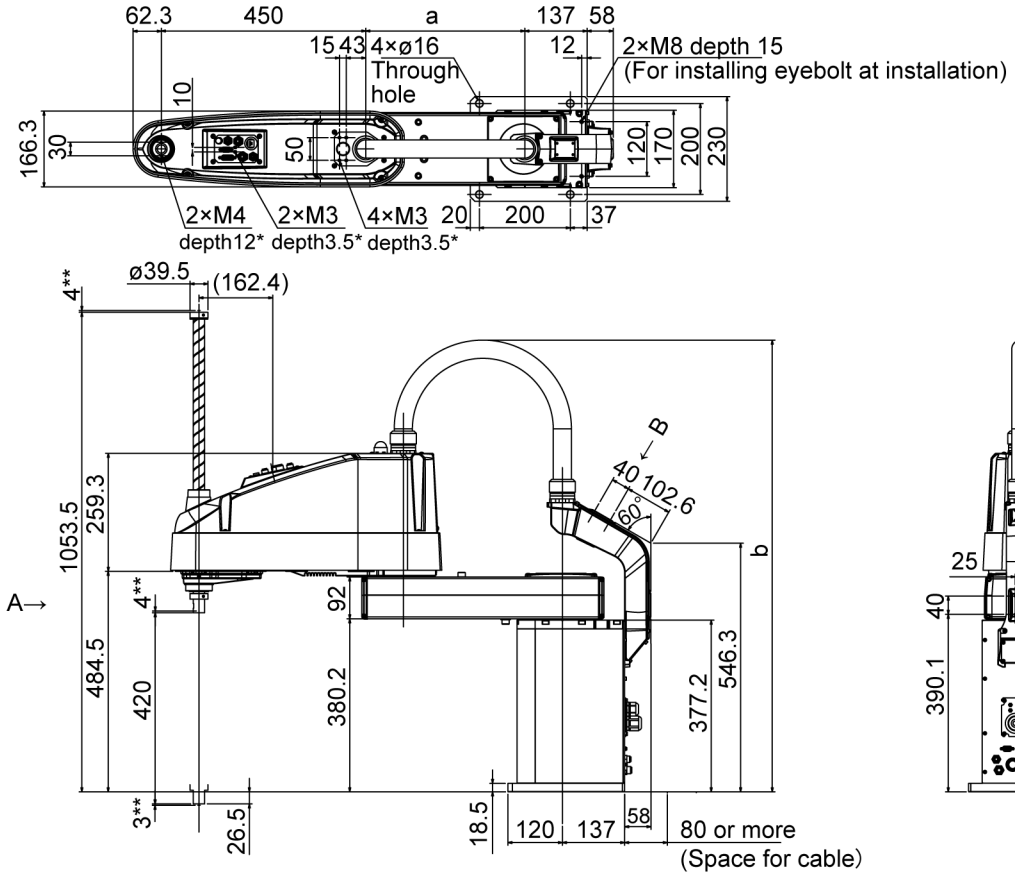
2.3.1 Standard-Model (LS20-B**4S)

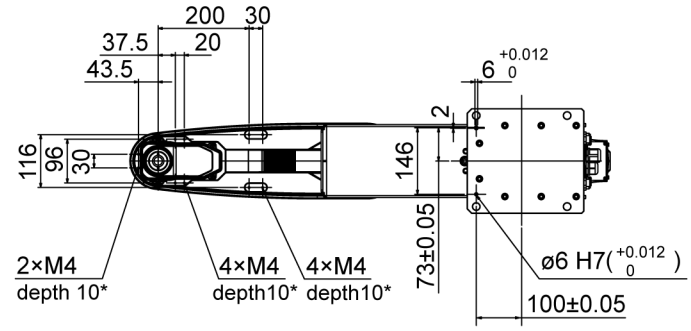


NOTE

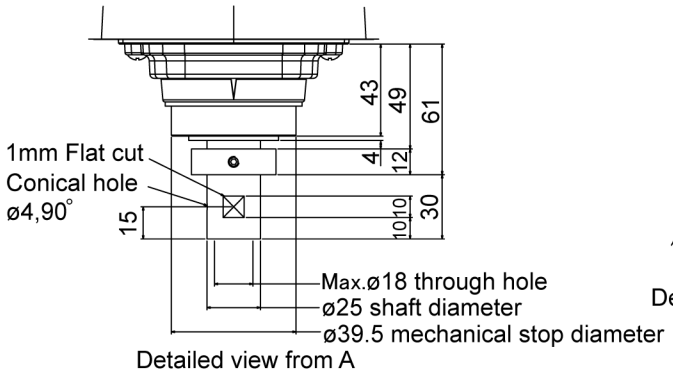
- The brake release switch affects both Joints #3 and #4. When the brake release switch is pressed in emergency mode, the brakes for both Joint #3 and Joint #4 are released simultaneously.
- While the LED lamp is on, current is being applied to the manipulator. Performing any work with the power ON is extremely hazardous and it may result in electric shock and/or improper function of the robot system. Make sure to turn OFF the controller power before the maintenance work.

Standard-Model (LS20-B**4S)

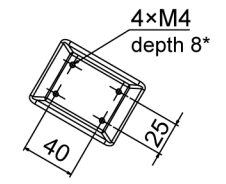




	LS20-B804S	LS20-BA04S
a	350	550
b	Max.1000	Max.1100



Detailed view from A



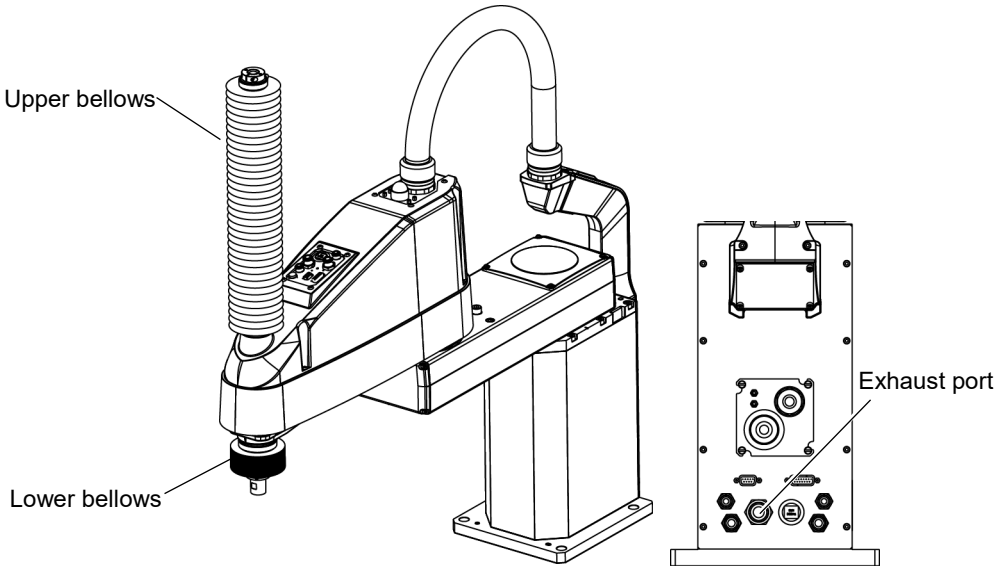
Detailed view from B

*: User tap

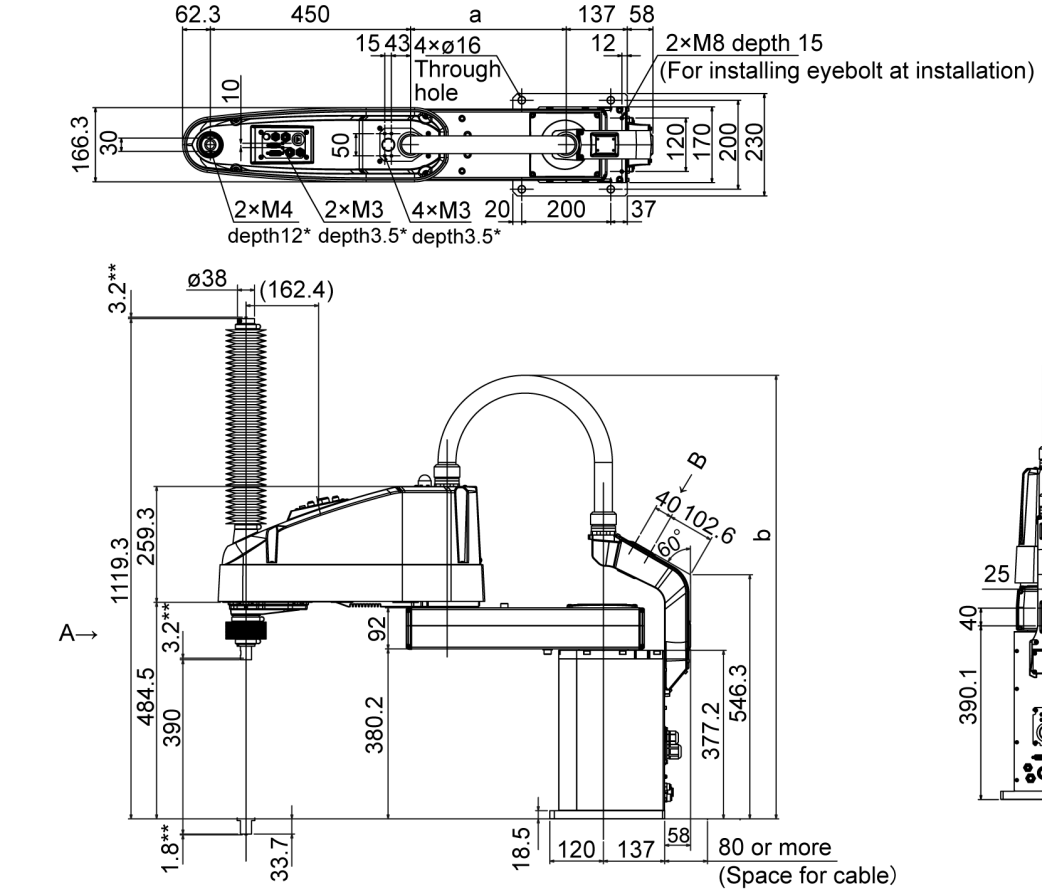
**: Indicates mechanical stop position

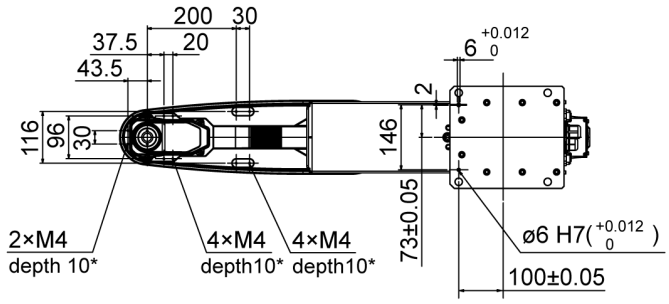
2.3.2 Cleanroom-Model (LS20-B**4C)

The following figures show the additional parts and specifications for Cleanroom-model when compared with the Standard-model in appearance.

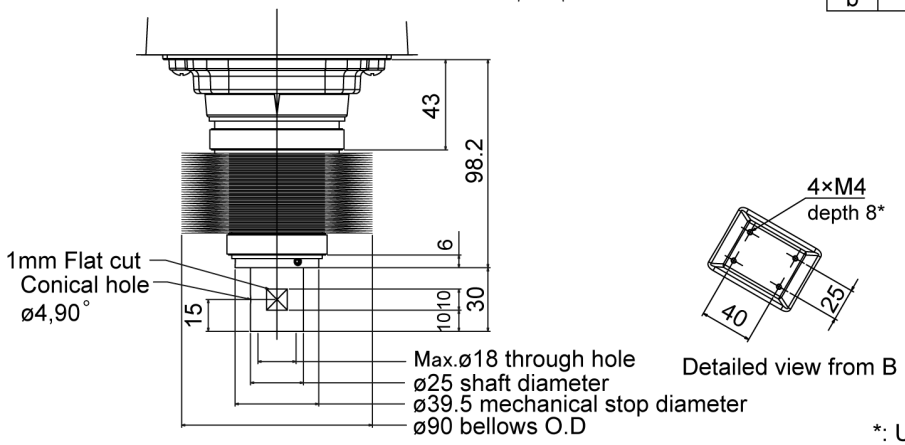


Cleanroom-Model (LS20-B**4C)





	LS20-B804C	LS20-BA04C
a	350	550
b	Max.1000	Max.1100



*: User tap

**: Indicates mechanical stop position

2.4 Specifications

Item		LS20-B804*	LS20-BA04*
Arm length	Arms #1+#2	800 mm	1000 mm
	Arm #1	350 mm	550 mm
	Arm #2	450 mm	
Max. operating speed *1	Joints #1+#2	9940 mm/s	11250 mm/s
	Joint #3	2300 mm/s	
	Joint #4	1400°/s	
Repeatability	Joints #1+#2	± 0.025 mm	
	Joint #3	± 0.01 mm	
	Joint #4	± 0.01°	
Payload (Load)	Rated	10 kg	
	Max.	20 kg	
Joint #4 allowable moment of inertia *2	Rated	0.05 kg·m^2	
	Max.	1.00 kg·m^2	
Resolution	Joint #1	0.000275°/pulse	
	Joint #2	0.000439°/pulse	
	Joint #3	0.00148 mm/pulse	
	Joint #4	0.001046°/pulse	
Hand	Shaft diameter	ø 25 mm	
	Through hole	ø 18 mm	
Mounting hole		200 × 200 mm	
		4 × ø16	
Weight (cables not included)		48 kg: 105.8 lbs.	51 kg: 112.5 lbs.
Driving method	All joints	AC servo motor	
Motor rated capacity	Joint #1	750 W	
	Joint #2	520 W	
	Joint #3	520 W	
	Joint #4	150 W	
Option	Installation environment	Cleanroom *3	
Joint #3 down force		250 N	
Installed wire for customer use		15 pin: D-sub, 9 pin: D-sub Equivalent to 8 pin (RJ45) Cat.5e	
Installed pneumatic tube for customer use		2 pneumatic tubes (ø8 mm): 0.59 MPa (6 kgf/cm^2: 86 psi)	
		2 pneumatic tubes (ø6 mm): 0.59 MPa (6 kgf/cm^2: 86 psi)	
Environmental requirements	Ambient Temp.	5 to 40 °C (with minimum temperature variation)	
	Ambient relative humidity	10 ~ 80 % (no condensation)	
Noise level *4		L_{Aeq} = 70 dB (A) or under	
Applicable Controller		RC90-B	
Assignable Value ( ) Default values	Speed	1 ~ (3) ~ 100	
	Accel *5	1 ~ (10) ~ 120	
	SpeedS	1 ~ (50) ~ 2000	
	AccelS	1 ~ (200) ~ 10000	
	Fine	0 ~ (1250) ~ 65535	
	Weight	0,450 ~ (10,450) ~ 20,450	
Safety standard		CE Marking EMC Directive, Machinery Directive, RoHS Directive KC Marking, KCs Marking ANSI/RIA R15.06 NFPA 79	

Item		LS20-B804S	LS20-BA04S	LS20-B804C	LS20-BA04C
Max. motion range	Joint #1	± 132°			
	Joint #2	± 152°			
	Joint #3	420 mm		390 mm	
	Joint #4	± 360°			
Max. pulse range	Joint #1	– 152918 ~ 808278			
	Joint #2	± 345885			
	Joint #3	–283853 ~ 0		–263578~0	
	Joint #4	± 344064			

*1: In the case of PTP command.
Maximum operating speed for CP command is 2000 mm/s on horizontal plane.

*2: In the case where the center of gravity is at the center of Joint #4.
If the center of gravity is not at the center of Joint #4, set the parameter using Inertia setting.

*3: The exhaust system in the Cleanroom-model Manipulator draws air from the base interior and arm cover interior together. A crack or other opening in the base unit can cause loss of negative air pressure in the outer part of the arm, which can cause increased dust emission.

Cleanliness level : Class ISO 4 (ISO14644-1)

Exhaust System : Exhaust port diameter : Inner diameter: ø12 mm

Exhaust tube : Polyurethane tube
Outer diameter: ø12 mm (Inner diameter: ø8 mm)
Recommended exhaust flow rate : approx. 1000 cm^3/s (Normal)

*4: Conditions of Manipulator during measurement as follows:

Operating conditions : Under rated load, 4-joints simultaneous motion, maximum speed, maximum acceleration/deceleration, and duty 50%.

Measurement point : Rear of the Manipulator, 1000 mm apart from the motion range, 50 mm above the base-installed surface.

*5: In general use, Accel setting 100 is the optimum setting that maintains the balance of acceleration and vibration when positioning. Although values larger than 100 can be set to Accel, it is recommended to minimize the use of large values to necessary motions since operating the manipulator continuously with the large Accel setting may shorten the product life remarkably.

2.5 How to Set the Model

The Manipulator model for your system has been set before shipment from the factory.
It is normally not required to change the model when you receive your system.

CAUTION	■ When you need to change the setting of the Manipulator model, be sure to set the Manipulator model properly. Improper setting of the Manipulator model may result in abnormal or no operation of the Manipulator and/or cause safety problems.

NOTE

If the custom specifications number (MT***) is described on MODEL of the signature label (S/N label), the Manipulator has custom specifications. (A label with only the custom specifications number may be attached depending on shipment time.)

The custom specifications may require a different configuration procedure; check the custom specifications number (MT***) and contact the supplier of your region when necessary.

The Manipulator model can be set from software.
Refer to the chapter *Robot Configuration* in *EPSON RC+ User's Guide*.

3. Environments and Installation

3.1 Environmental Conditions

A suitable environment is necessary for the robot system to function properly and safely. Be sure to install the robot system in an environment that meets the following conditions:

Item	Conditions
Ambient temperature *	5 to 40°C (with minimum temperature variation)
Ambient relative humidity	10 to 80% (no condensation)
First transient burst noise	1 kV or less (Signal wire)
Electrostatic noise	4 kV or less
Environment	· Install indoors. · Keep away from direct sunlight. · Keep away from dust, oily smoke, salinity, metal powder or other contaminants. · Keep away from flammable or corrosive solvents and gases. · Keep away from water. · Keep away from shocks or vibrations. · Keep away from sources of electric noise.

NOTE

Manipulators are not suitable for operation in harsh environments such as painting areas, etc. When using Manipulators in inadequate environments that do not meet the above conditions, please contact the supplier of your region.

* The ambient temperature conditions are for the Manipulators only. For the Controller the Manipulators are connected to, refer to the Controller manual.

Special Environmental Conditions

The surface of the Manipulator has general oil resistance. However, if your requirements specify that the Manipulator must withstand certain kinds of oil, please contact the supplier of your region.

Rapid change in temperature and humidity can cause condensation inside the Manipulator.

If your requirements specify that the Manipulator handles food, please contact the supplier of your region to check whether the Manipulator will damage the food or not.

The Manipulator cannot be used in corrosive environments where acid or alkaline is used. In a salty environment where the rust is likely to gather, the Manipulator is susceptible to rust.

WARNING	■ Use an earth leakage breaker on the AC power cable of the Controller to avoid electric shock and circuit breakdown caused by short circuit. Prepare the earth leakage breaker that pertains the Controller you are using. For details, refer to the Controller manual.

CAUTION	■ When cleaning the Manipulator, do not rub it strongly with alcohol or benzene. It may lose luster on the coated face.

3.2 Base Table

A base table for anchoring the Manipulator is not supplied. Please make or obtain the base table for your Manipulator. The shape and size of the base table differs depending on the use of the robot system. For your reference, we list some Manipulator table requirements here.

The base table must not only be able to bear the weight of the Manipulator but also be able to withstand the dynamic movement of the Manipulator when it operates at maximum acceleration/deceleration. Ensure that there is enough strength on the base table by attaching reinforcing materials such as crossbeams.

The torque and reaction force produced by the movement of the Manipulator are as follows:

	LS20-B
Max. reaction torque on the horizontal plate	1000 N·m
Max. horizontal reaction force	7500 N
Max. vertical reaction force	2000 N

The threaded holes required for mounting the Manipulator base are M12. Use mounting bolts with specifications conforming to ISO898-1 property class: 10.9 or 12.9.
For dimensions, refer to *Setup & Operation: 3.3 Mounting Dimensions*.

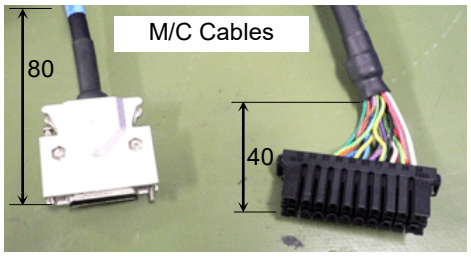
The plate for the Manipulator mounting face should be 20 mm thick or more and made of steel to reduce vibration. The surface roughness of the steel plate should be 25 µm or less.

The table must be secured on the floor or wall to prevent it from moving.

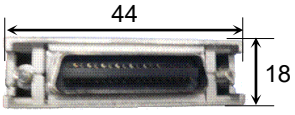
The Manipulator must be installed horizontally.

When using a leveler to adjust the height of the base table, use a screw with M16 diameter or more.

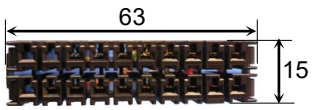
If you are passing cables through the holes on the base table, see the figures below.



(Unit : mm)



Signal Cable Connector



Power Cable Connector

NOTE

Do not remove the M/C cables from the Manipulator.

For environmental conditions regarding space when placing the Controller on the base table, refer to the *Controller manual*.

WARNING	■ To ensure safety, a safeguard must be installed for the robot system. For details on the safeguard, refer to the *EPSON RC+ User's Guide*.

3.3 Mounting Dimensions

The maximum space (R) includes the radius of the end effector. If it exceeds 60 mm, define the radius as the distance to the outer edge of maximum space.
If a camera or solenoid valve extends outside of the arm, set the maximum range including the space that they may reach.

Be sure to allow for the following extra spaces in addition to the space required for mounting the Manipulator, Controller, and peripheral equipment.

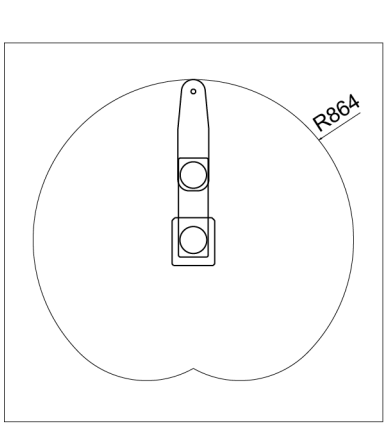
Space for teaching

Space for maintenance and inspection
(Ensure a space to open the covers and plates for maintenance.)

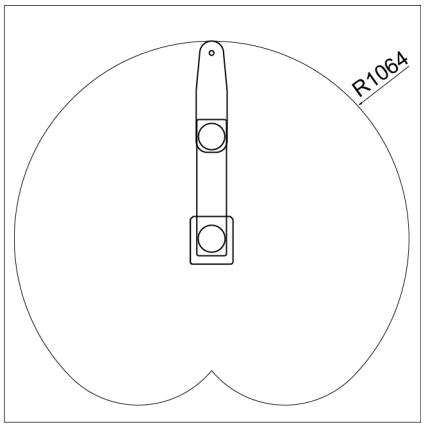
Space for cables

The minimum bend radius of the power cable is 90 mm. When installing the cable, be sure to maintain sufficient distance from obstacles. In addition, leave enough space for other cables so that they are not bent forcibly.

Ensure distance to the safeguard from the maximum motion range is more than 100 mm.



LS20-B804*

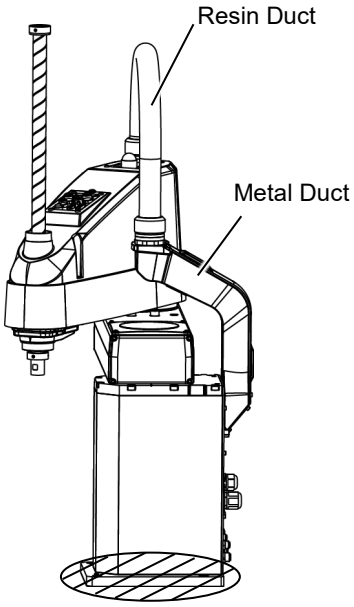


LS20-BA04*

3.4 Unpacking and Transportation

THE INSTALLATION SHALL BE PREFORMED BY QUALIFIED INSTALLATION PERSONNEL AND SHOULD CONFORM TO ALL NATIONAL AND LOCAL CODES.

⚠ WARNING	■ Only authorized personnel should perform sling work and operate a crane and a forklift. When these operations are performed by unauthorized personnel, it is extremely hazardous and may result in serious bodily injury and/or severe equipment damage to the robot system. ■ Stabilize the Manipulator with your hands when hoisting it. Unstable hoisting is extremely hazardous and may result in serious bodily injury and/or severe equipment damage to the robot system as the fall of the Manipulator.

⚠ CAUTION	■ Using a cart or similar equipment, transport the Manipulator in the same manner as it was delivered. ■ After removing the bolts securing the Manipulator to the delivery equipment, the Manipulator can fall. Be careful not to get hands or fingers caught. ■ The arm is secured with a wire tie. Leave the wire tie secured until you finish the installation so as not to get hands or fingers caught. ■ To transport the Manipulator, secure it to the delivery equipment or have at least 2 people to hold it by hand. Also, do not hold the bottom of the base (the shaded area in the figure). Holding the area by hand is extremely hazardous and may cause your hands and fingers caught. LS20-B804*: approx. 48 kg: 105.8 lbs. LS20-BA04*: approx. 51 kg: 112.5 lbs. ■ Do not hold the metal duct and the resin duct when transporting the Manipulator. Doing so may damage them.  (Figure: LS20-B804S)

NOTE When transporting the Manipulator for a long distance, secure it to the delivery equipment directly so that the Manipulator never falls over.
If necessary, pack the Manipulator in the same style as it was delivered.

Transport the Manipulator following the instructions below:

(1) Attach the eyebolts to the upper side of the Base.

(2) Turn the Arm #1 to face the front.

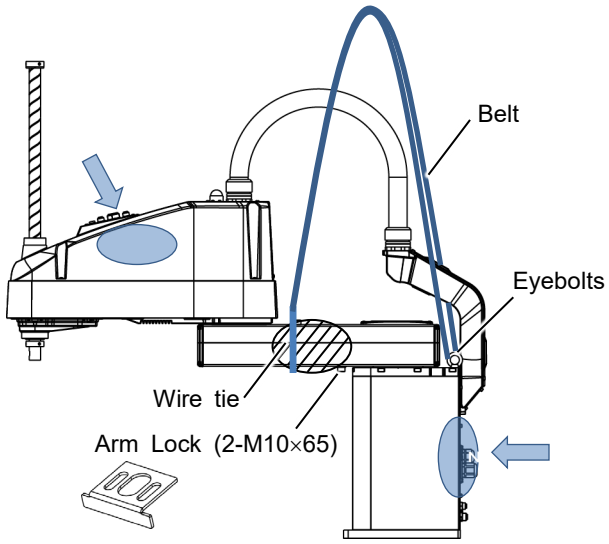
(3) Fix the Arm #1 using the arm lock so that it cannot move.

(4) Use the wire tie to fix the belt for hoisting to the Arm #1.
Set the wire tie at the shaded area in the figure below so that the belt cannot move.

(5) Pass the belts through the wire tie and eyebolts.

(6) Hoist the Manipulator slightly so that it does not fall over. Then, remove the bolts securing the Manipulator to the delivery equipment or a pallet.

(7) Hoist the Manipulator attaching the hands at the positions indicated by arrows so that it can keep the balance. Then, move the Manipulator to the base table.



3.5 Installation Procedure

CAUTION	■ The robot system must be installed to avoid interference with buildings, structures, utilities, other machines and equipment that may create a trapping hazard or pinch points. ■ Vibration (resonance) may occur during operation depending on rigidity of the installation table. If the vibration occurs, improve rigidity of the table or change the speed or acceleration and deceleration settings.

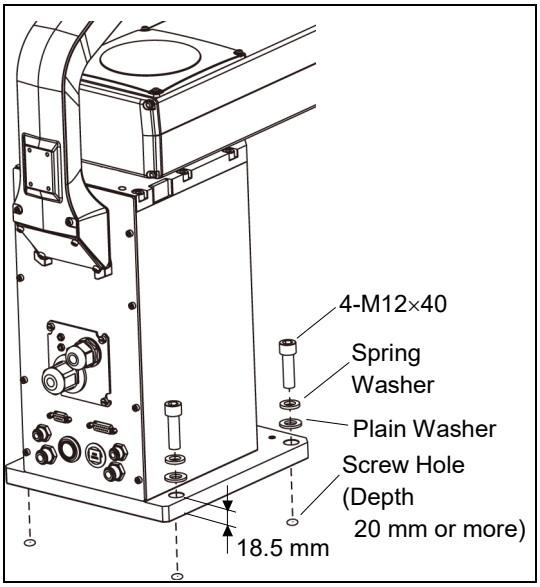
3.5.1 Standard-Model

CAUTION	■ Install the Table Top Mounting Manipulator with two or more people. The Manipulator weights are as follows. Be careful not to get hands, fingers, or feet caught and/or have equipment damaged by a fall of the Manipulator. LS20-B804*: approx. 48 kg: 105.8 lbs. LS20-BA04*: approx. 51 kg: 112.5 lbs.

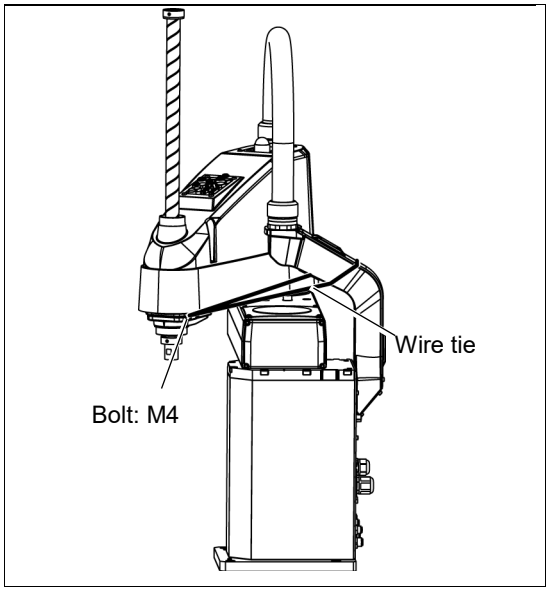
(1) Secure the base to the base table with four bolts.

NOTE Use bolts with specifications conforming to ISO898-1 Property Class: 10.9 or 12.9.

Tightening torque:
73.5 N·m (750 kgf·cm)



(2) Using nippers, cut off the wire tie binding the arm. Remove the bolt.

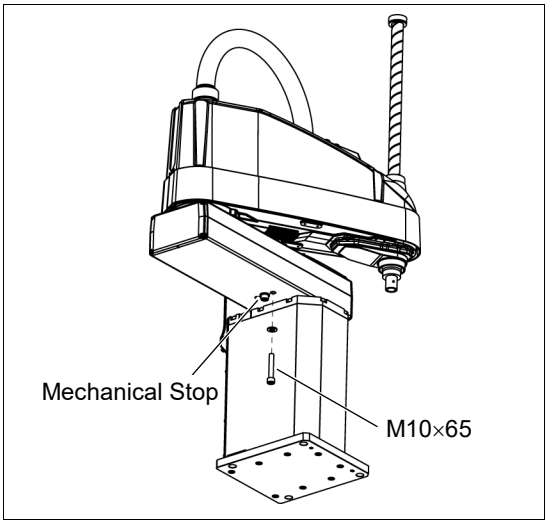


(3) Remove the screw for fixing the arm.

NOTE

The removed screw will be necessary when transporting the Manipulator.
Keep it with the arm lock which is supplied at shipment.
Be careful not to lose the screw.

Do not remove the mechanical stop.



3.5.2 Cleanroom-Model

(1) Unpack the Manipulator outside of the clean room.

(2) Secure the Manipulator to delivery equipment such as a pallet with bolts so that the Manipulator does not fall over.

(3) Wipe off the dust on the Manipulator with a little alcohol or distilled water on a lint-free cloth.

(4) Transport the Manipulator to the cleanroom.

(5) Refer to the installation procedure of each Manipulator model and install the Manipulator.

(6) Connect an exhaust tube to the exhaust port.

3.6 Connecting the Cables

WARNING

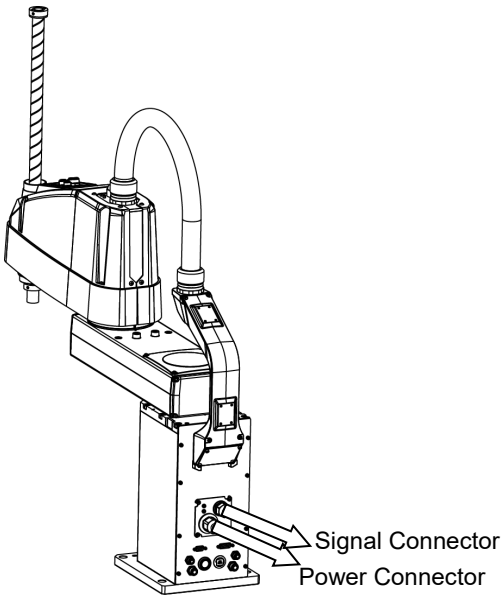
- To shut off power to the robot system, disconnect the power plug from the power source. Be sure to connect the AC power cable to a power receptacle.
  DO NOT connect it directly to a factory power source.
- Before performing any replacement procedure, turn OFF the Controller and related equipment, and then disconnect the power plug from the power source.
  Performing any replacement procedure with the power ON is extremely hazardous and may result in electric shock and/or malfunction of the robot system.
- Be sure to connect the cables properly. Do not allow unnecessary strain on the cables. (Do not put heavy objects on the cables. Do not bend or pull the cables forcibly.) The unnecessary strain on the cables may result in damage to the cables, disconnection, and/or contact failure.
  Damaged cables, disconnection, or contact failure is extremely hazardous and may result in electric shock and/or improper function of the robot system.
- Grounding the manipulator is done by connecting with the controller. Ensure that the controller is grounded and the cables are correctly connected. If the ground wire is improperly connected to ground, it may result in the fire or electric shock.

CAUTION	■ When connecting the Manipulator to the Controller, make sure that the serial numbers on each equipment match. Improper connection between the Manipulator and Controller may not only cause improper function of the robot system but also serious safety problems. The connection method varies with the Controller used. For details on the connection, refer to the *Controller manual*.

When the Manipulator is a Cleanroom-model, be aware of the followings.
For the Manipulator of Cleanroom-model, use it with an exhaust system.
For details, refer to *Setup & Operation: 2.4 Specifications.*

Cable Connections

Connect the power cable and the signal connector of the M/C cable to the Controller as shown below.



NOTE

Connect and disconnect M/C cable

In LS20-B series, you can connect and disconnect the M/C cable to/from the Manipulator easily.
For details, refer to *Maintenance: 4.3 Replacing M/C Cable*

3.7 User Wires and Pneumatic Tubes

CAUTION

■ Only authorized or certified personnel should be allowed to perform wiring. Wiring by unauthorized or uncertified personnel may result in bodily injury and/or malfunction of the robot system.

User electrical wires and pneumatic tubes are contained in the cable unit.

Electrical Wires

Rated Voltage	Allowable Current	Wires	Nominal Sectional Area	Note
AC/DC30V	1A	15	0.211 mm^2	Twist pair Unshielded
		9		

WARNING

■ Do not apply the current more than 1A to the manipulator.

		Mfr.	Standard	
15 pin	Suitable Connector	JAE	DA-15PF-N	(Solder type)
	Clamp Hood		DA-C8-J10-F2-1R	(Connector setscrew : #4-40 NC)
9 pin	Suitable Connector		DE-9PF-N	(Solder type)
	Clamp Hood		DE-C8-J9-F2-1R	(Connector setscrew : #4-40 NC)

Pins with the same number, indicated on the connectors on both ends of the cables, are connected.

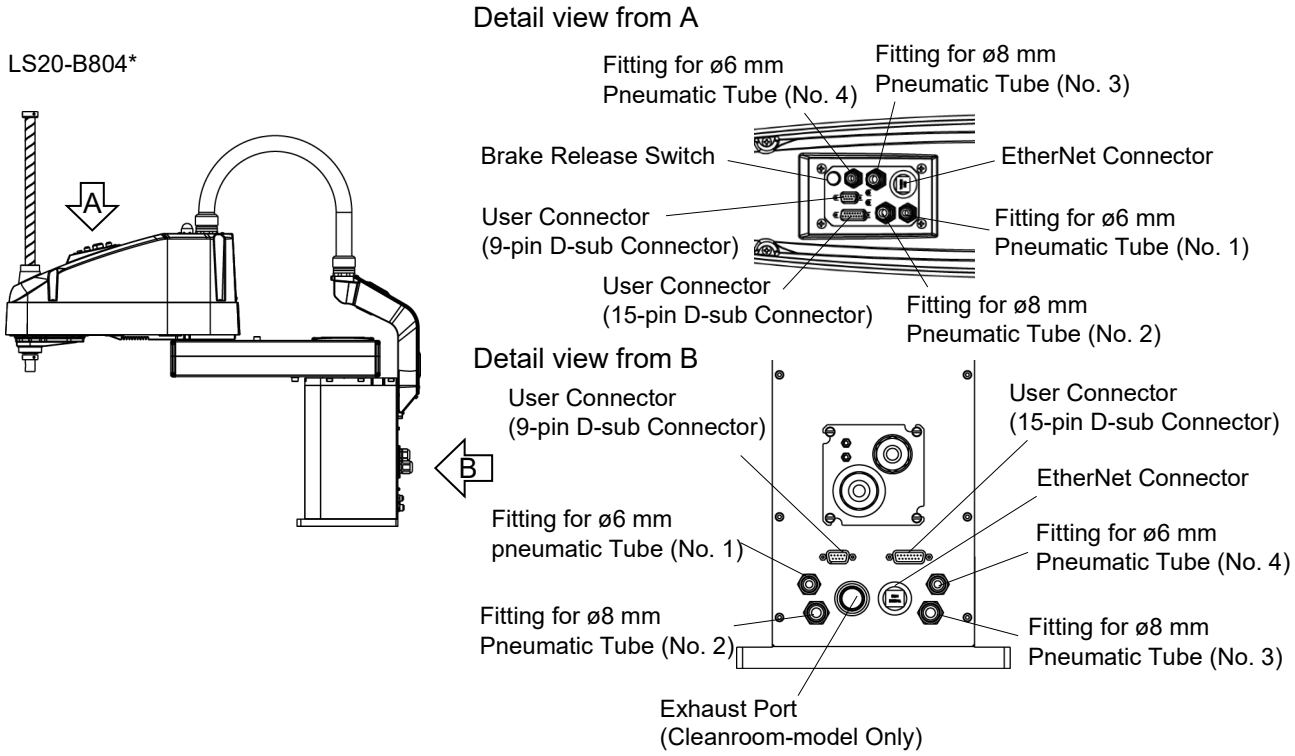
Pneumatic Tubes

Max. Usable Pneumatic Pressure	Pneumatic Tubes	Outer Diameter × Inner Diameter
0.59 MPa (6 kgf/cm^2 : 86 psi)	2	ø6 mm × ø4 mm
	2	ø8 mm × ø5 mm

Fittings for ø6 mm and ø8 mm (outer diameter) pneumatic tubes are supplied on both ends of the pneumatic tubes.

NOTE

All fittings for ø6 mm, ø8 mm pneumatic tubes of LS20-B series manipulators are white. Be sure to check the numbers near the fittings and connect them properly.



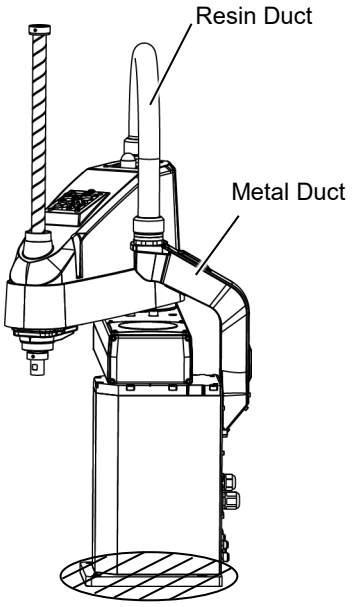
3.8 Relocation and Storage

3.8.1 Precautions for Relocation and Storage

Observe the following when relocating, storing, and transporting the Manipulators.

THE INSTALLATION SHALL BE PREFORMED BY QUALIFIED INSTALLATION PERSONNEL AND SHOULD CONFORM TO ALL NATIONAL AND LOCAL CODES.

⚠ WARNING	■ Only authorized personnel should perform sling work and operate a crane and a forklift. When these operations are performed by unauthorized personnel, it is extremely hazardous and may result in serious bodily injury and/or severe equipment damage to the robot system. ■ Stabilize the Manipulator with your hands when hoisting it. Unstable hoisting is extremely hazardous and may result in serious bodily injury and/or severe equipment damage to the robot system as the fall of the Manipulator.

⚠ CAUTION	■ Before relocating the Manipulator, fold the arm and secure it tightly with a wire tie to prevent hands or fingers from being caught in the Manipulator. ■ When removing the anchor bolts, support the Manipulator to prevent falling. Removing the anchor bolts without support may result in a fall of the Manipulator, and then get hands, fingers, or feet caught. ■ To transport the Manipulator, secure it to the delivery equipment or have at least 2 people to hold it by hand. Also, do not hold the bottom of the base (the shaded area in the figure). Holding the area by hand is extremely hazardous and may cause your hands and fingers caught. LS20-B804*: approx. 48 kg: 105.8 lbs. LS20-BA04*: approx. 51 kg: 112.5 lbs. ■ Do not hold the metal duct and the resin duct when transporting the Manipulator. Doing so may damage them.  (Figure: LS20-B804S)

NOTE

When transporting the Manipulator for a long distance, secure it to the delivery equipment so that the Manipulator cannot fall.
If necessary, pack the Manipulator in the same way as it was delivered.

When the Manipulator is used for a robot system again after long-term storage, perform a test run to verify that it works properly, and then operate it thoroughly.

Transport and store the Manipulator in the range of −25 °C to +55 °C.
Humidity within 10% to 90% is recommended.

When condensation occurs on the Manipulator during transport or storage, turn ON the power only after the condensation dries.

Do not shock or shake the Manipulator during transport.

3.8.2 Relocation

CAUTION	■ Install or relocate the Manipulator with two or more people. The Manipulator weights are as follows. Be careful not to get hands, fingers, or feet caught and/or have equipment damaged by a fall of the Manipulator. LS20-B804* : approx. 48 kg : 105.8 lbs. LS20-BA04* : approx. 51 kg : 112.5 lbs.

(1) Turn OFF the power on all devices and unplug the cables.

NOTE

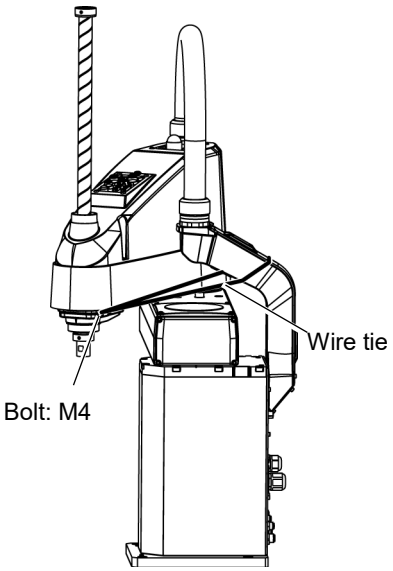
Remove the mechanical stops if using them to limit the motion range of Joints #1 and #2. For details on the motion range, refer to *Setup & Operation: 5.2 Motion Range Setting by Mechanical Stops*.

(2) Cover the arm with a sheet so that the arm will not be damaged.
Refer to the following figure and fix the arm.

Cover the arm with a sheet so that the arm will not be damaged. Insert the bolt to the screw hole on the arm and tie the bolt with the metal duct using a string. If fixing the arm using the shaft, fix it with adequate strength not to deform the spline.

For details on strength of the ball screw spline, refer to *Setup & Operation: 1.2.1 Strength of Ball Screw Spline*.

Example of Arm Fixed Posture



(3) Hold the bottom of Arm #1 by hand to unscrew the anchor bolts.
Then, remove the Manipulator from the base table.

4. Setting of End Effectors

4.1 Attaching an End Effector

Users are responsible for making their own end effector(s). Before attaching an end effector, observe these guidelines.

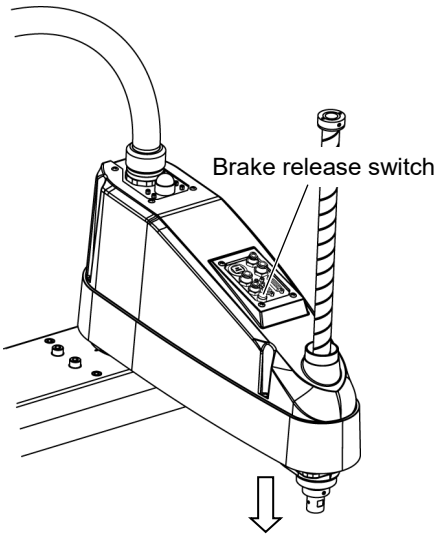
CAUTION	■ If you use an end effector equipped with a gripper or chuck, connect wires and/or pneumatic tubes properly so that the gripper does not release the work piece when the power to the robot system is turned OFF. Improper connection of the wires and/or pneumatic tubes may damage the robot system and/or work piece as the work piece is released when the Emergency Stop switch is pressed. I/O outputs are configured at the factory so that they are automatically shut off (0) by power disconnection, the Emergency Stop switch, or the safety features of the robot system.

Shaft

- Attach an end effector to the lower end of the shaft.
  For the shaft dimensions, and the overall dimensions of the Manipulator, refer to S*etup & Operation: 2. Specifications.*
- Do not move the upper limit mechanical stop on the lower side of the shaft.
  Otherwise, when "Jump motion" is performed, the upper limit mechanical stop may hit the Manipulator, and the robot system may not function properly.
- Use a split muff coupling with an M4 bolt or larger to attach the end effector to the shaft.

Brake release switch

- Joint #3 and #4 cannot be moved up/down by hand because the electromagnetic brake is applied to the joint while power to the robot system is turned OFF.
  This prevents the shaft from hitting peripheral equipment in the case that the shaft is lowered by the weight of the end effector when the power is disconnected during operation, or when the motor is turned OFF even though the power is turned ON.
  To move Joint #3 up/down or rotate Joint #4 while attaching an end effector, turn ON the Controller and move the joint up/down or rotate the joint while pressing the brake release switch.
  This button switch is a momentary-type; the brake is released only while the button switch is being pressed
- Be careful of the shaft while the brake release switch is being pressed because the shaft may be lowered by the weight of the end effector.



Shaft may be lowered by the weight of the end effector.

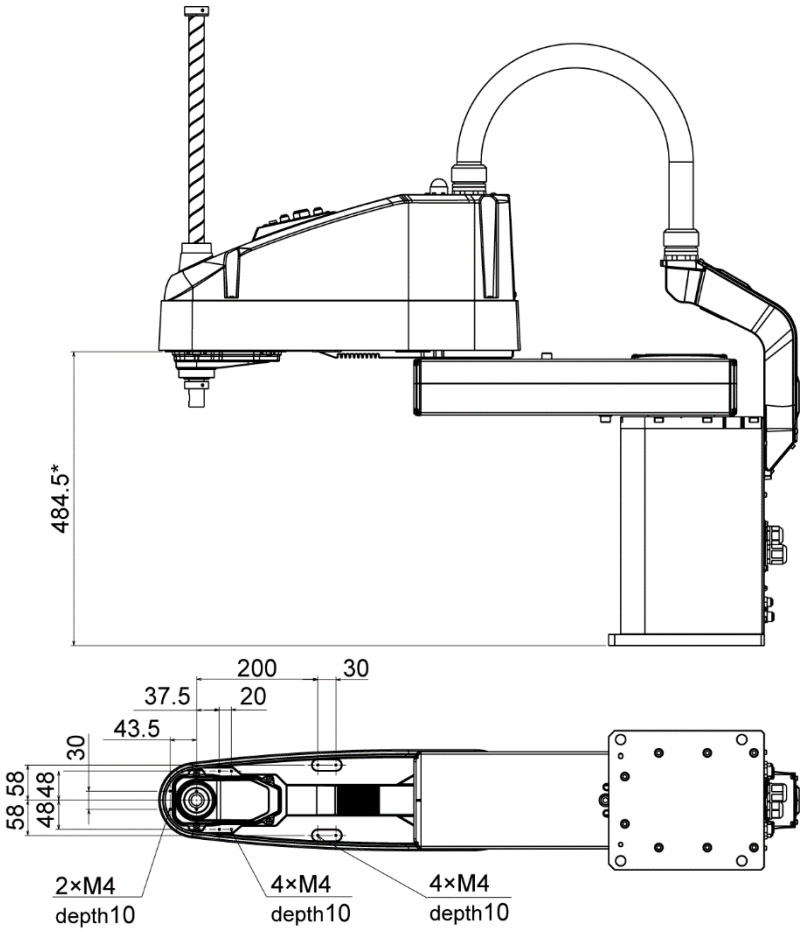
Layouts

- When you operate the manipulator with an end effector, the end effector may interfere with the Manipulator because of the outer diameter of the end effector, the size of the work piece, or the position of the arms. When designing your system layout, pay attention to the interference area of the end effector.

4.2 Attaching Cameras and Valves

The bottom of the Arm #2 has threaded holes as shown in the figure below. Use these holes for attaching cameras, valves, and other equipment.

[Unit: mm]



*: From base installation surface

4.3 Weight and Inertia Settings

To ensure optimum Manipulator performance, it is important to make sure that the load (weight of the end effector and work piece) and moment of inertia of the load are within the maximum rating for the Manipulator, and that Joint #4 does not become eccentric.
If the load or moment of inertia exceeds the rating or if the load becomes eccentric, follow the steps below, "*4.3.1 Weight Setting"* and "*4.3.2 Inertia Setting"* to set parameters.
Setting parameters makes the PTP motion of the Manipulator optimal, reduces vibration to shorten the operating time, and improves the capacity for larger loads. In addition, it reduces persistent vibration produced when the moment of inertia of the end effector and work piece is larger than the default setting.

4.3.1 Weight Setting

CAUTION	■ The total weight of the end effector and the workpiece must not exceed 20 kg. The LS20-B series Manipulators are not designed to work with loads exceeding 20 kg. Always set the Weight parameters according to the load. Setting a value that is smaller than the actual load may cause errors, excessive shock and insufficient function of the Manipulator. Also, the life cycle of parts will shorten and belt tooth jumping will occur which will lead to potion shift.

The acceptable weight capacity (end effector and workpiece) in LS20-B series is
Default rating: 10 kg
Maximum: 20 kg

When the load (weight of the end effector and work piece) exceeds the rating, change the setting of Weight parameter.
After the setting is changed, the maximum acceleration/deceleration speed of the robot system at PTP motion corresponding to the "Weight Parameter" is set automatically.

Load on the Shaft

The load (weight of the end effector and work piece) on the shaft can be set by Weight parameter.

EPSON RC+

Enter a value into the [Load inertia:] text box on the [Inertia] panel ([Tools]-[Robot Manager]). (You may also execute the Inertia command from the [Command Window].)

Load on the Arm

When you attach a camera or other devices to the arm, calculate the weight as the equivalent of the shaft. Then, add this to the load and enter the total weight to the Weight parameter.

Equivalent Weight Formula

When you attach the equipment near Arm #2: $W_M = M (L_1)^2/(L_1+L_2)^2$

When you attach the equipment to the end of Arm #2: $W_M = M (L_M)^2/(L_2)^2$

- W_M : equivalent weight
- M : weight of camera etc.
- L_1 : length of Arm #1
- L_2 : length of Arm #2
- L_M : distance from rotation center of Joint #2 to center of gravity of camera etc.

<Example>A “1 kg” camera is attached to the end of the LS20-B series arm (550 mm away from the rotation center of Joint #2) with a load weight of “1 kg”.

M=1

L_2=450

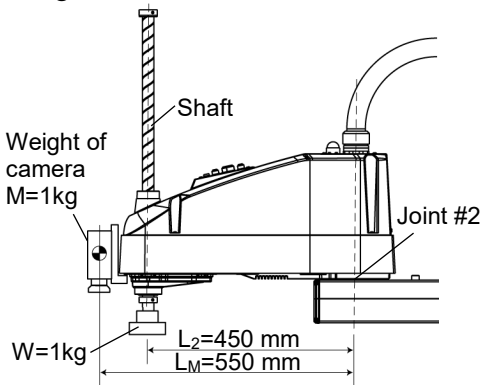
L_M=550

$W_M=1\times550^2/450^2=1.494$

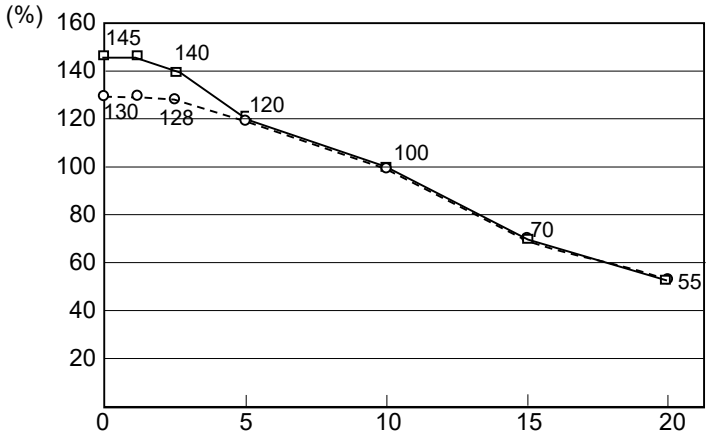
→ 1.5 (round up)

$W+W_M=1+1.5=2.5$

Enter “2.5” for the Weight Parameter.



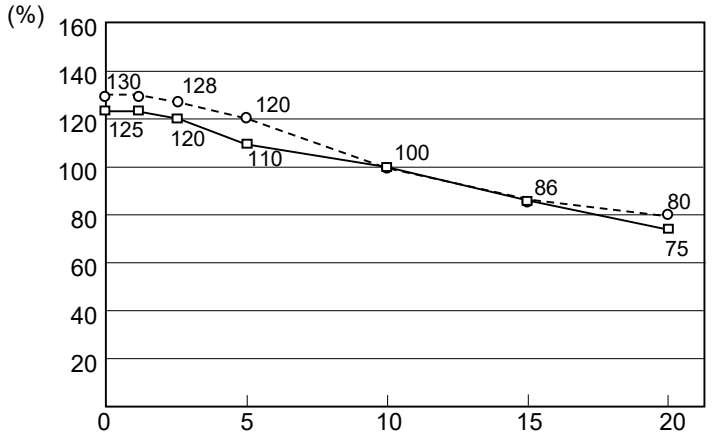
Automatic speed setting by Weight



* The percentage in the graph is based on the acceleration/ deceleration at rated weight (10 kg) as 100%.

End effector weight (kg)	Automatic speed setting by Weight (%)	
	LS20-B804*	LS20-BA04*
0	130	145
1	130	145
2	128	140
5	120	120
10	100	100
15	70	70
20	55	55

Automatic acceleration/deceleration setting by Weight



* The percentage in the graph is based on the acceleration/ deceleration at rated weight (10 kg) as 100%.

End effector weight (kg)	Automatic acceleration/deceleration setting by Weight (%)	
	LS20-B804*	LS20-BA04*
0	130	125
1	130	125
2	128	120
5	120	110
10	100	100
15	86	86
20	80	75

4.3.2 Inertia Setting

Moment of Inertia and the Inertia Setting

The moment of inertia is defined as “the ratio of the torque applied to a rigid body and its resistance to motion”. This value is typically referred to as “the moment of inertia”, “inertia”, or “GD^2”. When the Manipulator operates with additional objects (such as an end effector) attached to the shaft, the moment of inertia of load must be considered.

CAUTION	■ The moment of inertia of the load (weight of the end effector and workpiece) must be 1.0 kg·m^2 or less. The LS20-B series Manipulators are not designed to work with a moment of inertia exceeding 1.0 kg·m^2. Always set the Weight parameters according to the load. Setting a value that is smaller than the actual load may cause errors, excessive shock and insufficient function of the Manipulator. Also, the life cycle of parts is shortened and positional gap due to belt tooth bumping occurs.

The acceptable moment of inertia of load for a LS20-B series Manipulator is

Default rating: 0.05 kg·m^2

Maximum: 1.00 kg·m^2

When the moment of inertia of the load exceeds the rating, change the setting of the moment of inertia parameter of the Inertia command. After the setting is changed, the maximum acceleration/deceleration speed of Joint #4 at PTP motion corresponding to the “moment of inertia” value is set automatically.

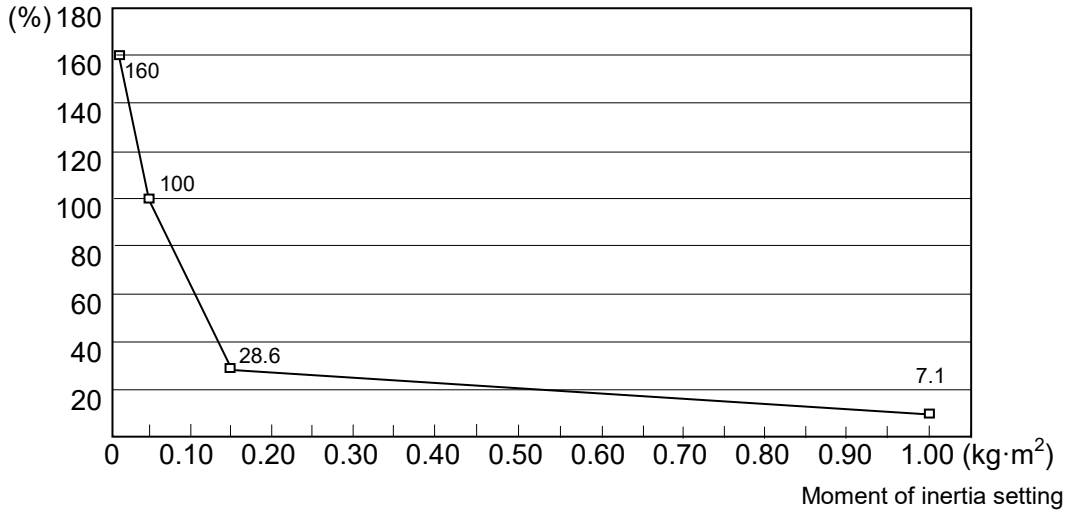
Moment of inertia of load on the shaft

The moment of inertia of load (weight of the end effector and work piece) on the shaft can be set by the “moment of inertia” parameter of the Inertia command.

EPSON RC+

Enter a value into the [Load inertia:] text box on the [Inertia] panel ([Tools]-[Robot Manager]). (You may also execute the Inertia command from the [Command Window].)

Automatic acceleration/deceleration setting of Joint #4 by Inertia (moment of inertia)

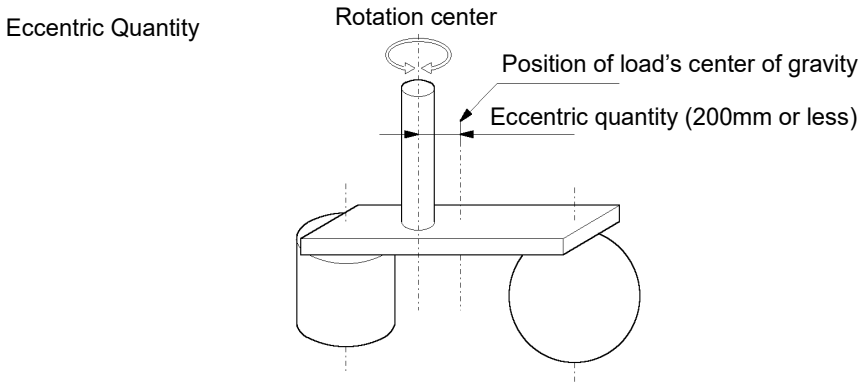


Moment of inertia setting (kg·m^2)	Automatic acceleration/deceleration setting of Joint #4 by Inertia (moment of inertia) (%)
0.01	160
0.05	100
0.15	28.6
1.00	7.1

Eccentric Quantity and the Inertia Setting

CAUTION	■ The eccentric quantity of load (weight of the end effector and workpiece) must be 200 mm or less. The LS20-B series Manipulators are not designed to work with eccentric quantity exceeding 200 mm. Always set the Weight parameters according to the load. Setting a value that is smaller than the actual load may cause errors, excessive shock and insufficient function of the Manipulator. Also, the life cycle of parts is shortened and positional gap due to belt tooth bumping occurs.

The acceptable eccentric quantity of load in LS20-B series is 0 mm at the default rating and 200 mm at the maximum. When the eccentric quantity of load exceeds the rating, change the setting of eccentric quantity parameter of Inertia command. After the setting is changed, the maximum acceleration/deceleration speed of the Manipulator at PTP motion corresponding to the "eccentric quantity" is set automatically.



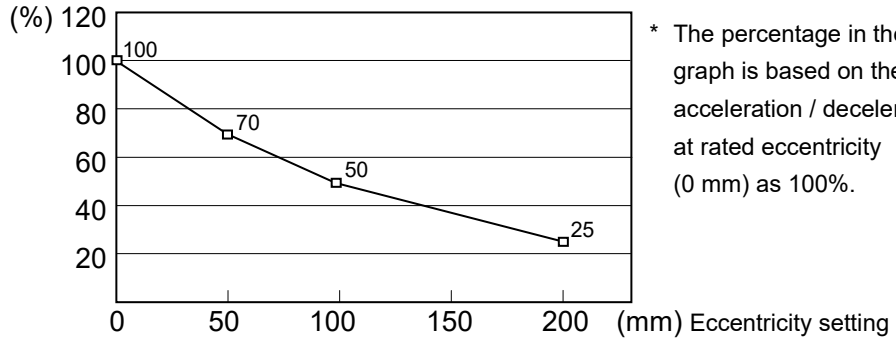
Eccentric quantity of load on the shaft

The eccentric quantity of load (weight of the end effector and work piece) on the shaft can be set by "eccentric quantity" parameter of Inertia command.

EPSON RC+

Enter a value into the [Eccentricity:] text box on the [Inertia] panel ([Tools]-[Robot Manager]). (You may also execute the Inertia command from the [Command Window].)

Automatic acceleration/deceleration setting by Inertia (eccentric quantity)

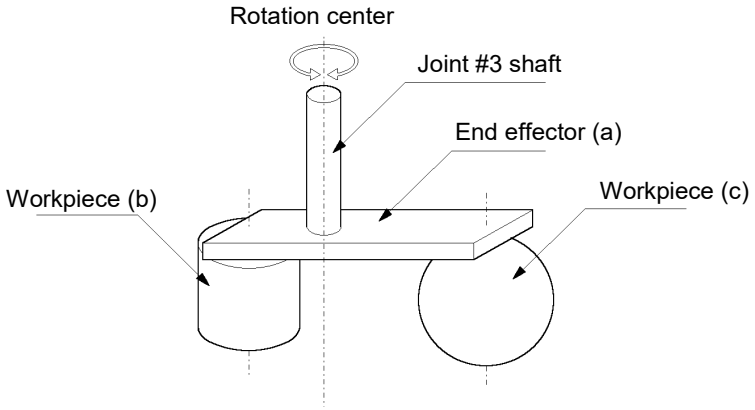


* The percentage in the graph is based on the acceleration / deceleration at rated eccentricity (0 mm) as 100%.

Eccentric quantity parameter (mm)	Automatic acceleration/deceleration setting by Inertia (eccentric quantity) (%)
0	100
50	70
100	50
200	25

Calculating the Moment of Inertia

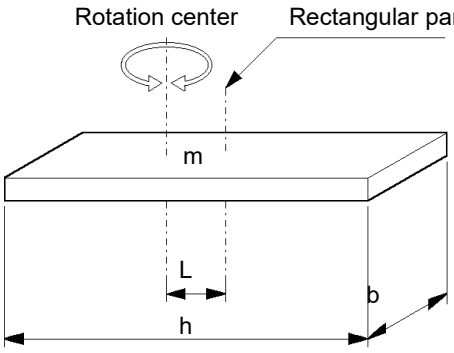
Refer to the following examples of formulas to calculate the moment of inertia of load (end effector with work piece). The moment of inertia of the entire load is calculated by the sum of each part (a), (b), and (c).



Whole moment of inertia	=	Moment of inertia of end effector (a)	+	Moment of inertia of work piece (b)	+	Moment of inertia of work piece (c)

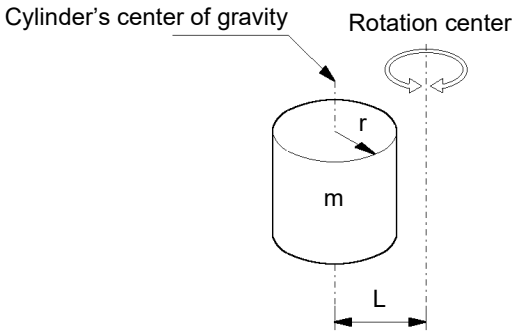
The methods for calculating the moment of inertia for (a), (b), and (c) are shown below. Calculate the total moment of inertia using the basic formulas.

(a) Moment of inertia of a rectangular parallelepiped



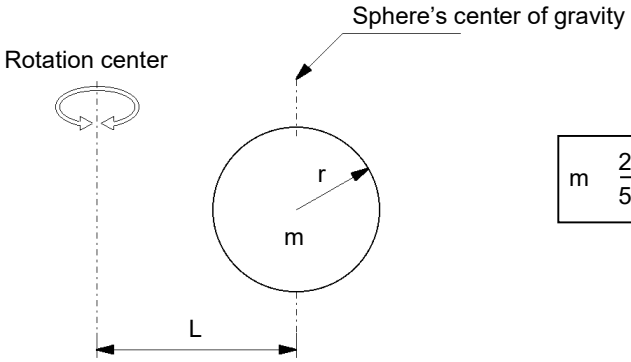
$$m \frac{b^2 + h^2}{12} + m \times L^2$$

(b) Moment of inertia of a cylinder



$$m \frac{r^2}{2} + m \times L^2$$

(c) Moment of inertia of a sphere



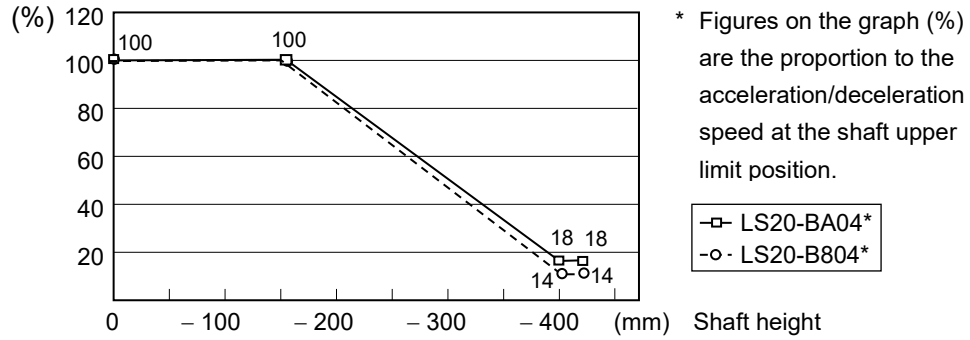
$$m \frac{2}{5} r^2 + m \times L^2$$

4.4 Precautions for Auto Acceleration/Deceleration of Joint #3

When you move the Manipulator in horizontal PTP motion with Joint #3 (Z) at a high position, the motion time will be faster.

When Joint #3 gets below a certain point, then auto acceleration/deceleration is used to reduce acceleration/deceleration. (Refer to the figures below) The higher the position of the shaft is, the faster the motion acceleration/deceleration is. However, it takes more time to move Joint #3 up and down. Adjust the position of Joint #3 for the Manipulator motion after considering the relation between the current position and the destination position. The upper limit of Joint #3 during horizontal motion using Jump command can be set by the LimZ command.

Automatic acceleration/deceleration vs. Joint #3 position



NOTE

When moving the Manipulator horizontally while the shaft is being lowered, it may cause over-shoot at the time of final positioning.

Shaft height (mm)	Acceleration/Deceleration	
	LS20-B804*	LS20-BA04*
0	100	100
–150	100	100
–400	14	18
–420	14	18

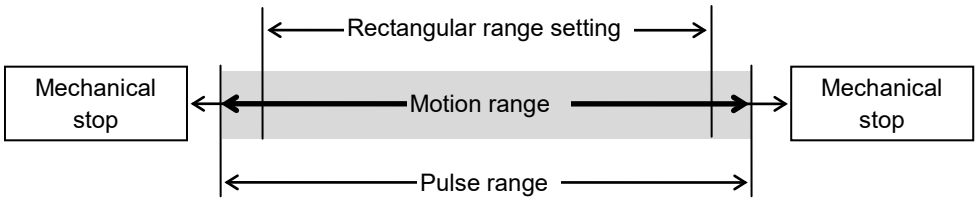
5. Motion Range

CAUTION	■ When setting up the motion range for safety, both the pulse range and mechanical stops must always be set at the same time.

The motion range is preset at the factory as explained in *Setup & Operation: 5.4 Standard Motion Range*. That is the maximum motion range of the Manipulator.

There are three methods for setting the motion range described as follows:

1. Setting by pulse range (for all joints)
2. Setting by mechanical stops (for Joints #1 to #3)
3. Setting the Cartesian (rectangular) range in the X, Y coordinate system of the Manipulator (for Joints #1 and #2)



When the motion range is changed due to layout efficiency or safety, follow the descriptions in *5.1* through *5.3* to set the range.

5.1 Motion Range Setting by Pulse Range

Pulses are the basic unit of Manipulator motion. The motion range of the Manipulator is controlled by the pulse range between the pulse lower limit and upper limit of each joint. Pulse values are read from the encoder output of the servo motor.

For the maximum pulse range, refer to the following sections.
The pulse range must be set inside of the mechanical stop range.

5.1.1 Max. Pulse Range of Joint #1
5.1.2 Max. Pulse Range of Joint #2
5.1.3 Max. Pulse Range of Joint #3
5.1.4 Max. Pulse Range of Joint #4.

NOTE

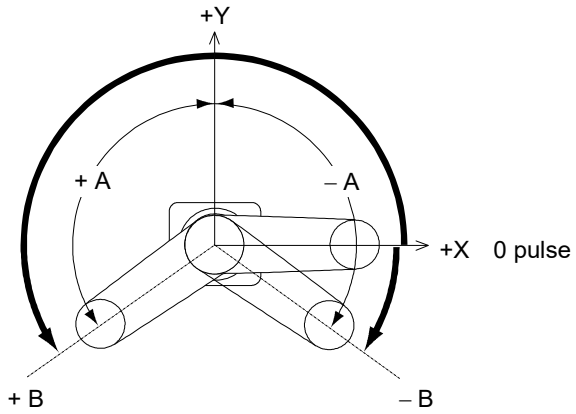
Once the Manipulator receives an operating command, it checks whether the target position specified by the command is within the pulse range before operating. If the target position is out of the set pulse range, an error occurs and the Manipulator does not move.

EPSON RC+

The pulse range can be set on the [Range] panel shown by selecting [Tools]-[Robot Manager]. (You may also execute the Range command from the [Command Window].)

5.1.1 Max. Pulse Range of Joint #1

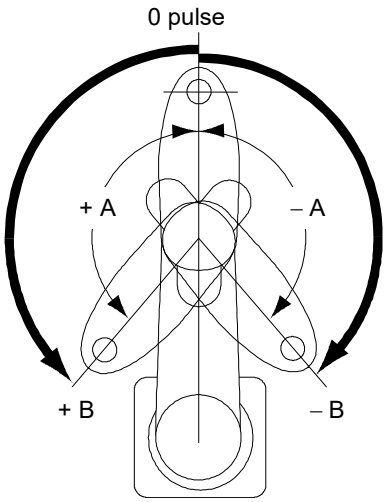
The 0 (zero) pulse position of Joint #1 is the position where Arm #1 faces toward the positive (+) direction on the X-coordinate axis.
When the 0 pulse is a starting point, the counterclockwise pulse value is defined as the positive (+) and the clockwise pulse value is defined as the negative (−).



A: Max. Motion Range	B: Max. Pulse Range
±132°	– 152918 ~ 808278 pulse

5.1.2 Max. Pulse Range of Joint #2

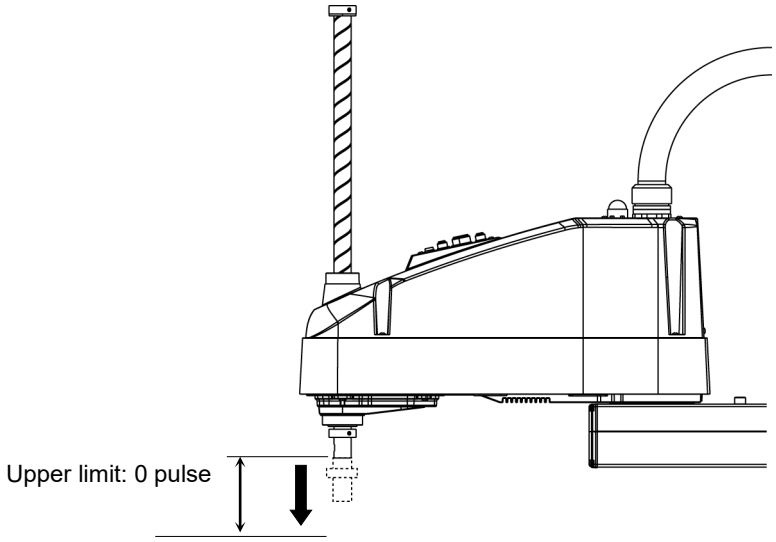
The 0 (zero) pulse position of Joint #2 is the position where Arm #2 is in-line with Arm #1. With the 0 pulse as a starting point, the counterclockwise pulse value is defined as the positive (+) and the clockwise pulse value is defined as the negative (−).



A: Max. Motion Range	B: Max. Pulse Range
± 152°	± 345885 pulse

5.1.3 Max. Pulse Range of Joint #3

The 0 (zero) pulse position of Joint #3 is the position where the shaft is at its upper limit. The pulse value is always negative because Joint #3 always moves lower than the 0 pulse position.



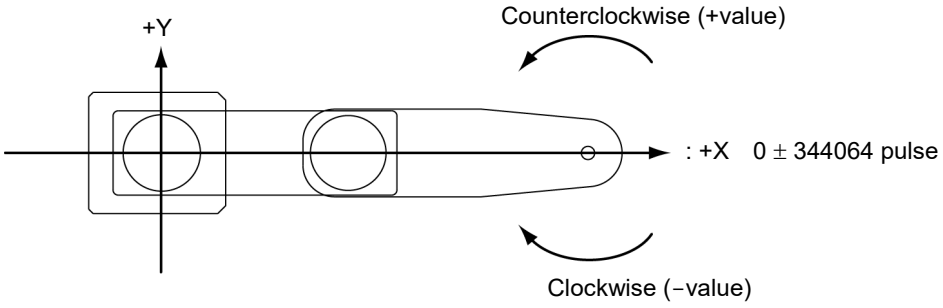
		Joint #3 Stroke	Lower Limit Pulse
LS20-B804S	Standard-model	420 mm	–283853 pulse
LS20-BA04S			
LS20-B804C	Cleanroom-model	390 mm	–263578 pulse
LS20-BA04C			

NOTE

For the Cleanroom-model, the motion range set with the Joint #3 mechanical stop cannot be changed.

5.1.4 Max. Pulse Range of Joint #4

The 0 (zero) pulse position of Joint #4 is the position where the flat near the end of the shaft faces toward the end of Arm #2. With the 0 pulse as a starting point, the counterclockwise pulse value is defined as the positive (+) and the clockwise pulse value is defined as the negative (−).

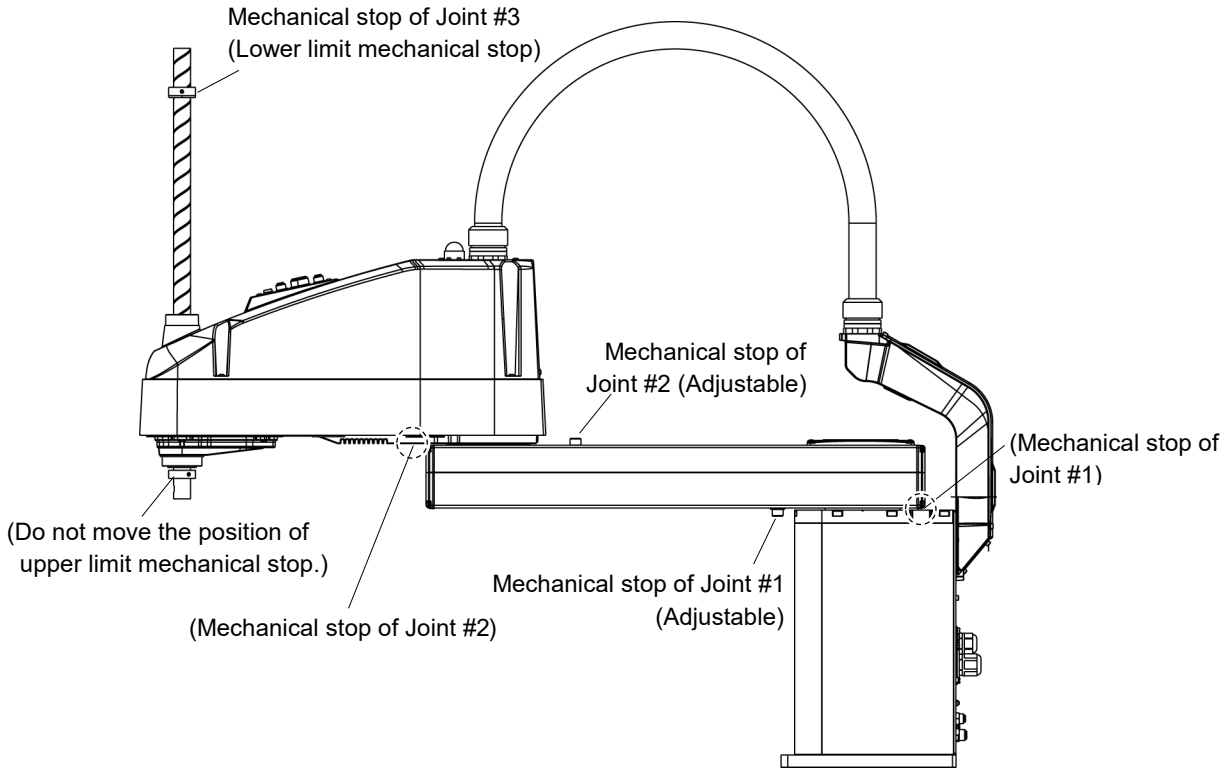


5.2 Motion Range Setting by Mechanical Stops

Mechanical stops physically limit the absolute area that the Manipulator can move.

Both Joints #1 and #2 have threaded holes in the positions corresponding to the angle for the mechanical stop settings. Install the bolts in the holes corresponding to the angle that you want to set.

Joints #3 can be set to any length less than the maximum stroke.

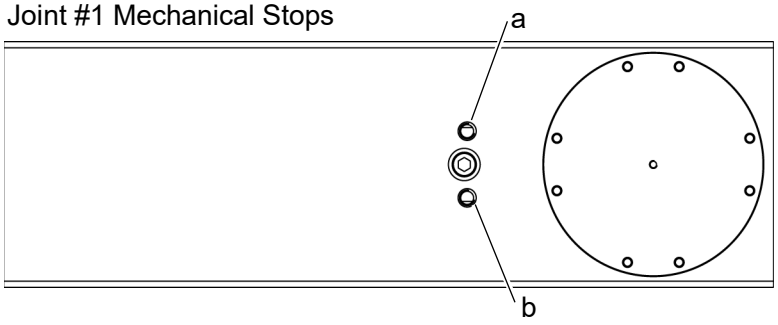


5.2.1 Setting the Mechanical Stops of Joints #1 and #2

Both Joints #1 and #2 have threaded holes in the positions corresponding to the angle for the mechanical stop settings. Install the bolts in the holes corresponding to the angle that you want to set.

Install the bolts for the mechanical stop to the following position.

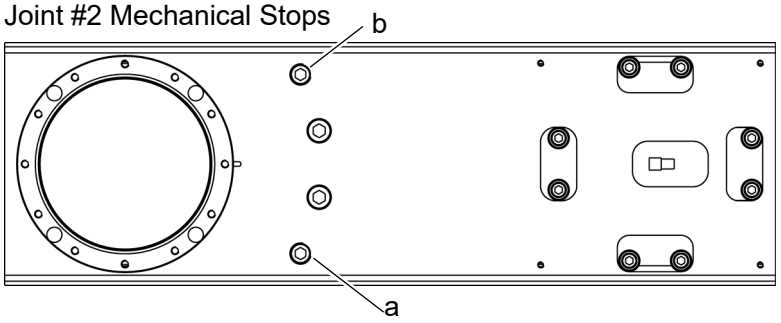
Joint #1 Mechanical Stops



Views from the bottom of Arm #1

	a	b
Setting Angle (°)	122	–122
Pulse Value (pulse)	771868	–116508

Joint #2 Mechanical Stops



Views from the top of Arm #1

	a	b
Setting Angle (°)	135	–135
Pulse Value (pulse)	307200	–307200

(1) Turn OFF the Controller.

(2) Install a hexagon socket head cap bolt into the hole corresponding to the setting angle, and tighten it.

Joint	Hexagon socket head cap bolt (fully threaded)	The number of bolts	Recommended tightening torque
1	M8 × 10	1 bolt / side	13.0 N·m (132.7 kgf·cm)
2	M10 × 50		

(3) Turn ON the Controller.

(4) Set the pulse range corresponding to the new positions of the mechanical stops.

NOTE

Be sure to set the pulse range inside the positions of the mechanical stop range.

Example: Using LS20-B804S
The angle of Joint #1 is set from –110 to +110°.
The angle of Joint #2 is set from –120 to +120°.

EPSON RC+

Execute the following commands from the [Command Window].

```
>JRANGE 1, -72817, 728177     ' Sets the pulse range of Joint #1
>JRANGE 2, -273066, 273066    ' Sets the pulse range of Joint #2
>RANGE                        ' Checks the setting using Range
 -72817, 728177, -273066, 273066, -283853, 0,
 -344064, 344064
```

(5) Move the arm by hand until it touches the mechanical stops, and make sure that the arm does not hit any peripheral equipment during operation.

(6) Operate the joint changed at low speeds until it reaches the positions of the minimum and maximum pulse range. Make sure that the arm does not hit the mechanical stops. (Check the position of the mechanical stop and the motion range you set.)

Example: Using LS20-B804S
The angle of Joint #1 is set from –110 to +110°.
The angle of Joint #2 is set from –120 to +120°.

EPSON RC+

Execute the following commands from the [Command Window].

```
>MOTOR ON                     'Turns ON the motor
>POWER LOW                    'Enters low-power mode
>SPEED 5                      'Sets at low speeds
>PULSE -72817,0,0,0           'Moves to the min. pulse position of Joint #1
>PULSE 728177,0,0,0           'Moves to the max. pulse position of Joint #1
>PULSE 327680,-273066,0,0     'Moves to the min. pulse position of Joint #2
>PULSE 327680,273066,0,0      'Moves to the max. pulse position of Joint #2
```

The Pulse command (Go Pulse command) moves all joints to the specified positions at the same time. Specify safe positions after considering motion of not only the joints whose pulse range have been changed, but also other joints.

In this example, Joint #1 is moved to 0° position where is close to the center of its motion range (pulse value: 327680) when checking Joint #2.

If the arm is hitting the mechanical stops or if an error occurs after the arm hits the mechanical stops, either reset the pulse range to a narrower setting or extend the positions of the mechanical stops within the limit.

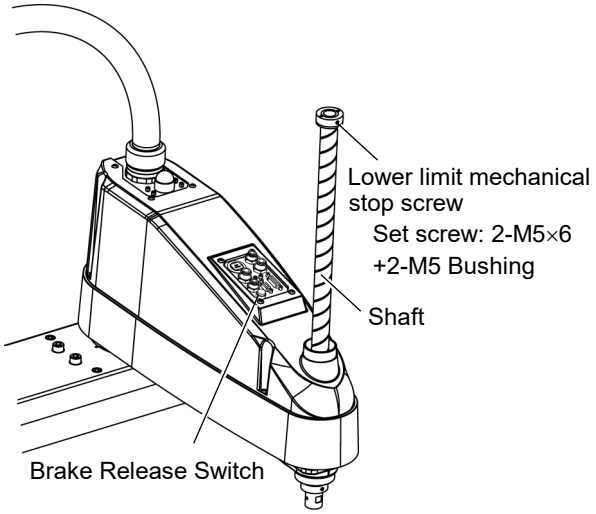
5.2.2 Setting the Mechanical Stop of Joint #3

NOTE
This method applies only to the Standard-model (LS20-B**4S) manipulator.
For the Cleanroom-model (LS20-B**4C), the motion range set with the Joint #3 mechanical stop cannot be changed.

(1) Turn ON the Controller and turn OFF the motors using the Motor OFF command.

(2) Push up the shaft while pressing the brake release switch.

NOTE
Do not push the shaft up to its upper limit or it will be difficult for the arm top cover to be removed. Push the shaft up to a position where the Joint #3 mechanical stop can be changed.



When you press the brake release switch, the shaft may lower or rotate due to the weight of the end effector. Be sure to hold the shaft by hand while pressing the button.

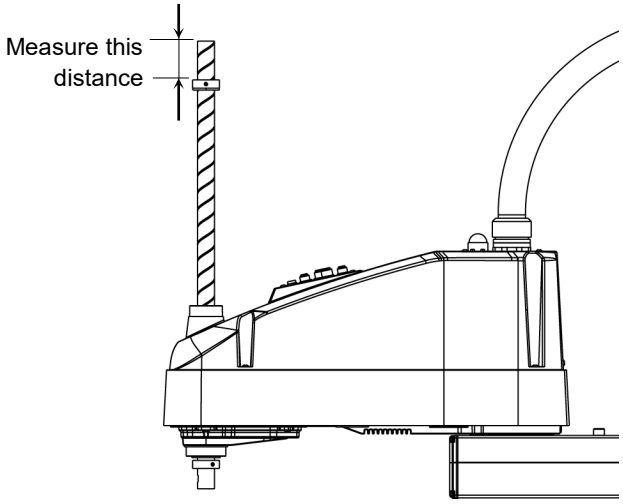
(3) Turn OFF the Controller.

(4) Loosen the lower limit mechanical stop screw (set screws: 2-M5×6).

NOTE
A mechanical stop is mounted on both the top and bottom of Joint #3. However, only the position of the lower limit mechanical stop on the top can be changed.
Do not remove the upper limit mechanical stop on the bottom because the calibration point of Joint #3 is specified using the stop.

(5) The upper end of the shaft defines the maximum stroke. Move the lower limit mechanical stop down by the length you want to limit the stroke.

For example, when the lower limit mechanical stop is set at “420 mm” stroke, the lower limit Z coordinate value is “–420”. To change the value to “–100”, move the lower limit mechanical stop down “320 mm”. Use calipers to measure the distance when adjusting the mechanical stop.



(6) Firmly tighten the lower limit mechanical stop screw (set screws: 2-M5×6).

Recommended tightening torque: 3.9 N·m (39.8 kgf·cm)

(7) Turn ON the Controller.

(8) Move Joint #3 to its lower limit while pressing the brake release switch, and then check the lower limit position. Do not lower the mechanical stop too far. Otherwise, the joint may not reach a target position.

(9) Calculate the lower limit pulse value of the pulse range using the formula shown below and set the value.

The result of the calculation is always negative because the lower limit Z coordinate value is negative.

Lower limit of pulse (pulse) = lower limit Z coordinate value (mm) / Resolution (mm/pulse)

** For the Joint #3 resolution,
refer to the section *Setup & Operation 2.4 Specifications*.

EPSON RC+

Execute the following command from the [Command Window]. Enter the calculated value in X.

```
>JRANGE 3,X,0    ' Sets the pulse range of Joint #3
```

(10) Using the Pulse command (Go Pulse command), move Joint #3 to the lower limit position of the pulse range at low speed. If the mechanical stop range is less than the pulse range, Joint #3 will hit the mechanical stop and an error will occur. When the error occurs, either change the pulse range to a lower setting or extend the position of the mechanical stop within the limit.

NOTE

If it is difficult to check whether Joint #3 hits a mechanical stop, turn OFF the Controller and lift the arm top cover to check the condition causing the problem from the side.

EPSON RC+

Execute the following commands from the [Command Window]. Enter the value calculated in Step (9) in X.

```
>MOTOR ON          ' Turns ON the motor
>SPEED 5           ' Sets low speed
>PULSE 0,0,X,0     ' Moves to the lower limit-pulse position of Joint #3.
                     (In this example, all pulses except those for Joint #3 are "0". Substitute
                     these "0s" with the other pulse values specifying a position where there is
                     no interference even when lowering Joint #3.)
```

5.3 Setting the Cartesian (Rectangular) Range in the XY Coordinate System of the Manipulator (for Joints #1 and #2)

Use this method to set the upper and lower limits of the X and Y coordinates.

This setting is only enforced by software. Therefore, it does not change the physical range. The maximum physical range is based on the position of the mechanical stops.

EPSON RC+

Set the XYLim setting on the [XYZ Limits] panel shown by selecting [Tools]-[Robot Manager].
(You may also execute the XYLim command from the [Command Window].)

5.4 Standard Motion Range

The following “motion range” diagrams show the standard (maximum) specification. When each Joint motor is under servo control, the center of Joint #3’s (shaft’s) lowest point moves in the areas shown in the figure.

“Area limited by mechanical stop” is the area where the center of Joint #3’s lowest point can be moved when each joint motor is not under servo control.

“Mechanical stop” sets the limited motion range so that the center of Joint #3 cannot move beyond the area mechanically.

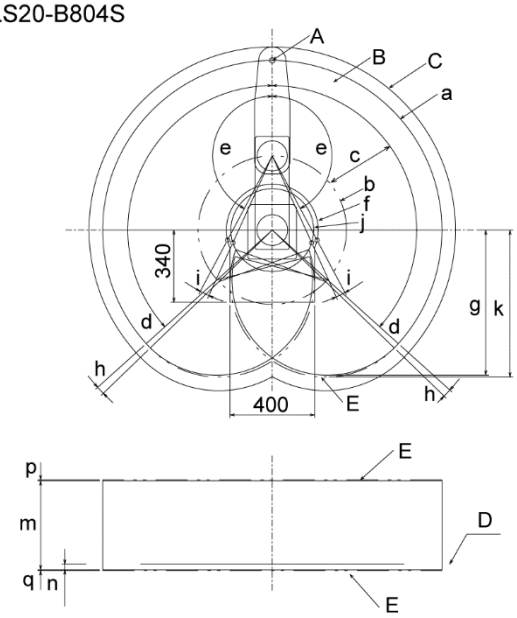
“Maximum space” is the area that contains the farthest reach of the arms. If the maximum radius of the end effector is over 60 mm, add the “Area limited by mechanical stop” and “radius of the end effector”. The total value is specified as the maximum area.

A	Center of Joint #3
B	Motion range
C	Maximum range
D	Base mounting face
E	Area limited by a mechanical stop

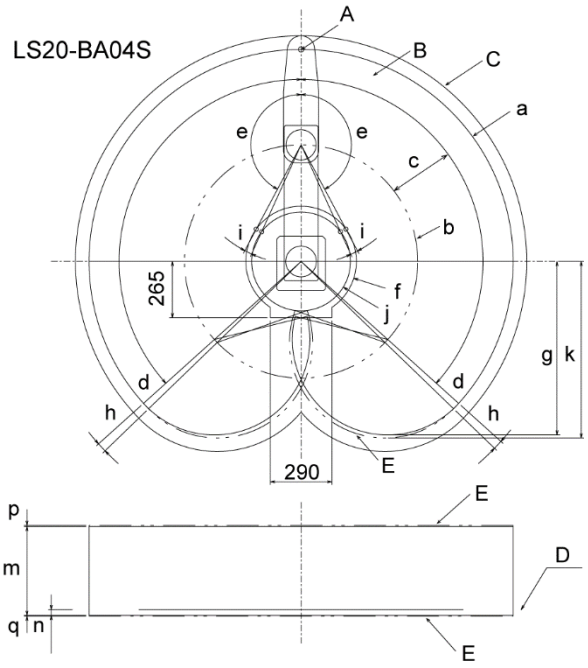
			LS20-B804*	LS20-BA04*
a	Arm #1 + Arm #2 length [mm]		800	1000
b	Arm #1 length [mm]		350	550
c	Arm #2 length [mm]		450	
d	Joint #1 motion angle [°]		132	
e	Joint #2 motion angle [°]		152	
f	(Motion range)		216.5	260.7
g	(Motion range at the rear)		684.2	818
h	Angle of the Joint #1 mechanical stop [°]		2.0	
i	Angle of the Joint #2 mechanical stop [°]		3.6	
j	(Mechanical stop area)		195.3	232.8
k	(Mechanical stop area at the rear)		693.1	832.1
m	(Joint #3 motion range)	LS20-B***S	420	
		LS20-B***C	390	
n	(Distance from the base mounting face)	LS20-B***S	26.5	
		LS20-B***C	33.7	
p	(Joint #3 mechanical stop area upper end)	LS20-B***S	4	
		LS20-B***C	3.2	
q	(Joint #3 mechanical stop area lower end)	LS20-B***S	3	
		LS20-B***C	1.8	

Standard-model

LS20-B804S

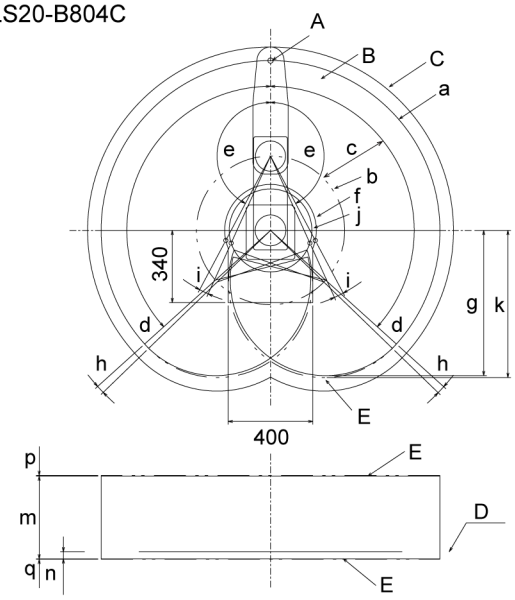


LS20-BA04S

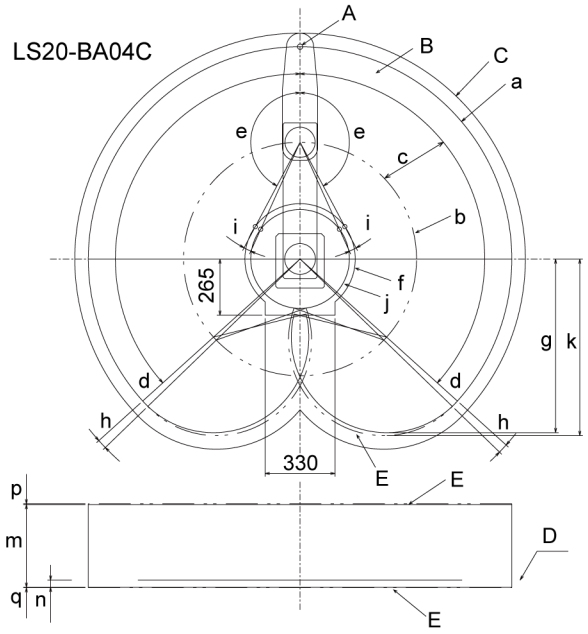


Cleanroom-model

LS20-B804C



LS20-BA04C



Maintenance

This volume contains maintenance procedures with safety precautions for LS20-B series Manipulators.

1. Safety Maintenance

Please read this chapter, this manual, and other relevant manuals carefully to understand safe maintenance procedures before performing any routine maintenance.

Only authorized personnel who have taken safety training should be allowed to maintain the robot system.
Safety training is the program for industrial robot operators that follows the laws and regulations of each nation.
The personnel who have taken safety training acquire knowledge of industrial robots (operations, teaching, etc.), knowledge of inspections, and knowledge of related rules/regulations.
The personnel who have completed the robot system-training and maintenance-training classes held by the manufacturer, dealer, or locally-incorporated company are allowed to maintain the robot system.

 WARNING	■ Do not remove any parts that are not covered in this manual. Follow the maintenance procedure strictly as described in this manual. Improper removal of parts or improper maintenance may not only cause improper function of the robot system but also serious safety problems. ■ Keep away from the Manipulator while the power is ON if you have not taken the training courses. Do not enter the operating area while the power is ON. Entering the operating area with the power ON is extremely hazardous and may cause serious safety problems as the Manipulator may move even it seems to be stopped. ■ When you check the operation of the Manipulator after replacing parts, be sure to check it while you are outside of the safeguarded area. Checking the operation of the Manipulator while you are inside of the safeguarded area may cause serious safety problems as the Manipulator may move unexpectedly. ■ Before operating the robot system, make sure that both the Emergency Stop switches and safeguard switch function properly. Operating the robot system when the switches do not function properly is extremely hazardous and may result in serious bodily injury and/or serious damage to the robot system as the switches cannot fulfill their intended functions in an emergency.

 WARNING	■ To shut off power to the robot system, disconnect the power plug from the power source. Be sure to connect the AC power cable to a power receptacle. DO NOT connect it directly to a factory power source. ■ Before performing any replacement procedure, turn OFF the Controller and related equipment, and then disconnect the power plug from the power source. Performing any replacement procedure with the power ON is extremely hazardous and may result in electric shock and/or malfunction of the robot system.

CAUTION	■ Be sure to connect the cables properly. Do not allow unnecessary strain on the cables. (Do not put heavy objects on the cables. Do not bend or pull the cables forcibly.) The unnecessary strain on the cables may result in damage to the cables, disconnection, and/or contact failure. Damaged cables, disconnection, or contact failure is extremely hazardous and may result in electric shock and/or improper function of the robot system.

2. General Maintenance

This chapter describes maintenance inspections and procedures. Performing maintenance inspections and procedures properly is essential for preventing trouble and ensuring safety. Be sure to perform the maintenance inspections in accordance with the schedule.

2.1 Maintenance Inspection

2.1.1 Schedule for Maintenance Inspection

Inspection points are divided into five stages: daily, monthly, quarterly, biannual, and annual. The inspection points are added every stage.
If the Manipulator is operated for 250 hours or longer per month, the inspection points must be added every 250 hours, 750 hours, 1500 hours, and 3000 hours operation.

	Inspection Point					
	Daily inspection	Monthly inspection	Quarterly inspection	Biannual inspection	Annual inspection	Overhaul (replacement)
1 month (250 h)	Inspect every day	√				
2 months (500 h)		√				
3 months (750 h)		√	√			
4 months (1000 h)		√				
5 months (1250 h)		√				
6 months (1500 h)		√	√	√		
7 months (1750 h)		√				
8 months (2000 h)		√				
9 months (2250 h)		√	√			
10 months (2500 h)		√				
11 months (2750 h)		√				
12 months (3000 h)		√	√	√	√	
13 months (3250 h)		√				
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
20000 h						√

h = hour

2.1.2 Inspection Point

Inspection While the Power is OFF (Manipulator is not operating)

Inspection Point	Inspection Place	Daily	Monthly	Quarterly	Biannual	Annual
Check looseness or backlash of bolts, screws. Tighten them if necessary. (For the tightening torque, refer to *Maintenance: 2.4 Tightening Hexagon Socket Head Cap Bolts*.)	End effector mounting bolts	√	√	√	√	√
	Manipulator mounting bolts	√	√	√	√	√
	Each arm locking bolts	√	√	√	√	√
	Bolts, screws around shaft					√
	Bolts, screws securing motors, reduction gear units, etc.					√
Check looseness of connectors. If the connectors are loosen, push it securely or tighten.	External connectors on Manipulator (on the connector plates etc.)	√	√	√	√	√
	Manipulator cable unit		√	√	√	√
Visually check for external defects. Clean up if necessary.	External appearance of Manipulator	√	√	√	√	√
	External cables		√	√	√	√
Check for bends or improper location. Repair or place it properly if necessary.	Safeguard etc.	√	√	√	√	√
Check tension of timing belts. Tighten it if necessary.	Inside of Arm #2				√	√
Grease conditions	Refer to *Maintenance: 2.3 Greasing*.					

Inspection While the Power is ON (Manipulator is operating)

Inspection Point	Inspection Place	Daily	Monthly	Quarterly	Biannual	Annual
Check motion range	Each joint					√
Check whether unusual sound or vibration occurs.	Whole	√	√	√	√	√
Measure the accuracy repeatedly by a gauge.	Whole					√
Turn ON and OFF the brake release switch and check the sound of the electromagnetic brake. If there is no sound, replace the brake.	Brake	√	√	√	√	√

2.2 Overhaul (Parts Replacement)

CAUTION	■ Overhaul timing is based on an assumption that all joints are operated for equal distance. If a particular joint has a high duty or high load, it is recommended to overhaul all joints (as many as possible) before exceeding 20,000 operation hours with the joint as a basis.

The parts for the manipulator joints may cause accuracy decline or malfunction due to deterioration of the manipulator resulting from long term use. In order to use the manipulator for a long term, it is recommended to overhaul the parts (parts replacement).

The time between overhauls is 20,000 operation hours of the Manipulator as a rough indication.

However, it may vary depending on usage condition and degree of the load (such as when operated with the maximum motion speed and maximum acceleration / deceleration in continuous operation) applied on the Manipulator.

NOTE

Recommended replacement time for the parts subject to maintenance (motors, reduction gear units, and timing belts) can be checked in the [Maintenance] dialog box box of the EPSON RC+ 7.0.

For details, refer to the following manual.

Robot Controller RC90 /RC90-B Maintenance 6. Alarm

Note:
The recommended replacement time for the maintenance parts is when it reaches the L10 life (time until 10% failure probability). In the [Maintenance] dialog box box, the L10 life is displayed as 100%.

The manipulator operation hours can be checked in [Controller Status Viewer] dialog box - [Motor On Hours].

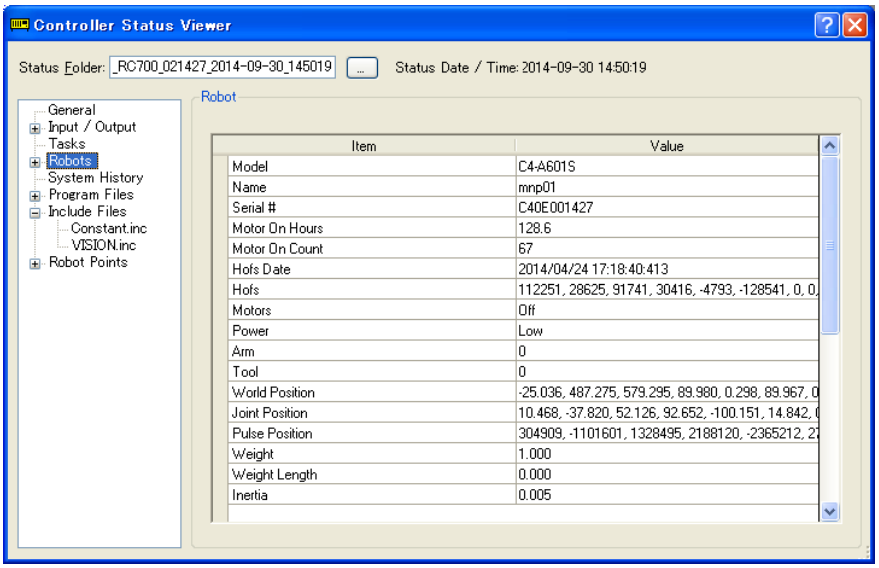
(1) Select EPSON RC+ menu-[Tools]-[Controller] to open the [Controller Tools] dialog box.

(2) Click the <View Controller Status> button to open the [Browse For Folder] dialog box.

(3) Select the folder where the information is stored.

(4) Click <OK> to view the [Controller Status Viewer] dialog box.

(5) Select [Robot] from the tree menu on the left side.



For the parts subject to overhaul, refer to *Maintenance 14. Maintenance Parts List.*

For details on replacement of each part, refer to the *Maintenance* section.

Please contact the supplier of your region for further information.

2.3 Greasing

The ball screw spline and reduction gear units need greasing regularly. Only use the grease specified in the following table.

CAUTION	■ Keep enough grease in the Manipulator. Operating the Manipulator with insufficient grease will damage sliding parts and/or result in insufficient function of the Manipulator. Once the parts are damaged, a lot of time and money will be required for the repairs.

CAUTION	■ If grease gets into your eyes, mouth, or on your skin, follow the instructions below. If grease gets into your eyes : Flush them thoroughly with clean water, and then see a doctor immediately. If grease gets into your mouth : If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. See a doctor immediately. : If grease just gets into your mouth, wash out your mouth with water thoroughly. If grease gets on your skin : Wash the area thoroughly with soap and water.

	Greasing part	Greasing Interval	Grease	Refer to *Maintenance*:
Joint #1	Reduction gear units	Overhaul timing	SK-1A	*5. Joint #1*
Joint #2			SK-1A	*6. Joint #2*
Joint #3	Ball screw spline unit	At 100 km of operation (50 km for first greasing)	AFB	*10. Greasing the Ball Screw Spline Unit*

Joint #1, 2 reduction gear units

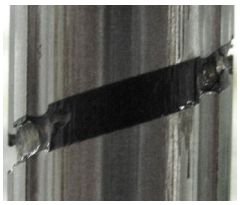
As a rough indication, perform greasing at the same timing as overhaul.
However, it may vary depending on usage condition and degree of the load (such as when operated with the maximum motion speed and maximum acceleration / deceleration in continuous operation) applied on the Manipulator.

Joint #3 Ball screw spline unit

The recommended greasing interval is at 100 km of operation. However, greasing timing also can be checked from the grease condition. Perform greasing if the grease is discolored or becomes dry.



Normal grease



Discolored grease

Perform greasing at 50 km of operation for the first time of greasing.

NOTE

Recommended replacement time for the grease on the ball screw spline unit can be checked in the [Maintenance] dialog box box of the EPSON RC+ 7.0.
For details, refer to the following manual.

Robot Controller RC90 / RC90-B Maintenance 6. Alarm

2.4 Tightening Hexagon Socket Head Cap Bolts

Hexagon socket head cap bolts are used in places where mechanical strength is required. (A hexagon socket head cap bolt will be called a “bolt” in this manual.) These bolts are fastened with the tightening torques shown in the following table.

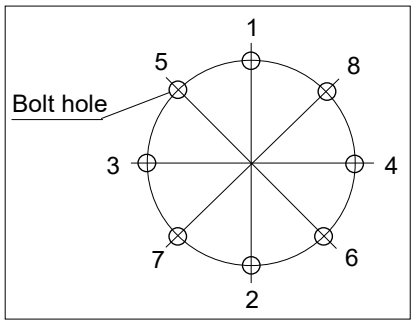
When it is necessary to refasten these bolts in some procedures in this manual (except special cases as noted), use a torque wrench so that the bolts are fastened with the appropriate tightening torques as shown below.

Bolt	Tightening Torque
M2.5	1.4 ± 0.1 N·m (14 ± 1 kgf·cm)
M3	2.0 ± 0.1 N·m (21 ± 1 kgf·cm)
M4	4.0 ± 0.2 N·m (41 ± 2 kgf·cm)
M5	8.0 ± 0.4 N·m (82 ± 4 kgf·cm)
M6	13.0 ± 0.6 N·m (133 ± 6 kgf·cm)
M8	32.0 ± 1.6 N·m (326 ± 16 kgf·cm)
M10	58.0 ± 2.9 N·m (590 ± 30 kgf·cm)
M12	100.0 ± 5.0 N·m (1,020 ± 51 kgf·cm)

Refer below for the set screw.

Bolt	Tightening Torque
M3	0.7 ± 0.1 N·m (7.1 ± 1 kgf·cm)
M4	2.4 ± 0.1 N·m (26 ± 1 kgf·cm)
M5	3.9 ± 0.2 N·m (40 ± 2 kgf·cm)

The bolts aligned on a circumference should be fastened in a crisscross pattern as shown in the figure below.



Do not fasten all bolts securely at one time. Divide the number of times that the bolts are fastened into two or three and fasten the bolts securely with a hexagonal wrench. Then, use a torque wrench so that the bolts are fastened with tightening torques shown in the table above.

2.5 Matching Origins

After parts have been replaced (motors, reduction gear units, a brake, timing belts, a ball screw spline unit, etc.), the Manipulator cannot operate properly because a mismatch exists between the origin stored in each motor and its corresponding origin stored in the Controller. After replacing the parts, it is necessary to match these origins.

For calibration, the pulse values for a specific position must be recorded in advance.
Before replacing parts, select easy point (pose) data from the registered point data to check the accuracy. Then, follow the steps below to display the pulse values and record them.

EPSON RC+

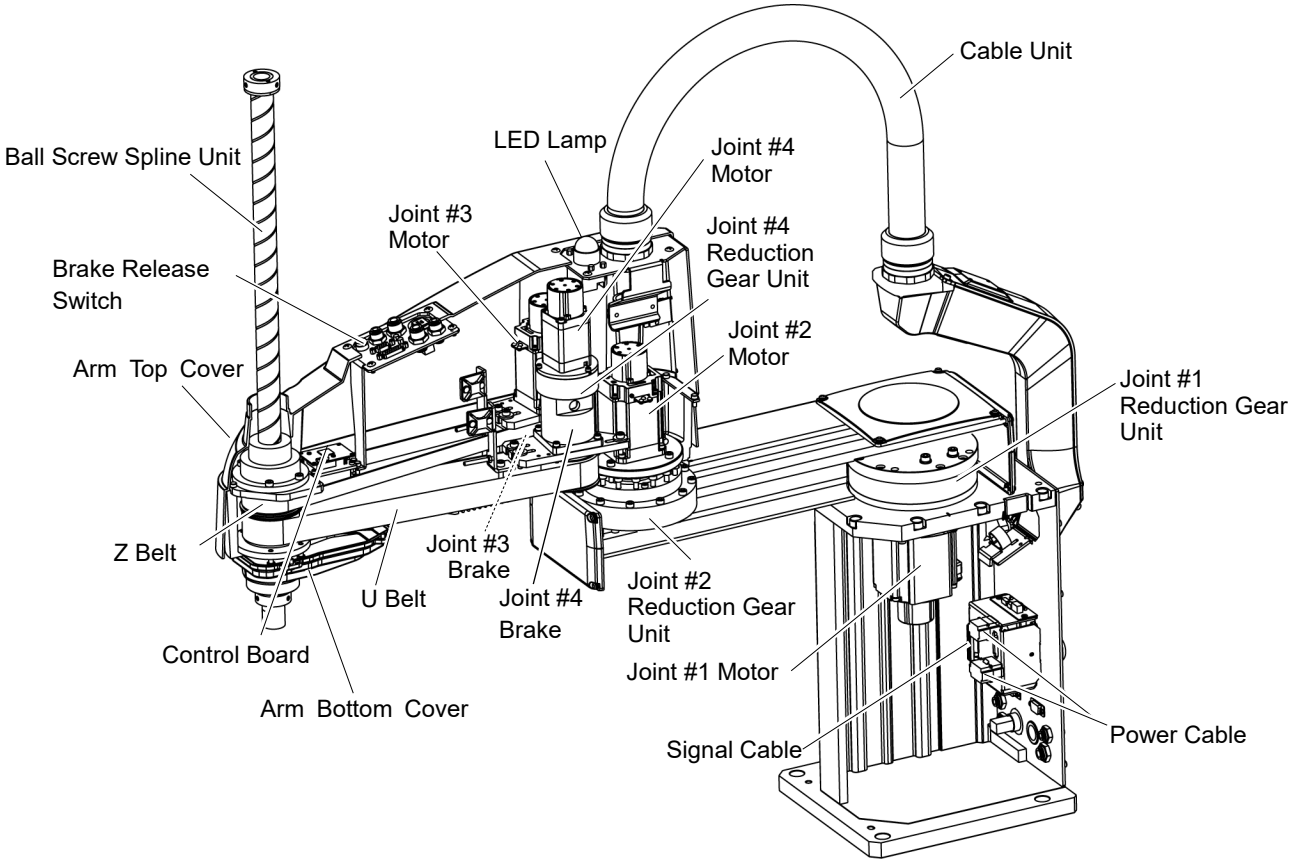
Execute the following command from the [Command Window].

```
>PULSE
```

`PULSE:` [Joint #1 Pulse value] `pls` [Joint #2 Pulse value] `pls` [Joint #3 Pulse value] `pls` [Joint #4 Pulse value] `pls`

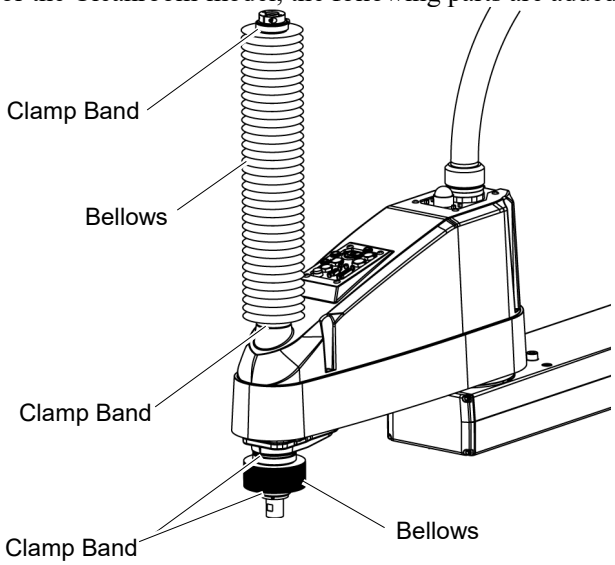
2.6 Layout of Maintenance Parts

Standard-model



Cleanroom-model (with optional bellows)

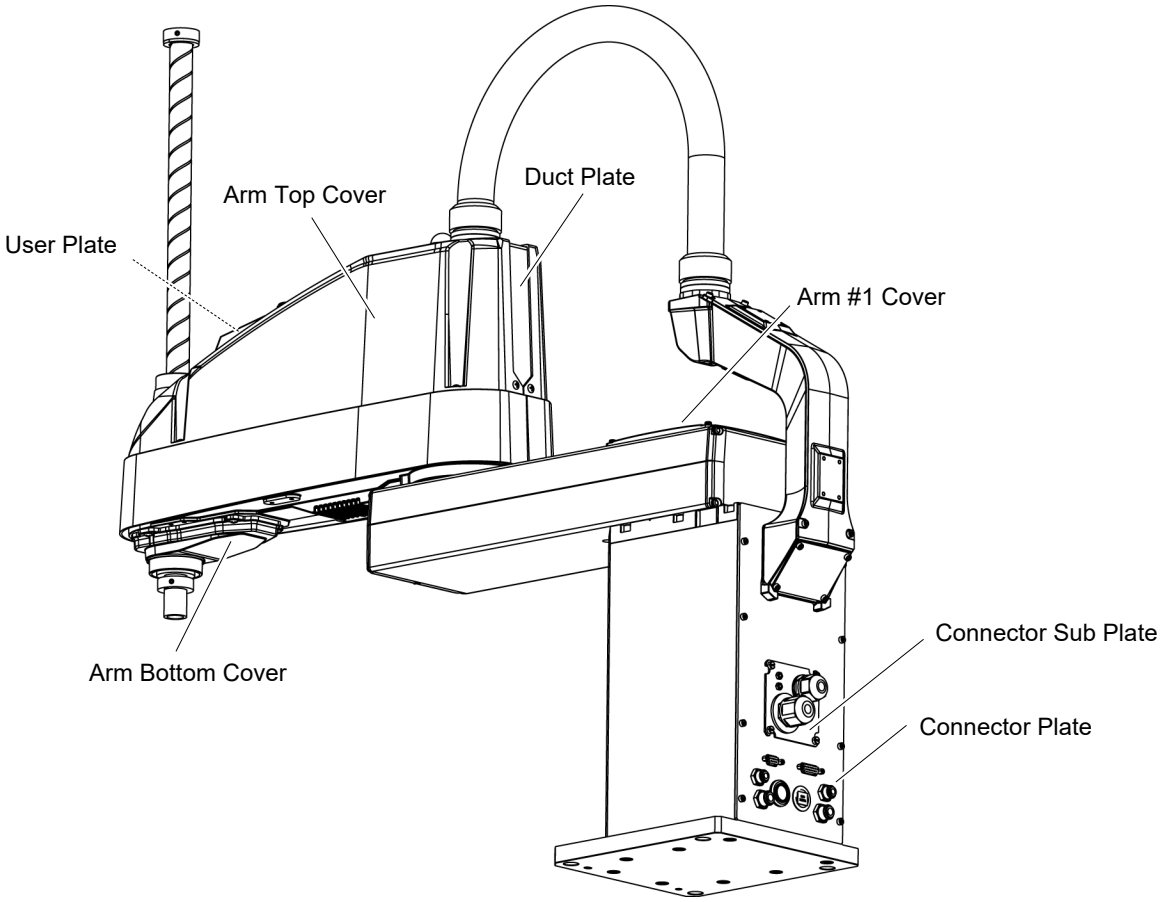
For the Cleanroom-model, the following parts are added to the Standard-model.



3. Covers

All procedures for removing and installing covers in maintenance are described in this chapter.

WARNING	■ Do not connect or disconnect the motor connectors while the power to the robot system is turned ON. Connecting or disconnecting the motor connectors with the power ON is extremely hazardous and may result in serious bodily injury as the Manipulator may move abnormally, and also may result in electric shock and/or malfunction of the robot system. ■ To shut off power to the robot system, disconnect the power plug from the power source. Be sure to connect the AC power cable to a power receptacle. DO NOT connect it directly to a factory power source. ■ Before performing any replacement procedure, turn OFF the Controller and related equipment, and then disconnect the power plug from the power source. Performing any replacement procedure with the power ON is extremely hazardous and may result in electric shock and/or malfunction of the robot system. ■ Be careful not to get any foreign substances in the Manipulator, connectors, and pins during maintenance. Turning ON the power to the robot system when any foreign substances exist in them is extremely hazardous and may result in electric shock and/or malfunction of the robot system.



3.1 Arm Top Cover

CAUTION

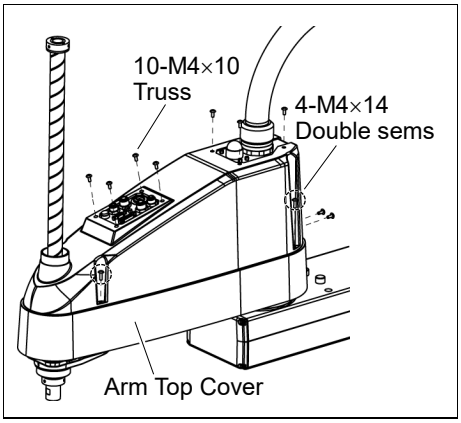
- Do not remove the arm top cover forcibly. Removing the cover forcibly may result in damage to the cables, disconnection, and/or contact failure. Damaged cables, disconnection, or contact failure is extremely hazardous and may result in electric shock and/or improper function of the robot system.
- When mounting the cover, be careful not to allow the cables to interfere with the cover mounting and do not bend these cables forcibly to push them into the cover. Unnecessary strain on cables may result in damage to the cables, disconnection, and/or contact failure. Damaged cables, disconnection, or contact failure is extremely hazardous and may result in electric shock and/or improper function of the robot system.
  When routing the cables, observe the cable locations after removing the cover. Be sure to place the cables back to their original locations.

Arm Top Cover Removal

Unscrew the Arm Top Cover mounting bolts, and then lift the cover.

NOTE When bellows are installed to the manipulator, remove the upper bellows and then remove the Arm Top Cover. For bellows removal, refer to *Maintenance 9. Bellows*.

Be careful for user wires and tubes when removing the cover.



Arm Top Cover Installation

Put the arm top cover to the arm and secure with the Arm Top Cover mounting bolts.
After securing the Arm Top Cover, make sure that the lower limit mechanical stop is not touching the cylindrical part of the Arm Top Cover.

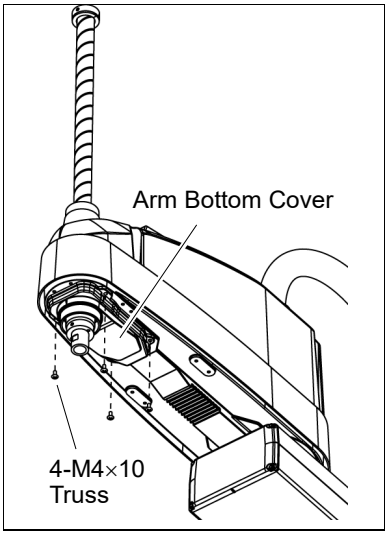
Tightening torque: 0.45 N·m

NOTE When bellows are installed to the manipulator, install the Arm Top Cover and then set the upper bellows. For bellows installation, refer to *Maintenance 9. Bellows*.

3.2 Arm Bottom Cover

Unscrew the Arm Bottom Cover mounting bolts and then remove the cover.

Tightening torque: 0.45 N·m



NOTE

Be careful of the end effector. When the end effector is installed, the Arm Bottom Cover may not be removed from the shaft.

When you replace the ball screw spline unit, you need to remove the end effector to remove the Arm Bottom Cover completely.

When you can work (maintenance, inspection) without removing the cover completely, move the shaft to the lower limit and lower the Arm Bottom Cover.

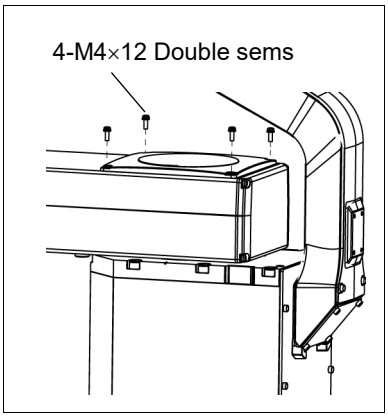
NOTE

When bellows are installed to the manipulator, remove or pull down the lower bellows and then remove the arm bottom cover. For bellows removal, refer to *Maintenance 9. Bellows*.

3.3 Arm #1 Cover

Unscrew the Arm #1 cover mounting bolts and remove the cover.

Tightening torque: 0.45 N·m

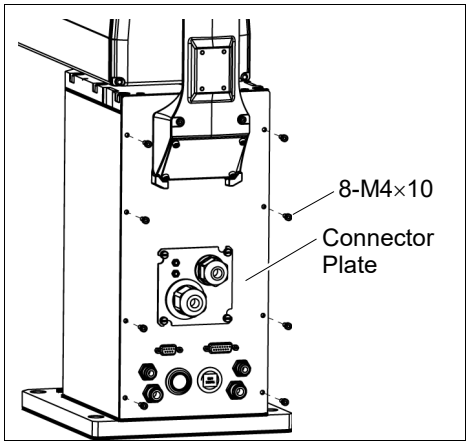


3.4 Connector Plate

CAUTION

- Do not remove the connector plate forcibly. Removing the connector plate forcibly may result in damage to the cables, disconnection, and/or contact failure. Damaged cables, disconnection, or contact failure is extremely hazardous and may result in electric shock and/or improper function of the robot system.
- When mounting the connector plate, be careful not to allow the cables to interfere with the plate mounting and do not bend these cables forcibly to push them into the cover. Unnecessary strain on cables may result in damage to the cables, disconnection, and/or contact failure. Damaged cables, disconnection, or contact failure is extremely hazardous and may result in electric shock and/or improper function of the robot system. When routing the cables, observe the cable locations after removing the connector plate. Be sure to place the cables back to their original locations.

Unscrew the Connector Plate mounting bolts and remove the plate.

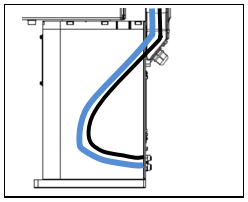


When mounting the Connector Plate, be careful of the following.

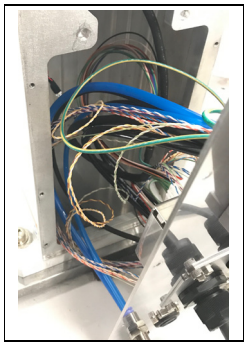
NOTE

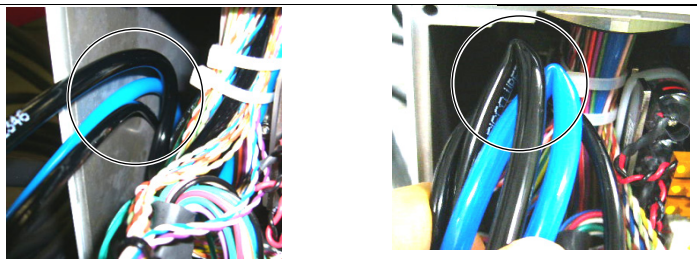
Prevent the air tube from bending sharply inside the manipulator. Also, do not block the air flow.

If there is a kink in the air tube, air flow is blocked while the manipulator is operating and may cause a trouble.



Put the air tubes along the wall as shown in the picture.





GOOD: Curved BAD: Bended

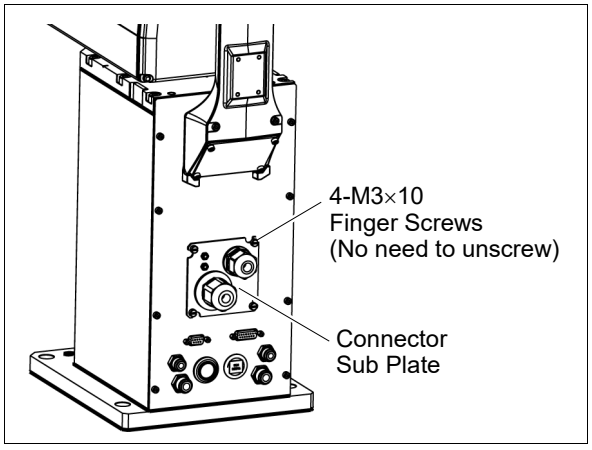
3.5 Connector Sub Plate

CAUTION

- Do not remove the connector sub plate forcibly. Removing the connector sub plate forcibly may result in damage to the cables, disconnection, and/or contact failure. Damaged cables, disconnection, or contact failure is extremely hazardous and may result in electric shock and/or improper function of the robot system.
- When mounting the connector sub plate, be careful not to allow the cables to interfere with the plate mounting and do not bend these cables forcibly to push them into the cover.
  Unnecessary strain on cables may result in damage to the cables, disconnection, and/or contact failure. Damaged cables, disconnection, or contact failure is extremely hazardous and may result in electric shock and/or improper function of the robot system.
  When routing the cables, observe the cable locations after removing the connector sub plate. Be sure to place the cables back to their original locations.

Unscrew the Connector Sub Plate mounting bolts and remove the plate.

Refer to
Setup&Operation 3.6 Connecting the Cables.

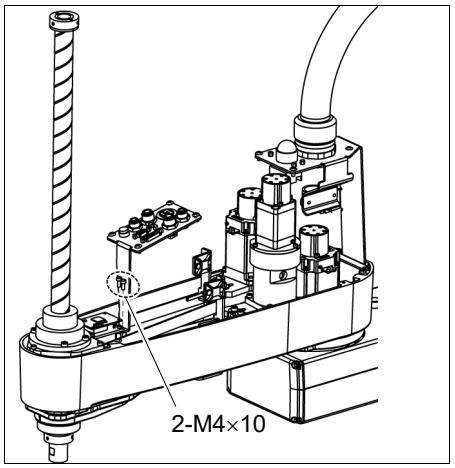


3.6 User Plate

User Plate Removal

(1) Remove the Arm Top Cover.
Refer to *Maintenance: 3.1 Arm Top Cover*.

(2) Unscrew the User Plate mounting bolts and remove the plate.



User Plate Installation

(1) Put the User Plate to the arm and secure using the mounting bolts.

(2) Mount the Arm Top Cover.

Refer to *Maintenance: 3.1 Arm Top Cover*.

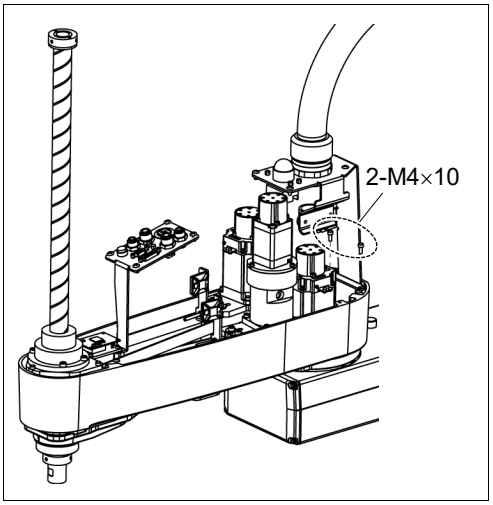
3.7 Duct Plate

Duct Plate Removal

(1) Remove the Arm Top Cover.

Refer to *Maintenance: 3.1 Arm Top Cover*.

(2) Unscrew the Duct Plate mounting bolts and remove the plate.



Duct Plate Installation

(1) Put the Duct Plate to the arm and secure using the mounting bolts.

(2) Mount the Arm Top Cover.

Refer to *Maintenance: 3.1 Arm Top Cover*.

4. Cable

 WARNING	■ Do not connect or disconnect the motor connectors while the power to the robot system is turned ON. Connecting or disconnecting the motor connectors with the power ON is extremely hazardous and may result in serious bodily injury as the Manipulator may move abnormally, and also may result in electric shock and/or malfunction of the robot system. ■ To shut off power to the robot system, disconnect the power plug from the power source. Be sure to connect the AC power cable to a power receptacle. DO NOT connect it directly to a factory power source. ■ Before performing any replacement procedure, turn OFF the Controller and related equipment, and then disconnect the power plug from the power source. Performing any replacement procedure with the power ON is extremely hazardous and may result in electric shock and/or malfunction of the robot system. ■ Be careful not to get any foreign substances in the Manipulator, connectors, and pins during maintenance. Turning ON the power to the robot system when any foreign substances exist in them is extremely hazardous and may result in electric shock and/or malfunction of the robot system.

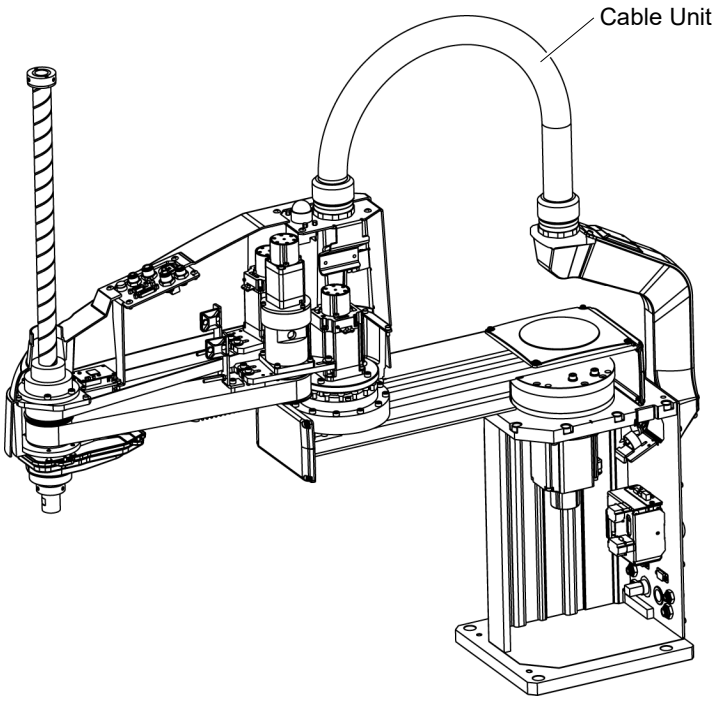
 CAUTION	■ Be sure to connect the cables properly. Do not allow unnecessary strain on the cables. (Do not put heavy objects on the cables. Do not bend or pull the cables forcibly.) The unnecessary strain on the cables may result in damage to the cables, disconnection, and/or contact failure. Damaged cables, disconnection, or contact failure is extremely hazardous and may result in electric shock and/or improper function of the robot system.

4.1 Replacing Cable Unit

NOTE

LS20-B series manipulator does not have batteries. Position data is memorized by the motor. When replacing cables, calibration is not necessary.

	Name		Qty.	Note
Maintenance parts	Cable unit		1	LS20-B804*: 2202239 LS20-BA04*: 2202240
Tools	Hexagonal wrench	width across flats: 3 mm	1	For M4 screw
	Spanner	width across flats: 5 mm	1	For D-sub connector removal
	Nut screwdriver	width across flats: 5 mm	1	For D-sub connector removal
	Torque wrench		1	
	Nippers		1	For cutting wire tie
Material	Wire tie		-	



CAUTION	■ If the connectors have been disconnected during the replacement of the cable unit, be sure to reconnect the following connectors to their proper positions. Refer to the block diagrams. Improper connection of the connectors may result in improper function of the robot system. For details on the connections, refer to *Maintenance: 4.2 Wiring Diagrams.* ■ When installing the cover, be careful not to allow the cables to interfere with the cover mounting and do not bend these cables forcibly to push them into the cover. Unnecessary strain on cables may result in damage to the cables, disconnection, and/or contact failure. Damaged cables, disconnection, or contact failure is extremely hazardous and may result in electric shock and/or improper function of the robot system. When routing the cables, observe the cable locations after removing the cover. Be sure to place the cables back to their original locations. ■ Be sure to connect the cables properly. Do not allow unnecessary strain on the cables. (Do not put heavy objects on the cables. Do not bend or pull the cables forcibly.) The unnecessary strain on the cables may result in damage to the cables, disconnection, and/or contact failure. Damaged cables, disconnection, or contact failure is extremely hazardous and may result in electric shock and/or improper function of the robot system.

NOTE

A brake is mounted on the motor of Joints #3 and #4 to prevent the shaft from moving down and rotating due to the weight of the end effector while the power to the Controller is OFF or while the motor is in OFF status (MOTOR OFF).

Move the shaft down to its lower limit before the replacement procedure following the removal steps.

Cable Unit Removal

(1) Turn ON the Controller and change the motor to OFF status (MOTOR OFF).

(2) Press and hold the brake release switch to let the shaft down. Be sure to keep enough space and prevent the end effector hitting any peripheral equipment.

NOTE

The brake release switch is applied to both Joints #3 and Joint #4.
When the brake release switch is pressed, the respective brakes of the Joint #3 and Joint #4 are released simultaneously.
Be careful of the shaft falling and rotating while the brake release switch is being pressed because the shaft may be lowered by the weight of an end effector.

(3) Turn OFF the Controller.

(4) Remove the Connector Sub Plate from the Connector Plate.

For details, refer to *Maintenance 3.5 Connector Sub Plate*

(5) Disconnect M/C cable.

For details, refer to *Setup & Operation 3.6 Connecting the Cables - Connect and disconnect M/C cable.*

(6) Remove the Connector Plate.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.4 Connector Plate.*

(7) Remove the following that connected to the (inside) of the Connector Plate and Connector Sub Plate.

Pneumatic tube
D-sub cable
Ethernet cable (RJ45)
Connectors: X11, X111, X121, CV11, CV12, CV13

For connectors fixed on the mount base, disconnect by holding the clip.

NOTE
Be careful not to lose the spacer which holding the ground wires.

(8) Cut off the two wire ties binding the cables on the base side cable fixing plate.

NOTE
Remember the cable layout for reconnecting the disconnected parts after replacement.

(9) Disconnect two connectors inside the Base.

Connectors: X41, X211

(10) Remove the Arm Top Cover.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.1 Arm Top Cover*.

(11) Remove the User Plate.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.6 User Plate*.

(12) Disconnect 11 connectors on the Arm side.

Connectors: X22, X33,X42, X43, X44, X51, BR3, BR4, X221, X231, X241

(13) Disconnect the D-sub cable, pneumatic tube, and Ethernet cable (RJ45) from the User Plate.

NOTE
Mounting screws for the D-sub cable are very small. Be sure to keep the screws.
Press the ring on the fittings to pull out the pneumatic tube. (ø6×2, ø8×1)
Remember the cable layout for reconnecting the disconnected parts after replacement.

(14) Remove the two ground wires from Joint #3 Plate and Duct Plate.

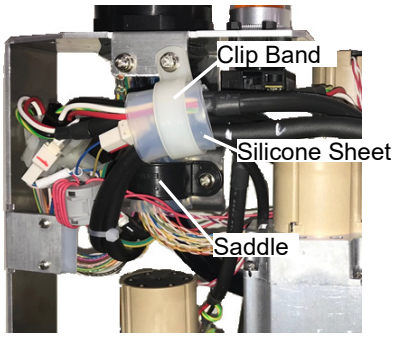
(15) Cut off the wire tie binding the cables in the Arm side.

NOTE
Remove the following parts:
Clip band, saddle

Removed parts will be used again.
Be careful not to lose them.

Cables are wrapped in a silicon sheet for protection. The sheet will be reused when installing the cable unit.
Be careful not to lose it.

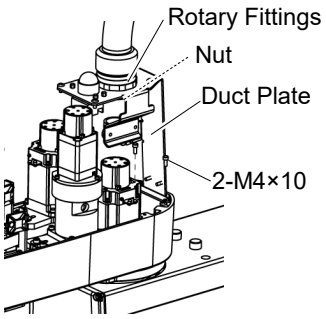
Arm #2 side



(16) Remove the nut of the rotary fitting.

Remove the rotary fitting from the Duct Plate.

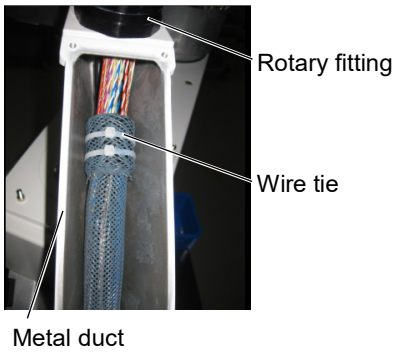
Disconnect the cables from the Duct Plate.

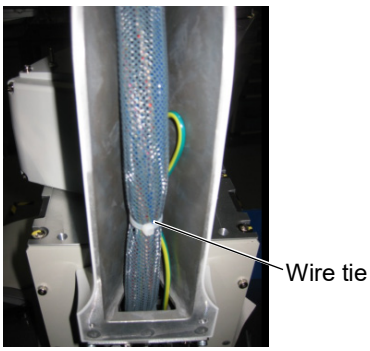


(17) Remove the rotary fitting from the metal duct.

The rotary fitting is directly screwed in the metal duct. Loosen the screws to remove the fitting.

Cut off the wire tie fixing the cables, and then disconnect the cables from the metal duct.





Cable Unit Installation

(1) Pass the new cables through the Cable Duct Unit. Then, rotate the fittings to secure the cables.

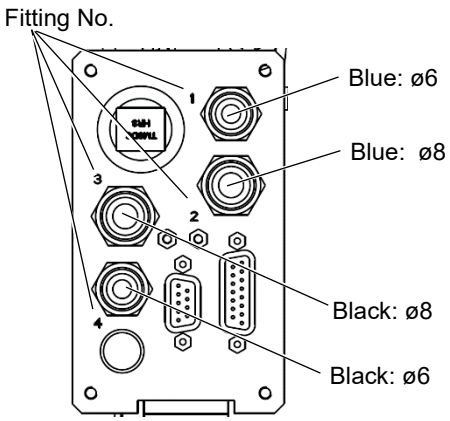
(2) Pass the cables in the Duct Plate side through the Duct Plate and nut and turn the fittings to secure the cables.

(3) Connect the following parts to the Connector Plate.

Pneumatic tube, D-sub cable, Ethernet cable (RJ45), ground wire (×7)

NOTE All fittings of LS20-B series manipulators are white. See the table below for connection of pneumatic tube to fittings.

Fitting No.	Pneumatic tube (Color / Outer Diameter)
1	Blue / ø6
2	Blue / ø8
3	Black / ø8
4	Black / ø6



(4) Connect two connectors on the Base side.

Connectors: X41, X211

(5) Bind the cables with a new wire tie as before in the removal step (8).

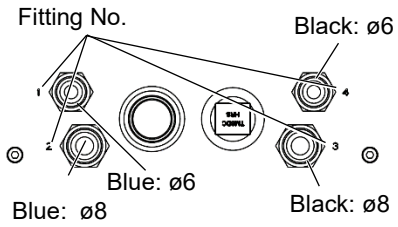
NOTE Fix the short flexible tube shipped with the cable unit with the wire tie at the upper side of the metal duct.

(6) Connect the following parts to the User Plate.

Pneumatic tube, D-sub cable, Ethernet cable (RJ45)

NOTE All fittings of LS20-B series manipulators are white. See the table below for connection of pneumatic tube to fittings.

Fitting No.	Pneumatic tube (Color / Outer Diameter)
1	Blue / ø6
2	Blue / ø8
3	Black / ø8
4	Black / ø6



(7) Mount the User Plate.

For the details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.6 User Plate*.

(8) Connect the following connectors.

Connectors: X22, X33,X42, X43, X44, X51, BR3, BR4, X221, X231, X241

(9) Mount two ground wires in the Arm side to the Joint #3 Motor Plate and Duct Plate.

(10) As with the wire tie cut off at the removal step (14), bind the cables with a new wire tie.

Wrap the cables in the silicon sheet for protection.

Bind the cables with the clip band and the saddle.

(11) Mount the Connector Plate.

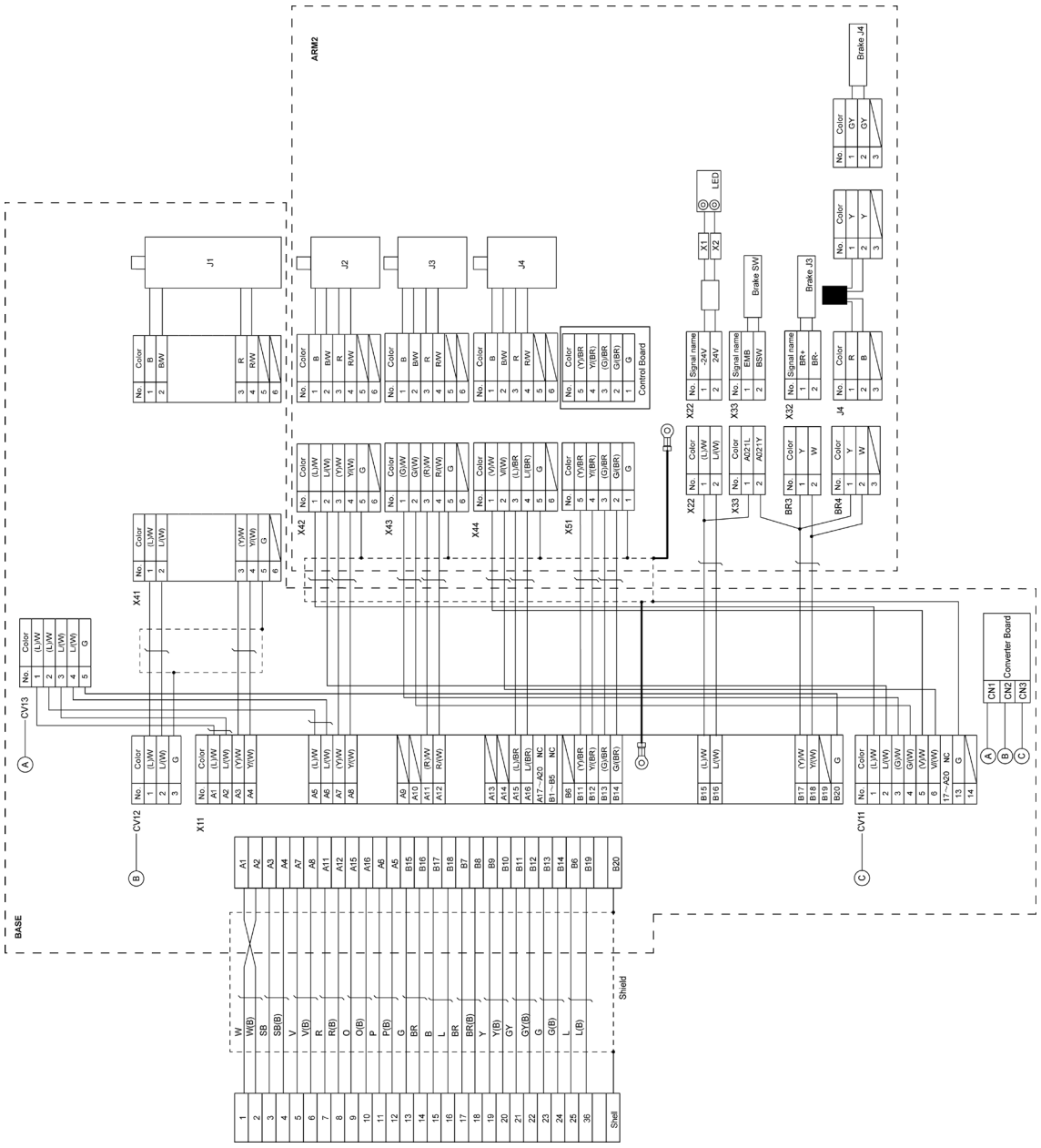
For the details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.4 Connector Plate.*

(12) Place and secure the Arm Top Cover without the cables being stuck.

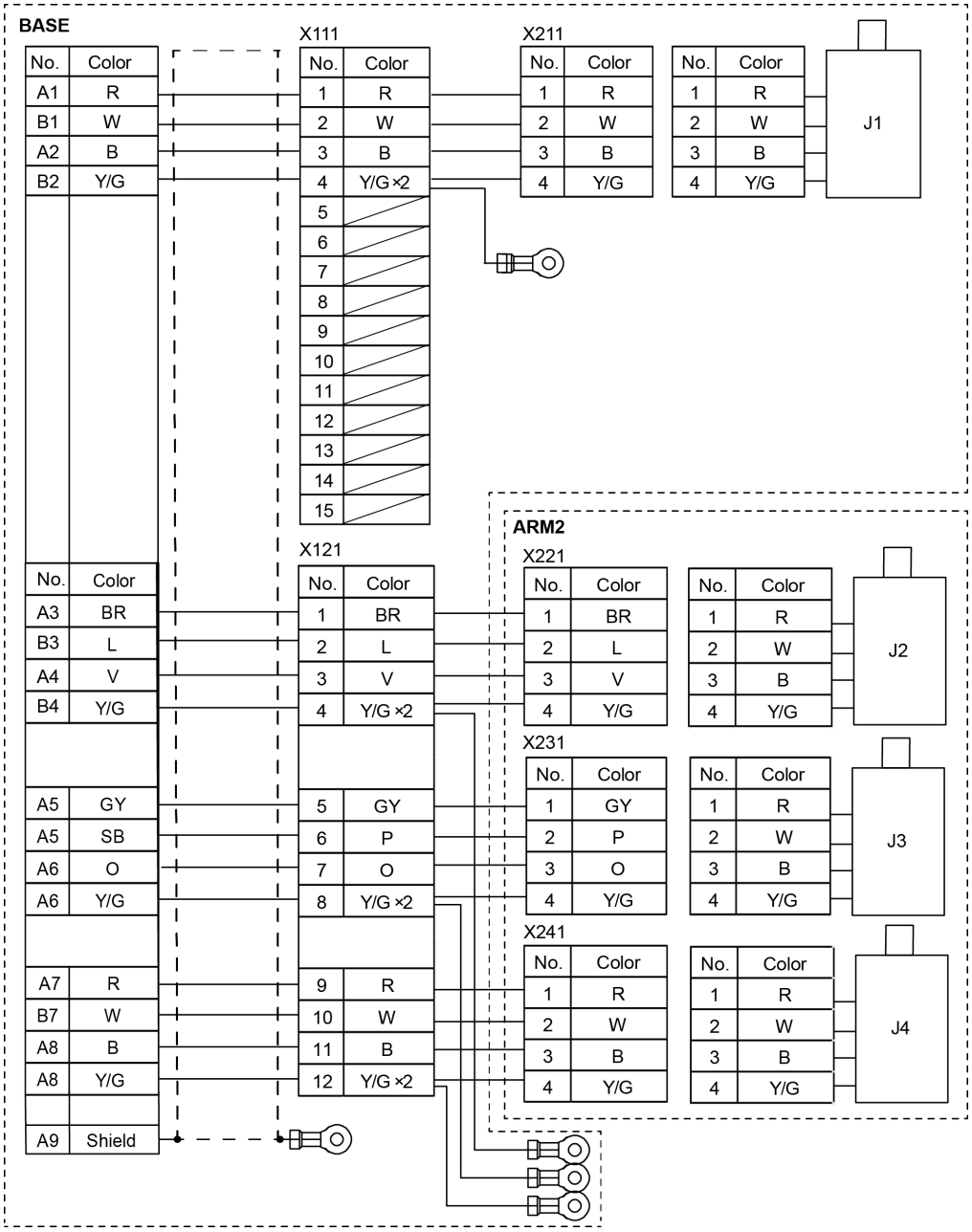
For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.1 Arm Top Cover*.

4.2 Wiring Diagrams

4.2.1 Signal Cable



4.2.2 Power Cable



4.2.3 User Cable

D-sub 9pin

No.	Color		No.	Color
1	(L)/W	———	1	(L)/W
2	L/(W)	———	2	L/(W)
3	(Y)/W	———	3	(Y)/W
4	Y/(W)	———	4	Y/(W)
5	(G)/W	———	5	(G)/W
6	G/(W)	———	6	G/(W)
7	(R)/W	———	7	(R)/W
8	R/(W)	———	8	R/(W)
9	G	———	9	G

D-sub 15pin

No.	Color		No.	Color
1	(L)/W	———	1	(L)/W
2	L/(W)	———	2	L/(W)
3	(Y)/W	———	3	(Y)/W
4	Y/(W)	———	4	Y/(W)
5	(G)/W	———	5	(G)/W
6	G/(W)	———	6	G/(W)
7	(R)/W	———	7	(R)/W
8	R/(W)	———	8	R/(W)
9	(V)/W	———	9	(V)/W
10	V/(W)	———	10	V/(W)
11	(L)/BR	———	11	(L)/BR
12	L/(BR)	———	12	L/(BR)
13	(Y)/BR	———	13	(Y)/BR
14	Y/(BR)	———	14	Y/(BR)
15	G	———	15	G

The following table shows the types of User cable.

Model name	Model type	Code
LS20-B804*	Standard, Cleanroom	2202239
LS20-BA04*	Standard, Cleanroom	2202240

4.2.4 Color of Cables

The following table shows the codes and cable colors indicated in the pin assignments.

4.2.1 Signal Cable

4.2.2 Power Cable

4.2.3 User Cable

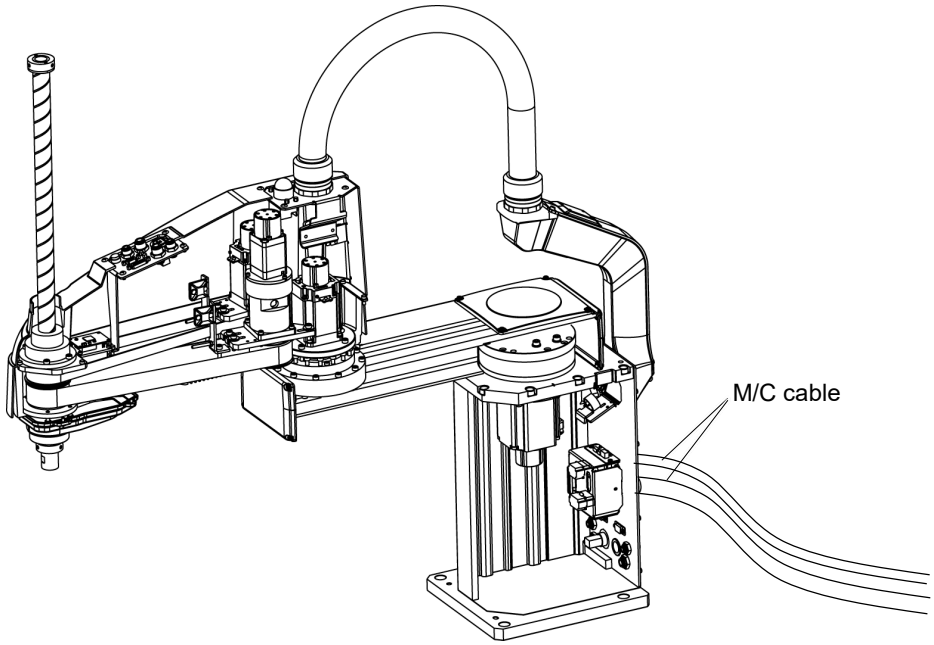
Code	Cable color
B	Black
W	White
R	Red
G	Green
Y	Yellow
BR	Brown
L	Blue
V	Violet
O	Orange
P	Pink
SB	Sky blue
GY	Gray

4.3 Replacing M/C Cable

NOTE

LS20-B series manipulator does not have batteries. Position data is memorized by the motor. When replacing cables, calibration is not necessary.

	Name	Qty.	Note
Maintenance part	M/C Cable	1	3 m: 2196934 5 m: 2196935 10 m: 2196936
Tool	Flathead screwdriver	1	
	Torque wrench	1	



CAUTION

- If the connectors have been disconnected during the replacement of the cable unit, be sure to reconnect the following connectors to their proper positions. Refer to the block diagrams. Improper connection of the connectors may result in improper function of the robot system.
  For details on the connections, refer to *Maintenance: 4.2 Wiring Diagrams.*
- When installing the cover, be careful not to allow the cables to interfere with the cover mounting and do not bend these cables forcibly to push them into the cover. Unnecessary strain on cables may result in damage to the cables, disconnection, and/or contact failure. Damaged cables, disconnection, or contact failure is extremely hazardous and may result in electric shock and/or improper function of the robot system.
  When routing the cables, observe the cable locations after removing the cover. Be sure to place the cables back to their original locations.
- Be sure to connect the cables properly. Do not allow unnecessary strain on the cables. (Do not put heavy objects on the cables. Do not bend or pull the cables forcibly.) The unnecessary strain on the cables may result in damage to the cables, disconnection, and/or contact failure. Damaged cables, disconnection, or contact failure is extremely hazardous and may result in electric shock and/or improper function of the robot system.

M/C Cable Removal

(1) Turn OFF the Controller.

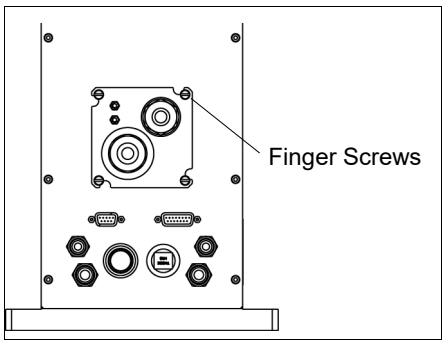
(2) Disconnect the following connectors form the controller.

Power cable connector Signal cable connector

(3) Loosen the screws fixing the plate.

You do not need to remove them completely.

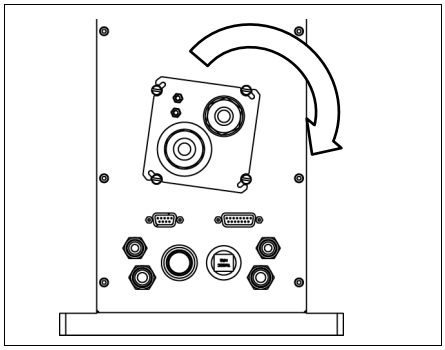
For details, refer to
Maintenance: 3.3 Connector Plate.



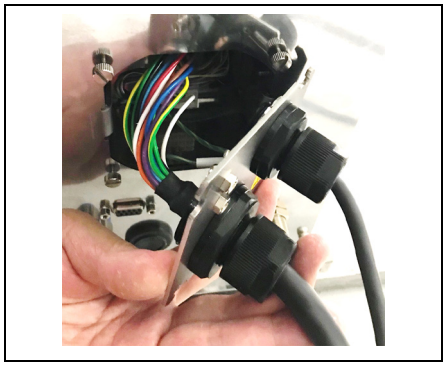
(4) Slide the plate to remove it from the base.

NOTE

Do not pull the M/C cable after removing the plate. M/C cables are connected by the connectors. Doing so may result in disconnection of the cables.

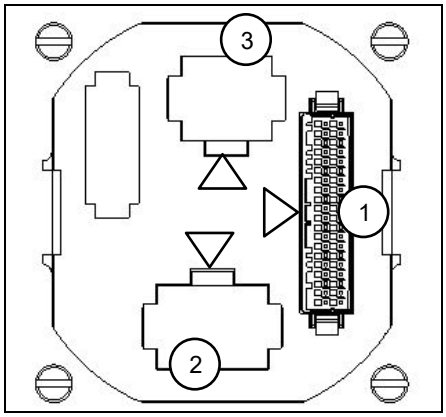


(5) As shown on the right, pull out the cables from the Manipulator.



(6) Disconnect the following connectors in the order as shown on the right.

Clips of the connectors are △ positions in the figure.
Push the clip to disconnect the connector.



NOTE

Connector (white) for the power cable is difficult to disconnect for safety purpose.

To disconnect the connector, securely push the clip.
If you cannot disconnect it, push the connector once, and then disconnect it by pushing the clip.

Do not pull the cables. Doing so may result in disconnection.

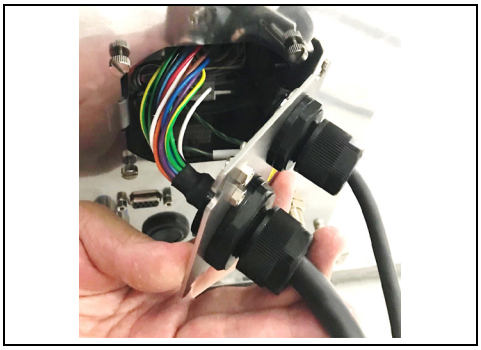
Do not remove the M/C cable form the plate.

M/C cable Installation

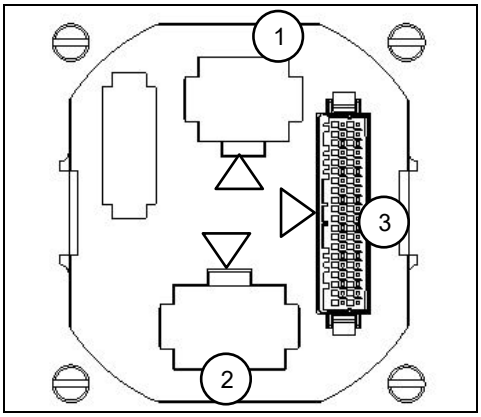
(1) Set the M/C cable as shown on the right.

NOTE

Be careful with the direction of the plate.

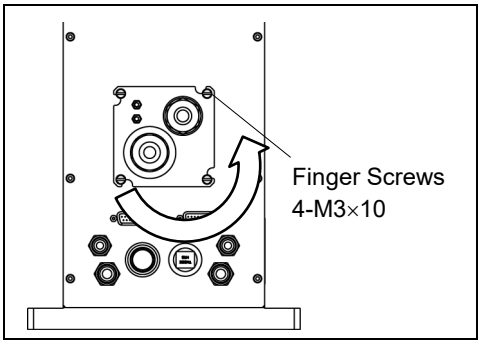


(2) Connect the following connectors in the order as shown on the right.



(3) Slide the plate to install it.

Finger screws : 4-M3×10
Tightening torque : 0.6±0.1 N·m



NOTE

Slide the plate until it will be parallel to the base table.

Be careful not to tighten the screws with the cables get caught on the plate.

(4) Connect the following connectors to the controller.

Power cable connector Signal cable connector

(5) Turn ON the Controller.

Direction of the connector sub plate

When installing the plate, be careful for the direction.
Correct direction is where the letters: WARNING of warning label of electric shock will be parallel to the base table.
If the plate is installed in wrong direction, the cables inside the Manipulator will be twisted and may result in disconnection.



Correct: Cables are not twisted





Wrong: Cables are twisted





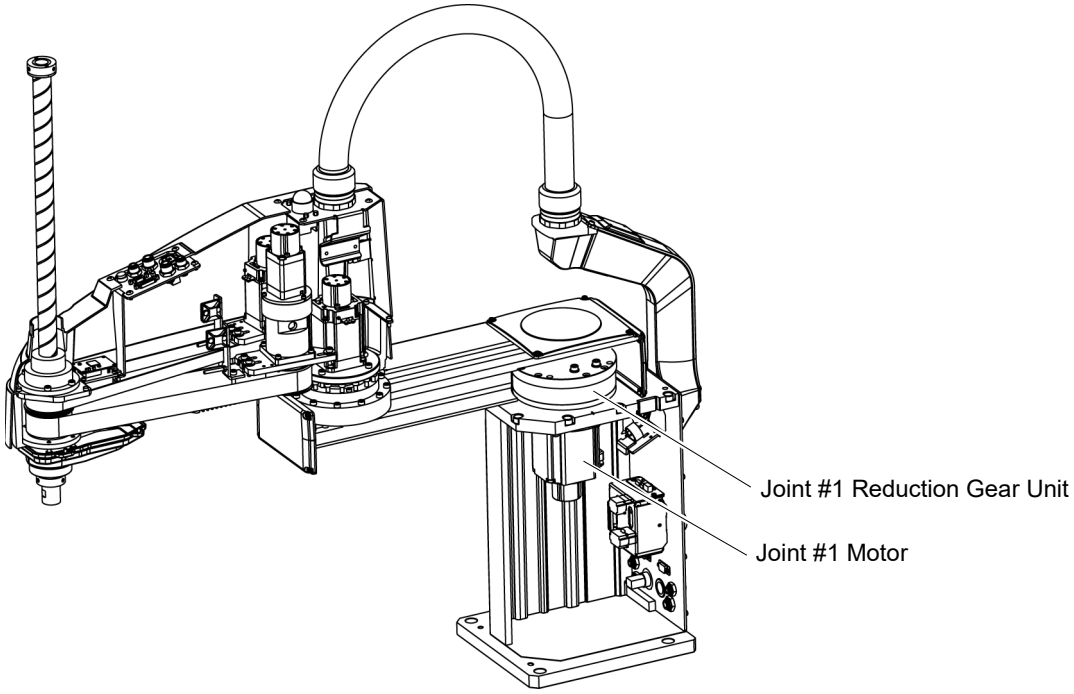
5. Joint #1

WARNING	■ Do not connect or disconnect the motor connectors while the power to the robot system is turned ON. Connecting or disconnecting the motor connectors with the power ON is extremely hazardous and may result in serious bodily injury as the Manipulator may move abnormally, and also may result in electric shock and/or malfunction of the robot system. ■ To shut off power to the robot system, disconnect the power plug from the power source. Be sure to connect the AC power cable to a power receptacle. DO NOT connect it directly to a factory power source. ■ Before performing any replacement procedure, turn OFF the Controller and related equipment, and then disconnect the power plug from the power source. Performing any replacement procedure with the power ON is extremely hazardous and may result in electric shock and/or malfunction of the robot system.

CAUTION	■ Be careful not to apply excessive shock to the motor shaft when replacing the motors. The shock may shorten the life cycle of the motors and encoder and/or damage them. ■ Never disassemble the motor and encoder. A disassembled motor and encoder will cause a positional gap and cannot be used again.

After parts have been replaced (motors, reduction gear units, brakes, timing belts, ball screw spline unit, etc.), the Manipulator cannot operate properly because a mismatch exists between the origin stored in each motor and its corresponding origin stored in the Controller. After replacing the parts, it is necessary to match these origins.
The process of aligning the two origins is called “Calibration”.

Refer to *Maintenance: 13. Calibration* to execute the calibration.



5.1 Replacing Joint #1 Motor

	Name		Qty.	Note
Maintenance parts	AC Servo Motor (750W)		1	2202238
	O-ring		1	1618361
Tools	Hexagonal wrench	width across flats: 2.5 mm	1	For M5 set screw
		width across flats: 4 mm	1	For M5 screw
		width across flats: 5 mm	1	For M6 screw
		width across flats: 6 mm	1	For M8 screw
	Cross-point screwdriver (#2)		1	For M4 screw
	Torque wrench		1	
	Wiping cloth		1	For wiping grease
Maintenance parts	Grease (SK-1A)		-	-

Joint #1 motor Removal

(1) Remove the Connector Plate.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.4 Connector Plate*.

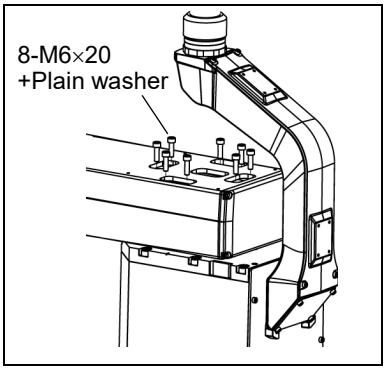
(2) Disconnect the connector.

Connectors: X41, X211 (Hold the clip to remove.)

(3) Remove the Arm #1 cover.

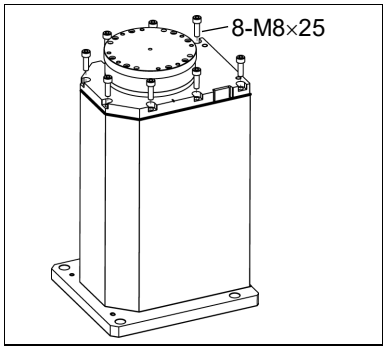
For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.3 Arm #1 cover*.

(4) Remove the Arm #1 mounting bolt on the Joint #1 side and remove the Arm 1.



(5) Remove the screws mounting the Top Plate on the Base.

(6) Hold up the Joint #1 unit and remove from the Base.

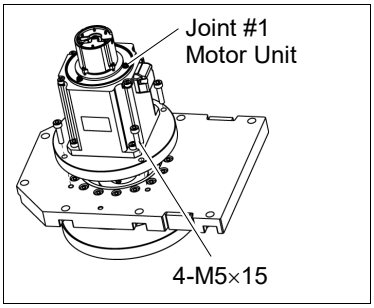


NOTE

The Joint #1 motor can be replaced while the Arm #1 and the Top plate are mounted. Refer to the next page for replacement steps.

(7) Loosen the motor mounting screws on the motor flange and remove the motor unit

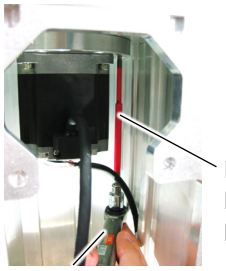
There is an O-ring between Top Plate and the motor flange. Be sure to keep the O-ring.

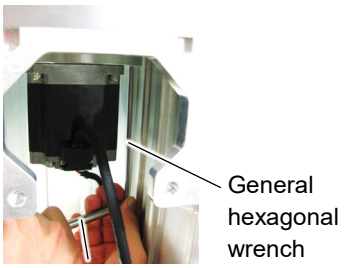


NOTE

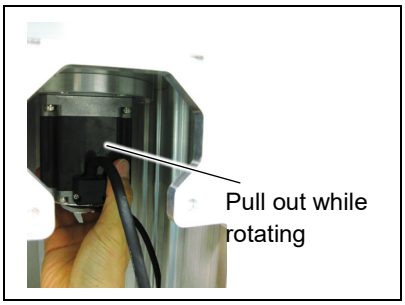
The motor can be removed while the Arm #1 and the Top plate are mounted.

When removing the motor with the Top plate mounted, use the torque wrench with the long hexagonal bit, or lengthen the general hexagonal wrench by using the metal pipe to loosen the screws.



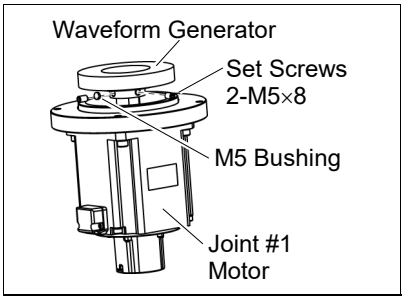


After loosening the screws, rotate the motor to pull out. If the motor is hard to pull out, pull the motor while rotating the Arm #1 slowly.

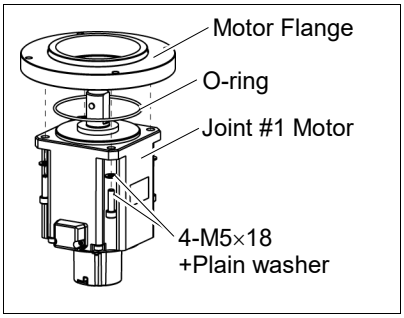


(8) Remove the waveform generator from the Joint #1 motor.

There is a brass bushing in one of the set screw holes. Be sure to keep the bushing.

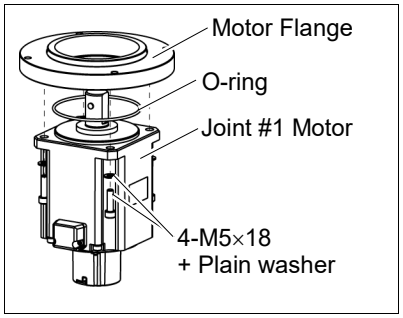


(9) Remove the motor mounting screws, and then remove the motor flange and O-ring.



Joint #1 motor Installation

(1) Put the O-ring on the motor mounting surface and mount the motor flange.

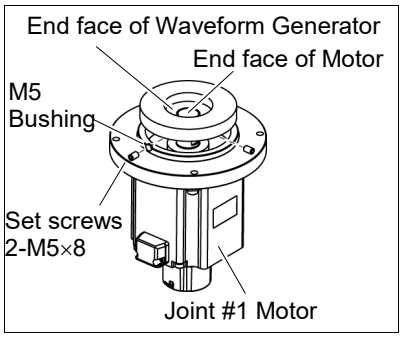


(2) Apply grease (SK-1A) to the between the waveform generator and motor.

Grease volume : 6 g

Mount the waveform generator on the Joint #1 motor. Be sure to align the end face of the waveform generator to the end face of the motor shaft.

Tighten one of the set screws vertically on the flat face of the motor shaft. Insert a bushing into the other set screw hole to prevent damage to the motor shaft.

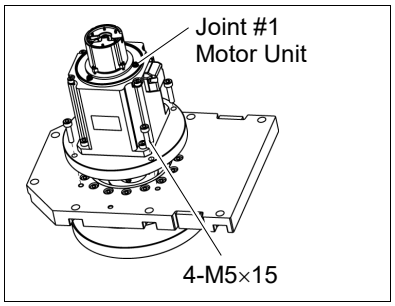


CAUTION

■ See the figure above for the orientation of the waveform generator. Be sure to install the waveform generator properly. Improper installation of the waveform generator will result in improper function of the Manipulator.

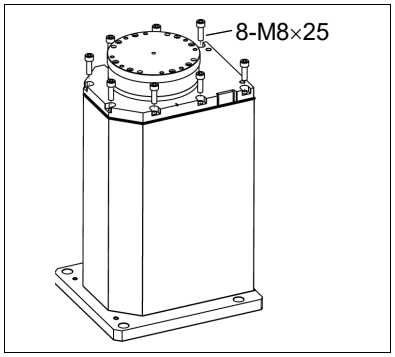
(3) Set an O-ring on the motor flange and assemble the Top Plate.

To insert the motor, turn it slowly from side to side by hand and push in.



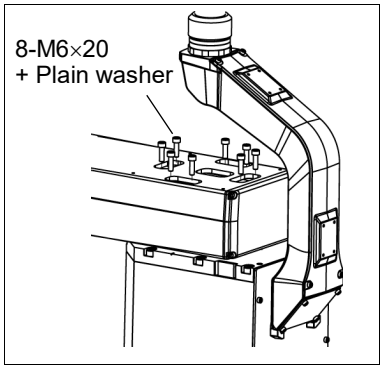
(4) Mount the Joint #1 unit on the Base.

Secure the Joint #1 motor cables facing toward the back of the Base.



(5) Mount the Arm #1 to the Joint #1 unit.

Tightening torque: 18 N·m



NOTE

Operating the Manipulator with improper tightening torque may cause positioning gap and damage on the screw and screw hole.

(6) Mount the cover to the Arm #1.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.3 Arm #1 Cover*.

(7) Connect the following connectors.

Connectors: X41, X211

(8) Mount the Connector Plate.

For details, refer to *Maintenance 3.4 Connector Plate*.

(9) Check if the Joint #1 moves in a Jog motion by operating from EPSON RC+ menu - [Tools]-[Robot Manager]-[Jog & Teach].

If the Manipulator oscillates with MotorON and the following errors are detected,

Error 5041: Motor torque output failure in low power state.
Error 4241: Over speed during low power mode was detected.

or when the joint other than Joint #1 moves, the connector for the other joint might be connected to the Joint #1 motor. Check the connector connection.

(10) Execute the calibration for the Joint #1.

For details refer to *Maintenance: 13. Calibration.*

5.2 Replacing Joint #1 Reduction Gear Unit

A reduction gear unit consists of the following three parts. When replacing the reduction gear unit, be sure to always replace the waveform generator, flexspline, and circular spline all together as one set.

Waveform generator, Flexspline, Circular spline

For details of the reduction gear unit, refer to *Maintenance: 14. Maintenance Parts List*.

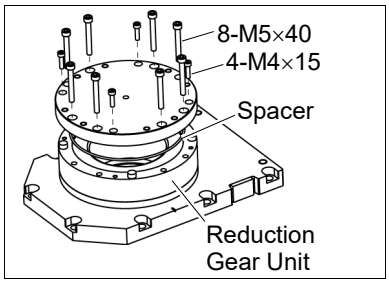
	Name		Qty.	Note
Maintenance Part	Joint #1 Reduction Gear Unit		1	1646483
Tools	Hexagonal wrench	width across flats: 2.5 mm	1	For M5 set screw
		width across flats: 3 mm	1	For M4 screw
		width across flats: 4 mm	1	For M5 screw
		width across flats: 5 mm	1	For M6 screw
		width across flats: 6 mm	1	For M8 screw
		width across flats: 2.5 mm	1	For M5 set screw
		width across flats: 3 mm	1	For M4 screw
	Cross-point screwdriver (#2)		1	For M4 screw
	Torque wrench		1	
	Nippers		1	
	Spatula		1	For apply grease
	Wiping cloth		1	For wiping grease (Motor Flange)
			1	For wiping grease (Bolt)
Grease	Grease (SK-1A)		-	-

Joint #1 Reduction Gear Unit Removal

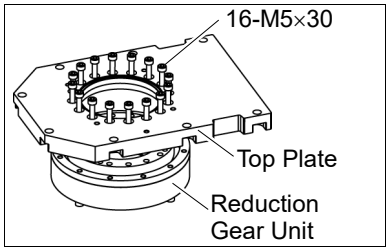
(1) Remove the Joint #1 motor unit.

Follow the removal steps in *Maintenance: 5.1 Replacing Joint #1 Motor*.

(2) Remove the spacer from the reduction gear unit.



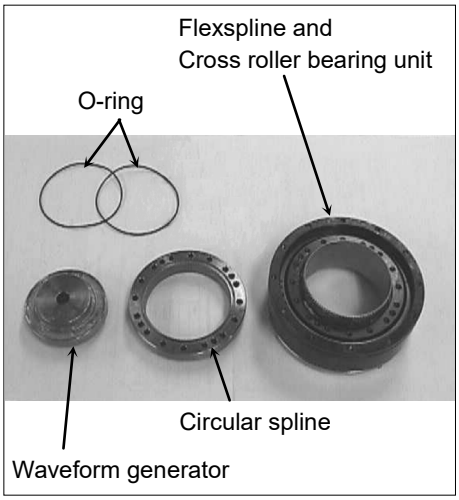
(3) Remove the reduction gear unit from the Top Plate.



Joint #1 Reduction Gear Unit Installation

(1) A new reduction gear unit contains the parts shown in the picture on the right when it is unpacked.

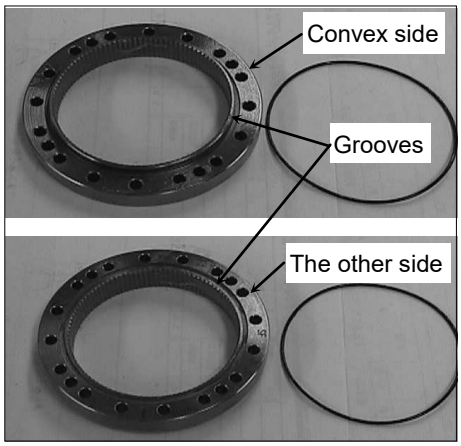
The gear grooves of the flexspline, circular spline, and the bearings of the waveform generator have been greased. Wipe off excess grease from the mounting surface.



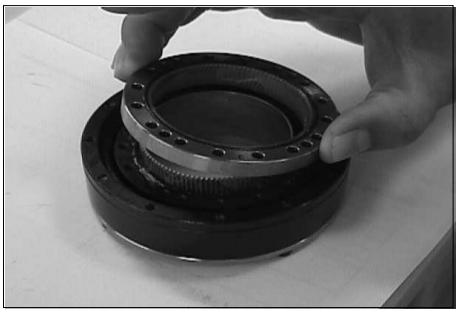
CAUTION	■ Never adjust (loosen or tighten) the mounting bolts between the flexspline and cross roller bearing unit. If the mounting bolts are adjusted, the flexspline and cross roller bearing unit must be aligned by the maker of the reduction gear unit.

(2) Fit the O-rings into the grooves on both sides of the new circular spline.

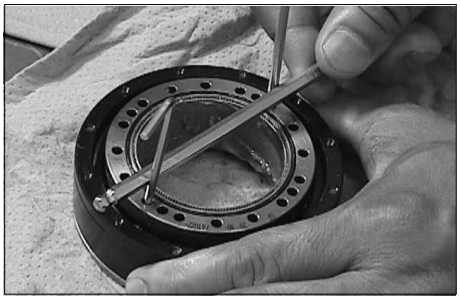
Make sure that the rings do not come out of the grooves.



(3) Face the convex side of the circular spline down, and then fit it into the flexspline.



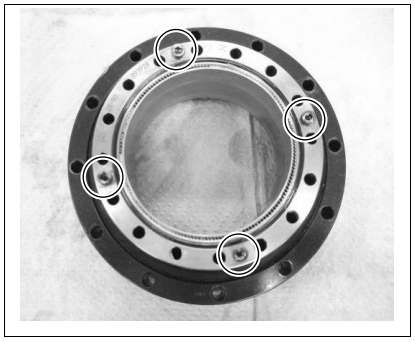
(4) Match the screw holes on the inner ring of the cross roller bearing unit and the through holes of the circular spline.



(5) Secure the cross roller bearing to the circular spline.

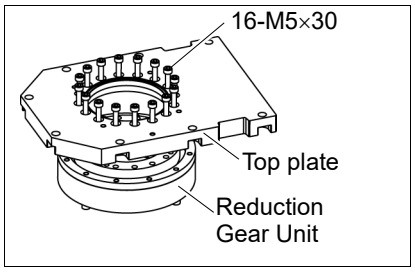
4-M4×20

Tightening torque: 4.0 N·m (40.8 kgf·cm)



(6) Secure the Top Plate to the circular spline.

Loosely fasten all bolts in a crisscross pattern so that the bolts will be fastened evenly. Then, using a torque wrench, tighten each bolt securely in a crisscross pattern at the torque specified in the table below.



Item	Bolt type	Bolts	Tightening torque
Joint #1 reduction gear unit	M5×30	16	10.0 N·m (102 kgf·cm)

NOTE

Be careful not to apply too much force since it may damage the parts.

(7) Apply grease (SK-1A) inside the flexspline.

Grease volume : 80 g

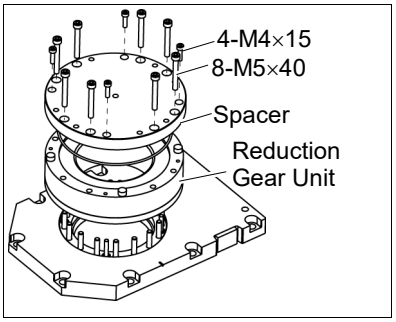
(8) Mount the spacer to the reduction gear unit.

Hexagon socket head cap bolts: 4-M4×15

Tightening torque: 5.5 N·m (56.1 kgf·cm)

Hexagon socket head cap bolts: 8-M5×40

Tightening torque: 10.0 N·m (102 kgf·cm)



(9) Mount the Joint #1 motor.

Follow the installation steps in *Maintenance: 5.1 Replacing Joint #1 Motor*.

6. Joint #2

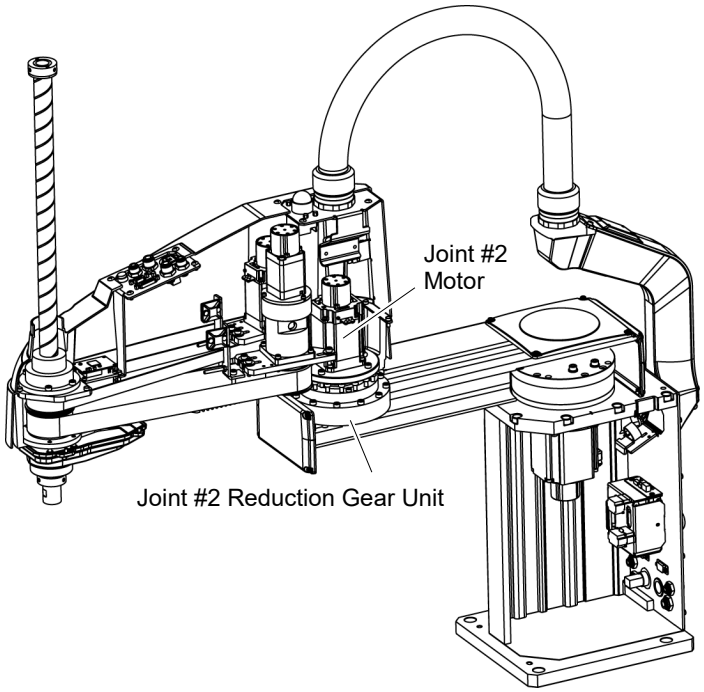
WARNING	■ Do not connect or disconnect the motor connectors while the power to the robot system is turned ON. Connecting or disconnecting the motor connectors with the power ON is extremely hazardous and may result in serious bodily injury as the Manipulator may move abnormally, and also may result in electric shock and/or malfunction of the robot system. ■ To shut off power to the robot system, disconnect the power plug from the power source. Be sure to connect the AC power cable to a power receptacle. DO NOT connect it directly to a factory power source. ■ Before performing any replacement procedure, turn OFF the Controller and related equipment, and then disconnect the power plug from the power source. Performing any replacement procedure with the power ON is extremely hazardous and may result in electric shock and/or malfunction of the robot system.

CAUTION	■ Be careful not to apply excessive shock to the motor shaft when replacing the motors. The shock may shorten the life cycle of the motors and encoder and/or damage them. ■ Never disassemble the motor and encoder. A disassembled motor and encoder will cause a positional gap and cannot be used again.

After parts have been replaced (motors, reduction gear units, brakes, timing belts, ball screw spline unit, etc.), the Manipulator cannot operate properly because a mismatch exists between the origin stored in each motor and its corresponding origin stored in the Controller. After replacing the parts, it is necessary to match these origins.

The process of aligning the two origins is called “Calibration”.

Refer to *Maintenance: 13. Calibration* to execute the calibration.



6.1 Replacing Joint #2 Motor

	Name		Qty.	Note
Maintenance Parts	AC Servo Motor (520 W)		1	2197985
Tools	Hexagonal wrench	width across flats: 2.5 mm	1	For M5 set screw
		width across flats: 4 mm	1	For M5 screw
	Cross-point screwdriver (#2)		1	For M4 screw
	Torque wrench		1	
	Nippers		1	For cutting wire tie
	Wiping cloth		1	For wiping grease
Material	Wire tie		-	
Grease	Grease (SK-1A)		-	

NOTE

A brake is mounted on the motor of Joints #3 and #4 to prevent the shaft from moving down and rotating due to the weight of the end effector while the power to the Controller is OFF or while the motor is in OFF status (MOTOR OFF).

Move the shaft down to its lower limit before the replacement procedure following the removal steps.

Joint #2 Motor Removal

(1) Turn ON the Controller.

(2) Push down the shaft to its lower limit while pressing the brake release switch.
Be sure to keep enough space and prevent the end effector hitting any peripheral equipment.

The brake release switch is applied to both Joints #3 and Joint #4.
When the brake release switch is pressed, the respective brakes of the Joint #3 and Joint #4 are released simultaneously.
Be careful of the shaft falling and rotating while the brake release switch is being pressed because the shaft may be lowered by the weight of an end effector.

(3) Turn OFF the Controller.

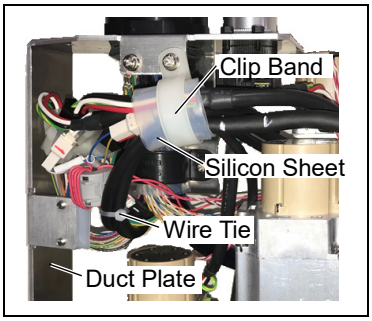
(4) Remove the Arm Top Cover.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.1 Arm Top Cover*.

(5) Remove the User Plate and Duct Plate.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3 Covers*.

(6) Remove the Clip Band and Sheet binding the motor cables.



The Clip Band and sheet will be reused when installing the cable unit. Be careful not to lose them.

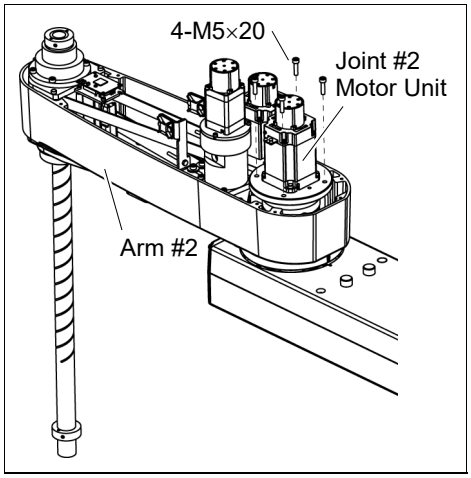
Do not cut the wire tie (in the duct fittings outlet) that binds the cables to the duct plate.

(7) Disconnect the following connectors.

Connectors: X221, X42 (Hold the clip to remove.)

(8) Remove the screws mounting the motor unit and then remove the Joint #2 motor unit from the Arm #2.

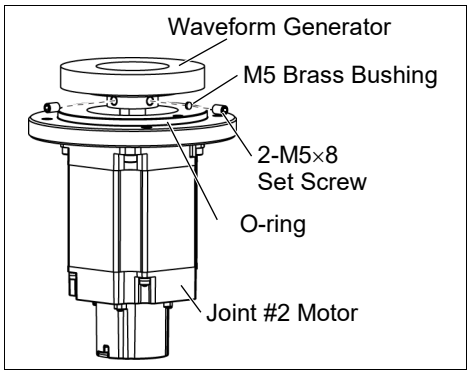
To pull out the motor smoothly, move the Arm #2 slowly by hand while pulling the motor.



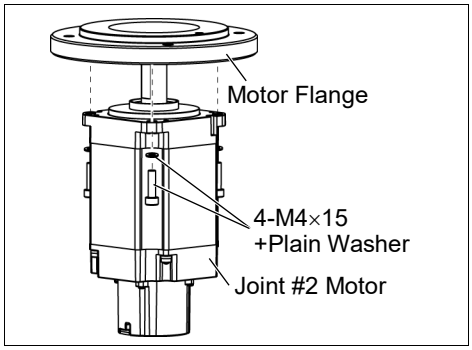
(9) Remove the waveform generator from the Joint #2 motor.

There is a brass bushing in one of the set screw holes. Be sure to keep the bushing.

The O ring will be used again.
Be careful not to lose it.

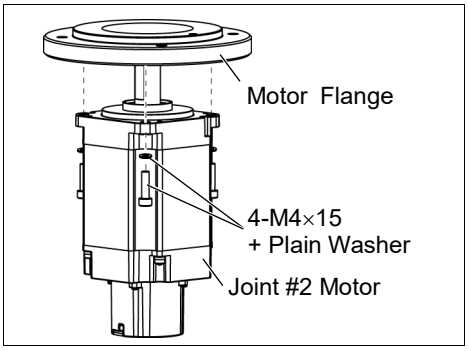


(10) Remove the motor flange from the Joint #2 motor.



Joint #2 Motor Installation

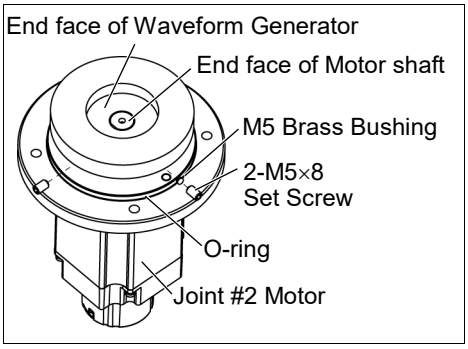
(1) Mount the motor flange on the Joint #2 motor.



(2) Mount the waveform generator on the Joint #2 motor.

Be sure to align the end face of the waveform generator to the end face of the motor shaft.

Tighten one of the set screws vertically on the flat face of the motor shaft. Insert a bushing into the other set screw hole to prevent damage to the motor shaft.



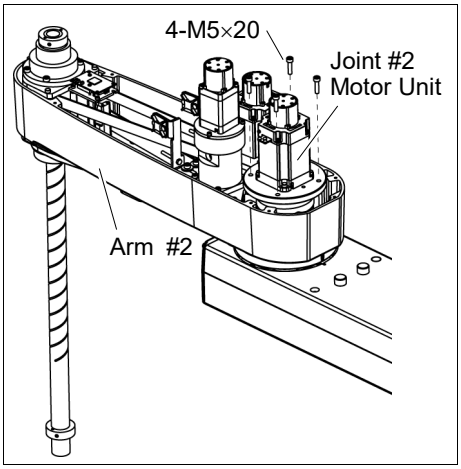
CAUTION	■ See the figures above for the orientation of the waveform generator. Be sure to install the waveform generator properly. Improper installation of the waveform generator will result in improper function of the Manipulator.

(3) Apply grease between the waveform generator and motor flange.

Grease volume: 38 g (SK-1A)

(4) Mount the Joint #2 motor unit on the Arm #2.

To insert the motor, slowly move the Arm #2 by hand and push in.



(5) Mount the User Plate and Duct Plate.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3. Covers*.

(6) Connect the following connectors.

Connectors: X221, X42

(7) Install the clip band removed in the removal step (6), bind the cables, and then fix them.

Do not allow unnecessary strain on the cables.

(8) Mount the Arm Top Cover.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.1 Arm Top Cover*.

(9) Check if the Joint #2 moves in a Jog motion by operating from EPSON RC+ menu - [Tools]-[Robot Manager]-[Jog & Teach].

If the Manipulator oscillates with MotorON and the following errors are detected,

Error 5041: Motor torque output failure in low power state.

Error 4241: Over speed during low power mode was detected.

or when the joint other than Joint #2 moves, the connector for the other joint might be connected to the Joint #2 motor. Check the connector connection.

(10) Execute the calibration for Joint #2.

For details refer to *Maintenance: 13. Calibration.*

6.2 Replacing Joint #2 Reduction Gear Unit

A reduction gear unit consists of the following three parts. When replacing the reduction gear unit, be sure to always replace the following parts all together as one set.

Waveform generator, Flexspline, Circular spline

For details of the three parts, refer to *Maintenance: 14. Maintenance parts list*.

	Name		Qty.	Note
Maintenance parts	Reduction Gear Unit		1	1798349
Tools	Hexagonal wrench	width across flats: 2.5 mm	1	For M5 set screw
		width across flats: 3 mm	1	For M4 screw
		width across flats: 4 mm	1	For M5 screw
	Cross-point screwdriver (#2)			For M4 screw
	Torque wrench		1	
	Nippers		1	For cutting wire tie
	Spatula		1	For apply grease
	Wiping cloth		1	For wiping grease (Motor Flange)
			1	For wiping grease (Bolt)
Material	Wire tie		-	
Grease	Grease (SK-1A)		-	

NOTE

A brake is mounted on the motor of Joints #3 and #4 to prevent the shaft from moving down and rotating due to the weight of the end effector while the power to the Controller is OFF or while the motor is in OFF status (MOTOR OFF).

Move the shaft down to its lower limit before the replacement procedure following the removal steps.

Joint #2 Reduction Gear Unit Removal

(1) Turn ON the Controller.

(2) Push down the shaft to its lower limit while pressing the brake release switch.
Be sure to keep enough space and prevent the end effector hitting any peripheral equipment.

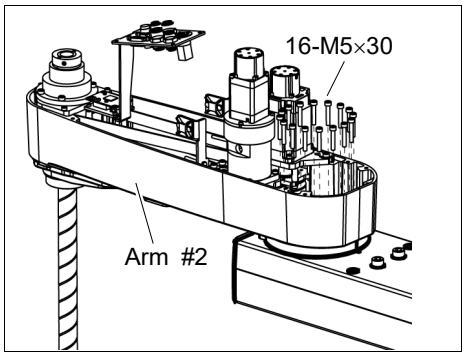
The brake release switch is applied to both Joints #3 and Joint #4.
When the brake release switch is pressed, the respective brakes of the Joint #3 and Joint #4 are released simultaneously.
Be careful of the shaft falling and rotating while the brake release switch is being pressed because the shaft may be lowered by the weight of an end effector.

(3) Turn OFF the Controller.

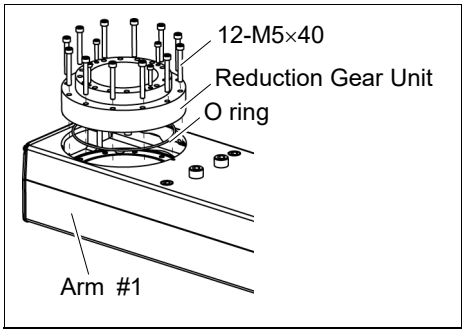
(4) Remove the waveform generator from the Joint #2 motor.

Follow the removal steps in *Maintenance: 6.1 Replacing Joint #2 Motor*.

(5) Remove the Arm #2 mounting screws to remove it from the reduction gear unit.



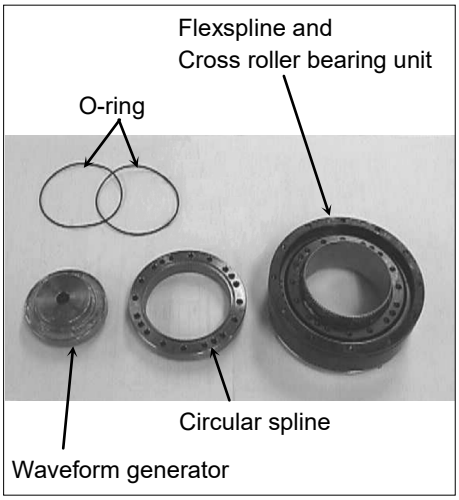
(6) Remove the reduction gear unit from the Arm #1 by removing the screws that mounts the reduction gear unit on the Arm #1.
There is an O-ring between the Arm #1 and the reduction gear unit.
Be careful not to lose the removed O-ring.



Joint #2 Reduction Gear Unit Installation

(1) A new reduction gear unit contains the parts shown in the picture on the right when it is unpacked.

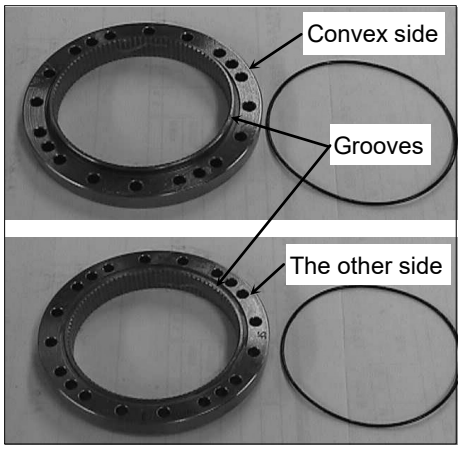
The gear grooves of the flexspline, circular spline, and the bearings of the waveform generator have been greased. Wipe off excess grease from the mounting surface.



CAUTION	■ Never adjust (loosen or tighten) the mounting bolts between the flexspline and cross roller bearing unit. If the mounting bolts are adjusted, the flexspline and cross roller bearing unit must be aligned by the maker of the reduction gear unit.

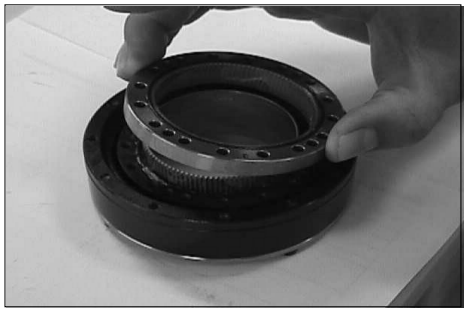
(2) Fit the O-rings into the grooves on both sides of the new circular spline.

Make sure that the rings do not come out of the grooves.

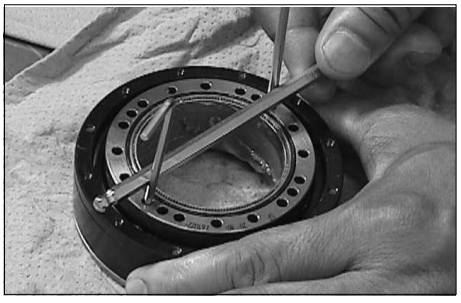


(3) Face the convex side of the circular spline down, and then fit it into the flexspline.

If it is difficult to fit in, rotate the circular spline a little bit and change the position.



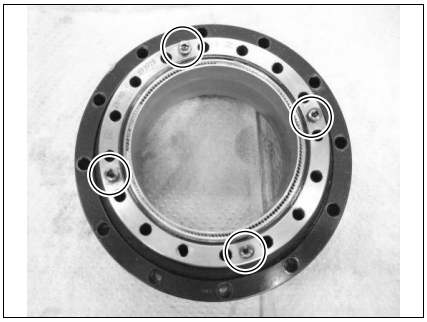
(4) Match the screw holes on the inner ring of the cross roller bearing unit and the through holes of the circular spline.



(5) Secure the cross roller bearing to the circular spline.

4-M4×20

Tightening torque: 4.0 N·m (40.8 kgf·cm)

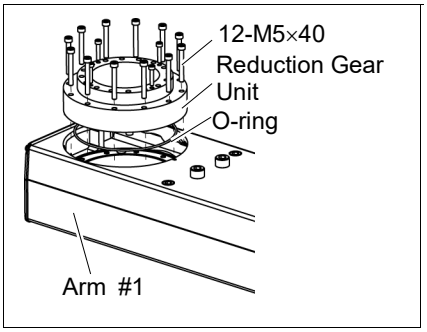


(6) Set the O-ring removed in the removal step (6) into the O-ring groove of the Arm #1.

Install the reduction gear unit on the Arm #1.

Hexagon socket head cap bolts: 12-M5×40

Tightening torque: 10.0 N·m (102 kgf·cm)



NOTE

Loosely secure all bolts in a crisscross pattern so that the bolts will be secured evenly. Then, using a torque wrench, tighten each bolt securely in a crisscross pattern at the torque specified in the above.

(6) Apply grease between the motor flange and waveform generator and next inside the flexspline.

Between the motor flange and waveform generator:

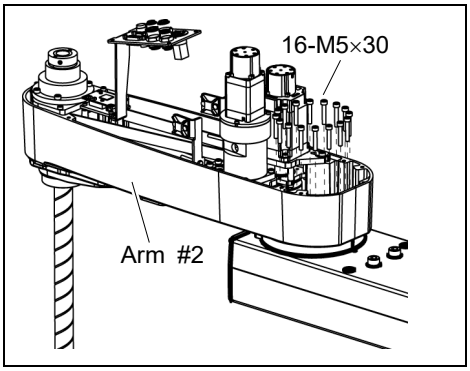
Grease volume: 38 g (SK-1A)

Inside the flexspline:

Grease volume: 90 g (SK-1A)

(7) Set the attached O-ring into the O-ring groove of the circular spline.

Secure the Arm #2 on the reduction gear unit.



(8) Mount and Joint #2 motor.

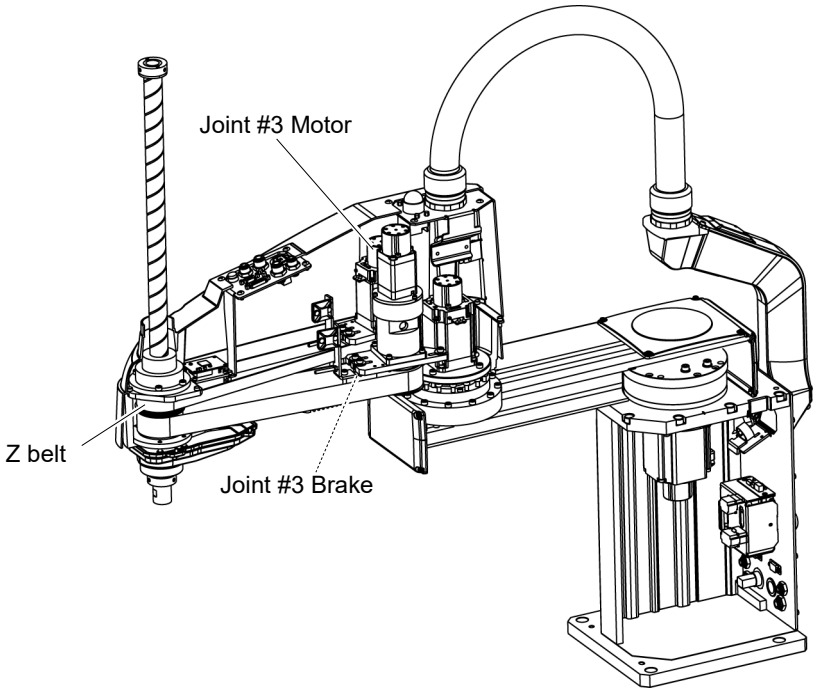
Follow the installation steps in *Maintenance: 6.1 Replacing Joint #2 Motor*.

7. Joint #3

WARNING	■ Do not connect or disconnect the motor connectors while the power to the robot system is turned ON. Connecting or disconnecting the motor connectors with the power ON is extremely hazardous and may result in serious bodily injury as the Manipulator may move abnormally, and also may result in electric shock and/or malfunction of the robot system. ■ To shut off power to the robot system, disconnect the power plug from the power source. Be sure to connect the AC power cable to a power receptacle. DO NOT connect it directly to a factory power source. ■ Before performing any replacement procedure, turn OFF the Controller and related equipment, and then disconnect the power plug from the power source. Performing any replacement procedure with the power ON is extremely hazardous and may result in electric shock and/or malfunction of the robot system.

CAUTION	■ Be careful not to apply excessive shock to the motor shaft when replacing the motors. The shock may shorten the life cycle of the motors and encoder and/or damage them. ■ Never disassemble the motor and encoder. A disassembled motor and encoder will cause a positional gap and cannot be used again.

After parts have been replaced (motors, reduction gear units, brakes, timing belts, ball screw spline unit, etc.), the Manipulator cannot operate properly because a mismatch exists between the origin stored in each motor and its corresponding origin stored in the Controller. After replacing the parts, it is necessary to match these origins.
The process of aligning the two origins is called “Calibration”.
Refer to *Maintenance: 13. Calibration* to execute the calibration.



7.1 Replacing Joint #3 Motor

	Name		Qty.	Note
Maintenance part	AC Servo Motor 520W		1	2197985
Tools	Hexagonal wrench	width across flats: 2 mm	1	For M4 set screw
		width across flats: 3 mm	1	For M4 screw
		width across flats: 4 mm	1	For M5 screw
	Spanner	width across flats: 7 mm		For M4 bolt, M4 nut
	Cross-point screwdriver (#2)			For M3, M4 screw
	Torque wrench			
	Nippers		1	For cutting wire tie
	Sonic tension meter		1	Z: Belt tension 93N (9.5 ± 0.75 kgf)
Material	Wire tie		-	

NOTE

A brake is mounted on the motor of Joints #3 and #4 to prevent the shaft from moving down and rotating due to the weight of the end effector while the power to the Controller is OFF or while the motor is in OFF status (MOTOR OFF).

Move the shaft down to its lower limit before the replacement procedure following the removal steps.

Joint #3 motor Removal

(1) Turn ON the Controller.

(2) Push down the shaft to its lower limit while pressing the brake release switch. Be sure to keep enough space and prevent the end effector hitting any peripheral equipment.

The brake release switch is applied to both Joints #3 and Joint #4.
When the brake release switch is pressed, the respective brakes of the Joint #3 and Joint #4 are released simultaneously.
Be careful of the shaft falling and rotating while the brake release switch is being pressed because the shaft may be lowered by the weight of an end effector.

(3) Turn OFF the Controller.

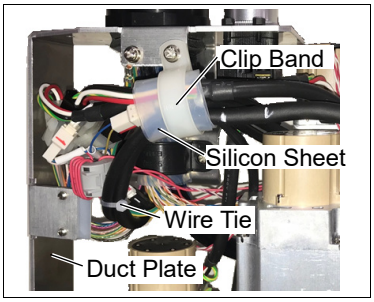
(4) Remove the Arm Top Cover.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.1 Arm Top Cover*.

(5) Remove the Clip Band and Sheet binding the motor cables.

Removed parts will be used again. Be careful not to lose them.

Do not cut the wire tie (in the duct fittings outlet) that binds the cables to the duct plate.



(6) Remove the User Plate and the Duct Plate.

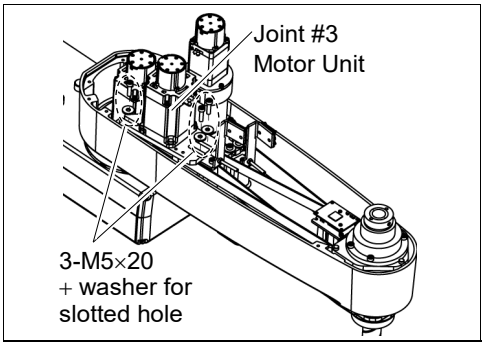
For details, refer to *Maintenance 3. Covers.*

(7) Disconnect the following connectors.

Connectors: X231, X43 (Hold the clip to remove.)

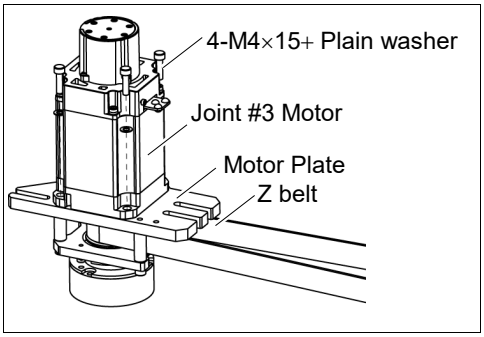
(8) Remove the bolts fixing the Joint #3 motor unit.

The washers for slotted holes will be used again when installing the Z belt.
Be careful not to lose them.



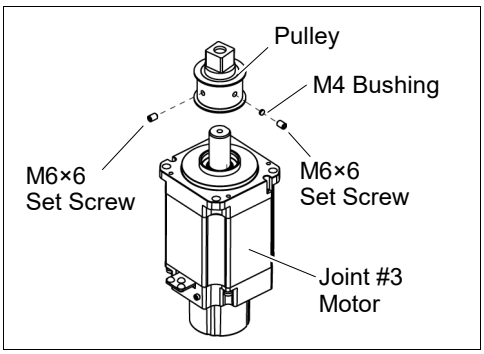
(9) Remove the Joint #3 motor from the Motor Plate.

The belt is placed around the pulley.
To remove the Joint #3 motor, tilt the motor slightly and pull it upward while avoiding the belt.



(10) Loosen the screws of the pulley remove it from the Joint #3 motor.

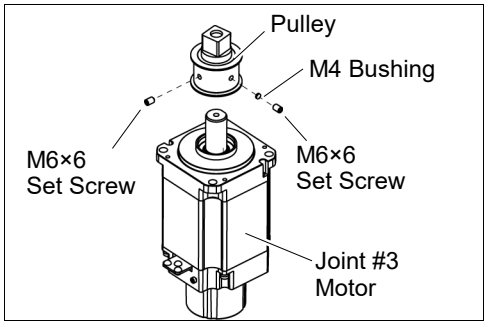
There is a brass bushing in one of the set screw holes. Be sure to keep the bushing.



Joint #3 motor Installation

(1) Mount the pulley to the Joint #3 motor.

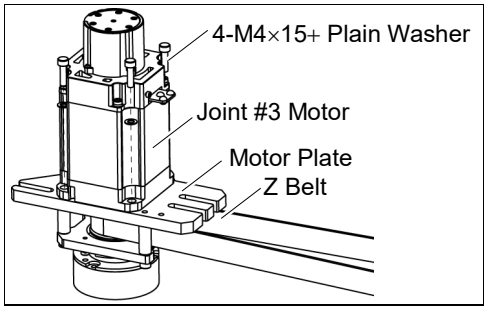
Secure the pulley where the pulley end face touches the motor shaft end face.



Tighten one of the set screws vertically on the flat face of the motor shaft.
Insert a bushing into the other set screw hole to prevent damage to the motor shaft.

(2) Mount the Joint #3 motor to the motor plate while aligning the hub to the brake disc.

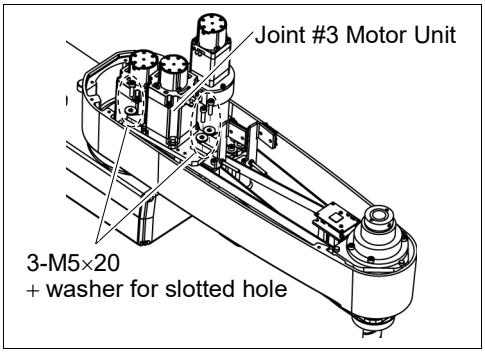
Before aligning the hub, set the motor so that the pulley will be inside of the Z belt.



(3) Loosely secure the Joint #3 motor unit to the Arm #2. Make sure that the teeth of the timing belt are engaged with those of the pulley.

NOTE

Check that the motor unit can be moved by hand, and it will not tilt when pulled.

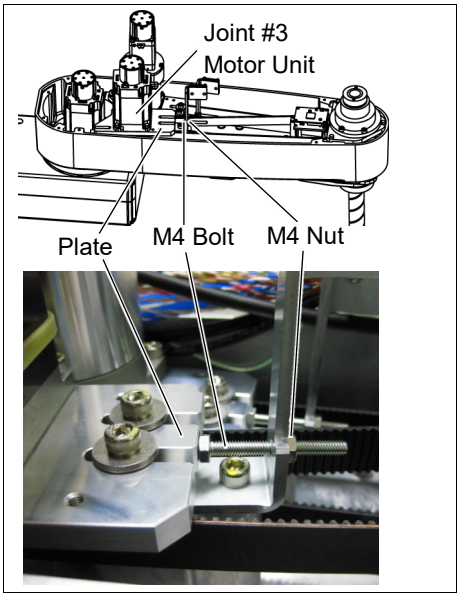


If the unit is tilted, the belt will not have the proper tension.

(4) Apply the proper tension to the Z belt, and secure the Joint #3 motor unit.

Z belt tension
: 93N (9.5 ± 0.75 kgf)

Axial tension (if being pulled): 186N



NOTE To apply tension to the Joint #3 motor unit, use the bolt at the front.

(4)-1 Loosen the nut and turn the bolt. Push in the Joint #3 motor unit slowly.

(4)-2 After fixing the Joint #3 motor unit, turn the bolt to leave from the plate.

(4)-3 Check the tension using the sonic tension meter.
For details, refer to *Maintenance 7.4 Checking the Timing Belt Tension*.

(4)-4 Repeat the steps (4)-1 through (4)-3 until you get appropriate tension.

(4)-5 After the adjustment, put the bolt back to its original position and fix it with the nut.

(5) Mount the User Plate and the Duct Plate.

For details, refer to *Maintenance 3. Covers*.

(6) Connect the following connectors.

Connectors: X231, X43

(7) Install the clip band removed in the removal step (5), bind the cables, and then fix them.

Do not allow unnecessary strain on the cables.

(8) Install the Arm Top Cover.

For details, *refer to Maintenance: 3.1 Arm Top Cover.*

(9) Check if the Joint #3 moves in a Jog motion by operating from EPSON RC+ menu - [Tools]-[Robot Manager]-[Jog & Teach].

If the Manipulator oscillates with MOTOR ON and the following errors are detected,
Error 5041: Motor torque output failure in low power state.
Error 4241: Over speed during low power mode was detected.

or when the joint other than Joint #3 moves, the connector for other joint might be connected to the Joint #3 motor. Check the connector connection.

(10) Execute the calibration of Joints #3, #4.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 13. Calibration*.

7.2 Replacing the Timing Belt

	Name		Qty.	Note
Maintenance part	Z belt		1	1618727
Tools	Hexagonal wrench	width across flats: 2.5 mm	1	For M3 screw
		width across flats: 3 mm	1	For M4 screw
		width across flats: 4 mm	1	For M5 screw
	Cross-point screwdriver (#2)		1	For M3, M4 screw
	Torque wrench		1	
	Nippers		1	For cutting wire tie
	Sonic tension meter		1	Z: Belt tension 93N (9.5 ± 0.75 kgf)
Material	Wire tie		-	For binding cables

NOTE

A brake is mounted on the motor of Joints #3 and #4 to prevent the shaft from moving down and rotating due to the weight of the end effector while the power to the Controller is OFF or while the motor is in OFF status (MOTOR OFF).

Move the shaft down to its lower limit before the replacement procedure following the removal steps.

Z belt Removal

(1) Turn ON the Controller.

(2) Push down the shaft to its lower limit while pressing the brake release switch. Be sure to keep enough space and prevent the end effector hitting any peripheral equipment.

The brake release switch is applied to both Joints #3 and Joint #4.
When the brake release switch is pressed, the respective brakes of the Joint #3 and Joint #4 are released simultaneously.
Be careful of the shaft falling and rotating while the brake release switch is being pressed because the shaft may be lowered by the weight of an end effector.

(3) Turn OFF the Controller.

(4) Remove the Arm Top Cover.

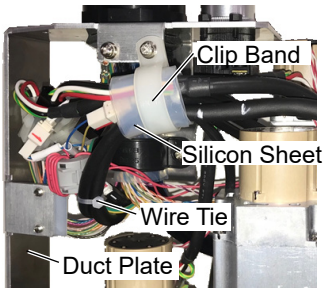
For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.1 Arm Top Cover*.

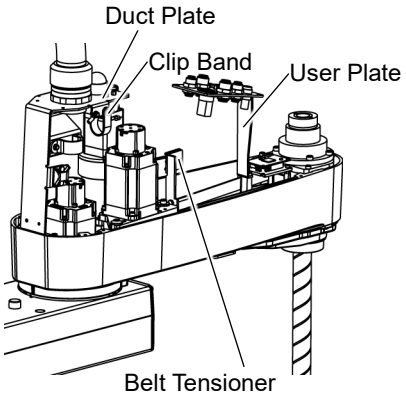
(5) Remove the clip band and sheet bundling the motor cables.

Cut off the wire tie fixing the cables to the belt tensioner.

Do not cut the wire tie (in the duct fittings outlet) that binds the cables to the duct plate.

Removed parts will be used again. Be careful not to lose them.





(6) Disconnect the following connectors.

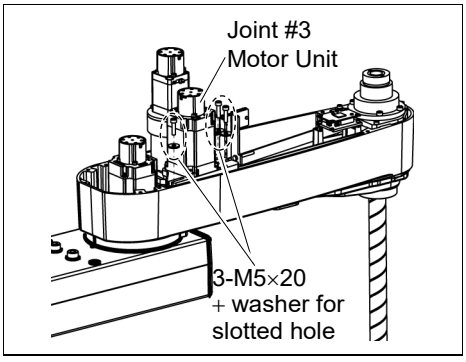
Connectors: X231, X43 (Hold the clip to remove.)

(7) Remove the User Plate and Duct Plate.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3. Covers*.

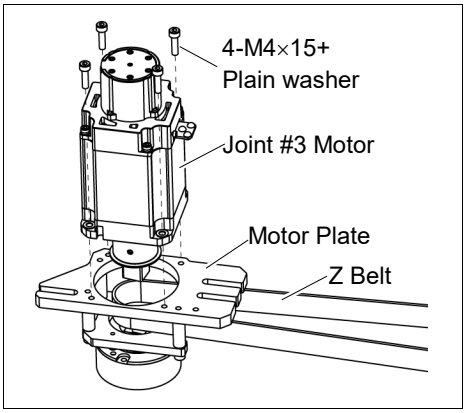
(8) Remove the screws for the Joint #3 motor unit and pull out the Joint #3 motor unit.

The washers for slotted holes will be used again when installing the Z belt. Be careful not to lose them.



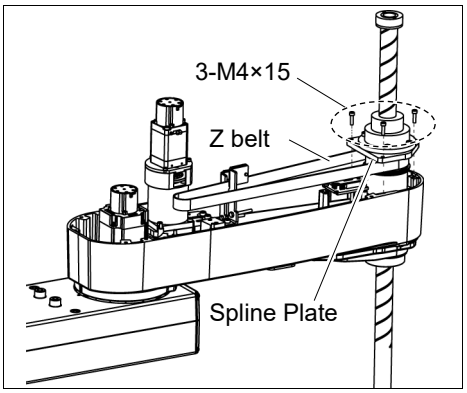
(9) Remove the Joint #3 motor from the motor plate and pull out the Z belt.

The belt is placed around the pulley. To remove the Joint #3 motor, tilt the motor slightly and pull it upward while avoiding the belt.



(10) Remove the screws for the spline plate.

Holding the spline plate upward, pull out the Z belt.

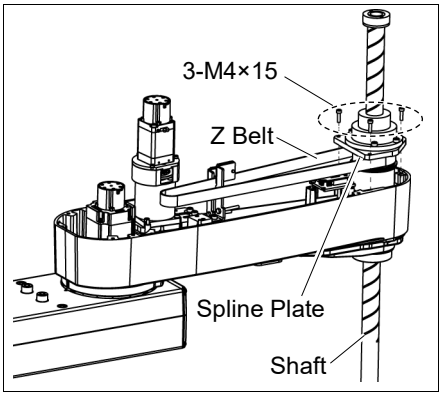


Z belt Installation

(1) Pass a new Z belt through the shaft.

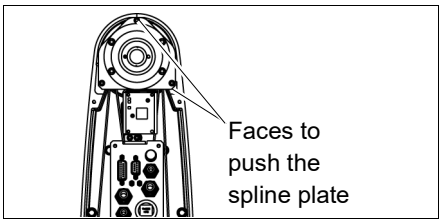
(2) Lower the spline plate with the Z belt placed around the spline plate pulley.

Secure the spline plate with 3 screws.

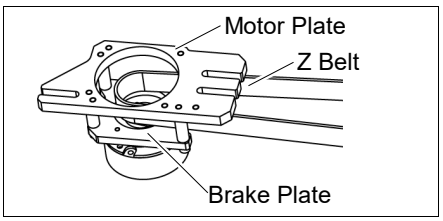


NOTE

Loosely tighten screws temporarily so that the spline plate can be moved by hand. Tighten the spline plate with the screws while pushing the front side of the Arm #2 and the right side face.

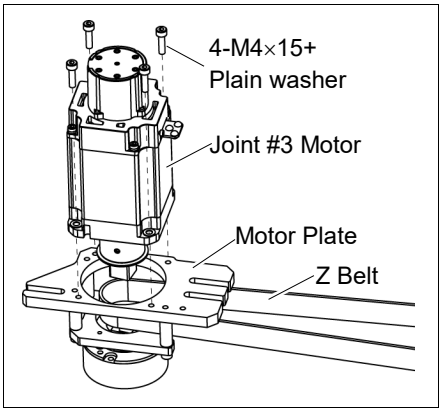


(3) Pass the Z belt between the motor plate of the Joint #3 motor unit and the brake plate.



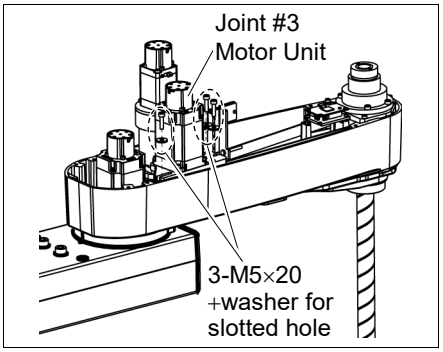
(4) Mount the Joint #3 motor to the motor plate while aligning the hub to the brake disc.

Install the motor so that the pulley will be inside of the Z belt.



(5) Loosely secure the Joint #3 motor unit to the Arm #2.

Make sure that the teeth of the timing belt are engaged with those of the pulley.



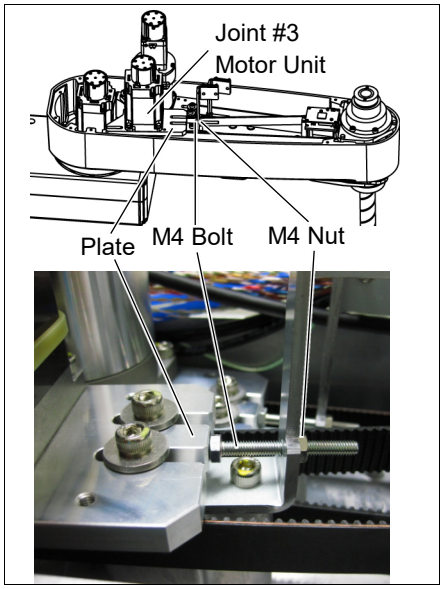
NOTE

At this point, make sure that the Joint #3 motor unit can be moved by hand, and it will not tilt when pulled. If the unit is tilted, the belt will not have the proper tension.

(6) Apply the proper tension to the Z belt, and then secure the Joint #3 motor unit.

Z belt tension
: 93N (9.5 ± 0.75 kgf)

Axial tension (if being pulled): 186N



NOTE

To apply tension to the Joint #3 motor unit, use the bolt at the front of the plate.

(6)-1 Loosen the nut and turn the bolt. Push in the Joint #3 motor unit slowly.

(6)-2 After fixing the Joint #3 motor unit, turn the bolt to leave from the plate.

(6)-3 Check the tension using the sonic tension meter.
For details, refer to *Maintenance 7.4 Checking the Timing Belt Tension*.

(6)-4 Repeat the steps (6)-1 through (6)-3 until you get appropriate tension.

(6)-5 After the adjustment, put the bolt back to its original position and fix it with the nut.

(7) Connect the following connectors.

Connectors: X231, X43

(8) Mount the User Plate and the Duct Plate.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3. Covers*.

(9) Bind the cables with new wire ties at their original positions as before in the removal step (5). Bind the cables with the clip band. Do not allow unnecessary strain on the cables.

(10) Install the Arm Top Cover.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.1 Arm Top Cover.*

(11) Check if the Joint #3 moves in a Jog motion by operating from EPSON RC+ menu - [Tools]-[Robot Manager]-[Jog & Teach].

If the Manipulator oscillates with MotorON and the following errors are detected,

Error 5041: Motor torque output failure in low power state.

Error 4241: Over speed during low power mode was detected.

or when the joint other than Joint #3 moves, the connector for the other joint might be connected to the Joint #3 motor. Check the connector connection.

(12) Execute the calibration of Joint #3.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 13. Calibration*.

7.3 Replacing the Brake

	Name		Qty.	Note
Maintenance parts	Electromagnetic Brake		1	1499588
Tools	Hexagonal wrench	width across flats: 1.5 mm	1	For M3 set screw
		width across flats: 3 mm	1	For M4 screw
		width across flats: 4 mm	1	For M5 screw
	Torque wrench		1	
	Nippers		1	For cutting wire tie
	Sonic tension meter		1	Z: Belt tension 93N (9.5 ± 0.75 kgf)
Material	Wire tie		-	For binding cables

NOTE

A brake is mounted on the motor of Joints #3 and #4 to prevent the shaft from moving down and rotating due to the weight of the end effector while the power to the Controller is OFF or while the motor is in OFF status (MOTOR OFF).

Move the shaft down to its lower limit before the replacement procedure following the removal steps.

Joint #3 brake Removal

(1) Turn ON the Controller.

(2) Push down the shaft to its lower limit while pressing the brake release switch.
Be sure to keep enough space and prevent the end effector hitting any peripheral equipment.

The brake release switch is applied to both Joints #3 and Joint #4.
When the brake release switch is pressed, the respective brakes of the Joint #3 and Joint #4 are released simultaneously.
Be careful of the shaft falling and rotating while the brake release switch is being pressed because the shaft may be lowered by the weight of an end effector.

(3) Turn OFF the Controller.

(4) Remove the Arm Top Cover.

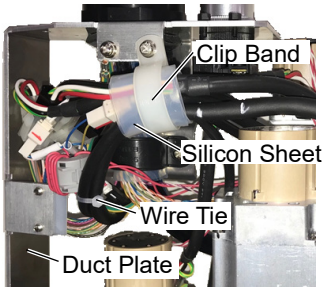
For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.1 Arm Top Cover*.

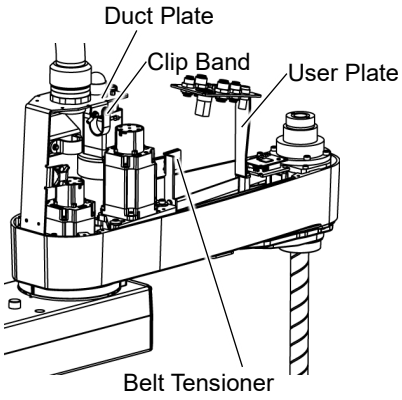
(5) Remove the clip band and sheet bundling the motor cables.

Cut off the wire tie fixing the cables to the belt tensioner.

Do not cut the wire tie (in the duct fittings outlet) that binds the cables to the duct plate.

Removed parts will be used again. Be careful not to lose them.



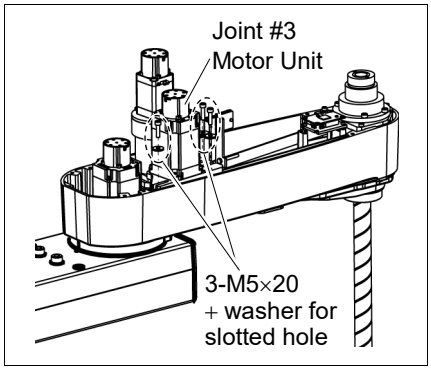


(6) Disconnect the following connectors.

Connectors: X231, X43, BR3

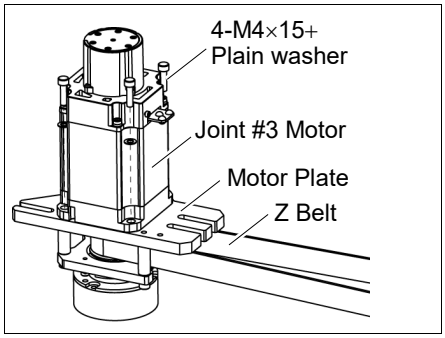
(7) Remove the bolts fixing the Joint #3 motor unit.

The washers for slotted holes will be used again when installing the Z belt. Be careful not to lose them.

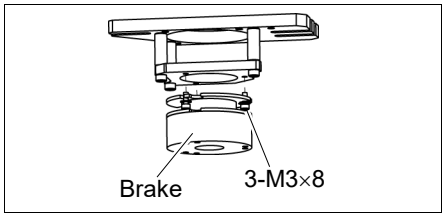


(8) Remove the Joint #3 motor from the motor plate.

The Z belt is placed around the pulley.
To remove the Joint #3 motor, tilt the motor slightly and pull it upward while avoiding the belt.

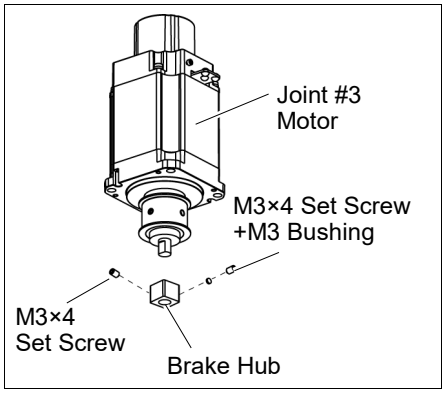


(9) Remove the brake from the brake plate.



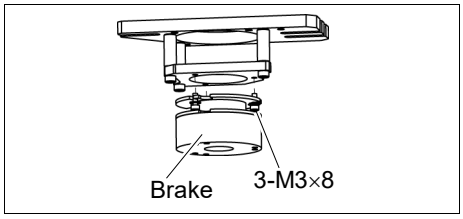
(10) Loosen the screws of the brake hub and remove the brake hub from the pulley shaft of the Joint #3 motor unit.

There is a brass bushing on one of the set screws. Be careful not to lose it.



Joint #3 brake Installation

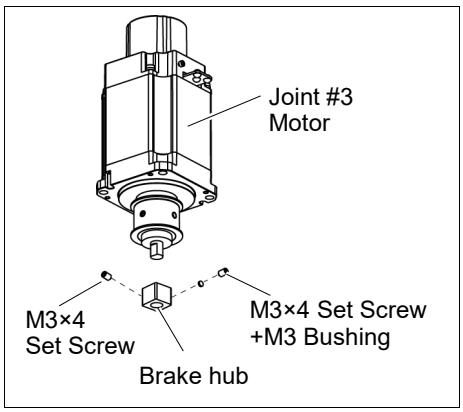
(1) Mount the brake to the brake plate.



(2) Mount the brake hub to the pulley of the Joint #3 motor.

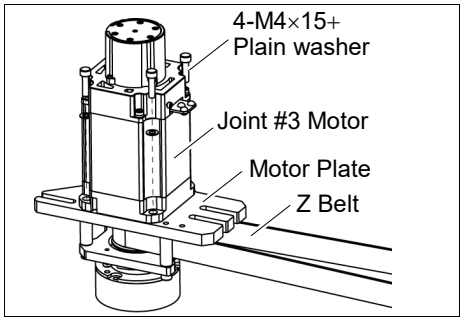
Fix the brake hub while aligning it to the end face of the pulley.

Tighten one of the set screws vertically on the flat face of the motor shaft.
Insert a bushing into the other set screw hole to prevent damage to the motor shaft.



(3) Mount the Joint #3 motor to the motor plate while aligning the hub to the brake disc.

Before aligning the hub, set the motor so that the pulley will be inside of the Z belt.

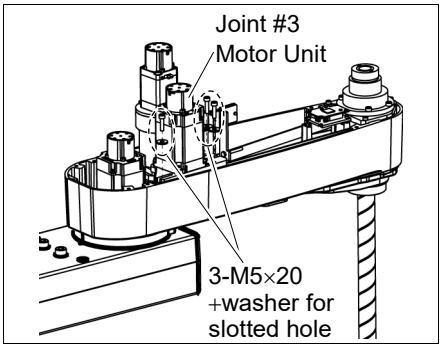


When the brake disc is not aligned, manually adjust the position by following the steps below.

1. Connect the connector BR3.
2. Press the brake release switch to release the brake.
3. Adjust the brake disc manually so that the hole is at the center.

(4) Apply the proper tension to the Z belt, and secure the Joint #3 motor unit.

For details, refer to the installation steps in *Maintenance 7.2 Replacing the Timing Belt*.



(5) Mount the User Plate and the Duct Plate.

For details, refer to *Maintenance 3. Covers*.

(6) Connect the following connectors.

Connectors: X231, X43, BR3

(7) Mount the Arm Top Cover.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.1 Arm Top Cover*.

(8) Check if the Joint #3 moves in a Jog motion by operating from EPSON RC+ menu - [Tools]-[Robot Manager]-[Jog & Teach].

If the Manipulator oscillates with MOTOR ON and the following errors are detected,
Error 5041: Motor torque output failure in low power state.
Error 4241: Over speed during low power mode was detected.

or when the joint other than Joint #3 moves, the connector for other joint might be connected to the Joint #3 motor. Check the connector connection.

(9) Execute the calibration of Joint #3.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 13. Calibration*.

7.4 Checking the Timing Belt Tension (Z Belt)

	Name	Qty.	Note
Tool	Sonic tension meter	1	For details of usage and measurement methods of the tension meter, refer to the instruction manual of the tension meter.

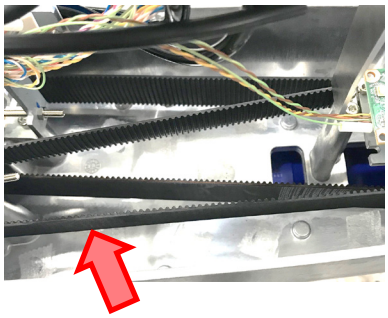
Joint #3
Belt tension check

(1) Enter appropriate setting values to the sonic tension meter.

Model	Belt	Unit mass M [g/ (1 mm width ×1 m length)]	Width W [mm]	Span S [mm]
LS20-B	Z belt	2.5	17	367

(2) Strum the belt and measure tension.

NOTE
Measurement failure may occur if the microphone touches the belt during measurement.



8. Joint #4

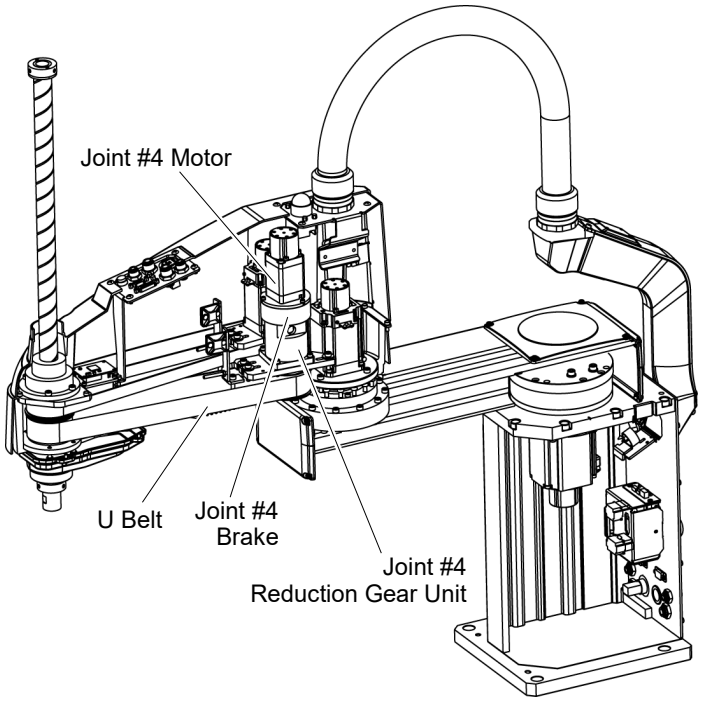
WARNING	■ Do not insert or pull out the motor connectors while the power to the robot system is turned ON. Inserting or pulling out the motor connectors with the power ON is extremely hazardous and may result in serious bodily injury as the Manipulator may move abnormally, and also may result in electric shock and/or malfunction of the robot system. ■ To shut off power to the robot system, pull out the power plug from the power source. Be sure to connect the AC power cable to a power receptacle. DO NOT connect it directly to a factory power source. ■ Before performing any replacement, turn OFF the Controller and related equipment, and then pull out the power plug from the power source. Performing any replacement with the power ON is extremely hazardous and may result in electric shock and/or malfunction of the robot system.

CAUTION	■ Be careful not to apply excessive shock to the motor shaft when replacing the motors. The shock may shorten the life cycle of the motors and encoder and/or damage them. ■ Never disassemble the motor and encoder. A disassembled motor and encoder will cause a positional gap and cannot be used again.

After parts have been replaced (motors, reduction gear units, brakes, timing belts, ball screw spline unit, etc.), the Manipulator cannot operate properly because a mismatch exists between the origin stored in each motor and its corresponding origin stored in the Controller. After replacing the parts, it is necessary to match these origins.

The process of aligning the two origins is called “Calibration”.

Refer to *Maintenance: 13. Calibration* to execute the calibration.



8.1 Replacing Joint #4 Motor

	Name		Qty.	Note
Maintenance part	AC Servo Motor 150 W		1	1646520
Tools	Hexagonal wrench	width across flats: 1.5 mm	1	For M3 Set screw
		width across flats: 3 mm	1	For M4 screw
		width across flats: 4 mm		For M5 screw
	Spanner	width across flats: 7 mm	1	For M4 bolt, M4 nut
	Cross-point screwdriver (#2)		1	For M4 screw
	Torque wrench		1	

NOTE

A brake is mounted on the motor of Joints #3 and #4 to prevent the shaft from moving down and rotating due to the weight of the end effector while the power to the Controller is OFF or while the motor is in OFF status (MOTOR OFF).

Move the shaft down to its lower limit before the replacement procedure following the removal steps.

Joint #4 motor Removal

(1) Turn ON the Controller.

(2) Push down the shaft to its lower limit while pressing the brake release switch.
Be sure to keep enough space and prevent the end effector hitting any peripheral equipment.

The brake release switch is applied to both Joints #3 and Joint #4.
When the brake release switch is pressed, the respective brakes of the Joint #3 and Joint #4 are released simultaneously.
Be careful of the shaft falling and rotating while the brake release switch is being pressed because the shaft may be lowered by the weight of an end effector.

(3) Turn OFF the Controller.

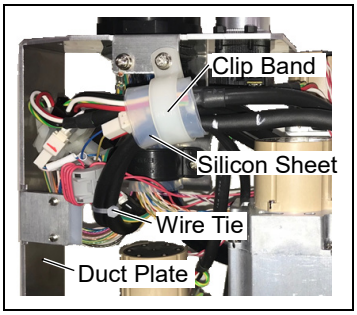
(4) Remove the Arm Top Cover.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.1 Arm Top Cover*.

(5) Remove the clip band and sheet binding the motor cables.

Removed parts will be used again. Be careful not to lose them.

At this point, do not cut the wire tie (in the duct fittings outlet) that binds the cables to the duct plate.



(6) Remove the User Plate and Duct Plate.

For details, refer to *Maintenance 3. Covers*.

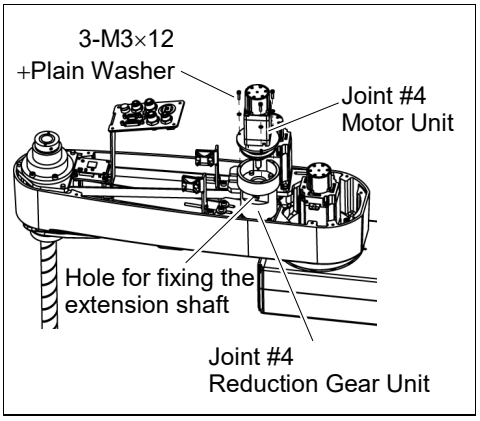
(7) Disconnect the following connectors.

Connectors: X241, X41, BR4 (Hold the clip to remove.)

(8) Remove the screws mounting Joint #4 motor unit on the reduction gear unit.

(9) Remove the cover of the hole for fixing the extension shaft on the side of the reduction gear, and loosen the screws.

If the screw position does not match, turn the motor slightly and move until the screw fixing the extension shaft can be seen.



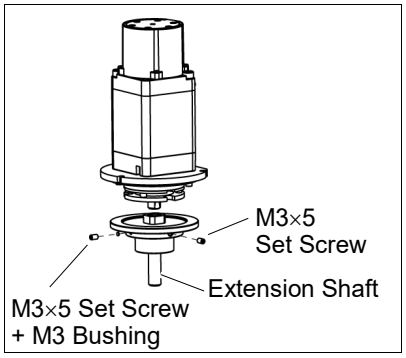
(10) Remove Joint #4 motor unit from the reduction gear unit.

(11) Mount the cover of the hole for fixing the extension shaft on the side of reduction gear unit.

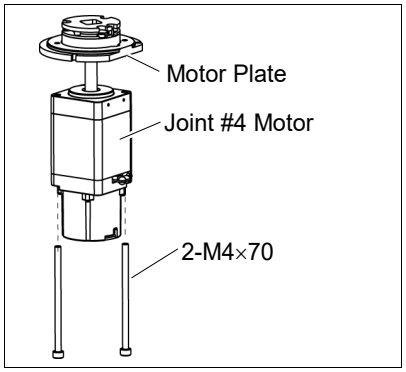
(12) Pull the motor unit upward to remove.

(13) Loosen the set screws tightening the extension shaft and remove the shaft from the Joint #4 motor unit.

There is a brass bushing in one of the set screw holes. Be sure to keep the bushing.

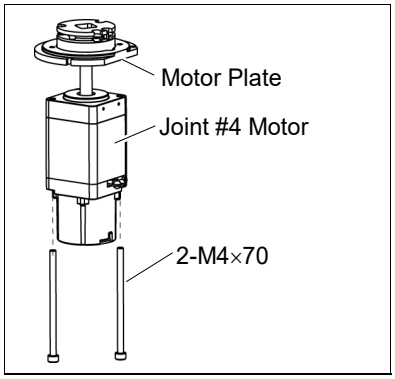


(14) Remove the Joint #4 motor from the motor plate.



Joint #4 motor Installation

(1) Mount the Joint #4 motor on the motor plate.



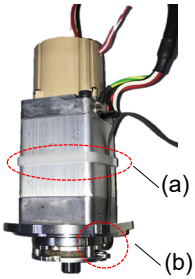
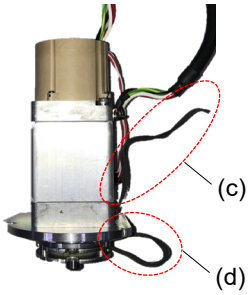
NOTE

Before you mount the motor, make sure that the brake harness passes through a gap of the motor plate.

NOTE

When mounting the motor, be careful not to catch the brake harness in the space between the motor plate and Joint #4 motor.

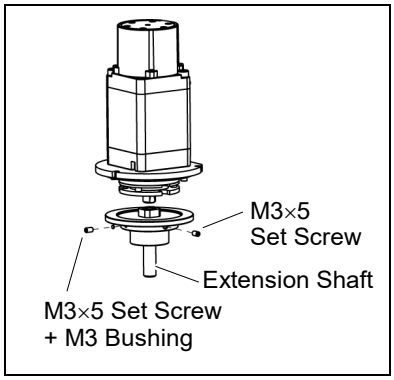
After the motor is mounted, bind the brake harness with a wire tie and fix it on the motor.

Correct Example	Wrong Example
	
(a) The brake harness is fixed to the motor with the attached wire tie. (b) The brake harness is not come out.	(c) The brake harness is not fixed to the motor. (d) The brake harness is come out.

(2) Mount the extension shaft on the Joint #4 motor unit while aligning the hub of the extension shaft to the brake disc.

Tighten one of the set screws vertically on the flat face of the extension shaft.

Insert a bushing into the other set screw hole to prevent damage to the extension shaft.



NOTE

When the brake disc is not aligned, manually adjust the position by following the steps below.

1. Connect the connector: BR4.
2. Press the brake release switch to release the brake.
3. Manually adjust the brake disc so that the hole will be at the center.

(3) Insert the extension shaft to the reduction gear unit.

Make sure that Joint #4 motor cable is sideways when looking from the front side of Arm #2.

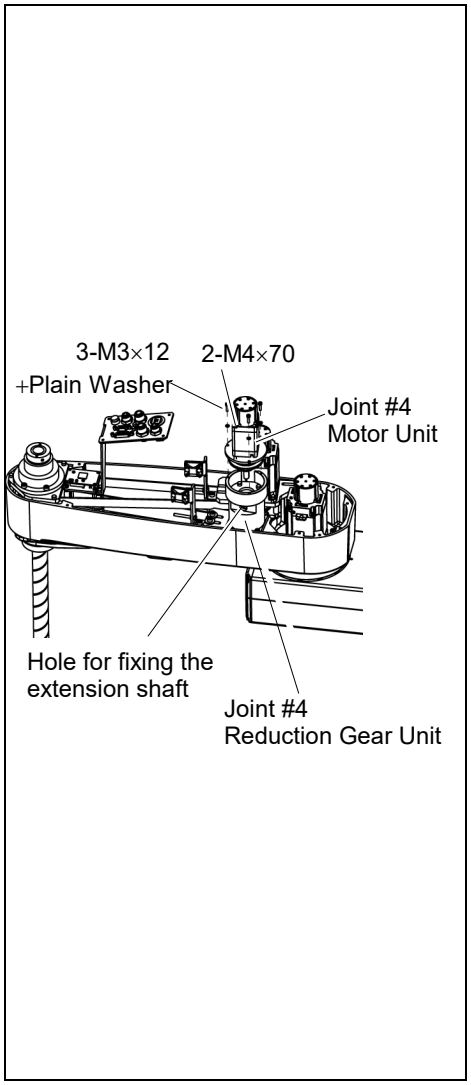
After inserting the extension shaft, loosely secure the motor plate on the Joint #4 motor unit with bolts (M3×12), and loosen the motor fixing bolts (M4×70) to secure the motor loosely.

NOTE

At this point, make sure that the motor unit can be moved by hand, and it will not tilt when pulled.

Before fixing it to the reduction gear unit, make sure to rotate Joint #4 reduction unit two or three times from the output side by turning shaft or belt.

Remove the cover of the hole for fixing the extension shaft, and then tighten the bolts to fix the extension shaft on the reduction gear unit.



(4) Tighten the bolts on the loosely secured motor plate and the motor to fix Joint #4 motor unit on the reduction gear unit.

(5) Mount the cover of the hole for fixing the extension shaft.

(6) Connect the following connectors.

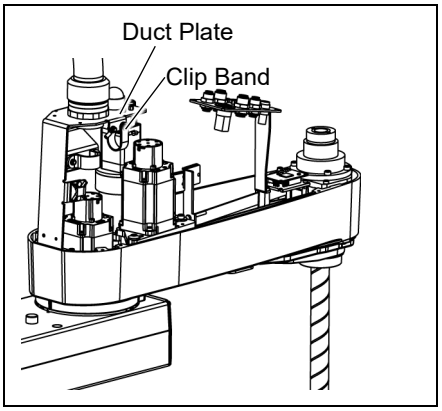
Connectors: BR4, X241, X41

(7) Mount the User Plate and the Duct Plate.

For details, refer to *Maintenance 3. Covers*.

(8) Install the clip band removed in the removal step (5), bind the cables, and then fix them.

Do not bend or pull the cables forcibly to allow unnecessary strain on the cables.



(9) Mount the Arm Top Cover.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.1 Arm Top Cover.*

(10) Check if the Joint #4 moves in a Jog motion by operating from EPSON RC+ menu - [Tools]-[Robot Manager]-[Jog & Teach].

If the Manipulator oscillates with MOTOR ON and the following errors are detected,
Error 5041: Motor torque output failure in low power state.
Error 4241: Over speed during low power mode was detected.

or when the joint other than Joint #4 moves, the connector for other joint might be connected to the Joint #4 motor. Check the connector connection.

(11) Execute the calibration of Joint #4.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 13. Calibration*.

8.2 Replacing the Timing Belt

	Name		Qty.	Note
Maintenance part	U belt (width 30 mm)		1	1618729
Tools	Hexagonal wrench	width across flats: 3 mm	1	For M4 screw
		width across flats: 4 mm	1	For M5 screw
	Spanner	width across flats: 7 mm	1	
	Cross-point screwdriver (#2)		1	For M3, M4 screws
	Torque wrench		1	
	Nippers		1	For cutting wire tie
	Sonic tension meter		1	Z: Tension 206 N (21.0 ± 0.75 kgf)
Material	Wire tie		-	For binding cables

NOTE

A brake is mounted on the motor of Joints #3 and #4 to prevent the shaft from moving down and rotating due to the weight of the end effector while the power to the Controller is OFF or while the motor is in OFF status (MOTOR OFF).

Move the shaft down to its lower limit before the replacement procedure following the removal steps.

U belt
Removal

(1) Turn ON the Controller.

(2) Push down the shaft to its lower limit while pressing the brake release switch.
Be sure to keep enough space and prevent the end effector hitting any peripheral equipment.

The brake release switch is applied to both Joints #3 and Joint #4. When the brake release switch is pressed, the respective brakes of the Joint #3 and Joint #4 are released simultaneously.
Be careful of the shaft falling and rotating while the brake release switch is being pressed because the shaft may be lowered by the weight of an end effector.

(3) Turn OFF the Controller.

(4) Remove the Arm Top Cover.

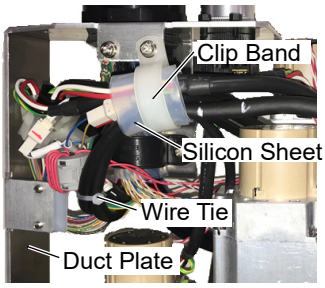
For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.1 Arm Top Cover*.

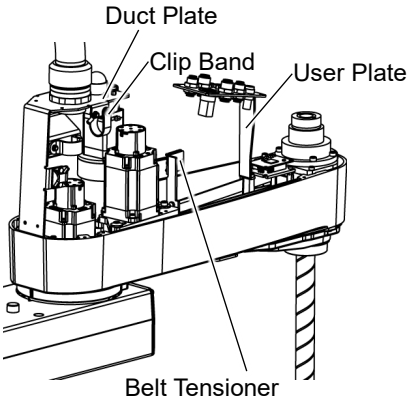
(5) Remove the clip band and sheet bundling the motor cables.

Cut off the wire tie fixing the cables to the belt tensioner.

Do not cut the wire tie (in the duct fittings outlet) that binds the cables to the duct plate.

Removed parts will be used again. Be careful not to lose them.





(6) Disconnect the following connectors.

Connectors: X231, X241, X43, X44, X51, BR3, BR4
(Hold the clip to remove.)

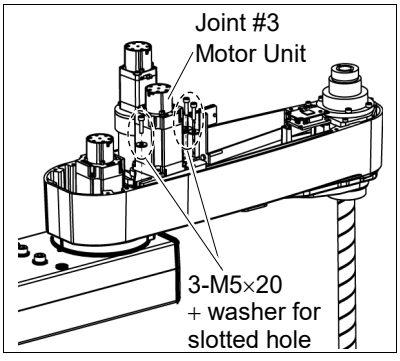
(7) Remove the User Plate and the Duct Plate.

For details, refer to *Maintenance 3. Covers*.

(8) Remove the screws mounting the Joint #3 motor unit.

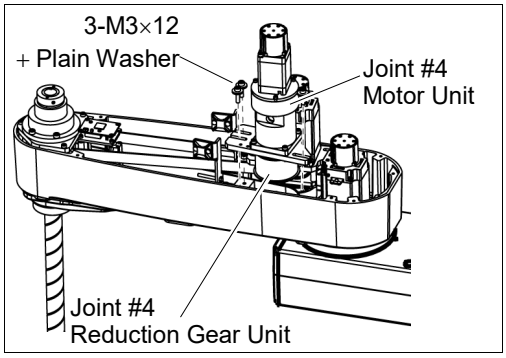
Remove the Joint #3 motor from the motor plate and pull out the Z belt.

For details, refer to *Maintenance 7.2. Timing Belt*.



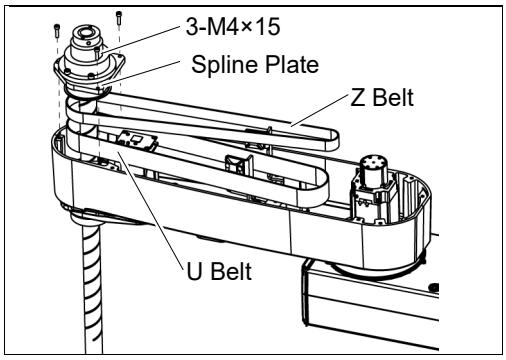
(9) Remove the screws mounting the Joint #4 motor unit.

Pull the Joint #4 motor unit upward.



(10) Remove the screws mounting the spline plate.

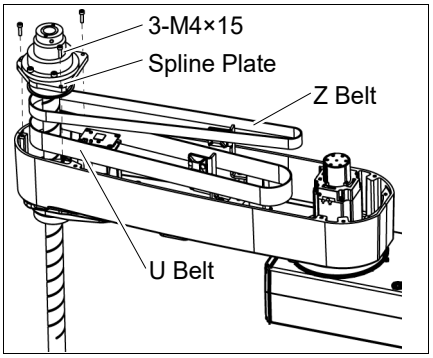
Hold up the spline plate and pull out the Z belt and U belt.



U belt Installation

(1) Hold up the spline plate and set the U belt around the pulley.

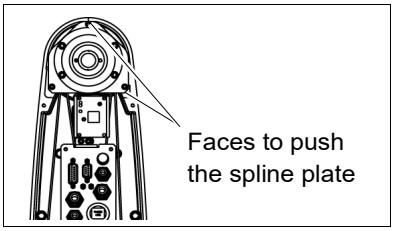
Make sure the gear grooves of the belt are fit into those of the pulleys completely.



(2) Hold up the spline plate and set the Z belt around the Z pulley.

Make sure the teeth of the timing belt are engaged with those of the pulley.

(3) Loosely secure the spline plate on the Arm #2 and move the shaft up and down several times before firmly secure the spline plate.

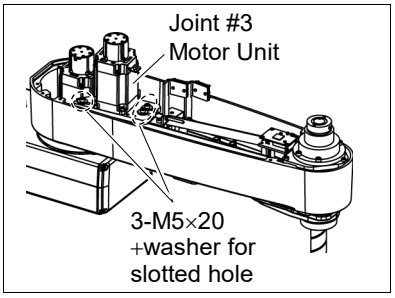


NOTE

Loosely tighten the screws so that the spline plate can be moved by hand. Fix the spline plate with the screws while pushing the front side of the Arm #2 and the right side face.

(4) Loosely secure the Joint #3 motor unit to the Arm #2.

Make sure the teeth of the timing belt are engaged with those of the pulley.



NOTE

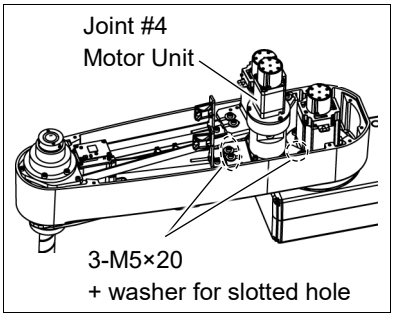
At this point, make sure that the Joint #3 motor unit can be moved by hand, and it will not tilt when pulled. If the unit is tilted, the belt will not have the proper tension.

(5) Apply the proper tension to the Z belt, and then secure the Joint #3 motor unit.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 7.2 Replacing the Timing Belt.*

(6) Loosely secure the Joint #4 motor unit to the Arm #2.

Make sure the teeth of the timing belt are engaged with those of the pulley.



NOTE

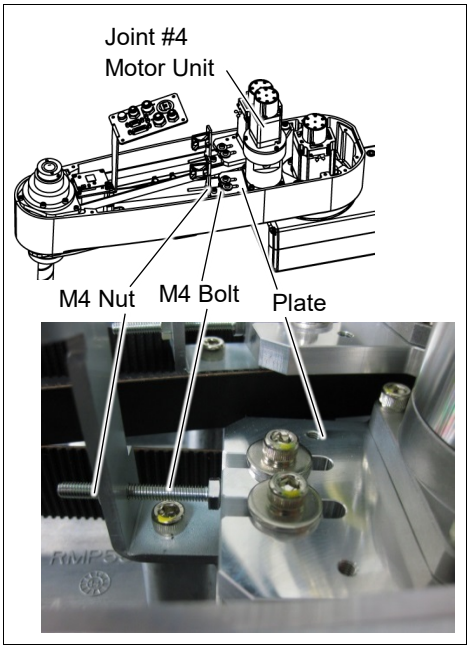
Make sure that the Joint #4 motor unit can be moved by hand, and it will not tilt when pulled.

If the unit is tilted, the belt will not have the proper tension.

(7) Apply the proper tension to the U belt, and then secure the Joint #4 motor unit.

U belt tension
: 206 N (21.0 ± 0.75 kgf)
Axial tension (when being pulled): 412 N

NOTE To apply tension to the Joint #4 motor unit, use the bolt at the front of the plate.



(7)-1 Loosen the nut and turn the bolt. Push in the Joint #4 motor unit plate slowly.

(7)-2 After fixing the Joint #4 motor unit, turn the bolt to leave from the plate.

(7)-3 Check the tension using the sonic tension meter.

For details, refer to *Maintenance 8.5 Checking the Timing Belt Tension*.

(7)-4 Repeat the steps (7)-1 through (7)-3 until you get appropriate tension.

(7)-5 After the adjustment, put the bolt back to its original position and fix it with the nut.

(8) Connect the following connectors.

Connectors: X231, X241, X43, X44, X51, BR3, BR4

(9) Mount the User Plate and the Duct Plate.

For details, refer to *Maintenance 3. Covers*.

(10) Bind the cables with new wire ties at their original positions as before in the removal step (5). Bind the cables with the clip band.

Do not allow unnecessary strain on the cables.

(11) Install the Arm Top Cover.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.1 Arm Top Cover*.

(12) Check if the Joints #3, #4 moves in a Jog motion by operating from EPSON RC+ menu - [Tools]-[Robot Manager]-[Jog & Teach].

If the Manipulator oscillates with MotorON and the following errors are detected,

Error 5041: Motor torque output failure in low power state.

Error 4241: Over speed during low power mode was detected.

or when the joint other than Joints #3, #4 moves, the connector for the other joint might be connected to the Joints #3, #4 motor. Check the connector connection.

(13) Execute the calibration for Joint #3, 4.

For details on the calibration method, refer to *Maintenance: 13. Calibration*.

8.3 Replacing the Brake

	Name		Qty.	Note
Maintenance part	Electromagnetic brake		1	1803965
Tools	Hexagonal wrench	width across flats: 1.5 mm	1	For M3 set screw
		width across flats: 3 mm	1	For M4 screw
		width across flats: 4 mm	1	For M5 screw
	Spanner	width across flats: 7 mm	2	For M4 bolt, M4 nut
	Cross-point screwdriver (#2)		1	For M4 screw
	Torque wrench		1	

NOTE

A brake is mounted on the motor of Joints #3 and #4 to prevent the shaft from moving down and rotating due to the weight of the end effector while the power to the Controller is OFF or while the motor is in OFF status (MOTOR OFF).

Move the shaft down to its lower limit before the replacement procedure following the removal steps.

Joint #4 Brake Removal

(1) Turn ON the Controller

(2) Push down the shaft to its lower limit while pressing the brake release switch.
Be sure to keep enough space and prevent the end effector hitting any peripheral equipment.

The brake release switch is applied to both Joint #3 and #4. When the brake release switch is pressed, the respective brake for Joints #3 and #4 are released simultaneously.

Be careful of the shaft falling and rotating while the brake release switch is being pressed because the shaft may be lowered by the weight of an end effector.

(3) Turn OFF the Controller.

(4) Remove the Arm Top Cover.

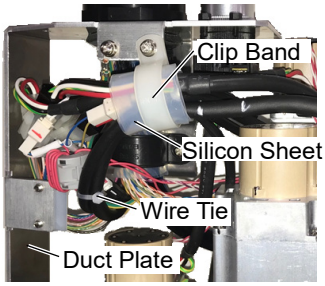
For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.1 Arm Top Cover*.

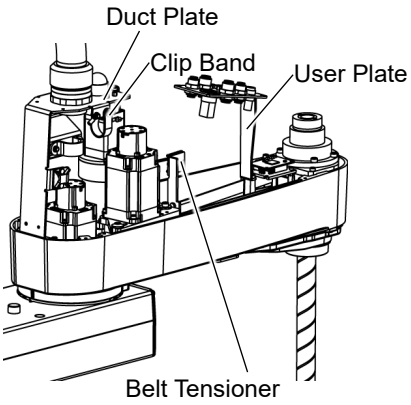
(5) Remove the clip band and sheet bundling the motor cables.

Cut off the wire tie fixing the cables to the belt tensioner.

Do not cut the wire tie (in the duct fittings outlet) that binds the cables to the duct plate.

Removed parts will be used again. Be careful not to lose them.





(6) Remove the Duct Plate.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3. Covers*.

(7) Disconnect the following connectors.

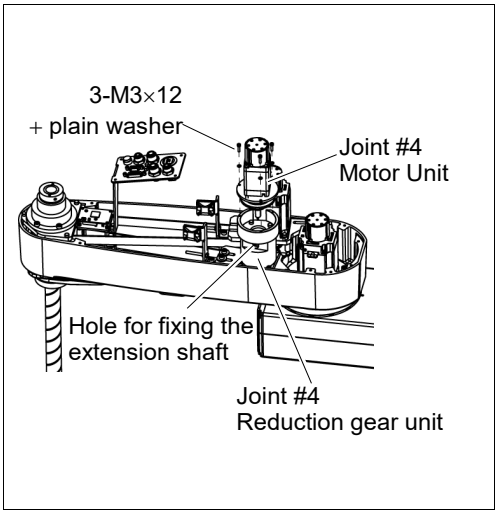
Connectors: X241, X41, BR4 (Hold the clip to remove.)

(8) Remove the screws securing the Joint #4 motor unit on the reduction gear unit.

(9) Remove the cover of the hole for fixing the extension shaft on the side of the reduction gear, and loosen the screws.

If the screw position does not match, turn the motor slightly and move until the screw fixing the extension shaft can be seen.

(10) Remove the Joint #4 motor unit from the reduction gear unit.

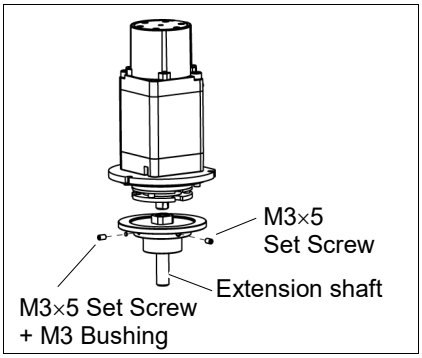


(11) Mount the cover of the hole for fixing the extension shaft on the side of the reduction gear.

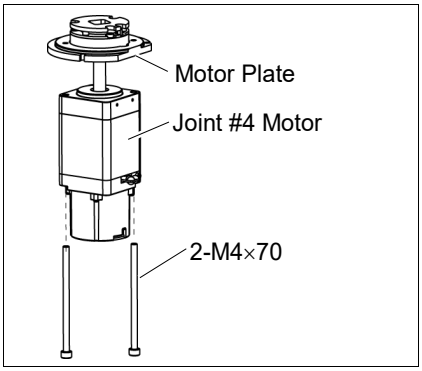
(12) Pull the motor unit upward to remove.

(13) Loosen the set screws tightening the extension shaft and remove the shaft from the Joint #4 motor unit.

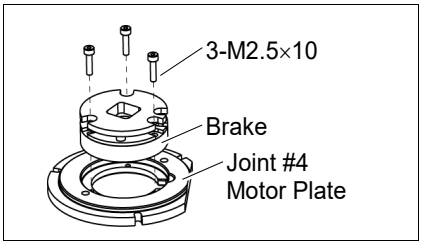
There is a brass bushing in one of the set screw holes. Be sure to keep the bushing.



(14) Remove the Joint #4 motor from the motor plate.

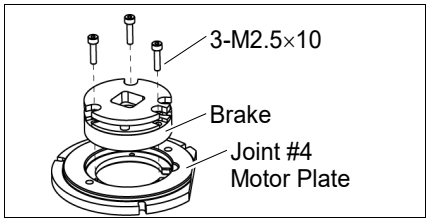


(15) Remove the brake from the motor plate.



Joint #4 Brake Installation

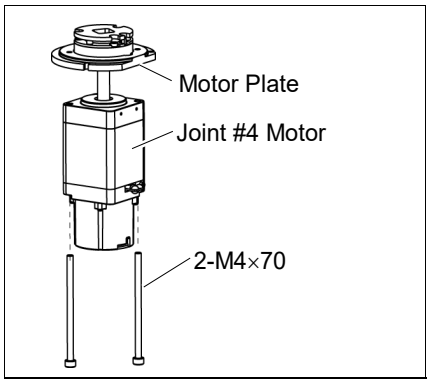
(1) Mount the brake on the motor plate.



(2) Mount the Joint #4 motor on the motor plate.

Before you mount the motor, make sure that the brake harness passes through a gap of the motor plate.
When mounting the motor, be careful not to catch the brake harness in the space between the motor plate and Joint #4 motor.

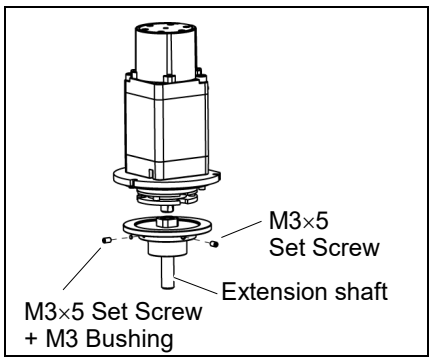
After the motor is mounted, bind the brake harness with a wire tie and fix it on the motor.



(3) Mount the extension shaft on the Joint #4 motor unit while aligning the hub of the extension shaft to the brake disc.

Tighten one of the set screws vertically on the flat face of the extension shaft.

Insert a bushing into the other set screw hole to prevent damage to the extension shaft.



NOTE

When the brake disc is not aligned, manually adjust the position by following the steps below.

1. Connect the connector: BR4.
2. Press the brake release switch to release the brake.
3. Manually adjust the brake disc so that the hole will be at the center.

(4) Insert the extension shaft to the reduction gear unit.

Make sure that Joint #4 motor cable is sideways when looking from the front side of Arm #2.

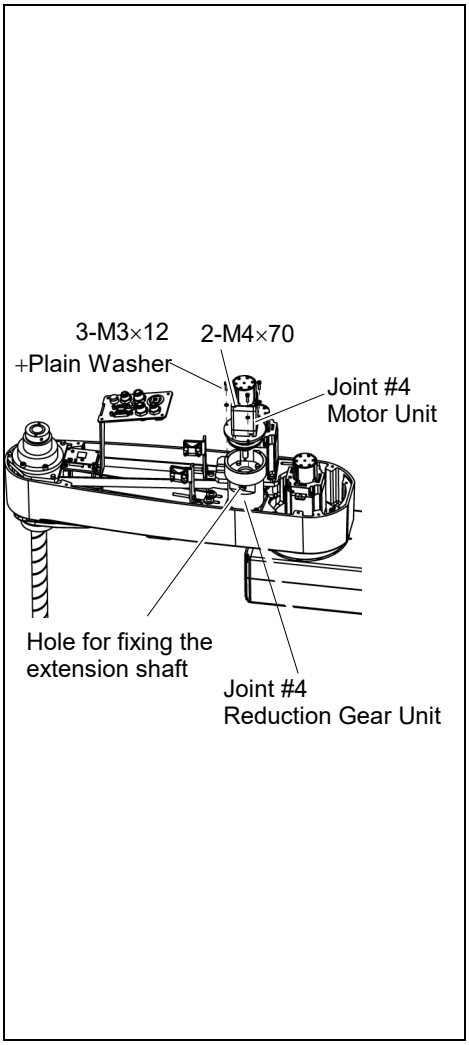
After inserting the extension shaft, loosely secure the motor plate on the Joint #4 motor unit with bolts (M3×12), and loosen the motor fixing bolts (M4×70) to secure the motor loosely.

NOTE

At this point, make sure that the motor unit can be moved by hand, and it will not tilt when pulled.

Before fixing it to the reduction gear unit, make sure to rotate Joint #4 reduction unit two or three times from the output side.

Remove the cover of the hole for fixing the extension shaft, and then tighten the bolts to fix the extension shaft on the reduction gear unit.



(5) Tighten the bolts on the loosely secured motor plate and the motor to fix Joint #4 motor unit on the reduction gear unit.

(6) Mount the cover of the hole for fixing the extension shaft.

(7) Mount the Duct Plate.

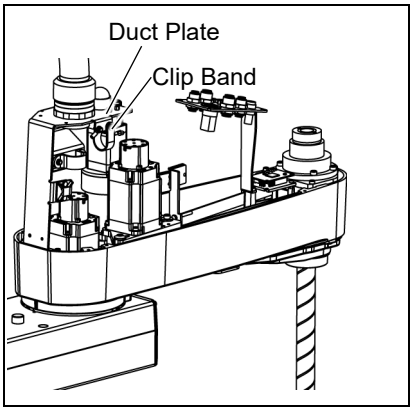
For details, refer to *Maintenance 3. Covers*.

(8) Connect the following connectors.

Connectors: BR4, X241, X41

(9) Install the clip band removed in the removal step (5) and bind the cables to fix.

Do not bend or pull the cables forcibly to allow unnecessary strain on the cables.



(10) Mount the Arm Top Cover.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.1 Arm Top Cover.*

(11) Check if the Joint #4 moves in a Jog motion by operating from EPSON RC+ menu - [Tools]-[Robot Manager]-[Jog & Teach].

If the Manipulator oscillates with MOTOR ON and the following errors are detected,
Error 5041: Motor torque output failure in low power state.
Error 4241: Over speed during low power mode was detected.

or when the joint other than Joint #4 moves, the connector for other joint might be connected to the Joint #4 motor. Check the connector connection.

(12) Execute the calibration of Joint #4.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 13. Calibration*.

8.4 Replacing the Reduction Gear Unit

	Name		Qty.	Note
Maintenance part	Reduction Gear Unit		1	1493783
Tools	Hexagonal wrench	width across flats: 3 mm	1	For M4 screw
		width across flats: 4 mm	1	For M5 screw
	Spanner	width across flats: 7 mm	1	For M4 hexagon head bolt and M4 hexagon nut
	Cross-point screwdriver (#2)		1	For M4 screws
	Torque wrench		1	
	Sonic tension meter		1	Refer: Unitta U-508
Material	Wire tie		-	For binding cables

NOTE

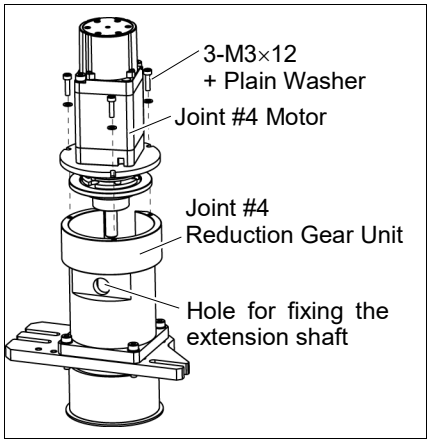
The brakes are mounted on the Joints #3 and #4 to prevent the shaft from moving down due to the weight of the end effector while the power to the Controller is OFF or while the motor is in OFF status (MOTOR OFF).

Move the shaft down to its lower limit before the replacement procedure following the removal steps.

Joint #4 Reduction Gear Unit Removal

(1) Remove the Joint #4 motor unit from the Arm #2.

For details, refer to the Installation steps in *Maintenance: 8.2 Replacing the Timing Belt*.



(2) Remove the screws mounting Joint #4 motor unit on the reduction gear unit.

Remove the cover of the hole for fixing the extension shaft on the side of the reduction gear, and loosen the screws.

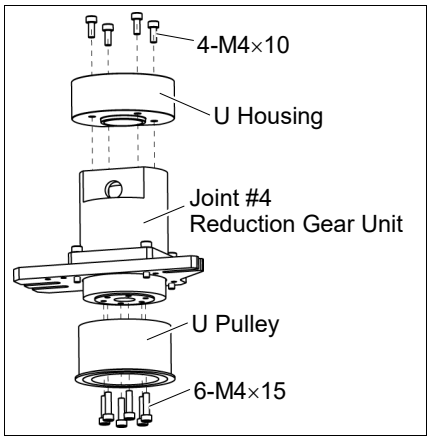
If the screw position does not match, turn the motor slightly and move until the screw fixing the extension shaft can be seen.

Remove Joint #4 motor unit from the reduction gear unit.

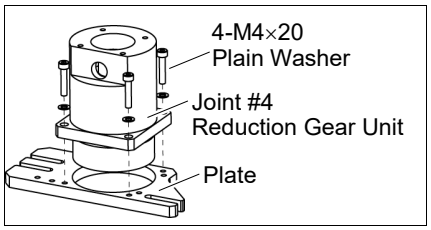
Mount the cover of a hole for fixing the extension shaft on the side of reduction gear unit.

Pull the motor unit upward to remove.

(3) Remove the U pulley and U housing.

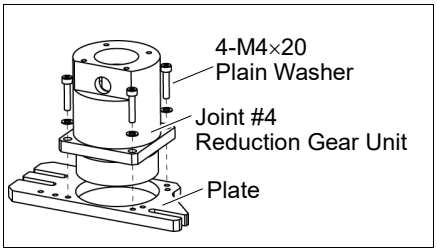


(4) Remove the plate.

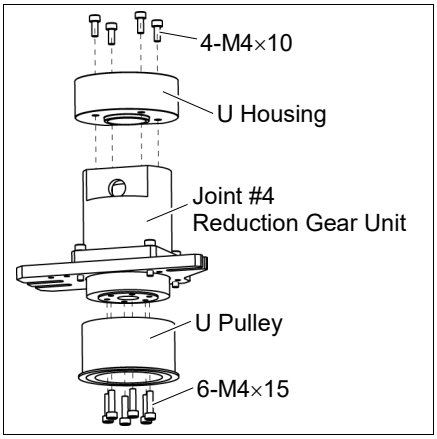


Joint #4 Reduction Gear Unit Installation

(1) Mount the plate on a new reduction gear unit.



(2) Mount the U pulley and the U housing.



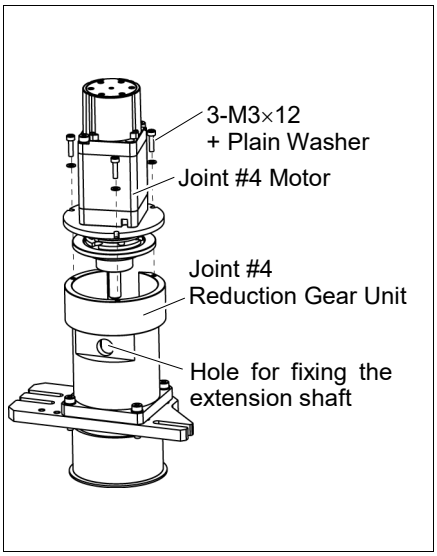
(3) Mount the Joint #4 motor unit on the reduction gear unit.

Insert the extension shaft to the reduction gear unit.

After inserting the extension shaft, loosely secure the motor plate on the Joint #4 motor unit with bolts (M3×12), and loosen the motor fixing bolts (M4×70) to secure the motor loosely.

NOTE

At this point, make sure that the motor unit can be moved by hand, and it will not tilt when pulled.



Before fixing it to the reduction gear unit, make sure to rotate Joint #4 reduction unit two or three times from the output side.

Remove the cover of the hole for fixing the extension shaft, and then tighten the bolts to fix the extension shaft on the reduction gear unit.

After fixing the shaft, mount the cover of the hole for fixing the extension shaft.

(4) Tighten the bolts on the loosely secured motor plate and the motor to fix Joint #4 motor unit on the reduction gear unit.

(5) Mount the Joint #4 motor unit to the Arm #2.

For details, refer to *Maintenance 8.2 Replacing the Timing Belt*.

8.5 Checking the Timing Belt Tension (U Belt)

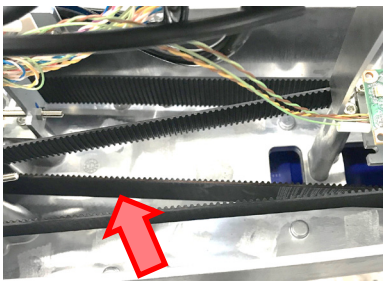
	Name	Qty.	Note
Tool	Sonic tension meter	1	For details on usage and measurement methods of the tension meter, refer to the instruction manual of the tension meter.

Joint #4
Belt tension check

(1) Enter appropriate setting values to the sonic tension meter.

Belt	Unit mass M [g/ (1 mm width×1 m length)]	Width W [mm]	Span S [mm]
U belt	2.5	30	357

(2) Strum the belt and measure tension.



NOTE

Measurement failure may occur if the microphone touches the belt during measurement.

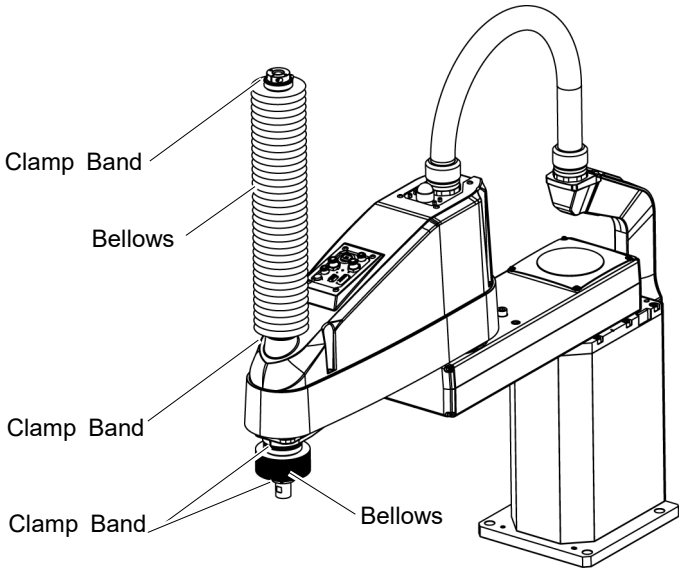
9. Bellows

NOTE

The bellows for LS20-B***C are provided in a unit of two pieces. The shape varies between the upper and lower bellows.

A large amount of dust is emitted when replacing the bellows. Take the Manipulator to an outer room such as the room in front of the clean room's entrance, or take the necessary countermeasures to prevent dust emission before replacing the bellows.

	Name	Qty.	Note
Maintenance part	Bellows	1	1499591
Tool	Cross-point screwdriver	1	For clamp band removal



Bellows Removal

(1) Remove the cables and tubes from the end effector.

(2) Remove the end effector.

(3) Turn ON the controller. Stop motor excitation. (MOTOR OFF)

(4) Loosen the two clamp bands on the bellows.

(5) Pull out the bellows and clamp bands from the shaft.

Bellows Installation

(1) To attach the upper bellows, move the shaft to its lower limit.
To attach the lower bellows, move the shaft to its upper limit.

To move the shaft up/down, press and hold the brake release switch.
Be sure to keep enough space and prevent the end effector hitting any peripheral equipment.

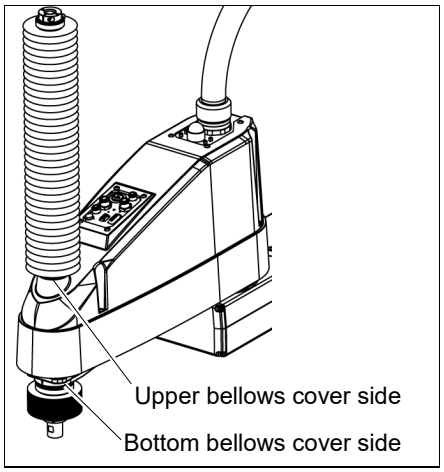
The brake release switch is applied to both Joints #3 and Joint #4.
When the brake release switch is pressed, the respective brakes of the Joint #3 and Joint #4 are released simultaneously.
Be careful of the shaft falling and rotating while the brake release switch is being pressed because the shaft may be lowered by the weight of an end effector.

(2) Pass the shaft through the bellows from the larger joint.

(3) Secure the cover side of the bellows.

The bellows has two joints:
The larger joint must be attached to the cover side.
The smaller joint must be attached to the end face side of the shaft.
Attach the mounting part of the bellows until the end touches the cylindrical part of the cover.

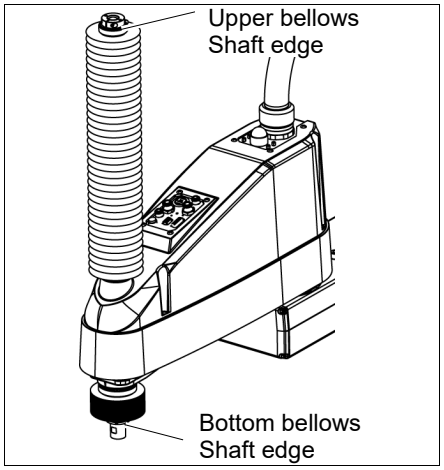
Then, secure them with clamp bands.



(4) Secure the shaft edge side of the bellows.

Cover the bearing case (black) on the edge of the shaft with the bellows mounting part.

Then, secure them with clamp bands.



(5) When completed the bellows installation, check that the bellows stretch smoothly without any excessive force by moving the shaft up/down by hand and rotating the Joint #4.

(6) Turn OFF the Controller and peripheral equipment.

(7) Attach the end effector.

(8) Connect the cables and tubes to the end effector.

10. Ball Screw Spline Unit

WARNING	■ Do not connect or disconnect the motor connectors while the power to the robot system is turned ON. Connecting or disconnecting the motor connectors with the power ON is extremely hazardous and may result in serious bodily injury as the Manipulator may move abnormally, and also may result in electric shock and/or malfunction of the robot system. ■ To shut off power to the robot system, disconnect the power plug from the power source. Be sure to connect the AC power cable to a power receptacle. DO NOT connect it directly to a factory power source. ■ Before performing any replacement procedure, turn OFF the Controller and related equipment, and then disconnect the power plug from the power source. Performing any replacement procedure with the power ON is extremely hazardous and may result in electric shock and/or malfunction of the robot system.

NOTE

After parts have been replaced (motors, reduction gear units, brakes, timing belts, ball screw spline unit, etc.), the Manipulator cannot operate properly because a mismatch exists between the origin stored in each motor and its corresponding origin stored in the Controller. After replacing the parts, it is necessary to match these origins.

The process of aligning the two origins is called “Calibration”.

Refer to *Maintenance: 13. Calibration* to perform the calibration.

10.1 Greasing the Ball Screw Spline Unit

	Name	Qty.	Note
Grease	For Ball Screw Spline Unit (AFB grease)	Proper quantity	
Tools	Wiping cloth	1	For wiping grease (Spline shaft)
	Cross-point screwdriver	1	For clamp band removal Only for Cleanroom-model

NOTE

The brake release switch affects both Joints #3 and #4. When the brake release switch is pressed in emergency mode, the brake for both Joints #3 and #4 are released simultaneously. Be careful of the shaft falling and rotating while the brake release switch is pressed because the shaft may be lowered by the weight of an end effector.

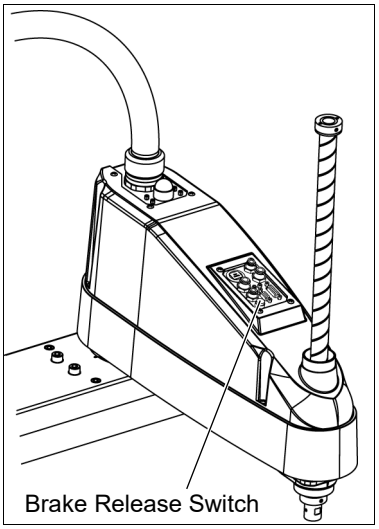
10.1.1 Standard-model

Cover the surrounding area such as the end effector and peripheral equipment in case the grease drips.

(1) Turn ON the Controller. Stop motor excitation. (MOTOR OFF)

(2) Move the arm to a position where Joint #3 can be moved in full stroke.

(3) Move the shaft to its upper limit manually while pressing the brake release switch.



(4) Turn OFF the Controller.

(5) Wipe off the old grease from the upper part of the shaft, and then apply new grease to it.

When applying the new grease to the upper part of the shaft, directly fill the grooves on it by hand. Wipe off excess grease from the shaft.

(6) Turn ON the Controller.

(7) Move the shaft to its lower limit by hand while pressing the brake release switch.

(8) Wipe off the old grease from the lower part of the shaft, and then apply new grease to it.

When applying the new grease to the lower part of the shaft, directly fill the grooves on it by hand. Wipe off excess grease from the shaft.

(9) Move the shaft up and down several times while pressing the brake release switch to smooth out the grease on the shaft. Wipe off excess grease from the shaft.

When wiping off the excess grease from the upper part of shaft, turn OFF the Controller and remove the Arm Top Cover.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.1 Arm Top Cover*.

10.1.2 Cleanroom-model

Cover the surrounding area such as the end effector and peripheral equipment in case the grease drips.

Upper Part of the Shaft

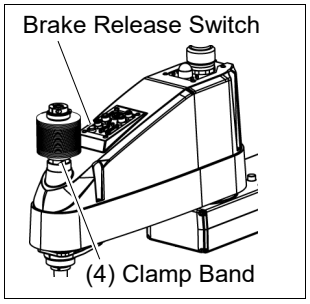
(1) Turn ON the Controller. Stop motor excitation. (MOTOR OFF)

(2) Move the arm to a position where Joint #3 can be moved in full stroke.

(3) Move the shaft to the lower limit manually while pressing the brake release switch.

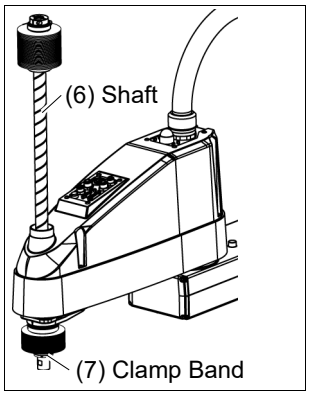
(4) Loosen the clamp band under the bellows, and then lift the bellows.

(5) Move the shaft to the upper limit manually while pressing the brake release switch.



(6) Wipe off the old grease from the upper part of the shaft, and then apply new grease.

Directly fill the grooves on the shaft inside the bellows with grease by hand.
Wipe off excess grease from the shaft.



Lower Part of the Shaft

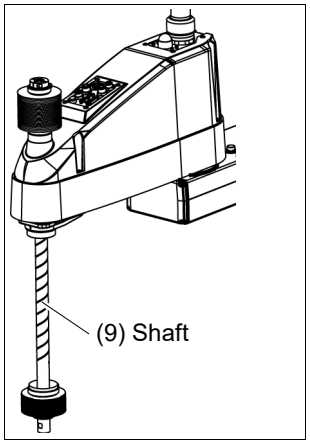
(7) Loosen the clamp band on the bellows, and then move the bellows downward.

(8) Move the shaft to the lower limit manually while pressing the brake release switch.

(9) Wipe off the old grease from the lower part of the shaft, and then apply new grease.

Directly fill the grooves on the shaft inside the bellows with grease by hand.
Wipe off excess grease from the shaft.

(10) Move the shaft up and down several times while pressing the brake release switch to smooth out the grease on the shaft. Wipe off excess grease from the shaft.



(11) Secure the bellows.

To attach the upper bellows, move the shaft to its lower limit.
To attach the lower bellows, move the shaft to its upper limit.
To move the shaft up/down, press and hold the brake release switch.

Attach the mounting part of the bellows until it touches the cylindrical part of the cover. Then, secure them with clamp bands.

10.2 Replacing the Ball Screw Spline Unit

NOTE

A brake is mounted on the motor of Joints #3 and #4 to prevent the shaft from moving down and rotating due to the weight of the end effector while the power to the Controller is OFF or while the motor is in OFF status (MOTOR OFF).

Move the shaft down to its lower limit before the replacement procedure following the removal steps.

	Name		Qty.	Note
Maintenance part	Ball Screw Spline Unit		1	1646487: For LS20-B*04S 1646488: For LS20-B*04C
Grease	For Ball Screw Spline Unit (AFB grease)		Proper quantity	
Tools	Hexagonal wrench	width across flats: 3 mm	1	For M4 screw
		width across flats: 4 mm	1	For M5 screw
	Torque wrench		1	
	Nippers		1	For cutting wire tie
	Cross-point screwdriver (#2)		1	
	Wiping cloth		1	For wiping grease (Spline shaft)
Material	Wire tie		-	

Ball Screw Spline Unit Removal

(1) Turn ON the Controller.

(2) Push down the shaft to its lower limit while pressing the brake release switch.
Be sure to keep enough space and prevent the end effector hitting any peripheral equipment.

The brake release switch is applied to both Joints #3 and Joint #4.
When the brake release switch is pressed, the respective brakes of the Joint #3 and Joint #4 are released simultaneously.
Be careful of the shaft falling and rotating while the brake release switch is being pressed because the shaft may be lowered by the weight of an end effector.

(3) Turn OFF the Controller.

(4) Detach the wires/tubes from the end effector, and remove the end effector.

(5) This step is only for Cleanroom-model.

Remove the bellows. For details, refer to *Maintenance: 9. Bellows*.

(6) Remove the Arm Top Cover and Arm Bottom Cover.

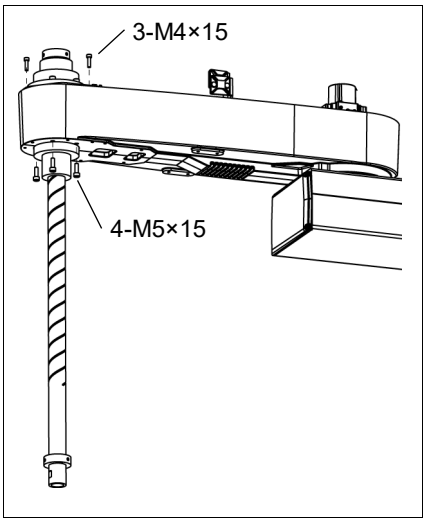
For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3. Covers*.

(7) Remove the following parts:

Joint #3 motor unit Joint #4 motor unit

For details, refer to the following manuals:
Maintenance 7.1 Replacing Joint #3 Motor
Maintenance 8.1 Replacing Joint #4 Motor

(8) Remove three screws mounting the spline plate.



(9) Remove four screws mounting the spline nut.

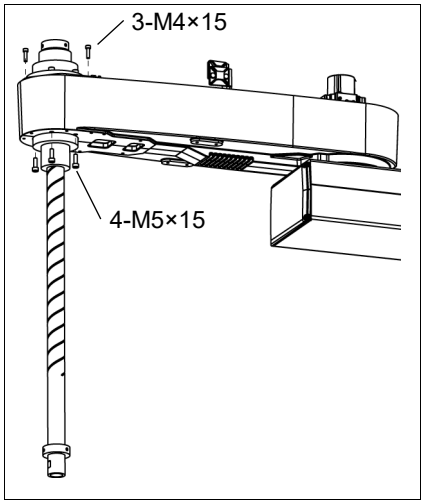
(10) Pull out the following toward the Arm #2 upper side.

Ball screw spline unit Z belt U belt

Ball Screw Spline Unit Installation

(1) Insert a new ball screw spline unit in the Arm #2.

(2) Secure the spline nut from the bottom side of the Arm #2.



(3) Mount the following.

Joint #3 motor unit Joint #4 motor unit U belt Z belt

For details, refer to the following manuals:
Maintenance 7.1 Replacing Joint #3 Motor
Maintenance 8.1 Replacing Joint #4 Motor

(4) Mount the Arm Top Cover and Arm Bottom Cover.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3. Covers*.

(5) Grease the shaft.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 10.1 Greasing the Ball Screw Spline Unit*.

(6) For the Cleanroom-model, mount the bellows.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 9. Bellows*.

(7) Mount the end effector, cables, and tubes.

(8) Perform the calibration of Joints #3, #4.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 13. Calibration*.

11. Boards

WARNING	■ Do not connect or disconnect the motor connectors while the power to the robot system is turned ON. Connecting or disconnecting the motor connectors with the power ON is extremely hazardous and may result in serious bodily injury as the Manipulator may move abnormally, and also may result in electric shock and/or malfunction of the robot system. ■ To shut off power to the robot system, disconnect the power plug from the power source. Be sure to connect the AC power cable to a power receptacle. DO NOT connect it directly to a factory power source. ■ Before performing any replacement procedure, turn OFF the Controller and related equipment, and then disconnect the power plug from the power source. Performing any replacement procedure with the power ON is extremely hazardous and may result in electric shock and/or malfunction of the robot system.

	Name	Qty.	Note
Maintenance parts	Converter board	1	2196970
	Control board	1	2196966
Tools	Nippers	1	For cutting wire tie
	Cross-point screwdriver (#1)	1	
Material	Wire tie	1	For fixing cables

11.1 Replacing the Converter Board

Board which supplies power to the encoder of the motor is mounted inside the base of the manipulator. If the board gets damage, the manipulator will not operate.

Converter board Removal

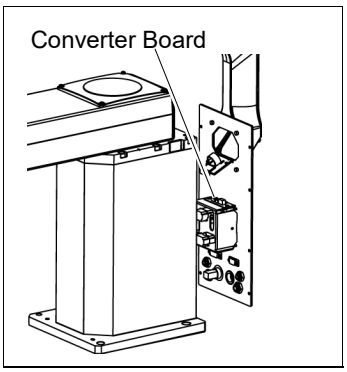
(1) Turn OFF the controller.

(2) Remove the Connector Plate.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.4 Connector Plate*.

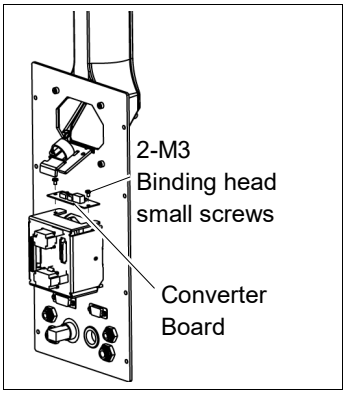
(3) Disconnect the following connectors which are connected to the converter board.

Connectors: CV11, CV12, CV13



(4) Remove the converter board from the mount base.

Binding head small screws:
2-M3 (cross-point screwdriver)



Converter board Installation

(1) Mount the converter board on the mount base.

Binding head small screws: (2-M3)

(2) Connect the following connectors to the converter board.

Connectors: CV11, CV12, CV13

(3) Mount the Connector Plate.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.4 Connector Plate*.

(4) Turn ON the Controller.

(5) Make sure no errors occur in all joints.

11.2 Replacing the Control Board

Control Board Removal

(1) Turn OFF the controller.

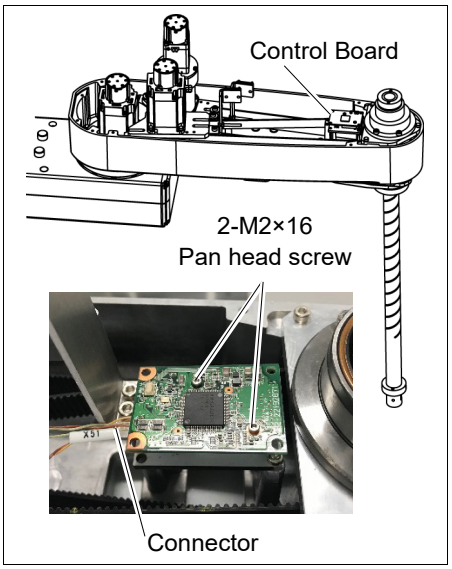
(2) Remove the Arm Top Cover.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.1 Arm Top Cover*.

(3) Disconnect the following connector.

Connector: X51

(4) Remove the Control board.



Control Board Installation

(1) Mount a new Control board.

Be careful of the board direction.
(Check the board direction by the connector position.)

(2) Connect the following connector.

Connector: X51

(3) Mount the Arm Top Cover.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.1 Arm Top Cover*.

(4) Turn ON the controller.

12. LED Lamp

WARNING	■ Do not connect or disconnect the motor connectors while the power to the robot system is turned ON. Connecting or disconnecting the motor connectors with the power ON is extremely hazardous and may result in serious bodily injury as the Manipulator may move abnormally, and also may result in electric shock and/or malfunction of the robot system. ■ To shut off power to the robot system, disconnect the power plug from the power source. Be sure to connect the AC power cable to a power receptacle. DO NOT connect it directly to a factory power source. ■ Before performing any replacement procedure, turn OFF the Controller and related equipment, and then disconnect the power plug from the power source. Performing any replacement procedure with the power ON is extremely hazardous and may result in electric shock and/or malfunction of the robot system.

	Name	Qty.	Note
Maintenance parts	LED Lamp	1	2077258
Tools	Cross-point screwdriver	1	For wire removal
	Nippers	1	
Material	Wire tie	1	

LED Lamp Removal

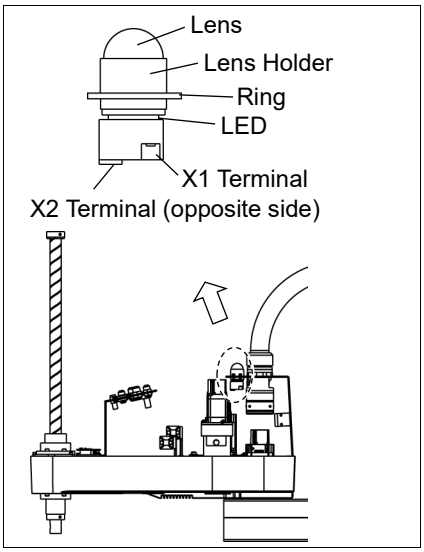
(1) Remove the Arm Top Cover.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.1 Arm Top Cover*.

(2) Disconnect the X1 and X2 terminals from the LED.

(3) Turn the lens counterclockwise to remove. Then, turn the lens holder counterclockwise to remove.

(4) Remove the LED and ring from the User Plate.



LED Lamp Installation

(1) Connect the X1 and X2 terminals to the LED.

Each terminal must be connected to the same terminal number on the LED.

(2) Put the User Plate between the ring and lens holder, and then secure the LED to the cover.

(3) Mount the lens.

(4) Install the Arm Top Cover.

For details, refer to *Maintenance: 3.1 Arm Top Cover*.

13. Calibration

13.1 About Calibration

After parts have been replaced (motors, reduction gear units, timing belts, etc.), the Manipulator cannot execute the positioning properly because a mismatch exists between the origin stored in each motor and its corresponding origin stored in the Controller.
After replacing the parts, it is necessary to match these origins.

The process of aligning the two origins is called “Calibration”. Note that calibration is not the same as teaching*.

*: “Teaching” means to teach the Controller coordinate points (including poses) anywhere in the operating area of the Manipulator.

 WARNING	■ To ensure safety, a safeguard must be installed for the robot system. For details on the safeguard, refer to EPSON RC+ User’s Guide: *2.4 Installation and Design Precautions.* ■ Before operating the robot system, make sure that no one is inside the safeguarded area. The robot system can be operated in the mode for teaching even when someone is inside the safeguarded area. The motion of the Manipulator is always in restricted (low speeds and low power) status to secure the safety of an operator. However, operating the robot system while someone is inside the safeguarded area is extremely hazardous and may result in serious safety problems in case that the Manipulator moves unexpectedly.

Command Input

Calibration procedures include the process to input commands. Select EPSON RC+ menu-[Tools]-[Command Window] to use the command window.

The information above is omitted in the calibration procedure.

Jog Motion

The process to set the jog motion is included in the [Jog & Teach] page of the Robot Manager. Select EPSON RC+ menu-[Tools]-[Robot Manager] and select the [Jog & Teach] tab to use the [Jog & Teach] page.

The page above is indicated as [Jog & Teach] in the calibration procedure.

13.2 Calibration Procedure

EPSON RC+ has a wizard for calibration.

This section indicates the calibration using the calibration wizard of EPSON RC+.

The same calibration procedure is used for each joint.
The follow the steps below are calibration using Joint #1. Follow the steps below to calibrate other joints.

When coordinates for the Manipulator working point require calculation, it is important for Joint #2 to be calibrated accurately. Execute the procedure in "Calibration Using Right / Left Arm Orientations" to accurately calibrate Joint #2. For details, refer to *Maintenance: 13.3 Accurate Calibration of Joint #2*.

When calibrating Joint #4, you must calibrate Joint #3 and #4 at the same time. You cannot calibrate Joint #4 alone because of the structure of the Manipulator.

NOTE

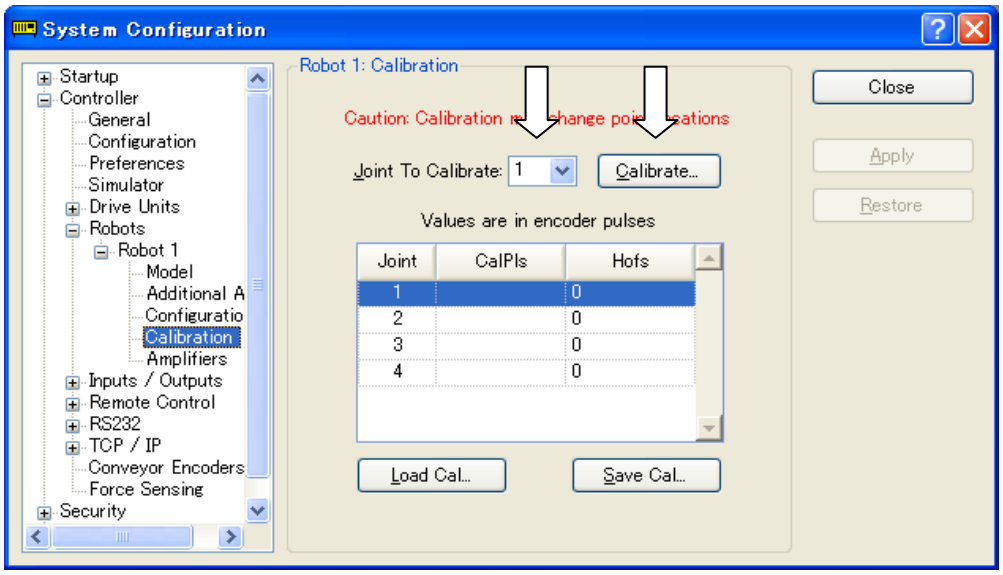
If Err9716 or 5016 (Power supply failure of the absolute encoder. Replace the battery. Check the robot internal wiring) occurs, apply the procedure of *13.4 Calibration Procedure without using Calibration Wizard - 3. Encoder Initialization* and then, start the calibration wizard.
The reference point (a point to check the accuracy) needs to be specified for calibration.

(1) Start the calibration wizard.

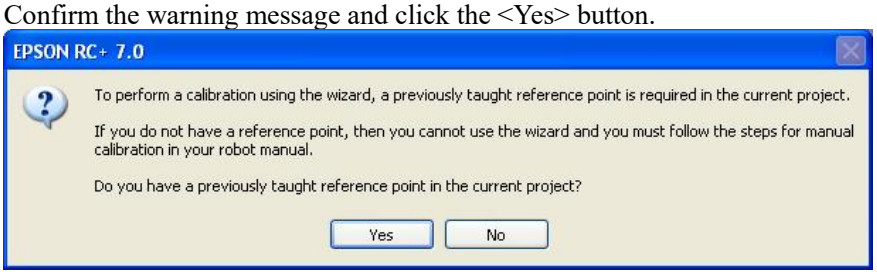
i. Select EPSON RC+ 7.0 menu - [Setup] to display the [System Configuration] dialog.

ii. Select [Robots]-[Robot**] to display [Calibration].

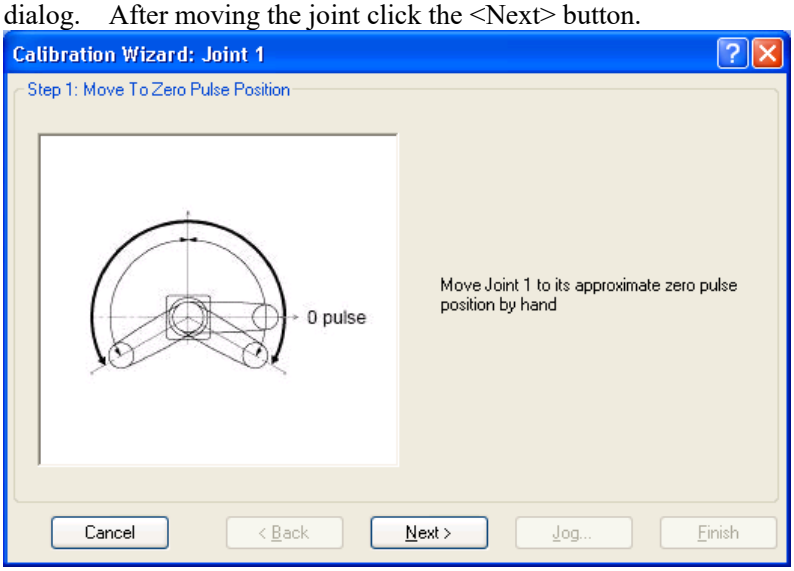
iii. Select the joint and click the <Calibrate…> button.



(2) Confirm the warning message and click the <Yes> button.

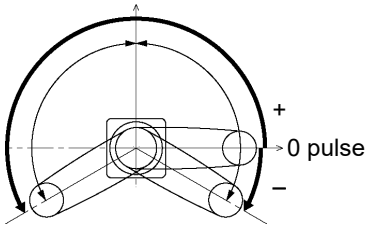


(3) Move the joint to calibrate manually to approximate zero position, as shown in the dialog. After moving the joint click the <Next> button.



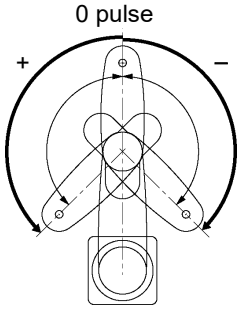
0 pulse position of Joint #1:

position aligned with X-axis in Robot coordinate system



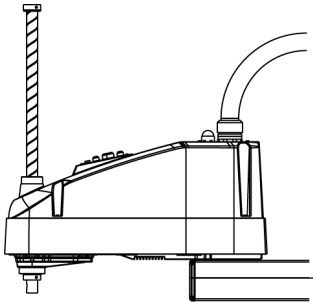
0 pulse position of Joint #2:

position where Arms #1 and #2 are in a straight line (Regardless of the Joint #1 direction.)

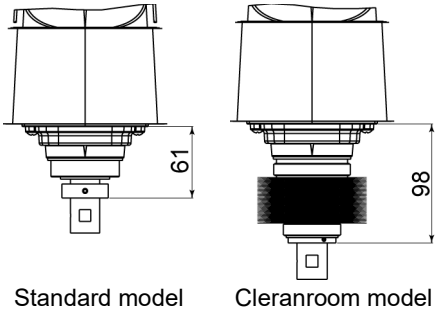


0 pulse position of Joint #3:

upper limit position in motion range

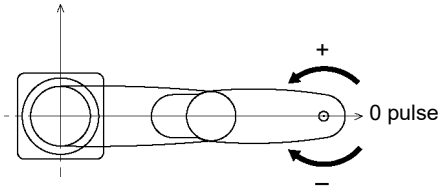


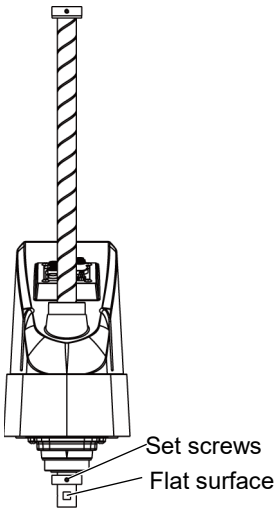
The height of Joint #3 depends on manipulator model.



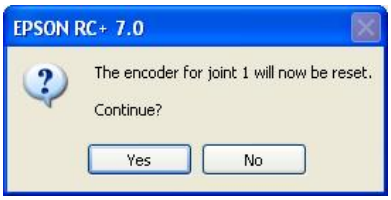
0 pulse position of Joint #4:

position where the flat surface on the shaft (or set screws of the mechanical stop on the bottom) faces toward the tip of Arm #2

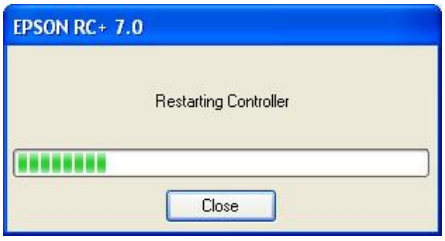




(4) Click the <Yes> button to reset the encoder.

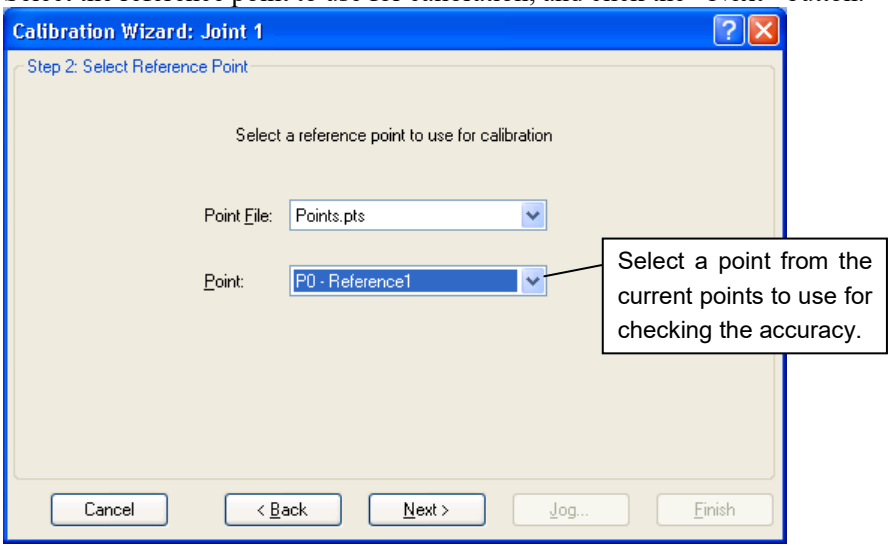


(5) Reboot the Controller.

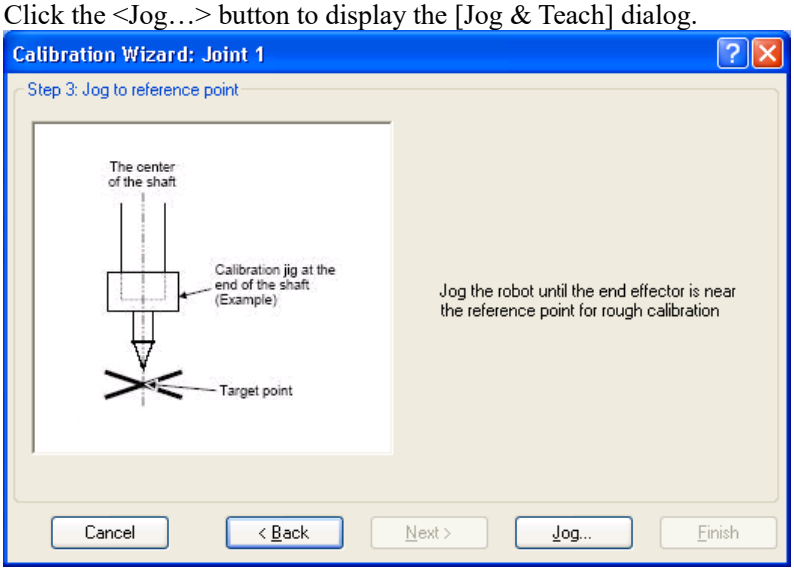


* This window will disappear when the Controller starts up.

(6) Select the reference point to use for calibration, and click the <Next> button.

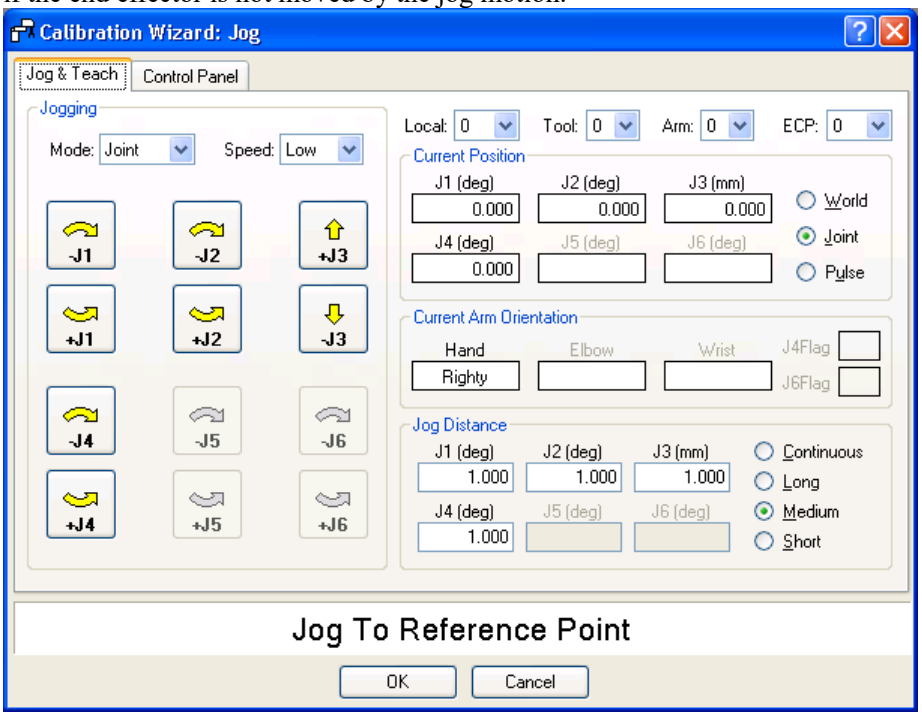


(7) Click the <Jog…> button to display the [Jog & Teach] dialog.

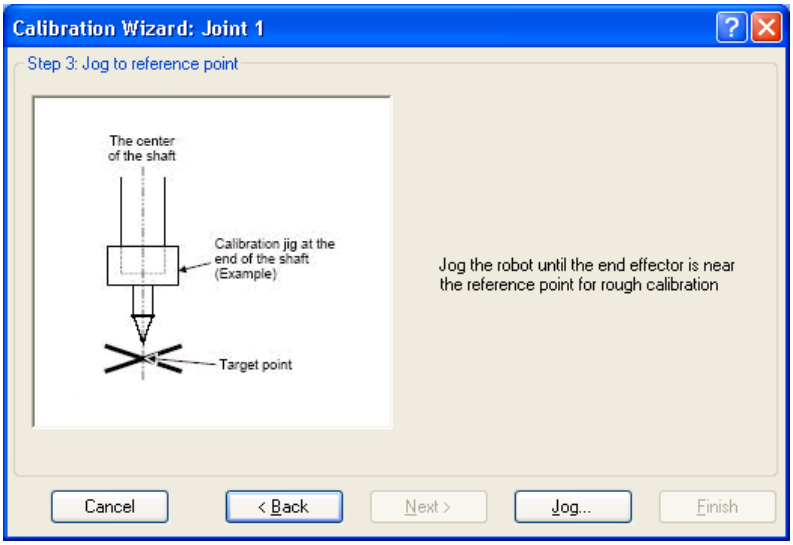


(8) Jog the end effector to approximate reference point in the [Jog & Teach] dialog for rough calibration. Then click the <OK> button.
Before operating the robot, open the [Control Panel] and click on the <Motor ON> button.

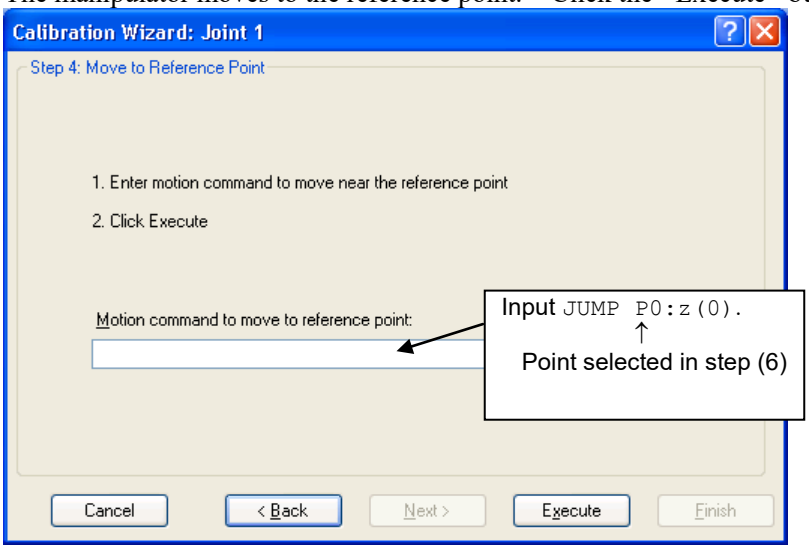
NOTE
Move the end effector from the zero pulse position to the approximate reference point where rough calibration will be executed at by the jog motion. Position gap may occur if the end effector is not moved by the jog motion.



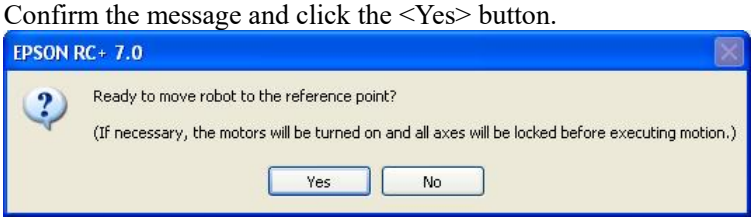
(9) Click the <Next> button.



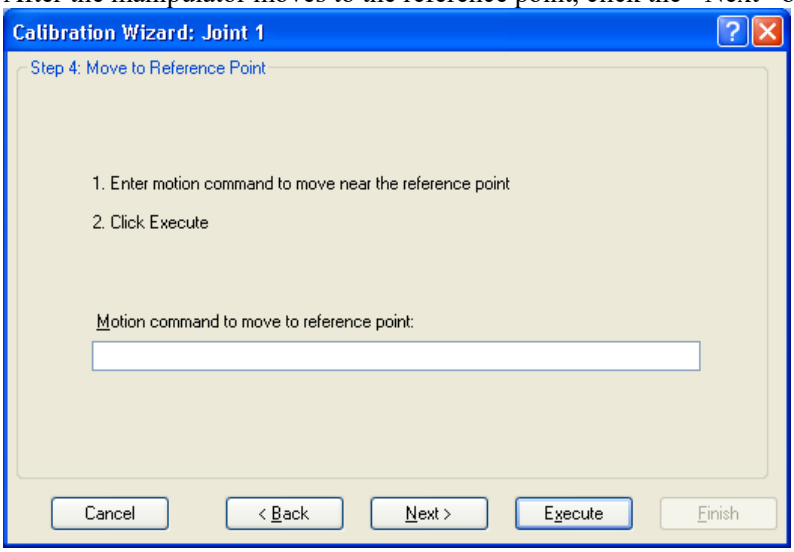
(10) The manipulator moves to the reference point. Click the <Execute> button.



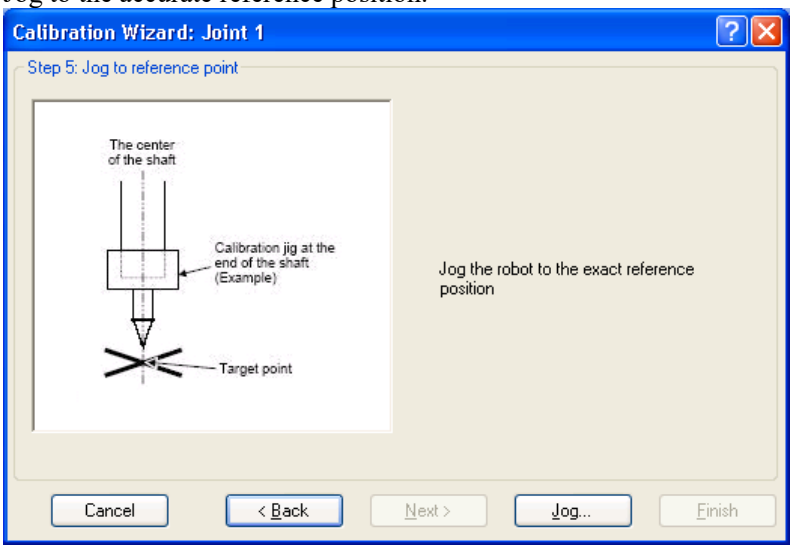
(11) Confirm the message and click the <Yes> button.



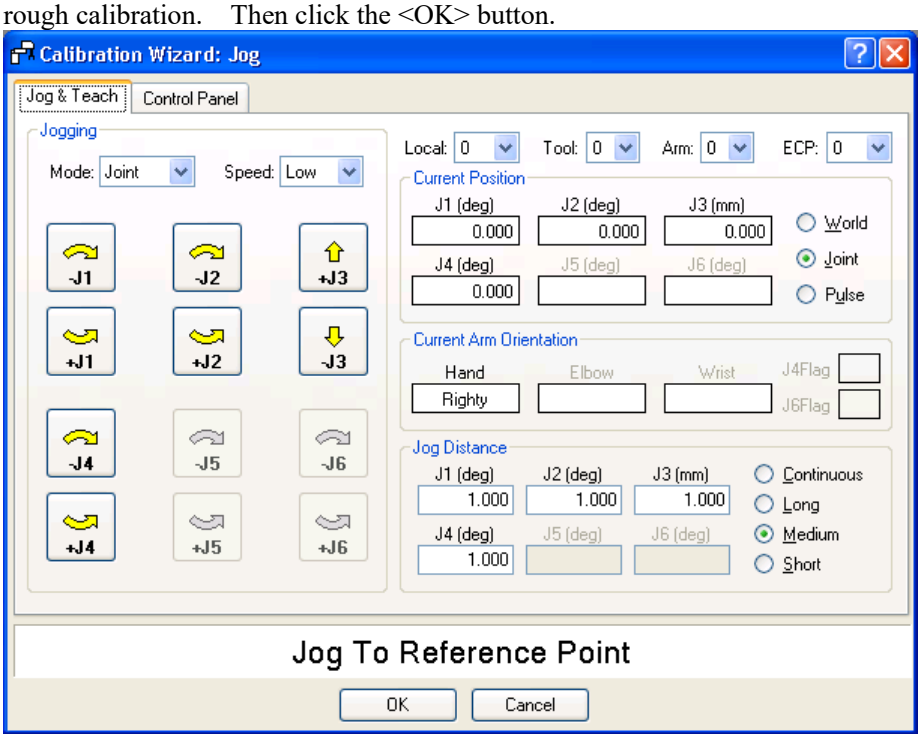
(12) After the manipulator moves to the reference point, click the <Next> button.



(13) Jog to the accurate reference position.

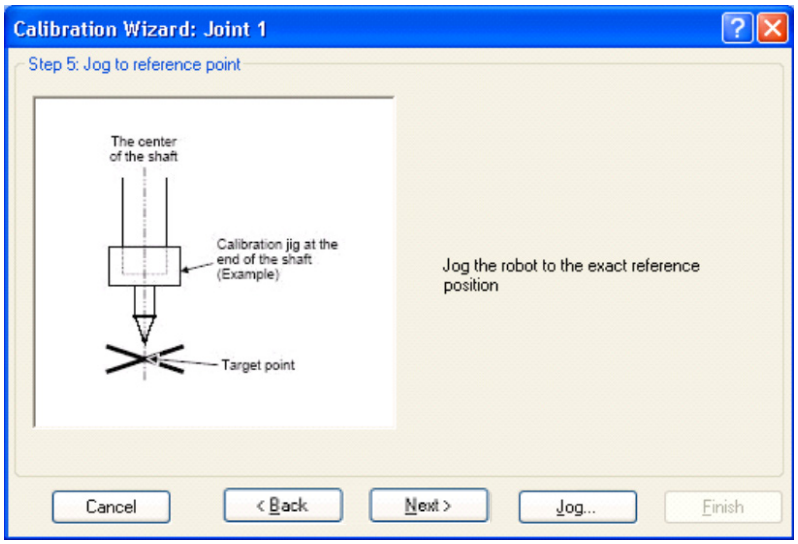


(14) Jog the end effector to approximate reference point in the [Jog & Teach] dialog for rough calibration. Then click the <OK> button.



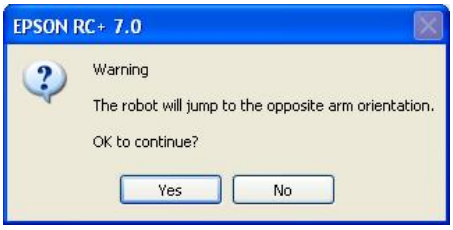
* Position Joint #2 only and move Joint #3 to around 0 pulse.

(15) Click the <Next> button.

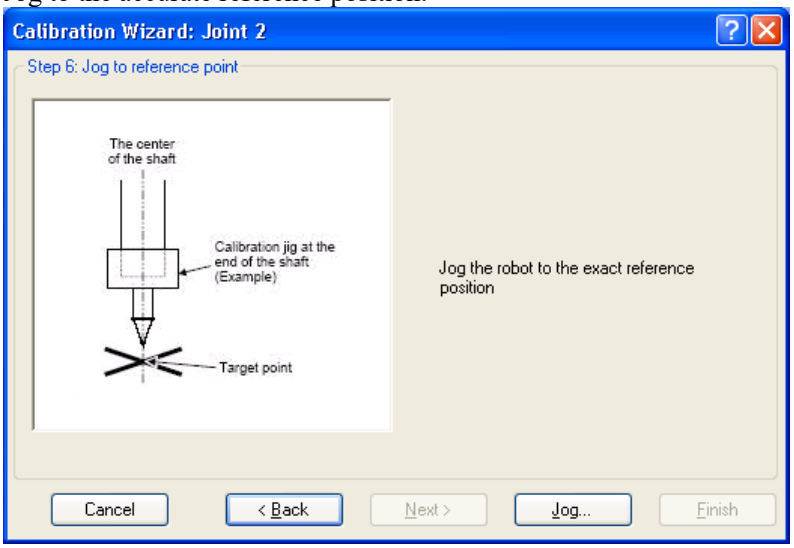


(16) Execute the procedure in "Calibration Using Right / Left Arm Orientations" to accurately calibrate Joint #2.
Go on to the step (17) for the other joints calibration.

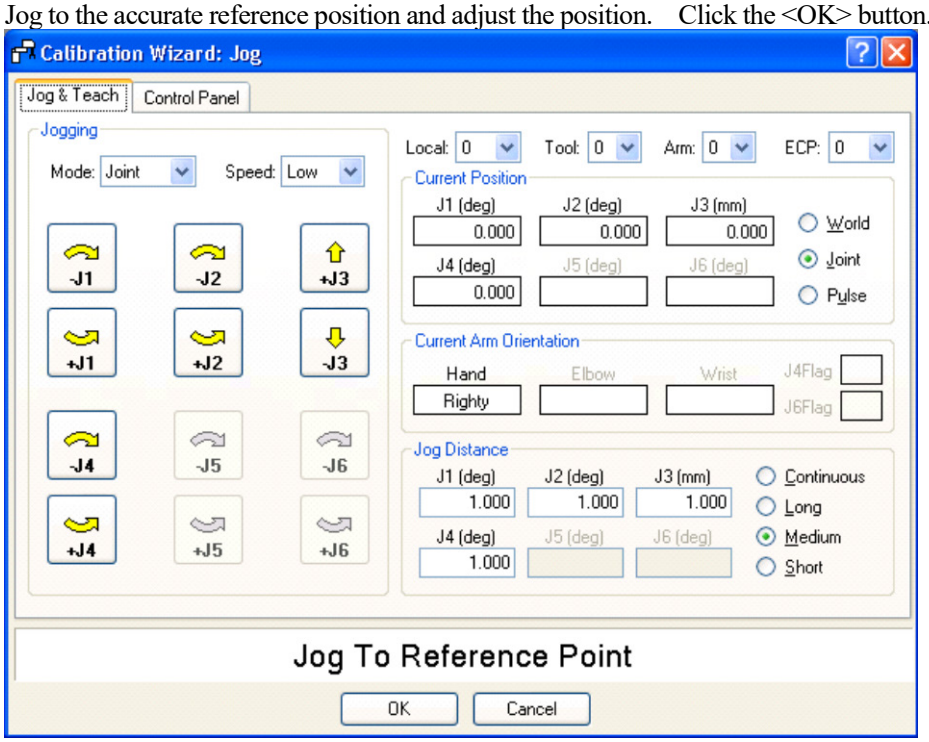
i. Move to another point that has different pose (from righty to lefty) using Jump command. Click the <Yes> button.



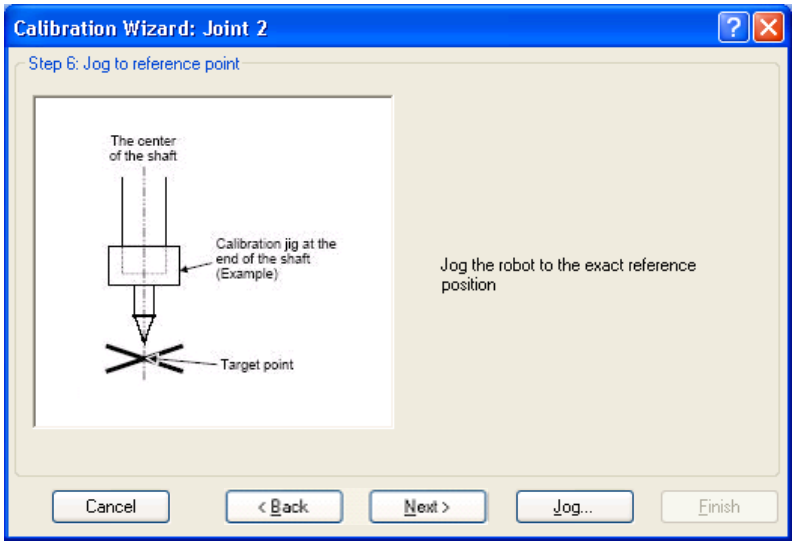
ii. Jog to the accurate reference position.



iii. Jog to the accurate reference position and adjust the position. Click the <OK> button.



iv. Click the <Next> button.



(17) Calibration is complete. Click the <Finish> button.



(18) Move the manipulator to other points and check if it can move without problems. Teach points where appropriate.

13.3 Accurate Calibration of Joint #2

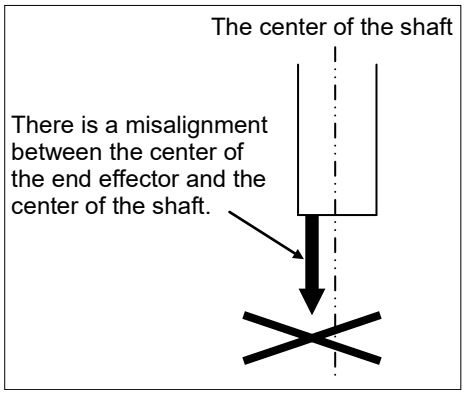
When coordinates for the Manipulator working point require calculation, it is important for Joint #2 to be calibrated accurately.

NOTE

If the accuracy of Joint #2 is not obtained through the steps in the section *Maintenance: 13.2 Calibration Procedure*, follow the steps below "Calibration Using Right / Left Arm Orientations" to accurately calibrate Joint #2.

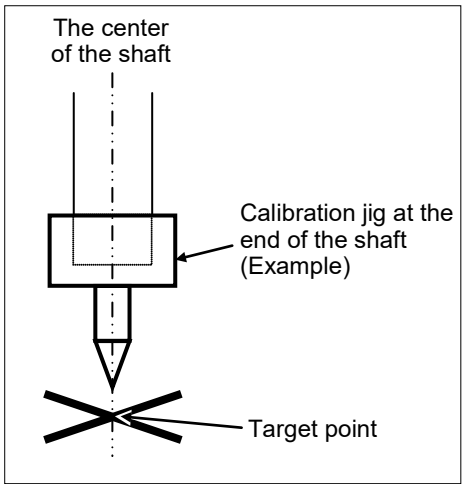
The reference point is the center of the ball screw spline shaft during this calibration.

When there is a misalignment between the center of the end effector and the center of the ball screw spline shaft, remove the end effector and execute the calibration of the shaft.



Make a calibration jig as shown in the right figure and attach it on the end of the shaft to make the center of the shaft clear.

Decide a target point and mark a cross (×) on it so that you can easily verify the center of the shaft after switching the arm pose between right and left.



After removing the end effector and executing the calibration, install the end effector and move the Manipulator to the teaching point to verify whether there is a positional gap. If there is a positional gap, fine-tune the installation position of the end effector and teach the point again.

Coordinates for the working point requires calculation in the following cases:

- Teaching the working point by entering the coordinate values (MDI teaching)
- Switching the arm orientation between right and left at a given point
- Using the Pallet command
- Executing CP control (such as liner or circular interpolation)
- Using the Local command
- Pose data specified with relative coordinates <Example: P1+X(100) >
- Vision Guide camera calibrations

Calibration Using Right / Left Arm Orientations

(1) Check the point data for calibration

Use a point you can easily verify the accuracy within the work envelop of both right and left arm. Then, check the number of points you want to use.

(2) EPSON RC+ menu-[Tools]-[Robot Manager]-[Control Panel] and click the MOTOR ON.

(3) Click the <Free All> button to free all joints from servo control. Now, you can move arms by hands.

(4) Move the arms to the position of point data for calibration in rightly arm orientation.

(5) From the current position, teach any point data number unused.
This point is now called P1.

Specify the point number “1” and click the <Teach> button in the [Jog & Teach].

(6) Click the Lock All in the [Control Panel] to lock all joints under servo control.

(7) Switch to the lefty arm orientation. Then, move the arm to the same point.

```
>Jump P1/L:Z(0)   ' Change the arm orientation from righty to lefty
                    Z is the maximum position
```

* If there is interference on the way from right to lefty, click the Free All in the [Control Panel] and change the arm orientation to lefty by hands. Then, go to the step (6), (7).

(8) The joints are slightly out of position.

Adjust the gap with the –Z in the Jogging group in the [Jog & Teach]. Then, teach another point data number unused. This point is now called P2.

Specify point number “P2” and click the <Teach> button in [Jog & Teach].

(9) Input the new Hofs value.

```
> Hofs Hofs (1), Hofs (2) + (Ppls(P1,2) + Ppls(P2,2)) /
2, Hofs(3), Hofs(4)
```

(10) From the current lefty arm orientation (the position in the step (8)), teach the point data number used in the step (8). This point is called P2.

Specify point number “P2” and click the <Teach> button in [Jog & Teach].

(11) Switch to the righty arm orientation. Then, make sure the manipulator move to the correct position.

```
>Jump P2/R      ' Change the arm orientation from lefty to righty
```

* If there is any interference on the way from lefty to righty, click the Free All in the [Control Panel] and change the arm orientation to righty by hands. Then, go to the step (6), (11).

(12) Move the manipulator to other point data and make sure it moves to the correct position. Teach some more points if required.

* Delete the two points taught for the Joint #2 calibration.

13.4 Calibration Procedure without using Calibration Wizard

NOTE

This section indicates the calibration without using the calibration wizard of EPSON RC+. For details of calibration using the calibration wizard, refer to *Maintenance: 13.2 Calibration Procedure*.

When coordinates for the Manipulator working point require calculation, it is important for Joint #2 to be calibrated accurately. Execute the procedure in "Calibration Using Right / Left Arm Orientations" to accurately calibrate Joint #2. For details, refer to *Maintenance: 13.3 Accurate Calibration of Joint #2*.

You cannot calibrate Joint #4 alone because of the structure of the Manipulator. When calibrating Joint #4, you must calibrate Joint #3 and #4 at the same time.

NOTE

The reference point (a point to identify the position of the manipulator) needs to be specified for calibration.

Follow steps 1 to 6 described below in order to calibrate the origin.

1. Basic Pose Confirmation

(1)-1 After the part replacement, execute the calibration using the point data currently registered.
Confirm the point data number (P*) to reconstruct the correct manipulator position.

* Point data before the parts replacement (motor, reduction gear, belt, etc.) is necessary for the calibration.

2. Part Replacement

(2)-1 Replace parts as dictated by this manual.
* Be careful not to injure yourself or damage parts during part replacement.

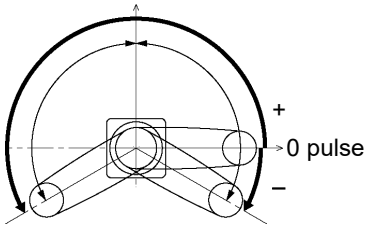
3. Encoder Initialization

(3)-1 Turn ON the Controller when all joints are in the motion range.

(3)-2 Manually move the joint that needs origin alignment to its approximate 0 pulse position.

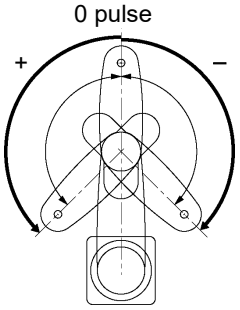
0 pulse position of Joint #1:

position aligned with X-axis in Robot coordinate system



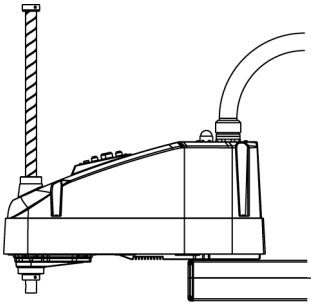
0 pulse position of Joint #2:

position where Arms #1 and #2 are in a straight line (Regardless of the Joint #1 direction.)

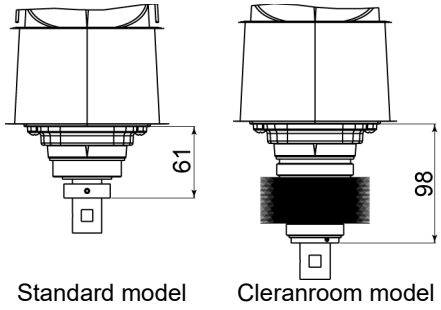


0 pulse position of Joint #3:

upper limit position in motion range

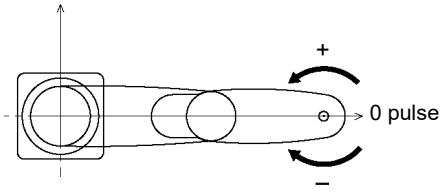


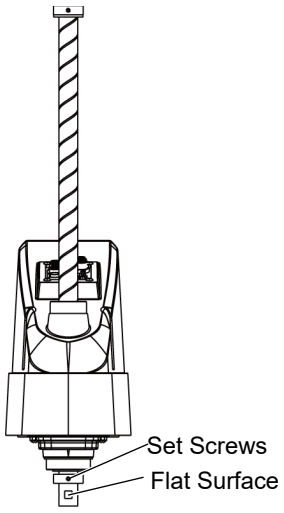
The height of Joint #3 depends on manipulator model.



0 pulse position of Joint #4:

position where the flat surface on the shaft (or set screws of the mechanical stop on the bottom) faces toward the tip of Arm #2





(3)-3 Connect EPSON RC+ to the Controller.

Select a robot to be calibrated. Input as below in the [Command Window] and execute it.
(This example uses “robot 1”.)

```
> robot 1
```

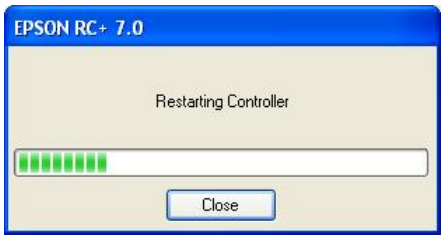
(3)-4 Execute the absolute encoder initialization command.

Input one of the following commands to [Command Window] according to the joint being calibrated.

Joint #1: `>EncReset 1`
Joint #2: `>EncReset 2`
Joint #3: `>EncReset 3`
Joint #4: `>EncReset 3, 4`

(3)-5 Reboot the Controller.

Select EPSON RC+ menu-[Tools]-[Controller] and click the <Reset Controller> button.



This window will be disappeared when the Controller starts up.

4. Rough Calibration

(4)-1 Execute the following command from the menu-[Tools]-[Command Window].

```
>calpls 0,0,0,0
```

* Manipulator does not move.

(4)-2 Execute one of the following commands according to the joint you want to calibrate from the menu-[Tool]-[Command Window].

Joint #1 `>calib 1`
Joint #2 `>calib 2`
Joint #3 `>calib 3`
Joint #4 `>calib 3, 4`

5. Calibration (Accurate Positioning)

(5)-1 Turn ON the motors from the EPSON RC+ menu-[Tools]-[Robot Manager]-[Control Panel].

(5)-2 Click the <Free All> button to free all joints from servo control. Now, you can move arms by hands.

(5)-3 Move the Manipulator by hand to a rough position/posture of the calibration point data.

(5)-4 Create the data from the calibration point data.

Enter and execute the following command in [Command Window].
(In this example, P1 is used as the calibration point data.)

```
> Calpls Ppls(P1,1), Ppls(P1,2), Ppls(P1,3), Ppls(P1,4)
```

(5)-5 Move the joint to the specified point using a motion command.

For example, when the specified point data is “P1”,
execute “Jump P1:Z(0)” from [Jog & Teach].

* The joint NOT being calibrated moves to the original position.

(5)-6 Accurately align the joint* being calibrated to the specified point using jog commands.

* You must move Joint #3 and #4 to the position when calibrating Joint #4.

Select the jog mode [Joint] from [Jog & Teach] to execute the jog motion.

(5)-7 Execute the calibration.

Enter and execute one of the following commands in [Command Window] according to the joint being calibrated.

Joint #1: `>Calib 1`
Joint #2: `>Calib 2`
Joint #3: `>Calib 3`
Joint #4: `>Calib 3, 4`

6. Accuracy Testing

(6)-1 Move the Manipulator to another point to confirm that it moves to the same position.
If it does not move to the same position, re-calibrate using another point. You must set the point again if reproducibility cannot be assured through calibration.

14. Maintenance Parts List

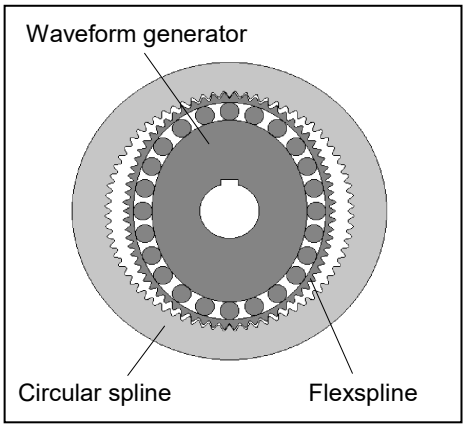
Part Name		Code	Note	Reference: Maintenance	Overhaul *3
Cable Unit	LS20-B804*	2202239	800 mm	4.1	-
	LS20-BA04*	2202240	1000 mm		
AC Servo Motor	Joint #1	2202238	750 W	5.1	✓
	Joint #2	2197985	520 W	6.1	✓
	Joint #3	2197985	520 W	7.1	✓
	Joint #4	2197987	150 W	8.1	✓
Reduction Gear Unit *1	Joint #1	1646483		5.2	✓
	Joint #2	1798349		6.2	✓
	Joint #4	1493783		8.4	
O-ring	Joint #1	1650902	For reduction gear unit (Joint #1, Joint #2)	5.2	-
		1489339	CO0557		
		1618362	CO0549		
		1618361	CO0546		
	Joint #2	1489339	CO0557	6.2	-
		1618362	CO0549		
Timing Belt	Joint #3	1618727	Z	7.2	✓
	Joint #4	1618729	U	8.2	✓
Electromagnetic brake		1499588	Z-axis	7.3	✓
		1803965	U-axis	7.4	✓
Brake Release Switch		2173869		-	-
Bellows		1499591	*4	9	-
Ball Screw Spline	LS20-B***S	1646487	420 mm	10.2	✓
	LS20-B***C	1646488	390 mm		
Converter Board		2196970		11.1	-
Control Board		2196966		11.2	-
LED lamp		2077258		12	-
Grease *2	Ball Screw Spline: AFB	-	For purchasing grease, and adhesive, please the supplier of your region.	10.1	-
	Reduction Gear Unit: SK-1A			5.2, 6.2	-
Arm Top Cover		1798943	White	3.1	-
Arm Bottom Cover		1759511	Blue	3.2	-
Dust Cover		2014430	For RJ45 connector	-	
M/C Cable		2196934	3 m	4.3	-
		2196935	5 m		
		2196936	10 m		

*1 Reduction Gear Unit

A reduction gear unit consists of the following three parts. When replacing the reduction gear unit, be sure to always replace the waveform generator, flexspline, and circular spline all together as one set.

Waveform generator

This waveform generator consists of an ellipsoidal cam with ball bearings on its outer circumference.
The inner ring of bearings is secured to the cam, while the outer ring is capable of flexible deformation through the ball bearings.



Flexspline

A thin, elastic, cup-shaped metal body with gear teeth around the outer circumference of the opening.

Circular spline

A rigid, ring-shaped body with gear teeth on the inner circumference.
The circular spline has two more teeth than the flexspline does.

Splines are greased. Be careful not to let grease adhere to clothes.

*2 Regarding purchase of grease

Due to the chemicals regulations of individual countries (the UN GHS), we are requesting our customers to purchase the grease required for maintenance from the manufacturers listed in the table below as of April 2015. Regarding purchase of the grease, please contact the following manufacturers. If there is anything unclear, please contact the suppliers of your region.

Product name	Manufacturer	URL
THK AFB-LF Grease	THK CO., LTD.	http://www.thk.com/
Harmonic Grease SK-1A	Harmonic Drive Systems Inc.	http://www.harmonicdrive.net/

*3 Overhaul

As a rough indication, perform the overhaul (parts replacement) before reaching 20,000 operation hours of the Manipulator. The operation hours can be checked in [Controller Status Viewer] dialog-[Motor On Hours].
For details, refer to *Maintenance 2.2 Overhaul (Parts Replacement)*.

*4 Bellows

The bellows for LS20-B**C are provided in a unit of two pieces. The shape varies between the upper and lower bellows.