



R86-IO步进驱动器

用户手册

深圳锐特机电技术有限公司

地址:深圳市宝安区西乡街道南昌社区兴裕路锐特科技园A栋5楼

总机: 0755-29503086 销售专线: 400-6822-996 邮箱: sales@szruitech.com 官网: www.rtelligent.com



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Manual version change record

date	Changed version	Changes

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Product Overview

1.1 R86-IO Driver Ports and Wiring

1.1.1 Port Function Description

Function	Label		definition	Remark	
	AC		Input AC power	DC 24~100V	
Power input terminal	,	AC	Input AC power	AC 20~80V	
	A+				
Motor wire terminal		A-	Connect the two ends of the motor A phase winding		
		B+			
	B-		Connect the two ends of the motor B phase winding		
Pulse wiring	PUL+	IN1			
	PUL-	11111	Start/stop trigger input interface		
	DIR+	IN2		3.3~24V level compatible	
	DIR-	111/2	Reversing trigger input interface	SIS 24V level companie	
Enable wiring	ENA+				
	ENA-		Enable control interface		

1.2 Power Input

The driver's working power supply is AC power, which is universal for AC and DC. The input voltage range is 20V~80VAC or 24V~100VDC.

The AC power voltage cannot exceed 80VAC, and do not connect directly to 220VAC mains!!!

Power supply selection reference:

Voltage:

The stepper motor has the characteristic that the torque decreases as the motor speed increases, and the input power voltage will affect the magnitude of the motor's high-speed torque decrease. Properly increasing the input voltage can enhance the motor's torque output when running at high speed.

Therefore, if better high-speed performance is desired, the driver supply voltage needs to be increased.

Current:

The driver works by converting the input high voltage and low current power into low voltage and high current at both ends of the motor winding. In actual use, the appropriate power supply should be selected according to factors such as the motor model and load torque.

Effect of regenerative voltage:

When the stepper motor is working, it also retains the characteristics of a generator. When decelerating, the kinetic energy accumulated by the load will be converted into electrical energy and superimposed on the driver circuit and input power supply. When using it, you should pay attention to the setting of the acceleration and deceleration time to prevent the protection of the driver and power supply.

When the driver is powered off, you can see the driver LED indicator light up when pulling the load to make the motor move, which is also related to this.

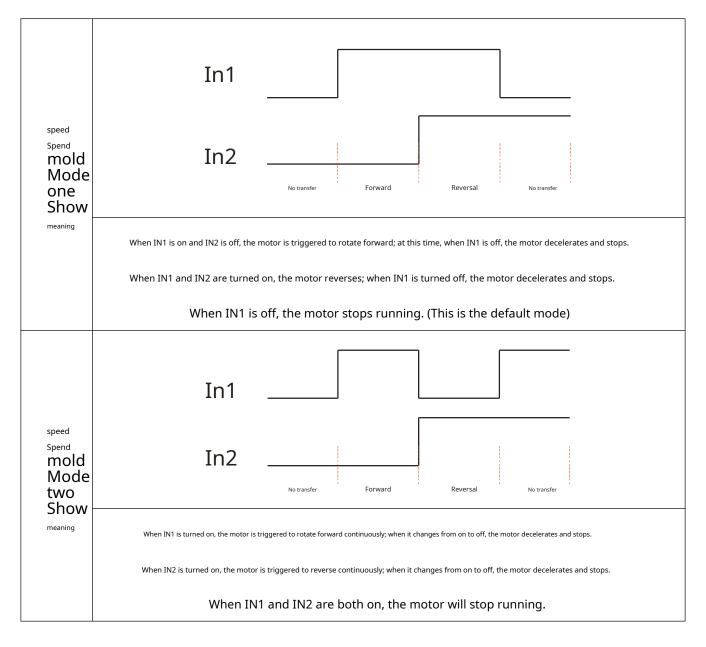
1.3 Control signal wiring

1.3.1 Switching port: used for connecting switching signals.

The standard R-IO series driver signal interface is in the form of switch quantity.

The source of the switch signal can be PLC, single-chip microcomputer, control card, controller, sensor, ordinary switch, etc.

The acceptable switching level of the R86-IO driver is: 3.3V~24V (no series resistor required)

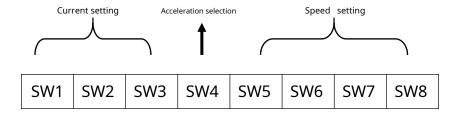


1.3.2 ENA port: used to enable or disable.

By default, when the optocoupler is turned off, the driver outputs current to the motor; when the internal optocoupler is turned on, the driver will cut off the current of each phase of the motor to put the motor in a free state, and the step pulse will not be responded to.

When the motor is in error state, the enable is automatically disconnected. The level of the ENA signal can be set to the opposite.

1.4 Dial and operating parameter settings



1.4.1 Current setting

Peak current	Mean current	SW1	SW2	SW3	Remark
2.4A	2.0A	on	on	on	
3.1A	2.6A	off	on	on	
3.8A	3.1A	on	off	on	
4.5A	3.7A	off	off	on	
5.2A	4.3A	on	on	off	Other current values can be customized
5.8A	4.9A	off	on	off	
6.5A	5.4A	on	off	off	
7.2A	6.0A	off	off	off	

DIP switches SW1, SW2, and SW3 are used to set the current value that the driver outputs to the motor.

Normally, the current is set to not exceed the rated current of the motor (effective value).

1.4.2 Speed setting

Speed/rpm	SW5	SW6	SW7	SW8	Remark
10	on	on	on	on	
20	off	on	on	on	
30	on	off	on	on	
50	off	off	on	on	
60	on	on	off	on	
80	off	on	off	on	
100	on	off	off	on	Other transfers can be customized
150	off	off	off	on	
200	on	on	on	off	speed
250	off	on	on	off	
300	on	off	on	off	
400	off	off	on	off	
500	on	on	off	off	
600	off	on	off	off	
700	on	off	off	off	
800	off	off	off	off	

The dial switches SW5, SW6, SW7, and SW8 are used to set the speed of the motor when it is triggered. They have built-in S-type acceleration and deceleration.

When the switch is closed, the motor accelerates to the set speed; when the switch is open, the motor decelerates and stops.

1.4.3 Acceleration selection

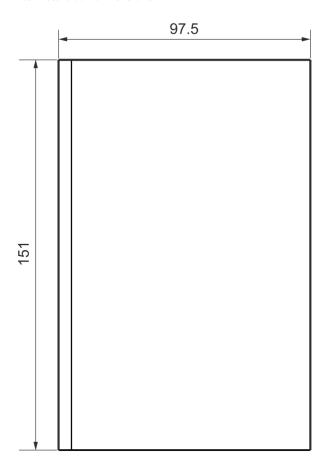
 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{DIP}}$ switch SW4 is used to set the acceleration of the motor during operation.

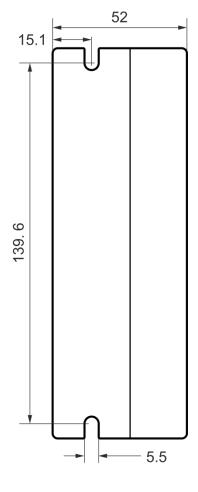
Off means acceleration gear 1, moderate acceleration;

On means acceleration gear 2, with high acceleration.

The default acceleration for general applications is gear 1.

1.5 Installation dimensions





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深圳锐特机电技术有限公司

Shenzhen Rtelligent Technology Co.,Ltd

www.rtelligent.com

地址:深圳市宝安区西乡街道南昌社区兴裕路

锐特科技园A栋5楼

总机: 0755-29503086

销售专线: 400-6822-996

邮箱: sales@szruitech.com



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