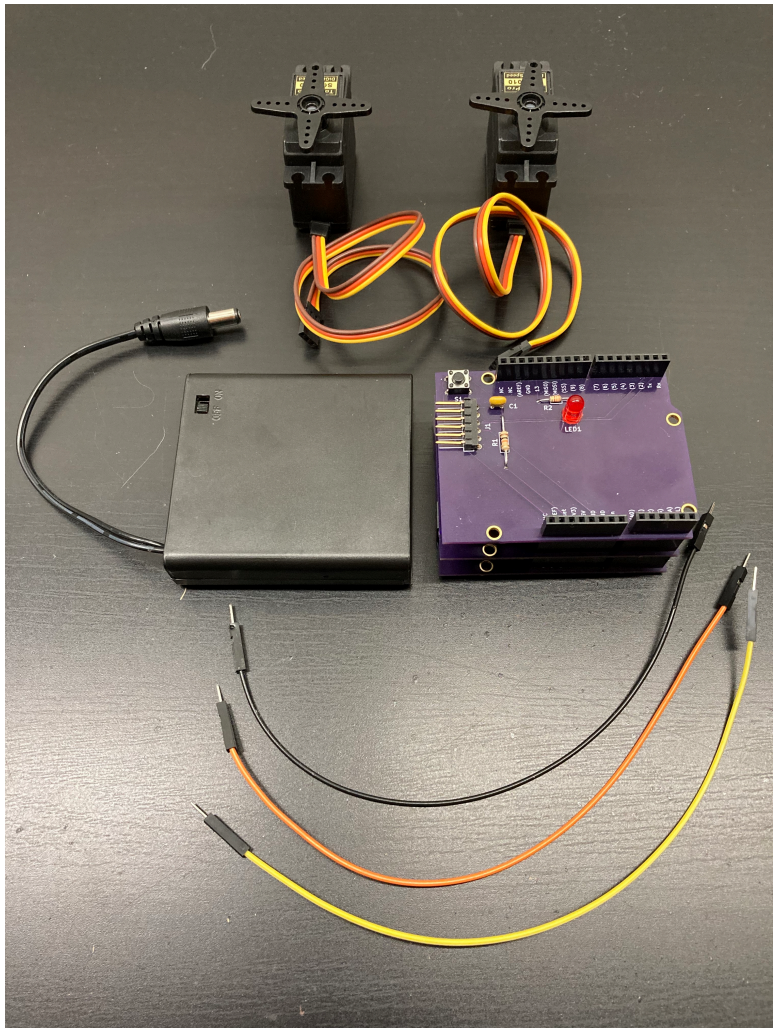
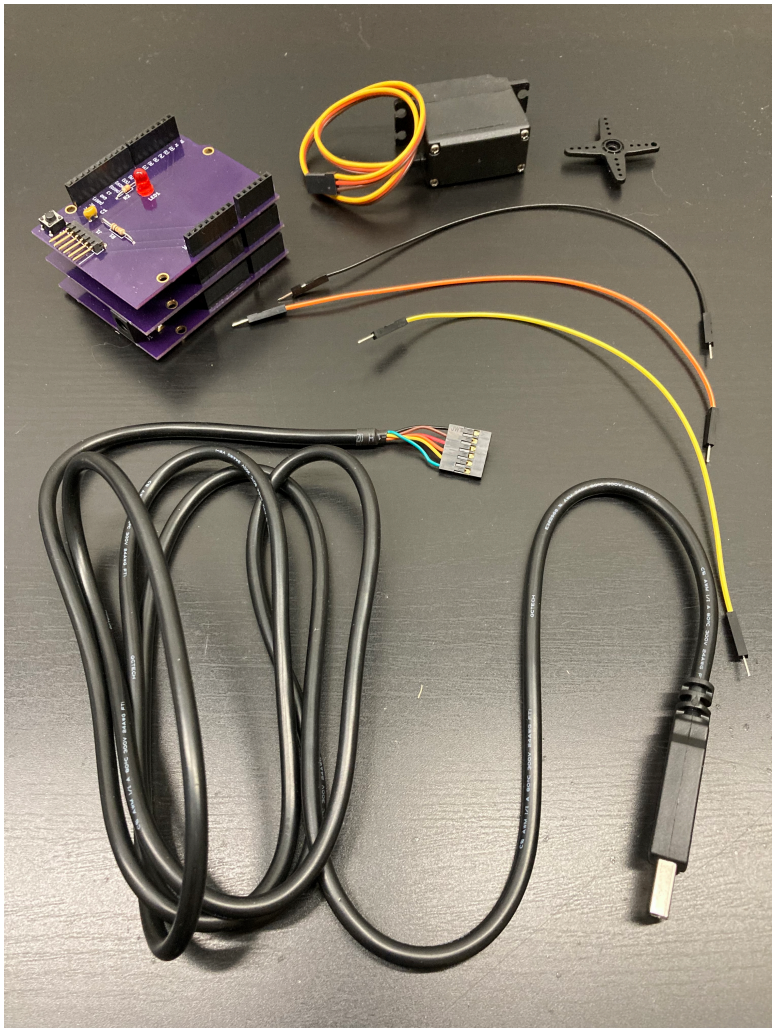
Both servos are now calibrated!

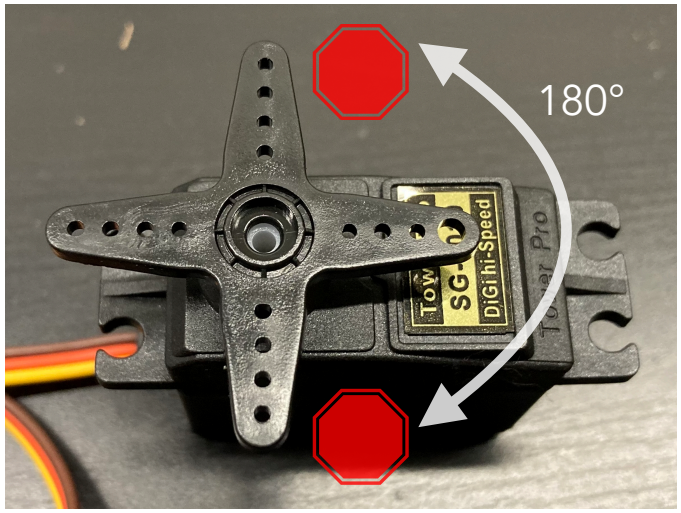


Calibrate Servos

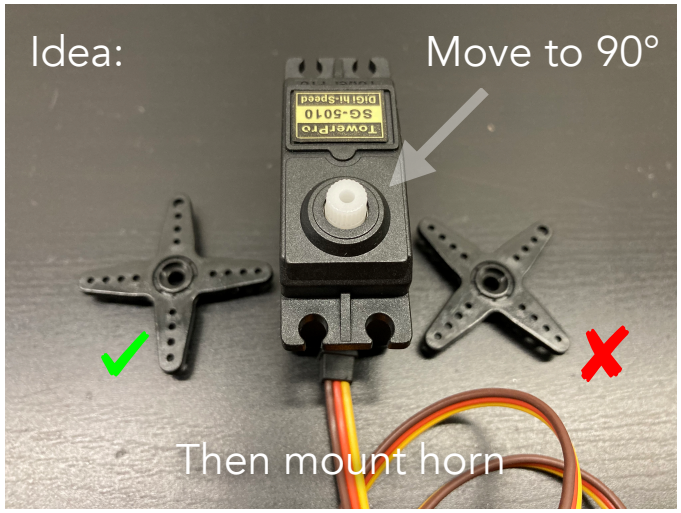


Above: Supplies for servo calibration

What is a servo? A servo is a motor that cannot spin "all the way around." It has a limited range of motion, often slightly less than 180°.

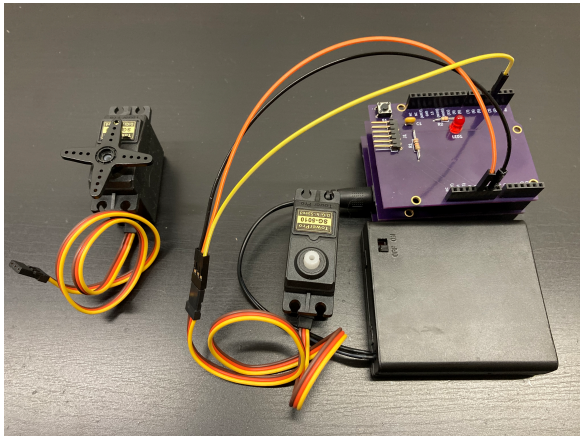


Why is calibration necessary? The servo "horn" must be in the above position when the servo is positioned to 90°. Thus, the servo must be calibrated to 90° before attaching the horn.

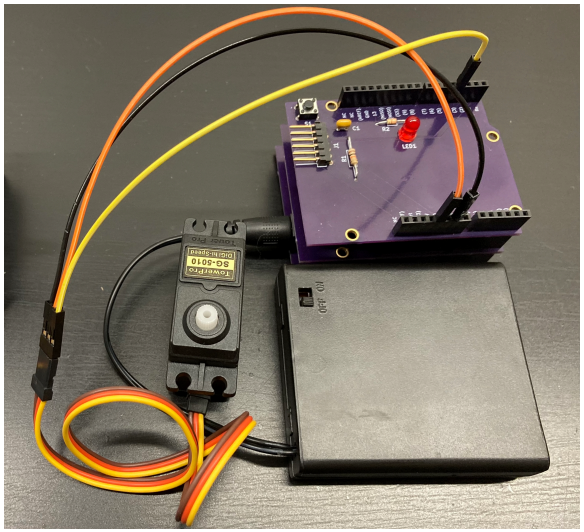


Switch the battery pack to "ON." Observe, and ensure that the servo horn points as shown after the program completes.

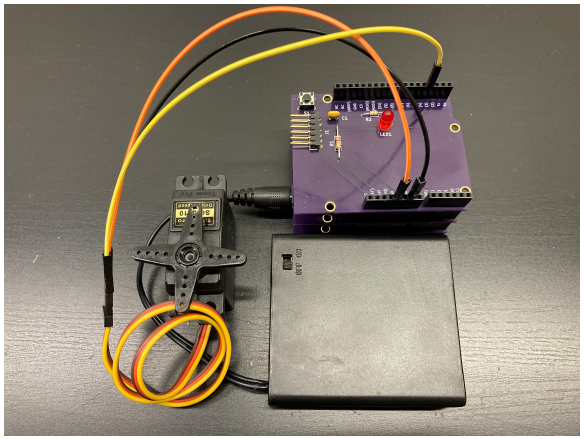
Disconnect the calibrated servo. Connect the second servo. Repeat pages 4 and 5 to calibrate the second servo.



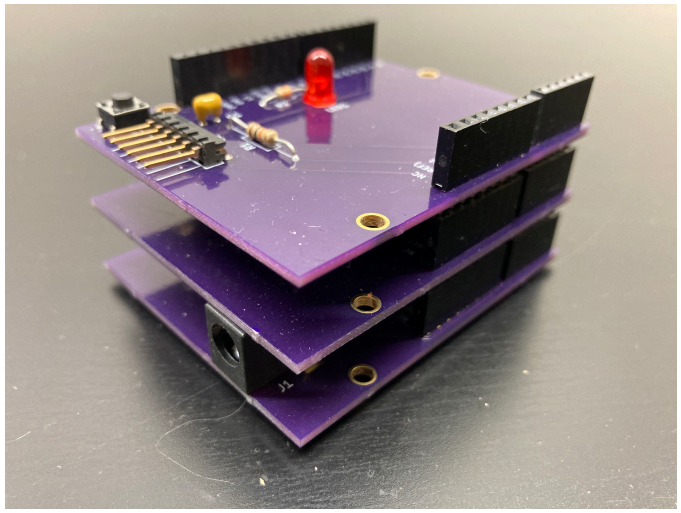
Switch the battery pack to “ON.”



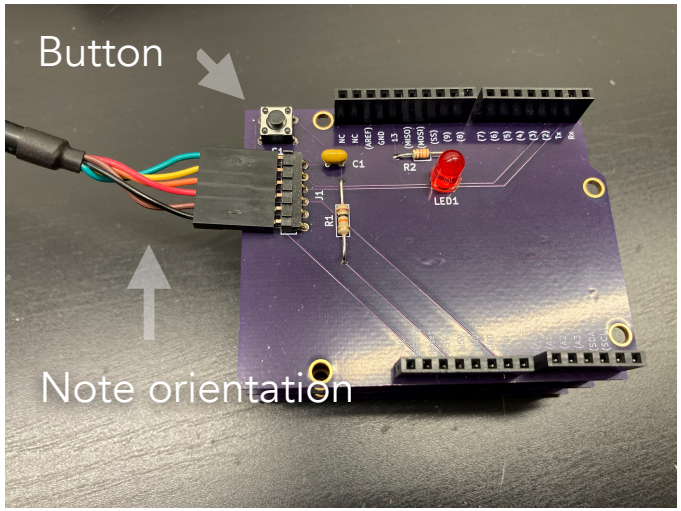
Wait for about 15 seconds until the servo stops moving. **Switch the battery pack to “OFF.”** Attach the servo horn as shown.



Calibration requires Ardustack. Ensure the stack is assembled as shown.

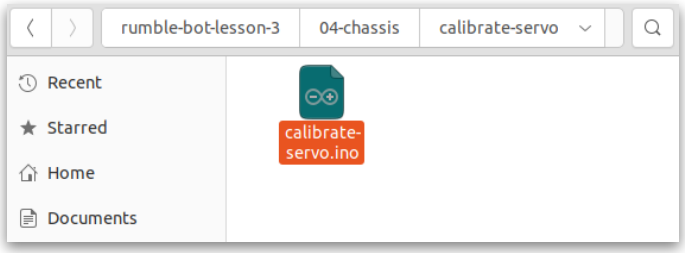


Plug the FTDI cable as shown. **The black wire should be farthest from the button.**

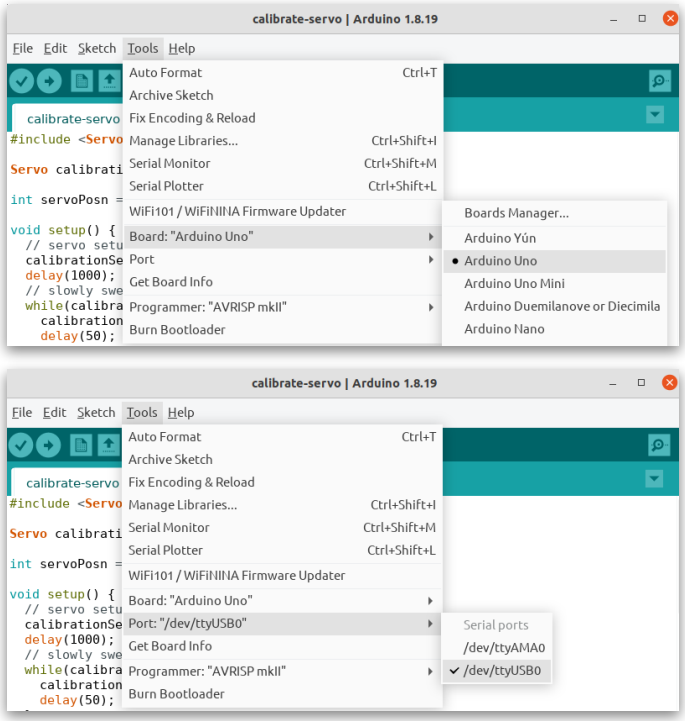


Plug the other end of the FTDI cable into a USB port. If you press the Ardustack button, the LED should blink twice quickly.

Open the calibration sketch

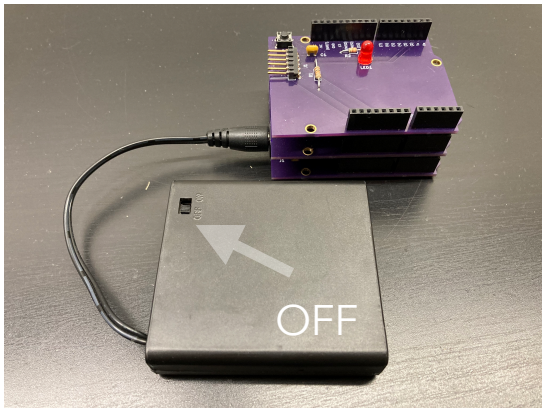


Choose Tools > Board: “Arduino Uno” and Tools > Port “/dev/ttyUSB0”



Upload the sketch to the Ardustack by selecting Sketch > Upload

Remove the FTDI cable. Attach the battery pack, **ensuring that the switch is “OFF.”**



Attach the three jumper wires as shown. Then, attach the other ends to the servo.