2.11.11 EXERCISES OF USER MACRO (CONT'D)

First, these moving distances may all be converted into variables.

- S: They are local variables #1 through #33, aren't they? But which type of local variable?
- T: Type I for small number of variables. This type allows the use of X, Y, and Z and therefore makes the argument designation easier to understand.
- S: OK. When type I is used, we have the following variables:

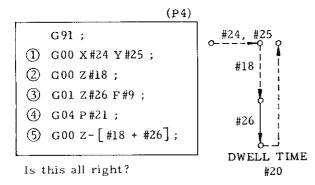
Address P of dwell time cannot be used for argument designation, can it?

T: No. Use some other address. Then, write the address U instead of P.

$$\begin{array}{cccc} P3.0 & \rightarrow & \underline{U3.0} \\ & & \downarrow \\ & & \#21 \end{array} \qquad (P3')$$

Using these variables, rewrite the former program (P2).

S: OK.



- T: Sorry, it isn't right. You have forgotten to specify something in (5), havn't you?
- S: Oh, I should have specified "ROUND."
 (P5)

Is this good?

T: Yes. Write as follows after the above, and we have a complete user macro body.

6 м99;

- S: That's easy.
- T: Then, using G65, create this macro call and the user macro body in the complete formats.
- S: Let me try it.

The macro call command is as follows:

```
G91;
G65 P9082 X100. Y50. R-80. Z-40.
U3.0 F250.;
```

The user macro body is as follows:

(P7)

```
O9082;
G00 X#24 Y#25;
G00 Z#18;
G01 Z#26 F#9;
G04 P#21;
G00 Z- [ROUND [#18] + ROUND [#26]];
M99;
```

Program number "O 9082" of the user macro is arbitrary.

T: That looks OK.

- S: I think something is wrong. With this program, I have to specify points R and Z every time!
- T: That's true. With a usual canned cycle, when points R and Z have been specified once, their values are retained.
- S: Do you have any trick to overcome this in covenience?
- T: I do. In such a case, common variables help.
 Using common variables, write the macro to
 designate the position of points R and Z. U
 and F may also be used for the same purpose.