

3-PIN RGB LED 5 VDC 130 LEDs MAX

Pinout diagram for the 74VHC04 hex inverters. The diagram shows a 16-pin package with pins 1 through 16. Pins 1, 2, and 3 are labeled 'Rows: 1, 2, 3' respectively. The pinout is as follows:

Pin	Signal
1	PE7
2	PE15
3	PD10
4	PD7
5	PC14
6	PC15
7	PA15
8	PD11
9	EN
10	NC
11	DIAC
12	MISO
13	SCK
14	MOSI
15	VM
16	GND

Four (4) Jumpers are needed for this mode.
Jumpers located in: columns MISO, CS, SCK, MOSI
and rows 2 & 3.

Configure
"RGB Block"
For two 4-PIN
Leds @
12VDC/24VDC

24V V_{bat} 12V

V1+ V2+
BLUE BLUE
RED RED
GREEN GREEN

RGB

24VDC
4-PIN Leds

12V

V1+ V2+
BLUE BLUE
RED RED
GREEN GREEN

RGB

GND 5V PA2 GND PA0

**Configure
"RGB Block"
For FANS
(12VDC/24VDC)**

12VDC

24VDC

FAN3-FAN6

www.wiki.fysetc.com/spider

www.wiki.fysetc.com/spider

the information provided on this PIN Diagram, please ask for help from the 3D printer community, check the Processor's data sheet and the board's schematic diagram.

EN STEP DIR CS

X-MOT PE9 PE11 PE10 PE7

EN STEP DIR CS

Y-MOT PD9 PD8 PB12 PE15

EN STEP DIR CS

Z-MOT PD15 PD14 PD13 PD10

EN STEP DIR CS

E0-MOT PD4 PD5 PD6 PD7

EN STEP DIR CS

E1-MOT PE5 PE6 PC13 PC14

EN STEP DIR CS

E2-MOT PE3 PE2 PE4 PC15

EN STEP DIR CS

E3-MOT PE8 PD12 PC4 PA15

EN STEP DIR CS

E4-MOT PC5 PE1 PE0 PD11

SS PA4
MOSI PA7
SCK PA5
MISO PA6
SD_DET PB10

Pinout diagram for the 74VHC04 hex inverters. The diagram shows a 16-pin package with pins 1 through 16. The input/output pins are labeled with their functions: X-MOT, Y-MOT, Z-MOT, E0-MOT, E1-MOT, E2-MOT, E3-MOT, and E4-MOT. The power pins are labeled VCC and GND. The diagram also shows the internal logic of the inverters, with each inverter having a single input and output pin.

Only one (1) Jumper is needed for this mode.
Jumper located in column **MS3** and row **2** &

Set 24 VDC
GND 48V 24V

Set 48 VDC
GND 48V 24V

USB Port
V2.0 Type-

USB-C_D+ 

USB-C_D- 

The spider provides a serial port for connecting to the Raspberry Pi or WiFi module, and this interface has a strong enough (8A MAX) 5V power supply. In order to use the only hardware serial port of the Raspberry Pi, you need to disable the console function and map the hardware serial port to GPIO14 and GPIO15.

```

sudo raspi-config
=> Interfacing Option
=> Serial
=> NO
=> YES
sudo nano /boot/config.txt
=> add this line :
dtoverlay=pi3-disable-bt
=> then
sudo reboot
sudo nano /boot/cmdline.txt
=> remove the word phase
"console=serial0,115200" or
"console=ttyAMA0,115200"
sudo reboot

```

The diagram illustrates the connection of the DIAG pin to the Driver and the MCU. It shows a table of pin mappings for various motor types and the effect of the EN pin on the motor driver's state.

	DIAG PIN	ENDSTOP	
X-MOT	XM-DIAG	PB14	X-
Y-MOT	YM-DIAG	PB13	Y-
Z-MOT	ZM-DIAG	PA0	Z-
E0-MOT	E0M-DIAG	PA3	Z+
E1-MOT	E1M-DIAG	PA2	Y+
E2-MOT	E2M-DIAG	PA1	X+


Below the table, two circuit diagrams show the effect of the EN pin:

- ENABLED:** The EN pin is connected to a high voltage source (V_{CC}), indicated by a green circle with a checkmark.
- DISABLED:** The EN pin is connected to a low voltage source (GND), indicated by a red circle with an 'X'.

At the bottom, a sequence of pins is shown: E2M DIAG, E2M, E1M DIAG, E1M, E0M DIAG, E0M, ZM DIAG, ZM, PA0, YM DIAG, YM, XM DIAG, XM, and PE. Each pin is color-coded to match the table above.

Note! Concerning the TMC2209/TMC2226 in UART Mode ONLY:
When using limit switches/enstops, ensure the DIAG pin is NOT connected to the MCU Endstop (i.e., ensure the 'Diag Jumper' is removed).

Note 2 For TMC2209/TMC2226 in UART Mode ONLY:
If you are using it for your extruder motor and you want to [use a filament runout sensor](#), ensure the DIAG/DIAG1/DIAG0 PIN is NOT connected to the MCU Endstop to allow the filament runout sensor to work properly. Ensure the 'Dig Jumper' is removed for the corresponding extruder motor.



DFU FIRMWARE INSTALL

SDCARD FIRMWARE INSTALL

- Power off the Spider
- Install a jumper between BT0 and 3.3V
- Connect Spider & Pi via USB
- Power on Spider
- From your ssh session, run 'lsusb', and find the ID of the dfu device, run 'make FLASH_DEVICE=1234:5678' replace 1234:5678 with the ID from the previous step.
- power off the Spider
- remove the Jumper from BT0/3.3V
- Power up the Spider
- You can confirm that the flash was successful, by running 'ls /dev/serial/by-id'. If the flash was successful, this should now show a klipper device, similar to:

```
lsusb: [11111111] ls /dev/serial/by-id
ls-klipper.408274485.usb-kernel-ls-000000000000335020-1506
lsusb: [11111111]
```

(NOTE: this test is not applicable if the firmware was compiled for UART, rather than USB)


- Use a tool such as cyberduck or winscp to copy the klipper.bin file to your pi, onto your computer.
- Rename klipper.bin to firmware.bin

Important! If the file is not renamed, the bootloader will not be updated properly.

 - Ensure that your sdcard is formatted FAT32 (NOT EXFAT)
 - copy firmware.bin onto the microSD card (if this card has previous data on it for this process, remove all old firmware.bin and old bin files)
 - power down the Spider
 - insert the microSD card
 - power on the Spider
 - after a few seconds, the Spider should be flashed
 - You can confirm that the flash was successful, by running 'ls /dev/serial/by-id'. If the flash was successful, this should now show a klipper device, similar to:

```
lsusb: [11111111] ls /dev/serial/by-id
ls-klipper.408274485.usb-kernel-ls-000000000000335020-1506
lsusb: [11111111]
```

(note: this test is not applicable if the firmware was compiled for UART rather than USB)



FIRMWARE INSTALL

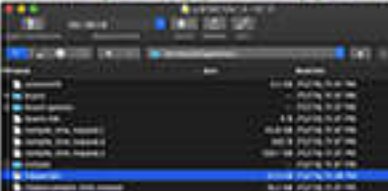
FIRMWARE INSTALL

1. Power off the Spider
2. Install a jumper between BT0 and 3.3V
3. Connect Spider & Pi via USB
4. Power on Spider
5. From your ssh session, run 'lsusb', and find the ID of the dfu device, run 'make flash_FLASH_DEVICE=1234:5678' replace 1234:5678 with the ID from the previous step.
6. power off the Spider
7. remove the jumper from BT0/3.3V
8. Power up the Spider
9. you can confirm that the flash was successful, by running 'ls dev/canby-id.' If the flash was successful, this should now show a klipper device, similar to:


```
lsdev/canby-id: ls /dev/canby-id/by-id
ls-klipper: lsdev/canby-id: a460d0b0000000000000000000000000-150a
lsdev/canby-id: ls-klipper
```

(NOTE this test is not applicable if the firmware was compiled for UART, rather than USB)

1. Use a tool such as cyberduck or winscp to copy the klipper.bin file from your pi, onto your computer.



2. Rename klipper.bin to firmware.bin

Important: If the file is not renamed, the bootloader will not be updated properly.

3. copy firmware.bin onto the microSD card (if this card has previous been used for this process, remove all old firmware.bin and old bin files)
4. power down the Spider
5. insert the microSD card
6. power on the Spider
7. after a few seconds, the Spider should be flashed
8. you can confirm that the flash was successful, by running 'ls dev/canby-id.' If the flash was successful, this should now show a klipper device, similar to:


```
ls /dev/canby-id/by-id:
ls-klipper: lsdev/canby-id: a460d0b0000000000000000000000000-150a
lsdev/canby-id: ls-klipper
```

(note this test is not applicable if the firmware was compiled for UART rather than USB)