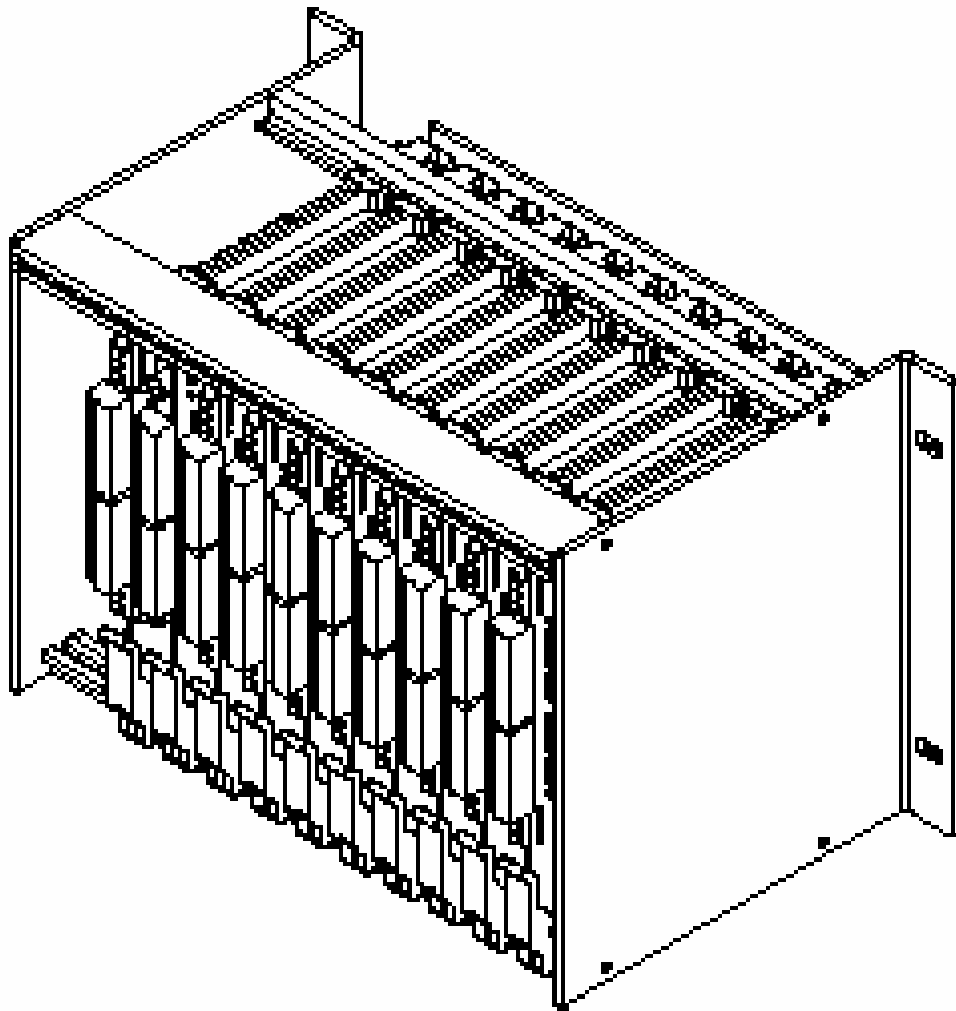


# ENCODER REPEATER SYSTEM OPERATION MANUAL



FANUC Robotics  
Paintshop Automation

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## INTRODUCTION

The line tracking encoder repeater system was designed to simplify and increase functionality of moving line robotic systems. Two, or up to twelve, robots can track a product and perform designed functions while the line is moving, utilizing one encoder attached to the conveyor chain. The ability to switch to a secondary back-up encoder, electronically, is also provided, and can be activated by either a manual switch or PLC output.

The basic unit consists of a card cage, power supply board, dual encoder input board, PLC interface board, and one dual encoder output board. The cage has the ability to receive up to 6 dual encoder output boards for service to twelve robots. It is a very compact unit, requiring only 64 square inches of back plane space in the cell control panel, or console, depending on system configuration. Cascading of the encoder signal to the next cell is from one of the outputs on an output board, which will limit the system to eleven robots, to the primary encoder input port on the encoder input board (encoder voltage selection must be set to 5VDC) of the next cell. Selection of the secondary encoder can only be done at the master repeater system (defined as the first unit to receive the signal from the encoder).

The unit can be powered by either 120VAC or 24VDC depending on the power supply board selected. The power source must be uninterrupted (above main disconnect) in either case, or all robots connected to the system will receive a disconnection alarm that will require the cycling of power on each controller to reset.

Three main types of encoders are supported with this system, the BEI #H25D-SS-2000-ABC-4469-SM16-S (non-explosion proof), #H38D-2000-ABC-4469-LED-SC-UL-S (explosion proof), and the FANUC #A290-0561-V531 (non-explosion proof). The BEI's are supplied with 24VDC, provided by the encoder input board via a jumper setting, with the FANUC encoder 5VDC is supplied via the same jumper.

**Note: Distances between FANUC encoder and this system shall not exceed 100 feet in total cable length. System to robot controller shall not exceed 150 feet in total cable length.  
Distances between BEI encoders and this system shall not exceed 150 feet in total cable length. System to robot controller shall not exceed 150 feet in total cable length.**

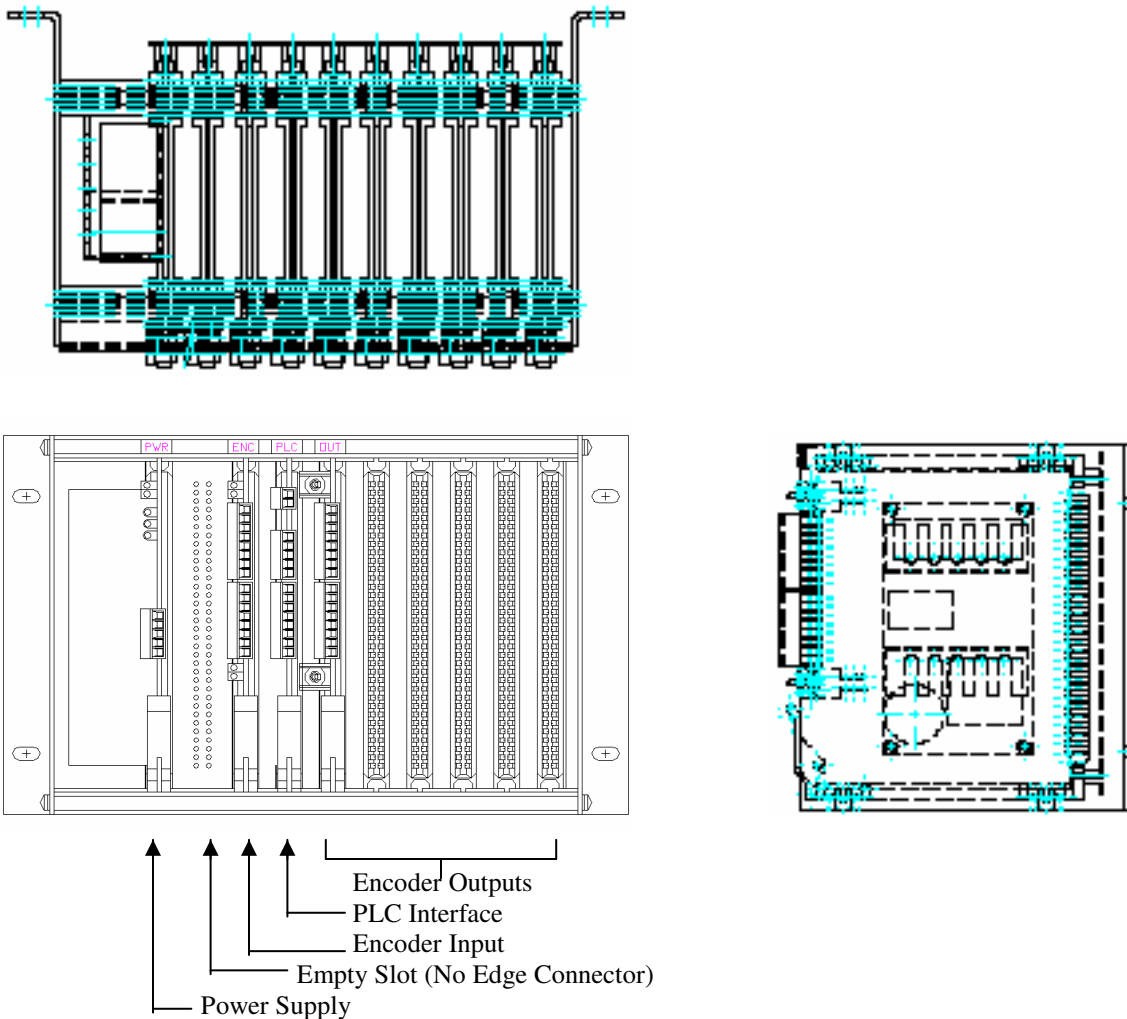
Regardless of encoder selection, only the A, A\*, B, B\* signals are repeated, requiring the cable plug at the robot controller to have the Z pulse pin jumped to the 5V pins and the Z\* pulse pin jumped to the 0V pins. Standard cables NE-2002-954-001 (terminal strip to CPU), and NE-2012-993-001 (Harting bulkhead connector to CPU) provide this function.

Encoders are mechanically geared to give approximately 40 pulses per millimeter of conveyor travel. Gear ratios of 10 to 200 have been successful. Typical line tracking applications range from 10ft/min to 50ft/min. Conveyor surge and reversal must be kept to a minimum. Primary and backup encoders must be mounted such that they spin in the same direction with conveyor movement.

## NE-2002-105-002 Encoder Repeater System Rack

This is the chassis for the Encoder Repeater System; it can be mounted on either a horizontal or vertical surface. There are 10 slots with 9 connector positions on the back plane for installing the desired configuration of cards. The wide area left open by the backplane is intended to go to the left-hand side when mounted horizontally and can be at the top or bottom when mounted vertically. For the remainder of these instructions it is assumed that the Encoder Repeater System to be mounted horizontally on a vertical surface.

Note below the recommended board placement within the rack.



The power supply, whether it is the DC or AC input version will always be placed in the left most slot. The second slot is voided of an edge connector and should not be used to store spare boards. This space is provided to allow free air movements around the power supply board. The remaining 8 slots can have any of the remaining boards in any order, but it is recommended that the arrangement shown above be maintained. All cards are installed with the discharge tab engaged on the bottom rail of the rack and component side facing to the left.

### Power supply Card(s)

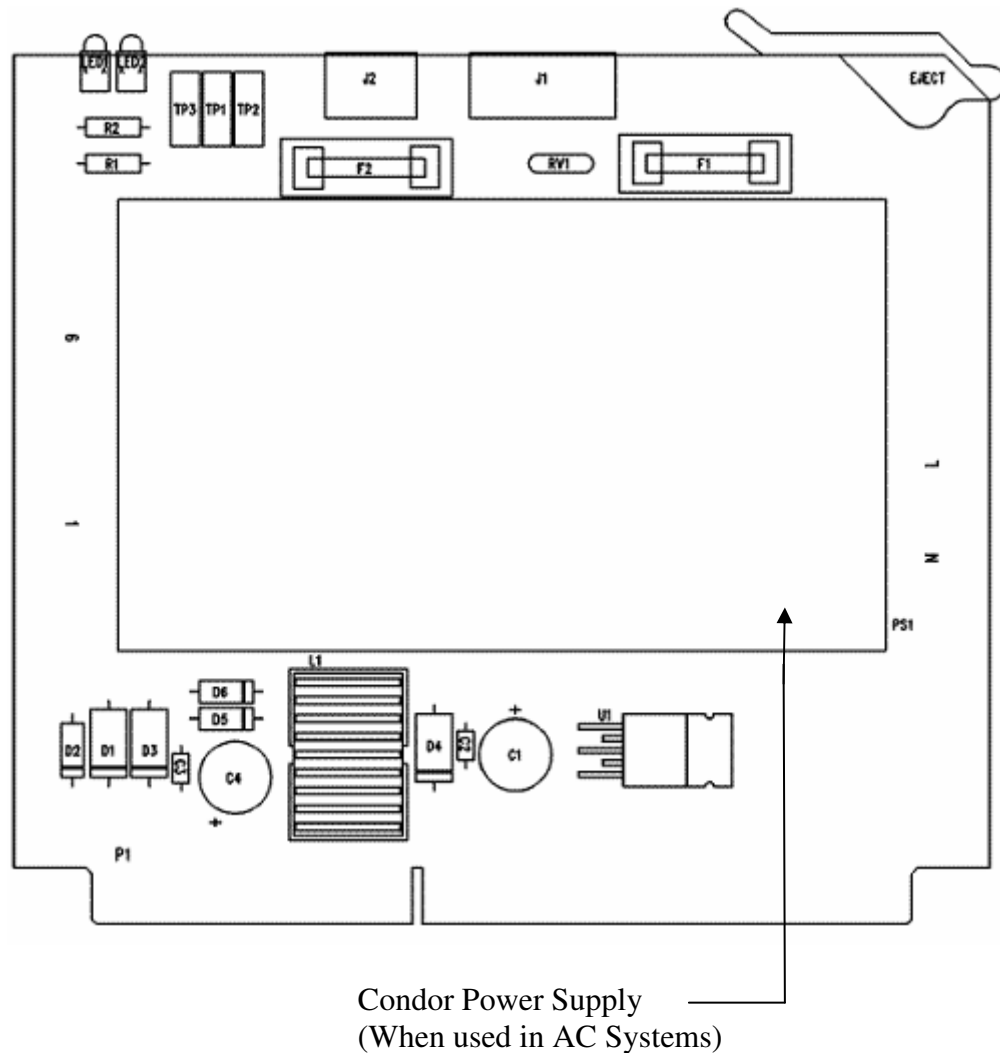
These cards provide 5VDC and 24VDC power to the back plane to power the system components and input encoder(s). These cards must be placed in the left most back-plane card edge connector. Only one power supply card can be installed in each rack.

#### NE-2002-105-DC3 For DC Systems

This card is connected to a regulated 24VDC supply on connector J2. Nominal supply draw will be less than 1A, and is internally fused at 2A. This board is typically used when there is not a non-disconnected 120VAC circuit available to power the rack.

#### NE-2002-105-AC3 For AC Systems

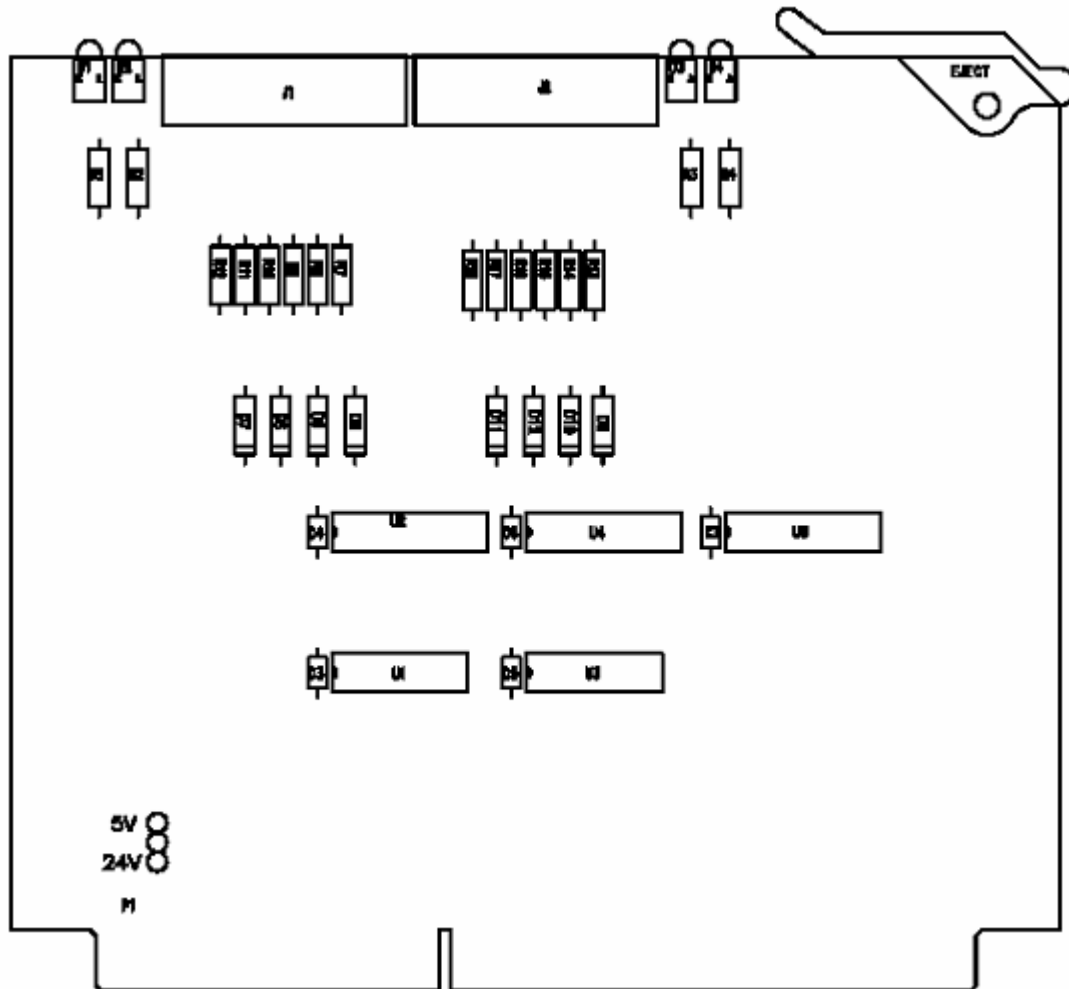
This card is connected to a non-disconnected conditioned 120VAC supply on connector J1. The board is identical to the DC version, with the addition of a Condor AC power supply, mounted to the component side of the board. Nominal supply draw will be less than 1/2amp AC, and is internally fused at 1amp AC.



### NE-2002-105-005 Dual Voltage Encoder Input Card

This card provides power to, and receives the signal from up to two encoders. The encoders may be of either, but not both, 5VDC or 24VDC quad type. The power selection jumper P1 must be set to the correct voltage for the corresponding encoder; this is a mini-shunt header type jumper. **The boards are factory set for a 24VDC encoder, and should be verified before applying power to the system.** Detection of encoder connection and selection of the primary or secondary encoder is performed on this board with signals received from the PLC interface board via the back-plane connection. It is not required to have two encoders connected, but if only one is used, it must be connected to the primary encoder connection J1. Power is present at both encoder input connectors, even though only one encoder can be selected at a time.

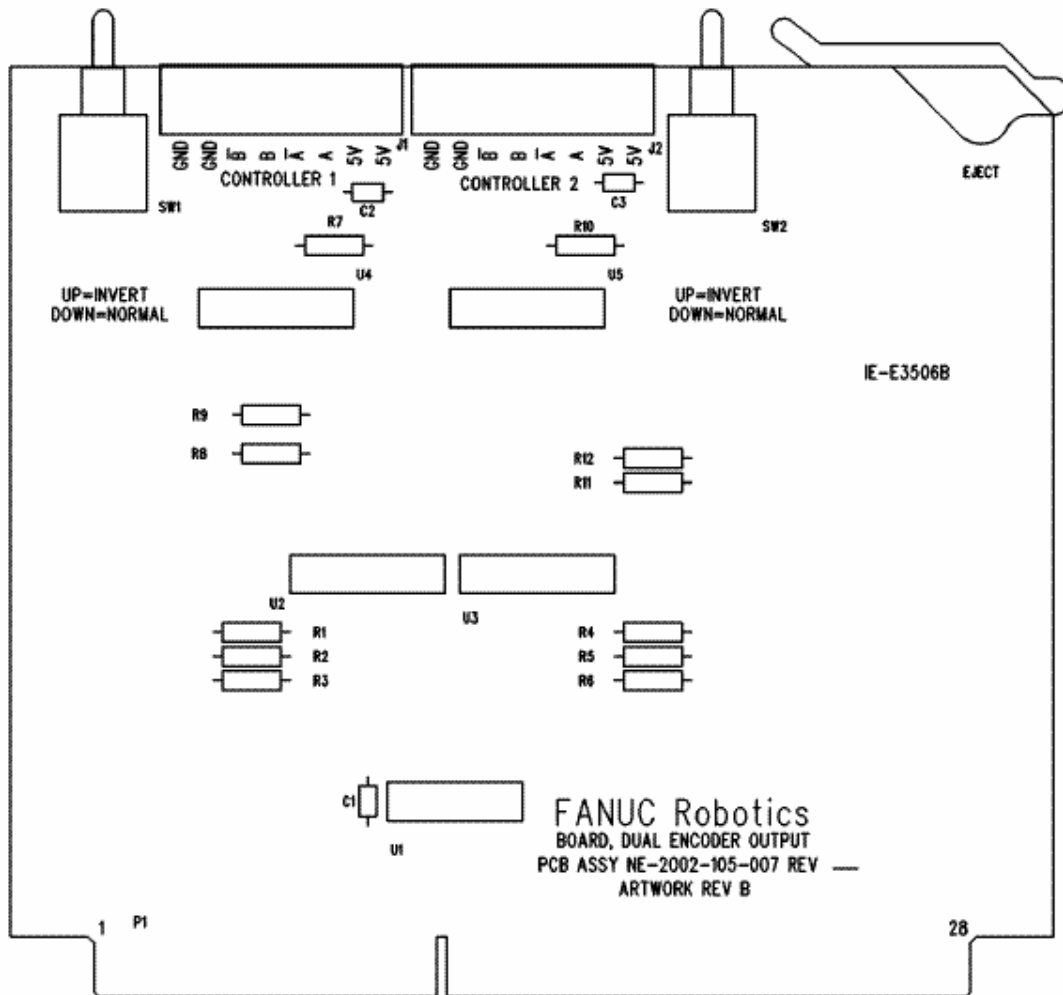
If the rack is receiving its signal from a previous system the board must be set to 5VDC and connected to the output connector of any encoder output board within the previous rack, regardless of the encoder(s) used to supply the previous system. Connection must be made to the primary encoder input (J1), which will reduce the total number of robots to be service in the “Master” cell to 11. Only one encoder input board can be installed in each rack.



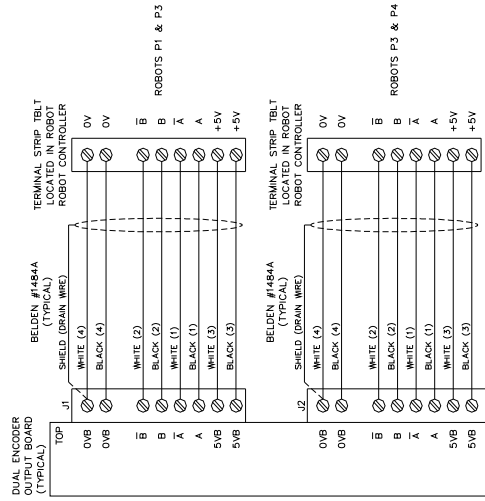
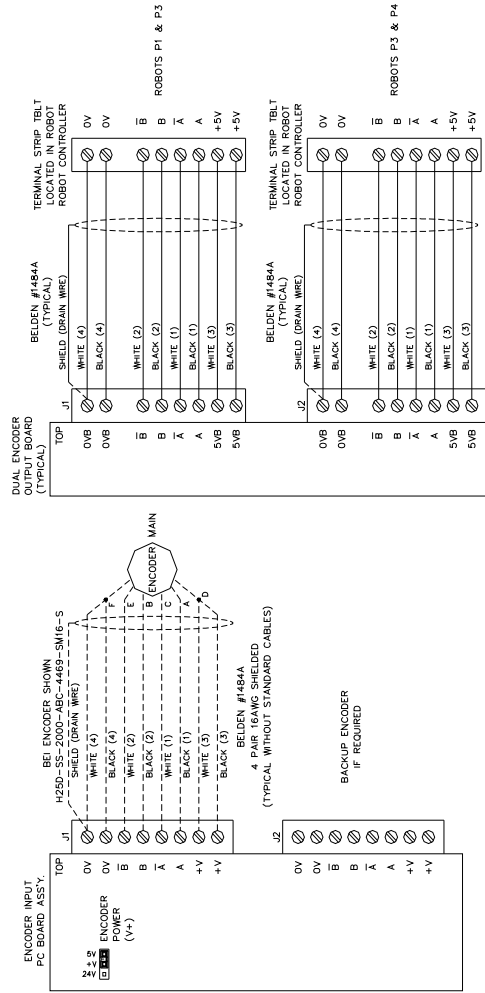
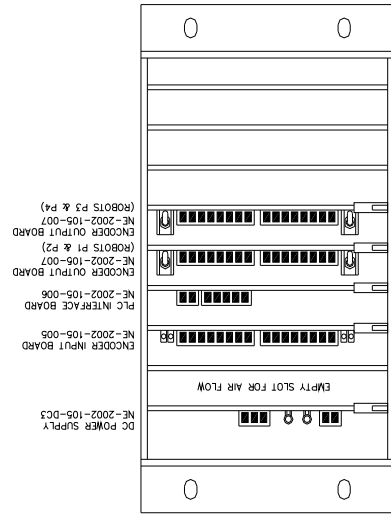
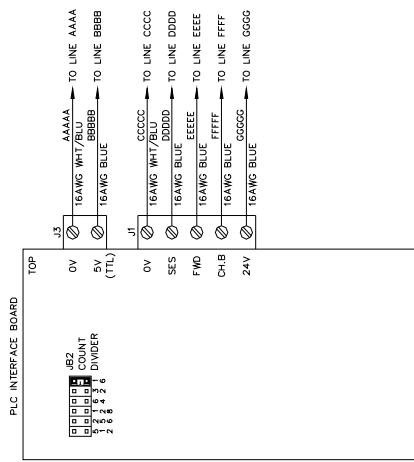
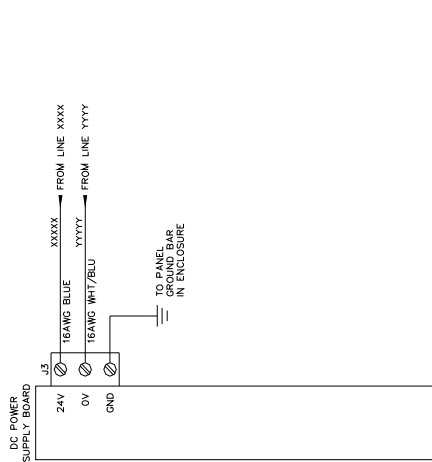


### NE-2002-105-007 Dual Encoder Output Card

This board provides two isolated output channels of the active encoder signal that has been selected. Each output is optically isolated with the receiver of each signal providing the power for the optical isolators. It is recommended that the distance between this board and the receiving piece of equipment not exceed 150 feet in total cable length. This card can be placed into any open slot, up to the maximum of six cards per rack assembly. An invert signal switch is provided per output for direction correction of either signal without the need to change any wiring between the board and the receiver.







STANDARD CABLES  
BEI ENCODER: NE-2012-922-XXX  
FANUC ENCODER: NE-2012-923-XXX

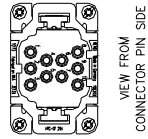
STANDARD CABLES  
HARTING STRAIGHT HOOD: NE-2012-919-XXX  
HARTING ANGLED HOOD: NE-2012-920-XXX

# Encoder Repeater Circuitry



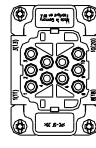




[illegible]

TWISTED PAIR	WIRE COLOR	SIGNAL TAG	SOCKET NUM.
1	BLACK-1	A	1
	WHITE-1	A*	2
2	BLACK-2	B	3
	WHITE-2	B*	4
3	BLACK-3	+5V	6
	WHITE-3	+5V	7
4	BLACK-4	0V	8
	WHITE-4	0V	9
SHIELD		SHIELD	10

NOTE: PIN 5 NOT CONNECTED



VIEW FROM  
CONNECTOR SOCKET SIDE

## NE-2012-920: Line Tracking Cable from Robot Controller to SCC Enclosure with Side Mount Hood





## TROUBLESHOOTING

CAUSE	REMEDY
NO SIGNAL TO ROBOTS OR PLC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Verify AC or DC power to the rack</li> <li>2. Verify 5VDC and 24VDC on rack power supply board test points</li> <li>3. Verify encoder is connected</li> <li>4. Verify connected encoder is selected</li> <li>5. Verify cable lengths are not exceeded</li> <li>6. Verify encoder input board jumper setting</li> <li>7. Verify the encoder input board is seated well</li> <li>8. Verify DC voltage at encoder</li> <li>9. Encoder input signals A and *A as well as B and *B must be logical opposites. This can be measured with a volt meter if the encoder is not turning. LOGIC LOW 0-2V, .3V TYPICAL LOGIC HIGH 2.5-5.5V, 3.3V TYPICAL</li> <li>10. Swap encoder</li> <li>11. Swap encoder input board</li> </ol>
DISCONNECT ALARM ON 1 ROBOT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Verify Z and *Z are jumpered logically opposite</li> <li>2. Verify 5VDC from the controller on the encoder output board terminals, 4.75 to 5.5V is OK</li> <li>3. Encoder output signals A and *A as well as B and *B must be logical opposites. This can be measured with a volt meter if the encoder is not turning. LOGIC LOW 0-2V, .3V TYPICAL LOGIC HIGH 2.5-5.5V, 3.3V TYPICAL</li> <li>4. Verify cable lengths are not exceeded</li> <li>5. Verify the encoder output board is seated well</li> <li>6. Swap encoder output board</li> </ol>
NO SIGNAL TO PLC(FWD), CHB IS OK	<p>This is an arbitrary direction signal that is 24VDC for 1 direction and off for the other. Perform the following if the opposite logic is desired:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Swap A with B on the primary encoder input</li> <li>-Swap *A with *B on the primary encoder input</li> <li>-Swap A with B on the secondary encoder input</li> <li>-Swap *A with *B on the secondary encoder input</li> </ul>
NO SIGNAL TO PLC(CHB), ROBOT IS OK	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Verify external 0VDC and 24VDC are connected to the PLC board</li> <li>2. Verify PLC board divide by jumper, typical applications require it to be set at 256 or 512 to slow the signal enough for the PLC to read it</li> <li>3. CHB is designed for a typical 24VDC PLC or robot sourcing input and should not attempt to drive a load of more the 50mA</li> <li>4. Visually inspect transistor Q1 on the PLC board</li> <li>5. Replace the PLC board</li> </ol>



CAUSE	REMEDY
NO SIGNAL TO COUNT OUTPUT, ROBOT IS OK	1. Verify count signal is referenced to the 0VDC on the same terminal strip and not to the 0VDC on the PLC signal terminal strip, although they may be jumpered 2. Verify PLC board divide by jumper, typical applications require it to be set at 256 or 512 to slow the signal enough to be read 3. This TTL signal is designed for a low current application and should not attempt to drive a load of more the 20mA 5. Replace the PLC board
INCORRECT COUNT SIGNAL TO PLC OR ROBOT	1. Verify mechanical connection between the encoder and the conveyor 2. Virify encoder signal shielding 3. Verify encoder cable is not routed with AC cabling 4. Inspect cable terminations for good housekeeping practices 5. Verify cable lengths are not excessive 6. Verify AC or DC power source reliable
BACKUP ENCODER DIRECTION ISSUES	The backup encoder should turn the same direction as the primary encoder, the following must be performed only if the 2 encoders spin opposite directions: -Swap A with B on the secondary encoder input -Swap *A with *B on the secondary encoder input
USE OF ENCODERS OTHER THAN: FANUC # A290-0561-V531 BEI # H25D-SS-2000-ABC-4469-SM16-S BEI #H38D-2000-ABC-4469-LED-SC-UL-S	These encoders listed have output circuitry and power requirements that are compatible with the encoder repeater. Different encoders may require additional power supplies and encoder signal driver circuitry.
USE ON CONTROLLERS OTHER THAN FANUC RJ3 or RJ3iB	Cabling to the line tracking encoder input within this document is specific to the FANUC RJ3 and RJ3iB robot controllers, future or other equipment may require different cabling
WIRING THE ENCODER TO A PLC HIGH SPEED COUNTER CARD	The robot output card may be wired to a PLC VHSC but 5VDC must be provided to the card. An alternate but less desired method is to put the VHSC on the input encoder signal, doing this will not support backup encoder selection.
DISCONNECT ALARM WHEN BACKUP ENCODER IS SELECTED	Depending on the status of the primary and secondary encoder signals, you most often will get an encoder disconnect alarm when switching to or from the backup encoder.