## Linear and Rotary Actuators

Linear and Rotary Actuators

## Hollow Rotary Actuators



The DG Series is a hollow rotary actuator featuring a hollow table that allows large-inertia discs or arms to be installed directly. The actuator uses an $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{\text {STEP }}$ motor adopting closed loop control. High accuracy positioning can be performed while keeping the userfriendly features of a stepping motor intact.

## 

- For detailed product safety standard information including standards, file number and certification body, please visit www.orientalmotor.com.



## Features

## - Accurate Positioning

The gear-reduction mechanism employs precision gears along with a proprietary adjustment mechanism that eliminates backlash. The repetitive positioning accuracy from a single direction is $\pm 15$ sec., while lost motion in a positioning operation from two directions is 2 arc minutes. These characteristics make the DG Series an ideal choice for applications in which accurate positioning is a must.

Output Table
(With integrated cross-roller bearings)

- Except for DG60



## Product Lineup



DG60
$\square$ Permissible Torque: $0.9 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ (7.9 lb-in)

DG85
$\square$ Permissible Torque: $2.8 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$
( $24 \mathrm{lb}-\mathrm{in}$ )
$\square$ Frame Size: 85 mm
(3.35 in.)


DG130
$\square$ Permissible Torque: $12 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ (106 lb-in)
$\square$ Frame Size: 130 mm
( 5.12 in .)

DG200
$\square$ Permissible Torque: $50 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$
(440 lb-in)
$\square$ Frame Size: 200 mm (7.87 in.)

## Linear and Rotary Actuators

## - Less Hassle with Direct Coupling

Equipment tables and arms can be installed directly on the output table. This saves you the hassle and cost of designing an installation mechanism, arranging necessary parts and adjusting the belt tension, etc., when mechanical parts such as belt and pulley are used for installation.


|  | Frame Size [mm (in.)] | Permissible Thrust Load [N (lb.)] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DG60 | $60(2.36)$ | $100(22)$ |
| DG85 | $85(3.35)$ | $500(112)$ |
| DG130 | $130(5.12)$ | $2000(450)$ |
| DG200 | $200(7.87)$ | $4000(900)$ |

## - Supporting Sudden Load Fluctuation and Rapid Acceleration

Adopting a closed loop $\boldsymbol{Q}_{\text {STEP }}$ stepping motor designed to maintain synchronism, the DG Series actuator eliminates the need for tuning to prevent hunting upon sudden load fluctuation or rapid acceleration.
A built-in rotor position detection sensor constantly monitors the motor speed and position. If synchronism is about to be lost, closed loop control is implemented immediately. With the DG Series, you can also enjoy greater reliability because the positioning completion signal and position detection function can be used to check the actuator condition.

Stable operation can be achieved without adjustment, even when your equipment is subject to load fluctuation.


## - Large-Diameter, Hollow Output Table Makes Simple Wiring and Piping Possible

The diameter of the driven gear has been increased with the use of a single-stage reduction gear mechanism, resulting in a hollow hole (through-hole) of sufficiently large diameter with respect to frame size. This helps reduce the complexity of wiring and piping, thus simplifying your equipment design.


|  | Frame Size [mm (in.)] | Diameter of Hollow Section [mm (in.)] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DG60 | $60(2.36)$ | $28(1.1)$ |
| DG85 | $85(3.35)$ | $33(1.3)$ |
| DG130 | $130(5.12)$ | $62(2.44)$ |
| DG200 | $200(7.87)$ | $100(3.94)$ |

## - Home-Sensor Set is Available as an Accessory

The sensor set comes with all the parts required for the return to home operation, meaning you will spend less time designing, fabricating and procuring parts relating to sensor installation.


## Type and Structure



- Permissible Torque: $0.9 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ (7.9 lb-in)
- Permissible Thrust Load: $100 \mathrm{~N}(22 \mathrm{lb}$. - Permissible Moment Load: $2 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ (17.7 Ib-in)



## Rigidity

The output table uses deep-groove ball bearings (two pieces) for the 60 mm ( 2.36 in .) frame size type, and a cross-roller bearing for the 85 mm ( 3.35 in.$), 130 \mathrm{~mm}(5.12 \mathrm{in}$.$) and$ 200 mm (7.87 in.) frame size types. As the frame size increases, the permissible moment load also increases but the displacement caused by the moment load decreases.



- Applications where a moment load is applied

- High accuracy positioning applications using the hollow hole


Optical applications using the hollow hole


- Air absorption applications using the hollow hole



## How to Read Specifications

| Actuator |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model | Frame Size $\quad \mathrm{mm}$ (in.) | 85 (3.35) | 130 (5.12) |
|  | Single-Phase Single Shaft | DG85R-ASAA | DG130R-ASAA |
|  | 100-115 VAC Double Shaft | DG85R-ASBA | DG130R-ASBA |
|  | Single-Phase Single Shaft | - | DG130R-ASAC |
|  | 200-230 VAC Double Shaft | - | DG130R-ASBC |
|  | Three-Phase Single Shaft | - | DG130R-ASAS |
|  | 200-230 VAC Double Shaft | - | DG130R-ASBS |
| Motor Type |  | $\chi_{\text {STEP }}$ |  |
| (1) Type of Output Table Supporting Bearing |  | Cross-Roller Bearing |  |
| (2) Permissible Torque | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}(\mathrm{lb-in})$ | 2.8 (24) | 12 (106) |
| (3) Inertial Moment | $\mathrm{J}: \mathrm{kg} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{2}\left(0 \mathrm{z}-\mathrm{in}^{2}\right)$ | $2534 \times 10^{-6}(139)$ | $15874 \times 10^{-6}(870)$ |
| (4) Permissible Speed r/min |  | 200 |  |
| Gear Ratio |  | 18 |  |
| (5) Maximum Holding Torque | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}(\mathrm{lb-in}) \frac{\text { Power ON }}{\text { Power OFF }}$ | 1.8 (15.9) | 12 (106) |
|  |  | 0 | 0 |
| (6) Resolution |  | $9000 \mathrm{P} / \mathrm{R}\left(0.04^{\circ} /\right.$ step $[500][\times 1]$ setting $18000 \mathrm{P} / \mathrm{R}\left(0.02^{\circ} /\right.$ step [1000] [ $\left.\times 1\right]$ setting $)$ <br> $90000 \mathrm{P} / \mathrm{R}\left(0.004^{\circ} /\right.$ step [500] [ $\times 10$ setting $)$ $180000 \mathrm{P} / \mathrm{R}\left(0.002^{\circ} /\right.$ step [1000] [ $\left.\times 10\right]$ setting $)$ |  |
| (7) Repetitive Positioning Accuracy sec |  | $\pm 15\left( \pm 0.004^{\circ}\right)$ |  |
| (8) Lost Motion arc minute (degrees) |  | 2 (0.033 ${ }^{\circ}$ ) |  |
| (9) Angular Transmission Error arc minute (degrees) |  | 4 (0.067 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 3 (0.05 ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| (10) Permissible Thrust Load N (b) |  | 500 (112) | 2000 (450) |
| (11) Permissible Moment Load $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}(\mathrm{lb-in})$ |  | 10 (88) | 50 (440) |
| (12) Runout of Output Table Surface mm (in.) |  | 0.015 (0.0006) |  |
| (13) ${ }^{\text {(Runout of Output Table Inner (Outer) Diameter }} \mathrm{mm}$ (in.) |  | 0.015 (0.0006) |  |
|  |  | 0.030 (0.0012) |  |
| (15) Degree of Protection |  | IP40 (IP20 for motor connector) |  |
| Mass of Actuator Unit | kg (lb.) | 1.2 (2.6) | 2.6 (5.7) |

## (1) Type of Output Table Supporting Bearing

The type of bearing used for the output table.

## (2) Permissible Torque

The limit of mechanical strength of the reduction mechanism. Make sure the applied torque, including the acceleration torque and load fluctuation, does not exceed the permissible torque.
(3) Inertial Moment

The total sum of the rotor inertial moment of the motor and the inertial moment of the reduction mechanism, converted to a moment on the output table.

## (4) Permissible Speed

The output table speed that can be tolerated by the mechanical strength of the reduction mechanism.

## (5) Maximum Holding Torque

The maximum holding torque that can be exerted by the hollow rotary actuator when the actuator is at standstill with power supplied (the driver's output current is set to maximum: F) and by actuating the current cutback function.

## (6) Resolution

The number of pulses needed to rotate the output table by one rotation.

## (7) Repetitive Positioning Accuracy

A value indicating the degree of error that generates when positioning is performed repeatedly to the same position in the same direction.

## (8) Lost Motion

The difference in stopped angles achieved when the output table is positioned to the same position in the forward and reverse directions.

## (9) Angular Transmission Error

The difference between the theoretical rotation angle of the output table as calculated from the input pulse number and the actual rotation angle.

## (10) Permissible Thrust Load

The permissible value of thrust load applied to the output table in the axial direction.

## (11) Permissible Moment Load

When a load is applied to a position away from the center of the output table, the output table receives a tilting force. The permissible moment load refers to the permissible value of moment load calculated by multiplying the offset distance from the center by the applied load.

## (12) Runout of Output Table Surface

The maximum value of runout of the mounting surface of the output table when the output table is rotated under no load.

## (13) Runout of Output Table Inner (Outer) Diameter

The maximum value of runout of the inner diameter or outer diameter of the table when the output table is rotated under no load.

## (14) Parallelism of Output Table

An inclination of the mounting surface of the output table compared with the actuator mounting surface on the equipment side.

## (15) Degree of Protection

IEC 60529 and EN 60034-5 (IEC 60034-5) classify the dustresistance and waterproofing into grades.

## System Configuration

An example of a single-axis system configuration with the EMP400 Series controller.

-Example of System Configuration


The system configuration shown above is an example. Other combinations are available.
*Not supplied

## Linear and Rotary Actuators

Product Number Code
DG
130
(1)
(2) (3)
(4) (5) (6)

| (1) | Series | DG: DG Series |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (2) | Frame Size | 60: 60 mm ( 2.36 in.$) \quad \mathbf{8 5}: 85 \mathrm{~mm}(3.35 \mathrm{in}$. 130: 130 mm (5.12 in.) 200: 200 mm (7.87 in.) |
| (3) | Type of Output Table Supporting Bearing | Blank: Deep-Groove Ball Bearing R: Cross-Roller Bearing |
| (4) | Motor Type | AS: $\alpha_{\text {STEP }}$ |
| (5) | Motor Shaft | A: Single Shaft B: Double Shaft |
| (6) | Power Supply Voltage | A: Single-Phase 100-115 VAC C: Single-Phase 200-230 VAC S: Three-Phase 200-230 VAC K: 24 VDC |

## Product Line

| -DC Input |
| :---: |
| 24 VDC |
| Model |
| DG60-ASAK |
| DG60-ASBK |

-AC Input

| Single-Phase 100-115 VAC | Single-Phase 200-230 VAC | Three-Phase 200-230 VAC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model | Model | Model |
| DG85R-ASAA | - | - |
| DG85R-ASBA | - | - |
| DG130R-ASAA | DG130R-ASAC | DG130R-ASAS |
| DG130R-ASBA | DG130R-ASB | DG130R-ASBS |
| DG200R-ASAA | DG200R-ASAC | DG200R-ASAS |
| DG200R-ASBA | DG200R-ASBC | DG200R-ASBS |

Actuator, Driver, Connector for Input/Output Signal, Power Connector*1, Mounting Bracket for Driver (with screws)*2, Operating Manual *1 Only for DG60 *2 Only for DG85, DG 130 and DG200

## Specifications

| - Actuator RoHS | cTios $C E$ |  |  | the DG85 type, | he driver confor | the CSA Standards. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model | Frame Size | mm (in.) | 60 (2.36) | 85 (3.35) | 130 (5.12) | 200 (7.87) |
|  | 24 VDC | Single Shaft | DG60-ASAK | - | - | - |
|  |  | Double Shaft*1 | DG60-ASBK | - | - | - |
|  | Single-Phase 100-115 VAC | Single Shaft | - | DG85R-ASAA | DG130R-ASAA | DG200R-ASAA |
|  |  | Double Shaft*1 | - | DG85R-ASBA | DG130R-ASBA | DG200R-ASBA |
|  | Single-Phase 200-230 VAC | Single Shaft | - | - | DG130R-ASAC | DG200R-ASAC |
|  |  | Double Shaft** | - | - | DG130R-ASBC | DG200R-ASBC |
|  | Three-Phase 200-230 VAC | Single Shaft | - | - | DG130R-ASAS | DG200R-ASAS |
|  |  | Double Shaft*1 | - | - | DG130R-ASBS | DG200R-ASBS |
| Motor Type |  |  | $\alpha_{\text {STEP }}$ |  |  |  |
| Type of Output Table Supporting Bearing |  |  | Deep-Groove Ball Bearing | Cross-Roller Bearing |  |  |
| Permissible Torque |  | $N \cdot m(\mathrm{lb}-\mathrm{in})$ | 0.9 (7.9) | 2.8 (24) | 12 (106) | 50 (440) |
| Inertial Moment |  | $\mathrm{J}: \mathrm{kg} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{2}\left(0 z-\mathrm{in}^{2}\right)$ | $4324 \times 10^{-7}(24)$ | $2534 \times 10^{-6}(139)$ | $15874 \times 10^{-6}(870)$ | $108160 \times 10^{-6}$ (5900) |
| Permissible Speed |  | $\mathrm{r} / \mathrm{min}$ |  | 200 |  | 110 |
| Gear Ratio |  |  | 18 |  |  |  |
| Maximum Holding Torque | $N \cdot m(l b-i n)$ | Power ON | 0.45 (3.9) | 1.8 (15.9) | 12 (106) | 36 (310) |
|  |  | Power 0FF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Resolution*2 |  |  | 9000 P/R ( $0.04^{\circ} /$ step [500] [ $\times 1$ ] setting $)$ 18000 P/R ( $0.02^{\circ} /$ step [1000] [ $\left.\times 1\right]$ setting $)$ <br> $90000 \mathrm{P} / \mathrm{R}\left(0.004^{\circ} /\right.$ step $[500][\times 10]$ setting $)$ $180000 \mathrm{P} / \mathrm{R}\left(0.002^{\circ} /\right.$ step [1000] [ $\times 10$ setting $)$ |  |  |  |
| Repetitive Positioning Accuracy |  | sec | $\pm 15\left( \pm 0.004^{\circ}\right)$ |  |  |  |
| Lost Motion |  | arc minute (degrees) | 2 (0.033 ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |
| Angular Transmission Error |  | arc minute (degrees) | $4\left(0.067^{\circ}\right)$ |  | 3 (0.05 ${ }^{\circ}$ | $2\left(0.033^{\circ}\right)$ |
| Permissible Thrust Load |  | N (lb) | 100 (22) | 500 (112) | 2000 (450) | 4000 (900) |
| Permissible Moment Load |  | $N \cdot m(l b-i n)$ | 2 (17.7) | 10 (88) | 50 (440) | 100 (880) |
| Runout of Output Table Surface |  | mm (in.) | 0.030 (0.0012) | 0.015 (0.0006) |  |  |
| Runout of Output Table Inner (0uter) Diameter |  | mm (in.) | 0.030 (0.0012) | 0.015 (0.0006) |  | 0.030 (0.0012) |
| Parallelism of Output Table |  | mm (in.) | 0.050 (0.002) | 0.030 (0.0012) |  | 0.050 (0.002) |
| Degree of Protection |  |  | IP40 (IP20 for motor connector) |  |  |  |
| Mass of Actuator Unit |  | kg (lb.) | 0.5 (1.1) | 1.2 (2.6) | 2.6 (5.7) | 9.5 (20.9) |

[^0]-Speed - Torque Characteristics
DG60-ASAK/DG60-ASBK


DG 130R-ASA $\square / D G 130 R-A S B \square$


- Enter the power supply voltage ( $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{C}$ or $\mathbf{S}$ ) in the box ( $\square$ ) within the model name.
- Load Inertia - Positioning Time (Reference value)

DG60-ASAK/DG60-ASBK


DG130R-ASA $\square / D G 130 R-A S B \square$

*The load inertia refers to the inertia of the customer's load.

- Enter the power supply voltage ( $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{C}$ or $\mathbf{S}$ ) in the box ( $\square$ ) within the model name.

DG85R-ASAA/DG85R-ASBA


DG200R-ASA $\square / D G 200 R-A S B \square$


DG85R-ASAA/DG85R-ASBA


DG200R-ASA $\square / D G 200 R-A S B \square$


## Linear and Rotary Actuators

- Table Precision (at no load) Unit =mm (in.)


## DG60


*1 Runout of output table surface
*2 Runout of output table inner diameter (hollow diameter) *3 Parallelism of output table (against the mounting surface)

## - Displacement by Moment Load (Reference value)

The output table will be displaced when it receives the moment load. The graph plots the table displacement that occurs at distance $L$ from the rotation center of the output table when a given load is applied in the negative direction.
The displacement becomes approximately double when the moment load is applied in both the positive and negative directions.

## DG60-ASAK/DG60-ASBK



DG 130R-ASA $\square / D G 130 R-A S B \square$


[^1]DG85, DG 130, DG200

*1 Runout of output table surface
*2 Runout of output table inner and outer diameter *3 Parallelism of output table (against the mounting surface)


## DG85R-ASAA/DG85R-ASBA



DG200R-ASA $\square / D G 200 R-A S B \square$


## - Driver

| Driver Model |  | ASD10A-K | ASD13B-A | ASD24A-A | ASD30E-A | ASD12A-C | ASD20A-C | ASD12A-S | ASD20A-S |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power Source | Voltage | 24 VDC $\pm 10 \%$ | Single-Phase 100-115 VAC ${ }_{-15 \%}^{+10 \%}$ |  |  | Single-Phase 200-230 VAC ${ }_{-15 \%}^{+10 \%}$ |  | Three-Phase 200-230 VAC ${ }_{-15 \%}^{+10 \%}$ |  |
|  | Frequency | - | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |  | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
|  | Current | 1.0 A | 3.3 A | 5 A | 6.5 A | 3 A | 4.5 A | 1.5 A | 2.4 A |
| Maximum Input Pulse Frequency |  | 250 kHz (when the pulse duty is $50 \%$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Input Signals | Input Mode | Photocoupler input, Input resistance: $220 \Omega$, Input current: 7~20 mA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Pulse Signal (CW Pulse Signal) | Operation command pulse signal (CW direction operation command pulse signal when in 2-pulse input mode) Pulse width: $1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ minimum, Pulse rise/fall: $2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ maximum (negative logic pulse input) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Rotation Direction Signal (CCW Pulse Signal) | Rotation direction signal Photocoupler ON: CCW, Photocoupler OFF: CW (CCW direction operation command pulse signal when in 2-pulse input mode) Pulse width: $1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ minimum, Pulse rise/fall: $2 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ maximum (negative logic pulse input) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Alarm Clear Signal | This signal is used when a protective function has been activated for canceling the alarm without turning off the power to the driver. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All Windings Off Signal | When in the "photocoupler ON" state, the current to the motor is cut off and the output table can be rotated manually. When in the "photocoupler OFF" state, the current is supplied to the motor. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Resolution Select Signal | When in the "photocoupler ON" state, the resolution is 10 times the initial resolution setting. When in the "photocoupler OFF" state, the initial resolution setting is selected. This function is effective when the resolution select switch is set to 9000 P/R or 18000 P/R. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output Signals | Output Mode | Photocoupler, Open-collector output External use condition: 30 VDC maximum, 15 mA maximum [Positioning completion, Alarm, Timing (only for ASD1OA-K)] <br> Transistor, Open-collector output External use condition: 30 VDC maximum, 15 mA maximum [Quadrature A/B phase, Timing (except ASD1OA-K)] <br> Line driver output, equivalent to 26 C31 [Timing, Quadrature A/B phase] (except ASD10A-K) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Timing Signal | The signal is output every time the output table rotates $0.4^{\circ}$. (Photocoupler: ON ) <br> A precise "Timing" signal cannot be obtained when the speed of the pulse input frequency is over 500 Hz . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Alarm Signal | The signal is output when one of the driver's protective functions has been activated. (Photocoupler: OFF) When the "Alarm" signal is output, the alarm indicator (red LED) blinks and the actuator stops (non-excitation state). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Positioning Completion Signal | The signal is output when positioning is completed. (Photocoupler: ON) <br> This signal is output when the table position is less than $\pm 0.1^{\circ}$ from the commanded position during operation with a pulse input frequency of 500 Hz or less. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Quadrature (ASG/BSG) Signal | This signal is output at the resolution set when the driver's power was turned on. The phase difference between A and B is $90^{\circ}$ electrical. There is a 1 msec (max.) time lag between real actuator motion and the output signals. This signal is only for position verification when the actuator stopped. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Protective Functions |  | Overheat, Overload, Overvoltage, Speed error, Overcurrent, Overspeed, EEPROM data error, Sensor error, System error (ASD10A-K does not have overheat and overcurrent protections.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Degree of Protection |  | IP00 | IP10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator (LED) |  | Operation indicator: Green LED, Alarm indicator: Red LED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cooling Method |  | Natural Ventilation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mass | kg (lb.) | 0.25 (0.55) | 0.8 (1.76) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Note

- The rotation directions of the driver input signals (CW and CCW) are opposite the actual rotation directions of the output table.

When the CW signal is input, the output table will rotate in the counterclockwise direction. When the CCW signal is input, the output table will rotate in the clockwise direction.

## Linear and Rotary Actuators

## General Specifications

This is the value after rated operation under normal ambient temperature and humidity.

| Item | Motor | Driver |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Thermal Class | 130 (B) [Recognized as 105 (A) by UL/CSA Standards] | - |
| Insulation Resistance | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ or more when 500 VDC megger is applied between the following places: <br> - Motor Case - Motor and sensor windings | $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ or more when 500 VDC megger is applied between the following places: <br> [ASD10A-K] <br> - Heat sink - Power input terminal <br> [ASD13B-A, ASD24A-A, ASD30E-A, ASD12A-C, ASD20A-C, <br> ASD12A-S, ASD20A-S] <br> - Case - Power input terminal <br> - Signal I/O terminal - Power input terminal |
| Dielectric Strength | Sufficient to withstand the following for 1 minute: <br> [DGM60-ASAK, DGM60-ASBK] <br> - Case - Motor and sensor windings <br> 0.5 kVAC 50 Hz or 60 Hz <br> [DGM85R-ASAA, DGM85R-ASBA] <br> - Case - Motor and sensor windings <br> 1 kVAC 50 Hz or 60 Hz <br> [DGM130R-ASAA, DGM130R-ASBA, DGM130R-ASAC, <br> DGM130R-ASBC, DGM200R-ASAA, DGM200R-ASBA, <br> DGM200R-ASAC, DGM200R-ASBC] <br> - Case - Motor and sensor windings <br> 1.5 kVAC 50 Hz or 60 Hz | Sufficient to withstand the following for 1 minute: <br> [ASD10A-K] <br> - Heat sink - Power input terminal 0.5 kVAC 50 Hz or 60 Hz <br> [ASD13B-A, ASD24A-A, ASD30E-A, ASD12A-C, ASD20A-C, ASD12A-S, ASD2OA-S] <br> - Case - Power input terminal $\quad 1.5 \mathrm{kVAC} 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ or 60 Hz <br> - Signal I/O terminal - Power input terminal <br> 2.3 kVAC (3.0 kVAC for 200-230 VAC input) 50 Hz or 60 Hz |
| Ambient <br> Temperature | $0 \sim+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(+32 \sim+122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ (non-freezing) <br> $0 \sim+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(+32 \sim+104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ (non-freezing) when accessory home-sensor set is attached | $\begin{aligned} & \text { [ASD13B-A, ASD24A-A, ASD30E-A, ASD12A-C, ASD20A-C, } \\ & \text { ASD12A-S, ASD20A-S] } \\ & 0 \sim+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(+32 \sim+122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \text { (non-freezing) } \\ & \text { [ASD10A-K] } \\ & 0 \sim+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(+32 \sim+104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \text { (non-freezing) } \end{aligned}$ |
| Ambient Humidity | 85\% or les | condensing) |

## Note

- Do not measure insulation resistance or perform the dielectric strength test while the actuator and driver are connected


## Dimensions Unit = mm (in.)

## - Actuator

| Model | Actuator Model | Mass kg (lb.) | DXF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DG60-ASAK | DGM60-ASAK | 0.5 | D469 |
| DG60-ASBK | DGM60-ASBK | $(1.1)$ |  |


*Use M2.5 screw holes when installing the home-sensor set (sold separately). Do not use these holes for any purpose other than to install the home-sensor.

| Model | Actuator Model | Mass kg (lb.) | DXF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DG85R-ASAA | DGM85R-ASAA | 1.2 | D518 |
| DG85R-ASBA | DGM85R-ASBA | $(2.6)$ |  |



* Use M2.5 screw holes when installing the home-sensor set (sold separately). Do not use these holes for any purpose other than to install the home-sensor.


## Linear and Rotary Actuators

| Model | Actuator Model | Mass kg (lb.) | DXF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DG130R-ASA $\square$ | DGM130R-ASA $\square$ | 2.6 | D519 |
| DG130R-ASB $\square$ | DGM130R-ASB $\square$ | $(5.7)$ |  |


*Use M2.5 screw holes when installing the home-sensor set (sold separately).
Do not use these holes for any purpose other than to install the home sensor.

| Model | Actuator Model | Mass kg (lb.) | DXF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DG200R-ASA $\square$ | DGM200R-ASA $\square$ | 9.5 | D1057 |
| DG200R-ASB $\square$ | DGM200R-ASB $\square$ | $(20.9)$ |  |



* Use M2.5 screw holes when installing the home-sensor set (sold separately).

Do not use these holes for any purpose other than to install the home sensor.

## - Driver

ASDIOA-K
Mass: $0.25 \mathrm{~kg}(0.55 \mathrm{lb}$.)
DXF B198


- Control I/O Connector (Included)

Cover assembly: 54331-1361 (MOLEX)
Connector: 54306-3619 (MOLEX)

- Power Supply Connector (Included)

Connector: 5557-02R (MOLEX)
Connector crimp terminal: 5556TL (MOLEX)

ASD13B-A, ASD24A-A, ASD30E-A, ASD12A-C, ASD20A-C, ASD12A-S, ASD20A-S
Mass: 0.8 kg ( 1.76 lb.$)$
DXF B197


- Control I/O Connector (Included)

Cover assembly: 54331-1361 (MOLEX)
Connector: 54306-3619 (MOLEX)

- Mounting Bracket
(2 pieces, included)



## Linear and Rotary Actuators

## Connection and Operation

- Names and Functions of Driver Parts



## 1 Signal Monitor Display

$\diamond$ LED Indicators

| Indication | Color | Function | When Activated |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OPERATION | Green | Power Supply Indication | Lights when power is on. |
| ALARM | Red | Alarm Indication | Blinks when protective functions are activated. |

$\diamond$ Alarm

| Blink Count | Function | When Activated |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | Overheat* | The temperature of the heat sink inside the driver has <br> reached approximately $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(185^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$. |
| 2 | Overload | The motor has been operated continuously over 5 seconds <br> under a load exceeding the maximum torque. |
| 3 | Overvoltage | The primary inverter voltage of the driver has exceeded the <br> allowable level. |
| 4 | Speed Error | The actuator cannot accurately follow at the indicated pulse speed. |
| 5 | Overcurrent* | An excessive current has flowed through the inverter <br> power element inside the driver. |
| 6 | Overspeed | The output table speed has exceeded 270 r/min. |
| 7 | EEPROM Data Error | A motor control parameter has been damaged. |
| 8 | Sensor Error | The power has been turned on without the motor cable <br> connected to the driver. |
| Lights <br> (No blinking) | System Error | The driver has fatal error. |

* DG60 does not have "Overheat protection" and "Overcurrent protection" functions.

2) Function Switches

| Indication | Switch Name | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1000 / 500 \\ \times 1 / \times 10 \end{gathered}$ | Resolution Select Switch | This function is for selecting the actuator resolution. The resolution of output table is 18 times of indications. [500] [ $\times 1] \rightarrow 9000$ P/R ( $0.04 /$ step) [1000] [ $\times 1$ ] $\rightarrow 18000$ P/R (0.02 $/$ step) [500] [ $\times 10$ ] $\rightarrow 90000 \mathrm{P} / \mathrm{R}\left(0.004^{\circ} /\right.$ step $)$ [1000] [ $\times 10$ ] $\rightarrow 180000$ P/R ( $0.002^{\circ} /$ step $)$ |
| 1P/2P | Pulse Input Mode Switch | The settings of this switch are compatible with the following two pulse input modes: <br> " 1 P " for the 1-pulse input mode, <br> "2P" for the 2-pulse input mode. |

## Notes

Always turn the power OFF before switching resolution or pulse input and turn it ON again after you have made the change.

- If the resolution select switch is set to [ $\times 10$ ], it cannot control the resolution selected by input terminal. It is always [ $\times 10$ ]

DG85, DG 130, DG200

(3) Current Adjustment Switch

| Indication | Switch Name | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| CURRENT | Current Adjustment Switch | The motor running current can be lowered to <br> suppress temperature rise in the motor and <br> driver or lower operating current in order to <br> allow a margin for motor torque (a maximum <br> of 16 settings). |

4 Velocity Filter Adjustment Switch

| Indication | Switch Name | Function |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| V.FIL | Velocity Filter Adjustment Switch | This switch is used to make adjustments when a smooth start-stop or smooth motion at low speed is required (a maximum of 16 settings). |  | The difference in characteristics mode by the velocity filter. |


| 5 Input/ | utput Sig | Is (36 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark$ DG60 |  |  |  |  |
| Indication | Input/Output | Pin No. | Signal | Signal Name |
| CN3 | External power input | 2 | GND | Power supply for signal control |
|  |  | 3 | Vcc+24V |  |
|  |  | 9 | DIR. (CCW) |  |
|  |  | 10 | $\overline{\text { DIR. (CCW) }}$ | Rotation direction (CCW pulse) |
|  | Input | 11 | PLS (CW) | Pulse (CW pul |
|  |  | 12 | PLS (CW) | Pulse (CW puls |
|  |  | 13 | BSG1 | Quadrature BSG output |
|  | Output | 14 | GND | (Open-collector) |
|  | Output | 15 | ASG1 | Quadrature ASG output |
|  |  | 16 | GND | (Open-collector) |
|  | Input | 21 | ACL | Alarm clear |
|  | Input | 22 | $\overline{\text { ACL }}$ | Alarm Clear |
|  |  | 23 | TIM. 1 | Timing |
|  |  | 24 | TIM. 1 | (Open-collector) |
|  | Output | 25 | ALARM | Alarm |
|  | Output | 26 | $\overline{\text { ALARM }}$ | Alarm |
|  |  | 29 | END | Positioning completion |
|  |  | 30 | END | Positioning completion |
|  |  | 31 | $\times 10$ | Resolution select |
|  | Input | 32 | $\times \overline{10}$ | Resolution select |
|  | Input | 33 | C.0FF | All windings off |
|  |  | 34 | C.OFF | All windings off |

- For more details, refer to the description of input/output signals.

| Indication | Input/Output | Pin No. | Signal | Signal Name |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CN4 | External power input | 1 | $\mathrm{Vcc}+5 \mathrm{~V}$ | Power supply for signal control |
|  |  | 2 | GND |  |
|  |  | 3 | $\mathrm{Vcc}+24 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |
|  | Input | 9 | DIR. (CCW) | Rotation direction (CCW pulse) |
|  |  | 10 | $\overline{\text { DIR. (CCW) }}$ |  |
|  |  | 11 | PLS (CW) | Pulse (CW pulse) |
|  |  | 12 | PLS (CW) |  |
|  | Output | 13 | BSG1 | Quadrature BSG output (Open-collector) |
|  |  | 14 | GND |  |
|  |  | 15 | ASG1 | Quadrature ASG output (Open-collector) |
|  |  | 16 | GND |  |
|  |  | 17 | BSG2 | Quadrature BSG output (Line driver) |
|  |  | 18 | BSG2 |  |
|  |  | 19 | ASG2 | Quadrature ASG output (Line driver) |
|  |  | 20 | $\overline{\text { ASG2 }}$ |  |
|  | Input | 21 | ACL | Alarm clear |
|  |  | 22 | $\overline{\text { ACL }}$ |  |
|  | Output | 23 | TIM. 1 | Timing (Open-collector) |
|  |  | 24 | GND |  |
|  |  | 25 | ALARM | Alarm |
|  |  | 26 | ALARM |  |
|  |  | 27 | TIM. 2 | Timing (Line driver) |
|  |  | 28 | TIM. 2 |  |
|  |  | 29 | END | Positioning completion |
|  |  | 30 | END |  |
|  | Input | 31 | $\times 10$ | Resolution select |
|  |  | 32 | $\times \overline{10}$ |  |
|  |  | 33 | C.OFF | All windings off |
|  |  | 34 | $\overline{\text { C.OFF }}$ |  |

- For more details, refer to the description of input/output signals.


## $\diamond$ Input Signal Connection

Signals can be connected directly when 5 VDC is supplied. If the signals are used at a voltage exceeding 5 VDC, be sure to provide an external resistor to prevent the current exceeding 20 mA from flowing. Internal components will be damaged if a voltage exceeding 5 VDC is supplied directly without using an external resistor.
Example: If the voltage is 24 VDC , connect a resistor ( $\mathrm{R}_{1}$ ) of 1.5 to $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ and 0.5 W or more.

## $\diamond$ Output Signal Connection

Use output signals at 30 VDC or less and 15 mA or less. If these specifications are exceeded, the internal components may be damaged. Check the specification of the connected equipment. If the current exceeds 15 mA , connect an external resistor $\mathrm{R}_{2}$.

## $\diamond$ Power Supply

Use an input power voltage of 24 VDC. Use a power supply that can supply sufficient input current. When power supply capacity is insufficient, a decrease in motor output can cause the following malfunction:

- Actuator does not operate properly (insufficient torque)


## $\diamond$ Notes on Wiring

- Use multi-core, twisted-pair shielded wires of AWG28 or thicker for the control I/O signal lines (CN3), and keep wiring as short as possible [within $2 \mathrm{~m}(6.6 \mathrm{ft}$.)].
- Note that as the length of the pulse signal line increases, the maximum transmission frequency decreases. Technical reference $\rightarrow$ Page G-44
- When it is necessary to extend the wiring distance between the actuator and driver, the accessory connection cable or flexible connection cable must be used. Accessories $\rightarrow$ Page E-149
- The range of wire for the power connector (CN1) is AWG24 to 18. Use wires of AWG20 or thicker for the power supply lines.
- Provide a minimum distance of $300 \mathrm{~mm}(1 \mathrm{ft}$.) between the control I/O signal lines and power lines (AC lines, motor lines and other large-current circuits).
Do not run the control I/O signal lines in the same ducts as power lines or bundle them with power lines.
- The customer must furnish the cables for power supply lines and control I/O signal lines.
- Use included connector for connection of power supply connector.
- To install the pins, be sure to use the specified crimping tool made by MOLEX 57026-5000 (for UL 1007) or 57027-5000 (for UL 1015).


## Linear and Rotary Actuators

$\diamond$ DG85, DG 130, DG200


List of Actuator and Driver Combinations
Model names for actuator and driver combinations are shown below.

| Model | Actuator Model | Driver Model |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| DG60-ASAK | DGM60-ASAK | ASD10A-K |
| DG60-ASBK | DGM60-ASBK | ASD10A-K |
| DG85R-ASAA | DGM85R-ASAA | ASD13B-A |
| DG85R-ASBA | DGM85R-ASBA | ASD13B-A |
| DG130R-ASAA | DGM130R-ASAA | ASD24A-A |
| DG130R-ASBA | DGM130R-ASBA | ASD24A-A |
| DG130R-ASAC | DGM130R-ASAC | ASD12A-C |
| DG130R-ASBC | DGM130R-ASBC | ASD12A-C |
| DG130R-ASAS | DGM130R-ASAC | ASD12A-S |
| DG130R-ASBS | DGM130R-ASBC | ASD12A-S |
| DG200R-ASAA | DGM200R-ASAA | ASD30E-A |
| DG200R-ASBA | DGM200R-ASBA | ASD30E-A |
| DG200R-ASAC | DGM200R-ASAC | ASD20A-C |
| DG200R-ASBC | DGM200R-ASBC | ASD20A-C |
| DG200R-ASAS | DGM200R-ASAC | ASD20A-S |
| DG200R-ASBS | DGM200R-ASBC | ASD20A-S |

## $\diamond$ Input Signal Connection

Signals can be connected directly when 5 VDC is supplied. If the signals are used at a voltage exceeding 5 VDC , be sure to provide an external resistor to prevent the current exceeding 20 mA from flowing. Internal components will be damaged if a voltage exceeding 5 VDC is supplied directly without using an external resistor. Example: If the voltage is 24 VDC , connect a resistor $\left(\mathrm{R}_{1}\right)$ of 1.5 to $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ and 0.5 W or more.
$\diamond$ Output Signal Connection
Use output signals at 30 VDC or less and 15 mA or less. If these specifications are exceeded, the internal components may be damaged. Check the specification of the connected equipment. If the current exceeds 15 mA , connect an external resistor R2.

## $\diamond$ Notes on Wiring

- Use multi-core, twisted-pair shielded wires of AWG28 or thicker for the control I/O signal lines (CN3), and keep wiring as short as possible [within $2 \mathrm{~m}(6.6 \mathrm{ft}$.)].
- Note that as the length of the pulse signal line increases, the maximum transmission frequency decreases. Technical reference $\rightarrow$ Page G-44
- When it is necessary to extend the wiring distance between the actuator and driver, the accessory connection cable or flexible connection cable must be used.
Accessories $\rightarrow$ Page E-149
Use the following cable for the power line
Single-phase 100-115 VAC, Single-phase 200-230 VAC: 3-core cable of AWG18 or thicker
Three-phase 200-230 VAC: 4-core cable of AWG18 or thicker
- Provide a minimum distance of $300 \mathrm{~mm}(1 \mathrm{ft}$.) between the control I/O signal lines and power lines (AC lines, motor lines and other large-current circuits.) Do not run the control I/O signal lines in the same ducts as power lines or bundle them with power lines.
To ground the driver, lead the ground conductor from the protective earth terminal (M4) and connect the ground conductor to provide a common ground point


## 1. Caution

If the "Timing" signal output or "Quadrature" signal output is used, a 5VDC or 24 VDC power supply is required. Connect the power supply for "Timing" signal output or "Quadrature" signal output either 5 VDC or 24 VDC. Do not input 5 VDC and 24 VDC at the same time.

## $\diamond$ Recommended Crimp Terminals




Crimp terminals are not provided with the products. They must be purchased separately.

## Hollow Rotary Actuators

## Accessories (Sold separately)

## Home-Sensor Set ROHS

A home-sensor set, which consists of a photomicro sensor, connector with cable, sensor mounting bracket, shielding plate and mounting screws, is provided to facilitate easy return to home operation.
All parts needed for return to home operation are included in the set, so you will spend less time designing, fabricating or procuring parts in connection with sensor installation. Installation is very easy, so you can start using the sensor right away.

## - Product Line

| Model | Sensor 0utput | Applicable Product |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| PADG-SA | NPN | DG60-ASAK/DG60-ASBK |
| PADG-SAY | PNP |  |
| PADG-SB | NPN | DG85R-ASAA/DG85R-ASBA |
| PG130R-ASA $\square / D G 130 R-A S B ~$ |  |  |
| PADG-SBY | PNP | DG200R-ASA $\square / D G 200 R-A S B ~$ |

- Enter the power supply voltage ( $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{C}$ or $\mathbf{S}$ ) in the box ( $\square$ ) within the model name.


## -Sensor Specifications

$\diamond$ NPN Type

| Model | $\begin{array}{c}\text { PADG-SA } \\ \text { PADG-SB }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| (OMRON Model: EE-SX672A) |  |
| (OMRON Model: EE-SX673A) |  |$]$



- Installing the Home-Sensor Set

Be aware of the following points when installing the accessory home-sensor set:

- Set the operating conditions so that the operating temperature stays at $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ or less and the surface temperature of the actuator motor stays at $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(194^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ or less.
-When performing return to home operation using the back shaft of the motor, the user must provide a separate sensor, mounting bracket and other necessary parts.


## -When Extending the Sensor Cable

Use shielded cable when extending the sensor line more than 2 m ( 6.6 ft .). The shielded cable must be grounded.

- Dimensions of Sensor Installation Unit $=\mathrm{mm}$ (in.)


When mounting holes are provided at the table center

-When mounting holes are provided a distance from the table center


Machining Dimension Drawing for Installation of Shielding Plate

## Linear and Rotary Actuators

$\diamond$ DG85R-ASAA/DG85R-ASBA

$\diamond$ DG130R-ASA $\square / D G 130 R-A S B \square$


- Enter the power supply voltage ( $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{C}$ or $\mathbf{S}$ ) in the box ( $\square$ ) within the model name.


## $\diamond$ DG200R-ASA $\square / D G 200$ R-ASB $\square$



- Enter the power supply voltage ( $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{C}$ or $\mathbf{S}$ ) in the box ( $\square$ ) within the model name.


## Wiring the Sensor

## $\diamond$ NPN Type

Power supply voltage and current must be 5 to 24 VDC, 100 mA or below.
If the current exceeds 100 mA , connect an external resistor R . GND for sensor power supply and customer's controller power supply should be common.

-- - Connect the pink lead to the brown lead when the sensor logic is N.C. (normally closed). The pink lead is not connected when the sensor logic is N.O. (normally open).

## $\diamond$ PNP Type

Power supply voltage and current must be 5 to 24 VDC, 50 mA or below.
If the current exceeds 50 mA , connect an external resistor R .

--- Connect the pink lead to the brown lead when the sensor logic is N.C. (normally closed) The pink lead is not connected when the sensor logic is N.O. (normally open).

## Linear and Rotary Actuators

## Connection Cables RoHS

## -Connection Cables

These connection cables are used to extend the wiring distance between the actuator and driver.
$\diamond$ Product Line

| Model | Length: L m (ft.) |
| :---: | :---: |
| CC01 AIP | $1(3.3)$ |
| CCO2AIP | $2(6.6)$ |
| CC03AIP | $3(9.8)$ |
| CC05AIP | $5(16.4)$ |
| CC07AIP | $7(23)$ |
| CC10AIP | $10(32.8)$ |
| CC15AIP* | $15(49.2)$ |
| CC20AIP* | $20(65.6)$ |

* Only for DG85, DG 130 and DG200
$\rangle$ Dimensions Unit $=\mathrm{mm}$ (in.)

- Flexible Connection Cables

We recommend these flexible connection cables when the actuator is installed on a moving section and the cable is bent and flexed.
$\diamond$ Product Line

| Model | Length: L m (ft.) |
| :---: | :---: |
| CCO1SAR | $1(3.3)$ |
| CCO2SAR | $2(6.6)$ |
| CCO3SAR | $3(9.8)$ |
| CCO5SAR | $5(16.4)$ |
| CCO7SAR | $7(23)$ |
| CC10SAR | $10(32.8)$ |

$\diamond$ Dimensions Unit $=\mathrm{mm}$ (in.)

$\diamond$ Notes on Use of a Flexible Connection Cable
(1) Do not allow the cable to bend at the cable connector.

(2) For the bending radius, use at six times or more of the cable diameter.

(3) The connection cable is not a flexible cable. If the connection cable is to be bent, bend it at the flexible connection cable.


## Connection Cables ROHS

- EMP Series Dedicated Type

One end of the cable is a halfpitch connector that snaps into the driver for the DG Series. The other end of the cable is equipped with the connector for the EMP Series controller.


## $\diamond$ Product Line

| Model | Length: L m (ft.) |
| :---: | :---: |
| CCO1EMP4 | $1(3.3)$ |
| CC02EMP4 | $2(6.6)$ |

Note

- The alarm clear function is not available on the EMP400 Series.
$\diamond$ Dimensions Unit $=\mathrm{mm}$ (in.)



## - General-Purpose Type

This is a shielded cable equipped with, at one end of the cable, the halfpitch connector that snaps into the driver for the DG Series

$\checkmark$ Product Line

| Model | Length: L m (ft.) | Connector |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CC36D 1-1 | $1(3.3)$ | Control input pin: 36 pins |
| CC36D2-1 | $2(6.6)$ |  |

$\diamond$ Dimensions Unit $=\mathrm{mm}$ (in.)
Conductor: AWG28

Connector - Terminal Block Conversion Unit ROHS
A conversion unit that connects a driver to a host controller by using a terminal block.

- With a signal name plate for easy, one-glance identification of driver signal names.
- DIN-rail mountable
- Cable length: 1 m (3.3 ft.)
- Product Line

| Model | Length m (ft.) | Connector/Applicable Product |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| CC36T 1 | $1(3.3)$ | Control input pin: 36 pins |

- Dimensions Unit $=\mathrm{mm}$ (in.)

CC36T1
DXF B438


## DIN Rail Mounting Plate ROHS

This mounting plate is convenient for installing the drivers of DG85, DG 130 and DG200 on DIN rails with ease. The plate enables a simple, one-touch attachment/detachment to/from the DIN rail.

- Product Line

| Model | Applicable Product |
| :---: | :---: |
| PADP01 | DG85 |
|  | DG130 |
|  | DG200 |

- Dimensions Unit $=\mathrm{mm}$ (in.)

Mass: 20 g ( 0.71 oz .)

- Screws (3 pieces, included)

M3P0.5 Length 8 mm ( 0.31 in .)




[^0]:    How to read specifications $\rightarrow$ Page E-133
    *1 The back shaft of the motor in the double shaft type is intended for installing a slit disc. Do not apply load torque, overhung load or thrust load to the back shaft of the motor. $* 2$ You can set one of four resolutions using the resolution select switch or resolution select signal. The factory driver settings are [1000] [ $\times 1$ ] and $18000 \mathrm{P} / \mathrm{R}\left(0.02^{\circ} /\right.$ step $)$

[^1]:    - Enter the power supply voltage ( $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{C}$ or $\mathbf{S}$ ) in the box ( $\square$ ) within the model name.

