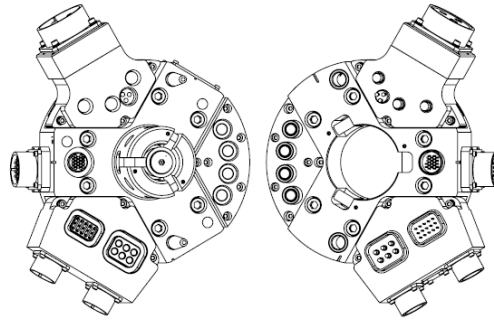


# INSTRUCTION MANUAL

## Automatic Tool Changer NITTAOMEGA IV



### NOTICE

For use of this document:

Please keep this document always readily available to those who use the product. If you need an additional copy, please download the document from our website: <http://www.nitta.co.jp/>

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# Contents

Preface .....	I
Notice .....	I
Product Warranty .....	I
Unpacking and Check.....	I
Safety Precautions .....	II
<b>1. Overview of Automatic Tool Changer (ATC) .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1-1. Configuration .....	1
1-2. Part Names.....	2
1-3. Robot Side.....	3
1-3-1. Robot Adaptor.....	3
1-3-2. Selection of Input Device .....	4
1-3-3. Robot adaptor plate (optional).....	4
1-4. Tool Side.....	5
1-4-1. Tool Adaptor .....	5
1-4-2. Tool Adaptor Plate (Optional) .....	5
1-5. Option .....	5
<b>2. Standard Specifications .....</b>	<b>6</b>
2-1. Common Specifications .....	6
2-2. ATC Specifications .....	7
2-2-1. ATC Specifications .....	7
2-2-2. Internal Power Wire for ATC .....	8
2-2-3. Coupling Check End Sensor.....	8
2-2-4. Chuck and Unchuck Sensor .....	9
2-2-5. LED ASSY Specifications .....	9
2-3. Spot Welding Module Specifications (Connector Specifications) .....	10
2-3-1. Spot Welding Module Specifications .....	10
2-3-2. Internal Power Wire for Spot Welding Module (Power).....	11
2-3-3. Internal Power Wire for Spot Welding Module (Earth) .....	11
2-4. Spot Welding Module Specifications (Seal Specifications) .....	12
2-4-1. Spot Welding Module Specifications .....	12
2-5. Servo Motor Module Specifications .....	13
2-5-1. Servo Motor Module Specifications.....	13
2-5-2. Internal Power Wire for Servo Motor Module .....	14
2-6. Hydraulic Module Specifications (Rc3/8 Specifications).....	15
2-7. Hydraulic Module Specifications (Rc1/2 Specifications).....	16

2-8.	Pneumatic Module Specifications (Rc1/4 Specifications) .....	17
2-9.	Pneumatic Module Specifications (Rc1/2 Specifications) .....	18
2-10.	Signal Module Specifications .....	19
2-10-1.	Signal Module Specifications .....	19
2-10-2.	Internal Power Wire for Signal Module.....	20
2-11.	Fall Protection System Specifications .....	21
2-12.	Precautions for Allowable Load and Installation.....	22
2-13.	Allowable Power Load .....	22
<b>3.</b>	<b>Procedures of Installation to Robot/Tool.....</b>	<b>23</b>
3-1.	Preparation.....	23
3-2.	Robot and Tool Adaptor Installation .....	24
3-2-1.	Overview of Installation.....	24
3-2-2.	Installation Procedures .....	25
3-3.	Torque Level for Modules.....	27
3-4.	Precautions for Module Introduction .....	28
3-4-1.	When a hydraulic/pneumatic module is used:.....	28
3-4-2.	When spot welding/signal module is used.....	28
3-4-3.	Wiring for Spot Welding Module (Seal Connector Specifications).....	29
3-5.	Connection of Cables and Tubes, etc. ....	31
3-5-1.	Cable Connection (Electric Wiring) .....	31
3-5-2.	Tube Connection (Connection to Attachment/Detachment Port) .....	32
3-5-3.	Fixing Cables and Tubes, etc. ....	35
3-6.	ATC Grease Up.....	36
3-7.	Precautions for Installing ATC to a Tool .....	37
3-7-1.	ATC Orientation .....	37
3-7-2.	Proximity of ATC .....	37
3-7-3.	Precautions for Using a Servo Motor for a Tool .....	37
<b>4.</b>	<b>Operations and Programming.....</b>	<b>38</b>
4-1.	Checking before Teaching (Robot Operations).....	38
4-2.	Operations and Programming .....	40
4-3.	Basic ATC Flow .....	41
4-4.	Interlocking around ATC .....	42
4-5.	Precautions for Operations .....	43
<b>5.</b>	<b>Emergency Response and Other Precautions.....</b>	<b>45</b>
5-1.	Points to Check during Line Downtime (or Line Uptime) .....	45

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5-2. Manual Detachment in Case of Emergency .....	46
5-3. Response Actions to Interference or Crash .....	47
5-4. Response action to water exposure.....	47
5-5. Precautions for Transportation .....	48

## Preface

Thank you for choosing Nitta Automatic Tool Changer (hereafter referred to as "ATC").

This instruction manual provides precautions for handling, detailed descriptions of the specifications and mandate inspection and maintenance items for secure applications and appropriate maintenance and inspection of the system, focusing on mechanical sections of ATC.

Therefore, those in charge of introduction line planning, maintenance and inspection, unpacking or actual operations of the product must read this document and fully understand the ATC before use.

Please keep this document always readily available to those who use the product.

- All rights reserved.
- External appearance and specifications described in this document are subject to change for improvement.
- Be sure to read this document carefully before working on the product.
- Be sure to confirm whether workers are required to be sufficiently trained for applicable expertise.
- Take note that we assume no responsibility regarding any damage or accident that occurs in works performed by customers.

## Notice

This document is only intended for customers of Nitta Corporation (hereinafter referred to as "the company").

Technical information and drawings presented in this document are the proprietary of the company and it is prohibited to publish them to any third party without prior written consent of the company.

The contents of this document are subject to change without any prior notice. The delivered product may not be the same as figures and photos contained herein due to any later change in specifications.

## Product Warranty

- Warranty period
  - 1 year from the delivery date of this product or 3,000 hours of operation, whichever comes first.
- Warranty subject
  - Any genuine part of the product exhibiting defect in material or manufacturing will be fixed or serviced without charge within the warranty period.
- Exclusion
  - Items listed below are excluded from warranty:
    - (1) Any failure and accident arising out of user's negligence
    - (2) Consumables
    - (3) Any failure caused by natural disaster, accident, fire, theft or unauthorized use, etc.
    - (4) Any failure or accident arising out of non-conformity to maintenance and inspection instructions set forth in this document and the maintenance and inspection procedures
    - (5) Any failure or accident arising out of repair, adjustment, or alteration performed by other than Nitta engineers
    - (6) Any failure or accident arising out of any use of a used part

Please note that any indirect damage such as line stoppage due to system failure and any damage arising out of such damage are not warrantable.

## Unpacking and Check

Although we exercise thorough care to eliminate wrong delivery before shipment, please check the following items when you unpack the product for confirmation. Should there be any defect or missing item, please contact our office indicated in the cover page of this document.

- Please check that mounting bolts are included. (See the relevant delivery specifications.)
- Please check the spare parts. (To be determined in separate meetings.)
- For details of options, e.g. special modules, please feel free to contact us.






## Safety Precautions

For Safe Use of the Product

## a) Hazard, warning and cautions indications in this document

This section describes safety precautions for proper use of the Nitta product and prevention of injuries and property damages. These precautions are classified into three levels according to severity of potential hazards and damages that may be caused by non-conformity thereto.

## Indications in this document

 <b>DANGER</b>	Indicates a potential hazard which may lead to a situation where improper handling of the product can lead to death or any serious injury, but limited to a situation in which a warning is required highly urgently once the hazard is materialized.
 <b>WARNING</b>	Indicates a potential hazard which may lead to a situation where improper handling of the product can lead to death or any serious injury.
 <b>CAUTION</b>	Indicates a potential hazard which may lead to a situation where improper handling of the product can lead to any minor injury or property damage only.
 <b>Referenc</b>	This indicates use examples, etc.
 <b>MEMO</b>	This indicates special instructions less important than cautions.

Please note that even a potential hazard indicated with CAUTION may lead to a serious accident depending on conditions. Be aware that all indications are important and must be observed.

## Disclaimer

- (1) We assume no responsibilities for any damage arising out of any accident caused by customer's intention or negligence, any failure occurring out of our product (including any software malfunction), or any natural disaster.
- (2) We assume no responsibilities for any damage arising out of usage not in conformity to instructions provided in this document or other instruction manuals.
- (3) We assume no responsibilities for any failure alleged to be warrantable by customers if there is no clear evidence of our responsibility.
- (4) We assume no responsibilities for incidental damages arising out of any usage of or inability to use our product (including loss of business profit and suspension of business, etc.).


## b) Introduction


ATC does not work alone and is only usable when being equipped on a robot and a compatible unit. For increased safety of the entire system, it is necessary to consider not only the single ATC but also the robot system and compatible unit system as a whole.


 **DANGER**

For use of ATC, be sure to observe safety instructions concerning core robots and compatible units. For any work within the robot safety fence, consider preparing a safety system design to shut down power over 50V once any person gets into the fenced area.

## c) General Precautions

 **CAUTION** Personnel engaged in installation, programming and maintenance works inside the robot safety fence for the ATC must have expertise in robot operations (having completed expert training). In addition, those engaged in disassembly or assembly works of the ATC, whether in or out of the safety fences, shall read this document, installation guide, and maintenance and inspection procedures.

 **WARNING** In addition, for works in the safety fence area, be sure to wear appropriate clothing for the work with personal protective equipment such as a hard hat, safety boots, etc. For internal disassembly works for the ATC, use protective glasses for protection against pop-out parts.


 **WARNING** Do not use this product in any of the environments listed below. Otherwise, operators may be injured.


- Any combustible environment (environment with highly volatile and flammable substances)
- Any explosive environment (e.g. combustible gas or spattering of chemicals, etc.)
- Any environment exposed to water/water drops or highly humid environment
- Any corrosive environment
- Any environment with high degree of radiation


When the product is used under any of the above environments, we assume no responsibility for any failure or damage.

Please also note that operational failure may occur in any environment subject to spattering of dust, chips, and cutting oil, etc.

## d) Precautions for Installation

 **WARNING** For installation of the ATC, remove the pertinent product and place it out of the robot safety fence as long as possible so that installation can be performed securely.

 **DANGER** If installation work is performed inside the safety fence, securely shut off the power over 50V from the ATC and ensure that the robot is securely stopped before entering into the fence area.

 **DANGER** Be sure to check the following items before starting the installation procedure:

- (a) Welding power source, control power source and driving power source are all shut off before work.
- (b) All hydraulic and pneumatic pressure sources are off before work.
- (c) All residual hydraulic and pneumatic pressure is released before work.
- (d) Note that some connectors and cables may be hot depending on their specifications.

- 
- ⚠ DANGER** Turning the power supply or hydraulic/pneumatic pressure source ON during the installation work without notifying the operator(s) may create an extremely dangerous situation. Establish a procedure to always prevent such events for safety in work areas.
- 
- ⚠ CAUTION** Be sure to install specified parts. In addition, when you replace parts, install parts to their original positions and be sure to perform inspections in accordance with certain procedures.
- 
- ⚠ WARNING** Ensure that the rated load (moment torque) does not exceed product's rated value. Otherwise, not only the product functionality and life may be adversely affected but also unexpected accident may occur.
- 
- ⚠ WARNING** Ensure that the electric load applied to the signal pins and electrode does not exceed the rated voltage and allowable current. Otherwise, not only the product functionality and life may be adversely affected but also unexpected accident may occur.
- 
- ⚠ WARNING** Supply water and air to hydraulic/pneumatic and ATC attachment/detachment ports so as to maintain pressure within the rated range. Otherwise, not only the product functionality and life may be adversely affected but also unexpected accident may occur.
- 
- ◆ MEMO**
- To install a robot adaptor, set the robot mounting surface facing up, rather than horizontal. Then robot adaptor installation becomes relatively safer.
  - When installing a tool adaptor, set tools on the tool stand. Then tool adaptor installation becomes relatively safer.
- 
- ⚠ WARNING** Switch air supply to an attachment/detachment port in the detached state to check that the coupling cam motions are correct. Operating without doing this may cause tool falling, product damage, or unexpected accident.
- 
- ⚠ DANGER** When manually switching air supply of the attachment/detachment port, set tools on the tool stand. Otherwise, improper motions or piping may cause tool falling, product damage, or unexpected accident.
- 
- ⚠ CAUTION** Arrange cables and tubes without causing catching during robot motions. Otherwise, the ATC and its functional modules may be damaged.
- 

#### e) Precautions for Teaching

- 
- ⚠ WARNING** With the tool detached, check that the interlock signals output from the ATC are correct. Operating without doing this may cause tool falling, product damage, or unexpected accident.
- 
- ⚠ WARNING** For coupling/detachment, switch air supply for coupling/detachment with the coupling planes of robot side and tool side adaptors are horizontally coherent on the tool stand. Otherwise, an unexpected accident may occur due to tool falling, in addition to damage to the ATC and its functional modules due to prying.
-





When the welding power is on, there is a risk of electricity leakage. Do not touch any component connected with the ATC.

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f) **Precautions for Long-Term Shutdown or Transportation**

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The failsafe mechanism serves to prevent falling. Do not continue using the product when the air pressure is decreased. Otherwise, the gap between contact surfaces of robot and tool adaptor is increased and unexpected accident may occur.

When the tool is left coupled by the failsafe mechanism only for a prolonged period of time, the gap between contact surfaces of robot and tool adaptor is increased by vibration, etc. and unexpected accident such as falling may occur.

If it is absolutely necessary to stop the air supply for a long time with the tool coupled, be sure to take measures against falling, e.g. fixing it by rope, etc.

---

# 1. Overview of Automatic Tool Changer (ATC)

A pneumatic-driven system is employed for the Nitta ATC. Basically, the ATC consists of 2 components: a robot adaptor and a tool adaptor.

The ATC is compatible with all the robot tools with respective adaptor plates (optional).

In addition, the ATC and its functional modules are equipped with transmission mechanisms such as signal pins to transmit signals and power source to the tool, and pneumatic port.

## [ Transmission Mechanism ]

The ATC have electric signal pins to transmit/receive signals between the robot and tool. For the number of pins, refer to the drawing.

### 1-1. Configuration

This system is composed of ATC and its accompanying functional modules. The signal pin ASSY is a spring-type electric contact.

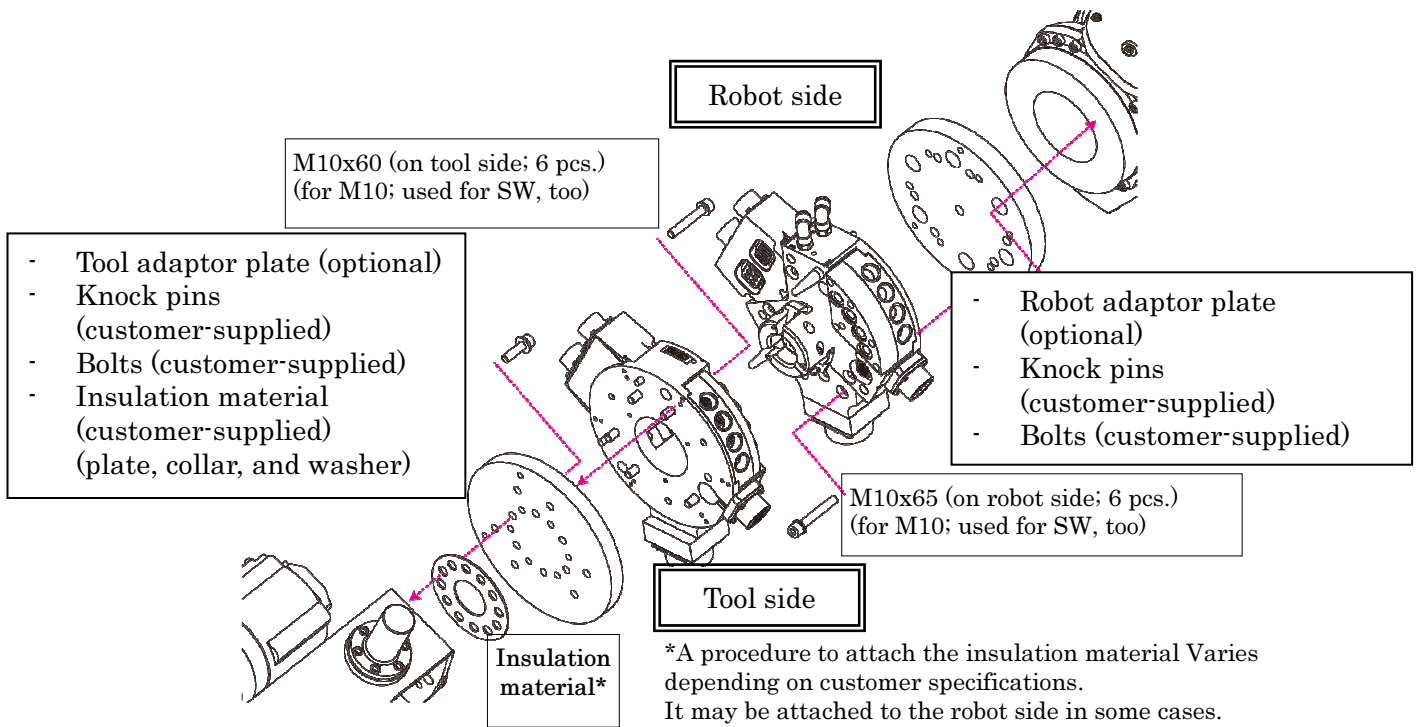


Fig. 1. System Diagram

## 1-2. Part Names

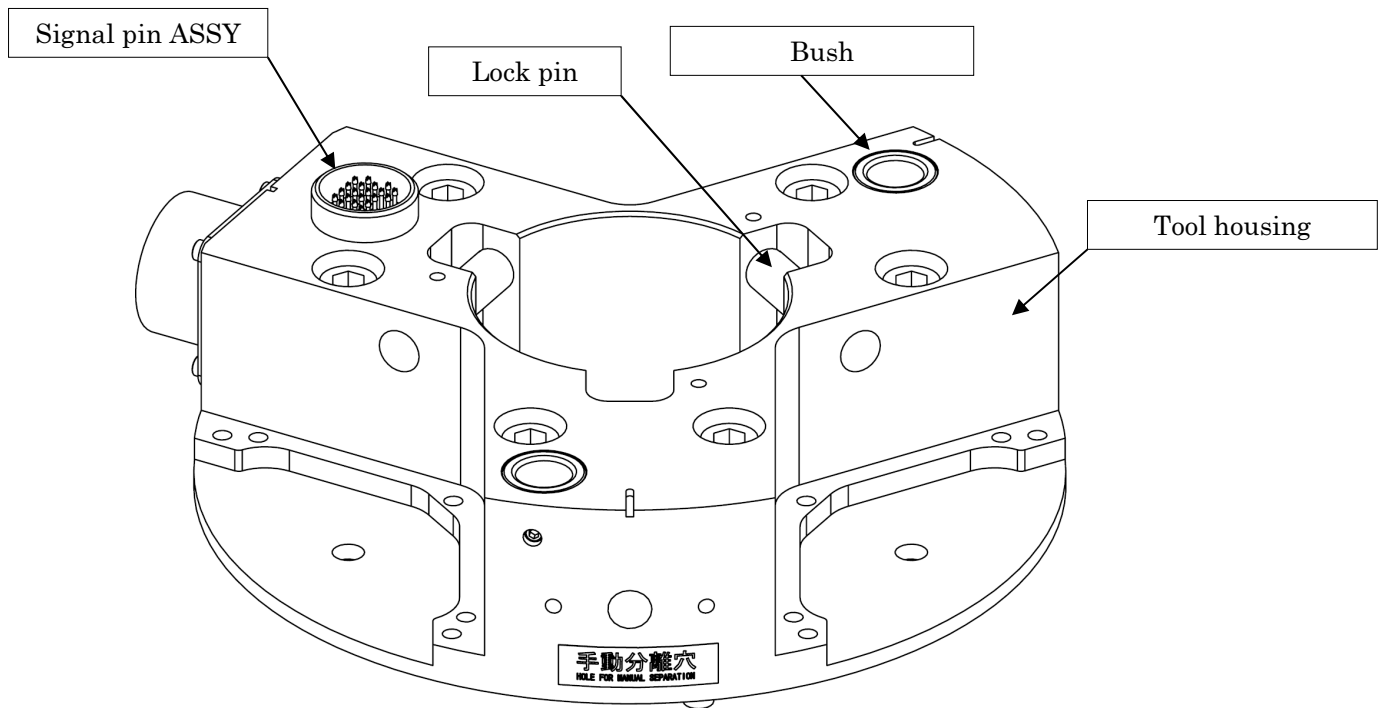
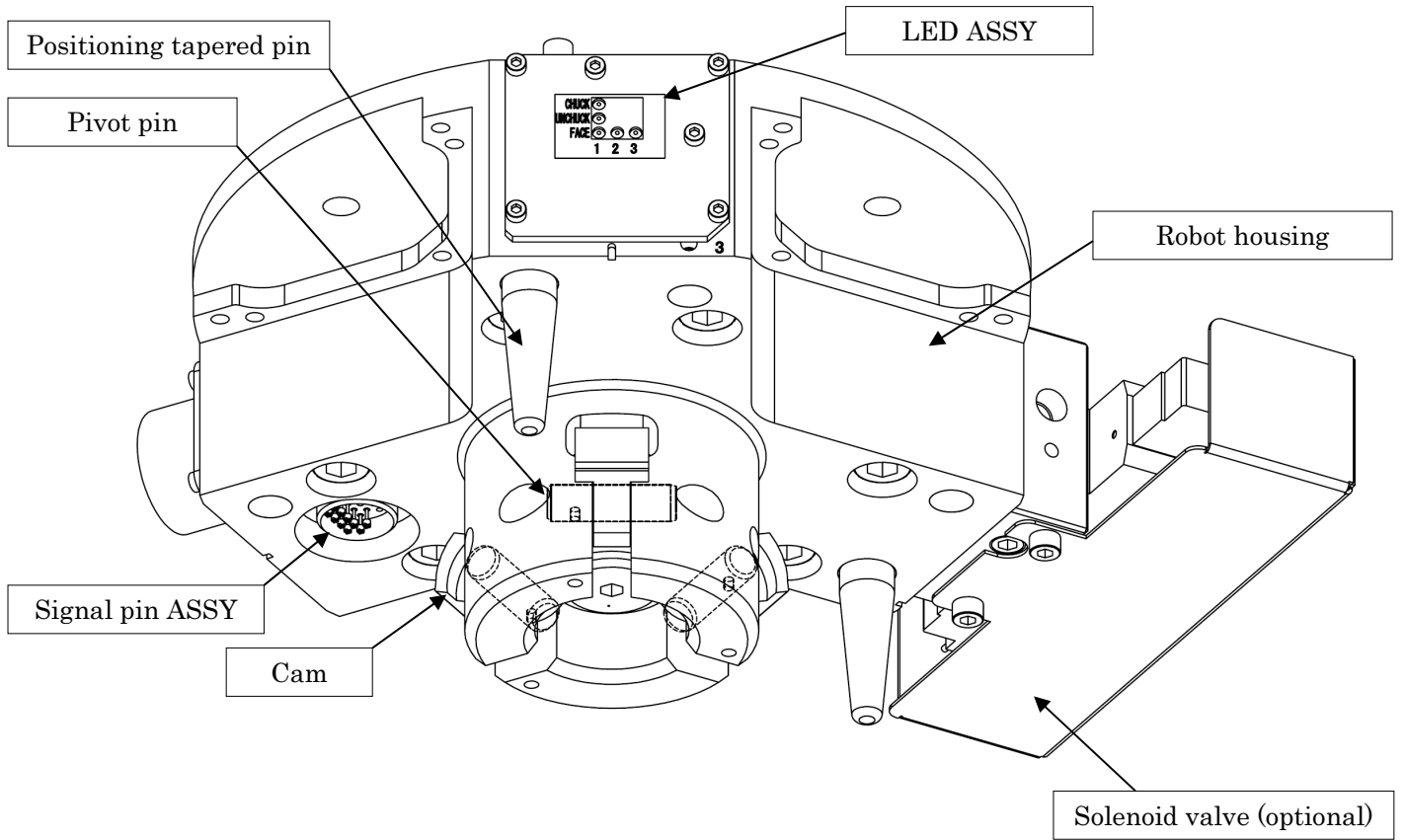


Fig. 2.Part Names

## 1-3. Robot Side

### 1-3-1. Robot Adaptor

A robot adaptor is a fundamental component of the ATC. Each robot adaptor is equipped with sensors that transmit signals (chuck end signal, unchuck end signal and coupling check end signal) to communicate its attachment conditions.

#### [ Attachment/Detachment Mechanism ]

The cam mechanism to connect a robot adaptor and tool adaptor together is of a special structure, which is designed to automatically compensate for misalignment at the time of jointing and wear allowance to be generated over time. These cams are operated by an air cylinder and designed not to come off under temporary loading above the rated load. Under such load, the contact surfaces of the robot adaptor and the tool adaptor will be slightly separated, but the adaptors will never be completely separated. Also, these cams are driven by a spring-return pneumatic cylinder, as a fail-safe mechanism to prevent falling of the tool adaptor even in the event of sharp reduction of the air pressure.

#### DANGER

The failsafe mechanism serves to prevent falling. Do not continue using the product when the air pressure is decreased. Otherwise, the gap between contact surfaces of robot and tool adaptor is increased and unexpected accident may occur.

When the tool is left coupled by the failsafe mechanism only for a prolonged period of time, the gap between contact surfaces of robot and tool adaptor is increased by vibration, etc. and unexpected accident such as falling may occur.

If it is absolutely necessary to stop the air supply for a long time with the tool coupled, be sure to take measures against falling, e.g. fixing it by rope, etc.

#### [ Attachment/Detachment Sensor Signals ]

- Chuck end signal (coupling end)

Signal that indicates the cam is not fully engaged. When this signal and a coupling check signal are both active, the robot can pick the tool adaptor from the tool stand.

- Unchuck end signal (detachment end)

This signal indicates that a cam to lock (couple) the robot adaptor and tool adaptor is drawn into the robot adaptor. While this signal is active, the robot adaptor may approach the tool adaptor freely and leave the tool adaptor after completion of tool replacement on the tool stand safely.

- Coupling check end signal (face end)

This signal indicates that jointing planes of both the robot adaptor and tool adaptor are in contact. When coupling the adaptors, make the coupling planes of the adaptors parallel and check that the coupling planes are sufficiently close to each other. Then operate the cam for coupling.

### 1-3-2. Selection of Input Device



**CAUTION** Please check the input device specifications. Signals representing the robot adaptor attachment condition may not be present.

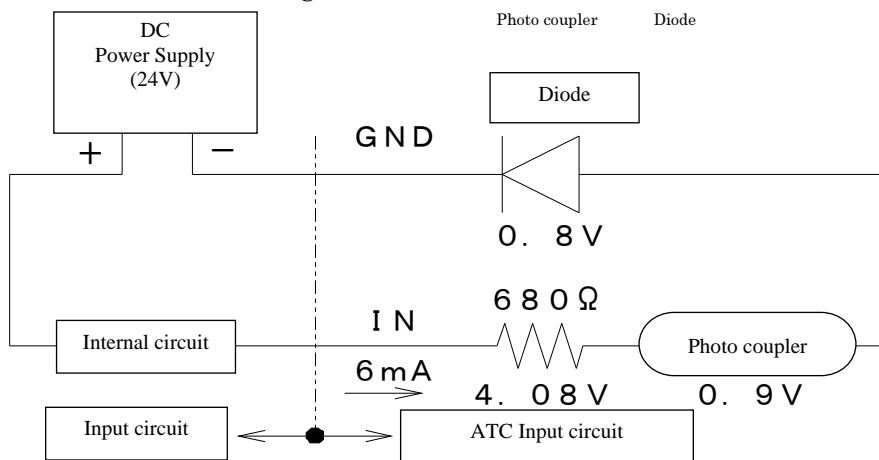
The attachment/detachment sensor signal output circuit of the unit consists of a photo coupler operated by turning the proximity sensor ON/OFF, and serial resistor for photo coupler protection. Therefore, the residual voltage of the signal output circuit varies depending on the input current of the selected input device.

For input device selection, check the input current of the device and ON determination voltage and select an input device with which ON determination is possible.

Ex: When input current value is 6 (mA)

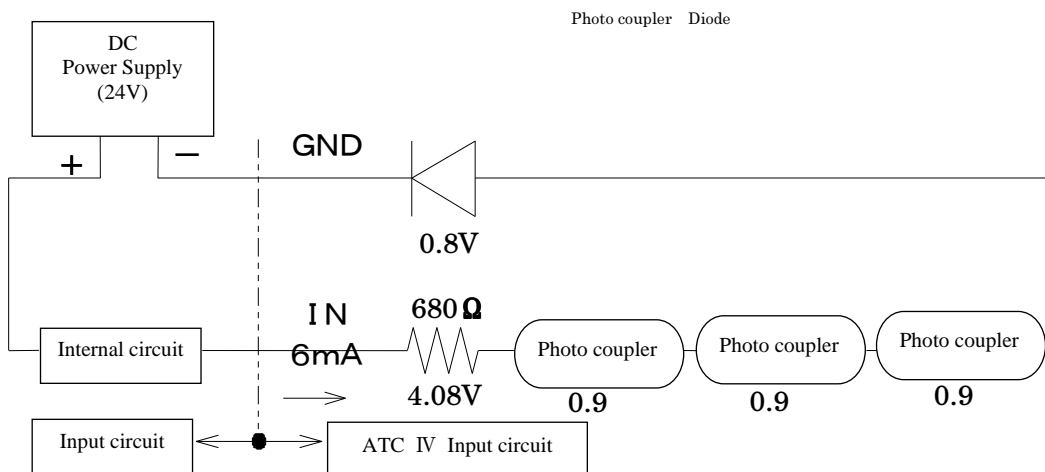
- When chuck or unchuck is ON

$$\text{Residual voltage } V1 = 680 (\Omega) \times 6 (\text{mA}) + 0.9 + 0.8 = 5.78 (\text{V})$$



- When the coupling check end is ON

$$\text{Residual voltage } V2 = 680 (\Omega) \times 6 (\text{mA}) + 2.7 + 0.8 = 7.58 (\text{V})$$



Therefore, select an input device with which ON determination is possible with 8 (V) or higher voltage relative to 0V common.

### 1-3-3. Robot adaptor plate (optional)

A robot adaptor plate is to be used to attach a robot adaptor to a robot used. We can provide a processing service upon your request. You may also prepare a robot adaptor plate on your own. For details on attachment of robot adaptor and robot adaptor plate and associated precautions, please refer to Section 3 and a drawing (Robot Adaptor Drawing) supplied upon delivery.

## **1-4. Tool Side**

### **1-4-1. Tool Adaptor**

A tool adaptor is another fundamental component of the ATC, to which a tool is attached. A tool adaptor is equipped with lock pins to be engaged with robot adaptor's locking cams.

### **1-4-2. Tool Adaptor Plate (Optional)**

A tool adaptor plate is to be used to attach a tool adaptor to a tool used.

We can provide a processing service upon your request. You may also prepare a tool adaptor plate on your own. For details on attachment of tool adaptor and tool adaptor plate and associated precautions, please refer to Section 3 and a drawing (Tool Adaptor Drawing) supplied upon delivery.

## **1-5. Option**

For details of options, e.g. non-standard signal pin modules, spot welding modules, and pneumatic modules, please feel free to contact us.

## 2. Standard Specifications

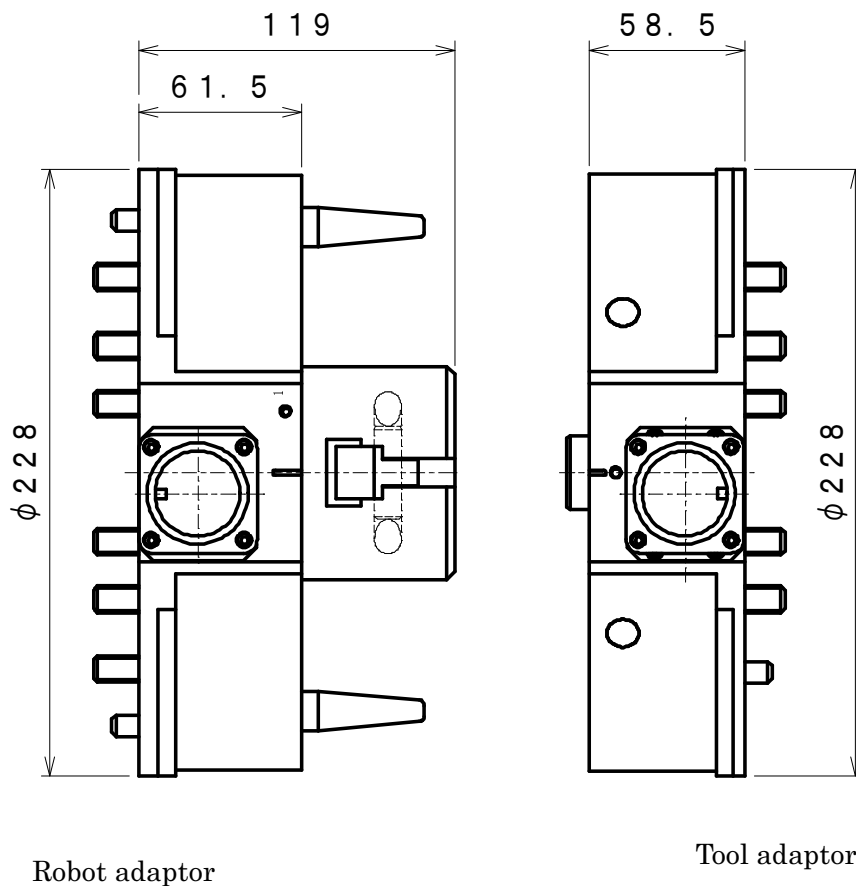
### 2-1. Common Specifications

○Use conditions	
Ambient temperature	0-60°C (no condensation)
Ambient humidity	95%RH or below (no condensation)
Ambient atmosphere	Free of corrosive gas
Altitude	1,000m or less
Vibration resistance	10-500 (Hz) Acceleration: 50 (m/s <sup>2</sup> ) for 110 minutes (compliant with IEC60068-2-6)
○Transport conditions	
Ambient temperature	-25-60°C (maximum instantaneous temperature: 70°C)
Ambient humidity	95%RH or below (no condensation)

## 2-2. ATC Specifications

### 2-2-1. ATC Specifications

Model	Robot adaptor	See the drawing	
	Tool adaptor	See the drawing	
Tare weight	Payload	200kg	
	Allowable moment	1471Nm	
	Allowable torque	1471Nm	
	Working pressure	0.39-0.85MPa	
Position reproducibility		±0.025mm	
Interface	Electricity	Number of electric contacts	See the drawing
		Rated voltage	50VDC or below
		Max. allowed current	3A
		Rated frequency	50 or 60 HZ
		Overtoltage category	Overtoltage category III
Allowable pollution level		Pollution level 3	
Mechanical mass	Robot adaptor	4.2kg	
	Tool adaptor	2.8kg	
Machine dimensions	Robot adaptor	See below	
	Tool adaptor	See below	



Note: Refer to the delivery specifications.



### 2-2-2. Internal Power Wire for ATC

Name		Polyester flex-resistant power wire
Model		DKSX
Nominal sectional area		0.5mm <sup>2</sup>
Conductor	Material	Annealed copper wire for electricity
	Configuration: No. of wires/wire dia.	6/18/0.08 wires/mm
	Outer diameter	1.1mm
Insulation material	Material	Flame-retardant polyester
Withstand voltage	Under water	1000V/min
	Sparking	5000V/0.15 sec.

Name		Insulated polyester wrapping wire
Model		DKXV
Conductor	Material	Bare annealed copper wire
	Configuration: No. of wires/wire dia.	30/0.08 wires/mm
	Outer diameter	0.5mm
Insulation material	Material	Thermoplastic elastomer
Withstand voltage		500V/min

### 2-2-3. Coupling Check End Sensor

Name	Anti-spatter proximity switch		
Type	DC 2-wire shield type		
Detection method	High-frequency oscillation		
Rated power supply voltage	12/24VDC (common)		
Operating voltage range	10-30VDC		
Leak current	0.55mA or less		
Operation mode	Normal open *1		
Output mode	DC 2-wire; transistor output		
Control output	Switching current: 3-100mA	Residual voltage: 3.0V or below	Output withstand voltage: 30VDC
Response frequency	1500Hz or above		

\*1: In proximity of detection object; load "operating"

#### 2-2-4. Chuck and Unchuck Sensor

Name	Proximity switch
Type	DC 2-wire type
Detection method	High-frequency oscillation
Rated power supply voltage	12/24VDC (common)
Operating voltage range	10-30VDC
Leak current	0.55mA or less
Operation mode	Normal open *1
Output mode	DC 2-wire; transistor output
Control output	Switching current: 3-100mA    Residual voltage: 3.0V or below    Output withstand voltage: 30VDC
Response frequency	2000Hz or above

\*1: In proximity of detection object; load "operating"

#### 2-2-5. LED ASSY Specifications

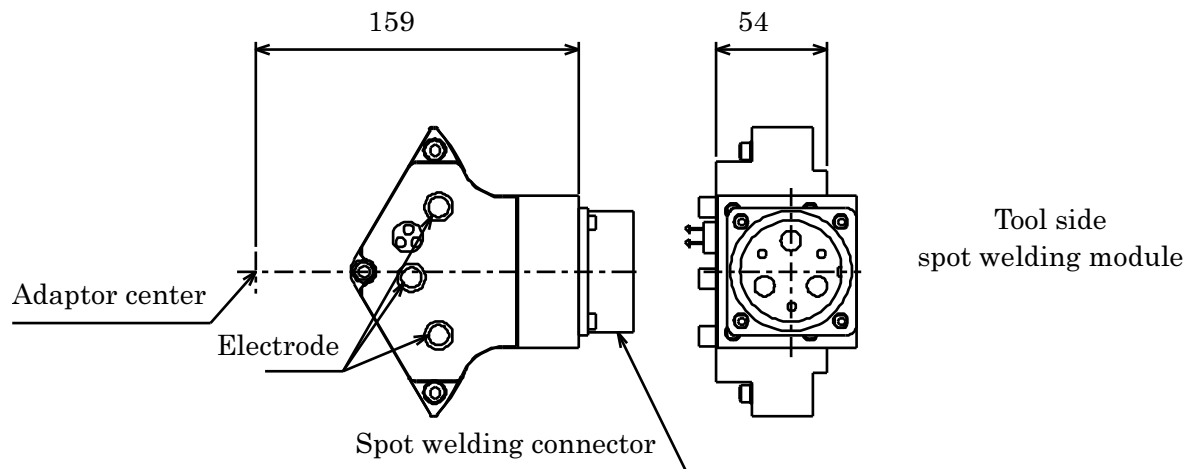
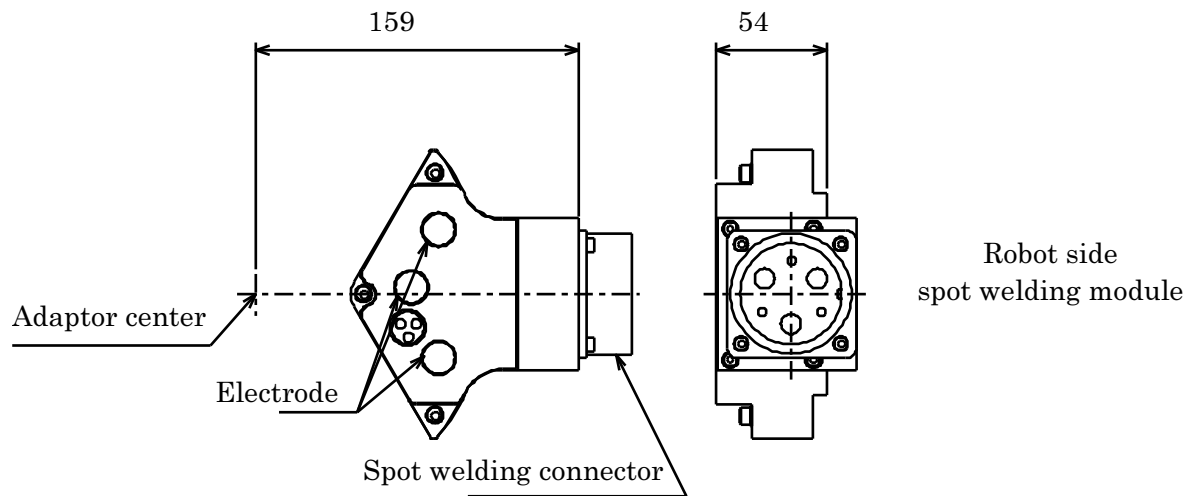
This section describes specifications of photo couplers used in the LED ASSY equipped on the robot adaptor. For details, please refer to the specifications, etc.

Model	TLP523 (Toshiba)
Type	Red LED + Photodarlington transistor
Dielectric voltage	2500Vrms (minimum)
Collector-emitter breakdown voltage	55V (minimum)
Conversion efficiency	500% (minimum) (IF = 1mA)
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	1.0V (maximum) (IC = 50mA)
High temperature dark current	10 $\mu$ A (maximum) (Ta = 85°C)
UL-certified	UL1577 (File No. E67349)

## 2-3. Spot Welding Module Specifications (Connector Specifications)

### 2-3-1. Spot Welding Module Specifications

Model	Robot Side	See the drawing
	Tool Side	See the drawing
Weight	Robot Side	1.0kg
	Tool Side	1.0kg
Material		Voltage-proof resin
Overvoltage category		Overvoltage category III
Rated voltage		Single-phase 600VAC
Max. allowed current		100A
Rated frequency		1000Hz
Allowable pollution level		Pollution level 3



(Refer to the delivery specifications for details.)

**2-3-2. Internal Power Wire for Spot Welding Module (Power)**

Name		Natural rubber insulation for holder Natural rubber sheath cable	
Nominal sectional area		22mm <sup>2</sup>	
Conductor (AC)	Material	Soft-copper stranded wire	
	Configuration: No. of wires/wire dia.	7/7/22/0.16 wires/mm	
	Outer diameter	6.6mm	
Insulation material	Material	Natural rubber mixture	
Withstand voltage (under water)		2000V/5min	
Allowable current (30°C)	Usage (%)	100	121 A
		80	135 A
		50	171A

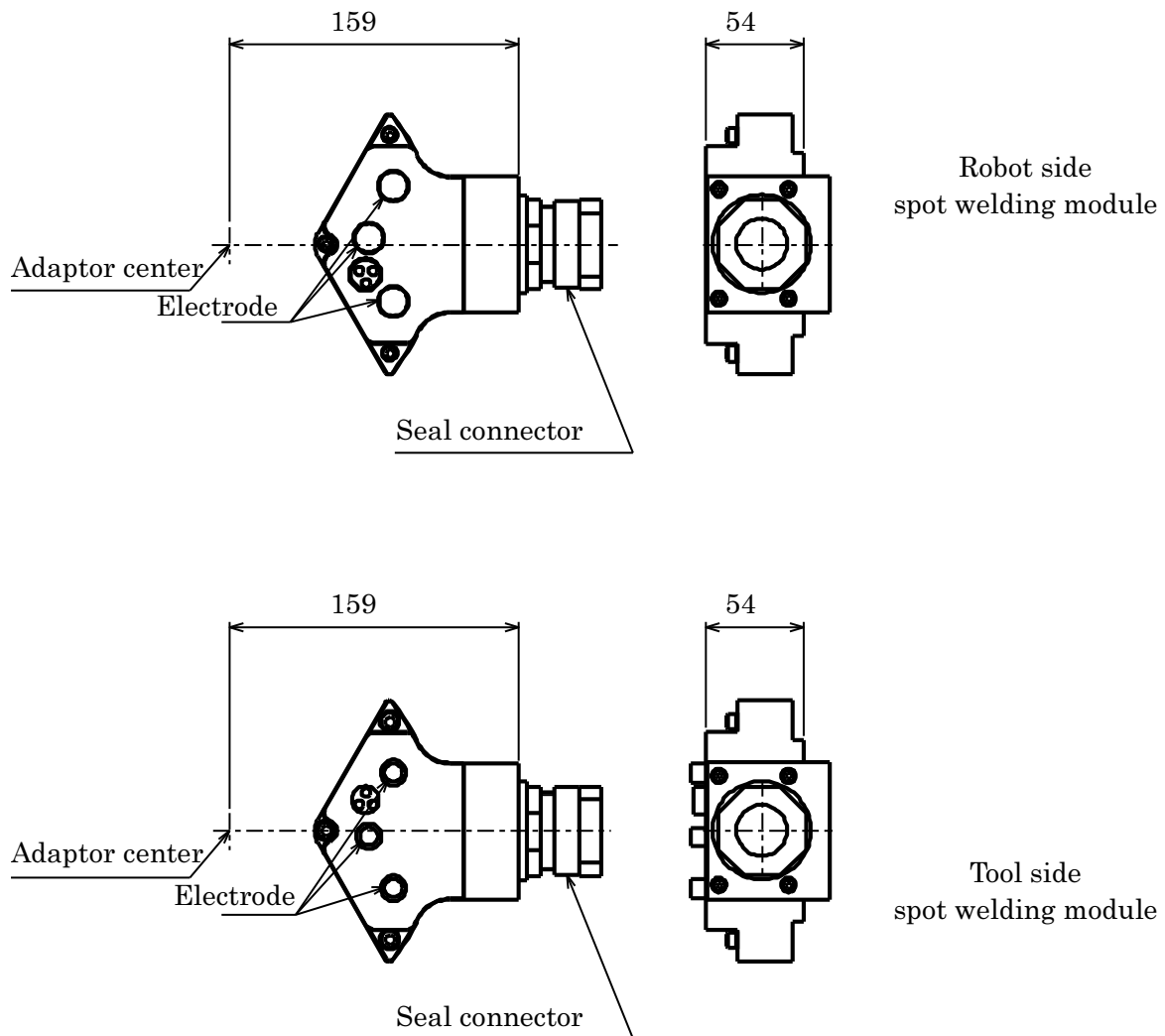
**2-3-3. Internal Power Wire for Spot Welding Module (Earth)**

Internal wire in modules (earth)		Polyvinyl chloride wire for electric appliances	
Nominal sectional area		14mm <sup>2</sup>	
Conductor	Material	Soft-copper stranded wire	
	Configuration: No. of wires/wire dia.	88/0.45 wires/mm	

## 2-4. Spot Welding Module Specifications (Seal Specifications)

### 2-4-1. Spot Welding Module Specifications

Model	Robot Side	See the drawing
	Tool Side	See the drawing
Weight	Robot Side	1.0kg
	Tool Side	1.0kg
Material		Voltage-proof resin
Overvoltage category		Overvoltage category III
Rated voltage		Single-phase 600VAC
Max. allowed current		100A
Rated frequency		1000Hz
Allowable pollution level		Pollution level 3

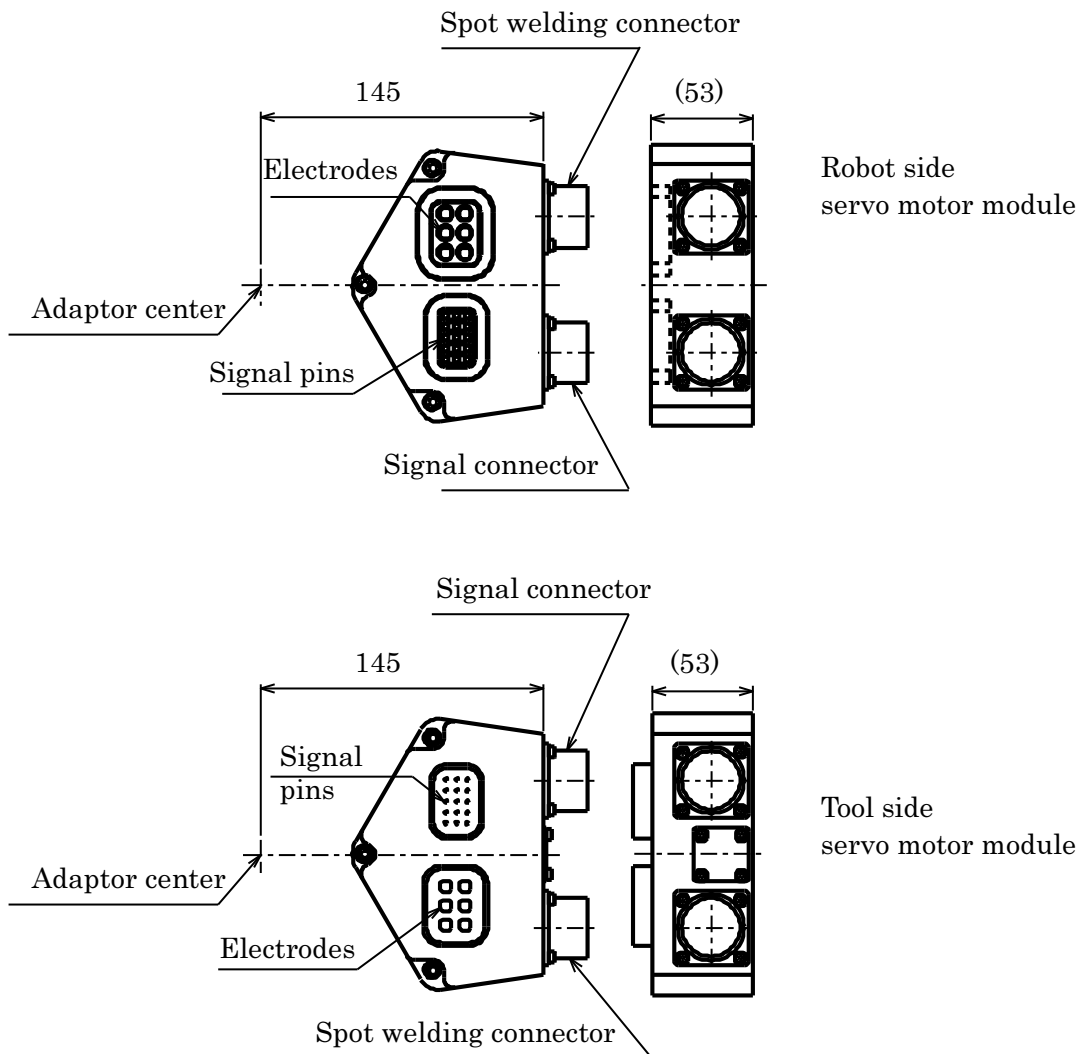


(Refer to the delivery specifications for details.)

## 2-5. Servo Motor Module Specifications

### 2-5-1. Servo Motor Module Specifications

Model	Robot Side	See the drawing
	Tool Side	See the drawing
Specification	Spot welding	6 electrodes
	Signal	15 electrodes
Weight	Robot Side	0.8kg
	Tool Side	0.8kg
Material		Voltage-proof resin
Overvoltage category		Overvoltage category III
Rated voltage	Spot welding	200VAC
	Signal	50VDC or below
Max. allowed current	Spot welding	20A
	Signal	3A
Rated frequency		50 or 60 HZ
Allowable pollution level		Pollution level 3



(Refer to the delivery specifications for details.)

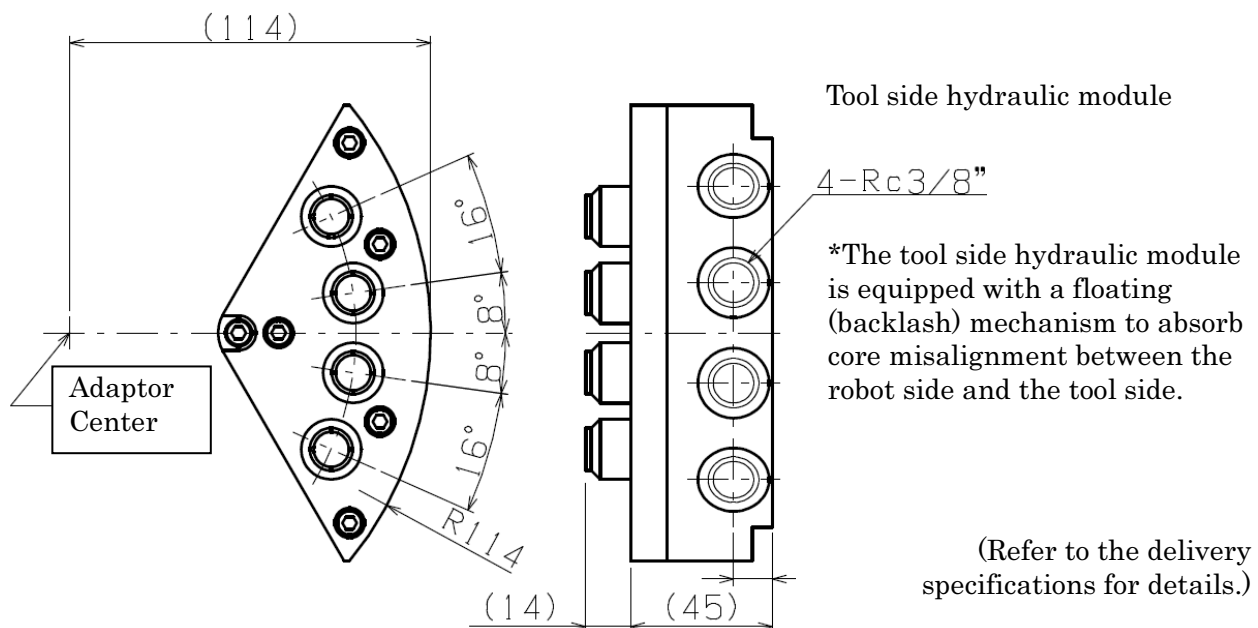
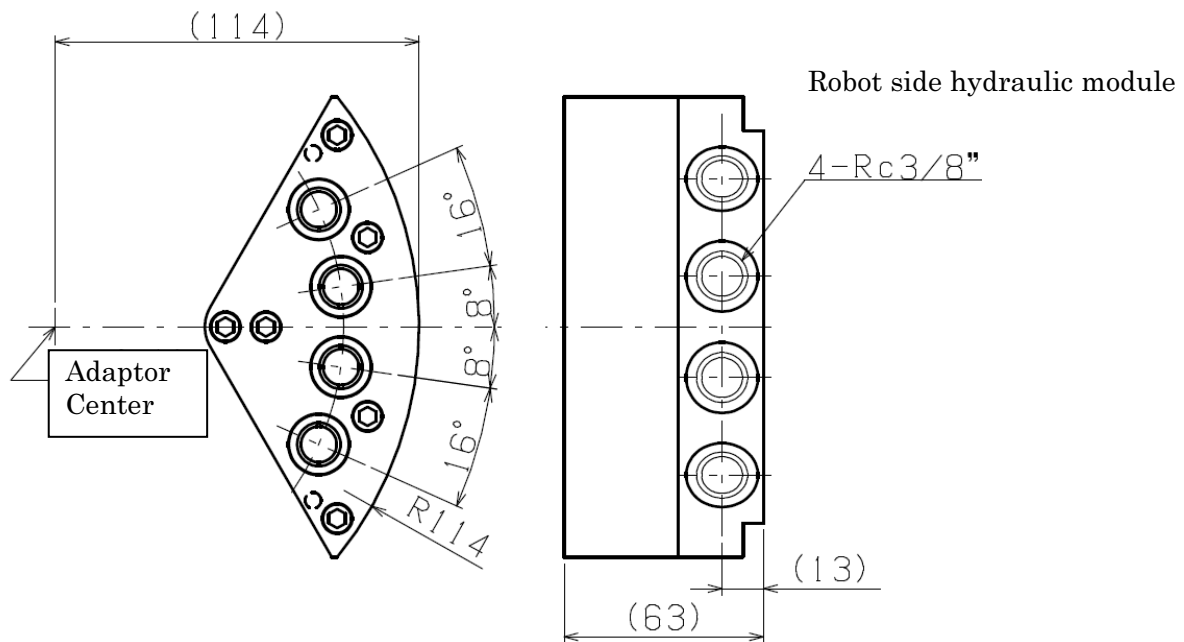
## 2-5-2. Internal Power Wire for Servo Motor Module

Spot welding			
Name		Brake	Power
Model		CE-531XXSB 0.75x2	MVVS 1.25x4
Nominal sectional area		0.75mm <sup>2</sup>	1.25mm <sup>2</sup>
Conductor	Material	Soft-copper stranded wire	Soft-copper stranded wire
	Configuration: no. of wires/wire dia.	67/0.12 wires/mm	50/0.18 wires/mm
Insulation material	Material	Heat-resistant vinyl mixture	Heat-resistant vinyl mixture

Signal		
Name		Cable for durable robot
Model		KDF-SB
Nominal sectional area		0.5mm <sup>2</sup>
Conductor	Material	Soft-copper composite stranded wire
	Configuration: no. of wires/wire dia.	3x(33/0.08) wires/mm
Insulation material	Material	Natural rubber mixture
Final diameter		About 13mm
Withstand voltage		500VAC/min

## 2-6. Hydraulic Module Specifications (Rc3/8 Specifications)

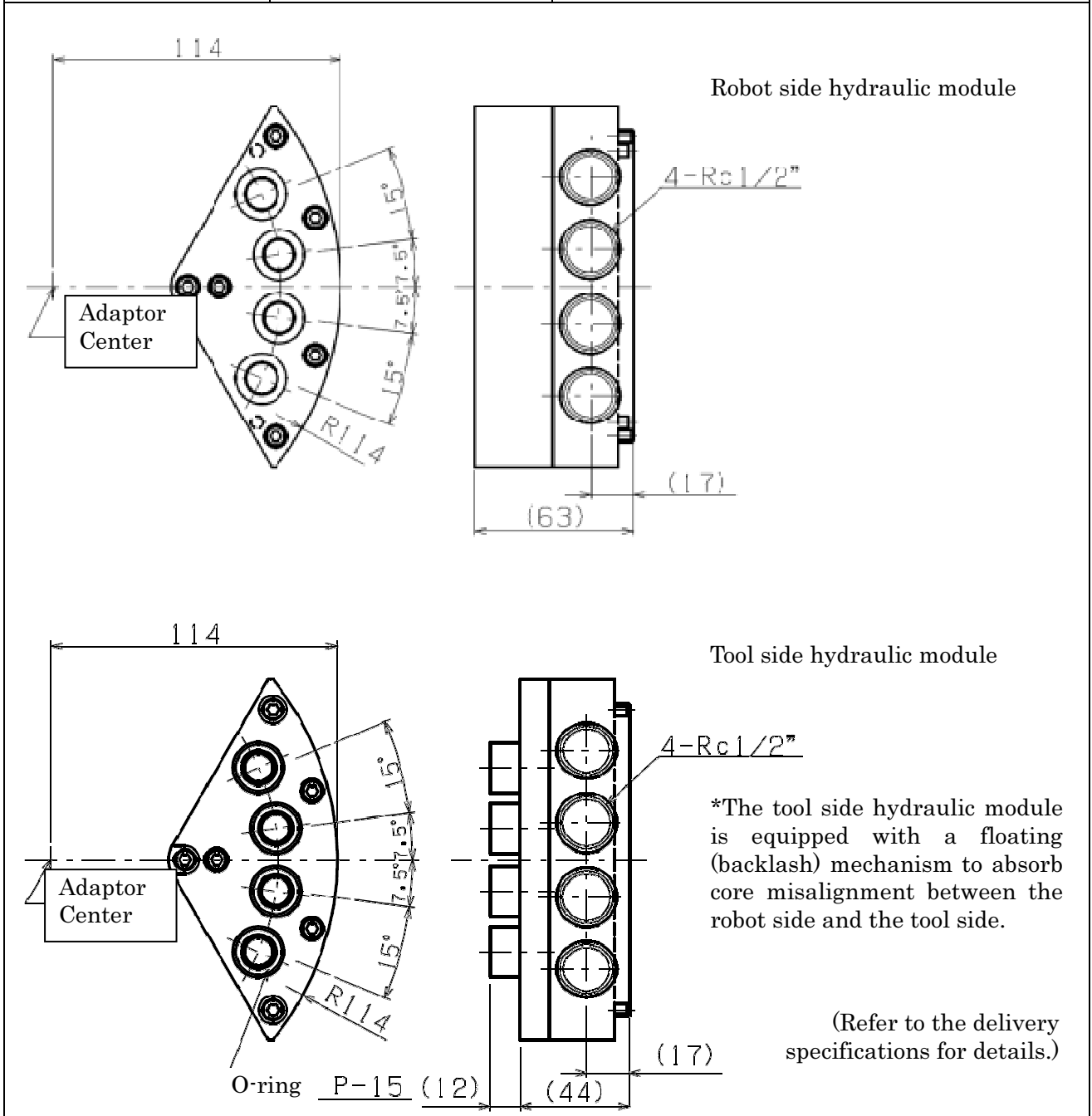
Model	Robot Side	See the drawing
	Tool Side	See the drawing
Number of pneumatic ports		4
Fluid used		Water, air
Fluid temperature		0-80°C (no condensation)
Ambient temperature		0-60°C
Ambient humidity		95%RH or below (no condensation)
Normal pressure		0.86MPa
Effective sectional area		21.7mm <sup>2</sup> /PORT
Cv value		1.33/PORT
Connecting screw size		Rc3/8
Weight	Robot Side	1.0kg
	Tool Side	0.8kg





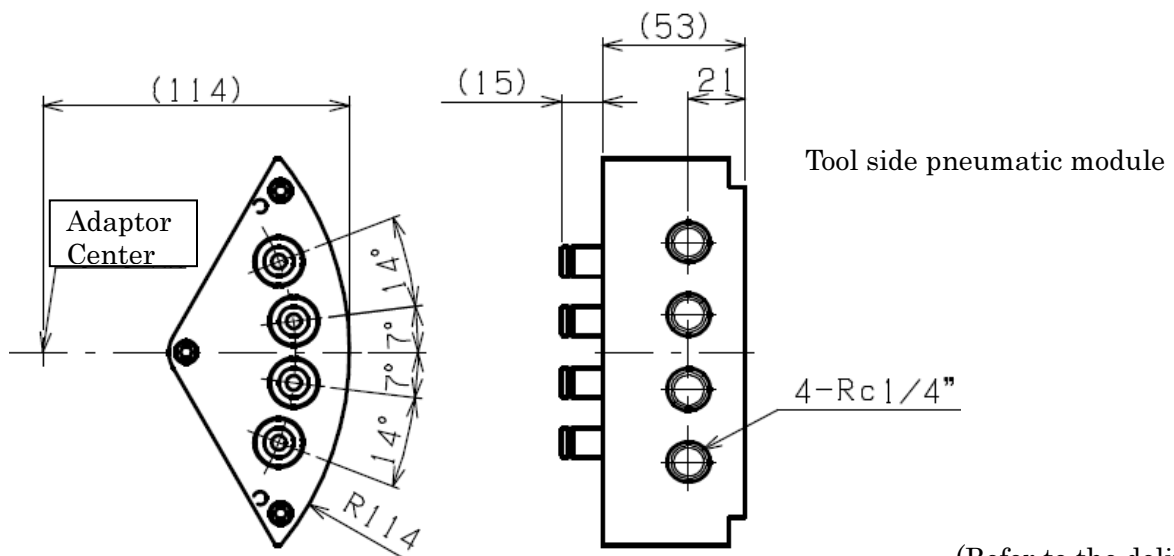
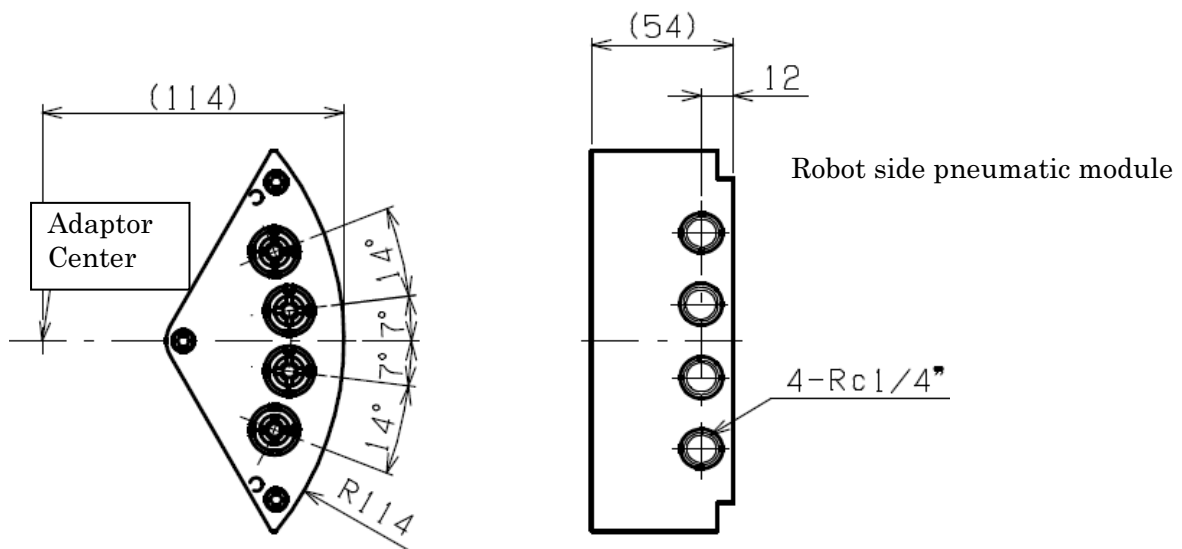
## 2-7. Hydraulic Module Specifications (Rc1/2 Specifications)

Model	Robot Side	See the drawing
	Tool Side	See the drawing
Number of pneumatic ports		4
Fluid used		Water, air
Fluid temperature		0-80°C (no condensation)
Ambient temperature		0-60°C
Ambient humidity		95%RH or below (no condensation)
Normal pressure		0.86MPa
Effective sectional area		60.0mm <sup>2</sup> /PORT
Cv value		3.4/PORT
Connecting screw size		Rc1/2
Weight	Robot Side	1.2kg
	Tool Side	1.2kg



## 2-8. Pneumatic Module Specifications (Rc1/4 Specifications)

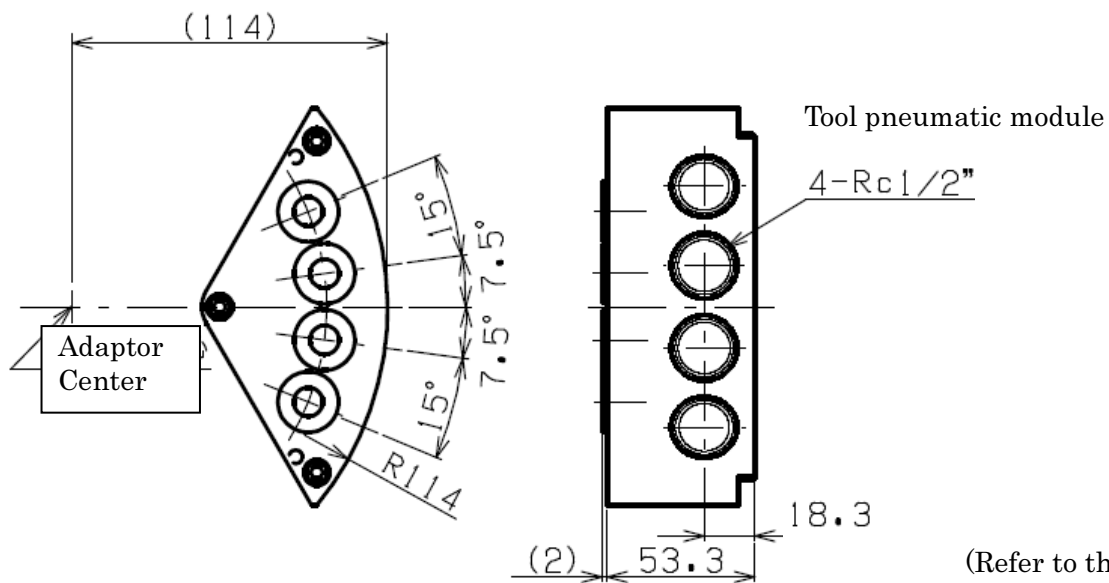
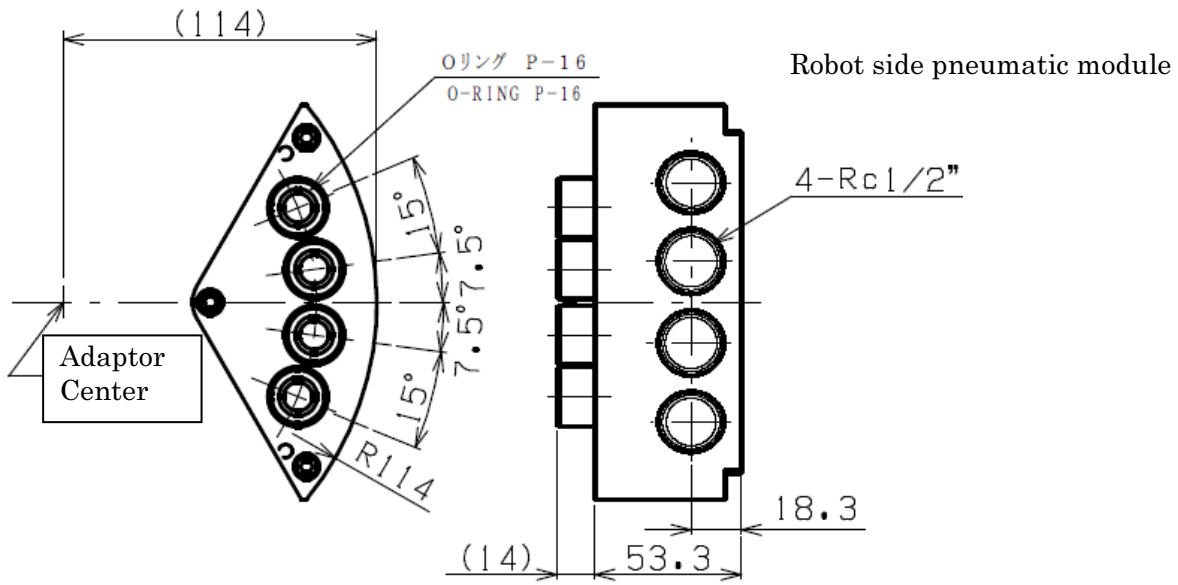
Model	Robot Side	See the drawing
	Tool Side	See the drawing
Number of pneumatic ports		4
Fluid used		Air
Fluid temperature		0-80°C (no condensation)
Ambient temperature		0-60°C
Ambient humidity		95%RH or below (no condensation)
Normal pressure		0.86MPa
Effective sectional area		19.0mm <sup>2</sup> /PORT
Cv value		0.72/PORT
Connecting screw size		Rc1/4
Weight	Robot Side	1.0kg
	Tool Side	0.8kg



(Refer to the delivery specifications for details.)

## 2-9. Pneumatic Module Specifications (Rc1/2 Specifications)

Model	Robot Side	See the drawing
	Tool Side	See the drawing
Number of pneumatic ports		4
Fluid used		Air
Fluid temperature		0-80°C (no condensation)
Ambient temperature		0-60°C
Ambient humidity		95%RH or below (no condensation)
Normal pressure		0.86MPa
Effective sectional area		61.2mm <sup>2</sup> /PORT
Cv value		3.4/PORT
Connecting screw size		Rc1/2
Weight	Robot Side	1.0kg
	Tool Side	0.8kg

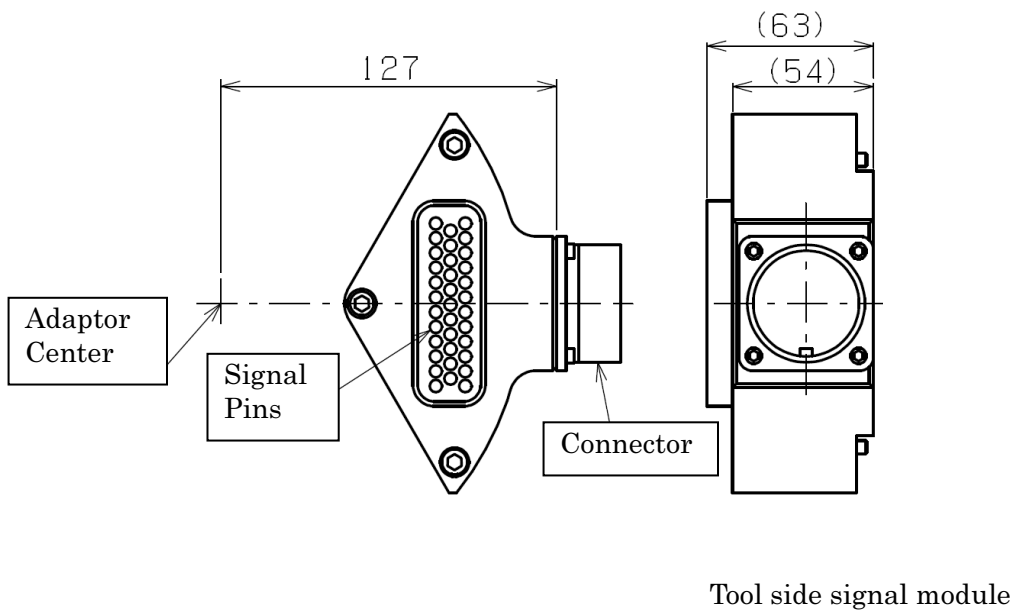
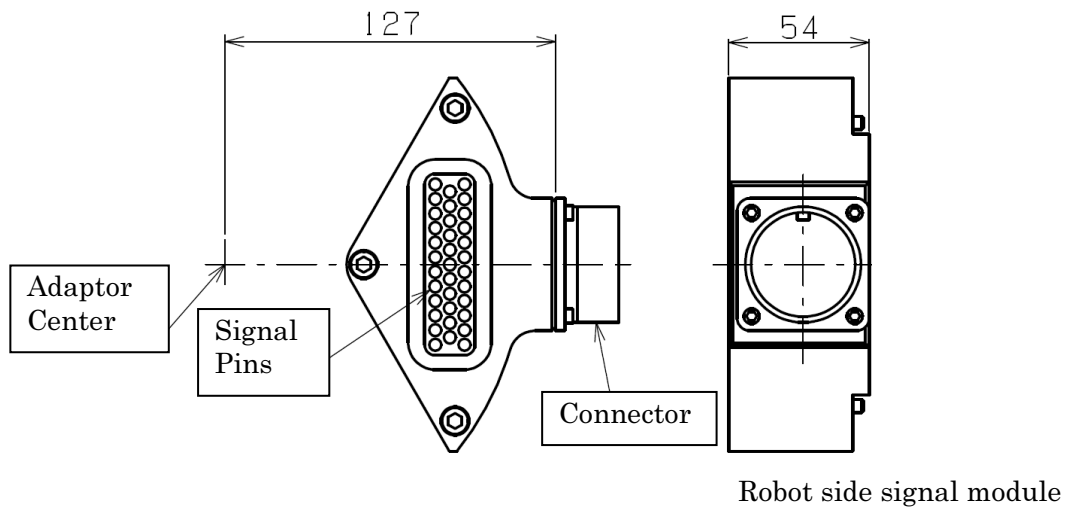


(Refer to the delivery specifications for details.)

## 2-1 O. Signal Module Specifications

### 2-10-1. Signal Module Specifications

Model	Robot Side	See the drawing
	Tool Side	See the drawing
Specification		35 electrodes
Weight	Robot Side	0.5kg
	Tool Side	0.5kg
Material		Voltage-proof resin
Rated voltage		50VDC or below
Max. allowed current		5A
Rated frequency		50 or 60 HZ
Overvoltage category		Overvoltage category III
Allowable pollution level		Pollution level 3



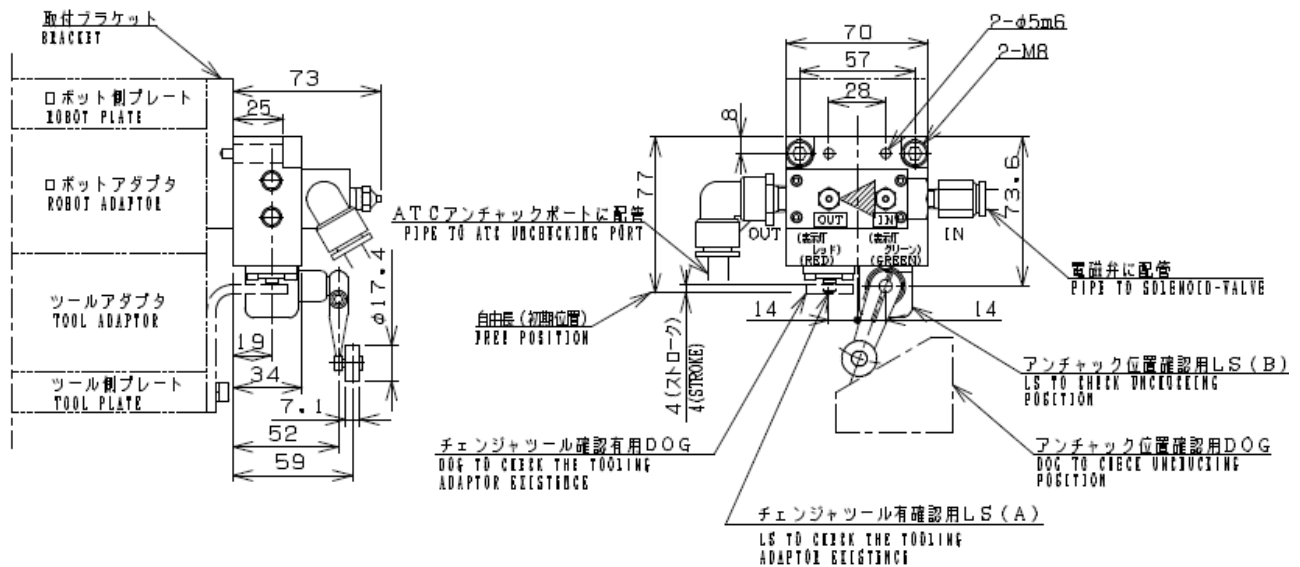
(Refer to the delivery specifications for details.)

2-10-2. Internal Power Wire for Signal Module

Internal power wire		
Name		Polyester flex-resistant power wire
Model		DKSX
Nominal sectional area		0.5mm <sup>2</sup>
Conductor	Material	Annealed copper wire for electricity
	Configuration: No. of wires/wire dia.	6/18/0.08 wires/mm
	Outer diameter	1.1mm
Insulation material	Material	Flame-retardant polyester
Withstand voltage	Under water	1000V/min
	Sparking	5000V/0.15 sec.

## 2-1 1. Fall Protection System Specifications

Product No.	CAR-006-**
External dimensions (height x width x thickness)	64x70x73mm
Main unit material	Aluminum alloy
Weight	0.98kg
Effective sectional area (Cv value)	6mm <sup>2</sup> (0.33)
Fluid used	Air
Working pressure	0-0.99MPa
Ambient temperature and working air temperature	0-60°C
Joint diameter (nominal)	Rc (PT) 1/8 (6A)
Grease up	Not required/Class 1 turbine oil if used (ISO VG32)



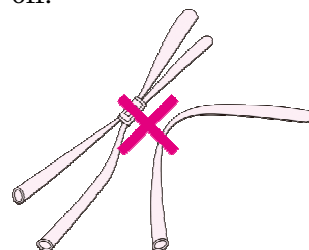
(Refer to the delivery specifications for details.)

### ⚠ CAUTION

- Ensure that there is no problem with piping.
- Ensure that the lever and DOG positions are as per the delivery specifications.

### ⚠ WARNING

Perform installation carefully not to bend the tube connected with the attachment/detachment port during robot motions. Otherwise, it may fall off.



- Tube bending
- Tube twisting
- Excessive tightening of tube with banding band

## 2-1 2. Precautions for Allowable Load and Installation

**⚠ WARNING** Rated load, rated moment, and rated torque of the ATC are dynamic specifications for the unit being mounted on a robot. Ensure that the maximum load never exceeds these values during normal operations taking into account the acceleration factor and inertia during acceleration/deceleration by the robot. Figure 3 shows the meanings of rated load, rated moment and rated torque.

Payload  $W = 1960\text{N}$  (200kg)  
 Eccentric distance  $L = \sqrt{(l_m^2 + l_t^2)}$   
 Allowable bending moment  $M = L \times W \times G_R^{(*)} = 0.5 \times 1960 \times 1.5 \leq 1471\text{Nm}$  {15000Kgf·cm}  
 Allowable twisting torque  $T = 1_t \times W \times G_R^{(*)} = 0.5 \times 1960 \times 1.5 \leq 1471\text{Nm}$  {15000Kgf·cm}

Note:  $G_R^{(*)}$  is the acceleration factor of constant acceleration/deceleration in automatic robot operations. For specific values of robot performance, please contact the robot manufacturer for further consideration. (Use 1.5-2.0G as a standard.)

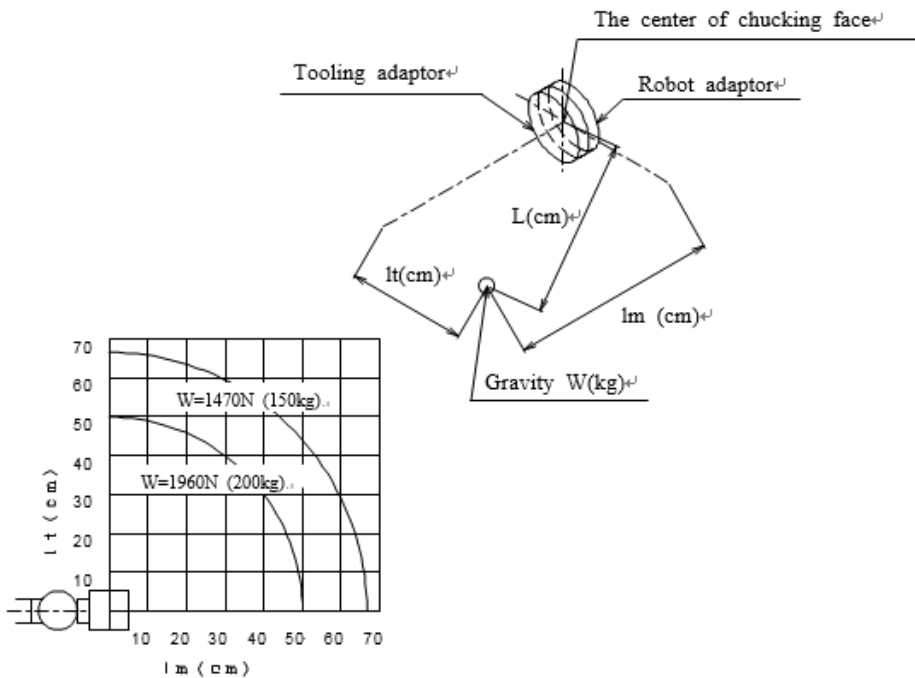


Fig. 3. An example of rated load definition ( $G_R = 1.5$ )

## 2-1 3. Allowable Power Load

**⚠ CAUTION** ATC's standard signal pins ASSY (20-pin), as an entire contact ASSY, are capable of applying up to 13A current. Also, each of the pins is capable of applying 110V 3A current. However, when multiple signal pins are to be used, do not let 3A current be applied to any adjacent pin as it will cause insufficient insulation, leading to short circuit.

### 3. Procedures of Installation to Robot/Tool

Contents of this section are also described in the installation guide (supplied with the product).

#### 3-1. Preparation

<Packed Contents>

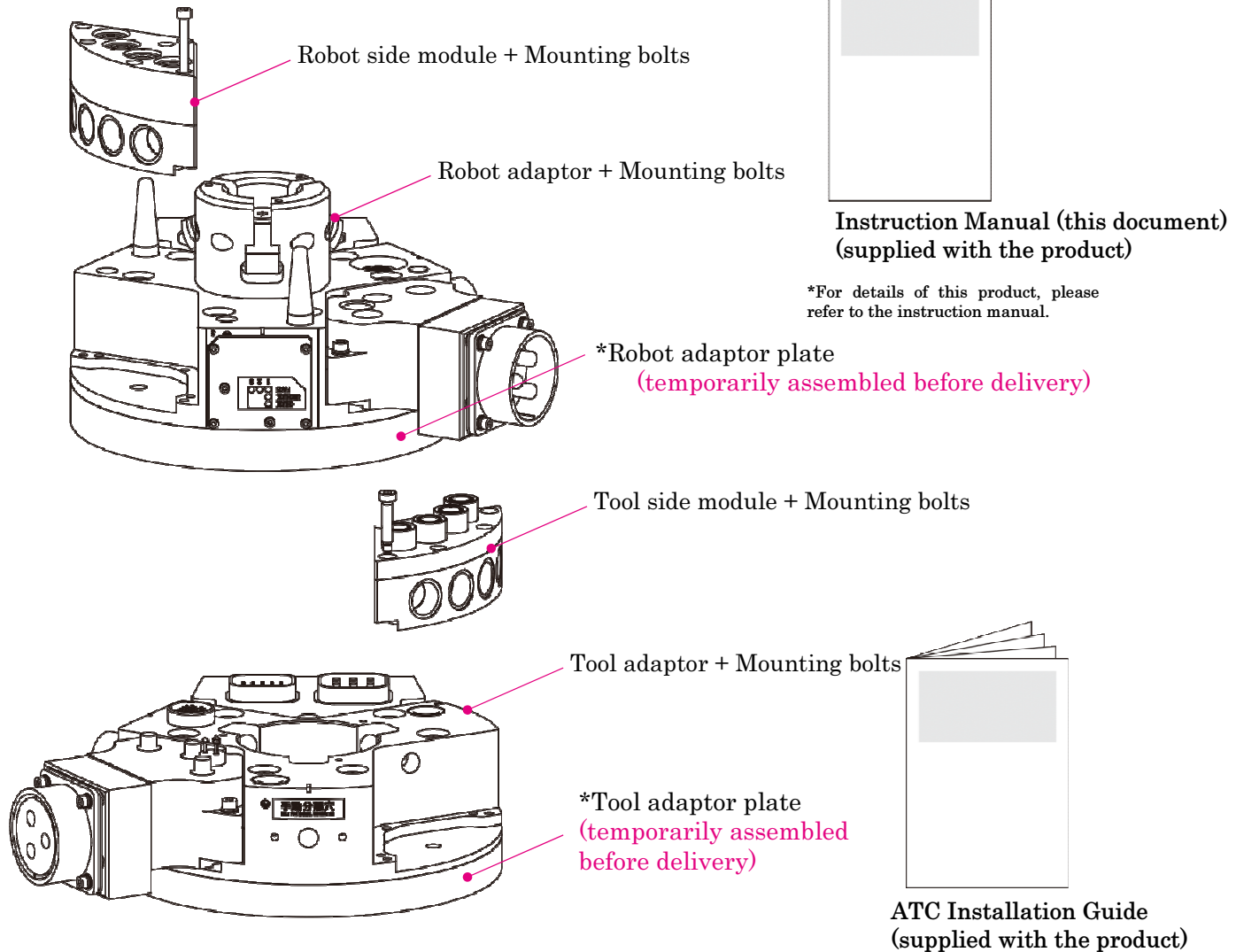
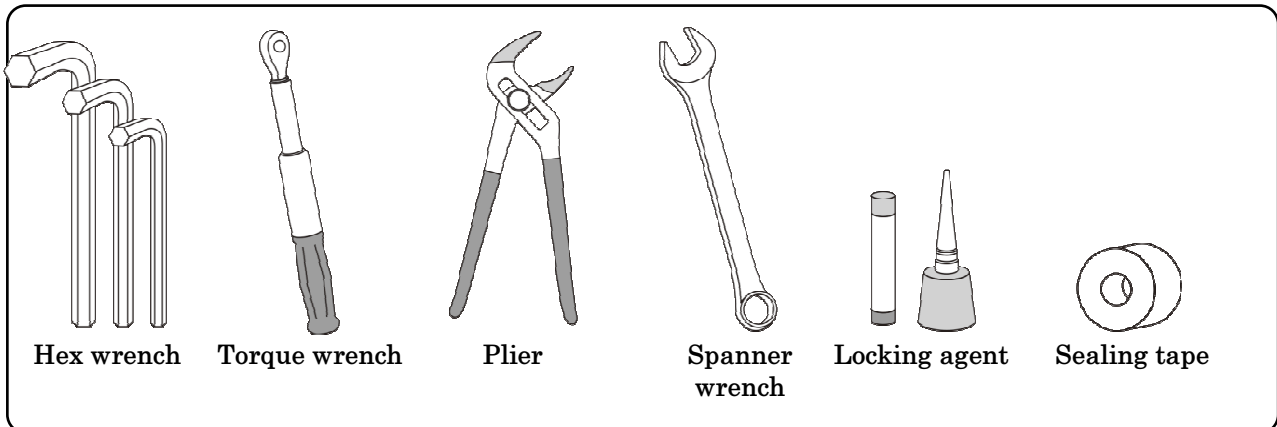


Fig. 4. Packed Components

#### •Items to be prepared by customer



\*The above is the standard configuration for your reference. The robot adaptor plate, tool adaptor plate, insulation materials, fittings, and cables, etc. may need to be prepared by customer depending on specifications. For details of your configuration, please refer to respective delivery specifications.



**⚠ DANGER**

For use of ATC, be sure to observe safety instructions concerning core robots and compatible units. For any work within the robot safety fence, consider preparing a safety system design to shut down power over 50V once any person gets into the fenced area.

**⚠ WARNING**

In addition, for works in the safety fence area, be sure to wear appropriate clothing for the work with personal protective equipment such as a hard hat, safety boots, etc. For internal disassembly works for the ATC, use protective glasses for protection against pop-out parts.

**⚠ CAUTION**

Personnel engaged in installation, programming and maintenance works inside the robot safety fence for the ATC must have expertise in robot operations (having completed expert training). In addition, those engaged in disassembly or assembly works of the ATC, whether in or out of the safety fences, shall read this document, installation guide, and maintenance procedures.

### 3-2. Robot and Tool Adaptor Installation

#### 3-2-1. Overview of Installation

ATC's robot/tool adaptor plates are to be used to attach a robot/tool adaptor to a robot/tool used.

Nitta's robot/tool adaptor plates are delivered as **temporarily assembled** with a respective robot/tool adaptor. Remove a temporarily-assembled robot/tool adaptor plate from a respective adaptor before installing it to your equipment.

For installation, first attach a robot/tool adaptor plate to a robot/tool and then assemble an adaptor.

If you manufacture (process) a robot/tool adaptor plate on your own, please note threading and drilling on each adaptor plate must be performed appropriately for installation of a robot/tool with reference to respective drawings. Please note that two knock pin holes ( $\phi 8$ ) must also be processed.

For assembly, use the  $\phi 8$  knock pins (two each) equipped on a robot/tool adaptor to install the adaptor. For details please refer to the installation procedures described in the next page.

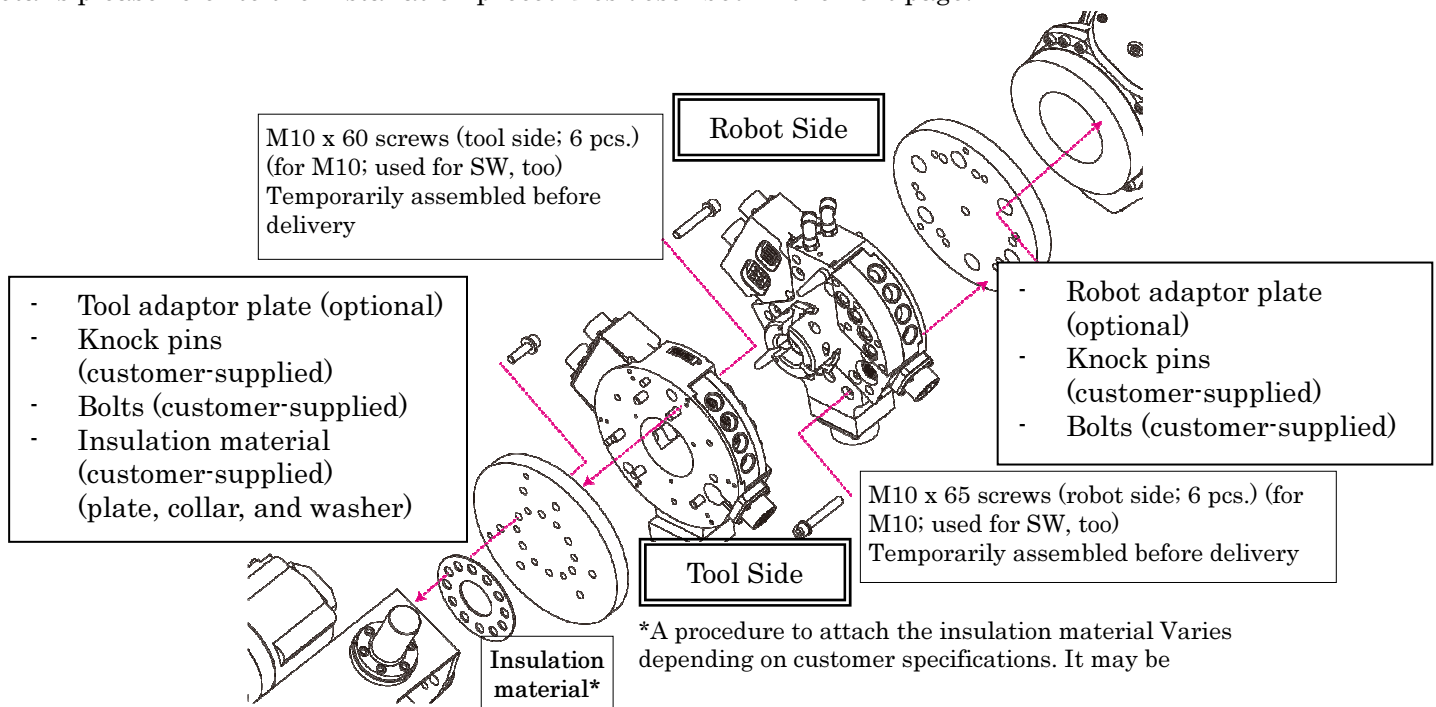


Fig. 5. Robot/tool assembly drawing

### 3-2-2. Installation Procedures

#### (1) Preparation

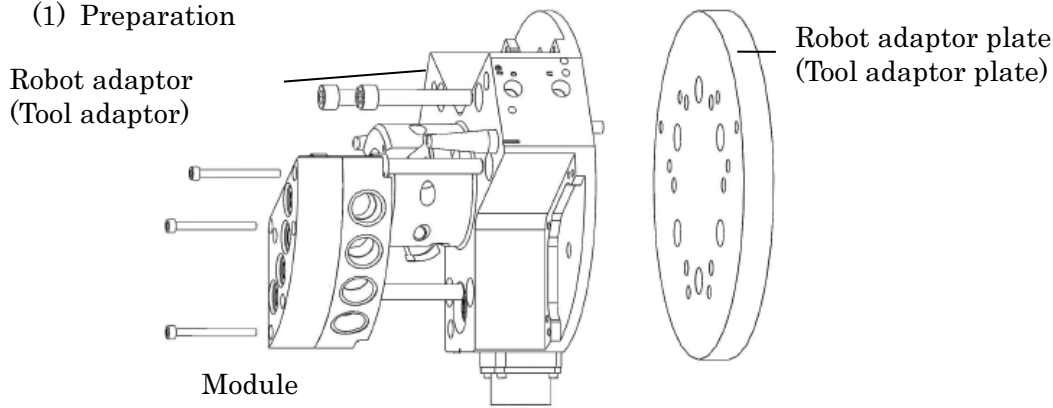


Fig. 6. Preparation for robot adaptor plate (tool adaptor plate) installation

Separate the **robot adaptor (tool adaptor)** that is temporarily assembled before shipment from the robot adaptor plate (tool adaptor plate).

#### **⚠ CAUTION**

Our robot and tool adaptor plates are temporarily assembled with a respective robot and tool adaptor in plant but their screws are not fully tightened. Before installation, therefore, please remove the mounting screws of the robot/tool adaptor even if there is no need for separating the adaptor from a respective plate.

#### (2) Robot adaptor plate (tool adaptor plate) installation

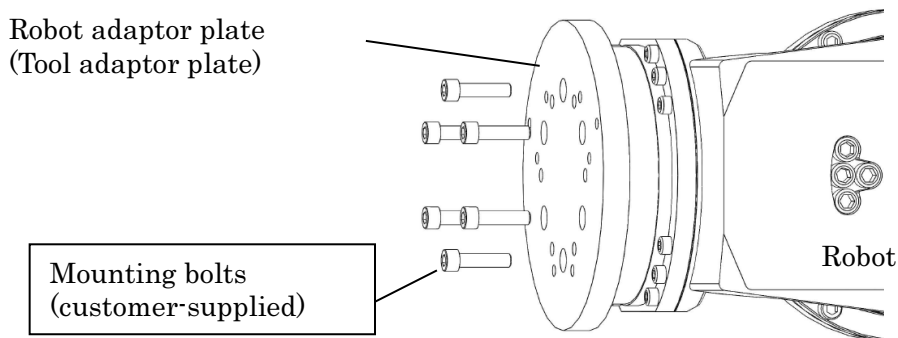


Fig. 7. Robot adaptor plate (tool adaptor plate) installation

#### **⚠ CAUTION**

- 1) If you manufacture (process) a robot/tool adaptor plate on your own, be sure to ensure sufficient depth of counterbore so that the head of any mounting screw will not protrude from the mounting surface of each adaptor plate.  
When using male screws from the tool side to attach a tool to a tool adaptor, adjust the bolt length so that the tip of any male screw will not protrude from the tool adaptor plate surface.
- 2) Be sure to use locking agent (low strength) for mounting bolts when tightening them.

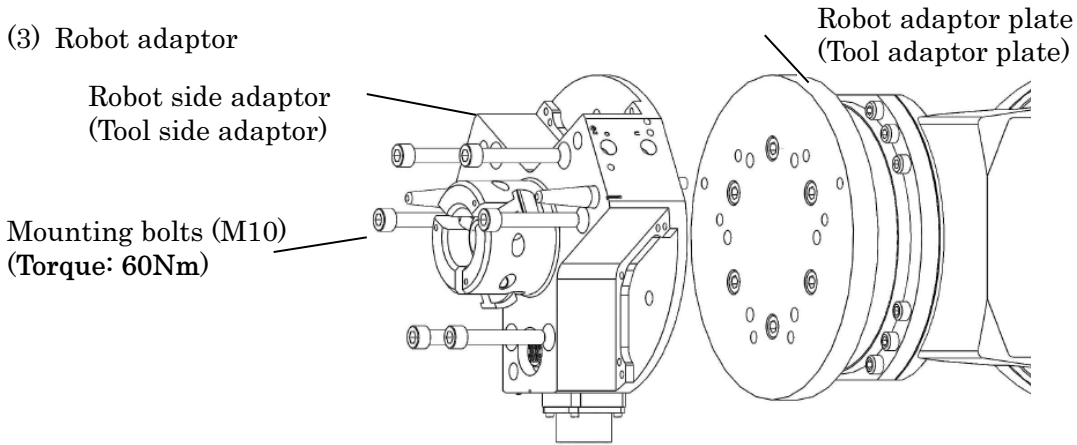


Fig. 8. Robot adaptor (tool adaptor) installation

**⚠ CAUTION**

- 1) Before installation, check that two knock pins ( $\varnothing 8$ ) are inserted into each robot/tool adaptor mounting surface.
- 2) Be sure to use locking agent (low strength) for mounting bolts when tightening them.

Tighten bolts in the order of the numbers in steps so that equal force is applied to each bolt during installation.  
Example: Tightening screws in a criss-cross pattern starting with (1), (2), (3) and so on.

**⚠ CAUTION**

The installation tasks should be performed at the height of chest with the robot flange surface facing up in order to prevent ATC from falling.

Fig. 9. Bolt tightening sequence and precaution

(4) Installation of peripheral parts

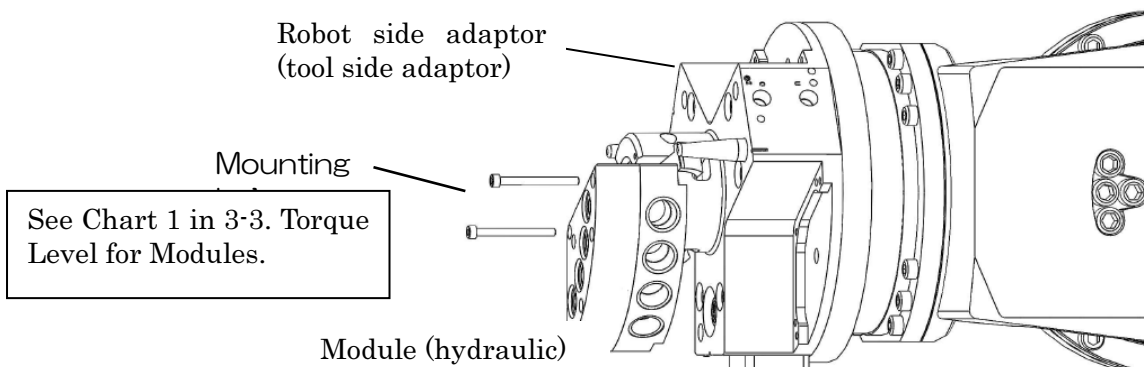


Fig. 10. Module installation

**⚠ CAUTION**

- 2) Be sure to use MEC-processed bolts or locking agent (low strength) for mounting bolts when tightening them.

### 3-3. Torque Level for Modules.

Chart 1. Module assembly bolts and torque level \*1

	Robot Side		Tool Side	
	Spot welding servo signal	Screw shape	M5X40 SUS Spring water + Flat washer With MEC processing (low strength)	Screw shape
Nitta model No.		GWAP05040M	Nitta model No.	GWAP05040M
Torque		5Nm	Torque	5Nm
Remarks		Embedded screw	Remarks	Embedded screw
Spot welding signal	Robot Side		Tool Side	
	Screw shape	M5X40 SUS Spring water not included Without MEC processing	Screw shape	M5X40 SUS Spring water not included Without MEC processing
	Nitta model No.	GSSH05045S+GWSP05S	Nitta model No.	GSSH05045S+GWSP05S
	Torque	5Nm	Torque	5Nm
	Remarks		Remarks	
Hydraulic	Robot Side		Tool Side	
	Screw shape	M5X55 SUS With MEC processing (low strength)	Screw shape	M5 shoulder bolts SUS With MEC processing (low strength)
	Nitta model No.	GSSH05055SM	Nitta model No.	GSHL5254S
	Torque	5Nm	Torque	2Nm
	Remarks	Remarks	This affects floating *2	
Pneumatic	Robot Side		Tool Side	
	Screw shape	M5X40 SUS Spring water With MEC processing (low strength)	Screw shape	M5X40 SUS Spring water With MEC processing (low strength)
	Nitta model No.	GSSH05040S	Nitta model No.	GSSH05040S
	Torque	5Nm	Torque	5Nm
	Remarks	Remarks	Embedded screw	

\*1. Apply screw locking agent (mild strength) to each bolt.

\*2 Locking agent is not necessary for bolts supplied with the product as they are MEC-processed (green MEC; low strength).

**⚠ CAUTION**

Tightening a bolt to a torque greater than the specified torque may break ATC-side thread or module body.

Tightening a bolt to a torque smaller than the specified torque may cause the bolt to loosen, resulting in module fall-off.

**⚠ CAUTION**

Tightening a shoulder bolt to a torque greater than the specified torque may impair the floating function and break the module.

### 3-4. Precautions for Module Introduction

#### 3-4-1. When a hydraulic/pneumatic module is used:

---

**⚠ CAUTION** Ensure no chips of sealing tape on the relay, etc. get into the module. Otherwise, it gets into the O-ring sealing section inside and causes leakage.

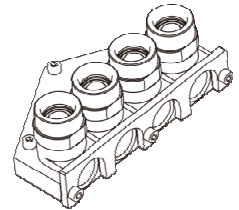
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**⚠ CAUTION** Use SUMIPLEX BN NO.1 (manufactured by Sumico Lubricant) or equivalent grease on the module port surface. Without lubrication, early breakage and leakage may occur.

---

**⚠ CAUTION** In case of a non-spill hydraulic module, the grease used for the robot/tool adaptors must not be used. Please use our specified grease, silicone grease SH44 (manufactured by Dow Corning Toray Co., Ltd). Use of other grease will spoil the O-ring due to swelling.

---



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**◆ MEMO** If you take measures for water quality management, i.e. using a filter for coolant, change of corrosion within the module is reduced.

---

#### 3-4-2. When spot welding/signal module is used

---

**⚠ WARNING** Perform wiring as per the delivery specifications. Improper wiring may cause failure or electric leakage, etc.

---

**⚠ WARNING** Securely apply Class III grounding for earth and shield lines. Otherwise, electric shock and noise may occur, leading any malfunctions.

---

### 3-4-3. Wiring for Spot Welding Module (Seal Connector Specifications)

Use cables of compatible cable profiles indicated in each module drawing.

Ex:

"HBR-023-00": 30-38mm<sup>2</sup> (SQ)

22mm<sup>2</sup> (SQ) is supported when a sleeve "HBR-031-00" is used

"GLUGR8-6": 8mm<sup>2</sup> (SQ)

"GLUGR14-6": 14mm<sup>2</sup> (SQ)

"GLUGR22SQ6": 22mm<sup>2</sup> (SQ)

"CBR-01C-01": 14-22mm<sup>2</sup> (SQ)



**WARNING**

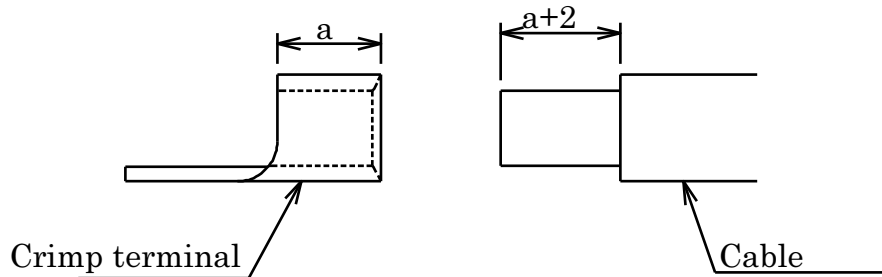
Wrong positioning of the earth may cause electric shock or device damage.

For wiring arrangement, follow the module drawing.

For wiring, follow the procedure below.

Cable preparation

- (1) Remove the cable coating so as to make it L-lag (a) + 2mm. Refer to Fig. 11.



\*Cable coating must be cut off regardless of whether L-type or crimp

Fig. 11. Cable coating

- (2) Cut each core, with care not to make any twisting or crossing.

At this point, let the cable through the module and check that its length is appropriate without any tension, looseness and interference.

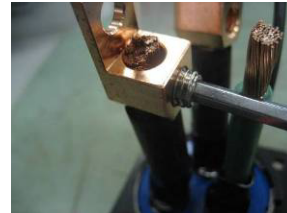
Fit the shrinkable tube to the cable and put an L-lag at its end. Then temporarily tighten M8X8 lock screw not to let it off. In case of crimp terminal specifications, tighten the screw further by a crimper according to the appropriate sectional area of the terminal used. (See Pictures 1, 2 and 3.)



Picture 2



Picture 3



Picture 1

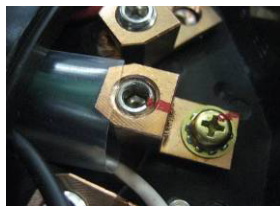
Tighten M8X8 set screws to 3Nm using an M5 torque wrench and put a mark on each. Then tighten M5X10 brass screws to 3.5N using a cross-tip torque wrench and check the electrode motion using a press jig. If the motion is good at 3 points, the work is completed. If the motion is not good, loosen the pertinent M8 set screw and M5 screw and make an adjustment. Then apply appropriate torque (Refer to Pictures 4, 5, 6, and 7).



Picture 4



Picture 5

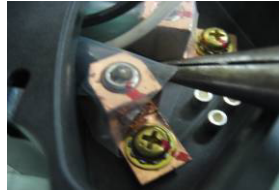


Picture 6



Picture 7

After motion confirmation, pull out the shrinkable tube by using longnose pliers and shrink it with a heat gun. (See Pictures 8 and 9.)



Picture 8



Picture 9



**CAUTION**

Replace the shrinkable tube if it is broken.

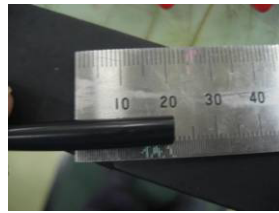
Cut the signal line (6-core only) into No.4 pin 80mm, No.5 pin 70mm and No.6 pin 110mm from the housing opening, peel the coating off by about 7mm, cut the  $\phi 5$  shrinkable tube into three 20mm pieces and fit them to each cable. (See Pictures 10, 11, 12, and 13.)



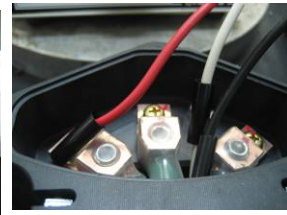
Picture 10.



Picture 11.



Picture 12.



Picture 13.

Impregnate the copper line with flux by using cotton buds or the like. (See Pictures 14 and 15.)

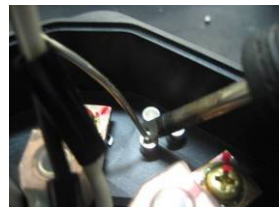


Picture 11



Picture 10

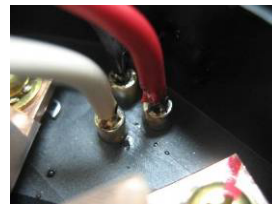
Cast solder into 3 signal pin holes in order of No.4, No.5 and then No.6. (See Pictures 16, 17, and 18.)



Picture 16.

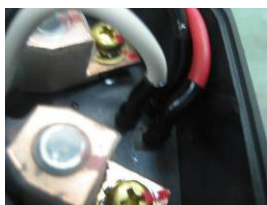


Picture 17.



Picture 18.

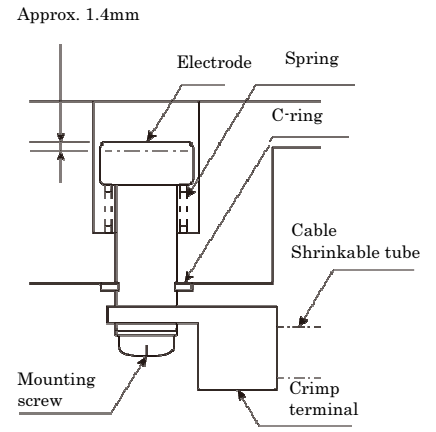
Fit shrinkable tubes to signal pins and cables. (Refer to Picture 19.)



Picture 19.

**⚠ WARNING**

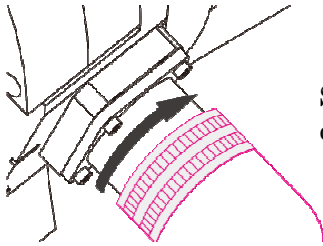
•Precautions for cable connection in case of seal connector spec  
An electrode on a robot side power module can move up and down by approx. 1.4mm. If the cable is pulled during robot operations, the electrode may not work properly resulting in improper power supply and burnout.



### 3-5. Connection of Cables and Tubes, etc.

#### 3-5-1. Cable Connection (Electric Wiring)

With reference to the internal wiring chart, connect the input and output wires to robot's terminals (connectors). Connect the built-in sensors to a robot (line, etc.) control system. Signals from these sensors will be taken through the aforementioned terminals. In case of the connector spec, be sure to securely insert the connectors.



Securely and fully tighten to prevent connector disconnection during robot operations.

Fig. 12. Connection of cable connector



### 3-5-2. Tube Connection (Connection to Attachment/Detachment Port)

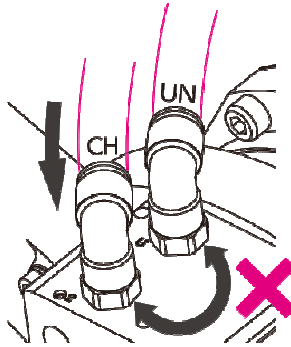
Connect piping from the solenoid valve to the "CHUCK" and "UNCHUCK" ports of the attachment/detachment mechanism.

The constant pressure line (with the valve not energized) must always be connected with the "CHUCK" port to maintain coupling of the attachment/detachment port in the event of power failure.

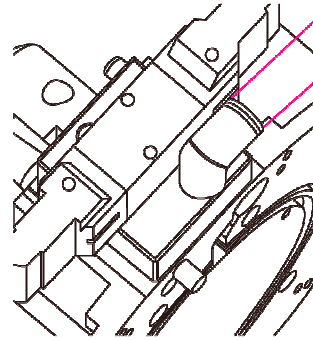
**⚠ WARNING**

Be sure to shut off the power supply, air, water and hydraulic power before starting the work.

- Be careful to ensure tubes are connected to right ports (chuck port (CH) and unchuck (UN) port). Otherwise the tool may fall off.
- Clearly mark the chuck (CH) and unchuck (UN) tubes accordingly.
- Securely insert the tubes to the end to prevent accidental disconnection.
- There are two types of chuck/unchuck air piping: standard spec and solenoid valve spec (a robot adaptor with solenoid valve).
- For the solenoid valve spec, there are one air supply port.
- Do not manually switch the air supply without an absolute need to do so.



Standard



Solenoid valve spec

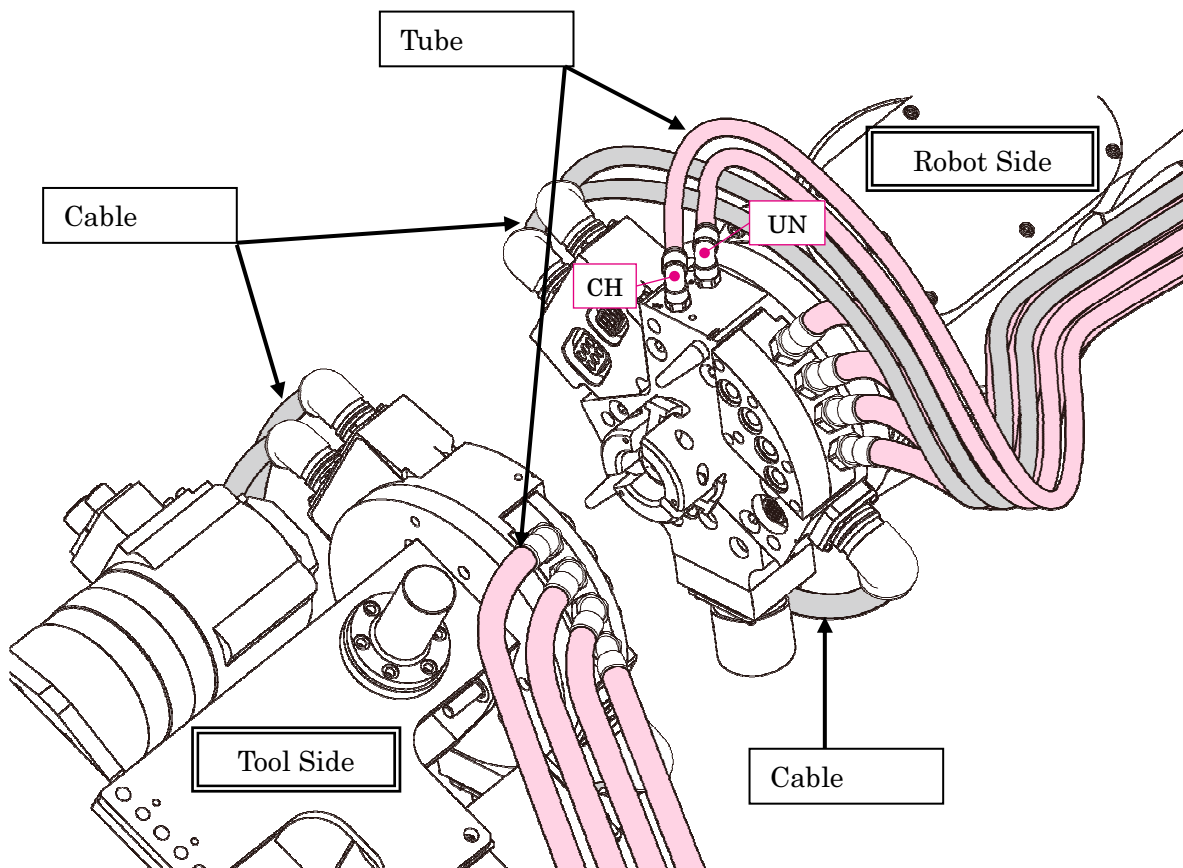
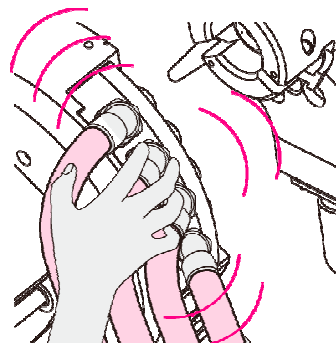


Fig. 13. Tube and Cable Connection

**⚠ CAUTION**

It is normal that the tool side hydraulic module has some backlash (floating mechanism). (Mounting: M5 shoulder bolts, 2Nm)  
 Leave some allowance in tube connection to secure the floating mechanism. Otherwise, water leakage or hydraulic module damage may occur at the time of coupling. Keep the sealing material not involved in the port. Otherwise, the material trapped in the port may cause water leakage.



---

**⚠ WARNING**

Leave the "UNCHUCK" port opened without plugging even when attachment/detachment is not to be performed (in a coupled state only). Also, be sure to pressurize the "CHUCK" port when using it. Otherwise, it may fall off.

---

**⚠ WARNING**

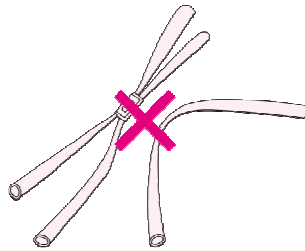
About air piping for ATC driving:

ATC has a fail-safe mechanism to prevent the tool side from falling even when the chuck-side air pressure is unexpectedly decreased. However, the air piping for ATC driving requires proper selection and arrangement of solenoid valve to prevent air from flowing into the "unchuck" side even when the valve is electrically turned OFF.

- Do not use any three-position, closed-center type solenoid valve. The chucked state cannot be maintained with the power supply turned OFF, which may result in falling.
  - Do not share an exhaust port with other equipment. Otherwise, the chucked state cannot be maintained due to wrap-around back pressure, which may result in falling.
  - Do not branch the air supply to the "CHUCK" port to other equipment. Otherwise, the chucked state cannot be maintained due to reduced pressure, which may result in falling.
- 

**⚠ WARNING**

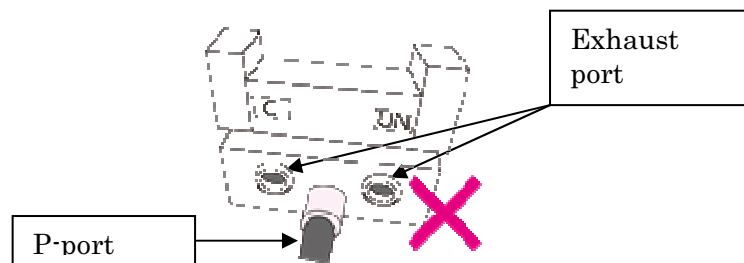
Perform installation carefully not to bend the tube connected with the attachment/detachment port during robot motions. Otherwise, it may fall off.



- Tube bending
  - Tube twisting
  - Excessive tightening of tube with banding band
- 

**⚠ WARNING**

Do not cap the exhaust port of the solenoid valve used for switching pressure on the attachment/detachment port. Otherwise, it may fall off.



**⚠ CAUTION**

As a solenoid valve used for switching pressure on the attachment/detachment port, select a double-solenoid type valve. Then effects of any noise malfunction are mitigated.

---

### 3-5-3. Fixing Cables and Tubes, etc.

#### CAUTION

Robot side cables must be securely tied together with other cables and tubes and fixed around the robot adaptor's connector part by using a spiral tube or banding band, etc. (See Fig. 14.) Also ensure that cables and tubes are free of any excessive force while the robot's wrist axis is rotating. Excessive force applied onto cables and tubes may break a connector of the joint part and an electric module, etc. or cause open-circuit.

It may also cause any electric shock hazard and sparking.

An example of cable fixing by a bracket is shown in Fig. 15.

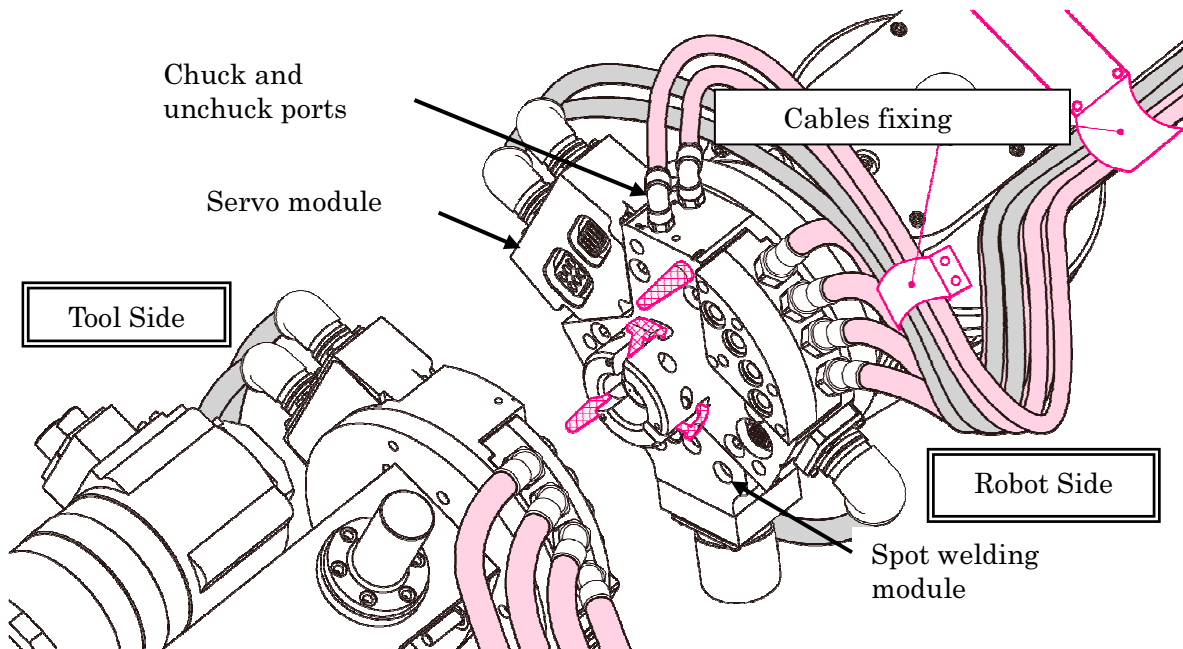


Fig. 14. Fixing of cables and tubes, etc.

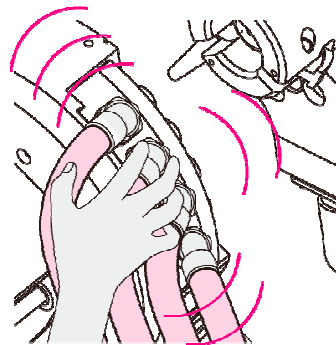
#### CAUTION

It is normal that the tool side hydraulic module has some backlash (floating mechanism). (Mounting: M5 shoulder bolts, 2Nm)

Leave some allowance in tube connection to secure the floating mechanism.

Otherwise, water leakage or hydraulic module damage may occur at the time of coupling. Keep the sealing material not involved in the port.

Otherwise, the material trapped in the port may cause water leakage.



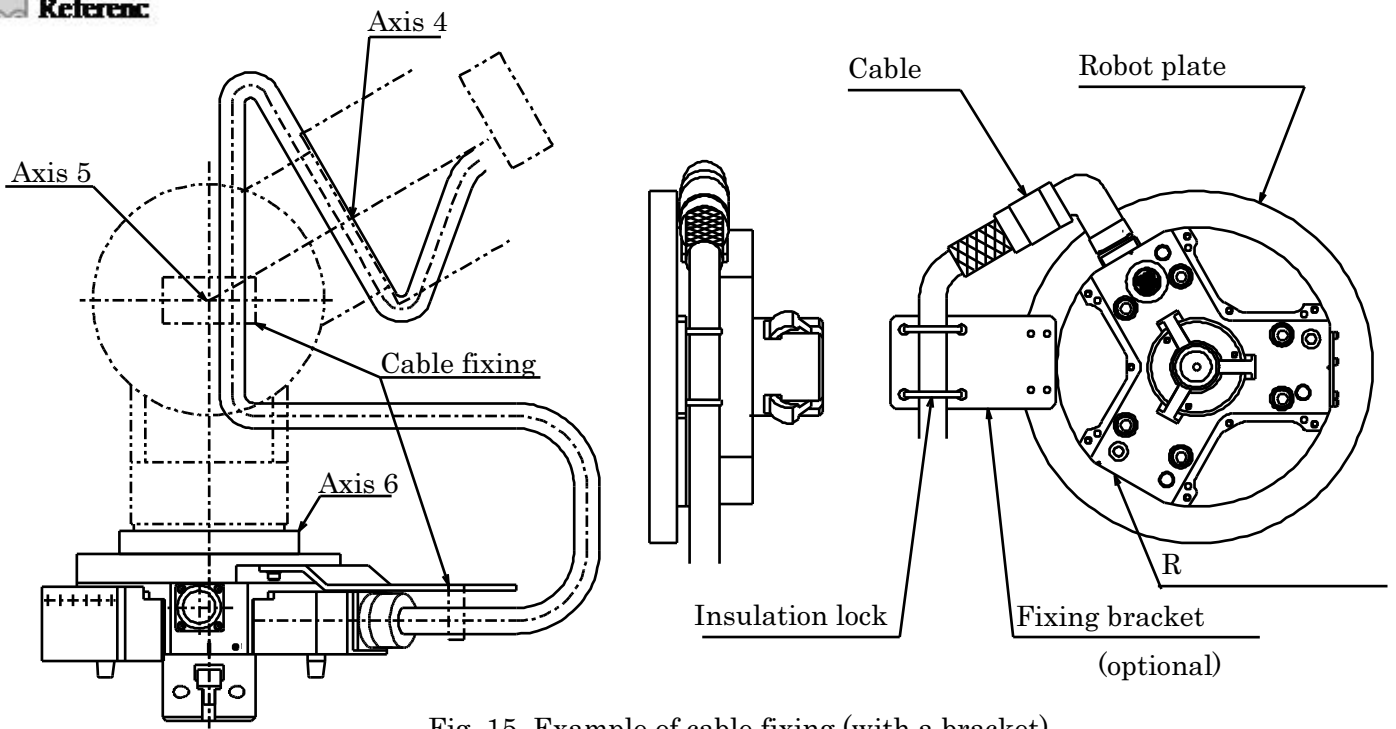


Fig. 15. Example of cable fixing (with a bracket)

### 3-6. ATC Grease Up

Pressure-, heat-, and water-resistant mineral lithium composite grease or lithium grease should be applied thinly and evenly to external sliding faces (10 points in total). For new products, please check that grease has been already applied in plant. Application points are indicated in Fig. 16. (Recommended grease: SUMIPLEX BN NO. 1 (manufactured by Sumico Lubricant))

**CAUTION**

Do not use molybdenum grease.  
As Nitta uses mineral lithium composite grease, be sure to use the same type of grease. Recommended NLGI No. (JIS consistency number) is No.1 and No.2.

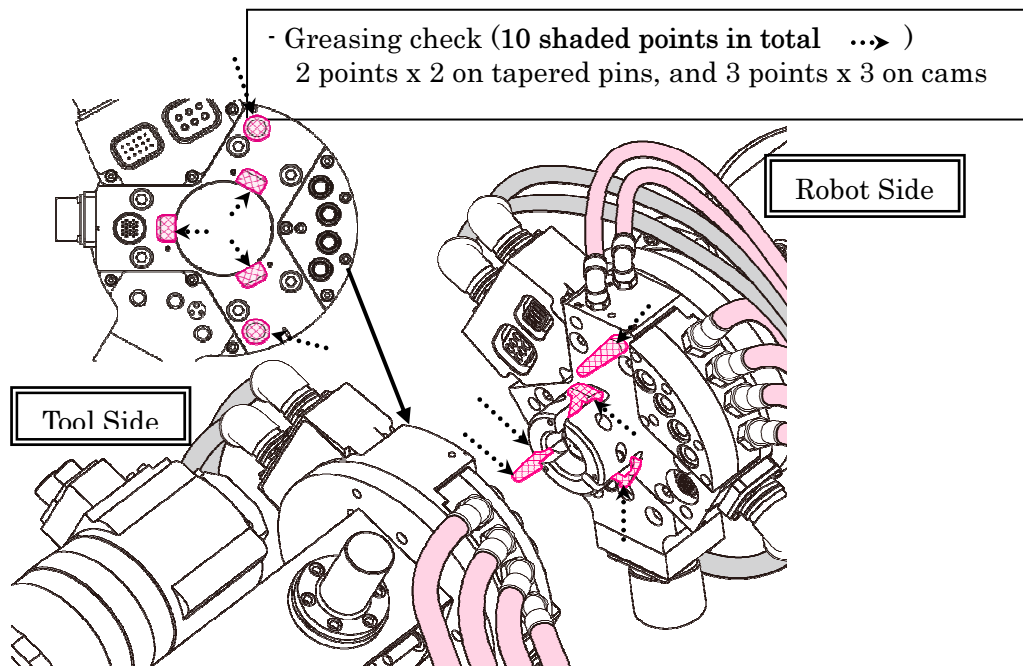


Fig. 16. Grease up points

**CAUTION**

Without greasing, prying and early wear will be generated on each part.

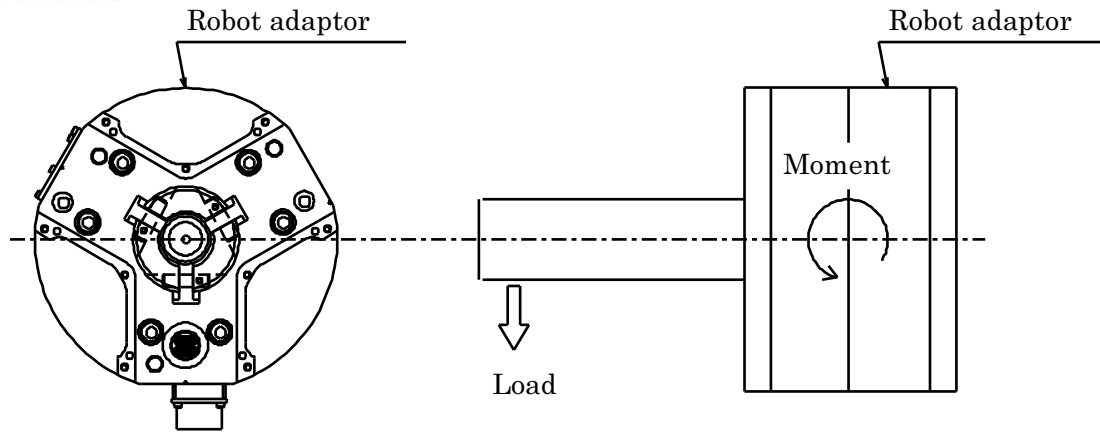
## 3-7. Precautions for Installing ATC to a Tool

### 3-7-1. ATC Orientation

- ◆ MEMO In order to minimize the gap between mating surfaces, it is recommended to install ATC so that the maximum possible load center is oriented as illustrated in the figure below.



#### Referenc



Seen from the coupling plane

Fig. 17. ATC orientation

### 3-7-2. Proximity of ATC

- ◆ MEMO The ATC may be detached manually in case of emergency by following the procedure described later.  
However, if the lock pin holes, etc. on the tool adaptor are capped with a terminal box on the tool, etc., jigs may not be inserted and compulsory detaching is prevented. Ensure that there is not interference.

### 3-7-3. Precautions for Using a Servo Motor for a Tool

- ◆ MEMO When any tool equipped with a servo motor (a servo gun and tool, etc.) is used, the encoder is cleared after attachment/detachment, so be sure to install a battery for memory on the tool side.  
In addition, functionality to electrically disconnect/connect the servo motor is necessary on the robot.

## 4. Operations and Programming

### 4-1. Checking before Teaching (Robot Operations)

**⚠ CAUTION**

Ensure that cables and tubes (hereinafter cables, etc.) are routed and fixed to the bracket without breaking. Also, ensure that the cables, etc. are fixed so that they do not interfere with peripheral components and work pieces during robot operations. \*See (1) in Fig. 18.

**⚠ CAUTION**

Ensure that grease is applied to the shaded points.  
\*See (2) in Fig. 18.

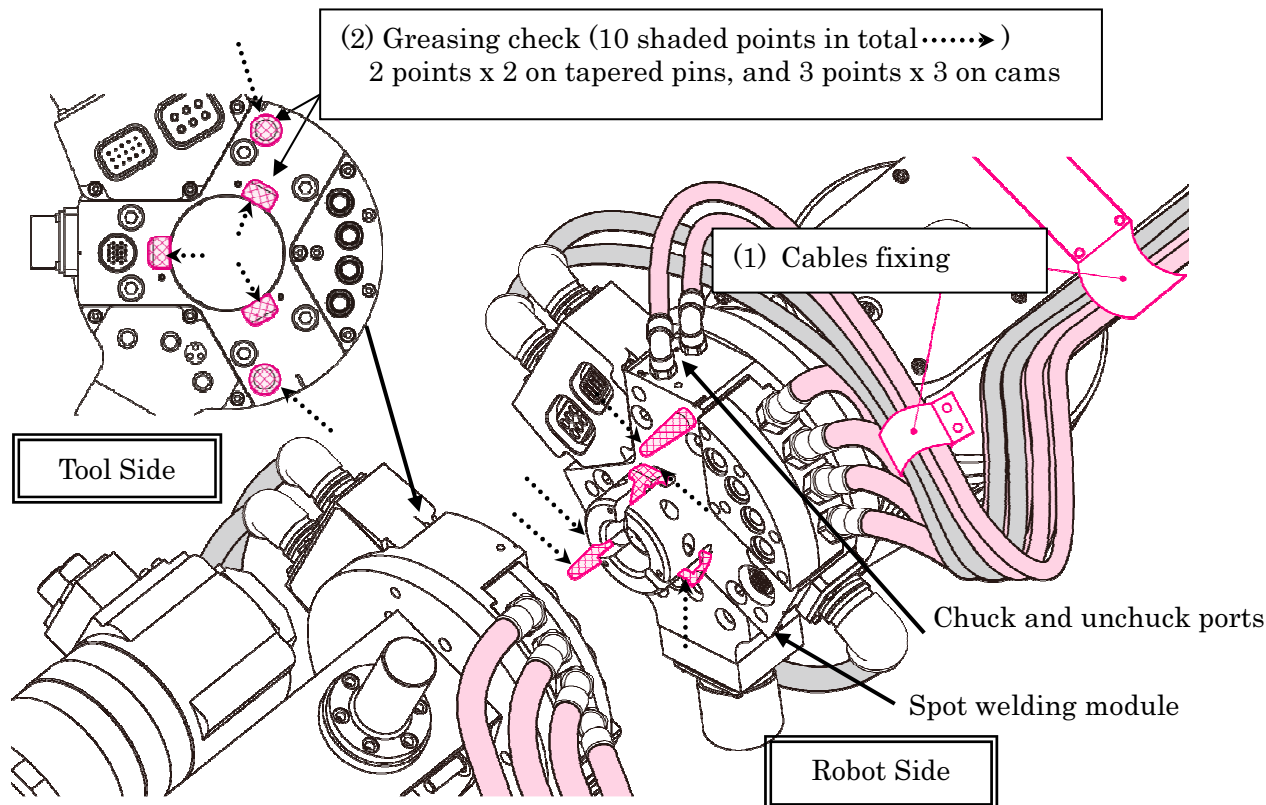
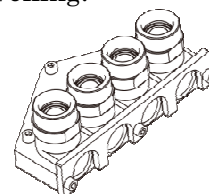


Fig. 18. Check before startup

**⚠ CAUTION**

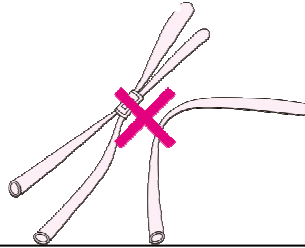
In case of a non-spill hydraulic module, the grease used for the robot/tool adaptors must not be used.  
Please use our specified grease, silicone grease SH44 (manufactured by Dow Corning Toray Co., Ltd).  
Use of other grease will spoil the O-ring due to swelling.



**⚠ CAUTION**

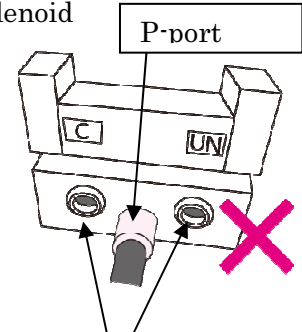
- 1) Ensure that air supply is not shut off by bending/twisting of the unchuck tube and excessive tightening of the banding bands. When the air supply is inhibited, the cam may not work properly resulting in tool side module falling.
- 2) Check that the unchuck port air is discharged before coupling (no residual pressure). Any residual pressure may prevent normal cam operations and cause the tool side modules fall off.

1) Tube



- Tube bending
- Tube twisting
- Excessive tightening of tube with banding band

2) Solenoid



Exhaust port  
Must not be plugged

**⚠ WARNING**

When operating a robot with a tool coupled, be sure to supply air to the chuck port.



## 4-2. Operations and Programming

This section describes a simple example of external interlock signals of the ATC.

The ATC requires synchronization with a robot and peripheral devices and exchange of operation check signals to ensure reliability and safety.

The ATC has three built-in sensors for detection of its own motions. For details, please refer to the "Overview of the Automatic Tool Changer (ATC)."

### WARNING

Configure interlock settings for chuck (\*1), unchuck(\*2), face (\*3) and tool presence signals, etc. of the ATC. Check that the cam opening/closing is properly detected by the three face sensors and the respective LED lamps (\*4) light up accordingly. Check that interlock signals are input to the superior control devices, such as PLC. Without setting of external interlock signals, safety may not be ensured in the event of operator errors or malfunction, posing a risk of tool falling.

\*1. Chuck signal: Indicates that cam is opened

\*2. Unchuck signal: Indicates that cam is closed

\*3. Face signal: Indicates that coupling planes of the robot adaptor and tool adaptor are closely mated together

\*4. LED lamps: Light up in different patterns to indicate the above signal output patterns

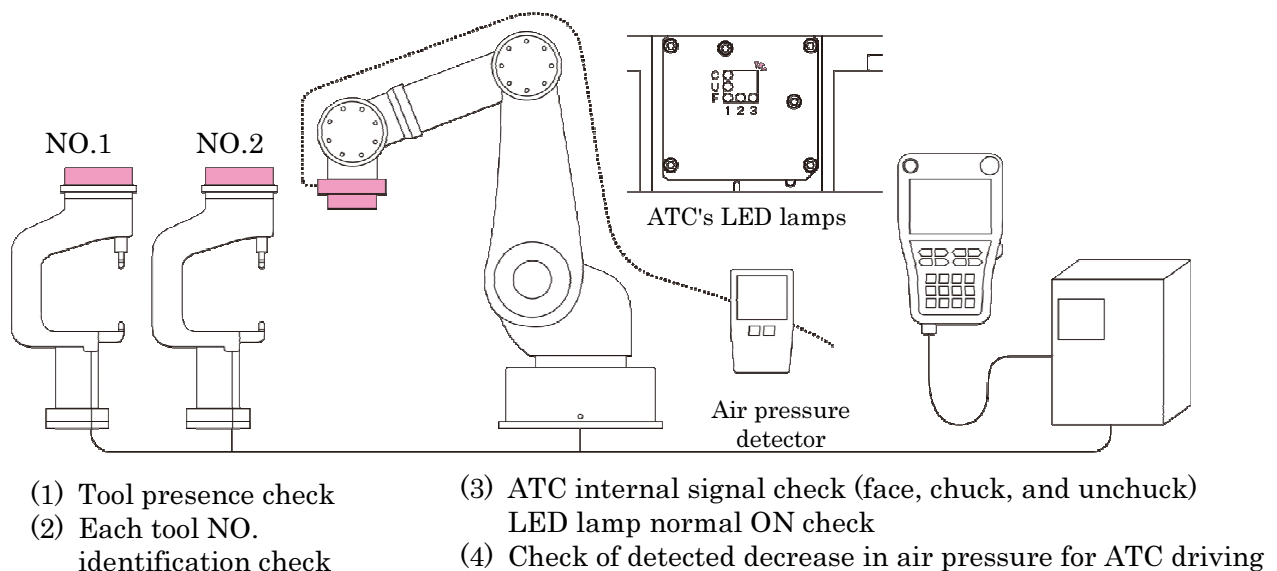


Fig. 19. Example of interlock

- The illustration above shows an example interlocking scheme for your reference. Please design safe interlocking scheme appropriate for your facilities.
- We offer specs with fall-protection mechanical valve or safety switch. (For details, please feel free to contact us.)
- If you do not choose to have our fall-protection mechanical valve or safety switch, be sure to introduce an appropriate safety system separately.

### 4-3. Basic ATC Flow

Chart 2: Please check the flow outlined in Chart 2 below and ensure the robot interlocking.



Chart 2. Basic flow of ATC

Robot motion		Input			Robot Output		External input	LED Output		
		Chucking Sensor			Controlling		Fixture Limit	LED ASSY		
		Face	Chuck	Unchuk	Chuk	Unchuck	Tool side	Face	Chuck	Unchuk
CHUCKING	Waiting position	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Moving	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Near by chucking position	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Approaching	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Chucking position	ON	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	ON	↓	↓
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
Chuck	↓	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	↓	↓	ON	OFF	
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
Chucking completion	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	OFF	↓	↓	↓	
Moving	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
Working	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
UNCHUCKING	Working	ON	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Moving	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Unchuck position	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	ON	↓	↓	↓
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Unchuck	↓	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	↓	↓	OFF	ON
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Leaving	OFF	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	OFF	↓	↓
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
Near by unchucking position	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
Moving	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
Waiting	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	

represents process stepping conditions.

"ATC coupling check end ON" should be active during robot operations (during production).



**WARNING** Continuous signaling is recommended for solenoid valve for attachment/detachment. Please do not use one-shot signaling because it may not maintain the coupled state due to malfunction caused by any noise resulting in module falling.

## 4-4. Interlocking around ATC

For safe and smooth operations of the ATC, it is recommended to configure the following signals.

- 1) Signal of detection of decreased air pressure for ATC driving  
This signal notifies a robot of reduction of ATC driving air pressure for any reason, and robot operations will be halted when this signal is turned OFF.
- 2) Tool side presence signal  
This signal detects the tool side unit of the ATC (a tool, etc.) is on the tool stand. This is an interlock signal to provide unchucking valve ON output, check that the ATC is securely located on the tool stand, and proceed with next robot step while checking that the entire tool side unit of the ATC is on the tool stand. This prevents the tool from falling in any unexpected situation.

---

 **WARNING**

The tool presence signal is a very important interlock signal to tell the ATC can be detached safely.

Failure to use the tool presence signal as an interlock signal may cause the tool fall off during manual operations, leading to an unexpected accident.

---

- 3) This signal is used by the ATC to check consistency between a coupled tool and running program No. when, for example, multiple robots are coupled with a tool from the same tool stand.
- 4) ATC operation check signal indicators  
It is recommended to install indicators that constantly shows ON/OFF states of the aforementioned three signals (chuck end, unchuck end, and coupling check end signals) indicating the ATC operation status, and user signals used with the ATC (e.g. tool clamp end work presence).  
This allows to readily comprehend any signal-related trouble and interlock waiting status.

## 4-5. Precautions for Operations

### ⚠ CAUTION

Basically, the ATC must be aligned with alignment marks on the robot adaptor and tool adaptor during attachment/detachment and coupling planes of the adaptors must be in parallel.

Otherwise, proper coupling and smooth detachment may be prevented. Moreover, the electric contacts and hydraulic/pneumatic ports may be spoiled earlier.

If it is not possible to maintain parallelism with the robot and the tool stand, the tool stand must have an alignment function. On a tool stand with an alignment function, mate the flat planes by pressing the robot adaptor against the tool adaptor for proper teaching. (The alignment function must be designed to compensate for robot thrust, tool weight, flatness, and center deviation.)

Also, in the detachment process, the tool adaptor may lean and cause prying due to reaction force of ATC's electric contact and pneumatic port, preventing detachment. In such cases, the robot adaptor must be pressed against the tool adaptor as in the coupling process to prevent the tool adaptor from moving (deviating and leaning) right after detachment. At this point, the tool must remain on the tool stand. Then, perform teaching so that the built-in sensors can detect detachment and ensure smooth evacuation without prying.

We offer teaching jigs. If you are interested in using them, please feel free to contact us.

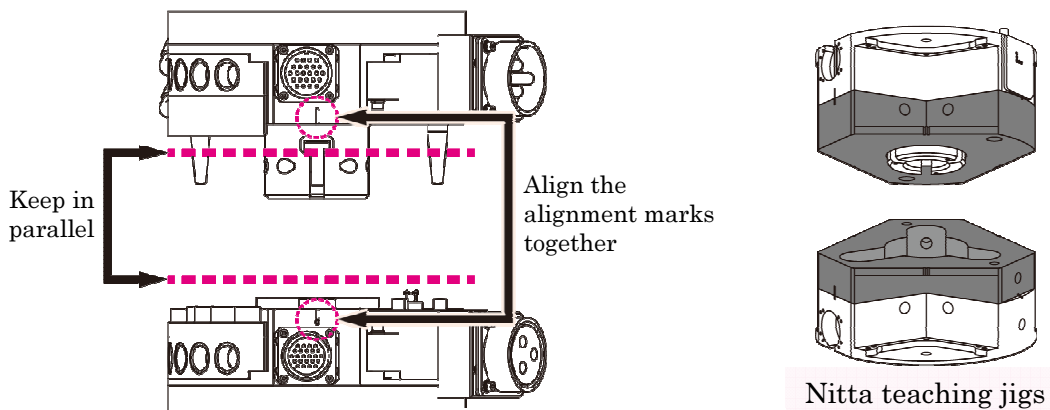


Fig. 20. Precautions for teaching

### ◆ MEMO

For the above, it is recommended to place ATC's tool stand on the level. However, if it needs to be upright due to a space constraint, please consider the following.

- 1) There must be no backlash of the tool adaptor's tool stand (besides the alignment function).
- 2) It must not move due to tool's offset load during detachment or coupling of the tool adaptor. (As far as possible, it should be supported near the tool adaptor.)
- 3) It must be pressed with sufficient pressure for coupling with the tool adaptor and have sufficient rigidity to prevent deflection of the tool stand. Also the anchor bolts must not be loosened or come off.
- 4) Tool side supports and tool side supported positioning sections of the tool stand must be abrasion resistant. It is desirable that parts can be replaced.

---

**⚠ WARNING**

Do not separate the robot adaptor carelessly when the tool adaptor is not in its home position on the tool stand.

Separating the tool adaptor while not in its home position may damage the ATC or peripheral equipment and/or hurt operators.

---

- 5) If the ATC is applied for demurring or other machining, position the tool stand so that no cutting chips and cutting oil are adhered to the tool adaptor.
- 6) If the stand position is exposed to adverse environment with spatters, water drops and dust particles, install an automatic cover (Nitta Change Cover) or the like to protect the tool adaptor. Further, in oily atmosphere, ensure good conduction by, for example, air blow on the signal pin section.
- 7) We offer standardized peripheral devices for the ATC such as fall-protection system. For details, please feel free to contact us.

# 5. Emergency Response and Other Precautions

## 5-1. Points to Check during Line Downtime (or Line Uptime)

**⚠ WARNING**

•Recommended usage

During the robot downtime, e.g. nighttime or holidays, keep the tool side module detached.

During uptime, check that the cam is closed at the time of approaching for coupling of the tool side unit. Coupling operations performed with cam left opened may cause crash between the cam and lock pin, resulting in component damage.

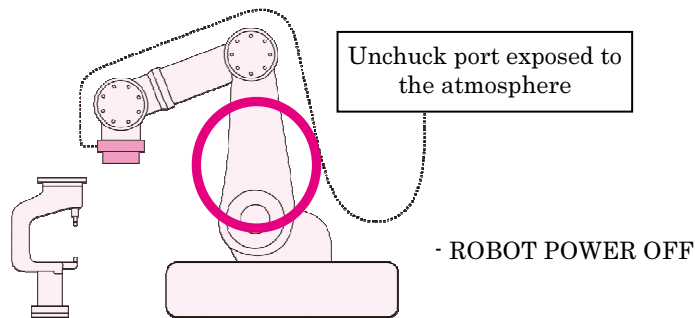


Fig. 21. Precautions for Line Downtime

**⚠ DANGER**

•Usage not recommended (only allowed if there is an absolute necessity)

If the tool side module cannot be kept detached during downtime due to any reasons related to the facilities, take due care of the following.

If the line has to be stopped with the tool side module coupled, be sure to release the unchuck port regardless of air supply pressure presence. (No residual pressure allowed.)

If the unchuck port is not released, the cam may be operated due to air wraparound resulting in tool side module falling. Position the tool appropriately to prevent falling and turn the power and air supply OFF before stopping the equipment.

There may be residual air pressure when:

- air supply is shut off by bending/twisting of the unchuck tube or excessive tightening of the banding bands (see 4.1 in page 39): or
- the exhaust ports of the manifold and solenoid valve are plugged (see 4.1 in page 39).

Points to check before restarting the line:

- Ensure there is no gap between the coupling planes.

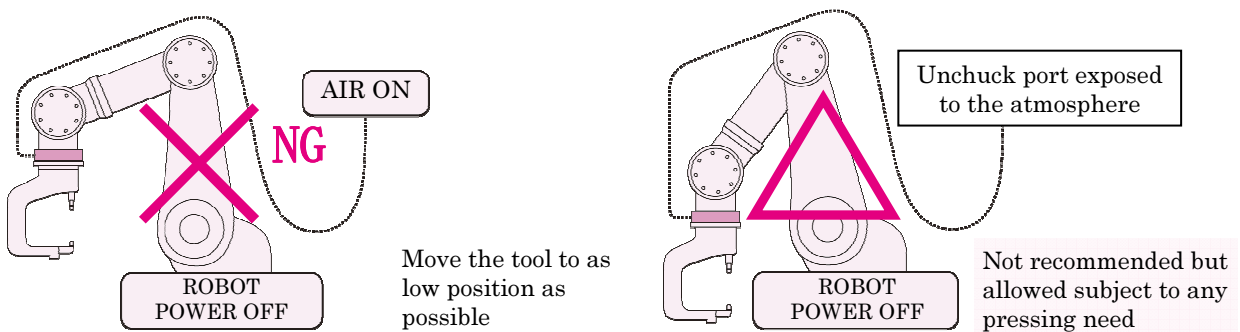


Fig. 22. Positions that should be avoided during line downtime

## 5-2. Manual Detachment in Case of Emergency

ATC's tool adaptor is equipped with holes to fold the cam toward the detachment side.

(1) For manual detachment, ensure that the tool will not fall off during the detachment process.

**⚠ DANGER**

**Fall protection with sufficient strength must be implemented.**  
(For example, suspend the gun with a rope.)

(2) Check that the air pressure is applied to the "UNCHUCK" port.

(3) Use a screwdriver or the like to move it backward without scratching the cam motion plane.

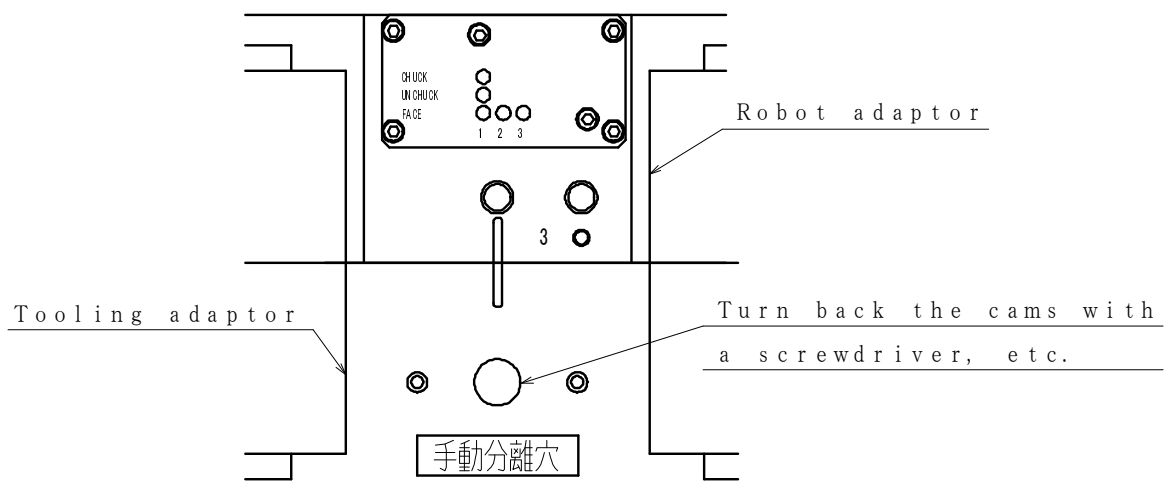


Fig. 23. Forced Detachment

### 5-3. Response Actions to Interference or Crash

**⚠ CAUTION**

In the event of interference or crash with a robot or a jig attached to the robot (e.g. gun and transformer, etc.), be sure to take the inspection and response actions described in Chart 3. A significant force is applied to ATC upon interference or crash, which may create any factor that shorten the product service life. Therefore, the inspection interval may need to be shortened as necessary. For ATC replacement and damaged part replacement, please refer to relevant sections of this document and the "Maintenance Procedures."

Chart 3. Response Actions to Interference or Crash

	Check item	Check method	Response action to abnormality
1	Presence/absence of cracking	Visual	ATC replacement
2	Housing deformation	Visual	ATC replacement
3	Loose bolts	Mounting bolts	Re-tightening
4	Cam coupling/detachment operations and signal system check	Turn the valve ON/OFF manually and check operations and signal ON/OFF.	ATC replacement
5	Presence/absence of gap of coupling planes	Visual: Cam surface damage; lock pin and pivot pin breakage and damage; and mating surface dent	Replacement of damaged parts
6	Presence/absence of rattle in the rotation direction	Visual: Tapered pin breakage; bush damage; and loose bolts	Replacement of damaged parts
7	Check for damage in electric signal pins and connector cables, etc.	Visual, and I/O panel signal check	ATC replacement and replacement of damaged parts

### 5-4. Response action to water exposure

**⚠ CAUTION**

If the equipment is exposed with water, immediately stop using it and check if water enters into the product. Using the equipment with water presenting in internal electric component may cause signal output failure due to short-circuit. Moreover, when grease is washed out by water, sliding parts will be subject to higher friction, which can result in poor coupling or sealing. In the event of exposure to water, be sure to conduct the inspection and actions specified in Chart 4.

Chart 4. Response action to water exposure

	Check item	Check method	Action
1	Electric contact and proximity SW signal	Check for short-circuit on the I/O unit side. Visually check for malfunction of the attachment/detachment sensor and LED ASSY, and ensure there is no water infiltration.	If any, wipe off with a dry cloth. (Do not attempt to blow water off with an air gun or the like as doing so may let water get further into the equipment.)
2	Cam, lock pin and tapered pin	Visual check	Apply grease.
3	O-ring	Visual check	Apply grease.
4	Other section exposed with water	Check all sections for water accumulation and wipe off if any.	Apply grease to uncoated metal parts.



## 5-5. Precautions for Transportation

**⚠ WARNING** To move the system with the modules coupled together without air supply, use rope or the like to bind them and prevent tool side module from falling.

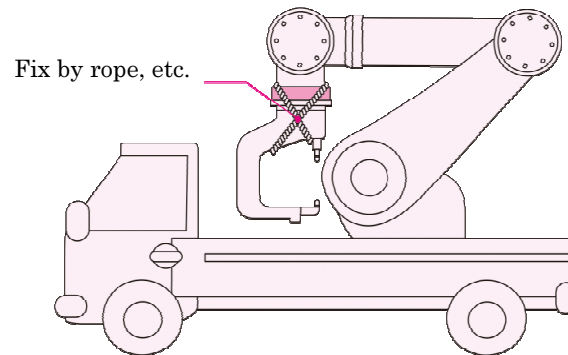


Fig. 24. Precautions for transportation

