NC and CNC machines and Control Programming

Introduction to NC and CNC machines

CNC controls and RS274 programming

History of CNC

1949

US Air Force asks MIT to develop a "numerically controlled" machine.

1952

Prototype NC machine demonstrated (punched tape input)

1980-

CNC machines (computer used to link directly to controller)

1990-

DNC: external computer "drip feeds" control programmer to machine tool controller

Motivation and uses

To manufacture complex curved geometries in 2D or 3D was extremely expensive by mechanical means (which usually would require complex jigs to control the cutter motions)

Machining components with repeatable accuracy

Unmanned machining operations

Advantages of CNC

- Easier to program;
- Easy storage of existing programs;
- Easy to change a program
- Avoids human errors
- NC machines are safer to operate
- Complex geometry is produced as cheaply as simple ones
- Usually generates closer tolerances than manual machines

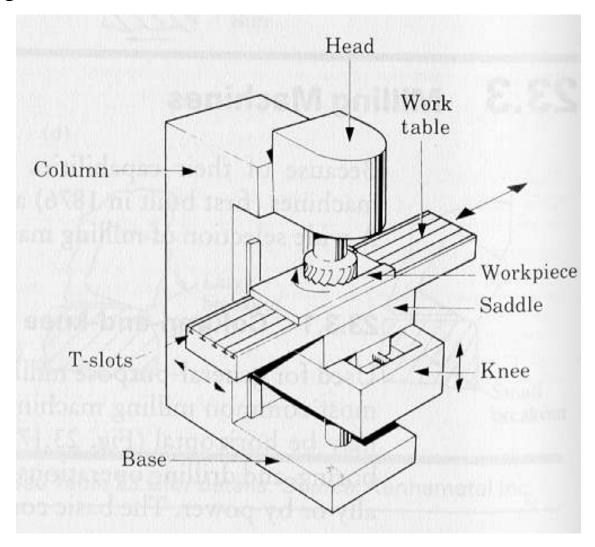
Conventional milling machines



Vertical milling machine

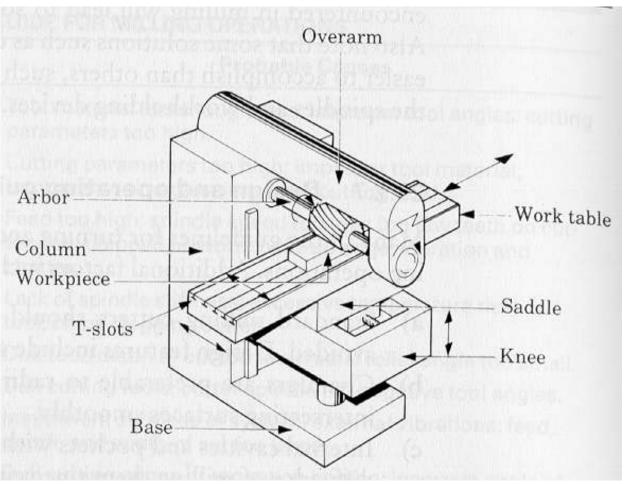
Conventional milling machines

Vertical Milling machine architecture



Conventional milling machines

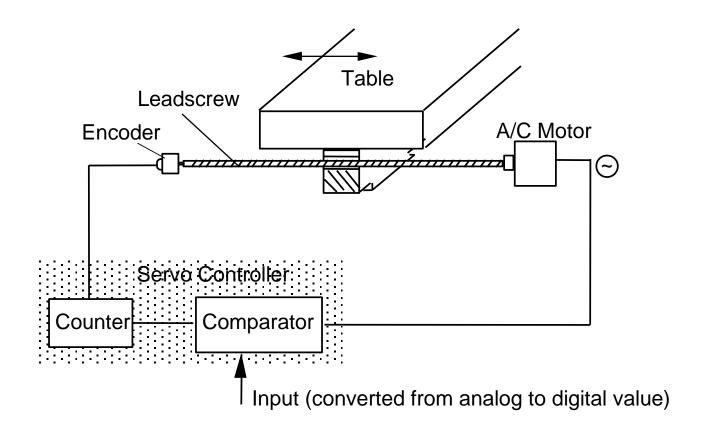
Horizontal Milling machine architecture



How does the table move along X- Y- and Z- axes?

NC machines

Motion control is done by: servo-controlled motors



CNC terminology

BLU: basic length unit → smallest programmable move of each axis.

Controller: (Machine Control Unit, MCU) →
Electronic and computerized interface between operator and m/c

Controller components:

- 1. Data Processing Unit (DPU)
- 2. Control-Loops Unit (CLU)

Controller components

Data Processing Unit:

Input device [RS-232 port/ Tape Reader/ Punched Tape Reader]

Data Reading Circuits and Parity Checking Circuits

Decoders to distribute data to the axes controllers.

Control Loops Unit:

Interpolator to supply machine-motion commands between data points

Position control loop hardware for each axis of motion

Types of CNC machines

Based on Motion Type:

Point-to-Point

or

Continuous path

Based on Control Loops:

Open loop

or

Closed loop

Based on Power Supply:

Electric

or

Hydraulic

or

Pneumatic

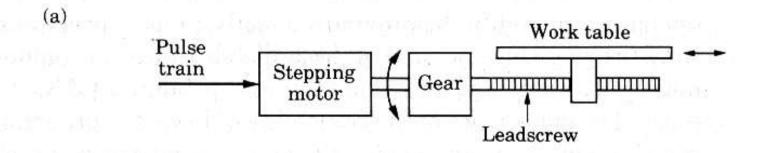
Based on Positioning System

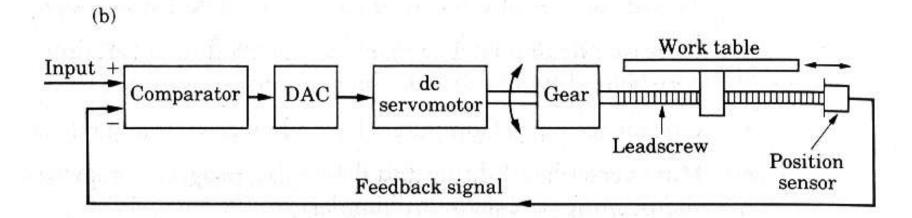
Incremental

or

Absolute

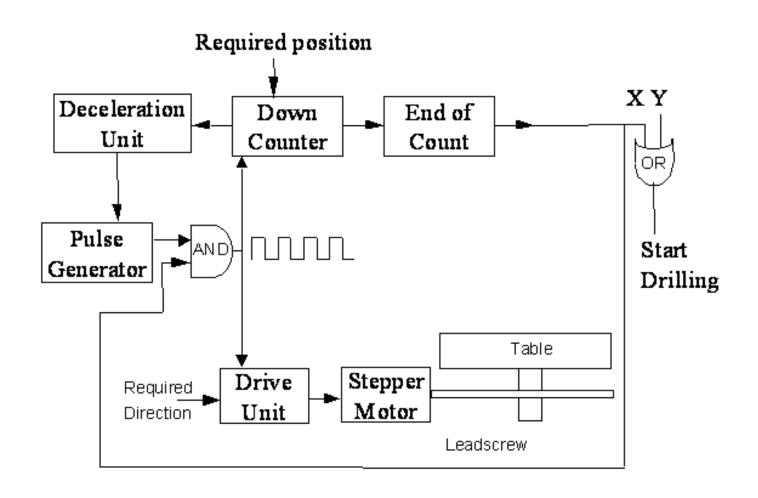
Open Loop vs. Closed Loop controls



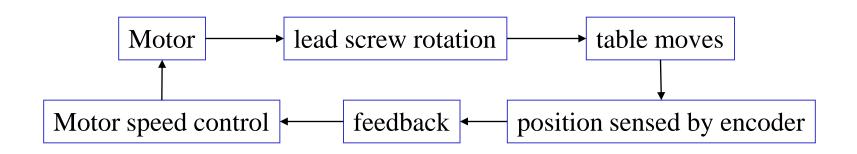


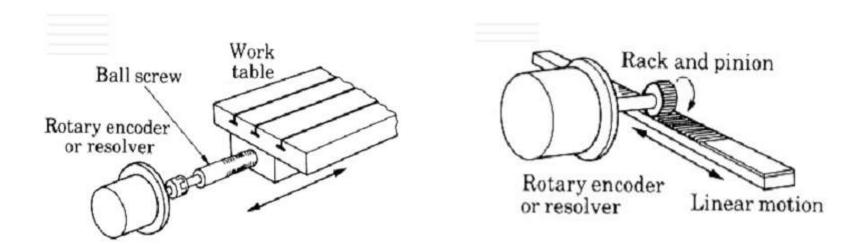
Open loop control of a Point-to-Point NC drilling machine

NOTE: this machine uses stepper motor control



Components of Servo-motor controlled CNC





Two types of encoder configurations

Motion Control and feedback

Encoder outputs: electrical pulses (e.g. 500 pulses per revolution)

Rotation of the motor → linear motion of the table: by the **leadscrew**

The **pitch** of the leadscrew: horizontal distance between successive threads

One thread in a screw **\rightarrow** single start screw: Dist moved in 1 rev = pitch

Two threads in screw \rightarrow double start screw: Dist moved in 1 rev = 2* pitch

Example 1

A Stepping motor of 20 steps per revolution moves a machine table through a leadscrew of 0.2 mm pitch.

(a) What is the BLU of the system?

(b) If the motor receives 2000 pulses per minute, what is the linear velocity in inch/min?

Example 2

A DC servo-motor is coupled to a leadscrew (pitch 5mm) of a machine table. A digital encoder, which emits 500 pulses per revolution, is mounted on the leadscrew. If the motor rotates at 600 rpm, find

(a) The linear velocity of the table

(b) The BLU of the machine

(c) The frequency of pulses emitted by the encoder.

Manual NC programming

Part program: A computer program to specify

- Which tool should be loaded on the machine spindle;
- What are the cutting conditions (speed, feed, coolant ON/OFF etc)
- The start point and end point of a motion segment
- how to move the tool with respect to the machine.

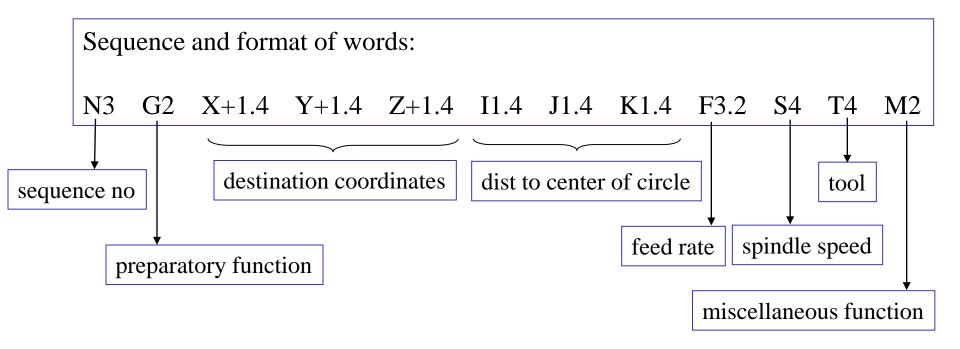
Standard Part programming language: RS 274-D (Gerber, GN-code)

History of CNC

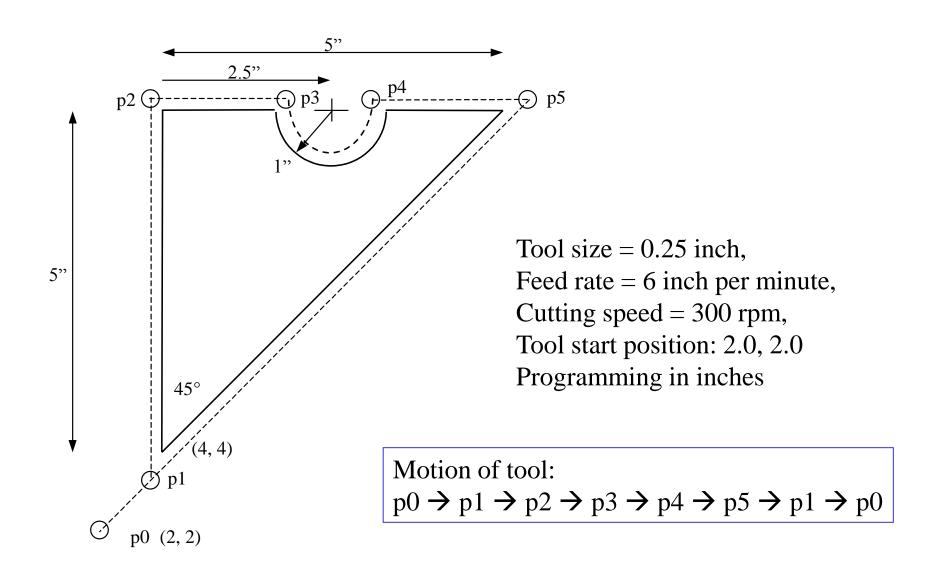
The RS274-D is a word address format

Each line of program == 1 **block**

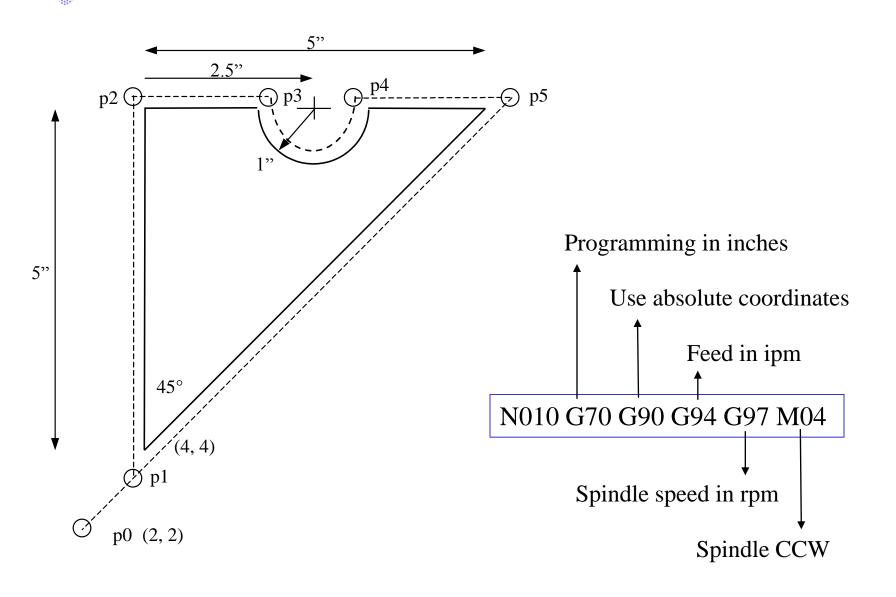
Each block is composed of several instructions, or (words)



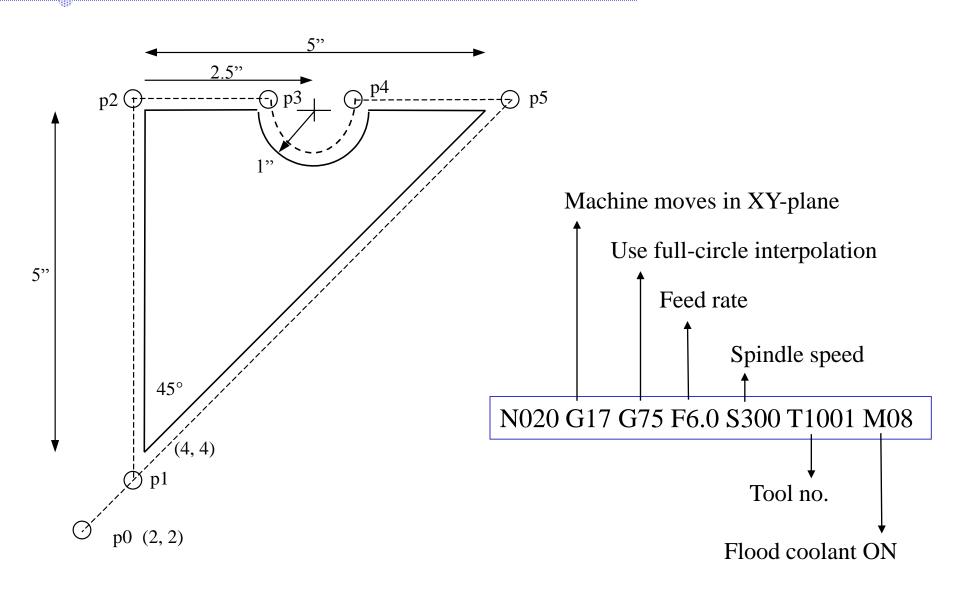
Manual Part Programming Example



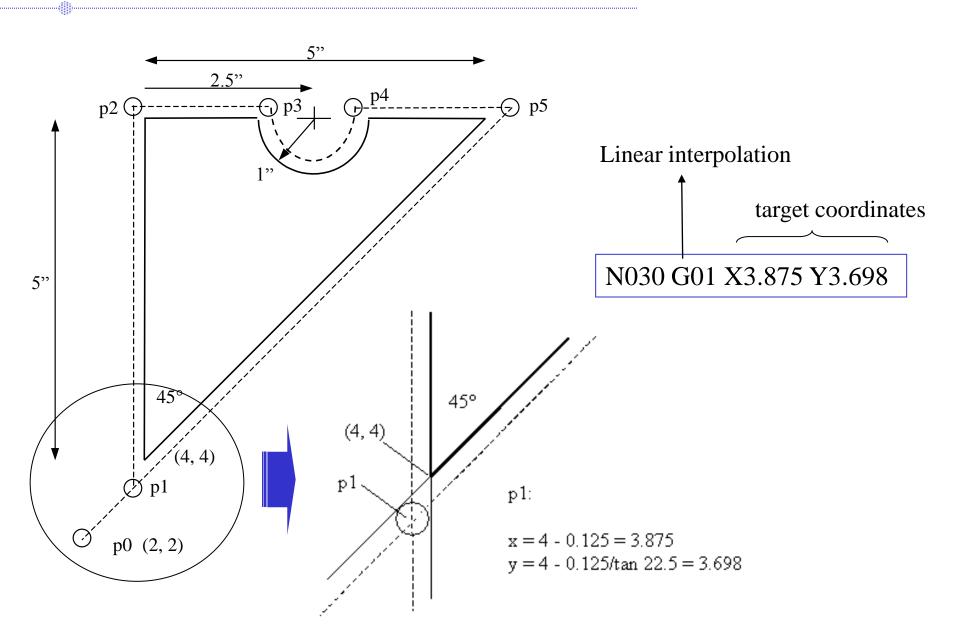
1. Set up the programming parameters



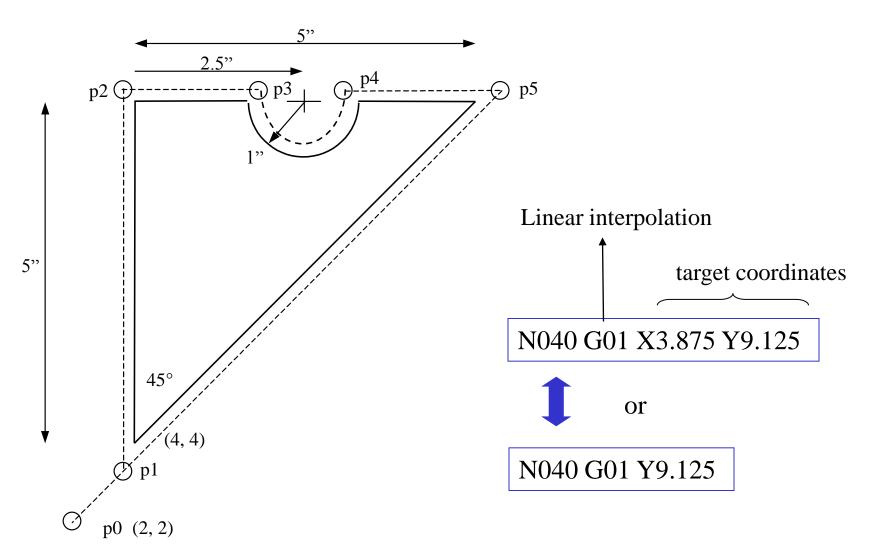
2. Set up the machining conditions



3. Move tool from p0 to p1 in straight line

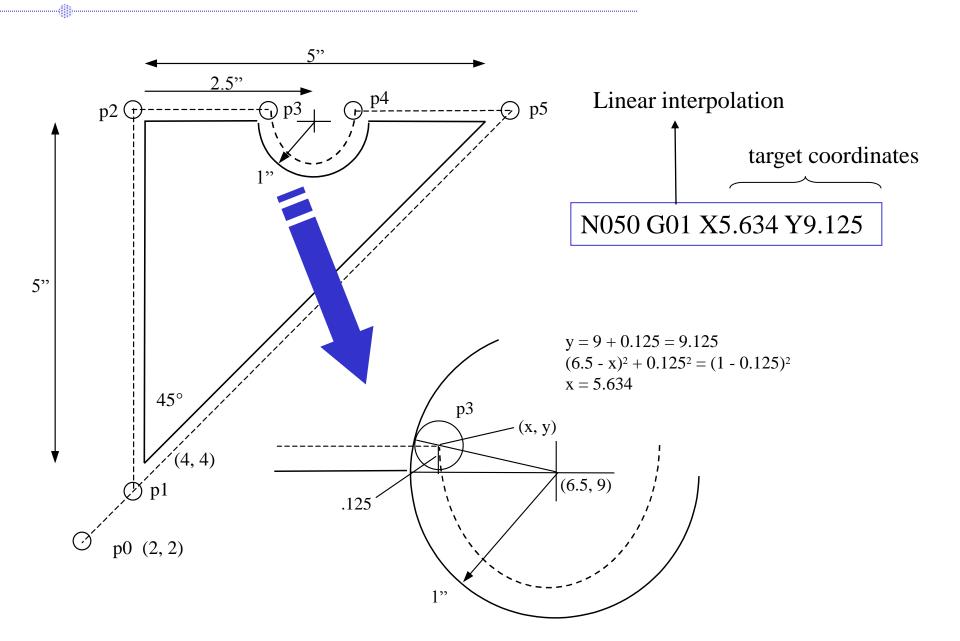


4. Cut profile from p1 to p2

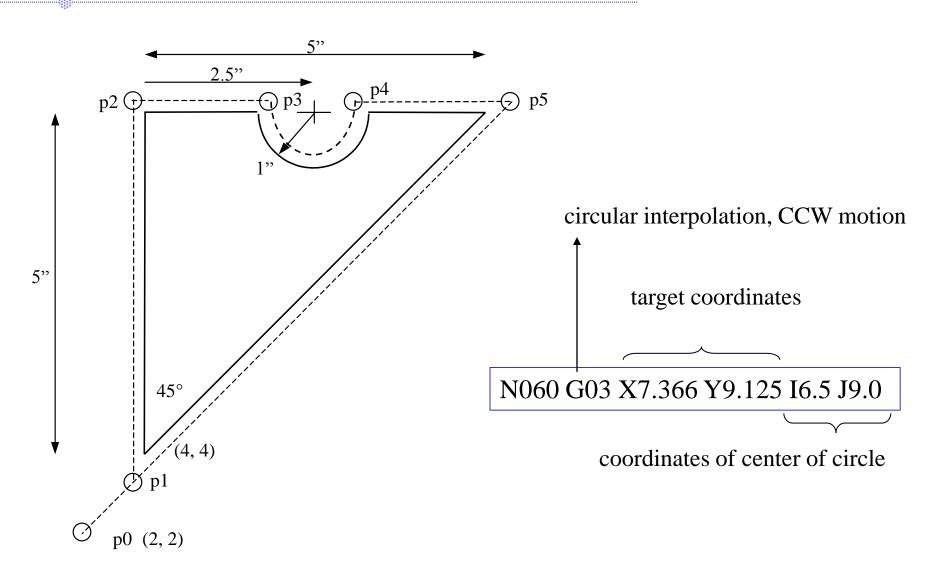


X-coordinate does not change → no need to program it

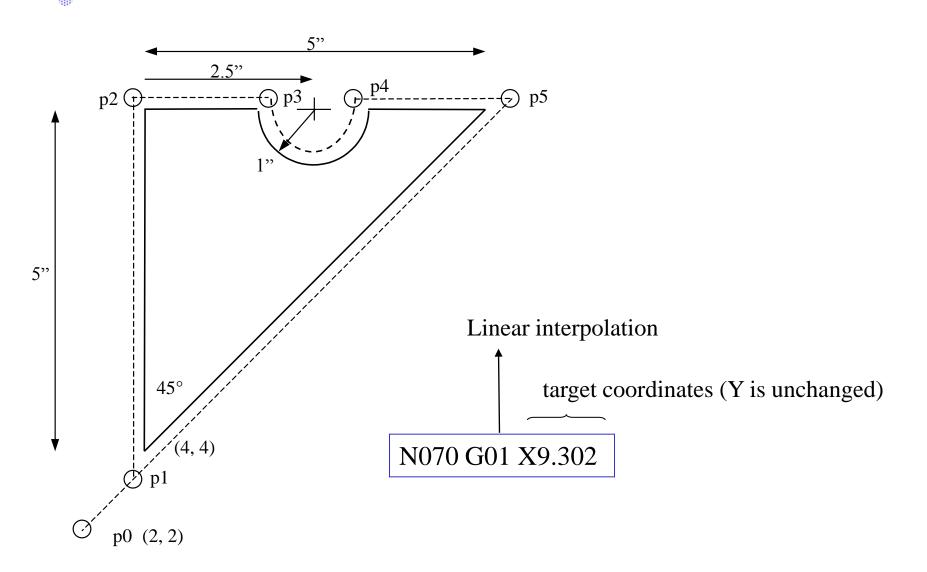
5. Cut profile from p2 to p3



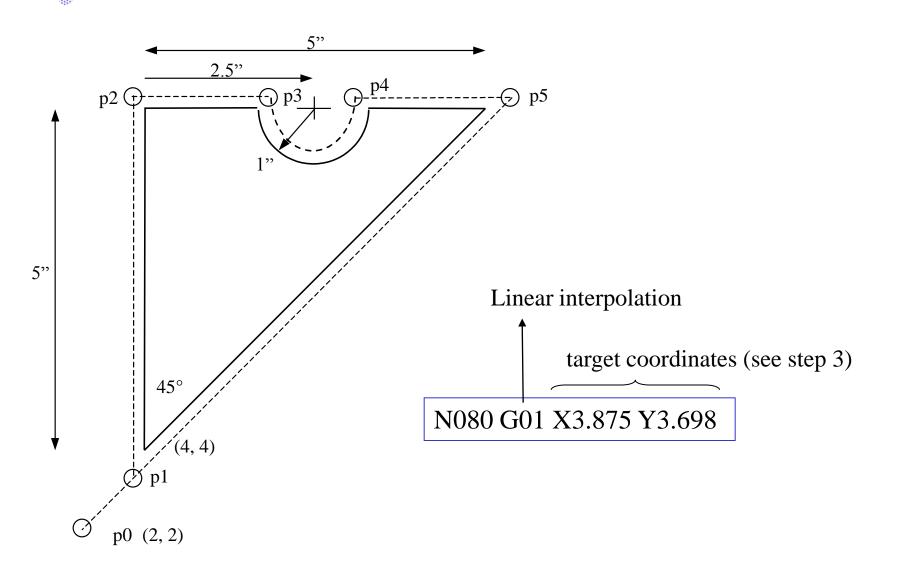
6. Cut along circle from p3 to p4



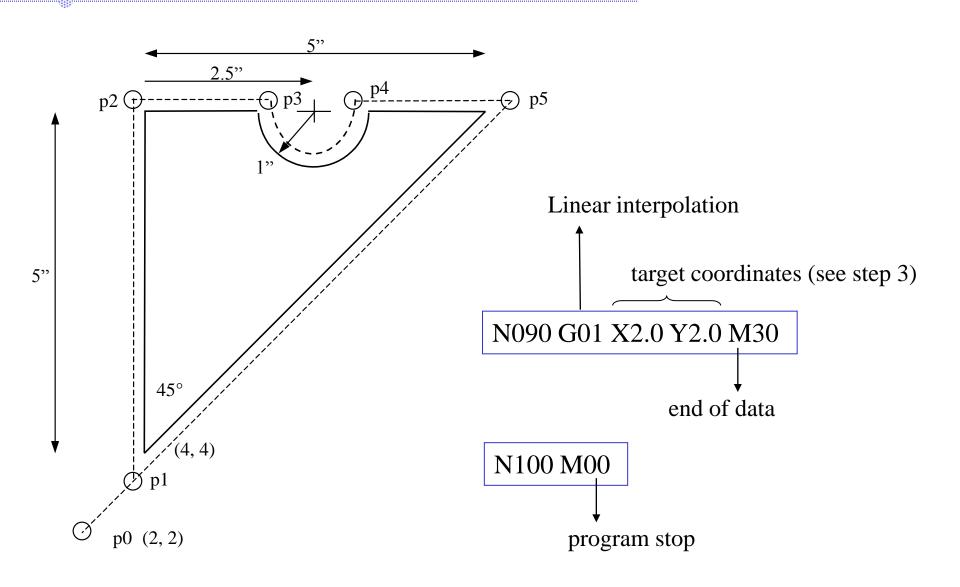
7. Cut from p4 to p5



8. Cut from p5 to p1

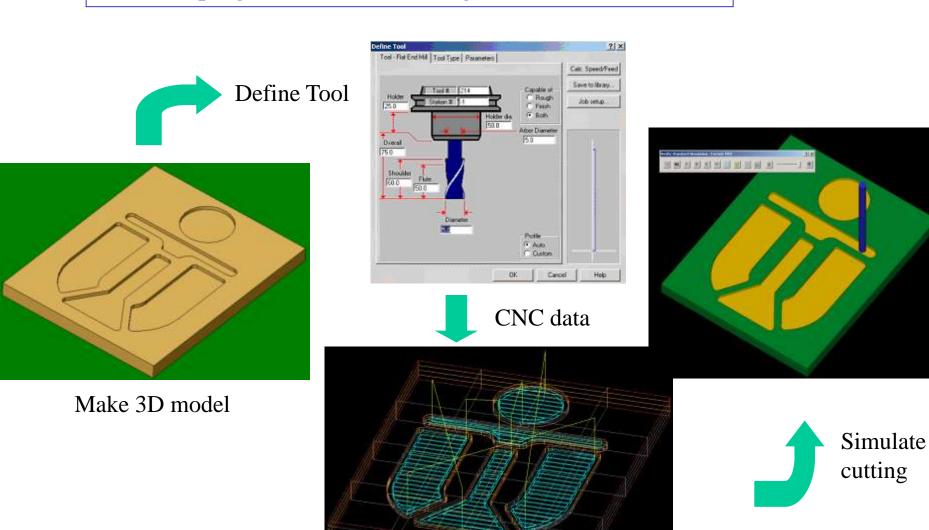


9. Return to home position, stop program



Automatic Part Programming

Software programs can automatic generation of CNC data



Automatic part programming and DNC

Very complex part shapes → very large NC program

NC controller memory may not handle HUGE part program

computer feeds few blocks of NC program to controller





When almost all blocks executed, controller requests more blocks

Summary

CNC machines allow precise and repeatable control in machining

CNC lathes, Milling machines, etc. are all controlled by NC programs

NC programs can be generated manually, automatically

Additional references: RS274D code descriptions