

Rockwell Automation Application Content

Rockwell Automation Robotics Libraries



Reference Manual

Clear Faults - Robot

raM_Robot_Opr_Clear

V2.0

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Important User Information

Solid-state equipment has operational characteristics differing from those of electromechanical equipment. Safety Guidelines for the Application, Installation and Maintenance of Solid State Controls (publication SGI-1.1 available from your local Rockwell Automation sales office or online at <http://literature.rockwellautomation.com>) describes some important differences between solid-state equipment and hard-wired electromechanical devices. Because of this difference, and because of the wide variety of uses for solid-state equipment, all persons responsible for applying this equipment must satisfy themselves that each intended application of this equipment is acceptable.

In no event will Rockwell Automation, Inc. be responsible or liable for indirect or consequential damages resulting from the use or application of this equipment.

The examples and diagrams in this manual are included solely for illustrative purposes. Because of the many variables and requirements associated with any particular installation, Rockwell Automation, Inc. cannot assume responsibility or liability for actual use based on the examples and diagrams.

No patent liability is assumed by Rockwell Automation, Inc. with respect to use of information, circuits, equipment, or software described in this manual.

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Throughout this manual, when necessary, we use notes to make you aware of safety considerations.

WARNING



Identifies information about practices or circumstances that can cause an explosion in a hazardous environment, which may lead to personal injury or death, property damage, or economic loss.

IMPORTANT

Identifies information that is critical for successful application and understanding of the product.

ATTENTION



Identifies information about practices or circumstances or death, property damage, or economic loss. Attentions avoid a hazard, and recognize the consequence.

SHOCK HAZARD



Labels may be on or inside the equipment, that dangerous voltage may be present.

BURN HAZARD



Labels may be on or inside the equipment, for example, a drive or motor, to alert people that surfaces may reach dangerous temperatures.

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1 Overview

raM_Robot_Opr_Clear:

- Instruction acknowledges and clears faults in the Robot Device Handler and hardware

Use when:

- Using a Device Handler for Robot Management
- Acknowledging and clearing faults in a Robot Device Handler and associated hardware

Do NOT use when:

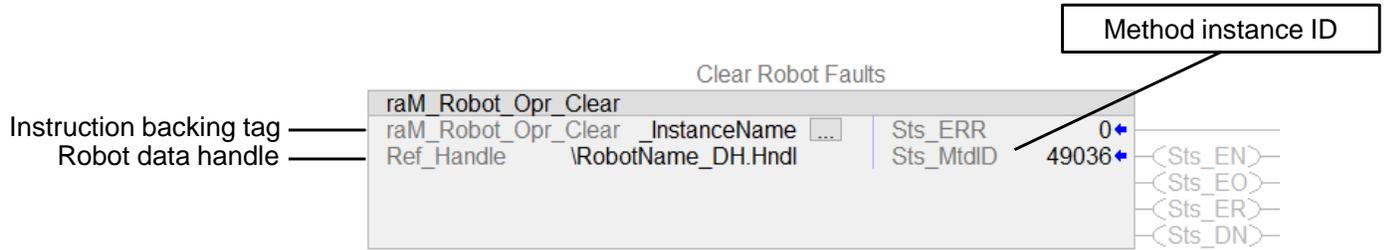
- Not using a Device Handler for Robot Management

1.1 Prerequisites

- Device Handler for Robot
 - Rockwell Automation Robotics Libraries v2.0 →
- Studio 5000 – Logix Designer
 - v35.0 →
- Studio 5000 – Application Code Manager
 - v4.03.00 →

1.2 Functional Description

The instruction acknowledges and clears faults in the Robot Device Handler and hardware.



General Status Bit Behavior:

Note: Status bits not shown on the output side of the instruction are not used and will not exist in the instruction backing tag.

Status Bit	Description / Behavior
*.Sts_EO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enable Out indicated the status of the output line of the instruction. If false (logically LO) any instruction on the ladder rung between the instruction and the neutral rail will not be energized. If the instruction is removed from ladder scan either in a conditional subroutine, MCR zone, JMP/LBL etc., the bit will remain in its last evaluated state.
*.Sts_EN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rung-in condition of the ladder rung is true and the instruction is being evaluated. If the instruction is removed from ladder scan either in a conditional subroutine, MCR zone, JMP/LBL etc., the bit will remain in its last evaluated state.
*.Sts_ER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the instruction experiences an internal error, the *. Sts_ER bit will be set. Error codes / Extended codes can be found by monitoring the backing tag *.Sts_ERR / *.Sts_EXERR members respectively. If the instruction is removed from ladder scan either in a conditional subroutine, MCR zone, JMP/LBL etc., the bit will remain in its last evaluated state.
*.Sts_DN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used when the execution of the instruction completes within a single scan. If the instruction is removed from ladder scan either in a conditional subroutine, MCR zone, JMP/LBL etc., the bit will remain in its last evaluated state.

1.3 Execution

- Level

1.3.1 Overview

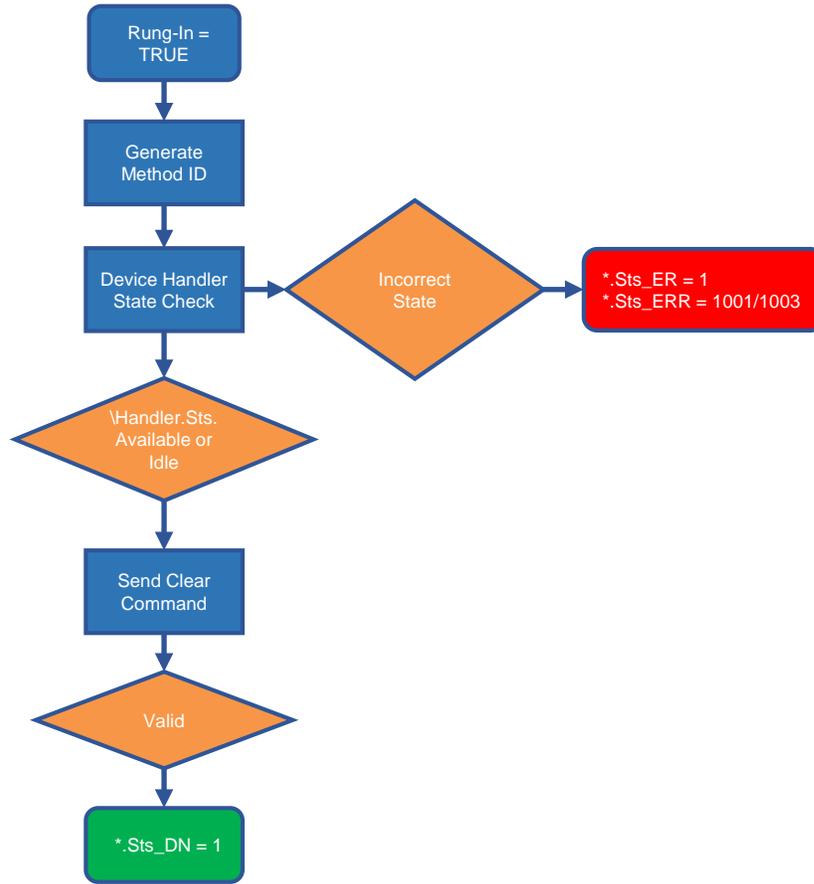
Rung in condition transition response:

- False → True
 - Initialization
 - *.Sts_EO = 0
 - *.Sts_ER = 0
 - *.Sts_DN = 0
 - Running
 - *.Sts_EO = 1
 - *.Sts_EN = 1
 - Acknowledge and Clear faults (MAFRs)
 - IF: Clear Command is successfully sent
 - THEN: *.Sts_DN = 1
 - IF: Error
 - THEN: *.Sts_DN = 0 and *.Sts_ER = 1
- True → False
 - *.Sts_EO = 0
 - *.Sts_EN = 0
 - IF: Error
 - THEN: *.Sts_ER = 1

1.3.2 Affected Device Handler Status

Status	Value
*.Sts.Faulted	FALSE
*.Sts.FaultMessage	''
*.Sts.ERR	0
*.Sts.EXERR	0

1.3.3 Execution Table



2 Instruction

2.1 Input Data

Input	Function / Description	DataType
Ref_Handle	Device Handler Data Structure	raM_UDT_Robot_Dvc_DataHndl

2.2 Output Data

Output	Function / Description	DataType
Sts_EO	Instruction has enabled the rung output. Provides a visible indicator of the EnableOut system parameter for use during ladder instantiation	BOOL
Sts_EN	Instruction is Being Scanned - Rung In Condition = TRUE	BOOL
Sts_ER	Instruction is in Error - See Sts_ERR / Sts_EXERR for Additional Error Information	BOOL
Sts_ERR	Instruction Error Code - See Instruction Help for Code Definition	DINT
Sts_EXERR	Instruction Extended Error Code - See Instruction Help for Code Definition	DINT
Sts_MtdID	Method ID	DINT
Sts_DN	Instruction Execution has Completed	BOOL

2.3 Error Codes

Sts_ERR	Description
0	No errors present
1001	Device Handler is not in a running state. Commands to the device cannot be processed.
1003	Device Handler is not in a supported state. Device Handler must be in state Available

3 Application Code Manager

3.1 Definition Object: raM Robot Opr Clear

This object contains the AOI definition and used as linked library to implement object. This gives flexibility to choose to instantiate only definition and create custom implement code. User may also create their own implement library and link with this definition library object.

3.2 Implementation Object: raM LD Robot Clear

Implementation Language: Ladder
Content Type: Routine

This implement contains only a rung with an instance of the raM_Robot_Opr_Clear object.

Parameter Name	Default Value	Instance Name	Definition	Description
RoutineName	_{ObjectName}	{RoutineName}	Routine	Name of the routine where the object will be placed
TagName	{ObjectName}	{TagName}	Tag	Instruction backing tag
StartBitTagName	Cmd_{ObjectName}		Local Tag	Tag name for start command enabling bit

Linked Library

Link Name	Catalog Number	Revision	Solution	Category
RobotHandler	raM_Robot_Dvc_DeviceHandler	2	(RA-LIB) Robotics	Robot Handler
raM_Robot_Opr_Clear	raM_Robot_Opr_Clear	2	(RA-LIB) Robotics	Asset-Control

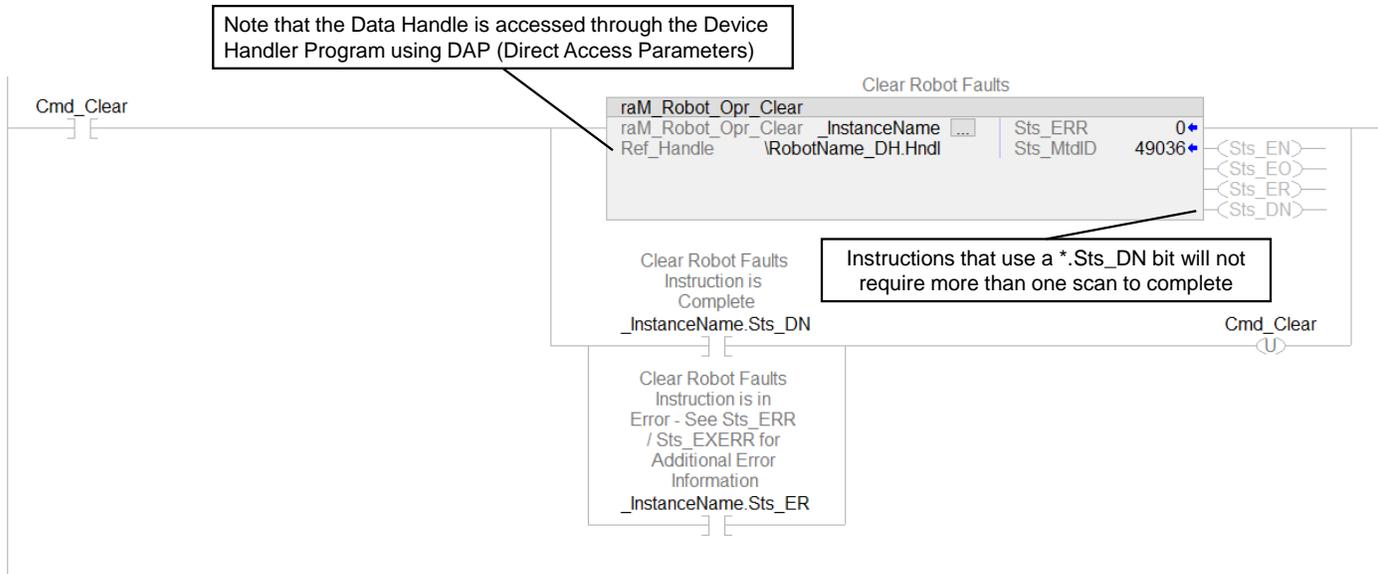
3.3 Attachments

Name	Description	File Name	Extraction path
V2_{LibraryName}	Reference Manual	RM-{LibraryName}.pdf	{ProjectName}\Documentation

4 Application

4.1 Using raM_Robot_Opr_Clear

Note: The Clear instruction clears the virtual and CIP axes associated with the cartesian and joint coordinate system of the robot. In systems with K5700 hardware configuration, the instruction does not clear the K5700 Power Supply fault which is outside the Device Handler. If the power supply is faulted, the application must include logic to clear the power supply fault when the clear fault sequence is initiated.



5 Appendix

General

This document provides a programmer with details on this OEM Building Block instruction for a Logix-based controller. You should already be familiar with how the Logix-based controller stores and processes data.

Novice programmers should read all the details about an instruction before using the instruction. Experienced programmers can refer to the instruction information to verify details.

IMPORTANT

This OEM Building Block Instruction includes an Add-On Instruction for use with Version 24 or later of Studio 5000 Logix Designer.

Common Information for All Instructions

Rockwell Automation Building Blocks contain many common attributes or objects. Refer to the following reference materials for more information:

- Foundations of Modular Programming, **IA-RM001C-EN-P**

Conventions and Related Terms

Data - Set and Clear

This manual uses set and clear to define the status of bits (Booleans) and values (non-Booleans):

This Term:	Means:	
Set	The bit is set to 1 (ON)	A value is set to any non-zero number
Clear	The bit is cleared to 0 (OFF)	All the bits in a value are cleared to 0

Signal Processing - Edge and Level

This manual uses Edge and Level to describe how bit (BOOL) Commands, Settings, Configurations and Inputs to this instruction are sent by other logic and processed by this instruction.

Send/Receive

Method:	Description:
---------	--------------

Edge

- Action is triggered by "rising edge" transition of input (0-1)
- Separate inputs are provided for complementary functions (such as "enable" and "disable")
- Sending logic SETS the bit (writes a 1) to initiate the action; this instruction CLEARS the bit (to 0) immediately, then acts on the request if possible
- LD: use conditioned OTL (Latch) to send
- ST: use conditional assignment [if (condition) then bit:=1;] to send
- FBD: OREF writes a 1 or 0 every scan, should use Level, not Edge

Edge triggering allows multiple senders per Command, Setting, Configuration or Input (many-to-one relationship)

□

Level

- Action ("enable") is triggered by input being at a level (in a state, usually 1)
- Opposite action ("disable") is triggered by input being in opposite state (0)
- Sending logic SETS the bit (writes a 1) or CLEARS the bit (writes a 0); this instruction does not change the bit
- LD: use OTE (Energize) to send
- ST: use unconditional assignment [bit:= expression_resulting_in_1_or_0;] or "if-then-else" logic [if (condition) then bit:= 1; else bit:= 0;]
- FBD: use OREF to the input bit

Level triggering allows only one sender can drive each Level

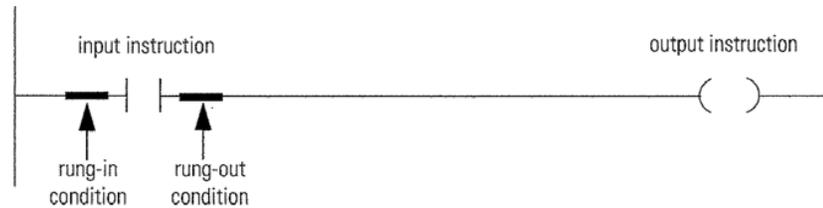
Instruction Execution - Edge and Continuous

This manual uses Edge and Continuous to describe how an instruction is designed to be executed.

Method:	Description:
Edge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Instruction Action is triggered by "rising edge" transition of the rung-in-condition
	□
Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Instruction Action is triggered by input being at a level (in a state, usually 1)• Opposite action is triggered by input being in opposite state (0)• Instructions designed for continuous execution should typically be used on rungs without input conditions present allowing the instruction to be continuously scanned

Relay Ladder Rung Condition

The controller evaluates ladder instructions based on the rung condition preceding the instruction (rung-in condition). Based on the rung-in condition and the instruction, the controller sets the rung condition following the instruction (rung-out condition), which in turn, affects any subsequent instruction.



If the rung-in condition to an input instruction is true, the controller evaluates the instruction and sets the rung-out condition based on the results of the instruction. If the instruction evaluates to true, the rung-out condition is true; if the instruction evaluates to false, the rung-out condition is false.

IMPORTANT

The rung-in condition is reflected in the EnableIn parameter and determines how the system performs each Add-On Instruction. If the EnableIn signal is TRUE, the system performs the instruction's main logic routine. Conversely, if the EnableIn signal is FALSE, the system performs the instruction's EnableInFalse routine.

The instruction's main logic routine sets/clears the EnableOut parameter, which then determines the rung-out condition. The EnableInFalse routine cannot set the EnableOut parameter. If the rung-in condition is FALSE, then the EnableOut parameter and the rung-out condition will also be FALSE.

Pre-scan

On transition into RUN, the controller performs a pre-scan before the first scan. Pre-scan is a special scan of all routines in the controller. The controller scans all main routines and subroutines during pre-scan, but ignores jumps that could skip the execution of instructions. The controller performs all FOR loops and subroutine calls. If a subroutine is called more than once, it is performed each time it is called. The controller uses pre-scan of relay ladder instructions to reset non-retentive I/O and internal values.

During pre-scan, input values are not current and outputs are not written. The following conditions generate pre-scan:

- Transition from Program to Run mode.
- Automatically enter Run mode from a power-up condition.

Pre-scan does not occur for a program when:

- Program becomes scheduled while the controller is running.
- Program is unscheduled when the controller enters Run mode.

IMPORTANT

The Pre-scan process performs the Process Add-On Instruction's logic routine as FALSE and then performs its Pre-scan routine as TRUE.
