MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC

Changes for the Better

Mitsubishi iQ Platform CNC C70 Series

C70 MITSUBISHI CNC *Series*

iQ Platform

for a greener tomorrow eco Changes

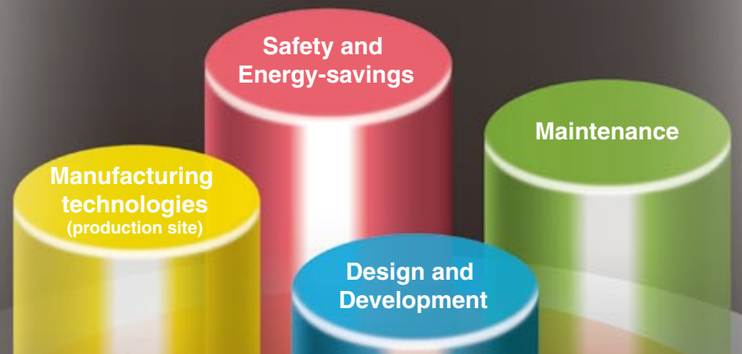
MITSUBISHI iQ Platform-compatible CNC C70 offers the maximum-scale TCO reduction effects to manufacturing sites by taking advantage of MELSEC's great convenience.

Provides the maximum-scale TCO reduction effects.

(TCO : Total Cost of Ownership)

Reliability
provides the proven product groups.

Advancement
provides the products equipped with the latest technologies.



C70 MITSUBISHI CNC Series

iQ Platform

Continuity
provides the services matching users' life cycle.

C70 MITSUBISHI CNC Series

Manufacturing technologies (production site)

Enhanced productivity

Maintenance

Reduced downtime

Design and Development

Shortened design and development period

Safety and Energy-savings

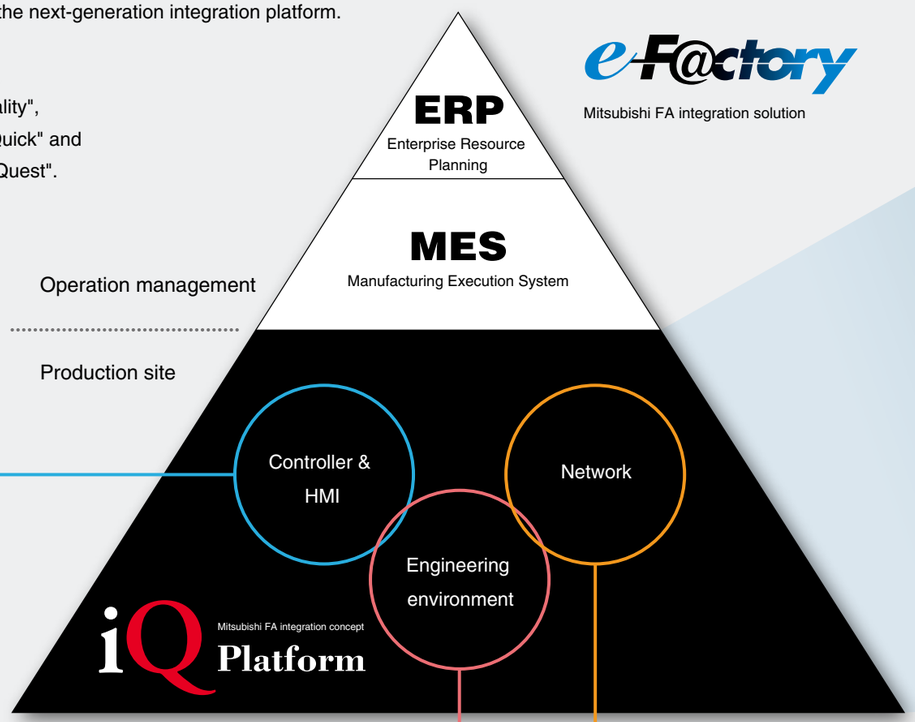
Aiming for no accidents/defects, Environmental protection

* This catalog contains optional specifications.
Please refer to the list of functional specifications and the specification manual for details.

iQ Platform

High-performance controllers enable optimization of diverse production processes on shop floors.

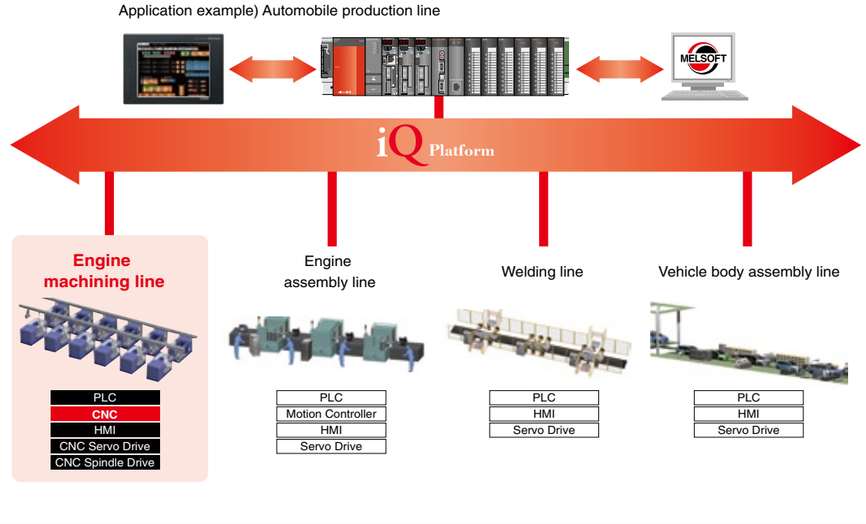
■ iQ Platform is the next-generation integration platform.
iQ stands for
"integrated Q",
"improved Quality",
"intelligent & Quick" and
"innovation & Quest".

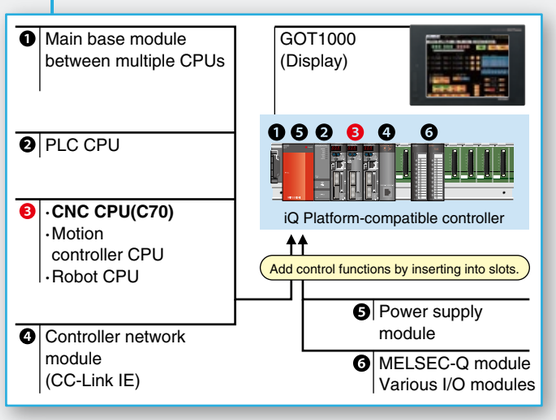


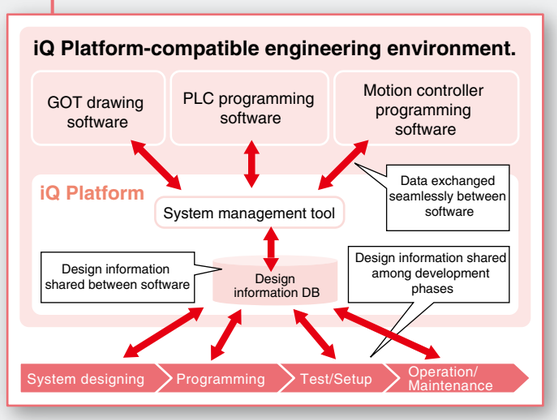
e-F@ctory
Mitsubishi FA integration solution

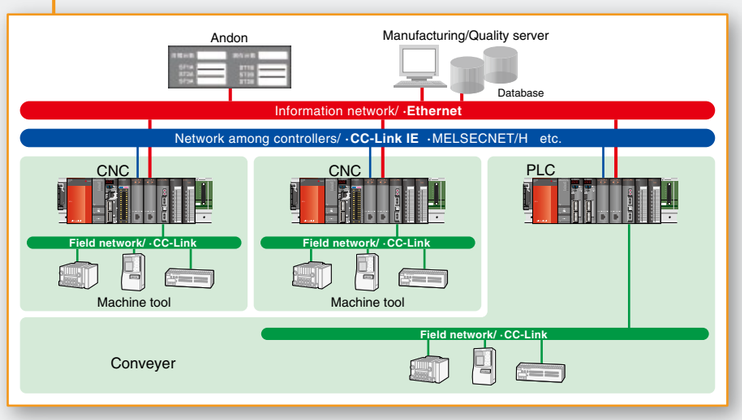
Mitsubishi Electric helps optimize customers' production lines with the iQ Platform.

■ iQ Platform enables construction of optimal systems for diverse lines.

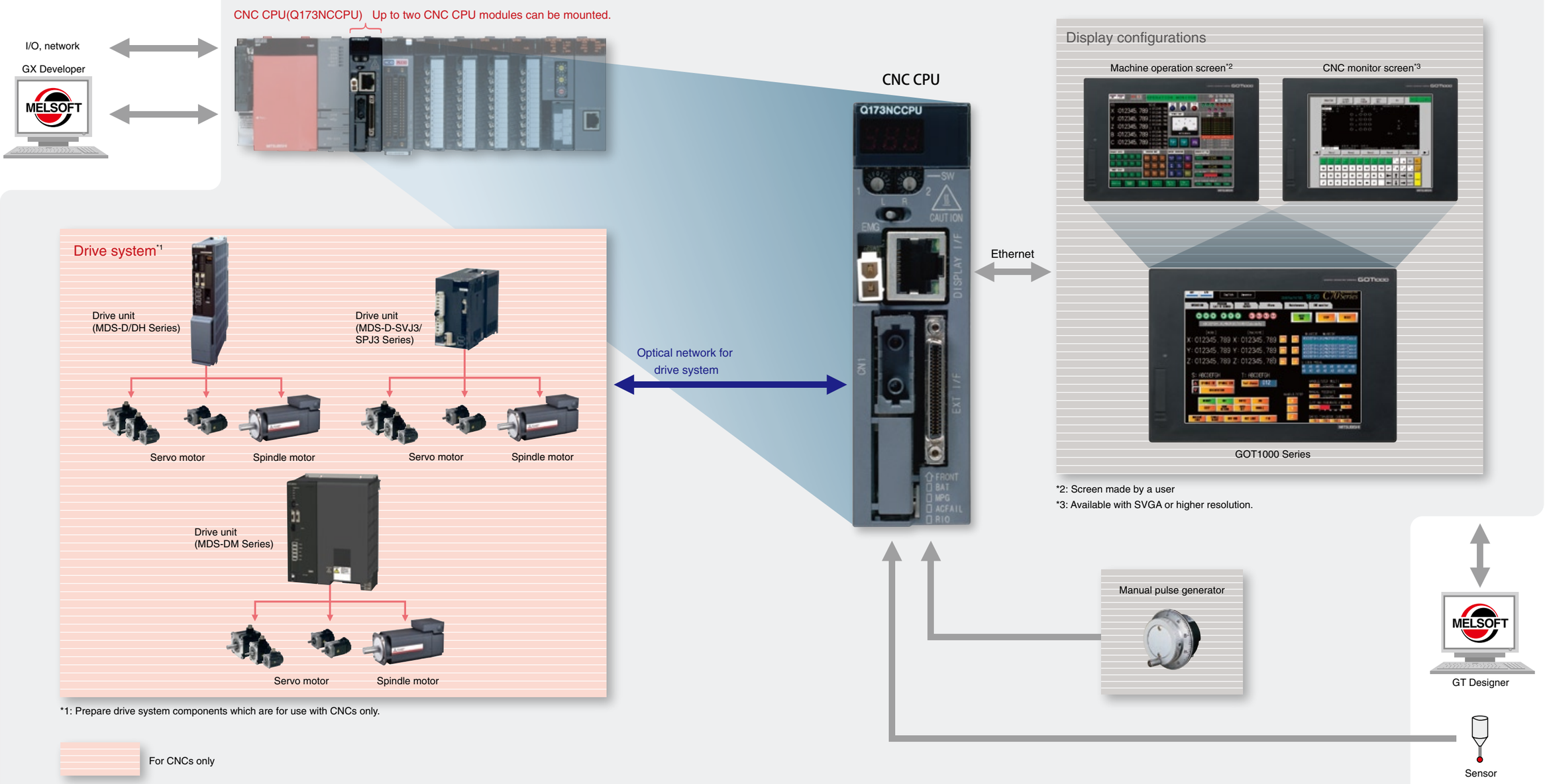








A compact module equipped with CNC functions that can control up to 7 part systems and 16 axes.



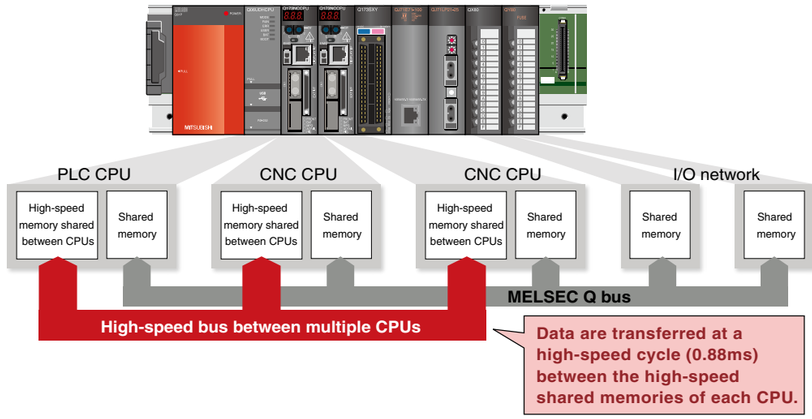
High-speed control shortens tact time

Speed enhancement by high-speed bus between multi-CPUs

Ultrahigh-speed network between CNC CPUs and PLC CPUs

iQ Platform

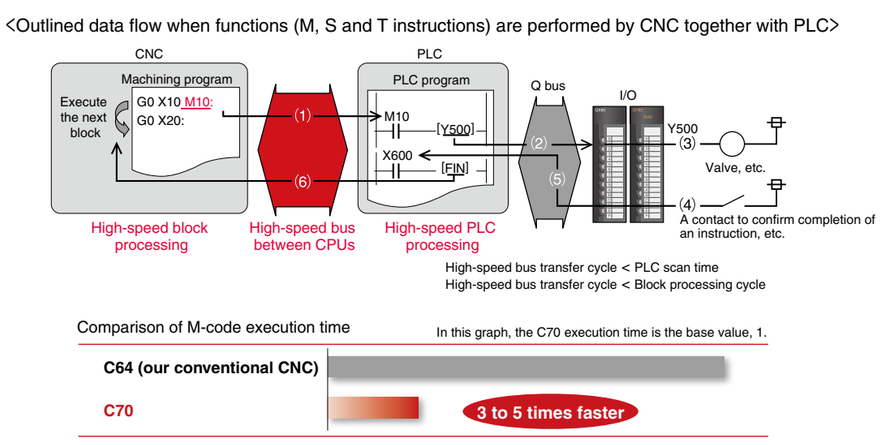
For data transfer between CNC CPUs and PLC CPUs, we have newly developed a dedicated high-speed bus. Data are transferred at a high-speed cycle (0.88ms) between the high-speed shared memories of each CPU, so each CPU speed can be fully utilized.



Effects of high-speed PLC CPUs, high-speed CNC CPUs and high-speed bus among the CPUs

iQ Platform

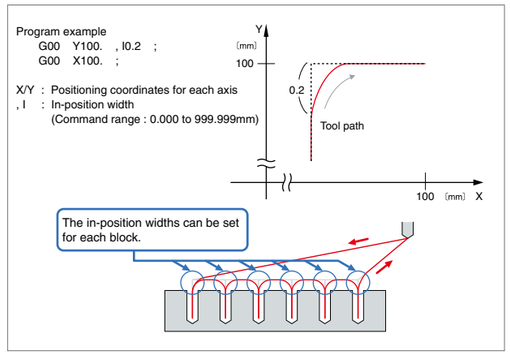
Shortens machining cycle time.



Speed enhancement by CNC functions

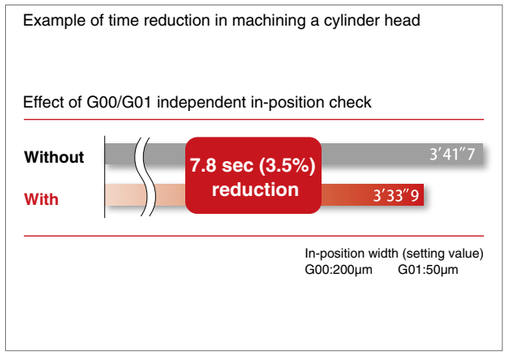
Programmable in-position check

When commanding positioning (G00) and linear interpolation (G01), the in-position widths can be respectively specified in a machining program. This enables designation of the optimal in-position width for each machining pattern, thereby allowing tact time to be reduced.



G00/G01 independent in-position check

The in-position width for positioning (G00) can be set independently of the width for linear interpolation (G01).
For example, you can shorten the positioning time while maintaining the depth accuracy by setting the G01's width smaller and G00's width larger.

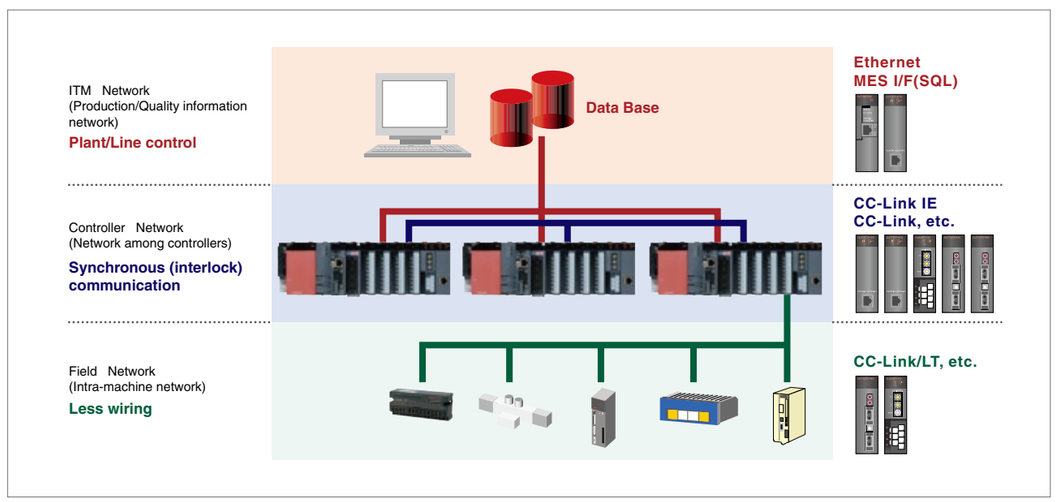


Connection with host system using e-F@ctory

Versatile network modules allow connection with the host information system.

e-F@ctory
EZSocket

A wide variety of Mitsubishi PLC MELSEC Q Series' network modules can be used.

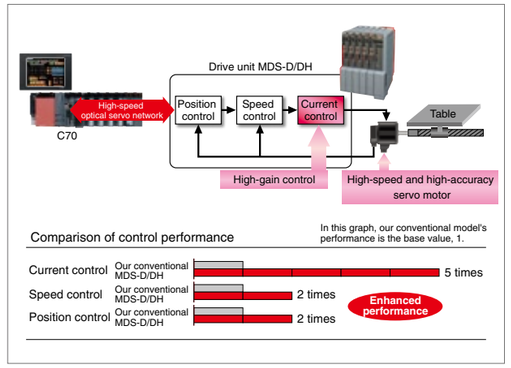


High-speed control shortens tact time

Speed enhancement with drive system functions

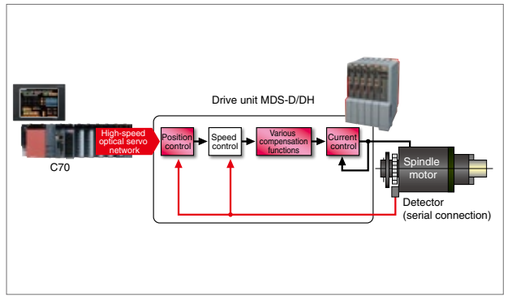
Servo control

Basic performance has been significantly enhanced by combining the highly responsive current control (High-gain control) and a high-accuracy servo motor.



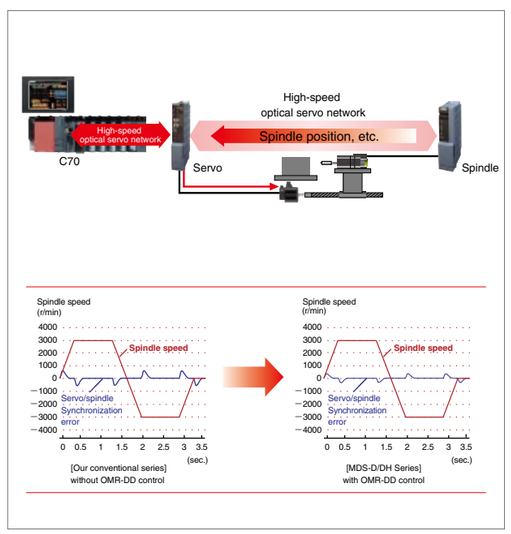
Spindle control

In addition to the high-responsive current control, lost motion compensation and an adaptive-type resonance suppression filter, etc. are installed. These can realize reduced machining time, elimination of machine vibration and enhanced machining accuracy.
The connection with the detector is high-speed and highly reliable serial communication.



OMR-DD control (high-speed synchronous tapping)

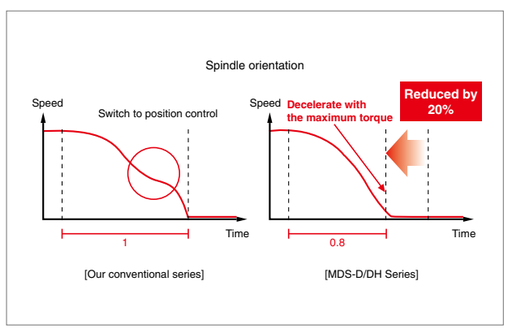
The servo axis detects and compensates the spindle's delay directly on the high-speed optical network to minimize the synchronization error.
(Note) This function is available with MDS-D/DH and MDS-DM (one axis only).



Effects of spindle's continuous position loop control

Orientation time is reduced

Under MDS-D/DH Series spindle control, position loop control is constantly maintained. Thus, controlling with the maximum torque is always possible with no need for position control switching. As deceleration can be performed with the maximum torque, the spindle's orientation time has been reduced by 20%.



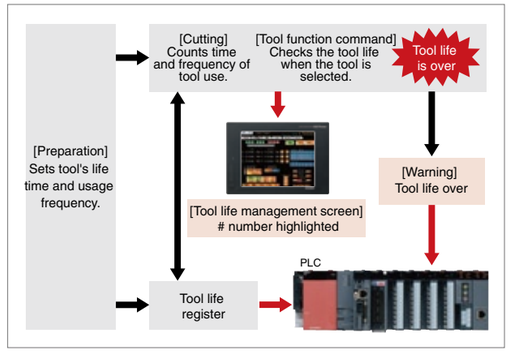
Heavy cutting performance improved

Heavy cutting performance has been improved due to the position loop of the spindle control. By lowering impact load fluctuation, the speed fluctuation rate has been reduced to less than 1/2 of our conventional system.

Stable productivity through automation

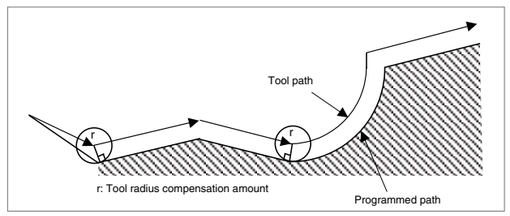
Tool life management

This function counts accumulated time and frequency of tool use and monitors usage state of tools (Tool life management I).
The spare tool registration function is available in "Tool life management II".



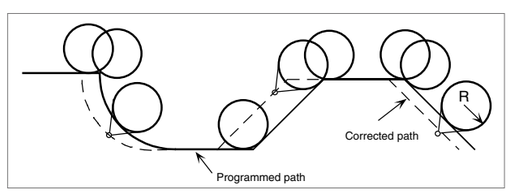
Tool radius compensation

This function corrects the actual tool center path inward or outward from the programmed path by the tool's radius amount.



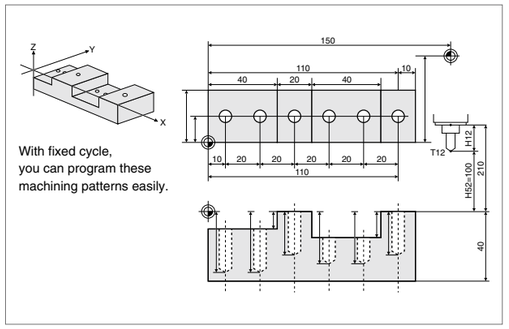
Nose R compensation

This function assumes the tool nose to be a half circle of radius R, and performs compensation so that the half circle touches the programmed path. This can correct the error caused by the tool nose roundness.
It is possible to select whether the compensation direction is fixed, or automatically determined from the tool tip and the specified movement vector.



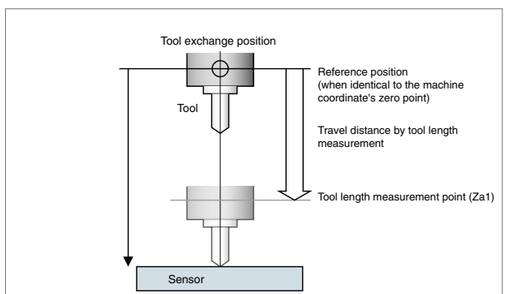
Fixed cycle

This function enables drilling, tapping, boring and other hole machining to be assigned by a patterned cycle. This allows easy programming of the same machining simply by inputting the required data.



Tool length measurement

This function automatically calculates the difference between the coordinate value of the commanded measurement position and the value where the tool actually reaches to the sensor, and then determines the tool compensation amount.
If the tool has been already compensated, the compensation amount is adjusted as needed.



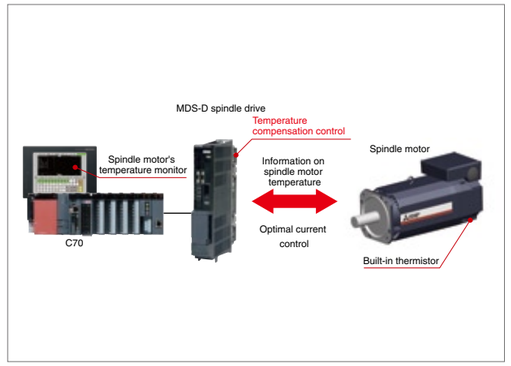
maintenance

Enhanced diagnostic functions enable failure causes to be identified early

Spindle motor's temperature compensation

Allows monitoring of the spindle motor's temperature

Under this control, a built-in thermistor detects the spindle motor's temperature to compensate the motor constant fluctuation due to rise of temperature. It is also possible to monitor spindle motor's temperature on CNC screen (Creating the temperature monitor screen is necessary).

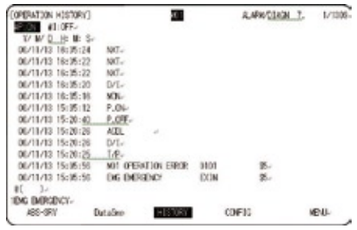


Operation history

Helps trouble diagnosis with time display

With this function, the CNC operation and time information is always stored, which is used for trouble diagnosis, etc. Operation history data include the CNC alarms, key inputs and CNC input/output signal changes, which are stored together with the occurrence times.
These history data are backed up even during power shut-down.

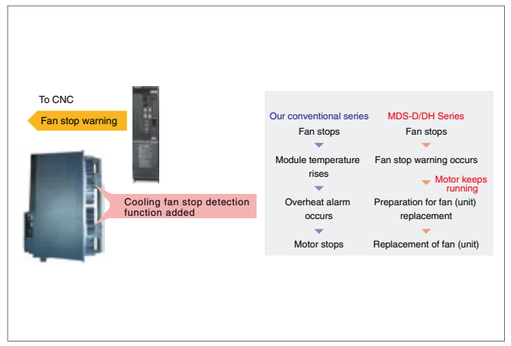
Operation history screen image



Detection of the stop of radiator fin cooling fan

Allows systematic fan replacement

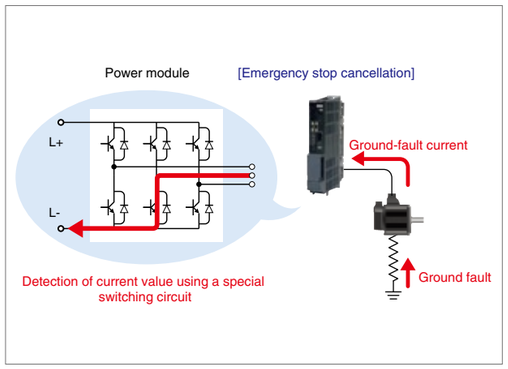
Monitors cooling fan's rotation, and detects "Fan stop warning" that is output when the fan stops rotating. Previously, the motor was stopped in the event of fan stop by the module overheat alarm. With this "Fan stop warning"; however, the fan can be replaced systematically without stopping the motor.



Ground fault detection for each motor

Easy to specify the faulty axis

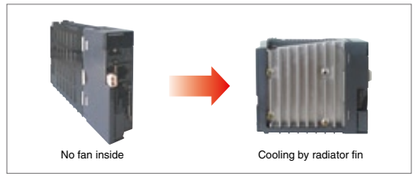
Ground fault detection, which was formerly performed all at a time by a power supply unit, has changed so that the fault can be detected per motor. As detecting a faulty axis is possible, restore time will be shorter.



Reduction of failure rate by eliminating causes

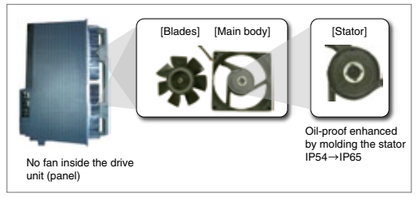
No fans in control unit

Fans inside C70 control module have been removed, as cooling is executed by radiator fin. Thus, fan-related troubles (fan stop, inspiring moisture into the panel) can be avoided.



No fans and enhanced oil-resistance in drive unit

The absence of fan inside the drive unit can contribute to the avoidance of electric circuit failures that are caused by inspiring dust, oil-mist, etc. The oil resistance of radiator fin cooling fans, which are located outside the panel, has been improved by molding the stator coil (IP65).

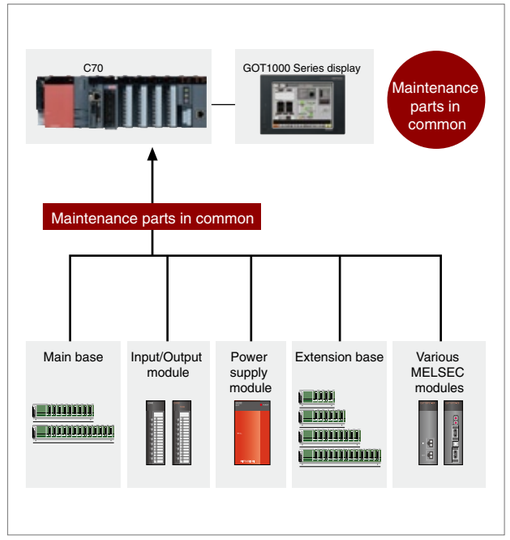


Reduction of maintenance cost through efficient parts replacement

Common maintenance parts

Maintenance parts are the same as for MELSEC, thus possible to use the same parts.

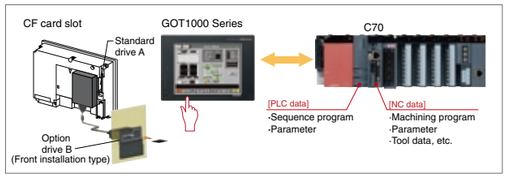
The main base, power supply and extension base are the same as those used for MELSEC, thus MELSEC Q Series' versatile I/Os and instrumentation modules are available.
Possible to cut maintenance cost by using the same parts as MELSEC.



Back-up/Restore function

Simply replace the CF card in case of troubles

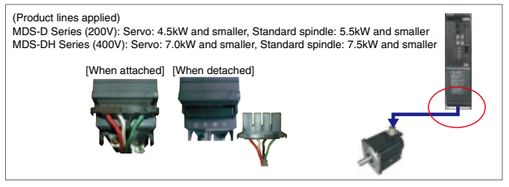
By operating on the GOT, backup and restoration of data in GOT's CF card is possible. Data necessary for back-up is automatically determined. Back-up into USB memory is available for GT16.
By using the CF card extension slot on the cabinet front, possible to insert/remove the CF card without opening the cabinet.



Use of connector on motor's power line

Allows for easier wiring

By using a connector on motor's power line, wiring workability has improved.



Streamlined design and development through subdivision and structuring of programs

PLC CPU module with large memory capacity

Large-capacity CPUs have been added to C70's PLC CPU lines. Program capacity as well as standard ROM capacity have also been extended.

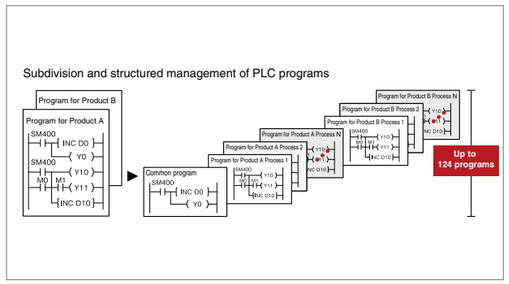
Model name (Ethernet built-in type)	Q03UDCPU (Q03UDECPU)	Q04UDHCPU (Q04UDEHCPU)	Q06UDHCPU (Q06UDEHCPU)
Program capacity	30k steps	40k steps	60k steps
Standard ROM capacity (Flash ROM)	1MB		

Large-capacity type added

Model name (Ethernet built-in type)	— (Q10UDECPU)	Q13UDHCPU (Q13UDEHCPU)	Q26UDHCPU (Q26UDEHCPU)
Program capacity	100k steps	130k steps	260k steps
Standard ROM capacity (Flash ROM)	2MB		4MB

Facilitates subdivision and structuring of sequence programs

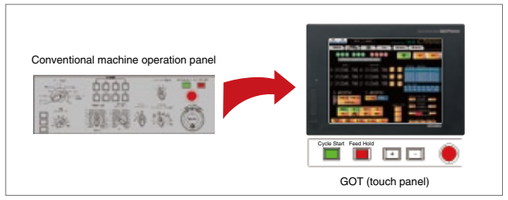
The number of sequence programs has been extended up to 124 to enable the precise management of programs according to product or process, etc. By subdividing and structuring sequence programs, the visibility and availability of programs are enhanced.



Application of the same format as MELSEC to unify the design and development environment

Machine operation panel computerized and aggregated

GOT screen drawing tool (GT Designer) enables simple custom screen development. Possible to operate machine with the touch panel screen, instead of the conventional machine operation panel.



Allows editing of C70's ladder program on a GOT

GOT's "Ladder edit function" enables editing of C70 sequence programs in ladder format from a GOT. The ladder's operation condition can also be monitored on the GOT.

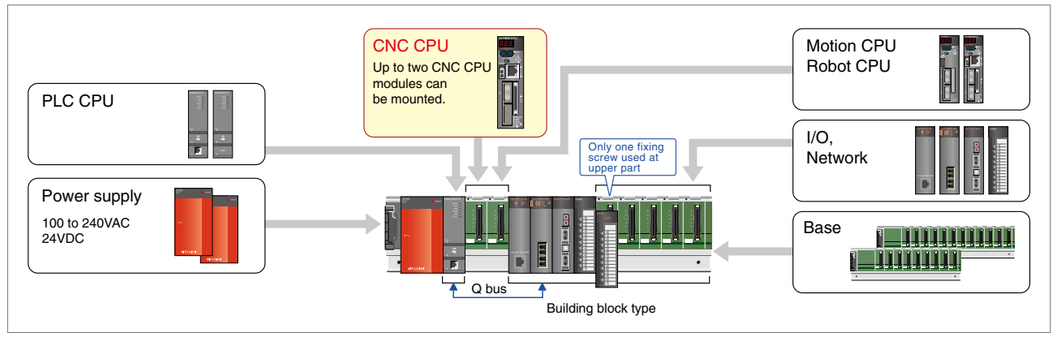
CNC monitor installed

CNC monitor has been installed, which allows editing of machining programs and setting each CNC data.
The CNC monitor can be used simply by installing from GT Designer; thus no need to develop screen. The CNC monitor screen can be displayed by connecting to the CNC CPU's DISPLAY interface via Ethernet or by connecting to the main base via bus.
The CNC monitor requires a GOT with SVGA or XGA resolution.

Flexible system configurations

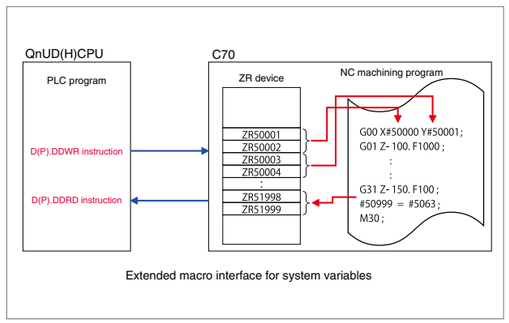
Enables configuring the system optimal for your system

An independent PLC CPU allows suitable selection of the right module for your system's size and purpose, realizing an optimal hardware configuration.
PLC CPU and each I/O unit, and intelligent units are connected via Q bus; thus, conventionally used power supply, I/O and network modules for MELSEC Q Series can be used.



CNC CPU function expanded (macro interface function extended)

Possible to define up to 1200 sets of variables, which are able to write/read from a PLC CPU. These variable sets can be handled as system variables in the machining program.
Write/Read is performed using special instructions.
This function is useful when a large number of variable sets are needed, such as for a grinder.



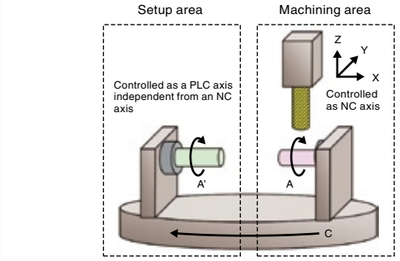
Extended macro interface for system variables

PLC axis control

An independent axis control by PLC is possible, apart from NC control axes. PLC axis control is useful for controlling the axis not involved in machining such as tool magazine and pallet changer.

NC axis/PLC axis changeover

Even if a pallet is changed, the axis can always be controlled as an NC axis in the machining area, and as a PLC axis in the setup area, which enables setup of a rotary axis without stopping machining.



Example of PLC axis mixed control with a pallet changer

Safety and Energy-savings management

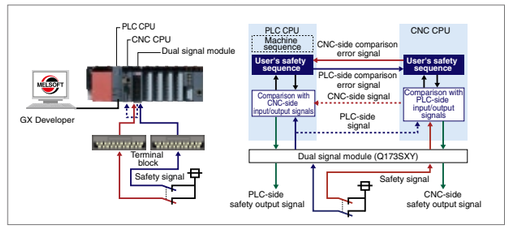
Aiming for no accidents/defects, Environmental protection

Highly reliable safety observation function which conforms to the European safety standard EN ISO 13849-1 PL d

Safety observation function

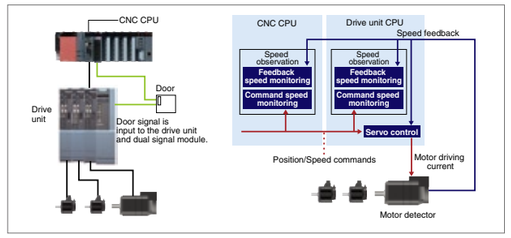
Safety signal comparison (duplex safety circuit)

PLC CPU and CNC CPU observe the consistency of safety signals input/output in two systems.
User's safety sequence is executed by both PLC CPU and CNC CPU.
If a safety signal comparison error occurs, emergency stop will activate to shutdown power to the drive system.



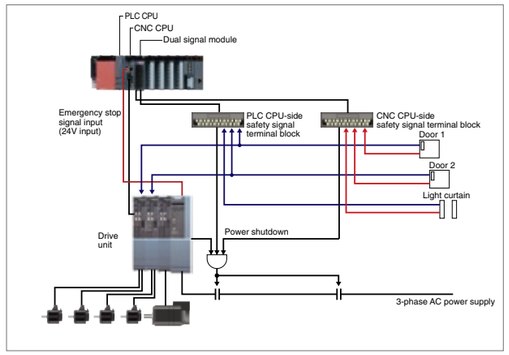
Speed observation function

CNC CPU and Drive unit CPU observe to see if motor's command speed and feedback speed exceed the safe speed when the machine's protection door is open.
If an exceeding speed is detected, it causes emergency stop to shut off the drive system power.
Possible to enable/disable speed observation for the axes for each door (up to 16 doors).



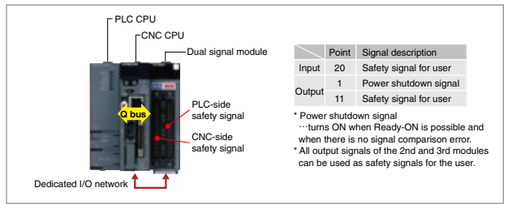
Emergency stop duplexing

Safety signal is input/output by 2 systems.
Each CPU shuts down power in the event of an error.
Door signal is input into the drive unit (speed monitoring by each door is possible).



Dual signal module specification (Q173SXY)

Signals are connected to 20 input points and 12 output points in 2 systems.
Up to 3 modules can be mounted.



	Point	Signal description
Input	20	Safety signal for user
Output	1	Power shutdown signal
	11	Safety signal for user

* Power shutdown signal ···turns ON when Ready-ON is possible and when there is no signal comparison error.
* All output signals of the 2nd and 3rd modules can be used as safety signals for the user.

Other safety related functions

Edit lock (program protect)

The edit lock function inhibits machining program B or C (group with machining program numbers) from being edited or erased to protect the programs.

Operator authentication (GOT)

The operation and browse level (authority) can be set for each operator by password to "strengthen security" and "prevent operation mistakes".

Stored stroke limit

Set the tool's prohibited area to avoid collision.

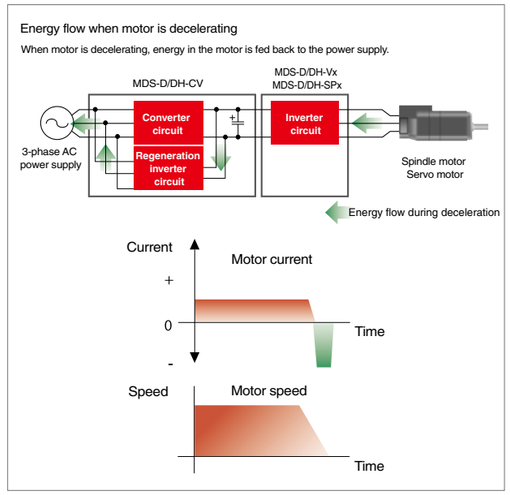
Door interlock

European Safety Standards CE Marking (machine directive) prohibits machine protection door from being opened during axis traveling. Door interlock function decelerates and stops all the control axes when door open signal is input from PLC, and then performs Ready OFF to shut down the driving power inside the servo drive unit to disable the motor driving.

Energy-savings with a high-efficiency spindle motor, servo motor and drive unit

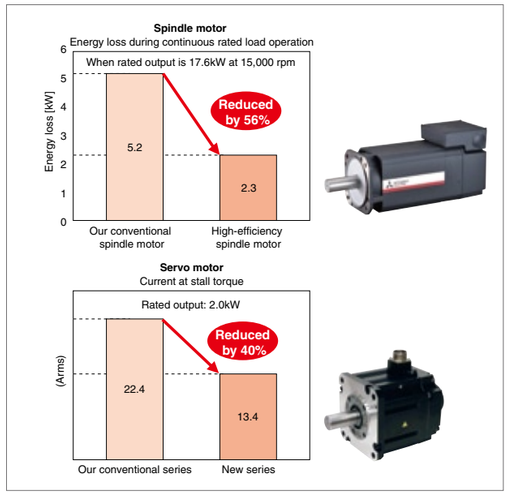
Drive unit (MDS-D/DH Series, MDS-DM Series)

Application of the power regeneration system which allows energy generated during deceleration to be efficiently used as a power supply. Use of low-loss power devices enables reductions in loss of power.



Spindle motors/Servo motors

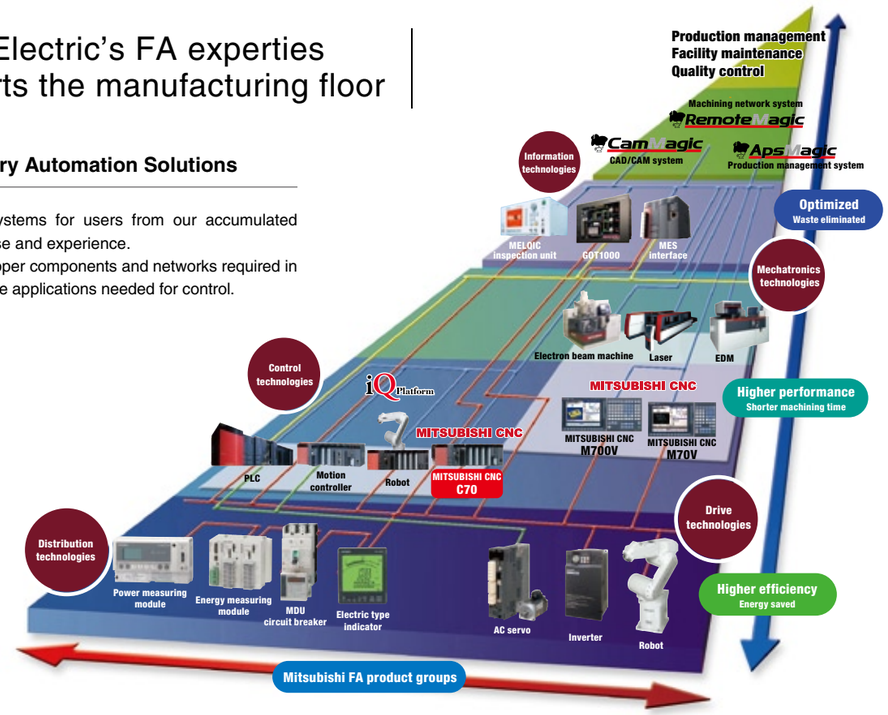
Energy loss of spindle motors during high-speed operation has been substantially reduced. Drive current of servo motors has also been reduced by downsizing the motors while increasing the torque.



Mitsubishi Electric's FA experties fully supports the manufacturing floor

Mitsubishi Factory Automation Solutions

We provide best suited systems for users from our accumulated Factory Automation expertise and experience.
We support from lower to upper components and networks required in manufacturing, as well as the applications needed for control.



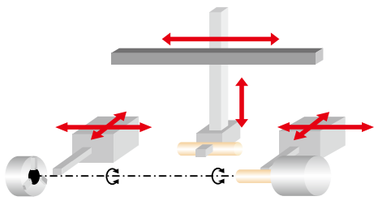
case study

Case Study

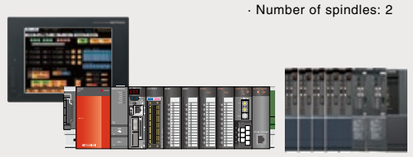
One CNC can control up to 7 part systems and 16 axes. Up to two CNC modules can be mounted. This can be applied to from multi-axis lathe and machining center to multi-axis and multi-part system transfer machine.

Compound lathe (two spindles and two turrets, equipped with workpiece conveying robot)

One CNC CPU can control both the 2-part system lathe turning and transfer loader control.
Possible to control both synchronization and separate operations between the right and left sides.

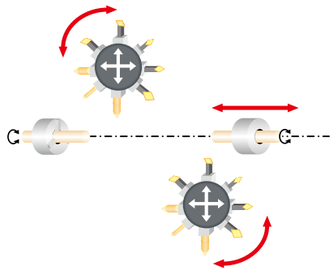


· Number of part systems: 3
· Number of NC axes: 6
· Number of spindles: 2

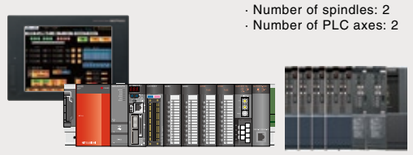


Compound lathe (with milling function)

One CNC CPU can control both the 2-part system lathe turning and milling.

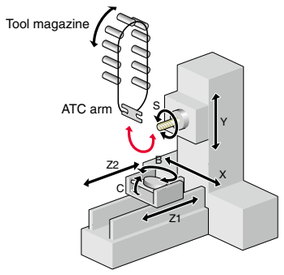


· Number of part systems: 2
· Number of NC axes: 4
· Number of spindles: 2
· Number of PLC axes: 2

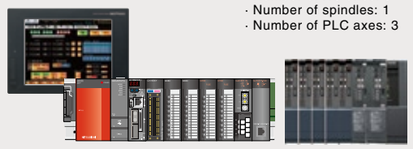


Machining center (horizontal)

One CNC CPU can control both milling and auxiliary control such as tool magazine and ATC arm.

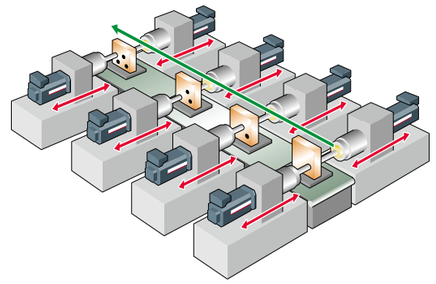


· Number of part systems: 1
· Number of NC axes: 5
· Number of spindles: 1
· Number of PLC axes: 3



Transfer machine

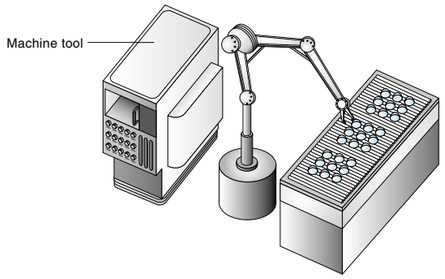
One CNC CPU can control up to 7 part systems and 16 axes.
⇒helps reduce size and wiring of the control panel.



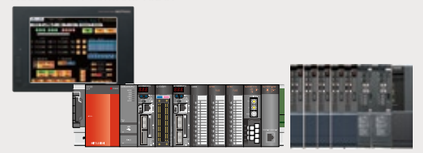
One CNC CPU can control up to 16 axes of servo axes and spindles.

Processing robot cell

One PLC CPU plus up to three other CPUs (CNC, robot and motion controller) can be mounted on a single base.
Note that if two CNC CPUs are used, up to three CPUs including the PLC CPU can be mounted.
⇒helps reduce size and wiring of the control panel.
Each CPU transfers the data using a high-speed bus.
⇒helps reduce cycle time.



PLC CPU: controls peripheral device
CNC CPU: controls machine tool
Robot CPU: controls robot

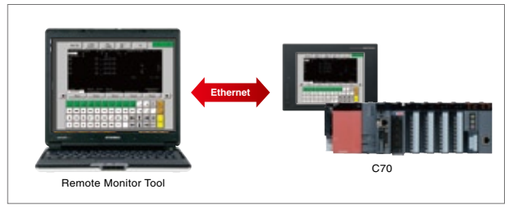


software

Software tools supporting CNC operation and development environments

Remote Monitor Tool

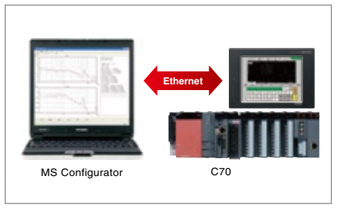
By connecting a personal computer to a CNC module, various data can be checked and set using the same HMI (Human Machine Interface) as the CNC monitor.
This tool can be downloaded from MELFANSweb free of charge.



MS Configurator/servo adjustment support tool

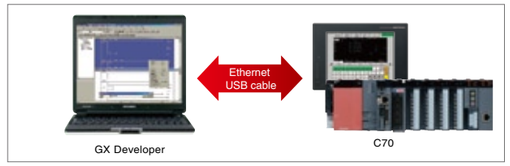
Servo parameters can be automatically adjusted by activating the motor with machining programs for adjustment or vibration signals, and measuring/analyzing the machine characteristics.
This tool can be downloaded from MELFANSweb free of charge.

<Main functions>
- Bode diagram measurement display
- Speed loop gain adjustment
- Position loop gain adjustment
- Notch filter setting
- Acceleration/Deceleration time constant adjustment
- Circularity adjustment
- Servo waveform measurement



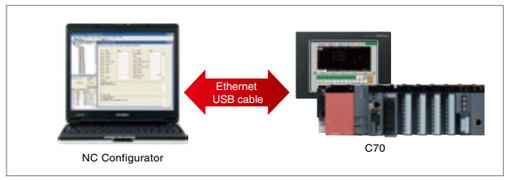
GX Developer/sequence programming tool

The MELSEC programming tool, offering a wide array of functions and easy use, allows for convenient program design and debugging. Linking with a simulator or other utility allows for the efficient programming.



NC Configurator/ CNC parameter set-up support tool

CNC data necessary for CNC control and machine operation (such as parameters, tool data and common variables) can be edited on a personal computer. The edited data can be then transferred to the CNC.



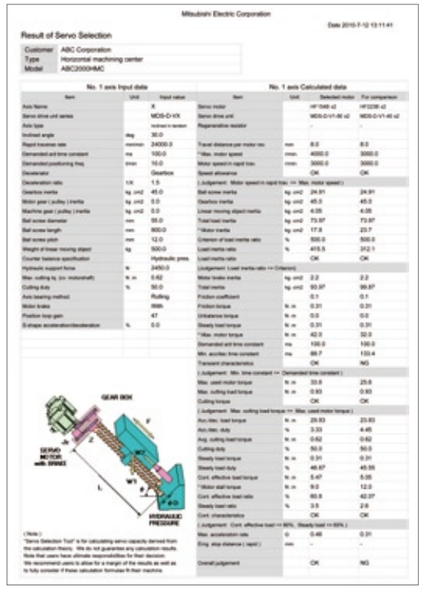
For compatible versions, please contact us.

Servo selection tool

By selecting the machine configuration model and inputting the machine specifications, the optimal servo motor that meets the specification can be selected. Other selection functions which totally support the drive system selection are also available.
This tool can be downloaded from MELFANSweb free of charge.

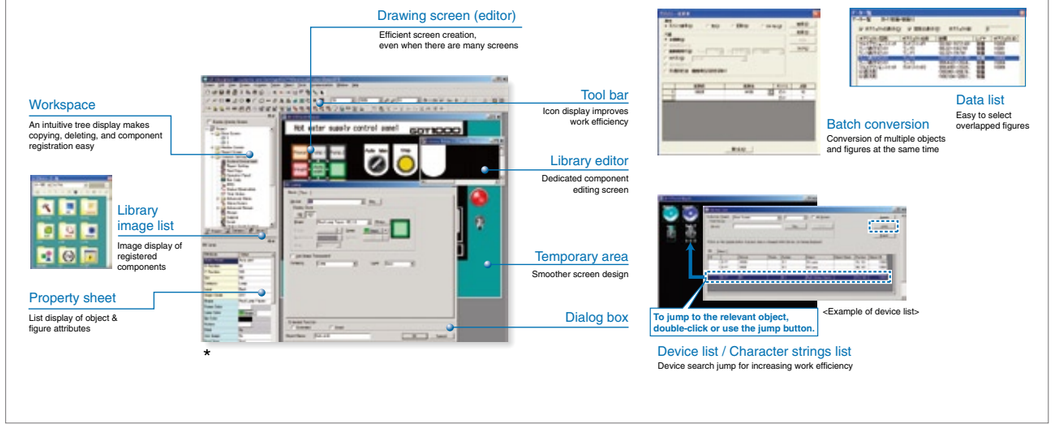
<Main functions>
Servo motor capacity selection, regenerative resistor capacity selection, spindle acceleration/deceleration time calculation, power supply capacity selection, power supply facility capacity calculation, etc.

When you select the machine model and input specifications, the selection result of the motor will be displayed. The result can be output in PDF format.



GT Designer/screen design support tool

Screen design software with many user-oriented functions, making custom screen creation easy.



For compatible versions, please contact us. *GT Designer2 Version 2 screen image

GT SoftGOT1000 (supported by GOT1000) / HMI software

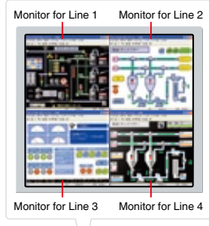
Screen data created by GT Designer is available on personal computers and panel computers.

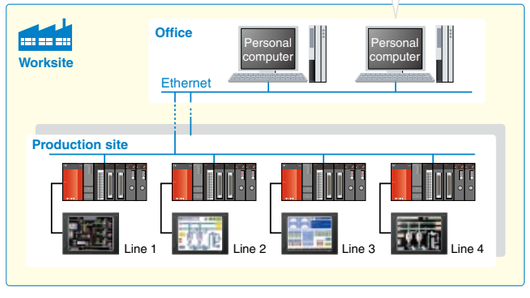
Remote monitoring over the factory LAN

- Conditions at the production sites can be monitored from a remote location.

Multiple instances of GT SoftGOT1000 can run on a single personal computer.

Upon the occurrence of problems, the status of on-site equipment can be quickly monitored from your office. This reduces the time for initial diagnosis.





Better linkage with other applications and more flexibility when creating screens

- Internal device interface functions: Using these functions, user-created applications can read/write data from/to the GOT internal devices. It is possible to construct advanced systems by linking data to user applications such as a data logger.

<Development environment of user applications>
Microsoft®Visual C++.NET2003,
Microsoft®Visual C++(Version.6.0),
Microsoft®Visual Basic.NET2003,
Microsoft®Visual Basic(Version.6.0)

- Startup of other applications: In full-screen mode, other applications can be started with touch switches on the monitor screen of the GT SoftGOT1000.

Connection with MELSEC instrumentation

- GT SoftGOT1000 and PX Developer monitoring tools can be connected to easily establish an instrumentation monitoring system.

A part of functions available on GT1000 (such as CNC monitor) is not available on SoftGOT1000.

List of Components

component

CNC related module

CNC CPU module

Product name	Model name	Remarks
CNC control module	Q173NCCPU-S01	MITSUBISHI CNC C70
Battery set	–	One each of the battery holder unit with a battery unit connection cable (0.5m) (Q170DBATC or Q173NCBATC), and battery (Q6BAT)

Cable for CNC CPU

Cable model name	Purpose	Max. length	Standard length (m)	Remarks
F020	Manual pulse generator : 1ch	45m	0.5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20	12V power supply is available.
F021	Manual pulse generator : 2ch	45m	0.5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20	For connection with signal splitter
G020	Manual pulse generator : 1ch	15m	0.5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15	5V power supply is available.
G021	Manual pulse generator : 2ch	15m	0.5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15	For connection with signal splitter
G380	Optical servo communication	20m	5, 10, 12, 15, 20	PCF-type with reinforced sheath for wiring outside the panel
G395	Optical servo communication	10m	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10	POF-type with reinforced sheath for wiring outside the panel
G396	Optical servo communication	10m	0.3, 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 5	POF-type without reinforced sheath for wiring inside the panel
H010	For connection with signal splitter	5m	0.5, 1, 2, 3, 5	–
H100	Emergency stop	30m	0.5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20	–
H200	Connection with display	20m	1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20	UTP cable for wiring in panel. For wiring outside of panel, prepare the STP cable separately.
H300	SKIP/MPG input	20m	0.5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20	–
H310	SKIP signal connection	15m	0.5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15	For signal splitter connection
H400	1ch manual pulse generator 5V	20m	0.5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20	–
H500	Dual signal module connection	0.5m	0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.5	–

Dual signal module

Product name	Model name	Remarks
Dual signal module	Q173SXY	IO redundant monitoring unit (up to three units)
Dual signal module	Q173SXY-2	IO redundant monitoring unit (high-speed model) (up to three units)
Terminal block	FA-LTB40P	Terminal block conversion unit (purchase from Mitsubishi Electric Engineering)
Cable	FA-CBL□□FMV-M	Terminal block conversion unit connection cable (length□□= 05: 0.5m, 10: 1m, 20: 2m, 30: 3m, 50: 5m) (Purchase this from Mitsubishi Electric Engineering)

Peripheral unit

Product name	Model name	Remarks
Signal splitter	FCU7-HN387	Options (necessary for 2 or 3-axis manual pulse generator)
Manual pulse generator	UFO-01-2Z9	5V specification
Manual pulse generator	HD60	12V specification, for connecting to signal splitter, need to prepare 12V power supply.

Drive unit

Series name	Remarks
MDS-D/DH Series	Power regeneration type
MDS-DM Series	Multi-axis integrated, power regeneration type
MDS-D-SVJ3/SPJ3 Series	Resistor regeneration type

Use Mitsubishi CNC's dedicated drive system (drive unit, servo motor and spindle motor).
Other drive units, servo motors and spindle motors, which are not Mitsubishi CNC's dedicated products, such as Mitsubishi general-purpose AC servo drive, cannot be used.
For the Mitsubishi CNC's dedicated drive system, please refer to "MITSUBISHI CNC DRIVE SYSTEM GENERAL CATALOG".

For other related units, please contact us.

MELSEC related module

Main base

Product name	Model name	Remarks
Multiple CPU high speed main base unit	Q38DB	8 slots
	Q312DB	12 slots

PLC CPU module

Product name	Model name	Remarks
Universal model QCPU	Q03UDCPU	Program capacity: 30k steps
	Q04UDHCPU	Program capacity: 40k steps
	Q06UDHCPU	Program capacity: 60k steps
	Q13UDHCPU	Program capacity: 130k steps
	Q26UDHCPU	Program capacity: 260k steps
	Q03UDECPU	Built-in Ethernet, Program capacity: 30k steps
	Q04UDEHCPU	Built-in Ethernet, Program capacity: 40k steps
	Q06UDEHCPU	Built-in Ethernet, Program capacity: 60k steps
	Q10UDEHCPU	Built-in Ethernet, Program capacity: 100k steps
	Q13UDEHCPU	Built-in Ethernet, Program capacity: 130k steps
	Q26UDEHCPU	Built-in Ethernet, Program capacity: 260k steps

Basic power supply module

Product name	Model name	Remarks
Power supply	Q61P	Input voltage: 100 to 240VAC, output voltage: 5VDC, output current: 6A
	Q63P	Input voltage: 24VDC, output voltage: 5VDC, output current: 6A
	Q64PN	Input voltage range: 100 to 120VAC/200 to 240VAC, output voltage: 5VDC, output current: 8.5A

For other related units, please contact us.

GOT related unit

GT16 model

Model	Model name	Remarks
GT1695M	GT1695M-XTBA	15.0" XGA [1024×768 dots] TFT color LCD (high-brightness, wide viewing angle) 65,536 colors <Multimedia and video/RGB supported>100-240VAC, Built-in flash memory 15MB
	GT1695M-XTBD	15.0" XGA [1024×768 dots] TFT color LCD (high-brightness, wide viewing angle) 65,536 colors <Multimedia and video/RGB supported>24VDC, Built-in flash memory 15MB
GT1685M	GT1685M-STBA	12.1" SVGA [800×600 dots] TFT color LCD (high-brightness, wide viewing angle) 65,536 colors <Multimedia and video/RGB supported>100-240VAC, Built-in flash memory 15MB
	GT1685M-STBD	12.1" SVGA [800×600 dots] TFT color LCD (high-brightness, wide viewing angle) 65,536 colors <Multimedia and video/RGB supported>24VDC, Built-in flash memory 15MB
GT1675M	GT1675M-STBA	10.4" SVGA [800×600 dots] TFT color LCD (high-brightness, wide viewing angle) 65,536 colors <Multimedia and video/RGB supported>100-240VAC, Built-in flash memory 15MB
	GT1675M-STBD	10.4" SVGA [800×600 dots] TFT color LCD (high-brightness, wide viewing angle) 65,536 colors <Multimedia and video/RGB supported>24VDC, Built-in flash memory 15MB
GT1665M	GT1665M-STBA	8.4" SVGA [800×600 dots] TFT color LCD (high-brightness, wide viewing angle) 65,536 colors <Multimedia and video/RGB supported>100-240VAC, Built-in flash memory 15MB
	GT1665M-STBD	8.4" SVGA [800×600 dots] TFT color LCD (high-brightness, wide viewing angle) 65,536 colors <Multimedia and video/RGB supported>24VDC, Built-in flash memory 15MB

GT15 model is also available.
(Note) The CNC monitor requires a GOT with SVGA or XGA resolution.

For other related units, please contact us.

Specifications

specification

Installation environment conditions

CNC CPU module

Item	Specification				
Operating ambient temperature	0 to 55°C				
Storage ambient temperature	–25 to 75°C (Note 3)				
Operating ambient humidity	5 to 95%RH, non-condensing				
Storage ambient humidity	5 to 95%RH, non-condensing				
Vibration resistance		Frequency	Acceleration	Amplitude	Sweep count
	Under intermittent vibration	10 to 57Hz	-	0.075mm	10 times each in X, Y and Z directions (80 min.)
		57 to 150Hz	9.8m/s²	-	
	Under continuous vibration	10 to 57Hz	-	0.035mm	
		57 to 150Hz	4.9m/s²	-	
Shock resistance	147m/s², 3 times in each of 3 directions X, Y and Z				
Operating ambience	No corrosive gases or inflammable gases				
Operating altitude	2000m (6561.68ft.) or lower				
Installation location	Inside control panel				
Overvoltage category (Note 1)	II or less				
Pollution level (Note 2)	2 or less				

C70, which is open equipment, must be installed within a sealed metal control panel (IP54 or higher). C70 must also be used and stored under the conditions listed in the specifications table above.

(Note 1) This indicate at which point this equipment is assumed to be connected between a public power distribution network and local machinery equipment.
Category II applies to equipment for which electrical power is supplied from fixed facilities. The surge voltage withstand level for the rated voltage of up to 300V is 2500V.

(Note 2) This index indicates the degree to which conductive material is generated in terms of the environment where the equipment is used.
Pollution level 2 means that only non-conductive pollution can occur. However, a temporary conductivity may be caused by accidental condensing.

(Note 3) Do not use or store the C70 under pressure higher than the atmospheric pressure of altitude 0m. Doing so may cause an operation failure.

(Note 4) The following environmental conditions are also required for the layout design.
- No large amount of conductive dust, iron filings, oil mist, salt, or organic solvents
- No direct sunlight
- No strong electrical or magnetic fields
- No direct vibrations or shocks to the C70

Manual

List of manuals

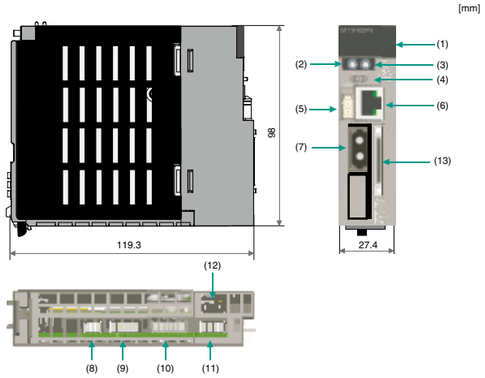
The manuals relating to the C70 are listed below. All of the latest versions of the manuals can be downloaded from MELFANSweb.

Classification	Manual title	Manual No.	Model code	Contents
C70	C70 Specifications Manual	IB-1500259	100-009	Details of hardware and function specifications
	C70 Connection Manual	IB-1500261	100-011	Installation and connection
	C70 PLC Interface Manual	IB-1500263	100-013	Control signals necessary for creating sequence programs
	C70 Setup Manual	IB-1500265	100-015	Set-up procedure and explanation of parameters and alarms
	C70 Instruction Manual	IB-1500267	100-017	Handling such as operation method and daily maintenance
	C70 Programming Manual (Machining Center System)	IB-1500269	100-019	Programming with G codes (for machining center system)
	C70 Programming Manual (Lathe System)	IB-1500275	100-007	Programming with G codes (for lathe system)
Drive system (servo/spindle)	MDS-D/DH Series Specifications Manual	IB-1500875	100-151	Specifications of power regeneration type units
	MDS-D/DH Series Instruction Manual	IB-1500025	008-360	Handling of power regeneration type units
	MDS-DM Series Specifications Manual	IB-1500891	100-168	Specifications of multi-axis integrated, power regeneration type units
	MDS-DM Series Instruction Manual	IB-1500893	100-170	Handling of multi-axis integrated, power regeneration type units
	MDS-D-SVJ3/SPJ3 Series Specifications Manual	IB-1500158	008-384	Specifications of resistor regeneration type units
	MDS-D-SVJ3/SPJ3 Series Instruction Manual	IB-1500193	008-483	Handling of resistor regeneration type units

Outline drawings

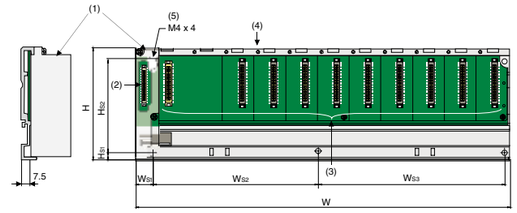
CNC CPU module (Q173NCCPU)

[mm]



■Part explanation
(1) LED: Display of state/alarm code (with 3 digits)
(2) SW1: Rotary switch for maintenance (usually set to "0")
(3) SW2: Rotary switch for maintenance (usually set to "0")
(4) SW: (Not used)
(5) EMG: Connector for the emergency stop signal input
(6) DISPLAY: Connector for display (GOT)
(7) CN1: Connector for servo/spindle drive unit
(8) RIO: Connector for dual signal module Q173SXY
(9) AC FAIL: (Not used)
(10) MPG: Connector for manual pulse generator
(11) BAT: Connector for battery
(12) Service: Connector for MITSUBISHI's servicing (Do not use)
(13) EXT I/F: Connector for the expansion connection of skip signal/ manual pulse generator

Main base/Extension base



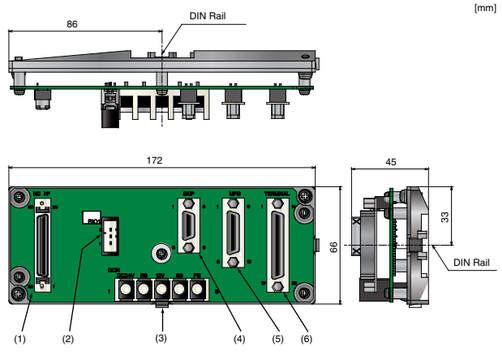
	Main base		Extension base			
	Q38DB	Q312D	Q63B	Q65B	Q68B	Q612B
W	328	439	189	245	328	439
W_{S1}	15.5					
W_{S2}	170±0.3	170±0.3	167±0.3	222.5±0.3	190±0.3	190±0.3
W_{S3}	138±0.3	249±0.3			116±0.3	227±0.3
H	98					
H_{S1}	7					
H_{S2}	80±0.3					

[mm]

■Part explanation
(1) Extension cable connector
(2) Base cover
(3) Module connector
(4) Module mounting screw hole
(5) Base mounting hole

Signal splitter (Note) Signal splitter allows DIN rail installation only.

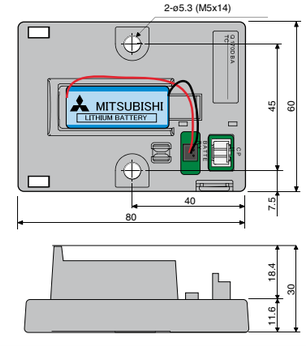
[mm]



■Part explanation
(1) NC I/F: Connector for CNC CPU
(2) RIO1: (Not used)
(3) DCIN: Terminal block for power supply (to be used for the 12V manual pulse generator)
(4) SKIP: Connector for skip signal
(5) MPG: Connector for manual pulse generator
(6) TERMINAL: (Not used)

Battery for CNC CPU (Q173NCCPU)

[mm]



CNC CPU module model name	Lifetime of battery			
	Power-on time ratio*1	Guaranteed value*2 (75°C)	Actual service value*3 (40°C)	Back-up time after alarm*4
Q173NCCPU	0%	20,000hr	43,800hr	90hr (after SM51 or SM52 ON)
	30%	27,000hr		
	50%	31,000hr		
	70%	36,000hr		
	100%	43,800hr		

*1: The power-on time ratio indicates the ratio of C70 power-on time to one day (24 hours). (When the total power-on time is 12 hours and the total power-off time is 12 hours, the power-on time ratio is 50%.)
*2: The guaranteed value is equivalent to the total power failure time which we have calculated based on the memory's (SRAM) characteristic value provided by the manufacturer under the storage ambient temperature range of -25 to 75°C (operating ambient temperature of 0 to 55°C).
*3: The actual service value; equivalent to the total power failure time that is calculated based on the measured value under storage at ambient temperature of 40°C. This value is intended for reference only, as it varies with the characteristics of the memory, etc.
*4: In the following status, the back-up time after power OFF is 3 minutes.
• The battery connector is disconnected. • The battery lead wire is broken.

Specification

specification

Functional Specifications

○ Standard △ Optional □ Selection

Class			C70 M system	C70 L system	General explanation
Control axes	Control axes	Number of basic control axes (NC axes)	3	2	The NC axis, spindle, and PLC axis are generically called the control axis. The NC axis can be manually or automatically operated using the machining program. The PLC axis can be controlled using the sequence program. The number of axes that is within the max. number of control axes, and that does not exceed the max. number given for the NC axis, spindle and PLC axis, can be used.
		Max. number of axes (NC axes + Spindles + PLC axes)	16	16	
		Max. number of NC axes (in total for all the part systems)	16	16	
		Max. number of spindles	7	4	
		Max. number of PLC axes	8	8	
		Max. number of PLC indexing axes	8	8	The number of PLC axes available to be used as indexing axis.
		Number of simultaneous contouring control axes	4	4	Number of axes with which simultaneous interpolation control is possible.
		Max. number of NC axes in a part system	8	8	Max. number of NC axes possible to control in the same part system.
	Control part system	Standard number of part systems	1	1	One part system is the standard.
		Max. number of part systems	△7	△3	Up to three part systems for the lathe system, and up to seven part systems for the machining center system.
	Control axes and operation modes	Memory mode	○	○	The machining programs stored in the memory of the CNC module are run.
		MDI mode	○	○	The MDI data stored in the memory of the CNC module is executed.
		High-speed program server mode	△	△	This function carries out high-speed transmission of machining programs to the large capacity buffer memory in the CNC CPU using the FTP function of Ethernet to run the programs. The operation thus requires an Ethernet connection with an FTP server such as personal computer or a GOT with FTP server function to which a CF card is connected.
Input command	Data increment	Least command increment			
		Least command increment 1μm	○	○	Possible to command in increments of 0.001mm (linear axis) and 0.001° (rotary axis).
		Least command increment 0.1μm	△	△	Possible to command in increments of 0.0001mm (linear axis) and 0.0001° (rotary axis).
	Unit system	Inch/Metric changeover	△	△	The unit systems of the data handled in the controller include the metric system and inch system. The type can be designated with the parameters and machining program.
	Program format	Program format			G code (program) format.
		Format 1 for Lathe	—	○	G code list for the lathe system. The G-code list is selected by parameter.
		Format 2 for Lathe	—	○	
		Format 1 for Machining center	○	—	G code list for the machining center system.
	Command value	Decimal point input I, II	○	○	For decimal point input type I, the minimum digit of a command not using a decimal point is the same as the least command increment. For decimal point input type II, when there is no decimal point, the final digit serves as the millimeter unit in the metric mode, as the inch unit in the inch mode and as the second unit in the time designation.
		Absolute/Incremental command	○	○	When axis coordinate data is issued in a machining program command, either the incremental command method that commands a relative distance from the current position or the absolute command method that moves to a designated position in a predetermined coordinate system can be selected.
		Diameter/Radius designation	—	○	For the axis command value, the radius designation or diameter designation can be changed over with parameters. When the diameter designation is selected, the scale of the length of the selected axis is doubled. (Only half (1/2) of the command amount moves.)
Positioning/ Interpolation	Positioning	Positioning	○	○	This function carries out positioning at high speed using a rapid traverse rate with the travel command value given in the program.
		Unidirectional positioning	△	—	The G code command always moves the tool to the final position in the direction determined by parameters.
	Linear/ Circular interpolation	Linear interpolation	○	○	Linear interpolation is a function that moves a tool linearly by the travel command value supplied in the program at the cutting feedrate designated by the F code.
		Circular interpolation (Center/Radius designation)	○	○	This function moves a tool along a circular arc on the plane selected by the travel command value supplied in the program.
		Helical interpolation	△	△	With this function, any two of three axes intersecting orthogonally are made to perform circular interpolation while the third axis performs linear interpolation in synchronization with the arc rotation. This control can be exercised to machine large-diameter screws or 3-dimensional cams.
		Hypothetical linear axis control	△	—	Using 1 linear axis and 1 rotary axis, this function composes a hypothetical linear axis which orthogonally intersects the real linear axis.

○ Standard △ Optional □ Selection

Class			C70 M system	C70 L system	General explanation
Feed	Feed rate	Rapid traverse rate (m/min)	1000	1000	The rapid traverse rate can be set independently for each axis using the parameters.
		Cutting feed rate (m/min)	1000	1000	This function specifies the feedrate of the cutting commands, and gives a command for a feed amount per spindle rotation or feed amount per minute.
		Manual feed rate (m/min)	1000	1000	The manual feedrates are designated as the feedrate in jog mode or incremental feed mode for manual operation and the feedrate during dry run ON for automatic operation. The manual feedrates are set using external signals.
		Rotary axis command speed tenfold	○	○	This function multiplies the rotary axis' command speed by ten during initial inching.
	Feed rate input methods	Feed per minute	○	○	By issuing a G command, the commands from the block are issued directly by the numerical value following F as the feedrate per minute (mm/min, inch/min).
		Feed per revolution	△	○	By issuing a G command, the commands from the block are issued directly by the numerical value following F as the feedrate per spindle revolution (mm/rev, inch/rev).
		F 1-digit feed	○	○	The feedrate registered by parameter in advance can be assigned by designating a single digit following address F.
	Override	Rapid traverse override	○	○	Override can be applied to manual or automatic rapid traverse using the external input signal supplied.
		Cutting feed override	○	○	Override can be applied to the feedrate command designated in the machining program using the external input signal supplied.
		2nd cutting feed override	○	○	Override can be further applied as a second-stage override to the feedrate after the cutting feed override has been applied.
		Override cancel	○	○	By turning ON the external override cancel signal, the override is automatically set to 100% for the cutting feed during automatic operation mode (memory and MDI).
	Acceleration/ Deceleration	Automatic acceleration/deceleration after interpolation	○	○	Acceleration/deceleration is applied to all commands automatically. The acceleration/deceleration patterns are linear acceleration/deceleration, soft acceleration/deceleration, exponent function acceleration/deceleration, exponent function acceleration/linear deceleration and any other that can be selected using a parameter.
		Rapid traverse constant inclination acceleration/deceleration	○	○	This function performs acceleration/deceleration at a constant inclination during linear acceleration/deceleration in rapid traverse mode. Compared to the method of acceleration/deceleration after interpolation, the constant inclination acceleration/deceleration method improves cycle time.
	Thread cutting	Thread cutting (Lead/Thread number designation)	△	○	Thread cutting with a designated lead can be performed. Inch threads are cut by designating the number of threads per inch with the E address.
		Variable lead thread cutting	—	○	By commanding the lead increment/decrement amount per thread rotation, variable lead thread cutting can be performed.
		Synchronous tapping (with digital I/F spindle)			
		Synchronous tapping cycle	△	△	This function performs tapping through synchronized control of the spindle and servo axis. This eliminates the need for floating taps and enables tapping to be conducted at a highly accurate tap depth.
		Pecking tapping cycle	△	—	The load applied to the tool can be reduced by designating the depth of cut per pass and cutting the workpiece to the hole bottom for a multiple number of passes.
		Chamfering	—	○	Chamfering can be enabled during the thread cutting cycle by using external signals.
		High-speed synchronous tapping (OMR-DD)	△	△	This function increases the accuracy and shortens the cycle time of synchronous tapping by making the NC axis follow the spindle using drive unit communication.
	Manual feed	Manual rapid traverse	○	○	The tool can be moved at the rapid traverse rate for each axis separately. Override can also be applied to the rapid traverse rate by means of the rapid traverse override function.
		Jog feed	○	○	The tool can be moved in the axis direction (+ or –) in which the machine is to be moved at the per-minute feedrate.
		Incremental feed	○	○	The tool can be operated by an amount equivalent to the designated amount (incremental value) in the axis direction each time the jog switch is pressed.
		Handle feed	△	△	The machine can be moved in very small amounts by rotating the manual pulse generator.
	Dwell	Dwell (Time-based designation)	○	○	The G code command temporarily stops machine movement and sets the machine stand-by status for the time designated in the program.
Program memory/ editing	Memory capacity	Memory capacity (number of programs stored)			
		15KB[40m] (64 programs)	○	○	Machining programs are stored in the CNC memory.
		30KB[80m] (128 programs)	△	△	
		60KB[160m] (200 programs)	△	△	
		125KB[320m] (200 programs)	△	△	
		230KB[600m] (400 programs)	△	△	
		500KB[1280m] (1000 programs)	△	△	
		1000KB[2560m] (1000 programs)	△	△	
		2000KB[5120m] (1000 programs)	△	△	
	Editing	Program editing	○	○	This function enables program editing such as correction, deletion and addition.
		Background editing	○	○	This function enables one machining program to be created or edited while another program is running.
		Word editing	○	○	This function allows insertion, deletion, and replacement of a program in word units.

○ Standard △ Optional □ Selection

Class			C70 M system	C70 L system	General explanation
Operation and display	Structure of operation/ display panel	Color display (GOT)	□	□	Select from among the product lines of GOTs (MITSUBISHI Graphic Operation Terminals). Refer to the GOT catalogs for details.
	Operation methods and functions	Absolute value/Incremental value setting	○	○	When setting the data, the absolute/incremental setting can be selected from the menu.
		Single-NC and multi-display unit switch	○	○	Using an Ethernet hub, one CNC module can be connected to and switched between up to eight displays. (Note that the max. number of connectable displays is limited depending on the machine operation panel specifications.)
		Multi-NC and common-display unit	○	○	Using an Ethernet hub, one display can be connected to and switched between up to 64 CNC modules. (Note that the max. number of connectable displays is limited depending on the machine operation panel specifications.)
		Displayed part system switch	○	○	The part system displayed on the screen can be changed.
		Screen saver, backlight OFF	○	○	The GOT's screensaver function protects the display by turning the backlight OFF after the preset time has elapsed.
		Screen Capture	○	○	The GOT's hard copy function captures the screen image in JPEG or bitmap format.
	Display methods and contents (CNC monitor function)	Status display	○	○	The status of the program currently being executed is indicated.
		Clock display	○	○	The clock is built-in, and the date (year, month, date) and time (hour, minutes, seconds) are displayed.
		Position display	○	○	Various information related to operation, such as the axis counter, speed display and MSTB command are displayed on the Position Display screen.
		Tool compensation/Parameter	○	○	Tool/Workpiece related settings, user parameter settings, manual numeric command issuing and tool length measurements can be carried out on the Tool Compensation/Parameter screen.
		Program	○	○	Machining program searching, creating and editing (addition, deletion, change), program list display and MDI editing can be carried out on the Program screen.
		Alarm diagnosis	○	○	The operations related to CNC diagnosis can be carried out on the Diagnosis screen.
		Additional languages			The languages capable of being displayed on the screen.
		Japanese	○	○	
		English	○	○	
		Spanish	△	△	
		Chinese			
		Simplified Chinese characters	△	△	
		Polish	△	△	
Input/Output functions and devices	Input/ Output data	Machining program input/output	○	○	With the GOT's CNC data input/output function, CNC data can be input/output from/to the memory card mounted in the GOT. (With GT16, input/output can be carried out via the front of the display.)
		Tool offset data input/output	○	○	
		Common variable input/output	○	○	
		Parameter input/output	○	○	
		History data output	○	○	

○ Standard △ Optional □ Selection

Class			C70 M system	C70 L system	General explanation
Spindle, Tool and Miscellaneous functions	Spindle functions (S)	Spindle control functions			The spindle rotation speed is determined in consideration of the override and gear ratio for the S command given in automatic operation or with manual numerical commands, and the spindle is rotated.
		Spindle digital I/F	○	○	This interface is used to connect the digital spindle (AC spindle motor and spindle drive unit).
		Spindle analog I/F	△(MELSEC I/O used)	△(MELSEC I/O used)	Spindle control can be executed using an analog spindle instead of the digital spindle.
		Coil switch	○	○	Constant output characteristics can be achieved across a broad spectrums down to the low-speed ranges by switching the spindle motor connections. This is a system under which commands are assigned from the PLC.
		Automatic coil switch	○	○	Constant output characteristics can be achieved across a broad spectrums down to the low-speed ranges by switching the spindle motor connections. This is a system under which the CNC module switches the coils automatically in accordance with the motor speed.
		S code output	○	○	When an eight-digit number is commanded following the address S (S-99999999 to S99999999), 32-bit binary data with a sign and the star signal will be output to the PLC.
		Constant surface speed control	△	△	With radial direction cutting, this function enables the spindle speed to be changed in accordance with changes in the radial direction coordinate values and the workpiece to be cut with the cutting point always kept at a constant speed (constant surface speed).
		Spindle override	○	○	This function applies override to the rotation speed of a spindle assigned by the machining program command during automatic operation or by manual operation.
		Multiple-spindle control			
		Multiple-spindle control I	○	○	When using a machine tool equipped with several spindles, this function controls those spindles.
		Spindle orientation	○	○	This function stops the spindle rotation at a certain position.
		Spindle position control (Spindle/C axis control)	△	△	This function enables one spindle drive unit to also be used as the C axis (rotary axis) using an external signal. The C axis servo ON signal is used to switch between the spindle and C axis.
		Spindle synchronization			
		Spindle synchronization I	△	△	In a machine with two or more spindles, this function controls the rotation speed and phase of one selected spindle (synchronized spindle) in synchronization with the rotation of the other selected spindle (basic spindle). There are two methods for giving commands: G code and PLC.
		Spindle synchronization II	△	△	
		Spindle speed clamp	○	○	The spindle rotation speed is clamped between max. rotation speed and min. rotation speed.
		External spindle speed clamp	○	○	This function clamps the spindle rotation speed at the speed set by parameter when the external spindle clamp signal which is externally input from the sequence program turns ON. This is used for limiting the speed when the usual speed is too fast, in a situation such as carrying out machining with the door open.
	Tool functions (T)	Tool functions (T command)	○	○	The command is issued with an 8-digit number following address T (T0 to T99999999). The tool function is used to command the tool No. In the lathe specification controller, the tool compensation (tool length compensation, tool nose wear compensation) Nos. are also indicated.
	Miscellaneous functions (M)	Miscellaneous functions	○	○	When an 8-digit number (M00000000 to M99999999) is assigned following address M, the 8-digit code data and start signal are output to the PLC.
		Multiple M codes in 1 block	○	○	Four sets of M commands can be issued simultaneously in a block.
		M code independent output	○	○	When the M00, M01, M02 or M30 command is assigned during an automatic operation (memory, MDI) or by a manual numerical command, the signal of this function is output. It is turned OFF after the miscellaneous function finishes or by the "Reset & Rewind" signal.
		Miscellaneous function finish	○	○	These signals inform the CNC system that a miscellaneous function (M), spindle function (S), tool function (T) or 2nd miscellaneous function (A, B, C) has been assigned, and that the PLC which has received it has completed the required operation. They include miscellaneous function finish signal 1 (FIN1) and miscellaneous function finish signal 2 (FIN2).
	2nd miscellaneous functions (B)	2nd miscellaneous functions	○	○	The code data and start signals are output when an 8-digit number is assigned following the address code A, B or C — whichever does not duplicate the axis name being used.
Tool compensation	Tool length/ Tool position	Tool length compensation	○	○	These commands make it possible to control the axis movement by offsetting the position of the end point of the travel command by the amount set on the TOOL OFFSET screen.
	Tool radius	Tool radius compensation	○	—	These commands function to provide tool radius compensation. Through a combination with the G command and D address assignment, they compensate the actual tool center path either inside or outside the programmed path by an amount equivalent to the tool radius.
		Tool nose radius compensation (G40/41/42)	—	○	Corresponding to the tool No., the tool nose is assumed to be a half circle of radius R, and compensation is made so that the half circle touches the programmed path.
		Automatic decision of nose radius compensation direction (G46/40)	—	○	The nose radius compensation direction is automatically determined from the tool tip and the specified movement vector.
	Tool offset amount	Number of tool offset sets			
		40 sets	○	—	The standard for the machining center system is 40 sets. Note that the standard for the machining center system with 3-part systems will be up to 80 sets/part system, or with 4-part systems or more, up to 40 sets/part system. For the lathe system, up to 80 sets/part system regardless of the number of part systems.
		80 sets	△	○	
		100 sets	△	—	
		200 sets	△	—	
		Offset memory			
		Tool shape/wear offset amount	○	○	This function registers the tool shape offset and wear offset amounts.

○ Standard △ Optional □ Selection

Class			C70 M system	C70 L system	General explanation
Coordinate system	Coordinate system type and setting	Machine coordinate system	○	○	The machine coordinate system is used to express the prescribed positions (such as the tool change position and stroke end position) characteristic to the machine, and it is automatically set immediately upon completion of the first dog-type reference position return after the power has been turned ON or immediately after the power has been turned ON if the absolute position specifications apply.
		Coordinate system setting	○	○	By issuing a G code, the program coordinate system (zero point of program) can be changed on the workpiece coordinate system.
		Automatic coordinate system setting	○	○	After turning the power ON, even without executing the reference position return, the basic machine coordinate system and the workpiece coordinate system are set automatically.
		Workpiece coordinate system selection			
		Workpiece coordinate system selection (6 sets)	○	○	When multiple workpieces with the same shape are to be machined, these commands enable the same shape to be machined by executing a single machining program in the coordinate system of each workpiece.
		Extended workpiece coordinate system selection (48 sets) G54.1P1 to P48	△	—	
		External workpiece coordinate offset	○	○	An external workpiece coordinate offset that serves as a reference for all the workpiece coordinate systems is available outside the workpiece coordinates. By setting the external workpiece coordinate offset, the external workpiece coordinate system can be shifted, and all the workpiece coordinate systems can be simultaneously shifted by an amount equivalent to the offset.
		Local coordinate system	○	○	This function is for assigning a coordinate system on the workpiece coordinate system currently being selected. This enables the workpiece coordinate system to be changed temporarily.
		Coordinate system for rotary axis	○	○	The coordinate system of the rotary axis ranges from 0 to ±360°. Note that, however, it can be displayed from 0 to 359.999.
		Plane selection	○	○	By issuing a G code, it is possible to specify the planes for the arc, tool radius compensation, coordinate rotation and other commands.
		Origin set/Origin cancel	○	○	Using the CNC monitor, the coordinate system (current position and workpiece coordinate position) can be set to "0" by screen operations.
		Counter set	○	○	Using the CNC monitor, the position counter display can be changed to "0" by screen operations.
	Return	Manual reference position return	○	○	This function enables the tool to be returned manually to the machine's default position (reference position).
		Automatic 1st reference position returna	○	○	By commanding the G code during an automatic operation, the 1st reference position return is executed. If an intermediate point is commanded, a positioning is made to the point at rapid traverse rate, then each axis returns to its 1st reference position.
		2nd, 3rd, 4th reference position return	○	○	As in automatic 1st reference position return, by commanding the G code during an automatic operation, an axis returns to a certain point of the machine (2nd/3rd/4th reference position).
		Reference position check	○	○	By issuing a G code, a machining program, which has been prepared so that the tool starts off from the reference position and returns to the reference position, can be checked to see whether the tool will return properly to the reference position.
		Absolute position detection	△	△	With this function, a battery stores the relation of the actual machine position and the machine coordinate kept in the CNC even during the power OFF, and an automatic operation is enabled without executing a reference position return.
		C axis reference position return	△	△	When using a spindle as C axis (rotary axis), a reference position return is required. More than one type of return is selectable, such as an automatic reference position return when the spindle is switched to C axis, and an automatic reference position return when the C axis performs a positioning.

○ Standard △ Optional □ Selection

Class			C70 M system	C70 L system	General explanation
Operation support functions	Program control	Optional block skip	○	○	When "/" (slash code) is programmed at the head of a block, and the optional block skip input signal from the external source is turned ON for automatic operation, the block with the "/" code is skipped.
		Optional block skip addition	○	○	When "/ (n:1 to 9)" is programmed at the head of a block, and the optional block skip input n signal from the external source is turned ON for automatic operation, the block with the "/n" code is skipped.
		Single block	○	○	The commands for automatic operation can be executed one block at a time (block stop) by turning ON the single block input signal.
	Program test	Dry run	○	○	F code feed commands for automatic operation can be switched to the manual feedrate data of the machine operation board by turning ON the dry run input signal.
		Machine lock	○	○	When the machine lock input signal is set to ON, the CNC operations can be executed without actually moving the NC axis.
		Miscellaneous function lock	○	○	When the "External input" signal or "Miscellaneous function lock" signal is turned ON, the output signals of M, S, T, and B (2nd miscellaneous function) will not be output to the PLC. This is useful when checking only travel commands in a program check.
	Program search/ start/ stop	Program search	○	○	The program No. of the program to be operated automatically can be designated and called up.
		Sequence number search	○	○	Blocks can be indexed by setting the program No., sequence No. and block No. of the program to be operated automatically.
		Automatic operation start	○	○	With the input of the automatic operation start signal (change from ON to OFF), automatic operation of the program that was found by an operation search is started by the controller (or the halted program is restarted).
		NC reset	○	○	This function enables the controller to be reset.
		Feed hold	○	○	When the feed hold signal is set to ON during automatic operation, the machine feed is immediately decelerated and stopped.
		Search & Start	○	○	If the "Search & Start" signal is input when the memory mode is selected, the designated machining program is searched and executed from the beginning.
	Interrupt operation	Manual interruption	○	○	Manual interrupt is a function that enables manual operations to be performed during automatic operation.
		Automatic operation handle interruption	○	○	The handle command can interrupt and be superimposed onto a command without suspending automatic operation, and the machine can be moved by rotating the manual pulse generator during automatic operation.
		Manual absolute switch	○	○	The program absolute positions are updated by an amount equivalent to the distance by which the tool is moved manually when the manual absolute switch signal is turned ON.
		Thread cutting cycle retract	—	△	This function suspends the thread cutting cycle if a feed hold signal has been input during thread cutting cycle.
		Tapping retract	○	○	If tapping is interrupted by a reset or emergency stop signal that is input during tapping and the tap is left engaged inside the workpiece, the tap tool engaged inside the workpiece can be rotated in the reverse direction so that it will be disengaged by inputting the tap retract signal.
		Manual numerical value command	○	○	On the screen of the CNC monitor, the M, S and T (and B when 2nd miscellaneous function is enabled) commands can be executed by setting numerical values and pressing [INPUT].
		MDI interruption	○	○	This function enables MDI programs to be executed during automatic operation in the single block stop status. When the modal status is changed in the MDI program, the modal status in the automatic operation mode is also changed.
		Simultaneous operation of manual and automatic modes	○	○	This function enables manual operations to be performed during automatic operation by selecting an automatic operation mode (MDI or memory) and manual mode (handle, step, jog or manual reference position return) simultaneously. (Arbitrary feed based on the PLC is also possible.)

○ Standard △ Optional □ Selection

Class			C70 M system	C70 L system	General explanation
Program support functions	Machining method support functions	Program			
		Subprogram control	○8 layers	○8 layers	When the same pattern is repeated during machining, the machining pattern is registered as one subprogram and the subprogram is called from the main program as required, thereby realizing the same machining easily. Efficient use of programs is possible.
		Macro program			
		User macro	△4 layers	△4 layers	In order to execute one integrated function, a group of control and arithmetic instructions can be used and registered as a macro program.
		Macro interruption	△	△	By inputting a user macro interrupt signal from the PLC, the program being currently executed is interrupted and other programs can be called instead.
		Variable command			Programming can be given flexible and general-purpose capabilities by designating variables instead of directly assigning numbers for addresses in programs and by supplying the values of those variables as required when running the programs. Arithmetic operations (adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing) can also be conducted for the variables.
		100 sets	○	○	
		200 sets	△	△	
		300 sets	△	△	
		600 sets	△	△	
		(50+50×number of part systems) sets	○	○	
		(100+100×number of part systems) sets	△	△	
		(200+100×number of part systems) sets	△	△	
		(500+100×number of part systems) sets	△	△	
		N code macro	△	△	This function calls the macro program using a pre-registered N code. The N No. and the macro program are registered using parameter settings, and up to eight can be registered. The "user macro" option is required.
		Macro interface extension (1200 sets)	△	△	These variables enable direct reading/writing of the data between the CNC machining program and sequence program.
		Fixed cycle			
		Fixed cycle for drilling	○	○	These functions enable drilling, tapping and other hole machining cycles to be assigned in a simple 1-block program. Special fixed cycles must always be used in combination with fixed cycles.
		Special fixed cycle	△	—	
		Fixed cycle for turning machining	—	○	When carrying out rough cutting, etc. in turning machining, using this function, only one block is enough for a shape that normally requires several blocks. This is useful for simplifying maching programs.
		Compound type fixed cycle for turning machining	—	○	
		Mirror image			
		Mirror image by G code	○	—	Using a program for the left or right side of an image, this function can machine the other side of the image when a left/right symmetrical shape is to be cut.
		Mirror image for facing tool posts	—	△	With machines in which the base tool post and facing tool post are integrated, this function enables the programs prepared for cutting at the base side to be executed by the tools on the facing side.
		Coordinate system operation			
		Coordinate rotation by program	△	—	When it is necessary to machine a complicated shape at a position that has been rotated with respect to the coordinate system, you can machine a rotated shape by programming the shape prior to rotation on the local coordinate system, and then specifying the parallel shift amount and rotation angle by means of this coordinate rotation command.
		Dimension input			
		Corner chamfering/Corner R	△	△	This function executes corner processing by automatically inserting a straight line or arc in the commanded amount between two consecutive travel blocks.
		Geometric command	—	○	When it is difficult to find the intersection point of two straight lines with a continuous linear interpolation command, this point can be calculated automatically by programming the command for the angle of the straight lines.
		Axis control			
		Chopping			
		Chopping	△	△	This function continuously raises and lowers the chopping axis independently of program operation. During the grinding operation, chopping can produce a better surface accuracy than using abrasive grain.
		Circular cutting	△	—	A series of cuts is performed: first, the tool departs from the center of the circle, and by cutting along the inside circumference of the circle, it draws a complete circle, then it returns to the center of the circle.
		Multi-part system control			
		Timing synchronization between part systems	○	○	The multi-axis, multi-part system compound control CNC system can simultaneously run multiple machining programs independently. This function is used in cases when, at some particular point during operation, the operations of different part systems are to be synchronized or in cases when the operation of only one part system is required.
		Start point designation timing synchronization	○	○	The synchronizing point can be placed in the middle of the block by designating the start point.
		Balance cut	—	○	When a workpiece that is relatively long and thin is machined on a lathe, deflection may result, making it impossible for the workpiece to be machined with any accuracy. In cases like this, the deflection can be minimized by holding tools simultaneously from both sides of the workpiece and using them in synchronization to machine the workpiece (balance cutting). In addition, since the workpiece is machined by two tools, the machining time is reduced.
		2-part system synchronous thread cutting	—	○	This function performs synchronous thread cutting for the same spindle using the 1st and 2nd part systems.
		Data input by program			
		Parameter input by program	△	△	The parameters set from the display can be changed using the machining programs.
		Compensation data input by program	△	△	The value of the workpiece coordinate systems selected can be set or changed using program commands. The tool offset amounts, that are set from the display can be input using program commands.
		Machining modal			
		Tapping mode	○	○	When tapping mode commands are issued, the CNC system is set to the internal control modes required for tapping.
		Cutting mode	○	○	When a cutting mode command is issued, the CNC system is set to the cutting mode that enables a smoothly cut surface to be achieved.

○ Standard △ Optional □ Selection

Class			C70 M system	C70 L system	General explanation
Program support functions	Machining accuracy support functions	Automatic corner override	○	○	To prevent machining surface distortion due to increase in the cutting load when cutting corners, this function automatically applies an override on the cutting feedrate so that the cutting amount is not increased for a set time at the corner.
		Deceleration check			This function decelerates and stops a motor before executing the next block, which lowers a shock to the machine which is caused by a rapid change of feedrate, and prevents a corner from being machined round.
		Exact stop check mode	○	○	
		Exact stop check	○	○	
		Error detection	○	○	
		Programmable in-position check	○	○	
	High-accuracy function	High-accuracy control1(G61.1)	△	—	This function controls the operation so the lag will be eliminated in control systems and servo systems. With this function, improved machining accuracy can be realized, especially during high-speed machining, and machining time can be reduced. Available with the 1st part system only.
Machine accuracy compensation	Static accuracy compensation	Backlash compensation	○	○	This function compensates the error (backlash) produced when the direction of the machine system is reversed.
		Memory-type pitch error compensation	△	△	Machine accuracy can be improved by compensating the errors in the screw pitch intervals among the mechanical errors (production errors, wear, etc.) of the feed screws.
		Memory-type relative position error compensation	△	△	Machine accuracy can be improved by compensating the relative error between machine axes, such as a production error or aging.
		External machine coordinate system compensation	△	△	The coordinate system can be shifted by inputting a compensation amount from the PLC. This compensation amount will not appear on the counters (all counters including machine position).
		Circular error radius compensation	△	△	With commands designated during arc cutting, this function compensates movement toward the inside of the arcs caused by a factor such as servo delay.
		Ball screw thermal expansion compensation	△	△	This compensates the axis feed error caused by ball screw thermal expansion, etc. using the values set by the PLC.
	Dynamic accuracy compensation	Smooth high-gain (SHG) control	○	○	This is a high-response and stable position control method using the servo system. SHG control realizes an approximately three-fold position loop gain compared to the conventional control method.
		Dual feedback	○	○	Use position feedback with a motor-side detector in ranges with high acceleration to enable stable control. In ranges with low acceleration, use position feedback with the machine-side detector (scale). This will make it possible to increase the position loop gain. A machine-side detector (scale) is separately required.
		Lost motion compensation	○	○	This function compensates the error in protrusion shapes caused by lost motion at the arc quadrant changeover section during circular cutting.
Automation support functions	Measurement	Skip			When the external skip signal is input during linear interpolation using the G31 command, machine feeding is stopped immediately, the remaining distance is discarded, and the commands in the next block are executed.
		Skip	△	△	
		Multiple-step skip	△	△	This function realizes skipping by designating a combination of skip signals for each skip command.
		PLC skip	△	△	This function enables skip operations to be performed by signals which are input from the sequence program.
		Automatic tool length measurement	△	△	This function moves the tool in the direction of the tool measurement position by the commanded value between the measurement start position and measurement position. It stops the tool as soon as it contacts the sensor and calculates the difference between the coordinates when the tool has stopped and the command coordinates. It registers this difference as the tool length offset amount for that tool.
		Manual tool length measurement 1	△	△	Simple measurement of the tool length is done without a sensor.
	Tool life management	Tool life management			
		Tool life management I	△	△	Tool life management is performed using the amount of time and the frequency a tool is used.
		Tool life management II	△	△	A spare tool change function is added to "Tool life management I".
		Number of tool life management sets			The max. number of tool life management sets. Lathe system: Up to 80 for one part system, up to 40 for two part systems Machining center system: Up to 100 regardless of the number of part systems
		80 sets	—	△	
		100 sets	△	—	
	Others	Programmable current limitation	○	○	This function allows the current limit value of the servo axis to be changed to the desired value in the program, and is used for the workpiece stopper, etc.
		PLC axis current limit	○	○	A current limit is available for the PLC axis as well as for the NC axis. This function can be used for actions such as stopper operation.
Safety and maintenance	Safety switches	Emergency stop	○	○	All operations are stopped by the emergency stop signal input, and at the same time, the drive section is shutoff to stop movement of the machine.
		Data protection key	○	○	With the input from the sequence program, it is possible to prohibit the setting and deletion of parameters and the editing of programs from the display.
	Display for ensuring safety	NC warning	○	○	Warnings are output by the CNC system. When one of these warnings has occurred, a warning number is output to the PLC and a description of the warning appears on the screen. Operation can be continued without taking further action.
		NC alarm	○	○	The alarms are output by the CNC system. When one of these alarms has occurred, an alarm number is output to the PLC, and a description of the alarm appears on the screen. Operation cannot be continued without taking remedial action.
		Operation stop cause	○	○	The stop cause of automatic operation is shown on the display.
		Emergency stop cause	○	○	When the "EMG" (emergency stop) message is displayed in the operation status area of the display, the cause of the emergency stop can be confirmed.
		Thermal detection	○	○	When overheating is detected in the CNC CPU module, an alarm is displayed.
		Battery alarm/warning	○	○	When it is time to change the batteries, an alarm and warning are displayed.

○ Standard △ Optional □ Selection

Class			C70 M system	C70 L system	General explanation
Safety and maintenance	Protection	Stroke end (Over travel)	○	○	Limit switches and dogs are attached to the machine, and when a limit switch has kicked a dog, the movement of the machine is stopped by the signal input from the limit switch.
		Stored stroke limit			This function sets the prohibited area for the tool to enter. There are multiple choices according to the prohibited range and method.
		Stored stroke limit I/II	○	○	
		Stored stroke limit IB	△	△	
		Stored stroke limit IIB	△	△	
		Stored stroke limit IC	△	△	
		Chuck/Tailstock barrier check	—	○	By limiting the tool nose point movement range, this function prevents the tool from colliding with the chuck or tail stock because of a programming error.
		Interlock	○	○	The machine movement will decelerate and stop as soon as the interlock signal, serving as the external input, is turned ON. When the interlock signal is turned OFF, the machine starts moving again.
		External deceleration	○	○	This function reduces the feedrate to the deceleration speed set by the parameter when the external deceleration input signal has been set to ON.
		Door interlock			Under the CE marking scheme of the European safety standards (machine directive), the opening of any protective doors while a machine is actually moving is prohibited. When the door open signal is input from the PLC, this function first decelerates, stops all the control axes, establishes the ready OFF status, and then shuts off the drive power inside the servo drive units so that the motors are no longer driven.
		Door interlock I	○	○	
		Door interlock II	○	○	
		Parameter lock	○	○	This function is used to prohibit changing the set-up parameter.
		Program protection (Edit lock B, C)	○	○	The edit lock function B or C inhibits machining program B or C (group with machining program numbers) from being edited or erased when these programs require protection.
		Program display lock	○	○	This function allows the display of only a target program (label address 9000) to be disabled for the program display in the monitor screen, etc.
		Safety observation	△	△	The safety observation function consists of the following three functions. (1) Safety signal comparison between two CPUs with redundant input/output of the safety signals. (2) Redundant emergency stop in which more than one CPU monitors the emergency stop signals to shutoff the drive's main power. (3) Speed monitoring to allow opening of the machine's protective door, etc., and to enable access to the moving parts without shutting off the power. (The functions are based on the European safety standard EN ISO 13849-1 PL d.)
	Maintenance and troubleshooting	Operation history	○	○	This is a maintenance function which is useful for tracing the history and CNC operation information, and analyzing trouble, etc. This information can be output as screen displays or as files.
		Data sampling	○	○	The data sampling function can sample the CNC internal data (speed output from the CNC to the drive unit and feedback data from the drive unit, etc.) and output it as text data.
		NC data backup	○	○	This function serves to back-up the parameters and other data of the CNC module. The data can also be restored.
		Servo automatic tuning (MS Configurator) (Need separate PC S/W)	○	○	With this function, the servo parameters can be automatically adjusted by connecting the CNC and MS Configurator, which is an application that runs on a regular parsonal computer. (Downloadable from MELFANSweb.)
		Backup	○	○	This function saves (backs up) the screen data and each controller (PLC, CNC) data to a GOT CF card. It also reloads (restores) that data to each device.
Drive system	Servo/ Spindle	Servo drive unit			CNC dedicated products are used as drive units, spindle motors, and servo motors. Refer to the MITSUBISHI CNC Drive System General Catalog for details.
		MDS-D-V1/D-V2 (200V)	□	□	
		MDS-DH-V1/DH-V2 (400V)	□	□	
		MDS-D-SVJ3 (200V)	□	□	
		Spindle drive unit			
		MDS-D-SP (200V)	□	□	
		MDS-DH-SP (400V)	□	□	
		MDS-D-SPJ3 (200V)	□	□	
		Multi-hybrid drive unit			
		MDS-DM-V3(200V)	□	□	
		MDS-DM-SPV2/SPV3(200V)	□	□	
Machine support functions	PLC	PLC functions			
		Built-in PLC basic function	△(MELSEC)	△(MELSEC)	The PLC CPU of MITSUBISHI Programmable Controller MELSEC is used. For details, refer to the material of MITSUBISHI Programmable Controller MELSEC which can be used with MITSUBISHI CNC C70.
		NC exclusive instruction	△(MELSEC)	△(MELSEC)	CNC exclusive instructions are not MELSEC standard instructions. They are directly related to the memory in the CNC, and convenient for using a CNC. They can be programmed with the MELSEC programming tool GX Developer as other standard instructions.
		Built-in PLC processing mode	○	○	This function is used when executing safety observation of significant signals using a dual signal module. For details, refer to the manual related to the safety observation function.
		PLC support functions			
		Multi-ladder program register and execution	△(MELSEC)	△(MELSEC)	This function stores and executes more than one sequence program.
		Ladder program writing during RUN	△(MELSEC)	△(MELSEC)	This function is used to write sequence programs when the CPU module is operating.
		PLC protection	△(MELSEC)	△(MELSEC)	With this function, it is possible to prohibit data such as sequence programs and device comments from being read/written.
		Built-in PLC capacity	□ 30k/40k/60k/ 100k/130k/260k	□ 30k/40k/60k/ 100k/130k/260k	In the program memory, it is possible to store the system area of parameters, intelligent function module parameters, sequence programs, device comments, and device initial values.
		Machine contact input/output I/F	△(MELSEC)	△(MELSEC)	The device is selected from the I/O modules of the MITSUBISHI Programmable Controller MELSEC Q Series.
		Ladder monitor	○	○	This function enables the operating status of the sequence circuit to be checked on a MITSUBISHI Graphic Operation Terminal (GOT). The GOT's circuit monitor or sequence edit function is used.

○ Standard △ Optional □ Selection

Class			C70 M system	C70 L system	General explanation
Machine support functions	PLC	PLC development			
		MELSEC development tool (GX Developer)	△(MELSEC)	△(MELSEC)	Using GX Developer, the sequence programs of the MELSEC CPU can be developed and debugged.
		GOT connection			For connecting a MITSUBISHI Graphic Operation Terminal (GOT), refer to the GOT materials.
		CPU direct connection (RS-422/RS-232C)	△(MELSEC)	△(MELSEC)	
		CC-Link connection (Remote device)	△(MELSEC)	△(MELSEC)	
		CC-Link connection (Intelligent terminal)	△(MELSEC)	△(MELSEC)	
	Machine construction	Servo OFF	○	○	When the servo OFF signal (per axis) is input, the corresponding axis is set in the servo OFF state. When the moving axis is mechanically clamped, this function is designed to prevent the servo motor from being overloaded by the clamping force.
		Axis detachment	△	△	This function enables the control axis to be released from control.
		Synchronous control	△	—	Synchronous control is a control method whereby both master and slave axes are controlled with the same travel command by designating the travel command for the master axis also to the slave axis. This function is assumed to be used in such equipment as large machine tools, which drive one axis with two servo motors.
		Inclined axis control	—	△	Even when the control axes configuring the machine are mounted at an angle other than 90 degrees, this function enables it to be programmed and controlled in the same way as with an orthogonal axis.
		Position switch	○ (16 per part system, 16 for PLC axes)	○ (16 per part system, 16 for PLC axes)	Instead of a dog switch on a machine's axis, a hypothetical dog switch is established using a parameter to set a coordinate position to show the axis name and the hypothetical dog position. When the machine reaches the position, a signal is output to the PLC interface.
		PLC operation	Arbitrary feed in manual mode	○	○	This function enables the feed directions and feedrates of the control axes to be controlled using commands from the sequence program.
		PLC axis control	△	△	Over and above the NC control axes, this function enables axes to be controlled independently by commands from the PLC.
		PLC axis indexing	△	△	By setting positioning points (stations) in advance, positioning control can be performed simply by designating a positioning point No. (station No.) Up to 20 points (stations) can be set.
		NC axis/PLC axis changeover	△	△	This function enables one control axis to be dynamically switched to be used as NC axis or PLC axis. If the PLC axis is set as indexing axis, changeover is available between the NC axis and indexing axis.
		PLC interface	CNC control signal	○	○	Control commands to the CNC system are assigned from the PLC. Input signals with skip inputs that respond at high speed can also be used.
		CNC status signal	○	○	The status signals are output from the CNC system. They can be utilized by referencing them from the PLC.
		PLC window	△	△	PLC window is used to read/write the operation state, axis information, parameters and tool data of the CNC through a cyclic transmission area in the CPU shared memory.
		External search	△	△	This function enables searching of the program to automatically start from the PLC. The program No., block No. and sequence No. can be designated. In addition, the currently searched details can be read.
		External PLC link	CC-Link (Master/Slave)	△(MELSEC)	△(MELSEC)	Refer to manuals of MITSUBISHI Programmable Controller "MELSEC Q series" for information on the function and the performance.
		PROFIBUS-DP (Master)	△(MELSEC)	△(MELSEC)	
		DeviceNet (Master)	△(MELSEC)	△(MELSEC)	
		FL-net	△(MELSEC)	△(MELSEC)	
		CC-Link/LT	△(MELSEC)	△(MELSEC)	
		CC-Link IE	△(MELSEC)	△(MELSEC)	
		ASi	△(MELSEC)	△(MELSEC)	
		Installing S/W for machine tools	EZSocket I/F (Need separate PC S/W)	△	△	This middleware makes it easy to develop applications which have a Windows interface.
		APLC release (Need separate PC S/W)	△	△	APLC (Advanced Programmable Logic Controller) release is a function that allows the user-generated C language module to be called from NC. Control operations that are difficult to express in a sequence program can be created with C language.
		Others	CNC remote operation tool			
		Remote monitor tool (Need separate PC S/W)	○	○	The remote monitor tool is a personal-computer-compatible software tool that monitors information in the CNC module connected via Ethernet. (Downloadable from MELFANSweb.)

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⚠ Safety Warning

To ensure proper use of the products listed in this catalog, please be sure to read the instruction manual prior to use.

Mitsubishi Electric Corporation Nagoya Works is a factory certified for ISO14001 (standards for environmental management systems) and ISO9001(standards for quality assurance management systems)

eco Changes for a greener tomorrow

Eco Changes is the Mitsubishi Electric Group's environmental statement, and expresses the Group's stance on environmental management. Through a wide range of businesses, we are helping contribute to the realization of a sustainable society.

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