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M code list fanuc

List of M codes commonly found on Fanuc and similarly designed Code DescriptionMilling (M)Turning (T)Corollary Information M00Compulsory stopMTNot optional - the machine will always stop when M00 is reached in the execution of the program. M01Amtmachine optional stops will stop only at M01 if the operator has pressed the optional stop button. M02End of theMTNo program returns to the top program; may or may not reset the registry values. M03Spindle on (clockwise rotation)MT M04Spindle up (counterclockwise rotation)MT M05Spindle stopMT M06Managing Automatic Tool (ATC)MT (Sometimes)Many lathes do not use M06 because the T address itself indexes the turret. To understand how the T address works and how it interacts (or not) with M06, it is necessary to study the various methods, such as lathe turret programming, fixed selection of ATC tool, random selection of ATC memory tools, the concept of next tool waiting and empty tools. Programming on a particular machine tool requires you to know which method the machine uses. M07Coolant on (fog)MT M08Coolant on (flood)MT M09Coolant offMT M10 Pallet clamp on MFor work centers with pallet change M11Pallet offM clampFor work centers with pallet change M13Spindle on (clockwise rotation) and refrigerant on (flooding)MThis M-code does the work of both M03 and M08. It is not unusual for specific machine models to have such combined commands, which make written programs shorter and faster. Orientation M19Spindle TheMTSpindle orientation is most often called within loops (automatically) or during installation (manually), but is also available under program control via M19. The abbreviation OSS (oriented spindle stop) can be seen in reference to a loop-oriented stop. M21Mirror, XM Axis M21 Forward CourseT M22Mirror, YM Axis M22Combro backwards M23Mirror OFFM M23Phased distraction of ont M24threadPhased distraction of program OFFT M30End file with return to topMT M41Section digear - gear 1T M42Ge retracted selection - 2T gear M43 Mounting selection - gear 3T M44Mounted selection - gear 4T M48Sote power companyMT M49 Power company NOT allowedMTThis rule is also called (automatically) within tapping cycles or single-point thread cycles , where the power supply is exactly related to speed. The same applies to the spindle speed replacement and the progress wait button. M60Manatic pallet masking (APC)MFor machine centers with pallet change M98 Subprogram keyMTPreses a P address to specify which subprogram to call, such as M98 calls subprogramme O8979. M99Subprogram endMTUsually located at the end of the subprogram, where it returns the execution control to the main program. The default value is that the control returns to lock after the M98 call in the main program. Return to a different lock number can be specified by an address P. M99 can also be used in the main program with skip block for infinite loop of the main program on bar work on the lathes (until the operator turns the lock on or off skips). M00 M00 stop M T Not optional: the machine will always stop when reaching M00 in the execution of the program. M01 Optional stop M T The machine will stop at the M01 only if the operator has pressed the optional stop button. M02 End of M T program No return to top of program; may or may not reset the registry values. Spindle M03 on (clockwise rotation) M T Spindle speed is determined by address S, in revolutions per minute (G97 mode; default) or surface feet per minute or [surface] meters per minute (G96 mode [CSS] under G20 or G21). The right hand rule can be used to determine which direction is clockwise and which direction is counterclockwise. The right propeller screws moving in the tightening direction (and the right propeller flutes that turn in the cutting direction) are defined as moving in the M03 direction and are time-labelled by convention. The M03 direction is always M03 regardless of the local vantage point and local CW/CCW distinction. M04 Spindle on (counterclockwise rotation) M T See comment above M03. M05 Spindle stop M T M06 Automatic Tool Change (ATC) M T (sometimes) Many lathes do not use M06 because the T address itself indexes the turret. Programming on a particular machine tool requires you to know which method the machine uses. To understand how the T address works and how it interacts (or not) with M06, it is necessary to study the various methods, such as lathe turret programming, fixed selection of ATC tool, random selection of ATC memory tools, the concept of next tool waiting and empty tools. These concepts are taught in textbooks such as Smid,[1] and online multimedia (videos, simulators, etc.); all these educational resources are usually ordered to pay to repay the costs of their development. They are used in training courses for operators, both on site and remotely (for example, Tooling University). M07 Refrigerant on (fog) M T M08 Refrigerant on (flooding) M T M09 Refrigerant off M T M10 Pallet clamp on M For work centers with pallet change M11 Pallet clamp off M For masts with pallet change M13 Spindle on (clockwise rotation) and coolant on (flooding) M This M code does the work of both M03 and M08. It is not unusual for specific machine models to have such combined commands, which make written programs shorter and faster. The orientation of the spindle M19 M T The spindle orientation is most often called within cycles (automatically) or during installation (manually), but is also available under program control via M19. The abbreviation OSS (oriented spindle stop) can be seen in reference to a of the cycles. The relevance of spindle orientation has increased with the advance of technology. Although 4- and 5-axis contour milling and single CNC pointing depended on spindle position encoders for decades, before the advent of widespread systems of live tools and mill-turningturning, it was rarely relevant in Machining (not special) for the operator (as opposed to the machine) to know the angular orientation of a spindle with the exception of some narrow contexts (such as tool changer or G76 fine reasting cycles with choreographed tool retraction). Most of the milling of features indexed around a shot piece was done with separate operations on indexing head configurations; in a way, indexing heads were invented as separate equipment, to be used in separate operations, which could provide precise spindle orientation in a world where it otherwise mostly did not exist (and did not need it). But as CAD/CAM and multiaxial cnc machining with multiple rotating-cutter axes becomes the norm, even for regular (non-special) applications, train drivers now often worry about switching to virtually any spindle through its 360° accurately. Mirror M21, axis X M M21 Tailstock forward T M22 Mirror, Axle Y M M22 Tailstock backwards T M23 Mirror OFF M23 Gradual wire pullout ON T M24 Gradual wire pullout OFF T M30 End of program with return to top of M T M41 Gear select – gear 1 T M42 Gear select – gear 1 2 T M43 Gear select – gear 3 T M44 Gear select – gearbox 4 T M48 Overtaking feed rate allowed M T M49 Overtaking feed rate NOT allowed M T This rule is also called (automatically) within tapping cycles or single-point thread cycles, where the power supply is exactly related to speed. The same applies to the spindle speed replacement and the progress wait button. M52 Download last tool from spindle M T Also empty spindle. M60 Automatic Pallet Change (APC) M For Machine Centers with Pallet Change M98 Subprogram M T Accept an address P to specify which subprogram to call(for example, M98 P8979 calls subprogram O8979). M99 Subprogram end M T Usually placed at the end of the subprogram, where it returns execution control to the main program. The default value is that the control returns to lock after the M98 call in the main program. Return to a different lock number can be specified by an address P. M99 can also be used in the main program with skip block for infinite loop of the main program on bar work on the lathes (until the operator turns the lock on or off skips). From: Wikipedia | Sources: Smid; Green et al. List of M codes commonly present on Fanuc and similarly designed controlsCorollary infoM00Compulsory stopMTNot optional: the computer will always stop when M00 is reached in the execution of the program. M01 stop will stop only at M01 if the operator has pressed the optional stop button. 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