

Instructions

Model 2: Real Action T. REX

Model 4: Biped Walking Robot

Model 3: Robo Kong



Handling the Servomotor

1 Orientation

The photo to the right shows the servomotor facing you. There are two shafts, the one with the wider space is the drive shaft and the one with the narrower space is the movable shaft.

 ★ When turning the drive shaft by hand, do so very slowly and gently.
Excessive pressure when turning may cause damage to the servomotor.



2 Calibration and Setting Connector Numbers

Before building your robot, read **6. Using Servomotors** in the **Studuino Icon Programming Environment Guide** (download from http://www.artec-kk.co.jp/artecrobo/) for instructions on how to calibrate your servomotor.

Building your robot without calibrating your servomotor may cause damage or improper functionality.

★ Do not change the connector or the servomotor after calibration. Servomotor calibrations are unique to each servomotor.

Attaching Number Stickers

After calibration, we recommend putting a sticker on the connector used for the servomotor so it can be easily identified.



1) Assemble the blocks as shown in the picture.







② Assemble the blocks as shown in the picture.



$\ensuremath{\textcircled{3}}$ Assemble the blocks as shown in the picture.











④ Assemble parts ② and ③ as shown in the picture.





(5) Assemble the blocks as shown in the picture.









6 Add parts 5-A and 5-B to the servomotor.





 \bigcirc Assemble the blocks as shown in the picture.





(8) Add parts (7)-A and (7)-B to part (6).



(9) Add the blocks shown in the picture to (8).









(1) Assemble parts (9) and (4) and add the block shown in the picture.



① Add the blocks shown in the picture to the servomotor.





① Add the blocks shown in the picture to the circuit board mount.





(13) Assemble parts (12) and (11) as shown in the picture.



⁽¹⁾ Add the battery box to part ⁽³⁾.



(15) Assemble parts (14) and (10) as shown in the picture.





The switch should be on this side.









17 Add parts (1) and (6) as shown.

POWER

D11





(18) Assemble the blocks as shown in the picture.





⁽¹⁾ Assemble the blocks as shown in the picture.



② Assemble the blocks as shown in the picture.



Assemble parts (9) and (20) as shown in the picture.



② Assemble the blocks as shown in the picture.











(2) Assemble parts (18, (2) and (2) as shown in the picture.





⁽²⁾ Assemble the blocks as shown in the picture.





(25) Assemble parts (23) and (24) as shown in the picture.





(26) Assemble the blocks as shown in the picture.





② Assemble the blocks as shown in the picture.



²⁸ Assemble the blocks as shown in the picture.



(29) Assemble parts (27) and (28) as shown in the picture.



30 Assemble the blocks as shown in the picture.











(3) Assemble parts (26, (29) and (30) as shown in the picture.





③ Assemble the blocks as shown in the picture.



3 Assemble parts 3 and 2 as shown in the picture.





34 Assemble parts 17, 25 and 33 as shown in the picture.





[Programming Your Robot]

Download your programming software from the Artec homepage at http://www.artec-kk.co.jp/studuino/download_en.html.

(1) Click on Start \rightarrow Artec and open **Studuino Programming Environment.** Choose Icon Programming Environment.



② Use a USB cable to connect your circuit board mount to your PC.



③ Choose your port settings.

Tick the boxes for D9, D10, and D11 in the Port Settings dialog box.

DC Moto	r	Servor	notor			Button	
□ M1 □	M2	🗆 D2	🗖 D4	🗆 D7	🗆 D8	□ A0 □ A2	
		☑ D9	☑ D10	🗹 D11	🗆 D12	🗆 A1 🗆 A3	
Sensor/LED/Buzzer							
🗆 A0	Light	sensor	*	🗖 A4	LED	Ψ.	
🗆 A1	Light	sensor	Ŧ	🗆 A5	Buzzer	Ŧ	
🗖 A2	Light	sensor	Ψ.	🗆 A6	Light sens	or 👻	
🗖 A3	Light	sensor		🗆 A7	Sound sen	sor -	

④ Place the icons you see in the picture below.





Click Repeat indefinitely in the Repeat Settings dialog.

		Angle			
		rangie	🗆 D2	90	deg.
			🗖 D4	90 🛓	deg.
			🗖 D7	90	deg.
			🗖 D8	90	deg.
	Ō	Time	hour		
			min		
		0	500		
		1.0	sec		
	1	Angle	D2	90 🗅	dea.
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				90	deg.
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			D7	90	deg.
			D8	90	deg.
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			🗆 D4	90	deg.
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			D8	90 🛓	deg.
		Angle			
		, a .g.c	🗆 D2	90	deg.
			🗆 D4	90	deg.
			🗖 D7	90	deg.
			D8	90	deg.

				Sneed					
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	🔽 D10	90	deg.	Slow Fast					
	🔽 D11	90 🌲	deg.						
	🗆 D12	90	deg.						
				Speed					
•	🔽 D9	60 🌲	deg.						
	🗹 D10	120	deg.	Slow Fast					
	🗹 D11	90 🌲	deg.						
	D12	90	deg.						
	Speed								
	🔽 D9	90 🌲	deg.	— — —					
	🔽 D10	120	deg.	Slow Fast					
	🔽 D11	120	deg.						
	D12	90	deg.						
				Speed					
	🔽 D9	90	deg.						
	🔽 D10	70	deg.	Slow Fast					
	🗹 D11	110	deg.						
	D12	90 斗	deg.						
				Speed					
	🔽 D9	60	deg.						
	🗹 D10	90	deg.	Slow Fast					
	🗹 D11	60	deg.						
	D12	90	deg.						
				Snood					
	🔽 D9	110	deg.	Speed					
	💌 D10	90	deg.	Slow Fast					
	🔽 D11	70 🌲	deg.						
	D12	90	deg.						

(5) After sending the program to your circuit board, check that your robot is operating correctly by turning it on.



Having trouble?

- Check to make sure you've assembled your robot correctly.
- Make sure that the cables have been properly inserted.
- Read **6. Using Servomotors** in the **Studuino Icon Programming Environment Guide** (download from http://www.artec-kk.co.jp/artecrobo/) for instructions on how to calibrate your servomotor.

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