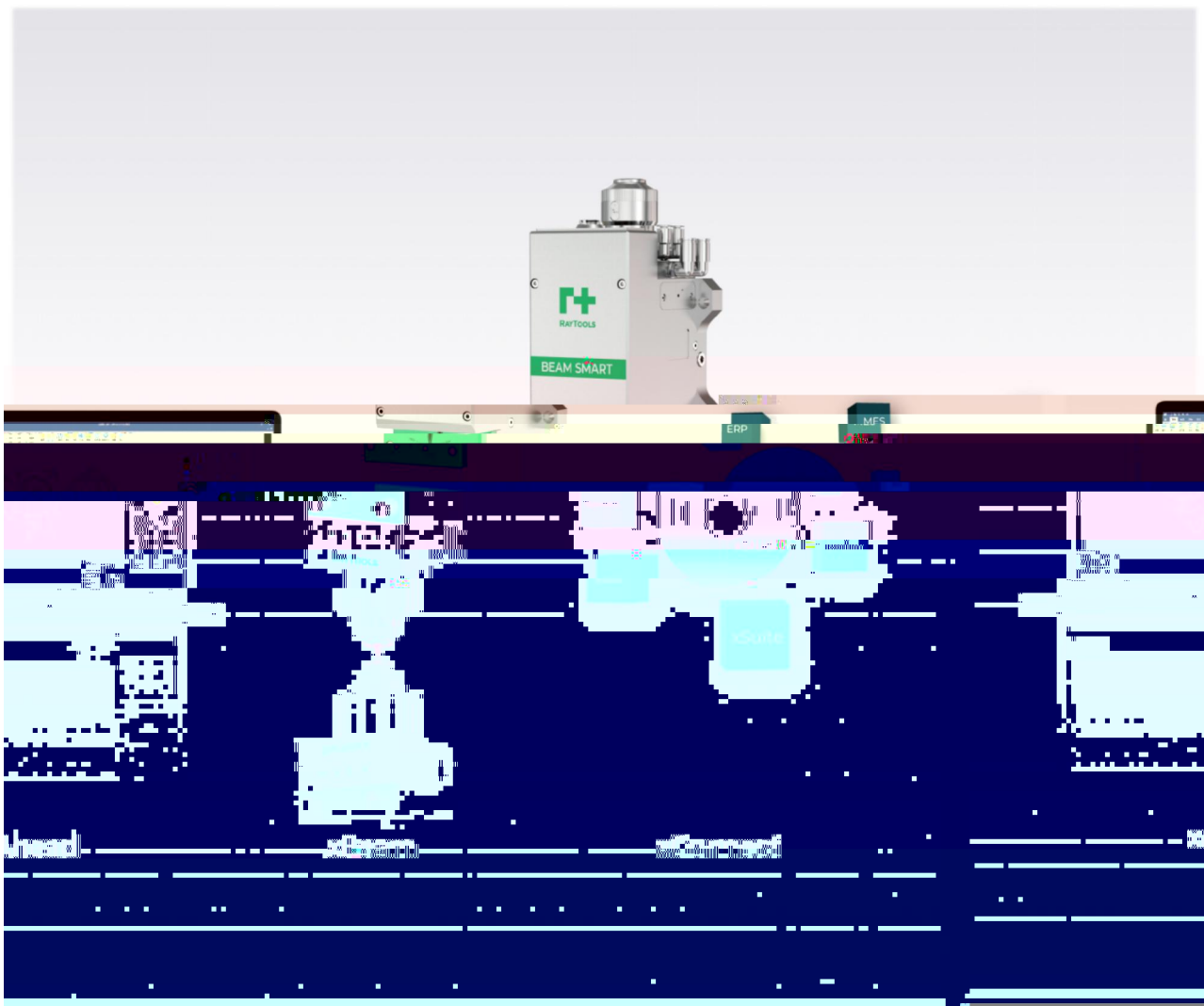




XC3000S Series

Laser Cutting System User Manual



Thank you for choosing this product from !

The manual provides a detailed introduction to the installation and use of the XC3000S Series professional laser cutting system, including a quick start, introductions to the function, notes and more. The software must be used with a dongle. If you do not have a dongle, you can use a simulator.

Please read the manual in detail before using the software and the associated equipment, as this will help you to use it better.

Due to the constant updating of functions, the product you receive may differ in some respects from instructions in the manual.

We reserve all rights in this document including the issued patents and other registered commercial ownership related to this document. It is strictly prohibited to use this document improperly especially to copy and disseminate it to third parties.

If there is any error in the document, please inform us as soon as possible.

The data contained in this manual is only used to describe the product and shall not be regarded as a statement of security interest.

For the benefit of our customers, we will constantly try to ensure that the products we develop comply with the latest technology.

wlëü22fă !D

Email: sales@raytools.com

Website: www.raytools.ch

5. Safety

- We will not bear any responsibility for losses and accidents caused by wrong operation or improper handling of our products.
- Dismantling of the product will lose all warranty claims excluding the normal replacement of worn parts and components required for maintenance or commissioning operations.
- Unauthorized modification of products or use of non-original spare parts will directly lead to the invalidation of warranty and liability exemption.
- It is recommended to only use the spare parts provided by us or submit them to our designated professional team for installation.

6. Environmental Protection

- Ensure that the product is used in a dry environment.
- Ensure that the product is used in the environment complying with EMC standards.
- The product is only allowed to run within the parameters specified in the technical data.

7. Safety Instructions

- Be familiar with the basic provisions of work safety and accident prevention, having received equipment operation guidance.
- Read and understand basic safety instructions and operations.
- Must have studied the relevant regulations and safety instructions and understand the possible hazards.

Comply with relevant regulations and implement

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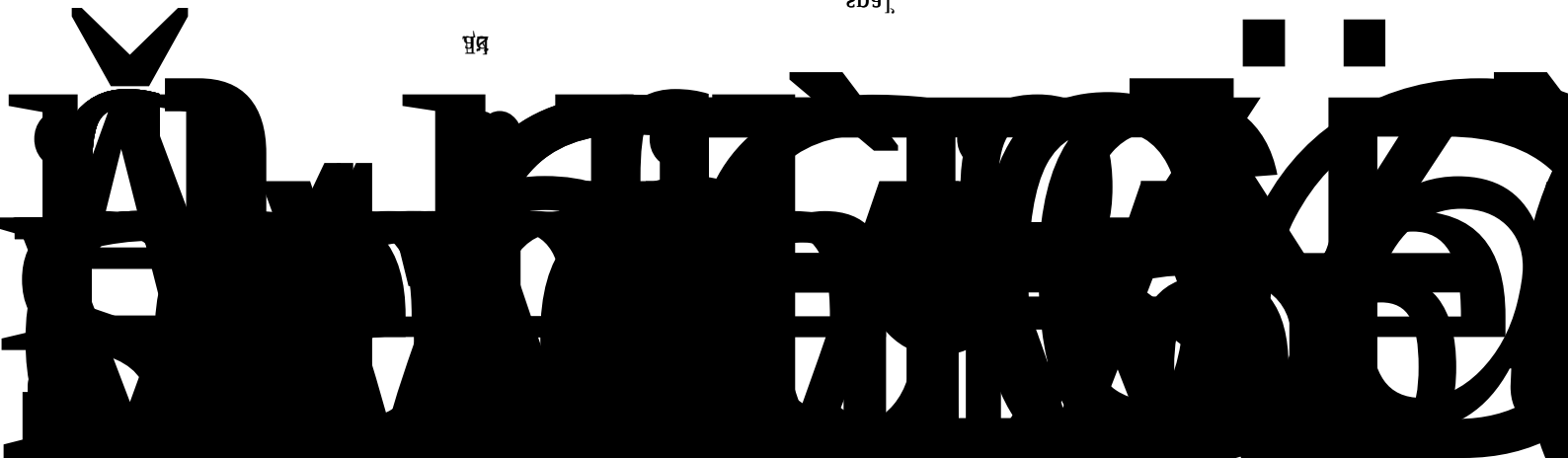
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who has filed a lawsuit against Raytools, "The New York Times" and "CNC".

Select the sub-page to display its contents. When it is in processing, the "In processing" page appears and cannot be switched to another page until the process stops.

The toolbar on each sub-page has several "columns" according to function, such as "View", "Transform", "Process Setting", etc. And each column contains various functions.

Please note that Raytools is a registered trademark of Raytools AG.

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In the top left corner of the toolbar there is a "File Menu", which contains some file-related options. Click on the  button to open the menu, as shown below.

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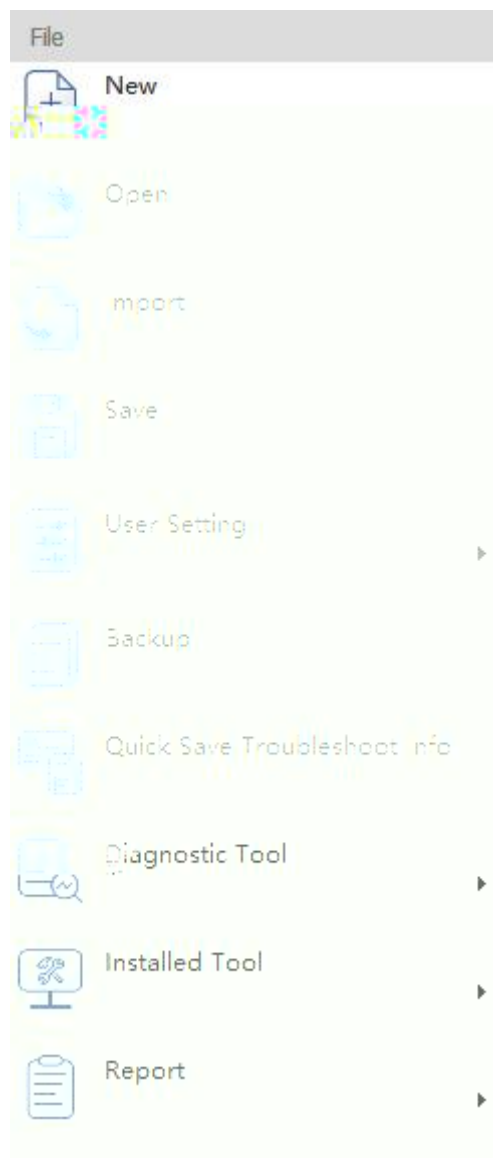
Create a new drawing and not save the current one.

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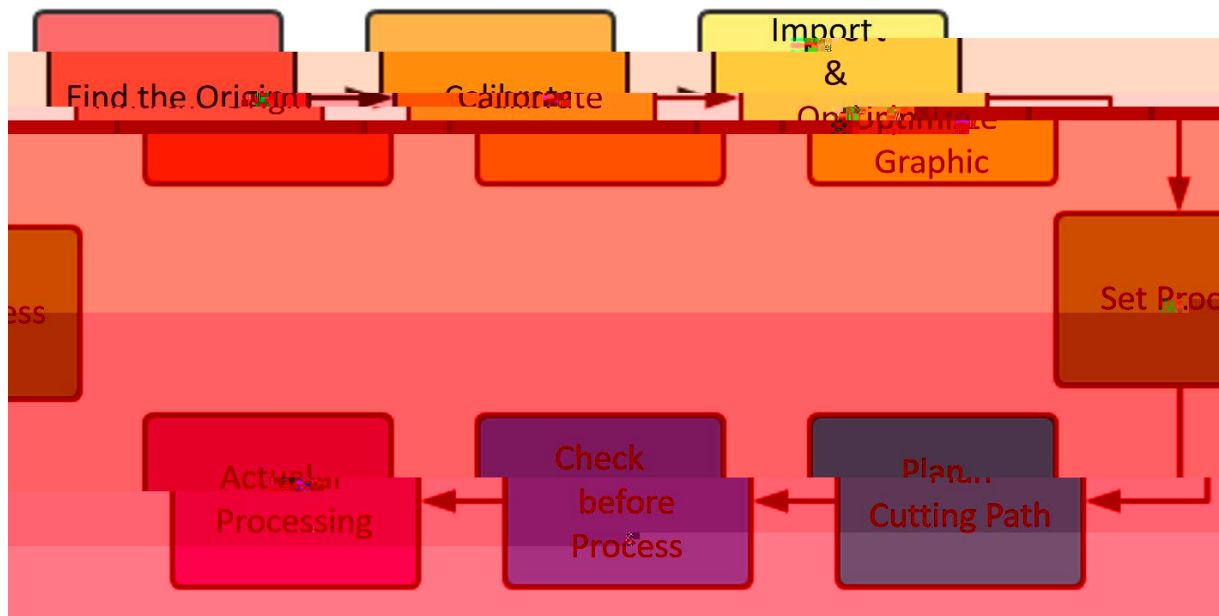
Import graphics to be processed. Supported file formats include dxf, emw, nc, nsp, etc.

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Import another file to the drawing board



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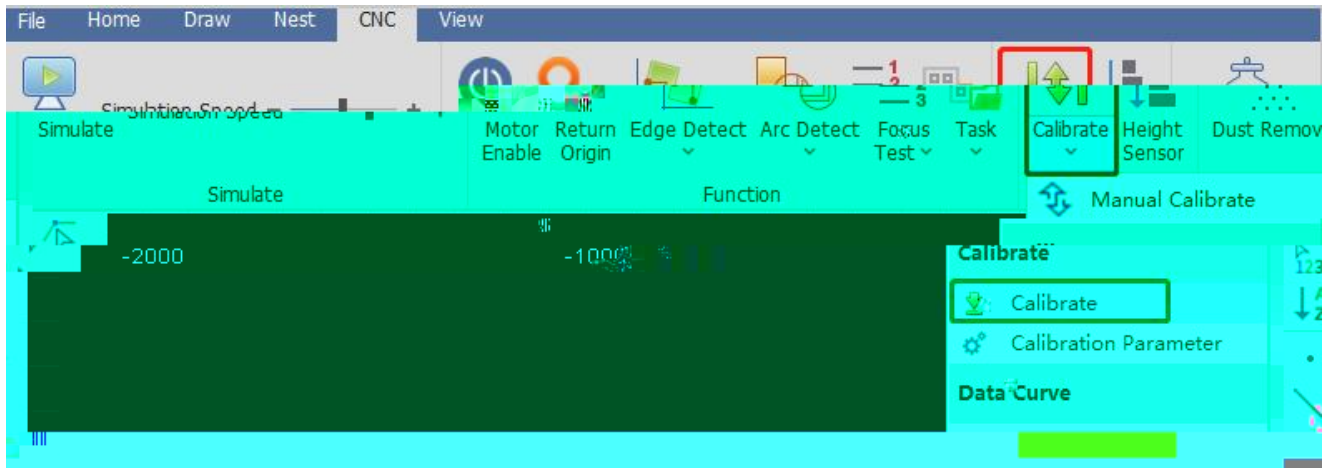
After opening the software, click on Return Q

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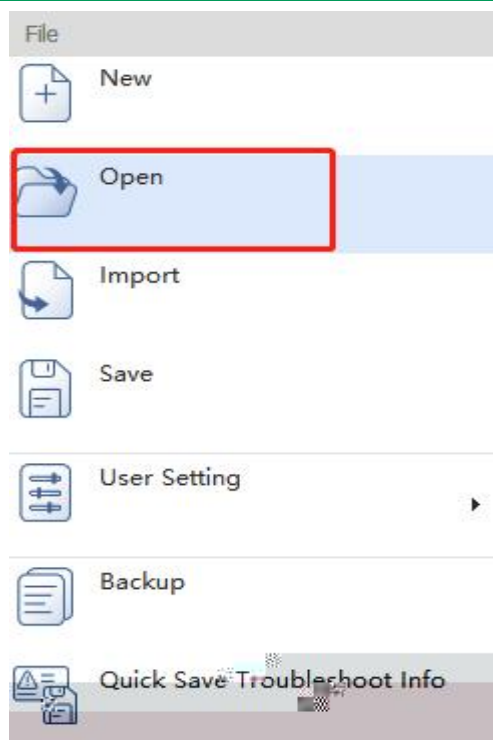
After the machine completed returning origin, place the cutting head above the clean flat sheet to be cut.

Click on the drop-down button of Calibrate in CNC sub-page, and then the drop-down bar will pop up. Click on Calibrate button in the bar, as shown below:



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After the cutting head has been calibrated, import the graphic to be processed by clicking on Open button in File Menu, as shown below:



An interface of graphic import will pop up. Select the graphic in the disc and click on Open button. Currently supported file formats include DXF, EMW, NC, and NSP, as shown below



If you need to save process parameters of current layer, click on Export to save them as a file. Then, you only need to import the layer process parameters, select the material thickness, and click OK.

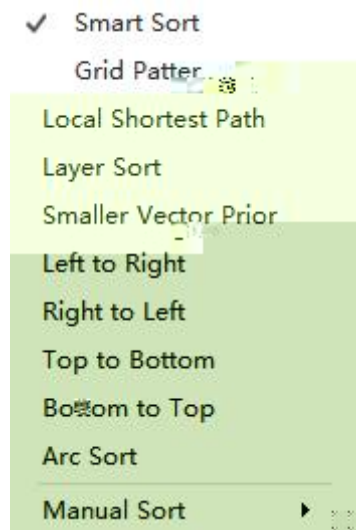
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This step is to sort the graphics to be processed. Click on button in Home or Draw sub-page to auto sort the



graphics. Click the drop-down button, of Sort to see there are several ways. Select one according to your need. It is shown below:



You can also group the graphics by selecting the graphics to be grouped and clicking on button in Home or Draw. Graphics in the selected group will be a whole and the processing sequence fixed. Later sorting will not affect the processing sequence in current group.

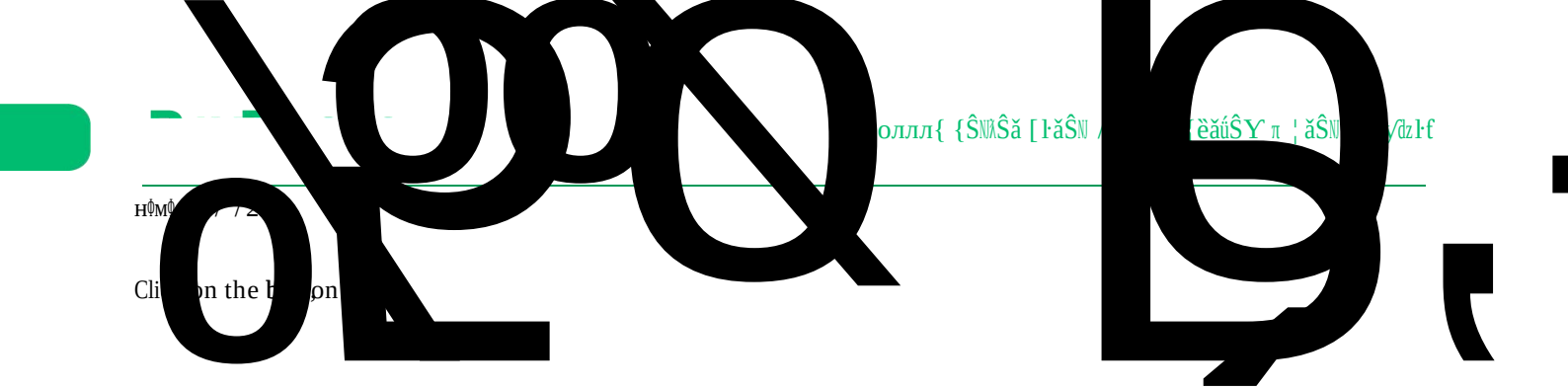
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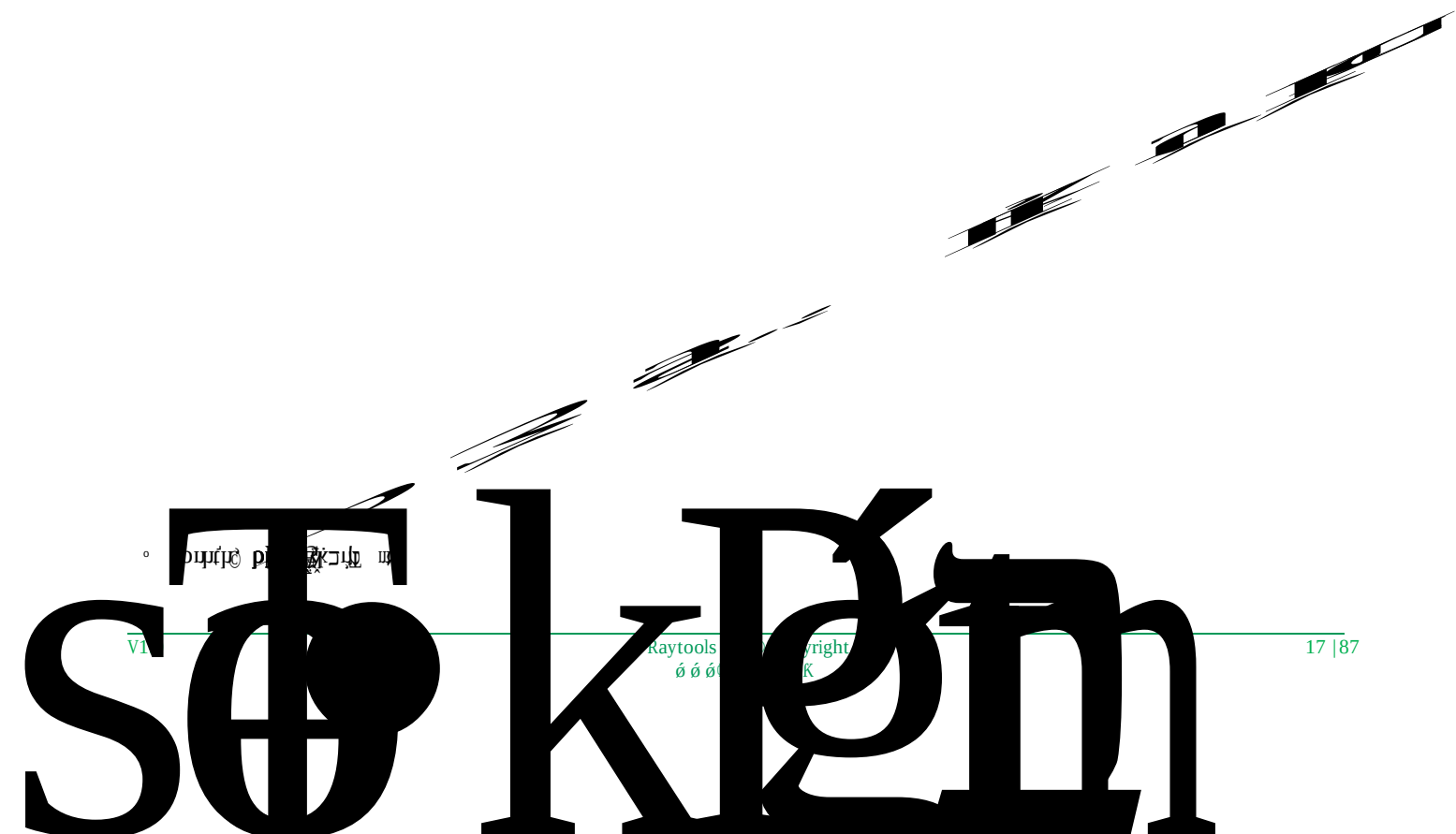
Click on Display button in t



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Click on the button

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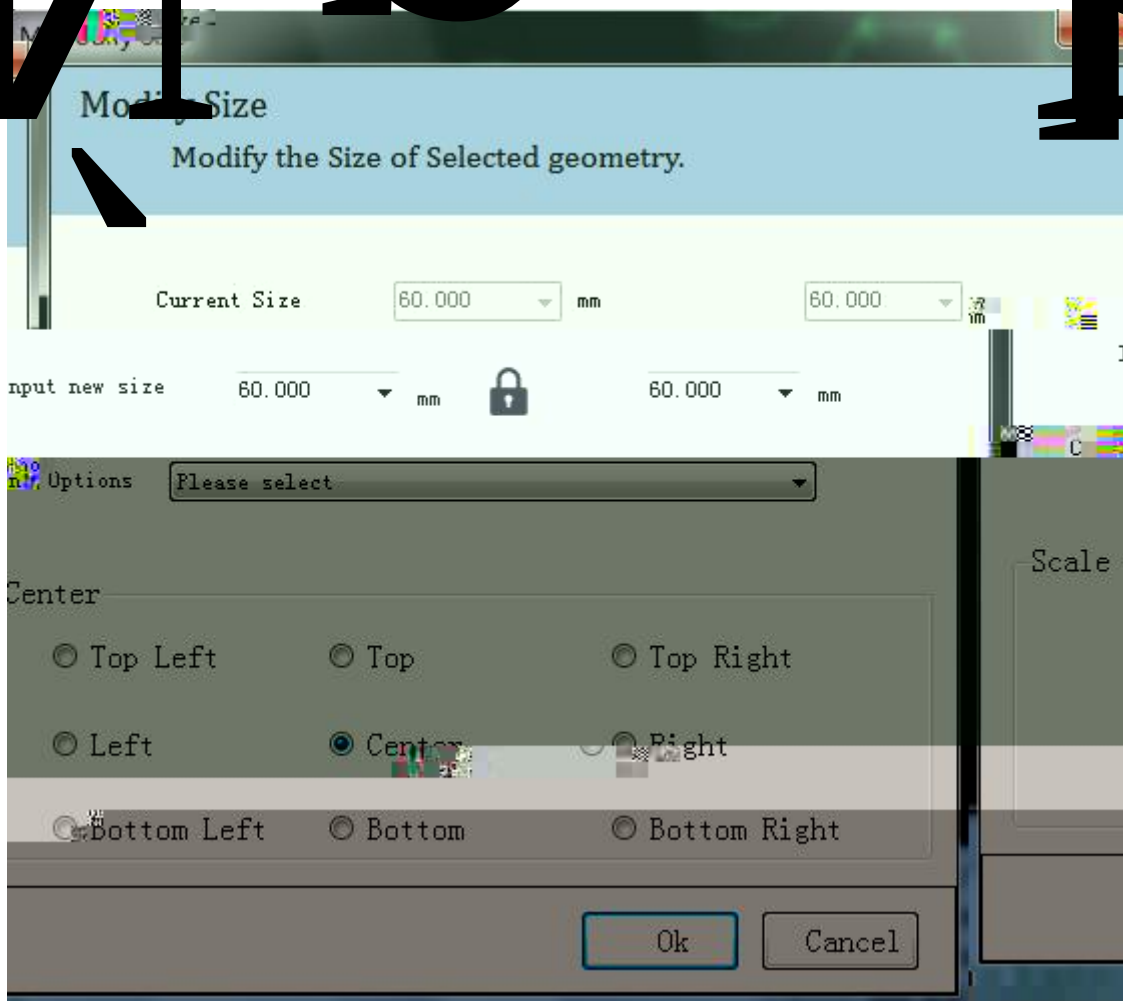


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When the status of the lock in the interface is , the length and width of the graphic scale according to its original size. To set length and width individually, click on the button as  to unlock it according to the needed

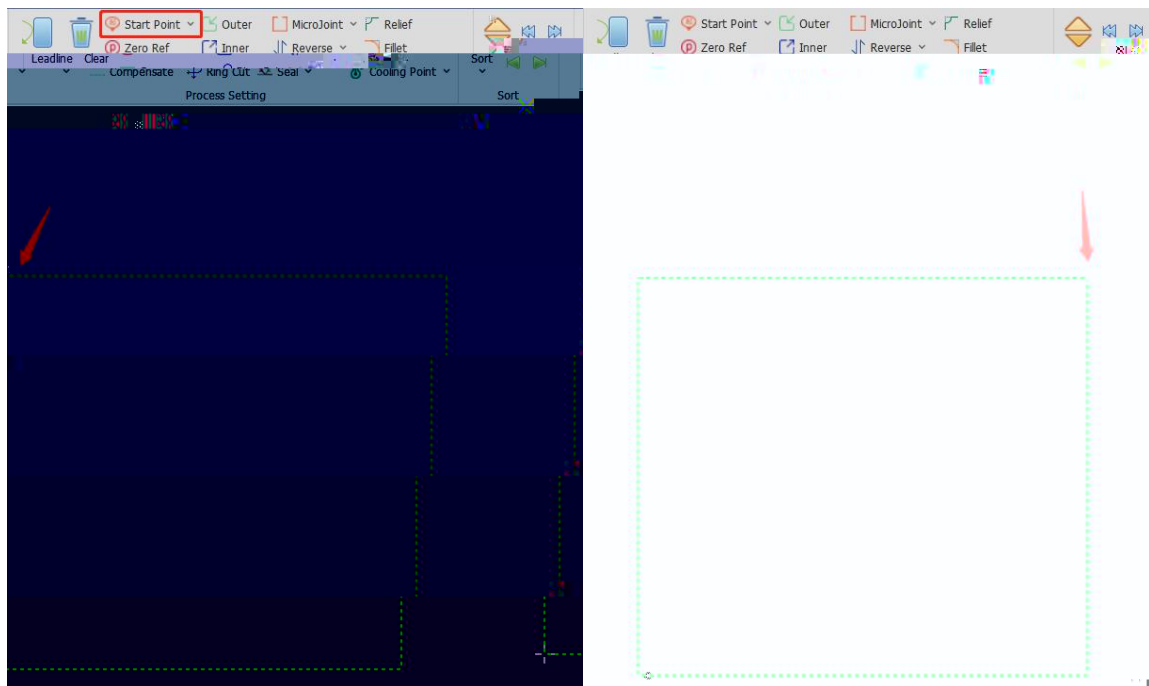
Common Options: select the option according to needed

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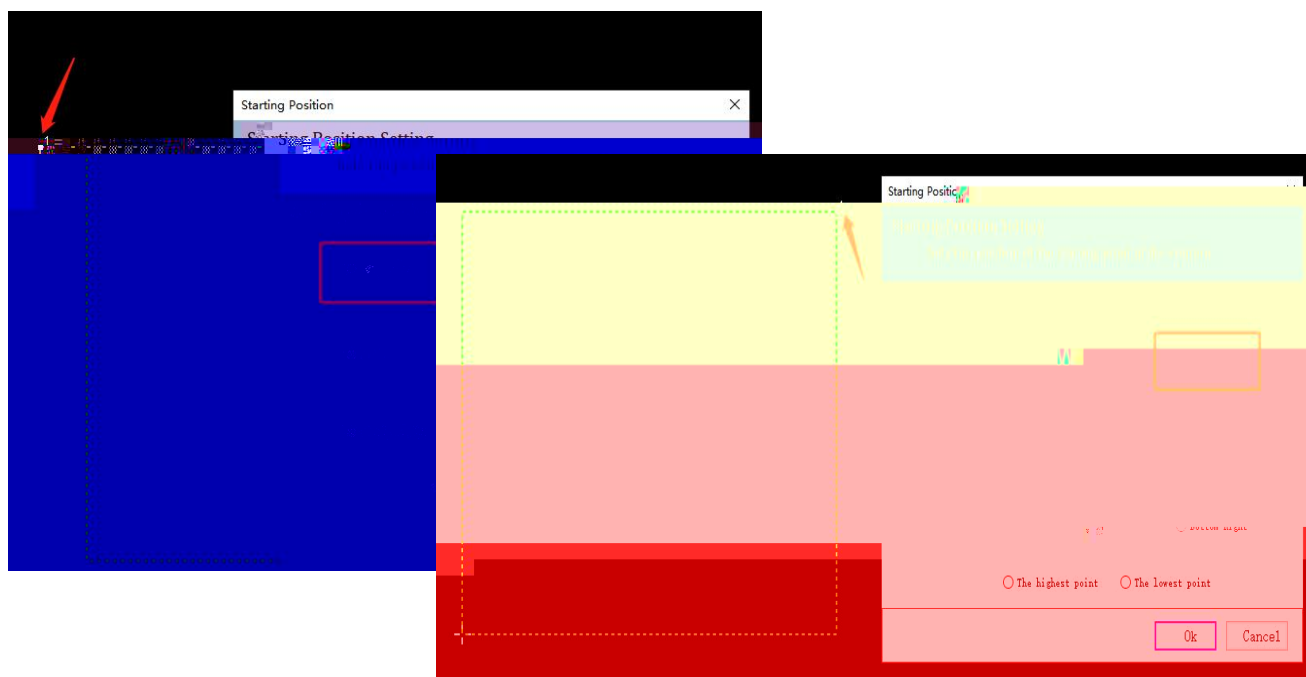
Set the start point of processing.

Click on Start Point button in the Home sub-page. The drop-down bar contains Manual Start Point and Auto Start Point.

ᐃᐃᐃ ᐃ ᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃ {ᐃᐃᐃᐃ ᐃᐃᐃᐃ: click on it and select the contour of the graphic to complete setting the start point, as shown below:



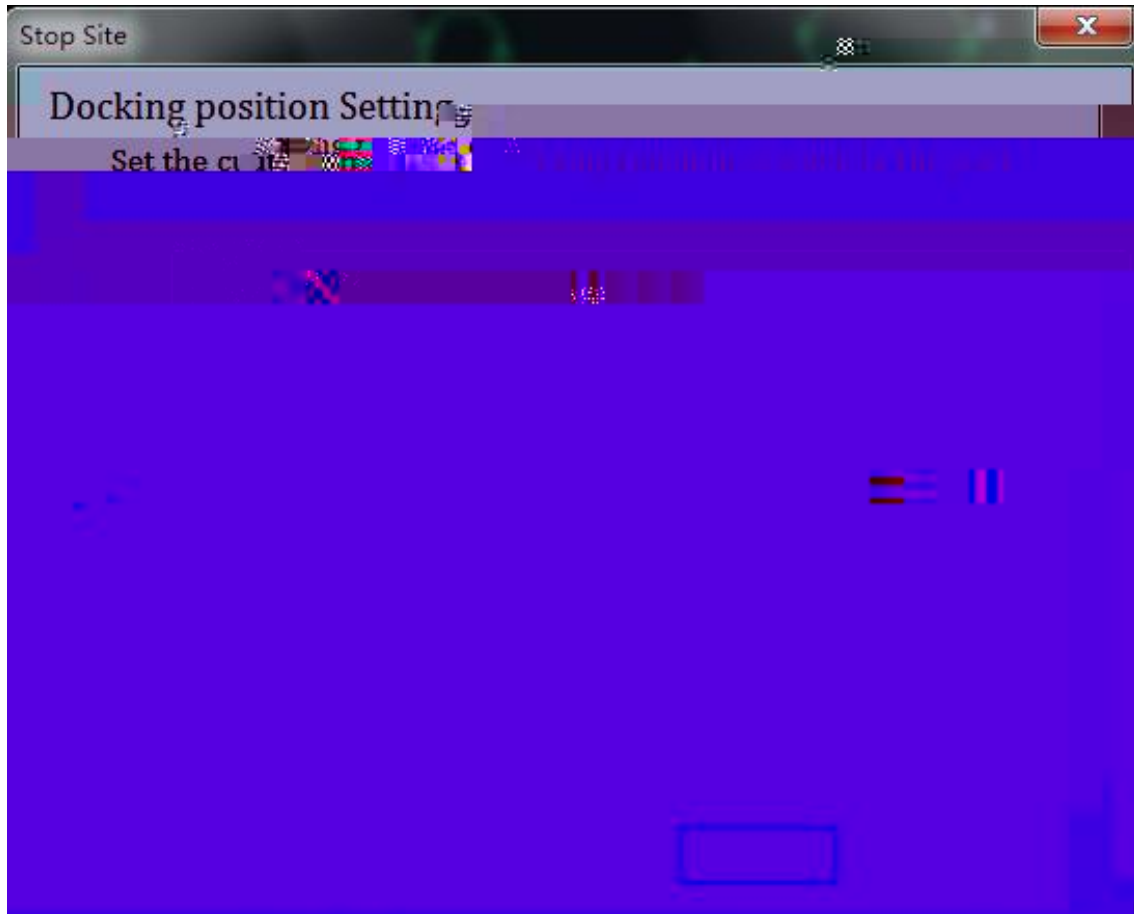
ඔබ !ඳු2 {ඹ1ඹු t2ඹු: select the graphic to be processed and click on Auto Start Point. Set the start point in the new interface and click on OK to complete, as shown below:



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Set the cutting head to a relative position to the graphic as the zero reference (docking position).
The bottom left is recommended.

Click on Zero Ref button in THE Home sub-page and set the parameters. After setting, click on OK to complete, as shown below:

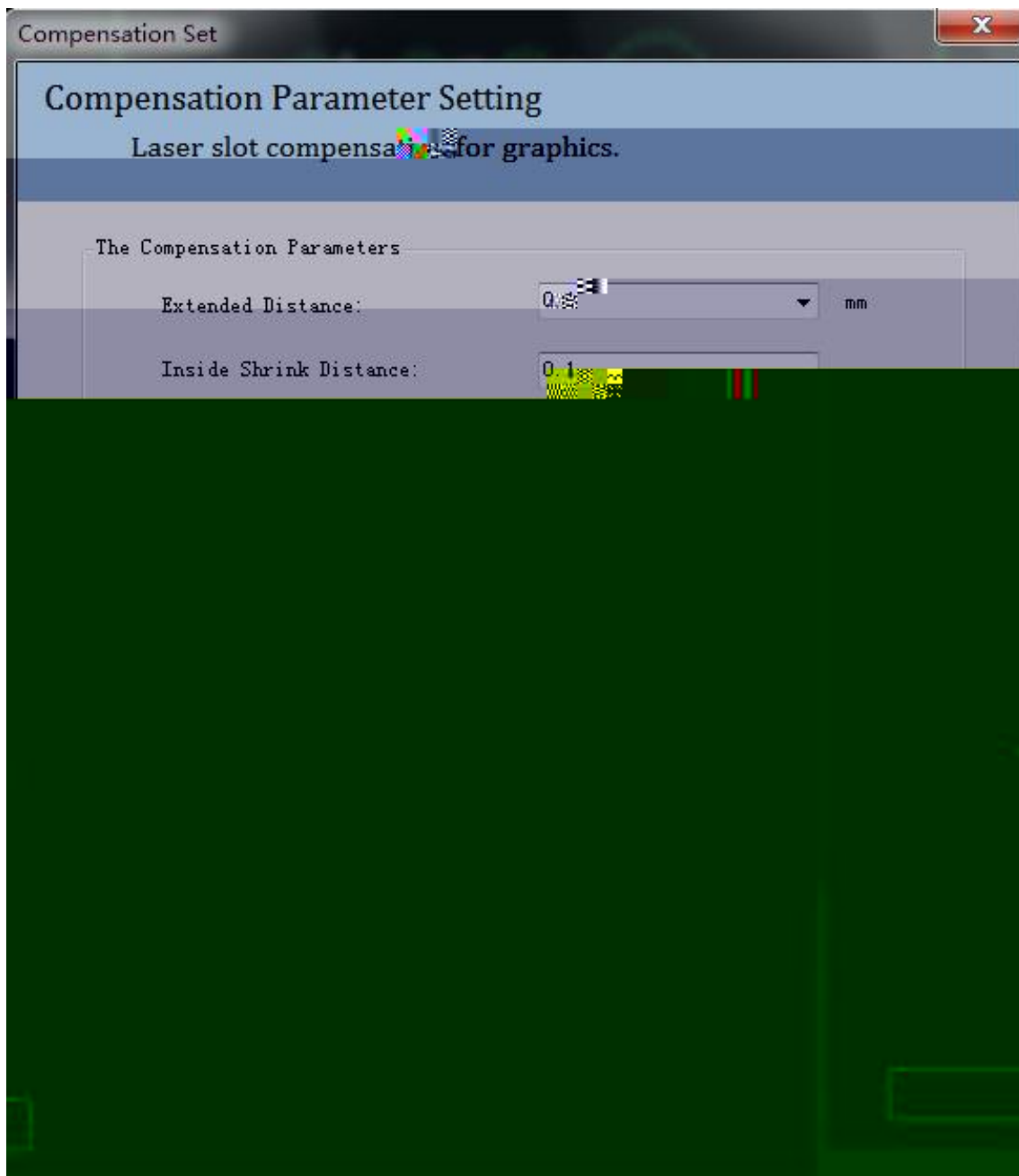


Note: “Select the zero reference by following the graphic” can be selected in the “Advanced Selection” in the Configuration Tool.

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By scaling the graphic, compensate the impact of the cutting slots to the parts. Sharp and round corner can be chosen in sharp point processing. Way of compensation includes Expand and contract, All expand, and All contract.

Select the graphic to be compensated and click on Compensate in Home sub-page. Set the parameters and click on OK to compensate the selected graphic, as shown below:



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Extended Distance: the value that increases in equal intervals outwards.

Inside Shrink Distance: the value that decreases in equal intervals inwards.

Sharp Point Processing: to use sharp or filleted corner.

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Read the configuration in the compensation library by selecting materials and thickness to quickly apply.

Modify default parameters in the compensation library by selecting materials and thickness.

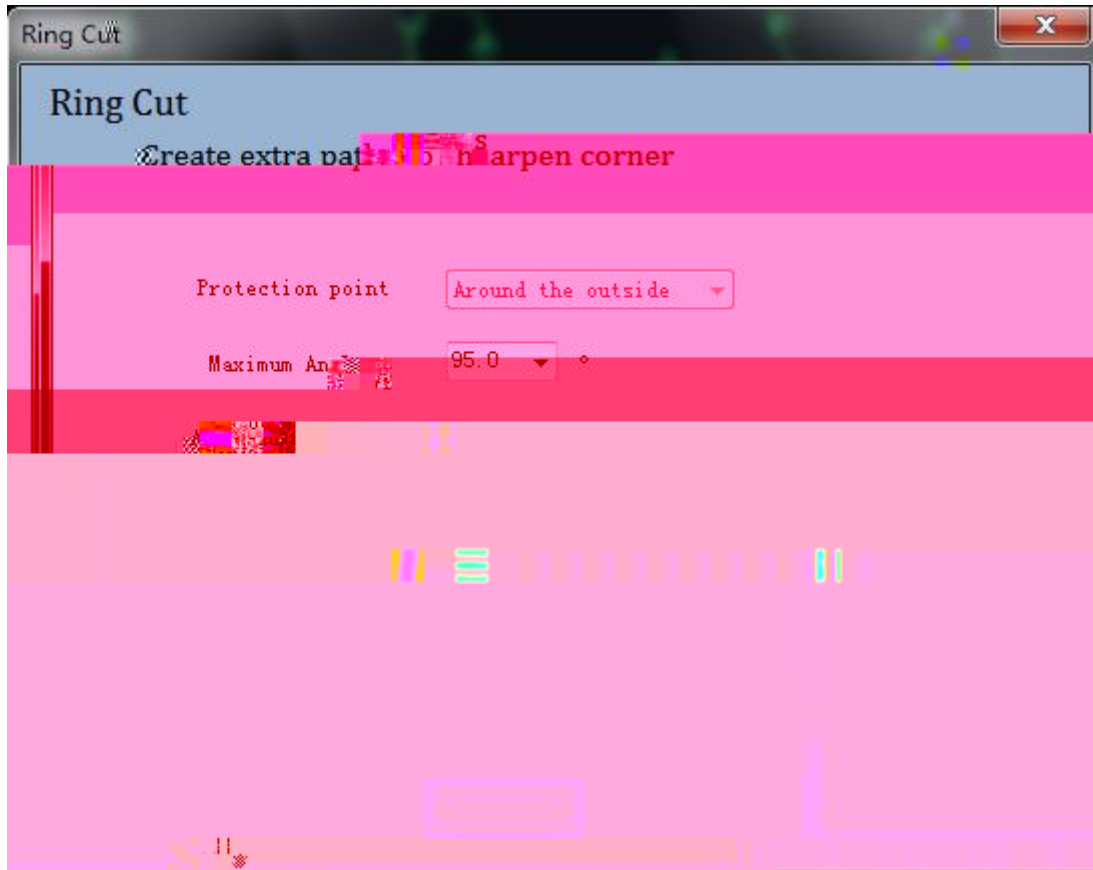
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Way of compensation includes Out Expand and In Shrink, All Out Expand, and All In Shrink.

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Add Ring Cut or cooling point to the graphic.

Select the graphic to be ring cut and click on Ring Cut in Home sub-page. Set the parameter for ring cut and click on OK to complete, as shown below:



Protection Point: select the type of ring cut., with the option of around the outside.

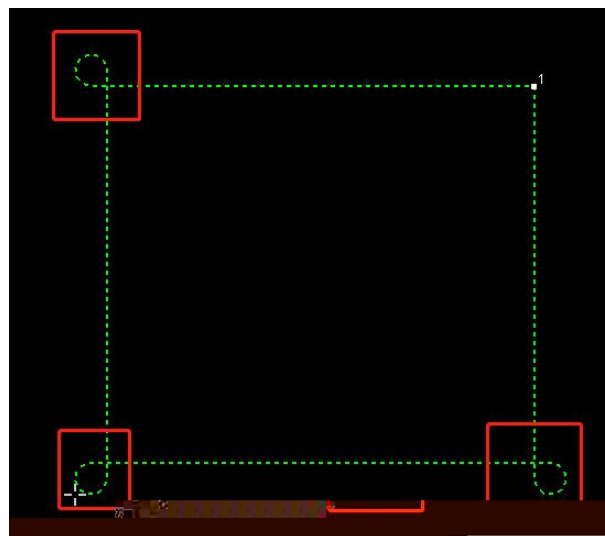
Maximum Angle: corner bigger than this angle will not use the outside cutting.

OutsideCut Type: select the arc or triangle as the contour of outside cutting.

OutsideCut Length: set the perimeter of the contour of outside cutting.

ShortestSide Length: set the shortest edge length.

The graphic added with ring cut is shown on the left.

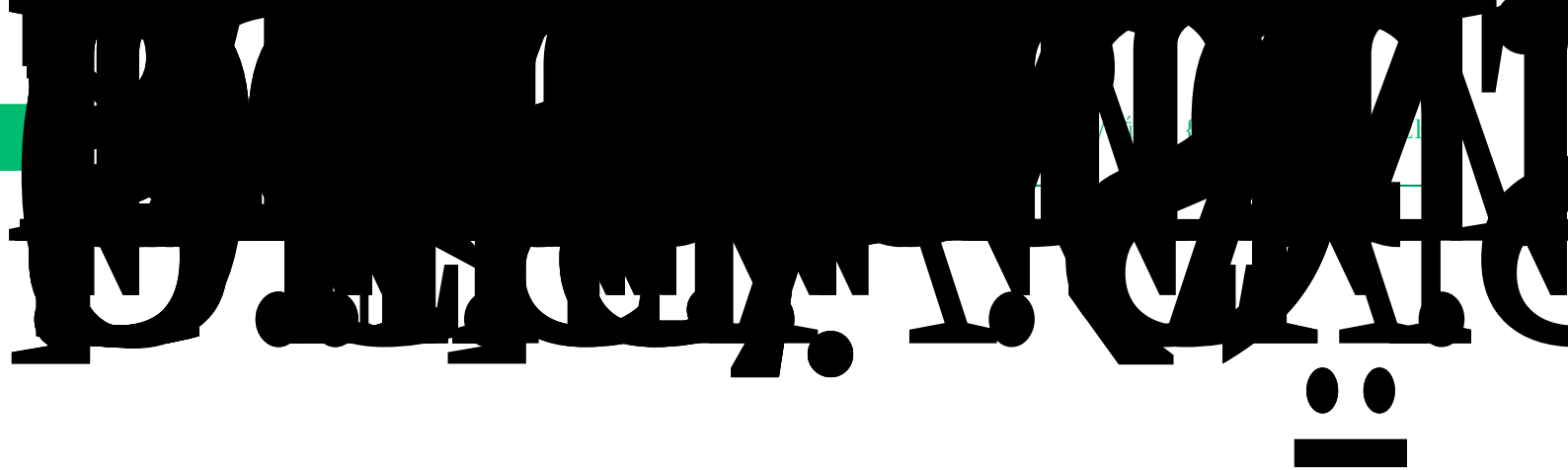


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The workpiece with micro connections can avoid falling off. Micro Joint includes manual and auto ones.

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Select the graphic



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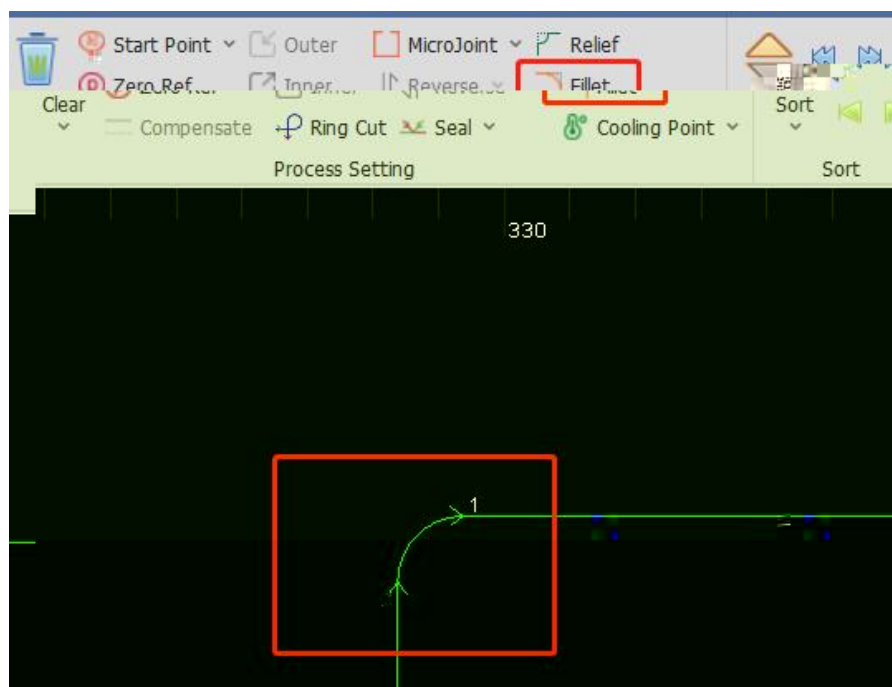
Click on  button to generate release corners for the following bending process.



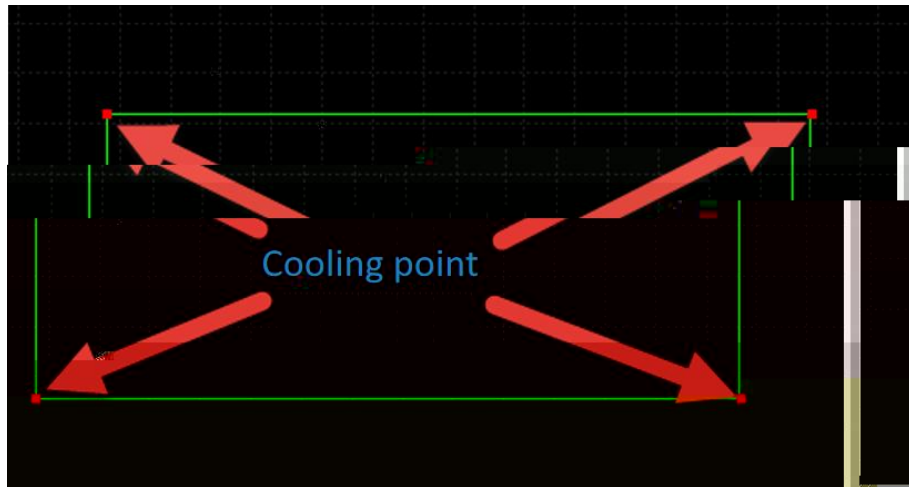
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Switch the sharp corners into the filleted corner.

Select the graphic needs fillet and click on Fillet button in the Home sub-page. Set the fillet radius and click on OK. Then, click on the corner of the graphic to complete. The setting of fillet is shown as below:



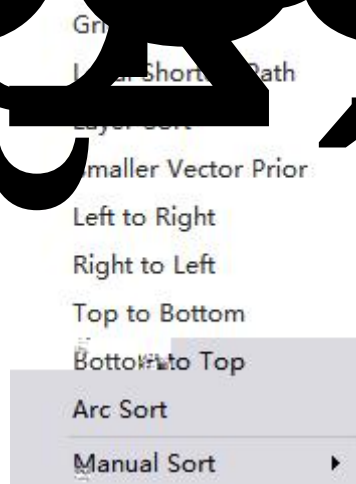
Click on Cooling Point in the Home sub-page



a FëŋYdzY Fyŋfe: corners bigger than this angle will not use the cooling point.

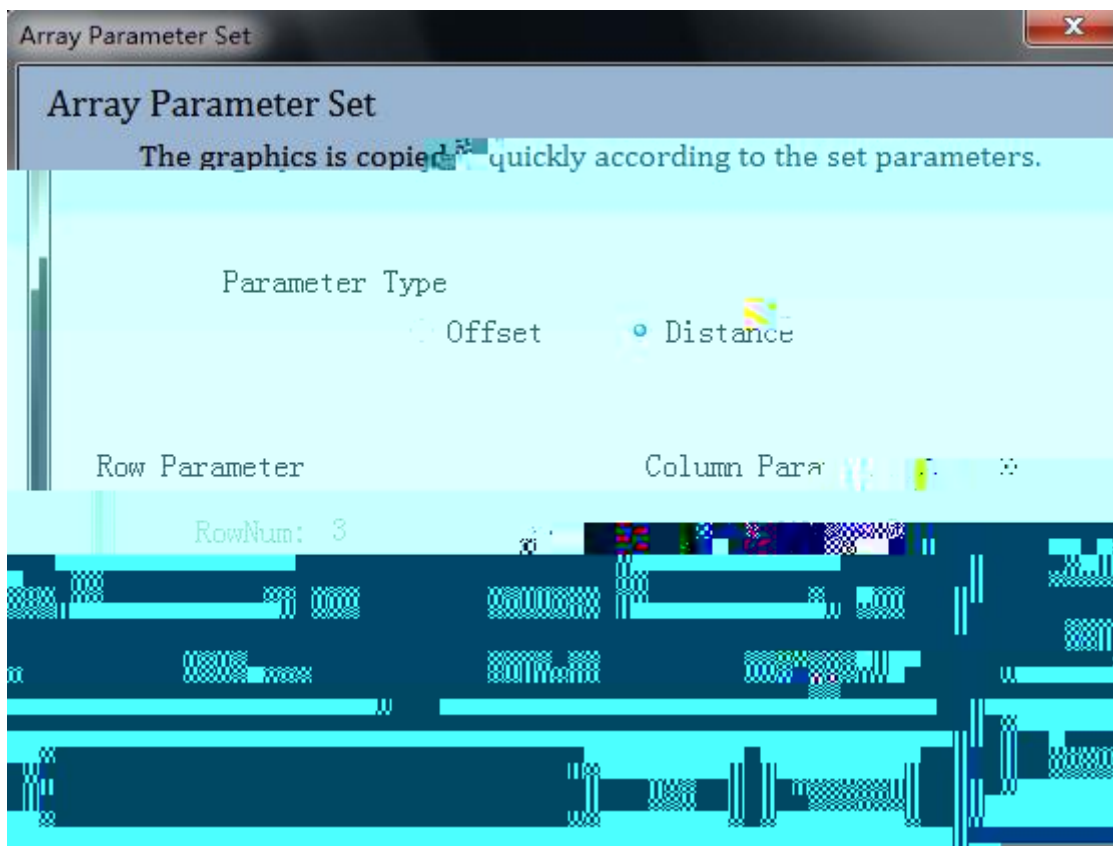
[ŠFŘ LJ2ŋyŋ LJN2ŋŠŌŋ2y: select to add the cooling point at the start point of the graphic.

{KFNLJ FyŋfŠ LJN2ŋŠŌŋ2y: deselect the function and not to aLes t



In the Sort column, four manual sorting buttons are provided. In the Sort column, four manual sorting buttons are provided. In the Sort column, four manual sorting buttons are provided.

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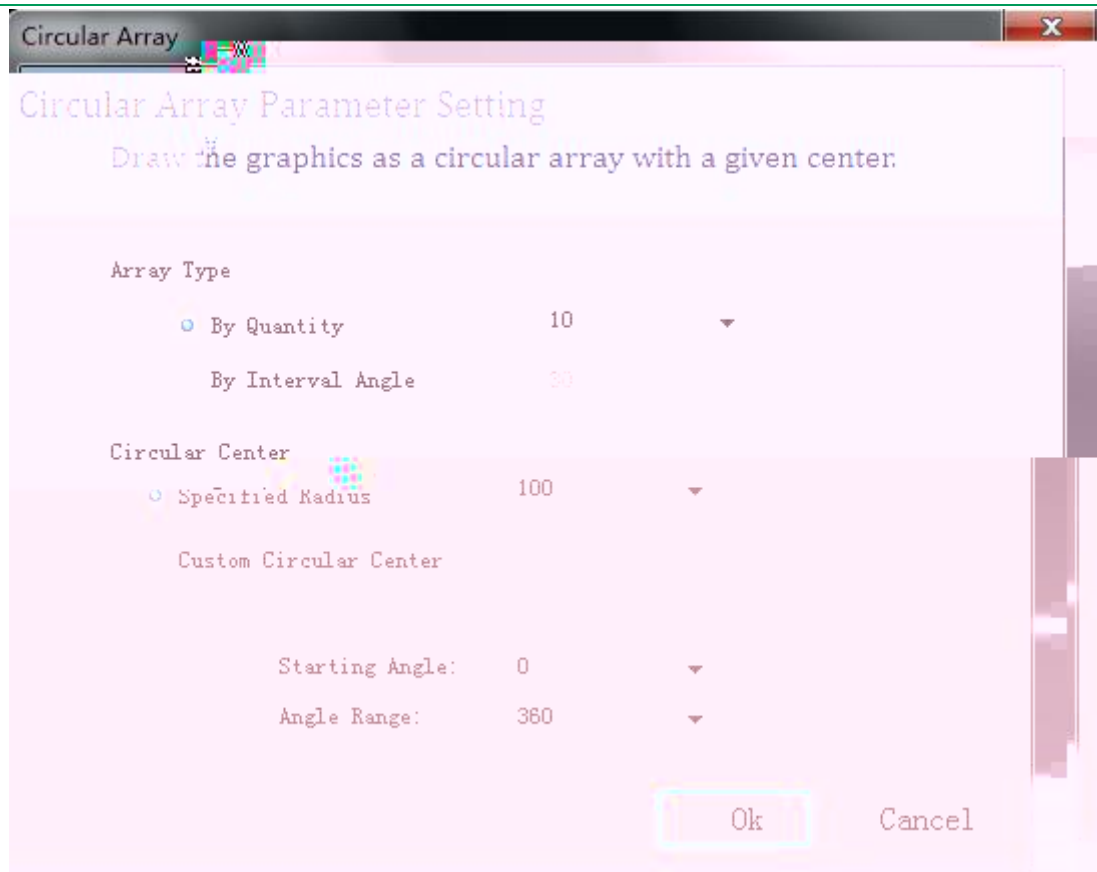


Set parameters of the array and click on OK to complete. The parameter setting is shown as below:

w, h : the number of row and column in the array

! L k 52ø y k [ŠŤú k wλEKú: directions of the array

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Select the graphic to be arrayed and click on the drop-down button under Array. Click on Polar in the drop-down bar. Set parameters of the array and click on OK to complete. The parameter setting is shown as below:

!NNUFě ĆĚLŠ: array by quantity or interval angle.

/ŀNŌdzFŀN /ŠyŵŠN: set by specified radius or custom stretching in the drawing area.

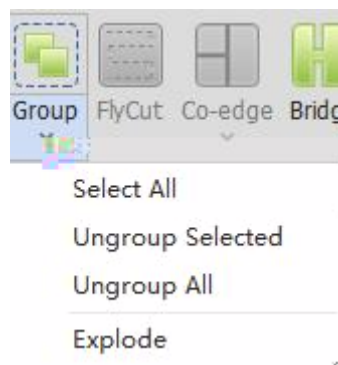
{ŵF-NŵŷyЭ FyЭfŠ: starting angle of the array.

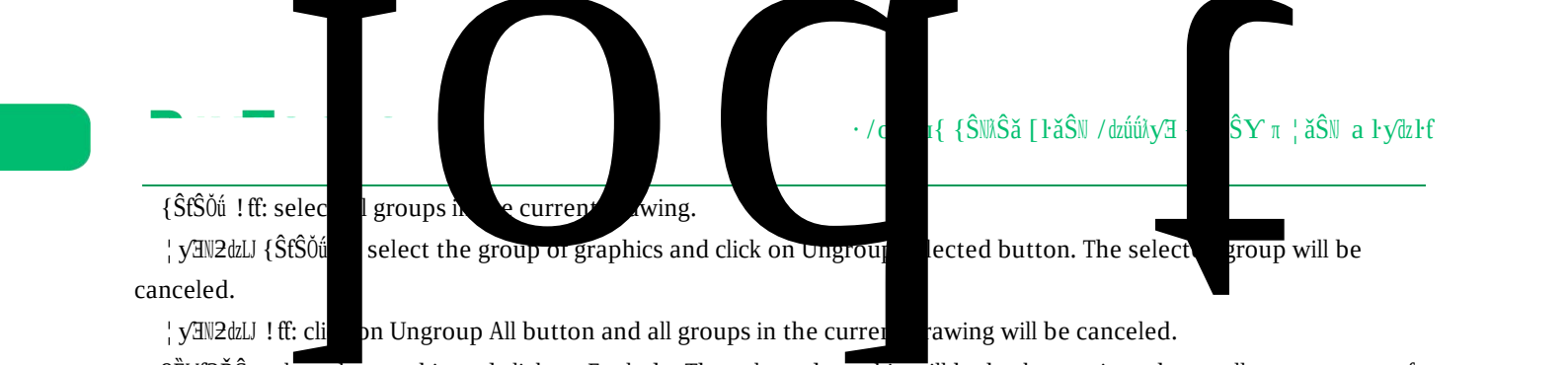
!yЭfŠ NŵFyЭŠ: array within the angle range.

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Grouping multiple graphics into a whole to avoid shifts in the position of dragging graphics.

Select multiple graphics and click on Group button in Home sub-page. The selected graphics will be a whole. The sorting and position of graphics and the layers will be fixed after being grouped. Then, the graphics will not change if sort or drag them. Click on the drop-down button of Group to see the drop-down bar, as shown below:





{ŠťŠŮú !ff: select all groups in the current drawing.
,yǺW2dzLJ {ŠťŠŮú select the group of graphics and click on Ungroup Selected button. The selected group will be canceled.
,yǺW2dzLJ !ff: click on Ungroup All button and all groups in the current drawing will be canceled.
9ÈLJf2ŘŠ: select the graphic and click on Explode. The selected graphic will be broken up into the smallest segments of a line (arcs or lines).

HOHO Cfè /dzú

Set the selected graphics as the path and layer. The parameter setting

Circle: select to cut along a circular path.
 Linear: select to cut along rectangular and polygon-shaped path.
 Radar: linear cutting path without smooth joints. Other cutting modes include Round and Leadline.
 Select different sort modes to use different fly cutting paths.
 Select the start position of the graphic to be processed.
 If the horizontal and vertical length of the graphic is smaller than the tolerance, the graphic will be in a line or an array; if larger, the graphic will be in multiple lines or arrays.
 If the distance between two graphics is less than the max smooth joint length, an arc tangent will be auto-added to the cutting path to speed up processing and improve efficiency.
 Radius of the arc mentioned in Max Smooth Joint.
 Select to lift the Z-axis in the travel between two groups in fly cutting.
 Laser on in advance for better cutting off the workpiece.
 As over-cutting distance, laser off delay is for better cutting off the workpiece.

Combine workpieces

Combine workpieces with common edges to use one edge for cost efficiency and improve processing efficiency.
 Select graphics to be co-edged and click on Co-edge button in the Home sub-menu

Graphic type

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After setting the maximum distance, click the **OK** button.

Select the graphic to be bridged and click the **Bridge** button. Double-click the drawing area to see the bridge.

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When drawing a graphic in the drawing area, there will be a prompt of next step in the log area.

User can complete the drawing with the prompt.

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Click on Line button in the Draw sub-page and click on the star

The default is to draw a straight line. You can switch it to **an** arc by pressing A on the keyboard, switch back to a straight line by L, and make the contour closed according to the selected line type by pressing C. Press Enter to complete the drawing.

- there are two ways to draw a star-shaped graphic.

(2) Input the number of vertices (fixed-point) and no other information. Set the center, inner vertex, and outer vertex in the drawing area. Draw the star-shaped graphic by the three points. Its angle can be rotated randomly, as shown below:

Star

Star

Draw star parameter Settings

Fixed-point number:

5

The distance between the

100

mm

Star side length:

72.5

mm

Rotation Angle:

0

°

OK

Cancel

Click on Point button in the Draft sub-page and click in the drawing area to complete drawing a point.

Click on Text

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Before nesting, turn the graphics into parts for cutting. A part consists of its inner and outer contours, and the outer contour is not a must. Add parts by selecting the graphics and right-clicking to add

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Set the nesting parameters.

óMÚ .21:NIŘ {Ŝú: set the size and count of plates

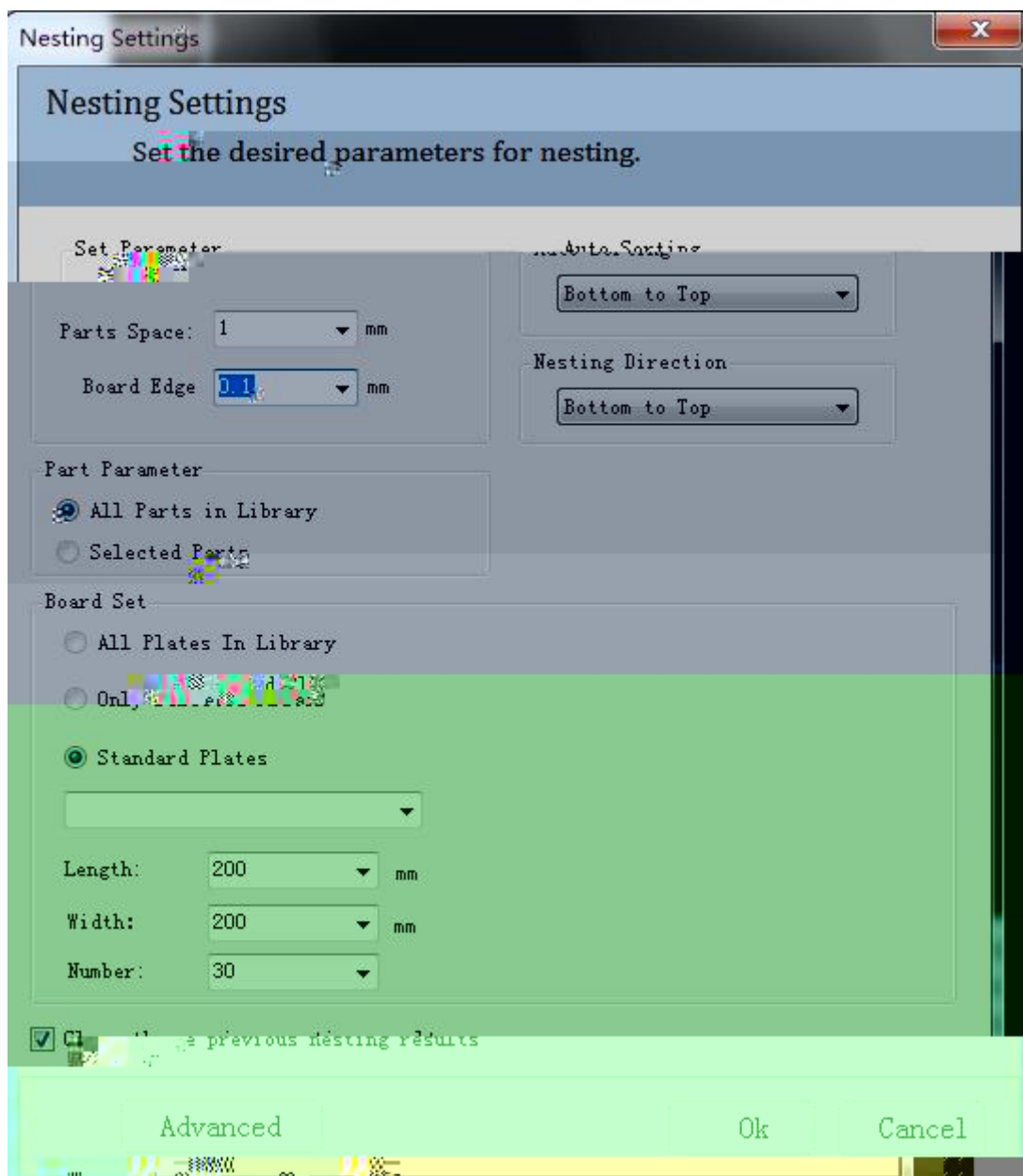
ÓHÚ {ŠŮ t 1N1YŠŮŠN: set the space between parts and interval between the part and the sheet margin (board edge).

óóú !dzú2 {2WúlyE: set the sorting way and the nesting direction of the parts.

όπου t l·Nú t l·Nl·YŜúŜN: select the parts to nest.

όπου /fſi:n ũkſ LJNſŌλ2dză yſăũlyſ Nſădzfũă: whether to continue the nesting on the former results.

!RŠŁ·yŔŜŔ: click to set the advanced parameters.



$$\mathbb{H} \circ \mathbb{O} \circ \mathbb{P} \quad ! \, \check{R} \acute{O} \mathbb{I} \cdot \check{y} \check{O} \hat{S} \check{R} \quad t \mathbb{I} \cdot \mathbb{N} \mathbb{I} \cdot \mathbb{Y} \hat{S} \acute{u} \hat{S} \mathbb{N}$$

$\mathbf{l} \cdot \Phi \{ \acute{u} \cdot \mathbf{N} \acute{u} \lambda \sqrt{\epsilon} \}$: set the start point of nesting.

00 b5: set the priority of nesting direction.

α : refers to the angle of each placement when placing the part (the smaller the angle, the better the result and the slower the nesting speed).

β : refers to the precision of nesting. The smaller the the value, the better the effect and the slower the speed.

S6: decide whether to place the part in the hole of the waste area of another part. Select to improve the utilization of the plate with slower nesting speed.

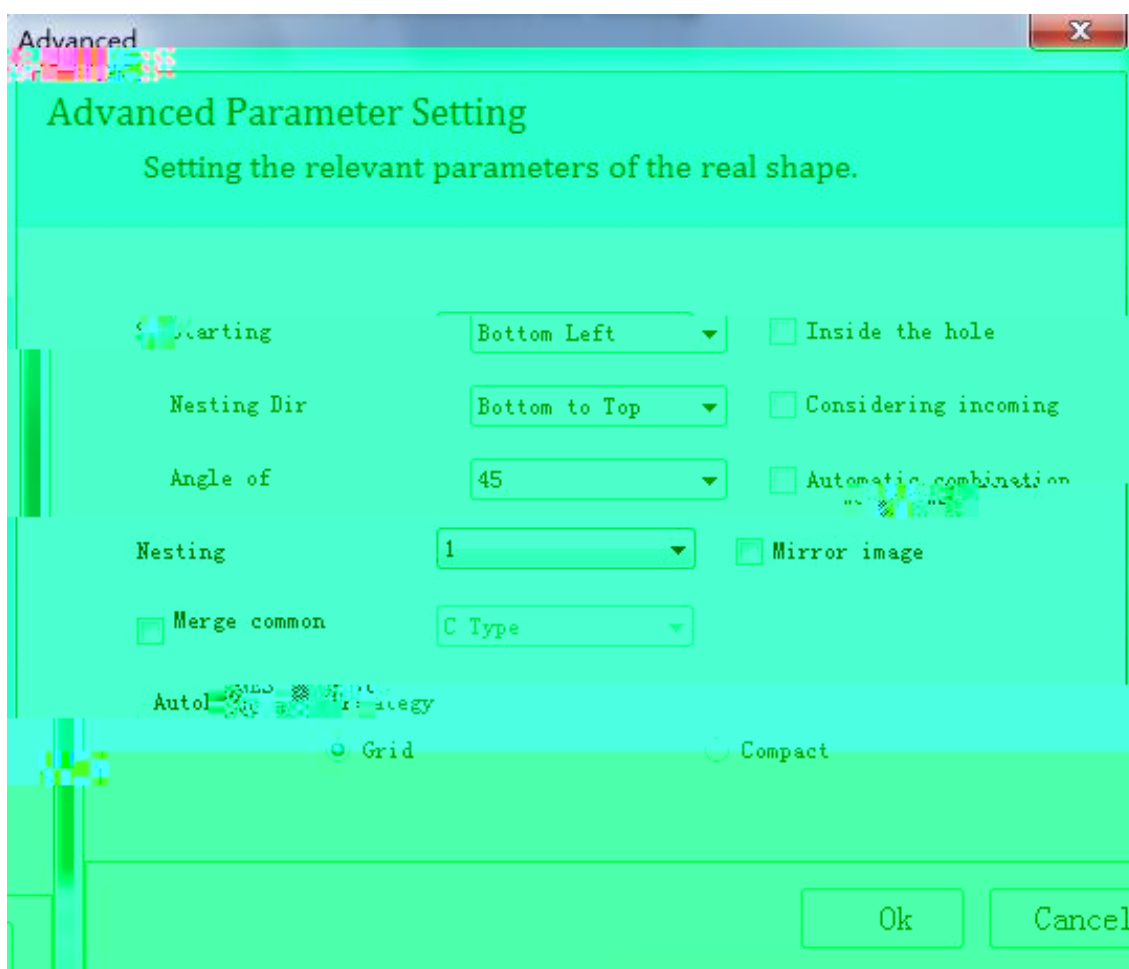
TP / 2vāĩRŠŋvE ʎvŌ2YʎvE: decide whether the edges of the part have deadlines.

⌘ ! dzú2Yl:úŒŒ Œ2YŒŒyl:úŒ2y: combine the placed nesting parts and copy the resulting nesting to speed up nesting.

KEYWORDS: allow the mirroring of the graphic to improve the utilization of the plate.

turn on the function and complete the nesting on co-edged parts.

!dzú2b9{¢ǎúN-úÊÈ: select grid to sort the parts in rows and select compact to sort into any space.



The `tree` structure to save the process. All the cutting parameters can be added to the structure on the left for users to view and use.

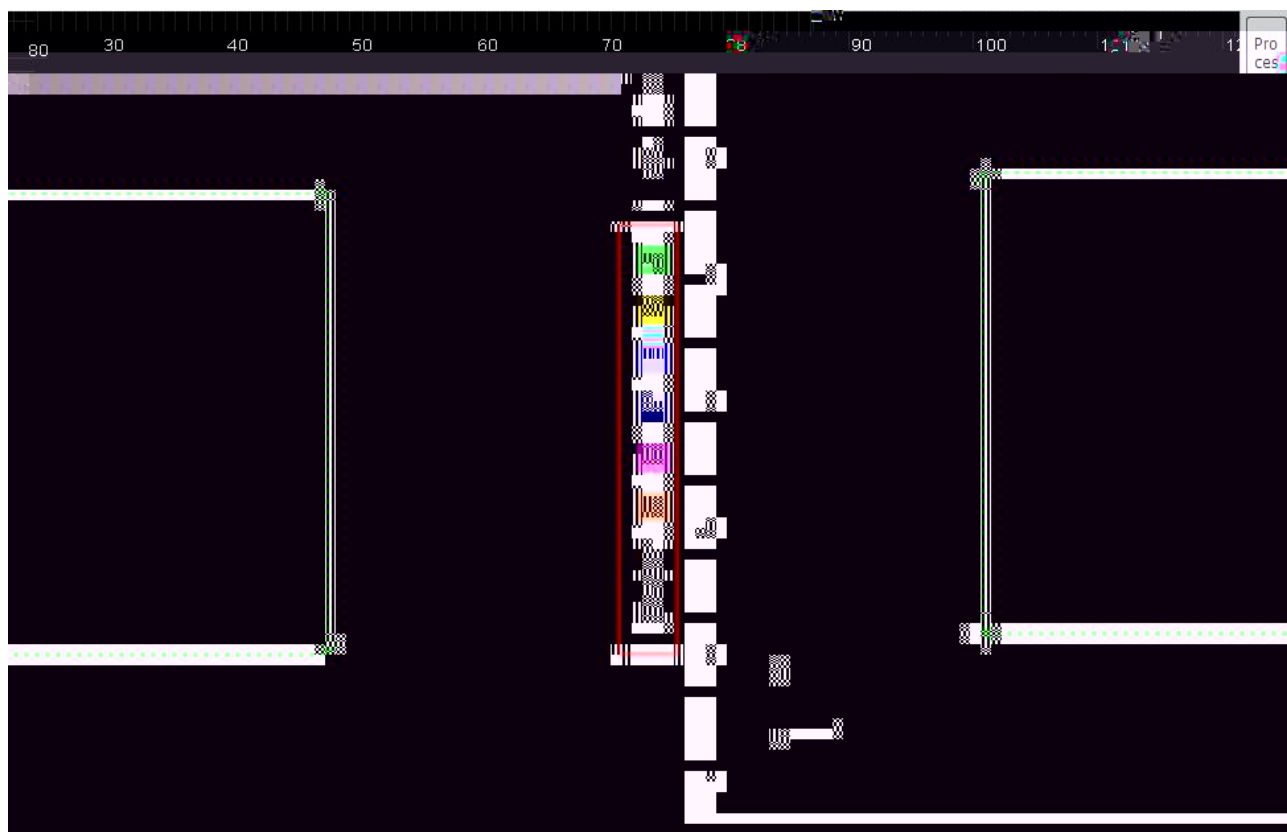
Right-click on any material in the process structure to add a new material or thickness type. Users can add a new type of material or the thickness of material in the interface popped up.

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$$o\phi o \quad [1\cdot\hat{e}\hat{S}_N]$$

There are 7 process layers and every one of them can be set separately.

Select the graphic in the drawing area and click on the corresponding layer button on the right. And the graphic will be processed using the selected layer process, as shown below:



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tN2ÖŠäälyE a 2ŘŠ	
5ŠTfY	After selecting the function, the process is first carried out along the cutting path using the film parameters to defilm, and then carried out the normal process according to the layer parameters. Select the function and you can set the defilm parameter in the FilmCut interface.
tNŠLJŠNÖŠ	Selecting the function, prepierce at the start of the graphic or the start point of the leadline, before actual cutting. There is also a function of auto-group prepiercing which can be selected in the global parameter.
tN2ÖŠäälyE Y2ŘŠ	Select standard or fixed height cutting. Fixed height cutting refers to cutting at a fixed height.

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/ dzúúlyE t FŲF·YŠúŠŲ

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Set the cutting height from the nozzle to the plate.

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Set the command speed of cutting.

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Set the peak power of the laser in cutting.

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Set the frequency of the laser in cutting. It refers to the time of beam out in 1 second. The higher the value, the more continuous the laser beam is. 5000Hz is a successive beam.

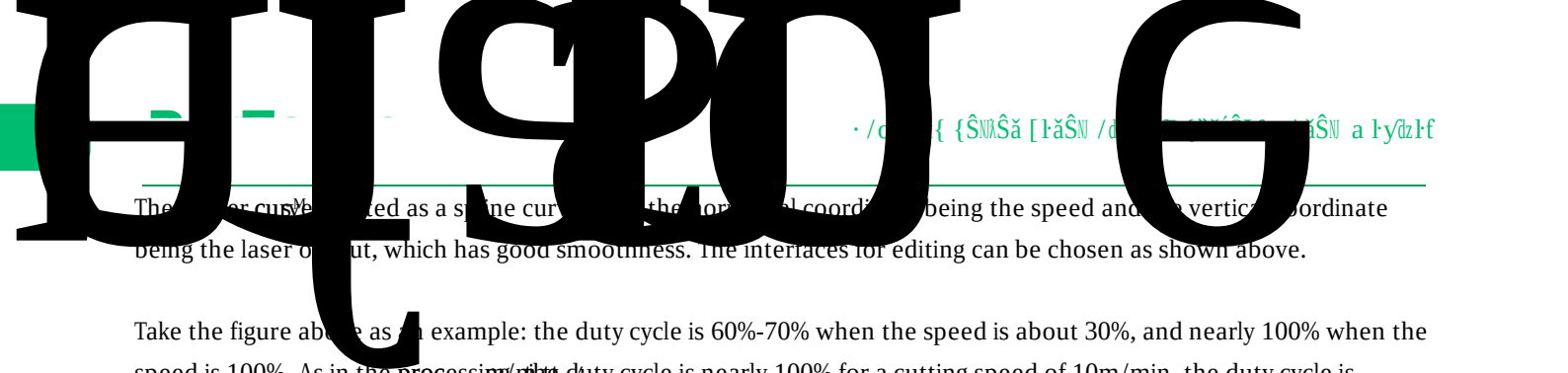
5dzúë ŲëŲtŠ

Set the duty cycle of the laser in cutting. It refers to the ratio of beam-out duration in one beam-out cycle and the total time. The higher the ratio value, the higher the average power is when beam out. When it is 100%, it means the average power equals the peak power.

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The laser curve is used as a spline curve, the horizontal coordinate being the speed and the vertical coordinate being the laser output, which has good smoothness. The interfaces for editing can be chosen as shown above.

Take the figure above as an example: the duty cycle is 60%-70% when the speed is about 30%, and nearly 100% when the speed is 100%. As in the processing, the duty cycle is nearly 100% for a cutting speed of 10m/min, the duty cycle is 60%-70% for a cutting speed of about 3m/min.

The default parameter



Select to start processing with leadlines. Select to use the thick plate. Select to cut the joint in processing.

Set the percentage of the retention left in cutting.

Select to use the leadline.

Speed: set the cutting speed of graphic with leadlines.

Duty: set the beam-out duty cycle when laser cutting with leadlines.

Frequency: set the beam-out frequency when laser cutting with leadlines.

Select to descent slowly when cutting with leadlines.

Lead height: set the nozzle height when cutting with leadlines.

Stable dist: slowly descent the leadline height to the stable height of the plate in cutting. Set the stable distance of the leadline from the plate.

Focus Adjmt: select to use the focus adjustment of leadlines.

Focus point: set the focus position when cutting with leadlines.

Initial leadline: set the initial length of leadline of focus-adjust cutting.

Lead circle: select to use the lead circle.

Speed: set the processing speed of the lead circle.

Radius: set the radius of the lead circle.

Select to use the process to remove slags.



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To import or export the process parameters of the layers, users should note that the button will only use to import or export the parameters of the selected layer. For example, clicking both large and medium contours, clicking the export button in the layer of large contour will only export the process parameters of it. The same applies to the import. Select the needed layer and then import or export.

Global Parameter

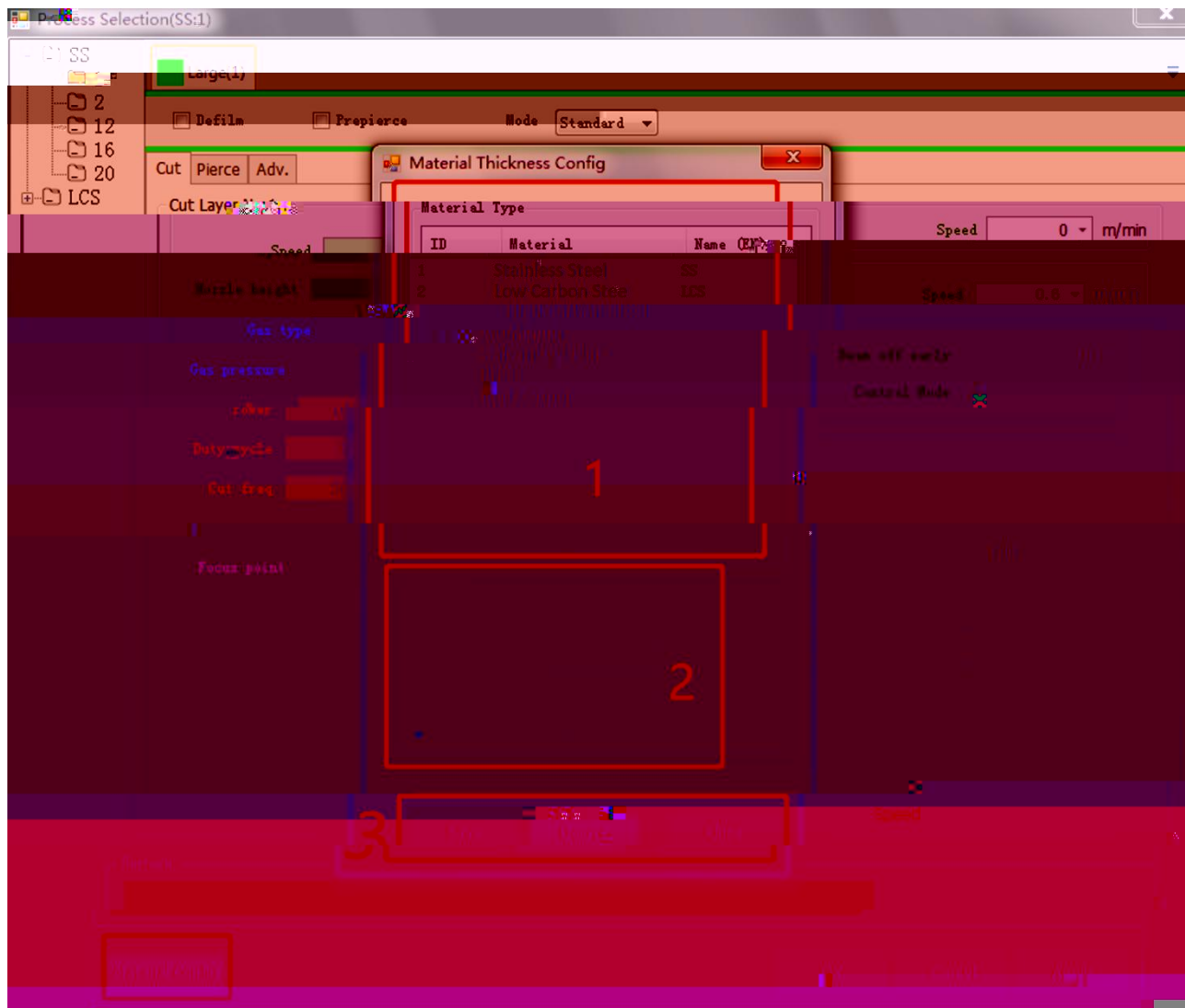
Global parameter mainly includes Motion Control Parameter, Default Parameter, Unit Selection, Piercing and Defilm. Adjustment of these parameters will affect the stability of machine operation, processing effect and efficiency.

Motion Control Parameter		
Parameter Name	Unit	Description
Travel Speed	mm/s	The travel speed of the X/Y axis from one contour to another in cutting. (Set the X and Y axis to be the same or separate with different parameters at the bottom of Motion Control Parameter.)
Travel Acceleration	mm/s ²	The travel acceleration of the X/Y axis from one contour to another in cutting. (Set the X and Y axis to be the same or separate with different parameters at the bottom of Motion Control Parameter.)
Travel Acceleration Time	s	The travel acceleration time of the X/Y axis from one contour to another in cutting. The more the time, the slower the acceleration, which brings less impact to the machine. The less the

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla u|^2 dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} u \Delta u dx = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla u|^2 dx = - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla u|^2 dx$$

Click on Material Config button in the process interface.

The interface of material configuration will pop up as shown below:



ΌΜΥ There is a list of current materials. Users can add new materials.

0H0 Add or modify the material.

000 There are buttons of Save, Delete, and Close the interface.

The following is an example of adding a new type of material: 1. Input the ID, Material, and its Name (EN as abbreviation). Then select Add button. Note that the ID and name of Material must not be the same as the existing materials, as follows:

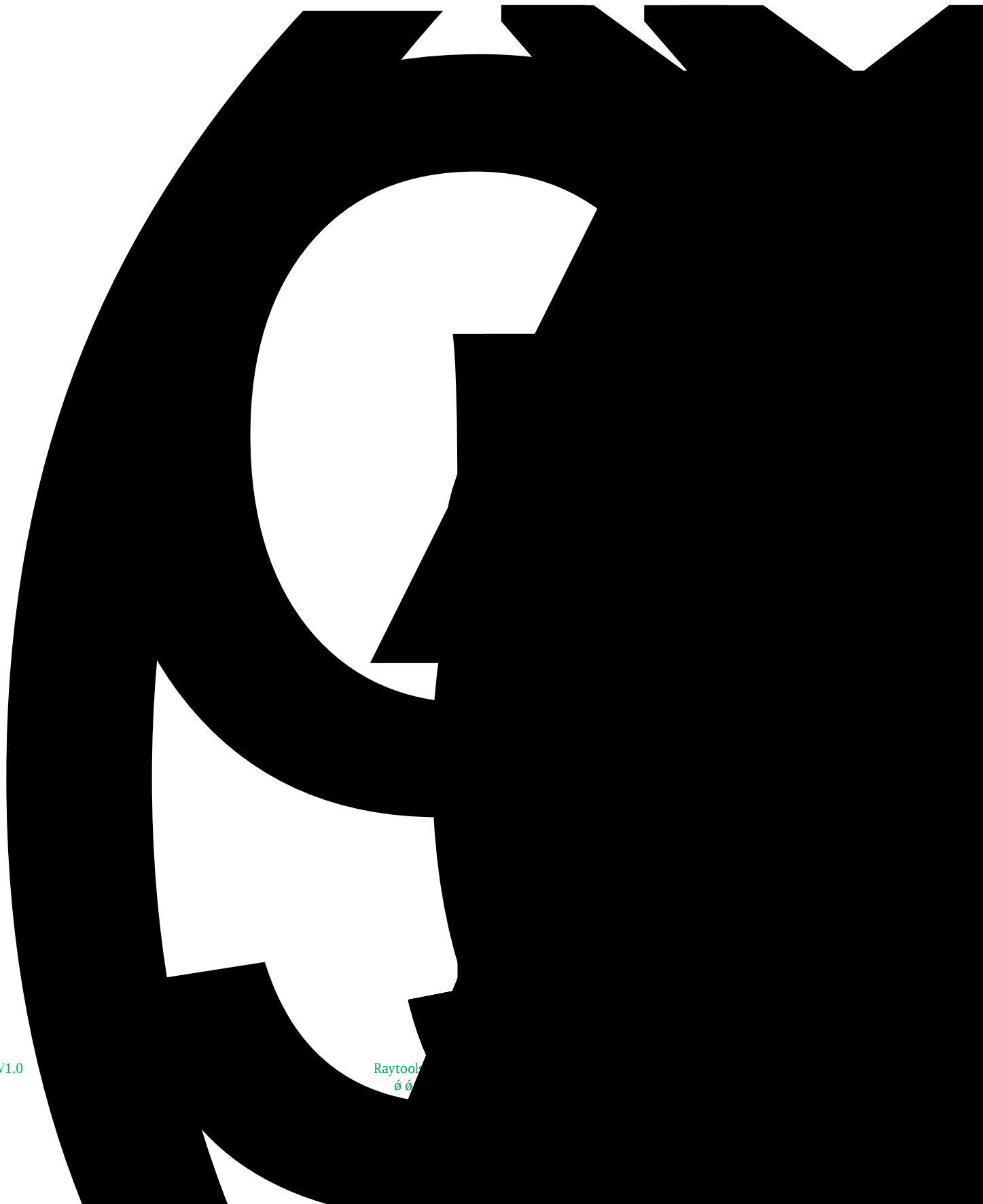
Material

ID:

Material:

Name (EN):

☒ Add ☐ Modify



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The machine coordinate system is only determined by the machine structure and its parameters. It can be established by clicking on Return Origin button, or by clicking on Return Origin button in the CNC sub-page to re-establish the machine coordinate system while initial installation or when there is any derivation for abnormal reasons.

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As the position of the workpiece may vary,





When selecting workpiece coordinate 1 to 9, the workpiece zero point is set manually by the user by clicking on Mark, and once set saved for a long time until the next setting. The workpiece coordinate system is suitable for batch production, for the workpiece position is generally determined by a fixed fixture. Keep the processing in the same position each time by using workpiece coordinate 1 to 9.

Click on the status



Marker and the cutting head and point.

s can be marked. Select the ☐ in the drop-down bar.

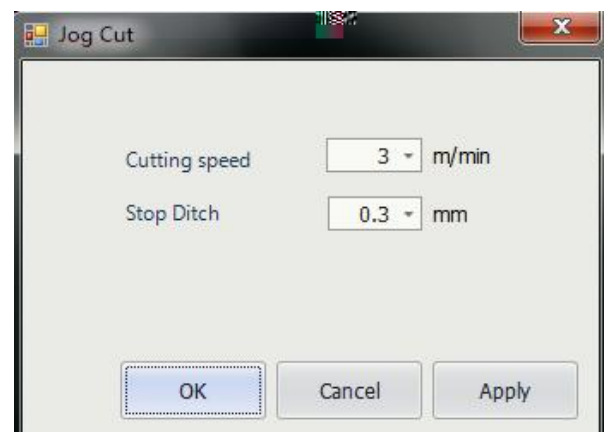
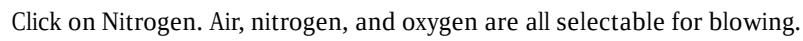
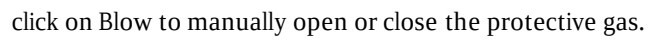
... of the laser shutter connect... the

on Aiming to control the

er to make the beam out to confirm the status of the laser beam. Set th

by c[REDACTED] ar on its right.

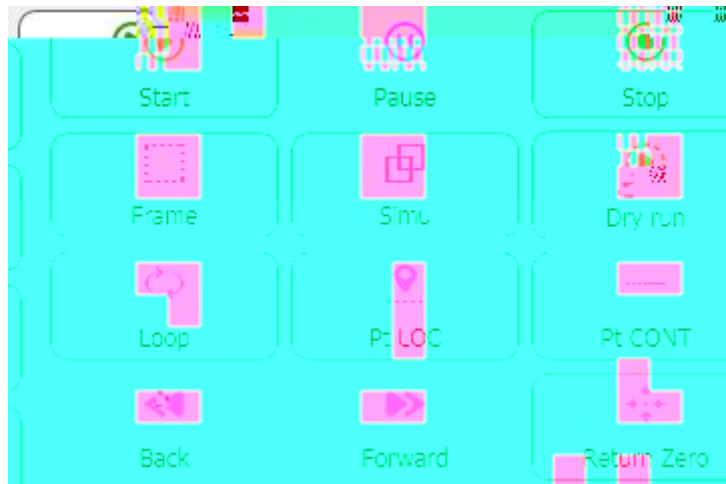
How to bring the cutting head to a diſc, K



Cutting speed: when the set processing speed is faster than it, it will be the maximum speed limit for jog cutting.

Stop ditch (Step height): the larger the value, the less sensitive the detection to the plate margin is, and the greater the Z-axis over move distance. The smaller the value, the more sensitive it is and the greater the probability of mistakenly detecting a plate undulation as its margin.

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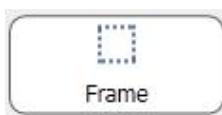
click on Start to start the processing or resume if paused. After clicking on it, the mode interface will display auto-operating status.



click on Pause when the program is running, and the auto processing will pause. The mode interface will display auto-paused status.



click on Stop, and the processing will reset to the initial status and to be ready again.



click on Frame, and the cutting head will move along the outer contour of the graphic in a rectangle shape for users to observe the graphic position in the plate.



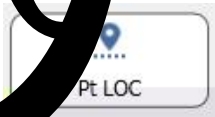
simulate before processing. Click on Simu, and confirm the cutting path by simulation.



dry run is different from the actual processing, with no laser, no gas, and no following-up, with other steps the same as the actual ones. If user clicks on pause while dry running and wants to continue to dry run, click on Dry run to resume the simulation. In paused status, clicking on Start leads to the actual processing from the position.



set the processing in loops at the position and click on Loop to see the following interface:



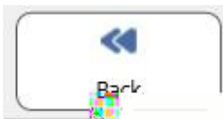
only enter the breakpoint mode in paused state. In breakpoint mode, most functions in the control

panel will be locked. User can move the cutting head by button for manual operating or wireless remote, or using the fixed-height.



click on Pt CONT button, and the cutting head will move back to the located position and resume

processing.



click on the button in paused state, and the cutting head will move backward along the cutting path.

Click on Pause to stop the motion.



click on the button in paused state, and the cutting head will move forward.



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click on the button to return to the machine origin. Note that right after opening the software, the

first step is to return to the origin and then the functions in control panel will be activated.



after selecting, at the end of the processing, the cutting head will auto-move back to the selected marked point.



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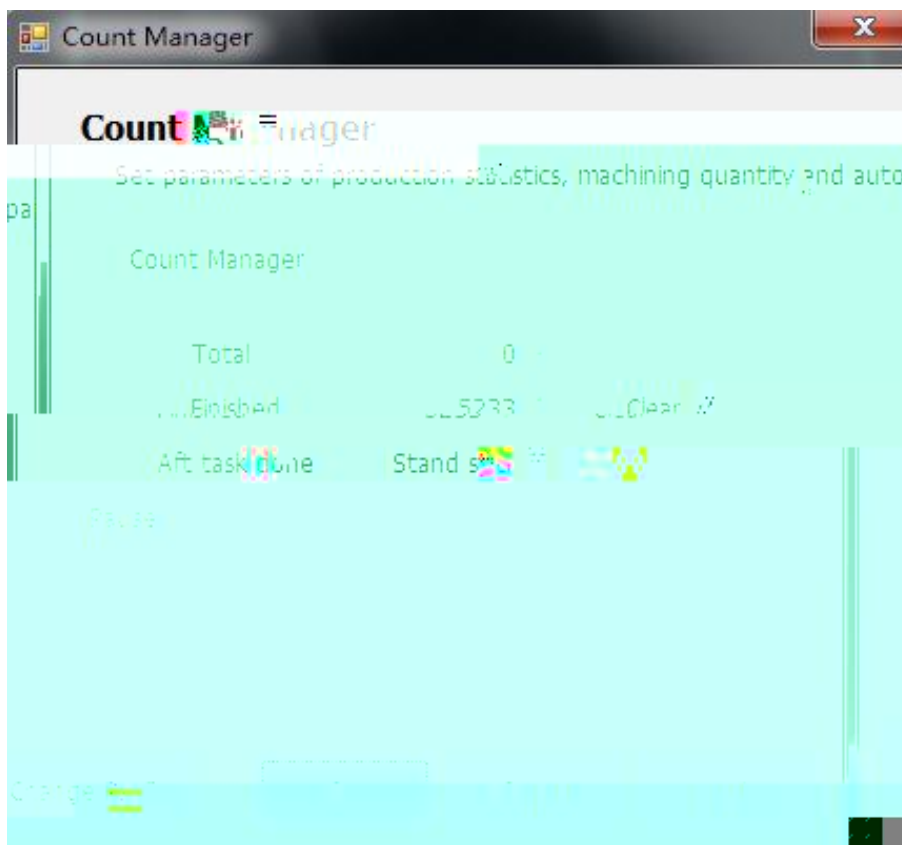
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Count/Plan num15233/0 Manage

Count: count for each time of actual processing.

Plan: the actual count planned to be processed.

Click on Mange button in the processing control and there pops up an interface as shown below:



☺2ŵF: set the expected count of the workpiece to be processed.

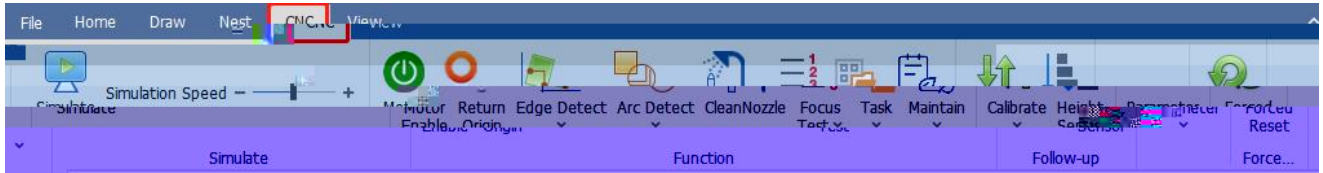
ŒyŵăKŠŖ: display the completed count.

/fŠFŵ: clear current completed count.

!Tŵ ŵŵăŵ Ŗ2yŠ: there are corresponding prompts after the processing plan has been completed.

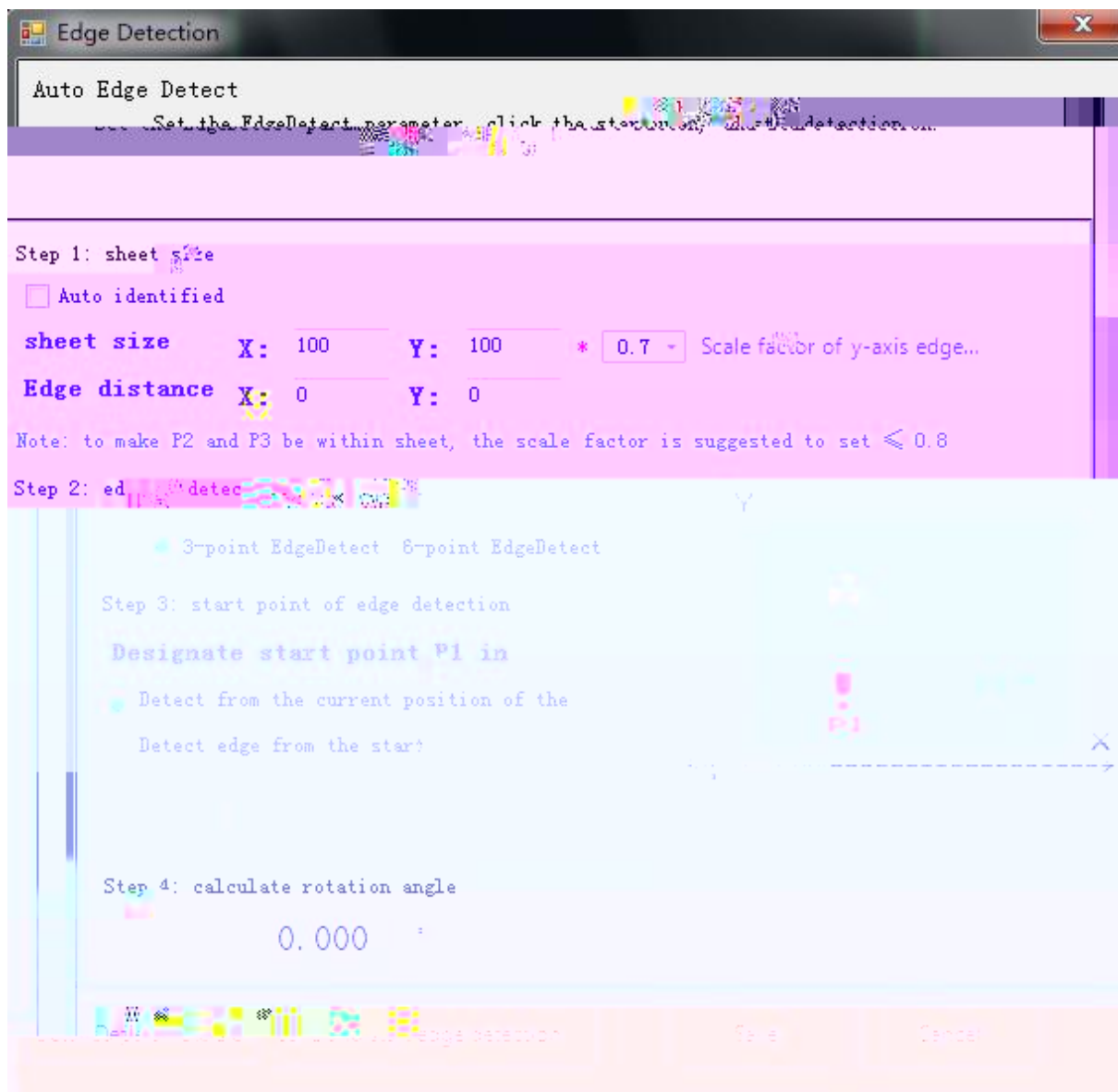
tFdzăŠ: select to pause the count of processing.

Click on the button
shown below:



Before processing, confirm the cutting path.

Before processing, confirm the cutting path. •



After completing the parameter setting, click on Save and start edge detection button, and the machine will start working. The result will be shown below the drawing area.

The following are the parameters for auto-detection:

(Sheet size) !RŝyúfiŜŘ: select to auto calculate the sheet size after edge detection.

{KŜŜŭ ŃŦŦ: X is the length of the sheet in X-axis direction of the machine. Y is the length of the sheet in Y-axis direction of the machine. Please note that inputting the wrong sheet size will risk sticking the cutting head. Please input the actual sheet size!

9RĖŠ ŖlăũtyŖŠ: set the positional deviation of Point P for edge detection. A positive value shifts the zero point of the sheet inwards, a negative value outwards.

3-point and 6-point. It is suggested to use the 6-point edge detection on the thin sheet.

Detect the edge by a single point 6 times to avoid interference from the tooth tip to the edge detection on a thin sheet.

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θ : the rotation angle obtained by edge detection.

5. Set the basic parameters for capacitive edge detection.

IS_{EFK}: the height from the cutting head to the plate given the process of edge detection.

α : the sensitive degree in edge detection. The higher the value, the less sensitive

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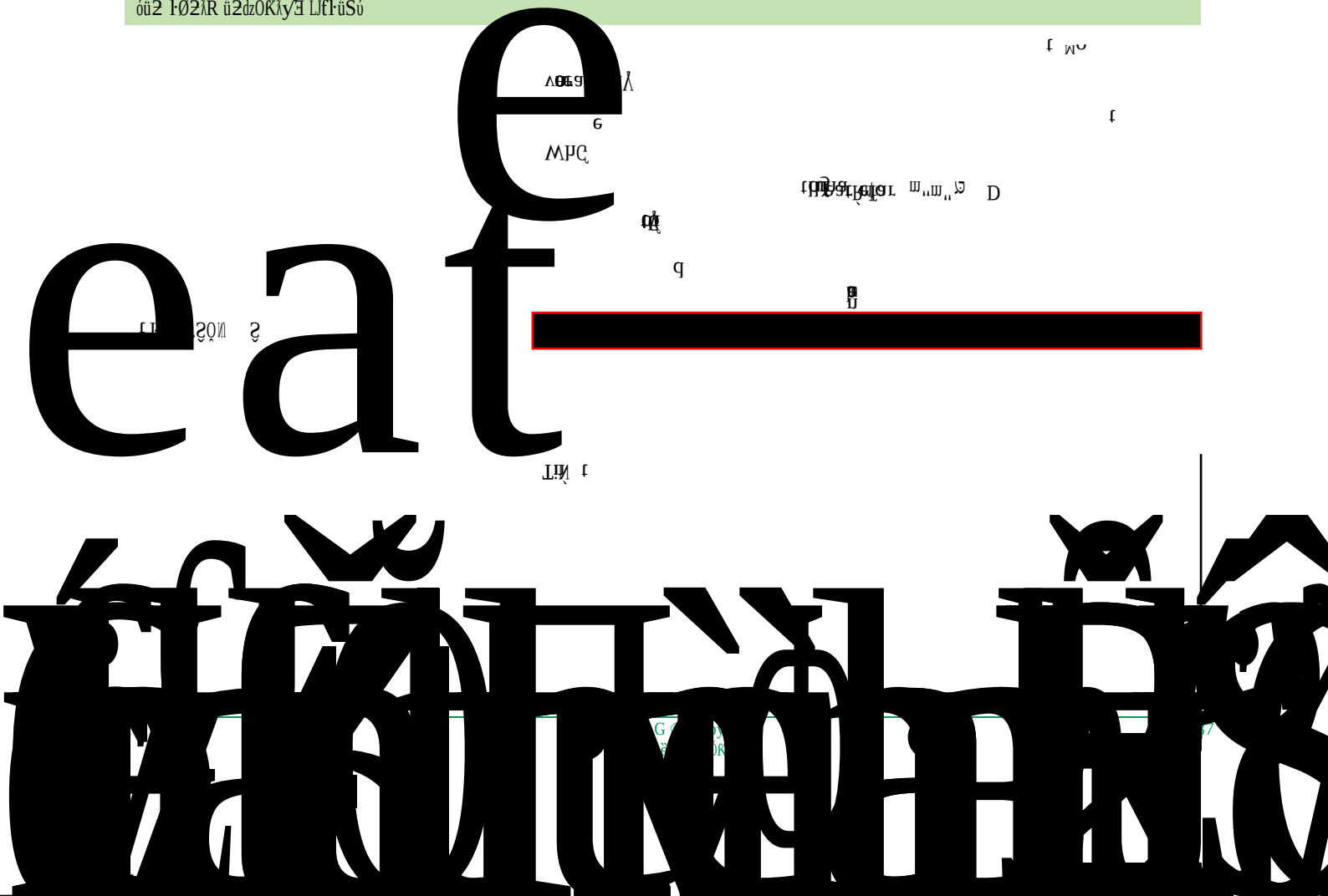
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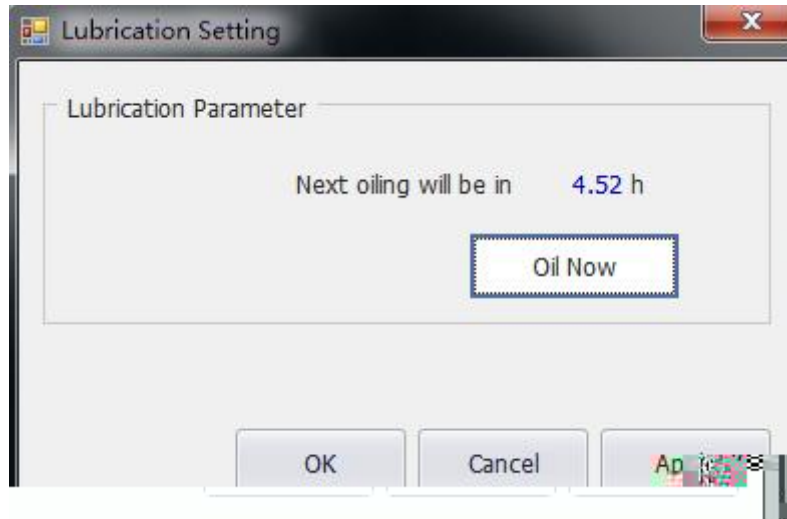
		previous cycle (1ms ago) is greater than this value, the cutting head is considered to have touched plate, and at this time the cutting head moves upwards and starts the calibration to record the capacitance value in relation to the height.
LyLJfIÔŠ ōłŘúK	0.2	It refers to the range of height used to decide if the cutting head follow-up is in place.
{ŠŋŲ2 CŠŠŘōIŲĴ ŘŠfIë	5	The delay can be auto-measured or adjusted by auto-tuning.
I ŠŋKú äŠyăzŋ ŘŠfIë	10	The delay can be auto-measured or adjusted by auto-tuning.

ċ2dzŲKπtfl-úŠ t IŋI-YŠúŠŋ		
t IŋI-YŠŠŋ	5ŠfIċŋ	wŠYIŋĴ
t ŋŠŲŲyE ŘŠfIë	200	In piercing, the system will alarm and stop cutting if the duration of the touch-plate signal is greater than the value.
/ dzúlyE ŘŠfIë	100	In cutting, the system will alarm and stop cutting if the duration of the touch-plate signal is greater than the value.
5ŋë ŋdzYŘŠfIë	50	When the cutting head is in a dry run, the system will alarm and stop cutting if the duration of the touch-plate signal is greater than the value.
t ŋŠŋ2dzŲKπLJfI-úŠ KŠŋKú	0.1	If the current height is smaller then the value, it means the touch-plate signal is triggered. The function is used to protect the value, so it is fine to use the default value.
9ŘĖŠ T2ŋ2 ō óú2 IŲ2ŋŘ ū2dzŲKŲyE LJfI-úŠ	Disable	Enabled, once the cutting head is



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Click on Lubrication button in the CNC sub-page, and the setting interface will pop up. Users can check the time to do the next lubrication, or click on Oil Now to lubricate the machine at once, as shown below:



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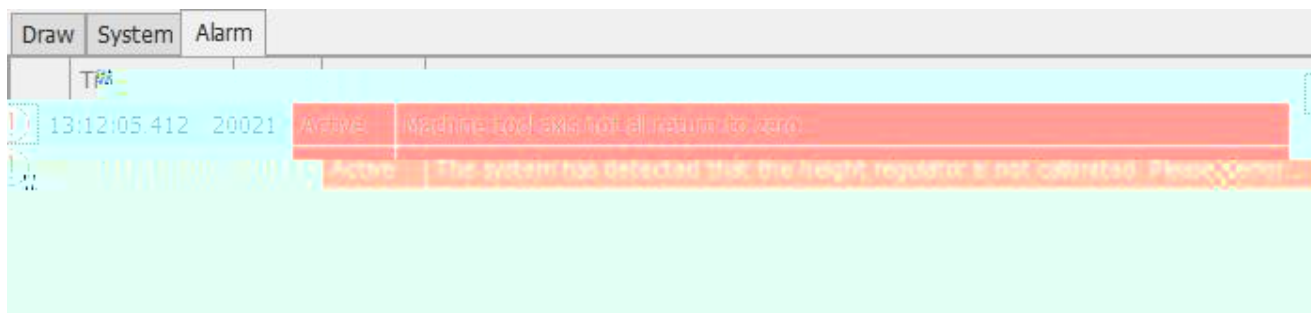
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Click on Dust Removal button in the CNC sub-page, and the **setting** interface will pop up. Users can set the function open or closed, and timed output. There are also selections for all on or all off

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The system alarm is mainly used to display the current alarm or prompt, as shown below:



b2ŵŠ: when a red alarm displays in the status bar, it is needed to clear the alarm before processing. If it is a grey or white prompt, it does not matter to the processing.