

EASY221-CO

CANopen Slave Interface



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Original Operating Instructions

The German-language edition of this document is the original operating manual.

Translation of the original operating manual

All editions of this document other than those in German language are translations of the original German manual.

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See revision protocol in the "About this manual" chapter

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Danger! **Dangerous electrical voltage!**

Before commencing the installation

- Disconnect the power supply of the device.
- Ensure that devices cannot be accidentally restarted.
- Verify isolation from the supply.
- Earth and short circuit.
- Cover or enclose neighbouring units that are live.
- Follow the engineering instructions (AWA) of the device concerned.
- Only suitably qualified personnel in accordance with EN 50110-1/-2 (VDE 0105 Part 100) may work on this device/system.
- Before installation and before touching the device ensure that you are free of electrostatic charge.
- The functional earth (FE) must be connected to the protective earth (PE) or to the potential equalisation. The system installer is responsible for implementing this connection.
- Connecting cables and signal lines should be installed so that inductive or capacitive interference does not impair the automation functions.
- Install automation devices and related operating elements in such a way that they are well protected against unintentional operation.
- Suitable safety hardware and software measures should be implemented for the I/O interface so that a line or wire breakage on the signal side does not result in undefined states in the automation devices.
- Ensure a reliable electrical isolation of the low voltage for the 24 volt supply. Only use power supply units complying with IEC 60364-4-41 (VDE 0100 Part 410) or HD 384.4.41 S2.
- Deviations of the mains voltage from the rated value must not exceed the tolerance limits given in the specifications, otherwise this may cause malfunction and dangerous operation.
- Emergency stop devices complying with IEC/EN 60204-1 must be effective in all operating modes of the automation devices. Unlatching the emergency-stop devices must not cause restart.
- Devices that are designed for mounting in housings or control cabinets must only be operated and controlled after they have been installed with the housing closed. Desktop or portable units must only be operated and controlled in enclosed housings.

- Measures should be taken to ensure the proper restart of programs interrupted after a voltage dip or failure. This should not cause dangerous operating states even for a short time. If necessary, emergency-stop devices should be implemented.
- Wherever faults in the automation system may cause damage to persons or property, external measures must be implemented to ensure a safe operating state in the event of a fault or malfunction (for example, by means of separate limit switches, mechanical interlocks etc.).

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About This Manual

List of revisions

The following significant amendments have been introduced since the previous issue:

Publication date	Page	Key word	New	Change	omitted
04/04	All	easy700/800/MFD	✓		
	60	SDO protocol		✓	
02/08	chapter10	CANopen access to the modified/ new function blocks of the easy800 and MFD-CP8 from operating system V 1.20	✓		
09/10	All	Changeover to Eaton designations		✓	

Target group

This manual has been produced for automation technicians and engineers. A thorough knowledge of the CANopen fieldbus and the programming of a CANopen master is required. You should also be familiar with the operation of the easy control relay or the MFD multi-function display.

Additional device manuals

The following operating manuals should be followed:

- "easy412, easy600 control relays" (MN05013004Z-EN; previous description AWB2528-1304-GB)
- "easy700 control relays" (MN05013003Z-EN; previous description AWB2528-1508GB)
- "easy800 control relays" (MN04902001Z-EN; previous description AWB2528-1423GB)
- "Multi-function display MFD-Titan" (MN05002001Z-EN; previous description AWB2528-1480GB).

All manuals are available on the Internet for download as PDF files.

Go to <http://www.eaton.com/moeller> → **Support** and enter the document number in the Quick Search field.

References

[1] CANopen – Application Layer and Communication Profile
CiA Draft Standard DS301
Version 4.01
June 1, 2000

[2] CANopen – Cabling and Connector Pin Assignment
CiA Draft Recommendation DR303-1
Version 1.0
October 10, 1999

[3] CANopen – Indicator Specification
CiA Draft Recommendation Proposal DRP303-3
Version 0.2
February, 22, 2001

[4] CANopen – Layer Setting Services and Protocol (LSS)
CiA Draft Standard Proposal DSP305
Version 1.0
May 31, 2000

Data types

The CANopen specifies its own data types in [1] chapter 9.1 and 9.5.3. The data types listed in the following table are used for the CANopen protocol handler of the EASY221-CO.

Name	Description	Area	
		Minimum	Maximum
UNSIGNED8	8-bit unsigned integer (b7 to b0)	0	255
UNSIGNED16	16-bit unsigned integer (b15 to b0)	0	65535
UNSIGNED32	32-bit unsigned integer (b31 to b0)	0	4294967295
VISIBLE_STRINGlen	Character string of the length len. The character string does not have to be delimited with 0 _{hex} !	All ASCII characters from 20 _{hex} to 7E _{hex} and 0 _{hex} are permissible	
DOMAIN	User-specific data format		

Device designation

This manual uses the following short names for equipment types, as far as the description applies to all of these types:

- easy600 for
 - EASY6...-AC-RC(X)
 - EASY6...-DC...-C(X)
- easy700 for
 - EASY719-AB...
 - EASY719-AC...
 - EASY719-DA...
 - EASY719-DC...
 - EASY721-DC...
- easy800 for
 - EASY819-...
 - EASY820-...
 - EASY821-...
 - EASY822-...
- MFD-CP8... for
 - MFD-CP8-ME
 - MFD-AC-CP8-ME
 - MFD-CP8-NT
 - MFD-AC-CP8-NT
- MFD-CP10... for
 - MFD-CP10-ME
 - MFD-CP10-NT
- MFD-...-CP8/CP10... for
 - MFD-CP8...
 - MFD-CP10...

- easy-AB for
 - EASY719-AB...
- easy-AC for
 - EASY6..-AC-RC(X),
 - EASY719_AC
 - EASY8..-AC-...
- easy-DC for
 - EASY6...-DC-...
 - EASY719-DC-...
 - EASY8...-DC-...
- easy-DA for
 - EASY719-DA...

Abbreviations and symbols

Meaning of abbreviations and symbols used in this manual:

BC D	B inary C oded D ecimal code
bin	Binary value
CAL	C AN A pplication L ayer
CAN	C ontroller A rea N etwork
COB	C ommunication O bject
COB ID	C ommunication O bject I dentifier
COV	C hange o f V alue
dec	Decimal (number system with base 10)
DS	F actory S etting
EDS	E lectronic D ata S heets
EMCY	E mergency O bject
hex	Hexadecimal (number system with base 16)
ID	I dentifier
len	Length
LSS	L ayer S etting S ervice
NMT	N etwork M anagement
NVM	N on- V olatile M emory
NVM-PA	N on- V olatile M emory P arameter (load and save area)
NVM-RO	N on- V olatile M emory- R ead O nly (read-only memory area)
PC	P ersonal C omputer
PDO	P rocess D ata O bject
ro	R ead O nly (read access only)
ROM	R ead O nly M emory
RTR	R emote T ransmit R equest
rw	R ead/ W rite (read/write access)
SELV	S afety E xtra L ow V oltage (safety low voltage)
SDO	S ervice D ata O bject

Writing conventions

In order to provide a clear layout, the chapter title is shown in the header on left-hand pages, and the current section on right-hand pages. Exceptions are at the first pages of chapters and empty pages at the end of chapters.

► indicates actions to be taken.



Caution!
Warns of a hazardous situation that could result in damage to the product or components.



Warning!
Warns of the possibility of serious damage and slight injury.



Danger!
warns of the possibility of serious damage and slight injury or death.



Draws your attention to interesting tips and supplementary information.

1 The EASY221-CO

The EASY221-CO communication module was developed for automation tasks that use the CANopen fieldbus. The EASY221-CO is a gateway and can only be used in conjunction with the easy600, easy700, easy800 or MFD basic devices. The system unit, consisting of the easy/MFD control unit and the CANopen gateway functions in the fieldbus system exclusively as a slave station.

System overview

The easy CANopen slaves are integrated into a CANopen.

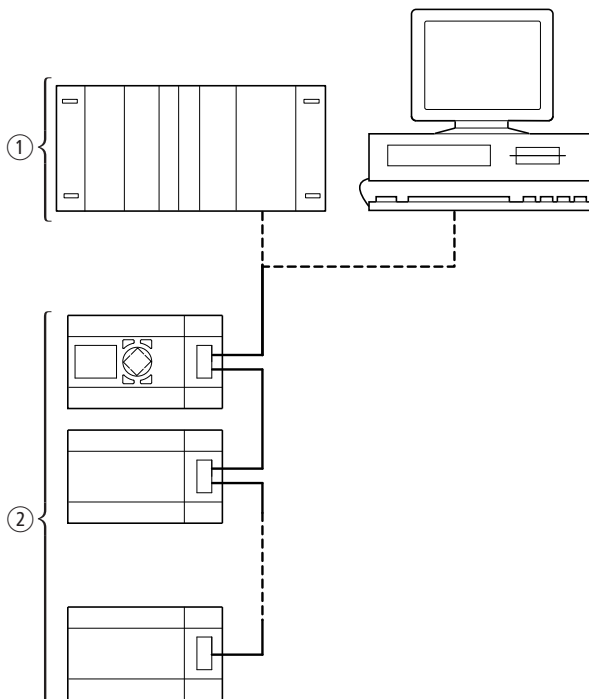


Figure 1: Integration of EASY221-CO in the CANopen network

- ① Master area, PLC (e.g.: XC600) or PC with CAN card
- ② Slave area, e.g.: easy control relay with CANopen gateway

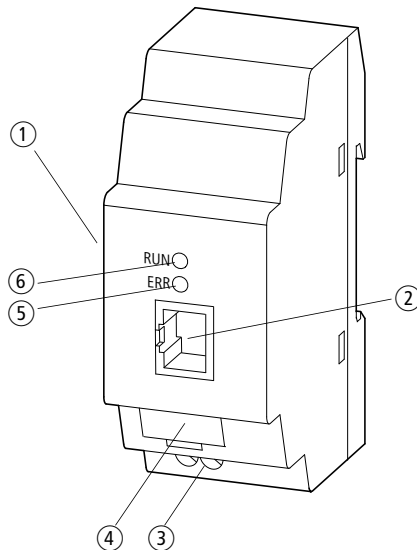
Setup of the unit

Figure 2: Surface Mounting EASY221-CO

- ① easyLink socket
- ② CANopen connection through 8-pin RJ-45 socket
- ③ Power supply 24 V $\overline{\text{DC}}$
- ④ Device label
- ⑤ ERR LED (Error)
- ⑥ RUN LED

Device function description

The EASY221-CO module allows the easy and MFD series devices to be connected to a CANopen communication network. The following data can be transferred by selecting the appropriate SDO/PDO:

easy600/700/800, MFD-CP8.../CP10...

- S1 to S8
Output data of the basic device, RUN/STOP
(read, as viewed from CANopen master)
- R1 to R16
Input data of the basic device, RUN/STOP
(write, as viewed from CANopen master)
- All function relay data
(read, as viewed from the CANopen master)
 - Timer relay
 - Counter relay
 - Time switch
 - Analog value comparator
 - Weekday, time, summer/winter time (DST)
 - All states of the easy600 contacts
- The setpoints of the function relays
(write, as viewed from CANopen master)
 - Timer relay
 - Counter relay
 - Time switch
 - Analog value comparator
 - Weekday, time, summer/winter time (DST)

easy800/MFD-CP8.../CP10...

- All markers and easyNet data
- Function blocks
(read/write, as viewed from the master)
 - Arithmetic function blocks
 - Frequency counters, high-speed counters, incremental encoder counters
 - Weekly timer and year time switch
 - Hours-run counter
 - PID Controller
 - PWM (pulse width modulation)
 - Real-time clock

**Hardware and operating
system preconditions**

The EASY221-CO expansion device operates with the easy600, easy700, easy800 and MFD basic devices from the following operating system versions:

Basic device		EASY221-CO expansion device	
Device version	OS version	Device version = 02	Device version = 03
easy600			
= 04	From 2.4	×	×
easy700			
= 01	from 1.01.xxx	–	×
easy800			
= 04	From 1.10.xxx	–	×
MFD-CP8.../CP10...			
= 01	From 1.10.xxx	–	×

The device version of the appropriate basic device or expansion unit is specified on the right of the housing. Example: EASY221-CO: 03-228xxxxxxx (03 = device version)
The operating system version (OS) of the respective basic device can be read via the easySoft. On the easy700, easy800 and MFD-CP8.. devices it is possible to read out the information directly on the device. Read the appropriate manual for further information for this.
An overview of the modifications and new features of the different easy800 device versions is provided on page 176.

Improper use

easy may not be used to replace safety-relevant control circuits, e.g.:

- burner,
- Emergency switching off,
- crane controls or
- two-hand safety controls.

2 Installation

The same principles apply as for easy600, easy700, easy800 and MFD basic units with expansion devices.

Connecting the EASY221-CO to the basic unit

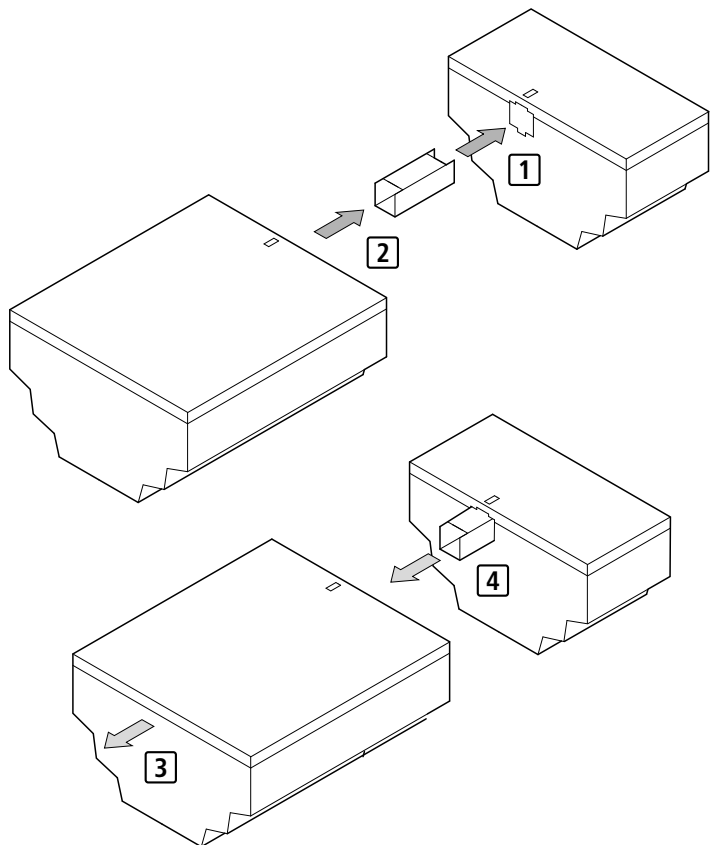


Figure 3: Fitting the EASY221-CO to the basic unit

① + ② Fitting

③ + ④ Removal

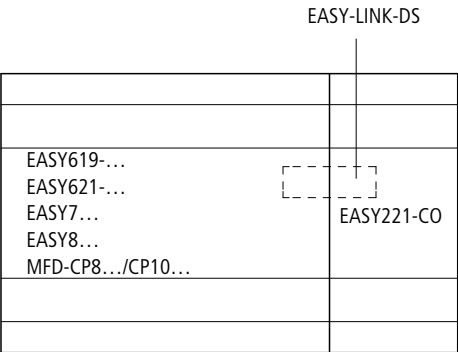


Figure 4: Connection between the basic unit and EASY221-CO

Connecting the power supply

The EASY221-CO device is run on a 24 V DC power supply (→ Technical data under „Current supply“, page 285).



Danger!
Ensure a reliable electrical isolation of the low voltage (SELV) for the 24 V supply.

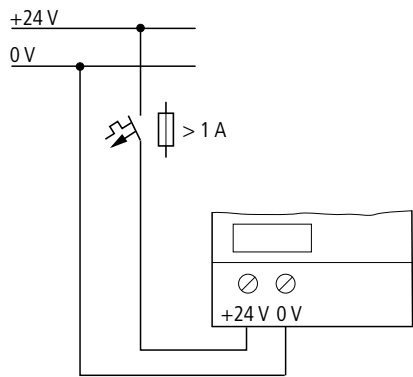


Figure 5: Supply voltage EASY221-CO

Connecting CANopen

The cable types, coupling connectors and terminating resistors to be used are specified in ISO 11898.

A screened 8 pole RJ45 plug is used to connect the EASY221-CO. The pin assignment of the plug is specified below in accordance with CiA DR-303-1.

Terminal assignment CANopen

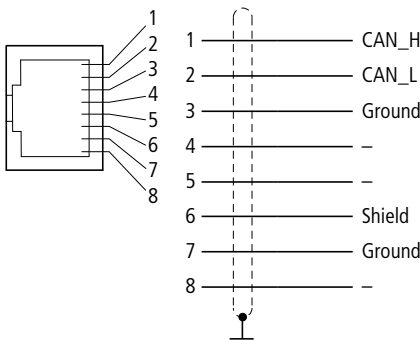


Figure 6: Pin assignment of the device socket

Pin	Signal	Description
1	CAN_H	CAN bus signal (dominant high)
2	CAN_L	CAN bus signal (dominant low)
3, 7	CAN_GND	CAN ground
6	CAN_SHILD	Optional shielding
4, 5, 8	–	Not used

Terminal resistors

The first and last node of a CANopen network must be terminated by means of a 120 Ω bus terminating resistor. This is interconnected between the CAN_H and CAN_L terminals.

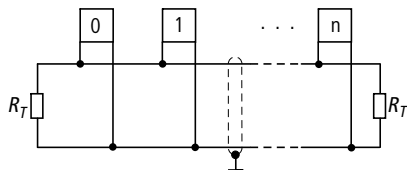


Figure 7: Terminating resistors R_T : CAN_H and CAN_L terminals

$R_T = 120\ \Omega$

EMC-compliant wiring

Electromagnetic interference may lead to unwanted effects on the communication fieldbus, which can be significantly reduced by using the cable described above, a shielded RJ-45 connector and by terminating the screen.

The two figures below show the correct termination of the shielding.

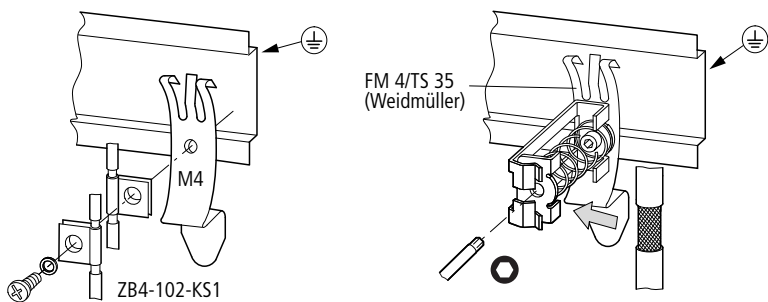


Figure 8: Shielding connection to the mounting rail

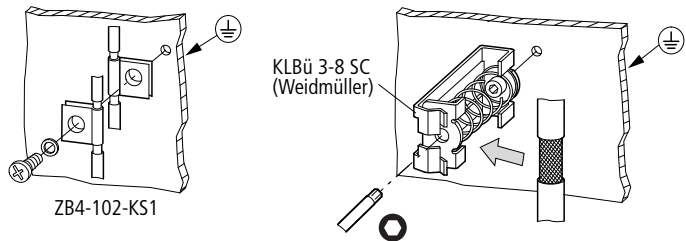


Figure 9: Shielding connection to the mounting plate

Electrical isolation

The following potential isolation must be provided for the interfaces of the EASY221-CO:

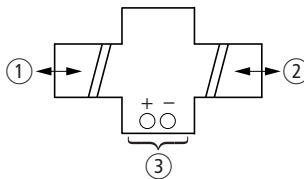


Figure 10: Potential isolation between supply voltage and outputs

- ① Safe electrical isolation between EASY-LINK and the 240 V AC mains
- ② Basic electrical isolation to the CANopen communication bus
- ③ 24 V DC supply voltage

**Transfer rates – automatic
baud rate recognition**

After it is switched on, the EASY221-CO module automatically detects the data transfer rate of the communication network. However, this requires that at least one station is transmitting valid telegrams in the network. The fast flashing Error and RUN LEDs of the EASY221-CO indicate this status.

After a correct CANopen message frame has been received, the used and thus set baud rate is considered correct and the device transmits a BootUp message frame. The RUN LED starts flashing and the ERR LED will be switched off.

The EASY221-CO supports the data transfer rates specified by CiA. The table below provides an overview of recommended bit rates and of the corresponding maximum cable lengths.

Bit rate kBaud	Max. cable length m	Recommended conductor cross-section mm ²
10	5000	> 0.8
20	2500	> 0.8
50	1000	0.75 up to 0.8
100	650	0.34 up to 0.6
125	500	0.34 up to 0.6
250	250	0.34 up to 0.6
500	100	0.25 up to 0.34
800	50	0.25 up to 0.34
1000	25	0.25 up to 0.34

3 Device operation

Initial starting

- Before you switch on the device, verify that it is properly connected to the power supply, to the bus connector and to the basic unit.
- Switch on the power supply to the basic unit and the EASY221-CO.

The LEDs of the EASY221-CO will flicker. The device is in the mode for determining the correct baud rate (→ section “Transfer rates – automatic baud rate recognition” on page 24). The GW message (intelligent station connected) is displayed on the basic unit.

Basic device	Device version	GW display
easy600	04	Static
easy700	From 01	Flashing
easy800	04	Static
	From 05	Flashing
MFD-CP8...	01	Static
	From 02	Flashing
MFD-CP10...	From 01	Flashing

As soon as the device is switched to Operational status, the GW message is static in the display, even on the devices with a flashing GW, → section “Network management” on page 38).

If the EASY221-CO has its default settings (node ID = 127), you need to define the CANopen slave address.

Setting the CANopen slave address

Each CANopen slave must be assigned a unique address (node ID) within the CANopen structure. You can assign a maximum of 127 addresses (1 to 127) within a CANopen structure. All node IDs must be unique within the entire bus structure.

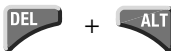
There are three ways to set the CANopen address of an EASY221-CO:

- Using the integrated display and keypad on the easy or MFD-Titan basic device; address range: 1 to 127
- Using EASY-SOFT V3.01 or higher on the PC
- Via the configuration software of the master PLC used (possibly by means of an explicit message).

Setting the address on the basic unit with display

Basic requirements:

- The appropriate basic device (easy600, easy700, easy800 or MFD-Titan) and EASY221-CO must be fed with power.
- The basic unit must have been unlocked (no password activated).
- The basic unit must have a valid operating system version.
- The basic unit must be in STOP mode.



- Press the DEL + ALT buttons to change to the special menu.

```

PASSWORD...
SYSTEM...
GB D F E I
CONFIGURATOR
    
```

- Use the cursor buttons \wedge or \vee to change to CONFIGURATOR.

```

PASSWORD...
SYSTEM...
GB D F E I
CONFIGURATOR
    
```



► Confirm with OK.

```
NET...
LINK...
```

► Select the LINK.... menu with the easy800/MFD units



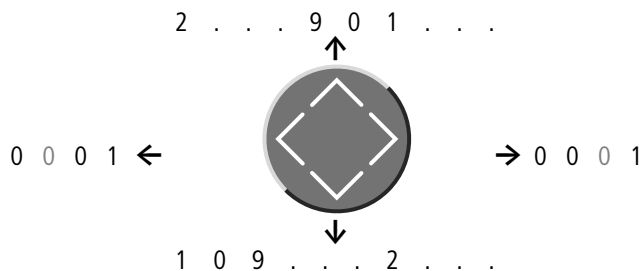
► Confirm with OK.

The CANOPEN menu appears.

```
CANOPEN
(MAX 127)
NODE ID 0127
221-01.20- B
```

► Set the address with the cursor buttons:

- Set the current numeric value with the \wedge or \vee buttons.
- You can change the actual numeric value via the \leftarrow or \rightarrow buttons.





► Press OK to accept the address.



► Press ESC to cancel address entry.

Information on the 4th display line:

xxx - xx . xx - xx

221-02.10- b

Hardware version, Index: b

Software version, OS version: 2.1

Device designation: EASY221-CO

Setting the address using EASY-SOFT

With EASY-SOFT, version 3.1

⟨Menu Online Configure Expansion Devices⟩

With EASY-SOFT, from version 4.01

⟨Menu → Communication → Configuration → Expansion Devices → EASY221-CO⟩.



The menu is only available in Communication View, therefore activate the Communication tab.



The following applies to devices for device version 01:

After you have changed the NodeID through the basic device, restart the EASY221-CO. To do this switch the power supply off and on again. EASY221-CO devices with a version ID above 01 take on the address automatically.

Setting the address via special configuration tools

A further option of setting or modifying the node ID of the gateway is provided by special configuration tools, which can be used for general configuration of the CANopen network. The gateway supports the LSS (Layer Setting Services) service accordingly.

LED status indication

The EASY221-CO expansion unit is equipped with two LEDs: one green RUN LED and one red ERR LED. These indicate the current module status and allow quick error analysis.

Error LED

No.	Error LED	Status	Description
1	OFF	No fault	The EASY221-CO is operating error-free. If the RUN LED is also off, the EASY221-CO is either switched off or is currently being reset.
2	Single flash	Alarm limit reached	At least one of the error counters of the CANopen PLC has either reached or exceeded the Warning Limit. Too many errors have occurred on the CANopen bus.
3	Flickering	AutoBaud/LSS	Auto baud rate recognition is currently busy (flickers alternating with the RUN LED).
4	Flashes twice	Error control event	A protective Guard Event or a Heartbeat Event has occurred.
5	ON	Bus-off	The CANopen PLC has changed to BUS-OFF state.

RUN LED

No.	RUN LED	Status	Description
1	OFF	Reset	The EASY221-CO is either switched off or is currently being reset.
2	Flickering	AutoBaud	Auto baud recognition is currently busy (LED flickers, alternating with the ERR LED).
3	Single flash	STOPPED ¹⁾	The device is in STOPPED state.
4	Flashing	PRE-OPERATIONAL ¹⁾	The device is in PRE-OPERATIONAL state.
5	ON	OPERATIONAL ¹⁾	The device is in OPERATIONAL state.

1) Detailed information on the various states is provided in Section “Network management”, page 38.

Timing diagram of the ERR and RUN LEDs

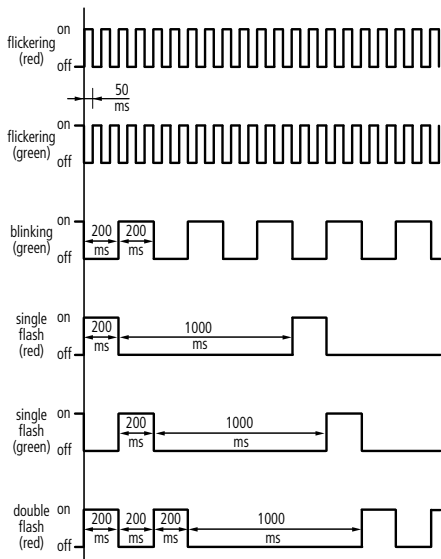


Figure 11: ERR and RUN LED

Cycle time of the easy basic unit

Communication between the basic unit and the EASY221-CO via easyLink increases the cycle time of the basic unit.

The worst case value is 25 ms.

Please take this factor into account when calculating response times of the basic unit.

EDS file

EASY221-CO can be integrated into the CANopen structure using a standardized EDS (Electronic Data Sheet) file. The EDS describes the functionality of a CANopen device in machine-readable form. It contains a list of all objects, supported baud rates, vendor and many other details.

The current version of the EDS file is available from Eaton. You can also update it with a download from the Eaton website:

<http://www.eaton.com/moeller> → **Support** → search „EASY221-CO“

4 CANopen Services

The functions for controlling the EASY221-CO on the CANopen bus are defined by the CANopen services.

Communication objects

The EASY221-CO supports service data objects (SDOs) and process data objects (PDOs) of the CANopen Predefined Connection Set.

Service data objects

Service data objects (SDO – Service Data Object) are used for read/write access to the entries of the object dictionary.

Server SDO

The system supports the first server SDO, which allows read/write access to the local object dictionary.

EASY221-CO supports Expedited Transfer (for up to four data bytes) and Segmented Transfer (for more than four data bytes).



Block transfer is not supported!

More detailed information on the sequence is provided in Section “PDO protocol”, page 59.

Client SDO

Client SDOs provide remote read/write access to the object dictionaries of CANopen devices on the network.



The EASY221-CO does not support client SDOs.

Process data objects

Process data is exchanged in the CANopen by means of PDOs (= Process Data Object). More detailed information on the sequence is provided in Section "Manufacturer-specific objects", page 54.

The table below lists the process data and the corresponding PDOs.

PDO	Process Data	Length
Receive PDO	Command or identification for the image data R16 to R1 of easy/MFD basic device (output data to easy)	3 Byte
Transmit PDO	Command or status for the image data S8 to S1 of easy/MFD basic device (input data from easy)	3 Byte



For details on the composition of the process data refer to Section "Manufacturer-specific objects", page 54.

Receive PDO

The EASY221-CO receives data from the CANopen network (PDO consumer) by means of receive PDOs and writes this data via easyLink to the easy/MFD basic device as a command or identifier for the image data R16 to R1.

Transmit PDOs

Conversely, the MFD basic device reads command or status of image data S8 to S1 through easyLink and made available to the CANopen network as transmit PDO of the EASY221-CO (PDO Producer).

PDO mapping

The EASY221-CO supports **static PDO mapping**, with which the process data is permanently assigned to the individual PDOs with a granularity of 1 byte. PDO mapping is permanently stored and can not be changed by the user.

Transmission types of PDOs

Receive PDO:

The default transmission type setting for receive PDOs is "asynchronous" (Value: $255_{\text{dec}} = \text{FF}_{\text{hex}}$).

Transmit PDO:

The default transmission type setting for transmit PDOs is "asynchronous" (Value: $255_{\text{dec}} = \text{FF}_{\text{hex}}$).

Inhibit Time

The inhibit time is evaluated only for Transmit PDOs. The inhibit time between two Transmit PDOs is given in steps of $100\ \mu\text{s}$. The transferred value is rounded down to the next smallest millisecond. Values below 1 ms are saved as 0. In this case the module transmits the PDOs as fast as possible.

An Inhibit Time is not set by default, since data transferred via the easyLink protocol is updated only at 180 ms intervals. However, the user can set an Inhibit Time definition for the transmit PDO as required.

Event Timed PDOs

The expiration of a counter can be considered as an event which triggers the transmission of a PDO. The EASY221-CO does not support Event Timed PDOs by default, however the user can enable this function for transmit PDOs as required.

Multiplexed PDOs

In addition to elementary process data, the multiplexed PDOs also contain address information consisting of an index and a subindex used for writing the PDO to a specific address in the object dictionary of the consumer device.



The EASY221-CO does not support multiplexed PDOs.

PDO mapping

Process data is mapped to a receive and transmit PDO as follows.

First Receive PDO:
The table below shows the mapping of the first Receive PDO.

Data byte	Contents	Description
Data byte 1	Cyclic command and identifier	Write input data of the easy/MFD basic device (from the point of view of the master) (index 20 11, subindex 00 _{hex})
Data byte 2	Image data R16 to R9	
Data byte 3	Image data R8 to R1	
Data byte 4 to 8	Not transferred	



For details on the composition of the process data refer to Section "Output data (20 11_{hex}): operating mode, R1 – R16", page 78.

Receive PDOs 2 to 4:
The second to fourth Receive PDOs of the predefined connection set are not supported.

First Transmit PDO:
The table below shows the mapping of the first Transmit PDO.

Data byte	Contents	Description
Data byte 1	Cyclic command and status	Read output data of the easy/MFD basic device (from the point of view of the master) (index 2012 _{hex} , subindex 00 _{hex})
Data byte 2	Image data S8 to S1	
Data byte 3	empty (00 _{hex})	
Data byte 4 to 8	Not transferred	



For details on the composition of the process data refer to Section "Input data (20 12_{hex}): operating mode, S1 – S8", page 81.

Transmit PDOs 2 to 4:

The second to fourth Transmit PDOs of the predefined connection set are not supported.

System services

Synchronisation object

The EASY221-CO as consumer supports the synchronization object (index: 1005_{hex}) in order to enable the synchronous transfer of PDOs.

Time Stamp object

A time producer uses the time stamp object (Index: 1012_{hex}) to provide a common time reference to all system nodes. The EASY221-CO does not support the Time Stamp object.

Emergency object

The EASY221-CO supports the emergency object (index: 1014_{hex}) in order to report device errors to the network. The content of this emergency message is determined by the error event. Errors detected are described under Section "Error messages (Emergency)", page 55.

Network management

A CANopen network contains only one NMT master (NMT = Network Management), while all other devices are NMT slaves. The NMT master has full control over all units and can thus change their status.

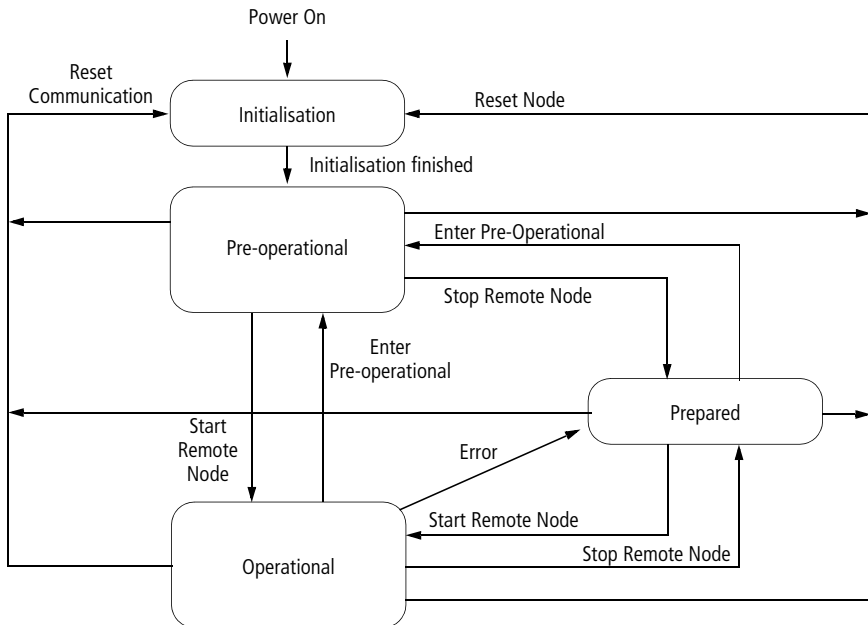


Figure 12: Network management

CANopen distinguishes between the following states:

- Initialisation,
- Pre-operational,
- Operational and
- Prepared

Initialisation

This is the status of a node after power on. Auto baud recognition, initialisation of device applications and communication take place within this phase. The node automatically enters the next state, namely the Pre-operational state.

Pre-operational

In this mode it is possible to communicate with the node via SDOs (e.g setting the Guard Time, Lifetime Factor). The node is not able to execute PDO communication and does not transmit any emergency messages.

The RUN LED of the EASY221-CO flashes to indicate this state.

From device version 03 the state is indicated also on the basic device with the flashing GW message in the easy display. The diagnostics input I14 (on the basic device) is set until GW is no longer flashing in the easy display. This is achieved by setting the CAN node to Operational mode.

Operational

In this state, the CANopen node is fully ready for operation and can automatically transmit messages (PDOs, Emergency).

The RUN LED of the EASY221-CO is static to indicate this state.

From device version 03 the status is indicated also on the basic device by the static display of the GW status message. The diagnostics input I14 (on the basic device) is set to zero.

Prepared

In this state, the node connection is switched completely to bus-off state; neither SDO nor PDO communication are possible. The network status of a node can be changed only by means of an appropriate network command (e.g. the Start Remote Node service).

A Boot-Up message will be transmitted after power on of a device in order to indicate its ready state. This message frame uses the identifier of the NMT error control protocol and is permanently assigned to the set device address ($1792_{\text{dec}} + \text{device address}$).



For information on the PDO and SDO transfer refer also to Section "PDO protocol", on page 59.

To perform a process data exchange with PDOs the module must be set to OPERATIONAL state with the Start Remote Node service. If Tx PDOs are configured with transmission type 254 or 255, the PDOs are transmitted with each change to OPERATIONAL state. These PDOs are transmitted independently of an input data exchange.

If an error occurs the module changes to PREPARED state. In this state no communication through SDOs or PDOs is possible. The module then responds only to the NMT services:

- Start Remote Node, transition to OPERATIONAL state; making it possible to transfer data via SDOs and PDOs.
- Enter Pre-operational, transition to PRE-OPERATIONAL state; it is possible to transfer data via SDOs.
- Reset Node and
- Reset Communication, transition to INITIALISATION state, i.e. the last settings will be loaded from memory, or the factory settings if nothing has been saved previously. The module then enters PRE-OPERATIONAL state.

Structure of the NMT services:

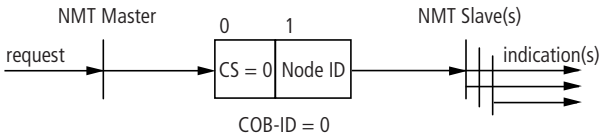


Figure 13: Structure of the NMT services, Start Remote Node
Node ID = 0: Sets all existing nodes to OPERATIONAL state.

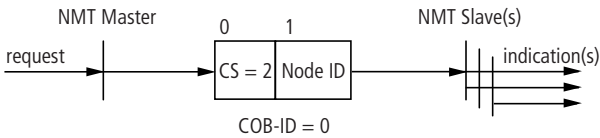


Figure 14: Structure of the NMT services, Stop Remote Node
Node ID = 0: Sets all existing nodes to PREPARED state.

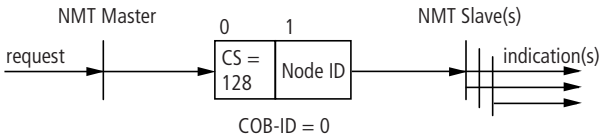


Figure 15: Structure of NMT services, PRE-OPERATIONAL state
Node ID = 0: Sets all existing nodes to PRE-OPERATIONAL state.

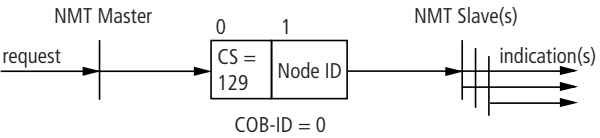


Figure 16: Structure of NMT services, Reset Node
Node ID = 0: Resets all existing nodes.

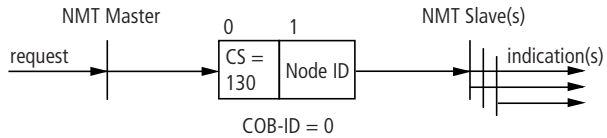


Figure 17: Structure of NMT services, Reset Communication
Node ID = 0: Resets all existing nodes.

Node monitoring

A CANopen node must be checked in particular if it does not continuously transmit messages (cyclic PDOs). Two methods can be used alternatively to monitor CANopen nodes.



EASY221-CO supports Node Guarding and Heartbeat Producer modes for node monitoring.

Node Guarding

The NMT master polls all NMT slaves at specified intervals (Node Guard Time) by means of a node-specific Remote Transmission Request message frame (RTR). The NMT slave responds to this request by transmitting its communication status. The NMT master reports a Node Guarding Event to its application if a node fails to respond to the RTR within the specific Node Life Time.

Failure of Node Guarding

Error events triggered after the Life Time has expired and a Node Guard frame has not been received from the EASY221-CO will be treated as communication error.

The R data for the easy basic device will be set to zero in this case. The ERR LED flashes twice to indicate Guarding failure.

When the Node Guarding protocol is resumed, the ERR LED will be switched off immediately and the outputs of the easy basic device can now receive PDO data again.

Heartbeat Producer

The EASY221-CO broadcasts a cyclic heartbeat frame to signal its communication status. If a responsible heartbeat consumer does not receive this heartbeat frame within the Heartbeat Consuming Time, its application will report a heartbeat error. The second parameter relevant to the heartbeat protocol is the Heartbeat Producer Time, which can be set in the EASY221-CO gateway. This time determines the interval between the transfer of two heartbeat frames by the node.

When the Heartbeat Producer Time is set to a value unequal to zero on the EASY221-CO node, the first heartbeat frame will be transmitted during the transition from the Initialisation to the Pre-operational state. Concurrent use of both node monitoring methods is not allowed. The heartbeat protocol is used when the Heartbeat Producer Time is unequal to zero.



The EASY221-CO does not support the Heartbeat Consumer mode for receiving heartbeat frames of other CANopen devices.

Further services

Saving and restoring entries

The EASY221-CO supports the saving and restoring of the object dictionary entries 1000_{hex} to $1FFF_{\text{hex}}$ in the non-volatile memory (EEPROM or FRAM). In the object dictionary tables, this area is named NVM-PA, while manufacturer-specific entries are stored in the NVM-RO area.

Parameters are saved via the object 1010_{hex} (SAVE signature); this always includes all parameters.

The factory settings (FS) in the area 1000_{hex} to $1FFF_{\text{hex}}$ can be restored with the object 1011_{hex} (LOAD signature). This routine always restores all factory settings.

Layer Setting Service

The Layer Setting Service is used to configure the node ID via the CANopen network. The EASY221-CO supports this service for both of the specified slave modes Switch Mode Global and Switch Mode Selective.



Changes of the node ID will become directly effective on the EASY221-CO. To ensure that the correct node ID is displayed on the easy basic device as well (Configurator menu), you must switch on the coupling module again.

Device profile

In the extension of the CiA-DS-301 communication profile which describes the communication mechanisms between nodes, the CANopen uses so-called device profiles for the essential device classes. The device profiles describe the device functions. The EASY221-CO cannot be assigned to an existing device profile.

5 Object directory

The object dictionary of the EASY221-CO contains the entries described below.

Communication parameters

A detailed description of the communication parameters is provided in the CiA specification [1] Section 9.6.3.

The objects 1000_{hex}, 1001_{hex} and 1018_{hex} are required for all CANopen devices. All other objects are optional; the table below shows which of these are supported by the EASY221-CO.

The table below lists the object dictionary entries 1000_{hex} to 1018_{hex}.

Index	Sub-index	Object name	Data Type	Access location	DS	Meaning
hex	hex				hex	
1000	00	Device Type	UNSIGNED32	ro ROM	00 00 00 00	CANopen device without device profile
1001	00	Error Register	UNSIGNED8	ro RAM		Error indication: 00 _{hex} no error
1003	00	Pre-defined Error Field	UNSIGNED8	rw RAM	00	Error history
	01 to 10 ¹⁾	Default Error Field	UNSIGNED32	ro RAM		Error description (→ Page 9-65)
1005	00	COB-ID SYNC Message	UNSIGNED32	rw NVM-PA	00 00 00 80	COB-ID of the SYNC object, device consumes the SYNC message

Index	Sub-index	Object name	Data Type	Access location	DS	Meaning
hex	hex				hex	
1008	00	Manufacturer Device Name	VISIBLE_STRING ²⁾	ro NVM-RO	4541 53 5932 32 31 2D 43 4F	Device name of the module (EASY221-CO)
1009	00	Manufacturer Hardware Version	VISIBLE_STRING8	ro NVM-RO	0001.00 (Example)	Hardware version of the module
A 100	00	Manufacturer Software Version	VISIBLE_STRING8	ro NVM-RO	0001.001 (Example)	Software version of the module
C 100	00	Guard Time	UNSIGNED16	rw NVM-PA	00 00 _{hex} Resolution in 1 ms	Guard Time in milliseconds
100D	00	Life Time Factor	UNSIGNED8	rw NVM-PA	00 _{hex}	Multiplier for the Guard Time, the result is equivalent to the maximum interval between the transfer of two Guarding message frames
1010	00	Store Parameters	UNSIGNED8	ro ROM	01	Max. number of storing options
	01	SAVE all Parameters	UNSIGNED32	rw RAM	wr: 65766173 rd: 00000001	➔ Page 9-70

Index	Sub-index	Object name	Data Type	Access location	DS	Meaning
hex	hex				hex	
1011	00	Restore default Parameters	UNSIGNED8	ro ROM	01	Loads the default parameters
	01	LOAD all Parameters	UNSIGNED32	rw RAM	wr: 64616F6C rd: 00000001	The device restores factory set parameters. These parameters are retained until the next power on event (→ [1] Page 9-72)
1014	00	COB-ID EMCY Message	UNSIGNED32	ro ROM	00000080 + node ID	CAN identifier of the emergency message
1015	00	Inhibit Time EMCY	UNSIGNED16	rw NVM-PA	0000 Resolution in 100 µs	Time interval between the transmission of two EMCY messages
1017	00	Producer Heartbeat Time	UNSIGNED16	rw NVM-PA	0000 Resolution in 1 ms	Time interval between the transmission of two heartbeat messages

Index	Sub-index	Object name	Data Type	Access location	DS	Meaning
hex	hex				hex	
10 18	00	Identity object	UNSIGNED8	ro NVM-RO	04	General device information
	01	Vendor ID	UNSIGNED32	ro NVM-RO	00000003	Manufacturer
	02	Product Code	UNSIGNED32	ro NVM-RO	0323353	Product number
	03	Revision Number	UNSIGNED32	ro NVM-RO	00010001 (Example)	Version
	04	Serial Number	UNSIGNED32	ro NVM-RO	4010016 (Example)	Serial number

- 1) The EASY221-CO supports up to 16 entries in the error log.
- 2) The maximum string length is 31 characters, including the delimiter "\0".

The EASY221-CO supports the first server SDO of the Predefined Connection Set. The table below shows the object dictionary entry 1200_{hex}: Server SDO parameters of the first server SDO.

Index	Sub-index	Object name	Data Type	Access location	DS	Meaning
hex	hex				hex	
12 00	00	Server SDO Parameter	UNSIGNED8	ro ROM	02	Number of valid subindexes
	01	COB-ID Client → Server (rx)	UNSIGNED32	ro ROM	00 00 06 00 + node ID	COB-ID of the RxSDO. The ID is derived from the Predefined Connection Set.
	02	COB-ID Server → Client (tx)	UNSIGNED32	ro ROM	00 00 05 80 + node ID	COB-ID of the TxSDO. The ID is derived from the Predefined Connection Set.

The EASY221-CO supports the first Receive SDO of the Predefined Connection Set. The second to fourth Receive PDO are not supported. The table below shows object dictionary entry 1400_{hex}: receive SDO communication parameters of the first Receive PDO.

Index	Sub-index	Object name	Data Type	Access location	DS	Meaning
hex	hex				hex	
1400	00	Receive PDO Parameter	UNSIGNED8	ro NVM-PA	02	Communication parameter 1. Rx PDO number of valid subindexes
	01	COB-ID	UNSIGNED32	rw NVM-PA	00000200 + node ID	COB-ID according to 1. Rx PDO, [1]
	02	Transmission Type	UNSIGNED8	rw NVM-PA	FF	PDO transmission type: asynchronous

With the first receive PDO the output data is written to the object dictionary (index 2011_{hex}, subindex 00_{hex}) and transferred to the basic device via easyLink and a standard protocol. The table below shows object dictionary entry 16 00_{hex}: receive PDO mapping parameters of the first Receive PDO.

Index	Sub-index	Object name	Data Type	Access location	DS	Meaning
hex	hex				hex	
1600	00	Receive PDO Mapping	UNSIGNED8	ro ROM	01	Mapping parameter of the first Rx PDO: Number of valid subindexes
	01	Mapped Object 1	UNSIGNED32	ro ROM	2011001	Index 2011 _{hex} , subindex 00 _{hex} , length = 24 bits

The EASY221-CO supports the first Transmit PDO of the Predefined Connection Set. The second to fourth Transmit PDO are not supported. The table below shows object dictionary entry 18 00_{hex}: Transmit PDO communication parameters of the first Transmit PDO.

Index	Sub-index	Object name	Data Type	Access location	DS	Meaning
hex	hex				hex	
1800	00	Transmit PDO Parameter	UNSIGNED8	ro NVM-PA	05	Communication Parameters 1. Tx PDO Number of valid subindexes
	01	COB-ID	UNSIGNED32	rw NVM-PA	00000180 + node ID	COB identifier, according to [1]
	02	Transmission Type	UNSIGNED8	rw NVM-PA	FF	PDO transmission type: asynchronous
	03	Inhibit Time	UNSIGNED16	rw NVM-PA	0000	Inhibit time (min. time interval between the next transmission of a PDO) in ms 0000 _{hex} = transmit now
	05	Event Timer	UNSIGNED16	rw NVM-PA	0000	Event counter 0000 _{hex} = not used

With the first Transmit PDO the input data is read fro the object dictionary (index 2012_{hex}, subindex 00_{hex}) and transferred. The transfer takes place after the first Receive PDO is received. The table below shows object dictionary entry 1A 00_{hex}: Transmit PDO mapping parameters of the first Transmit PDO.

Index	Sub-index	Object name	Data Type	Access location	DS	Meaning
hex	hex				hex	
1A00	00	Transmit PDO Mapping	UNSIGNED8	ro ROM	01	Mapping parameter of the first Tx PDO: Number of valid subindexes
	01	Mapped Object 1	UNSIGNED32	ro ROM	20120018	Index 2012 _{hex} , subindex 00 _{hex} , length = 24 bits

Manufacturer-specific objects

In addition to the device profile objects, the object dictionary also contains the definitions of manufacturer-specific objects. The area between index 2000_{hex} and 5FFF_{hex} in the object dictionary of the EASY221-CO is reserved for these objects. The table below lists the corresponding manufacturer-specific objects used.

Index hex	Sub-index hex	Object name	Data Type	Access location	Mappable	DS hex	Meaning
2001 ¹⁾	00	Coupling error	UNSIGNED8	ro easy	No	—	Error status of the EASY221-CO
2002 ¹⁾	00	easy error	UNSIGNED8	ro easy	No	—	Error status of the easy/MFD basic device
2011	00	Output data	UNSIGNED24	rw easy	yes	140000	Output data to the easy/MFD basic device
2012	00	Input data	UNSIGNED24	ro easy	yes	—	Input data from the easy/MFD basic device
2020	00	Status	UNSIGNED8	ro easy	No	FF	Status Status 00 _{hex} = valid data, 01 _{hex} = invalid data, FF _{hex} = Initialisation
2021	00	Command	DOMAIN Length = 7	rw easy	No	—	Command to the easy619/621
2022	00	Response	DOMAIN Length = 7	ro easy	No	—	Response from the easy619/621

Index	Sub-index	Object name	Data Type	Access location	Mappable	DS	Meaning
hex	hex					hex	
3020	00	Status	UNSIGNED8	ro easy	No	FF	Status 00 _{hex} = valid data, 01 _{hex} = invalid data, FF _{hex} = Initialisation
3021	00	Command	DOMAIN Length = 8	rw easy/ MFD	No	–	Command to easy700/800, MFD-CP8...
3022	00	Response	DOMAIN Length = 8	ro easy/ MFD	No	–	Response from easy700/800, MFD-CP8...

1) These two entries are also transmitted via the emergency message frame in the first two bytes of the Manufacturer Specific Error Field (→ section “Error messages (Emergency)”.

Error messages (Emergency)

The EASY221-CO supports the defined generic error (1000_{hex}) described in the table below. It is triggered when bit 0 for generic error is set error register (index 1001_{hex} Subindex 00_{hex}).

In the manufacturer-specific error entry (Manufacturer Specific Error Field), byte 0 outputs the error code of the EASY221-CO (index 2001_{hex}, subindex 00_{hex}), and byte 1 outputs the error code of the connected easy600 (index 2002_{hex}, subindex 00_{hex}). This value is currently permanently set to 00_{hex}.

Data byte	Contents	Value	Description
1.	Generic Error Code	1000 _{hex}	Generic Error (→ [1] Section 9.2.5.1)
2.			
3.	Error Register	01 _{hex}	Error register (index 1001 _{hex} , subindex 00 _{hex})
4.	Manufacturer Specific Error Field (0)	xx _{hex}	Coupling error (index 2001 _{hex} , subindex 00 _{hex})
5.	Manufacturer Specific Error Field (1)	00 _{hex}	easy error (index 2002 _{hex} , subindex 00 _{hex})
6.	Manufacturer Specific Error Field (2)	00 _{hex}	not used
7.	Manufacturer Specific Error Field (3)	00 _{hex}	not used
8.	Manufacturer Specific Error Field (4)	00 _{hex}	not used

The 16 most recent errors are saved in object dictionary entry 1003_{hex} Predefined Error Field, from where the server can query them. The Standard Error Fields (Subindex 01_{hex} to 10_{hex}) have the following format:

Data byte	Contents	Value	Description
1.	Error code	1000 _{hex}	Generic Error (→ [1] Section 9.2.5.1)
2.			
3.	Additional Information	xx _{hex}	Coupling error (index 2001 _{hex} , subindex 00 _{hex})
4.		00 _{hex}	easy error (index 2002 _{hex} , subindex 00 _{hex})

Third data byte: coupling module status

Value 00_{hex}

The easy basic device is connected to the EASY221-CO gateway via easyLink.

Value 04_{hex}

The easy basic device is either switched off or is not connected to the EASY221-CO gateway via easyLink.

**Caution!**

When communication between the easy600 basic device and the EASY221-CO expansion device is interrupted, the corresponding error code is generated in the third data byte. Furthermore, the R/T data of the gateway is transferred with value 00_{hex}.

6 CANopen Protocols

The following protocols are used for the transfer of data via the CANopen bus:

- PDO protocol for the transfer of I/O data and operating mode.
Information on the data contents → chapter 7.
- SDO protocol for the transfer of control commands:
 - Date and time, summer/winter time
 - Read/write image
 - Read/write function blocks.

Information on data contents → chapter 8 (easy600), 9 (easy700) and 10 (easy800/MFD).

- Emergency protocol
Information on the data contents → page 55.

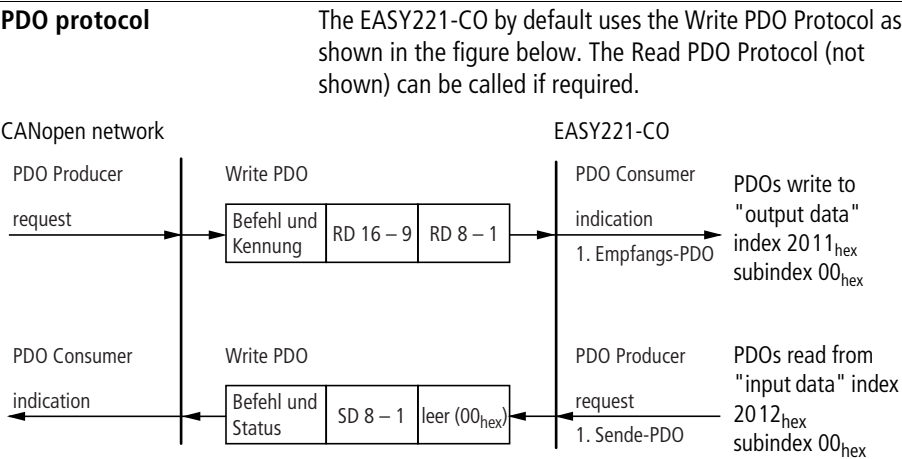


Figure 18: Write PDO Protocol

An indication informs the application that new data can be received via the first receive PDO and stored in the "output data" entry of the object dictionary (index 2011_{hex}, subindex 00_{hex}). The application then requests the transmission of data from the "input data" entry of the object dictionary (index 2012_{hex}, subindex 00_{hex}) via the first Tx PDO.

SDO protocol

General overview

Service Data Objects, or SDOs for short, are used for the confirmed transfer of variable length data between two stations. The data transfer from one station to another is described in the client server model. An SDO client (initiating station) has here direct access to the entries of the object dictionary of an SDO server and can download data records of any length to a server and upload them from a server. The data record to be transferred is specified by the index and subindex of the object dictionary entry that represents the data record. The connection between an SDO server requires two CAN identifiers as a message ID is required for each transfer direction. The connection between a client and a server is also called the SDO channel.

Segmented transfer is required in order for data of any length to be transferred via an SDO channel since the maximum transfer capacity of a CAN telegram is only 8 bytes. This is based on the SDO protocols specified under [CIA-301].

Segmented protocol

If access to the object dictionary requires the transfer of more than 4 bytes, access to the object dictionary entry is specified with a 16-bit index and 8-bit subindex within a confirmed initialisation sequence. The confirmed and segmented data is then transferred. Every transfer moves 7 bytes of data. The protocol on which this is based ensures receive-based flow control as well as the detection of any data segments that are transferred twice. The data transfer can be aborted by either the client or the server.

The transfer is initiated by means of an Initiate Download sequence for a segmented (non-expedited) data transfer. The data is then transferred in segments. Figure 19 shows the basic principle of the segmented SDO transfer.

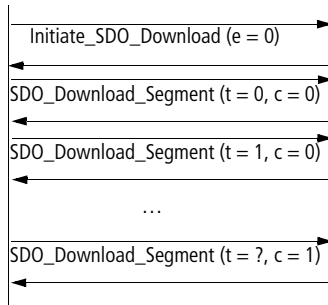


Figure 19: Segmented SDO download protocol

Expedited transfer protocol

If no more than 4 bytes are to be transferred, this can be executed with the expedited transfer protocol. In this case, the data transferred in the initialization sequence already includes 1-byte long protocol information and the address of the OV entry (index, subindex) (→ figure 20).

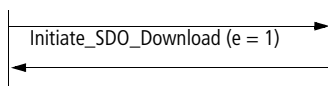


Figure 20: Expedited SDO download protocol.

Control byte

The control byte specifies the type of telegram (request/response), type of transfer (normal/expedited) and the number of bytes in the data field that do not contain any data.

Figure21 shows the protocol for writing an OD entry using the expedited SDO protocol. The client control byte indicates that an Initiate Download Request is present. This byte also indicates the transfer type as “expedited transfer”, as well as the number of data bytes contained in the data field. The server control byte indicates an Initiate Download Response accordingly. The logical address of the OD entry is then sent as a 16-bit index and 8-bit subindex following the control bytes.

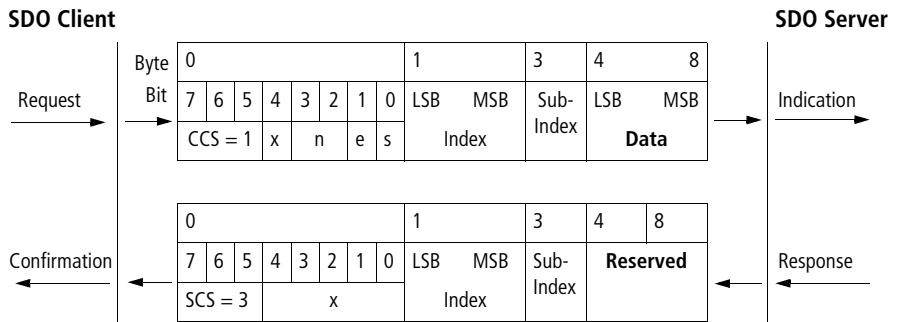


Figure 21: Writing an OD entry using the Expedited Domain Download Protocol

- e = transfer type 0: non-expedited transfer, 1: expedited transfer
- s = size indicator 0: size not indicated, 1: size indicated
- n = number of bytes in data that do not contain data
- x = nc
- CCS = 1 Client Command Specifier = initiate download request
- SCS = 3 Server Command Specifier = initiate download response



The description of the CANopen protocol [CIA-301] is available on the Internet at <http://www.can-cia.org>.

The Download_SDO_Segment_Protocol is presented here for a better understanding of the following examples.

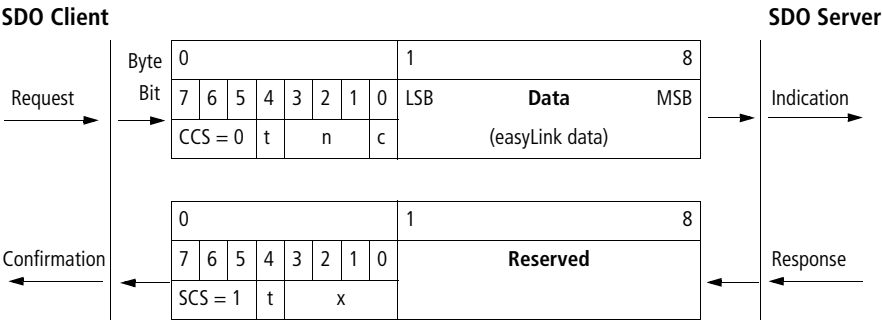


Figure 22: Download Transfer Segment after successful initialisation.

- t Toggle Bit: The Toggle bit must be inverted with every transferred data packet. Request and Response must use the same bit as Toggle bit.
- c Indication whether segments still have to be transferred:
0: Other segments still have to be transferred
1: No other segments have to be transferred
- n Number of Bytes in Data that do not contain data
- x Value has no meaning
- CCS = 0 Client Command Specifier = download segment request
- SCS = 1 Server Command Specifier = download segment response

SDO protocol for easy/MFD

Different CANopen telegram sequences have to be initiated in order to access the acyclic data of the basic device. The entire sequence is illustrated in Figure23.

- 1
- First of all, the client initiates with Initiate SDO Download the write operation to the object dictionary Command entry in the server:

Device series	Object dictionary entries
easy600	Index 2021 _{hex} Subindex 00 _{hex}
easy700/800/MFD	Index 3021 _{hex} Subindex 00 _{hex}

- 2
- For SDO transfer with EASY221-CO two different data lengths are used, depending on the used basic device.

Device series	Length of the easyLink data
easy600	7 Byte
easy700/800/MFD	8 Byte

As the data length is more than 4 bytes, a Download SDO Segment is required in order to complete the segmented transfer. The easy Protocol Handler then downloads the received data to easy/MFD, using the extended protocol.

- 3
- The client then checks with Initiate SDO Upload whether the transfer is completed. This is indicated by the status in the object dictionary:

Device series	Object dictionary entries
easy600	Index 2020 _{hex} Subindex 00 _{hex}
easy700/800/MFD	Index 3020 _{hex} Subindex 00 _{hex}

As only one byte is transferred at this stage, this is executed with the Expedited Transfer.

- 4
- The client polls the status cyclically (at intervals of approx. 50 to 100 ms), until the content is 00_{hex}. The response from easy/MFD is then provided in the object dictionary.

Device series	Object dictionary entries
easy600	Index 2022 _{hex} Subindex 00 _{hex}
easy700/800/MFD	Index 3022 _{hex} Subindex 00 _{hex}

- 5
- In order to read the message, the client initiates the read operation with Initiate SDO Upload.
- 6
- Since this data also has a length of up to 7 bytes (easy600) and 8 bytes (easy700/800/MFD), a subsequent Upload SDO Segment is required in order to read the remaining data.

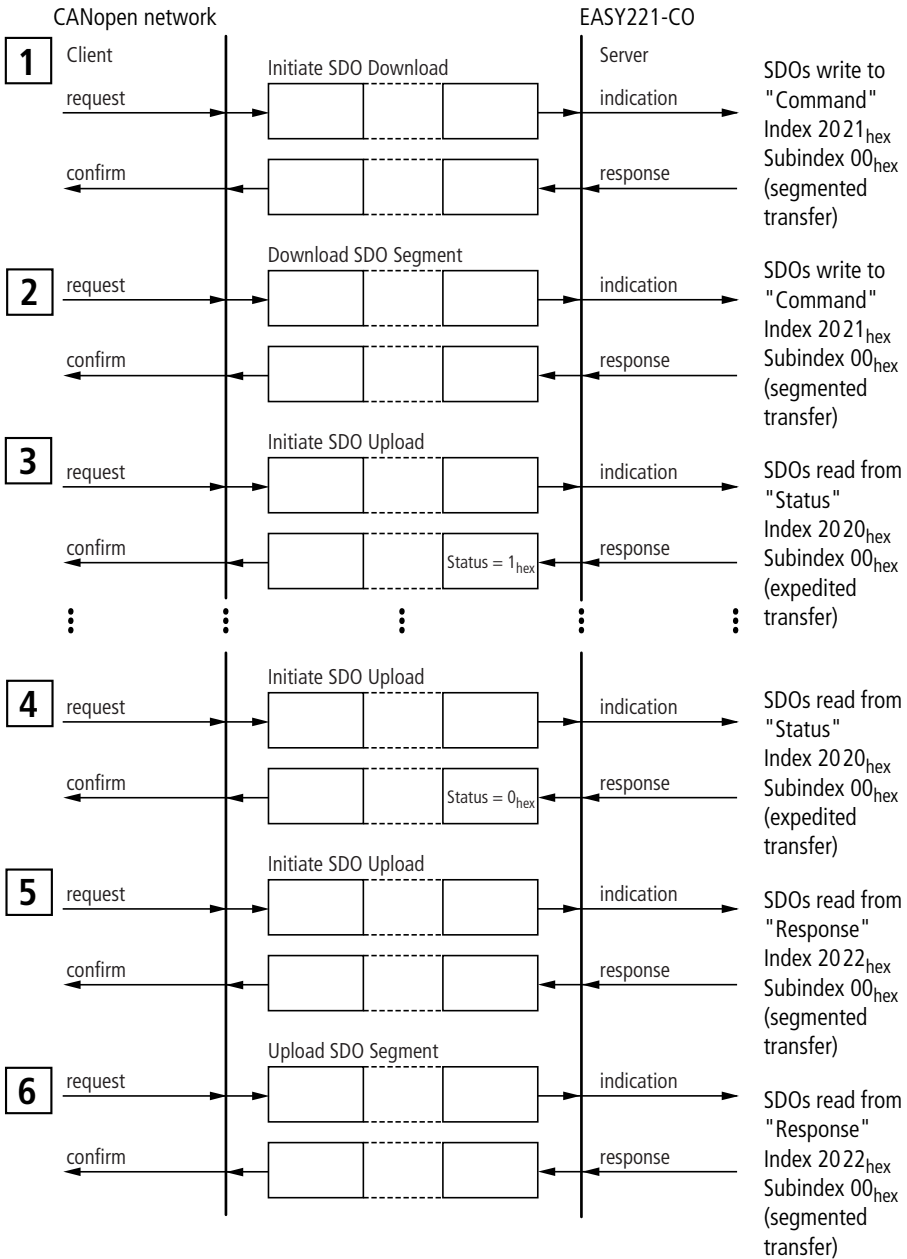


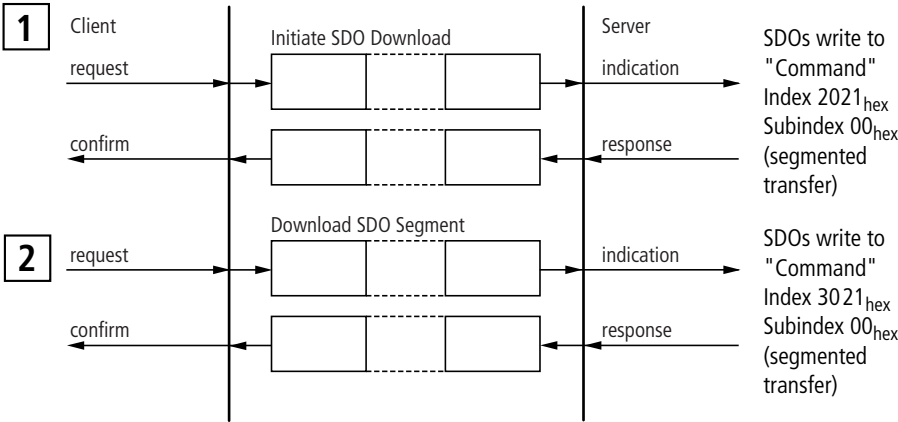
Figure 23: Sequence for extended SDO protocol (easy600)

Example of easy600: Read time (7 bytes)

The time is read from the basic device via the SDO Transfer. The following easy telegram structure is specified for this in the manual (→ page 87).

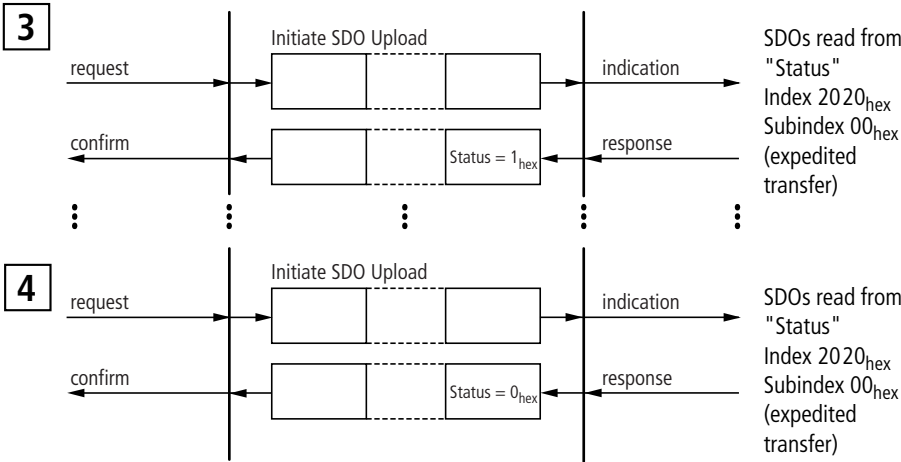
Byte	Meaning	Value
0	Command: Read	5D
1	Day of week	00
2	Hour	00
3	Minute	00
4	Summer-/winter switchover	00

This data must be transferred with the CANopen protocol.



Description	ID (hex)	CAN data – byte (hex)							
Write command to EASY221-CO		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Initialise the SDO download with 7 data bytes	602	21	21	20	00	07 ¹⁾	00	00	00
Confirmation of the SDO Block Transfer	582	60	21	20	00	00	00	00	00
Transfer of block 1 with 7 data bytes	602	01	5D2 ²⁾	00 ²⁾	00 ²⁾	00 ²⁾	00 ²⁾	00 ²⁾	00 ²⁾
Confirmation of the data block to be transferred	582	20	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

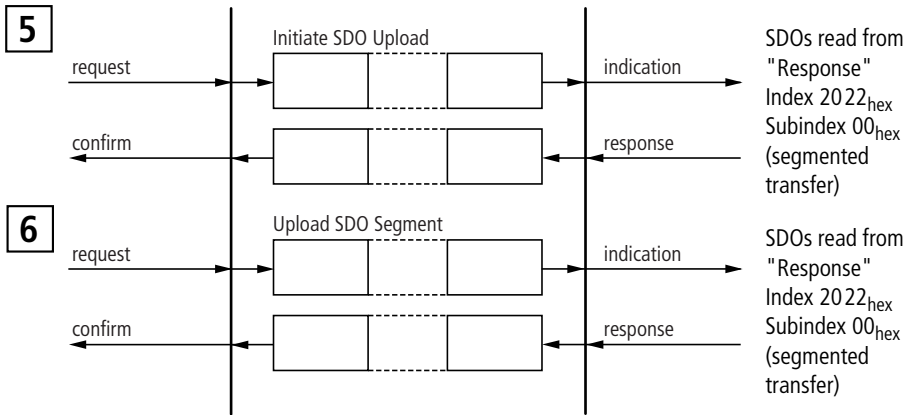
- 1) Number of easy-data bytes to be transferred: easy600 – 7 bytes
- 2) Valid data from easy basic device



Description	ID (hex)	CAN data – byte (hex)							
Scan status		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Initialise the SDO upload	602	40	20	20	00	00	00	00	00
Transfer of status byte	582	4F	20	20	00	01 ³⁾	xx	xx	xx
New attempt		Data 1 is scanned via index 2020 _{hex} and Subindex 00 _{hex} until the value = 00 _{hex} .							
Initialise the SDO upload	602	40	20	20	00	00	00	00	00
Transfer of status byte	582	4F	20	20	00	00 ³⁾	xx	xx	xx

3) Only if the value 00_{hex} is shown is it ensured that the corresponding response data is available in the receive buffer.

xx = Value has no meaning



Description	ID (hex)	CAN data – byte (hex)							
Call response		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Initialise the SDO upload	602	40	22	20	00	00	00	00	00
Confirmation of the SDO Upload Block Transfer with 7 bytes	582	41	22	20	00	07⁴⁾	xx	xx	xx
Scan of 1st data block	602	60	22	20	00	00	00	00	00
Transfer of the easy response byte	582	01	42⁵⁾	03⁵⁾	17⁵⁾	11⁵⁾	00⁵⁾	00⁵⁾	00⁵⁾

4) Number of easy-data bytes to be transferred: easy600 – 7 bytes

5) Valid data from easy basic device

xx = Value has no meaning

Evaluation of the received data

Byte	Meaning	Value
0	Response: Read successful	42
1	Day of week	03
2	Hour	17
3	Minute	11
4	Summer-/winter switchover	00

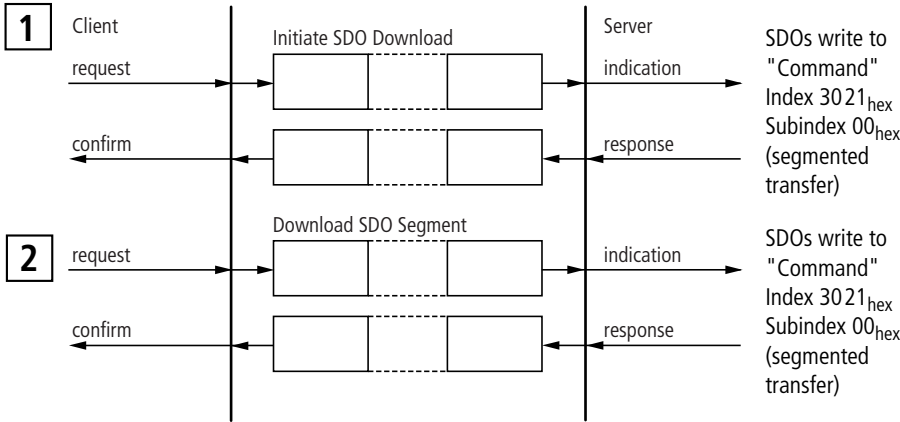
Thursday, 17:11 pm – winter time

Example of easy800: Read time (8 bytes)

The time is read from the basic device via the SDO Transfer. The following easy telegram structure is specified for this in the manual (→ page 177).

Byte	Meaning		Value
0	Command: Read		93
1	Len		05
2	Index		00
3	Data 1	Hour	00
4	Data 2	Minute	00
5	Data 3	Day	00
6	Data 4	Month	00
7	Data 5	Year	00

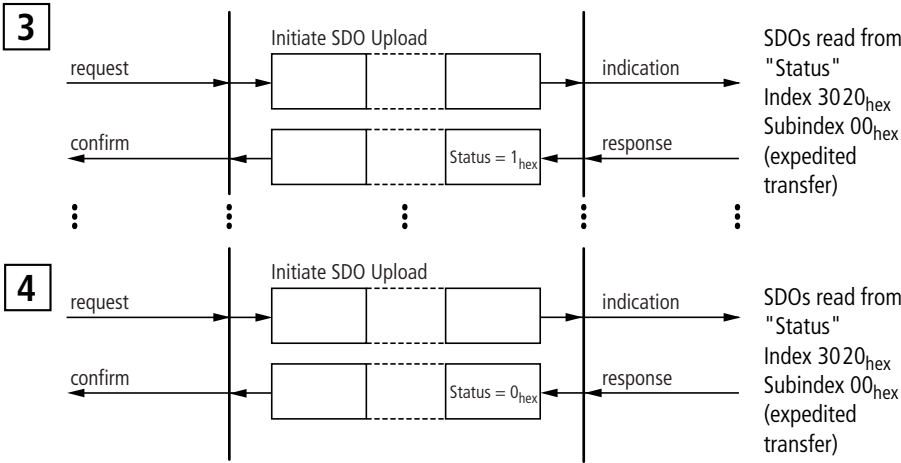
This data must be transferred with the CANopen protocol.



Description	ID (hex)	CAN data – byte (hex)							
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Write command to EASY221-CO									
Initialise the SDO download with 7 data bytes	602	21	21	30	00	08 ¹⁾	00	00	00
Confirmation of the SDO Block Transfer	582	60	21	30	00	00	00	00	00
Transfer of block 1 with 7 data bytes	602	00	93 ²⁾	05 ²⁾	00 ²⁾	00 ²⁾	00 ²⁾	00 ²⁾	00 ²⁾
Confirmation of the data block to be transferred	582	20	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Transfer of block 2 with 8th data byte	602	1D	00 ²⁾	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Confirmation of the data block to be transferred	582	30	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

1) Number of easy data bytes to be transferred: easy700/800/MFD – 8 bytes

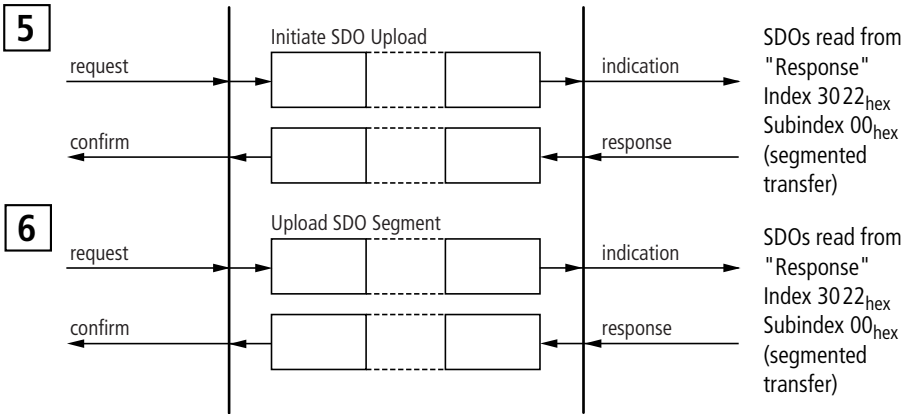
2) Valid data from easy basic device



Description	ID (hex)	CAN data – byte (hex)							
Scan status		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Initialise the SDO upload	602	40	20	30	00	00	00	00	00
Transfer of status byte	582	4F	20	30	00	01 ³⁾	xx	xx	xx
New attempt		Data 1 is scanned via index 3020 _{hex} and Subindex 00 _{hex} until the value = 00 _{hex} .							
Initialise the SDO upload	602	40	20	30	00	00	00	00	00
Transfer of status byte	582	4F	20	30	00	00 ³⁾	xx	xx	xx

3) Only if the value 00_{hex} is shown is it ensured that the corresponding response data is available in the receive buffer.

xx = Value has no meaning



Description	ID (hex)	CAN data – byte (hex)							
Call response		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Initialise the SDO upload	602	40	22	30	00	00	00	00	00
Confirmation of the SDO Upload Block Transfer with 8 bytes	582	41	22	30	00	08 ⁴⁾	00	00	00
Scan of 1st data block	602	60	22	30	00	00	00	00	00
Transfer of the first 7 easy response bytes	582	00	C2 ⁵⁾	05 ⁵⁾	00 ⁵⁾	16 ⁵⁾	21 ⁵⁾	01 ⁵⁾	05 ⁵⁾
Scan of 2nd data block	602	70	22	30	00	00	00	00	00
Transfer of the last easy response byte	582	1D	03 ⁵⁾	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx

4) Number of easy data bytes to be transferred: easy700/800/MFD – 8 bytes

5) Valid data from easy basic device

xx = Value has no meaning

Evaluation of the received data

Byte	Meaning		Value
0	Response: Read successful		C2
1	Len		05
2	Index		00
3	Data 1	Hour	16
4	Data 2	Minute	21
5	Data 3	Day	01
6	Data 4	Month	05
7	Data 5	Year	03

22:31 o'clock, 01.05.2003

Emergency protocol

The Write EMCY Protocol is used for the EASY221-CO, as shown in the figure below. The Emergency protocol does not require confirmation.

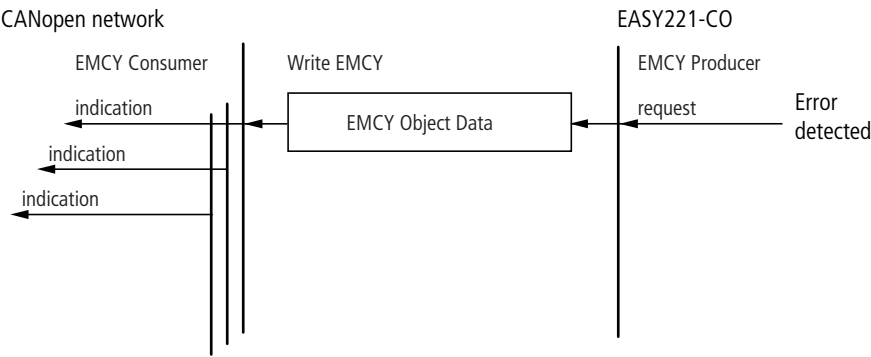


Figure 24: Emergency Object Protocol

7 PDO – Direct Data Exchange with easy/MFD

The CANopen master can exchange the following data with the easy/MFD via the direct cyclic data exchange (PDO):

- Write operation:
 - Set and reset the easy/MFD inputs
 - Determine of the RUN/STOP mode.
- Read operation:
 - Scan the output states of the easy/MFD
 - Scan the operating mode of the easy/MFD

The PDO protocol is used for the direct data exchange. Detailed information on this is provided on page 59. The direct data exchange is executed via the object dictionary entries 2011_{hex} (input data) and 2012_{hex} (output data) (→ page 54).



The terms “input data” and “output data” are used from the point of view of the CANopen master.

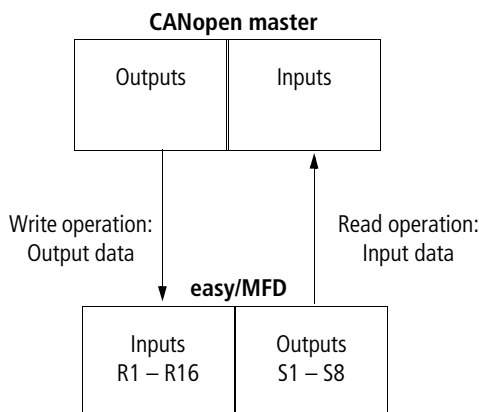


Figure 25: Input and output data as viewed from the CANopen master

**Output data (2011_{hex}):
operating mode, R1 – R16**

The entries 2011_{hex} and 2012_{hex} can be mapped and can be transferred via PDOs. The object 2011_{hex} contains the output data of the CANopen master that is written via the EASY221-CO gateway to the inputs (R1 – R16) of the easy/MFD. The output data is provided in bytes 0 to 2 and is described in detail in the following tables:

Table 1: Byte 0 to 2: output data, operating mode

Byte	Meaning	Value
0	Specifying the control mode	→ table 2
1	Set/reset the easy/MFD inputs R9 to R16	→ table 3
2	Set/reset the easy/MFD inputs R1 to R8	→ table 4

The master writes the following data to the bytes 0, 1 and 2:

Table 2: Byte 0: Operating mode

easy operating mode	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Index for setting the basic device to the safety state	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Index for transferring valid data	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
RUN command	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
STOP command	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

0 = status "0" 1 = status "1"

Explanation:

Value 14_{hex} = 00010100_{bin}:

Byte 0 must always contain this value if data is to be written to the easy/MFD basic device via the EASY221-CO gateway.

Value 34_{hex} = 00110100_{bin}:

This value sets the easy/MFD status from STOP to RUN. It is only interpreted as a command and therefore does not permit an additional transfer of data. The index value 14_{hex} must be used in this situation.

Value 44_{hex} = 01000100_{bin}:

This value sets the easy/MFD status from RUN to STOP. It is also used only as command and is therefore works in the same way as the RUN command.

Value 00_{hex} = 00000000_{bin}:

If this value is written to the control byte, the gateway overwrites the Rx data with zero. This function is only required if a master is to be set to STOP mode and as a resultant final measure transfers zero values in all mapped PDOs in order to ensure a safety state.



Even if the I/O of a control relay can be assigned directly to a specific memory area of the master PLC, the correct data structure format (e.g.: input data byte 0 = 14_{hex}) must nevertheless still be observed.

Table 3: Byte 1: Set/reset the easy/MFD inputs R9 to R16

easy/MFD input	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
R9								0/1
R10							0/1	
R11						0/1		
R12					0/1			
R13				0/1				
R14			0/1					
R15		0/1						
R16	0/1							

0 = status "0" 1 = status "1"

Example:
Value 19_{hex} = 0001 1001_{bin}:
Enables R13, R12 and R9.

Table 4: Byte 2: Set/reset the easy/MFD inputs R1 to R8

easy/MFD input	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
R1								0/1
R2							0/1	
R3						0/1		
R4					0/1			
R5				0/1				
R6			0/1					
R7		0/1						
R8	0/1							

0 = status "0" 1 = status "1"

Example:
Value 2B_{hex} = 0010 1011_{bin}:
Enables R6, R4, R2 and R1.

→

If control commands and I/O data are used at the same time:

- The inputs will retain their previous state until this control command has been executed.
- The input bytes will be updated after the data exchange control command has been terminated.

**Input data (2012_{hex}):
operating mode, S1 – S8**

The entries 2011_{hex} and 2012_{hex} can be mapped and can be transferred via PDOs. The object 2012_{hex} contains the output data of the easy/MFD (S data) that is transferred via the EASY221-CO gateway to the CANopen master. The tables below describe the structure of the input data in detail.

Table 5: Input data, operating mode

Byte	Meaning	Value
0	Scan the operating mode	→ table 6
1	Scan status of the easy outputs S1 to S8	→ table 7
2	Not used	00 _{hex}

The master reads the following data from bytes 0, 1 and 2:

Table 6: Byte 0: Operating mode

easy identification	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0 STOP/RUN
Without debounce	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0/1
With debounce	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0/1

0 = status "0" 1 = status "1"

Example:
Value 21_{hex} = 00100001_{bin}:
easy is in RUN mode and operates with debounce

Table 7: Byte 1: Status of the easy outputs S1 to S8

easy/MFD output	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
S1								0/1
S2							0/1	
S3						0/1		
S4					0/1			
S5				0/1				
S6			0/1					
S7		0/1						
S8	0/1							

0 = status "0" 1 = status "1"

Example:
Value 19_{hex} = 0001 1001_{bin}:
S5, S4 and S1 are active

Byte 2: not used



If control commands and I/O data are used at the same time:

- The inputs will retain their previous state until this control command has been executed.
- The input bytes will be updated again after the data exchange control command has been executed.

If the status value of the coupling module is invalid ($= 04_{\text{hex}}$), then byte 1 (data byte) is transferred with the value 00_{hex} to the communication bus.

8 SDO – Control Commands for easy600

The object dictionary entries Status (2020_{hex}), Command (2021_{hex}) and Response (2022_{hex}) provide the interface for extended data exchange with easy600.

Control commands can be used to initiate data exchange for the special services:

- „Date and time, Summer/winter time“ (page 87)
- „Reading image data“ (page 91)
- „Read/write function blocks“ (page 102).



Attention!

The I/O data retains its previously defined state while a control command is being executed. The I/O data will not be updated until data exchange for the control command has been terminated.



Caution!

You may use only the values specified for the command code.

Verify data to be transferred in order to avoid unnecessary errors.

The SDO-CANopen protocol (→ page 60) is required in order to ensure the safe exchange of data via CANopen from master to slave and vice versa.



The operating mode of the basic device must correspond with the status indicated at the LEDs when the various parameters are being set.

An SDO download of a string on **Command** triggers the transmission of the written data to the easy600 with extended protocol. After the data exchange the response from the easy600 can be read by **Response** through an SDO upload. **Status** indicates the status of the data transfer. 01_{hex} means that a data transfer was not yet completed. The data is then not written again. A **Status** of 00_{hex} indicates that the data transfer was completed successfully and the response can be read from **Response**. If **Status** is 01_{hex} , an error occurred in the data transfer or invalid data was written to **Command**. **Response** then contains undefined data.

Date and time, Summer/
winter time Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by		Bit							
		Master	Slave	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Command										
	Read	5D	—	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
	Write	2A	—	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	Response										
	Read successful	—	C2/42	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Write successful	—	C1/41	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Command rejected	—	C0/40	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	Day of week										
	Read operation	00	→ table 8								
	Write operation	→ table 8	00								
2	Hour										
	Read operation	00	→ table 9								
	Write operation	→ table 9	00								
3	Minute										
	Read operation	00	→ table 10								
	Write operation	→ table 10	00								
4	Summer-/winter switchover										
	Read operation	00	→ table 11								
	Write operation	→ table 11	00								

Table 8: Byte 1: Weekday (value range 00 to 06)

Day of week	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Monday = 00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuesday = 01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wednesday = 02	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Thursday = 03	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Friday = 04	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Saturday = 05	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sunday = 06	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Table 9: Byte 2: Hour (value range 00 to 23)

Value (bcd)	Value 10				Value 1			
	Bit				Bit			
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
...								
9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
...								
14	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
...								
23	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1

Table 10: Byte 3: Minute (value range 00 to 59)

Value (bcd)	Value 10				Value 1			
	Bit				Bit			
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...								
10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
...								
21	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
...								
42	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
...								
59	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1

Table 11: Byte 4: Winter/summer time (value range 00 to 01)

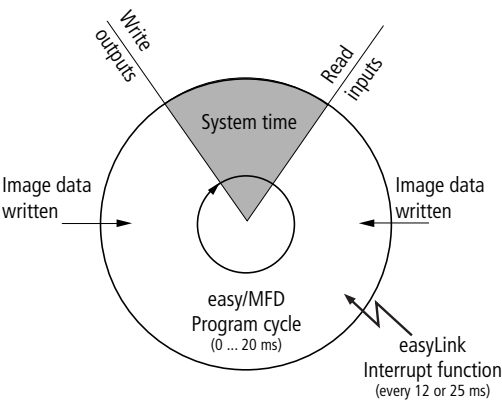
Value (bcd)	Value 10				Value 1			
	Bit				Bit			
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Function								
Winter time = 00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summer time = 01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Example:
It is Friday, the current time-of-day is set to CET summer
time, 14:36 p.m.

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by		Bit							
		Master	Slave	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Command										
	Write	2A	–	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	Response										
	Write successful	–	C1/41	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	Day of week	04	00								
2	Hour (14 _{dec})	0E	00								
3	Minute (36 _{dec})	24	00								
4	Summer-/winter switchover	01	00								

Reading image data

General information on working with image data



When writing to image data, it must be remembered that an image (e.g. inputs, outputs,...) used in the easy/MFD program is also written cyclically by the actual program. The only image data that is unchanged is the data that is not used in the program and is therefore not overwritten in the program cycle. This operating principle also means that an image written via EASYLINK, such as output data is only then output at the physical outputs of the easy/MFD when the control relay is in Run mode.

Overview

Operands	Meaning	Read/ write	Command	Page
I1 – I16, P1 – P4, ESC/OK/DEL/ALT	„Digital inputs, P and function keys“	Reading	5C	92
I7 – I8	„Analog inputs: I7 – I8“	Reading	5B	95
T1 – T8, C1 – C8, Q1 – Q4, A1 – A8	„Timing relays, counter relays, time switches and analog value comparators“	Reading	5E	96
M1 – M16, Q1 – Q8, D1 – D8	„Markers, digital outputs and text display markers“	Reading	5F	99

Digital inputs, P and function keys

The following command reads the logic state of the P1 to P4 digital button inputs as well as the logic state of the digital inputs I1 to I16.

The status of the P buttons is only displayed if

- a P button is used in the circuit diagram and
- the pushbuttons are activated on the device.

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by		Bit							
		Master	Slave	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Command										
	Read	5C	–	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
	Response										
	Read successful	–	C2/42	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Command rejected	–	C0/40	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	Status of inputs I1 to I8	00	→ table 12								
2	State of the inputs I9 to I16	00	→ table 13								
3	Status of the buttons	00	→ table 14								

Table 12: Byte 1: Status of inputs I1 to I8

Value	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
I1								0/1
I2							0/1	
I3						0/1		
I4					0/1			
I5				0/1				
I6			0/1					
I7		0/1						
I8	0/1							

Value 0 = switched off, Value 1 = switched on

Table 13: Byte 2: Status of inputs I9 to I16

Value	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
I9								0/1
I10							0/1	
I11						0/1		
I12					0/1			
I13				0/1				
I14			0/1					
I15		0/1						
I16	0/1							

Value 0 = switched off, Value 1 = switched on

Table 14: Byte 3: Status of buttons

Meaning	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Status P1								0/1
Status P2							0/1	
Status P3						0/1		
Status P4					0/1			
ESC not actuated/actuated				0/1				
OK not actuated/actuated			0/1					
DEL not actuated/actuated		0/1						
ALT not actuated/actuated	0/1							

Example:
Value 01_{hex} = 00000001_{bin}:
P1 active – or cursor button > is actuated.

Analog inputs: I7 – I8

The values of both analog inputs I7, I8 (only EASY...-DC-..) are read with the following command.

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by		Bit							
		Master	Slave	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Command										
	Read	5B	–	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
	Response										
	Read successful	–	C2/42	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Command rejected	–	C0/40	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	Analog value of I7	00	See below								
2	Analog value of I8	00									

Analog inputs I7 and I8 (byte 1 and byte 2)

These two bytes contain the actual value of the analog inputs I7 and I8. Their value lies between 00 and 99, which is equivalent to a voltage of 0 to 9.9 V at the inputs. The corresponding values are returned in hexadecimal format.

Example:

Byte	Value	Description
0	42 _{hex}	The read request has been executed. Data follows.
1	20 _{hex}	Voltage level at input I7 = 3.2 V
2	31 _{hex}	Voltage level at input I8 = 4.9 V

Timing relays, counter relays, time switches and
analog value comparators

The following command reads the logic state of all timing
relays, counters, time switches and analog value compar-
ators.

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by		Bit							
		Master	Slave	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Command										
	Read	5E	–	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
	Response										
	Read successful	–	C2/42	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Command rejected	–	C0/40	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	Timing relay status	00	→ table 15								
2	Counter relay status	00	→ table 16								
3	Time switch status	00	→ table 17								
4	Analog value compar- ator status	00	→ table 18								

Table 15: Byte 1: Status of timing relays

	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
T1								0/1
T2							0/1	
T3						0/1		
T4					0/1			
T5				0/1				
T6			0/1					
T7		0/1						
T8	0/1							

Example:
Value 2B_{hex} = 00101011_{bin}:
T6, T4, T2 and T1 are active.

Table 16: Byte 2: Status of the counter relays

	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
C1								0/1
C2							0/1	
C3						0/1		
C4					0/1			
C5				0/1				
C6			0/1					
C7		0/1						
C8	0/1							

Example:
Value 19_{hex} = 00011001_{bin}:
C5, C4 and C1 are active

Table 17: Byte 3: Status of time switches

	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
T1								0/1
T2							0/1	
T3						0/1		
T4					0/1			
				0				
			0					
		0						
	0							

Example:
Value 08_{hex} = 0000 1000_{bin}:
W3 is active.

Table 18: Byte 4: Status of analog value comparators

	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
A1								0/1
A2							0/1	
A3						0/1		
A4					0/1			
A5				0/1				
A6			0/1					
A7		0/1						
A8	0/1							

Example:
Value 84_{hex} = 1000 1000_{bin}:
A3 and A8 are active.

Markers, digital outputs and text display markers

The following command will read the logic state of all markers M1 to M16, digital outputs Q1 to Q8, text markers D1 to D8.

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by		Bit							
		Master	Slave	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Command										
	Read	5F	—	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
	Response										
	Read successful	—	C2/42	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Command rejected	—	C0/40	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	Status of markers M1 to M8	00	→ table 19								
2	Status of markers M9 to M16	00	→ table 20								
3	Status of digital outputs Q1 to Q8	00	→ table 21								
4	Status of text display markers D1 to D8	00	→ table 22								

Table 19: Byte 1: Status of markers M1 to M8

	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
M1								0/1
M2							0/1	
M3						0/1		
M4					0/1			
M5				0/1				
M6			0/1					
M7		0/1						
M8	0/1							

Example:
Value 2B_{hex} = 0010 1011_{bin}:
M6, M4, M2 and M1 are active.

Table 20: Byte 2: Status of markers M9 to M16

	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
M9								0/1
M10							0/1	
M11						0/1		
M12					0/1			
M13				0/1				
M14			0/1					
M15		0/1						
M16	0/1							

Example:
Value 19_{hex} = 0001 1001_{bin}:
M13, M12 and M9 are active

Table 21: Byte 3: Status of digital outputs Q1 to Q8

	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Q1								0/1
Q2							0/1	
Q3						0/1		
Q4					0/1			
Q5				0/1				
Q6			0/1					
Q7		0/1						
Q8	0/1							

Example:
Value $A8_{\text{hex}} = 1010\,1000_{\text{bin}}$:
Q8, Q6 and Q4 are active.

Table 22: Byte 4: Status of text display markers D1 to D8

	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
D1								0/1
D2							0/1	
D3						0/1		
D4					0/1			
D5				0/1				
D6			0/1					
D7		0/1						
D8	0/1							

Example:
Value $84_{\text{hex}} = 1000\,0100_{\text{bin}}$:
D3 and D8 are active.

Read/write function blocks	Overview
	The first data byte of the string to be written on command represents a command for easy600 and defines the meaning of the remaining 6 data bytes. The table below lists the instruction set.

Operands	Meaning	Command	Page
A1 – A8	„Analog value comparators A1 – A8: write actual values (function, comparison values)“	22 _{hex} – 29 _{hex}	103
C1 – C8	„Counter relays C1 – C8: read actual value“	3B _{hex} – 42 _{hex}	106
	„Counter relays C1 – C8: write setpoint“	09 _{hex} – 10 _{hex}	108
	„Counter relays C1 – C8: read setpoint“	43 _{hex} – 4A _{hex}	110
T1 – T8	„Timing relays T1 – T8: read actual value (time base, actual value, switch function)“	2B _{hex} – 32 _{hex}	112
	„Timing relays T1 – T8: write parameters (time base, setpoint, switch function)“	01 _{hex} – 08 _{hex}	116
Q1 – Q4	Time switch Q1 – Q4: read actual values (channel, ON time, OFF time)	4B _{hex} – 5A _{hex}	120
	Time switch Q1 – Q4: write setpoints (channel, ON time, OFF time)	12 _{hex} – 21 _{hex}	124

Analog value comparators A1 – A8: write actual values (function, comparison values)

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by		Bit							
		Master	Slave	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Command										
	A1	22	—	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	A2	23	—	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
	A3	24	—	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	A4	25	—	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
	A5	26	—	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
	A6	27	—	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
	A7	28	—	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	A8	29	—	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
	Response										
	Write successful	—	C1/41	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Command rejected	—	C0/40	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	Control byte	→ table 23	invalid								
2	Comparison value for comparison with constant	→ page 104	00								



Keep within the limits of the value range: the comparison values and the function are part of an *.eas file. If these values are changed, the original " *.eas file" will no longer match the file in EASY6...

Remember this feature when uploading, downloading or comparing "easy" circuit diagrams with EASY-SOFT. When downloading from the PC the latest version of the " *.eas" is overwritten. The comparison shows that the circuit diagrams are not identical.

Table 23: Byte 1: control byte

Meaning	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Compare: "≥"								0
Compare: "≤"								1
I7 with I8						0	0	
I7 with constant						0	1	
I8 with constant						1	0	
Fixed			0	0	0			
Does not appear in the parameter menu		1						
Appears in the parameter menu		0						
Edit	1							

Example:
 $82_{\text{hex}} = 10000010_{\text{bin}}$ means that the selected analog value comparator will be enabled in the circuit diagram of the basic device as soon as the analog value at input I7 \geq the defined constant (\rightarrow byte 2).

Comparison value (byte 2)

The second byte contains the comparison value in the form of a constant. It lies between 0 and 99 and corresponds with a comparison voltage of 0.0 to 9.9 V. You must also state this value in hexadecimal format.

Example:
The comparison value = 20_{hex} is equivalent to an analog voltage of 3.2 V.

Example

The analog value comparator A8 has the following settings:

- Compare I7 < 4.7 V

The master initiates the command to reduce the comparison value to 4.2 V.

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex)	Bit							
			7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Command: A8	29	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
	Response: Write successful	–	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	Control byte	→	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
2	Comparison value for comparison with constant	2A	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0

The slave responds with the following telegram:

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex)	Bit							
			7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Response: Write successful	41	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	Comparator	invalid								
2	Comparison value for comparison with constant	00								

Counter relays C1 – C8: read actual value

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by		Bit							
		Master	Slave	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Command: Read										
	C1	3B	–	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
	C2	3C	–	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
	C3	3D	–	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
	C4	3E	–	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
	C5	3F	–	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
	C6	40	–	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C7	41	–	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	C8	42	–	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Response										
	Read successful	–	C2/42	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Command rejected	–	C0/40	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	Control byte	00	→ table 24	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2	Counter relay actual value (low byte)	00	→ page 107								
3	Counter relay actual value (high byte)	00									

Table 24: Byte 1: control byte

Meaning	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Not used			0	0	0	0	0	0
Does not appear in the parameter menu		1						
Appears in the parameter menu		0						
Execute (processed in the circuit diagram)	1							

Example:
Value $80_{\text{hex}} = 10000000_{\text{bin}}$;
The actual value of the counter relay is set and appears in the parameter menu.

Actual value (byte 2 and byte 3)

These two bytes determine the actual value of the counter relay. The actual value can lie within the value range 0 to 9999_{dec} . In order to determine the corresponding actual value, you need to convert the 16-bit hexadecimal low and high value into the decimal format.

Example:
High value: 10_{hex}
Low value: DE_{hex}
 $10DE_{\text{hex}} = 4318_{\text{dec}}$

Counter relays C1 – C8: write setpoint

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by		Bit							
		Master	Slave	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Command										
	C1	09	–	1/0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	C2	0A	–	1/0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	C3	0B	–	1/0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
	C4	0C	–	1/0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	C5	0D	–	1/0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
	C6	0E	–	1/0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
	C7	0F	–	1/0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	C8	10	–	1/0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Response										
	Write successful	–	C1/41	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Command rejected	–	C0/40	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	Control byte	→ table 25	00								
2	Setpoint value (low byte)	→ page 109	00								
3	Setpoint value (high byte)		00								

Value range of the counter values: 0000 to 9999



Keep within the value range.

The value is part of an (*.eas) easySoft-file. If these values are changed, the original "*.eas file" will no longer match the file in EASY6...

Remember this feature when uploading, downloading or comparing "easy" circuit diagrams with EASY-SOFT.

When downloading from the PC the latest version of the "*.eas" is overwritten.

The comparison shows that the circuit diagrams are not identical.

Table 25: Byte 1: control byte

Meaning	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Not used			0	0	0	0	0	0
Does not appear in the parameter menu		1						
Appears in the parameter menu		0						
Edit	1							

Example:
Value 80_{hex} = 1000000_{bin}:
The setpoint is written to the selected counter relay and appears in the parameter menu.

Writing the setpoint (byte 2 and byte 3)

These two bytes determine the setpoint of the counter relay. The setpoint can be set within the range from 0 to 9999_{dec}. To do so, you must convert the required decimal into the equivalent hexadecimal value and then split it up into the low byte and high byte.

Example:
Setpoint = 4318_{dec} = 10DE_{hex}:
Low value: DE_{hex}
High value: 10_{hex}

Counter relays C1 – C8: read setpoint

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by		Bit							
		Master	Slave	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Command										
	C1	43	–	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
	C2	44	–	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	C3	45	–	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
	C4	46	–	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	C5	47	–	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
	C6	48	–	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	C7	49	–	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
	C8	4A	–	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Response										
	Read successful	–	C2/42	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Command rejected	–	C0/40	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	Control byte	00	→ table 26								
2	Counter relay setpoint (low byte)	00	→ page 111								
3	Counter relay setpoint (high byte)	00									

Table 26: Byte 1: control byte

Meaning	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Not used			0	0	0	0	0	0
Does not appear in the parameter menu		1						
Appears in the parameter menu		0						
Execute (is being processed in the circuit diagram)	1							

Example:
Value $80_{\text{hex}} = 10000000_{\text{bin}}$:
The setpoint of the counter relay is set and appears in the parameter menu.

Setpoint value (byte 2 and byte 3)
These two bytes determine the setpoint of the counter relay. The setpoint can lie within the value range 0 to 9999_{dec} . In order to determine the setpoint, you need to convert the 16-bit hexadecimal low and high value into the decimal format.

Example:
High value: 10_{hex}
Low value: DE_{hex}
 $10\text{DE}_{\text{hex}} = 4318_{\text{dec}}$

Timing relays T1 – T8: read actual value
(time base, actual value, switch function)

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by		Bit							
		Master	Slave	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Command: Read										
	T1	2B	–	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
	T2	2C	–	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
	T3	2D	–	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
	T4	2E	–	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
	T5	2F	–	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
	T6	30	–	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	T7	31	–	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
	T8	32	–	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
	Response										
	Read successful	–	C2/42	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Command rejected	–	C0/40	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	Control byte	00	→ table 27								
2	Time actual value (low byte)	00	→ page 114								
3	Time actual value (high byte)	00									
4	Random value	00	→ page 114								
5 – 6		00	00								

Table 27: Byte 1: control byte

Meaning	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
On-delayed						0	0	0
Off-delayed						0	0	1
On time with random switching						0	1	0
Off-delayed with random switching						0	1	1
Single pulse						1	0	0
Flashing						1	0	1
s time base				0	0			
M:S time base				0	1			
Time base "H:M"				1	0			
Not used			0					
Appears in the parameter menu		0						
Does not appear in the parameter menu		1						
Timing relay not processed by operating system	0							
Timing relay processed by operating system	1							

Actual value (byte 2 and byte 3)

These two bytes determine the actual value of the timing relay. The actual value also depends on the set time base. When the control byte is set to a seconds time base, the low value represents the SECONDS and the high value the MINUTES. The maximum range of return values for each byte is 0 to 59_{dec} (3B_{hex}). This produces the following table:

Table 28: Byte 2 to 3: time actual value

Time base	Low value	High value
millisecond	0 to 59 (10 ms)	0 to 59 s
Second	0 to 59 s	0 to 59 min
Minute	0 to 59 min	0 to 59 h

Example:

Low value 11_{hex}: Equivalent to 17 s, time base in [s]

High value 2D_{hex}: Equivalent to 45 min, time base in [s]

Random value (byte 4)

easy sets a random delay time between zero and the defined setpoint for relays operating with random switching characteristics. This setpoint time is specified at this byte in hexadecimal format.

Example

The master initiates the command for reading timing relay T1:

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex)	Bit							
			7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Command: T1	2B	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
1 – 3		00								

The slave responds with the following values:

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex)	Bit							
			7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Response: Read successful	C2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	Trigger coil activated, M:S time base, on-delayed, Parameter display +	→	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2	Time actual value (low byte)	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
3	Time actual value (high byte)	0E	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0

Value Set time = 0E10_{hex} = 3600
3600 s = 60:00 M:S

Timing relays T1 – T8: write parameters
(time base, setpoint, switch function)

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by		Bit							
		Master	Slave	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Command: Write										
	T1	01	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	T2	02	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	T3	03	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	T4	04	–	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	T5	05	–	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	T6	06	–	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	T7	07	–	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	T8	08	–	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Response										
	Write successful	–	C1/41	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Command rejected	–	C0/40	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	Control byte	→ table 29	invalid								
2	Low setpoint value	→ page 119	00								
3	High setpoint value										
4 – 6		00	00								



Time values over 60s are converted to minutes.
Time values over 60 min. are converted to hours.
Time values over 24 h are converted to days.

The value range of the times and the timing relay setpoint are part of an "*.eas file". If these values are changed, the original "*.eas file" will no longer match the file in EASY6...

Remember this feature when uploading, downloading or comparing "easy" circuit diagrams with EASY-SOFT.

When downloading from the PC the latest version of the "*.eas" is overwritten.

The comparison shows that the circuit diagrams are not identical.

Value range of the time values

- "S" 00.00 to 99.99
- "M:S" 00:00 to 99:59 (M = 00 to 99, S = 00 to 59)
- "H:M" 00:00 to 99:59 (H = 00 to 99, M = 00 to 59)



Only the bytes reserved for the required time base should be used.

Table 29: Byte 1: control byte

Meaning	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
On-delayed						0	0	0
Off-delayed						0	0	1
On time with random switching						0	1	0
Off-delayed with random switching						0	1	1
Single pulse						1	0	0
Flashing						1	0	1
Time base "s"				0	0			
M:S time base				0	1			
Time base "H:M"				1	0			
Not used			0					
Does not appear in the parameter menu		1						
Appears in the parameter menu		0						
Edit	1							

Example:
Value 89_{hex} = 10001001_{bin}.
The timing relay operates with off-delay and time base in [s].

Timing relay, writing the setpoint (byte 2 and byte 3)

Bytes 2 and 3 determine the setpoint for the timing relay. The setpoint depends on the selected time base. When the time base of the control byte is set to seconds, the low value is based on seconds and the high value on the next higher time base (minute). The value range for each byte in this case is 0 to 59_{dec} (3B_{hex}). This produces the following table:

Time base	Low value	High value
Milliseconds	0 to 59 (10 ms)	0 to 59 s
Second	0 to 59 s	0 to 59 min
Minute	0 to 59 min	0 to 59 h

Example:

Low value 11_{hex}: Equivalent to 17 s, at a set time base of seconds

High value 2D_{hex}: Equivalent to 45 min, at a set time base of seconds

Time switch 1 – 4: read actual values
(channel, ON time, OFF time)

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by		Bit							
		Master	Slave	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Command										
	1 channel A	4B	–	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
	1 channel B	4C	–	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
	1 channel C	4D	–	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
	1 channel D	4E	–	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
	2 channel A	4F	–	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
	2 channel B	50	–	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	2 channel C	51	–	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
	2 channel D	52	–	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
	3 channel A	53	–	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
	3 channel B	54	–	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
	3 channel C	55	–	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
	3 channel D	56	–	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
	4 channel A	57	–	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
	4 channel B	58	–	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
	4 channel C	59	–	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
	4 channel D	5 A	–	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
	Response										
	Read successful	–	C2/42	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Command rejected	–	C0/40	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	Time switch control byte	00	→ table 30								
2	Channel control byte	00	→ table 31								
3	Minute (switch point ON)	00	→ page 123								
4	Hour (switch point ON)	00									
5	Minute (switch point OFF)	00									
6	Hour (switch point OFF)	00									

Table 30: Byte 1: time switch control byte

Meaning	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Not being processed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Executed (is being processed in the circuit diagram)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Example:
Value 80_{hex} = 10000000_{bin}:
The addressed time switch is used in the circuit diagram.

Channel control byte
(Weekday: starting/ending, parameter menu display)
Each channel of a weekly switching timer is assigned a control byte that defines the start/stop conditions. The table below shows the precise structure of this control byte.

Table 31: Byte 2: channel control byte

Meaning	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
ON day								
None set						0	0	0
Monday						0	0	1
Tuesday						0	1	0
Wednesday						0	1	1
Thursday						1	0	0
Friday						1	0	1
Saturday						1	1	0
Sunday						1	1	1

Meaning	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
OFF day								
None set			0	0	0			
Monday			0	0	1			
Tuesday			0	1	0			
Wednesday			0	1	1			
Thursday			1	0	0			
Friday			1	0	1			
Saturday			1	1	0			
Sunday			1	1	1			
Appears in the parameter menu								
No	1	0						
Yes	0	0						

Example:
Value 31_{hex} = 0011 0001_{bin}:
The previously selected channel X of weekly timer Y is active
Monday through Saturday.

Switching times (byte 3 to byte 6)

The table below shows the bytes which determine the precise ON and OFF times of a channel. The resolution is in seconds.

Switch on time		Switch Off Time	
bytes3	bytes4	bytes5	bytes6
Minute ON	Hour ON	Minute OFF	Hour OFF
00 to 3B _{hex} (00 to 59 _{dec})	00 to 17 _{hex} (00 to 23 _{dec})	00 to 3B _{hex} (00 to 59 _{dec})	00 to 17 _{hex} (00 to 23 _{dec})



easy returns hexadecimal values. You may have to convert the corresponding values into decimal format.

Example:

Byte	Value	Description
0	42 _{hex}	The read request has been executed. Data follows.
1	80 _{hex}	The addressed time switch is used in the circuit diagram.
2	31 _{hex} (see above)	Day: Monday through Saturday Channel appears in the parameter menu
3	00 _{hex}	ON: 19:00 OFF: 06:30
4	13 _{hex}	
5	1E _{hex}	
6	06 _{hex}	

Time switch 01 – 04: write setpoints
(channel, ON time, OFF time)

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by		Bit							
		Master	Slave	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Command										
	01 channel A	12	–	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	01 channel B	13	–	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
	01 channel C	14	–	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
	01 channel D	15	–	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
	02 channel A	16	–	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
	02 channel B	17	–	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
	02 channel C	18	–	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	02 channel D	19	–	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
	03 channel A	1A	–	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
	03 channel B	1B	–	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
	03 channel C	1C	–	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
	03 channel D	1D	–	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
	04 channel A	1E	–	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
	04 channel B	1F	–	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
	04 channel C	20	–	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	04 channel D	21	–	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Response										
	Write successful	–	C1/41	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Command rejected	–	C0/40	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	Control byte (Day beginning/end)	→ page 12 5	00								
2	Minute (switch point ON)	→ page 12 7	00								
3	Hour (switch point ON)		00								
4	Minute (switch point OFF)		00								
5	Hour (switch point OFF)		00								
6	not used										



Keep within the value range: the values of minute and hour of the switch points are part of an easySoft file (*.eas). If these values are changed, the original "*.eas file" will no longer match the file in easy6...

Remember this feature when uploading, downloading or comparing "easy" circuit diagrams with EASY-SOFT. When downloading from the PC the latest version of the "*.eas" is overwritten. The comparison shows that the circuit diagrams are not identical.

Control byte (Weekday: starting/ending, parameter menu display)

Each channel of a weekly timer is assigned a control byte that defines the start/stop conditions. The table below shows the precise structure of this control byte.

Table 32: Byte 1: Control byte

Meaning	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
ON day								
None set						0	0	0
Monday						0	0	1
Tuesday						0	1	0
Wednesday						0	1	1
Thursday						1	0	0
Friday						1	0	1
Saturday						1	1	0
Sunday						1	1	1

Meaning	Bit							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
OFF day								
None set			0	0	0			
Monday			0	0	1			
Tuesday			0	1	0			
Wednesday			0	1	1			
Thursday			1	0	0			
Friday			1	0	1			
Saturday			1	1	0			
Sunday			1	1	1			
Appears in the parameter menu								
No	1	0						
Yes	0	0						

Example:
Value 31_{hex} = 0011 0001_{bin}:
The previously selected channel X of weekly timer Y is active
Monday through Saturday.

Writing the ON and OFF time (byte 2 to byte 5)

The table below shows the bytes which determine the precise ON and OFF times of a channel. The resolution is in seconds.

Switch on time		Switch Off Time	
Byte 2	bytes3	bytes4	bytes5
Minute ON	Hour ON	Minute OFF	Hour OFF
00 to 3B _{hex} (00 to 59 _{dec})	00 to 17 _{hex} (00 to 23 _{dec})	00 to 3B _{hex} (00 to 59 _{dec})	00 to 17 _{hex} (00 to 23 _{dec})



You must convert all decimals into hexadecimal values and enter them accordingly.

Example:

Description	Command/byte	Value
Data of channel A of time switch 4:	Command/byte 0	1E _{hex}
Day: Monday through Saturday Channel appears in the parameter menu	bytes1	31 _{hex} (see above)
ON: 19:00	Byte 2	00 _{hex}
	bytes3	13 _{hex}
OFF: 06:30	bytes4	1E _{hex}
	bytes5	06 _{hex}

Example

The master initiates the command to write the following data to channel C of 2:

- Day: Tuesday (010) to Saturday (110)
- ON: 10:00
- OFF: 17:30
- Switch point ON < OFF (0)
- Channel does not appear in the Parameters menu (1)

Byte	Meaning	Value	Bit							
			7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Command: 2 channel C	18 _{hex}	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
1	Weekday, Parameter menu display	B2 _{hex}	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
2	Minute (switch point ON)	00 _{bcd}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Hour (switch point ON)	10 _{bcd}	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
4	Minute (switch point OFF)	30 _{bcd}	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
5	Hour (switch point OFF)	17 _{bcd}	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
6	not used									

The slave responds with the following telegram:

Byte	Meaning	Value	Bit							
			7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Response: Write successful	41 _{hex}	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1 – 6		00								

9 SDO – Control Commands for easy700

The object dictionary entries Status (3020_{hex}), Command (3021_{hex}) and Response (3022_{hex}) represent the interface for extended data exchange with easy700 on the CANopen communication bus. This allows you to transfer services from the following areas:

- „Read/write date and time“ (page 130)
- „Read/write image data“ (page 134)
- „Read/write function block data“ (page 155).

The SDO-CANopen protocol (→ page 60) is required in order to ensure the safe exchange of data via CANopen from master to slave and vice versa.



Attention!

Whilst a control command is being executed, the input and output data will remain in the state before the control command was called. Only after the Control commands data exchange has been completed, will the I/O data be refreshed.



Caution!

Only those values specified for the command code should be used. Check the values that you write in order to avoid malfunctions.

Read/write date and time



Please also note the relevant description of the real-time clock provided in the easy700 manual (MN05013003Z-EN; previous description AWB2528-1508GB).

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command		
	Read	93	–
	Write	B3	–
	Response		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Len	05	05
2	Index	0 – 2 ¹⁾	0 – 2 ¹⁾
3 – 7	Data 1 – 5	depending on index, → table 33	

1) 0 = Time/date, → table 33
1 = Summer time, → table 34
2 = Winter time, → table 35

Table 33: Index 0 – date and time of real-time clock

Byte	Contents	Operand		Value (hex)
3	Data 1	Hour	0 up to 23	0x00 to 0x17h
4	Data 2	Minute	0 up to 59	0x00 to 0x3Bh
5	Data 3	Day	Day (1 to 28; 29, 30, 31; depending on month and year)	0x01 to 0x1Fh
6	Data 4	Month	1 up to 12	0x01 to 0x0Ch
7	Data 5	Year	0 to 99 (corresponds to 2000-2099)	0x00 to 0x63h

Table 34: Index 1 – Summer time

Byte	Contents		Value (hex)
3	Data 1	Area	
		None	00
		Rule	01
		Automatic EU	02
		Automatic GB	03
		Automatic US	04
for "Area" = "Rule":			
4	Data 2	Summer time switching rule	→ table 36
5	Data 3		
6	Data 4		
7	Data 5		

Table 35: Index 2 – Winter time
(only valid if Area = Rule selected)

Byte	Contents		Value (hex)
3	Data 1	Area = Rule	01
4 – 7	Data 2 – 5	Winter time switching rule	→ table 36

Switching rule bit array



Please also read the detailed description in the easy700 manual (MN05013003Z-EN; previous description AWB2528-1508GB).

The following table shows the composition of the corresponding data bytes.

Table 36: Switching rule bit array



Bit	Data 5								Data 4								Data 3								Data 2																	
	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0										
Difference		Time of time change								Month								Day								Rule_2		Rule_1														
0:	00:30h	Minute: 0 to 59								Hour: 0 to 23								0 up to 11								0 up to 30								0:	Su	0:	am					
1:	1:00h																									1:	after the															
2:	1:30h																									2:	before the															
3:	2:00h																									3:	We						3:	on the third								
4:	2:30h																									4:	Th						4:	on the fourth								
5:	3:00h																									5:	Fr						5:	on the last								

Read/write image data



Please also observe the relevant description of possible image data provided in the easy700 manual (MN05013003Z-EN, previous description AWB2528-1508GB) or in the easySoft Help. The information provided in Section "General information on working with image data" on page 91 also applies to easy700.

Overview

Operands	Meaning	Read/ write	Type (hex)	Page
A1 – A16	„Analog value comparators/threshold comparators: A1 – A16“	Reading	8B	135
C1 – C16	„Counters: C1 – C16“	Reading	EE	136
D1 – D16	„Text function blocks: D1 – D16“	Reading	94	137
I1 – I16	„Local inputs: I1 – I16“	Reading	84	138
IA1 – IA4	„Local analog inputs: IA1 – IA4“	Reading	8C	139
M1 – M16, N1 – N16	„Write markers: M1 – M16/N1 – N16“	Writing	86/87	141
M1 – M16, N1 – N16	„Read markers: M1 – M16/N1 – N16“	Reading	86/87	143
O1 – O4	„Operating hours counters: O1 – O4“	Reading	EF	145
P1 – P4	„Local P buttons: P1 – P4“	Reading	8A	146
Q1 – Q8	„Local outputs: Q1 – Q8“	Reading	85	148
R1 – R16/ S1 – S8	„Inputs/outputs of EASY-LINK: R1 – R16/ S1 – S8“	Reading	88/89	149
T1 – T16	„Timing relays: T1 – T16“	Reading	ED	151
Y1 – Y4	„Year time switch: Y1 – Y8“	Reading	91	152
Z1 – Z3	„Master reset: Z1 – Z3“	Reading	93	153
H1 – H4	„Weekly timer:  1 –  8“	Reading	90	154

Analog value comparators/threshold comparators:
A1 – A16

The following commands are used to read the logic state of the individual analog value comparators A1 to A16.

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	88	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Command rejected	–	C0 ¹⁾
1	Len	01	01
2	Part No	8B	8C
3	Index	00	00
4	Data 1 (Low Byte)	00	→ table 37
5	Data 2 (Low Byte)	00	→ table 37
6 – 7	Data 3 – 4	00	00

1) Possible causes → page 173

Table 37: Byte 4 to 5: Data 1 to 2

Data 1	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
A1									0/1
A2									0/1
...					...				
A8			0/1						
Data 2	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
A9									0/1
A10									0/1
...					...				
A16			0/1						

Counters: C1 – C16

The following commands are used to read the logic state of the individual counters C1 – C16.

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	88	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Command rejected	–	C0 ¹⁾
1	Len	01	01
2	Part No	EE	EE
3	Index	00	00
4	Data 1 (Low Byte)	00	→ table 47
5	Data 2 (Low Byte)	00	→ table 47
6 – 7	Data 3 – 4	00	00

1) Possible causes → page 173

Table 38: Byte 4 to 5: Data 1 to 2

Data 1	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
C1									0/1
C2									0/1
...					...				
C8			0/1						
Data 2	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
C9									0/1
C10									0/1
...					...				
C16			0/1						

Text function blocks: D1 – D16

The following commands are used to read the logic state of the individual text function blocks (D markers).

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	88	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Command rejected	–	C0 ¹⁾
1	Len	01	01
2	Part No	94	94
3	Index	00	00
4	Data 1 (Low Byte)	00	→ table 39
5	Data 2 (High Byte)	00	→ table 39
6 – 7	Data 3 – 4	00	00

1) Possible causes → page 173

Table 39: Byte 4 to 5: Data 1 to 2

Data 1	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
D1									0/1
D2									0/1
...					...				
D8			0/1						
Data 2	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
D9									0/1
D10									0/1
...					...				
D16			0/1						

Local inputs: I1 – I16

This command string enables you to read the local inputs of the easy700 basic device. The relevant input word is stored in Intel format.

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	88	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Command rejected	–	C0 ¹⁾
1	Len	02	02
2	Part No	84	84
3	Index	00	00
4	Data 1 (Low Byte)	00	→ table 40
5	Data 2 (High Byte)	00	→ table 40
6 – 7	Data 3 – 4	00	00

1) Possible causes → page 173

Table 40: Byte 4 to 5: Data 1 to 2

Data 1	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
I1									0/1
I2									0/1
...									
I8			0/1						
Data 2	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
I9									0/1
I10									0/1
...									
I16			0/1						

Local analog inputs: IA1 – IA4

The analog inputs on the easy700 basic device (I7, I8, I11, I12) can be read directly via CANopen. The 16-bit value is transferred in Intel format (Low Byte first).

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	88	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Command rejected	–	C0 ¹⁾
1	Len	02	02
2	Part No	8C	8C
3	Index	00 – 03 ²⁾	00 – 03 ²⁾
4	Data 1 (Low Byte)	00	→ table 41
5	Data 2 (High Byte)	00	→ table 41
6 – 7	Data 3 – 4	00	00

1) Possible causes → page 173

- 2) 00 = Analog input I7
 01 = Analog input I8
 02 = Analog input I11
 03 = Analog input I12

Example:
The analog input carries Voltage level "1". The corresponding frames for reading the analog value have the following structure:

Table 41: Example telegram for reading the value at the analog input "1"

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	88	–
	Response: Read successful	–	C2
1	Len	02	02
2	Part No	8C	8C
3	Index	02 ¹⁾	02 ¹⁾
4	Data 1	00	4B
5	Data 2	00	03
6	Data 3	00	00
7	Data 4	00	00

1) 02 = Analog input I11

Byte 4 – Data 1 (Low Byte): 4B_{hex}
Byte 5 – Data 2 (High Byte): 03_{hex}
→ corresponding 16-bit value: 034B_{hex} = 843

The value 843 corresponds to the 10 bit value of the analog converter. The following conversion is required for the actual analog value:

$$\frac{10 \text{ V}}{1023} \times \frac{10 \text{ bit}}{\text{value}} \Rightarrow \frac{10 \text{ V}}{1023} \times 843 = 8.24 \text{ V}$$

Write markers: M1 – M16/N1 – N16

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Write	8C	–
	Response:		
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0 ¹⁾
1	Len	01	01
2	Type ²⁾		
	With M marker	86	86
	With N marker	87	87
3	Index ²⁾	00 – 0F	00 – 0F
4	Data 1 (Low Byte) ³⁾	00/01	00/01
5 – 7	Data 2 – 4	00	00

- 1) Possible causes → page 173
- 2) There are 16 M markers and 16 N markers. The markers are addressed by Type and Index:
Use Type to select the M or N marker.
Use Index to select the marker number.
- 3) The marker is set if a value other than zero is written to the data byte. If the value 0 is written to data byte Data 1, the marker is reset accordingly.

Example:
Marker M13 is set.

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Write	8C	–
	Response:		
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0 ¹⁾
1	Len	01	01
2	Part No		
	M marker	86	86
3	Index	0C	0C
4	Data 1	01	00
5 – 7	Data 2 – 4	00	00

1) Possible causes → page 173

Read markers: M1 – M16/N1 – N16

Unlike the write operation, the marker read operation reads the entire marker area of a particular marker type (M or N) is read.

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	88	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Command rejected	–	C0 ¹⁾
1	Len	01	01
2	Part No		
	M marker	86	86
	N Marker	87	87
3	Index ²⁾	00	00
4	Data 1 (Low Byte)	00	→ table 42
5	Data 2 (Low Byte)	00	→ table 42
6 – 7	Data 3 – 4	00	00

- 1) Possible causes → page 173
- 2) There are 16 M markers and 16 N markers. The markers are addressed by Type and Index:
Use Type to select the M or N marker.
Use Index to select the marker number.

Table 42: Byte 4 to 5: Data 1 to 2

Data 1		Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
M	N									
M1	N1	0/1								
M2	N2	0/1								
...								
M8	N8	0/1								
Data 2		Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
M9	N9	0/1								
M10	N10	0/1								
...	–	...								
M16	N16	0/1								

Example:
The N markers are read:

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	88	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Command rejected	–	C0 ¹⁾
1	Len	01	01
2	Part No		
	N Marker	87	87
3	Index	00	00
4	Data 1 (Low Byte)	00	04
5	Data 2 (Low Byte)	00	84
6 – 7	Data 3 – 4	00	00

1) Possible causes → page 173

The markers N3, N11 and N16 are set.

Operating hours counters: 01 – 04

The following commands are used to read the logic state of the operating hours counters 01 – 04.

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	88	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Command rejected	–	C0 ¹⁾
1	Len	01	01
2	Part No	EF	EF
3	Index	00	00
4	Data 1 (Low Byte)	00	→ table 43
5 – 7	Data 2 – 4	00	00

1) Possible causes → page 173

Table 43: Byte 4 : Data 1

Data 1	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
01								0/1
02								0/1
03								0/1
04								0/1
...				

Local P buttons: P1 – P4

The local P buttons are the display cursor buttons of the easy700 basic device. You can scan the buttons in both RUN and STOP mode.

→

Ensure that the P buttons are also activated via the System menu (in the basic device).

Only one byte has to be transferred for the P buttons.

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	88	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Command rejected	–	C0 ¹⁾
1	Len	01	01
2	Part No	8A	8A
3	Index	00	00
4	Data 1 (Low Byte)	00	→ table 44
5 – 7	Data 2 – 4	00	00

1) Possible causes → page 173

Table 44: Byte 4: Data 1

Data 1	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
P1								0/1
P2								0/1
P3								0/1
P4								0/1
—				0				
—			0					
—		0						
—	0							

Example:
Data 1 = 2_{hex} → P3 is active.

Local outputs: Q1 – Q8

The local outputs can be read directly via the CANopen
fieldbus.

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	88	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Command rejected	–	C0 ¹⁾
1	Len	01	01
2	Part No	85	85
3	Index	00	00
4	Data 1 (Low Byte)	00	→ table 45
5 – 7	Data 2 – 4	00	00

1) Possible causes → page 173

Table 45: Byte 4 : Data 1

Data 1	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Q1									0/1
Q2									0/1
...					...				
Q8		0/1							

Example:
Data 1 = 52_{hex} → Q2, Q5 and Q7 are active.

Inputs/outputs of EASY-LINK: R1 – R16/S1 – S8

This service allows you to read the local R and S data and the data of the NET stations (1 – 8) transferred via EASYLINK, again from the relevant easy700 image.

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	88	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Command rejected	–	C0 ¹⁾
1	Len	01	01
2	Part No		
	for R data	88	88
	for S data	89	89
3	Index	00	00
4	Data 1 (Low Byte)	00	→ table 46
5	Data 2 (Low Byte)	00	→ table 46
6 – 7	Data 3 – 4	00	00

1) Possible causes → page 173

Table 46: Byte 5 to 6: Data 1 to 2

Data 1		Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RW	SW									
R1	S1	0/1								
R2	S2	0/1								
...								
R8	S8	0/1								
Data 2		Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
R9	–	0/1								
R10	–	0/1								
...	–	...								
R16	–	0/1								

Timing relays: T1 – T16

The following commands are used to read the logic state of the individual timers T1 - T16.

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	88	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Command rejected	–	C0 ¹⁾
1	Len	01	01
2	Part No	ED	ED
3	Index	00	00
4	Data 1 (Low Byte)	00	→ table 47
5	Data 2 (Low Byte)	00	→ table 47
6 – 7	Data 3 – 4	00	00

1) Possible causes → page 173

Table 47: Byte 4 to 5: Data 1 to 2

Data 1	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
T1									0/1
T2									0/1
...					...				
T8			0/1						
Data 2	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
T9									0/1
T10									0/1
...					...				
T16			0/1						

Year time switch: Y1 – Y8

The following commands are used to read the logic state of the individual year time switches.

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	88	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Command rejected	–	C0 ¹⁾
1	Len	01	01
2	Part No	91	91
3	Index	00	00
4	Data 1 (Low Byte)	00	→ table 48
5 – 7	Data 2 – 4	00	00

1) Possible causes → page 173

Table 48: Byte 4: Data 1

Data 1	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
HY1									0/1
HY2									0/1
HY3									0/1
HY4									0/1
HY5					0				
HY6				0					
HY7			0						
HY8		0							

Example:
Data 1 = 1_{hex} → HY2 is active

Master reset: Z1 – Z3

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	88	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Command rejected	–	C0 ¹⁾
1	Len	01	01
2	Part No	93	93
3	Index	00	00
4	Data 1 (Low Byte)	00	→ table 49
5 – 7	Data 2 – 4	00	00

1) Possible causes → page 173

Table 49: Byte 4: Data 1

Data 1	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Z1 for Q outputs								0/1
Z2 for M markers								0/1
Z3 for outputs and markers								0/1
...	0	0	0	0	0			

Weekly timer: 01 – 08

The following commands are used to read the logic state of the individual weekly timers.

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	88	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Command rejected	–	C0 ¹⁾
1	Len	01	01
2	Part No	90	90
3	Index	00	00
4	Data 1 (Low Byte)	00	→ table 50
5 – 7	Data 2 – 4	00	00

1) Possible causes → page 173

Table 50: Byte 4: Data 1

Data 1	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
HW1									0/1
HW2									0/1
HW3									0/1
HW4									0/1
HW5					0				
HW6				0					
HW7			0						
HW8		0							

Example:

Data 1 = 2_{hex} → 03 is active.

Read/write function block data



Please also observe the relevant description of the function blocks provided in the easy700 manual (MN05013003Z-EN, previous description AWB2528-1508GB) or in the EASY-SOFT Help.

General notes

Always note the following when working with function blocks:

- The relevant data is transferred in Intel format. In other words, the first byte is the low byte (Byte 5) and the last byte (byte 8) the high byte.
- The maximum data length is 4 bytes. All values must be transferred in hexadecimal format.

Overview

Operands	Meaning	Read/write	Type (hex)	Page
A1 – A16	„Analog value comparator/threshold comparator: A1 – A16“	Read/write	8D	156
C1 – C16	„Counter relays: C1 – C16“	Read/write	8F	159
O1 – O4	„Operating hours counters: O1 – O4“	Read/write	92	162
T1 – T16	„Timing relays: T1 – T16“	Read/write	8E	164
Y1 – Y8	„Year time switch: Y1 – Y8“	Read/write	A2	167
Ø1 – Ø8	„Weekly timer: Ø1 – Ø8“	Read/write	A1	170

Analog value comparator/threshold comparator:
A1 – A16

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	89	–
	Write	8D	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0 ¹⁾
1	Part No	8D	8D
2	Instance ²⁾	00 – 0F	00 – 0F
3	Index	→ table 51	
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4	depending on index, → table 52	

- 1) Possible causes → page 173
- 2) easy provides 16 analog comparators A1 to A16 for use as required. These can be addressed using the instance (0 – F).

Table 51: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand		Read	Write
00	Parameters → table 52		×	
01	Control byte → table 53		×	
02	Comparison value 1	I1 ²⁾	×	c ¹⁾
03	Comparison value 2	I2 ²⁾	×	c ¹⁾
04	Gain factor for I1 (I1 = F1 × I1)	F1 ²⁾	×	c ¹⁾
05	Gain factor for I2 (I2 = F2 × I2)	F2 ²⁾	×	c ¹⁾
06	Offset for value I1 (I1 = OS + actual value at I1)	OS ²⁾	×	c ¹⁾
07	Switching hysteresis for value I2	HY ²⁾	×	c ¹⁾

- 1) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.
- 2) A 16-bit value is transferred with data bytes Data 1 – Data 2.
Note that the Low byte is retained in Data 1 (byte 5) and the High byte in Data 2 (byte 8).
Example: 5327_{dec} = 14CF_{hex} → Data 1 = 0xCF, Data 2 = 0x14

Table 52: Index 00 – Parameters

Meaning	Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Appears in the parameter menu																	
Yes/no																	0/1
Compare																	
FB not used														0	0	0	
EQ (=)														0	0	1	
GE (\geq)														0	1	0	
LE (\leq)														0	1	1	
GT (>)														1	0	0	
LT (<)														1	0	1	
Use as constant and therefore can be written to																	
I1= Constant													0/1				
F1= Constant												0/1					
I2= Constant											0/1						
F2 = Constant										0/1							
OS = Constant									0/1								
HY = Constant								0/1									
Not used		0	0	0	0	0	0										

Example:

Data 1 (Byte 4) = 0xA3, Data 2 (Byte 5) = 0x03

→ Resulting 16-bit value = 03A3_{hex}

Meaning: HY, OS, F2, F1 are assigned a constant; I1, I2 are assigned to a variable such as I7, I8 C2...etc., appears in the Parameters menu;

The output of the analog value comparator is active for as long as the comparison $(I1 \times F1) + OS = (I2 \times F2) + HY$ is fulfilled.

Table 53: Index 01 – Control byte

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Q1 ¹⁾

1) Status 1 if comparison condition is fulfilled.

Counter relays: C1 – C16

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	89	—
	Write	8D	—
	Response:		
	Read successful	—	C2
	Write successful	—	C1
	Command rejected	—	C0 ¹⁾
1	Part No	8F	8F
2	Instance ²⁾	00 – 0F	00 – 0F
3	Index	→ table 54	
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4	depending on index, → table 55	

1) Possible causes → page 173

2) easy provides 16 counters C1 to C16 for use as required.
These can be addressed using the instance (0 – F).

Table 54: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand		Read	Write
00	Parameters → table 55		×	
01	Control byte → table 56		×	
02	Actual value	S1 ²⁾	×	c ¹⁾
03	Counter setpoint 2	S2 ²⁾	×	c ¹⁾

1) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.

2) A 16-bit value is transferred in data bytes Data 1 – Data 2.
Note that the Low byte is kept in Data 1 and the High byte in Data 2.

Table 55: Index 00 – Parameters

Meaning	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Appears in the parameter menu									
Yes/no									0/1
Counter mode									
FB not used							0	0	
Up/down counter (N)							0	1	
High-speed up/down counter (H)							1	0	
Frequency counter (F)							1	1	
Use as constant and therefore can be written to									
Counter setpoint S1						0/1			
Unused bits		–	–	–	–				

Example:
Data 1 (Byte 4) = 0x07

Meaning:
The values appear in the Parameter menu. The counter is used in the mode of the frequency meter. The counter setpoint 1 is not assigned to a constant and cannot therefore be written to.

Table 56: Index 01 – Control byte

Data 1	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB output		–	–	–	–	C ⁴	RE ³⁾	D ²⁾	Q1 ¹⁾

- 1) Switch contact
- 2) Count direction: 0 = up counting, 1 = down counting
- 3) Reset, the timing relay is reset (Reset coil)
- 4) Count coil, counts on every rising edge

Example:
the actual value of C3 is to be read:

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	89	—
	Response: Read successful	—	C2
1	Part No	8F	8F
2	Instance	02	02
3	Index	02	02
4	Data1	00	12
5	Data 2	00	03
6	Data 3	00	00
7	Data 4	00	00

Explanation:

Data 1 = 12
Data 2 = 03
→ resulting 16-bit value = 0312_{hex} = 786_{dec}
Counter status = 786

Operating hours counters: 01 – 04

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	89	–
	Write	8D	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0 ¹⁾
1	Part No	92	92
2	Instance ²⁾	00 – 03	00 – 03
3	Index	→ table 57	
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4	depending on index, → table 58	

- 1) Possible causes → page 173
- 2) easy provides four hours-run counters 01 bis 04.
These can be addressed through the instance (0 – 3).

Table 57: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand		Read	Write
00	Parameters → table 58		×	
01	Control byte → table 59		×	
02	Actual value	S1 ²⁾	×	c ¹⁾
03	Counter setpoint 2	S2 ²⁾	×	c ¹⁾

- 1) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.
- 2) A 32-bit value is transferred in data bytes Data 1 – Data 4.
Note that the Low byte is kept in Data 1 and the High byte in Data 4.

Table 58: Index 00 – Parameters

Meaning	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Appears in the parameter menu									
Yes/no									0/1
Use in the program									
Setpoint S1								0/1	
Unused bits		–	–	–	–	–	–		

Example:
Data 1 (Byte 4) = 0x01

Meaning:
The values appear in the Parameter menu.

Table 59: Index 01 – Control byte

Data 1	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB output		–	–	–	–	–	RE ³⁾	EN ²⁾	Q1 ¹⁾

- 1) Switch contact
- 2) Enable, the timing relay is started (Trigger coil)
- 3) Reset, the timing relay is reset (Reset coil)

Example:
Index 02/03

Transferred values: Data 1 0x21
Data 2 0x23
Data 3 0x40
Data 4 0x00

Resulting value: 00402321_{hex} = 4203297_{dec}

Timing relays: T1 – T16

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	89	–
	Write	8D	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0 ¹⁾
1	Part No	8E	8E
2	Instance ²⁾	00 – 0F	00 – 0F
3	Index	→ table 60	
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4	depending on index, → table 61	

- 1) Possible causes → page 173
- 2) easy provides 16 timing relays T1 to T16 for use as required.
These can be addressed using the instance (0 – F).

Table 60: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand		Read	Write
00	Parameters → table 61		×	
01	Control byte → table 62		×	
02	Actual value 1	T	×	c ¹⁾
03	Time setpoint 1	S1 ²⁾	×	c ¹⁾
04	Time setpoint 2	S2 ²⁾	×	c ¹⁾

- 1) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.
- 2) A 16-bit value is transferred in data bytes Data 1 – Data 2.
Note that the Low byte is kept in Data 1 and the High byte in Data 2.

Table 61: Index 00 – Parameters

Meaning	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Appears in the parameter menu									
Yes/no									0/1
Timer mode									
On-delayed						0	0	0	
Off-delayed						0	0	1	
On-delayed with random setpoint						0	1	0	
Off-delayed with random setpoint						0	1	1	
On and off delayed (two time setpoints)						1	0	0	
On and off delayed each with random setpoint (two time setpoints)						1	0	1	
Pulse transmitter						1	1	0	
Flashing relay (two time setpoints)						1	1	1	
Time base									
FB not used				0	0				
Millisecond: S				0	1				
Second: M:S				1	0				
Minute: H:M				1	1				
Use as constant and therefore can be written to									
Time setpoint S1			0/1						
Time setpoint S2		0/1							

Example:

Data 1 (Byte 4) = 0xAC

Meaning:

The values appear in the Parameter menu. The time is used in the impulse transmitter mode with the Second time base. The time setpoint S1 is assigned a constant and the time setpoint S2 is assigned a variable such as I7, I8 C2...etc.

Table 62: Index 01 – Control byte

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB input/output Data 3		–	–	–	–	ST ⁴⁾	RE ³⁾	EN ²⁾	Q1 ¹⁾

- 1) Switch contact
- 2) Enable, the timing relay is started (Trigger coil)
- 3) Reset, the timing relay is reset (Reset coil)
- 4) Stop, the timing relay is stopped (Stop coil)

Example:
The time setpoint 1 is to be read:

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	89	–
	Response: Read successful	–	C2
1	Part No	8E	8E
2	Instance	00	00
3	Index	03	03
4	Data1	00	4C
5	Data 2	00	06
6	Data 3	00	00
7	Data 4	00	00

Explanation:
Data 1 = 4C
Data 2 = 06
→ resulting 16-bit value = 064C_{hex} = 1612_{dec}

Meaning depending on set time base:

Millisecond	S	16120 ms	16.12 s
Second	m:s	1620 s	26:52 Minutes
Minute	H:M	1612 min	67:04 Hours

Year time switch: Y1 – Y8

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	89	–
	Write	8D	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0 ¹⁾
1	Part No	A2	A2
2	Instance ²⁾	00 – 07	00 – 07
3	Index	→ table 63	
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4	depending on index, → table 64	

- 1) Possible causes → page 173
- 2) easy provides 8 year time switches Y1 to Y8 for use as required. These can be addressed using the instance (0 – 7).

Table 63: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand	Read	Write
00	Parameters → table 64	×	
01	Control byte → table 65	×	
	Channel A	×	c ¹⁾
11	Time point ON	×	c ¹⁾
12	Time point OFF	×	c ¹⁾
	Channel B	×	c ¹⁾
21	Time point ON	×	c ¹⁾
22	Time point OFF	×	c ¹⁾
	Channel C	×	c ¹⁾
31	Time point ON	×	c ¹⁾
32	Time point OFF	×	c ¹⁾
	Channel D	×	c ¹⁾
41	Time point ON	×	c ¹⁾
42	Time point OFF	×	c ¹⁾

- 1) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.
- 2) The switch points are transferred in data bytes
Data 1 – Data 3.

Table 64: Index 00 – Parameters

Meaning	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Appears in the parameter menu									
Channel A									0/1
Channel B								0/1	
Channel C							0/1		
Channel D						0/1			
Unused bits		–	–	–	–				

Example:
Data 1 (Byte 4) = 0x03 → The values of the year time switch of channel A and B in the parameter menu.

Table 65: Index 01 – Control byte

Data 1	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Q1 ¹⁾

1) Status 1, if the count condition is fulfilled.

Channel A, Index 11/12

Index 0x11 channel A timepoint of switch on

Index 0x12 channel A timepoint of switch off

 Data 1 (Byte 4) – day

 Data 2 (Byte 5) – month

 Data 3 (Byte 6) – year

Example:
The year time switch channel A is required to activate on 04/21/2004.

Index = 0x11

 Data 1 = 0x15

 Data 2 = 0x04

 Data 3 = 0x04

The year time switch channel B is required to activate on 11/05/2012.

Index = 0x22

 Data 1 = 0x05

 Data 2 = 0x0B

 Data 3 = 0x0C

Weekly timer: 01 – 08

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	89	–
	Write	8D	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0 ¹⁾
1	Part No	A1	A1
2	Instance ²⁾	00 – 07	00 – 07
3	Index	→ table 66	→ table 66
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4	depending on index, → table 67	

- 1) Possible causes → page 173
- 2) easy provides 8 seven-day time switches 01 to 08 use as required. These can be addressed using the instance (0 – 7).

Table 66: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand	Read	Write
00	Parameters → table 67	×	
01	Control byte → table 68	×	
11	Channel A Day on/off	×	c ¹⁾
12	On time	×	c ¹⁾
13	Off time	×	c ¹⁾
21	Channel B Day on/off	×	c ¹⁾
22	On time	×	c ¹⁾
23	Off time	×	c ¹⁾
31	Channel C Day on/off	×	c ¹⁾
32	On time	×	c ¹⁾
33	Off time	×	c ¹⁾
41	Channel D Day on/off	×	c ¹⁾
42	On time	×	c ¹⁾
43	Off time	×	c ¹⁾

- 1) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.
- 2) A 16-bit value is transferred in data bytes Data 1 – Data 4. Note that the Low byte is kept in Data 1 and the High byte in Data 2.

Table 67: Index 00 – Parameters

Meaning	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Appears in the parameter menu									
Channel A									0/1
Channel B								0/1	
Channel C							0/1		
Channel D						0/1			
Unused bits		–	–	–	–				

Example:

Data 1 (Byte 4) = 0x03

Significance:

The values for the weekly timer WH... of channels A and B appear in the parameter menu.

Table 68: Index 01 – Control byte

Data 1	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB output		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Q1 ¹⁾

1) Status 1, if the count condition is fulfilled.

Channel A, Index 11/12/13

Index 0x11 channel A day on/off

Data 1 (Byte 4) – day on

Data 2 (Byte 5) – day off

0x01 = Sunday ... 0x07 = Saturday

The 16-bit value equals 0x00 if the channel is not used.

Index 0x12 – time on (2 bytes)

Index 0x13 – time off (2 bytes)

Data 1 (Byte 4) – hour

Data 2 (Byte 5) – minute

Example: On time at 13:43 p.m.

Data 1 = 0x0D

Data 2 = 0x2B

**Analysis – error codes via
EASY-LINK**

The easy700 basic device will return a defined error code in the event of an incorrectly selected operating mode or an invalid telegram. The error code transferred has the following structure:

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Slave transmits (value hex)
0	Response	
	Command rejected	C0
1	Part No	00
2	Instance	00
3	Index	00
4	Failure code	→ table 69

Table 69: Error codes

Failure code	Description
0x01	Unknown telegram transmitted.
0x02	Unknown object transmitted.
0x03	Unknown command transmitted.
0x04	Invalid instance transmitted.
0x05	Invalid parameter set transmitted.
0x06	An attempt was made to write to a variable that is not a constant.
0x0C	The device is in an invalid device mode. STOP → RUN or RUN → STOP
0x0D	Invalid display access. Exit the menu level so that the status display is showing in the display. The clock cannot be written to.
0xF0	Attempt made to control an unknown parameter.
0xF1	Impermissible value

10 SDO – Control Commands for easy800/MFD

The OD entries Status (3020_{hex}), Command (3021_{hex}) and Response (3022_{hex}) provide the interface for extended data exchange with easy800 and MFD on the CANopen communication bus. This allows you to transfer services from the following areas:

- Read/write date and time (page 177)
- Read/write image data (page 182)
- Read/write function block data (page 202).

The SDO-CANopen protocol (→ page 60) is required in order to ensure the safe exchange of data via CANopen from master to slave and vice versa.



Attention!

Whilst a control command is being executed, the input and output data will remain in the state before the control command was called. Only after the Control commands data exchange has been completed, will the I/O data be refreshed.



Caution!

Only those values specified for the command code should be used. Check the values that you write in order to avoid malfunctions.

Version history The following table provides an overview of modifications and new features of the different easy800 device versions:

Effect on easyLink	easy800, device version			
	From 02	From 04	From 05	From 07
Support for complete PDO access				
R data writable	✓	✓	✓	✓
S data readable	✓	✓	✓	✓
Support for complete SDO access				
Function Blocks	–	Read		
	–	–	–	DG, JC, MX, PO, SP, SR, TB
Image data				
Read	–	IW, IA, ID, QW, QA, P, RW, SW, M, MB, MW, MD		
Write	–	QW, QA, M, MB, MW, MD	M, MB, MW, MD	
Clock functions	–	✓	✓	✓
Rule option for winter/summer (DST) time change	–	–	✓	✓

Read/write date and time



Please also note the relevant description of the real-time clock provided in the easy800 manual (MN04902001Z-EN; previous description AWB2528-1423GB).

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command		
	Read	93	–
	Write	B3	–
	Response		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Len	05	05
2	Index	00	00
3 – 7	Data 1 – 5		
	Read operation	00	→ table 70
	Write operation	→ table 70	00

Table 70: Byte 3 to 7: Data 1 to 5

Byte	Contents		Value (hex)
3	Data 1	Hour (0 to 23)	00 – 17
4	Data 2	Minute (0 to 59)	00 – 3B
5	Data 3	Day (1 to 31; depending on month and year)	01 – 1F
6	Data 4	Month (1 to 12)	01 – 0C
7	Data 5	Year (0 – 99, corresponds to 2000 – 2099)	00 – 63

Winter/summer time, DST

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command		
	Read	93	—
	Write	B3	—
	Response		
	Read successful	—	C2
	Write successful	—	C1
	Command rejected	—	C0
1	Len	05	05
2	Index		
	Summer-/winter switchover	01 → table 71	→ table 71
	Winter time (according to Area = Rule) ¹⁾	02 → table 72	02 → table 72
3 – 7	Data 1 – 5		
	Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 71, 72
	Write operation	depending on index, → table 71, 72	00

1) Detailed setting options for easy800/MFD from version 05

Table 71: Index 01 – Summer / winter time change

Byte	Contents		Value (hex)
3	Data 1	Area	
		None	00
		Manual	01
		Automatic EU	02
		Automatic GB	03
		Automatic US	04
		Rule ¹⁾	05
For Area = Manual			
4	Data 2	Set summer time day 1 to 28, 29, 30, 31 (depending on month and year)	00 – 3B
5	Data 3	Set Summer time month (1 – 12)	01 – 1F
6	Data 4	Set winter time day 1 to 28, 29, 30, 31 (depending on month and year)	01 – 0C
7	Data 5	Set winter time month (1 – 12)	00 – 63
for “Area” = “Rule” ¹⁾ :			
4 – 7	Data 2 – 5	Summer time switching rule	→ table 73

1) Detailed setting options for easy800/MFD from version 05

Table 72: Index 02 – Winter time
(only valid if Area = Rule selected)

Byte	Contents		Value (hex)
3	Data 1	Area = Rule	01
4 – 7	Data 2 – 5	Winter time switching rule	→ table 73

Switching rule bit array



Please also read the detailed description in the easy800 manual (MN04902001Z-EN; previous description AWB2528-1423GB). The following table shows the composition of the corresponding data bytes.

Table 73: Switching rule bit array

Data 5					Data 4					Data 3					Data 2					Differ- ence							
31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	Rule_2					Day					Month					Time of time change				
0: am			0: Su			0: of							0 up to 30			0 up to 11				Hour: 0 to 23			Minute: 0 to 59	0: 00:30h			
1: on the first			1: Mo			1: after the																		1: 1:00h			
2: on the second			2: Tu			2: before the																		2: 1:30h			
3: on the third			3: We																					3: 2:00h			
4: on the fourth			4: Th																					4: 2:30h			
5: on the last			5: Fr																					5: 3:00h			
6: Sa			6: Sa																								

Example

The real-time clock of the easy800 is required to be set on Friday 05/23/2003, 14:36 pm.

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Write	B3	–
	Response: Write successful	–	C1
1	Len	05	05
2	Index	00	00
3	Data 1 (hour)	0E	00
4	Data 2 (Minute)	24	00
5	Data 3 (day)	17	00
6	Data 4 (Month)	05	00
7	Data 5 (year)	03	00



All values must be transferred as hexadecimal values.

Read/write image data



Please also observe the relevant description of possible image data provided in the easy800 manual (MN04902001Z-EN, previous description AWB2528-1423GB) or in the easySoft Help. The information provided in Section “General information on working with image data” on page 91 also applies to easy700.

Overview

Operands	Meaning	Read/ write	Command (hex)	Page
IA1 – IA4	„Local analog inputs: IA1 – IA4“	Reading	02	183
ID1 – ID16	„Local diagnostics: ID1 – ID16“	Reading	03	185
IW0	„Local inputs: IW0“	Reading	01	187
IW1 – IW8	„Inputs of the stations: IW1 to IW8“	Reading	01	189
M...	„Marker: M..“	Read/write	0B – 0E	190
P1 – P4	„Local P buttons: P1 – P4“	Reading	06	193
QA1	„Local analog output: QA1“	Read/write	05	195
QW0, QW1 – QW8	„Local outputs: QW0/ outputs of the stations QW1 – QW8“	Read/write	04	196
R1 – R16 S1 – S8	„Inputs/outputs of easyLink: RW/SW“	Reading	07/09	198
RN1 – RN32 SN1 – SN32	„Receive Data Network: RN1 – RN32/ Transmit Data Network: SN1 – SN32“	Reading	08/0A	200

Local analog inputs: IA1 – IA4

The analog inputs on the easy800 and MFD basic devices can be read directly via CANopen. The 16-bit value is transferred in Intel format (Low Byte first).

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	91	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Len	02	02
2	Part no.	02	02
3	Index	01 – 04 ¹⁾	01 – 04 ¹⁾
4	Data 1 (Low Byte)	00	See example
5	Data 2 (High Byte)	00	See example
6 – 7	Data 3 – 4	00	00

- 1) 01 = Analog input I7
 02 = Analog input I8
 03 = Analog input I11
 04 = Analog input I12

Example

A voltage is applied to analog input 1. The corresponding frames for reading the analog value have the following structure:

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	91	–
	Response: Read successful	–	C2
1	Len	02	02
2	Part no.	02	02
3	Index	01 ¹⁾	01 ¹⁾
4	Data 1	00	D9
5	Data 2	00	02
6	Data 3	00	00
7	Data 4	00	00

1) 01 = Analog input 1

Byte 4 – Data 1 (Low Byte): D9_{hex}

Byte 5 – Data 2 (High Byte): 02_{hex}

→ corresponding 16-bit value: 02D9_{hex} = 729 (7.29 V)

Local diagnostics: ID1 – ID16

The local diagnostics (ID1 – ID8) indicate the status of the individual NET stations. The connection to the remote station (only MFD) is indicated via ID9.

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	91	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Len	02	02
2	Part no.	03	03
3	Index	00	00
4	Data 1 (Low Byte)	00	→ table 74
5	Data 2 (High Byte)	00	→ table 74
6 – 7	Data 3 – 4	00	00

Table 74: Byte 4 to 5: Data 1 to 2

Data 1	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
ID1									0/1
ID2									0/1
...					...				
ID8		0/1							
Data 2	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
ID9									0/1
–								1	
...					...				
–		1							

0/1= active/inactive NET station, –= not assigned

Example

Data 1 = F8, Data 2 = FF → In the easy NET network, the three stations are present with the NET IDs 1, 2, 3

Local inputs: IWO

This command string enables you to read the local inputs of the easy800/MFD. The relevant input word is stored in Intel format.

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	91	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Len	02	02
2	Part no.	01	01
3	Index	00	00
4	Data 1 (Low Byte)	00	→ table 75
5	Data 2 (High Byte)	00	→ table 75
6 – 7	Data 3 – 4	00	00

Table 75: Byte 4 to 5: Data 1 to 2

Data 1	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
I1									0/1
I2									0/1
...					...				
I8			0/1						
Data 2	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
I9									0/1
I10									0/1
...					...				
I16			0/1						

Example: Read local inputs IWO

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	91	–
	Response: Read successful	–	C2
1	Len	02	02
2	Part no.	01	01
3	Index	00	00
4	Data 1	00	C4
5	Data 2	00	02
6	Data 3	00	00
7	Data 4	00	00



All values must be transferred as hexadecimal values.

The values Data 1 = C4 and Data 2 = 02 indicate that the inputs I8, I7, I3 and I10 have been set to 1.

Inputs of the stations: IW1 to IW8

The easy800 and MFD devices can be remotely expanded very simply using the easyNet. The service offered here makes it possible to implement read access to the inputs of individual NET stations.

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	91	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Len	02	02
2	Part no.	01	01
3	Index	01 – 08 ¹⁾	01 – 08 ¹⁾
4	Data 1 (Low Byte)	00	→ table 75
5	Data 2 (High Byte)	00	on page 187.
6 – 7	Data 3 – 4	00	00

1) Corresponds to address of network station

Marker: M..

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command		
	Read	91	–
	Write	B1	–
	Response		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Len	→ table 76	→ table 76
2	Part no.		
3	Index		
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4		
	Read operation	00	→ „Example 1: setting/resetting a marker bit“ on page 192
	Write operation	→ „Example 2: write marker word“ on page 192	00

Table 76: Byte 1 to 3: Len, Type, Index

Operand		Len	Part no.	Index
Bit Marker	M1 ... M96	01 _{hex}	0B _{hex}	01 to 60 _{hex}
Marker Byte	MB1 ... MB96	01 _{hex}	0C _{hex}	01 to 60 _{hex}
Marker word	MW1 ... MW96	02 _{hex}	0D _{hex}	01 to 60 _{hex}
Marker double word	MD1 ... MD96	04 _{hex}	0E _{hex}	01 to 60 _{hex}

If required, refer to the more detailed description of the marker allocation in the easy800 manual. Only a small extract of this manual is shown at this point in order to illustrate the allocation principle.



Attention!
The function blocks and DW markers (32-bit values) of easy800/MFD operate with signed values.

Applies to MD, MW, MB, M	Left = Most signifi- cant bit, byte, word			Right = Least significant bit, byte, word
32 Bit	MD1			
16 bits	MW2		MW1	
8 Bit	MB4	MB3	MB2	MB1
1-bit	M32 to M25	M24 to M17	M16 to M9	M8 to M1
32 Bit	MD2			
16 bits	MW4		MW3	
8 Bit	MB8	MB7	MB6	MB5
1-bit	M64 to M57	M56 to M49	M48 to M41	M40 to M33



The relevant marker values are transferred in Intel format. In other words, the first byte is the low byte (Byte 4) and the last byte the high byte.

Example 1: setting/resetting a marker bit

Marker bit 62 is to be set or reset. To set the marker bit write a 1 in the least significant bit of the Data 1 and a 0 to reset it.

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Write	B1	–
	Response: Write successful	–	C1
1	Len	01	01
2	Part no.	0B	0B
3	Index	3E	3E
4	Data 1	01/00 ¹⁾	00
5 – 7	Data 2 – 4	00	00

1) 01 = set, 00 = reset

Example 2: write marker word

The value 823 is to be written to marker word MW32: 823_{dec}
= 337_{hex} → Data 1 = 37_{hex}, Data 2 = 03_{hex}

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Write	B1	–
	Response: Write successful	–	C1
1	Len	01	01
2	Part no.	0D	0D
3	Index	20	20
4	Data 1	37	00
5	Data 2	03	00
6	Data 3	00	00
7	Data 4	00	00

Local P buttons: P1 – P4

The local P buttons are the display cursor buttons of the easy800/MFD basic device. You can scan the buttons in both RUN and STOP mode.

→

Ensure that the P buttons are also activated via the SYSTEM menu (in the basic device).

Only one byte has to be transferred for the P buttons.

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	91	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Len	02	02
2	Part no.	06	06
3	Index	00	00
4	Data 1 (Low Byte)	00	→ table 77
5 – 7	Data 2 – 4	00	00

Table 77: Byte 4: Data

Data 1	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
P1									0/1
P2									0/1
P3									0/1
P4									0/1
–					0				
–				0					
–			0						
–		0							

Local analog output: QA1

The commands provided can be used to access the local analog output of the easy800 or MFD basic device. When writing to the analog output (only possible with easy800 version 04 or higher), however, the value will only be output externally if the device concerned is in RUN mode and the image concerned has not been overwritten by the actual program. → section "Read/write image data" on page 182.

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command		
	Read	91	—
	Write ¹⁾	B1	—
	Response		
	Read successful	—	C2
	Write successful	—	C1
	Command rejected	—	C0
1	Len	02	02
2	Part no.	05	05
3	Index	00	00
4 – 5	Data 1 – 2		
	Read operation	00	→ Example
	Write operation	→ Example	00
6 – 7	Data 3 – 4	00	00

1) Write operations are only possible with easy800 Version 04 or higher, → section "Version history" on page 176.

Example:

The analog output is to output a value of approx. 5 V.

$500 = 01F4_{\text{hex}}$

Byte 4 – Data 1 (Low Byte) : F4_{hex}
Byte 5 – Data 2 (High Byte): 01_{hex}

**Local outputs: QW0/
outputs of the stations QW1 – QW8**

The local outputs can be read directly via CANopen and also written to with easy800 version 04 or higher. However, the outputs are only switched externally if the device is in RUN mode and the addressed output is not being used in the circuit diagram. → section “Read/write image data” on page 182.

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command		
	Read	91	–
	Write ¹⁾	B1	–
	Response		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Len	02	02
2	Part no.	04	04
3	Index ²⁾	00/01 – 08	00/01 – 08
4	Data 1		
	Read operation	00	→ table 74
	Write operation	→ table 78	00
5 – 7	Data 2 – 4	00	00

- 1) Write operations are only possible with easy800 Version 04 or higher, → section “Version history” on page 176.
- 2) 00 = Local output
01 – 08 = Outputs of network stations 1 – 8

Table 78: Byte 4: Data

Data 1	Bit 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Q1								0/1
Q2								0/1
Q3								0/1
Q4								0/1
Q5					0			
Q6				0				
Q7			0					
Q8	0							

Inputs/outputs of easyLink: RW/SW

This service allows you to read the local R and S data and the data of the NET stations (1 – 8) transferred via easyLink, again from the relevant easy800/MFD image.

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	91	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Len	02	02
2	Part no.	For RW: 07	For RW: 07
		For SW: 09	For SW: 09
3	Index	00/01 – 08 ¹⁾	00/01 – 08 ¹⁾
4	Data 1 (Low Byte)	00	→ table 79
5	Data 2 (High Byte)	00	→ table 79
6 – 7	Data 3 – 4	00	00

1) 00 = Local input/output
01 – 08 = Address of network station (NET-ID 1 – 8)

Table 79: Byte 4 to 5: Data 1 to 2

Data 1		Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RW	SW									
R1	S1	0/1								
R2	S2	0/1								
R3	S3	0/1								
R4	S4	0/1								
R5	S5	0/1								
R6	S6	0/1								
R7	S7	0/1								
R8	S8	0/1								
Data 2		Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
R9	–	0/1								
R10	–	0/1								
R11	–	0/1								
R12	–	0/1								
R13	–	0/1								
R14	–	0/1								
R15	–	0/1								
R16	–	0/1								

**Receive Data Network: RN1 – RN32/
Transmit Data Network: SN1 – SN32**

easyNet allows a point-to-point connection to be implemented between the individual NET stations. The RN and SN data are used for the data exchange (see the easy800 manual).

→ The RN SN data of the local device (Index = 0) to which the EASY204-DP is fitted cannot be scanned. In this case the command would be denied with the 0C_{hex} signal.

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	91	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Len	04	04
2	Part no.	For RN1 – RN32: 08	
		For SN1 – SN32: 0A	
3	Index	01 – 08 ¹⁾	01 – 08 ¹⁾
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4	00	→ table 80

1) Corresponds to NET-ID

Table 80: Byte 4 to 7: Data 1 to 4

Data 1		Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RN1	SN1	...								0/1
...		0/1								
RN8	SN8	0/1								
Data 2		Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RN9	SN9	0/1								
...		...								
RN16	SN16	0/1								
Data 3		Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RN17	SN17	0/1								
...		...								
RN24	SN24	0/1								
Data 4		Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RN25	SN25	0/1								
...		...								
RN32	SN32	0/1								

Read/write function block
data



Please also note the relevant description of the function blocks provided in the easy800 manual.

General notes

Always note the following when working with function blocks:

- The relevant data is transferred in Intel format. In other words, the first byte is the low byte (Byte 4) and the last byte (byte 7) the high byte.
- The maximum data length is 4 bytes. All values must be transferred in hexadecimal format.
- All 32-bit values are treated as signed values. If you transfer 32-bit values ensure that the appropriate value range corresponds to the long integer, i.e. is signed.
32-bit value: $-2\,147\,483\,648 \dots 0 \dots +2\,147\,483\,647$

Overview

Operands	Meaning	Read/write	Type (hex)	Page
A01 – A32	„Analog value comparators: A01 – A32”	Read/write	11	204
AR01 – AR32	„Arithmetic function block: AR01 – AR32”	Read/write	12	206
BC01 – BC32	„Block compare: BC01 – BC32”	Read/write	25	208
BT01 – BT32	„Block transfer: BT01 – BT32”	Read/write	26	210
BV01 – BV32	„Boolean operation BV01...BV32”	Read/write	13	212
C01 – C32	„Counters: C01 – C32”	Read/write	14	214
CF01 – CF04	„Frequency counters: CF01 – CF04”	Read/write	15	216
CH01 – CH04	„High-speed counters: CH01 – CH04”	Read/write	16	218
CI01 – CI02	„Incremental counters: CI01 – CI02”	Read/write	17	220
CP01 – CP32	„Comparators: CP01 – CP32”	Read/write	18	222

Operands	Meaning	Read/write	Type (hex)	Page
D01 – D32	„Text output function blocks: D01 – D32“	Read/write	19	224
DB01 – DB32	„Data function blocks: DB01 – DB32“	Read/write	1A	227
DC01 – DC32	„PID controllers: DC01 – DC32“	Read/write	27	229
DG01 – DG16	„DG01...DG16 diagnostics“	Reading	39	232
FT01 – FT32	„Signal smoothing filters: FT01 – FT32“	Read/write	28	234
GT01 – GT32	„Receive network data: GT01 – GT32“	Reading	1B	236
HW01 – HW32	„Comparator: CP01 – CP32“	Reading	1C	238
HY01 – HY32	„Year time switches: HY01 – HY32“	Reading	1D	241
JC01 – JC32	„Conditional jump JC01...JC32“	Reading	2F	244
LS01 – LS32	„Value scaling: LS01 – LS32“	Read/write	29	246
MR01 – MR32	„Master reset: MR01 – MR32“	Reading	0F	248
MX01 – MX32	„Data Multiplexer MX01...MX32“	Read/write	31	250
NC01 – NC32	„Numerical converters : NC01 – NC32“	Read/write	2A	252
OT01 – OT04	„Operating hours counters: OT01 – OT04“	Read/write	1E	254
PO01 – PO02	„Pulse width modulation: PW01 – PW02“	Read/write	32	256
PT01 – PT32	„Value scaling function blocks LS01 .. LS32“	Reading	1F	259
PW01 – PW02	„Pulse width modulation: PW01 – PW02“	Read/write	2B	261
SC01	„Synchronize clock: SC01“	Reading	20	263
SP01 - SP32	„Serial output SP01...SP32“	Reading	35	264
SR01 - SR32	„Send network data function blocks PT01 .. PT32“	Read/write	33	266
ST01	„Set cycle time: ST01“	Read/write	2C	269
T01 – T32	„Timing relays: T01 – T32“	Read/write	21	271
TB01 – TB32	„Timing relays T01 .. T32“	Read/write	34	274
VC01 – VC32	„Value limitation: VC01 – VC32“	Read/write	2D	276

Analog value comparators: A01 – A32

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	11	11
2	Instance	01 – 20	01 – 20
3	Index	→ table 81	→ table 81
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4	00	depending on index, → table 82, 83

Table 81: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand	Reading	Writing
00	Bit IO, → table 82	×	
01	Mode, → table 83	×	
02	Comparison value 1 I1	×	c ¹⁾
03	Gain factor for I1 (I1 = F1 × Value) F1	×	c ¹⁾
04	Comparison value 2 I2	×	c ¹⁾
05	Gain factor for I2 (I2 = F2 × Value) F2	×	c ¹⁾
06	Offset for the value I1 OS	×	c ¹⁾
07	Switching hysteresis for value I2 (the value of HY is for both positive and negative hysteresis.) HY	×	c ¹⁾

1) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.



The data for index 2 to 7 is transferred as a 32-bit value in Intel format (Data 1 – Low Byte to Data 4 – High Byte).

Table 82: Index 0 – Bit 10

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB output Data 3		—	—	—	—	—	—	CY ¹⁾	Q1 ²⁾

1) Status 1 if the value range is exceeded

2) Status 1 if the condition is fulfilled

(e.g. $I_1 < I_2$ with LT mode)

Table 83: Index 1 - Mode

Data 1 (hex)		
00	LT	Less than ($I1 < I2$)
01	EQ	Equal to ($I1 = I2$)
02	GT	Greater than ($I1 > I2$)

Arithmetic function block: AR01 – AR32

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	12	12
2	Instance	01 – 20	01 – 20
3	Index	→ table 84	→ table 84
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4		
	Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 85, 86
	Write operation	depending on index, → table 85, 86	00

Table 84: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand		Reading	Writing
00	Bit IO, → table 85		×	
01	Mode, → table 86		×	
02	First operand	I1	×	c ¹⁾
03	Second operand	I2	×	c ¹⁾
04	Result	QV	×	

1) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.



The data for index 2 to 4 is transferred as a 32-bit value in Intel format (Data 1 – Low Byte to Data 4 – High Byte).

Table 85: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	–	ZE ¹⁾	CY ²⁾

- 1) Status 1 if the value of the function block output QV (the calculation result) equals zero
- 2) Status 1 if the value range is exceeded

Table 86: Index 1 - Mode

Data 1 (hex)		
00	ADD	Add (I1 + I2 = QV)
01	SUB	Subtract (I1 – I2 = QV)
02	MUL	Multiply (I1 × I2 = QV)
03	DIV	Divide (I1 : I2 = QV)

Block compare: BC01 – BC32

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	25	25
2	Instance	01 – 20	01 – 20
3	Index	→ table 87	→ table 87
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4		
	Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 88, 89
	Write operation	depending on index, → table 88, 89	00

Table 87: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand	Reading	Writing
00	Bit IO, → table 88	×	
01	Mode, → table 89	×	
02	Source range 1I1	×	c ¹⁾
03	Target range 2I2	×	c ¹⁾
04	Number of elements to compare: 8 (max. 192 bytes)NO	×	c ¹⁾

1) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.

→

The data for index 2 to 4 is transferred as a 32-bit value in Intel format (Data 1 – Low Byte to Data 4 – High Byte).

Table 88: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB input Data 1		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EN ¹⁾
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	EQ ²⁾	E3 ³⁾	E2 ⁴⁾	E1 ⁵⁾

- 1) Activates the function block on status 1.
- 2) Status 1 if the data ranges are equal; status 0 if not equal
- Error outputs
- 3) Status 1 if the number of elements exceeds the source or target range.
- 4) Status 1 if the source and target range overlap.
- 5) Status 1 if the source or target range are outside of the available marker range (offset error)

Table 89: Index 1 - Mode

mode	Data 1 (hex)	Operating Mode
	02	Compare (internal easy status signal for Block Compare mode)

Block transfer: BT01 – BT32

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	26	26
2	Instance	01 – 20	01 – 20
3	Index	→ table 90	→ table 90
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4		
	Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 91, 92
	Write operation	depending on index, → table 91, 92	00

Table 90: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand	Reading	Writing
00	Bit IO, → table 91	×	
01	Mode, → table 92	×	
02	Source range 1 I1	×	c ¹⁾
03	Target range 2 I2	×	c ¹⁾
04	Number of elements to compare: max. 192 bytes NO	×	c ¹⁾

1) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.



The data for index 2 and 3 is transferred as a 32-bit value in Intel format (Data 1 – Low Byte to Data 2 – High Byte).

Table 91: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB input Data 1		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	T ¹⁾
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	–	E3 ²⁾	E2 ³⁾	E1 ⁴⁾

- 1) Transfer of the source address specified at I1 to the target address specified at I2 on rising edge.
- Error outputs
- 2) Status 1 if the number of elements exceeds the source or target range.
- 3) Status 1 if the source and target range overlap.
- 4) Status 1 if the source or target range are outside of the available marker range (offset error)

Table 92: Index 1 - Mode

Data 1 (hex)	Operating Mode
00	INI: Initializes the target range with a byte value stored at the source address.
01	CPY: Copies a data block from a source to a target range. Data block size is specified at NO.

Boolean operation BV01...BV32

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	13	13
2	Instance	01 – 20	01 – 20
3	Index	→ table 93	→ table 93
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4		
	Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 94, 95
	Write operation	depending on index, → table 94, 95	00

Table 93: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand	Reading	Writing
00	Bit IO, → table 94	×	
01	Mode, → table 95	×	
02	First operand I1	×	c ¹⁾
03	Second operand I2	×	c ¹⁾
04	Operation result QV	×	

1) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.



The data for index 2 to 4 is transferred as a 32-bit value in Intel format (Data 1 – Low Byte to Data 4 – High Byte).

Table 94: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	–	–	ZE ¹⁾

1) Status 1 if the value of the function block output QV (the operation result) equals zero

Table 95: Index 1 - Mode

Data 1 (hex)		
00	AND	AND operation
01	OR	OR operation
02	XOR	Exclusive OR operation
03	NET	Inverts the individual bits of the value at I1. The inverted value is represented as a signed decimal value.

Counters: C01 – C32

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	14	14
2	Instance	01 – 20	01 – 20
3	Index	→ table 96	→ table 96
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4		
	Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 97
	Write operation	depending on index, → table 97	00

Table 96: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand	Value	Reading	Writing
00	Bit IO	→ table 97	×	
01	Mode/Parameters	–	–	–
02	Upper setpoint SH	In integer range from –2 147 483 648 to +2 147 483 647	×	c ¹⁾
03	Lower setpoint SL		×	c ¹⁾
04	Preset actual value SV		×	c ¹⁾
05	Actual value in RUN mode QV		×	

1) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.



The data for index 2 to 5 is transferred as a 32-bit value in Intel format (Data 1 – Low Byte to Data 4 – High Byte).

Table 97: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB input Data 1		–	–	–	–	SE ¹⁾	D ²⁾	C ³⁾	RE ⁴⁾
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	ZE ⁵⁾	CY ⁶⁾	FB ⁷⁾	OF ⁸⁾

- 1) With a rising edge transfer the preset actual value
- 2) Count direction: 0 = up counting, 1 = down counting
- 3) Count coil, counts on every rising edge
- 4) Reset the actual value to zero
- 5) Zero: Status 1 if the value of the function block output QV (the counter status) equals zero
- 6) Carry: Status 1 if the value range is exceeded
- 7) Fall below: Status 1 if the actual value ≤ lower setpoint
- 8) Overflow: Status 1 if the actual value ≥ upper setpoint

Frequency counters: CF01 – CF04

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	15	15
2	Instance	01 – 04	01 – 04
3	Index	→ table 98	→ table 98
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4		
	Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 99
	Write operation	depending on index, → table 99	00

Table 98: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand	Reading	Writing
00	Bit IO, → table 99	×	
01	Mode/Parameters	–	–
02	Upper setpoint SH	×	c ¹⁾
03	Lower setpoint SL	×	c ¹⁾
04	Actual value in RUN mode QV	×	

1) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.

→

The data for index 2 to 4 is transferred as a 32-bit value in Intel format (Data 1 – Low Byte to Data 4 – High Byte).

Table 99: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB input Data 1		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EN ¹⁾
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	–	ZE ²⁾	FB ³⁾	OF ⁴⁾

- 1) Enable for counter function block
- 2) Zero: Status 1 if the value of the function block output QV (the counter status) equals zero
- 3) Fall below: Status 1 if the actual value ≤ lower setpoint
- 4) Overflow: Status 1 if the actual value ≥ upper setpoint

High-speed counters: CH01 – CH04

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	16	16
2	Instance	01 – 04	01 – 04
3	Index	→ table 100	→ table 100
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4		
	Read operation	00	depending on index, → table
	Write operation	depending on index, → table	00

Table 100: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand	Value	Reading	Writing
00	Bit IO	→ table 101	×	
01	Mode/Parameters	–	–	–
02	Upper setpoint SH	In integer range from –2 147 483 648 to +2 147 483 647	×	c ¹⁾
03	Lower setpoint SL		×	c ¹⁾
04	Preset actual value SV		×	c ¹⁾
05	Actual value in RUN QV mode		×	

1) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.



The data for index 2 to 5 is transferred as a 32-bit value in Intel format (Data 1 – Low Byte to Data 4 – High Byte).

Table 101: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB input Data 1		–	–	–	–	EN ¹⁾	SE ²⁾	D ³⁾	RE ⁴⁾
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	ZE ⁵⁾	CY ⁶⁾	FB ⁷⁾	OF ⁸⁾

- 1) Enable for counter function block
- 2) With a rising edge transfer the preset actual value
- 3) Count direction: 0 = up counting, 1 = down counting
- 4) Reset the actual value to zero
- 5) Zero: Status 1 if the value of the function block output QV (the counter status) equals zero
- 6) Carry: Status 1 if the value range is exceeded
- 7) Fall below: Status 1 if the actual value ≤ lower setpoint
- 8) Overflow: Status 1 if the actual value ≥ lower setpoint

Incremental counters: CI01 – CI02

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	17	17
2	Instance	01 – 02	01 – 02
3	Index	→ table 102	→ table 102
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4		
	Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 103
	Write operation	depending on index, → table 103	00

Table 102: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand	Value	Reading	Writing
00	Bit IO	→ table 103	×	
01	Mode/Parameters	–	–	–
02	Upper setpoint SH	In integer range from –2 147 483 648 to +2 147 483 647	×	c ¹⁾
03	Lower setpoint SL		×	c ¹⁾
04	Preset actual value SV		×	c ¹⁾
05	Actual value in RUN QV mode		×	

1) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.

→

The data for index 2 to 5 is transferred as a 32-bit value in Intel format (Data 1 – Low Byte to Data 4 – High Byte).

Table 103: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB input Data 1		–	–	–	–	–	EN ¹⁾	SE ²⁾	RE ³⁾
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	ZE ⁴⁾	CY ⁵⁾	FB ⁶⁾	OF ⁷⁾

- 1) Enable for counter function block
- 2) With a rising edge transfer the preset actual value
- 3) Reset the actual value to zero
- 4) Zero: Status 1 if the value of the function block output QV (the counter status) equals zero
- 5) Carry: Status 1 if the value range is exceeded
- 6) Fall below: Status 1 if the actual value ≤ lower setpoint
- 7) Overflow: Status 1 if the actual value ≥ lower setpoint

Comparators: CP01 – CP32

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	18	18
2	Instance	01 – 20	01 – 20
3	Index	→ table 104	→ table 104
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4		
	Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 105
	Write operation	depending on index, → table 105	00

Table 104: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand	Reading	Writing
00	Bit IO, → table 105	×	
01	Mode/Parameters	–	–
02	Comparison value I1	×	c ¹⁾
03	Comparison value I2	×	c ¹⁾

1) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.



The data for index 2 and 3 is transferred as a 32-bit value in Intel format (Data 1 – Low Byte to Data 4 – High Byte).

Table 105: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	GT ¹⁾	EQ ²⁾	LT ³⁾

- 1) greater than: Status 1 if the value at I1 is greater than value at I2 (I1 > I2)
- 2) equal: Status 1 if the value at I1 is equal to value at I2 (I1 = I2)
- 3) less than: Status 1 if the value at I1 is less than value at I2 (I1 < I2)

Text output function blocks: D01 – D32

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	19	19
2	Instance	01 – 20	01 – 20
3	Index	→ table 106	→ table 106
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4		
	Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 107
	Write operation	depending on index, → table 107	00

Table 106: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand	Reading	Writing
00	Bit IO, → table 107	×	
01	Mode/Parameters	—	—
02	Text line 1, column 1 - 4	×	
03	Text line 1, column 5 - 8	×	
04	Text line 1, column 9 - 12	×	
05	Text line 1, column 13 - 16	×	
06	Text line 2, column 1 - 4	×	
07	Text line 2, column 5 - 8	×	
08	Text line 2, column 9 - 12	×	
09	Text line 2, column 13 - 16	×	
10	Text line 3, column 1 - 4	×	
11	Text line 3, column 5 - 8	×	
12	Text line 3, column 9 - 12	×	
13	Text line 3, column 13 - 16	×	
14	Text line 4, column 1 - 4	×	
15	Text line 4, column 5 - 8	×	
16	Text line 4, column 9 - 12	×	
17	Text line 4, column 13 - 16	×	
18	Variable 1	×	c ¹⁾
19	Variable 2	×	c ¹⁾
20	Variable 3	×	c ¹⁾
21	Variable 4	×	c ¹⁾
22	Scaling minimum value 1	×	
23	Scaling minimum value 2	×	
24	Scaling minimum value 3	×	
25	Scaling minimum value 4	×	
26	Scaling maximum value 1	×	

Index (hex)	Operand	Reading	Writing
27	Scaling maximum value 2	×	
28	Scaling maximum value 3	×	
29	Scaling maximum value 4	×	
30	Control information line 1	×	
31	Control information line 2	×	
32	Control information line 3	×	
33	Control information line 4	×	

1) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.



The variables 1 to 4 (index 18 to 21) are transferred as a 32-bit value in Intel format (Data 1 – Low Byte to Data 4 – High Byte).

Table 107: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB input Data 1		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EN ¹⁾
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Q1 ²⁾

- 1) Text function block enable
2) Status 1, text function block is active

Data function blocks: DB01 – DB32

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	1A	1A
2	Instance	01 – 20	01 – 20
3	Index	→ table 108	→ table 108
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4		
	Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 109
	Write operation	depending on index, → table 109	00

Table 108: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand	Reading	Writing
00	Bit IO, → table 109	×	
01	Mode/Parameters	–	–
02	Input value: value that I1 is transferred to the QV output when the FB is triggered.	×	c ¹⁾
03	Output value QV	×	

1) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.

→ The data for index 2 and 3 is transferred as a 32-bit value in Intel format (Data 1 – Low Byte to Data 4 – High Byte).

Table 109: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB input Data 1		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	T ¹⁾
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Q1 ²⁾

- 1) Transfer of the value present at I1 when there is a rising edge.
2) Status 1 if the trigger signal is 1.

PID controllers: DC01 – DC32

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	27	27
2	Instance	01 – 20	01 – 20
3	Index	→ table 110	→ table 110
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4		
	Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 111, 112
	Write operation	depending on index, → table 111, 112	

Table 110: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand	Reading	Writing
00	Bit IO, → table 111	×	
01	Mode, → table 112	×	
02	Setpoint: –32 768 to +32 767 I1	×	c ¹⁾
03	Actual value: –32 768 to +32 767 I2	×	c ¹⁾
04	Proportional Gain [%], Value range: 0 to 65 535 KP	×	c ¹⁾
05	Reset time [0.1 s], Value range: 0 to 65 535 TN	×	c ¹⁾
06	Rate time [0.1 s], Value range: 0 to 65 535 TV	×	c ¹⁾
07	Scan time = Time between function block calls. Value range: 0.1s to 6553.5s. If 0 is entered as the value, the scan time will be deter- mined by the program cycle time. TC	×	c ¹⁾
08	Manual manipulated variable, value range: –4096 to +4095 MV	×	c ¹⁾
09	Manipulated variable QV • Mode: UNI, value range: 0 to +4095 (12 bit) • Mode: BIP, value range: –4096 to +4095 (13 bit)	×	

1) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.



The data for index 2 to 9 is transferred as a 32-bit value in Intel format (Data 1 – Low Byte to Data 2 – High Byte).

Table 111: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB input Data 1		–	–	–	SE ¹⁾	ED ²⁾	EI ³⁾	EP ⁴⁾	EN ⁵⁾
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	LI ⁶⁾

- 1) Transfer of manual manipulated variable on status 1
- 2) Activation of D component on status 1
- 3) Activation of I component on status 1
- 4) Activation of P component on status 1
- 5) Activates the function block on status 1.
- 6) Status 1 if the value range of the medium-voltage was exceeded

Table 112: Index 1 - Mode

Data 1	Operating Mode
UNP unipolar	The manipulated variable is output as a unipolar 12-bit value. Corresponding value range for QV 0 to 4095.
BIP bipolar	The manipulated variable is output as a bipolar 13-bit value. Corresponding value range for QV –4096 to 4095

DG01...DG16 diagnostics

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	39	39
2	Instance	01 - 10	01 - 10
3	Index	00 - 03	00 - 03
4 - 7	Data 1 - 4 Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 113, 114

Table 113: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Data	Data 1 Data 3 Data 4	Data 2	Read/Write
0	Bit IO	→ table 114	–	R
2	Diagnostics-Register QV	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾		R
3	Output states ON	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾		R

1) Value transferred in Intel format: Data 1 contains Low byte, Data 4 contains High byte

Table 114: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB input Data 1		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EN ¹⁾
FB output Data 3		Q8 ²⁾	Q7 ²⁾	Q6 ²⁾	Q5 ²⁾	Q4 ²⁾	Q3 ²⁾	Q2 ²⁾	Q1 ²⁾
FB output Data 4		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	QC ³⁾

- 1) Reset coil: Status 1 resets the counter actual value to zero.
- 2) 1 is set if the selected safety function block has the selected state.
- 3) 1 is set if one of the outputs Q1 to Q8 is 1.



Further information on this module is provided in the easy800 manual (MN04902001Z-EN, previous description AWB2528-1423GB) or in the easySoft Help.

Signal smoothing filters: FT01 – FT32

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	28	28
2	Instance	01 – 20	01 – 20
3	Index	→ table 115	→ table 115
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4		
	Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 116
	Write operation	depending on index, → table 116	00

Table 115: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand		Reading	Writing
00	Bit IO, → table 116		×	
01	Mode/Parameters		–	–
02	Input value, value range: –32 768 to +32 767	I1	×	c ¹⁾
03	Recovery time [0.1 s], Value range: 0 to 65 535	TG	×	c ¹⁾
04	Proportional gain [%], Value range: 0 to 65 535	KP	×	c ¹⁾
05	Delayed output value, value range: –32 768 to +32 767	QV	×	

1) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.

Table 116: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EN ¹⁾

1) Activates the function block on status 1.

Receive network data: GT01 – GT32

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	92	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	1B	1B
2	Instance	01 – 20	01 – 20
3	Index	→ table 117	
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4	00	depending on index, → table 118, 119

Table 117: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand	Reading	Writing
00	Bit IO, → table 118	×	
01	Mode/Parameters, → table 119	×	–
02	Output value: actual QV value from the network	×	



The data for index 2 is transferred as a 32-bit value in Intel format (Data 1 – Low Byte to Data 4 – High Byte).

Table 118: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Q ¹⁾

1) Status 1 if a new value is present that is transferred from the NET network.

Table 119: Index 1 – Mode/Parameters (designation of PUT FB with data to be received)

mode	Data 1	NET-ID ¹⁾	
		0	NET-ID 1
	
		7	NET-ID 8
Parameters	Data 3	Instance ²⁾	
		0	PT01
	
		31	PT32

- 1) Number of station transmitting the value. Possible station numbers: 01 to 08
- 2) Transmit FB (e.g. PT 20) of the transmitting NET station. Possible station numbers: 01 – 32

Comparator: CP01 – CP32

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	92	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	1C	1C
2	Instance	01 – 20	01 – 20
3	Index	→ table 120	
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4	00	depending on index, → table 121

Table 120: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand	Reading	Writing
00	Bit IO → table 121	×	
01	Mode/Parameters	–	–
02	Parameters → table 122	×	
	Channel A		
03	Channel B		
04	Channel C		
05	Channel D		

Table 121: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Q ¹⁾

1) Status 1 if the switch-on condition is fulfilled.

The data in the following table is shown in the Motorola format although it is actually transferred in Intel format.

Table 122: Index 2 to 5, parameter channels A to D

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	Date 2								Date 1							
ON	d4	d3	d2	d1	d0	h4	h3	h2	h1	h0	m5	m4	m3	m2	m1	m0
	Day of week					Hour					Minute					

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	Date 4								Date 3							
OFF	d4	d3	d2	d1	d0	h4	h3	h2	h1	h0	m5	m4	m3	m2	m1	m0
	Day of week					Hour					Minute					

m5 to m0: Minute (0 to 59)

h4 to h0: Hour (0 to 23)

d5 to d0: Weekday (0 = Sunday to 6 = Saturday)

Example

The channel A parameters of HW19 weekly timer are to be read.

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	92	–
	Response: Read successful	–	C2
1	Part no.	1C	1C
2	Instance	13	13
3	Index	02	02
4	Data 1	00	62
5	Data 2	00	0B
6	Data 3	00	7B
7	Data 4	00	25

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	Date 2 = 0B _{hex}								Date 1 = 62 _{hex}							
ON	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Day of week				Hour				Minute							

Switch-on time:

Weekday = 01_{hex} ... Monday

Hour = 0D_{hex} ... 13 h

Minute = 22_{hex} .. 34 minutes

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	Date 4 = 25 _{hex}								Date 3 = 7B _{hex}							
OFF	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
	Day of week				Hour				Minute							

Switch-off time:

Weekday = 04_{hex} .. Thursday

Hour = 15_{hex} ... 21 h

Minute = 59_{hex} .. 34 minutes

Year time switches: HY01 – HY32

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	92	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	1D	1D
2	Instance	01 – 20	01 – 20
3	Index	→ table 123	
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4	00	depending on index, → table 124

Table 123: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand	Reading	Writing
00	Bit IO → table 124	×	
01	Mode/Parameters	–	–
02	Parameters → table 125	×	
	Channel A		
03	Channel B		
04	Channel C		
05	Channel D		

Table 124: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Q ¹⁾

1) Status 1 if the switch-on condition is fulfilled.

The data in the following table is shown in the Motorola format although it is actually transferred in Intel format.

Table 125: Index 2 to 5, parameter channels A to D

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	Date 2								Date 1							
ON	y6	y5	y4	y3	y2	y1	y0	m3	m2	m1	m0	d4	d3	d2	d1	d0
	Year								Month				Day			

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	Date 4								Date 3							
OFF	y6	y5	y4	y3	y2	y1	y0	m3	m2	m1	m0	d4	d3	d2	d1	d0
	Year								Month				Day			

d4 ... d0: Day (1 .. 31), m3 ... m0: Month (1 .. 12), y6 ... y0: Year (0: 2000 .. 99: 2099)

Example

The channel A parameters of year time switch HY14 are to be written.

Index 2 – 5, Parameter channels A – D

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	Date 2								Date 1							
ON	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
	Year								Month				Day			

Switch-on time:

Day = 14 = 0E_{hex} = 0000 1110b

Month = 6 (June) = 06_{hex} = 0000 0110b

Year = 2003 = 03_{hex} = 0000 0011b

Index 2 – 5, Parameter channels A – D

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	Date 2								Date 1							
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	Date 4								Date 3							
OFF	y6	y5	y4	y3	y2	y1	y0	m3	m2	m1	m0	d4	d3	d2	d1	d0
	Year								Month				Day			

Switch-off time:

Day = 3 = 03_{hex} = 0000 0011b

Month = 10 (October) = 0A_{hex} = 0000 1010b

Year = 2012 = 0C_{hex} = 0000 1100b

Resulting telegram:

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Write	B2	–
	Response: Write successful	–	C1
1	Part no.	1D	1D
2	Instance	0E	0E
3	Index	02	02
4	Data 1	8E	00
5	Data 2	06	00
6	Data 3	43	00
7	Data 4	19	00

Conditional jump JC01...JC32

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	2F	2F
2	Instance	01 - 20	01 - 20
3	Index	00	00
4 - 7	Data 1 – 4		
	Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 126, 127
	Write operation	depending on index, → table 126, 127	00

Table 126: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Data	Data 1	Data 2	Data 3	Data 4	Read/Write
0	Bit IO	→ table 127	–	→ table 127	–	R

Table 127: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB input Data 1		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EN ¹⁾
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E ¹ ²⁾

1) When 1, the program branches to the associated jump label.

2) 1 is set if the associated jump label was not found.



Further information on this module is provided in the easy800 manual (MN04902001Z-EN; previous description AWB2528-1423GB) or in the easySoft Help.

Value scaling: LS01 – LS32

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	29	29
2	Instance	01 – 20	01 – 20
3	Index	→ table 128	→ table 128
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4		
	Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 129
	Write operation	depending on index, → table 129	

Table 128: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand	Reading	Writing
00	Bit IO, → table 129	×	
01	Mode/Parameters	–	–
02	Input value, I1 value range: 32 bit	×	c ¹⁾
03	Interpolation point 1, X1 X coordinate, value range: 32 bit	×	c ¹⁾
04	Interpolation point 1, Y1 Y coordinate, value range: 32 bit	×	c ¹⁾
05	Interpolation point 2, X2 X coordinate, value range: 32 bit	×	c ¹⁾
06	Interpolation point 2, Y2 Y coordinate, value range: 32 bit	×	c ¹⁾
07	Output value: contains QV the scaled input value	×	

1) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.

Table 129: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EN ¹⁾

1) Activates the function block on status 1.

Master reset: MR01 – MR32

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	92	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	0F	0F
2	Instance	01 – 20	01 – 20
3	Index		
	Bit IO	00	00
	mode	01	01
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4	00	depending on index, → table 130, 131

Table 130: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB input Data 1		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	T ¹⁾
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Q1 ²⁾

- 1) Trigger coil. The appropriate Reset is executed if the coil is triggered (with a rising edge).
- 2) Status 1 if the trigger coil MR..T is 1.

Table 131: Index 1 - Mode

Data 1 (hex)		
00	Q	Outputs Q.., *Q.., S.., *S.., *SN.., and QA01 are reset to zero. * according to NET ID
01	M	The marker range MD01 to MD48 is reset to 0.
02	ALL	Reset of Q and M.

Data Multiplexer MX01...MX32

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	31	31
2	Instance	01 - 20	01 - 20
3	Index	00 – 0B	00 – 0B
4 - 7	Data 1 – 4		
	Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 132, 133
	Write operation	depending on index, → table 132, 133	00

Table 132: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Data	Data 1 Data 3	Data 2 Data 4	Read/Write
0	Bit IO	→ table 133	–	R
2	Channel selection: 0 up to 7	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾		R/W ²⁾
3	Input value channel 1	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾		R/W ²⁾
4	Input value channel 2	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾		R/W ²⁾
5	Input value channel 3	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾		R/W ²⁾
6	Input value channel 4	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾		R/W ²⁾
7	Input value channel 5	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾		R/W ²⁾
8	Input value channel 6	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾		R/W ²⁾
9	Input value channel 7	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾		R/W ²⁾
CSA	Input value channel 8	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾		R/W ²⁾
B	Output value QV	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾		R

- 1) Value transferred in Intel format: Data 1 contains Low byte,
Data 4 contains High byte
- 2) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in
the program.

Table 133: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB input Data 1		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EN ¹⁾
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E1 ²⁾

- 1) When 1 is set, the selected input value is entered in the output
value.
- 2) 1 is set if the channel selection is invalid.



Further information on this module is provided in the
easy800 manual (MN04902001Z-EN; previous description
AWB2528-1423GB) or in the easySoft Help.

Numerical converters : NC01 – NC32

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	2A	2A
2	Instance	01 – 20	01 – 20
3	Index	→ table 134	→ table 134
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4		
	Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 135, 136
	Write operation	depending on index, → table 135, 136	00

Table 134: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand	Reading	Writing
00	Bit IO, → table 135	×	
01	Mode, → table 136	×	
02	Input value: I1 operand to be converted	×	c ¹⁾
03	Output value: QV contains the conversion result	×	

1) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.

→ The data for index 2 and 3 is transferred as a 32-bit value in Intel format (Data 1 – Low Byte to Data 2 – High Byte).

Table 135: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EN ¹⁾

1) Activates the function block on status 1.

Table 136: Index 1 - Mode

Data 1 (hex)		
00	BCD	Converts a BCD coded decimal value to an integer value.
01	BIN	Converts an integer value to a BCD coded decimal value.

Operating hours counters: OT01 – OT04



Further information is available in the S40 Application Note AN27K21g.exe “EASY800/MFD-DP Data Handling Function Block for PS416 and PS4-341”.

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	1E	1E
2	Instance	01 – 04	01 – 04
3	Index	→ table 137	→ table 137
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4		
	Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 138
	Write operation	depending on index, → table 138	00

Table 137: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand	Reading	Writing
00	Bit IO, → table 138	×	
01	Mode/Parameters	–	–
02	Upper threshold value I1	×	c ¹⁾
03	Actual value of operating hours counter QV	×	

1) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.

Table 138: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB input Data 1		–	–	–	–	–	–	RE ¹⁾	EN ²⁾
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Q1 ³⁾

- 1) Reset coil: Status 1 resets the counter actual value to zero.
- 2) Enable coil
- 3) Status 1 if the setpoint was reached (greater than/equal to)



The data for index 2 and 3 is transferred as a 32-bit value
in Intel format (Data 1 – Low Byte to Data 4 – High Byte).

Pulse width modulation: PW01 – PW02

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	32	32
2	Instance	01 - 02	01 - 02
3	Index	00 - 0A	00 - 0A
4 - 7	Data 1 – 4		
	Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 139, 140
	Write operation	depending on index, → table 139, 140	00

Table 139: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Data	Data 1 Data 3	Data 2 Data 4	Read/ Write
0	Bit IO	→ table 140	–	R
2	Pulse count in positioning mode I1: 0 up to 2147483647	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾		R/W ²⁾
3	Start frequency FS: 0 up to 5000 Hz	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾		R/W ²⁾
4	Operating frequency FO: 0 up to 5000 Hz	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾		R/W ²⁾
5	Frequency change in acceleration ramp RF: 0 up to 65535 mHz	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾		R/W ²⁾
6	Frequency change in brake ramp BF: 0 up to 65535 mHz	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾		R/W ²⁾
7	Number of steps in jog mode P1: 0 up to 65535	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾		R/W ²⁾
8	Frequency in jog mode PF: 0 up to 5000 Hz	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾		R/W ²⁾
9	Actual step number QV	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾		R
A	Actual frequency QF	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾		R

- 1) Value transferred in Intel format: Data 1 contains Low byte, Data 4 contains High byte
- 2) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.

Table 140: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB input Data 1		–	–	–	–	TP ¹⁾	BR ²⁾	ST ³⁾	EN ⁴⁾
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	–	–	E1 ⁵⁾	AC ⁶⁾

- 1) Jog mode is started with a rising edge.
- 2) The positioning job is aborted with a rising edge.
- 3) The positioning job is started with a rising edge.
- 4) Reset coil: Status 1 resets the counter actual value to zero.
- 5) 1 is set if the parameter entry is invalid.
- 6) 1 is set if a positioning job is active.



Further information on this module is provided in the easy800 manual (MN04902001Z-EN, previous description AWB2528-1423GB) or in the easySoft Help.

Value scaling function blocks LS01 .. LS32

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	1F	1F
2	Instance	01 - 20	01 - 20
3	Index	00 - 02	00 - 02
4 - 7	Data 1 – 4		
	Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 141, 142
	Write operation	depending on index, → table 141, 142	00

Table 141: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Data	Data 1	Data 2	Data 3	Data 4	Read/Write
0	Bit IO	→ table 142	–	→ table 142	–	R
2	Setpoint QV for the network	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾				R

1) Value transferred in Intel format: Data 1 contains Low byte, Data 4 contains High byte

Table 142: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB input Data 1		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	T ¹⁾
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	–	E1 ²⁾	AC ³⁾	Q1 ⁴⁾

- 1) Trigger coil. The value is provided on the NET if the coil is triggered (with a rising edge).
- 2) 1 is set if the send job was aborted due to an error.
- 3) 1 is set if the trigger coil is triggered. 0 is set if the send job was successfully completed or aborted due to an error.
- 4) Status 1 if the status of the trigger coil is also 1.



Further information on this module is provided in the easy800 manual (MN04902001Z-EN; previous description AWB2528-1423GB) or in the easySoft Help.

Pulse width modulation: PW01 – PW02

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	2B	2B
2	Instance	01 – 02	01 – 02
3	Index	→ table 143	→ table 143
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4		
	Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 144
	Write operation	depending on index, → table 144	00

Table 143: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand		Reading	Writing
00	Bit IO, → table 144		×	
01	Mode/Parameters		–	–
02	Manipulated variable, value range: 0 to 4095 (12 bit) SV		×	c ¹⁾
03	Period duration [ms], Value range: 0 to 65 535 PD		×	c ¹⁾
04	Minimum on duration [ms], Value range: 0 to 65 535 ME		×	c ¹⁾

1) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.

Table 144: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB input Data 1		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EN ¹⁾
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E1 ²⁾

- 1) Activates the function block on status 1.
- 2) Status 1 if below the minimum on duration or minimum off duration

Synchronize clock: SC01

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command: Read	92	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	20	20
2	Instance	01	01
3	Index	→ table 145	
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4	00	depending on index, → table 146

Table 145: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand	Reading	Writing
00	Bit IO, → table 146	×	
01	Mode/Parameters	–	–

Table 146: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB input Data 1		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	T ¹⁾
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Q1 ²⁾

- 1) Trigger coil. If the coil is triggered (rising edge), the current date, weekday and time of the transmitting station are automatically sent to the NET network.
- 2) Status 1 if the trigger coil SC01T_ is also 1.

Serial output SP01...SP32

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	35	35
2	Instance	01 - 20	01 - 20
3	Index	00	00
4 - 7	Data 1 - 4 Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 147, 148

Table 147: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Data	Data 1	Data 2	Data 3	Data 4	Read/Write
0	Bit IO	→ table 148	–	→ table 148	–	R

Table 148: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB input Data 1		–	–	–	–	–	–	T ¹⁾	EN ²⁾
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	–	–	E1 ³⁾	AC ⁴⁾

- 1) The send job is triggered on a rising edge.
- 2) Reset coil: Status 1 resets the counter actual value to zero.
- 3) 1 is set if an error occurred during the send job.
- 4) 1 is set if the send job is active.

Send network data function blocks PT01 .. PT32



Further information on this module is provided in the easy800 manual (MN04902001Z-EN; previous description AWB2528-1423GB) or in the easySoft Help.

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	33	33
2	Instance	01 - 20	01 - 20
3	Index	00 – 0B	00 – 0B
4 - 7	Data 1 – 4		
	Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 149, 150
	Write operation	depending on index, → table 149, 150	00

Table 149: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Data	Data 1	Data 2 Data 4	Data 3	Read/ Write
0	Bit IO	→ table 150	–	→ table 150	R
1	mode	→ table 151	–	–	R
2	Data input forwards I1	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾			R/W ²⁾
3	Data input backwards 2	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾			R/W ²⁾
4	Data output 1 (D1)	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾			R
5	Data output 2 (D2)	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾			R
6	Data output 3 (D3)	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾			R
7	Data output 4 (D4)	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾			R
8	Data output 5 (D5)	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾			R
9	Data output 6 (D6)	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾			R
CSA	Data output 7 (D7)	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾			R
B	Data output 8 (D8)	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾			R

- 1) Value transferred in Intel format: Data 1 contains Low byte,
Data 4 contains High byte
- 2) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in
the program.

Table 150: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB input Data 1		–	–	BD ¹⁾	FD ²⁾	RE ³⁾	BP ⁴⁾	FP ⁵⁾	EN ⁶⁾
FB output Data 3		Q8 ⁷⁾	Q8 ⁷⁾	Q6 ⁷⁾	Q5 ⁷⁾	Q4 ⁷⁾	Q3 ⁷⁾	Q2 ⁷⁾	Q1 ⁷⁾

- 1) Input bit value for the backward shift operation in BIT mode.
- 2) Input bit value for the forward shift operation in BIT mode.
- 3) If 1 is set, the function block is reset.
- 4) On receipt of a rising edge in BIT mode, the value of BD is entered in the last register field Q8 and the original contents of the register fields are moved one field in the direction of the lower field numbers. On receipt of a rising edge in DW mode, the value of I2 is entered in the last register field D8 and the original contents of the register fields are moved by one field in the direction of the lower field numbers.
- 5) On receipt of a rising edge in BIT mode, the value of FD is entered in the first register field Q1 and the original contents of the register fields are moved one field in the direction of the higher field numbers. On receipt of a rising edge in DW mode, the value of I1 is entered in the first register field D1 and the original contents of the register fields are moved by one field in the direction of the higher field numbers.
- 6) Reset coil: Status 1 resets the counter actual value to zero.
- 7) Status of the eight fields of the bit shift register.

Table 151: Index 1 – Mode

Data 1 (hex)		
00	BIT	Mode: shift bit
01	DW	Mode: shift double word



Further information on this module is provided in the easy800 manual (MN04902001Z-EN; previous description AWB2528-1423GB) or in the easySoft Help.

Set cycle time: ST01

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	2C	2C
2	Instance	01	01
3	Index	→ table 152	→ table 152
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4		
	Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 153
	Write operation	depending on index, → table 153	00

Table 152: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand	Reading	Writing
00	Bit IO, → table 153	×	
01	Mode/Parameters	–	–
02	Cycle time in ms, l1 value range: 0 – 1000	×	c ¹⁾

1) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.

Table 153: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EN ¹⁾

1) Activates the function block on status 1.

Timing relays: T01 – T32

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	21	21
2	Instance	01 – 20	01 – 20
3	Index	→ table 154	→ table 154
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4		
	Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 155, 156
	Write operation	depending on index, → table 155, 156	

Table 154: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand	Reading	Writing
00	Bit IO, → table 155	×	
01	Mode/Parameters, → table 156	×	
02	Setpoint 1: I1 Time setpoint 1	×	c ¹⁾
03	Setpoint 2: I2 Time setpoint 2 (with timing relay with 2 setpoints)	×	c ¹⁾
04	Actual value: QV Time elapsed in RUN mode	×	

1) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.

→ The data for index 2 to 4 is transferred as a 32-bit value in Intel format (Data 1 – Low Byte to Data 4 – High Byte).

Table 155: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB input Data 1		–	–	–	–	–	ST ¹⁾	EN ²⁾	RE ³⁾
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Q1 ⁴⁾

- 1) Stop, the timing relay is stopped (Stop coil)
- 2) Enable, the timing relay is started (Trigger coil)
- 3) Reset, the timing relay is reset (Reset coil)
- 4) Switching contact

Table 156: Index 1 - Mode/Parameters

mode	Data 1	Operating Mode
	0	On-delayed
	1	On-delayed with random setpoint
	2	Off-delayed
	3	Off-delayed with random setpoint
	4	On and off delayed (two time setpoints)
	5	On and off delayed each with random setpoint (two time setpoints)
	6	Pulse transmitter
	7	Flashing relay (two time setpoints)
	8	Off-delayed, retriggerable (easy600 Mode)
	9	Off-delayed with random setpoint, retrig- gerable (easy600 Mode)
Param- eters	Data 3	Operating Mode
	0	S (milliseconds)
	1	M:S (seconds)
	2	H:M (minutes)

Timing relays T01 .. T32

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	34	34
2	Instance	01 - 20	01 - 20
3	Index	00 - 04	00 - 04
4 - 7	Data 1 – 4		
	Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 157, 158
	Write operation	depending on index, → table 157, 158	00

Table 157: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Data	Data 1 Data 3	Data 2 Data 4	Read/ Write
0	Bit IO	→ table 158	–	R
2	Input value I1 for table of TB...	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾		R/W ²⁾
3	Output value PV from table of TB...	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾		R
4	Number of entries QN in table of TB...	DWORD or UDINT ¹⁾		R

- 1) Value transferred in Intel format: Data 1 contains Low byte,
Data 4 contains High byte
- 2) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in
the program.

Table 158: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB input Data 1		–	–	–	RE ¹⁾	RL ²⁾	RF ³⁾	WP ⁴⁾	EN ⁵⁾
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	–	–	TF ⁶⁾	TE ⁷⁾

- 1) On receipt of a rising edge, all entries are removed from the table. The number of table entries QN is set to 0.
- 2) On receipt of a rising edge the newest entry in the table is output at output QV and removed from the table. The number of table entries QN is decremented by one.
- 3) On receipt of a rising edge the oldest entry in the table is output at output QV and removed from the table. The number of table entries QN is decremented by one.
- 4) On receipt of a rising edge, the value of I1 is transferred to the table and the number of table entries is incremented by one, as long as the maximum number of entries is not exceeded. In this case, the value of I1 is output at the output QV.
- 5) Reset coil: Status 1 resets the counter actual value to zero.
- 6) 1 is set if the table is full.
- 7) 1 is set if the table is empty.



Further information on this module is provided in the easy800 manual (MN04902001Z-EN; previous description AWB2528-1423GB) or in the easySoft Help.

Value limitation: VC01 – VC32

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Value (hex), sent by	
		Master	Slave
0	Command:		
	Read	92	–
	Write	B2	–
	Response:		
	Read successful	–	C2
	Write successful	–	C1
	Command rejected	–	C0
1	Part no.	2D	2D
2	Instance	01 – 20	01 – 20
3	Index	→ table 159	→ table 159
4 – 7	Data 1 – 4		
	Read operation	00	depending on index, → table 160
	Write operation	depending on index, → table 160	00

Table 159: Operand overview

Index (hex)	Operand	Reading	Writing
00	Bit IO, → table 160	×	
01	Mode/Parameters	–	–
02	Input value I1	×	c ¹⁾
03	Upper limit value SH	×	c ¹⁾
04	Lower limit value SL	×	c ¹⁾
05	Output value: outputs the value present at input I1 within the set limits. QV	×	

1) The value can only be written if it is assigned to a constant in the program.

Table 160: Index 0 – Bit IO

	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FB output Data 3		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EN ¹⁾

1) Activates the function block on status 1.

Analysis – error codes via easyLink The easy800/MFD basic device will return a defined error code in the event of an incorrectly selected operating mode or an invalid telegram. The error code transferred has the following structure:

Telegram structure

Byte	Meaning	Slave transmits (value hex)
0	Response	C0
	Command rejected	
1	Part no.	
2	Instance	
3	Index	
4	Failure code	→ table 161
5 – 7	Data 2 – 4	

Table 161: Error codes

Error code	Description
0x00	No error
0x03	Formal error in the response related to type, instance or index
0x04	No communication possible (Timeout)
0x05	DP module has only transmitted 0xC0 (Easy800 Basic II, MFD Version I).
0x45	The value selected by Type and Index must not be overwritten (Bit IO, Mode/Parameters or output value).
0x46	The value selected by Type and Index is not assigned to a constant and cannot therefore be written.
0x9E	Access to the FB data not possible (program download active).
0x9F	Type is invalid (no defined FB, depending also on the version of the addressed device).
0xA0	FB selected by Type and Index does not exist in the program.
0xA1	Index related to the specified FB type is invalid.

11 What Happens If ...?

RUN LED		
Status of the RUN LED	Possible cause	Remedy
OFF	The EASY221-CO is either switched off or is currently being reset.	Switch on the EASY221-CO and supply with mains voltage.
Flickering	Auto baud recognition is currently busy (LED flickers, alternating with the ERR LED).	Check the communication of the master PLC or the bus.
Single flash	The device is in STOPPED state.	Change the status of NMT (network management), see Section 4.3
Flashing	The device is in PRE-OPERATIONAL state.	
ON	The device is in OPERATIONAL state.	

Error LED		
Status of the error LED	Possible cause	Remedy
OFF	The EASY221-CO is operating error-free. If the RUN LED is also off, the EASY221-CO is either switched off or is currently being reset.	Switch on the power supply.
Single flash	At least one of the error counters of the CANopen PLC has either reached or exceeded the Warning Limit. Too many errors have occurred on the CANopen bus.	Check for external interference on the bus. EMC problems – is the shielding properly terminated? Is the correct baud rate set at the other nodes?
Flickering	Auto baud rate recognition is currently busy (flickers alternating with the RUN LED).	Check the communication of the master PLC or the bus.
Flashes twice	A protective Guard Event or a Heartbeat Event has occurred.	Check configuration data.
ON	The CANopen PLC has changed to BUS-OFF state.	Verify the correct setting of the NODE ID.

Appendix

Technical data

General		
Standards		EN 61000-6-2; EN 61000-6-3; EN 61000-6-4; EN 61000-6-5, EN 61000-6-6; IEC 60068-2-27, IEC 50178
Dimensions (W × H × D)	mm	35.5 × 90 × 56.5
Weight	g	150
Mounting		DIN 50022 rail, 35 mm Screw fixing with fixing bracket ZB4-101-GF1 (accessories)
Climatic ambient air temperatures (Cold to IEC 60068-2-1, Heat to IEC 60068-2-2)		
Operating ambient temperature Installed horizontally/vertically	°C	–25 to +55
Condensation		Prevent condensation by means of suitable measures
Storage/transport temperature	°C	–40 up to +70
Relative humidity (IEC 60068-2-30), no moisture condensation	%	5 up to 95
Air pressure (in operation)	hPa	795 up to 1080
Corrosion resistance (IEC 60068-2-42, IEC 60068-2-43)		SO ₂ 10 cm ³ /m ³ , 4 days H ₂ S 1 cm ³ /m ³ , 4 days
Ambient mechanical conditions		
Pollution degree		2
Degree of protection (EN 50178, IEC 60529, VBG4)		IP20
Vibration (IEC 60068-2-6)		
Constant amplitude 0.15 mm	Hz	10 up to 57
Constant acceleration, 2 g	Hz	57 up to 150
Shocks (IEC 60068-2-27) semi-sinusoidal 15 g/11 ms	Shocks	18

Drop (IEC 60068-2-31) height	mm	50
Free fall, packed (IEC 60068-2-32)	m	1
Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)		
Electrostatic discharge (ESD), (IEC/EN 61000-4-2, severity level 3)		
Air discharge	kV	8
Contact discharge	kV	6
Electromagnetic fields (IEC/EN 61000-4-3)	V/m	10
Radio interference suppression (EN 55011, EN 55022), class		B
Burst (IEC/EN 61000-4-4, severity level 3)		
Supply cables	kV	2
Signal cables	kV	2
High energy pulses (Surge) easy-AC (IEC/ EN 61000-4-5), power cable symmetrical	kV	1
High-energy pulses (surge) of easy DC current (IEC/EN 61 000-4-5, severity level 2), power cable symmetrical	kV	0.5
Immunity to line-conducted interference to (IEC/EN 61000-4-6)	V	10
Insulation resistance		
Clearance in air and creepage distances		EN 50178, UL508, CSA C22.2 No. 142
Insulation resistance		EN 50178
Tools and cable cross-sections		
Conductor cross-sections		
Solid, minimum to maximum	mm ²	0.2 up to 4
	AWG	22 up to 12
Flexible with ferrule, minimum to maximum	mm ²	0.2 up to 2.5
	AWG	22 up to 12
Slot-head screwdriver, width	mm	3.5 × 0.8
Tightening torque	Nm	0.5

Current supply		
Rated voltage		
Nominal value	V DC	24 (–15, +20)
Permissible range	V DC	20.4 to 28.8
Ripple	%	< 5
Input current at 24 V DC, typical	mA	200
Voltage dips (IEC/EN 61131-2)	ms	10
Power loss at 24 V DC, normally	W	4.8
LED indicators		
Module Status LED MS	Color	Green/red
Network Status LED NS	Color	Green/red
CANopen		
Device connection		8 pole RJ-45 socket
Potential isolation		Bus to power supply (basic) Bus and power supply to EASY basic unit (safe isolation)
Function		CANopen slave
Interface		CANopen (CAN)
Bus protocol		CANopen
Auto baud recognition max.	kBd	1000
Bus Terminating Resistors		Separate installation at the bus possible
Bus addresses, accessible via easy basic unit with display or EASY-SOFT		1 up to 127
Services		
Module inputs		All data S1 to S8 (easy600)
Module outputs		All data R1 to R16 (easy600)
Module control commands		Read/Write Time, day, summer/winter time All parameters of the easy functions

Dimensions

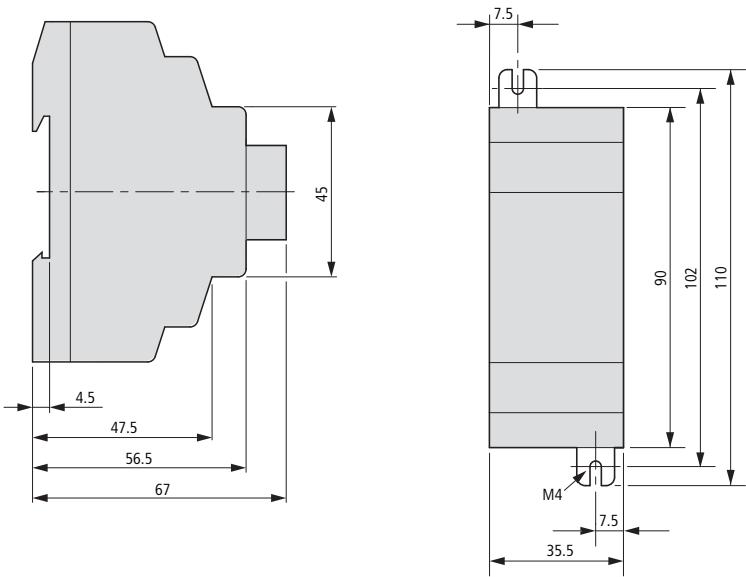


Figure 26: EASY221-CO dimensions in [mm]

Glossary of terms

This glossary refers to the topics related to CANopen.

Terminal resistor	Resistor at the beginning and end of a bus line for preventing disturbance caused by signal reflections and for adapting bus cables. Bus terminating resistors must always be the last unit at the end of a bus segment.
Access Type	Access rights to an object.
Acknowledge	Acknowledgement returned by the receiving station after having received a signal.
Address	Number, for example, for identifying a memory location, a system or a module within a network.
Addressing	Assignment or setting of an address such as for a module in a network.
Active metal component	Conductor or conductive component that is live when in operation.
Analogue	Value, such as voltage, that is infinitely variable and proportional. Analog signals can acquire any value within specific limits.
Arbitration	Data transfer method used with CANopen.
AutoBaud recognition	Automatic detection of a bus system's communication speed, as soon as at least two stations communicate with each other or one station sends messages through the communication bus.
Automation device	I/O controlling device that is interconnected to a system process. Programmable controllers (PLCs) are a special group of automation devices.
Basic CAN	Concept for the implementation of a CAN controller. All CAN messages are stored in an intermediate Tx and Rx buffer, that is, without causing high load on the host controller that has to evaluate all messages.
Baud	Unit for the data transfer rate. One baud is equivalent to the transmission of one bit per second (bps).

Baud rate	Unit of measure of the data transmission speed in bit/s.
Electrical equipment	All objects that are used for the generation, conversion, transfer, distribution and use of electric power, such as conductors, cables, machines, control devices.
Reference ground	Ground potential in the area of grounding devices. Unlike "ground", which always has zero potential, it may have any potential except zero.
Reference potential	Represents a reference point for measuring and/or visualising the voltage of any connected electrical circuits.
Bidirectional	Operation in both directions.
Bit	Abbreviation for the English "binary digit". Represents the smallest unit of information within a binary system. Can have a value of 1 or 0.
Bit Stuffing	Method used in CAN: After a sequence of five bits of the same polarity, a "stuff bit" with reversed polarity is inserted into the current message frame.
Lightning protection	Represents all measures for preventing system damage due to overvoltage caused by lightning strike.
Bridge	The bridge connects the CANopen network with the electronic modules that represent the network stations.
Bus	Bus system for data exchange, for example between the CPU, memory and I/O. A bus can consist of several parallel segments, such as the data bus, address bus, control bus and power supply bus.
Bus line	Smallest unit connected to the bus. Consists of the PLC, a module and a bus interface for the module.
Bus system	The entirety of all units which communicate across a bus.
Bus cycle time	Time interval in which a master will serve all slaves or stations in a bus system, i.e. writes their outputs and reads their inputs.
Byte	A sequence of 8 bits
CAL	CAN Application Layer. Layer 7 protocol CiA-standardized as CiA-DS-201 to -207.
CAN	Controller Area Network

CAN 2.0A	11-bit identifier
CAN 2.0B	29-bit identifier
CAN high-speed	Up to 1 Mbps, normally 500 kbps
CAN nodes	In a CAN system, the network slaves are also referred to as CAN nodes.
CAN low speed	max. 250 kbps
CAN Transceiver	CAN controllers are interconnected to the bus medium by means of an ISO/DIS 11898 interface. The structure of this interface is usually not formed by a discrete circuit, but rather by a CAN Transceiver chip.
CANopen	CL-based profile family for fast data transfer. This communications profile is CiA-standardized as CiA-DS-301.
Change of State	In CAN: The producer automatically and immediately sends its data when the position changes.
CiA	CiA e. V./CAN in Automation. International CAN users' and manufacturers' group.
CiA DS	CAN in Automation Draft Standard, communication profile
CiA DSP	CAN in Automation Draft Standard Proposal
CMS	CAN Based Message Specification. One of the services of the application layer in the CAN Reference Model.
COB	Communication Object/CAN Message. A message in the CAN network. All data to be sent via CAN are transported in COBs.
COB-ID	COB identifier. Unambiguous identification of a COB in the entire CAN network. The COB-ID determines the bus assignment priority of the COB.
Code	Data transfer format
Coding element	Here: CANopen communication profile. Described in CiA Draft Standard CiA-DS-301.
Const	Constant object, whose value can be read only and does not change in operation. Example: device software version.

CPU	Abbreviation for "Central Processing Unit". Central unit for data processing, which represents the core element of a computer.
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check: CAN data integrity check routine with low residual error probability. Also used in other areas of data transfer.
CSA certification	Canadian certification (Canadian Standards Association)
CSMA	Carrier Sense Multiple Access. Bus access routine used in CAN, in which each node can independently access the bus as soon as the bus is free.
Data Frame	CAN message frame used by a transmitter to broadcast data to several receivers.
Data request telegram	CAN remote transmission request frame, which a network node transmits to another node.
DBT	Distributor. One of the services of the application layer in the CAN Reference Model. Used for the configuration of layers in the CAN Reference Model. The assignment of COB-IDs to the COBs used by CMS represents a DBT task.
DBT master	Special CAN node. Its task is to assign and manage the COB-IDs in a CAL or CANopen network.
DBT slave	All CAN nodes assigned a COB-ID by the DBT master.
Device Profile	here: CANopen Device Profile. Described in CiA Draft Standards CiA-DS-401 ff.
Digital	Represents a value that can acquire only definite states within a finite set, e.g. a voltage. Mostly defined as "0" and "1".
DIN	Abbreviation for "Deutsches Institut für Normungen e. V."
Download	The download of configuration data, parameters or programs to a CAN node.
Dual Code	Natural binary code. Frequently used code for absolute measurement systems.

Earthing strip	Electronic Data Sheet: File containing device-specific parameter definitions (provided by the manufacturer of CANopen or DeviceNet devices)
EEPROM	Abbreviation for "Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-only".
EIA	American Electronic Industries Association.
EMC	Abbreviation for "Electromagnetic Compatibility". The ability of electrical equipment to function trouble-free within a particular environment without a negative effect on the environment concerned.
EN	Abbreviation for "European Norm".
Earth	In electrical engineering the name for conductive grounding with an electrical potential at any point equal to zero. In the environment of grounding devices, the electrical ground potential may not equal zero. This is called a "reference ground".
ground (verb)	Represents the connection of an electrically conductive component to the equipotential earth via a grounding device.
Ground connection	One or several components that have a direct and good contact with the ground.
ESD	Abbreviation for "Electrostatic Discharge".
Fault Mode	Determines the mode of reaction to errors. When this bit is set for an output, this output will be set to the value declared in its fault state parameter.
Fieldbus	Data network on the sensor/actuator level. The fieldbus interconnects the devices at field level. Characteristic feature of the fieldbus is their highly reliable transfer of signals and real-time response.
Field supply	Voltage supply to field devices as well as signal voltage.
Galvanic coupling	A galvanic coupling occurs when two circuits use the same cable. Typical sources of interference are, for example, starting motors, static discharges, clocked devices, and a potential difference between the housing of components and the common power supply.

GND	Abbreviation for "GROUND" (0 potential).
Device profile	here: CANopen Device Profile. Described in CiA Draft Standards CiA-DS-401 ff.
Guard Identifier	Identifier for the Guarding protocol, used for node monitoring. The NMT master sends RTR frames to the monitored NMT slaves requesting current status data.
Guard Time	Node monitoring time. Configurable time utilised for monitoring the CAN nodes. After this Guard Time, the NMT master transmits an RTR frame including the Guard Identifier to the corresponding NMT slave requesting it to return its current status data.
Guarding	Node monitoring. Performed by means of the Guarding protocol.
hexadecimal	Number system with base 16. Counting from 0 to 9 and then with the letters A, B, C, D, E and F.
I/O	Abbreviation for "Input/Output".
Identifier	Frame identifier. Standard CAN uses 11-bit, Extended CAN 29-bit identifiers.
Impedance	Apparent resistance that a component or circuit of several components has for an alternating current at a particular frequency.
Low impedance connection	Connection with low alternating-current resistance.
Inactive metal parts	Conductive parts that cannot be touched and which are insulated from active metal parts. They can, however, carry voltage in the event of a fault.
Index	The index (in arrays and records) and the subindex specify an object address that conforms with CANopen standard. This address represents an index in the object dictionary. Only an index is output for simple variables. Array structures have subindexes which are appended comma-separated to the index. Example: [1800,01] = index 1800, subindex 1.

Inductive coupling	Inductive (magnetic) coupling occurs between two current carrying conductors. The magnetism produced by the currents induces an interference voltage. Typical interference sources are, for example transformers, motors, mains cables installed parallel and RF signal cables.
Inhibit Time	Time within which a PDO can not be resent. Used to prevent high network loads.
Life Time	Capacitive (electrical) coupling develops between two conductors carrying different potentials. Typical interference sources are, for example parallel signal cables, contactor relays and static discharge.
Nodes	Network stations.
Coding element	Two-part element for the unambiguous allocation of electronic and basic module.
Command-capable modules	Command-capable modules are modules with an internal memory that are capable of executing particular commands (such as output substitute values).
Configure	Systematic arrangement of the I/O modules of a station.
short-circuit proof	Property of electrical equipment. Short-circuit-proof equipment has the ability to withstand the thermal and dynamic loads that may occur at the location of installation on account of a short-circuit.
Life Time	Life time/node monitoring time. Configurable time for monitoring the CAN nodes. Within the life time the monitored CAN node expects at least one guarding message.
LMT	Layer Management. One of the services of the application layer (CAL) in the CAN Reference Model. Described in the CiA Draft Standard CiA-DS-205. It contains the so-called layer-specific management functions. These include in particular the module name and ID as well as the timing parameters of the physical transmission layer, i.e. the baud rate of the CAN nodes.
LMT master	In the LMT model, this CAN node is assigned the task of configuring the LMT parameters of the other CAN nodes.

LMT slave	CAN node that that communicates in the LMT model with the LMT master in a master/slave model.
LSB	Abbreviation for "Least Significant Bit". Bit with the lowest value.
Mapping	All connection data, i.e. the assignment of network variables to PDOs. A PDO can transmit one or multiple network variables (see CiA DS-301). The assignment of variables to PDOs is defined in the Mapping tables. These can be addressed via the object dictionary.
Common	Entirety of all interconnected inactive equipment parts that do not have any contact voltage, even in the event of a fault.
Ground strap	Flexible conductor, mostly braided. Interconnects inactive parts of equipment, e.g. the doors of a control panel and the switch cabinet body.
Master	Station or node in a bus system that controls communication between the other stations of the bus system.
Master-slave mode	Operating mode in which a station or node of the system acts as master that controls communication on the bus.
mode	Operating mode.
Module bus	Represents the internal bus of an XI/ON station. Used by the XI/ON modules for communication with the gateway. Independent of the fieldbus.
MSB	Abbreviation for "Most Significant Bit". Bit with the most significant value.
Multimaster Mode	Operating mode in which all stations or nodes of a system have equal rights for communicating on the bus.
Namur	German "Normen-Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Mess- und Regeltechnik" (Standards Committee for Measurement and Control Technology). Namur actuators are special types of two-wire actuators. They are highly resistant to interference and reliable due to their special construction, e.g. low internal resistance, few components and short design.

NMT	Network Management. One of the services of the application layer in the CAN Reference Model. Used in a CAN network for initialisation, configuration and error handling routines.
NV-memory	Non-volatile: electronic memory for electronic meters that retain their recorded count when power is interrupted.
Object Dictionary	Lists all objects accessible through the network in a defined order. The objects are accessed through a 16-bit index.
Operational	Active status of a CANopen node. In this state the node can transmit and receive PDOs, depending on the type and configuration. SDO communication is still possible.
Overhead	System management time required in the system in each transmission cycle.
Parameter Definition	Definition of parameters for individual bus slaves or their modules in the configuration software of the DeviceNet master.
PDO	Process Data Object. Object for the data exchange between different CAN nodes.
Polling mode	Data transfer mode in which the slave sends data only after a request from the bus master.
Potential equalization	Adaptation of the electrical level of the body of electrical equipment and auxiliary conductive bodies by means of an electrical connection.
Potential-free	Galvanic isolation between the reference potentials of the control and load circuit of I/O modules.
Common potential	Electrical interconnection of the reference potentials of the control and load circuit of I/O modules.
Pre-operational	State of a CANopen node, such as EASY221-CO, after voltage recovery and completion of automatic initialization. The node can be addressed through SDO and switched to operational state from this state.
Priorities	The CAN frame identifiers also determine the priorities for bus access. This allows fast bus access according to the significance of messages.

Response time	In a bus system the time interval between the sending of a read job and the receipt of the response. Within an input module, it represents the time interval between the signal change at an input and its output to the bus system.
Repeater	Amplifier for signals transferred across a bus.
RO	Read Only. Object assigned the read only attribute.
RW	Read/Write. Object assigned read/write attributes.
RWR	Read/Write/Read. Object assigned read/write attributes. It can only be read, however when data is transferred via PDOs (as network variable).
RWW	Read/Write/Write. Object assigned read/write attributes. It can only be written, however when data is transferred via PDOs (as network variable). This corresponds, for example with a digital output that is normally write accessed, but also allows (via SDO) read back of the last entered value.
Shield	Term that describes the conductive covering of cables, cubicles and cabinets.
Screen earth kit	All measures and equipment used for connecting system parts with the shield.
Protective conductor	A conductor required for the protection against dangerous currents, designated by the letters PE (abbreviation of "Protective Earth").
SDO	Service Data Object. Object for peer to peer communication with access to the Object Dictionary of a CAN node.
SDO Manager	CANopen manager/master, which can access devices with SDO. Complex or large systems may contain several of these, e.g. for task sharing.
Serial	Describes an information transfer technique. Data is transferred in a bit-stream across the cables.
Slave	Station in a bus system that is subordinate to the master.
PLC	Abbreviation for Programmable Logic Controller.
Station	Function unit or module, consisting of several elements.
Noise emission (EMC)	Testing procedure to EN 61000-6-4.

Noise immunity (EMC)	Testing procedure to EN 61000-6-2
Radiated coupling	Radiated coupling occurs when an electromagnetic wave makes contact with a conductor structure. The impact of the wave induces currents and voltages. Typical interference sources are, for example ignition circuits (spark plugs, commutators of electrical motors) and transmitters (e.g. radio-operated devices), which are operated near the corresponding conductor structure.
Subindex	See Index.
Sync	The SYNC object is a frame a station broadcasts periodically. Can be used to transfer device data at defined time intervals. PDOs that should respond to these frames are assigned the synchronous Transmission Type attribute (see Transmission Type).
Topology	Geometric structure of a network or circuit arrangement.
Transmission Type	Transmission characteristics of a PDO.
UART	Abbreviation for "Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter". A "UART" is a logic circuit used for converting an asynchronous serial data sequence into a bit-parallel data sequence or vice versa.
Unidirectional	Working in one direction.
WO	Write Only. Object with write access only.

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