DH485 Router

User Manual

A-DH485R

Document No. D120-007
08/2018
Revision 1.7

aparian

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Revision History

Revision	Date	Comment
1.0	29 April 201	Initial document
1.1	23 May 2017	Update ODVA Conformance mark
1.2	19 June 2017	Added RCM Conformance mark
1.3	22 September 2017	Added UL Conformance mark
1.4	5 October 2017	Added note to RSLogix 500 programming – need at least one mapped item Added UL Class 1 Division 2
1.5	25 October 2017	Added PCCC Direct option
1.6	31 May 2018	Added diagram for connecting RS485 Terminator
1.7	17 August 2018	Add section for transparent messaging

1. PREFACE

1.1. INTRODUCTION TO THE DH485 ROUTER

This manual describes the installation, operation, and diagnostics of the Aparian DH485 Router. The DH485 Router provides intelligent data routing between EtherNet/IP and DH485 which can help simplify the migration from MicroLogix and SLC systems to ControlLogix or CompactLogix platforms, where a DH485 interface is required.

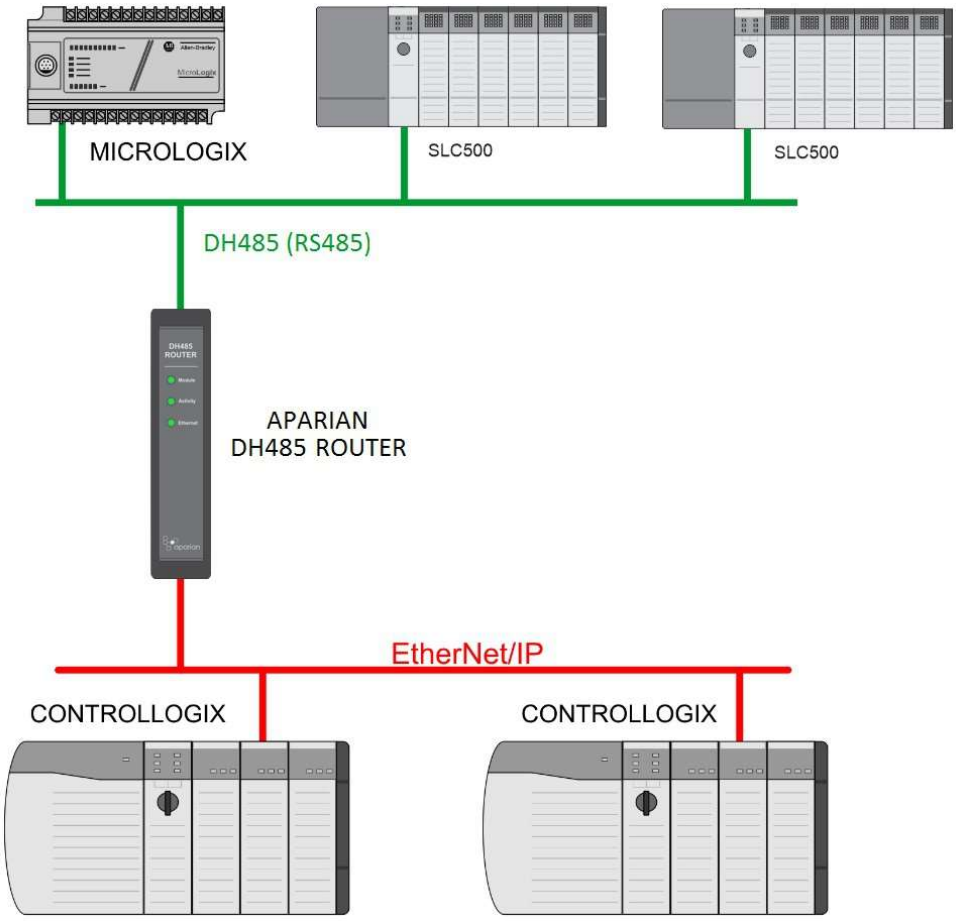


Figure 1.1. - Example of a typical network setup

The DH485 Router can also be used to program SLC Rockwell Automation controllers from Ethernet to DH485. This is especially useful with certain legacy controllers that do not support Ethernet.

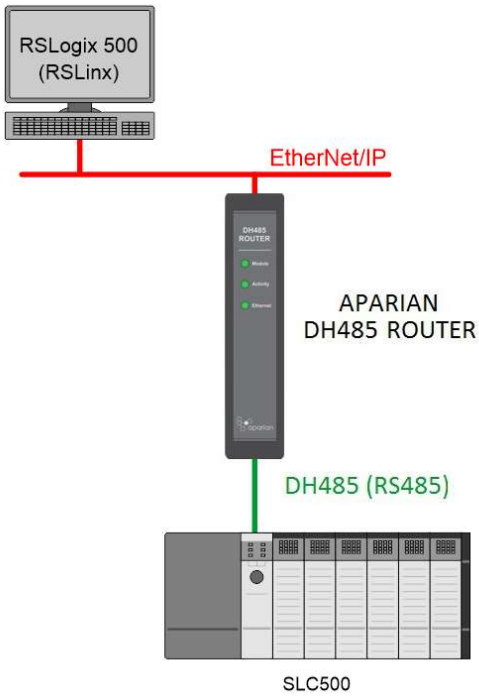


Figure 1.2. – Example of Programming a SLC5/03 Controller via the DH485 Router

The DH485 Router can also be used to connect newer PanelView Plus and PanelView 800 devices to a range of Rockwell Automation controllers. This is especially useful with newer PanelView Plus devices (supporting only Ethernet) which needs to connect to controllers (new and old) via DH485

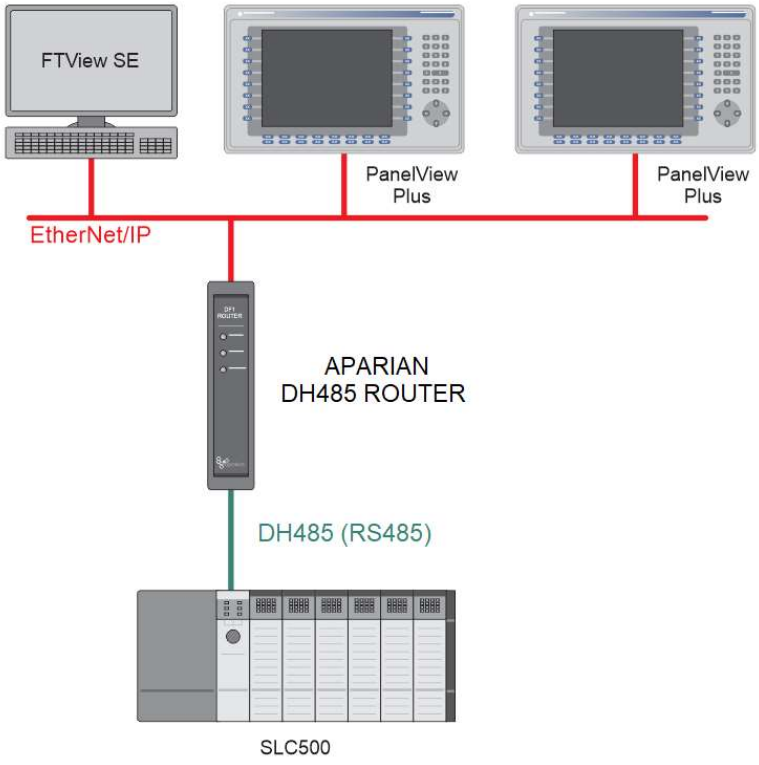


Figure 1.3. – Example of connecting a PanelView to a SLC500 Controlle via the DH485 Router

1.2. FEATURES

The DH485 Router is able to transfer data from a DH485 device to a maximum of eight Logix controllers. The module operates in one of four modes, simplifying the configuration for all applications.

Mode	Description	Message Initiator
Transparent PCCC	The DH485 Router will redirect DF1 PCCC messages to a Logix controller at a preconfigured EtherNet/IP path. Logix PLC Mapping configuration may also required. **This mode also supports remote programming using RSLogix 500.**	Remote Device
Reactive Tag	The DH485 Router will convert DF1 PCCC messages to Logix controller tag reads or tag writes. No Logix PLC Mapping configuration is required.	Remote Device
Scheduled Tag	The DH485 Router transfers data between a DH485 device and a number of Logix tags, using a preconfigured scheduled. No Logix or remote device configuration is required.	DH485 Router
Unscheduled	The DH485 Router transfers messages received from a Logix Message Instruction.	Logix (Msg)

Table 1.1. – Modes of Operation

In Transparent PCCC mode the user will be able to connect and program SLC5/03 Rockwell Automation Controllers.

The DH485 Router is configured using the Aparian Slate application. This program can be downloaded from www.aparian.com free of charge. Slate offers various configuration methods, including a controller tag browser.

Hereafter the DH485 Router will be referred to as the **module**.

The module can operate in both a Logix “owned” and standalone mode. With a Logix connection the input and output assemblies will provide additional diagnostics information which will be available in the Logix controller environment.

The module uses RS485 for DH485 communication. The RS485 port uses a terminal block for convenient installation.

A built-in webserver provides detailed diagnostics of system configuration and operation, including the display of received DH485 communication packets, without the need for any additional software.

1.3. ARCHITECTURE

The figure below provides an example of the typical network setup.

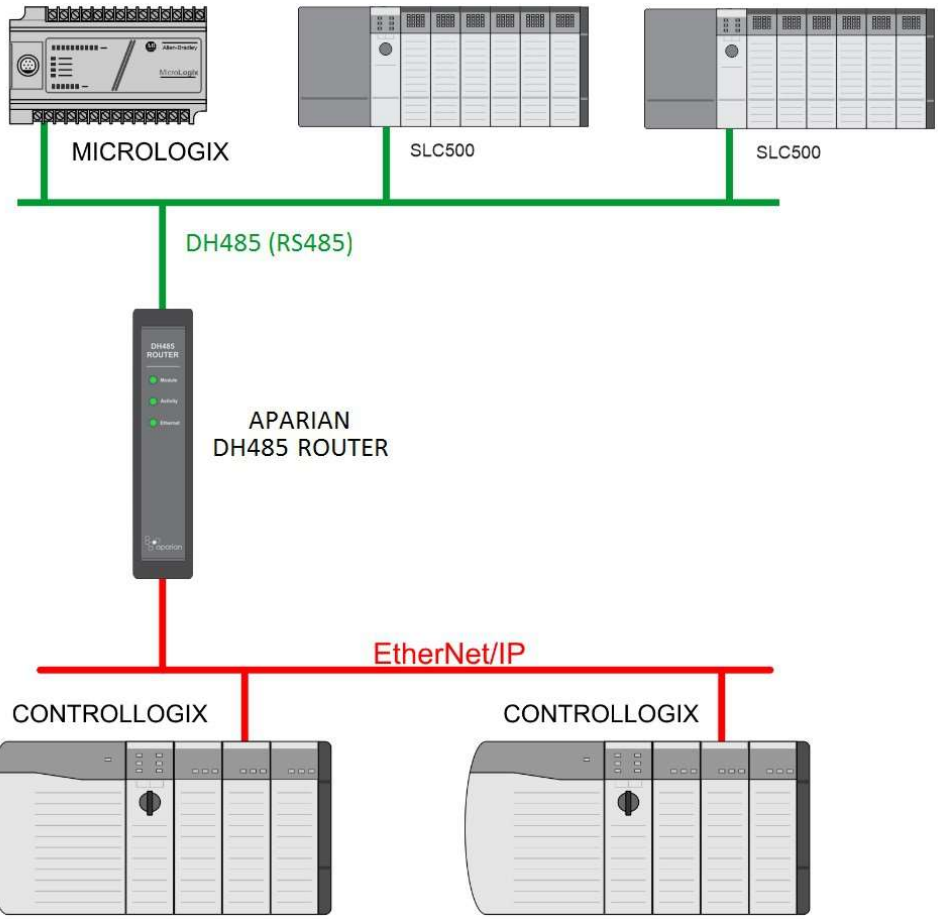


Figure 1.1. - Example of a typical network setup

By converting and redirecting DH485 messages from legacy devices to EtherNet/IP, the module provides an interface for data exchange to Allen-Bradley ControlLogix and CompactLogix platforms.

The DH485 Router can be used in redundant Logix controller systems.

Systems that rely on a central ControlLogix communicating to a number of remote DH485 devices, e.g. MicroLogix and SLC stations, may find the DH485 Router useful when upgrading to newer ControlLogix processors. These systems can easily be upgraded using the DH485 Router without affecting the existing and often costly wireless infrastructure.

The DH485 Router in conjunction with the DF1 Router can be used to replace both 1761-NET-ENI and 1761-NET-AIC. The old network architecture used the NET-ENI and NET-AIC to allow the user to use Ethernet to connect to various SLC, PLC5, and MicroLogix controllers as shown below.

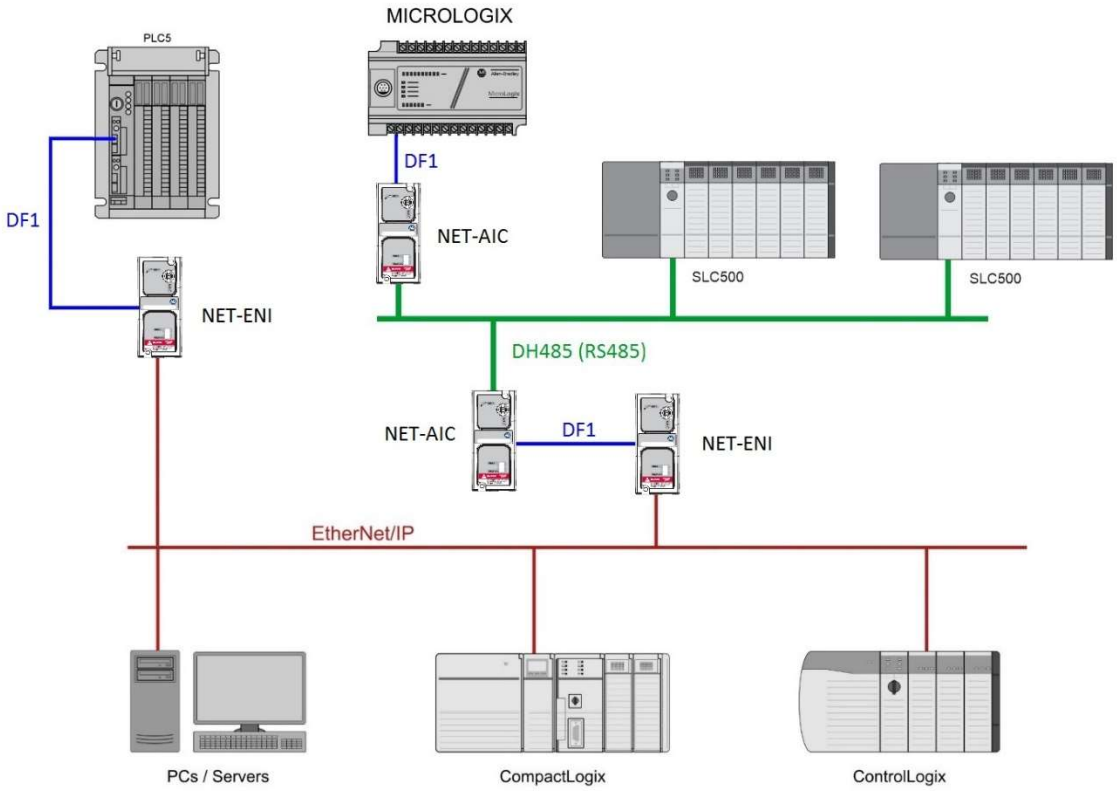


Figure 1.3. - Example of an old network setup

The DH485 Router and DF1 Router allows the user to directly route the DF1 and DH485 networks to EtherNet/IP as shown below:

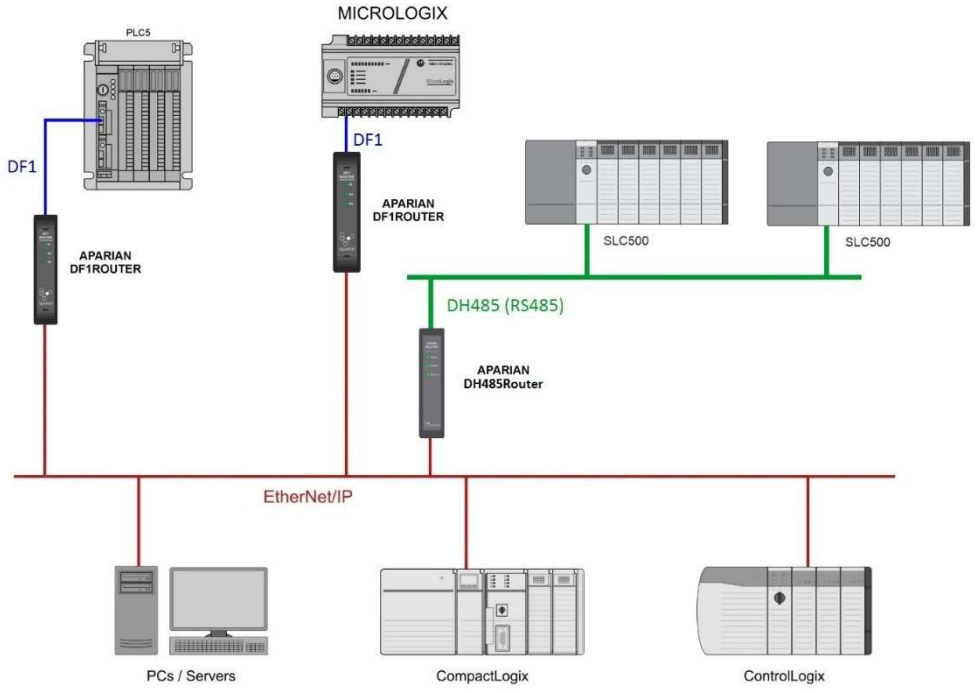


Figure 1.4. - Example of a new network setup

1.4. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The following documents contain additional information that can assist the user with the module installation and operation.

Resource	Link
Slate Installation	http://www.aparian.com/software/slate
DH485 Router User Manual DH485 Router Datasheet Application Notes Example Code & UDTs	http://www.aparian.com/products/dh485router
Ethernet wiring standard	www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/video/cds/cde/cde205_220_420/installation/guide/cde205_220_420_hig/Connectors.html
CIP Routing	The CIP Networks Library, Volume 1, Appendix C:Data Management
Map PLC/SLC messages	SLC to CompactLogix Migration Guide: Chapter 3 – Map PLC/SLC Messages (1769-ap001_-en-p.pdf) EtherNet/IP Network Configuration: Chapter 5 – Mapping Tags (enet-um001_-en-p.pdf)

Table 1.2. - Additional Information

1.5. SUPPORT

Technical support is provided via the Web (in the form of user manuals, FAQ, datasheets etc.) to assist with installation, operation, and diagnostics.

For additional support the user can use either of the following:

Resource	Link
Contact Us web link	www.aparian.com/contact-us
Support email	support@aparian.com

Table 1.3. – Support Details

2. INSTALLATION

2.1. MODULE LAYOUT

The module has three ports at the bottom of the enclosure as shown in the figure below. The ports are used for Ethernet, RS485, and power. The power port uses a three-way connector which is used for the DC power supply positive and negative (or ground) voltage as well as the earth connection.

The RS485 port uses a four-way connector. This provides connection for the communication positive (+) and negative (-). The fourth connection is used for shielding the cable in high noise environments.

The Ethernet cable must be wired according to industry standards which can be found in the additional information section of this document.



Figure 2.1. - DH485 Router side and bottom view

The module provides three diagnostic LEDs as shown in the front view figure below. These LEDs are used to provide information regarding the module system operation, the Ethernet interface, and the auxiliary communication interface (RS485).



Figure 2.2. – DH485 Router front and top view

The module provides four DIP switches at the top of the enclosure as shown in the top view figure above.

DIP Switch	Description
DIP Switch 1	Used to force the module into “Safe Mode”. When in “Safe Mode” the module will not load the application firmware and will wait for new firmware to be downloaded. This should only be used in the rare occasion when a firmware update was interrupted at a critical stage.
DIP Switch 2	This will force the module into DHCP mode which is useful when the user has forgotten the IP address of the module.
DIP Switch 3	Reserved
DIP Switch 4	Reserved

Table 2.1. - DIP Switch Settings

2.2. MODULE MOUNTING

The module provides a DIN rail clip to mount onto a 35mm DIN rail.

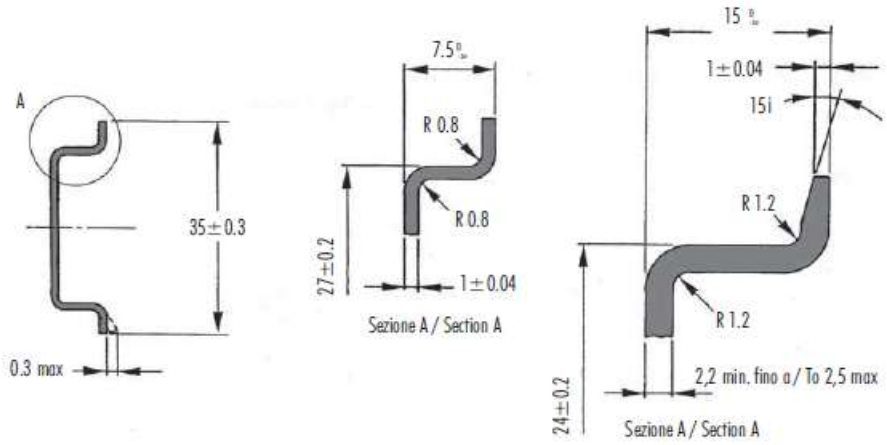


Figure 2.3 - DIN rail specification

The DIN rail clip is mounted on the bottom of the module at the back as shown in the figure below. Use a flat screw driver to pull the clip downward. This will enable the user to mount the module onto the DIN rail. Once the module is mounted onto the DIN rail the clip must be pushed upwards to lock the module onto the DIN rail.

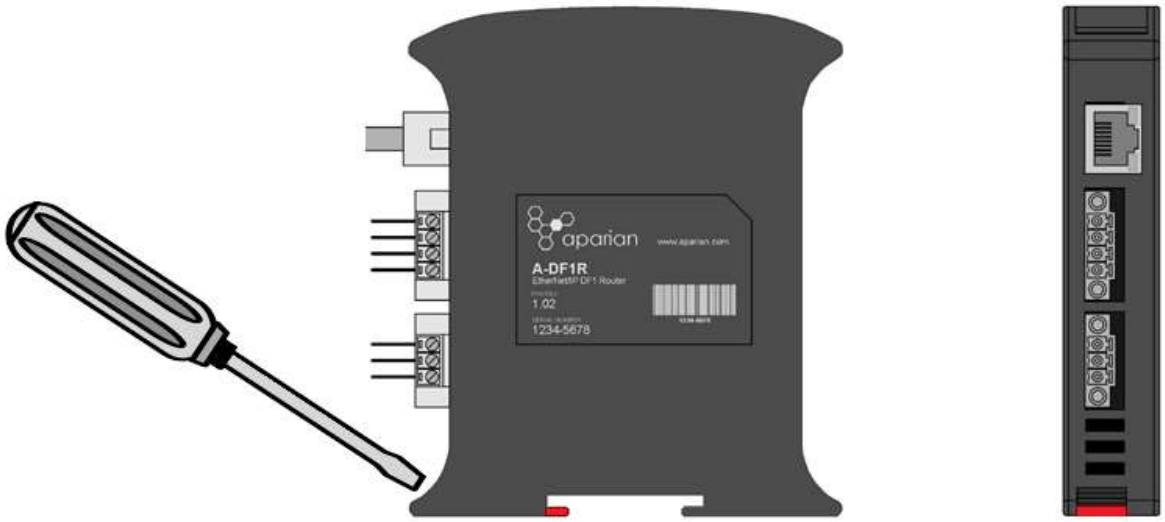


Figure 2.4 - DIN rail mouting

2.3. POWER

A three-way power connector is used to connect Power+, Power– (GND), and earth. The module requires an input voltage of 10 – 28Vdc. **Refer** to the technical specifications section in this document.

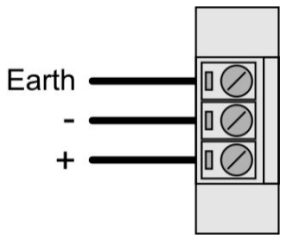


Figure 2.5 - Power connector

2.4. RS485 PORT

The four way RS485 connector is used to connect the positive (+) and negative (-) communication conductors for serial communication. The shield terminal can be used for shielded cable in high noise environments.

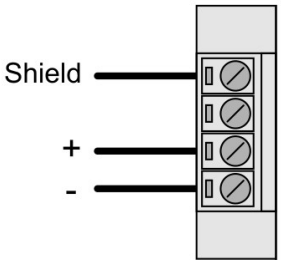


Figure 2.6 – RS485 connector

NOTE: The shield of the RS485 port is internally connected to the power connector earth. Thus, when using a shield, it is important to connect the Earth terminal on the power connector to a clean earth. Failing to do this can lower the signal quality of the RS485 communication.

NOTE: When using a shielded cable, it is important that only one end of the shield is connected to earth to avoid current loops. It is recommended to connect the shield to the DH485 Router module, and not to the other DH485 device.

2.5. RS485 TERMINATION

All RS485 networks need to be terminated at the extremities (start and end point) of the communication conductor. The termination is done by placing a resistor between the positive and negative communication conductor. The value of the resistor will depend on the characteristic impedance of the cable chosen, but generally ranges from 100 Ohm to 150 Ohm.

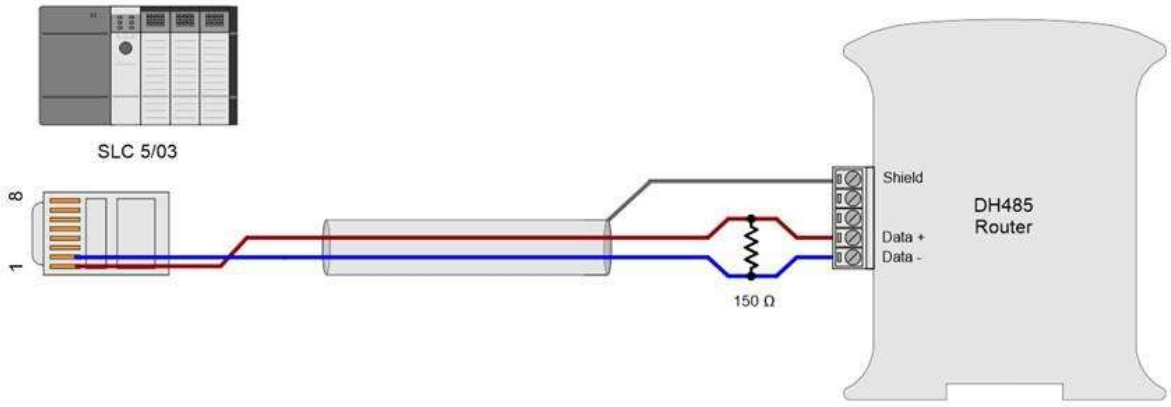


Figure 2.7 – Serial Cable Terminator

2.6. ETHERNET PORT

The Ethernet connector should be wired according to industry standards. **Refer** to the additional information section in this document for further details.

3. SETUP

3.1. INSTALL CONFIGURATION SOFTWARE

All the network setup and configuration of the module is achieved by means of the Aparian Slate device configuration environment. This software can be downloaded from http://www.aparian.com/software/slate.

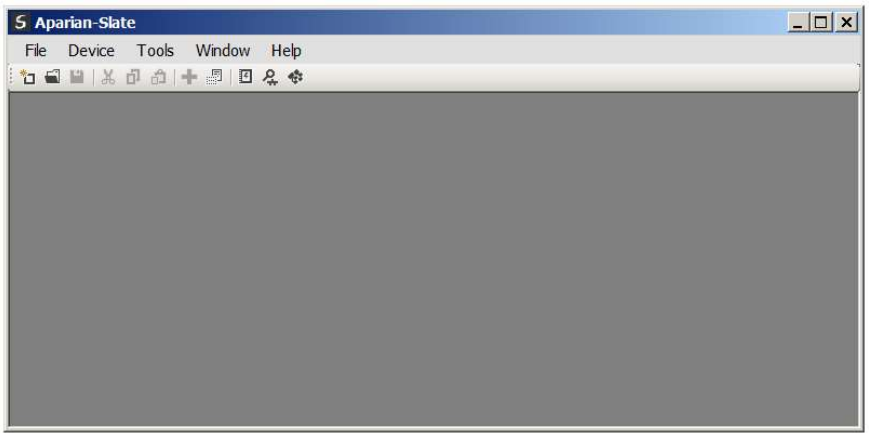


Figure 3.1. - Aparian Slate Environment

3.2. NETWORK PARAMETERS

The module will have DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) enabled as factory default. Thus, a DHCP server must be used to provide the module with the required network parameters (IP address, subnet mask, etc.). There are a number of DHCP utilities available, however it is recommended that the DHCP server in Slate be used.

Within the Slate environment, the DHCP server can be found under the Tools menu.

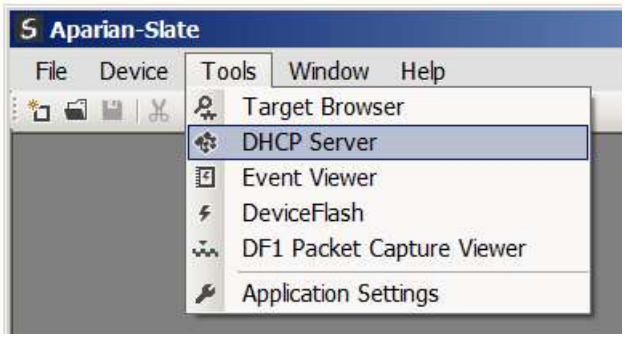


Figure 3.2. - Selecting DHCP Server

Once opened, the DHCP server will listen on all available network adapters for DHCP requests and display their corresponding MAC addresses.

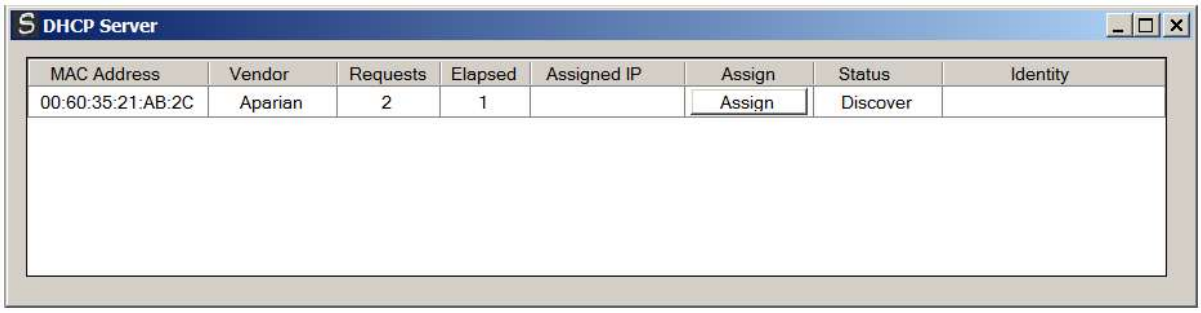


Figure 3.3. - DHCP Server

NOTE: If the DHCP requests are not displayed in the DHCP Server it may be due to the local PC's firewall. During installation the necessary firewall rules are automatically created for the Windows firewall.
Another possibility is that another DHCP Server is operational on the network and it has assigned the IP address.

To assign an IP address, click on the corresponding "Assign" button. The IP Address Assignment window will open.

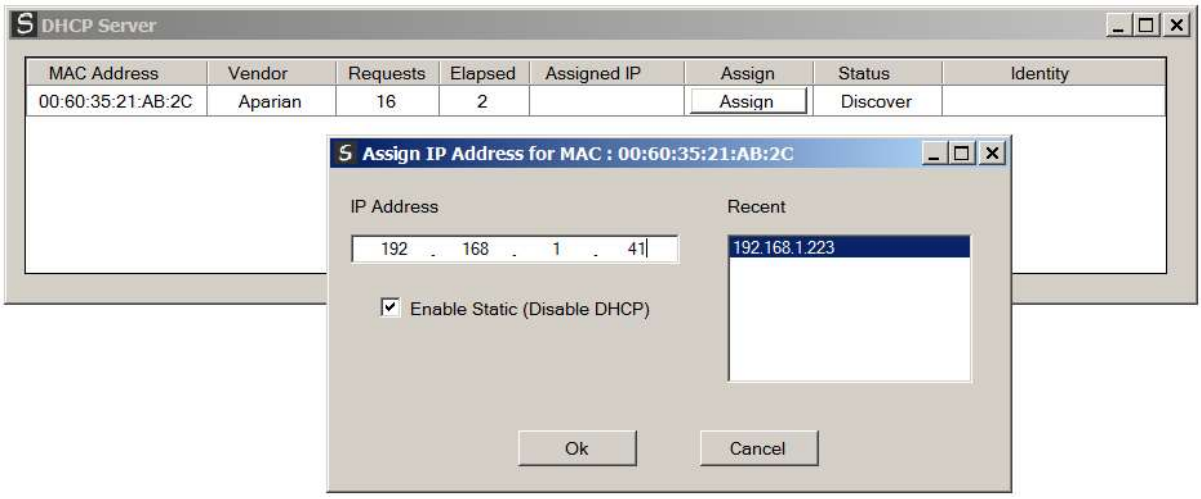


Figure 3.4. - Assigning IP Address

The required IP address can then be either entered, or a recently used IP address can be selected by clicking on an item in the Recent List.

If the "Enable Static" checkbox is checked, then the IP address will be set to static after the IP assignment, thereby disabling future DHCP requests.

Once the IP address window has been accepted, the DHCP server will automatically assign the IP address to the module and then read the Identity object Product name from the device.

The successful assignment of the IP address by the device is indicated by the green background of the associated row.

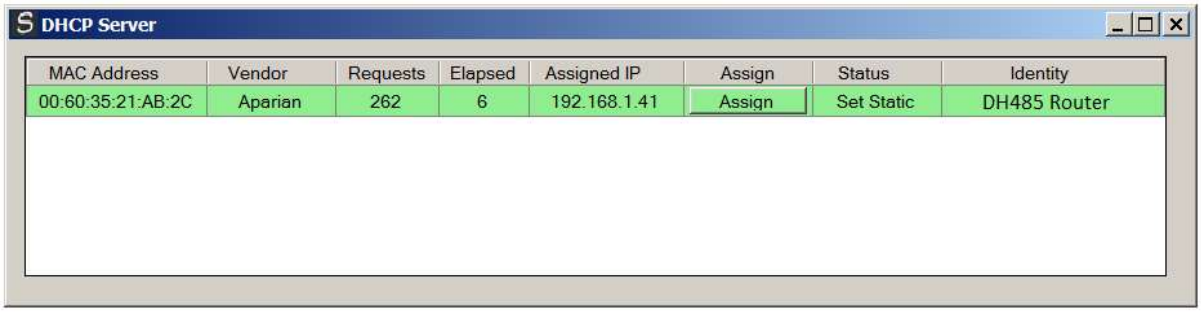


Figure 3.5. - Successful IP address assignment

It is possible to force the module back into DHCP mode by powering up the device with DIP switch 2 set to the On position.

A new IP address can then be assigned by repeating the previous steps.

NOTE: It is important to return DIP switch 2 back to Off position, to avoid the module returning to a DHCP mode after the power is cycled again.

If the module's DIP switch 2 is in the On position during the address assignment, the user will be warned by the following message.



Figure 3.6. - Force DHCP warning

In addition to the setting the IP address, a number of other network parameters can be set during the DHCP process. These settings can be viewed and edited in Slate's Application Settings, in the DHCP Server tab.

Once the DHCP process has been completed, the network settings can be set using the Ethernet Port Configuration via the Target Browser.

The Target Browser can be accessed under the Tools menu.

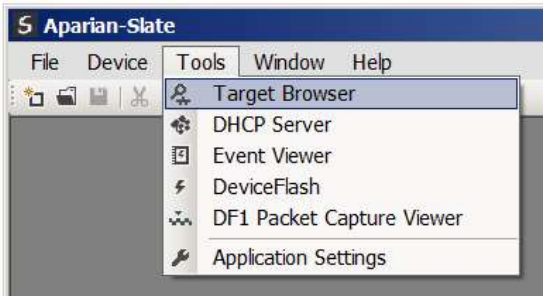


Figure 3.7. - Selecting the Target Browser

The Target Browser automatically scans the Ethernet network for EtherNet/IP devices.

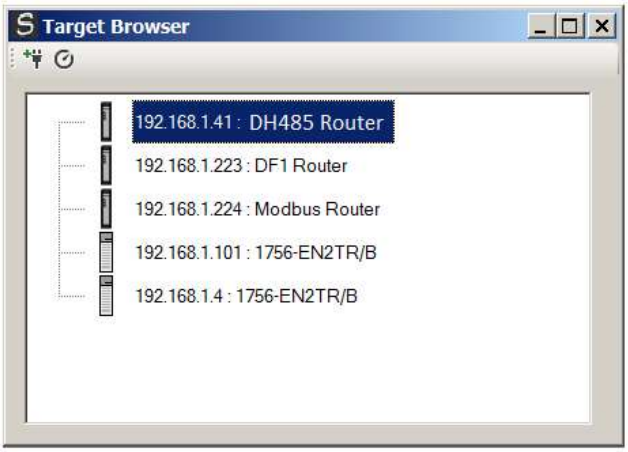


Figure 3.8. - Target Browser

Right-clicking on a device, reveals the context menu, including the Port Configuration option.

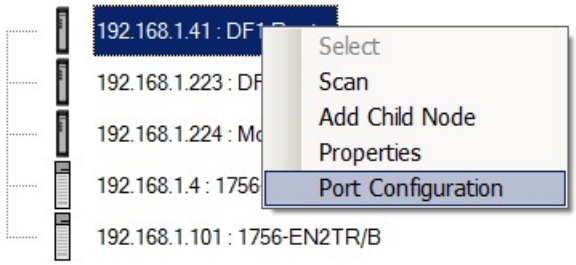


Figure 3.9. - Selecting Port Configuration

All the relevant Ethernet port configuration parameters can be modified using the Port Configuration window.

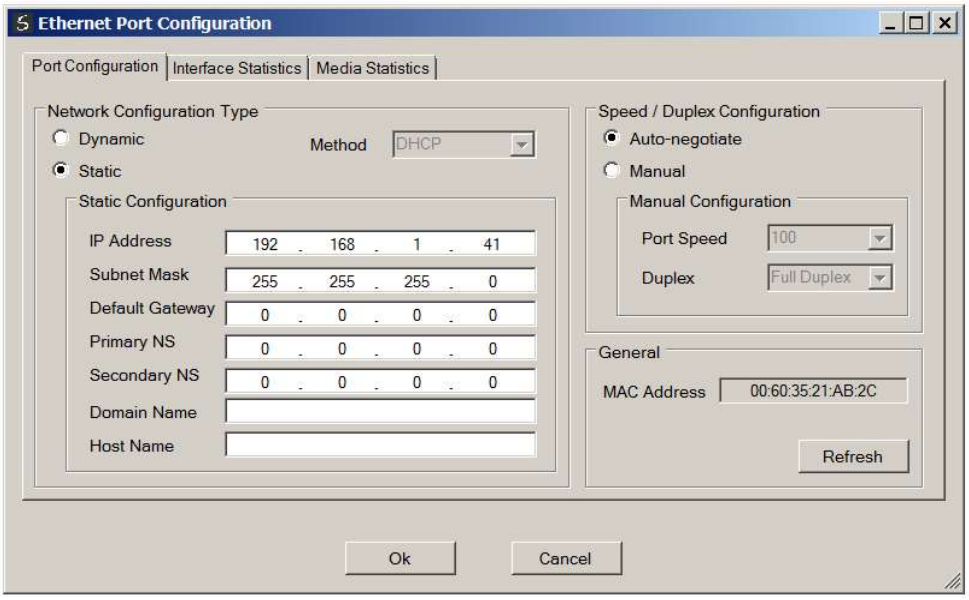


Figure 3.10. - Port Configuration

Alternatively, these parameters can be modified using Rockwell Automation's RSLinx software.

3.3. CREATING A NEW PROJECT

Before the user can configure the module, a new Slate project must be created. Under the File menu, select New.

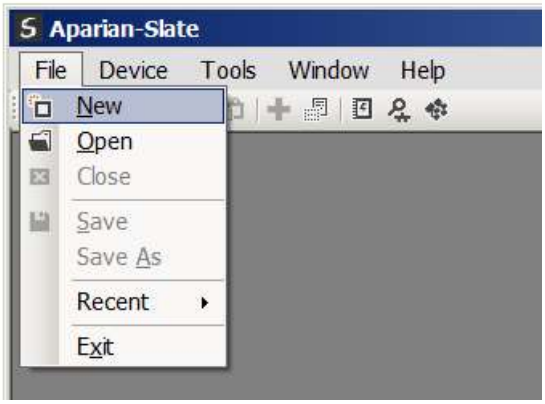


Figure 3.11. - Creating a new project

A Slate project will be created, showing the Project Explorer tree view. To save the project use the Save option under the File menu.

A new device can now be added by selecting Add under the Device menu.

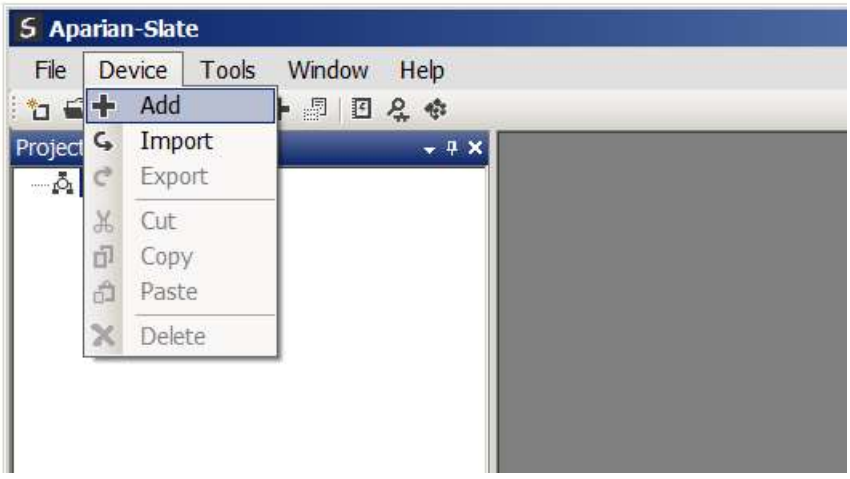


Figure 3.12. - Adding a new device

In the Add New Device window select the DH485 Router, and click the Ok button.

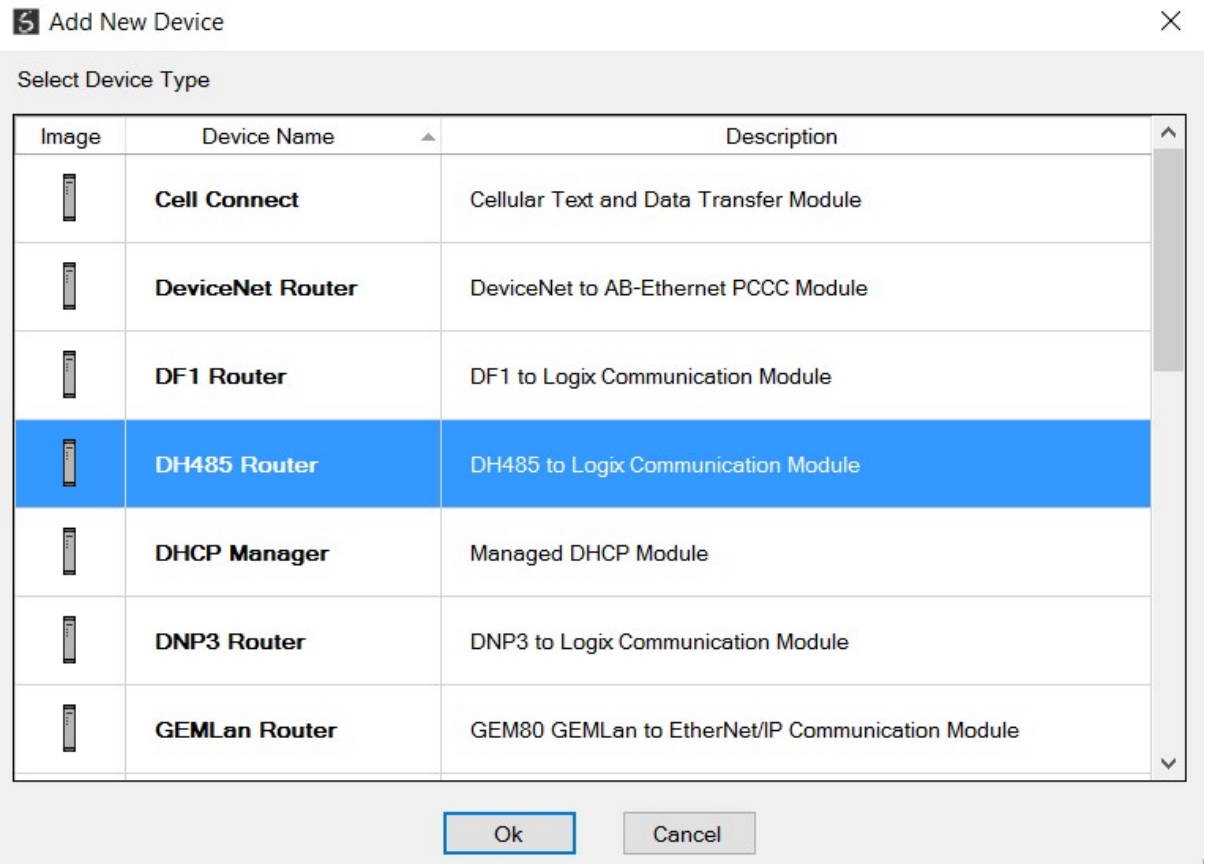


Figure 3.13 – Selecting a new DH485 Router

The device will appear in the Project Explorer tree as shown below, and its configuration window opened.

The device configuration window can be reopened by either double clicking the module in the Project Explorer tree or right-clicking the module and selecting *Configuration*.

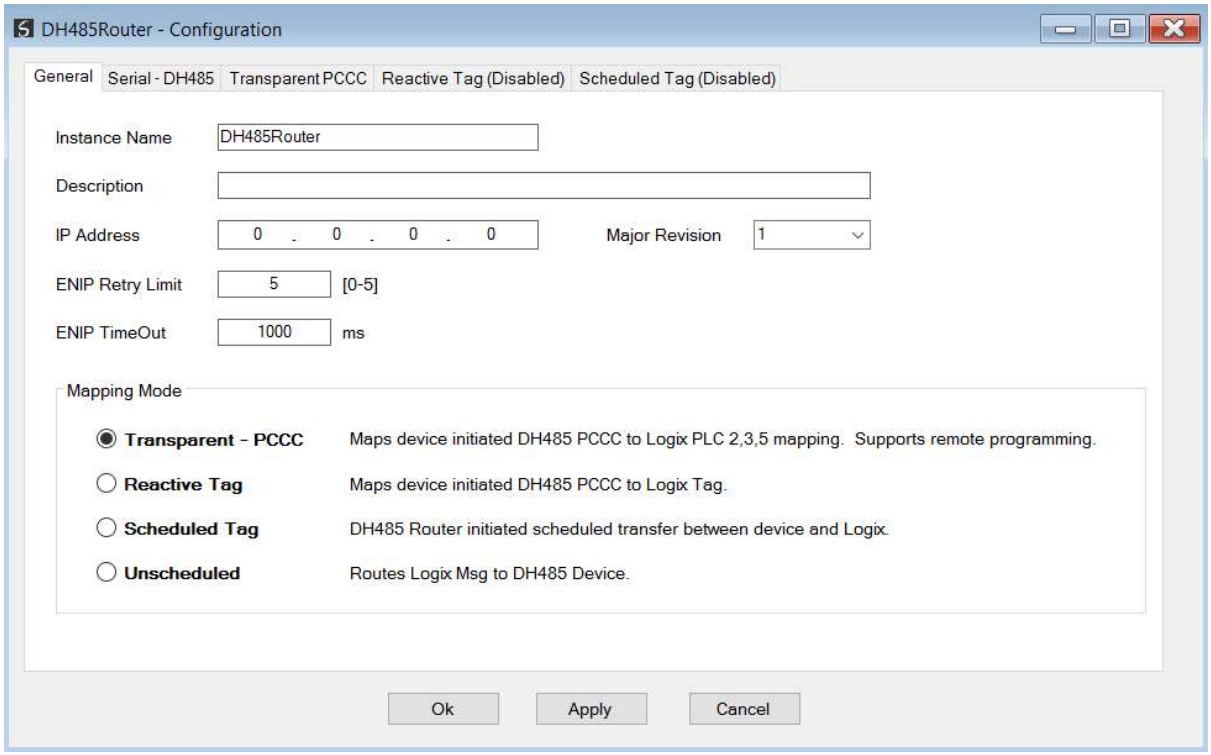


Figure 3.14. – DH485 Router configuration

Refer to the additional information section in this document for Slate's installation and operation documentation.

3.4. DH485 PARAMETERS

The DH485 parameters will be configured by Slate. **Refer** to the additional information section for documentation and installation links for Aparian Slate. The DH485 parameter configuration consists of a general configuration as well as a serial configuration. When downloading this configuration into the module it will be saved in non-volatile memory that persists when the module is powered down.



NOTE: When a firmware upgrade is performed the module will clear all DH485 configuration and routing maps.

The general configuration consists of the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
Instance Name	This parameter is a user defined name to identify between various DH485 Routers.
Description	This parameter is used to provide a more detail description of the application for the module.
Major Revision	The major revision of the module
Mapping Mode	The mapping mode will determine how the DH485 messages are routed. When selecting Transparent (PCCC) mode the module will use the PCCC message exchange to read or write various tags in the Logix controller. Therefore, in this mode, the module will rely on the Logix controller to map the DH485 request to the preconfigured Logix tag. Communication in this mode is initiated by the remote DH485 device. In Reactive Tag mode the module will automatically route the DH485 message and function to the correct Logix tag. In this mode the DH485 Router will map the DH485 request to the preconfigured tag. Communication in this mode is initiated by the remote DH485 device. In Scheduled Tag mode, the DH485 Router will initiate the exchange between the remote DH485 device and Logix. Either by reading data from a DH485 device and writing it into a preconfigured Logix tag or vice versa. Communication in this mode is initiated by the DH485 Router. In Unscheduled mode the DH485 Router routes Logix messages to the remote DH485 device and returns the result. There is little configuration required in the DH485 Router as the routing information is configured by Logix for each message transaction. Communication in this mode is initiated by Logix. Refer to the message routing section of the document for a details explanation of the routing operation.

ENIP Retry Limit	The amount of EtherNet/IP retries the module will make once no response was received from the Logix Controller.
ENIP TimeOut	The time in milliseconds after which a retry is sent. Once the first retry is sent the next retry will be sent after the same amount of time. This will repeat until the ENIP Retry Limit is reached.

Table 3.1 - General configuration parameters

The general configuration is shown in the figure below. The DH485 general configuration window is opened by either double clicking on the module in the tree or right-clicking the module and selecting *Configuration*.

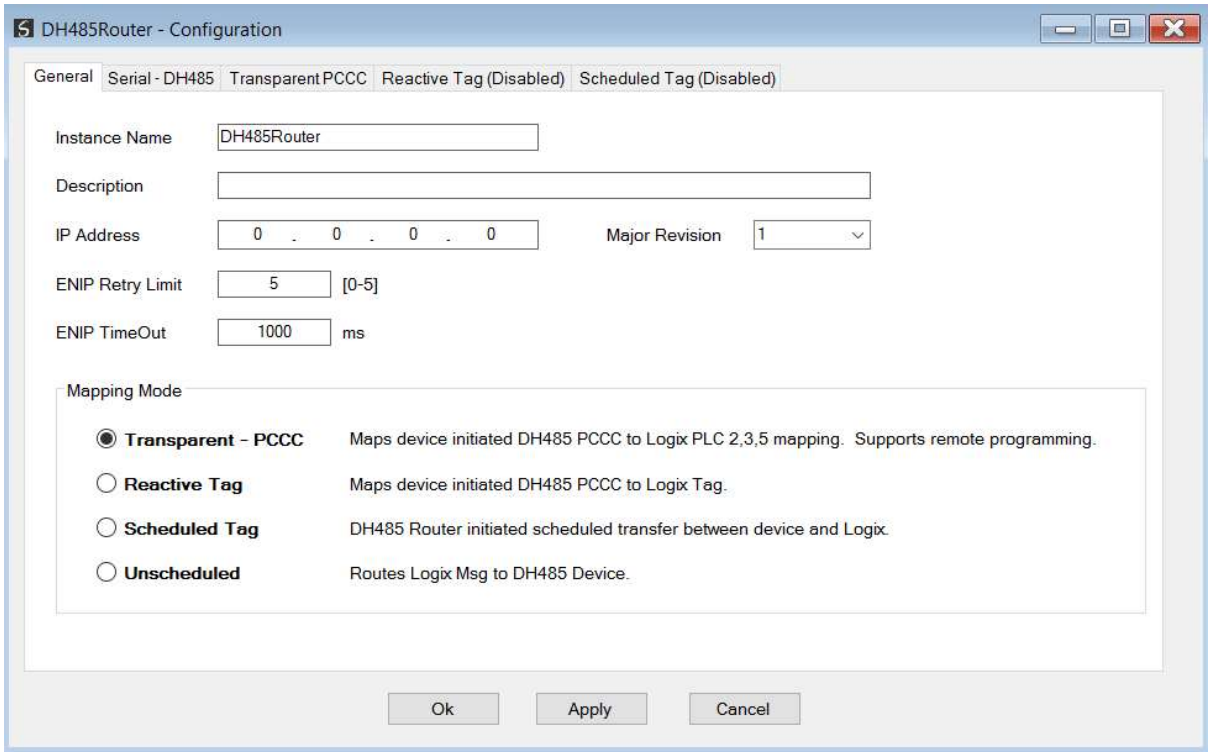


Figure 3.15. - General Configuration

The Serial – DH485 configuration consists of the following parameters:

Parameter	**Description**
BAUD Rate	The BAUD rate will configure at what speed the data is send across the RS232 serial network. The module provides the following speeds: 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, and 115200
Max Scan Address	This is the maximum address to which the DH485 Router will poll network addresses.
Node Address	The node address is only configurable in Unscheduled mode. In all other modes the node address is dynamically changed to suite the required mapping.

Retry Limit	The retry limit determines how many times the module must retry and message exchange before failing it.
Message Timeout	The Message timeout is used to determine the interval between retries when a message exchange has failed.
Reply Msg Wait	The reply message wait is the minimum delay before the DH485 reply is transmitted to the DH485 device.
Reply Timeout	The Reply timeout is used to determine when a reply has failed.

Table 3.2 - Serial DH485 configuration parameters

The serial DH485 configuration is shown in the figure below. The DH485 Serial configuration window is opened by either double clicking on the module in the tree or right-clicking the module and selecting *Configuration.* Once in the configuration window select the second tab at the top *Serial – DH485*.

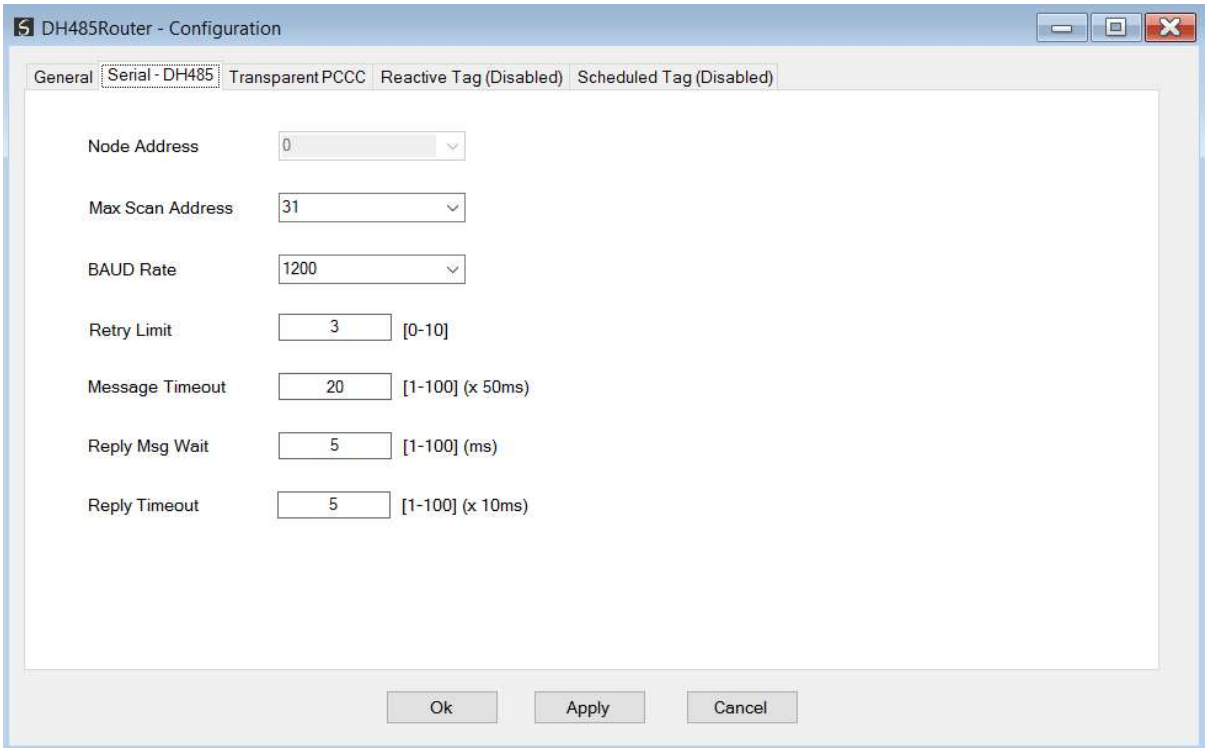


Figure 3.16 - Serial DH485 configuration

NOTE: If the DH485 Router supports 8 data bits and 1 stop bit.

3.5. MESSAGE ROUTING

The module can be configured to route DH485 data in one of four modes. As mentioned in the DH485 parameter section in this document the four modes are:

- Transparent (PCCC) mode
- Reactive Tag mode
- Schedule Tag mode
- Unscheduled mode

3.5.1. TRANSPARENT (PCCC) MODE

The Transparent Mode can be used for redirecting messages between the DH485 and Ethernet port. This mode allows for various remote programming options and well as mapping DH485 (PCCC) messages to a Logix controller when using the Logix PLC mapping feature.

To open the transparent map configuration window by double clicking on the module in the tree or right-clicking the module and selecting *Configuration.* Once in the configuration window select the third tab at the top *Transparent PCCC*. The transparent PCCC map configuration is shown in the figure below.

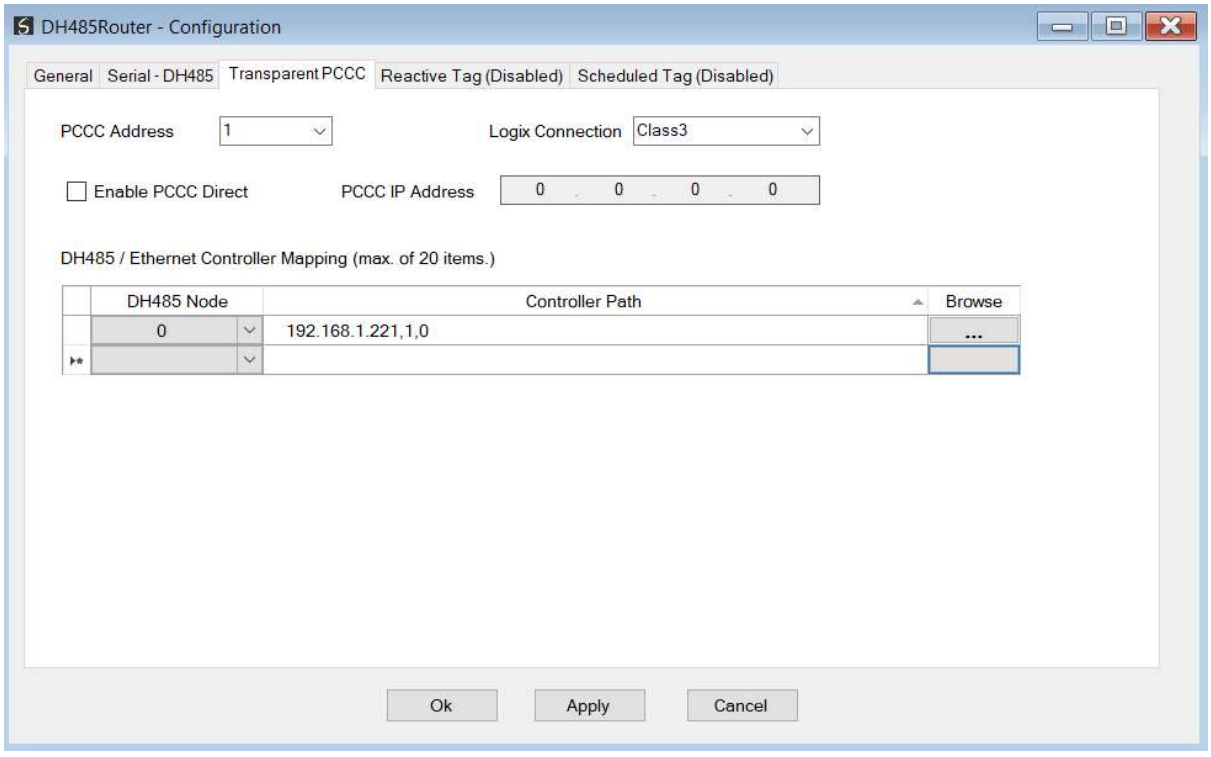


Figure 3.17 - Transparent map configuration

The module can emulate more than one destination DH485 Node Address, and thus route multiple messages to different Ethernet devices. For this reason it is important to enter the correct associate DH485 Node address in each mapping record.

When using PCCC data messaging the connection class can be configured by selecting either Class 3 or Unconnected (UCMM) messaging. This is done by selecting from the Connection drop-down box in the Transparent PCCC tab.

The controller paths can either be entered manually or the user can browse to them by clicking the Browse button. The Target Browser requires the controller to be available on the network. The Target Browser will open and automatically scan for all EtherNet/IP devices.

If the Ethernet/IP module is a bridge module, it can be expanded by right-clicking on the module and selecting the Scan option.

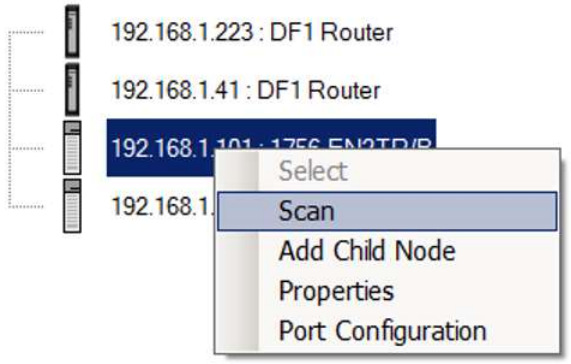


Figure 3.18. - Scanning node in the Target Browser

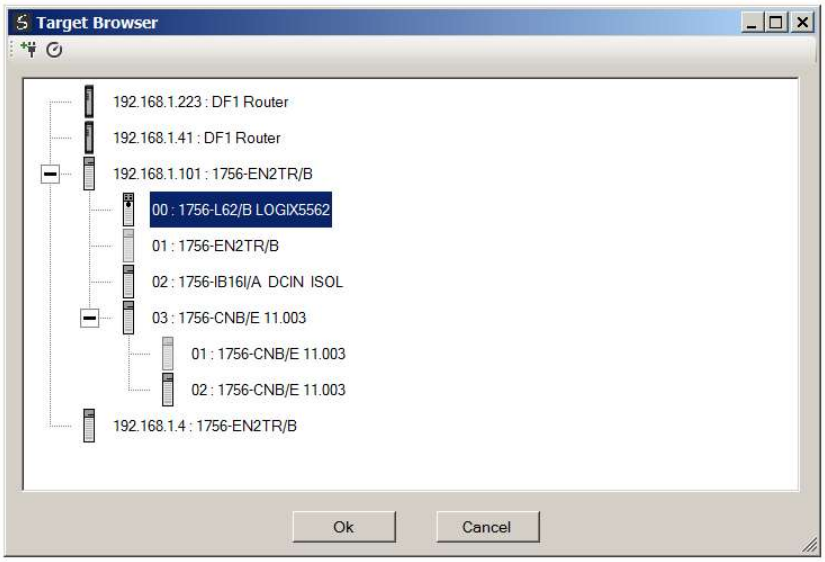


Figure 3.19. - Target Browser selection

The required controller can then be chosen by selecting it and clicking the Ok button, or by double-clicking on the controller module.

A maximum number of 20 mapping entries can be added.

Parameter	Description
DH485 Node Address	This parameter is one of the destination addresses that the DH485 Router will accept. When the DH485 message initiator sends a message to a specific DH485 node address that has been configured in the module, it will be accepted and routed to the paired Controller Path. This is the destination node address of the message, and not the source address of the DH485 device.
Controller Path	The Ethernet/CIP path to the end device (e.g. Logix controller). Refer to the additional information section in this document for references to details routed CIP path information. For example: If the controller (slot 0) is in a chassis with an Ethernet bridge (IP address 192.168.1.20) connected to the local network the user would follow the format; *Ethernet bridge IP address, chassis backplane port, module slot etc.* 192.168.1.20,1,0 For PLC5 and SLC500/MicroLogix devices, the path should contain only the device's IP address.
Enable PCCC Direct	The PCCC Direct option allows the DH485 Router to support the PCCC protocol on a separate IP address. The PCCC protocol will allow the DH485 Router to emulate a legacy controller (eg. SLC5/03) as if it is directly connected to the Ethernet network.
PCCC Address	The PCCC Address allows the user to force the destination address of the DH485 message which is routed either via the PCCC protocol or the CIP embedded PCCC message. This is useful when using certain RSLinx Enterprise drivers in FTView which does not allow the user to choose the destination DH485 Node address. For further information regarding this see the FTView application notes on the DH485 Router webpage.
PCCC IP Address	The IP address of the supported PCCC Protocol. **NOTE:** The must not have this IP address the same as the module IP address as it can cause confusion with certain RSLinx drivers.
Logix Connection	The connection class used by the mapped items to the Logix controller.

Table 3.3 - Transparent Map parameters

3.5.1.1. TRANSPARENT MODE - REMOTE PROGRAMMING

The remote example, (illustrated below,) allows a remote DH485 device (SLC500) to be programmed via a DH485 Router across an Ethernet network. Refer to the Technical Application Note for RSLogix 500 programming using the DH485 Router for more information.

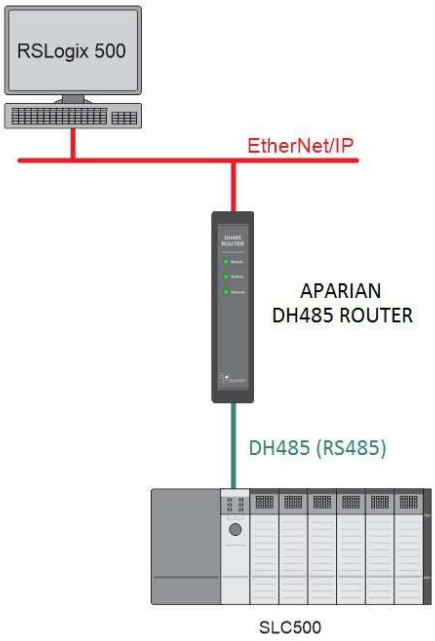


Figure 3.20. – Remote Programming Example

NOTE: At least one transparent mapped item must be added for the SLC500 programming to work on DH485. If the DH485 Router is used purely for programming then the user can add a DH485 node of zero with a IP address matching the local PC running RSLogix 500 (see below). The reason for this is because the DH485 Router requires a node on the network.

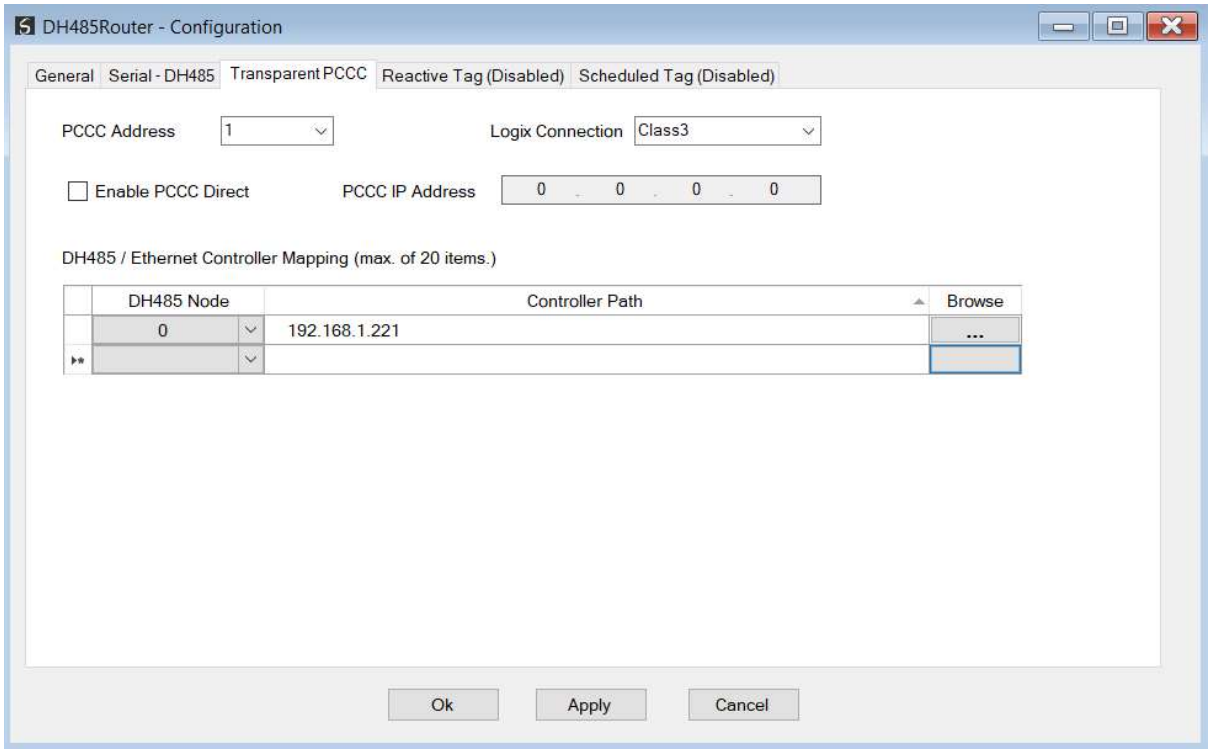


Figure 3.25 – Mapping required if no other mapping exists for RSLogix500 programming

To enable RSlinx to scan the DH485 network the DH485 Router must be setup correctly. This is done by right-clicking on the DH485 Port in RSLinx and selecting properties.

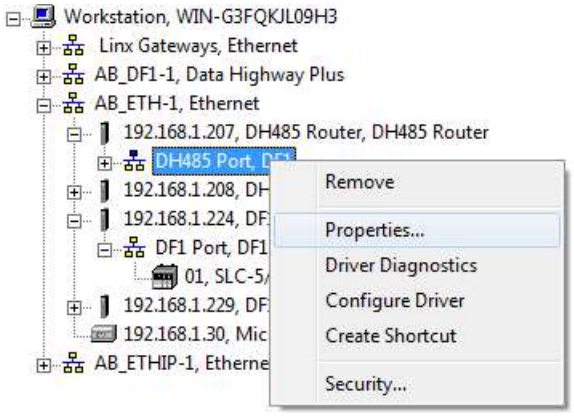


Figure 3.26 – Set DH485 network properties

Next the user will need to set the scan range.

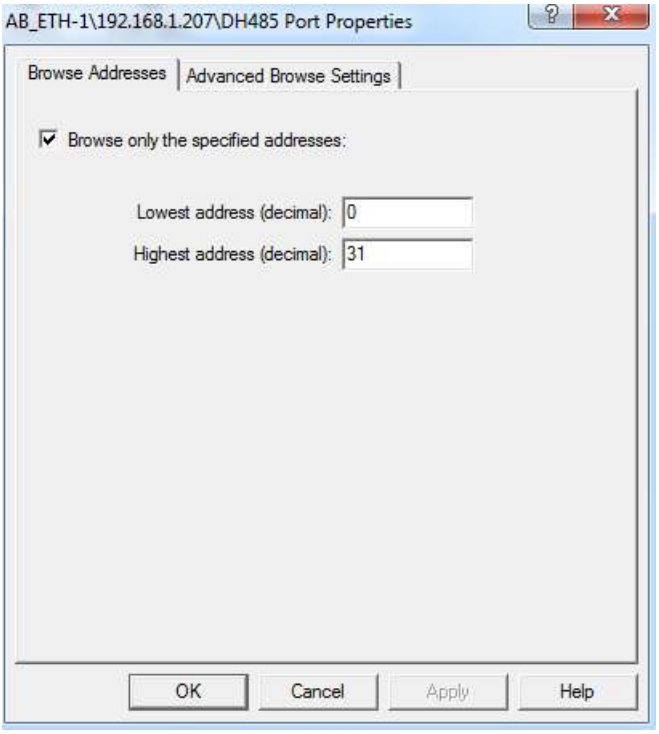


Figure 3.27 – Set Browse range

Once this is done the user will need to select the *Advanced Browse Settings* and set the *Maximum Concurrent Packets* to 5.

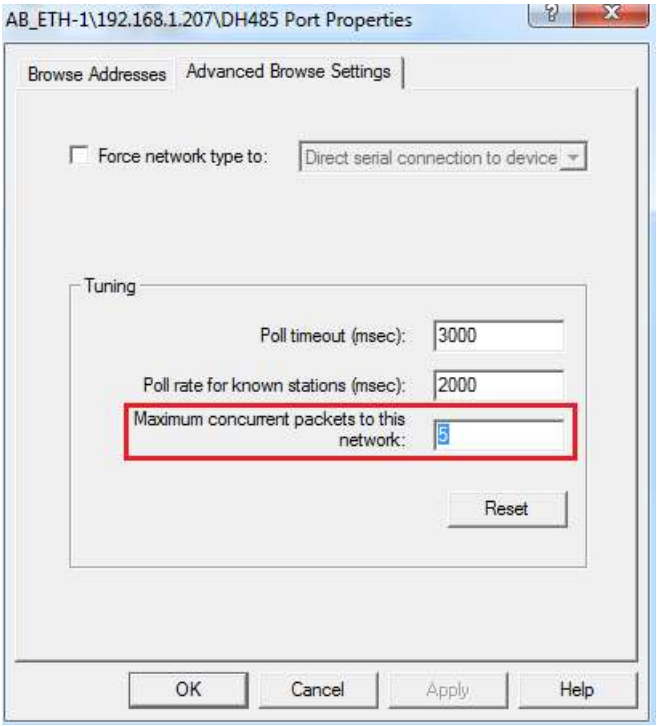


Figure 3.28 – Set maximum concurrent packets

Once this is done the user can select the DH485 Port on the DH485 Router and it will scan the DH485 network for devices. These devices can be selected from RSLogix 500 as target devices used for programming the SLC/MicroLogix controllers.

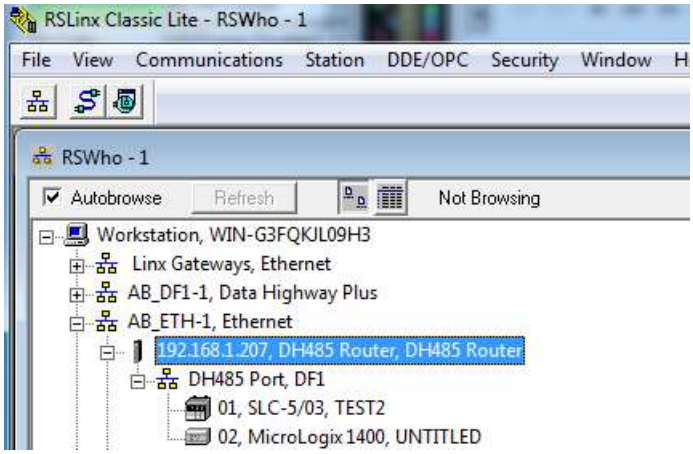


Figure 3.29. – Remote Programming Example – RSLinx RSWho browser

NOTE: When having multiple DH485 Routers on the same DH485 network and the user wants to browse the DH485 network via RSLinx, the user must ensure that all the DH485 Routers on the network have been configured for PCCC operation. Failing to do this will result in incorrect scanning behaviour.

NOTE: When having multiple DH485 Routers on the same DH485 network the DH485 Router used for scanning could find the Logix controllers mapped to the other DH485 Routers (as shown below). It is normal for these Logix controllers to appear and disappear from the network as certain RSLinx routed messages for Logix controllers are not supported by the DH485 network.

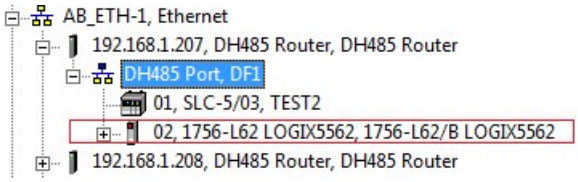


Figure 3.30. – Logix controllers on the DH485 network

3.5.1.2. TRANSPARENT MODE – DATA MAPPING

In transparent mode, the DH485 Router will redirect a DF1 PCCC message to a Logix controller at a preconfigured path. Therefore, in this mode, the module will rely on the Logix controller to map the DH485 request to the preconfigured Logix tag.

The transparent map configuration is a two-step process. First the DH485 Router must be configured to route specific DH485 addresses to a controller path. The second step is to map the DH485 addresses to Logix tags using RSLogix 5000.

The DH485 message initiator (e.g. SLC Controller) will send a read or write request to a specific DH485 address on RS485. The user must configure the DH485 Router to route the message destined for a specific DH485 address to a Logix controller. This will allow the correct Logix controller to map the request to the Logix PLC/SLC mapped tag. For each route map the user must enter two parameters as described in the table below.

Below are two examples of how DH485 messages are routed to the Logix controller.

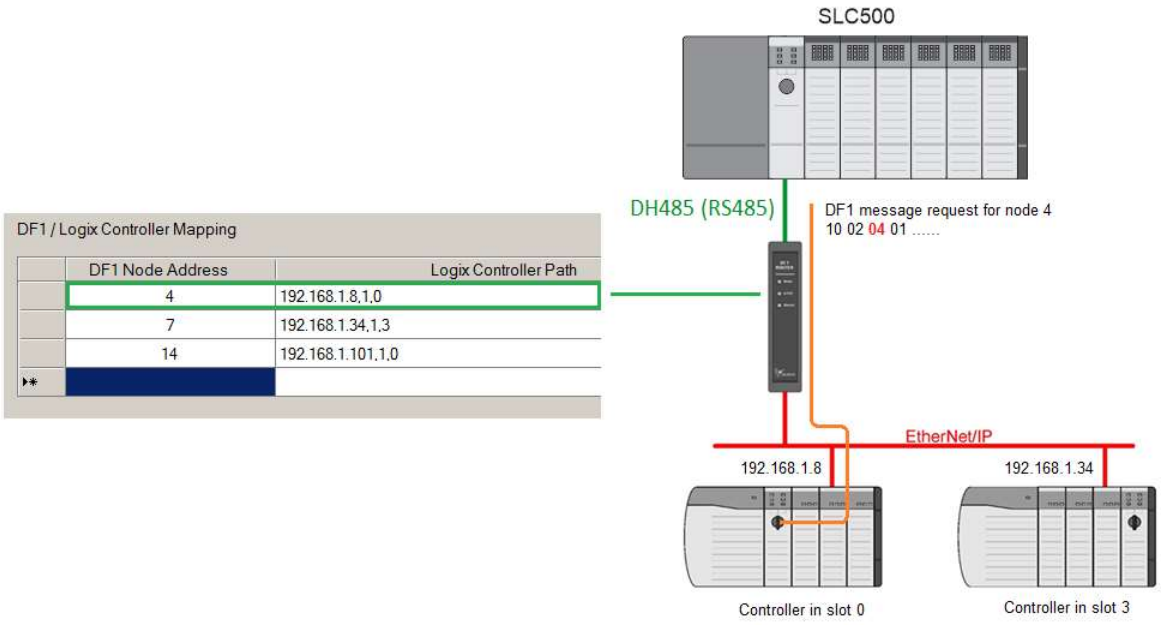


Figure 3.31 – Example 1 - Transparent routing map – node 4

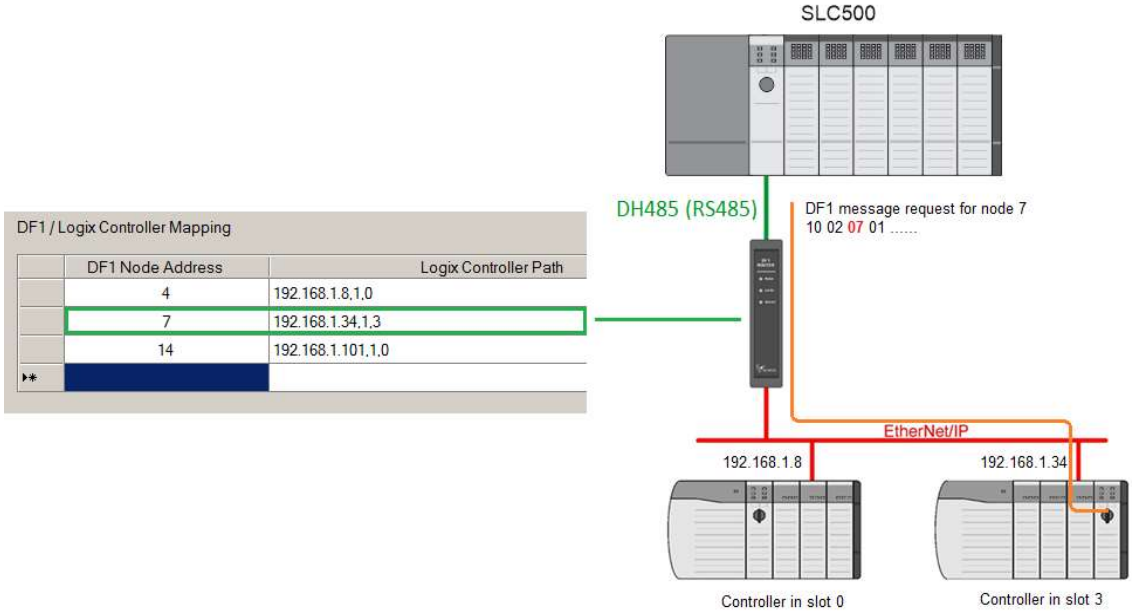


Figure 3.32 – Example 2 – Transparent routing map – node 7

The second part of the transparent routing map setup is to map the DH485 request received by the Logix controller to a Logix tag. This must be done in Rockwell Automation's RSLogix 5000. Refer to the additional information section in this document for further information regarding mapping of PLC/SLC messages in the Logix controller. Open the mapping table in RSLogix 5000 by selecting *Map PLC/SLC Messages* from the *Logic* menu item in the menu bar. The user must enter the requested file number and Logix tag name pair to ensure that the

read or write request is routed to the correct Logix tag. Below is an example of the RSLogix 5000 PLC5/SLC mapping.

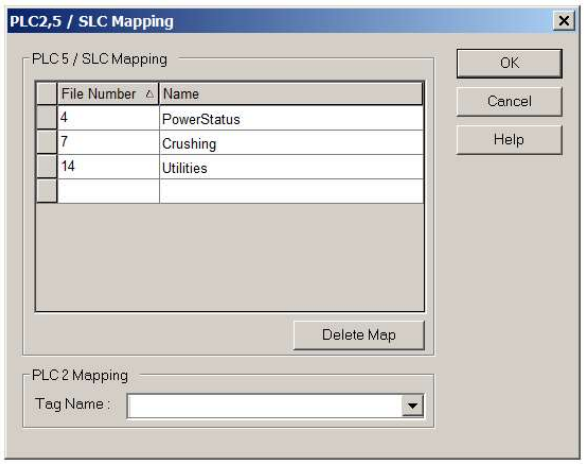


Figure 3.33 - Example of Mapping PLC/SLC Messages in RSLogix 5000

NOTE: It is the user's responsibility to ensure that the Logix tag array datatype and size matches that of the DF1 File Number. Failing to do this can result in communication faults.

3.5.2. Reactive Tag Mode

The Reactive Tag routing mode allows mapping of virtual Data Files to Logix tags across multiple controllers. This is similar to the Transparent PCCC mode except the mapping of data files to Logix tags, is no longer managed in Logix, but in the DH485 Router itself.

Thus, the routing of the Node address to Logix controller as well as DF1 File Number to a Logix tag is managed by the DH485 Router where in transparent mode, the DF1 File Number was routed to a tag by the Logix controller. In the Reactive Tag mode, the DH485 Router can operate completely independently from the Logix controller by directly reading and writing to Logix tags.

NOTE: The Reactive Tag mode will only work with PLC5, SLC Typed Read and

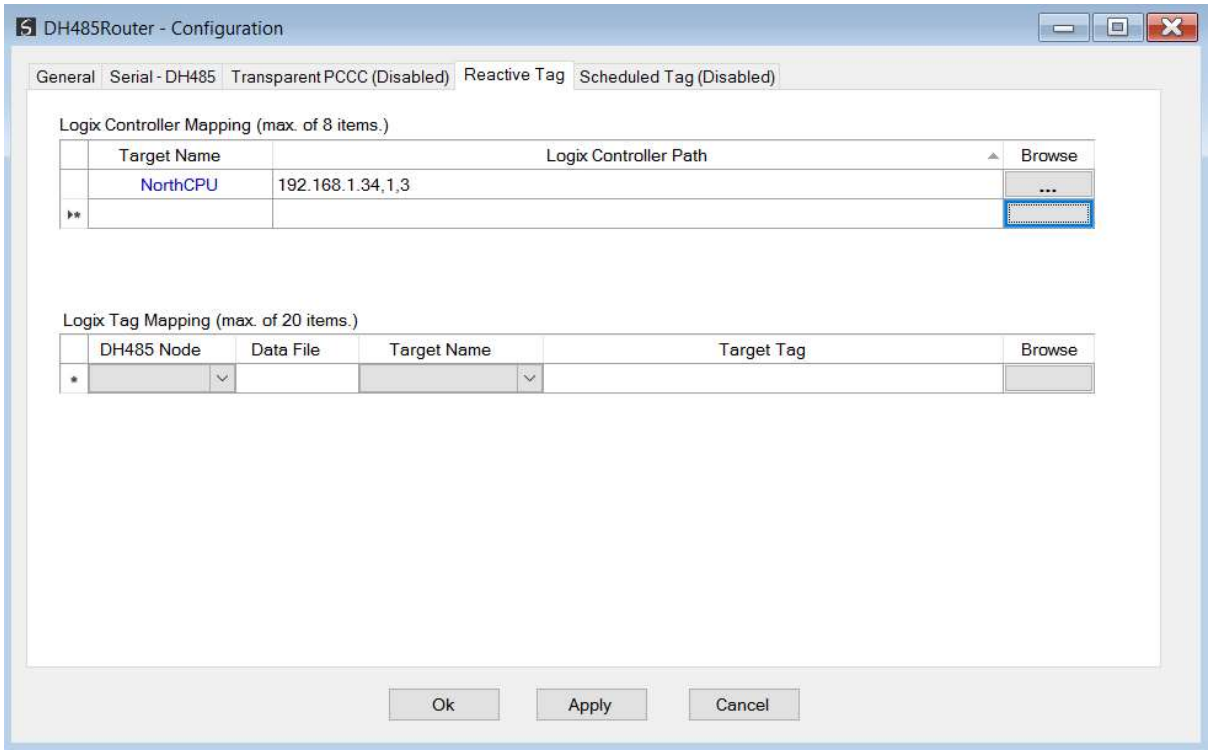


Figure 3.34 - Reactive Tag mode configuration

The Reactive Tag mode is configured in two steps. First the user must create a Target Name (CIP path to the destination Logix controller) which will be used to link the DF1 File Number to the destination Logix tag.

The Logix controller paths can either be entered manually or the user can browse to them by clicking the Browse button. The Target Browser will open and automatically scan for all available EtherNet/IP devices.

If the Ethernet/IP module is a bridge module, it can be expanded by right-clicking on the module and selecting the Scan option.

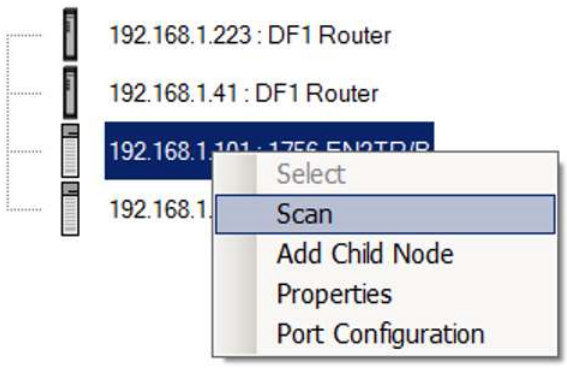


Figure 3.35 - Scanning node in the Target Browser

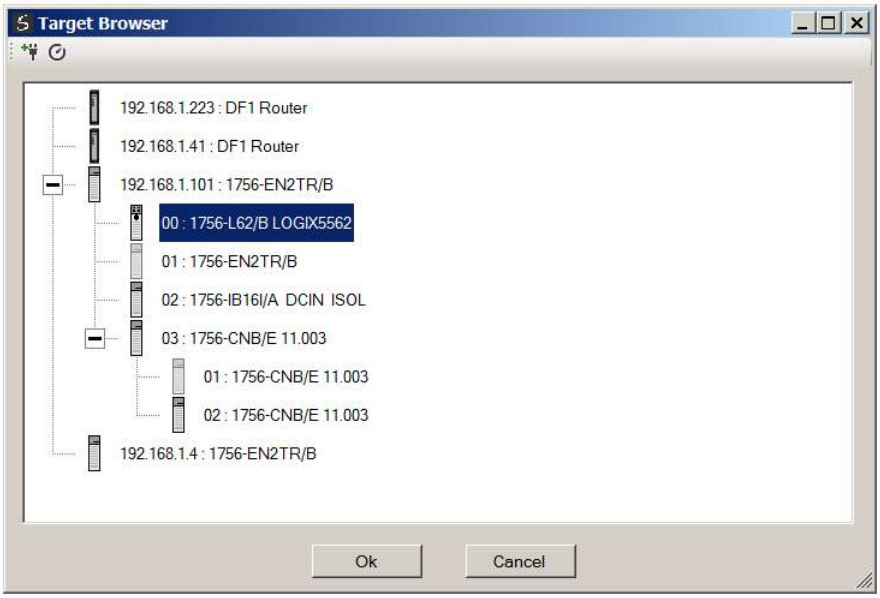


Figure 3.36 - Target Browser selection

The required Logix controller can then be chosen by selecting it and clicking the Ok button, or by double-clicking on the controller module.

A maximum number of 8 controller mapping entries can be added.

The second part of the Reactive Tag mode is to configure the link between a DH485 node and File Number combination to a Logix tag. This will allow the DH485 message initiator to effectively write to, or read from, a Logix tag using traditional File Numbers (e.g. N7, F8, etc.).

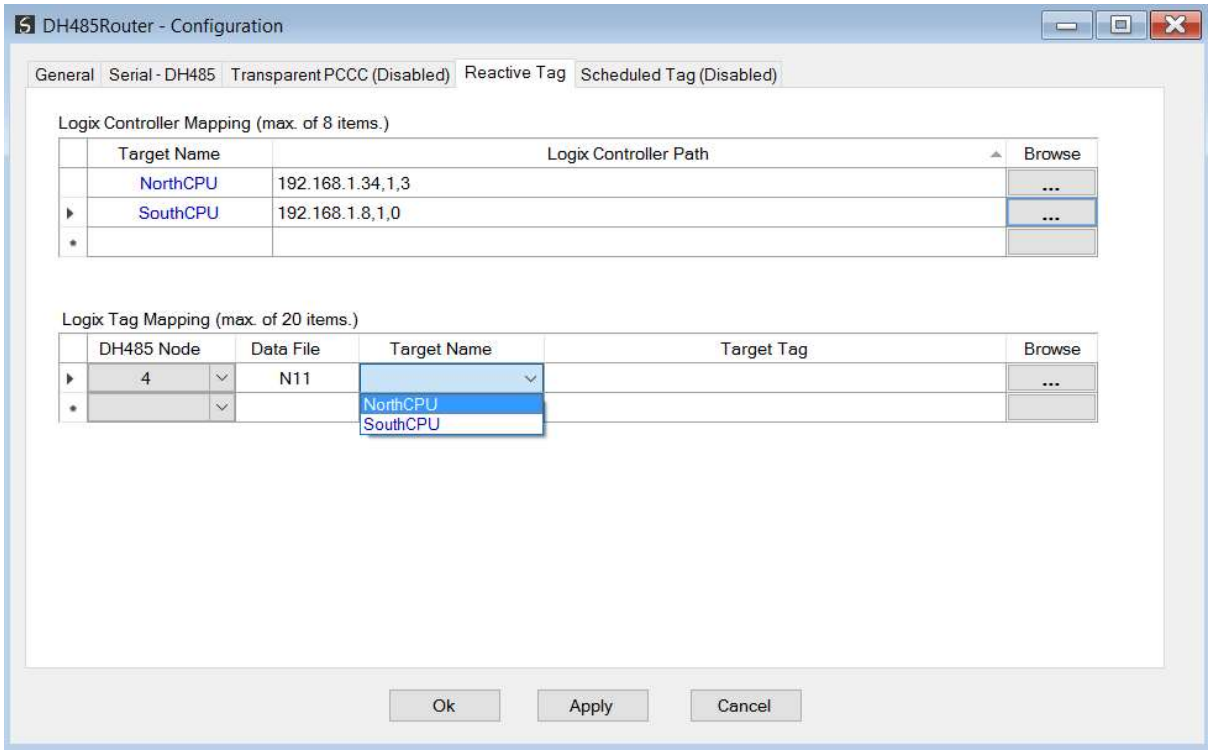


Figure 3.37 – Reactive Tag Mapping

The module can emulate more than one destination DH485 Node Address, and thus route multiple messages to different Logix controllers. For this reason it is important to enter the correct associate DH485 Node address in each mapping record.

The next column is used to enter the DF1 data file. It is important to enter only the file here (e.g. N11) and not a data word address (e.g. N11:0). The first element of the entered DF1 file (e.g. N11:0) will then map to the first element of the Logix array and so on.

Below is an example of the target tag selection. The Target Tag can be either entered manually or selected using the Tag Browser in Slate. The Tag Browser requires the controller to be available on the network.

To browse to the tag, click on the Browse button. The Tag Browser will open and scan all the tags inside that controller. If the controller has been recently scanned in this Slate session, then a cached version of the tags will be displayed. A rescan of the tags can be triggered by selecting the Refresh button in the Tag Browser's toolbar.

All the non-array tags will be disabled, guiding the user to select a suitable tag.



NOTE: When mapping PLC5 Boolean files (e.g. B3) it is recommended that the destination Logix tag be a SINT array, rather than a Boolean array. Using the latter may result in unexpected results due to the packing format of Logix Boolean arrays.

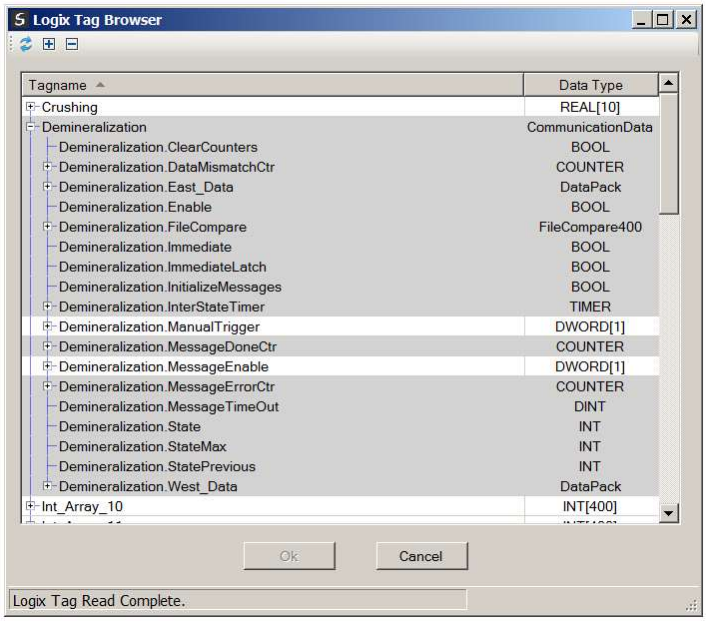


Figure 3.38 – Tag Browser tag selection

The two figure below is an example of how DH485 messages are routed to the Logix tags using the Reactive Tag Map mode.

NOTE: It is the user's responsibility to ensure that the Logix tag array datatype and size matches that of the DF1 File Number. Failing to do this can result in communication faults.

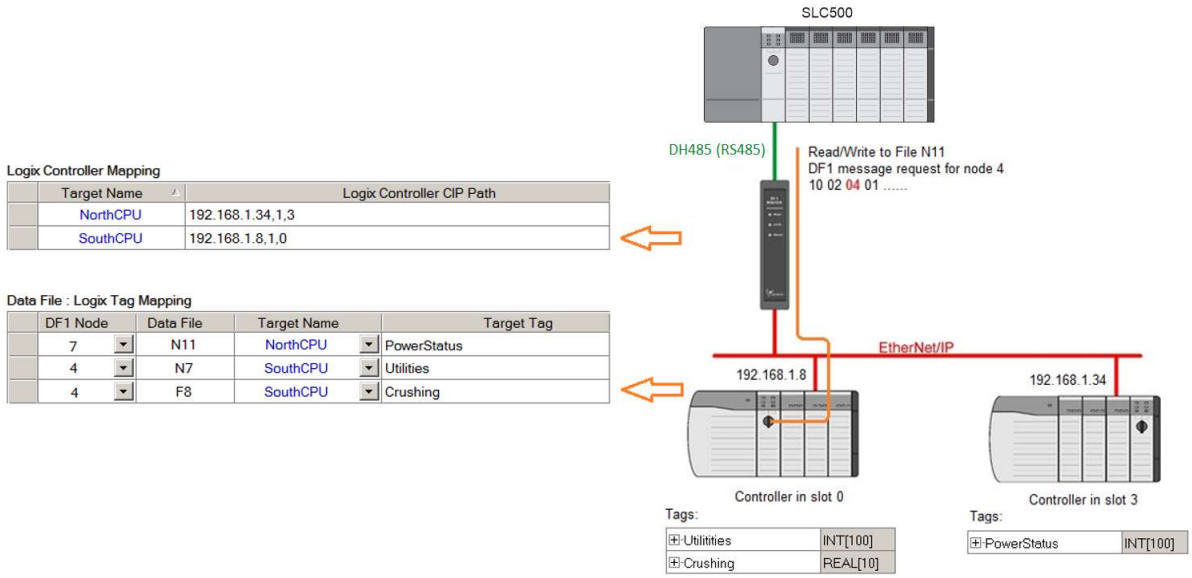


Figure 3.39 - Reactive Tag mode configuration in Slate

3.5.3. SCHEDULED TAG MODE

The Scheduled Tag routing mode transfers data between a DH485 device and one or more Logix controllers. Unlike the Transparent and Reactive tag mode, the DH485 Router when in the Scheduled Tag mode initiates the messaging.

In this mode the DH485 Router transfers data between a Logix controller and a DH485 device without any configuration or programming required in either the DH485 device or the Logix controller.

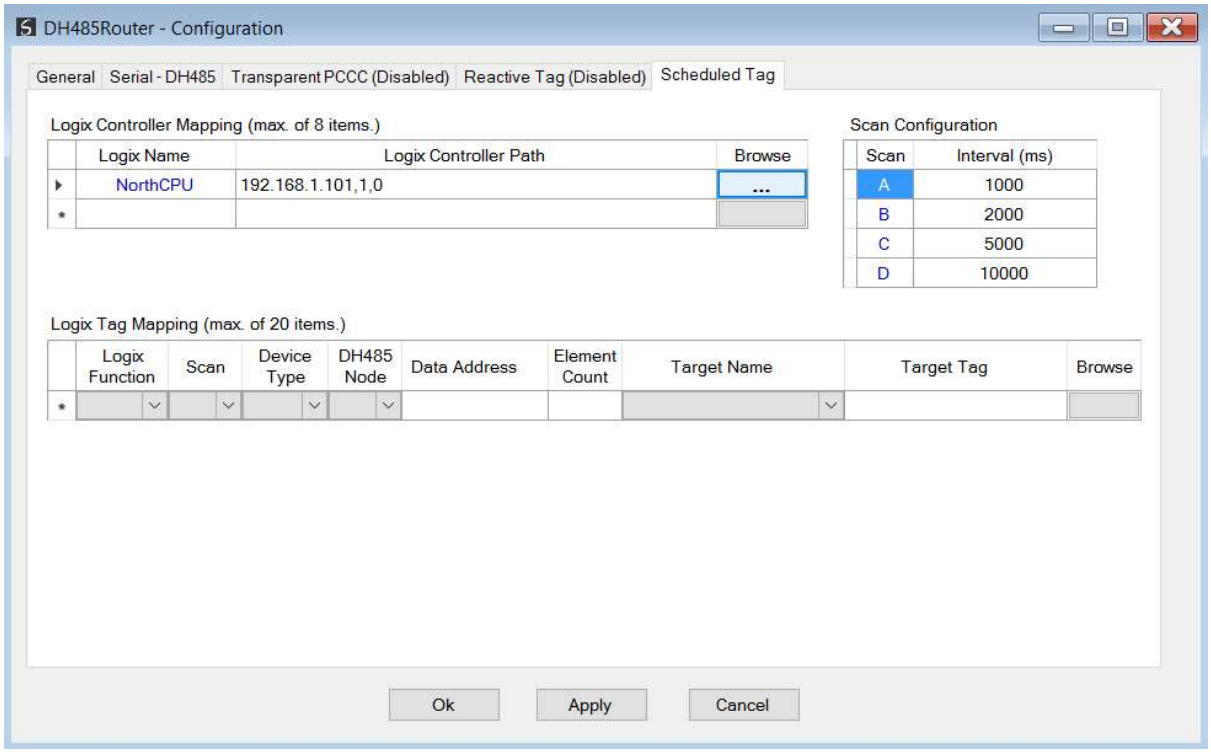


Figure 3.40 - Scheduled Tag configuration

The Schedule Tag mode is configured in three steps. First the user must create a Target Name (CIP path to the destination Logix controller) which will be used to link the DF1 File Number to the destination Logix tag.

The Logix controller paths can either be entered manually or the user can browse to them by clicking the Browse button. The Target Browser will open and automatically scan for all available EtherNet/IP devices.

If the Ethernet/IP module is a bridge module, it can be expanded by right-clicking on the module and selecting the Scan option.

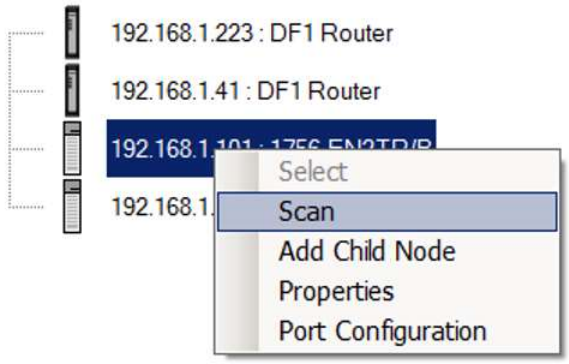


Figure 3.41 - Scanning node in the Target Browser

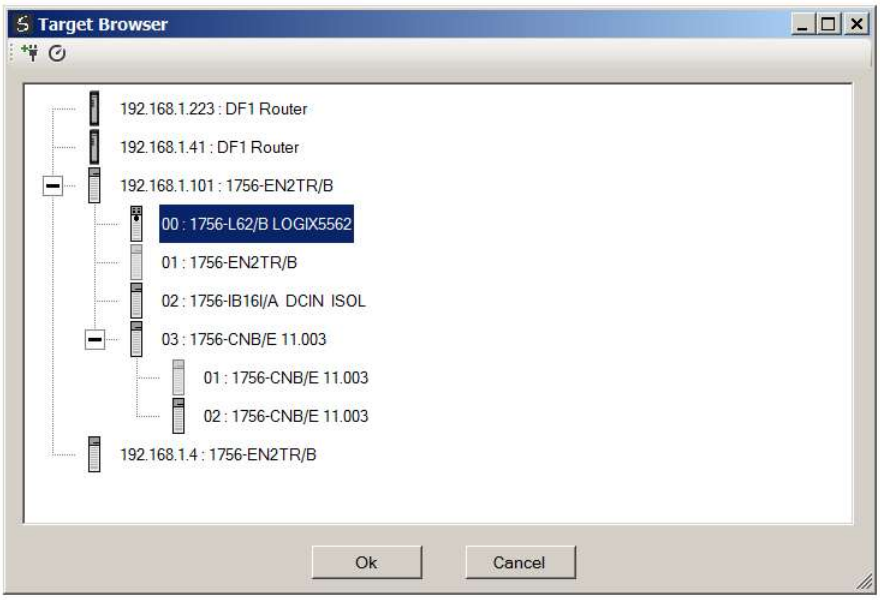


Figure 3.42 - Target Browser selection

The required Logix controller can then be chosen by selecting it and clicking the Ok button, or by double-clicking on the controller module.

A maximum number of 8 controller mapping entries can be added.

The second part of the Scheduled Tag mode setup is to configure the scan intervals. The scan intervals allow different data items to be transferred at different rates. There are 4 scan classes, viz. A, B, C and D. The intervals for each can be adjusted by entering the scan time in milliseconds. The interval must be between 200 milliseconds and 60 seconds.

The third part of the Scheduled Tag mode setup is to configure the link between a DH485 node and File Number combination to a Logix tag, and the associated action and scan required.

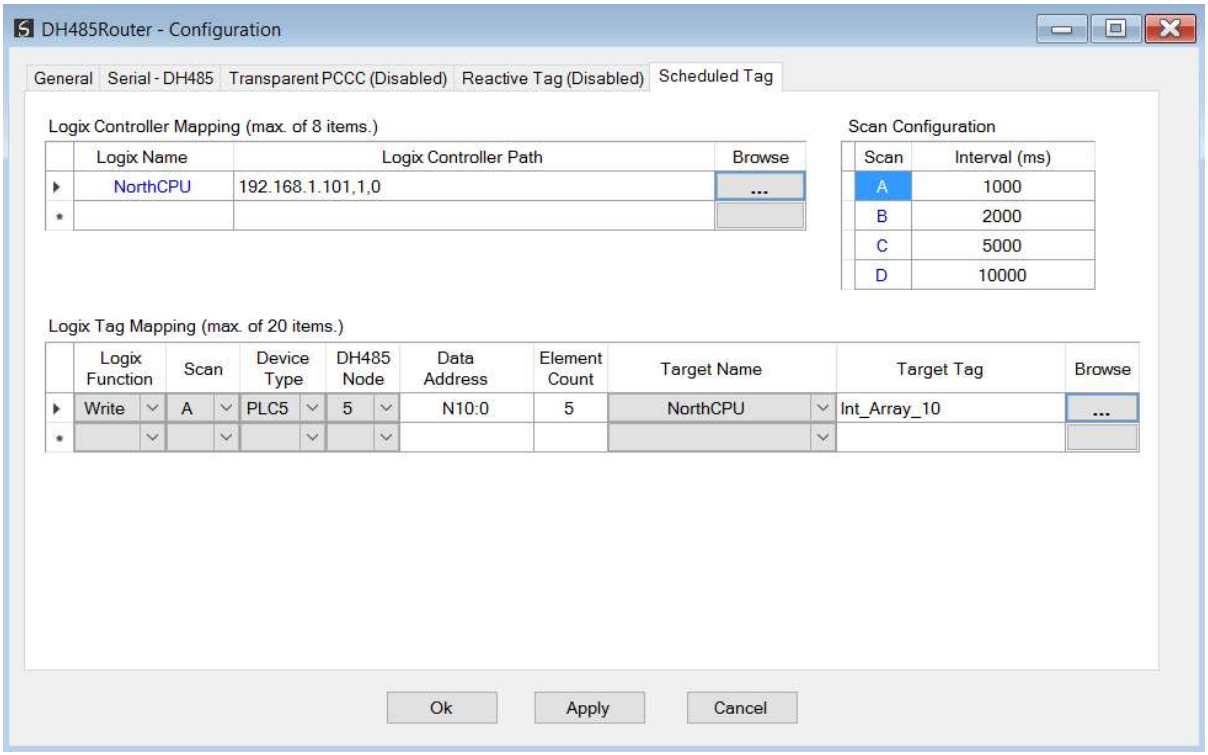


Figure 3.43 - Scheduled Tag Mapping

The Logix Function field specifies whether the transaction will result in a read or write from the Logix controller's perspective.

The Scan field specifies at what rate the transaction will be executed. Select a scan class letter that matches the required interval. Care must be taken to select a realistic scan interval, taking into account the configured Baud rate and message size.

The Device Type field specifies the type of message that will be sent to the DH485 device. There are two options, PLC5 and SLC. The latter should be selected when using a MicroLogix device.

The DH485 Node is the remote device's node.

The Data Address is the remote device's address and should be specified to the element level. For example, N10:0. Note that this differs from the Reactive Tag configuration where only the file is specified.

The Element Count is the number of items to be read or written. In the example above, with a Data Address of N10:0 and an Element Count of 5, then N10:0 through N10:4 will read from the DH485 device and written to Logix.

One of the Target Names configured in the first step can be selected by means of the target Name combo box.

The Target Tag can be either entered manually or selected using the Tag Browser in Slate. The Tag Browser requires the controller to be available on the network.

To browse to the tag, click on the Browse button. The Tag Browser will open and scan all the tags inside that controller. If the controller has been recently scanned in this Slate session, then a cached version of the tags will be displayed. A rescan of the tags can be triggered by selecting the Refresh button in the Tag Browser's toolbar.

Only tags of a relevant type will be enabled, guiding the user to select a suitable tag.



NOTE: When mapping PLC5 Boolean files (e.g. B3) it is recommended that the destination Logix tag be a SINT array, rather than a Boolean array. Using the latter may result in unexpected results due to the packing format of Logix Boolean arrays.

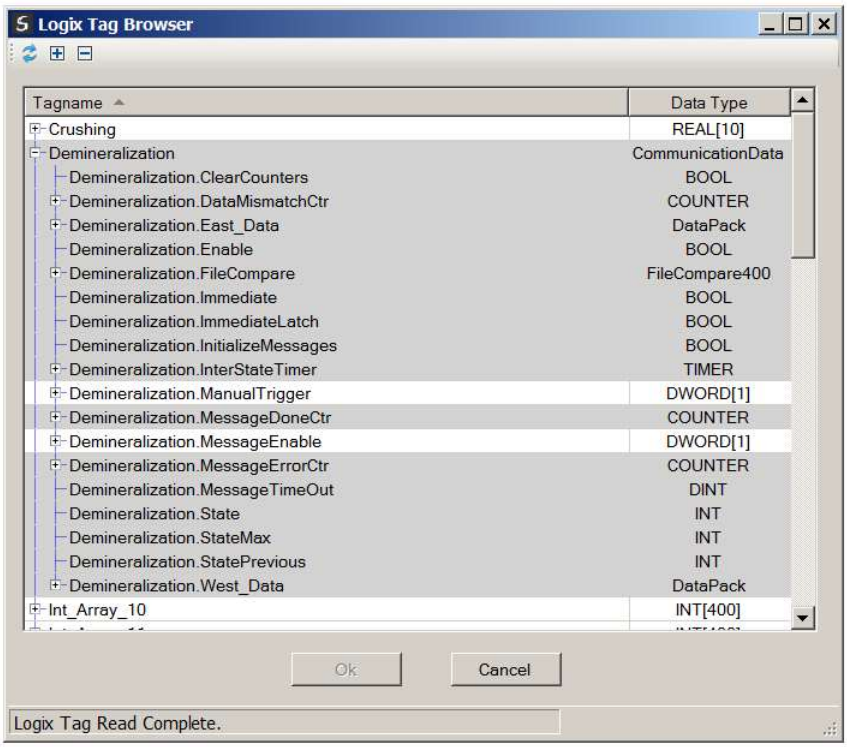


Figure 3.44 - Tag Browser tag selection



NOTE: It is the user's responsibility to ensure that the Logix tag array datatype and size matches that of the selected DF1 Data Address. Failing to do this can result in communication faults and unexpected results.

3.5.4. UNSCHEDULED MODE

There is no additional configuration required when using the Unscheduled Mode. The configuration required for the DH485 message is contained within the Message Block data, configured in Logix.

3.6. MODULE DOWNLOAD

Once the DH485 configuration has been completed, it must be downloaded to the module.

Before downloading the Connection Path of the module should be set. This path will automatically default to the IP address of the module, as set in the module configuration. It can however be modified, if the DH485 Router is not on a local network.

The Connection path can be set by right-clicking on the module and selecting the Connection Path option.

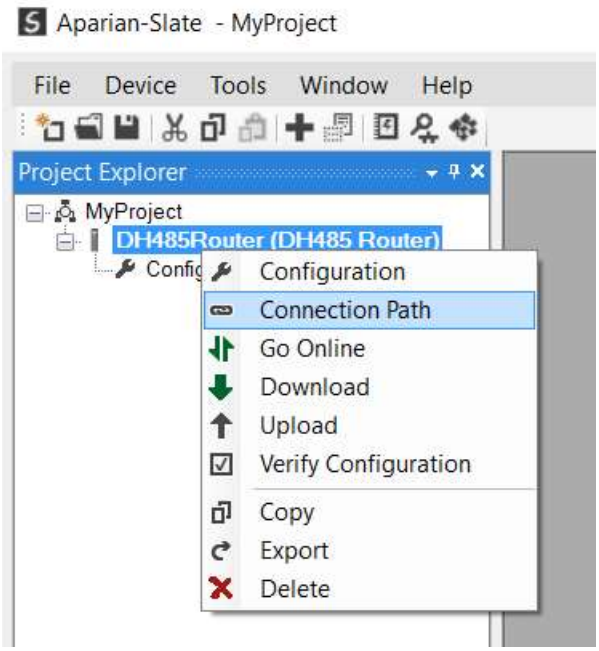


Figure 3.45 - Selecting Connection Path

The new connection path can then be either entered manually or selected by means of the Target Browser.

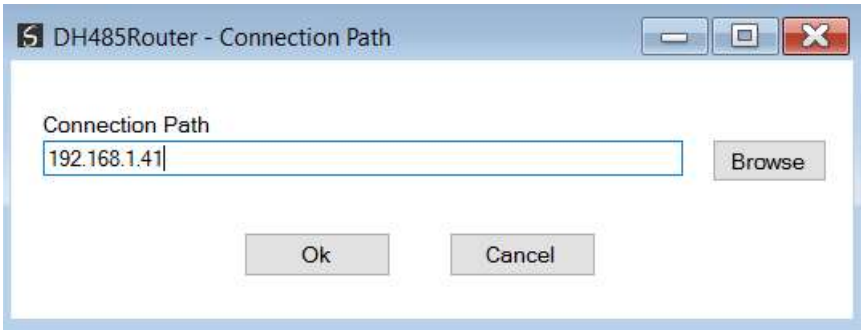


Figure 3.46 - Connection Path

To initiate the download, right-click on the module and select the Download option.

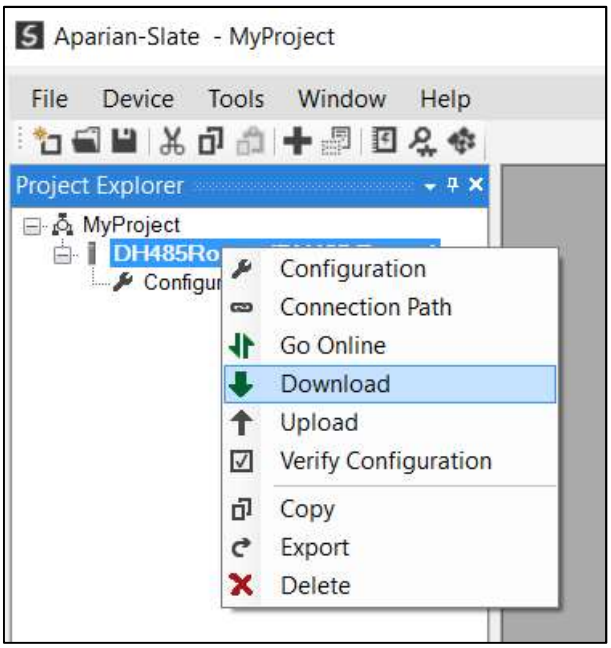


Figure 3.47 - Selecting Download

Once complete, the user will be notified that the download was successful.



Figure 3.48 - Successful download

During the download process the module's time will be compared to that of the PC's time. Should the difference be greater than 30 seconds, the user will be prompted to set the module time to that of the PC time.

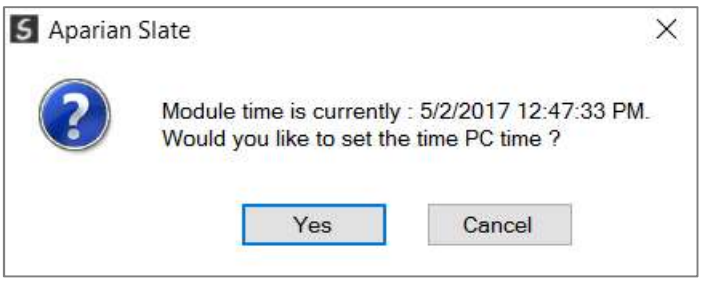


Figure 3.49 - Setting module time

The module time is used only for the event log.

Within the Slate environment the module will be in the Online state, indicated by the green circle around the module.

The module is now configured and will start operating immediately.

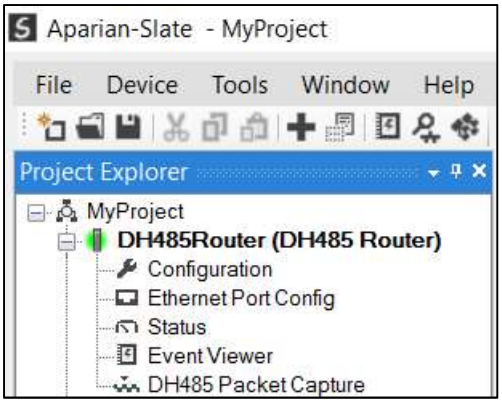


Figure 3.50 - Module online

3.7. RSLOGIX 5000 CONFIGURATION

The DH485 Router modules can be easily integrated with Allen-Bradley Logix family of controllers.

3.7.1. ADD MODULE TO I/O CONFIGURATION

The module can operate in both a Logix "owned" and standalone mode. When the module operates in a Logix "owned" mode the DH485 Router will need to be added to the RSLogix 5000 IO tree. The module will need to be added as a generic Ethernet module. This is done by

right clicking on the Ethernet Bridge in the RSLogix 5000 and selecting *New Module* after which the *ETHERNET-MODULE* is selected to be added as shown in the figure below.

NOTE: See the next section for importing the configuration (L5X).

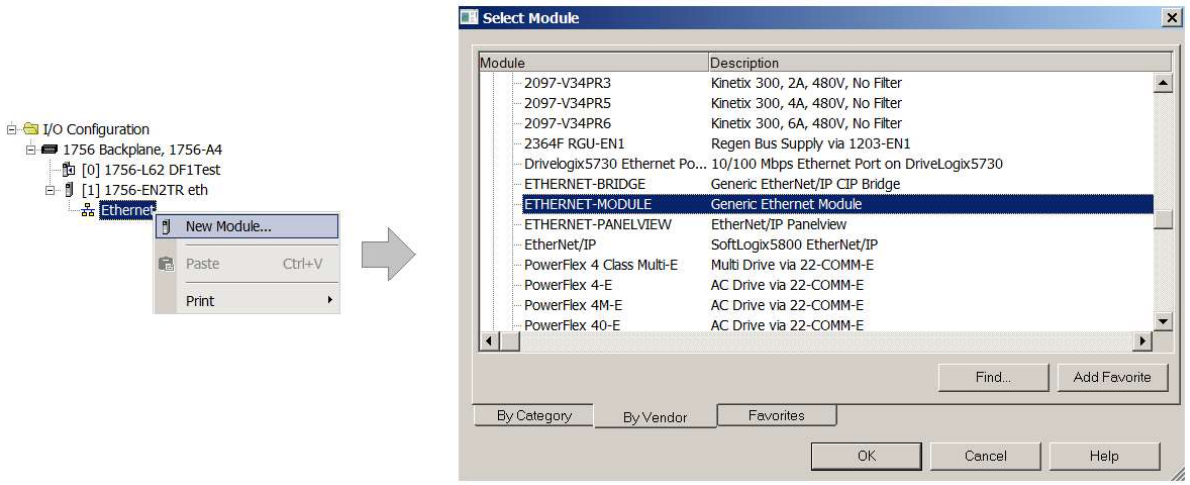


Figure 3.51 - Add a Generic Ethernet Module in RSLogix 5000

The user must enter the IP address of the DH485 Router that will be used. The assembly instance and size must also be added for the input, output, and configuration in the connection parameters section. Below are the required connection parameters.

Connection Parameter	Assembly Instance	Size
Input	100	34 (32-bit)
Output	101	1 (32-bit)
Configuration	102	0 (8-bit)

Table 3.4 - RSLogix class 1 connection parameters for the DH485 Router

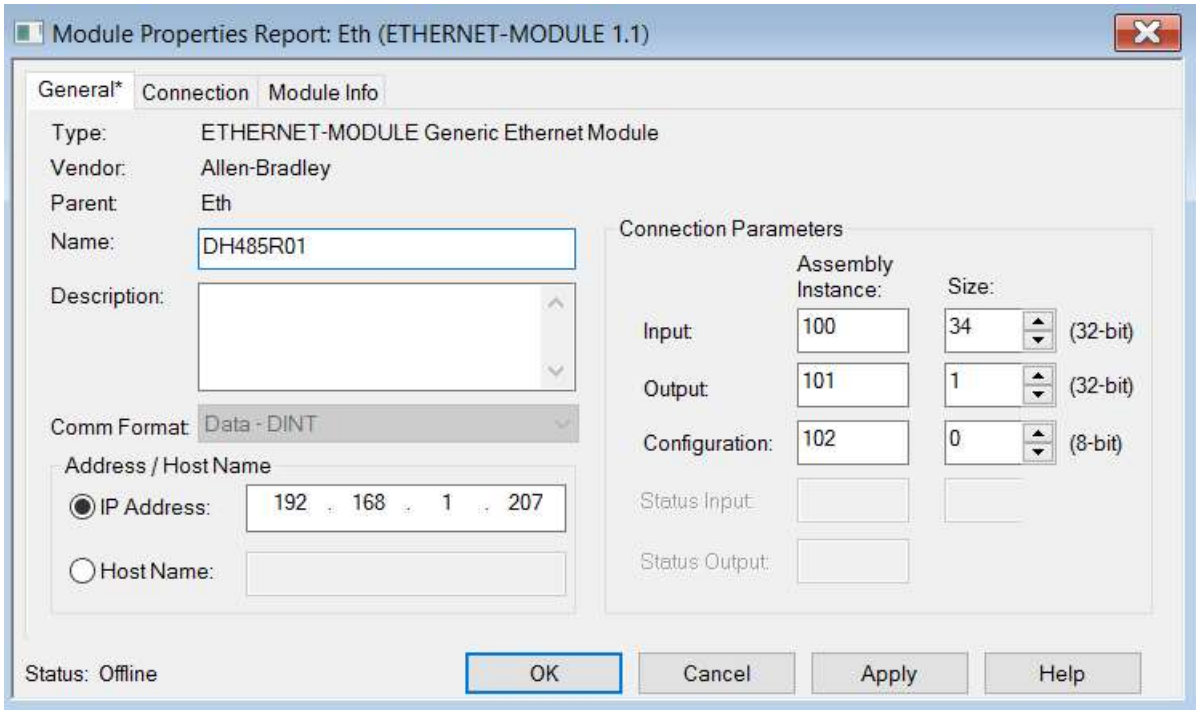


Figure 3.52 - RSLogix General module properties in RSLogix 5000

NOTE: The user will need to enter the exact connection parameters before the module will establish a class 1 connection with the Logix controller.

Next the user needs to add the connection requested packet interval (RPI). This is the rate at which the input and output assemblies are exchanged. The recommended value is 500ms. Refer to the technical specification section in this document for further details on the limits of the RPI.

NOTE: Although the module is capable of running with an RPI of 10ms, it is recommended to set the RPI to 500ms, to avoid unnecessary loading of the module processor.

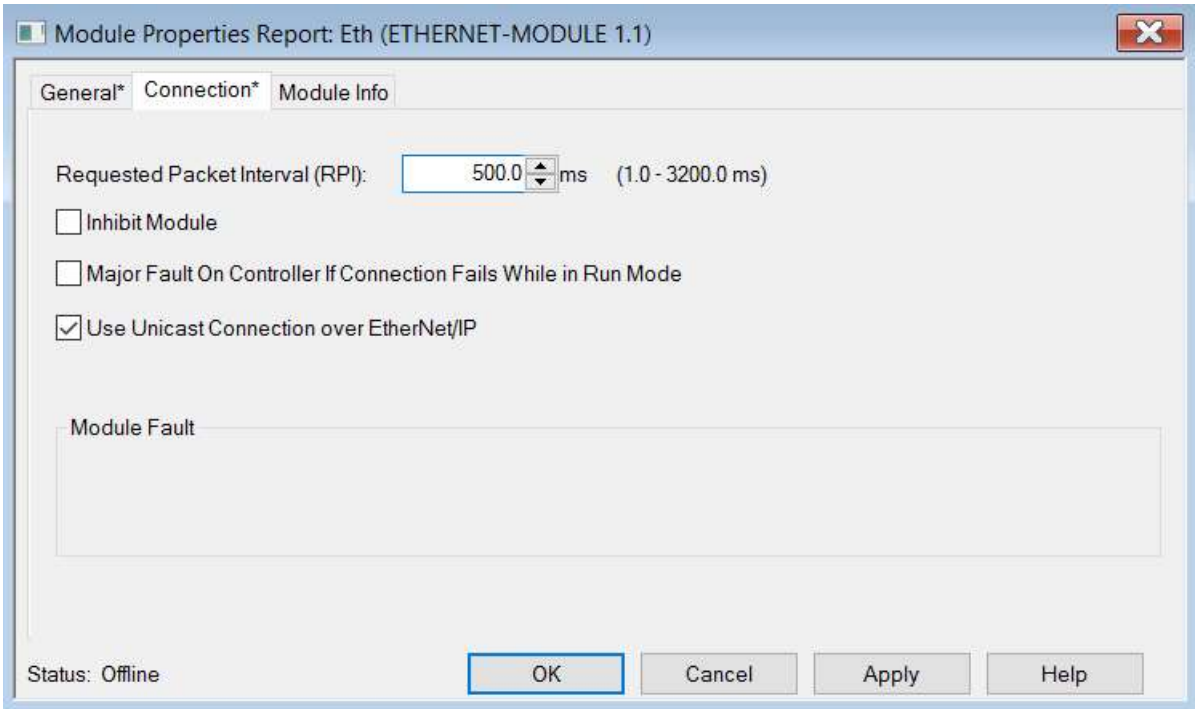


Figure 3.53 - Connection module properties in RSLogix 5000

Once the module has been added to the RSLogix 5000 IO tree the user must assign the User Defined Types (UDTs) to the input and output assemblies. The user can import the required UDTs by right-clicking on *User-Defined* sub-folder in the *Data Types* folder of the IO tree and selecting *Import Data Type*. The assemblies are then assigned to the UDTs with a ladder copy instruction (COP) as shown in the figure below.

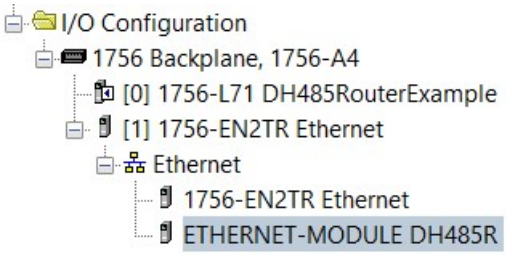


Figure 3.54 - RSLogix 5000 I/O module tree

3.7.2. Importing UDTs and Mapping Routines

To simplify the mapping of the input image, an RSLogix 5000 Routine Partial Import (L5X) file is provided.

This file can be imported by right-clicking on the required Program and selecting the Import Routine option.

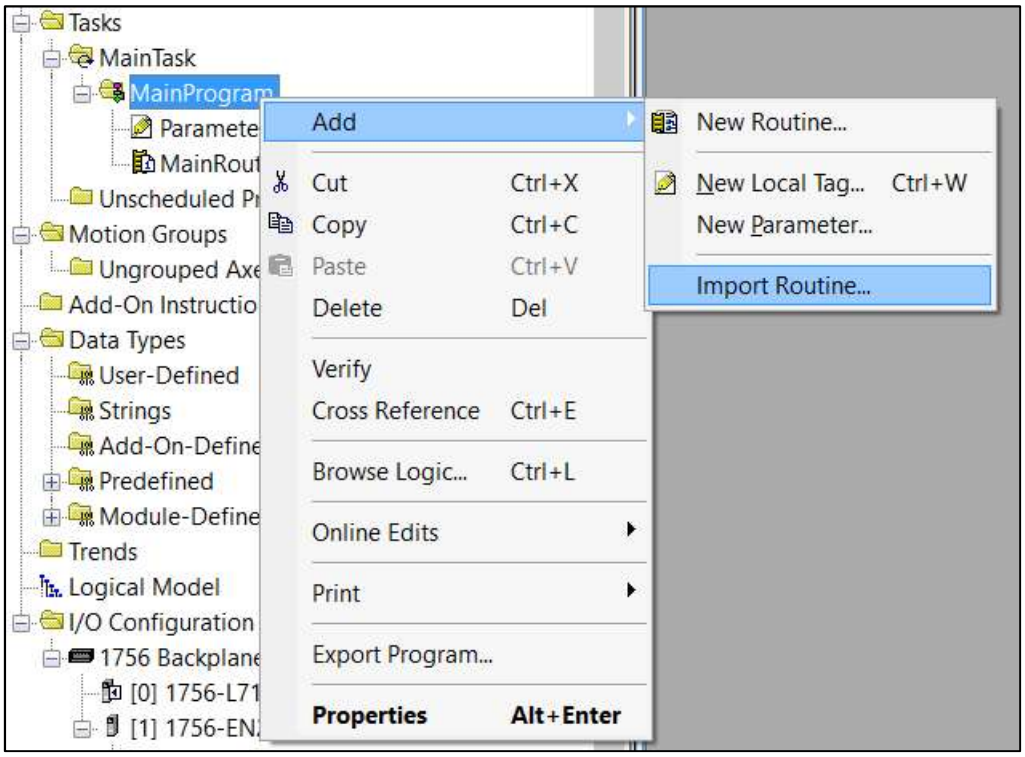


Figure 3.55 - RSLogix 5000 Importing DH485Router specific routine and UDTs

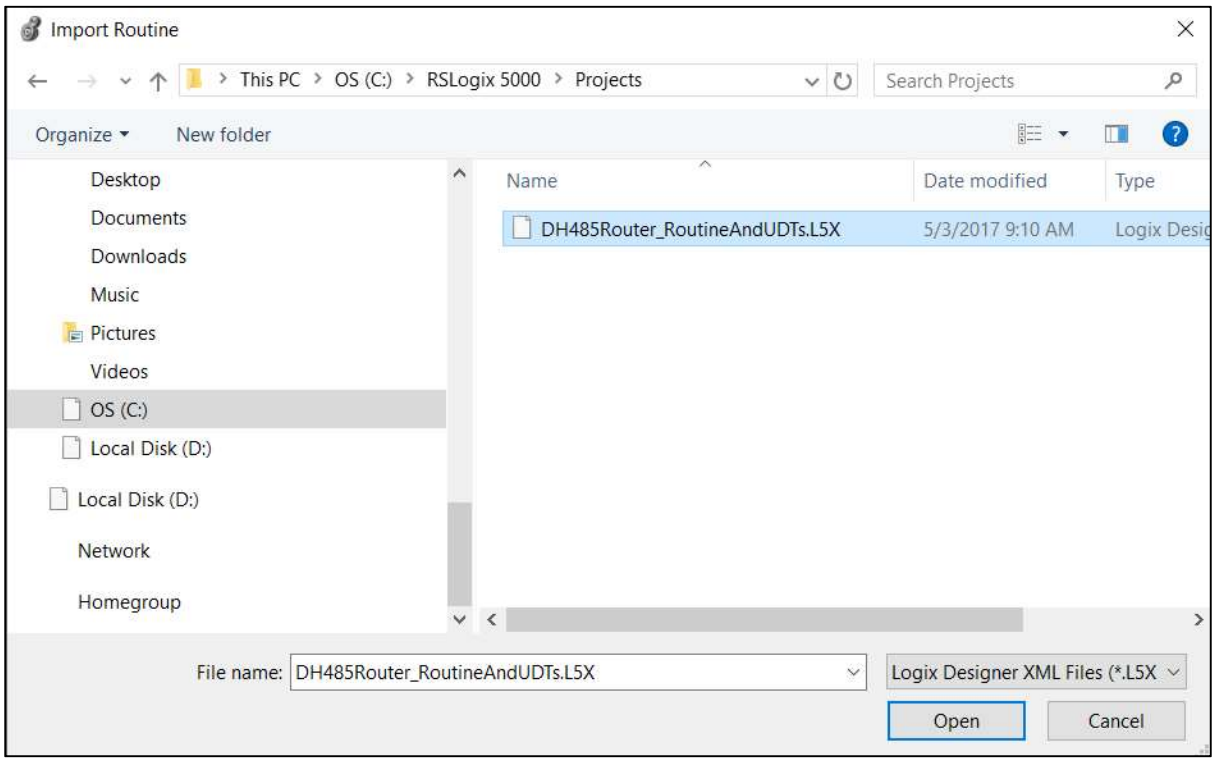


Figure 3.56 - Selecting partial import file

The import will create the following:

- The required UDTs (user defined data types)
- Two controller tags representing the Input and Output assemblies.
- A routine mapping the DH485Router module to the aforementioned tags.
- An example Unscheduled Message instruction with the associated Tags

The user may need to change the routine to map to the correct DH485 Router module instance name, and make sure that the mapping routine is called by the Program's Main Routine.

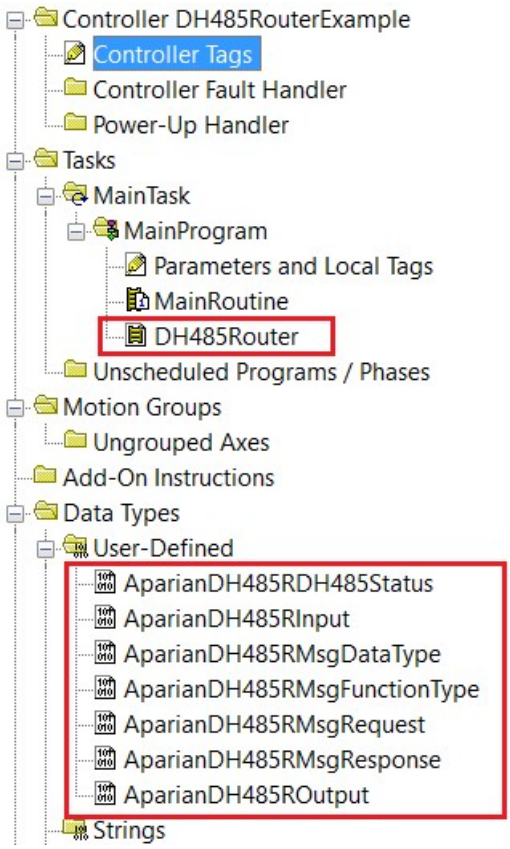


Figure 3.57 - Imported RSLogix 5000 objects

Refer to the additional information section of this document for an example RSLogix 5000 project as well as the required UDTs.

4. OPERATION

4.1. MESSAGE ROUTING

When the module has been correctly setup the DH485 message initiator will send a read/write to a certain DH485 address which will then be routed to a Logix tag. The messages send by the initiator must be completed with the correct data for successful operation. There are various indicators to determine if the mapping is routing the DH485 messages correctly. Refer to the diagnostics section of this document for a more detailed explanation of the various indicators that can be used to diagnose the module.

4.2. RSLOGIX 5000 ASSEMBLIES

When the module operates in a Logix “owned” mode the Logix controller will establish a class 1 cyclic communication connection with the DH485 Router. An input and output assembly is exchanged at a fix interval. The UDTs provided will convert the input and output arrays into tag based assemblies. Refer to the additional information section in this document for the input and output UDTs.

DH485R01Input	{...}	{..		AparianDH485RInput
DH485R01Input.Instance	'South'	{..		STRING
DH485R01Input.Status	{...}	{..		AparianDH485RDH485Status
DH485R01Input.Status.TransparentPCCCMode	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.Status.ReactiveTagMode	1		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.Status.ScheduledTagMode	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.Status.UnscheduledMode	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.Status.ConfigurationValid	1		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.Status.RoutingInhibited	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.Status.Reserved1	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.Status.Reserved2	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.Status.ScheduledTagStatus0	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.Status.ScheduledTagStatus1	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.Status.ScheduledTagStatus2	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.Status.ScheduledTagStatus3	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.Status.ScheduledTagStatus4	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.Status.ScheduledTagStatus5	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.Status.ScheduledTagStatus6	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.Status.ScheduledTagStatus7	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.Status.ScheduledTagStatus8	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.Status.ScheduledTagStatus9	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.Status.ScheduledTagStatus10	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.Status.ScheduledTagStatus11	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.Status.ScheduledTagStatus12	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.Status.ScheduledTagStatus13	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.Status.ScheduledTagStatus14	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.Status.ScheduledTagStatus15	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.Status.ScheduledTagStatus16	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.Status.ScheduledTagStatus17	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.Status.ScheduledTagStatus18	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.Status.ScheduledTagStatus19	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485R01Input.TransactionRate	31		Decimal	DINT
DH485R01Input.Temperature	46.3		Float	REAL
DH485R01Input.DH485RxPacketCount	34218		Decimal	DINT
DH485R01Input.DH485TxPacketCount	34217		Decimal	DINT
DH485R01Input.DH485ChecksumErrors	0		Decimal	DINT
DH485R01Input.PCCCRequests	0		Decimal	DINT
DH485R01Input.PCCCFailures	0		Decimal	DINT
DH485R01Input.TagReads	16522		Decimal	DINT
DH485R01Input.TagWrites	587		Decimal	DINT
DH485R01Input.TagConnectionFailures	0		Decimal	DINT
DH485R01Input.TagErrors	0		Decimal	DINT

Figure 4.1. – Input assembly UDT structure

4.2.1. INPUT ASSEMBLY

The following parameters are used in the input assembly of the module.

Parameter	Datatype	Description
Instance	STRING	This parameter is the instance name of the module that was configured under the general DH485 configuration in Slate.

Status.TransparentPCCCMode	BOOL	Set if the module is operating in Transparent PCCC mode.
Status.ReactiveTagMode	BOOL	Set if the module is operating in Reactive Tag mode.
Status.ScheduledTagMode	BOOL	Set if the module is operating in Scheduled Tag mode.
Status.UnscheduledMode	BOOL	Set if the module is operating in Unscheduled mode.
Status.ConfigurationValid	BOOL	Set if a valid configuration is executing in the module.
Status.RoutingInhibited	BOOL	Set when the module's routing function has been inhibited. Routing can be inhibited by setting a bit in the output assembly of the module.
Status.ScheduledTagStatus0…19	BOOL[20]	Each bit represents the status of the last scheduled transaction for that specific map item. A true value indicates success.
TransactionRate	DINT	The transaction rate is the number of DH485 messages per second that the module is currently routing.
DeviceTemperature	REAL	The internal temperature of the module.
DH485RxPacketCount	DINT	The total number of DH485 packets received by the module.
DH485TxPacketCount	DINT	The number of DH485 packets sent by the module.
DH485ChecksumErrors	DINT	The number of corrupted DH485 packets received by the module.
PCCCRequests	DINT	The total number of DH485 message routing requests received by the module when operating in Transparent mode.
PCCCFailures	DINT	The total number of DH485 message routing requests that resulted in errors when operating in Transparent mode.
TagReads	DINT	The total number of tag reads executed by the module when operating in Tag Map mode.
TagWrites	DINT	The total number of tag writes executed by the module when operating in Tag Map mode.
TagConnectionFailures	DINT	The number of failed class 3 connection attempts when operating in Tag Map mode. Tag reading and writing requires the module to first establish a class 3 connection with the Logix Controller.
TagErrors	DINT	The number of failed tag access (read/write) requests when operating in tag Map mode. These may include privileged violations, non-existing tags, etc.

Table 4.1 - RSLogix 5000 input assembly parameters

4.2.2. OUTPUT ASSEMBLY

The following parameters are used in the output assembly of the module.

Parameter	Datatype	Description
RoutingInhibit	BOOL	This bit inhibits the module routing capabilities. When set, no DH485 messages will be routed. This may be required in applications running a redundant DH485 network where one of the DH485 Routers is to run in a hot-standby mode.

Table 4.2 - RSLogix 5000 output assembly parameters

4.3. UNSCHEDULED MESSAGING

When the DH485 Router is configured in Unscheduled Mode, it will process DH485 message requests sent from Logix via a message instruction.

To simplify the configuration of the required, message several UDTs have been preconfigured, and are available on the Aparian DH485Router webpage.

The message instruction should be setup as follows:

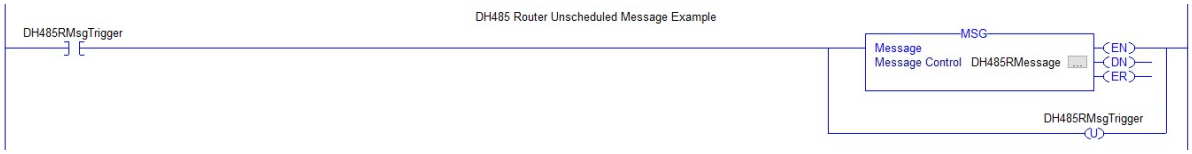


Figure 4.2. - Message Instruction

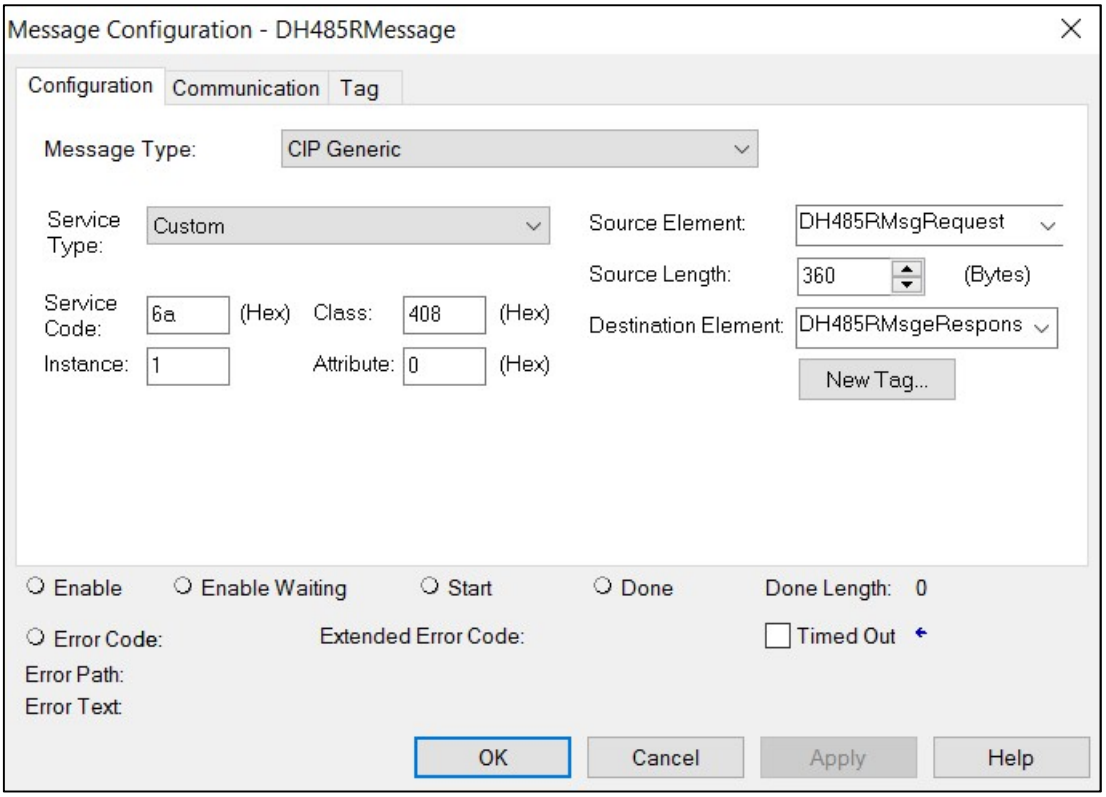


Figure 4.3. - Message Configuration

Parameter	Description
Message Type	CIP Generic
Service Type	Custom
Service Code	6A (Hex) - Unscheduled DH485 Pass-through
Class	408 (Hex)
Instance	1
Attribute	0
Source Element	The request tag instance. Must follow the structure of the AparianDH485RMsgRequest UDT.
Source Length	360
Destination Element	The response tag instance. Must follow the structure of the AparianDH485RMsgResponse UDT.

Table 4.3. - Message Configuration Paramaters

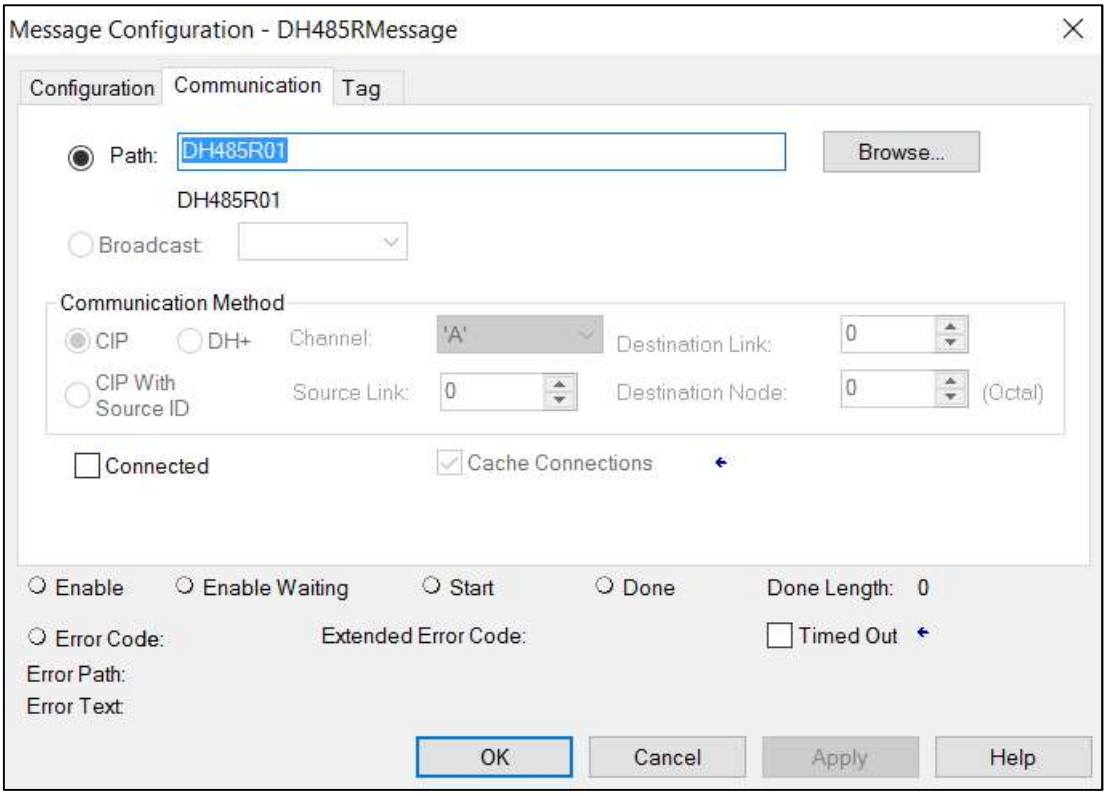


Figure 4.4. - Messsage Configuration - Communication

The Path must be configured to that of the DH485 Router. If the DH485 Router has been added in the I/O tree, then the Browse option can be used to select the path.
Alternatively, enter the CIP path in the format :

1,X,2,IP , where
1 represents the backplane port,
X represents the slot of the Ethernet bridge module,
2 represents the Ethernet port of the Ethernet bridge module and
IP represents the IP address of the DH485 Router.
e.g. **1,1,2,192.168.1.41**

The request tag (e.g. DH485RMsgrequest) should be configures as follows :

DH485RMsgRequest	{...}	{..}		AparianDH485RMsgRequest
DH485RMsgRequest.DestinationNode	5		Decimal	SINT
DH485RMsgRequest.DF1DataFileAddress	'N10:0'	{..}		STRING
DH485RMsgRequest.Function	{...}	{..}		AparianDH485RMsgFunctionType
DH485RMsgRequest.Function.PLC5TypedRead	1		Decimal	BOOL
DH485RMsgRequest.Function.PLC5TypedWrite	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485RMsgRequest.Function.SLCTypedRead	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485RMsgRequest.Function.SLCTypedWrite	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485RMsgRequest.DataType	{...}	{..}		AparianDH485RMsgDataType
DH485RMsgRequest.DataType.BOOLEAN	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485RMsgRequest.DataType.INT	1		Decimal	BOOL
DH485RMsgRequest.DataType.REAL	0		Decimal	BOOL
DH485RMsgRequest.ElementCount	16		Decimal	INT
DH485RMsgRequest.RequestData	{...}	{..}	Decimal	INT[128]
DH485RMsgTrigger	0		Decimal	BOOL

Figure 4.5. - Unscheduled Message Request Tag

Parameter	Description
Destination Node	The DH485 node address of the destination device.
Data File Address	A string representing the Data File Address of the destination DH485 device. E.g. N10:0
Function	Set the bit of the function required : PLC5 Typed Read PLC5 Typed Write SLC Typed Read SLC Typed Write Only one function can be set.
Data Type	Set the bit of the destination Data Type : Boolean Int (integer) Real (float) Only one function can be set.
Element Count	The number of destination elements defined in the Data Type field.
Request Data	The Data array (expressed as an IINT array) to be written to the destination node. This field is ignored for Reade functions.

Table 4.4. - Unscheduled Message Request Parameters

DH485RMsgeResponse	{...}	{..}		AparianDH485RMsgResponse
DH485RMsgeResponse.Status	0		Decimal	INT
DH485RMsgeResponse.ResponseLength	0		Decimal	INT
DH485RMsgeResponse.ResponseData	{...}	{..}	Decimal	INT[128]

Figure 4.6. - Unscheduled Message Response Tag

Parameter	Description
Status	The status returned by the destination DH485 device. A value of zero indicates success.
Response Length	The number of bytes returned by the destination DH485 device.
Response Data	The data response from the destination DH485 device expressed as an INT array.

Table 4.5. - Unscheduled Message Response Parameters

After the message has been executed successfully (Msg.DN) the Response Data should be copied (using a COP instruction) to the required Data Tag of an appropriate data type.

4.4. TRANSPARENT MESSAGING

When the module is in transparent mode the user can message a DH485 node using the Logix SLC Message instruction as shown below. When doing a SLC Read the source element will be the file address of the destination node and the destination element will be the Logix tag to where the response data will be copied. When doing a SLC Write the source element will be the Logix tag where the data is that must be written, and the destination element is the file address of the destination node.

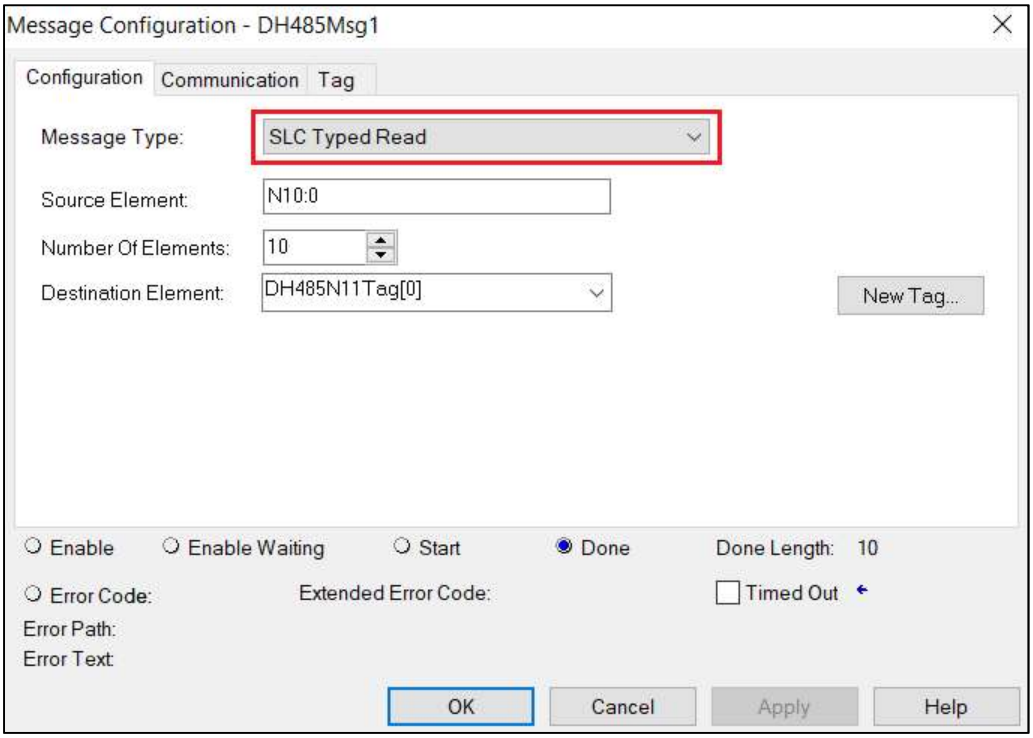


Figure 4.7. – Logix SLC Read/Write Message Type

The user will also need to enter the communication path of the destination DH485 node. The path will be to the DH485 Router followed by **Port 3** (which is the DH485 port) and then followed by the destination DH485 node address (which in the example below is 5).

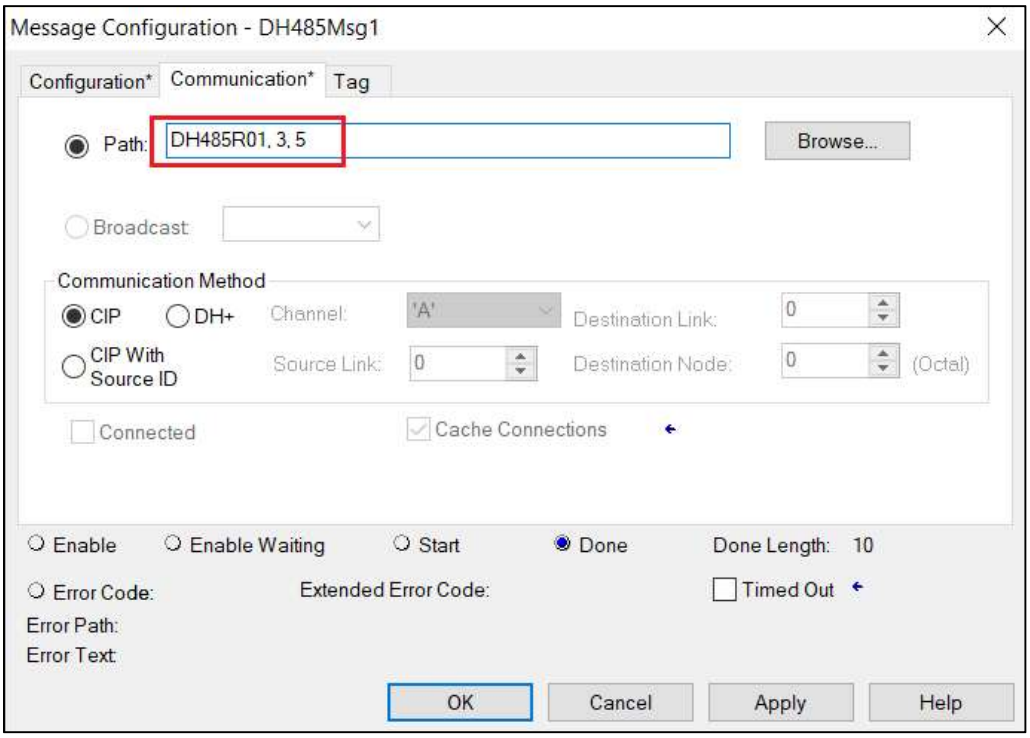


Figure 4.8. – Logix SLC Read/Write Communication Path

5. DIAGNOSTICS

5.1. LEDS

The module provides three LEDs for diagnostics purposes as shown in the front view figure below. A description of each LED is given in the table below.



Figure 5.1 - DH485 Router front view

LED	Description
Module	The module LED will provide information regarding the system-level operation of the module. Thus if the LED is red then the module is not operating correctly. For example if the module application firmware has been corrupted or there is a hardware fault the module will have a red Module LED. If the LED is green then the module has booted and is running correctly.
Activity	The activity LED is used for the RS232 serial port. Thus every time a successful DH485 packet was received the LED will toggle green. The LED will toggle red if a corrupted packet was received (eg. failed checksum).
Ethernet	The Ethernet LED will light up when an Ethernet link has been detected (by plugging in a connected Ethernet cable). The LED will flash every time traffic was detected.

Table 5.1 - Module LED operation

5.2. MODULE STATUS MONITORING IN SLATE

The DH485 Router can provide a range of statistics which can assist with module operation, maintenance, and fault finding. The statistics can be accessed in full by Slate or using the web server in the module.

To view the module's status in the Aparian-Slate environment, the module must be online. If the module is not already Online (following a recent configuration download), then right-click on the module and select the *Go Online* option.

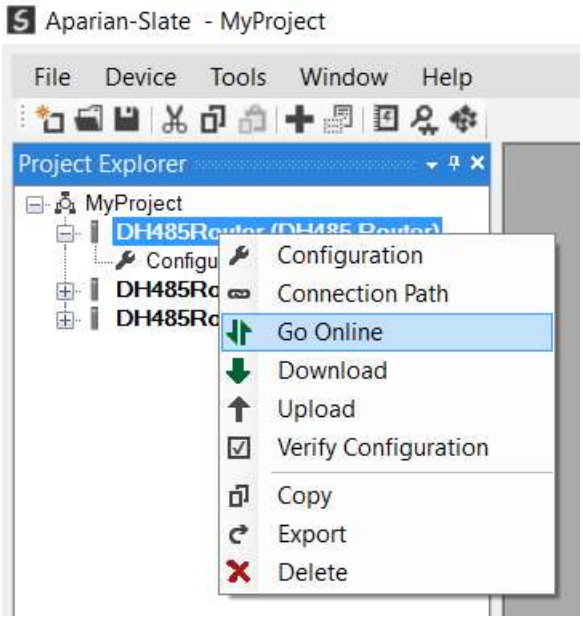


Figure 5.2. - Selecting to Go Online

The Online mode is indicated by the green circle behind the module in the Project Explorer tree.

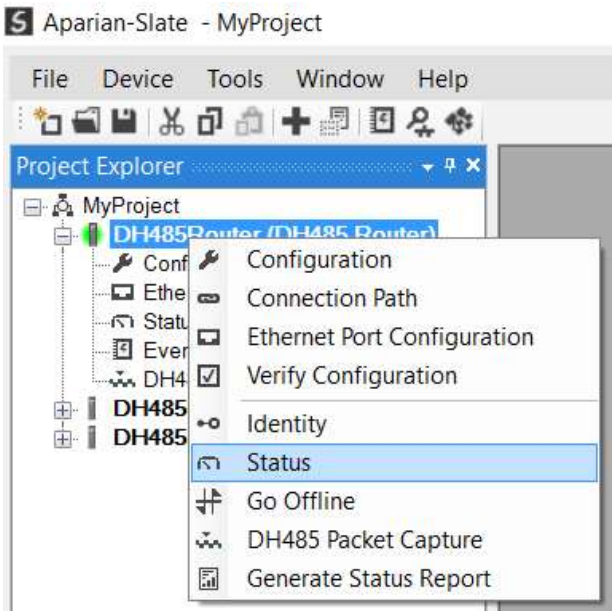


Figure 5.3. - Selecting online Status

The Status monitoring window can be opened by either double-clicking on the *Status* item in the Project Explorer tree, or by right-clicking on the module and selecting *Status*.

The status window contains multiple tabs to display the current status of the module.

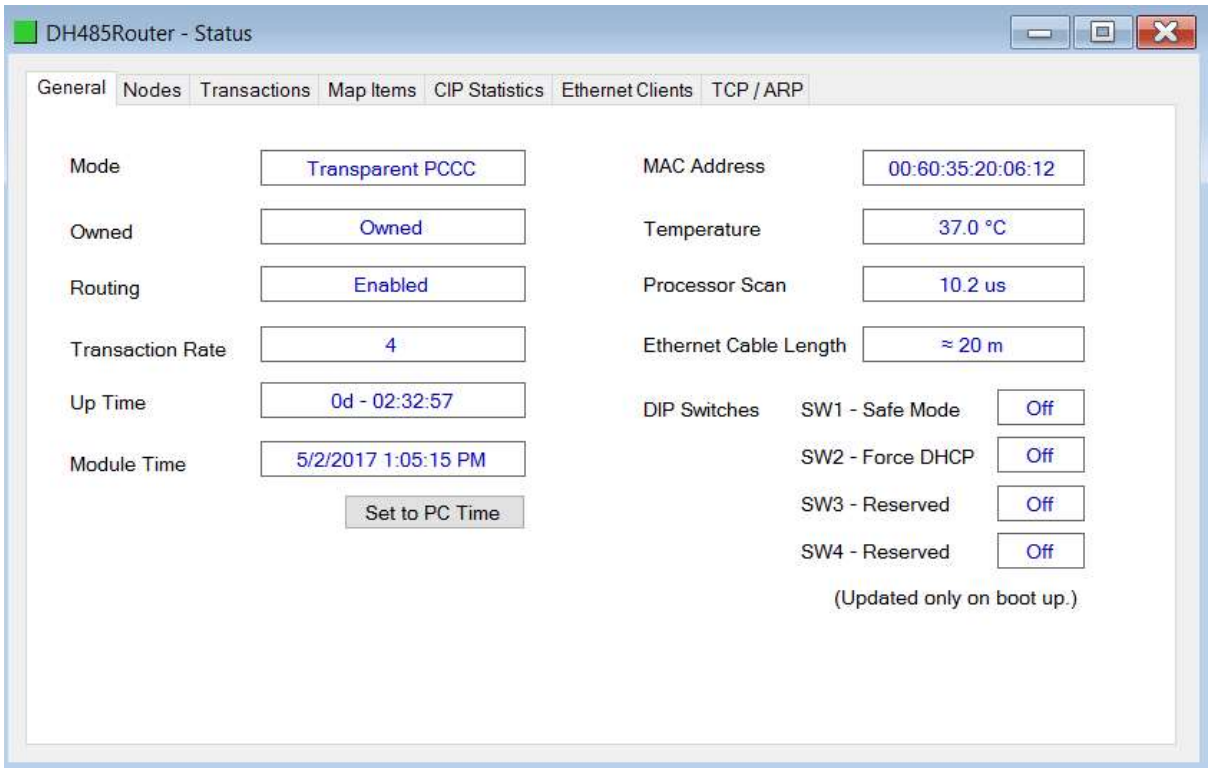


Figure 5.4. - Status monitoring - General

The General tab displays the following general parameters and can also be used to set the module time to the PC time:

Parameter	Description
Mode	Indicates the current operating mode : Transparent, Reactive Tag, Scheduled Tag, or Unscheduled.
Owned	Indicates whether or not the module is currently owned (Class 1) by a Logix controller.
Routing	Indicates whether the routing of module is enabled or inhibited. The routing operation can be inhibited in the output assembly of the module.
Transaction Rate	The transaction rate is the number of DH485 messages per second that the module is currently routing.
Up Time	Indicates the elapsed time since the module was powered-up.
Module Time	Indicates the module's internal time. The module time is stored in UTC (Universal Coordinate Time) but displayed on this page according to the local PC Time Zone settings.
MAC Address	Displays the module's unique Ethernet MAC address.
Temperature	The internal temperature of the module.
Processor Scan	The amount of time (microseconds) taken by the module's processor in the last scan.
Ethernet Cable Length	The approximate length of the Ethernet cable (accurate to 5m).
DIP Switch Position	The status of the DIP switches when the module booted. Note that this status will not change if the DIP switches are altered when the module is running.

Table 5.2 - Parameters displayed in the Status Monitoring – General Tab

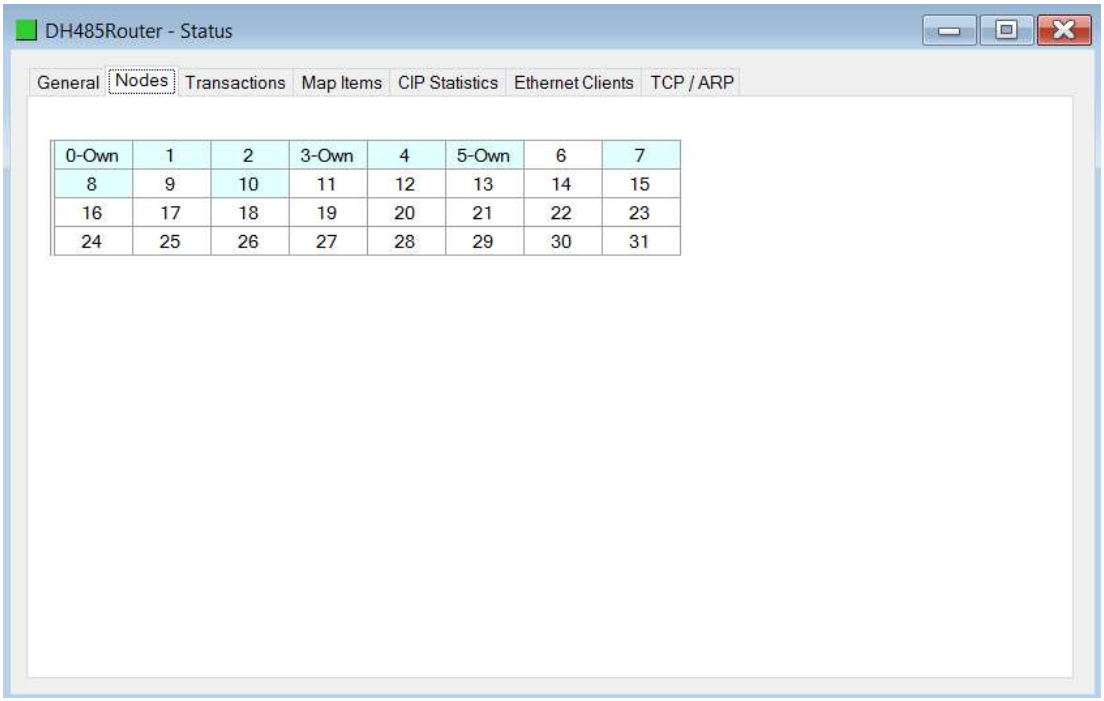


Figure 5.5. - Status monitoring - Nodes

This tab will display all the active nodes on the DH485 network. When the node address is followed by *Own* it indicates that the active node on the network is the node configured on the local DH485 Router. When using Reactive or Transparent PCCC modes more than one node on the network can belong to the local DH485 Router.

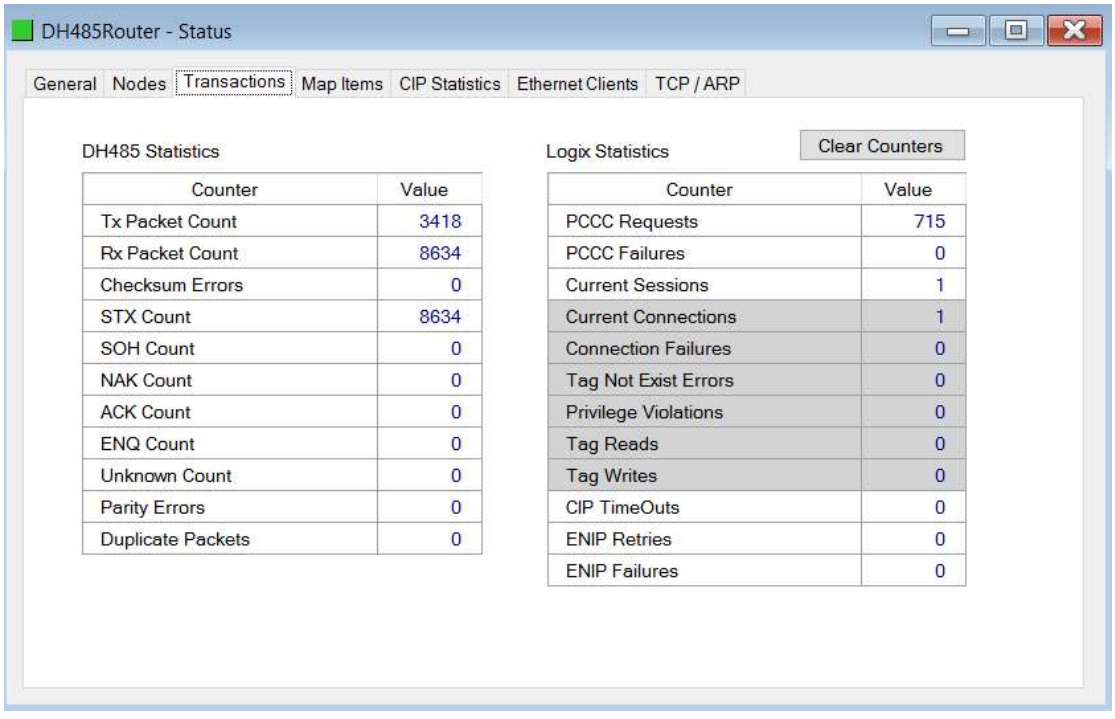


Figure 5.6. - Status monitoring - Transactions

The Transactions tab displays the statistics associated with the following:

- DH485 messages
- PCCC messages (Transparent and Scheduled Tag Mode)
- Logix Tag Mapping (Reactive Tag and Scheduled Tag Mode)

Statistic	Description
Tx Packet Count	The number of DH485 packets sent by the module.
Rx Packet Count	The number of DH485 packets received by the module.
Checksum errors	The number of corrupted DH485 packets received by the module.
STX count	The number of DH485 STX (Start of Text) delimiters received by the module.
SOH count	The number of DH485 SOH (Start of Header) delimiters received by the module.
NAK count	The number of NAK (Negative Acknowledge) DH485 packets received by the module.
ACK count	The number of ACK (Acknowledge) DH485 packets received by the module.
ENQ count	The number of ENQ (Enquiry) DH485 packets received by the module.
Unknown count	The number of unknown packets received by the module.
Parity errors	The number of bytes with parity errors received by the module.
Duplicate packet count	The number of duplicate packets received by the module.

Table 5.3 – DH485 statistics

The following PCCC statistics are only relevant when the module is running in either Transparent PCCC or Unscheduled mode.

Statistic	Description
PCCC Requests	The number of EtherNet/IP PCCC requests that have been sent to a Logix controller.
PCCC Failures	The number of failed EtherNet/IP PCCC responses that have been received by the DH485 Router from a Logix controller.
Current Sessions	The current number of open EtherNet/IP PCCC sessions.

Table 5.4 - PCCC statistics

The following Tag Mapping statistics are only relevant when the module is running in either Reactive Tag or Scheduled Tag mode.

Statistic	Description
Current Connections	The number of current open class 3 connections.
Connection Failures	The number of failed attempts at establishing a class 3 connection with a Logix controller.
Tag Not Exist Errors	The number of tag read and tag write transactions that failed due to the destination tag not existing.
Privilege Violation Errors	The number of tag read and tag write transactions that failed due to a privilege violation error. This may be caused by the External Access property of the Logix tag being set to either None or Read Only.
Tag Reads	The number of tag read transactions executed by the DH485 Router module.
Tag Writes	The number of tag write transactions executed by the DH485 Router module.
CIP Timeout	This count increases when no response was received for the Tag Read/Write.
ENIP Retries	This count increases when no response was received from the Logix Controller by the time the ENIP timeout is reached.
ENIP Failures	This count increases when the ENIP Retry Limit is reached and no response has been received from the Logix Controller.

Table 5.5 - Tag Mapping statistics

The Map Items tab will display the successful packet counts processed by each mapping item. If an item count changes, then the success count field will be displayed with a green background for approximately 3 seconds. This provides quick visual feedback as to which items are currently active.

The fields in the map items will adjust to suite the appropriate mode.

No items are displayed in Unscheduled mode.

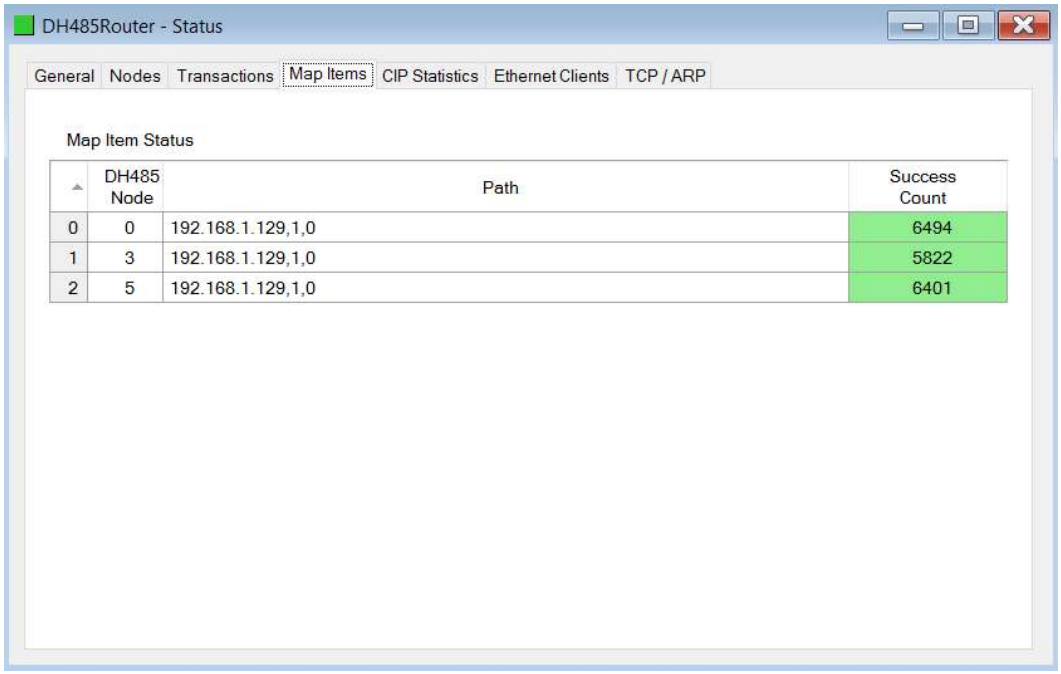


Figure 5.7. - Map Item status

5.3. DH485 PACKET CAPTURE

The module provides the capability to capture the DH485 traffic for analysis. The will allow the user and the support team to resolve any possible issue on site.

To invoke the capture of the module, double-click on the DH485 Packet Capture item in the Project Explorer tree.

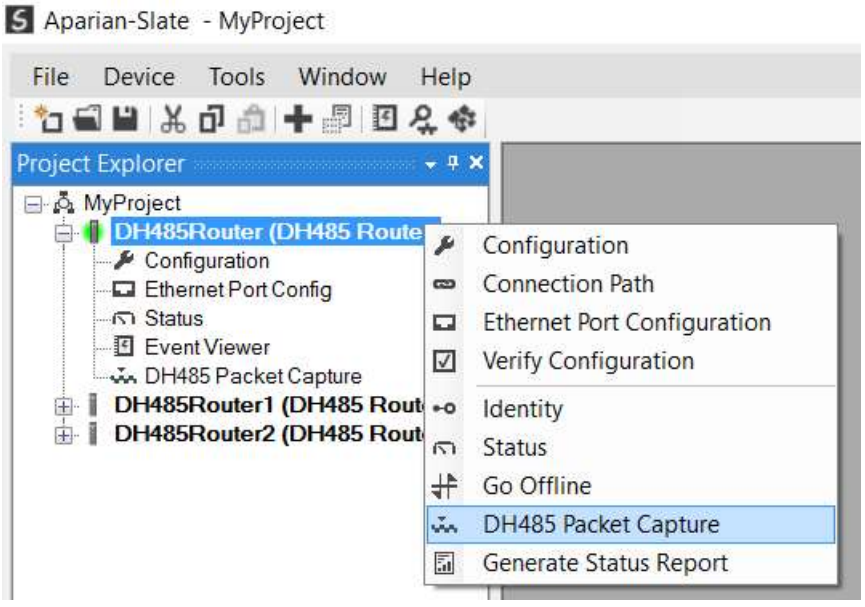


Figure 5.8. - Selecting DH485 Packet Capture

The DH485 Packet Capture window will open and automatically start capturing all DH485 packets.

NOTE: The module keeps a circular buffer of the last 20 DH485 packets, and thus there may be up to 20 packets in the capture that were received / sent before the capture was initiated.

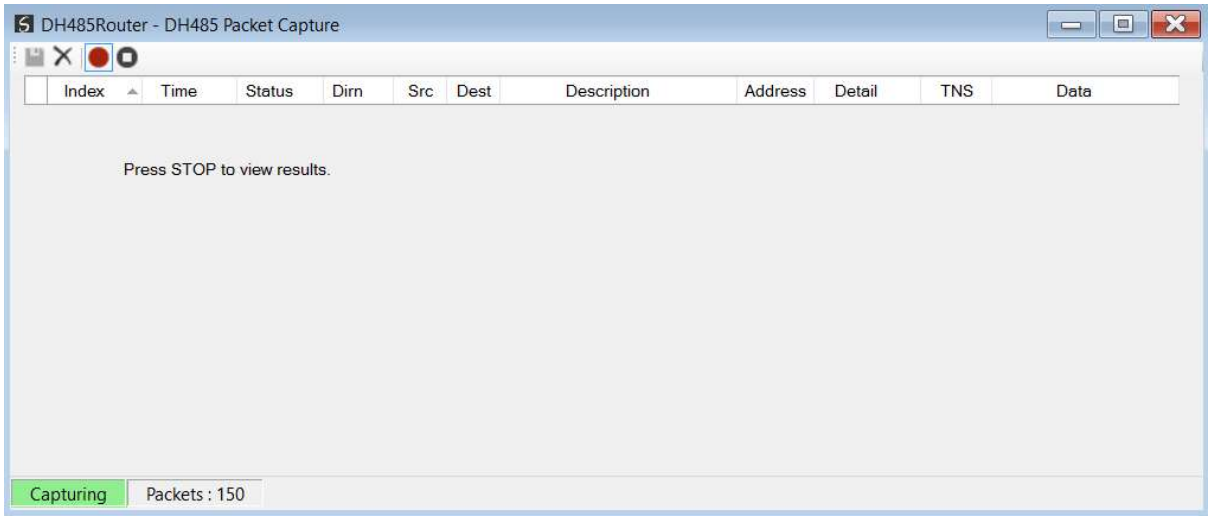


Figure 5.9 - DH485 packet capture

To display the captured DH485 packets, the capture process must first be stopped, by pressing the Stop button.

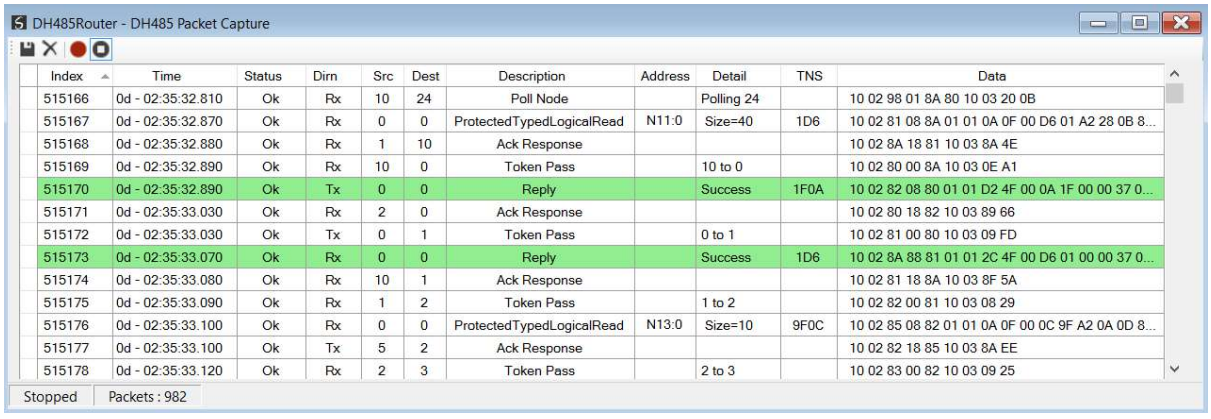


Figure 5.10. - DH485 Packet Capture complete

The captured DH485 packets are tabulated as follows:

Statistic	Description
Index	The packet index, incremented for each packet sent or received.
Time	The elapsed time since the module powered up.

Status	The status of the packet. Received packets are checked for valid DH485 constructs and valid checksums.
Dirn	The direction of the packet, either transmitted (Tx) or received (Rx).
Src	DH485 node address of the message source.
Dest	DH485 node address of the message destination.
Description	Brief description of the packet, usually the command.
Address	The string representing a PLC data address, where applicable.
Detail	Additional details associated with command.
TNS	Transaction number. Used to match request and reply messages.
Data	The packet's raw data displayed in space delimited hex.

Table 5.6. - DH485 Packet Capture fields

The packet capture can be saved to a file for further analysis, by selecting the Save button on the toolbar. Previously saved DH485 Packet Capture files can be viewed by selecting the DH485 Packet Capture Viewer option in the tools menu.

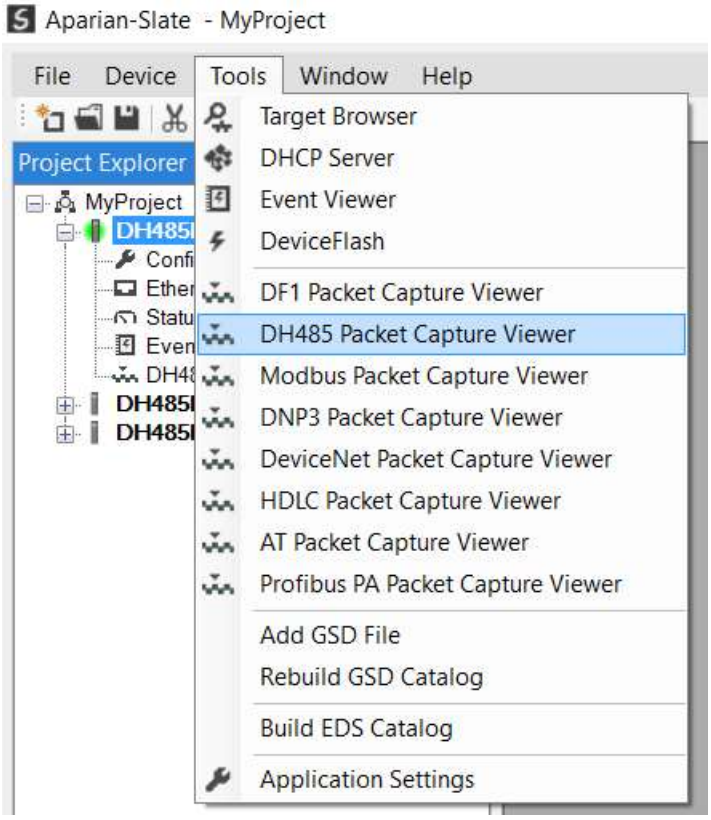


Figure 5.11. - Selecting the DH485 Packet Capture Viewer

5.4. MODULE EVENT LOG

The DH485 Router module logs various diagnostic records to an internal event log. These logs are stored in non-volatile memory and can be displayed using Slate or via the web interface. To vie them in Slate, select the Event Viewer option in the Project Explorer tree.

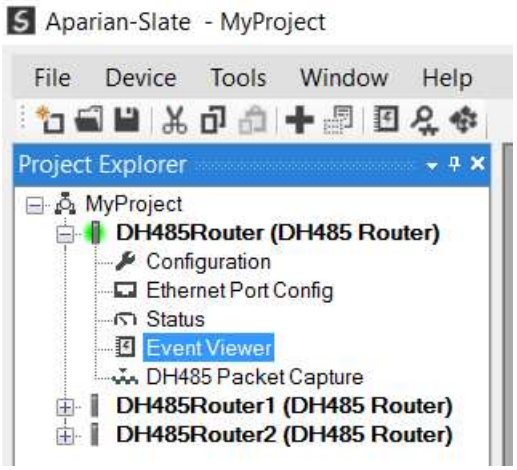
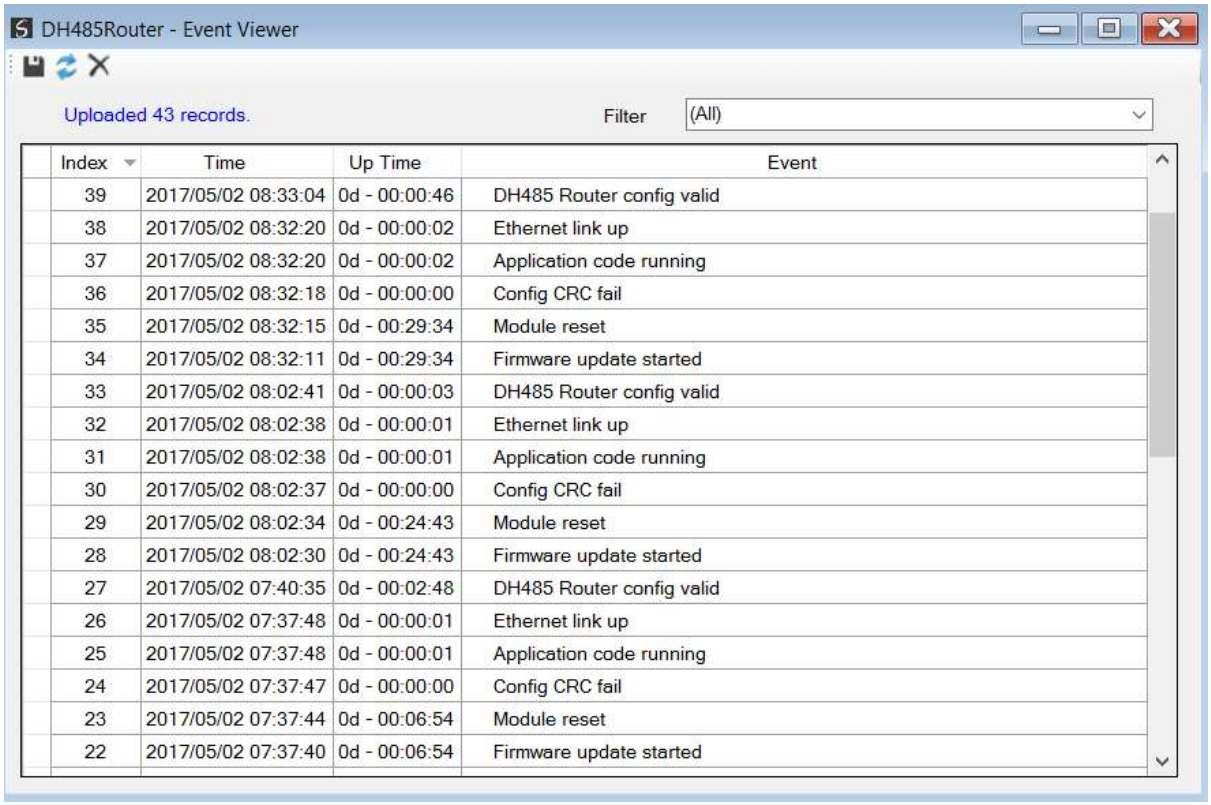


Figure 5.12. - Selecting the module Event Log

The Event Log window will open and automatically read all the events from the module. The log entries are sorted so as to have the latest record at the top. Custom sorting is achieved by double-clicking on the column headings.



Index	Time	Up Time	Event
39	2017/05/02 08:33:04	0d - 00:00:46	DH485 Router config valid
38	2017/05/02 08:32:20	0d - 00:00:02	Ethernet link up
37	2017/05/02 08:32:20	0d - 00:00:02	Application code running
36	2017/05/02 08:32:18	0d - 00:00:00	Config CRC fail
35	2017/05/02 08:32:15	0d - 00:29:34	Module reset
34	2017/05/02 08:32:11	0d - 00:29:34	Firmware update started
33	2017/05/02 08:02:41	0d - 00:00:03	DH485 Router config valid
32	2017/05/02 08:02:38	0d - 00:00:01	Ethernet link up
31	2017/05/02 08:02:38	0d - 00:00:01	Application code running
30	2017/05/02 08:02:37	0d - 00:00:00	Config CRC fail
29	2017/05/02 08:02:34	0d - 00:24:43	Module reset
28	2017/05/02 08:02:30	0d - 00:24:43	Firmware update started
27	2017/05/02 07:40:35	0d - 00:02:48	DH485 Router config valid
26	2017/05/02 07:37:48	0d - 00:00:01	Ethernet link up
25	2017/05/02 07:37:48	0d - 00:00:01	Application code running
24	2017/05/02 07:37:47	0d - 00:00:00	Config CRC fail
23	2017/05/02 07:37:44	0d - 00:06:54	Module reset
22	2017/05/02 07:37:40	0d - 00:06:54	Firmware update started

Figure 5.13. – Module Event Log

The log can also be stored to a file for future analysis, by selecting the Save button in the tool menu.

To view previously saved files, use the Event Log Viewer option under the tools menu.

5.5. WEB SERVER

The DH485 Router provides a web server allowing a user without Slate or RSLogix 5000 to view various diagnostics of the module. This includes Ethernet parameters, system event log, advanced diagnostics, and application diagnostics (DH485 diagnostics).

NOTE: The web server is view **only** and thus no parameters or configuration can be altered from the web interface.

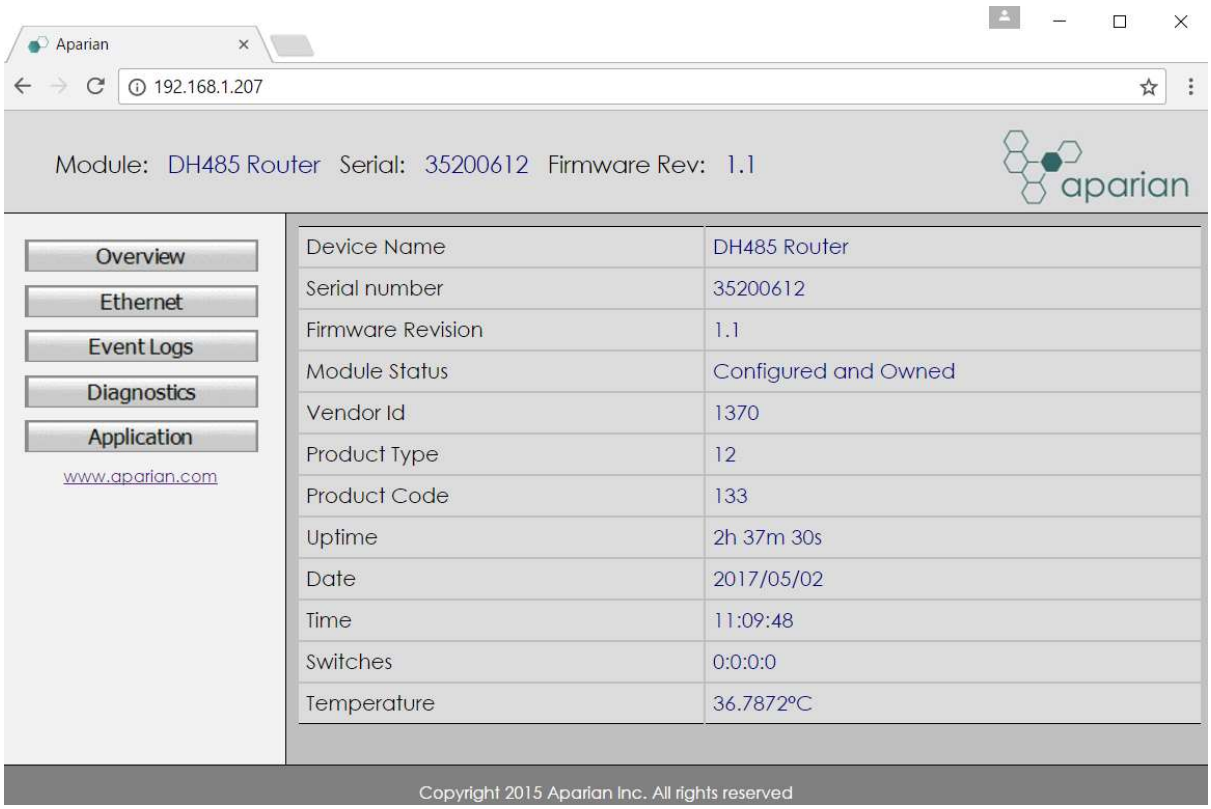


Figure 5.14. - Web interface

6. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

6.1. DIMENSIONS

Below are the enclosure dimensions as well as the required DIN rail dimensions. All dimensions are in millimetres.

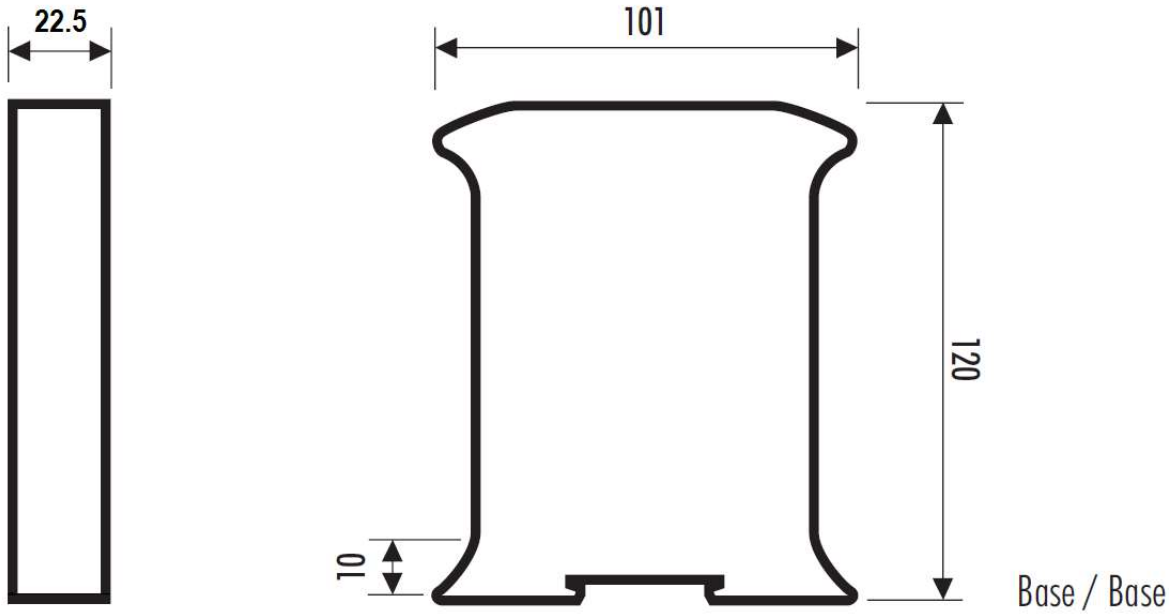


Figure 6.1 - DH485 Router enclosure dimensions

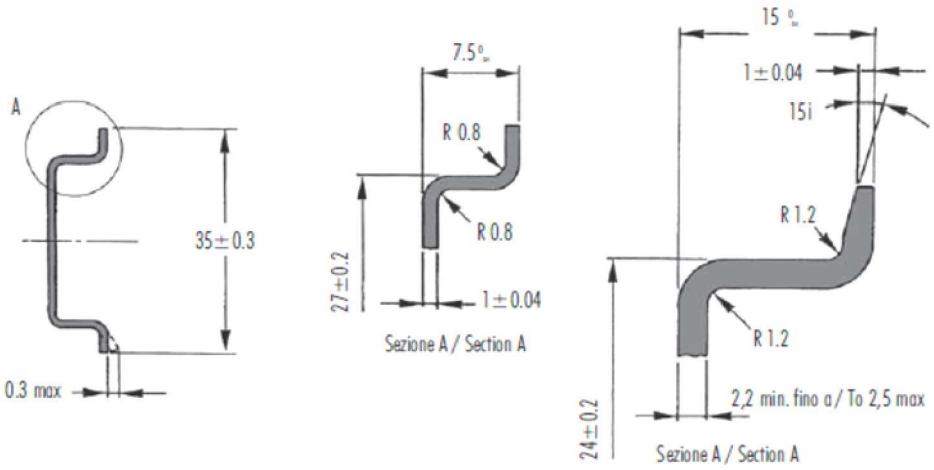


Figure 6.2 - Required DIN dimensions

6.2. ELECTRICAL

Specification	Rating
Power requirements	Input: 10 – 28V DC, (70 mA @ 24 VDC / 130 mA @ 10 VDC)
Power consumption	1.7 W
Connector	3-way terminal
Conductors	24 – 18 AWG
Enclosure rating	IP20, NEMA/UL Open Type
Temperature	-20 – 70 °C
Earth connection	Yes, terminal based
Emissions	IEC61000-6-4
ESD Immunity	EN 61000-4-2
Radiated RF Immunity	IEC 61000-4-3
EFT/B Immunity	EFT: IEC 61000-4-4
Surge Immunity	Surge: IEC 61000-4-5
Conducted RF Immunity	IEC 61000-4-6

Table 6.1 - Electrical specification

6.3. ETHERNET

Specification	Rating
Connector	RJ45
Conductors	CAT5 STP/UTP
ARP connections	Max 20
TCP connections	Max 20
CIP connections	Max 10
Communication rate	10/100Mbps
Duplex mode	Full/Half
Auto-MDIX support	Yes

Table 6.2 - Ethernet specification

6.4. DH485

Specification	Rating
Connector	4-way terminal
Conductor	24 – 18 AWG
Protocol	DH485
BAUD	1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200
Parity	Even
Data bits	8
Stop bits	1
Error detection	CRC
Transparent mode mapping	Max 20 routes
Logix Tag mode mapping	Max 20 routes
Reactive Tag Mode Message Support	PLC-5 Typed Read, PLC-5 Typed Write, SLC Typed Read, SLC Typed Write
Scheduled Tag Mode Message Support	PLC-5 Typed Read, PLC-5 Typed Write, SLC Typed Read, SLC Typed Write
Rockwell Automation Controller programming support	SLC5/03

Table 6.3 - DH485 specification

6.5. CERTIFICATIONS

Certification	Mark
CE Mark	CE
UL Mark File: E494895	c UL us LISTED CLASS 1, DIV 2, GROUPS A, B, C, D
ODVA Conformance	EtherNet/IP™

	* F/W 1.001
RoHS2 Compliant	RoHS2
RCM	

Table 6.4 – Certifications

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