

**Table of Contents**

	Page
<b>1 Description</b>	
2 Technical data .....	3
2.1 Point-to-point connection RS 232C .....	3
2.2 Bus connection RS 485 .....	4
<b>3 Data formats .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>4 Data transmission</b>	
4.1 General information .....	5
4.2 Telegram characters .....	5
4.3 Permissible addresses .....	5
4.3.1 Broadcast address (global address) .....	6
4.4 Telegram formats, general specifications .....	6
4.4.1 SD1 telegrams .....	6
4.4.2 SD2 telegrams .....	6
4.4.3 SD3 telegrams .....	6
4.5 Transmission rules .....	7
<b>5 Parameters</b>	
5.1 Addressable parameters .....	7
5.2 Assignment of device function group to the parameter field addresses .....	7
5.3 Parameter addresses .....	8
5.3.1 System parameters 10H .....	8
5.3.2 Channel parameters 11H...14H .....	8
5.3.3 Text lines 17H .....	9
5.3.4 Print intervals 18H .....	9
5.3.5 Synchronization times for text print 19H .....	10
5.3.6 Communication parameter 1AH .....	10
5.3.7 Assignment of binary inputs 1BH .....	10
5.3.8 Date and time 1CH .....	10
5.3.9 Table of character sets .....	11
5.3.10 Calibration data 1DH .....	11
5.3.11 Measured values and device status 1EH .....	12
<b>7 Formation of text blocks</b>	
7.1 Send print lines to the recorder .....	13
<b>8 Connection of WIZCON to Minicomp MK</b>	
8.1 Interrogation of 8 values .....	13
8.2 Modification of 2 values .....	13
8.3 Numerical formats .....	14
8.4 Parameter addresses for function code 04H and 07H .....	14
8.5 Interrogation of binary information .....	14
8.6 Modification of binary information .....	15
8.7 Parameter addresses for function code 05H .....	15
8.8 % conversion into and out of hexadecimal numbers	16

**Important Instructions for Your Safety.  
Please read and observe.**

Correct and safe operation of the continuous-line recorder Minicomp MK calls for appropriate transportation and storage, expert installation and commissioning as well as correct operation and meticulous maintenance.

Only those persons conversant with the operation and maintenance of similar apparatuses and who possess the necessary qualifications are allowed to work on the apparatus.

Please take note of the contents of this Operating Manual and the safety regulations affixed to the apparatus.

The directives, norms and guidelines mentioned in this Operating Manual are applicable in the Federal Republic of Germany. When using the apparatus in other countries, please observe the national regulations prevailing in the respective country.

The Minicomp MK has been designed and tested in accordance with DIN VDE 0411 Part 1, "Safety Requirements for Electronic Measuring Apparatuses", and has been supplied in a safe condition. In order to maintain this condition, and to ensure safe operation, the safety instructions in this Operating Manual bearing the headline "Caution" must be observed. Otherwise, persons can be endangered and the apparatus itself as well as other equipment and facilities can be damaged.

If the information in this Operating Manual should prove to be insufficient in any point, the Hartmann & Braun Service Department will be delighted to give you more information.

Subject to technical changes.

Reprint, reproduction, or translation of this Manual or parts thereof are not permitted without prior consent.

# 1 Description

The interfaces RS 232C and RS 485 are available for parameter definition of the continuous-line recorder Minicomp MK. Interface RS 232C is preset. Two slide switches must be changed over on the option card in order to change the interface to RS 485 (see Fig. 1-2).

Parameter definition of the recorder can be effected on the operator panel of the Minicomp MK or, using a PC and the parameter definition programme PARALINE, via the interface. Interface RS 232C is used primarily for parameter definition of the recorder.

A standardized adapter cable (length = 2.5 m; Catalogue No. 43404-0-0319228) is available for using the RS 232C interface. A standardized adapter cable can be used for the RS 485 interface (length = 0.2 m; Catalogue No. 43404-4-0319226).

The serial communication of the continuous-line recorder Minicomp MK according to interface norm RS 485 is based on DIN 19 245 Part 1. Only a subset of the stipulations have been taken into consideration. Inter alia, stipulations regarding multimaster operation (token-passing procedures) have not been taken into account since the continuous-line recorder is always a passive subscriber.

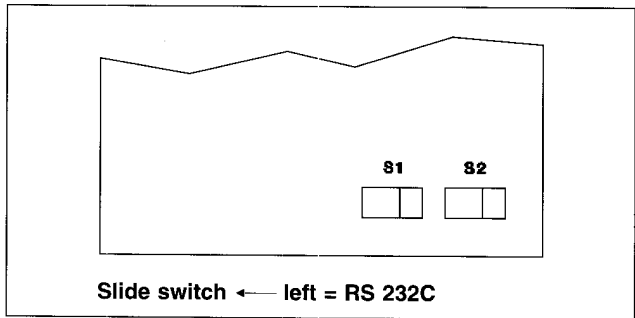


Fig. 1-1 Switch setting on option card for RS 232C

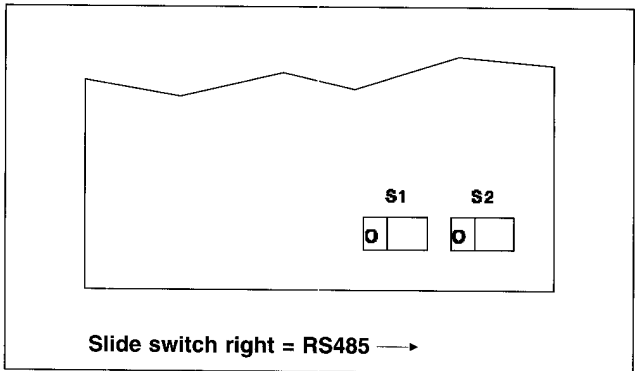


Fig. 1-2 Switch setting on option card for RS 485

## 2 Technical data

### 2.1 Point-to-point connection RS 232C

#### Medium

Shielded 3-wire cable, cross-section min. 0.22 mm<sup>2</sup>.

#### Cable length

Max. 15 m

#### Number of subscribers

1 transmitter, 1 receiver

#### Transmission rate

300, 600, 1,200, 2,400, 4,800, 9,600 and 19,200 bauds

#### Transmission type

Asymmetrical

#### Driver output

No-load operation  $\pm 15$  V, with load  $\pm 5$  V  
Load resistance 3...7 k $\Omega$

#### Receiver

Sensitivity  $\pm 3$  V  
Input resistance 3...7 k $\Omega$   
1 character < -3 V  
Blank > +3 V

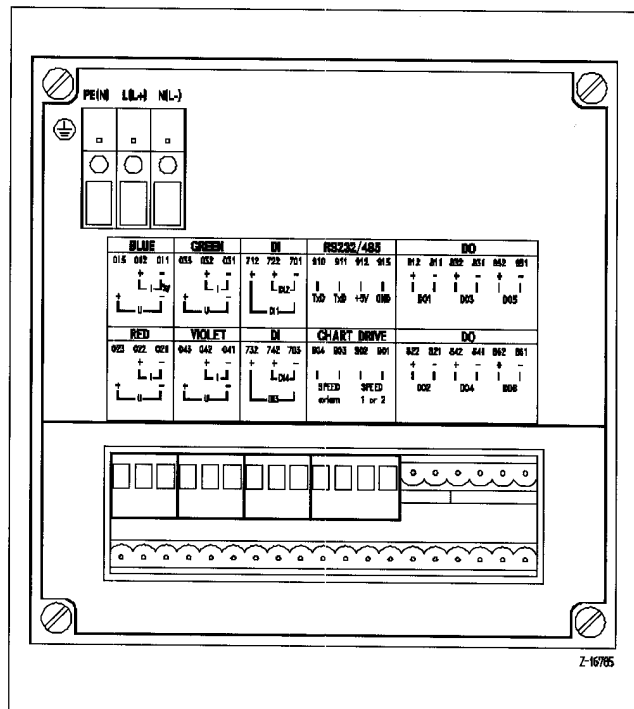


Fig. 1-3 Rear panel of Minicomp MK

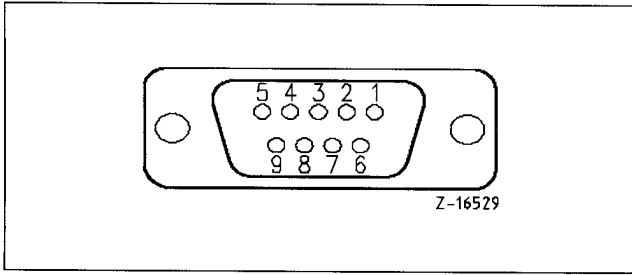
Terminal 910 = TXD

Terminal 911 = RXD

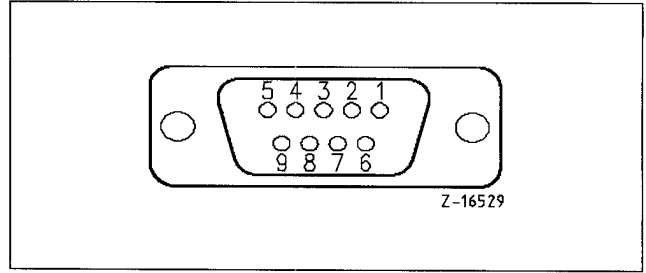
Terminal 912 = +5 V (not for RS 232C)

Terminal 913 = GND

(The shield is fitted to a blade-type terminal on the recorder case).



**Fig. 2-1-1** Terminal assignment of the RS 232C interface (9-pin socket SUB-D)  
 2 = RXD  
 3 = TXD  
 5 = GND



**Fig. 2-2-1** Terminal assignment of the RS 485 interface (9-pin socket SUB-D)  
 Pin 1: Shield  
 Pin 3: RXD (+)  
 Pin 5: GND (ground potential)  
 Pin 6: +5 V  
 Pin 8: RXD (-)

**Earthing**

Earth the shield at both ends to divert high-frequency interferences. Interconnect the ground terminals of both subscribers.

**Electrical isolation**

None

**2.2 Bus connection RS 485**

**Bus structure**

Line, no branches,  
 Stub line to the subscriber < 0.3 m.

**Medium**

Shielded, twisted 2-wire leads,  
 Characteristic impedance 100...130 Ω, at f > 100 kHz  
 Cable capacitance < 60 pF/m  
 Cross-section min. 0.22 mm<sup>2</sup>.

**Cable length**

Max. 1200 m

**Number of bus subscribers**

32 (active and passive)

**Transmission rate**

300, 600, 1,200, 2,400, 4,800, 9,600 and 19,200 bauds

**Type of transmission**

Symmetrical

**Driver output**

No-load operation ±5 V, with load ≥ ±1.5 V  
 Load resistance ≥ 60 Ω

**Receiver**

Sensitivity 200 mV  
 Input resistance 12 kΩ

**Earthing**

Earth the shield at both ends to divert high-frequency interference.

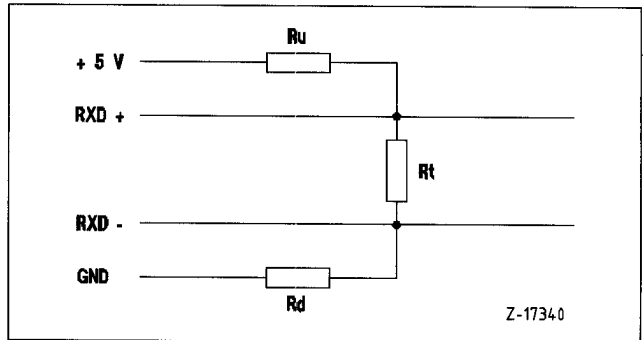
**Potential equalization**

The difference in potential between the Data ground potentials (GND) of all bus subscribers may not exceed ±7 V.

The +5 V voltage at pin 6 is only needed if the Minicomp MK is being operated as a bus terminal unit. The bus quiescent potential is determined with resistors  $R_u$ ,  $R_t$  and  $R_d$ .

$R_u = 390 \Omega$   
 $R_t = 150 \Omega$   
 $R_d = 390 \Omega$

Wire according to Fig. 2-2-2.



**Fig. 2-2-2** Bus terminal wiring

Fit resistors  $R_u$ ,  $R_t$  and  $R_d$  in the 9-pin bus connector such that the recorder can be separated from the bus, with the bus, however, remaining properly terminated.

### 3 Data formats

The data to be transferred are formatted according to 4 different types.

- 1st type Byte Value range 0...255
- 2nd type Char Value range -128...+127
- 3rd type Word Value range 0...65535
- 4th type Float Value range ±1.175494E-38...±3.402823E+38

#### Byte type

The Byte-type format is used to select the parameters from the tables (see Section 5.3).

#### Char type

The Char-type format is used to transmit ASCII characters. The character set accepted by the recorder is listed in Table 8.3.10. The Hex codes must be used.

#### Word type

The Word-type format consists of 2 bytes and is used to transmit integers without signs. The numerical range accepted by the recorder is between 0...1000. The High byte is transmitted before the Low byte.

Example: The value 820 is to be transmitted  
820 dec = 03 34H

#### Float type

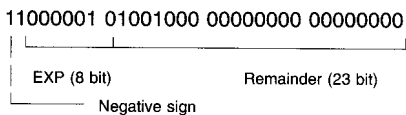
The Float-type format consists of 4 bytes and is used to transmit floating point numbers. The numerical range accepted by the recorder is between -1000 ... +9999 (IEEE-754 format).

Example:  
The value -12.5 is to be transmitted.  
-12.5 dec. = C1 48 00 00H

Calculation of the Hex number  
The general form of the floating point number is:

$$(\text{Sign}) * 2^{\text{EXP}-127} * (\text{Remainder})$$

The binary representation of the number -12.5



1. Calculate sign. The bit is set for a negative sign.
2. Calculate exponent. The highest exponent is calculated  
EXP= INT [ $\lfloor \log_2 |\text{Number}_{\text{dec}}| \rfloor + 127$ ]

In the example:  
INT [ $\lfloor \log_2 12.5 \rfloor + 127$ ] = 130<sub>dec</sub> = 82Hex = 10000010 Binary

3. Calculate remainder. Remainder =  $|\text{Number}_{\text{dec}}| / 2^{\text{EXP}}$   
In the example:  $12.5 / 2^3 = 1.562$

Conversion to binary code:  
Rank  $2^0 + 2^{-1} + 2^{-2} + 2^{-3} + 2^{-4} + \dots + 2^{-23}$   
In the example: 1 1 0 0 1

The value of  $2^0$  is always 1 and is therefore not transmitted.

## 4 Data transmission

### 4.1 General information

A combination of telegram characters is used for the data transmission. The telegrams use the "Handshake function", i.e. each telegram from the computer to the recorder must first be acknowledged before the next telegram can be sent.

**Note**

Before data transmission, parameters must be set for interface (RS 232C or RS 485), address, parity and baud rate.

### 4.2 Telegram characters

(UART character or frame)

Each frame (character) has 11 bits:

- one start bit (ST) with logic "0" signal
- 8 information bits with logic "0" or "1" signal
- one parity bit (P) (as option) with logic "0" or "1" signal and
- one stop bit (SP) with logic "1" signal.

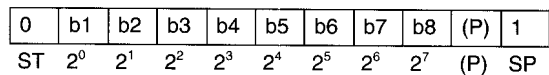


Fig. 4-2-1 Bits of a frame

### 4.3 Permissible addresses

With the RS 485 interface set on the Minicomp MK, it only answers queries, which use as destination address the address set in the device. Values between 0...126 (= 7EH) are allowed, with values being specified arbitrarily. However, no address may be specified twice. With RS 232 C all messages are processed, independently of the bus address set. Minicomp MK sends no answer to incorrect messages (checksum, wrong address, any other type of reception errors). Neither are incorrect messages acknowledged. Some data areas are marked as Read Only areas. Attempts to write data to these data fields are ignored by the recorder.

### 4.3.1 Broadcast address (global address)

Messages to the broadcast address (131 dec.) are always processed. However, no answer is sent for a broadcast message.

## 4.4 Telegram formats, General specifications

The Minicomp MK accepts the following telegram types:

### 4.4.1 SD1 telegrams

Telegram with fixed information field length without data field:

SD1/DA/SA/FC/FCS/ED  
|<---- L----->|

This is used for sending a query to the recorder and for acknowledgement on the part of the recorder.

The following applies:

SD1 = 10H	Start byte (Start Delimiter), code: 10H
DA	Destination address
SA	Source address
FC	Function code (Frame Control)
FCS	Check byte (Frame Check Sequence) Sum of the Hex values of the "L" frames without carry for FFH
ED	End byte (End Delimiter), code: 16H
L	Number of bytes in FCS = 3

If a query with FC = 01H (ident query) is sent, the response from the recorder will also be sent in the SD1 format. If no self-test error has occurred in the device, FC = 10H is contained in the answer. Otherwise FC = 11H.

The recorder ident code is implemented with the function code 4EH.

The recorder responds to a query with FC = 4EH with a message of the SD2 type.

The data field of the identification message is assigned as follows:

VN = H&B"	Manufacturer's code
CT = 1. "43412"	Prod. Root No.
	2. "Minicomp MK" Device designation
HR = "CPU:A"	Index of the recorder CPU card
SR = "01.04"	Example of software release

### 4.4.2 SD2 telegrams

Telegram with variable information field length:

SD2/LE/LEr/SD2/DA/SA/FC/aa/oo/oo/cc/Data field/FCS/ED  
|<-----L----->|

This is used for sending data to the recorder and for data answers from the recorder.

The following applies:

SD2 = 68H	Start byte
LE	Number of data bytes + 7
LEr	Repeat of LE
SD2 = 68H	Repeat of start byte
DA	Destination address (subscriber address)
SA	Source address
FC	Function code (16H = Read; 15H = Write)
aa	Basic address of the parameter field
oo oo	2-byte parameter address (=Offset)
cc	Number of data bytes
Data field	Data to be sent
FCS	Checksum (Sum of the Hex values of "L" frames without carry for FFH)
ED = 16H	End code
L	Number of bytes in FCS

On receiving data message of the SD2 type, the recorder responds with a message in the SD1 format. FC = 10H if all data have been taken over by the recorder, otherwise FC = 11H.

1 minute after reception of the last data message from the recorder, the modified data are copied automatically into the non-volatile memory.

Function code 16H is used when transmitting data to the recorder.

The recorder uses function code 15H for its answer telegrams in the SD2 format.

### 4.4.3 SD3 telegrams

Telegram with fixed information field length:

SD3/DA/SA/FC/aa/oo/oo/xx/xx/xx/xx/FCS/ED  
|<-----L----->|

Is used to send a query to the recorder.

The following applies:

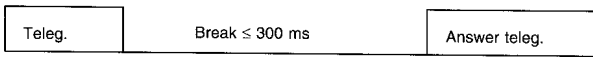
SD3 = A2H,	Start byte
DA	Destination address (bus subscriber address)
SA	Source address
FC = 15H	Function code
aa	Basic address of the parameter field
oo oo	2-byte parameter address (Offset)
cc	Number of data bytes
xx xx xx xx	4 arbitrary bytes
FCS	Checksum (Sum of the Hex values of the "L" frames)
ED = 16H	End code
L	Number of bytes in FCS

## 4.5 Transmission rules

The resting state of the line corresponds to the logic "1" signal. Before commencing data transmission from the computer, a minimum time of 33 bits (syn. time) is needed as a resting state for the synchronization.

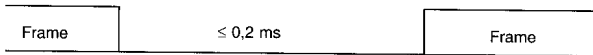
Breaks of the length  $\geq 3$  frames are interpreted as telegram end.

The Minicomp MK takes a break of  $\leq 300$  ms for the interval between reception of the last stop bit and transmission of the first start bit.



**Fig. 4-5-1** Break between two telegrams

The break between individual frames is max. 0.05 ms.



**Fig. 4-5-2** Break between two frames

The recipient checks:

- per frame Start, stop and parity bit
- per telegram Start, DA, SA, -, FCS and end byte

If the check returns a negative result, the entire telegram must be rejected as false.

In the answer, the Minicomp MK uses the source address of the transmitted telegram as the destination address and enters its own address as source address.

## 5 Parameters

### 5.1 Addressable parameters

The following parameters can be read or modified with the telegrams according to the procedures in Sections 4.4.2 and 4.4.3. To this end, a parameter field address, a parameter address (offset) as well as the coding of the parameter value must be specified.

Please consult Section 5.2 for the parameter field addresses. Please consult Section 5.3 for the parameter addresses.

The following specifications are therefore needed for the first chart speed:

Parameter field address: 10H  
 Parameter address (offset): 0002H  
 Coding of the chart speed 20 mm/h: 0EH

### 5.2 Assignment of device function group to the parameter field addresses

Device function group	Parameter field address
System parameter definition	10H
Channel parameter definition BL	11H
Channel parameter definition RT	12H
Channel parameter definition GN	13H
Channel parameter definition VI	14H
Text lines	17H
Print intervals	18H
Print synchronization times	19H
Communication parameters	1AH
DI Assignment	1BH
Date & time	1CH
Calibration data	1DH
Measured values and status	1EH
Transmit print line	F1H

During communication, the above addresses are entered into the corresponding fields of a message. From the address, the recorder calculates the data area to be transmitted. Data are transmitted with messages of the SD2 and SD3 types. FC 15H must always be used to read a data field. Data are written into a data field with FC 16H. If invalid parameter values have arrived while writing data into a message, the negative acknowledgement (SD1, FC = 11H) is sent by the recorder as an answer.

The 8-bit data items are always transmitted with a stop bit. The parity and baud rate must be set according to the values selected in the recorder.

## 5.3 Parameter addresses

### 5.3.1 System parameters 10H

Para-meter address (Offset)	Data type	Function and coding
0000H	Word	Password 0000...270EH
0002H	Byte	Chart speed 1 00H = Off 01H = 2.5 mm/h 02H = 5 mm/h 03H = 10 mm/h 04H = 20 mm/h 05H = 30 mm/h 06H = 60 mm/h 07H = 120 mm/h 08H = 240 mm/h 09H = 300 mm/h 0AH = 600 mm/h 0BH = 1200 mm/h 0CH = 1800 mm/h 0DH = 3600 mm/h 0EH = 7200 mm/h
0003H	Byte	Chart speed 2 As speed 1
0004H	Byte	Chart pulse 00H = Off 01H = 0.025 mm/pulse 02H = 0.05 mm/pulse 03H = 0.1 mm/pulse 04H = 0.2 mm/pulse
0005H	Byte	Cycle display 00H = Off 01H...0AH = 1...10 s
0006H	Byte	Date/time format 00H = European 01H = American
0007H	Byte	Alarm acknowledgement 00H = No display 01H = Manual ackt. 02H = Auto ackt.
0008H	Byte	Language 00H = German 01H = English 02H = French
0009H	Byte	Simulation type 00H = Off 01H = Ramp 02H = Sinus 03H = Level (10 %)
000AH	Word	Simulation period 0014..07D0H
000CH	Word	Software revision code
000EH	Byte	Stop key 00H = Off 01H = On
000f	Byte	Collective alarm 00H = Off 01H = DO1 02H = DO2 03H = DO3 04H = DO4 05H = DO5 06H = DO6

### 5.3.2 Channel parameters 11H...14H

Para-meter address (Offset)	Data type	Function and coding
0000H	Byte	Input type 00H = Off 01H = 4...20 mA 02H = 0...20 mA 03H = 0...10 V 04H = $\pm 5$ mA 05H = $\pm 20$ mA 06H = $\pm 25$ mV 07H = $\pm 100$ mV 08H = 0...2.5 V 09H = $\pm 2.5$ V 0AH = $\pm 10$ V 0BH = Pt 100 (-50...+150) 0CH = Pt 100 (-200...+850) 0DH = TC B 0EH = TC E 0FH = TC J 10H = TC K 11H = TC L 12H = TC R 13H = TC S 14H = TC T
0001H	Byte	Physical unit 00H = mA 01H = A 02H = mV 03H = V 04H = bar 05H = mbar 06H = psi 07H = Pa 08H = kPa 09H = °C 0AH = °F 0BH = K 0CH = m <sup>3</sup> /h 0DH = l/s 0EH = % 0FH = ‰ 10H = MW 11H = 1/min 12H = -TEXT- (free unit)
0002H	Float	Measuring range start
0006H	Float	Measuring range end
000AH	Float	Display range start
000EH	Float	Display range end
0012H	Byte	Filter time 0...60 s (00..3CH)
0013H	Byte	Direction 00H = 0->100 01H = 100<-0
0014H	Byte	Root extraction 00H = off 01H = on
0016H	Byte	Reference junction TC 00H = 0 °C 01H = 20 °C 02H = 50 °C 03H = 60 °C 04H = Internal
0017H	Float	Alarm value
001BH	Float	Alarm value



## Continuation channel parameters 11H...14H

Parameter address (offset)	Data type	Function and coding
001FH	Byte	Hysteresis for alarm value 5...99 % = 05...63H
0020H	Byte	Time basis dyn. alarm value 3 % / 3.30 s = 03...1EH
0021H	Byte	Alarm value 1 text 00...08H
0022H	Byte	Alarm value 2 text 00...08H
0023H	Byte	Dyn. alarm value text 00...08H
0024H	Byte	Alarm value 1 function 00H = min 01H = max
0025H	Byte	Alarm value 2 function 00H = min 01H = max
0026H	CHAR[ ]	Free phys. unit 00H = 1 character
002C	Byte	Sel. linearization 00H = Off 01H = On
002DH	Word	Tiepoint 1 $x_1 = 0...1000 \%$ = 00 00...03 E8H
002FH	Word	Tiepoint 1 $y_1 = 0...1000 \%$
0031H	Word	Tiepoint 2 $x_2 = 0...1000 \%$
0033H	Word	Tiepoint 2 $y_2 = 0...1000 \%$
0035H	Word	Tiepoint 3 $x_3 = 0...1000 \%$
0037H	Word	Tiepoint 3 $y_3 = 0...1000 \%$
0039H	Word	Tiepoint 4 $x_4 = 0...1000 \%$
003BH	Word	Tiepoint 4 $y_4 = 0...1000 \%$
003DH	Word	Tiepoint 5 $x_5 = 0...1000 \%$
003FH	Word	Tiepoint 5 $y_5 = 0...1000 \%$
0041H	Word	Tiepoint 6 $x_6 = 0...1000 \%$
0043H	Word	Tiepoint 6 $y_6 = 0...1000 \%$
0045H	Word	Tiepoint 7 $x_7 = 0...1000 \%$
0047H	Word	Tiepoint 7 $y_7 = 0...1000 \%$
0049H	Word	Tiepoint 8 $x_8 = 0...1000 \%$
004BH	Word	Tiepoint 8 $y_8 = 0...1000 \%$
004DH	Byte	Pt 100 00H = 2-wire circuit 01H = 3-wire circuit
004EH	Byte	Relay contact alarm value 1 00H = Off 01H = DO1 02H = DO2 03H = DO3 04H = DO4 05H = DO5 06H = DO6
004FH	Byte	Relay contact alarm value 2 (as GW 1)
0050H	Byte	Relay contact gradient (as GW 1)
51	Byte	Behaviour in the case of detector rupture 00H = ← 0 01H = 100 →
52	Byte	Line resistance Pt 100, 2-wire circuit 0 = 10 Ω; 1 = 20 Ω; 2 = 30 Ω; 3 = R <sub>L</sub> (is measured by the recorder)

## 5.3.3 Text lines 17H

Parameter address (offset)	Data type	Function and coding
00..0F	CHAR [ ]	Text line #1 (1st character for offset 00)
10..1F	CHAR [ ]	Text line #2
20..2F	CHAR [ ]	Text line #3
30..3F	CHAR [ ]	Text line #4
40..4F	CHAR [ ]	Text line #5
50..5F	CHAR [ ]	Text line #6
60..6F	CHAR [ ]	Text line #7
70..7F	CHAR [ ]	Text line #8

Unoccupied character positions must be occupied with the character 20H. Each character must be within the range 12 to 126. If the recorder detects invalid characters, they will be replaced by 20H and the negative acknowledgement will be sent as an answer.

## 5.3.4 Print intervals 18H

Parameter address (offset)	Data type	Function and coding
0000H	Byte	Print intervals for text #1 00H = Off 01H = 15 min 02H = 30 min 03H = 1 h 04H = 2 h 05H = 3 h 06H = 6 h 07H = 12 h 08H = 24 h
0001H	Byte	Print intervals for text #2 as text 1
0002H	Byte	Print intervals for text #3 as text 1
0003H	Byte	Print intervals for text #4 as text 1
0004H	Byte	Print intervals for text #5 as text 1
0005H	Byte	Print intervals for text #6 as text 1
0006H	Byte	Print intervals for text #7 as text 1
0007H	Byte	Print intervals for text #8 as text 1
0008H	Byte	Print intervals for meas. val. as text 1
0009H	Byte	Print intervals for date and time as text 1

### 5.3.5 Synchronization times for text print 19H

Parameter address (offset)	Data type	Function and coding
0000H	Word	Synchronization time for text 1 High byte = Hour (0...23)= 00..17H Low byte = Minute (0...59)= 00..3BH
0002H	Word	Synchronization time for text 2
0004H	Word	Synchronization time for text 3
0006H	Word	Synchronization time for text 4
0008H	Word	Synchronization time for text 5
000AH	Word	Synchronization time for text 6
000CH	Word	Synchronization time for text 7
000EH	Word	Synchronization time for text 8
0010H	Word	Synchronization time for measured values
0012H	Word	Synchronization time for date and time

The synchronization times are also processed by the recorder in the 24-hour format even if the US date format is given.

### 5.3.6 Communication parameter 1AH

Parameter address (offset)	Data type	Function and coding
0000H	Byte	Device address 0...126 = 00..7EH
0001H	Byte	Baud rate 00H = 300 01H = 600 02H = 1200 03H = 2400 04H = 4800 05H = 9600 06H = 19200
0002H	Byte	Parity 00H = None 01H = Even 02H = Uneven
0003	Byte	Interface type 00H = RS 232C 01H = RS 485

Device address 131 (dec.) has been defined as a broadcast address. A message to address 131 (dec.) is processed by all recorders. No answer is sent to the initiator of the message.

### 5.3.7 Assignment of binary inputs 1BH

Offset	Type	Contents
0000H	Byte	Time marker #1 00H = Off 01H = DI1 02H = DI2 03H = DI3 04H = DI4
0001H	Byte	Time marker #2
0002H	Byte	Time marker #3
0003H	Byte	Time marker #4
0004H	Byte	Trigger printout of text line #1
0005H	Byte	Trigger printout of text line #2
0006H	Byte	Trigger printout of text line #3
0007H	Byte	Trigger printout of text line #4
0008H	Byte	Trigger printout of text line #5
0009H	Byte	Trigger printout of text line #6
000AH	Byte	Trigger printout of text line #7
000BH	Byte	Trigger printout of text line #8
000CH	Byte	Trigger printout of measured values
000DH	Byte	Trigger printout of date, time
000EH	Byte	Parameter definition enable

### 5.3.8 Date and time 1CH

Parameter address (offset)	Data type	Function and coding
0000H	Byte	Day 01..1FH 1...31 =
0001H	Byte	Month 01..0CH 1...12 =
0002H	Byte	Year 00..63H 00...99 =
0003H	Byte	Hour 00..17H 00...23 =
0004H	Byte	Minute 00..3BH 00...59 =

### 5.3.9 Table of character sets

Character	Coding [dec] [Hexdec]
μ	12 C
π	13 D
σ	14 E
Σ	15 F
τ	16 10
Φ	17 11
Ω	18 12
Å	19 13
å	20 14
Ä	21 15
ä	22 16
Ö	23 17
ö	24 18
Ü	25 19
ü	26 1A
←	27 1B
√	28 1C
²	29 1D
£	30 1E
¥	31 1F
	32 20
!	33 21
"	34 22
#	35 23
\$	36 24
%	37 25
&	38 26
'	39 27
(	40 28
)	41 29
*	42 2A
+	43 2B
,	44 2C
-	45 2D
.	46 2E
/	47 2F
0	48 30
1	49 31
2	50 32
3	51 33
4	52 34

Character	Coding [dec] [Hexdec]
5	53 35
6	54 36
7	55 37
8	56 38
9	57 39
:	58 3A
;	59 3B
<	60 3C
=	61 3D
>	62 3E
?	63 3F
@	64 40
A	65 41
B	66 42
C	67 43
D	68 44
E	69 45
F	70 46
G	71 47
H	72 48
I	73 49
J	74 4A
K	75 4B
L	76 4C
M	77 4D
N	78 4E
O	79 4F
P	80 50
Q	81 51
R	82 52
S	83 53
T	84 54
U	85 55
V	86 56
W	87 57
X	88 58
Y	89 59
Z	90 5A
[	91 5B
\	92 5C
]	93 5D

Character	Coding [dec] [Hexdec]
^	94 5E
_	95 5F
`	96 60
a	97 61
b	98 62
c	99 63
d	100 64
e	101 65
f	102 66
g	103 67
h	104 68
i	105 69
j	106 6A
k	107 6B
l	108 6C
m	109 6D
n	110 6E

Character	Coding [dec] [Hexdec]
o	111 6F
p	112 70
q	113 71
r	114 72
s	115 73
t	116 74
u	117 75
v	118 76
w	119 77
x	120 78
y	121 79
z	122 7A
{	123 7B
	124 7C
}	125 7D
~	126 7E

### 5.3.10 Calibration data 1DH [Data can only be read]

Parameter address (offset)	Data type	Function and coding
0000H... 0007H	Word	Blue, red, green, violet channel Chart zero line 0000...FFFF
0008H... 000FH	Word	Blue, red, green, violet channel Chart 100 % line 0000...FFFF
0010H... 0017H	Word	Blue, red, green, violet channel Input calibration start
0018H... 001FH	Word	Blue, red, green, violet channel Input calibration final value
0020H... 0027H	Word	Blue, red, green, violet channel Line resistance with Pt 100 2-wire circuit
0028H... 002FH	Word	Offset correction

### 5.3.11 Measured values and device status 1EH [Data can only be read]

Paramet. address (offset)	Data type	Function and Coding
0000H	Float	Measured value blue channel
0004H	Float	Measured value red channel
0008H	Float	Measured value green channel
0010H	Float	Measured value violet channel
0018H	Byte	DI status 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 
0019H	Byte	DO status 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 
001AH	Byte	External speed changeover status 0 = Input open, speed 1 is active 1 = Input closed, speed 2 is active
001B	Byte	External speed control status 0 = Input open, speed 1 or 2 active 1 = Input closed, speed off
001CH	Word	Self-test alarm status F E D C B A 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 
001EH	Word	Self-test alarm acknowledgement status Assignment of the bits as for the self-test alarm status
0020H	Word	System-alarm status F E D C B A 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 
0022H	Word	System-alarm acknowledgement status Assignment of the bits as for the system alarm status 0 = alarm acknowledged

### Continuation

Paramet. address (offset)	Data type	Function and Coding
0024H	Word	System-alarm acknowledgment status F E D C B A 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 
00264H	Word	Alarm value alarms Acknowledgement status Assignment of the bits as for alarm value alarm status Bit set = Alarm acknowledged
0028H	word	Channel card's communication Alarm status F E D C B A 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 
002AH	Word	Channel card's communication Acknowledgement status Assignment of the bits as for the channel card communication alarm status Bit set = Alarm acknowledged
002CH	Byte	Recording systems 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 
002DH	Byte	Channel card's type 0 = Standard 1 = Universal 255 = Unknown type
002EH	Byte	DI and DO installation 0 = None 1 = Installed
002FH	Byte	Serial interface 0 = None 1 = Installed
0030H	Byte	Print head 0 = None 1 = Installed

## 7 Formation of text blocks

If, for example, variable parameters are to be printed at the start or end of a batch process (precondition: the printer channel has been installed in the recorder) an entire text line can be sent to the recorder with parameter group address F1H.

### 7.1 Send print lines to recorder

(with parameter field address F1H)

With this message a text line with 16 characters is sent to the recorder. The recorder enters the message into the printer queue. Once the queue is empty, printing of the text is immediately commenced, otherwise the text lines stored in the queue are printed first. The recorder acknowledges the message with the acknowledge code 10 h, if the message has been received error-free and has been entered into the queue. The acknowledge code 11 h is transmitted as an answer if the queue has no more free space.

The message format is:

**SD2 LE LEr SD2 DA SA FC aa oo dd cc [ Text line ] FCS ED**  
 |<-----L----->|

where :

SD2 = 68H	Start byte
LE = 17H	Number of data bytes + 7
LEr = 17H	Repeat of LE
SD2 = 68H	Repeat of start byte
DA	Destination address (bus subscriber address)
SA	Source address
FC = 16H	Function code
aa = F1H	Basic address of the parameter field
oo = 00H	Filler byte
dd	Date control
	00H = Print text without date and time
	01H = Print text with time
	02H = Print text with date
	03H = Print text with date and time
cc = 10H	Number of data bytes
Text line	16 ASCII characters, characters not in use must be set to 20H (space).
FCS	Checksum
ED = 16H	End code
L	Number of bytes in FCS

## 8. Connection of WIZCON to Minicomp MK

The function codes and parameter addresses below are for establishing a connection between Minicomp MK and WIZCON. The function codes used by the driver software "vpidc.com" are supported here.

### 8.1 Interrogation of 8 values

(With telegram SD3 and function code 04H)

Is used to send a query to the recorder.

The computer query sent to the recorder has the following format:

**SD3 DA SA FC a1 a2 a3 a4 a5 a6 a7 a8 FCS ED**  
 |<-----L----->|

where :

SD3 = A2H	Start byte
DA	Destination address (bus subscriber address)
SA	Source address
FC = 04H	Function code
a1...a8	Parameter addresses from Section 8.3
FCS	Checksum (sum of the Hex. values of the "L" Frames)
ED = 16H	End code
L	Number of bytes in FCS

The addresses permitted for a1...a8 are listed in Section 8.3 "Parameter addresses". If the same value is entered for two successive address fields, the data of the repeated address and all following data are omitted.

The recorder answer is:

**SD2 LE LEr SD2 DA SA 04H value1 value2 ... value8 FCS ED**

The max. 8 values correspond to the addresses entered in the query. Each value is represented by 16 bits.

The values are transmitted in the order High Byte / Low Byte.

### 8.2 Modification of 2 values

(With telegram SD3 and function code 07H)

The computer query is:

**SD3 DA SA FC c1 a1 val1 c2 a2 val2 FCS ED**  
 |<-----L----->|

where :

SD3 = A2H,	Start byte
DA	Destination address (bus subscriber address)
SA	Source address
FC = 07H	Function code
c1 = 01H	Triggers modification in device
a1	Parameter addresses from Section 8.3
val 1	Value of the parameter
c2 = 01H	Triggers modification in the device
a2	Parameter addresses from Section 8.3

val 2 Value of the parameter  
 FCS Checksum (sum of the Hex. values of the "L" frames)  
 ED = 16H End code  
 L Number of bytes in FCS

c1 or c2 is the code which decides whether the value is to be actually modified. The new value is taken over by the recorder if the code is 01H or 02H.

No other value for c1 or c2 triggers an action. Parameters a1/a2 are the corresponding parameter addresses. The new values (16 bit) have been entered into the message for val1/val2, with the order High Byte/Low Byte.

The recorder answer is:

**SD1 DA SA qq FCS ED.**

Here qq is the acknowledge code of the recorder.  
 If qq = 10H, the message has been processed error-free.  
 The acknowledge code 11H is sent in the event of an error.

Repeat the entries for val 1 as val 2 if only one value is to be changed in the recorder (WIZCON only permits modification of one value).

### 8.3 Numerical formats

The analog values are transmitted in a standardized format, with scale start = 0 ‰ and scale end = 1000 ‰ being used as reference values. Hence all values possible are within the range 0 to 1000. Negative values cannot occur. The hexadecimal value assigned to a decimal per mille value is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Hex value} = \text{Per mille value} * 16 + 32768$$

Example: The measured value of a channel is 87 °C (= val) in a measuring range between -50 °C (= low) and + 150 °C (= high).  
 The corresponding Hex value is calculated as:

$$\text{Hex value} = (\text{val low}) / (\text{high low}) * 1000 * 16 + 32768$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0.685 \quad * 16000 \quad + 32768 \\ &= 43728 \\ &= \text{AAD0H} \end{aligned}$$

Example:  
 Chart speed 1 = 240 mm/h --> Index = 08H (from Section 5.3.1).  
 The transmitted value is calculated as :  
 Value = Index \* 16 + 32768 = 8080H.

### 8.4 Parameter addresses for function code 04H and 07H

The values marked with "\*" can be modified with function code 07H. Here one must note that also these values are transmitted acc. to the standardized numerical format.

Parameter address	Contents
00H	Measured value blue channel (standardized)
01H	Measured value red channel (standardized)
02H	Measured value green channel (standardized)
03H	Measured value violet channel (standardized)
04H *	Chart speed index 1
05H *	Chart speed index 2
06H *	Chart speed index for external clock rate chart speed
07H *	Day of the internal-recorder clock
08H *	Month
09H *	Year
0AH *	Hour
0BH *	Minute
10H *	Alarm values for blue measuring system
11H *	Alarm value #1 ( standardized )
12H *	Alarm value #2 ( standardized )
13H *	Gradient time basis ( 3..30 )
14H *	Alarm value #1 function ( 0 = min., 1 = max. )
15H *	Alarm value #2 function ( 0 = min., 1 = max. )
16H *	Relay output for alarm value #1 ( 0..6 )
17H *	Relay output for alarm value #2 ( 0..6 )
18H *	Relay output for gradient ( 0..6 )
19H *	Alarm values for red measuring system
1AH *	Alarm value #1 ( standardized )
1BH *	Alarm value #2 ( standardized )
1CH *	Gradient time basis ( 3..30 )
1DH *	Alarm value #1 function ( 0 = min., 1 = max. )
1EH *	Alarm value #2 function ( 0 = min., 1 = max. )
1FH *	Relay output for alarm value #1 ( 0..6 )
	Relay output for alarm value #2 ( 0..6 )
	Relay output for gradient ( 0..6 )
20H *	Alarm values for green measuring system
21H *	Alarm value #1 ( standardized )
22H *	Alarm value #2 ( standardized )
23H *	Gradient time basis ( 3..30 )
24H *	Alarm value #1 function ( 0 = min., 1 = max. )
25H *	Alarm value #2 function ( 0 = min., 1 = max. )
26H *	Relay output for alarm value #1 ( 0..6 )
27H *	Relay output for alarm value #2 ( 0..6 )
	Relay output for gradient ( 0..6 )
28H *	Alarm values for violet measuring system
29H *	Alarm value #1 ( standardized )
2AH *	Alarm value #2 ( standardized )
2BH *	Gradient time basis ( 3..30 )
2CH *	Alarm value #1 function ( 0 = min., 1 = max. )
2DH *	Alarm value #2 function ( 0 = min., 1 = max. )
2EH *	Relay output for alarm value #1 ( 0..6 )
2FH *	Relay output for alarm value #2 ( 0..6 )
	Relay output for gradient ( 0..6 )

### 8.5 Interrogation of binary information

(with telegram SD3 and function code 05H)

Is used to send a query to the recorder. The values transmitted with function code 05 are not converted acc. to the numerical format for analog values, since the information involved here is exclusively binary information.

The recorder uses one byte in the answer message for each parameter address queried. Bits not in use are set to 0 by the recorder.

The computer's query to the recorder is:

**SD3 DA SA FC aa cc xx xx xx xx xx xx FCS ED**  
 |<-----L----->|

where :

- SD3 = A2H, Start byte
- DA Destination address (bus subscriber address)
- SA Source address
- FC = 05H Function code
- aa Start address = Parameter address (see Section 8.7)
- cc Number of data bytes
- xx ....xx 6 arbitrary bytes
- FCS Checksum (sum of the Hex values of the "L" Frames)
- ED = 16H End code
- L Number of bytes in FCS

The recorder's answer is:

**SD2 LE LEr SD2 DA SA 05H Byte 1 Byte 2 ... Byte n FCS ED**

## 8.6 Modification of binary information

(with telegram SD3 and function code 1FH and 2FH)

Data can be written by WIZCON into the values marked with an "\*" in Section 8.8. Here WIZCON uses the following function codes:

- 1FH to set a bit
- 2FH to delete a bit

The bit position to be determined in WIZCON for the gate parameter definition is not relevant for the recorder, since only one parameter is addressed with one address, and this parameter can be modified by WIZCON.

### Deleting a bit

The computer's query is:

**SD3 DA SA 2F a1 00 a2 00 a3 00 a4 00 FCS ED**  
 |<-----L----->|

where:

- SD3 = A2H, Start byte
- DA Destination address (bus subscriber address)
- SA Source address
- FC = 2FH Function code
- a1 Parameter address from Section 8.7
- 00 Byte value
- a2 Parameter address from Section 8.7
- 00 Byte value
- a3 Parameter address from Section 8.7
- 00 Byte value
- a4 Parameter address from Section 8.7
- 00 Byte value
- FCS Checksum (sum of Hex. values of the "L" Frames)
- ED = 16H End code

Number of bytes in FCS

The recorder's answer is: **SD1 DA SA qq FCS ED.**

Here qq is the acknowledgement code of the recorder. If qq = 10H, the message has been processed error-free. In the event of an error the acknowledge code 11H is transmitted. If less than 4 bytes are to be changed, repeat the last valid byte address and the associated value at the next position.

**Function code 1F is used to set a bit.**

**Use FF as byte value.**

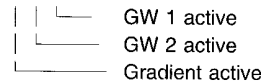
## 8.7 Parameter addresses for function code 05H

Parameter address	Contents
00H	Alarm value status blue channel
01H	Alarm value status red channel
02H	Alarm value status green channel
03H	Alarm value status violet channel
04H	Status DI
05H	Status DO
06H	Self-test status High byte
07H	Self-test status Low byte
08H *	Take-up motor status (01 = running)
09H *	Recorder status (01 = recording in progress)
0AH *	Remote (01 = remote, local key entries are inhibited)
0BH	Parameter definition status (01 = recorder is in the parameter mode, modification of the parameter definition mode is not possible in via the interface)

### Further explanations:

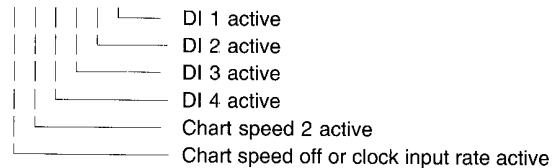
The alarm value status of the channels is stored in the lowest 3 bits of a byte.

Bit: 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0



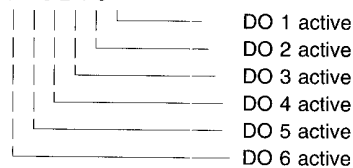
The status of the binary inputs is stored in the lowest 6 bits of a byte.

Bit: 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0



The status of the binary outputs are stored in the lowest 6 bits of a byte.

Bit: 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0









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