

XARCOMB Driver Manual

Arcom M1 Modbus RTU Protocol Driver



CPKSoft Engineering

Process Monitoring and Industrial Automation Software

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1. Introduction

CPKSoft Engineering assumes no responsibility for any errors that may appear in this document. If you have any suggestions for improvements or amendments or have found errors in this publication, please notify us.

This driver is included with all unlimited licenses of TAS-HMITalk. It is not sold separately. It requires the TAS-HMITalk ActiveX to work, therefore it cannot be used as a stand-alone driver.

If you use this driver in your applications, you need to include the xarcomb.tlk in the set of files that you distribute. This file must be located in the same folder where the hmitalk.ocx file is registered in order to be found by the activex when the applications are executed.

The source-code for the xarcomb.tlk driver is available in plain-C language for additional USD 199 if you own a license of TAS-HMITalk 8.04 or higher.

Refer to the following link to visit the xarcomb driver page at CPKSoft Engineering website: <http://www.cpksoft.com/tabid/55/ProductID/15/PageIndex/1/Default.aspx>.

Visit this link if you want to see a complete list of drivers that are currently available for TAS-HMITak: <http://www.cpksoft.com/Drivers/tabid/55/Default.aspx>.

Also, refer to this link if you are interested in purchasing a license of the most recent version of TAS-HMITalk: <http://www.cpksoft.com/Products/tabid/54/Default.aspx>.

We welcome your comments about this document. You can reach us by e-mail at [contact @ cpksoft.com](mailto:contact@cpksoft.com).

2. Driver details

2.1. Driver overview

XARCOMB driver allows you to connect with ARCOM CONTROL SYSTEMS model M1 Mini RTU using the Gould Modicon MODBUS binary Protocol (Remote Terminal Unit framing).

2.2. Supported devices

This driver can communicate with these devices, but is not necessarily limited to this list:
ARCOM CONTROL SYSTEMS M1-Mini-RTU

3. Command list

3.1. Read Coil Status

Description of this command:

Obtains current status (ON/OFF) in a group of logic coils.

Type of data handled by this command:

Digital Input

1-250. It is convenient to handle groups in multiples of 8 elements.

Meaning of the DriverP0 parameter:

Station Number (0-255). If the station is 0 this implies a broadcasting message, only valid to send outputs.

Meaning of the DriverP1 parameter:

1

Meaning of the DriverP2 parameter:

Indicates the memory address of the selected element.

3.2. Read Input Status

Description of this command:

Obtains current status (ON/OFF) in a group of discrete inputs.

Type of data handled by this command:

Digital Input

1-250. It is convenient to handle groups in multiples of 8 elements.

Meaning of the DriverP0 parameter:

Station Number (0-255). If the station is 0 this implies a broadcasting message, only valid to send outputs.

Meaning of the DriverP1 parameter:

2

Meaning of the DriverP2 parameter:

Indicates the memory address of the selected element.

3.3. Read Holding Registers as Unsigned

Description of this command:

Obtains current values in one or more holding registers as unsigned 2-bytes integer numbers from 0 to 65535.

Type of data handled by this command:

Analog Input / Digital Input

Number of points accepted by this command:

1-125

Meaning of the DriverP0 parameter:

Station Number (0-255). If the station is 0 this implies a broadcasting message, only valid to send outputs.

Meaning of the DriverP1 parameter:

3

Meaning of the DriverP2 parameter:

Indicates the memory address of the selected element.

3.4. Read Input Registers as Unsigned

Description of this command:

Obtains current values in one or more input registers as unsigned 2-bytes integer numbers from 0 to 65535.

Type of data handled by this command:

Analog Input

Number of points accepted by this command:

1-125

Meaning of the DriverP0 parameter:

Station Number (0-255). If the station is 0 this implies a broadcasting message, only valid to send outputs.

Meaning of the DriverP1 parameter:

4

Meaning of the DriverP2 parameter:

Indicates the memory address of the selected element.

3.5. Read Holding Registers as Signed

Description of this command:

Obtains current values in one or more holding registers as signed 2-bytes integers numbers from -32768 to 32767.

Type of data handled by this command:

Analog Input / Digital Input

Number of points accepted by this command:

1-125

Meaning of the DriverP0 parameter:

Station Number (0-255). If the station is 0 this implies a broadcasting message, only valid to send outputs.

Meaning of the DriverP1 parameter:

74

Meaning of the DriverP2 parameter:

Indicates the memory address of the selected element.

3.6. Read Input Registers as Signed

Description of this command:

Obtains current values in one or more input registers as signed 2-bytes integers numbers from -32768 to 32767.

Type of data handled by this command:

Analog Input

Number of points accepted by this command:

1-125

Meaning of the DriverP0 parameter:

Station Number (0-255). If the station is 0 this implies a broadcasting message, only valid to send outputs.

Meaning of the DriverP1 parameter:

79

Meaning of the DriverP2 parameter:

Indicates the memory address of the selected element.

3.7. Force Single Coil

Description of this command:

Forces a single logic coil to a state ON or OFF.

Type of data handled by this command:

Digital Output

Number of points accepted by this command:

1

Meaning of the DriverP0 parameter:

Station Number (0-255). If the station is 0 this implies a broadcasting message, only valid to send outputs.

Meaning of the DriverP1 parameter:

5

Meaning of the DriverP2 parameter:

Indicates the memory address of the selected element.

3.8. Preset Single Register

Description of this command:

Places a specified value into a holding register as an unsigned 2-bytes integer value.

Type of data handled by this command:

Analog Output

Number of points accepted by this command:

1

Meaning of the DriverP0 parameter:

Station Number (0-255). If the station is 0 this implies a broadcasting message, only valid to send outputs.

Meaning of the DriverP1 parameter:

6

Meaning of the DriverP2 parameter:

Indicates the memory address of the selected element.

3.9. Force Multiple Coils

Description of this command:

Forces a series of consecutive logic coils to selected ON or OFF states.

Type of data handled by this command:

Digital Output

1-125. It is convenient to handle groups multiple of 8 elements.

Meaning of the DriverP0 parameter:

Station Number (0-255). If the station is 0 this implies a broadcasting message, only valid to send outputs.

Meaning of the DriverP1 parameter:

15

Meaning of the DriverP2 parameter:

Indicates the memory address of the selected element.

3.10. Preset Multiple Registers

Description of this command:

Places specified values into a series of consecutive holding registers, as unsigned 2-bytes integer values.

Type of data handled by this command:

Analog Output

Number of points accepted by this command:

1-125

Meaning of the DriverP0 parameter:

Station Number (0-255). If the station is 0 this implies a broadcasting message, only valid to send outputs.

Meaning of the DriverP1 parameter:

16

Meaning of the DriverP2 parameter:

Indicates the memory address of the selected element.

3.11. Read Holding Registers reading 8 of each 16 bits

Description of this command:

Obtains current values in one or more holding registers reading 8 bits out of every 16 bits, as unsigned 2-bytes integer values.

Type of data handled by this command:

Digital Input

1-250. It is convenient to handle groups in multiples of 8 elements.

Meaning of the DriverP0 parameter:

Station Number (0-255). If the station is 0 this implies a broadcasting message, only valid to send outputs.

Meaning of the DriverP1 parameter:

-3

Meaning of the DriverP2 parameter:

Indicates the memory address of the selected element.

3.12. Preset Multiple Registers as IEEE floats

Description of this command:

Places specified values into a series of consecutive holding registers, as 4-bytes IEEE floating point values.

Type of data handled by this command:

Analog Output

Number of points accepted by this command:

1-62

Meaning of the DriverP0 parameter:

Station Number (0-255). If the station is 0 this implies a broadcasting message, only valid to send outputs.

Meaning of the DriverP1 parameter:

-16

Meaning of the DriverP2 parameter:

Indicates the memory address of the selected element.

3.13. Read Holding Registers skipping 2 bytes

Description of this command:

Obtains current values in one or more holding registers skipping 2 bytes between every data read (starts skipping 2), as unsigned 2-bytes integer values.

Type of data handled by this command:

Analog Input

Number of points accepted by this command:

1-62

Meaning of the DriverP0 parameter:

Station Number (0-255). If the station is 0 this implies a broadcasting message, only valid to send outputs.

Meaning of the DriverP1 parameter:

65

Meaning of the DriverP2 parameter:

Indicates the memory address of the selected element.

3.14. Read Holding Registers as IEEE floats

Description of this command:

Obtains current values in one or more holding registers, as 4-bytes IEEE floating point values.

Type of data handled by this command:

Analog Input

Number of points accepted by this command:

1-62

Meaning of the DriverP0 parameter:

Station Number (0-255). If the station is 0 this implies a broadcasting message, only valid to send outputs.

Meaning of the DriverP1 parameter:

66

Meaning of the DriverP2 parameter:

Indicates the memory address of the selected element.

3.15. Read Holding Registers as IEEE floats skipping 2 bytes

Description of this command:

Obtains current binary value in one or more holding registers skipping 2 bytes between every data read (starts skipping 2), as 4-bytes IEEE floating point values.

Type of data handled by this command:

Analog Input

Number of points accepted by this command:

1-62

Meaning of the DriverP0 parameter:

Station Number (0-255). If the station is 0 this implies a broadcasting message, only valid to send outputs.

Meaning of the DriverP1 parameter:

67

Meaning of the DriverP2 parameter:

Indicates the memory address of the selected element.

3.16. Read Holding Registers as inverted IEEE floats

Description of this command:

Obtains current values in one or more holding registers as 4-bytes inverted IEEE floating point values.

Type of data handled by this command:

Analog Input

Number of points accepted by this command:

1-62

Meaning of the DriverP0 parameter:

Station Number (0-255). If the station is 0 this implies a broadcasting message, only valid to send outputs.

Meaning of the DriverP1 parameter:

68

Meaning of the DriverP2 parameter:

Indicates the memory address of the selected element.

3.17. Read Holding Registers as inverted IEEE floats skipping 2 bytes

Description of this command:

Obtains current values in one or more holding registers as 4-bytes inverted IEEE floating point values and skipping 2 bytes between every data read (starts skipping 2).

Type of data handled by this command:

Analog Input

Number of points accepted by this command:

1-62

Meaning of the DriverP0 parameter:

Station Number (0-255). If the station is 0 this implies a broadcasting message, only valid to send outputs.

Meaning of the DriverP1 parameter:

69

Meaning of the DriverP2 parameter:

Indicates the memory address of the selected element.

3.18. Preset Single/Multiple Registers as IEEE floats

Description of this command:

Places specified values into a series of consecutive holding registers as 4-bytes IEEE floating point values.

Type of data handled by this command:

Analog Output

Number of points accepted by this command:

1-62

Meaning of the DriverP0 parameter:

Station Number (0-255). If the station is 0 this implies a broadcasting message, only valid to send outputs.

Meaning of the DriverP1 parameter:

70

Meaning of the DriverP2 parameter:

Indicates the memory address of the selected element.

3.19. Preset Single/Multiple Registers as IEEE floats skipping 2 bytes

Description of this command:

Places specified values into a series of consecutive holding registers as 4-bytes IEEE floating point values and skipping 2 bytes between every data read (starts skipping 2).

Type of data handled by this command:

Analog Output

Number of points accepted by this command:

1-62

Meaning of the DriverP0 parameter:

Station Number (0-255). If the station is 0 this implies a broadcasting message, only valid to send outputs.

Meaning of the DriverP1 parameter:

71

Meaning of the DriverP2 parameter:

Indicates the memory address of the selected element.

3.20. Preset Single/Multiple Registers as inverted IEEE floats

Description of this command:

Places specified values in inverse mode into a series of consecutive holding registers as 4-bytes inverted IEEE floating point values.

Type of data handled by this command:

Analog Output

Number of points accepted by this command:

1-62

Meaning of the DriverP0 parameter:

Station Number (0-255). If the station is 0 this implies a broadcasting message, only valid to send outputs.

Meaning of the DriverP1 parameter:

72

Meaning of the DriverP2 parameter:

Indicates the memory address of the selected element.

3.21. Preset Single/Multiple Registers as inverted IEEE floats skipping 2 bytes

Description of this command:

Places specified values in inverse mode into a series of consecutive holding registers as 4-bytes inverted IEEE floating point values and skipping 2 bytes between every data read (starts skipping 2).

Type of data handled by this command:

Analog Output

Number of points accepted by this command:

1-62

Meaning of the DriverP0 parameter:

Station Number (0-255). If the station is 0 this implies a broadcasting message, only valid to send outputs.

Meaning of the DriverP1 parameter:

73

Meaning of the DriverP2 parameter:

Indicates the memory address of the selected element.

3.22. Read Holding Registers as Signed 32 Bits Integer

Description of this command:

Obtains current values in one or more holding registers as signed 4-bytes integer numbers.

Type of data handled by this command:

Analog Input

Number of points accepted by this command:

1-62

Meaning of the DriverP0 parameter:

Station Number (0-255). If the station is 0 this implies a broadcasting message, only valid to send outputs.

Meaning of the DriverP1 parameter:

75

Meaning of the DriverP2 parameter:

Indicates the memory address of the selected element.

3.23. Read Holding Registers as Unsigned 32 Bits Integer

Description of this command:

Obtains current values in one or more holding registers as unsigned 4-bytes integer numbers.

Type of data handled by this command:

Analog Input

Number of points accepted by this command:

1-62

Meaning of the DriverP0 parameter:

Station Number (0-255). If the station is 0 this implies a broadcasting message, only valid to send outputs.

Meaning of the DriverP1 parameter:

76

Meaning of the DriverP2 parameter:

Indicates the memory address of the selected element.

3.24. Preset Multiple Registers as Signed 32 Bits Integer

Description of this command:

Places specified values into a series of consecutive holding registers, as signed 4-bytes integer values.

Type of data handled by this command:

Analog Output

Number of points accepted by this command:

1-62

Meaning of the DriverP0 parameter:

Station Number (0-255). If the station is 0 this implies a broadcasting message, only valid to send outputs.

Meaning of the DriverP1 parameter:

77

Meaning of the DriverP2 parameter:

Indicates the memory address of the selected element.

3.25. Preset Multiple Registers as Unsigned 32 Bits Integer

Description of this command:

Places specified values into a series of consecutive holding registers, as unsigned 4-bytes integer values.

Type of data handled by this command:

Analog Output

Number of points accepted by this command:

1-62

Meaning of the DriverP0 parameter:

Station Number (0-255). If the station is 0 this implies a broadcasting message, only valid to send outputs.

Meaning of the DriverP1 parameter:

78

Meaning of the DriverP2 parameter:

Indicates the memory address of the selected element.

4. Appendices

4.1. Error messages

The following list shows all the possible error messages that can be returned by the protocol driver during a failed communication in the 'DriverStatus' property.

This list does not include some error messages that can be returned by the activex component while attempting to establish a connection.

- [1005] DRIVER (Internal): Invalid driver stage
- [1300] PROTOCOL (Timeout): No answer
- [1421] PROTOCOL (Format): Negative acknowledge received from device
- [1433] PROTOCOL (Format): Validation error in device response
- [2147] CONFIG (NumValues): Only one value can be read or written
- [2185] CONFIG (NumValues): Too many values (max=125)
- [2229] CONFIG (NumValues): Too many values (max=62)
- [3014] CONFIG (P0): Invalid device address (0-255)
- [3022] CONFIG (P0): Invalid device address (1-255)
- [3508] CONFIG (P1): Invalid command
- [4001] CONFIG (P2): Invalid address
- [8013] CONFIG (Remote): Acknowledge
- [8034] CONFIG (Remote): Busy (rejected message)
- [8138] CONFIG (Remote): Failure in associated device
- [8168] CONFIG (Remote): Illegal data address
- [8170] CONFIG (Remote): Illegal data value
- [8172] CONFIG (Remote): Illegal function
- [8347] CONFIG (Remote): Unknown error

4.2. Keywords list

The following list shows a set of words directly related to this driver.

"ARCOM, CONTROL, M1Mini-RTU, Modbus, RTU, SYSTEMS".