



OPTION INSERT
RS232 / RS485 SERIAL INTERFACE
STEADYWEB™ 6
DOC 801-2542 **R1**

This document to be used
in conjunction with the
SW6 CONTROLLER
TECHNICAL REFERENCE OR
OPERATORS MANUAL

5 YEAR WARRANTY



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1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The RS232 and RS485 option cards allow communication to the SteadyWeb™ 6 tension controller with a remote PLC (programmable logic controller), HMI (human machine interface), computer, or similar device. The communication is done using the Modbus® RTU protocol or its Host Computer Interface (HCI). This includes the capability to read tension and related process data, change the setpoints and control mode, adjust settings and save and recall Setups.

Only one communication option card (RS232 or RS485) can be populated at a time. When using the RS232 option card, the controller acts as a slave which can communicate with a single master using the RS232 standard. When using the RS485 option card, the controller acts as a slave which can be connected to a network with multiple other slaves and a single master using the RS485 standard. This allows multiple SW6s to be connected to a single network or to share a network with other serial communication devices. The Modbus® protocol allows for the unique addressing of up to 247 devices on a single network while the HCI protocol supports up to 35 unique devices-although many RS485 implementations limit the number of connected devices to 32.

2. ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

Both the RS232 and RS485 option cards feature a 6 pin terminal block to allow direct connection to the board with flying leads from a communication cable. Enclosed versions of the SW6 controller are also available with a DB9 connector option. This allows connection with a standard 9-pin D-sub connector. The DB9 option includes a gender changer to allow connection to either a male or female terminated cable.

The DB9 connector option includes flying leads that tie the enclosure mounted DB9 connector to the communication option card terminal block. This allows for an adaptable connector pinout configuration, which may be desirable for RS485 implementations, as it is common for different PLC vendors to use unique Modbus® DB9 pinouts. If the DB9 option is ordered with the RS485 option card, the connector pinout will be wired to the option card in accordance to the Modbus® specification as described in the connection diagram below, but can be changed if needed to interface with Modbus® systems that don't conform to the recommended pinout. The RS232 DB9 pinout is virtually never varied, so there should be no reason to change the factory set pinout when the DB9 option is ordered with the RS232 communication option.

1. RS232 Connections

The RS232 communication cable should be wired directly to the option card terminal block or to the optional DB9 connector as shown in Figure 1..

In addition to the electrical connections, the STD/NULL jumpers (JP978 and JP979) must be set. When using a standard serial cables these should be left in the STD positions. (Pins 2 & 3) When using a NULL modem cable, the jumpers need to be moved to the NULL positions. (Pins 1 & 2) Both JP978 and JP979 should be set to the same position (STD or NULL).

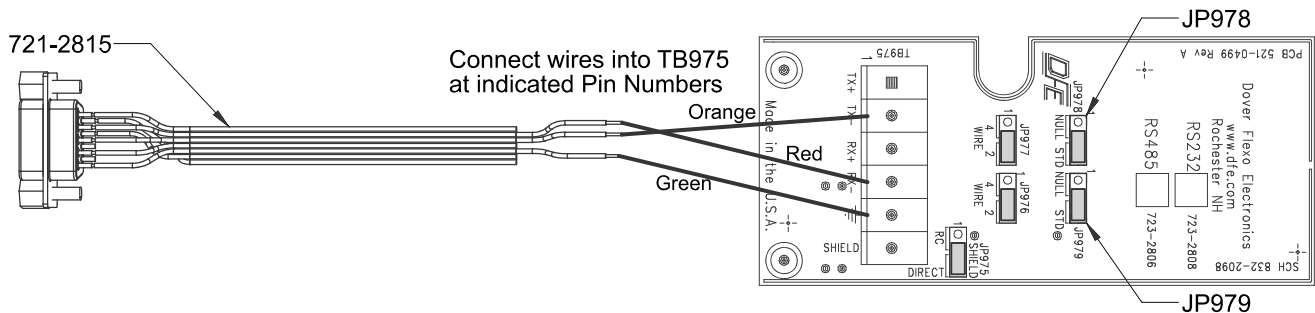


Figure 1 - RS232 Electrical Connections and Jumper Positions

2. ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS *continued.*

2. RS485 Connections

The RS485 Option card can be configured for 4 wire plus ground or 2 wire plus ground operation. 2 wire ground will require 2 twisted pair, and 4 wire will require 3 twisted pair. The twisted pairs should be shielded. Separate ground and shield connections are provided on the terminal block. The maximum cable length is 2000' and the maximum number of devices is 32..

For two wire RS485 communication, the cable should be wired directly to the option card terminal block or the the optional DB9 connector as shown below.

In addition to the electrical connections, the 4 wire / 2 wire jumpers (JP977 and JP976) should be set to the 2 wire positions. Both JP977 and JP976 should be set to the same position (4 wire or 2 wire).

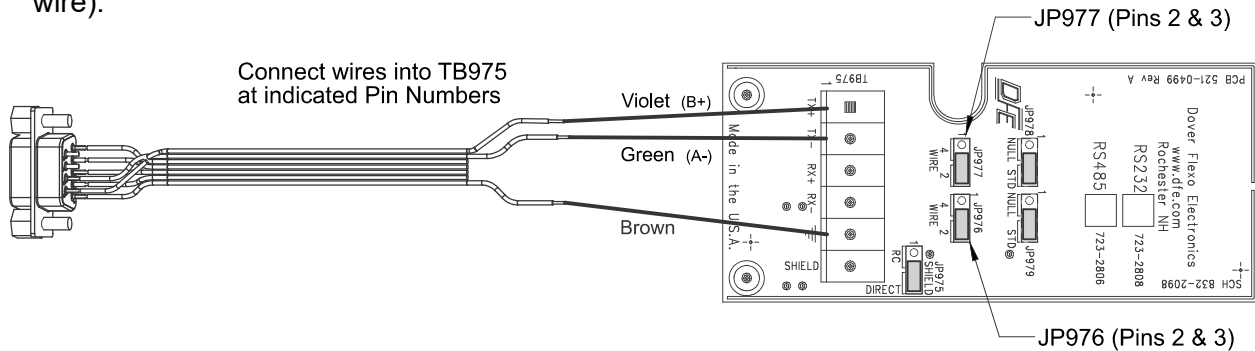


Figure 2 - RS485 2 Wire Electrical Connections and Jumper Positions

For four wire RS485 communication, the cable should be wired directly to the option card terminal block or to the optional DB9 connector as described below.

In addition to the electrical connections, the 4 wire / 2 wire jumpers (JP977 and JP976) should be set to the 4 wire positions. Both JP977 and JP976 should be set to the same position (4 wire or 2 wire).

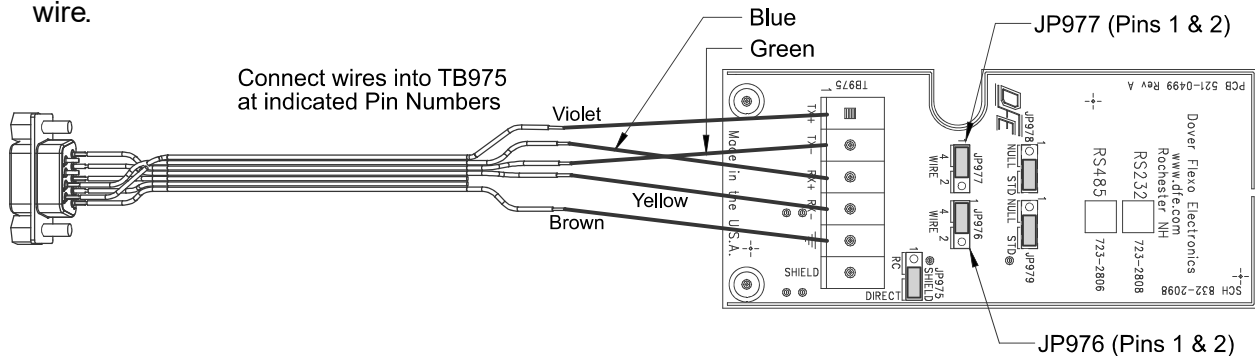


Figure 3 - RS485 4 Wire Electrical Connections and Jumper Positions

Depending on cable length, RS485 networks may be terminated with resistors at the two ends of the network. If the SW6 is connected into the middle of an existing network, termination resistors are not required. If it is the only device on the network (other than the master device) or if it is at the end of a network, termination resistors can be installed into the terminal block as shown below. 2 Wire communication only requires one termination resistor. 4 Wire communication requires two resistors. Typical termination resistors are 120 Ohm

2. ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS *continued..*

2. RS485 Connections *continued...*

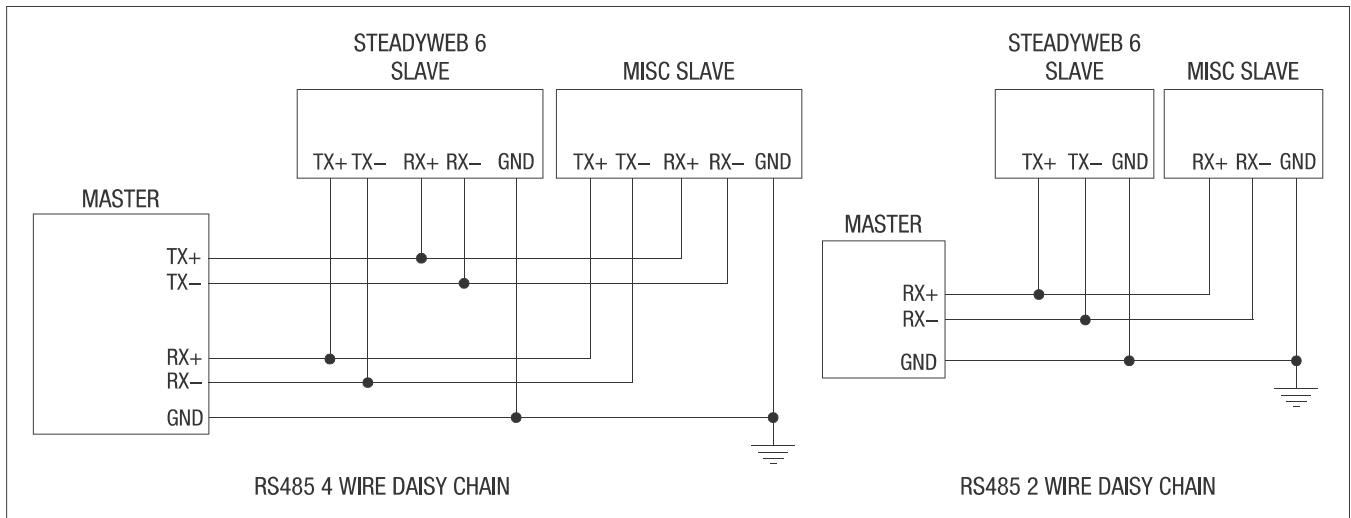


Figure 4 - RS485 Four and Two Wire Daisy Chain Set-Up

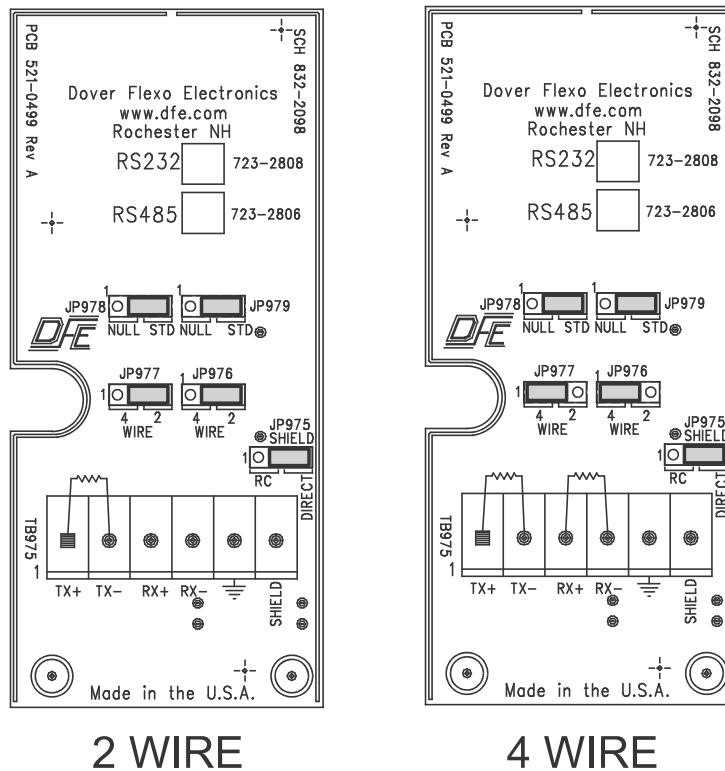


Figure 5 - RS485 2 Wire and 4 Wire Termination

3. HOST COMPUTER INTERFACE

Within the *Communications Menu*, the **Communications Option** setting should be set to **HCI**. The HCI communication parameters are not adjustable and are set to the following values,

- Baud Rate = 9600 bits/s
- Parity = None
- Stop Bits = 1
- Data Bits = 8

3. HOST COMPUTER INTERFACE *continued...*

These parameters should match the communication parameters of the master computer or PLC otherwise errors will occur.

The **HCI Slave Address** setting should be programmed to a value from 1 through 9 or A through Z. For RS485 applications, this address should be unique to any other devices sharing the network. The factory default is "1".

All host commands include a unit address for those applications which have multiple units on a single RS485 serial communications link. In the following command descriptions, "#" indicates the SteadyWeb™ 6's one-byte ASCII address which can be set from 1 through 9 or A through Z. This provides 35 possible addresses for multiple unit installations.

Whenever the SteadyWeb™ 6 receives a command which requires a specific response to that command, it responds with a "%" character common to all responses, a prefix specific to that command, its address, and then the requested information. In this way the host has confirmation that the SteadyWeb™ 6 processed the command correctly and that the data is valid. If the SteadyWeb™ 6 receives a command but does not recognize it, or for any reason cannot process the command the SteadyWeb™ 6 will acknowledge the receipt of these undefined or inappropriate command arguments with the NAK(negative acknowledge) response, "%#?".

The host computer may transmit commands to other devices on the same network as the SteadyWeb™ 6. If the command prefix is not a "\$" character the SteadyWeb™ 6 will ignore it completely and no NAK response will be generated. In similar fashion, a SteadyWeb™ 6 with a given address will ignore a command sent to a SteadyWeb™ 6 with a different address.

In multiple unit installations it may be desirable to broadcast the same command to all SteadyWeb™ 6's. An example of this would be to turn all SteadyWeb™ 6's tension "ON" at the same time, or to simultaneously update all of them with a new setpoint. For this purpose, the address "0" is reserved as a broadcast address. However, to eliminate garbled data from multiple controllers responding with the ACK response, the SteadyWeb™ 6 does not respond when a broadcast command is issued (this is the only circumstance that the SteadyWeb™ 6 does not respond to command when it is processed correctly). Be aware that other manufacturers products may respond in different ways, making this usage have unpredictable results.

▲ WARNING: The user must constrain command arguments, including numeric ranges, to be valid entries, otherwise unpredictable results may occur.

Note All SteadyWeb™ 6's responses are terminated with the ASCII code for "Carriage Return"(0x0D).

The user must ensure that all host commands are also terminated with a Carriage Return.

1. Host Commands & SteadyWeb™ 6 Responses

Command	Description
\$#a(+4)	<p>Set Auto Setpoint: Host sets automatic setpoint to be equal to the value contained in the following four bytes, where the data format is:</p> <p>"X.XX" when the tension range is <10 "XX.X" when the tension range is <100 "XXX." when the tension range is <1000 "XXXX" when the tension range is <10000</p> <p>SteadyWeb™ 6 Response: %#A Command acknowledged, processed correctly.</p>



Figure 6 - SETUP OF HCI ADDRESS

This provides 35 possible addresses for multiple unit installations.

3. HOST COMPUTER INTERFACE *continued...*

1. Host Commands & SteadyWeb™ 6 Responses *continued...*

Command	Description												
\$#A	<p>Go to Auto Mode: Host instructs the SteadyWeb™6 to go to automatic control mode.</p> <p>SteadyWeb™ 6 Response: %#A Command acknowledged, processed correctly.</p>												
\$#C	<p>Inquire Controller Mode: Host inquires the controller mode (Auto/Manual)</p> <p>SteadyWeb™ 6 Response: %#C(+1) Controller mode is contained in the next byte, where ASCII "0" (0x30h) = Manual Mode, and ASCII "1" (0x31h) = Auto Mode</p>												
\$#d(+5)	<p>Inquire Roll Diameter: Host inquires what the present roll diameter is.</p> <p>SteadyWeb™ 6 Response: %#d(+5) Roll diameter value is contained in the following five bytes, where the data format is: "__X.X" when maximum diameter is between 0 and 9.99 "_XX.X" when maximum diameter is between 10 and 99.9 "XXX.X" when maximum diameter is between 100 and 999.9 "XXXX." when maximum diameter is between 1000 and 9999</p>												
\$#F	<p>Turn Tension Off: Host instructs SteadyWeb™ 6 to deactivate output.</p> <p>SteadyWeb™ 6 Response: %#A Command acknowledged, processed correctly.</p>												
\$#I	<p>Status Inquiry: Host inquires what the present controller status is.</p> <p>SteadyWeb™ 6 Response: %#I(+2) Controller status is contained in the first 10 bits of the 16 bit word(2 bytes)</p> <table> <tr> <td>0000 00XX XXXX XXXn: n=0: Estop Inactive</td> <td>n=1 Estop Active</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0000 00XX XXXX XXnX: n=0: TLS LOW Inactive</td> <td>n=1 TLS LOW Active</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0000 00XX XXXX XnXX: n=0: TLS HIGH Inactive</td> <td>n=1 TLS HIGH Active</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0000 00XX XXXX nXXX: n=0: Tension Off</td> <td>n=1 Tension On</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0000 00XX XXXn XXXX: n=0: Manual</td> <td>n=1 Auto</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0000 00XX XXnX XXXX: n=0: Soft Start Inactive</td> <td>n=1 Soft Start Active</td> </tr> </table>	0000 00XX XXXX XXXn: n=0: Estop Inactive	n=1 Estop Active	0000 00XX XXXX XXnX: n=0: TLS LOW Inactive	n=1 TLS LOW Active	0000 00XX XXXX XnXX: n=0: TLS HIGH Inactive	n=1 TLS HIGH Active	0000 00XX XXXX nXXX: n=0: Tension Off	n=1 Tension On	0000 00XX XXXn XXXX: n=0: Manual	n=1 Auto	0000 00XX XXnX XXXX: n=0: Soft Start Inactive	n=1 Soft Start Active
0000 00XX XXXX XXXn: n=0: Estop Inactive	n=1 Estop Active												
0000 00XX XXXX XXnX: n=0: TLS LOW Inactive	n=1 TLS LOW Active												
0000 00XX XXXX XnXX: n=0: TLS HIGH Inactive	n=1 TLS HIGH Active												
0000 00XX XXXX nXXX: n=0: Tension Off	n=1 Tension On												
0000 00XX XXXn XXXX: n=0: Manual	n=1 Auto												
0000 00XX XXnX XXXX: n=0: Soft Start Inactive	n=1 Soft Start Active												

3. HOST COMPUTER INTERFACE *continued...*

1. Host Commands & SteadyWeb™ 6 Responses *continued...*

Command	Description								
\$#I	<p>Status Inquiry: Host inquires what the present controller status is. <i>continued....</i></p> <p>SteadyWeb™ 6 Response: \$#I(+2) Controller status is contained in the first 10 bits of the 16 bit word(2 bytes)</p> <table> <tr> <td>0000 00XX XnXX XXXX: n=0: Hold Inactive</td> <td>n=1 Hold Active</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0000 00XX nXXX XXXX: n=0: Ratio Inactive</td> <td>n=1 Ratio Active</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0000 00Xn XXXX XXXX: n=0: Lockout Inactive</td> <td>n=1 Lockout Act</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0000 00nX XXXX XXXX: n=0: Taper Inactive</td> <td>n=1 Taper Active</td> </tr> </table>	0000 00XX XnXX XXXX: n=0: Hold Inactive	n=1 Hold Active	0000 00XX nXXX XXXX: n=0: Ratio Inactive	n=1 Ratio Active	0000 00Xn XXXX XXXX: n=0: Lockout Inactive	n=1 Lockout Act	0000 00nX XXXX XXXX: n=0: Taper Inactive	n=1 Taper Active
0000 00XX XnXX XXXX: n=0: Hold Inactive	n=1 Hold Active								
0000 00XX nXXX XXXX: n=0: Ratio Inactive	n=1 Ratio Active								
0000 00Xn XXXX XXXX: n=0: Lockout Inactive	n=1 Lockout Act								
0000 00nX XXXX XXXX: n=0: Taper Inactive	n=1 Taper Active								
\$#m(+3)	<p>Set Manual Setpoint: Host sets manual setpoint to be equal to the value contained in the following three bytes, where the data format is "XXX" (Ex. 075 represents 75% output)</p> <p>SteadyWeb™ 6 Response: %#A Command acknowledged, processed correctly.</p>								
\$#M	<p>Go to Manual Mode: Host instructs SteadyWeb™ 6 to go to Manual Mode.</p> <p>SteadyWeb™ 6 Response: %#A Command acknowledged, processed correctly.</p>								
\$#N	<p>Turn Tension On: Host instructs SteadyWeb™ 6 to activate output.</p> <p>SteadyWeb™ 6 Response: %#A Command acknowledged, processed correctly.</p>								
\$#O	<p>Inquire Tension Mode: Host inquires tension mode(Tension ON/OFF)</p> <p>SteadyWeb™ 6 Response: %#O(+1) Tension mode is contained in the next byte, where ASCII "0" (0x30h) = Tension On, and ASCII "1" (0x31h) = Tension Off.</p>								
\$#r(+5)	<p>Set Tension Trim: Host sets tension trim setting to be equal to the value contained in the following five bytes, where the data format is "XXX.X" (Ex. 075.5 represents a value of 75.5%)</p> <p>SteadyWeb™ 6 Response: %#A Command acknowledged, processed correctly.</p>								

3. HOST COMPUTER INTERFACE *continued...*

1. Host Commands & SteadyWeb™ 6 Responses *continued...*

Command	Description
\$#s	<p>Inquire Line Speed: Host inquires what the present line speed is.</p> <p>SteadyWeb™ 6 Response: %#s(+5) Line speed value is contained in the following five bytes, where the data format is: __ X.X when maximum line speed is <10 _ XX.X when maximum line speed is <100 XXX.X when maximum line speed is <1000 XXXX. when maximum line speed is <10000 XXXXX when maximum line speed is >10000</p>
\$#t	<p>Inquire Tension Value: Host inquires what the present tension value is.</p> <p>SteadyWeb™ 6 Response: %#t(+5) Tension value is contained in the following five bytes where the data format is, "_ X.XX" when tension range is between 1 and 9.99 "_ XX.X" when tension range is between 10.0 and 99.9 "_ XXX." when tension range is between 100 and 999.9 "_ XXXX" when tension range is between 1000 and 9999</p> <p><i>Note: The left most space is reserved for the negative sign if tension is negative.</i></p>
\$#T	<p>Read Tension Trim: Host inquires the current tension trim setting.</p> <p>SteadyWeb™ 6 Response: %#T(+5) Tension trim value is contained in the following 5 bytes where the data format is "XXX.X" (Ex. 9.5 represents 9.5%)</p>
\$#V	<p>Inquire Manual Setpoint: Host inquires what the present manual setpoint is.</p> <p>SteadyWeb™ 6 Response: %#V(+3) Manual setpoint value is contained in the following 3 bytes where the data format is "XXX" (Ex. 15 represents 15%)</p>
\$#W	<p>Read Auto Setpoint: Host inquires the current auto setpoint.</p> <p>SteadyWeb™ 6 Response: %#W(+4) Automatic setpoint value is contained in the following 4 bytes where the data format is, "X.XX" when tension range is between 1 and 9.99 "XX.X" when tension range is between 10 and 99.9 "XXX." when tension range is between 100 and 999 "XXXX" when tension range is between 1000 and 9999</p>

3. HOST COMPUTER INTERFACE *continued...*

1. Host Commands & SteadyWeb™ 6 Responses *continued...*

Command	Description
\$#X	<p>Read Gain: Host inquires the current PID gain setting from the controller.</p> <p>SteadyWeb™ 6 Response: %#X(+5) Gain value is contained in the following 5 bytes where the data format is "XX.XX" (Ex. 8.25 represents 8.25)</p>
\$#Y	<p>Read Stability: Host inquires the current PID stability setting from the controller.</p> <p>SteadyWeb™ 6 Response: %#Y(+6) Stability value is contained in the following 6 bytes where the data format is "XX.XXX" (Ex. 8.123 represents 8.123)</p>
\$#Z	<p>Read Response: Host inquires the current PID response setting from the controller.</p> <p>SteadyWeb™ 6 Response: %#Z(+6) Response value is contained in the following 6 bytes where the data format is "XX.XXX" (Ex. 8.123 represents 8.123)</p>
%#?	<p>SteadyWeb™ 6 Negative Acknowledge(NAK) response: Command interpreted and acknowledged, but not processed. Typically this is because the argument is out of range, or because the formatting is incorrect.</p>

4. MODBUS RTU PROTOCOL

The communication option cards are configured through the SW6's user interface. The settings are accessible through the display's Menu mode in the *Setup Menu > Communications Menu* (refer to the SW6 manual for information on how to access and navigate the controller's menu system).

Within the *Communications Menu*, the **Communications Option** setting should be set to **Modbus**.

The **Modbus® Slave Address** setting should be set to a value from 1 to 247. For RS485 applications, this address should be unique to any other devices sharing the network.

The **Modbus® Baud Rate** setting should be set to the communication rate used by the master. Options are **4800**, **9600**, **14400**, and **19200** baud.

The **Modbus® Parity** setting should be set to **Even** or **Odd** to match the parity used by the master.

The **Modbus Stop Bits** setting should be set to 1 or 2 to match the number of stop bits used by the master.

Communication packets always contain 8 data bits, and this is not adjustable.

1. Modbus Protocol

Communication for both the RS232 and RS485 option cards use the Modbus® RTU protocol. The Modbus® Protocol Specification is described in the document:

MODBUS® APPLICATION PROTOCOL SPECIFICATION V1.1b

This may be downloaded from: <http://www.modbus.org>



Figure 7 - SETUP MODBUS COMM

4. MODBUS RTU PROTOCOL *continued...*

1. Modbus® Protocol *continued...*

Modbus® is a Master-Slaves protocol. Only one master is connected to the bus, and up to 247 slaves may be connected to the same serial bus. Modbus® communications is always initiated by the Master node. Serial transmission uses the RTU mode.

A Modbus® command consists of the following fields:

Address Field	Function Code	Data	CRC Error Check
---------------	---------------	------	-----------------

Where the Address is the slave device address and the CRC (cyclic redundancy check) is used to identify any errors or corruption in the data packet.

The Data is determined by the Function Code. The following Modbus® Function Codes are supported:

Function Code	Function
00	Broadcast Message
03	Read Holding Registers
04	Read Input Registers
05	Write Single Coil
06	Write Single Register
16	Write Multiple Registers

2. Configuration Settings

The remaining settings are used to configure the SteadyWeb™ 6. Configuration settings are read using the Read Holding Registers command (**03**), and are written using the Write Single Register Command (**06**). The address and range of each configuration setting is given below.

▲ WARNING: Settings that have been left blank should not be accessed.

Register	Setting	Range	Read/Write
1	Control Software Version	0 = 0.00 → 1000 = 10.00 Example: A value of 150 represents Version 1.50	Read Only
2	Tension Zone	0 – 2, where 0 – 2 represents: 0 = Unwind 1 = Intermediate 2 = Rewind	Read/Write
3	Control Feedback Mode	0 – 2, where 0 – 2 represents: 0 = Closed Loop 1 = Line Follow Tension Trim 2 = Diameter Compensated Line Follow Tension Trim	Read/Write
5	Tension Source	0 – 2, where 0 – 2 represents: 0 = Transducer 1 = RTA 1 2 = RTA 2	Read/Write
6	Excitation Voltage	0 – 2, where 0 – 2 represents: 0 = Auto 1 = 5V Set 2 = 10V Set	Read/Write
7	Tension Trim	0 = 0.00% → 10000 = 100.00% Example: A value of 5000 represents 50.00% trim	Read/Write

4. MODBUS® RTU PROTOCOL *continued...*

2. Configuration Settings *continued..*

Register	Setting	Range	Read/Write
8	Tension Off by ESTOP	0 → 1, where 0 → 1 represents: 0 = Yes 1 = No	Read/Write
9	Power On Control Mode	0 → 1, where 0 → 1 represents: 0 = Manual 1 = Auto	Read/Write
10	Power On Tension Mode	0 → 1, where 0 → 1 represents: 0 = Off 1 = On	Read/Write
11	Core Diameter	10 = 1.0 → 10000 = 1000.0 Example: A value of 5000 represents a diameter of 500.0 The diameter units (in. or cm) is specified by the Diameter Units setting.	Read/Write
12	Max Full Roll Diameter	10 = 1.0 → 10000 = 1000.0 Example: A value of 5000 represents a maximum diameter value of 500.0 The diameter units (in. or cm) is specified by the Diameter Units setting.	Read/Write
13	Diameter Input Type	0 → 1, where 0 → 1 represents: 0 = Direct 1 = Tachometer Ratio Calculate	Read/Write
14	Diameter Filter Time	0 → 8, where 0 → 8 represents: 0 = 0.00 sec 1 = 0.10 sec 5 = 2.00 sec 2 = 0.25 sec 6 = 3.00 sec 3 = 0.50 sec 7 = 4.00 sec 4 = 1.00 sec 8 = 5.00 sec	Read/Write
15	Diameter Units	0 → 1, where 0 → 1 represents: 0 = in. 1 = cm	Read/Write
19	Max Line Speed	0 → 10000 The line speed units (ft/min, m/min, etc.) is specified by the Line Speed Units setting.	Read/Write

4. MODBUS® RTU PROTOCOL *continued...*

2. Configuration Settings *continued..*

Register	Setting	Range	Read/Write
20	Line Speed Units	0 → 7, where 0 → 7 represents: 0 = in/sec 1 = in/min 2 = ft/sec 3 = ft/min 4 = cm/sec 5 = cm/min 6 = m/min 7 = Y/min	Read/Write
21	Speed Soft Start	0 → 1, where 0 → 1 represents: 0 = Off 1 = On	Read/Write
22	Tension Soft Start	0 → 1, where 0 → 1 represents: 0 = Off 1 = On	Read/Write
23	Switched Soft Start	0 → 1, where 0 → 1 represents: 0 = Off 1 = On	Read/Write
24	Soft Start Speed Trip Point	0 = 0.00% → 10000 = 100.00% Example: A value of 5000 represents a trim point of 50.00% the max line speed, which is specified by the Max Line Speed setting.	Read/Write
25	Soft Start Delay ms	1000 = 1.000 sec → 5000 = 5.000 sec Example: A value of 1500 represents a 1.500 second Soft Start delay.	Read/Write
26	Soft Start Output Level	0 = 0.00% → 10000 = 100.00% Example: A value of 5000 represents a Soft Start output level of 50% max output, or 5V.	Read/Write
27	Ratio Multiplier	1 = 0.1x → 100 = 10.0x Example: A value of 50 represents a Ratio Multiplier of 5.0x.	Read/Write
28	Ratio Delay ms	1000 = 1.000 sec → 15000 = 15.00 sec Example: A value of 5000 represents a Ratio Delay of 5.000 seconds.	Read/Write
29	Ratio Target	0 → 2, where 0 → 2 represents: 0 = Output 1 = Setpoint 2 = Line Speed	Read/Write

4. MODBUS® RTU PROTOCOL *continued...*

2. Configuration Settings *continued..*

Register	Setting	Range	Read/Write
30	TLS Low Mode	0 → 2, where 0 → 2 represents: 0 = Off 1 = Momentary 2 = Latched	Read/Write
31	TLS High Mode	0 → 2, where 0 → 2 represents: 0 = Off 1 = Momentary 2 = Latched	Read/Write
32	TLS Delay	0 = 0.000 sec → 10000 = 10.000 sec Example: A value of 5000 represents a TLS Delay of 5.000 seconds.	Read/Write
33	Tension Off by TLS Low	0 → 1, where 0 → 1 represents: 0 = Yes 1 = No	Read/Write
34	Tension Off by TLS High	0 → 1, where 0 → 1 represents: 0 = Yes 1 = No	Read/Write
35	Manual Setpoint Source	0 → 2, where 0 → 2 represents: 0 = Front Panel 1 = Potentiometer 2 = 0 – 10V Input	Read/Write
36	Auto Setpoint Source	0 → 2, where 0 → 2 represents: 0 = Front Panel 1 = Potentiometer 2 = 0 – 10V Input	Read/Write
37	External Tension Toggle	0 → 1, where 0 → 1 represents: 0 = Off 1 = On	Read/Write
38	External Auto Manual Toggle	0 → 1, where 0 → 1 represents: 0 = Off 1 = On	Read/Write
40	Positive Output Limit	0 = 0.00% → 10000 = 100.00% Example: A value of 5000 represents a maximum output value of 50.00% of 10V, which is 5V.	Read/Write
41	Negative Output Limit	0 = 0.00% → 10000 = 100.00% Example: A value of 5000 represents a minimum output value of 50.00% of -10V, which is -5V.	Read/Write

4. MODBUS® RTU PROTOCOL *continued...*

2. Configuration Settings *continued..*

Register	Setting	Range	Read/Write
42	Control Output	0 → 1, where 0 → 1 represents: 0 = Standard 1 = Reverse	Read/Write
43	Relay Function	0 → 3, where 0 → 3 represents: 0 = None 1 = Tension On 2 = TLS On 3 = TLS Off	Read/Write
48	(P) Gain	1 = 0.01 → 2500 = 25.00 Example: A value of 150 represents an error gain of 1.50x.	Read/Write
49	(I) Stability	10 = 0.010 sec → 30000 = 30.000 sec Example: A value of 2500 represents an Integral time constant of 2.500 seconds.	Read/Write
50	(D) Response	0 = 0.000 sec → 30000 = 30.000 sec Example: A value of 500 represents a Derivative time constant of 0.500 seconds.	Read/Write
51	Acceleration Percentage	0 = 0.00% → 10000 = 100.00% Example: A value of 5000 represents an Acceleration Percentage of 50.00%.	Read/Write
52	Acceleration Limit	0 = 0.00% → 10000 = 100.00% Example: A value of 5000 represents an Acceleration Limit of 50.00%.	Read/Write
53	Acceleration P Multiplier	1 = 0.1 → 100 = 10.0 Example: A value of 50 represents an Acceleration Proportional Multiplier of 5.0x.	Read/Write
54	Accel I Multiplier	1 = 0.1 → 100 = 10.0 Example: A value of 50 represents an Acceleration Integral Multiplier of 5.0x.	Read/Write
55	Accel D Multiplier	1 = 0.1 → 100 = 10.0 Example: A value of 50 represents an Acceleration Derivative Multiplier of 5.0x.	Read/Write

4. MODBUS® RTU PROTOCOL *continued...*

2. Configuration Settings *continued..*

Register	Setting	Range	Read/Write
56	Diameter Comp. Enable	0 → 1, where 0 → 1 represents: 0 = Off 1 = On	Read/Write
57	Full Roll (P) Gain	1 = 0.01 → 2500 = 25.00 Example: A value of 150 represents a Full Roll error gain of 1.50x.	Read/Write
58	Full Roll (I) Stability	10 = 0.010 sec → 30000 = 30.000 sec Example: A value of 2500 represents a Full Roll Integral time constant of 2.500 seconds.	Read/Write
59	Full Roll (D) Response	0 = 0.000 sec → 30000 = 30.000 sec Example: A value of 500 represents a Full Roll Derivative time constant of 0.500 seconds.	Read/Write
60	Tension Filter Time	0 → 8, where 0 → 8 represents: 0 = 0.000 sec 1 = 0.008 sec 2 = 0.016 sec 3 = 0.032 sec 4 = 0.064 sec 5 = 0.125 sec 6 = 0.250 sec 7 = 0.500 sec 8 = 1.000 sec	Read/Write
63	Tension Update Time	0 → 4, where 0 → 4 represents: 0 = 0.2 sec 1 = 0.5 sec 2 = 1.0 sec 3 = 2.0 sec 4 = 5.0 sec	Read/Write
65	Line Speed Display	0 → 2, where 0 → 2 represents: 0 = Auto 1 = On 2 = Off	Read/Write
66	Diameter Display	0 → 2, where 0 → 2 represents: 0 = Auto 1 = On 2 = Off	Read/Write
67	Manual Setpoint	0 = 0.00% → 10000 = 100.00% Example: A value of 5000 represents a maximum output value of 50.00% of 10V, which is 5V.	Read/Write

4. MODBUS® RTU PROTOCOL *continued...*

2. Configuration Settings *continued..*

Register	Setting	Range	Read/Write
68	Taper Enable	0 → 1, where 0 → 1 represents: 0 = Off 1 = On	Read/Write
69	Taper Percentage	0 = 0.00% → 10000 = 100.00% Example: A value of 5000 represents a Taper Percentage of 50.00%.	Read/Write
72	Advanced Menu Mode	0 → 1, where 0 → 1 represents: 0 = Off 1 = On	Read/Write
74	Tension Range	0 → 27, where 0 → 27 represents: 0 = 1 14 = 200 1 = 3 15 = 250 2 = 5 16 = 300 3 = 7 17 = 400 4 = 10 18 = 500 5 = 15 19 = 750 6 = 20 20 = 1000 7 = 25 21 = 1250 8 = 35 22 = 1500 9 = 50 23 = 2000 10 = 75 24 = 2500 11 = 100 25 = 3000 12 = 125 26 = 4000 13 = 150 27 = 5000	Read/Write
78	Tension Trip Point	0 = 0.00% → 10000 = 100.00% Example: A value of 5000 represents a Tension Trip Point percentage of 50.00% the full range tension.	Read/Write
79	TLS Low Setpoint	0 = 0.00% → 10000 = 100.00% Example: A value of 2000 represents a TLS Low Setpoint of 20.00% the full range tension.	Read/Write
80	TLS High Setpoint	0 = 0.00% → 10000 = 100.00% Example: A value of 8000 represents a TLS High Setpoint of 80.00% the full range tension.	Read/Write
81	Auto Setpoint	0 = 0.00% → 10000 = 100.00% Example: A value of 5000 represents an Auto Setpoint of 50.00% the full range tension.	Read/Write

4. MODBUS® RTU PROTOCOL *continued...*

2. Configuration Settings *continued...*

Register	Setting	Range	Read/Write
82	Line Graph Update Time	0 – 5, where 0 – 5 represents: 0 = 30 sec 1 = 60 sec 2 = 2 min 3 = 5 min 4 = 10 min 5 = 30 min	Read/Write
85	Trim Percentage Target	0 – 1, where 0 – 1 represents: 0 = Output 1 = Line Speed	Read/Write
86	Acceleration Compensation Enable	0 – 1, where 0 – 1 represents: 0 = Off 1 = On	Read/Write
87	Tension Display Damping	0 – 5, where 0 – 5 represents: 0 = 0.0 sec 1 = 0.2 sec 2 = 0.4 sec 3 = 0.8 sec 4 = 1.6 sec 5 = 3.2 sec	Read/Write
88	Line/Roll Filter Time	0 – 4, where 0 – 4 represents: 0 = 0.00 sec 1 = 0.10 sec 2 = 0.25 sec 3 = 0.50 sec 4 = 1.00 sec	Read/Write

3. Recall / Delete Setup

Recall Setup will copy the Stored Setup into the Active Setup. In order to Recall a Setup, using Write Single Register Command **(06)**, write the Setup Number 2 – 30 into Register 800.

Only a named setup can be deleted. In order to Delete a Setup, using Write Single Register Command **(06)**, write the Setup Number 2 – 30 into Register 900.

4. Run Time Data

Run Time Data may be accessed using the Read Input Registers command **(04)**. Run time data is Read Only. The following registers hold run time data:

Register	Setting	Range	Read/Write
0	RTA 2 ADC In	0 – 4095	Read Only
1	RTA 1 ADC In	0 – 4095	Read Only
2	Remote Auto Setpoint ADC In	0 – 4095	Read Only
3	Remote Manual Setpoint ADC In	0 – 4095	Read Only
4	Line Speed ADC In	0 – 4095	Read Only
5	Roll ADC In	0 – 4095	Read Only
6	Diameter ADC In	0 – 4095	Read Only

4. MODBUS® RTU PROTOCOL *continued...*

4. Run Time Data *continued..*

Register	Setting	Range	Read/Write
7	+10 / 15 V Rail ADC In	0 - 4095	Read Only
8	RTA 1 Signal	0 = 0.00V → 10000 = 10.00V	Read Only
9	RTA 2 Signal	0 = 0.00V → 10000 = 10.00V	Read Only
10	Line Speed Signal	0 = 0.00V → 10000 = 10.00V	Read Only
11	Auto Signal Percent	0 = 0.00V → 10000 = 10.00V	Read Only
12	Manual Signal	0 = 0.00V → 10000 = 10.00V	Read Only
13	+10 / 15 V Sense	0 = 0.00V → 10000 = 10.00V	Read Only
14	Diameter	0 = 0.00% → 10000 = 100.00%	Read Only
15	Acceleration	0 = 0.00% → 10000 = 100.00%	Read Only
16	Excitation Voltage ADC In	0 - 1024	Read Only
17	Excitation Current A ADC In	0 - 1024	Read Only
18	Excitation Current B ADC In	0 - 1024	Read Only
31	Output	0 = 0.00% → 10000 = 100.00% Example: A value of 5000 represents an output of 50%.	Read Only
32	Output Sign	0 - 1, where 0 - 1 represents: 0 = Positive 1 = Negative	Read Only
33	Tension ADC In	0 - 65535	Read Only
34	Transducer Tension Percent	0 = 0.00% → 10000 = 100.00% A value of 1500 represents a 15.00% tension input if the Tension Sign = 0. If the Tension Sign = 1, then 1500 represents -15.00%	Read Only
35	Tension Sign	0 - 1, where 0 - 1 represents: 0 = Positive 1 = Negative	Read Only
47	Tension On / Off	0 - 1, where 0 - 1 represents: 0 = Off 1 = On	Read Only
48	Auto / Manual	0 - 1, where 0 - 1 represents: 0 = Manual 1 = Auto	Read Only
49	Ratio State	0 - 1, where 0 - 1 represents: 0 = Inactive 1 = Active	Read Only
50	Soft Start State	0 - 1, where 0 - 1 represents: 0 = Inactive 1 = Active	Read Only
51	Hold State	0 - 1, where 0 - 1 represents: 0 = Inactive 1 = Active	Read Only
52	TLS Low State	0 - 1, where 0 - 1 represents: 0 = Off 1 = On	Read Only

4. MODBUS® RTU PROTOCOL *continued...*

4. Run Time Data *continued..*

Register	Setting	Range	Read/Write
53	TLS High State	0 → 1, where 0 → 1 represents: 0 = Off 1 = On	Read Only
54	Lockout I/O Pin	0 → 1, where 0 → 1 represents: 0 = Active 1 = Inactive	Read Only
61	Excitation Error	0 → 12, where 0 → 12 represents: 0 = No excitation error 10 = Excitation short or low impedance 11 = Excitation Open 12 = Unknown transducer	Read Only
62	Tension Error	0 → 22, where 0 → 22 represents: 0 = No Error 20 = Tension ADC Comm Error 21 = Signals ADC Error 22 = Internal ADC Error	Read Only
64	Reset TLS Button State	0 → 1, where 0 → 1 represents: 0 = Off 1 = On	Read Only

5. Standard Data

Command (04) may also be used to read a packet of 16 registers of data starting with register 256. This is a special case that may reduce the number of commands required to obtain standard data. The data is packed as follows:

If Tension Source = Transducer

Register 0 = Transducer Tension Percent

Register 1 = Tension Sign

If Tension Source = RTA1

Register 0 = RTA1 Signal Percent

Register 1 = 0

If Tension Source = RTA2

Register 0 = RTA2 Signal Percent

Register 1 = 0

The following are the same for ALL tension sources:

Register 2 = Output Percent

Register 3 = Output Sign

Register 4 = Line Speed Signal Percent

Register 5 = Diameter Percent

Register 6 = Auto Setpoint Percentage

Register 7 = Manual Setpoint Percent

Register 8 = Status Alarm Bits with the following additional bits:

Bit 10 = Taper Enable Bit 11 = Excitation Error

Bit 12 = Transducer ADC Error

Bit 13 = Cal Not Complete (If using transducer)

Register 9 = Tension Units

Register 10 = Max Line Speed

Register 11 = Line Speed Units

Register 12 = Max Full Roll Diameter

Register 13 = Core Diameter

Register 14 = Diameter Units

Register 15 = Tension Range

4. MODBUS® RTU PROTOCOL *continued...*

6. Remote Push Buttons

Remote Push Buttons are Write Only. Remote push buttons may be activated using the Write Single Coil command (05). The following buttons may be remotely controlled:

Register	Setting	Range	Read/Write
0	Toggle Tension	0 → 1	Write Only
1	Toggle Auto Manual	0 → 1	Write Only
2	Decrement Auto Setpoint 1%	0 → 1	Write Only
3	Increment Auto Setpoint 1%	0 → 1	Write Only
4	Decrement Manual Setpoint 1%	0 → 1	Write Only
5	Increment Manual Setpoint 1%	0 → 1	Write Only
6	Decrement Auto Setpoint 10%	0 → 1	Write Only
7	Increment Auto Setpoint 10%	0 → 1	Write Only
8	Decrement Manual Setpoint 10%	0 → 1	Write Only
9	Increment Manual Setpoint 10%	0 → 1	Write Only
10	Tension On / Off	0 → 1 0 = Tension Off 1 = Tension On	Write Only
11	Auto / Manual	0 → 1 0 = Manual 1 = Auto	Write Only

7. Modbus® RTU Command Format

(3) Read Holding Registers

The Read Holding Registers command is used to:

Read configuration parameters

Read configuration independent parameters

The Request, Response, and Error codes are described below:

Request

Function Code	1 Byte	0x03
Starting Address	2 Bytes	0x0000 → 0xFFFF
Quantity of Registers	2 Bytes	1 → 16

Response

Function Code	1 Byte	0x03
Byte Code	1 Byte	2 x N
Input Registers	N x 2 Bytes	

Error

Error Code	1 Byte	0x83
Exception Code	1 Byte	

For example, if the Slave Address is 25, the following command can be used to read the Core Diameter:

Hex

19, 03, 00, 0B, 00, 01, F6, 10

If the core diameter is 6.0, then the following reply should be returned:

Hex

19, 03, 02, 00, 3C, 98, 57

4. MODBUS® RTU PROTOCOL *continued...*

7. Modbus® RTU Command Format *continued...*

(4) Read Input Registers

The Read Input Registers command is used to:

Read Run Time Variables

The Request, Response, and Error codes are described below:

Request

Function Code	1 Byte	0x04
Starting Address	2 Bytes	0x0000 → 0xFFFF
Quantity of Registers	2 Bytes	1 → 16

Response

Function Code	1 Byte	0x04
Byte Code	1 Byte	2 x N
Input Registers	N x 2 Bytes	

Error

Error Code

Exception Code	1 Byte	
----------------	--------	--

For example, if the Slave Address is 25, the following command can be used to read the Diameter Percent:

Hex

19, 04, 00, 0E, 00, 01, 53, D1

If the Diameter is 0%, then the following reply should be returned:

Hex

19, 04, 02, 00, 00, 90, 32

(05) Write Single Coil

The Write Single Coil command is used to:

Press remote push buttons

The Request, Response, and Error codes are described in the following table:

Request

Function Code	1 Byte	0x05
Output Address	2 Bytes	0x0000 → 0xFFFF
Output Value	2 Bytes	0x0000 or 0xFF00

Response

Function Code	1 Byte	0x05
Output Address	2 Bytes	0x0000 → 0xFFFF
Output Value	2 Bytes	0x0000 or 0xFF00

Error

Error Code	1 Byte	0x85
Exception Code	1 Byte	

4. MODBUS® RTU PROTOCOL *continued...*

7. Modbus® RTU Command Format *continued...*

(5) Write Single Coil *continued...*

For example, if the Slave Address is 25, the following command can be used to turn the Tension On:

Hex

19, 05, 00, 0A, FF, 00, AF, E0

The following reply will be returned:

Hex

19, 05, 00, 0A, FF, 00, AF, E0

(06) Write Single Register

Write Single Register is used to:

Write a configuration parameter

Write a configuration independent parameter

Recall a configuration

Delete a configuration

An exception code is returned if it is not possible to change the parameter. This will occur if a grayout rule is in effect, or a register value is out of range.

The Request, Response, and Error codes are described below. The normal response is an echo of the request:

Request

Function Code	1 Byte	0x06
Register Address	2 Bytes	0x0000 → 0xFFFF
Register Value	2 Bytes	0x0000 → 0xFFFF

Response

Function Code	1 Byte	0x06
Register Address	2 Bytes	0x0000 → 0xFFFF
Register Value	2 Bytes	0x0000 → 0xFFFF

Error

Error Code	1 Byte	0x86
Exception Code	1 Byte	

For example, if the Slave Address is 25, the following command can be used to set the Core Diameter to 3.5:

Hex

19, 06, 00, 0B, 00, 23, BA, 09

The following reply should be returned:

Hex

19, 06, 00, 0B, 00, 23, BA, 09

4. MODBUS® RTU PROTOCOL *continued...*

7. Modbus® RTU Command Format *continued...*

(6) Write Single Register *continued..*

Exception Codes

Exception Codes 0x01 to 0x0B are Modbus® exception codes and are listed below:

0x01	ILLEGAL FUNCTION
0x02	ILLEGAL DATA ADDRESS
0x03	ILLEGAL DATA VALUE
0x04	SLAVE DEVICE FAILURE
0x05	ACKNOWLEDGE
0x06	SLAVE DEVICE BUSY
0x08	MEMORY PARITY ERROR
0x0A	GATEWAY PATH UNAVAILABLE
0x0B	GATEWAY TARGET DEVICE FAILED TO RESPOND

The following Exception codes are unique to the SteadyWeb™6:

60	EEPROM COMM ERROR
61	CORRUPTED DATA ERROR
62	BOUNDS ERROR
63	WRITE RULES ERROR.
80	EEPROM TIMEOUT
81	FRONT BOARD TIMEOUT
82	COMM TIMEOUT

CRC Error

As documented in the Modbus® Application Protocol Specification, no response is returned if a CRC error is detected.

(00) Broadcast Message

In Modbus® RTU broadcast is achieved using 0 as the slave address. A broadcast message cannot expect a reply message. It is used to broadcast a command to all devices on the network by using slave address (0. Function codes (05 and (06 can be broadcast. For instance, function code (05 can be used to turn off tension to every SW6 on the RS485 network.

Because there is no reply to a broadcast message, there is no error response, and no guarantee that the message was successfully received and implemented.

Reference:

Modbus® software was tested using Modbus® Test Pro from Rogue Engineering Inc.

NOTES



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