RIM-Protocol Converter User Guide

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CHATSWORTH
PRODUCTS

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Figure 1.1 Protocol Converter (60106-001)

Figure 1.2 Dual Port Protocol Converter (60106-002)

Introduction

This document is the User's Manual for the Remote Infrastructure Management IRIM) System, RIM-Protocol Converter from Chatsworth Products (CPI).

RIM-Protocol Converter User Manual
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- DO NOT OPEN THE CHASSIS of the RIM-Protocol Converter. There are no user serviceable parts within the RIM-Protocol Converter. Opening or removing covers or other access points may expose you to dangerous shock hazards or other risks. Refer all servicing to qualified service personnel.
- Do not spill any liquids on the chassis.
- Do not insert objects of any kind into the chassis via vent holes or any openings as they may contact dangerous voltage points, which can be fatal or cause harmful electric shock, fire or equipment failure.
- Do not place any heavy objects on the power cord. Damage to the cord may cause shock or fire.
- The RIM-Protocol Converter must be installed HORIZONTALLY in a RESTRICTED ACCESS LOCATION.
- RESTRICTED ACCESS LOCATION: location for equipment where both of the following apply:
    - Access can only be gained by SERVICE PERSONS or by USERS who have been instructed about the reasons for the restrictions applied to the location and about any precautions that shall be taken
    - Access is through the use of a TOOL or lock and key, or other means of security, and is controlled by the authority responsible for the location

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Product Model Number _____

Product Serial Number _____

Product Manufacture Date _____

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CHAPTER

1

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

1.1. Introduction

This manual describes how to install the Remote Infrastructure Management (RIM) System, RIM-Protocol Converter from Chatsworth Products and configure it to communicate using the Modbus, BACnet, and SNMP protocols.

IMPORTANT
Basic configuration to install the hardware and connect the Protocol Converter to the network is available from CPI. However, the Protocol Converter is an advanced product, and you must have in-depth knowledge of the Modbus, BACnet, and SNMP protocols to complete the configuration.

1.2. Product Description

The RIM Protocol Converter receives one or more protocol types and outputs up to three protocol types. The Protocol Converter can receive data from slave devices using Modbus RTU, Modbus TCP/IP, BACnet/IP, or SNMP (integer data). The Protocol Converter can then be polled by a master unit via SNMP, Modbus RTU, Modbus TCP/IP, or BACnet/IP. In addition, the Dual Port Protocol Converter can be configured as a slave (Note: only as a slave) and polled by a master unit via BACnet MS/TP.

There are two versions of the Protocol Converter: the “single port” version, and the “dual port” version, which contains two additional EIA-485 ports for expanded connectivity and communication.

1.2.1 Rear Panel Indicators

The back of the Protocol Converter has the following indicators:

- Two data transmit/receive indicators to show when data is being transmitted and received through the EIA-485 port (the Dual Port Protocol Converter contains three EIA-485 ports and three sets of data transmit-receive indicators). When data is either being transmitted or received, the status lights will blink. If no information is being communicated, the lights are off.

- One status indicator to show when the Protocol Converter is booting up or has an alarm condition. If neither of these is occurring, the light is off.

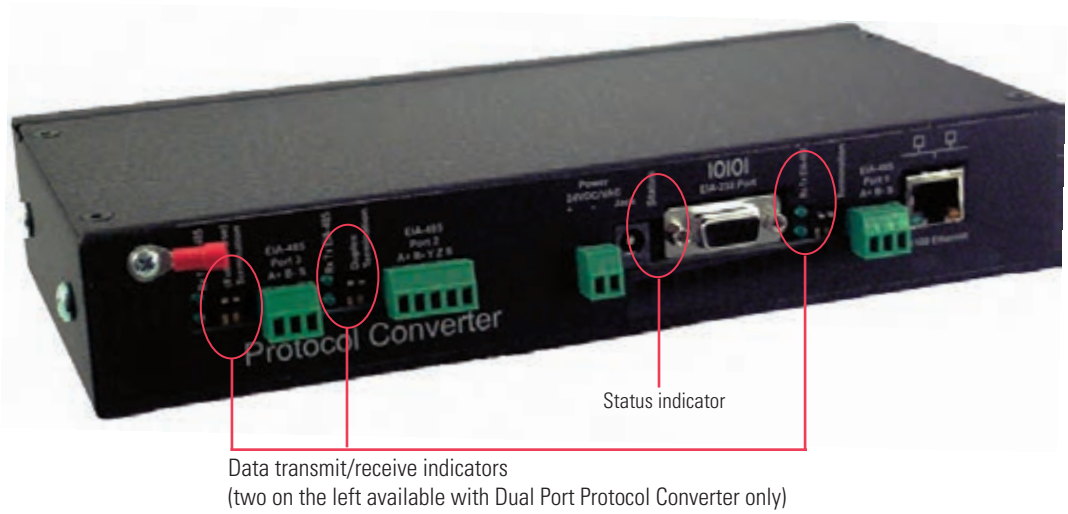
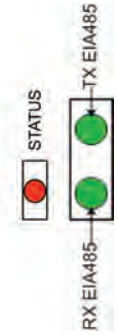


Figure 1.1 Protocol Converter Indicators



Status	Indicator
Status LED	Flashing red: Boot-up Sequence
	Solid red: Alarm condition
EIA-485-TX	Flashing: Data is being transmitted
EIA-485-RX	Flashing: Data is being received

Table 1.1 LED Indicator Descriptions

1.2.2 Terminal Block Designations

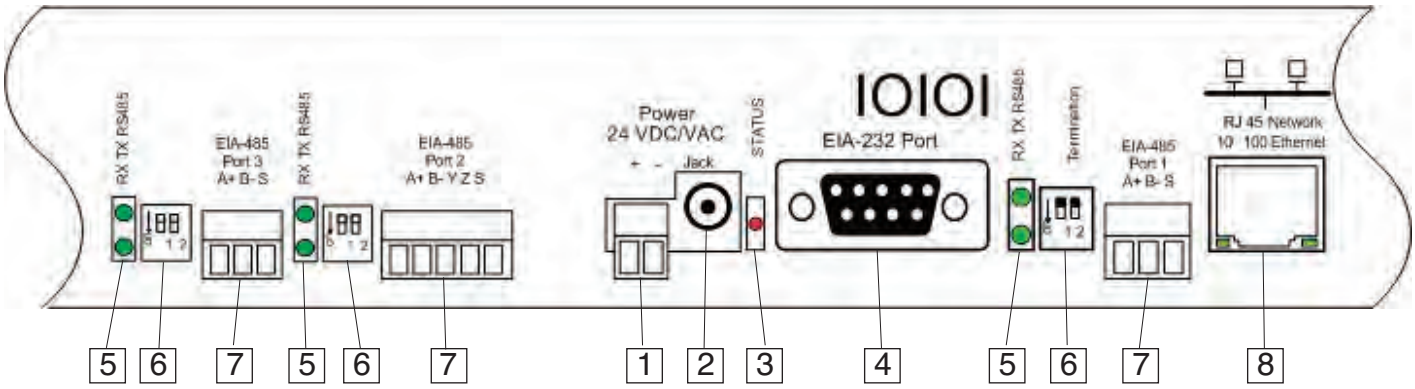
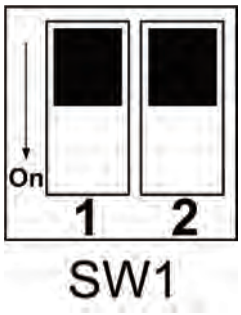


Figure 1.2 Locations of Terminals (Dual Port Protocol Converter shown)

Item No.	Item	Description
1	Power 24 VDC/VAC	Power Terminal Block
2	Jack	Power connector for wall outlet adapter
3	Status	Status LED
4	EIA-232 Port	DB9 female connector
5	RX TX EIA-485 LED	Receive/Transmit status LED. Dual Port Protocol Converter contains two additional sets of LEDs.
6	EIA-485 Termination Switch	Dual Port Protocol Converter contains two additional sets of switches; EIA-485 Port 2, the 5-pin port, can be configured as a 2-wire (half-duplex) or 4-wire (fullduplex) connection. Ports 1 and 3: Switch 1 - unused; Switch 2 - On = 100 Ohm termination Port 2: Switch 1 -Duplex (On = 4-wire; Off = 2-wire); Switch 2 - On = 100 Ohm termination
7	EIA-485 Port	Dual Port Protocol Converter contains two additional EIA-485 ports. Port 2 (the middle port) can be configured as a 2-wire or 4-wire connection. In addition to all other supported protocols, Port 3 (the left most port) of the Dual Port Protocol Converter is BACnet MS/TP capable (Slave only).
8	RJ45 Ethernet Port	10/100 BaseT connector

Table 1.2 Terminal Block Designations

1.2.3 SW1 Switch Settings



Switch	Setting
SW1-1	Dual Port Protocol Converter only: Duplex (On = 4-wire; Off = 2-wire)
SW1-2	EIA-485 Termination (On=100 Ohm termination)

Table 1.3 Status Indicator Descriptions

CHAPTER

2

INSTALLATION

2.1. Tools Required

Installation may require a #2 Phillips Screwdriver, wire cutters, wire strippers and a wire crimping tool for 18AWG wire. The Protocol Converter should be shelf or rack-mounted. Rack-mount brackets are included with the Protocol Converter, but rack-mount screws are not included with the Protocol Converter. Contact the rack manufacturer for rack-mount screws.

2.2. Mount the Protocol Converter

The Protocol Converter comes with mounting brackets to allow the unit to be installed in a 19" EIA (482.6 mm).

1. Using the screws provided, attach the mounting brackets to the sides of the device.

Figure 2.1 Protocol Converter with Mounting Brackets
Note: The brackets can be reversed so the other side of the Protocol Converter is facing outward.

2. Install the Protocol Converter in the rack.

3. Use the proper anchoring method to mount the Protocol Converter securely in the rack.

2.3. Wire the Protocol Converter

If you plan to use the EIA-485 port for Modbus RTU communication, CPI recommends an 18 AWG shielded, twisted-pair stranded copper wire for the connection. CPI recommends no more than 2,000 feet (609.6m) of wire at this specification.

2.3.1 Power Supply & Ground Connections

To provide power and ground connections to the Protocol Converter:

1. Connect an 18 AWG ground wire from the ground terminal to a suitable earth ground.

2. Connect power to the Protocol Converter in one of two ways, as shown in Figure 2.2:

a. Plug the wall adapter (provided) into the power jack on the Protocol Converter and into a UPS outlet.

b. Connect a dedicated 24VDC power supply to the + and - terminals to the left of the power jack.

IMPORTANT: CPI recommends powering the Protocol Converter from a UPS (uninterruptible power supply) so the Protocol Converter can send alarm notifications during a power outage.

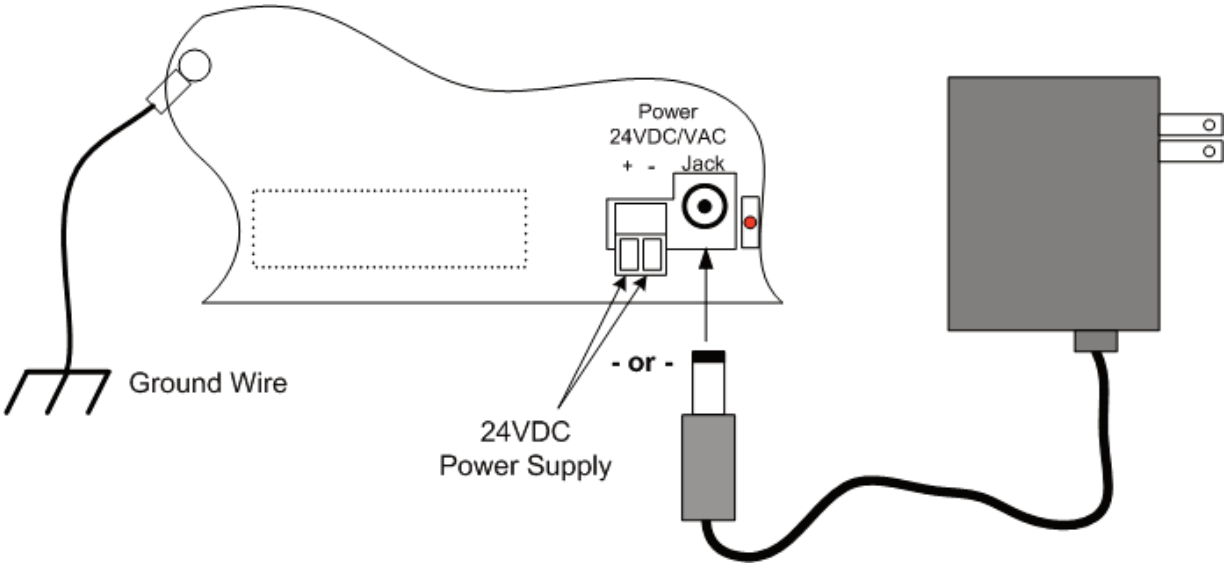


Figure 2.2 24VDC Power Supply Connection

2.3.1 RJ45 Ethernet Connection

The Protocol Converter has an internal 10/100BaseT Ethernet port used to configure the Protocol Converter. The Ethernet port supports Web browser access, BACnet, Modbus, SNMP, and SMTP (email).

Direct Connection

To make a direct connection between the Protocol Converter and a computer or laptop using the crossover cable - the blue cable with yellow connectors provided with the device.

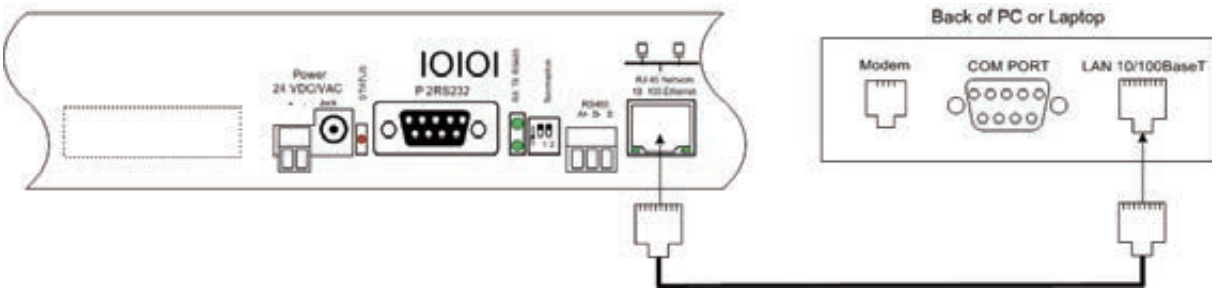


Figure 2.3 Protocol Converter Ethernet Connection to a PC Using a Crossover Cable

Subnet Connection

To connect the Protocol Converter on a subnet using a hub or switch and straight-through CAT5 cables, see Figure 2.4.

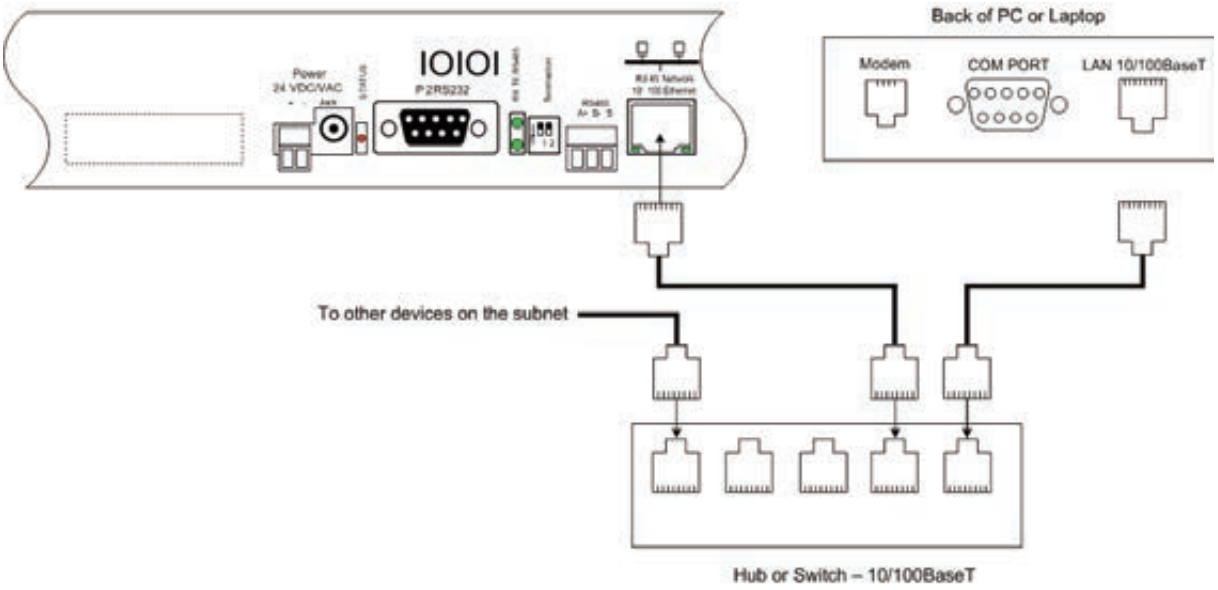


Figure 2.4 Protocol Converter Ethernet Connection to a PC on a Subnet

2.3.3 EIA-232 COM Connection

The EIA-232 port can be connected to a PC for IP configuration, firmware downloads, and troubleshooting.

NOTE: The EIA-232 is typically only used as a temporary connection.
Connect the straight through, 9-pin, serial cable as shown.

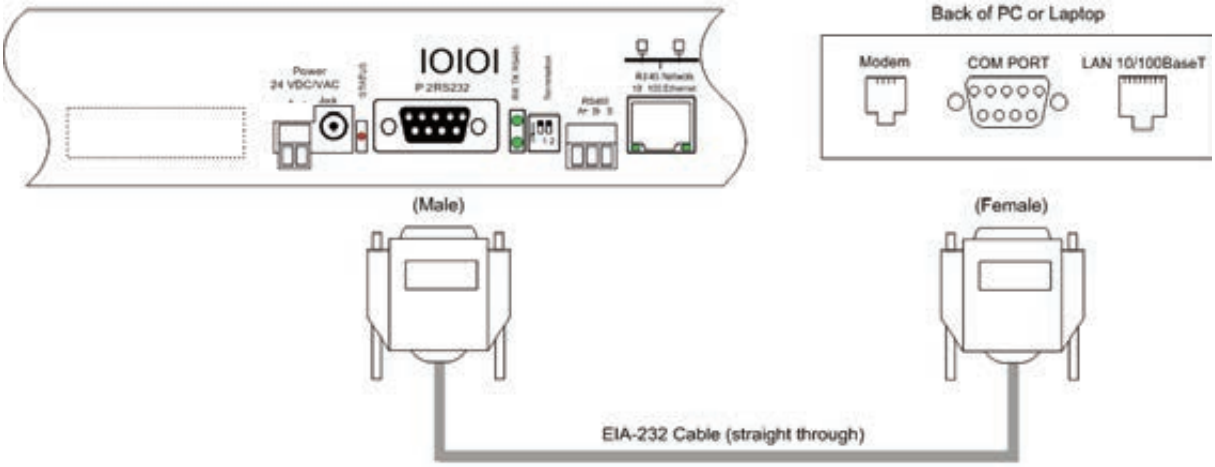
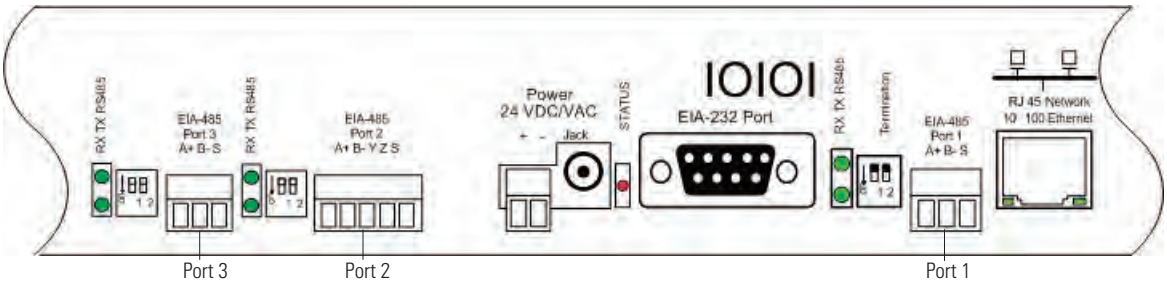


Figure 2.5 EIA-232 COM Connection

2.3.4 Modbus EIA-485 Connections

The Protocol Converter can function as a Modbus Slave or Modbus Master over an EIA-485 hardware connection. The Dual Port Protocol Converter contains three EIA-485 ports, and EIA-485 Port 2 can be configured as either a 2-wire or 4-wire connection by wiring the port appropriately and turning on the Duplex DIP switch. See Table 1.2 and Table 1.3 on page 14 for information about configuring this port.



EIA-485 Ports on the Dual Port Protocol Converter

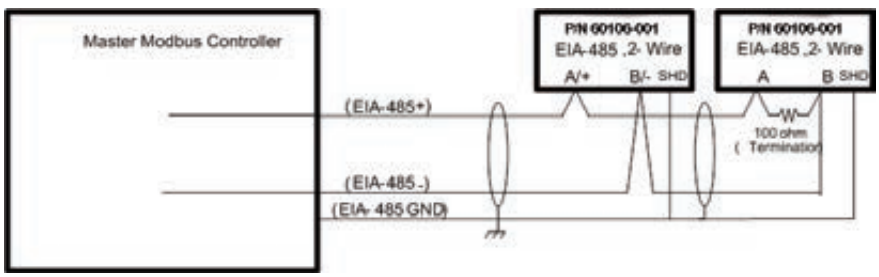


Figure 2.6 EIA-485 Connection

CHAPTER

3

CONFIGURATION

The Protocol Converter allows you to view and configure slave devices and slave registers over the Web. To access the Web interface, you must first set up the Protocol Converter to communicate over the Internet. To set the IP address, see "Configure Communications" on page 19.

Follow the order of the sections in this chapter to completely configure the slave devices, registers, and the Protocol Converter.

3.1. Configure Communications

The Protocol Converter will not communicate over a user's network the first time it is connected to the network. At the factory, the Protocol Converter is set with a default IP address of 10.0.0.188 and Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0.

You must change this default address to an IP address that corresponds with your network before the Protocol Converter can communicate over the network. Use one of these vehicles to change the IP address:

- Web browser
- The EIA-232 interface

3.1.1 Set the IP Address Using a Web Browser

Unless you are familiar with setting the IP address, consult your IT department before attempting this procedure.

To use a Web browser to set the Protocol Converter's IP address:

1. Plug a crossover network cable into the laptop or workstation that will be used to configure the Protocol Converter.

2. Write down the computer's current IP address and Subnet Mask.

IMPORTANT: You will need to change the computer's IP address and Subnet Mask back to the original settings after changing the IP address and Subnet Mask for the Protocol Converter.

3. Change the IP address and Subnet Mask of the computer from its existing address to one that will allow it to communicate with the Protocol Converter, such as 10.0.0.180.

NOTE: It may be beneficial to set the IP address to one that is one number different from the Protocol Converter's IP address. Consult the computer's manual or your IT department before attempting this procedure.

4. Connect the other end of the network cable to the Ethernet port on the back of the Protocol Converter.

5. Access the Protocol Converter through a Web browser by typing the IP address (10.0.0.188) into the location bar.

6. When prompted, enter the Protocol Converter user name (cpi). There is no default password; leave this field blank.

Figure 3.1 Protocol Converter Login Screen

Once you enter the correct user name, the Home page displays.

7. Select the Configuration link from the top bar, then select the Network and Web link from the Configuration menu.

Figure 3.2 Protocol Converter Configuration, Network and Web Screen

8. On the Network and Web page, change the IP address, Subnet Mask (Net Mask), and Default Gateway (Def Route) to one provided by your network administrator.

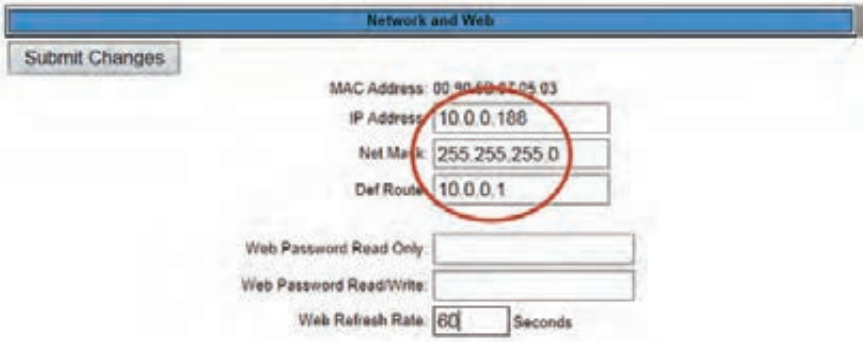


Figure 3.3 Change the IP Address Through the Web Interface

9. Press the Submit Changes button.

The Protocol Converter saves the new IP address, Subnet Mask, and default Gateway and then reboots.

10. Change the IP address of the computer back to its original IP address.

11. If the computer was configured as DHCP (the network domain controller assigns an IP address) return it to this state. This procedure might require assistance from your IT department, or you might need to consult the computer's manual.

The computer and the Protocol Converter are both configured to communicate on the network. Both should be accessible via the network.

12. Connect the computer and the Protocol Converter to the network.

13. From the computer's Web browser, type the new IP address of the Protocol Converter. Enter the user name and password as stated in step 6 to verify network access to the Protocol Converter.

3.1.2 Set the IP Address Using an EIA-232 Connection

To use the EIA-232 interface to set the Protocol Converter's IP address:

1. Connect the EIA-232 port on the Protocol Converter to a terminal or PC running terminal emulation software (HyperTerminal) with a 9-pin, male-female, straight-through serial cable.

2. Set the appropriate communication port to 9600 baud, no parity, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, (9600/N/8/1), and no software or hardware flow command.

3. Once the terminal emulation software starts, press Enter on the keyboard.

The Protocol Converter's boot prompt appears, (RIM_PC>).

NOTE: If the Protocol Converter's boot prompt does not appear, check the communication settings and make sure the unit is powered on.

4. From the boot prompt, type IP, one space, and the new IP address for the Protocol Converter, then press **Enter**.

Example: `IP 192.168.103.211`

The Protocol Converter reboots after the IP address is changed.

5. If you need to change the subnet mask: From the boot prompt type NM, one space, and the new Subnet Mask address for the RIM Protocol Converter, then press **Enter**.

Example: `NM 255.255.255.0`

The Protocol Converter reboots after the Subnet Mask is changed.

6. If you need to change the default gateway: From the boot prompt, type DG, one space, and the Default Gateway address for the Protocol Converter, then press **Enter**.

Example: `DG 192.168.103.1`

The Protocol Converter reboots after the Default Gateway is changed.

The Protocol Converter IP address is now set, and it can be accessed through a Web browser using the new IP address. The default username is cpi. There is no password; leave that field blank.

3.2 Log In to the Protocol Converter

Once the IP address for the Protocol Converter has been set as described in 3.1., "Configure Communications" on page 19, you can log in to the Protocol Converter:

Open a Web browser and type the Protocol Converter's IP address (default is 10.0.0.188) into the location bar.

When prompted, enter the Protocol Converter user name (default is cpi).

Figure 3.4 Protocol Converter Login Screen

NOTE: There is no default password; if you have not set a password, leave this field blank.

Once you enter the correct user name (and password), the Devices page displays.

The Devices page of the Protocol Converter is shown below. The table on this page displays a list of slave devices and their status.

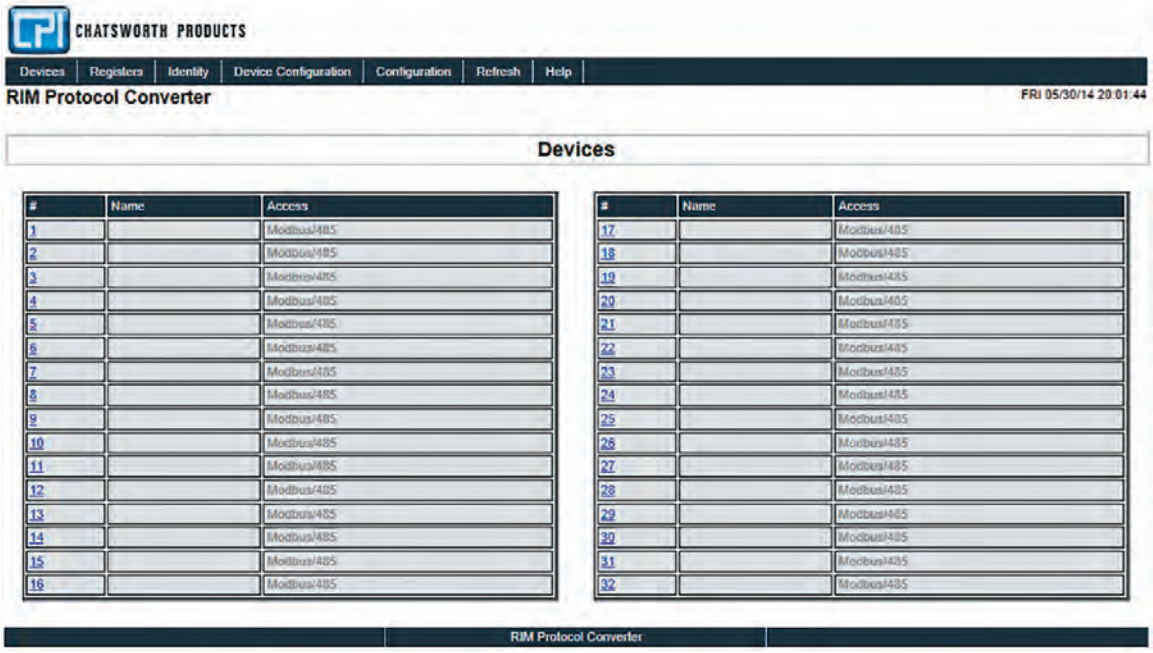


Figure 3.5 Protocol Converter Devices (Home) Page

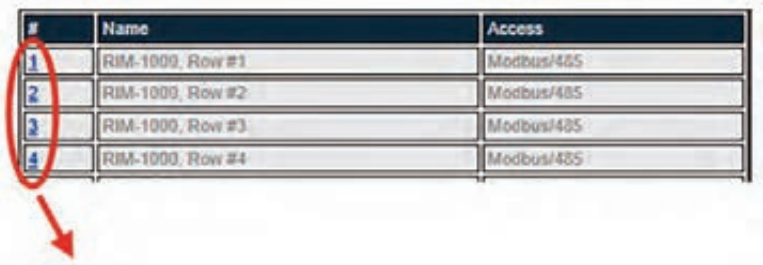
Once setup, each device's status is color coded.

Color		Meaning
(Green)		Register is communicating properly
(Red)		Register has reached an alarm threshold
(Orange)		Register is offline - problems with the communications
(Yellow)		Register - pending alarm
(Yellow)		IP device - no arp response

Figure 3.6 Protocol Converter Color Codes

Note: The color codes are also available in the Help section of the Protocol Converter interface.

Click on an individual device number to view individual information being polled from that device to the Protocol Converter.



Device #1: I/O Module

#	Name	Device	Register	Value	Age
1	AC1 Current	1	40001	0	?
2	AC2 Current	1	40003	0	?
3	Hallway Temperature	1	40005	0	?
4	Room Humidity	1	40007	0	?
5	Room Temperature	1	40009	0	?
6	Underfloor Temperature	1	40011	0	?
7	AC1 Airflow	1	10001	0	?

Figure 3.7 Register Status Example

3.3 Configure Network and Web Properties

Use the Configuration section of the Protocol Converter's web interface to configure basic device functionality. The Network and Web link displays the MAC address and allows you to fill in the IP Address, Net Mask, Default Router (Default Gateway), Passwords, and Refresh rate.

In the user interface, go to Configuration>Network and Web. Edit the fields appropriately.

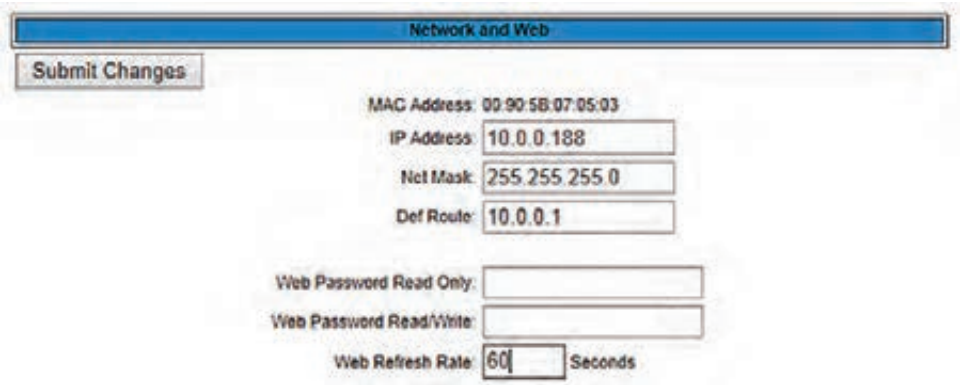


Figure 3.8 Network and Web Configuration Screen

Option	Description
IP Address	The Protocol Converter is configured at the factory with a default IP Address of 10.0.0.188. If you'd like to change the IP address, do so here. Default: 10.0.0.188
Net (Subnet) Mask	The Protocol Converter is configured at the factory with a default Subnet Mask of 255.255.255.0. Edit this field as necessary. Default: 255.255.255.0
Def (Default) Route	The Protocol Converter is configured at the factory with a default Gateway Route of 10.0.0.1. Edit this field as directed by your IT department. Default: 10.0.0.1
Web Password Read Only	The Protocol Converter can be configured with two passwords - the read only password allows users to access the web interface but not to edit any of the configurable settings. Specify an alphanumeric value up to 16 characters.

Table 3.1 Network and Web Configuration Fields

Option	Description
Web Password Read/Write	The Protocol Converter can be configured with two passwords - the read/write password allows users to access the web interface and to edit all settings. Specify an alphanumeric value up to 16 characters.
Web Refresh Rate	This integer value represents how long the system waits until it updates the Web interface with current data. To change the rate, click in the field and type the desired amount of time (in seconds). The default refresh rate is set to 0, which means the Protocol Converter will not refresh at all. If you want the system to automatically refresh, set the refresh rate to a positive number greater than 0. The minimum recommended refresh rate is five seconds. A slower rate could cause errors that prevent the system from functioning properly.

Table 3.1 Network and Web Configuration Fields (continued)

3.4 Set and Synchronize the Clock

When you're configuring the Protocol Converter, be sure to set and synchronize the Protocol Converter's clock. This ensures all time-stamped events are accurate. Do this on the Configuration>Clock screen.

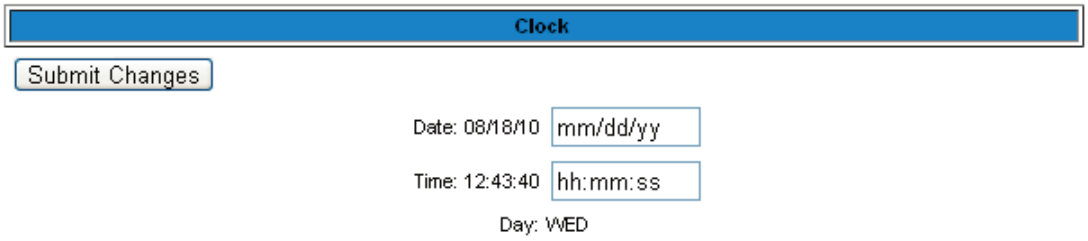


Figure 3.9 Clock Configuration Page

Option	Description
Date	Enter the date in mm/dd/yy format.
Time	Enter the time in hh:mm:ss format (24-hour clock).

Table 3.2 Clock Fields

3.4.1 Network Time Protocol (NTP)

Network Time Protocol (NTP) is used to synchronize clocks of computer systems. NTP synchronizes the time of a computer or device (the Protocol Converter) to another computer or referenced time source. NTP maintains a high level of accuracy and reliability in time stamped events. NTP is found on the Configuration>Network Time Protocol screen.

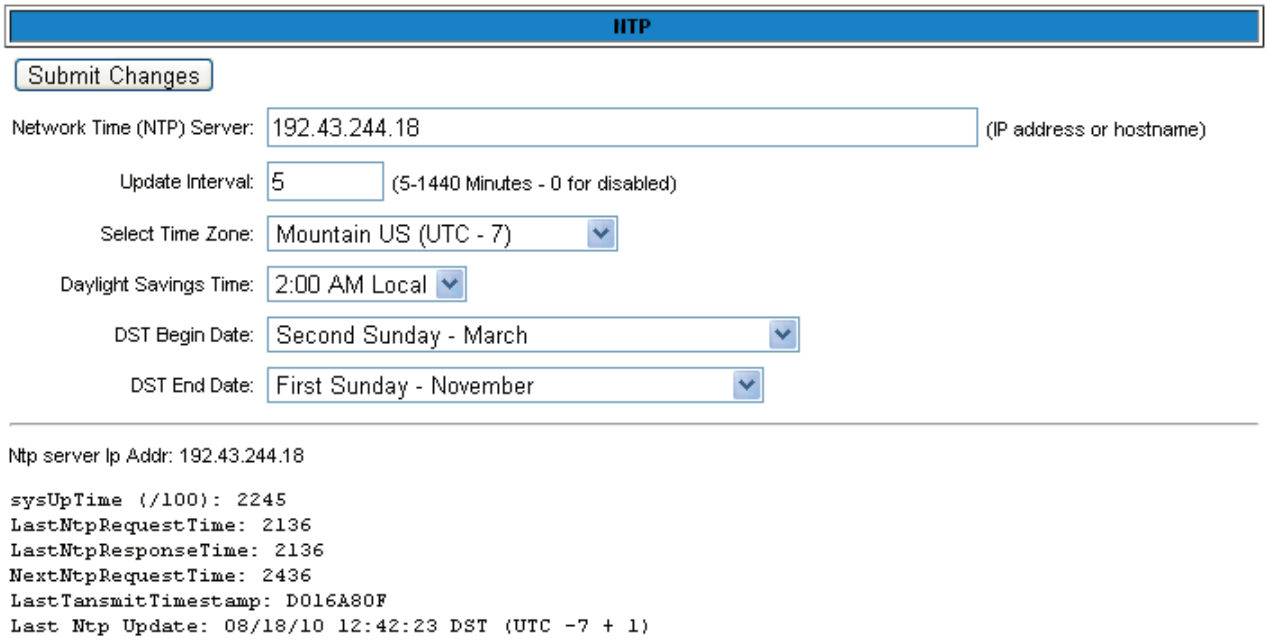


Figure 3.10 Network Time Protocol (NTP) Configuration

Option	Description
Network Time (NTP) Server	The IP address or hostname of the Network Time Protocol Server with which the Protocol Converter will synchronize. Public NTP Servers include us.pool.ntp.org and time.nist.gov. Default setting: blank
Update Interval	This designates how often you'd like the Protocol Converter to access and synchronize with the NTP server. This can be set from 5 to 1440 minutes. Enter 0 to disable this feature. Default setting: 0 (disabled)
Select Time Zone	Select the time zone in which the Protocol Converter resides.
Daylight Savings Time	Select the time at which Daylight Savings Time goes into effect in your time zone. Typically, this is 2:00 A.M.
DST Begin Date	Enter the day Daylight Savings Time begins at your location.
DST End Date	Enter the day Daylight Savings Time ends at your location.

Table 3.3 NTP (Network Time Protocol) Fields

3.5 Configure Slave Devices

Once the basic functionality of the Protocol Converter has been configured, you're ready to configure slave devices. You can configure up to 32 slave devices to the Protocol Converter.

1. From the top navigation bar on the Protocol Converter's home page, click the Device Configuration link.

The Device Configuration page is divided into four subpages - eight slave devices can be configured on each page. These slave devices can be configured for Modbus RTU/485, Modbus TCP, SNMP V1, BACnet/IP, SNMP-RFC1628, or SNMP V2C.

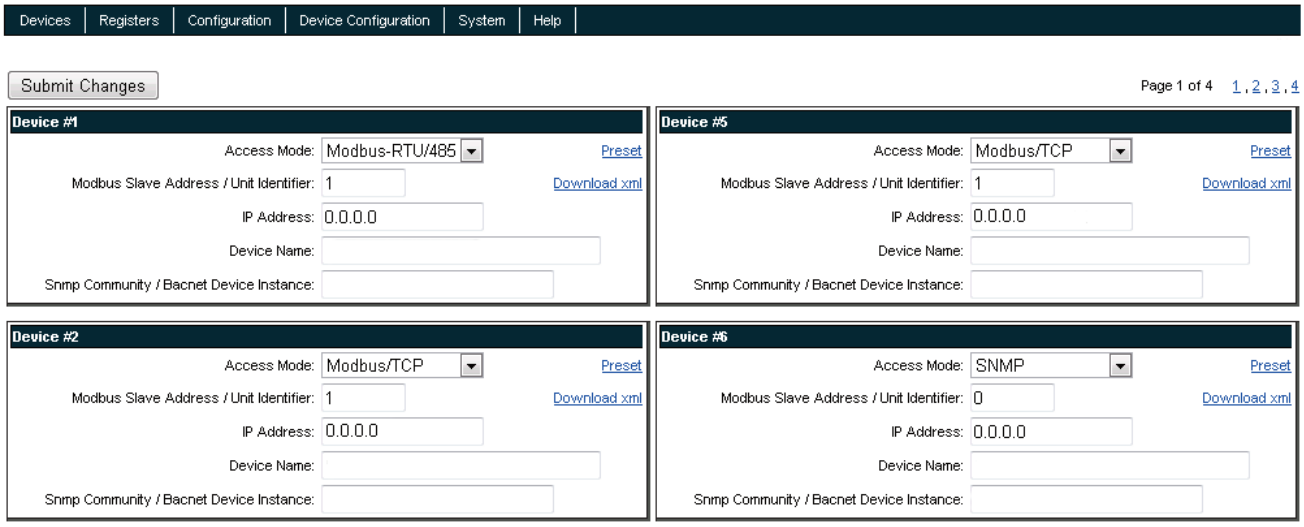


Figure 3.11 Device Configuration Screen

2. To configure a slave device, enter the appropriate information for the communication protocol used by that device. Only the applicable fields for each communications protocol will appear. Configurable fields include:

Option	Description
Access Mode	Use the drop-down to select Modbus-RTU/485, Modbus TCP, SNMP V1, BACnet/IP, SNMP-RFC-1628, or SNMP V2. Note: RFC-1628 access mode is available for BACnet/IP only.
EIA-485 Port	Select the appropriate port.
Modbus/TCP Poll Rate	Select the number of packets per second - 10, 5, or 1.

Table 3.4 Device Configuration Fields

Option	Description
Modbus Slave Address / Unit Identifier	A numeric value that indicates the slave address for Modbus communications. Type an integer ranging from 1 to 254. If Modbus communications will not be used, leave this value at 0.
IP Address	Enter the IP address of the device being polled for Modbus TCP, SNMP, or BACnet/IP slave data.
Device Name	Enter a descriptive label to identify the slave device you are polling. This label can contain up to 30 characters.
Modbus Bulk Poll Enabled, Start Reg & Num Regs	If you're using Modbus and would like to poll multiple registers at one time, check this box. Start Reg: The number of the register where bulk polling begins. Num Reg: The number of registers that are polled in the bulk polling event.
SNMP Community	This value defines the community/string used to obtain data. This value is alphanumeric and MUST match the comm string in the slave unit - for example, public.
BACnet Device Instance, dnet & dadr	Enter the number or Device ID number assigned to the slave unit - for example 500. This number MUST match the device ID of the slave unit. If you're using a BACnet routed device, you'll need to enter some additional information: dnet: Enter the destination BACnet network (1-65535). dadr: This is the BACnet destination address (MSTP). If you have a MS/TP routed device, enter a decimal number from 1-254. If you have an IEEE802.3 routed device, enter a MAC address in hex (for example, 00:90:5b:01:02:0c)

Table 3.4 Device Configuration Fields (continued)

3. Repeat this process for each slave device you want to configure.

4. If desired, use the Download XML link located in each device configuration box to save the device configuration and copy it to another device. Use the Upload XML link to upload the configuration to another device. See "Save a Device Configuration (.xml) File" on page 61 and "Load a Device Configuration (.xml) File" on page 62 for details.

3.6 Configure Device Registers

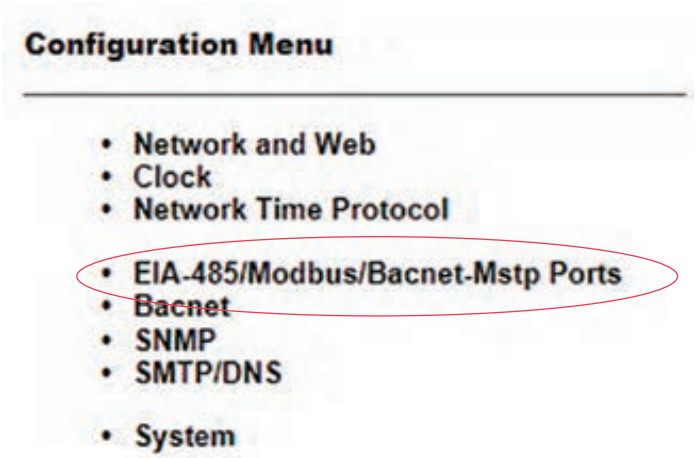
Once the desired slave devices have been configured on the Protocol Converter, you can program registers to those slave devices for the proper information to be polled. First, you can select whether or not to enable write operations to the slave devices, then you can program the registers.

NOTE: You can also delete the Protocol Converter's entire register set. Make sure to consider this operation carefully before carrying it out.

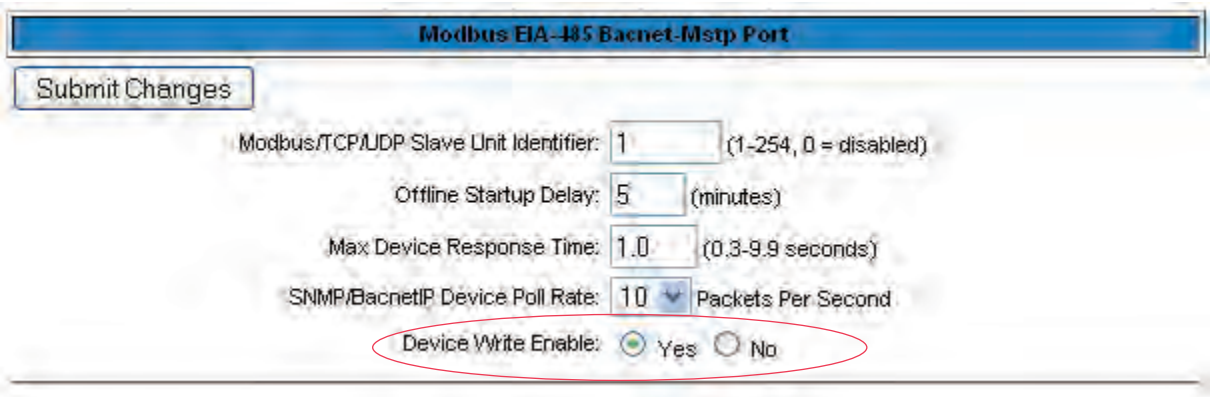
3.6.1 Enable Write Operations to Devices

To enable the ability to write values to Modbus, SNMP, and BACnet device registers:

1. Click the Configuration link in the menu bar. From the Configuration menu, click the EIA-485/Modbus/BACnet-MSTP Ports link.



2. In the top section of the EIA-485/Modbus/BACnet-MSTP Ports page, select Yes to enable the Device Write option:



The write operations are generated via Modbus preset single-register commands, SNMP sets, and BACnet write-property operations. Refer to the following sections on configuring Modbus, SNMP, and BACnet registers for more information about generating write operations through the Protocol Converter's user interface.

3.6.2 Register Configuration Web Pages

Access the Register Configuration page by clicking on the Registers link in the menu bar.

1. Click on the register number to configure individual registers.

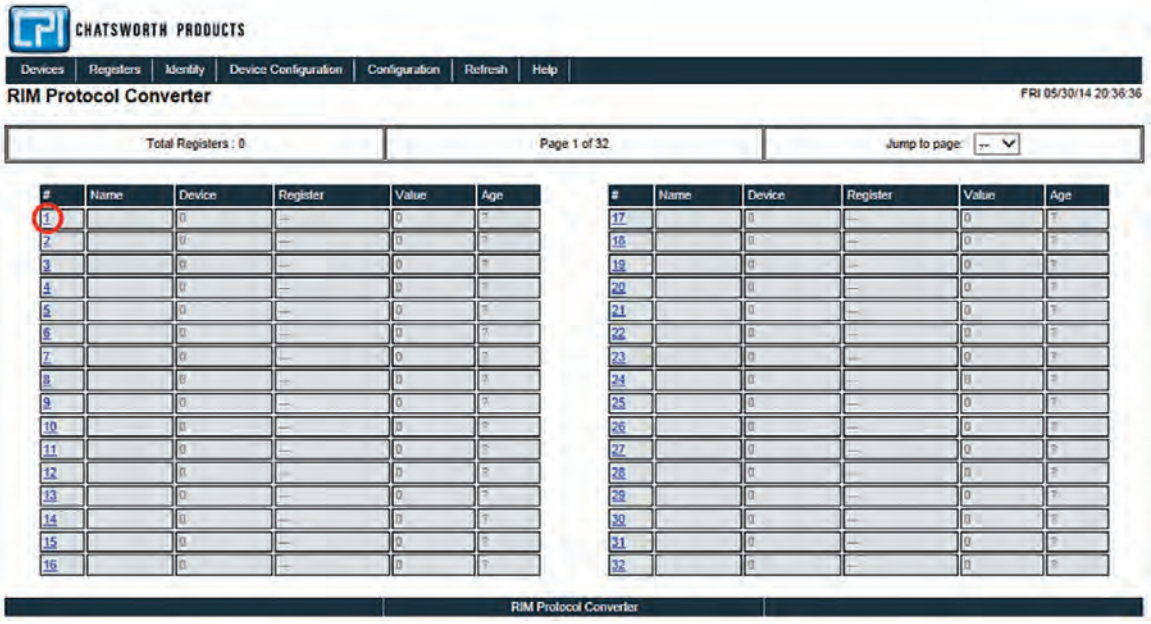


Figure 3.12 Register Configuration Page

The configuration page for that register displays. Notice that the Unit number corresponds to the Device number listed on the Register Link page.

2. Enter the necessary information for the register type you are configuring. See Sections 3.6.3 to 3.6.5 for more information.

3. Click Submit.

The Protocol Converter updates the information and displays the information that applies to that unit (Modbus, SNMP, or BACnet).

3.6.3 Modbus Register Configuration

If you are configuring a Modbus device, the register configuration page looks like this:

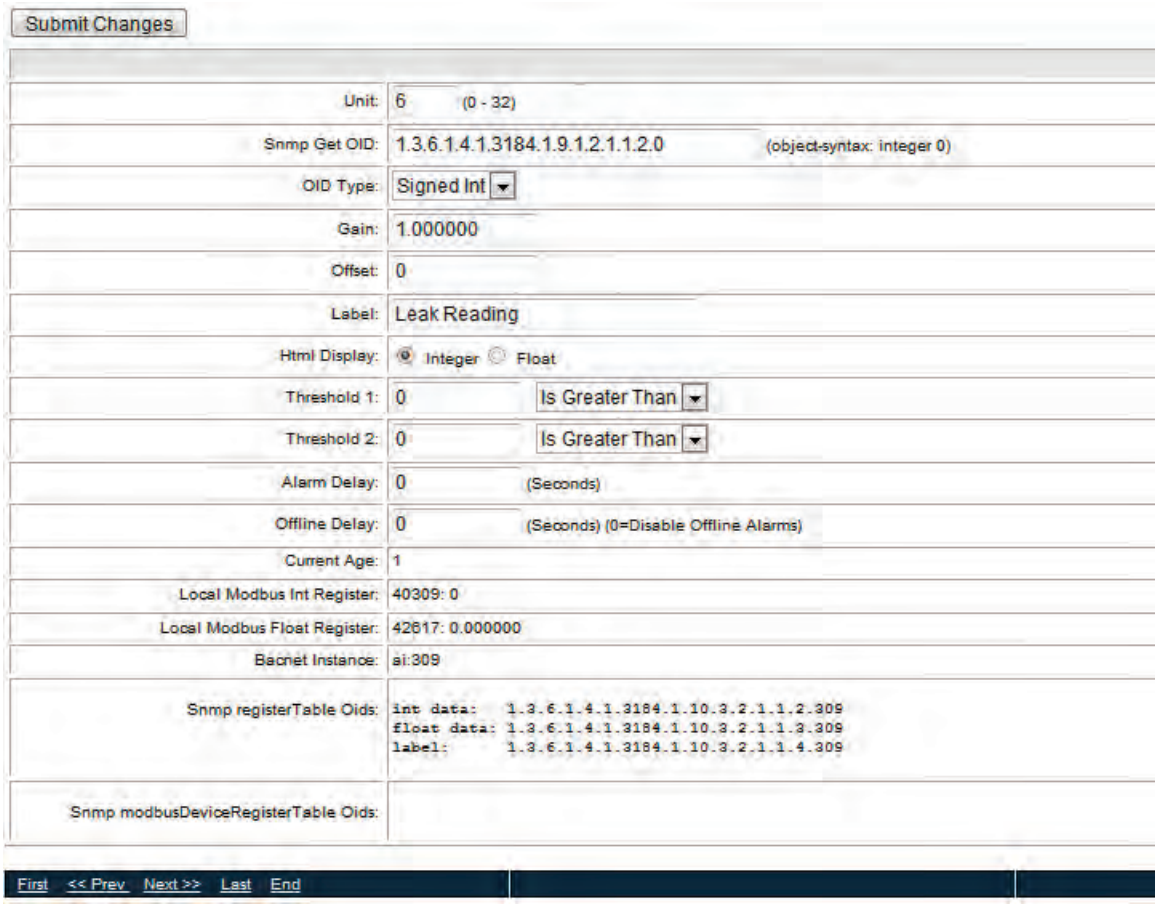


Figure 3.13 Modbus Register Configuration

1. Type an appropriate value in each field, or choose the value from the drop-down.

Option	Description
Unit	This is the unit number of the register you're configuring.
Modbus Register	The Modbus register to be polled by the Protocol Converter to that specific slave. The Protocol Converter can poll Coil registers (1x), Status registers (2x), Input registers (3x), and Holding registers (4x). Type a value in the range of 0000 to 49999 or 410000 to 465535.
Register Type	The register type. Choose Unsigned Integer, Signed integer, Long, Float, Alarm Bit / ON=ALARM, Alarm Bit / OFF=ALARM, Status Bit, Coil Status, or Input Status.

Table 3.5 Modbus Register Configuration Page Options

Option	Description
Bitflag	The proper bit flag to be used for this particular register. Choose values from :00 to :15.
Modbus Word Order	Determines the way the register is read by the Protocol Converter. Choose from Big-Endian (Left to Right) or Little-Endian (Right to Left).
Gain	The gain value of the raw data being received. Set this value only if necessary.
Offset	The offset value to the calculated reading for the register. Set this value only if necessary.
Label	Designate a name (label) for the register being configured. Labels can be up to 30 alphanumeric characters in length.
HTML Display	This option allows you to choose how the value is displayed on the register page. Choose from Integer (whole number) or Float (a number plus a decimal).
Threshold 1	Indicates the value that, when reached or exceeded, causes the Protocol Converter to trigger an alarm. Specify if the alarm should occur when the reading is less than (<), Equal to (=) or greater than (>) the specified threshold value.
Threshold 2	Indicates the value that, when reached or exceeded, causes the Protocol Converter to trigger an alarm. Specify if the alarm should occur when the reading is less than (<), Equal to (=) or greater than (>) the specified threshold value.
Alarm Delay	The amount of time, in seconds, that passes between the time an alarm condition occurs and the time the Protocol Converter issues an alert. The default value of 0 indicates no delay.
Offline Delay	The amount of time, in seconds, that elapses before the Protocol Converter considers the register to be stalled or offline. The default value of 0 indicates no delay.
Current Age	Indicates the amount of time, in seconds, since the Protocol Converter last received an updated value.
Local Modbus Int Register	The Modbus Integer data (whole number) used by a master device polling the Protocol Converter.
Local Modbus Float Register	The Modbus Float data (number with decimal) used by a master device polling the Protocol Converter

Table 3.5 Modbus Register Configuration Page Options

Option	Description
BACnet Instance	The number used by a BACnet master for polling data from the Protocol Converter. Possible values include Analog Instance (AI) or Binary Instance (BI).
BACnet Engineering Units	In the BACnet ASHRAE standard, numbers correlate with units of measure. Refer to the BACnet ASHRAE standard for more information.
BACnet COV Client (COV - Change of Value)	The IP address of the BACnet master that is polling the RIM Protocol Converter.
BACnet COV SPID	Enter the Subscriber Process Identifier. You'll also need to designate if it should be Confirmed or Unconfirmed. Confirmed: When a change of value is sent to the device, it will look for an acknowledgement of the change to be sent in response. If no acknowledgement is received, the change will be sent again. This cycle will repeat until an acknowledgement is received. Unconfirmed: A change of value is sent, and the device doesn't look for an acknowledgement. Select the Confirmed or Unconfirmed radio button to indicate your preference.
BACnet COV Increment	Amount that the present value of a point needs to change before the change of value message is initiated to the BACnet master.
BACnet COV Period	Interval, in seconds, between polling operations.
SNMP register/Table OIDs	The OID (object identifier) being polled from the SNMP software. The Protocol Converter displays the OIDs used for Integer data, Float data, and the Label assigned.
SNMP Modbus Device Register/Table OIDs	Formatted to BASE.DEVICENUMBER.REGISTERNUMBER where BASE is the OID for this table, DEVICENUMBER is the device's number in the Protocol Converter (1-32) and the REGISTERNUMBER reflects the appropriate device point address.

Table 3.5 Modbus Register Configuration Page Options

2. Click Submit Changes located in the upper left hand corner of the web page.

3. Once the changes have been accepted, click the Next>> link in the bottom navigation bar to configure the next register.

You can also click the First, <<Prev, Last, or End links to go to those locations in the list of registers.

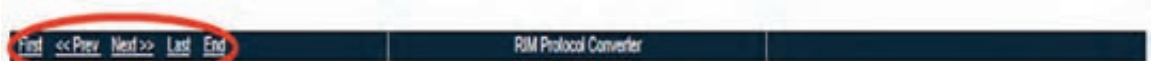


Figure 3.14 Register Configuration Navigation

4. Write a specific value to a Modbus register by clicking the Manual Preset Single Register link on the individual register pages. This option is only available for writeable Modbus registers (40001 and above).

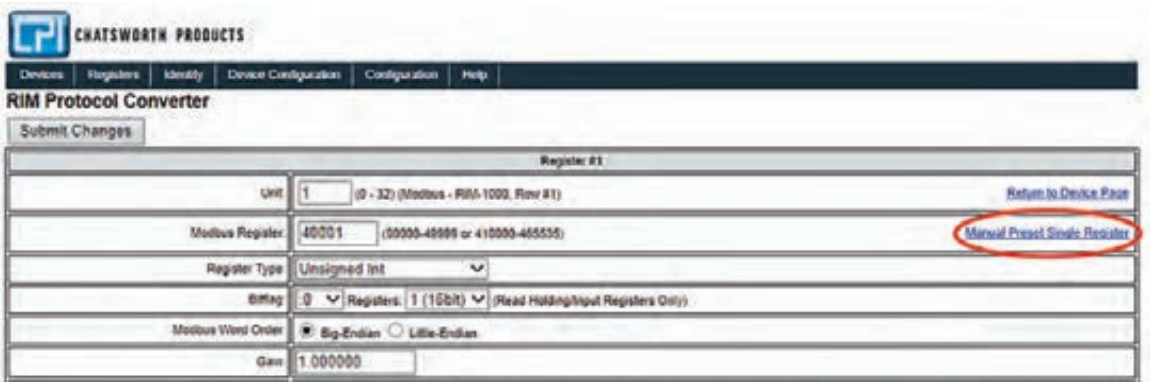


Figure 3.15 Modbus Manual Preset Single Register Link

When you click this link, the Modbus Preset Single Register webpage displays.

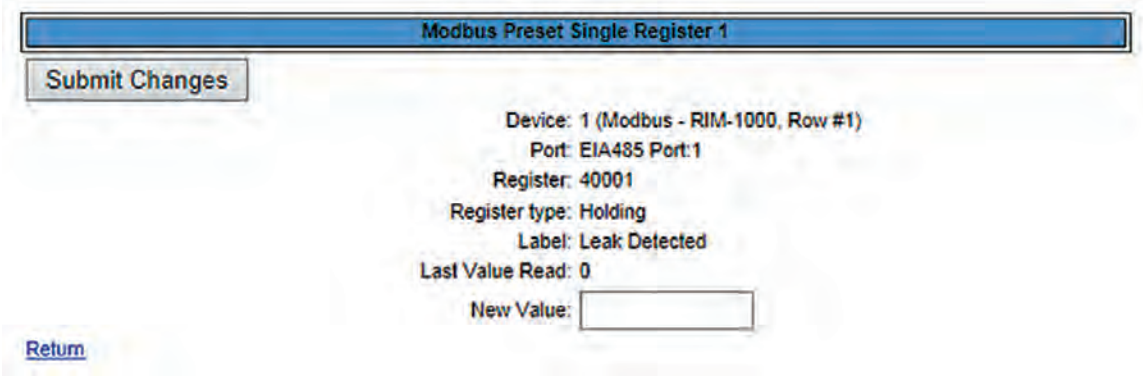


Figure 3.16 Modbus Preset Single Register Webpage

5. Enter the new value for the register in the New Value box and click the Submit Changes button.

Click the Return link to go back to the register configuration page.

3.6.4 SNMP Register Configuration

If you are configuring an SNMP device, the register configuration page looks like this:

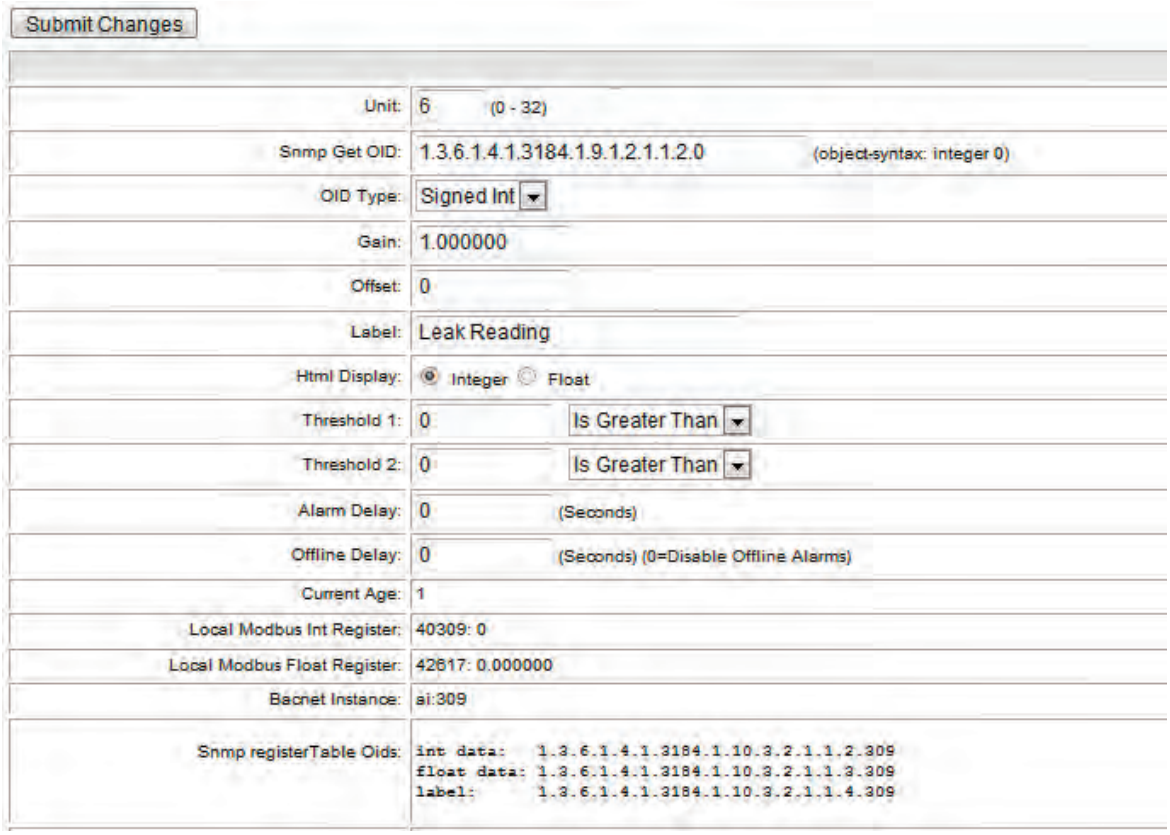


Figure 3.17 SNMP Register Configuration

1. Type an appropriate value in each field, or choose the value from the drop-down.

Option	Description
SNMP Get OID	The OID (object identifier) the Protocol Converter uses to gather the correct integer data from the SNMP device being polled.
OID Type	The object identifier type. Currently the Protocol Converter can poll integer data.
Gain	The gain value of the raw data being received (set only if necessary).
Offset	The offset value of the calculated reading to the register.
Label	Designate a name (label) for the register being configured. Labels can contain up to 30 alphanumeric characters.
HTML Display	This option allows you to choose how the value is displayed on the register page. Choose from Integer (whole number) or Float (number plus decimal).

Table 3.6 SNMP Register Configuration Options

Option	Description
Threshold 1	Indicates the value that, when reached or exceeded, causes the Protocol Converter to trigger an alarm. Specify if the alarm should occur when the reading is less than (<), Equal to (=) or greater than (>) the specified threshold value.
Threshold 2	Indicates the value that, when reached or exceeded, causes the Protocol Converter to trigger an alarm. Specify if the alarm should occur when the reading is less than (<), Equal to (=) or greater than (>) the specified threshold value.
Alarm Delay	The amount of time, in seconds, that passes between the time an alarm condition occurs and the time the Protocol Converter issues an alarm. The default value of 0 indicates no delay.
Offline Delay	The amount of time, in seconds, that elapses before the Protocol Converter considers the register to be stalled or offline. The default value of 0 indicates no delay.
Current Age	Indicates the amount of time, in seconds, since the Protocol Converter last received an updated value.
Local Modbus Int Register	The Modbus Integer data (whole number) used by a master device polling the Protocol Converter.
Local Modbus Float Register	The Modbus Float data (number with decimal) used by a master device polling the Protocol Converter.
BACnet Instance	The number used by a BACnet master for polling data from the Protocol Converter. Possible values include Analog Instance (AI) or Binary Instance (BI).
SNMP register/Table OIDs	The OID (Object Identifier) being polled from a SNMP software. The Protocol Converter displays the OIDs used for Integer data, Float data and the Label assigned.
SNMP modbus Device Register/Table OID	Formatted to BASE.DEVICENUMBER.REGISTERNUMBER where BASE is the OID for this table, DEVICENUMBER is the device's number in the Protocol Converter (1-32) and the REGISTERNUMBER reflects the appropriate device point address.

Table 3.6 SNMP Register Configuration Options

2. Click Submit Changes located in the upper left hand corner of the web page.

3. Once the changes have been accepted, click on Next>> link at the bottom of the page.

You can also click the First, <<Prev, Last, or End links to go to those locations in the list of registers.

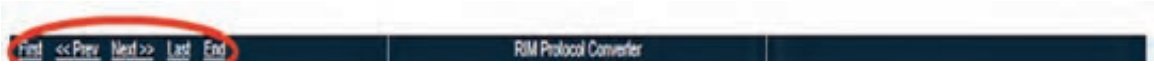


Figure 3.18 Register Configuration Navigation

4. Write a specific value to an SNMP register by clicking the SNMP Set Register link on the individual register pages.

Figure 3.19 SNMP Set Register Link

When you click this link, the SNMP Set Register webpage displays.

Figure 3.20 SNMP New Value Field

5. Enter the new value for the register in the New Value box and click the Submit Changes button.

Click the Return link to go back to the register configuration page.

3.6.5 BACnet Register Configuration

If you are configuring a BACnet device, the register configuration page looks like this:

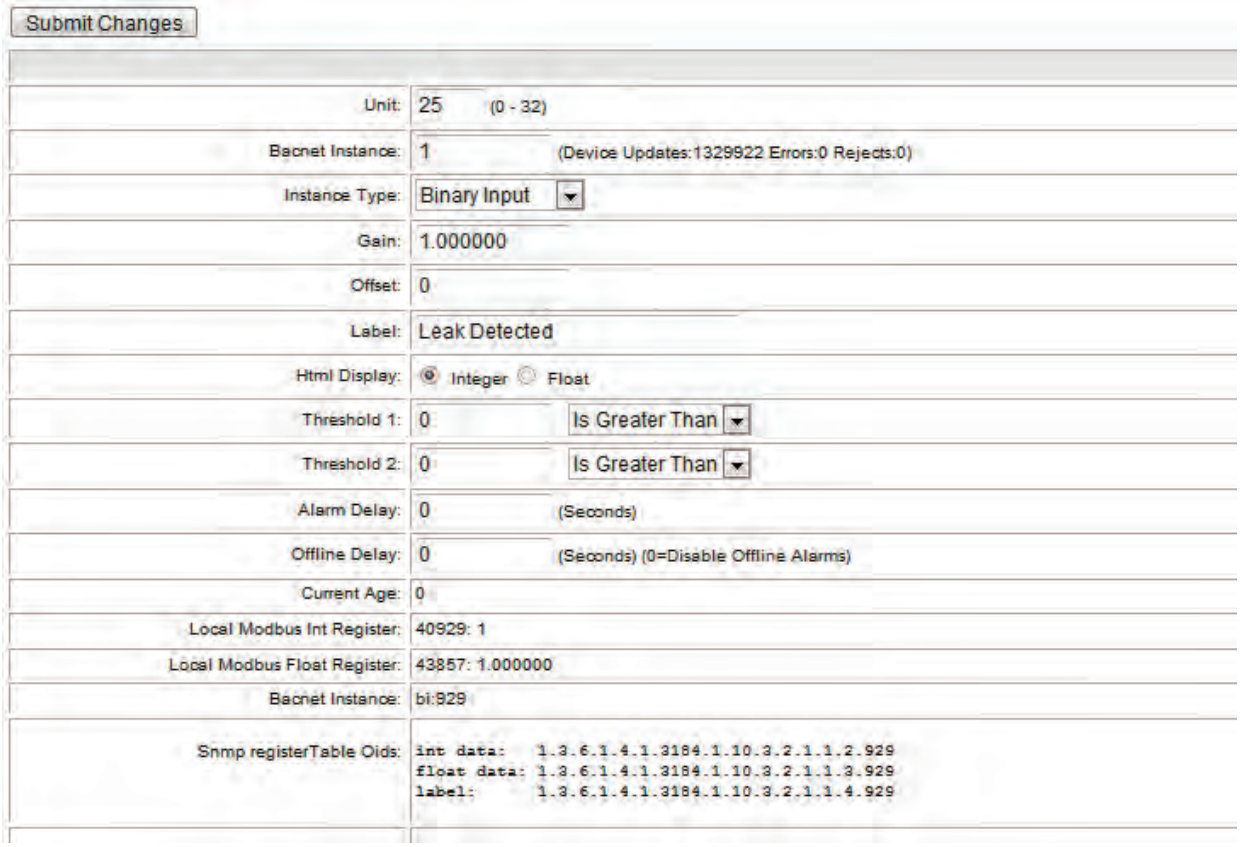


Figure 3.21 BACnet Register Configuration

1. Type an appropriate value in each field, or choose the value from the drop-down.

Option	Description
BACnet Instance	The Instance number used by the Protocol Converter to poll the desired data from that BACnet device.
Instance Type	Select the type of BACnet instance from the drop-down menu. Choose Analog Input (AI), Analog Output (AO), Analog Value (AV), Binary Input (BI), Binary Output (BO), Binary Value (BV), Multistate Input (MI), Multistate Output (MO), or Multistate Value (MSV).
Gain	The gain value of the raw data being received if needed. Calculate as follows: (Sensor High Range Value - Sensor Low Range Value) / 4
Offset	The offset value of the calculated reading to the register. Calculate as follows: Sensor Low Range Value - Gain
Label	Designate a name (label) for the register being configured. Labels can contain up to 30 alphanumeric characters.

Table 3.7 BACnet Register Configuration Options

Option	Description
HTML Display	This option allows you to choose how the value is displayed on the register page. Choose from Integer (whole number) or Float (a number plus a decimal).
Threshold 1	Indicates the value that, when reached or exceeded, causes the Protocol Converter to trigger an alarm. Specify if the alarm should occur when the reading is less than (<), Equal to (=) or greater than (>) the specified threshold value.
Threshold 2	Indicates the value that, when reached or exceeded, causes the Protocol Converter to trigger an alarm. Specify if the alarm should occur when the reading is less than (<), Equal to (=) or greater than (>) the specified threshold value.
Alarm Delay	The amount of time, in seconds, that passes between the time an alarm condition occurs and the time the Protocol Converter issues an alert. The default value of 0 indicates no delay.
Offline Delay	The amount of time, in seconds, that elapses before the Protocol Converter considers the register to be stalled or offline. The default value of 0 indicates no delay.
Current Age	Indicates the amount of time, in seconds, since the Protocol Converter last received an updated value.
Local Modbus Int Register	The Modbus Integer data (whole number) used by a master device polling the Protocol Converter.
Local Modbus Float Register	The Modbus Float data (number with decimal) used by a master device polling the Protocol Converter.
BACnet Instance	The number used by a BACnet master for polling data from the Protocol Converter. Possible values include Analog Instance (AI) or Binary Instance (BI).
SNMP Register/Table OID	The OID (Object Identifier) being polled from a SNMP software. The Protocol Converter displays the OIDs used for Integer data, Float data and the Label assigned.
SNMP Modbus Device Register/Table OID	Formatted to BASE.DEVICENUMBER.REGISTERNUMBER where BASE is the OID for this table, DEVICENUMBER is the device's number in the Protocol Converter (1-32) and the REGISTERNUMBER reflects the appropriate device point address.

Table 3.7 BACnet Register Configuration Options

2. Click Submit Changes located in the upper left hand corner of the web page.

3. Once the changes have been accepted, click on Next>> link at the bottom of the page.

You can also click the First, <<Prev, Last, or End links to go to those locations in the list of registers.

Figure 3.22 Register Configuration Navigation

4. Write a specific value to a BACnet register by clicking the Write Value link on the individual register pages.

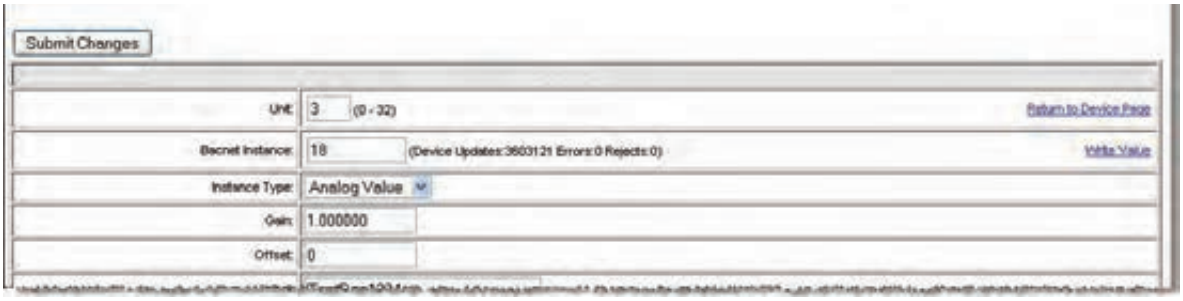


Figure 3.23 BACnet Write Value Link

When you click this link, the BACnet Analog Value Write webpage displays.

Figure 3.24 BACnet Analog Value Write Field

5. Enter the new value for the register in the New Value box and click the Submit Changes button.

Click the Return link to go back to the register configuration page.

3.6.6 Delete All Registers

If you need to reconfigure the Protocol Converter for a new application, you can delete the entire register set.

IMPORTANT: Consider the Delete All Registers option carefully and use it with caution. You should use this option only if you need to reconfigure the Protocol Converter for a new application.

To delete all programmed registers:

1. In the user interface, go to Configuration>System.

The System web page displays.

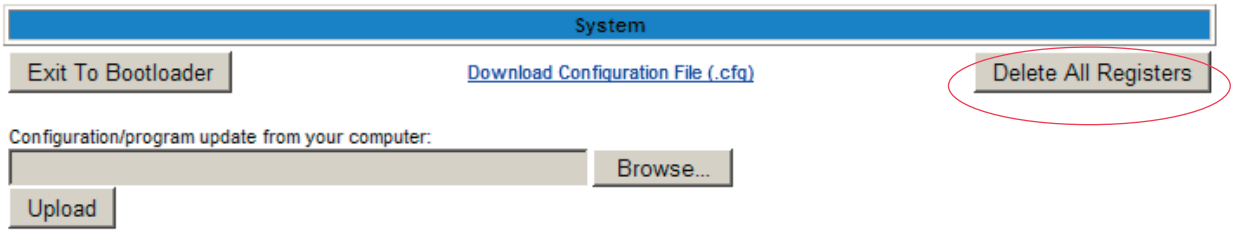


Figure 3.25 System Page—Delete All Registers

2. Click the Delete All Registers button.

A pop-up displays so you can confirm the delete operation.

3. If you are certain you want to delete all programmed registers, click OK. Otherwise, click Cancel.

When you click OK, the registers are immediately deleted.

3.7 Set Communication Protocol Options

Set the Modbus, BACnet, or SNMP protocols as described in the following sections.

3.7.1 Modbus/EIA-485 Port Configuration

To configure the Modbus/EIA-485 port, use the top navigation bar to access the Configuration screens. Select the EIA-485/Modbus/BACnet-MSTP Ports option and configure the fields accordingly.

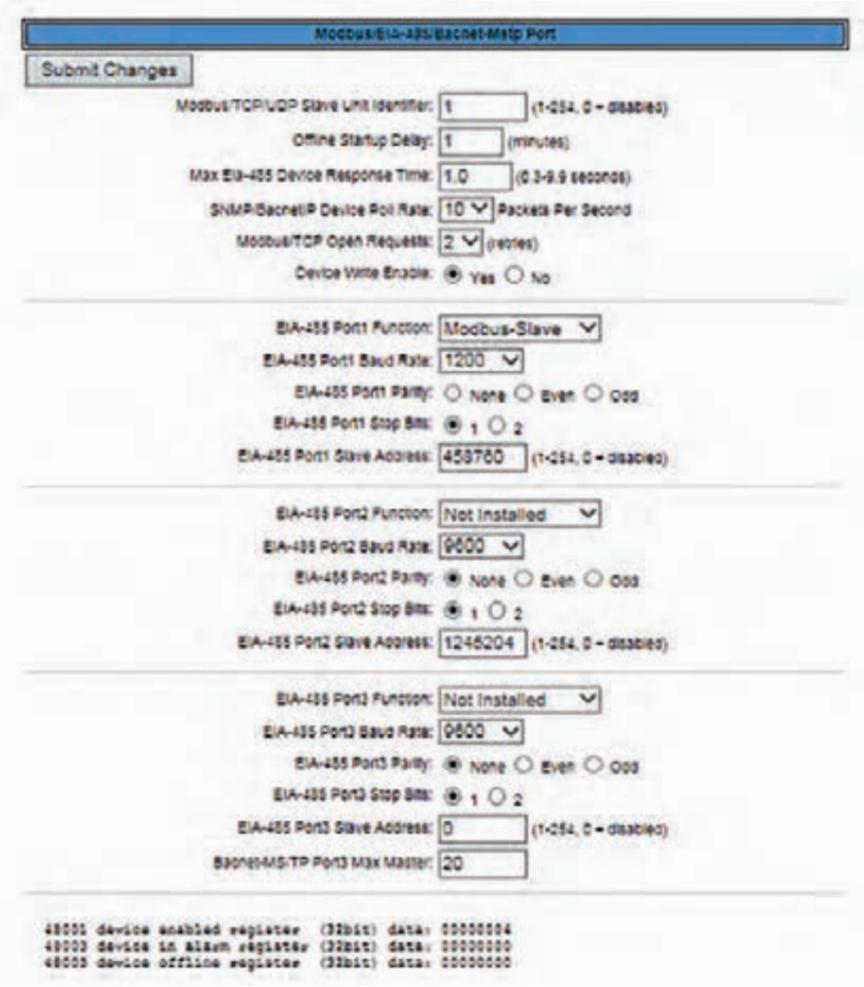


Figure 3.26 EIA-485/Modbus/BACnet-MSTP Ports Configuration

Option	Description
Modbus/TCP/UDP Slave Unit Identifier	Designate the TCP/UDP slave address in the range 1 to 254. To disable this feature, leave the address set to 0.
Offline Startup Delay	Amount of time, in minutes, that the Protocol Converter waits before considering any slave device as offline after a power up.

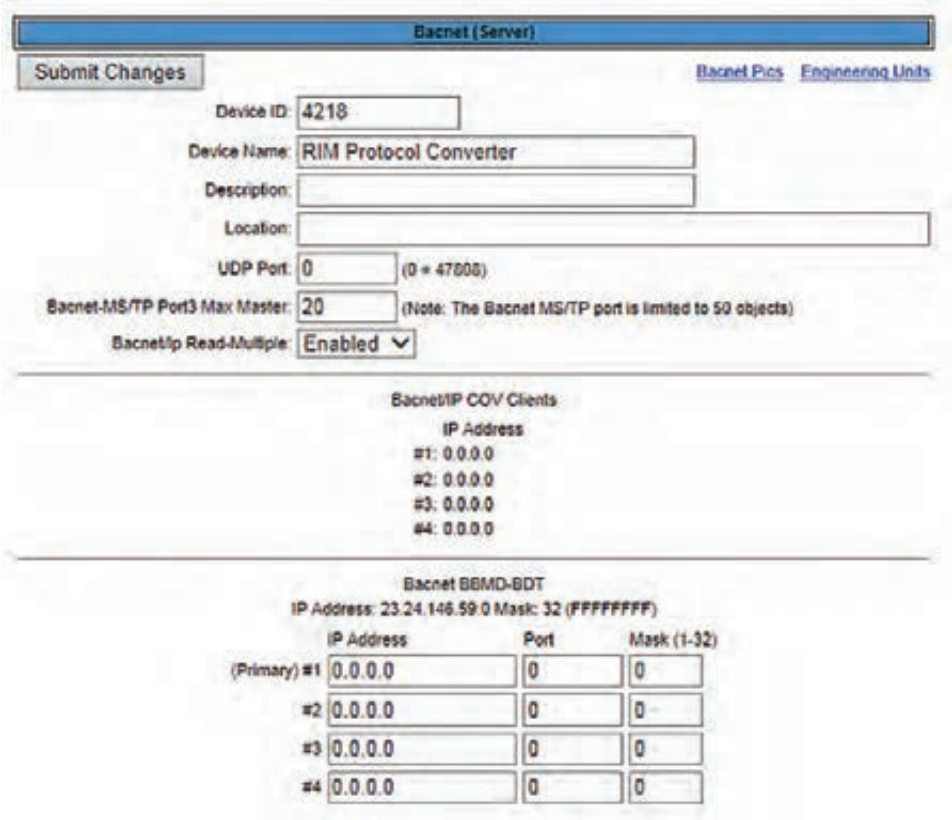
Table 3.8 EIA-485/Modbus/BACnet-MSTP Ports Configuration Options

Option	Description
Max. EIA-485 Device Response Time	This setting determines the allowable response time, in seconds, from devices before the Protocol Converter times out. Set a value in the range of 0.3 to 9.9 seconds. If the Protocol Converter times out, an offline alarm will be triggered and the device's status color will change on the Protocol Converter's home page.
SNMP/BACnet/IP Device Poll Rate	Determines the rate, in packets per second, at which data is sent. The drop-down provides selections of 1, 5, or 10.
Modbus/TCP Open Requests	Define the number of retries the Protocol Converter should execute.
Device Write Enable	Determines whether or not client write operations to the Protocol Converter are translated, written to the specific server device or register and then read back by the Protocol Converter to update the local register data. The write operations are generated via SNMP Sets, BACnet Write-Property and Modbus Preset Single Register commands. Select Yes to enable the Protocol Converter to perform write operations. Default: Yes.
EIA-485 Port (1, 2, 3) Function	The port type for the EIA-485 port. Choose Modbus Slave or Modbus Master.
EIA-485 Port (1, 2, 3) Baud Rate	Speed of the EIA-485 port. Choose 1200, 2400, 9600 (default), or 19200. Ports 2 and 3 can also run at 38400 baud.
EIA-485 Port (1, 2, 3) Parity	Select None (default), Even, or Odd for the Parity output.
EIA-485 Port (1, 2, 3) Stop Bits	Select 1 or 2.
EIA-485 Slave Address	An RTU address in the range 1 to 254. To disable transmission on the EIA-485 port, leave the value at 0.
BACnet MS/TP Port 3 Max Master	Number of BACnet masters allowed on the MS/TP network.

Table 3.8 EIA-485/Modbus/BACnet-MSTP Ports Configuration Options

3.7.2 BACnet Server Configuration

From the Configuration page, click the Bacnet link to configure the BACnet Server.



3.27 BACnet Server Configuration

Enter the following settings for the BACnet server:

Option	Description
Device ID	A numeric value that uniquely identifies each BACnet Device on the network.
Device Name	Designate a name for the device, up to 40 characters in length.
Description/Location	Additional descriptive information about the device as necessary, up to 40 characters in length.

Table 3.9 BACnet Server Configuration Options

Option	Description
UDP Port	This is the user datagram protocol port, which is used by applications to send messages to a device (in this case, the Protocol Converter). Enter 0 to specify port 47808 as the UDP port. If another port is specified by your application, enter a new port number in this field. Default setting: 0 (47808)
BACnet-MS/TP Port3 Max Master	Set the slave address, 1/127. 0 = slave only. Default setting: 0
BACnet/IP Read-Multiple	Enable or disable this feature.
BACnet PICS link	This link displays the protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS). The PICS Web page shows general BACnet capabilities of the device (for example, available LAN options). An example of a BACnet PICS page is shown in *Figure 3.28* .
Engineering Units	Click this link to view a list of the units supported by the device, coupled with their numerical BACnet identifiers.
BACnet/IP COV Clients	This is a list of the BACnet clients that will receive a notification when t he Protocol Converter notes a change of value (COV). Configure these addresses on the Registers tab.
BACnet BBMD-BDT	This feature is used by some BACnet masters for discovery on different subnets. Enter information as applicable to your application.

Table 3.9 BACnet Server Configuration Options (continued)

```
BACnet interoperability building blocks supported (Annex K):
Data Sharing - ReadProperty-B DS-RP-B WriteProperty-B

Bacnet Objects:
Analog Input
 AI:1 Register #1 Data        or BI:1 Register #1 Data
 ..
 AI:1024 Register #1024 Data  or BI:1024 Register #1024 Data

Property Identifers Supported:
BACnet_Present_Value         BACnet_Object_Identifier   BACnet_Object_Name           BACnet_Object_Type
BACnet_Out_Of_Service        BACnet_Units               BACnet_Status_Flags          BACnet_Event_State
BACnet_Update_Interval       BACnet_Time_Delay(write)

Bacnet Device Objects:
BACnet_Object_Identifier     BACnet_Object_Name         BACnet_Object_Type           BACnet_System_Status
BACnet_Vendor_Name           BACnet_Vendor_Id           BACnet_Model_Name            BACnet_Firmware_Revisio
BACnet_App_Software_Revision BACnet_Location            BACnet_Description           BACnet_Protocol_Version
BACnet_Conformance_Class     BACnet_Services_Supported  BACnet_Object_Types_Supported BACnet_Object_List
BACnet_Max_APDU              BACnet_Segment_Supported   BACnet_Segment_Timeout       BACnet_APDU_Timeout
BACnet_APDU_Retries          BACnet_Bindings

Data Link Layer options:
BACnet IP, (Annex J)

Character sets supported:
ANSI X3.4
```

Figure 3.28 BACnet PICS Information

3.7.3 SNMP

The SNMP Server configuration page allows you to set the System Name (displayed on the home page), System Contact, and System Location. You can also set up communities that allow multiple SNMP systems to access the Protocol Converter.

Note: To set up communities, you must know the IP address of the SNMP Management System and the Community String. If necessary, contact your Technical Support department to obtain the IP Address and Community String.

To configure the SNMP server, go to Configuration>SNMP. The SNMP (Server) web page displays. Configure the fields as necessary.

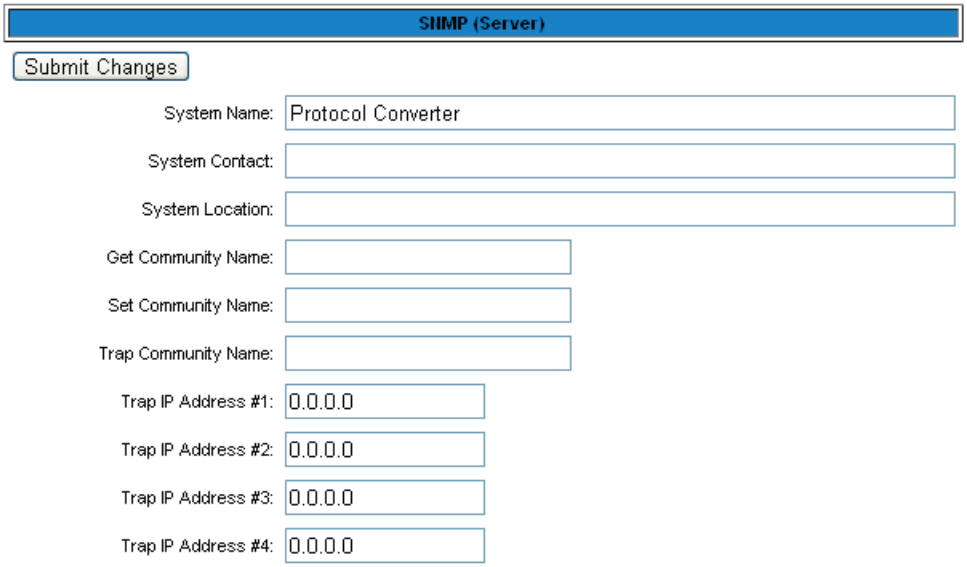


Figure 3.29 SNMP Server Configuration

Option	Description
System Name	An alphanumeric name you assign to the Protocol Converter for SNMP system integration.
System Contact	The person or organization responsible for the Protocol Converter.
System Location	An alphanumeric description of the Protocol Converter's location.
Get Community Name	The name or type of password used by the SNMP server for Get communications.
Set Community Name	The name or type of password used for the SNMP server that is writing to the Protocol Converter.
Trap Community Name	The name or type of password used by the SNMP server for Trap communications.
Trap Destination IP Address	Enter up to four IP addresses to indicate where the Protocol Converter should send Trap messages.

Table 3.10 SNMP Configuration Options

3.7.3 SNMP (Email)

Use the SMTP configuration section to set up the Protocol Converter's communication to email recipients. The Protocol Converter can send email to up to four recipients. Recipients can include an exchange server using a distribution list, an email account, or a cell phone. The Protocol Converter can also communicate via ESMTP (Authenticated) to mail servers requiring a login name and password.

To access the SMTP configuration pages, go to Configuration>SMTP/DNS. The SMTP web page displays.

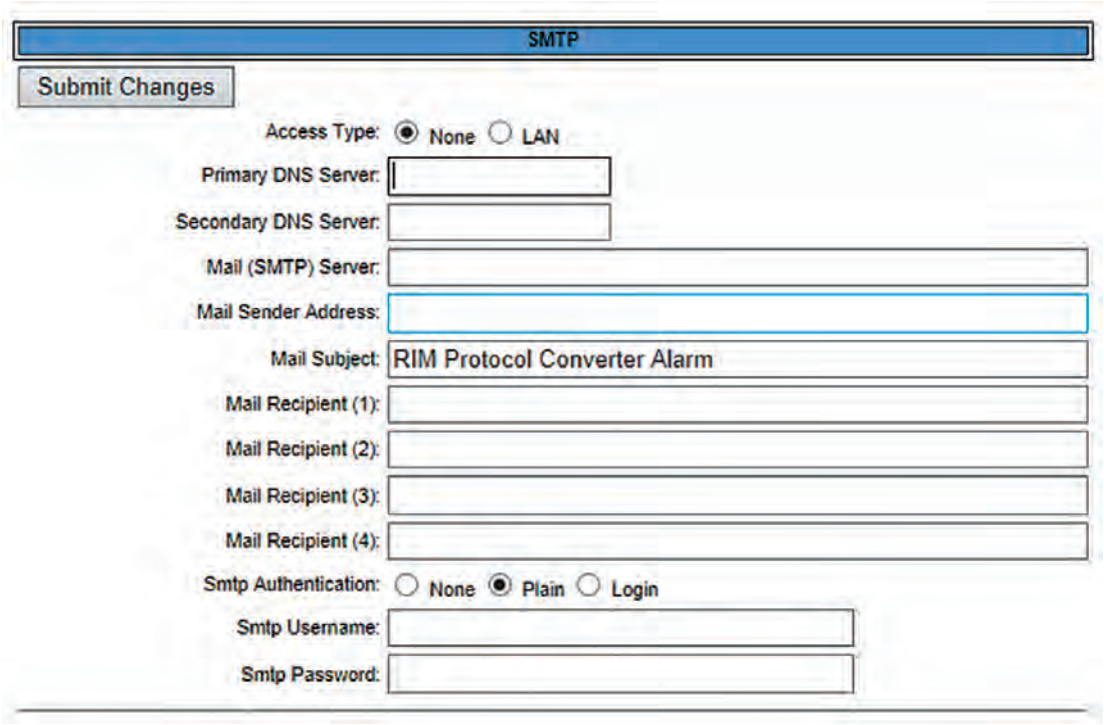


Figure 3.30 SMTP Configuration

Option	Description
Access Type	Select None if email is not to be used or to temporarily disable. Select LAN to enable email notification.
Primary DNS	The first IP address used to communicate to a DNS server.
Secondary DNS	The second IP address used to communicate to a DNS server.
Mail (SMTP) Server	The IP address or host name of the mail server being used by the Protocol Converter.

Table 3.11 SMTP Configuration Options

Option	Description
Mail Sender Address	The email address used by the Protocol Converter to communicate to the mail server.
Mail Subject	Description to be displayed on the email notification subject line.
Mail Recipient (1-4)	The address for an email account, cell phone, or distribution list.
SMTP Authentication	• **None** is used for no username or password being required. • **Plain** is used for standard Username and password authentication. • **Login** is used for certain mail servers. Do not use this unless instructed by your IT department.
SMTP Username	If you choose the Login radio button for SMTP Authentication, enter the username in this field.
SMTP Password	If you choose the Login radio button for SMTP Authentication, enter the password in this field.

Table 3.11 SMTP Configuration Options

CHAPTER

4

MODBUS COMMUNICATIONS

This chapter describes the Modbus communication protocol as supported by the Protocol Converter. The content includes details and information on how to configure the Protocol Converter for communications via Modbus network.

4.1. Implementation Basics

The Protocol Converter is capable of communicating via the half-duplex EIA-485 serial communication standard. The Protocol Converter is configured to act as a slave device on a common network. The EIA-485 medium allows for multiple devices on a multi-drop network. The Protocol Converter is a slave only device and will never initiate a communications sequence.

4.1.1 Modes of Transmission

The Modbus protocol uses ASCII and RTU modes of transmission. The Protocol Converter supports only the RTU mode of transmission, with 8 data bits, no parity and one stop bit. Every Modbus packet consists of four fields:

- Slave Address Field
- Function Field
- Data Field
- Error Check Field (Checksum)

4.1.1.1 Slave Address Field

The slave address field is one byte in length and identifies the slave device involved in the transaction. A valid address range is between 1 and 254. The slave address is set on the Modbus Device section of the Configuration page.

4.1.1.2 Function Field

The function field is one byte in length and tells the Protocol Converter which function to perform. The supported functions are 03 (Read 4xxxx output registers).

4.1.1.3 Data Field

The data field of the request is a variable length depending on the function. The data fields for the Protocol Converter are 16-bit registers, transmitted high order byte first (big-endian)

4.1.1.4 Error Check (Checksum) Field

The checksum field lets the receiving device determine if the packet has transmission errors. The Protocol Converter RTU mode uses a 16-bit cyclic redundancy check (CRC-16).

4.1.2 Exception Responses

If a Modbus master sends an invalid command to the Protocol Converter or attempts to read an invalid register, an exception response is generated. The response packet will have the high order bit of the function code set to one. The data field of the exception response contains the exception error code.

Code	Name	Description
01	Illegal Function	The function code is not supported
02	Illegal Data Address	Attempt to access as invalid address
03	Illegal Data Value	Attempt to set a variable to an invalid value

Table 4.1 Exception Codes

4.2 Packet Communications for the Protocol Converter

This section covers the registers with the name and a brief description of each.

4.2.1 Function 03: Read Output Registers

To read the Protocol Converter parameter values, the master must send a Read Output Registers request packet.

The Read Output Registers request packet specifies a start register and the number of registers to read. The start register is numbered from zero (40001 = zero, 40002 = one, etc).

Read Registers Request Packet	Read Registers Response Packet
Slave Address (1 byte)	Slave Address (1 byte)
03 (Function code) (1 byte)	03 (Function code) (1 byte)
Start Register (2 bytes)	Byte count (1 byte)
# of registers to read (2 bytes)	First register (2 bytes)
CRC Checksum (2 bytes)	Second register (2 bytes)
	…
	CRC Checksum (2 bytes)

Table 4.2 Read Output Registers Packet Structure

Code	Name	Description	Units	Range
40001	Integer Output	Register for Integer data	16	0-65535
42001	Float Output * two registers need	Register for Float data	32	0-65535

Table 4.3 Output Registers

4.3 RTU Framing

The example below shows a typical Query/Response from an Protocol Converter.

Slave Address	Function Code	Count Bytes of Data	Register Data Msb	Lsb	Register Data Msb	Lsb	Register Data Msb	Lsb	CRC 16 "Lsb"	CRC 16 "Msb"
02	04	06	00	00	00	00	00	01	B5	A3

Table 4.4 Response Sample

Slave address 2 responds to Function Code 4 with six bytes of hexadecimal data and ends with CRC16 checksum.

Register Values:

40001 = 0000 (hex)
40002 = 0000 (hex)
40003 = 0001 (hex)

APPENDIX

A

LOAD FIRMWARE & CONFIGURATION FILES

You can perform the following firmware and configuration operations for the Protocol Converter:

- Load different firmware to the Protocol Converter. CPI occasionally posts updates for the firmware to add enhancement or fix errors. Firmware updates are available on the CPI website at http://www.chatsworth.com/support-and-downloads/downloads/software/. Download appropriate firmware to an accessible place to upload to the Protocol Converter via MIME or TFTP through a LAN connection. Firmware files have a .bin extension.

- Make a backup of your custom configuration or copy the same configuration to several Protocol Converters rather than having to change the settings manually on each unit. The configuration settings are contained in a .cfg file.

- Make a copy of the configuration for a device so you can copy that configuration to other, identical devices. The configuration settings for a device are contained in an .xml file.

A.1. Load Flash Firmware Using MIME

To update the firmware for the Protocol Converter using the MIME (multipurpose Internet mail extensions) standard:

1. Go to the CPI website at http://www.chatsworth.com/support-and-downloads/downloads/software/.

2. Locate the firmware (download the zip file and extract the firmare. – a .bin file) for the Protocol Converter. Using the same filename, save it to a local disk.

IMPORTANT: Do not change the name of the firmware file when you save it. Otherwise, the Protocol Converter will not recognize the file.

3. In the Protocol Converter's user interface, go to Configuration>System.

The System webpage displays.

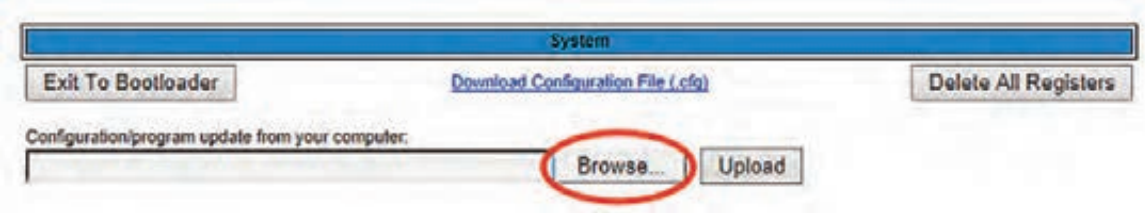


Figure A.1 System Page—Load Flash Firmware

4. Click the Browse button.

5. Locate and choose the firmware file (.bin) that you saved from the CPI website.

6. Click the Upload button.

While the firmware file loads, you'll see the following confirmation message:

File has been uploaded and bin file verified

File will now be copied to flash and the RIM will reboot in about 60 seconds.

If your browser does not automatically redirect you, please click here after waiting.

Figure A.2 Firmware Load Messages

When the file is loaded, the Protocol Converter reboots itself. The reboot process takes approximately 60 seconds. After the reboot, the Home page displays.

7. Click the Identity link on the top bar and verify that the new file has been loaded.

Firmware Version	FDS_PC V5.3.9
Program Size	416064
Bootloader Version	FDSBOOT V5.0.2
Option Card	Empty

Figure A.3 Identity Link Showing Current Firmware Version

A.2. Load Flash Firmware Using TFTP

Loading firmware via TFTP (trivial file transfer protocol) requires a TFTP client. It may be possible to download a free license TFTP client from the internet. Consult your IT department to determine a compatible client program.

Before updating the firmware, the firmware flash application must be exited and then erased as follows:

1. Verify that your PC and the Protocol Converter are on the same subnet (LAN) so the TFTP client can access the Protocol Converter.

2. Go to Configuration>System.

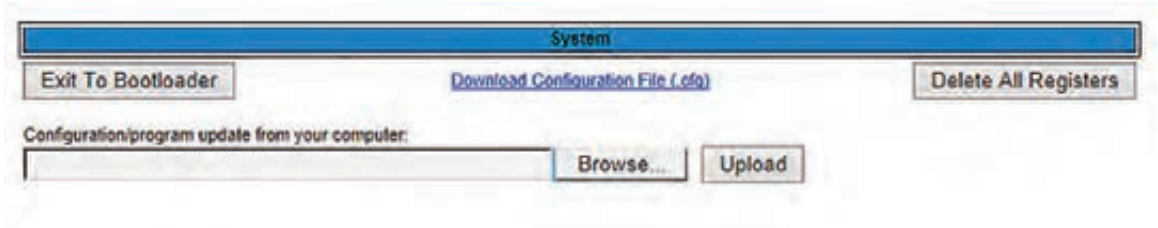


Figure A.4 System Page

3. Click the Exit to Bootloader button. Once exited, a bootloader web page displays at the IP address of the Protocol Converter.

RLE CF BOOTLOADER/FDS	
Firmware Version	FDSBOOT V5.0.2
MAC Address	00:90:5B:00:00:C8
IP Address	10.0.0.219
Net Mask	255.255.255.0
Def Route	10.0.0.1
TCP Max Seg Size	1436
sysUpTime	0 days 0 hrs 0 mins 15 secs
Current Time	06/25/2014
Flash Application	FDS_PC V5.0.6
Flash Appl. Size	349440
Restart Timer	105

Erase Flash

Start Application

Figure A.5 Bootloader Page

4. Click the "Erase Flash" button.

Note To erase the flash, a special username and password are required. The username is cpi (all lowercase), and the password is cpi2tech (all lowercase). These cannot be changed.

5. Open your TFTP client. Configure the client as follows:

Host = Enter the Protocol Converter's IP Address
Port = 69
Block Size = 64, 128, 256, 512, or 1024

Note The file must be sent in BINARY (not ASCII).

6. Send or PUT the firmware file to the Protocol Converter. It may take ~10 seconds for the firmware upload to begin. This will put the new firmware into effect.

7. After one minute, refresh the Protocol Converter webpage. Notice that the Flash Application field now contains the latest firmware. Click the "Start Application" button to reboot the unit.

A.3. Save a Configuration (.cfg) File

If you would like to make a backup of your custom configuration or copy the same configuration to several Protocol Converters rather than changing the settings manually on each unit, save the configuration (.cfg) file. To save the .cfg file:

1. In the user interface, go to Configuration>System. Click the Download Configuration File .cfg link.

The System webpage displays.

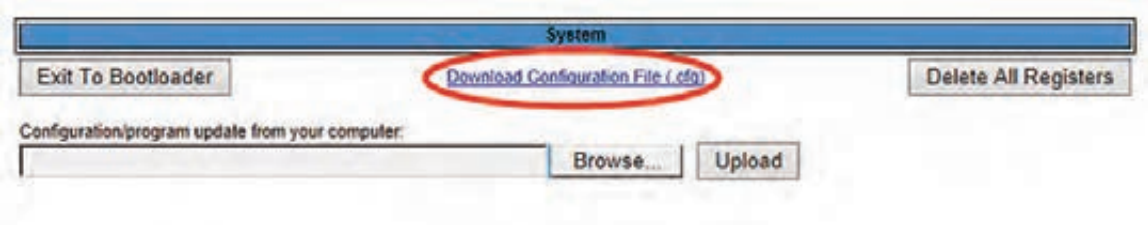


Figure A.6 System Page—Download Configuration File

2. A download window opens so you can save the current system configuration.

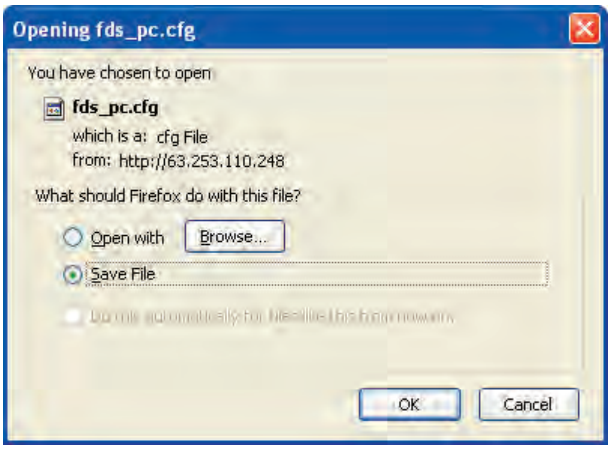


Figure A.7 Example Download .cfg

3. Select the location and name for the file (do not change the .cfg extension). Click the Save button. The file is saved to the location and with the name you specified.

A.4. Load a Configuration (.cfg) File

Once you have saved a configuration file as described in *A.3., "Save a Configuration (.cfg) File"* on page 59, you can load that file to the same Protocol Converter or other Protocol Converters.

To load a configuration file (.cfg) to the Protocol Converter:

1. Ensure that the .cfg file you want to load is on a local drive.

2. On the Protocol Converter interface, go to Configuration>System.

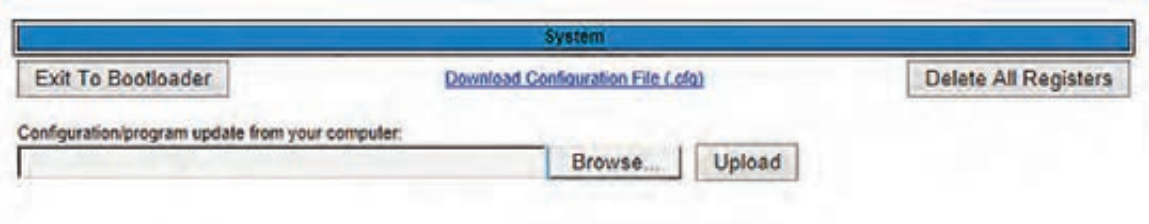


Figure A.8 System Page

3. Click the Browse button.

4. Locate and choose the configuration file (.cfg) that you saved. The path and name of the configuration file (.cfg) displays in the field to the left of the Browse button.

5. Click the Upload button.

The configuration file is loaded while the Protocol Converter displays a message confirming that it is loading the new file. When the file is loaded, the Protocol Converter reboots itself. The reboot process takes approximately 60 seconds. After the reboot, the Home page displays.

A.5. Save a Device Configuration (.xml) File

When you have a configured a specific device using the Protocol Converter's interface, you can save that device configuration and load it to another device of the same type. This procedure may not work in all cases; some manufacturers use the same register set across different models of the same type of device, and others do not.

To save a device configuration:

1. Click the Device Configuration link in the top bar.

Figure A.9 Device Configuration Link in Top Bar

2. The Device Configuration web page displays. Locate the configuration box for the device whose configuration you want to save.

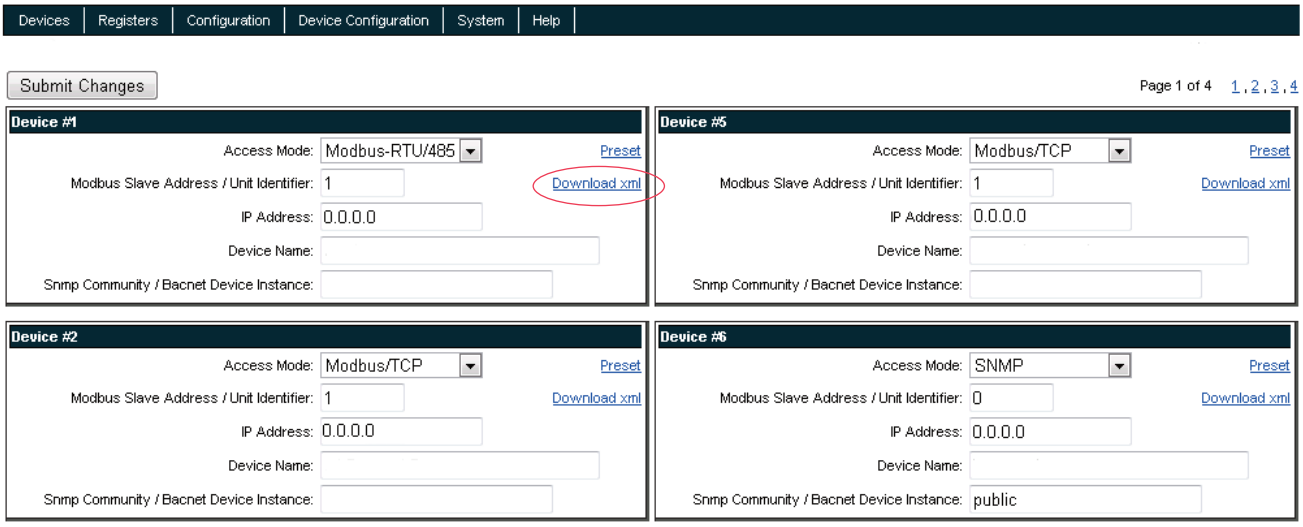


Figure A.10 Device Configuration Webpage

3. Click the Download XML link in that device's configuration box. Depending on your browser, take one of the following courses of action:

- The contents of the file are opened in a browser window. You must copy and paste the contents into a text editor (such as Notepad), then save the file with an .xml extension.

- A dialog box opens to display the file name that is automatically assigned to the device. You can choose to open or save the file. Save the file.

When you have saved the .xml file, it can be uploaded to other devices of the same type.
See *"Load a Device Configuration (.xml) File" on page 62* for instructions.

A.6. Load a Device Configuration (.xml) File

An .xml file that you have saved using the Protocol Converter's user interface can be loaded to another device. This procedure may not work in all cases; some manufacturers use the same register set across different models of the same type of device, and others do not.

To load an .xml file to a device:

1. Click the Device Configuration link in the top bar.

Figure A.11 Device Configuration Link

2. The Device Configuration web page displays. Locate the configuration box for the device to which you want to upload a saved .xml file.

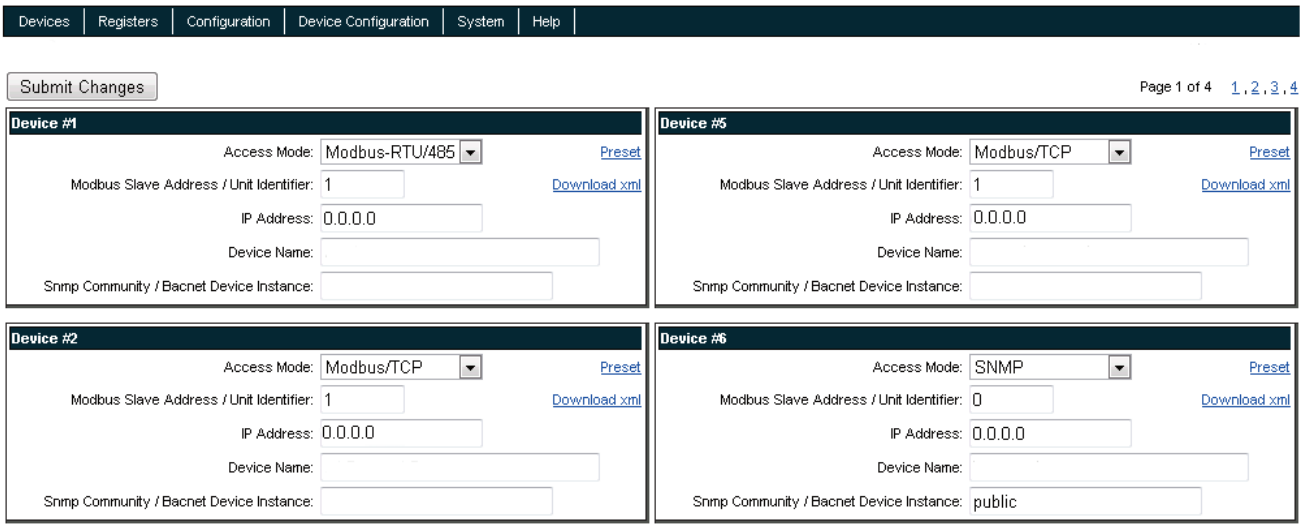


Figure A.12 Device Configuration Web Page

3. Click the Upload XML link in that device's configuration box.

The XML Upload dialog displays in a secondary browser window.

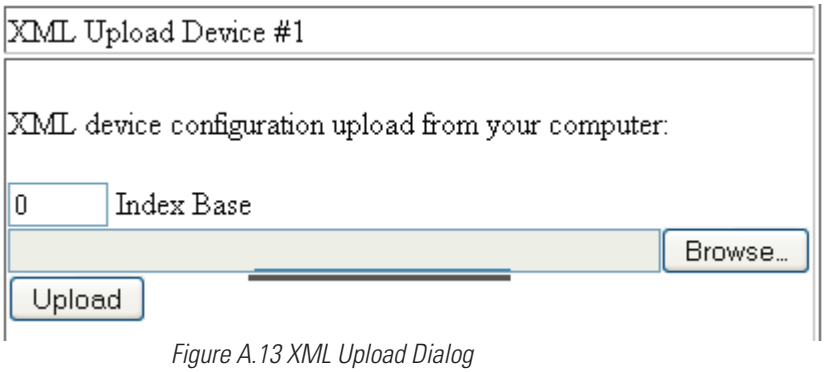


Figure A.13 XML Upload Dialog

4. Browse for the .xml file you saved. Select the file, then in the Index Base box, indicate the index (register) number you want to start from when the upload occurs.

5. Click Upload.

One of three message displays:

- XML file upload complete.
- XML file cannot be upload - index base was not specified. If this occurs, retry the operation and specify a register number in the Index Base box.
- File has been uploaded - but type is unknown. Proceed to step 6.

6. If you want to revert to the preset registers or delete all registers, or if you attempted to upload an unknown file type to a device, click the Preset/Delete link for that device.

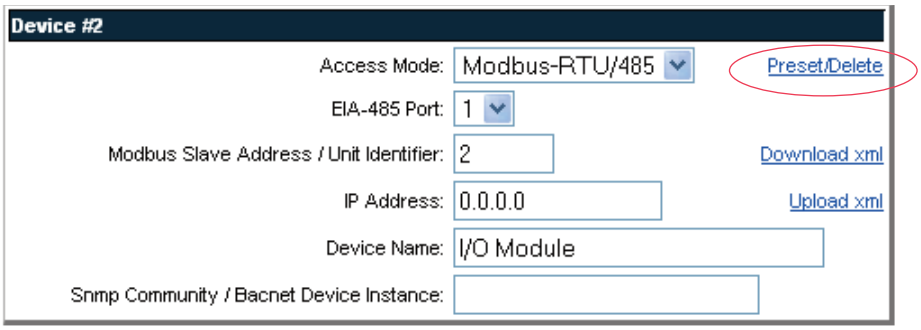


Figure A.14 Preset/Delete Link on Device Configuration Webpage

7. The Preset/Delete dialog displays in a secondary browser window.

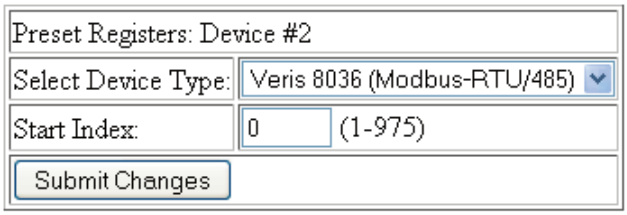


Figure A.15 Preset/Delete Dialog

8. Select one of two items from the drop-down:

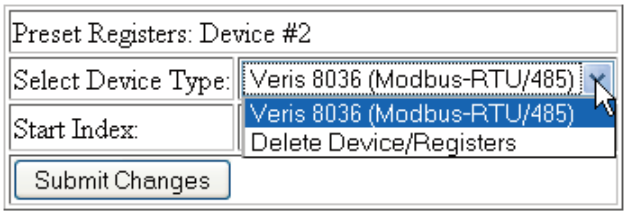


Figure A.16 Drop-Down for Preset/Delete Dialog

9. Revert to the preset registers or delete all register information as follows:

- To revert to the preset values, indicate a Start Index number. This is the number of the register at which you want to begin the preset operation.

  If you choose to preset the register values, the following message displays when the operation is complete:

  ```
  8036 registers preset at index 1
  ```

- If you choose Delete Device/Registers, all device information will be deleted. **Use this option with caution.**

  You do not need to enter a Start Index number when deleting all registers.

  If you choose the delete option, the following message displays when the operation is complete:

  ```
  Device and Registers deleted
  ```

APPENDIX

B

TROUBLESHOOTING

Problem	Action
Control Panel will not Power Up	1) Check with a DVM (Digital Volt Meter) for AC or DC input power on the lower left hand terminal block on the Protocol Converter. If no voltage is present at terminal block, check the circuit breaker or power supply that powers the Protocol Converter. 2) If voltage is present contact CPI for further troubleshooting.
Unable to see the web page	1) Verify that the Protocol Converter is powered up and running. You will see lights on the RJ45 (Ethernet) port illuminated and flashing. If no lights are illuminated on the unit, check for power to the unit. If lights are illuminated and flashing, go to step 2. 2) Connect a serial cable up to the Protocol Converter console port. Once connect and your terminal emulation program is running, type ip and then press enter, this will display the current IP address set to the unit. Verify it is the correct address. The same can be done for viewing the Net Mask number by entering nm and then press enter. For viewing the Default Gateway type dg and then press enter. Correct any information that is wrong. If the information is correct, go to step 3. 3) With the serial cable connected and your terminal emulation program open, you can enter an address to have the Protocol Converter ping to. Get a known good address and the type ping <one space> ip address and then press enter. Example: ping 192.168.1.1, if a ping response is not established, get with the IT department and make sure the patch cord being used is good, and then have the network switch port checked to make sure it is activated. If a ping response is established, call the CPI technical support department.

Table B.1 Troubleshooting the Protocol Converter

Problem	Action
Slave units are showing loss of communication.	1) Check the Device Configuration in the Protocol Converter and make sure the proper addressing is assigned. a) Modbus-RTU/485: The device address is set to the proper RTU address and the 485 communications line is wired properly. b) Modbus TCP/IP: The Proper device address and IP address has been assigned. Modbus TCP/IP-communications requires port 502 of that IP address to be enabled/open. Check with IT to make sure there is not a firewall or port blocking on port 502. c) SNMP: Check the IP address and community that was configured on the Protocol Converter for communication. Port 161 of the IP address is used for SNMP get data. Check to make sure this port is open. d) BACnet: Check the IP address and device number configured on the Protocol Converter. The default port used for BACnet data is port 47808. Check with IT to make sure this port is open for communication on the network.

Table B.1 Troubleshooting the Protocol Converter (continued)

APPENDIX

C

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Table C.1 Technical Specifications

Power		24VAC @ 600mA max, 50/60Hz, 24VDC @ 600mA max.
Communications Ports		
	Ethernet	10/100 BASE-T, RJ45 connector; 500VAC RMS isolation
	EIA-232	DB9 female connector; 9600 baud; No parity, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit
	EIA-485 (Dual Port Protocol Converter containas 3 EIA-485 ports)	1200, 2400, 9600 or 19200 baud (selectable); Parity: none, even or odd, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit. Port 2 is configurable for half-duplex (2-wire) or full-duplex (4-wire)
Protocols		
	TCP/IP, HTML, TFTP, SNMP	V1: V2C MIB-2 compliant; NMS Manageable with Get
	Modbus (EIA-485)	Modbus Master/Slave; RTU mode; Supports Master codes 01, 02, 03, 04 and Slave code 03
	Modus TCP/IP UDP/IP	Modbus Master/Slave; TCP/IP transmission protocol
	BACnet/IP	ASHRAE STD 135-2004 Annex J; Port 3 of Dual Port Protocol Converter is BACnet MS/TP capable (Slave only)
	SMTP (email)	Supports Client Authentication (plain and login); compatible with ESMTP servers
	Terminal Emulation	VT100 compatible (for configuration and diagnostics only)
Protocols In		SNMP, Modbus TCP/IP & RTU, BACnet
Protocols Out		SNMP, Modbus TCP/IP & RTU, BACnet; BACnet MS/TP (Port 3 of Dual Port Protocol Converter only)
Login Security		
	Web Browser Access (Ethernet)	1 Web password Read Only; 1 Web password Read/Write
	Terminal Emulation Access	None
Maximum Number of Units/Modules/Nodes		32
Maximum Number of Registers/OIDs/ Instances		1,024

Table C.1 Technical Specifications

Indicators		
	Status	1 Red: flashing=boot-up sequence; solid=alarm condition
	EIA-485 Transmit and Receive	1 Green Transmit; 1 Green Receive (additional LEDs for Dual Port Protocol Converter)
Operating Environment		
	Temperature	32ºF to 122ºF (0ºC to 50ºC)
	Humidity	5% to 95% RH (non-condensing)
	Altitude	15,000ft (4572m) max.
Storage Temperature		–4ºF to 185ºF (–20ºC to 85ºC)
Mounting		Desktop or 19"W EIA (482.6 mm)
Dimensions		9.8"W x 5.3"D x 1.8"H (248mmW x 135mmD x 46mmH)
Weight		2.32.lb (1.05kg)
Certifications		CE; ETL listed: conforms to UL STD 61010-1, EN STD 61010-1; certified to CSA C22.2 STD NO. 61010-1; RoHS compliant