

**3100-MCM**  
**Example Ladder Logic**  
Revision 2.1  
**February 23, 2000**

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**PLC Examples**  
**Application Manual**

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## Quick Start Implementation Guide

Integration of the MCM module into a PLC application is easier if a series of steps are followed. In order to assist the first time users of our products in getting operational quickly, we have come up with this step-by-step implementation guide.

### **First Time Users**

Although the following steps are to assist you in implementing the module, we recommend that you attempt to experiment with the example logic provided on disk with the module or available off our FTP site before laying out your application. This step will allow you to gain insight into how the module works prior to making decisions which will impact the long term success of the installation.

Starting with one of the ladder logic programs provided on disk with the MCM complete the following steps:

- a) Edit the ladder logic provided on disk as needed for the application (See Section 3.0)
  - Verify rack and slot location in program
  - Modify ladder instruction addresses as needed
- c) Setup the Communication Configuration parameters (See Section 4.2)
  - Determine each port's communication configuration requirements:
    - Master or Slave, Parity, Stop Bits, Baud Rate, RTS delay requirements
    - Identify memory mapping requirements
    - Set the Read Data, Write Data, and the Command Block Count parameters
    - Set the Slave and Master Error Table pointers are needed for the application
- d) Setup the Command List if configuring a Master (See Section 4.4)
  - Be sure to review register map of slave device to build most effective memory map
- e) Identify the module jumper requirements (See Appendix D)
- f) Make up the communication cables (See Section 8). Make sure that no matter what type of connection is being made up that a jumper is in place to satisfy the CTS signal. Normally this signal will be jumpered to RTS.
- g) Place processor into the run mode
- h) Monitor the data table for the Master and Slave Error Status values (See Section 5.1)

### **'ProSoft Tested' Test Documents**

Through the efforts of our 'ProSoft Tested' Program, we maintain a growing list of devices which we know have been interfaced to our module. In addition, we also have documented several of the devices which we have tested. To access this information, please visit our web site as follows:

<http://www.prosoft-technology.com>  
Select 'Web Site Index'  
Select 'MCM Connectivity Listing'  
Select 'Test Document' for desired product

### **Revision Notes**

2/23/00 Fix typo error in Expanded Slave register map

## PLC Ladder Logic Examples

The following example logic has been provided to assist you in developing applications more effectively.

### Slave Mode Examples

Example #1 : Slave Mode w/ Pass-Thru - Minimum Configuration  
MCM5EX1S

Example #2 : Slave Mode w/ Pass-Thru - Expanded Application  
MCM5EX2S

### Master Mode Examples

Example #1 : Master Mode - Basic Application  
MCM5EX1M

Example #2 : Master Mode w/ Command Control  
MCM5EX2M

## Testing Tools and Suggestions

There are several tools available for assisting in testing the MCM and the associated ladder logic.

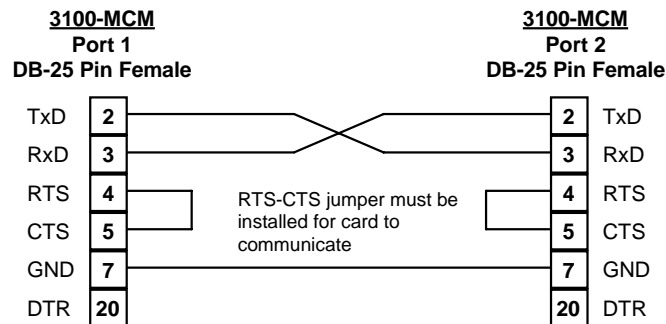
### Slave Mode Testing

The simplest test tool we have found for testing out a slave implementation of the MCM product is a Windows based application available off the Internet. We have provided the shareware version of the program on the sample logic diskette under the 'utils/modscan' subdirectory. Simply copy this file to your hard drive and 'Run' the program from Windows. Instructions are available through the Help File and purchasing instructions are also available.

### Master Mode Testing

Testing a Master implementation of the MCM is easily accomplished if the default configuration provided in the example ladder logic is followed. The default configuration places Port 1 as a Master port and Port 2 as a Slave port. In this configuration, the Command List which has been entered in the data table will execute and transfer data between the ports. This method of testing can often be useful when the slave device is not available for testing.

The only external tool necessary to allow Port 1 talk to Port 2 is a short cable with the following configuration:



## Slave Mode Example #1 : Slave Mode w/ Pass-Thru - Minimum Configuration

### Assumptions

- 10 words of Output Binary data
- 10 words of Input Memory data
- 30 words of Holding Register Data

### Port Configuration

<u>PLC Addr</u>	<u>Value</u>	
N[]:7	0	Input Data Start Address
N[]:17		- Function Codes 2 and 4
		This configuration value determines the beginning address in the module from which the host will begin reading when using Function Codes 2 and 4.
N[]:8	10	Output Data Start Address
N[]:18		- Function Codes 1, 5, 15
		This configuration value determines the beginning address in the module from which the host will begin reading and writing data when using Function Codes 1, 5 and 15. Note that in the pass-thru mode the address which the host is writing to will be offset by the value entered here
N[]:9	20	Holding Register Data Start Addr
N[]:19		- Function Codes 3, 6, 16
		Determines the beginning address in the module in which the host will begin reading and writing data when using Function Codes 3, 6 and 16. Note that when a write command is received in the Pass-Thru mode from a host, the value entered here will be added to the address being received from the host.

### System Configuration

**Slave Mode example #1 : Slave Mode w/ Pass-Thru - Minimum Configuration**

**Modbus Memory map**

PLC Data Address N10	Module Address	FC 2 Input Bit Addresses	FC 4 Input Register Addresses	FC 1,5,15 Output Bit Address	FC 3,6,16 Holding Register Address
0	0	10001 -10016	30001		
1	1	10017 -10032	30002		
2	2	10033 -10048	30003		
3	3	10049 -10064	30004		
4	4	10065 -10080	30005		
5	5	10081 -10096	30006		
6	6	10097 -10112	30007		
7	7	10113 -10128	30008		
8	8	10129 -10144	30009		
9	9	10145 -10160	30010		
10	10			1 - 16	
11	11			17 - 32	
12	12			33 - 48	
13	13			49 - 64	
14	14			65 - 80	
15	15			81 - 96	
16	16			97 - 112	
17	17			113 - 128	
18	18			129 - 144	
19	19			145 - 160	
20	20				40001
21	21				40002
22	22				40003
23	23				40004
24	24				40005
25	25				40006
26	26				40007
27	27				40008
28	28				40009
29	29				40010
30	30				40011
31	31				40012
32	32				40013
33	33				40014
34	34				40015
35	35				40016
36	36				40017
37	37				40018
38	38				40019
39	39				40020
40	40				40021
41	41				40022
42	42				40023
43	43				40024
44	44				40025
45	45				40026
46	46				40027
47	47				40028
48	48				40029
49	49				40030
50	50 to 69	Slave Error Table			

**Slave Mode example #1 : Slave Mode w/ Pass-Thru - Minimum Configuration**

Data Table File N7

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
N7:0	9	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	Port 1 Config
N7:10	9	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	Port 2 Config
N7:20	1	1	0	50	500	0	0	1	0	0	System Config
N7:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Route Table

Data Table File N10

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
N10:0	1	2	5	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Write Data To Module
N10:10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
N10:20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Read Data From Module
N10:60	MC	M	2.	00	11	32	0	0	0	0	- Slave Err Table
N10:70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(N10:50-N10:69)
N10:80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Data Table File B11

Address	Data (Radix=BINARY)	Address	Data (Radix=BINARY)	
B11:0	0000 0000 0000 0000	B11:11	0000 0000 0000 0000	B11:10-19 are used to accept FC 5 bit set/reset commands from the host. The ladder logic takes care in Rung 3:1 of moving the 10 word block back into the module. NOTE that this block location and length are user defined for the application and can easily be modified.
B11:1	0000 0000 0000 0000	B11:12	0000 0000 0000 0000	
B11:2	0000 0000 0000 0000	B11:13	0000 0000 0000 0000	
B11:3	0000 0000 0000 0000	B11:14	0000 0000 0000 0000	
B11:4	0000 0000 0000 0000	B11:15	0000 0000 0000 0000	
B11:5	0000 0000 0000 0000	B11:16	0000 0000 0000 0000	
B11:6	0000 0000 0000 0000	B11:17	0000 0000 0000 0000	
B11:7	0000 0000 0000 0000	B11:18	0000 0000 0000 0000	
B11:8	0000 0000 0000 0000	B11:19	0000 0000 0000 0000	
B11:9	0000 0000 0000 0000	B11:20	0000 0000 0000 0000	
B11:10	0000 0000 0000 0000			

**PLC Example Logic**

**Slave Mode example #1 : Slave Mode w/ Pass-Thru - Minimum Configuration**

3100-MCM Rev 2 Example #1 Ladder Logic

Program Listing Report

PLC-5/15

File MCM5EX1S

Rung 3:0

BT READ AND REGISTER TRANSFER FROM MODULE DECODING  
 BT READ from module. If BT READ Block ID is 1, then transfer the module's registers 50 - 99 into the PLC data table starting at N10:50. To add additional data blocks, add additional branches of decoding logic.

BT WRITE ENABLE N7:300 15	BT READ ENABLE N7:400 15	BT READ FROM MODULE +BTR-----+ +BLOCK TRANSFER READ +- (EN) +-+  Rack 00   Group 2+- (DN)   Module 0   Control block N7:400+- (ER)   Data file N7:410   Length 64   Continuous N  +-----+ PASS-THRU MODE HANDLER +JSR-----+ +JUMP TO SUBROUTINE+  Prog file number 4   Input parameter   Return parameter  +-----+ DECODE BT READ BLOCK ID +EQU-----+ +COP-----+ +EQUAL +--+COPY FILE +--+  Source A N7:410   Source #N7:412    1   Destination #N10:50   Source B 1   Length 50  +-----+ +-----+ ENCODES BT WRITE BLOCK ID +MOV-----+ +MOVE +--+  Source N7:411    0   Destination N7:310    0  +-----+ USER CFG DOWNLOAD SELECT B3 0	+-----+ +BLOCK TRANSFER READ +- (EN) +-+  Rack 00   Group 2+- (DN)   Module 0   Control block N7:400+- (ER)   Data file N7:410   Length 64   Continuous N  +-----+ PASS-THRU MODE HANDLER +JSR-----+ +JUMP TO SUBROUTINE+  Prog file number 4   Input parameter   Return parameter  +-----+ DECODE BT READ BLOCK ID +EQU-----+ +COP-----+ +EQUAL +--+COPY FILE +--+  Source A N7:410   Source #N7:412    1   Destination #N10:50   Source B 1   Length 50  +-----+ +-----+ ENCODES BT WRITE BLOCK ID +MOV-----+ +MOVE +--+  Source N7:411    0   Destination N7:310    0  +-----+ USER CFG DOWNLOAD SELECT B3 0
Call the Pass-Through subroutine to process the BTR Block ID			
Transfer the data registers 50 to 99 (50 words ) to the N10 data file whenever the BTR Block ID value is a 1. This block is brought into the ladder logic mainly to be able to see the Slave Error Status Table.			
Transfer the BTW Block ID value from the read buffer (word 1) into the write buffer (word 0) to setup the BTW cycle			
Test if the User wants to re-configure the module, and if so then put a 255 into the BTW Block ID position			



**PLC Example Logic**

**Slave Mode example #1 : Slave Mode w/ Pass-Thru - Minimum Configuration**

3100-MCM Rev 2 Example #1 Ladder Logic

Program Listing Report

PLC-5/15

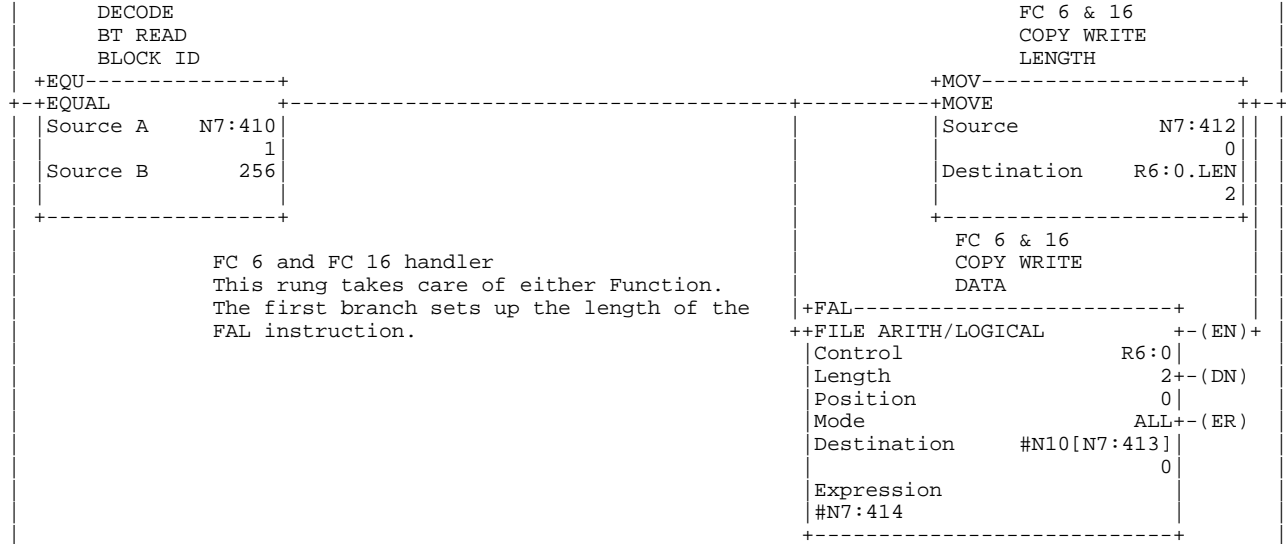
File MCM5EX1S

Rung 4:0

Rung 4:0

FC 6/16 REGISTER WRITE HANDLER (DELETE IF NOT BEING USED)

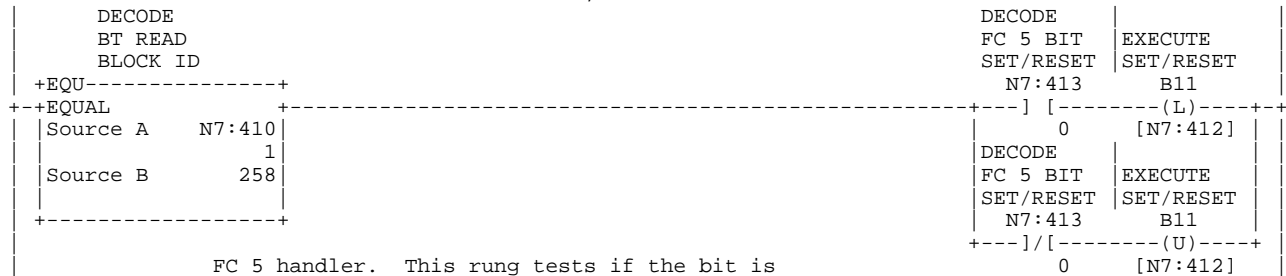
If the BTR Block ID number is 256, then decode the length and destination addresses and move the data using the FAL command. If floating point data is being written, use similar logic but append a COP instruction to move the data to a floating point file



Rung 4:1

FC 5 - BIT SET/RESET COMMAND (DELETE IF NOT BEING USED)

When the BTR Block ID number is 258, set or reset the addressed bit.





## Slave Mode Example #2 : Slave Mode w/ Pass-Thru Expanded Application

### Assumptions

- 30 words of Output Binary data (N10:40 to N10:69)
- 40 words of Input Memory data (N10:0 to N10:39)
- 130 words of Holding Register Data (N10:70 to N10:199)

### Port Configuration

<u>PLC Addr</u>	<u>Value</u>	
N[]:7 N[]:17	0	Input Data Start Address - Function Codes 2 and 4 This configuration value determines the beginning address in the module from which the host will begin reading when using Function Codes 2 and 4.
N[]:8 N[]:18	40	Output Data Start Address - Function Codes 1, 5, 15 This configuration value determines the beginning address in the module from which the host will begin reading and writing data when using Function Codes 1, 5 and 15. Note that in the pass-thru mode the address which the host is writing to will be offset by the value entered here
N[]:9 N[]:19	70	Holding Register Data Start Addr - Function Codes 3, 6, 16 Determines the beginning address in the module in which the host will begin reading and writing data when using Function Codes 3, 6 and 16. Note that when a write command is received in the Pass-Thru mode from a host, the value entered here will be added to the address being received from the host.

### System Configuration

N[]:20	1	Read Block Count As a minimum in a slave application we would like to bring back one block which will contain the Slave Error Table ( a set of counters and status registers indicating the port status). This is a 20 word block which we will locate at register 200 in our example.
N[]:21	4	Write Block Count This value reflects the number of 50 words blocks that need to be moved to the module to provide data for the host to read. In our example application below we have assumed that the host is reading 200 words (4 blocks)
N[]:22	0	Command Block Count When configuring the module in the slave mode only, this value may be set to 0.
N[]:23	200	Slave Error Table Pointer Location Slave Error Table in Module's memory space.
N[]:24	500	Master Error Table Pointer Not used in Slave only configuration, therefore set out of the way (< 3880)
N[]:27	4	Read Block ID Start Value This value determines the starting BTR Block ID number which will be returned from the module. In this example, we want to return only block #4, therefore by setting the value to 4, the module will begin returning from Block #4. The number of blocks returned is determined by the configuration value selected above in the <i>Read Block Count</i> .
N[]:28	0	Write Block ID Start Value This value determines the starting BTW Block ID number which be generated by the module. In this example, we wish to write data into Block #0, therefore we will set this value to 0. If we desired to write the data into the module starting at Module Address 100, we would set this configuration value to 2.

**Slave Mode Example #2 : Slave Mode w/ Pass-Thru - Expanded Configuration**

**Modbus Memory map**

PLC Data Address N10	Module Address	FC 2 Input Bit Addresses	FC 4 Input Register Addresses	FC 1,5,15 Output Bit Address	FC 3,6,16 Holding Register Address
0	0	10001 -10016	30001		
1	1	10017 -10032	30002		
2	2	10033 -10048	30003		
3	3	10049 -10064	30004		
4	4	10065 -10080	30005		
up to	up to				
38	38	10609 -10624	30039		
39	39	10625 -10640	30040		
40	40			1 - 16	
41	41			17 - 32	
42	42			33 - 48	
43	43			49 - 64	
44	44			65 - 80	
up to	up to				
68	68			449 - 464	
69	69			465 - 480	
70	70				40001
71	71				40002
72	72				40003
73	73				40004
74	74				40005
75	75				40006
76	76				40007
77	77				40008
78	78				40009
79	79				40010
80	80				40011
81	81				40012
189	189				40120
190	190				40121
191	191				40122
192	192				40123
193	193				40124
194	194				40125
195	195				40126
196	196				40127
197	197				40128
198	198				40129
199	199				40130

200 200 to 219

Slave Error Table

**Slave Mode Example #2 : Slave Mode w/ Pass-Thru - Expanded Configuration**

Data Table File N7

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
N7:0	9	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	40	70	Port 1 Config
N7:10	9	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	40	70	Port 2 Config
N7:20	1	4	0	200	500	0	0	4	0	0	System Config
N7:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Route Table

Data Table File N10

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
N10:0	1	2	5	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Write Data To Module
N10:10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
N10:20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Read Data From Module -Slave Err Table (N10:200-N10:219)
N10:210	MC	M	2.	00	11	32	0	0	0	0	
N10:220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Data Table File B11

Address	Data (Radix=BINARY)	Address	Data (Radix=BINARY)	
B11:40	0000 0000 0000 0000	B11:51	0000 0000 0000 0000	B11:40-69 are used to accept FC 5 bit set/reset commands from the host. The ladder logic takes care in Rung 3:1 of moving the 30 word block back into the module. NOTE that this block location and length are user defined for the application and can easily be modified.
B11:41	0000 0000 0000 0000	B11:52	0000 0000 0000 0000	
B11:42	0000 0000 0000 0000	B11:53	0000 0000 0000 0000	
B11:43	0000 0000 0000 0000	B11:54	0000 0000 0000 0000	
B11:44	0000 0000 0000 0000	B11:55	0000 0000 0000 0000	
B11:45	0000 0000 0000 0000	B11:56	0000 0000 0000 0000	
B11:46	0000 0000 0000 0000	B11:57	0000 0000 0000 0000	
B11:47	0000 0000 0000 0000	B11:58	0000 0000 0000 0000	
B11:48	0000 0000 0000 0000	B11:59	0000 0000 0000 0000	
B11:49	0000 0000 0000 0000	up to		
B11:50	0000 0000 0000 0000	B11:69	0000 0000 0000 0000	





**PLC Example Logic**

**Slave Mode Example #2 : Slave Mode w/ Pass-Thru - Expanded Configuration**

3100-MCM Rev 2 Example #2 Ladder Logic  
 Program Listing Report

PLC-5/15 File MCM5EX2S

Rung 4:0

Rung 4:0

FC 6/16 REGISTER WRITE HANDLER (DELETE IF NOT BEING USED)  
 If the BTR Block ID number is 256, then decode the length and destination addresses and move the data using the FAL command. If floating point data is being written, use similar logic but append a COP instruction to move the data to a floating point file

DECODE BT READ BLOCK ID +EQU-----+ +EQUAL Source A N7:410 1 Source B 256 -----+	FC 6 & 16 COPY WRITE LENGTH +MOV-----+ +MOVE Source N7:412 0 Destination R6:0.LEN 2 -----+ FC 6 & 16 COPY WRITE DATA +FAL-----+ ++FILE ARITH/LOGICAL +- (EN)+ Control R6:0 Length 2+- (DN) Position 0 Mode ALL+- (ER) Destination #N10[N7:413] 0 Expression #N7:414 -----+
FC 6 and FC 16 handler This rung takes care of either Function. The first branch sets up the length of the FAL instruction.	

Rung 4:1

FC 5 - BIT SET/RESET COMMAND (DELETE IF NOT BEING USED)  
 When the BTR Block ID number is 258, set or reset the addressed bit.

DECODE BT READ BLOCK ID +EQU-----+ +EQUAL Source A N7:410 1 Source B 258 -----+	DECODE FC 5 BIT EXECUTE SET/RESET SET/RESET N7:413 B11 ] [----- (L)-----+ 0 [N7:412] DECODE FC 5 BIT EXECUTE SET/RESET SET/RESET N7:413 B11 +---]/[----- (U)-----+ 0 [N7:412]
FC 5 handler. This rung tests if the bit is being commanded on or off and then latches/unlatches the bit accordingly.	



## Master Mode Example #1 : Master Mode - Basic Application

The following example provides an example of the MCM module in a Master application. In this example we have setup Port 1 as a Master. Port 2 has been setup as a Slave for testing purposes only, but you may program it as needed. In order to test the logic which we have provided, install a looped cable from Port 1 to Port 2 as shown in the beginning of this manual.

### Assumptions

- Read 200 words from Module (values from slaves and Master Error Table)
- Write 50 words to module (for writing to slaves)

### System Configuration

N[]:20	4	Read Block Count	This value represents the total number of 50 word data blocks that we want to read back from the module into the PLC/SLC data table. In this application we have setup to read back registers 0 to 199.
N[]:21	1	Write Block Count	This value reflects the number of 50 words blocks that need to be moved to the module to provide data for the module to write to the slaves.
N[]:22	2	Command Block Count	This value represents the number of Command Blocks (5 commands per block) that we would like to send to the module. In this application we wanted to allow for 10 commands, even if we have only configured 5 of them
N[]:23	130	Slave Table Ptr	Location Slave Error Table in Module's memory space. In a Master application we still would like to bring back this table in order to have the module firmware revision information
N[]:24	150	Master Table Ptr	Location of the Master Error Table in the Module's memory space. In this application we have located this table after the Slave Error Table. Since we do not have more than 50 commands we are not concerned about the remainder of the table. In fact since we have allowed for only 10 commands, we could have set the Master Table Pointer to 189 if we had wanted to conserve memory
N[]:27	0	Read Block ID Start Value	This value determines the starting BTR Block ID number which will be returned from the module.
N[]:28	4	Write Block ID Start Value	This value determines the starting BTW Block ID number which be generated by the module. In this example, we wish to write data into Block #4, therefore we will set this value to 4.

**Master Mode example #1 : Master Mode - Basic Application**

Data Table File N7:0

Address	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
N7:0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Port 1 Config
N7:10	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Port 2 Config
N7:20	4	1	2	130	150	0	0	0	4	0	System Config
N7:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Route Table
N7:40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Command List</b>											
N7:50	1	1	3	200	10	0	0	0	0	0	Command #1
N7:60	1	1	3	210	10	10	0	0	0	0	Command #2
N7:70	1	1	4	220	10	20	0	0	0	0	Command #3
N7:80	1	1	3	200	10	30	0	0	0	0	Command #4
N7:90	1	1	16	200	40	40	0	0	0	0	Command #5
N7:100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Command #6
N7:110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Command #7
N7:120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Command #8
N7:130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Command #9
N7:140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Command #10

Data Table File N10:0

Address	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
N10:0	200	201	202	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	Read Data Block
N10:10	210	211	212	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	from Module
N10:20	220	221	222	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reg 0 to 199
N10:30	200	201	202	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:40	200	201	202	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:50	210	211	212	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:60	220	221	222	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:70	200	201	202	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	932	932	932	Slave Error Table
N10:140	MC	M	2.	00	11	32	0	0	0	0	
N10:150	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Master Error Table
N10:160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:200	200	201	202	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	Write Data Block
N10:210	210	211	212	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	to Module
N10:220	220	221	222	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reg 200 to 249
N10:230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

**PLC Ladder Logic**

**Master Mode example #1 : Master Mode - Basic Application**

3100-MCM Master Example #1 Ladder Logic

Program Listing Report

PLC-5/15

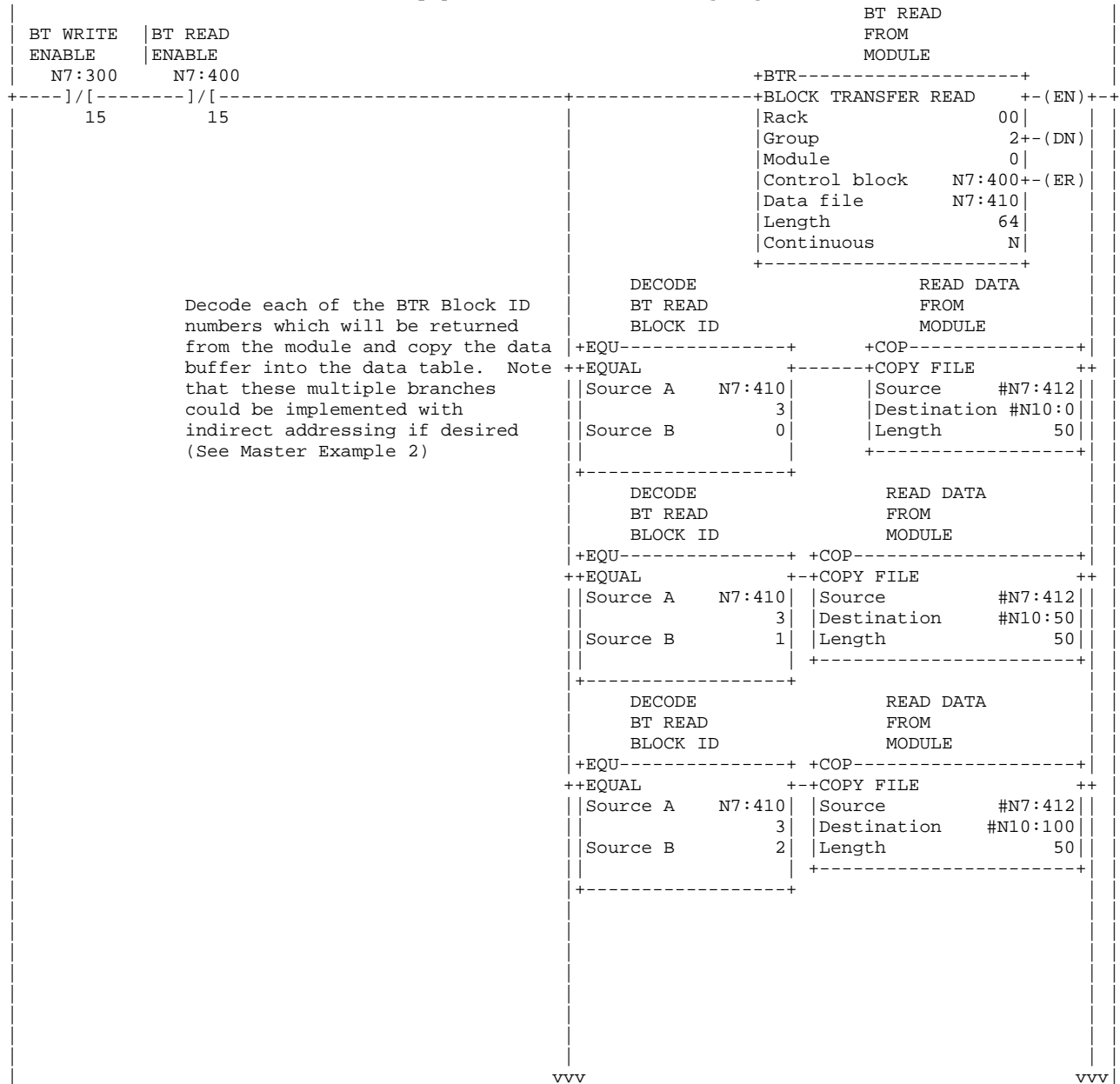
File MCM5EX1M

Rung 3:0

Rung 3:0

BT READ AND REGISTER TRANSFER FROM MODULE DECODING

BT READ from module. If BT READ Block ID is between 0 and 3 inclusive, then transfers the module's registers into the PLC data table. To add additional data blocks, simply add additional decoding logic.





**PLC Ladder Logic**

**Master Mode example #1 : Master Mode - Basic Application**

3100-MCM Master Example #1 Ladder Logic

Program Listing Report

PLC-5/15

File MCM5EX1M

Rung 3:1

Rung 3:1

WRITES DATA,COMMAND LIST OR CONFIGURATION BLOCK TO MODULE

Based on the value in the BTW Block ID, either the data or the command list is moved to the module, or configuration parameters are moved to the module. To move additional data, add new branches

BT READ ENABLE	BT WRITE ENABLE	DECODE BT WRITE BLOCK	WRITE TO BT WRITE BUFFER
N7:400	N7:300	+EQU-----+	+COP-----+
15	15	++EQUAL	+++COPY FILE
		Source A N7:310	Source #N10:200
		80	Destination #N7:311
		Source B 4	Length 50
		-----+	-----+
		DECODE BT WRITE BLOCK	WRITE TO BT WRITE BUFFER
		+EQU-----+	+COP-----+
		++EQUAL	+++COPY FILE
		Source A N7:310	Source #N7:50
		80	Destination #N7:311
		Source B 80	Length 50
		-----+	-----+
		DECODE BT WRITE BLOCK	WRITE TO BT WRITE BUFFER
		+EQU-----+	+COP-----+
		++EQUAL	+++COPY FILE
		Source A N7:310	Source #N7:100
		80	Destination #N7:311
		Source B 81	Length 50
		-----+	-----+
		DECODE BT WRITE BLOCK	WRITE TO BT WRITE BUFFER
		+EQU-----+	+COP-----+
		++EQUAL	+++COPY FILE
		Source A N7:310	Source #N7:0
		80	Destination #N7:311
		Source B 255	Length 40
		-----+	-----+
			USER CFG DOWNLOAD SELECT B3 (U)----- 0
			BT WRITE TO MODULE
		+BTW-----+	
		++BLOCK TRANSFER WRITE	+- (EN)+
		Rack 00	
		Group 2+- (DN)	
		Module 0	
		Control block N7:300+- (ER)	
		Data file N7:310	
		Length 64	
		Continuous N	
		-----+	-----+

Rung 3:2

[END OF FILE]

## Master Mode Example #2: Master Mode w/ Command Control Enabled

The following example provides an example of the MCM module in a Master application. In this example we have setup Port 1 as a Master. Port 2 has been setup as a Slave for testing purposes only, but you may program it as needed. In order to test the logic which we have provided, install a looped cable from Port 1 to Port 2 as shown in the beginning of this manual.

### Assumptions

- Read 200 words from Module (values from slaves and Master Error Table)
- Write 50 words to module (for writing to slaves)

### System Configuration

N[]:20	4	Read Block Count	This value represents the total number of 50 word data blocks that we want to read back from the module into the PLC/SLC data table. In this application we have setup to read back registers 0 to 199.
N[]:21	1	Write Block Count	This value reflects the number of 50 words blocks that need to be moved to the module to provide data for the module to write to the slaves.
N[]:22	2	Command Block Count	This value represents the number of Command Blocks (5 commands per block) that we would like to send to the module. In this application we wanted to allow for 10 commands, even if we have only configured 5 of them
N[]:23	130	Slave Table Ptr	Location Slave Error Table in Module's memory space. In a Master application we still would like to bring back this table in order to have the module firmware revision information
N[]:24	150	Master Table Ptr	Location of the Master Error Table in the Module's memory space. In this application we have located this table after the Slave Error Table. Since we do not have more than 50 commands we are not concerned about the remainder of the table. In fact since we have allowed for only 10 commands, we could have set the Master Table Pointer to 189 if we had wanted to conserve memory
N[]:27	0	Read Block ID Start Value	This value determines the starting BTR Block ID number which will be returned from the module.
N[]:28	4	Write Block ID Start Value	This value determines the starting BTW Block ID number which be generated by the module. In this example, we wish to write data into Block #4, therefore we will set this value to 4.

Master Mode – Example #2 w/ Command Control

**Master Mode Example #2 : Master Mode w/ Command Control Enabled**

Data Table File N7:0

Address	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
N7:0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Port 1 Config
N7:10	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Port 2 Config
N7:20	4	1	2	130	150	0	0	0	4	0	System Config
N7:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Route Table
N7:40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N7:50	9	1	3	200	10	0	0	0	0	0	Command List
N7:60	9	1	3	210	10	10	0	0	0	0	Command #1
N7:70	9	1	4	220	10	20	0	0	0	0	Command #2
N7:80	1	1	3	200	10	30	0	0	0	0	Command #3
N7:90	1	1	16	200	40	40	0	0	0	0	Command #4
N7:100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Command #5
N7:110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Command #6
N7:120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Command #7
N7:130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Command #8
N7:140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Command #9
											Command #10

Data Table File B9

Address	Data (Radix=BINARY)	Address	Data (Radix=BINARY)	
B9:0	0000 0000 0000 0000	B9:11	0000 0000 0000 0000	B9 is used for Command Control. Words 0 to 5 : Command Enable Words 6 to 11: Command Done Words 12 to 17:Command Error
B9:1	0000 0000 0000 0000	B9:12	0000 0000 0000 0000	
B9:2	0000 0000 0000 0000	B9:13	0000 0000 0000 0000	
B9:3	0000 0000 0000 0000	B9:14	0000 0000 0000 0000	
B9:4	0000 0000 0000 0000	B9:15	0000 0000 0000 0000	
B9:5	0000 0000 0000 0000	B9:16	0000 0000 0000 0000	
B9:6	0000 0000 0000 0000	B9:17	0000 0000 0000 0000	
B9:7	0000 0000 0000 0000	B9:18	0000 0000 0000 0000	
B9:8	0000 0000 0000 0000			
B9:9	0000 0000 0000 0000			
B9:10	0000 0000 0000 0000			

Data Table File N10:0

Address	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
N10:0	200	201	202	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	Read Data Block from Module Reg 0 to 199
N10:10	210	211	212	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:20	220	221	222	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:30	200	201	202	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:40	200	201	202	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:50	210	211	212	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:60	220	221	222	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:70	200	201	202	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	932	932	932	Slave Error Table
N10:140	MC	M	2.	00	11	32	0	0	0	0	
N10:150	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Master Error Table
N10:160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:200	200	201	202	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	Write Data Block to Module Reg 200 to 249
N10:210	210	211	212	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:220	220	221	222	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N10:240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

PLC Ladder Logic

Master Mode Example #2 : Master Mode w/ Command Control Enabled

3100-MCM Master Example #2

Program Listing Report

PLC-5/15

File MCM5EX2M

Rung 3:0

Rung 3:0

BT READ AND REGISTER TRANSFER FROM MODULE DECODING

This example logic uses indirect addressing to decode the BTR Block ID numbers coming from the module. In this case, there is no need to edit the rung if more data is to be returned from the module, simply make sure there is enough data table space.

<pre>BT WRITE   BT READ ENABLE     ENABLE N7:300     N7:400</pre>		<pre>BT READ FROM MODULE</pre>
<pre>-----] / [-----] / [-----] 15          15</pre>		<pre>+BTR-----+ +BLOCK TRANSFER READ +- (EN) +   Rack          00     Group        2+- (DN)     Module        0     Control block N7:400+- (ER)     Data file     N7:410     Length       64     Continuous    N   +-----+</pre>
<pre>Decode the BTR Block ID numbers which will be returned from the module and copy the data buffer into the data table. This method of indirect addressing is more efficient than the branched method used in Master Example #1.</pre>	<pre>DECODE BT READ BLOCK ID  +LES-----+ ++LESS THAN ++   Source A   N7:410               3     Source B   N7:20               4   +-----+</pre>	<pre>+CPT-----+ ++COMPUTE ++   Destination N7:409               100     Expression       N7:410 * 50   +-----+</pre>
		<pre>+COP-----+ ++COPY FILE ++   Source      #N7:412     Destination #N10[N7:409]     Length      50   +-----+</pre>
<pre>Transfer the BTW Block ID value from the read buffer (word 1) to the write buffer (word 0) to setup the BTW cycle</pre>		<pre>ENCODES BT WRITE BLOCK ID  +MOV-----+ +MOVE ++   Source      N7:411               80     Destination N7:310               80   +-----+</pre>
<pre>Test if the User wants to re-configure the module, and if so then place a 255 into the BTW Block ID position.</pre>	<pre>USER CFG DOWNLOAD SELECT B3 +----] [-----] 0</pre>	<pre>ENCODES BT WRITE BLOCK ID  +MOV-----+ +MOVE ++   Source      255                   Destination N7:310               80   +-----+</pre>

**PLC Ladder Logic**

**Master Mode Example #2 : Master Mode w/ Command Control Enabled**

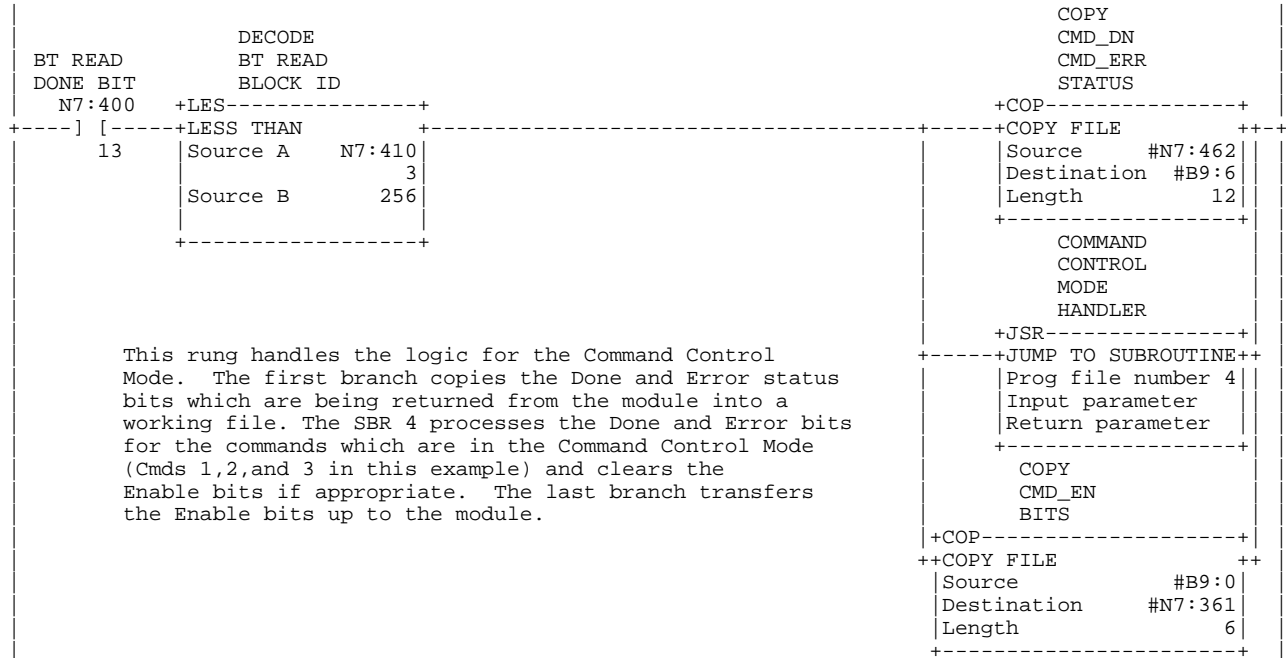
3100-MCM Master Example #2  
 Program Listing Report

PLC-5/15 File MCM5EX2M

Rung 3:1

Rung 3:1

COMMAND CONTROL MODE (DELETE IF NOT USING COMMAND CONTROL MODE)  
 If the BTR Block ID value is not that of a pass-thru command, then the CMD\_EN  
 and CMD\_DONE/ERR bits are copied and the subroutine to manipulate the bits is  
 called.



This rung handles the logic for the Command Control Mode. The first branch copies the Done and Error status bits which are being returned from the module into a working file. The SBR 4 processes the Done and Error bits for the commands which are in the Command Control Mode (Cmds 1,2,and 3 in this example) and clears the Enable bits if appropriate. The last branch transfers the Enable bits up to the module.

**PLC Ladder Logic**

**Master Mode Example #2 : Master Mode w/ Command Control Enabled**

3100-MCM Master Example #2

Program Listing Report

PLC-5/15 File MCM5EX2M

Rung 3:2

Rung 3:2

WRITES DATA,COMMAND LIST OR CONFIGURATION BLOCK TO MODULE

Based on the value in the BTW Block ID, either the data or the command list is moved to the module, or configuration parameters are moved to the module. To move additional data, add new branches with the appropriate EQU/COP instructions.

BT READ ENABLE N7:400	BT WRITE ENABLE N7:300		DECODE BT WRITE BLOCK		WRITE TO BT WRITE BUFFER
] / [-----] / [-----]			+EQU-----+		+COP-----+
15	15		+EQU Source A N7:310 80 Source B 4		+COP Source #N10:200 Destination #N7:311 Length 50
Move the data for the module addresses 200 to 249. In a Master application, these register locations will be used to write values to the slaves.					
Command List Block IDs 80 and 81 (through 99) are used to transfer the Command List to the module. Each 'block' moves 5 commands to the module.			DECODE BT WRITE BLOCK		WRITE TO BT WRITE BUFFER
			+EQU-----+		+COP-----+
			+EQU Source A N7:310 80 Source B 80		+COP Source #N7:50 Destination #N7:311 Length 50
			DECODE BT WRITE BLOCK		WRITE TO BT WRITE BUFFER
			+EQU-----+		+COP-----+
			+EQU Source A N7:310 80 Source B 81		+COP Source #N7:100 Destination #N7:311 Length 50
			DECODE BT WRITE BLOCK		WRITE TO BT WRITE BUFFER
			+EQU-----+		+COP-----+
Configuration of the module			+EQU Source A N7:310 80 Source B 255		+COP Source #N7:0 Destination #N7:311 Length 30
					USER CFG DOWNLOAD SELECT B3 (U) 0
					BT WRITE TO MODULE
			+BTW-----+		+BLOCK TRANSFER WRITE +-(EN)+
					Rack 00   Group 2+-(DN) Module 0   Control block N7:300+-(ER) Data file N7:310   Length 64   Continuous N
					-----
-----[END OF FILE]-----					

Rung 3:3

**PLC Ladder Logic**

**Master Mode Example #2 : Master Mode w/ Command Control Enabled**

3100-MCM Master Example #2  
 Program Listing Report

PLC-5/15 File MCM5EX2M

Rung 4:0

Rung 4:0

COMMAND CONTROL EXAMPLE LOGIC (DELETE IF NOT USING COMMAND CONTROL MODE)  
 The following rungs of logic control the unlatching of the Command Enable bits  
 when the command is done successfully.

This logic, typical for any Control Mode command,  
 takes the logical enable which would be provided by  
 application ladder (B3/16) and latches the Enable.  
 When the Done bit is received, the enables are cleared.  
 NOTE THAT THE ENABLE IS ONE SHOT IN THE MODULE. THE MODULE  
 MUST SEE A TRANSITION FROM 1 TO 0 BEFORE IT WILL  
 RE-ENABLE A COMMAND

```

LOGIC
CMD ENABLE  CMD EN BIT
CMD 1        CMD 1
      B3          B9
] [----- (L)-----]
      16          0
| CMD DN BIT | CMD EN BIT |
| CMD 1      | CMD 1      |
|      B9   |      B9   |
+----] [----- (U)-----]
      96          0
| LOGIC      |
| CMD ENABLE |
| CMD 1      |
|      B3   |
+---- (U)----+
      16
    
```

Rung 4:1

```

LOGIC
CMD ENABLE  CMD EN BIT
CMD 2        CMD 2
      B3          B9
] [----- (L)-----]
      17          1
| CMD DN BIT | CMD EN BIT |
| CMD 2      | CMD 2      |
|      B9   |      B9   |
+----] [----- (U)-----]
      97          1
| LOGIC      |
| CMD ENABLE |
| CMD 2      |
|      B3   |
+---- (U)----+
      17
    
```

Rung 4:2

```

LOGIC
CMD ENABLE  CMD EN BIT
CMD 3        CMD 3
      B3          B9
] [----- (L)-----]
      18          2
| CMD DN BIT | CMD EN BIT |
| CMD 3      | CMD 3      |
|      B9   |      B9   |
+----] [----- (U)-----]
      98          2
| LOGIC      |
| CMD ENABLE |
| CMD 3      |
|      B3   |
+---- (U)----+
      18
    
```

Rung 4:3

[END OF FILE]