

# Manual for RS232/RS485/Ethernet Digital Products(Version 1.0)

# Scope of Application:

All the relay output modules, all the digital input products and all the digital input output products developed by Foshan Qingjun Electronics Co., Ltd.

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Input 192.168.1.80 Directly at the Address Column of the Browser	5

The User may Directly use the USB adapter for 485, the USB Adapter for 232 or the	
standard DB9 Serial Port to Connect the Computer Directly and have an all-around	
Checking or allocation of the module with the attached special software for management	
and checking.	.6
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#### —, Hardware Parameters

#### 1.1: Relay Output Parameters

Parameters of relays of different models and different brands:

Comparison of relay parameters(coil voltage 12V/24V)							
Brand	Model	Touching type	Contact Capacity				
Omron	G2R-1 (with base)	One Open and	10A/250VAC				
Official	G2R-1 (with base)	one close	10A/30VDC				
IDEC	RJ1V-C-D24(with	One Open and	12A/250VAC				
IDEC	base)	one close	12A/30VDC				
Hanafa	HF115F(with	One Open and	12A/250VAC				
Hongfa	base)	one close	12A/230VAC				
Т	RT114024(with	One Open and	12A/250VAC				
Тусо	base)	one close	12A/23UVAC				

### **1.2:** Transistor Output Parameters

Transistor Types: IRF9540N(field-effect tube)

Controlling Load Voltage: 12~24VDC

Continuous load Current: <=2A(with radiator)

Instant Peak Current: 16A (duration: 300mS)

Output type: output voltage after trigger: 12~24VDC; Floating without trigger

Output insulation: sustainable voltage±1500V

Output indicator: attached

### 1.3 : Digital input parameters

Input way: compatible with NPN/PNP

Triggering voltage: 3.3V / 5V / 12V / 24V (optional)

Input Insulation: sustainable voltage  $\pm 1500V$ 

Input indicator: Attached

### 1.4: Requirements on Power Supply( Reference)

Working Voltage: default value:24 V and 12 V (optional)

Maximum Voltage: 24V(18~30V) / 12V(10~15V)

Requirements on power supply: relay output model: 0.2A(4 channels triggered)

0.95A(32-channel triggered)

Transistor output model: 0.5A (16 channels triggered)

Pure input model: 0.3A(32-channel triggered)

Reversal connection protection: compatible

#### 1.5: Parameters of communication circuits

Insulation or not: all insulated

Insulation Voltage: ±1500V

Communication Protocol: Modbus-RTU, Modbus-TCP

Baud rate: 1200/2400/4800/9600/19200/38400/57600/115200BPS

Data format: 1 starting point 8 data points parity checking, 1 or 2 stopping points

Maximum panel points: the BUS shared by 32 modules

Transmission distance:  $\geq 1000M(Double twisted cable)$ 

Screening terminals: Compatible

#### 1.6: Network Port Parameters

1) Compatible with the PCs of Siemens ,Omron, Panasonic, King View and MCGS and Kunlun Tongtai

2) The following new functions are added to the port----an independent standard RJ45 network port, with the setting of IP address, port and gateway, makes the reading, input and control of load in the distance impossible.

3) It is applicable to 10M/100M ports and can work directly with exchange board.

4) It can be connected to LAN network port, RS485 and RS232 and communicate with them simultaneously without interference. It can work with a single communication according to the customer's requirement.

5) A built-in web management panel makes configurations and checking of module parameters possible with a cable.

6) Compatible with TCP server, TCP client at the same time. It can be used as either a sever in the network and or a customer's terminal.

7) the cable is compatible with hot swap and it can automatically search network when it is

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plugged in(with the customer's terminal).

#### **□** Setting of Communication Ways

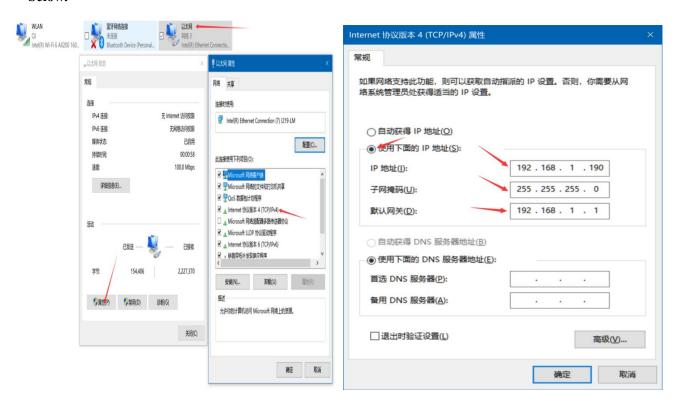
#### 1) 10 read dial code switches set on the board make the operation easier.

With RS232 and RS485 communication, the even-odd verification way and baud rate and module address should be set the same as those of the PC.

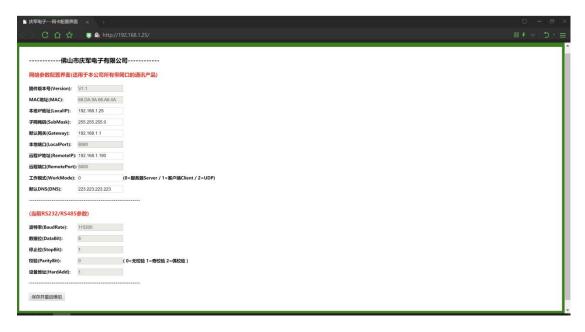
With network LAN communication, it is necessary to set the module IP address, No. of port, default gateway and working mode.

Attention: The dial switches have to be pre-set to initialize all the communication modules developed by our company. Restarting is necessary once the state of the dial switch is changed.

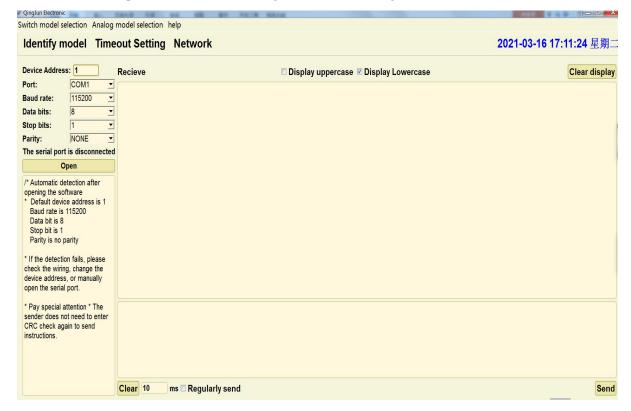
If the products with network port are chosen, the user can connect the module with the computer with cable and set the IP address, mask off code of net and the gateway as below.

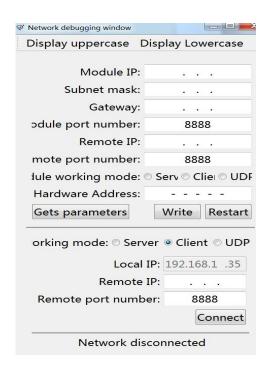


Open a browser and then input 192.168.1.80 directly at the address column and get access to the configuration page to configure the module.



The user can also use a USB adapter for 485, or a USB adapter for 232 or a standard DB9 serial port cable to connect directly with a computer to test and configure the module with the attached special software for management and checking.





# 2.1 Setting of Odd-even verification (applicable to RS485/RS232)

Verification for communication port data	S1	S2
No verification, 1 stopping point	0FF	OFF
No verification, 2 stopping points	0FF	ON
Odd verification , 1 stopping point	ON	0FF
EVEN verification, 1 stopping point	ON	ON

# 2.2 Setting of Baud Rate(applicable to RS485/RS232)

Choice of Baud rate	S3	S4	S5
1200	OFF	OFF	OFF
2400	OFF	OFF	ON
4800	OFF	ON	OFF
9600	OFF	ON	ON
19200	ON	OFF	OFF
38400	ON	OFF	ON
57600	ON	ON	OFF
115200	ON	ON	ON

# 2.3 Setting of module address ( applicable to RS485/ RS232 ) $\,$

Setting of module hardware address	<b>S6</b>	S7	S8	S9	S10
0	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
1	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON
2	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF
3	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON
4	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF
5	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	ON
6	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF
7	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON
8	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
9	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
10	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF
11	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	ON
12	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF
13	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	ON
14	OFF	ON	ON	ON	OFF
15	OFF	ON	ON	ON	ON
16	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
17	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON
18	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF
29	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON
20	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF

21	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON
22	ON	OFF	ON	ON	OFF
23	ON	OFF	ON	ON	ON
24	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
25	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
26	ON	ON	OFF	ON	OFF
27	ON	ON	OFF	ON	ON
28	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF
29	ON	ON	ON	OFF	ON
30	ON	ON	ON	ON	OFF
31	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON

# 三、About Registers

# 3.1: The related information about relay output modules (less than 16 channels)(applicable to RS485/RS232/LAN)

Modbus	PLC	Controlling	Compatible	Related	Explanation
Register	Address	coil of	function	products	
address		registers	code		
		Coil Q0.0			
		Coil Q0.1			
		Coil Q0.2	01,03		
		Coil Q0.3	05,06		
		Coil Q0.4	15, 16	4-channel	
		Coil Q0.5			
		Coil Q0.6		8-channel	
		Coil Q0.7		12-channel	
0000Н	40001	Coil Q0.8		,	1=close
		Coil Q0.9		16-channel	0=Open
		Coil Q1.0		·	readable
		Coil Q1.1		20-channel,	Editable
		Coil Q1.2		24 -11	No saving
		Coil Q1.3		24-channel	
		Coil Q1.4		32-channel、	
		Coil Q1.5		64-channel	
				(relay output,	
				transistor	
				output)	

# 3.2: The related information about relay output registers of 16-31 channels (applicable to RS485/RS232/LAN)

Modbus	PLC	Channels	Compatible	The related	Explanation
Register	Address	of register	function	products	
address		control coil	codes		
		output			
		Coil Q1.6			
		Coil Q1.7			
		Coil Q1.8	01,03		
		Coil Q1.9	05,06		
		Coil Q2.0	15, 16	4-channel	
		Coil Q2.1		Chamer	
		Coil Q2.2		8-channel	
		Coil Q2.3			
0001H	40002	Coil Q2.4		12-channel、	1=close 0=open readable editable
		Coil Q2.5			
		Coil Q2.6		16-channel	
		Coil Q2.7			
		Coil Q2.8		-channel、	Break off
		Coil Q2.7			No saving
		Coil Q3.0		24-channel、	
		Coil Q3.1			
				32-channel、	
				64-channel	
				(relay output,	
				transistor	
				output)	

# 3.3: The related information about the relay output registers of 32-47 channels(applicable to RS485/RS232/LAN)

Modbus	PLC	Register	Compatible	The related	Explanation
Register	Address	control coil	function	products	
address			codes		
		Coil Q3.2			
		Coil Q3.3			1=Close
		Coil Q3.4	01,03		0=open
		Coil Q3.5	05,06		Readable
		Coil Q3.6	15, 16	4-channel	Editable
		Coil Q3.7		4-chamici,	Break off
		Coil Q3.8		8-channel	No saving
		Coil Q3.9			

0002H	40003	Coil Q4.0	12 shamal	
		Coil Q4.1	12-channel、	
		Coil Q4.2	16-channel	
		Coil Q4.3	20-channel	
		Coil Q4.4	20 chamici	
		Coil Q4.5	24-channel	
		Coil Q4.6	32-channel	
		Coil Q4.7	,	
			64-channel	
			(relay output,	
			transistor	
			output)	

# 3.4: The related information about relay output registers of 48-63 channels(applicable to RS485/RS232/LAN)

Modbus	PLC	Register	Compatible	The related	Explanation
Register	Address	control coil	function	products	
address			codes		
		Coil Q4.8			
		Coil Q4.9			
		Coil Q5.0	01,03		
		Coil Q5.1	05,06		
		Coil Q5.2	15, 16	4-channel	
		Coil Q5.3		4-chamier,	
		Coil Q5.4		8-channel	1=close
		Coil Q5.5		12-channel	0=open
0003H	40004	Coil Q5.6			Readable
		Coil Q5.7		16-channel	editable
		Coil Q5.8		20-channel	Break off
		Coil Q5.9			No saving
		Coil Q6.0		24-channel	
		Coil Q6.1		32-channel	
		Coil Q6.2		CA -11	
		Coil Q6.3		64-channel	
				(relay out,	
				transistor	
				output)	

# 3.5: The related information about the registers with less than 16 channels (applicable to RS485/RS232/LAN)

Modbus	PLC	Input channel	The	Compatible	The related	Explanation
Register	addres		corresponding	function	products	
address	s		position of the	codes		
			input channel			
		1st channel DI	40005.00			
		2 <sup>nd</sup> channel DI	40005.01			
		3 <sup>rd</sup> channel DI	40005.02			
		4 <sup>th</sup> channel DI	40005.03			
		5th channel DI	40005.04	03、	4-channel	
		6 <sup>th</sup> channel DI	40005.05		4-chamici,	
		7 <sup>th</sup> channel DI	40005.06		8-channel	
		8 <sup>th</sup> channel DI	40005.07	16	Chamier	
0004H	40005	9 <sup>th</sup> channel DI	40005.08		12-channel	1=Valid
		10 <sup>th</sup> channel	40005.09		·	0=invalid
		DI			16-channel	Read only
		11 <sup>th</sup> channel	40005.10		-channel	Break off
		DI				No saving
		12 <sup>th</sup> channel	40005.11		24-channel	110 Saving
		DI			32-channel,	
		13th channel	40005.12			
		DI			64-channel	
		14 <sup>th</sup> channel	40005.13		compatible	
		DI			with NPN and	
		15 <sup>th</sup> channel	40005.14		PNP	
		DI				
		16 <sup>th</sup> channel	40005.15			
		DI				

# 3.6: The related information about the digital input registers of 17-32 channels(applicable to RS485/RS232/LAN).

Modbus	PLC	Input	The	The	The related	Explanation
Register	address	channel	corresponding	compatible	products	
address			position of the	function		
			input channel	codes		
		17 <sup>th</sup> channel	40006.00			
		DI				
		18 <sup>th</sup> channel	40006.01			
		DI				
		19 <sup>th</sup> channel	40006.02		4-channel	
		DI				
		20 <sup>th</sup> channel	40006.03	03、	8-channel	
		DI		05,	12-channel	
0005H	40006	21st channel	40006.04			
		DI		16	16-channel	
		22 <sup>nd</sup> channel	40006.05		20-channel	
		DI				
		23 <sup>rd</sup> channel	40006.06		24-channel	
		DI			32-channel	1=Valid
		24 <sup>th</sup> channel	40006.07			0=Invalid
		DI			64-channel	Read only
		25 <sup>th</sup> channel	40006.08		(compatible	Break off
		DI			with NPN and	No saving
		26 <sup>th</sup> channel	40006.09		PNP)	
		DI				
		27 <sup>th</sup> channel	40006.10			
		DI				
		28 <sup>th</sup> channel	40006.11			
		DI				
		29th channel	40006.12			
		DI				
		30 <sup>th</sup> channel	40006.13			
		DI				
		31st channel	40006.14			
		DI				
		32 <sup>nd</sup> channel	40006.15			
		DI				

# ${\bf 3.7: The\ related\ information\ about\ the\ digital\ input\ registers\ of\ 33-48\ channels (applicable\ to\ RS485/RS232/LAN).}$

Modbus	PLC	Input	The	The	The related	Explanation
Register	address	channel	corresponding	compatible	products	
address			position of the	function		
			input channel	codes		
		33 <sup>rd</sup> channel	40007.00			
		DI				
		34th channel	40007.01			
		DI				
		35th channel	40007.02		4-channel	
		DI			4-chamier,	
		36th channel	40007.03	03、	8-channel	
		DI		05,	12-channel	
0006H	40007	37th channel	40007.04		12-chamier,	
		DI		16	16-channel	
		38th channel	40007.05		20-channel	
		DI			20-chamier,	
		39th channel	40007.06		24-channel	
		DI			32-channel,	1=valid
		40th channel	40007.07			0=invalid
		DI			64-channel	Read only
		41st channel	40007.08			Break off
		DI			Compatible	No saving
		42 <sup>nd</sup> channel	40007.09		with NPN and	
		DI			PNP	
		43 <sup>rd</sup> channel	40007.10			
		DI				
		44th channel	40007.11			
		DI				
		45th channel	40007.12			
		DI				
		46th channel	40007.13			
		DI				
		47th channel	40007.14			
		DI				
		48th channel	40007.15			
		DI				

# 3.8: The related information about the digital input registers of 49-64 channels

Modbus	PLC	Input	The	The	The related	Explanation
Register	address	channel	corresponding	compatible	products	
address			position of the	function		
			input channel	codes		
		49th channel	40008.00			
		DI				
		50th channel	40008.01			
		DI				
		51st channel	40008.02		4-channel	
		DI		03、	8-channel	
		52 <sup>nd</sup> channel	40008.03		12-channel、	
		DI		16	16-channel,	
0007H	40008	53 <sup>rd</sup> channel	40008.04		20-channel,	
		DI			24-channel、	
		54th channel	40008.05		32-channel、	
		DI			64-channel	
		55th channel	40008.06		Compatible with	
		DI			PNP and NPN	1=valid
		56th channel	40008.07			0=invalid
		DI				Read only
		57th channel	40008.08			Break off
		DI				No saving
		58th channel	40008.09			
		DI				
		59th channel	40008.10			
		DI				
		60th channel	40008.11	=		
		DI				
		61st channel	40008.12	1		
		DI				
		62 <sup>nd</sup> channel	40008.13	-		
		DI				
		63 <sup>rd</sup> channel	40008.14	1		
		DI				
		64 <sup>th</sup> channel	40008.15	1		
		1	ĺ			1

# 3.9 Registers of Special Functions

Registers of special functions	The related products	Modbus address 16 bytes	PLC address	Default	Compatible function codes	compatible with step-step operation	Properties
Overtime time registers(high	(rolov/trongistor	7530H (high 16 bytes)	430001	0x0000			
16 bytes +low 16 bytes)	(relay/transistor module(digital input module	7531H (low 16 bytes)	430002	0x2710 (10s)			
Mask off code registers of	4channels, 8 channels, 16 channels, 24	7532H OR mask off code	430003		03、		1=Close 0=Open
Frontal 16 channels	channels , 32 channels (relay/transistor modules)	7533H AND mask off code	430004	0x0000	06 <b>、</b> 16	NO	Readable Editable Break off Saving
Mask off	24 channels , 32 channels	7534H OR mask off code	430005		10		
registers of rear 16 channels	(relay/transistor modules)	7535H AND mask off code	430006				

Explanation about Overtime time registers:

It is reckoned as communication overtime if the communication is broken for some reasons and the breakdown time is beyond that specified in the register. The indicator is ON until the problem is solved.

At the time of breakdown, the output states of channels are decided by the following formula.

# "Output state=(pre-overtime/OR)&AND"

Overtime output state	OR	AND	
Overtime output state	OR mask off code	AND mask off code	
Keeping the same	0	1	
Open(default)	0	0	
Close	1	1	

#### Just take the relay module of 16 channels as an example to explain.

when the communication breakdown lasts for 3 seconds, 0-7 channels open, 8-11 channels remain unchanged and 12-15 channels close.

- 1) First, set the overtime time to be 3 seconds, i.e. register 7530H=0x0000 and 7531=0x0bb8
  - Analysis: [0x0000(high 16 bytes) \*65536] + 0x0bb8(low 16 bytes) = 0x0bb8(i.e. 3000mS)
- 2) Second, set the corresponding OR mask off register or AND mask off register. 7532H=0xF000 (1111 0000 0000 0000)
  - 7533H=0xFF00 (1111 1111 0000 0000)
- 3) The result comes out 3 seconds after the communication breakdown.

Attention: The user just needs to set the frontal 16 mask off registers in the case of 16 channel relay module and in the case of 4 channel relay module or 32 channel relay module, the rear 16 mask off registers are also required to be set.

#### **Chapter 4 Function Codes Explanation for RS232 and RS485 Modules**

#### 4.1 An Brief introduction to Modbus-RTU working principle.

Modbus-RTU protocol works under the mode of response with enquiry. The main station sends an order to the specified address of the sub station and the message includes the main station command on the sub-station and the affiliated inform that is necessary to execute the order. The selected sub-station starts to carry out the order once it receives it from the main station and feedback to the main station according to the execution. If the order is carried out successfully, the feedback is normal and an abnormal feedback will be sent to the main station if the sub-station failed to execute the order. The main station makes a judgment according to the feedback and decides what to do next.

### 4. 2: Modbus-RTU function codes

Function	Objects	Functions	Properties	The related products
codes				
01	Coil	Read multiple coils	read	( relay/transistor )module
02	Dispersed	Read multiple	read	Digital input module
	registers	dispersed registers		
03	Holding	Read multiple	read	(relay/transistor)module
	registers	holding registers		Digital input module
05	Coil	Edit a single coil	edit	(relay/transistor)module
06	Holding	Edit a single	edit	(relay/transistor)module
	registers	holding register		
15	Coil	Edit multiple coils	edit	(relay/transistor)module
16	Holding	Edit multiple	edit	(relay/transistor)module
	registers	holding registers		Digital input module

#### **4.3: Illustration of Function Codes:**

# 4.3.1: No.01 code The state of reading coil

No.01 code can read 1 or several coils successively from the address 0-31 according to the user's demand.

Attention: It can not read the coil that does not exist within the scope. It will feedback ERROR if it is asked to do so.

# 1)The main station demand( from the PLC/touching screen/ computer)

For example, the state of reading 16 coils starting from Coil 0.

Message contents	Length	Scope	Sample
Sub-station address	1 byte	0x00~0x1F	0x01
Function Code	1 byte	0x01	0x01
Initial address	2 bytes	0x0000~0x000F	0x0000
Coil quantity	2 bytes	0x0001~0x0010	0x0010
CRC verification	2 bytes	0x0000~0xFFFF	0x3DC6

Attention: The amount of demanded coils must be controlled within the maximum of module channel. Otherwise, the module will feedback ERROR.

### 2) Normal response from the sub-station

Message contents	Length	Scope	Sample
Sub-station address	1 byte	0x00~0x1F	0x01
Function code	1 byte	0x01	0x01
Byte quantity	2 bytes	N	0x02
Input state	N bytes	0x0001~0x0010	0x00FF
CRC Verification	2 bytes	0x0000~0xFFFF	0XF9BC

Remarks: N=coils quantity/8, if the remainder is not 0, N=N+1. The result is 0 for coil of  $Q15\sim Q8$  and 1 for  $Q7\sim Q0$ .

### 3) Abnormal response from the sub-station

Message contents	Length	Scope	Sample
Sub-station	1 byte	$0x00 \sim 0x1F$	0x01
Function code	1 byte	0x81	0x81
Error code	1 byte	0x01 ( not a supported function code )  0x02 ( initial address is out range of the scope )  0x03 ( the coil quantity is beyond the scope )  0x04 ( data verification error )	0x01
CRC verification	2 bytes	0x0000∽0xFFFF	0x8190

### 4.3.2: No. 02 code The state of reading the dispersed digital input register.

It can read 1 or several input states successively from the address 0-31 according to the user's

requirement.

Attention: It can not read the input state that does not exist. It will feedback ERROR if it is asked to do so.

# 1) The main station demand( from the PLC/touching screen/ computer)

For example, the state of reading 16 coils starting from Coil 0.

Message contents	Length	Scope	Sample
Sub-station address	1 byte	0x00~0x1F	0x01
Function code	1 byte	0x02	0x02
Initial address	2 bytes	0x0000~0x000F	0x0000
Input quantity	2 bytes	0x0001~0x0010	0x0010
CRE verification	2 bytes	0x0000~0xFFFF	0x79C6

Attention: The amount of demanded coils must be controlled within the maximum of module channel. Otherwise, the module will feedback ERROR.

# 2) Normal response from the sub-station

Message contents	Length	Scope	Sample
Sub-station address	1 byte	0x00~0x1F	0x01
Function code	1 byte	0x02	0x02
Initial address	2 bytes	N	0x02
Input quantity	N bytes	0x0001~0x0010	0x00FF
CRE verification	2 bytes	0x0000~0xFFFF	0XF9F8

Remarks: N=coils quantity/8, if the remainder is not 0, N=N+1.

The result is 0 for coil of DI15~DI8 and 1 for DI7~DI0.

# 3) Abnormal response from the sub-station

27 Abnormal response from the sub-station				
Message contents	Length	Scope	Sample	
Sub-station address	1 byte	0x00∽0x1F	0x01	
Function code	1 byte	0x82	0x82	
Error code	1 byte	0x01 ( not a supported function code )  0x02 ( the initial address is out range of the scope )  0x03 ( the coil quantity is beyond the scope )  0x04 ( data verification error )	0x01	
CRC verification	2 bytes	0x0000∽0xFFFF	0x8160	

### 4.3.3 No.03 code The state of reading the coil or digital input of holding registers.

Attention: it can not read the dispersed register or the holding register that does not exist. Otherwise, the module will feedback ERROR.

#### 1) Demand from the main station

The main station demanding to read 1 holding register from address 0000H.

Message contents	Length	Scope	Sample
Substation address	1 byte	0x00∽0x1F	0x01
Function code	1 byte	0x03	0x03
Initial address	2 bytes	0x0000 ~ 0x000F	0x0000
Input quantity	2 bytes	0x0001 \sigma 0x0010	0x0001
CRC Verification	2 bytes	0x0000∽0xFFFF	0x840A

# 2) Normal response from the sub-station

Message contents	Length	Scope	Sample
Substation address	1 byte	0x00∽0x1F	0x01
Function code	1 byte	0x03	0x03
Byte quantity	1 byte	N	0x02
Input state	N bytes		0x00FF
CRC verification	2 bytes	0x0000∽0xFFFF	0xF804

Attention: N=the valid byte number

When the substation works in a normal way, the coil state for Q15-Q8 is 0 and Q7-Q0 1.

# 3) Abnormal response from the sub-station

Message contents	Length	Scope	Sample
Sub-station address	1 byte	0x00∽0x1F	0x01
Function code	1 byte	yte 0x83	
Error code	1 byte	0x01 ( not a supported function code )  0x02 ( the initial address is out range of the scope )  0x03 ( the holding register does not exist )  0x04 ( data verification error )	0x01
CRC verification	2 bytes	0x0000∽0xFFFF	0x80F0

# 4.3.4: No. 05 code The state of editing a single coil.

Attention: the specified coil must exist and is editable. Otherwise, the module will feedback ERROR.

# 1) The main station demand

The main station demands to turn the coil state into Close, i.e. Q0=1.

Message contents	Length	Scope	Sample
Sub-station address	1 byte	0x00∽0x1F	0x01
Function code	1 byte	0x05	0x05
Coil address	2 bytes	0x0000 <b>~</b> 0x000F	0x0000
Coil state	2 bytes	0x0000 or 0Xff00	0xFF00
CRC Verification	2 bytes	0x0000∽0xFFFF	0x8C3A

# 2) Normal response from the sub-station

Message contents	Length	Scope	Sample
Sub-station address	1 byte	0x00∽0xlF	0x01
Function code	1 byte	0x05	0x05
Coil address	2 bytes	0x0000∽0x000F	0x0000
Coil state	2 bytes	0x0000 or 0xFF00	0XFF00
CRC Verification	2 bytes	0x0000∽0xFFFF	0x8C3A

# 3) Abnormal response from the sub-station

Message contents	Length	Scope	Sample
Sub-station address	1 byte	0x00∽0xlF	0x01
Function code	1 byte	0x85	0x85
Error code	1 byte	0x01 ( not a supported function code )  0x02 ( the coil does not exist )  0x03 ( the coil data is out the range of the scope )  0x04 ( data verification error )	0x01
CRC verification	2 bytes	0x0000∽0xFFFF	0x8350

# 4.3.5: NO. 06 code The state of editing a single holding register

Attention: The holding register specified in the request message must exist and be writable, otherwise the module will feedback ERROR

### 1) The main station demand

The main station asks the constant 0x0001 to be edited into the holding register 0000H.

Message contents	Length	Scope	Sample
Sub-station address	1 byte	0x00∽0x1F	0x01
Function code	1 byte	0x06	0x06
Initial address	2 bytes	0x0000∽0x000F	0x0000
Register value	2 bytes	0x0000∽0xFFFF	0x0001
CRC verification	2 bytes	0x0000∽0xFFFF	0x480A

# 2) Normal response from the sub station

Message contents	Length	Scope	Sample
Sub-station address	1 byte	0x00∽0x1F	0x01
Function code	1 byte	0x06	0x06
Initial address	bytes	0x0000∽0x000F	0x0000
Register value	2 bytes	0x0000∽0xFFFF	0x0001
CRC verification	2 bytes	0x0000∽0xFFFF	0x480A

# 3) Abnormal response from the sub-station

Message contents	Length	Scope	Sample
Substation address	1 byte	0x00∽0x1F	0x01
Function code	1 byte	0x86	0x86
Error code	1 byte	0x01 ( not a supported function code )  0x02 ( the initial address is out the range of the scope. )  0x03 ( the holding register does not exist. )  0x04 ( data verification error )	0x01
CRC verification	2 bytes	0x0000∽0xFFFF	0x830A

# 4.3.6: No. 15 code The state of editing several coils

Attention: the specified coil must exist and is editable. Otherwise, the module will feedback ERROR.

### 1) The Main station Demand

The main station asks to edit a coil. The state of coil from 0-16 is 1, i.e. Q15=1 and Q14-Q00 is 0.

Message contents	Length	Scope	Sample
Substation address	1 byte	0x00∽0x1F	0x01
Function code	1 byte	0x0F	0x0F
Initial address	2 bytes	0x0000~0x000F	0x0000
Coil quantity	2 bytes	0x0001∽0x0010	0x0010
Byte quantity	1 byte	N	0x02
Coil state	N bytes		0x8000
CRC verification	2 bytes	0x0000∽0xFFFF	0x83E0

Attention:  $N=coil\ quantity/8$ , if the remainder is not 0, N=N+1

# 2) Normal response from the sub-station

Message contents	Length	Scope	Sample
Substation address	1 byte	0x00∽0xlF	0x01
Function code	1 byte	0x0F	0x0F
Initial address	2 bytes	0x0000~0x000F	0x0000
Coil quantity	2 Bytes	0x0001 \sigma 0x0010	0x0010
CRC verification	bytes	0x0000∽0xFFFF	0x5407

# 3) Abnormal response from the sub-station

		,	
Message contents	Length	Scope	Sample
Substation address	1 byte	0x00∽0x1F	0x01
Function code	1 byte	0x8F	0x8F
		0x01 ( not a supported function code )	
		0x02 ( the initial address does not exist )	
Error code	1 byte	0x03 ( the coil quantity is out the range of	0x01
		the scope. )	
		0x04 ( data verification error )	
CRC verification	2 bytes	0x0000∽0xFFFF	0x85F0

### 4.3.7: No. 16 code the state of editing several holding registers

Attention: the specified register must exist and is editable. Otherwise, the module will feedback ERROR.

#### 1) Main station demand

The main station asks to edit 4 holding registers from 30000. 30000 and 30001 refer to the overtime time parameters and their values are the same, i.e. 0x00002710(10000mS). 30002 and 30003 refer to the parameters of OR mask off code and AND mask off code and their values are 0xFFFF and 0x0081 respectively. In the case of overtime breakdown, the module output Q7 and Q0 mean Close and the states of other cases remain unchanged.

Message contents	Length	Scope	Sample
Substation address	1 byte	0x00∽0x1F	0x01
Function code	1 byte	0x10	0x10
Initial address	2 bytes	0x7530	0x7530
Register quantity	2 bytes	N	0x0004
Byte quantity	1 byte	2*N	0x08
Register Value	2*N bytes		0x0000, 0x2710
			0x0081, 0xFFFF
CRC verification	2 bytes	0x0000∽0xFFFF	0xD383

Attention: N must be the even numbers that are greater than 0, such 2,4,6,8,etc.

# 2) Normal response from the sub-station

Message contents	Length	Scope	Sample
Sub-station address	1 byte	0x00∽0x1F	0x01
Function code	1 byte	0x10	0x10
Initial address	2 bytes	0x7530	0x7530
Register quantity	2 bytes	N	0x0004
CRC verification	2 bytes	0x0000∽0xFFFF	0xDBC9

# 3) Abnormal response from the sub-station

Message contents	Length	Scope	Sample
Substation address	1 byte	0x00∽0x1F	0x01
Function code	1 byte	0x90	0x90
Error code	0x01 ( not a supported function code )  0x02 ( the initial address does not exist. )  0x03 ( the register quantity goes beyond the scope )  0x04 ( data verification error )		0x01
CRC verification	2 bytes	0x0000∽0xFFFF	0x8DC0

**Chapter 5** Setting for RS232 Reading Communication

	Register address	Scope	Compatible Function Codes	Explanation
Baud Rate	10100	0=NONE_232 1=1200bps 2=2400bps 3=4800bps 4=9600bps 5=19200bps 6=38400bps 7=57600bps 8=115200bps		RS232 can
ODD-EVEN	10101	0: No verification 1: ODD		only read the
Verification		verification 2:		setting state of
		EVEN verification	03	communicatio
Stop bit	10102	0: 1 stop bit 1: 2 stop bits		n
Module address	10103	Address scope:0-31		

**Chapter 6** Setting of RS485 Reading Communication

	Register address	Scope	Compatible Function Codes	Explanation
Baud Rate  ODD-EVEN  Verification	10104	0=NONE_485 1=1200bps 2=2400bps 3=4800bps 4=9600bps 5=19200bps 6=38400bps 7=57600bps 8=115200bps 0: No verification 1: ODD verification 2:EVEN verification	03	RS485 can only read the setting state of communicati on
Stop bit	10106	0: 1 stop bit 1: 2 stop bits		Oil
Module address	10107	Address scope: 0-31		

#### 七、MODBUS-TCP

### 7.1: Setting of Ethernet

		T	
	Format	Register address	Default
IP address	XX .XX .XX	10000. 10001. 10002. 10003	192.168.1.80
Mask off	XX .XX .XX	10004. 10005. 10006. 10007	255.255.255.0
code of			
subnet			
Gateway	XX .XX .XX	10008. 10009. 10010. 10011	192.168.1.1
Port No.	xxxxx	10012	8080
	(Scope 0~65535)		
Remote IP	XX .XX .XX	10013. 10014. 10015. 10016	
Address			
Remote Port	XXXXX	10017	4000
	(Scope 0~65535)		
Working	0: User	10018	0:User
mode	1: Sever		
	2: UDP mode		
MAC	XX:XX:XX:XX:XX	10019~10024	12:41:171:124:00:01
hardware			
address			

#### 7.2: Modification of IP address

The modification of Ethernet communication is realized by the adjustment of IP and gateway of the corresponding registers RS232 or RS485. It is necessary to re-start the device to make the medication valid.

### 7.2.1 modification of module IP

For example: Use 10 codes to modify the register corresponding to the module's IP address through RS485 or RS232

Send: 01 10 27 10 00 04 08 00 C0 00 A8 00 01 00 C7 B2 24

01: The module address is the dial code address.

10 : Edit several registers

27 10 : The module IP address consists of 4 parts, starting from 10000 to 10003.

00 04: The quantity of the registers that can be edited simultaneously.

08: Byte quantity of the editable registers

00 C0: The first byte in the IP address

00 A8: The second byte in the IP address

00 01: The 3<sup>rd</sup> byte in the IP address

00 C7: The 4th byte in the IP address

B2 24: The CRC of the sent Data

#### 7.2.2 Modification of gateway of the module

Use No.10 code of RS485 or RS232 to modify the corresponding register of the default

# gateway. 01 10 27 13 00 04 08 00 C0 00 A8 00 01 00 01 32 76

01: The module address, i.e. the dial code address

10 : Edit several registers

27 13: The module gateway address consists of 4 parts, starting from 10000 to 10003.

00 04: The quantity of the registers that can be edited simultaneously.

08: Byte quantity of the editable registers

00 C0: The first byte in the IP address

00 A8: The second byte in the IP address

00 01: The 3<sup>rd</sup> byte in the IP address

00 01: The 4th byte in the IP address

32 76 : CRC The CRC of the sent Data

# 7.2.3 Modification of module port(customized module could modify module port number)

Use No. 10 code of RS485 or RS232 to modify the corresponding register of the module port.

#### 01 10 27 1C 00 01 02 00 01 32 CE

01: The module address, i.e. the dial code address.

10: Edit several registers

27 1C: The module port address consists of 4 parts, starting from 10012.

00 01: The quantity of register that can be edited alone.

02: The byte quantity of the editable registers. N= editable register quantity\*2

00 01: The port value is 1 with the scope of 0-65535.

32 CE: CRC The CRC of the sent data

#### **MODBUS-TCP Protocol**

Its function codes are compatible with MODBUS-RTU and can work with the following function codes.

Function	Object	Functions	Properties	The related products
codes				
01	Coil	Read several coils	Read	(relay/transistor)module
02	Dispersed	Read several		digital input module
	registers	dispersed registers	Read	
03	Holding	Read several	Read	(relay/transistor)module
	register	holding registers		Digital input module
05	Coil	Edit a single coil	edit	(relay/transistor)module
06	Holding	Edit a single	edit	(relay/transistor)module
	register	holding register		
15	Coil	Edit several coils	edit	(relay/transistor)module
16	Holding	Edit several	edit	(relay/transistor)module
	registers	holding registers		digital input module

This explanation aims to show the difference between MODBUS-TCP and MODBUS-RTU.

Just take NO. 06 code for example to explain. If input 0x1234 into register 0x0001(hardware address is 1), MODBUS-RTU will send the data 01 06 00 01 12 34 D5 7D while

MODBUD-TCP xx xx 00 00 00 06 01 06 00 01 12 34

Illunstration of MODBUS-TCP: xx xx, checking the information( relay module takes responsibities of this and send the data back to the main station directly)

00 00: referring to the MODBUS-TCP protocol

00 06: referring to the Number of the valid bytes

01: MODBUS hardware address

06: function code00 01: target register address12 34: register value

MODBUS-TCP returning code:xx xx 00 00 00 06 01 06 00 01 12 34

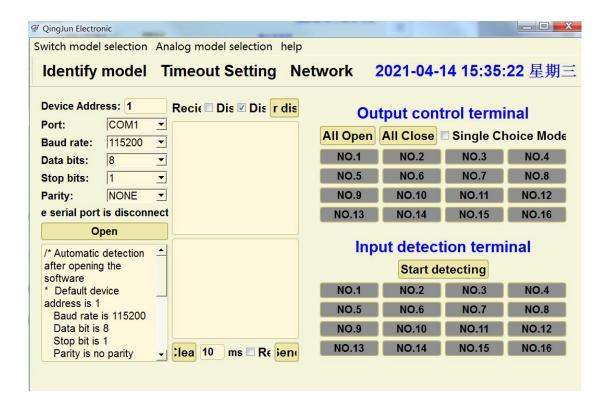
In the case of No. 06 code, the sending code is same as the returning code

00 00: representing the MODBUS-TCP protocol
00 06: referring to the Number of the valid bytes
01: MODBUS hardware address
06: function code(single register)
00 01: target register address

12 34: register value

What described above shows the difference between MODBUS-TCP protocol and MODBUS-RTU protocol. It is true of the other function codes.

八、PC Testing



The software of PC testing is provided by our company to test, configure and check the function of the module parameters. Please get the USB adapter for RS485, or USB adapter for RS232 or the serial port for DB9 ready in advance and connect the computer to the module and the software will automatically search for the module when the power supply is switched on. If the module can not recognize the order, that would necessitate a manual operation to control the module in the way as below. Click "serial port" after selecting IP address, port, Baud rate, data bit, stop bit, verification bit and choose the product type in left top corner. Thus you can control the module with the control bottoms on the right side.

The demos of all brands of PLCs and configuration software of touch screens and the solutions are available in our company. Please contact us without hesitation if you want to know moe details about the products.

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