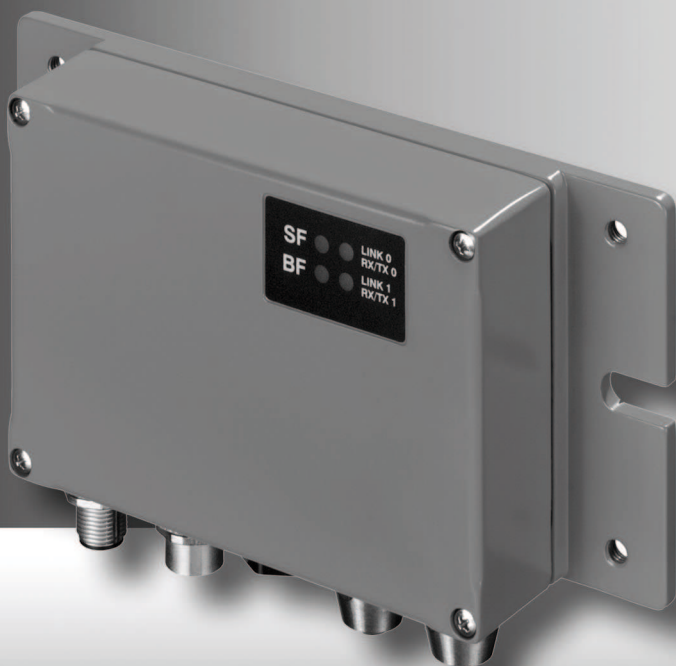


MA 248*i*

Modular interfacing unit for Leuze Ident and
RS 232 devices on PROFINET-IO



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1 General information

1.1 Explanation of symbols

The symbols used in this operating manual are explained below.



Attention!

This symbol precedes text messages which must strictly be observed. Failure to comply with this information results in injuries to personnel or damage to the equipment.



Notice!

This symbol indicates text passages containing important information.

1.2 Declaration of conformity

The MA 248*i* modular interfacing units have been designed and manufactured in accordance with applicable European directives and standards.



Notice!

The Declaration of Conformity for these devices can be requested from the manufacturer.

The manufacturer of the product, Leuze electronic GmbH + Co. KG in D-73277 Owen, possesses a certified quality assurance system in accordance with ISO 9001.



1.3 Description of functions

The MA 248*i* modular interfacing unit is used to connect Leuze devices directly to the fieldbus.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Bar code reader: | BCL 8, 22, 32, 300i, 500i, 90 |
| 2D code reader: | LSIS 122, LSIS 4x2i |
| Hand-held scanner: | ITxxxx, HFU/HFM |
| RFID read-write devices: | RFM 12, 32, 62 & RFI 32, RFU 61, 81 |
| Bar code positioning system: | BPS 8 |
| Distance measurement device: | AMS 200 |
| Optical distance sensors: | ODSL 9, ODSL 30, ODSL 96B |
| Measuring light curtain: | KONTURflex to Quattro-RSX/M12 |
| multiNet master connection box: | MA 3x |
| Additional RS 232 devices: | scales, third-party devices |

This is accomplished by transmitting the data from the DEV via an RS 232 (V.24) interface to the MA 248*i* and converting it into the PROFINET format. The data format on the RS 232 interface corresponds to the Leuze standard data format (9600bd, 8N1 and STX, data, CR, LF).

The integration of the GSDML file in the hardware manager of the PLC is necessary to ensure the correct function of the MA 248*i*.

The corresponding Leuze devices are selected using a rotary code switch on the circuit board of the connector unit. Many additional RS 232 devices can be connected through a universal position.

1.4 Definition of terms

For better understanding of the explanations provided in this document, a definition of terms follows below:

- **Bit designation:**

The 1st bit or byte begins with count number "0" and means bit/byte 2⁰.

- **Data length:**

Size of a valid, continuous data packet in bytes.

- **GSD file (device master file):**

Description of the device for the control.

- **Consistent:**

Data which belongs together with regard to content and which must not be separated is referred to as consistent data. When identifying objects, it must be ensured that the data is transmitted completely and in the correct order, otherwise the result is falsified.

- **Leuze device (DEV):**

Leuze devices, e.g., bar code readers, RFID readers, VisionReader...

- **Online command:**

These commands refer to the respective, connected ident device and may be different depending on the device. These commands are not interpreted by the MA 248*i*, but are instead transmitted transparently (see description of Ident device).

- **CR:**

Cross reference

- **Perspective of I/O data in the description:**

Output data is data which is sent by the control to the MA. Input data is data which is sent by the MA to the control.

- **Toggle bits:**

- **Status toggle bit**

Each change of state indicates that an action was performed, e.g., bit ND (New Data): each change of state indicates that new received data was transmitted to the PLC.

- **Control toggle bit**

An action is performed on each change of state, e.g., bit SDO: on each change of state, the registered data is sent by the PLC to the MA 248*i*.

2 Safety notices

2.1 General safety notices

Documentation

All entries in this technical description must be heeded, in particular those in section "Safety notices". Keep this technical description in a safe place. It should be available at all times.

Safety regulations

Observe the locally applicable legal regulations and the rules of the employer's liability insurance association.

Repair

Repairs must only be carried out by the manufacturer or an authorized representative.

2.2 Safety standards

The devices of the series MA 2xx*i* were developed, manufactured and tested in accordance with the applicable safety standards. They correspond to the state of the art.

2.3 Intended use



Attention!

The protection of personnel and the device is guaranteed only if the device is operated in a manner corresponding to its intended use.

Areas of application

The MA 248*i* modular interfacing unit is used for connecting Leuze devices such as bar code or 2D code readers, hand-held scanners, RFID read-write devices, etc. directly to the fieldbus. A detailed list can be found in "Description of functions" on page 7.

2.4 Working safely



Attention!

Access to or changes on the device, except where expressly described in this operating manual, are not authorized.

Safety regulations

Observe the locally applicable legal regulations and the rules of the employer's liability insurance association.

Qualified personnel

Mounting, commissioning and maintenance of the device must only be carried out by qualified personnel.

Electrical work must be carried out by a certified electrician.

3 Fast commissioning / operating principle



Notice!

Below you will find a **short description for the initial commissioning** of the PROFINET gateway MA 248*i*. Detailed explanations for the listed points can be found throughout the handbook.

3.1 Mounting

The gateway mounting plate MA 248*i* can be mounted in two different ways:

- using four threaded holes (M6) or
- using two M8x6 screws on the two lateral grooves.

3.2 Device arrangement and selection of the mounting location

Ideally, the MA 248*i* should be mounted so that it is easily accessible near the Ident device in order to ensure good operability, e.g., for configuring the connected device.

Detailed information can be found in chapter 6.3.1.

3.3 Electrical connection

The devices from the MA 2xx*i* family feature four M12 connectors/sockets which are coded differently depending on the interface.

The voltage supply (**PWR IN**) as well as the switching inputs/outputs (**PWR OUT** or **PWR IN**) are connected there. The number and function of the switching inputs/outputs is dependent on the connected end device.

An internal RS 232 interface is used for connecting the respective Leuze device. Another internal RS 232 interface functions as a service interface for configuring the connected device via a serial null modem cable.

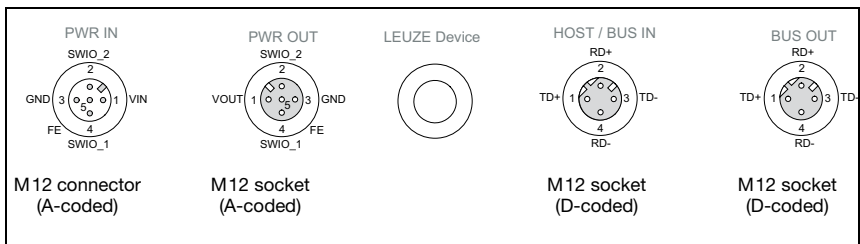


Figure 3.1: MA 248*i* connections

Detailed information can be found in chapter 7.

3.3.1 Connecting the Leuze device

- ✚ To connect the Leuze device to the internal RS 232 device interface, open the housing of the MA 248*i* and guide the corresponding device cable (see chapter 14.6, e.g., KB 031 for BCL 32) through the middle threaded opening.
- ✚ Connect the cable to the internal device interface (**X30**, **X31** or **X32**, see chapter 7.5.1).
- ✚ Use rotary switch **S4** (see chapter 8.2.5) to select the connected device.
- ✚ Now screw the PG cable gland into the threaded opening to provide strain relief and ensure protection class IP 65.
- ✚ Finally, close the housing of the MA 248*i*.



Attention!

Only then may the supply voltage be applied.

Upon startup of the MA 248*i*, the device selection switch is queried and the gateway automatically sets itself to the Leuze device.

Connecting functional earth FE

- ✚ Ensure that the functional earth (FE) is connected correctly.

Unimpaired operation is only guaranteed when the functional earth is connected properly. All electrical disturbances (EMC couplings) are discharged via the functional earth connection.

3.3.2 Connecting the power supply and the bus cable

- ✚ Ideally, use the ready-made cables listed in chapter 14.4.3 to connect the gateway to the power supply via the **PWR IN** connection.
- ✚ The ready-made cables listed in chapter 14.5.4 are preferred for connecting the gateway to the fieldbus via the **HOST / BUS IN** connection.
- ✚ If applicable, use the **BUS OUT** connection if you would like to construct a network with linear topology.

3.4 Starting the device

- ✚ Apply the supply voltage +18 ... 30VDC (+24VDC model); the MA 248*i* starts up. The PWR LED displays that it is ready for operation.

First, you need to assign its individual device name to the MA 248*i*. The PLC must communicate this device name to the participant during the "device naming". Further information may be found below and in chapter "Step 6 – Configuration of the device name - naming the device" on page 68.

3.5 Commissioning the MA 248*i* on the PROFINET

🔗 *Complete the necessary steps for commissioning a Siemens-S7 control as described below.*

Further information regarding the individual commissioning steps is provided in see chapter 12.3 "Configuration steps for a Siemens Simatic S7 control".

3.5.1 Preparing the control system

In the first step, assign an IP address to the IO Controller (S7 PLC) and prepare the control for a consistent data transmission.



Notice!

If an S7 control is used, you need to ensure that Simatic-Manager Version 5.4 + service pack 5 (V5.4+SP5) or higher is used.

3.5.2 Installation of the GSD file

For the subsequent configuration of the IO devices, e.g., MA 248*i*, the corresponding GSD file must be loaded first. All data in modules required for operating the device is described in this file. These are input and output data and device parameters for the functioning of the device and the definition of the control and status bits.

🔗 *Install the GSD file associated with the device in the PROFINET-IO Manager of your control.*

3.5.3 Configuration

- ✎ Configure the PROFINET-IO system with the HW Config of the SIMATIC Manager by inserting the MA 248*i* into your project.

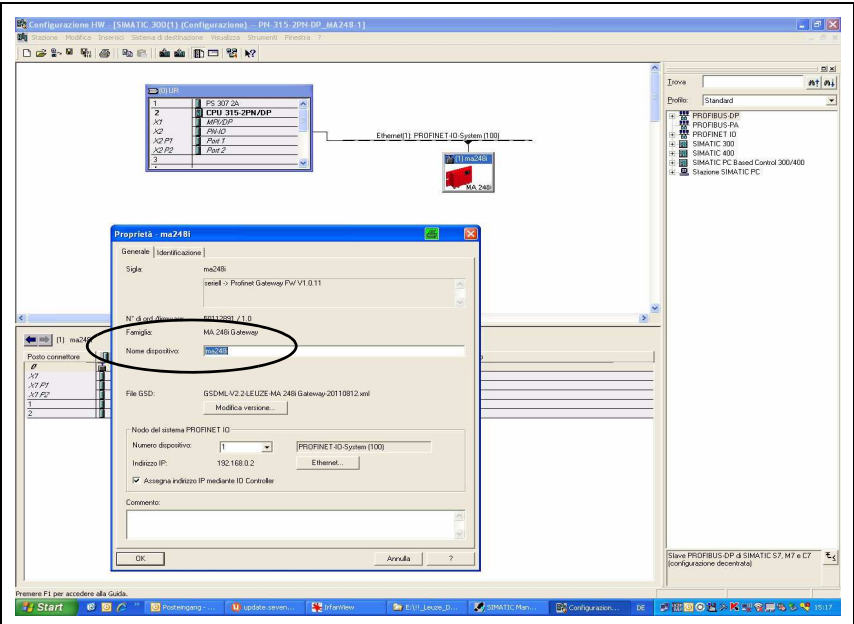


Figure 3.2: Assignment of the device names to IP addresses

Here, an IP address is assigned to a unique "device name".

3.5.4 Configuration of the modules

- ✎ Now select a corresponding data module for the input and output area.

A number of different modules are available with various data lengths (4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 32 ... 1024 bytes).



Notice!

Because the data module contains 2 bytes for the control and status bytes, the actual user data length is always 2 bytes smaller than the selected data module.
E.g., when using the data module with 12 bytes, there are effectively 10 bytes available for user data on the Leuze device after subtracting the 2 bytes for status and control bytes.

Recommendation

In most cases, the 4-byte module is sufficient for the output module.

A larger module is needed, for example, if a BCL bar code scanner is to be configured by means of PT-sequences, or an RFID transponder is to be described. In these cases, larger data modules are usually sensible.

Notice!

Examples for selecting the correct data module length can be found in chapter 12.3.4, section "Examples of sensible settings for corresponding Leuze devices" on page 67.

3.5.5 Transfer of the configuration to the IO Controller

🔗 *Transfer the PROFINET-IO configuration to the IO Controller (S7 PLC)*

After the correct transfer to the IO Controller (S7 PLC), the PLC automatically carries out the following activities:

- Check device names
- Assignment of the IP addresses that were configured in the HW Config to the IO devices
- Establishment of a connection between the IO Controller and configured IO devices
- Cyclical data exchange



Notice!

Participants that have not been "named" cannot be contacted yet at this point in time!

3.5.6 Configuration of the device name - device naming

PROFINET-IO defines the "naming of the device" as the creation of a name-based relationship for a PROFINET-IO device.

Assigning the device names to the configured IO devices

- Select the respective gateway MA 248i for the "device naming" based on its MAC address.
The unique "device name" (which must match the participant in the HW Config) is then assigned to this participant.



Notice!

Multiple MA 248i can be distinguished by the MAC addresses displayed. The MAC address may be found on the name plate of the respective gateway.

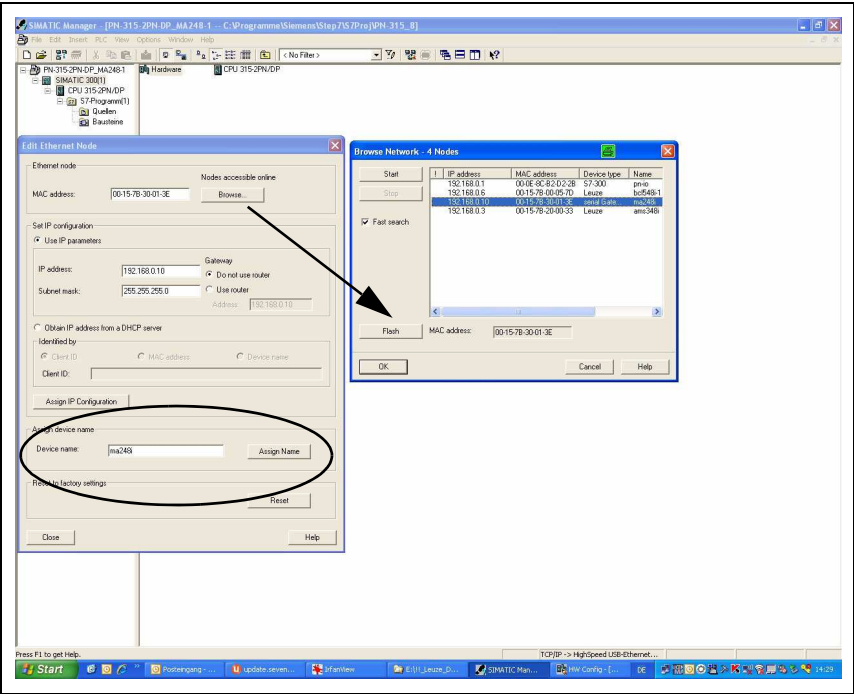


Figure 3.3: Assigning the device names to the configured IO devices

MAC address - IP address - individual device name

- ✎ *At this point, please assign an IP address (suggested by the PLC), a subnet mask and, if required, a router address, and assign this data to the named participant ("device name").*

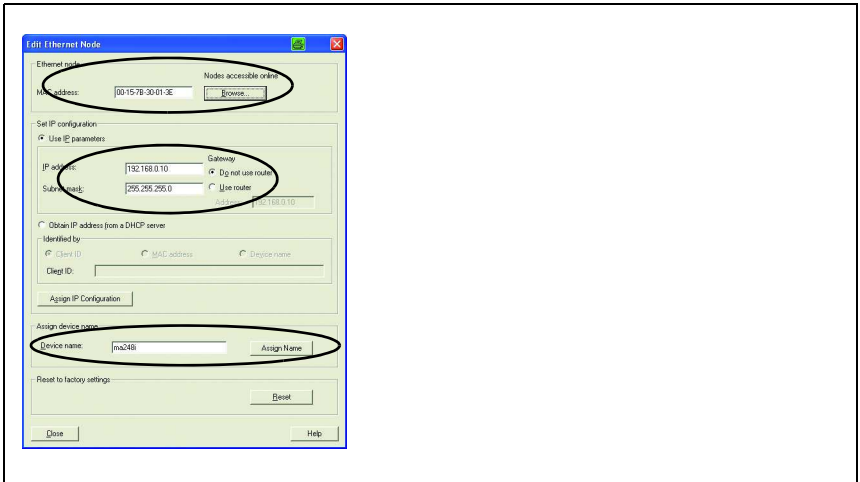


Figure 3.4: MAC address - IP address - individual device name

From now on, and when programming, only the unique "device name" (max. 255 characters) is used.

3.5.7 Device name check

- ✎ *After completing the configuration phase, recheck the "device names" that have been assigned. Please ensure that these names are unique and that all participants are located in the same subnet.*

4 Device description

4.1 General information to the connector units

The modular interfacing unit of the MA 2xx*i* family is a versatile gateway for integrating Leuze RS 232 devices (e.g., BCL 22 bar code readers, RFID devices, RFM 32, AMS 200) in the respective fieldbus. The MA 2xx*i* gateways are intended for use in industrial environments with a high protection class. Various device versions are available for the conventional fieldbuses. With a stored parameter structure for the connectable RS 232 devices, commissioning could hardly be simpler.

4.2 Characteristics of the connector units

A special characteristic of the MA 248*i* device family are three function modes:

1. Transparent mode

In this function mode, the MA 248*i* functions as a pure gateway with automatic communication from and to the PLC. Absolutely no special programming by the user is necessary for this purpose. The data is not buffered or stored temporarily, however. Instead, it is "passed on".

The programmer must make certain to retrieve the data from the input memory of the PLC at the right time, as it is otherwise overwritten by new data.

2. Collective mode

In this operating mode, data and telegram parts are temporarily stored in the memory (buffer) of the MA and sent to the RS 232 interface or to the PLC in a telegram by means of bit activation. In this mode, however, all communication control must be programmed on the PLC.

This function mode is helpful, for example, for very long telegrams or when one or more codes with long code lengths are read.

3. Command mode

With this special operating mode, it is possible to use the first bytes of the data range to transmit predefined commands to the connected device by means of bit activation. For this purpose, device-dependent commands (so-called online commands) are predefined via the device selection switch, see chapter 16 "Specifications for Leuze end devices".

4.3 Device construction

The MA 248*i* modular interfacing unit is used for interconnecting Leuze devices, such as the BCL 8, BCL 22, etc., directly to the fieldbus. This is accomplished by transmitting the data from the Leuze device via an RS 232 (V.24) interface to the MA 248*i* where a module converts it into the fieldbus format. The data format of the RS 232 interface corresponds to the standard Leuze data format.

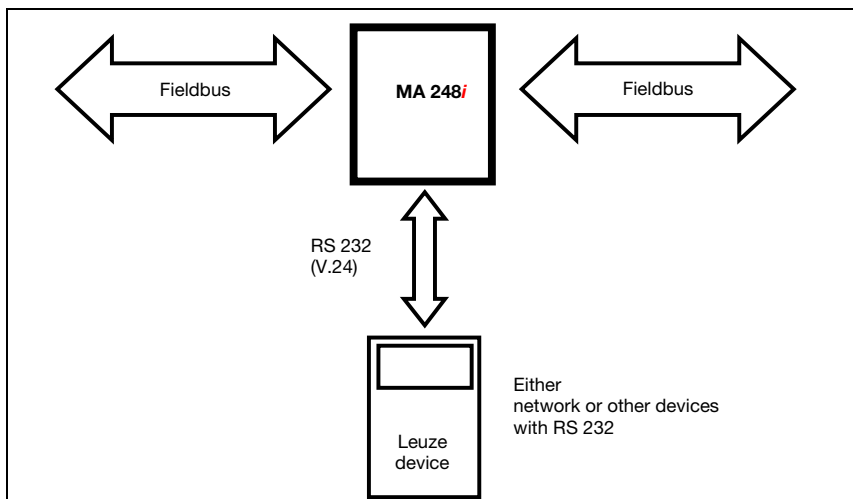


Figure 4.1: Connection of a Leuze devices (BCL, RFI, RFM, VR) to the fieldbus

The cable of the respective Leuze device is guided through cable bushings with PG cable glands into the MA 248*i* and connected there with the PCB connectors.

The MA 248*i* is intended as a gateway for any RS 232 devices, e.g., BCL 90 with MA 90, hand-held scanners, scales or for coupling a multiNet network.

The RS 232 cables are internally connectable using JST plug connectors. The cable can be connected to the device using a stable PG cable gland which provide strain relief and protection against contamination.

With the help of adapter cables with Sub-D 9 or open cable end, other RS 232 devices can also be connected.

4.4 Operating modes

For fast commissioning, the MA 248*i* offers an additional operating mode, the "Service mode", in addition to the "Standard mode". In this operating mode, the Leuze device can, for example, be configured on the MA 248*i* and the communication can be tested on the fieldbus. To do this, you need a PC/laptop with a suitable terminal program, as BCL-Config from Leuze or similar.

Service switch

Select between "operation" and "service" modes with the service switch. You have the following options:

Pos. RUN:

Operation

The Leuze device is connected to the fieldbus and communicates with the PLC.

Pos. DEV:

Service Leuze device

The connection between the Leuze device and the fieldbus is interrupted. With this switch position, you can communicate directly with the Leuze device at the fieldbus gateway via RS 232. You can send online commands via the service interface, configure the Leuze device using the corresponding BCL- BPS-, ...-Config configuration software and have the read data of the Leuze device output.

Pos. MA:

Service fieldbus gateway

With this switch setting, your PC/terminal is connected with the fieldbus gateway. In doing so, the current setting values of the MA (e.g. address, RS 232 parameters) can be called up via a command.



Figure 4.2: Service-switch switch positions



Notice!

If the service switch is on one of the service settings, the SF LED flashes on the front side of the device, see chapter 8.1.2 "LED indicators on the housing".

Furthermore, on the control, the SMA service bit of the status bytes signals that the MA is in service mode.

Service interface

The service interface can be accessed once the MA 248*i* housing cover has been removed and features a 9-pin Sub-D connector (male). A crossed RS 232 connection cable is required to make the Rx/D, Tx/D and GND connections.

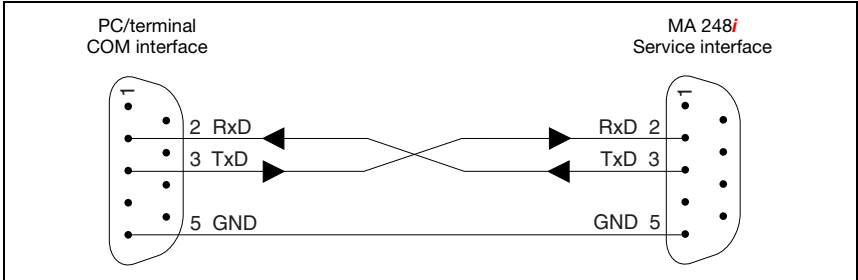


Figure 4.3: Connecting the service interface to a PC/terminal



Attention!

For the service PC to function, the RS 232 parameters must be the same as those of the MA. The Leuze standard setting of the interface is 9600bd, 8N1 and STX, data, CR, LF.

4.5 Fieldbus systems

Various product variants of the MA 2xx*i* series are available for connecting to different fieldbus systems such as PROFIBUS DP, PROFINET-IO, DeviceNet and Ethernet.

4.5.1 PROFINET-IO

The MA 248*i* is designed as a PROFINET-IO device (acc. to IEEE 802.3). It supports a transmission rate of up to 100 Mbit/s (100Base TX), full duplex, as well as auto-negotiation and auto-crossover.

The functionality of the device is defined via parameter sets which are clustered in modules. These modules are contained in a GSDML file.

Each MA 248*i* is sealed with a unique MAC-ID. This information is used to assign a unique, plant-specific device name ("NameOfStation") to the device via the "Discovery and Configuration Protocol (DCP)". When configuring a PROFINET-IO system, the assignment of the device names to the configured IO devices creates a name-based relationship for the participating IO devices ("device naming"). Further information can be found in section "Step 6 – Configuration of the device name - naming the device" on page 68.

The MA 248*i* features multiple M 12 connectors / sockets for the electrical connection of the supply voltage, the interface and the switching inputs and outputs. Additional information on the electrical connection can be found in chapter 7.2.

The MA 248*i* supports:

- PROFINET-IO device functionality based on the PROFINET profile for identification systems
- Modular structure of the IO data
- PROFINET-IO RT (**Real Time**) communication
- Standard Fast Ethernet (100 Mbit/s) connections (M12 technology)
- Integrated Ethernet switch / 2 Ethernet ports
- PROFINET-IO Conformance Class B (CC-B)
- I&M support: I&M 0-4
- Diagnostics / alarms

For further details, see chapter 12!

Identification & Maintenance Functions

The MA 248*i* supports the base record I&M0:

| Contents | Index | Data type | Description | Value |
|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Header | 0 | 10 bytes | Manufacturer specific | |
| MANUFACTURER_ID | 10 | UNSIGNED16 | Leuze PNO manufacturer ID | 338 |
| ORDER_ID | 12 | ASCII string 20 bytes | Leuze order No. | Device-dependent |
| SERIAL_NUMBER | 32 | ASCII string 16 bytes | Unique device serial number | Device-dependent |
| HARDWARE_REVISION | 48 | UNSIGNED16 | Hardware revision number, e.g., "0...65535" | Device-dependent |
| SOFTWARE_REVISION | 50 | 1xCHAR, 3xUNSIGNED8 | Software version number, e.g., V130 corresponds to "V1.3.0" | Device-dependent |
| REVISION_COUNTER | 54 | UNSIGNED16 | Is incremented when updating individual modules. This function is not supported. | 0 |
| PROFILE_ID | 56 | UNSIGNED16 | PROFINET application profile number | 0xF600 (Generic device) |
| PROFILE_SPECIFIC_TYPE | 58 | UNSIGNED16 | Info about subchannels and submodules. Not relevant | 0x01,0x01 |
| IM_VERSION | 60 | 2xUNSIGNED8 | Implemented I&M version V 1.1 | 0x01,0x01 |
| IM_SUPPORTED | 62 | Bit[16] | Optional I&M records available | 0 |

Table 4.1: Base record I&M0

The MA 248*i* supports further protocols and services for communication:

- TCP/IP (firmware upload via web server)
- DCP
- ARP
- PING

Further information on commissioning can be found in chapter 12.

PROFINET-IO – star topology

The MA 248*i* can be operated as a single device (standalone) with individual device name in a star topology. The PLC must communicate this device name to the participant during the "device naming".

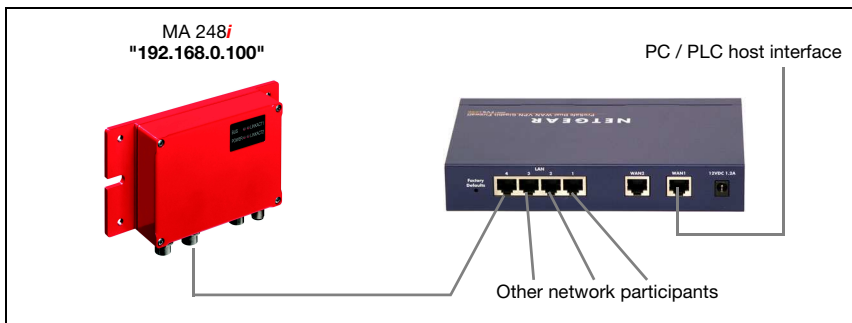


Figure 4.4: PROFINET-IO in a star topology

PROFINET-IO – linear topology

The innovative further development of the MA 248*i* with integrated switch functionality offers the option of connecting multiple connector units of type MA 248*i* to one another without direct connection to a switch. In addition to the classic "star topology", a "linear topology" is thus also possible.

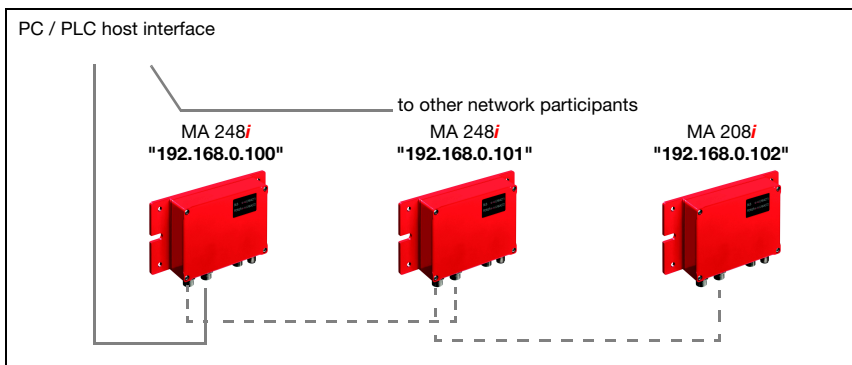


Figure 4.5: PROFINET-IO in a linear topology

Each participant in this network requires its own unique device name that is assigned by the PLC during the "device naming". For specific information, please refer to chapter "Step 6 – Configuration of the device name - naming the device" on page 68.

The maximum length of a segment (connection from the hub to the last participant) is limited to 100m.

5 Specifications

5.1 General specifications

| | | |
|---|--------|---|
| Electrical data | | |
| Interface type | | 2x PROFINET-IO, integrated switch, BUS: 2x M12 socket (D-coded) PWR/IO: 1x M12 connector (A-coded), 1x M12 socket (A-coded) |
| Protocols | | PROFINET-IO RT-communication DCP TCP/IP (firmware upload via web server) ARP PING |
| Baud rate | | 10/100MBaud |
| Data formats | | data bit: 8, parity: None, stop bit: 1 |
| Service interface | | RS 232, 9-pin Sub-D connector, Leuze standard |
| Switching input/output | | 1 switching input/1 switching output device-dependent voltage |
| Operating voltage | | 18 ... 30VDC |
| Power consumption | | max. 5VA (without DEV, current consumption max. 300mA) |
| Max stress on the connector (PWR IN/OUT) | | 3A |
| Indicators | | |
| LED LINK0 | green | connection possible |
| | yellow | RX/TX0 data transmission |
| LED LINK1 | green | connection possible |
| | yellow | RX/TX1 data transmission |
| BF LED | red | bus error |
| SF LED | red | collection error |
| Mechanical data | | |
| Protection class | | IP 65 (with screwed-on M12 and connected Leuze device) |
| Weight | | 700 g |
| Dimensions (WxHxD) | | 130 x 90 x 41 mm / with plate: 180 x 108 x 41 mm |
| Housing | | diecast aluminum |
| Connection | | 2 x M12: BUS IN / BUS OUT PROFINET-IO 1 connector: RS 232 1 x M12: Power IN/GND and switching input/output 1 x M12: Power OUT/GND and switching input/output |
| Environmental data | | |
| Operating temperature range | | 0°C ... +55°C |
| Storage temperature range | | -20°C ... +60°C |
| Air humidity | | max. 90 % rel. humidity, non-condensing |

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Vibration | IEC 60068-2-6, test FC |
| Shock | IEC 60068-2-27, test Ea |
| Electromagnetic compatibility | EN 61000-6-3:2007 (interference emissions for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments) EN 61000-6-2:2005 (interference rejection for industrial sectors) |

5.2 Dimensioned drawings

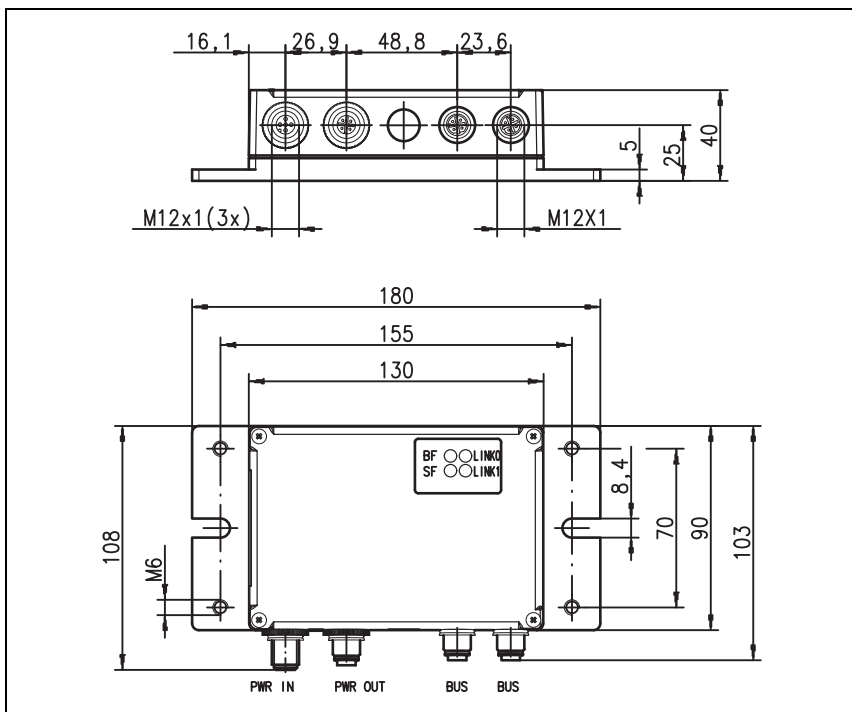


Figure 5.1: Dimensioned drawing MA 248*i*

5.3 Type overview

The following versions of the MA 2xx*i* gateway family are available for facilitating the integration of Leuze RS 232 devices in the various fieldbus types.

| Fieldbus | Device type | Part no. |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------|
| PROFIBUS DP V0 | MA 204 <i>i</i> | 50112893 |
| EtherNet TCP/IP | MA 208 <i>i</i> | 50112892 |
| PROFINET-IO RT | MA 248 <i>i</i> | 50112891 |
| DeviceNet | MA 255 <i>i</i> | 50114156 |
| CANopen | MA 235 <i>i</i> | 50114154 |
| EtherCAT | MA 238 <i>i</i> | 50114155 |
| EtherNet/IP | MA 258 <i>i</i> | 50114157 |

Table 5.1: Type overview MA 2xx*i*

6 Installation and mounting

6.1 Storage, transportation

**Attention!**

When transporting or storing, package the device so that it is protected against collision and humidity. Optimum protection is achieved when using the original packaging. Heed the required environmental conditions specified in the technical data.

Unpacking

- ✎ *Check the packaging for any damage. If damage is found, notify the post office or shipping agent as well as the supplier.*
- ✎ *Check the delivery contents using your order and the delivery papers:*
 - Delivered quantity
 - Device type and model as indicated on the nameplate
 - Brief manual

The name plate provides information as to what MA 2xx*i* type your device is. For specific information, please refer to the package insert or chapter 14.2.

Name plate of the connector unit

Figure 6.1: Device name plate MA 248*i*

- ✎ *Save the original packaging for later storage or shipping.*

If you have any questions concerning your shipment, please contact your supplier or your local Leuze electronic sales office.

- ✎ *Observe the applicable local regulations when disposing of the packaging materials.*

6.2 Mounting

The gateway mounting plate MA 248*i* can be mounted in two different ways:

- using four threaded holes (M6) or
- using two M8 screws on the two lateral grooves.

Fastening by means of four M6 or two M8 screws



Figure 6.2: Fastening options

6.3 Device arrangement

Ideally, the MA 248*i* should be mounted so that it is easily accessible near the Ident device in order to ensure good operability, e.g., for configuring the connected device.

6.3.1 Selecting a mounting location

In order to select the right mounting location, several factors must be considered:

- The permissible cable lengths between the MA 248*i* and the host system depending on which interface is used.
- The housing cover should be easily accessible, so that the internal interfaces (device interface for connecting the Leuze device via PCB connectors, service interface) and other operational controls are easy to reach.
- Maintaining the required environmental conditions (temperature, humidity).
- Lowest possible chance of damage to the MA 248*i* by mechanical collision or jammed parts.

6.4 Cleaning

👉 *Clean the housing of the MA 248*i* with a soft cloth after mounting. Remove all packaging remains, e.g., carton fibers or Styrofoam balls.*



Attention!

Do not use aggressive cleaning agents such as thinner or acetone for cleaning the device.

7 Electrical connection

The fieldbus gateways MA 2xx*i* are connected using variously coded M12 connectors.

An RS 232 device interface allows the respective devices to be connected with system connectors. The device cables are equipped with a prefabricated PG cable gland.

Coding varies and the design is implemented as either socket or connector depending on the HOST (fieldbus) interface and function. For the exact design, refer to the corresponding description of the MA 2xx*i* device type.



Notice!

The corresponding mating connectors and ready-made cables are available as accessories for all cables. For further information, see chapter 14 "Type overview and accessories".



Figure 7.1: Location of the electrical connections

7.1 Safety notices for the electrical connection



Attention!

Before connecting the device, be sure that the supply voltage agrees with the value printed on the name plate.

Connection of the device and cleaning must only be carried out by a qualified electrician.

Ensure that the functional earth (FE) is connected correctly. Unimpaired operation is only guaranteed when the functional earth is connected properly.

If faults cannot be corrected, the device should be removed from operation and protected against possible use.



Attention!

For UL applications, use is permitted exclusively in Class 2 circuits according to NEC (National Electric Code).



The fieldbus gateways are designed in accordance with safety class III for supply by PELV (protective extra-low voltage with reliable disconnection).



Notice!

Protection class IP65 is achieved only if the connectors and caps are screwed into place!

7.2 Electrical connection

The MA 248*i* features two M12 connectors/sockets for voltage supply; each is A-coded. The voltage supply (**PWR IN**) as well as the switching inputs/outputs (**PWR OUT** or **PWR IN**) are connected there. The number and function of the switching inputs/outputs is dependent on the connected end device. Two additional M12 sockets are used for connection to the fieldbus. Both of these connections are D-coded.

An internal RS 232 interface is used for connecting the respective Leuze device. Another internal RS 232 interface functions as a service interface for configuring the connected device via a serial null modem cable.

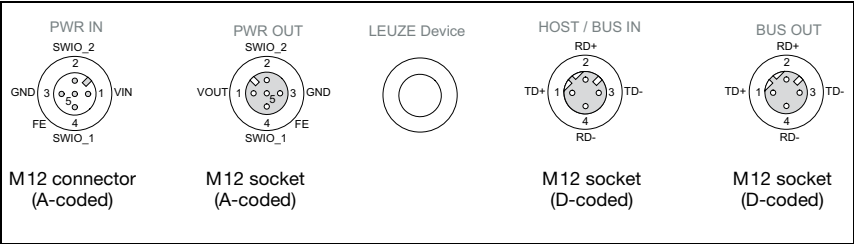


Figure 7.2: MA 248*i* connections

Described in detail in the following are the individual connections and pin assignments.

Attention! Voltage supply and bus cable are coded in the same way. Please observe the printed connection designations.

7.2.1 PWR IN – voltage supply / switching input/output

| PWR IN (5-pin connector, A-coded) | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--|
| | Pin | Name | Remark |
| | 1 | VIN | Positive supply voltage +18 ... +30VDC |
| | 2 | SWIO_2 | Switching input/switching output 2 |
| | 3 | GND | Negative supply voltage 0VDC |
| | 4 | SWIO_1 | Switching input/switching output 1 |
| | 5 | FE | Functional earth |
| | Thread | FE | Functional earth (housing) |

Table 7.1: Pin assignment PWR IN



Notice!
The designation and function of the SWIO depends on the connected device. Please observe the following table!

| Device | PIN 2 | PIN 4 |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| BCL 22/BCL 32 | SWOUT_1 | SWIN_1 |
| BCL 8 | SW_0 | SW_I |
| Hand-held scanner/BCL 90 | n.c. | n.c. |
| RFM/RFU/RFI | SWOUT_1 | SWIN_1 |
| LSIS 122 | SWOUT | SWIN |
| LSIS 4x2/BCL 500 | configurable IO 1 / SWIO 3 IO 2 / SWIO 4 | configurable |
| KONTURflex | n.c. | n.c. |
| ODSL 9, ODSL 96B | Q1 | n.c. |
| ODSL 30 | Q1 | active/reference (on SWIN_1, PWRIN) |

Table 7.1: Device-specific function of the SWIOs

Supply voltage



Attention!
For UL applications, use is permitted exclusively in Class 2 circuits according to NEC (National Electric Code).



The fieldbus gateways are designed in accordance with safety class III for supply by PELV (protective extra-low voltage with reliable disconnection).

Connecting functional earth FE



Notice!
Ensure that the functional earth (FE) is connected correctly. Unimpaired operation is only guaranteed when the functional earth is connected properly. All electrical disturbances (EMC couplings) are discharged via the functional earth connection.

Switching input/output

The MA 248*i* is equipped with the **SWIO_1** and **SWIO_2** switching input/output. This is located on the PWR IN M12 connector and on the PWR OUT M12 connector. The connection of the switching inputs/outputs from PWR IN to PWR OUT can be interrupted by means of a jumper. In this case, only the switching input and output on PWR IN are active.

The function of the switching inputs and outputs is dependent on the connected Leuze device. Detailed information on this topic can be found in the respective operating instructions.

7.2.2 PWR OUT switching input/output

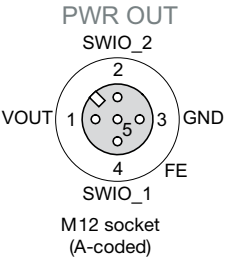
| PWR OUT (5-pin socket, A-coded) | | | |
|--|--------|--------|---|
|  <p>PWR OUT</p> <p>SWIO_2</p> <p>2</p> <p>VOUT 1 3 GND</p> <p>SWIO_1</p> <p>4</p> <p>FE</p> <p>M12 socket (A-coded)</p> | Pin | Name | Remark |
| | 1 | VOUT | Voltage supply for additional devices (VOUT identical to VIN at PWR IN) |
| | 2 | SWIO_2 | Switching input/switching output 2 |
| | 3 | GND | GND |
| | 4 | SWIO_1 | Switching input/switching output 1 |
| | 5 | FE | Functional earth |
| | Thread | FE | Functional earth (housing) |

Table 7.2: Pin assignment PWR OUT



Notice!

The maximum admissible current of the PWR OUT and IN connectors is maximum 3A. To be subtracted from this is the current consumption of both the MA and of the connected end device.

The function of the switching inputs and outputs is dependent on the connected Leuze device. Detailed information on this topic can be found in the respective operating instructions. On delivery, the SWIO 1/2 are connected in parallel on PWR IN/OUT. This connection can be separated with a jumper.

7.3 BUS IN

The MA 248*i* makes a PROFINET-IO interface available as host interface.

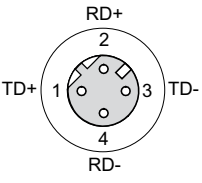
| BUS IN (4-pin socket, D-coded) | | | |
|---|--------|------|----------------------------|
|  <p>HOST / BUS IN</p> <p>RD+</p> <p>2</p> <p>TD+ 1 3 TD-</p> <p>RD-</p> <p>4</p> <p>M12 socket (D-coded)</p> | Pin | Name | Remark |
| | 1 | TD+ | Transmit Data + |
| | 2 | RD+ | Receive Data + |
| | 3 | TD- | Transmit Data - |
| | 4 | RD- | Receive Data - |
| | Thread | FE | Functional earth (housing) |

Table 7.3: Pin assignment HOST / BUS IN

↳ For the host connection of the MA 248*i*, the "KB ET - ... - SA-RJ45" ready-made cables are preferred, see table 14.4 "Bus connection cable for the MA 248*i*" on page 83.

PROFINET-IO cable assignments

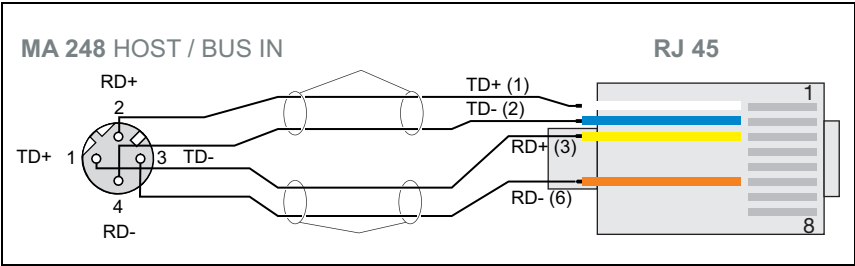


Figure 7.3: HOST/BUS IN cable assignments on RJ-45 (shown here is the device connection)



Notice for connecting the PROFINET-IO interface!

Ensure adequate shielding. The entire connection cable must be shielded and earthed. The RD+/RD- and TD+/TD- wires must be stranded in pairs. Use CAT 5 cable for the connection.

7.4 BUS OUT

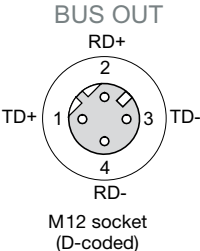
| BUS OUT (4-pin socket, D-coded) | | | |
|--|--------|------|----------------------------|
|  | Pin | Name | Remark |
| | 1 | TD+ | Transmit Data + |
| | 2 | RD+ | Receive Data + |
| | 3 | TD- | Transmit Data - |
| | 4 | RD- | Receive Data - |
| | Thread | FE | Functional earth (housing) |

Table 7.4: Pin assignment HOST/BUS OUT

For the host connection of the MA 248*i*, the "KB ET - ... - SSA" ready-made cables are preferred, see table 14.4 "Bus connection cable for the MA 248*i*" on page 83.

If you use user-configurable cables, note the following:



Notice!

Ensure adequate shielding. The entire connection cable must be shielded and earthed. The signal lines must be stranded in pairs. Use CAT 5 cable for the connection.



Notice!

For the MA 248*i* as standalone device or as the last participant in a linear topology, termination on the BUS OUT socket is **not** mandatory!

7.5 Device interfaces

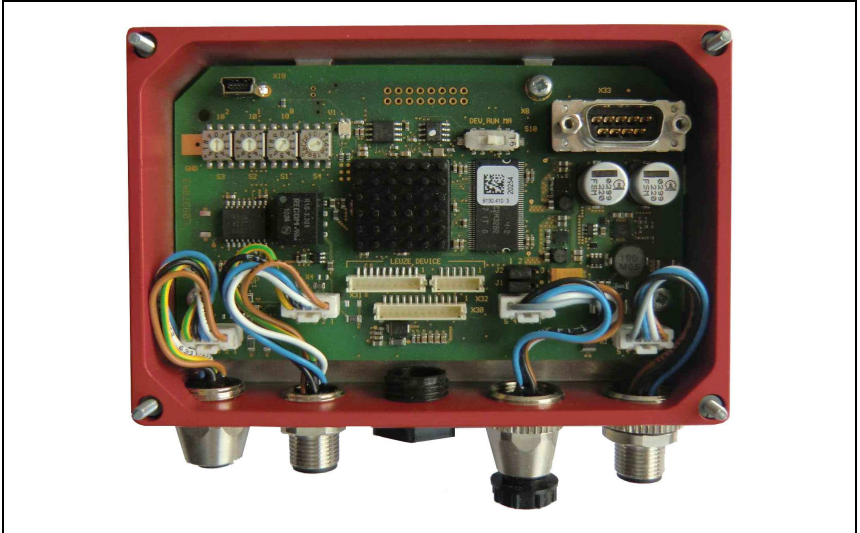


Figure 7.4: Open MA 248*i*

7.5.1 RS 232 device interface (accessible after opening the device, internal)

The device interface is prepared for the system plugs (PCB connectors) for Leuze devices RFI xx, RFM xx, BCL 22 as well as BCL 32, VR with KB 031.

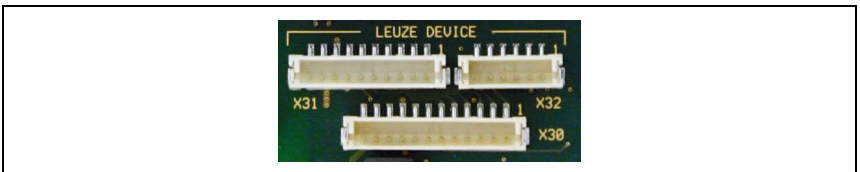


Figure 7.5: RS 232 device interface

The standard devices are connected with 6- or 10-pin connector piece to X31 or X32, respectively. For hand-held scanners, BCL 8 and BPS 8 with 5VDC supply (from the MA) on pin 9, the 12-pin X30 PCB connection is available as well.

By using an additional cable (cf. "Type overview and accessories" on page 80), the system connection can be established on M12 or 9-pin Sub-D, e.g., for hand-held scanners.

7.5.2 Service interface (internal)

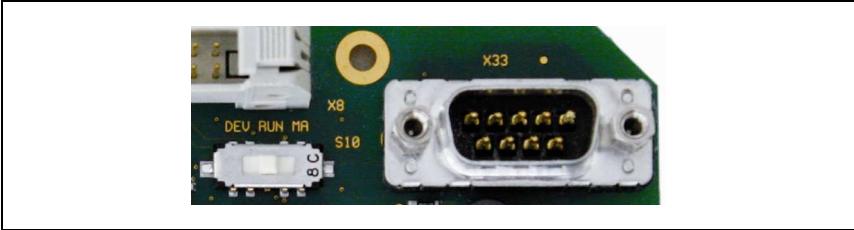


Figure 7.6: RS 232 service switch and service interface

Following activation, this interface enables access via the RS 232 to the connected Leuze device and the MA for configuration using the 9-pin Sub-D. The connection between the fieldbus interface and the device interface is switched off during access. The fieldbus itself is, however, not interrupted as a result.

The service interface can be accessed once the MA 248*i* housing cover has been removed and features a 9-pin Sub-D connector (male). A crossed RS 232 connection cable is required to make the RxD, TxD and GND connections. A hardware handshake via RTS. CTS is not supported at the service interface.

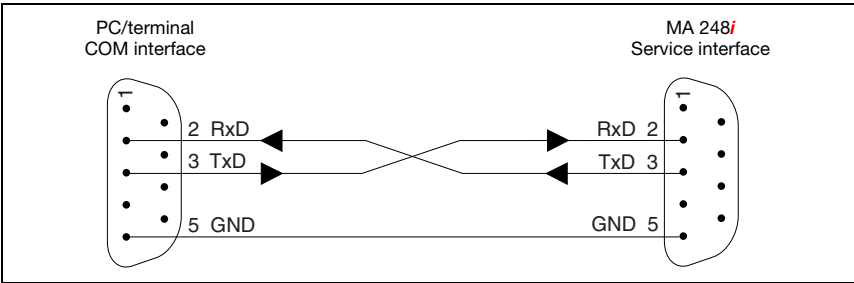


Figure 7.7: Connecting the service interface to a PC/terminal



Attention!

For the service PC to function, the RS 232 parameters must be the same as those of the MA. The Leuze standard setting of the interface is 9600Bd, 8N1 and STX, data, CR, LF.



Notice!

To configure the devices connected to the external interface, e.g., BCL 8 (JST plug connector "X30"), a cable specially configured for this purpose is necessary. The service switch must be in the "DEV" or "MA" position (Service Leuze device/MA).

7.6 PROFINET-IO wiring

A Cat. 5 Ethernet cable should be used for wiring.

For the connection technology transition from M12 to RJ45, a "KDS ET M12 / RJ 45 W - 4P" adapter is available that lets you connect standard network cables.

If no standard network cables are to be used (e.g., due to lacking IP... protection class), you can use the "KB ET - ... - SA" user-configurable cables on the side of the MA 248*i*, see table 14.4 "Bus connection cable for the MA 248i" on page 83.

The individual MA 248*i* devices in a linear topology are connected with the "KB ET - ... - SSA" cable, see "Bus connection cable for the MA 248i" on page 83.

For unavailable cable lengths, you can configure your cables yourself. When doing so, make certain that you connect **TD+** on the M12 connector with **RD+** on the RJ-45 connector and **TD-** on the M12 connector with **RD-** on the RJ-45 connector, respectively, etc.



Notice!

Use the recommended connectors / sockets or the ready-made cables (see chapter 14 "Type overview and accessories").

For further information on the topologies, see chapter 4.5.1 "PROFINET-IO".

7.7 Cable lengths and shielding

🔗 Observe the following maximum cable lengths and shielding types:

| Connection | Interface | Max. cable length | Shielding |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| MA 248 <i>i</i> – Service | RS 232 | 10m | not necessary |
| MA 248 <i>i</i> – Host | PROFINET-IO RT | 100m | absolutely required, shielded |
| MA 248 <i>i</i> – Power supply unit | | 30m | not necessary |
| Switching input | | 10m | not necessary |
| Switching output | | 10m | not necessary |

Table 7.5: Cable lengths and shielding

8 Status displays and operational controls







Figure 8.1: LED indicators on the MA 248*i*

8.1 LED status indicators

8.1.1 LED indicators on the circuit board

LED (Status)

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
|  | off | Device OFF - no operating voltage or device defect |
|  | continuous green light | Device ok - readiness for operation |
|  | continuous orange light | Device error/ firmware available |
|  | flashing green-orange | Device in boot mode - no firmware |

8.1.2 LED indicators on the housing

SF LED



flashing green

Device in service mode



continuous red light

Network error

- system error
for details, see chapter 15 "Diagnostics and troubleshooting"

BF LED



continuous red light

Network error

- errors on PROFINET
for details, see chapter 15 "Diagnostics and troubleshooting"

LINK 0/RX/TX 0 LED



Link 0
RX/TX 0

continuous green light

LINK0

- connection exists



Link 0
RX/TX 0

flashing yellow

RX/TX0

- data exchange

LINK 1/RX/TX 1 LED



Link 1
RX/TX 1

continuous green light

LINK1

- connection exists



Link 1
RX/TX 1

flashing yellow

RX/TX1

- data exchange

8.2 Internal interfaces and operational controls

8.2.1 Overview of operational controls of the

The operational controls of the MA 248*i* are described in the following. The figure shows the MA 248*i* with opened housing cover.

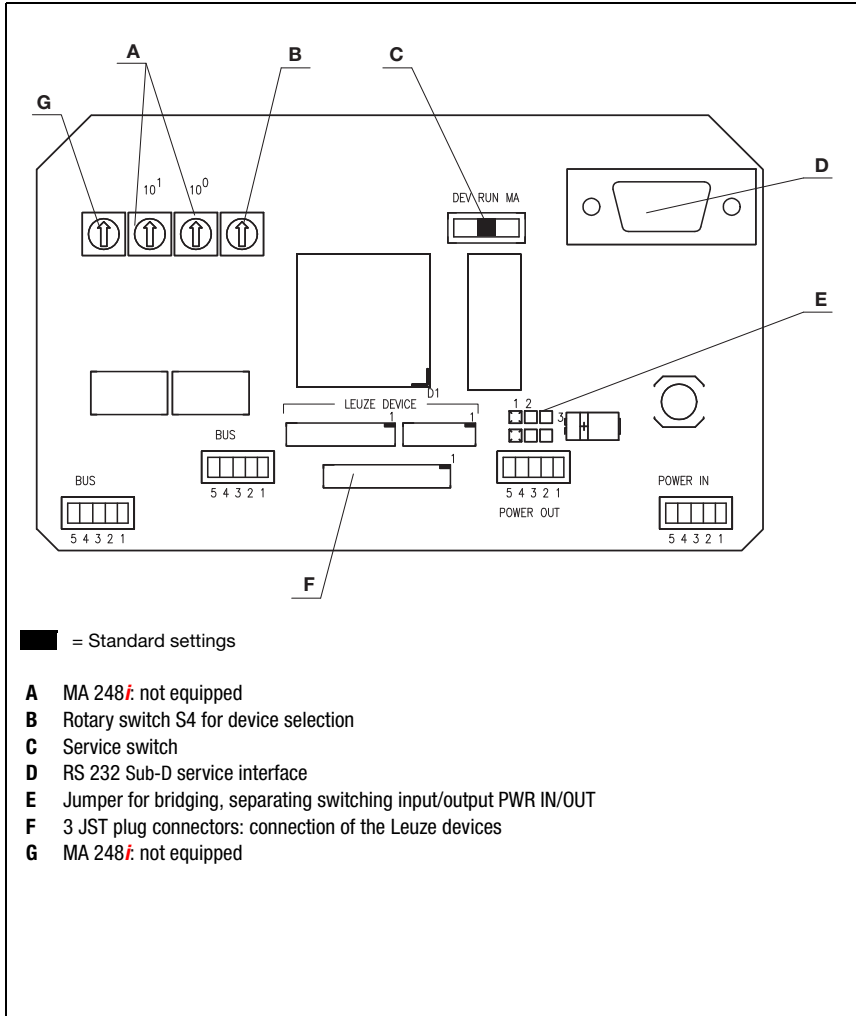


Figure 8.2: Front view: operational controls of the MA 248*i*

| Circuit board element desig. | Function |
|---------------------------------|--|
| X1 Operating voltage | PWR IN M12 connector for operating voltage (18 ... 30VDC) MA 248 <i>i</i> and connected Leuze device xx |
| X2 Output voltage | PWR OUT M12 connector for other devices (MA, BCL, sensor, ...) VOUT = VIN max. 3A |
| X4 HOST interface | BUS IN HOST interface for connecting to the fieldbus |
| X5 HOST interface | BUS OUT Second BUS interface for creating a network with other participants in a linear topology |
| X30 Leuze device | JST plug connector with 12 pins Connection of the Leuze devices with 5V / 1A (BCL 8, BPS 8 and hand-held scanner) |
| X31 Leuze device | JST plug connector with 10 pins Connection of the Leuze devices (BCL, RFI, RFM,...) Pin VINBCL with default setting = V+ (18 - 30V) |
| X32 Leuze device | JST plug connector with 6 pins Connection of the Leuze devices (BCL, RFI, RFM,...) Pin VINBCL with default setting = V+ (18 - 30V) |
| X33 RS 232 service interface | 9-pin SUB-D connector RS 232 interface for service/setup operation. Enables the connection of a PC via serial null modem cable for configuring the Leuze device and the MA 248 <i>i</i> . |
| S4 Rotary switch | Rotary switch (0 ... F) for device selection Default setting = 0 |
| S10 DIP switch | Service switch Switch between service Leuze device (DEV), service fieldbus gateway (MA) and operation (RUN) Standard setting = operation |
| J1, J2 Jumper | Bridging, separating switching input/output (interruption of connection between the two PWR M12 connectors of the SWIO 1/ SWIO 2) |

8.2.2 Connector X30 ... connectors

PCB connectors **X30 ... X32** are available in the MA 248*i* for connecting the respective Leuze devices via RS 232.

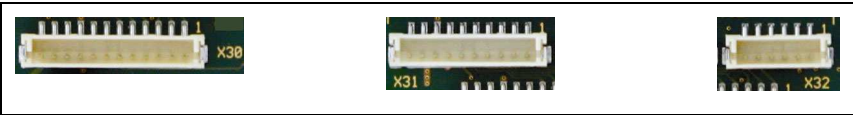


Figure 8.3: Connections for Leuze devices



Attention!

Several Leuze devices may not be connected to the MA 248*i* simultaneously, as only one RS 232 interface can be operated.

8.2.3 RS 232 service interface – X33

The **X33** RS 232 interface facilitates the configuration of the Leuze device and the MA 248*i* via PC, which is connected by means of a serial null modem cable.

X33 pin assignment – service connector


| SERVICE (9-pin SUB-D connector) | | | |
|---|-----|------|------------------|
|  | Pin | Name | Remark |
| | 2 | RXD | Receive Data |
| | 3 | TXD | Transmit Data |
| | 5 | GND | Functional earth |

Table 8.1: SERVICE pin assignment

8.2.4 S10 service switch

The **S10** DIP switch can be used to select between the "operation" and "service" modes, i.e. you switch between the following options here:

- Operation (RUN) = default setting
- Service Leuze device (DEV) and
- Service fieldbus gateway (MA)



Figure 8.4: DIP switch service - operation

For further information on the corresponding options, see chapter 4.4 "Operating modes".

8.2.5 Rotary switch S4 for device selection

The **S4** rotary switch is used to select the Leuze end device.

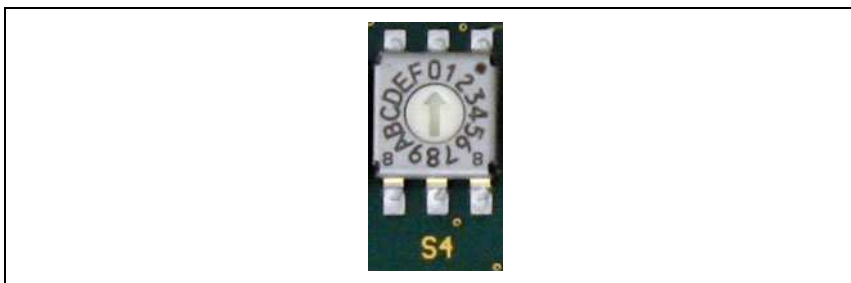


Figure 8.5: Rotary switch for device selection

The following switch positions are assigned to the Leuze devices:

| Leuze device | Switch position | Leuze device | Switch position |
|---|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Standard setting | 0 | LSIS 4x2i | 7 |
| Other RS 232 devices such as KONTURflex QUATTRO | | Hand scanner | 8 |
| BCL 8 | 1 | RFID (RFI xx, RFM xx, RFU xx) | 9 |
| BCL 22 | 2 | BPS 8 | A |
| BCL 32 | 3 | AMS, ODS 9, ODSL 30, ODSL 96B | B |
| BCL 300i, BCL 500i | 4 | MA 3x | C |
| BCL 90 | 5 | Reset to factory setting | F |
| LSIS 122 | 6 | | |

The gateway is set via the switch position on the Leuze device. If the switch position is changed, the device must be restarted, since the switch position is only queried after switching off completely and then restarting the device.



Notice!

In switch position "0", a distance of >20ms must be maintained between two telegrams so they can be distinguished from one another.

The parameters of the Leuze end devices are described in chapter 16.

9 Configuration

The MA 248*i* is configured using the GSD or GSDML file via the device manager of the control. The connected device is normally configured via the service interface of the MA with the help of a suitable configuration program.

The respective configuration programs – e.g. for bar code readers the BCL-Config, for RFID devices the RF-Config etc. – and the associated documentation is provided on the Leuze home page in the Download area:

[www.leuze.com \ download \ identify](http://www.leuze.com/download/identify)



Notice!

In order to display the help texts, a PDF viewer program (not included in the delivery contents) must also be installed. For important information on configuring and on the configurable functions, please refer to the description of the respective device.

9.1 Connecting the service interface

The RS 232 service interface is connected after opening the device cover of the MA 248*i* via the 9-pin Sub-D and a cross-wired null modem cable (RxD/TXD/GND). For connection, see chapter "Service interface (internal)" on page 36.

The service interface is activated with the help of the service switch and establishes a direct connection to the connected device with the "DEV" (Leuze device) or "MA" (gateway) setting.

9.2 Reading out information in service mode

✎ *After starting up in the "RUN" switch position, set the service switch of the MA to the "MA" position.*

✎ *Now start one of the following terminal programs: e.g., BCL, RF, BPS Config.*

Alternatively, you can also use the Windows tool "Hyperterminal".

✎ *Start the program.*

✎ *Select the correct COM port (e.g., COM1) and set the interface as follows:*

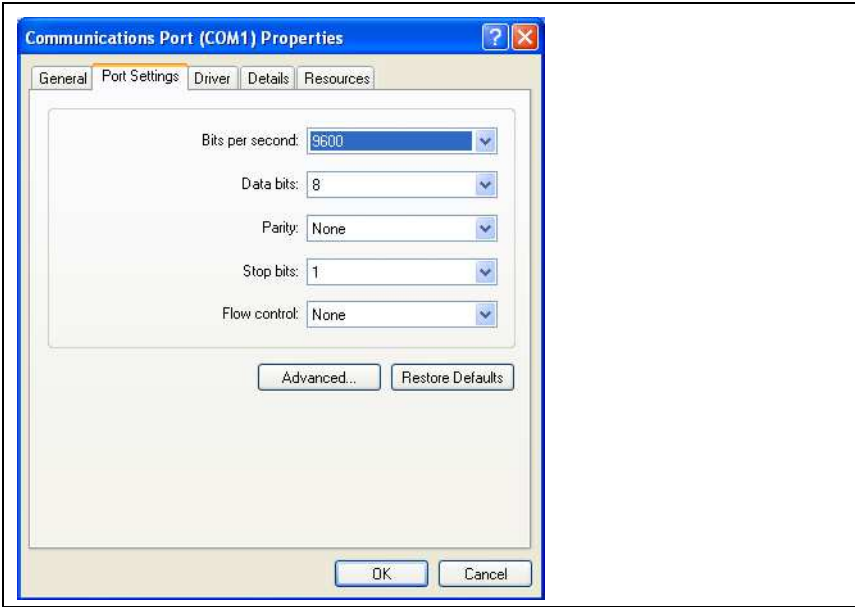


Figure 9.1: COM port settings



Notice!

Observe that STX, data, CR, LF framing must be set on the PC terminal program so that communication is possible with the connected Leuze device.

Commands

You can now call up information on the MA 248*i* by sending the following commands.

| | |
|---|---|
| v | General service information. |
| s | Enable memory mode for the last frames. |
| l | The memory mode shows the last RX and TX frames for ASCII and fieldbus. |

Table 9.1: Available commands

Information

| | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| Version | Version information. |
| Firmware date | Firmware date. |

Table 9.2: General firmware information

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Selected scanner | Currently selected Leuze device (selected via switch S4). |
| Gateway mode | Transparent or Collective mode. |
| Ring buffer fill level | Current fill level of the ring memory in Collective mode (ASCII->Fieldbus). 1024 bytes max. |
| Received ASCII Frames | Number of received ASCII frames. |
| ASCII Framing Error (GW) | Number of received framing errors. |
| Number of Received CTB's | Number of CTB commands. |
| Number of Received SFB's | Number of SFB commands. |
| Command-Buffer fill level | Current fill level of the ring memory in Command mode (fieldbus->ASCII). 1024 bytes max. |
| Number of received transparent frames | Number of received fieldbus frames without CTB/SFB. |
| Number of send fieldbus frames | Number of frames sent via the fieldbus. |
| Number of invalid commands | Number of invalid commands. |
| Number of ASCII stack send errors | Number of frames that the ASCII memory could not send. |
| Number of good ASCII send frames | Number of frames that the ASCII memory sent successfully. |

Table 9.3: General gateway information

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| ND | Current status of ND bit. |
| W-Ack | Current status of W-Ack bit. |
| R-Ack | Current status R-Ack bit. |
| Data loss | Current status of data loss bit. |
| Ring buffer overflow | Current status of ring buffer overflow bit. |
| DEX | Current status of DEX bit. |
| BLR | Current status of BLR bit. |

Table 9.4: Current states of the status and control bits

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| ASCII start byte | Currently configured start byte (dependent on switch position S4). |
| ASCII end byte1 | Currently configured stop byte 1 (dependent on switch position S4). |
| ASCII end byte2 | Currently configured stop byte 2 (dependent on switch position S4). |
| ASCII warm start status | Indicates whether the ASCII memory has detected and accepted a valid configuration. |
| ASCII baud rate | Currently configured baud rate (dependent on switch position S4). |

Table 9.5: ASCII configuration

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| PNS substitute module | Indicates whether the default PROFINET slave configuration was changed by the master. "0" means that the expected configuration matches the current configuration. |
| PNS input data length | Currently configured PROFINET input frame length in slot 1. |
| PNS output data length | Currently configured PROFINET output frame length in slot 2. |
| IP address | Displays the set IP address. |
| Gateway address | Displays the set gateway address. |
| Network mask | Displays the set network mask. |

Table 9.6: PNS configuration (MA 248*i* devices only)

10 Telegram

10.1 Structure of the fieldbus telegram

All operations are performed by control and status bits. Two bytes of control information and two bytes of status information are available for this purpose. The control bits are a part of the output module and the status bits are a part of the input bytes. The data starts with the third byte.

If the actual data length is longer than the data length configured in the gateway, only part of the data is transmitted; the remaining data is lost. In this case, the DL (data loss) bit is set.

The following telegram structure is used between **PLC -> fieldbus gateway**:

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| ND | Address 4 | Address 3 | Address 2 | Address 1 | Address 0 | Broadcast | Command mode | Control byte 0 |
| | | | | CTB | SFB | | R-ACK | Control byte 1 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Data byte / parameter byte 0 | | | | | | | | Data |
| Data byte / parameter byte 1 | | | | | | | | |
| ... | | | | | | | | |

This telegram structure is used between **fieldbus gateway -> PLC**:

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|---------------|
| ND | B0 | DL | BLR | DEX | SMA | | W-ACK | Status byte 0 |
| DLC7 | DLC6 | DLC5 | DLC4 | DLC3 | DLC2 | DLC1 | DLC0 | Status byte 1 |
| Data byte / parameter byte 0 | | | | | | | | Data |
| Data byte / parameter byte 1 | | | | | | | | |
| ... | | | | | | | | |

Only the data part with the corresponding frame (e.g., STX, CR & LF) is then transmitted between the fieldbus gateway and the Leuze end device. The two control bytes are processed by the fieldbus gateway.

The corresponding control and status bits and their meaning are specified in section 10.2 and section 10.3.

Further information on the broadcast control bytes and address bits 0 ... 4 can be found in chapter "Modular interfacing unit MA 3x (S4 switch position C)" on page 100.

10.2 Description of the input bytes (status bytes)

10.2.1 Structure and meaning of the input bytes (status bytes)

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|---------------|
| ND | B0 | DL | BLR | DEX | SMA | | W-ACK | Status byte 0 |
| DLC7 | DLC6 | DLC5 | DLC4 | DLC3 | DLC2 | DLC1 | DLC0 | Status byte 1 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------|
| Data byte / parameter byte 0 | | | | | | | | Data |
| Data byte / parameter byte 1 | | | | | | | | |
| ... | | | | | | | | |

Table 10.1: Structure of the input bytes (status bytes)

Bits of the input byte (status byte) 0

| Bit no. | Designation | Meaning |
|---------|-------------|--|
| 0 | W-ACK | Write-Acknowledge (write confirmation when using buffer) |
| 2 | SMA | Service mode active (service mode activated) |
| 3 | DEX | Data exist (data in transmit buffer) |
| 4 | BLR | Next block ready (new block ready) |
| 5 | DL | Data loss |
| 6 | B0 | Buffer overflow |
| 7 | ND | New data only in Transparent mode |

Bits of the input byte (status byte) 1

| Bit no. | Designation | Meaning |
|---------|---------------|--|
| 0 ... 7 | DLC0 ... DLC7 | Data Length Code (length of the following user data) |



Notice!

T-bit means toggle bit, i.e. this bit changes its state on each event ("0" → "1" or "1" → "0").

10.2.2 Detailed description of the bits (input byte 0)

Bit 0: Write-Acknowledge: W-ACK

This bit is only relevant for writing slave data in blocks, see chapter 11.1.2 (buffer data on RS 232). It toggles when data from the PLC are sent to the MA with CTB or SFB.

| Input data | Description | Addr. | Data type | Value range | Default |
|------------|--|-------|-----------|--|---------|
| W-ACK | Write-Acknowledge (write confirmation) Write handshake Indicates that the data was successfully sent by the PLC to the gateway. Write-Acknowledge is indicated via this bit. The W-ACK bit is toggled by the fieldbus gateway whenever a transmit command has been successfully executed. This applies both for the transmission of data to the transmit buffer with the CTB command and for sending the transmit buffer contents with the SFB command. | 0.0 | Bit | 0->1: Successfully written 1->0: Successfully written | 0 |

Bit 2: Service mode active: SMA

| Input data | Description | Addr. | Data type | Value range | Default |
|------------|--|-------|-----------|--|---------|
| SMA | Service mode active (SMA) The SMA bit is set if the service switch is set to "MA" or "DEV", i.e. if the device is in either fieldbus gateway or Leuze device service mode. This is also indicated by a flashing PWR LED on the front side of the device. Upon changing to the normal operating mode "RUN", the bit is reset. | 0.2 | Bit | 0: Device in operating mode 1: Device in service mode | 0h |

Bit 3: Data exist: DEX

This bit is only relevant for reading slave data in Collective mode relevant, see chapter 11.1.1.

| Input data | Description | Addr. | Data type | Value range | Default |
|------------|--|-------|-----------|---|---------|
| DEX | Data exist (data in transmit buffer) Indicates that further data is stored in the transmit buffer which is ready for transmission to the control. This flag bit is always set to high ("1") by the fieldbus gateway as long as data is in the buffer. | 0.3 | Bit | 0: No data in the transmit buffer 1: Further data in the transmit buffer | 0h |

Bit 4: Next block ready to transmit: BLR

This bit is only relevant for reading slave data in Collective mode relevant, see chapter 11.1.1.

| Input data | Description | Addr. | Data type | Value range | Default |
|------------|--|-------|-----------|--|---------|
| BLR | Next block ready to transmit (new block ready) The Block Ready toggle bit changes its state whenever the fieldbus gateway has removed received data from the receive buffer and registered it in the corresponding receive-data bytes. This signals to the master that the quantity of data indicated in the DLC bits to be present in the input data bytes originated in the data buffer and is current. | 0.4 | Bit | 0->1: Data transmitted 1->0: Data transmitted | 0 |

Bit 5: Data loss: DL

This bit is important for monitoring data transmission in Transparent and Collective mode.

| Input data | Description | Addr. | Data type | Value range | Default |
|------------|---|-------|-----------|-----------------|---------|
| DL | Data loss (Data transmission monitoring) This bit is set until the device is reset (bit pattern see chapter 10.4 "RESET function / deleting memory") in case gateway data was not able to be sent to the PLC and was lost. Furthermore, this bit is set in case the configured data frame, e.g. 8 bit, should be smaller than the data to be transmitted to the PLC, e.g. bar code with 20 digits. In this case, the first 8 digits are transmitted to the PLC, the rest are truncated and are lost. In this process, the Data loss bit is also set. | 0.6 | Bit | 0->1: Data loss | 0 |

Bit 6: Buffer overflow: BO

| Input data | Description | Addr. | Data type | Value range | Default |
|------------|---|-------|-----------|--|---------|
| BO | Buffer overflow (buffer overflow) This flag bit is set to high ("1") when the buffer overflows. The bit is automatically reset when the buffer again has memory space available. While the BO bit is set, the RTS signal of the serial interface is deactivated. The memory size of the gateway for the data of both the PLC and the Leuze end device is 1 kByte. | 0.6 | Bit | 0->1: Buffer overflow 1->0: Buffer o.k. | 0 |

Bit 7: New data: ND

This bit is only relevant in Transparent mode.

| Input data | Description | Addr. | Data type | Value range | Default |
|------------|---|-------|-----------|---|---------|
| ND | New data (new data) This bit is toggled on each data set that is sent from the gateway to the PLC. This can be used to differentiate between multiple, identical data sets that are sent to the PLC. | 0.7 | Bit | 0->1; 1->0: On each status change for new data | 0 |

10.2.3 Detailed description of the bits (input byte 1)

Bit 0 ... 7: Data length code: DLC0 ... DLC7

| Input data | Description | Addr. | Data type | Value range | Default |
|---------------|---|-------------|-----------|--|-------------|
| DLC0 ... DLC7 | Data length code (number of user data in bytes) Stored in these bits is the number of user data bytes transmitted to the PLC which follow. | 1.0 ... 1.7 | Bit | 1 _h (00001 _b) ... FF _h (00255 _b) | 0h (00000b) |

10.3 Description of the output bytes (control bytes)

10.3.1 Structure and meaning of the output bytes (control bytes)

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| ND | Address 4 | Address 3 | Address 2 | Address 1 | Address 0 | Broadcast | Command mode | Control byte 0 |
| | | | | CTB | SFB | | R-ACK | Control byte 1 |
| | | | | | | | | Data |
| Data byte 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Data byte 2 | | | | | | | | |
| ... | | | | | | | | |

Table 10.2: Structure of the output bytes (control bytes)

Bits of the output byte (control byte) 0

| Bit no. | Designation | Meaning |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 0 | Command mode | Command mode |
| 1 | Broadcast | Broadcast (only relevant with a connected MA 3x) |
| 2 ... 6 | Address 0 .. 4 | Address bits 0 .. 4 (only relevant with a connected MA 3x) |
| 7 | ND | New data |

Bits of the output byte (control byte) 1

| Bit no. | Designation | Meaning |
|---------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 0 | R-ACK | Read-Acknowledge |
| 2 | SFB | Send data from transmit buffer |
| 3 | CTB | Copy to transmit-buffer |

10.3.2 Detailed description of the bits (output byte 0)

Bit 0: Command mode: Command mode

| Output data | Description | Addr. | Data type | Value range | Default |
|--------------|--|-------|-----------|--|---------|
| Command mode | Command mode This bit is used to activate Command mode. In Command mode, no data is sent by the PLC to the Leuze end device via the gateway. In Command mode, various bits that execute corresponding commands depending on the selected Leuze device can be set in the data- or parameter field. For further information, see chapter 11.1.3 "Command mode". | 0.0 | Bit | 0: Default, transparent data transmission 1: Command mode | 0 |

The following two control bits ("Bit 1: Broadcast: Broadcast" on page 53 and "Bits 2 ... 6: address bits 0 .. 4: address 0 .. 4" on page 53) are only relevant with a connected MA 3x. With other devices, these fields are ignored.

Bit 1: Broadcast: Broadcast

| Output data | Description | Addr. | Data type | Value range | Default |
|-------------|--|-------|-----------|---------------------------------|---------|
| Broadcast | Broadcast A broadcast only functions with a multiNet network connected via the MA 3x. If this bit is activated, the gateway automatically adds the broadcast command "00B" before the data. This is directed at all participants in the multiNet. | 0.1 | Bit | 0: No broadcast 1: Broadcast | 0 |

Bits 2 ... 6: address bits 0 .. 4: address 0 .. 4

| Output data | Description | Addr. | Data type | Value range | Default |
|--------------|---|-------------------|-----------|---|---------|
| Address 0..4 | Address bits 0 .. 4 As with the broadcast command, individual devices in the multiNet can also be addressed via the MA 3x. In this case, the corresponding address of the device precedes the data field telegram. | 0.2 ... 0.6 | Bit | 00000: Addr. 0 00001: Addr. 1 00010: Addr. 2 00011: Addr. 3 ... | 0 |

Bit 7: New data: ND

| Output data | Description | Addr. | Data type | Value range | Default |
|-------------|--|-------|-----------|---|---------|
| ND | New data This bit is needed if several identical pieces of data are to be sent in sequence. | 0.7 | Bit | 0->1; 1->0: On each status change for new data | 0 |

10.3.3 Detailed description of the bits (output byte 1)

Bit 0: Read-Acknowledge: R-ACK

This bit is only relevant for writing slave data in blocks (Collective mode), see chapter 11.1.2.

| Output data | Description | Addr. | Data type | Value range | Default |
|-------------|--|-------|-----------|---|---------|
| R-ACK | Read-Acknowledge (read confirmation) Toggle bit: Indicates to the fieldbus gateway that the "old" data has been processed and that new data can be received. At the end of a read cycle, this bit must be toggled in order to be able to receive the next data set. This toggle bit is switched by the master after valid received data has been read out of the input bytes and the next datablock can be requested. If the gateway detects a signal change in the R-ACK bit, the next bytes are automatically written from the receive buffer to the input data words and the BLR bit toggled. Further toggling erases the memory (to 00h). | 1.0 | Bit | 0->1 or 1->0: Successfully written & ready for the next transmission | 0 |

Bit 2: Send data from buffer: SFB

This bit is only relevant for writing slave data in blocks (Collective mode), see chapter 11.1.2.

| Output data | Description | Addr. | Data type | Value range | Default |
|-------------|--|-------|-----------|--|---------|
| SFB | Send data from buffer (send data from the gateway transmit buffer to the RS 232) Toggle bit: changing this bit causes all data which was copied to the transmit buffer of the fieldbus gateway via the CTB bit to be transmitted to the RS 232 interface or the connected Leuze device. | 1.2 | Bit | 0->1: Data to RS 232 1->0: Data to RS 232 | 0 |

Bit 3: Copy to transmit buffer: CTB

This bit is only relevant for writing slave data in blocks (Collective mode), see chapter 11.1.2.

| Output data | Description | Addr. | Data type | Value range | Default |
|-------------|--|-------|-----------|---|---------|
| CTB | <p>Copy to transmit buffer (transmission data to transmit buffer)</p> <p>Toggle bit: Changing this bit writes the data from the PLC to the transmit buffer of the fieldbus gateway. This is used, for example, for long command strings which must be transmitted to the connected ident device.</p> <p>The CTB toggle bit is switched whenever transmit data is not to be sent directly via the serial interface, but instead transferred to the transmit buffer.</p> | 1.3 | Bit | <p>0->1: Data in buffer</p> <p>1->0: Data in buffer</p> | 0 |



Notice!

The state change of the CTB bit signals the MA that the data is going into the buffer; therefore, it's essential to observe the order!

When the CTB is not used, the telegram (which fits in one cycle) is transmitted directly to the RS 232 interface. Please make sure it is complete!

10.4 RESET function / deleting memory

For many applications, it is helpful to be able to reset the MA buffer (in Collective mode) or status bits.

The following bit pattern can be transmitted from the PLC for this purpose (if >20 ms is pending):

Control byte 0: 10101010 (AAh)
 Control byte 1: 10101010 (AAh)
 OUT data byte 0/parameter byte 0: AAh
 OUT data byte 1/parameter byte 1: AAh

This sets the memory or status/control bits to 00h.

Please observe that the data image may need to be updated by toggling in Collective mode.

11 Modes

11.1 Functionality of the data exchange

The fieldbus gateway has two different modes that can be selected via the PLC:

- Transparent mode (default setting)

In Transparent mode, all data are sent 1:1 and directly by the serial end device to the PLC. It is not necessary to use status and control bits here. However, only data bytes possible for **one** transmission cycle are transmitted - all others are lost.

The distance between two successive telegrams (without frame) must be more than 20ms, since there is otherwise no clear separation between them.

ASCII characters are typically expected as data content; under certain circumstances, the MA therefore detects different control characters as invalid characters in the data range and truncates them. At 00_h in the data range, the MA cuts the telegram off because unnecessary bytes are also filled with 00_h.

- Collective mode

In Collective mode, the data of the serial end device is stored temporarily in the fieldbus gateway by toggling the CTB bit and is not sent to the PLC in blocks until prompted to do so by the PLC.

On the PLC, a status bit (DEX) then signals that new data is ready for retrieval. This data is then read out from the fieldbus gateway in blocks (toggle bit).

In order to distinguish between the individual telegrams on the PLC, in Collective mode the serial frame is sent to the PLC in addition to the data.

The size of the buffer is 1 kByte.



Notice!

In Collective mode, the CTB and SFB bits are needed for communication handling via the buffer. Telegrams that can also be completely transmitted in one cycle in Collective mode (including data frame) go directly through. If PLC data is provided and transferred without a state change of the CTB bit, it goes directly to the RS 232 interface with the set telegram data length. Incomplete (incl. data frame) or faulty telegrams can cause error messages in the connected device!

Combination with the Command mode is possible.

Data exchange in blocks must be programmed on the PLC.

11.1.1 Reading slave data in Collective mode (gateway -> PLC)

If the Leuze device transmits data to the fieldbus gateway, the data is stored temporarily in a buffer. The PLC is signaled via the "DEX" bit that data is ready for retrieval in the memory. Data is not automatically transmitted.

If no further user data is present in the MA 2xx*i* ("DEX" bit = "0"), the "R-ACK" bit must be toggled once as read confirmation to release data transmission for the next read cycle.

If the buffer still contains more data ("DEX" bit = 1), the next remaining user data present in the buffer is transmitted by toggling the "R-ACK" control bit. This process is to be repeated until the "DEX" bit returns to "0"; all data has then been removed from the buffer. "R-ACK" must be toggled here again once more as a terminating read confirmation in order to release data transmission for the next read cycle.

Used status and control bits:

- DLC
- BLR
- DEX
- R-ACK

11.1.2 Writing slave data in Collective mode (PLC -> gateway)

Writing in blocks

The data sent by the master to the slave is first collected in a "transmit buffer" by setting the "CTB" bit (**C**opy to **t**ransmit **b**uffer). Please observe that data provided is transmitted directly by toggling the bit.

The data is then sent in the order received from the buffer to the connected Leuze device via the serial interface with the command: "SFB" (**S**end data **f**rom transmit **b**uffer). Please don't forget the suitable data frame!

Afterward, the buffer is again empty and can be written with new data.



Notice!

With this function, it is possible to temporarily store longer data strings in the gateway independent of how many bytes the used fieldbus can transmit at once. With this function, longer PT sequences or RFID write sequences, for example, can be transmitted, since the connected devices can, in this way, receive their commands (e.g., PT or W) in a continuous string. The respective frame (STX CR LF) is needed to differentiate between the individual telegrams.

Used status and control bits:

- CTB
- SFB
- W-ACK

If PLC data is provided and transferred without a state change of the CTB bit, it goes directly to the RS 232 interface with the set telegram data length. Incomplete (incl. data frame) or faulty telegrams can cause error messages in the connected device!

Examples for the activation of a Leuze device

In the data part (starting at byte 2) of the telegram to the gateway, a "+" (ASCII) is sent for activation.

This means that the hex value "2B" (corresponds to a "+") is to be entered in control or output byte 2. To deactivate the reading gate, a "2D" (hex) must be used instead (corresponds to a "-" ASCII).

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| ND | Address 4 | Address 3 | Address 2 | Address 1 | Address 0 | Broadcast | Command mode | Control byte 0 |
| | | | | CTB | SFB | | R-ACK | Control byte 1 |
| Data byte / parameter byte 0 | | | | | | | | Data |
| Data byte / parameter byte 1 | | | | | | | | |
| ... | | | | | | | | |

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Output byte 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Output byte 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | B | 2 | Output byte 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Output byte 3 |

Collective mode sequence diagram

Send long online commands to the DEV, read RS 232 answer from DEV

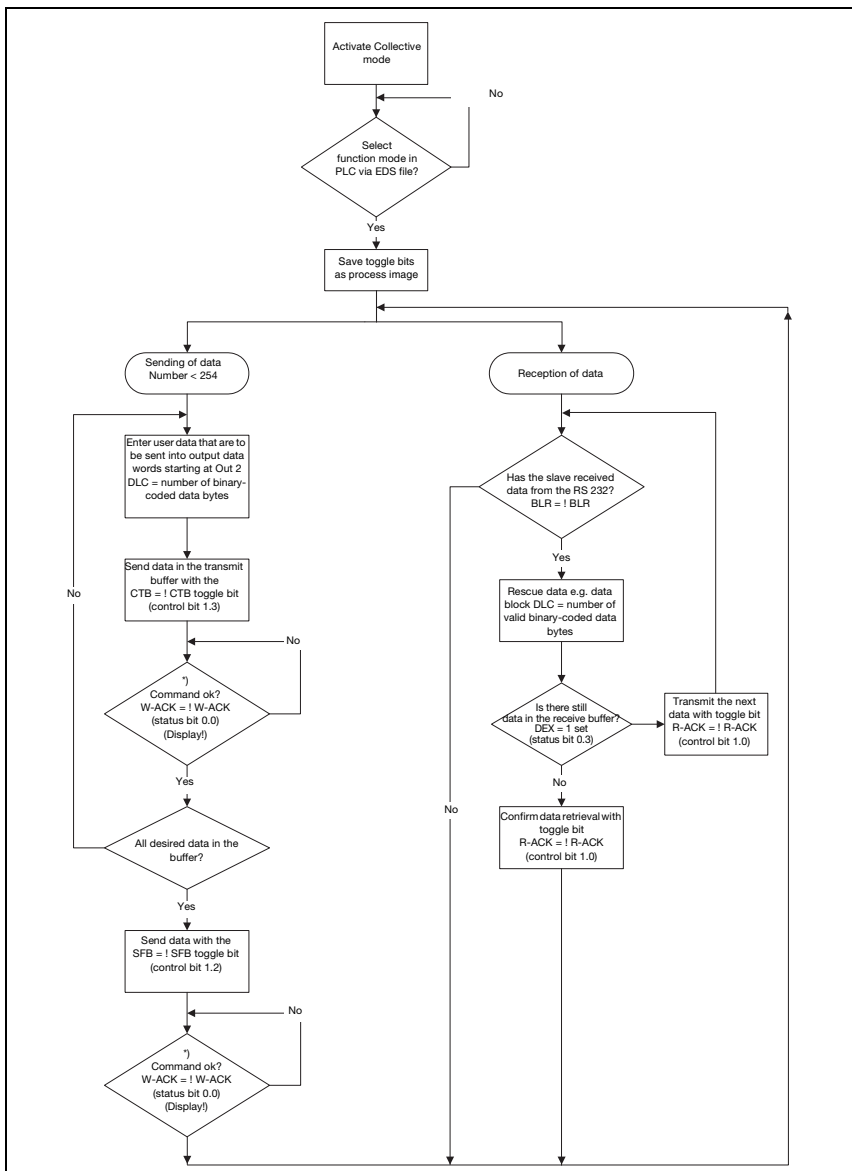


Figure 11.1: Data transmission scheme with long online commands

11.1.3 Command mode

One specific feature is the so-called Command mode, which is defined via the output control byte 0 (bit 0) ... and enables the control of the connected device per bit.

If the Command mode is activated (Command mode = 1), no data is sent by the PLC to the Leuze end device via the gateway. The data from the MA to the PLC is transmitted in the selected operating mode (Transparent/Collective).

With the Command mode, it is possible to set various device-specific bits in the data- or parameter field that execute the corresponding serial commands (e.g., v, +, -, etc.). If, for example, the version of the Leuze end device is to be queried, the corresponding bit is to be set so that a "v" is sent to the Leuze device with the <STX> v <CR> <LF> frame.

The Leuze end device also answers the gateway with data (e.g. bar code content, NoRead, device version, etc.) in response to most commands. The answer is immediately passed on to the PLC by the gateway.



Notice!

The parameters available for the individual Leuze devices are listed in chapter 16. Command mode cannot be used with hand-held scanners.

Examples for the activation of a Leuze device

In Command mode, control or output byte 0.0 is to be set for activating the Command mode. Only the corresponding bit (control or output byte 2.1) then needs to be set for activating and deactivating the reading gate.

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Output byte 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Output byte 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Output byte 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Output byte 3 |

Command mode sequence diagram

Set control byte 0, bit 0.0 to 1

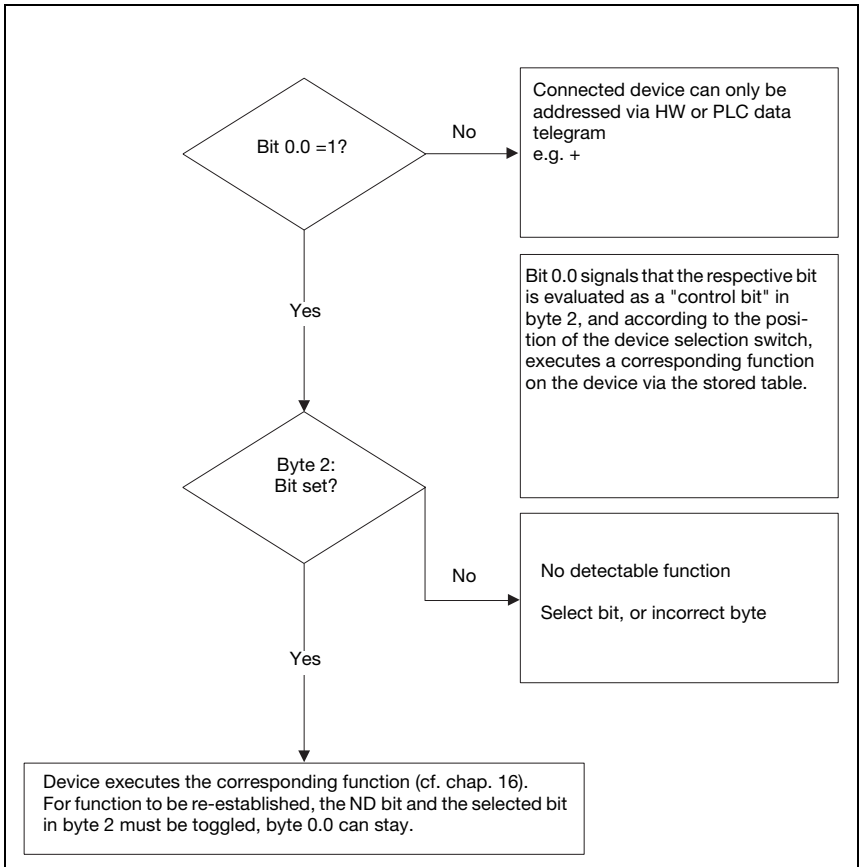


Figure 11.2: Execution of command after activation of the Command mode

Triggering the ident devices and reading the data

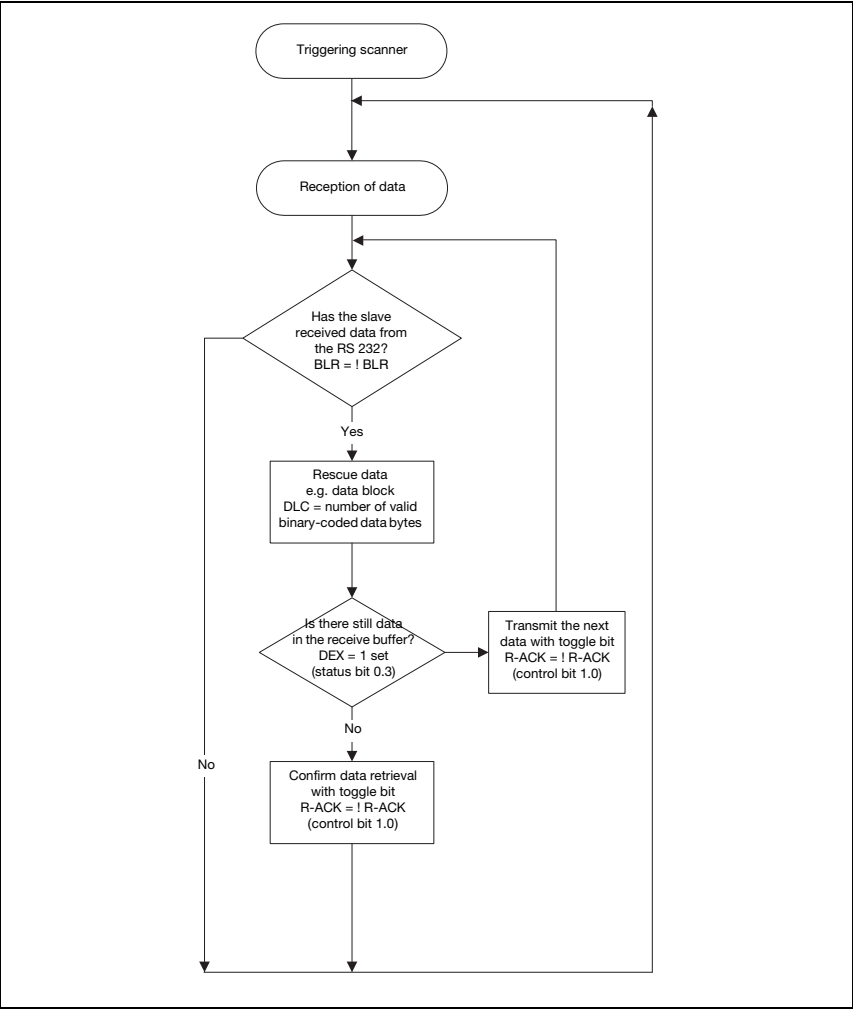


Figure 11.3: Activating DEV and reading data



Notice!

Further information on fieldbus telegram structure can be found in chapter 10.1. A specification of all usable commands can be found in chapter "Specifications for Leuze end devices" on page 86.

12 Commissioning and configuration

12.1 Measures to be performed prior to the initial commissioning

- ✎ Before commissioning, familiarize yourself with the operation and configuration of the MA 248*i*.
- ✎ **Before connecting the supply voltage**, recheck all connections and ensure that they have been properly made.

The Leuze device must be connected to the internal RS 232 device interface.

Connecting the Leuze device

- ✎ Open the housing of the MA 248*i* and guide the corresponding device cable (e.g., KB 031 for BCL 32) through the middle threaded opening.
- ✎ Connect the cable to the internal device interface (X30, X31 or X32, see chapter 7.5.1).
- ✎ Use rotary switch S4 (see chapter 8.2.5) to select the connected device.
- ✎ Now screw the PG cable gland into the threaded opening to provide strain relief and ensure protection class IP 65.
- ✎ Finally, close the housing of the MA 248*i*.



Attention!

Only then may the supply voltage be applied.

Upon startup of the MA 248*i*, the device selection switch is queried and the gateway automatically sets itself to the Leuze device.

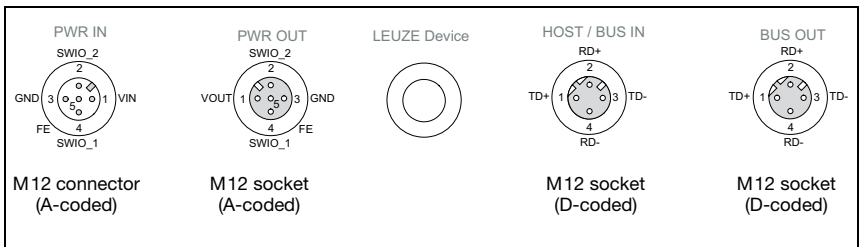


Figure 12.1: Connections of the MA 248*i* seen from below, device on mounting plate

- ✎ Check the applied voltage. It must be in the range between +18V ... 30VDC.

Connecting functional earth FE

- ✎ Ensure that the functional earth (FE) is connected correctly.

Unimpaired operation is only guaranteed when the functional earth is connected properly. All electrical disturbances (EMC couplings) are discharged via the functional earth connection.

On delivery, the SWIO 1/2 are connected in parallel on PWR IN/OUT. This connection can be separated with a jumper.

12.2 Starting the device

🔌 Apply the supply voltage +18 ... 30VDC (+24VDC model); the MA 248*i* starts up.

12.3 Configuration steps for a Siemens Simatic S7 control

The following steps are necessary for commissioning with a Siemens S7 control:

1. Preparation of the control system (S7 PLC)
2. Installation of the GSDML file
3. Hardware configuration of the S7 PLC
4. Configuration of the modules
5. Transmission of the PROFINET configuration to the controller (S7 PLC)
6. Naming the device
 - Configuration of the device name
 - Naming the device
 - Assignment of the device names to the configured IO devices (Figure 10.3...)
 - Assignment of MAC address - IP address -individual device name (Figure 10.4)
7. Check device name

12.3.1 Step 1 – Preparing the control system (S7 PLC)

The first step involves the assignment of an IP address to the IO Controller (PLC - S7) and the preparation of the control for consistent data transmission, see chapter 12.4.4 "Preparing the control system for consistent data transmission".



Notice!

If an S7 control is used, you need to ensure that Simatic-Manager Version 5.4 + service pack 5 (V5.4+SP5) or higher is used.

12.3.2 Step 2 – Installation of the GSD file

For the subsequent configuration of the IO devices, e.g., MA 248*i*, the corresponding GSD file must be loaded first.

General information on the GSD file

The term GSD stands for the textual description of a PROFINET-IO device model.

For the description of the more complex PROFINET-IO device model, the XML-based GSDML (Generic Station Description Markup Language) was introduced.

In the following, the terms "GSD" or "GSD file" always refer to the GSDML-based format.

The GSDML file can support an arbitrary number of languages in one file. Every GSDML file contains a version of the MA 248*i* device model. This is also reflected in the file name.

You can find the GSD file at

www.leuze.com -> Download -> identify -> Stationary and hand-held bar code readers.

All data in modules required for operating the MA 248*i* is described in this file. These are input and output data and device parameters for the functioning of the MA 248*i* and the definition of the control and status bits.

If parameters are changed, e.g., in the project tool, these changes are stored on the PLC side in the project, not in the GSD file. The GSD file is a certified and integral part of the device and must not be changed manually. The file is not changed by the system either.

The functionality of the MA 248*i* is defined via parameter sets. The parameters and their functions are structured in the GSD file using module. A user-specific configuration tool is used during PLC program creation to integrate the required modules and configure them appropriately for their respective use. During operation of the MA 248*i* on the PROFINET-IO, all parameters are set to default values. If these parameters are not changed by the user, the device functions with the default settings delivered by Leuze electronic.

For the default settings of the MA 248*i*, please refer to the following module descriptions.

12.3.3 Step 3 – Hardware configuration of the S7 PLC: Configuration

For the configuration of the PROFINET-IO system using the HW Config of the SIMATIC Manager, insert the MA 248*i* into your project. An IP address is now assigned to a unique "device name".

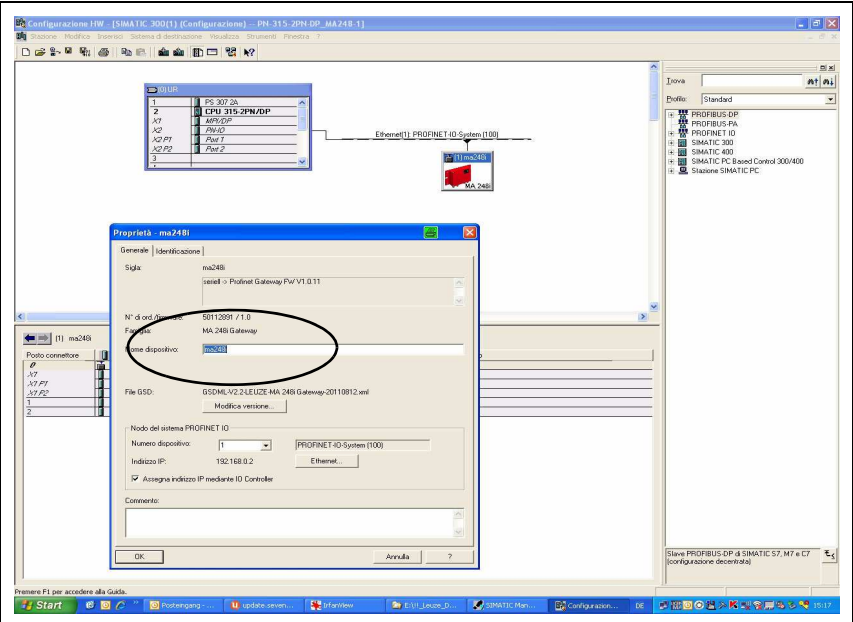


Figure 12.1: Assignment of the device names to IP addresses

12.3.4 Step 4 – Configuration of the modules

Now select a corresponding data module for the input and output area.

A number of combinable modules are available with various data lengths (4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 32 ... 1024 bytes). In total, a maximum of 1024 bytes are possible for both the input bytes and for the output bytes.



Notice!

Because the data module contains 2 bytes for the control and status bytes, the actual user data length is always 2 bytes smaller than the selected data module.
E.g., when using the data module with 12 bytes, there are effectively 10 bytes available for user data on the Leuze device after subtracting the 2 bytes for status and control bytes.

Recommendation

In most cases, the 4-byte module is sufficient for the output module.

A larger module is needed, for example, if a BCL bar code scanner is to be configured by means of PT-sequences, or an RFID transponder is to be described. In these cases, larger data modules are usually sensible.

Examples of sensible settings for corresponding Leuze devices**BPS 8**

- Input module: 8 bytes
- Output module: 4 bytes

AMS

- Input module: 8 bytes
- Output module: 8 bytes

Hand-held scanner

- Input module: individual
The size of the input module is dependent on the number of digits of the bar code or 2D code that is to be read. For example, with an 12-digit bar code (+ 2 bytes of status bytes), the input module with 16 bytes is sensible.
- Output module: none
Because the hand-held scanner does not typically send any data, no output module is necessary.

BCL bar code scanners, RFID devices (RFM, RFI and RFU), LSIS 122 and LSIS 4x2i

- Input module: individual
The size of the input module is dependent on the number of digits of the bar code, RFID code or 2D code that is to be read. For example, with an 18-digit bar code (+ 2 bytes of status bytes), the input module with 20 bytes is sensible.
- Output module: 4 bytes

12.3.5 Step 5 – Transmission of the configuration to the controller (S7 PLC)

After correct transmission to the controller (S7 PLC), the PLC automatically carries out the following activities:

- Check device names
- Assignment of the IP addresses that were configured in the HW Config to the IO devices
- Establishment of a connection between the controller and configured IO devices
- Cyclical data exchange

**Notice!**

Participants that have not been "named" cannot be contacted yet at this point in time!

12.3.6 Step 6 – Configuration of the device name - naming the device

The PROFINET-IO device has a unique MAC address that is part of the factory settings. You can find this address on the name plate of the gateway.

This information is used to assign a unique, plant-specific device name ("NameOfStation") to the device via the "Discovery and Configuration Protocol (DCP)".

The PROFINET-IO also uses the "Discovery and Configuration Protocol" (DCP) for the IP address assignment during each system boot-up if the IO device is located in the same subnet.



Notice!
All MA 248*i* participants in a PROFINET-IO network must be located in the same subnet!

Naming the device

PROFINET-IO defines the "naming of the device" as the creation of a name-based relationship for a PROFINET-IO device.

Assigning the device names to the configured IO devices

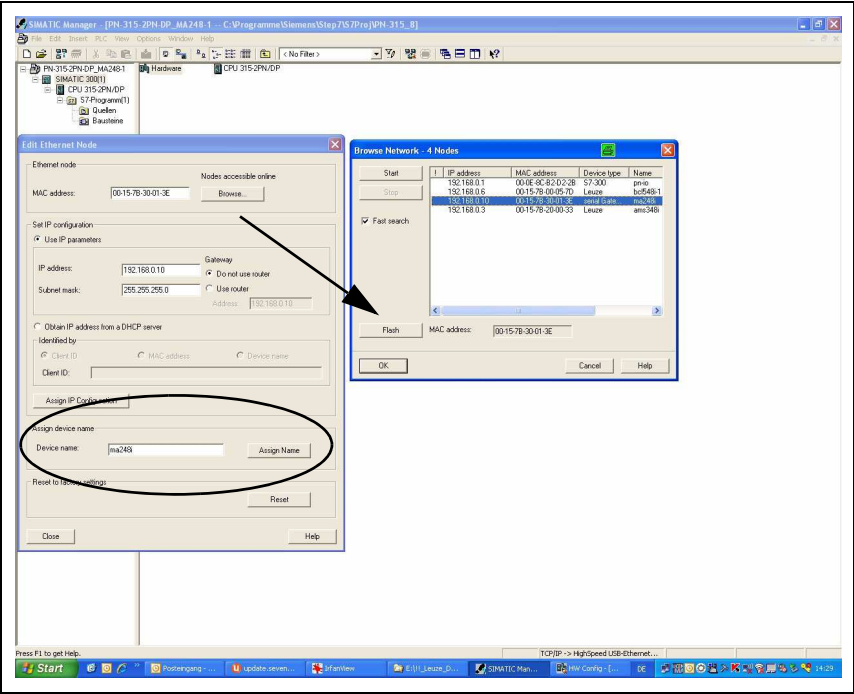


Figure 12.1: Assigning the device names to the configured IO devices

At this point, you can select the respective gateway MA 248*i* for the "device naming" based on its MAC address. The unique "device name" (which must match the participant in the HW Config) is then assigned to this participant.



Notice!

*Multiple MA 248*i* can be distinguished by the MAC addresses displayed. The MAC address may be found on the name plate of the respective bar code scanner.*

MAC address - IP address - individual device name

At this point, please assign an IP address (suggested by the PLC), a subnet mask and, if required, a router address, and assign this data to the named participant ("device name").

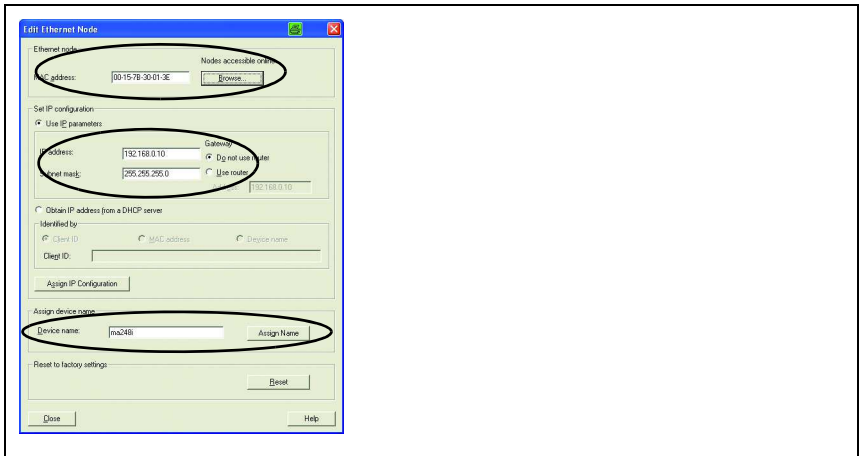


Figure 12.2: MAC address - IP address - individual device name

From now on, and when programming, only the unique "device name" (max. 255 characters) is used.

12.3.7 Step 7 – Check device names

After completing the configuration phase, it is sensible to recheck the "device names" that have been assigned. Please ensure that these names are unique and that all participants are located in the same subnet.

12.4 Commissioning via the PROFINET-IO

General information on the PROFINET implementation of the MA 248i

PROFINET-IO communication profile

The **communication profile** defines how participants serially transmit their data via the transmission medium.

The **PROFINET-IO** communication profile is designed for efficient data exchange on the field level. The data exchange with the devices is mainly **cyclical**. For the configuration, operation, monitoring and alarm handling, however, **acyclic** communication services are also used.

Depending on the communication requirements, PROFINET-IO offers suitable protocols and transfer methods:

- **Real Time communication (RT)** via prioritized Ethernet frames for
 - Cyclical process data (I/O data stored in the I/O area of the control)
 - Neighborhood information
 - Address assignment/address resolution via DCP
- **TCP/IP communication** via standard Ethernet TCP/IP frames for
 - establishing communication and
 - acyclic data exchange, and also for the transfer of various information types such as:
 - Parameters for the configuration of the modules during the establishment of the communication (write)
 - I&M data (Identification & Maintenance functions) (read)
 - Reading diagnostic information via RS 232
 - Reading I/O data
 - Writing device data

Conformance classes

PROFINET-IO devices are categorized into conformance classes to simplify the evaluation and selection of the devices for the users. The MA 248i can use an existing Ethernet network

infrastructure and corresponds to Conformance Class B (CC-B). Thus, it supports the following features:

- Cyclical RT communication
 - Acyclic TCP/IP communication
 - Alarms/diagnostics
 - Automatic address assignment
 - I&M functionality 0-4
 - Neighborhood detection basic functionality
- In the factory settings, which can be re-set if necessary through a restart in device switch position F, the MA 248*i* supports neighborhood detection.
- In the PLC, the BUS IN connection is detected as Port1 and BUS OUT as Port2.
 - FAST Ethernet 100 Base-TX
 - Convenient device exchange without engineering tools
 - SNMP support

12.4.1 Modular structure of the parameter

The PROFINET-IO functionality of the device is defined via parameter sets which are clustered in modules. The modules are included in a XML-based GSD file, which is supplied as an integral part of the device. By using a user-specific project tool, such as, e.g., Simatic Manager for the Siemens programmable logic control, the required modules are integrated into a project during commissioning and its settings and parameters are adjusted accordingly. These modules are provided by the GSD file.



Notice!

All input and output modules described in this documentation are described from the controller's perspective:

- Input data arrives at the controller.
- Output data is sent out by the controller.

Detailed information on how to prepare the control and the GSD file may be found in chapter "Configuration steps for a Siemens Simatic S7 control" on page 64.

For the default settings of the MA 248*i*, please refer to the following module descriptions.



Notice!

Please note that the set data is overwritten by the PLC!

*Some controls make available a so-called "universal module". This module must not be activated for the MA 248*i*!*

From the perspective of the device, a distinction is made between PROFINET-IO parameters and internal parameters. PROFINET-IO parameters are all parameters that can be changed via the PROFINET-IO and are described in the following modules.

Internal parameters, on the other hand, can only be changed via a service interface and retain their value even following a PROFINET-IO configuration.

During the configuration phase, the MA 248*i* receives parameter telegrams from the controller (master). Before this is evaluated and the respective parameter values are set, all PROFINET-IO parameters are reset to default values. This ensures that the parameters of modules that are not selected are set to the default values.

12.4.2 Permanently defined parameters/device parameters

On the PROFINET-IO, parameters may be stored in modules or may be defined permanently in a PROFINET-IO participant.

The permanently defined parameters are called "common" parameters or device-specific parameters, depending on the configuration tool.

These parameters must always be present. They are defined outside of the configuration modules and are permanently anchored in the telegram header.

In Simatic Manager, the permanently defined parameters are set via object properties of the device. The module parameters are set via the module list of the selected device. By selecting the project properties of a module, the respective parameters may be set if required.

The following list contains the device parameters that are permanently defined in the MA 248*i* (DAP Slot 0/Subslot 0) but are configurable. These parameters always exist and are available independent of the modules.

| Parameter | Description | Addr. | Data type | Value range | Default | Unit |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|---|---------|------|
| Operating mode | | 0:0 | Bit | 0:Transparent mode 1:Collective mode | 0 | - |
| Baud rate | | 0.1 | Bit | Default, 9600 | Default | |
| Data bits | | 0.2 | Bit | 7, 8, 9 | 8 | |
| Parity | | 0.3 | Bit | Yes, None | None | |
| Stop bit | | 0.4 | Bit | 0.1 | 1 | |
| Use separator | | 0.5 | Bit | Yes, No | No | |
| Use status and control bits | | 0.6 | Bit | Yes, No | No | |

Table 12.1: Device parameters

Parameter length: 33 byte

Input data

None

Output data

None

12.4.3 Overview of the project modules

When using PROFINET-IO modules, the parameters are assembled dynamically, i.e., only the parameters that were selected by the activated modules are changed.

The MA 248*i* has parameters (device parameters) that must always be present. These parameters are defined outside of modules and are thus linked to the base module (DAP).

In the current version, several modules are available for use. A **device module (DAP**, see Permanently defined parameters/device parameters) is used for basic configuration of the MA 248*i* and is permanently integrated into the project. Further modules may be included into the project according to requirements and application.

The modules fall into the following categories:

- Parameter module for the configuration of the MA 248*i*.
- Status or control modules that influence the input/output data.
- Modules that may include both parameters and control or status information.

A PROFINET-IO module defines the existence and meaning of the input and output data. In addition, it defines the necessary parameters. The arrangement of the data within a module is defined.

The composition of the input/output data is defined via the module list.

The MA 248*i* interprets the incoming output data and triggers the appropriate reactions in the MA 248*i*. The interpreter for processing the data is adapted to the module structure during initialization.

The same applies for the input data. Using the module list and the defined module properties, the input data string is formatted and referenced to the internal data.

During cyclic operation, the input data is then passed on to the controller.

During the startup or initialization phase, the MA 248*i* sets the input data to an initial value (usually 0).



Notice!

*The modules can be grouped together in any order in the engineering tool. Note, however, that many MA 248*i* modules contain related data. It is important to maintain the **consistency of these data**.*

*The MA 248*i* offers different modules. Each of these modules may only be selected once; otherwise, the MA 248*i* ignores the configuration.*

*The MA 248*i* checks its max. permissible number of modules. A maximum of 1024 bytes can be used for both the input data and for the output data.*

*The specific limits of the individual modules of the MA 248*i* are declared in the GSD file.*

The following module overview shows the characteristics of the individual modules:

| Module | Description | Input data | Output data |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 4 bytes input | Data content with max. 2 bytes | 4 | |
| 8 bytes input | Data content with max. 6 bytes | 8 | |
| 12 bytes input | Data content with max. 10 bytes | 12 | |
| 16 bytes input | Data content with max. 14 bytes | 16 | |
| 20 bytes input | Data content with max. 18 bytes | 20 | |
| 32 bytes input | Data content with max. 30 bytes | 32 | |
| 64 bytes input | Data content with max. 62 bytes | 64 | |
| 128 bytes input | Data content with max. 126 bytes | 128 | |
| 256 bytes input | Data content with max. 254 bytes | 256 | |
| 384 bytes input | Data content with max. 382 bytes | 384 | |
| 512 bytes input | Data content with max. 510 bytes | 512 | |
| 640 bytes input | Data content with max. 638 bytes | 640 | |
| 768 bytes input | Data content with max. 766 bytes | 768 | |
| 896 bytes input | Data content with max. 894 bytes | 896 | |
| 1024 bytes input | Data content with max. 1022 bytes | 1024 | |
| | | | |
| 4 bytes output | Data content with max. 2 bytes | | 4 |
| 8 bytes output | Data content with max. 6 bytes | | 8 |
| 12 bytes output | Data content with max. 10 bytes | | 12 |
| 16 bytes output | Data content with max. 14 bytes | | 16 |
| 20 bytes output | Data content with max. 18 bytes | | 20 |
| 32 bytes output | Data content with max. 30 bytes | | 32 |
| 64 bytes output | Data content with max. 62 bytes | | 64 |
| 128 bytes output | Data content with max. 126 bytes | | 128 |
| 256 bytes output | Data content with max. 254 bytes | | 256 |
| 384 bytes output | Data content with max. 382 bytes | | 384 |
| 512 bytes output | Data content with max. 510 bytes | | 512 |
| 640 bytes output | Data content with max. 638 bytes | | 640 |
| 768 bytes output | Data content with max. 766 bytes | | 768 |
| 896 bytes output | Data content with max. 894 bytes | | 896 |
| 1024 bytes output | Data content with max. 1022 bytes | | 1024 |

Table 12.2: Module overview

12.4.4 Preparing the control system for consistent data transmission

During programming the control system must be prepared for consistent data transmission. This varies from control system to control system.



Notice!
If an S7 control is used, you need to ensure that Simatic-Manager Version 5.4 + service pack 5 (V5.4+SP5) or higher is used.

12.5 Variable configuration of the communication data width

The communication of the MA 248*i* with the fieldbus system can be configured with a variable data width; the upper limit is restricted by the fieldbus. The following sizes are available for the data frame for PROFINET-IO:

4 ... 1024 bytes

The small data lengths (< 28 bytes) are particularly of interest for use with bar code scanners (BCL). The larger data lengths are, on the other hand, relevant for 2D code scanners (hand-held scanners, LSIS) and RFID.

Taking into consideration the maximum permissible data width of 1024 bytes, multiple modules can also be used for the input data or combined with one another. The combination of module 128 and module 64, for example, yields an input data length of 192 bytes.

12.6 Setting the read parameters on the Leuze device

Commissioning the Leuze device

To commission a read station, you must prepare the Leuze device on the MA 248*i* for its reading task. Communication with the Leuze device occurs via the service interface.



Notice!

For further information on connecting and using the service interface, see chapter 9 "Configuration".

↳ To do this, connect the Leuze device to the MA 248*i*.

Depending on the Leuze device, this occurs either via a connection cable (accessory no.: KB 031-1000) or directly on the MA 248*i*. The service connector and corresponding switches can be accessed with the housing cover open.

↳ Select the "DEV" service switch position.

Connect the service interface; call up the terminal program

↳ Connect your PC to the service connector via the RS 232 cable.

↳ On the PC, call up a terminal program (e.g., BCL-Config) and check whether the interface (COM 1 or COM 2) to which you have connected the MA 248*i* is set to the following Leuze standard setting: 9600 baud, 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit and STX, data, CR, LF.

You can download the config. tool from www.leuze.com -> **Download** -> **Identify** for BCL, RFID, VR etc.

In order to communicate with the connected Leuze device, the **STX, data, CR, LF** framing must be set on the PC terminal program, as the Leuze device is preconfigured ex works for this frame character.

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| STX (02h): | Prefix 1 |
| CR (0Dh): | Postfix 1 |
| LF (0Ah): | Postfix 2 |

Operation

🔗 Switch the MA 248*i* to switch position "RUN" (operation).

The Leuze device is now connected to the fieldbus. Activation of the Leuze device can now occur via the switching input on the MA 248*i*, via the process data word Out-bit 1 (Bit 0.2) or by transmitting a "+" command to the Leuze device (see chapter 16 "Specifications for Leuze end devices"). For further information on the fieldbus transmission protocol, see chapter 10 "Telegram".

Reading out information in service mode

🔗 Set the service switch of the gateway to switch position "MA" (gateway).

🔗 Send a "v" command to call up all service information of the MA 248*i*.

An overview of the available commands and information can be found in chapter "Reading out information in service mode" on page 44.

12.6.1 Specific feature for the use of hand-held scanners (bar code and 2D devices, combi devices with RFID)



Notice!

For a description of device configuration and the required codes, please see the corresponding documentation at www.leuze.com -> **Download** -> **identify** -> **Bar code hand-held readers** or **2D code hand-held readers**.

12.6.1.1 Cable-connected hand-held scanners on the MA 248*i*

All hand-held scanners and mobile combi devices available in the Leuze electronic product line can be used with the corresponding connection cable.

When using the MA 248*i*, the voltage supply of the hand-held scanner (5V/at 1A) can be connected to the interface by means of a cable via the 9-pin Sub-D connector (voltage on PIN 9). The corresponding cable is to be selected for the respective hand-held scanner and ordered separately. The 9-pin Sub-D cable (KB JST-HS-300, part no. 50113397) is connected to this cable, which is connected to the MA 248*i*. This cable must also be ordered separately.

In this example, triggering occurs by means of a trigger button on the hand-held scanner.

12.6.1.2 Cableless hand-held scanners on the MA 248*i*

All cableless hand-held scanners and mobile combi devices available in the Leuze electronic product line can be used with the corresponding connection cable via the base station.

A 230VAC connection (socket) is usually necessary for the charging station. Here, a data connection of the charging station is established with the MA 248*i*. The corresponding cable is to be selected for the respective hand-held scanner and ordered separately. The 9-pin Sub-D cable (KB JST-HS-300, part no. 50113397) is connected to this cable, which is connected to the MA 248*i*. This cable must also be ordered separately.

In this example, triggering occurs by means of a trigger button on the hand-held scanner. The following codes for configuring the devices are necessary for these devices as well.

12.6.2 Specific features in the operation of an RFM/RFI

When using the MA 248*i* in connection with an RFID device, we recommend a data width of at least 24 bytes to be able to transmit information to or from the reader in a telegram.

Shown here is a sample telegram for a write command in combination with an RFID device.



Notice!

Also note that all characters which are sent to a transponder are hex-encoded ASCII characters. Each of these (hexadecimal) characters is, in turn, to be handled as an individual ASCII character and converted to hexadecimal format for transmission via the fieldbus.

Example:

| 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
|------------|----|---------|----|----|----|----|----|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | Control byte 0 | | | | | | | |
| 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | Control byte 1 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | 35 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 35 | 30 | 57 | Data | | | | | | | |
| 00 | 00 | 34 | 37 | 33 | 37 | 35 | 36 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEX | | 57 | 30 | 35 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 35 | 34 | 36 | 35 | 37 | 33 | 37 | 34 |
| CHAR | | W | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 4 |
| Plain text | | T e s t | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

13 **Diagnostics and troubleshooting**

If problems should occur during commissioning of the MA 248*i* you can refer to the following table. Typical errors and their possible causes are described here as well as tips for their elimination.

13.1 **General causes of errors**

| Error | Possible error cause | Measures |
|---|--|---|
| Data loss (DL bit) | Data telegram longer than the bus telegram in bus cycle/memory size. | Increase in bus telegram length. Toggle out data earlier. |
| Data in the RS 232 instead of in the buffer | Incorrect order. | Correct order: Provide data, toggle CTB. |
| PWR status LED on the circuit board | | |
| Off | No supply voltage connected to the device. | Check supply voltage. |
| | Hardware error. | Send the device to customer service. |
| Green/orange, flashing | Device in boot mode. | No valid firmware, send device to customer service. |
| Continuous orange light | Device error. | Send the device to customer service. |
| | Firmware update failed. | |
| SF LED on the housing | | |
| Green, flashing | Device in service mode. | Reset service mode with webConfig tool. |
| Red continuous light | Network error. | Check interface. |
| | | Cannot be rectified by a reset. Send the device to customer service. |
| BF LED on the housing | | |
| Red continuous light | Communication error on the PROFINET-IO: | Check interface. |
| | No communication to IO Controller established ("no data exchange"). | Cannot be rectified by a reset. Send the device to customer service. |

Table 13.1: General causes of errors

13.2 Interface errors

| Error | Possible error cause | Measures |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| No communication via PROFINET-IO BF continuous red light LED | Incorrect wiring. | Check wiring. |
| | Different protocol settings. | Check protocol settings. |
| | Incorrect device name set. | Check device name. |
| | Incorrect configuration. | Check configuration of the device in the configuration tool. |
| Sporadic errors at the PROFINET-IO | Incorrect wiring. | Check wiring. In particular, check wire shielding. Check the cable used. |
| | Effects due to EMC. | Check shielding (shield covering in place up to the clamping point). Check grounding concept and connection to functional earth (FE). Avoid EMC coupling caused by power cables laid parallel to device lines. |
| | Overall network expansion exceeded. | Check max. network expansion as a function of the max. cable lengths. |

Figure 13.1: Interface error



Notice!

Please use **chapter 13 as a master copy** should servicing be required.

Cross the items in the "Measures" column which you have already examined, fill out the following address field and fax the pages together with your service contract to the fax number listed below.

Customer data (please complete)

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Device type: | |
| Company: | |
| Contact partner / department: | |
| Phone (direct): | |
| Fax: | |
| Street / No: | |
| ZIP code/City: | |
| Country: | |

Leuze Service fax number:

+49 7021 573 - 199

14 Type overview and accessories

14.1 Type key

| | | | | | |
|----|-----|---|------------------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| MA | 2xx | i | i = Integrated fieldbus technology | | |
| | | | Interface | 04 | PROFIBUS DP |
| | | | | 08 | Ethernet TCP/IP |
| | | | | 35 | CANopen |
| | | | | 38 | EtherCAT |
| | | | | 48 | PROFINET RT |
| | | | | 55 | DeviceNet |
| | | | | 58 | EtherNet/IP |
| | | | | MA | Modular interfacing unit |

14.2 Type overview

| Type designation | Description | Description |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| MA 204 <i>i</i> | PROFIBUS gateway | 50112893 |
| MA 208 <i>i</i> | Ethernet TCP/IP gateway | 50112892 |
| MA 235 <i>i</i> | CANopen | 50114154 |
| MA 238 <i>i</i> | EtherCAT | 50114155 |
| MA 248 <i>i</i> | PROFINET-IO RT gateway | 50112891 |
| MA 255 <i>i</i> | DeviceNet | 50114156 |
| MA 258 <i>i</i> | EtherNet/IP | 50114157 |

Table 14.1: Type overview MA 2xx*i*

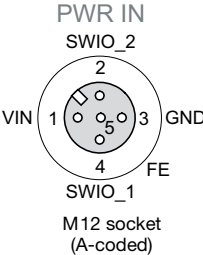
14.3 Accessory connectors

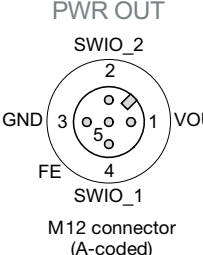
| Type designation | Description | Description |
|---------------------------|--|-------------|
| KD 095-5A | M12 socket for voltage supply | 50020501 |
| KS 095-4A | M12 connector for SW IN/OUT | 50040155 |
| D-ET1 | RJ45 connector for user-configuration | 50108991 |
| KDS ET M12 / RJ 45 W - 4P | Converter from M12 D-coded to RJ 45 socket | 50109832 |
| S-M12A-ET | Ethernet connector, M12 axial. Connector, 4-pin, D-coded | 50112155 |

Table 14.2: Connectors for the MA 248*i*

14.4 Accessory ready-made cables for voltage supply

14.4.1 Contact assignment of PWR connection cable

| PWR IN (5-pin socket, A-coded) | | | |
|---|--------|--------|------------|
|  <p>PWR IN SWIO_2 VIN 1 2 3 GND 4 FE SWIO_1 M12 socket (A-coded)</p> | Pin | Name | Core color |
| | 1 | VIN | brown |
| | 2 | SWIO_2 | white |
| | 3 | GND | blue |
| | 4 | SWIO_1 | black |
| | 5 | FE | gray |
| | Thread | FE | bare |

| PWR OUT (5-pin connector, A-coded) | | | |
|---|--------|--------|------------|
|  <p>PWR OUT SWIO_2 GND 3 2 1 VOUT 4 FE SWIO_1 M12 connector (A-coded)</p> | Pin | Name | Core color |
| | 1 | VOUT | brown |
| | 2 | SWIO_2 | white |
| | 3 | GND | blue |
| | 4 | SWIO_1 | black |
| | 5 | FE | gray |
| | Thread | FE | bare |

14.4.2 Specifications of the cables for voltage supply

| | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Operating temperature range | in rest state: | -30°C ... +70°C |
| | in motion: | 5°C ... +70°C |
| Material | sheathing: | PVC |
| Bending radius | | > 50mm |

14.4.3 Order codes of the cables for voltage supply

| Type designation | Description | Part no. |
|---------------------|---|----------|
| K-D M12A-5P-5m-PVC | M12 socket for PWR, axial plug outlet, open cable end, cable length 5m | 50104557 |
| K-D M12A-5P-10m-PVC | M12 socket for PWR, axial plug outlet, open cable end, cable length 10m | 50104559 |

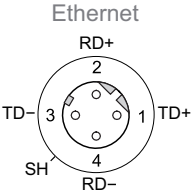
Table 14.3: PWR cables for the MA 248*i*

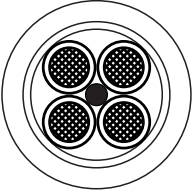
14.5 Accessory ready-made cables for bus connection

14.5.1 General information

- Cable **KB ET...** for connecting to PROFINET-IO via M12 connector
- Standard cable available in lengths from 2 ... 30m
- Special cables on request

14.5.2 Contact assignment of M12 PROFINET-IO connection cable KB ET...

| M12 PROFINET-IO connection cable (4-pin connector, D-coded, two-sided) | | | |
|--|-------------|------|------------|
|  <p>Ethernet</p> <p>RD+ 2</p> <p>TD- 3</p> <p>SH</p> <p>RD- 4</p> <p>M12 connector (D-coded)</p> | Pin | Name | Core color |
| | 1 | TD+ | yellow |
| | 2 | RD+ | white |
| | 3 | TD- | orange |
| | 4 | RD- | blue |
| | SH (thread) | FE | bare |



Core color

WH
YE
BU
OG

Conductor class: VDE 0295, EN 60228, IEC 60228 (class 5)

Figure 14.1: Cable construction of PROFINET-IO connection cable

14.5.3 Specifications M12 PROFINET-IO connection cable KB ET...

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Operating temperature range | in rest state: | -50°C ... +80°C |
| | in motion: | -25°C ... +80°C |
| | in motion: | -25°C ... +60°C (when used with drag chains) |
| Material | cable sheath: PUR (green), wire insulation: PE foam, free of halogens, silicone and PVC | |
| Bending radius | > 65mm, suitable for drag chains | |
| Bending cycles | > 10 ⁶ , perm. acceleration < 5m/s ² | |

14.5.4 Order codes M12 PROFINET-IO connection cable KB ET...

| Type designation | Description | Part no. |
|--|-------------------|----------|
| M12 connector for BUS IN, axial connector, open cable end | | |
| KB ET - 1000 - SA | Cable length 1 m | 50106738 |
| KB ET - 2000 - SA | Cable length 2 m | 50106739 |
| KB ET - 5000 - SA | Cable length 5 m | 50106740 |
| KB ET - 10000 - SA | Cable length 10 m | 50106741 |
| M12 connector for BUS IN to RJ-45 connector | | |
| KB ET - 1000 - SA-RJ45 | Cable length 1 m | 50109879 |
| KB ET - 2000 - SA-RJ45 | Cable length 2 m | 50109880 |
| KB ET - 5000 - SA-RJ45 | Cable length 5 m | 50109881 |
| KB ET - 10000 - SA-RJ45 | Cable length 10 m | 50109882 |
| M12 connector + M12 connector for BUS OUT to BUS IN | | |
| KB ET - 1000 - SSA | Cable length 1 m | 50106898 |
| KB ET - 2000 - SSA | Cable length 2 m | 50106899 |
| KB ET - 5000 - SSA | Cable length 5 m | 50106900 |
| KB ET - 10000 - SSA | Cable length 10 m | 50106901 |

Table 14.4: Bus connection cable for the MA 248*i*

14.6 Accessory ready-made cables for connecting Leuze Ident devices

14.6.1 Order codes for the device connection cables

| Type designation | Description | Part no. |
|---------------------------|---|----------|
| KB JST-3000 | MA 31, BCL 90, IMRFU-1 (RFU), cable length 3m | 50115044 |
| KB JST-HS-300 | Hand-held scanner, cable length 0.3m | 50113397 |
| KB JST-M12A-5P-3000 | BPS 8, BCL 8, cable length 3m | 50113467 |
| KB JST-M12A-8P-Y-3000 | LSIS 4x2i, cable length 3m | 50113468 |
| KB JST-M12A-8P-3000 | LSIS 122, cable length 3m | 50111225 |
| K-D M12A-5P-5m-PVC | Voltage supply, cable length 5m | 50104557 |
| K-D M12A-5P-10m-PVC | Voltage supply, cable length 10m | 50104559 |
| K-DS M12A-MA-5P-3m-S-PUR | ODS 96B with RS 232 | 50115049 |
| K-DS M12A-MA-8P-3m-S-PUR | ODSL 30/D 232-M12 | 50115050 |
| K-DS M12A-MA-5P-3m-1S-PUR | Konturflex Quattro RSX | 50116791 |
| KB AMS 1000 SA | AMS 200, cable length 1m | 50106978 |
| KB 500-3000-Y | BCL 300i, BCL 500i,cable length 3m | 50110240 |
| KB 031 1000 | BCL 32, cable length 1m | 50103621 |
| KB 031 3000 | BCL 32, cable length 3m | 50035355 |

Table 14.5: Device connection cables for the MA 248*i*



Notice!
The BCL 22 devices with JST connector, RFM xx and RFI xx can be connected directly with the injection molded device cable.

14.6.2 Contact assignment for the device connection cables

| K-D M12A-5P-5000/10000 connection cable (5-pin with injection molded connector), open cable end | | |
|---|-----|------------|
| | Pin | Core color |
| | 1 | brown |
| | 2 | white |
| | 3 | blue |
| | 4 | black |
| | 5 | gray |
| | | |

| KB JST 3000 (RS 232 connection cable, JST pin strip 10-pin, open cable end) | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| Signal | Core color | JST 10-pin |
| TxD 232 | red | 5 |
| RxD 232 | brown | 4 |
| GND | orange | 9 |
| FE | shield | 10 |

15 Maintenance

15.1 General maintenance information

The MA 248*i* does not require any maintenance by the operator.

15.2 Repairs, servicing

Repairs to the device must only be carried out by the manufacturer.

✍ *Contact your Leuze distributor or service organization should repairs be required.
The addresses can be found on the inside of the cover and on the back.*



Notice!

When sending devices to Leuze electronic for repair, please provide an accurate description of the error.

15.3 Disassembling, packing, disposing

Repacking

For later reuse, the device is to be packed so that it is protected.



Notice!

Electrical scrap is a special waste product! Observe the locally applicable regulations regarding disposal of the product.

16 Specifications for Leuze end devices

Serial interface and Command mode

The corresponding Leuze end device can be selected while configuring the fieldbus gateway (see chapter 9 "Configuration").

The exact specifications for the individual Leuze end devices can be found in the following sections and in the device description.

The corresponding serial command is sent to the Leuze end device in Command mode. To send the corresponding command to the RS 232 device after activating the Command mode in byte 0 (control bit 0.0), set the corresponding bit in byte 2.

The Leuze end device also responds to most commands by sending data, such as the bar code contents, NoRead, device version, etc., back to the gateway. The answer is not evaluated by the gateway, but is instead passed on to the PLC.

For the BPS 8, AMS and hand-held scanners, a number of specific features are to be noted.

16.1 Standard setting, KONTURflex (S4 switch position 0)

This switch position can be used with almost all devices, since a data frame is transmitted along with it if necessary. A 00h in the data range of the control is interpreted as the end of a telegram/invalid, however.

The distance between two successive telegrams (without frame) must be more than 20ms in this switch position, since there is otherwise no clear separation between them. If necessary, the settings have to be adjusted on the device.

Leuze measuring sensors with RS 232 interface (such as a KONTURflex Quattro RS) do not necessarily use a telegram frame, which is why these are also operated in switch position 0.

Specifications for the serial interface

| Default parameter | Standard |
|-------------------|---|
| Baud rate | 9600 |
| Data mode | 8N1 |
| Handshake | no |
| Protocol | framing protocol without acknowledgment |
| Frame | <Data> |
| Data mode | transparent |



Notice!

The data frame is specified via the switch position. Only the data mode and the baud rate can also be set via the GSD file.

In the factory setting, the S4 switch position is 0. Resetting the settings to these is possible in S4 switch position F. The procedure for doing this is described in chapter 16.14.

KONTURflex specifications

Settings on the MA 248*i*

- PROFINET address is freely selectable
- Device selection switch at position "0"

PROFINET settings

- Module selection:
Dependent on number of beams used, but at least "8 bytes in"
- User Parameters:
"Transparent mode", "Use GSD settings", baud rate 38400, "8 data bits", "No parity",
"2 stop bits"

KONTURflex settings

First, the following settings are to be performed on the device using KONTURFlex-Soft:

- Either "Autosend (fast)" or "Autosend with data in Modbus format"
- Repeat time "31.5ms"
- Autosend baud rate "38.4KB"
- 2 stop bits, no parity

16.2 Bar code reader BCL 8 (S4 switch position 1)

Specifications for the serial interface

| Default parameter | BCL 8 |
|-------------------|---|
| Baud rate | 9600 |
| Data mode | 8N1 |
| Handshake | no |
| Protocol | framing protocol without acknowledgment |
| Frame | <STX> <Data> <CR> <LF> |

Specifications for Command mode

To activate the Command mode, bit 0 must be set to 1 in control byte 0.

For further information, see chapter 11.1.3 "Command mode", figure 11.2.

| Control bit | Meaning | Corresponds to serial command (ASCII) |
|-------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 0 | Version query | v |
| 1 | Activation / deactivation reading gate | + / - |
| 2 | Reference-code 1 teach-in | RT1 |
| 3 | Reference-code 2 teach-in | RT2 |
| 4 | Automatic configuration of reading task activation / deactivation | CA+ / CA- |
| 5 | Switching output 1 activation | OA1 |
| 6 | | |
| 7 | Switching output 1 deactivation | OD1 |
| 8 | System standby | SOS |
| 9 | System active | SON |
| 10 | Query reflector polling | AR? |
| 11 | Output version of the boot kernel with check sum | VB |
| 12 | Output version of the decoder program with check sum | VK |
| 13 | Reset parameters to default values | PC20 |
| 14 | Device restart | H |

Recommended settings

- Input module: dependent on the number of digits of the bar code that is to be read.

With an 18-digit bar code (+ 2 bytes of status bytes), for example, the input module with 20 bytes is sensible.

- Output module: 4 bytes

16.3 Bar code reader BCL 22 (S4 switch position 2)

Specifications for the serial interface

| Default parameter | BCL 22 |
|-------------------|---|
| Baud rate | 9600 |
| Data mode | 8N1 |
| Handshake | no |
| Protocol | framing protocol without acknowledgment |
| Frame | <STX> <Data> <CR> <LF> |

Specifications for Command mode

To activate the Command mode, bit 0 must be set to 1 in control byte 0.

For further information, see chapter 11.1.3 "Command mode", figure 11.2.

| Control bit | Meaning | Corresponds to serial command (ASCII) |
|-------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 0 | Version query | v |
| 1 | Activation / deactivation reading gate | + / - |
| 2 | Reference-code 1 teach-in | RT1 |
| 3 | Reference-code 2 teach-in | RT2 |
| 4 | Automatic configuration of reading task activation / deactivation | CA+ / CA- |
| 5 | Switching output 1 activation | OA1 |
| 6 | Switching output 2 activation | OA2 |
| 7 | Switching output 1 deactivation | OD1 |
| 8 | Switching output 2 deactivation | OD2 |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | Output version of the boot kernel with check sum | VB |
| 12 | Output version of the decoder program with check sum | VK |
| 13 | Reset parameters to default values | PC20 |
| 14 | Device restart | H |
| 15 | | |

Recommended settings

- Input module: dependent on the number of digits of the bar code that is to be read.

With an 18-digit bar code (+ 2 bytes of status bytes), for example, the input module with 20 bytes is sensible.

- Output module: 4 bytes

16.4 Bar code reader BCL 32 (S4 switch position 3)

Specifications for the serial interface

| Default parameter | BCL 32 |
|-------------------|---|
| Baud rate | 9600 |
| Data mode | 8N1 |
| Handshake | no |
| Protocol | framing protocol without acknowledgment |
| Frame | <STX> <Data> <CR> <LF> |

Specifications for Command mode

To activate the Command mode, bit 0 must be set to 1 in control byte 0.
For further information, see chapter 11.1.3 "Command mode", figure 11.2.

| Control bit | Meaning | Corresponds to serial command (ASCII) |
|-------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 0 | Version query | v |
| 1 | Activation / deactivation reading gate | + / - |
| 2 | Reference code teach-in activation / deactivation | , / . |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | Automatic configuration of reading task activation / deactivation | CA+ / CA- |
| 5 | Switching output 1 activation | OA1 |
| 6 | Switching output 2 activation | OA2 |
| 7 | Switching output 1 deactivation | OD1 |
| 8 | Switching output 2 deactivation | OD2 |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | |
| 12 | | |
| 13 | | |
| 14 | Reset parameters to default values | PC20 |
| 15 | Device restart | H |

Recommended settings

- Input module: dependent on the number of digits of the bar code that is to be read.

With an 18-digit bar code (+ 2 bytes of status bytes), for example, the input module with 20 bytes is sensible.
- Output module: 4 bytes

16.5 Bar code reader BCL 300i, BCL 500i (S4 switch position 4)

Specifications for the serial interface

| Default parameter | BCL 300i, BCL 500i |
|-------------------|---|
| Baud rate | 9600 |
| Data mode | 8N1 |
| Handshake | no |
| Protocol | framing protocol without acknowledgment |
| Frame | <STX> <Data> <CR> <LF> |

Specifications for Command mode

To activate the Command mode, bit 0 must be set to 1 in control byte 0.

For further information, see chapter 11.1.3 "Command mode", figure 11.2.

| Control bit | Meaning | Corresponds to serial command (ASCII) |
|-------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 0 | Version query | v |
| 1 | Activation / deactivation reading gate | + / - |
| 2 | Reference code teach-in activation / deactivation | RT+ / RT- |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | Autom. configuration of reading task activation / deact. | CA+ / CA- |
| 5 | Switching output 1 activation | OA1 |
| 6 | Switching output 2 activation | OA2 |
| 7 | Switching output 1 deactivation | OD1 |
| 8 | Switching output 2 deactivation | OD2 |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | |
| 12 | | |
| 13 | Parameter - difference to default parameter set | PD20 |
| 14 | Reset parameters to default values | PC20 |
| 15 | Device restart | H |

Recommended settings

- Input module: dependent on the number of digits of the bar code that is to be read.

With an 18-digit bar code (+ 2 bytes of status bytes), for example, the input module with 20 bytes is sensible.

- Output module: 4 bytes

16.6 Bar code reader BCL 90 (S4 switch position 5)

Specifications for the serial interface

| Default parameter | BCL 90 |
|-------------------|---|
| Baud rate | 9600 |
| Data mode | 8N1 |
| Handshake | no |
| Protocol | framing protocol without acknowledgment |
| Frame | <STX> <Data> <CR> <LF> |

Specifications for Command mode

To activate the Command mode, bit 0 must be set to 1 in control byte 0.

For further information, see chapter 11.1.3 "Command mode", figure 11.2.

| Control bit | Meaning | Corresponds to serial command (ASCII) |
|-------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 0 | Version query | v |
| 1 | Activation / deactivation reading gate | + / - |
| 2 | Configuration mode | 11 |
| 3 | Alignment mode | 12 |
| 4 | Read operation | 13 |
| 5 | | |
| 6 | | |
| 7 | | |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | |
| 12 | | |
| 13 | | |
| 14 | Reset parameters to default values | PC20 |
| 15 | Device restart | H |

Recommended settings

- Input module: dependent on the number of digits of the bar code that is to be read.

With an 18-digit bar code (+ 2 bytes of status bytes), for example, the input module with 20 bytes is sensible.
- Output module: 4 bytes

16.7 LSIS 122 (S4 switch position 6)

Specifications for the serial interface

| Default parameter | LSIS 122 |
|-------------------|---|
| Baud rate | 9600 |
| Data mode | 8N1 |
| Handshake | no |
| Protocol | framing protocol without acknowledgment |
| Frame | <STX> <Data> <CR> <LF> |

Specifications for Command mode

To activate the Command mode, bit 0 must be set to 1 in control byte 0.

For further information, see chapter 11.1.3 "Command mode", figure 11.2.

| Control bit | Meaning | Corresponds to serial command (ASCII) |
|-------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 0 | Version query | i |
| 1 | Activation/Deactivation of reading gate: 12h/14h | <DC2> / <DC4> |
| 2 | | |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | | |
| 5 | | |
| 6 | | |
| 7 | | |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | |
| 12 | | |
| 13 | | |
| 14 | | |
| 15 | | |

Recommended settings

- Input module: dependent on the number of digits of the 2D code that is to be read.

With a 18-digit code (+ 2 bytes of status bytes), for example, the input module with 20 bytes is sensible.

- Output module: 4 bytes

16.8 **LSIS 4x2i (S4 switch position 7)**

Specifications for the serial interface

| Default parameter | LSIS 4x2i |
|-------------------|---|
| Baud rate | 9600 |
| Data mode | 8N1 |
| Handshake | no |
| Protocol | framing protocol without acknowledgment |
| Frame | <STX> <Data> <CR> <LF> |

Specifications for Command mode

To activate the Command mode, bit 0 must be set to 1 in control byte 0.

For further information, see chapter 11.1.3 "Command mode", figure 11.2.

| Control bit | Meaning | Corresponds to serial command (ASCII) |
|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 0 | Version query | v |
| 1 | Image acquisition trigger | + |
| 2 | | |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | | |
| 5 | | |
| 6 | | |
| 7 | | |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | |
| 12 | | |
| 13 | | |
| 14 | | |
| 15 | | |

Recommended settings

- Input module: dependent on the number of digits of the 2D code that is to be read.

With a 18-digit code (+ 2 bytes of status bytes), for example, the input module with 20 bytes is sensible.
- Output module: 4 bytes

16.9 Hand-held scanner (S4 switch position 8)

Specifications for the serial interface

| Default parameter | Hand-held scanner |
|-------------------|---|
| Baud rate | 9600 |
| Data mode | 8N1 |
| Handshake | no |
| Protocol | framing protocol without acknowledgment |
| Frame | <Data> <CR> <LF> |



Notice!

Command mode cannot be used with hand-held scanners.

Recommended settings

- Input module: dependent on the number of digits of the bar code or 2D code that is to be read.

With a 12-digit code (+ 2 bytes of status bytes), for example, the input module with 16 bytes is sensible.

- Output module: none

16.10 RFI, RFM, RFU RFID readers (S4 switch position 9)

Specifications for the serial interface

| Default parameter | RFM 12, RFM 32 and RFM 62 RFI 32 RFU (via IMRFU) |
|-------------------|--|
| Baud rate | 9600 |
| Data mode | 8N1 |
| Handshake | no |
| Protocol | framing protocol without acknowledgment |
| Frame | <STX> <Data> <CR> <LF> |

Specifications for Command mode

To activate the Command mode, bit 0 must be set to 1 in control byte 0.

For further information, see chapter 11.1.3 "Command mode", figure 11.2.

| Control bit | Meaning | Corresponds to serial command (ASCII) |
|-------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 0 | Version query | v ¹⁾ |
| 1 | Activation / deactivation reading gate | + / - |
| 2 | | |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | | |
| 5 | | |
| 6 | | |
| 7 | | |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | |
| 12 | | |
| 13 | | |
| 14 | Reset parameters to default values | R ¹⁾ |
| 15 | Device restart | H |

1) Not for IMRFU/RFU

Recommended settings

- Input module: dependent on the number of digits of the RFID code that is to be read.

For example, it is advisable to use the input module/output module setting with 24 bytes during the reading of a serial number with 16 characters (+ 2 bytes of status bytes).

- Output module: 4 bytes

If data are to be written, it is advisable to use the setting with 24 bytes or 32 bytes. The RFID devices expect the telegrams / data in HEX format.

16.11 BPS 8 bar code positioning system (S4 switch position A)

Specifications for the serial interface

| Default parameter | BPS 8 |
|-------------------|--|
| Baud rate | 57600 |
| Data mode | 8N1 |
| Handshake | no |
| Protocol | binary protocol without acknowledgment |
| Frame | <Data> |

Specifications for Command mode

To activate the Command mode, bit 0 must be set to 1 in control byte 0.

For further information, see chapter 11.1.3 "Command mode", figure 11.2.

| Control bit | Meaning | Corresponds to serial command (HEX) | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| | | byte 1 | byte 2 |
| 0 | Request diagnostic info | 01 | 01 |
| 1 | Request marker info | 02 | 02 |
| 2 | Request SLEEP mode | 04 | 04 |
| 3 | Request position info | 08 | 08 |
| 4 | Request individual measurement | 10 | 10 |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | | | |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | | | |
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | | | |
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | | | |

Recommended settings

- Input module: 8 bytes
- Output module: 4 bytes

In this switch position, the MA automatically sends a position request to the BPS 8 every 10ms until another command comes via the control. Automatic request only restarts when a new position request is sent by the PLC or when the MA is restarted.

16.12 AMS distance measurement device, ODSL xx optical distance sensors with RS 232 interface (S4 switch position B)



Notice!
In this switch position, 6-byte data (fixed) is always expected by the device. This is why a quick telegram sequence can be transmitted reliably even without a data frame.

AMS

Specifications for the serial interface

| Default parameter | AMS |
|-------------------|--|
| Baud rate | 38400 |
| Data mode | 8N1 |
| Handshake | no |
| Protocol | binary protocol without acknowledgment |
| Frame | <Data> |

Specifications for Command mode

To activate the Command mode, bit 0 must be set to 1 in control byte 0.
For further information, see chapter 11.1.3 "Command mode", figure 11.2.

| Control bit | Meaning | Corresponds to serial command (HEX) |
|-------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 0 | Transmit individual position value = single shot | C0F131 |
| 1 | Cyclically transmit position values | C0F232 |
| 2 | Stop cyclical transmission | C0F333 |
| 3 | Laser diode on | C0F434 |
| 4 | Laser diode off | C0F535 |
| 5 | Transmit single speed value | C0F636 |
| 6 | Cyclically transmit speed values | C0F737 |
| 7 | | |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | |
| 12 | | |
| 13 | | |
| 14 | | |
| 15 | | |

Recommended settings

- Input module: 8 bytes
- Output module: 8 bytes

ODSL 9, ODSL 30 and ODSL 96B



Notice!

The default settings of the ODS serial interface have to be adjusted! Further information on configuration of the interface can be found in the technical description of the corresponding device.

Specifications for the serial interface

| Default parameter | AMS |
|--------------------------|---|
| Baud rate | 38400 |
| Data mode | 8N1 |
| Handshake | no |
| Protocol | ASCII transmission, 5-digit measurement value |
| Frame | <Data> |

Specifications for Command mode

Command mode cannot be used with the ODSL 9, ODSL 30 and ODSL 96B.

The ODSL 9/96B is to be operated in the "Precision" measure mode. The mode is set through the display menu via **Application -> Measure mode -> Precision**. You can find more details on this in the technical description.

16.13 Modular interfacing unit MA 3x (S4 switch position C)

Specifications for the serial interface

| Default parameter | MA 3x |
|-------------------|---|
| Baud rate | 9600 |
| Data mode | 8N1 |
| Handshake | no |
| Protocol | framing protocol without acknowledgment |
| Frame | <STX> <Data> <CR> <LF> |

Specifications for Command mode

To activate the Command mode, bit 0 must be set to 1 in control byte 0.
For further information, see chapter 11.1.3 "Command mode", figure 11.2.

| Control bit | Meaning | Corresponds to serial command (ASCII) |
|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 0 | Version query | v |
| 1 | | |
| 2 | | |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | | |
| 5 | | |
| 6 | | |
| 7 | | |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | |
| 12 | | |
| 13 | | |
| 14 | Reset parameters to default values | PC20 |
| 15 | Device restart | H |

Recommended settings

- Input module: dependent on the number of digits of the code that is to be read.

With an 18-digit bar code (+ 2 bytes of status bytes + 2 bytes of slave address), for example, it is advisable to use the 24-byte setting.
- Output module: 4 bytes



Notice!

In this switch position, the address of the multiNet slave is also transmitted in the first two bytes of the data range!

16.14 Resetting the parameters (S4 switch position F)

To reset all parameters of the MA that can be configured with software (such as baud rate, IP address, dependent on type) to the factory settings, do the following:

- ↪ *Set device switch S4 to F in a voltage free state.*
- ↪ *Switch the voltage on and wait until it is ready for operation.*
- ↪ *If necessary, switch the voltage off to prepare for commissioning.*
- ↪ *Set service switch S10 to the "RUN" position.*

17 Appendix

17.1 ASCII table

| HEX | DEC | CTRL | ABB | DESIGNATION | MEANING |
|-----|-----|----------|-----|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 00 | 0 | ^@ | NUL | NULL | Null |
| 01 | 1 | ^A | SOH | START OF HEADING | Start of heading |
| 02 | 2 | ^B | STX | START OF TEXT | Start of text characters |
| 03 | 3 | ^C | ETX | END OF TEXT | Last character of text |
| 04 | 4 | ^D | EOT | END OF TRANSMISSION | End of transmission |
| 05 | 5 | ^E | ENQ | ENQUIRY | Request to transmit data |
| 06 | 6 | ^F | ACK | ACKNOWLEDGE | Positive acknowledgment |
| 07 | 7 | ^G | BEL | BELL | Bell signal |
| 08 | 8 | ^H | BS | BACKSPACE | Backspace |
| 09 | 9 | ^I | HT | HORIZONTAL TABULATOR | Horizontal tabulator |
| 0A | 10 | ^J | LF | LINE FEED | Line feed |
| 0B | 11 | ^K | VT | VERTICAL TABULATOR | Vertical tabulator |
| 0C | 12 | ^L | FF | FORM FEED | Form feed |
| 0D | 13 | ^M | CR | CARRIAGE RETURN | Carriage return |
| 0E | 14 | ^N | SO | SHIFT OUT | Shift out |
| 0F | 15 | ^O | SI | SHIFT IN | Shift in |
| 10 | 16 | ^P | DLE | DATA LINK ESCAPE | Data link escape |
| 11 | 17 | ^Q | DC1 | DEVICE CONTROL 1 (X-ON) | Device control character 1 |
| 12 | 18 | ^R | DC2 | DEVICE CONTROL 2 (TAPE) | Device control character 2 |
| 13 | 19 | ^S | DC3 | DEVICE CONTROL 3 (X-OFF) | Device control character 3 |
| 14 | 20 | ^T | DC4 | DEVICE CONTROL 4 | Device control character 4 |
| 15 | 21 | ^U | NAK | NEGATIVE (/Tape) ACKNOWLEDGE | Negative acknowledge |
| 16 | 22 | ^V | SYN | SYNCHRONOUS IDLE | Synchronization |
| 17 | 23 | ^W | ETB | END OF TRANSMISSION BLOCK | End of data transmission bloc |
| 18 | 24 | ^X | CAN | CANCEL | Invalid |
| 19 | 25 | ^Y | EM | END OF MEDIUM | End of medium |
| 1A | 26 | ^Z | SUB | SUBSTITUTE | Substitution |
| 1B | 27 | ^[| ESC | ESCAPE | Escape |
| 1C | 28 | ^\ ^_ | FS | FILE SEPARATOR | File separator |
| 1D | 29 | ^] | GS | GROUP SEPARATOR | Group separator |
| 1E | 30 | ^^ | RS | RECORD SEPARATOR | Record separator |
| 1F | 31 | ^_ | US | UNIT SEPARATOR | Unit separator |
| 20 | 32 | | SP | SPACE | Space |
| 21 | 33 | | ! | EXCLAMATION POINT | Exclamation point |
| 22 | 34 | | " | QUOTATION MARK | Quotation mark |
| 23 | 35 | | # | NUMBER SIGN | Number sign |
| 24 | 36 | | \$ | DOLLAR SIGN | Dollar sign |
| 25 | 37 | | % | PERCENT SIGN | Percent sign |
| 26 | 38 | | & | AMPERSAND | Ampersand |
| 27 | 39 | | ' | APOSTROPHE | Apostrophe |
| 28 | 40 | | (| OPENING PARENTHESIS | Opening parenthesis |

| HEX | DEC | CTRL | ABB | DESIGNATION | MEANING |
|-----|-----|------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|
| 29 | 41 | |) | CLOSING PARENTHESIS | Closing parenthesis |
| 2A | 42 | | * | ASTERISK | Asterisk |
| 2B | 43 | | + | PLUS | Plus sign |
| 2C | 44 | | , | COMMA | Comma |
| 2D | 45 | | - | HYPHEN (MINUS) | Hyphen (minus) |
| 2E | 46 | | . | PERIOD (DECIMAL) | Period (decimal) |
| 2F | 47 | | / | SLANT | Slant |
| 30 | 48 | | 0 | | |
| 31 | 49 | | 1 | | |
| 32 | 50 | | 2 | | |
| 33 | 51 | | 3 | | |
| 34 | 52 | | 4 | | |
| 35 | 53 | | 5 | | |
| 36 | 54 | | 6 | | |
| 37 | 55 | | 7 | | |
| 38 | 56 | | 8 | | |
| 39 | 57 | | 9 | | |
| 3A | 58 | | : | COLON | Colon |
| 3B | 59 | | ; | SEMICOLON | Semicolon |
| 3C | 60 | | < | LESS THAN | Less than |
| 3D | 61 | | = | EQUALS | Equals |
| 3E | 62 | | > | GREATER THAN | Greater than |
| 3F | 63 | | ? | QUESTION MARK | Question mark |
| 40 | 64 | | @ | COMMERCIAL AT | Commercial AT |
| 41 | 65 | | A | | |
| 42 | 66 | | B | | |
| 43 | 67 | | C | | |
| 44 | 68 | | D | | |
| 45 | 69 | | E | | |
| 46 | 70 | | F | | |
| 47 | 71 | | G | | |
| 48 | 72 | | H | | |
| 49 | 73 | | I | | |
| 4A | 74 | | J | | |
| 4B | 75 | | K | | |
| 4C | 76 | | L | | |
| 4D | 77 | | M | | |
| 4E | 78 | | N | | |
| 4F | 79 | | O | | |
| 50 | 80 | | P | | |
| 51 | 81 | | Q | | |
| 52 | 82 | | R | | |
| 53 | 83 | | S | | |
| 54 | 84 | | T | | |
| 55 | 85 | | U | | |
| 56 | 86 | | V | | |
| 57 | 87 | | W | | |
| 58 | 88 | | X | | |

| HEX | DEC | CTRL | ABB | DESIGNATION | MEANING |
|-----|-----|------|-----|-----------------|-----------------|
| 59 | 89 | | Y | | |
| 5A | 90 | | Z | | |
| 5B | 91 | | [| OPENING BRACKET | Opening bracket |
| 5C | 92 | | \ | REVERSE SLANT | Reverse slant |
| 5D | 93 | |] | CLOSING BRACKET | Closing bracket |
| 5E | 94 | | ^ | CIRCUMFLEX | Circumflex |
| 5F | 95 | | _ | UNDERSCORE | Underscore |
| 60 | 96 | | ` | GRAVE ACCENT | Grave accent |
| 61 | 97 | | a | | |
| 62 | 98 | | b | | |
| 63 | 99 | | c | | |
| 64 | 100 | | d | | |
| 65 | 101 | | e | | |
| 66 | 102 | | f | | |
| 67 | 103 | | g | | |
| 68 | 104 | | h | | |
| 69 | 105 | | i | | |
| 6A | 106 | | j | | |
| 6B | 107 | | k | | |
| 6C | 108 | | l | | |
| 6D | 109 | | m | | |
| 6E | 110 | | n | | |
| 6F | 111 | | o | | |
| 70 | 112 | | p | | |
| 71 | 113 | | q | | |
| 72 | 114 | | r | | |
| 73 | 115 | | s | | |
| 74 | 116 | | t | | |
| 75 | 117 | | u | | |
| 76 | 118 | | v | | |
| 77 | 119 | | w | | |
| 78 | 120 | | x | | |
| 79 | 121 | | y | | |
| 7A | 122 | | z | | |
| 7B | 123 | | { | OPENING BRACE | Opening brace |
| 7C | 124 | | | VERTICAL LINE | Vertical line |
| 7D | 125 | | } | CLOSING BRACE | Closing brace |
| 7E | 126 | | ~ | TILDE | Tilde |
| 7F | 127 | | DEL | DELETE (RUBOUT) | Delete |

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