

460MMBM-NNA4 Protocol Gateway

Product User Guide

Firmware Version 8.7.22

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Revision History

Version	Date	Notes
8.4.5	11/18/2019	<p>Features Added</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Released OPC UA Server (US) Protocol Ability to now Import/Export Template Files with out an FTP session. <p>Bug Fixes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Updated Profinet Server (PS) on N34 hardware Platform Updated Wi-Fi software
8.6.0	2/28/20	<p>Bug Fixes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Omron Plc Communication fixes for EtherNet/IP Profinet GSDML Substitute values fix
8.7.4	9/1/20	<p>Features Added:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> BMS, BM, DFM, DS, DM, TCP, USB, PBS have been ported to the latest base software. TCP,BMS,BM now Available on N2E and N2EW hardware Platform New ASCII Mode Available on TCP/A/USB/WI protocols User Guides updated with more examples <p>Bug Fixes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improved Data Mapping and String Mapping performance Improved functionality/performance on EC,ETC,ES,MC,MS,BS,BC, A,,WI,PS protocols.
8.7.22	4/6/21	<p>Features Added:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support for RSLogix Versions 32 + with unsigned data type support ETC now support Long integer files (L files) for MicroLogix PLCs that support them SC now supports data block (DB) access

Overview

The 460MMBM-NNA4 gateway connects up to 32 Modbus RTU Slaves with as many as 32 BACnet MS/TP Slaves. By following this guide, you will be able to configure the 460MMBM-NNA4 gateway.

For further customization and advanced use, please reference the appendices located on the CD or online at: <http://www.rtautomation.com/product/460-gateway-support/>.

If at any time you need further assistance, do not hesitate to call Real Time Automation support. Support Hours are Monday-Friday 8am-5pm CST

Toll free: 1-800-249-1612

Email: support@rtautomation.com

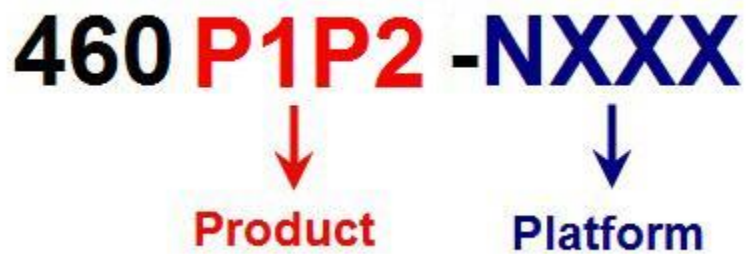
Hardware Platforms

The 460 Product Line supports a number of different hardware platforms. There are differences in how they are powered, what serial settings are supported, and some diagnostic features supported (such as LEDs). For these sections, be sure to identify the hardware platform you are using.

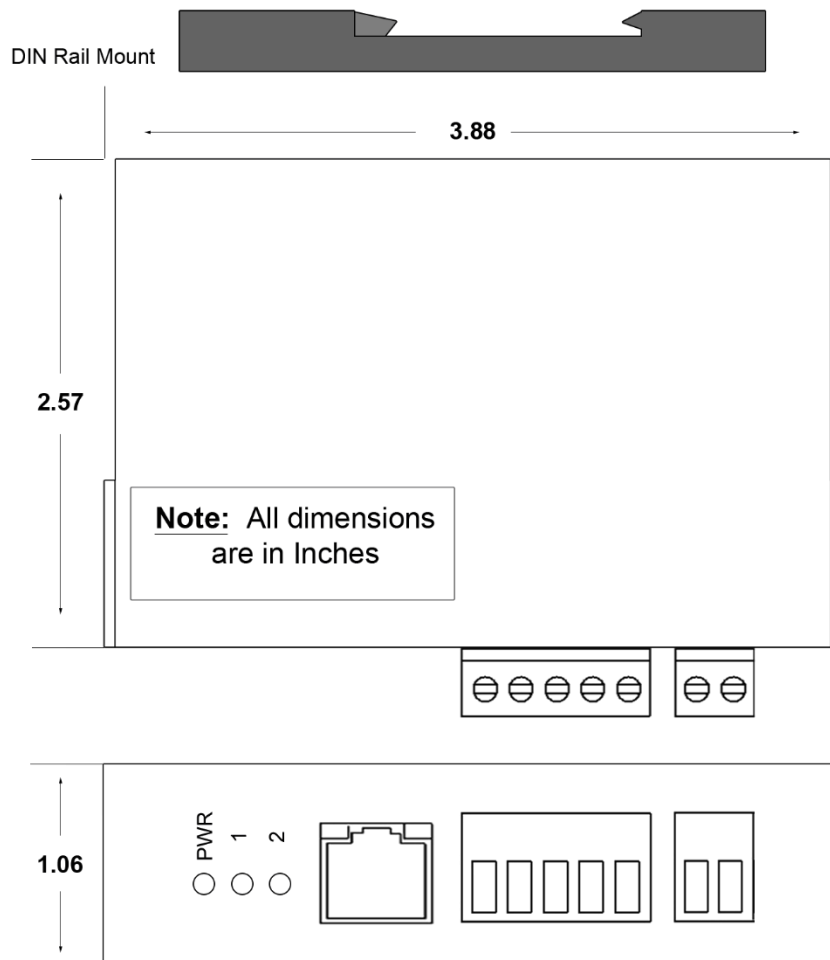
To find which hardware platform you are using:

- 1) Look on the front or back label of the unit for the part number.
- 2) On the webpage inside the gateway, navigate to the dropdown menu under **Other** and select **Utilities**. Click the **Listing of Revisions** button. The full part number is displayed here.

Once you have the full part number, the platform will be the number following the “-N”:



Hardware – NNA4



Powering the Gateway

- 1) Connect a 12-24 VDC power source to the gateway, Red Wire = (+) Black Wire = (-).
 - a) The unit draws 175mA @ 12 V.



Port Configuration

The Port Configuration page is where you set port specific parameters. These settings must match the settings of the device(s) that you are connecting to.

When you have completed your port configuration, click the **Save Parameters** button.

Comm Ports Configuration

Enable Port 0: ☐

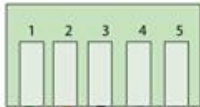
Mode: RS485 (2-wire: Half Duplex)

Serial Baud: 19200 ▼

Parity: None ▼

Data Bits: 8 ▼

Stop Bits: 1 ▼



TX+ TX- GND

Enable Port 1: ☐

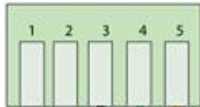
Mode: RS485 (2-wire: Half Duplex)

Serial Baud: 19200 ▼

Parity: None ▼

Data Bits: 8 ▼

Stop Bits: 1 ▼



GND TX+ TX-

Save Parameters

Mounting with a DIN Rail

Installing

Follow these steps to install your interface converter.

- 1) Mount your DIN Rail.
- 2) Hook the bottom mounting flange under the DIN Rail.
- 3) While pressing the 460MMBM-NNA4 against the rail, press up to engage the spring loaded lower clip and rotate the unit parallel to the DIN Rail.
- 4) Release upward pressure.



Removing

Follow these steps to remove your interface converter.

- 1) Press up on unit to engage the spring loaded lower clip.
- 2) Swing top of the unit away from DIN Rail.

Accessing the Main Page

The following steps will help you access the browser based configuration of the gateway. By default, DHCP is enabled. If the gateway fails to obtain an IP address over DHCP it will Auto IP with 169.254.X.Y. For more information on your Operating system network setting refer to the Access Browser Configuration Doc on the CD or download from our support web site.

- 1) Insert the provided CD-ROM into a computer also on the network.



- 2) Run the IPSetup.exe program from the CD-ROM.
- 3) Find unit under "Select a Unit".
 - a. Change Gateway's IP address to match that of your PC if DHCP has failed.
 - i. You will know DHCP has failed if the gateway's IP address is AutoIP at 169.254.X.Y.
 - ii. If successful, it will say DHCP'd at ex: 192.168.0.100 or however your DCHP Client is set up.
 - b. If you do not see the gateway in this tool, then your PC is most likely set up as a static IP.
 - i. Change your PC's network settings to be DHCP. If DHCP fails, then it will change to be on the 169.254.x.y network.
 - ii. Relaunch the IP Setup tool to see if gateway can be discovered now.
- 4) Click **Launch Webpage**. The Main page should appear.

Default setting is set to DHCP. If DHCP fails, default IP Address is 169.254.x.y

Error: Main Page Does Not Launch

If the Main Page does not launch, please verify the following:

- 1) Check that the PC is set for a valid IP Address
 - a. Open a MS-DOS Command Prompt
 - b. Type "ipconfig" and press enter
 - c. Note the PC's IP Address, Subnet, and Default Gateway
- 2) The gateway must be on the same Network/Subnet as the PC whether it's setup for DHCP or Static.

Once you have both devices on the same network, you should be able to ping the gateway using a MS-DOS Command Prompt.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

C:\>ping 192.168.0.100

Pinging 192.168.0.100 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.0.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=60
Reply from 192.168.0.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=60
Reply from 192.168.0.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=60
Reply from 192.168.0.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=60

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.100:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>
```

The Screenshot above shows a gateway that is currently set to a static IP Address of 192.168.0.100.

If you are able to successfully ping your gateway, open a browser and try to view the main page of the gateway by entering the IP Address of the gateway as the URL.



Committing Changes to the Settings

- All changes made to the settings of the gateway in Configuration Mode will not take effect until the gateway is restarted via the webpage. Changes will not be stored if the gateway's power is removed prior to a reboot.
- **NOTE:** The gateway does not need to be restarted after every change. Multiple changes can be made before a restart, but they will not be committed until the gateway is restarted.
- When all desired changes have been made, press the **Restart Now** button.
- The webpage will redirect to our rebooting page shown below:



- The reboot can take up to 20 seconds.
 - If the IP address has not been modified, the gateway will automatically redirect to the main page.
 - If the IP address was modified, a message will appear at the top of the page to instruct the user to manually open a new webpage at that new IP.

Main Page

The main page is where important information about your gateway and its connections are displayed.

Mode (orange box below):

Running Mode:

- Protocol communications are enabled
- Configuration cannot be changed during Running Mode. If changes are needed, click the **Configuration Mode** button shown in the green box below

Configuring Mode:

- Protocol communication is stopped and no data is transmitted
- Configuration is allowed

Navigation (green box below):

You can easily switch between modes and navigate between pages (Configuration, Diagnostics, and Other pages) using the buttons on the left hand side.



The screenshot shows the RTA Main Page interface. At the top left is the RTA logo and 'Real Time Automation, Inc.' At the top right is the website 'www.rtaautomation.com' and a status box indicating 'MODE: RUNNING' and '460ETCMC'. On the left side, there is a navigation menu with buttons for 'Configuration Mode' and 'Main Page'. Below these are sections for 'CONFIGURATION' (Network Configuration, Allen-Bradley PLC, Modbus TCP/IP Client, Display Data), 'DIAGNOSTICS' (a dropdown menu), and 'OTHER' (a dropdown menu). The main content area is titled 'Main Page' and contains a 'Device Description' field with a 'Save Parameters' button. Below this are several status sections: 'Network Status' (a table with columns for Ethernet Port, Link Status, MAC Address, and IP Address), 'Allen-Bradley PLC Status' (Device Status: Fatal Error: No Configuration, Last Read Error Code, Last Write Error Code, LED Status: Connection Status: No Devices Configured / Enabled), 'Modbus TCP/IP Client Status' (Device Status: Fatal Error: No Configuration, Last Error Code, LED Status: Connection Status: No Devices Configured / Enabled), and 'Data Mapping Status' (# Enabled: 0 of 0, # of Errors: 0, First Error).

Ethernet Port	Link Status	MAC Address	IP Address
Ethernet Port	100Mbps, Full Duplex	00:03:F4:0A:43:CC	10.1.28.95

Allen-Bradley PLC Status
 Device Status: Fatal Error: No Configuration
 Last Read Error Code:
 Last Write Error Code:
 LED Status: Connection Status: No Devices Configured / Enabled

Modbus TCP/IP Client Status
 Device Status: Fatal Error: No Configuration
 Last Error Code:
 LED Status: Connection Status: No Devices Configured / Enabled

Data Mapping Status
 # Enabled: 0 of 0
 # of Errors: 0
 First Error:

Device Configuration

The device configuration area is where you assign the device description parameter. Changes can only be made when the gateway is in Configuration Mode.

Main Page

Device Description:

Once you are done configuring the Description, click the **Save Parameters** button.

Network Configuration

The network configuration area is where you assign the IP address and other network parameters. Changes can only be made when the gateway is in Configuration Mode.

Once you are done configuring the Network Settings, click the **Save Parameters** button.

If you are changing the IP Address of the gateway, the change will not take effect until the unit has been rebooted. After reboot, you must enter the new IP Address into the URL.



The screenshot shows the 'Network Configuration' window. It has a title bar with 'Network Configuration' and a 'Help' button. Below the title bar is the 'Ethernet Configuration' section. The configuration fields are as follows:

Field	Value
Ethernet MAC Address	00:03:F4:0B:C3:02
Ethernet Link	Auto-Negotiate
IP Setting	Static IP
IP Address	10.1.16.40
Subnet	255.255.0.0
Default Gateway	0.0.0.0
DNS Gateway	0.0.0.0

At the bottom of the configuration area is a 'Save Parameters' button.

It is recommended to leave the DNS Gateway set to 0.0.0.0 and the Ethernet Link as Auto-Negotiate. If configuring the gateway to use E-mail, the DNS Gateway must be set.

Modbus RTU Master Configuration

Click the **Modbus RTU Master** button to access the configuration page.

- 1) **Serial Port:** Select which serial port is being used for communication. This port must be configured on the Port Configuration page. If it has not yet been configured, it will display *Disabled* after the Port descriptions in this dropdown.

Serial Port: Port 0 (T-Strip) Disabled ▼

- 2) **Delay Between Messages:** Enter the length of time to delay between read and write scan line requests (ms).
- 3) **Response Timeout:** Enter the amount of time the gateway should wait before a timeout is issued for a read/write request (ms).
- 4) **Dependency Protocol:** If enabled, Modbus RTU master communication will stop if communication to the selected protocol is lost.

Modbus RTU Master Configuration

Help

Serial Port: Port 0 (T-Strip) Disabled ▼

Delay Between Messages: 10 10-60000 ms

Response Timeout: 500 50-60000 ms

Dependency Protocol: None ▼

Save Parameters

Modbus RTU Master Device Configuration

The bottom area of the Modbus RTU Master Configuration page lets you configure up to 32 external Modbus RTU slave devices.

- 1) To add additional slave connections, click the -Select- dropdown under Modbus RTU Master Device List and select **Add Generic Slave** option.

Modbus RTU Master Device List

-Select-

<<

2

>>

1-2

Delete Slave

- a) If you are configuring multiple devices click << or >> to navigate to another device.
 - b) To create a new slave with the same parameters already configured from another slave, click the -Select- dropdown and select the **Add from Modbus RTU X** option (where X represents the slave you wish to copy parameters from). Once created, you can make any additional changes needed to that new slave.
 - c) To remove a device, navigate to the slave to delete using the << and >> buttons and click the **Delete Slave** button.
 - d) Click the **Save Parameters** button to save changes before restarting or going to another configuration page.
- 2) The **Enable** check box should be selected for the device.
 - 3) Enter a **Device Label** to identify the device within the gateway.
 - 4) Enter a unique Modbus RTU **Slave Address** for the device on the network.
 - 5) **Force Function Code 15/16 for Single Writes:** Only select this if the Modbus RTU device does not support Modbus Function Code 5/6.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Modbus RTU Slave 1	
Device Label <input type="text" value="MM01"/>	Slave Address <input type="text" value="1"/> 0-255	
Force Function Code 15/16 for Single Writes <input type="checkbox"/>	Enable 0-Base Addressing <input type="checkbox"/>	
Bit Pack <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1 Bit</div> Coil / Input Status Only	Enable Modbus ASCII <input type="checkbox"/>	
Swap Indicator <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">None</div>		
# of Read Scan Lines <input type="text" value="0"/> 0-100	# of Write Scan Lines <input type="text" value="0"/> 0-100	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">Generate Scan Lines</div>		

- 6) **Enable 0-Based Addressing:** Check ONLY if the slave you are connecting to begins their register numbering at 0 OR they specify that their device addresses are 0-based.
- 7) **Bit Pack:** Select the formatting of the Coil Status/Input Status. Automap will use this packing size to map coils to/from the other protocol. The bit pack selection here should match that of the other protocol. The starting address is considered Bit 0 and is the low-order bit.

- 8) **Enable Modbus ASCII:** Only select this if your Modbus device is also using ASCII messaging. By default, the device will use Modbus RTU.
- 9) To enable data swapping, select the required **Swap Indicator**. If the bytes appear in the wrong order, enable swapping to change the data. This swapping does *NOT* change Coils and their ordering inside the Bit Pack.
- 10) Enter the number of Read Scan Lines and Write Scan Lines.
- 11) Click the **Generate Scan Lines** button to have the read and write scan lines auto-generate for you. You may manually configure the read and write scan lines after they have been generated.

Configuring Read and Write Scan Lines

Follow these steps to manually configure Read and Write Scan Lines.

- 1) Click the **View Read Scan Lines** or **View Write Scan Lines** button.

View Read Scan Lines
View Write Scan Lines

Read Scan Lines (Modbus RTU to 460)

	Line #	Point Type	Starting Address	# of Points <small>*See Limits Below</small>
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	0x Coil Status	1	1

<< 1-1 >>

View Read Scan Lines
View Write Scan Lines

Write Scan Lines (460 to Modbus RTU)

	Line #	Point Type	Starting Address	# of Points <small>*See Limits Below</small>
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	0x Coil Status	1	1

<< 1-1 >>

- 2) Select a Point Type for each Scan Line. Options include: Coil Status, Input Status, Input Registers, and Holding Registers.
 - a) **Note:** Input/Holding Registers have a data type associated with them.
 - b) String Point Type- If the mating protocol supports strings, you may select string as a point type in Modbus. With this point type, 2 characters will be packed into a single register and the first register will be set aside for the length.
 - c) **EX:** 4x Hold Reg (String) with a Starting Address of 1 for a length of 5 Registers, this means that Register 1 will hold the length of the string and Registers 2-5 will hold the string contents. So, this string can contain a max of 8 characters.
- 3) Enter a Starting Address (This will be 1 based, if your device is 0 based then check the Enabled 0-Based Addressing box).
 - a) **Note:** Some manufactures' documentation may call out the Starting Address as 00001, 10001, 30001 or 40001. Don't include the first value as this represents (0) coil, (1) Input Status, (3) Input Register and (4) Holding Register.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable		Modbus RTU Slave 1	
Device Label <input type="text" value="MM01"/>		Slave Address <input type="text" value="1"/> 0-255	
Force Function Code 15/16 for Single Writes <input type="checkbox"/>		Enable 0-Base Addressing <input type="checkbox"/>	
Bit Pack <input type="text" value="1 Bit"/> Coil / Input Status Only		Enable Modbus ASCII <input type="checkbox"/>	
Swap Indicator <input type="text" value="None"/>			
# of Read Scan Lines <input type="text" value="0"/> 0-100		# of Write Scan Lines <input type="text" value="0"/> 0-100	
Generate Scan Lines			

- 4) Enter the # of consecutive points to read for that point/data type. See the *Scan Line Data Limit* section at the bottom of the webpage for max values in a scan line.

Scan Line Data Limit	
Point Type	Length Range
Coil Status	512
Input Status	512
Input Register (16 Bit Int/Uint)	125
Input Register (32 Bit Int/Uint/Float)	62
Input Register (64 Bit Int/Uint/Float)	31
Input Register (String - 2 char/reg)	125
Holding Register (16 Bit Int/Uint)	125
Holding Register (32 Bit Int/Uint/Float)	62
Holding Register (64 Bit Int/Uint/Float)	31
Holding Register (String - 2 char/reg)	125

BACnet MS/TP Master Configuration

Click the **BACnet MSTP Master** button to access the configuration page.

- 1) **Serial Port:** Select which serial port is being used for communication. This port must be configured on the Port Configuration page. If it has not yet been configured, it will display *Disabled* after the Port description in this dropdown.

Serial Port: Port 0 (T-Strip) Disabled ▼

- 2) Enter a unique **Instance** identifier for the gateway. This Instance must be unique on the BACnet MS/TP network.
- 3) Enter a unique **MAC** identifier for the gateway. This MAC must be unique on the BACnet MS/TP network.
- 4) **Max Master:** Enter the maximum MAC ID that the gateway will communicate with on the BACnet MS/TP network. This value should be equal to or greater than the largest MAC ID on the MS/TP Network. The gateway cannot communicate with any MAC ID that is greater than the value entered in this field. In an ideal network, this should match the other devices on the BACnet MS/TP network.
- 5) Enter a **Name**, **Description** and **Location** for the gateway. These are used to identify the gateway on the BACnet MS/TP network.
- 6) **Delay Between Messages:** Enter the length of time to delay between read and write scan line requests (ms).
- 7) **Response Timeout:** Enter the amount of time the gateway should wait before a timeout is issued for a read/write request(s).
- 8) **Dependency Protocol:** If enabled, BACnet MS/TP communication will stop if communication to the selected protocol is lost.

BACnet MS/TP Master Configuration
Help

Serial Port: Serial Port disabled ▼

Instance: 50 0-4194302

MAC: 1 0-127

Max Master: 10 1-127

Name: Gateway Name

Description: Gateway Description

Location: Gateway Location

Delay Between Messages: 100 0-10000 ms

Response Timeout: 1 1-60 s

Dependency Protocol: None ▼

Save Parameters

BACnet MS/TP Master Device Configuration

The bottom area of the BACnet MS/TP Master Configuration page lets you configure up to 32 external BACnet MS/TP devices.

- 1) To add additional Slave connections, click the -Select- dropdown menu under BACnet MS/TP Master Device List and select **Add Generic Slave** option.

BACnet MS/TP Master Device List

-Select-

v

Delete Slave

<<

1

>>

1-2

- a. If you are configuring multiple devices click << or >> to navigate to another device.
 - b. To create a new slave with the same parameters already configured from another slave, click the -Select- dropdown and select the **Add from BACnet MS/TP X** option (where X represents the slave you wish to copy parameters from). Once created, you can make any additional changes needed to that new slave.
 - c. To remove a device, navigate to the slave to delete using the << and >> buttons and click the **Delete Slave** button.
 - d. Click **Save Parameters** to save your changes before a restart or going to another configuration page.
- 2) The **Enable** check box should be selected for the device.
- 3) Enter a **Device Label** to identify the device within the gateway.
- 4) Enter the unique **Instance** that matches the slave. If this value doesn't match, the gateway will timeout.
- 5) **Bit Pack:** Select the formatting of the Binary Input/Output/Value Objects. Automap will use this packing size to map binary objects to/from the other protocol. The bit pack selection here should match that of the other protocol. The starting address is considered Bit 0 and is the low-order bit.
- 6) **Priority Array:** Select the Priority Array index to use for the Writeable Commandable BACnet Objects.
- 7) Enter the number of Read Scan Lines and Write Scan Lines.
- 8) Click the **Generate Scan Lines** button to have the read and write scan lines auto-generate for you. You may manually configure the read and write scan lines after they have been generated.

☐ **Enable**

BACnet MS/TP Slave 1

Device Label <input type="text" value="BM01"/>	Instance <input type="text" value="1"/> 0-4194302
Bit Pack <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px;">1 Bit v</div> Binary Input / Output / Value Only	Priority Array <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px;">16 v</div>
# of Read Scan Lines <input type="text" value="0"/> 0-100	# of Write Scan Lines <input type="text" value="0"/> 0-100
<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px 20px; display: inline-block;">Generate Scan Lines</div>	

View Read Scan Lines

View Write Scan Lines

Configuring Read Scan Lines

Follow these steps to manually configure Read Scan Lines.

- 1) Select **View Read Scan Lines** if not already selected.
- 2) Select an Object Type for each Scan Line. Options include: Analog Input, Analog Output, Analog Value, Binary Input, Binary Output, Binary Value, and Multi-State Input, Multi-State Output, Multi-State Value, CSV (CharacterString Value).
- 3) Enter a Starting Object.
- 4) Enter the # of consecutive objects to read for that object type. You can enter a value of 1 to 128.

Read Scan Lines (BACnet MS/TP to 460)

	Line #	Object Type	Starting Object	# of Objects
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Analog Input ▼	1	1
<input type="button" value="1-1"/>				

Configuring Writes Scan Lines

Follow these steps to manually configure Write Scan Lines.

- 1) Select **View Write Scan Lines** if not already selected.
- 2) Select an Object Type for each Scan Line. Options include: Analog Output, Analog Value, Binary Output, Binary Value, Multi-State Output, Multi-State Value, and CSV (CharacterString Value).
- 3) Enter a Starting Object.
- 4) Enter the # of consecutive objects to write for that object type. You can enter a value of 1 to 128.

Write Scan Lines (460 to BACnet MS/TP)

	Line #	Object Type	Starting Object	# of Objects
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Analog Output ▼	1	1
<input type="button" value="1-1"/>				

Mapping - Transferring Data Between Devices

There are 5 ways to move data from one protocol to the other. You can combine any of the following options to customize your gateway as needed.

Option 1 – Data Auto-Configure Mappings: The gateway will automatically take the data type (excluding strings) from one protocol and look for the same data type defined in the other protocol. If there isn't a matching data type, the gateway will map the data to the largest available data type. See Data Auto-Configure section for more details.

Option 2 – String Auto-Configure: The gateway will automatically take the string data type from one protocol and map it into the other. See String Auto-Configure section for more details.

Option 3 – Manual Configure Mappings: If you don't want to use the Auto-Configure Mappings function, you must use the manual mapping feature to configure translations.

Option 4 – Manipulation/Scaling: You can customize your data by using math operations, scaling, or bit manipulation. See Data Mapping-Explanation section for more details.

Option 5 – Move Diagnostic Information: You can manually move diagnostic information from the gateway to either protocol. Diagnostic information is not mapped in Auto-Configure Mappings Mode. See Diagnostic Info section for more details.

Going from Manual Mapping to Auto-Mapping will delete ALL mappings and manipulations configured.

Display Mapping and Values

The Display Data and Display String pages are where you can view the actual data for each mapping that is set up.

Display Data

Click the **Display Data** button to view how the data is mapped and what the values of each mapping are.



Main Page

CONFIGURATION

- Network Configuration
- Port Configuration
- BACnet/IP Server
- Modbus RTU Master
- Display Data**

DIAGNOSTICS

-Select-

OTHER

-Select-

Here you will see how each data point (excluding strings) is mapped. To view, select the device from the dropdown menu and click **View** to generate the information regarding that device. Then select either the **Protocol 1 to Protocol 2** or **Protocol 2 to Protocol 1** button, correlating to the direction you wish to see the data.



Display Data

Edit Mapping

View as Text

Select a Device: Modbus TCP Server IP Address: 0.0.0.0 View

Protocol 1 to Protocol 2 Protocol 2 to Protocol 1

This page is very useful when verifying that all data is mapped somehow from one protocol to another. If a data point is not mapped, it will display on this page in a yellow highlighted box. The Display Data page will display up to 200 mappings per page, simply navigate to the next page for the additional mapping to display.

Modbus RTU to BACnet/IP			BACnet/IP to Modbus RTU		
<< 1 >>			Displaying 1-201 of 300		
Modbus RTU		460MMBS ↔	BACnet/IP		
Name	Value (Hex)		Manipulation	Name	Value (Hex)
400001	--	--	↔	AI1	--
400002	--	--	↔	AI2	Mapping Disabled for Point
400003	--	--	↔	AI3	--

In the above example, we see the following:

- Modbus register 400001 from Slave 1 is being mapped to AI1 on BACnet
- Nothing is being moved from Modbus register 400002 to AI2 on BACnet because the mapping is disabled
- Modbus register 400003 from Slave 1 is being mapped to AI3 on BACnet

NOTE: If a data point is mapped twice, only the first instance of it will show here. EX: If Modbus 400001 & 400040 from Slave 1 are both mapped to AI1, only 400001 will show as being mapped to AI1.

If there are values of “ - - ” on this page, it indicates that the source has not yet been validated and no data is being sent to the destination.

The example below reflects the Modbus to PLC flow of data. The Modbus (left side) is the source and the PLC (right side) is the destination.

- The 460 gateway has received valid responses from Modbus registers 400001- 400005 and therefore can pass the data on to the PLC tag called MC2PLC_INT.
- The 460 gateway has NOT received valid responses from Modbus register 400011 & 400012. As a result, the data cannot be passed to the PLC tag ETC01_GN0_INT2 and indicates so by using “ - - ” in the value column of the table.

Display Data

Edit Mapping
View as Text

Select a Device
Modbus TCP Server IP Address: 10.1.16.16
View

Modbus TCP/IP to PLC
PLC to Modbus TCP/IP

<< 1 >>
Displaying 1-7 of 7

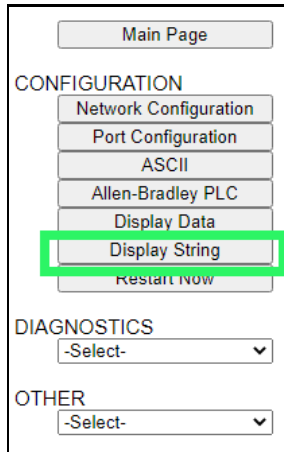
Modbus TCP/IP			460ETCMC ↔	PLC		
Name	Value	Value (Hex)	Manipulation	Name	Value	Value (Hex)
400001	15	0x000F	↔	ETC01	15	0x000F
400002	1495	0x05D7	↔	MC2PLC_INT[0]	1495	0x05D7
400003	1	0x0001	↔	ETC01	1	0x0001
400004	23	0x0017	↔	MC2PLC_INT[1]	23	0x0017
400005	3	0x0003	↔	ETC01	3	0x0003
400011	--	--	↔	MC2PLC_INT[2]	--	--
400012	--	--	↔	ETC01	--	--
				MC2PLC_INT[3]		
				ETC01		
				MC2PLC_INT[4]		
				ETC01		
				ETC01_G2N0_INT[0]		
				ETC01		
				ETC01_G2N0_INT[1]		

To view the actual data mappings, click the **Edit Mapping** button. For more details, see the Data Mapping-Explanation section.

To view the data mappings purely as text, click the **View as Text** button. For more details, see the View Data Mapping as Text section.

Display String

Click the **Display String** button to view what the values of each Parsing and/or Concatenating strings are, you can also click on the Edit Mapping to view the mapping of each string.



Main Page

CONFIGURATION

- Network Configuration
- Port Configuration
- ASCII
- Allen-Bradley PLC
- Display Data
- Display String**
- Restart Now

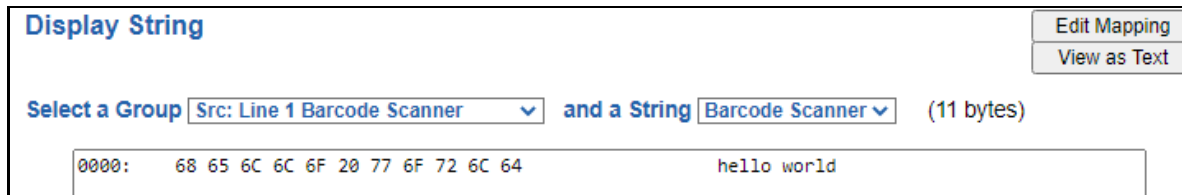
DIAGNOSTICS

-Select-

OTHER

-Select-

To view the source or destination groups from a string, click the dropdown menu to generate the information regarding that device. The string data will be displayed in both Hex and ASCII (only the ASCII data is sent). The example below shows data that is coming from the source device. A group will be displayed for each Parsing/Concatenating String field that is configured.

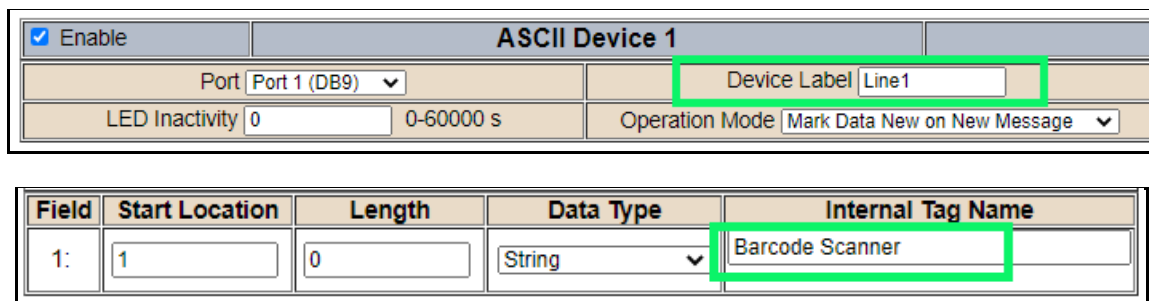


Display String Edit Mapping View as Text

Select a Group Src: Line 1 Barcode Scanner and a String Barcode Scanner (11 bytes)

0000: 68 65 6C 6C 6F 20 77 6F 72 6C 64 hello world

In the Group drop down, “Line1” is defined on the ASCII Device configuration page and “Barcode Scanner” is defined in the ASCII Parsing configuration.



☒ Enable **ASCII Device 1**

Port Port 1 (DB9) Device Label Line1

LED Inactivity 0 0-60000 s Operation Mode Mark Data New on New Message

Field	Start Location	Length	Data Type	Internal Tag Name
1:	1	0	String	Barcode Scanner

If there are values of “Data Not Valid “on this page, it indicates that the source has not been validated yet and no data is being sent to the destination.

Display String

Edit Mapping
View as Text

Select a Group
Src: Line 1 Barcode Scanner
and a String
Barcode Scanner
(0 bytes)

Data Not Valid

NOTE: You can view the whole string data by clicking on **Diagnostics Info** drop down and navigating to ASCII Diagnostics page. You will also have to select the port you want to view in the dropdown below ASCII.

Diagnostics

ASCII
View

Port 1 (DB9)
View

To view the string mappings, click the **Edit Mapping** button. For more details see the **String Mapping-Explanation** section.

Display String

Edit Mapping
View as Text

Select a Group
Src: Line 1 Barcode Scanner
and a String
Barcode Scanner
(11 bytes)

0000: 68 65 6C 6C 6F 20 77 6F 72 6C 64
hello world


NOTE: Only String data types can be mapped to another String data type.

String Mapping Configuration
Help

Manual Configure
of Mappings to Configure: 1 0-250
Set Max # of Mappings
<< 1 >>

☒ Enable

Mapping 1

Source		Destination
Group: Line 1 Barcode Scanner String: Barcode Scanner		Group: ETC01 ETC01_G2N0_STRIN String: ETC01_G2N0_STRING

To view the string mappings purely as text, click the **View as Text** button. For more details see the **View String Mapping as Text** section.

Display String use case

Sending a message of “RTA,Support,Rocks” from an ASCII device to the RTA unit. The ASCII Parsing Configuration would look like my example below. There are more detailed examples of what all the fields represent in the ASCII Parsing section.

ASCII Device 1 (Line1)				
Max Number of Fields: 3		1-50		Min Number of Fields: 1
				1-50
Parsing Delimiter: , 44 0x2c				
Update Fields				
Field	Start Location	Length	Data Type	Internal Tag Name
1:	1	0	String	Header 1
2:	1	0	String	Header 2
3:	1	0	String	Header 3

The message is broken up into 3 “Groups” or Parsing fields.

Display String
Edit Mapping
View as Text

Select a Group Src: Line1 Header 1 and a String Header 1 (3 bytes)

0000: 52 54 41 RTA

Display String
Edit Mapping
View as Text

Select a Group Src: Line1 Header 2 and a String Header 2 (7 bytes)

0000: 53 75 70 70 6F 72 74 Support

Display String
Edit Mapping
View as Text

Select a Group Src: Line1 Header 3 and a String Header 3 (5 bytes)

0000: 52 6F 63 68 73 Rocks

To view the Entire message, click on the Diagnostic drop down, select Diagnostics Info. Select ASCII, click view, select your Port. Whole data will be in the Last Message Sent Diagnostic box.

Diagnostics

ASCII View
Port 1 (DB9) View

Last Message Sent (17 bytes)
0000: 52 54 41 2C 53 75 70 70 6F 72 74 2C 52 6F 63 68 RTA,Support,Rock
0016: 73 s

Data and String Mapping – Auto-Configure

The Auto-Configure function looks at both protocols and will map the data between the two protocols as best as it can so that all data is mapped. Inputs of like data types will map to outputs of the other protocols like data types first. If a matching data type cannot be found, then the largest available data type will be used. Only when there is no other option is data truncated and mapped into a smaller data type.

If the Auto-Configure function does not map the data as you want or you want to add/modify the mappings, you may do so by going into Manual Configure mode.

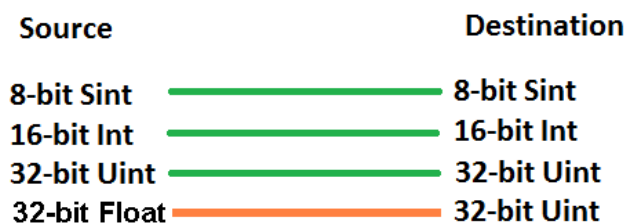
The following are examples of the Auto-Configure function.

- 1) This example shows a common valid setup.



- a. Both Source values were able to be mapped to a corresponding Destination value.

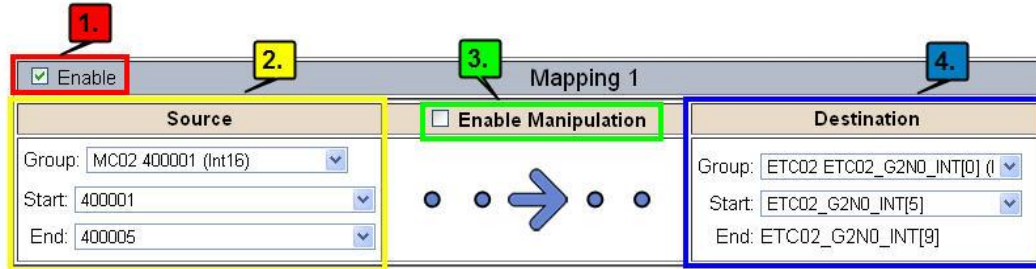
- 2) This example shows how Auto-Configure will make its best guess.



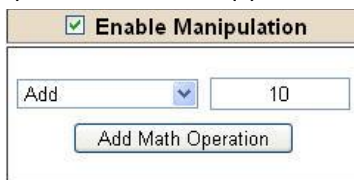
- a. The 32-bit Float from the Source location could not find a matching Destination data-type. After all other like data types were mapped, the only data type available was the 2nd 32-bit Uint data type. Auto-Configure was completed even though the data in the Float will be truncated.

Data Mapping – Explanation

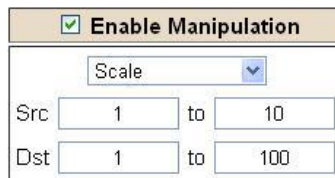
Below are the different parts that can be modified to make up a data mapping.



- 1) Enable (red box above): Check to enable mapping. If not checked, this mapping is skipped.
- 2) Source Field (yellow box above):
 - a) Group - Select the data group you set up in the protocol config to use for this mapping.
 - b) Start - This is the starting point for this mapping.
 - c) End - This is the final point to be included for this mapping.
- 3) Manipulation Area (green box above):
 - a) Enable the Data Manipulation. This can be enabled for any mapping.
 - b) Click **Add Math Operation** for each operation needed. Up to 3 are allowed unless you are using the Scale, Set Bit, or Invert Bit functions. If using Scale, Set Bit, or Invert Bit, then only 1 operation is allowed.
 - c) Select the Operation(s) to perform.
 - i) Math Operations are performed in the order they are selected.
 - ii) If more than one point is selected on the source, the Math Operations will be performed on every point.
 - d) Enter the value(s) for the operation.



Example of Add (similar for Subtract, Multiply, Divide, and MOD). This will add a value of 10 to the source field before it is written to the destination field.



Example of Scale. This will scale the source values from 1-10 into 1-100 for the destination.



Example of Set Bit (similar to Invert Bit). This will take the value of the 0th source bit and copy it into the value of the 5th destination bit.

- 4) Destination Field (blue box above):
 - a) Group - Select the data group you set up in the protocol config to use for this mapping.
 - b) Start - This is the starting point for where the data is being stored.
 - c) End - The End point is derived from the length of the source and cannot be modified.

Data Mapping – Adding Diagnostic Information

Data Mapping offers 5 different types of information in addition to any scan lines specified for each protocol.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Only add Diagnostic Information **AFTER** both sides of the gateway have been configured. If changes to either protocol are made after diagnostic information has been added to the mapping table, it is necessary to verify all mappings. Remapping may be necessary.

1) Temporary Ram (Int64)

- a) This offers five levels of 64bit Integer space to assist in multiple stages of math operations. For example, you may wish to scale and then add 5. You can set up a single translation to scale with the destination as the temporary ram. Then another translation to add 5 with the source as the temporary ram.
- b) The gateway will automatically convert the Source to fit the Destination, so there is no need for Int 8, 16, 32 since the 64 may be used for any case.

Mapping 1		
Source	Enable Manipulation	Destination
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable Group: Temporary Ram0 (Int64) Start: Ram0 End: Ram0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable Manipulation Scale Src: 1 to 10 Dst: 1 to 100	Group: Temporary Ram0 (Int64) Start: Ram1 End: Ram1
Mapping 2		
Source	Enable Manipulation	Destination
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable Group: Temporary Ram0 (Int64) Start: Ram1 End: Ram1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable Manipulation Add 5 Add Math Operation	Group: Temporary Ram0 (Int64) Start: Ram2 End: Ram2


In this example, Ram0 is scaled into Ram1. Ram1 is then increased by 5 and stored into Ram2. Ram0 and Ram2 could be considered a source or destination group.

2) Temporary Ram (Double)

- a) This is like the Temporary Ram (Int 64), except manipulations will be conducted against the 64bit floating point to allow for large data.

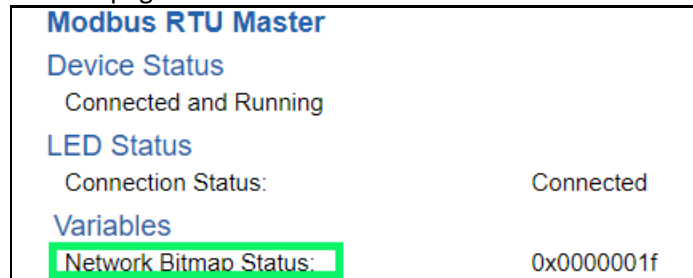
3) Ticks Per Second

- a) The gateway operates at 200 ticks per second. This equates to one tick every 5ms. Thus, mapping this to a destination will give easy confirmation of data flow without involving one of the two protocols. If data stops on the destination end, then the RTA is offline.

Mapping 1		
Source	Enable Manipulation	Destination
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable Group: Ticks Since Powerup (UInt32) Start: Since Powerup End: Since Powerup	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable Manipulation 	Group: BS01 AI1 (Float) Start: AI1 End: AI1

4) XY_NetBmpStat

- a) If a protocol is a Client/Master, there is a Network Bitmap Status that is provided on the Diagnostics Info page under the Variables section.



Modbus RTU Master

Device Status
Connected and Running

LED Status
Connection Status: Connected

Variables
Network Bitmap Status: 0x0000001f

- b) Since a Client/Master may be trying to communicate with multiple devices on the network, it may be beneficial to know if a Server/Slave device is down. By using this Network Bitmap Status, you can expose the connection statuses of individual devices. **Values shown are in HEX.**
- i) 0x00000002 shows that only device 2 is connected
 - ii) 0x00000003 shows that only devices 1 and 2 are connected
 - iii) 0x0000001f shows that all 5 devices are connected (shown in image above)
- c) There are multiple ways to map the NetBmpStat.

Option 1: Map the whole 32bit value to a destination. Example below shows the NetBmpStat is going to an Analog BACnet object. Using a connection of 5 Modbus Slave devices AI1 will show a value of 31.0000. Open a calculator with programmer mode and type in 31, this will represent bits 0 – 4 are on. This mean all 5 devices are connected and running.

If using an AB PLC with a Tag defined as a Dint, then expand the tag within your RSlogix software to expose the bit level and define each bit as a description such as device1, device2, etc.



☒ Enable Mapping 1

Source	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable Manipulation	Destination
Group: MM NetBmpStat (Uint32)		Group: BS01 AI1 (Float)
Start: NetBmpStat		Start: AI1
End: NetBmpStat		End: AI1

Option 2: You can extract individual bits from the NetBmpStat by using the Set Bit Manipulation and map those to a destination. You'll need a mapping for each device you want to monitor. Example below shows Modbus device 2 (out of 5) is being monitor to a BACnet Binary Object. You can define the object in the BACnet Name configuration.



☒ Enable Mapping 1

Source	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable Manipulation	Destination
Group: MM NetBmpStat (Uint32)	Set Bit	Group: BS01 BI1 (Bit1)
Start: NetBmpStat	Src: 1 (0-31)	Start: BI1
End: NetBmpStat	Dst: 0 (0)	End: BI1

5) Status_XY

- a) There are two Statuses provided, one for each protocol. This gives access to the overall status of that Protocol. Each Bit has its own meaning as follows:

Common Status: **0x000000FF (bit 0-7) 1st byte**

Hex:	Bit Position:	Decimal:	Explanation:
0x00	0	0	if we are a Slave/Server
0x01	0	1	if we are a Master/Client
0x02	1	2	connected (0 not connected)
0x04	2	4	first time scan
0x08	3	8	idle (usually added to connected)
0x10	4	16	running (usually added to connected)
0x20	5	32	bit not used
0x40	6	64	recoverable fault
0x80	7	128	nonrecoverable fault

For this example, the ETC Status is mapped to a PLC tag called PLC_Status



Example: ETC Status is 0x00000013 (19 decimal), here is the break down

Hex	Bit	Decimal	Explanation
0x01	0(on)	1	if we are a Master/Client
0x02	1(on)	2	connected (0 not connected)
0x10	4(on)	16	running (usually added to connected)
Total:	0x13	19	

External Faults: **0x0000FF00 (bit 8-15) 2nd byte**

Hex:	Bit Position:	Decimal:	Explanation:
0x00	8	0	local control
0x01	8	256	remotely idle
0x02	9	512	remotely faulted
0x04	10	1,024	idle due to dependency
0x08	11	2,048	faulted due to dependency

Recoverable Faults: **0x00FF0000 (bit 16-23) 3rd byte**

Hex:	Bit Position:	Decimal:	Explanation:
0x01	16	65,536	recoverable fault - timed out
0x02	17	131,072	recoverable fault - Slave err

Non-Recoverable Faults 0xFF000000 (bit 24-31) 4th byte

Hex:	Bit Position:	Decimal:	Explanation:
0x01	24	16,777,216	nonrecoverable fault - task fatal err
0x02	25	33,554,432	nonrecoverable fault - config missing
0x04	26	67,108,864	nonrecoverable fault - bad hardware port
0x08	27	134,217,728	nonrecoverable fault - config err
0x10	28	268,435,456	Configuration Mode
0x20	29	536,870,912	No Ethernet Cable Plugged In

For this example, the MC Status is mapped to a PLC tag called MC_Status



Example: MC Status is 0x00010041 (65601 decimal), here is the break down, we know that bytes 1 and 3 are being used, so here is the break down,

Common Status:

Hex:	Bit:	Decimal:	Explanation:
0x01	0(on)	1	if we are a Master/Client
0x40	6(on)	64	recoverable fault

Recoverable Faults:

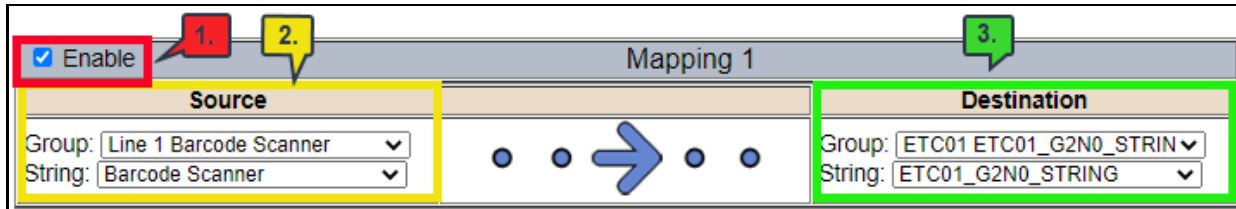
Hex:	Bit:	Decimal:	Explanation:
0x01	16	65,536	recoverable fault - timed

Total: 0x010041 65,601

String Mapping – Explanation

Below are the different parts that can be modified to make up a string mapping.

String data types can only be mapped to other string data types. There is no manipulation that can be done on the string.



- 1) Enable (red box above): Check to enable mapping. If not checked, this mapping is skipped.
- 2) Source Field (yellow box above):
 - a) Group - Select the string data group you set up in the protocol config to use for this mapping.
 - b) String - This is the string used for this mapping.
- 3) Destination Field (green box above):
 - a) Group - Select the string data group you set up in the protocol config to use for this mapping.
 - b) String - This is the string where the data is being stored.

Mapping – Auto-Configure Mode to Manual Configure Mode

To transition from Auto-Configure Mapping Mode to Manual Configure Mode, click the dropdown at the top of the Mapping Configuration page and select Manual Configure.

After you click this button, you will be prompted to confirm if this is really what you want to do.



Click **OK** to proceed to Manual Configure Mode or click **Cancel** to remain in Auto-Configure Mappings Mode.

Once OK is clicked, there are 2 options on how to proceed from here.



- 1) To keep the mappings that are already configured press **OK**.
 - a) You would want this option if you are adding additional mappings or you want to modify the mapping(s) that already exist.
- 2) To delete the mappings that are already there and start over press **Cancel**.

To modify the number of mappings, enter a number in the text field next to **# of Mappings to Configure** and click the **Set Max # of Mappings** button. You can always add more mappings if needed.

Mapping – Manual Configure Mode to Auto-Configure Mode

To transition from Manual Configure Mode to Auto-Configure Mapping Mode, click the dropdown menu at the top of the Mapping Configuration page and select Auto-Configure Mappings.



Click **OK** to proceed to delete all current mappings and go back to Auto-Configure Mappings Mode. Click **Cancel** to keep all mappings and remain in Manual Configure Mode.

NOTE: Once you revert to Auto-Configure Mapping Mode there is no way to recover the mappings you lost. Any mappings you previously have added will be deleted as well.

View as Text

Data Mapping

The View as Text page displays the point to point mapping(s) you set up in the Data Mapping section. This will also display any manipulation(s) that are configured.

Each line on this page will read as follows:

Mapping number: *source point* **Len:** *Number of points mapped -> manipulation (if blank then no manipulation) -> destination point*

If you are looking for a specific point to see if it is mapped, you can do a find in this text box for your point in question. Example: you defined 20 Registers starting at register 1 and want to see if 400011 is mapped. If it is not in this text box, then it is not mapped, and no data will be transferred.

This is the text display for the example shown under the *Data Mapping- Adding Diagnostic Information* section.

Data Mapping

Mapping 1:	Temporary Ram0	Len: 1	-> 1:10 Scale to 1:100 ->	Temporary Ram1
Mapping 2:	Temporary Ram1	Len: 1	-> Add 5 ->	Temporary Ram2

String Mapping

The View as Text page displays the string mapping(s) you set up in the String Mapping section.

Each line on this page will read as follows:

Mapping number: *source point* **-> Copy ->** *destination point*

If you are looking for a specific point to see if it is mapped, you can do a find in this text box for your point in question. Example: you defined 20 String Tags in the PLC and want to see if "Test_String" in the Logix PLC is mapped. If it is not in this text box, then it is not mapped, and no data will be transferred.

String Mapping

Mapping 1:	Logix Test_String	-> Copy ->	MC02 400001
------------	-------------------	------------	-------------

Base Triggering – Data Validation Triggering

With Base Triggering, you will be marking data as “Invalid” and force RTA Master/Controller/Client protocols to read all the read data points sources until ALL source protocols data is valid. You will be able to utilize the Handshake to map over to Technology Trigger and/or back over to your source protocol for reference.

How does this work?

- 1) Map the Triggering Variable (Source) over to Trigger # (Dest).
- 2) If Trigger # value changes states mark all Trigger # protocols read data as “Invalid”.
- 3) Read all source read data points until ALL source read data is valid.
- 4) Handshake # value is set equal to Trigger # value.
- 5) Map Handshake # to reference data point.

Note: # is an internal reference to the Server/Slave number you are settings up. **ex.** RTA Server/Slave products can only be Trigger 1 and Handshake 1 since we are only 1 device. If RTA is a Master/Client, then you can have a Trigger# for each server/slave connected too.

How do you set this up?

In this example I’m using a 460MCBS. My Building Automation System wants to verify that all data read from Modbus TCP/IP Server is valid.

- 1) Add an extra Analog Output for your Trigger. This tells the RTA to mark all data invalid.

Write Data Groups (BACnet/IP to 460MCBS)

Data Group	Object Type	Starting Object	# of Objects
1	Analog Output (32 Bit Float)	1	21
2	Binary Output	1	0
3	CharacterString Value	51	0

- a) You can define AI21 as your validation name in the Setup BACnet Names Configuration.

Setup BACnet Names, Units, and COV


21	G01	Data Validation Trigger	Other	no-units	1.000000
----	-----	-------------------------	-------	----------	----------

- 2) Add another Analog Input as reference for when data has been validated. When you write from AO21 to validate data, the RTA will reply to AI40 saying “validation complete”.


Data Group	Object Type	Starting Object	# of Objects
1	Analog Input (32 Bit Float)	1	40
2	Binary Input	1	0
3	CharacterString Value	1	0

40	G01	Data Validation Result	Other	no-units	1.000000
----	-----	------------------------	-------	----------	----------

- 3) Within the Data Mapping page manually add 2 additional mappings.
- 4) The first mapping is going to be the Data Validation Triggering. AO21 will write to the RTA, MC Trigger 1 will mark data invalid.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Mapping 2	
Source	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable Manipulation	Destination
Group: BS01 AO1 (Float)		Group: MC Trigger 0 (Uint16)
Start: AO21		Start: Trigger 1
End: AO21		End: Trigger 1

- 5) The second mapping, the MC Handshake will increment that all data is validated and write to AI21 "all data is validated". The value of AI40 and AO21 should be the same.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Mapping 3	
Source	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable Manipulation	Destination
Group: MC Handshake 0 (Uint16)		Group: BS01 AI1 (Float)
Start: Handshake 1		Start: AI40
End: Handshake 1		End: AI40

Security Configuration

To setup security on the 460 gateway, navigate to **Other->Security Configuration**. You can configure Security for 3 administrators, 5 users, and 1 guest.

THIS IS **NOT** A TOTAL SECURITY FEATURE

The security feature offers a way to password protect access to diagnostics and configuration on the network. The security feature does not protect against “Air Gap” threats. If the gateway can be physically accessed, security can be reset. All security can be disabled if physical contact can be made. From the login page, click the Reset Password button twice. You will be forced to do a hard reboot (power down) on the gateway within 15 minutes of clicking the button. This process should be used in the event a password is forgotten.

Note: Only Admins have configuration access to all web pages.

- 1) Log Out Timer: The system will automatically log inactive users off after this period of time.
NOTE: A time of 0 means that the user will not be automatically logged off. Instead, they must manually click the **Logout** button.
- 2) Username: Enter a username, max of 32 characters.
- 3) Password: Enter a password for the username, max of 32 characters, case sensitive.
 - a. Re-enter the Password
- 4) E-mail: In case the password was forgotten, a user can have their password e-mailed to them if e-mail was configured.
- 5) Hint: A helpful reminder of what the password is.

Security Configuration
Help

Log Out Timer: 5 0-15 min

Admin Configuration

Admin	Username	Password	Re-enter Password	Email	Hint
1				Not Configured	
2				Not Configured	
3				Not Configured	

Admin Contact Information

User Configuration

User	Username	Password	Re-enter Password	Email	Hint
1				Not Configured	
2				Not Configured	
3				Not Configured	
4				Not Configured	
5				Not Configured	

Save Parameters

Security Configuration-Security Levels

Each webpage in the gateway can have a separate security level associated with it for each user.

Security Levels:

- 1) **Full Access:** Capability to view and configure a web page.
- 2) **View Access:** Capability to view a web page, but cannot configure parameters.
- 3) **No Access:** No capability of viewing the web page and page will be removed from Navigation.

User 1: ▼

View

User 1:
 User 2:
 User 3:
 User 4:
 User 5:
 Guest

Web Page	Security
All Web Pages	No Access ▼ Set
Web Page	Security
Main Page	Full Access ▼
Device Configuration	Full Access ▼
Port Configuration	Full Access ▼
BACnet/IP Server	Full Access ▼
Modbus RTU Master	Full Access ▼
View Mapping	Full Access ▼
Mapping	Full Access ▼
Setup LED's	Full Access ▼
Diagnostic Info	Full Access ▼
Logging	Full Access ▼
Display Data	Full Access ▼
Export Configuration	Full Access ▼
Import Configuration	Full Access ▼
Save As Template	Full Access ▼
Load From Template	Full Access ▼
Utilities	Full Access ▼
Email Configuration	Full Access ▼
Alarm Configuration	Full Access ▼
String Mapping	Full Access ▼
View String Mapping	Full Access ▼
Display String	Full Access ▼

Save Parameters

Security - Log In

Username: Name of the user to login.

Password: Password of the user to login.

Log In: If login is successful, the user will be redirected to the Main Page.

Send Password to Email: Sends the specified User's Password to the email configured for that user.

Display Hint: Displays the hint specified for the User if one was set up.

Reset Password: This is used to reset security settings. Confirm reset password must be selected to confirm this action. Once confirmed, there is a 15 minute window to do a hard reset of the gateway by physically removing and restoring power from the gateway. Once power is restored, you may navigate to the IP address of the gateway as normal.



The form is titled "Security Log In" with a subtitle "Application Description". It contains two input fields: "Username:" with the value "Admin" and "Password:". Below these fields are three buttons: "Log In", "Display Hint", and "Reset Password". At the bottom, there is a label "Admin Contact:" followed by the text "Admin Contact Information Goes Here".

Security - Log Out

Once a user is done with a session they may click **logout** at the top of any page. The user may also be logged out for inactivity based off of the Log Out Timer specified during the configuration.



The header/footer area contains the RTA logo on the left, the text "Welcome Admin [logout](#)" in the center, and the website "www.rtaautomation.com" on the right. Below this is a blue bar with "Real Time Automation, Inc." on the left and "MODE: RUNNING 460" on the right.

Closing the browser is not sufficient to log out.

Email Configuration

To setup e-mails on the 460 gateway, navigate to **Other->Email Configuration**.

You can configure up to 10 email addresses.

- 1) SMTP Mail Username: The email address that the SMTP server has set up to use.
- 2) SMTP Mail Password: If authentication is required, enter the SMTP Server's password (Optional).
- 3) SMTP Server: Enter the Name of the SMTP Server or the IP Address of the Server.
- 4) From E-mail: Enter the e-mail that will show up as the sender.
- 5) To E-mail: Enter the e-mail that is to receive the e-mail.
- 6) E-mail Group: Choose a group for the user. This is used in other web pages.

Click the **Save Parameters** button to commit the changes and reboot the gateway.

Email Configuration

Number of Emails to Configure: 0-10

User	SMTP Mail Username	SMTP Mail Password	SMTP Server	From Email	To Email	Email Group
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Group A ▼

Alarm Configuration

To setup alarms on the 460 gateway, navigate to **Other->Alarm Configuration**.

- 1) Alarm Delay upon Powerup: At Powerup, the gateway will have values of '0' stored for all data. This may cause alarms to trigger before these values are updated by the mating protocols. Set this field to provide needed time to update fields before considering values for alarms.

Alarm Configuration

Help

Alarm Delay upon Powerup: 0-3600 s

of Alarms to Configure: 0-100

Set Max # Alarms

<< >>

☒ Enable

Alarm 1				
Data Point	Set Error	Clear Error	Alarm Name	Email
<div>Ticks Since Powerup (Uint32)</div> <div>Ticks Since Powerup</div>	<div>>=</div> <div>1000</div>	<div>None</div> <div>0</div>	Gateway_test	Group A

<< >>

Save Parameters

- 2) Enter the number of alarms to configure and click **Set Max # Alarms** to generate those lines.
- 3) In the Data Point Section:
 - a. Top dropdown: select the Data Group. This dropdown menu will contain all groups that go from the gateway to the network.
 - b. Lower dropdown: select the Data Point's Specific Point. This is used to select which point in the group will be monitored for alarms.
- 4) In the Set Error Section:
 - a. Select the Set Error Operation in the top dropdown menu. Available options are <, >, <=, >=, !=, ==, and Change of State (COS). This is the operation that will be used to compare the Data Point value against the Error Value to determine if the alarm needs to be set.
 - b. Select the Set Error Value. This value is used as: 'Data Point's Value' 'Operation' 'Value.' Ex: Ticks Since Powerup >= 1000. This will set the alarm after 1000 ticks have elapsed since the unit powered up.

- 5) In the Clear Error Section:
 - a. Select the Clear Error Operation. Available options are <, >, <=, >=, !=, ==, and Change of State (COS). This is the operation that will be used to compare the Data Point value against the Error Value to determine if the alarm needs to be cleared.
 - b. Select the Clear Error Value.
-Ex: Ticks Since Powerup >= 5000. This will clear the alarm after 5000 ticks have elapsed since the unit powered up.
- 6) Enter an Alarm Name. This will make the alarm unique and will be available in the Alarm Status page as well as in the email generated by the alarm.
- 7) Select an email to associate this alarm with. When an alarm is set, it sends an email. When an alarm is cleared, it will also send an email.

Click the **Save Parameters** button to commit the changes to memory and reboot the gateway.

Diagnostics – Alarm Status

Alarm Status will only display under the Diagnostic menu tab if at least 1 Alarm is enabled.

- 1) # Alarms Enabled: This is a count of enabled alarms.
- 2) # Alarms Active: This is how many alarms are presently active (set).
- 3) Last Active Alarm: This is the last alarm that the gateway detected.
- 4) **Clear # of Times Active:** This will reset all alarms ' # of Times Active' to 0.
- 5) Alarm #: The reference number to the given alarm on the alarm setup page.
- 6) Name: The name of the alarm.
- 7) Status: The current status of the alarm, either OK or ALARM.
- 8) # of Times Active: This count represents the number of times this alarm has become active. If an alarm is triggered, this count will increment.

Alarm Status

Alarms Enabled: 1
Alarms Active: 0
Last Active Alarm:

Clear # of Times Active

Alarm#	Name	Status	# of Times Active
1	Alarm Example	OK	0

Alarms – Active

While one or more alarms are active, every page will display 'Alarms Active' at the top of the page. This will no longer be displayed if all active alarms have been cleared.


www.rtaautomation.com

Real Time Automation, Inc.
Alarms Active

MODE: RUNNING
460

When an alarm is activated, the following will occur:

- 1) A one-time notification will be sent out to the email associated with the alarm.
- 2) For duplicate emails to occur, the alarm must be cleared and then become active again.
- 3) # Alarms Active and # of Times Active will be incremented.
- 4) Status of the Individual Alarm will be set to *Alarm*.

- 5) *Last Active Alarm* field will be populated with details on what triggered the alarm.

Alarm Status

Alarms Enabled: 1
Alarms Active: 1
Last Active Alarm: Alarm 1 is Set: Actual: 0 < Limit: 20

Clear # of Times Active

Alarm#	Name	Status	# of Times Active
1	Alarm Example	Alarm	1

Alarms – Clear

When an alarm is cleared, the following will occur:

- 1) A one-time notification will be sent to the email associated with the alarm.
 - a. For duplicate emails to occur, the alarm must become active and then be cleared again.
- 2) Total # *Alarms Active* will decrement. *Last Active Alarm* will not be changed.
- 3) Status of the Individual Alarm will be reset to *OK*.

Change of State (COS) Configuration

To access the configuration files in the 460 gateway, navigate to dropdown **Other->COS Configuration**. The gateway, by default only writes when data has changed. The gateway also waits to write any data to the destination until the source protocol is successfully connected.

Default values should fit most applications. Change these values with caution as they affect performance.

- 1) **Stale Data Timer:** If the data has not changed within the time allocated in this Stale Data Timer, the data will be marked as stale within the gateway and will force a write request to occur. This timer is to be used to force cyclic updates in the gateway, since data will only be written if it has changed by default. There is a separate timer per data mapping.

Gateway behavior:

- If time = 0s => (DEFAULT) The gateway will write out new values on a Change of State basis.
 - If time > 0s => The gateway will write out new values whenever the timer expires to force cyclic updates (write every x seconds).
- 2) **Production Inhibit Timer:** Amount of time after a Change of State write request has occurred before allowing a new Change of State to be written. This is to be used to prevent jitter. Default value is 0ms. This timer takes priority over the Stale Data Timer. There is a separate timer per data mapping. This timer is active only after the first write goes out and the first COS event occurs.
 - 3) **Writes Before Reads:** If multiple writes are queued, execute # of Writes Before Reads before the next read occurs. Default is 10 and should fit most applications.
Warning: A value of 0 here may starve reads if a lot of writes are queued. This may be useful in applications where a burst of writes may occur and you want to guarantee they all go out before the next set of reads begin.
 - 4) **Reads Before Writes:** If multiple writes are queued, the # of Writes Before Reads will occur before starting the # of Reads Before Writes. Once the # of Reads Before Writes has occurred, the counter for both reads and write will be reset. Default is 1 and should fit most applications.
 - 5) **Enable Data Integrity:** If enabled, do not execute any write requests to the destination until the source data point is connected and communicating. This prevents writes of 0 upon power up.

Change of State Configuration
Help

Stale Data Timer:

0-3600 s

Production Inhibit Timer:

0-60000 ms

Writes Before Reads:

0-255

Reads Before Writes:

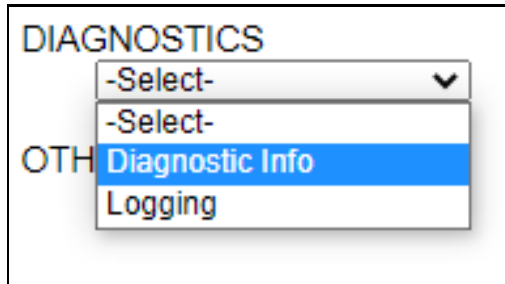
1-255

Enable Data Integrity:
☒

Click the **Save Parameters** button to commit the changes to memory and reboot the gateway.

Diagnostics Info

The Diagnostics page is where you can view both protocols' diagnostics information, # of Data Mappings, # of String Mapping and # Alarm Mappings.



For protocol specific diagnostic information, refer to the next few pages.

Diagnostics Mapping

This section displays the number of mappings that are enabled, Data Mapping and String Mapping will show the # of Errors and First Errors. Alarms will show # active and Last Alarm that was active.

Common Errors:

- 1) Destination or Source Point does not exist
 - a) Solution: Re-map the mapping
- 2) Source or Destination Pointer too small
 - a) There is not enough space on either the Source, or the Destination for the data you want to copy. This is typically seen when the Destination is smaller than the amount of data being transferred to it.
- 3) Range Discard, Min or Max Value
 - a) The actual data value is outside of the defined range
- 4) Math Error
 - a) Operation value cannot be 0
- 5) Scaling Error
 - a) Source Min must be smaller than Source Max
 - b) Destination Min must be smaller than Destination Max

Data Mapping

# Enabled:	5 of 5
# of Errors:	0
First Error:	

String Mapping

# Enabled:	2 of 2
# of Errors:	0
First Error:	

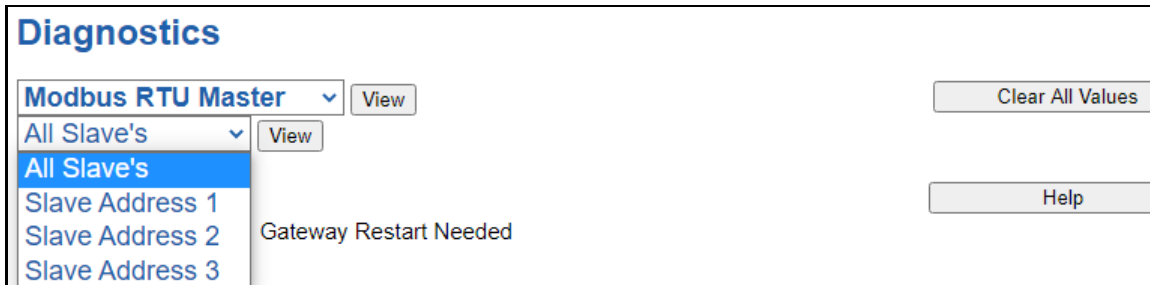
Alarms

# Enabled:	3
# Active:	0
Last Active:	

Note: you can also view this information on the Main Page.

Diagnostics – Modbus RTU Master

Select the Modbus RTU Master in the top dropdown menu on the Diagnostics Page to view a breakdown of the diagnostics and common strings that are displayed on the page. You may also view individual slave counters by selecting the device in the *All Slaves* dropdown and clicking **View**. Additional diagnostic information can be found by clicking the **Help** button.



The screenshot shows the 'Diagnostics' section of a web interface. At the top, there is a dropdown menu currently set to 'Modbus RTU Master' with a 'View' button next to it. Below this, another dropdown menu is open, showing 'All Slave's' as the selected option, with other options being 'Slave Address 1', 'Slave Address 2', and 'Slave Address 3'. Each of these options has its own 'View' button. To the right of the dropdowns, there is a 'Clear All Values' button and a 'Help' button. In the center of the interface, the text 'Gateway Restart Needed' is displayed.

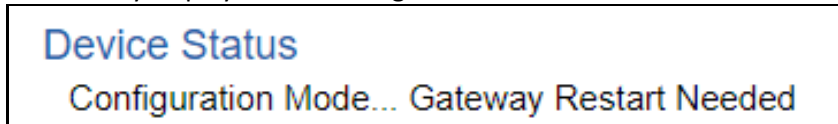
NOTE: This page will auto-refresh every five seconds with the latest data.

Clear All Values - This will only affect displayed values.

- 1) This will return all values displayed to zero and clear the Status Strings.

Example: If viewing Modbus RTU Master – Slave Address 1, this will only clear the values for Slave Address 1. This will reduce the *All Slaves* values indirectly, otherwise select All Servers to clear all devices.

Device Status - This will only display when viewing *All Slaves*.



The screenshot shows a box titled 'Device Status'. Inside the box, the text 'Configuration Mode...' is displayed in a blue font, and 'Gateway Restart Needed' is displayed in a red font.

- 1) Connected and Running– the gateway is connected to all the Modbus RTU slaves.
- 2) Error: Timeout – No Modbus RTU scan lines are configured under an enabled slave.
Or, one or more enabled Modbus RTU slaves are missing.
 - a. Verify Modbus RTU device for slave Address, 0 or 1 Base Addressing, ASCII Messaging, and Starting Addresses
 - b. Verify that Port Settings used match the Modbus slave that the gateway is communicating with.
 - c. Verify wires for specific port settings.
- 3) Dependency Protocol Faulted – The dependent protocol is missing causing the communication to go inactive.
- 4) Unknown: First Scan Not Complete – Multiple scan lines are set up for the device and the gateway has not completed all the scan lines for the first time.
- 5) Fatal Error: Couldn't Open Hardware Port – The serial port selected on the Modbus RTU Master Configuration page is not configured.

Fatal Error: No Configuration – No Modbus RTU slaves are enabled though a Serial Port is enabled.

Diagnostics (MAC: 00:03:F4:06:15:E6)

Modbus RTU Master View

All Slave's View

Device Status
Connected and Running

LED Status
Connection Status: Connected

Variables

Network Bitmap Status:	0x00000003
FC01 Read Coil Status:	2317
FC02 Read Input Status:	0
FC03 Read Holding Registers:	0
FC04 Read Input Registers:	0
FC05 Force Single Coil:	0
FC06 Preset Single Register:	0
FC15 Force Multiple Coils:	0
FC16 Preset Multiple Registers:	0
Successful Responses Received:	2317
Error Responses Received:	0
Timeouts:	0

Status Strings
Last Error Code:

Clear All Values Help

Diagnostics (MAC: 00:03:F4:06:15:E6)

Modbus RTU Master View

Slave Address 1 View

LED Status
Connection Status: Connected

Variables

Network Bitmap Status:	0x00000003
FC01 Read Coil Status:	912
FC02 Read Input Status:	0
FC03 Read Holding Registers:	0
FC04 Read Input Registers:	0
FC05 Force Single Coil:	0
FC06 Preset Single Register:	0
FC15 Force Multiple Coils:	0
FC16 Preset Multiple Registers:	0
Successful Responses Received:	913
Error Responses Received:	0
Timeouts:	0

Status Strings
Last Error Code:

Clear All Values Help

LED Status - This is the Status for *All Slaves* or the specific slave selected.

LED Status

Connection Status:

Configuration Mode

- 1) Solid Green (Connected) – The gateway is connected to all the Modbus RTU slaves that are configured and enabled.
- 2) Flashing Green (Not Connected) – No Modbus RTU slaves are enabled/configured.
 - a) Verify Modbus RTU settings and ensure that the *Enable* checkbox is checked for the appropriate slave(s).
- 3) Flashing Red (Connection Timeout) - The gateway cannot open a connection to one or more of the enabled Modbus RTU devices.
 - a) Verify Modbus RTU device for slave Address, 0 or 1 Base Addressing, ASCII Messaging, and Starting Addresses
 - b) Verify port settings used match the Modbus slave that the gateway is communicating with.
 - c) Verify wires for specific port settings.
- 4) Flashing Red (Empty Scan List) - One or more enabled Modbus slaves have no scan lines configured.
- 5) Flashing Red (Communication not attempted yet) – (Specific slave only) No reads are configured and data needed for writes isn't valid yet.
- 6) Flashing Red (Dependency Error) - The dependent protocol is missing causing the communication to go to inactive.
 - a) The other protocol must be *Connected*.
- 7) Solid Red (Fatal Error) – The serial port selected on the Modbus RTU Master Configuration page is not configured.
 - a) Verify that Modbus RTU has an enabled Port selected. If needed, configure port settings.

Variables - These are the values for *All Slaves* or the specific slave selected.

Variables	
Network Bitmap Status:	0x00000000
FC01 Read Coil Status:	0
FC02 Read Input Status:	0
FC03 Read Holding Registers:	0
FC04 Read Input Registers:	0
FC05 Force Single Coil:	0
FC06 Preset Single Register:	0
FC15 Force Multiple Coils:	0
FC16 Preset Multiple Registers:	0
Successful Responses Received:	0
Error Responses Received:	0
Timeouts:	0
Status Strings	
Last Error Code:	

- 1) Network Bitmap Status (Displayed in Hex):
 - a) -Each bit corresponds to a slave. If the bit is set, the slave is connected, otherwise the bit is 0.
 - b) -Bit 0 corresponds to Slave 1 and Bit 4 is for Slave 5 and so on.
- 2) FC01 Read Coil Status:
 - a) -Function Code 1: Number of read Coil Status requests sent
 - b) -Point Type Used: 0x Coil Status
 - c) -# of Points: Any
- 3) FC02 Read Input Status:
 - a) -Function Code 2: Number of read Input Status requests sent
 - b) -Point Type Used: 1x Input Status
 - c) -# of Points: Any
- 4) FC03 Read Holding Registers:
 - a) -Function Code 3: Number of read Holding Register requests sent
 - b) -Point Type Used: 4x Hold Reg
 - c) -# of Points: Any
- 5) FC04 Read Input Registers:
 - a) -Function Code 4: Number of read Input Register requests sent
 - b) -Point Type Used: 3x Input Reg
 - c) -# of Points: Any
- 6) FC05 Force Single Coil:
 - a) -Function Code 5: Number of write Coil Status requests sent
 - b) -Point Type Used: 0x Coil Status
 - c) -# of Points: 1
- 7) FC06 Preset Holding Register:
 - a) -Function Code 6: Number of write Holding Register requests sent
 - b) -Point Type Used: 4x Holding Reg
 - c) -# of Points: 1
- 8) FC15 Force Multiple Coils:

- a) -Function Code 15: Number of write Multiple Coil Status requests sent
- b) -Point Type Used: 0x Coil Status
- c) -# of Points: 2 or More OR Force Function Code 15/16 Enabled for # of Points of 1
- 9) FC16 Preset Multiple Registers:
 - a) -Function Code 16: Number of write Multiple Holding Register requests sent
 - b) -Point Type Used: 4x Holding Reg
 - c) -# of Points: 2 or More OR Force Function Code 15/16 Enabled for # of Points of 1
- 10) Successful Responses Received:
 - a) -Total number of Read and Write response messages received
 - b) -Note: Add up all the Function Code Variables and it should equal the number of Successful Responses Received
- 11) Error Responses Received:
 - a) -Total number of read and write error messages received
- 12) Timeouts:
 - a) -Total number of read and write response messages not received

Status Strings - These are the values for *All Slaves*, or the specific slave selected.

Last Error Code:

-Last read request error that the gateway received

Error Code Breakdown:

- 1) Error Code "code" - "Function" (N:"SlaveAddr" A:"StartAddr" L:"Length")
 - a) Note: The Slave Address will inform you of the device that had the error. The Starting Address and Length will inform you the specific scan line that had the error
- 2) Error Codes:
 - a) Error Code 1: Function Code received by the slave is not valid
 - b) Error Code 2: The Register/Status received by the slave is not valid
 - c) Error Code 3: The value received by the slave is not allowable
 - d) Error Code 4: An unrecoverable error occurred while the slave was attempting to reply
 - e) Error Code 5: The slave has accepted the request and is processing it, but a long duration of time will be required to reply
 - f) Error Code 6: The slave is processing another message. The gateway will skip this message.
 - g) Error Code 7: The slave has replied with a NAK. The server cannot perform the program function received in the query
- 3) Functions:
 - a) Specific to the Function Code being used for the scan line
- 4) N (Slave Address):
 - a) Slave address of the slave that the error was received from
- 5) A (Starting Address):
 - a) Starting address of the register/status that the error was received from
- 6) L (Length):
 - a) Number of points of the register/status that the error was received from

Example:

Successful Responses Received:	0
Error Responses Received:	29
Timeouts:	0
Status Strings	
Last Error Code:	Error Code 2 - FC15_WrMCIs (N:1 A:101 L:32)

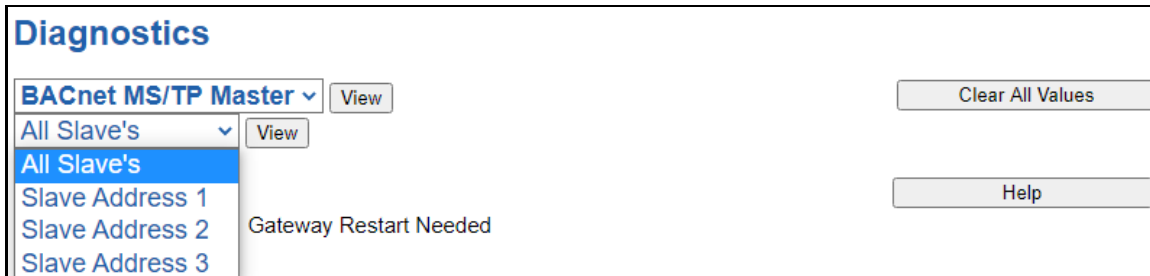
This Error Code indicates Code 2, the register was not valid. Other details are:

- Received the error with FC 15, trying to Force Multiple Coils (WrMCIs – Write Multiple Coils)
- N:1, from device 1, the first configured device
- A:101, Starting address of 101; aka: 000101 or 00101
- L:32, Multiple registers were trying to write 32 coils.

The Error Code indicates *not valid*, so the starting address was not found, or there were not 32 sequential coils to be written (101 through 132). To solve this, change the starting address, or reduce the # of Points configured.

Diagnostics – BACnet MS/TP Master

Select the BACnet MS/TP Master in the dropdown menu on the Diagnostics Page to view a breakdown of the diagnostics and common strings that are displayed on the page. You may also view individual slave counters by selecting the device in the *All Slaves* dropdown and clicking **View**. Additional diagnostic information can be found by clicking the **Help** button.



Diagnostics

BACnet MS/TP Master ▾ View

All Slave's ▾ View

Slave Address 1

Slave Address 2

Slave Address 3

Gateway Restart Needed

Clear All Values

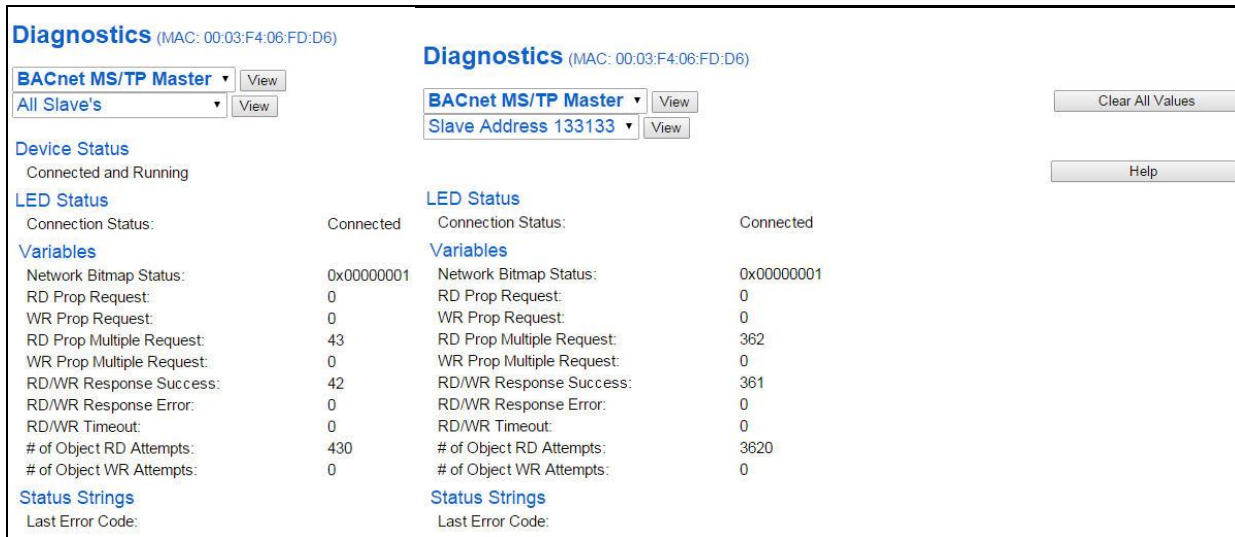
Help

NOTE: This page will auto-refresh every five seconds with the latest data.

Clear All Values - This will only affect displayed values.

1) This will reset all displayed values back to zero and clear the Status Strings.

Example: If viewing BACnet MS/TP Master – Slave Address, this will only clear the values for that specific device. This will reduce the overall values indirectly, otherwise select All Servers to clear all devices.



Diagnostics (MAC: 00:03:F4:06:FD:D6)

BACnet MS/TP Master ▾ View

All Slave's ▾ View

Device Status

Connected and Running

LED Status

Connection Status: Connected

Variables

Network Bitmap Status:	0x00000001
RD Prop Request:	0
WR Prop Request:	0
RD Prop Multiple Request:	43
WR Prop Multiple Request:	0
RD/WR Response Success:	42
RD/WR Response Error:	0
RD/WR Timeout:	0
# of Object RD Attempts:	430
# of Object WR Attempts:	0

Status Strings

Last Error Code:

Diagnostics (MAC: 00:03:F4:06:FD:D6)

BACnet MS/TP Master ▾ View

Slave Address 133133 ▾ View

LED Status

Connection Status: Connected

Variables

Network Bitmap Status:	0x00000001
RD Prop Request:	0
WR Prop Request:	0
RD Prop Multiple Request:	362
WR Prop Multiple Request:	0
RD/WR Response Success:	361
RD/WR Response Error:	0
RD/WR Timeout:	0
# of Object RD Attempts:	3620
# of Object WR Attempts:	0

Status Strings

Last Error Code:

Clear All Values

Help

Device Status - This will only display when viewing *All Slaves*.

Diagnostics

BACnet MS/TP Master ▾

View

All Slave's ▾

View

Device Status

Configuration Mode... Gateway Restart Needed

- 1) Connected – The gateway is connected to all the BACnet MS/TP slaves that are enabled and configured.
- 2) Error: Timeout – One or more enabled BACnet MS/TP slaves have timeouts.
- 3) Fatal Error: No Configuration – No BACnet MS/TP slaves are configured or none of the BACnet MS/TP slaves configured are enabled.
- 4) Fatal Error: Configuration Invalid – One or more of the slaves configured are enabled, but do not have any scan lines configured.
- 5) Fatal Error: Couldn't Open Hardware Port – Port configured in the BACnet MS/TP master configuration page is not enabled in the Port Configuration page.
- 6) Dependency Protocol Faulted – The dependent protocol is missing causing the communication to go inactive.
- 7) Unknown: First Scan Not Complete – Multiple scan lines are set up for the device and the gateway has not completed all the scan lines for the first time.

LED Status - This is the Status for *All Slaves* or the specific slave selected.

LED Status

Connection Status:
Configuration Mode

- 1) Solid Green (Connected) – The gateway is connected to all the BACnet MS/TP slaves that are configured and enabled.
- 2) Flashing Green (Not Connected) – The gateway has never been connected to a BACnet MS/TP slave that is configured and enabled.
 - a) Verify BACnet MS/TP settings and ensure that the *Enable* checkbox is checked for the appropriate device(s).
 - b) Verify the *Enable* checkbox is checked for the appropriate device(s).
- 3) Flashing Red (Communication not attempted yet) – (Specific slave only) No reads are configured and data needed for writes isn't valid yet.
- 4) Flashing Red (Connection Timeout) – One or more enabled BACnet MS/TP slaves are timed out.
 - a) Verify that the Device Instance and MAC of each BACnet MS/TP slave is valid and is not a duplicate on the network.
 - b) Verify that there are valid scan lines configured for each slave that is enabled.
- 5) Flashing Red (Dependency Error) – The dependent protocol is missing or timed out causing the communication to go inactive.
 - a) The other protocol must be *Connected*.
- 6) Solid Red (No Devices Configured/Enabled) – There are no BACnet MS/TP slaves that are configured/enabled.

- 7) Solid Red (Empty Scan List) - One or more enabled BACnet MS/TP slaves have no scan lines configured.
 - a) Verify there are scan lines configured for devices that are enabled.
- 8) Solid Red (No Serial Port Configured) – Port configured in the BACnet MS/TP master configuration page is not enabled in the Port Configuration page.

Variables - These are the values for *All Slaves*, or the specific slave selected.

Variables	
Network Bitmap Status:	0x00000000
RD Prop Request:	0
WR Prop Request:	0
RD Prop Multiple Request:	0
WR Prop Multiple Request:	0
RD/WR Response Success:	0
RD/WR Response Error:	0
RD/WR Timeout:	0
# of Object RD Attempts:	0
# of Object WR Attempts:	0
Status Strings	
Last Error Code:	

- 1) Network Bitmap Status (Displayed in Hex):
 - a) Each bit corresponds to a slave. If the bit is set, the slave is connected, otherwise the bit is 0.
 - b) Bit 0 corresponds to slave 1 and Bit 4 is for slave 5 and so on.
- 2) RD Prop Request– Number of Read Property Single requests sent to the BACnet MS/TP devices.
 - a) **NOTE:** Read Property Single Requests are only used if the BACnet MS/TP device does not support Read Property Multiple (RPM).
- 3) WR Prop Request– Number of Write Property Single requests sent to the BACnet MS/TP devices.
 - a) **NOTE:** Write Property Single Requests are only used if the BACnet MS/TP device does not support Write Property Multiple (WPM).
- 4) RD Prop Multiple Request– Number of Read Property Multiple requests sent to the BACnet MS/TP devices.
- 5) WR Prop Multiple Request– Number of Write Property Multiple requests sent to the BACnet MS/TP devices.
- 6) RD/WR Response Success – Number of successful read or write responses received. This value should be equal to RD Single + WR Single + RD Multiple + WR Multiple Variable Counts.
- 7) RD/WR Response Error – Number of read or write error responses received.
 - a) **NOTE:** If the gateway receives an error of Unsupported Service for a RPM or WPM request, then RP/WR Single requests will be used for that device for the duration of that power up.
- 8) RD/WR Timeout – Total number of read/write requests sent to the BACnet MS/TP device with no reply received within the response timeout configured.
- 9) # of Object Read Attempts – Total number of objects that the gateway attempted to read.
- 10) # of Object Write Attempts – Total number of objects that the gateway attempted to write.

Status Strings - These are the values for *All Slaves*, or the specific slave selected.

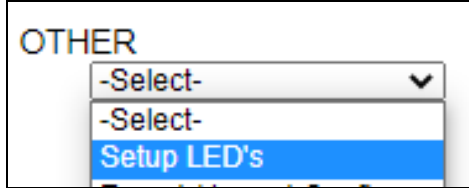
- 1) Last Error Code:
 - a) Last read/write reply error that the gateway received

Error Code Breakdown:

- 1) Rx Err Reply ["ErrorCode"] frm DevInst "Inst" "function" req Obj "ObjectID"
 - a) "ErrorCode" – see descriptions of error codes below.
 - b) "Inst" – This will give you the Device Instance of the slave that had the error.
 - c) "Function" – This will either be *rd* for read request or *wr* for write request.
 - d) "ObjectID" – This will give you the object type and object number for the request that had the error.
- 2) Error Codes - The gateway is sending an error a message due to the listed explanation:
 - a) "Inconsistent Parm" -
 - i) The gateway tried to write a priority that was out of range or reserved (Priority 6) and was rejected by the slave.
 - ii) The gateway tried to write to ALL, REQUIRED or OPTIONAL object property and was rejected by the slave.
 - b) "Invalid Data Type" – The gateway tried to use a data type with an object that is not supported by the slave.
 - c) "Service Request Denied" – BACnet MS/TP request cannot be processed because the BACnet MS/TP connection is not established.
 - d) "Read Access Denied" – BACnet MS/TP read request cannot be processed.
 - e) "Unknown Obj" – The gateway tried to access an object the slave does not support.
 - f) "Unknown Property" – The gateway tried to access a property the slave does not support for that object type.
 - g) "Unsupported Object Type" – The gateway tried to access an object type the slave does not support.
 - h) "Value out of range" – BACnet MS/TP message could not be completed because the passed value was not in the valid range.
 - i) "Write Access Denied" – The gateway tried to write a non-writeable property in the slave.
 - j) "Invalid array index" –
 - i) The gateway tried to write a priority that was out of range or reserved (Priority 6) and was rejected.
 - ii) The gateway tried to write an array for an object or property that doesn't have an array index.
 - k) "Unknown device" – The gateway is trying to send a message to a slave we have not had previous communication with on the network.
 - l) "Timeout" – BACnet MS/TP message timed out.
 - m) "Segm Not Supported" – BACnet MS/TP message is too large to send in one message.
 - n) "Invalid Tag" – BACnet MS/TP message is not how the slave expects.
 - o) "Unknown" – BACnet MS/TP message error for an unknown reason.

LED Configuration

To modify the behavior of the LEDs on the 460 gateway, navigate to **Other->Setup LEDs**.

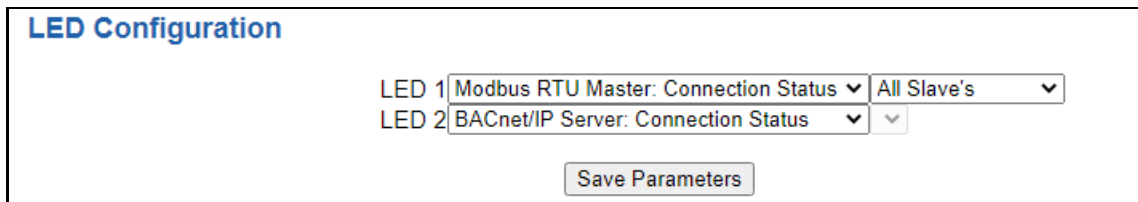


Each LED may be set to Disabled, Protocol 1, or Protocol 2. If either protocol is a master/client, you may set the LED to represent either all slaves/servers configured in the gateway or a slave/server device.

To select a slave/server device:

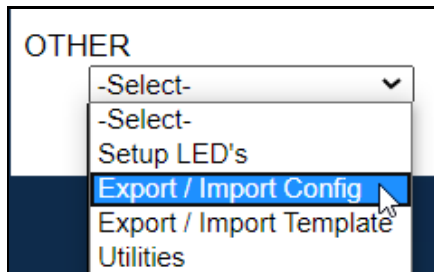
- 1) Select the protocol in the left dropdown menu.
- 2) Click **Save Parameters** to generate the second dropdown menu.
- 3) Select the individual slave/server in the right dropdown menu.

Click the **Save Parameters** button to commit the changes and reboot the gateway.

A screenshot of the 'LED Configuration' form. The title 'LED Configuration' is in blue. Below it, there are two rows of dropdown menus. The first row is labeled 'LED 1' and contains two dropdowns: 'Modbus RTU Master: Connection Status' and 'All Slave's'. The second row is labeled 'LED 2' and contains two dropdowns: 'BACnet/IP Server: Connection Status' and an empty dropdown. Below the dropdowns is a button labeled 'Save Parameters'.

Configuration Files

To access the configuration file in the 460 gateway, select the dropdown **Other->Export/Import Config**.



Export Configuration

Export Configuration

Save Configuration to File

The Export Configuration allows you to save your configuration file for backup or to be imported into another gateway. This file is named *rta_cfg.rtax* by default.

Upon clicking the **Save Configuration to File** button, you will be prompted to select a location to save the file. Different web browsers will yield different looks.



Import Configuration

You can import a previously exported configuration file or a configuration file from another device into the 460 gateway, whenever it is in Configuration Mode.

Upon clicking the **Choose File** button, you will be prompted to select a location from which to load the saved file. Once the location is selected, you can choose the **Import Network Settings** checkbox if you want to load the network settings of the configuration file or just load the configuration without the network setting.

If you choose to Import Network Settings, this will override your current gateway's network setting with the settings in the configuration file. After you click on the Load Configuration button, a banner will display your gateway's new IP address.

Network Settings have changed. Manually enter IP Address of X.X.X.X in the URL.

If the configuration has successfully loaded, the gateway will indicate that it was successful, and a message will appear under the Load Configuration button indicating Restart Needed.

Import Configuration

No file chosen

☐ Import Network Settings

If it encountered an error while trying to load the saved configuration, the gateway will indicate the first error it found and a brief description about it under the Load Configuration button. Contact RTA Support with a screenshot of this error to further troubleshoot.

Save and Replace Configuration Using SD Card

Saving Configuration Using SD Card

This function saves the gateway's configuration automatically to an SD Card each time the gateway is rebooted via the **Restart Now** button on the web page. If this unit should fail in the future, the last configuration stored on the SD card and can be used for a new gateway to get the application back up and running quickly.

This SD Card replaces every configurable field in the gateway, **EXCEPT** for IP Address, Subnet Mask, and Default Gateway.

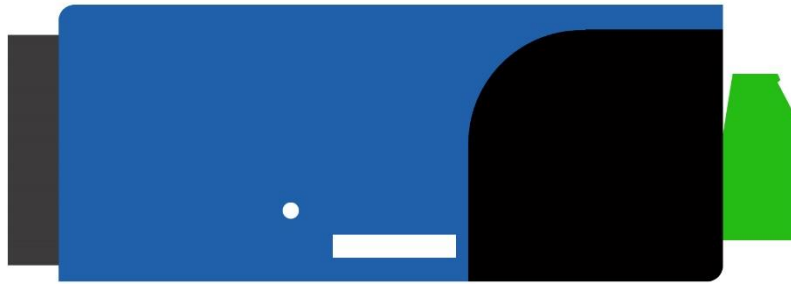
Replacing Configuration Using SD Card

To replace a configuration in a gateway using the SD Card, a specific sequence of events must be followed for the replacement to happen correctly:

- 1) Extract SD Card from gateway you wish to copy the configuration from.
- 2) Power up the gateway you wish to copy the configuration to. DO NOT INSERT SD CARD YET.
- 3) Navigate to the webpage inside the unit.
- 4) Navigate to the dropdown **Other->Utilities**.
- 5) If you are not currently in *Mode: Configuration*, go into Configuration Mode by clicking the **Configuration Mode** button at the top left-hand side of the screen.
- 6) Press the **Revert to Manufacturing Defaults** button on the Utilities Page. The Configuration will ONLY be replaced by the SD Card if the gateway does not have a configuration already in it.
- 7) When the unit comes back in *Mode: Running*, insert the SD Card.
- 8) Do a hard power cycle to the unit by unplugging power. DO NOT RESET POWER VIA WEB PAGES.
 - a. It will take an additional 30 seconds for the unit to power up while it is transferring the configuration. During this time, the gateway cannot be accessed via the web page.
- 9) When the unit comes back up, the configuration should be exactly what was on the SD Card.

Intelligent Reset Button

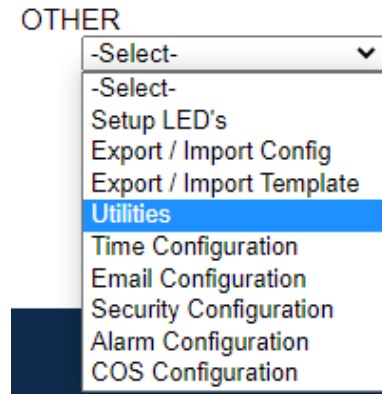
If the IP Address of the gateway is forgotten or is unknown, there is an easy way to recover the IP Address using a reset button on the hardware.



- 1) On the side of the gateway with the SD card slot, there is a small pinhole. Using a paperclip, press the button through this pinhole and hold the button for at least 5 seconds.
- 2) After 5 seconds, the unit will acknowledge the command and LED 1 and LED 2 will start an alternate Blink Green quickly pattern.
- 3) Release the button and the gateway will reset to default IP settings (DHCP).

Utilities

To access the Utilities page in the 460 gateway, navigate to **Other->Utilities**. The Utilities screen displays information about the gateway including Operation Time, File System Usage, Memory Usage, and Memory Block Usage.



Here you can also:

- View the full revision of the software.
- View all the files stored in the Flash File System within the gateway.
- Identify your device by clicking the **Start Flashing LEDs** button. By clicking this button, the two diagnostic LEDs will flash red and green. Once you have identified which device you are working with, click the button again to put the LEDs back into running mode.
- Configure the size of the log through the Log Configuration.
- Bring the device back to its last power up settings.
- Bring the device back to its original manufacturing defaults.
- Remove the Configuration File and Flash Files within the gateway.

Revisions

Listing of Revisions

File List

File List

Identify Device

Start Flashing LED's

Set Up Log

Log Configuration

Revert To Last Powerup

Revert to Last Powerup

Revert All

Revert to Manufacturing Defaults

Reformat Flash

Reformat Flash