

AutomationDirect K Sequence Driver

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Table of Contents

AutomationDirect K Sequence Driver	1
Table of Contents	2
AutomationDirect K Sequence Driver	4
Overview	4
Setup	5
Channel Properties - General	5
Channel Properties - Serial Communications	6
Channel Properties - Write Optimizations	9
Channel Properties - Advanced	10
Device Properties - General	11
Device Properties - Scan Mode	12
Device Properties - Timing	13
Device Properties - Auto-Demotion	14
Device Properties - Tag Generation	15
Device Properties - Tag Import Settings	16
Device Properties - Redundancy	17
Modem Setup	17
Automatic Tag Database Generation	18
Tag Hierarchy	18
Import File-to-Server Name Conversions	18
Importing DirectSoft Elements	18
Import Preparation: DirectSoft Steps	19
Import Preparation: OPC Server Steps	21
Data Types Description	23
Address Descriptions	24
DL-05 Addressing	24
DL-06 Addressing	25
DL-105 Addressing	26
DL-230 Addressing	27
DL-240 Addressing	28
DL-250(-1) Addressing	29
DL-260 Addressing	30
DL-350 Addressing	31
DL-430 Addressing	32
DL-440 Addressing	33
DL-450 Addressing	35

SG Series Addressing	36
SL Series Addressing	37
Error Descriptions	39
Missing address	39
Device address '<address>' contains a syntax error	39
Address '<address>' is out of range for the specified device or register	40
Device address '<address>' is not supported by model '<model name>'	40
Data Type '<type>' is not valid for device address '<address>'	40
Device address '<address>' is Read Only	40
COMn does not exist	41
Error opening COMn	41
COMn is in use by another application	41
Unable to set comm properties on COMn	41
Communications error on '<channel name>' [<error mask>]	41
Device '<device name>' is not responding	42
Unable to write to '<address>' on device '<device name>'	42
Bad address in block [<start address> to <end address>] on device '<device name>'	43
Unable to generate a tag database for device <device name>. Reason: Low memory resources ..	43
Unable to generate a tag database for device <device name>. Reason: Import file is invalid or corrupt	43
Index	44

AutomationDirect K Sequence Driver

Help version 1.021

CONTENTS

[Overview](#)

What is the AutomationDirect K Sequence Driver?

[Device Setup](#)

How do I configure a device for use with this driver?

[Automatic Tag Database Generation](#)

How can I easily configure tags for the AutomationDirect K Sequence Driver?

[Data Types Description](#)

What data types does this driver support?

[Address Descriptions](#)

How do I address a data location on an AutomationDirect K Sequence device?

[Error Descriptions](#)

What error messages does the AutomationDirect K Sequence Driver produce?

Overview

The AutomationDirect K Sequence Driver provides a reliable way to connect AutomationDirect K Sequence controllers to OPC Client applications, including HMI, SCADA, Historian, MES, ERP and countless custom applications. It is intended for use with AutomationDirect Programmable Logic Controllers, also known as PLCDirect and Koyo.

Setup

Supported Devices

SG Series PLCs
SL Series PLCs
DL-05, DL-06
DL-105
DL-230, DL-240, DL-250(-1), DL-260
DL-350
DL-430, DL-440, DL-450

Communication Protocol

AutomationDirect K Sequence

Supported Communication Properties

Baud Rate: 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 9600, 19200 or 38400
Parity: None, Even, or Odd
Data Bits: 5, 6, 7 or 8
Stop Bits: 1 or 2

Note: Not all devices support the listed configurations.

Ethernet Encapsulation

This driver supports Ethernet Encapsulation, which allows the driver to communicate with serial devices attached to an Ethernet network using a terminal server. Ethernet Encapsulation mode may be invoked through the COM ID dialog in Channel Properties. For more information, refer to the main OPC Server help file.

Device IDs

Up to 90 devices may be defined. Valid Device IDs range from 1 to 90.

Flow Control

When using an RS232/RS485 converter, the type of flow control that is required depends on the needs of the converter. Some converters do not require any flow control whereas others require RTS flow. Consult the converter's documentation in order to determine its flow requirements. An RS485 converter that provides automatic flow control is recommended.

Note: When using the manufacturer's supplied communications cable, it is sometimes necessary to choose a flow control setting of **RTS** or **RTS Always** under Channel Properties.

Automatic Tag Database Generation

[Tag Import Settings](#)

Channel Properties - General

This server supports the use of simultaneous multiple communications drivers. Each protocol or driver used in a server project is called a channel. A server project may consist of many channels with the same communications driver or with unique communications drivers. A channel acts as the basic building block of an OPC link. This group is used to specify general channel properties, such as the identification attributes and operating mode.

Property Groups	[-] Identification	
General	Name	
Ethernet Communications	Description	
Write Optimizations	Driver	
Advanced	[-] Diagnostics	
	Diagnostics Capture	Disable

Identification

Name: User-defined identity of this channel. In each server project, each channel name must be unique. Although names can be up to 256 characters, some client applications have a limited display window when browsing the OPC server's tag space. The channel name is part of the OPC browser information.

• For information on reserved characters, refer to "How To... Properly Name a Channel, Device, Tag, and Tag Group" in the server help.

Description: User-defined information about this channel.

• Many of these properties, including Description, have an associated system tag.

Driver: Selected protocol / driver for this channel. This property specifies the device driver that was selected during channel creation. It is a disabled setting in the channel properties.

• **Note:** With the server's online full-time operation, these properties can be changed at any time. This includes changing the channel name to prevent clients from registering data with the server. If a client has already acquired an item from the server before the channel name is changed, the items are unaffected. If, after the channel name has been changed, the client application releases the item and attempts to re-acquire using the old channel name, the item is not accepted. With this in mind, changes to the properties should not be made once a large client application has been developed. Utilize the User Manager to prevent operators from changing properties and restrict access rights to server features.

Diagnostics

Diagnostics Capture: When enabled, this option makes the channel's diagnostic information available to OPC applications. Because the server's diagnostic features require a minimal amount of overhead processing, it is recommended that they be utilized when needed and disabled when not. The default is disabled.

• For more information, refer to "Communication Diagnostics" in the server help.

Not all drivers support diagnostics. To determine whether diagnostics are available for a particular driver, open the driver information and locate the "Supports device level diagnostics" statement.

Channel Properties - Serial Communications

Serial communication properties are available to serial drivers and vary depending on the driver, connection type, and options selected. Below is a superset of the possible properties.

Click to jump to one of the sections: [Connection Type](#), [Serial Port Settings](#) or [Ethernet Settings](#), and [Operational Behavior](#).

• **Note:** With the server's online full-time operation, these properties can be changed at any time. Utilize the User Manager to restrict access rights to server features, as changes made to these properties can temporarily disrupt communications.

Property Groups	<input type="checkbox"/> Connection Type	
General	Physical Medium	COM Port
Serial Communications	Shared	No
Write Optimizations	<input type="checkbox"/> Serial Port Settings	
Advanced	COM ID	6
Communication Serialization	Baud Rate	9600
	Data Bits	8
	Parity	Even
	Stop Bits	1
	Flow Control	None
	<input type="checkbox"/> Operational Behavior	
	Report Comm. Errors	Enable
	Close Idle Connection	Enable
	Idle Time to Close (s)	15

Connection Type

Physical Medium: Choose the type of hardware device for data communications. Options include COM Port, None, Modem, and Ethernet Encapsulation. The default is COM Port.

- **None:** Select None to indicate there is no physical connection, which displays the [Operation with no Communications](#) section.
- **COM Port:** Select Com Port to display and configure the [Serial Port Settings](#) section.
- **Modem:** Select Modem if phone lines are used for communications, which are configured in the [Modem Settings](#) section.
- **Ethernet Encap.:** Select if Ethernet Encapsulation is used for communications, which displays the [Ethernet Settings](#) section.
- **Shared:** Verify the connection is correctly identified as sharing the current configuration with another channel. This is a read-only property.

Serial Port Settings

COM ID: Specify the Communications ID to be used when communicating with devices assigned to the channel. The valid range is 1 to 9991 to 16. The default is 1.

Baud Rate: Specify the baud rate to be used to configure the selected communications port.

Data Bits: Specify the number of data bits per data word. Options include 5, 6, 7, or 8.

Parity: Specify the type of parity for the data. Options include Odd, Even, or None.

Stop Bits: Specify the number of stop bits per data word. Options include 1 or 2.


Flow Control: Select how the RTS and DTR control lines are utilized. Flow control is required to communicate with some serial devices. Options are:

- **None:** This option does not toggle or assert control lines.
- **DTR:** This option asserts the DTR line when the communications port is opened and remains on.

- **RTS:** This option specifies that the RTS line is high if bytes are available for transmission. After all buffered bytes have been sent, the RTS line is low. This is normally used with RS232/RS485 converter hardware.
- **RTS, DTR:** This option is a combination of DTR and RTS.
- **RTS Always:** This option asserts the RTS line when the communication port is opened and remains on.
- **RTS Manual:** This option asserts the RTS line based on the timing properties entered for RTS Line Control. It is only available when the driver supports manual RTS line control (or when the properties are shared and at least one of the channels belongs to a driver that provides this support).

RTS Manual adds an **RTS Line Control** property with options as follows:

- **Raise:** This property specifies the amount of time that the RTS line is raised prior to data transmission. The valid range is 0 to 9999 milliseconds. The default is 10 milliseconds.
- **Drop:** This property specifies the amount of time that the RTS line remains high after data transmission. The valid range is 0 to 9999 milliseconds. The default is 10 milliseconds.
- **Poll Delay:** This property specifies the amount of time that polling for communications is delayed. The valid range is 0 to 9999. The default is 10 milliseconds.


 **Tip:** When using two-wire RS-485, "echoes" may occur on the communication lines. Since this communication does not support echo suppression, it is recommended that echoes be disabled or a RS-485 converter be used.

Operational Behavior

- **Report Comm. Errors:** Enable or disable reporting of low-level communications errors. When enabled, low-level errors are posted to the Event Log as they occur. When disabled, these same errors are not posted even though normal request failures are. The default is Enable.
- **Close Idle Connection:** Choose to close the connection when there are no longer any tags being referenced by a client on the channel. The default is Enable.
- **Idle Time to Close:** Specify the amount of time that the server waits once all tags have been removed before closing the COM port. The default is 15 seconds.

Ethernet Settings

Ethernet Encapsulation provides communication with serial devices connected to terminal servers on the Ethernet network. A terminal server is essentially a virtual serial port that converts TCP/IP messages on the Ethernet network to serial data. Once the message has been converted, users can connect standard devices that support serial communications to the terminal server. The terminal server's serial port must be properly configured to match the requirements of the serial device to which it is attached. *For more information, refer to "How To... Use Ethernet Encapsulation" in the server help.*

- **Network Adapter:** Indicate a network adapter to bind for Ethernet devices in this channel. Choose a network adapter to bind to or allow the OS to select the default.
 *Specific drivers may display additional Ethernet Encapsulation properties. For more information, refer to Channel Properties - Ethernet Encapsulation.*

Modem Settings

- **Modem:** Specify the installed modem to be used for communications.
- **Connect Timeout:** Specify the amount of time to wait for connections to be established before failing a read or write. The default is 60 seconds.

- **Modem Properties:** Configure the modem hardware. When clicked, it opens vendor-specific modem properties.
- **Auto-Dial:** Enables the automatic dialing of entries in the Phonebook. The default is Disable. *For more information, refer to "Modem Auto-Dial" in the server help.*
- **Report Comm. Errors:** Enable or disable reporting of low-level communications errors. When enabled, low-level errors are posted to the Event Log as they occur. When disabled, these same errors are not posted even though normal request failures are. The default is Enable.
- **Close Idle Connection:** Choose to close the modem connection when there are no longer any tags being referenced by a client on the channel. The default is Enable.
- **Idle Time to Close:** Specify the amount of time that the server waits once all tags have been removed before closing the modem connection. The default is 15 seconds.

Operation with no Communications

- **Read Processing:** Select the action to be taken when an explicit device read is requested. Options include Ignore and Fail. Ignore does nothing; Fail provides the client with an update that indicates failure. The default setting is Ignore.

Channel Properties - Write Optimizations

As with any OPC server, writing data to the device may be the application's most important aspect. The server intends to ensure that the data written from the client application gets to the device on time. Given this goal, the server provides optimization properties that can be used to meet specific needs or improve application responsiveness.

Property Groups	<input type="checkbox"/> Write Optimizations	
General	Optimization Method	Write Only Latest Value for All Tags
Ethernet Communications	Duty Cycle	10
Write Optimizations		

Write Optimizations

Optimization Method: controls how write data is passed to the underlying communications driver. The options are:

- **Write All Values for All Tags:** This option forces the server to attempt to write every value to the controller. In this mode, the server continues to gather write requests and add them to the server's internal write queue. The server processes the write queue and attempts to empty it by writing data to the device as quickly as possible. This mode ensures that everything written from the client applications is sent to the target device. This mode should be selected if the write operation order or the write item's content must uniquely be seen at the target device.
- **Write Only Latest Value for Non-Boolean Tags:** Many consecutive writes to the same value can accumulate in the write queue due to the time required to actually send the data to the device. If the server updates a write value that has already been placed in the write queue, far fewer writes are needed to reach the same final output value. In this way, no extra writes accumulate in the server's queue. When the user stops moving the slide switch, the value in the device is at the correct value at virtually the same time. As the mode states, any value that is not a Boolean value is updated in the server's internal write queue and sent to the device at the next possible opportunity. This can greatly

improve the application performance.

- **Note:** This option does not attempt to optimize writes to Boolean values. It allows users to optimize the operation of HMI data without causing problems with Boolean operations, such as a momentary push button.
- **Write Only Latest Value for All Tags:** This option takes the theory behind the second optimization mode and applies it to all tags. It is especially useful if the application only needs to send the latest value to the device. This mode optimizes all writes by updating the tags currently in the write queue before they are sent. This is the default mode.

Duty Cycle: is used to control the ratio of write to read operations. The ratio is always based on one read for every one to ten writes. The duty cycle is set to ten by default, meaning that ten writes occur for each read operation. Although the application is performing a large number of continuous writes, it must be ensured that read data is still given time to process. A setting of one results in one read operation for every write operation. If there are no write operations to perform, reads are processed continuously. This allows optimization for applications with continuous writes versus a more balanced back and forth data flow.

● **Note:** It is recommended that the application be characterized for compatibility with the write optimization enhancements before being used in a production environment.

Channel Properties - Advanced

This group is used to specify advanced channel properties. Not all drivers support all properties; so the Advanced group does not appear for those devices.

Property Groups	[-] Non-Normalized Float Handling	
General	Floating-Point Values	Replace with Zero
Write Optimizations	[-] Inter-Device Delay	
Advanced	Inter-Device Delay (ms)	0

Non-Normalized Float Handling: Non-normalized float handling allows users to specify how a driver handles non-normalized IEEE-754 floating point data. A non-normalized value is defined as Infinity, Not-a-Number (NaN), or as a Denormalized Number. The default is Replace with Zero. Drivers that have native float handling may default to Unmodified. Descriptions of the options are as follows:

- **Replace with Zero:** This option allows a driver to replace non-normalized IEEE-754 floating point values with zero before being transferred to clients.
- **Unmodified:** This option allows a driver to transfer IEEE-754 denormalized, normalized, non-number, and infinity values to clients without any conversion or changes.

● **Note:** This property is disabled if the driver does not support floating point values or if it only supports the option that is displayed. According to the channel's float normalization setting, only real-time driver tags (such as values and arrays) are subject to float normalization. For example, EFM data is not affected by this setting.

● *For more information on the floating point values, refer to "How To ... Work with Non-Normalized Floating Point Values" in the server help.*

Inter-Device Delay: Specify the amount of time the communications channel waits to send new requests to the next device after data is received from the current device on the same channel. Zero (0) disables the delay.

● **Note:** This property is not available for all drivers, models, and dependent settings.

Device Properties - General

A device represents a single target on a communications channel. If the driver supports multiple controllers, users must enter a device ID for each controller.

Property Groups	Identification	
General	Name	
Scan Mode	Description	
Ethernet Encapsulation	Channel Assignment	
Timing	Driver	
Auto-Demotion	Model	
Redundancy	ID Format	Decimal
	ID	2
	Operating Mode	
	Data Collection	Enable
	Simulated	No

Identification

Name: This property specifies the name of the device. It is a logical user-defined name that can be up to 256 characters long, and may be used on multiple channels.

Note: Although descriptive names are generally a good idea, some OPC client applications may have a limited display window when browsing the OPC server's tag space. The device name and channel name become part of the browse tree information as well. Within an OPC client, the combination of channel name and device name would appear as "ChannelName.DeviceName".

For more information, refer to "How To... Properly Name a Channel, Device, Tag, and Tag Group" in server help.

Description: User-defined information about this device.

Many of these properties, including Description, have an associated system tag.

Channel Assignment: User-defined name of the channel to which this device currently belongs.

Driver: Selected protocol driver for this device.

Model: This property specifies the specific type of device that is associated with this ID. The contents of the drop-down menu depends on the type of communications driver being used. Models that are not supported by a driver are disabled. If the communications driver supports multiple device models, the model selection can only be changed when there are no client applications connected to the device.

Note: If the communication driver supports multiple models, users should try to match the model selection to the physical device. If the device is not represented in the drop-down menu, select a model that conforms closest to the target device. Some drivers support a model selection called "Open," which allows users to communicate without knowing the specific details of the target device. For more information, refer to the driver help documentation.

ID: This property specifies the device's driver-specific station or node. The type of ID entered depends on the communications driver being used. For many communication drivers, the ID is a numeric value. Drivers that support a Numeric ID provide users with the option to enter a numeric value whose format can be

changed to suit the needs of the application or the characteristics of the selected communications driver. The ID format can be Decimal, Octal, and Hexadecimal.

● **Note:** If the driver is Ethernet-based or supports an unconventional station or node name, the device's TCP/IP address may be used as the device ID. TCP/IP addresses consist of four values that are separated by periods, with each value in the range of 0 to 255. Some device IDs are string based. There may be additional properties to configure within the ID field, depending on the driver. For more information, refer to the driver's help documentation.

Operating Mode

Data Collection: This property controls the device's active state. Although device communications are enabled by default, this property can be used to disable a physical device. Communications are not attempted when a device is disabled. From a client standpoint, the data is marked as invalid and write operations are not accepted. This property can be changed at any time through this property or the device system tags.

Simulated: This option places the device into Simulation Mode. In this mode, the driver does not attempt to communicate with the physical device, but the server continues to return valid OPC data. Simulated stops physical communications with the device, but allows OPC data to be returned to the OPC client as valid data. While in Simulation Mode, the server treats all device data as reflective: whatever is written to the simulated device is read back and each OPC item is treated individually. The item's memory map is based on the group Update Rate. The data is not saved if the server removes the item (such as when the server is reinitialized). The default is No.

● Notes:

1. This System tag (_Simulated) is read only and cannot be written to for runtime protection. The System tag allows this property to be monitored from the client.
2. In Simulation mode, the item's memory map is based on client update rate(s) (Group Update Rate for OPC clients or Scan Rate for native and DDE interfaces). This means that two clients that reference the same item with different update rates return different data.

● Simulation Mode is for test and simulation purposes only. It should never be used in a production environment.

Device Properties - Scan Mode

The Scan Mode specifies the subscribed-client requested scan rate for tags that require device communications. Synchronous and asynchronous device reads and writes are processed as soon as possible; unaffected by the Scan Mode properties.

Property Groups	☐ Scan Mode	
General	Scan Mode	Respect Client-Specified Scan Rate ▼
Scan Mode	Initial Updates from Cache	Disable

Scan Mode: specifies how tags in the device are scanned for updates sent to subscribed clients. Descriptions of the options are:

- **Respect Client-Specified Scan Rate:** This mode uses the scan rate requested by the client.
- **Request Data No Faster than Scan Rate:** This mode specifies the maximum scan rate to be used. The valid range is 10 to 99999990 milliseconds. The default is 1000 milliseconds.
 - **Note:** When the server has an active client and items for the device and the scan rate value is increased, the changes take effect immediately. When the scan rate value is decreased, the changes do not take effect until all client applications have been disconnected.
- **Request All Data at Scan Rate:** This mode forces tags to be scanned at the specified rate for subscribed clients. The valid range is 10 to 99999990 milliseconds. The default is 1000 milliseconds.
- **Do Not Scan, Demand Poll Only:** This mode does not periodically poll tags that belong to the device nor perform a read to get an item's initial value once it becomes active. It is the client's responsibility to poll for updates, either by writing to the `_DemandPoll` tag or by issuing explicit device reads for individual items. *For more information, refer to "Device Demand Poll" in server help.*
- **Respect Tag-Specified Scan Rate:** This mode forces static tags to be scanned at the rate specified in their static configuration tag properties. Dynamic tags are scanned at the client-specified scan rate.

Initial Updates from Cache: When enabled, this option allows the server to provide the first updates for newly activated tag references from stored (cached) data. Cache updates can only be provided when the new item reference shares the same address, scan rate, data type, client access, and scaling properties. A device read is used for the initial update for the first client reference only. The default is disabled; any time a client activates a tag reference the server attempts to read the initial value from the device.

Device Properties - Timing

The device Communications Timeouts properties allow the driver's response to error conditions to be tailored to fit the application's needs. In many cases, the environment requires changes to these properties for optimum performance. Factors such as electrically generated noise, modem delays, and poor physical connections can influence how many errors or timeouts a communications driver encounters. Communications Timeouts properties are specific to each configured device.

Property Groups	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communication Timeouts	
General	Connect Timeout (s)	3
Scan Mode	Request Timeout (ms)	5000
Ethernet Encapsulation	Retry Attempts	3
Timing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Timing	
Auto-Demotion	Inter-Request Delay (ms)	0

Communications Timeouts

Connect Timeout: This property (which is used primarily by Ethernet based drivers) controls the amount of time required to establish a socket connection to a remote device. The device's connection time often takes longer than normal communications requests to that same device. The valid range is 1 to 30 seconds. The default is typically 3 seconds, but can vary depending on the driver's specific nature. If this setting is not supported by the driver, it is disabled.

● **Note:** Due to the nature of UDP connections, the connection timeout setting is not applicable when communicating via UDP.

Request Timeout: This property specifies an interval used by all drivers to determine how long the driver waits for a response from the target device to complete. The valid range is 50 to 9,999,999 milliseconds (167.6667 minutes). The default is usually 1000 milliseconds, but can vary depending on the driver. The

default timeout for most serial drivers is based on a baud rate of 9600 baud or better. When using a driver at lower baud rates, increase the timeout to compensate for the increased time required to acquire data.

Retry Attempts: This property specifies how many times the driver retries a communications request before considering the request to have failed and the device to be in error. The valid range is 1 to 10. The default is typically 3, but can vary depending on the driver's specific nature. The number of retries configured for an application depends largely on the communications environment.

Timing

Inter-Request Delay: This property specifies how long the driver waits before sending the next request to the target device. It overrides the normal polling frequency of tags associated with the device, as well as one-time reads and writes. This delay can be useful when dealing with devices with slow turnaround times and in cases where network load is a concern. Configuring a delay for a device affects communications with all other devices on the channel. It is recommended that users separate any device that requires an inter-request delay to a separate channel if possible. Other communications properties (such as communication serialization) can extend this delay. The valid range is 0 to 300,000 milliseconds; however, some drivers may limit the maximum value due to a function of their particular design. The default is 0, which indicates no delay between requests with the target device.

● **Note:** Not all drivers support Inter-Request Delay. This setting does not appear if it is not supported by the driver.

Device Properties - Auto-Demotion

The Auto-Demotion properties can temporarily place a device off-scan in the event that a device is not responding. By placing a non-responsive device offline for a specific time period, the driver can continue to optimize its communications with other devices on the same channel. After the time period has been reached, the driver re-attempts to communicate with the non-responsive device. If the device is responsive, the device is placed on-scan; otherwise, it restarts its off-scan time period.

Property Groups	Auto-Demotion	
General	Demote on Failure	Enable
Scan Mode	Timeouts to Demote	3
Timing	Demotion Period (ms)	10000
Auto-Demotion	Discard Requests when Demoted	Disable

Demote on Failure: When enabled, the device is automatically taken off-scan until it is responding again.

● **Tip:** Determine when a device is off-scan by monitoring its demoted state using the `_AutoDemoted` system tag.

Timeouts to Demote: Specify how many successive cycles of request timeouts and retries occur before the device is placed off-scan. The valid range is 1 to 30 successive failures. The default is 3.

Demotion Period: Indicate how long the device should be placed off-scan when the timeouts value is reached. During this period, no read requests are sent to the device and all data associated with the read requests are set to bad quality. When this period expires, the driver places the device on-scan and allows for another attempt at communications. The valid range is 100 to 3600000 milliseconds. The default is 10000 milliseconds.

Discard Requests when Demoted: Select whether or not write requests should be attempted during the off-scan period. Disable to always send write requests regardless of the demotion period. Enable to discard

writes; the server automatically fails any write request received from a client and does not post a message to the Event Log.

Device Properties - Tag Generation

The automatic tag database generation features make setting up the an application a plug-and-play operation. Select communications drivers can be configured to automatically build a list of tags that correspond to device-specific data. These automatically generated tags (which depend on the nature of the supporting driver) can be browsed from the clients.

If the target device supports its own local tag database, the driver reads the device's tag information and uses the data to generate tags within the server. If the device does not natively support named tags, the driver creates a list of tags based on driver-specific information. An example of these two conditions is as follows:

1. If a data acquisition system supports its own local tag database, the communications driver uses the tag names found in the device to build the server's tags.
2. If an Ethernet I/O system supports detection of its own available I/O module types, the communications driver automatically generates tags in the server that are based on the types of I/O modules plugged into the Ethernet I/O rack.

● **Note:** Automatic tag database generation's mode of operation is completely configurable. For more information, refer to the property descriptions below.

Property Groups	☐ Tag Generation	
General	On Device Startup	Do Not Generate on Startup
Scan Mode	On Duplicate Tag	Delete on Create
Timing	Parent Group	
Auto-Demotion	Allow Automatically Generated Subgroups	Enable
Tag Generation		

On Device Startup

This property specifies when OPC tags are automatically generated. Descriptions of the options are as follows:

- **Do Not Generate on Startup:** This option prevents the driver from adding any OPC tags to the tag space of the server. This is the default setting.
- **Always Generate on Startup:** This option causes the driver to evaluate the device for tag information. It also adds tags to the tag space of the server every time the server is launched.
- **Generate on First Startup:** This option causes the driver to evaluate the target device for tag information the first time the project is run. It also adds any OPC tags to the server tag space as needed.

● **Note:** When the option to automatically generate OPC tags is selected, any tags that are added to the server's tag space must be saved with the project. Users can configure the project to automatically save from the **Tools | Options** menu.

On Duplicate Tag

When automatic tag database generation is enabled, the server needs to know what to do with the tags that it may have previously added or with tags that have been added or modified after the communications driver since their original creation. This setting controls how the server handles OPC tags that were

automatically generated and currently exist in the project. It also prevents automatically generated tags from accumulating in the server.

For example, if a user changes the I/O modules in the rack with the server configured to **Always Generate on Startup**, new tags would be added to the server every time the communications driver detected a new I/O module. If the old tags were not removed, many unused tags could accumulate in the server's tag space. The options are:

- **Delete on Create:** This option deletes any tags that were previously added to the tag space before any new tags are added. This is the default setting.
- **Overwrite as Necessary:** This option instructs the server to only remove the tags that the communications driver is replacing with new tags. Any tags that are not being overwritten remain in the server's tag space.
- **Do not Overwrite:** This option prevents the server from removing any tags that were previously generated or already existed in the server. The communications driver can only add tags that are completely new.
- **Do not Overwrite, Log Error:** This option has the same effect as the prior option, and also posts an error message to the server's Event Log when a tag overwrite would have occurred.

● **Note:** Removing OPC tags affects tags that have been automatically generated by the communications driver as well as any tags that have been added using names that match generated tags. Users should avoid adding tags to the server using names that may match tags that are automatically generated by the driver.

Parent Group: This property keeps automatically generated tags from mixing with tags that have been entered manually by specifying a group to be used for automatically generated tags. The name of the group can be up to 256 characters. This parent group provides a root branch to which all automatically generated tags are added.

Allow Automatically Generated Subgroups: This property controls whether the server automatically creates subgroups for the automatically generated tags. This is the default setting. If disabled, the server generates the device's tags in a flat list without any grouping. In the server project, the resulting tags are named with the address value. For example, the tag names are not retained during the generation process.

● **Note:** If, as the server is generating tags, a tag is assigned the same name as an existing tag, the system automatically increments to the next highest number so that the tag name is not duplicated. For example, if the generation process creates a tag named "AI22" that already exists, it creates the tag as "AI23" instead.

Create: Initiates the creation of automatically generated OPC tags. If the device's configuration has been modified, **Create tags** forces the driver to reevaluate the device for possible tag changes. Its ability to be accessed from the System tags allows a client application to initiate tag database creation.

● **Note:** **Create tags** is disabled if the Configuration edits a project offline.

Device Properties - Tag Import Settings

Tag Import File

This property is used to specify the exact location of the DirectSoft export file from which tags will be imported. It is this file that will be used when Automatic Tag Database Generation is instructed to create the tag database. There are two types of files that can be imported: Supported Import Files and Import Files Not Supported.

Supported Import Files

- Program (via Export), .txt extension
- Element Documentation (via Export), Standard Format, .csv extension

Import Files Not Supported

- Element Documentation (via Export), Standard Format, .txt extension
- Element Documentation (via Export), EZ-Touch Format, .csv and .txt extension
- Element Documentation (auto created), .esd extension
- DirectSoft Project, .prj extension

Display Descriptions


When enabled, this option will import tag descriptions. If necessary, a description will be given to tags with long names that states the original tag name.

Note: For more information, refer to [Automatic Tag Database Generation](#).

Device Properties - Redundancy

Property Groups	[-] Redundancy	
General	Secondary Path	...
Scan Mode	Operating Mode	Switch On Failure
Timing	Monitor Item	
Redundancy	Monitor Interval (s)	300
	Return to Primary ASAP	Yes

Redundancy is available with the Media-Level Redundancy Plug-in.

 Consult the website, a sales representative, or the user manual for more information.

Modem Setup

This driver supports modem functionality. For more information, please refer to the topic "Modem Support" in the OPC Server Help documentation.

Automatic Tag Database Generation

The AutomationDirect K Sequence Driver generates its tags offline, meaning that no connection to the device is required to generate tags. Instead, the device driver imports a tag file generated from a DirectSoft export to create a tag database. This DirectSoft export file must originate from DirectSoft. For more information, refer to [Tag Import Settings](#) and [Importing DirectSoft Elements](#).

See Also: [Import Preparation: DirectSoft Steps](#) and [Import Preparation: OPC Server Steps](#).

Generating Tag Database While Preserving Previously Generated Tag Databases

Under certain circumstances, multiple imports into the server are required to import all tags of interest. This is the case with importing VersaPro System variables and non-System variables into the same OPC Server project. In the Database Creation dialog under Device Properties, click on the selection **Perform the following action**. The options available are "Delete on create," "Overwrite as necessary," "Do not overwrite" and "Do not overwrite, log error." After the first OPC Server import/database creation is done, check that the action is set to "Do not overwrite" or "Do not overwrite, log error" for future imports. This will import tags without deleting or overwriting tags previously imported.

Tag Hierarchy

All tags created using Automatic Tag Generation follow a specific hierarchy. The root level groups (or subgroup level of the group specified in the property "Add generated tags to the following group") are determined by the tag's memory type referenced (such as X, C and V). For example, every variable that is of address type "X" will be placed in a root level group called "X".

The only exception applies to counter and timer accumulator addresses CTA and TA respectively. In these cases, the address is converted to a V-memory reference (TA0 = V0) but the tags generated will be assigned to the root level group CTA or TA, not V. But explicit V-memory references to CTA and TA locations will be assigned to the root level group V as intended.

Import File-to-Server Name Conversions

Leading Underscores

Leading underscores (_) in tag names will be removed. This is required since the server does not accept tag names beginning with an underscore.

Invalid Characters in Name

The only characters allowed in the server tag name are A-Z, a-z, 0-9, and underscore (_). As mentioned above, a tag name cannot begin with an underscore. All other invalid characters encountered will be removed from the tag name.

Importing DirectSoft Elements

The device driver uses files generated from DirectSoft via the Program or Element Documentation Export feature to generate the tag database. In both methods, the items of interest are the Elements created in the DirectSoft Documentation Editor. Elements include nickname, address and description.

Note 1: For information on creating a DirectSoft tag import file (*.txt or *.csv), refer to [Import Preparation: DirectSoft Steps](#).

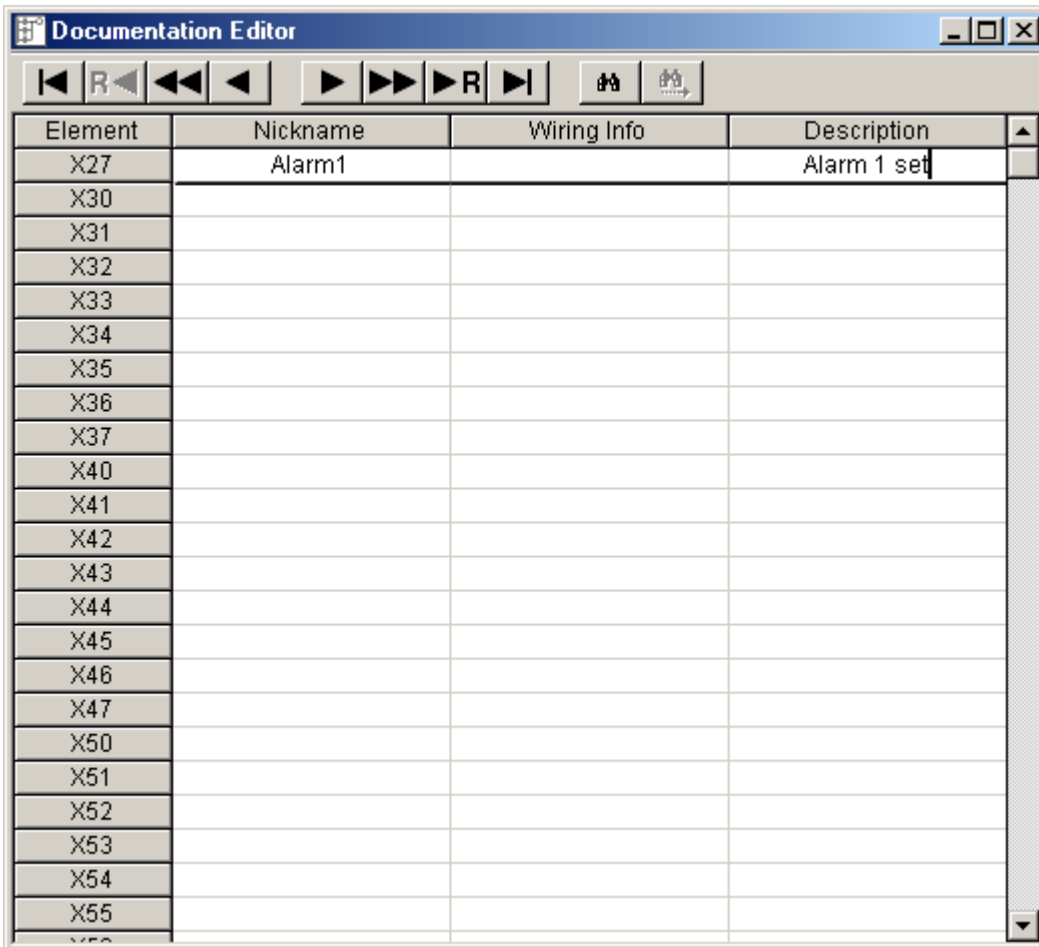
Note 2: For information on configuring the OPC Server to use the import file in Automatic Tag Database Generation, refer to [Import Preparation: OPC Server Steps](#).

Import Preparation: DirectSoft Steps

There are two supported methods for generating an export file in DirectSoft for the device driver to use as a tag import file: Program Export (*.txt extension) and Element Documentation Export, Standard Format (*.csv extension). For more information, refer to the instructions below.

Creating Nicknames

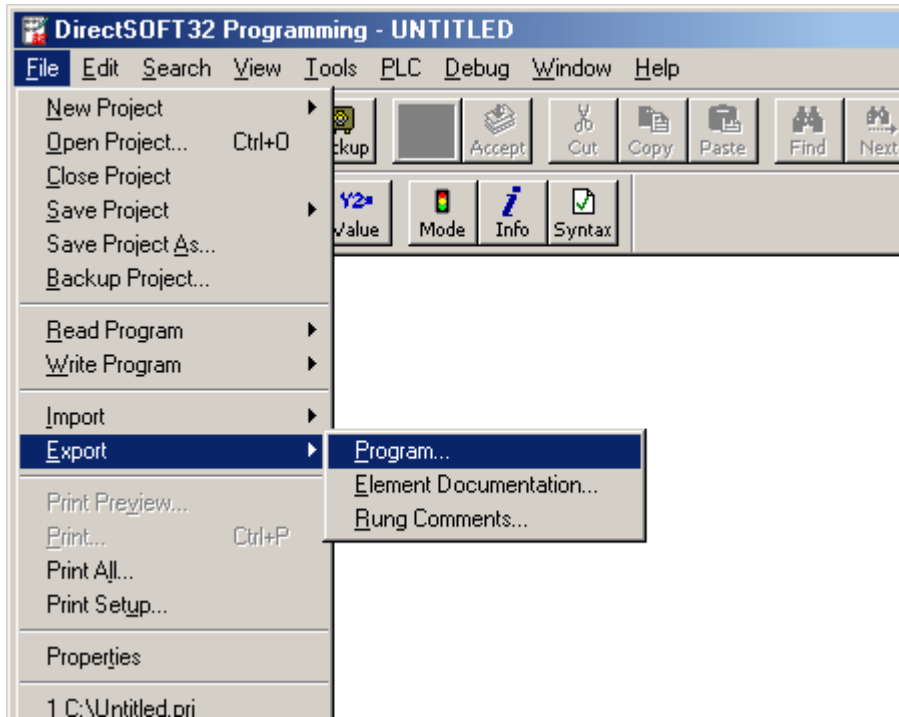
1. Open the DirectSoft project containing the tags (elements) that will be ported over to OPC Server.
2. Click **Tools | Documentation Editor**.
3. Enter a nickname and description for each memory reference of interest.



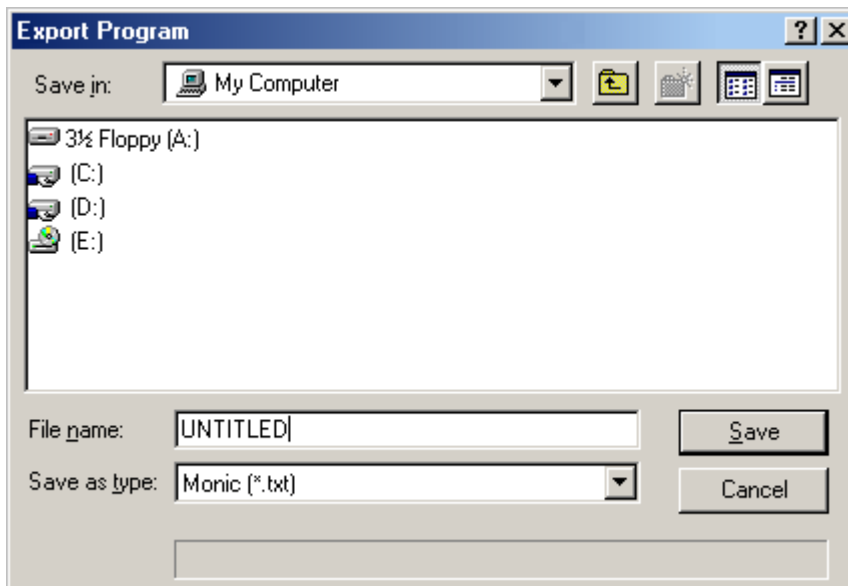
Exporting the Elements

Program Export (.txt)

1. In DirectSoft, click **File** | **Export**. Then, select **Program**.

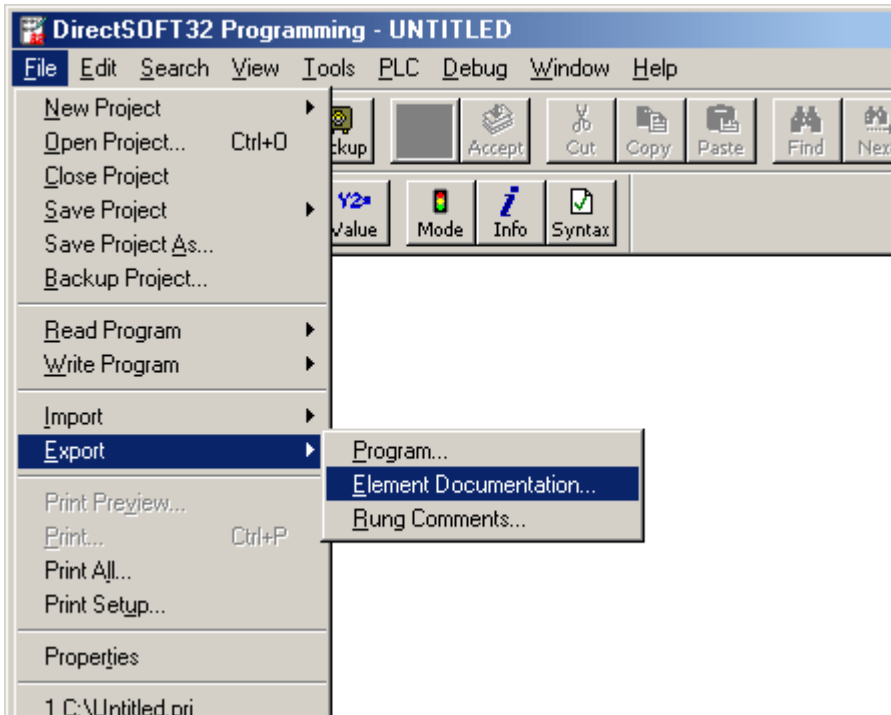


2. The **Save** dialog will be invoked. The file will be displayed in text format.

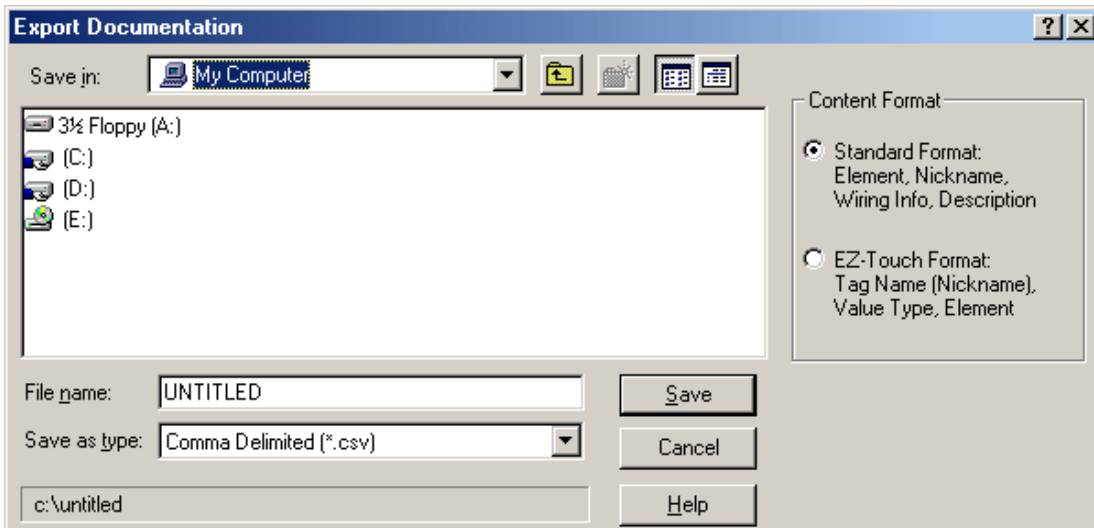


Element Documentation Export (.csv)

1. In DirectSoft, click **File | Export**. Then, select **Element Documentation**.



2. The **Save** dialog will be invoked. Select **Comma Delimited (*.csv)** and **Standard Format**: any other format or file type will not import properly. The file will be in comma separated variable format.



Import Preparation: OPC Server Steps

An export file must be created from DirectSoft before the following OPC steps can be attempted. For more information, refer to [Import Preparation: DirectSoft Steps](#).

1. In the device driver, click on the device of interest and invoke its Device Properties.
2. Select the **Tag Import Settings** property group.
3. Browse to and select the newly created DirectSoft export file. Then, click **Apply**.
4. Select the **Tag Generation** property group and configure the settings as desired.
5. Select **Auto Create** to generate the tag database.
6. The OPC server will attempt to create the tag database while posting messages to the event log on the status of the import. When finished, it will state that the tag import has completed. All elements exported out of DirectSoft will appear in the OPC Server.

Note: The OPC tags generated are given meaningful names in the OPC Server and are based on the variables imported. These tags are also placed in meaningful tag groups to provide a structured and manageable interface to the tags. The end result is an organized OPC Server project that directly reflects the variable import file.

Data Types Description

Data Type	Description
Boolean	Single bit
Word	Unsigned 16 bit value bit 0 is the low bit bit 15 is the high bit
Short	Signed 16 bit value bit 0 is the low bit bit 14 is the high bit bit 15 is the sign bit
DWord	Unsigned 32 bit value bit 0 is the low bit bit 31 is the high bit
Long	Signed 32 bit value bit 0 is the low bit bit 30 is the high bit bit 31 is the sign bit
BCD	Two byte packed BCD Value range is 0-9999. Behavior is undefined for values beyond this range.
LBCD	Four byte packed BCD Value range is 0-99999999. Behavior is undefined for values beyond this range.
Float	32 bit floating point value. The driver interprets two consecutive registers as a floating-point value by making the second register the high word and the first register the low word.

Address Descriptions

Address specifications vary depending on the model in use. Select a link from the following list to obtain specific address information for the model of interest.

[DL-05](#)

[DL-06](#)

[DL-105](#)

[DL-230](#)

[DL-240](#)

[DL-250\(-1\)](#)

[DL-260](#)

[DL-350](#)

[DL-430](#)

[DL-440](#)

[DL-450](#)

[SG Series](#)

[SL Series](#)

DL-05 Addressing

Word memory references can be declared with the following data types: Short, Word, Long, DWord, Float, BCD and LBCD. The default data type for dynamically defined DDE memory reference tags is Word. When using 32 bit data types (such as Long, DWord, Float and LBCD) two consecutive 16-bit registers will be used. This means that if address V1400 is declared as type DWord, both addresses V1400 and V1401 will be used to store the 32-bit value. For more information, refer to [Data Types Description](#).

This driver supports array notation for V memory addresses defined using the Short and Word data types. To specify an array, append the array size to the address specification as follows: address[array size] or address[rows][cols]. Array size is limited to 64 elements.

Note: All address ranges are specified in octal.

Bit Access to V Memory

Bit information can be directly accessed within V memory registers. To access a bit within a V memory register, a bit number can be appended to any V memory address. V memory addressing with bit access would appear as follows: V<xxxxx>.<yy> where xxxxx is the V memory register location and yy is the bit number (0 to 15) within that register. For example, address V00000.02 or V00000.2 must be used to access bit 2 of the register V00000.

Address Specifications

Memory Type	Discrete Range	Data Type	Word Range	Access
Input Points	X0-X377	Boolean	V40400-V40417	Read/Write
Output Points	Y0-Y377	Boolean	V40500-V40517	Read/Write
Control Relays	C0-C777	Boolean	V40600-V40637	Read/Write
Special Relays	SP0-SP777	Boolean	V41200-V41237	Read/Write
Timer Status Bits	T0-T177	Boolean	V41100-V41107	Read/Write
Timer Current Values	N/A	N/A	V0-V177	Read/Write

Memory Type	Discrete Range	Data Type	Word Range	Access
Counter Status Bits	CT0-CT177	Boolean	V41140-V41147	Read/Write
Counter Current Values	N/A	N/A	V1000-V1177	Read/Write
Data Words	N/A	N/A	V1200-V7377	Read/Write
Data Words Non-Volatile	N/A	N/A	V7400-V7577	Read/Write
Stages	S0-S377	Boolean	V41000-V41017	Read/Write
System Parameters	N/A	N/A	V7600-V7777	Read/Write

Note: For the BCD data type only, the syntax Vaddress:B for V memory registers is allowed. For example, V0000:B.

Address Examples	Description
CT65	Counter contact 65.
S57	Stage control bit 57.
V40500	Output Points 0-17.*
V1400[4] or V1400[2][2]	Both notations define an array of four data words with base address V1400.

*Octal.

DL-06 Addressing

Word memory references can be declared with the following data types: Short, Word, Long, DWord, Float, BCD and LBCD. The default data type for dynamically defined DDE memory reference tags is Word. When using 32 bit data types (such as Long, DWord, Float and LBCD) two consecutive 16-bit registers will be used. This means that if address V1400 is declared as type DWord, both addresses V1400 and V1401 will be used to store the 32-bit value. For more information, refer to [Data Types Description](#).

This driver supports array notation for V memory addresses defined using the Short and Word data types. To specify an array, append the array size to the address specification as follows: address[array size] or address[rows][cols]. Array size is limited to 64 elements.

Note: All address ranges are specified in octal.

Bit Access to V Memory

Bit information can be directly accessed within V memory registers. To access a bit within a V memory register, a bit number can be appended to any V memory address. V memory addressing with bit access would appear as follows: V<xxxxx>.<yy> where xxxxx is the V memory register location and yy is the bit number (0 to 15) within that register. For example, address V00000.02 or V00000.2 must be used to access bit 2 of the register V00000.

Address Specifications

Memory Type	Discrete Range	Data Type	Word Range	Access
Input Points	X0-X777	Boolean	V40400-V40437	Read/Write
Output Points	Y0-Y777	Boolean	V40500-V40537	Read/Write
Control Relays	C0-C1777	Boolean	V40600-V40677	Read/Write
Special Relays	SP0-SP777	Boolean	V41200-V41237	Read/Write
Timer Status Bits	T0-T377	Boolean	V41100-V41117	Read/Write
Timer Current Values	N/A	N/A	V0-V377	Read/Write

Memory Type	Discrete Range	Data Type	Word Range	Access
Counter Status Bits	CT0-CT177	Boolean	V41140-V41147	Read/Write
Counter Current Values	N/A	N/A	V1000-V1177	Read/Write
Data Words	N/A	N/A	V400-V677 V1200-V7377 V10000-V17777	Read/Write
Data Words Non-Volatile	N/A	N/A	V7400-V7577	Read/Write
Stages	S0-S1777	Boolean	V41000-V41077	Read/Write
Global Input	GX0-GX3777	Boolean	V40000-V40177	Read/Write
Global Output	GY0-GY3777	Boolean	V40200-V40377	Read/Write
System Parameters	N/A	N/A	V700-V777 V7600-V7777 V36000-V37777	Read/Write

Note: For the BCD data type only, the syntax Vaddress:B for V memory registers is allowed. For example, V0000:B.

Address Examples	Description
CT65	Counter contact 65.
S57	Stage control bit 57.
V40500	Output Points 0-17.*
V1400[4] or V1400[2][2]	Both notations define an array of four data words with base address V1400.

*Octal.

DL-105 Addressing

Word memory references can be declared with the following data types: Short, Word, Long, DWord, Float, BCD and LBCD. The default data type for dynamically defined DDE memory reference tags is Word. When using 32 bit data types (such as Long, DWord, Float and LBCD) two consecutive 16-bit registers will be used. This means that if address V2000 is declared as type DWord, both addresses V2000 and V2001 will be used to store the 32-bit value. For more information, refer to [Data Types Description](#).

This driver supports array notation for V memory addresses defined using the Short and Word data types. To specify an array, append the array size to the address specification as follows: address[array size] or address[rows][cols]. Array size is limited to 64 elements.

Note: All address ranges are specified in octal.

Bit Access to V Memory

Bit information can be directly accessed within V memory registers. To access a bit within a V memory register, a bit number can be appended to any V memory address. V memory addressing with bit access would appear as follows: V<xxxx>.<yy> where xxxx is the V memory register location and yy is the bit number (0 to 15) within that register. For example, address V00000.02 or V00000.2 must be used to access bit 2 of the register V00000.

Address Specifications

Memory Type	Discrete Range	Data Type	Word Range	Access
Input Points	X0-X177	Boolean	V40400-V40407	Read/Write
Output Points	Y0-Y177	Boolean	V40500-V40507	Read/Write
Control Relays	C0-C377	Boolean	V40600-V40617	Read/Write
Special Relays	SP0-SP117 SP540-SP577	Boolean	V41200-V41204 V41226-V41227	Read/Write
Timer Status Bits	T0-T77	Boolean	V41100-V41103	Read/Write
Timer Current Values	N/A	N/A	V0-V77	Read/Write
Counter Status Bits	CT0-CT77	Boolean	V41140-V41143	Read/Write
Counter Current Values	N/A	N/A	V1000-V1077	Read/Write
Data Words	N/A	N/A	V2000-V2377	Read/Write
Data Words Non-Volatile	N/A	N/A	V4000-V4177	Read/Write
Stages	S0-S377	Boolean	V41000-V41017	Read/Write
System Parameters	N/A	N/A	V7620-V7647 V7750-V7777	Read/Write

Note: For the BCD data type only, the syntax Vaddress:B for V memory registers is allowed. For example, V0000:B.

Address Examples	Description
CT65	Counter contact 65.
S57	Stage control bit 57.
V40500	Output Points 0-17.*
V1400[4] or V1400[2][2]	Both notations define an array of four data words with base address V1400.

*Octal.

DL-230 Addressing

Word memory references can be declared with the following data types: Short, Word, Long, DWord, Float, BCD and LBCD. The default data type for dynamically defined DDE memory reference tags is Word. When using 32 bit data types (such as Long, DWord, Float and LBCD) two consecutive 16-bit registers will be used. This means that if address V2000 is declared as type DWord, both addresses V2000 and V2001 will be used to store the 32-bit value. For more information, refer to [Data Types Description](#).

This driver supports array notation for V memory addresses defined using the Short and Word data types. To specify an array, append the array size to the address specification as follows: address[array size] or address[rows][cols]. Array size is limited to 64 elements.

Note: All address ranges are specified in octal.

Bit Access to V Memory

Bit information can be directly accessed within V memory registers. To access a bit within a V memory register, a bit number can be appended to any V memory address. V memory addressing with bit access would appear as follows: V<xxxx>.<yy> where xxxx is the V memory register location and yy is the bit

number (0 to 15) within that register. For example, address V00000.02 or V00000.2 must be used to access bit 2 of the register V00000.

Address Specifications

Memory Type	Discrete Range	Data Type	Word Range	Access
Input Points	X0-X177	Boolean	V40400-V40407	Read/Write
Output Points	Y0-Y177	Boolean	V40500-V40507	Read/Write
Control Relays	C0-C377	Boolean	V40600-V40617	Read/Write
Special Relays	SP0-SP117	Boolean	V41200-V41204	Read/Write
	SP540-SP577		V41226-V41227	
Timer Status Bits	T0-T77	Boolean	V41100-V41103	Read/Write
Timer Current Values	N/A	N/A	V0-V77	Read/Write
Counter Status Bits	CT0-CT77	Boolean	V41140-V41143	Read/Write
Counter Current Values	N/A	N/A	V1000-V1077	Read/Write
Data Words	N/A	N/A	V2000-V2377	Read/Write
Data Words Non-Volatile	N/A	N/A	V4000-V4177	Read/Write
Stages	S0-S377	Boolean	V41000-V41017	Read/Write
System Parameters	N/A	N/A	V7620-V7647	Read/Write
			V7750-V7777	

Note: For the BCD data type only, the syntax Vaddress:B for V memory registers is allowed. For example, V0000:B.

Address Examples	Description
CT65	Counter contact 65.
S57	Stage control bit 57.
V40500	Output Points 0-17.*
V1400[4] or V1400[2][2]	Both notations define an array of four data words with base address V1400.

*Octal.

DL-240 Addressing

Word memory references can be declared with the following data types: Short, Word, Long, DWord, Float, BCD and LBCD. The default data type for dynamically defined DDE memory reference tags is Word. When using 32 bit data types (such as Long, DWord, Float and LBCD) two consecutive 16-bit registers will be used. This means that if address V2000 is declared as type DWord, both addresses V2000 and V2001 will be used to store the 32-bit value. For more information, refer to [Data Types Description](#).

This driver supports array notation for V memory addresses defined using the Short and Word data types. To specify an array, append the array size to the address specification as follows: address[array size] or address[rows][cols]. Array size is limited to 64 elements.

Note: All address ranges are specified in octal.

Bit Access to V Memory

Bit information can be directly accessed within V memory registers. To access a bit within a V memory register, a bit number can be appended to any V memory address. V memory addressing with bit access would appear as follows: V<xxxx>.<yy> where xxxx is the V memory register location and yy is the bit number (0 to 15) within that register. For example, address V00000.02 or V00000.2 must be used to access bit 2 of the register V00000.

Address Specifications

Memory Type	Discrete Range	Data Type	Word Range	Access
Input Points	X0-X477	Boolean	V40400-V40423	Read/Write
Output Points	Y0-Y477	Boolean	V40500-V40523	Read/Write
Control Relays	C0-C377	Boolean	V40600-V40617	Read/Write
Special Relays	SP0-SP137	Boolean	V41200-V41205	Read/Write
	SP540-SP617		V41226-V41230	
Timer Status Bits	T0-T177	Boolean	V41100-V41107	Read/Write
Timer Current Values	N/A	N/A	V0-V177	Read/Write
Counter Status Bits	CT0-CT177	Boolean	V41140-V41147	Read/Write
Counter Current Values	N/A	N/A	V1000-V1177	Read/Write
Data Words	N/A	N/A	V2000-V3777	Read/Write
Data Words Non-Volatile	N/A	N/A	V4000-V4377	Read/Write
Stages	S0-S777	Boolean	V41000-V41037	Read/Write
System Parameters	N/A	N/A	V7620-V7737	Read/Write
			V7746-V7777	

Note: For the BCD data type only, the syntax Vaddress:B for V memory registers is allowed. For example, V0000:B.

Address Examples	Description
CT65	Counter contact 65.
S57	Stage control bit 57.
V40500	Output Points 0-17.*
V1400[4] or V1400[2][2]	Both notations define an array of four data words with base address V1400.

*Octal.

DL-250(-1) Addressing

Word memory references can be declared with the following data types: Short, Word, Long, DWord, Float, BCD and LBCD. The default data type for dynamically defined DDE memory reference tags is Word. When using 32 bit data types (such as Long, DWord, Float and LBCD) two consecutive 16-bit registers will be used. This means that if address V1400 is declared as type DWord, both addresses V1400 and V1401 will be used to store the 32-bit value. For more information, refer to [Data Types Description](#).

This driver supports array notation for V memory addresses defined using the Short and Word data types. To specify an array, append the array size to the address specification as follows: address[array size] or address[rows][cols]. Array size is limited to 64 elements.

Note: All address ranges are specified in octal.

Bit Access to V Memory

Bit information can be directly accessed within V memory registers. To access a bit within a V memory register, a bit number can be appended to any V memory address. V memory addressing with bit access would appear as follows: V<xxxx>.<yy> where xxxx is the V memory register location and yy is the bit number (0 to 15) within that register. For example, address V00000.02 or V00000.2 must be used to access bit 2 of the register V00000.

Address Specifications

Memory Type	Discrete Range	Data Type	Word Range	Access
Input Points	X0-X777	Boolean	V40400-V40437	Read/Write
Output Points	Y0-Y777	Boolean	V40500-V40537	Read/Write
Control Relays	C0-C1777	Boolean	V40600-V40677	Read/Write
Special Relays	SP0-SP777	Boolean	V41200-V41237	Read/Write
Timer Status Bits	T0-T377	Boolean	V41100-V41117	Read/Write
Timer Current Values	N/A	N/A	V0-V377	Read/Write
Counter Status Bits	CT0-CT177	Boolean	V41140-V41147	Read/Write
Counter Current Values	N/A	N/A	V1000-V1177	Read/Write
Data Words	N/A	N/A	V1400-V7377 V10000-V17777	Read/Write
Stages	S0-S1777	Boolean	V41000-V41077	Read/Write
System Parameters	N/A	N/A	V7400-V7777 V37000-V37777	Read/Write

Note: For the BCD data type only, the syntax Vaddress:B for V memory registers is allowed. For example, V0000:B.

Address Examples	Description
CT65>	Counter contact 65.
S57>	Stage control bit 57.
V40500>	Output Points 0-17.*
V1400[4] or V1400[2][2]>	Both notations define an array of four data words with base address V1400.

*Octal.

DL-260 Addressing

Word memory references can be declared with the following data types: Short, Word, Long, DWord, Float, BCD and LBCD. The default data type for dynamically defined DDE memory reference tags is Word. When using 32 bit data types (such as Long, DWord, Float and LBCD) two consecutive 16-bit registers will be used. This means that if address V1400 is declared as type DWord, both addresses V1400 and V1401 will be used to store the 32-bit value. For more information, refer to [Data Types Description](#).

This driver supports array notation for V memory addresses defined using the Short and Word data types. To specify an array, append the array size to the address specification as follows: address[array size] or address[rows][cols]. Array size is limited to 64 elements.

Note: All address ranges are specified in octal.

Bit Access to V Memory

Bit information can be directly accessed within V memory registers. To access a bit within a V memory register, a bit number can be appended to any V memory address. V memory addressing with bit access would appear as follows: V<xxxx>.<yy> where xxxx is the V memory register location and yy is the bit number (0 to 15) within that register. For example, address V00000.02 or V00000.2 must be used to access bit 2 of the register V00000.

Address Specifications

Memory Type	Discrete Range	Data Type	Word Range	Access
Input Points	X0-X1777	Boolean	V40400-V40477	Read/Write
Output Points	Y0-Y1777	Boolean	V40500-V40577	Read/Write
Control Relays	C0-C3777	Boolean	V40600-V40777	Read/Write
Special Relays	SP0-SP777	Boolean	V41200-V41237	Read/Write
Timer Status Bits	T0-T377	Boolean	V41100-V41117	Read/Write
Timer Current Values	N/A	N/A	V0-V377	Read/Write
Counter Status Bits	CT0-CT377	Boolean	V41140-V41157	Read/Write
Counter Current Values	N/A	N/A	V1000-V1377	Read/Write
Data Words	N/A	N/A	V400-V777 V1400-V7377 V10000-V35777	Read/Write
Stages	S0-S1777	Boolean	V41000-V41077	Read/Write
Global Input	GX0-GX3777	Boolean	V40000-V40177	Read/Write
Global Output	GY0-GY3777	Boolean	V40200-V40377	Read/Write
System Parameters	N/A	N/A	V7600-V7777 V36000-V37777	Read/Write

Note: For the BCD data type only, the syntax Vaddress:B for V memory registers is allowed. For example, V0000:B.

Address Examples	Description
CT65	Counter contact 65.
S57	Stage control bit 57.
V40500	Output Points 0-17.*
V1400[4] or V1400[2][2]	Both notations define an array of four data words with base address V1400.

*Octal.

DL-350 Addressing

Word memory references can be declared with the following data types: Short, Word, Long, DWord, Float, BCD and LBCD. The default data type for dynamically defined DDE memory reference tags is Word. When using 32 bit data types (such as Long, DWord, Float and LBCD) two consecutive 16-bit registers will be used. This means that if address V1400 is declared as type DWord, both addresses V1400 and V1401 will be used to store the 32-bit value. For more information, refer to [Data Types Description](#).

This driver supports array notation for V memory addresses defined using the Short and Word data types. To specify an array, append the array size to the address specification as follows: address[array size] or address[rows][cols]. Array size is limited to 64 elements.

Note: All address ranges are specified in octal.

Bit Access to V Memory

Bit information can be directly accessed within V memory registers. To access a bit within a V memory register, a bit number can be appended to any V memory address. V memory addressing with bit access would appear as follows: V<xxxx>.<yy> where xxxx is the V memory register location and yy is the bit number (0 to 15) within that register. For example, address V00000.02 or V00000.2 must be used to access bit 2 of the register V00000.

Address Specifications

Memory Type	Discrete Range	Data Type	Word Range	Access
Input Points	X0-X777	Boolean	V40400-V40437	Read/Write
Output Points	Y0-Y777	Boolean	V40500-V40537	Read/Write
Control Relays	C0-C1777	Boolean	V40600-V40677	Read/Write
Special Relays	SP0-SP777	Boolean	V41200-V41237	Read/Write
Timer Status Bits	T0-T377	Boolean	V41100-V41117	Read/Write
Timer Current Values	N/A	N/A	V0-V377	Read/Write
Counter Status Bits	CT0-CT177	Boolean	V41140-V41147	Read/Write
Counter Current Values	N/A	N/A	V1000-V1177	Read/Write
Data Words	N/A	N/A	V1400-V7377 V10000-V17777	Read/Write
Stages	S0-S1777	Boolean	V41000-V41077	Read/Write
System Parameters	N/A	N/A	V7400-V7777 V36000-V37777	Read/Write

Note: For the BCD data type only, the syntax Vaddress:B for V memory registers is allowed. For example, V0000:B.

Address Examples	Description
CT65	Counter contact 65.
S57	Stage control bit 57.
V40500	Output Points 0-17.*
V1400[4] or V1400[2][2]	Both notations define an array of four data words with base address V1400.

*Octal.

DL-430 Addressing

Word memory references can be declared with the following data types: Short, Word, Long, DWord, Float, BCD and LBCD. The default data type for dynamically defined DDE memory reference tags is Word. When using 32 bit data types (such as Long, DWord, Float and LBCD) two consecutive 16-bit registers will be used.

This means that if address V1400 is declared as type DWord, both addresses V1400 and V1401 will be used to store the 32-bit value. For more information, refer to [Data Types Description](#).

This driver supports array notation for V memory addresses defined using the Short and Word data types. To specify an array, append the array size to the address specification as follows: address[array size] or address[rows][cols]. Array size is limited to 64 elements.

Note: All address ranges are specified in octal.

Bit Access to V Memory

Bit information can be directly accessed within V memory registers. To access a bit within a V memory register, a bit number can be appended to any V memory address. V memory addressing with bit access would appear as follows: V<xxxx>.<yy> where xxxx is the V memory register location and yy is the bit number (0 to 15) within that register. For example, address V00000.02 or V00000.2 must be used to access bit 2 of the register V00000.

Address Specifications

Memory Type	Discrete Range	Data Type	Word Range	Access
Input Points	X0-X477	Boolean	V40400-V40423	Read/Write
Output Points	Y0-Y477	Boolean	V40500-V40523	Read/Write
Control Relays	C0-C737	Boolean	V40600-V40635	Read/Write
Special Relays	SP0-SP137	Boolean	V41200-V41205	Read/Write
	SP320-SP617		V41215-V41230	
Timer Status Bits	T0-T177	Boolean	V41100-V41107	Read/Write
Timer Current Values	N/A	N/A	V0-V177	Read/Write
Counter Status Bits	CT0-CT177	Boolean	V41140-V41147	Read/Write
Counter Current Values	N/A	N/A	V01000-V01177	Read/Write
Data Words	N/A	N/A	V1400-V7377	Read/Write
Stages	S0-S577	Boolean	V41000-V41027	Read/Write
Remote In/Out	GX0-GX737	Boolean	V40000-V40037	Read/Write
System Parameters	N/A	N/A	V7400-V7777	Read/Write

Note: For the BCD data type only, the syntax Vaddress:B for V memory registers is allowed. For example, V0000:B.

Address Examples	Description
CT65	Counter contact 65.
S57	Stage control bit 57.
V40500	Output Points 0-17.*
V1400[4] or V1400[2][2]	Both notations define an array of four data words with base address V1400.

*Octal.

DL-440 Addressing

Word memory references can be declared with the following data types: Short, Word, Long, DWord, Float, BCD and LBCD. The default data type for dynamically defined DDE memory reference tags is Word. When using 32 bit data types (such as Long, DWord, Float and LBCD) two consecutive 16-bit registers will be used.

This means that if address V1400 is declared as type DWord, both addresses V1400 and V1401 will be used to store the 32-bit value. For more information, refer to [Data Types Description](#).

This driver supports array notation for V memory addresses defined using the Short and Word data types. To specify an array, append the array size to the address specification as follows: address[array size] or address[rows][cols]. Array size is limited to 64 elements.

Note: All address ranges are specified in octal.

Bit Access to V Memory

Bit information can be directly accessed within V memory registers. To access a bit within a V memory register, a bit number can be appended to any V memory address. V memory addressing with bit access would appear as follows: V<xxxx>.<yy> where xxxx is the V memory register location and yy is the bit number (0 to 15) within that register. For example, address V00000.02 or V00000.2 must be used to access bit 2 of the register V00000.

Address Specifications

Memory Type	Discrete Range	Data Type	Word Range	Access
Input Points	X0-X477	Boolean	V40400-V40423	Read/Write
Output Points	Y0-Y477	Boolean	V40500-V40523	Read/Write
Control Relays	C0-C1777	Boolean	V40600-V40677	Read/Write
Special Relays	SP0-SP137	Boolean	V41200-V41205	Read/Write
	SP320-SP717		V41215-V41234	
Timer Status Bits	T0-T377	Boolean	V41100-V41117	Read/Write
Timer Current Values	N/A	N/A	V0-V377	Read/Write
Counter Status Bits	CT0-CT177	Boolean	V41140-V41147	Read/Write
Counter Current Values	N/A	N/A	V1000-V1177	Read/Write
Data Words	N/A	N/A	V1400-V7377	Read/Write
			V10000-V17777	
Stages	S0-S1777	Boolean	V41000-V41077	Read/Write
Remote In/Out	GX0-GX1777	Boolean	V40000-V40077	Read/Write
System Parameters	N/A	N/A	V700-V737	Read/Write
			V7400-V7777	

Note: For the BCD data type only, the syntax Vaddress:B for V memory registers is allowed. For example, V0000:B.

Address Examples	Description
CT65	Counter contact 65.
S57	Stage control bit 57.
V40500	Output Points 0-17.*
V1400[4] or V1400[2][2]	Both notations define an array of four data words with base address V1400.

*Octal.

DL-450 Addressing

Word memory references can be declared with the following data types: Short, Word, Long, DWord, Float, BCD and LBCD. The default data type for dynamically defined DDE memory reference tags is Word. When using 32 bit data types (such as Long, DWord, Float and LBCD) two consecutive 16-bit registers will be used. This means that if address V1400 is declared as type DWord, both addresses V1400 and V1401 will be used to store the 32-bit value. For more information, refer to [Data Types Description](#).

This driver supports array notation for V memory addresses defined using the Short and Word data types. To specify an array, append the array size to the address specification as follows: address[array size] or address[rows][cols]. Array size is limited to 64 elements.

Note: All address ranges are specified in octal.

Bit Access to V Memory

Bit information can be directly accessed within V memory registers. To access a bit within a V memory register, a bit number can be appended to any V memory address. V memory addressing with bit access would appear as follows: V<xxxx>.<yy> where xxxx is the V memory register location and yy is the bit number (0 to 15) within that register. For example, address V00000.02 or V00000.2 must be used to access bit 2 of the register V00000.

Address Specifications

Memory Type	Discrete Range	Data Type	Word Range	Access
Input Points	X0-X1777	Boolean	V40400-V40477	Read/Write
Output Points	Y0-Y1777	Boolean	V40500-V40577	Read/Write
Control Relays	C0-C3777	Boolean	V40600-V40777	Read/Write
Special Relays	SP0-SP777	Boolean	V41200-V41237	Read/Write
Timer Status Bits	T0-T377	Boolean	V41100-V41117	Read/Write
Timer Current Values	N/A	N/A	V0-V377	Read/Write
Counter Status Bits	CT0-CT377	Boolean	V41140-V41157	Read/Write
Counter Current Values	N/A	N/A	V1000-V1377	Read/Write
Data Words	N/A	N/A	V1400-V7377 V10000-V37777	Read/Write
Stages	S0-S1777	Boolean	V41000-V41077	Read/Write
Global Input	GX0-GX3777	Boolean	V40000-V40177	Read/Write
Global Output	GY0-GY3777	Boolean	V40200-V40377	Read/Write
System Parameters	N/A	N/A	V400-V777 V7400-V7777	Read/Write

Note: For the BCD data type only, the syntax Vaddress:B for V memory registers is allowed. For example, V0000:B.

Address Examples	Description
CT65	Counter contact 65.
S57	Stage control bit 57.
V40500	Output Points 0-17.*
V1400[4] or V1400[2][2]	Both notations define an array of four data words with base address V1400.

*Octal.

SG Series Addressing

Word memory references can be declared with the following data types: Short, Word, Long, DWord, Float, BCD and LBCD. The default data type for dynamically defined DDE memory reference tags is Word. When using 32 bit data types (such as Long, DWord, Float and LBCD) two consecutive 16-bit registers will be used. This means that if address V1400 is declared as type DWord, both addresses V1400 and V1401 will be used to store the 32-bit value. For more information, refer to [Data Types Description](#).

This driver supports array notation for V memory addresses defined using the Short and Word data types. To specify an array, append the array size to the address specification as follows: address[array size] or address[rows][cols]. Array size is limited to 64 elements.

Note: All address ranges are specified in octal.

Bit Access to V Memory

Bit information can be directly accessed within V memory registers. To access a bit within a V memory register, a bit number can be appended to any V memory address. V memory addressing with bit access would appear as follows: V<xxxx>.<yy> where xxxx is the V memory register location and yy is the bit number (0 to 15) within that register. For example, address V00000.02 or V00000.2 must be used to access bit 2 of the register V00000.

Address Specifications

Memory Type	Discrete Range	Data Type	Word Range	Access
Input Points	X0-X1777	Boolean	V40400-V40477	Read/Write
Output Points	Y0-Y1777	Boolean	V40500-V40577	Read/Write
Control Relays	C0-C3777	Boolean	V40600-V40777	Read/Write
Special Relays	SP0-SP777	Boolean	V41200-V41237	Read/Write
Timer Status Bits	T0-T377	Boolean	V41100-V41117	Read/Write
Timer Current Values	N/A	N/A	V0-V377	Read/Write
Counter Status Bits	CT0-CT377	Boolean	V41140-V41157	Read/Write
Counter Current Values	N/A	N/A	V1000-V1377	Read/Write
Data Words	N/A	N/A	V1400-V7377 V10000-V37777	Read/Write
Stages	S0-S1777	Boolean	V41000-V41077	Read/Write
Remote In	GX0-GX3777	Boolean	V40000-V40177	Read/Write
Remote Out	GY0-GY3777	Boolean	V40200-V0377	Read/Write
System Parameters	N/A	N/A	V400-V777 V7400-V7777	Read/Write

Note: For the BCD data type only, the syntax Vaddress:B for V memory registers is allowed. For example, V0000:B.

Address Examples	Description
CT65	Counter contact 65.

Address Examples	Description
S57	Stage control bit 57.
V40500	Output Points 0-17.*
V1400[4] or V1400[2][2]	Both notations define an array of four data words with base address V1400.

*Octal.

SL Series Addressing

Word memory references can be declared with the following data types: Short, Word, Long, DWord, Float, BCD and LBCD. The default data type for dynamically defined DDE memory reference tags is Word. When using 32 bit data types (such as Long, DWord, Float and LBCD) two consecutive 16-bit registers will be used. This means that if address V1400 is declared as type DWord, both addresses V1400 and V1401 will be used to store the 32-bit value. For more information, refer to [Data Types Description](#).

This driver supports array notation for V memory addresses defined using the Short and Word data types. To specify an array, append the array size to the address specification as follows: address[array size] or address[rows][cols]. Array size is limited to 64 elements.

Note: All address ranges are specified in octal.

Bit Access to V Memory

Bit information can be directly accessed within V memory registers. To access a bit within a V memory register, a bit number can be appended to any V memory address. V memory addressing with bit access would appear as follows: V<xxxx>.<yy> where xxxx is the V memory register location and yy is the bit number (0 to 15) within that register. For example, address V00000.02 or V00000.2 must be used to access bit 2 of the register V00000.

Address Specifications

Memory Type	Discrete Range	Data Type	Word Range	Access
Input Points	X0-X577	Boolean	V40400-V40427	Read/Write
Output Points	Y0-Y577	Boolean	V40500-V40527	Read/Write
Control Relays	C0-C737	Boolean	V40600-V40635	Read/Write
Special Relays	SP0-SP137	Boolean	V41200-V41205	Read/Write
	SP320-SP617		V41215-V41230	
Timer Status Bits	T0-T177	Boolean	V41100-V41107	Read/Write
Timer Current Values	N/A	N/A	V0-V177	Read/Write
Counter Status Bits	CT0-CT177	Boolean	V41140-V41147	Read/Write
Counter Current Values	N/A	N/A	V1000-V1177	Read/Write
Data Words	N/A	N/A	V1400-V7377	Read/Write
Stages	S0-S577	Boolean	V41000-V41027	Read/Write
Remote In/Out	GX0-GX777	Boolean	V40000--V40037	Read/Write
System Parameters	N/A	N/A	V7400-V7777	Read/Write

Note: For the BCD data type only, the syntax Vaddress:B for V memory registers is allowed. For example, V0000:B.

Address Examples	Description
CT65	Counter contact 65.
S57	Stage control bit 57.
V40500	Output Points 0-17.*
V1400[4] or 1400[2][2]	Both notations define an array of four data words with base address V1400.

*Octal.

Error Descriptions

The following error/warning messages may be generated. Click on the link for a description of the message.

Address Validation

[Missing address](#)

[Device address '<address>' contains a syntax error](#)

[Address '<address>' is out of range for the specified device or register](#)

[Device address '<address>' is not supported by model '<model name>'](#)

[Data Type '<type>' is not valid for device address '<address>'](#)

[Device address '<address>' is Read Only](#)

Serial Communications

[COMn does not exist](#)

[Error opening COMn](#)

[COMn is in use by another application](#)

[Unable to set comm properties on COMn](#)

[Communications error on '<channel name>' \[<error mask>\]](#)

Device Status Messages

[Device '<device name>' is not responding](#)

[Unable to write to '<address>' on device '<device name>'](#)

Device Specific Messages

[Bad address in block \[<start address> to <end address>\] on device '<device name>'](#)

Automatic Tag Database Generation Messages

[Unable to generate a tag database for device <device name>. Reason: Low memory resources](#)

[Unable to generate a tag database for device <device name>. Reason: Import file is invalid or corrupt](#)

Missing address

Error Type:

Warning

Possible Cause:

A tag address that has been specified statically has no length.

Solution:

Re-enter the address in the client application.

Device address '<address>' contains a syntax error

Error Type:

Warning

Possible Cause:

A tag address that has been specified statically contains one or more invalid characters.

Solution:

Re-enter the address in the client application.

Address '<address>' is out of range for the specified device or register

Error Type:

Warning

Possible Cause:

A tag address that has been specified statically references a location that is beyond the range of supported locations for the device.

Solution:

Verify the address is correct; if it is not, re-enter it in the client application.

Device address '<address>' is not supported by model '<model name>'

Error Type:

Warning

Possible Cause:

A tag address that has been specified statically references a location that is valid for the communications protocol but not supported by the target device.

Solution:

Verify the address is correct; if it is not, re-enter it in the client application. Also verify the selected model name for the device is correct.

Data Type '<type>' is not valid for device address '<address>'

Error Type:

Warning

Possible Cause:

A tag address that has been specified statically has been assigned an invalid data type.

Solution:

Modify the requested data type in the client application.

Device address '<address>' is Read Only

Error Type:

Warning

Possible Cause:

A tag address that has been specified statically has a requested access mode that is not compatible with what the device supports for that address.

Solution:

Change the access mode in the client application.

COMn does not exist

Error Type:

Fatal

Possible Cause:

The specified COM port is not present on the target computer.

Solution:

Verify that the proper COM port has been selected.

Error opening COMn

Error Type:

Fatal

Possible Cause:

The specified COM port could not be opened due an internal hardware or software problem on the target computer.

Solution:

Verify that the COM port is functional and may be accessed by other Windows applications.

COMn is in use by another application

Error Type:

Fatal

Possible Cause:

The serial port assigned to a device is being used by another application.

Solution:

Verify that the correct port has been assigned to the channel.

Unable to set comm properties on COMn

Error Type:

Fatal

Possible Cause:

The serial properties for the specified COM port are not valid.

Solution:

Verify the serial properties and make any necessary changes.

Communications error on '<channel name>' [<error mask>]

Error Type:

Serious

Error Mask Definitions:

B = Hardware break detected.

F = Framing error.

E = I/O error.
O = Character buffer overrun.
R = RX buffer overrun.
P = Received byte parity error.
T = TX buffer full.

Possible Cause:

1. The serial connection between the device and the Host PC is bad.
2. The communications properties for the serial connection are incorrect.

Solution:

1. Verify the cabling between the PC and the device.
2. Verify that the specified communications properties match those of the device.

Device '<device name>' is not responding

Error Type:

Serious

Possible Cause:

1. The serial connection between the device and the Host PC is broken.
2. The communications properties for the serial connection are incorrect.
3. The named device may have been assigned an incorrect Network ID.
4. The response from the device took longer to receive than the amount of time specified in the "Request Timeout" device property.

Solution:

1. Verify the cabling between the PC and the device.
2. Verify the specified communications properties match those of the device.
3. Verify that the Network ID given to the named device matches that of the actual device.
4. Increase the Request Timeout property so that the entire response can be handled.

Unable to write to '<address>' on device '<device name>'

Error Type:

Serious

Possible Cause:

1. The serial connection between the device and the Host PC is broken.
2. The communications properties for the serial connection are incorrect.
3. The named device may have been assigned an incorrect Network ID.

Solution:

1. Verify the cabling between the PC and the device.
2. Verify the specified communications properties match those of the device.
3. Verify that the Network ID given to the named device matches that of the actual device.

Bad address in block [<start address> to <end address>] on device '<device name>'

Error Type:

Serious

Possible Cause:

An attempt has been made to reference a nonexistent location in the specified device.

Solution:

Verify that the tags assigned to addresses in the specified range on the device and eliminate ones that reference invalid locations.

Unable to generate a tag database for device <device name>. Reason: Low memory resources

Error Type:

Warning

Possible Cause:

Memory required for database generation could not be allocated. The process is aborted.

Solution:

Close any unused applications and/or increase the amount of virtual memory. Then, try again.

Unable to generate a tag database for device <device name>. Reason: Import file is invalid or corrupt

Error Type:

Warning

Possible Cause:

The file specified as the Tag Import File in the Database Settings property group in Device Properties is an improperly formatted txt or csv file.

Solution:

If importing Element Documentation, verify that the export file was saved in "Standard Format" with a .csv extension. If problem resumes, try re-exporting the file.

See Also:

[Importing DirectSoft Elements](#)

Index

2

230 27

240 28

4

430 32

440 33

450 35

A

Address '<address>' is out of range for the specified device or register 40

Address Descriptions 24

Advanced Channel Properties 10

Allow Sub Groups 16

Auto Dial 9

Automatic Tag Database Generation 18

B

Bad address in block [<start address> to <end address>] on device '<device name>' 43

Baud Rate 7

BCD 23

Boolean 23

C

Channel Assignment 11

Channel Properties - General 5

Channel Properties - Write Optimizations 9

Close Idle Connection 8-9

COM ID 7

Communications error on '<channel name>' [<error mask>] 41

Communications Timeouts 13-14

COMn does not exist 41
COMn is in use by another application 41
Connect Timeout 13
Connection Type 7
Create 16

D

D1-105 Addressing 26
D2-250 Addressing 29
Data Bits 7
Data Collection 12
Data Type '<type>' is not valid for device address '<address>' 40
Data Types Description 23
Delete 16
Demote on Failure 14
Demotion Period 14
Description 11
Device '<device name>' is not responding 42
Device address '<address>' contains a syntax error 39
Device address '<address>' is not supported by model '<model name>' 40
Device address '<address>' is Read Only 40
Device ID 5
Device Properties - Auto-Demotion 14
Device Properties - General 11
Device Properties - Tag Generation 15
Diagnostics 6
Discard Requests when Demoted 14
DL-05 Addressing 24
DL-06 Addressing 25
DL-260 Addressing 30
DL-350 Addressing 31
Do Not Scan, Demand Poll Only 13
Driver 6, 11
Duty Cycle 10
DWord 23

E

Element Documentation 17
Error Descriptions 39
Error opening COMn 41

F

Float 23
Flow Control 7
framing 41

G

Generate 15

I

ID 11
Idle Time to Close 8-9
IEEE-754 floating point 10
Import File-To-Server Name Conversions 18
Import Preparation: OPC Server Steps 21
Import Preparation:DirectSoft Steps 19
Importing DirectSoft Elements 18
Initial Updates from Cache 13
Inter-Request Delay 14

L

LBCD 23
Long 23
Low memory resources 43

M

mask 41

Missing address 39

Model 11

Modem 9

Modem Setup 17

N

Name 11

Network 5

Network Adapter 8

Non-Normalized Float Handling 10

O

On Device Startup 15

On Duplicate Tag 15

Operational Behavior 8

Optimization Method 9

overrun 42

Overview 4

Overwrite 16

P

Parent Group 16

parity 42

Parity 7

Physical Medium 7

R

Read Processing 9

Redundancy 17

Report Comm. Errors 8-9

Request All Data at Scan Rate 13

Request Data No Faster than Scan Rate 13

Request Timeout 13

Respect Client-Specified Scan Rate 13

Respect Tag-Specified Scan Rate 13

Retry Attempts 14

S

Scan Mode 12

Serial Communications 6

Serial Port Settings 7

Setup 5

SG Series Addressing 36

Short 23

Simulated 12

SL Series Addressing 37

Stop Bits 7

T

Tag Generation 15

Tag Hierarchy 18

Tag Import Settings 16

Timeouts to Demote 14

U

Unable to generate a tag database for device <device name>. Reason: Import file is invalid 43

Unable to set comm properties on COMn 41

Unable to write tag '<address>' on device '<device name>' 42

W

Word 23

Write All Values for All Tags 9

Write Only Latest Value for All Tags 10

Write Only Latest Value for Non-Boolean Tags 9

Write Optimizations 9