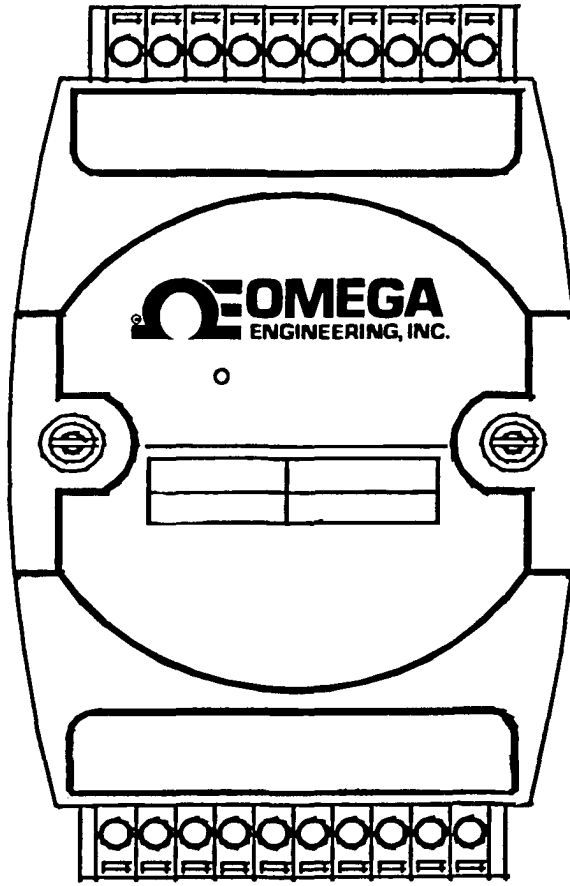
M-3577 for

OMR-6050	OMR-6052
OMR-6053	OMR-6054
OMR-6056	OMR-6058
OMR-6060	OMR-6063

Analog Input Modules



Contents

1. Introduction

1. 1. About the OMR DIO Modules

The OMR provides a series of digital input or output (DIO) modules to sense the digital signal or to control the remote devices.

The specified features of each module are shown here.

- OMR-6050 : Digital I/O module
- OMR-6052 : Isolated digital input module
- OMR-6053 : 16-channel digital input module
- OMR-6054 : 15-channel isolated digital input module
- OMR-6056 : 15-channel isolated digital output module
- OMR-6058 : 28 programmable digital I/O module
- OMR-6060 : relay output and isolated digital input module
- OMR-6063 : 8-channel relay output module

1. 2. Overview of OMR-6050

What is OMR-6050 ?

OMR-6050 is a digital input and output module. The digital input channels can monitor active TTL signals, and sense passive switch on/off signal because of the internal pull high resistors. The convenient open collector output channels can sink up to 50 mA current. Combining with the relay devices, it is possible to control the high power devices by programming output channel of the OMR-6050.

Features of OMR-6050

- 7 bits digital input
- 8 bits open collector digital output
- Programmable host watchdog timer for host failure protection
- Internal watchdog timer for device failure protection
- Easy programming by software
- Easy installation and wiring

Specifications of OMR-6050

✧ **Interface**

- Interface : RS-485, 2 wires
- Speed (bps) : 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19.2K, 38.4K, 115.2K (115.2K only for firmware reversion above A4.00)

✧ **Digital Input**

- Channel numbers : 7
- Logical level 0 : +1V maximum
- Logical level 1: +3.5V~30V
- Pull up resister : 10KΩ
- Maximum current : 0.5mA

✧ **Digital Output**

- Channel numbers : 8
- Output characteristic : open collector transistor
- Maximum current sink : 50mA
- Max. power dissipation : 300mW

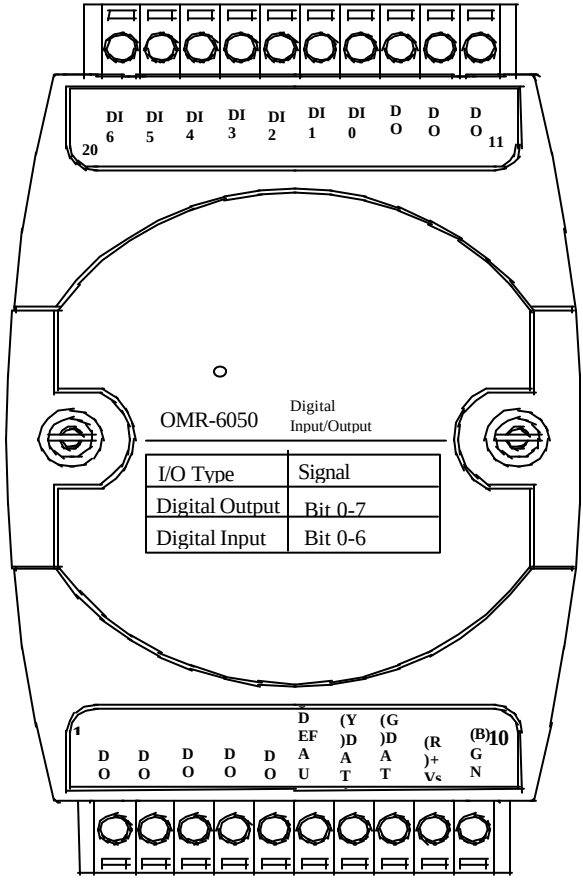
✧ **Watchdog Function**

- Module internal watchdog timer: 150 ms
- Power failure threshold : 4.65 V
- Safety value : 8 output channels
- Host programmable watchdog : 100 ms ~ 25.500 sec

✧ **Power**

- Power supply : +10V to +30V
- Current consumption : 0.5 W

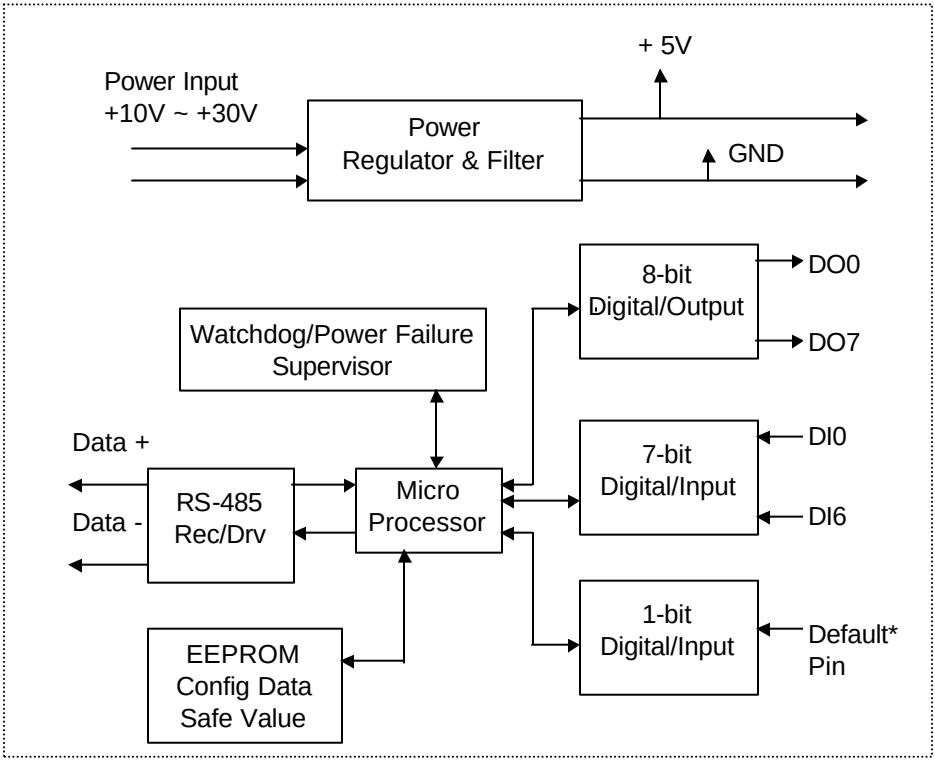
A Look at OMR-6050 & Pin Assignment



Pin Definitions of OMR-6050

Pin #	Signal Name	Description
1	DO 7	Digital output channel 7
2	DO 6	Digital output channel 6
3	DO 5	Digital output channel 5
4	DO 4	Digital output channel 4
5	DO 3	Digital output channel 3
6	Default*	Initial state setting
7	(Y) DATA+	RS-485 series signal, positive
8	(G) DATA-	RS-485 series signal, negative
9	(R) +Vs	Power supply, +10V~+30V
10	(B) GND	Ground
11	DO 2	Digital output channel 2
12	DO 1	Digital output channel 1
13	DO 0	Digital output channel 0
14	DI 0	Digital input channel 0
15	DI 1	Digital input channel 1
16	DI 2	Digital input channel 2
17	DI 3	Digital input channel 3
18	DI 4	Digital input channel 4
19	DI 5	Digital input channel 5
20	DI 6	Digital input channel 6

OMR-6050 Functional Block Diagram



1. 3. Overview of OMR-6052

What is OMR-6052 ?

OMR-6052 provides 8 isolated digital input channels. Six of the input channels are differential type and two of them are single-ended with common ground. The isolation voltage is up to 5000 Vrms. It is suitable to use OMR-6052 in industrial environment with the dangerous of high voltage electric shock.

Features of OMR-6052

- 8 bits isolated input
- 5000 Vrms isolation voltage
- Programmable host watchdog timer for host failure protection
- Internal watchdog timer for device failure protection
- Easy programming by software
- Easy installation and wiring

Specifications of OMR-6052

✧ **Interface**

- Interface : RS-485, 2 wires
- Speed (bps) : 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19.2K, 38.4K, 115.2K (115.2K only for firmware reversion above A4.00)

✧ **Input**

- Channel numbers : 6 differential channels, 2 single ended
- Logical level 0 : +1V Max.
- Logical level 1: +3.5V ~ +24V

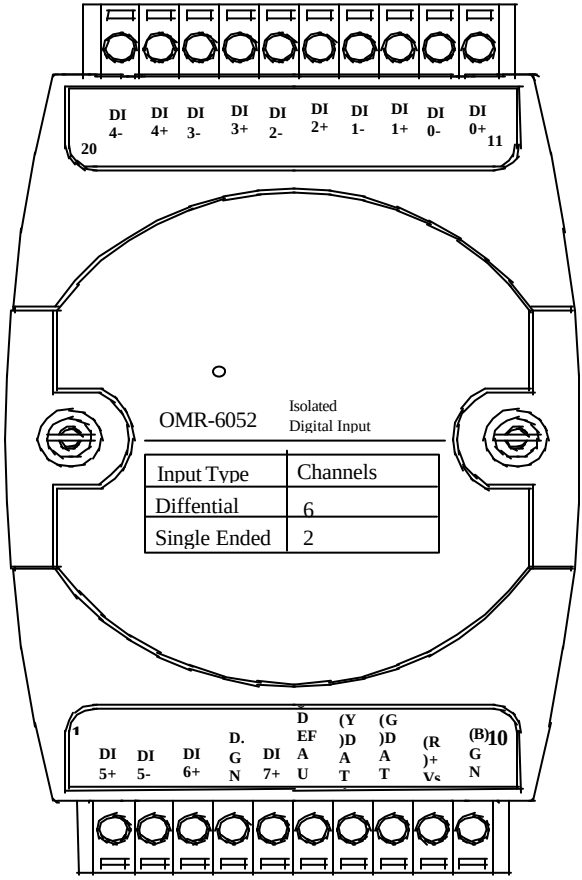
✧ **Watchdog Function**

- Module internal watchdog timer : 150ms
- Power failure threshold : 4.65 V
- Safe value : 8 output channels
- Host programmable watchdog :100 ms ~ 25.5 sec

✧ **Power**

- Power supply : +10V to +30V
- Current consumption : 0.4 W

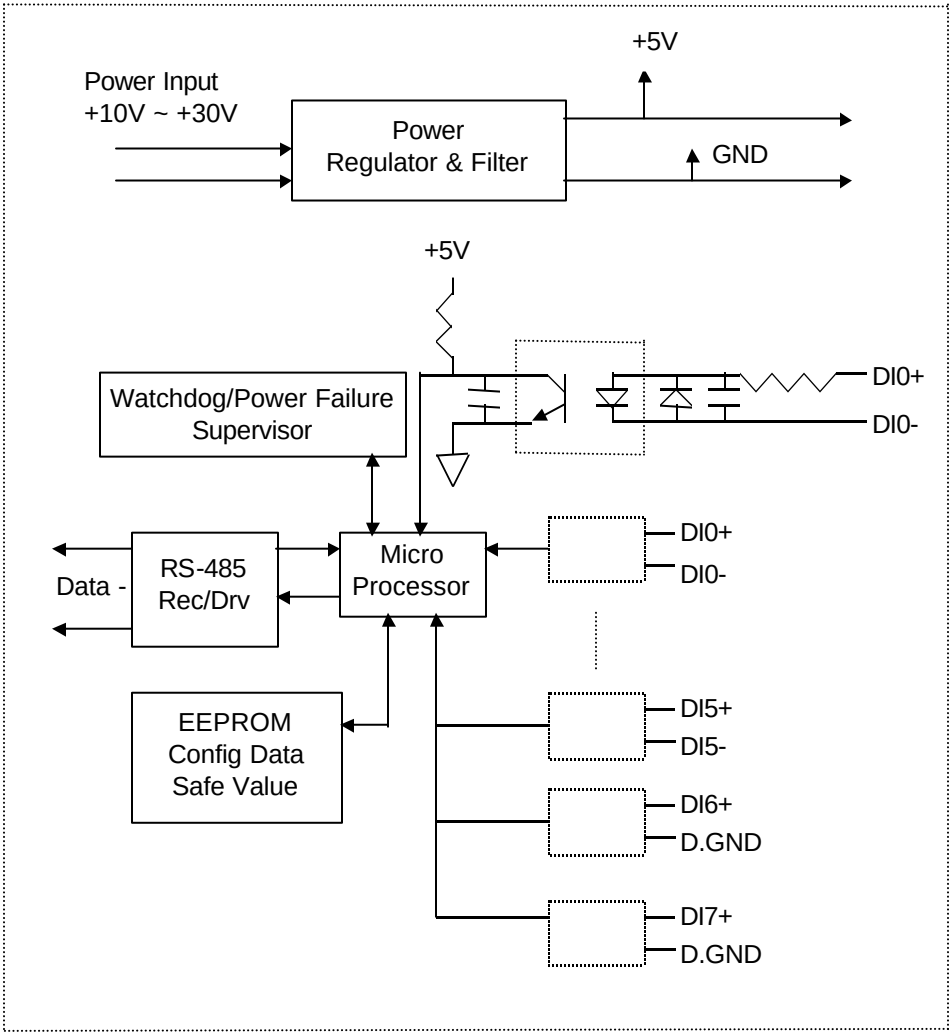
A Look at OMR-6052 & Pin Assignment



Pin Definitions of OMR-6052

Pin #	Signal Name	Description
1	DI5+	Digital Input Channel 5+
2	DI5 -	Digital Input Channel 5 -
3	DI6+	Digital Input Channel 6+
4	D.GND	Digital Input Ground
5	DI7+	Digital Input Channel 7+
6	Default*	Initial state setting
7	(Y) DATA+	RS-485 series signal, positive
8	(G) DATA-	RS-485 series signal, negative
9	(R) +VS	Power supply, +10V~+30V
10	(B) GND	Ground
11	DI0+	Digital Input Channel 0+
12	DI0 -	Digital Input Channel 0 -
13	DI1+	Digital Input Channel 1+
14	DI1 -	Digital Input Channel 1 -
15	DI2+	Digital Input Channel 2+
16	DI2 -	Digital Input Channel 2 -
17	DI3+	Digital Input Channel 3+
18	DI3 -	Digital Input Channel 3 -
19	DI4+	Digital Input Channel 4+
20	DI4 -	Digital Input Channel 4 -

OMR-6052 Functional Block Diagram



1. 4. Overview of OMR-6053

What is OMR-6053 ?

OMR-6053 provides 16 digital input channels for dry contact or wet contact signals. The effective distance from DI to contact point is up to 500m for dry contact input.

Features of OMR-6053

- 16 bits digital input
- Programmable host watchdog timer for host failure protection
- Internal watchdog timer for device failure protection
- Easy programming by software
- Easy installation and wiring

Specifications of OMR-6053

✧ **Interface**

- Interface : RS-485, 2 wires
- Speed (bps) : 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19.2K, 38.4K, 115.2K (115.2K only for firmware reversion above A4.00)

✧ **Input**

- Channel numbers : 16
- Dry Contact:
  Logical level 0: close to GND
  Logical level 1: open
- Wet Contact:
  Logical level 0: +2V max.
  Logical level 1: +4V ~ + 30V

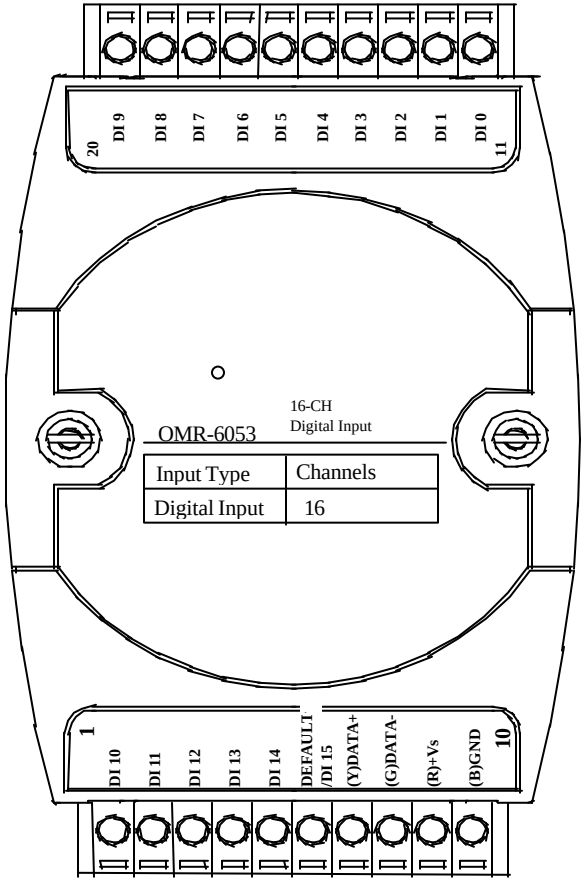
✧ **Watchdog Function**

- Module internal watchdog timer : 150ms
- Power failure threshold : 4.65 V
- Host programmable watchdog :100 ms ~ 25.5 sec

✧ **Power**

- Power supply : +10V to +30V
- Current consumption : 0.4 W

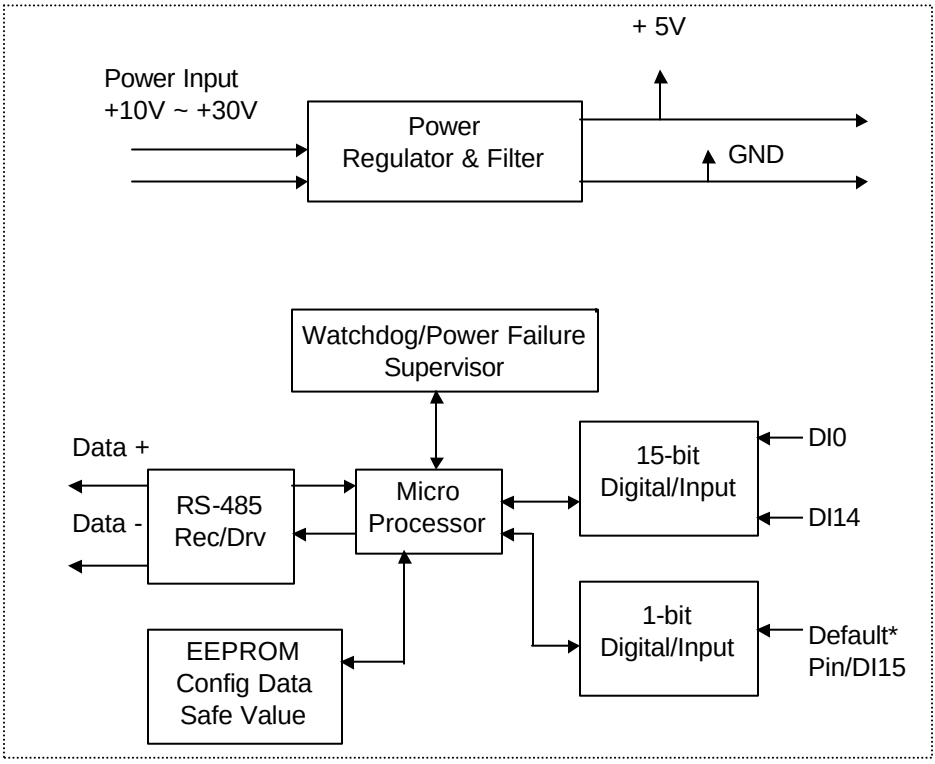
A Look at OMR-6053 & Pin Assignment



Pin Definitions of OMR-6053

Pin #	Signal Name	Description
1	DI10	Digital Input Channel 10
2	DI11	Digital Input Channel 11
3	DI12	Digital Input Channel 12
4	DI13	Digital Input Channel 13
5	DI14	Digital Input Channel 14
6	Default*	Initial state setting
	/DI15	/ Digital Input Channel 15
7	(Y) DATA+	RS-485 series signal, positive
8	(G) DATA-	RS-485 series signal, negative
9	(R) +VS	Power supply, +10V~+30V
10	(B) GND	Ground
11	DI0	Digital Input Channel 0
12	DI1	Digital Input Channel 1
13	DI2	Digital Input Channel 2
14	DI3	Digital Input Channel 3
15	DI4	Digital Input Channel 4
16	DI5	Digital Input Channel 5
17	DI6	Digital Input Channel 6
18	DI7	Digital Input Channel 7
19	DI8	Digital Input Channel 8
20	DI9	Digital Input Channel 9

OMR-6053 Functional Block Diagram



1. 5. Overview of OMR-6054

What is OMR-6054 ?

OMR-6054 provides 15 isolated digital input channels. All of the input channels are common power type and one of them is using the same pin with default (use jumper to choose). The isolation voltage is up to 5000 Vrms. It is suitable to use OMR-6054 in industrial environment with the dangerous of high voltage electric shock.

Features of OMR-6054

- 15 bits digital inputs with isolation protection and common power
- 5000 Vrms isolation voltage
- Programmable host watchdog timer for host failure protection
- Internal watchdog timer for device failure protection
- Easy programming by software
- Easy installation and wiring

Specifications of OMR-6054

✧ **Interface**

- Interface : RS-485, 2 wires
- Speed (bps) : 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19.2K, 38.4K, 115.2K (115.2K only for firmware reversion above A4.00)

✧ **Input**

- Channel numbers : 15 isolation common power input channels (the fifteenth channel is the same with default pin, but can use jumper to choose).
- Input type : source type .
  Effective distance: 500 m.
- Common external voltage: 24V.

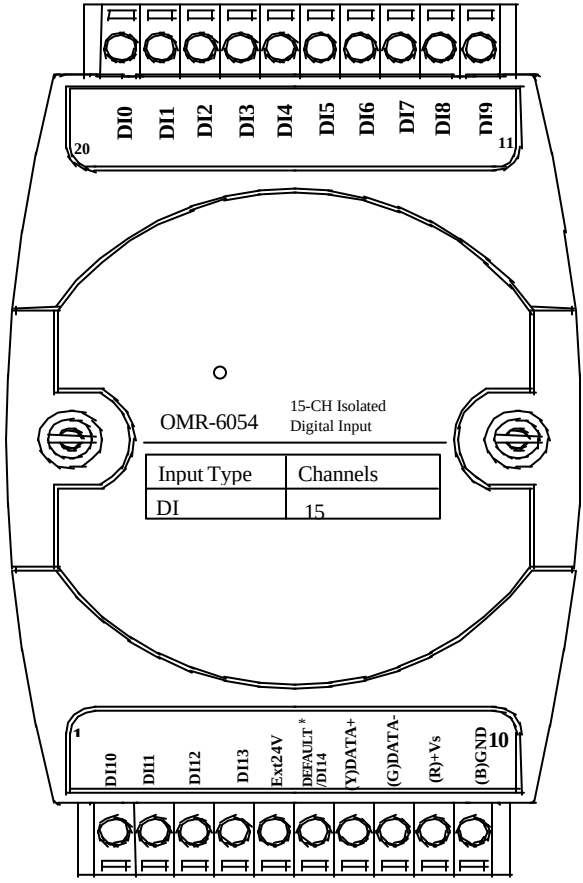
✧ **Watchdog Function**

- Module internal watchdog timer : 150msec
- Power failure threshold : 4.65 V
- Host programmable watchdog :100 ms ~ 25.5 sec

✧ **Power**

- Power supply : +10V to +30V
- Power consumption : 0.4 W

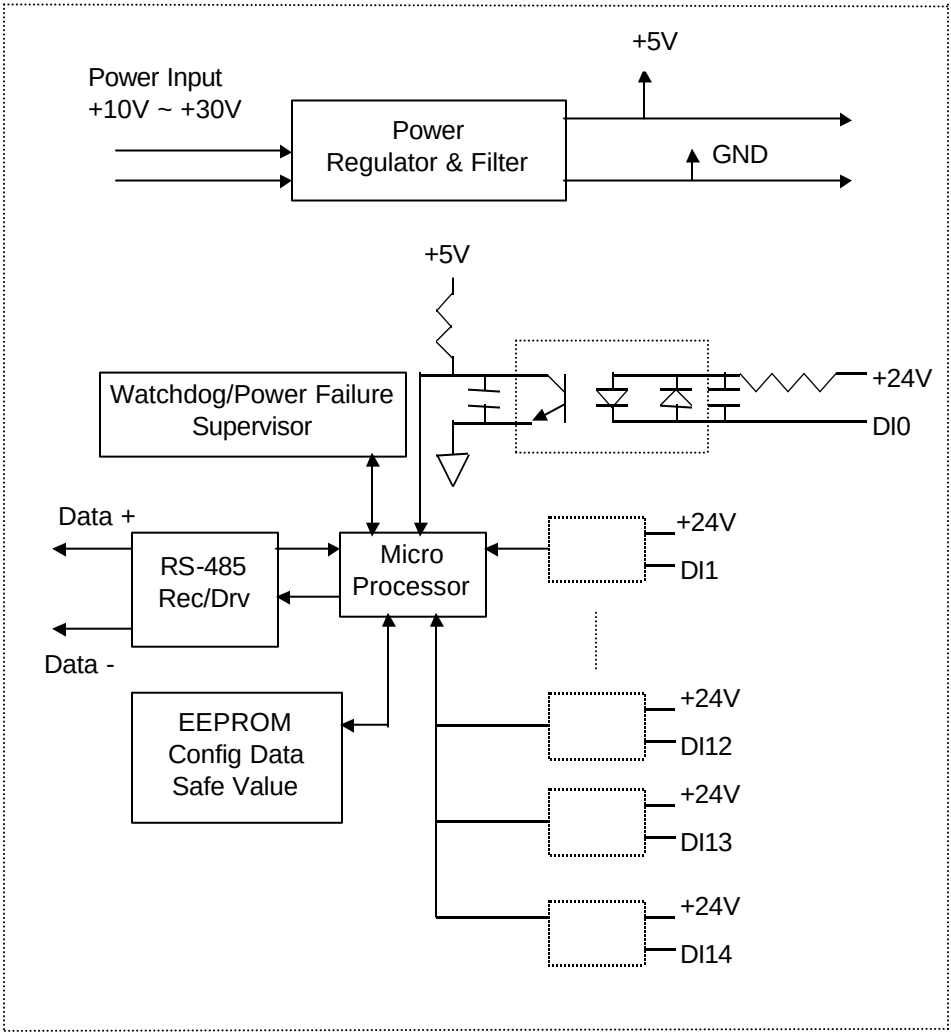
A Look at OMR-6054 & Pin Assignment



Pin Definitions of OMR-6054

Pin #	Signal Name	Description
1	DI10	Digital input channel 10
2	DI11	Digital input channel 11
3	DI12	Digital input channel 12
4	DI13	Digital input channel 13
5	Ext24V	External common +24V
6	Default*/DI14	Initial state setting or digital input channel 14
7	(Y) DATA+	RS-485 series signal, positive
8	(G) DATA-	RS-485 series signal, negative
9	(R) +VS	Power supply, +10V~+30V
10	(B) GND	Ground
11	DI9	Digital input channel 9
12	DI8	Digital input channel 8
13	DI7	Digital input channel 7
14	DI6	Digital input channel 6
15	DI5	Digital input channel 5
16	DI4	Digital input channel 4
17	DI3	Digital input channel 3
18	DI2	Digital input channel 2
19	DI1	Digital input channel 1
20	DI0	Digital input channel 0

OMR-6054 Functional Block Diagram



1. 6. Overview of OMR-6056

What is OMR-6056 ?

OMR-6056 provides 15 isolated digital output channels. All of the output channels are common ground type and one of them is use the same pin with default (use jumper to choose). The isolation voltage is up to 5000 Vrms. It is suitable to use OMR-6056 in industrial environment with the dangerous of high voltage electric shock.

Features of OMR-6056

- 15 bits digital open collector output with isolation protection and common ground
- 5000 Vrms isolation voltage
- Programmable host watchdog timer for host failure protection
- Internal watchdog timer for device failure protection
- Easy programming by software
- Easy installation and wiring

Specifications of OMR-6056

✧ **Interface**

- Interface : RS-485, 2 wires
- Speed (bps) : 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19.2K, 38.4K, 115.2K (115.2K only for firmware reversion above A4.00)

✧ **Digital Output**

- Channel numbers : 15 isolation common ground output channels(the fifteenth channel is the same with default pin,but could use jumper to choose).
- Output characteristic:open collector transistor.
- Maximum current sink:50mA
  Max.power dissiation:200mW
  Isolation Voltage:5000Vrms

✧ **Watchdog Function**

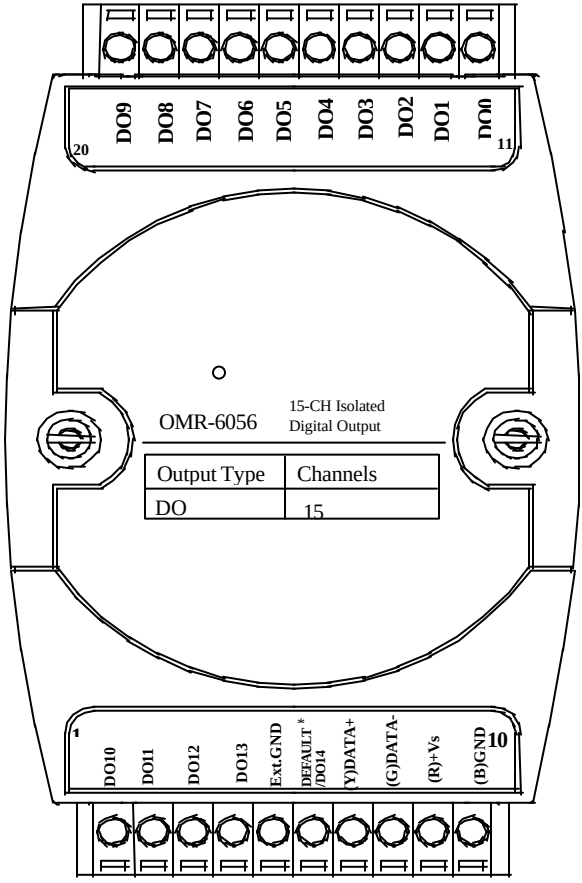
- Module internal watchdog timer : 150msec
- Power failure threshold : 4.65 V
- Safe value : 15 output channels
- Host programmable watchdog :100 ms ~ 25.5 sec

✧ **Power**

- Power supply : +10V to +30V

- Current consumption : 0.3 W

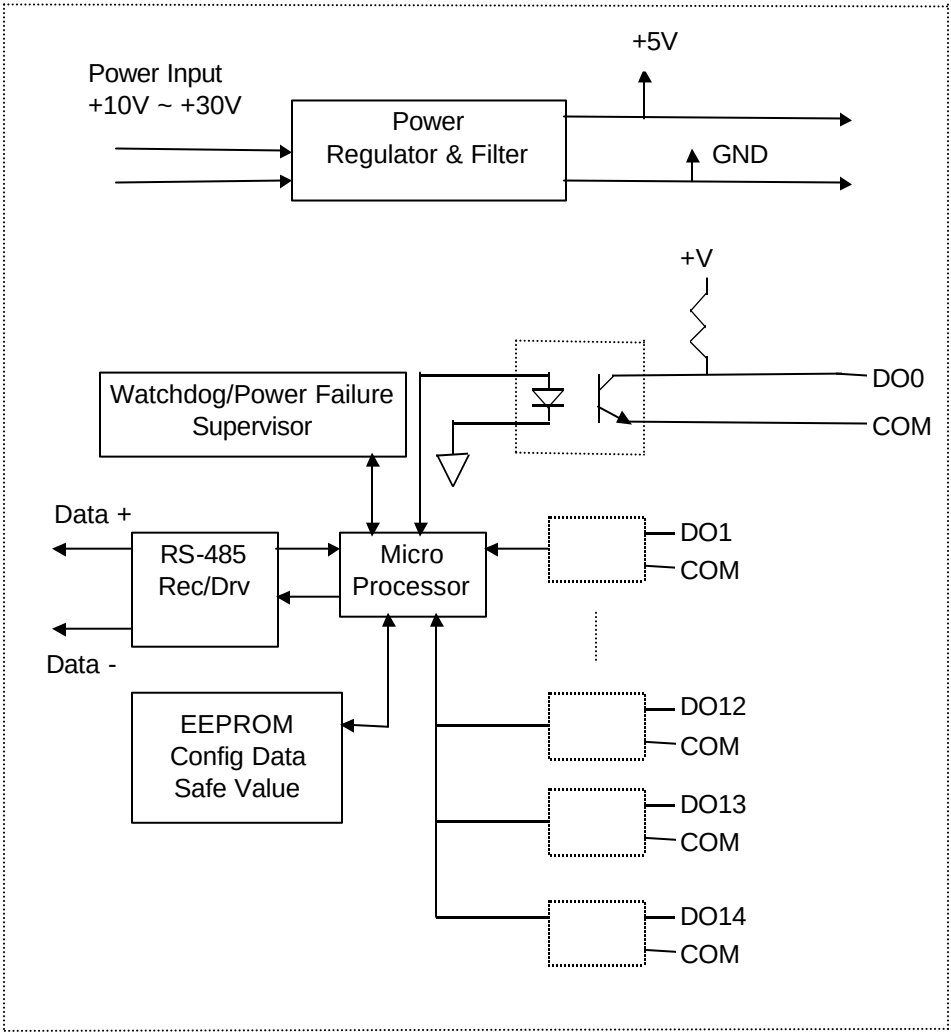
A Look at OMR-6056 & Pin Assignment



Pin Definitions of OMR-6056

Pin #	Signal Name	Description
1	DO10	Digital output channel 10
2	DO11	Digital output channel 11
3	DO12	Digital output channel 12
4	DO13	Digital output channel 13
5	ExtGND	
6	Default*/	Initial state setting
	DO14	Digital output channel 14
7	(Y) DATA+	RS-485 series signal, positive
8	(G) DATA-	RS-485 series signal, negative
9	(R) +VS	Power supply, +10V~+30V
10	(B) GND	Ground
11	DO0	Digital output channel 0
12	DO1	Digital output channel 1
13	DO2	Digital output channel 2
14	DO3	Digital output channel 3
15	DO4	Digital output channel 4
16	DO5	Digital output channel 5
17	DO6	Digital output channel 6
18	DO7	Digital output channel 7
19	DO8	Digital output channel 8
20	DO9	Digital output channel 9

OMR-6056 Functional Block Diagram



1. 7. Overview of OMR-6058

What is OMR-6058 ?

OMR-6058 provides 28 digital I/O channels. It emulates industry standard mode zero configuration of 8255 programmable peripheral interface (PPI) chip. The PPI offers 3 ports A, B and C, the C port can also be subdivided into 2 nibble-wide (4-bit) port – C upper and C lower. A 50 pin SCSI connector equipped with OMR-6058 which is corresponding to PPI chip with 24 DIO points.

Features of OMR-6058

- Industry standard 8255 programmable peripheral interface mode 0 emulation
- 24 Programmable I/O channels
- 4 dedicated input channels
- Completely TTL compatible I/O lines
- Status read-back capability
- Direct bit set/reset capability
- Buffered circuits for higher driving capability
- Direct interface with OPTO-22 compatible I/O module
- Programmable host watchdog timer for host failure protection
- Internal watchdog timer for device failure protection
- On board resetable fuse to protect power supply form external devices
- Easy programming by software
- Easy installation and wiring

Specifications of OMR-6058

✧ **Interface**

- Interface : RS-485, 2 wires
- Speed (bps) : 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19.2K, 38.4K, 115.2K (115.2K only for firmware reversion above A4.00)

✧ **Programmable Digital Input/Output**

- Channel numbers : 24
- Input Signal:

Logical level 0 : -0.5 ~ 0.8 V
Logical level 1: 2.0 ~ 5.25 V

- Output Signal:
  Logical level 0: 0.5 V Maximum
  Logical level 1: 2.4 V Minimum Digital Output

✧

✧ **Watchdog Function**

- Module internal watchdog timer : 150msec
- Power failure threshold : 4.65 V
- Safe value : 15 output channels
- Host programmable watchdog :100 ms ~ 25.5 sec

✧

✧ **Dedicated Digital Input**

- Channel numbers : 4
- Input Signal:
  Logical level 0: 2 V max.
  Logical level 1: 3 V ~ 5.25 V

✧

✧ **Connector**

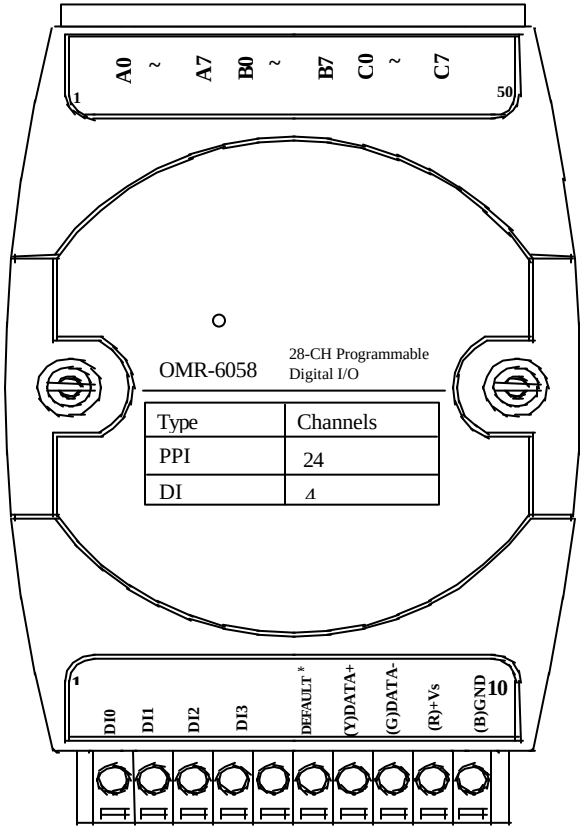
- 10-pin skew terminal block
- 50-pin SCSI II connector

✧

✧ **Power**

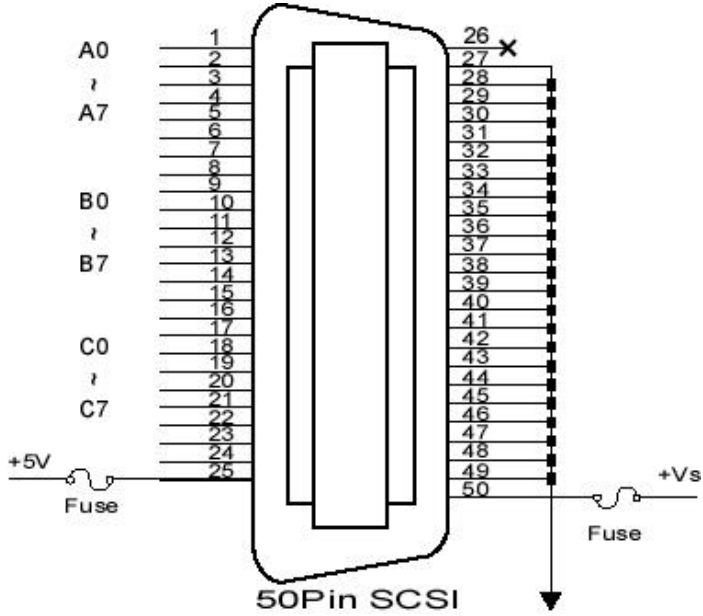
- Power supply : +10V to +30V
- Current consumption: 1.7 W

A Look at OMR-6058 & Pin Assignment

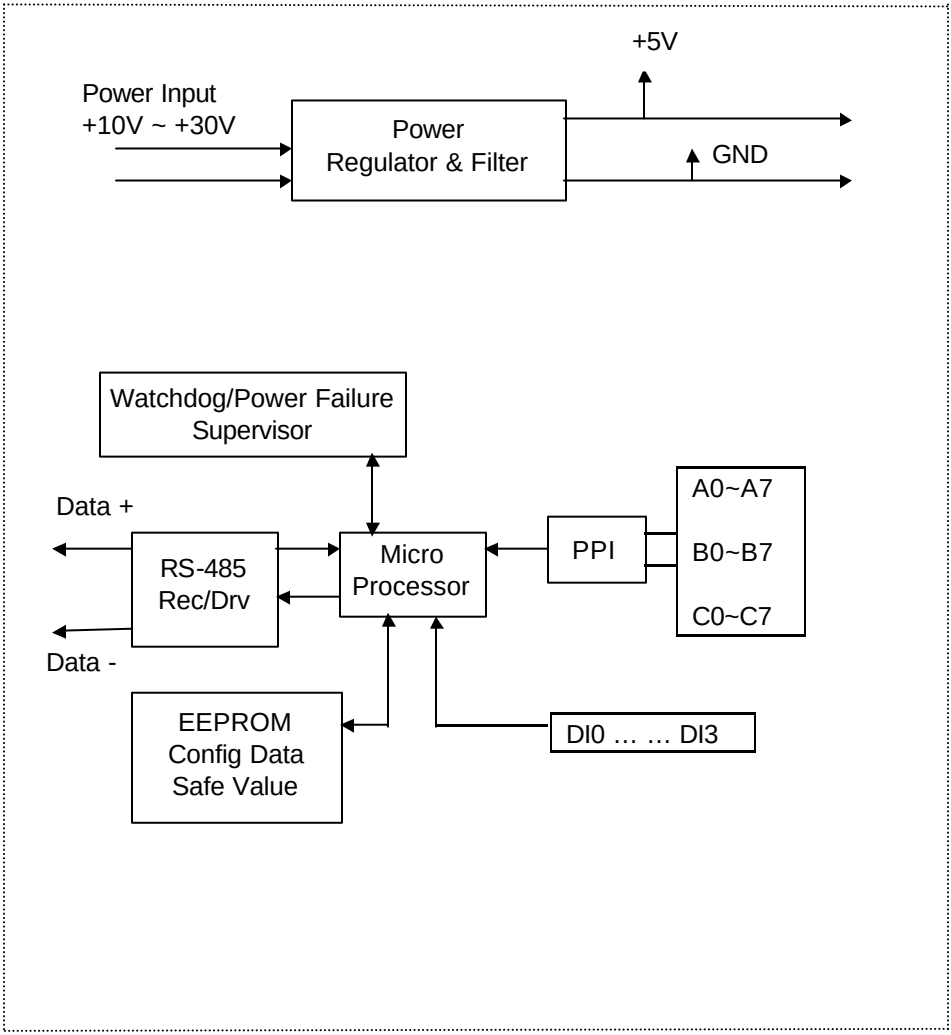


Pin Definitions of OMR-6058

Pin #	Signal Name	Description
1	DI0	Digital input channel 0
2	DI1	Digital input channel 1
3	DI2	Digital input channel 2
4	DI3	Digital input channel 3
5		
6	Default*	Initial state setting
7	(Y) DATA+	RS-485 series signal, positive
8	(G) DATA-	RS-485 series signal, negative
9	(R) +VS	Power supply, +10V~+30V
10	(B) GND	Ground



OMR-6058 Functional Block Diagram



1. 8. Overview of OMR-6060

What is OMR-6060 ?

OMR-6060 provides four relay output channels, two are form A and two are form C. It can control high power devices without external circuits. The isolation guarantees the industrial safety.

Features of OMR-6060

- 4 channels relay output
- 4 channels isolated digital input
- Programmable host watchdog timer for host failure protection
- Internal watchdog timer for device failure protection
- Easy programming by software
- Easy installation and wiring

Specifications of OMR-6060

✧ **Interface**

- Interface : RS-485, 2 wires
- Speed (bps) : 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19.2K, 38.4K, 115.2K (115.2K only for firmware reversion above A4.00)

✧ **Input**

- Channel numbers : 4
- Common External Voltage : +24 V
- Input Type : Source Type

✧ **Output**

- Channel numbers : 4 relay output
- Output type : 2 form C channels, 2 form A channels
- Contact rating : AC 0.6A /125 V, 0.3A / 250V
  DC 2A / 30V, 0.6A / 110V
- Relay ON/OFF time interval : 3 ms / 1ms
- Breakdown voltage : 500 V
- Expected life : 10^8 times
- Insulation resistance : 1000 MΩ minimum

✧ **Watchdog Function**

- Module internal watchdog timer : 150ms
- Power failure threshold : 4.65 V
- Safety value : 4 output channels
- Host programmable watchdog : 100 ms ~ 25.5 sec

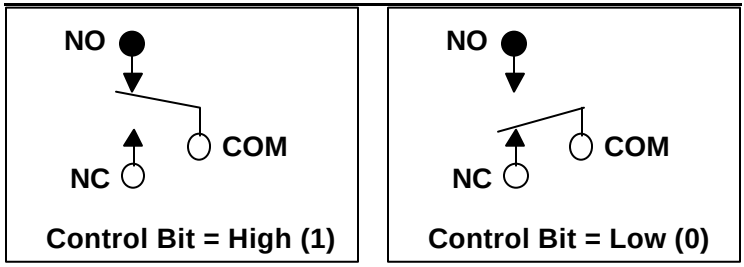
✧ **Power**

- Power supply : +10V to +30V
- Current consumption : 0.8 W

Using Relay Output

The OMR-6060 contains two types of relay : Form C and Form A. The relay R3 and R4 are form C relays, and R1 and R2 are plain form A type. The difference between these two types of relay are:

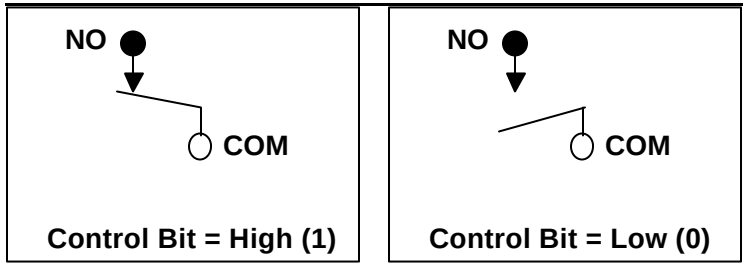
1. Form C Relay : (R3, R4)



Form C relay has three contacts : NC (Normal Close), NO (Normal Open), and COM(Common). The CM post, located at the middle, can make contact either NO post or NC post. When the control bit is high (1), the COM post and NO post are contacted. If the control bit is low (0), the COM post and NC post make contact.

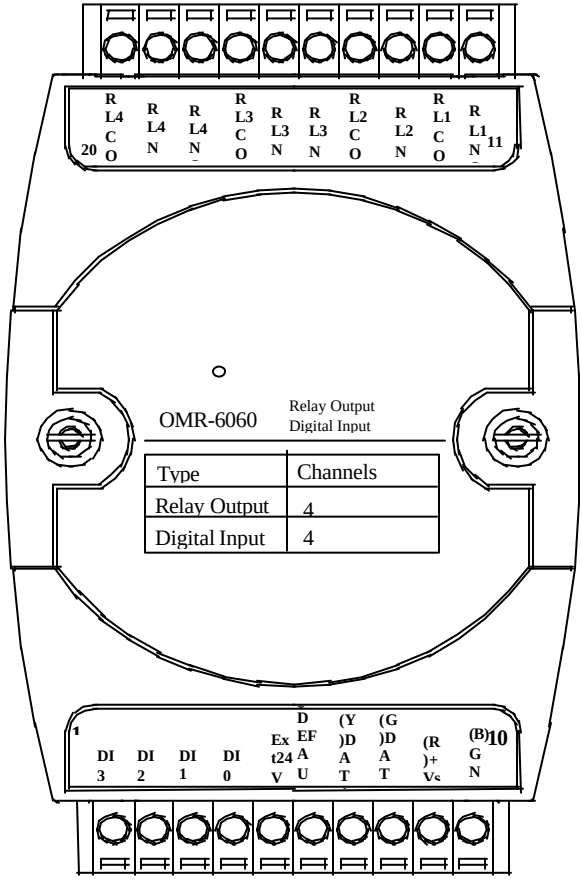
In normal power-up and reset, the relay is in ***low*** status.

2. Form A Relay : (R1, R2)



Form A relay only has two contacts : NO (Normal Open) and COM(Common). The COM post can make contact either NO post or not contact NO post. When the control bit is high (1), the COM post and NO post are contacted. If the control bit is low (0), the COM post and NO post does not make contact.
In normal power-up and reset, the relay is in ***low*** status.

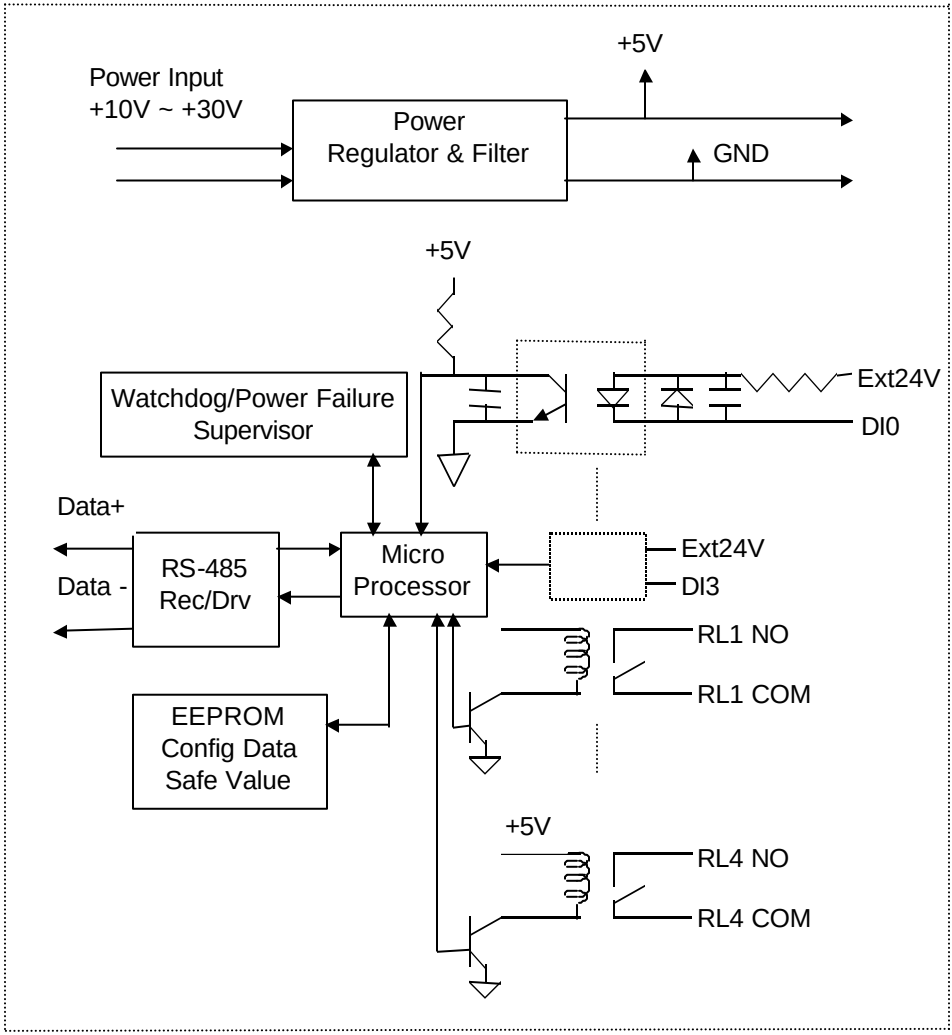
A Look at OMR-6060 & Pin Assignment



Pin Definitions of OMR-6060

Pin #	Signal Name	Description
1	DI3	Digital Input Channel 3
2	DI2	Digital Input Channel 2
3	DI1	Digital Input Channel 1
4	DI0	Digital Input Channel 0
5	Ext24	External Common +24V
6	Default*	Initial state setting
7	(Y) DATA+	RS-485 series signal, positive
8	(G) DATA-	RS-485 series signal, negative
9	(R) +VS	Power supply, +10V~+30V
10	(B) GND	Ground
11	RL1 NO	Relay 1, normal open
12	RL1 COM	Relay 1, common ground
13	RL2 NO	Relay 2, normal open
14	RL2 COM	Relay 2, common ground
15	RL3 NO	Relay 3, normal open
16	RL3 NC	Relay 3, normal close
17	RL3 COM	Relay 3, common ground
18	RL4 NO	Relay 4, normal open
19	RL4 NC	Relay 4, normal close
20	RL4 COM	Relay 4, common ground

OMR-6060 Functional Block Diagram



1. 9. Overview of OMR-6063

What is OMR-6063 ?

OMR-6063 provides eight from A relay output channels. It can control high power devices without external circuits.

Features of OMR-6063

- 8 channel relay output
- Programmable host watchdog timer for host failure protection
- Internal watchdog timer for device failure protection
- Easy programming by software
- Easy installation and wiring

Specifications of OMR-6063

✧ **Interface**

- Interface : RS-485, 2 wires
- Speed (bps) : 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19.2K, 38.4K, 115.2K (115.2K only for firmware reversion above A4.00)

✧ **Digital Output**

- Channel numbers : 8
- Output Type: 8 form A channels

  Contact rating: AC 0.5A / 125V
  DC 1A / 30V

  Relay ON/OFF time interval:
  3ms / 3ms

  Breakdown voltage: 1000Vrms

  Expected life: 10^7

✧ **Insulation Resistance: 1,000 MW**

✧ **Watchdog Function**

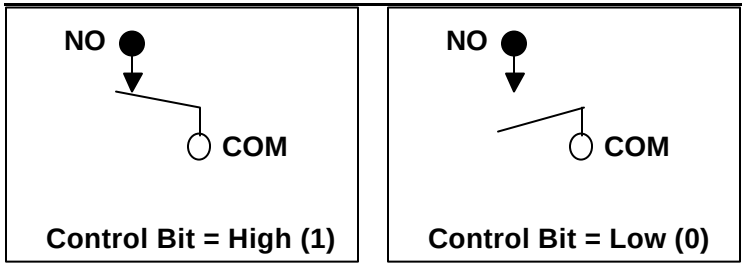
- Module internal watchdog timer : 150ms
- Power failure threshold : 4.65 V
- Safety value : 8 output channels
- Host programmable watchdog : 100 ms ~ 25.5 sec

✧ **Power**

- Power supply : +10V to +30V
- Current consumption : 1.2 W

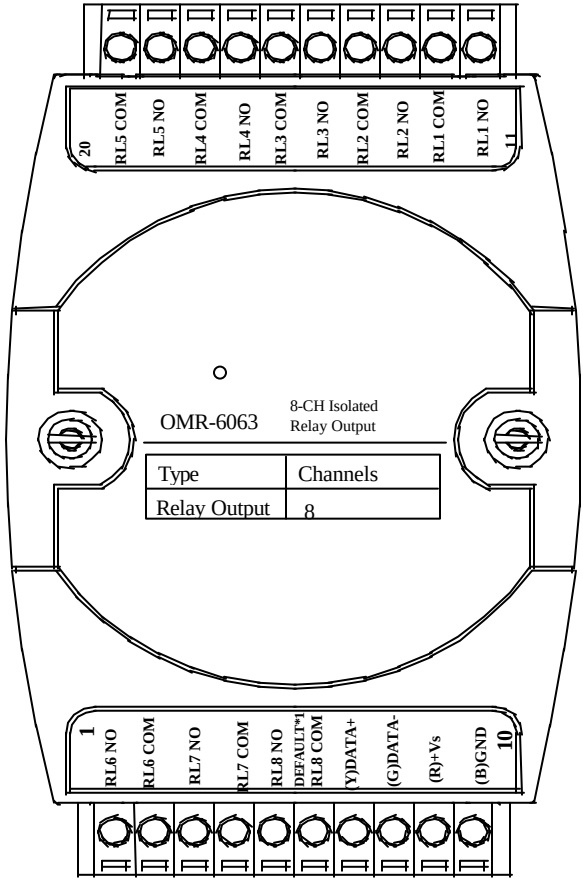
Using Relay Output

Form A Relay :



Form A relay only has two contacts : NO (Normal Open) and COM(Common). The COM post can make contact either NO post or not contact NO post. When the control bit is high (1), the COM post and NO post are contacted. If the control bit is low (0), the COM post and NO post does not make contact.
In normal power-up and reset, the relay is in ***low*** status.

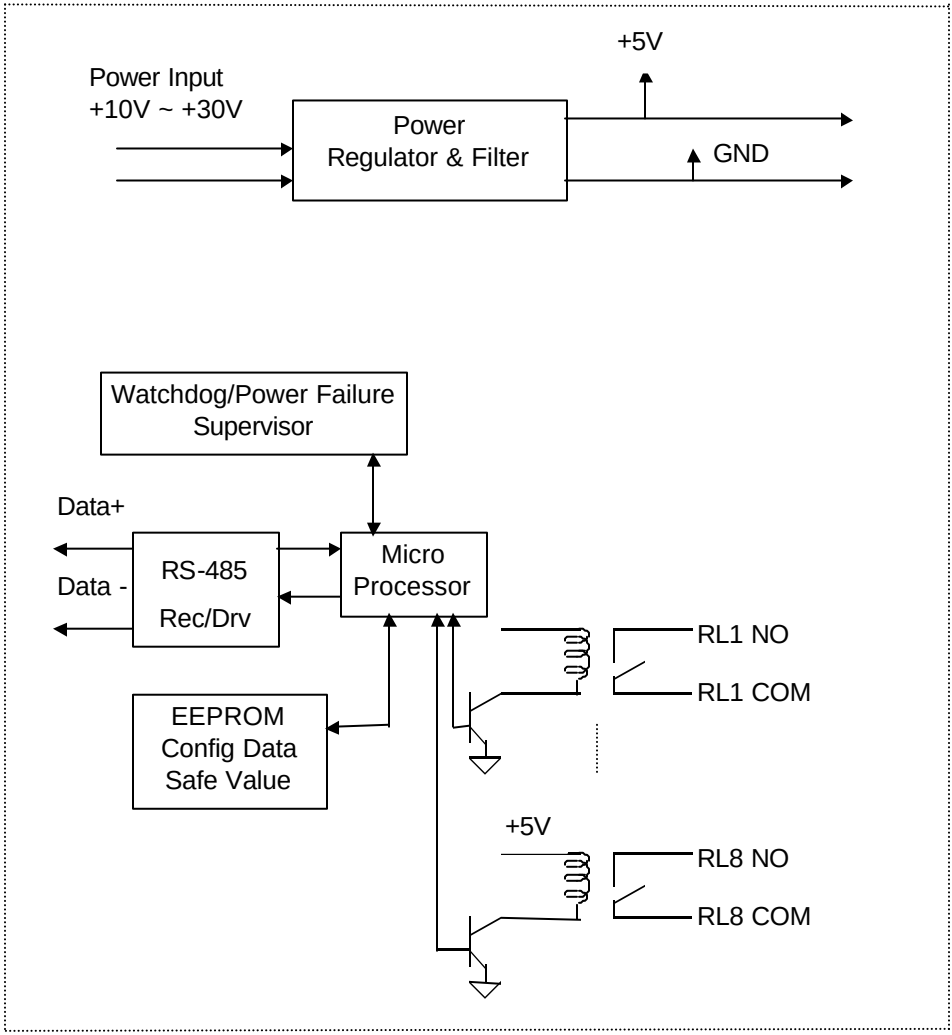
A Look at OMR-6063 & Pin Assignment



Pin Definitions of OMR-6063

Pin #	Signal Name	Description
1	RL6 NO	Relay 6, normal open
2	RL6 COM	Relay 6, common ground
3	RL7 NO	Relay 7, normal open
4	RL7 COM	Relay 7, common ground
5	RL8 NO	Relay 8, normal open
6	Default*	Initial state setting
	/ RL8 NO	Relay 8, normal open
7	(Y) DATA+	RS-485 series signal, positive
8	(G) DATA-	RS-485 series signal, negative
9	(R) +VS	Power supply, +10V~+30V
10	(B) GND	Ground
11	RL1 NO	Relay 1, normal open
12	RL1 COM	Relay 1, common ground
13	RL2 NO	Relay 2, normal open
14	RL2 COM	Relay 2, common ground
15	RL3 NO	Relay 3, normal open
16	RL3 COM	Relay 3, common ground
17	RL4 NO	Relay 4, normal open
18	RL4 COM	Relay 4, common ground
19	RL5 NO	Relay 5, normal open
20	RL5 COM	Relay 5, common ground

OMR-6063 Functional Block Diagram



2. Initialization & Installation

2. 1. Software Installation

1. If you have already installed “OMR Administration” then skip other steps.
2. Backup your software diskette.
3. Insert “OMR Administration” disc into CD-ROM:
4. Change drive to the path of CD-ROM. For example, your drive of CD-ROM is F:, then change the drive to F:
5. Find the setup of OMR Administration and run it.
6. Please follow the steps of setup program then you can successful to install the OMR Administration.

2. 2. Initializing a Brand-New Module

Objective of Initializing a Brand-New OMR

All OMR modules. except OMR-6520 and OMR-6510, in a RS-485 network must have an *unique* address ID, however, every brand-new OMR has a factory default setting as following:

- Address ID is 01.
- Baud rate is 9600 bps
- Check-sum disable
- Host Watchdog timer is disable

Therefore, to configure the brand-new OMR before using is necessary, otherwise the address ID will be conflict with others modules because the ID of new modules are identity . The baud rate may also be changed according to user‘s requirements.

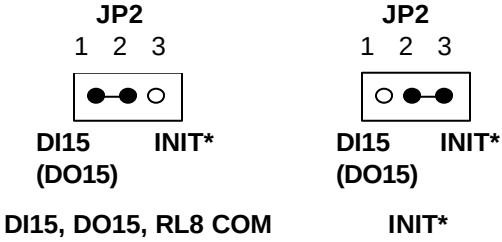
The following sections show how to initialize a brand-new module, which is applicable for initializing OMR-6050, OMR-6052, OMR-6053, OMR-6054, OMR-6056, OMR-6058, OMR-6060, and OMR-6063.

Default State

The OMR I/O modules must be set at *Default State* when you want to change the default settings, such as the ID address, baud rate, check-sum status etc. All OMR I/O modules have an special pin labeled as **DEFAULT***. The module will be in *Default State* if the **DEFAULT*** pin is shorted to ground when power ON. Under this state, the default configuration is set as following:

- Address ID is 00.
- Baud rate is 9600 bps.
- Check-sum disable.

Therefore, the communication between host and the module will can be easily set as the same configuration, the initialization of a module will be possible no matter what configuration is set under operating state.
For OMR-6053, OMR-6054 and OMR-6056, the pin 6 is used for both DI15(DO15) and DEFAULT, and also the OMR-6063, the pin 6 is used for both RL8 COM and DEFAULT*. The jumper setting is as below, and the default setting is DI15(D015) or RL8 COM. When you want to use OMR-6053, OMR-6054, OMR-6056 or OMR-6063 as Default*, you should open the module case to set the JP2.*



Initialization Equipments

- Host computer with an RS-232 port.
- An installed RS-485 module (OMR-6520) with 9600 baud rate.
- The brand new OMR module
- Power supply (+10 to +30 V_{DC}) for OMR modules
- Administration utility software

Note1: Never Connect the DRFAULT* pin to Vs or power source just left it open or wired to GND.

Initialization Procedure

1. Power off the host computer and the installed OMR-6520. Be sure of the baud rate of the OMR-6520 is 9600 bps.
2. Connect a brand new OMR module with the RS-485. Set the module in *Default State* by shorting the **DEFAULT*** pin. Refer to Figure 2.1 for detailed wiring.
3. Power on the host computer.
4. Power on the power supply for OMR modules.
5. Use the OMR Administrating utility to configure the address ID, Baud rate and check-sum status of the module.

Initialization Wiring

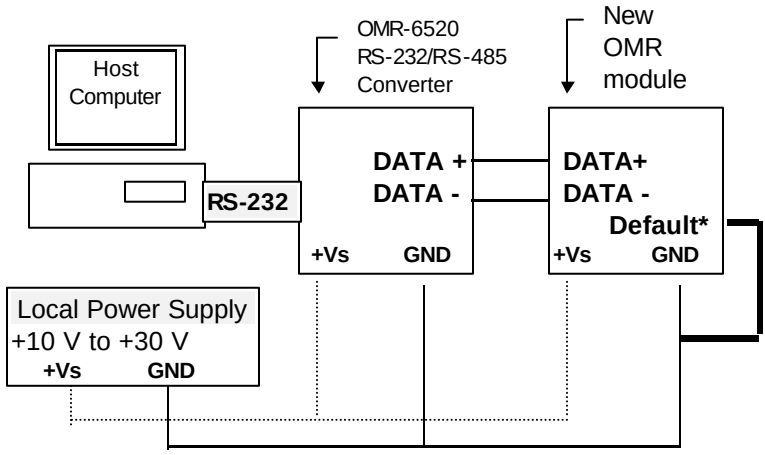


Figure 2-1 Layout for Configuring the OMR module

2. 3. Install a New OMR to a Existing Network

Equipments for Install a New Module

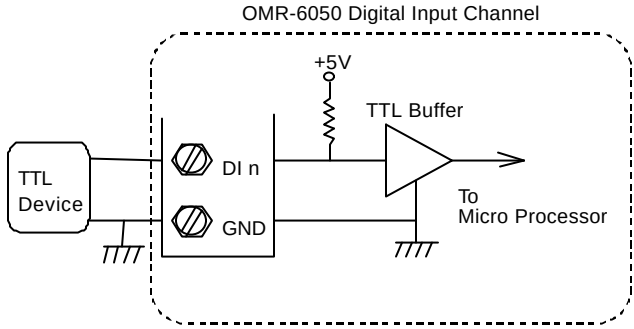
- A existing OMR network
- New OMR modules.
- Power supply (+10 to +30 V_{DC}).

Installing Procedures

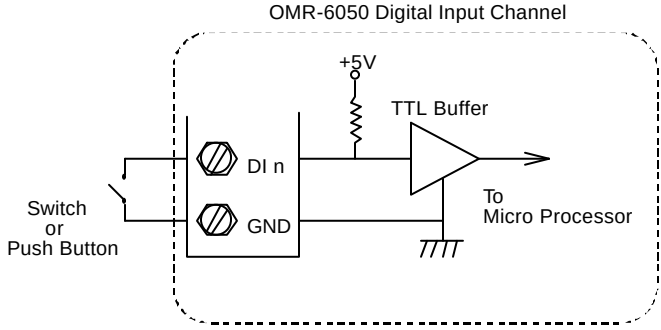
1. Configure the new OMR module according to the initialization procedure in section 2.2.
2. The baud rate and check-sum status of the new module must be identity with the existing RS-485 network. The address ID must not be conflict with other OMR modules on the network.
3. Power off the OMR power supply of the existing RS-485 network.
4. Power off the host computer.
5. Wire the power lines for the new OMR with the existing network. Be careful about the signal polarity as wiring.
6. Wire the RS-485 data lines for the new OMR with the existing network. Be careful about the signal polarity as wiring.
7. Wire to the input or output devices. Refer to section 2.4 for illustrations.
8. Power on the host computer.
9. Power on the OMR local power supply.
10. Use the OMR administration utility to check entire network.

2. 4. Application Wiring for OMR-6050

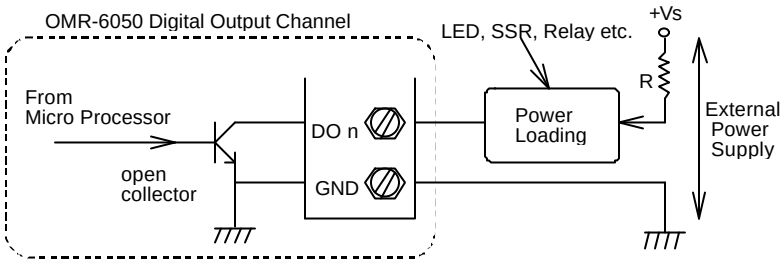
Digital Input Connect with TTL Signal



Digital Input Connect with Switch or Push Button



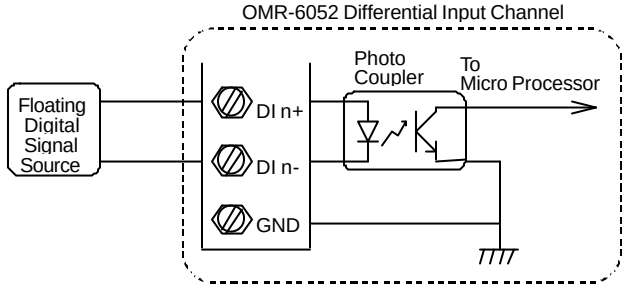
Digital Output Connect with Power Loading



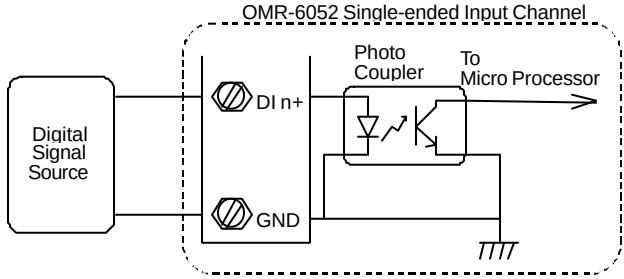
R : current limit resistor

2. 5. Application Wiring for OMR-6052

Isolated Differential Input

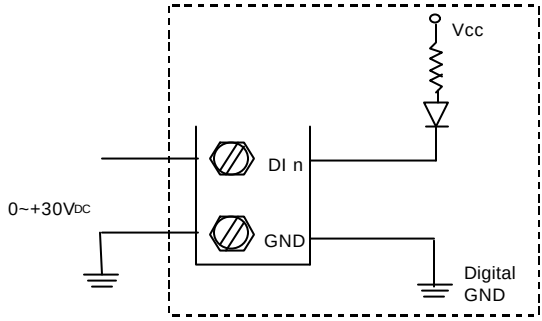


Isolated Single Ended Input

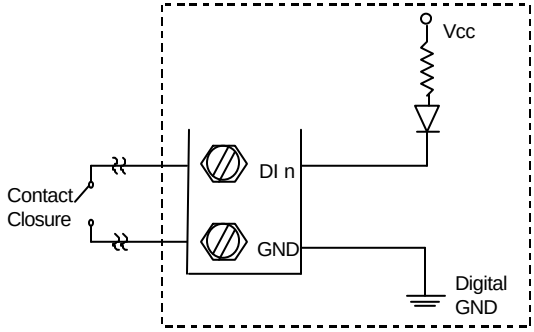


2. 6. Application Wiring for OMR-6053

Wet Contact Input

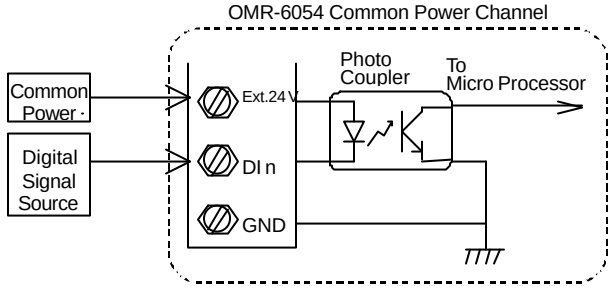


Contact Closure Input



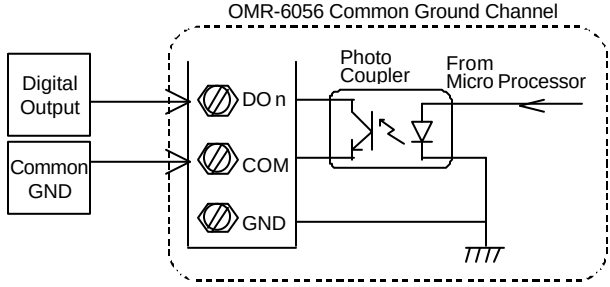
2. 7. Application Wiring for OMR-6054

Isolated Common Power Input



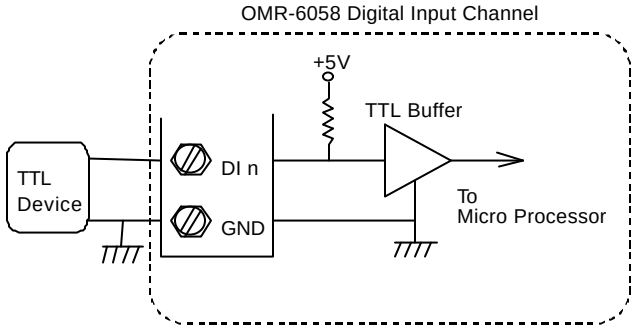
2. 8. Application Wiring for OMR-6056

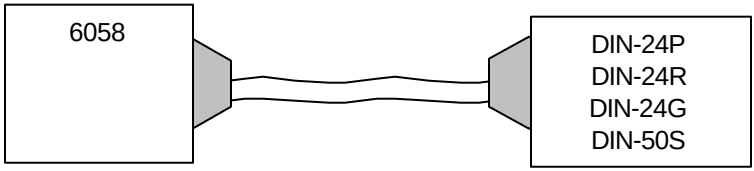
Isolated Common Ground Output



2. 9. Application Wiring for OMR-6058

Digital Input Connect with TTL Signal

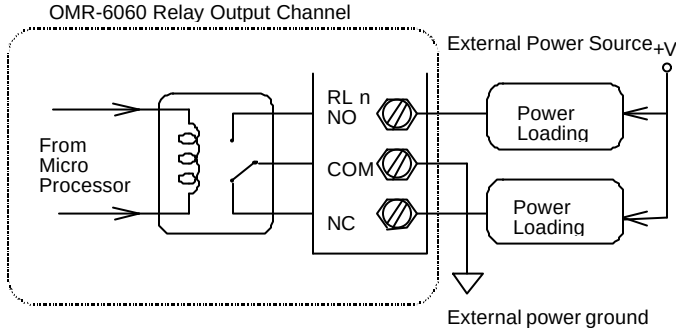




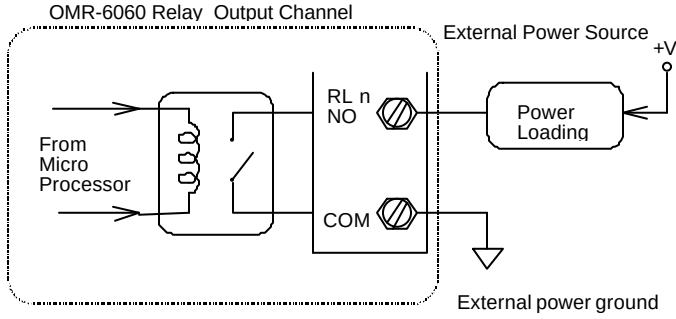
DIN-24P
24-CH Opt-Isolated Digital Input Termination Board with DIN Socket
DIN-24R
24-CH Relay Output Termination Board with DIN Socket
DIN-24G
24-CH Grayhill I/O Modules Termination Board with DIN Socket
DIN-50S
50-Pin SCSI Connector Termination Board with DIN Socket

2. 10. Application Wiring for OMR-6060

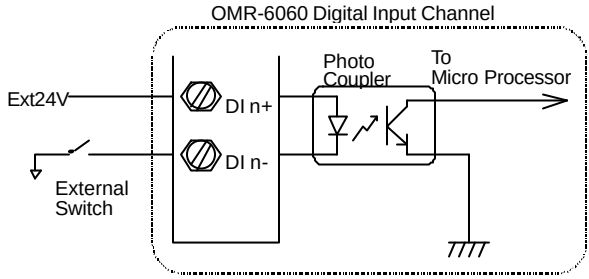
Form C Relay Output



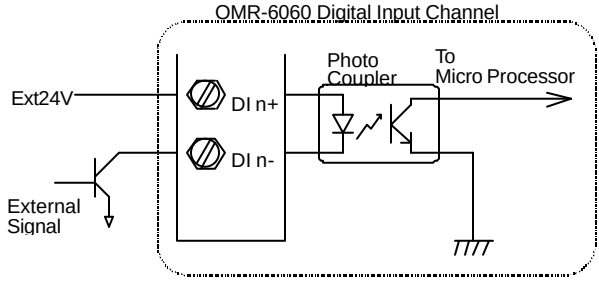
Form A Relay Output



Digital Input : Contact Mode

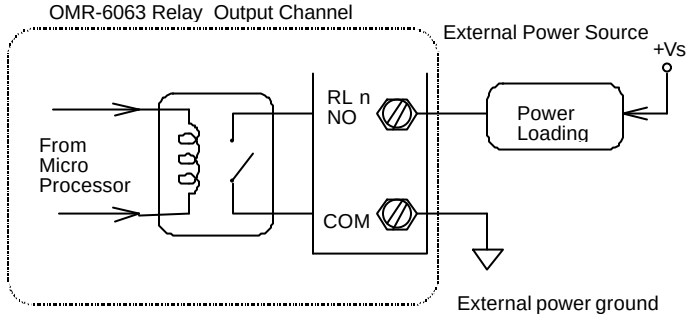


Digital Input : Transistor Mode



2. 11. Application Wiring for OMR-6063

Form A Relay Output



3. Command Set

3. 1. Command and Response

Introduction

The OMR command is composed by numbers of characteristics, including the leading code, address ID, the variables, the optional check-sum byte, and a carriage return to indicate the end of a command. The host computer can only command only one OMR module except those syncronized commands with wildcard address "**". The OMR may or may not give response to the command. The host should check the response to handshake with the modules.

Document Conventions

The following syntax conventions are used to describe the OMR commands in this manual.

(Leading Code)	Leading Code is the first characteristic of the OMR command. All OMR commands need a command leading code, such as %,$,#,@,...etc. **1- character**
(Addr)	Module's address ID, the value is in the range of 00 - FF (Hexadecimal) if no specified in the following. **2- character**
(Command Variable)	Items indicate command codes or value of variables. **Variable length**
[Data]	Some output command need data. **Variable length**
[Checksum]	Checksum in brackets indicate optional parameter, only checksum is enable then this field is required. **2- character**
< >	Identifies a control code character, such as <CR> for carriage return, its value is 0x0D. **1- character**

Format of OMR Commands

(Leading Code)(Addr)(Command)[Data]**[Checksum]**<CR>

When checksum is enable then **[Checksum]** is needed, it is 2-character.

How to calculate checksum value ?

[Checksum] = ((LeadingCode)+(Addr)+(Command)+[Data]**) MOD 0x100**

Example 1: checksum is **disable**

User Command	:	$012<CR>
Response	:	!01400600<CR>

$	: LeadingCode
01	: Address
2	: Command (Read Configuration)
<CR>	: Carriage return 0x0D

Example 2: checksum is **enable**

User Command	:	$012**B7**<CR>
Response	:	!01400600**AC**<CR>

$	: LeadingCode
01	: Address
2	: Command (Read Configuration)
B7	: Checksum value
<CR>	: Carriage return 0x0D

‘$’ = 0x24 ‘0’ = 0x30 ‘1’ = 0x31 ‘2’ = 0x30

B7 = (0x24 + 0x30 + 0x31 + 0x32 **) MOD 0x100**

‘!’ = 0x24 ‘0’ = 0x30 ‘1’ = 0x31 ‘4’ = 0x34
‘6’ = 0x36

AC = **(** 0x24 + 0x30 + 0x31 + 0x34 + 0x30 + 0x30 + 0x36 + 0x30 + 0x30 **) MOD 0x100**

Note : 1. There is no spacing between characters.
2. At end of command need a <CR> carriage return 0x0D.
3. Checksum is optional parameter.

Response of OMR Commands

The response message depends on OMR command. The response is also composed with several characteristics, including leading code, variables, and carriage return for ending. There are two kinds of leading code for response message, ”!“ or ”>“ means valid command and ”?“ means invalid. By checking the response message, user can monitor the command is valid or invalid.

Note : Under the following conditions, there will have **no response** message.
1. The specified address ID is not exist.
2. Syntax error.
3. Communication error.
4. Some special commands does not have response .

---

3. 2. Summary of Command Set

There are three categories of OMR commands. One is the general commands, including set configuration command, read configuration, reset, read module's name or firmware version, etc. Every OMR can response to the general commands.

The second category is the functional commands, which depends on functions of each module, not every module can execute all functions.

The third category is the special commands, including functions about the programmable watchdog timer, safe values, and the programmable leading code.

Command Set of Digital I/O Modules		
Command	**Syntax**	**Module**
General Commands		
Set Configuration	**%(OldAddr)(NewAddr)(TypeCode)(BaudRate)(CheckSumFlag)**	ALL
Read Configuration	**$(Addr)2**	ALL
Read Module Name	**$(Addr)M**	ALL
Read Firmware Version	**$(Addr)F**	ALL
Reset Status	**$(Addr)5**	ALL
Functional Commands		
Synchronized Sampling	**#****	6050, 6052, 6053, 6054, 6058, 6060
Read Synchronized Data	**$(Addr)4**	6050, 6052, 6053, 6054, 6058, 6060
Digital Output	**#(Addr)(ChannelNo)(OutData)**	6050, 6060, 6063
	#(Addr)(Port)(Odata)	6056, 6058
	#(Addr)(Port)(ChannelNo)(BitData)	6056,6058
	#(Addr)T(OdataA)(OdataB)(OdataC)	6058
Digital Input	**$(Addr)6**	ALL
Set Programmable I/O Mode	**$(Addr)S(IOSts)**	6058
Special Commands		
Read Command Leading Code Setting	**~(Addr)0**	ALL
Change Command Leading Code Setting	**~(Addr)10(C1)(C2)(C3)(C4)(C5)(C6)**	ALL
Set Host Watchdog / Safety Value	**~(Addr)2(Flag)(TimeOut)(SafeValue)**	ALL
Read Host WatchDog / Safe Value	**~(Addr)3**	ALL
Host is OK	**~****	ALL

3. 3. Set Configuration

(6050, 6052, 6053, 6054, 6056, 6058, 6060, 6063)

@Description

Configure the basic setting about address ID, baud rate, and checksum.

@Syntax

%(OldAddr)(NewAddr)(TypeCode)(BaudRate)(CheckSumFlag)<CR>

%	Command leading code. **(1-character)**
(OldAddr)	OMR module original address ID. The default address ID of a brand new module is 01. The value range of address ID is 00 to FF in hexadecimal. **(2-character)**
(NewAddr)	New address ID, if you don't want to change address ID, let new address ID equals to the old one. **(2-character)**
(TypeCode)	Type Code is fixed*40H* for Digital I/O modules**. (2-character)**
(BaudRate)	Communication baud rate, refer to Table 3-1 for details. **(2-character)**
(CheckSumFlag)	Define check-sum status, refer to Table 3-2 for details. **(2-character)**

@Response

!(Addr)<CR>

or

?(Addr)<CR>

(Addr)	Address ID.
!	Command is valid.
?	Command is invalid. Invalid parameter values, When you wanted to change the setting without grounding the DEFAULT* pin.

Note : When you want to change the checksum or baud rate then the DEFAULT* pin should be grounded at first.

@Example

User command:	%0130400600<CR>
Response:	!30<CR>

Item	Meaning	Description
%	(Leading Code)	Command leading code.
01	(OldAddr)	Original address ID is 01H.
30	(NewAddr)	New address ID is 30H (Hexadecimal).
40	(TypeCode)	Digital I/O module.
06	(BaudRate)	Baud rate is 9600.
00	(CheckSumFlag)	00 means checksum is disable.
<CR>	Carriage return	0x0D.

Code	Baudrate
03	1200 bps
04	2400 bps
05	4800 bps
06	9600 bps
07	19200 bps
08	38400 bps
09	115200 bps

Table 3. -1 Baud rate setting code

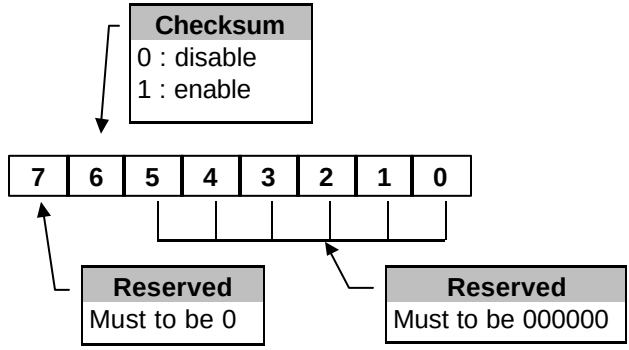


Table 3. -2 Check sum flag setting

3. 4. Read Configuration (6050, 6052, 6053, 6054, 6056, 6058, 6060, 6063)

@Description

Read the configuration of module on a specified address ID.

@Syntax

$(Addr)2<CR>

$	Command leading code
(Addr)	Address ID.
2	Command code for reading configuration

@Response

!(Addr)(TypeCode)(BaudRate)(CheckSumFalg)<CR>
or
?(Addr)<CR>

!	Command is valid.
?	Command is invalid.
(Addr)	Address ID.
(TypeCode)	It always be 40 (Hex) for digital I/O modules.
(BaudRate)	Current setting of communication baud rate, refer to Table 3-1 for details.
(CheckSumFlag)	Current setting of check-sum flag, refer to Table 3-3. for details.

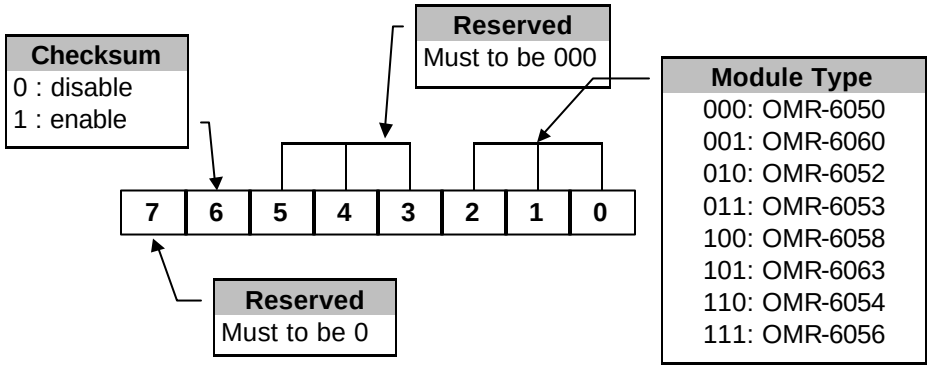


Table 3. -3 Response of check sum flag

@Example

User command:	$302<CR>
Response:	!30400600<CR>

!	Command is valid.
30	Address ID.
40	Digital I/O module.
06	Baud rate is 9600 bps.
00	checksum is disable.

3. 5. Read Module Name

(6050, 6052, 6053, 6054, 6056, 6058, 6060, 6063)

@Description

Read OMR module's name.

@Syntax

$(Addr)M<CR>

$	Command leading code.
(Addr)	Address ID
M	Read module name

@Response

!(Addr)(ModuleName) <CR>
or
?(Addr)<CR>

!	Command is valid.
?	Command is invalid.
(Addr)	Address ID.
(ModuleName)	OMR module's name.

@Example

User command:	$30M<CR>
Response:	!306050<CR>

!	Command is valid.
30	Address
6050	OMR-6050 (Digital I/O module)

3. 6. Read Firmware Version (6050, 6052, 6053, 6054, 6056, 6058, 6060, 6063)

@Description

Read OMR module's firmware version.

@Syntax

$(Addr)F<CR>

$	Command leading code.
(Addr)	Address ID
F	Read module firmware version.

@Response

!(Addr)(FirmRev) <CR>
or
?(Addr)<CR>

!	Command is valid.
?	Command is invalid.
(Addr)	Address ID.
(FirmRev)	OMR module's firmware version.

@Example

User command:	$30F<CR>
Response:	!30A1.50<CR>

!	Command is valid.
30	Address
A1.50	Firmware Version

3. 7. Reset Status

(6050, 6052, 6053, 6054, 6056, 6058, 6060, 6063)

@Description

Checks the reset status of module at specified address to see whether it has been reset since the last reset status command was issued to the module.

@Syntax

$(Addr)5<CR>

$	Command leading code.
(Addr)	Address ID
5	Reset Status Command

@Response

!(Addr)(Status)<CR>
or
?(Addr)<CR>

!	Command is valid.
?	Command is invalid.
(Addr)	Address ID.
(Status)	0 : It has not been reset since the last reset status command was issued. 1 : It has been reset since the last reset status command was issued

@Example

User command:	$305<CR>
Response:	!300<CR>

Status is 0 means this digital I/O module has not been reset, since the last reset status command was issued.

3. 8. Digital Output (6050, 6060, 6063)

@Description

Set digital output channel value at specified address. This command is only available to modules involving the digital output function.

@Syntax

#(Addr)(ChannelNo)(OutData)<CR> (6050,6060,6063 Only)

#	Command leading code. **(1-character)**
(Addr)	Address ID **(2-character)**
(ChannelNo)	00 : Set value to all channels 1X : Set value to single channel First character is 1, Second character is channel number. **(2-character)**
(OutData)	Set value to all channels : Each bit is mapping to each channel number Set value to single channel : First character is 0, second character is set to value 0 or 1. **(2-character)**

@Response

><CR>
or
?(Addr)<CR>

>	Command is valid
?	Command is invalid.
(Addr)	Address ID.

@Example

User command:	#300003<CR>
Response:	><CR>

30	Address ID
00	Set output to all channels
03	03 (00000011), Channel 0 and 1 are set ON other channels are set to OFF

User command:	#2F1201<CR>
Response:	><CR>

2F	Address ID
12	**1** : Set output to single channel **2** : Output single channel is channel 2
01	Set single channel to ON

@Description

Set digital output channel value at specified address. This command is only available to modules involving the multiport digital output function.

@Syntax

#(Addr)T(OutDataH)(OutDataL)<CR> (6056 only)
#(Addr)T(OutDataA)(OutDataB)(OutDataC) (6058 only)

#	Command leading code. **(1-character)**
(Addr)	Address ID **(2-character)**
T	Set value to all channels
(OutDataH)	Each bit is mapping to each channel number from 14 to 8. (2-character)
(OutDataL)	Each bit is mapping to each channel number from 7 to 0. (2-character)
(OutDataA)	Output data for port A. Each bit is mapping to each channel number from 7 to 0. (2-character)
(OutDataB)	Output data for port B. Each bit is mapping to each channel number from 7 to 0. (2-character)
(OutDataC)	Output data for port C. Each bit is mapping to each channel number from 7 to 0. (2-character)

**** if the port of OMR-6058 is in input mode, output data to this port will be ignore.***

@Response

><CR>
or
?(Addr)<CR>

>	Command is valid
?	Command is invalid.
(Addr)	Address ID.

@Example

User command:	#30T0303<CR> (for OMR-6056)
Response:	><CR>

30	Address ID
T	Set output to all port
0303	0303 (0000001100000011), Channel 0, 1, 8 and 9 are set ON other channels are set to OFF

User command:	#2FT010203<CR> (for OMR-6058)
Response:	><CR>

2F	Address ID
T	Set output to all port
01	Set channel 0 of port A ON
02	Set channel 1 of port B ON
03	Set channel 0 and 1 of port C ON

@Description

Set digital output port channel value at specified address. This command is only available to modules involving the multiport digital output function.

@Syntax

#(Addr)(Port)(OutData)<CR> (6056, 6058 only)

#	Command leading code. **(1-character)**
(Addr)	Address ID **(2-character)**
(Port)	Set value to indivisual port **0H:** for 6056 channel 14 to 8 **0L:** for 6056 channel 7 to 0 **0A:** for 6058 port A **0B:** for 6058 port B **0C:** for 6058 port C (2-character)
(OutData)	Each bit is mapping to each channel number (2-character)

**** if the port of OMR-6058 is in input mode, output data to this port will be ignore.***

@Response

><CR>

or

?(Addr)<CR>

>	Command is valid
?	Command is invalid.
(Addr)	Address ID.

@Example

User command:	#30H03<CR> (for OMR-6056)
Response:	><CR>

30	Address ID
0H	Set output to high byte
03	03 (00000011), Channel 8 and 9 are set ON other channels are set to OFF

User command:	#2F0A10<CR>
Response:	><CR>

2F	Address ID
0A	Set output to port A
10	Set channel 4 of port A ON

@Description

Set direct digital output channel value at specified address. This command is only available to modules involving the multiport digital output function.

@Syntax

#(Addr)(Port)(ChNo)(OutData)<CR> (6056,6058 only)

#	Command leading code. **(1-character)**
(Addr)	Address ID **(2-character)**
(Port)	Set direct channel value to indivisual port **H:** for 6056 channel 14 to 8 **L:** for 6056 channel 7 to 0 **A:** for 6058 port A **B:** for 6058 port B **C:** for 6058 port C (1-character)
(ChNo)	Channel value 7 ~ 0
(OutData)	1: ON 0: OFF (1-character)

**** if the port of OMR-6058 is in input mode, output data to this port will be ignore.***

@Response

><CR>
or
?(Addr)<CR>

>	Command is valid
?	Command is invalid.
(Addr)	Address ID.

@Example

User command:	#30H31<CR> (for OMR-6056)
Response:	><CR>

30	Address ID
H	Set output to high byte
3	Channel number is 3, that is channel 11
1	Set corresponding channel to ON

User command:	#2FA20<CR>
Response:	><CR>

2F	Address ID
A	Set output to port A
2	Channel number is 2
0	Set corresponding channel to OFF

3. 12. Synchronized Sampling

@Description

Synchronized all modules to sample input values and stored the values in the module's register at the same time and use "Read Synchronized Data" command to read the data and process it one by one.

For digital I/O module, this command is only available to modules involving the digital input function, such as OMR-6050, OMR-6052, OMR-6053, OMR-6054, OMR-6058 and OMR-6060.

@Syntax

#<CR>**

#	Command leading code.
**	Synchronized sampling command

@Response

Note : Synchronized sampling command **has NO response**.

@Example

User command: #**<CR>

Synchronized sampling command **has no response**.

3. 13. Read Synchronized Data

(6050, 6052, 6053, 6054, 6058, 6060)

@Description

After a synchronized sampling command **#**** was issued, you can read the input value that was stored in the addressed module's register and use same method to process other module's data one by one.

@Syntax

$(Addr)4<CR>

$	Command leading code.
(Addr)	Address ID
4	Read synchronized data.

@Response

OMR-6050 module response :

!(Status)(DataOut)(DataIn)00<CR>

OMR-6052 module response :

!(Status)(DataIn)0000<CR>

OMR-6053 module response :

!(Status)(DataInH)(DataInL)00<CR>

OMR-6054 module response :

!(Status)(DataInH)(DataInL)00<CR>

OMR-6058 module response :

!(Status)(IOFlag)(DIn)(DataInA)(DataInB)(DataInC)<CR>

OMR-6060 module response :

!(Status)(DataOut)(DataIn)00<CR>

or

?(Addr)<CR>

!	Command is valid.
?	Command is invalid.
(Status)	0 : Data has been sent at least once before. 1 : Data has been sent for the first time since a synchronized sampling command was issued.**(1-character)**
(IOFlag)	Status of programmable I/O 0x00: A(O/P) B(O/P) CH(O/P) CL(O/P)

0x01: A(O/P) B(O/P) CH(O/P) CL(I/P)
0x02: A(O/P) B(O/P) CH(I/P) CL(O/P)
0x03: A(O/P) B(O/P) CH(I/P) CL(I/P)
0x04: A(O/P) B(I/P) CH(O/P) CL(O/P)
0x05: A(O/P) B(I/P) CH(O/P) CL(I/P)
0x06: A(O/P) B(I/P) CH(I/P) CL(O/P)
0x07: A(O/P) B(I/P) CH(I/P) CL(I/P)
0x08: A(I/P) B(O/P) CH(O/P) CL(O/P)
0x09: A(I/P) B(O/P) CH(O/P) CL(I/P)
0x0A: A(I/P) B(O/P) CH(I/P) CL(O/P)
0x0B: A(I/P) B(O/P) CH(I/P) CL(I/P)
0x0C: A(I/P) B(I/P) CH(O/P) CL(O/P)
0x0D: A(I/P) B(I/P) CH(O/P) CL(I/P)
0x0E: A(I/P) B(I/P) CH(I/P) CL(O/P)
0x0F: A(I/P) B(I/P) CH(I/P) CL(I/P)
I/P input mode, O/P output mode.

(DataOut) Value of digital output channel. **(2-character)**

(DataIn) Value of digital input channel. **(2-character)**

(DIn) Value of dedicated digital input channel 3-0 for OMR-6058. The first character is 0 **(2-character)**

(DataInH) Value of digital input channel 15-8 **(2-character)**

(DataInL) Value of digital input channel 7-0 **(2-character)**

(DataInA) Value of port A channel 7-0 **(2-character)**

(DataInB) Value of port B channel 7-0 **(2-character)**

(DataInC) Value of port C channel 7-0 **(2-character)**

@Examples

Example for OMR-6050 :

User command:	$304<CR>
Response:	!1065200<CR>

!	Command is valid.
1	Data has not been sent before.
06	06 (00000110) means digital output channel 1,2 are ON, channel 0,3,4,5,6,7 are OFF.
52	52(01010010) means digital input channel 1,4, 6 are HIGH, channel 0,2,3,5,7 are LOW..

Example for OMR-6058 :

User command:	$304<CR>
Response:	!10C0F010203<CR>

!	Command is valid.
1	Data has not been sent before.
0C	Port A and B are input mode, high and low half byte of port C are output mode.
0F	Channel 0,1,2,3 of digital input is HIGH.
01	01 (00000001) means port A digital input channel 0 is HIGH, others are LOW.
02	02 (00000010) means port B digital input channel 1 is HIGH, others are LOW.
03	03 (00000011) mean port C digital output channel 0,1 are ON, others are OFF.

3. 14. Digital Input

(6050, 6052, 6053, 6054, 6056, 6058, 6060, 6063)

@Description

Read the digital input channel value and readback the digital output channel value.

@Syntax

$(Addr)6<CR>

$	Command leading code.
(Addr)	Address ID
6	Digital data input command.

@Response

OMR-6050 module response :

!(DataOut)(DataIn)00<CR>

OMR-6052 module response :

!(DataIn)0000<CR>

OMR-6053 module response :

!(DataInH)(DataInL)00<CR>

OMR-6054 module response :

!(DataInH)(DataInL)00<CR>

OMR-6056 module response :

!(DataOutH)(DataOutL)00<CR>

OMR-6058 module response :

!(IoFlag)(DataIn)(DataA)(DataB)(DataC)<CR>

OMR-6060 module response :

!(DataOut)(DataIn)00<CR>

OMR-6063 module response :

!(DataOutH)0000<CR>

or

?(Addr)<CR>

!	Command is valid.
?	Command is invalid.
(DataOut)	Value of digital output channel. **(2-character)**
(DataIn)	Value of digital input. **(2-character)**
(DataInH)	Value of digital input channel 15-8. **(2-character)**
(DataInL)	Value of digital input channel 7-0.**(2-character)**
(DataOutH)	Value of digital output channel 15-8. **(2-character)**
(DataOutL)	Value of digital output channel 7-0.**(2-character)**
(DataA)	Value of digital channel 7-0.**(2-character)**
(DataB)	Value of digital channel 7-0.**(2-character)**
(DataB)	Value of digital channel 7-0.**(2-character)**
(IOFlag)	Status of programmable I/O 0x00: A(O/P) B(O/P) CH(O/P) CL(O/P) 0x01: A(O/P) B(O/P) CH(O/P) CL(I/P) 0x02: A(O/P) B(O/P) CH(I/P) CL(O/P) 0x03: A(O/P) B(O/P) CH(I/P) CL(I/P) 0x04: A(O/P) B(I/P) CH(O/P) CL(O/P) 0x05: A(O/P) B(I/P) CH(O/P) CL(I/P) 0x06: A(O/P) B(I/P) CH(I/P) CL(O/P) 0x07: A(O/P) B(I/P) CH(I/P) CL(I/P) 0x08: A(I/P) B(O/P) CH(O/P) CL(O/P) 0x09: A(I/P) B(O/P) CH(O/P) CL(I/P) 0x0A: A(I/P) B(O/P) CH(I/P) CL(O/P) 0x0B: A(I/P) B(O/P) CH(I/P) CL(I/P) 0x0C: A(I/P) B(I/P) CH(O/P) CL(O/P) 0x0D: A(I/P) B(I/P) CH(O/P) CL(I/P) 0x0E: A(I/P) B(I/P) CH(I/P) CL(O/P) 0x0F: A(I/P) B(I/P) CH(I/P) CL(I/P) ***I/P input mode, O/P output mode**.*

@Example

Example for OMR-6050 :

User command:	$306<CR>
Response:	!321100<CR>

!	Command is valid.
32	32 (00110010) means digital output channel 1, 4, 5 are ON, channel 0, 2, 3, 6, 7 are OFF.
11	11 (00000011) means digital input channel 0, 1 are HIGH and channel 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 are LOW.
00	No used

Example for OMR-6058 :

User command:	$304<CR>
Response:	!0C0F010203<CR>

!	Command is valid.
0C	Port A and B are input mode, high and low half byte of port C are output mode.
0F	Channel 0,1,2,3 of digital input is HIGH.
01	01 (00000001) means port A digital input channel 0 is HIGH, others are LOW.
02	02 (00000010) means port B digital input channel 1 is HIGH, others are LOW.
03	03 (00000011) mean port C digital output channel 0,1 are ON, others are OFF.

3. 15. Programmable I/O Mode Setting (6058,)

@Description

Set the programmable input or output mode for OMR-6058.

@Syntax

$(Addr)S(IOFlag)<CR> (6058 only)

$	Command leading code.
(Addr)	Address ID
S	Set programmable I/O mode
(IOFlag)	Status of programmable I/O 0x00: A(O/P) B(O/P) CH(O/P) CL(O/P) 0x01: A(O/P) B(O/P) CH(O/P) CL(I/P) 0x02: A(O/P) B(O/P) CH(I/P) CL(O/P) 0x03: A(O/P) B(O/P) CH(I/P) CL(I/P) 0x04: A(O/P) B(I/P) CH(O/P) CL(O/P) 0x05: A(O/P) B(I/P) CH(O/P) CL(I/P) 0x06: A(O/P) B(I/P) CH(I/P) CL(O/P) 0x07: A(O/P) B(I/P) CH(I/P) CL(I/P) 0x08: A(I/P) B(O/P) CH(O/P) CL(O/P) 0x09: A(I/P) B(O/P) CH(O/P) CL(I/P) 0x0A: A(I/P) B(O/P) CH(I/P) CL(O/P) 0x0B: A(I/P) B(O/P) CH(I/P) CL(I/P) 0x0C: A(I/P) B(I/P) CH(O/P) CL(O/P) 0x0D: A(I/P) B(I/P) CH(O/P) CL(I/P) 0x0E: A(I/P) B(I/P) CH(I/P) CL(O/P) 0x0F: A(I/P) B(I/P) CH(I/P) CL(I/P) ***I/P input mode, O/P output mode**.*

@Response

!(Addr)<CR>

or

?(Addr)<CR>

!	Command is valid.
?	Command is invalid.
(Addr)	Address ID

@Example

User command: $060C<CR>
Response: !06<CR>

!	Command is valid.
0C	Port A and B are input mode, high and low half byte of port C are output mode.

3. 16. Read Leading Code Setting

(6050, 6052, 6053, 6054, 6056, 6058, 6060, 6063)

@Description

Read command leading code setting and host watchdog status.

@Syntax

~(Addr)0<CR>

~	Command leading code.
(Addr)	Address ID
0	Read command leading code setting.

@Response

!(Addr)(Status)(C1)(C2)(C3)(C4)(C5)(C6)<CR>

or

?(Addr)<CR>

!	Command is valid.
?	Command is invalid.
(Addr)	Address ID
(Status)	**(2-character)** Bit 0 : Reserved Bit 1 : Power failure or watchdog failure Bit 2 : Host watchdog is enable Bit 3 : Host failure
(C1)	Leading code 1, for read configuration status, firmware version, etc. default is **$. (1-character)**
(C2)	Leading code 2, for read synchronize sampling, digital output ,default is **#. (1-character)**
(C3)	Leading code 3, for change configuration. default is **%. (1-character)**
(C4)	Leading code 4, for read alarm status, enable alarm, etc. default is **@. (1-character)**
(C5)	Leading code 5, for read command leading code, change command leading code, etc. default is **~. (1-character)**
(C6)	Leading code 6, this leading code is reserved. Default is ***. (1-character)**

@Example

User command:	~060<CR>
Response:	!0600$#%@~*<CR>

Command leading code setting is $#%@~* for module address ID is 06, current status is factory default setting.

3. 17. Change Leading Code Setting

(6050, 6052, 6053, 6054, 6056, 6058, 6060, 6063)

@Description

User can use this command to change command leading code setting as he desired.

@Syntax

~(Addr)10(C1)(C2)(C3)(C4)(C5)(C6)<CR>

~	Command leading code.
(Addr)	Address ID, range (00 - FF).
10	Change command leading code setting.
(C1)	Leading code 1, for read configuration status, firmware version, etc. default is **$. (1-character)**
(C2)	Leading code 2, for read synchronize sampling, digital output ,default is **#. (1-character)**
(C3)	Leading code 3, for change configuration. default is **%. (1-character)**
(C4)	Leading code 4, for read alarm status, enable alarm, etc. default is **@. (1-character)**
(C5)	Leading code 5, for read command leading code, change leading code, etc. default is **~. (1-character)**
(C6)	Leading code 6, this leading code is reserved. default is ***. (1-character)**

@Response

!(Addr)< CR>

or

?(Addr)<CR>

!	Command is valid.
?	Command is invalid.
(Addr)	Address ID.

@Examples

User command:	~060<CR>
Response:	!0600**$**#%@~*<CR>
User command:	~0610**A**#%@~*<CR>
Response:	!06<CR>
User command:	**A**06F
Response:	!06A1.8<CR>

Read leading code setting is $#%@~* for module address 06 and change leading code **$** to **A**, then use A06F to read firmware version of module on address 06.

***** WARNING *****

- We do not recommend users to change the default setting of leading code, because it will make you confuse .....
- The leading code change only use the command conflicts other devices on the network.

3. 18. Set Host Watchdog Timer & Safety Value

(6050, 6052, 6053, 6054, 6056, 6058, 6060, 6063)

@Description

Set host watchdog timer, module will change to safety state when host is failure. Define the output value in this command.

@Syntax

~(Addr)2(Flag)(TimeOut)(SafeValue)<CR>
~(Addr)2(Flag)(TimeOut)(SafeH)(SafeL)<CR> (6056 only)
~(Addr)2(Flag)(TimeOut)(SafeA)(SafeB)(SafeC)<CR> (6058only)

~	Command leading code.
(Addr)	Address ID, range (00 - FF).
2	Set host watchdog timer and safe state value.
(Flag)	0 : Disable host watchdog timer 1 : Enable host watchdog timer **(1-character)**
(TimeOut)	Host timeout value, between this time period host must send (Host is OK) command to module, otherwise module will change to safety state. Range 01 - FF. **(2-character)** **One unit is 100 ms** 01 = 1 * 100 = 100 ms FF = 255 * 100 = 25.5 sec
(SafeValue)	8 channels safety value of digital output channels when host is failure. **(2-character)**
(SafeH)	Safety value of digital output channels 14 ~ 8 when host is failure. **(2-character)**
(SafeL)	Safety value of digital output channels 7 ~ 0 when host is failure. **(2-character)**
(SafeA)	Safety value of port A channels 7 ~ 0 when host is failure while A in output mode. **(2-character)**
(SafeB)	Safety value of port B channels 7 ~ 0 when host is failure while B in output mode. **(2-character)**
(SafeC)	Safety value of port C channels 7 ~ 0 when host is failure while C in output mode. **(2-character)**

@Response

!(Addr)<CR>
or
?(Addr)<CR>

!	Command is valid.
?	Command is invalid.

(Addr) Address ID

@Example

Example for OMR-6050 :

User command:	~0621121C<CR>
Response:	!06<CR>

06	Address ID
2	Set host watchdog timer and safe state value.
1	Enable host watchdog timer.
12	Timeout value. 0x12 = 18 18 * 100 = 1800 ms
1C	1C (00011100) Digital output channel DO2, DO3 and DO4 are high, the others are low.

Example for OMR-6056 :

User command:	~0621121C1C<CR>
Response:	!06<CR>

06	Address ID
2	Set host watchdog timer and safe state value.
1	Enable host watchdog timer.
12	Timeout value. 0x12 = 18 18 * 53.3 = 959 ms 18 * 100 = 1800 ms
1C1C	1C1C (0001110000011100) Digital output channel DO2, DO3, DO4, DO10, DO11, DO12 are high, the others are low.

Example for OMR-6058 :

User command:	~0621121C1C1C<CR>
Response:	!06<CR>

06	Address ID
2	Set host watchdog timer and safe state value.
1	Enable host watchdog timer.
12	Timeout value. 0x12 = 18 18 * 100 = 1800 ms
1C1C1C	1C (00011100) port A, B and C channel 2, 3 and 4 are high, the other are low.

3. 19. Read Host Watchdog Timer & Safety Value (6050, 6052, 6053, 6054, 6056, 6058, 6060, 6063)

@Description

Read host watchdog timer setting and the safety value.

@Syntax

~(Addr)3<CR>

~	Command leading code.
(Addr)	Address ID
3	Read host watchdog setting and module safety state value.

@Response

!(Addr)(Flag)(TimeOut)(SafeValue)<CR>
!(Addr)(Flag)(TimeOut)(SafeH)(SafeL)<CR> (6056 only)
!(Addr)(Flag)(TimeOut)(SafeA)(SafeB)(SafeC)<CR> (6058only)
or
?(Addr)<CR>

!	Command is valid.
?	Command is invalid.
(Addr)	Address ID, range (00 - FF).
(Flag)	0 : Host watchdog timer is disable 1 : Host watchdog timer is enable**(1-character)**
(TimeOut)	Host timeout value. Range 01 - FF. **(2-character)** **One unit is 100 ms** 01 = 1 * 100 = 100 ms FF = 255 * 100 = 25.5 sec
(SafeValue)	8 channels safety state digital output value when host is failure. **(2-character)**

@Example

User command:	~063<CR>
Response:	!061121C<CR>

06	Address ID
1	Host watchdog timer is enable.
12	Timeout value. 0x12 = 18 18 * 100 = 1800 ms
1C	1C (00011100) Digital output channel DO3, DO4 and DO5 are high, the others are low.

Between 1800 ms time period, if host does not send (Host is OK) then digital output will change to safety state 1C (00011100) means digital output DO3 , DO4 and DO5 is high, others are low.

3. 20. Host is OK

@Description

When host watchdog timer is enable, host computer must send this command to every module before timeout otherwise **"host watchdog timer enable"** module's output value will go to safety state output value.

Timeout value and safety state output value is defined in 3.14. "Set Host Watchdog Timer & Safety Value"

@Syntax

~<CR>**

~	Command leading code.
****	Host is OK.

@Response

Note : Host is OK command **has NO response.**

@Example

User command: ~**<CR>