

Modbus Network Client



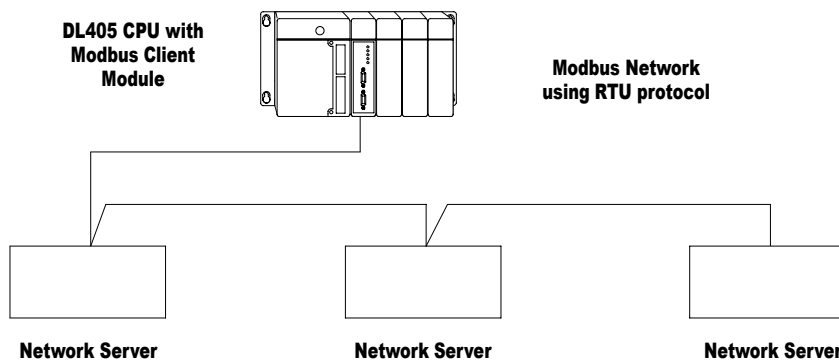
Specifications	
Modules per CPU	Eight maximum, any slot in CPU base
F4-MAS-MB	Ports 1 and 2, RS-232/422/485 selectable, maximum baud rate of 115.2K baud. Note: Select port 1 or port 2 as the Modbus port (only one can be configured as a Modbus port.) If port 2 is configured as the Modbus port, then port 1 can be configured as a debug port.
Recommended Cable	Belden 9841 or equivalent (RS-485) Belden 9729 or equivalent (RS-422)
Power Required	235mA max at 5VDC (supplied by base power supply); 350mA for F4-MAS-MBR
Environment	0°C to 60°C (32°F to 140°F), 5% to 95% humidity (non-condensing)

Overview

Our Modbus Client module allows you to use a DL405 PLC as the network Client for a Modbus RTU network. The module communicates with any network Server by using high level Modbus commands.

Easy setup and operation

Module setup is accomplished by loading values into special V-memory locations inside the DL405 CPU. The data read or written is also stored in the CPU's V-memory area, which makes it easily accessible for use in control schemes. If simplicity is your primary concern, you can use the DL405 RX and WX instructions in your ladder program to initiate read and write requests. Minimal setup is required with this option and it is especially useful for event-triggered data exchanges. If you have more complex data requirements, you can use the Table Read/Write capability. By filling in a special block of the CPU's V-memory, you can specify a Server address, starting data address, and number of bytes to transfer. This option requires more setup, but it is also more useful if you need to constantly exchange data with several Server stations.



Typical network Servers might include PLCs, drives, PC, etc

Check the Power Budget

Verify your power budget requirements

Your I/O configuration choice can be affected by the power requirements of the I/O modules you choose. When determining the types and quantity of I/O modules you will be using, it is important to remember there is a limited amount of power available from the power supply.

The chart on the opposite page indicates the power supplied and used by each DL405 device. The adjacent chart shows an example of how to calculate the power used by your particular system. These two charts should make it easy for you to determine if the devices you have chosen fit within the power budget of your system configuration.

If the I/O you have chosen exceeds the maximum power available from the power supply, you can resolve the problem by shifting some of the modules to an expansion base or remote I/O base (if you are using remote I/O).

Warning: It is extremely important to calculate the power budget correctly. If you exceed the power budget, the system may operate in an unpredictable manner which may result in a risk of personal injury or equipment damage.

Use ZIPLinks to reduce power requirements

If your application requires a lot of relay outputs, consider using the Ziplink AC or DC relay output modules. These modules can switch high current (10A) loads without putting a load on your base power budget. Refer to Wiring System for DL405 PLCs later in this section for more information.

This logo is placed next to I/O modules that are supported by the Ziplink connection systems.



See the I/O module specifications at the end of this section.

Calculating your power usage

The following example shows how to calculate the power budget for the DL405 system. The example is constructed around a single 8-slot base using the devices shown. It is recommended you construct a similar table for each base in your system.

A				
	Base Number 0	Device Type	5 VDC (mA)	External 24 VDC Power (mA)
B	CURRENT SUPPLIED			
	CPU/Expansion Unit /Remote Server	D4-454 CPU	3700	400
C	CURRENT REQUIRED			
	SLOT 0	D4-16ND2	+150	+0
	SLOT 1	D4-16ND2	+150	+0
	SLOT 2	F4-04DA-2	+90	+90
	SLOT 3	D4-08NA	+100	+0
	SLOT 4	D4-08NA	+100	+0
	SLOT 5	D4-16TD2	+100	+0
	SLOT 6	D4-16TD2	+100	+0
	SLOT 7	D4-16TR	+1000	+0
D	OTHER			
	BASE	D4-08B-1	+80	+0
	Handheld Programmer	D4-HPP-1	+320	+0
E	Maximum Current Required		2190	90
F	Remaining Current Available		3700-2190=1510	400-90=310
	1. Using a chart similar to the one above, fill in column 2. 2. Using the tables on the opposite page, enter the current supplied and used by each device (columns 3 and 4). Pay special attention to the current supplied by the CPU, Expansion Unit, and Remote Server since they differ. Devices which fall into the "Other" category (Row D) are devices such as the Base and the Handheld programmer, which also have power requirements, but do not plug directly into the base. 3. Add the current used by the system devices (columns 3 and 4) starting with Slot 0 and put the total in the row labeled "maximum current required" (Row E). 4. Subtract the row labeled "Maximum current required" (Row E), from the row labeled "Current Supplied" (Row B). Place the difference in the row labeled "Remaining Current Available" (Row F). 5. If "Maximum Current Required" is greater than "Current Supplied" in either column 3 or 4, the power budget will be exceeded. It will be unsafe to use this configuration and you will need to restructure your I/O configuration. Note the auxiliary 24VDC power supply does not need to supply all the external power. If you need more than the 400mA supplied, you can add an external 24VDC power supply. This will help keep you within your power budget for external power.			

DL405 CPU power supply specifications and power requirements

Specification	AC Powered Units	24 VDC Powered Units
Part Numbers	D4-454, D4-EX (expansion base unit), D4-RS (remote Server unit)	D4-454DC-1, D4-EXDC (expansion base unit)
Voltage Withstand (dielectric)	1 minute @ 1,500 VAC between primary, secondary, field ground, and run relay	
Insulation Resistance	> 10MΩ at 500VDC	
Input Voltage Range	85-132 VAC (110V range) 170-264 VAC (220V range)	20-28 VDC (24VDC) with less than 10% ripple
Maximum Inrush Current	20A	20A
Maximum Power	50VA	38W

