

4X50 ETHERNET SYSTEM
Status and weight transfer using EtherNetIP



Applies for:

Software: ETHERNETIP.100609.4v4

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2) Introduction

2.1 Introduction

This document describes the use of a 4X50 Ethernet system unit from Eilersen Electric. The 4X50 system unit consists internally of a 4050 Ethernet module (with the software listed on the front page) and a 4040 communication module.

The 4X50 system unit is connected to X loadcells (1-4). With the program specified on the front page, the 4X50 Ethernet unit is capable of transmitting weight and status for up to 4 loadcells in a single telegram.

It is possible to connect the 4X50 Ethernet unit to an EtherNetIP network, where it will act as a slave. It will then be possible from the EtherNetIP master to read status and weight for each of the connected loadcells. Functions as zeroing, calibration and calculation of system weight(s) must be implemented **outside** the 4X50 in the EtherNetIP master.

By use of DIP-switches it is possible to select measurement time and include one of 15 different FIR filters, which will be used to filter the loadcell signals.

Exchange of data between master and slave takes place as described in the following.

2.2 EtherNetIP specification

The EtherNetIP unit conforms with the following EtherNetIP specifications:

Protocol:	EtherNetIP
Media:	Ethernet
Module type:	Slave(/Target)
Communication settings	10MB/s, Half duplex
IP-Address:	Fixed (default: 192.168.1.199)
Ethernet connection:	RJ45/Cat5
System setup:	Ethernet using EEConnect software
Software download:	Ethernet using EEConnect software

2.3 ATEX (Ex) specification

IMPORTANT: Instrumentation (the 4X50A) must be placed outside the hazardous zone if the load cells are used in hazardous ATEX (Ex) area. Furthermore, only ATEX certified load cells and instrumentation can be used in ATEX applications.

3) Data Exchange

3.1 EtherNetIP communication

Ethernet communication with the 4X50 Ethernet unit uses a single Assembly consisting of 26 bytes data as specified in the EDS file:

```

Assembly:           Assem3           Input
Assembly instance: 103                (0x67)
Connection:        Connection1       Exclusive Owner
Transfer class     Class 1
    
```

The data bytes are structured like this:

Lc Register		Lc Status(0)		Lc Signal(0)				Lc Status(3)		Lc Signal(3)			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	20	21	22	23	24	25

The byte order for the individual parts of the telegram is LSB first.. In the following bit 0 will represent the least significant bit in a register.

LcRegister is a word (two bytes) that constitutes a bit register for indication of expected loadcells. Hence bit 0-3 will be ON, if the corresponding loadcell address (LC1-LC4) was expected to be connected. **LcRegister** is always transferred in **16 bit unsigned integer** format.

Furthermore bit 15 will be always ON, while bit 14 will toggle ON and OFF with 1hz (=500ms ON, 500ms OFF)

LcStatus(X) is a word (two bytes) that constitute a register containing the actual status for loadcell **X**. **LcStatus(X)** is always transferred in **16 bit unsigned integer** format. During normal operation this register will be 0, but if an error occurs some bits in the register will be set resulting in an error code. A description of the different error codes can be found in the chapter *STATUS CODES*.

LcSignal(X) is a double word (four bytes) constituting a register containing the actual weight signal from loadcell **X** in either **32 bit signed integer** format. Note that the value is only valid if the corresponding **LcStatus(X)** register is 0 indicating no error present. The resolution of the loadcell signal is scaled as described below.

Since only status and weight for the loadcells are transmitted in the telegram, functions such as status handling, calculation of system weight(s), zeroing and calibration **must** be implemented on the EtherNetIP master. Please refer to the chapter *Data Processing* for an explanation on how this typically can be done.

3.2 Data formats

The EtherNetIP communication can transfer data in the following three data formats. Please refer to other literature for further information on these formats as it is outside the scope of this document.

3.2.1 Unsigned integer format (16 bit)

The following are examples of decimal numbers represented on 16 bit unsigned integer format:

Decimal	Hexadecimal	Binary (MSB first)
0	0x0000	00000000 00000000
1	0x0001	00000000 00000001
2	0x0002	00000000 00000010
200	0x00C8	00000000 11001000
2000	0x07D0	00000111 11010000
20000	0x4E20	01001110 00100000

3.2.2 Signed integer format (32 bit)

The following are examples of decimal numbers represented on 32 bit signed integer format:

Decimal	Hexadecimal	Binary (MSB first)
-20000000	0xFECED300	11111110 11001110 11010011 00000000
-2000000	0xFFE17B80	11111111 11100001 01111011 10000000
-200000	0xFFFFCF2C0	11111111 11111100 11110010 11000000
-20000	0xFFFFB1E0	11111111 11111111 10110001 11100000
-2000	0xFFFFF830	11111111 11111111 11111000 00110000
-200	0xFFFFFFF38	11111111 11111111 11111111 00111000
-2	0xFFFFFFFEE	11111111 11111111 11111111 11111110
-1	0xFFFFFFF	11111111 11111111 11111111 11111111
0	0x00000000	00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
1	0x00000001	00000000 00000000 00000000 00000001
2	0x00000002	00000000 00000000 00000000 00000010
200	0x000000C8	00000000 00000000 00000000 11001000
2000	0x000007D0	00000000 00000000 00000111 11010000
20000	0x00004E20	00000000 00000000 01001110 00100000
200000	0x00030D40	00000000 00000011 00001101 01000000
2000000	0x001E8480	00000000 00011110 10000100 10000000
20000000	0x01312D00	00000001 00110001 00101101 00000000

3.3 Scaling

By use of a DIP-switch it is possible to select the desired scaling of the weight signals. The scaling of the weight signals on the Ethernet is determined by SWE.1-2 as follows, where the table shows how a given weight is represented on the Ethernet depending on switch settings:

Weight [gram]	SWE.1 = OFF SWE.2 = OFF (1 gram)	SWE.1 = ON SWE.2 = OFF (1/10 gram)	SWE.1 = OFF SWE.2 = ON (1/100 gram)	SWE.1 = ON SWE.2 = ON (10 gram)
1,0	1	10	100	0
123,4	123	1234	123400	12
12341	12341	123410	1234100	1234

3.4 Measurement time

By use of DIP-switches it is possible to choose between four different measurement times. All loadcells are sampled/averaged over a measurement period determined by SWE.3 and SWE.4 as follows:

SWE.4	SWE.3	Measurement time
OFF	OFF	20 ms
OFF	ON	100 ms
ON	OFF	200 ms
ON	ON	400 ms

The hereby found loadcell signals (possibly filtered) are used on the Ethernet until new signals are achieved when the next sample period expires.

3.5 Filtering

By use of DIP-switches it is possible to include one of 15 different FIR filters, which will be used to filter the loadcell signals. Thus it is possible, to send the unfiltered loadcell signals achieved over the selected measurement period through one of the following FIR filters, before the results are transmitted on the Ethernet:

SWE.5	SWE.6	SWE.7	SWE.8	No.	Taps	Frequency				Damping
						Tavg= 20ms	Tavg= 100ms	Tavg= 200ms	Tavg = 400ms	
OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	1	7	12.0 Hz	2.4 Hz	1.2 Hz	0.6 Hz	-60dB
OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	2	9	10.0 Hz	2.0 Hz	1.0 Hz	0.5 Hz	-60dB
ON	ON	OFF	OFF	3	9	12.0 Hz	2.4 Hz	1.2 Hz	0.6 Hz	-80dB
OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	4	12	8.0 Hz	1.6 Hz	0.8 Hz	0.4 Hz	-60dB
ON	OFF	ON	OFF	5	12	10.0 Hz	2.0 Hz	1.0 Hz	0.5 Hz	-80dB
OFF	ON	ON	OFF	6	15	8.0 Hz	1.6 Hz	0.8 Hz	0.4 Hz	-80dB
ON	ON	ON	OFF	7	17	6.0 Hz	1.2 Hz	0.6 Hz	0.3 Hz	-60dB
OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	8	21	6.0 Hz	1.2 Hz	0.6 Hz	0.3 Hz	-80dB
ON	OFF	OFF	ON	9	25	4.0 Hz	0.8 Hz	0.4 Hz	0.2 Hz	-60dB
OFF	ON	OFF	ON	10	32	4.0 Hz	0.8 Hz	0.4 Hz	0.2 Hz	-80dB
ON	ON	OFF	ON	11	50	2.0 Hz	0.4 Hz	0.2 Hz	0.1 Hz	-60dB
OFF	OFF	ON	ON	12	64	2.0 Hz	0.4 Hz	0.2 Hz	0.1 Hz	-80dB
ON	OFF	ON	ON	13	67	1.5 Hz	0.3 Hz	0.15 Hz	0.075 Hz	-60dB
OFF	ON	ON	ON	14	85	1.5 Hz	0.3 Hz	0.15 Hz	0.075 Hz	-80dB
ON	ON	ON	ON	15	100	1.0 Hz	0.2 Hz	0.10 Hz	0.05 Hz	-60dB

NOTE: With all switches OFF no filtering is performed.

4) Data Processing

4.1 Zeroing, calibration and weight calculation

Calculation of system weight(s) is done by addition of the weight registers for the loadcells belonging to the system. This is explained below. **Note** that the result is only valid if all status registers for the loadcells in question indicate no errors. It should also be noted that it is up to the master to ensure the usage of consistent loadcell data when calculating the system weight (the used data should come from the same telegram).

4.1.1 Zeroing of weighing system

Zeroing of a weighing system (all loadcells in the specific system) should be performed as follows, taking into account that no loadcell errors may be present during the zeroing procedure:

- 1) The weighing arrangement should be empty and clean.
- 2) The EtherNetIP master verifies that no loadcell errors are present, after which it reads and stores the actual weight signals for the loadcells of the actual system in corresponding zeroing registers:

$$\text{LcZero}[x] = \text{LcSignal}[x]$$

- 3) After this the uncalibrated gross weight for loadcell **X** can be calculated as:

$$\text{LcGross}[X] = \text{LcSignal}[X] - \text{LcZero}[X]$$

4.1.2 Corner calibration of weighing system

In systems where the load is not always placed symmetrically the same place (for example a platform weight where the load can be placed randomly on the platform when a weighing is to take place), a fine calibration of a systems corners can be made, so that the weight indicates the same independent of the position of the load. This is done as follows:

- 1) Check that the weighing arrangement is empty. Zero the weighing system.
- 2) Place a known load ($CalLoad$) directly above the loadcell that is to be corner calibrated.
- 3) Calculate the corner calibration factor that should be multiplied on the uncalibrated gross weight of the loadcell in order to achieve correct showing as:

$$CornerCalFactor[x] = (CalLoad) / (LcGross[x])$$

After this the determined corner calibration factor is used to calculate the calibrated gross weight of the loadcell as follows:

$$LcGrossCal[x] = CornerCalFactor[x] * LcGross[x]$$

4.1.3 Calculation of uncalibrated system weight

Based on the loadcell gross values ($LcGross[x]$ or $LcGrossCal[x]$), whether they are corner calibrated or not, a uncalibrated system weight can be calculated as either:

$$Gross = LcGross[X1] + LcGross[X2] + \dots$$

or:

$$Gross = LcGrossCal[X1] + LcGrossCal[X2] + \dots$$

4.1.4 System calibration of weighing system

Based on the uncalibrated system weight a system calibration can be made as follows:

- 1) Check that the weighing arrangement is empty. Zero the weighing system.
- 2) Place a known load (`CalLoad`) on the weighing arrangement.
- 3) Calculate the calibration factor that should be multiplied on the uncalibrated system weight in order to achieve correct showing as:

$$\text{CalFactor} = (\text{CalLoad}) / (\text{Actual Gross})$$

After this the determined calibration factor is used to calculate the calibrated system weight as follows:

$$\text{GrossCal} = \text{CalFactor} * \text{Gross}$$

If the determined calibration factor falls outside the interval 0.9 to 1.1 it is very likely that there is something wrong with the mechanical part of the system. This does not however apply to systems that do not have a loadcell under each supporting point. For example on a three legged tank with only one loadcell, you should get a calibration factor of approximately 3 because of the two "dummy" legs.

5) Installation of System

5.1 Checklist during installation

During installation of the system the following should be checked:

1. All hardware connections are made as described below.
2. Setup IP Address etc. using the EEConnect program as described below.
3. If necessary the EtherNetIP master should be configured to communicate with the 4X50 Ethernet unit using the supplied EDS file.
4. Set the scaling/resolution of the weight signal by use of SWE.1 as described earlier.
5. Set the desired measurement time by use of SWE.3-SWE.4 as described earlier.
6. Select the desired filter by use of SWE.5-SWE.8 as described earlier.
7. The loadcells are mounted mechanically and connected to BNC connectors in the front panel of the 4X50 unit.
8. The 4X50 Ethernet unit is connected to the EtherNetIP network using the RS45 Ethernet connector in the front panel.
9. Power (24VDC) is applied at the 2 pole power connectors in the front panel of the 4X50 unit as described in the hardware section, and the EtherNetIP communication is started.
10. Verify that the MS lamp and the NS lamp both end up green.
11. Verify that the TxLC lamp (yellow) is lit (turns on after approx. 5 seconds).
12. Verify that the TxBB lamp (green) are lit (after 10 seconds).
13. Verify that NONE of the 1, 2, 3, 4 or D1 lamps (red) are lit.
14. Verify that the 4X50 Ethernet system unit has found the correct loadcells (LcRegister), and that no loadcell errors are indicated (LcStatus(x)).
15. Verify that every loadcell gives a signal (LcSignal(x)) by placing a load directly above each loadcell one after the other (possibly with a known load).

The system is now installed and a zero and fine calibration is made as described earlier. Finally verify that the weighing system(s) returns a value corresponding to a known actual load.

Note that in the above checklist no consideration has been made on which functions are implemented on the EtherNetIP master.

6) Hardware Description

6.1 4X50 overview

The following figure is an overview of a 4X50 Ethernet system unit with 4 loadcell connections (i.e. a 4450 system unit):



6.2 4X50 front panel description

This chapter describes the connections, DIP-switch settings and lamp indications that are available on the front panel of the 4X50 system unit.

6.2.1 Connection of power

The 4X507 system unit is powered by applying +24VDC on the green two pole connectors (J2 and J3) as specified on the front panel of the 4X50 system unit. This powers the entire 4X50 system unit including the loadcells.

IMPORTANT: The used power supply must be stable and free of transients. It may therefore be necessary to use a separate power supply dedicated to the weighing system, and not connected to any other equipment.

NOTE: If the loadcells are to be placed inside an EX area, then the 4X50 system unit itself **MUST** be placed outside the EX area, and the 4X50 system unit **MUST** be supplied as follows:

- 1) The 2 pole connector (J3), located to the right above the 4 pole DIP-switch block, **MUST** be powered by a 4051A power supply (+24VDC ATEX approved) from Eilersen Electric.
- 2) The 2 pole connector (J2), located to the left above the RJ45 Ethernet connector, **MUST** be powered by a separate +24VDC, that has **NO** connection to the ATEX approved +24VDC from the above mentioned 4051A power supply.

NOTE: In **7.1 Appendix A: Connection of power** figures are showing how power supply is connected to Non-ATEX and ATEX applications respectively.

6.2.2 Connection of loadcells

The loadcells must be connected to the available BNC connectors in the front panel of the 4X50 system unit. The loadcells are connected starting with the connector marked 1 and continuing onwards in rising order. Thus if three loadcells are to be connected, they should be connected to the BNC connectors marked 1, 2 and 3.

6.2.3 RS232 connector (J4)

The small 4 pole connector (J4) at the bottom of the 4x50 Ethernet unit contains an RS232 communication channel. This RS232 channel can be used for setup/configuration of the 4x50 Ethernet unit from a PC. Connection to this connector is made using a special serial cable supplied by Eilersen Electric A/S. The 4 pole connector (J4) on the 4x50 unit has the following connections:

J4 CONNECTOR	FUNCTION
J4.1	RS232-GND (connected to PC-GND)
J4.2	RS232-RXD (connected to PC-TXD)
J4.3	RS232-TXD (connected to PC-RXD)
J4.4	RS232-GND (connected to PC-GND)

6.2.4 Ethernet connector

The front panel of the 4X50 system unit is equipped with a standard Ethernet RJ47 connector for Cat5 cables.

6.2.5 SW1 settings

The front panel of the 4X50 system unit is equipped with a 4 pole DIP switch block named SW1. These switches are mounted on the 4040 communication module, and they are **ONLY** read during power-on.

SWITCH	FUNCTION
Sw1.1-Sw1.4	Reserved for future use

6.2.6 SWE settings

The front panel of the 4X50 system unit is equipped with an 8 pole DIP switch block named SWE. This DIP switch block has the following function:

SWITCH	FUNCTION
SWE.1- SWE.2	Scaling Used to select the desired scaling as described above.
SWE.3- SWE.4	Measurement time Used to select the desired measurement time as described above.
SWE.5-SWE.8	Filtering Used to select the desired filter as described above.

6.2.7 Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs)

The front panel of the 4X50 system unit is equipped with a number of status lamps (light emitting diodes). These have the following functionality:

LED	FUNCTION
Ethernet connect- or (RJ45) Yellow	Link Ethernet is connected.
Ethernet connect- or (RJ45) Green	Activity Ethernet data is received or transmitted.
MS (Green/Red)	Module Status LED The 4050 Module Status LED, that can be lit/flashing in different colors depending on the status of the module. The function of the MS LED is given in the table below.
NS (Green/Red)	Network Status LED The 4050 Network Status LED, that can be lit/flashing in different colors depending on the status of the network. The function of the NS LED is given in the table below.
D1 (Red)	<i>Reserved for future use</i>
TX	RS232 TX RS232 data is transmitted
RX	RS232 RX RS232 data is received
TxLC (Yellow)	4040 communication with loadcells 4040 communication module is communicating with loadcells.
TxBB (Right) (Green)	4040 communication with 4050 Ethernet module (internal) 4040 communication module is transmitting to 4050 Ethernet module.
1 (Red)	Status for loadcell 1 Bad connection, loadcell not ready or other error detected.
2 (Red)	Status for loadcell 2 Bad connection, loadcell not ready or other error detected.
3 (Red)	Status for loadcell 3 Bad connection, loadcell not ready or other error detected.
4 (Red)	Status for loadcell 4 Bad connection, loadcell not ready or other error detected.

The MS and NS LED's can in conjunction with the table below be used for error finding.

Light emitting diode	Color	Status	Description
MS	Green	ON	Normal Operation. Communication performed normally.
		Flashing	Standby State. The unit needs supervision.
	Red	ON	Unrecoverable fault. A timer error, memory error or other system error. The unit may need replacing.
		Flashing	Recoverable fault. Configuration error, DIP-switch not set correct, IP-Address error or similar error. Correct error and restart unit.
	---	OFF	No power. The power is disconnected or the unit is being restarted.
NS	Green	ON	On-Line, Connection OK. The unit is On-Line and a connection with the master has been established.
		Flashing	On-Line, No Connection. The unit is On-Line but no connection to the master has been established.
	Red	ON	Critical Communication Error. The unit has detected an error that makes it impossible to communicate on the network
		Flashing	Communication Time-Out. One or more I/O connections are in the Time-Out state.
	---	OFF	No power/Off-line. The device may not be powered.

6.3 Hardware Selftest

During power-on the 4X50 ethernet system unit will perform a hardware selftest. The test will cause the light emitting diodes D1, MS and NS to flash shortly one at a time.

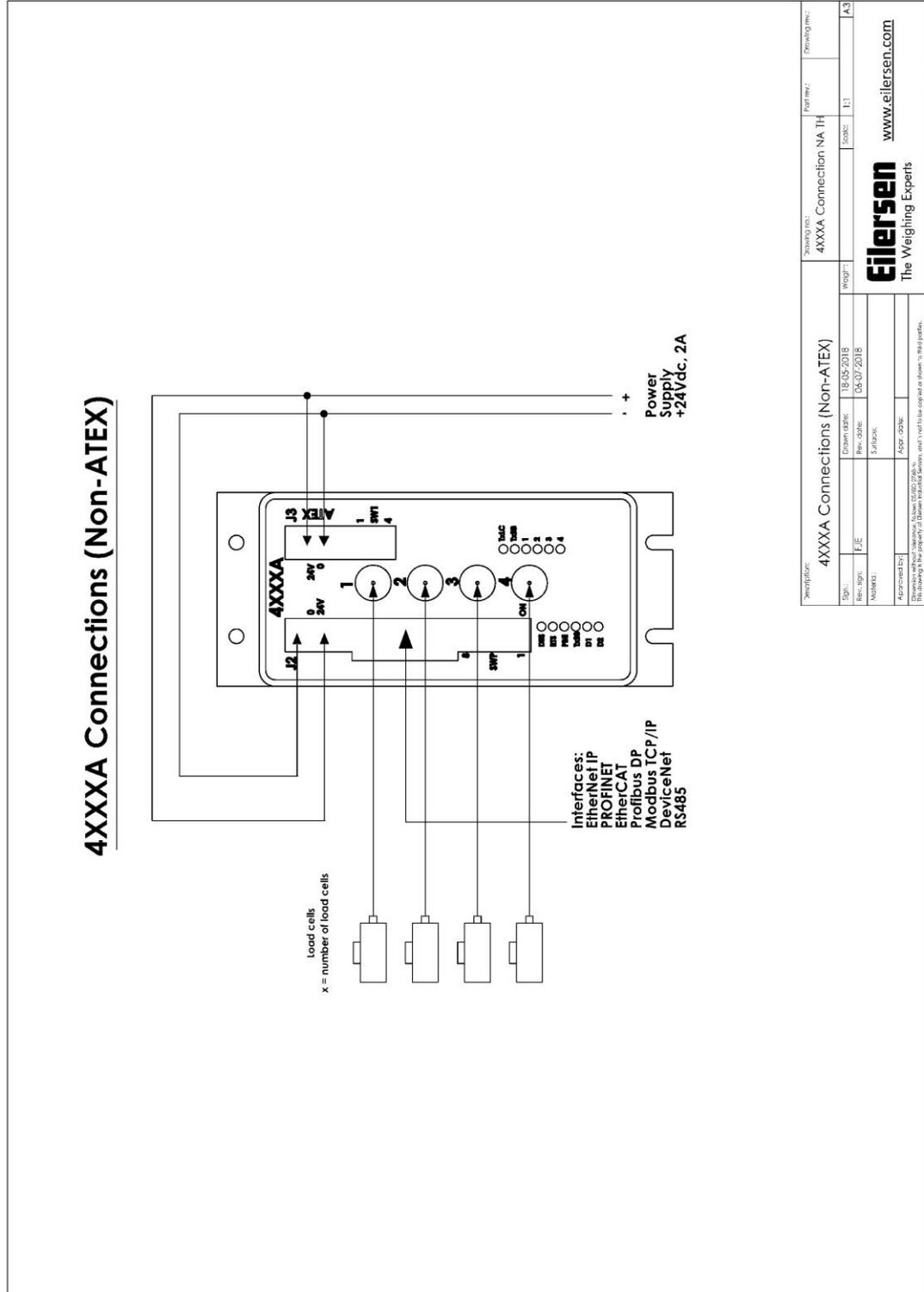
6.4 Update times

The 4X50 Ethernet system unit samples the loadcell signals over a period of 20 ms, 100 ms, 200 ms or 400 ms. The hereby found loadcell signals are used in the EtherNetIP communication until new signals are achieved when the next sample period expires. Update times across the EtherNetIP communication depends on the specific EtherNetIP configuration (switches, number of units, master scan times etc.) and are beyond the scope of this document.

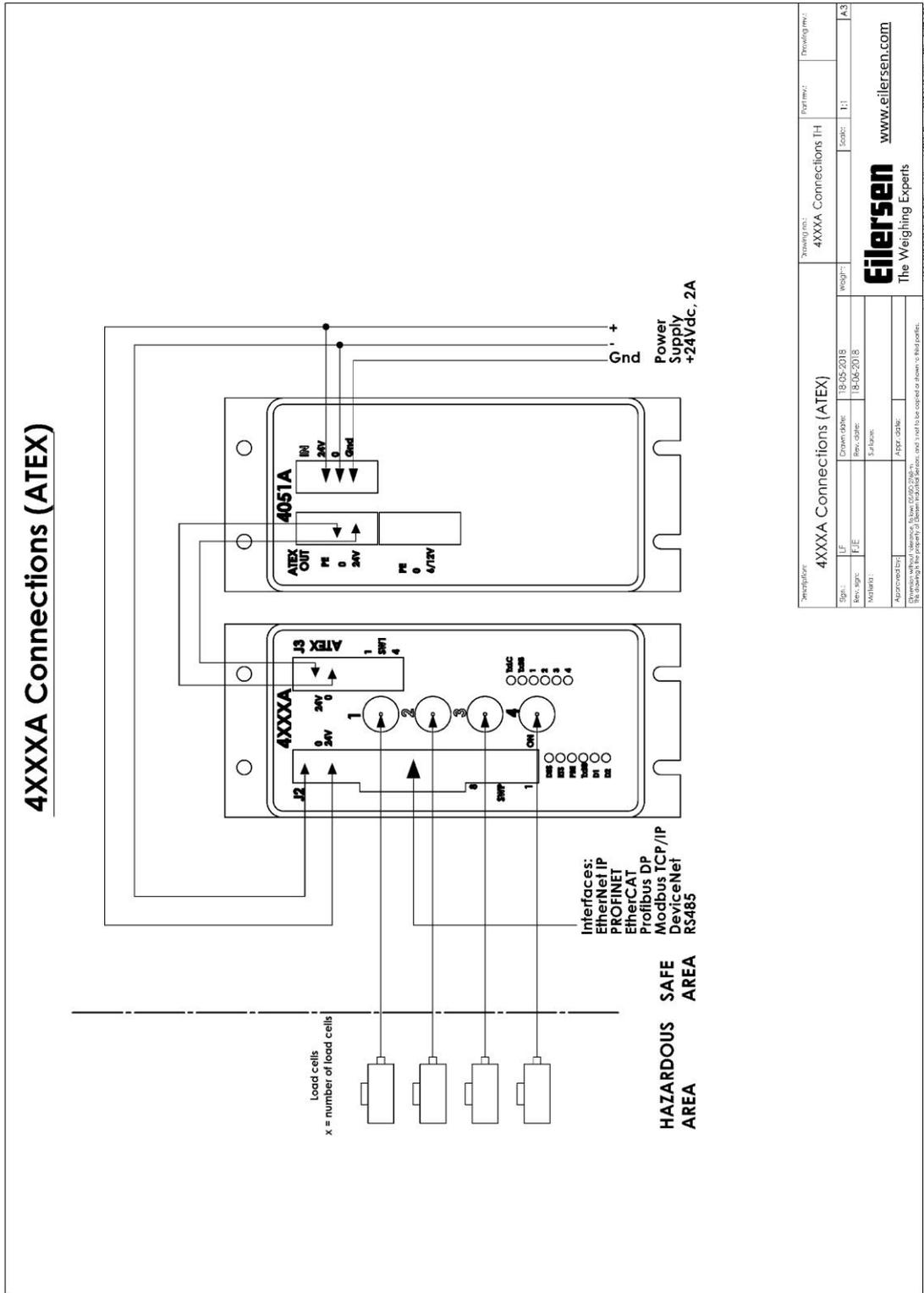
7) Appendices

7.1 Appendix A: Connection of power

7.1.1 Non-ATEX applications



7.1.2 ATEX applications



7.2 Appendix B – Configuration using EEConnect software

It is possible to change the configuration of the 4x50 system unit using the EEConnect software (EEConnect.160305.1v0 or newer), that is supplied by Eilersen Electric A/S. This requires that the 4x50 unit is connected directly to a PC using Ethernet as described in the users guide to the EEConnect software.

7.2.1 Change of IP Address, SubNet mask etc.

The MAC address of the 4x50 unit is preset to a unique value within the Eilersen Electric A/S range. The default settings for IP address, SubNet mask etc. are:

DHCP:	Disabled
IP Address:	192.168.1.199
Subnet mask:	255.255.255.0

It is possible to change these values using the EEConnect software. The procedure for changing these parameters is described in the EEConnect users guide.

7.2.2 Download of new software

It is possible to download new software to the 4x50 Ethernet unit using the EEConnect software. The procedure for download of new software is described in the EEConnect users guide.

7.3 Appendix C – Allen Bradley connection

To connect the module to an Allen Bradley (Rockwell Automation) PLC using the Logix 5000 software the following must be observed:

1. Use the "ETHERNET MODULE Generic Ethernet Module
2. Set connection format to "SINT"
3. Set "Input" "Assembly instance to 103, "Size" 26 (8-bit)
4. Set "Output" "Assembly instance to 102, "Size" 2 (8-bit)
5. Set "Configuration" "Assembly instance to 101, "Size" 1 (8-bit)

7.4 Appendix D – Omron connection

The supplied EDS file can be used in the Omron configurator.

But please beware that the terms "input" and "output" may be confusing in the Omron configurator. These terms are always from the PLC's point of view. So the data from the 4x50 module to the PLC is referred to as "input" even though it is actually an output from the 4x50.

The data from the 4x50 module is found the input assembly 103.

The output and the confirmation assemblies (101 and 102) are not used

7.5 Appendix E – Internal Features

7.5.1 4050 Ethernet module

This chapter describes possible connections, DIP-switch settings and jumper settings that are available internally on the 4050 Ethernet module. These will normally be set from Eilersen Electric and should only be changed in special situations.

7.5.2 SW2 settings

The 4050 Ethernet module is internally equipped with an 8 pole DIP switch block named SW2. This DIP switch block has the following function:

SWITCH	FUNCTION
Sw2.1-Sw2.8	<i>Reserved for future use</i>

7.5.3 Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs)

The 4050 Ethernet module is internally equipped with 4 LEDs. These LEDs have the following functionality:

SWITCH	FUNCTION
D4 (Yellow)	RS485 RX Data is received from 4040.
D8 (Red)	RS485 Enable Transmission to the 4040 is enabled.
D9 (Green)	RS485 TX Data is transmitted to the 4040.
D10 (Red)	Power 3.3 VDC internal power supply is on.

7.5.4 4040 communication module

For information on jumper settings, DIP-switch settings, LED status lamps etc. on the 4040 communication module that is not covered in the above, please refer to the separate documentation that describes the 4040 communication module and its specific software.

7.5.5 SW2 settings

The 4040 communication module is internally equipped with an 8 pole DIP switch block named SW2. Please note that these switches are **ONLY** read during power-on. This DIP switch block has the following function when the 4040 communication module is equipped with standard program:

Sw2.1	Sw2.2	Sw2.3	Number of loadcells
OFF	OFF	OFF	1
ON	OFF	OFF	1
OFF	ON	OFF	2
ON	ON	OFF	3
OFF	OFF	ON	4
ON	OFF	ON	5
OFF	ON	ON	6
ON	ON	ON	6

SWITCH	FUNCTION
Sw2.4-Sw2.8	Reserved for future use

7.5.6 Jumper settings

The 4040 communication module is internally equipped with 4 jumpers named P2, P3, P4 and P5. In this system these jumpers must be set as follows:

JUMPER	POSITION
P2	OFF (Loadcell connected to 4040 NOT accessible using SEL1)
P3	OFF (Loadcell connected to 4040 NOT accessible using SEL6)
P4	OFF (Loadcell connected to 4040 NOT accessible using SEL1)
P5	OFF (Loadcell connected to 4040 NOT accessible using SEL6)

7.5.7 Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs)

The 4040 communication module is internally equipped with a number of status lamps (light emitting diodes). The lamps have the following functionality when the 4040 communication module is equipped with standard program:

LED	FUNCTION
<i>D11</i> <i>(Red)</i>	<i>Reserved for future use</i>
<i>D12</i> <i>(Red)</i>	<i>Reserved for future use</i>
<i>D13</i> <i>(Red)</i>	<i>Reserved for future use</i>
<i>D14</i> <i>(Red)</i>	<i>Reserved for future use</i>

7.6 Appendix F – Status Codes

Status codes for the connected loadcells are shown as a 4 digit hex number. If more than one error condition is present the error codes are OR'ed together.

CODE (Hex)	CAUSE
0001	<i>Reserved for future use</i>
0002	<i>Reserved for future use</i>
0004	<i>Reserved for future use</i>
0008	<i>Reserved for future use</i>
0010	Power failure Supply voltage to loadcells is too low.
0020	New loadcell detected or loadcells swapped Power the system off and back on. Then verify that all parameters are acceptable.
0040	No answer from loadcell Bad connection between loadcell and loadcell module? Bad connection between loadcell module and communication module?
0080	No answer from loadcell Bad connection between communication module and master module?
0100	<i>Reserved for future use</i>
0200	<i>Reserved for future use</i>
0400	<i>Reserved for future use</i>
0800	No loadcell answer Bad connection between loadcell and loadcell module? Bad connection between loadcell module and communication module? Bad connection between communication module and master module? Bad setting of DIP switches on loadcell or communication module?
1000	<i>Reserved for future use</i>
2000	<i>Reserved for future use</i>
4000	<i>Reserved for future use</i>
8000	<i>Reserved for future use</i>

Please note that the above listed status codes are valid when the 4040 communication module is equipped with standard program.