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1 Foreword

1.1 Notes on the documentation

This description is only intended for the use of trained specialists in control and automation engineering who are familiar with applicable national standards.
It is essential that the documentation and the following notes and explanations are followed when installing and commissioning the components.
It is the duty of the technical personnel to use the documentation published at the respective time of each installation and commissioning.

The responsible staff must ensure that the application or use of the products described satisfy all the requirements for safety, including all the relevant laws, regulations, guidelines and standards.

Disclaimer

The documentation has been prepared with care. The products described are, however, constantly under development.
We reserve the right to revise and change the documentation at any time and without prior announcement.
No claims for the modification of products that have already been supplied may be made on the basis of the data, diagrams and descriptions in this documentation.

Trademarks

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Patent Pending

The EtherCAT Technology is covered, including but not limited to the following patent applications and patents:
with corresponding applications or registrations in various other countries.

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1.2 Safety instructions

Safety regulations

Please note the following safety instructions and explanations!
Product-specific safety instructions can be found on following pages or in the areas mounting, wiring, commissioning etc.

Exclusion of liability

All the components are supplied in particular hardware and software configurations appropriate for the application. Modifications to hardware or software configurations other than those described in the documentation are not permitted, and nullify the liability of Beckhoff Automation GmbH & Co. KG.

Personnel qualification

This description is only intended for trained specialists in control, automation and drive engineering who are familiar with the applicable national standards.

Description of symbols

In this documentation the following symbols are used with an accompanying safety instruction or note. The safety instructions must be read carefully and followed without fail!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DANGER</td>
<td>Serious risk of injury! Failure to follow the safety instructions associated with this symbol directly endangers the life and health of persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td>Risk of injury! Failure to follow the safety instructions associated with this symbol endangers the life and health of persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAUTION</td>
<td>Personal injuries! Failure to follow the safety instructions associated with this symbol can lead to injuries to persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTE</td>
<td>Damage to the environment or devices Failure to follow the instructions associated with this symbol can lead to damage to the environment or equipment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tip or pointer

This symbol indicates information that contributes to better understanding.


2 Overview

The function TF6281 is an EtherNet/IP scanner or master. Here you can connect EtherNet/IP slaves. TF6281 is a software extension that turns an Ethernet interface with Intel chipset into an EtherNet/IP scanner. The real-time driver for the Ethernet interface must be installed for this purpose. The driver is part of the TwinCAT system. This driver is pre-installed on Beckhoff IPCs and can be used on almost all hardware platforms with Intel Ethernet chipset. If you are using a third-party PC, you may need to check or install it.

TC3 function: EtherNet/IP scanner TF6281

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technical data</th>
<th>TF6281</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Requires</td>
<td>TC1200 from build 4022.14, without TC1200 it is not possible to use the full functionality of the function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target system</td>
<td>Windows XP, Windows 7/8, Windows CE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance class (pp)</td>
<td>20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical data of the EtherNet/IP scanner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TF6281</th>
<th>4022.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remote Nodes (Boxes) [Producer Object counts 1]</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client Connections</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server Connections</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIP Connections</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produced Tag</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumed tag for each EtherNet/IP device</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ordering information

| TF6281-00pp | TC3 EtherNet/IP scanner |

**EtherNet/IP**

EtherNet/IP (Ethernet Industrial Protocol, EIP) is a real-time Ethernet protocol, which was disclosed and standardized by the ODVA (Open DeviceNet Vendor Association). The protocol is based on TCP, UDP and IPv4.

3 Requirements

Software

The TF6281 requires TwinCAT version 3.1 Build 4022.14 or higher. No further installation is required.

Hardware

To use the TF6281, it is necessary that a real-time driver for the Ethernet interface is installed on the target system. Beckhoff PC systems are usually preconfigured for the operation of EtherNet/IP devices.
Licensing

The TwinCAT 3 function can be activated as a full version or as a 7-day test version. Both license types can be activated via the TwinCAT 3 development environment (XAE).

Licensing the full version of a TwinCAT 3 Function

A description of the procedure to license a full version can be found in the Beckhoff Information System in the documentation "TwinCAT 3 Licensing".

Licensing the 7-day test version of a TwinCAT 3 Function

A 7-day test version cannot be enabled for a TwinCAT 3 license dongle.

1. Start the TwinCAT 3 development environment (XAE).
2. Open an existing TwinCAT 3 project or create a new project.
3. If you want to activate the license for a remote device, set the desired target system. To do this, select the target system from the Choose Target System drop-down list in the toolbar.
   - The licensing settings always refer to the selected target system. When the project is activated on the target system, the corresponding TwinCAT 3 licenses are automatically copied to this system.
4. In the Solution Explorer, double-click License in the SYSTEM subtree.

   - The TwinCAT 3 license manager opens.
5. Open the **Manage Licenses** tab. In the **Add License** column, check the check box for the license you want to add to your project (e.g. "TF4100 TC3 Controller Toolbox").

![License Table]

6. Open the **Order Information (Runtime)** tab.
   - In the tabular overview of licenses, the previously selected license is displayed with the status "missing".
7. Click **7-Day Trial License...** to activate the 7-day trial license.
   - A dialog box opens, prompting you to enter the security code displayed in the dialog.
   - Enter the code exactly as it is displayed and confirm the entry.
8. Confirm the subsequent dialog, which indicates the successful activation.
   - In the tabular overview of licenses, the license status now indicates the expiry date of the license.
10. Restart the TwinCAT system.

⇒ The 7-day trial version is enabled.
5 Configuration

The following settings are possible for the EtherNet/IP scanner:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General</th>
<th>Adapter</th>
<th>EtherNet/IP</th>
<th>Sync Task</th>
<th>Settings</th>
<th>Explicit Msg</th>
<th>Diag History</th>
<th>DPRAM (Online)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**General:**
Name and TwinCAT ID of the device

**Adapter:**
Setting for the Ethernet interface used

**EtherNet/IP:**
Display of the software version and ADS address of the EtherNet/IP scanner

**Sync Task:**
Setting indicating which task triggers the EtherNet/IP scanner and the cycle time with which it operates

**Settings:**
Setting for IP address and other Ethernet-specific services

**Explicit Msg:**
Only required for Data Table Read/Write (see chapter Data Table Read and Write [30])

**Diag History:**
All errors or notes regarding the EtherNet/IP scanner are logged.

**DPRAM (online):**
Not relevant for the user

5.1 EtherNet/IP

**SW Version:** Display of the driver version used for the EtherNet/IP scanner.

**NetId:** AMSNETID of the EtherNet/IP scanner. This is necessary if the EtherNet/IP-specific function blocks are required.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General</th>
<th>Adapter</th>
<th>EtherNet/IP</th>
<th>Sync Task</th>
<th>Settings</th>
<th>Explicit Msg</th>
<th>Diag History</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SW Version:** 01 (V01.00)

**NetId:** 5.18.71.214.41

**Info Data Support:** If this option is activated, the AMSNETID is also available in the TwinCAT tree and can then be linked accordingly.

- Device 3 (TC3 EIP Scanner)
  - Device 3 (TC3 EIP Scanner)-Image
  - Image-Info
- Inputs
- Outputs
  - InfoData
    - DevId
    - AmsNetId
5.2 Sync Task

The Sync Task starts the cyclic call of the EtherNet/IP driver. The Sync Time should be as short as possible, if the processor power allows this. 1 ms is the smallest time base that can be set. It is recommended to create the Sync Task via a Special Sync Task. If the Sync Task is performed via the mapping of the PLC, a breakpoint in the PLC also causes the EtherNet/IP Task to be stopped, so that the EtherNet/IP devices are no longer addressed. This results in a connection timeout.

Each slave can run with its own cycle time based on the Sync Task. The Cycle Time Multiplier setting is available on each device for this purpose. See chapter Connection of EtherNet/IP slaves [16].

5.3 Settings dialog

The Settings dialog is required for settings such as the IP address and other basic settings. It is divided into two basic settings, which are indicated by the index numbers.

Index 0xF800 contains all the settings used on system startup.

Index 0xF900 contains the actual settings that are valid while the system is running. The actual valid settings are important if basic settings are not made via the Settings dialog but have been changed via the PLC.

The IP address is a virtual IP address. In the first step it is unrelated to the IP setting of the operating system (OS). It is recommended to use a different network class than the one selected in the OS. If the IP address of the EtherNet/IP scanner is nevertheless the same as that of the OS, the value 255.255.255.255 should be set under IP address (0xF800:21). (See also Firewall recommendation [15]).
Index 0xF800:0 Master Settings
Configuration parameters of the Ethernet/IP scanner

Index 0xF800:1 Number
Box Id

Index 0xF800:3 Product Name
Name of the device

Index 0xF800:4 Device Type
Device type

Index 0xF800:5 Vendor ID
Vendor number

Index 0xF800:6 Product Code
Product code

Index 0xF800:7 Revision
Version

Index 0xF800:8 Serial Number
Serial number (see object 0xF900)

Index 0xF800:20 MAC Address
MAC address (see object 0xF900)

Index 0xF800:21 IP Address
Possible values:

### Master Settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Flags</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F800.0</td>
<td>Master Settings</td>
<td>M RO</td>
<td>&gt; 43 &lt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F800.01</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>M RO</td>
<td>0x0003 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F800.03</td>
<td>Product Name</td>
<td>M RW</td>
<td>Device 3 (TC3 EIP Scanner)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F800.04</td>
<td>Device Type</td>
<td>M RO</td>
<td>0x000C (12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F800.05</td>
<td>Vendor ID</td>
<td>M RO</td>
<td>0x006C (108)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F800.06</td>
<td>Product Code</td>
<td>M RO</td>
<td>0x1889 (6281)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F800.07</td>
<td>Revision</td>
<td>M RO</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F800.08</td>
<td>Serial Number</td>
<td>M RO</td>
<td>0x00000000 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F800.20</td>
<td>MAC Address</td>
<td>M RO</td>
<td>02 01 05 12 47 D6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F800.21</td>
<td>IP Address</td>
<td>M RW</td>
<td>192.168.1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F800.22</td>
<td>Network Mask</td>
<td>M RW</td>
<td>255.255.255.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F800.23</td>
<td>Gateway Address</td>
<td>M RW</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F800.24</td>
<td>DHCP Max Retries</td>
<td>M RW</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F800.25</td>
<td>TCP/IP TTL</td>
<td>M RW</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F800.26</td>
<td>TCP/IP UDP Checksum</td>
<td>M RW</td>
<td>TRUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F800.27</td>
<td>TCP/IP TCP Timeout</td>
<td>M RW</td>
<td>300 Seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F800.28</td>
<td>MultiCast TTL</td>
<td>M RW</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F800.29</td>
<td>MultiCast UDP Checksum</td>
<td>M RW</td>
<td>FALSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F800.2A</td>
<td>Forward Class3 to PLC</td>
<td>M RW</td>
<td>FALSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F800.2B</td>
<td>Advanced Options</td>
<td>M RW</td>
<td>0x0000 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F900.0</td>
<td>Master Info</td>
<td>RO</td>
<td>&gt; 43 &lt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- 0: The IP address is assigned dynamically by the DHCP service
- Otherwise: statically assigned IP address.

**Index 0xF800:22 Network Mask**
Possible values:
- 0: The subnet mask is assigned dynamically by the DHCP service
- Otherwise: statically assigned subnet mask.

**Index 0xF800:23 Gateway Address**
Possible values:
- 0: DHCP service is used,
- Otherwise: statically assigned gateway address.

**Index 0xF800:24 DHCP Max Retries**
Possible values:
- 0: Continuous repetition of the DHCP addressing attempts.
- Currently only this mode is implemented, as of: 10-2017

**Index 0xF800:25 TCP/IP TTL**
"Time to live" value for unicast TCP/UDP communication

**Index 0xF800:26 TCP/IP UDP Checksum function (Unicast)**
Possible values:
- 0: UDP checksums disabled,
- 1: UDP checksums enabled

**Index 0xF800:27 TCP/IP TCP Timeout**
Time switch for inactive TCP connection in seconds
- 0: Time switch disabled

**Index 0xF800:28 MultiCast TTL**
"Time to live" value for multicast UDP communication

**Index 0xF800:29 MultiCast UDP Checksum function (Multicast):**
- 0: UDP checksums disabled
- 1: UDP checksums enabled

**Index 0xF800:2A Forward Class3 to PLC**
Message forwarding to the PLC
Currently not implemented, as of: 10-2017

**Index 0xF800:2B Advanced Slave Options**
"Store Category" parameter:
- Bit9=Cat2
- Bit8=Cat1

**Index 0xF900 Scanner Info**
The current valid settings are displayed here; these can differ from the object 0xF800.
The object 0xF900 displays the active parameters to you.

### 5.3.1 Firewall setting

The firewall must be enabled, if the EtherNet/IP address is to match the IP address of the operating system (OS). It is advisable to enable the firewall if the IP address of the EtherNet/IP scanner deviates from the IP setting of the operating system.
5.3.2 **IP Routing**

If IP routing is used, the IP address of the OS must be in a different subnet than the IP address of the Ethernet/IP adapter/scanner. The Regkey can be different depending on the operating system and version, here only as an example, default is "0".

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters "IPEnableRouter"

5.4 **Diag History**

The diagnostic history (Diag History) is a tool for monitoring the status of the Ethernet/IP interface and displaying the diagnostic messages with time stamp in plain text. In addition, information / errors that occurred in the past are logged, in order to enable precise troubleshooting at a later stage. This also applies for errors that only occurred for such a short time that any corresponding messages were not visible.

The diagnostic history is part of the TwinCAT system, where it can be found under Devices, EtherNet/IP in the Diag History tab:

5.5 **Connecting EtherNet/IP slaves**

An EtherNet/IP slave can be integrated as a generic node with EDS (Electronic Data Sheet), or without an EDS file. Not all EtherNet/IP slaves currently available on the market are supported. It should be possible to integrate Ethernet/IP devices that are delivered with an EDS file via the EDS import, provided they are supported by the TF6281. If this is not the case, you can send the EDS file to Beckhoff Support for verification.

If the EDS file can be integrated without errors, communication to the slave should be possible. If you use a slave that can only be integrated via the generic node (i.e. without an EDS file), it is to be assumed that it should also be usable.

The following slaves cannot be used:
• Slaves that use CIP Sync, CIP Motion or CIP Safety
• Slaves with modular EDS file

**Integrating EtherNet/IP slave without EDS file**

Slaves that do not use an EDS file, or for which the manufacturer does not provide an EDS file, are integrated via a generic node. The following manufacturer information is required for this purpose:

• IP address of the slave
• Maximum RPI time, i.e. the maximum or minimum time with which the slave can work
• The Assembly Instance Number for config, input and output data and their length
• Description of the data

Add a generic node under the EtherNet/IP scanner. As long as you have not specified an IP address, the symbol is identified by a warning and question mark 🛠️. Enter the **IP address** under **Settings**.

![Generic Node Settings](image)

An "IO Connection" must first be created under the node. This IO Connection contains the inputs and outputs, which can now be created. The variable type is freely selectable, only the size has to match.

![IO Connection](image)

Furthermore, the EtherNet/IP specific entries have to be made now.
It is sufficient to specify the values for Config Instance and Config Size. The Connection Points must be created for the inputs and outputs. The data length results from the length you have previously created. You can verify it in this dialog.

**Cycle Time Multiplier**

With EtherNet/IP it is allowed to operate the adapters (slaves) with a different cycle time. You can set this individually with the Cycle Time Multiplier.

The created Sync Task (see Sync Task [13]) specifies the basic cycle time, with which the EtherNet/IP Master is operated.

The Cycle Time Multiplier is in this case a multiplier of the cycle time in accordance with the inputs or outputs.

The Timeout Multiplier is in turn based on the multiplier of the Cycle Time Multiplier.

Example: If the Sync Task is set to 2 ms and the Cycle Time Multiplier is set to 10, the slave is operated with 20 ms. If the connection is interrupted here and the Timeout Multiplier is set to 4, the system detects this after 80 ms (20 ms * 4 = 80 ms).

**Integration of EtherNet/IP slave with EDS file**

TwinCAT offers the option of integrating EDS files. The Import EDS File dialog is used for this purpose.
The files are checked and copied to the directory \TwinCAT\3.1\Config\Io\EtherNetIP after successful import.
EDS files must have an IO connection, otherwise this error message appears:

![Invalid EDS-File. A valid EDS-File must contain at least one supported Connection, Device- and Assembly Section!](image)

These types of devices are not supported by the TF6871 Ethernet/IP scanner.

For EDS files that support symbols, the symbolism is ignored. The symbolism is therefore not usable:

![This EDS-File contains the unsupported path SYMBOL_ANSI. Connections with SYMBOL_ANSI will be ignored.](image)

After you have created the slave, the connection must be added. Only the connections described in the EDS file are displayed. Only one connection is allowed.

### 5.6 PLC to PLC communication

**Consumed and Produced tags**

This type of communication is used for PLC – PLC communication. Data is exchanged in real-time between the two controllers. The data exchange takes place via the so-called Consumed and Produced tags. Tag stands for a variable name. The Consumed tag receives the data. The Produced tag provides the data. This means that a Produced tag is created on one controller first, the opposite side that is supposed to receive the data "consumes" the data, hence Consumed tag. This type of communication always requires two EtherNet/IP scanners.

In the following paragraph this is explained by means of a TC3 controller (CX2020 in this case) with the function EtherNet/IP Scanner TF6281 and an Allen-Bradley CompactLogix from Rockwell (RSLogix5000 V20.03.00).

Both sides are described here to set up a communication as described above.
ProduceTag in TwinCAT

First, the EtherNet/IP scanner is created in TwinCAT (IP address and further settings can be found in the previous chapter Settings dialog [p. 13]). Right-clicking on the EtherNet/IP Scanner opens a dialog. Select Add New Item.… Then select Producer Object List:

A Producer Object List is then created below the scanner. This is available only once, even if the data is sent to more than one controller. Right-click on Producer Object List and select Append Producer Connection.

Now specify the name of the Connection Tag. This must be identical to the name of the consumer. Then define the number and type of data. It is only possible to use DINT or larger variables.

For the further steps, the name TwinCAT_IN_0 and a variable of type DINT were selected. To do this, navigate to the outputs of the Producer Object and insert a variable of type DINT.
Set the **Transport Trigger** to **Cyclic**. Other operation modes are currently not supported.

**Consumer Tag in TwinCAT**

Next, create a **Consumer Tag**. To do this, create a **Generic EtherNet/IP Slave** in the EtherNet/IP Scanner. It requires the IP address of the Allen-Breadley CPU. Enter the address and add an **Append Consumer Connection** Consumer tag under the newly created slave. The name is important because it must later be specified as a Produced variable in the Allen-Breadley CPU. The **Port** is the CPU port on which the variable will be used later. Usually this is **1**.

Now you have created a producer in the TwinCAT tree and a consumer for the other EtherNet/IP controller.
In order to enable PLC – PLC communication using the Consume and Produce tags, an EtherNet/IP controller must be installed at Allen-Bradley (AB). It is not possible to use a Beckhoff controller with AB, therefore an Allen-Bradley controller must be created in the configuration tool.

1. Click **Ethernet**; you can create a new module with the right mouse button. Select **New Module**...
2. Then select a controller, for example 1756-EN2T.

3. Now enter the IP Address of the Beckhoff controller or the IP Address of the Beckhoff EtherNet/IP Scanner. In addition, the controller requires a name.
4. Select **Disable Keying** under **Module Definition**. In addition, select the value “None” for both **Rack Connection** and **Time Sync Connection**.

5. Now you have to create a PLC. Select 1756-L61, for example, and click **Create**:

6. Enter a name for the controller, e.g., **CPU_2**; this name is still needed later when you create the **ConsumedTags**.
7. Insert a new DINT variable under **Controller Tags**. Create it as type **Consumed**.

8. Now click **Connection**. Select the controller from which you want to receive the data. This requires the name that was assigned during configuration (in this example **CPU_2**). Furthermore, the tag name, which was also assigned in the TwinCAT controller (here: **TwinCAT_IN_0**), and the RPI time are required. The RPI time should always be greater than or equal to the SyncTask of the EtherNet/IP Scanner in TwinCAT.
9. Now insert another DINT variable and configure it as **Produced**. It is only important to use the same name as in TwinCAT for the Consumed connection (here **TwinCAT_Out_0**).

![Tag Properties - TwinCAT_Out_0](image)

5.7 Acyclic communication via CIA

5.7.1 Common Industrial Protocol (CIP)

The Common Industrial Protocol (CIP) is an object-oriented peer-to-peer protocol that enables connections between industrial devices (sensors, actuators) and higher-level devices (controllers). CIP is independent of physical media and the data link layer. CIP has two main purposes: transport of control-oriented data connected to I/O devices, and transport of information relating to the system to be controlled, such as configuration parameters or diagnostics.

CIP uses abstract objects to describe a device. A CIP device consists of a group of objects. Objects describe the available communication services, the externally visible behavior of the device, and a way in which information can be retrieved and exchanged. CIP objects are divided into classes, instances and attributes. A class is a set of objects that all represent the same component. An instance is the current representation of a particular object. Each instance has the same attributes, but possibly with different attribute values. The individual objects are addressed via a node address, which for EtherNet/IP is the IP address, plus a class, instance and attributes.

- **Object**
  - An abstract representation of a particular component within a product.

- **Class**
  - A set of objects that all represent the same type of system component. A class is a generalization of an object. All objects in a class are identical in form and behavior, but can contain different attribute values.
• Instance
  ◦ A specific and real specimen of an object.
    Example: Berlin is an instance of the Capital object class.

• Attribute
  ◦ A description of a property or characteristic of an object. Typically, attributes provide status
    information or control the operation of an object.

(Source: The CIP Networks Library Volume 1: Common Industrial Protocol, Edition 3.22)

The following objects are used internally by Beckhoff and are therefore reserved:

1. Identity Object → Class 0x1
2. Message Router Object → Class 0x2
3. Assembly Object → Class 0x4
4. Connection Manager Object → Class 0x6
5. TCP/IP Interface Object → Class 0xF5
6. Ethernet Link Object → Class 0xF6

5.7.2 Forward Message to AMS Port via CIA

The feature "FwdMsgToAmsPort" enables processing of acyclic requests from Ethernet/IP devices via CIA.
To activate the feature, enter the AmsPort of the PLC (in the sample 851) in the slave/master settings
(0x8000:2A/0xF800:2A) for the first PLC port.

Requirement:

• Ethernet/IP driver version, V1.23 or higher

The following sample shows how the interface can be implemented in the PLC.

1. ADSRDWRT requests from the Ethernet/IP driver (IDGRP: 0x848180E9 IOFFS: SlaveId (Adapter) or
   0xFFFF (Scanner)) to the PLC task are registered as indications and enable their processing. The
   ADSRDWRTIND function block is used for this purpose.
2. The first entry in the indication registered by the Ethernet/IP driver is a 32-byte (8xULONG) header:

   TYPE_DUT_MsgToAmsPortHeader:
   STRUCT
      nServiceCode:UINTEGER;
      nClassId:UINTEGER;
      nInstanceId:UINTEGER;
      nAttributeId:UINTEGER;
      nReservedId:UINTEGER;
      nGeneralStatus:UINTEGER;
      nAdditionalStatus:UINTEGER;
      nDataLen:UINTEGER;
   END_STRUCT
   END_TYPE

The same header is also used for the response.

3. The actual read/write data follows directly after the header (nDataLen <> 0 should be set according to
   the data length). The maximum supported data length is 992 bytes (+ 32-byte header = 1042 bytes).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>min</th>
<th>max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0xFFFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instance</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0xFFFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0xFFFF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. After an indication has been processed a response must be sent to the source device via the
   ADSRDWRTRES function block.
PROGRAM MAIN
VAR
  i            : INT;
  IdxGroup     : UDINT;  //Ethernet/IP-Treiber -> 16#848180E9
  IdxOffset    : UDINT;  //SlaveId (Adapter) bzw. 0xFFFF (Scanner)
  fbAdsRdWrInd : ADSRDWRRTIND;
  fbAdsRdWrRes : ADSRDWRRTRES;
  request      : DUT_IncomingMsgRequest;
  response     : DUT_OutgoingMsgResponse;
  nResponseLen : UINT;
  nAdsResult   : UDINT:=0;
  nAdsResponsesSent : UDINT;
  Attributes   : ARRAY [1..4] OF STRING := ['TestReadOnlyAttribute1', 'TestReadOnlyAttribute2', 'TestReadOnlyAttribute3', 'TestReadWriteAttribute4'];
END_VAR

CASE i OF
  0:  //check for ADSReadWrite-Requests
    fbAdsRdWrInd(CLEAR:=FALSE,
                 VALID=>,
                 NETID=>,
                 PORT=>,
                 INVOKEID=>,
                 IDXGRP=>,
                 IDXOFFS=>,
                 )
    IF fbAdsRdWrInd.VALID THEN
      IdxGroup:=fbAdsRdWrInd.IDXGRP;
      IdxOffset:=fbAdsRdWrInd.IDXOFFS;
      MEMSET(ADR(request), 0, SIZEOF(request));
      MEMSET(ADR(response), 0, SIZEOF(response));
      nResponseLen:=0;
      //check for Indication Request = Ethernet/IP-driver -> 16#848180E9
      IF IdxGroup = 16#848180E9 THEN
        //check for Indication.datalength >= DUT_MsgToAmsPortHeader
        IF fbAdsRdWrInd.WRTLENGTH >= SIZEOF(request.reqHdr) THEN
          MEMCPY(ADR(request.reqHdr), fbAdsRdWrInd.DATAADDR, SIZEOF(request.reqHdr));
        END_IF
        //check for Indication.datalength > DUT_MsgToAmsPortHeader >>> save additional data
        IF fbAdsRdWrInd.WRTLENGTH > SIZEOF(request.reqHdr) THEN
          MEMCPY(ADR(request.reqData), fbAdsRdWrInd.DATAADDR+SIZEOF(request.reqHdr), fbAdsRdWrInd.WRTLENGTH-SIZEOF(request.reqHdr));
        END_IF
      i:=10;
    ELSE
      i:=20;
    END_IF
  10: //new Ind from EthIp-Drv received
      response.resHdr.nServiceCode := request.reqHdr.nServiceCode OR CONST.CN_SC_REPLY_MASK;
      response.resHdr.nGeneralStatus := 0;
      response.resHdr.nAdditionalStatus := 0;
      response.resHdr.DataLen := 0;
      IF request.reqHdr.nServiceCode = CONST.CN_SC_SET_ATTR_SINGLE THEN
        i:=11;
      ELSE
        response.resHdr.nGeneralStatus := CONST.CN_GRC_BAD_SERVICE;
        nResponseLen := SIZEOF(response.resHdr);
        i:=20;
      END_IF
  11: //case decision for request
      CASE request.reqHdr.nClassId OF
        16#1000: //erlaubte Beispiel Class 0x10000
          CASE request.reqHdr.nInstanceId OF
            16#1: //erlaubte Beispiel Instance 0x1
              CASE request.reqHdr.nAttributeId OF
                Attributes 1-4 erlaubt; only attr 4 is settable
                1,2,3: IF request.reqHdr.nServiceCode = CONST.CN_SC_SET_ATTR_SINGLE THEN
                  response.resHdr.nGeneralStatus := CONST.CN_GRC_ATTR_NOT_SETTABLE;
                  nResponseLen := SIZEOF(response.resHdr);
                  i:=20;
                ELSE
                  i:=12;
                END_IF
4: IF request.reqHdr.nServiceCode = CONST.CN_SC_SET_ATTR_SINGLE THEN
  i:=14;
ELSE
  i:=12;
END_IF
ELSE
ELSE
  response.resHdr.nGeneralStatus := CONST.CN_GRC_UNDEFINED_ATTR;
  nResponseLen := SIZEOF(response.resHdr);
  i:=20;
END_CASE
ELSE
  response.resHdr.nGeneralStatus := CONST.CN_GRC_BAD_CLASS_INSTANCE;
  nResponseLen := SIZEOF(response.resHdr);
  i:=20;
END_CASE
ELSE
  response.resHdr.nGeneralStatus := CONST.CN_GRC_BAD_CLASS_INSTANCE;
  nResponseLen := SIZEOF(response.resHdr);
  i:=20;
END_CASE
12: //GetAttribute
    response.resHdr.nGeneralStatus := CONST.CN_GRC_SUCCESS;
    MEMCPY(ADR(response.resData), ADR(Attributes[request.reqHdr.nAttributeId]), SIZEOF(Attributes[request.reqHdr.nAttributeId]));
    nResponseLen := INT_TO_UINT(LEN(Attributes[request.reqHdr.nAttributeId])) + SIZEOF(response.resHdr);
    i:=20;
14: //SetAttribute
    response.resHdr.nGeneralStatus := CONST.CN_GRC_SUCCESS;
    IF request.reqHdr.nDataLen <= SIZEOF(STRING)-1 THEN
      MEMCPY(ADR(Attributes[request.reqHdr.nAttributeId]), ADR(request.reqData), request.reqHdr.nDataLen);
    ELSE
      response.resHdr.nGeneralStatus := CONST.CN_GRC_BAD_DATA;
    END_IF
    nResponseLen := SIZEOF(response.resHdr);
    i:=20;
20: //response to Ethernet/IP-driver
    fbAdsRdWrRes(
      NETID:=fbAdsRdWrInd.NETID ,
      PORT:=fbAdsRdWrInd.PORT ,
      INVOKEID:=fbAdsRdWrInd.INVOKEID ,
      RESULT:=nAdsResult ,
      LEN:=nResponseLen,
      DATAADDR:=ADR(Response) ,
      RESPOND:=TRUE);
    i:=21;
    nAdsResponsesSent:=nAdsResponsesSent+1;
    fbAdsRdWrInd(CLEAR:=TRUE);
21: i:=0;
END_CASE

5.8 Data Table Read and Write

Please note the system requirements

Data Table Read and Write can only be used with the TC1200.

Like the Consumed and Produced tag, this function is used for communication between two EtherNet/IP controllers, with the difference that it is an acyclic communication. This enables data to be exchanged between two controllers which do not have to be transmitted cyclically, such as parameters, recipes or any other data. The data can be structures, arrays or a combination of both. TwinCAT enables data to be read from and written to a controller, and it is also possible to read or write data from TwinCAT using remote control. This is explained below by way of example:

Data that is to be sent or received via this service must be made known in the TwinCAT system. This data must be stored as a global variable in a folder ETHIP and in the flag area. The library Tc2_EthernetIP must also be included. It contains a function block for the DataTable read/write. The data types must match in both PLCs.
Creating the variables:

Create a global variable list with the name ETHIP. Now add two variables as shown in the image below. The variables must have a fixed address and lie within the flag area (%MBx, x address). For non-located variables, the internal address could change during an online change; such variables are currently not supported. Now compile the project and switch to the EtherNet/IP scanner.

Open the Explicit MSG tab:

Move the mouse over the empty box, right-click and select Add to add the data:
The dialog **Add Symbols** … appears. Tick the data you want to use later:

The data are now available in the dialog.

Next, recompile and restart the TwinCAT project. This is necessary if you change the data, e.g. the name, flag, address, type of variable, etc.

**Read a TwinCAT variable from the Allen-Bradley controller**

First, enter the TwinCAT controller in the configuration, as for the Consumed and Produced tags; proceed in the same way.

Under **Controller Tags** enter variables **Test** and **iTest**, both as DINT. Now some code has to be written for the Allen-Bradley (AB) controller.

```plaintext
msg(msgTest); (* Program language: Structured Text *)
```

"msgTest" must be of type **MESSAGE**.
Then click on the `msgTest` variable and configure the function block.

Set the message type to **CIP Data Table Read**. Under **Source Element** enter the name that you used in the TwinCAT project.
Then open the **Communication** tab. Here you set the controller from which you want to read the variable **Test**.

Everything is now prepared for reading the variable.

The variable **Test** is read (on the Beckhoff side) and copied (on the AB side) to the variable **iTest**.
Writing a TwinCAT variable from the Allen-Bradley controller

A similar procedure must be followed when writing. In this case, the MSG command must describe the Data Table Write. The source element is the variable in the Allen-Bradley controller. The Destination Element is the TwinCAT variable. Again, select the TwinCAT controller under Communication.

The variable **Test** (on the AB side) is copied to the variable **Test2** (on the Beckhoff side).

**Transferring STRING variables**

On the Rockwell controller, STRINGS have a different data format than on the TwinCAT controller. The library Tc2_EthernetIP features a data structure called **RSL5K_STRING**, which facilitates the use of STRINGS. You must use this in order to be able to use STRINGS. The corresponding conversions are also available in the library. Only STRINGS with 82 characters or less may be used.

**Data Table READ/WRITE from the Beckhoff controller**

The PLC function block **FB_CIP_DATA_TABLERDWR** is used for DataTableRead/Write from the library Tc2_EthernetIP (see DataTableRDWR). The usage is very similar to that of the AB controller and is shown here as an example:
As shown in the image above, a [*] placeholder can also be used with ARRAYs on the TwinCAT side. To this end, the ARRAY value is entered with an * in the variable name. The advantage is that only parts or just one element of an ARRAY is read or written. In other words, it is not necessary to read or write the complete ARRAY.

If you use an ARRAY in an ARRAY with * in each case, the index is entered for all [*] values. Example `DataARRAY[*].ValueArray[*]`: the index is entered for both.

### 5.9 Diagnostics

There are several diagnostic options for EtherNet/IP. The diagnosis is divided into two areas, i.e. diagnosis for the scanner (master), and diagnosis for the adapters (slaves) that are connected to the scanner. These are cyclic diagnostic data which can be linked to the PLC. A further diagnosis is available via DiagHistory. Errors in the EtherNet/IP system are logged and can be evaluated for diagnostic purposes.

#### Diagnosis of the master (scanner)

The scanner diagnosis contains information about the status of the EtherNet/IP scanner. If the value is 0x0000, everything is OK and there is no error.

Values that the DevState can take:

0x0001 = Link error
0x0010 = Out of send resources (I/O reset required)
0x0020 = Watchdog triggered
0x8000 = reserved
0x4000 = Master has no valid IP Addr - pending DHCP request
0x2000 = TCP server: unable to listen on local EtherNet/IP Port (44818)
0x1000 = UDP server: unable to listen on local EtherNet/IP Port (44818)

**Diagnosis of the slave (adapter)**

Each slave has a state and a Ctrl word.

```
Box 6 (EtherNet/IP Slave (generic))
  Inputs
  State
  Outputs
  Ctrl
```

The Ctrl word currently has no purpose. In an error-free state, the value of the state is 0x0000. The state has the following meaning:

0x8000 = Remote Node has no connections
0x4000 = Remote Node is not reachable
0x2000 = TCP Client: initialization failed
0x1000 = UDP Client: initialization failed
0x0X00 = reserved
0x0001 = 1st Connection disconnected
0x0002 = 2nd Connection disconnected
0x0004 = 3rd Connection disconnected
... 
0x0080 = 8th Connection disconnected

**Producer State**

0x8000 = Producer has no valid Producer Objects configured
0x4000 = Producer has no valid IP Addr - pending DHCP request
0x2000 = TCP server: unable to listen on local EtherNet/IP Port (44818)
0x1000 = UDP server: unable to listen on local EtherNet/IP Port (44818)
0x0001 = 1st Connection disconnected
0x0002 = 2nd Connection disconnected
0x0004 = 3rd Connection disconnected
... 
0x0800 = 12th Connection disconnected

**Consumer State**

0x0X00 = reserved
0x0001 = 1st Connection disconnected
0x0002 = 2nd Connection disconnected
0x0004 = 3rd Connection disconnected
... 
0x0800 = 12th Connection disconnected
6 PLC API

The TwinCAT function blocks can only be used in conjunction with the TC1200. The library Tc2_EthernetIP can be found under Communication. It is part of the TC1200 TwinCAT installation.

6.1 Function blocks

6.1.1 FB_GET_ATTRIBUTE_SINGLE

The function block FB_GET_ATTRIBUTE_SINGLE enables reading of parameters from an EtherNet/IP device.

Service code: 0x0E

VAR_INPUT

VAR_INPUT

sNetId : T_AmsNetID;
sIPv4Addr : T_IPv4Addr;
bExecute : BOOL;
nClass : WORD;
nInstance : WORD;
nAttribute : WORD;
pDst : POINTER TO BYTE;
MaxLen : WORD;
nSessionTimeoutMsec : DWORD;
nCmdTimeoutMsec : DWORD;
bRackComm : BOOL;
nPort : BYTE;
nSlot : BYTE;

sNetId: AMSNetId of the TwinCAT EtherNet/IP scanner through which the command is to run
sIPv4Addr: IP address of the target device
bExecute: A positive edge starts the command
nClass: Class number of the CIP service
nInstance: Instance number of the CIP service
nAttribute: Attribute number of CIP service
pDst: Pointer to the variable to which the value is be copied (the pointer is determined with ADR)
nMaxLen: Size of the variable to which the pointer pDst points (determined with SizeOf)

nSessionTimeoutMSec: Timeout for the session; the default is 30 seconds

nCmdTimeoutMSec: Timeout for the command; the default is 7.5 seconds

bRackComm: TRUE if the CPU is modular, i.e. a CPU with a rack design, for example a CompactLogix

nPort: Port number of the CPU (the TF6281 currently only supports port 1)

nSlot: Slot number if the CPU is not plugged into slot 0

**VAR_OUTPUT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VAR_OUTPUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bBusy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bError</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nErrId</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nDataLen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VAR_OUTPUT**

bBusy: When the function block is activated this output is set. It remains set until a feedback is received. While Busy = TRUE, no new command will be accepted at the inputs.

bError: If an error should occur during the transfer of the command, then this output is set once the bBusy output was reset.

nErrId: If an bError output is set, this parameter supplies an error number.

nDataLen: Returns the number of valid data (number of bytes).

### 6.1.2 FB_SET_ATTRIBUTE_SINGLE

The function block FB_SET_ATTRIBUTE_SINGLE enables writing of parameters in an EtherNet/IP device.

**Service code:** 0x10

**VAR_INPUT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VAR_INPUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sNetId</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sIPv4Addr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bExecute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nClass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nInstance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nAttribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pSrc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nSrcDataLen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nSessionTimeoutMSec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nCmdTimeoutMSec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bRackComm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nPort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nSlot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The function block FB_SET_ATTRIBUTE_SINGLE enables writing of parameters in an EtherNet/IP device.

**Service code:** 0x10
PLC API

```
bRackComm : BOOL;
nPort     : BYTE;
nSlot      : BYTE;
END_VAR

sNetId: AMSNetId of the TwinCAT EtherNet/IP scanner through which the command is to run
sIPv4Addr: IP address of the target device
bExecute: A positive edge starts the command
nClasss: Class number of the CIP service
nInstance: Instance number of the CIP service
nAttribut: Attribute number of CIP service
pSrc: Pointer to the variable containing the value for sending the service (the pointer is determined with ADR)
nSrcDataLen: Size of the variable to which the pointer pSrc points (determined with SizeOf)
nSessionTimeoutMSec: Timeout for the session; the default is 30 seconds
nCmdTimeoutMSec: Timeout for the command; the default is 7.5 seconds
bRackComm: TRUE if the CPU is modular, i.e. a CPU with a rack design, for example a CompactLogix
nPort: Port number of the CPU (the TF6281 currently only supports port 1)
nSlot: Slot number if the CPU is not plugged into slot 0

VAR_OUTPUT

bBusy : BOOL;
bError : BOOL;
nErrId : UDINT;
END_VAR

bBusy: When the function block is activated this output is set. It remains set until a feedback is received. While Busy = TRUE, no new command will be accepted at the inputs.

bError: If an error should occur during the transfer of the command, then this output is set once the bBusy output was reset.

nErrId: If an bError output is set, this parameter supplies an error number.

6.1.3 FB_CUSTOM_SERVICE

The function block FB_CUSTOM_SERVICE enables virtually any CIP services to be created by the user.
VAR_INPUT

VAR_INPUT
  sNetId : T_AmsNetID;
  sIPv4Addr : T_IPv4Addr;
  bExecute : BOOL;
  nServiceCode : BYTE
  nClass : WORD;
  nInstance : WORD;
  nAttribute : WORD;
  pDst : PCINTER TO BYTE;
  nMaxLen : WORD;
  pSrc : PCINTER TO BYTE;
  nSrcDataLen : WORD;
  nSessionTimeoutMSec : DWORD;
  nCmdTimeoutMSec : DWORD;
  bRackComm : BOOL;
  nPort : BYTE;
  nSlot : BYTE;
END_VAR

sNetId: AMSNetId of the TwinCAT EtherNet/IP scanner through which the command is to run
sIPv4Addr: IP address of the target device
bExecute: A positive edge starts the command
nServiceCode: Service code of the CIP service
nClass: Class number of the CIP service
nInstance: Instance number of the CIP service
nAttribute: Attribute number of CIP service
pDst: Pointer to the variable to which the value is be copied (the pointer is determined with ADR)
nMaxLen: Size of the variable to which the pointer pDst points (determined with SizeOf)
pSrc: Pointer to the variable containing the value for sending the service (the pointer is determined with ADR)
nSrcDataLen: Size of the variable to which the pointer pSrc points (determined with SizeOf), or the number of bytes to be sent. Usually this is the size of the variable.
nSessionTimeoutMSec: Timeout for the session; the default is 30 seconds
nCmdTimeoutMSec: Timeout for the command; the default is 7.5 seconds
bRackComm: TRUE if the CPU is modular, i.e. a CPU with a rack design, for example a CompactLogix
nPort: Port number of the CPU (the TF6281 currently only supports port 1)
nSlot: Slot number if the CPU is not plugged into slot 0

VAR_OUTPUT

VAR_OUTPUT
  bBusy : BOOL;
  bError : BOOL;
  nErrId : UDINT;
  nDataLen : WORD;
END_VAR

bBusy: When the function block is activated this output is set. It remains set until a feedback is received. While Busy = TRUE, no new command will be accepted at the inputs.
bError: If an error should occur during the transfer of the command, then this output is set once the bBusy output was reset.
nErrId: If an bError output is set, this parameter supplies an error number.
nDataLen: Returns the number of valid data (number of bytes)
Variables are read and written from TwinCAT via a function block that is part of the Tc2_EthernetIP.

The function block FB_CIP_DATA_TABLE_RDWR can be used for reading and writing.

**VAR_INPUT**

```plaintext
VAR_INPUT
  sNetId      : T_AmsNetID;
  sIPv4Addr   : T_IPv4Addr;
  bExecute    : BOOL;
  bDataTableWrite : BOOL;
  sSrcElementName : STRING(82);
  sDstElementName : STRING(82);
  nNumberOfElements : WORD;
  nLocalIndex   : INT;
  nRemoteIndex  : INT;
  nSessionTimeoutMSec : DWORD;
  nCmdTimeoutMSec : DWORD;
  bRackComm     : BOOL;
  nPort         : BYTE;
  nSlot         : BYTE;
END_VAR
```

*sNetId*: AMSNetId of the TwinCAT EtherNet/IP scanner through which the command is to run

*sIPv4Addr*: IP address of the target CPU

*bExecute*: A positive edge starts the command

*bDataTableWrite*: FALSE triggers a DataTableRead, TRUE a DataTableWrite

*sSrcElementName*: String for the source name

*sDstElementName*: String for the target name

*nNumberOfElements*: Number of elements

*nLocalIndex*: For ARRAYs the start index has to be set to indicate from which ARRAY index the data should be taken (local system)

*nRemoteIndex*: For ARRAYs the start index has to be set to indicate from which ARRAY index the data should be taken (remote system)

*nSessionTimeoutMSec*: Timeout for the session; the default is 30 seconds

*nCmdTimeoutMSec*: Timeout for the command; the default is 7.5 seconds

*bRackComm*: TRUE if the CPU is modular, i.e. a CPU with a rack design, for example a CompactLogix
nPort: Port number of the CPU (usually 1)

nSlot: Slot number if the CPU is not plugged into slot 0

**VAR_OUTPUT**

```plaintext
VAR_OUTPUT
  bBusy : BOOL;
  bError : BOOL;
  nErrId : UDINT;
END_VAR
```

**bBusy:** When the function block is activated this output is set. It remains set until a feedback is received. While Busy = TRUE, no new command will be accepted at the inputs.

**bError:** If an error should occur during the transfer of the command, then this output is set once the bBusy output was reset.

**nErrId:** If an bError output is set, this parameter supplies an error number.

**Example**

#### Removing test code

If you have already tested the communication from AB to Beckhoff, you should remove the function calls to DataTable Read/Write from the AB project

```plaintext
VAR
  FB_CIP_DATA_TABLE_RDWR: FB_CIP_DATA_TABLE_RDWR;
  SourceName: STRING := 'Test';
  DestName: STRING := 'ETHIP.Test';
END_VAR

FB_CIP_DATA_TABLE_RDWR(
  sNetId:='5.18.71.214.4.1',
  sIPv4Addr:='192.168.1.220',
  bExecute:=TRUE ,
  bDataTableWrite:= ,
  sSrcElementName:=(SourceName) ,
  sDstElementName:=(DestName) ,
  nNumberOfElements:=1 ,
  nLocalIndex:= ,
  nRemoteIndex:= ,
  nSessionTimeoutMSec:= ,
  nCmdTimeoutMSec:= ,
  bRackComm:=TRUE ,
  nPort:= ,
  nSlot:= ,
  bBusy=> ,
  bError=> ,
  nErrId=> );
IF NOT FB_CIP_DATA_TABLE_RDWR.bBusy THEN
  FB_CIP_DATA_TABLE_RDWR(bExecute:=FALSE);
  Error:=F_GET_ETHERNETIP_ERROR_HELPSTRING(FB_CIP_DATA_TABLE_RDWR.nErrId);
END_IF
```

# 6.2 Functions

## 6.2.1 RSL5KSTRING_TO_STRING

The function converts an RSL5KString value [44] to a string value.
FUNCTION RSL5KSTRING_TO_STRING: STRING(82)

VAR_INPUT
  in : RSL5K_STRING;
END_VAR

6.2.2 STRING_TO_RSL5KSTRING

The function converts an RSL5KString value to a string value.

FUNCTION STRING_TO_RSL5KSTRING: RSL5K_STRING

VAR_INPUT
  in : STRING(82);
END_VAR

6.2.3 F_GET_ETHERNETIP_ERROR_TEXT

This function returns a descriptive text based on an error number.

See list of TF6281 error codes

FUNCTION F_GET_ETHERNETIP_ERROR_TEXT: STRING(80)

VAR_INPUT
  nErrorId : UDINT;
END_VAR

6.3 Data types

6.3.1 RSL5K_STRING

TYPE RSL5K_STRING
  STRUCT
    LENGTH : DINT;
    DATA : ARRAY [0..81] OF SINT
  END_STRUCT
END_TYPE

Length: Length of char characters contained in the data (max. 82)
Data: Chat characters
7 Appendix

7.1 Prepare Wireshark recording

The Wireshark recording can be created with a network hub, a network switch with port mirroring, e.g. the Beckhoff ET2000, or with the Promiscuous Mode of the TwinCAT system. In Promiscuous mode, it can happen that the telegrams are not recorded in the correct order, depending on the system performance and traffic. It is recommended to use an ET2000 for the recording.
## 7.2 Error Codes TF6281

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error</th>
<th>Code hex / (decimal)</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Remedy/meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CN_ORC_ALREADY_USED</td>
<td>0x100 / (256)</td>
<td>Connection already in use</td>
<td>The connection is already established; use another connection or close this one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN_ORC_BAD_TRANSPORT</td>
<td>0x103 / (259)</td>
<td>Transport type not supported</td>
<td>The transport type is not supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN_ORC_OWNER_CONFLICT</td>
<td>0x106 / (262)</td>
<td>More than one guy configuring</td>
<td>A connection already exists; a further connection cannot be established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN_ORC_BAD_CONNECTION</td>
<td>0x107 / (263)</td>
<td>Trying to close inactive connection</td>
<td>Faulty connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN_ORC_BAD_CONN_TYPE</td>
<td>0x108 / (264)</td>
<td>Unsupported connection type</td>
<td>The connection type is not supported; check your setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN_ORC_BAD_CONN_SIZE</td>
<td>0x109 / (265)</td>
<td>Connection size mismatch</td>
<td>The connection size does not fit; check your setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN_ORC_CONN_UNCONFIGURED</td>
<td>0x110 / (272)</td>
<td>Connection unconfigured</td>
<td>Connection was not configured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN_ORC_BAD_RPI</td>
<td>0x111 / (273)</td>
<td>Unsupported RPI</td>
<td>The task time usually doesn't match; make sure that the EL6652 operates internally with 1 ms and that you can adjust this with the Cycle Time Multiplier. Otherwise, adjust the task time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN_ORC_NO_CM_RESOURCES</td>
<td>0x113 / (275)</td>
<td>Conn Mgr out of connections</td>
<td>No further resources are available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN_ORC_BAD_VENDOR_PRODUCT</td>
<td>0x114 / (276)</td>
<td>Mismatch in electronic key</td>
<td>Incorrect manufacturer number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN_ORC_BAD_DEVICE_TYPE</td>
<td>0x115 / (277)</td>
<td>Mismatch in electronic key</td>
<td>Incorrect device type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN_ORC_BAD_REVISION</td>
<td>0x116 / (278)</td>
<td>Mismatch in electronic key</td>
<td>Incorrect revision number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN_ORC_BAD_CONN_POINT</td>
<td>0x117 / (279)</td>
<td>Non-existent instance number</td>
<td>Incorrect connection number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN_ORC_BAD_CONFIGURATION</td>
<td>0x118 / (280)</td>
<td>Bad config instance number</td>
<td>Faulty configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN_ORC_CONN_REQ_FAILS</td>
<td>0x119 / (281)</td>
<td>No controlling connection open</td>
<td>The connection could not be established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN_ORC_NO_APP_RESOURCES</td>
<td>0x11A / (282)</td>
<td>App out of connections</td>
<td>No further free connections available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you cannot fix this error yourself, Support will require the following information:
- TwinCAT version and build number and a
- Wireshark recording

## 7.3 Support and Service

Beckhoff and their partners around the world offer comprehensive support and service, making available fast and competent assistance with all questions related to Beckhoff products and system solutions.
Beckhoff’s branch offices and representatives

Please contact your Beckhoff branch office or representative for local support and service on Beckhoff products!

The addresses of Beckhoff’s branch offices and representatives round the world can be found on her internet pages: https://www.beckhoff.com

You will also find further documentation for Beckhoff components there.

Beckhoff Support

Support offers you comprehensive technical assistance, helping you not only with the application of individual Beckhoff products, but also with other, wide-ranging services:

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e-mail: support@beckhoff.com

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