

Interface Manual DIN Gateway v2 - Ethernet

SignalFire Part Numbers: GWDINv2-ENET



The SignalFire DIN Gateway V2 has the following features:

- RJ45 Ethernet connection to Modbus client device over Modbus-TCP
- Wide range DC power input. 6 to 36VDC
- 2 digital outputs (open collector), 2 digital inputs, and 3 analog inputs
- DIN rail mount
- Collects and caches Modbus data from all SignalFire remote nodes
- Provides configuration and status registers for remote configuration and status monitoring
- RP-SMA antenna port for connection to external 900MHz antenna
- Stores up to 4700 register values from any combination of remote nodes
- Supports transparent Modbus mode
- Internal Remote Shut Down (RSD) logic control option
- Modbus register re-mapping
- Remote configuration of SignalFire devices
- Remote sensor configuration (PACTware and RadarMaster)
- Radio is FCC and IC approved
- AES 128bit Encryption
- Class 1 Division 2 Area certification

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Specifications

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Enclosure Size	5.00" tall × 4.04" wide × 1.63" deep
Weight	1.2 lbs. (0.54kg)
Power Source	6-36VDC external power source
Operating Current	25mA average current @ 12VDC
Analog Inputs (3)	0V – 5V
Digital Inputs (2)	Dry contact or 30V max DC (push pull)
Digital Outputs (2)	Open collector, 1A, 30V max
Temperature Rating	-40°C to +85°C
Radio	902-928MHz ISM Band, 500mW FHSS radio, internal antenna RP-SMA connector. FCC ID: W8V-SFTS500, IC: 8373A-SFTS500
Compliance	Certified for use in Class I, Division 2 groups C, D, T5. EXi [EXi] FCC/IC Certified. Certified to CSA C22.2#213:2017 Ed. 3. Conforms to UL121201:2017 Ed. 9.



WARNING: Use of this equipment in a manner not specified by the manufacturer may impair the protection provided by the equipment.



WARNING: The use of any parts not supplied by the manufacturer violates the safety rating of the equipment.

The associated apparatus provides intrinsically safe outputs. L'appareil associé fournit des sorties à sécurité intrinsèque.

Connections and Components

DIN Gateway V2 Connections

The DIN Gateway V2 has a two 2-position pluggable terminal blocks for power and serial communications. The connections are as follows:

Terminal Name	Connection
6-36VDC	Positive Power (6 to 36 VDC)
GND	Power Ground

The DIN Gateway v2 has local I/O connections on two 6-position pluggable terminal blocks and a 2position terminal block for communication to the optional Gateway Output Module. The connections are as follows, right to left:

Terminal Name	Connection
ORG	Optional output to Gateway Output Module
BLK	Optional Output Module Ground
Ain1, 2, 3	Analog inputs 1, 2, and 3
GND	Analog input Ground
Dout1, 2	Digital output 1, and 2 (1A, 30V max)
GND	Digital output Ground
Din1, 2	Digital input 1, and 2
GND	Digital input Ground

A RS232 DB9 port is available for local connection to the SignalFire Toolkit for configuration and diagnostics.

An ethernet port is available for access from a remote terminal for Toolkit configuration and Modbus-TCP commands.

The DIN Gateway v2 has an RP-SMA connection for use with an external 900MHz antenna, purchased from SignalFire or separately. Contact your local SignalFire sales rep for antenna options.

Status LED

The DIN Gateway v2 has a Status LED that blinks as follows:

STATUS LED	Description
Slow Flash (3 second pause)	System is running and has one or more nodes on network
Fast Flash (0.5 second pause)	System is running but no nodes found on network
Solid On	System Fault needs service or rescue bootload

Operation

The DIN Gateway v2 supports all remote SignalFire nodes making all remote sensor data available in Modbus format.

The register data from remote sensor nodes is available by requesting the remote node's Modbus ID and register address from that node's register map. The gateway will respond with the most recent copy of the data from the remote node. The gateway will automatically time-out data from a remote node it stops receiving data for.

Setup

The DIN Gateway v2 requires an initial configuration over RS-232 using the SignalFire Toolkit. Connect a USB-Serial cable (purchased from SignalFire) between a computer and the Gateway's DB9 port.

The following items must be configured to set up a SignalFire network:

- Radio Network
- Radio Network Group
- Encryption Key

The SignalFire Toolkit application can be downloaded at <u>www.signal-fire.com/customer</u> after

registering a free account. After installation, launch the software and the main toolkit window will open:

🗬 SignalFire Toolkit v2.2.2.00	-	Х
File Options Updates Tools Help		
Auto-Detect Device COM Port: COM12 Refresh Select COM Port to Auto-Detect Auto-Detect Device on COM Port Customer Login: None		E
Select Device		
Modbus Gateway V Op	pen Device Windov	N
Tech Support: support@signal-fire.com or (978	8)-212-2868	

Select the COM port associated with the DIN Gateway and click "Auto-Detect Device on COM Port." This will open the device configuration window, where all device settings can be configured.

Remote Toolkit Access

To configure the Gateway remotely over Ethernet, open the SignalFire Toolkit, select Modbus Gateway from the main window under the "Select Device" dropdown, and click "Open Device Window". Check the **TCP Connection** box in the upper left corner, enter the IP address of the Gateway (see page 8-10), and click **Connect**. After a connection is made to the IP address full access to the Gateway is available as if a direct serial connection was used. This includes full remote configuration capability.

Network Setting

The network is set using the SignalFire Toolkit. There can only be one Gateway per network/group/encryption combination, otherwise they will conflict. In a system with multiple Gateways, each Gateway must be on a separate network/group/encryption combination. The network, network group, and encryption key settings must match those of its nodes for them to communicate.

Encryption

To protect your over-the-air data and prevent tampering, SignalFire networks come with encryption. The DIN Gateway v2 comes with "signalfire" set as the default encryption key.

Existing legacy networks may use a Corporate ID, but can be switched over to use an encryption key if the firmware and ToolKit are up to date. To set up a Gateway on a legacy network using Corporate ID, click the checkbox labeled **Enable Encryption** and the setting will change from "Key" to "Corporate ID".

RADIO Settings		RADIO Settings	
Radio Network	6 •	Radio Network	6 -
Radio Network Group	5 •	Radio Network Group	5 🔹
Enable Encryption	Help	Enable Encryption	Help
Key: signalfire		Corporate ID: 843	

Radio settings box with and without encryption enabled. For more details, click the Help button.

It is also possible to hide your encryption key so it cannot be read. This is the most secure option, but if you forget your key, there is no way to recover it – you must reset the key on every device on its network. To enable this option, select **Set Encryption Key Unrecoverable** under the **Settings** menu.

Ethernet Configuration

The DIN GW v2's Ethernet interface is simple to use out of the box with little if any configuration necessary.

Default settings:

Web Config Password:	signalfire
Web Config Username:	admin
SignalFire Toolkit Port:	10002
Modbus TCP Port:	502
Host Name:	SignalFireGW
IP Address:	192.168.1.100

ToolKit Configuration

The Ethernet Interface Module's IP settings can be configured from the Gateway (must have firmware version 8.23 or higher) through the ToolKit (must be version 2.2.21.00 or higher). Connect to the Gateway with the ToolKit while it's powered up and connected to the Ethernet Interface Module.

Under the "Tools" drop-down menu at the top of the Modbus Gateway window, select "Configure IP Address Settings". To read/recover the current IP address settings, click "GET" and follow the series of pop-ups exactly as prompted. The ToolKit will notify the user if the process was successful or not. Note that the process includes a reboot of the system. "GET" will read the info from the Gateway if it can, otherwise it will prompt the user with instructions to get the information from the Ethernet module, while Force GET goes straight to the Ethernet module without checking the Gateway.

Tech IP Address Config	\succ
 Disconnect the serial cable. Disconnect the power. Click 'NEXT' to continue. 	
Cancel	ext
	Get IP Address Config

The IP address can be set directly from this menu as well. Change the "IP Address", "Network Mask", and "Default Gateway" fields as needed according to your network administrator and click "SET". This will again bring up the same prompts, requiring a reboot of the system, and will set the mode to Static.

SignalFire Telemetry

Web Page Configuration

The Ethernet Interface Module can also manually be configured through its web page. First connect the Gateway directly to your PC with a Cat5 cable. Set the PC to an IP address on the same subnet as the default Gateway IP address.

ernet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)	Properties	×
eneral		
You can get IP settings assigned autom this capability. Otherwise, you need to for the appropriate IP settings.	atically if your network supports ask your network administrator	
Obtain an IP address automatical	у	
• Use the following IP address:		
IP address:	192.168.1.14	
Subnet mask:	255 . 255 . 255 . 0	
Default gateway:	192 . 168 . 1 . 1	
○ Obtain DNS server address autom	atically	
Use the following DNS server addr	resses:	
Preferred DNS server:		
Alternate DNS server:		
Validate settings upon exit	Advanced	
	OK Cancel	

Example Windows TCP/IP Settings

From a PC running on the same LAN you can detect the IP address assigned to the Ethernet Gateway using the SignalFire Toolkit by opening the Gateway window and selecting **Detect Ethernet Gateways** from the **Tools** menu. Selecting a Gateway IP address and clicking **Connect to Gateway** will connect to the selected Gateway with the Toolkit. You can also launch the configuration webpage in your default browser from this screen.

To access the configuration webpage, enter the IP address of the Gateway (192.168.1.100 by default) in a web browser and log in with the Web Config username and password. By default, the username is "admin" and the password is "signalfire".

SignalFire Ethernet Gateway



Status HTTP Line Modbus Network System Tunnel XML

Product Information	ı						
Product Type:	SignalFire Ethernet Gateway						
Firmware Version:	5.4.0.0B2						
Build Date:	Jan 28 2016 (14:4	1:14)					
Serial Number:	07170907G7GV40	2					
Uptime:	14 days 22:30:42						
Permanent Config:	Saved						
Region:	null						
Network Settings							
Interface:	eth0						
Link:	Auto 10/100 Mbps	Auto 10/100 Mbps Auto Half/Full (100 Mbps Full)					
MAC Address:	00:80:a3:bf:68:9a						
Hostname:	<none></none>						
IP Address:	10.1.10.219/8						
Default Gateway:	10.1.10.1						
Domain:	<none></none>						
Primary DNS:	<none></none>						
Secondary DNS:	<none></none>						
MTU:	1500						
VIP Conduit:	null						
Line Settings							
Line 1:	RS485 Half-Duple	x, 9600, None, 8, 1, None					
Line 2:	RS232, 9600, Nor	ie, 8, 1, None					
Tunneling	Connect Mode	Accept Mode					
Tunnel 1:	Disabled	Disabled					
Tunnel 2:	Disabled	Waiting					

SignalFire Telemetry

Changing Static IP Address

To change the Gateway's static IP address, click on the **Network** button and then select the **Configuration** button. Enter your new static IP address and default gateway, and click **Submit**.

The DIN Gateway v2 must be rebooted for these changes to take effect.

Signall	Fire Etherno	et Gateway	SIGNALFIRE
Status 🕼 HTTP Line Modbus Network System Tunnel XML	Network 1 (etl	Network 1 Interface Link Status Configuration h0) Interface Configuration	[Logout] This page is used to configure the Network interface on the device. To see the effect of these items after a reboot, view the Status page. The following items require a reboot to take effect: BOOTP Client On/Off DHCP Client On/Off IP Address DHCP Client ID
	BOOTP Client: DHCP Client: IP Address: Default Gateway: Hostname: Domain: DHCP Client ID: Primary DNS:	 On ● Off On ● Off 10.1.10.212/24 10.1.10.1 Interface Text ● Binary <none></none> 	If BOOTP or DHCP is turned on, any configured IP Address, Network Mask, Gateway, Hostname, or Domain will be ignored. BOOTP/DHCP will auto-discover and eclipse those configuration items. If both BOOTP and DHCP are turned on, DHCP will run, but not BOOTP. When BOOTP or DHCP fails to discover an IP Address, a new address will automatically be generated using AutoIP. This address will automatically be generated using AutoIP. This address will be within the 169.254.x.x space. IP Address may be entered alone, in CIDR form, or with an explicit mask:
	Secondary DNS: MTU:	SignalFire Telemetry	192.168.1.1 (default mask) 192.168.1.1/24 (CIDR) 192.168.1.1 255.255.0 (explicit mask) Hostname must begin with a letter, continue with letter, number, or hyphen, and must end with a letter or number.

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Changing to a DHCP Address

To change the Gateway to use a DHCP IP address, simply turn on the DHCP Client in the screen above. Note that a DHCP server must be running on the network. The DIN Gateway v2 must be rebooted for these changes to take effect.

Changing the SignalFire Toolkit Port

To change the SignalFire Toolkit port, first select the **Tunnel** tab. Click on **Tunnel 2** then **Accept Mode**. Change the **Local Port** field and click **Submit**.



Status HTTP		Tunnel 1 Tunnel 2	[Logo Tunnel Accept Mode controls ho a tunnel behaves when a connect
ine Iodbus Ietwork System Tunnel	Statistics Accept Mode	Serial Settings Packing Mode Connect Mode Disconnect Mode Modem Emulation Fraction	 attempt originates from the netwo
(ML	Tunnel 2 - Acc	ept Mode	
	Mode:	Always	1
	Local Port:	10002	
	Protocol:	TCP	
	TCP Keep Alive:	45000 milliseconds	
	Flush Serial:	Enabled Oisabled	
	Block Serial:	Enabled Isabled	
	Block Network:	Enabled Isabled	
	Password:	<none></none>	
	Email on Connect:	<none> ▼</none>	
	Email on Disconnect:	<none> ▼</none>	
	CP Output:	Group:	

Changing the Website Password

To change the website password, click on the **HTTP** tab and select **authentication**. Type "/" in the URL field. Select **Digest**, then enter **admin** for the username. Enter the new password and click **Submit**. You will be prompted to log back in with the new password.



CAUTION: If the default password is changed, be sure not to forget the password, and be careful to type the new password correctly. If password is lost the device must be returned to SignalFire to be reset.

Status	命		
нттр	Statistics (Configuration Authentication	The HTTP Server can be configured
Line Modbus Network System Tunnel	HTTP Authenticat	ion	directives. The authentication is hierarchical in that any URI can be given an authentication directive in order to override a parent URI authentication directive. The URI must begin with / to refer to the filesystem. The different AuthType values offer
XML	AuthType: None Ba SSL SSI Username: admin Password: Submit	asic ● Digest L/Basic ● SSL/Digest	various levels of security. From the least to most secure: None no authentication necessary Basic encodes passwords using Base64 Digest encodes passwords using MD5
	Current Configuration		SSL page can only be accessed over SSL (no password)
	URI:	/ [Delete]	SSL/Basic
	Realm:	config	SSL (encodes passwords using
	AuthType:	Digest	SSL/Digest
	Users:	admin [Delete]	page can only be accessed over SSL (encodes passwords using MD5)
			When changing the parameters of Digest or SSL/Digest authentication, it is often best to close and reopen the browser to ensure that the it does not attempt to use cached authentication information.
			Note that SSL by itself does not require a password but all data transferred to and from the HTTP Server is encrypted.
			There is no real reason to create an authentication directive using None unless you want to override a parent directive that uses some other AuthType.
			Multiple users can be configured within a single authentication directive.

Modbus Tab

This will show the Modbus TCP statistics. Selecting the Configuration option will allow an

additional Modbus TCP server port to be defined. Note that Port 502 is always available for the Modbus TCP connection.

Statistics Configuration

Modbus Configuration

TCP Server State:	🖲 On 🔍 Off	
Additional TCP Server Port:	<none></none>]
Response Timeout:	3000	milliseconds
RSS Trace Input	◯ On . ● Off	

The default response timeout is 3000mS (3 seconds). This timeout is the maximum time the Gateway allows itself to respond to any Modbus requests. 3 seconds is chosen to allow time for any transparent (over-the-air) Modbus requests to remote nodes.

It is also important to consider this timeout when setting up any Modbus-TCP clients. If the Modbus-TCP clients are polling rapidly with a short timeout it is possible for the Gateway to become backed up with Modbus requests and become non-responsive. Additional care must be taken when multiple Modbus-TCP clients are connected to the Ethernet interface at the same time to avoid this same issue.

XML Tab

This tab can be used to download/upload custom configurations. Contact SignalFire for more information.

System Tab

The Ethernet Gateway may be rebooted (e.g., after a settings change) from this tab.



CAUTION: Do not restore factory defaults! This will cause all default settings to be lost and a new XML configuration file must be loaded. Contact SignalFire with any questions.

Checking Remote Nodes

If one or more remote nodes are configured with the correct network settings, they will send their data to the gateway. Clicking Refresh List will populate the list with all connected remote nodes. The gateway displays the node type, node name (if it has been set), RSSI signal strength, check-in interval, the Time-To-Live (TTL), and the node's radio and main firmware versions.

The RSSI and TTL values are color coded (Green, yellow, orange, red) to indicate relative link quality of a node. The 'TTL Current' indicates the number of minutes remaining until the node will be timed out of the gateway if no updates are received. The 'TTL Max' indicates the maximum TTL for that node and is equal to the node's check-in interval times 5 plus 2. The 'TTL Current' will reset to the 'TTL Max' each time an update is received from that node. The 'TTL Current' will decrement once a minute.

Mod	ibus D ble-click	evices Report a Row to View	t ing Registers					A	uto Refresh Re	efresh List
Ma	odbus ID	Node Type	Node Name	RSSI (dBm)	Battery Voltage (V)	Checkin Interval	TTL (min): Current/Max	Mainboard Firmware	Radio Firmware	Configure
	4	Sent HART	sentHART3	-80	3.426	30 min	128/152	0.64	2.51 (sleeping)	

Double clicking on one of the nodes in the list will bring up additional detail including the register data from the remote node.

RegisterVie	w] M	lodbus Device	17	>
Node Type: Node Name: Modbus ID:		Tilt Scout - Thief MyThief17 17	Hatch	Update Register Values Load Tags Save Tag
Vode Address		50001		
Ratton Voltage	<u>مم</u>	2 052 V		
	(v).	5.052 V		
nool (abiii). Deuteu		17 (C0 JD	- CW	
Houte:		17 (-68 dBm))>GW	Auto Refresh
Data Type		Register Address	Register Value	Description
16bit UINT	~	3000	0	Hatch is Closed
16bit UINT	~	3001	1	Hatch is Unlatched
16bit UINT	~	3002	0	Hatch is Open
16bit UINT	~	3003	1	Hatch State
16bit UINT	~	3004	76	Open State Count
16bit UINT	~	3005	0	Low Battery
16bit UINT	~	3006	0	Error Status
32bit FLOAT	~	3007	12.2761	Angle (degrees)
32bit FLOAT	~	3008		
16bit UINT	~	65523	0	Low Battery Alarm
16bit UINT	~	65524	0	Mainboard FW Version Major
16bit UINT	~	65525	84	Mainboard FW Version Minor
16bit UINT	~	65526	130	Radio FW Version Major
16bit UINT	~	65527	51	Radio FW Version Minor

Remote Node Configuration

The SignalFire Gateway allows configuration changes to be made to any of the connected SignalFire remote nodes wirelessly.

To start a remote configuration session with a remote node, select the check-box next to the node to configure.

IP Addr:Port 10.1.10.2	212:100	02	~ D	odbus Double-click	a Row to View Re	g egisters					[Auto Refresh	Refresh List
Connected t	close	0.212:1	0002 Offline	Modbus ID	Node Type	Node Name	RSSI (dBm)	Battery Voltage (V)	Checkin Interval	TTL (min): Current/Max	Mainboard Firmware	Radio Firmware	Configure
				3	Flow Totalizer V2	Turbine	-48	3.288	1 min	6/7	1.09	2.51 (sleeping)	
ICP Connection		Clea	ar Saved IPs	5	Scout Tilt TH	HATCH	-68	3.421	10 min	42/52	0.84	2.51 (sleeping)	
Refresh Info		Apply	All Settings	7	Sent Dig	Discrete	-56	4.631	1 min	6/7	0.59	2.51 (sleeping)	
Densels and	CATE	MAYIC	ТІСКО	10	RSD Stick	RSD Stick	-61	12.117	1 min	7/7	0.75	2.50	
Supply Voltage	11.41	8		11	MB Mirror	Esther	-74	11.585	1 min	6/7	0.81	2.50	
lootloader Version	2.01	-		20	Scout Press	PScout20	-57	3 326	30 sec	3/4	0.90	2.51 (sleening)	
ateway Version	8.32			20	Seet MP 2DI	Fleetrelah	57	2.442	20 000	2/4	0.50	2.51 (alcoping)	
ateway Version Date	04-Au	g-2021		21	Count Link	CERADADO	-07	0.070	15	3/4	0.00	2.51 (sleeping)	
ladio Version	2.52			31	Scout Link	CERABARS	-49	3.372	15 sec	3/3	0.02	2.51 (sleeping)	
Registers in Use	238 g	4700		90	WIOM	WIOM	-59	11.783	1 min	///	0.21	2.50	
Modbus Entries in Use	12 of	240		100	Sent HART	Vega81	-55	4.631	15 sec	3/3	0.64	2.51	
Radio Packets/Minute	40 (ld	eal Max	of 60)	101	Sent HART	Rose5300	-39	4.665	15 sec	3/3	0.64	2.51 (sleeping)	
RADIO Settings			MODBUS RS485	Settings								Remote Config	uration
Radio Network	3	•	Gateway Modbus ID	: 247	•	View Gateway Log	(NOTE: Mo	dbus Register [ata Format is		Modhur Dev	rice in Peady
Radio Network Group	0	•	Baud Rate	9600	• View	Gateway Status Re	aisters	nign word	riist/riigir byte	hist [Ab] [Cb]		Modbus Dev	ice is neady
Enable Encryption	[Help	UART Mode	8N1	•	claide He							
			Deserve Deley (m	. 0	- F	RS485 Modbus Deta	iils						

If the device has a non-sleeping radio the remote configuration session will be ready immediately. If it is a sleeping device, you must wait for the node to either check-in or send a "beacon" so that it can be commanded into configuration mode. The Sentinel nodes send a beacon every two and a half minutes, while all other sleeping nodes send a beacon every five and a half minutes. When the device has entered a remote configuration session you will see a message indicating the device is ready. Click **Configure** to open the configuration window (image on next page). Make any necessary changes and click the **Apply All Settings** button to save the changes. When finished with the configuration, close the configuration window and then click the **End** button in the Gateway window to end the session. The session will also automatically time-out after 15 minutes of inactivity and the Node will resume normal operation.

Additional Settings	Installers HARTS	Sensor Advanced	Config	uration					Passe
Node Type:		Remote Sensor	Configu	iration			HART Configuration		
Sentinel HART***							Scan for HART De	vice	
				т	< 🔳	Rx 🔳			
		S	tart PAC	Tware					
Force Device to Che	ckin to Gateway	Start Ros	semount	Radar Ma	ster		Set Polling Address	t t	:o
Current Configuration:	Refresh	Creat	e Virtua	I COM Por	t		Sensor power r	must be ON	Į.
Mainboard Version	0.64	General			_		HART Alarms		
Radio Version	2.51	Checkin Interva	l 15 s	econds 🗸		Set	Alarm Thresholds		
Radio Address	7010	Slave ID			Set			Distant I	
Corporate ID	843	Node Name Vega 81 Set			Alam Three	snold High	Disabled		
Radio Network	3					Alarm Three	shold Low	Disabled	
Radio Network Group	0	Radio Mode F	lepeater			Set	Alarm Settings		
Checkin Interval	15 seconds	Sensor Power					Alam Interval	Checkin In	terval 🔍
Slave ID	100	Sensor A On Ti	ne (sec)				rvann interval	CHOCKIT II	
Node Name	Vega81		Seneor	Alwaye Or		Set	Alarm Source	HARTPV	~
Radio Mode	Repeater		Jensor	Aways Of					
Sensor A On Time (sec)	Always On	Sensor B On Ti	me (sec))	-	Set	Set		
Sensor Power Mode	ALWAYS ON	Sensor Power	lode	HIGH	1	Set	F 'Sensor Always Op'	e enabled	HART
Alarm Low Threshold	Disabled	Manual Sensor	Power	Control	Alura		device is sampled ond	e per secor	nd and will
Alarm High Threshold	Disabled	Manual Sensor	Towert		Awa	iys	checkin at the Alarm I	nterval whe	n Alarm
HART Alarm Interval	Checkin Interval	۲	Channe		hann	el B	Thresholds are exceed	ded.	
HART Alarm Source	PV								
		New Battery Life	e Estima	te					
		Use Solar or DO Always On and capacity. Use o	power. Repeate	(High pov er radio res n absolute	er dra ults in y nec	aw with n reduce :essary.)	Sensor d solar		

Example Remote Configuration Window

Further information on how to remotely configure a HART device through the ToolKit using PACTware can be found in the "Remote HART Sensor Configuration Manual".

Remote Modbus Sticks and Sentinel-Modbus (non-sleeping radio only) Nodes

Remote nodes that have been pre-configured forward their set of registers to the Modbus gateway on a pre-defined schedule (1 minute to 5 minutes is typical). The register data is then buffered in the gateway and is available to be read by the RTU at any time.

If a Modbus request is received by the gateway for a Modbus ID and address for which buffered data does not exist, but the Modbus ID is known, the Modbus request will be forwarded to the remote Modbus node over the SignalFire network. The response is returned to the RTU.

If a request for multiple registers is issued by the RTU, and if the gateway does not have all registered data buffered, an exception will be returned. The system will not combine buffered and transparent data within a single Modbus response.

Remote Modbus Stick Node Re-Scan

It is possible to make a remote Modbus Stick re-scan for attached Modbus devices by writing to one of the gateway's configuration registers. This is useful to discover a Modbus device that is added to an existing Modbus node. The scan may be initiated by one of the two methods. First, if the radio address of the Modbus Stick is known, writing this address to gateway register 3000 will result in a scan. Second, if the Modbus ID of one of the already registered devices attached to a Modbus Stick is known, a scan will be started by writing the ID to gateway register 3002.

Firmware Upgrades

Firmware updates for both the gateway and the built-in radio are performed over the RS-232 debug interface using the SignalFire Toolkit.

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Gateway Firmware update steps

- 1 Open the SignalFire Toolkit application.
- 2 Open the correct COM port connected to the RS-232 port of the gateway.
- 3 Go to the Update menu and select Update Gateway Firmware.
- 4 The latest gateway firmware file will be selected by default.
- 5 Click Start Upgrade.

Gateway Radio Firmware update steps:

- 1 Open the SignalFire Toolkit application.
- 2 Open the correct COM port connected to the RS-232 port of the gateway.
- 3 Go to the **Update** menu and select **Update Radio Firmware**.
- 4 The latest radio firmware file will be selected by default.
- 5 Click Start Upgrade.

Rescue Gateway Firmware Bootload

If in the process of a firmware update there is a power failure or other communications failure it may be necessary to do a "rescue bootload." If the status LED is solid on and/or the Toolkit is unable to communicate with the Gateway the following process is necessary.

- 1 Remove DC power to the Gateway.
- 2 Open the SignalFire Toolkit application.
- 3 Open the correct COM port connected to the RS-232 port of the gateway.
- 4 Go to the **Update** menu and select **Update Gateway Firmware**.
- 5 The latest gateway firmware file will be selectable by default.
- 6 Click Start Upgrade.
- 7 Now re-connect the DC power to the gateway. The firmware update process should start. If the firmware update does not start remove power for at least 10 seconds and re-try.

Remote Shutdown (RSD)

The SignalFire Gateway supports **Internal Logic Control** capability which enables the Gateway to control output relays on SignalFire RSD sticks, and any node that has relays.

The SignalFire Gateway receives data from multiple remote nodes. It can use the data from those remote nodes to set the relay output on one or more remote RSD sticks. An example of the topology is shown in the following figure:



RSD Configuration

From the Gateway configuration window within the SignalFire Toolkit, go to the **Settings** menu and select **Remote Shutdown Settings**. This will open the RSD configuration window.

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Source Value

The 'Source Value' section is used to select the source register for the logic rule.

Source Value								
Modbus ID	Node Type		Register Addre	SS	Register Typ	be	Current Register Value	
15	Sentinel HART**	~	4005-HART PV	~	32bit FLOAT	~	Unknown	
0	None	~	0	~	16bit UINT	~	Unknown	
0	None	~	0	~	16bit UINT	~	Unknown	
0	None	~	0	~	16bit UINT	~	Unknown	
0	None	~	0	~	16bit UINT	~	Unknown	
0	None	~	0	~	16bit UINT	~	Unknown	
0	None	~	0	~	16bit UINT	~	Unknown	
0	None	~	0	~	16bit UINT	~	Unknown	
0	None	~	0	~	16bit UINT	~	Unknown	
0	None	~	0	~	16bit UINT	~	Unknown	
0	None	~	0	~	16bit UINT	~	Unknown	

Modbus ID – The Modbus ID of the remote source node.

Node Type – Drop-down list of standard SignalFire remote nodes. Select the type of remote node here, or select **Custom** for manual data entry.

Register Address – Select the register address for the data to use for the logic, or manually enter the register address if **Custom** was select for the node type.

Register Type – The correct register data type will automatically be selected unless **Custom** is used. If using a custom register address, select the correct data type here.

Current Register Value – Displays the value of the selected source data register. Clicking the **Update** button will refresh this value.

Relay Control Logic

The 'Relay Control Logic' section is used to set the trigger thresholds for the selected source data register.

		Re	elay Control Lo	gic			
Run System (Energize Relay) when		Value	System (De-energize Relay) Value when		Value	Number of Readings	
Greater than	ter than 🗸 14 Less than 🗸		10	3	~		
Greater than	~	0	Less than	~	0	1	~
Greater than	~	0	Less than	~	0	1	~
Greater than	~	0	Less than 🗸		0	1	~
Greater than	~	0	Less than	~	0	1	~
Greater than	~	0	Less than	~	0	1	~
Greater than	~	0	Less than	~	0	1	~
Greater than	~	0	Less than	~	0	1	~
Greater than	~	0	Less than	~	0	1	~
Greater than	~	0	Less than	~	0	1	~
Greater than	~	0	Less than	~	0	1	~

Run System (Energize Relay) – Select the logic operand to use for the "energize" logic evaluation.

Value – The value that the relay will be energized. Note that the energized state is the normal "operating" state of the relay.

Shutdown System (De-Energize Relay) – The logic operand to use for the "de-energize" logic evaluation. This will automatically be the opposite of the selection for the energize case. Note that the de-energized state is the SAFE state of the relay.

Value – The value that the relay will be de-energized. Note that the de-energize state is the "safe" state of the relay.

Number of Readings – This field contains the number of check-in packets that must be received in a row that are above (or below) the logic threshold for the de-energize condition. This is useful so that a single (possibly a glitch) reading does not cause a shut-down. The default is 1 where each check-in will cause the rule to be evaluated and acted on. A single reading that satisfies the run system (energize) condition will cause the relay to energize.

Destination Relay

	Desti	nation	Relay
Modbus ID	Rel Char	lay nnel	Current Relay State (readonly)
10	1	~	De-energized
0	1	~	Unknown
0	1	~	Unknown
0	1	~	Unknown
0	1	~	Unknown
0	1	~	Unknown
0	1	~	Unknown
0	1	~	Unknown
0	1	~	Unknown
0	1	~	Unknown
0	1	~	Unknown

Modbus ID – The Modbus ID of the destination RSD Stick, or the Modbus ID of the Gateway (default 247) for the local digital outputs.

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Relay Channel – Select the relay or digital output channel to switch

Current Relay State – Shows the last value of the relay or digital output as reported to the gateway. Clicking the Update button will refresh this value.

After filling out the table click **Write Remote Shutdown Settings to Gateway** to store the setting in the gateway Stick.

Relay Pulse

Starting with ToolKit version 2.2.3, destination relays can be configured to pulse instead of being permanently energized or de-energized. To do so, in the **Relay Channel** drop-down menu, select the same relay but in "(Pulse)" mode. Specify whether to pulse during run or shutdown, and specify the pulse duration.

	Destinati	on F	Relay	R	elay	Pulse
Modbus ID	Relay Channe	el	Current Relay State (readonly)	Puls Relation.	e ay	Pulse Time (sec)
10	1 (Pulse)	~	De-energized	Run	~	3

Example

Line 1 has been configured with a source data node as a Sentinel-Analog with the loop current (in μ A) as the selected register. The relay will energize when the loop current is above 14000 μ A (14mA) and de-energize when the loop current is below 13000 μ A (13mA). Note that this configuration has a 1000 μ A (1mA) hysteresis factor.

			Source Nod	le .						Re	lay Control Lo	gic				Dest	ination Counter	Stick	
Modbue ID	Node Type		Register Addres	10	Register Typ	pe	Current Register Value	Energize Re when	ay	Value	De-energize when.	Relay	Value	Numb of Read	ber ngs	Modbus ID	Relay Channel	Curre (rea	int Relay State adonly)
1	Sentinel Analog		3001-Current(uA)		16bit UINT	*	14495	Greater than		14000	Less than		13000	1		5	1	+ Energ	ized
2	A2 Analog	•	1003-Digital In		BOOLEAN	•	1	Equal to		1	Equal to	-	0	1	-	5	1	+ Energi	ized
3	Sentinel HART	٠	4005-HART PV		32bit FLOAT	-	B.22507	Greater than	-	3.15	Less than	+	3.05	1		5	1	• Energ	ized
4	Sentinel Digital		3012-Digital In 1		BOOLEAN		0	Equal to	-	0	Equal to		1	1		5	1	· Energ	ized
1	None		0	•	16bit UINT		Unknown	Greater than		0	Less than		0	1		0	1	• Unione	
0	None	•	0		16bit UINT		Unknown	Greater than		0	Less than	-	0	1		0	1	• Unkno	own
0	None		0		16bit UINT		Unknown	Greater than		0	Less than		0	1		0	1	+ Unkno	own
0	None	٠	0		16bit UINT		Unknown	Greater than	-	0	Less than	+	0	1		0	1	+ Unkno	own
0	None		0	•	16bit UINT	+	Unknown	Greater than	-	0	Less than	*	0	1	-	0	1	+ Unkno	own
0	None		0		16bit UINT	+	Unknown	Greater than	-	0	Less than	-	0	1	-	0	1	• Unkno	nwe
0	None		0		16bt UINT		Unknown	Greater than		0	Less than	-	0	1		0	1	• Unkno	own
		_	0	_	0				_	-				(_		- [and the second se	

In this example all 4 source nodes are assigned to the same destination Modbus ID and relay channel so the following statement applies:

If more than one rule is assigned to the same destination RSD Stick and relay channel, then all the rules must meet the energize condition for the remote relay to be energized. In other words, the RSD table logic is a Boolean AND.

Alternatively, this means that if any one of the four source node's logic results in the "de-energize" condition being true the relay will be de-energized (safe).

RSD Event log

The RSD events will be stored in the gateway internal event log which can be read using the ToolKit. Additionally, a basic RSD event log containing the last 5 RSD events is available to be read via Modbus from registers 7000-7024. See the Modbus register map for details. The Modbus event log it not maintained through gateway resets.

Additional Options

There are two check boxes for additional logic options.



Failsafe Enabled - Missing Slave or Register results in Relay being De-energized
 Latch De-energize - Requires RTU to Re-energize Relay via Modbus Coil Write

Failsafe Enabled – If this option is selected **all** rules must have valid data for the relay to be energized. If one or more of the nodes times-out or does not exist the relay will be de-energized.

If this option is not selected, then a node that is not installed or fails to check in will be ignored and the relay will be energized using logic only from the units that are active.

Latch De-Energized – If this option is selected the rules may only de-energize the relay. For the relay to be energized again a Modbus write from a PLC to the gateway for the destination RSD stick relay must occur. This is useful if manual intervention is required before the relay is energized after an event. In the example above, a Modbus coil write to Modbus ID 5 relay channel 1 (which is register 1) is required to energize the relay. See the RSD Stick manual for a detailed register map. If this option is selected, the relay(s) will be forced de-energized when the RSD settings are saved to the gateway, requiring a PLC write to the relay to energize the relay and enter the run state.

The "Normal" state of the relay or digital output is the un-energized state and this state should be used to set the controlled system (pump, motor,...) in the "safe" or "off" state.

SignalFire Telemetry

Local Input/Output

The DIN Gateway v2 has I/O capability built into it locally, with the ability to take up to 3 analog inputs, 2 digital inputs, and 2 digital outputs. The state of these inputs and outputs can be viewed by clicking on the **View Gateway Status Registers** at the bottom of the Gateway window. See the register tables on page 25 for more details.



Digital Inputs

The Gateway can take up to 2 digital inputs through the left half of the first 6-position terminal block, sharing a GND terminal. The digital outputs may be connected to the board as shown in the following diagrams:



Digital Outputs

The DIN Gateway v2 has two local open collector outputs on the module, found on the right half of the first 6-position terminal block, sharing a GND terminal. These can be controlled either like any other digital output using the RSD logic table seen above, by writing to registers on the Gateway (see register table on page 25), or manually in the Gateway itself through the **View Gateway Status Registers** as shown previously.

The open collector output can control a relay when wired as shown below. Be sure to use a flyback diode as needed for inductive loads such as solenoids. For technical assistance on choosing a DIN mounted relay for use with the Gateway, please call SignalFire technical support.



Note: The digital outputs on the gateway have built in protection and can drive relays and inductive loads directly.

Analog Inputs

The Gateway can take up to 3 passive analog inputs through the second 6-position terminal blocks on top of the module. Each input has a signal in and ground meant for a 1-5V range. If the input is a 4-20mA signal, use a high-precision 250Ω resistor from the analog input terminal to ground to convert the signal to 1-5V.



Output Modules

With the purchase of a SignalFire Analog Output Module or Digital Output Module, the Gateway can directly control analog (4-20mA, 1-5V) and digital outputs. The outputs for the module can be controlled through the "Analog/Relay Output Module" window or using the RSD control table under the Settings menu.

Further information on the modules can be found in their respective manuals.

Modbus Register Remapping

The gateway allows any of the remote register data to be remapped to a single block of registers available at the Gateway's Modbus ID (default is 247). This is useful for collecting a

subset of register data from multiple nodes and making it readable in a single block of registers. Up to 1500 registers can be remapped to the gateway's Modbus ID starting at register 5000.

To configure the remapping, first select **Modbus Register Remapping** from the **Settings** dropdown menu.

	Remapped	Modbus ID	Register	Data Type		Node Name	Register Value	Description
	5014	102	4009	32bit FLOAT		YokoEJA	20.01262	HART1:Tertiary Variable
	5015	102	4010	32bit FLOAT	~	YokoEJA		
	5016	102	4005	32bit FLOAT	~	YokoEJA	-0.1607956	HART1:Primary Variable
	5017	102	4006	32bit FLOAT	~	YokoEJA		
	5018	and the second se		16bit UINT	~			
	5019	30	65532	16bit UINT	~	Electrolab	3439	Battery Voltage (mV)
	5020	30	65531	16bit INT	~	Electrolab	-30	RSSI (dBm)
	5021	30	3990	16bit UINT	~	Electrolab	1727	
	5022	30	3991	16bit UINT	~	Electrolab	1000	
	5023	30	3996	16bit UINT	~	Electrolab	67	
	5024	30	4006	16bit UINT	~	Electrolab	0	
	5025	30	4005	16bit UINT	~	Electrolab	0	
	5026	21	65532	16bit UINT	~	1	65535	Battery Voltage (mV)
	5027	21	65531	16bit INT	~		-1	RSSI (dBm)
	5028	5	65532	16bit UINT	~	HATCH	3423	Battery Voltage (mV)
	5029	5	65531	16bit INT	~	HATCH	-66	RSSI (dBm)
	5030	21	3002	16bit UINT	~		65535	
	5031	21	3006	16bit UINT	~		65535	
	5032	21	3008	16bit UINT	~		65535	
	5033	21	3009	16bit UINT	~		65535	
	5034	5	3003	16bit UINT	~	HATCH	1	Hatch State
	5035	5	3007	32bit FLOAT	~	HATCH	5.621589	Angle (degrees)
	5036	5	3008	32bit FLOAT	~	HATCH		
	5037	5	65532	16bit UINT	~	HATCH	3423	Battery Voltage (mV)
	5038	5	65531	16bit INT	~	HATCH	-66	RSSI (dBm)
	5039			16bit UINT	~	×		
	5040	20	3008	32bit FLOAT	~	PScout20	0	Sensor PSI (float)
	5041	20	3009	32bit FLOAT	~	PScout20		
Remap lead Fro	All Registers	to Data Type Write to GW	Float / Cle	ear Gateway	Display Show	v Register Addresses v Register Values in	s in HEX HEX	Fail Mode Fail with High Value
.oad fro	om File	Save to File	; (Clear Table	Use	Extended Modbus II) (2-bytes)	Fail with Low Value Fail with Last Value (else High
port fro	m CSV	Export to CS	V C	V Template			Set	Fail with Last Value (else Low)

Enter the remote Modbus ID and register address to map to each gateway register and click **Write to GW** to remap the register(s).

The **Data Type**, **Node Name**, **Register Value**, and **Description** fields will automatically be filled in by the gateway once the mapping is written to the gateway.

Use Data Type Floats

The Gateway's Modbus Register Remapping provides an option to remap all registers to 32-bit floats. This allows the user to enter a register and its data type knowing that it will be read from the gateway via Modbus as two 16-bit registers.

To use the floating-point remapping, select the 'Use Data Type Float' check box in the lower right of the remap window. This will erase the current register remap in the Gateway; the user will be asked to confirm this action before proceeding.

2

	Remapped Address	Modbus ID	Register Address	Data Type		Node Name	Register Value	Description	
	5000	17	3003	16bit UINT	~	MyThief17	1	Hatch State	
	5002	17	3004	16bit UINT	~	MyThief17	76	Open State Count	
	5004	17	3007	32bit FLOAT	~	MyThief17	27.99607	Angle (degrees)	
	5006			-	~				
	5008			•	~				
	5010			-	~				
	5012			•	~				
	5014				~				
	5016				~				
	5018				~				
	5020				~				
	5022				~				
	5024			-	~				
Ren ead	ap All Registers From GW	to Data Type Write to GW	Float	ar Gateway	Display Sho	w Register Addresses w Register Values in I	in HEX HEX	Fail Mode Fail with High Value	е
Load	from File	Save to File	e Ci	ear Table	Use	Extended Modbus ID	(2-bytes)	Fail with Low Value Fail with Last Value	: (else High)
nort	from CSV	Export to CS	V CS	/ Template			Set	Fail with Last Value	e (else Low)

For each even numbered register address in the remap table, enter the Modbus ID, Register Address, and select the data type. The data types are provided in a pull-down list. Click **Write to GW** to remap the register(s).

The **Node Name**, **Register Value**, and **Description** fields will automatically be filled in by the gateway once the mapping is written to the gateway.

Fail Mode

If the gateway does not have data for a remapped value it will respond with 0xFFFF, or 0x0000 for the register request, this is configurable globally with the **Fail Mode** settings.

	Remapped Address	Modbus ID	Register Address	Data Type			Node Name	Register Value		Description	
	5026	21	65532	16bit UINT		~		65535		Battery Voltage (mV)	
	5027	21	65531	16bit INT		~		-1		RSSI (dBm)	
	5028	5	65532	16bit UINT		~	HATCH	3421		Battery Voltage (mV)	
	5029	5	65531	16bit INT		~	HATCH	-68		RSSI (dBm)	
	5030	21	3002	16bit UINT		~		65535			
	5031	21	3006	16bit UINT		~		65535			
	5032	21	3008	16bit UINT		~		65535			
	5033	21	3009	16bit UINT		~		65535			
	5034	5	3003	16bit UINT		~	HATCH	1		Hatch State	
	5035	5	3007	32bit FLOAT		~	HATCH	5.58374		Angle (degrees)	
	5036	5	3008	32bit FLOAT		~	HATCH				
	5037	5	65532	16bit UINT		~	HATCH	3421		Battery Voltage (mV)	
	5038	5	65531	16bit INT		~	HATCH	-68		RSSI (dBm)	
Ren lead	From GW	to Data Type Write to GV Save to File Export to CS	Float / Cle c V CS	ar Gateway lear Table V Template	Display Sho Sho Use	ow I ow I	Register Addresses ir Register Values in HI «tended Modbus ID (n HEX EX 2-bytes) Set	Fai	I Mode Fail with High Value Fail with Low Value Fail with Last Value (else H Fail with Last Value (else L	ligh ow;

Modbus ID 21 isn't reporting in, fail mode set to "high"

Load/Save Files

The displayed remap information can be saved to a proprietary file by clicking the 'Save to File' button. The information may also be loaded from a '.remap' file by clicking the 'Load from File' button.

Import/Export CSV Files

The register map can also be exported or imported from CSV files in a specific format. Exporting the displayed remap information to a CSV file automatically writes the file in the required format. When creating a CSV file to import, use the template generated by clicking the 'CSV Template' button.

If the 'Use Data Type Float' checkbox is checked, the pre-formatted template will include the exact strings required for the data type column for easy 'cut & paste' operations.

RS485 Details

The Gateway keeps a log of any Modbus requests made to either itself or any Modbus nodes connected to it. The Modbus Transmission Log can be viewed under the Tools menu by selecting "RS485 Details". The image below shows an example where an RTU polls a node for holding register 65532, battery voltage.

When the Gateway is open in the ToolKit, this log will be automatically written to the Log folder.

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Network Map

The ToolKit comes with a graphical display of the network that includes the Gateway, its nodes, their Modbus IDs and signal strengths, and what path each node takes to communicate with the Gateway (such as hopping through a repeater stick).

Gateway Event Log

Starting with Gateway Firmware version 7.81 the Gateway keeps an internal log of events. The event log can be viewed from the gateway window of the ToolKit by clicking 'View Gateway Log' at the bottom of the window. The gateway log events such as reboots, remote nodes joining/timing out, local RSD control events, remote configuration sessions, firmware updates, and more.

The Node Statistics tab shows information reported every four hours from Sentinels, Scouts, and Flow Totalizers to the Gateway with firmware versions from on or after September 21, 2020.

Saving the Gateway Log

Starting with ToolKit version 2.2.21.00, there is a 'Email Logs To Tech Support' button in the upper right hand corner. It will automatically save all the log entries, statistics and open a window to email SignalFire support with the files attached using your default email client.

Modbus ID	Node Type	Node Name	# Entries	Tota	Tx Count	Total Rx	Count	Total Retry (Count	Average Retry ?	7.
7	Sent Dig	Discrete	130	3654	3	5		5796		15	
101	Sent HART	Rose5300	130	1317	90	3		13118	!	9	
102	Sent HART	YokoEJA	120	1121	78	0		14898		13	_
30	Sent MB 2DI	Electrolab	128	1286	78	0		15508		12	_
100	Sent HART	Vega81	130	1329	19	2947		10810	(8	_
20	Scout Press	PScout20	98	5711	1	7		10185	1	17	_
						-				17	
5 DETAIL VIEW Click on row in the Timestamp	scout Tilt TH	HATCH s for a specific Modbus e Radio Address	ID. Modbus ID	Battery Voltage (mV)	Tx	0 Rx Count	Retry	Scan Tx	Scan	Retry %	
5 DETAIL VIEW Click on row in the Timestamp	Scout Tilt TH e table above to show detail Sequenc #	HATCH s for a specific Modbus e Radio Address	ID. Modbus ID	3962 Battery Voltage (mV)	Tx Count	0 Rx Count	Retry Count	702 Scan Tx Count	Scan Count	Retry %	
5 DETAIL VIEW Click on row in the Timestamp 5/31/2022 2:10:57	Scout Tilt TH e table above to show detail Sequenc # 7 PM 23313	HATCH s for a specific Modbus e Radio Address 35248	ID. Modbus ID 7	3962 Battery Voltage (mV) 4631	Tx Count 276	0 Rx Count 3	Retry Count 35	Scan Tx Count 45	Scan Count	Retry %	
5 DETAIL VIEW Click on row in the Timestamp 5/31/2022 2:10:55 5/31/2022 10:10:	Scout Tilt TH e table above to show detail Sequenc # 7 PM 23313 13 AM 23306	HATCH s for a specific Modbus e Radio Address 35248 35248	ID. Modbus ID 7 7	3962 Battery Voltage (mV) 4631 4632	Tx Count 276 297	0 Rx Count 3 0	Retry Count 35 61	702 Scan Tx Count 45 0	Scan Count 1 0	Retry %	
5 DETAIL VIEW Click on row in the Timestamp 5/31/2022 2:10:57 5/31/2022 6:10:05	Scout Tilt TH a table above to show detail Sequence # 23313 13 AM 23306 5 AM 23299	HATCH a for a specific Modbus e Radio Address 35248 35248 35248	ID. Modbus ID 7 7 7 7	3962 Battery Voltage (mV) 4631 4632 4632	Tx Count 276 297 277	Rx Count 3 0 0	Retry Count 35 61 40	702 Scan Tx Count 45 0 45	Scan Count 1 0 1	Retry % 12 20 14	
5 DETAIL VIEW Click on row in the Timestamp 5/31/2022 2:10:55 5/31/2022 6:10:05 5/31/2022 2:09:55	Scout Tilt TH e table above to show detail Sequence 7 PM 23313 13 AM 23306 5 AM 23299 9 AM 23292	HATCH s for a specific Modbus e Radio Address 35248 35248 35248 35248	ID. Modbus ID 7 7 7 7 7 7	3962 Battery Voltage (mV) 4631 4632 4631	Tx Count 276 297 277 272	0 Rx Count 3 0 0 0 0 0	Retry Count 35 61 40 34	Scan Tx Count 45 0 45 44	Scan Count 1 0 1 1	Retry % 12 20 14 12	
5 DETAIL VIEW Click on row in the Timestamp 5/31/2022 2:10:55 5/31/2022 6:10:05 5/31/2022 2:09:55 5/30/2022 10:09:	Scout Tilt TH e table above to show detail g table above to show detail Sequence 7 PM 23313 13 AM 23306 5 AM 23299 9 AM 23292 06 PM 23284	HATCH a for a specific Modbus e Radio Address 35248 35248 35248 35248 35248 35248 35248 35248	ID. Modbus ID 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	3962 Battery Voltage (mV) 4631 4632 4631 4631	Tx Count 276 297 277 272 297	0 Rx Count 3 0 0 0 0 0 0	Retry Count 35 61 40 34 61	Scan Tx Count 45 0 45 44 89	Scan Count 1 0 1 1 1 1	Retry % 12 20 14 12 20	
5 DETAIL VIEW Click on row in the Timestamp 5/31/2022 2:10:57 5/31/2022 10:10:1 5/31/2022 6:10:05 5/31/2022 2:09:55 5/30/2022 10:09:0 5/30/2022 6:08:34	Scout Tilt TH Etable above to show detail Sequence 7 PM 23313 13 AM 23306 5 AM 23299 9 AM 23292 96 PM 23284 4 PM 23277	HATCH s for a specific Modbus e Radio Address 35248 35248 35248 35248 35248 35248 35248 35248 35248 35248 35248 35248	ID. Modbus ID 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	3962 Battery Voltage (mV) 4631 4632 4631 4631 4632	Tx Count 276 297 277 272 297 264	0 Rx Count 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Retry Count 35 61 40 34 61 27	Scan Tx Count 45 0 45 44 89 0	Scan Count 1 0 1 1 1 0	Retry % 12 20 14 12 20 14 12 20	

Modbus Gateway Register Map

The SignalFire Modbus Gateway by default is assigned Modbus ID number 247. Only the Gateway status/configuration and remapped registers are read at this address. All remote node registers are read from the Modbus ID and register address of the remote node unless Modbus register remapping is used. If the gateway has a large total number of registers approaching 4700, register 2008 should be monitored to ensure that free registers are available before adding a new node.

Coils

Read coils with Modbus opcode 0x01 (Read Coil). Write coils with Modbus opcode 0x05 (Write Single Coil) or 0x15 (Write Multiple Coils).

Register Address	Register Number	Description	R/W
0000	00001	System Reset: Resets the gateway and radio	R/W
0001	00002	Radio Reset: Resets the radio leaving the gateway on	R/W
0002	00003	Counter Reset: Resets all GW status counters to zero (See Read Only Registers 2026-2031)	R/W
0101	00102	Analog/Relay Output Module 1 Relay 1	R/\//
0101	00102	Analog/Relay Output Module 1 Relay 2	R/W
0102	00103	Analog/Relay Output Module 2 Relay 1	
0103	00104	Analog/Relay Output Module 2 Relay 2	R/W
0131	00132	Digital Output Module 1 Relay 1	R/W
0132	00133	Digital Output Module 1 Relay 2	R/W
0133	00134	Digital Output Module 1 Relay 3	R/W
0134	00135	Digital Output Module 1 Relay 4	R/W
0135	00136	Digital Output Module 1 Relay 5	R/W
0136	00137	Digital Output Module 1 Relay 6	R/W
0137	00138	Digital Output Module 1 Relay 7	R/W
0138	00139	Digital Output Module 1 Relay 8	R/W
0139	00140	Digital Output Module 1 Relay 9	R/W
0140	00141	Digital Output Module 1 Relay 10	R/W
0141	00142	Digital Output Module 1 Relay 11	R/W
0142	00143	Digital Output Module 1 Relay 12	R/W
0143	00144	Digital Output Module 2 Relay 1	R/W
0144	00145	Digital Output Module 2 Relay 2	R/W
0145	00146	Digital Output Module 2 Relay 3	R/W
0146	00147	Digital Output Module 2 Relay 4	R/W
0147	00148	Digital Output Module 2 Relay 5	R/W
0148	00149	Digital Output Module 2 Relay 6	R/W
0149	00150	Digital Output Module 2 Relay 7	R/W
0150	00151	Digital Output Module 2 Relay 8	R/W

Register Address	Register Number	Description	R/W
0151	00152	Digital Output Module 2 Relay 9	R/W
0152	00153	Digital Output Module 2 Relay 10	R/W
0153	00154	Digital Output Module 2 Relay 11	R/W
0154	00155	Digital Output Module 2 Relay 12	R/W
2034	02035	State of Digital Output 1 (0=open, 1=closed)	R/W
2035	02036	State of Digital Output (0=open, 1=closed)	R/W
7100	07101	RSD Force Shutdown	R/W

Discrete Inputs

Read discrete inputs with Modbus opcode 0x02 (Read Discrete Inputs).

Register Address	Register Number	Description	R/W
2036	12037	State of Digital Input 1 (0=open, 1=closed)	R
2037	12038	State of Digital Input 2 (0=open, 1=closed)	R

Holding Registers

Read holding registers with Modbus opcode 0x03 (Read Holding Registers) or 0x04 (Read Input Registers). Write holding registers with Modbus opcode 0x06 (Write Single Register) or 0x16 (Write Multiple Registers).

Register Address	Register Number	Description	R/W
1000	41001	System Reset: Resets the gateway and radio	R/W
1001	41002	Radio Reset: Resets the radio leaving the gateway on	R/W
1002	41003	Counter Reset: Resets all GW status counters to zero (See Read Only Registers 2026-2031)	R/W
1003	41004	Radio Network	R
1004	41005	Radio Network Group	R
1005	41006	Radio Corporate ID	R
1101	41102	Analog/Relay Output Module 1 Relay 1	R/W
1102	41103	Analog/Relay Output Module 1 Relay 2	R/W
1103	41104	Analog/Relay Output Module 2 Relay 1	R/W
1104	41105	Analog/Relay Output Module 2 Relay 2	R/W

Register Address	Register Number	Description	R/W
1119	41120	DIN GW Digital Output 1 Pulse (Seconds to pulse output on)	W
1120	41121	DIN GW Digital Output 2 Pulse (Seconds to pulse output on)	W
1121	41122	Analog/Relay Output Module 1 Relay 1 Pulse (Seconds to pulse relay on)	W
1122	41123	Analog/Relay Output Module 1 Relay 2 Pulse (Seconds to pulse relay on)	W
1123	41124	Analog/Relay Output Module 2 Relay 1 Pulse (Seconds to pulse relay on)	W
1124	41125	Analog/Relay Output Module 2 Relay 2 Pulse (Seconds to pulse relay on)	W
1131	41132	Digital Output Module 1 Relay 1	R/W
1132	41133	Digital Output Module 1 Relay 2	R/W
1133	41134	Digital Output Module 1 Relay 3	R/W
1134	41135	Digital Output Module 1 Relay 4	R/W
1135	41136	Digital Output Module 1 Relay 5	R/W
1136	41137	Digital Output Module 1 Relay 6	R/W
1137	41138	Digital Output Module 1 Relay 7	R/W
1138	41139	Digital Output Module 1 Relay 8	R/W
1139	41140	Digital Output Module 1 Relay 9	R/W
1140	41141	Digital Output Module 1 Relay 10	R/W
1141	41142	Digital Output Module 1 Relay 11	R/W
1142	41143	Digital Output Module 1 Relay 12	R/W
1143	41144	Digital Output Module 2 Relay 1	R/W
1144	41145	Digital Output Module 2 Relay 2	R/W
1145	41146	Digital Output Module 2 Relay 3	R/W
1146	41147	Digital Output Module 2 Relay 4	R/W
1147	41148	Digital Output Module 2 Relay 5	R/W
1148	41149	Digital Output Module 2 Relay 6	R/W
1149	41150	Digital Output Module 2 Relay 7	R/W
1150	41151	Digital Output Module 2 Relay 8	R/W
1151	41152	Digital Output Module 2 Relay 9	R/W
1152	41153	Digital Output Module 2 Relay 10	R/W
1153	41154	Digital Output Module 2 Relay 11	R/W
1154	41155	Digital Output Module 2 Relay 12	R/W
2000	42001	Node Address: Upper 16 bits of SFTS GW node address (the radio ID)	R
2001	42002	Node Address: Lower 16 bits of SFTS GW node address (the radio ID)	R
2002	42003	Radio Version: Upper 16 bits of Radio Firmware version number	R
2003	42004	Radio Version: Lower 16 bits of Radio Firmware version number	R
2004	42005	Gateway Version: Upper 16 bits of gateway firmware version number	R
2005	42006	Gateway Version: Lower 16 bits of gateway firmware version number	R

Register Address	Register Number	Description	R/W
2006	42007	Node Count: Number of Modbus nodes that data is cached for this gateway	R
2007	42008	Used Register: Total number of registers allocated to Modbus devices	R
2008	42009	Free Register: Total number of free registers available for Modbus devices	R
2009	42010	Modbus ID [15-0]: Bitmask for Modbus IDs 15-0 (LSB is 0)	R
2010	42011	Modbus ID [31-16]: Bitmask for Modbus IDs 31-16 (LSB is 16)	R
2011	42012	Modbus ID [47-32]: Bitmask for Modbus IDs 47-32 (LSB is 32)	R
2012	42013	Modbus ID [63-48]: Bitmask for Modbus IDs 63-48 (LSB is 48)	R
2013	42014	Modbus ID [79-64]: Bitmask for Modbus IDs 79-64 (LSB is 64)	R
2014	42015	Modbus ID [95-80]: Bitmask for Modbus IDs 95-80 (LSB is 80)	R
2015	42016	Modbus ID [111-96]: Bitmask for Modbus IDs 111-96 (LSB is 96)	R
2016	42017	Modbus ID [127-112]: Bitmask for Modbus IDs 127-112 (LSB is 112)	R
2017	42018	Modbus ID [143-128]: Bitmask for Modbus IDs 143-128 (LSB is 128)	R
2018	42019	Modbus ID [159-144]: Bitmask for Modbus IDs 159-144 (LSB is 144)	R
2019	42020	Modbus ID [175-160]: Bitmask for Modbus IDs 175-160 (LSB is 160)	R
2020	42021	Modbus ID [191-176]: Bitmask for Modbus IDs 191-176 (LSB is 176)	R
2021	42022	Modbus ID [207-192]: Bitmask for Modbus IDs 207-192 (LSB is 192)	R
2022	42023	Modbus ID [223-208]: Bitmask for Modbus IDs 223-208 (LSB is 208)	R
2023	42024	Modbus ID [239-224]: Bitmask for Modbus IDs 239-224 (LSB is 224)	R
2024	42025	Modbus ID [255-240]: Bitmask for Modbus IDs 255-240 (LSB is 240)	R
2025	42026	Supply Voltage: Gateway power supply voltage	R
2026	42027	Radio RX Count: Radio packets received count	R
2027	42028	Radio TX Count: Radio packets sent count	R
2028	42029	RS485RX Count: RS-485 messages received count	R
2029	42030	RS485TX Count: RS-485 messages sent count	R
2030	42031	RS485 Errors: Total Modbus errors from client and servers	R
2031	42032	Modbus Errors: Modbus exceptions from Modbus nodes	R
2032	42033	Radio packets received/transmitted per minute. (Recommended to be less than 60)	R
2033	42034	Radio packets per minute alert (0 if packets/min <= 60, 1 if packets/min > 60)	R
2034	42035	State of Digital Output 1 (0=open, 1=closed)	R/W
2035	42036	State of Digital Output 2 (0=open, 1=closed)	R/W
2036	42037	State of Digital Input 1 (0=open, 1=closed)	R
2037	42038	State of Digital Input 2 (0=open, 1=closed)	R
2038	42039	State of Analog Input 1 (mV)	R
2039	42040	State of Analog Input 2 (mV)	R
2040	42041	State of Analog Input 3 (mV)	R
2041	42042	Seconds Since Power On (High Word)	R
2042	42043	Seconds Since Power On (Low Word)	R
2043	42044	Seconds Since Last Reboot (High Word)	R
2044	42045	Seconds Since Last Reboot (Low Word)	R

Register Address	Register Number	Description	
2100	42101	Address test register. Always returns 2100	
2101	42102	Address test register. Always returns 2101	R
2102	42103	Address test register. Always returns 2102	R
3000	43001	Write the radio address of a Modbus Stick node to this register to cause that Modbus Stick to perform a scan for attached Modbus sensors (by node address).	w
3001	43002	Write the radio address of a Modbus Stick node to this register to cause that Modbus Stick to end a scan for attached Modbus sensors (by node address).	W
3002	43003	Write Modbus ID for a Modbus Client node to this register to cause that remote node to perform a scan for attached Modbus sensors (by Modbus ID).	W
3003	43004	Write Modbus ID for a Modbus Client node to this register to cause that remote node to end a scan for attached Modbus sensors (by Modbus ID).	W
4001	44002	Status of Modbus ID 1: Returns 1 if device is present and 0 if not present	R
4002	44003	Status of Modbus ID 2: Returns 1 if device is present and 0 if not present	R
			R
4240	44241	Status of Modbus ID 240: Returns 1 if device is present and 0 if not present	R
5000	45001	Remapped Register 1	R/W
5001	45002	Remapped Register 2	R/W
			R/W
6499	46500	Remapped Register 1500	R/W
7000	47001	RSD Event 1 Line #	R
7001	47002	RSD Event 1 Source Modbus ID	R
7002	47003	RSD Event 1 Destination Modbus ID	R
7003	47004	RSD Event 1 Destination Relay Channel	R
7004	47005	RSD Event 1 Type (1 = Energize, 0 = De-Energize)	R
7005	47006	RSD Event 2 Line #	R
7006	47007	RSD Event 2 Source Modbus ID	R
7007	47008	RSD Event 2 Destination Modbus ID	R
7008	47009	RSD Event 2 Destination Relay Channel	R
7009	47010	RSD Event 2 Type	R
7010	47011	RSD Event 3 Line #	R
7011	47012	RSD Event 3 Source Modbus ID	R
7012	47013	RSD Event 3 Destination Modbus ID	R
7013	47014	RSD Event 3 Destination Relay Channel	R
7014	47015	RSD Event 3 Type	R

Register Address	Register Number	Description	
7015	47016	RSD Event 4 Line #	R
7016	47017	RSD Event 4 Source Modbus ID	R
7017	47018	RSD Event 4 Destination Modbus ID	R
7018	47019	RSD Event 4 Destination Relay Channel	R
7019	47020	RSD Event 4 Type	R
7020	47021	RSD Event 5 Line #	R
7021	47022	RSD Event 5 Source Modbus ID	R
7022	47023	RSD Event 5 Destination Modbus ID	R
7023	47024	RSD Event 5 Destination Relay Channel	R
7024	47025	RSD Event 5 Type	R
7100	47101	RSD Force Shutdown (1=force all RSD relays off, 0=run RSD logic)	R/W
7101	47102	Scratch Pad Register, can be used for RSD Control Logic	R/W
7102	47103	Scratch Pad Register, can be used for RSD Control Logic	R/W
			R/W
7132	47133	Scratch Pad Register, can be used for RSD Control Logic	R/W

Revision History

Revision History					
Revision	Date	Changes/Updates			
1.0	4/1/19	Initial Release for DIN Gateway v2 - Ethernet			
1.1	4/9/20	Added Gateway Log support button, Digital Output Module			
1.2	9/30/2020	Added Gateway log node statistics, ethernet IP get/set			
1.3	3/15/21	Updated register map to include pulse output registers			
1.4	8/4/2021	Updated register remap to 1500 registers			
1.5	6/7/2022	Updated Modbus Gateway Register Map section			

Hazardous Location Certification

The DIN Gateway v2 Module is rated Class 1 Division 2 non-Incendive.





WARNING: EXPLOSION HAZARD. DO NOT REMOVE OR REPLACE COMPONENTS UNLESS POWER HAS BEEN DISCONNECTED OR THE AREA IS FREE OF IGNITIBLE CONCENTRATIONS.

AVERTISSEMENT : RISQUE D'EXPLOSION . NE PAS RETIRER OU REMPLACER LES COMPOSANTS QUE L'ALIMENTATION EST DÉBRANCHÉ OU ZONE EST LIBRE DE CONCENTRATIONS IGNITIBLE.



WARNING – EXPLOSION HAZARD Substitution of components may impair suitability for Class I, Division 2

AVERTISSEMENT - RISQUE D'EXPLOSION. La substitution de composants peut rendre ce materiel inacceptable pour les emplacements de classe I, division 2



WARNING – EXPLOSION HAZARD Do not disconnect while circuit is live unless area is known to be nonhazardous

AVERTISSEMENT - RISQUE D'EXPLOSION. Ne débranchez pas lorsque le circuit est en direct , sauf si la zone est connue pour être nonhazardous



WARNING – The DIN Gateway v2 must be installed in a suitable enclosure for intended environment

AVERTISSEMENT - Le passerelle DIN doit être installé dans une enceinte appropriée pour l'environnement prévu



WARNING – All wring methods must be in accordance with the NEC AVERTISSEMENT - Toutes les méthodes de Essorez doivent être en conformité avec la NEC

APPENDIX - FCC and IC Statements

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by SignalFire Telemetry, Inc could void the user's authority to

operate the equipment.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

(1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one of the following measures:

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- -- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- -- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- -- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- -- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

This device has been designed to operate with the antennas listed below, and having a maximum gain of 5.8 dBi. Antennas not included in this list or having a gain greater than 5.8 dBi are strictly prohibited for use with this device. The required antenna impedance is 50 ohms.

- San Jose Technology Inc. Model EEH-915
- Nearson Model: S467XX-915S

To reduce potential radio interference to other users, the antenna type and its gain should be so chosen that the equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) is not more than that permitted for successful communication.

To comply with FCC's and IC's RF radiation exposure requirements, the antenna(s) used for this transmitter must be installed such that a minimum separation distance of 20cm is maintained between the radiator (antenna) & user's/nearby person's body at all times and must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

This device complies with Industry Canada's licence-exempt RSSs. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:(1) This device may not cause interference; and (2) This device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes : (1) l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et (2) l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.