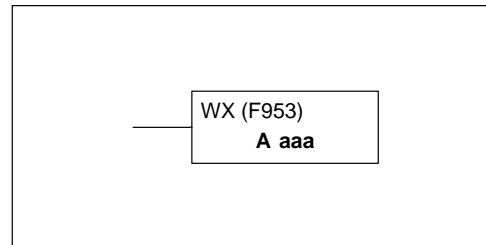


**Write to Network
WX (F953)
DL340 Only**

The Write to Network instruction is used by the master device on a **DirectNET** network to write a block of data to another station. The function parameters are loaded into the accumulator and the first and second level of the accumulator stack by three additional instructions. Listed below are the steps necessary to program the Write to Network function.



Step 1: — Load the slave address (1–90 BCD) into the accumulator with the DSTR instruction. This must always be preceded by 00, so address 20 would be 0020. (Remember, the D4–DCM slave device addresses are set with switches that use a hexadecimal format. Make sure you convert this address to the decimal equivalent for use with this instruction.)

Step 2: — Load the number of bytes (1 – 128 BCD) to be transferred to the network slave station.

Step 3: — Load the octal address for the data register that will be used to obtain the data that will be sent to the slave station.

Step 4: — Insert the WX instruction which specifies the starting address in the slave station. If you are sending data to a DL305 station, just enter the Data Register number. If you are sending data to a DL205 or DL405 station, enter a constant that corresponds to the memory address. For example, to send data to Register 500 in a DL305 CPU, you would use R500 with the RX instruction. If you wanted to send data to V1400 in a DL405 CPU, you would use a constant of 1400 with the WX instruction.

NOTE: The **DirectNET** manual provides further information on the use of the RX and WX network instructions.

Data Type		D3–330 Range	D3–340 Range	D3–330P Range
A		aaaa	aaaa	aaaa
Inputs / Outputs	R	000–014 070–075	000–014 070–075	000–014 070–075
Control Relays	R	016–036	016–036 100–105	016, 020–027
Shift Registers	R	040–056	040–056	—
Stages	R	—	—	100–116
Timer /Counters (16 bit)	R	600–677	600–677	600–677
Data Registers	R	400–577	400–577 700–777	400–577
*Constant (4–digit BCD)	K	0000–9999	0000–9999	0000–9999

* A constant is used to send data to a DL205 or DL405 system.

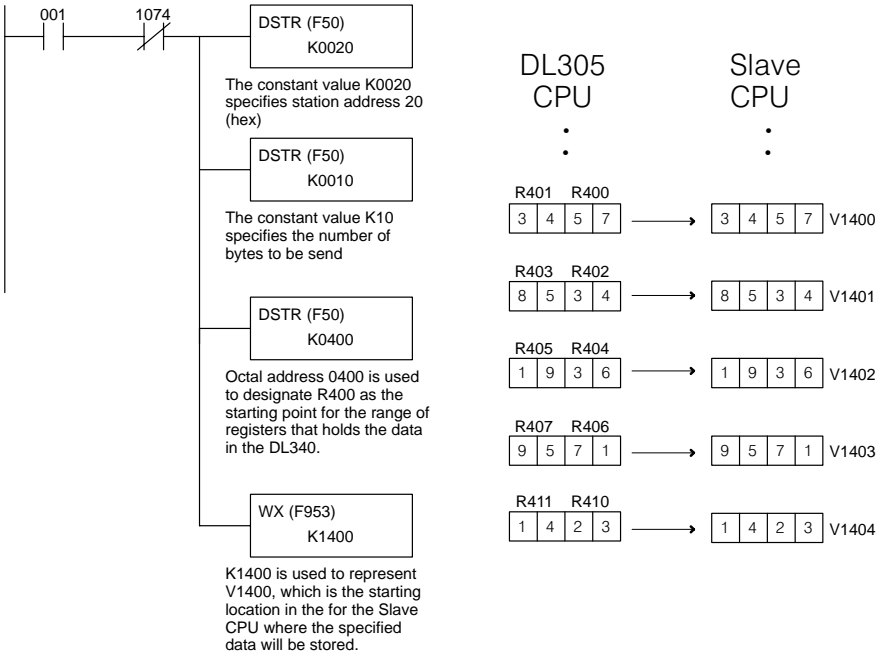
Discrete Bit Flags	Description
777	Parameters are not properly set. Check the slave address, data length, or data address reference.
1074	Communication port busy.
1075	Communication error. Data was not transmitted.

NOTE: See the DL205 or DL405 User's Manuals for a listing of V-memory addresses available with these CPUs. Since the DL305 only supports a 4-digit constant, you will not be able to access the entire V-memory ranges of the DL205 and DL405 CPUs. For example, you could not directly access V40400 stored in a DL405 CPU. If you want to send data to a range outside the area available with a 4-digit constant (from V0 – V9999) then add a routine to the slave station program that moves the data from one of the accessible areas into the unavailable locations.

In the following example, when input 001 is on and the CPU busy relay 1074 (see special relays, p. 8-31) is not on, the WX instruction will access a DL405 CPU that has been assigned station address 20. (Note, the D4-DCM slave station addresses are set with switches that indicate a hexadecimal number. Make sure you determine the decimal equivalent to be used with the first DSTR instruction in the sequence.)

Ten consecutive bytes of data (R400 – R411) will be sent from the DL340 and stored in V-memory locations V1400 – V1404. (Remember, the DL205 and DL405 V-memory locations are 16 bits. The DL305 registers are only 8 bits, so you have to use two data registers for each V-memory location.)

DirectSOFT Display



Handheld Programmer Keystrokes

STR SHF 1 ENT
AND NOT SHF 1 0 7 4 ENT
F 5 0 ENT
SHF 0 0 2 0 ENT
F 5 0 ENT
SHF 1 0 ENT
F 5 0 ENT
SHF 4 0 0 ENT
F 9 5 3 ENT
SHF 1 4 0 0 ENT