

## Checklist for Newcomers

AS interface has proven to be more than just an industry-standard for connecting simple binary devices. The strongly promoted soundbite "easy to learn - no bus expertise required" is also clearly no exaggeration.

On the contrary: The superiority of AS interface lies in its simplicity.

The 10 points in the following check list are designed to make the newcomer's introduction to AS interface networks easier still:

1. How many inputs and outputs are required?

The number of AS interface networks required can be derived from the number of available inputs and outputs.

2. How much current do the peripherals need?

The overall current demand of the required modules determines selection of the AS interface power supply unit. As power supply units cannot be switched parallel to one another, it is necessary to select a power supply unit with dimensions corresponding to the current demand.

3. Are special cables required?

Basically, a combination of flat or round cable is possible. The external influences determine whether the cable should be made of rubber, TPE or PUR. Repeaters or extenders must be implemented if the cable length is to exceed 100 meters, irrespective of the type of cable used.

4. Is the address assignment correct?

For reasons of clarity, it is imperative to draw up a chart that clearly depicts which addresses are assigned to which slaves, as the master may not recognize double addressing as a fault!

5. Which modules belong to which addresses?

The modules or slaves that have been addressed should be carefully labeled!

6. When are the modules mounted?

Not until rules 4 and 5 have been complied with. The cable can be freely laid according to requirements.

7. How is the overall system configured?

The configuration is read in by simply entering the AS interface profile for each slave in the master. This is normally performed automatically, but can also be carried out "manually" via the control software.

8. Are the slaves recognized?

You first need to check that the master has recognized all of its slaves. Only then can you switch to protection mode and set the control to RUN.

9. How is testing carried out?

Input/output tests are carried out as for the PLC, i.e., the sensors are actuated locally and controlled in the PLC.

10. And how do you get the whole thing up and running?

You can either create the control software in the usual way or use an existing software. In the latter case, it may be necessary to adapt the symbolic assignment of the addresses.