## Destination Dispatch System

Publication status: standard
Product version: V1.5

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## Preface

Destination dispatch system (DDS) is a kind of intelligent dispatch system for the destination floor developed and produced by Shanghai STEP Electrical Corporation. With this system, several lifts (maximum 8) can be grouped into a group and the passengers can input the destination floor in the human-machine interactive device, then one of the lifts can be distributed by the system to transport the passengers according to the current status of run of the lifts.

Characteristic of destination dispatch system is that the information on destination floor has been obtained prior to lift distribution, which means that the arrival time of the passengers has been considered in the lift dispatching information. Contrasting to the traditional dispatch system, the destination dispatch system can greatly reduce the average time of arrival and long-time wait rate.

The dispatching advantages of DDS controller are especially obvious among the buildings with dense crowd, which are behaved as: the destination dispatch system can execute zoning service according to the information on destination floor registered by the passengers, to possibly shorten the round travel of the lift and transport the passengers with the shortest time.

The design objective of the system is to improve the accuracy of group control dispatching, reduce the waiting time during busy time (especially at the peak hours) and long-time wait rate, as well as apply to different architectural layouts.


#### Abstract

The instructions have entirely and systematically explained the installation, use, setting of functional parameters, maintenance and troubleshooting of DDS destination dispatch system. The manual can be served as the reference data for group control design adopting DDS destination dispatch system, also used by the system installation, debugging and maintenance.

In order to ensure the proper installation, please carefully read the instructions before the destination dispatch system is applied.


## Readers

Users

## Lift control designers

## Engineering maintenance personnel

Technical support personnel for the users
Contents in the instructions are subject to supplement and modification, please pay attention to our website to update it. Our website: www.stepelectric.com.

## System advantages

- High efficiency and safety. It integrates various advanced dispatching technologies such as expert system, fuzzy logic and neutral network, to ensure the high efficiency and safety of the lift based on CAN bus.
- Comfort travel. Waiting time and long-time wait rate of the passengers can be effectively reduced by distributing the destination floor areas, to avoid the crowding during waiting and relax the anxiety of the passengers during waiting.
- Cost reduction. Improvement of the operation efficiency can reduce the total quantity of lifts equipped in the building and reduce its construction cost.
- Energy conservation and environmental protection. The high efficiency operation dispatching can reduce the run times of lift, to reduce the power consumption of buildings, realizing energy conservation and environmental protection.
- Flexible configuration. The flexible layout modes of the car apply to the unique building design.

Run mode

- Support the mixed type and full-configuration destination floor system

Mixed type destination floor system
Destination selector is mounted at the main floors or partial floors
Call box is mounted at other floors
Full-configuration destination floor system
Destination selector is mounted at every floor

- Several indication modes for the destination floor: destination indicator inside and outside the car.

Main functions

| No. | Functions |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Up peak |
| 2 | Down peak |
| 3 | Lunch peak |
| 4 | Afternoon peak |
| 5 | Self-identification of the peak at free time |
| 6 | Energy-saving mode |
| 7 | Distribution waiting |
| 8 | Service for the disabled |
| 9 | Immediate forecasting |
| 10 | Automatic switching of the service floors at periods of time |
| 11 | Anti-nuisance |
| 12 | Car calls disable |
| 13 | Setting of hold time for door open at destination floor |

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## 1 Product Functions

List of functions of DDS destination dispatch system and function details are introduced in this chapter.

### 1.1 List of product functions

| No. | Functions |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Up peak |
| 2 | Down peak |
| 3 | Lunch peak |
| 4 | Afternoon peak |
| 5 | Self-identification of the peak at free time |
| 6 | Energy-saving mode |
| 7 | Distribution waiting |
| 8 | Service for the disabled |
| 10 | Immediate forecasting |
| 11 | Automatic switching of the service floors at periods of time |
| 12 | Anti-nuisance |
| 13 | Car calls disable |
| Setting of hold time for door open at destination floor |  |

### 1.2 Function details

## 1. Up peak

> Trigger mode:
A. Set the starting time and end time everyday within a week (week, hour, minute) by time setting (G20,G30, G32, G33).
B. Identify the up peak intelligently(G20). When all the lifts of the group are running and the destination floor instructions starting from lobby floor (G3) registered are greater than the set value (G50).
> Run mode:
After enter the up peak and all lifts of the group (G21-G28) involved in peak service have finished their services, they will come back to the lobby floor (G3) to wait.
A. Zoning service at peak hours (G21-G28): separately set the service area (upper half area, lower half area and whole area) for each lift of the group by parameter.
B. Odd/even floor service at peak hours (G21-G28): separately set the odd floor or even floor serviced of each lift of the group by parameter.
C. One-way collective selection (G21-G28): separately set every lift of the group as up collective selection by parameter.
D. Intelligent zoning service (G20): dynamically distribute the service area of each lift according to floor distribution and number of lifts of the group involved.

Notes: A, B, C and D above are only valid for the lifts involved at peak hours.

One or several items among A, B and C can be put into operation by parameter.
After D is put into operation, $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ and C will be invalid.
Exit mode:
A. Exit from the peak hours by time setting if the setting time is exceeded (G30, G32, G33).
B. Identify the up peak intelligently. When the peak conditions are unmet for 3 minutes, it will automatically exit from peak hours.

## 2. Down peak

> Trigger mode:
A. Set the starting time and end time everyday within a week (week, hour, minute) by time setting (G20,G30, G34, G35).
B. Identify the down peak intelligently(G20). When all the lifts of the group are running and the destination floor instructions to lobby floor (G3) registered are greater than the set value (G50).
> Run mode:
After enter the down peak and all lifts of the group (G21-G28) involved in peak service have finished their services, they will come back to the top floor of the subarea to wait.
A. Zoning service at peak hours (G21-G28): separately set the service area (upper half area, lower half area and whole area) for each lift of the group by parameter.
B. Odd/even floor service at peak hours (G21-G28): separately set the odd floor or even floor serviced of each lift of the group by parameter.
C. One-way collective selection (G21-G28): separately set every lift of the group as down collective selection by parameter.
D. Intelligent zoning service (G20): dynamically distribute the service area of each lift according to floor distribution and number of lifts of the group involved.

Notes: A, B, C and D above are only valid for the lifts involved at peak hours.
One or several items among A, B and C can be put into operation by parameter.
After $D$ is put into operation, $A, B$ and $C$ will be invalid.
Exit mode:
A. Exit from the peak hours by time setting if the setting time is exceeded (G30, G34, G35).
B. Identify the down peak intelligently. When the peak conditions are unmet for 3 minutes, it will automatically exit from peak hours.

## 3. Lunch peak

> Trigger mode:
Set the starting time and end time everyday within a week (week, hour, minute) by time setting (G20,G31, G36, G37).

## > Run mode:

After enter the lunch peak and all lifts of the group involved in peak service have finished their services,
they will come back to the lobby floor (G3) and the top floor (G4) to scatter to wait.
A. Zoning service at peak hours (G21-G28): separately set the service area (upper half area, lower half area and whole area) for each lift of the group by parameter.
B. Odd/even floor service at peak hours (G21-G28): separately set the odd floor or even floor serviced of each lift of the group by parameter.
C. One-way collective selection (G21-G28): separately set every lift of the group to approach to the restaurant by parameter.
D. Intelligent zoning service (G20): dynamically distribute the service area of each lift according to floor distribution and number of lifts of the group involved.

Notes: A, B,C and D above are only valid for the lifts involved at peak hours.
One or several items among $A, B, C$ and $D$ can be put into operation by parameter.
$>$ Exit mode:
Exit from the peak hours by time setting (G31, G36, G37) if the setting time is exceeded.

## 4. Afternoon peak

> Trigger mode:
Set the starting time and end time everyday within a week (week, hour, minute) by time setting (G20,G31, G38, G39).
$>$ Run mode:
After enter the afternoon peak and all lifts of the group involved in peak service have finished their services, they will come back to the restaurant floor (G5) to wait
A. Zoning service at peak hours (G21-G28): separately set the service area (upper half area, lower half area and whole area) for each lift of the group by parameter.
B. Odd/even floor service at peak hours (G21-G28): separately set the odd/even floor serviced of each lift of the group by parameter.
C. One-way collective selection (G21-G28): separately set every lift of the group to leave the restaurant floor(G5) by parameter.
D. Intelligent zoning service (G20): dynamically distribute the service area of each lift according to floor distribution and number of lifts of the group involved.

Notes: A, B,C and D above are only valid for the lifts involved at peak hours.
One or several items among A, B ,Cand D can be put into operation by parameter.
$>$ Exit mode:
A. Exit from the peak hours by time setting (G31, G38, G39) the setting time is exceeded.
5. Self-identify the peak at free time (G20)

The passenger flow passing the building automatically enters the peak mode at non-peak time periods. At this time, only enter the service mode of up peak or down peak, as well as the mode of intelligent zoning will be adopted.

## 6. Idle mode

Set the starting time and end time (G71, G72) of idle mode by parameter. After enter idle mode, all lifts of the group will come to the lobby floor (G3) to wait. The lift (G70) which is set to take park in free run can continue to serve, while the rest will stop service at lobby floor (G3). After the lift enters peak, idle mode becomes invalid.

## 7. Distribution waiting

A. When G1=1, set three home landings by parameter. The first one is lobby floor (G3), the second one is the highest floor (G4) (maybe not that of the building) and the third one is restaurant floor (G5). Number of the lifts waiting can be set by parameter (G8). Returning home landing (G1) is put into operation, when all lifts in the group stop running and exceed the setting time (G2) when returning home landing is delayed, the group control will locally dispatch its lifts to return to the home landing in turn. If there is destination floor call or call register during return, then it will exit from returning home landing. Priority of different home landing: the first home landing > the second home landing > the third home landing. After returning home landing of the lift in the group has been completed, if there are still the idle lifts, then they will wait at different home landing randomly.
B. When G1=2, waiting floor can be set by parameter. G120 is the waiting floor of lift $A, G 121$ is the waiting floor of lift $B, G 122$ is the waiting floor of lift $C, G 123$ is the waiting floor of lift $D, G 124$ is the waiting floor of lift E, G125 is the waiting floor of lift F, G126 is the waiting floor of lift G, G127 is the waiting floor of lift H .

## 8. Service for the disabled

Set the lift in the group as the lift for disabled (G100). After the destination floor instruction of the disabled has been registered, this destination floor instruction only can be distributed to the lift for disabled. For the destination selector, when the disabled instruction is registered, button delay will be automatically enlarged, with voice prompt.

## 9. Immediate forecasting

When the passenger registers the destination floor instruction or call, it will immediately indicate the lift distributed to the passenger.

## 10. Automatic switching of service floors at time periods

Set the service floors (G82-G85) within the appointed time (G80, G81). After enter the setting time, lifts in the group only serve the floors set.

## 11. Anti-nuisance (G101)

If several destination floor instructions have been registered at some floor, after the lift reaches this floor, destination instruction registered at this floor will be cancelled if the light curtain hasn't been activated within the setting time (G103).

## 12. Car calls disbale

Separately set whether each lift in the group can register the car calls by parameter (G104).

## 13. Setting of hold time for door open at destination floor

Separately set the hold time for door open at lobby floor (G105), other floors (G106) and the destination floor by parameter.

## 2 Structural Drawing of Destination Dispatch System

### 2.1 Hall destination indicator is adopted

There are two modes of configuration for the hall destination indicator, namely mode of full configuration destination floor and mode of mixed destination floor.

Typically the hall destination indicator is mounted on the lintel. At the same time, the hall Arrival lantern and arrival gongcan be mounted as required by the user. Drive plate of the arrival lantern and arrival gongmust be connected to CAN1.

### 2.1.1 Mode of full configuration destination floor (A1)



Note: the control panel is optional.

### 2.1.2 Mode of mixed destination floor (A2)



Note: call or destination selector can be chosen for every floor outside the car, which will be configured
according to the actual requirements. The typical usage mode is that destination selector and display are applied by the hall, while hall call is applied by other floors. Under this configuration, control panel is required and number of the destination selectors can't exceed 3.

### 2.2 Car destination indicator adopted

There are two modes of configuration for the car destination indicator, namely mode of full configuration destination floor and mode of mixed destination floor.

Typically the car destination indicator is mounted on both sides of the car. At the same time, the hall arrival lantern and arrival gongcan be mounted as required by the user. Drive plate of the arrival lantern and arrival gongmust be connected to CAN1.

### 2.2.1 Mode of full configuration destination floor (B1)



Note: the control panel is optional.

### 2.2.2 Mode of mixed destination floor (B2)



Note: call or destination selector can be chosen for every floor outside the car, which will be configured according to the actual requirements. The typical usage mode is that destination selector is applied by the hall, while hall call is applied by other floors. Under this configuration, control panel is required and number of the destination selectors can't exceed 3 .

## 3 System Configuration

The matching products of DDS destination dispatch system are shown as follows, and the user can choose the related products according to their actual configuration.

### 3.1 Hall destination selector adopted

|  | Mixed destination floor | Full configuration destination floor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Computer room |  |  |
| Group controller | - | $\bullet$ |
| Lift controller | - | $\bullet$ |
| Home landing |  |  |
| Destination selector | - | $\bullet$ |
| Destination indicator | - | $\bullet$ |
| Arrival lantern | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| Arrival gong | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| Non-home landing floor |  |  |
| Destination selector | $\bigcirc$ | $\bullet$ |
| Destination indicator | $\bigcirc$ | $\bullet$ |
| Arrival lantern | $\bullet$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| Arrival gong | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| Hall call (no display) | $\bullet$ |  |
| Inside the car |  |  |
| Control panel | $\bullet$ | $\bigcirc$ |

### 3.2 Car destination indicator adopted

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Mixed destination floor |  | Full configuration destination floor |
| Group controller | $\bullet$ |  |
| Lift controller | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
| Home landing | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
| Destination selector | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
| Arrival lantern | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
| Arrival gong | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
| Non-home landing floor | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
| Destination selector | $\bullet$ | $\circ$ |
| Arrival lantern | $\circ$ |  |
| Arrival gong | $\bullet$ |  |
| Hall call (no display) |  |  |
| Inside the car |  |  |


| Control panel | $\bullet$ | $\circ$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Destination selector | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |

- Standard ○ Optional


## 4 Destination Floor Group Controller

Destination floor group controller SM.GC/D is the main controller of DDS, whose functions are to group several lifts into a group, and connect the human-machine device, as well as dispatch the proper lift to the floor called to transport the passengers to the destination floor.

### 4.1 Characteristics

1. 32-bit ARM7 chip for the main CPU
2. 9 independent CAN transceivers completely isolated, to provide 9 group control communication interfaces
3. 8 isolated input channels
4. 4 isolated output channels
5. Anti-conduction interference and anti-coupling interference reach 4000V
6. It includes a real-time clock chip, equipped with a high capacity capacitor, which can be maintained for 7 days under power failure.
7. Provide an RS232 serial interface to connect the manipulator, so as to set parameters.

### 4.2 Profile and dimensions

Profile picture:


Installation dimensions of baseboard:


### 4.3 Electrical specifications

### 4.3.1 Specifications of printed board

| Name of printed board | SM.GC/D (ProD0957BV1) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Color | Green |
| Thickness | 1.6 mm |
| Wiring layers | 4 |

4.3.2 DIP switch and jumper

| No. | Functions |
| :---: | :--- |
| SW1 | Programming for AT91M55800 via RS232 when two ways are ON, while it connects to the hand <br> manipulator when both of them are OFF. |
| SW3 | CAN BUS 1 connects to terminal resistor when two ways are ON, while it won't connect to <br> terminal resistor when both of them are OFF. |
| SW5 | Output is available from RS232 interface and supply 5V power to the hand manipulator when two <br> ways are ON, while no output is available when both of them are OFF. |

4.3.3 Specifications of connectors

| Socket No. | Type of wafer | Type of plug | Qty. |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| JP1 | MSTBVA2.5/4-G-5.08 | FKC2.5/4-ST-5.08 | 1 |
| JP2 | MSTBVA2.5/6-G-5.08 | FKC2.5/6-ST-5.08 | 1 |
| JP3 | MSTBVA2.5/6-G-5.08 | FKC2.5/6-ST-5.08 | 1 |
| JP5 | MSTBVA2.5/4-G-5.08 | FKC2.5/4-ST-5.08 | 1 |
| JP6 | MSTBVA2.5/4-G-5.08 | FKC2.5/4-ST-5.08 | 1 |
| JP16 | MSTBVA2.5/3-G-5.08 | FKC2.5/3-ST-5.08 | 1 |
| JP17 | MSTBVA2.5/3-G-5.08 | FKC2.5/3-ST-5.08 | 1 |
| JP18 | MSTBVA2.5/3-G-5.08 | FKC2.5/3-ST-5.08 | 1 |
| JP19 | MSTBVA2.5/3-G-5.08 | FKC2.5/3-ST-5.08 | 1 |
| JP20 | MSTBVA2.5/3-G-5.08 | FKC2.5/3-ST-5.08 | 1 |
| JP21 | MSTBVA2.5/3-G-5.08 | FKC2.5/3-ST-5.08 | 1 |
| JP22 | MSTBVA2.5/3-G-5.08 | FKC2.5/3-ST-5.08 | 1 |
| JP23 | MSTBVA2.5/3-G-5.08 | FKC2.5/3-ST-5.08 | 1 |
| JP24 | FT-5.08 | 1 |  |

### 4.3.4 Specifications of the main components

| Component marking | Product name | Product <br> specifications | Manufacturer |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| U1, U3, U5, U7, U9, U11, U13, <br> U20, U22 | CAN control chip | MCP2510 | Microchip |
| U35, U36, U37, U38, U39, U40, <br> U41, U42, U26 | CAN transceiver | 65HVD1050 | TI |
| U15 | MCU | AT91M55800A | ATMEL |
| U24, U25 | RAM chip | IS61LV5128 | ISSI |


| U23 | FLASH chip | AT49LV040 | ATMEL |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| U17, U18 | Reset chip | CAT809S-2.98V | CAT |
| U16 | Ferroelectric memory | FM25CL64-S | RAMTRON |
| U34 | RS-232 transceiver | SP3232EEN | SIPEX |
| U32 | Linear power | LM1117DT-3.3 | HTC |
| U31 | DC-DC converter chip | LM2596 | NS |

4.3.5 Power specifications

| Input voltage | $22 \sim 26 \mathrm{VDC}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Scope of standard input <br> voltage | 24 VDC |  |  |  |  |
| Characteristic operating <br> current | 250 mA |  |  |  |  |
| Maximum operating <br> current | 350 mA |  |  |  |  |
| Type of the socket on <br> PCB board | MSTBVA2.5/4-G-5.08 |  |  |  |  |
| JP1 |  |  |  | JP1.1 | 24 V input |
|  | JP1.2 |  |  |  |  |
|  | JP1.3 |  |  |  |  | 24V input | OV input |
| :--- |

### 4.3.6 Input interface

| Input point | 8-way |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input form | Common anode, low level input is valid |  |
| Input voltage threshold | Absolute making value |  |
|  | Absolute |  |
| Effective input voltage value recommended | OV |  |
| Input schematic |  |  |
| Type of the socket on PCB board | MSTBVA2.5/6-G-5.08 |  |
| JP2 | JP2.6 | Input X0 |
|  | JP2.5 | Input X1 |
|  | JP2.4 | Input X2 |
|  | JP2.3 | Input X3 |
|  | JP2.2 | Input X4 |
|  | JP2.1 | Input X5 |
| JP3 | JP3.6 | Input X6 |


|  | JP3.5 | Input X7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | JP3.4 | Input common terminal, the inside is connected to <br> JP3.2 |
|  | JP3.3 | Input common terminal, the inside is connected to <br> JP3.2 |
|  | JP3.2 | VISO-, isolated negative power input |
|  | JP3.1 | VISO+, isolated positive power input |

### 4.3.7 Output port

| Number of output channels | 4-way |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Output form | Normally open contact output of relay |  |  |  |
| Relay specifications | Model of relay | F3AA024E |  |  |
|  | Safety standard | UL, CSA, VDE |  |  |
|  | Contact parameters | Contact form | 1 normally open |  |
|  |  | Contact impedance (initial state) | Maximum 100m $\Omega$ (at 6VDC 1A) |  |
|  |  | Rated load (resistive load) | 250 VAC/30 VDC, 3 A |  |
|  | Coil parameters | Normal power ( $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) | 0.2W |  |
|  |  | Operating temperature (frostless) | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
|  | Time parameters | Actuation (normal voltage) | Maximum 10ms |  |
|  |  | Release time (normal voltage) | Maximum 10ms |  |
|  | Insulation parameter | Resistance (500VDC) | Minimum 1000M |  |
|  |  | Electrical insulating capacity | Between the contacts | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 750VAC } \\ & \text { minute) } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | Between the contact and the coil | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4000VAC ( } 1 \\ & \text { minute) } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Surge $\quad$ insulating capacity | Between the coil and the contact $10 \mathrm{kV} / 1.2 \times 50 \mathrm{~ms}$ |  |
|  | life | Mechanical life | $\geq 5 \times 10^{6}$ |  |
|  |  | Electrical life (contact) | $\geq 2 \times 10^{5}$ |  |
| Schematic |  |  |  |  |
| Model of the socket on PCB board | MSTBVA2.5/4-G-5.08 |  |  |  |


| JP6 | JP6.4 | Y0 |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
|  | JP6.3 | Common terminal of output relay Y0 |
|  | JP6.2 | Y1 |
|  | JP6.1 | Common terminal of output relay Y1 |
| JP5 | JP5.4 | Y2 |
|  | JP5.3 | Common terminal of output relay Y2 |
|  | JP5.2 | Y3 |
|  | JP5.1 | Common terminal of output relay Y3 |

### 4.3.8 Specifications of EEPROM

| Model of EEPROM | FM25CL64-S |
| :---: | :--- |
| Protocol used | SPI (maximum speed 20Mhz) |
| Capacity | 64 Kbit |
| Operating temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

### 4.3.9 RS-232 communication

| Communication port | 1-way RS232 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mode of communication | RS232 |
| Operating baud rate | 9600 bps |
| Model of the socket on PCB <br> board | Type D 9-pin straight socket |
| JP15 | JP15: |
|  | 1. PDCD0 |
|  | 2. PRXD0 |
|  | 3. PTXD0 |
|  | 4. PDTR0 |
|  | 5. GND |
|  | 9. +5 FV (maximum output current 0.5 A is available when two ways of |
|  | SW5 are ON) |

### 4.3.10 CAN communication

| Communication port | 9 |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Mode of communication | CAN BUS |  |
| Operating baud rate | 25Kbps |  |
| Model of the socket on <br> PCB board | MSTBVA2.5/3-G-5.08 |  |
|  | JP16.1 |  |
|  | JP16.2 | CAN1 isolated GND |
|  | JP16.3 | TXA1+ |
| JP17 | JP17.1 | TXA1- |
|  | JP17.2 | CAN2 isolated GND |
|  | JP17.3 | TXA2+ |
| JP18 | JP18.1 | TXA2- |


|  | JP18.2 | TXA3+ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | JP18.3 | TXA3- |
|  | JP19.1 | CAN4 isolated GND |
|  | JP19.2 | TXA4+ |
|  | JP19.3 | TXA4- |
| JP20 | JP20.1 | CAN5 isolated GND |
|  | JP20.2 | TXA5+ |
|  | JP20.3 | TXA5- |
| JP21 | JP21.1 | CAN6 isolated GND |
|  | JP21.2 | TXA6+ |
|  | JP21.3 | TXA6- |
| JP22 | JP22.1 | CAN7 isolated GND |
|  | JP22.2 | TXA7+ |
|  | JP22.3 | TXA7- |
| JP23 | JP23.1 | CAN8 isolated GND |
|  | JP23.2 | TXA8+ |
|  | JP23.3 | TXA8- |
| JP24 | JP24.1 | CAN9 isolated GND |
|  | JP24.2 | TXA9+ |
|  | JP24.3 | TXA9- |

### 4.3.11 Power specifications

| Input ->output | Maximum current output capability |  | Maximum ripple voltage (ripple of the linear power is very small, so it won't be considered) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Room temperature | $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Room temperature | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $24 \mathrm{~V}->5 \mathrm{~V}$ | 1.2A | 1.2A | 50 mV 220 mA ) (output current> | 150 mV (output current> 220 mA ) |
| $5 \mathrm{~V}->3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ | 465 mA | 300 mA |  |  |

### 4.3.12 Working environment and EMC

| Temperature | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Humidity | $<95 \%$ |
| Salt mist | Salt mist content: $0.13 \mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{m} 3$ |
| Impact | Peak acceleration: $100 \mathrm{gn}, 100$ times |
| Vibration | $10 \mathrm{~Hz}-100 \mathrm{~Hz} 50$ times $100 \mathrm{~Hz}-10 \mathrm{~Hz} 50$ times - |
| Instantaneous pulse train interference | Harsh industrial environment $(4000 \mathrm{~V})$ |
| Electrostatic discharge | Contact discharge 8 KV |

### 4.4 Port definitions

| Port | Definition | Type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |


| JP1 | JP1.1 | 24 V input | Power supply |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | JP1.2 | 24 V input |  |
|  | JP1.3 | 0 V input |  |
|  | JP1.4 | OV input |  |
| JP2 | JP2.6 | Reserve | Input |
|  | JP2.5 | Reserve |  |
|  | JP2.4 | Up peak switch |  |
|  | JP2.3 | Lunch peak switch |  |
|  | JP2.2 | Afternoon peak switch |  |
|  | JP2.1 | Down peak switch |  |
| JP3 | JP3.6 | Reserve |  |
|  | JP3.5 | Reserve |  |
|  | JP3.4 | Input common port |  |
|  | JP3.3 | Input common port |  |
|  | JP3.2 | VISO-, isolated negative power input |  |
|  | JP3.1 | VISO+, isolated positive power input |  |
| JP5 | JP5.4 | Reserve | Output |
|  | JP5.3 | Common port of JP5.4 |  |
|  | JP5.2 | Reserve |  |
|  | JP5.1 | Common port of JP5.2 |  |
| JP6 | JP6.4 | Reserve |  |
|  | JP6.3 | Common port of JP6.4 |  |
|  | JP6.2 | Reserve |  |
|  | JP6.1 | Common port of JP6. 2 |  |
| JP15 |  | Program burning port/manipulator interface | RS-232 communication |
| JP16 |  | CAN1, communication port 1 with lift mainboard, selector and indicator | CAN communication |
| JP17 |  | CAN2, communication port 2 with lift mainboard, selector and indicator |  |
| JP18 |  | CAN3, communication port 3 with lift mainboard, selector and indicator |  |
| JP19 |  | CAN4, communication port 4 with lift mainboard, selector and indicator |  |
| JP20 |  | CAN5, communication port 5 with lift mainboard, selector and indicator |  |
| JP21 |  | CAN6, communication port 6 with lift mainboard, selector and indicator |  |
| JP22 |  | CAN7, communication port 7 with lift mainboard, selector and indicator |  |
|  | P23 | CAN8, communication port 8 with lift mainboard, selector and |  |


|  | indicator |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| JP24 | CAN9, reserve |  |
| SW3 | CAN9 terminal resistor DIP switch |  |

### 4.5 Classification of parameters

### 4.5.1 Basic parameters

## Grades of the group controllers

Grades of the group controllers are used to identify the master/slave relation of the group controllers. In the system that two group controllers are required, grade 0 controller undertakes group control dispatch; while grade 1 controller is used as reserve. When the former experiences any trouble, the latter will to undertake group control dispatch.

Note: different grades must be set, otherwise the system can't work normally.

## About home landing

Home landing is a special floor of the dispatch system. The dispatch system has three special floor stations.

Lobby floor: the floor where the entrance \& exit of the building are located.
Top floor: that needs the lifts to scatter stop
Restaurant floor: it can be set at a certain floor in the building, also may be at the lobby floor.
Return home landing function:
When the lift is in idle state, it will return to the home landing to wait. If the three special floors are set at different floors, the idle lift will be separately dispatched to these three floor stations to wait.

Number of lifts to wait at the lobby floor:
Number of the lifts to wait at the lobby floor can be set. Only when it is met, can the rest lifts be dispatched to the restaurant floor and highest level to wait.

Home landing opens door to wait:
When the lift stops at the lobby floor station, it will keep the door opened. Once the lift is used, door open will be finished. The purpose is to make the home landing to open door to wait passengers.

Home landings during peak services:
Lobby floor station means the floor where the entrance \& exit of the building are located, therefore the services during up peak and down peak are based on this station.

Restaurant hall station means the floor where the restaurant of the building is located, therefore lunch peak and afternoon peak are based on this station.

## About door open overtime

When some lift is kept at the state of door open for a long time for some reason, the group controller will temporarily cancel its distribution. Door open overtime duration can be set by parameter G7.

### 4.5.2 Peak services

Peak services are to set morning and down peak as well as lunch and afternoon peak by parameters.

## Peak mode

Peak mode G20 is set as 0:
Peak services will be triggered by input point of the group control board. Connect the input point X 2 to start up peak service; X3 to start lunch peak; X4 to start afternoon peak and X5 to start down peak.

Setting parameter G20 for peak mode:
Bit0:
Peak services set by parameters.
Parameter G30 is the date with morning and down peak within a week;
Parameter G31 is the date with lunch and afternoon peak within a week;
Parameter G32 is the starting time of up peak;
Parameter G33 is the end time of up peak;
Parameter G34 is the starting time of down peak;
Parameter G35 is the end time of down peak;
Parameter G36 is the starting time of lunch peak;
Parameter G37 is the end time of lunch peak;
Parameter G38 is the starting time of afternoon peak;
Parameter G39 is the end time of afternoon peak;
Set the service areas involved in peak hours of each lift by parameters G22-G28
Bit1:
Peak services set by parameters.
Parameter G30 is the date with morning and down peak within a week;
Parameter G31 is the date with lunch and afternoon peak within a week;
Parameter G32 is the starting time of up peak;
Parameter G33 is the end time of up peak;
Parameter G34 is the starting time of down peak;
Parameter G35 is the end time of down peak;
Parameter G36 is the starting time of lunch peak;
Parameter G37 is the end time of lunch peak;
Parameter G38 is the starting time of afternoon peak;
Parameter G39 is the end time of afternoon peak;
Dynamic zoning for instructions of the up and down destination floor based on the lobby floor Bit2:

It means the intelligent morning and down peak based on the instructions of destination floor besides the
time appointed by the above two items. When the destination floor instructions sent from home landing are greater than the value set by parameter G50, up peak service will be started; when the instructions sent from the destination floor (served as the home landing) are greater than the value set by parameter G50, down peak service will be started.

## Service mode during peak hours

Service mode during peak hours of each lift can be set by parameters. Parameters G21, G22, G23, G24, G25, G26, G27 and G28 are service modes of 8 lifts. Setting of the service mode is shown as the following:

Bit0: one-way collective selection
Bit1: service in the lower half area
Bit2: service in the upper half area
Bit3: service for odd floors
Bit4: service for even floors
Divided by the floor set by parameter G29, the floors (including this floor) below G29 is the lower half area, otherwise those above G29 is the upper half area.

### 4.5.3 Idle mode

In order to save energy, part of lifts won't be involved in distribution at the time when the lifts are seldom used. Parameter G70 is used to set the lifts involved in distribution when idle mode is started:

Bit0: A\# lift
Bit1: B\# lift
Bit2: C\# lift
Bit3: D\# lift
Bit4: E\# lift
Bit5: F\# lift
Bit6: G\# lift
Bit7: H\# lift
Parameter G71 is the starting time of idle mode; while G72 is its end time.
In addition, input point X 6 also is a condition to start idle mode.

### 4.5.4 Energy saving mode

Energy saving mode is a special mode distributed aiming at the destination floor instructions. Typically, when there are 3 destination floor instructions distributed to some lift, the fourth one won't be taken by it again, which will be distributed to another lift as far as possible. Under energy saving mode, the fourth instruction will still be distributed to this lift. It means that an lift will obtain as much destination floor instructions as possible.

Parameter G37 it used to start the energy saving mode, which becomes invalid during peak hours.

### 4.5.5 Setting of service floors at periods of time

During the periods of time set, a group of service floor list will be used to serve the instructions and hall calls. Parameter G80 is the starting time of service floor; parameter G81 is its end time; parameters G82, G83, G84 and G85 are settings of service floors. In addition, input point X7 also is a condition to start the service floor at periods of time.

### 4.5.6 Options of destination floor

## Lift for the disabled

Lift for the disabled is the lift appointed during destination floor distribution. When push down the key Disabled on the destination floor input panel and input the destination floor, the lift shown will be distributed to the disabled for service. Only one lift can be appointed to serve the disabled. Parameter G100 is used to appoint the lift for the disabled.

### 4.5.7 Automatically registering the destination floor call

When the lift reaches the floor to be registered, there are two modes to automatically register the destination floor into the car, which is set by parameter G101:

G101 = 0: After the lift door opens, the destination floor call will be automatically registered into the car after a delay.

G101 >0: The destination floor call will be automatically registered into the car after the actions of light curtain are triggered.

Bit0: Register the destination floor call into the car when the light curtain or safety shoe is activated. If the light curtain or safety shoe isn't activated, destination floor distribution at this floor will be eliminated after door open is kept for some time (G103).

Bit1: Register the destination floor call into the car when there is car call registration, otherwise destination floor distribution at this floor will be eliminated after door open is kept for some time (G103).

When new call is distributed to the lift, the lift won't register the call into the car at once, but to wait some time (G105/G106) before registration:

G105 wait time of the destination floor call at lobby floor
G106 wait time of the destination floor call at other floors

## Destination floor call registered by passengers

When the lift reaches the floor registered, destination floor call won't be automatically registered into the car, but by the passengers. Generally, it will be applied when the passengers are not required to take the lift not strictly following the destination floor indicated on the destination floor distributor.

### 4.6 Parameters Description

| Name | Description | Default | Unit |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Basic Parameters |  |  |  |
| G0 | Reserve | 0 |  |
| G1 | Enable home return function <br> 1:return to lobby <br> 2:return to waiting floor set by parameter | 0 |  |


| G2 | Home return delay time | 0 | s |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G3 | Lobby floor | 1 |  |
| G4 | Top floor | 1 |  |
| G5 | Restaurant floor | 1 |  |
| G6 | Enable waiting with door open | 0 |  |
| G7 | Opening over-time | 60 | s |
| G8 | Lift quantity of Returning lobby floor | 1 |  |
| G9 | Reserve | 0 |  |
| Peak service |  |  |  |
| G20 | Peak mode: <br> Bit0: fixed-time up peak service (peak triggered by time set by G21-G28 ) <br> Bit1: intelligent zoning in up peak (only available when Bit0 set to 1 , G21-G28 setting peak service is invalid.) <br> Bit2: Generally, destination floor call record and calculate peak service <br> Bit3: fixed-time down peak service (peak triggered by time set by G21-G28 ) <br> Bit4: intelligent zoning in down peak (only available when Bit3 set to <br> 1, G21-G28 setting peak service is invalid.) <br> Bit5: fixed-time noon peak service (peak triggered by time set by G21-G28 ) <br> Bit4: intelligent zoning in noon peak (only available when Bit5 set to 1, G21-G28 setting peak service is invalid.) | 0 |  |
| G21 | Peak setting for lift A <br> 0 : not available <br> Bit0: one-way collection (up collection in up peak, down collection in down collection) <br> Bit1: Lower half area service <br> Bit2: Upper half area service <br> Bit3: Odd floor service <br> Bit4: Even floor service | 0 |  |
| G22 | Peak setting for lift B <br> 0 : not available <br> Bit0: one-way collection (up collection in up peak, down collection in down collection) <br> Bit1: Lower half area service <br> Bit2: Upper half area service <br> Bit3: Odd floor service <br> Bit4: Even floor service | 0 |  |
| G23 | Peak setting for lift C <br> 0 : not available <br> Bit0: one-way collection (up collection in up peak, down collection in down collection) <br> Bit1: Lower half area service <br> Bit2: Upper half area service | 0 |  |


|  | Bit3: Odd floor service <br> Bit4: Even floor service |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| G24 | Peak setting for lift D <br> 0: not available <br> Bit0: one-way collection (up collection in up peak, down collection in <br> down collection) <br> Bit1: Lower half area service <br> Bit3: Upper half area service <br> Bit4: Odd floor service <br> Bit5: Even floor service | 0 |  |
| G25 | Peak setting for lift E <br> Bit0: not available <br> Bit0: one-way collection (up collection in up peak, down collection in <br> down collection) <br> Bit1: Lower half area service <br> Bit2: Upper half area service <br> Bit3: Odd floor service <br> Bit4: Even floor service | 0 | 0 |
| G26 | Peak setting for lift F <br> 0: not available <br> Bit0: one-way collection (up collection in up peak, down collection in <br> down collection) <br> Bit1: Lower half area service <br> Bit2: Upper half area service <br> Bit3: Odd floor service <br> Bit4: Even floor service | 0 |  |
| G29 | Peak setting for lift G <br> 0: not available <br> Bit0: one-way collection (up collection in up peak, down collection in <br> down collection) <br> Bit1: Lower half area service <br> Bit2: Upper half area service <br> Bit3: Odd floor service <br> Bit4: Even floor service | 0 |  |
| G27 | Peak setting for lift H <br> 0: not available <br> Bit0: one-way collection (up collection in up peak, down collection in <br> down collection) <br> Bit1: Lower half area service <br> Bit2: Upper half area service <br> Bit3: Odd floor service <br> Bit4: Even floor service | UP/down area boundary floor <br> Uit2: Tuesday <br> Bit0: Sunday <br> Bit1: Monday <br> Bitown peak day: | 0 |


|  | Bit3: Wednesday <br> Bit4: Thursday <br> Bit5: Friday <br> Bit6: Saturday |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G31 | Lunch/afternoon peak day: <br> Bit0: Sunday <br> Bit1: Monday <br> Bit2: Tuesday <br> Bit3: Wednesday <br> Bit4: Thursday <br> Bit5: Friday <br> Bit6: Saturday | 62 |  |
| G32 | Up peak start time (Corresponding to the lobby floor) | 830 |  |
| G33 | Up peak end time (Corresponding to the lobby floor) | 930 |  |
| G34 | Down peak start time (Corresponding to the lobby floor) | 1700 |  |
| G35 | Down peak end time (Corresponding to the lobby floor) | 1800 |  |
| G36 | Lunch peak start time (Corresponding to the restaurant floor) | 1130 |  |
| G37 | Lunch peak end time (Corresponding to the restaurant floor) | 1200 |  |
| G38 | Afternoon peak start time (Corresponding to the restaurant floor) | 1230 |  |
| G39 | Afternoon peak end time (Corresponding to the restaurant floor) | 1300 |  |
| Destination floor intelligent peak |  |  |  |
| G50 | Automatic identification of destination call number in peak | 8 |  |
| Idle mode |  |  |  |
| G70 | Idle lift: <br> 0 : No idle operation; 1: Idle operation <br> Blt0: A\# Lift <br> Bit1: B\# Lift <br> Bit2: C\# Lift <br> Bit3: D\# Lift <br> Bit4: E\# Lift <br> Bit5: F\# Lift <br> Bit6: G\# Lift <br> Bit7: H\# Lift | 255 |  |
| G71 | Idle operation start time | 0 |  |
| G72 | Idle operation end time | 0 |  |
| Service floor |  |  |  |
| G80 | Service floor start time | 0 |  |
| G81 | Service floor end time | 0 |  |
| G82 | Service floor (1~16 floor) | 65535 |  |
| G83 | Service floor (17~32 floor) | 65535 |  |
| G84 | Service floor (33~48 floor) | 65535 |  |
| G85 | Service floor (49~64 floor) | 65535 |  |


| Destination floor options |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G100 | Lift for disabled: <br> 0 : No disabled <br> 1: A\# lift (Lift A) <br> 2: B\# lift (Lift B) <br> 3: C\# lift (Lift C) <br> 4: D\# lift (Lift D) <br> 5: E\# lift (Lift E) <br> 6: F\# lift (Lift F) <br> 7: G\# lift (Lift G) <br> 8: H\# lift (Lift H) | 0 |  |
| G101 | Self-record destination floor call : <br> 0 : Self-record when the door open <br> Bit0: Self-record when light curtain or safety shoe activated <br> Bit1: Self-record when receive car call | 0 |  |
| G102 | Register car call by passengers (G101 invalid when G102 equals to 1) | 0 |  |
| G103 | No entry over time (clear the floor call allocation when light curtain no-action is over time) | 20 | s |
| G104 | Car call disable <br> Bit0: Lift A setting, 0: allowable 1: Unallowable <br> Bit1: Lift B setting, 0: allowable 1: Unallowable <br> Bit2: Lift C setting, 0: allowable 1: Unallowable <br> Bit3: Lift D setting, 0: allowable 1: Unallowable <br> Bit4: Lift E setting, 0: allowable 1: Unallowable <br> Bit5: Lift F setting, 0: allowable 1: Unallowable <br> Bit6: Lift $G$ setting, 0 : allowable 1: Unallowable <br> Bit7: Lift H setting, 0: allowable 1: Unallowable | 0 |  |
| G105 | Destination floor call of the lobby floor hold time | 10 | s |
| G106 | Destination floor call hold time | 3 | s |
| G120 | Waiting floor of lift A | 0 |  |
| G121 | Waiting floor of lift B | 0 |  |
| G122 | Waiting floor of lift C | 0 |  |
| G123 | Waiting floor of lift D | 0 |  |
| G124 | Waiting floor of lift E | 0 |  |
| G125 | Waiting floor of lift F | 0 |  |
| G126 | Waiting floor of lift G | 0 |  |
| G127 | Waiting floor of lift H | 0 |  |

## 5 Destination selector(AS.DSIA)

The destination selector is a human-machine interactive device for passengers and DDS system. The selector can receive destination floor input by passengers and then send elevator allocation message to them through image-text and audio.

### 5.1 Features

1. Main CPU uses 32 -bit chip ARM Cortex 3
2. TFT color display screen driven by Actel FPGA with 512 K display cache
3. Support audio output
4. Audio and display can be switched anytime
5. Expand function through RS-485 interface
6. Support the disabled call
7. Both anti-conducted and anti-coupling interference are 4000 V

### 5.2 Appearance



### 5.3 Dimensions of installation baseplate



### 5.4 Floor selector controlboard

### 5.4.1 Appearance



### 5.4.2 Printed board specification

| Printed board name | ProD1054BV4 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Color | Green |
| Thickness | 2 mm |


| Wiring layer | 4 layers |
| :--- | :--- |

### 5.4.3 DIP switch

| No. | Functions |
| ---: | :--- |
| SW2 | CAN BUS connects terminal resistor when both ways are ON, no connection when OFF |
| SW3 | RS485 connects terminal resistor when both ways are ON, no connection when OFF |

5.4.4 Connector specification

| Socket Name | Socket Model | Plug Model |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| JP1 | JST-B4B-XH-A | JST-XHP-4 |
| JP2 | JST-B5B-XH-A | JST-XHP-5 |
| JP3 JP4 | JST-B2B-XH-A | JST-XHP-2 |
| JP8 | SYY12500-4A | SYY12500-4Y |
| JP9 | SYY12500-2A | SYY12500-2Y |

5.4.5 Main components specification

| Component identification | Product Name | Product Specification | Manufacturers |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| U4 | Main chip | STM32F103RC | ST |
| U3 | SRAM | IS61LV25616 | ISSI |
| U2 | FPGA | A3P030 | ACTEL |
| U30 | Decoding chip | VS1003 | VLSI |
| U5 | CAN transceiver | VP1050 | TI |
| U28 | RS485 transceiver | 75176 | TI |
| U31 | power amplifier | HT2144 | HEROIC |
| U10 | Power chip | LM2576 | NS |

### 5.4.6 Power Specification

| Input Voltage | 24 VDC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Standard input voltage range | $20 \sim 28 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{DC}$ |
| Characteristic working current | 110 mA |
| Maximum working current | 200 mA |
| Maximum power consumption | 3.6 W |
| PCB board socket model | JST-B4B-XH-A |
| Terminals position number | JP1 (pin 1: +24V, pin 2: GND) |

5.4.7 Output Interface

| Output way | Open collector output |
| :--- | :--- |
| Output point | One |


| Output driving figure |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maximum output current | 40 mA |  |
| PCB connector model | JST-B2B-XH-A |  |
| Terminals position number | JP4. 1 | Key light output |
|  | JP4.2 | VOUT output |

### 5.4.8 Input Interface

| Input point | One |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input way | Low level efficient |  |  |
| Input threshold | Low level | OV~4V |  |
| Input schematic |  |  |  |
| PCB connector model | JST-B2B-XH-A |  |  |
| Terminals position number | JP3.1 |  | Key input |
|  | JP3.2 |  | GND |

### 5.4.9 Programming interface specification

| Communication interface | SM.04HL/A programming interface |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Communication way |  |  |
| PCB board socket model | JST-B6B-XH-A |  |
| Terminals position number | JP10.1 | Vacant |
|  | JP10.2 | GND |
|  | JP10.3 | TXD |
|  | JP10.4 | RXD |
|  | JP10.5 | +5 C |
|  | JP10.6 | BOOT0 |

5.4.10 CAN communication

| Communication interface | One way CAN |
| :---: | :--- |
| Communication way | CAN BUS |
| Baud rate | 25000 bps |


| PCB board socket model | JST-B4B-XH-A |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| JP1 | JP1.4 | CAN communication signal terminal (TXA1-) |
|  | JP1.3 | CAN communication signal terminal (TXA1+) |

### 5.4.11 RS485 communication

| Communication interface | One way |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Communication way | RS485 |  |
| Recommended baud rate | 9600bps |  |
| PCB board socket model | B5B-XH-A |  |
| Plug model | JST XHP-5 |  |
| JP2 | JP2.3 | GND |
|  | JP2.4 | RS485-A |
|  | JP2.5 | RS485-B |

### 5.4.12 TFT display

| Screen size | 3.5 inch |
| :--- | :--- |
| Resolution | $320 \times 240$ |
| Color | 16 bit true-color |

5.4.13 Speaker interface

| JP8 | Speaker interface |
| :--- | :--- |
| 5.4.14 $\quad$ Working environment and EMC |  |


| Temperature | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Humidity | $<95 \%$ |
| Salt mist | Salt mist content: $0.13 \mathrm{ug} / \mathrm{m} 3$ |
| Impact | Peak acceleration: $100 \mathrm{gn}, 100$ times |
| Vibration | $10 \mathrm{~Hz}-100 \mathrm{~Hz} 50$ times, $100 \mathrm{~Hz}-10 \mathrm{~Hz} 50$ times- |
| Instantaneous pulse train interference | Harsh industrial environment (400V) |
| Electrostatic discharge | Contact discharge 8 KV |

### 5.4.15 Port definition

| Port |  |  | Definition |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Type |  |  |  |
| JP1 | JP1.1 | 24V input | Power/CAN <br> communication |
|  | JP1.2 | OV input |  |
|  | JP1.3 | TXA+ |  |
|  | JP1.4 | TXA- | RS-485 <br> JP2 |
|  | JP2.1 | Vacant |  |
|  | JP2.2 | Vacant |  |
|  | JP2.3 | GND |  |
|  | JP2.4 | RS485-A |  |
|  | JP2.5 | RS485-B |  |


| JP3 | JP3.1 | Reserve | Input |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
|  | JP3.2 | Input common terminal |  |
| JP4 | JP4.1 | Reserve | Output |
|  | JP4.2 | Output common terminal |  |
| JP8 | Speaker interface |  |  |
|  | Grounding Terminal |  |  |
| JP10 | Program burning port |  |  |
| U7 | TF card bed |  |  |
| SW2 | CAN terminal resistor DIP switch |  |  |
| SW3 | RS-485 terminal resistor DIP switch |  |  |

### 5.5.Function description

### 5.5.1 Normal floor selection function

1 Input the destination floor by keyboard. When the input number is one-digit, floor selector confirm it after a delay time (set by K18); when the input number is two-digit, floor selector confirm it immediately after input. (Note: Interval of two-digit destination floor input should less than value set by K18);

2 The first digit input is larger than high digit of the display floor (set by K21), floor selector immediately confirm it without the second digit input;

3 When input floor is invalid, floor selector will display "Please re-input". Invalid floor as following: the current floor, input is out of display code range (set by K24-K87), non-service floor sent by group control board;

4 When the input is valid, the floor selector displays the allocated lift, with display time set by K20.

### 5.5.2 Disabled floor selection function

1 Floor selector sends audio prompt "Please input the destination floor" after pressing the disabled key;

2 Input the destination floor by keyboard. When the input number is one-digit, floor selector confirm it after a delay time (set by K19); when the input number is two-digit, floor selector confirm it immediately after input. (Note: Interval of binary destination floor input should less than value set by K19);

3 The first digit input is larger than high digit of the display floor (set by K21), floor selector immediately confirm it without the second digit input;

4 When input floor is invalid, the floor selector will display "Please re-input the floor". Invalid floor as following: the current floor, input is out of display code range (set by K24-K87), non-service floor sent by group control board;

5 When the input is valid, floor selector displays the allocated lift, with display time set by K20. At the same time, the input floor and the allocated lift are prompted through audio.

### 5.5.3 TFT LCD display and audio prompts

1 Display language set by K02, supporting Chinese and English
2 Audio prompt "tick" after pressing the key except the parameter setting status
3 Audio prompt in normal operation set by K88 and disabled status set by K89.

| Status | Displayllanguage | Remarks |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Waiting for input | Select Your Floor |  |
| Input service floor | Floor X | The display remain time is set by K20 |
| Input floor wrong or <br> out of service | This elevator does not go to <br> floor selected | Lift X direction | Only play the audio when press the disabled key. \(~\left(\begin{array}{ll}Lift allocation \& \begin{array}{l}Not Available, Please <br>

Wait...\end{array} <br>
\hline $$
\begin{array}{l}\text { Group control out } \\
\text { service }\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{l}\text { Selecting time is over, } \\
\text { Please Try Again }\end{array}
$$ <br>
\hline $$
\begin{array}{l}\text { Disabled input over } \\
\text { time }\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{l}\text { Floor selector play the non-service lift set by K13, } \\
\text { Rlease Try again } \\
\text { generally, one selector is in charge of one } \\
\text { elevator. }\end{array}
$$ <br>
\hline Reallocation prompts\end{array}\right.\)

### 5.6 Instructions

### 5.6.1 Steps

### 5.6.2 Allocated message description



Passengers to floor 5 wait for lift $A$ to the left side


Passengers to floor 5 wait for lift C to the right side

Lift:


To floor 12


Passengers to floor 12 wait for lift $B$ to the right rear side

Passengers to twelfth floor wait for lift $D$ to the left rear side

### 5.7 Parameters Setting and Description



Operation key functions

| Keys |  | Meanings | Functions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Function keys |  | Cancel | 1. Return to the previous menu <br> 2. Cancel the input during dada input <br> The key is multi-functional depending on the situation, it can be 'L', 'R', 'B', 'P', 'C', 'T', 'G' and 'M' through parameter K14 setting |
|  | - | Enter | 1. Enter a function during function selection <br> 2. Enter the edit status during data view <br> 3. Save data during data input <br> The key is multi-functional depending on the situation, it can be '-', 'L', 'R', 'B', 'P', 'C', 'T', 'G' and 'M' through parameter K15 setting |
| Direction keys | (2) | Up direction | 1. Move up by 1 item during function selection <br> 2. Plus 1 from the current digit during data input |
|  | 8 | Down direction | 1. Move down by 1 item during function selection <br> 2. Reduce 1 from the current digit during data input |
|  | 4 | Left direction | 1. Move up by 10 items during parameter setting <br> 2. Move the cursor to the left during data input |
|  | (6) | Right direction | 1. Move down by 10 items during function selection <br> 2. Move the cursor to the right during data input |


| Enter <br> parameter <br> setting | $\star$ | Press | In normal input status, press <br> parameters setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Exit parameter <br> setting | $\star$ |  | Exit parameter setting status in no operation for 30s or pressing |


| Parameters | Parameters name | Default | Range | Unit | Remark s |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| K00 | Software vision (read only) |  |  |  |  |
| K01 | Audio volume adjustment | 8 | 0-10 |  |  |
| K02 | Language selection <br> 0-English 1-Korean 2-Chinese | English | English Korean Chinese |  |  |
| K03 | Keypad address (1-8); corresponding to lift number for VIP lift display and input | 1 | Corresponding to lift number set by K90-K97 |  |  |
| K04 | Keypad floor | 1 | 1-64 |  |  |
| K05 | Lift 1 position: <br> 0-no direction, 1-left, 2-right, 3-left rear, 4-right rear | 0 | 0-4 |  |  |
| K06 | Lift 2 position: <br> 0 -no direction, 1 -left, 2-right, 3-left rear, 4-right rear | 0 | 0-4 |  |  |
| K07 | Lift 3 position: <br> 0-no direction, 1-left, 2-right, 3-left rear, 4-right rear | 0 | 0-4 |  |  |
| K08 | Lift 4 position: <br> 0-no direction, 1-left, 2-right, 3-left rear, 4-right rear | 0 | 0-4 |  |  |
| K09 | Lift 5 position: <br> 0 -no direction, 1 -left, 2-right, 3-left rear, 4-right rear | 0 | 0-4 |  |  |
| K10 | Lift 6 position: <br> 0 -no direction, 1 -left, 2-right, 3-left rear, 4-right rear | 0 | 0-4 |  |  |
| K11 | Lift 7 position: <br> 0 -no direction, 1-left, 2-right, 3-left rear, 4-right rear | 0 | 0-4 |  |  |
| K12 | Lift 8 position: <br> 0 -no direction, 1-left, 2-right, 3-left rear, 4-right rear | 0 | 0-4 |  |  |


| K13 | Start audio prompt reallocation in lift failure only when destination floor preallocation prompt of the lift and the floor <br> 1: Reallocation prompt of lift failure <br> 0 : No prompt of lift failure |  |  |  | 0 | 0-2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Digit parameter meaning: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Lift 8 | Lift 7 | Lift 6 | Lift |  |  | Lift 3 | Lift 2 |  |  |  |
| K14 | Left lower special keys function selection‘A’ - 'Z’, '-', ‘’ |  |  |  | L | 0-8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| K15 | Right lower special keys function selection:'A’ - 'Z', '-', ', |  |  |  | B | 0-9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| K16 | Left lower special keys floor (1-64) This parameter is not valid for ' B ', '-' and ' C ' |  |  |  | 1 | 1-6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| K17 | Right lower special keys floor (1-64) <br> This parameter is not valid for ' B ', '-' and ' C ' |  |  |  | 1 | 1-6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| K18 | Normal key interval time selection for the second key waiting time |  |  |  | 1 | 1-3 |  |  | s |  |  |
| K19 | Disabled key interval time selection for the second key waiting time |  |  |  | 3 | 3-5 |  |  | s |  |  |
| K20 | Allocated lift number display time selection, pre-allocated lift number and direction display remain time |  |  |  | 7 | 2-1 |  |  | s |  |  |
| K21 | $2-64$, if the first digit key is larger than higher digit of the top floor, no waiting for the second digit input |  |  |  |  | 2-6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| K23 | Under-ground floor. Automatic adjust K24-K87 display code through parameter setting, under-ground floor display code such as B. Alternatively, you can directly change K24-K87 display code without parameter change, actual display is depending on parameter K24-K87. |  |  |  | 0 | 0-6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| K24 | Floor 1 code setting (display and audio), respectively set the higher and lower digit, the following are available code: <br> ' ', 'P', 'M', '-', 'B', '1' - '6' for higher digit <br> ' ' ', 'P', 'R', 'T', 'L', '0' - '9' for lower digit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## 6 Destination indicator

The display can provide destination floor prompt for passengers. There are two kinds of display:

### 6.1 Vertical destination indicator(SM.04VS/W)

Generally, the display is installed in the two sides of the car door frames. When the door opens, passengers can see the allocated destination floors.

### 6.1.1 Features

1. One RS232 serial communication interface
2. One CAN communication interface
3. $105 \times 7$ dot matrix LED highlight display modules

### 6.1.2 Profile and dimensions



### 6.1.3 Electrical Specification

### 6.1.3.1 Printed board specification

| Printed board name | ProD1054CV2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Color | Green |
| Thickness | $2 m m$ |
| Wiring layer | 4 layers |

6.1.3.2 DIP switch and jumpers

| Port |  | Function definition |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| JP1 | Program burning port |  |


| JP2 | SW1 is at "ON": Program burning port <br> SW1 is at "OFF": TT manipulator connection port |
| :--- | :--- |
| SW2 | CAN terminal resistor |

### 6.1.3.3 Connector specification

| Socket No. | Socket Model | Plug Model |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| JP1 | CH3.96-4A | CH3.96-4 |
| JP2 | D-type 9 pin 180 degree straight socket (male) | D-type 9 pin straight plug (female) |

6.1.3.4 Main components specification

| Components identification | Product <br> name | Product specification |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| U1 | Main chip | MB90F387S |
| U210~U223 | Cache | 74HC595 |
| U200~U209 | Cache | TPIC6B595 |
| U2 | Reset chip | CAT809MTBI |
| U4 | CAN communication transceivers | SN65HVD1050 |
| U5 | Memory chip | 24C02 |
| U6, U8 | Power chip | LM2596 |
| U7 | RS232 communication chip | MAX202E |
| Y1 | Crystal | 4M |

6.1.3.5 Power Specification:

| Input voltage | $24 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{DC}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Standard input voltage range | $22 \sim 28 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{DC}$ |
| Characteristic working current | 436 mA |
| Maximum working current | 582 mA (not including output/input terminal JP2 output current) |
| Maximum power consumption | 14 W |
| PCB board socket model | $\mathrm{CH} 3.96-4 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Terminal position number | JP1 (pin1: +DC24V, pin2: GND) |

6.1.3.6 Programming port specification

| Communication port | JP2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Communication way | RS232 communication |
| Maximum baud rate | 9600bps |
| PCB board socket model | D-type 9 pin 180 degree straight socket (male) |
| Terminal position number | JP2.2 (RXD), JP2.3(TXD), JP2.5(GND), JP2.9(+5V) |

### 6.1.3.7 EEPROM specification:

| EEPROM model | AT24C02 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Protocol | $I^{2} \mathrm{C}$ |


| Capacity | 2 k bits |
| :--- | :--- |
| Working temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \backsim+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Read and write cycles | $1,000,000$ |

### 6.1.3.8 Communication Specification

| Communication port | JP1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Communication way | CAN communication |
| Maximum baud rate | 100Kbps |
| PCB board socket model | CH3.96-4A |
| Terminal position number | JP1.3 (CANH), JP1.4(CANL) |

### 6.1.3.9 DIP Switch

| Main function | Jumper position number |
| :--- | :--- |
| Burning program | SW1 is at ON: program burning status |
| Terminal resistor | SW2 is at ON: terminal resistor connection status |

### 6.1.3.10 Allowable working environment

| Temperature | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Humidity | $\leqslant 95 \%$ |
| Electromagnetic environment | Harsh industrial environment(2000V full pulse test) |

6.1.4 Port Definition

| Port |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| JP1 | CAN communication Port |
| JP2 | Program port when SW1 is on <br> Service tool connecting port when SW1 is off |
| SW2 | CAN terminal resistance switch |

### 6.1.5 Function description

1. Display the service floors from down to up and low to high, up to 10 . If the floors are larger than 10 , it will display in different pages.
2. Display the service floor with same direction.

### 6.1.6 Parameter Description

| Parameter name | Default | Range | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lift No. | 1 | $1-8$ | Set display lift number |
| Floor No. | 0 | $0-64$ | The value is 0 for car destination indicator |
| Floor 1 | 1 |  | Set the floor display code with higher and lower digit set <br> respectively, you can choose following characters: ' 0 ' - <br> '9', ' $-1, ' ~ ' B ', ~ ' P ', ~ ' ~$ ',' 'R' and ' $M$ ' |

### 6.2 Horizontal destination indicator(AS-HDI-ST01)

Generally, the display is installed in the top of the door providing convenience for passengers to see the allocated destination floors.

### 6.2.1 Features

1. It consists of driver board and display board
2. One RS232 serial communication port
3. One CAN communication port
4. $205 \times 7$ dot matrix LED highlight display modules

### 6.2.2 Profile and dimension



Horizontal destination indicator (Assembly)


Horizontal indicator driver board


Horizontal indicator board


Mounting dimension

### 6.2.3 Electrical specification

### 6.2.3.1 Printed board specification

> Horizontal display driver board

| Printed board name | ProD0957DV1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Color | Green |
| Thickness | 1.6 mm |
| Wiring layer | 2 layers |

> Horizontal display display board

| Printed board name | ProD0957CV2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Color | Green |
| Thickness | 1.6 mm |
| Wiring layer | 4 layers |

### 6.2.3.2 Connector specification

> Horizontal display driver board

| Socket No. | Socket model | Plug model |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| JP1 | CH3.96-4A | CH3.96-4 |
| JP2 | D-type 9 pin 180 degree straight socket <br> (male) | D-type 9 pin straight plug (female) |
| JP3 | DENK2.54*10*2 double row straight socket | DENK double row 20 pin plug |
| JP4, JP5 | ANYTEK 5.08*4 straight socket | ANYTEK 5.08*4 spring socket |
| JP6, JP7 | DENK2.54*2*2 double row straight socket | DENK double row 10 pin plug |

> Horizontal display display board

| Socket No. | Socket model | Plug model |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| JP1, JP3 | Jih vei double row 10 pin long right <br> angle socket | Jih vei double row 10 pin long <br> right angle socket |
| JP2, JP4 | Jih vei double row 10 pin long right <br> angle socket | Jih vei double row 10 pin long <br> right angle socket |

### 6.2.3.3 Main components specification

> Horizontal display driver board

| Components identification | Product name | Product specification |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| U1 | Main chip | STM32F103RC |
| U2 | RS232 communication chip | SP3232EEN |
| U3 | CAN communication transceivers | SN65HVD1050 |
| U4 | Memory chip | 24C02 |
| U5 | Reset chip | CAT809ST |
| U6 | Op-amp chip | ULN2003A |
| U7 | Power chip | MC33063 |
| U8 | Power chip | LM1117SR-3.3V |
| U9, U10 | Inverter | 74HC14 |
| Y1 | Crystal | 8M |

> Horizontal display display board

| Components identification | Product name | Product specification |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| U1~U5 | Shift register | TPIC595 |
| U6~U12 | Shift register | 74HC595 |
| U13, U14 | Inverter | 74HC14 |
| U15 | Power chip | LM2596 |

### 6.2.3.4 Power specification:

> Horizontal display driver board

| Input voltage | $24 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{DC}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Standard input voltage range | $22 \sim 28 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{DC}$ |
| Characteristic working current | 55 mA |
| Maximum working current | 73 mA |
| Maximum power consumption | 1.75 W |
| PCB board socket model | CH3.96-4A |
| Terminal position number | JP1 (pin1: +DC24V, pin2: GND) |

> Horizontal display display board

| Input voltage | $24 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{DC}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Standard input voltage range | $22 \sim 28 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{DC}$ |
| Characteristic working current | 211 mA |
| Maximum working current | 282 mA |
| Maximum power consumption | 6.77 W |
| PCB board socket model | $\mathrm{CH} 3.96-4 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Terminal position number | JP1 (pin 1, 4, 6, 8, 9: GND) <br> JP3 (pin 1, 2, 3, 4: +DC24V, pin 5, 6, 8, 9: GND) |

### 6.2.3.5 Programming port specification

> Horizontal display driver board

| Communication port | JP2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Communication way | RS232 Communication |
| Maximum baud rate | 9600 bps |
| PCB board socket model | D-type 9 pin 180 degree straight socket (male) |
| Terminal position number | JP2.2 (RXD), JP2.3 (TXD), JP2.5 (GND), JP2.9 (+5V) |

### 6.2.3.6 EEPROM specification

> Horizontal display driver board

| EEPROM model | AT24C02 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Protocol | $I^{2} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Capacity | 2 k bits |
| Working temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

### 6.2.3.7 Communication specification

> Horizontal display driver board

| Communication port | JP1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Communication way | CAN communication |
| Maximum baud rate | 100 Kbps |
| PCB board socket model | CH3.96-4A |
| Terminal position number | JP1.3 (CANH), JP1.4 (CANL) |

### 6.2.3.8 DIP switch

> Horizontal display driver board

| Main function | Jumper position number |
| :--- | :--- |
| Burning program | SW1 is at ON: serial burning program status |
| Terminal resistor | SW2 is at ON: terminal resistor connection status |

### 6.2.3.9 EEPROM specification

> Horizontal display driver board

| EEPROM model | AT24C02 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Protocol | $I^{2} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Capacity | 2 k bits |
| Working temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \backsim+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Read and write cycles | $1,000,000$ |

### 6.2.3.10 Communication specification

> Horizontal display driver board

| Communication port | JP1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Communication way | CAN communication |
| Maximum baud rate | 100 Kbps |
| PCB board socket model | CH3.96-4A |
| Terminal position number | JP1.3 (CANH), JP1.4 (CANL) |

### 6.2.3.11 Relay output

> Horizontal display driver board

| Output point | 4 way |
| :---: | :---: |
| Relay model | FTR-F3AA024E |
| Electrical life | $>=200,000$ cycles |
| Mechanical life | $>=5000,000$ cycles |
| Coil power consumption | 0.2 W |
| Rated current | 5 A |


| Rated voltage | 24 V |
| :---: | :---: |
| Pick-up voltage | 18.0 V |
| Release voltage | 2.4 V |
| Working temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

### 6.2.3.12 Allowable working environment

> Horizontal display driver board

| Temperature | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Humidity | $\leqslant 95 \%$ |
| Electromagnetic environment | Harsh industrial environment (2000V full pulse test) |

> Horizontal display display board

| Temperature | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Humidity | $\leqslant 95 \%$ |
| Electromagnetic environment | Harsh industrial environment (2000V full pulse test) |

### 6.2.4 Port description

> Horizontal display driver board

| Port |  | Description | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| JP1 | JP1.1 | +24V | Power |
|  | JP1.2 | GND | Common ground |
|  | JP1.3 | CANH | CAN communication positive |
|  | JP1.4 | CANL | CAN communication negative |
| JP2 | JP2.2 | RXD | RS232 receiving pin |
|  | JP2.3 | TXD | RS232 transmitting pin |
|  | JP2.5 | GND | Common ground |
|  | JP2.9 | +5V | Power |
| JP4 | JP4.1 | Up arrival gong | Output 2 |
|  | JP4.2 | YCOM2 | Common terminal 2 |
|  | JP4.3 | Down arrival gong | Output 3 |
|  | JP4.4 | YCOM3 | Common terminal 3 |
| JP5 | JP5.1 | Up real-time forecast lantern /up arrival lantern | Output 0 |
|  | JP5.2 | YCOMO | Common terminal 0 |
|  | JP5.3 | Down real-time forecast lantern /down arrival lantern | Output 1 |
|  | JP5.4 | YCOM1 | Common terminal 1 |
| JP3 |  | Simulation port |  |
| JP6 |  | Display driven signal port, connecting with SM.04HS/G JP1 |  |
| JP7 |  | Display driven signal port, connecting with SM.04HS/G JP3 |  |


| SW1 | Program burning status selection, ON for burning status |
| :--- | :--- |
| SW2 | CAN communication terminal resistor selection, ON for connecting terminal resistor |

### 6.2.5 Function description

1. Display the service floor from left to right and low to high, up to 10 floors. If the number is larger than 10 , it will display in different pages.

2, Display all allocated calls. When the lift is arriving, the same-direction call flashes to remind passengers of the service floor.

3, After passengers record destination floor call, the real-time forecast light outputs, starting flashing (flash time is settable). When the setup is over time, the forecast light is constant on to remind passengers of the assigned lift.

4, when the lift is arriving, the arrival gong and arrival lantern outputs to remind passengers of arrival.

### 6.2.6 Parameters description

| Parameters <br> name | Default | Range | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Lift No. | 1 | $1-8$ | Set display lift number |
| Floor No. | 1 | $1-64$ | Install floor setup depending on the display |
| Flash Time | 0 | $0-60$ | Real-time forecast light flash time, unit: s |
| Floor 1 | 1 |  | Set the floor display code, setting high and low digit respectively. You <br> can choose following characters: '0' - '9', '-', 'B', 'P', 'L', 'R', 'M'. |
| Floor 2 | 2 |  |  |
| $\ldots \ldots$ |  |  |  |
| Floor 64 | 64 |  |  |

## A letter of Advice to Clients

Dear clients,
RoHS is the abbreviation for The restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment which was implemented by EU on July $1^{\text {st }}, 2006$. It stipulates that in the newly launched electrical and electronic equipment, the following six hazardous substances are restricted: lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chrome, PBB and PBDE.

In our country, the Electronic Information Products Pollution Control Management Measures was issued on February $28^{\text {th }}$, 2006 jointly by the Ministry of Information Industry, Status Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Commerce, Administration of Customs of the P.R.C, General Status Administration for Industry and Commerce, General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and Status Bureau of Environmental Protection, becoming an RoHS direction of Chinese Version and enforced. On February $1^{\text {st }}, 2008$, Electronic waste environmental pollution prevention and control management measures issued by the Status Bureau of Environmental Protection of the P.R.C began to executed, clearly specifying that the users of electronic and electrical products shall provide or entrust the electronic waste to the disassembling and disposing units (including small individual business) with corresponding business scope listed in directory (or temporary directory) to disassemble, make use of or dispose.

Our company follows the requirements in the Electronic Information Products Pollution Control Management Measures and RoHS directive in the aspects such as purchasing and selecting the types of electronic parts and components, PCB bare boards, wiring harness material and structural parts and strictly controls the above-mentioned six hazardous substances. Meanwhile in the production process, PCB parts and components are welded on XinChi lead free welding production line with a lead free welding technology.

Hazardous substance which may be contained in the following assemblies:

| Type <br> assembly of | Electronic <br> components | Electronic <br> printed <br> board <br> board) | circuit <br> (PCB | Sheet <br> metal <br> pieces | Radiators | Plastic <br> pieces |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Possible <br> hazardous <br> substances | Six hazardous substances: lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chrome, PBB and |  |  |  |  |  |
| PBDE |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1) Analysis of environmental impact. Our electronic product will produce some heat in use, which may lead to the emission of individual hazardous substance but will not cause serious influence on the surrounding. Once an electronic product is discarded after the expiry of its life, the heavy metallic and chemical hazardous substance in it will severely pollute the soil and water resources.
2) The life cycle of electronic product and equipment. Any electronic product and equipment has a life cycle and can be damaged and discarded. Even if it can still be used, it will be replaced and washed out by new generations of electronic products. Our products and equipment normally have a life cycle not more than 20 years.
3) The treatment of discarded electronic products. If the discarded electronic products can not be treated properly, they will pollute the environment. Our company requires our clients establish a reclaiming system in accordance with related national regulation and not throw away them as ordinary domestic waste or general industrial solid waste. The products shall be stored and used in environment-friendly ways or reclaimed by qualified units by strictly complying with the Electronic waste environmental pollution prevention and control management measures issued by the Status Bureau of

Environmental Protection of the P.R.C. Any individual or unit having no such qualification is prohibited conducting the activity of disassembling, making use of and disposing electronic wastes.

Please don't throw away electronic waste together with ordinary domestic waste, but call the local waste disposing agencies or environment protection agencies for suggestion on how to deal with the electronic waste.

