

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**IEC**  
**61158-5**

Second edition  
2000-01

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**Digital data communications for  
measurement and control –  
Fieldbus for use in industrial control systems –**

**Part 5:  
Application Layer Service definition**

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Reference number  
IEC 61158-5:2000(E)

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### Part 5: Application Layer Service definition

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Commission Electrotechnique Internationale  
International Electrotechnical Commission  
Международная Электротехническая Комиссия

PRICE CODE **XH**

*For price, see current catalogue*

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**DIGITAL DATA COMMUNICATIONS FOR MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL –  
FIELDBUS FOR USE IN INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEMS –**

**Part 5: Application Layer Service definition**

**FOREWORD**

- 1) The IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of the IEC is to promote international cooperation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, the IEC publishes International Standards. Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. The IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International Standard IEC 61158-5 has been prepared by subcommittee 65C: Digital communications, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement and control.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition which was issued as a technical specification in 1999. It constitutes a technical revision and now has the status of an International Standard.

This second edition adds seven distinct sets of services, each with a corresponding protocol, to the set of services and protocols of the first edition.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
65C/225/FDIS	65C/230/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

IEC 61158 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Digital data communications for measurement and control — Fieldbus for use in industrial control systems*:

- Part 1: Introductory guide (under preparation)
- Part 2: Physical layer specification and service definition
- Part 3: Data Link Service definition
- Part 4: Data Link Protocol specification
- Part 5: Application layer service definition
- Part 6: Application layer protocol specification
- Part 7: System management (under consideration)
- Part 8: Conformance testing (under consideration)

Annexe A is for information only.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until 2006. At this date, the publication will be:

- reconfirmed;
- withdrawn;
- replaced by a revised edition; or
- amended.

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## INTRODUCTION

This standard describes the Fieldbus Application Layer services intended to support the information interchange and the interactions between application processes.

This application layer standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application entities and interfaces within the industrial automation system.

This application layer standard does not contain test specifications used to demonstrate compliance with IEC 61158-5 and IEC 61158-6.

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# DIGITAL DATA COMMUNICATIONS FOR MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL – FIELDBUS FOR USE IN INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEMS –

## Part 5: Application Layer Service definition

### 1 Scope

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the Fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs”.

The FAL is an Application Layer Communication Standard designed to support the conveyance of time-critical and non-time-critical application requests and responses among devices in an automation environment. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of an application time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty.

This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL). It is specified in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes.

This part of IEC 61158 specifies interactions between remote applications in terms of

- an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of FAL Services,
- the primitives (interactions between the FAL and the FAL user) associated with each FAL Service;
- the parameters associated with each primitive;
- the interrelationship between and the valid sequences of the primitives for each service.

Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

## 2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of IEC 61158. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

IEC 61131-1: 1992, *Programmable controllers – Part 1: General information*

IEC 61131-3:1993, *Programmable controllers — Part 3: Programming languages*

IEC 61158–3:2000, *Digital data communications for measurement and control – Fieldbus for use in industrial control systems– Part 3: Data Link Layer service definition*

IEC 61158–4: 2000, *Digital data communications for measurement and control – Fieldbus for use in industrial control systems – Part 4: Data Link Layer Protocol Specification*

IEC 61158–6: 2000, *Digital data communications for measurement and control – Fieldbus for use in industrial control systems – Part 6: Application Layer Protocol Specification*

ISO/IEC 646: 1991, *Information technology – ISO 7-bit coded character set for information interchange*

ISO/IEC 7498 (all parts), *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model*

ISO/IEC 7498–1:1994, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model: The Basic Model*

ISO 7498–3:1997, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model – Part 3: Naming and addressing*

ISO/IEC 8822:1994, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Presentation service definition*

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