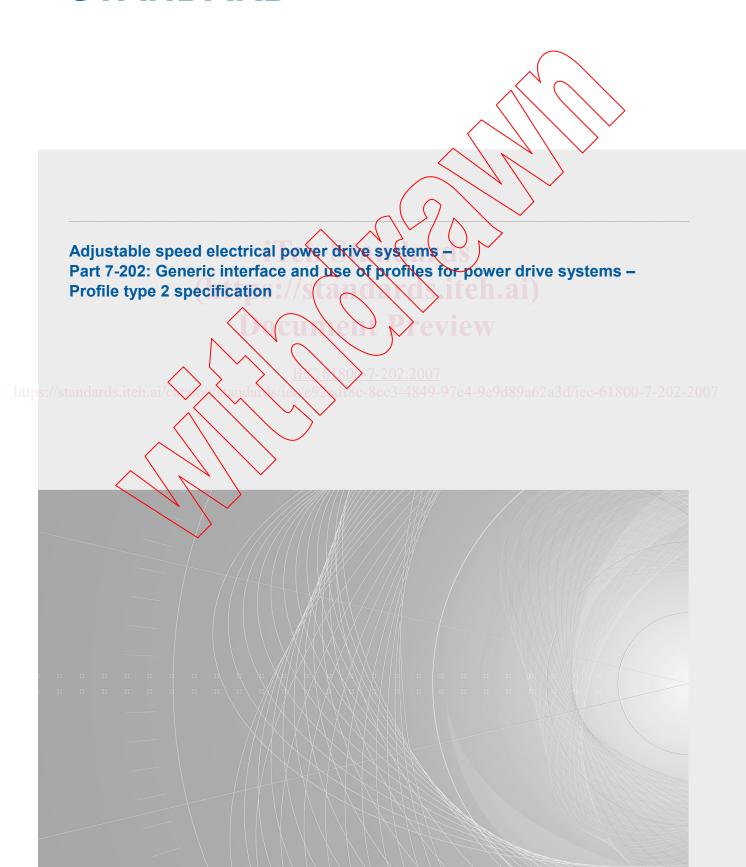


Edition 1.0 2007-11

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD





THIS PUBLICATION IS COPYRIGHT PROTECTED

Copyright © 2007 IEC, Geneva, Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either IEC or IEC's member National Committee in the country of the requester.

If you have any questions about IEC copyright or have an enquiry about obtaining additional rights to this publication, please contact the address below or your local IEC member National Committee for further information.

IEC Central Office 3, rue de Varembé CH-1211 Geneva 20 Switzerland

Email: inmail@iec.ch Web: www.iec.ch

About the IEC

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the leading global organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.

About IEC publications

The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC. Rease make sure that you have the latest edition, a corrigenda or an amendment might have been published.

■ Catalogue of IEC publications: <u>www.iec.ch/searchpub</u>

The IEC on-line Catalogue enables you to search by a variety of criteria reference number, text, technical committee,...). It also gives information on projects, withdrawn and replaced publications.

■ IEC Just Published: www.iec.ch/online news/justpub

Stay up to date on all new IEC publications. Just Published details twice a month all new publications released. Available on-line and also by email.

■ Electropedia: <u>www.electropedia.org</u>

The world's leading online dictionary of electronic and electrical terms containing more than 20 000 terms and definitions in English and French, with equivalent terms in additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary online.

Customer Service Centre: www.ies.ch/webstore/custserv

If you wish to give us your feedback on this publication of need further assistance, please visit the Customer Service Centre FAQ or contact us:

Email: csc@iec.ch

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11 Fax: +41 22 919 03 00



Edition 1.0 2007-11

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems -

Part 7-202: Generic interface and use of profiles for power drive systems -

Profile type 2 specification

The state of the s

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

PRICE CODE



ICS 29.200; 35.100.05 ISBN 2-8318-9376-3

CONTENTS

	TRODUCTION	11		
1	Scope	14		
2	Normative references			
_				
3	Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms			
	3.1 Terms and definitions			
	3.2 Abbreviated terms			
4	General			
	4.1 General			
	4.2 Control modes			
	4.2.1 General			
	4.2.2 Control methods			
	4.2.3 Control nomenclature			
	4.2.4 Position Control			
		24		
5	4.2.8 No Control	/27 		
5	Data types	28		
c				
6		29		
	/ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	29		
	6.1.1 Object overview			
	6.1.2 Object description			
	6.2 How objects affect behaviour			
	6.4 I/O Connection messages			
	6.4.1 General			
	6.4.2 CIR Motion I/O connection			
	6.4.3 Controller-to-Device connection			
	6.4.4 Device-to-Controller connection			
	6.4.5 Fixed Device connection format			
	6.4.6 CIP Motion connection timing			
	6.5 Drive startup procedure			
	6.5.1 General			
	6.5.2 Motion I/O Connection creation			
	6.5.3 Motion Axis Object configuration			
	6.5.4 Time Synchronisation			
	6.6 Device visualisation			
	6.7 Ethernet Quality of Service (QoS)	65		
7	Motion Axis Object			
	7.1 General considerations	66		

	7.1.3 Motion Axis Object abstraction	66
	7.1.4 Motion Control Axis Object	67
	7.1.5 Drive control classification	67
	7.1.6 Required vs. Optional in implementation	68
7.2	Class attributes	76
	7.2.1 General	76
	7.2.2 Semantics	79
7.3	Instance attributes	82
	7.3.1 General	82
	7.3.2 Motion Control configuration attributes	83
	7.3.3 Motor attributes	
	7.3.4 Feedback attributes	92
	7.3.5 Event Capture attributes	98
	7.3.6 Command reference generation attributes	102
	7.3.7 Control mode attributes	•
		116
	7.3.9 DC Bus Control attributes	119
	7.3.10 Power and thermal management attributes	120
	7.3.11 Axis Status Attributes	
	7.3.12 Exception, fault, and alarm status attributes	126
	7.3.13 EXCEDITOD TIMIL ATHIONIES	1.5 1
	7.3.14 Exception action configuration attribute	132
	7.3.15 Initialisation fault status attributes	134
	7.3.16. Start inhibit status attributes	136
	7.3.17 Axis statistical attributes	137
	7.3.18 Axis into attributes	
	7.3.19 General purpose I/O attributes	
	70001	
7.4	Common services	
	7.4.1 Supported services	
	7.4.2 Service specific data	
7.5	Object specific services	
	7.5.1 Supported services	
	7.5.2 Service specific data	
7.6	Behaviour	
7.0	7.6.1 State model	
	7.6.2 State behaviour	
	7.6.3 Fault and alarm behaviour	
	7.6.4 Start Inhibit behaviour	
	7.6.5 Visualization behaviour	
	7.6.6 Command generation behaviour	
	7.6.7 Feedback Interface Behavior	
	7.6.8 Event Capture Behavior	
	7.6.9 Control Mode Behaviour	
	7.0.9 Control Mode Denavious	170
Bibliogra	phy	181
Figure 1	- Structure of IEC 61800-7	13

Figure 2 – Open loop position control	23
Figure 3 – Closed loop position control	24
Figure 4 – Open loop velocity control	25
Figure 5 – Closed loop velocity control	25
Figure 6 – Acceleration control	26
Figure 7 – Torque control	27
Figure 8 – No control	28
Figure 9 – Object Model for a CIP Motion drive	29
Figure 10 – CIP Motion I/O connection model	31
Figure 11 – Controller-to-Device Connection Format	32
Figure 12 – Device-to-Controller Connection Format	33
Figure 13 – CIP Motion I/O Connection Channels	34
Figure 14 – CIP Motion Controller-to-Device Connection Format	34
Figure 15 – Connection Header	35
Figure 16 – Connection Format	35
Figure 17 – Connection Header	36
Figure 18 – Instance Data Block	
Figure 19 – Instance Data Header	38
Figure 20 – Cyclic Data Header	
Figure 21 – Cyclic Write Data Block	43
Figure 22 – Event Data Block	
Figure 23 – Service Data Block	45
Figure 24 – CIP Motion Controller-to-Device Connection Format	46
Figure 25 – Connection Header	46
Figure 26 - Connection Header	0-7.4702-20
Figure 27 – Adjustment of actual position data based on device time stamp	48
Figure 28 – Instance Data Block	
Figure 29 – Instance Data Header	
Figure 30 - Cyclic Pata Block	
Figure 31 – Cyclis Read Data Block	50
Figure 32 – Event Data Block	51
Figure 33 – Service Data Block	52
Figure 34 – Fixed Controller to Device Connection Format (fixed size = 16 bytes)	53
Figure 35 – Fixed Device to Controller Connection Format (fixed size = 16 bytes)	53
Figure 36 – CIP Motion I/O Connection timing model	54
Figure 37 – Controller-to-Drive Connection timing with fine interpolation	55
Figure 38 – Controller-to-Drive Connection timing with unequal update periods	57
Figure 39 – Use of Time Stamp to adjust actual position to the controller's timebase	
Figure 40 – Coordination of two drives with different Update Periods	59
Figure 41 – Coordination of multiple drive axes in case of delayed Controller-to- Device Connection packets	60
Figure 42 – Propagation of a step change in time	
Figure 43 – Group Sync of CIP Motion drives	

Figure 44 – Object components for CIP motion architecture	66
Figure 45 – Controller Consumed Connection Data Format	79
Figure 46 – Controller Produced Connection Data Format	80
Figure 47 – Control Mode bit field	84
Figure 48 – IEEE per phase motor model	85
Figure 49 – Feedback Configuration bit field	97
Figure 50 – Event Checking Control word field	100
Figure 51 – Event Checking Status word field	101
Figure 52 – Interpolation Control word field	
Figure 53 – Get Axis Attribute List Request Format	142
Figure 54 – Get Axis Attribute List Response Format	143
Figure 55 – Get Axis Attribute List Response – Example 1	
Figure 56 – Get Axis Attribute List Response – Example 2	144
Figure 57 – Get Axis Attribute List Response – Example 3	144
Figure 58 – Get Axis Attribute List Response – Example 4	144
Figure 59 – Set Axis Attribute List Request Format	145
Figure 60 – Set Axis Attribute List Request – Example 1	
Figure 61 – Set Axis Attribute List Request – Example 2	146
Figure 62 – Set Axis Attribute List Request – Example 3	
Figure 63 – Set Axis Attribute List Response Format	146
Figure 64 – Set Cyclic Write List Request Format	
Figure 65 – Set Cyclic Write List Response Format	147
Figure 66 – Set Cyclic Read List Request Format	148
Figure 67 – Set Cýclic Read List Response Format	
Figure 68 - Motion Axis Object State Model8653.4849-9764-969d89a62a3d/lead	1.800152/2-200
Figure 69 – Command Generator	163
Figure 70 – Feedback Channels 1 and 2	
Figure 71 – Feedback Channels 3 and 4	168
Figure 72 - Event Capture Functionality	
Figure 73 – No Control (Feedback Only)	171
Figure 74 – Closed Loop Position Control	172
Figure 75 – Closed Loop Velocity Control	174
Figure 76 – Open Loop Frequency Control	176
Figure 77 – Acceleration Control	177
Figure 78 – Torque Control	178
Figure 79 – Closed Loop Current Vector Control	179
Table 1 – Data types	28
Table 2 – Objects present in a CIP Motion drive device	30
Table 3 – Object effect on behavior	30
Table 4 – Object interfaces	30
Table 5 – Time Data Set	36
Table 6 – Axis Control	39

Table 7 – Command Data Set	39
Table 8 – Command Data Element to Motion Axis Object Attribute mapping	40
Table 9 – Actual Data Set	40
Table 10 – Actual Data Element to Motion Axis Object Attribute Mapping	41
Table 11 – Status Data Set configuration	41
Table 12 – Interpolation Control	42
Table 13 – Axis Response	50
Table 14 – Event Type	52
Table 15 – Propagation of a step change in time (example 1)	61
Table 16 – Propagation of a step change in time (example 2)	63
Table 17 – CIP Motion visualisation components	65
Table 18 – Instance attribute implementation vs. Device Control Code	68
Table 19 – Class attributes for the Motion Axis Object	77
Table 20 – Node Control bit definitions	80
Table 21 – Node Status bit definitions	81
Table 22 – Node Faults code definitions	81
lable 23 – Node Alarms code definitions	82
Table 24 – Dynamic Unit vs. Feedback Configuration(83
Table 25 – Motion Control configuration attributes	83
Table 26 – Motor Control field enumeration definitions	84
Table 27 –Control Method field enumeration definitions	
Table 28 – General Motor Info Attributes	86
Table 29 – General Motor Configuration Attributes	86
Table 30 – General PM Motor Configuration Attributes	
Table 31 – General Rotary Motor Configuration Attributes	<u>1/iec-61800-7</u> 89)2-2
Table 32 – General Linear Motor Configuration Attributes	90
Table 33 – Rotary PM Motor Configuration Attributes	90
Table 34 – Linear RM Motor Configuration Attributes	91
Table 35 – Induction Motor Configuration Attributes	91
Table 36 – General Feedback Info Attributes	92
Table 37 – Feedback Configuration Attributes	93
Table 38 – Feedback Selection field enumeration definitions	98
Table 39 – Event Attributes	99
Table 40 – Event Checking Control bit definitions	100
Table 41 – Event Checking Status bit definitions	101
Table 42 – Command Generator Signal Attributes	102
Table 43 – Command Generator Configuration Attributes	103
Table 44 – Command Target Update enumeration definition	105
Table 45 – Position Loop Signal Attributes	106
Table 46 – Position Loop Configuration Attributes	107
Table 47 – Velocity Loop Signal Attributes	108
Table 48 – Velocity Loop Configuration Attributes	108
Table 49 – Acceleration Signal Attributes	110

Table 50 – Torque/Force Reference Signal Attributes	110
Table 51 – Torque/Force Reference Configuration Attributes	111
Table 52 – Current Loop Signal Attributes	112
Table 53 – Current Loop Configuration Attributes	114
Table 54 – Frequency Control Signal Attributes	114
Table 55 – Frequency Control Configuration Attributes	115
Table 56 – Drive Output Attributes	115
Table 57 – Stopping/Braking Attributes	116
Table 58 – Stopping Mode enumeration definitions	
Table 59 – DC Bus Control Attributes	119
Table 60 – Power and Thermal Management Status Attributes	121
Table 61 – Power and Thermal Management Configuration Attributes	
Table 62 – Axis Status Attributes	123
Table 63 – Axis Status bit definitions	124
Table 64 – Axis I/O Status bit definitions	124
Table 65 –Status Data Set bit definitions	125
Table 66 – Exception, Fault and Alarm Status Attributes	126
Table 67 – Standard Exception Table	129
Table 68 – Exception Factory Limit Info Attributes	131
Table 69 – Exception User Limit Configuration Attributes	132
Table 70 – Exception Action Configuration Attribute	
Table 71 – Exception Action Bit Definitions	133
Table 72 – Initialisation Fault Status Attributes	134
Table 73 – Standard Initialisation Fault Table	
Table 74 - Start Inhibit Status Attributes	136)2-200
Table 75 – Standard Start Inhibit Table	
Table 76 –Statistical Attributes	
Table 77 – Axis Info Attributes	138
Table 78 - General Purpose I/O Attributes	138
Table 79 – Local Mode Configuration Attributes	139
Table 80 – Motion Axis Object – Common Services	139
Table 81 – Group_Sync Request Data Structure	140
Table 82 – Group_Sync Response Data Structure	140
Table 83 – Motion Axis Object – Object Specific Services	141
Table 84 – Run Motor Test Request Data Structure	149
Table 85 – Get Motor Test Response Data Structure	149
Table 86 – Run Inertia Test Request Data Structure	150
Table 87 – Get Inertia Test Response Data Structure	150
Table 88 – Run Hookup Test Request Data Structure	151
Table 89 – Get Hookup Test Response Data Structure	151
Table 90 – Axis Control Request Code	152
Table 91 – Axis Response Acknowledge Codes	153
Table 92 – Completion Criteria for Requested Operation	153

Table 93 – Successful Axis Control Request Cycle	154
Table 94 – Unsuccessful Axis Control Request Cycle	154
Table 95 – Axis State Mapping to Identity Object with LED Behavior	159
Table 96 – CIP Motion Device Seven-Segment Display Behavior	160
Table 97 – CIP Motion Multi-Character Alphanumeric Display Behavior	161
Table 98 – Multi-Axis Multi-Character Alphanumeric Display Behavior	162



INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ADJUSTABLE SPEED ELECTRICAL POWER DRIVE SYSTEMS -

Part 7-202: Generic interface and use of profiles for power drive systems – Profile type 2 specification

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). 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. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with canditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with an IEC Publication.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication. 9e9d89a62a3d/iec-61800-7-202-2007
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) draws attention to the fact that it is claimed that compliance with this document may involve the use of a patent concerning the following:

Publication/ Application serial number	Holder	Title
US 11/241,539	[RA]	Time Stamped Motion Control Network Protocol That Enables Balanced Single Cycle Timing and Utilization of Dynamic Data Structures

The IEC takes no position concerning the evidence, validity and scope of this patent right.

The holder of this patent right has assured the IEC that he is willing to negotiate licences under reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions with applicants throughout the world. In this respect, the statement of the holder of this patent right is registered with IEC. Information may be obtained from

[RA] Rockwell Automation, Inc.

1201 S. Second Street

Milwaukee, WI 53204

USA

Attention: Intellectual Property Dept.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights other than those identified above. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

The International Standard IEC 61800-7-202 has been prepared by subcommittee SC 22G: Adjustable speed electric drive systems incorporating semiconductor power converters, of IEC technical committee TC 22: Power electronic systems and equipment.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
22G/184/FDIS	22G/192/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 2.

A list of all parts of the IEC 61800 series, under the general title Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

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

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

INTRODUCTION

The IEC 61800 series is intended to provide a common set of specifications for adjustable speed electrical power drive systems.

IEC 61800-7 describes a generic interface between control systems and power drive systems. This interface can be embedded in the control system. The control system itself can also be located in the drive (sometimes known as "smart drive" or "intelligent drive").

A variety of physical interfaces is available (analogue and digital inputs and outputs, serial and parallel interfaces, fieldbuses and networks). Profiles based on specific physical interfaces are already defined for some application areas (e.g. motion control) and some device classes (e.g. standard drives, positioner). The implementations of the associated drivers and application programmers interfaces are proprietary and vary widety.

IEC 61800-7 defines a set of common drive control functions, parameters, and state machines or description of sequences of operation to be mapped to the profiles.

IEC 61800-7 provides a way to access functions and data of a drive that is independent of the used drive profile and communication interface. The objective is a common drive model with generic functions and objects suitable to be mapped on different communication interfaces. This makes it possible to provide common implementations of motion control (or velocity control or drive control applications) in controllers without any specific knowledge of the drive implementation.

There are several reasons to define a generic interface.

For a drive device manufacturer

- Less effort to support system integrators
- Less effort to describe drive functions because of common terminology
- The selection of drives does not depend on availability of specific support

For a control device manufacturer

- No influence of bus technology
- Easy device integration
- Independent of a drive supplier

For a system integrator (builds modules, machines, plants etc.)

- Less integration effort for devices
- Only one understandable way of modeling
- Independent of bus technology

Much effort is needed to design a motion control application with several different drives and a specific control system. The tasks to implement the system software and to understand the functional description of the individual components may exhaust the project resources. In some cases, the drives do not share the same physical interface. Some control devices just support a single interface which will not be supported by a specific drive. On the other hand, the functions and data structures are specified with incompatibilities. It is up to the systems integrator to write interfaces to the application software to handle that which should not be his responsibility.

Some applications need device exchangeability or integration of new devices in an existing configuration. They are faced with different incompatible solutions. The efforts to adopt a solution to a drive profile and to manufacturer specific extensions may be unacceptable. This will reduce the degree of freedom to select a device best suited for this application to the selection of the unit which will be available for a specific physical interface and supported by the controller.

IEC 61800-7-1 is divided into a generic part and several annexes as shown in Figure 1. The drive profile types for CiA 402¹, CIP Motion^{TM2}, PROFIdrive³ and SERCOS Interface^{TM4} are mapped to the generic interface in the corresponding annex. The annexes have been submitted by open international network or fieldbus organizations which are responsible for the content of the related annex and use of the related trademarks.

This part of IEC 61800-7 specifies the profile type 2 (CIP Motion™).

The profile types 1, 3 and 4 are specified in IEC 61800-7-201, IEC 61800-7-203 and IEC 61800-7-204.

IEC 61800-7-301, IEC 61800-7-302, IEC 61800-7-303 and IEC 61800-7-304 specify how the profile types 1, 2, 3 and 4 are mapped to different network technologies (such as CANopen⁵, EtherCAT^{TM6}, Ethernet Powerlink^{TM7}, DeviceNet^{TM8}, ControlNet^{TM9}, EtherNet/IP^{TM10}, PROFIBUS¹¹, PROFINET¹² and SERCOS Interface).

- 1 CiA 402 is a trade name of CAN in Automation, e.V. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by IEC of the trade name holder or any of its products. Compliance to this profile does not require use of the trade name CiA 402.
- ² CIP Motion™ is a trade name of Open DeviceNet Vendor Association, Inc. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by IEC of the trademark holder or any of its products. Compliance to this profile does not require use of the trade name CIP Motion™. Use of the trade name CIP Motion™ requires permission of Open DeviceNet Vendor Association, Inc.
- PROFIdrive is a trade name of PROFIBUS International. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by IEC of the trade name holder or any of its products. Compliance to this profile does not require use of the trade name PROFIdrive. Use of the trade name PROFIdrive requires permission of PROFIBUS International.
- SERCOS™ and SERCOS Interface™ are trade names of SERCOS International e.V. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by IEC of the trade name holder or any of its products. Compliance to this profile does not require use of the trade name SERCOS and SERCOS interface. Use of the trade name SERCOS and SERCOS interface requires permission of the trade name holder.
- 5 CANopen is an acronym for Controller Area Network open and is used to refer to EN 50325-4.
- 6 EtherCAT™ is a trade name of Beckhoff, Veri. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by IEC of the trademark holder or any of its products. Compliance to this profile does not require use of the trade name EtherCAT™. Use of the trade name EtherCAT™ requires permission of the trade name holder.
- Ethernet Powerlink M is a trade name of B&R, control of trade name use is given to the non profit organisation EPSG. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by IEC of the trademark holder or any of its products. Compliance to this profile does not require use of the trade name Ethernet Powerlink M. Use of the trade name Ethernet Powerlink requires permission of the trade name holder.
- DeviceNet is a trade name of Open DeviceNet Vendor Association, Inc. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by IEC of the trademark holder or any of its products. Compliance to this profile does not require use of the trade name DeviceNet™. Use of the trade name DeviceNet™ requires permission of Open DeviceNet Vendor Association, Inc.
- 9 ControlNet™ is a trade name of ControlNet International, Ltd. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by IEC of the trademark holder or any of its products. Compliance to this profile does not require use of the trade name ControlNet™. Use of the trade name ControlNet™ requires permission of ControlNet International, Ltd.
- 10 EtherNet/IP™ is a trade name of ControlNet International, Ltd. and Open DeviceNet Vendor Association, Inc. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by IEC of the trademark holder or any of its products. Compliance to this profile does not require use of the trade name EtherNet/IP™. Use of the trade name EtherNet/IP™ requires permission of either ControlNet International, Ltd. or Open DeviceNet Vendor Association, Inc.
- PROFIBUS is a trade name of PROFIBUS International. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by IEC of the trade name holder or any of its products. Compliance to this profile does not require use of the trade name PROFIBUS. Use of the trade name PROFIBUS requires permission of PROFIBUS International.
- PROFINET is a trade name of PROFIBUS International. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by IEC of the trade name holder or any of its products. Compliance to this profile does not require use of the trade name PROFINET. Use of the trade name PROFINET requires permission of PROFIBUS International.