SIEMENS

LPB and BSB plants

Web server OZW672… V3.0

Commissioning instructions

OZW672.01
OZW672.04
OZW672.16

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1 Overview

1.1 Introduction

Type summary

Product number	Max. number of monitored devices
OZW672.01	1 LPB or 1 BSB device
OZW672.04	4 LPBs or 1 BSB device(s)
OZW672.16	16 LPBs or 1 BSB device(s)

Document contents

The document describes the commissioning and operating of the **OZW672.xx** web server: Web server for LPB/BSB plants with Ethernet. The examples and illustrations depict the web server OZW672.16, but apply accordingly to other types as well including OZW672.01 and OZW672.04.

Document structure

The section 2 "Overview" includes data points that must be set. Additional information on commissioning for the administrator is provided in the sections 5 "Communications" and 6 "Appendix".

The section 3 "Operate using a web browser" includes data points that are available as well to the end user. Section 4 "Visualize plants" provides information on visualizing the plant in the web browser.

Focus on web browser operation

The ACS790 PC software can also be used to commission and operate the web server OZW672. To simplify reading, this document focuses on commissioning and operating via web browser.

Important notes

This symbol draws your attention to special safety notes and warnings.

Safety / Product liability

Devices may only be used in building technical plants and for the described applications only. Comply with all local regulation (installation, etc.).

Disconnect the power and immediately replace a defective or obviously damaged device.

Do not open the device. Failure to comply will invalidate any warranty claims.

The technical data are provided solely for use with Siemens bus devices. The user ensures the functionality of operation when using third-party devices not expressly mentioned here. Siemens assumes **no** responsibility for service and warranty under these circumstances.

Intended use

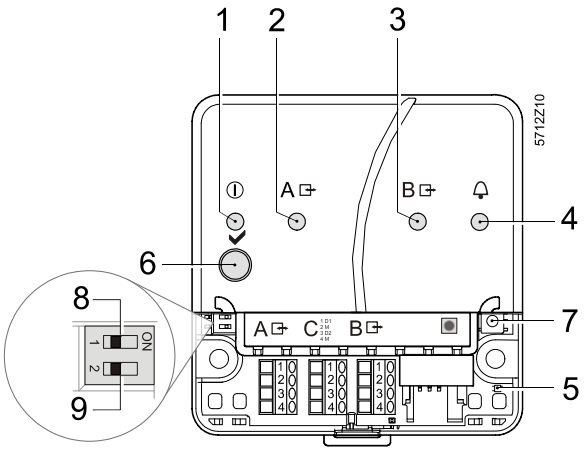
Trouble-free and safe product operation presupposes transport, storage, mounting, installation, and commissioning as intended as well as careful operation.

Disposal

Devices contain electrical and electronic components; do not dispose of them in the household garbage.

1.2 Display and operating elements

Overview



Pos	Name
1 ⏻	On LED
2 **A** ⊡	LPB/BSB LED
3 **B** ⊡	No function
4 🔔	Fault LED
5 **(LED)**	No function
6 ✓	Remote button
7 ●	Service button
8 ▪	Message surpression switch
9 ▪	No function

LED displays

1 On ⏻ (green/red)	• Dark	No power.
	• Steady red	Web server starts operating system.
	• Flashing red	Web server starts application.
	• Steady green	Web server operational.
2 LPB/BSB **A** ⊡ (green)	• Dark	No bus power.
	• Lit	LPB/BSB operational.
	• Flashing	Communication on LPB/BSB.
3 (LED) **B** ⊡		No function.
4 Faults 🔔 (red)	• Dark	No fault (normal operating state).
	• Lit	Fault exists.
5 (LED)		No function.

Operating buttons

6 Remote ✓	• Long (> 6 s)	Sends system report to configured recipients.
7 Service ●	• Long (> 6 s)	See "Button combinations".

Button combinations

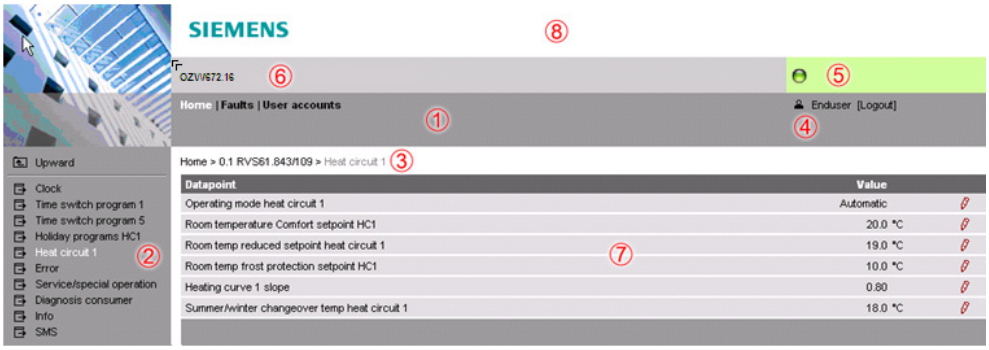
✓ and ●	• Long (> 6 s)	Simultaneously press ✓ and ● restores default factory settings. Note ⚠: All configuration data and settings are reset. The device list, uploaded files, and all unsent messages are deleted. History data is not deleted.

Switch

8 ▪ Message inhibition	• Position "On" ▪	Messages cannot be sent.
	• Position "Off" ▪	Message sending allowed.
9 ▪ (DIP switches)		No function.

1.3 Web operation

Use the web browser to operate the web server. The main window is sub-divided into various display areas.



1 Primary navigation

The following main functions are selected via primary navigation:

Menu	*Function*
Home	Device operation via menu tree.
Faults	Display plant faults.
File transfer	Documents, Message history, Logos and System definitions.
User accounts	User administration.
Device web pages	Create device list and operating pages.

2 Secondary navigation

Device operation (via Home) queries the devices and their operating pages via secondary navigation (menu tree).
Secondary navigation is used to select the file type to be transferred during upload and download of files and documents (File transfer).
Click "Up" to go up one level.

3 Command sequence

The path displays the workflow starting at the main menu to the open operating page. Simply click at any point on the path to return to that location.

4 User

Displays the current logged in user.
Click "Logoff" to log off active users and return to the login page.

5 Plant state

The plant state is displayed continuously:

- Green: No fault.
- Red: Most severe plant fault.

Click the field to go directly to the display of all plant faults.

6 Plant name

Shows the web server name.

7 Display

Shows the contents of the selected function.

8 Logo area

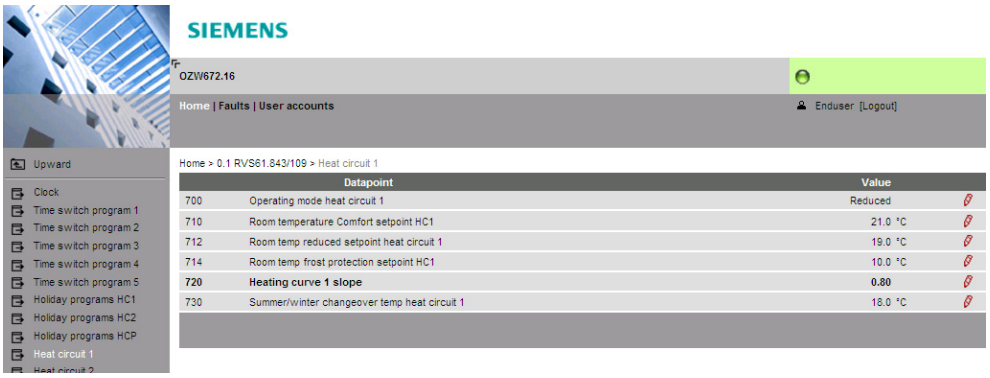
Shows Logo 1 and Logo 2.

User levels

Display and operation depend on the access level of the logged in user:

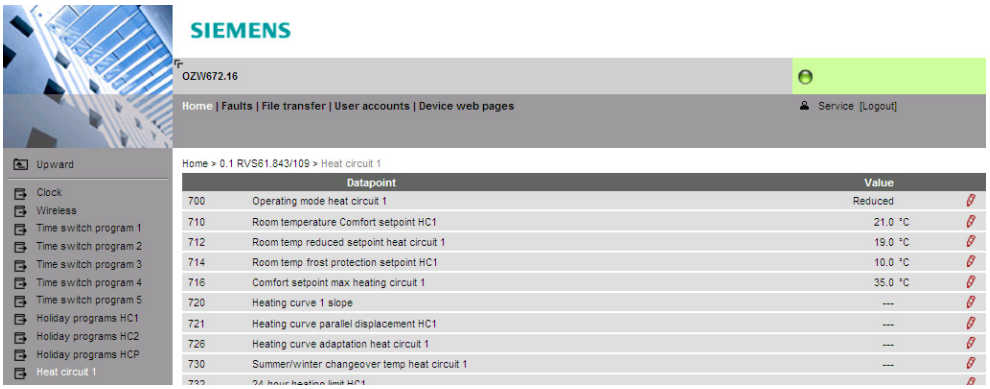
End user

- Operate end user data.
- Fault overview
- Administer own user account.



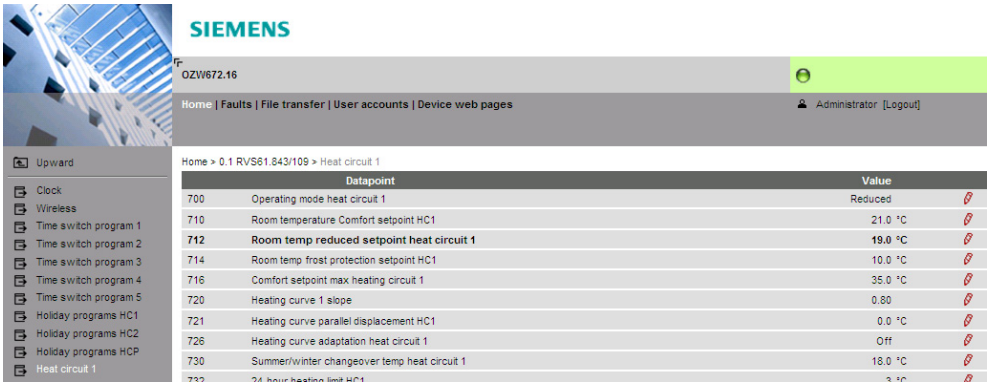
Service

- Operate service and end user data.
- Fault overview
- Documents, Message history, Logos, and System definitions.
- Administer own user account.



Administrator

- Operate service and end user data.
- Fault overview
- Documents, Message history, Logos and System definitions.
- Administer all user accounts.
- Create device websites.



1.4 Symbols, notations, abbreviations

1.4.1 Symbols

Symbols

Symbol	Meaning
	Data point at the service level.
	Data point at the end user level.
	Read/write data point; the setting value can be changed.
	Read-only data point; the value cannot be changed.
	Link to entry field.
	Delete object.
	Checkbox (multiple selection).
	Selection box.
	Calendar.
	Arrows to incrementally adjust values.
	Adjustment tab.
	Arrow to display sort order.
	Up.
	File upload (to web server).
	File download (from web server).
	Safety note, intended to protect against misuse.
	Always observe/follow.
	Note; important information.
	Network connection.
	Link to device.
	User.
	Message history.
	System definitions
	Logos.
	Switch views: Full view, partial view

1.4.2 Notations

Command sequences

Menu command sequences are printed as follows:

- Web server: Home > 0.5 OZW672... > Settings > Time of day/date
- PC: *Start* > *Settings* > *Network connections* > *Local Area Connection*

IP address, domains

Entry in the web browser address line:

- IP address: 192.168.2.10
- Domains: www.siemens.com

Buttons

Buttons are written as follows: **Add**

1.4.3 Abbreviations

Abbreviations

Auto MDI-X	Auto Medium Dependent Interface - Crossed
DynDNS	Dynamic Domain Name System
HTTP	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
HTTPS	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure
IP	Internet Protocol
LPB	Local Process Bus
BSB	Boiler System Bus
NAT	Network Address Translation
PAT	Port and Address Translation
RNDIS	Remote Network Driver Interface Specification
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
STP	Shielded Twisted Pair
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
TLS	Transport Layer Security
UPnP	Universal Plug and Play
USB	Universal Serial Bus
UTP	Unshielded Twisted Pair

Further explanations on abbreviations and terms are available in the appendix.

2 Commissioning

This section describes how to commission the web server.

2.1 Prerequisites

Prerequisites

The following conditions must be met to commission the web server:

- The web server is mounted and wired (see Installation instructions, G5711).
- The connected bus device is commissioned.
- The bus device has a valid address and is operational.
- The bus device works trouble free; the fault LED is not lit.
- The bus power supply to the bus device is turned on.
- Recommended by clock time supplier: The LPB bus device is clock slave with remote setting.

Notes

- The web server recognizes whether LPB or BSB devices are connected to the bus.
- IP address USB: 192.168.250.1 (unchangeable).
- IP address Ethernet: 192.168.251.1 (ex works).

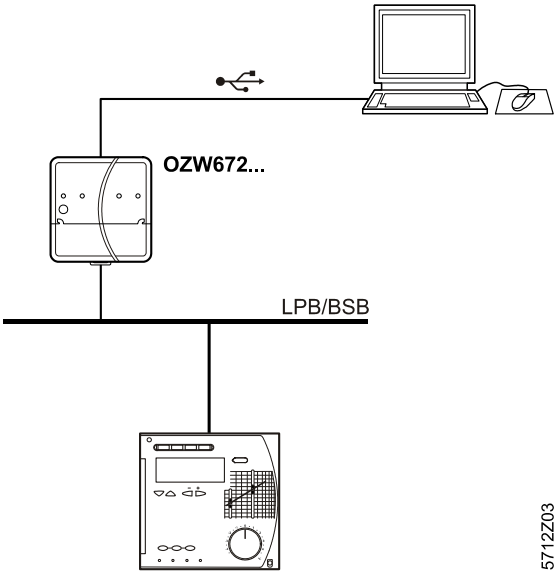
2.2 Getting started

2.2.1 Turn on web server

Turn on web server

Connect the web server to the power supply and connect it to the PC:

1. Connect power supply to turn on power on web server. The web server is operational, when the green ⏻ LED is lit.
2. Check additional displays:
   - LED **A** ⇥
     Green light if LPB/BSB bus power supply is available. Check the LPB/BSB bus wiring and setting for the bus power supply on the bus device if no bus power supply is available.
   - LED 🔔
     Dark if no fault is pending. You can resolve pending faults later (see Section 2.9).
3. Plug the supplied USB cable into the web server and the PC and start up the PC. The PX recognizes the web server as a USB device. Otherwise, the RNDIS is still not installed.



4. The RNDIS driver is installed automatically if the PC is connected to the Internet and no RNDIS driver is installed. The installation wizard will guide you through installation.

Note

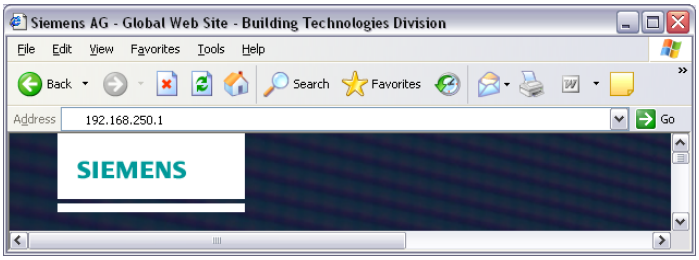
You can also manually set up the RNDIS driver (see Section 6.2.3).

2.2.2 Log into web server

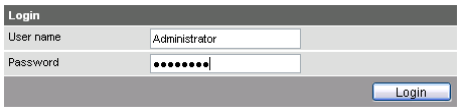
Log on

A PC with USB interface and web browser is used to commission the web server.

1. Start web browser.
2. In the address line, enter the USB IP address (http://192.168.250.1).



3. Login
   - User name (User name): *Administrator*
   - Password (Password): *Password*



4. Click **Login** to finish.

Notes

- When you log in for the first time, you must enter "User name" = "Administrator", "Password" = "Password".
- Change the password after initial login.
- Note case sensitivity.
- English is the web browser language after the initial login.

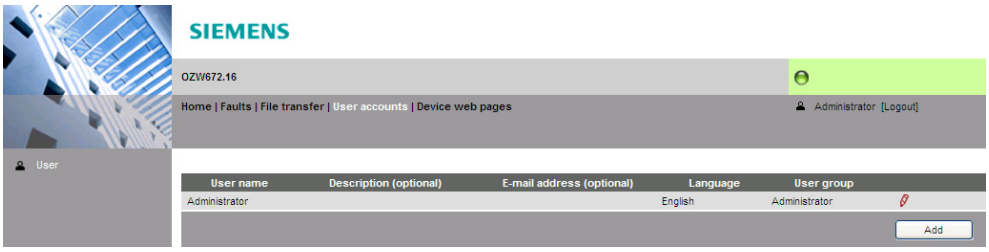
2.3 Administer user accounts

Administer user accounts

Use the "User Accounts" ("User accounts") menu to change the administrator password at delivery and set up additional user accounts.

Note

You can only create user accounts on the "Administrator" user level.

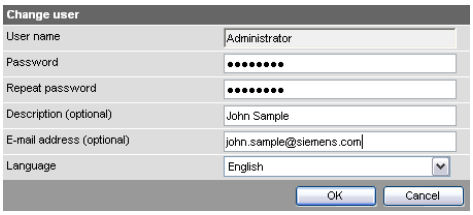


Change administrator data

Procedure:

1. Click red pencil symbol .

   The "Change user" ("Change user") dialog box opens.



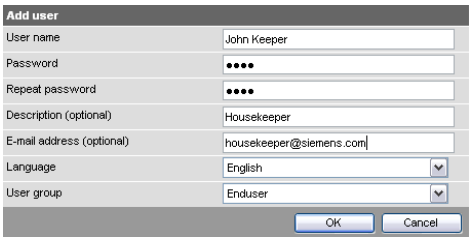
2. Change administrator data:
   - Password
   - Repeat Password
   - Description (optional)
   - Email address (optional)
   - Language: English
3. Click **OK** to finish.

Add a new user

Procedure:

1. Click **Add**.

   The "Add user" dialog box is displayed.



2. Enter / select user data:
   - User name
   - Password
   - Repeat password
   - Description (optional)
   - E-mail address (optional)
   - Language: English
   - User group
3. Close with **OK.**

Change user data

Procedure:

1. Click red pencil symbol for the corresponding user.

   The "Change user" dialog box opens.

2. Change user data:
   - User name
   - Password
   - Repeat password
   - Description (optional)
   - E-mail address (optional)
   - Language: English
   - User group.Close with **OK.**

Delete user account

Procedure:

1. Click red garbage can for the corresponding user.

   The "User accounts" dialog box is displayed.

2. Click **Yes** for "User to be deleted?".

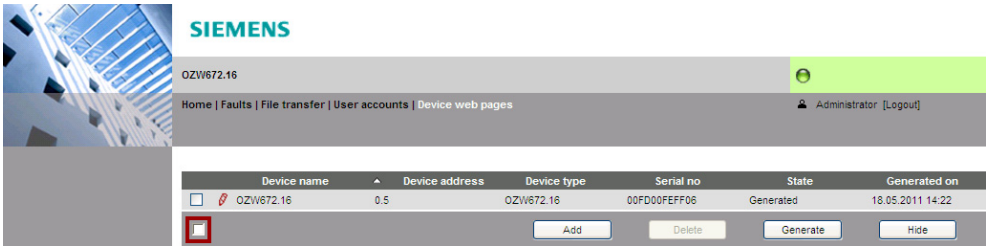
Notes

- The administrator account cannot be deleted. The name "Administrator" and user group "Administrator" cannot be changed. You may, however, add user accounts with administrator rights.
- You can only add new users and delete existing ones on the "Administrator" user level.
- Changing other user accounts is reserved to the "Administrator" user level.
- A secure password is comprised of lowercase and uppercase letters, numbers and special characters, is at least 20 characters long, and does not include a name or words from dictionaries.

2.4 Create device web pages

Create device websites

You must first add associated devices and device websites before you can operate the web server and the bus device. To this via the "Device web pages" menu.



Linked devices are listed in a table with the following information:

- Device name
- Device address Device type
- Serial number
- State
- Generated on

Note

Click the column header to sort the table.
Per default, the devices are sorted in ascending device address order.

Add device

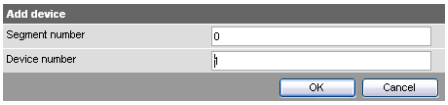
- The web server itself is already in the device list.
- Only added bus devices are monitored.
- Only generated bus devices can be operated.
- Changes to settings of the connected bus device may require that the device web pages be recreated or updated to apply changes from web operation.
- You must delete and re-add a bus device after you update the bus device software, or replace the bus device.

Note

You can only add a device on the "Administrator" user level.

The workflow below shows how to add a bus device and create the associated device web page(s):

1. Click **Add**.
2. Enter the bus address:
   LPB: Segment number and Device number.

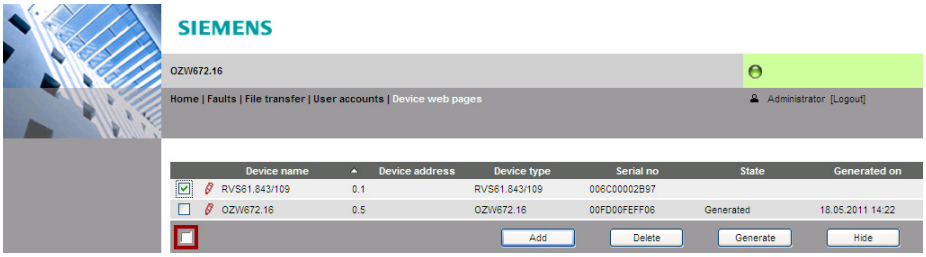


3. BSB: Device number (default: 1=basic device).

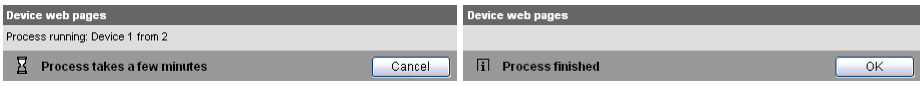
4. You can add just one BSB device to the device list.

5. Click **OK** to confirm.
   The web server searches for a device with the entered **bus address**. It is displayed in the device list if found.

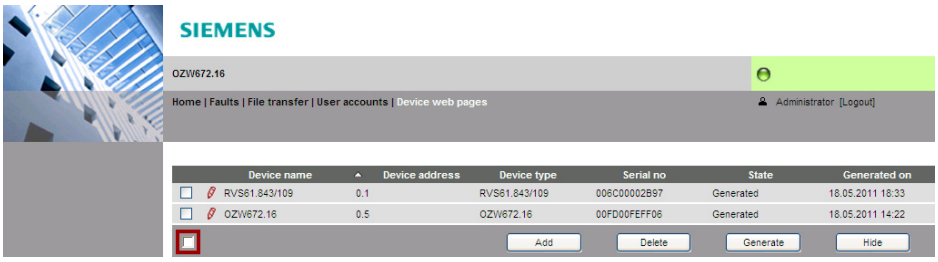
6. The added device can be named by clicking the red pencil symbol for the corresponding device. A maximum of 20 characters are available.
7. Select the devices whose web pages you want to create.



8. Click **Generate**.
   Device web pages are generated.
   Process takes a few minutes



9. Wait until **Process finished** is displayed.
   In the device list, the web server and the bus device display status "Generated".



10. The device websites are now available under **Home**.

Delete device

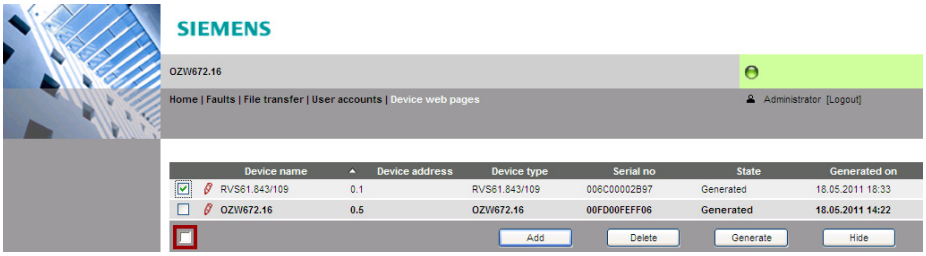
When you delete the bus device, you can add another bus device.

Note

You can only delete a bus device on the "Administrator" user level.

Procedure:

1. Select the bus device you want to remove from the device list ☑.

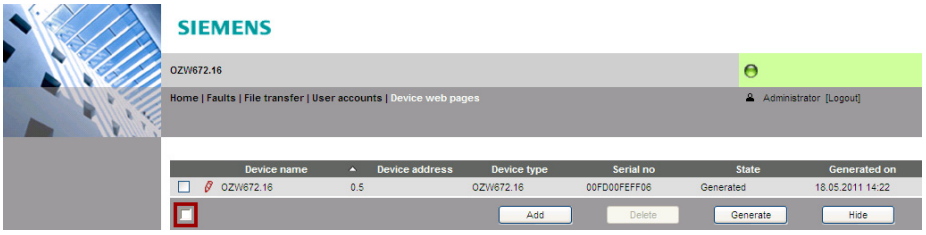


2. Click **Delete**.
3. Click **Yes** to confirm.

The web server removes the device from the device list.

4. Wait until ℹ **Process finished** is displayed.

5. Click **OK** confirm.
   The device is removed from the device list.



Create device web pages

You must create device web pages for the following cases:

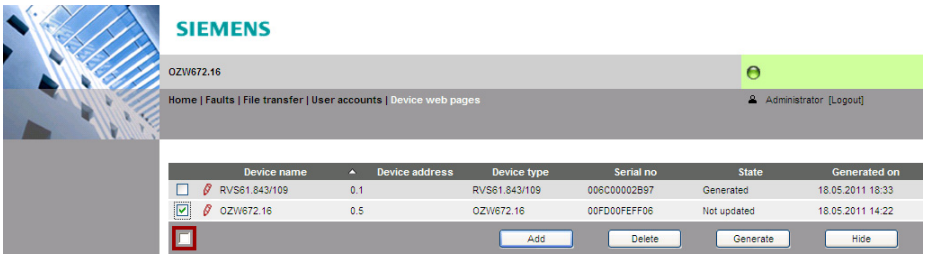
- After you add a device (see "Add device").
- Changes to settings of the connected bus device may require that the device web pages be recreated to apply changes from web operation.
- For changes to be applied, you must recreate the device web pages after you update the system definition (see Section 3.4, part "Upload system definitions").

Note

Device web pages can only be created on the "Administrator" user level.

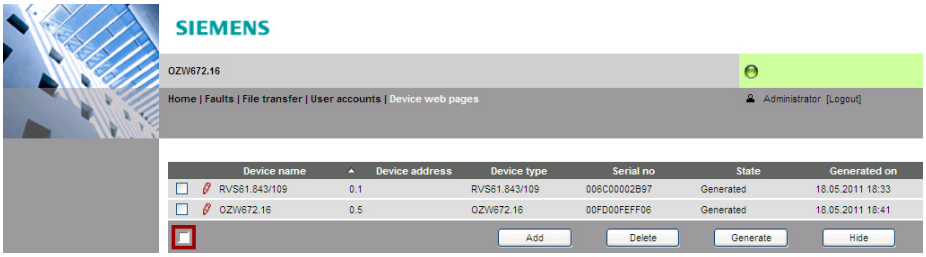
Procedure

1. Select the devices whose web pages you want to newly create.



2. Click **Generate**.
   Device web pages are generated.
   Process takes a few minutes

3. Wait until **Process finished** is displayed.
4. Close with **OK.**
   In the device list, the web server and the bus device display status "Generated".



Update device websites

When you change one of the following texts, the status at the web server changes from "Generated" to "Not updated":

- Message receiver 1…4
- Fault input 1…2
- Text for: No fault
- Text for: Fault

You can change the following texts without influencing device status:

- Name (web server).
- Bus device name.

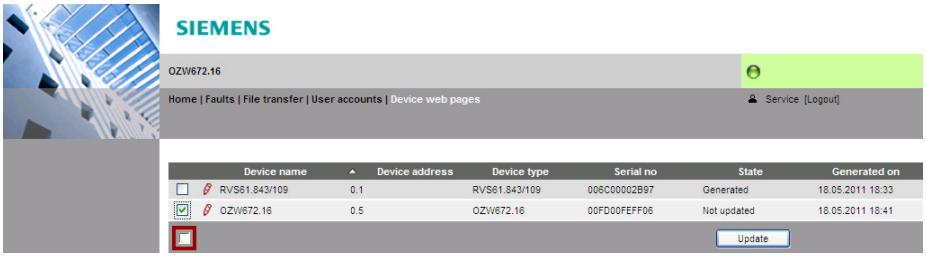
You must update the device web pages of the web server to apply all text changes to the menu.

Notes

- You can update device web pages on user levels "Administrator" and "Service".
- Click "**Update**" on the Service and "Generate" on the Administrator level to start updating (see "Create device web pages").

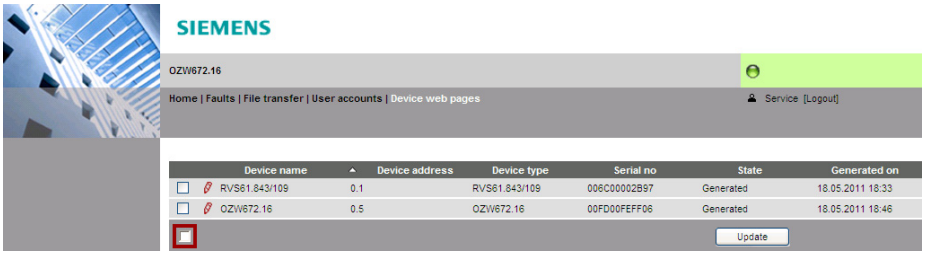
The following update procedure applies to the Service level:

1. Select the web server ☑.



2. Click **Update**.
   The device web pages are updated.
   Process takes a few minutes

3. Wait until ℹ **Process finished** is displayed.
   The device list for the web server display status "Generated".

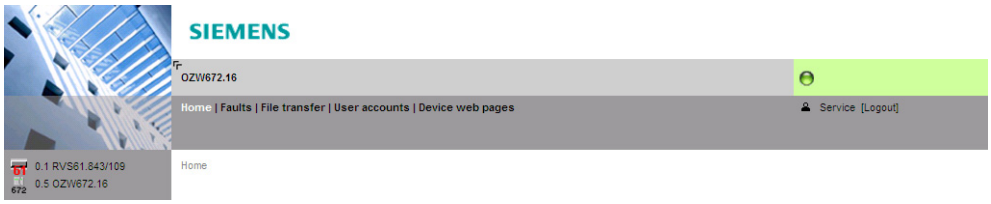


2.5 Web server settings

The "Home" menu is used to set the web server. The web server and then the corresponding operating page are selected in secondary navigation.

Notes

- The settings depend on the user level.
- This section does not describe read-only data points.



2.5.1 Operating page settings "Time of day/date"

Time of day/date

Path: Home > 0.5 OZW672… > Time of day/date

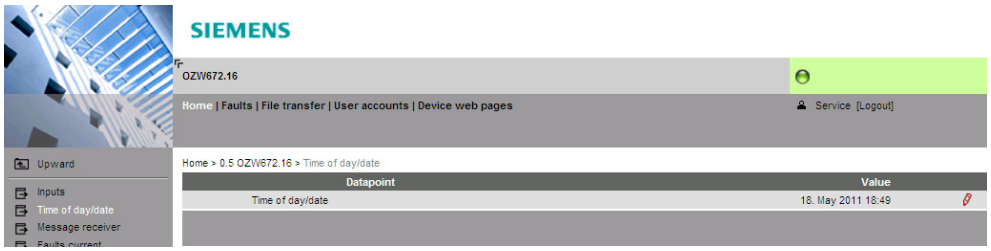
Backup battery

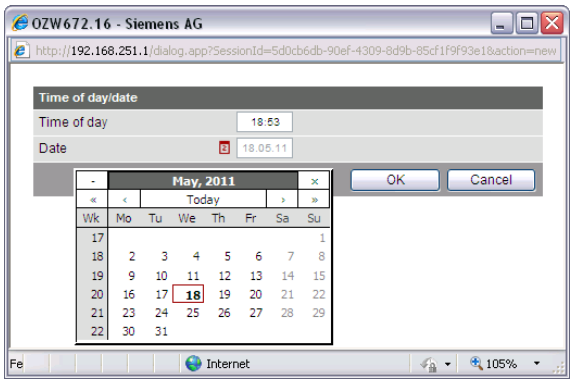
The clock has a backup battery for at least 72 hours. The clock continues to run after power failure for the duration of the backup battery.

Both date and time are reset in case of an extended interruption.

- The time is corrected automatically if the time is synchronized to the master clock on the LPB/BSB bus (see Section 2.5.2).
- Otherwise, both date and time must be newly set.

Data point	*Explanation, example*		
Time of day/date Default val: 00:00 1.1.2005 Setting val: Time of day/date	Set the current time and date. Weekday is calculated automatically.	●	●





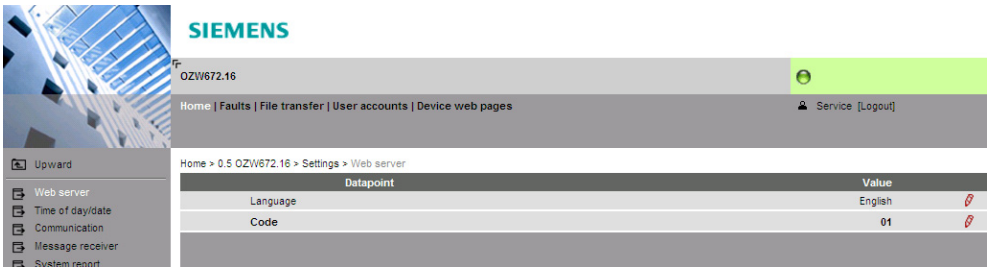
2.5.2 Operating page settings "Settings"

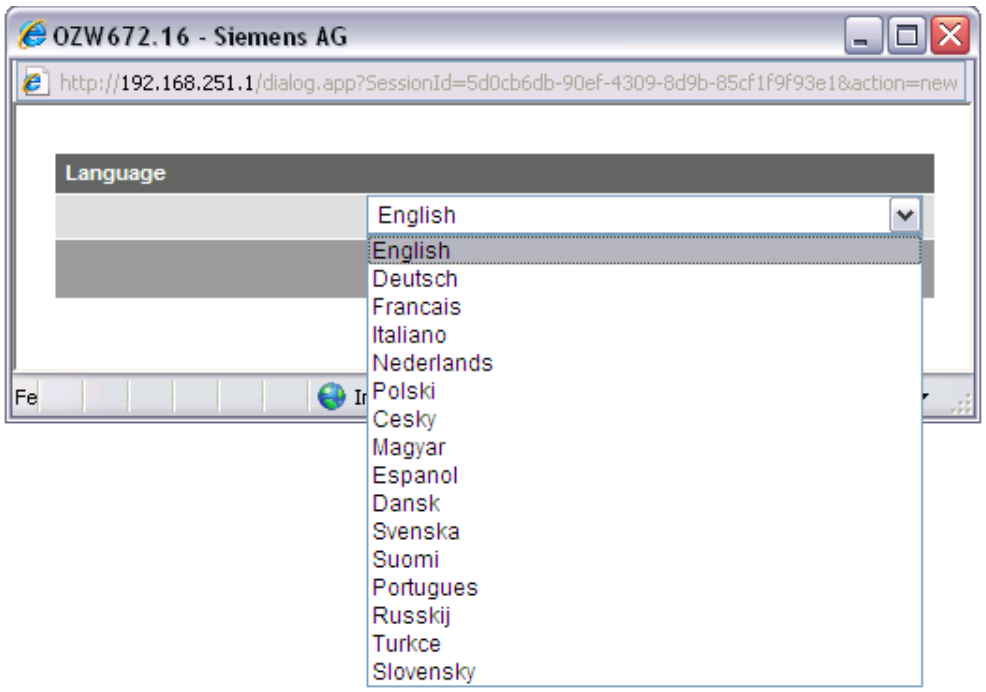
Language

Path: Home > 0.5 OZW672… > Settings > Web server

Data point	*Explanation, example*		
Language Default val: English Setting val: See example	Web server language. The language set is applied to web server fault text messages, message history, messages and system reports.	●	—
Code Default val: 01 Setting val: max. 20 char.	Access code for PC Software ACS790.	●	—
Reset admin password * Default val: No Setting val: Yes	If you do not know the administrator password for the web server, setting value "Yes" again provides access to the web server via the administrator password "Password" ("Password" = Factory setting for administrator password). Setting value "Yes" is a temporary state, i.e. the setting value automatically goes to "No" after ca. 2 seconds.	* —	* —

* with PC software ACS790 only.





Time of day/date

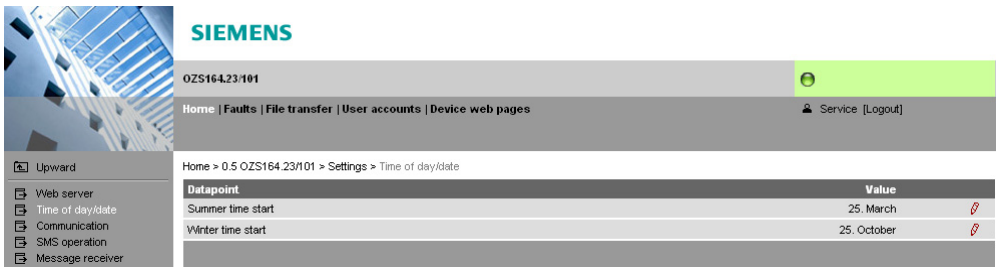
Path: Home > 0.5 OZW672… > Settings > Time of day/date

Changeover to daylight saving time and back is automatic. The dates are set internationally and can be changed if the international standard is changed.

Data point	Explanation, example		
Summer time start Default val.: 25. March Setting val.: 01.01...31.12.	Date for changeover to daylight saving time: On the first Sunday from this point, one hour is added to current time (standard time), i.e. time is adjusted forward one hour.	●	—
Winter time start Default val.: 25. October Setting val.: 01.01...31.12.	Date for changeover to standard time: On the first Sunday from this point, one hour is deducted from current time (daylight saving time), i.e. time is adjusted backward one hour.	●	—

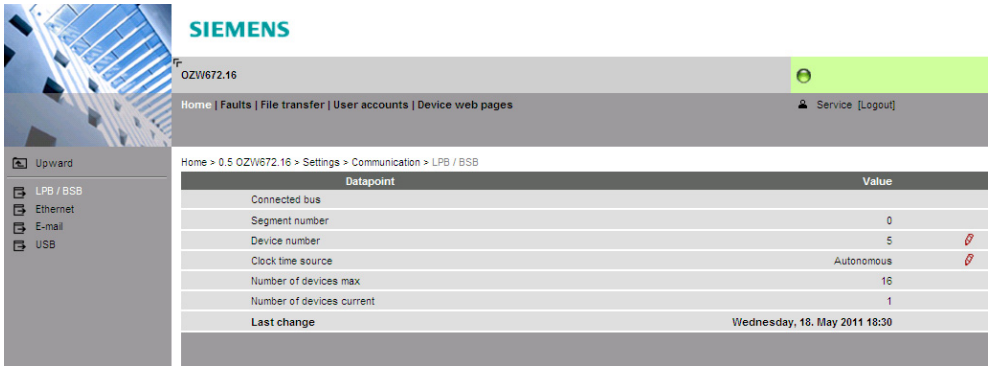
Note

Disable the function by setting both start of daylight saving and standard time to the same date.



Data point	*Explanation, example*		
Device number* Default val: 5 Setting val: 5...8	Set the Device number. The device number (segment and device number) must be unique within the same LPB bus system. The setting is meaningless on the BSB: The BSB device address of the web server is canned (50).	●	—
Clock time source* Default val: Autonomous Setting val: Autonomous, Slave with remote setting, Slave without rem setting, Master	**Autonomous**: Time/date is created from the **Quartz** of the web server. No synchronization with bus devices. **Slave with remote setting**: Web server receives time/date from master. The master supplies both date and time on the web server and is then sent to all bus devices. **Slave without rem setting**: Web server receives time/date from master. The web server date/time setting is not sent to the master. The master resets date/time. **Master**: Time/date is created from the **Quartz** of the web server. The web server supplies both date and time to all bus devices. Recommended: Configure web server as master and bus device as slave with or without remote setting.	●	—

* This setting affects the LPB only. The Device number and time supplier are automatically specified on BSB.



Ethernet

Path: Home > 0.5 OZW672… > Settings > Communication > Ethernet

Notes

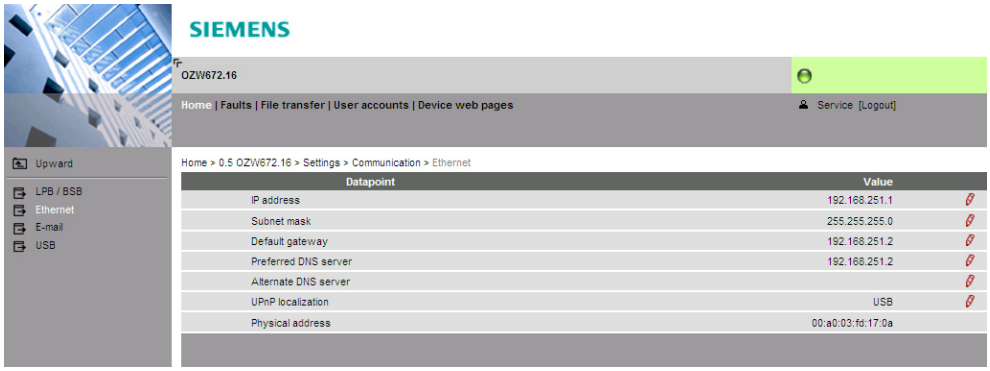
- Enter these settings if you intend to operate the web server on a local area network (LAN) or via the Internet.
- For more information on different network topologies, see Section 5.

Data point	*Explanation, example*		
IP address Default val: 192.168.251.1 Setting val: IP address	IP address of the web server. The IP address for the web server on the Ethernet ex works is: 192.168.251.1.	●	—
Subnet mask Default val: 255.255.255.0 Setting val: IP address	The **Subnet mask** sets the size of the subnet. A value of 255 masks the partial network; a value of 0 masks the device portion of the IP addresses on the subnet. Devices must have the same partial network to communicate directly. The factory setting for the web server **Subnet mask**: 255.255.255.0	●	—
Default gateway Default val: 192.168.251.2 Setting val: IP address	The **Default gateway** represents the interface between the local and public network. You typically enter the **IP address** for the router here.	●	—
Preferred DNS server Default val: 192.168.251.2 Setting val: IP address	The setting value for the Preferred DNS server (domain name system) is the IP address for the next router or DNS server. Typically, the setting (IP address) is identical to **Default gateway**. It is necessary to send e-mails.	●	—
Alternate DNS server Default val: (Blank) Setting val: IP address	Alternate DNS server is only defined for redundant systems. Settings are typically empty.	●	—
UPnP localization Default val: USB Setting val: ---, Ethernet, USB	The web server registers its presence in the network via the Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) service.	●	—

UPnP localization

Web server registers its existence via Ethernet, when

- "UPnP localization" = "Ethernet" is set *and*
- The connection between PC/laptop and the web server is active via Ethernet.



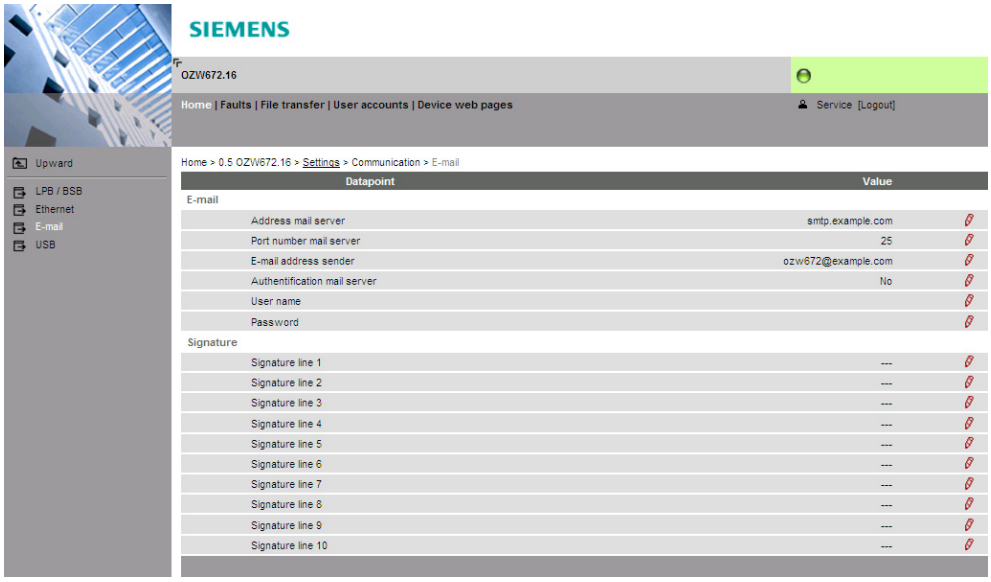
E-mail

Path: Home > 0.5 OZW672… > > Settings > Communication > E-mail

Notes

- Enter these settings if the web server is to send an e-mail for a fault.
- Additional information on email settings is available in Section 5.2.
- Automatically negotiate the securest connection:
  TLS mode is selected automatically if the device sending the email and the email provider supports it.

Data point	*Explanation, example*		
Address mail server Default val: smtp.example.com Setting val: Max. 46 characters	The provider supplies the IP address or mail server domain name. Often referred to as the outgoing mail server or SMTP server instead of mail server.	●	—
Port number mail server Default val: 25 Setting val: 1…65535	Port number 25 is default for the mail server (and does not normally require change).	●	—
E-mail address sender Default val: OZW672@example.com Setting value: Max. 46 characters	The setting corresponds to the e-mail address of the web server. The email address is displayed in the "From" field of each email.	●	—
Authentification mail server Default val: No Setting val: No/Yes	Select **Yes** for mail server access with authentication. In this case, user name and password (data points below) are required.	●	—
User name Default val: (Blank) Setting val: Max. 46 char.	User name and password help authenticate each e-mail via the mail server.	●	—
Password Default val: (Blank) Setting val: Max. 46 char.	Password and user name help authenticate each email via the mail server.	●	—
Signature line 1..10 Default val: (Blank) Setting val: Max. 46 char.	Signature lines are transmitted with the e-mail. It identifies the sender, e.g. the plant's Internet address.	●	—



USB

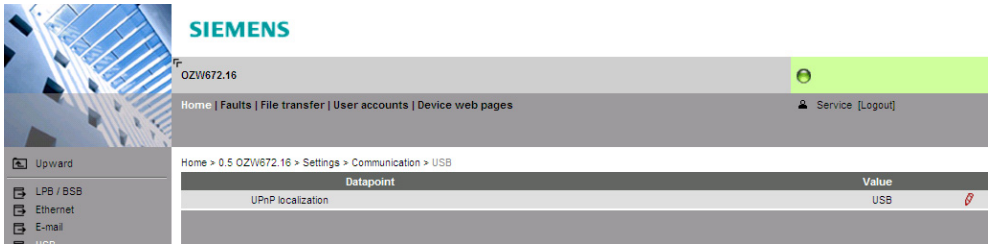
Path: Home > 0.5 OZW672… > Settings > Communication > USB

Data point	*Explanation, example*		
UPnP localization Default val: USB Setting val: ---, Ethernet, USB	The web server registers its presence in the network via the Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) service.	●	—

UPnP localization

Web server registers its existence in the USB network, when

- "UPnP localization" = "USB" is set *and*
- The connection between PC/laptop and the web server is active via USB.



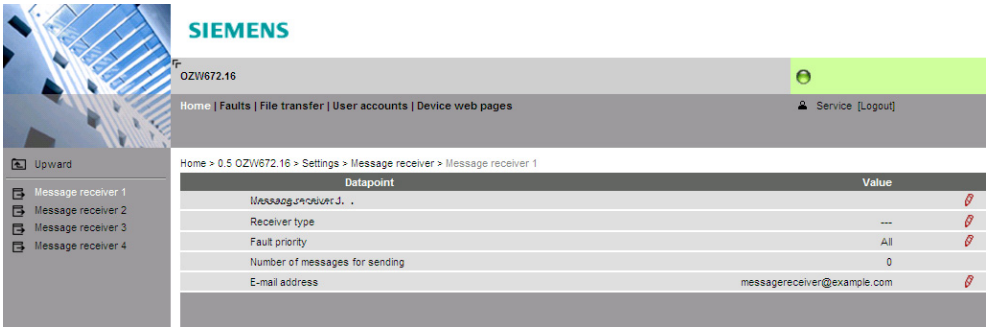
Message receiver 1…4

Path: Home > 0.5 OZW672… > Settings > Message receiver > Message receiver 1…4

Note

The settings are made if the web server sends messages via e-mail.

Data point	*Explanation, example*		
Message receiver 1…4 Default val: (Blank) Setting val: Max. 20 char.	Customizable text for message recipient. The designation is displayed in the menu and transmitted as part of the message. Notes: • Note Section 2.4 "Update device web pages". • Delete the entry to reset to default text.	●	—
Receiver type Default val: --- Setting val: ---, E-mail	The following recipient types are available: **---**: No messages to this recipient. **E-mail**: Message recipient configured for e-mail messages via Ethernet.	●	—
Fault priority Default val: All Setting val: All, Only urgent ones	Setting value "**Only urgent ones**" serves as a filter when sending system reports and fault status messages.	●	—
E-mail address Default val: messagereceiver@example.com Setting val: Max. 46 characters	For E-mail recipient types: Setting value is recipient email address.	●	—



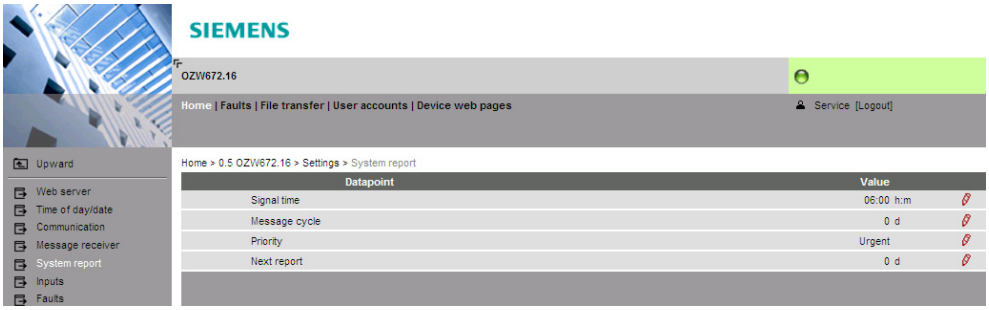
System report

Path: Home > 0.5 OZW672… > Settings > System report

Note

Enter these settings if the web server is to regularly send an e-mail for a fault.

Data point	*Explanation, example*		
Signal time Default val: 06:00 hh:mm Setting val: 00:00...23:59 (Resol. 00:01).	The setting value corresponds to the time of day when a system report is sent (time can be defined).	●	—
Message cycle Default val: 1 d (day) Setting val: 0...255 d (Resolution: 1 d)	The setting value corresponds to the interval (in days) at which a system report is sent. The first system report is delivered after completion of the first message cycle and then as per the message cycle. The system report is disabled when the message cycle =0.	●	—
Priority Default val: Urgent Setting val: Urgent / Not urgent	Filter when sending the system reports. The setting "**Urgent**" sends the system report to all active message recipients. The setting **Not urgent** exempts all message recipients subscribing to "Only urgent ones".	●	—
Next report Default val: 0 d (day) Setting val: 0...255 d (Resolution: 1 d)	Waiting time to next system report.	●	—



Fault input 1...2

Path: Home > 0.5 OZW672… > Settings > Inputs > Fault input 1…2

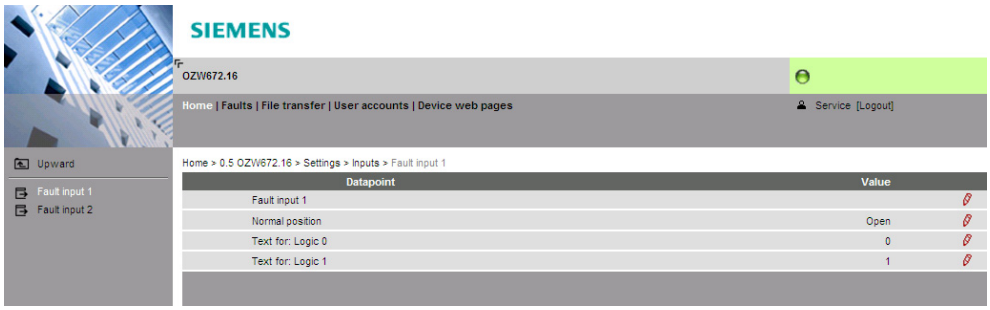
Note

Digital inputs D1, D2 help connect potential-free status contacts. They work as fault inputs.

The following settings show how to configure fault inputs.
Select "Settings > Faults > Local > Fault input 1…2" to define behavior during faults.

Data point	*Explanation, example*		
Fault input 1…2* Default val: (Blank) Setting val: Max. 20 char.	Customizable text for fault input. The designation is displayed in the menu and transmitted as part of the message. Identical to data point in "Settings > Faults > Local > Fault input 1…2".	●	—
Normal position Default val: Open Setting val: Open, Closed	Normal position specifies the contact position deemed "No fault".	●	—
Text for: Logic 0* Default val: 0 Setting val: Max. 20 characters	Logic 0: No fault. Customizable text for fault input status, e.g. Water pressure normal.	●	—
Text for: Logic 1* Default val: 1 Setting val: Max. 20 char.	Logic 1: Fault. Customizable text for fault input status, e.g. Water pressure too low.	●	—

* Notes:
- Note Section 2.4, "Update device web pages".
- Delete the entry to reset to default text.



Faults

Path: Home > 0.5 OZW672… > Settings > Faults

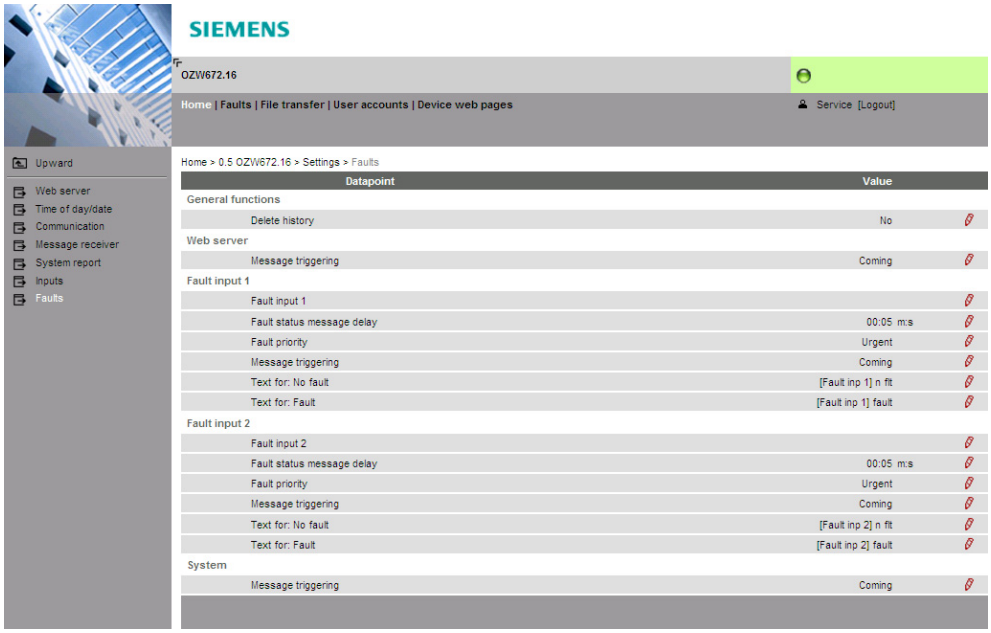
The following settings specify behavior in case of faults.
Select "Settings > Inputs > Fault input 1…2" to configure the fault inputs.

Data point	Explanation, example		
Message triggering Default val.: Coming Setting val: Coming, Coming and going	**Coming**: A message is triggered when a fault is received (start of fault). **Coming and going**: A corresponding message is triggered at start and end of fault. A web server fault displays the LED 🔔.	●	—
Fault input 1..2* Default val.: (Blank) Setting val: Max. 20 char.	Customizable text for fault input. The designation is displayed in the menu and transmitted as part of the message. Identical to data point in "Settings > Inputs > Fault input 1…2".	●	—
Fault status message delay mm:ss Default val.: 00:05. Setting val: 00:00…59:55 (Resolution 00:05)	The Fault status message delay acts as a filter for short-term fault events. The time the web server must wait until a fault becomes active is set here.	●	—
Fault priority Default val.: Urgent Setting val: Urgent Not urgent	Filter when sending a fault. The setting Urgent sends the fault to all active message recipients. The setting Not urgent exempts all message recipients subscribing to "Only urgent ones".	●	—
Text for: No fault* Default val: [Fault input x] Fault. Setting val: Max. 20 char.	Customizable text for the message for an outgoing fault at the fault input; e.g. Water pressure ok. The designation is transmitted in messages.	●	—
Text for: Fault* Default val: [Fault input x] Fault Setting val: Max. 20 char.	Customizable text for the message for an incoming fault at the fault input; e.g. Fill in water. The designation is transmitted in messages.	●	—

* Notes:
- Note Section 2.4, "Update device web pages".
- Delete the entry to reset to default text.

Note

"System" faults refer to bus device faults received via LPB/BSB bus.



2.5.3 Operating page settings "Message recipient"

Message receiver

You can define time periods for each message recipient when messages can be sent.

Notes

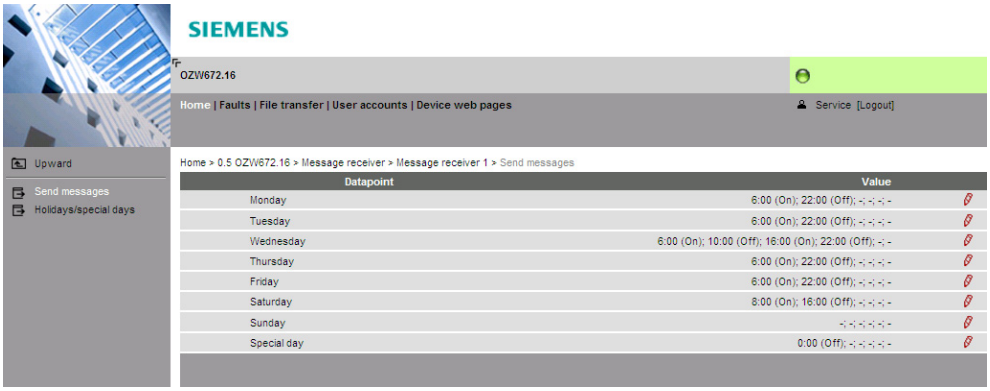
- The following settings are optional if you want to limit the time periods when messages can be sent (default: no time limit).
- General: Messages outside sending periods are resubmitted if they are still pending during the sending period.

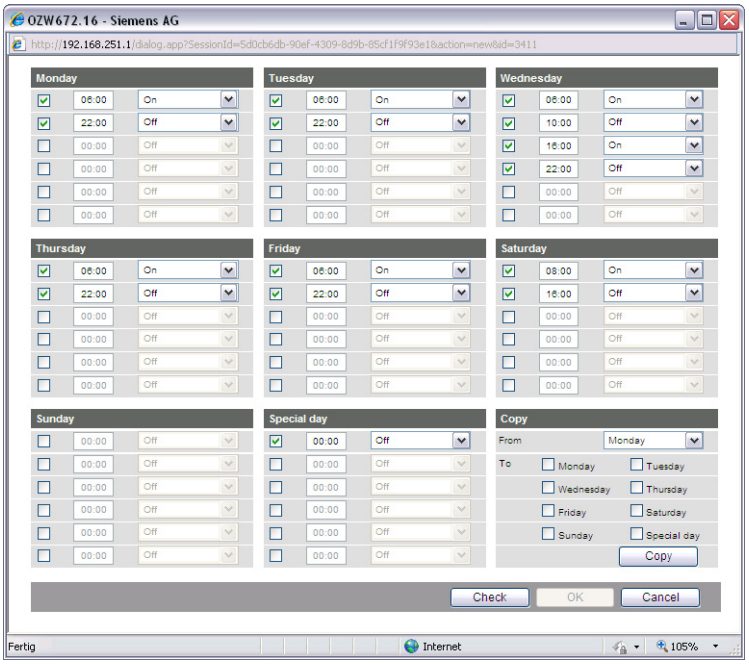
Send messages

Path: Home > 0.5 OZW672… > Message receiver > Message receiver 1…4 > Send messages

You can define time periods per weekday or special day when messages can be sent to the message recipients.
Special days are defined via **Holidays/special days**.

Data point	*Explanation, example*		
Monday...Sunday, Special day Default val: Monday 00:00 On … Special day 00:00 On … Setting val: Monday...Sunday, Special day 00:00…24:00 Off / On	Max 3 sending periods can be defined when web servers can send messages for each weekday and special day(s). The previous day's status is transferred to the current day. The default settings is to always send messages.	●	●





Notes

- Check ☑ to enable switching points.
- You can copy the switching times for a day of the week by clicking **Copy** one day to a selection of other days ☑.
- Click **Check** to check the data before it is saved.

Holidays/special days

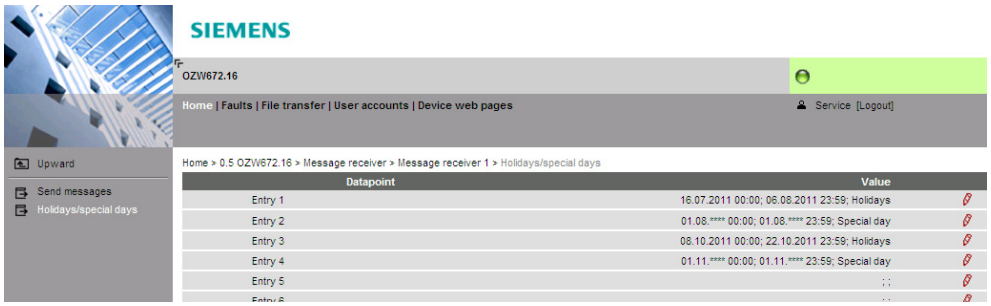
Path: Home > 0.5 OZW672… Message receiver > Message receiver 1…4 > Holidays/special days

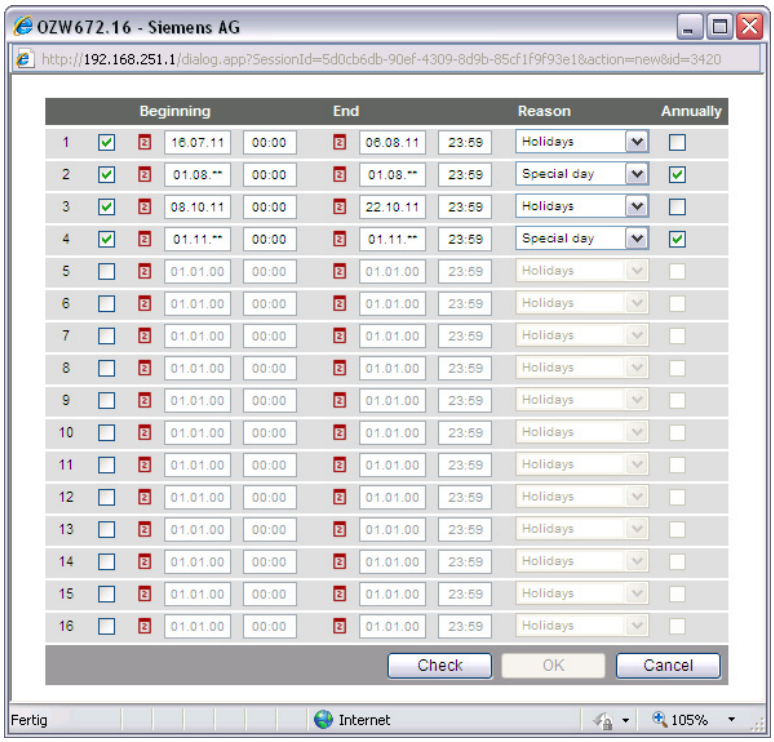
No messages are sent during vacation/holidays. For special days, sending periods are defined via "Send messages".

Notes

- Messages outside sending periods are resent during the next send period.
- If a special day occurs during a holiday/vacation, the day is a special day.
- Holidays/special days can be set as recurring days each year.

Data point	*Explanation, example*		
Entry 1...16 Default val: --- Setting val: Beginning End Reason Annually	Each recipient has a yearly calendar to enter holidays and special days. Holiday or special day can be selected as **Reason**. **Beginning** and **End** of the periods can be indicated with date and time. Selecting **Annually** repeats the periods each year.	●	●





Notes

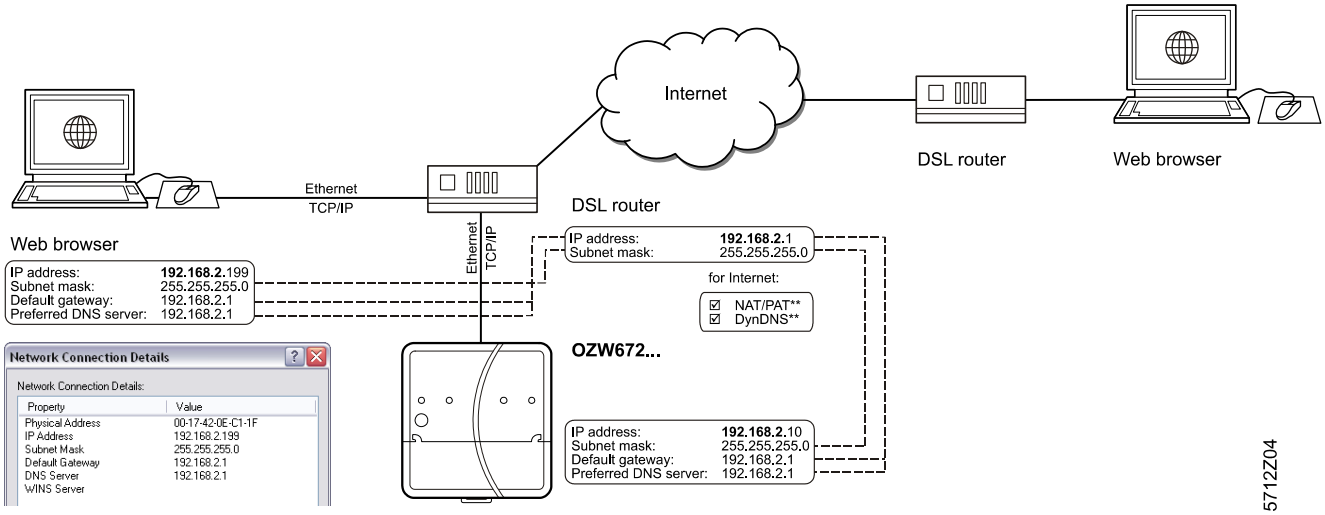
- Select checkbox ☑ to select active entries.
- Select "Annually" ☑ to set annually recurring switching times.
- Click **Check** to check the data before it is saved.

2.6 Commission network components

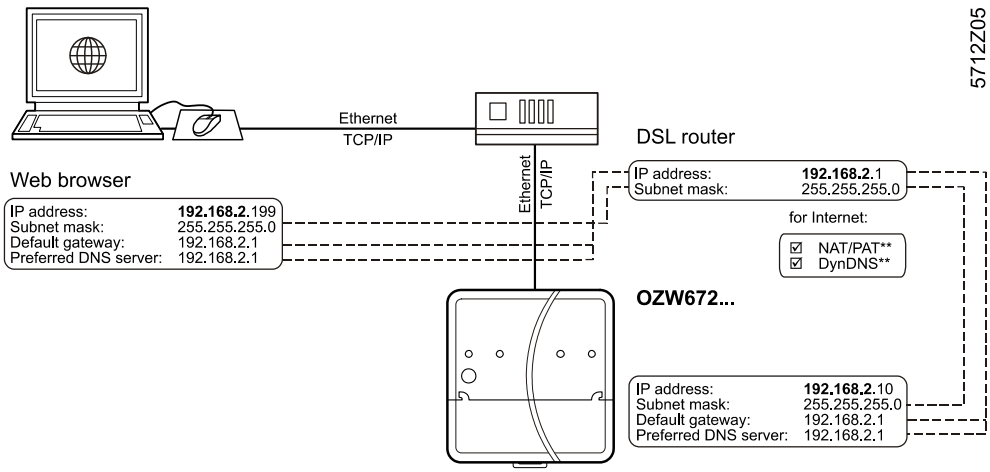
Commissioning

The web server can be operated from a PC with web browser on a local area network (LAN) or via the Internet.

The following illustration shows a typical application with operation via Internet and home network. The configuration data for the devices (IP address, Subnet mask, Default gateway und Preferred DNS server) are examples and show the various relationships (dotted lines).
See the following section for more information: 2.6.1 and 2.6.2 and 4 (communications).



2.6.1 Operator station on a local area network (LAN)



Operator station

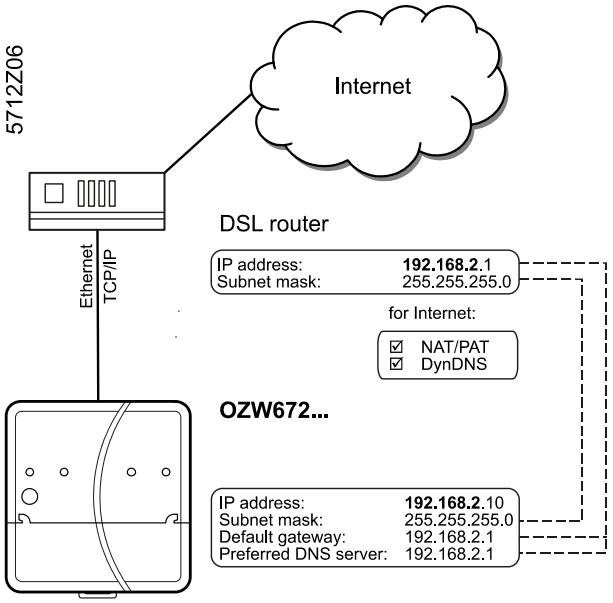
The operator station requires the following settings, if the web server is operated from a PC with web browser on a local area network (LAN):

- IP address
- Subnet mask

Note

The addresses in the illustration are examples must be adapted to router addressing. See Section 5.1.1 for more details.

2.6.2 Router



Router

The router settings below are required, when

- Accessing the web server from outside the local area network.
- A message is send via email for a fault.

Note

Remote access (e.g. DSL router with Internet connection) must already set up. A static IP address or DynDNS-capable controller with DynDNS account is prerequisite for operation via Internet.

Settings:

- NAT/PAT: Translate private parties on public IP addresses and ports.
- DynDNS: The dynamic IP address for the connection must be published if no fixed public IP address is available.

Note

Settings depend on network type and application. The different variants are described in Section 5.1.2.

2.7 Functional check

Test condition

Connections must be tested if all settings were made to the web server as well as to system devices.

LAN

A PC on the local network is used to test operations via LAN. The log in dialog box must be displayed after entering the local IP address for the web server (see Section 2.2.2).

Internet

We recommend using mobile participants with Internet access (Smart phone, mobile phone) to test operation over the Internet. The login dialog box must be displayed after entering the public IP address or plant domain (see Section 0).

Test message receiver

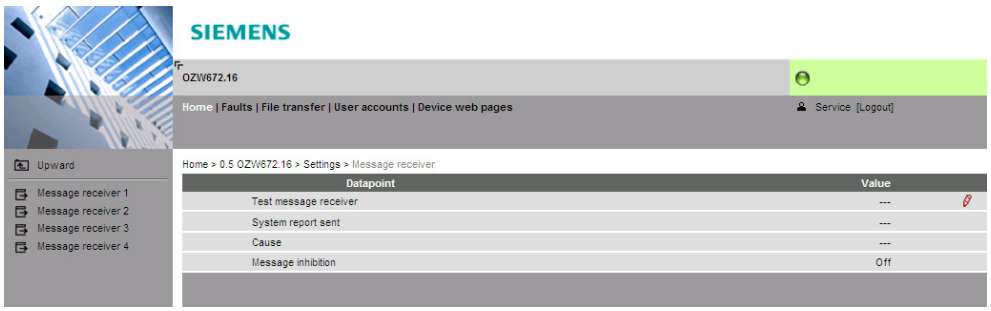
Do the test if the web server is to send a message or system report via e-mail for a fault.

Note

The test is also carried out if message suppression is switched on.

Path: Home > 0.5 OZW672… > Settings > Message receiver

Data point	*Explanation, example*		
Test message receiver Default val: --- Setting val: Message receiver 1..4	Select a message receiver to test the connection to the receiver.	●	—
System report sent Display values: ---, Yes, No	The display changes from "---" to "Yes" after a few seconds. Message sent successfully. No: Message receiver not reached.	○	—
Cause Display values: ---, Network cable, DNS setting, Address mail server, Port number mail server, E-mail address receiver, Authentication mail server.	"Cause" displays the results of "System report sent". For "Yes" the cause is "---" For "No" the cause is displayed. The first fault is displayed for multiple faults.	○	—
Message inhibition Display values: Yes, No	Shows the message suppression switch setting (**8**) (see Section 1.2).	○	—



2.8 Additional settings

Hide devices

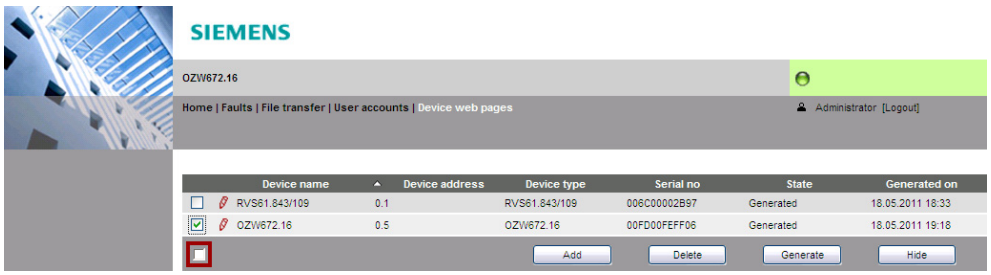
You can determine whether a device in the device list can be operated under "Home".

Note

You can only hide devices on the "Administrator" user level.

Procedure:

1. Device web pages In primary navigation, select.
2. Select the device ☑ you want to hide.
3. Click **Hide**.



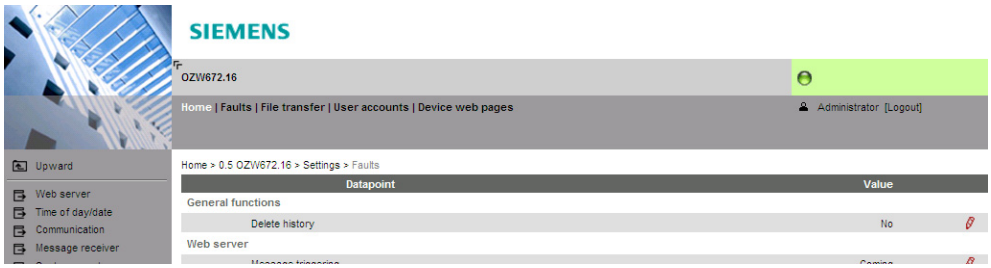
Delete history

Path: Home > 0.5 OZW672… > Settings > Faults

Note

We recommend deleting the history after you have completed commissioning.

Data point	*Explanation, example*		
Delete history Default val: No Setting val: Yes	Delete history of all events and messages. Note: Setting value **Yes** is a temporary state, i.e. the value automatically returns to **No** after ca. 2 seconds.	●	—



2.9 Final steps

2.9.1 Check faults

Fault indication

The fault indicator displays the plant state.

Note

No faults may be pending after commissioning. Additional information on faults is available in Section 3.3.

No fault

The fault indicator remains green as long as no fault is pending.

Fault

The fault indicator changes to red for faults.
The most severe plant faults are displayed:

- Device name
- Fault text

2.9.2 Final steps on web server

Final tasks

The final function checks are conducted on the web server, the cover is mounted and the LEDs checked.

Note

On display and operating elements, see Section 1.2.

Procedure:

1. Unplug USB cable.
2. Switch off message suppression:
   – Remove the cover
   – Message suppression switch (**8**) must be on "Off" .
3. Mount terminal cover.
4. Press Remote ✔ (**6**) button for more than 6 seconds.
   – The web server sends a system report to the defined message receivers.
   – Fault LED (**4**) displays (flashing) error in establishing communications.
5. On LED must be green.
6. Fault LED must be dark.

2.10 Supply state

Restore default state

The web server can be reset to factory default settings. This is probably a good idea when using the web server for another plant.

Procedure:

1. Simultaneously press buttons Remote ✔ (**6**) and Service ● (**7**) for more than 6 seconds.
   LED On ⏻ turns off. The web server restarts.
2. Wait until the web server is operational (LED On ⏻ is green).

Notes

When restoring default state:

- All settings are reset to default (also applies to LPB/BSB device address and Ethernet IP address).
- The device list is deleted.
- Uploaded files are deleted.
- Unsent messages are deleted.
- History data is **not** deleted (must be deleted manually; see Section 2.8).

2.11 Update software

We differentiate between the following:

- System definition updates to integrate device descriptions of new devices in the web server.
- Firmware updates to update the web server to the latest firmware version. Firmware updates may also contain new device descriptions (system definitions).

System data update

The web server supports a number of bus devices and differentiates them via device descriptions. A text catalog with various languages contains all web server texts and device descriptions. The system data can be updated on site to add device descriptions for new devices or new languages retroactively.

Note

A system definition update is a simply operational step via web browser that can be executed remotely. See Section 3.4, part "Upload system definitions" for information on uploading.

Firmware update

Local operatings on web server required to update firmware so that remote update is not possible. Procedures are communicated for any firmware update accordingly.

Logo update

The logos can be customized.

Note

See Section 3.4, part "Upload logos" for information on uploading.

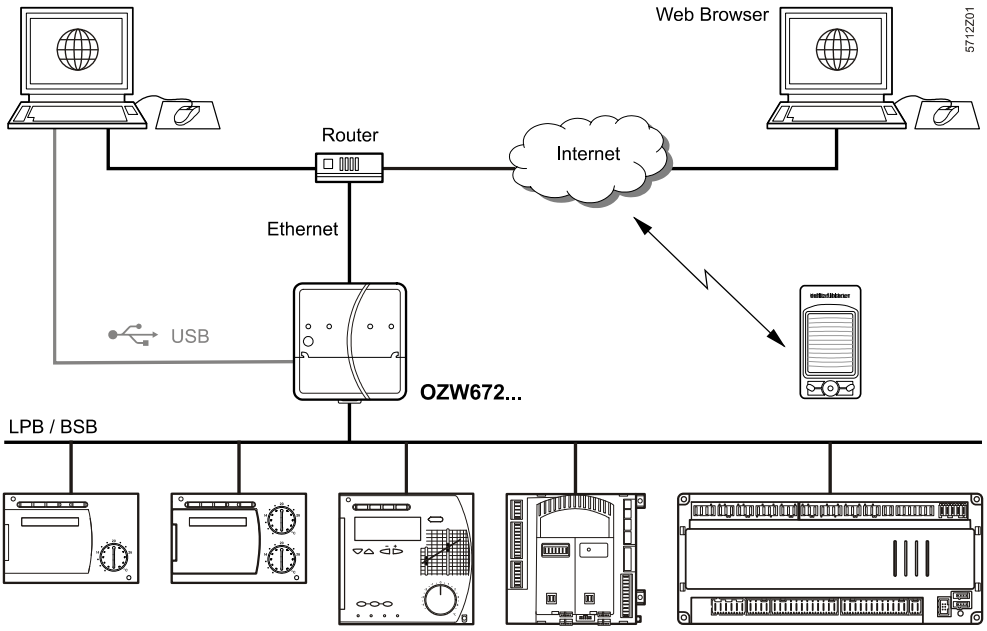
3 Operate using a web browser

This section describes web server and bus device operation via a web browser.

3.1 Overview

Overview

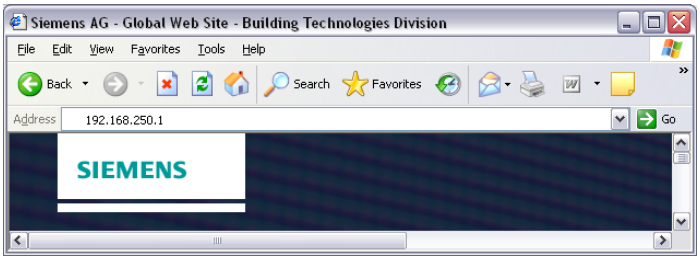
The plant is operated via PC, Smartphone or mobile phone with compatible web browsers via USB interface, LAN/Ethernet or Internet.



* Section 4 describes GSM operation.

Connection

Enter the IP address for the interface (USB, Ethernet) or the plant's domain name in the web browser's address line.



Login

The login follows:

- User name
- Password

Note

You can automate the process by adding the login information to the web browser's address line.
Format: <IP address>/main.app?user=<User name>&pwd=<Password>
Example: 10.169.9.121/main.app?user=Administrator&pwd=Password

"Deep link"

You can create and save a deep link to go to a sub-page without navigating. The easiest way to do this is to copy the URL for the desired subpage and replace the browsers session ID with user name and password.

Example

Original URL:
http://192.168.250.1/main.app?SessionId=f9d53187-2868-4a6b-8b20-9eca4e859a4d**&section=popcard&id=637&idtype=4**

Available as "Deep Link":
http://192.168.250.1/main.app?**user=Administrator&pwd=Password**&section=popcard&id=637&idtype=4

The current, valid login information must be included for syntax "user=<user name>&pwd=<Password>".

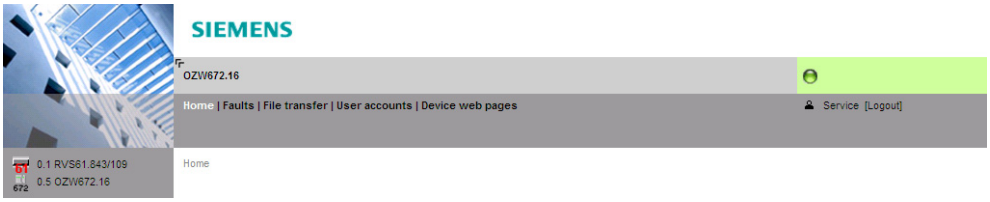
Note

Deep links can be rendered invalid by generating an associated bus device.

3.2 Operate the plant

Operate the plant

Devices ready for operation are displayed via "**Home**".



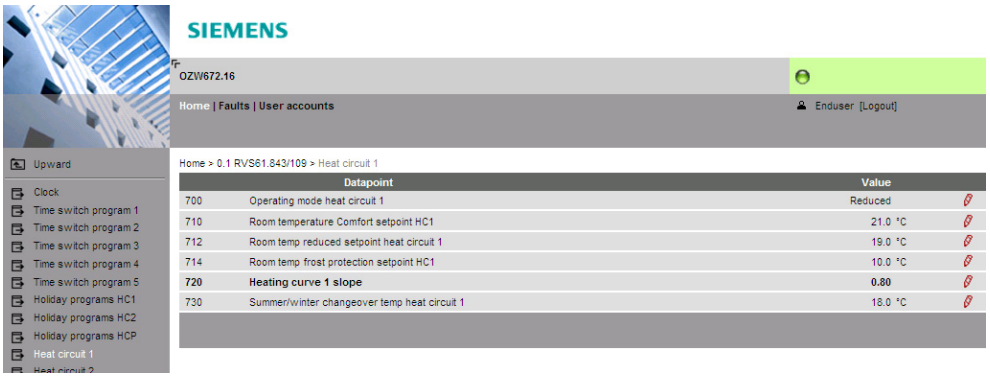
3.2.1 Bus device operation

Bus device operation

Select the device in the left menu pane to operate the bus. Web server displays the top level of the menu tree. From here, you can go to all operating pages and data points.

Example for operating page

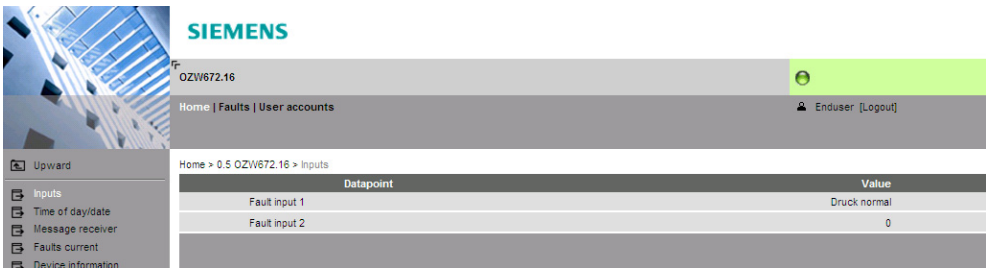
Path: Home > 0.1 RVS61.843/109 > Heating circuit 1



3.2.2 Operate web server

Operate web server

Left-click in the menu to select web server operation. Web server displays the top level of the menu tree. From here, you can go to all operating pages and data points.



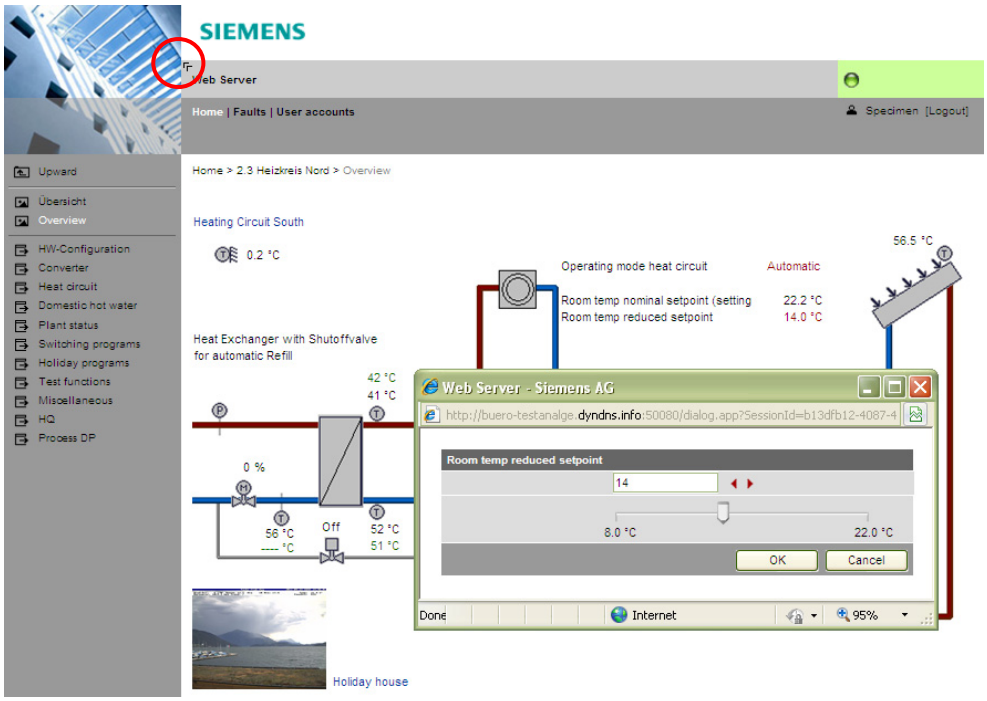
Switch views

Only the following parts of the user interface are displayed to operate the web server from a smaller screen or to hide navigation:

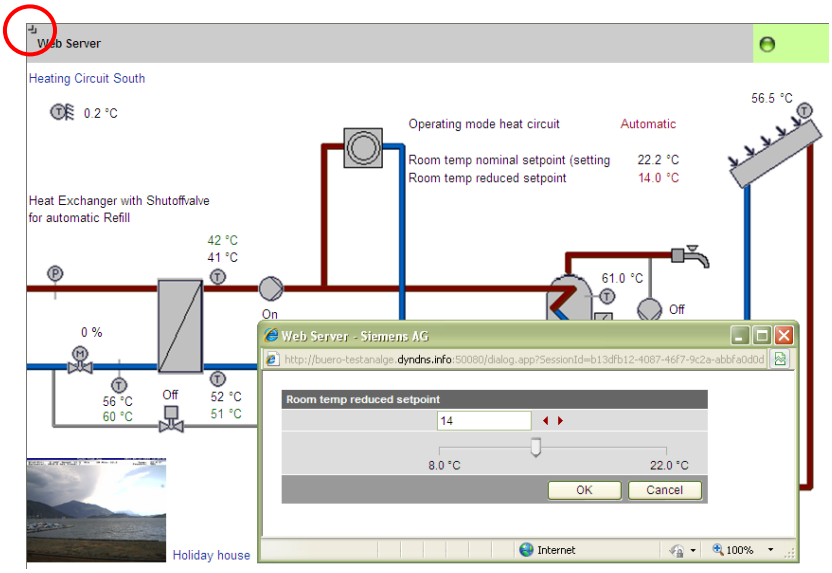
- Plant state
- Plant name
- Display

The double arrow in the upper left-hand corner switches the view.

Full screen



Partial screen



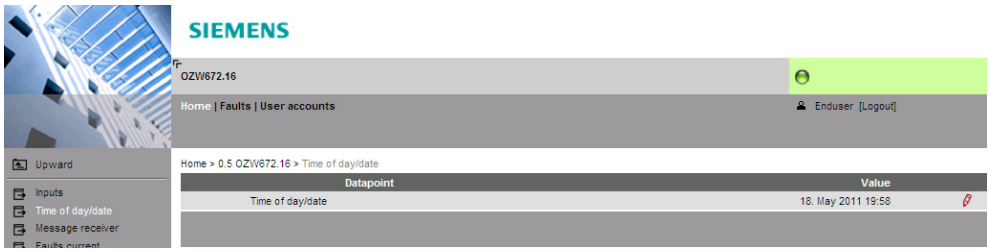
Note

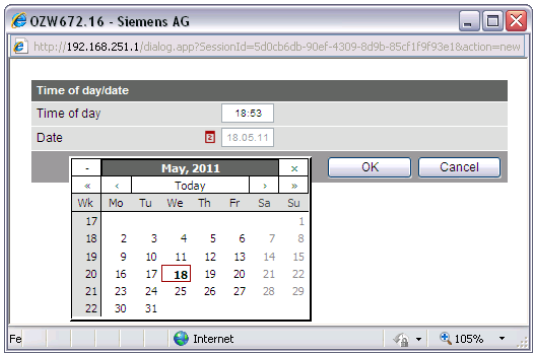
In partial view, navigation to other plant web pages must be implemented using user-defined links. You can return to the full view at any time for navigation.

Time of day/date Path: Home > 0.5 OZW672… > Time of day/date

Note You can set "**Time of day/date**" during operation. The clock time master overwrites the time if the web server clock slave does not have remote adjustment (See Section 2.5.1).

Data point	*Explanation, example*		
Time of day/date Default val: 00:00 1.1.2005 Setting val: Time of day/date	Set the current time and date. Weekday is calculated automatically.	●	●





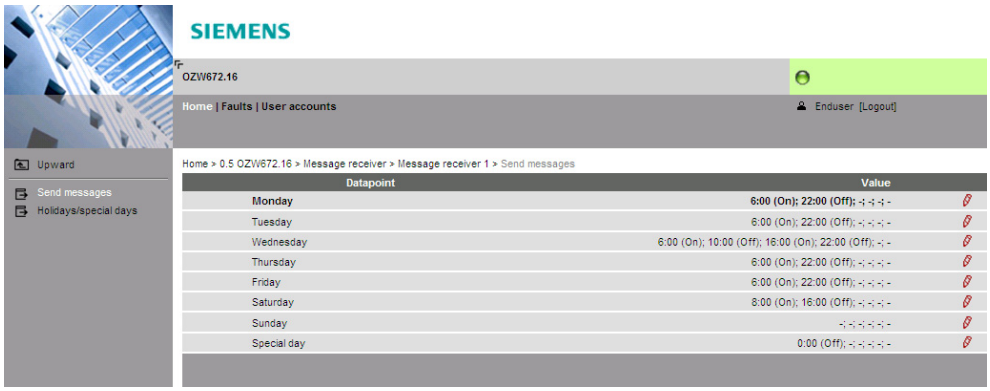
Message receiver

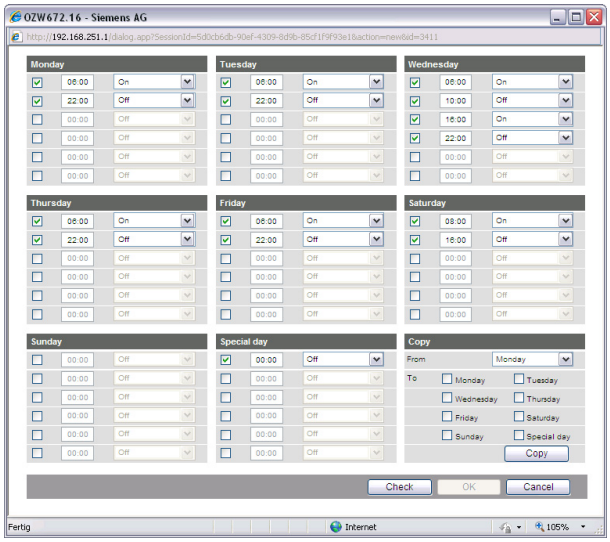
You can define the times and days for sending messages for each message receiver.

Send messages

Path: Home > 0.5 OZW672… > Message receiver > Message receiver 1…4 > Send messages

Data point	*Explanation, example*		
Monday...Sunday, Special day Default val: Monday 00:00 On … Special day 00:00 On … Setting val: Monday...Sunday, Special day 00:00…24:00 Off / On	Max 3 sending periods can be defined when web servers can send messages for each weekday and special day(s). The previous day's status is transferred to the current day. The default settings is to always send messages.	●	●





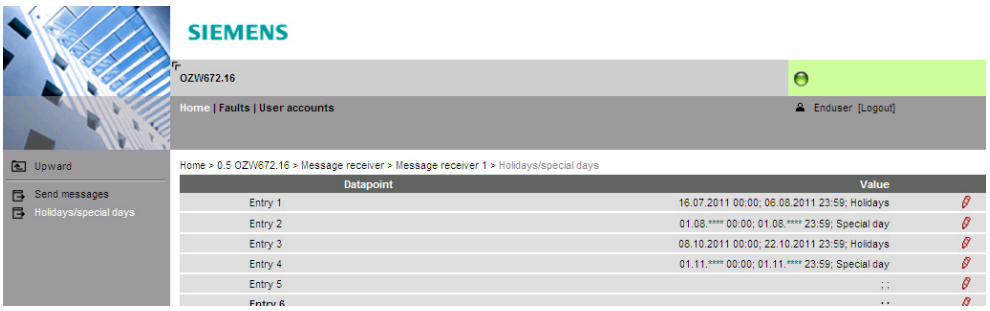
Notes

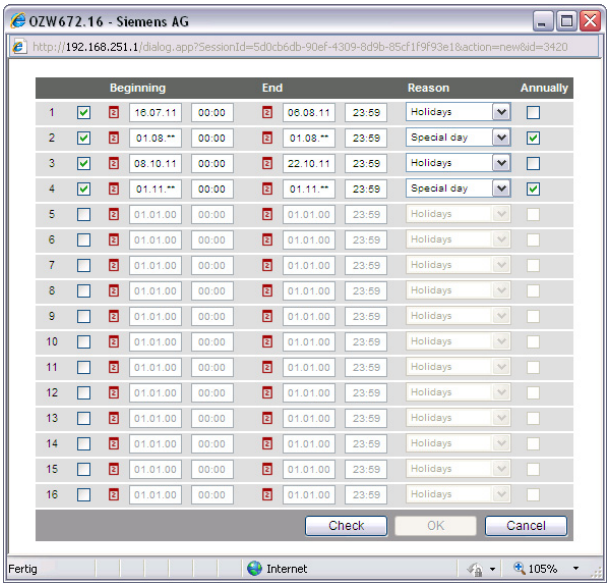
- Select the checkbox ☑ to enable active switching points.
- Click **Copy** to copy the switching times for any weekday to a number of other days ☑.
- Click **Check** to check the data before it is saved.

Holidays/special days

Path: Home > 0.5 OZW672… > Message receiver > Message receiver 1…4 > Holidays/special days

Data point	*Explanation, example*		
Entry 1...16 Default val: --- Setting val: Beginning End Reason Annually	Each recipient has a yearly calendar to enter holidays and special days. Holiday or special day can be selected as **Reason**. **Beginning** and **End** of the periods can be indicated with date and time. Selecting **Annually** repeats the periods each year.	●	●





Notes

- Select checkbox ☑ to select active entries.
- Select "Annual" ☑ to set repetitive switching points.
- Click **Check** to check the data before it is saved.

3.2.3 Web server diagnostics

Diagnostics

The following information is required to identify product version and settings. Information on faults is available in Section 3.2.2.

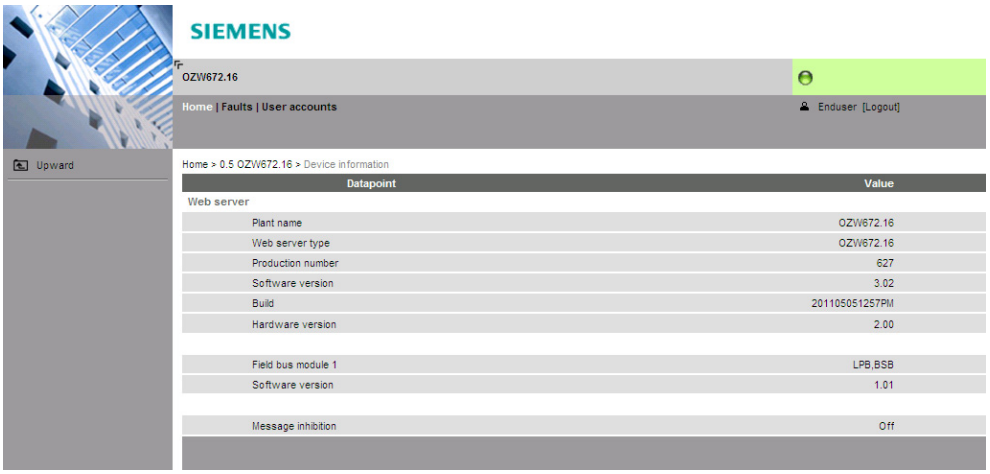
Device information

Device information on the web server helps identify the web server.

Web server

Path: Home > 0.5 OZW672… > Device information

Data point	*Explanation, example*		
Plant name	Web server or plant name.	○	○
Web server type	Web server product number (ASN).	○	○
Production number	Device number from production.	○	○
Software version	Software version of the web server.	○	○
Build	Revision status for the software.	○	○
Hardware version	Web server hardware version.	○	○
Field bus module 1	Field bus module 1 type.	○	○
Software version	Field bus module 1 software version.	○	○
Message inhibition	Shows the setting of the message suppression switch (**8**).	○	○



LPB / BSB

The following information displays the current settings and states on the LPB/BSB bus.

Path: Home > 0.5 OZW672… > Device information > LPB / BSB

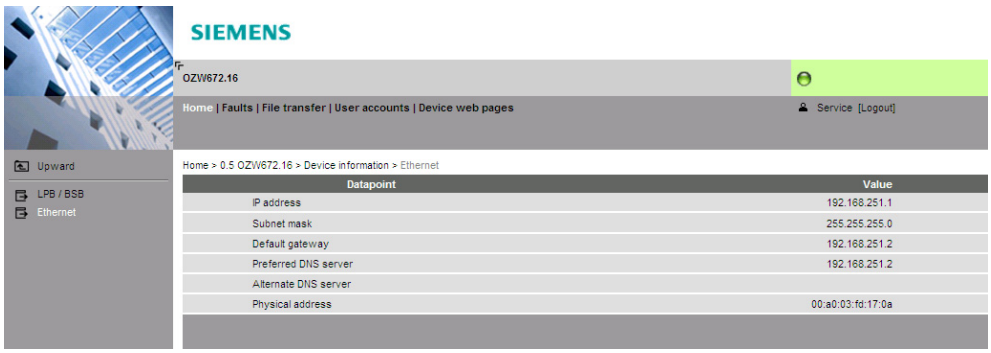
Data point	*Explanation, example*		
Connected bus	The web server autonomously identifies the bus system connected. Possible values ---, LPB, BSB.	○	○
Segment number	Part of the LPB device address.	○	○
Device number	Part of the LPB device address.	○	○
Clock time source	• **Autonomous**: Time/date is created from the Quartz of the web server. No synchronization with bus devices. • **Slave with remote setting**: Web server receives time/date from master. The master supplies both date and time on the web server and is then sent to all bus devices. • **Slave without rem setting**: Web server receives time/date from master. The web server date/time setting is not sent to the master. The master resets date/time. • **Master**: Time/date is created from the Quartz of the web server. The web server supplies both date and time to all bus devices. Recommended: Configure the web server as Master and the bus device as slave with or without remote setting.	○	○
Number of devices max	Maximum possible number of devices monitored by the web server on the LPB/BSB bus.	○	○
Number of devices current	Actual number of devices monitored by the web server on the LPB/BSB bus.	○	○
Last change	Time of last change to device list.	○	○

Ethernet

You can consult the following information as needed to analyze problems on the Ethernet. It displays the current settings for the subnet.

Path: Home > 0.5 OZW672… > Device information > Ethernet

Data point	*Explanation, example*		
IP address	IP address of the web server. The IP address for the web server on the Ethernet ex works is: 192.168.251.1.	○	○
Subnet mask	The Subnet mask sets the size of the subnet. A value of 255 masks the partial network; a value of 0 masks the device portion of the IP addresses on the subnet. Devices must have the same partial network to communicate directly. The factory setting for the web server **s**ubnet mask**: 255.255.255.0.**	○	○
Default gateway	The Default gateway connects the subnetwork for the web server to additional networks, e.g. the Internet. The router typically is the default gateway.	○	○
Preferred DNS server	Preferred DNS server Required to send e-mails. The router typically is the DNS server for the web server.	○	○
Alternate DNS server	An alternative DNS server is only defined for redundant systems and is typically empty.	○	○
Physical address	The physical address is a unique identification for the Ethernet interface.	○	○



3.3 Faults

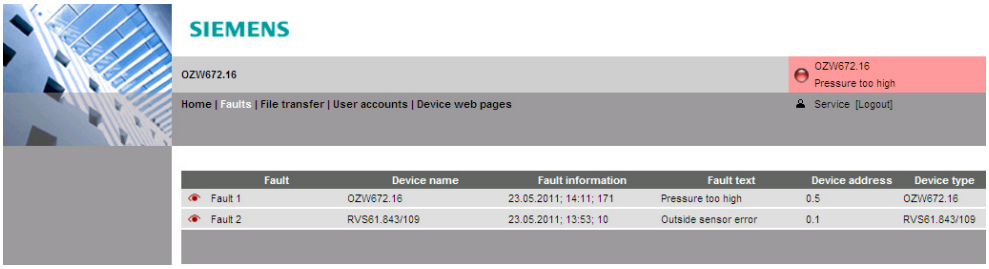
3.3.1 Overview

Fault overview

Faults displays the most severe fault on a device in the device list. It is available to all user levels.

The following information helps identify the fault:

- Fault
- Device name
- Fault information (date, time, fault code).
- Fault text
- Device address
- Device type



Note

Click  to go to the corresponding device's web operation.

3.3.2 Web server fault

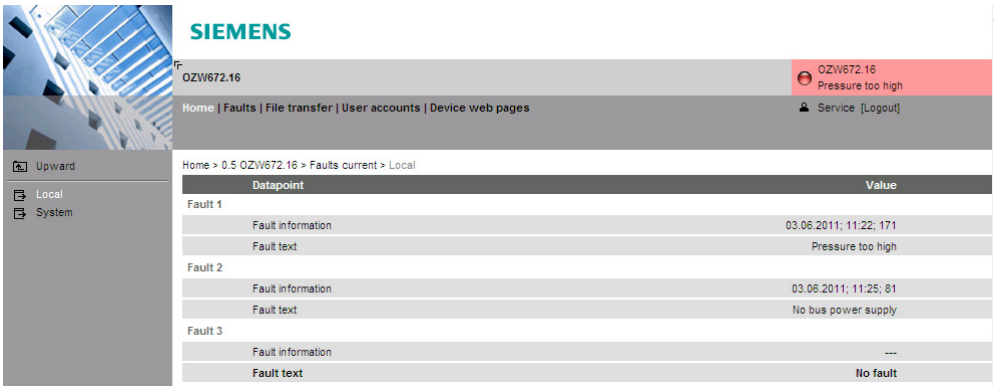
You can display detailed information on all faults via the "**Home**" menu.

Faults current local

Displays all web server faults.

Path: Home > 0.5 OZW672… > Faults current > Local

Data point	*Explanation, example*		
Fault 1…10	Displays for each fault: • Fault information (date, time, fault code). • Fault text	○	○



Note

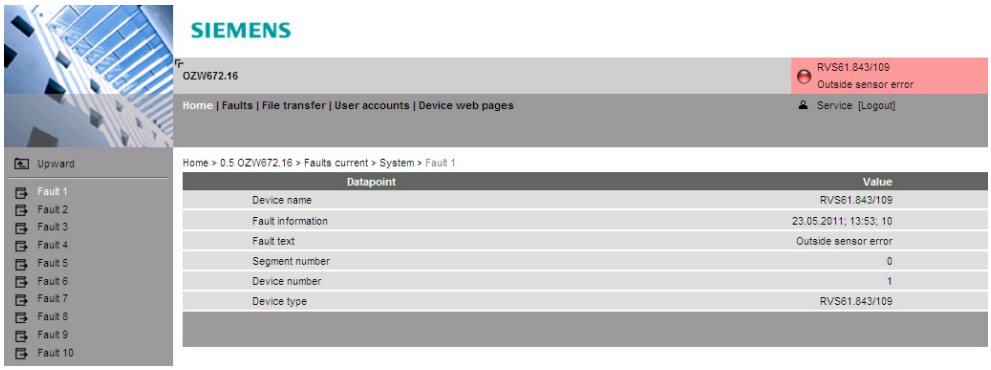
Overview of all web server faults included in Section 6.1.

System faults

The most severe faults are displayed for each device on the bus.

Path: Home > 0.5 OZW672.01 > Faults current > System > Fault 1…n

Data point	*Explanation, example*		
Fault 1..n	Displayed under "Fault 1..n": Device name, Fault information, Fault text, Device address, Device type.	○	○



Note

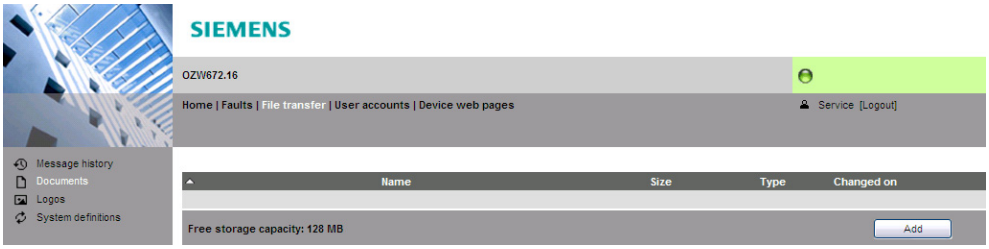
Faults for bus devices are listed in the documentation for the corresponding devices.

3.4 File transfer

File transfer helps to

- Upload documents to the web server.
- Download message history as Excel or text file.
- Upload system definitions.
- Upload logos.

Documentation Upload



Procedure:

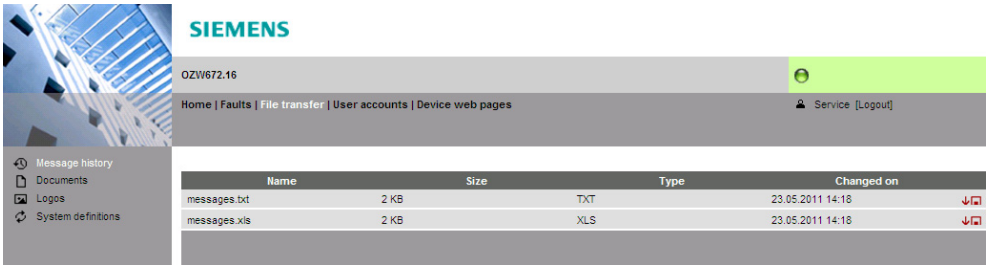
1. **File** transfer In primary navigation, select.
2. Click **Add**.

3. Select the desired file.
4. Click **Upload** to finish.

Notes

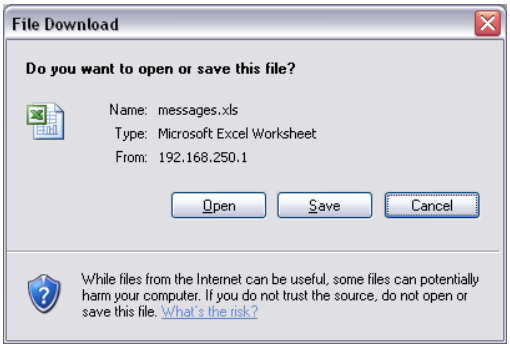
- Make sure there is enough memory for uploading.
- The Administrator and Service levels allow for uploading documents.

Message history download



Procedure:

1. Select Message history from secondary navigation.
2. Click ↓ next to the desired document (messages.txt: Text file, messages.xls: Excel file). The "File download" dialog box opens.



3. Open the file with the application or save it to any location.

Notes

- Message history export is available to administrator and service user levels.
- The message history remains intact when resetting the web server to default.

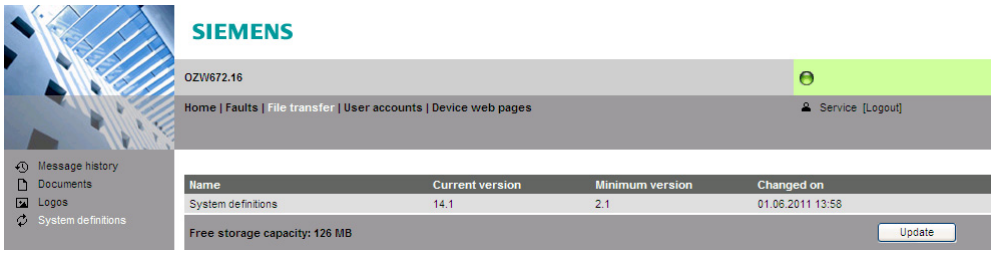
History data

The message history includes the last 500 events on faults, fault messages, and system reports. It contains the following information:

- Plant information:
  - Plant name
  - Phone number plant
- Information per entry:
  - Event
  - Plant section, i.e. device name (LPB/BSB address)
  - Date of occurrence
  - Time of occurrence
  - Fault code+text
  - Transmission date
  - Transmission time
  - Message receiver
  - Cause

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Plant name	Demo HCS							
2	Phone number plant	+41794112134							
3	Event	Plant section	Date of occurrence	Time of occurrence	Fault code+text	Transmission date	Transmission time	Message receiver	Cause
4	Fault coming	Pressure sensor (Fault input 1) (0.5)	2010.02.16	13:30:49	171: Pressure too high				
5	Message OK	Pressure sensor (Fault input 1) (0.5)	2010.02.16	13:30:49	171: Pressure too high	2010.02.16	13:30:56	1: +41798194250	
6	Message OK	Pressure sensor (Fault input 1) (0.5)	2010.02.16	13:30:49	171: Pressure too high	2010.02.16	13:30:59	2: service@siemens.com	
7	Fault going	Pressure sensor (Fault input 1) (0.5)	2010.02.16	13:31:03	0: Pressure normal				
8	Message OK	Pressure sensor (Fault input 1) (0.5)	2010.02.16	13:31:03	0: Pressure normal	2010.02.16	13:31:11	1: +41798194250	
9	Message OK	Pressure sensor (Fault input 1) (0.5)	2010.02.16	13:31:03	0: Pressure normal	2010.02.16	13:31:14	2: service@siemens.com	
10	Fault coming	RVS61.843/109 (0.1)	2010.02.17	10:37:59	10: Outside temperature				
11	Message OK	RVS61.843/109 (0.1)	2010.02.17	10:37:59	10: Outside temperature	2010.02.17	10:38:06	2: service@siemens.com	
12	Fault going	RVS61.843/109 (0.1)	2010.02.17	11:58:02	0: No fault				
13	Message OK	RVS61.843/109 (0.1)	2010.02.17	11:58:02	0: No fault	2010.02.17	11:58:06	2: service@siemens.com	

Upload system definitions



Procedure:

1. System definitions Select from secondary navigation.
2. Click **Update**.

3. Select the desired file.
4. Click **Upload** to finish.
5. Restart web server with power-down, power-up.
6. You must recreate the devices following a system definition upload.

Notes

- System definition file transfer is available to administrator and service user levels.
- Uploading and installing make take more than 5 minutes.

System definitions

System definitions comprise:

- Device descriptions.
- Text catalogs in each user language.
- Units catalog.

The device web pages use the uploaded system definitions to properly display devices and menus.

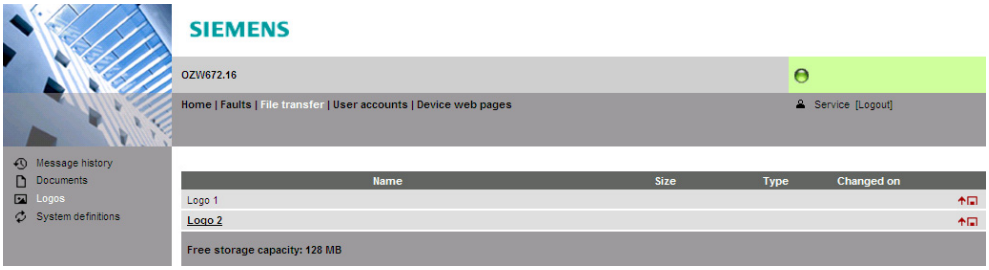
You must restart the web server following successful uploading. This applies the new system definitions.

The system definitions must be compatible with the web server's software version. If incompatible, an associated message is displayed and the old system definitions remain as is.

Note

Make sure there is at least 60 MB free memory on the web server when uploading. If not, check the contents via File transfer > Documents.

Upload logos



Procedure:

1. Select Logos from secondary navigation.
2. Save existing logo(s) as needed (see below).
3. Click  .

4. Select the desired file.
   Adhere to maximum dimensions (see Notes).
5. Click **Upload**.
6. Delete the browser cache
   (Internet Explorer: Ctrl+F5, Firefox: Ctrl+R).

Save logos:

1. Click "Logo 1" or "Logo 2".
   The browser window opens with the logo.
2. Right-click the log and save to the desired location via "Save Image As".

Notes

- Log file transfer is available to administrator and service user levels.
- Allowed file formats: PNG, GIF, JPG, BMP.
- The left logo (Logo 1) has max. 625 x 54 pixels.
- The right logo (Logo 2) has max. 200 x 54 pixels.
- The original logos are restored when resetting the web server to default.

3.5 Operation with ACS790

The following functions are available with ACS790:

- Commissioning with device search.
- Popcard.
- Plant diagrams:
  For standard applications for the LPB/BSB controller, web-capable plant diagrams may be imported from ACS790 and import them to the web server.
- Parameterization:
  Read and write parameter sets.
- Commissioning protocol.
- Offline trend.

For more details, see data sheet N5649.

4 Visualize plants

4.1 Overview

Web server OZW672... visualizes technical equipment in buildings via plant web pages. The plant is operated and monitored via one or more generated plant web page(s).

Import plant diagrams

Web-capable plant diagrams may be exported from ACS790.

Create own plant web pages

You can freely design plant web pages.
As a hybrid form, you can also modify and extend imported plant diagrams.

Web page elements

Plant web pages are designed with the following web page elements:

- Background image.
- Data point elements.
- Text elements.
- Link elements.
- Partial pictures.

Data point elements are used to operate and monitor read and write values for devices connected via the bus and the web server.

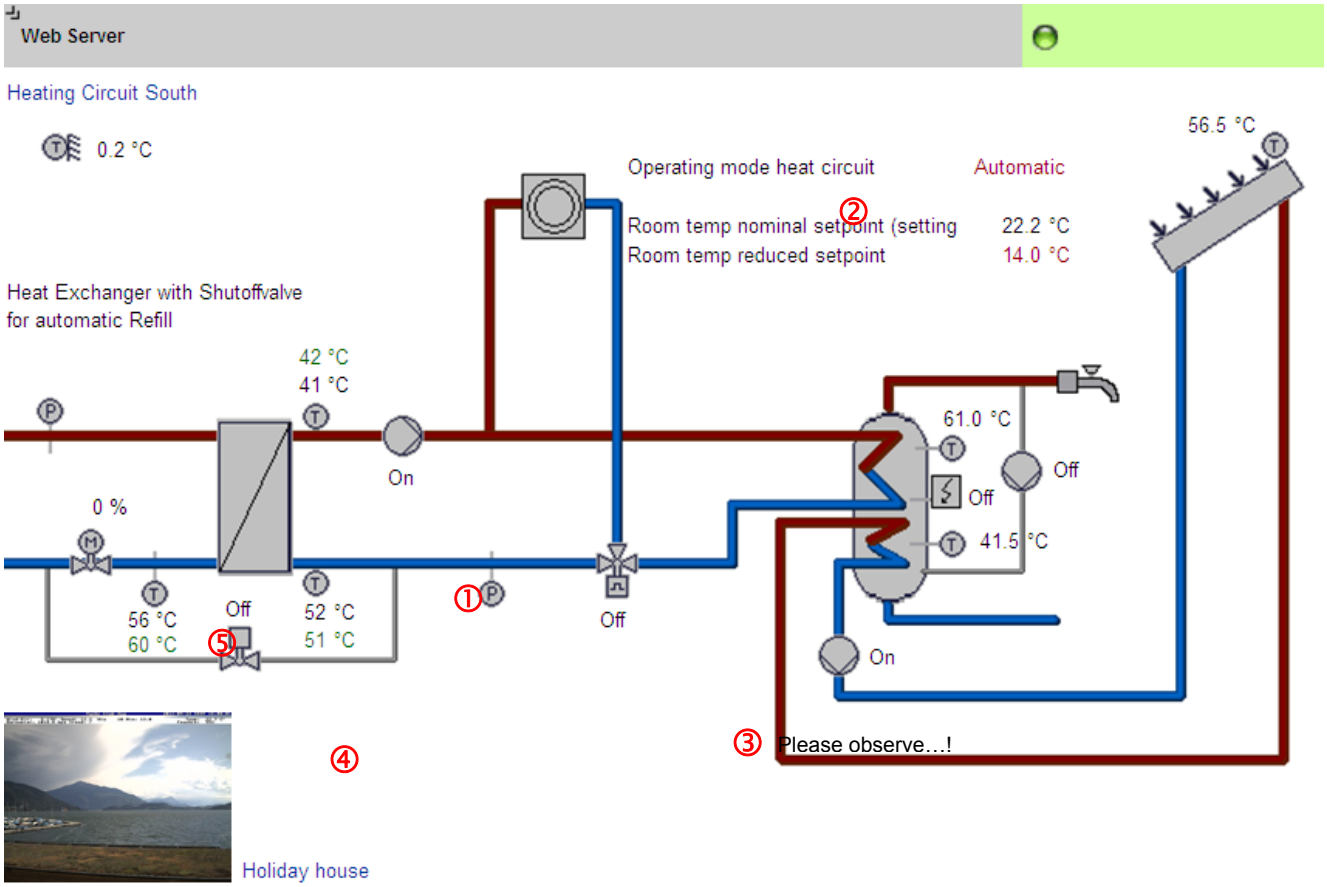
Edit/view mode

Plant web pages are generated online in the web browser.
The web page designer with administrator rights also switches the plant web pages to edit mode.
Other users can query and operate the last saved visualization during the transition phase.
Plant web pages return to view mode once the changes are saved. The new state is now available online at this point.

Note

The switch from an LPB to a BSB bus system and vice versa is not recommended since this renders the defined plant web pages unusuable.

4.2 Example of a plant web page



①	**Background image**	All surfaces, symbols and the diagram.
②	**Data point element**	Two data point elements: Room temperature nominal and reduced setpoint.
③	**Text element**	Explanation text.
④	**Link element**	Link to Internet.
⑤	**Partial picture element**	Integrated web cam image.

The example above is an extension to a web-capable plant diagram downloaded from HIT.
The extension consists of additional, explanatory text (3), a link to the Internet (4) and an integrated web cam image (5), that is updated periodically (e.g. every minute).

4.3 Plant web page features

Background image

A plant web page has an expandable area that can be used to place web page elements. The display area has a minimum size of 800 px (width) and 580px (height).
The minimum display area is filled with a transparent background image if no background image is explicitly selected.

- The display area can be expanded to any size by adding a larger background image.
- The following types are accepted: png, jpg, gif and bmp; we do not recommend using bmp due to the file size.

Position in secondary navigation

Multiple plant web pages are listed from top to bottom in the secondary navigation per their "Position". The plant web page is built and displayed at "Position"=1 when going to a home or device node. The "Position" can be set in secondary navigation via "New > Properties > Position" and for existing plant web site via "Properties > Position".

Front side / Background

The following applies to levels within a plant web page:

- The background picture is located in the background.
- The group of partial pictures are in front.
- The group with all remaining elements are in front.
- More recently added elements are on top of previously added elements within the group of partial pictures and remaining elements.

Please note the following for the last statement:

- If **an** element is deleted as part of editing and another element added, the new element jumps to the level of the deleted one. This level is not always the top level.
- You must add a new element as part of **new** editing to ensure that the new elements are placed at the top (finish with OK and re-click edit).

Show/Hide

Plant web pages are hidden for a hidden device with appended plant web pages. The associated plant web pages are displayed again if the device is re-generated and displayed (Important note in Section 2.8).

Delete

Appended plant web pages are irretrievably deleted once a device is deleted. The same is true when you reset the web server.

Changes to controller configuration

Any change to the controller configuration creates differences between the controller and the mapping on the web server. This impacts plant web pages as well where data point elements access the controller via the web server map. You must run "Generate" each time you change the controller configuration (See Section 4.4 for workflow).

Key variables

Any number of plant web pages per web server are possible.

- The web server has 180 MB in memory.
- You should pay special attention to image file size to save memory; (current available memory is available at "File transfer > Documents")
- A maximum of 100 elements may be added on a plant webpage from one web page element type (e.g. a maximum of 100 data point elements).

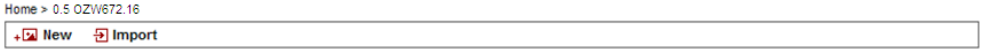
4.4 Toolbar

Note

The menus described below are only displayed and operable on the "Administrator" user level.

View mode, no web page available

The following toolbar is displayed at home and on the device nodes, if no plant web pages is generated:



Menu	Description
New	Create new plant web page.
Import	Import archived plant web page. Plant web pages are archived and imported as .tar files.

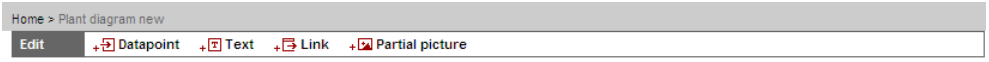
View mode, web page available

The toolbar is as follows for an existing plant web page:

Menu	Description
Properties	Properties dialog for the plant web page. Enter the same as for "New". Furthermore, "Replace datapoint addresses" address data points with the same names on another device (KNX address).
New	Create another plant web page.
Import	Import archived plant web page.
Edit	Switch to edit.
Copy	Copy selected plant web page to another device node.
Export	Export selected plant web page as .tar archive.
Delete	Deleted selected plant web page.

Edit

Click Edit to switch the plant web page to edit mode. The toolbar is as follows:



Menu	Description
Datapoint	Embed data point element to web page. A data point element consists of two fields: • Data point value for a device connected via the bus or the web server. • Data point text.
Text	Add free text (single line) to plant web page. The text is entered in the field "Displayed name".
Link	Hyperlink to other plant web pages, to a document or an external web page.
Partial picture	Add additional picture to plant web page. "Link external" integrates periodically updated, external images (e.g. web cams).

User levels

Only an administrator may generate and change visualization. User levels have the same rights for operation and monitoring.

4.5 Import web-capable plant diagrams

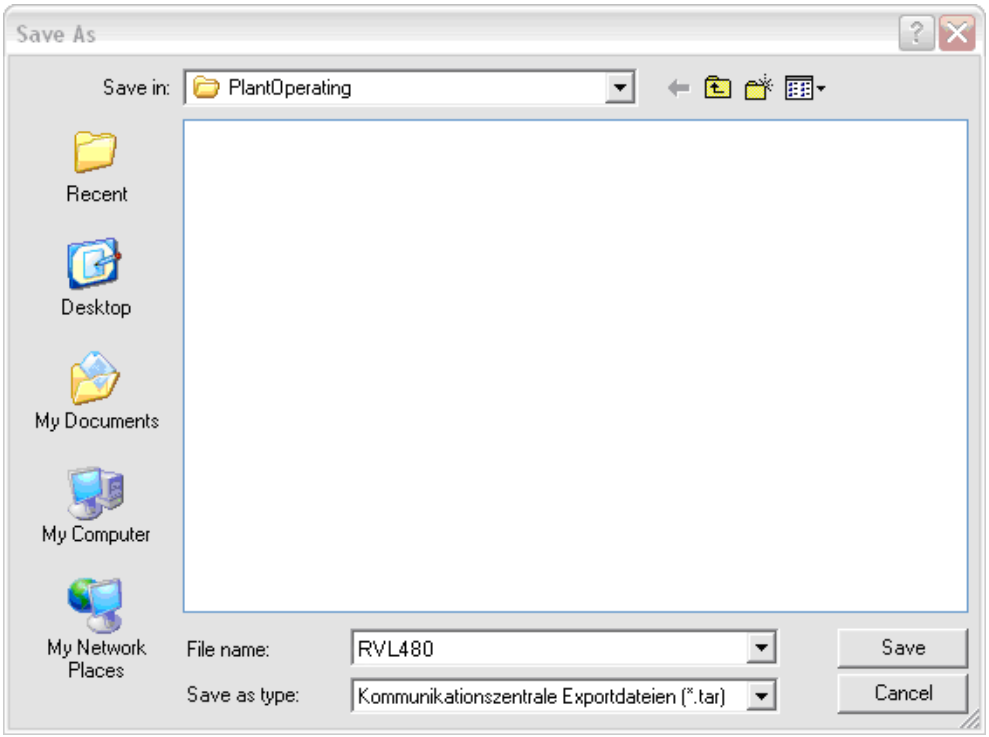
Prerequisites

- The drafter is logged on to the web server as an administrator.
- Web server is connected with the bus with one or more bus devices.
- The devices web page for the bus device is generated per Section 2.4. The web server menu tree and data point information for the controller is now available.

Export plant diagram from ACS790

Procedure on ACS790:

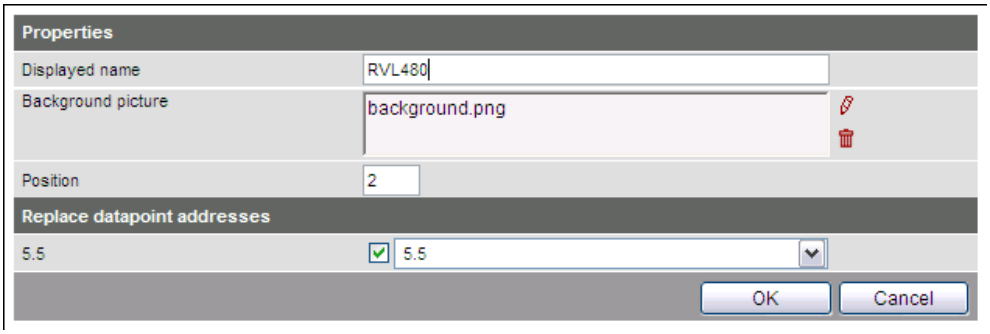
- Select bus device.
- Copy standard diagram and re-add to the same bus device (standard diagram cannot be exported).
  The copied icon is light blue.
- Rename diagram.
- Export diagram using the "Export to…" function.
  In the data type dialog field, select *.tar and save.



Import plant diagram to web server

Workflow on web server:

1. Start at the home node in secondary navigation for the desired bus.
2. Click Import.
   The import dialog ("file name (*.tar)") is displayed.
3. "Search..." to go to the .tar file saved on the computer.
4. Click Open.
5. Click Upload.
   Import information is displayed while the file is being read; the property dialog box now opens.
6. Check replacement function with "Replace datapoint addresses".
7. From the dropdown list box, select the bus address for the connected controller.



8. Click **OK** to start.
   The plant diagram is finished.

Result

The bus device or plant can now be operated and monitored via the web-based plant diagram. The default display is as follows:

- Operating values (e.g. operating mode Auto, Comfort, etc.) is displayed in red. The cursor changes to a hand symbol when you move it over the display. Click to open the applicable settings dialog box.
- Set points are displayed in orange; actual values in white.

Note

For reasons of compatibility and regardless of the user level, individual data points for the bus device may not be mapped to the plant diagram.

- The data point text "Data point not found" is displayed.
- Three question marks "???" are displayed as the data point value.

See Section 4.6 for any post editing.

4.6 Create own plant web pages

You can generate complete plant web pages yourself. As an option, you can change and extend any imported plant diagrams (See Section 4.5) as needed. This section presents the steps required to generate and design a customized plant web page.

Prerequisites

- The drafter is logged on to the web server as an administrator.
- Web server is connected with one or more bus devices.
- The devices web page for the web server and the bus devices is generated per Section 2.4. The web server menu tree and data point information is now available.

Create plant web page

The following describes how to create a plant web page and add a background image.

1. Go to home nodes or to a device node.
2. Click New.
   The properties dialog box is displayed.
3. In the Displayed name field, enter the name for the plant web page (is displayed later in the navigation area for the web server).
4. Click the red pencil in the Background picture field.
   The add dialog box is displayed.
5. Search to go to the desired background picture.
6. Click Open.
7. Click Upload.
   The file name for the selected picture is displayed in the background picture field.
8. Click OK.
   The plant web page is now saved with the background picture.

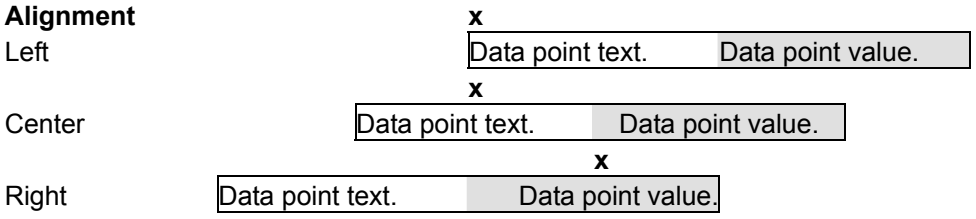
Add data point element

The following describes how to add a data point element to a newly created plant web page.

1. Click Edit.
   The plant web page switches to edit.
2. Click Datapoint.
   The data point dialog box is displayed.
3. Click the red pencil in the Datapoint address field.
   The data point address dialog box is displayed.
4. Go to the data point via device, menu text(s).
5. Select Datapoint.
   The entire data point path is entered in the data point address field.
6. Set the X/Y position for the data point field in the display area.
7. Modify formats such as text field size for "Datapoint - value" and "Datapoint - text" as needed.
8. Click Apply to check the results of the change in formatting as a preview to the plant web page.
9. If satisfied, click OK to finish.
10. Click OK to change to view.
    The data point value was read and is displayed.

Notes

- Double-click the data point element in edit to reopen the settings dialog box for an already created data point element. The data point element can also be deleted in the settings dialog box.
  This note applies as well to other web page elements.
- As an alternative to setting the X/Y position in the data point dialog box, you can also position data point elements using drag and drop in edit mode. The element can no longer be moved after switching to view mode.
  This note applies as well to other web page elements.
- The X/Y position in the data point dialog box is anchored to the text in the data point value field and its alignment. In conjunction with the alignment functions, the data point field moves to the right for left align and to the left for right align (see the following graphic).
  This note refers as well to text and link elements accordingly.



Notes

- The "**x**" displays the changed position of the anchor.
- The alignment of all the data point texts is left aligned.

Add text element

The following describes how to add informational text to a plant web page.

1. Click Edit.
   The plant web page switches to edit.
2. Click Text.
   The text dialog box is displayed.
3. Enter the desired text in the Displayed name field.
4. Set the X/Y position for the text field in the display area.
5. Format as needed.
6. Click Apply to check the results of formatting in a preview.
7. If satisfied, click OK to finish.
8. Click OK to change to view.

Notes

Text elements are single lines.
Only a limited number of fonts are available for texts:

- Small: 10pt.
- Normal: 12pt.
- Large: 16pt.
- XL: 24pt.

Add link element

The following describes how to add two lines to the plant web page:

- To another plant web page.
- To an external web page.

The link to a document is not displayed, but works accordingly.

Link to another plant web page

1. Click Edit.
   The plant web page switches to edit.
2. Click Link.
   The link dialog box is displayed.
3. Enter the desired text for display in the Displayed name field.
4. Select Link to in the "Plant diagram" field.
5. Click the red pencil in the same field.
   The plant diagram dialog box is displayed with all plant diagrams available on the web server.
6. Select the desired plant diagram.
   Enter the path for the plant diagram in the "Link to" field.
7. Set the X/Y position for the link field in the display area.
8. Format the link as needed.
9. Click Apply to check the results of formatting in a preview.
10. If satisfied, click OK to finish.
11. Click OK to change to view.
    The link is enabled immediately in the view mode: Click to open the corresponding plant web page.

Tip

We recommend adding a link on the target web page to return to the previous page.

Notes

- Links are broken after importing a plant web page to another web server and must be restored per the instructions above.
- The links to other plant web pages are also broken after a firmware update for web pages exported in advance and then imported and must be restored per instructions above.

Links to an external web page

1. Click Edit.
   The plant web page switches to edit.
2. Click Link.
   The link dialog box is displayed.
3. Enter the desired text for display in the Displayed name field.
4. Select external link in the Link to field.
5. Click the red pencil in the same field.
   The link external dialog box is displayed.
6. Enter the desired URL.
7. Check the correctness of the entry: The Internet page is opened.
8. Confirm with OK.
9. Enter the URL in the "Link to" field.
10. Format the link as needed.
11. Click Apply to check the results of formatting in a preview.
12. If satisfied, click OK to finish.
13. Click OK to change to view.
    The link is enabled immediately in the view mode: Click to open the corresponding web page.

Add partial picture

The following describes how to add two partial pictures to the plant web page:

- A static picture downloaded to the web server.
- A link to an external picture on a server, e.g. continuously updated images from a webcam.

Static partial picture

1. Click Edit.
   The plant web page switches to edit.
2. Click Partial picture.
   The partial picture dialog box is displayed.
3. Select "Picture source" in File field.
4. Click the red pencil in the same field.
   The add dialog box is displayed.
5. Click Search.
6. Go to desired image file.
7. Click Open.
8. Click Upload.
   Enter the file name for the selected image in the Field Source field.
9. Edit Position and Scaling.
10. Click Apply to check the results of formatting in a preview.
11. If satisfied, click OK to finish.
12. Click OK to change to view.

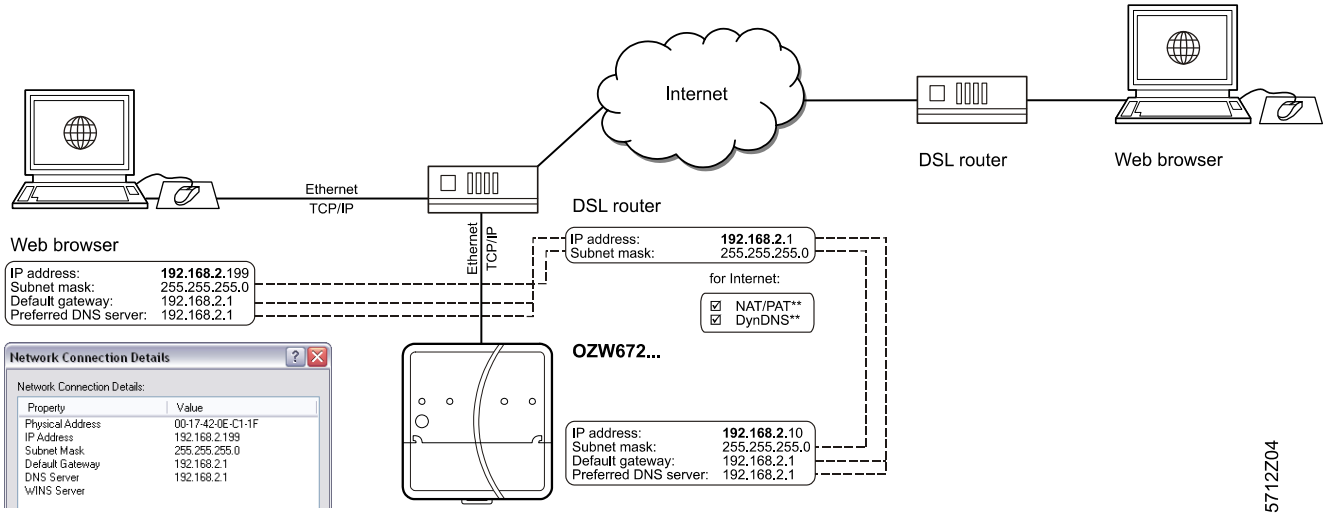
Dynamic partial picture

1. Click Edit.
   The plant web page switches to edit.
2. Click Partial picture.
   The partial picture dialog box is displayed.
3. Select "Picture source" in Link external field.
4. Opens the web cam image on the Internet.
5. Right-click webcam image.
6. Select properties for webcam image.
7. Highlight the address (URL) of the webcam image and copy to clip board.
8. Click the red pencil in the Source Picture field.
   The link external dialog box is displayed.
9. Add the URL for the webcam image.
10. Check the correctness of the entry: The webcam image is opened.
11. Click OK.
12. Edit Position and Scaling.
13. Click Apply to check the results of formatting in a preview.
14. If satisfied, click OK to finish.
15. Click OK to change to view.

5 Communications

5.1 Remote operation

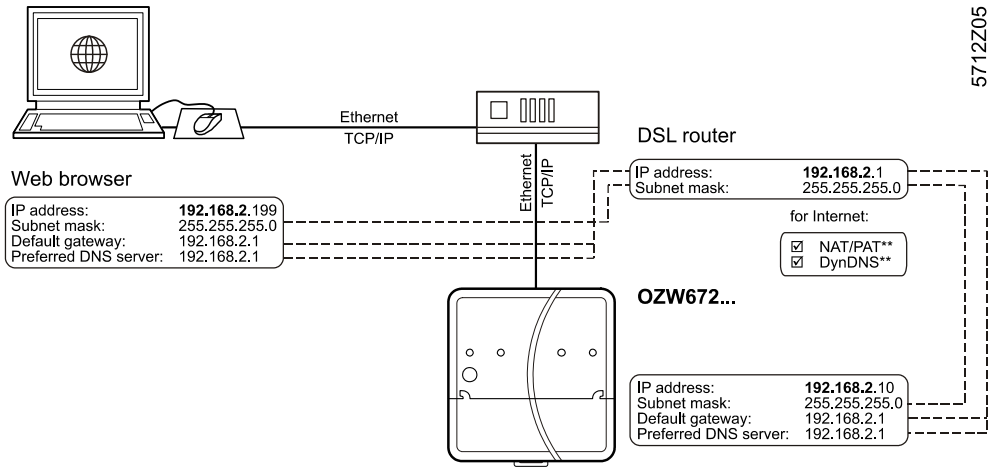
The web server can be operated from a PC with web browser on a local area network (LAN) or via the Internet.



5.1.1 Local area network (LAN)

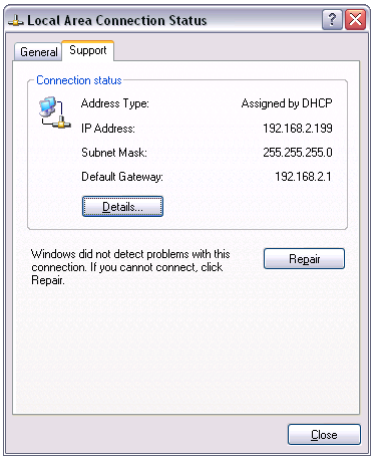
The PC and web server (e.g. without a router) must be on the same IP subnet to communicate. You must first determine the subnet as well as the IP addresses.

Local area network (with router)

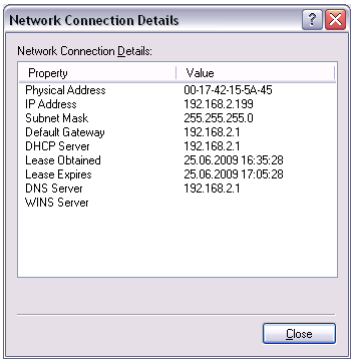


A router normally serves as the DHCP server if installed on a local area network (e.g. DSL router for Internet access). As such, it automatically assigns IP addresses to all participants that are DHCP clients. The PC automatically receives the IP addresses and the subnet mask if connected to the router via Ethernet. You can get the information on the PC:

1. Select *Start* > *Control Panel* > *Network Connections* > *Local Area Connection*
2. Select "Support" tab.



3. Click **Details**…



In the example, the PC is assigned the IP address 192.168.2.199 and subnet mask 192.168.2.1. The default gateway and DNS server have IP address 192.168.2.1.

You can use the data to set the web server:

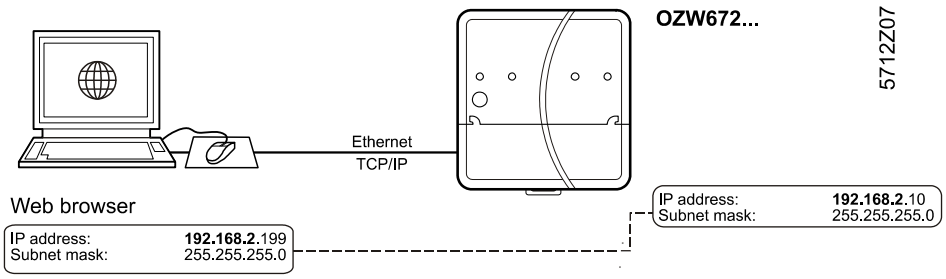
- IP address: Unused address on the subnet. For example 192.168.2.10 is still available if the PC uses 192.168.2.199 and the router uses 192.168.2.1.
- Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0
- Default gateway: 192.168.2.1
- Preferred DNS server: 192.168.2.1
- Alternate DNS server (empty).

Notes

- In the example, the subnet has an address of 192.168.2.x. Devices must have the same subnet address to communicate directly (i.e. without a router).
- The web server IP address must be entered manually. The web server cannot be configured as a DHCP.
- We recommend using IP addresses from the private range in the home network (see Section 6.2.1).

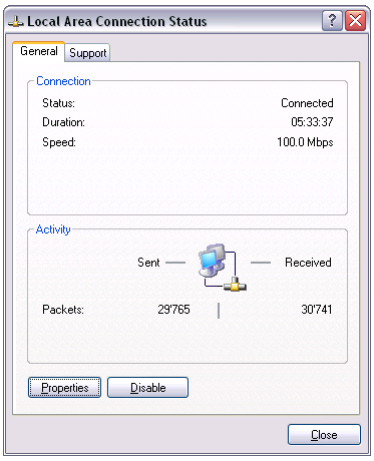
Local area network without router

IP addresses and subnet masks must be entered manually if a local area network is installed with PC and web server, but without a router.

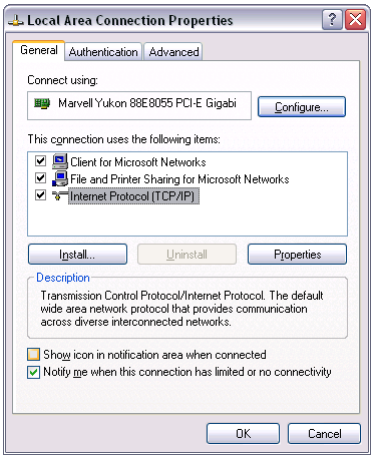


On the PC, set as follows:

1. Select *Start* > *Control Panel* > *Network Connections* > *Local Area Connection*
2. Select the "**General**" tab.

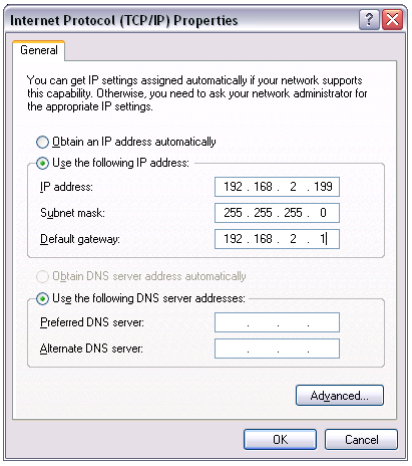


3. Click **Properties**.



4. Select "Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)".
5. Click **Properties**.
6. Select "Use the following IP address".

7. Enter the IP address and subnet mask.



8. Click **OK**.

In the example, the PC is assigned IP address 192.168.2.199 and subnet mask 255.255.255.0.

You can now set the web server:

- IP address: An unused address in subnet, e.g. 192.168.2.10
- Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0
- Default gateway(empty).
- Preferred DNS server(empty).
- Alternate DNS server(empty).

Notes

- In the example, the subnet has an address of 192.168.2.x. Devices must have the same subnet address to communicate directly (i.e. without a router).
- The default gateway and DNS server settings have no meaning for LANs without router, provided no e-mail is sent within the home network.
- We recommend using IP addresses from the private range in the home network (see Section 6.2.1).

5.1.2 Remote operation via the Internet

Internet connection

The appropriate connection is required (e.g. DSL router) for remote operation via Internet. Setting up Internet access is not described here.

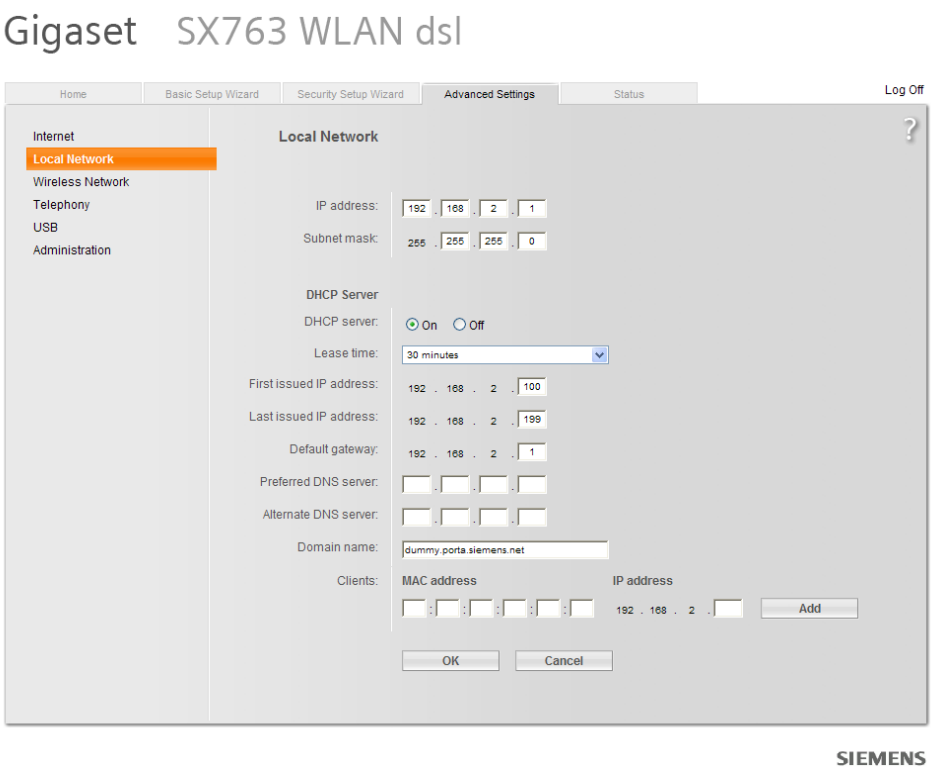
Notes

- The example here were created using the Siemens Gigaset SX763 router (see Section 6.2.5). Workflow, terms and functionality may differ when using other products.
- The router must support NAT/PAT, DynDNS and DHCP as an option.
- The web server supports HTTPS (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure). Web operating pages are transmitted secured and encrypted.

Local area network (LAN)

IP address, subnet mask and DHCP are set up under Local Network in addition to other settings:

- The IP address router is fixed.
- The subnet mask defines the size of the subnet.
- The router assigns the DHCP clients (e.g. the PC on the local area network) an IP address from a selecting setting range ("First issued IP address" through "Last issued IP address") if set as DHCP server.
- The "Default gateway" is typically the router's IP address as well.
- The "Lease time" defines how long a client maintains the IP address received from the DHCP server (the DHCP server regularly renews the client IP addresses).

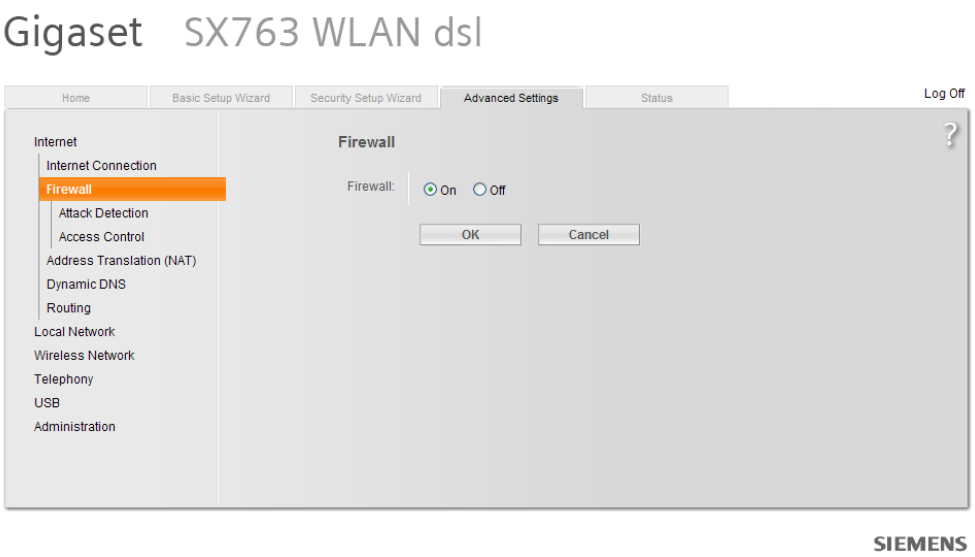


In the example, the router has a set IP address of 192.168.2.1 and s is receives subnet mask 255.255.255.0. As DHCP server, it renews IP addresses of the DHCP clients every 30 minutes. DHCP clients are assigned addresses from a range of 192.168.2.100 through 192.168.2.199. The router is the gateway between LAN and Internet.

Firewall

We recommend enabling the firewall to protect the local area network:

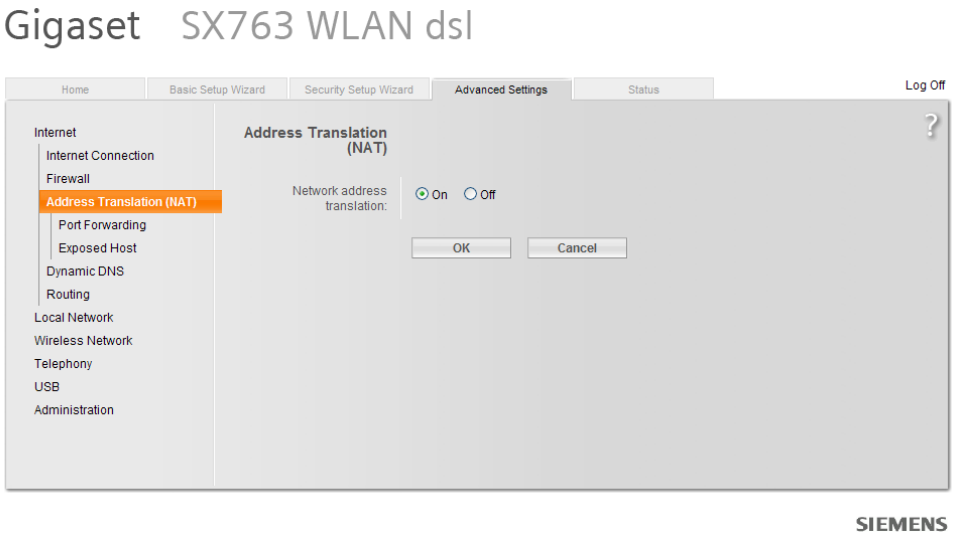
- Firewall: On.



Address Translation (NAT)

Activate NAT to ensure that the web server can be reached via the Internet.

- NAT: On.

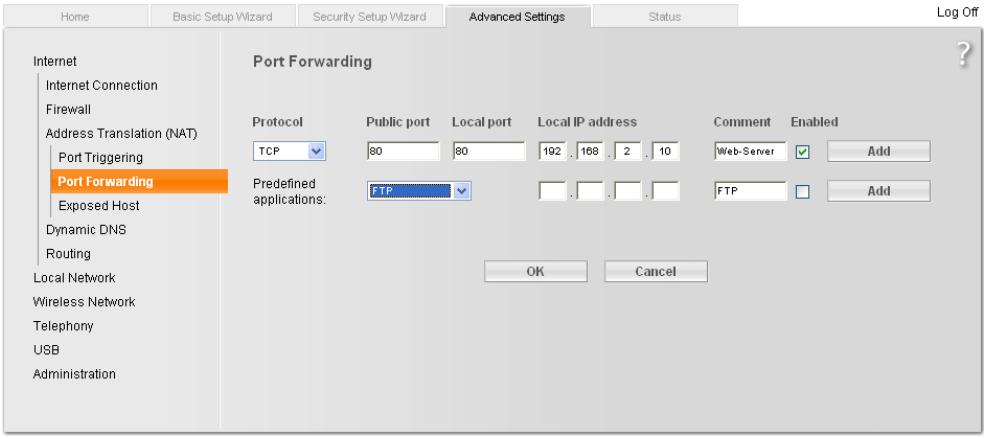


Port Forwarding (PAT)

- Port Forwarding is used to determine which local IP addresses/ports the router translates to which public IP addresses/ports.
- Web operating pages are preset on the web server via Port 80 (HTTP) or port 443 (HTTPS). As a result, queries from the Internet must be translated using the public IP address/port to the private IP address/port 80 or 443 for the web server.
- When using PC software ACS790 for remote operation, you must also change Port 21 (FTP) and Port 50005 (ACS private) from the public to a private IP address.

Notes

- The port IP address is appended to the web browser address line: <IP address>:<Port>, e.g. 122.104.2.10:80.
- The web browser always uses port 80 unless another port is entered. As a result, the information in the address line for the web browser is always: <IP address>:80 and <IP address>, or 122.104.2.10:80 and 122.104.2.10.
- Ports not equal to 80 are considered more robust against hackers.
- We recommend using Port Forward Ports from the private range.



In the example, queries from the Internet to the public IP address (Internet connection)/Port 80 is forwarded to the local IP address 192.168.2.10 (web server)/Port 80.

DynDNS

The web server can communicate directly with the fixed IP address or domain if a fixed IP address or domain (e.g. www.myname.com) is available for the Internet connection.

Dynamic IP address

www.dyndns.org provides a free service for dynamic IP addressing. The service connects a user-defined domain name with a dynamic IP address. The router must support DynDNS to use this function.

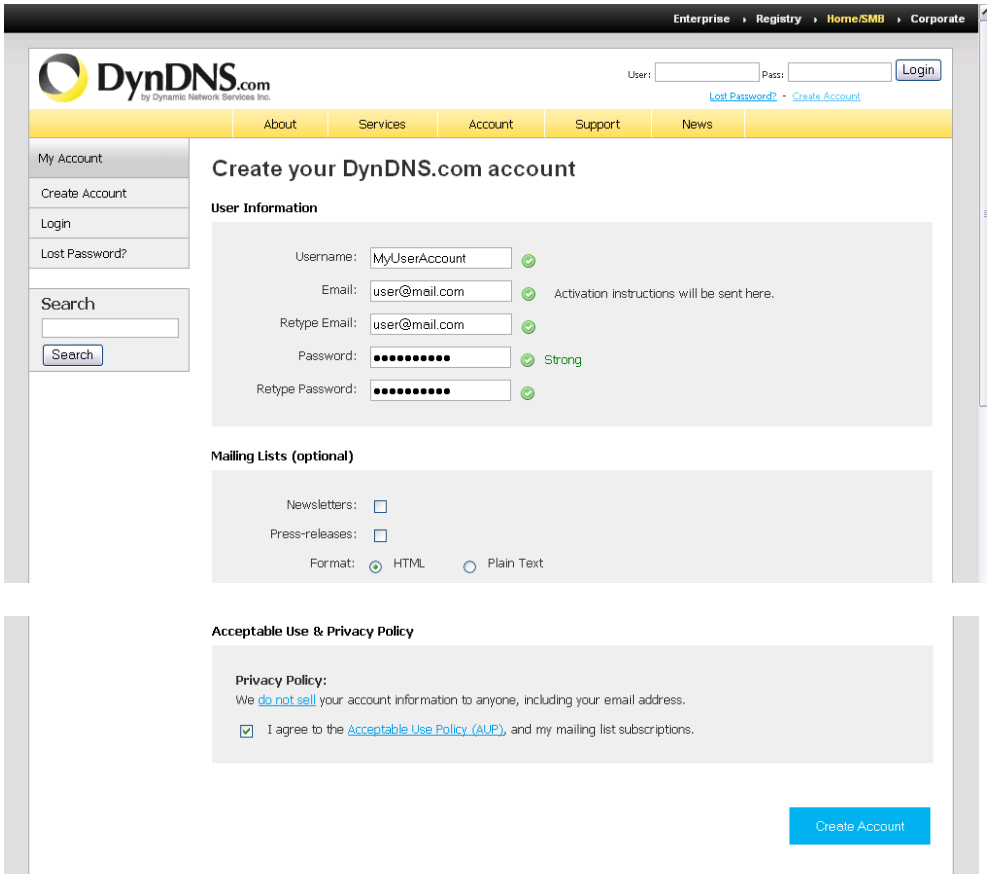
Note

The procedure below refers to the current status of the DynDNS service. However, dyndns.org may make changes any time.

Registration

You must first set up an account at www.dyndns.org/account/create.html to use the DynDNS server. The following entries are required:

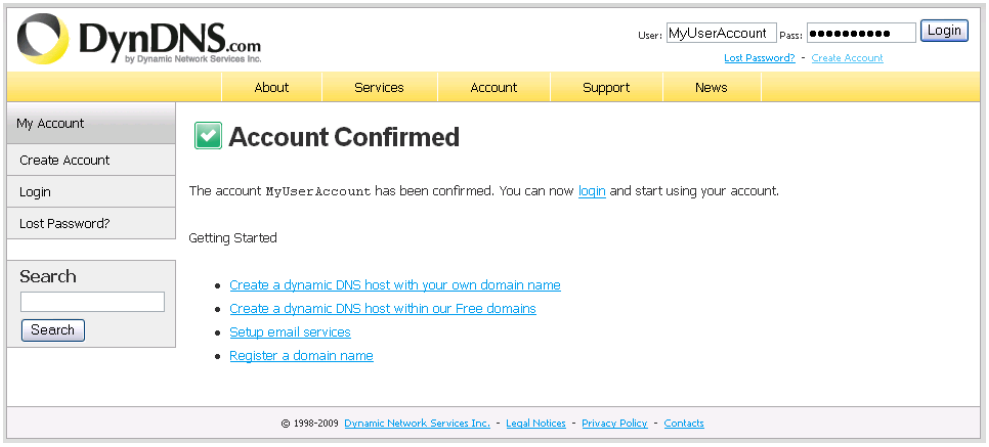
- User name.
- E-mail
- Retype e-mail.
- Password.
- Retype password.
- ☑ Click "I agree to …".
- Click **Create Account**.



Confirm

After setting up the account, DynDNS sends an e-mail with a link that must be queried within 48 hours. You then login with

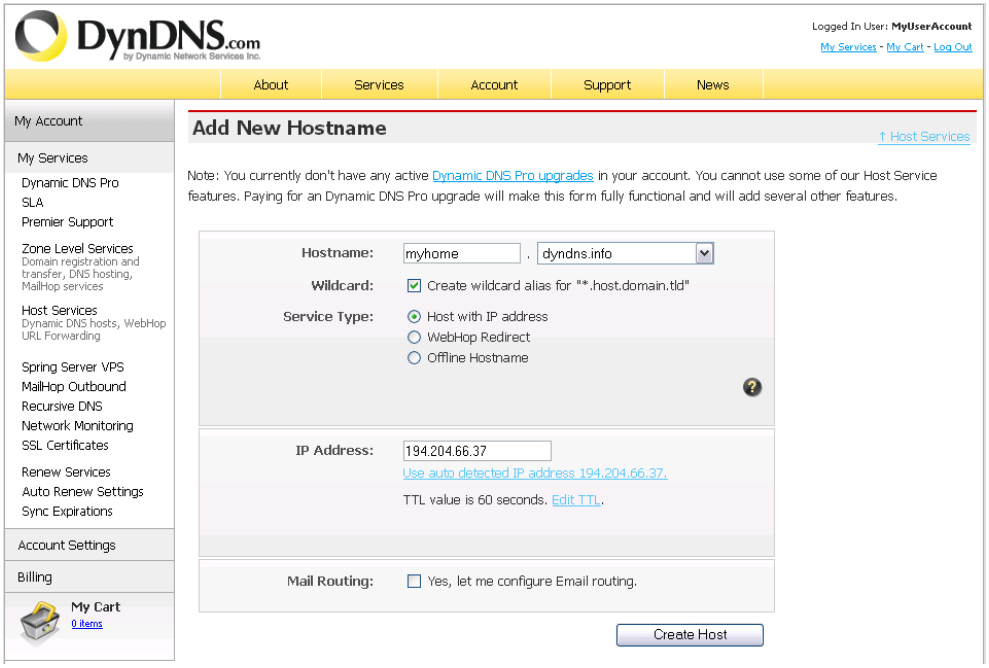
- User (user name from above).
- Pass (password from above).



Setup DynDNS service

After logging in, use Add Host Service (add DynDNS service) to setup the DynDNS service:

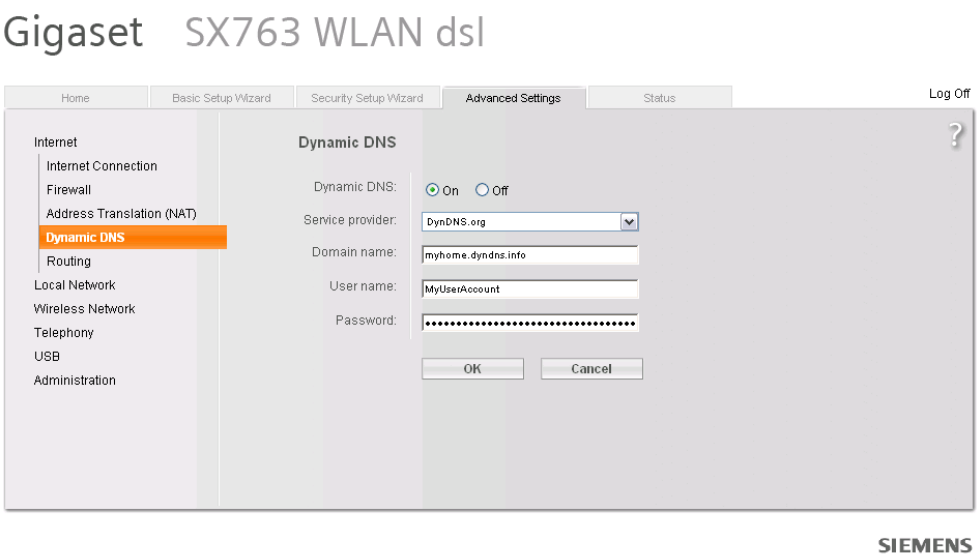
- Hostname: Search for an available name for the plant (e.g. myhome.dyndns.info). The plant is queried from the Internet using this name.
- Wildcard: when using wildcard ☑, only the right part of the hostname must match, i.e. www.myhome.dyndns.info and myhome.dyndns.info are equivalent).
- Service Type: Select "Host with IP address" ⊙.
- IP Address: Current IP router address. Can be assumed automatically by clicking "Use auto detect IP address …".
- Click **Create Host**.



Report dynamic address

The router must inform the service of changes to the dynamic IP address for the web server to communicate via the setup DynDNS service. The router DynDNS must be setup as follows:

- Dynamic DNS: On
- Service provider: Service provider (dyndns.org).
- Domain name Domain = Host name (own name, e.g. myhome.dyndns.info).
- User name: User name for the DynDNS account (e.g. MyUserAccount).
- Password: Password for DynDNS account.



Encrypted connection (HTTPS)

HTTPS encryption via port 443 is also supported. The required certificate is not accredited. The self-signed certificate from Siemens is valid for 20 years and is installed on the web server. The certificate must be installed on the web browser for encrypted communications.

Note

One own certificate must be installed for each web server.

Principal workflow

The web browser security warning is displayed the first time you connect via the http**s** address. The page continues to load contrary to the web browser recommendation.
The certificate must now be installed: A context-sensitive installation routine is available depending on web browser used.

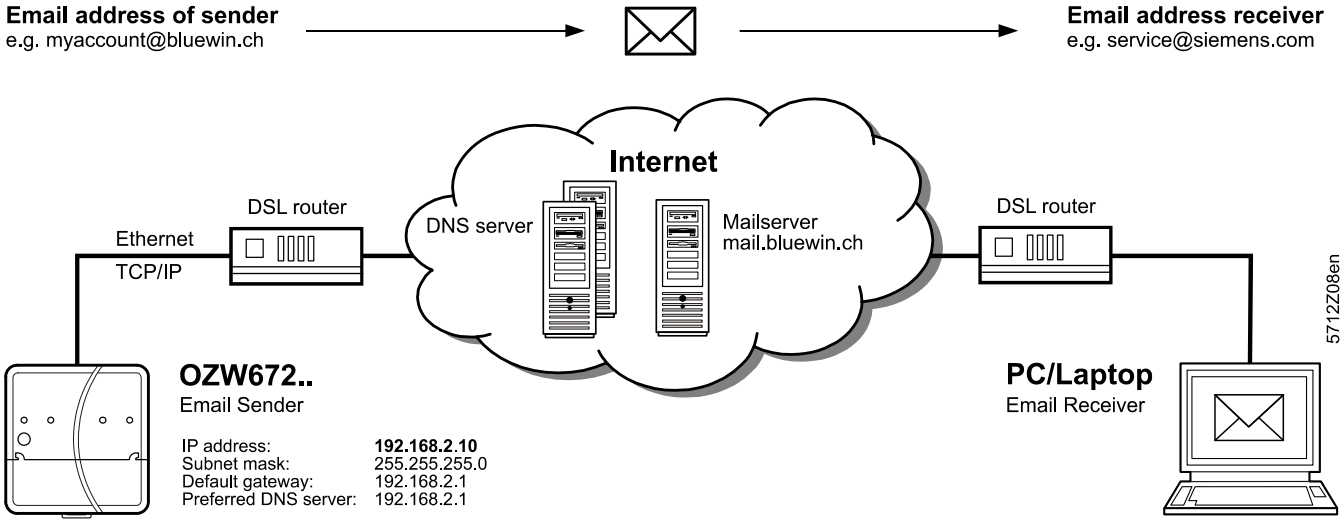
Note

The warning "Certificate error" remains for individual web browsers even after the certificate is successfully installed. Transmission is nevertheless secure.

5.2 Messages via e-mail

E-mail

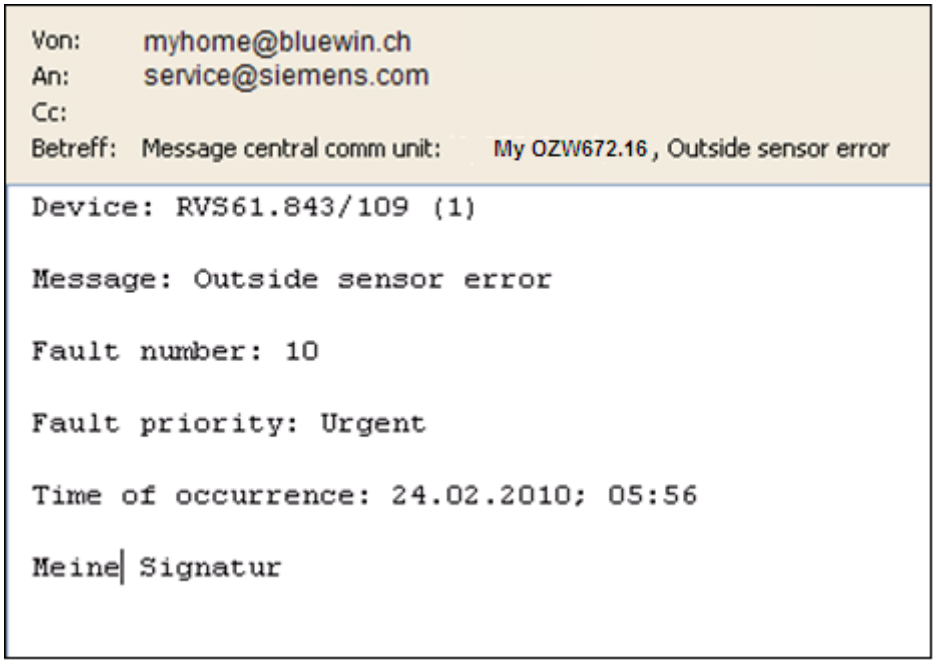
SMTP is used to send fault messages and system reports via email. The mail server (SMTP server, out-going mail server) must be known to the web server to send e-mails to the receivers.



The following applies to send e-mails via the Internet:

- An e-mail account is available and set up.
- Internet access is set up for the web server (see Section 5.1.2).
- The settings for "**E-mail**", "**Message receiver 1…4", "System report**" (see Section 2.5.2).

Example mail:



Messages

The message content is based on pending faults.
The following provides and overview of the outline of various e-mail messages. As follows:

- User settings are in **bold**
- The path for user settings starts each time with:
  Home > 0.5 OZW672... > **Settings** > …
- Set components of the e-mail are in italics.

Web server fault

Example of an e-mail	Data point, information
From: **myhome@bluewin.ch**	…> Communication > E-mail: **E-mail address sender**
To: **service@siemens.com**	…> Message receiver > Message receiver 1…4: **E-mail address**
Subj: Message central unit*:* **Demo HCS**, No bus power supply	Message type: …> **Texts**: **Name,** Störungstext
Device: **Demo HCS** (0.5) Message: No bus power supply. *Fault number:* 81. Fault priority: Urgent. Occurred at: 15.09.2009 at 08:44. **myhome.dyndns.info**	…> **Texts**: **Name** (Device address). Fault text Fault code Fault priority Occurred at. …> Communication > E-mail: **Signature line 1…10**

Fault bus device

Example of an e-mail	Data point, information
From: **myhome@bluewin.ch**	…> Communication > E-mail: **E-mail address sender**
To: **service@siemens.com**	…> Message receiver > Message receiver 1…4: **E-mail address**
Subj: Message central unit*:* **Demo HCS**, Outside temperature sen	Message type: …> Texts: **Name**, Störungstext.
Device: **RVS61.843/109** (0,1) *Message:* Outside temperature sen. *Fault number:* 10. Fault priority: Urgent. Occurred at: 15.09.2009 at 08:44. **myhome.dyndns.info**	…> Texts: **Name bus device** (Device address). Fault text Fault code Fault priority Occurred at. …> Communication > E-mail: **Signature line 1…10**

Fault inputs 1-2

Example of an e-mail	Data point, information
From: **myhome@bluewin.ch**	…> Communication > E-mail: **E-mail address sender**
To: **service@siemens.com**	…> Message receiver > Message receiver 1…4: **E-mail address**
Subj: Message central unit*:* **Demo HCS**, **Overpressue /** **Pressure normal**	Message type: …> **Texts**: **Name**, …> Faults > Local > Fault input 1…2: **Text for: Fault** / **Text for: No fault**
Device: **Pressure sensor** (*Fault input 1*) (0.5) *Message:* **Overpressure** / **Pressure normal** *Fault number:* 171 / 00 Fault priority: **Not urgent.** Occurred at: 15.09.2009 at 08:44. **myhome.dyndns.info**	…> **Faults** > **Local** > Fault input 1…2: **Fault input 1…2** (fault input 1-2) (device address). …> Faults > Local > Fault input 1…2: **Text for: Fault** / **Text for: No fault** Fault code …> Faults > Local > Fault input 1…2: **Fault priority** Occurred at. …> Communication > E-mail: **Signature line** 1**...10**

Fault eliminated

Example of an e-mail	Data point, information
From: **myhome@bluewin.ch**	…> Communication > E-mail: **E-mail address sender**
To: **service@siemens.com**	…> Message receiver > Message receiver 1…4: **E-mail address**
Subj: Message central unit*:* **Demo HCS**, No fault	Message type: …> **Texts**: **Name**, Fault text
Device: **Demo HCS** (0.5) *Message*: No fault. *Fault number:* 00. Fault priority: Urgent. Occurred at: 15.09.2009 at 08:44. **myhome.dyndns.info**	…> **Texts**: **Name / Name bus device** (Device address). Fault text Fault code Fault priority Occurred at. …> Communication > E-mail: **Signature line 1...10**

System report with fault

Example of an e-mail	Data point, information
From: **myhome@bluewin.ch**	…> Communication > E-mail: **E-mail address sender**
To: **service@siemens.com**	…> Message receiver > Message receiver 1…4: **E-mail address**
Subj: Message central unit*:* **Demo HCS**, N. OK	Message type: …> **Texts**: **Name**, status.
Status: N. OK *Fault 1:* *Device:* **Demo HCS** (0.5) Message: No bus power supply, 81. Occurred at: 15.09.2009 at 08:44. **myhome.dyndns.info**	Status Fault 1: …> **Texts**: **Name** (Device address), Fault text, fault code. Occurred at. …> Communication > E-mail: **Signature line 1...10**

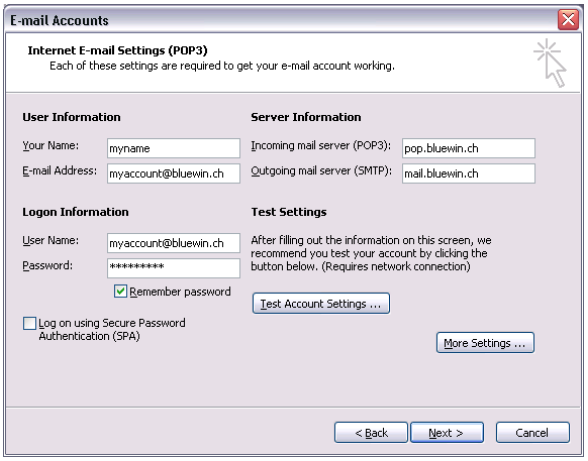
System report
without fault

Example of an e-mail	Data point, information
From: **myhome@bluewin.ch**	…> Communication > E-mail: **E-mail address sender**
To: **service@siemens.com**	…> Message receiver > Message receiver 1…4: **E-mail address**
Subj: System report central unit*:* **Demo HCS**, OK.	Message type: …> **Texts**: **Name**, status.
Status: OK. **myhome.dyndns.info**	Status …> Communication > E-mail: **Signature line 1...10**

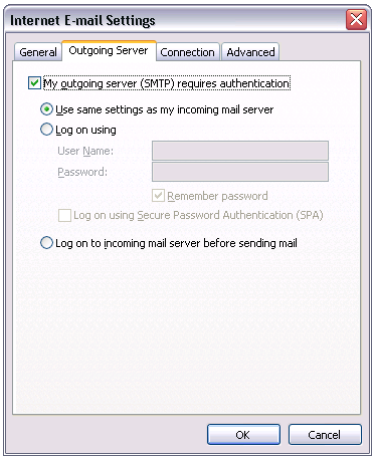
MS Outlook

You can provide the required information as follows for an e-mail account under MS Outlook:

1. Start Outlook.
2. Go to *Tools / E-mail accounts…* .
3. ⊙ View or change existing e-mail accounts.
4. Click **Next**.
5. Select desired account.
6. Click **Change**.
   The e-mail account dialog box is displayed with the data on the e-mail account.



7. Click **More Settings**.
   Displays authentication (if required).



8. Click **Cancel** to exit the account settings.

Notes

- A list of providers that send e-mails at no charge is available in Section 6.2.2.
- The web server supports HTTPS (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure). E-mails are transmitted unsecured and unencrypted.
- Web server supports SSL (Secure Sockets Layer, network protocol for the secure transfer of data) and TSL (Transport Layer Security, encryption protocol for data transmissions over the Internet; a further development of SSL).
- "Authentication mail server = Yes" checks unsecured, unencrypted information in the data items "User name" and "Password" from the mail server for each e-mail transmission.
- The mail server can also be installed on the local area network.

6 Appendix

6.1 Diagnostics

6.1.1 Web server fault codes

Fault codes

Fault code	Web server fault
General	
0	No fault
Communications	
81	No bus power supply [1]
95	**Invalid time of day** (Web server time not or incorrectly entered).
100	>1 clock time master
142	Device failure (Bus) [2]
171	[Fault input 1] fault
172	[Fault input 2] fault
438	Incorrect bus connected
439	Bus module not identified
448	Message receiver 1 not reached [3]
449	Message receiver 2 not reached [3]
450	Message receiver 3 not reached [3]
451	Message receiver 4 not reached [3]
System configuration errors	
82	**>1 identical device address** (Devices have same address).

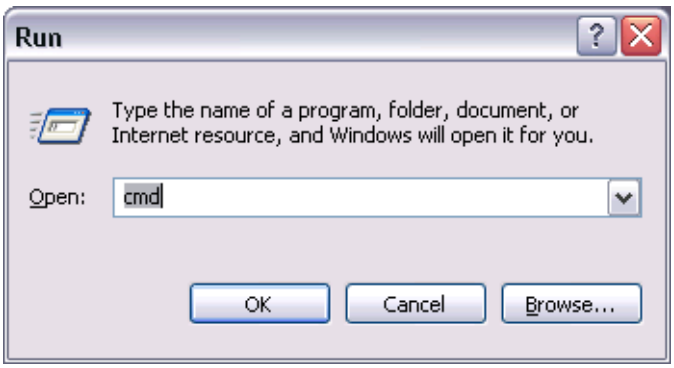
1) **Device failure** monitoring (**Bus**) is stopped if the bus has no power.
2) Created by the web server for the device failed.
Device failure (Bus) as a result, device failure (bus) is assigned to "System faults", whereas all other faults generated by the web server are assigned as "Local faults".
3) Possible causes of recipient type e-mail: Erroneous Ethernet or e-mail settings.

6.1.2 Windows commander

Windows Commander

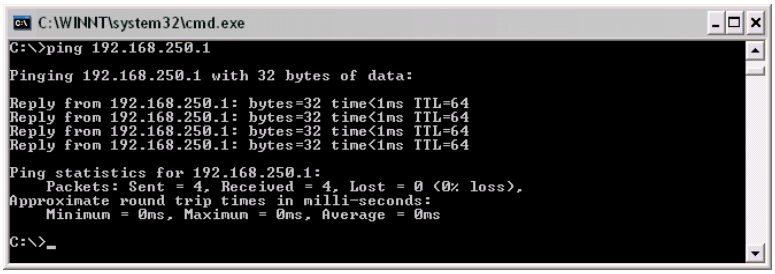
You can use the Windows commander to check availability of IP addresses, domains or servers:

1. Open Windows commander: *Start* > *Run.*
2. Enter "cmd" in the pane.

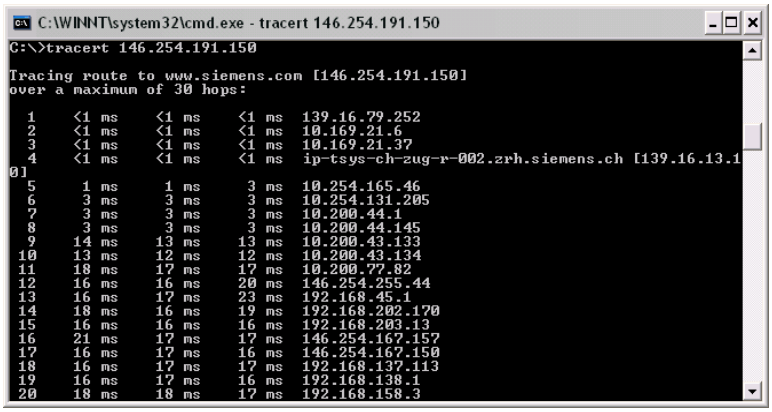


3. Click **OK**.
4. Enter the desired command in the command line C:\>:

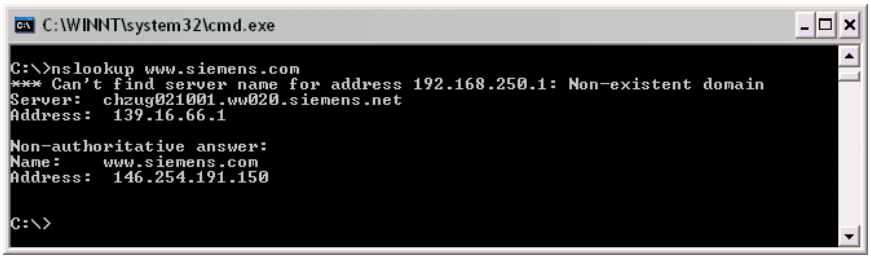
Command	Result, application
ping <IP address> or <domain>	Response times to the query: Checks whether an IP address can be reached in the network.



Tracet <IP address> or <domain>.	Progress of the IP address implementation to the goal: Check whether DNS and mail servers can be reached.



nslookup <IP address> or <domain>	Translates an IP address to the domain name and vice versa: Look up domain names.



6.2 Communications

6.2.1 Internet protocol

Private networks

The following IP addresses are reserved for private networks:

- Class A: 10.0.0.0–10.255.255.255.
- Class B: 172.16.0.0–172.31.255.255.
- Class C: 192.168.0.0–192.168.255.255 (typical for home networks).

Ports

There are predefined public ports and ranges for private ports:

Public

HTTP: 80
HTTPS 443
FTP: 21
SMTP: 25

Private

Range: 49152 to 65535.

6.2.2 Free e-mail account providers

You can use free-of-charge e-mail accounts to send e-mails. Note that some ISPs work with encryption or can be accessed and used only via the web server's DSL connection.

Note

The following list is not conclusive, ISPs are subject to change.

Free e-mail account providers				
	Address mail server	**Port mail server**	**Authentification**	**Restriction**
blueVARIA.de	mail.bluevaria.de	25	Yes	
GMX	mail.gmx.net	25, 587	Yes	
Google Mail	smtp.gmail.com	587	Yes	TLS erforderlich
Hotmail	smtp.live.com	587	Yes	TLS erforderlich
WEB.DE	smtp.web.de	25	Yes	
Yahoo! Mail	smtp.mail.yahoo.com	25	Yes	
Online service provider				
Alice DSL	smtp.alice-dsl.net	25	Yes	
AOL	smtp.de.aol.com	587	Yes	
AOL	smtp.aim.com	587	Yes	
Arcor	mail.arcor.de	25	Yes	
Chello	mgate.chello.at	25	Yes	Nur mit Chello DSL-Verbindung
CompuServe	smtp.compuserve.de	25	Yes	
Freenet	mx.freenet.de	25	Yes	
NetCologne	smtp.netcologne.de	25	Yes	Nur mit NetCologne DSL-Verbindung
T-Online	mailto.t-online.de	25	Yes	Nur mit T-Online DSL-Verbindung
T-Online	smtpmail.t-online.de	25	Yes	
Tiscali	smtp.tiscali.de	25	Yes	Nur mit Tiscali DSL-Verbindung

Additional information on free e-mail providers:

- http://www.patshaping.de/hilfen_ta/pop3_smtp.htm
- http://www.iopus.com/guides/bestpopsmtp.htm

Note

Siemens is not responsible for third-party page contents.

6.2.3 Install RNDIS driver

RNDIS driver

The PC requires a USB RNDIS driver for the connection between the PC and the web server.

Windows hardware recognition recognizes the web server when the USB cable is plugged into the USB cable. You can start the Add Hardware Wizard if no RNDIS driver is installed.

The driver is installed in the background using an Internet connection. You can install the driver manually without an Internet connection.

Note

The operating system must be equipped with the latest updates.

Automatic installation

Procedure:

1. ⊙ Select "Search for and install the hardware automatically (Recommended)".

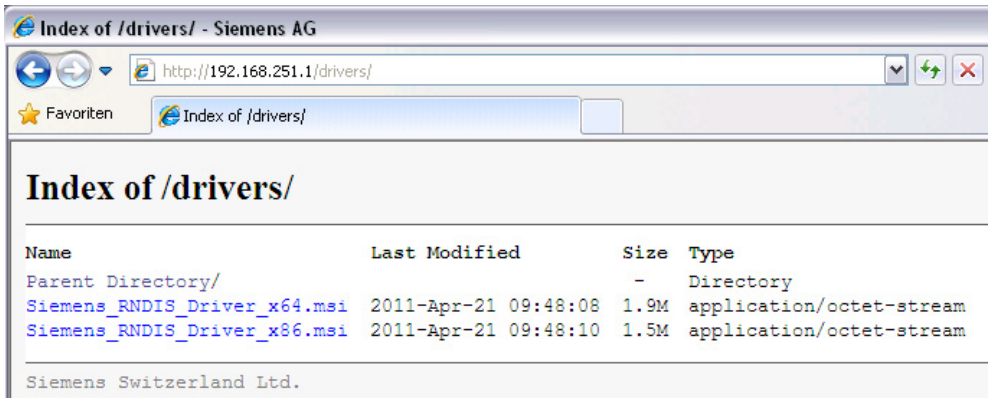
2. Click **Next**
   The software is installed.
3. Confirm hardware installation:
   Click **Continue installation**.
4. Wait until installation is complete and click **Finish**.

Result

The RNDIS driver is now installed.
The PC can communicate with the web server via USB.

Manual installation

The RNDIS driver is supplied on the web server at http://<IP address>/drivers/ can be accessed via Ethernet connection (see Section 2.6.1).



The driver `Siemens_RNDIS_Driver_x64.msi` is installed on a 64-bit operating system; on a 32-bit operating system `Siemens_RNDIS_Driver_x86.msi`. The installation file for the driver can be executed directly on the PC. Following the steps for the installation wizard.

Result

The RNDIS driver is now installed.
The PC can communicate with the web server via USB.

Note

The RNDIS driver is installed as part of the ACS790 Siemens software installation.

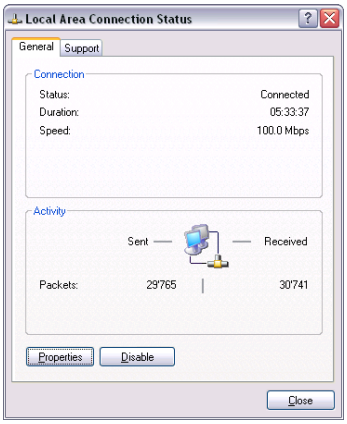
6.2.4 Alternative network configuration

Alternative configuration

We recommend setting up IP settings for commissioning as an alternative configuration if a PC, connected to a network, is temporarily used to commission the web server and the local area network.

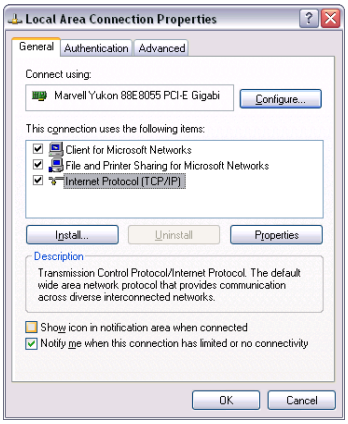
On the PC, set as follows:

1. *Select Start > Control Panel > Network Connections > Local Area Connection*
2. Select the "General" tab.

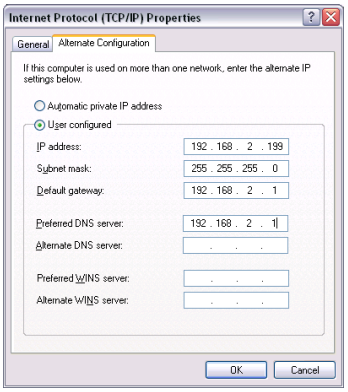


3. Click **Properties**.

4. Select "Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)".



5. Click **Properties**.
6. Select "Alternate Configuration" tab.
7. Enter IP address, subnet mark and operational standard gateway as well as DNS server.



Result

The PC assumes the configuration with these settings as soon as it is no longer integrated in the standard network.

6.2.5 Siemens routers

We recommend the following router from Siemens to connect to an internal network with DSL connection:
We recommend the **Gigaset SX763 WLAN dsl** by Siemens. This router supports all requirements for trouble-free operation of web server.

Performance features

- 1 connection for analog, leased line network.
- 2 internal connections for analog devices (phone, fax, answering machines).
- Integrated phone system for up to 6 extensions (analog, LAN, WLAN).
- 4 Ethernet ports to network PC or other LAN.
- WLAN (IEEE 802.11b/g) with variable reduction of WLAN transmission.
- 6 VoIP accounts can be configured.
- USB 2.0 host connection for printer or external storage media.
- Ready for connection to home entertainment services.
- Remote management.
- Integrated SIP proxy.
- Security and firewall functionality.
- Easy installation and setup.

Technical data
Protocols / Service

TCP/IP, UDP, DHCP server/client, HTTP/ HTTPS, DNS, RIPv1/v2, Telnet, UPnP, IGMP, NTP, port forwarding, DynDNS, preconfigured gateways, backup, NAT, URL/port filter, DoS blocking, packet inspection, firewall, WPA2, WPA, 64/128-bit WEP encryption, SSID broadcast can be deactivated, Mac filter.

High-speed WLAN gateway for triple play services: Supports Internet, home entertainment, leased line and VoIP.

DoS attack
Denial of Service

When buying routers, make sure they can defend against DoS attacks (function is available on most commercially available routers).

A DoS attack is a special type of hacker attack on computers and networks with connection to the Internet.

6.3 Technical data

6.3.1 Web browser / OS

Web browser / OS

PC/laptop (1024 x 786)	Internet Explorer V6.0 or higher. Firefox V3.0 or higher.
iPhone (480x320)	Safari (specific to end device)

Number of users

Any number of web browsers can be used simultaneously. The max. data traffic on the line is divided up among the web browsers. As a result, operation slows down depending on the number of simultaneous users.

6.3.2 Web server

Power supply unit for web server	
Operating voltage Rated voltage	AC 100 - 240 V ±10% AC 100 - 240 V
Frequency	50/60 Hz
Power consumption (incl. power supply unit)	3 VA typical
Protection class	II.
Output voltage	SELV 24 VDC
Supply line fusing	Max. 16 A
Cable length (distance from AC 230 V plug to web server)	Max. 1.6 m
Web server	
Operating voltage	SELV 24 VDC ±5%, 625 mA max.
Power consumption	2 W typical
Function data	
Clock reserve	Min. 72 hours
Device List	1 Bus device
Connection terminals	
Screw terminals for 1 wire per terminal 1 strand per terminal	 0.25-1.5 mm^2 0.25-1.0 mm^2
PC interface	
Interface Standard Device class Baud rate	 USB V2.0 RNDIS Max. 12 Mbps (full speed)
Connection cable for operator station Cable length Cable type for connection to PC/laptop Cable type for connection to OZW672.	 Max. 3 m USB type A USB type Mini-B
LPB/BSB bus	
Interface type 2-wire bus Bus load	2-wire connection DB/CL+, MB/CL– (non-exchangeable) E 0.6
Permissible line length and cable types	See: - Albatros2 System manual P2359 - Local Process Bus System engineering basic documentation P2370
Ethernet	
Interface type Bit rate Protocol Identification	100BaseTX, IEEE 802.3 compatible 100 Mbps TCP / IP Auto MDI-X
Connection Cable type Cable length	RJ45 plug (screened) Standard Cat-5, UTP or STP Max. 100 m
Digital inputs	
Interface type	Protective low voltage for potential-free low voltage-capable contacts
Voltage at open contact	DC (16...19) V
Current at closed contact	DC (4...6) mA

Standards

Product safety		
Information technology equipment - Safety		EN 60950-1
Electromagnetic compatibility		
Immunity	Industrial sector	EN 61000-6-2
Emissions	(Residential, business and commercial as well as light industrial enviroments)	EN 61000-6-3
CE-Conformity		
EMC guidelines		2004/108/EC
Low voltage directive		2006/95/EC
Ecodesign directive		2005/32/EC
RCM-Conformity		
Australian Radio Communication Act		EN 61000-6-3
Environmental compatibility		ISO 14001 (environment)
The product environmental declaration E5711en contains data on environmentally compatible product design and assessments (RoHS compliance, materials composition, packaging, environmental benefit, disposal)		ISO 9001 (quality) SN 36350 (environmentally compatible products) 2002/95/EC (RoHS)

Degree of protection

Degree of protection	IP 30 as per EN 60529
Protection class	III as per EN 60950-1

Ambient conditions

Operation	IEC 60721-3-3
Climatic conditions	Class 3K5
Temperature (housing and electronics)	0 ...50 °C
Humidity	5...95 % r. h. (non-condensing)
Mechanical conditions	Class 3M2
Transport	IEC 60721-3-2
Climatic conditions	Class 2K3
Temperature	−25...+70 °C
Humidity	< 95 % r. h.
Mechanical conditions	Class 2M2

Materials and colors

Upper housing section	PC + ASA, RAL 7035 (light-gray)
Lower housing section	PC + ASA, RAL 5014 (dove blue)

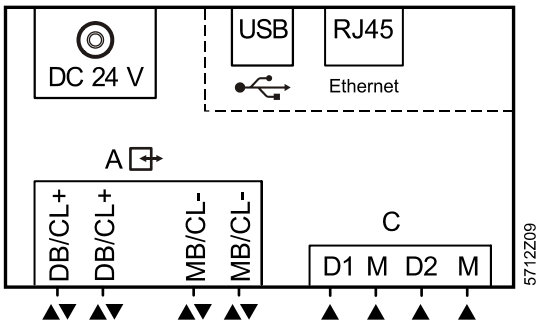
Dimensions

Length x width x height (max. dimensions)	87.5 mm x 90 mm x 40 mm

Weight

Basic unit	0.136 kg
Complete device (basic unit with packaging, installation instructions, power supply unit, USB and Ethernet cable, cable ties)	0.589 kg
Packaging	Cardboard box

6.3.3 Connections



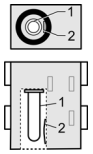
Note

The connections for the LPB/BSB-Bus as well as the potential-free inputs are located under the cover.

6.3.4 Pin assignment

External voltage plug

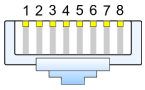
DC 24 V plug



1	24 VDC (+)	2	GND (–)

Ethernet plug

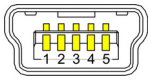
RJ45, standard assignment



1	Tx +	5	Unused
2	Tx –	6	Rx –
3	Rx +	7	Unused
4	Unused	8	Unused

USB plug

Type Mini-B



1	VCC	4	ID
2	D –	5	GND
3	D +		

LPB/BSB connections

Terminal assignment **A**

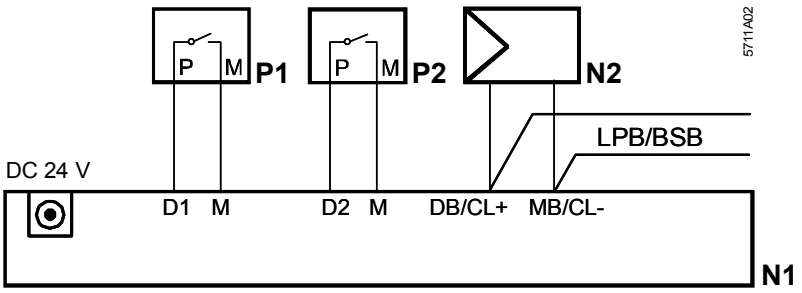
1	DB/CL+
2	DB/CL+
3	MB/CL–
4	MB/CL–

Digital inputs

Terminal assignment **C**

1	D1
2	M
3	D2
4	M

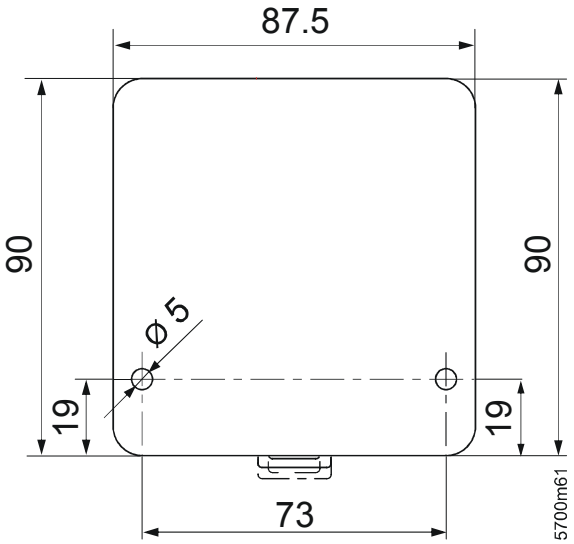
6.3.5 Connection diagram



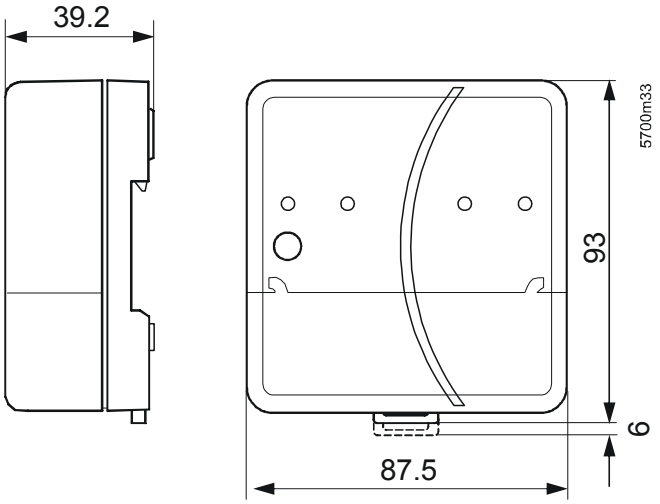
N1 Web server
N2 LPB/BSB device
P1, P2 Devices with potential-free contact output for fault indication

6.3.6 Dimensions

Drilling plan



Dimensions



6.4 Glossary of Ethernet and Internet terms

ADSL

Upstream and downstream channel transport data at different rates, i.e. asymmetrically via a two-wire line (DLS, copper phone line) on a broadband network.

Very little data is sent upstream, i.e. to the server, when surfing. The requested data, however, are sent at high speed downstream to the requesting computer. You can call or e.g. send faxes while transmitting data.

The Internet Service Provider ISP provides the ADSL connection. You need a DSL modem for this type of connection.

Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line

See ADSL

Bit rate

The bit rate describes the transmission speed or rate in bits per second (bps).

Broadcast

Data sent out to all participants on the network.

Client

A client is a network device unable to execute certain services and thus requests those services from the server. The server provides the service and sends a reply.

Default gateway

Gateway that is selected when one IP address is outside its own subnet and therefore the standard gateway is unknown.

Denial of Service

See DoS attack

DHCP

The DHCP protocol allows for dynamic assignment of an IP address to network devices. Router servers also support this function.

Digital Subscriber Line

see DSL

DNS

The DNS allows for assigning IP addresses to names (that are easier to remember than 32-bit IP addresses). A DNS server must manage this information for each LAN with Internet connection. When you select an Internet page, the web browser accesses the IP address of that site assigned by the DNS server to open a connection.

On the Internet, domain names are assigned to IP addresses as per a hierarchical system. A local PC only knows the address of the local DNS server. This server, in turn, knows the addresses of all PCs on the local network as well as that of the higher DNS servers that, in turn, know the addresses of the next higher DNS servers.

Domain name

The domain name is the web server designation on the Internet. The DNS server assigns an IP address to the domain name.

Domain Name System

See DNS

DoS attack

A DoS attack (denial of service) is a special type of hacker attack on computers and networks connected to the Internet. The DoS attack aims at disabling computers and networks to prevent network resources from being provided and services from being executed.

DSL

DSL is a type of data transmission allowing for 1.5 Mbps access to the Internet on standard copper phone lines. The Internet Service Provider ISP provides the DSL connection. You need a DSL modem for this type of connection.

DSL router

The DSL router has several functions. It connects the Ethernet network (LAN) and the internal network devices to the Internet. The router then requests the IP addresses for the internal network devices from the DNS server. Port forwarding (NAT, PAT) is also configured in the router. In addition, service "DynDNS", which automatically is updated after a change of the DynDNS server, is activated in the router.

Dynamic DNS

See DynDNS

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

See DHCP

Dynamic IP address

A dynamic IP address is assigned automatically via DHCP to a network device. As a result, the IP address for a network device differs every time the device logs in or at periodic intervals.

The ISP assigns dynamic IP addresses to network devices that are not online continuously, i.e. integrated in the network. Dynamic IP addresses are reassigned to other devices, as the number of addresses is limited. Web server (permanently online) does not use a dynamic IP address.

DynDNS

The DNS server assigns domain names and IP addresses. Dynamic DNS (DynDNS) is needed for dynamic IP addressing. It allows deployment of a network device with dynamic IP address on the Internet.

DynDNS ensures that a service is always available on the Internet under the same domain name regardless of the current IP address.
www.dyndns.org is a free-of-charge DynDNS service. A domain name can be registered with this provider, e.g. myhome.dyndns.info. The web server can be reached at http://myhome.dyndns.info.

Ethernet

Ethernet is a network technology for local networks (LAN). Ethernet operates at a transmission rate of 10 or 100 Mbps and has a maximum range of 100 meters between two network components.

Firewall

A firewall protects networks against unauthorized access from the outside. Firewalls are hardware and/or software measures designed to control data exchange between the private network to be protected and an unsecured network (e.g. the Internet).

Gateway

A gateway is a device connecting networks of different architecture (addressing, protocols, interfaces, etc.). Although not entirely correct, the term often is used interchangeably with router.

HTTP proxy

A proxy is a server used by network devices for Internet traffic. All requests are sent via the proxy server.

HTTPS

The web server does not support HTTPS (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure).

Hub

A hub in a star-topology network connects various network devices by receiving all data from one device and forwarding it to other devices.

Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure

See HTTPS

Internet

The Internet is a data network with millions of members. A number of protocols are used to exchange data, summarized under the term TCP/IP.

All devices connected to the Internet can be identified via IP address. The DNS server assigns domain names to IP addresses.

Internet Protocol	*See IP*
Internet Service Provider	*See ISP*
IP	The IP protocol is a TCP/IP protocol. It is responsible for addressing devices on a network based on IP addresses and transmitting data packages from sender to recipient. The IP protocol determines the order and network connection used to send data packages (routing). The transmission control protocol TCP reassembles the data packages in the right order at the recipient.
IP address	The IP address is a unique address of a network device on the network based on TCP/IP protocols. The IP address consists of four sections, separated by a dot (192.168.1.1). The IP address comprises the **network number and the computer number** (number of the network device). Depending on the subnet mask, one, two or three portions form the network or computer number. IP addresses can be assigned automatically or manually. On the Internet, domain names are used rather than IP addresses. The DNS server assigns domain names to IP addresses.
IP address pool	IP address pool defined at the router (IP address range) the DHCP server can be used to assign dynamic IP addresses.
LAN	A local network (size: large building, building sites) is a number of interconnected network devices. In LANs, data is exchanged and resources are used jointly. A LAN can be connected to other networks such as WAN or Internet.
Local Area Network	*See LAN*
MAC address	The MAC address allows for worldwide identification of a network adapter (network card). It consist of hexadecimal numbers, grouped in six portions at 2x4 bit each, thus 48 bit, e.g. 00-55-96-5D-00-2C. The MAC address is assigned by the network adapter manufacturer and cannot be changed.
Mbps	Million bits per second indicates the transmission rate in a network.
Media Access Control	*See MAC address*
NAT	NAT is a method to translate IP addresses (private IP addresses) in a network into one or several public IP addresses on the Internet. NAT allows us to use several network devices in a LAN together with a public IP address of a router for Internet access. The network devices of the local network are masked by the IP address (router) registered on the Internet. Thanks to this security function, NAT often is used as a part of a network's firewall. Web server is accessible from a public network thanks to the correct NAT table definition; see also port forwarding.
Network	A network (LAN, WAN) is a linked group of devices connected via various lines or radio sharing common resources such as data or peripheral devices.
Network adapter	Hardware to connect network components to a local area network (LAN). Connection can be wired or wireless.

Network Address Translation	*See NAT*
PAT	PAT or NPAT (Network and Port Address Translation) translates all private network addresses into one public (dynamic) IP address. In this process, port numbers are exchanged in addition to addresses when there is a connection. As a result, an entire private network only requires one single registered public IP address.
Physical Address	*See MAC address*
Plant room	The ISP provides the connection to the Internet via DSL or cable TV (at a fee).
Point-to-Point Protocol	*See PPP*
Port	Ports are used to exchange data between different applications on a network. The port number addresses the application within a network device. The combination of IP address and port number serves as a unique identification of the recipient or the sender of the data package with the network. Internet service applications work with set port numbers (HTTP 80, FTP 21). See http://www.iana.org/assignments/port-numbers for registered port numbers. Port numbers 0 to 49151 are set and reserved, port numbers 49152 to 65535 are dynamic (and therefore available).
Port and Address Translation	*See PAT*
Port Forwarding	With port forwarding, the router forwards data packages from the Internet, destined for a particular port, to the port of the responsible network device. As a result, servers (web server) integrated in a LAN, can be reached from the Internet (without a need for a public IP address). Port Forwarding is achieved by the correct NAT / PAT definition in the router.
PPP	Protocol for dial-up connection of a computer to the ISP.
PPP over Ethernet	*See PPPoE*
PPPoE	Protocol used to connect to the Internet via ADSL or DSL.
Private IP address	The private IP address (local IP address) is the address of a network device on a local network (LAN). The provider assigns this address at will. DSL routers have a public IP address for the WAN and a private IP address for the LAN. The following IP ranges are recommended for private IP addresses: 10.0.0.0…10.255.255.255 → Class A. 172.16.0.0…172.31.255.255 → Class B. 192.168.0.0…192.168.255.255 → Class C. The first IP address xxx.xxx.xxx.0 and the last IP address xxx.xxx.xxx.255 in a network segment cannot be used, as xxx.xxx.xxx.0 is reserved for the network and xxx.xxx.xxx.255 for broadcasting.
Protocol	A protocol describes the type of communication on a network. It contains rules on opening, managing, and closing a connection, on data formats, time sequences, and possible error correction. Different protocols are needed to allow two applications at different levels to communicate with each other, e.g. TCP/IP protocols on the Internet.

Provider	Provider of telecommunications services. Also referred to as network provider or network operator.
Public IP address	The public IP address is the worldwide valid (global) address of a network device on the Internet. The ISP assigns these addresses. A network device with public IP address is a device establishing a connection between local network LAN and the Internet. DSL routers have a private IP address for the LAN and a public IP address for the WAN (Internet).
Router	A router forwards data packages from a local network LAN to a higher network while selecting the fastest route. A router allows for connecting different networks with different network topologies. For example, the router connects a local network to the Internet.
Secure Sockets Layer	*See SSL*
Server	A server accepts requests from clients, processes them and responds to the clients. Network servers, data servers, web servers also assume services for other network devices.
Simple Mail Transfer Protocol	*See SMTP*
SMTP	The SMTP protocol is a TCP/IP protocol. It controls e-mail traffic on the Internet. The ISP provides the SMTP server (mail server).
SSL	Outdated form for **TSL**; see TSL.
Standard gateway	A standard gateway (see also DSL router) is also referred to as a network address used by clients to send their packages if the target address is outside the immediate network.
Static IP address	Network devices, and servers in particular, integrated permanently in a network, have static IP addresses. Clients often have a dynamic IP address. Web server (integrated permanently in a network) has a static IP address and can thus be reached easily by clients.
Subnet	A subnet subdivides a network into smaller network segments.
Subnet mask	A subnet mask masks the IP address, i.e. it determines which parts of the IP address form the network number and which parts the computer number (e.g. server). Subnet mask 255.255.255.0 means that the first three sections of the IP address determine the network number, and the fourth section is used for the computer number. In this case, the first three IP address sections are identical for all network devices. Example: Subnet mask 255.255.255.0 masks IP addresses: 192.168.1.1…192.168.1.254. Note: Do not use the first IP address 192.168.1.0 and last IP address 192.168.1.255.

Switch

A switch, similar to a hub, is a connecting element to connect various network segments or network devices. Contrary to the hub, a switch is an intelligent device used to route packages only to the subnet or network device for which a package is destined.

TCP

The TCP protocol is a TCP/IP protocol. TCP is responsible for transporting data between two communication partners (applications). TCP is a secured transmission protocol, i.e. a connection is established, monitored and disconnected to data transmission.

TCP is a so-called connection-oriented protocol. The transmission control protocol TCP reassembles the data packages, sent by the Internet protocol IP via different network connections, in the right order at the recipient.

TCP/IP

Family of protocols used as the basis for the Internet. TCP/IP for the basis for any number of internet services such as HTTP (Web), FTP (file transfer) and SMTP (mail).

TLS

TLS (**Transport Layer Security, for [outdated]: SSL Secure Sockets Layer)** a hybrid encryption protocol to transmit data over the Internet. TLS 1.0, 1.1 and 1.2 are standardized developments of SSL 3.0 (TLS 1.0 is now used for SSL 3.1). In other words, SSL is being further developed under the name TLS.

The web server always uses TLS for e-mails to the extent supported by the e-mail provider supports.

Transmission Control Protocol

See TCP

Transport Layer Security

See TLS

UDP

UDP is a TCP/IP protocol to control data traffic between two communication partners (application). UDP, in contrast to TCP, is an unsecured protocol. UCP is a so-called connection-less protocol. Data packets are broadcast. The recipient is responsible for receiving data. The sender does not receive notification if the data packages were received.

Uniform Resource Locator

See URL

Universal Plug and Play

See UPnP

UPnP

UPnP technology was designed for home and office networks. Devices supporting UPnP automatically configure their network settings as soon as connected to a network. In addition, they automatically provide, depending on class, own services or use services of other devices on the network.

URL

A URL refers to an information source, e.g. http://www.siemens.com. The URL is a uniform web address that is used to determine the network protocol used (e.g. http) or the location of the resource on the network.

User Datagram Protocol

See UDP

WAN

The wide area network WAN has a spatial dimension of ca. 50 km. A WAN can comprise a number of several LANs. If an ISP operates a WAN, private LAN users receive access to the Internet.

Wide Area Network	*See WAN*
Wireless LAN	*See WLAN*
WLAN	Wireless LANs allow network devices to communicate via radio. The WALN can be added as an extension to a wired LAN, or it can be the basis of a new network.

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