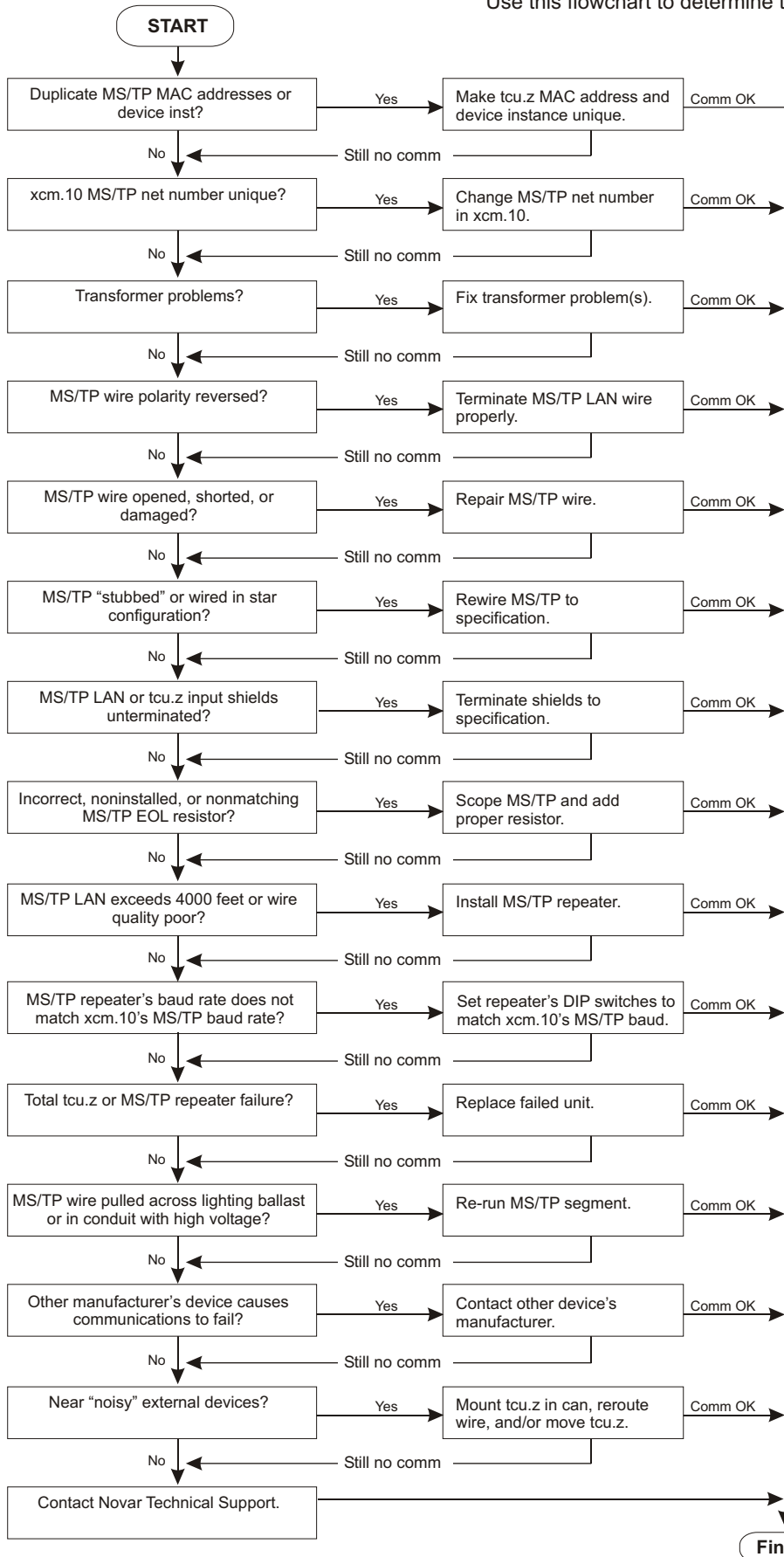


tcu.z Communications Troubleshooting Flowchart

Use this flowchart to determine the source of a system's communication issues.



tcu.z modules must have unique MAC addresses and device instances. The most common conflict is with the xcm.10's MS/TP MAC address.

Every MS/TP network number must be unique. Compare the "current" net number with all others in the system and make sure it is unique.

Typical transformer problems: 1) Trying to share one transformer between half- and full-wave devices, 2) Transformer sized too small, 3) Transformer secondary not grounded, 4) Transformer failing, 5) Multiple tcu.z modules share transformer and polarity is not maintained.

MS/TP wire polarity often gets reversed at individual tcu.z modules, causing communication failures for subsequent controllers.

Use a voltmeter to check for continuity and repair opened/shorted MS/TP segments as needed.

MS/TP stubs and star configurations are not allowed.

Shield must be grounded properly.

All MS/TP LANs require terminating resistors.

MS/TP LAN segments are limited to 4000 feet. Longer runs require installation of an MS/TP repeater.

MS/TP repeater baud rates are set via DIP switches. Be sure their baud rates match the baud rate set in the xcm.10's MS/TP configuration.

If there is no LED activity on a tcu.z/repeater after power is applied, try replacing the unit with a new one.

This can cause noise to be induced on the MS/TP LAN.

The problem might be caused by problems in non-Novar MS/TP devices. Try removing all non-Novar devices from the MS/TP LAN; if that works, contact the manufacturers of the non-Novar devices to determine if they know of any MS/TP issues related to their devices.

Some electrical gear (VFDs, etc.) can cause MS/TP communication problems. Be sure to isolate Novar hardware/wiring from these devices.