SLC-500 Data Formats Plus

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Numbering Systems

- Decimal is simply base 10, 0-9.
- Integer is similar to decimal with a finite number range. Signed Integer will be used in the PLC-5 and SLC-500 systems.
- Signed Integer is -32,768 to +32,767. This is based on a 16 bit word, that is weighted in a binary format, but uses a sign bit. In the Allen Bradly SLC-500 and PLC-5, this number range is used for timers (only half the range is used for timers 0-32767), counters and integer files.
- Unsigned Integer is 0 to 65,535. This is based on a 16 bit word, that is weighted in a binary format. This is common in many PLCs, but not the PLC-5 or SLC-500.
- BCD Binary Coded Decimal

PLC memory terminology

- Bit Bit stands for binary digit. It is the smallest unit of memory. A bit is either on or off. An example of a bit is an input point in the input image table.
- Nibble A nibble is four consecutive bits in a PLC memory. This term is not used very much in modern day PLCs. The four bits are weighted in BCD or Hexidecimal.
- Byte A byte is 8 consecutive bits used together. An 8 point I/O module is sometimes referred to as a byte card.

BCD/Hex

BCD stands for Binary Coded Decimal

Hex stands for Hexidecimal (base 16)

BCD/HEX will be used for masking in certain instructions.

Some equipment will also have a BCD/HEX output, that would then feed into a PLC, 24 Vdc discrete input module. This is the way to get a value from a piece of external equipment into the PLC processor.

			This is the weight
BCD	<u>Hex</u>	8421	(value) of each hit
C	0	3210	
1	1	0000 = 0	
2	2	0001 = 1	This is the bit
3	3	0010 = 2	number within
4	4	0011 = 3	a word
5	5	0100 = 4	
6	6	0101 = 5	
7	7	0110 = 6	
8	8	0111 = 7	
9	9	1000 = 8	
	A = 10	1001 = 9	
	B = 11	1010 = 10 = A	
	C = 12	1011 = 11 = B	
	D = 13	1100 = 12 = C	
	E = 14	1101 = 13 = D	
	F = 15	1110 = 14 = E	
		1111 = 15 = F	

PLC memory terminology, cont.

- Word A word is made up of 16 consecutive bits, and is currently the basic memory unit used to store PLC data in an Allen Bradley PLC-5 and SLC-500 processors.
- Element An element is a word or a group of words used together in the PLC data table, that an instruction controls. An Allen Bradley PLC timer element is made up of 3 words:
 - Present value word (T4:5.PRE)
 - Accumulated value word (T4:5.ACC)
 - Status bit word (T4:5/EN, T4:5/TT, T4:5/DN), notice only 3 bits used in this 16 bit word.





Data File Types:

- O Output Type (only 1 output file, data file 0)
- I Input Type (only 1 input file, data file 1)
- S Status Type (only 1 status file, data file 2)
- B Binary, used as internal memory, relay bits
- T Timer file type (3 word elements created)
- C Counter file type (3 word elements created)
- R Control file type (used in file type instructions)
- N Integer file type, signed integer.
- F Floating Point file type, real numbers (signs, decimal point and exponents)
- A ASCII file (alphanumeric data info)
- D BCD/HEX data type (PLC-5 only)

SLC-500 can have up to 256 data files PLC-5 can have up to 1000 data files

SLC-500 can have up to 256 program files PLC-5 can have up to 1000 program files





The Timer Element is made up of 3 words:

Moving the pointer over the timer present value, will show the word of the element, and the symbol assigned to the timer.

More Data Terminology

 File – a file is a group of consecutive words in the PLC-5 or SLC-500 data files. A file is used in a File Instruction to manipulate data. As an example, a file could hold the preset values for 10 consecutive timers used in an industrial process.

BCD/HEX Weighted Word ¹⁰⁰⁰ ⁸⁰⁰ ²⁰⁰ ²⁰⁰ ²⁰⁰ ²⁰⁰ ²⁰⁰ ²⁰⁰ 4000 Bit Weight Bit Address Bit Status **BCD** Value Notice that a BCD value of 1000s 100s 10s Digit 1s 7863 is an Integer value of 30819. Integer Weighted Word Bit Weight 7 6 5 14 13 12 11 **Bit Address Bit Status**

Integer Value

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