

Orchestra User Manual and Help

USER MANUAL

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Introduction

1 Introduction

Orchestra® is a suite of software that lets users build, implement, and manage their vehicle automation control strategy.

Orchestra® is an integrated development environment that contains the following tools:

[Arranger-Composer™](#) ¹³⁸
[Conductor™](#) ¹⁶⁸
[Downloader](#) ²¹⁶
[Application Configurator](#) ²¹⁶

The manual's purpose is to assist the user to create an application using off the shelf CANLink® Modules, regardless of software experience.

As a companion to the user manuals, there are downloader guides to help users download and install the software.

Related:

[Writing Applications](#) ¹²¹
[System Requirements](#) ¹³¹
[Term Definitions](#) ¹³¹
[License Levels](#) ¹⁴¹

1.1 Writing Applications

Applications can be written exclusively by Hydro Electronic Devices (HED®), the original equipment manufacturer (OEM), or a combination of both. The applications also have some flexibility in terms of how they are written. Based on the requirements of the application and the customer, Orchestra® allows the software to be written with rungs using ladder logic or coded using C or C++.

Related:

[Rungs](#) ¹⁰⁶
[Coding Within Orchestra 2](#) ³²⁴
[Using Presto](#) ³³⁴

1.2 System Requirements

The minimum system requirements to install and run Orchestra® include:

- Minimum 250 MB free disk space
- Minimum 1024 x 768 screen resolution monitor
- RS-232 or USB communications port

In addition, depending on the application, the following optional equipment may be required:

- GridConnect CAN Tool
- Additional USB port to install a hardware lock key (a dongle)
- USB to RS-232 converter

Related:

[License Levels](#) ^[14]

1.3 Term Definitions

This section outlines words used in this manual that users will need to know before reading further.

- **Application** – Software created by the user to control module specific functions. This software is downloaded to the master module.
- **CAN** – This is how the modules communicate with each other. Please reference Bosch 2.0 A and B Controller Area Network Specification.
- **CANLink® Module** – HED® product utilizing the CANLink® protocol. A combination of hardware and software. This includes inputs, outputs, displays, modem, etc.
- **CANLink® Protocol** – HED® proprietary compatible CAN protocol.
- **Display** – Programmable piece of hardware that can give a visual representation of the application
- **HED®** – Hydro Electronic Devices
- **I/O** – A module's means of interface to the physical world – short hand for inputs and outputs.
- **Master Module** – The module to which the application software resides
- **I/O Module** - Client module that has no application software and interfaces its I/O to the master module
- **OEM** – Original Equipment Manufacturer
- **User** – Person operating Orchestra®

Related:

[Properties List](#) ^[248]

[Glossary](#) ^[263]

1.4 License Levels

1=highest, access to everything, 2, 3, 0=access only to the downloaders

	Access Levels	3	2	1	0
Software	Application Configurator	X	X	X	
	Conductor™	X	X	X	
	Downloaders	X	X	X	X
	Arranger			X	

Dongles are physical licenses. The user can order a software license from HED®. This license will run with Orchestra® web server, regardless of dongle level.

Read/Write Levels

For data items or modules, there is a read level and a write level. In Conductor, the read level lets the user see parameters of the level and lower. The write level lets the user debug and set data items of their level and lower.

Related:

[System Requirements](#) ¹³¹

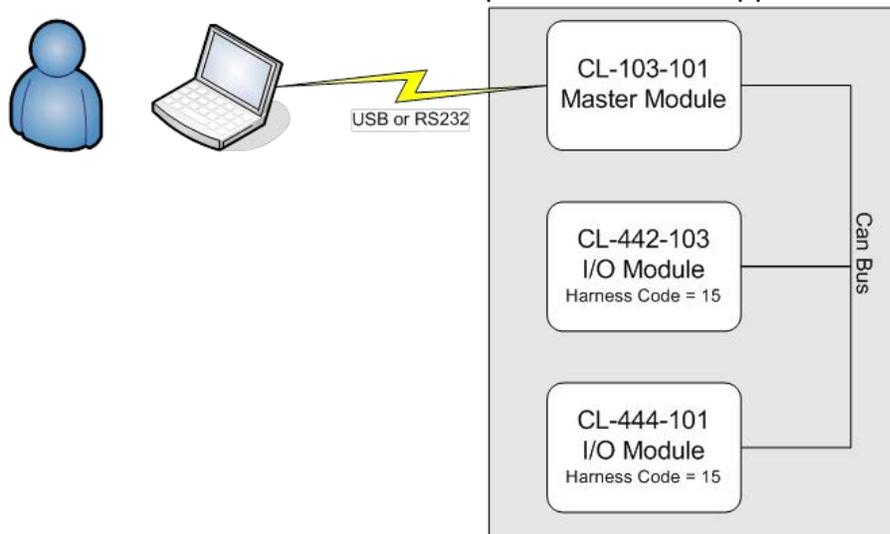
Typical System Overview

2 Typical System Overview

2.1 What a Typical System Looks Like

A typical system consists of a number of CANLink® Modules that work together to control some aspect(s) of a vehicle. HED® Control Module to Client modules use proprietary CAN communication protocol called CANLink®. Control modules can also communicate with other CAN protocols such as CANopen. Other modes of communication to the Control module are J1708 and RS232. Not every module supports all of the protocols, and it is highly advised to consult data sheets to determine what is and is not supported with each module.

The CANLink® Modules work together in a way that there is a single master module that will control the other modules that are designated as I/O modules, up to 40 total modules, to accomplish the goal of the system. Each system must have a master module, but not every system needs to have I/O modules; the master module can act as both. What is needed will be based on the requirements of the application.



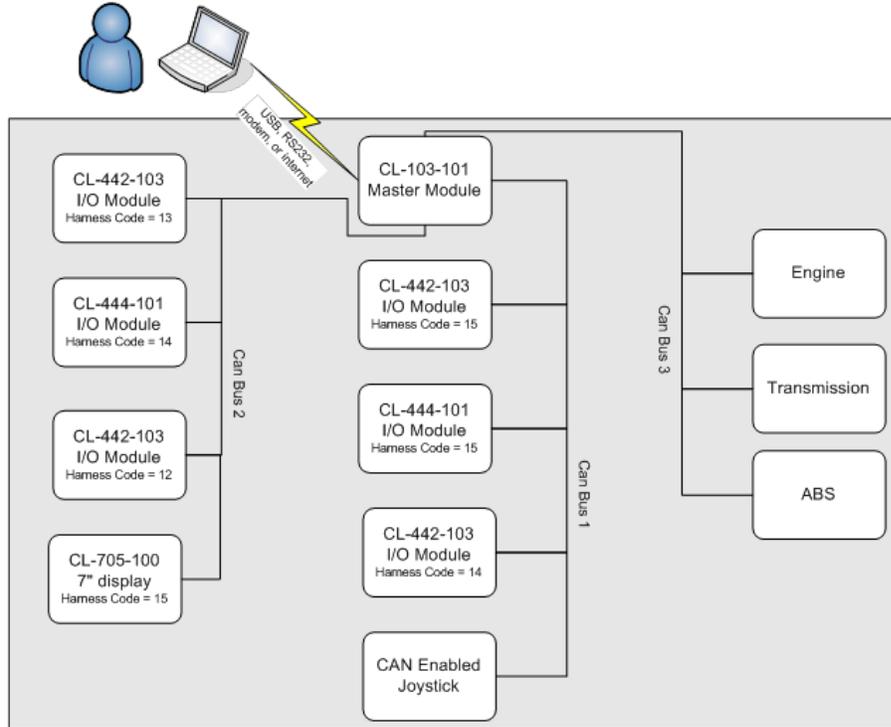
Simple System Example

Related:

[Identifying Master Modules and I/O Modules](#) ¹⁷

2.2 Identifying Master Modules and I/O Modules

Each I/O Module has a module type and harness code, where the type is a unique identifier based on the hardware itself, and the harness code allows for multiple modules with the same type to exist within the same system. The combination of the two identifies the I/O Module to the master module. Within a system, two I/O Modules of the same type cannot have the same harness code, but two modules can have the same harness code as long as the type is different.



Advanced System Example

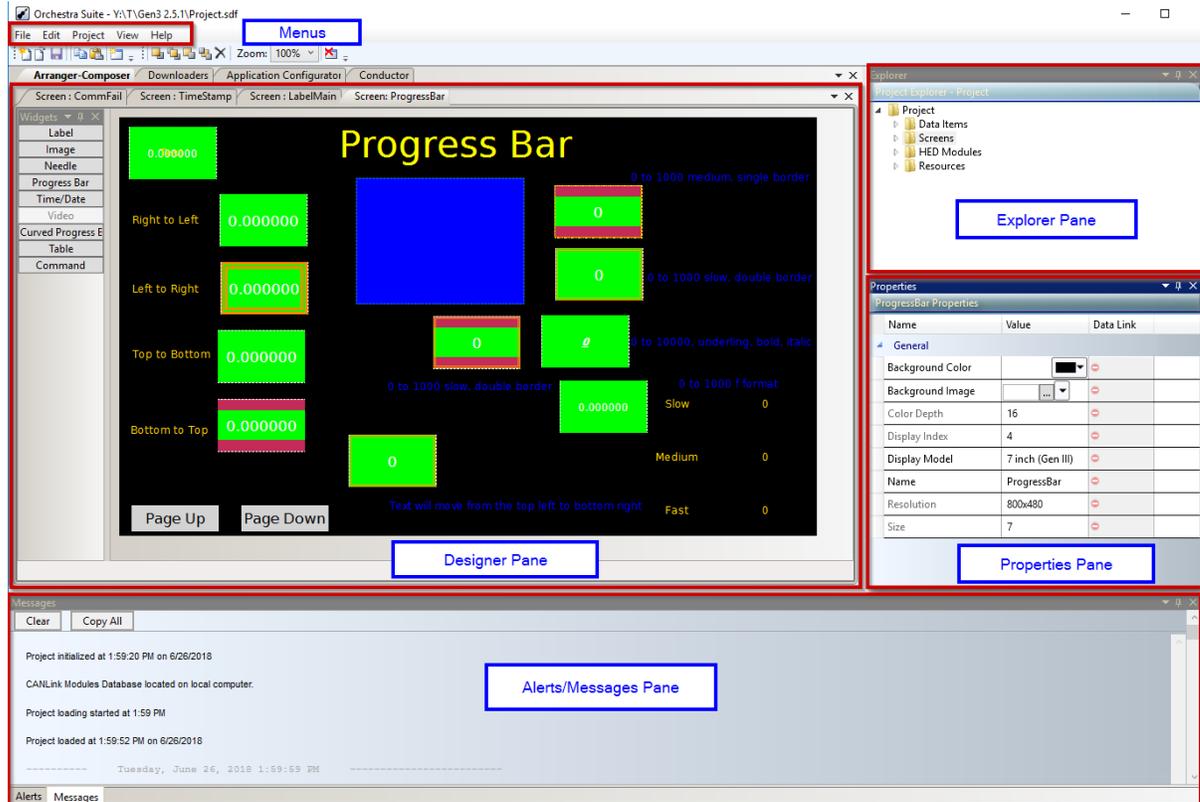
Related:

[What a Typical System Looks Like](#)^[16]

Screen Layout

3 Screen Layout

The Composer™ screen has four separate panes: the Designer pane, [Explorer pane](#)^[26], [Properties pane](#)^[32], and [Alerts pane](#)^[32]. Along with the four panes, there are the File, Edit, Project, View, and Help drop-down menus. Each pane can be docked and resized independently.



Orchestra Screen Layout

Each of the panels in Orchestra® Suite may be docked to an inside edge of the main window, or undocked and left to float outside of the main window. Panels that are docked can be configured to be hidden (collapsed) or shown. Docking options may be accessed by choosing the docking menu in each panel.

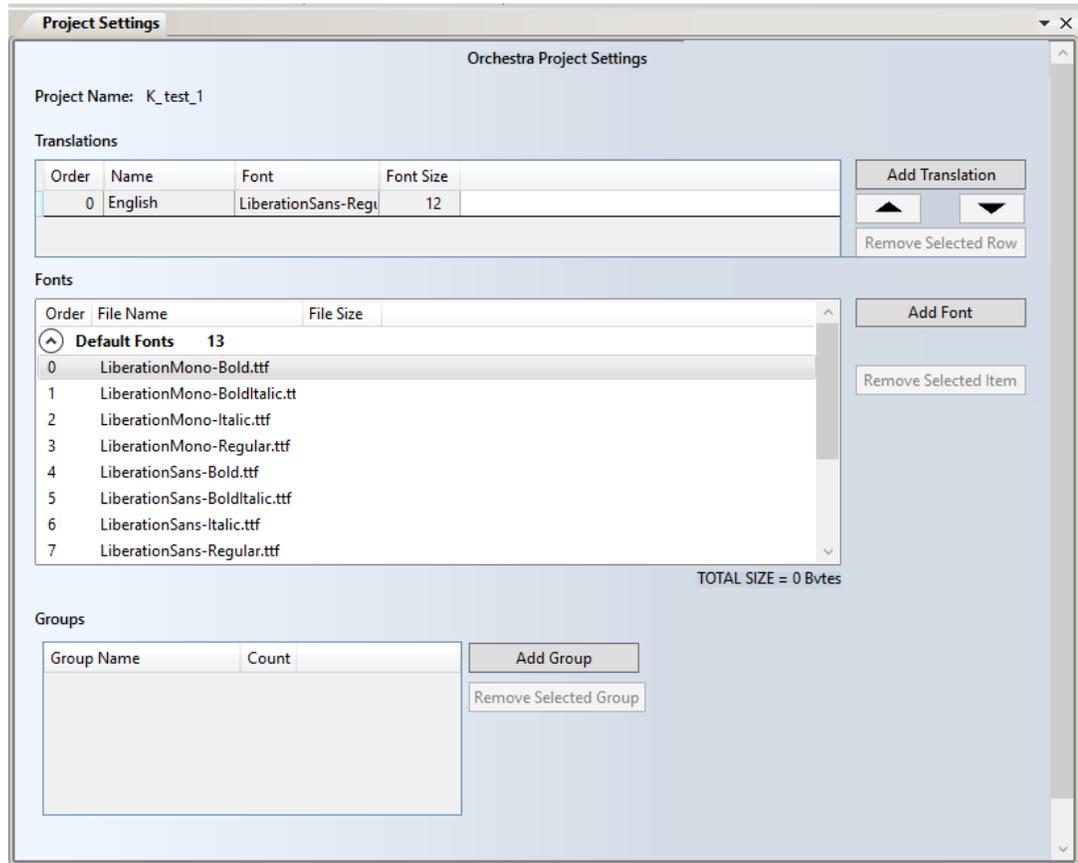
Note: The [Alerts Pane](#)^[32], [Properties Pane](#)^[33], and [Explorer Pane](#)^[26] can be undocked, redocked, and resized as the user sees fit. If one of those panes was closed, it can be accessed again using the View pull down menu.

Related:

- [Project Menu](#)^[22]
- [Explorer Pane](#)^[26]
- [Alerts Pane](#)^[32]
- [Messages Pane](#)^[32]
- [Properties Pane](#)^[33]
- [Designer Pane](#)^[37]

3.1 Project Settings

The Project Settings screen lets the user edit translations, fonts, and groups. Each section of the screen lets users add and remove items.



Project Settings Page

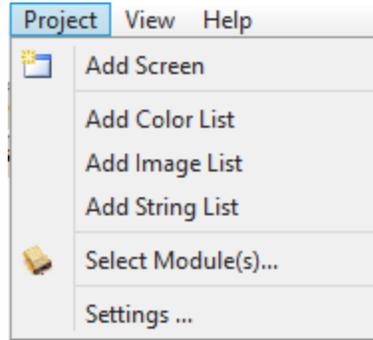
Related:

[Edit Project Settings](#) ³⁰⁸

[Add String List](#) ²⁹⁹

3.2 Project Menu

The Project menu has several options that users can use to build their project. Users can [add screens](#)^[22], color lists, image lists, and string lists. They can also select modules from the list, and adjust project settings.



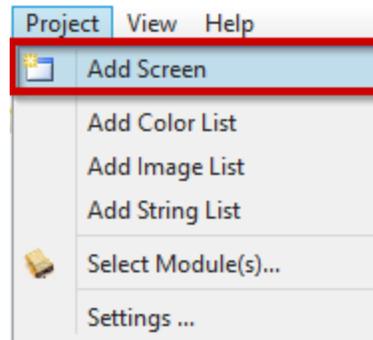
Project Menu

Related:

- [Add Screen](#)^[22]
- [Add Color List](#)^[23]
- [Add Image List](#)^[23]
- [Add String List](#)^[24]
- [Select Module\(s\)](#)^[24]

3.2.1 Add Screen

Click this to add a screen to the project. The new screen is added to the Screens folder in the Explorer pane.



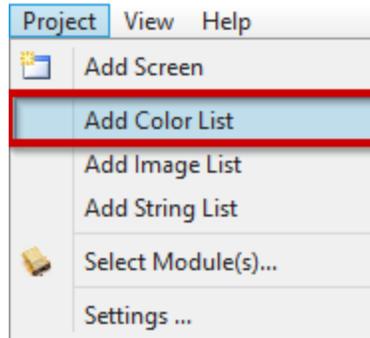
Project Menu: Add Screen

Related:

- [Add Screen](#)^[284]
- [Project Menu](#)^[22]
- [Add Color List](#)^[23]
- [Add Image List](#)^[23]
- [Add String List](#)^[24]
- [Select Module\(s\)](#)^[24]
- [Settings](#)^[25]

3.2.2 Add Color List

Click this to add a color list to the project. The new color list is added to the Color Lists subfolder of the Resources folder in the Explorer Pane.



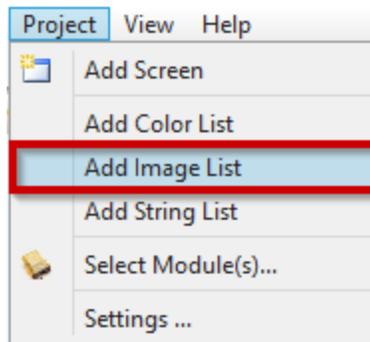
Project Menu-Add Color List

Related:

- [Add Color List](#) ²⁹²
- [Project Menu](#) ²²¹
- [Add Screen](#) ²²¹
- [Add Image List](#) ²³¹
- [Add String List](#) ²⁴¹
- [Select Module\(s\)](#) ²⁴¹
- [Settings](#) ²⁵¹

3.2.3 Add Image List

Click this to add an image list to the project. The new image list is added to the Image Lists subfolder of the Resources folder in the Explorer Pane.



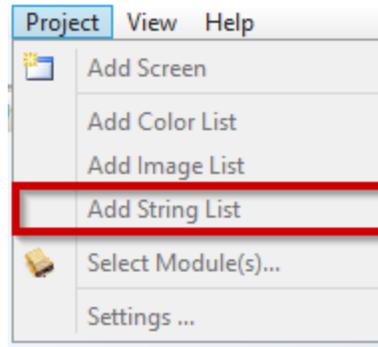
Project-Add Image List

Related:

- [Add Image List](#) ²⁹⁷
- [Project Menu](#) ²²¹
- [Add Screen](#) ²²¹
- [Add Color List](#) ²³¹
- [Add String List](#) ²⁴¹
- [Select Module\(s\)](#) ²⁴¹
- [Settings](#) ²⁵¹

3.2.4 Add String List

Click this to add a string list to the project. The new string list is added to the String List subfolder of the Resources folder in the Explorer Pane.



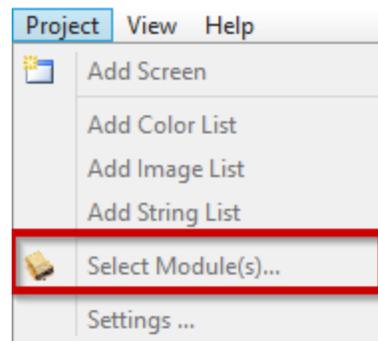
Project-Add String List

Related:

- [Add String List](#) ²⁹⁹
- [Project Menu](#) ²²
- [Add Screen](#) ²²
- [Add Color List](#) ²³
- [Add Image List](#) ²³
- [Select Module\(s\)](#) ²⁴
- [Settings](#) ²⁵

3.2.5 Select Module(s)

Click this to add master and IO modules to the project, configure CAN Lines, and edit pin assignments. When clicked, this goes to the [Module tab](#) ⁴⁰.



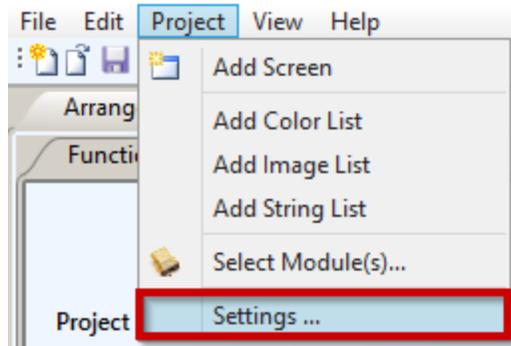
Project-Select Modules

Related:

- [Module Tab](#) ⁴⁰
- [Add Modules](#) ²⁷²
- [Project Menu](#) ²²
- [Add Screen](#) ²²
- [Add Color List](#) ²³
- [Add Image List](#) ²³
- [Add String List](#) ²⁴
- [Settings](#) ²⁵

3.2.6 Settings

Click this to edit project settings using Orchestra® [Project Settings page](#)^[21].



Project-Settings

Related:

[Project Settings](#)^[21]

[Edit Project Settings](#)^[308]

[Project Menu](#)^[22]

[Add Screen](#)^[22]

[Add Color List](#)^[23]

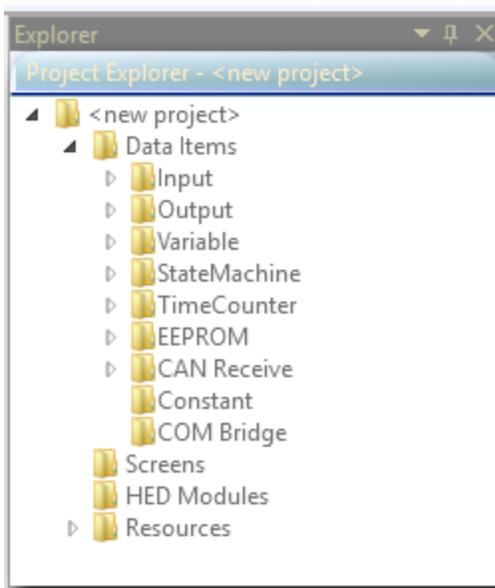
[Add Image List](#)^[23]

[Add String List](#)^[24]

[Select Module\(s\)](#)^[24]

3.3 Explorer Pane

The Explorer pane consists of folders and subfolders that contain everything the application will contain in an accessible manner. Within the Explorer pane, all of the folders are contained within the project folder. The subsequent subfolders are broken down into Data Items, Screens, HED® Modules, Functions, and Resources.

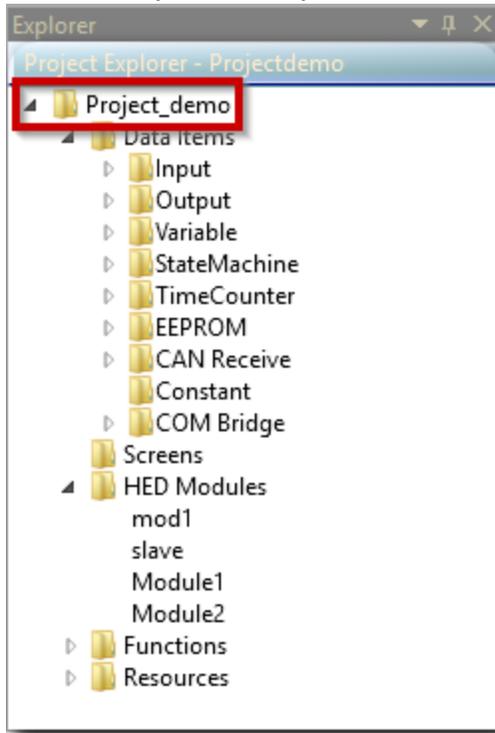


Explorer Pane

The explorer panel allows you to navigate through the elements in your project. Right-clicking an item in the explorer provides a context menu of actions that can be performed on the item.

Project Folder

The project folder is located at the top of the Explorer Pane folder list.



Project Folder

Related:

[Data Items](#) ²⁸

[Screens](#) ²⁹

[HED Modules](#) ²⁹

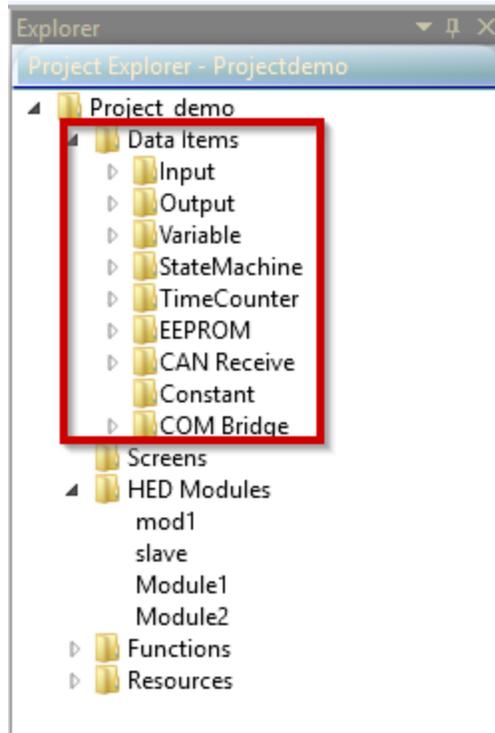
[Functions](#) ³⁰

[Resources](#) ³¹

[Screen Layout](#) ²⁰

3.3.1 Data Items Folder

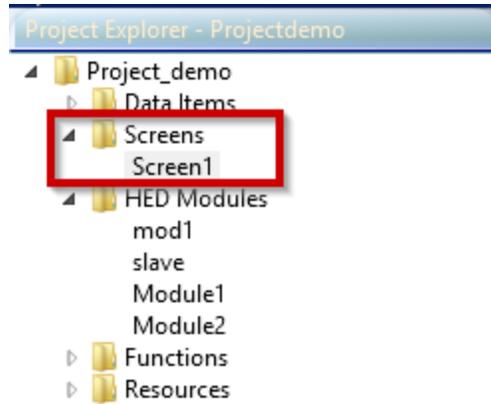
The Data Items folder contains all of the data item types supported by the application, separated by each type for quick access by the user.



Related:
[Data Items](#) ⁵⁴

3.3.2 Screens Folder

The Screen folder contains all the screens created using the Arranger™ tool.



Screens Folder

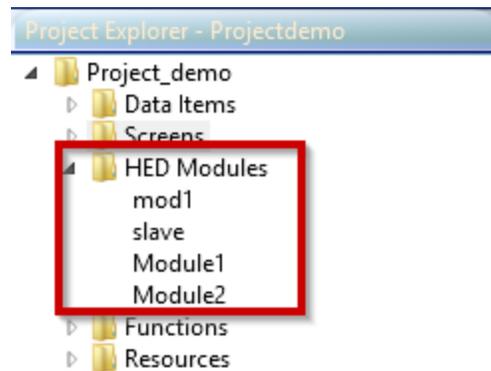
Related:

[Arranger-Composer](#)¹³⁸

[Add Screen](#)²⁸⁴

3.3.3 HED Modules Folder

The HED® Modules folder is where the modules selected for the project are stored for reference, editing, and mapping.



HED® Modules Folder

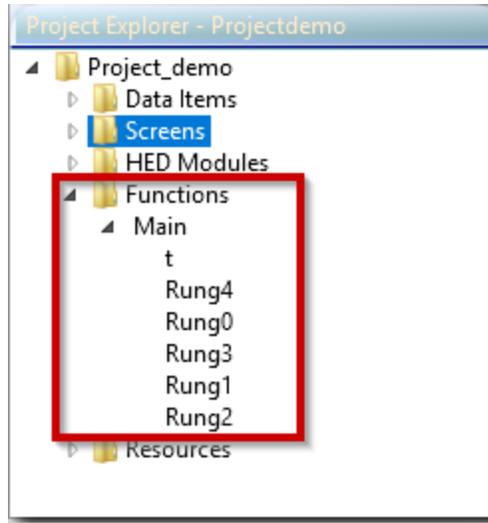
Related:

[Explorer Pane](#)²⁶

[Module Tab](#)⁴⁰

3.3.4 Functions Folder

The Functions folder is where the application rung logic is created and edited.



Functions Folder

Related:

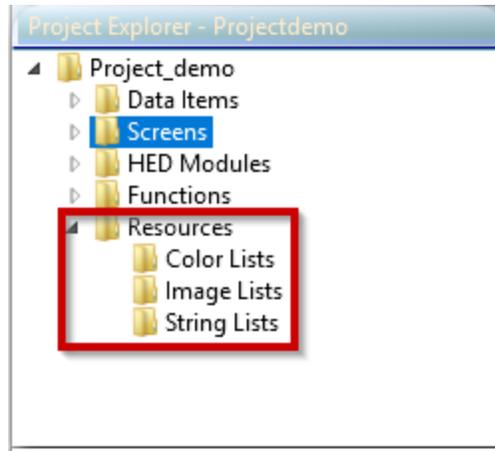
[Explorer Pane](#) ²⁶¹

[Function: Main](#) ¹⁰⁷

3.3.5 Resources Folder

The Resources folder stores all of the Image, Color, and String lists the user creates for the application.

Resource Lists allow you to define reusable sets of color, image, and string resources. For example, if you want to apply standard colors throughout all of your screens, you can define those colors once in a color list that you reference when setting color properties for screens and widgets.



Resources Folder

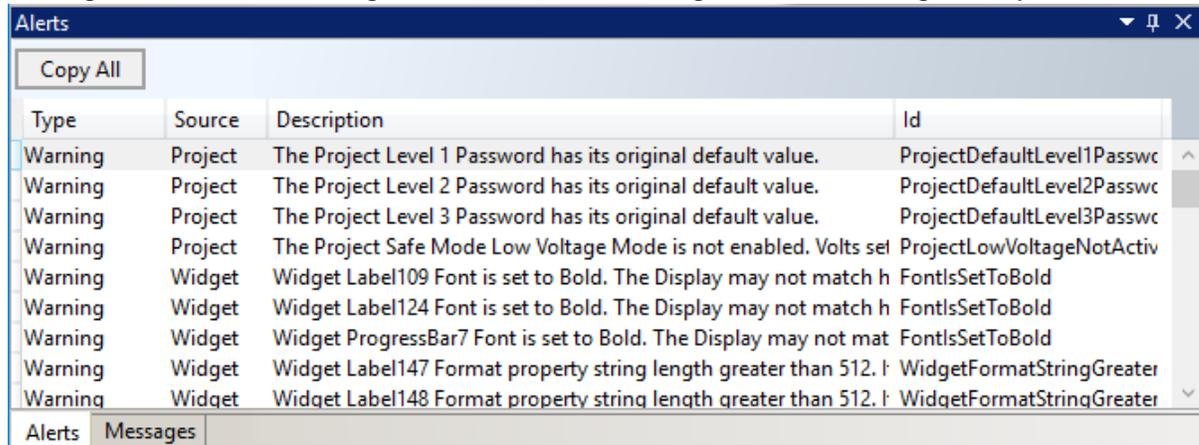
Related:

- [Add Color List](#) 292
- [Add Image List](#) 297
- [Add String List](#) 299

3.4 Alerts Pane

This pane is where Orchestra® signals to the user any errors and warnings that Orchestra® finds with the current application automatically, without having to compile first.

When a new project is created, the Alerts pane shows a number of errors and warnings because the settings within the new project have not yet been set by the user. As the settings are filled in and logic is added, the warning and errors will go away.



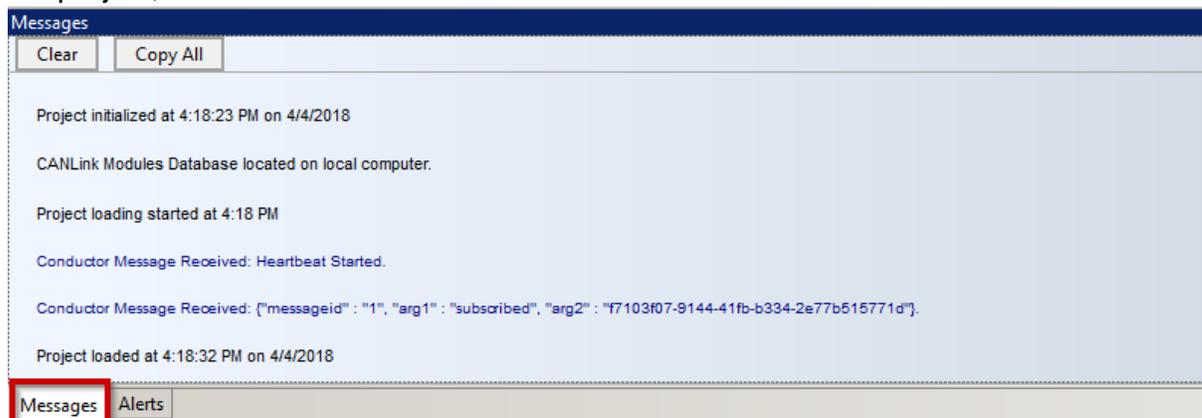
Alerts Pane

Related:

[Messages Pane](#) ³²

3.5 Messages Pane

The Messages pane shows updates on what the program is doing, what the user did to the project, and version information.

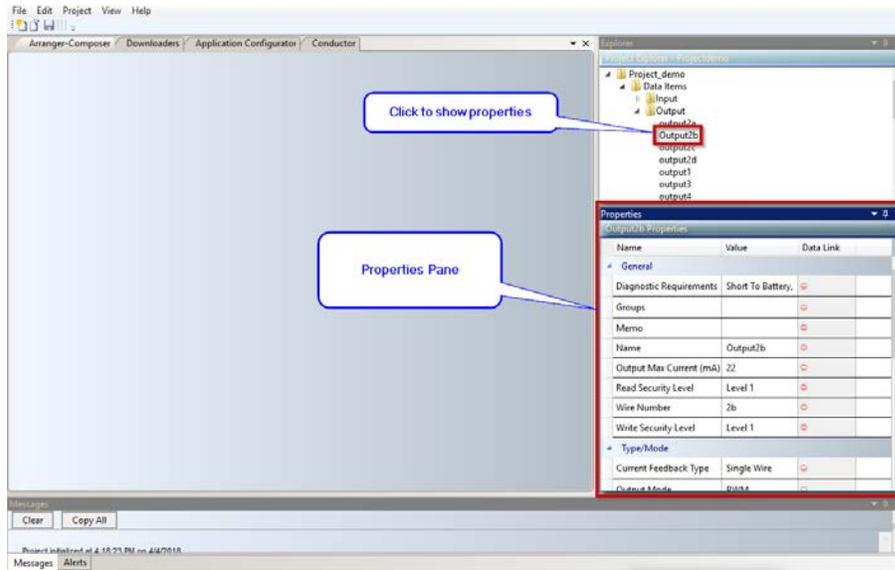


Messages Pane

Note: The Messages and Alerts share a pane. To switch between the two, click one of the tabs at the bottom of the pane.

3.6 Properties Pane

The Properties pane auto-populates with the available properties of whatever folder is currently highlighted within the Explorer pane. There are different property options for Data Items, Screens, Modules, Functions, and Resources. For each property, you can change its value and assign a data link to it.



Properties Pane

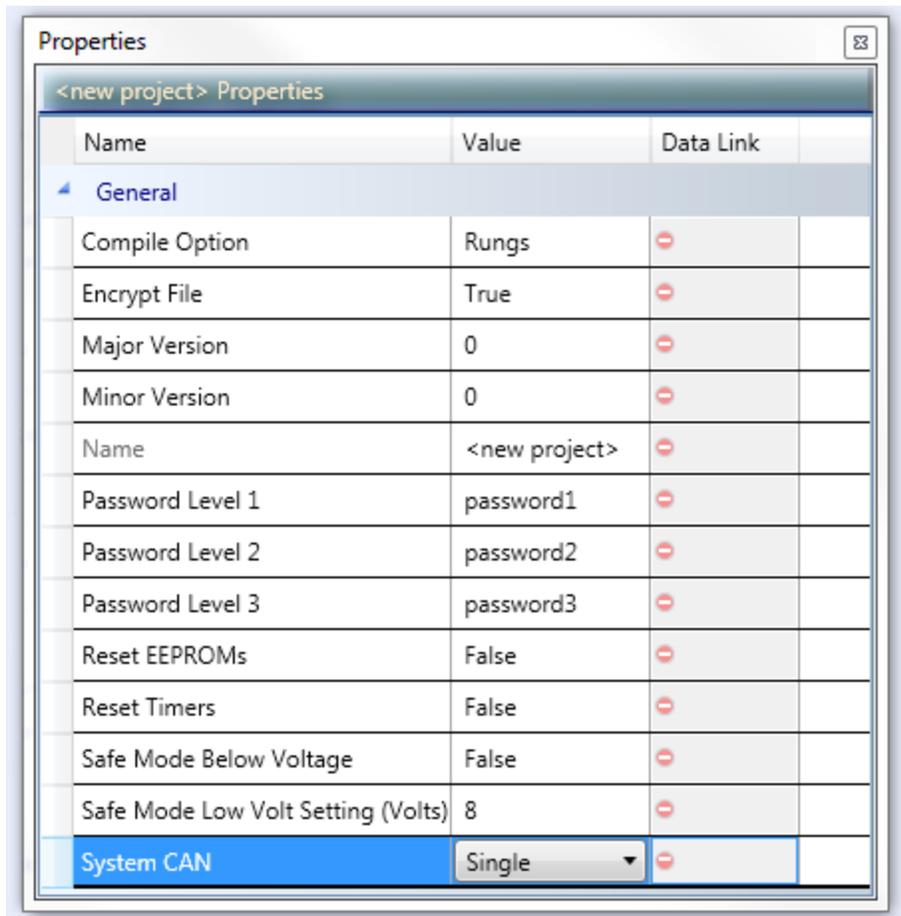
Related:

[Project Properties](#) ³⁴

3.6.1 Project Properties

By highlighting the Project folder in the Explorer pane, all of the associated properties show up for the user to edit as needed. Each property can be changed by the user.

Using the Properties pane in conjunction with the Explorer pane, the user has a quick reference of all the properties associated with anything contained within the application.



Properties Pane

Properties

1. [Compile Option](#) ²⁴⁹
2. [Encrypt File](#) ²⁵¹
3. [Major Version](#) ²⁵⁴
4. [Minor Version](#) ²⁵⁵
5. [Name](#) ²⁵⁵
6. [Password Level 1](#) ²⁵⁷
7. [Password Level 2](#) ²⁵⁷
8. [Password Level 3](#) ²⁵⁷
9. [Reset EEPROMS](#) ²⁵⁷

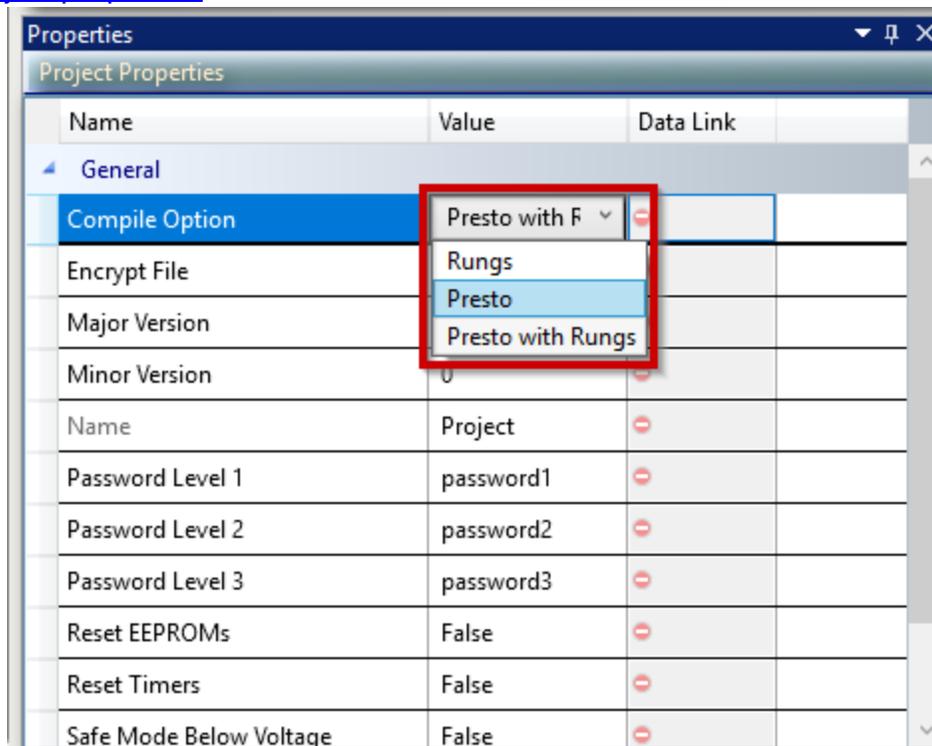
- 10. [Reset Timers](#)^[257]
- 11. [Safe Mode Below Voltage](#)^[257]
- 12. [Safe Mode Low Volt Settings](#)^[257]
- 13. [System CAN](#)^[259]

Related:

- [Compile Option](#)^[35]
- [Properties Pane](#)^[33]

3.6.1.1 Compile Option

The compile option is what determines how the program will be written and has three options; [Rungs](#)^[106], Presto™, and Presto™ with Rungs. Set the project compile option in the [project properties](#)^[34].

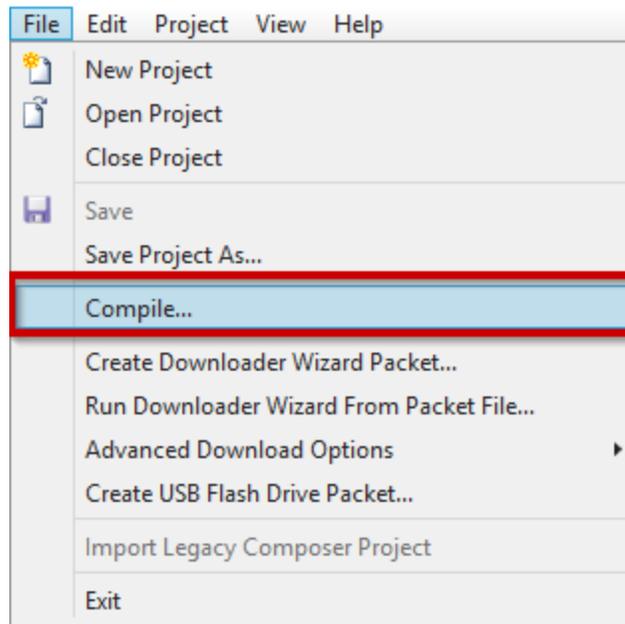


Project Properties: Compile Options

Rungs: Rungs is the graphic layout of the logic inside of Orchestra®

Presto™: Presto™ creates a CodeWarrior™ project that the user writes their logic in C

To activate the Compile option, the project must be configured and all errors cleared.



Compile Option

Related:

[Using Presto](#) ³³⁴

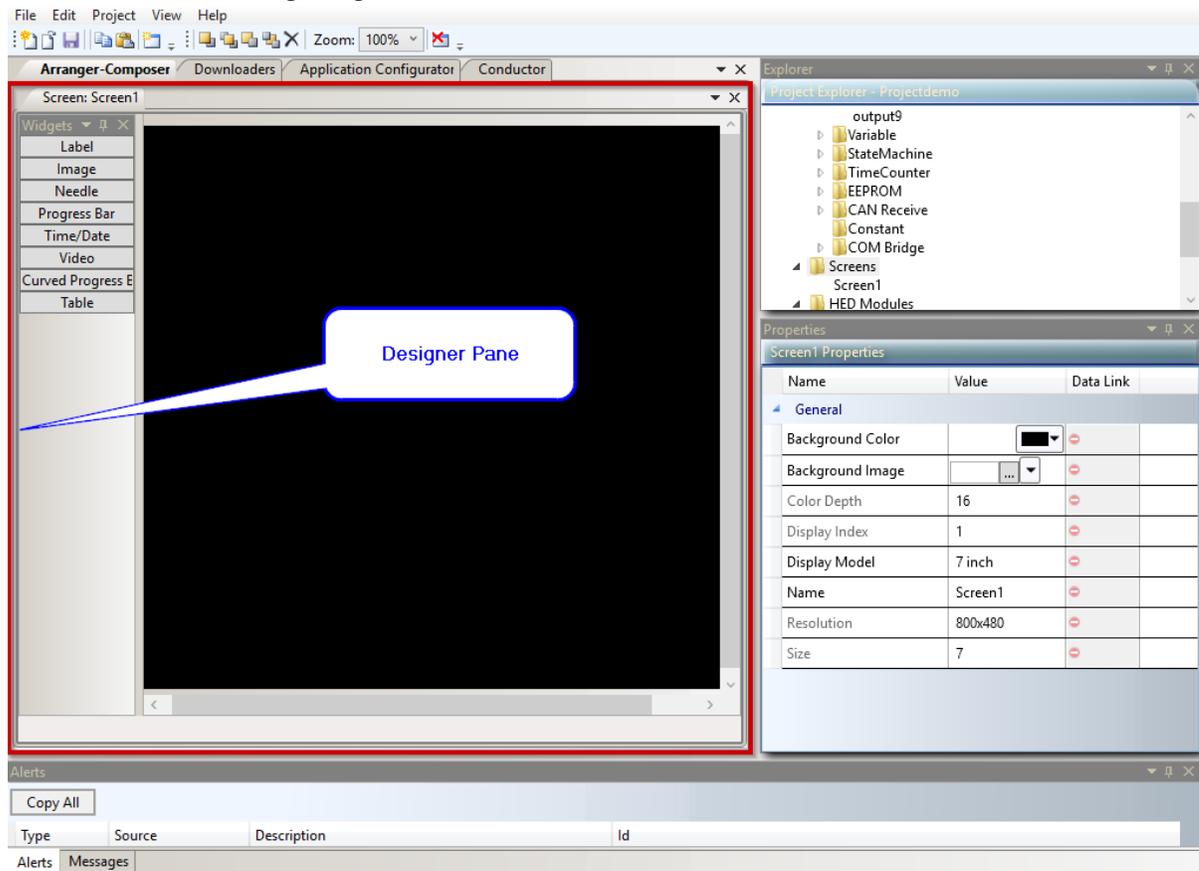
[Rungs](#) ¹⁰⁶

[Compile a Project](#) ³³⁰

3.7 Designer Pane

The designer pane presents a variety of editors with more advanced features than are available directly in the properties panel. For example, the Screen Designer is used to lay out widgets on a screen that will be downloaded to a display module in your vehicle. More details about each of the designers is presented in later chapters.

Whenever the Screen Designer is open, a new toolbar appears with options that are available while configuring a screen.



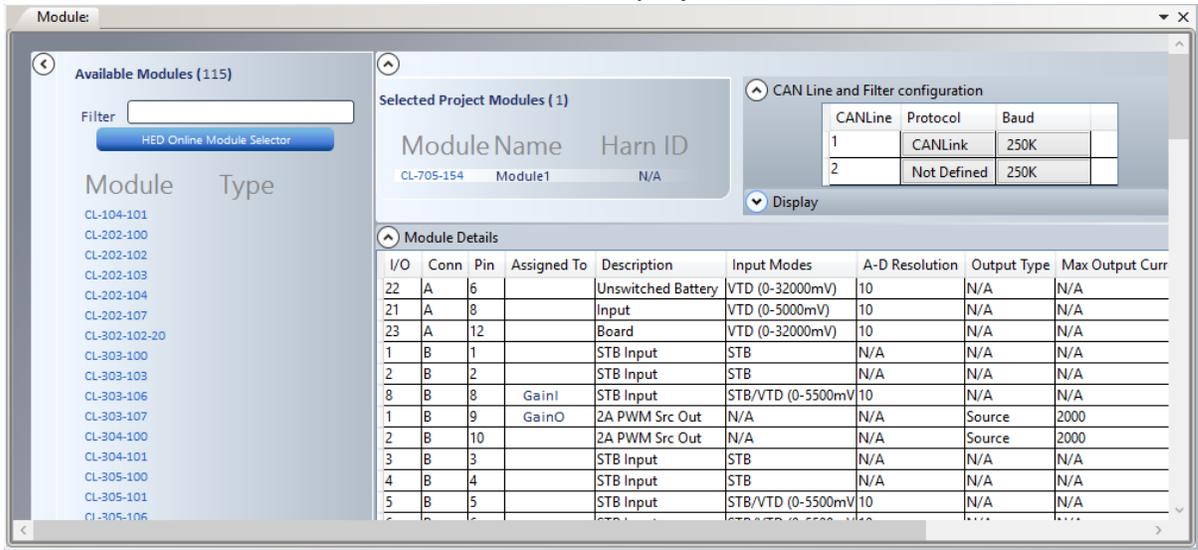
Designer Pane

Related:
[Screen Layout](#) ²⁰

Module Tab

4 Module Tab

The Module tab is used to add modules to the project.



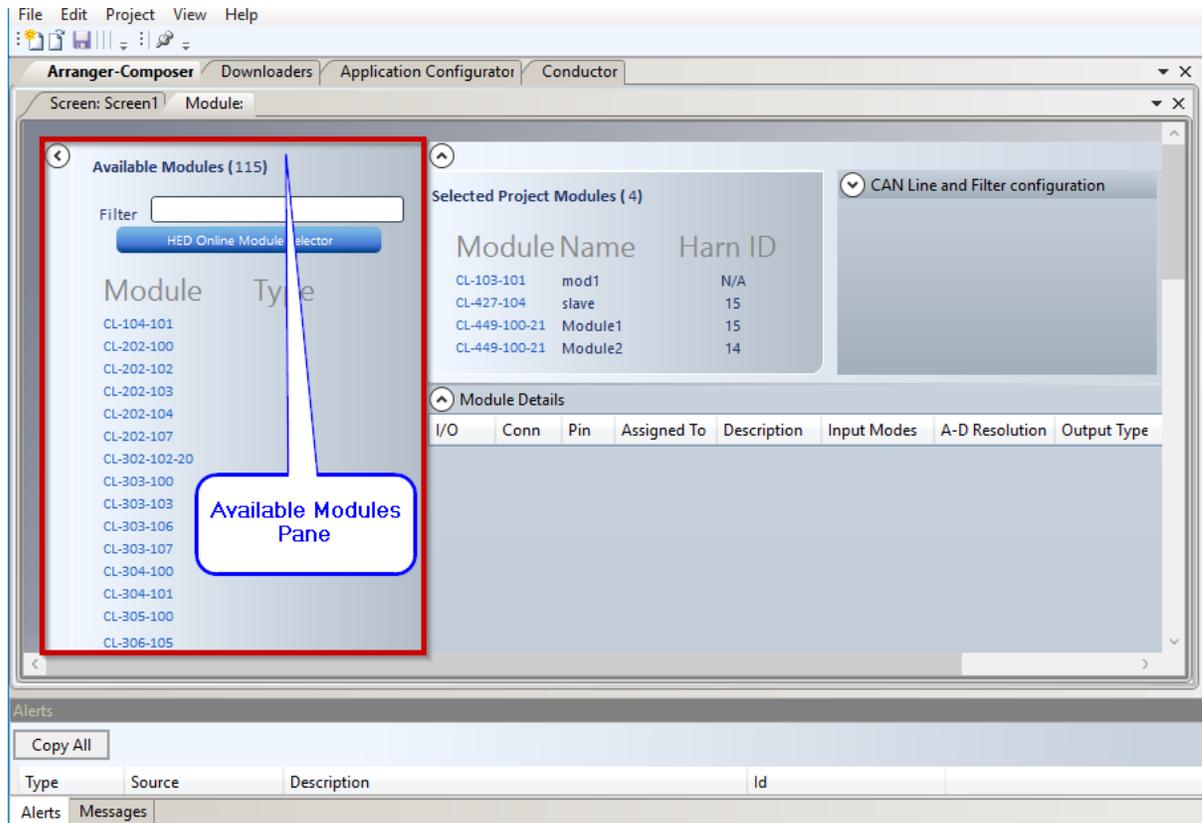
Modules Tab

Related:

- [Select Module\(s\)](#) ^[24]
- [Available Modules](#) ^[41]
- [Selected Project Modules](#) ^[42]
- [CAN Line and Filter Configuration](#) ^[42]
- [Display](#) ^[46]
- [Module Details](#) ^[47]
- [Add Modules](#) ^[272]

4.1 Available Modules

This pane is an interactive list of all of the modules supported within Orchestra®, as well as displaying whether or not that particular module is a master module. Once a master module is selected, then all other master modules are removed from the Available Modules list.



Available Modules Pane

HED® Online Module Selector

This button takes the user to the HED® web page to enter in input, outputs, or other search criteria. The webpage lists the modules that fit the profile.

Module

This is an interactive list of all of the modules supported within Orchestra®.

Type

This column shows the type of the module, whether Master or Display.

Related:

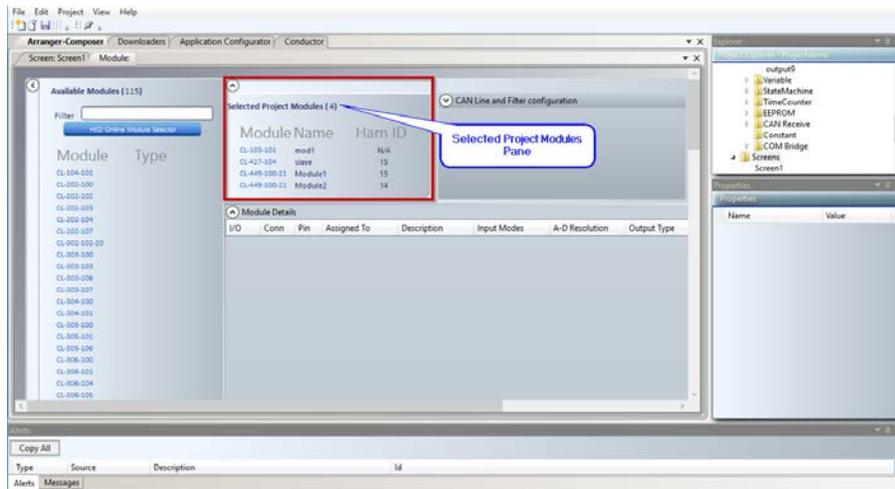
[Selected Project Modules](#)^[42]

[CAN Line and Filter Configuration](#)^[42]

[Module Details](#)^[47]

4.2 Selected Project Modules

This pane shows the modules that have been added to the project from the Module List. It shows the module's name and [harness ID](#) ²⁶³.



Selected Project Modules Pane

Related:

[Module Tab](#) ⁴⁰

[Available Modules](#) ⁴¹

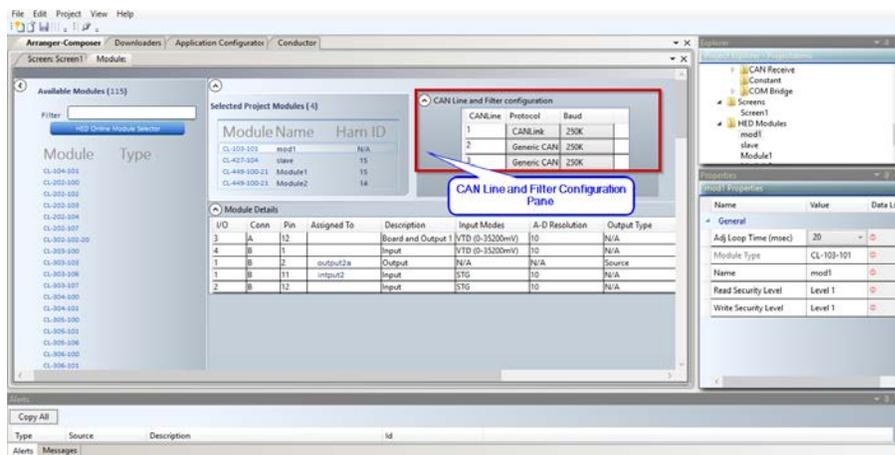
[CAN Line and Filter Configuration](#) ⁴²

[Display](#) ⁴⁶

[Module Details](#) ⁴⁷

4.3 CAN Line and Filter Configuration

This pane is used to set the CAN Line protocol and baud rate. The pane has different CAN line and filter configuration options for master and client modules.



CAN Line and Filter Configuration Pane

Related:

[Module Tab](#)⁴⁰

4.3.1 Filter Details

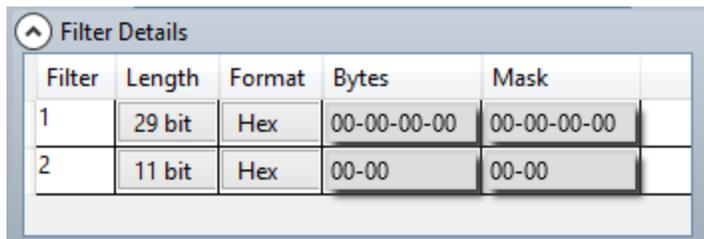
The Filter Details pane configures the hardware filter on the CAN controller of the master module. This hardware filter will block messages from making it to the software.

If there is a lot of traffic on a CAN bus, this is used to improve the master module's operation by not getting interrupted on messages that it doesn't need.

The filter is set to pass all messages by default.

*Note: If the filter is set up to **not** accept the 00EF0090 message, then the module will not be able to accept CANLink® utility messages over CAN.*

Filter Details is activated by setting the master module's CANLine protocol to Generic CAN.



Filter	Length	Format	Bytes	Mask
1	29 bit	Hex	00-00-00-00	00-00-00-00
2	11 bit	Hex	00-00	00-00

Module Filter Details

Length - sets the identifier type. Choose 11 or 29 bit.

Format - choose Hex or Dec.

Bytes - set what the incoming CAN message identifier needs to be.

Mask - These are the bits in the incoming CAN message identifier that need to match the Bytes field. 0 = don't check bit, 1 = incoming bit must match bit in Bytes field.

Related:

[CAN Line and Filter Configuration](#)⁴²

4.4 Harness ID Selection

The software configurable stores the harness code in persistent memory and there is a CAN message to change it.

The module ID and harness code combination needs to be unique.

The number of harness codes varies per module.

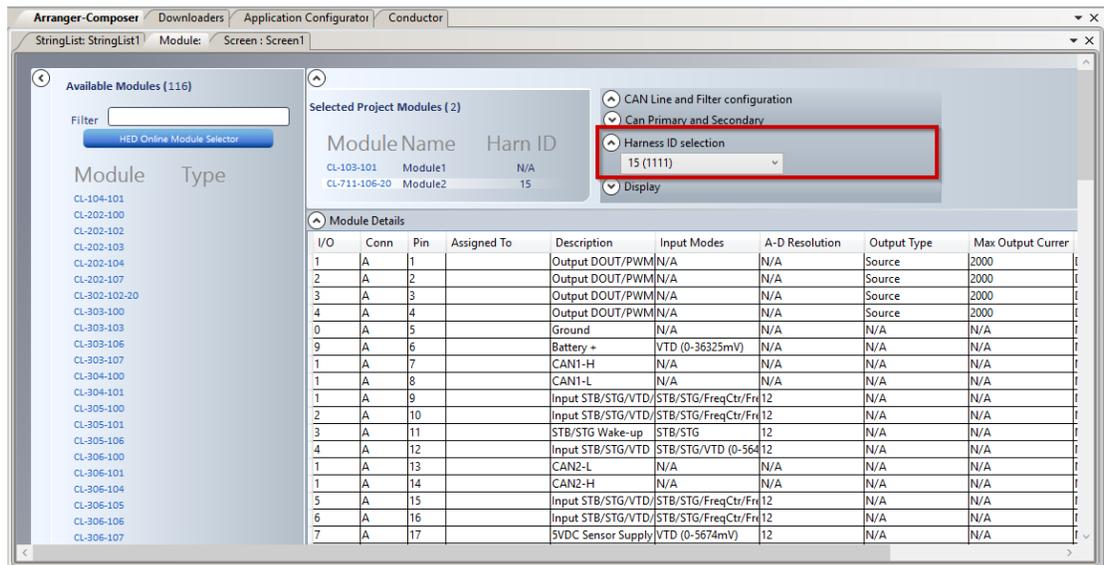
- 4 Harness = 0-15
- 3 Harness = 8-15
- 2 Harness = 12-15
- 1 Harness = 14-15
- 0 Harness = 15 or could be software configurable, so then it is 0-15

Format Example

Module A -> ID = 0x0123 & Harness = 15
 Module B -> ID = 0x0123 & Harness = 14

or

Module A -> ID = 0x0123 & Harness = 15
 Module B -> ID = 0x0124 & Harness = 15



Harness ID Selection Pane

Related:

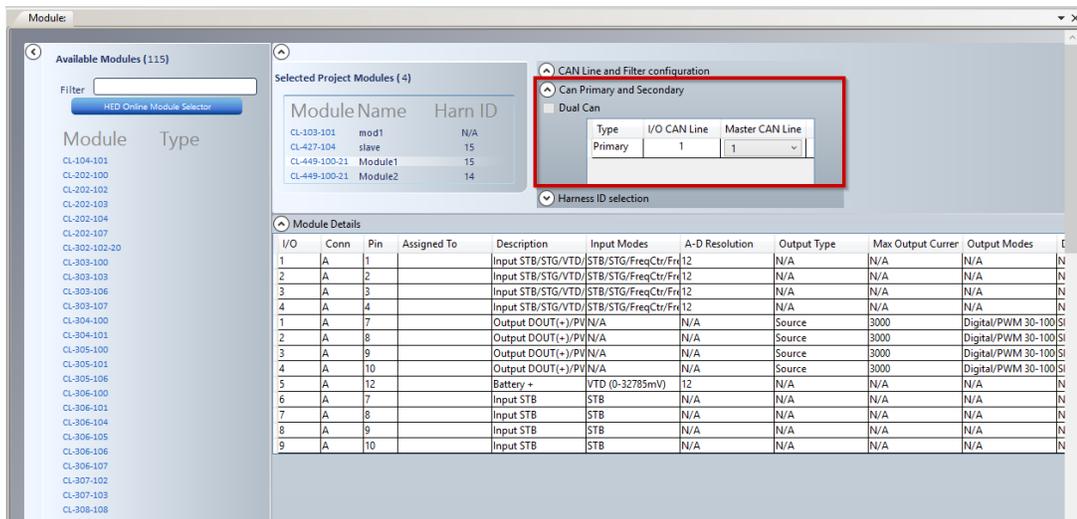
[Harness ID Selection](#) ²⁸³

4.5 CAN Primary and Secondary

This pane is used to configure which CAN line the client is connected to the master module on.

For example, the master module has 3 CAN lines and the client only has 1. The client could be connected to any of the 3 on the master, but it is up to the user how they configure it.

The clients can use a redundant CAN line, so if a line is broken they will continue to operate. The client and the master would both need 2 CAN lines for that to work, and the client needs to be programmed to support it.



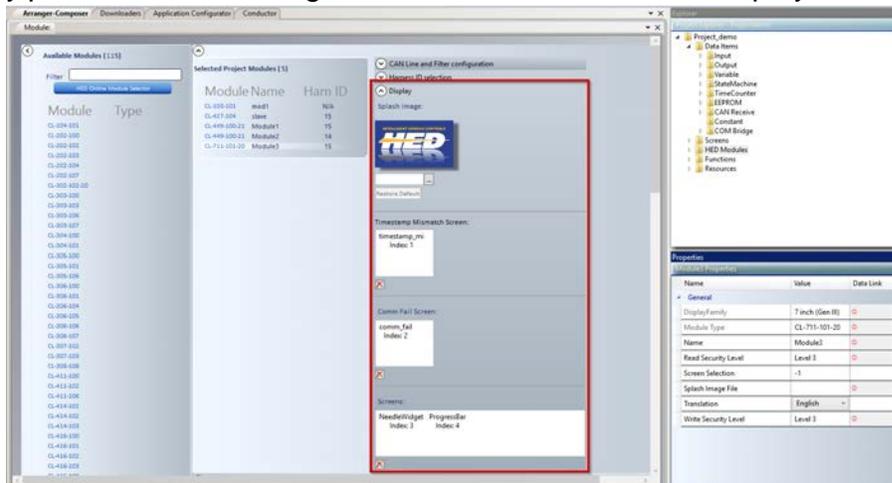
CAN Primary and Secondary Pane

Related:

[CAN Line and Filter Configuration](#) 

4.6 Display

The Display pane is used to assign the created screens to the display module.



Display Pane

Splash Image

This is the image that will be shown on your display after it has powered on, and your specific vehicle application is being loaded. To select a custom image file, click on the browse button containing ellipses. To restore the default image supplied with Orchestra® Suite, click the 'Restore Default' button

Timestamp Mismatch Screen

This is the screen that will be shown on your display if the application you downloaded to it does not match the application in your master module. There can be only one screen specified, and it must not contain any widgets with linked properties.

Comm Fail Screen

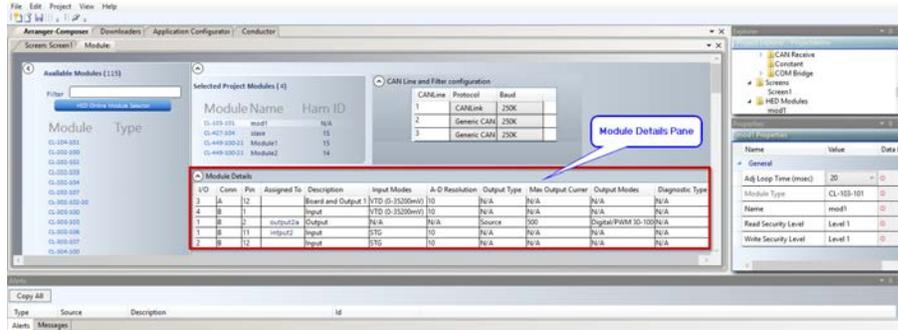
This is the screen that will be shown on your display if there is a communications failure between the display and master module. There can be only one screen specified, and it must not contain any widgets with linked properties.

Screens

This is the set of screens that will be shown on your display. The Composer™ application should contain a data item whose value has been programmed through rung logic to be equal to one of the Screen ID values displayed below each screen in this list. (Presto™ can also be used to manipulate the Data Item value from C code.)

4.7 Module Details

Once a module is selected, the Module Details section fills with all of the detailed pin assignments.



Module Details Pane

Related:

[Data Items](#) ⁵⁴

[Module Properties](#) ⁴⁸

4.8 Module Properties

The module properties vary depending on the type of module. There are four types of modules: master, display, master-display, and I/O.

Master Module

MasterModule Properties			
Name	Value	Data Link	
General			
Adj Loop Time (msec)	10	-	
Module Type	CL-610-101-10	-	
Name	MasterModule	-	
Read Security Level	Level 3	-	
Write Security Level	Level 3	-	

Master Module Properties

Properties

1. [Adj Loop Time \(msec\)](#) ²⁴⁸
2. [Module Type](#) ²⁵⁵
3. [Name](#) ²⁵⁵
4. [Read Security Level](#) ²⁵⁷
5. [Write Security Level](#) ²⁶⁰

Display Module

DisplayModule Properties		
Name	Value	Data Link
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General 		
DisplayFamily	7 inch (Gen III)	
Module Type	CL-711-101-20	
Name	DisplayModule	
Read Security Level	Level 3	
Screen Selection	-1	
Splash Image File		
Translation	English	
Write Security Level	Level 3	

Display Module Properties

Properties

1. [Display Family](#)
2. [Module Type](#)
3. [Name](#)
4. [Read Security Level](#)
5. [Screen Selection](#)
6. [Splash Image File](#)
7. [Translation](#)
8. [Write Security Level](#)

Master-Display Module

MasterDisplay Properties			
Name	Value	Data Link	
General			
Adj Loop Time (msec)	10	-	
DisplayFamily	5 inch	-	
Module Type	CL-703-152	-	
Name	MasterDisplay	-	
Read Security Level	Level 3	-	
Screen Selection	-1		
Splash Image File		-	
Translation	English		
Write Security Level	Level 3	-	

Master-Display Module Properties

Properties

1. [Adj Loop Time \(msec\)](#) ²⁴⁸
2. [Display Family](#) ²⁵¹
3. [Module Type](#) ²⁵⁵
4. [Name](#) ²⁵⁵
5. [Read Security Level](#) ²⁵⁷
6. [Screen Selection](#) ²⁵⁸
7. [Splash Image File](#) ²⁴⁸
8. [Translation](#) ²⁴⁸
9. [Write Security Level](#) ²⁶⁰

I/O Module

IOModule Properties			
Name	Value	Data Link	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General 			
Module Type	CL-607-103-20	-	
Name	IOModule	-	
Read Security Level	Level 3	-	
Write Security Level	Level 3	-	

I/O Module Properties

Properties

1. [Module Type](#)²⁵⁵
2. [Name](#)²⁵⁵
3. [Read Security Level](#)²⁵⁷
4. [Write Security Level](#)²⁶⁰

Related:

[Properties Pane](#)³³

Data Items

5 Data Items

Data items is the generic term for inputs, outputs, variables, EEPROMS, timers, state machines, CAN receives, constants, and COM bridges.

Related:

[Data Items Folder](#) ²⁸

[Input](#) ⁵⁴

[Output](#) ⁷⁶

[Variable](#) ⁹⁰

[COM Bridge](#) ⁹⁶

[Constant](#) ⁹⁸

[CAN Receive](#) ⁹⁹

[EEPROM](#) ¹⁰¹

[Time Counter](#) ¹⁰³

5.1 Input

The Input data item holds the incoming information or value from the pin of the assigned.

The Input data item is the input on a module. These are read-only values.

Related:

[Input Mode Properties](#) ⁵⁵

[Digital Input Modes](#) ⁵⁷

[Analog Input Modes](#) ⁶²

5.1.1 Input Mode Properties

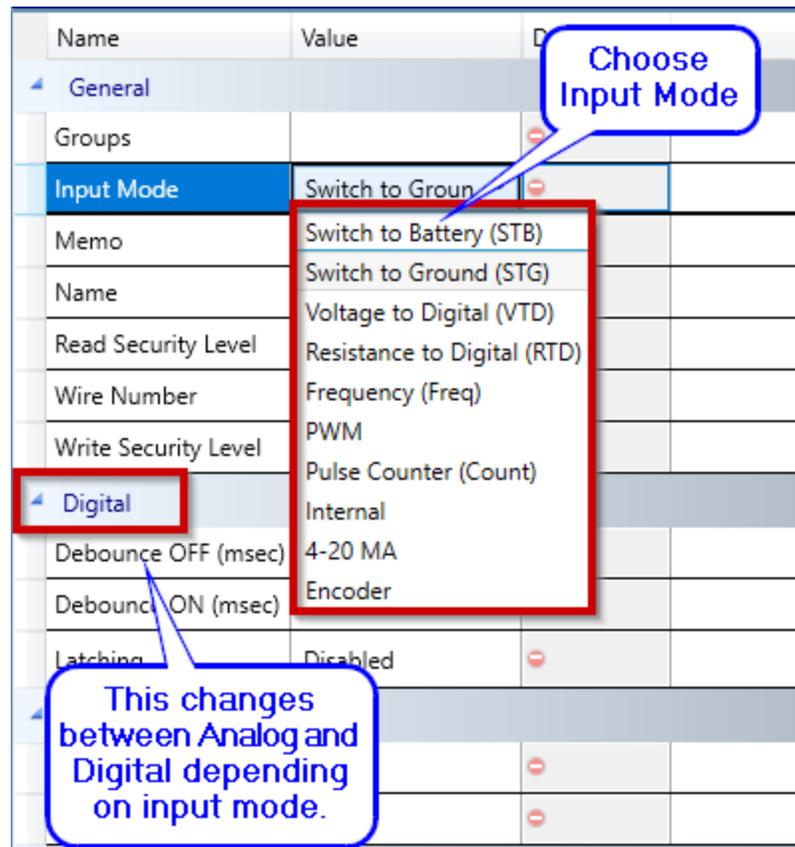
There are three groups of properties:

1. General
2. Digital/Analog
3. Scaling

Name	Value	Data Link
General		
Groups		-
Input Mode	Switch to Ground	-
Memo		-
Name	PB2	-
Read Security Level	Level 2	-
Wire Number		-
Write Security Level		-
Digital		
Debounce OFF (msec)	30	-
Debounce ON (msec)	50	-
Latching	Disabled	-
Scaling		
Offset	0.000	-
Resolution	1.000	-

Input Mode Property Groups

Define the input mode by choosing an option from the Input Mode drop-down menu. Depending on the input mode, the second property group will change to Digital or Analog. In doing so, the properties contained under that group will change.



Input Mode Changes Analog/Digital

Note: Properties within all data items are linked at compile time and cannot be changed in real time as the code is running. Any changes made will not be seen until the code is recompiled.

Related:

- [Digital Input Modes](#) ⁵⁷
- [Analog Input Modes](#) ⁶²

5.1.2 Digital Input Modes

The Digital input modes are Switch to Battery and Switch to Ground.

Depending on the input mode, the second property group will change to Digital or [Analog](#)^[62]. In doing so, the properties contained under that group will change.

test_Input Properties			
Name	Value	Data Link	
General			
Groups			-
Input Mode	Switch to Battery (S		-
Memo			-
Name	test_Input		-
Read Security Level	Level 2		-
Wire Number			-
Write Security Level	Level 2		-
Digital			
Debounce OFF (msec)	50		-
Debounce ON (msec)	50		-
Latching	Disabled		-
Scaling			
Offset	0.000		-
Resolution	1.000		-

Digital Input Mode Property Group

Related:

- [Input Mode Properties](#)^[55]
- [Switch to Battery \(STB\)](#)^[58]
- [Switch to Ground \(STG\)](#)^[60]

5.1.2.1 Switch to Battery (STB)

This is one of two digital modes that the Input can be classified as by adjusting the Input Mode property. In this mode the input is inactive (OFF) when voltage on the pin is below 3.5V, and active (ON) the voltage rises above 7V.

Input1 Properties		
Name	Value	Data Link
General		
Groups		-
Input Mode	Switch to Battery (STB)	-
Memo		-
Name	Input1	-
Read Security Level	Level 2	-
Wire Number		-
Write Security Level	Level 2	-
Digital		
Debounce OFF (msec)	50	-
Debounce ON (msec)	50	-
Latching	Disabled	-
Scaling		
Offset	0.000	-
Resolution	1.000	-

Switch to Battery Input Mode

Properties

1. [Input Mode](#) ²⁵⁴
2. [Memo](#) ²⁵⁵
3. [Name](#) ²⁵⁵
4. [Read Security Level](#) ²⁵⁷
5. [Wire Number](#) ²⁶⁰
6. [Write Security Level](#) ²⁶⁰
7. [Debounce OFF \(msec\)](#) ²⁵⁰
8. [Debounce ON \(msec\)](#) ²⁵⁰
9. [Latching](#) ²⁵⁴
10. [Offset](#) ²⁵⁶
11. [Resolution](#) ²⁵⁷

Related:

[Unknown State](#) ⁵⁹

[Switch to Ground \(STG\)](#)⁶⁰

5.1.2.1.1 Unknown State

There is also a third “unknown” state in which the input is considered neither active nor open. This unknown state is seen when the module first initializes, or if the module is missing. When the module first powers up, the input will stay in the unknown state for however long the debounce time within the properties is set to.

Related:

[Switch to Battery \(STB\)](#)⁵⁸

5.1.2.2 Switch to Ground (STG)

STG is the second of the digital modes of the Input data items. This mode has the input inactive when voltage on the pin is above 3.5V and active when the voltage drops below 1.5V. STG has the same digital properties as STB which act the same way.

Properties

1. [Groups](#)²⁵³
2. [Input Mode](#)²⁵⁴
3. [Memo](#)²⁵⁵
4. [Name](#)²⁵⁵
5. [Read Security Level](#)²⁵⁷
6. [Wire Number](#)²⁶⁰
7. [Write Security Level](#)²⁶⁰
8. [Debounce OFF \(msec\)](#)²⁵⁰
9. [Debounce ON \(msec\)](#)²⁵⁰
10. [Latching](#)²⁵⁴
11. [Offset](#)²⁵⁶
12. [Resolution](#)²⁵⁷

input2 Properties			
Name	Value	Data Link	
General			
Groups			⊖
Input Mode	Switch to Ground (STG)		⊖
Memo			⊖
Name	input2		⊖
Read Security Level	Level 1		⊖
Wire Number	2		⊖
Write Security Level	Level 1		⊖
Digital			
Debounce OFF (msec)	40		⊖
Debounce ON (msec)	20		⊖
Latching	Disabled		⊖
Scaling			
Offset	0.000		⊖
Resolution	2.000		⊖

STB/STG Input Properties

Related:

[Switch to Battery \(STB\)](#) 

5.1.3 Analog Input Modes

The Analog input modes are Voltage to Digital, Resistance to Digital, Frequency, Pulse Width Modulation, Pulse Counter, Internal, Encoder, and 4-20 (mA).

Depending on the input mode, the second property group will change to [Digital](#)⁵⁷ or Analog. In doing so, the properties contained under that group will change.

test_Input Properties			
Name	Value	Data Link	
General			
Groups		-	
Input Mode	Frequency (Freq)	-	
Memo		-	
Name	test_Input	-	
Read Security Level	Level 2	-	
Wire Number		-	
Write Security Level	Level 2	-	
Analog			
Data Resolution	1 Hz	-	
Filter Size	8	-	
Filter Type	Running Average	-	
Max Frequency (1-10000 Hz)	1	-	
Report Rate (msec)	50	-	
Source Type	Sinking	-	
Scaling			
Offset	0.000	-	
Resolution	1.000	-	

Analog Input Mode Property Group

Related:

- [Input Mode Properties](#)⁵⁵
- [Digital Input Modes](#)⁵⁷
- [4-20 \(mA\)](#)⁶³
- [Voltage to Digital \(VTD\)](#)⁶⁴
- [Resistance to Digital \(RTD\)](#)⁶⁶
- [Frequency \(Freq\)](#)⁶⁸
- [Pulse Width Modulation \(PWM\)](#)⁷⁰
- [Pulse Counter \(Count\)](#)⁷²
- [Internal](#)⁷⁴

[Encoder](#) ⁷⁵

5.1.3.1 4-20 (mA)

This input is used to read sensors that provide a 4 to 20 milliamp (mA) output.

Input Properties			
Name	Value	Data Link	
General			
Groups		-	
Input Mode	4-20 MA	-	
Memo		-	
Name	Input	-	
Read Security Level	Level 2	-	
Wire Number		-	
Write Security Level	Level 2	-	
Analog			
Filter Size	8	-	
Filter Type	Running Average	-	
Report Rate (msec)	50	-	
Scaling			
Offset	0.000	-	
Resolution	1.000	-	

4-20 (mA) Input Properties

Properties

1. [Groups](#) ²⁵³
2. [Input Mode](#) ²⁵⁴
3. [Memo](#) ²⁵⁵
4. [Name](#) ²⁵⁵
5. [Read Security Level](#) ²⁵⁷
6. [Wire Number](#) ²⁶⁰
7. [Write Security Level](#) ²⁶⁰
8. [Filter Size](#) ²⁵²
9. [Filter Type](#) ²⁵²
10. [Report Rate \(msec\)](#) ²⁵⁷
11. [Offset](#) ²⁵⁶
12. [Resolution](#) ²⁵⁷

Related:

[Analog Input Modes](#)  62

5.1.3.2 Voltage to Digital (VTD)

This mode is VTD, and in this mode the input reads in a voltage in millivolts (mV).

Properties

1. [Input Mode](#)  254
2. [Memo](#)  255
3. [Name](#)  255
4. [Read Security Level](#)  257
5. [Wire Number](#)  260
6. [Write Security Level](#)  260
7. [Filter Size](#)  252
8. [Filter Type](#)  252
9. [Max Input Voltage \(mV\)](#)  255
10. [Report Rate \(msec\)](#)  257
11. [Offset](#)  256
12. [Resolution](#)  257

The screenshot shows a 'Properties' dialog box with a tab labeled 'Input Properties'. The dialog contains a table with three columns: 'Name', 'Value', and 'Data Link'. The 'Input Mode' row is highlighted in blue. Below the table are sections for 'Analog' and 'Scaling' properties. Red arrows and numbered boxes (1-12) point to specific elements: 1 points to the 'Input Mode' row, 2 to the 'Memo' field, 3 to the 'Name' field, 4 to the 'Read Security Level' field, 5 to the 'Data Link' column, 6 to the 'Analog' section header, 7 to the 'Filter Size' field, 8 to the 'Filter Type' field, 9 to the 'Max Input Voltage (mV)' field, 10 to the 'Report Rate (msec)' field, 11 to the 'Offset' field, and 12 to the 'Resolution' field.

Name	Value	Data Link
Input Mode	Voltage to Digitiz	
Memo		
Name	Input	
Read Security Level	Level 2	
Wire Number		
Write Security Level	Level 2	
Analog		
Filter Size	8	
Filter Type	Running Average	
Max Input Voltage (mV)	5000	
Report Rate (msec)	50	
Scaling		
Offset	0.000	
Resolution	1.000	

VTD Input Properties

Related:

[Analog Input Modes](#) ⁶²

5.1.3.3 Resistance to Digital (RTD)

RTD will read in the resistance to ground in Ohms. This input mode's properties work similarly to the [VTD mode](#)^[64], except that the user defines the Max Input Resistance, in Ohms, instead of the Max Input Voltage. The rest of the properties work exactly the same.

Properties

1. [Input Mode](#)^[254]
2. [Memo](#)^[255]
3. [Name](#)^[255]
4. [Read Security Level](#)^[257]
5. [Wire Number](#)^[260]
6. [Write Security Level](#)^[260]
7. [Filter Size](#)^[252]
8. [Filter Type](#)^[252]
9. [Max Input Resistance \(?\)](#)^[255]
10. [Report Rate \(msec\)](#)^[257]
11. [Offset](#)^[256]
12. [Resolution](#)^[257]

Input2 Properties		
Name	Value	Data Link
General		
Groups		-
Input Mode	Resistance to Digital (RTD)	-
Memo		-
Name	Input2	-
Read Security Level	Level 2	-
Wire Number		-
Write Security Level	Level 2	-
Analog		
Filter Size	8	-
Filter Type	Running Average	-
Max Input Resistance (Ohm)	100	-
Report Rate (msec)	50	-
Scaling		
Offset	0.000	-
Resolution	1.000	-

RTD Input Properties

Related:

[Analog Input Modes](#) ⁶²

5.1.3.4 Frequency (Freq)

This mode reports the frequency measured on the Input Signal in Hertz (Hz).

Properties

1. [Input Mode](#)  254
2. [Memo](#)  255
3. [Name](#)  255
4. [Read Security Level](#)  257
5. [Wire Number](#)  260
6. [Write Security Level](#)  260
7. [Data Resolution](#)  250
8. [Filter Size](#)  252
9. [Filter Type](#)  252
10. [Max Frequency \(1-10000Hz\)](#)  255
11. [Report Rate \(msec\)](#)  257
12. [Source Type](#)  258
13. [Offset](#)  256
14. [Resolution](#)  257

The screenshot shows the 'Properties' dialog box for a 'Freq Input' device. The dialog is organized into sections: General, Analog, and Scaling. Each section contains a list of properties with their current values and a 'Data Link' column. Red arrows with numbered callouts (1-14) point to specific elements in the dialog.

Name	Value	Data Link
General		
Input Mode	Frequency (Freq)	⊖
Memo		⊖
Name	Input	⊖
Read Security Level	Level 2	⊖
Wire Number		⊖
Write Security Level	Level 2	⊖
Analog		
Data Resolution	1 Hz	⊖
Filter Size	8	⊖
Filter Type	Running Average	⊖
Max Frequency (1-10000 Hz)	1	⊖
Report Rate (msec)	50	⊖
Source Type	Sinking	⊖
Scaling		
Offset	0.000	⊖
Resolution	1.000	⊖

Freq Input Properties

Related:

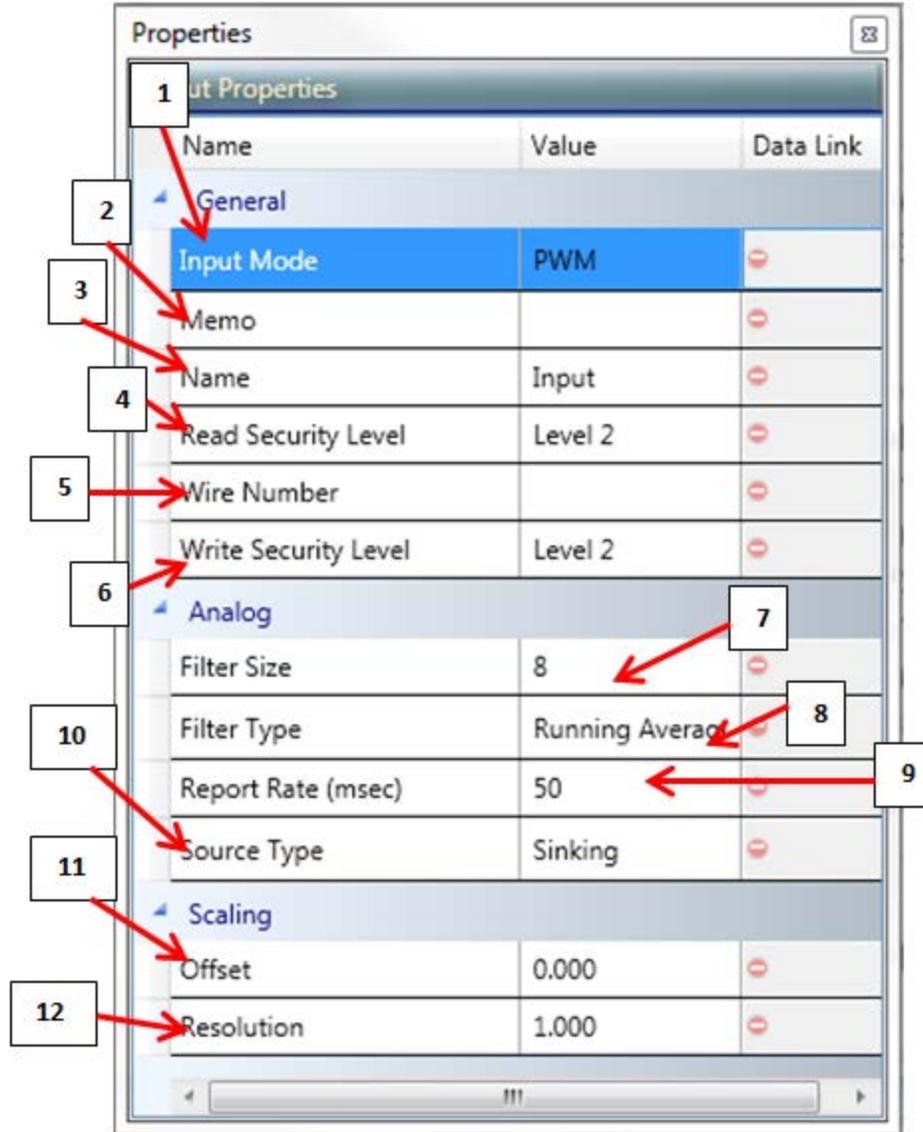
[Analog Input Modes](#) ⁶²

5.1.3.5 Pulse Width Modulation (PWM)

PWM is a modulation technique used to control the width of pulses, usually in terms of controlling the power to an electrical device. The PWM input mode measures the duty cycle in 0.1% increments, meaning 0 to 100% is equivalent to values of 0 to 1000 in the data item.

Properties

1. [Input Mode](#) 
2. [Memo](#) 
3. [Name](#) 
4. [Read Security Level](#) 
5. [Wire Number](#) 
6. [Write Security Level](#) 
7. [Filter Size](#) 
8. [Filter Type](#) 
9. [Report Rate \(msec\)](#) 
10. [Source Type](#) 
11. [Offset](#) 
12. [Resolution](#) 



PWM Input Properties

Related:

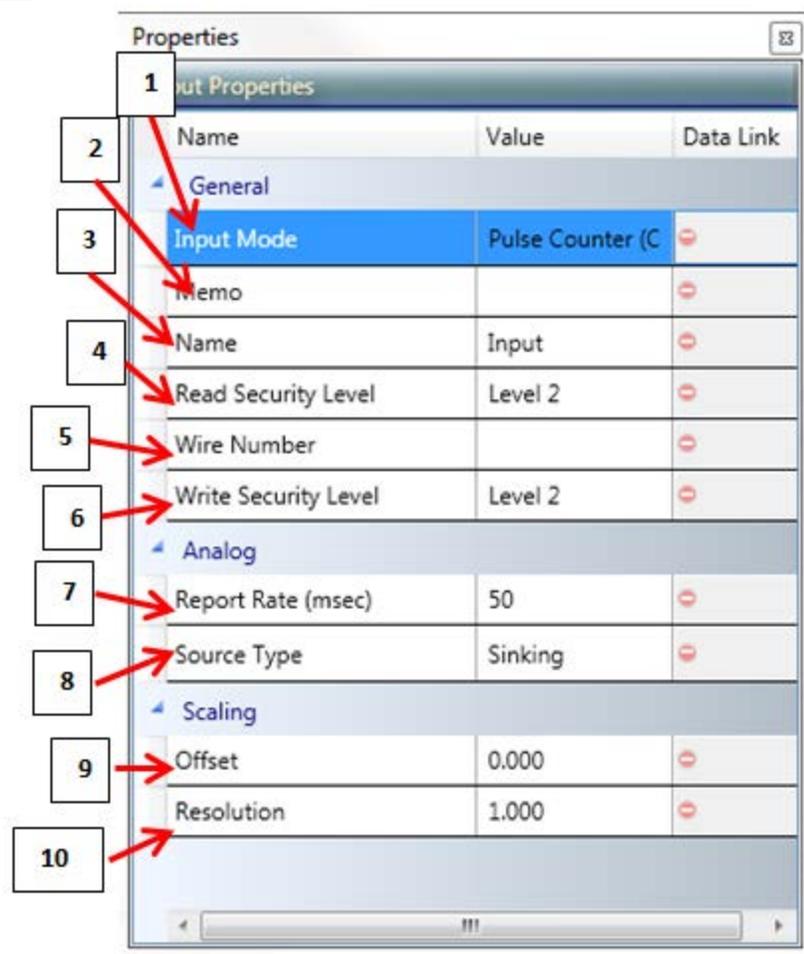
[Analog Input Modes](#)

5.1.3.6 Pulse Counter (Count)

This mode counts the number of pulses read by the input. The value is reset to 0 with each master loop, or each time a client sends the value in a CAN message as configured by the report rate.

Properties

1. [Input Mode](#) ²⁵⁴
2. [Memo](#) ²⁵⁵
3. [Name](#) ²⁵⁵
4. [Read Security Level](#) ²⁵⁷
5. [Wire Number](#) ²⁶⁰
6. [Write Security Level](#) ²⁶⁰
7. [Report Rate \(msec\)](#) ²⁵⁷
8. [Source Type](#) ²⁵⁸
9. [Offset](#) ²⁵⁶
10. [Resolution](#) ²⁵⁷



Pulse Counter Input Properties

Related:

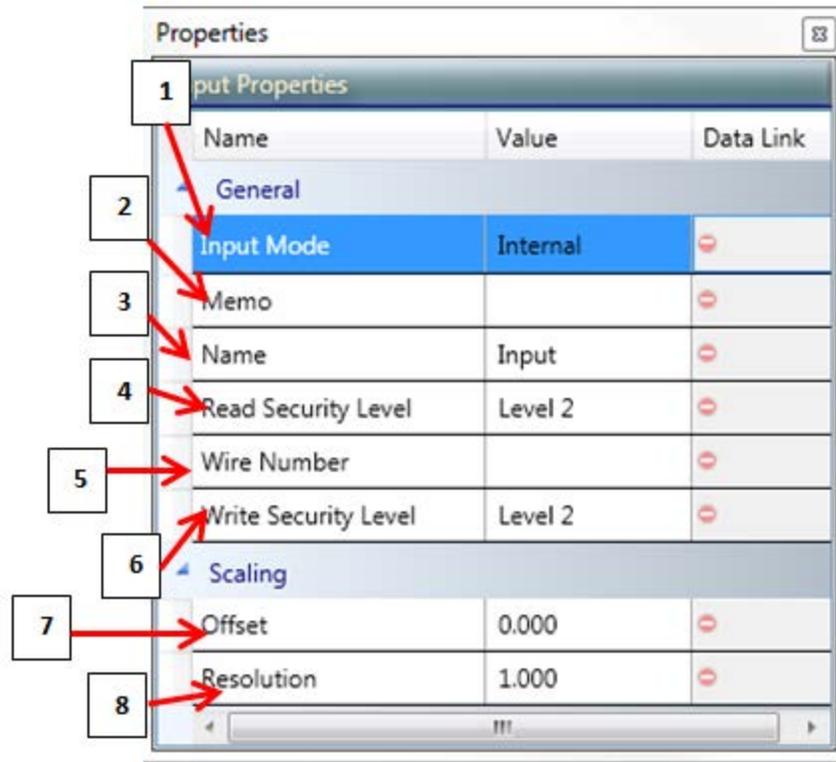
[Analog Input Modes](#) 

5.1.3.7 Internal

The Internal input mode is used to monitor a signal internal to the module, such as a Real Time Clock (RTC), accelerometer, etc.

Properties

1. [Input Mode](#) ^[254]
2. [Memo](#) ^[255]
3. [Name](#) ^[255]
4. [Read Security Level](#) ^[257]
5. [Wire Number](#) ^[260]
6. [Write Security Level](#) ^[260]
7. [Offset](#) ^[256]
8. [Resolution](#) ^[257]



Internal Input Properties

Related:

[Analog Input Modes](#) ^[62]

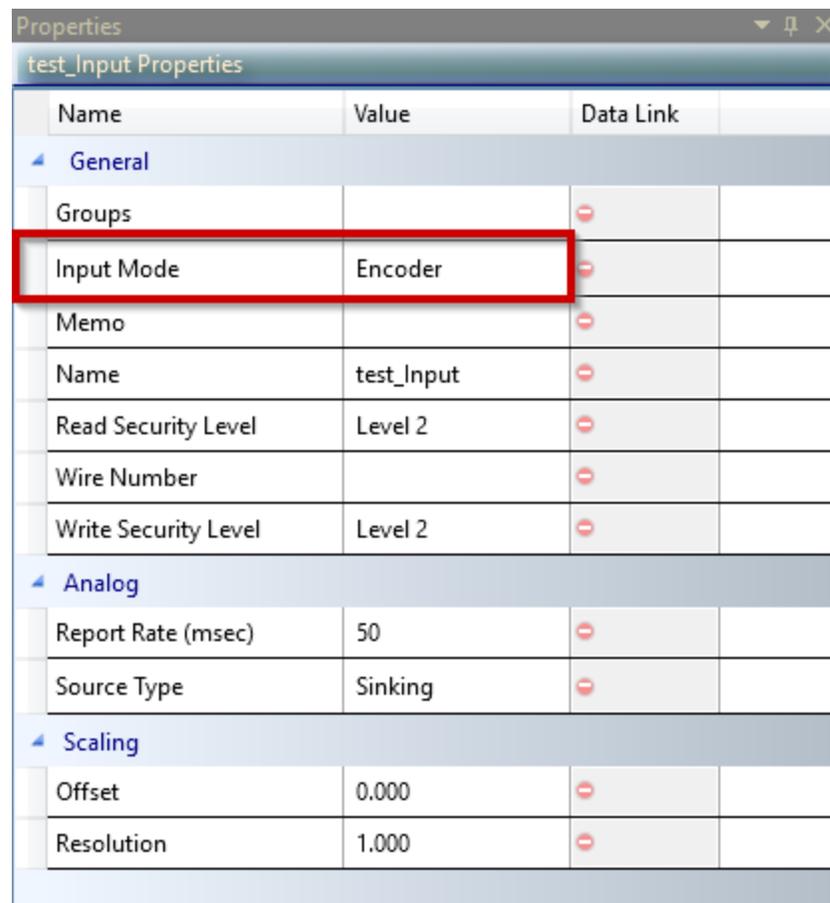
5.1.3.8 Encoder

The Encoder is a combination of the [Frequency](#)^[68] and [Pulse Counter](#)^[72] inputs. For modules that support the Encoder input, there are Encoder A and Encoder B pins that must be used as a pair. The order does not matter, but one pin must be a Frequency Input and the other a Pulse Counter.

The Pulse Counter essentially becomes the direction indicator, where spinning clockwise will increment the value up to 1000 and spinning counterclockwise will decrement the value. The Frequency Input will indicate how fast the position is changing.

Properties

For properties, please refer to the [Frequency](#)^[68] and [Pulse Counter](#)^[72] input sections.



Name	Value	Data Link
General		
Groups		-
Input Mode	Encoder	-
Memo		-
Name	test_Input	-
Read Security Level	Level 2	-
Wire Number		-
Write Security Level	Level 2	-
Analog		
Report Rate (msec)	50	-
Source Type	Sinking	-
Scaling		
Offset	0.000	-
Resolution	1.000	-

Encoder Input Properties

Related:

[Analog Input Modes](#)^[62]

5.2 Output

An output within Orchestra® is a pin on the module that has its behavior set by the module. The output will hold a value that the module will use to perform an action based on how the application was written. They're

The Output data items are read/write values. Some module outputs can generate status or current data item sub types that can be used in the comparison blocks. All outputs generate a flashing data item sub type that can be used in Comparison and Operator blocks.

Related:

[Input](#) ⁽⁵⁴⁾

[Output Mode Properties](#) ⁽⁷⁷⁾

[Operator Blocks](#) ⁽¹¹⁷⁾

5.2.1 Output Mode Properties

Like the Input data item, the Output data item has a number of properties and modes that will define the output so that the application can react and produce expected results.

output1 Properties			
Name	Value	Data Link	
General			
Diagnostic Requirements		-	
Groups		-	
Memo		-	
Name	output1	-	
Output Max Current (mA)	60	-	
Read Security Level	Level 3	-	
Wire Number	1	-	
Write Security Level	Level 3	-	
Type/Mode			
Output Mode	Digital	-	
Output Type	Digital	-	
Flash			
Off Time		-	
On Time	100	-	
Period	500	-	
SafeMode/Mission Critical			
Mission Critical Settings	Maintain Current State	-	
Safe Mode Settings	Turn On	-	
Scaling			
Offset	0.000	-	
Resolution	1.000	-	

Output Mode Type

Related:

[Input](#) ⁽⁵⁴⁾

5.2.2 Digital

In this mode, the output can be set to be either On or Off.

Properties

1. [Current Report Rate](#)  249
2. [Diagnostic Requirements](#)  250
3. [Groups](#)  253
4. [Memo](#)  255
5. [Name](#)  255
6. [Output Max Current](#)  256
7. [Read Security Level](#)  257
8. [Wire Number](#)  260
9. [Write Security Level](#)  260
10. [Current Feedback Type](#)  249
11. [Output Mode](#)  256
12. [Output Type](#)  256
13. [Delay \(0-2550 mS\)](#)  250
14. [Set Point](#)  258
15. [Off Time](#)  255
16. [On Time](#)  256
17. [Period](#)  257
18. [Mission Critical Settings](#)  255
19. [Safe Mode Settings](#)  258
20. [Offset](#)  256
21. [Resolution](#)  257

output1 Properties			
Name	Value	Data Link	
▾ General			
Diagnostic Requirements		⊖	
Groups		⊖	
Memo		⊖	
Name	output1	⊖	
Output Max Current (mA)	60	⊖	
Read Security Level	Level 3	⊖	
Wire Number	1	⊖	
Write Security Level	Level 3	⊖	
▾ Type/Mode			
Output Mode	Digital	⊖	
Output Type	Sinking	⊖	
▾ Flash			
Off Time	200	⊖	
On Time	100	⊖	
Period	500	⊖	
▾ SafeMode/Mission Critical			
Mission Critical Settings	Maintain Curren	⊖	
Safe Mode Settings	Turn On	⊖	
▾ Scaling			
Offset	0.000	⊖	
Resolution	1.000	⊖	

Digital Output Properties

Related:

[Output Mode Properties](#) 

5.2.3 PWM

This mode sets the output to produce a PWM signal at a frequency defined by the [Frequency](#)^[85] property between 40 and 5000Hz. Currently because of firmware limitations, setting the frequency property below 40Hz will produce undesired results.

Properties

1. [Current Report Rate](#)^[249]
2. [Diagnostic Requirements](#)^[250]
3. [Groups](#)^[253]
4. [Memo](#)^[255]
5. [Name](#)^[255]
6. [Output Max Current](#)^[256]
7. [Read Security Level](#)^[257]
8. [Wire Number](#)^[260]
9. [Write Security Level](#)^[260]
10. [Current Feedback Type](#)^[249]
11. [Output Mode](#)^[256]
12. [Output Type](#)^[256]
13. [Delay \(0-2550 mS\)](#)^[250]
14. [Set Point](#)^[258]
15. [Off Time](#)^[255]
16. [On Time](#)^[256]
17. [Period](#)^[257]
18. [Frequency \(Hz\)](#)^[253]
19. [Slew Off](#)^[258]
20. [Slew On](#)^[258]
21. [Mission Critical Settings](#)^[255]
22. [Safe Mode Settings](#)^[258]
23. [Offset](#)^[256]
24. [Resolution](#)^[257]

Output Properties		
Name	Value	Data Item
General		
Current Report Rate (0-2550 mS)	2550	3
Diagnostic Requirements	Short To Battery	4
Groups		5
Memo		6
Name	Output	7
Output Max Current (mA)	1	8
Read Security Level	Level 2	9
Wire Number		8
Write Security Level	Level 2	9
Type/Mode		
Current Feedback Type	Single Wire	10
Output Mode	PWM	11
Output Type	Sourcing	12
Digital Fuse		
Delay (0-2550 mS)	2550	13
Set Point (1-80000 mA)	25000	14
Flash		
Off Time	500	15
On Time	0	16
Period	1000	17
PWM		
Frequency (Hz)	100	18
Slew Off	0	19
Slew On	0	20
SafeMode/Mission Critical		
Mission Critical Settings	Turn Off	21
Safe Mode Settings	Turn Off	22
Scaling		
Offset	0.000	23
Resolution	1.000	24

PWM Output Properties

Related:

[Frequency](#)^[87]

5.2.4 Current Controlled (Single Wire)

There are two Current Controlled output types: Single Wire and [Dual Wire](#)^[85]. The Single Wire option is described below.

In this mode, the user sets a current the output should drive. The module will adjust the duty cycle until the current matches the requested value. This is essentially a [PWM Output](#)^[81] that has a closed loop control to maintain a specific current.

The Single Wire version of this output does not have a feedback line for the current to return. In order to perform a closed loop current control for the output, additional properties are needed to approximate the return.

Properties

1. [Current Report Rate](#)^[249]
2. [Diagnostic Requirements](#)^[250]
3. [Groups](#)^[253]
4. [Memo](#)^[255]
5. [Name](#)^[255]
6. [Output Max Current](#)^[256]
7. [Read Security Level](#)^[257]
8. [Wire Number](#)^[260]
9. [Write Security Level](#)^[260]
10. [Current Feedback Type](#)^[249]
11. [Output Mode](#)^[256]
12. [Output Type](#)^[256]
13. [CC Offset](#)^[248]
14. [Flyback A](#)^[252]
15. [Flyback Approximation](#)^[252]
16. [Flyback B](#)^[252]
17. [Flyback C](#)^[252]
18. [K0 Gain](#)^[254]
19. [K1 Gain](#)^[254]
20. [Off Time](#)^[255]
21. [On Time](#)^[256]
22. [Period](#)^[257]
23. [Frequency \(Hz\)](#)^[253]
24. [Slew Off](#)^[258]
25. [Slew On](#)^[258]
26. [Mission Critical Settings](#)^[255]
27. [Safe Mode Settings](#)^[258]
28. [Offset](#)^[256]
29. [Resolution](#)^[257]

The screenshot shows the 'Output Properties' configuration window. It contains a table of settings with 29 numbered callouts (1-29) pointing to specific fields. The 'Output Mode' field is highlighted in blue. The 'Data Link' column contains red minus signs in most rows.

Callout	Property Name	Value	Data Link
1	Output Properties		
2	Name		
3	Current Report Rate (0-2550 mS)	2550	-
4	Diagnostic Requirements	Short To Battery	-
5	Groups		-
6	Memo		-
7	Name	Output	-
8	Output Max Current (mA)	1	-
9	Read Security Level	Level 2	-
10	Wire Number		-
11	Write Security Level	Level 2	-
12	Type/Mode		
13	Current Feedback Type	Single Wire	-
14	Output Mode	Constant Curren	-
15	Output Type	Sourcing	-
16	Constant Current		
17	CC Offset	0	-
18	Flyback A	0	-
19	Flyback Approximation	Enabled	-
20	Flyback B	0	-
21	Flyback C	0	-
22	K0 Gain	100	-
23	K1 Gain	10	-
24	Flash		
25	Off Time	500	-
26	On Time	0	-
27	Period	1000	-
28	PWM		
29	Frequency (Hz)	100	-
	Slew Off	0	-
	Slew On	0	-
	SafeMode/Mission Critical		
	Mission Critical Settings	Turn Off	-
	Safe Mode Settings	Turn Off	-
	Scaling		
	Offset	0.000	-
	Resolution	1.000	-

Current Controlled Single Wire Output Properties

Related:

[Current Controlled \(Dual Wire\)](#)^[85]
[PWM](#)^[81]

5.2.5 Current Controlled (Dual Wire)

In this mode, the user sets a current that the output should drive, and the module will adjust the duty cycle until the current matches the requested value. This is essentially a [PWM Output](#)^[81] that has a closed loop control to maintain a specific current. The Dual Wire version of this output has a feedback line for the current to return and does not need the extra properties to approximate the current, since it is measured directly.

Properties

1. [Current Report Rate](#)^[249]
2. [Diagnostic Requirements](#)^[250]
3. [Groups](#)^[253]
4. [Memo](#)^[255]
5. [Name](#)^[255]
6. [Output Max Current](#)^[256]
7. [Read Security Level](#)^[257]
8. [Wire Number](#)^[260]
9. [Write Security Level](#)^[260]
10. [Current Feedback Type](#)^[249]
11. [Output Mode](#)^[256]
12. [Output Type](#)^[256]
13. [CC Offset](#)^[248]
14. [K0 Gain](#)^[254]
15. [K1 Gain](#)^[254]
16. [Off Time](#)^[255]
17. [On Time](#)^[256]
18. [Period](#)^[257]
19. [Frequency \(Hz\)](#)^[253]
20. [Slew Off](#)^[258]
21. [Slew On](#)^[258]
22. [Mission Critical Settings](#)^[255]
23. [Safe Mode Settings](#)^[258]
24. [Offset](#)^[256]
25. [Resolution](#)^[257]

The screenshot shows a 'Properties' window for 'Output Properties'. The window contains a table with columns for Name, Value, and Data Link. The table is organized into sections: General, Type/Mode, Constant Current, Flash, PWM, SafeMode/Mission Critical, and Scaling. Red arrows point from numbered boxes (1-25) to specific rows in the table.

Callout	Name	Value	Data Link
1	Output Properties		
2	General		
3	Current Report Rate (0-2550 mS)	2550	
4	Diagnostic Requirements	Short To Battery	
5	Groups		
5	Memo		
5	Name	Output	
6	Output Max Current (mA)	1	
7	Read Security Level	Level 2	8
7	Wire Number		9
7	Write Security Level	Level 2	
10	Type/Mode		
11	Current Feedback Type	Dual Wire	
12	Output Mode	Constant Curren	
12	Output Type	Sourcing	
13	Constant Current		
13	CC Offset	0	
14	K0 Gain	100	
15	K1 Gain	10	
16	Flash		
17	Off Time	500	
17	On Time	0	
18	Period	1000	
19	PWM		
19	Frequency (Hz)	100	
20	Slew Off	0	
20	Slew On	0	
21	SafeMode/Mission Critical		
21	Mission Critical Settings	Turn Off	22
21	Safe Mode Settings	Turn Off	23
24	Scaling		
24	Offset	0.000	
25	Resolution	1.000	

Current Controlled Dual Wire Output Properties

Related:

[Current Controlled \(Single Wire\)](#) ⁸³

[PWM](#) ⁸¹

5.2.6 Frequency

The output has the ability to produce a variable frequency (duty cycle constant). The duty cycle for the frequency can be adjusted by setting the Duty Cycle property to a value between 100 and 900 corresponding to 10% and 90%.

Like the [PWM Output](#)^[81], the Slew On and Off rates can be adjusted to control how fast the frequency will ramp up the set point and back down to zero.

Properties

1. [Current Report Rate](#)^[249]
2. [Diagnostic Requirements](#)^[250]
3. [Groups](#)^[253]
4. [Memo](#)^[255]
5. [Name](#)^[255]
6. [Output Max Current](#)^[256]
7. [Read Security Level](#)^[257]
8. [Wire Number](#)^[260]
9. [Write Security Level](#)^[260]
10. [Output Mode](#)^[256]
11. [Output Type](#)^[256]
12. [Delay \(0-2550 mS\)](#)^[250]
13. [Set Point \(1-80000 mA\)](#)^[258]
14. [Off Time](#)^[255]
15. [On Time](#)^[256]
16. [Period](#)^[257]
17. [Frequency \(Hz\)](#)^[253]
18. [Slew Off](#)^[258]
19. [Slew On](#)^[258]
20. [Mission Critical Settings](#)^[255]
21. [Safe Mode Settings](#)^[258]
22. [Offset](#)^[256]
23. [Resolution](#)^[257]

Input Properties			
Name	Value	Data Link	
General			
Current Report Rate (0-2550 mS)	2550		
Diagnostic Requirements	Short To Battery		
Groups			
Memo			
Name	Output		
Output Max Current (mA)	1		
Read Security Level	Level 2		
Wire Number			
Write Security Level	Level 2		
Type/Mode			
Output Mode	Frequency (Freq)		
Output Type	Sourcing		
Digital Fuse			
Delay (0-2550 mS)	2550		
Set Point (1-80000 mA)	25000		
Flash			
Off Time	500		
On Time	0		
Period	1000		
PWM			
Duty Cycle	500		
Slew Off	0		
Slew On	0		
SafeMode/Mission Critical			
Mission Critical Settings	Turn Off		
Safe Mode Settings	Turn Off		
Scaling			
Offset	0.000		
Resolution	1.000		

Frequency Output Properties

Note: The PWM and Constant Current have two extra Output Types to choose from: PVG and EDC. Those two settings are hardware specific settings that are used when HED® electronics are interfacing with a specific competitor's hydraulic equipment.

Related:

[PWM](#)

5.3 Variable

The Variable data item is used to save volatile and calculated values as a single value or as an array with multiple values.

Name	Value	Data Link
General		
Array	0 Array Elements	
Default Value	7	
Groups		
Memo		
Name	var1	
Read Security Level	Level 2	
Type	unsigned 16 bit (
Units	tony	
Write Security Level	Level 2	
Range		
Max	10	
Min	4	
Scaling		
Offset	0.000	
Resolution	1.000	

Variable Properties

Properties

1. [Array](#)²⁴⁸
2. [Default Value](#)²⁵⁰
3. [Groups](#)²⁵³
4. [Memo](#)²⁵⁵
5. [Name](#)²⁵⁵
6. [Read Security Level](#)²⁵⁷
7. [Type](#)²⁶⁰
8. [Units](#)²⁶⁰
9. [Write Security Level](#)²⁶⁰
10. [Max](#)²⁵⁴

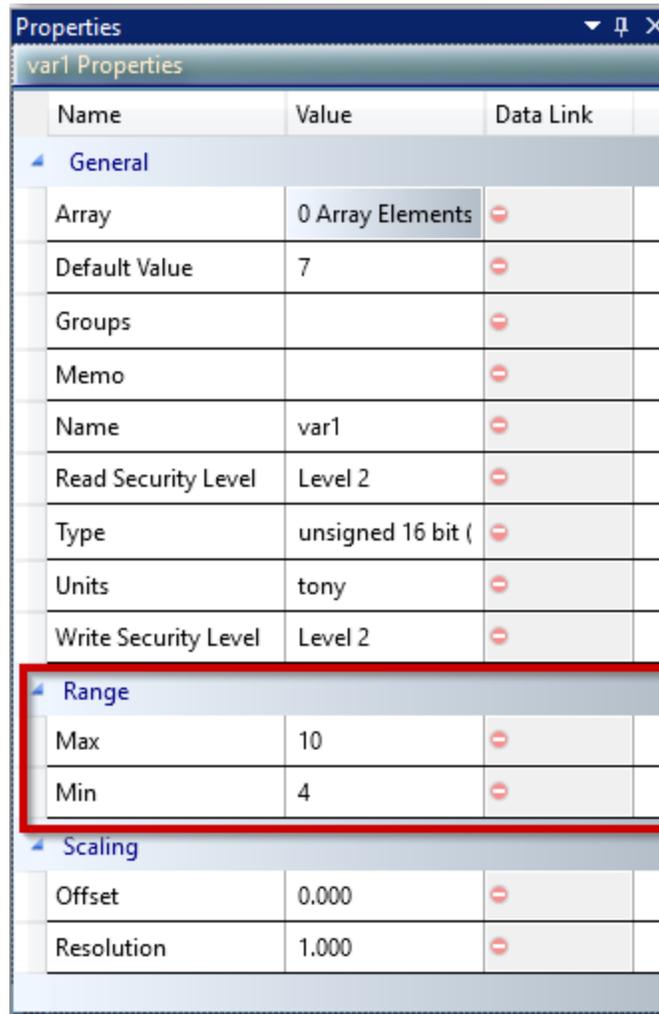
- 11. [Min](#)²⁵⁵
- 12. [Offset](#)²⁵⁶
- 13. [Resolution](#)²⁵⁷

Related:

- [Define Variable Range](#)⁹²
- [Set Variable Array Size](#)⁹²
- [State Machine](#)⁹⁵

5.3.1 Define Variable Range

Define the Max and Min values within the Range portion of the Property pane; with the Max value being limited by the type of Variable. The Variable can be defined as an unsigned 16 bit (0-65,535), unsigned 32 bit (0-4,294,967,295), and an alarm.



Name	Value	Data Link
General		
Array	0 Array Elements	
Default Value	7	
Groups		
Memo		
Name	var1	
Read Security Level	Level 2	
Type	unsigned 16 bit (
Units	tony	
Write Security Level	Level 2	
Range		
Max	10	
Min	4	
Scaling		
Offset	0.000	
Resolution	1.000	

Variable Range

Related:

[Set Variable Array Size](#) ^[92]

[State Machine](#) ^[95]

[Variable](#) ^[90]

5.3.2 Set Variable Array Size

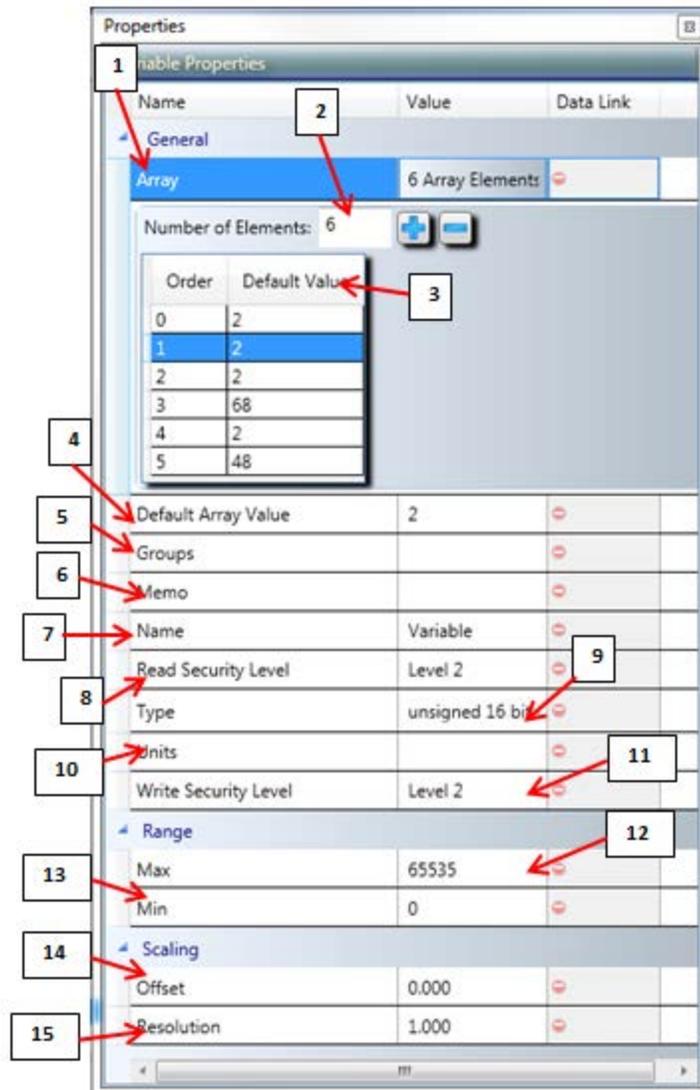
The size of the array is chosen by left clicking on the Array property and either typing in the size of the array desired or by clicking the “+” button.

An array with size zero will be a variable that can hold a single value. As the array size increases, the user can define the default values of each element in the array using the small table that appears below the “Number of Elements” in the Property pane. The

Default Array Value property below the Array property sets a global default for the array, so each additional element added will be initialized to that global value.

Properties

1. [Array](#)  248
2. [Number of Elements](#)  255
3. [Default Value](#)  250
4. [Default Array Value](#)  250
5. [Groups](#)  253
6. [Memo](#)  255
7. [Name](#)  255
8. [Read Security Level](#)  257
9. [Type](#)  260
10. [Units](#)  260
11. [Write Security Level](#)  260
12. [Max](#)  254
13. [Min](#)  255
14. [Offset](#)  256
15. [Resolution](#)  257



Variable Properties

Related:

[Variable](#)^[90]

[Define Variable Range](#)^[92]

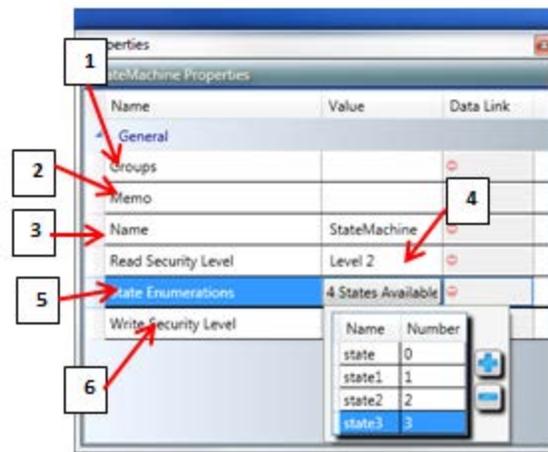
[State Machine](#)^[95]

5.3.3 State Machine

The State Machine data item is a volatile data item. The largest difference is that the value(s) of the state machine only get updated at the end of each loop. A State Enumerations property allows the user to define the number of states available, as well as define the names and numbers for those states. Each state must have a unique number and name, so Orchestra® will not allow the user to enter duplicate states.

Properties

1. [Groups](#) ²⁵³
2. [Memo](#) ²⁵⁵
3. [Name](#) ²⁵⁵
4. [Read Security Level](#) ²⁵⁷
5. [State Enumerations](#) ²⁵⁹
6. [Write Security Level](#) ²⁶⁰



State Machine Properties

Related:

[Variable](#) ⁹⁰

[Define Variable Range](#) ⁹²

[Set Variable Array Size](#) ⁹²

5.4 COM Bridge

A COM Bridge data item is used to pass some or all CAN messages based on an identifier and/or data. This is useful for acting as a CAN filter, a CAN Bus extender, or as a way to reorder the messages coming through.

The COM Bridge is limited to passing only messages with a similar Identifier. If there are multiple messages with different Identifiers, a COM Bridge would have to be created for each of those messages.

Properties

1. [Groups](#) ²⁵³
2. [Memo](#) ²⁵⁵
3. [Name](#) ²⁵⁵
4. [Read Security Level](#) ²⁵⁷
5. [Write Security Level](#) ²⁶⁰
6. [Display Format](#) ²⁵¹
7. [Tx Rate](#) ²⁶⁰
8. [Tx Status](#) ²⁶⁰
9. [Byte](#) ²⁴⁸
10. [CAN Line](#) ²⁴⁸
11. [Data Byte Filtering](#) ²⁴⁹
12. [ID Length](#) ²⁵³
13. [Identifier](#) ²⁵⁴
14. [Identifier Mask](#) ²⁵⁴
15. [Mask](#) ²⁵⁴
16. [Module](#) ²⁵⁵
17. [Byte](#) ²⁴⁸
18. [CAN Line](#) ²⁴⁸
19. [Data Byte Order](#) ²⁵⁰
20. [Data Length](#) ²⁵⁰
21. [Data Length Adjustment](#) ²⁵⁰
22. [ID Length](#) ²⁵³
23. [ID Value Adjustment](#) ²⁵⁴
24. [Module](#) ²⁵⁵
25. [CAN Line](#) ²⁴⁸
26. [Min Transmit Period](#) ²⁴⁸
27. [Module](#) ²⁴⁸
28. [Max](#) ²⁴⁸
29. [Min](#) ²⁴⁸
30. [Units](#) ²⁴⁸
31. [Default Rx Status](#) ²⁴⁸
32. [Default Rx Value](#) ²⁴⁸
33. [Offset](#) ²⁴⁸

The screenshot shows the 'COMBridge Properties' dialog box with the following fields and callouts:

- 1: Title bar 'COMBridge Properties'
- 2: 'General' section header
- 3: 'Groups' field
- 4: 'Name' field (value: COMBridge)
- 5: 'Read Security Level' field (value: Level 2)
- 6: 'Write Security Level' field (value: Level 2)
- 7: 'Display Format' field (value: Hex)
- 8: 'Tx Rate' field (value: 100)
- 9: 'Transmit' section header
- 10: 'Byte' field (value: 00-00-00-00-00-)
- 11: 'Data Byte Filter' field (value: Enabled)
- 12: 'ID Length' field (value: 29 bit)
- 13: 'Identifier' field (value: 00-00-00-00)
- 14: 'Identifier Mask' field (value: 00-00-00-00)
- 15: 'Mask' field (value: 00-00-00-00-00-)
- 16: 'Module' field (value: None)
- 17: 'Receive' section header
- 18: 'Byte' field (value: 00-00-00-00)
- 19: 'CAN Line' field (value: None)
- 20: 'Data Length' field (value: 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8)
- 21: 'Data Length Adjustment' field (value: Enabled)
- 22: 'ID Length' field (value: 29 bit)
- 23: 'ID Value Adjustment' field (value: Enabled)
- 24: 'Module' field (value: None)

COM Bridge Properties

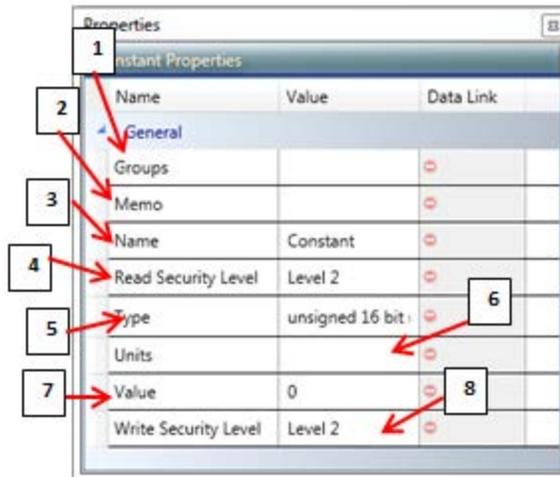
Related:
[Data Items](#) ⁵⁴

5.5 Constant

The Constant data item is a static value defined by the user through the properties.

Properties

1. [Groups](#) ²⁵³
2. [Memo](#) ²⁵⁵
3. [Name](#) ²⁵⁵
4. [Read Security Level](#) ²⁵⁷
5. [Type](#) ²⁶⁰
6. [Units](#) ²⁶⁰
7. [Value](#) ²⁶⁰
8. [Write Security Level](#) ²⁶⁰



Constant Properties

Related:

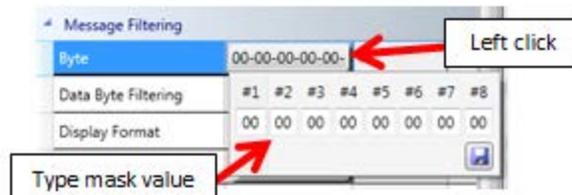
[Data Items](#) ⁵⁴

5.6 CAN Receive

CAN Receive is used to read in a piece of data from received CAN messages off of the CAN bus and then sets a status to 1 (Received) from a 0 (Clear) each time that message is received. Up to 32 bits can be read per CAN Receive, so to read in an entire message it may take multiple CAN Receives.

Value	101000
Mask	111001
Accepted values	101XX0 (X denotes don't care)

Mask Example



Mask Bit Selection

Properties

1. [Groups](#) ²⁵³
2. [Memo](#) ²⁵⁵
3. [Name](#) ²⁵⁵
4. [Read Security Level](#) ²⁵⁷
5. [Type](#) ²⁶⁰
6. [Write Security Level](#) ²⁶⁰
7. [Data Parsing Type](#) ²⁵⁰
8. [Direction CAN](#) ²⁵⁰
9. [Length](#) ²⁵⁴
10. [Start Byte](#) ²⁵⁸
11. [Data Byte Filtering](#) ²⁴⁹
12. [Display Format](#) ²⁵¹
13. [ID](#) ²⁵³
14. [ID Length](#) ²⁵³
15. [ID Mask](#) ²⁵³
16. [CAN Line](#) ²⁴⁸
17. [Min Transmit Period](#) ²⁵⁵
18. [Module](#) ²⁵⁵
19. [Max](#) ²⁵⁴
20. [Min](#) ²⁵⁵
21. [Units](#) ²⁶⁰

- 22. [Default Rx Status](#) ²⁵⁰
- 23. [Default Rx Value](#) ²⁵⁰
- 24. [Offset](#) ²⁵⁶
- 25. [Resolution](#) ²⁵⁷



CAN Receive Properties

Related:
[Data Items](#) ⁵⁴

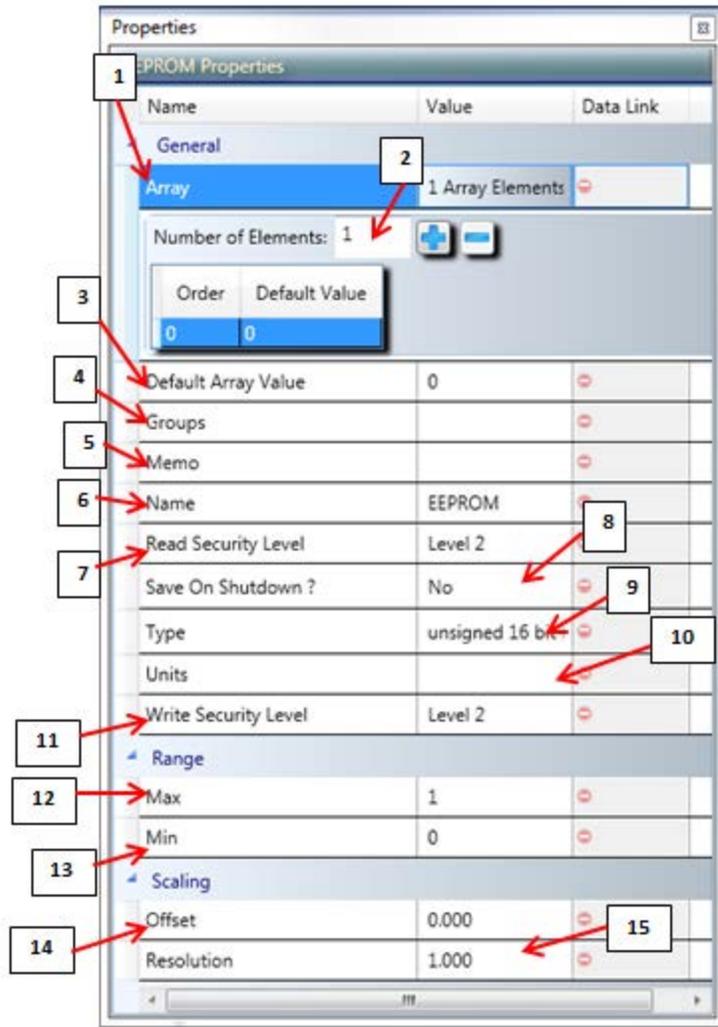
5.7 EEPROM

The EEPROM data item has similar properties to a [Timer](#)^[103] and a [Variable](#)^[90]. This data item is useful for allowing the customer or end user some flexibility in their application to adjust the values of other data items by using the EEPROM.

The values from EEPROM get read and placed into variables before any rungs within Orchestra® are processed. When writing to the EEPROM, the program will actually write to the variable location. In order to save the EEPROM values, the option to save on shutdown within the Properties pane must be changed to Yes.

Properties

1. [Array](#)^[248]
2. [Number of Elements](#)^[255]
3. [Default Value](#)^[250]
4. [Default Array Value](#)^[250]
5. [Groups](#)^[253]
6. [Memo](#)^[255]
7. [Name](#)^[255]
8. [Read Security Level](#)^[257]
9. [Type](#)^[260]
10. [Units](#)^[260]
11. [Write Security Level](#)^[260]
12. [Max](#)^[254]
13. [Min](#)^[255]
14. [Offset](#)^[256]
15. [Resolution](#)^[257]



EEPROM Properties

Related:
[Variable](#)⁹⁰
[Time Counter](#)¹⁰³

5.8 Time Counter

Time Counters are data items that increment or decrement a set number of times within a defined time frame.

Note: There is no Min Value to set, it is always zero.

The counter will decrement or increment once per Time Interval; so, the total amount of time it will take the counter to fully increment or decrement is a product of the Time Interval and the value that the user sets.

In order to properly implement the timer within Rung Logic, the Time Counter's sub state must be set to Run, since the default state of the timer is Paused. This is also true within C code if using an Orchestra® Time Counter.

Properties

1. [Groups](#) 253
2. [Memo](#) 255
3. [Name](#) 255
4. [Read Security Level](#) 257
5. [Save On Shutdown?](#) 258
6. [Type](#) 260
7. [Write Security Level](#) 260
8. [Default Value](#) 250
9. [Max Value](#) 254
10. [Offset](#) 256
11. [Resolution](#) 257
12. [Direction](#) 250
13. [Time Interval](#) 259

1	Name	Value	Data Link
2	General		
	Groups		⊖
3	Memo		
	Name	TimeCounter	5
4	Read Security Level	Level 2	⊖
	Save On Shutdown ?	No	6
	Type	unsigned 16 bit	⊖
	Write Security Level	Level 2	7
8	Range		
	Default Value	0	⊖
9	Max Value	1	⊖
	Scaling		
10	Offset	0.000	⊖
	Resolution	1.000	⊖
11	Time Intervals		
	Direction	Increment	⊖
	Time Intervals	Loop Time	12
			13

Time Counter Properties

Related:

[Rungs](#) ¹⁰⁶

[Data Items](#) ⁵⁴

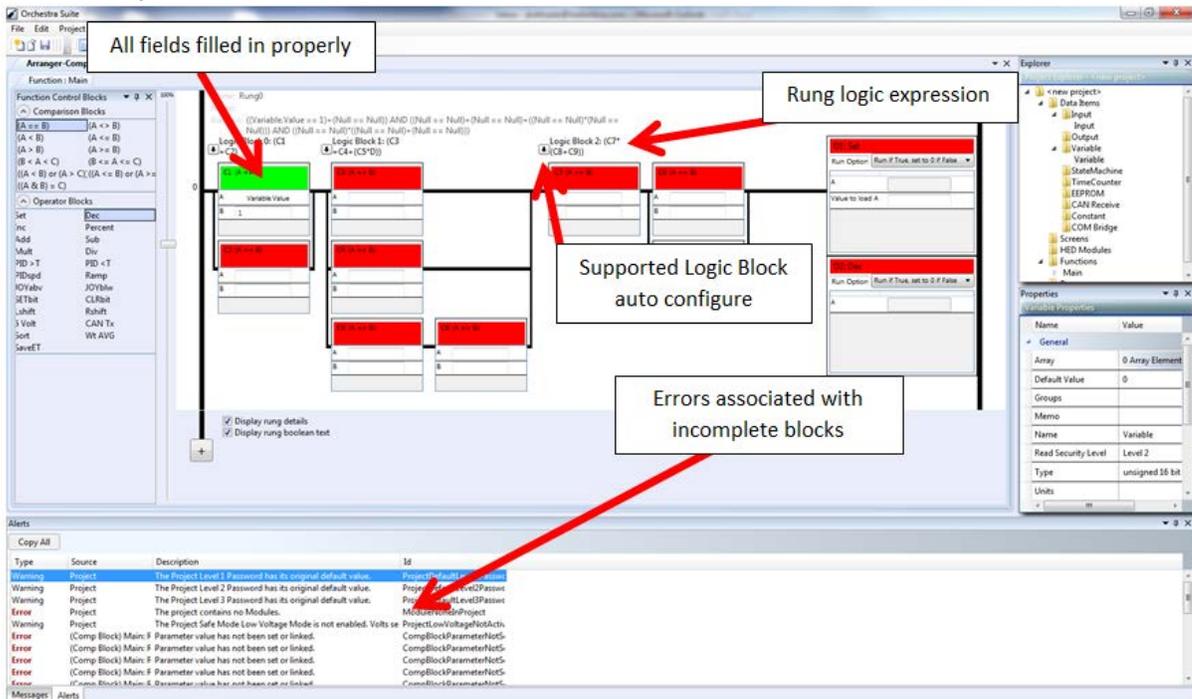
[Adj. Loop Time](#) ²⁴⁸

Rungs

6 Rungs

To code within Orchestra®, Rungs or Presto™ with Rungs must be selected as the [compile option](#) [34]. Selecting one of those options activates the Functions folder in the Explorer Pane.

The rung can support up to a max of 25 Operator Blocks. Each block has a color band on it, either red or green. The block will remain red and an error will appear in the Alerts pane as long as the block does not have all of the require fields filled in properly. Once each field is filled in properly, the block will turn green and the errors will disappear from the Alerts pane.



Rung Example

Related:

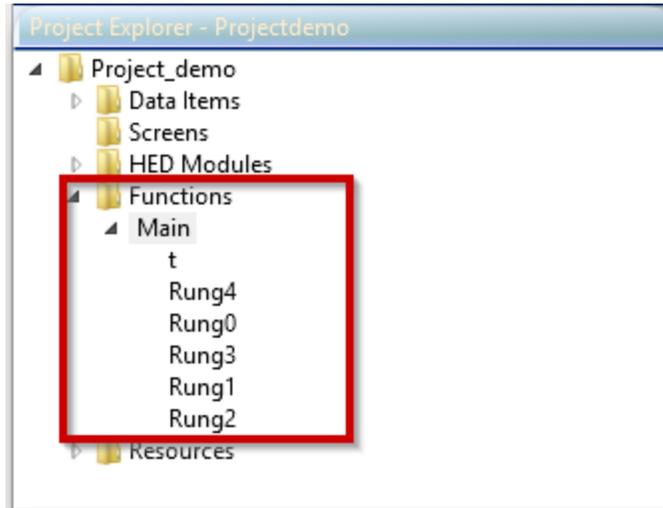
[Coding Within Orchestra 2](#) [324]

[Compile Option](#) [35]

[Functions](#) [30]

6.1 Function: Main

The Functions folder is where the Main program will be stored. Each rung of the Main program is listed out under the folder for users to go to.



Functions: Main Folder

When a new project is created, there is no logic contained within the Function: Main folder.

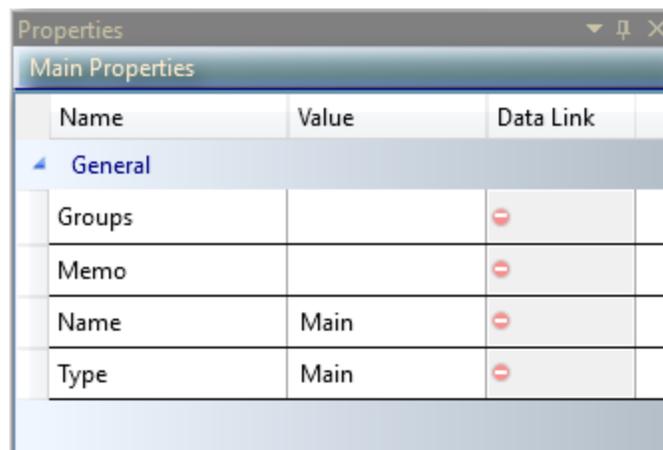
Properties:

Groups: Feature is not active.

Memo: Enter a description of the function

Name: Enter a name for the function

Type: Choose Main or User Defined. User Defined option is not active.



Functions: Main Properties

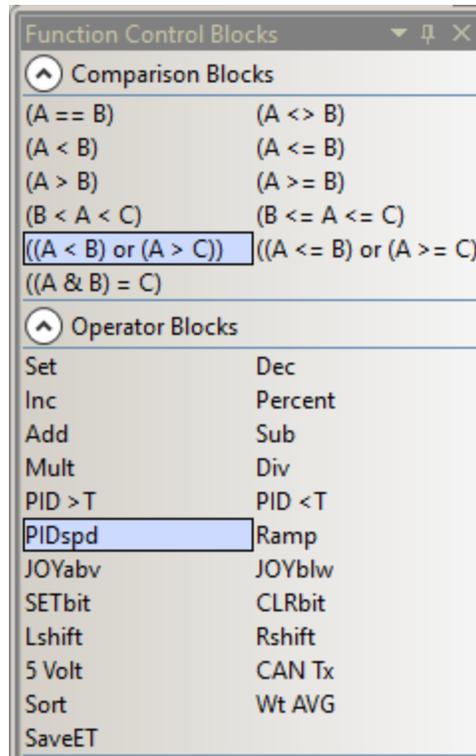
Related:

[Functions Folder](#) ³⁰¹

[Comparison Logic Blocks](#) ¹⁰⁹

6.2 Function Control Blocks

Orchestra® uses two kinds of blocks in its rung logic, Comparison Blocks and [Operator Blocks](#)^[116]. The Comparison blocks are used to create the logic for the rung program, while the Operator Blocks perform some kind of action whether or not the Comparison Block logic is true or false.



Function Control Blocks Pane

Related:

[Comparison Blocks](#)^[112]

[Operator Blocks](#)^[117]

6.2.1 Comparison Logic Blocks

The Comparison Blocks are grouped together into logic blocks. Each logic block can have up to five Comparison Blocks in each logic block, and each rung can support up to five logic blocks for a max of 25 blocks pending configuration.

Related:

[Supported Configurations](#)^[110]

[Logic](#)^[110]

[Comparison Blocks](#)^[112]

6.2.1.1 Logic

The rung works based on simple AND/OR logic performed on the Comparison Blocks. Based on the outcome of the logic compares, the Operator Block(s) will perform their specific action. The program performs from left to right, top to bottom; meaning the left-most Comparison Block will be performed first, and the top-most Operator Block will operate first.

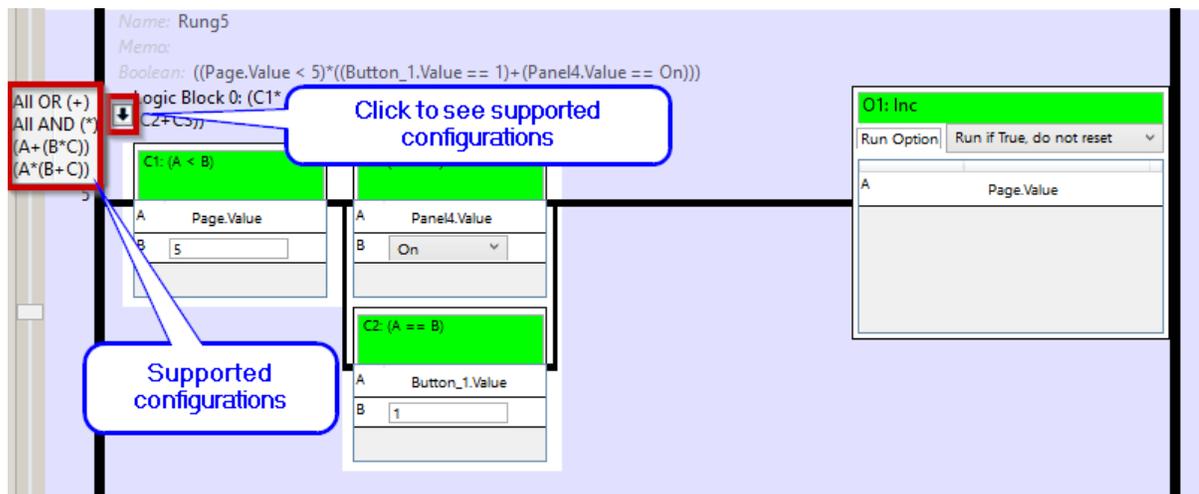
Related:

[Comparison Blocks](#) ¹¹²

[Operator Blocks](#) ¹¹⁷

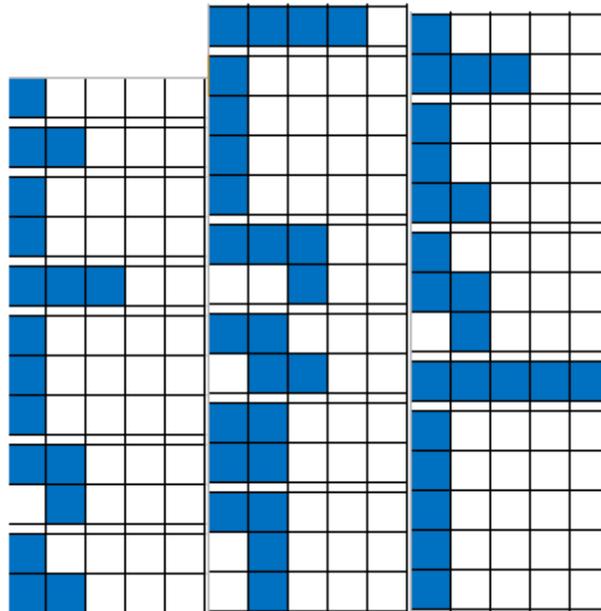
6.2.1.2 Supported Configurations

To determine supported configurations, click the small downward arrow box to the left of the logic block.

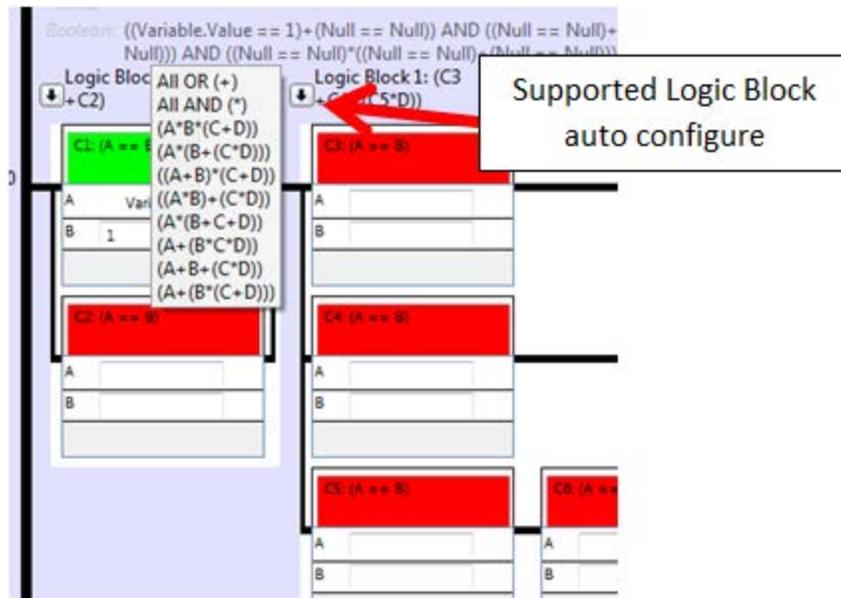


Supported Configurations

The drop-down menu will display all supported logic variations with that number of comparison blocks within the logic block, and rearrange the blocks automatically once selected.



Supported Comparison Block Configurations



Supported Logic Block Auto Configure Example

Related:

[Logic](#) ¹¹⁰

[Comparison Blocks](#) ¹¹²

[Operator Blocks](#) ¹¹⁷

6.3 Comparison Blocks

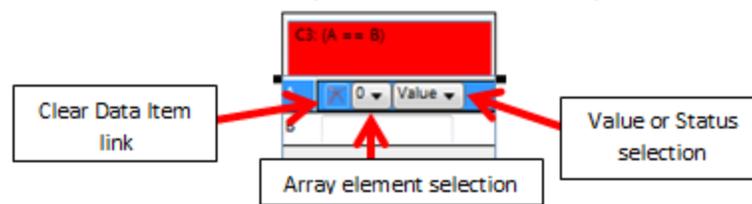
The Comparison Blocks have two or three data fields, “A”, “B”, or “C”, that the user can fill in. The user can either fill those fields in with their own numbers or use data items, so data items and numbers can be compared to other data items or numbers.

Related:

[Comparison Block Types](#)^[112]

6.3.1 Using Data Item Properties with Comparison Blocks

Some data items have extra properties besides just a value of a number, such as states, indexes within arrays, sub-types, etc. that define the data item. To tell what property of the data item is being used in the comparison, Orchestra® attaches a “.Value” or “.Status” extension to the data item name within the Comparison Block. Those properties can be used for comparisons within Comparison Blocks.



Comparison Block Properties Example

The user should ensure that the values used within the Comparison Blocks fall within the range of the data item or defined value, otherwise the block may never become true and could potentially prevent that particular rung from ever executing.

Note: Purposely creating a condition in which the Comparison Block is never true can be a simple way of commenting out a rung within the program, and can be useful for troubleshooting.

Related:

[Data Items](#)^[54]

[Comparison Block Types](#)^[112]

6.3.2 Comparison Block Types

Related:

[Equals \(A==B\)](#)^[113]

[Less Than \(A<B\)](#)^[113]

[Greater Than \(A>B\)](#)^[114]

[Not Equal \(A<>B\)](#) ^[114]

[Less Than or Equal To \(A<=B\)](#) ^[114]

[Greater Than or Equal To \(A>=B\)](#) ^[115]

[Greater Than, Less Than \(B<A<C\)](#) ^[115]

[Greater Than or Equal To, Less Than or Equal To \(B<=A<=C\)](#) ^[115]

[Less Than OR Greater Than \(\(A<B\) or \(A>C\)\)](#) ^[116]

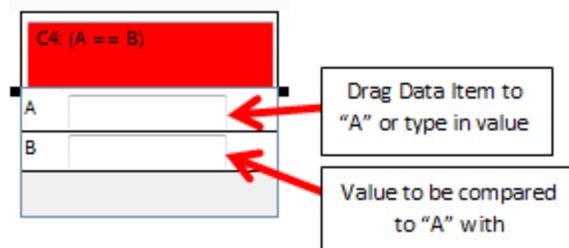
[Less Than or Equal To OR Greater Than or Equal To \(\(A<=B\) or \(A>=C\)\)](#) ^[116]

[AND Equal To \(\(A && B\) = C\)](#) ^[116]

[Operator Block Types](#) ^[118]

6.3.2.1 Equals (A==B)

The Equals Comparison Block performs a logic check to determine whether or not the two values, “A” and “B”, in the block are equal or not.



Equals Comparison Block

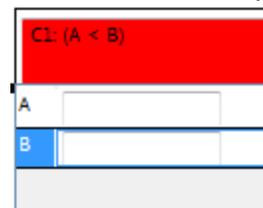
Related:

[Not Equal \(A<>B\)](#) ^[114]

[AND Equal To \(\(A && B\) = C\)](#) ^[116]

6.3.2.2 Less Than (A<B)

This block compares the value of what is in “A” to what is in “B”, and returns a true if the current value or status of the “A” is less than the compared value or status in “B”.



Less Than Comparison Block

Related:

[Greater Than \(A>B\)](#) ^[114]

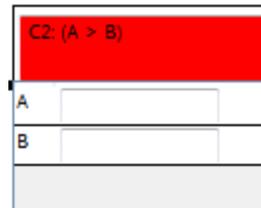
[Less Than or Equal To \(A<=B\)](#) ^[114]

[Less Than OR Greater Than \(\(A<B\) or \(A>C\)\)](#) ^[116]

[Less Than or Equal To OR Greater Than or Equal To \(\(A<=B\) or \(A>=C\)\)](#) ^[116]

6.3.2.3 Greater Than (A>B)

This block is true if the value of the data item in “A” is greater than the defined value of “B”.



Greater Than Comparison Block

Related:

[Less Than \(A<B\)](#)^[113]

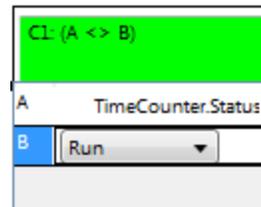
[Greater Than or Equal To \(A>=B\)](#)^[115]

[Greater Than, Less Than \(B<A<C\)](#)^[115]

[Greater Than or Equal To, Less Than or Equal To \(B<=A<=C\)](#)^[115]

6.3.2.4 Not Equal (A<>B)

This block is true as long as the item in “A” does not equal the value in “B”.



Not Equal Comparison Block

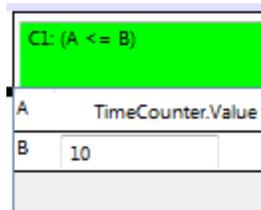
Related:

[Equals \(A==B\)](#)^[113]

[AND Equal To \(\(A && B\) = C\)](#)^[116]

6.3.2.5 Less Than or Equal To (A<=B)

This block works the same way as the [Less Than block](#)^[113], except that the value to cause the block to return a true can include the value in “B”. The value of A must be greater than “B” for this block to be false.



Less Than or Equal To Comparison Block

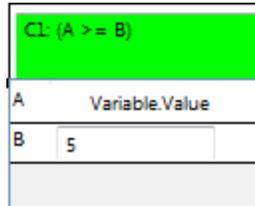
Related:

[Less Than \(A<B\)](#)^[113]

[Greater Than or Equal To \(A>=B\)](#)^[115]

6.3.2.6 Greater Than or Equal To ($A \geq B$)

This block works just like the [Greater Than block](#)^[114], but the range of values that causes the block to return as true includes the value designated in “B”. Any value less than the value in “B” will cause this block to return a false.



Greater Than or Equal To Comparison Block

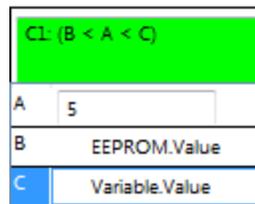
Related:

[Greater Than \(\$A > B\$ \)](#)^[114]

[Less Than or Equal To \(\$A \leq B\$ \)](#)^[114]

6.3.2.7 Greater Than, Less Than ($B < A < C$)

The Greater Than, Less Than block checks to see if the value of “A” falls in between the values set by “B” and “C”, and returns true if it does.



Greater Than, Less Than Comparison Block

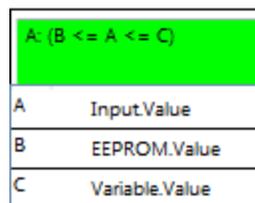
Related:

[Greater Than \(\$A > B\$ \)](#)^[114]

[Less Than \(\$A < B\$ \)](#)^[113]

6.3.2.8 Greater Than or Equal To, Less Than or Equal To ($B \leq A \leq C$)

This block works by comparing the value in “A” to the other two values in “B” and “C”, and returns a true if it falls between them or equals either of them.



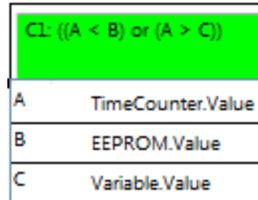
Greater Than or Equal To, Less Than or Equal To Comparison Block

Related:

[Less Than or Equal To OR Greater Than or Equal To \(\$\(A \leq B\) \text{ or } \(A \geq C\)\$ \)](#)^[116]

6.3.2.9 Less Than OR Greater Than ((A<B) or (A>C))

The value of “A” is compared to both the values of “B” and “C”, and if either “A” is less than “B” or “A” is greater than “C” this block returns true.



Less Than OR Greater Than Comparison Block

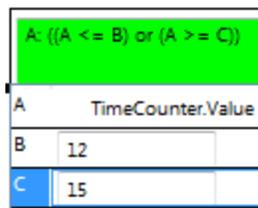
Related:

[Less Than \(A<B\)](#) ¹¹³

[Greater Than \(A>B\)](#) ¹¹⁴

6.3.2.10 Less Than or Equal To OR Greater Than or Equal To ((A<=B) or (A>=C))

If “A” is either greater than or equal to the value in “C” or is less than or equal to the value in “B”, this block returns a true.



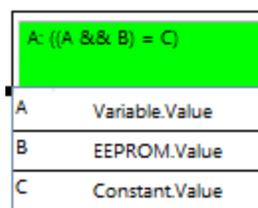
Less Than or Equal To OR Greater Than or Equal To Comparison Block

Related:

[Greater Than or Equal To, Less Than or Equal To \(B<=A<=C\)](#) ¹¹⁵

6.3.2.11 AND Equal To ((A && B) = C)

This block performs a bit-wise AND operation between the value in “A” and the value in “B”, and then compares the result to “C”. If the result is equal to the value of “C” the block returns a true.



AND Equal To Comparison Block

Related:

[Equals \(A==B\)](#) ¹¹³

6.4 Operator Blocks

Operator Blocks appear on the right hand side of the rung and perform a specific action if all of the logic from the Comparison Blocks is true. The Operator Blocks can accept a combination of data items, predefined values from drop-down menus, and user defined values within the data fields where permissible.

Some areas can only accept data items, and those areas can be identified by being unable to click on them and have a cursor appear to input user values. Data items function in the Operator Blocks similarly to the way they function within the [Comparison Blocks](#)^[106], in that particular properties or portions of the data item can be selected to perform the operation.

Related:

[Comparison Logic Blocks](#)^[109]

[Data Items](#)^[54]

6.4.1 Run Options

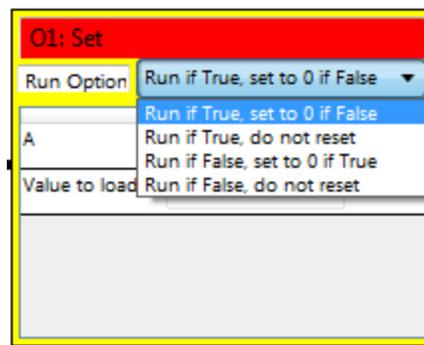
Each Operator Block, with the exception of three, has a Run Option field at the top of the block that contains four possible options; Run if True set to 0 if False, Run if True do not reset, Run if False set to 0 if True, and Run if False do not reset.

The three that do not have that option will be explained within their respective sections following.

The **Run if True set to 0 if False** option will allow that Operator Block to only execute if the rung logic is true. If the rung logic is false, that Operator Block will produce a value of zero.

Run if True do not reset will execute the operation if the is true and whatever the outcome of the operation is; that value will be held until that data item or user defined value is operated upon again.

The **Run if False set to 0 if True and Run if False do not reset** work in the same manner as their Run if True counterparts.



Operator Block Run Options

Related:

[Operator Block Types](#) ¹¹⁸

[Data Items](#) ⁵⁴

6.4.2 Operator Block Types

Related:

[Set](#) ¹¹⁹

[Dec](#) ¹¹⁹

[Inc](#) ¹²⁰

[Percent](#) ¹²⁰

[Add](#) ¹²¹

[Sub](#) ¹²¹

[Mult](#) ¹²²

[Div](#) ¹²²

[PID>T](#) ¹²³

[PID<T](#) ¹²⁴

[PIDspd](#) ¹²⁵

[Ramp](#) ¹²⁶

[JOYabv](#) ¹²⁶

[JOYblw](#) ¹²⁷

[SETbit](#) ¹²⁸

[CLRbit](#) ¹²⁹

[Lshift](#) ¹³⁰

[Rshift](#) ¹³⁰

[5_Volt](#) ¹³¹

[CAN Tx](#) ¹³¹

[Sort](#) ¹³³

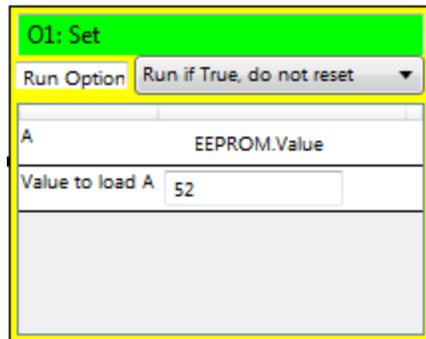
[Wt AVG](#) ¹³³

[SaveET](#) ¹³⁴

[Comparison Block Types](#) ¹¹²

6.4.2.1 Set

The Set Operator Block requires a data item in “A”, while the “Value to load A” can accept a data item or a user defined value. If the run logic is true, and depending on what the run option is for the Set block, the value of the data item in “A” will change to the “Value to load A”.



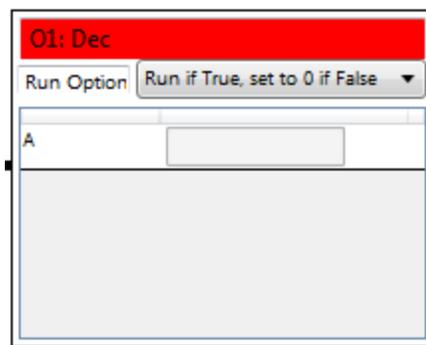
Set Operator Block

Related:

[Data Items](#) ⁵⁴

6.4.2.2 Dec

The data item that gets assigned to “A” in the Dec block will have its value decremented by one whenever the rung logic satisfies the run option selected for the Operator Block. The decrement will only occur once for each time the rung is true, so to decrement multiple times, the rung must transition from true to false and back to true.



Dec Operator Block

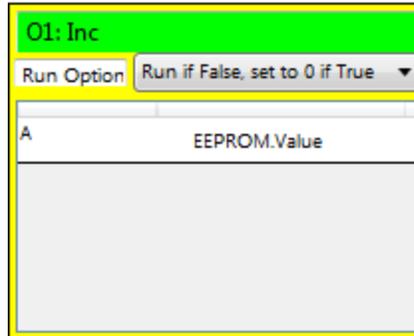
Related:

[Run Options](#) ¹¹⁷

[Logic](#) ¹¹⁰

6.4.2.3 Inc

The Inc block will increment the value of the data item in “A” by one if the rung logic fulfills the run option requirement chosen. Similar to the [Dec block](#)^[119], this operation will only occur once for each transition to a true state from a false state.



Inc Operator Block

Related:

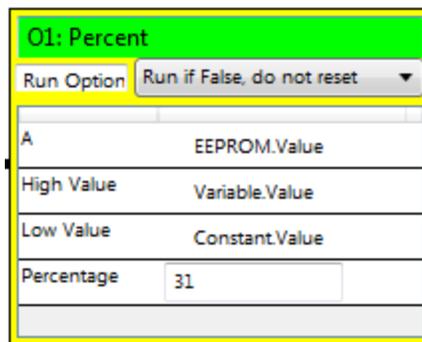
- [Dec](#)^[119]
- [Logic](#)^[110]

6.4.2.4 Percent

The Percent Operator Block will return a value based on a user-or-data item-specified percentage over a specific range of values whenever the run option for the block is met, using the following formula:

$$A = (High\ Value - Low\ Value) \times Percentage + Low\ Value$$

Equation: Percent Operator Block Equation



Percent Operator Block

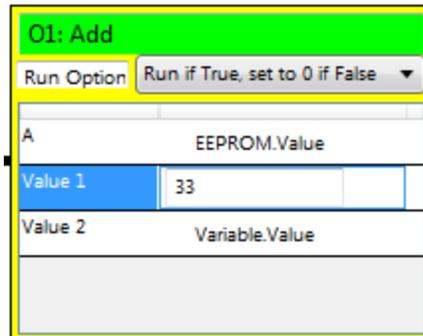
Note: Within Orchestra® percentages are from 0 to 1000, where 1000 is equal to 100%.

Related:

- [Data Items](#)^[54]

6.4.2.5 Add

The Add block takes two values, adds them together, and places the result in the data item specified in “A” each time the rung meets the run option criteria. If the criteria is met, each time the program loops the addition will take place.



Add Operator Block

$$A = (\text{Value 1} + \text{Value 2})$$

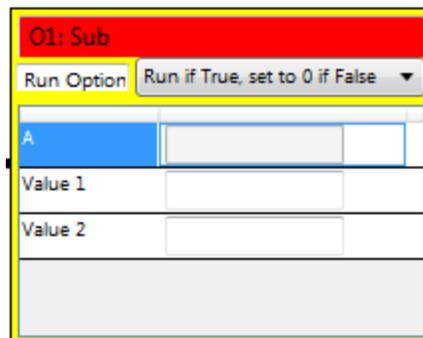
Equation: Add Operator Block Equation

Related:

[Data Items](#) ⁵⁴

6.4.2.6 Sub

The Sub block will subtract “Value 2” from “Value 1” and place the result in “A” whenever the run option criterion is met.



Sub Operator Block

Like the [Add block](#) ¹²⁰, if this rung criteria is met, then each time the program loops a subtraction occurs.

$$A = (\text{Value 1} - \text{Value 2})$$

Equation: Sub Operator Block Equation

Related:

[Add](#) ¹²¹

6.4.2.7 Mult

Mult will multiply “Value 1” and “Value 2” together, and place the resulting value in the data item assigned to “A” whenever the rung logic and the run option of the block coincide. This block will continue to execute each time the program loops as long as the rung is held true.

O1: Mult	
Run Option	Run if True, set to 0 if False
A	Variable.Value
Value 1	EEPROM.Value
Value 2	0

Mult Operator Block

$$A = (\text{Value 1} \times \text{Value 2})$$

Equation: Mult Operator Block Equation

Related:

[Run Options](#) ¹¹⁷

[Logic](#) ¹¹⁰

[Data Items](#) ⁵⁴

6.4.2.8 Div

This block will divide the value in “Value 1” by the value in “Value 2” then place the resulting value in “A” if the run option is met. This block will continue to execute each time the program loops if the rung is held true.

O1: Div	
Run Option	Run if True, set to 0 if False
A	Variable.Value
Value 1	0
Value 2	Constant.Value

Div Operator Block

$$A = (\text{Value 1} \div \text{Value 2})$$

Equation: Div Operator Block Equation

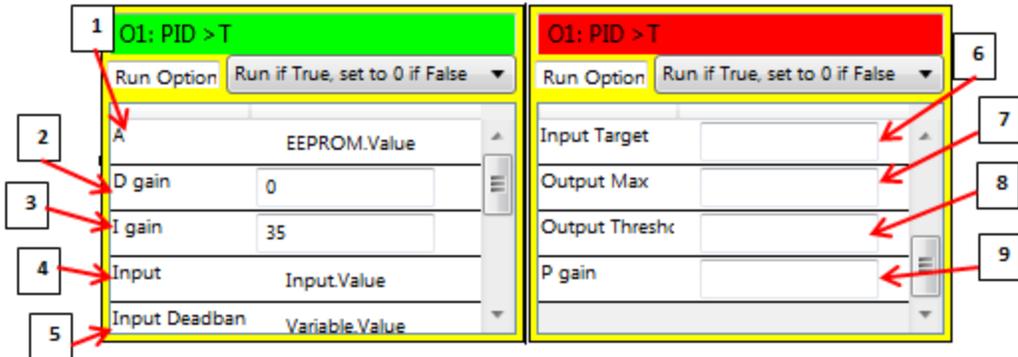
Related:

[Run Options](#) ¹¹⁷

[Logic](#) ¹¹⁰

6.4.2.9 PID>T

This block is used to provide closed loop control for an output using the error correction from a [PID operation](#) as long as target value is less than the input value, i.e. the lowering of a robotic arm on a refuse vehicle to its resting position after being raised.



PID>T Operator Block

Properties

1. [A](#)²⁴⁸
2. [D gain](#)²⁴⁹
3. [I gain](#)²⁵³
4. [Input](#)²⁵⁴
5. [Input Deadband](#)²⁵⁴
6. [Input Target](#)²⁵⁴
7. [Output Max](#)²⁵⁶
8. [Output Threshold](#)²⁵⁶
9. [P gain](#)²⁵⁷

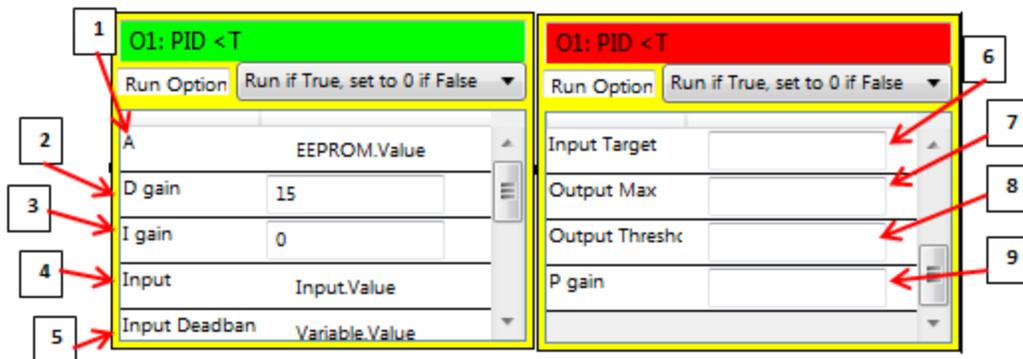
Related:

- [PID<T](#)¹²⁴
- [PIDspd](#)¹²⁵

6.4.2.10 PID<T

This block is used to provide closed loop control for an output using the error correction from a [PID operation](#) as long as the target value is greater than the input value, i.e. the raising of a robotic arm on a refuse vehicle to some point above its resting position.

Note: In most cases the PID<T and PID>T blocks are used in conjunction to control an output, such as raising and lowering of a robotic arm in a smooth and controlled manner. The output will shut off once the target is reached.



PID<T Operator Block

Properties

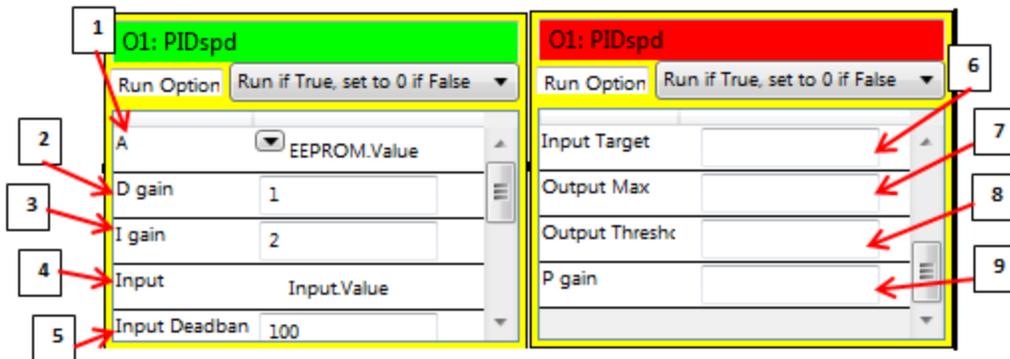
1. [A](#)²⁴⁸
2. [D gain](#)²⁴⁹
3. [I gain](#)²⁵³
4. [Input](#)²⁵⁴
5. [Input Deadband](#)²⁵⁴
6. [Input Target](#)²⁵⁴
7. [Output Max](#)²⁵⁶
8. [Output Threshold](#)²⁵⁶
9. [P gain](#)²⁵⁷

Related:

- [PID>T](#)¹²³
- [PIDspd](#)¹²⁵

6.4.2.11 PIDspd

This block is used to provide closed loop control for an output using the error correction from a [PID operation](#) as long as the target value is not equal to the input value, i.e. cruise control within a vehicle. Based on the outcome of the operation, an Output will be driven accordingly to maintain a target value.



PIDspd Operator Block

Properties

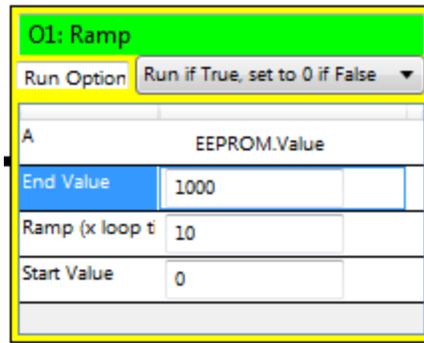
1. [A](#) ²⁴⁸
2. [D gain](#) ²⁴⁹
3. [I gain](#) ²⁵³
4. [Input](#) ²⁵⁴
5. [Input Deadband](#) ²⁵⁴
6. [Input Target](#) ²⁵⁴
7. [Output Max](#) ²⁵⁶
8. [Output Threshold](#) ²⁵⁶
9. [P gain](#) ²⁵⁷

Related:

- [PID>T](#) ¹²³
- [PID<T](#) ¹²⁴

6.4.2.12 Ramp

The Ramp Operator Block will gradually change the value passed to “A” from the value entered into the “Start Value” to the “End Value”. How gradually it changes is controlled by the value assigned to the “Ramp” data field. Each loop through the program will change the value in “A” by the “Ramp” amount up to the “End Value” as long as the run option criterion is met.



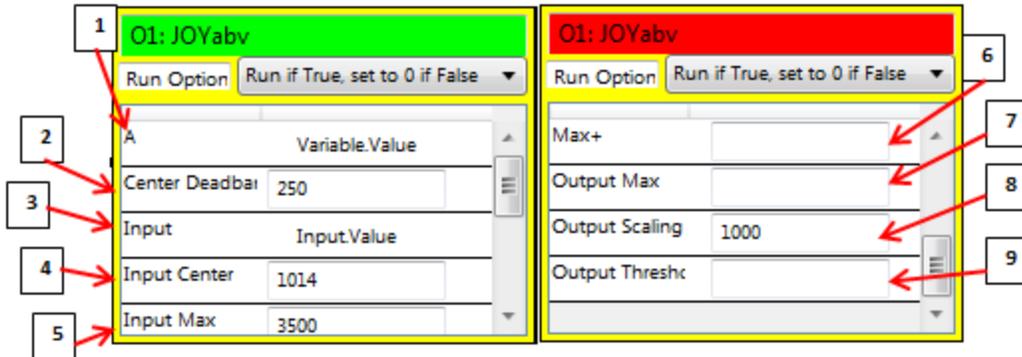
Ramp Operator Block

Related:

[Run Options](#)^[117]

6.4.2.13 JOYabv

The JOYabv block converts an Input value into a linearly proportional Output value when the Input value is above the defined Input Center.



JOYabv Operator Block

Properties

1. [A](#)^[248]
2. [Center Deadband](#)^[248]
3. [Input](#)^[254]
4. [Input Center](#)^[254]
5. [Input Max](#)^[254]
6. [Max+](#)^[255]
7. [Output Max](#)^[256]
8. [Output Scaling](#)^[256]

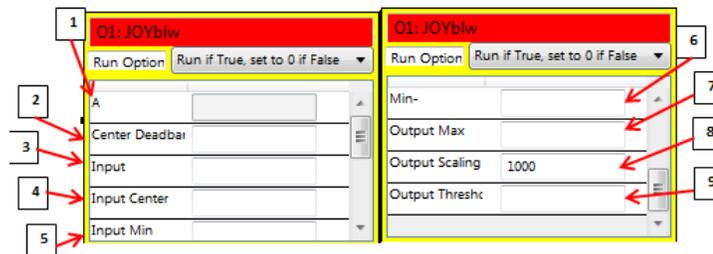
9. [Output Threshold](#)^[256]

Related:

[JOYblw](#)^[127][Using JOYabv and JOYblw](#)^[127]

6.4.2.14 JOYblw

The JOYblw block converts an Input value into a linearly proportional Output value when the Input value is below the defined Input Center.



JOYblw Operator Block

Properties

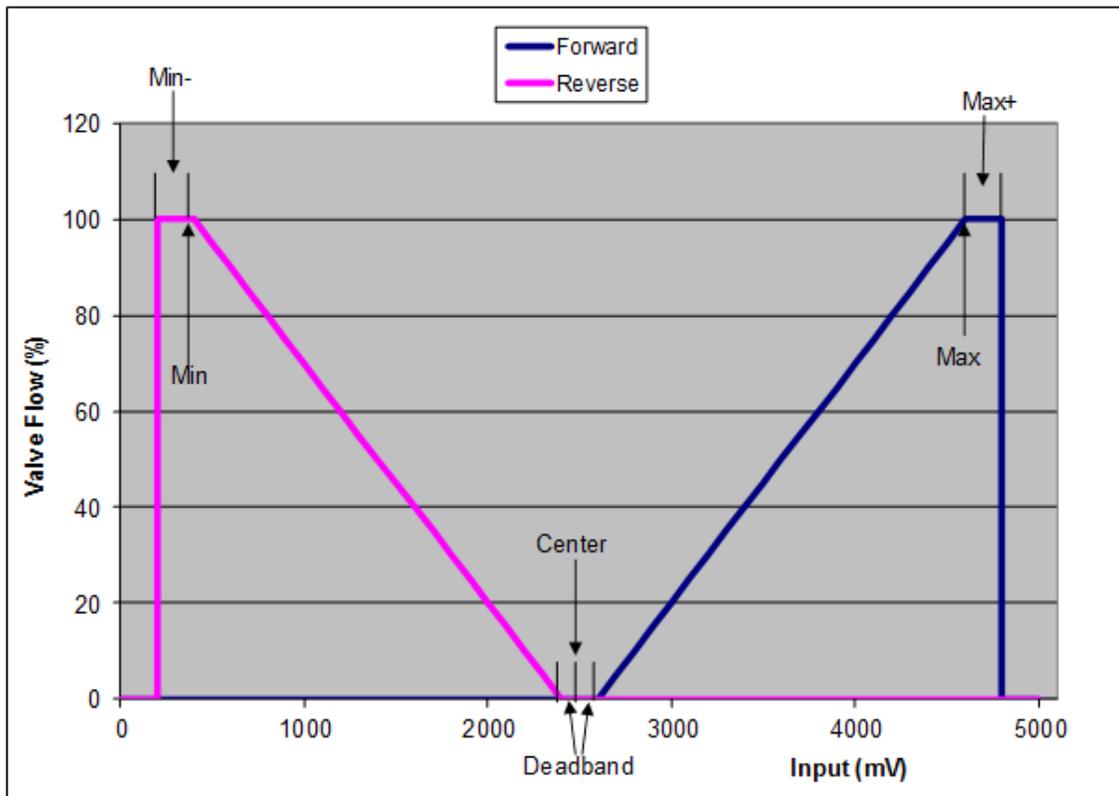
1. [A](#)^[248]
2. [Center Deadband](#)^[248]
3. [Input](#)^[254]
4. [Input Center](#)^[254]
5. [Input Min](#)^[254]
6. [Min-](#)^[255]
7. [Output Max](#)^[256]
8. [Output Scaling](#)^[256]
9. [Output Threshold](#)^[256]

Related:

[Using JOYabv and JOYblw](#)^[127][JOYabv](#)^[126]

6.4.2.14.1 Using JOYabv and JOYblw

The JOYabv and JOYblw are usually used together in a setting that would need an output to be linearly driven by an input value, such as a joystick. As the position input of the joystick increases the output increases proportionally to possibly open something (JOYabv), while the decreasing of the joystick position past the center point would increase an output (JOYblw) that could possibly close what was opened.



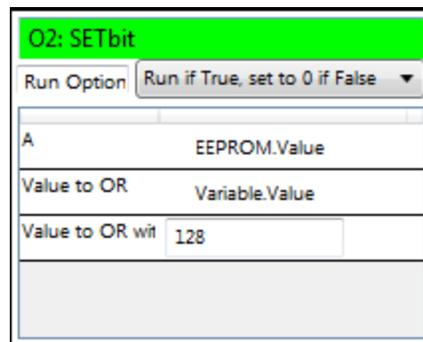
Graphical Reference of JOYabv and JOYblw Properties

Related:

- [JOYabv](#)^[128]
- [JOYblw](#)^[127]

6.4.2.15 SETbit

The SETbit block performs a bitwise OR operation on the value in the “Value to OR” field with a value in the “Value to OR with”. The resulting value is placed in “A” if the rung logic satisfies the run option of the block.



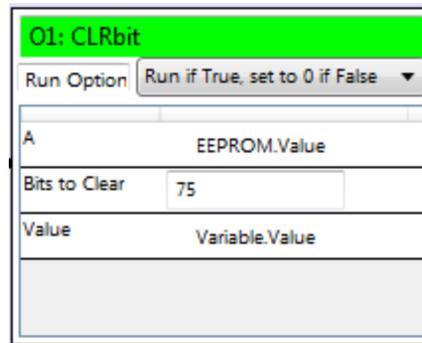
SETbit Operator Block

Related:

- [Run Options](#)^[117]
- [Logic](#)^[110]
- [CLRbit](#)^[129]

6.4.2.16 CLRbit

This block will use the “Bits to Clear” value as a mask to toggle the selected high bits (1) in the “Value” data field to low (0) if the run option is met, and place the resulting value in “A”.



CLRbit Operator Block

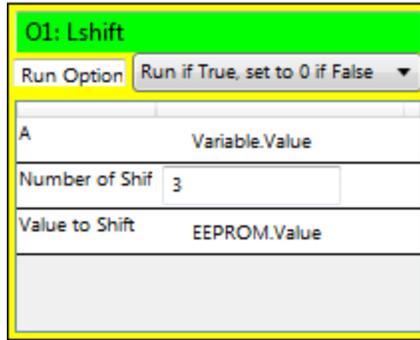
Related:

[SETbit](#) ¹²⁸

[Run Options](#) ¹¹⁷

6.4.2.17 Lshift

The Lshift Operator Block performs a logical shift left on the value in the “Value to Shift” field by the number of times of the value in “Number of Shifts” field and places the result in “A” if the run option is met.



Lshift Operator Block

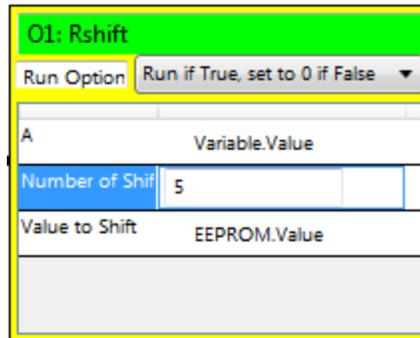
Related:

[Rshift](#) ¹³⁰

[Run Options](#) ¹¹⁷

6.4.2.18 Rshift

The Rshift Operator Block performs a logical shift right on the value in the “Value to Shift” field by the number of times of the value in “Number of Shifts” field and places the result in “A” if the run option is met.



Rshift Operator Block

Related:

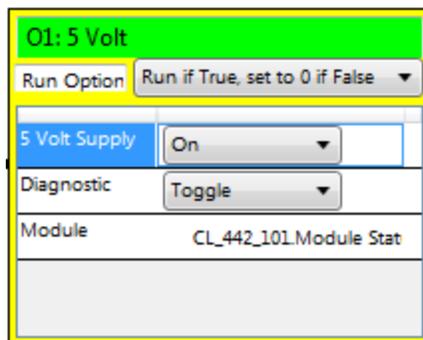
[Run Options](#) ¹¹⁷

[Lshift](#) ¹³⁰

6.4.2.19 5 Volt

This Operator Block will turn the 5 Volt supply within the module on or off when the run option is met. The user also has the ability to select whether or not they would like to turn a diagnostic on and off, or toggle the diagnostic on and off.

The diagnostic uses a pull up resistor to monitor and report back whether or not the output is shorted to battery, ground, open when closed expected, etc. The toggle feature will turn the diagnostic on for 500ms then off for 500ms and repeat.



5 Volt Operator Block

Related:

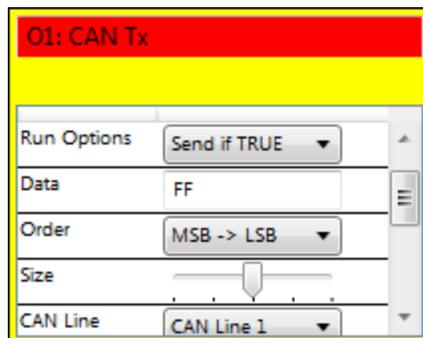
[Run Options](#) ¹¹⁷

6.4.2.20 CAN Tx

The CAN Tx block transmits a user defined CAN message from the selected module over the chosen CAN channel whenever the run option is met. The message can have either a hex or decimal format and can be a defined data length of up to 8 bytes.

With the addition of each byte, the user can choose the size of the data within the message i.e. a defined length of 3 bytes can have 3 separate 1 byte data values or 1 2 byte and a 1 byte value. The data can have maximum of 1 8 byte value, 2 4 byte values, and so on, down to 8 1 byte values. If the data is greater than 1 byte, the user must define the “Order” of the bytes from MSB->LSB or LSB->MSB.

The final two fields within the block are the “ID” and “ID Size” fields. The “ID Size” can be 11-bit or 29-bit and defines the size of the identifier for the CAN message that the user specifies.



CAN Tx Operator Block

Related:

[Run Options](#) 

6.4.2.21 Sort

The Sort block is another one of the few blocks that do not have a “Run Option” and instead has an “Operator Option”. That option only allows the block to execute if the rung is either True or False, depending on what the user chooses. This block can take up to four values and sort them in either a highest to lowest or lowest to highest order. The sorted order is placed into corresponding data items within the respective fields.

The screenshot shows the 'Sort Operator Block' configuration window. It has a red title bar 'O1: Sort' and a yellow background. Below the title bar, there are two dropdown menus: 'Operator Option' set to 'Run if FALSE' and 'Order' set to 'Low-to-High'. Below these are four input fields for data items, labeled '1', '2', and '3: Low'. A vertical scrollbar is on the right side of the input fields.

Sort Operator Block

Related:

[Logic](#) ¹¹⁰

[Data Items](#) ⁵⁴

6.4.2.22 Wt AVG

This block computes a weighted average of up to four values and four different weights, then places the average in the data item within the “AVG stored here” data field each time the rung logic meets the run option criteria. Each “Item” has a corresponding “Weight” and is utilized in the following way:

$$\text{Wt AVG} = \frac{(\text{Item1} \times \text{Weight1} + \text{Item2} \times \text{Weight2} + \text{Item3} \times \text{Weight3} + \text{Item4} \times \text{Weight4})}{\text{Sum of weights}}$$

Equation: Weighted Average Equation

The screenshot shows the 'Wt AVG Operator Block' configuration window. It has a red title bar 'O1: Wt AVG' and a yellow background. Below the title bar, there is a 'Run Option' dropdown menu set to 'Run if True, set to 0 if False'. Below this are four input fields for data items, labeled 'Item 3', 'Item 4', 'Weight 1', 'Weight 2', and 'Weight 3'. A vertical scrollbar is on the right side of the input fields.

Wt AVG Operator Block

Related:

[Data Items](#) ⁵⁴

[Logic](#) ¹¹⁰

6.4.2.23 SaveET

The SaveET block is a block without a “Run Option” field. Instead, there is an “Operator Option” field that allows the user to select a “Save if True” or “Save if False” option that dictates when the Operator Block will run.

Related:

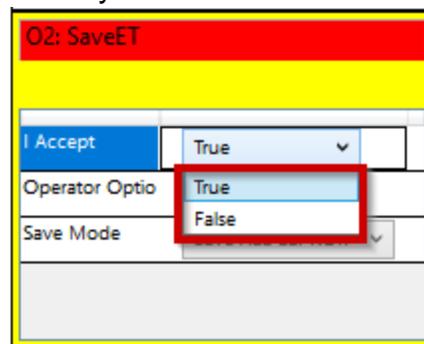
[Using EEPROMS and Timers with Save ET](#)^[134]

[Save Mode](#)^[135]

6.4.2.23.1 Using EEPROMS and Timers with Save ET

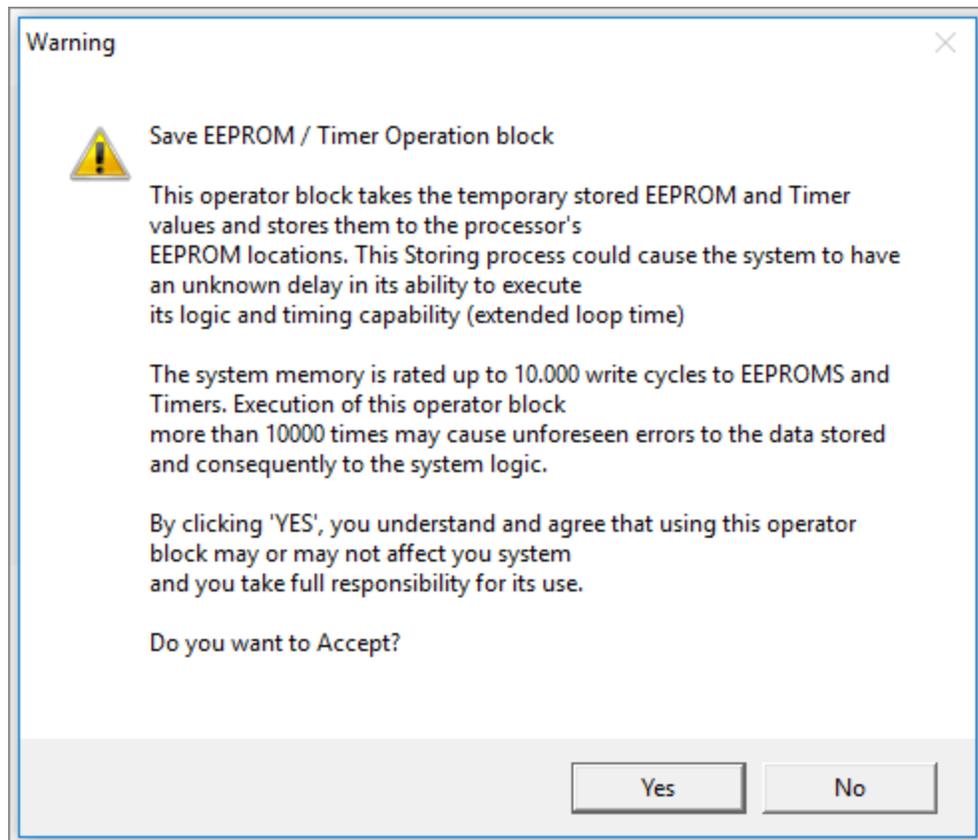
This operator block takes the temporarily stored [EEPROM](#)^[101] and [Timer values](#)^[103] and stores them to the processor's non-volatile memory locations. This storing process could cause the system to have an unknown delay in its ability to execute its logic and timing capability (extended loop time).

In order to activate this block, the user must change the “I Accept” field to True and agree to the terms stated previously.



I Accept Field

The system memory is rated up to 10,000 write cycles for EEPROMS and Timers. Execution of this operator block more than 10,000 times may cause unforeseen errors to the data stored and consequently to the system logic.



Save EEPROM/Timer Operation Block Warning

Related:

[SaveET](#)^[134]

[EEPROM](#)^[101]

6.4.2.23.2 Save Mode

[EEPROMS](#)^[101] and [Timers](#)^[103] each have a Save Mode. When that option is selected, this Operator Block is what performs the actual save. There are five options for saving:

1. Save ALL EEPROMs with feature enabled
2. Save ALL Timers with feature enabled
3. Save ALL EEPROMs and Timers with feature enabled
4. Save single EEPROM
5. Save single Timer

If either of the save single options are selected, the user will have to designate which one to save by dragging that data item to the “Select” field.



SaveET Operator Block

Related:

[SaveET](#)¹³⁴

[Using EEPROMS and Timers with Save ET](#)¹³⁴

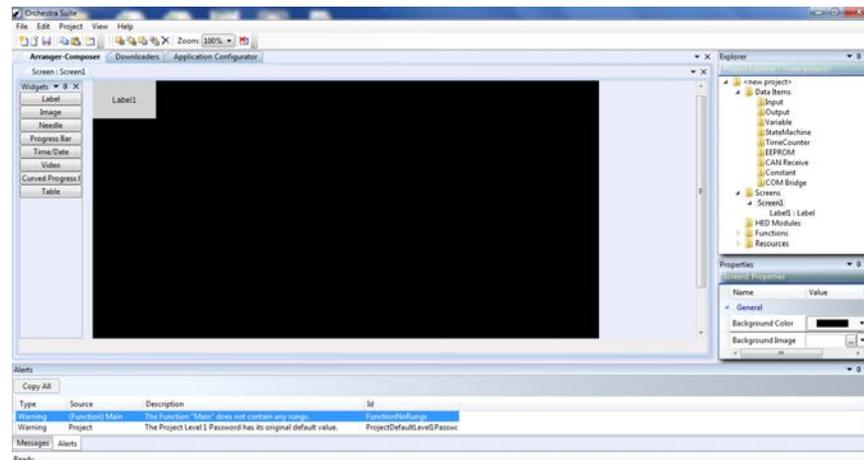
[EEPROM](#)¹⁰¹

[Time Counter](#)¹⁰³

Arranger™

7 Arranger™

The Arranger™ tool enables the user to create screens by placing the available widgets on a blank screen. These screens are then downloaded to a display that conveys the desired information to the outside world.



Arranger™ Panel

After the user has programmed the logic to collect the data, they can use Arranger™ to choose which widgets will show the data on the module screen.

Related:

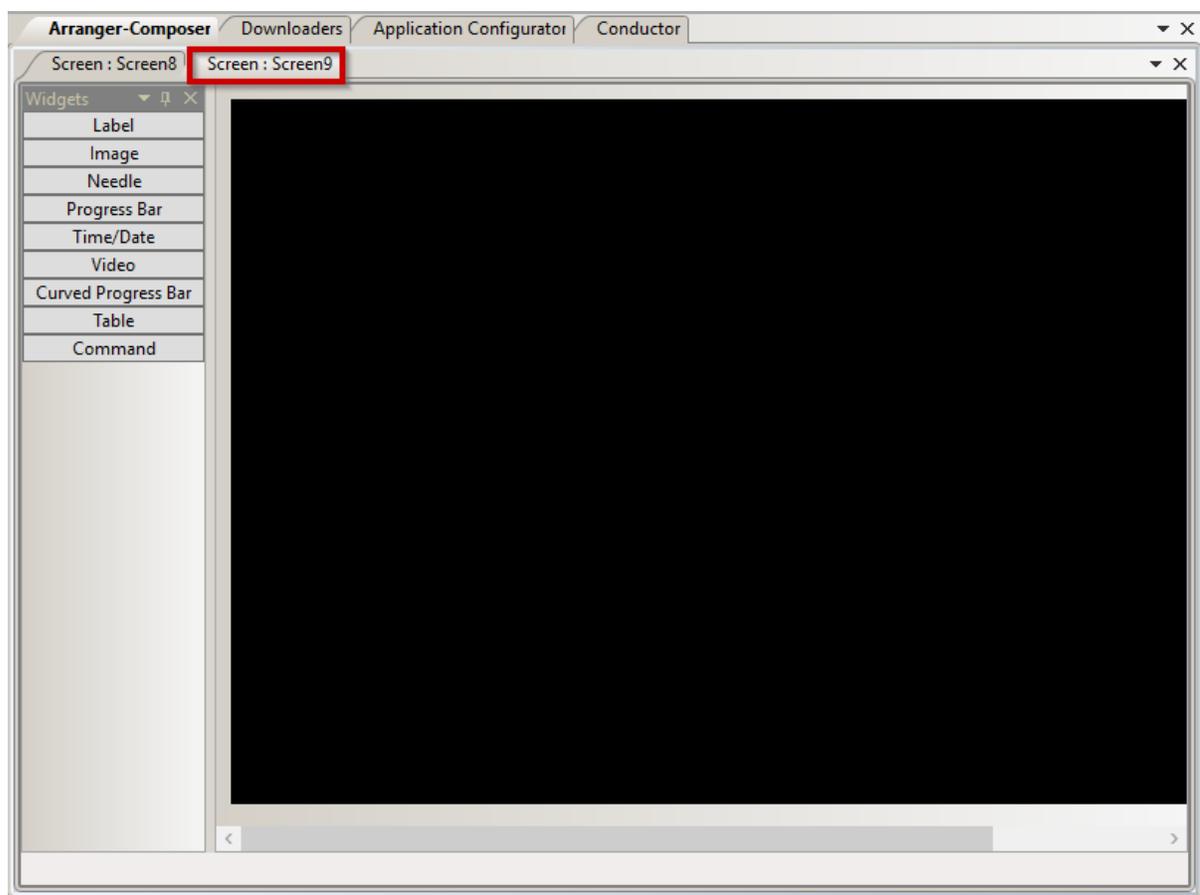
[Arranger Screen](#) ¹³⁹

[Using Arranger Widgets](#) ¹⁴¹

7.1 Arranger™ Screen

A screen in your project is a container for the set of graphical elements, also referred to as widgets, that you want shown simultaneously on one or more of the Display Modules in your vehicle.

Screens are added to your project, and configured independently from the process of assigning Screens to specific Display Modules. This gives you the flexibility to start designing your screens before you have defined which specific modules will be on your vehicle, and also enables you to reuse any screen by later assigning it to multiple Display Modules on the vehicle.



Arranger™ Screen

Properties

1. [Background Color](#) ²⁴⁸
2. [Background Image](#) ²⁴⁸
3. [Color Depth](#) ²⁴⁹
4. [Display Index](#) ²⁶³
5. [Display Model](#) ²⁵¹
6. [Name](#) ²⁴⁸
7. [Resolution](#) ²⁴⁸

8. [Size](#)

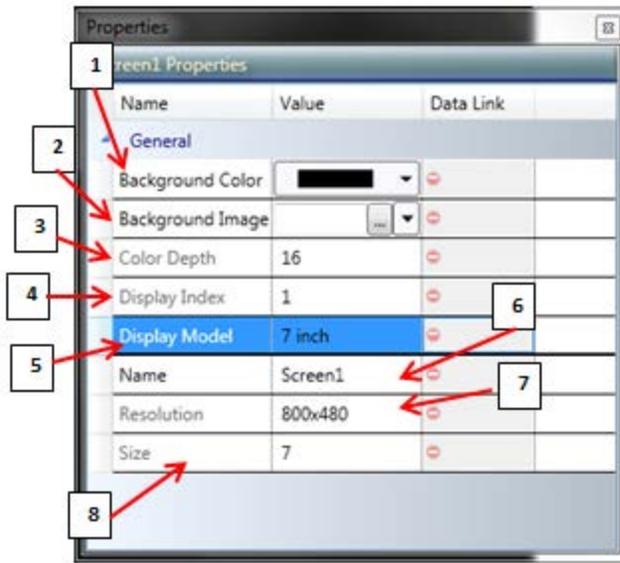
Related:

[Using Arranger Widgets](#)

[Add Widgets](#)

7.2 Using Arranger™ Widgets

To begin using Arranger™, right click the “Screens” folder on the Explorer Panel and create a new screen. Upon creating a new screen, the user will see a black screen with a “Widgets” tool panel to the left of it. Highlight the newly created screen in the Explorer Panel to switch the properties panel to the properties associated with the screen.



Screen Properties

Properties

1. [Background Color](#) ²⁴⁸
2. [Background Image](#) ²⁴⁸
3. [Color Depth](#) ²⁴⁹
4. [Display Index](#) ²⁵¹
5. [Display Model](#) ²⁵¹
6. [Name](#) ²⁵⁵
7. [Resolution](#) ²⁵⁷
8. [Size](#) ²⁵⁸

Some properties cannot be changed, but their value is useful for you, so they are displayed in a disabled state. For example, when you change the Display Model property for your screen, the values for Color Depth, Resolution, and Size change to reflect attributes of the physical hardware that you are targeting your screen for.

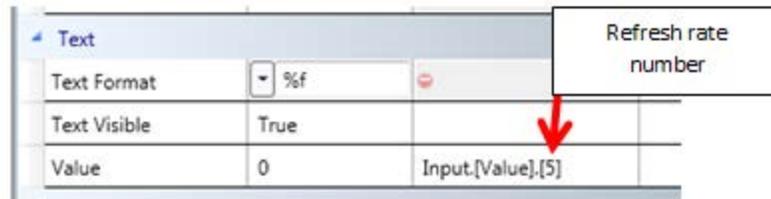
Once the properties are set to their desired values, the user can begin editing the screen by adding widgets.

Related:

- [Arranger Screen](#) ¹³⁹
- [Add Widgets](#) ³²²

7.2.1 Change Update Rate

When using data items with properties, a small number next to the link represents the rate, in 100 ms increments, at which the display will request an update of that link.



Data Link Refresh Rate

The number can be changed by double clicking on the link, highlighting the number, and typing in a new one.

Changing this number can help with improving response time of changing values on the display, but will use more processing power.

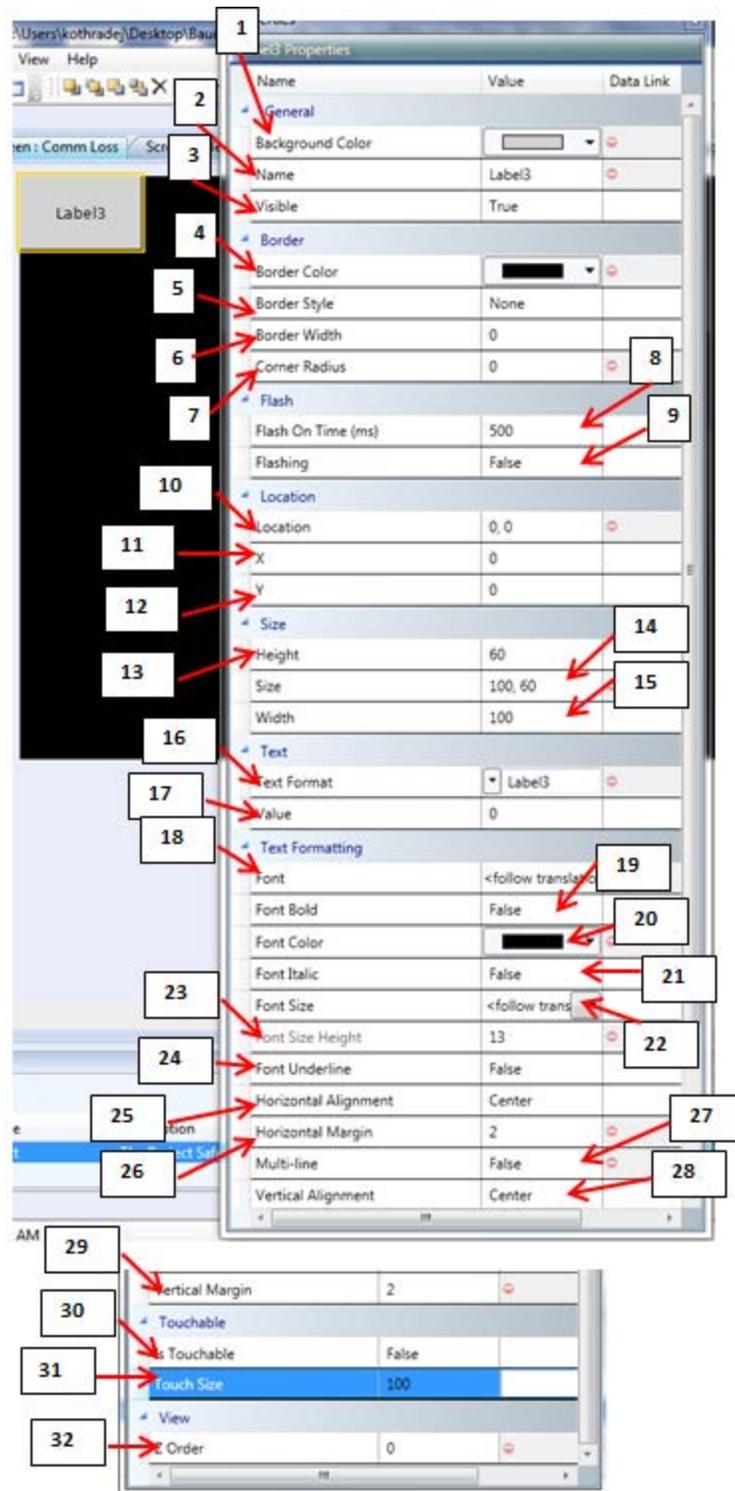
Related:

[Using Arranger Widgets](#) ¹⁴¹

7.3 Label

The Label widget allows the user to display an alpha numeric note or message.

Labels are fixed text, and are able to be combined with a data item value, and interchangeable language translations.



Label Properties

Properties

1. [Background Color](#) ²⁴⁸

2. [Name](#)
3. [Visible](#)
4. [Border Color](#)
5. [Border Style](#)
6. [Border Width](#)
7. [Corner Radius](#)
8. [Flash On Time \(ms\)](#)
9. [Flashing](#)
10. [Location](#)
11. [X](#)
12. [Y](#)
13. [Height](#)
14. [Size](#)
15. [Width](#)
16. [Text Format](#)
17. [Value](#)
18. [Font](#)
19. [Font Bold](#)
20. [Font Color](#)
21. [Font Italic](#)
22. [Font Size](#)
23. [Font Size Height](#)
24. [Font Underline](#)
25. [Horizontal Alignment](#)
26. [Horizontal Margin](#)
27. [Multi-Line](#)
28. [Vertical Alignment](#)
29. [Vertical Margin](#)
30. [Is Touchable](#)
31. [Touch Size](#)
32. [Z Order](#)

Related:

[Add Widgets](#)

7.4 Image

The Image widget allows the user to use an image from a file and place it on the screen. Images are indicator icons, backgrounds, or graphical visual effects.

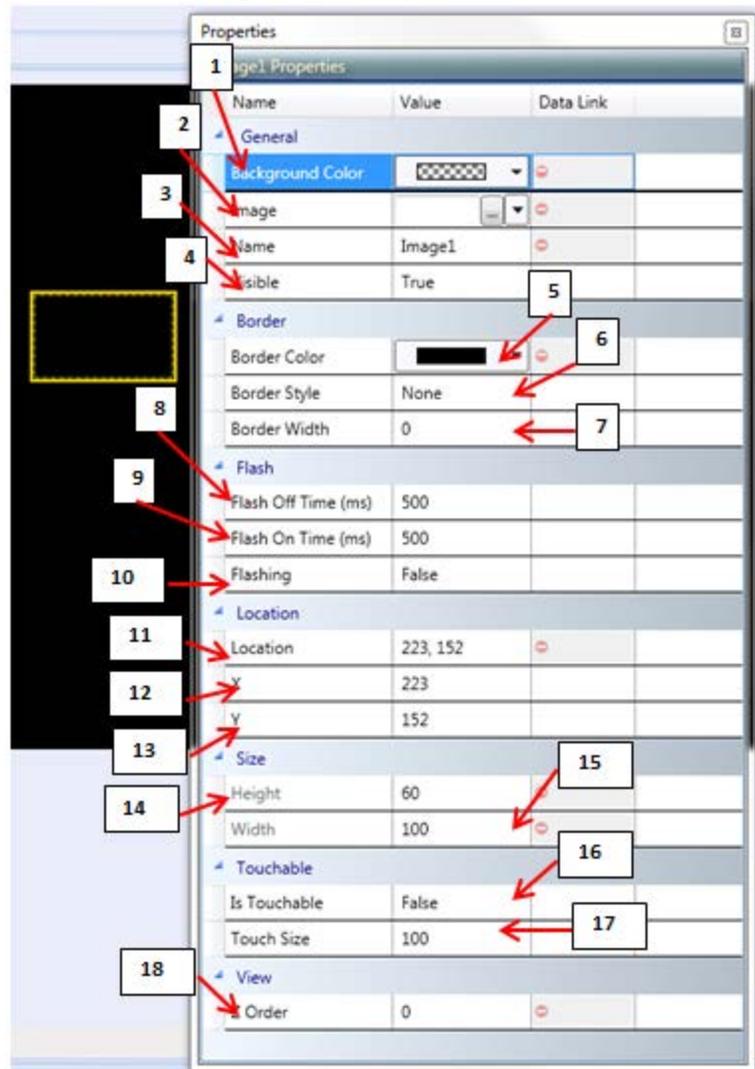


Image Properties

Properties

1. [Background Color](#) ²⁴⁸
2. [Image](#) ²⁵⁴
3. [Name](#) ²⁵⁵
4. [Visible](#) ²⁶⁰
5. [Border Color](#) ²⁴⁸
6. [Border Style](#) ²⁴⁸
7. [Border Width](#) ²⁴⁸
8. [Flash Off Time \(ms\)](#) ²⁵²
9. [Flash On Time \(ms\)](#) ²⁵²

10. [Flashing](#)  252
11. [Location](#)  254
12. [X](#)  260
13. [Y](#)  260
14. [Height](#)  253
15. [Width](#)  260
16. [Is Touchable](#)  254
17. [Touch Size](#)  260
18. [Z Order](#)  260

Related:

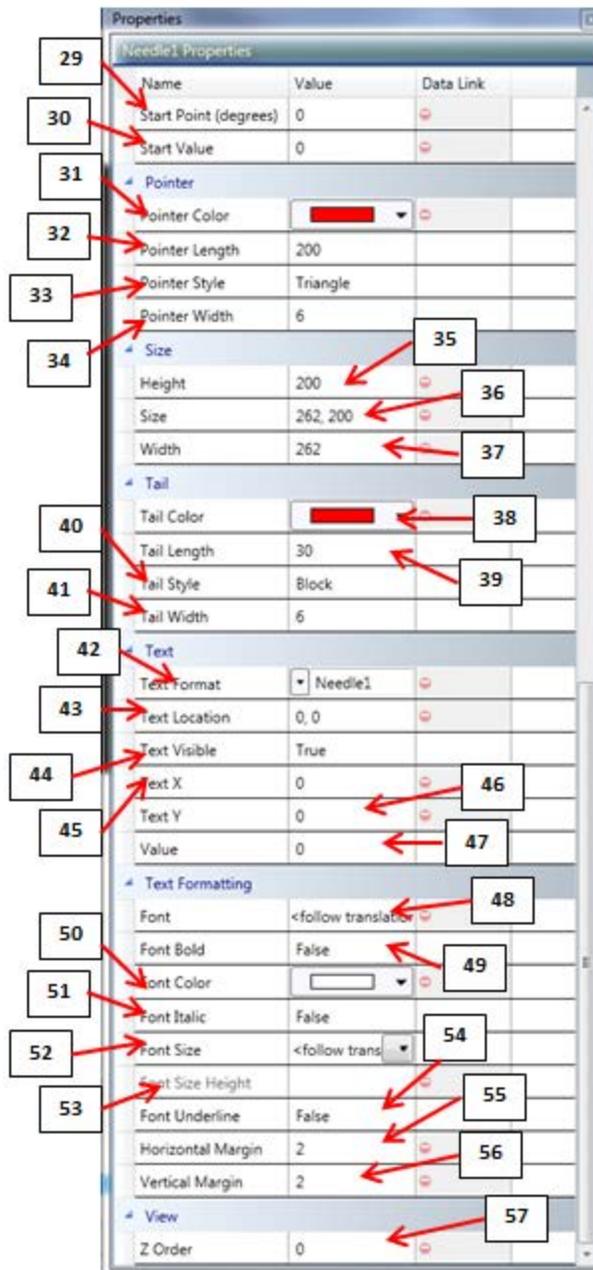
[Add Widgets](#)  322

7.5 Needle

The Needle widget places a needle gauge on the screen that will show the progress of the item linked to it.

Name	Value	Data Link
General		
Background Color		
Background Image		
Name	Needle1	
Overlay Image		
Overlay Location	0, 0	
Overlay X	0	
Overlay Y	0	
Visible	True	
Base		
Center Base Color		
Center Base Diameter	15	
Border		
Border Color		
Border Style	None	
Border Width	0	
Highlights		
Outline Color		
Show Outline	False	
Show Shadow	False	
Hub		
Center Hub Color		
Center Hub Diameter	12	
Location		
Location	116, 120	
X	116	
Y	120	
Movement		
Center X	34	
Center Y	166	
Center Location	34, 166	
End Point (degrees)	45	
End Value	1	
Rest Point (degrees)	0	
Rotation Direction	Counterclockwise	

Needle Widget Properties



Needle Widget Properties

Properties

1. [Background Color](#) ²⁴⁸
2. [Background Image](#) ²⁴⁸
3. [Name](#) ²⁵⁵
4. [Overlay Image](#) ²⁵⁶
5. [Overlay Location](#) ²⁵⁶
6. [Overlay X](#) ²⁵⁶
7. [Overlay Y](#) ²⁵⁷
8. [Visible](#) ²⁶⁰
9. [Center Base Color](#) ²⁴⁸

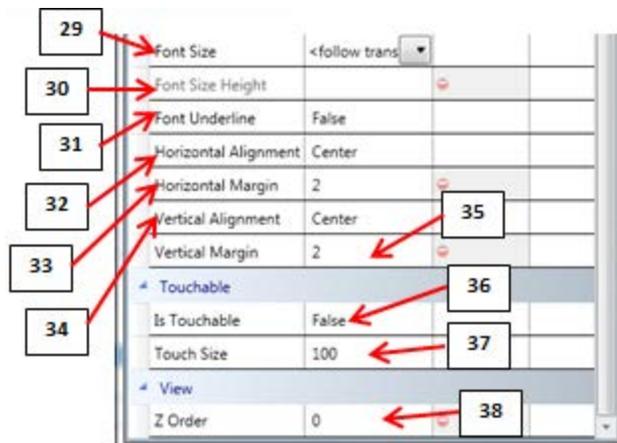
10. [Center Base Diameter](#) 248
11. [Border Color](#) 248
12. [Border Style](#) 248
13. [Border Width](#) 248
14. [Outline Color](#) 256
15. [Show Outline](#) 258
16. [Show Shadow](#) 258
17. [Center Hub Color](#) 248
18. [Center Hub Diameter](#) 248
19. [Location](#) 254
20. [X](#) 260
21. [Y](#) 260
22. [Center X](#) 249
23. [Center Y](#) 249
24. [CenterLocation](#) 249
25. [End Point \(degrees\)](#) 251
26. [End Value](#) 251
27. [Rest Point \(degrees\)](#) 257
28. [Rotation Direction](#) 257
29. [Start Point \(degrees\)](#) 258
30. [Start Value](#) 258
31. [Pointer Color](#) 257
32. [Pointer Length](#) 257
33. [Pointer Style](#) 257
34. [Pointer Width](#) 257
35. [Height](#) 253
36. [Size](#) 258
37. [Width](#) 260
38. [Tail Color](#) 259
39. [Tail Length](#) 259
40. [Tail Style](#) 259
41. [Tail Width](#) 259
42. [Text Format](#) 259
43. [Text Location](#) 259
44. [Text Visible](#) 259
45. [Text X](#) 259
46. [Text Y](#) 259
47. [Value](#) 260
48. [Font](#) 252
49. [Font Bold](#) 252
50. [Font Color](#) 252
51. [Font Italic](#) 252
52. [Font Size](#) 252
53. [Font Size Height](#) 253
54. [Font Underline](#) 253
55. [Horizontal Margin](#) 253
56. [Vertical Margin](#) 260
57. [Z Order](#) 260

Related:
[Add Widgets](#) 

7.6 Progress Bar

The Progress Bar widget places a progress bar on the screen that the user can link an item to, to track that item's value graphically.

The Progress Bar is a horizontal or vertical bar that fills to a percentage of completeness or range, with optional text display of value, and optional overlay image to customize fill shape.

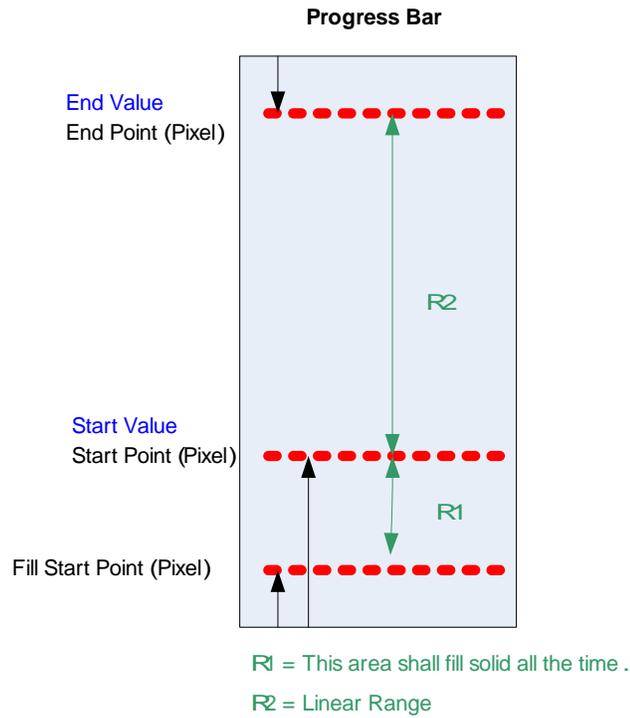


Progress Bar Properties

Properties

1. [Background Color](#) ²⁴⁸
2. [Name](#) ²⁵⁵
3. [Overlay Image](#) ²⁵⁶
4. [Visible](#) ²⁶⁰
5. [Border Color](#) ²⁴⁸
6. [Border Style](#) ²⁴⁸
7. [Border Width](#) ²⁴⁸
8. [Location](#) ²⁵⁴
9. [X](#) ²⁶⁰
10. [Y](#) ²⁶⁰
11. [End Point \(Pixel\)](#) ²⁵¹
12. [End Value](#) ²⁵¹
13. [Fill Color](#) ²⁵²
14. [Fill Direction](#) ²⁵²
15. [Fill Start Point \(Pixel\)](#) ²⁵²
16. [Orientation](#) ²⁵⁶
17. [Start Point \(Pixel\)](#) ²⁵⁸
18. [Start Value](#) ²⁵⁸
19. [Height](#) ²⁵³
20. [Size](#) ²⁵⁸
21. [Width](#) ²⁶⁰
22. [Text Format](#) ²⁵⁹
23. [Text Visible](#) ²⁵⁹

- 24. [Value](#)²⁶⁰
- 25. [Font](#)²⁵²
- 26. [Font Bold](#)²⁵²
- 27. [Font Color](#)²⁵²
- 28. [Font Italic](#)²⁵²
- 29. [Font Size](#)²⁵²
- 30. [Font Size Height](#)²⁵³
- 31. [Font Underline](#)²⁵³
- 32. [Horizontal Alignment](#)²⁵³
- 33. [Horizontal Margin](#)²⁵³
- 34. [Vertical Alignment](#)²⁶⁰
- 35. [Vertical Margin](#)²⁶⁰
- 36. [Is Touchable](#)²⁵⁴
- 37. [Touch Size](#)²⁶⁰
- 38. [Z Order](#)²⁶⁰



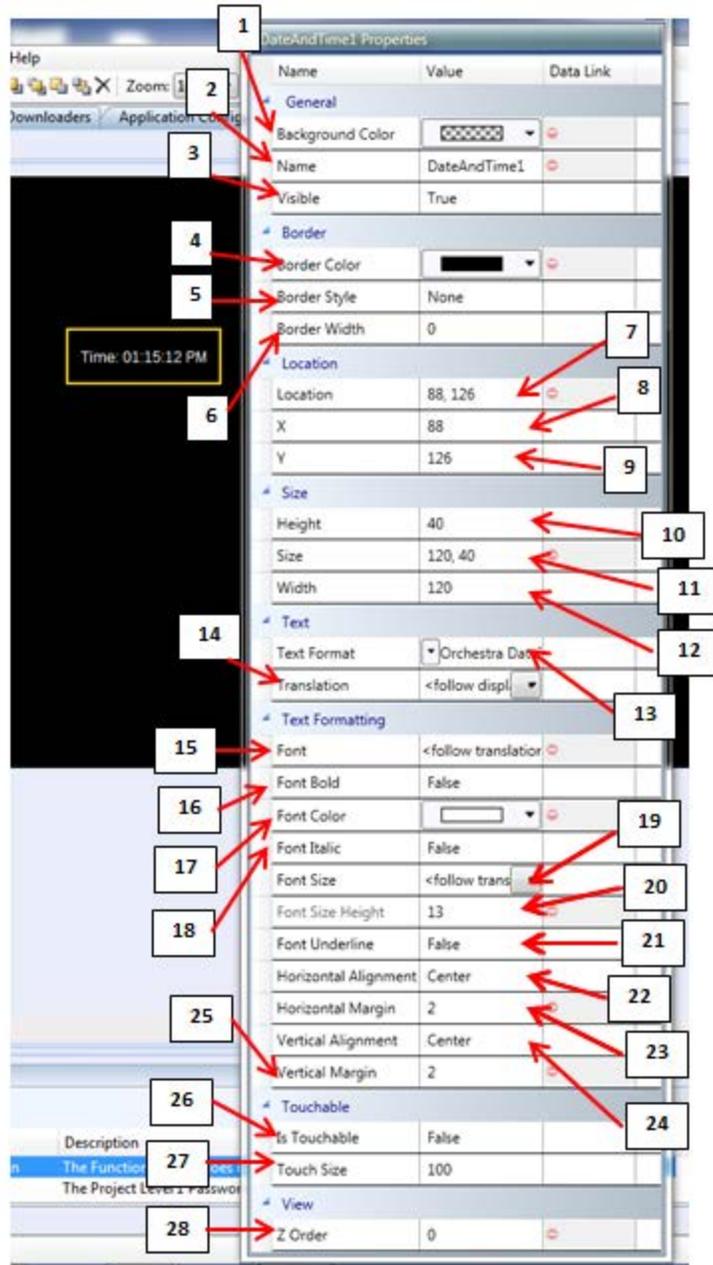
Progress Bar Start and End Point Explanation

Related:

[Add Widgets](#)³²²

7.7 Time/Date

The Time/Date widget will place a label that has been preformatted to display the current date or time.



Date and Time Widget Properties

Properties

1. [Background Color](#) ²⁴⁸
2. [Name](#) ²⁵⁵
3. [Visible](#) ²⁶⁰
4. [Border Color](#) ²⁴⁸

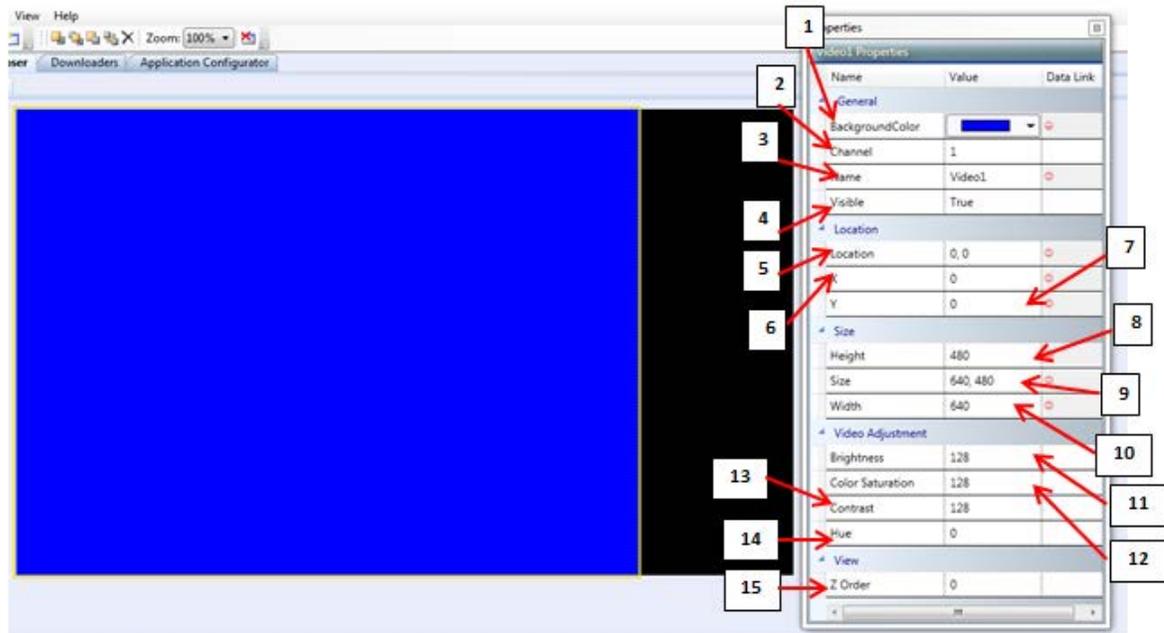
5. [Border Style](#)
6. [Border Width](#)
7. [Location](#)
8. [X](#)
9. [Y](#)
10. [Height](#)
11. [Size](#)
12. [Width](#)
13. [Text Format](#)
14. [Translation](#)
15. [Font](#)
16. [Font Bold](#)
17. [Font Color](#)
18. [Font Italic](#)
19. [Font Size](#)
20. [Font Size Height](#)
21. [Font Underline](#)
22. [Horizontal Alignment](#)
23. [Horizontal Margin](#)
24. [Vertical Alignment](#)
25. [Vertical Margin](#)
26. [Is Touchable](#)
27. [Touch Size](#)
28. [Z Order](#)

Related:

[Add Widgets](#)

7.8 Video

Video places a widget on the screen that will display a video feed from a camera. The video feed is in real-time, and displays in full-screen or window view.



Video Widget Properties

The Video widget has a maximum size of 1024 x 1024, with both axes independent. A 7" display has a maximum size of 800x480, and a 10" display has a maximum size of 1280x800. The video widget limits the width or height appropriately to whichever is smaller based on screen size.

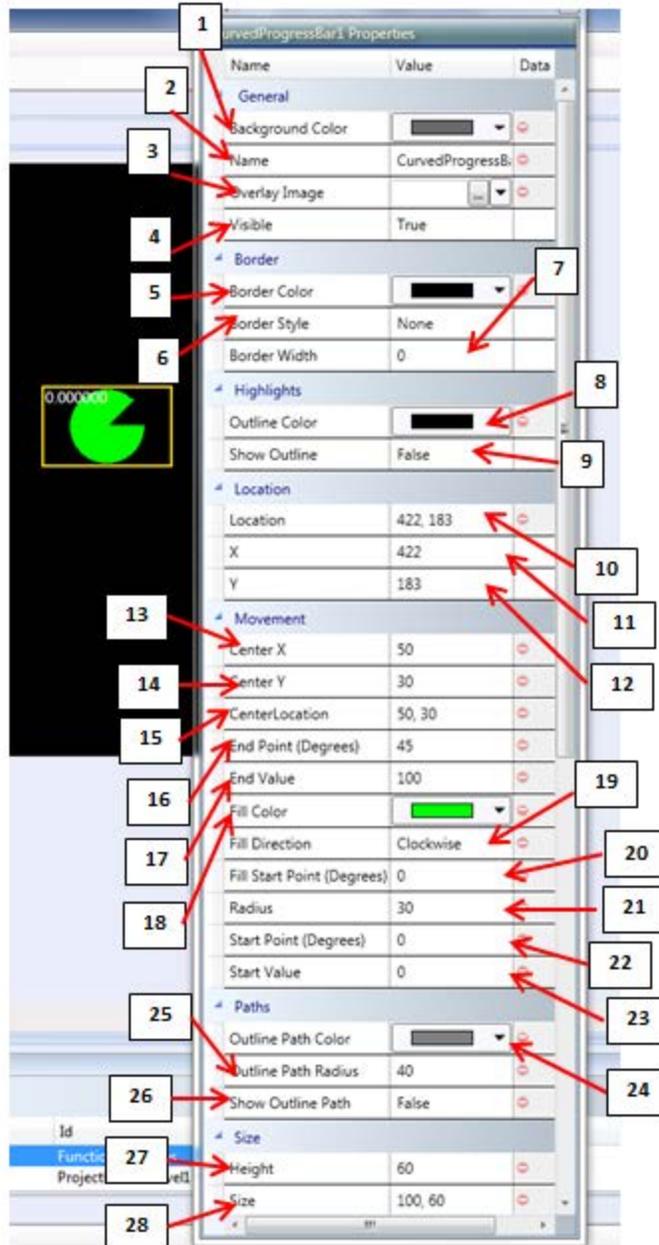
Properties

1. [Background Color](#) ²⁴⁸
2. [Channel](#) ²⁴⁹
3. [Name](#) ²⁵⁵
4. [Visible](#) ²⁶⁰
5. [Location](#) ²⁵⁴
6. [X](#) ²⁶⁰
7. [Y](#) ²⁶⁰
8. [Height](#) ²⁵³
9. [Size](#) ²⁵⁸
10. [Width](#) ²⁶⁰
11. [Brightness](#) ²⁴⁸
12. [Color Saturation](#) ²⁴⁹
13. [Contrast](#) ²⁴⁹
14. [Hue](#) ²⁵³
15. [Z Order](#) ²⁶⁰

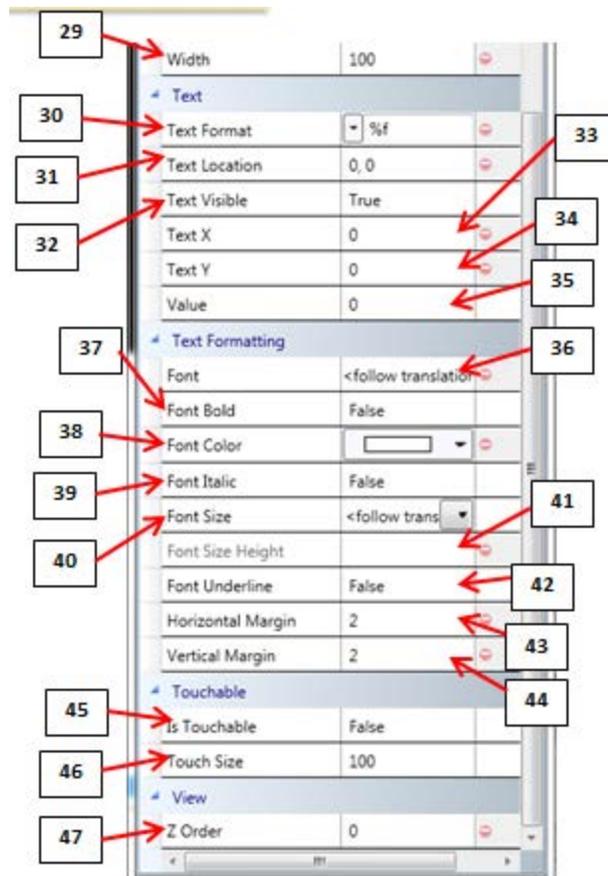
Related:
[Add Widgets](#) 322

7.9 Curved Progress Bar

The Curved Progress Bar works similarly to the Progress bar, but instead it fills in a curved fashion versus a straight fashion.



Curved Progress Bar Properties

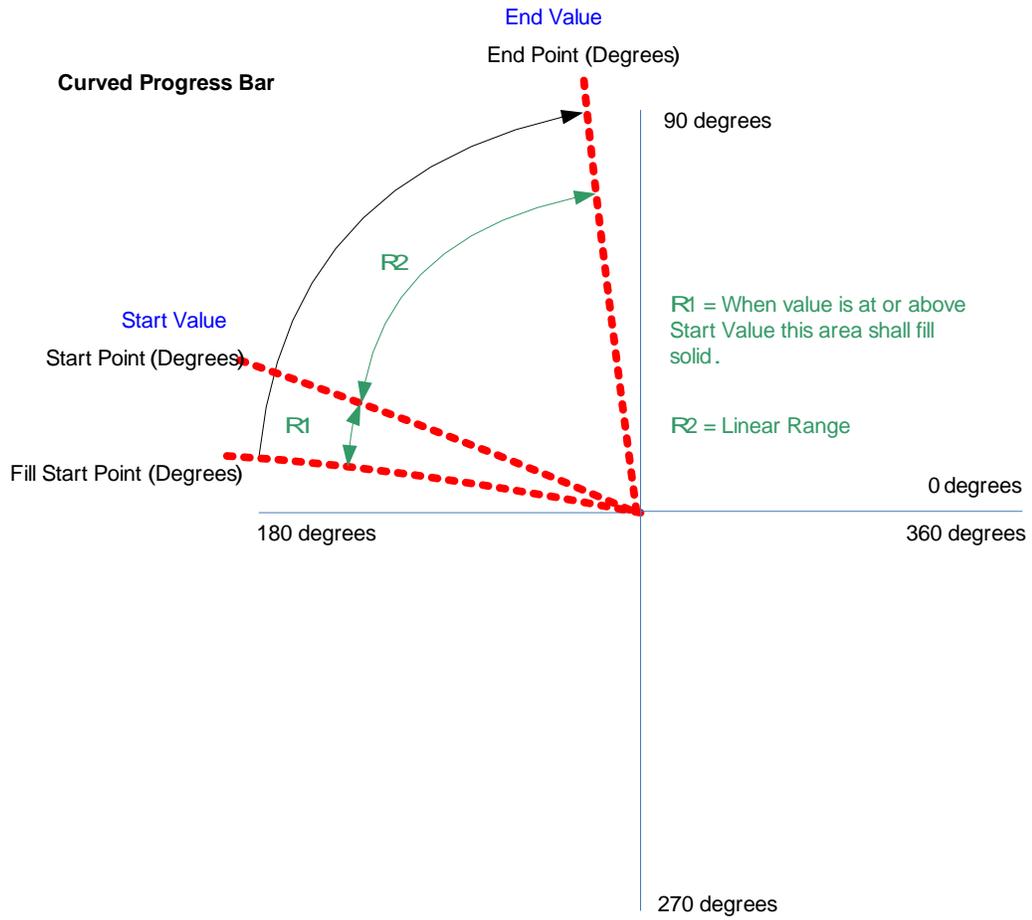


Additional Curved Progress Bar Properties

Properties

1. [Background Color](#) ²⁴⁸
2. [Name](#) ²⁵⁵
3. [Overlay Image](#) ²⁵⁶
4. [Visible](#) ²⁶⁰
5. [Border Color](#) ²⁴⁸
6. [Border Style](#) ²⁴⁸
7. [Border Width](#) ²⁴⁸
8. [Outline Color](#) ²⁵⁶
9. [Show Outline](#) ²⁵⁸
10. [Location](#) ²⁵⁴
11. [X](#) ²⁶⁰
12. [Y](#) ²⁶⁰
13. [Center X](#) ²⁴⁹
14. [Center Y](#) ²⁴⁹
15. [CenterLocation](#) ²⁴⁹
16. [End Point \(degrees\)](#) ²⁵¹
17. [End Value](#) ²⁵¹
18. [Fill Color](#) ²⁵²
19. [Fill Direction](#) ²⁵²

20. [Fill Start Point \(Degrees\)](#) 252
21. [Radius](#) 257
22. [Start Point \(degrees\)](#) 258
23. [Start Value](#) 258
24. [Outline Path Color](#) 256
25. [Outline Path Radius](#) 256
26. [Show Outline Path](#) 258
27. [Height](#) 253
28. [Size](#) 258
29. [Width](#) 260
30. [Text Format](#) 259
31. [Text Location](#) 259
32. [Text Visible](#) 259
33. [Text X](#) 259
34. [Text Y](#) 259
35. [Value](#) 260
36. [Font](#) 252
37. [Font Bold](#) 252
38. [Font Color](#) 252
39. [Font Italic](#) 252
40. [Font Size](#) 252
41. [Font Size Height](#) 253
42. [Font Underline](#) 253
43. [Horizontal Margin](#) 253
44. [Vertical Margin](#) 260
45. [Is Touchable](#) 254
46. [Touch Size](#) 260
47. [Z Order](#) 260



Curved Progress Bar Start and End Point Explanation

Related:

[Add Widgets](#) 322

[Progress Bar](#) 152

7.10 Table

The Table widget creates a spreadsheet data table within the screen. A small, cell sized window is shown, which the user is able to scroll through to show what is required.

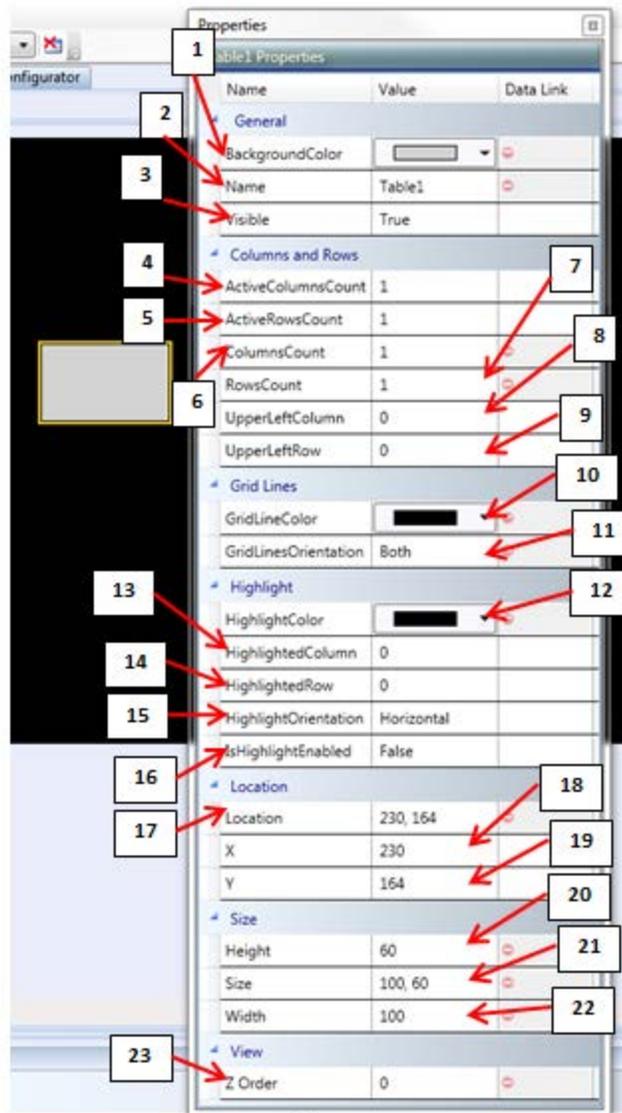


Table Widget Properties

Properties

1. [Background Color](#) ^[248]
2. [Name](#) ^[255]
3. [Visible](#) ^[260]
4. [Active Columns Count](#) ^[248]
5. [Active Rows Count](#) ^[248]
6. [Columns Count](#) ^[249]
7. [Rows Count](#) ^[257]

8. [Upper Left Column](#) 
9. [Upper Left Row](#) 
10. [Grid Line Color](#) 
11. [Grid Lines Orientation](#) 
12. [Highlight Color](#) 
13. [Highlighted Column](#) 
14. [Highlighted Row](#) 
15. [Highlight Orientation](#) 
16. [Is Highlight Enabled](#) 
17. [Location](#) 
18. [X](#) 
19. [Y](#) 
20. [Height](#) 
21. [Size](#) 
22. [Width](#) 
23. [Z Order](#) 

Related:

[Table Designer Tab](#) 

[Add Widgets](#) 

7.10.1 Table Designer Tab

Use the Table Designer tab to customize table widgets.

Double clicking on the table widget opens the Table Designer tab where the contents of the table can be edited. The tab can also be opened by right clicking the item within the Explorer pane and selecting open.

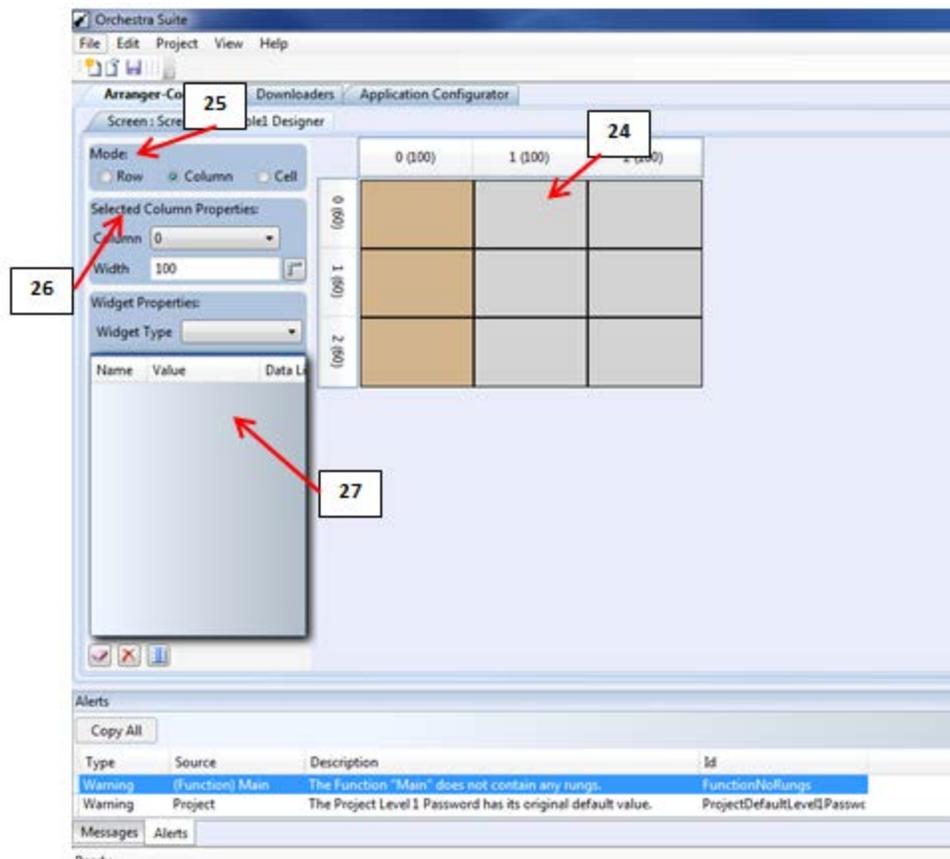


Table Designer

Related:

- [Table](#)¹⁶¹
- [Mode](#)¹⁶³
- [Selected Properties](#)¹⁶⁴
- [Widget Properties](#)¹⁶⁴

7.10.1.1 Mode

There are three modes:

1. Row
2. Column
3. Cell

Click the radio button next to the mode to select that mode for editing.



Table Designer: Mode Pane

Related:

- [Table](#)¹⁶¹
- [Table Designer Tab](#)¹⁶²

[Selected Properties](#)^[164]
[Widget Properties](#)^[164]

7.10.1.2 Selected Properties

The selected properties change to match the selected mode. Use this pane to set row height and column width, as well as choose a cell to edit. Select a row/column from the drop-down menu.

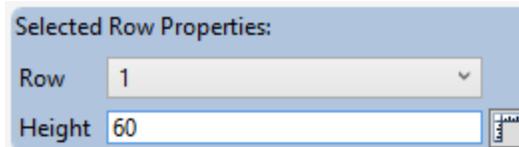


Table Designer Tab: Selected Properties

Related:

[Table](#)^[161]
[Table Designer Tab](#)^[162]
[Mode](#)^[163]
[Widget Properties](#)^[164]

7.10.1.3 Widget Properties

Widget Type

Choose either Image or Label from the drop-down menu. The selection activates the properties pane.

Properties Pane

This pane is used to configure the cell, row, or column widgets inside the table. To make changes to the entire table properties, use the [main Properties pane](#)^[32].

Related:

[Table](#)^[161]
[Table Designer Tab](#)^[162]
[Mode](#)^[163]
[Selected Properties](#)^[164]

7.11 Command Widget

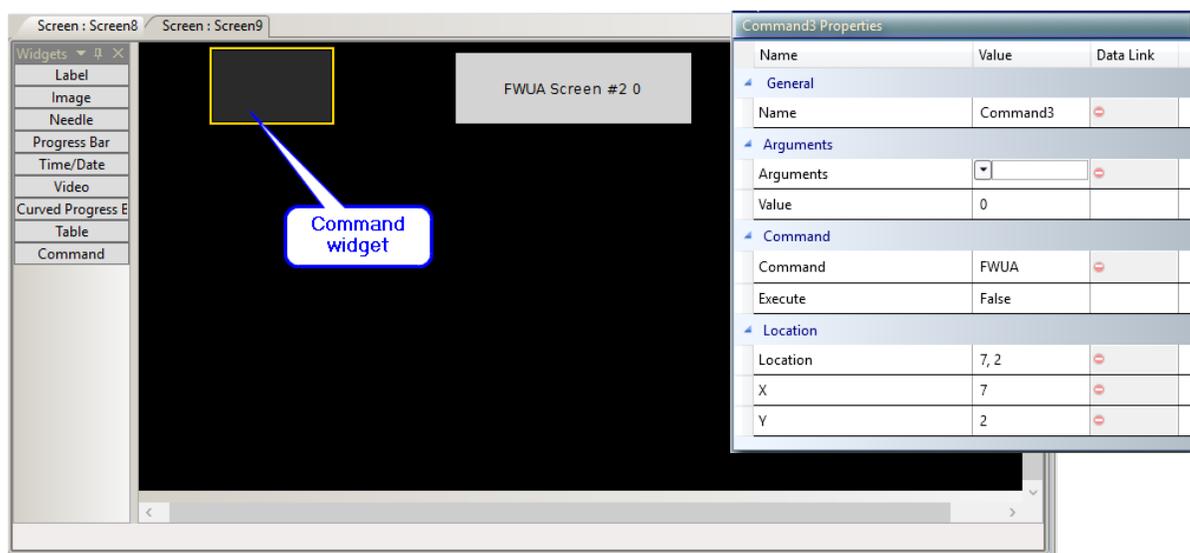
The Command Widget gives Presto™ or Rungs programmers the ability to issue a command directly to Arranger™.

Arranger™ allocates 2 status bits in the already existing ErrorBits IOMap item and fills them with Status and Success, so that the programmer will know when the command has been executed and if it succeeded. The predefined set of supported commands is contained in a static CommandList (similar to the DateTime Format list). The List Index is linkable. The programmer adds a new command widget for each command they want to execute. This is because some commands require variable parameters and some do not.

Arranger™ executes external commands verbatim.

Command Examples

- Calibrate touchscreen
- Verify touchscreen calibration
- Take or Release Window Focus
- Launch a PDF reader and display a PDF file
- Will require a (new) FileList as a parameter
- Start/Stop Serial Passthru
- Start/Stop a Reprogramming Applet
- Enable/Disable X-Server
- Start/Stop Third Party Application (Streetwise)
- Launch a shell script
- Parameter List
- Reboot



Command Widget

Properties

1. [Name](#) 255
2. [Arguments](#) 248 --Allows links
3. [Value](#) 260
4. [Command](#) 249 --Does not allow links
5. [Execute](#) 251
6. [Location](#) 254
7. [X](#) 260
8. [Y](#) 260

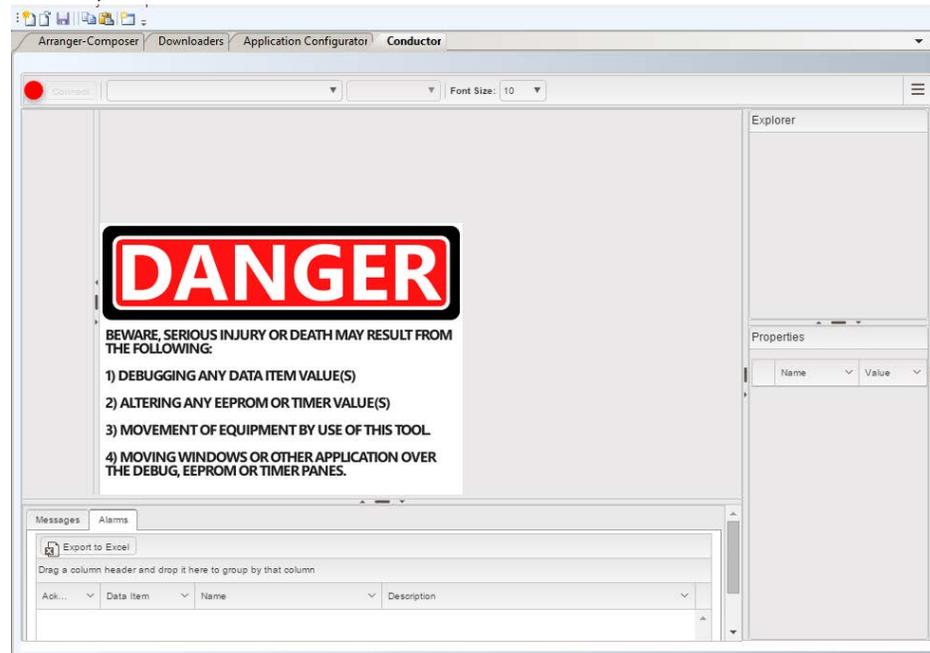
Related:

[Add Widgets](#) 322

Conductor™

8 Conductor™

Conductor™ is used to connect to the master module and get real time feedback for all of the data items in the system. It is also used to debug (ex: override the value to turn on an output for trouble shooting). Also, the user can update EEPROMs (ex: enable or disable features).



Conductor™ Landing Screen

Related:

[EEPROM](#) ¹⁰¹

8.1 Introduction

Conductor™ is used for connecting to the master module and getting real time feedback for all of the data items in the system. It is also used to debug (ex: override the value to turn on an output for trouble shooting). Also, the user can update EEPROMs (ex: enable or disable features).

Related:

[Safety Use Precautions](#)  170

[Using Conductor](#)  306

8.2 Safety Use Precautions

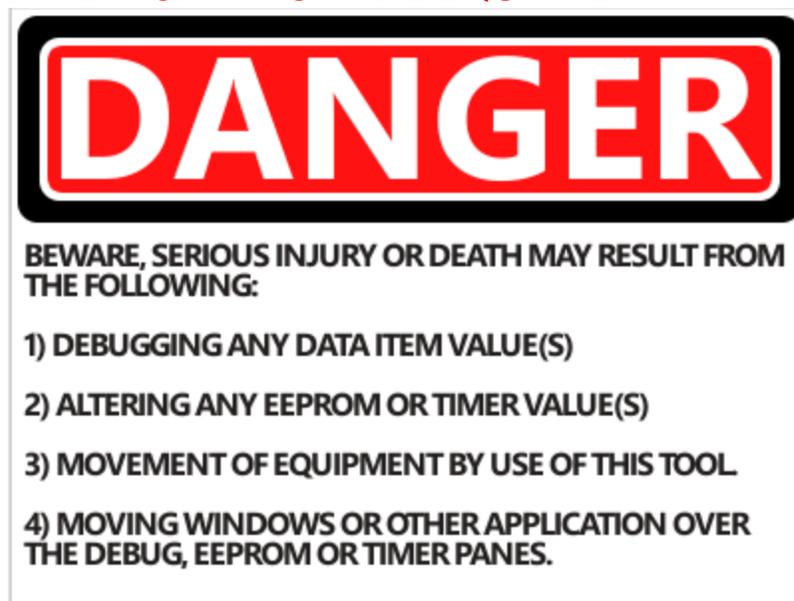
The Conductor™ software is designed to be used in diagnostic troubleshooting of HED®, Inc. installed CANLink® module systems. Because this software can alter the settings of any of these modules, extreme caution should be taken to understand how module setting adjustments will impact operation of the Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM) product.

Users of this software should be fully authorized and trained in the use of the CANLink® Orchestra® suite of software packages. The user should also have full working knowledge of the OEM product before making any troubleshooting adjustments with the Conductor™ software.

Death or serious injury may result from debugging and/or altering any Data Item. Users should also understand that adjustments made with this software could cause unexpected movement or other undesired results of the OEMs product.

Warning

WHEN DEBUG IS ACTIVATED, YOU ARE ASSUMING CONTROL OF SELECTED DATA ITEMS DIRECTLY AND POTENTIALLY BYPASSING SAFETY INTERLOCKS AND NORMAL OPERATION. THIS MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH TO YOU OR OTHERS IN THE VICINITY OF THE EQUIPMENT.



Software Safety Warning

Related:

[Emergency Stop Safe Mode](#)¹⁷¹

8.2.1 Emergency Stop Safe Mode

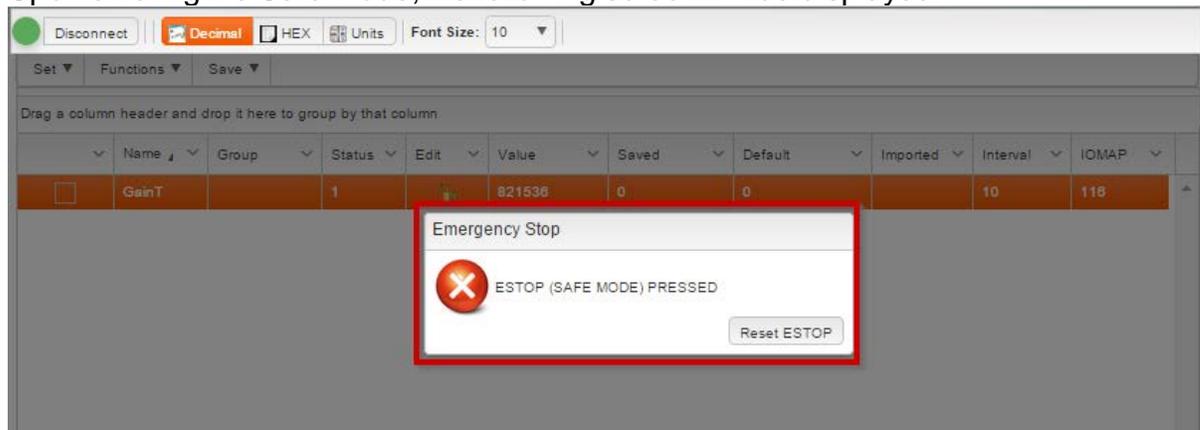
The Emergency Stop (E-Stop) - Safe Mode is a predetermined state defined by the OEM to ensure the product reacts predictably in the event of emergency. This Safe Mode state will put the OEM product into the safest configuration by turning selected Outputs either ON or OFF. It is suggested that you contact the OEM to understand how the product will behave once the Safe Mode is engaged.

Activate Emergency Stop Safe Mode

At any time that the Conductor™ software is connected to an OEM product, the Emergency Stop (E-STOP) - Safe Mode can be activated one of two ways.

- Depressing the computer keyboard spacebar
- Disconnecting the communication cable between the computer and the product

Upon entering the Safe Mode, the following screen will be displayed.



Safe Mode Screen

While in the Safe Mode, some Data Items configured for Safe Mode will not update. These Data Items are fixed until Safe Mode has been reset. Click RESET ESTOP to run the system back in normal mode. All Data Items will update periodically after resetting the Safe Mode.

Related:

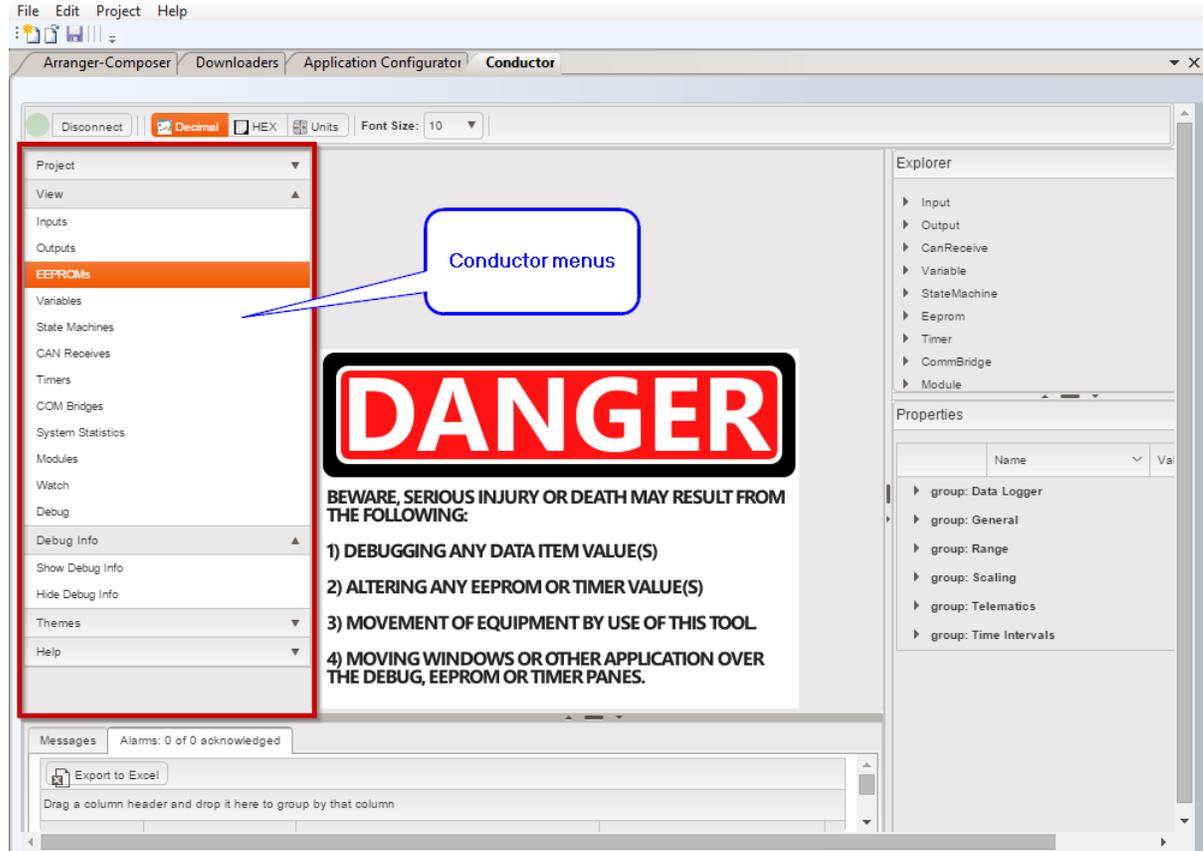
[Safety Use Precautions](#) ¹⁷⁰

[Outputs Window](#) ¹⁸³

8.3 Software Layout

8.3.1 Menus

Conductor™ menus are located on the left side of the screen.



Conductor Menus

Related:

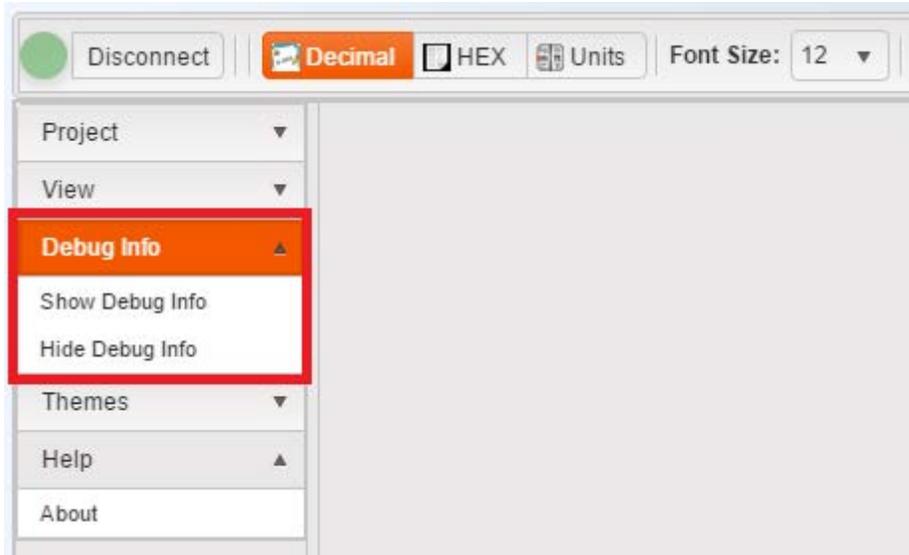
[Project Menu](#)  173

[View Menu](#)  176

[Help Menu](#)  177

8.3.1.1 Debug Info Menu

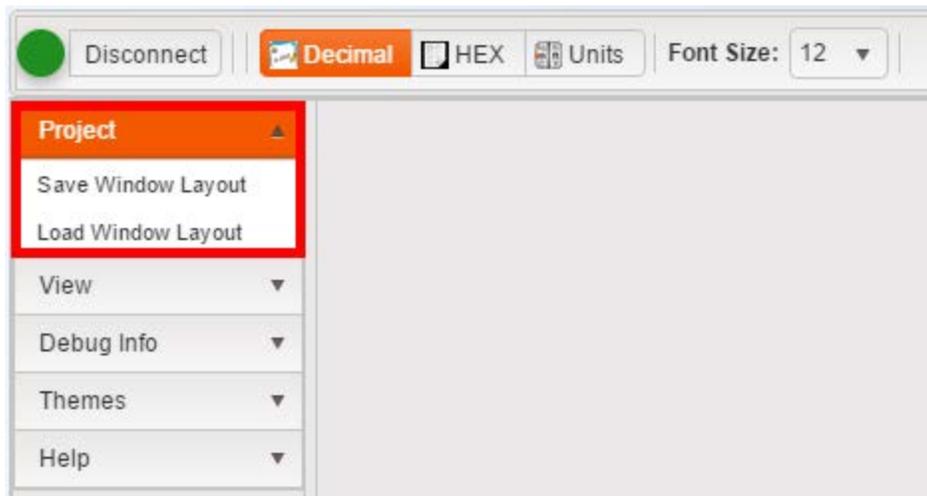
This menu is used to select whether to show or hide the Debug Info window.



Debug Info Window

8.3.1.2 Project Menu

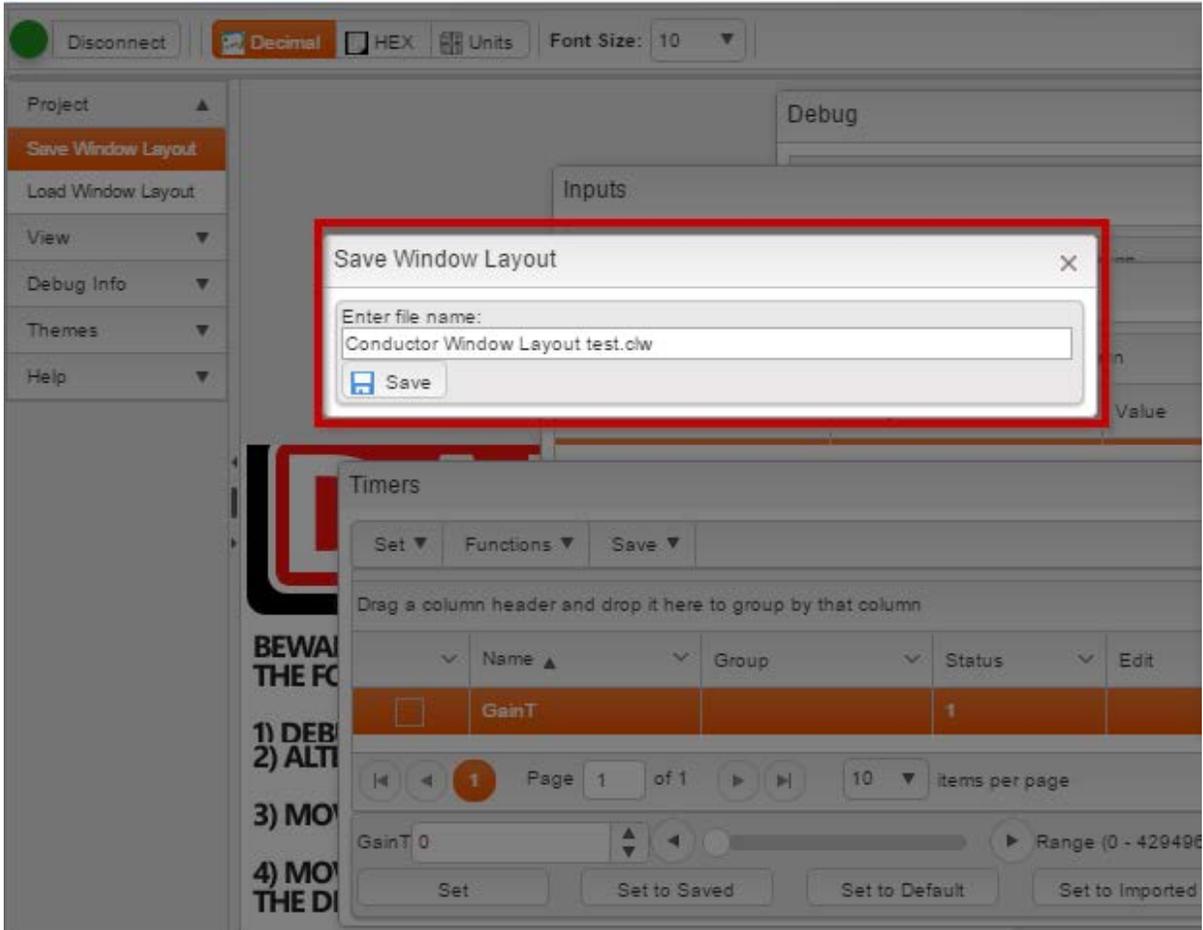
Use this function to save the window layout or load the window layout. Save a window layout while troubleshooting specific issues to come back to that same layout.



Project Menu

Save Window Layout

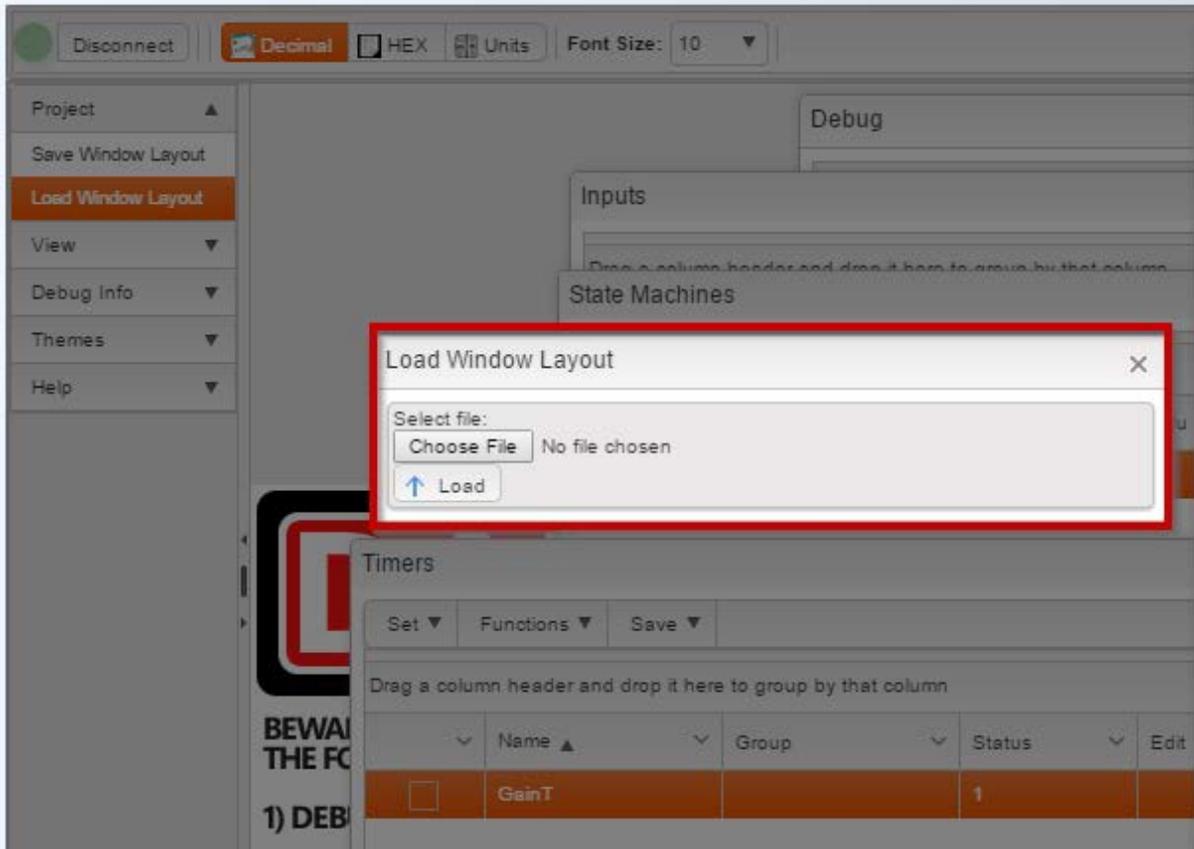
This feature lets the user save the arrangement of the windows on the Conductor™ screen.



Save Window Layout

Load Window Layout

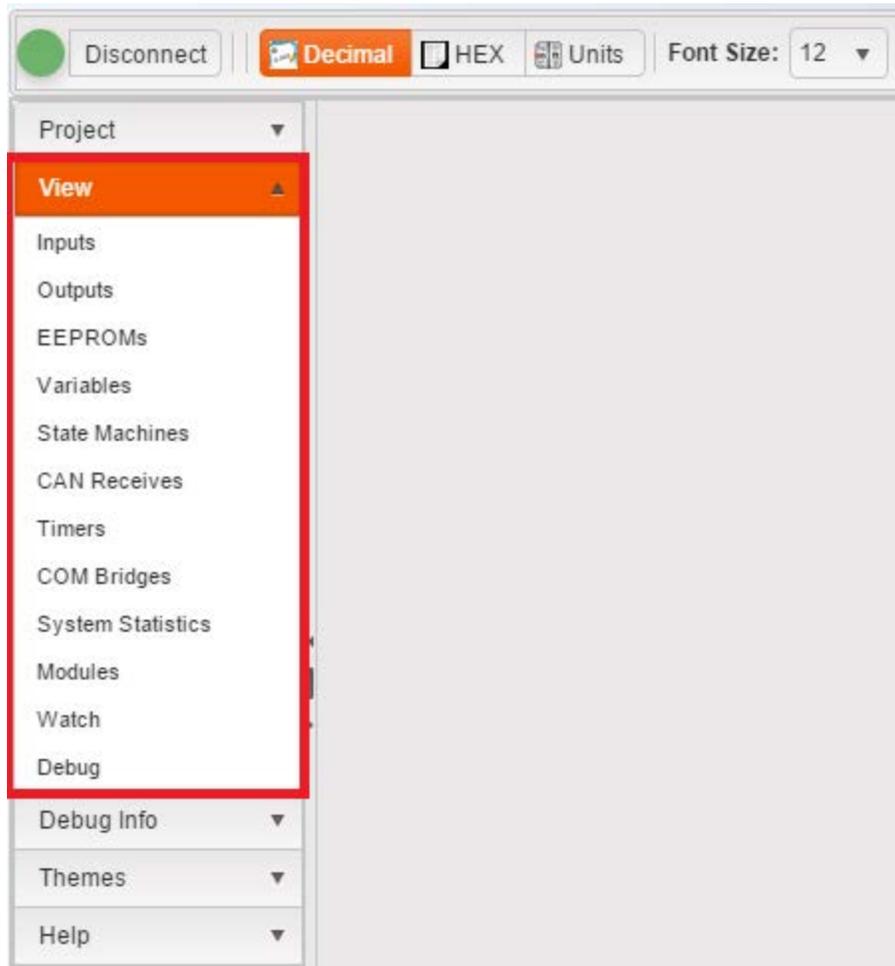
This feature lets the user load and open a saved window layout.



Load Window Layout

8.3.1.3 View Menu

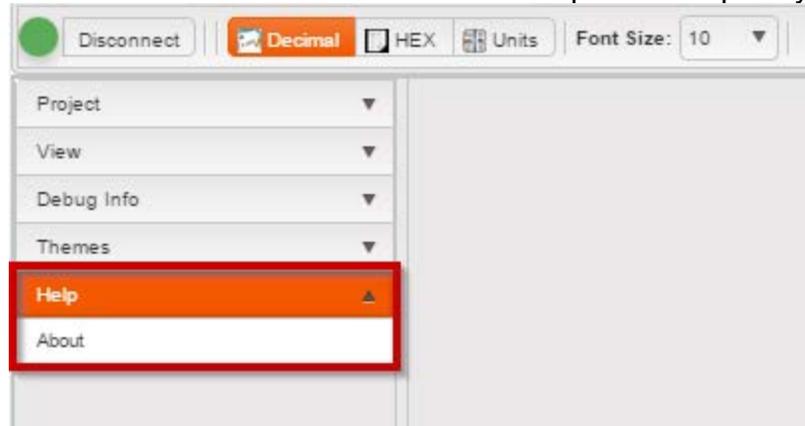
Use this function to open the following Conductor™ windows: [Inputs](#)¹⁸², [Outputs](#)¹⁸³, [EEPROM](#)¹⁹⁷, [Variables](#)¹⁸⁶, [State Machines](#)¹⁸⁷, [CAN Receives](#)¹⁸⁸, [Timers](#)¹⁸⁹, [Modules](#)¹⁸¹, [Watch](#)²⁰⁵ or [Debug](#)²⁰⁸. If a data item type is not configured for this specific project, that data items name will be grayed out.



View Menu

8.3.1.4 Help Menu

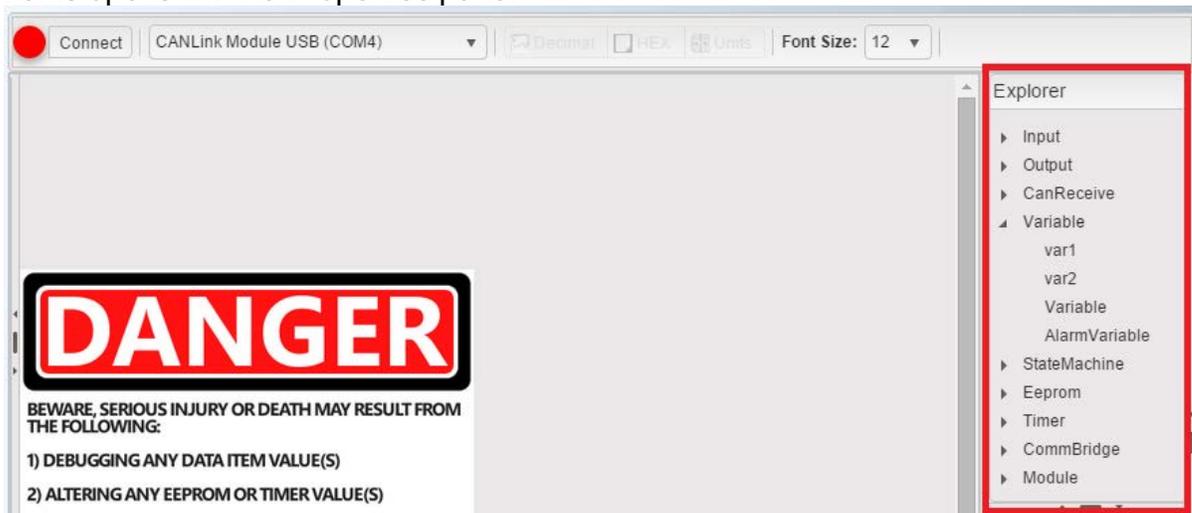
Use this feature to find out about the Conductor™ or request a temporary license file.



Help Menu

8.3.2 Explorer Pane

The Explorer pane mirrors the Orchestra® Explorer pane. Clicking one of the data items opens it in the Properties pane.



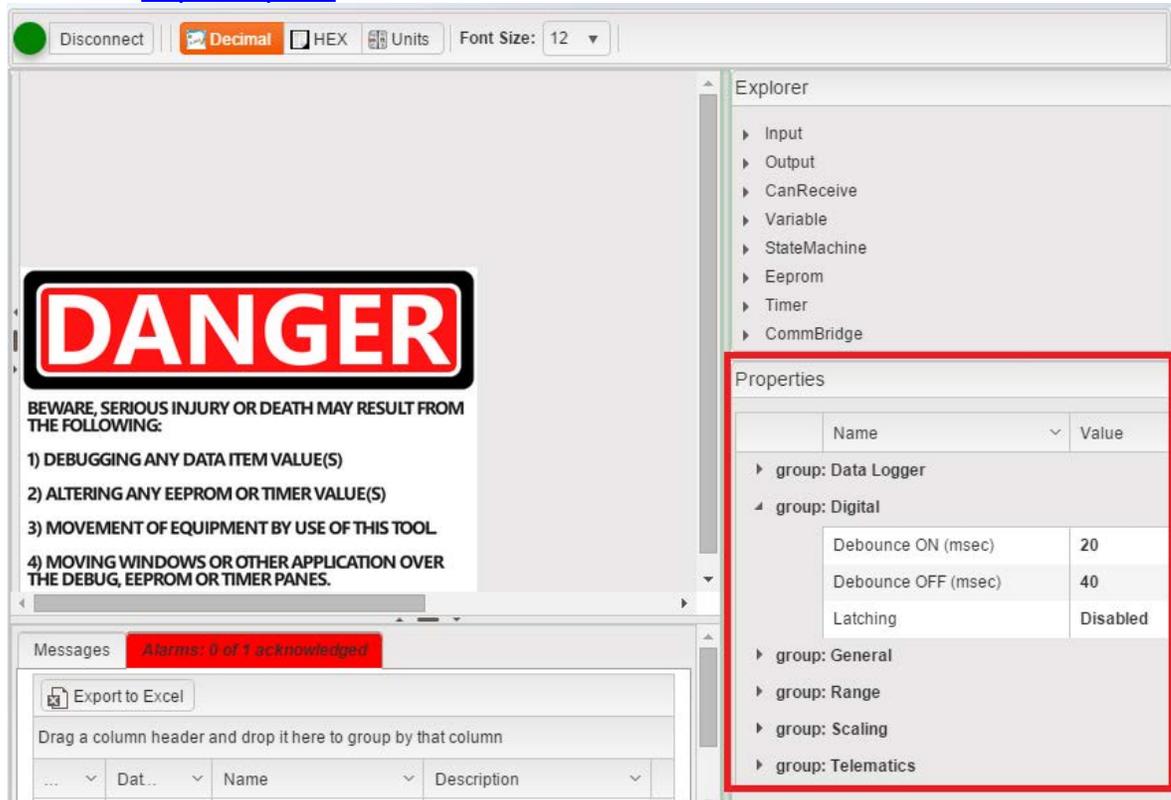
Explorer Pane

Related:

[Properties Pane](#) ¹⁷⁸

8.3.3 Properties Pane

Data item properties display in the Properties pane. To populate this pane, click a data item in the [Explorer pane](#)¹⁷⁷.



Properties Pane

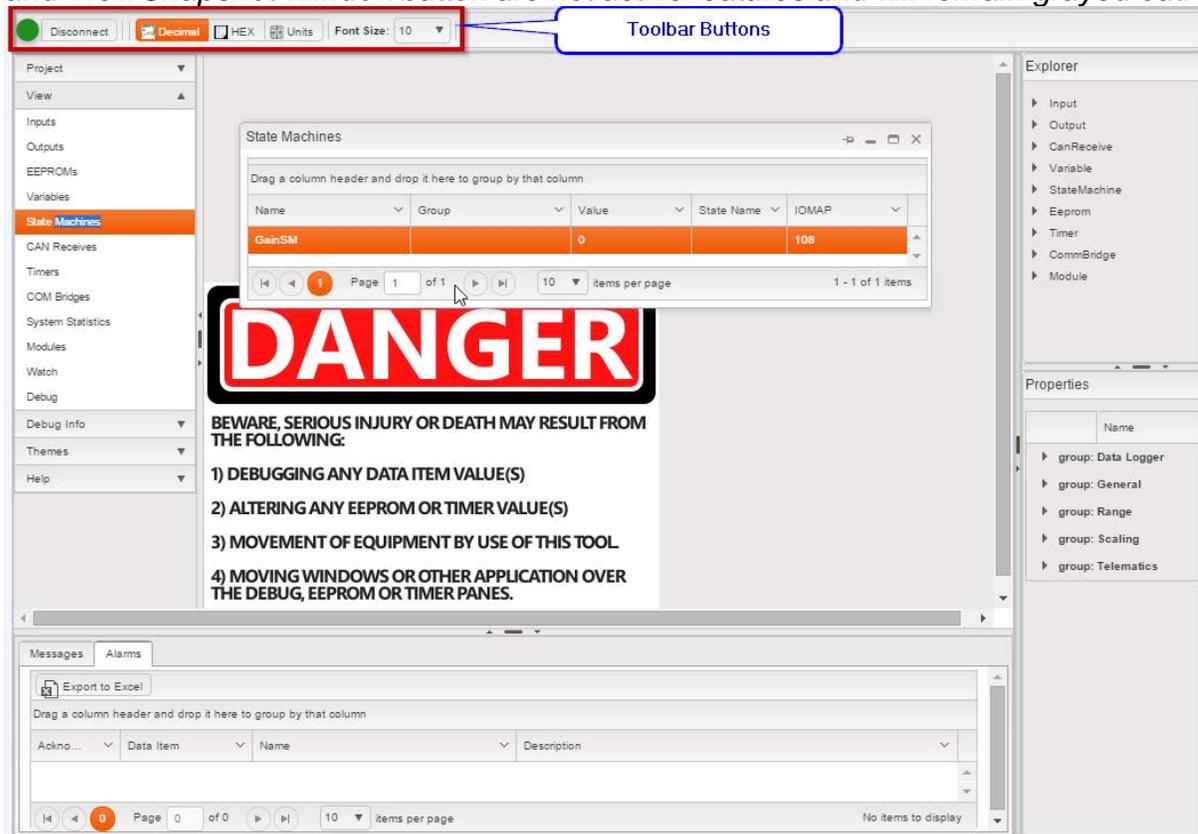
Related:

[Explorer Pane](#)¹⁷⁷

8.4 Toolbar Buttons

These buttons provide simple access to all major Conductor™ data windows and other Conductor™ functions.

Note: With this release of the Conductor™ software, the ViewGraph Windowbutton and ViewSnapshot Windowbutton are not active features and will remain grayed out.



Toolbar Buttons

Related:

[Connect/Disconnect Buttons](#) ¹⁸⁰

8.4.1 Connect/Disconnect Buttons

Clicking this button results in connection to or disconnection from the master module in the OEM product. The button appears in two ways depending upon whether there is a communications link between the product and your computer.

If the button appears as Connected, click it to disconnect. Conversely, if the button appears as Disconnected, you can click it to re-establish the connection. The button displays as follows:



Connect/Disconnect Button

Related:

[Toolbar Buttons](#) 179

[Conductor Quick Start](#) 302

[Using Conductor](#) 306

8.5 Windows

8.5.1 Modules Window

The Modules window includes all CANLink® modules on your OEM product. The module, name, harness ID, status, CAN status, version, and IOMap can be observed from this window.

Module	Name	Harness Id	Status	CAN Status	Version	IOMAP
CL-103-101	mod1	N/A	Running	OK	2.16	200
CL-427-104	slave	15	Missing	OK	unknown	201
CL-432-Daughter	slave_DB1	15	Missing	OK	unknown	202
CL-449-100-21	Module1	15	Missing	OK	unknown	203
CL-449-100-21	Module2	14	Missing	OK	unknown	204

Modules Window

Module

Module type

Name

Each module is given a name by the OEM and appears in this column.

Harness ID

A harness code is a number that is assigned to each individual module. To make it easier to provision a vehicle, harness codes are used to determine where a controller has been connected to on the vehicle.

Status

- **Running:** module is communicating correctly
- **Missing:** there is a communication problem with the module
- **Needs Config:** error, contact OEM
- **Needs Assign:** error, contact OEM
- **Wake up:** error, contact OEM
- **Comm Fail:** error, contact OEM

- **Soft Reset:** error, contact OEM
- **In Stub:** error, contact OEM
- **Unknown:** module may be Missing

Note: Viewing a modules status is the best starting point when troubleshooting a system problem. If a module is missing, all of its inputs and outputs will not be contributing to the control of the system. Ensuring proper communications between all system members is an imperative first step (check wiring and power).

CAN Status

- **OK:** system is communicating correctly
- **CAN1 Bad:** Dual CAN system only, utilizing the second CAN bus (CAN2), CAN1 is not functioning properly
- **CAN2 Bad:** Dual CAN system only, utilizing the first CAN bus (CAN1), CAN2 is not functioning properly
- **Unknown:** status unknown, module may be missing

Version

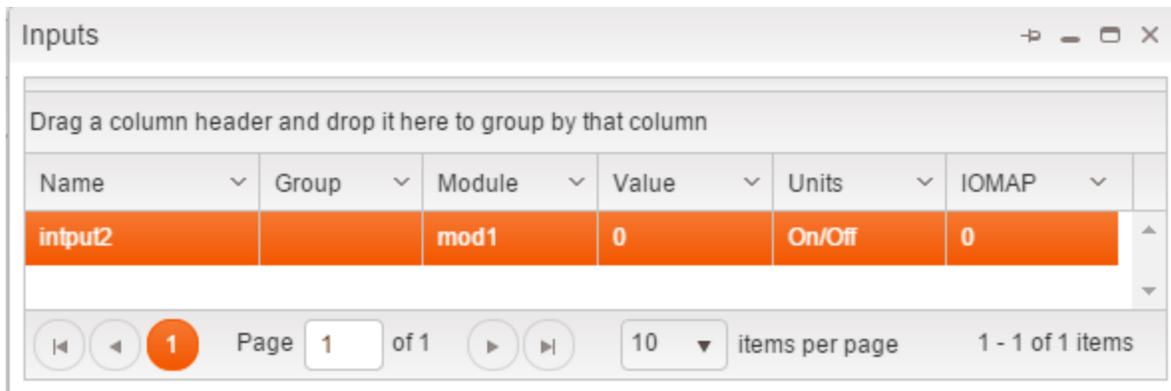
Each modules firmware is identified with a version number by the OEM and appears in this column.

IOMap

Gives the IOMap address of the data item from the Constants.h file that is used for debugging.

8.5.2 Inputs Window

The Inputs window contains all the connected CANLink® module inputs for the OEM product. Within the Inputs window, the name, group, module, value, units, and IOMap can be observed.



Inputs Window

Name

Each input is given a name by the OEM and appears in this column.

Group

This is the group that the data item was assigned to in Orchestra®.

Module

This is the name given to the module.

Value

In this column, the values of all inputs will be displayed. It will either be a numeric value for analog inputs, or ON or OFF for digital inputs.

Units

Indicates how to interpret numeric values.

IOMap

Gives the IOMap address of the data item from the Constants.h file that is used for debugging.

Related:

[Outputs Window](#)

8.5.3 Outputs Window

The Outputs window has within it all the connected CANLink® module outputs for the OEM product. It does not include outputs from other devices not controlled by a CANLink® module. For all outputs listed within the Outputs window, the name, groups, value, units, current feedback, status, flash, and IOMap can be observed. In addition, current feedback and/or Status and/or Flash status may be observed if the hardware in the module supports it.

Name	Groups	Value	Units	Cur Fdbk	Status	Flash	IOMAP
output2a		0		0	0	off	60
output6		0		0	0	off	82

Outputs

Name

Each output is given a name by the OEM and appears in this column.

Groups

This is the group that the data item was assigned to in Orchestra®.

Value

On/Off: If an output is digital, it will show either ON or OFF depending on its state.

PWM Duty Cycle: The value commanded is a percentage ranging from 0% to 100%.

Constant Current: The value commanded is a current value in mA.

Units

Used to give meaning to the values in the Values column.

Current Feedback (Cur Fdbk)

This column displays the current through the output, given in mA.

Status

The status shows how a particular output appears to the module it is on.

Normal: Output attached to normal load

Open: no load attached to output

Short GND: Output shorted to ground

Short BATT: Output shorted to battery

OverCurrent: load attached to output is drawing excess current

Grounded: servo on output is shorted to ground

STB or Open: Output is shorted to battery or open, undetermined

Under/Over Volt: voltage supplied to output is either above or below required voltage

Over Temp: Output is drawing excess current

STG or Open: Output is shorted to ground or open, undetermined

Flash

Output Flashing is a means of commanding an output to turn on and off automatically. If Flash is enabled, it will display On in this column.

IOMap

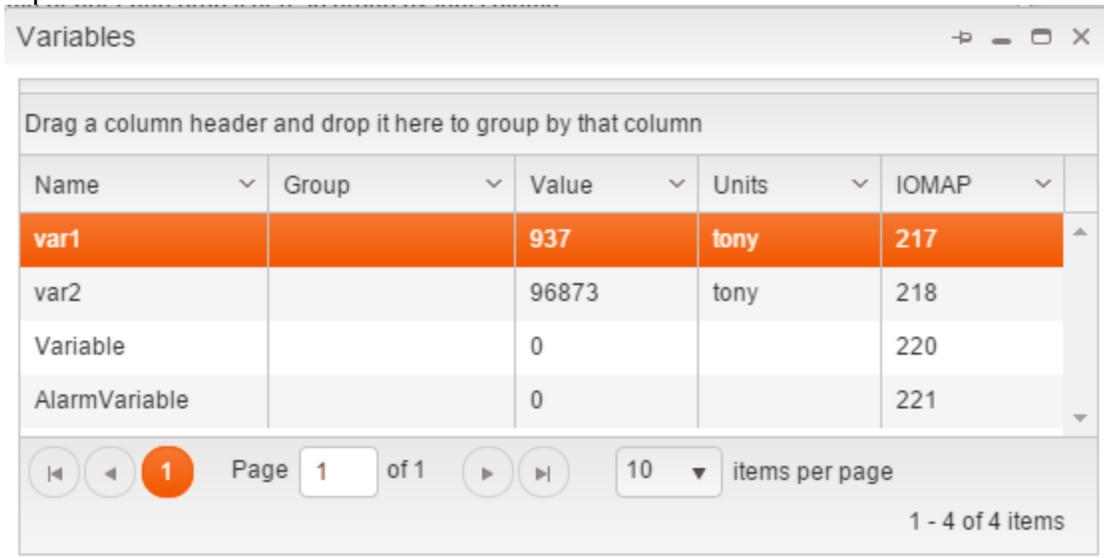
Gives the IOMap address of the data item from the Constants.h file that is used for debugging.

Related:

[Inputs Window](#)  182

8.5.4 Variables Window

The Variables window is where all the modules variable information can be displayed. For all variables listed within the Variables window, the name, group, value, units, and IOMap can be observed.



Variable Window

Name

Each variable is given a name by the OEM and appears in this column.

Group

This is the group that the data item was assigned to in Orchestra®.

Value

Digital: ON or OFF

Other: Various numeric values

Units

Used to give meaning to the values in the Values column.

IOMap

Gives the IOMap address of the data item from the Constants.h file that is used for debugging.

Variables Information

Variables information can be obtained by double-clicking on the variable name. A separate information window will appear.

8.5.5 State Machines Window

The State Machines window displays the current value for the state machines. For all state machines listed within the State Machines window, the name, group, value, state name, and IOMap can be observed.

The screenshot shows a window titled "State Machines" with a table. The table has five columns: Name, Group, Value, State Name, and IOMAP. The first row is highlighted in orange and contains the following data: Name: statemachine_1, Group: (empty), Value: 1, State Name: StateOn, IOMAP: 222. Below the table is a pagination control showing "Page 1 of 1", "10 items per page", and "1 - 1 of 1 items".

Name	Group	Value	State Name	IOMAP
statemachine_1		1	StateOn	222

State Machines Window

Name

Each state machine is given a name by the OEM and appears in this column.

Group

This is the group that the data item was assigned to in Orchestra®.

Value

Number Range: from 0 - 255

Other: An enumeration of a specifically named value.

State Name

The state name is the name the developer gave the State Machine value that was created in Composer.

For example:

0 = Off

1 = On

IOMap

Gives the IOMap address of the data item from the Constants.h file that is used for debugging.

State Machines Information

State Machines information can be obtained by double-clicking on the state machines name. A separate information window will appear.

8.5.6 CAN Receives Window

The CAN Receives window shows the current value received from a CAN message. For all CAN Receives listed within the window, the name, group, value, status, units, and IOMap can be observed.

Name	Group	Value	Status	Units	IOMAP
can2		0	0		210
can1		0	0		212
can3		0	0		213

CAN Receives Window

Name

Each CAN Receive is given a name by the OEM and appears in this column.

Group

This is the group that the data item was assigned to in Orchestra®.

Value

Number Range from 0 - 4294967294

Units

Used to give meaning to the values in the Values column.

Status

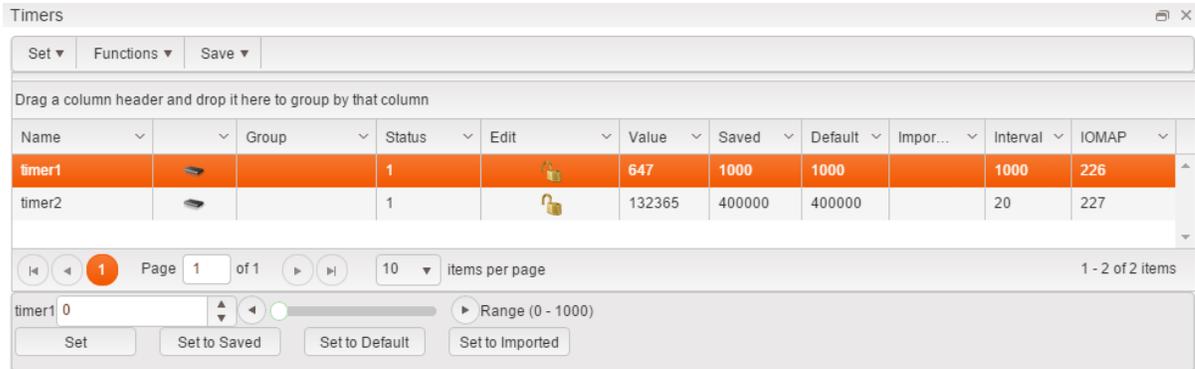
The status shows if a CAN Receives message has been cleared or received.

IOMap

Gives the IOMap address of the data item from the Constants.h file that is used for debugging.

8.5.7 Timers Window

When the Timers function is selected, the Timers window opens.



Timers Window

WARNING
MASTER MODULE OVERRIDE HAZARD
Whenever Timers values are changed, the functionality of the system may be affected. Entering a wrong value may cause unpredictable OEM product behavior. Death or serious injury can result.

Timers Window Features

This part of the Timers window lists eleven columns (Name, Save On Shutdown indication, Edit, Value, Saved, Default, Imported, Intervals, Status, and IOMAP) of timer settings installed on the OEM product. The Value column is the only column that can be edited or adjusted by the user. The users editing ability is limited by the OEM access level given for each individual timer. There are two drop-down menus to the right of the View/Sort label at the top of the Timers window, used for sorting.

Name

OEM defined name of the timer.

Edit

This column is used to display the users editing ability for each timer. If a lock icon displays in this column, your OEM-supplied user settings do not allow you to edit this timer.

Group

This is the group that the data item was assigned to in Orchestra®.

Value (Access Level Limited Only)

This column shows the actual timer values that are being read by the Conductor™. These are the values that are read from the temporary EEPROMs locations in memory. It is also the only column that can be edited or adjusted by the user. To enter a new value for the active timer, place the cursor in the Value window below and enter the new value and click the Set button (hitting the ENTER key will also place the cursor in the Value window).

Saved

This column will display all values that are currently being stored in the processors EEPROM.

Default

This column will display the OEM-defined default timer values and cannot be changed. All values in the Value column will be reset to the default values from this column when either the Set to Defaults or Set All to Defaults buttons are selected.

Warning

If you restore the OEM system to defaults, your system will return to an un-tuned state where all calibrations will be lost.

Imported

This column will display the timer data that has been imported from a separate file.

Intervals

OEM defined timed Interval that the timer uses for timing data.

Status

Displays the Status (RUN or PAUSE) of the timer.

IOMap

Gives the IOMap address of the data item from the Constants.h file that is used for debugging.

Related:

[Edit Individual Timers](#) ¹⁹¹

[Edit All Writable Timers](#) ¹⁹³

[Timers Functions](#) ¹⁹⁴

[Timers Information](#) ¹⁹⁶

8.5.7.1 Edit Individual Timers

This part of the Timers window is used to temporarily edit the value of a specific timer.

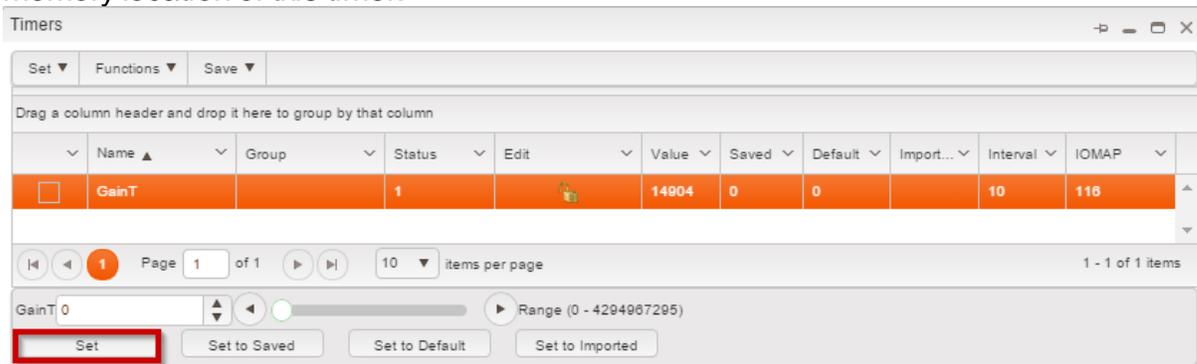
Value and Range Fields

The Value field is the only active field that the user can edit. Either type a new value in the open box or use the **Value Up (^)** or **Value Down (v)** button to change the setting in one unit increments. Click the [Set button](#) to enter the new values into the active Timers Value column.

The Range label boxes are always grayed out and cannot be changed. The Range label boxes display the range of values that are allowed for the selected timers settings.

SET Button

Clicking this button will immediately enter the new value adjustment made to the Value column of the active timer selected. Clicking SET will only change the temporary memory location of this timer.



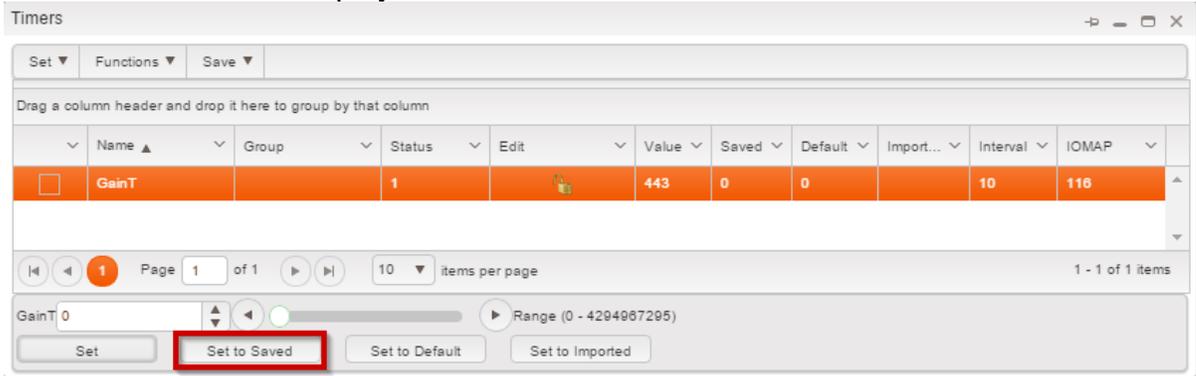
Set Button

Once a new value is entered into the Value column, it will cause the system to operate with the new value. The user can keep entering a new value and SET it into the Value column as many times as necessary to achieve the desired result. Every time a new value is entered, the system will run using the new values.

In this way, a system can be tweaked quickly without committing or saving the trial and error values. Once you are satisfied with the new value, save the new settings by clicking the **Save All** button. If the new values are not saved, the next time the modules are reset the new values will be lost and the old saved values will be reloaded. Clicking Save ALL will change the processor's EEPROM memory location.

Set to Saved Button

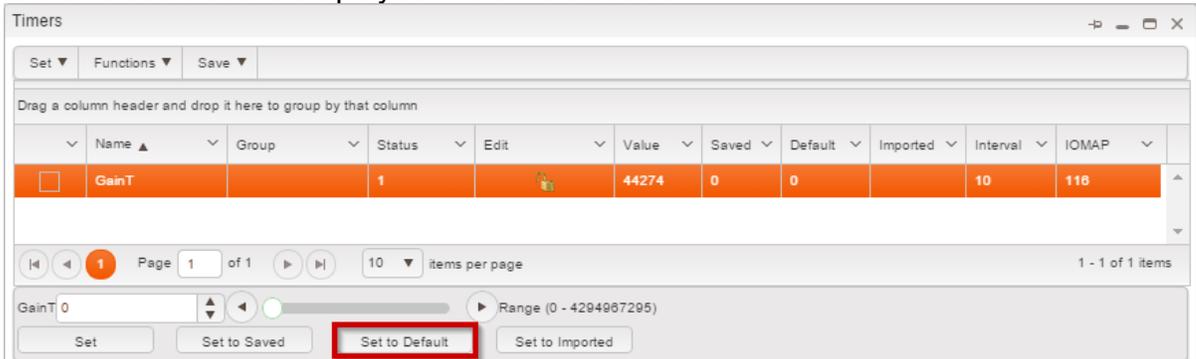
Clicking this button will immediately reset the Value column of the active timers selected to the values that are displayed in the Saved column.



Set to Saved Button

Set to Default Button

Clicking this button will immediately reset the Value column of the active timers selected to the values that are displayed in the Default column.

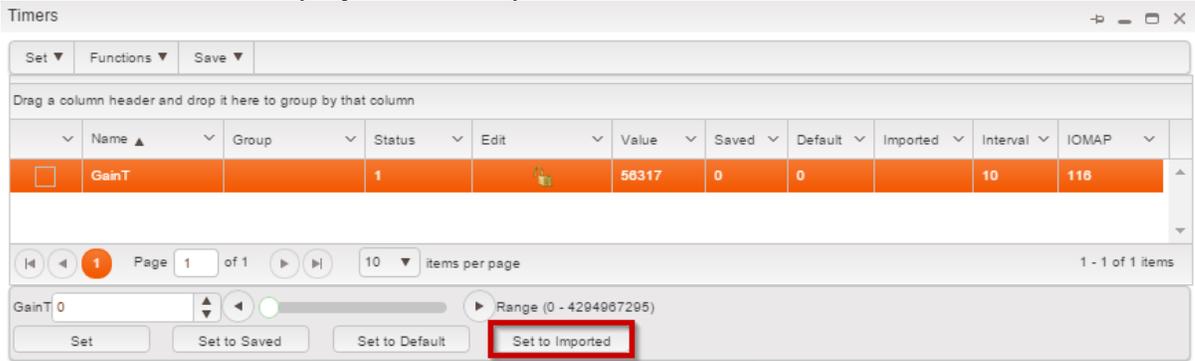


Set to Default Button

WARNING!
MASTER MODULE OVERRIDE HAZARD. Whenever Timers values are reset to their default settings, the functionality of the OEM product system may be affected and cause unpredictable behavior. Death or serious injury can result.

Set to Imported Button

Clicking this button immediately resets the Value column of the active timers selected to the values that are displayed in the Imported column.



Set to Imported Button

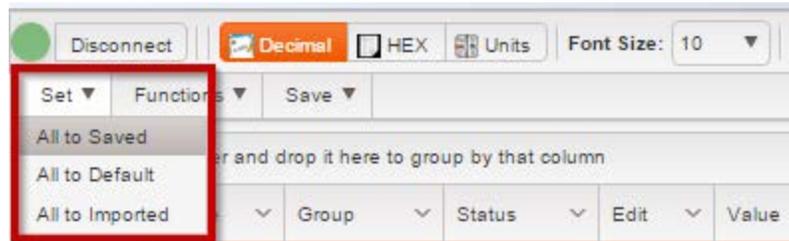
Related:

[Edit All Writable Timers](#) ¹⁹³

8.5.7.2 Edit All Writable Timers

Edit All Writable Timers (Access Level Limited Only)

This part of the Timers window is used to edit the values of all active writable timers at once. If these four buttons remain grayed out after selecting a timer, the OEM-supplied user settings do not allow the user to use these features.



Set Menu

Save ALL Button

Clicking this button immediately enters the new value adjustments made into the Value column of all active timers and also changes the processors EEPROM memory location.

If the new values are not saved, the next time the modules are reset the new values will be lost and the old saved values will be reloaded.

Set ALL to Saved Button

Clicking this button immediately resets all active timer values to the values that are displayed in the Saved column.

Set ALL to Defaults Button

Clicking this button immediately resets all active timer values to the values that are displayed in the Default column.

WARNING! MASTER MODULE OVERRIDE HAZARD.

Whenever Timers values are reset to their default settings, the functionality of the OEM product system may be affected and cause unpredictable behavior. Death or serious injury can result.

Set ALL to Imported Button

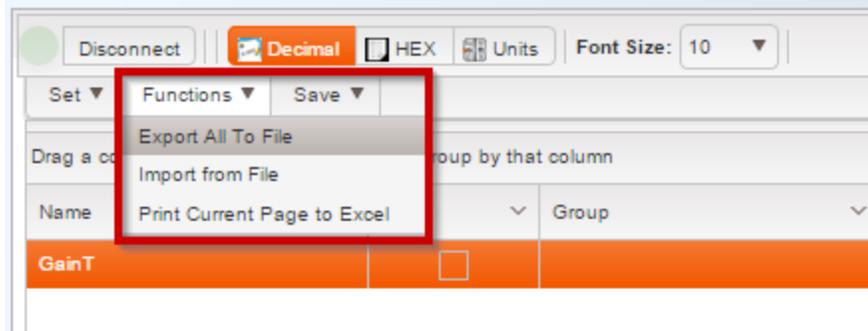
Clicking this button immediately resets all active timer values to the values that are displayed in the Imported column.

Related:

[Edit Individual Timers](#)

8.5.7.3 Timers Functions

This part of the Timers window is used to import, export or print the values of all active timers. If these two buttons remain grayed out after selecting a timer, the OEM-supplied user settings do not allow the user to use these features.



Timers Functions

Export to File Button

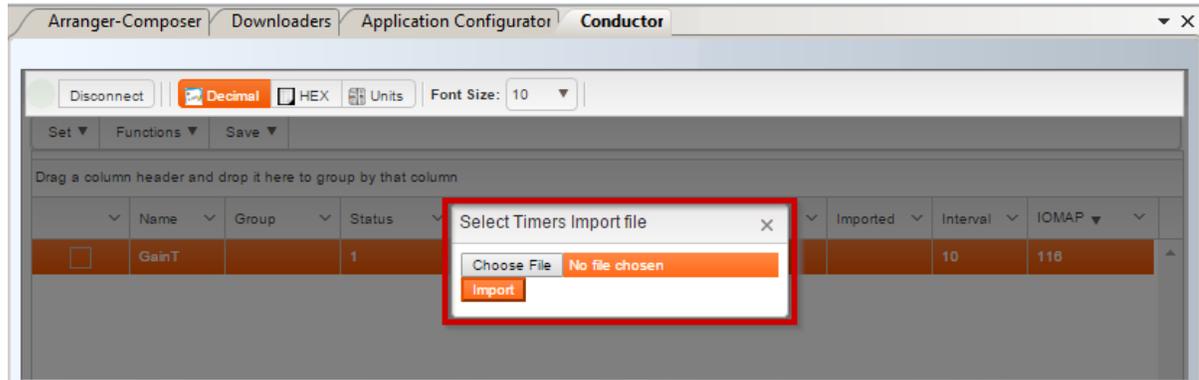
Clicking this button automatically saves the current timers values to a file that will reside in the Conductor™ software folder. This file can be used later for reference or for importing these settings back into the Conductor™.

Warning:

Exporting to a file may cause communication problems between the Conductor™ and the module. It may be necessary to reconnect to the module after an Export to File action.

Import from File Button

Clicking this button opens a dialog box prompting the user to locate and select a previously saved timers values file. Selecting this file will allow the Conductor to then read timers values from the new file.



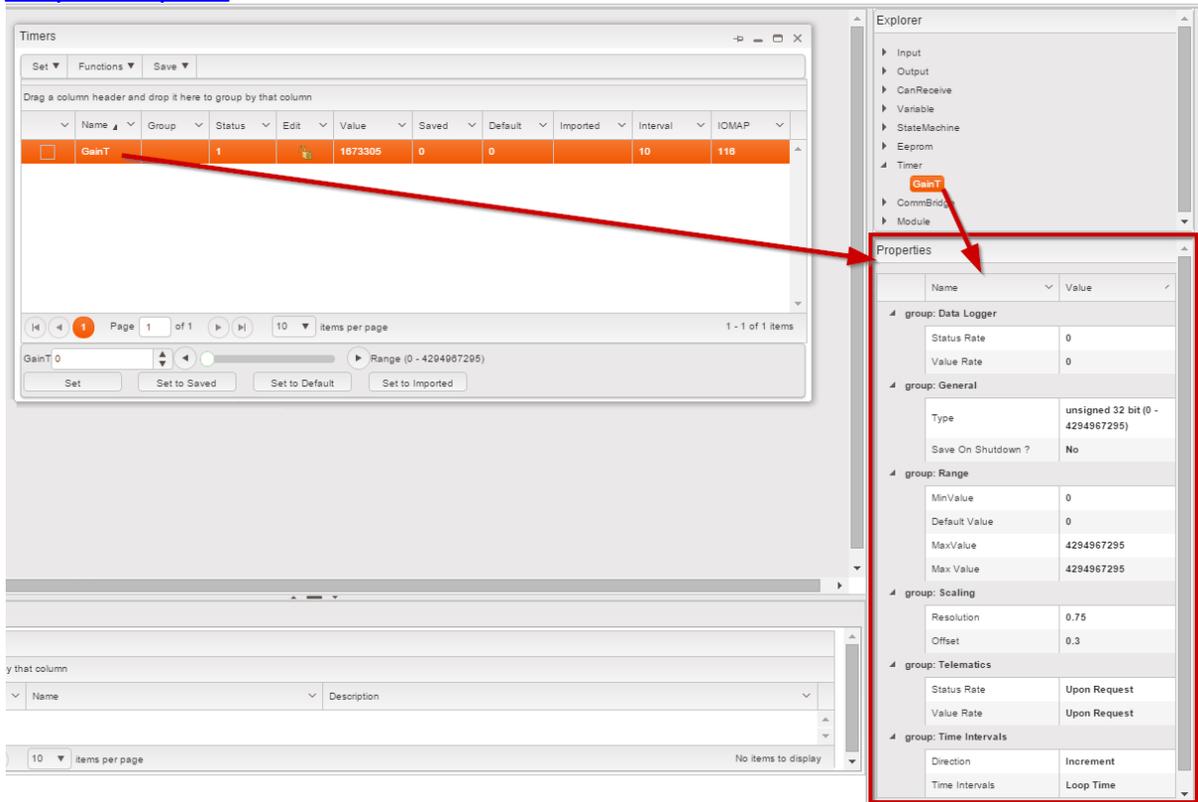
Import Timers from File

Print Current Page to Excel

This exports the current page's data to an Excel file.

8.5.7.4 Timers Properties

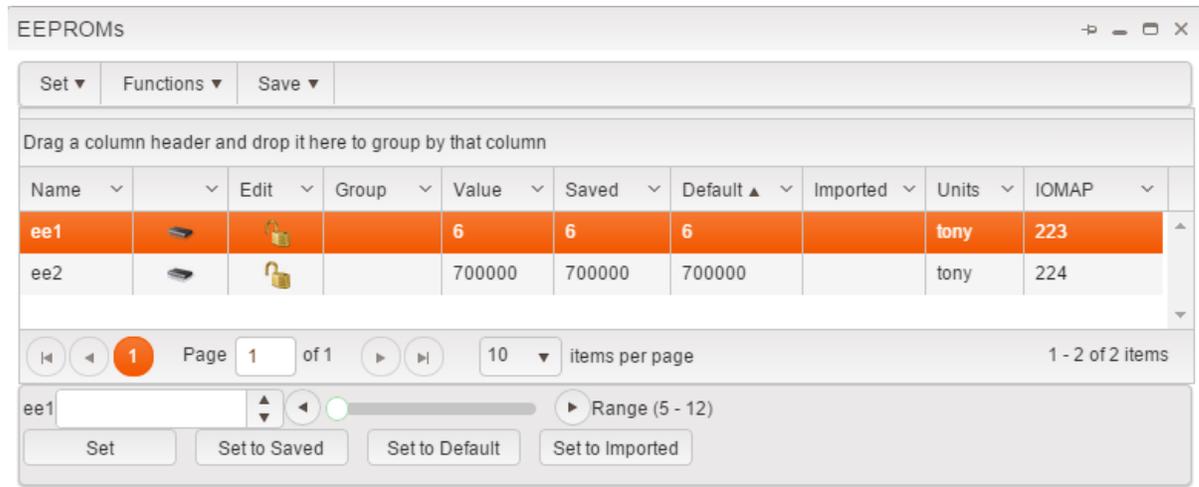
Timer properties information can be obtained by double-clicking on the timer name, either in the [Timer window](#)¹⁸⁹ or [Explorer pane](#)¹⁷⁷. The timer properties open in the [Properties pane](#)¹⁷⁸.



Timers Properties

8.5.8 EEPROMS Window

When the EEPROMs function is selected, the EEPROMs window opens.



EEPROMS Window

WARNING

MASTER MODULE OVERRIDE HAZARD

Whenever EEPROMs values are changed, the functionality of the system may be affected. Entering a wrong value may cause unpredictable OEM product behavior.

Death or serious injury can result.

EEPROMS Window Features

This part of the EEPROMs window lists eight columns (Name, Save On Shutdown indication, Edit, Value, Saved, Default, Imported and Units) of EEPROM settings installed on the OEM product. The Value column is the only column that can be edited or adjusted by the user. The users editing ability is limited by their OEM access level given for each individual EEPROM. There are two drop-down menus to the right of the View/Sort label at the top of the EEPROMs window, used for sorting.

Name Column

OEM-defined Name of the EEPROMs.

Edit Column

This column is used to display the users editing ability for each EEPROM. If a lock icon displays in this column, your OEM-supplied user settings do not allow you to edit this EEPROM.

Group

This is the group that the data item was assigned to in Orchestra®.

Value Column (Access Level Limited Only)

This column shows the actual EEPROMs values that are being read by the Conductor™. These are the values that are read from the temporary EEPROMs locations in memory. It is also the only column that can be edited or adjusted by the user. To enter a new value for the active EEPROM, place the cursor in the Value window below, enter the new value and click the SET button (hitting the ENTER key will also place the cursor in the Value window).

Saved Column

This column will display all values that are currently being stored in the processors EEPROM.

Default Column

This column will display the OEM-defined default EEPROM values and cannot be changed. All values in the Value column will be reset to the default values from this column when either the **Set to Defaults** or **Set All to Defaults** buttons are selected.

IMPORTANT:

If you restore the OEM system to defaults, your system will return to an un-tuned state where all calibrations will be lost.

Imported Column

This column will display the EEPROMs data that has been imported from a separate file.

Units Column

Displays the units of the EEPROMs.

IOMap

Gives the IOMap address of the data item from the Constants.h file that is used for debugging.

Related:

[Edit Individual EEPROM Value](#)^[199]

[Edit All EEPROM Values that are Editable](#)^[201]

[EEPROM Functions](#)^[203]

[EEPROM Information](#)^[204]

8.5.8.1 Edit Individual EEPROM Value

This part of the EEPROMs window is used to temporarily edit the value of a specific EEPROM.

Value and Range Fields

The Value field is the only active field that users can edit. Either type a new value in the open box or use the **Value Up (^)** or **Value Down (v)** button to change the setting in one unit increments. Click the **Set** button to enter the new values into the active EEPROMs Value column. The Range label boxes are always grayed out and cannot be changed.

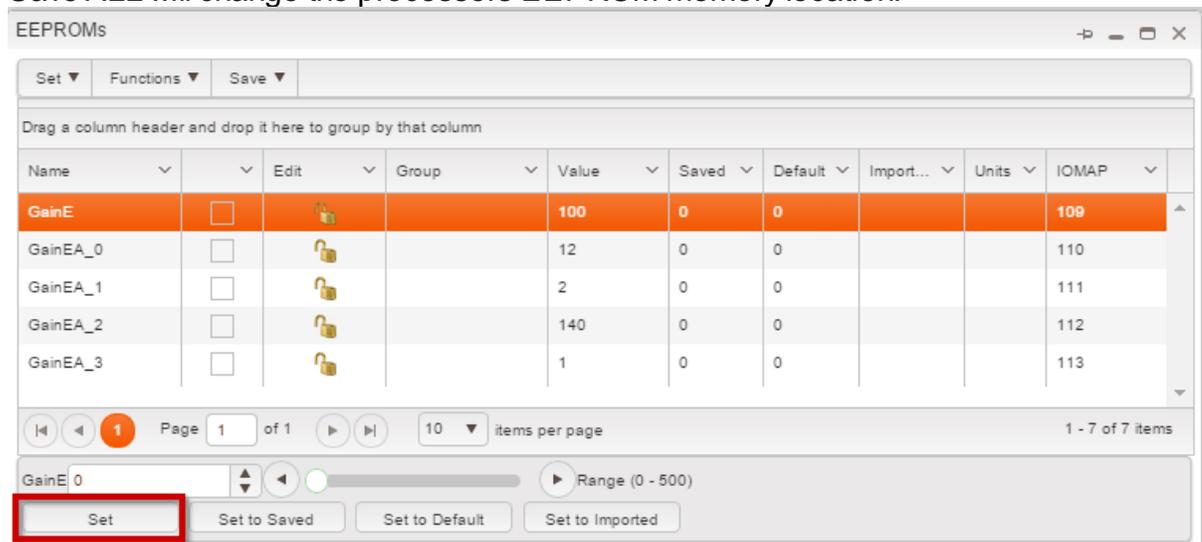
The Range label boxes display the range of values that are allowed for the selected EEPROM settings.

SET Button

Clicking this button will immediately enter the new Value adjustment made to the Value column of the active EEPROM selected. Clicking SET will only change the temporary memory location of this EEPROM.

Once a new value is entered into the Value column, it will cause the system to operate with the new Value. Users can keep entering a new Value and SET it into the Value column as many times as necessary to achieve the desired result. Every time a new value is entered, the system will run using the new values.

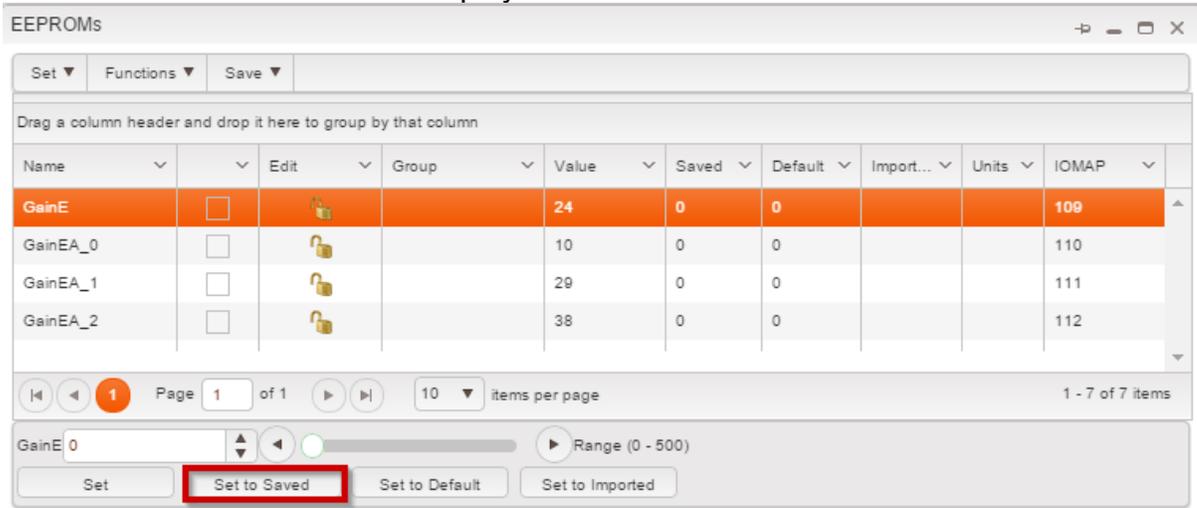
In this way, a system can be tweaked quickly without committing or saving the trial and error values. Once users are satisfied with the new value, save the new settings by clicking the **Save ALL** button. If the new values are not saved, the next time the modules are reset the new values will be lost and the old saved values will be reloaded. Clicking Save ALL will change the processors EEPROM memory location.



Set Button

Set to Saved Button

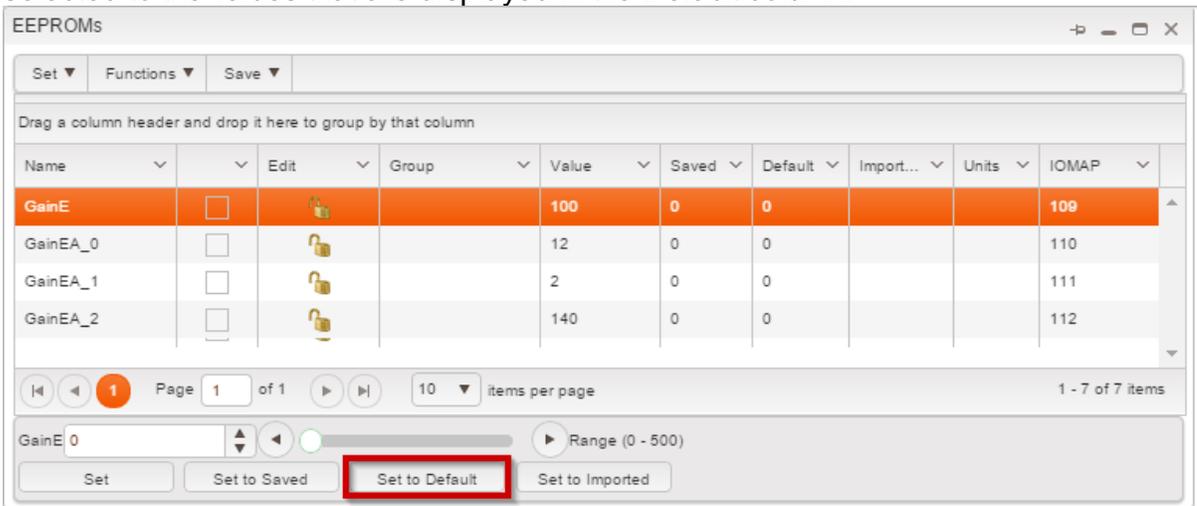
Clicking this button will immediately reset the Value column, of the active EEPROMs selected to the values that are displayed in the Saved column.



Set to Saved Button

Set to Default Button

Clicking this button will immediately reset the Value column of the active EEPROMs selected to the values that are displayed in the Default column.

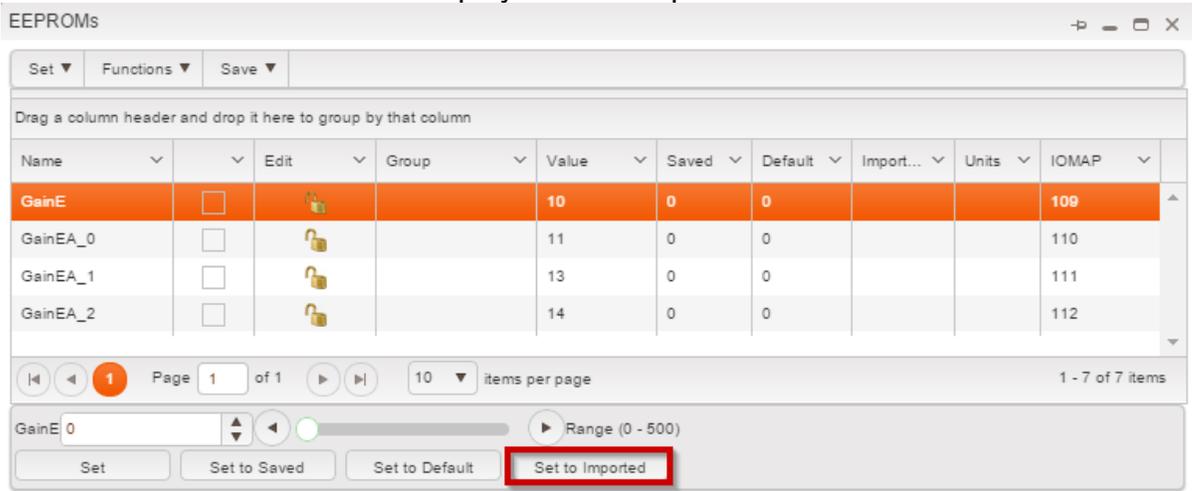


Set to Default Button

WARNING!
MASTER MODULE OVERRIDE HAZARD.
 Whenever EEPROMs values are reset to their default settings, the functionality of the OEM product system may be affected and cause unpredictable behavior. Death or serious injury can result.

Set to Imported Button

Clicking this button will immediately reset the Value column of the active EEPROMs selected to the values that are displayed in the Imported column.



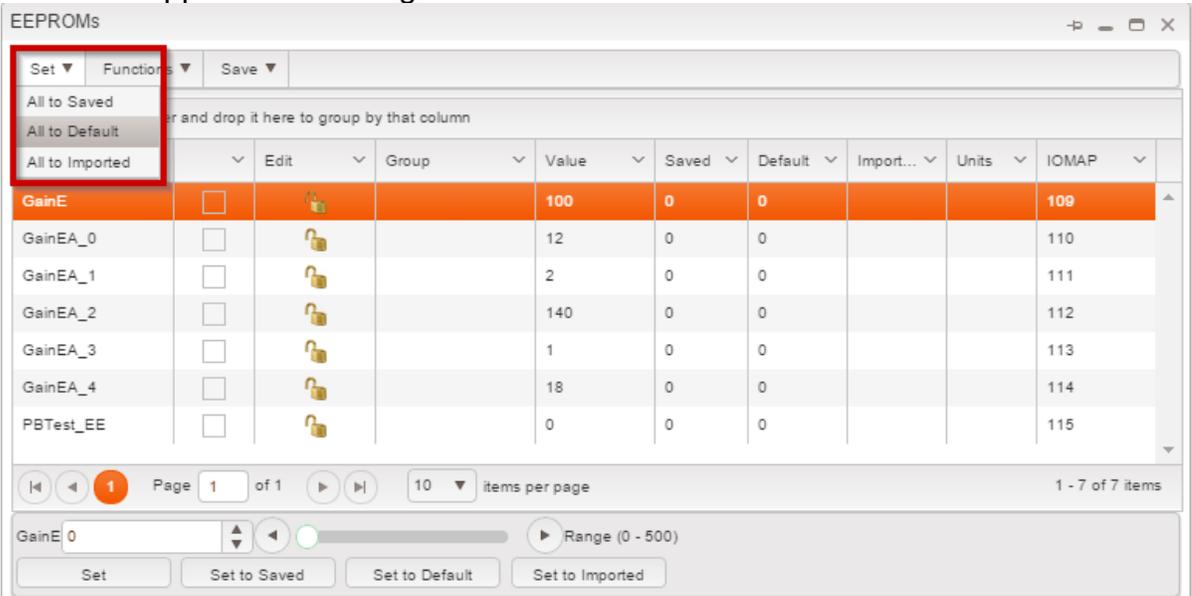
Set to Imported Button

Related:

[Edit All EEPROM Values that are Editable](#) ²⁰¹

8.5.8.2 Edit All EEPROM Values that are Editable

This part of the EEPROMs window is used to edit the values of all active writable EEPROMs at once. If these four buttons remain grayed out after selecting an EEPROM, the OEM-supplied user settings do not allow the user to use these features.



Set Menu

Save ALL Button

Clicking this button will immediately enter the new value adjustments made into the Value column of all active EEPROMs and also changes the processors EEPROM memory location. If the new values are not saved, the next time the modules are reset the new values will be lost and the old saved values will be reloaded.

Set ALL to Saved Button

Clicking this button will immediately reset all active EEPROM values to the values that are displayed in the Saved column.

Set ALL to Defaults Button

During system development, a set of best guess values for each EEPROM is determined and used for factory defaults. The values are nominal and are intended as a basis from which to start the tuning process. At times, should the tuning process go awry, click this button to return all values in the Value column to the default settings.

Clicking this button will immediately reset all active EEPROM values to the values that are displayed in the Default column.

WARNING! MASTER MODULE OVERRIDE HAZARD.

Whenever EEPROMs values are reset to their default settings, the functionality of the OEM product system may be affected and cause unpredictable behavior. Death or serious injury can result.

Set ALL to Imported Button

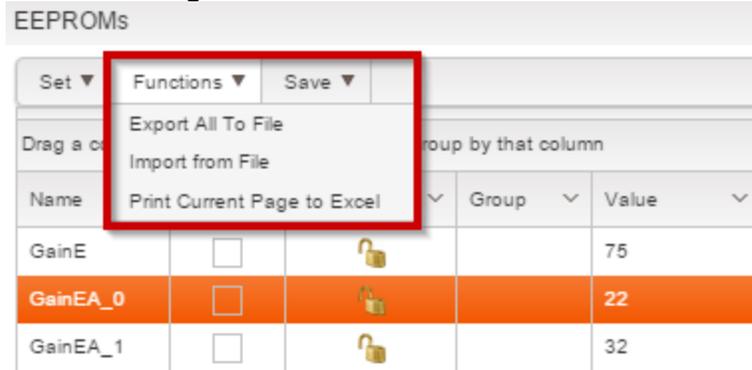
Clicking this button will immediately reset all active EEPROM values to the values that are displayed in the Imported column.

Related:

[Edit Individual EEPROM Value](#) 

8.5.8.3 EEPROM Functions

This part of the EEPROMs window is used to import, export or print the values of all active EEPROMs. If these two buttons remain grayed out after selecting an EEPROM, the OEM-supplied user settings do not allow users to use these features.



EEPROMS Functions Menu

Export to File Button

Clicking this button will automatically save the current EEPROMs values to a file that will reside in the Conductor™ software folder. This file can be used later for reference or for importing these settings back into the Conductor™.

IMPORTANT:

Exporting to a file may cause communication problems between the Conductor™ and the module. It may be necessary to reconnect to the module after an Export to File action.

Import from File Button

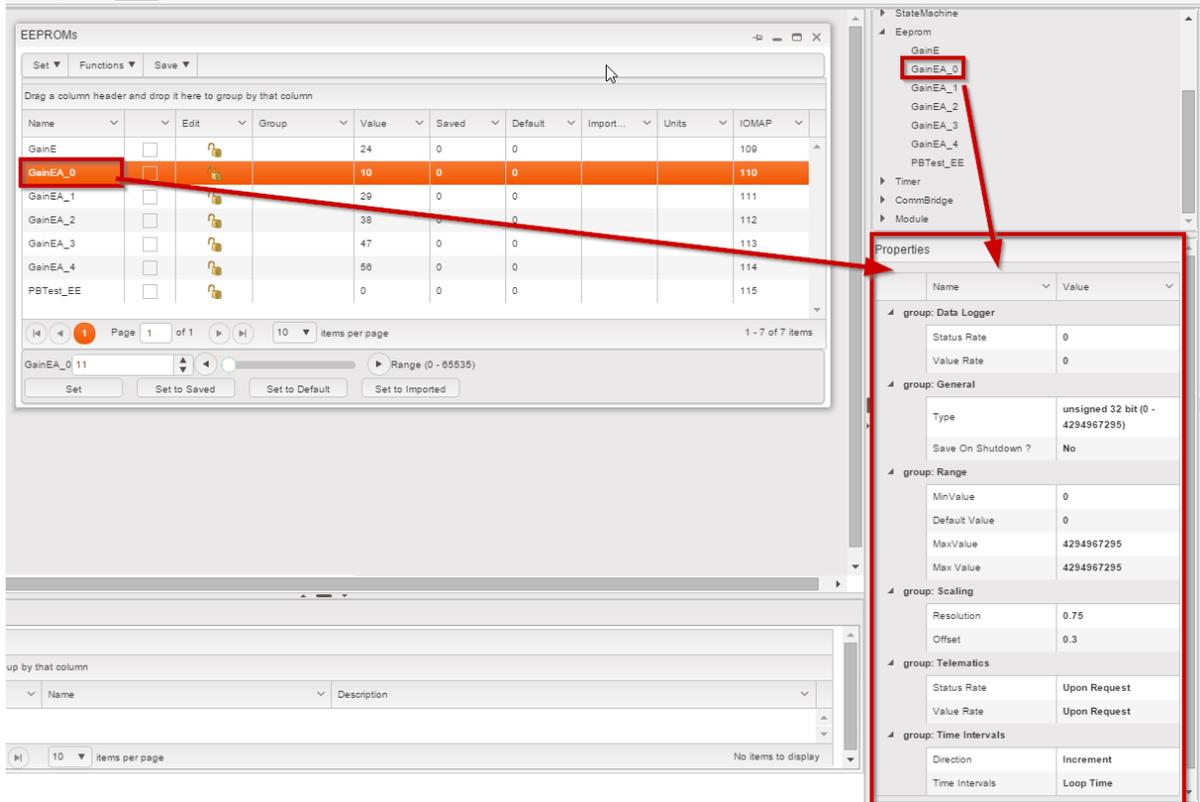
Clicking this button will open a dialog box prompting the user to locate and select a previously saved EEPROMs values file. Selecting this file will allow the Conductor to then read EEPROMs values from the new file.

Print Current Page to Excel

This exports the current page's data to an Excel file.

8.5.8.4 EEPROM Properties

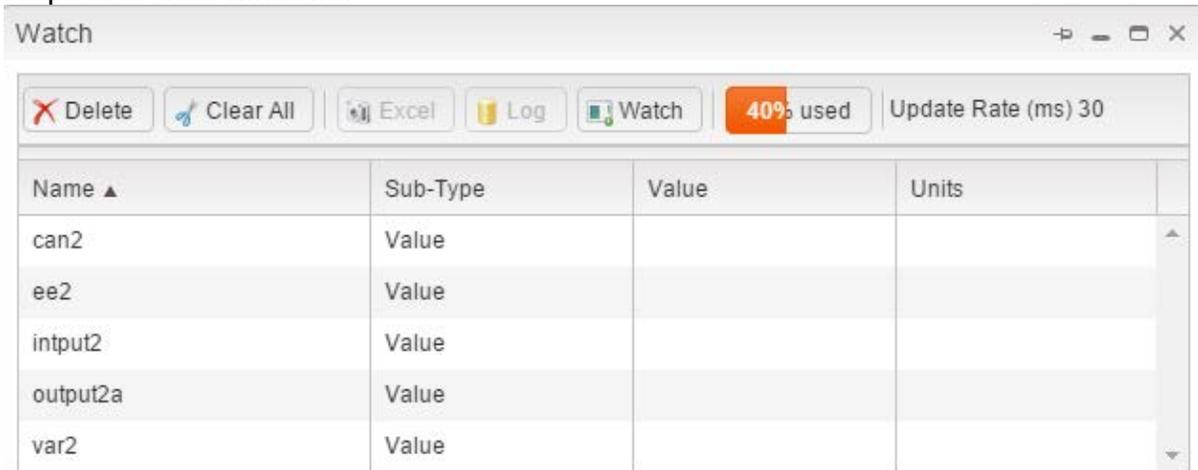
EEPROM information can be obtained by double-clicking on the EEPROM name, either in the EEPROM window or the Explorer pane. The EEPROM properties open in the [Properties pane](#) ¹⁷⁸.



EEPROM Properties

8.5.9 Watch Window

The Watch window works best for large systems with many inputs, outputs, variables, etc., where it is inconvenient to monitor several data items simultaneously within their respective data windows.



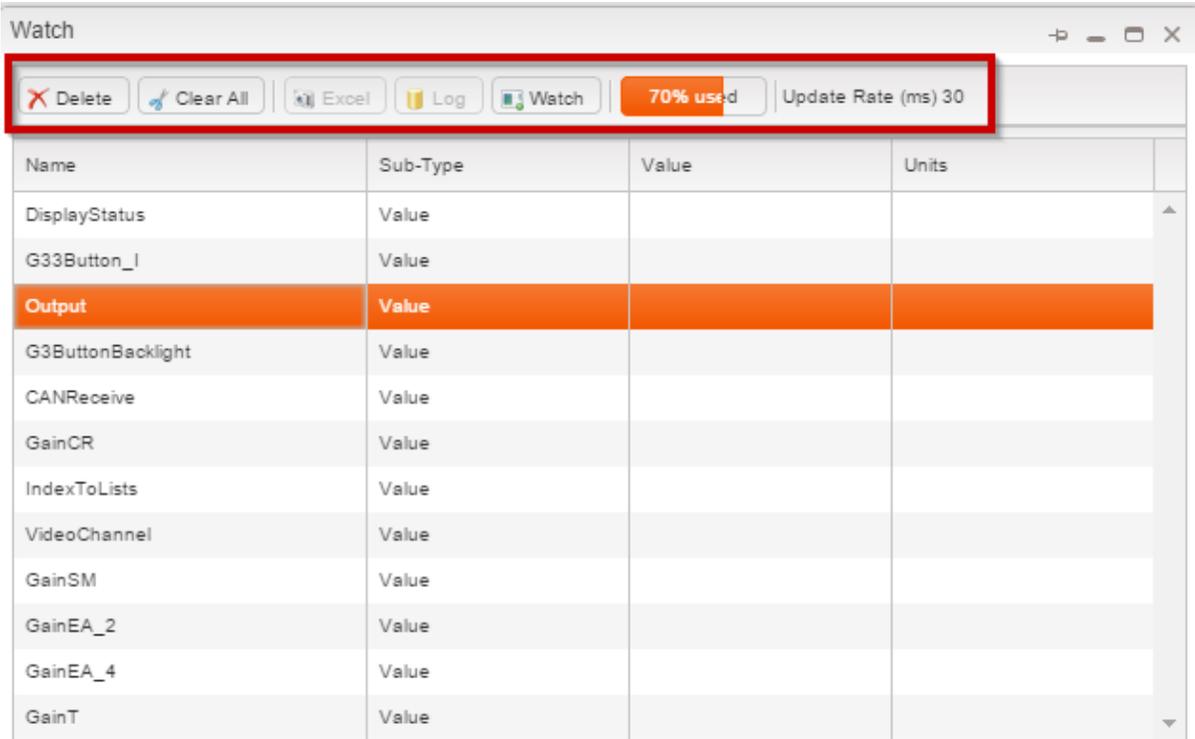
Watch Window

In the Watch window, the user will be able to select up to 20 memory locations of data items to watch. The master module that is selected for the project will determine the number of memory locations for data items that are available to watch. Data Items take one or two memory locations based on their configuration at design time. As data items are added to the Watch window, notice that the Memory Used bar indicates how much memory has been used.

View Watch Window Button

Clicking this button will open the Watch window. The Watch window can also be opened from the main window View menu by selecting Watch (Key Command Shortcut - Ctrl-W) from the drop-down menu.

Watch Window Controls



Watch Window Controls

DELETE Button

Clicking the **Delete** button will allow the user to delete an individual data item from the Watch window list.

Clear All Button

Clicking the **Clear All** button will allow the user to remove all data items from the Watch window with one button push.

Excel Button

This button saves and exports the data as an Excel file.

Log Button

IMPORTANT:

Before you click this button, make sure you want to remove all data items from the Watch window list, as there is no undo.

Watch Button

Clicking the **Watch** button requests that the master module send data to the Conductor™ about the active data items in the Watch window list. The user will then be able to view real-time values from all active data items.

Memory Used

This displays the memory used in an orange progress bar and also lists the total number of data items that have already been added to the Watch window. The maximum number of data items that can be added to the Watch window is 20.

8.5.10 Debug Window

When the Debug function is selected, the main Debug window opens.

WARNING

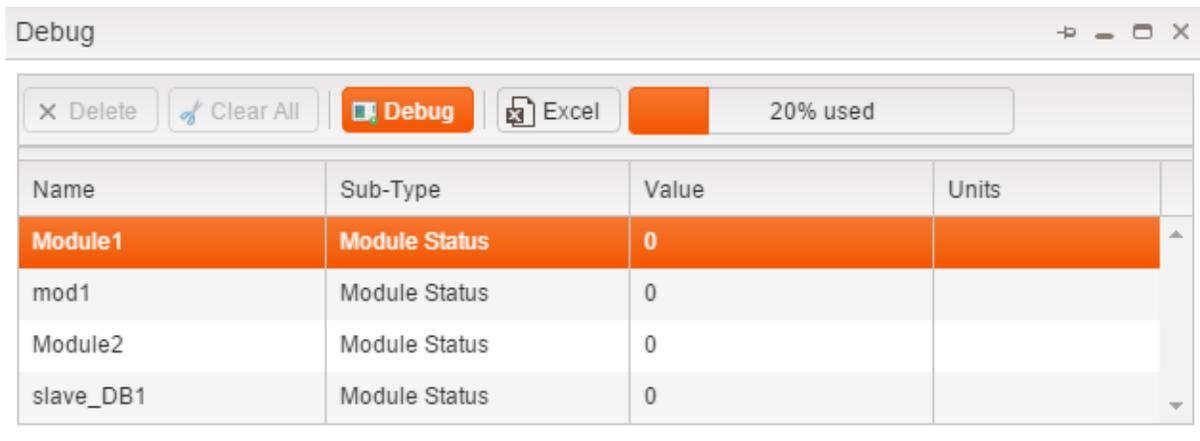
MASTER MODULE OVERRIDE HAZARD

Whenever Debug is activated, you are assuming direct control of selected Data Items value and potentially bypassing safety interlocks and normal operation.

Entering a wrong value may cause unpredictable OEM product behavior. Death or serious injury can result.

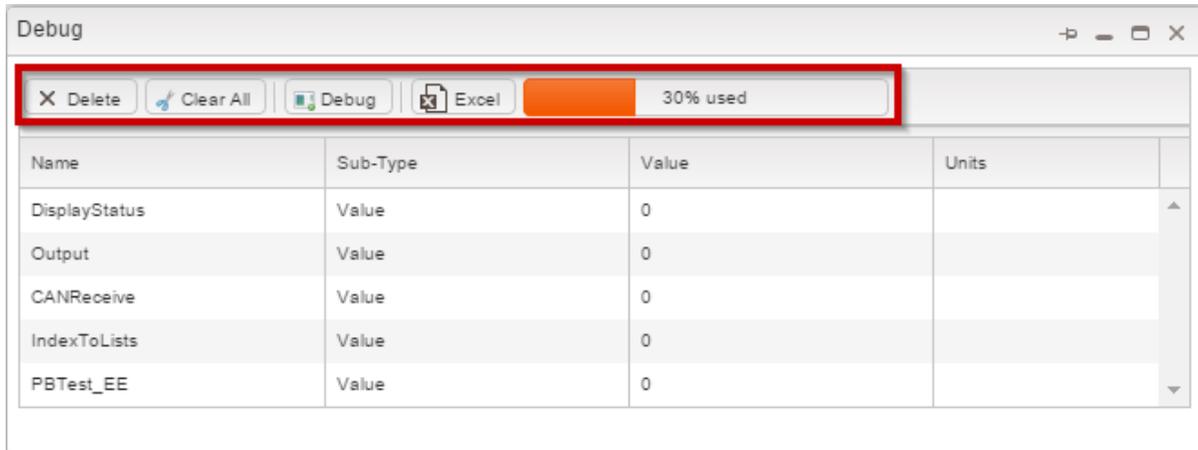
In the Debug window, the user is able to select up to 20 data items to debug. The master module that is selected for the project will determine the number of data items that are available to debug. It allows for artificial manipulation of inputs, outputs, variables, EEPROMs, timers, CAN Receives and State Machines. The window displays name, sub-type, value, and units of all data items added to the Debug window.

Use the Debug window to override the value of a data item to aid with troubleshooting it.



Debug Window

Debug Window Controls



Debug Window Controls

DELETE Button

Clicking the **Delete** button will allow the user to delete an individual data item from the Debug window list.

Clear All Button

Clicking the **Clear All** button will allow the user to remove all data items from the Debug window with one button push.

Warning

Before you click this button, make sure you want to remove all Data Items from the Debug window list, as there is no undo.

Debug Button

Clicking the **Debug** button will request that the master module send current data to the Conductor™ about the active data items in the Debug window list. The user will then be able to:

- Turn specific Data Items ON or OFF
- Adjust real-time values from all active data items
- Run or Pause Timers
- Clear or Receive data from CAN bus
- Apply hypothetical conditions to outputs (Open, Short GND, Short BATT, OverCurrent, Grounded, STB or Open, Under/Over Volt, Over Temp and STG or Open)

Excel Button

This button saves and exports the data as an Excel file.

Memory Used

This displays the memory used in an orange progress bar and also lists the total number of data items that have already been added to the Debug window. The maximum number of data items that can be added to the Debug window is 20.

8.5.10.1 Debug Data Item Types

8.5.10.1.1 Input Types

Inputs typically provide run-time information to the master module of the OEM products system. The process for debugging Input type data items is essentially all the same.

Input types that are currently supported by the Conductor™ are:

- Inputs
- Variables
- State Machines
- EEPROMs
- Timers
- CAN Receives

For all input types, the Debug window displays information on the name, sub-type, value, and units.

Note: Make all initial Input Value Control adjustments before entering the Debug mode.

Related:

[Output Types](#) 

8.5.10.1.2 Output Types

Outputs typically provide read/write value information to and from the master module of the OEM products system. The process for debugging an output type is more complicated than debugging inputs. The complexity comes into play when considering four different Sub-Type options for debugging outputs. These sub-types are Value, Status, Flash and Current .

Output Sub-Type options are selected in the Multi-View window. These Sub-Types will be based on whether the output has been set up for Output Status, Output Flash or Current Feedback, and/or your level of access privileges to the Conductor™ software. Check-boxes for any Sub-Type that are grayed out mean that the Sub-Type is not available.

Once all outputs and Sub-Type options have been selected, adjusting Value Control is basically the same as adjusting an input data item. If an output is digital, the control field will display a **Turn On** or **Turn Off** button. If it is analog, the control field will display a scroll bar. When the Scroll Bar button is moved, to change the state of the data item, the new value will be displayed in the bottom right cell of the Debug window.

Status type outputs also allow the user to apply hypothetical conditions to output data items (Open, Short GND, Short BATT, OverCurrent, Grounded, STB or Open, Under/Over Volt, Over Temp and STG or Open).

Note: Make all initial Output Value Control adjustments before entering the Debug mode.

Related:
[Input Types](#)^[210]

8.5.11 COM Bridges Window

The COM Bridges window shows the current values for the comm bridge data items that was configured in Orchestra® Composer™, similar to the input, output, etc. windows.

Name	Group	Rx Status	Tx Status	Report Rate	Byte1	Byte2	Byte3	Byte4	Byte5	Byte6	Byte7	IOMAP
COMBridge		Cleared	Disabled	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119
COMBridge1		Cleared	Disabled	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130

COM Bridges

Name

This is the name assigned to the COM Bridge data item in Orchestra® Composer™.

Group

This is the group that the data item was assigned to in Orchestra®.

Rx Status

This is the received status. It shows whether or not a valid message was received for the COM bus.

Tx Status

This is the data item's TX status property set in Orchestra® Composer™. The options are Pass Through, On Report Rate, and Disabled.

Set the TX Status in Orchestra Composer, by adjusting the TX Status property of the COM Bridge data item. If set to At Rate, it will transmit at report rate. If set to Pass Through, it will transmit regardless of the rate. If set to Disabled, the data will not transmit.

Report Rate

This shows the rate at which the data is being transmitted.

Byte 1

The current value of byte 1 that will be transmitted. The RX status needs to be received, the TX status needs to be enabled, and the Report Rate timer needs to be set.

Byte 2

The current value of byte 2 that will be transmitted. The RX status needs to be received, the TX status needs to be enabled, and the Report Rate timer needs to be set.

Byte 3

The current value of byte 3 that will be transmitted. The RX status needs to be received, the TX status needs to be enabled, and the Report Rate timer needs to be set.

Byte 4

The current value of byte 4 that will be transmitted. The RX status needs to be received, the TX status needs to be enabled, and the Report Rate timer needs to be set.

Byte 5

The current value of byte 5 that will be transmitted. The RX status needs to be received, the TX status needs to be enabled, and the Report Rate timer needs to be set.

Byte 6

The current value of byte 6 that will be transmitted. The RX status needs to be received, the TX status needs to be enabled, and the Report Rate timer needs to be set.

Byte 7

The current value of byte 7 that will be transmitted. The RX status needs to be received, the TX status needs to be enabled, and the Report Rate timer needs to be set.

IOMAP

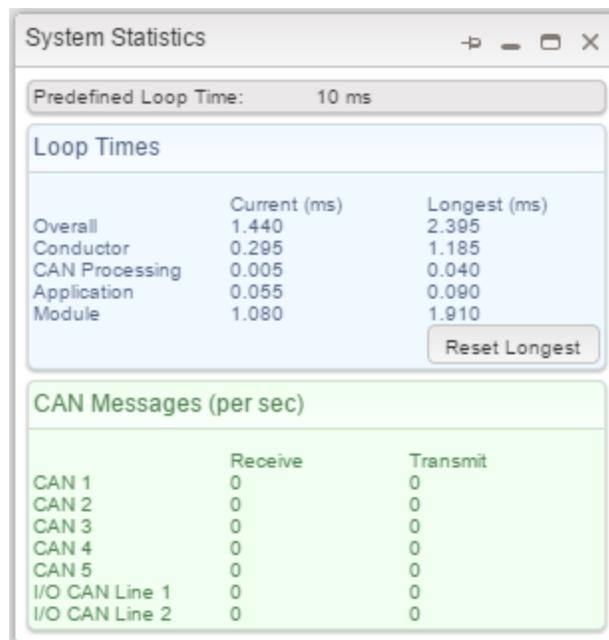
Gives the IOMap address of the data item from the Constants.h file that is used for debugging.

8.5.12 System Statistics

The System Statistics window shows the modules defined loop time that is set in Orchestra®. Each other part is a recording from the module to display the statistics.

Loop time is the amount of time it takes the firmware to run through everything it has to do once. If the module takes longer than the predefined loop time, the module gets cut off and has to start again. Some functionality will be impaired if the loop time is exceeded.

The CAN Messages per sec is showing the incoming and outgoing message averages over a period of time.



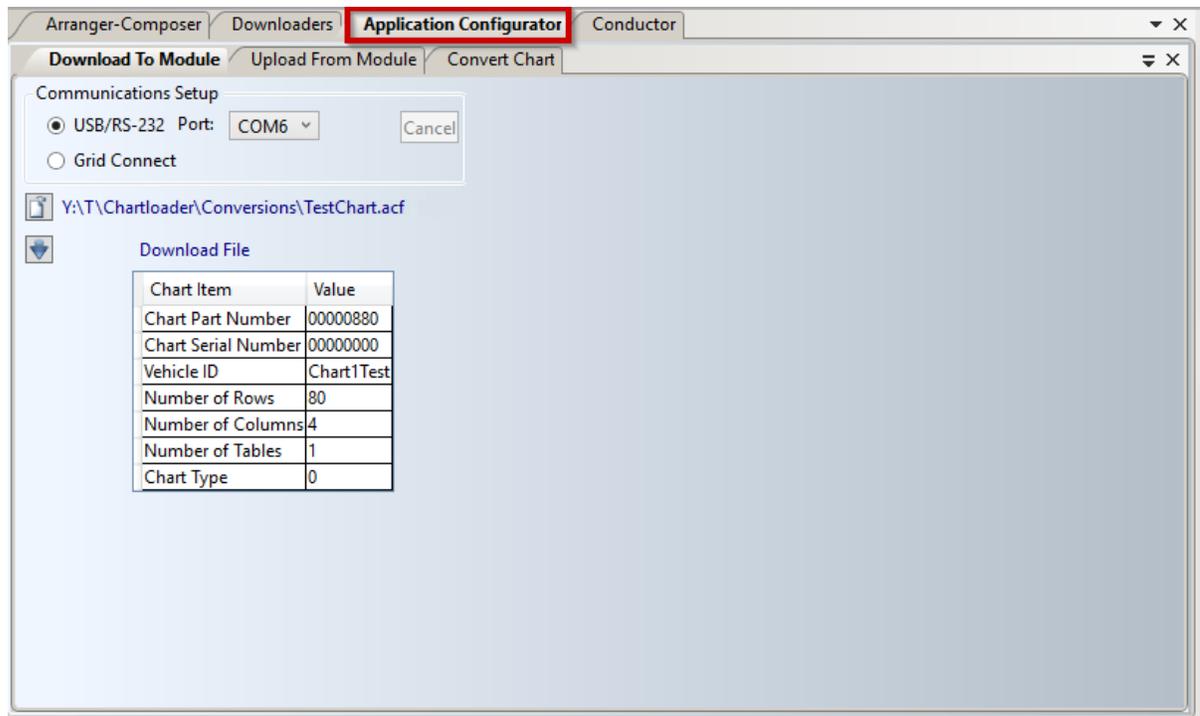
System Statistics Window

Application Configurator

9 Application Configurator

Application Configurator allows the user to download and upload configurable charts to and from master modules. It can also do a conversion to a chart to provide a kind of revision control that can prevent the given chart from being edited.

Note: This is only for master modules and is configured inside of the Presto™ code, not through Orchestra®.



Application Configurator

Related:

[Download To Module](#) ²¹⁷

[Upload From Module](#) ²¹⁸

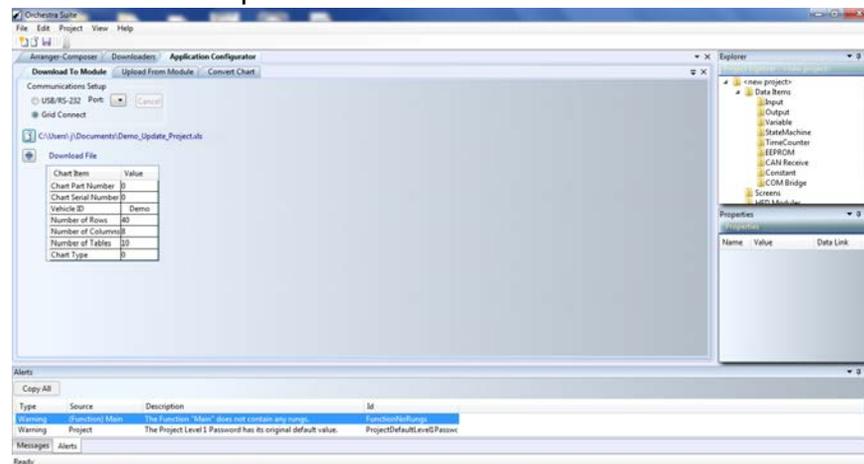
[Convert Chart](#) ²¹⁹

[Using Presto](#) ³³⁴

9.1 Download To Module

To download a chart to a module, follow the steps below.

1. Open Orchestra®.
2. Click the Application Configurator Tab.
3. Within the Application Configurator tab, click on the Download To Module tab.
4. Choose the connection method to be used, either through CAN using Grid Connect or through USB.
5. Click the small button below the communication set up to navigate to the chart that is to be downloaded.
6. Once the chart is selected and loaded within Orchestra® click the download file button.
7. After the download completes it is safe to disconnect the module.



Download To Module

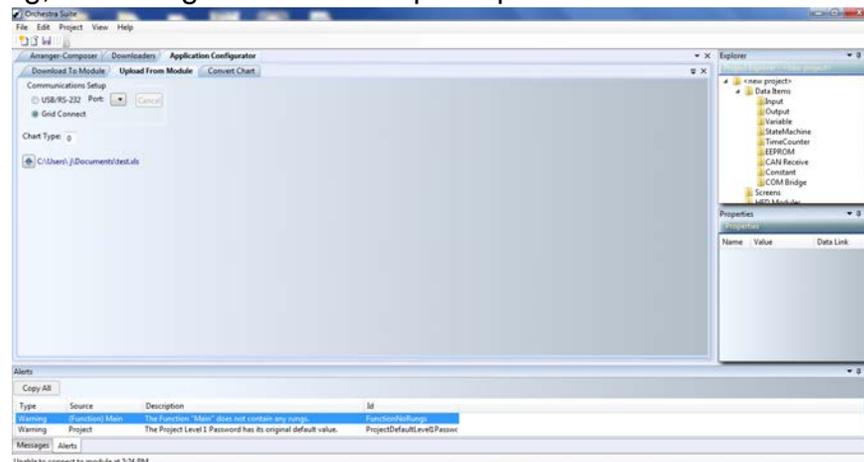
Related:

- [Upload From Module](#) ²¹⁸
- [Application Configurator](#) ²¹⁶
- [Firmware Download](#) ²²⁵
- [Application Download](#) ²²⁷
- [Display Download](#) ²²⁹

9.2 Upload From Module

To upload a chart from a module, follow the steps below.

1. Open Orchestra®.
2. Click the Application Configurator Tab.
3. Within the Application Configurator tab, click on the Upload From Module tab.
4. Choose the connection method to be used, either through CAN using Grid Connect or through USB.
5. Choose the chart type that will be uploaded from the module.
6. Select a file for the chart to be uploaded into, usually an Excel file. After choosing, the Configurator will attempt to upload the chart.



Upload From Module

Related:

[Download To Module](#) ²¹⁷

[Application Configurator](#) ²¹⁶

[Firmware Download](#) ²²⁵

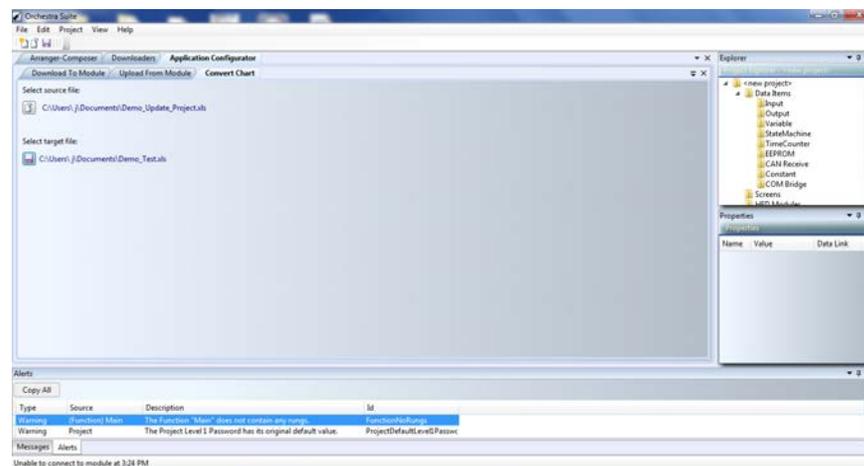
[Application Download](#) ²²⁷

[Display Download](#) ²²⁹

9.3 Convert Chart

Follow the steps below to convert a chart.

1. Open Orchestra®.
2. Click the Application Configurator Tab.
3. Within the Application Configurator tab, click on the Convert Chart tab.
4. Click the button to browse to the file that is to be converted.
5. Select the file for conversion. The Configurator prepares the file to be converted.
6. Once the file to be converted has been chosen and prepared, another button will appear. Click it and browse to the location where the newly created file will be placed, choose the format for the file to be converted to, and give the new file a name.



Convert Chart

Related:

[Application Configurator](#) ²¹⁶

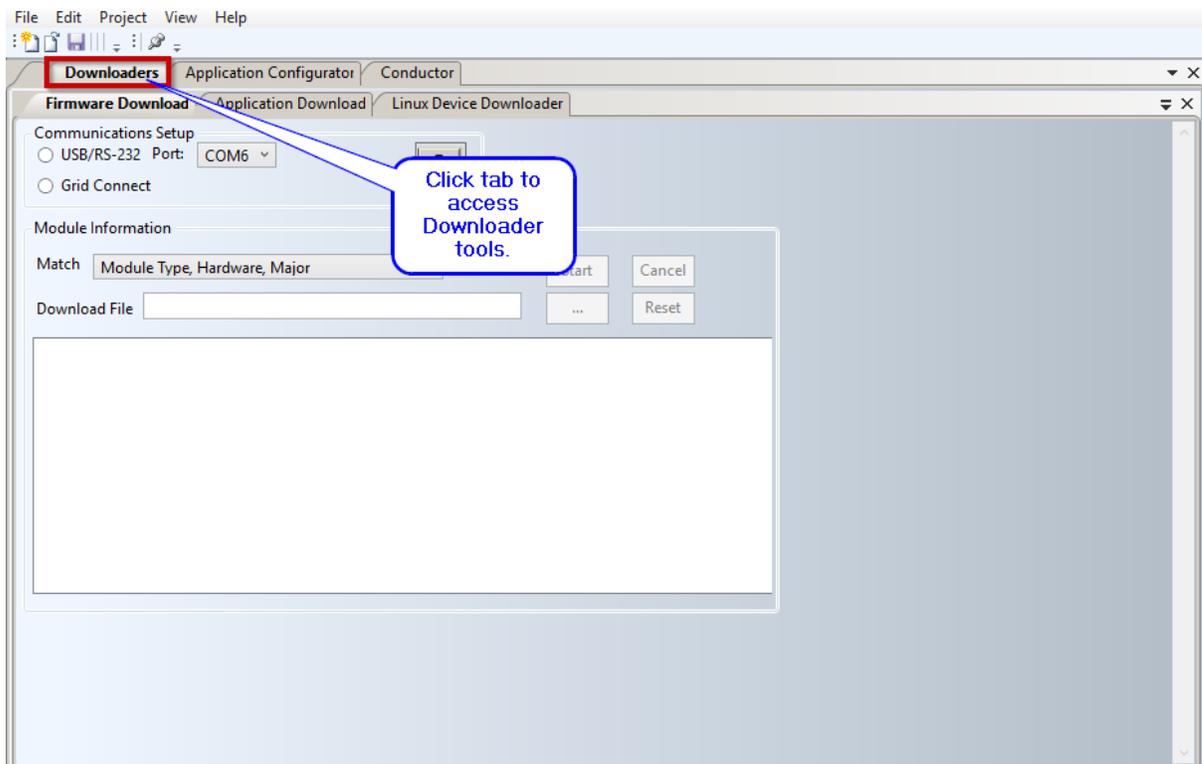
Orchestra[®] Downloader Guide

10 Orchestra® Downloader Guide

10.1 Introduction

There are three subtabs: [Firmware Download](#)²²⁵, [Application Download](#)²²⁷, and Linux Device Downloader. They each download specific software to a specific device. Before any downloading can be done, the hardware and tools must be connected and configured properly.

To access the Downloader tool, left click on the top middle tab that says “Download Project” within the main Orchestra® screen.



Downloader

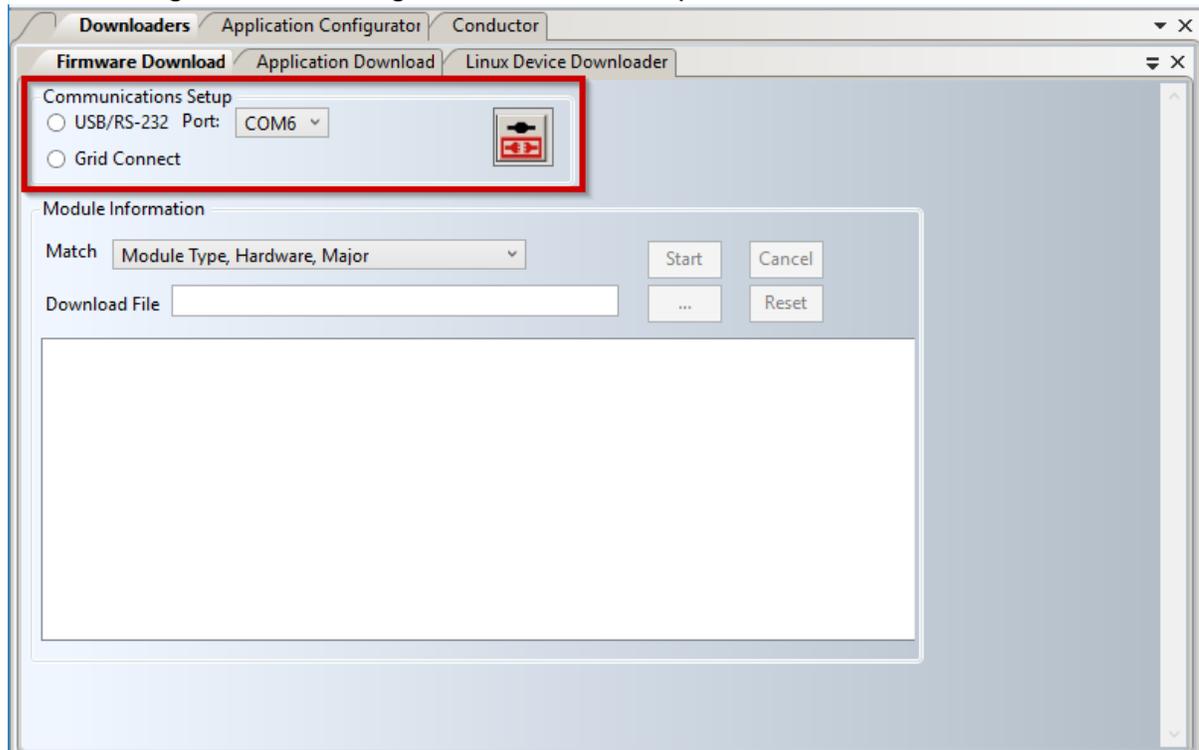
Related:

[How to Download to a Module](#)²²³

10.1.1 How to Download to a Module

There are two ways to download to a module:

1. Through a USB/RS-232 connection if the module has the capability.
2. Through the CAN using a USB to CAN adapter such as Grid Connect.



Communications Setup: USB/RS-232 or Grid Connect

Note: If the module is USB capable, Grid Connect can still be used instead, if the user wishes to download over CAN.

Materials

For the USB connection, a USB to USB cable is needed. After the cable is connected, the user must choose the COM port that the module is connected to via the drop-down menu.

To connect to the Grid Connect device, the CAN line needs to be broken out to a RS-232 connector with the standard CAN pin configuration to plug into the device.

Note: All of the downloaders can be used whether or not a project is loaded. If no project is loaded then the user will need to browse to and load the correct files.

Related:

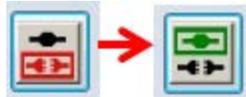
[Firmware Download](#) ²²⁵
[Application Download](#) ²²⁷

[Display Download](#)²²⁹

10.1.1.1 Connect/Disconnect Button

Clicking this button connects to or disconnects from the Master Module in the OEM product. The button appears in two ways, depending upon whether there is a communications link between the product and the computer.

If the button appears as “Connected”, click it to disconnect. Conversely, if the button appears as “Disconnected”, you can click it to re-establish the connection.



Connect-Disconnect Button

Related:

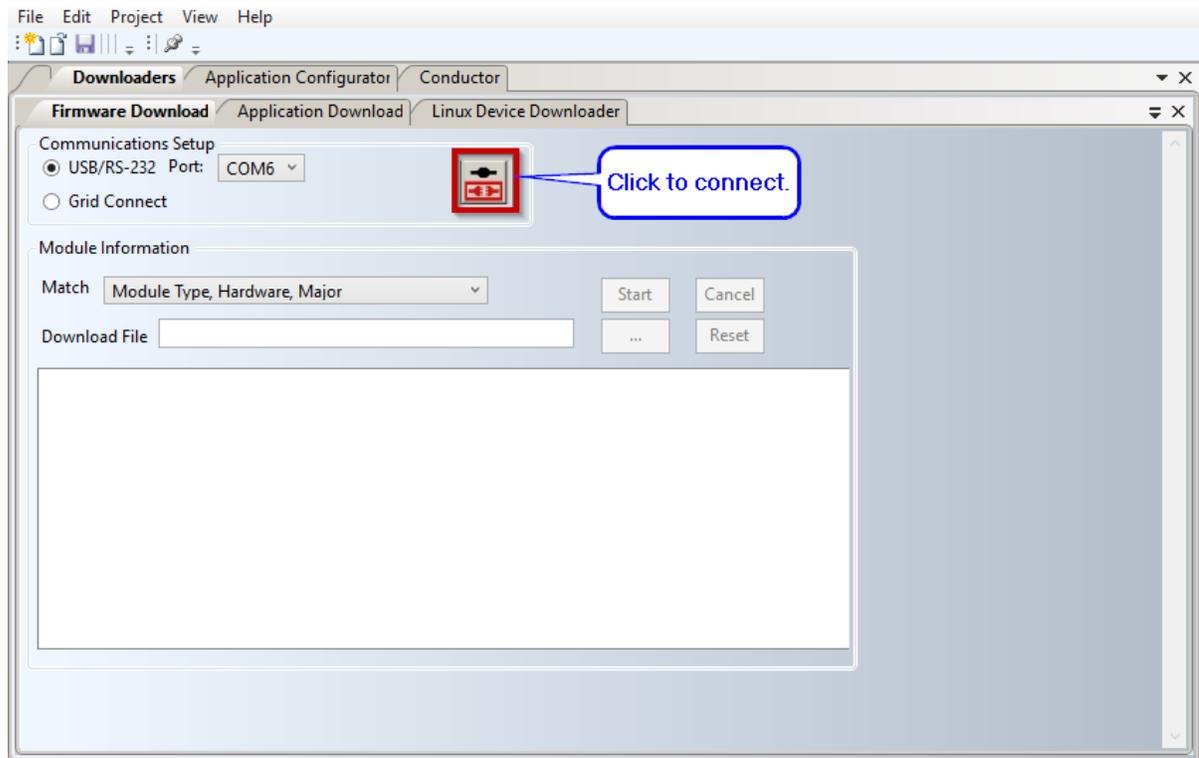
[Firmware Download](#)²²⁵

10.2 Firmware Download

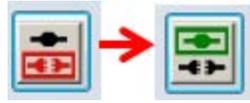
The Firmware Download is used to update the firmware of the master and client modules. When used with Presto™, this would also update the master module application.

1. Power up the module(s).
2. Plug in the desired download interface method.
3. Once powered and connected, click the “Download Project” tab within Orchestra®.
4. Click the “Firmware Download” tab.
5. Choose the communication method being used, either USB/RS-232 or Grid Connect.
6. Click the connect icon to the right.

Note: If using the USB/RS-232 option, the user needs to also select the port that is being used to communicate to the module(s).



Firmware Downloader



Disconnected to Connected Icon Change

Once connected, the icon will turn green and information within the “Module Information” field will be populated with all of the modules detected within the system.

Next to each found module is a check box, and clicking the check box marks that module for the firmware download. When marked, the “Download File” field will be auto-populated with the latest firmware file that is available with that version of Orchestra®. Click **Start** to begin the download, and Orchestra® will notify the user of completion.

Related:

[How to Download to a Module](#)^[223]

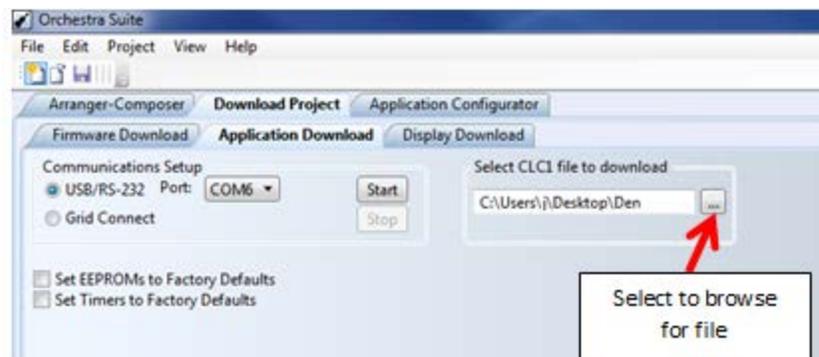
[Application Download](#)^[227]

[Display Download](#)^[229]

10.3 Application Download

This is how to load the application if using Rungs.

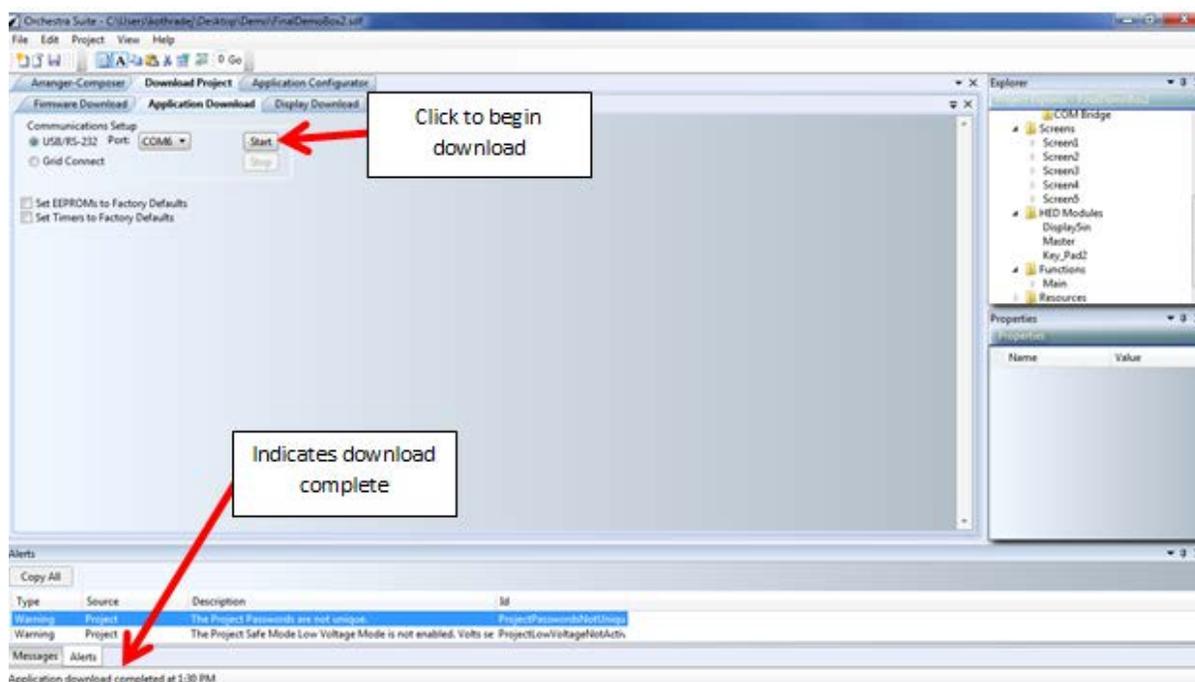
1. Power up the module.
2. Plug in the interface desired to download over.
3. Click on the “Application Download” to access that downloader.
4. Depending on if a project loaded or not, there may or may not be a window to select the CLC1 file to download. If there is an open project, that window will not be there and Orchestra® will automatically select the open project’s CLC1 file for download. If there is no project open, the user will have to manually select the file to download.



Application Downloader Manual File Selection

5. Once the desired CLC1 file is selected, choose the communication method and click the Start button.
6. Track the download progress via a progress bar in the lower right hand corner of the screen.
7. Orchestra® indicates to the user that the download is complete via text in the lower left corner of the screen.

There are two check boxes; “Set EEPROMS to Factory Defaults” and “Set Timers to Factory Defaults” that the user can check if they desire to reset the [EEPROMs](#)^[101] and Timers to their factory default values.



Application Downloader

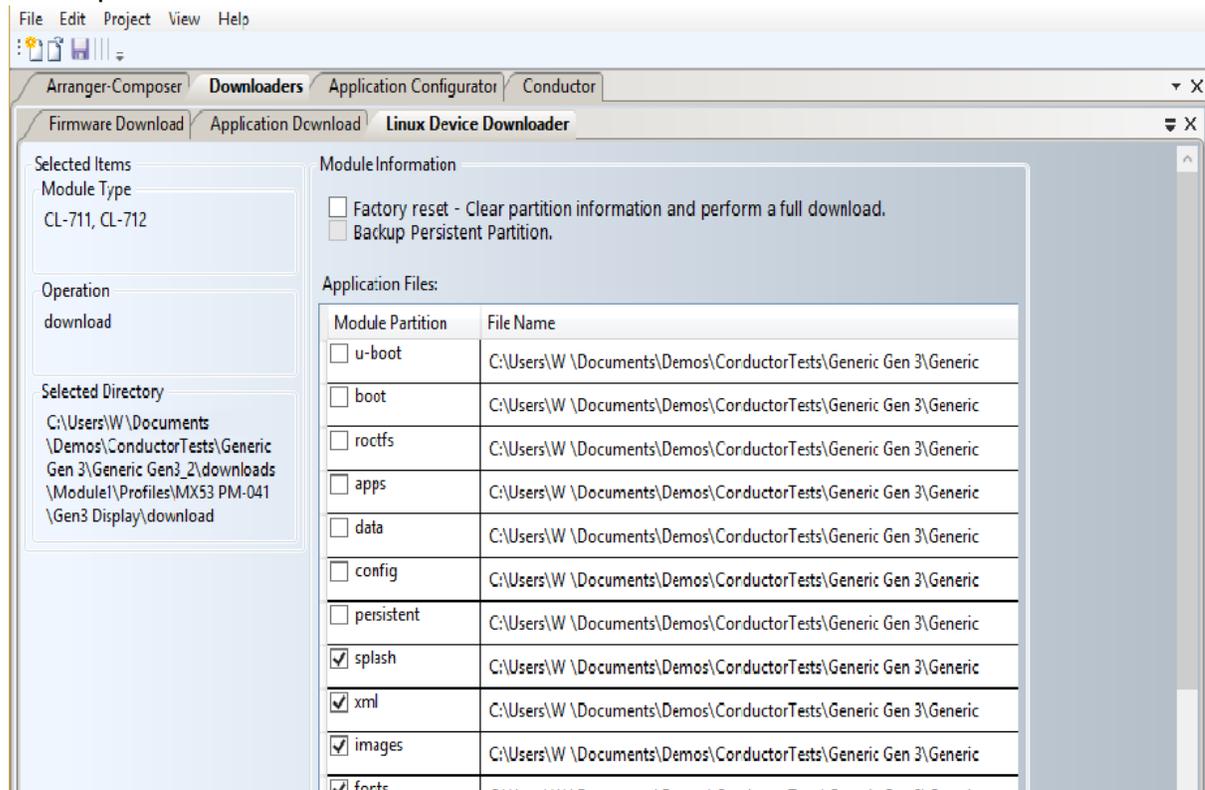
Related:[How to Download to a Module](#) ²²³[Firmware Download](#) ²²⁵[Display Download](#) ²²⁹

10.4 Linux Device Downloader

The Linux Device Downloader programs the firmware and screen information into the display.

If the display is a master module, there is a built in USB CAN pass-through internal to the display that allows the display to be programmed with the application software and the display files using the same connection.

If the display is an I/O module, it cannot be downloaded through the master module and will require its own USB connection.



Linux Device Downloader

Related:

[Using USB Cables](#) ²³⁰

[Display Information](#) ²³¹

[How to Download to a Module](#) ²²³

[Firmware Download](#) ²²⁵

[Application Download](#) ²²⁷

10.4.1 Using USB Cables

There is a specific order in which the USB cable is plugged in, in order to either program the display files or the application files.

Flash Application Software

If the display is a Master and the user desires to flash the application software, the USB cable must be plugged in after the display has already been powered up.

Flash Display Files

If the user wants to flash the display files, the USB must be plugged in prior to powering up the display regardless of being a Master or I/O Module.

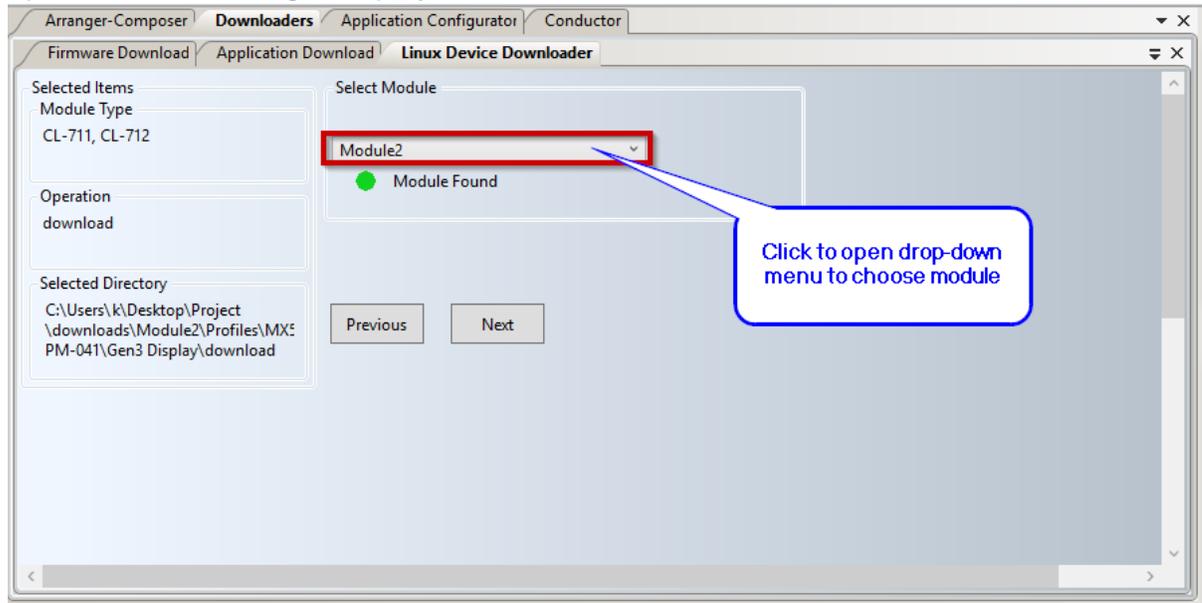
Related:

[Display Download](#)  229

10.4.2 Linux Device Information

Select Module

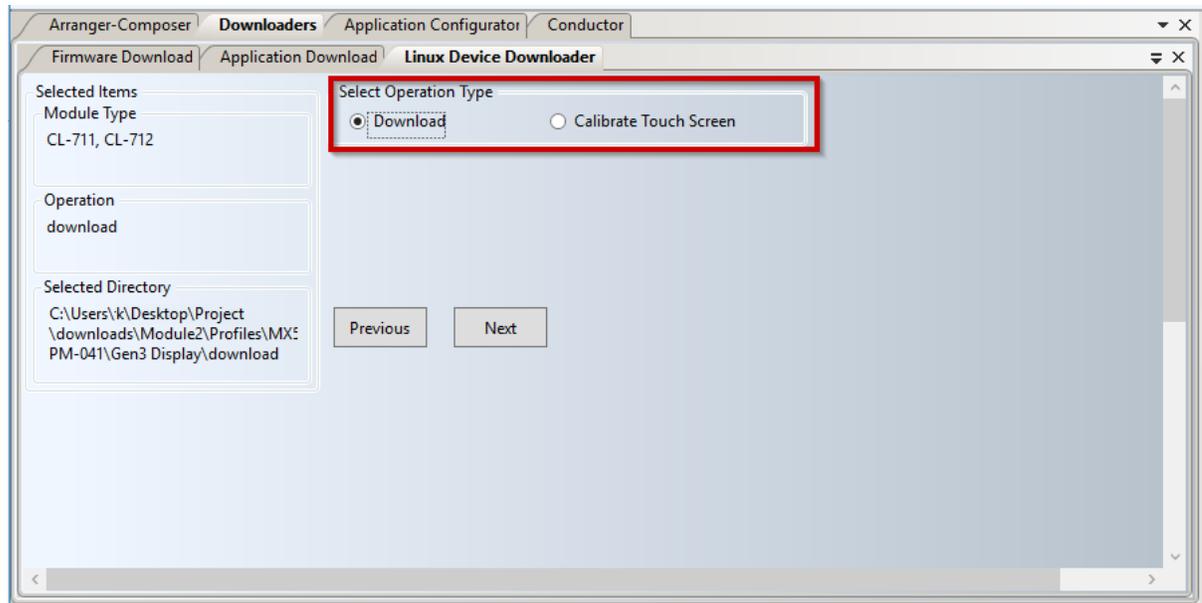
On the Select Module page, there is a drop-down menu with the option to choose which display to download to if there are multiple displays connected, otherwise the only option will be the single display.



Select Module

Select Operation Type

Choose Download or Calibrate Touch Screen.



Select Operation Type

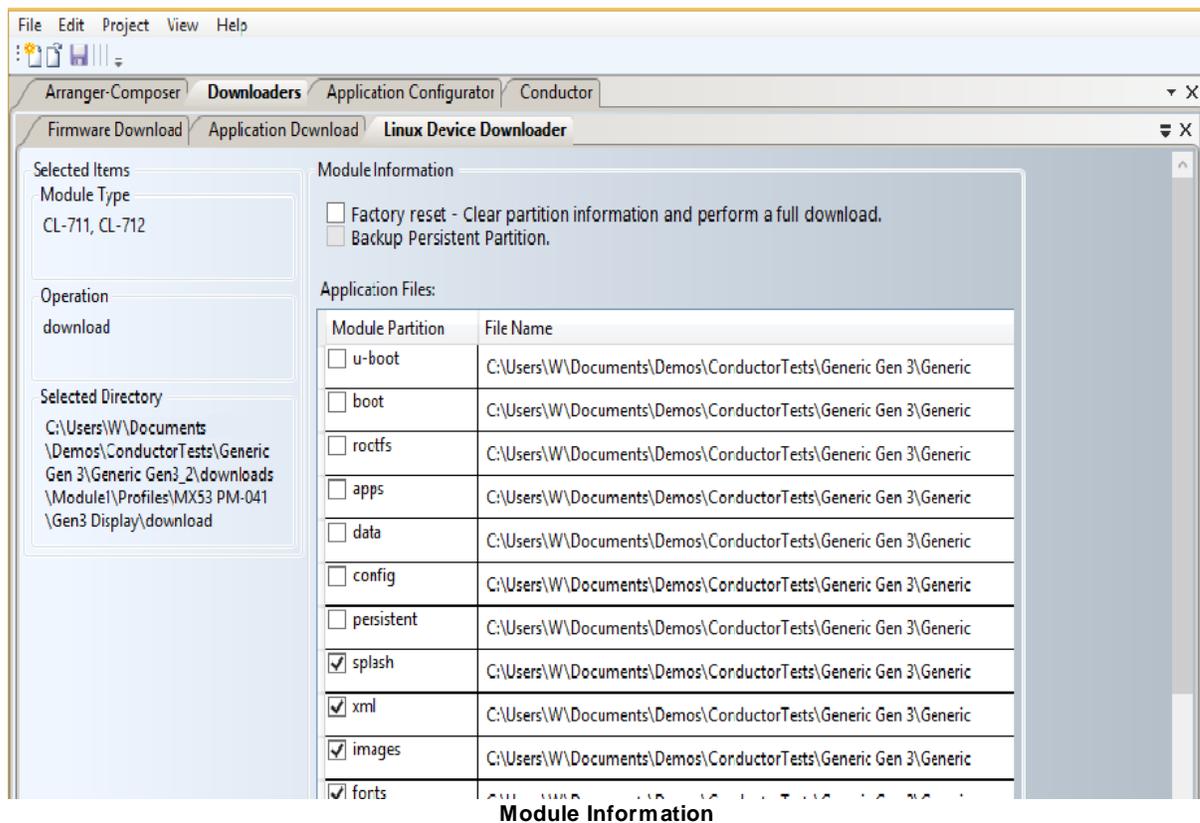
Module Information

The factory reset check box is used to clear previously downloaded files from the module.

The Backup Persistent Partition is used to back up and restore specific items in the persistent partition after a Factory reset.

The application files include a logo, xml, images, and fonts selection. Each of those is their own separate file and the paths to them should be automatically filled. The user can choose which files to load by clicking the check box next to each one. The xml file is the main file for the display, which is the equivalent of the clc1 file that a Master Module needs that holds the actual application code.

Note: the Orchestra® project must be compiled before the application files can be downloaded.



Related:

[Display Download](#) ²²⁹

10.5 Downloader Wizard Packet

The Downloader Wizard Packet is a way to fully package and download only the files needed for that given project, which also provides a form of revision control. This feature creates the packet.

Orchestra® takes the user through the setup process. Use the Run Downloader Wizard from Packet File command to use Orchestra® to install the packet.

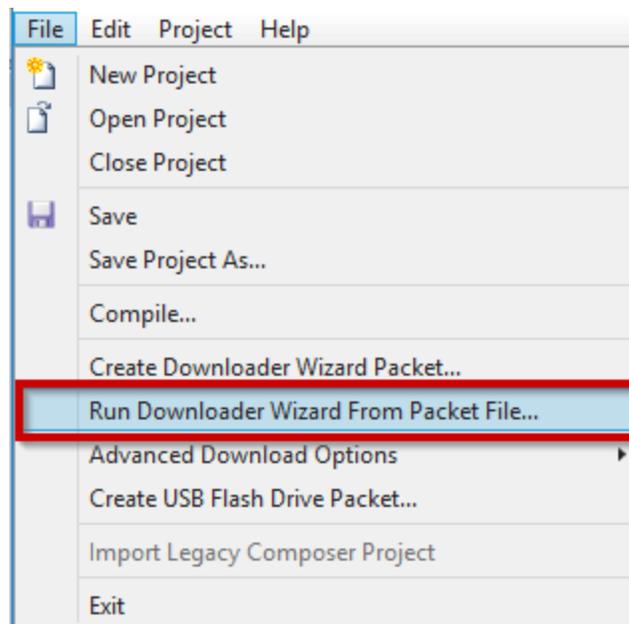
Related:

[Downloading from a Packet](#) ²³³

10.5.1 Downloading from a Packet

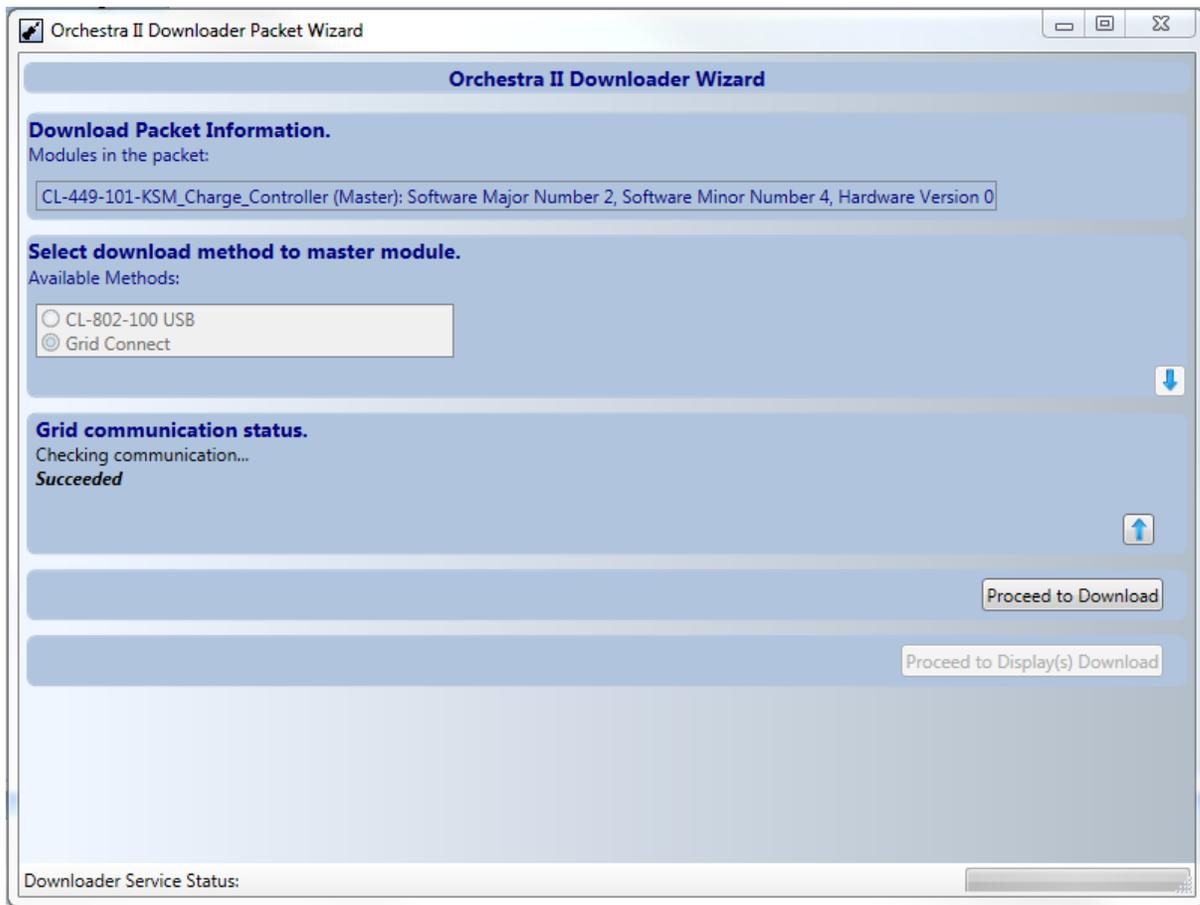
To download from a Wizard packet, follow the steps outlined below.

1. Open a new instance of Orchestra®.
2. Select the file drop-down menu and click on “Run Downloader Wizard from Packet File...”.



Begin Download From Packet

3. Navigate to the .dwp file within the computer and select it.
4. The Downloader Packet Wizard will pop up, showing the module information that the packet contains. Choose the download method from the available options.
5. Click the blue arrow once a selection has been made, and the wizard will check for the communication.



Downloader Packet Wizard

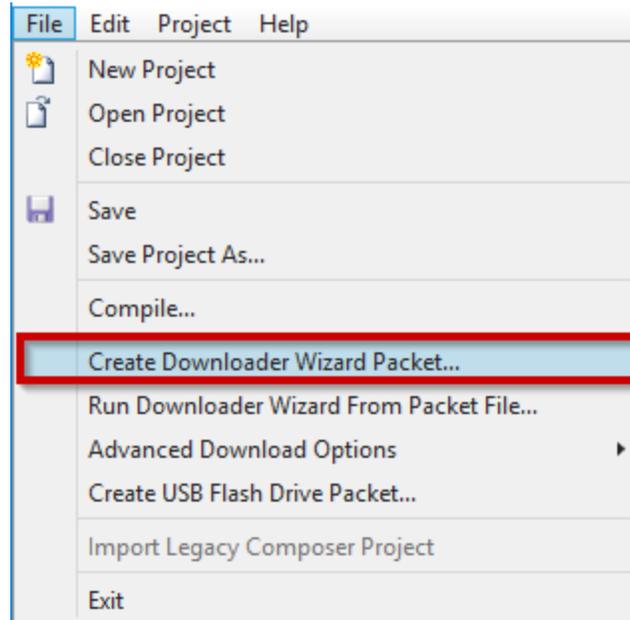
6. Once connected, click Proceed to Download and the download process will begin. The progress can be viewed with the status bar in the lower right hand corner.
7. Once the application is loaded, if there are also files to download to a display, the user will be prompted to do so.

Related:[Downloader Wizard Packet](#) ²³³[Creating a Packet](#) ²³⁵

10.5.1.1 Creating a Packet

To create a Downloader Wizard Packet, follow the steps below.

1. Open the project within Orchestra®.
2. Go to the file drop-down and select “Create Downloader Wizard Packet...”.



Begin Download Packet Creation

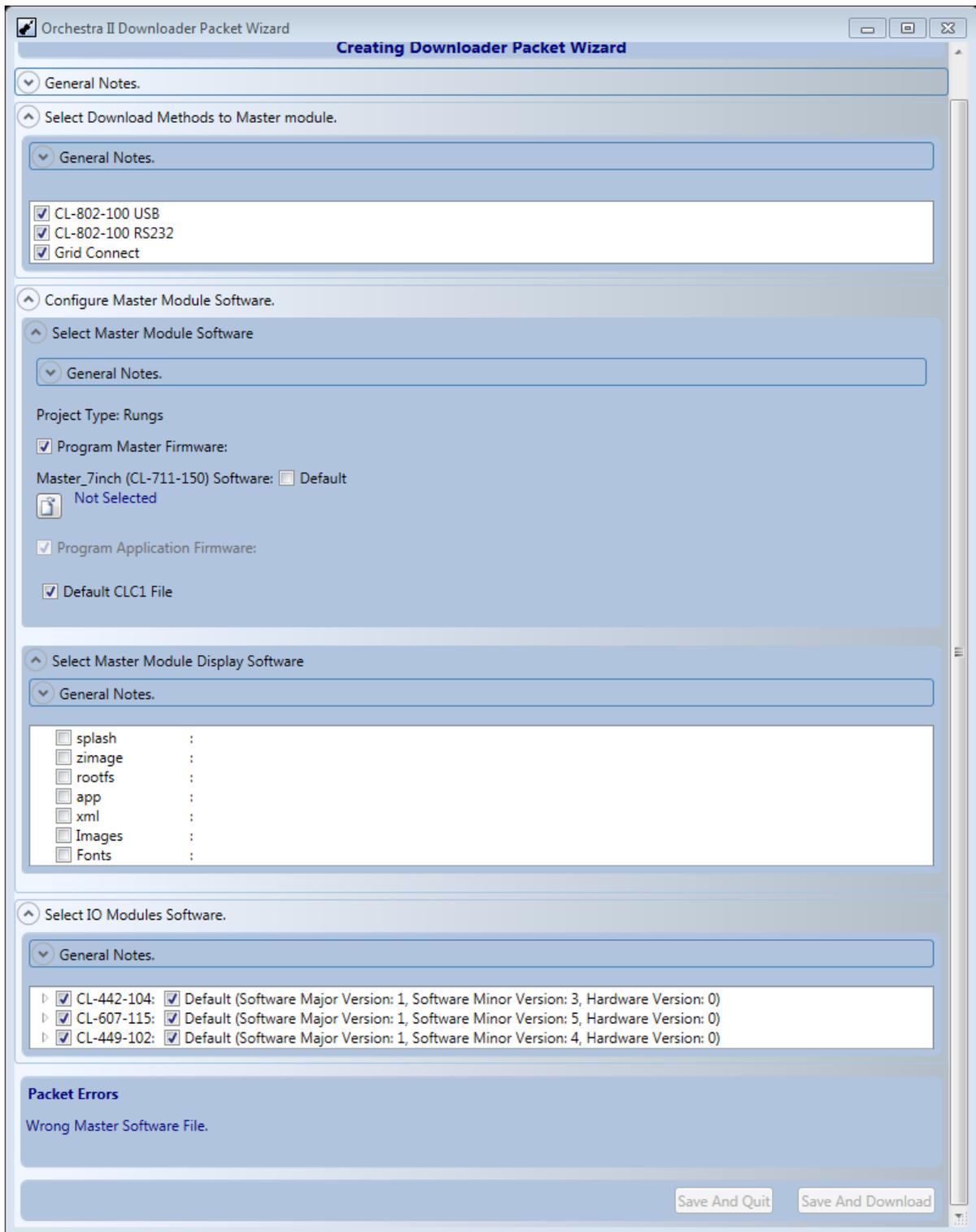
3. Select which download methods will be available to choose from when downloading.
4. Select the firmware to load into the master module, either the default or a specific file specified by the user. If this is selected when the download wizard is run it will update the firmware of the master module if necessary.

Note: if you do not select the firmware to be downloaded, there is a chance that the master module will not support the .clc1 format of the application. It is suggested that you use the default software, as this is the latest known firmware for the module and will be compatible with the .clc1 file generated with this version of Orchestra®.

5. If Rungs, select the .clc1 file to download to the module. The default .clc1 file is the one generated from the open Orchestra® project.
6. If a display is part of the project, select all of the files related to the display to be included with the download packet.
7. If desired, select I/O Module software to have the I/O Modules firmware updated. The file to be loaded to the modules can be specifically chosen if the default is unchecked and a new file is selected.

8. Click Save and Quit to create the .dwp file and close the Downloader Packet Wizard, or click Save and Download to save the .dwp file and immediately download the packet.
9. If there are any required fields that are empty or improperly filled, there will be an error box giving a brief description of the issue.

Note: When creating a .dwp for a Presto™ project Step 4 is where the file to be loaded is selected instead of the firmware file.



Downloader Packet Wizard Packet Creation

Related:

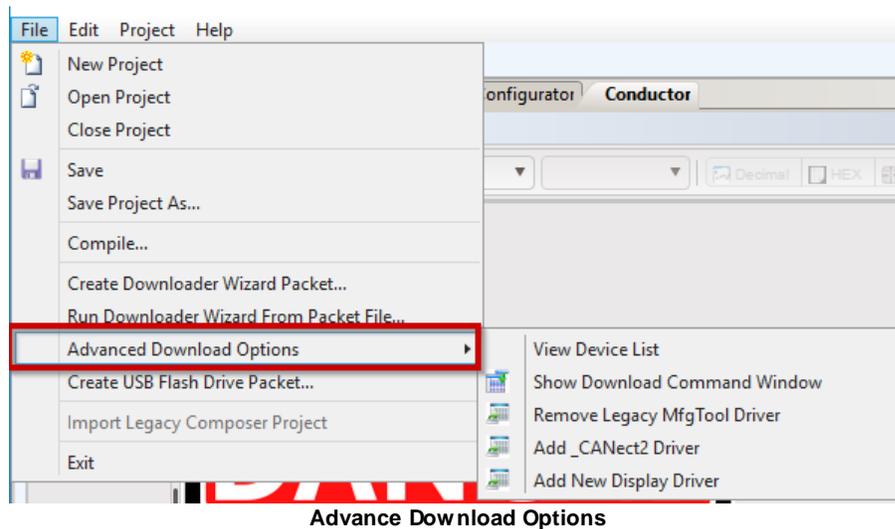
[Downloader Wizard Packet](#) ²³³

[Downloading from a Packet](#) ²³³

10.6 Advanced Download Options

The Advanced Download Options turn on the additional [Linux Display Downloader](#) features. Use this menu to access View Device List, Show Download Command Window, Remove Legacy Mfg Tool Driver, Add_CANect2 Driver, and Add New Display Driver.

Note: The advanced download options for Orchestra® are implemented as part of the change to the new Downloader implementation for displays. Their functions match what is implemented in the Linux Device Downloader advanced menu.

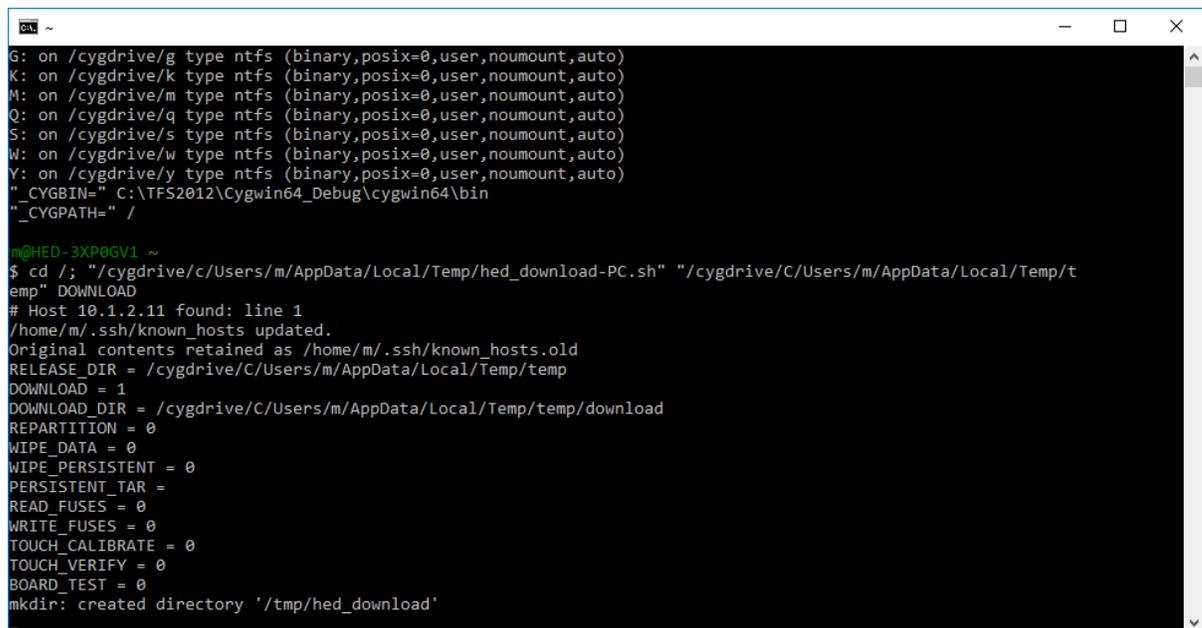


View Device List

This gives the user the option to show the list of download devices that are connected to the PC.

Show Download Command Window

This gives the user the option for the download status to be shown in a separate command window rather than in the status bar.

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "m@HED-3XP0GV1 ~". The terminal displays the output of a script. It lists several mount points (G, K, M, Q, S, W, Y) for /cygdrive/ with ntfs file systems. It then shows the execution of a script to cd into a temporary directory and run a download command. The output includes host information, ssh key updates, and various configuration parameters like RELEASE_DIR, DOWNLOAD, and DOWNLOAD_DIR. Finally, it shows the creation of a directory for the download.

```
m@HED-3XP0GV1 ~
G: on /cygdrive/g type ntfs (binary,posix=0,user,noumount,auto)
K: on /cygdrive/k type ntfs (binary,posix=0,user,noumount,auto)
M: on /cygdrive/m type ntfs (binary,posix=0,user,noumount,auto)
Q: on /cygdrive/q type ntfs (binary,posix=0,user,noumount,auto)
S: on /cygdrive/s type ntfs (binary,posix=0,user,noumount,auto)
W: on /cygdrive/w type ntfs (binary,posix=0,user,noumount,auto)
Y: on /cygdrive/y type ntfs (binary,posix=0,user,noumount,auto)
"CYGBIN=" C:\TFS2012\Cygwin64_Debug\cygwin64\bin
"CYPATH=" /

m@HED-3XP0GV1 ~
$ cd /; "/cygdrive/c/Users/m/AppData/Local/Temp/hed_download-PC.sh" "/cygdrive/C/Users/m/AppData/Local/Temp/t
emp" DOWNLOAD
# Host 10.1.2.11 found: line 1
/home/m/.ssh/known_hosts updated.
Original contents retained as /home/m/.ssh/known_hosts.old
RELEASE_DIR = /cygdrive/C/Users/m/AppData/Local/Temp/temp
DOWNLOAD = 1
DOWNLOAD_DIR = /cygdrive/C/Users/m/AppData/Local/Temp/temp/download
REPARTITION = 0
WIPE_DATA = 0
WIPE_PERSISTENT = 0
PERSISTENT_TAR =
READ_FUSES = 0
WRITE_FUSES = 0
TOUCH_CALIBRATE = 0
TOUCH_VERIFY = 0
BOARD_TEST = 0
mkdir: created directory '/tmp/hed_download'
```

Download Command Window

Remove Legacy Mfg Tool Driver

This removes the old driver used with the old download method: the Freescale driver used as part of the manufacturing tool.

Add CANect2 Driver

This adds the SE Blank 6UL driver.

Add New Display Driver

This adds the SE Blank Rita driver if it hasn't been added already.

Related:

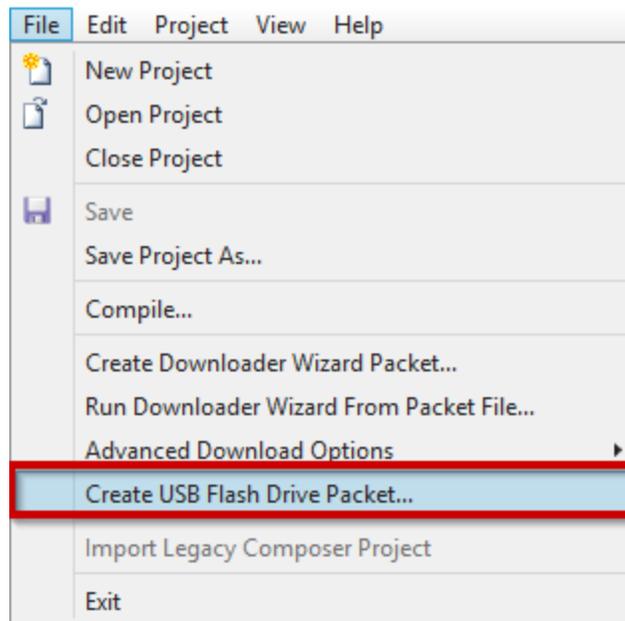
[How to Download to a Module](#) ²²³

10.7 Create USB Flash Drive Packet

The Create USB Flash Drive Packet command is used to generate an update package for the Gen III display (pre-SPU). This is used when a user has finished making updates to the project and wants to program a display.

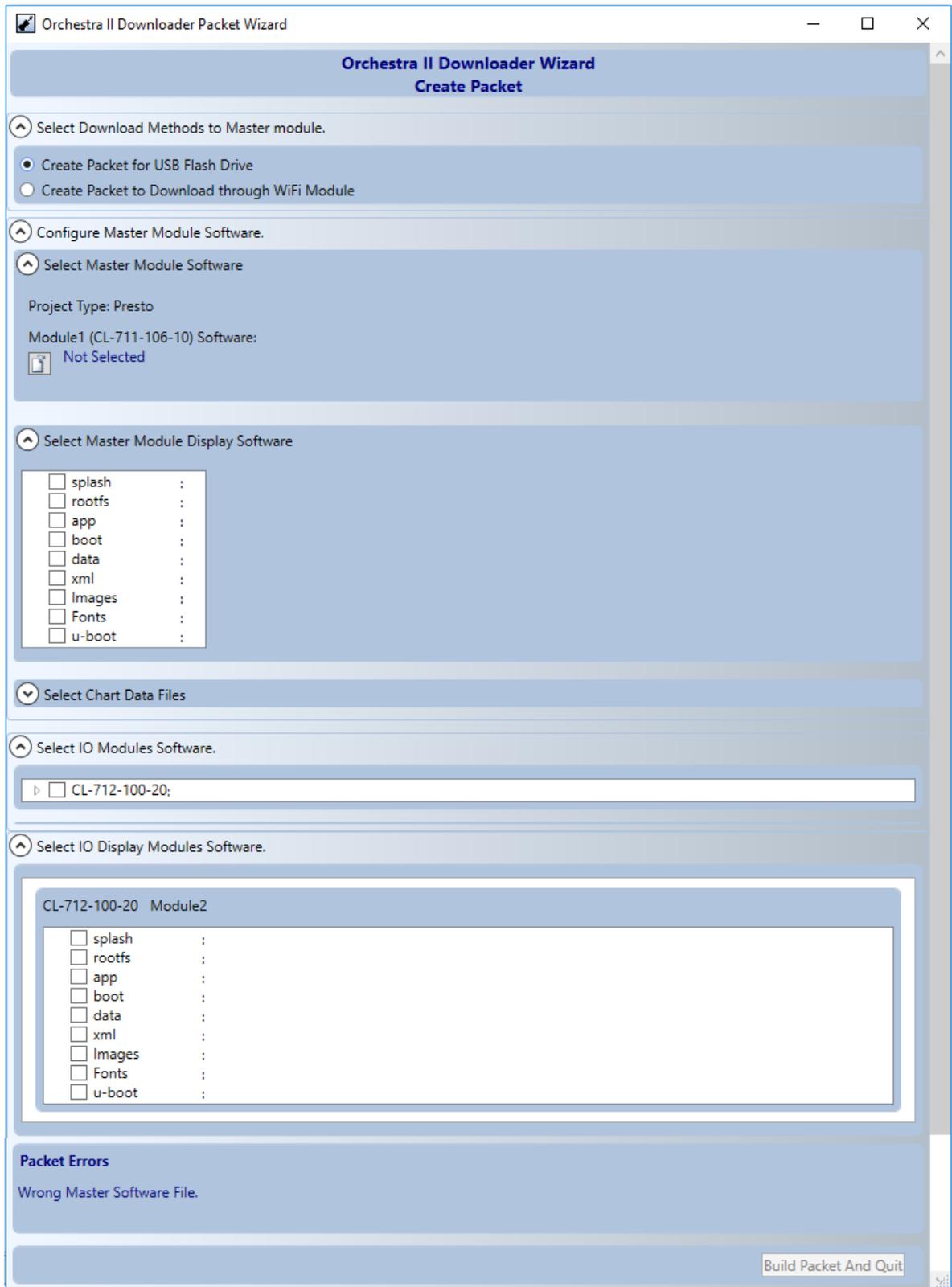
The [project compile option](#)^[35] must be set to Presto™ to activate this feature.

This feature is activated once a Gen III display project is configured, saved, and compiled.



File: Create USB Flash Drive Packet

Clicking the **Create USB Flash Drive Packet** command opens the **Orchestra II Downloader Wizard: Create Packet** screen.



Create USB Flash Drive Packet

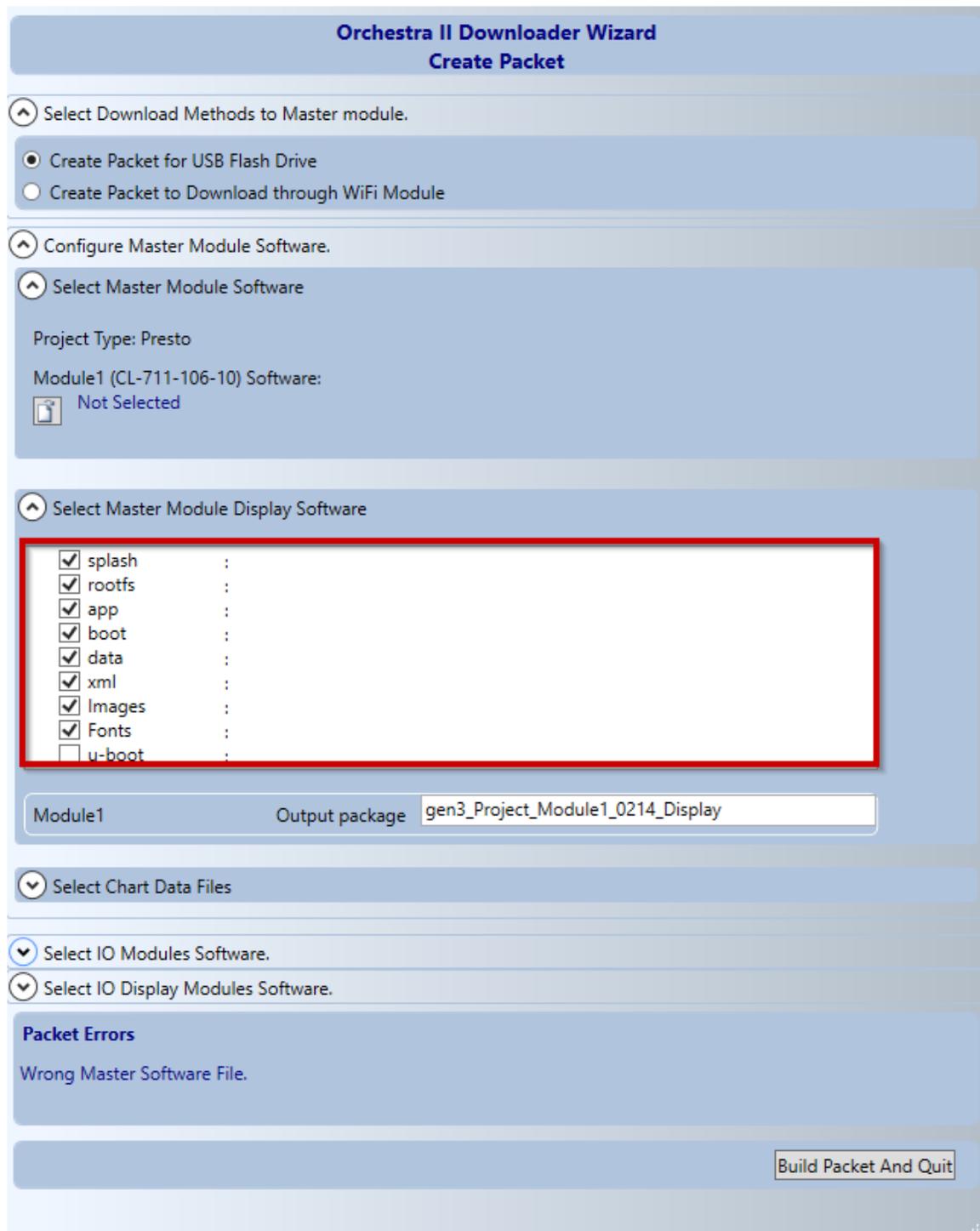
Related:[Using the Create Packet Wizard](#)²⁴³**10.7.1 Using the Create Packet Wizard**

1. Compile a project. All the errors must be resolved before compiling.
2. Go to Filedrop-down Create USB Flash Drive Packet.
3. Go to the Orchestra II Downloader Wizard: Create Packet screen.
4. Go to the Select Download Methods to Master Module.



Select Download Methods to Master Module

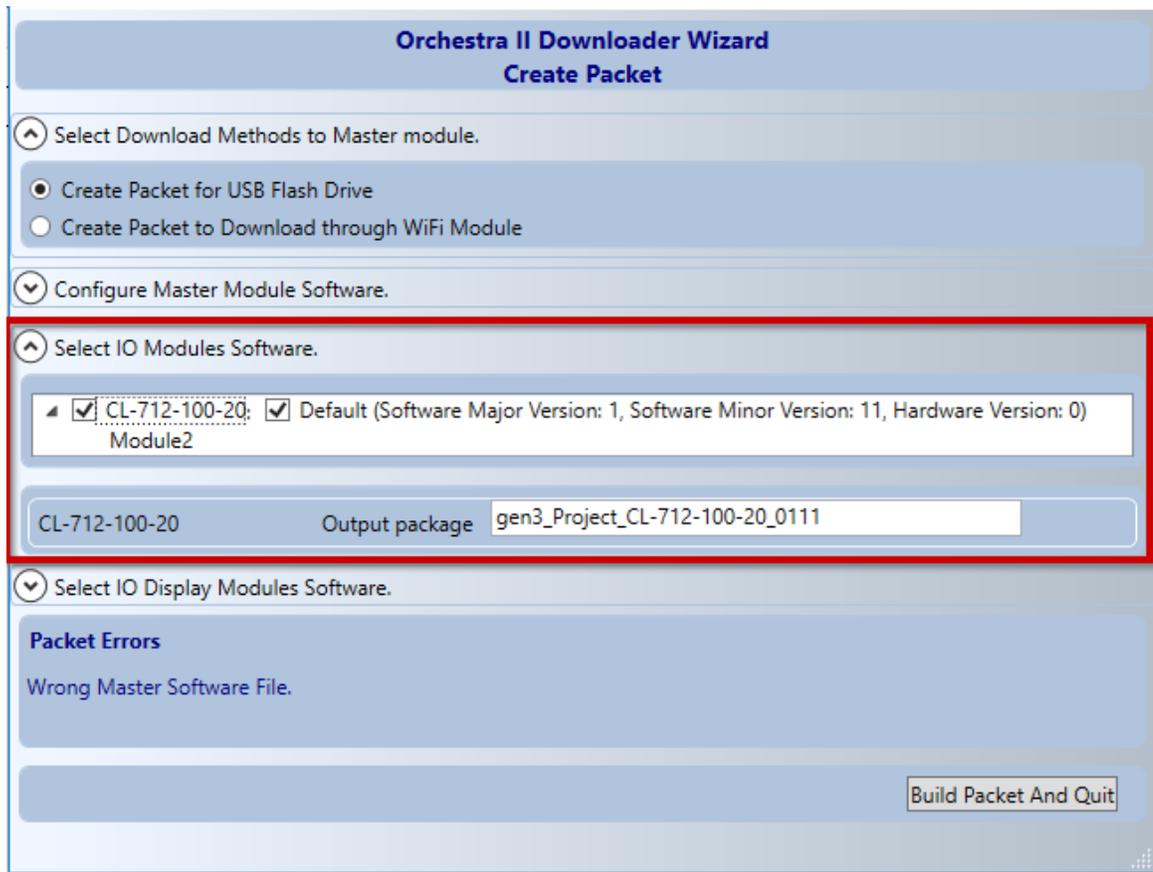
5. Click the Create Packet for USB Flash Drive radio button.
6. Go to the Configure Master Module Software drop-down Select Master Module Software pane.
7. Under Module Software, select module software.
8. Go to the Master Module Display Software pane.
9. Click the check boxes next to the files to include them in the download.



Select Master Module Display Software

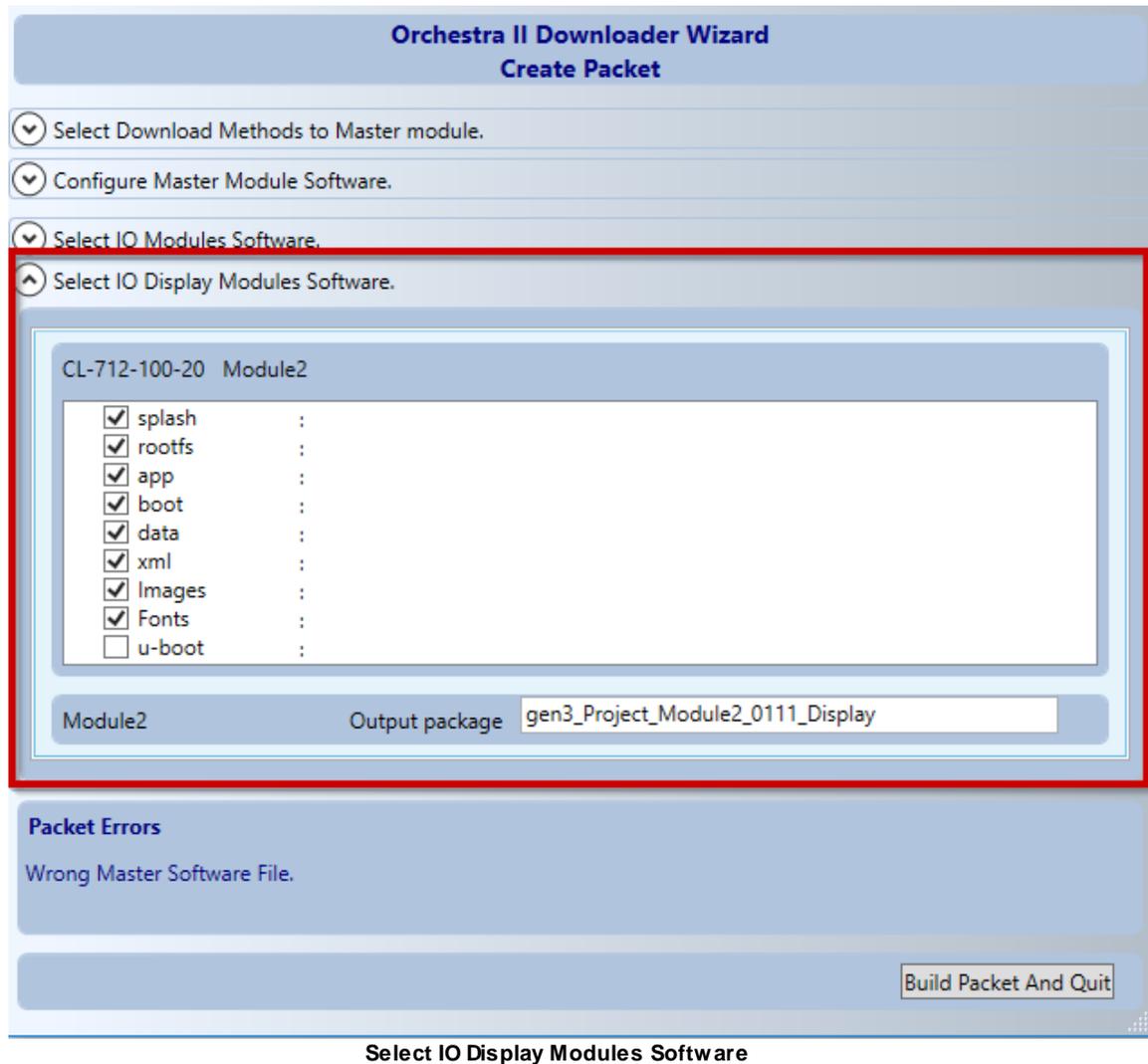
10. Go to the Select Chart Data Files pane.
11. Click the check boxes next to the files to include them in the download.
12. Go to the Select IO Modules Software pane.

13. Click the IO module that you want to include in the download.



Select IO Modules Software

14. Go to the Select IO Display Modules Software pane.



15. Click the check boxes to include the software with the module in the download.

16. Resolve any packet errors.

17. Click the Build Packet and Quit button.

Related:

[Create USB Flash Drive Packet](#) ^[241]

[Compile a Project](#) ^[330]

[Alerts Pane](#) ^[32]

Appendix

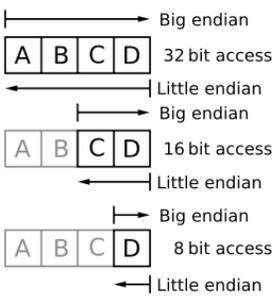
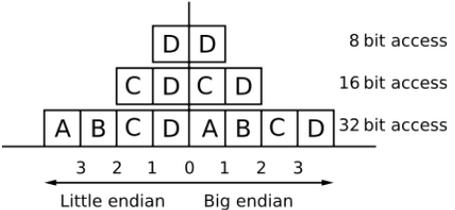
11 Appendix

11.1 Properties List

Property	Description
Array	Clicking this brings up a drop-down menu to edit an array that will be associated with the Variable.
A	Target data item that will have its value updated based on the outcome of the Operator Block.
Active Columns Count	This will limit the number of columns the user will be able to scroll through to only what is active or populated at that time.
Active Rows Count	This will limit the number of rows the user will be able to scroll through to only what is active or populated at that time.
Adj Loop Time (msec)	Select how long the run time loop takes on the master module. If the application overruns the loop time, it can cause the firmware to not operate correctly. The user needs to define this so it will not overrun Use Conductor™ to see how long the loop time currently takes.
Arguments	Field for a string list that is set up in the Resources section. The string list needs to be of the ListFormat of FileName Format.
Background Color	Choose the color of the screen background with this option.
Background Image	If an image is desired for the background, clicking the “...” button will allow the user to select an image from a location on their computer.
Border Color	Choose the color of the border surrounding the label.
Border Style	Choose the style of border the label possesses.
Border Width	Determines how thick the border is.
Brightness	This value controls how bright the video will appear in a range of 0 to 255, where 255 is the brightest.
Byte	Appears when Data Byte Filter is Enabled, input what data to filter on.
CAN Line	Select the CAN line in which the message is being received on.
CC Offset	This property sets the value of the duty cycle for the current closed loop control to begin at when going from a command of 0 to a non-zero command.
Center Base Color	This property controls the color of the circular base of the needle that lies below the needle hub.
Center Base Diameter	Change the size of the center base, in pixels.
Center Deadband	The amount of movement that is required from the center position to consider the Input active.
Center Hub Color	Property to determine the color of the needle hub.
Center Hub Diameter	Change the size of the hub, in pixels.

Center Location	Determines the horizontal and vertical positions that the center of the needle hub resides within the widget.
Center X	Determines the horizontal position of the center of the needle hub within the widget, in pixels.
Center Y	Determines the vertical position of the center of the needle hub within the widget, in pixels.
Channel	This property directs the widget to the channel in which the video feed will be coming from.
Color Depth	The number of bits that are available for RGB.
Color Saturation	This value controls the saturation of the colors within the video in a range of 0 to 255 where 255 is highest saturation level.
Columns Count	Defines the number of columns the table will have.
Command	Choose FWUA, TouchScreenCalibrate, or TouchScreenVerify. Use FWUA to download to the module. Use TouchScreenCalibrate to initialize the calibration program for touch screens. Use TouchscreenVerify to run the verification program for touch screens.
Compile Option	Choose Presto™, Presto™ with Rungs, or Rungs.
Contrast	This value controls the video contrast in a range of 0 to 255 where 255 is the highest level of contrast.
Corner Radius	Changing this value will affect how rounded the corners of the label appear to be.
Current Feedback Type	<p>Can choose from Single wire or Dual wire to measure the current feedback of the Output.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Single Wire – This mode uses an approximation when determining the current feedback for use in a current controlled application. This method is simpler and less I/O intensive, as it only uses a single wire connection on the Module, but it can be inaccurate based on approximations. Use this mode if the current control does not need to be precise. <p>Dual Wire – This mode uses another I/O connection to receive the current feedback from the device connected to the Output. With a return line for the current, a more precise measurement can be made and Output adjusted for a current controlled application. Use this mode if precision is critical.</p>
Current Report Rate	When the Diagnostic Requirement check box for Over current is checked, this option appears. This value determines how often, in milliseconds, that the current on the Output is reported for monitoring. Unless it is absolutely necessary, it is generally preferred to keep the rate at 2550mS.
D gain	The derivative gain associated with the PID loop
Data Byte Filtering	Enables the ability to filter a message by a specific byte. When this is enabled, another field will show in which the user will be able to create a

	mask to allow only the desired bytes of information through.
Data Byte Order	This property allows the user to reorder the bytes to be transmitted from the bytes that were received.
Data Length	Appears if the Data Length Adjustment is Enabled, allows user to define the length of the message to be transmitted.
Data Length Adjustment	Appears if the Data Length Adjustment is Enabled, allows user to define the length of the message to be transmitted.
Data Parsing Type	This field allows the user to choose the format of the desired message in either Bits or Bytes.
Data Resolution	Adjust the frequency resolution of the signal from 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 1, and 2Hz.
Debounce OFF (msec)	The amount of time the input must be open before it will switch from the active state to the inactive state.
Debounce ON (msec)	The amount of time the Input must be not open before it will switch from the inactive state to the active state.
Default Array Value	This is the global default value for all elements within the array that have not had a default value manually set already.
Default Rx Status	On power up, this is the default status of the CAN receive.
Default Rx Value	On power up, this is the default value of the CAN receive.
Default Value	Sets the default value of that element within the array.
Delay (0-2550 mS)	When the Diagnostic Requirement check box for Over Current is checked, this option appears. This option lets the user select how long the Output can be in an overcurrent condition before it blows the Digital Fuse and turns the Output to the Device Off.
Diagnostic Requirements	<p>This field has a drop-down box of 5 requirements that can be monitored for diagnostics if so desired.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Short to Battery – Sets a diagnostic if the Output has detected it is shorted to “Battery”. Short to Ground – Sets a diagnostic if the Output has detected it is shorted to “Ground”. Open When Off – Sets a diagnostic if the Output has detected an Open condition when commanded Off. Open when On – Sets a diagnostic if the Output has detected an Open condition when commanded On. <p>Over Current – Sets a diagnostic if the Output detects an overcurrent condition. Additional options appear when this diagnostic is selected; Current Report Rate, Digital Fuse Delay, and Digital Fuse Set Point.</p>
Direction	This option allows the user to decide if the Counter will increment (count up from the default to max) or decrement (count down from the max to 0).
Direction CAN	Selects the way in which the message was transmitted and stored into memory; either LSB->MSB (least significant byte to most significant byte)

	<p>or MSB->LSB. Below is an example of the difference for Bytes A B and C.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Register</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Memory</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Direction CAN</p> <p>a. If the Parsing Type is Bits, then there is no Direction field. Instead, there is a Start Bit field that the user is able to choose at which bit in the message to begin reading.</p>
Display Family	HED® has different display families. This selects the different features available on the screen.
Display Format	The user is able to choose the display format of the message in either Hex or decimal.
Display Index	This is the value to put in the Screen Selection to display that screen.
Display Model	This selects the model of display for which the screen will be associated with.
Encrypt File	Choose True or False. This selects if the IOC file is encrypted or not. Recommended: set to True to encrypt the file, unless the encryption is failing.
End Point (degrees)	Dictates the angle that the needle will travel when at its max value.
End Point (Pixel)	Define how many pixels from the edge of the widget that the bar will end i.e. a value of 0 will fill the bar completely and a value of 10 will fill the bar until the edge is 10 pixels away from the edge of the widget.
End Value	The value that the needle widget will be when it reaches the end point.
Execute	Causes the widget to trigger when true. Defaults to false, with option to set to always run. Also, this can be linked to a data item to trigger the execute command when the data item is greater than 0.

Fill Color	Choose the color that the bar will be to fill the widget.
Fill Direction	Choose the direction that the bar will fill up. In a horizontal orientation, it can fill left to right or right to left. In a vertical position, it can be filled top to bottom or bottom to top.
Fill Start Point (Pixel)	This is the point that the bar will begin filling from, in reference to the start point.
Fill Start Point (Degrees)	This is the angle where the widget will start to fill the progress bar.
Filter Size	Used only for Running Average, and sets how many samples, taken independent of the Report Rate, to average together in order to obtain a value to report back.
Filter Type	There are two types of filters, running average and min/max average. These are software filters used to “clean up” a signal. Running average takes the average over a number of samples. The Min Max Average averages the Min and Max voltages read on the pin, and places that value in the data item each time the Input value changes direction.
Flashing	Determines whether or not the label is flashing.
Flash Off Time (ms)	The amount of time the image will not be visible when flashing.
Flash On Time (ms)	This number determines how quickly the label will flash when in a flash state.
Flyback A	Available only for Single Wire Current Controlled Output. A calculated value, using the Flyback Calculation.xls worksheet, that factors into the approximation of the feedback current when using Single Wire with Flyback Approximation Enabled.
Flyback Approximation	Available only for Single Wire Current Controlled Output. Enabling this allows the use of the Flyback A, B, and C properties to assist in Single Wire current control approximations. This property should be enabled if the Output has an inductive load.
Flyback B	Available only for Single Wire Current Controlled Output. A calculated value, using the Flyback Calculation.xls worksheet, that factors into the approximation of the feedback current when using Single Wire with Flyback Approximation Enabled.
Flyback C	Available only for Single Wire Current Controlled Output. A calculated value, using the Flyback Calculation.xls worksheet, that factors into the approximation of the feedback current when using Single Wire with Flyback Approximation Enabled.
Font	Choose a font from the list of supported fonts.
Font Bold	A true value bolds the font.
Font Color	Choose the color of the font.
Font Italic	A true value italicizes the font.
Font Size	Adjust the size of the font.

Font Size Height	The height of the font in pixels. Adjusted automatically based on the font size property.																				
Font Underline	A true value underlines the font.																				
Frequency (Hz)	This field is where to input the frequency desired for the Output between 40 and 5000Hz.																				
Grid Line Color	Choose what color to make the grid lines.																				
Grid Lines Orientation	Choose what grid lines are visible; none, horizontal, vertical, both.																				
Groups	Can assign a group that the Input or Output is associated with to be used in Conductor™ for easy management and viewing of specific Inputs and Outputs.																				
Height	The vertical size, in pixels, of the widget.																				
Highlight Orientation	Choose the way to scroll through highlighted areas; moving horizontally, vertically, or cell by cell.																				
Highlighted Column	Determine how many columns to highlight at a time.																				
Highlighted Row	Determine how many rows to highlight at a time.																				
Hightlight Color	Choose what color indicates that the row(s) and/or column(s) are highlighted.																				
Horizontal Alignment	The text can be left, center, or right justified.																				
Horizontal Margin	Used as spacing between the right and left sides of the font on the respective widget.																				
Hue	This value controls the video hue in a range of 0 to 255 where 255 is the highest level of hue.																				
I gain	The integral gain associated with the PID loop.																				
ID	This is the identifier of the CAN message that the user wants to get a value out of.																				
ID Length	Determines the length of the message ID; either 11-bit or 29-bit can be chosen.																				
ID Mask	<p>The user can define a mask to use for the message ID in order to filter for the correct message from the desired location. A mask is a Decimal or Hex, pending on Parsing Type, representation of a binary number, that when compared with the binary version of the message ID, allows specific bits to “fall through”. Those bits are the ones that form the valued portion of the message ID i.e. for a message ID of 98 A3 in Hex and the only portion of the ID that really matters is the 98 a mask of FF 00 should be used.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>98</td> <td>FA</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>10011000</td> <td>11111010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mask</td> <td>FF 00</td> <td>11111111</td> <td>00000000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result</td> <td></td> <td>10011000</td> <td>00000000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>98</td> <td><u>Do not care</u></td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Identifier Mask</p>			98	FA			10011000	11111010	Mask	FF 00	11111111	00000000	Result		10011000	00000000			98	<u>Do not care</u>
		98	FA																		
		10011000	11111010																		
Mask	FF 00	11111111	00000000																		
Result		10011000	00000000																		
		98	<u>Do not care</u>																		

	The converted value from Hex to binary in the example is compared to the binary version of the ID and a bitwise AND operation is done. Anything compared with a 1 is what is desired and anything compared with a 0 is a do not care.
ID Value Adjustment	Enables or disables the ability to choose an ID Length.
Identifier	This is where the user defines the message ID to look for in order to receive the proper message. The ID can either be defined in Hex or Decimal depending on the display format.
Identifier Mask	This sets which bits in the identifier need to match for incoming messages.
Image	Path to and select the desired image to be displayed.
Input	The input signal that will be used as a reference to run the PID loop
Input Center	This is the value of the Input when in a rest position
Input Deadband	A range above and below, depending on PID Operator Block, the Input Target that provides the system some hysteresis
Input Max	This is the maximum value of the Input
Input Min	This is the minimum value of the Input
Input Mode	<i>Menu</i> that determines the type of Input.
Input Target	The desired value that the PID operation drives to achieve
Is Highlight Enabled	Enable or disable if effect of highlighting.
Is Touchable	Sets whether or not this item can be interacted with via touchscreen.
K0 Gain	Gain for the current control and can be derived from the equation: <i>(Proportional Gain + (Integral Gain × Time))</i> where Time is the loop time.
K1 Gain	This is the proportional gain for the current control.
Latching	Setting this False will set the Input state for ON when the pin is active and OFF when it is inactive, similar to a momentary switch. If set True, when the pin changes from inactive to active, the Input will toggle between reporting ON and OFF and hold that value until the next transition from inactive to active.
Length	Determines the size of the data being read in which is determined by the Parsing Type. For Bytes the Length can be 1 or 2 and for Bits 1 to 16.
Location	Determines where the upper left corner of the widget resides on the screen where 0,0 (pixels) is the upper left most corner of the screen.
Major Version	User can use this for setting the version number of their application.
Mask	This mask is for filtering specific data within the message to pass through.
Max	This field is used to set what the max value of the Variable can be.

Max Frequency (1-10000Hz)	Set what the max expected frequency will be from 1 to 10000Hz.
Max Input Resistance (?)	The Max Input Resistance can be changed with a range of 1? to 65535? .
Max Input Voltage (mV)	The Max Input voltage is used for validation inside of orchestra to ensure the user assigns it to a pin that can support the range.
Max Value	This is the maximum value that we allow the user to set the data item to
Max+	The amount allowed for the Input to go above the Input Max before it is considered and error
Memo	Space for an optional internal note for the user to use if desired.
Min	This field is used to set what the min value of the Variable can be.
Min-	The amount allowed for the Input to go below the Input Min before it is considered and error.
Min Transmit Period	This is the amount of time, where 100 is equal to 1 second, that must elapse before the message is transmitted from an I/O module to the Master Module. This property can be used to slow down the message some by only receiving it on given intervals.
Minor Version	User can use this for setting the version number of their application.
Mission Critical Settings	Here is where the Mission Critical Settings for what the Output will do when in a Mission Critical condition. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Turn Off – The Output is turned off when in a Mission Critical condition. b. Turn On – The Output is turned on when in a Mission Critical condition. c. Turn On and Flash – The Output is turned on and Flash setting is enabled when in a Mission Critical condition. d. Maintain Current State – Commands the Output to maintain whatever state it was in when the Mission Critical condition was detected.
Module	This is the module that will receive the CAN message.
Module Type	Part number of the selected module.
Multi-Line	This option if true, allows the label to have multiple lines and will wrap the text to fit within the defined size of the label.
Name	Space to enter a unique name for the Input/Output/Display/Property. For Compile Option: Set automatically, based off of file name.
Number of Elements	Defines the number of elements within the array.
Off Time	This determines the length of time, in milliseconds, for the Output to be off, within the Period, when in a Flash condition. This value must be less than the Period value.

Offset	Optional setting used for adjusting the incoming value to the desired units for the telematics service, or linking to a display widget.
On Time	This determines the length of time, in milliseconds, for the Output to be on, within the Period, when in a Flash condition. This value must be less than the Period value.
Orientation	This determines how the bar is placed on the screen, in either a vertical or horizontal fashion.
Outline Color	Choose the color of the needle outline.
Outline Path Color	Choose the color that the outline path will have.
Outline Path Radius	This is the radius that the outline will follow.
Output Max	This is the max value that will be placed within the A term to drive an output based on the result of the PID calculation
Output Max Current	This sets what the maximum amount of current that the application will draw. This is only used to ensure that when they assign the output to a module they pick an output that will support the current. Does not affect run time at all.
Output Max(mA)	Define the maximum current for the Output to command, in milliamps. Please make note that not all Outputs on all modules have the same current limitations, please refer to the specific module data sheet to determine what the Output can allow.
Output Mode	This field is where the mode of Output is chosen; Digital, PWM, Constant Current, or Frequency.
Output Scaling	This is a scaling factor for the output value where 1000 is equal to a factor of 1
Output Threshold	This is the minimum value that will be placed within the A term to drive an output based on the result of the PID calculation
Output Type	This field sets whether the Output will be Sourcing, Sinking, or a Servo. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sourcing – The Output is sourcing the current to the device, connecting the pin to “Battery” when On. b. Sinking – The Output is sinking the current from the device, connecting the pin to “Ground” when On. c. Servo – This mode allows the Output to both sink and source the current to the device allowing it to be connected to either “Ground” or “Battery” when On and Open when Off.
Overlay Image	Path to and select an image to overlay the needle if desired.
Overlay Location	This is the location the upper left corner of the overlay image will appear where 0,0 is the upper left most pixel of the needle widget.
Overlay X	The horizontal location of the overlay image, in pixels, on the needle widget.

Overlay Y	The vertical location of the overlay image, in pixels, on the needle widget.
P gain	The proportional gain associated with the PID loop.
Password Level 1	This is the password attached to Level 1 in Conductor™.
Password Level 2	This is the password attached to Level 2 in Conductor™.
Password Level 3	This is the password attached to Level 3 in Conductor™.
Period	This value is what determines how long the period of the Flash, typically found by adding the Off Time and On Times together.
Pointer Color	This adjusts the pointer color.
Pointer Length	The length of the pointer part of the needle, in pixels.
Pointer Style	Able to choose between a triangle or block style. The triangle will come to a point at the end while the block will have a uniform thickness throughout the entire length.
Pointer Width	Determines how thick the pointer is. For the triangle style the width is what the base starts at before tapering to the point.
Radius	This value will determine the size of the progress bar, in pixels. Increasing this number will increase the size of the circle that the progress bar will fill.
Read Security Level	Determines the level dongle needed to see the value of the Input/Output within Conductor™. This can be Level 1, 2, or 3 with 1 needing the highest security clearance.
Report Rate (msec)	The Report Rate controls how often, over CAN, the I/O Module will report the value on the pin, and can be changed from 10ms to 2550ms in increments of 10ms. Note that if a Master Module uses a VTD Input the Report Rate will not be taken into account and the value will be updated every loop.
Reset EEPROMS	Choose True or False. Applicable for Rungs project only. This tells the Application Downloader whether or not it should reset the EEPROMS to default during programming.
Reset Timers	Choose True or False. Applicable for Rungs project only. This tells the Application Downloader whether or not it should reset the EEPROMS to default during programming.
Resolution	Optional setting used for adjusting the incoming value to the desired units for the telematics service, or linking to a display widget.
Rest Point (degrees)	Dictates the angle at which the needle widget begins.
Rotation Direction	Controls the direction in which the needle will travel from its rest point.
Rows Count	Defines the number of rows the table will have.
Safe Mode Below Voltage	Choose True or False. Enables the firmware to detect when the voltage drops below the volt setting, and sets the run mode to safe mode until the voltage goes above this setting.
Safe Mode Low Volt Settings	Volt setting for safe mode configuration.

Safe Mode Settings	<p>Here is where the Safe Mode Settings for what the Output will do when in a Safe Mode condition.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Turn Off – The Output is turned off when in a Safe Mode condition. b. Turn On – The Output is turned on when in a Safe Mode condition. c. Turn On and Flash – The Output is turned on and Flash setting is enabled when in a Safe Mode condition. d. Maintain Current State – Commands the Output to maintain whatever state it was in when the Safe Mode condition was detected.
Save On Shutdown?	The default is No, changing this to Yes will save the value stored within the Time Counter when the system is shut down in order to resume at the same point when the system is restarted.
Screen Selection	Choose which screen to display during run time.
Set Point	If the output exceeds this current for the more than the delay time it will turn the output off and report it as over current.
Set Point (1-80000 mA)	When the Diagnostic Requirement check box for Over Current is checked this option appears. This option allows the user to determine the current setting that the Output must exceed before it detects an Over Current event.
Show Outline	Makes the outline visible or not.
Show Outline Path	This property controls whether or not the outline path will be visible.
Show Shadow	Creates a shadow below the needle to make it look 3D.
Size	Determines how large the widget/display will appear to be, comprised of the height and width 0,0 (pixels) respectively.
Slew Off	This is the amount of time it takes for the Output to go from 100% to 0, in milliseconds with a max time of 1000mS.
Slew On	This is the amount of time it takes for the Output to go from 0 to 100%, in milliseconds with a max time of 1000mS.
Source Type	Choose whether the signal is a sourcing or sinking Input.
Splash Image File	This is the image that is displayed during boot up of the display before the application starts drawing.
Start Byte	Defines the most significant byte, i.e. if LSB->MSB and start byte is 3 it would read in bytes 3 and 2 while MSB->LSB with start byte 3 would read in bytes 3 and 4.
Start Point (degrees)	Determines the angle at which the needle widget starts its travel from as an offset from the Rest Point. May not always equal the rest point.
Start Point (Pixel)	This value will determine how far from the edge the bar starts at.
Start Value	This is the value of the widget when at the start point.

State Enumerations	Clicking on this property brings up a mini menu to add states. Within that mini menu is where the user can also edit the names and numbers of those states that have been added.																																								
System CAN	Choose Dual or Single. Sets if the clients can use single or dual CAN.																																								
Tail Color	This adjusts the tail color.																																								
Tail Length	The length of the tail part of the needle, in pixels.																																								
Tail Style	Able to choose between a triangle or block style. The triangle will come to a point at the end while the block will have a uniform thickness throughout the entire length.																																								
Tail Width	Determines how thick the tail is. For the triangle style the width is what the base starts at before tapering to the point.																																								
Text Format	<p>This is the information the label will display from either a manual entry or a string list.</p> <hr/> <p>Date Time Text Format Property Reference</p> <table> <tr><td>%a</td><td>abbreviated weekday name</td></tr> <tr><td>%A</td><td>full weekday name</td></tr> <tr><td>%b</td><td>abbreviated month name</td></tr> <tr><td>%B</td><td>full month name</td></tr> <tr><td>%c</td><td>standard date and time representation</td></tr> <tr><td>%d</td><td>day of the month (01-31)</td></tr> <tr><td>%H</td><td>hour of the day (00-23)</td></tr> <tr><td>%I</td><td>hour of the day (01-12)</td></tr> <tr><td>%j</td><td>day of the year (001-366)</td></tr> <tr><td>%m</td><td>month of the year (01-12)</td></tr> <tr><td>%M</td><td>minute of the hour (00-59)</td></tr> <tr><td>%p</td><td>AM/PM designator</td></tr> <tr><td>%S</td><td>second of the minute (00-61)</td></tr> <tr><td>%u</td><td>week number of the year where Sunday is the first day of week 1 (00-53)</td></tr> <tr><td>%w</td><td>weekday where Sunday is day 0 (0-6)</td></tr> <tr><td>%W</td><td>week number of the year where Monday is the first day of week 1 (00-53)</td></tr> <tr><td>%x</td><td>appropriate date representation</td></tr> <tr><td>%X</td><td>appropriate time representation</td></tr> <tr><td>%y</td><td>year without century (00-99)</td></tr> <tr><td>%Y</td><td>year with century</td></tr> </table> <hr/> <p>Text Format Property Reference</p>	%a	abbreviated weekday name	%A	full weekday name	%b	abbreviated month name	%B	full month name	%c	standard date and time representation	%d	day of the month (01-31)	%H	hour of the day (00-23)	%I	hour of the day (01-12)	%j	day of the year (001-366)	%m	month of the year (01-12)	%M	minute of the hour (00-59)	%p	AM/PM designator	%S	second of the minute (00-61)	%u	week number of the year where Sunday is the first day of week 1 (00-53)	%w	weekday where Sunday is day 0 (0-6)	%W	week number of the year where Monday is the first day of week 1 (00-53)	%x	appropriate date representation	%X	appropriate time representation	%y	year without century (00-99)	%Y	year with century
%a	abbreviated weekday name																																								
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%j	day of the year (001-366)																																								
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%x	appropriate date representation																																								
%X	appropriate time representation																																								
%y	year without century (00-99)																																								
%Y	year with century																																								
Text Location	Determines the location of the text within the widget where 0,0 are the X and Y coordinates, in pixels.																																								
Text Visible	This options controls whether or not the text will be seen.																																								
Text X	The horizontal location within the widget that the text will begin, in pixels.																																								
Text Y	The vertical location within the widget that the text will begin, in pixels.																																								
Time Interval	<p>This determines when the Counter will either increment or decrement. Loop Time – Runs as quickly as the application is executed, ~10mS.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Second – Will run once a second. 10 Seconds – Executes once every 10 seconds. 1 Minute – Executes once every 1 minute. 10 Minutes – Executes once every 10 minutes. 																																								

Touch Size	This determines the size of the area that will register a touch for the item when using a touchscreen.
Translation	This option determines what language the text will be displayed in. Leaving it on the “follow display” option allows the language to be changed dynamically by only adjusting the language of the display, otherwise the translation will remain static to what is chosen with this property.
Tx Rate	The rate in which a message is transmitted based on the 10ms loop time.
Tx Status	Determines when a message can be transmitted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Disabled – This message will not be transmitted, can act as a stop. b. Pass Through – The message will be passed through as it is received. c. On Report Rate – Message will be transmitted at the interval determined by the Tx Rate property.
Type	This property sets what the size of the Variable can be either a 16-bit unsigned or 32-bit unsigned (65,535 or 4,294,967,295). There is an option for Alarm as well which is used in a case of the Variable being an alarm to send notice to the network through the telematics Module.
Units	This is an option field to associate a unit description with the Variable to be viewable within Conductor™.
Upper Left Column	Dictates what column will be the starting column to be used or viewed within the table.
Upper Left Row	Dictates what row will be the starting row to be used or viewed within the table.
Value	Input variable used within the widget/constant.
Vertical Alignment	The text can be vertically top, center, or bottom justified.
Vertical Margin	Used as spacing between the top and bottom sides of the font on the respective widget.
Visible	Determines if and when the label is visible. Linking this property to a data item can determine when the label becomes visible on the screen based on the data item returning a true or false value.
Width	The horizontal size, in pixels, of the widget.
Wire Number	Space for an internal note to document the Input’s or Output’s wire or harness number if desired.
Write Security Level	Determines the level dongle needed to edit the value of the Input/Output within Conductor™. This can be Level 1, 2, or 3 with 1 needing the highest security clearance.
X	The horizontal position, in pixels, on the screen where the label resides.
Y	The vertical position, in pixels, on the screen where the label resides.
Z Order	The lower this number is the lower it will be in the “layer” meaning it will be drawn before higher numbers. The higher numbers will lay over the lower

	"layers", so the user must be careful not to cover up something that they wish to be visible with a higher z ordered widget.
--	--

Related:

[Glossary](#)  263

11.2 Revision History

Rev No.	Description	Date	User
1	Initial rough draft release	3/31/2014	J. Kothrade
2	Updated GUI and screenshots, added Application Notes ²⁶⁸ and Troubleshooting Guide.	9/4/2018	K. Oscar and J. Kothrade
3	Integrated Conductor ¹⁶⁸ Manual	10/19/2018	K. Oscar and J. Kothrade

11.3 Glossary

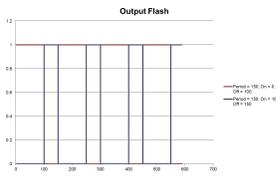
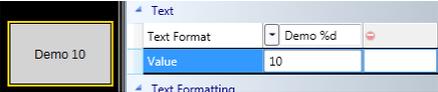
Term	Definition
Application	Software created by the user to control module specific functions. This software is downloaded to the master module.
Baud	Symbol rate or modulation rate in symbols per second or pulses per second.
CAN	Please reference Bosch 2.0 A and B Controller Area Network Specification.
CAN Link Module	HED® product utilizing the CANLink® protocol.
CAN Link Protocol	HED® proprietary J1939 compatible CAN protocol.
Display	Programmable piece of hardware that can give a visual representation of the application.
Flash	 <p style="text-align: center;">Flash Example</p>
HarnID	<p>Abbreviation for Harness ID. Harness IDs are used by I/O modules on the system, particularly when there are multiple I/O modules of the same type. Harness IDs are used by control to tell the modules apart.</p> <p>There are two ways to set Harness IDs in Orchestra®.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use 1 to 4 pins on the module. 2. Set the internal software to a specific Harness ID. <p>Range: 0-15 in decimal, 0-F in hex.</p>
I/O	Abbreviation for Input/Output. A module's means of interface to the physical world.
Modes	Select what will be edited; a single cell, entire row, or entire column.
Screen Resolution	Changing the Display Model will adjust the resolution automatically.
Selected Properties	This allows the user to select a specific cell, or edit the height or width of the selected row or column respectively.
Show Shadow	Choose whether or not to show a shadow effect of the needle. Please note that depending on the background color the shadow may not show or show well.

Table Area	Rows and columns of the created table.																																								
Text Format	<p>This is the information the label will display from either a manual entry or a string list.</p> <div data-bbox="922 359 1360 646"> <p>Date Time Text Format Property Reference</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>%a</td><td>abbreviated weekday name</td></tr> <tr><td>%A</td><td>full weekday name</td></tr> <tr><td>%b</td><td>abbreviated month name</td></tr> <tr><td>%B</td><td>full month name</td></tr> <tr><td>%c</td><td>standard date and time representation</td></tr> <tr><td>%d</td><td>day of the month (01-31)</td></tr> <tr><td>%H</td><td>hour of the day (00-23)</td></tr> <tr><td>%I</td><td>hour of the day (01-12)</td></tr> <tr><td>%j</td><td>day of the year (001-366)</td></tr> <tr><td>%m</td><td>month of the year (01-12)</td></tr> <tr><td>%M</td><td>minute of the hour (00-59)</td></tr> <tr><td>%p</td><td>AM/PM designator</td></tr> <tr><td>%S</td><td>second of the minute (00-61)</td></tr> <tr><td>%u</td><td>week number of the year where Sunday is the first day of week 1 (00-53)</td></tr> <tr><td>%w</td><td>weekday where Sunday is day 0 (0-6)</td></tr> <tr><td>%W</td><td>week number of the year where Monday is the first day of week 1 (00-53)</td></tr> <tr><td>%x</td><td>appropriate date representation</td></tr> <tr><td>%X</td><td>appropriate time representation</td></tr> <tr><td>%y</td><td>year without century (00-99)</td></tr> <tr><td>%Y</td><td>year with century</td></tr> </table> </div> <div data-bbox="922 653 1360 787"> <p>Supported Text Formatting</p>  </div> <p>Label Text Formatting Example</p>	%a	abbreviated weekday name	%A	full weekday name	%b	abbreviated month name	%B	full month name	%c	standard date and time representation	%d	day of the month (01-31)	%H	hour of the day (00-23)	%I	hour of the day (01-12)	%j	day of the year (001-366)	%m	month of the year (01-12)	%M	minute of the hour (00-59)	%p	AM/PM designator	%S	second of the minute (00-61)	%u	week number of the year where Sunday is the first day of week 1 (00-53)	%w	weekday where Sunday is day 0 (0-6)	%W	week number of the year where Monday is the first day of week 1 (00-53)	%x	appropriate date representation	%X	appropriate time representation	%y	year without century (00-99)	%Y	year with century
%a	abbreviated weekday name																																								
%A	full weekday name																																								
%b	abbreviated month name																																								
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%x	appropriate date representation																																								
%X	appropriate time representation																																								
%y	year without century (00-99)																																								
%Y	year with century																																								
Widget Properties	The user can select which cell, row, or column will have either an image or label. After selecting image or label, those properties will appear within that window to be edited.																																								

Related:

[Properties List](#) ²⁴⁸

[Term Definitions](#) ¹³⁷

Application Notes

12 Application Notes

12.1 Orchestra® Quick Start Guide

12.1.1 Introduction

This Quick Start guide explains how to set up a new Orchestra® project.

Related:

[Create a New Project](#)²⁶⁸

[Add Modules](#)²⁷²

[Add Screen](#)²⁸⁴

12.1.2 Create a New Project

Create a new Orchestra® project by plugging a license dongle into the computer, opening Orchestra®, adding modules, and adding screens.

Related:

[Open Orchestra](#)²⁶⁹

[Start a Project](#)²⁷¹

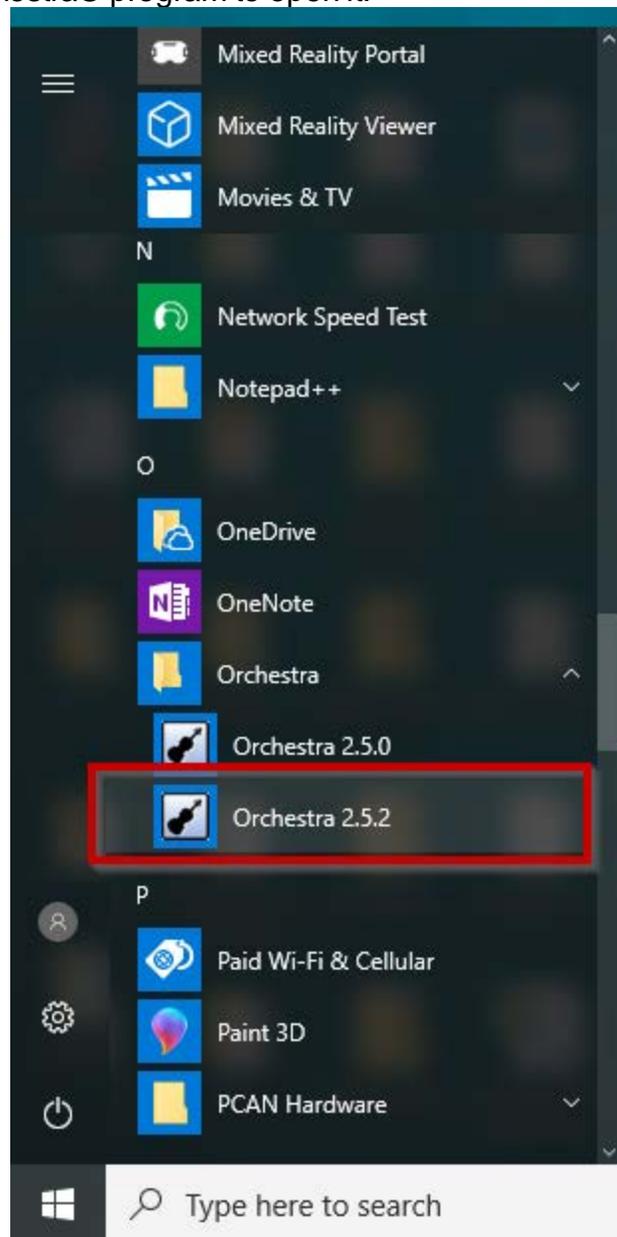
[Add Modules](#)²⁷²

[Add Screen](#)²⁸⁴

12.1.2.1 Open Orchestra®

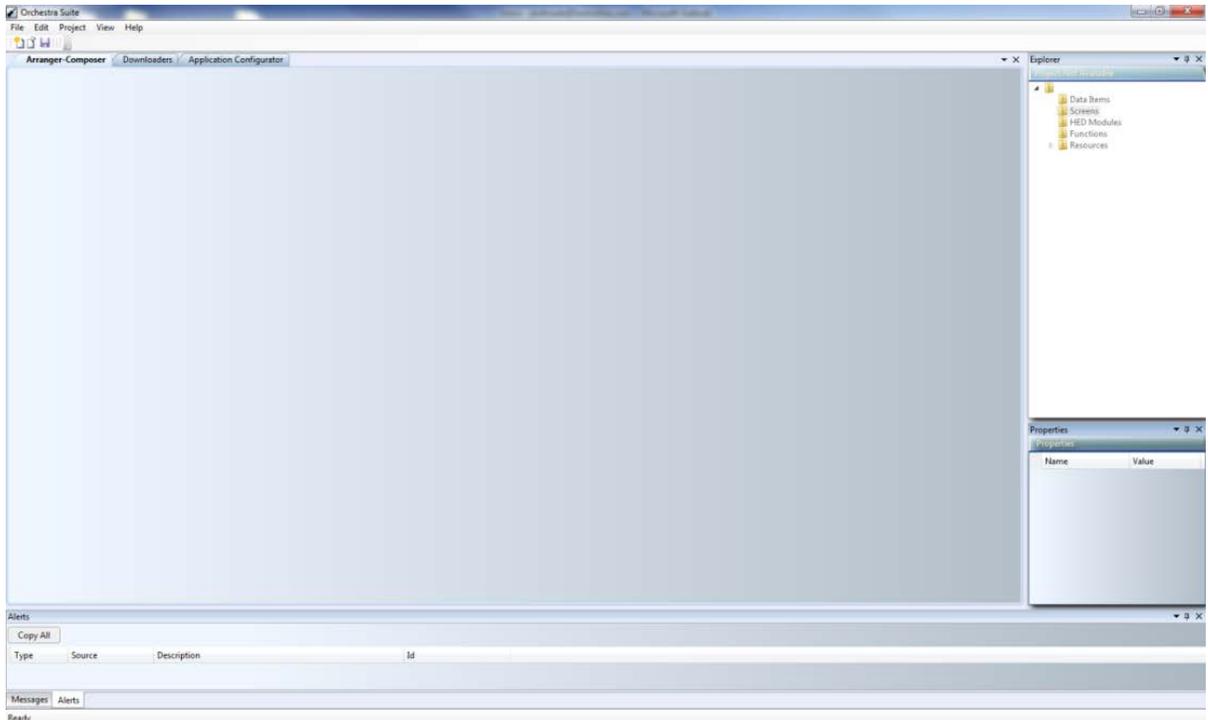
Create a new project by opening Orchestra®.

1. Open the Start menu.
2. Find the Orchestra® program in the All Programs pane.
3. Click the Orchestra® program to open it.



Opening Orchestra®

A window like the one below opens.



Orchestra® Beginning Screen

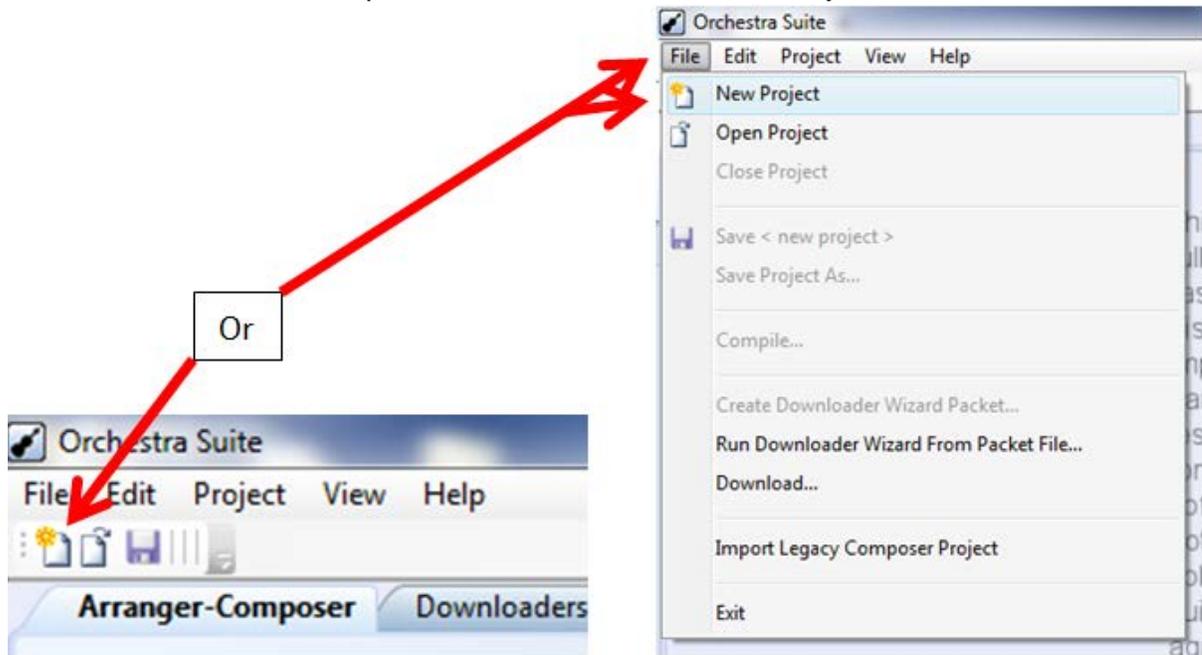
Related:

[Start a Project](#) ²⁷¹

12.1.2.2 Start a Project

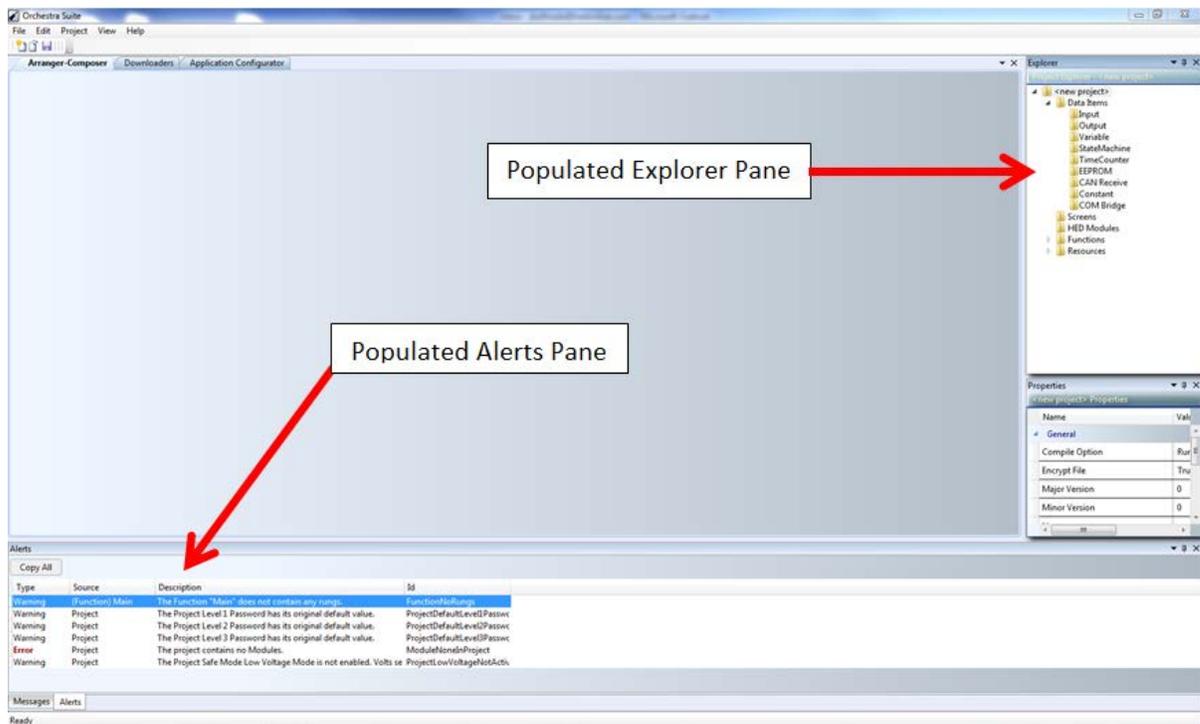
There are two ways to start a new project.

1. Click the blank page icon underneath the File menu.
2. Go into the File drop-down menu and select New Project.



Creating New Project

3. Once the new project is created, the Explorer and Alerts panes populate.



Explorer and Alerts Panes

Related:

[Open Orchestra](#) ²⁶⁹

12.1.2.3 Add Modules

Use the Module tab to add a master module to the project. Then, add IO modules or display modules.

Related Pages:

[Add a Master Module](#) ²⁷³

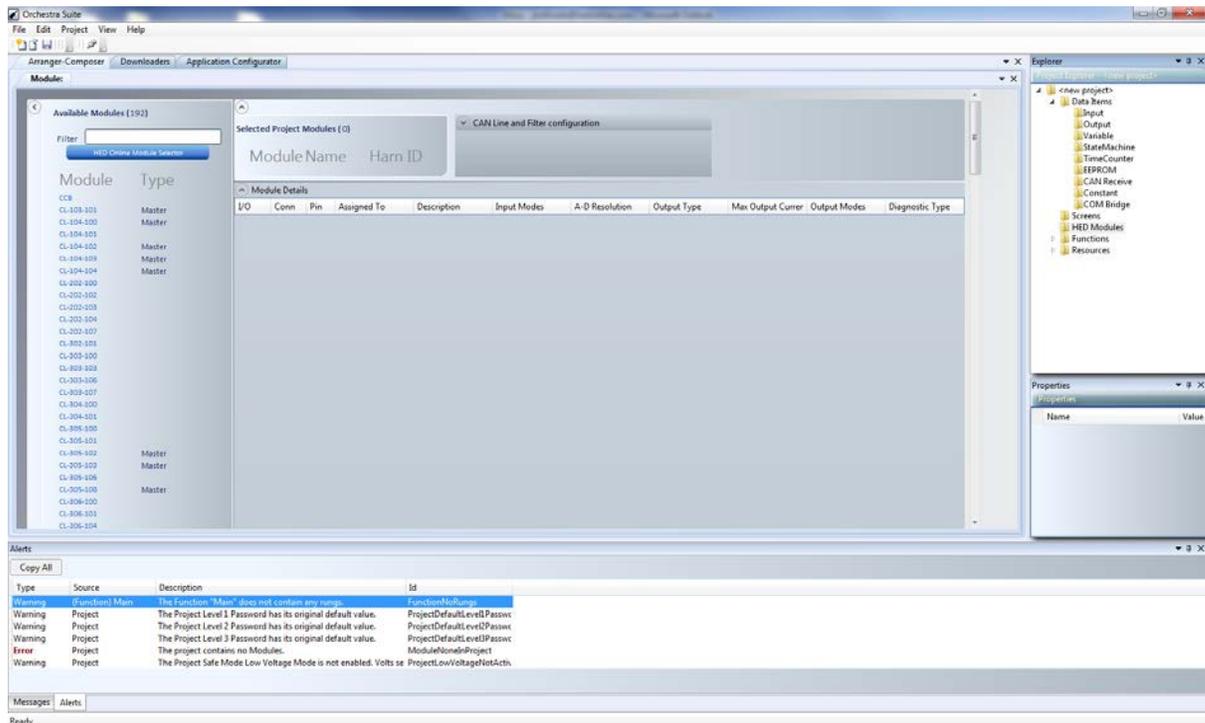
[Add I/O Modules](#) ²⁸¹

[Module Tab](#) ⁴⁰

12.1.2.3.1 Add a Master Module

To continue creating a new project, add a master module to the project.

1. Right click on the HED® Modules folder.
2. Left click the “Select Module(s)...” option that appears.
3. The Designer pane populates with an interactive list of all of the modules supported within Orchestra®, as well as displaying whether or not that particular module is a master module.
4. Select a master module.



Module Selection List

5. The selected master module is added to the HED® Modules folder.
6. The Module Details section fills with all of the detailed pin assignments.

Orchestra® automatically removes all other master modules from the list, since only one master module can exist in each application.

Related:

[Add I/O Modules](#)  281

12.1.2.3.2 Assign Data Items to Pins

The user can drag and drop the proper data items to a pin to assign and link that data item with that pin on the module. To do that, create a data item using the Explorer Pane.

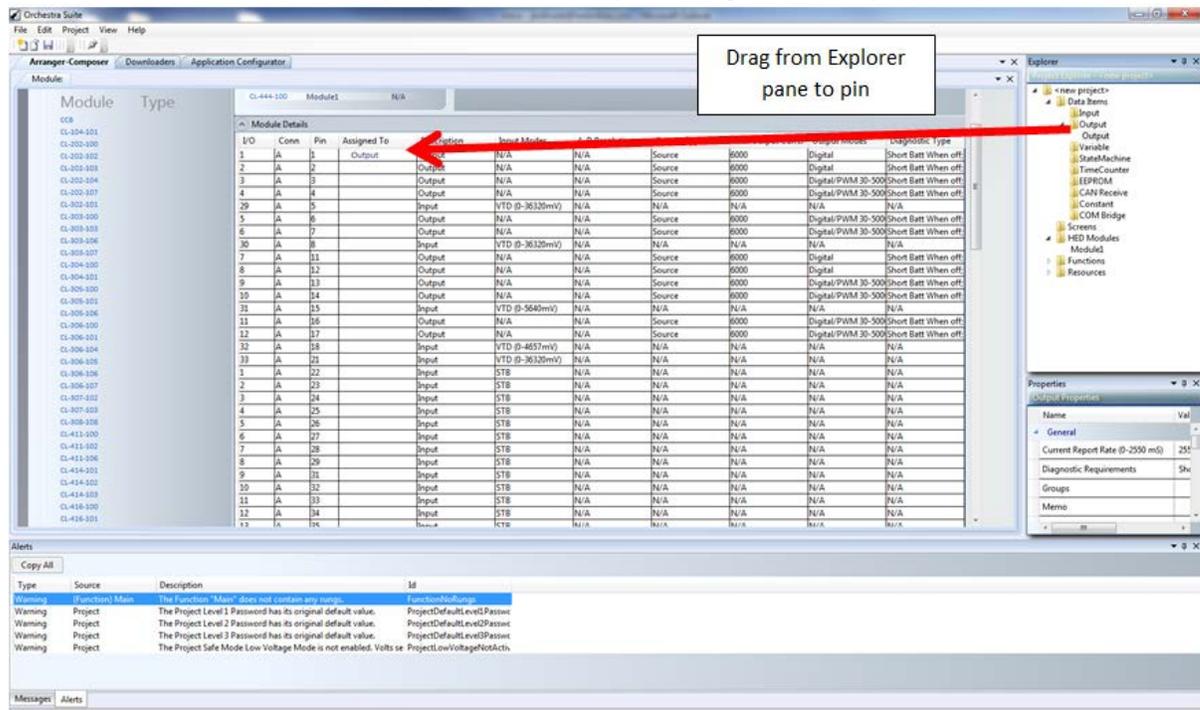
Related:

[Create a Data Item](#) ²⁷⁴

[Data Items](#) ⁵⁴

12.1.2.3.2.1 Create a Data Item

1. Go to the Explorer Pane.
2. Right click on the data item that matches the pin assignment requirements.
3. Click the Add option.
4. The data item is shown as a subitem in its respective subfolder.
5. Edit the name and other properties by highlighting it and using the Properties Pane.
6. Match the data item properties to the pin assignment requirements.



Data Item Linking

Note: Orchestra® will prevent the user from assigning a data item to a pin that cannot support that data item, i.e. assigning a Switch to Battery (STB) defined Input to a Voltage to Digital (VTD) Input pin.

Each subsequent module added to the project is added as an [IO Module](#)^[278], and, like the Master Module, is listed within the HED® Modules folder.

Related:

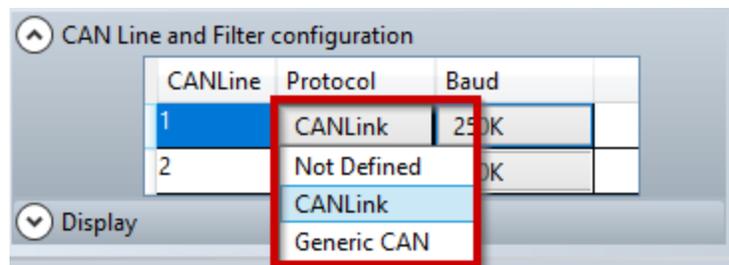
[Assign Data Items to Pins](#)^[274]

[Data Items](#)^[54]

12.1.2.3.3 Assign Module Protocol

Once all of the Modules are selected, the user should determine and assign what kind of protocol the modules will use.

1. Go to the CAN Line and Filter Configuration pane.
2. Go to the Protocol field. The protocol button says “Not Defined”.
3. Click the protocol button.
4. Choose a protocol option. The protocol options are CANLink®, Generic CAN, or Not Defined.



Module Protocol Drop-Down Menu

5. If there are more than one CAN lines available and only one is desired, the user can choose which line to use and then assign the other as Not Defined.

Related:

[CAN Line and Filter Configuration](#)^[42]

[Change Baud Rate](#)^[276]

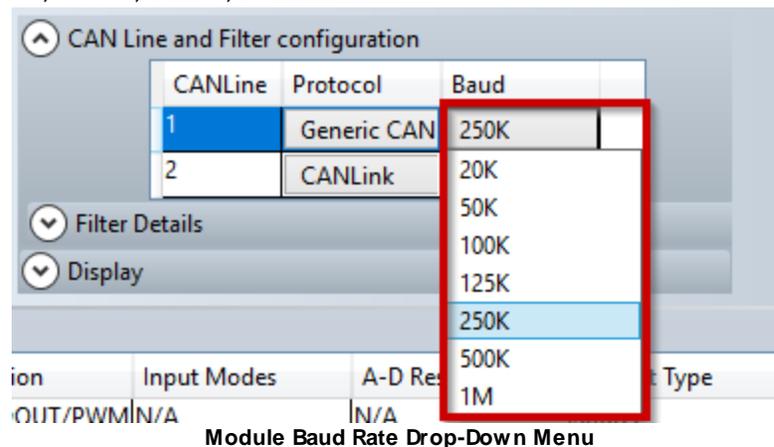
[Set Filter Details](#)^[276]

[Set Display Details](#)^[278]

12.1.2.3.3.1 Change Baud Rate

1. Select a protocol to enable baud rate options.
2. Go to the Baud rate field and click the number.
3. Select a rate from the drop-down menu.
4. Change the baud rate by clicking on the number and selecting which rate to use.

If CANLink® or Not Defined is chosen as the protocol, the only baud rate available to use is 250Kbps. A wide range of rates can be chosen for Generic CAN from 20K, 50K, 100K, 125K, 250K, 500K, and 1M.



When Generic CAN is selected, another option appears to set up a filter for each channel, if so desired.

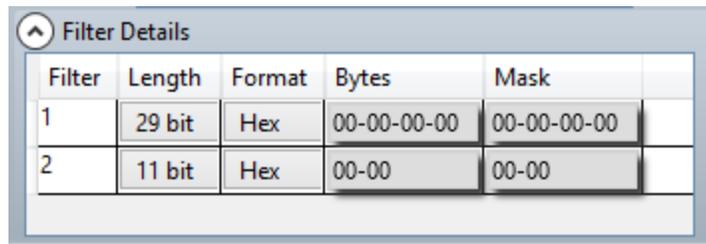
Related:

[Assign Module Protocol](#) ²⁷⁵

12.1.2.3.3.2 Set Filter Details

1. Add a master module to the project.
2. Go to the CAN Line and Filter Configuration pane.
3. Set the module protocol to Generic Can to enable the Filter Details pane.
4. Go to the Filter Details pane.
5. Go to the Length cell and choose 11 or 29 bit.
6. Go to the Format cell and choose Hex or Dec.
7. Go to the Bytes field and set the incoming CAN message identifier.
8. Go to the Mask field and set the incoming CAN message mask to match the Bytes ID.

9. Repeat as needed for additional CAN Lines.



Filter	Length	Format	Bytes	Mask
1	29 bit	Hex	00-00-00-00	00-00-00-00
2	11 bit	Hex	00-00	00-00

Module Filter Details

Related:

[Assign Module Protocol](#) 

12.1.2.3.3.3 Set Display Details

Display

1. Add an image to the project folder.
2. Go to the Splash Image field.

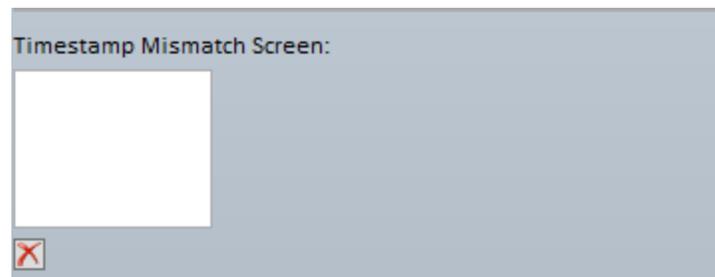


Splash Image Field

3. Browse for the image and click Open to assign it as the splash image.

Timestamp Mismatch Screen

1. [Create a screen](#)²⁸⁴ to display when there is a timestamp mismatch, and enter a descriptive name for the screen.
2. Go to the Project Explorer pane.
3. Go to the [Screens folder](#)²⁹ and click the screen to display when there is a timestamp mismatch.
4. Drag the screen to the Timestamp Mismatch Screen box.



Timestamp Mismatch Screen

Comm Fail Screen

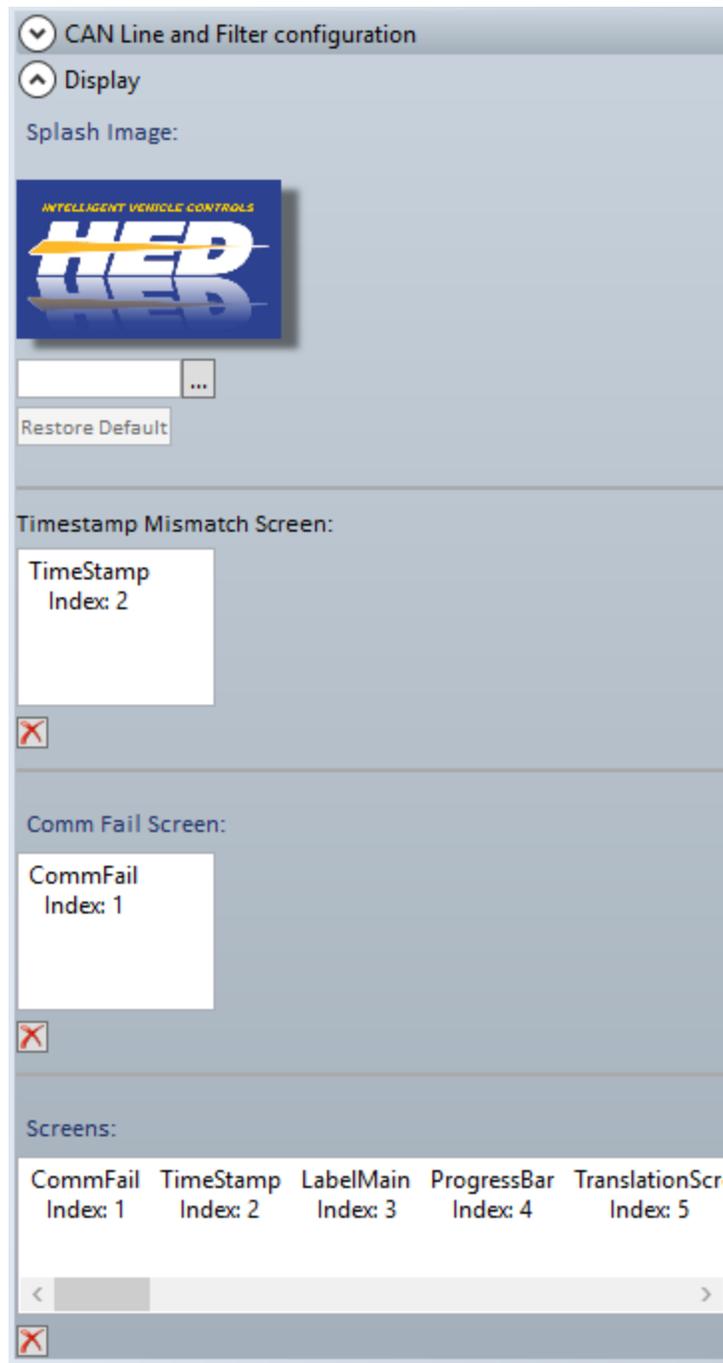
1. [Create a screen](#)^[284] to display when there is a timestamp mismatch, and enter a descriptive name for the screen.
2. Go to the Project Explorer pane.
3. Go to the [Screens folder](#)^[29] and click the screen to display when there is a timestamp mismatch.
4. Drag the screen to the Comm Fail Screen box.



Comm Fail Screen

Screens

1. [Create all the screens](#)^[284] for your project.
2. Go to the Project Explorer pane.
3. Click and drag each screen to the Screens box.

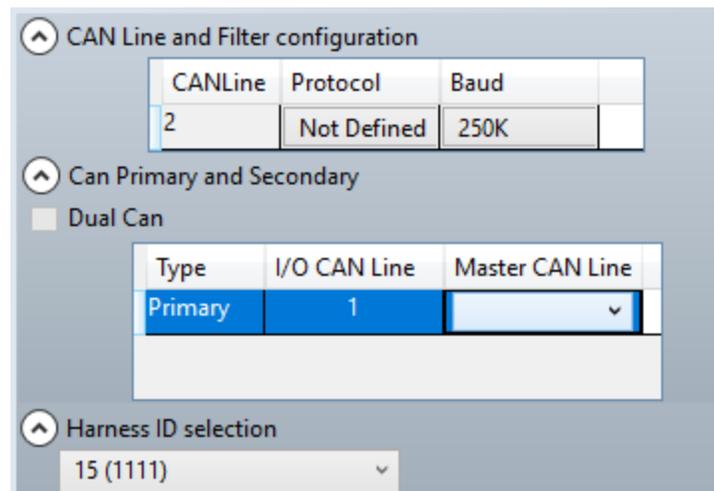


Display Details

Related:
[Display](#) ^[46]
[Add Modules](#) ^[272]

12.1.2.3.4 Add I/O Modules

1. Double click a Module in the folder to bring up the Module Details in the Designer pane.
2. Set [pin assignments](#)^[274].
3. Go to the Properties pane.
4. [Adjust the loop time, name, and read/write security settings](#)^[51].
5. Select additional modules, as needed.
6. Go to the [CAN Line and Filter menu](#)^[275].
7. Assign module protocol, baud rate, I/O Module CAN Lines, and I/O Module Harness Codes.



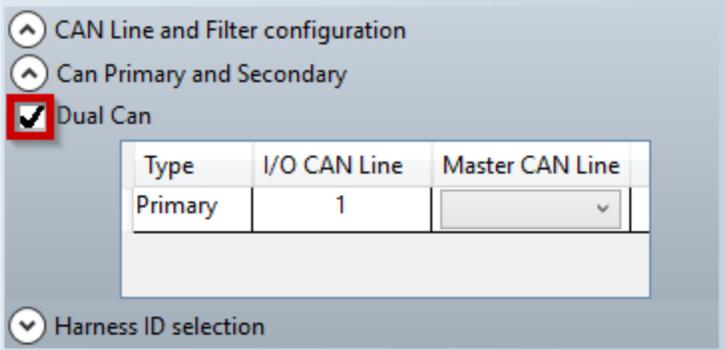
IO Module Configuration

Related:

[Add a Master Module](#)^[273]

12.1.2.3.4.1 Set CAN Primary and Secondary

1. Add a [master module](#)^[273] and set the [CAN line protocol](#)^[275].
2. Add IO modules.
3. Go to the CAN Primary and Secondary pane.
4. To enable a secondary CAN line, click the Dual CAN check box.



The screenshot shows a configuration window with several sections. The 'Dual Can' checkbox is checked and highlighted with a red box. Below it is a table with three columns: 'Type', 'I/O CAN Line', and 'Master CAN Line'. The first row has 'Primary' in the 'Type' column, '1' in the 'I/O CAN Line' column, and a drop-down menu in the 'Master CAN Line' column. Below the table is a section for 'Harness ID selection'.

Type	I/O CAN Line	Master CAN Line
Primary	1	▼

Dual CAN Check Box

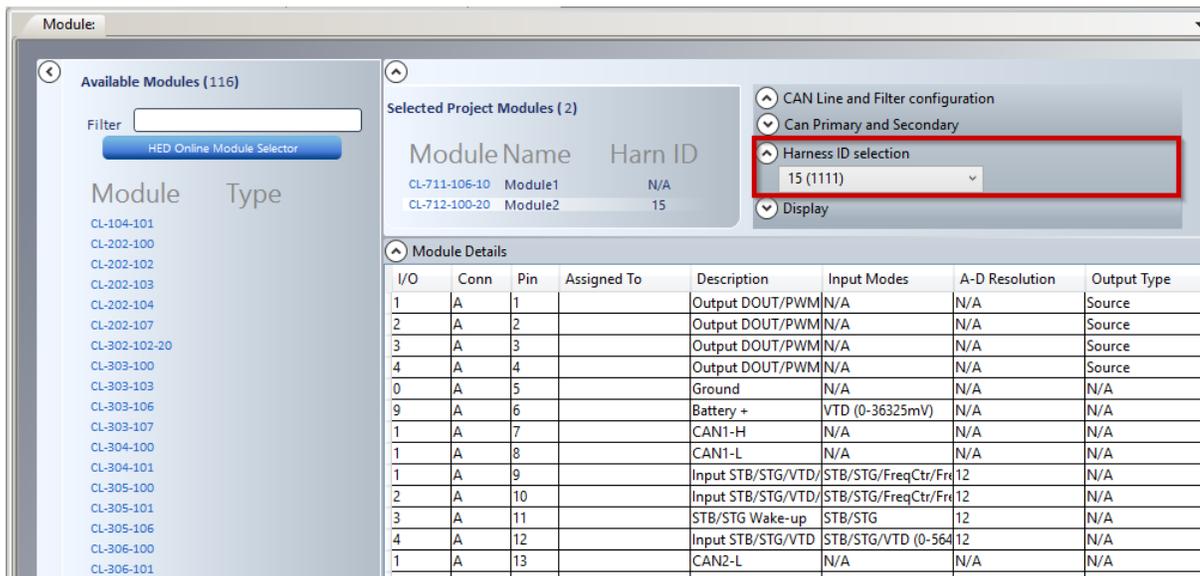
5. Go to the Master CAN Line field.
6. Choose a CAN line from the drop-down menu.

Related:

[CAN Primary and Secondary](#)⁴⁵

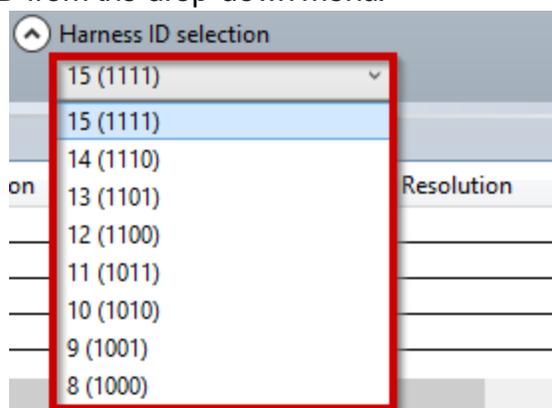
12.1.2.3.4.2 Select Harness ID

1. Open a project and add a master module.
2. Go to the CAN Line and Filter configuration pane and set the protocol to Generic CAN or CANLink®.
3. Set the master module baud rate.
4. Add an I/O display module.
5. Go to the Harness ID Selection pane.



Harness ID Selection Pane

6. Choose a harness ID from the drop-down menu.



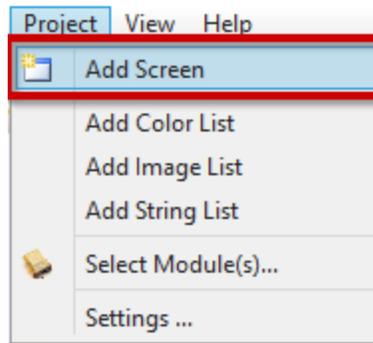
Module Harness ID Drop-Down

Related:

- [Add I/O Modules](#) ²⁸¹
- [Harness ID Selection](#) ⁴⁴

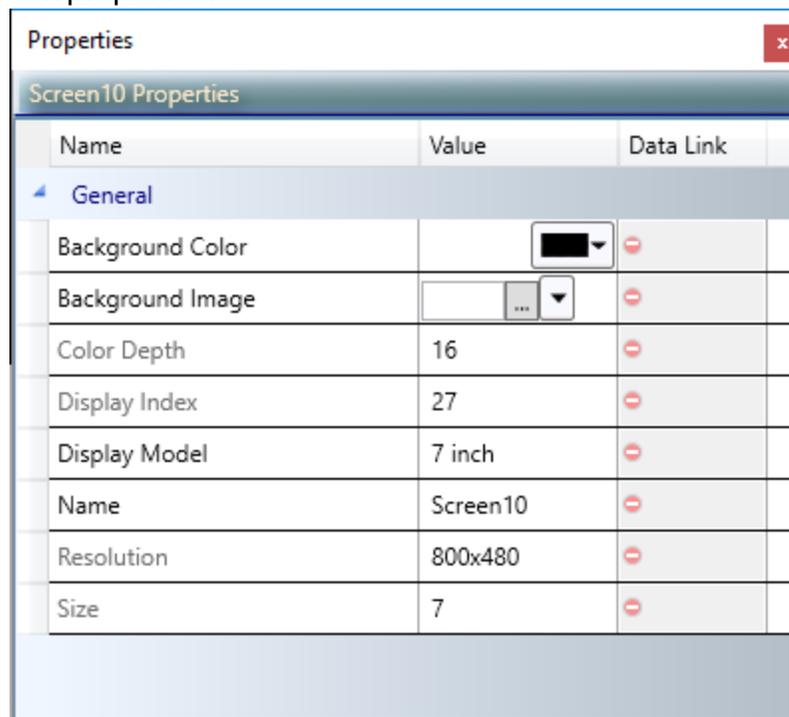
12.1.2.4 Add Screen

1. Click Project → Add Screen.



Project Menu: Add Screen

2. Go to the Explorer Pane.
3. Click on the new screen in the folder structure.
4. Go to the Properties pane.
5. Set the Screen properties.



Screen Properties

6. Go to the Screen Designer pane.
7. Go to the Widgets Panel.
8. [Add Widgets](#) ³²² from the Widgets Panel.

9. Click the widget and drag it to the desired location on the screen.

Related:

[Add Screen](#)  221

[Add Widgets](#)  322

12.2 Edit Properties Using the Properties Pane

Related:

[Edit Project Properties](#)^[286]

[Edit Module Properties](#)^[290]

[Properties Pane](#)^[33]

12.2.1 Edit Project Properties

1. Go to the [Explorer pane](#)^[26] and click the Project folder.
2. Go to the [Properties pane](#)^[33].
3. Click the [Compile Option](#)^[249] value field, and choose Rungs, Presto™ with Rungs, or Presto™.
5. Click the [Encrypt File](#)^[251] value field, and choose True or False.

Note: HED® recommends setting Encrypt File to True.

Project_demo Properties		
Name	Value	Data Link
General		
Compile Option	Rungs	-
Encrypt File	True	-
Major Version	False	-
Minor Version	True	-
Name	Project_demo	-
Password Level 1	level1	-
Password Level 2	level2	-
Password Level 3	level3	-
Reset EEPROMs	False	-
Reset Timers	False	-
Safe Mode Below Voltage	True	-
Safe Mode Low Volt Setting (Volts)	13	-
System CAN	Dual	-

Set File Encryption

7. Click the [Major Version](#)^[254] value field and enter the version number.

8. Click the [Minor Version](#)^[255] value field and enter the version number.
9. Click the [Password Level 1](#)^[257] value field and enter the password used in Conductor™ for Level 1 privileges.
10. Click the [Password Level 2](#)^[257] value field and enter the password used in Conductor™ for Level 2 privileges.
11. Click the [Password Level 3](#)^[257] value field and enter the password used in Conductor™ for Level 3 privileges.
12. Click the [Reset EEPROMS](#)^[257] value field and choose True or False.
13. Click the [Reset Timers](#)^[257] value field and choose True or False.
14. Click the [Safe Mode Below Voltage](#)^[257] value field and choose True or False.
15. Click the [Safe Mode Low Volt Setting](#)^[257] value field and enter a number.
16. Click the [System CAN](#)^[259] value field and choose either Single or Dual.

The screenshot shows a 'Properties' dialog box with a 'Project Properties' section. It contains a table with columns for Name, Value, and Data Link. The 'General' section is expanded, showing various project settings.

Name	Value	Data Link
General		
Compile Option	Rungs	-
Encrypt File	True	-
Major Version	0	-
Minor Version	0	-
Name	Project	-
Password Level 1	password1	-
Password Level 2	password2	-
Password Level 3	password3	-
Reset EEPROMs	False	-
Reset Timers	False	-
Safe Mode Below Voltage	False	-
Safe Mode Low Volt Setting (Volts)	8	-
System CAN	Single	-

Project Properties Pane

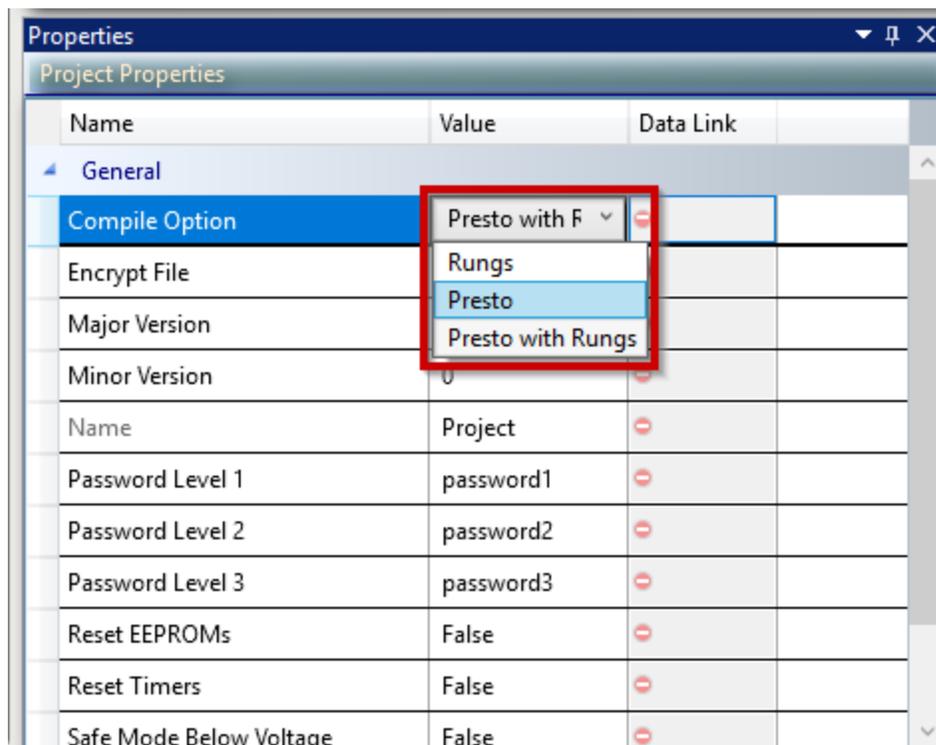
Related:

[Set Compile Option](#)^[289]

[Project Properties](#) 

12.2.1.1 Set Compile Option

1. Go to the Value cell of the Compile Option row.
2. Click the Value cell to open the Compile Option drop-down.
3. Choose Rungs, Presto™, or Presto™ with Rungs as the compile option.
Rungs: Rungs is the graphic layout of the logic inside of Orchestra®
Presto™: Presto™ creates a code warrior project that the user writes their logic in C
Presto™ with Rungs:



Project Compile Options Menu

Related:

[Compile Option](#) ³⁵

[Edit Project Properties](#) ²⁸⁶

12.2.2 Edit Module Properties

Each module in the project has different properties, depending on if the module is a display, master, master-display, or I/O module.

Master Module

Module1 Properties		
Name	Value	Data Link
General		
Adj Loop Time (msec)	10	-
DisplayFamily	7 inch (Gen III)	-
Module Type	CL-711-106-10	-
Name	Module1	-
Read Security Level	Level 3	-
Screen Selection	-1	PageSelectio
Splash Image File		-
Translation	English	IndexToLists.
Write Security Level	Level 3	-

Master Module Properties

Display Module

Module4 Properties			
Name	Value	Data Link	
General			
DisplayFamily	5 inch	-	
Module Type	CL-703-112	-	
Name	Module4	-	
Read Security Level	Level 3	-	
Screen Selection	-1		
Splash Image File		-	
Translation	English		
Write Security Level	Level 3	-	

Display Module

I/O Module

Module2 Properties			
Name	Value	Data Link	
▲ General			
Module Type	CL-202-107	⊖	
Name	Module2	⊖	
Read Security Level	Level 3	⊖	
Write Security Level	Level 3	⊖	

I/O Module Properties

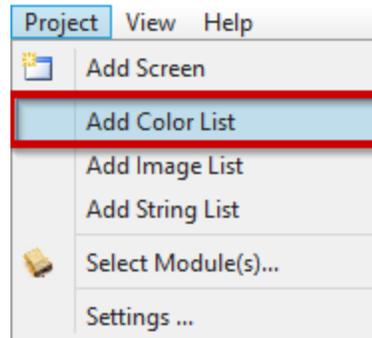
Related:

[Edit Properties Using the Properties Pane](#) ²⁸⁶

[Module Properties](#) ⁴⁸

12.3 Add Color List

1. Click Project→Add Color List.



Project Menu-Add Color List

2. Go to the Explorer pane.
3. Go to the Resources folder.
4. Go to the Color List subfolder.
5. Click the new color list.
6. Go to the Properties pane.
7. Set the Properties for the color list.

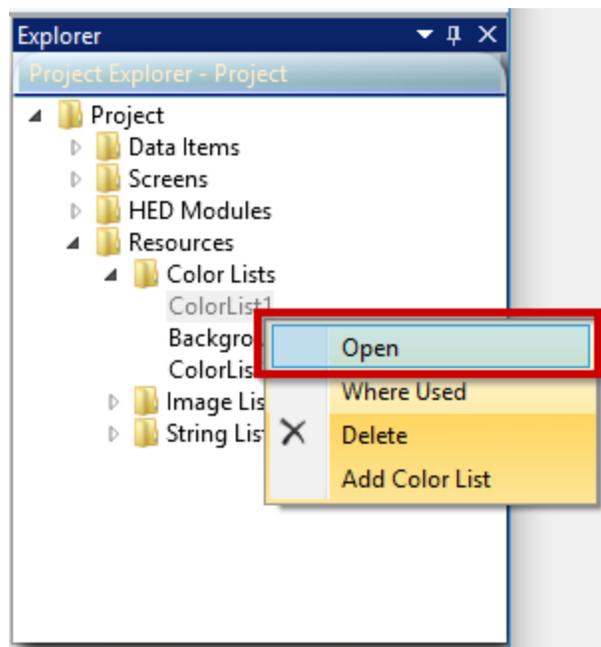
Related:

[Add Color List](#)^[23]

[Resources Folder](#)^[31]

12.3.1 Open

1. Right click on the color list.



Open Color List

2. Click Open.
3. Go to the ColorList:[name] tab in the Arranger™ pane.
4. Review the ColorList details.

Related:

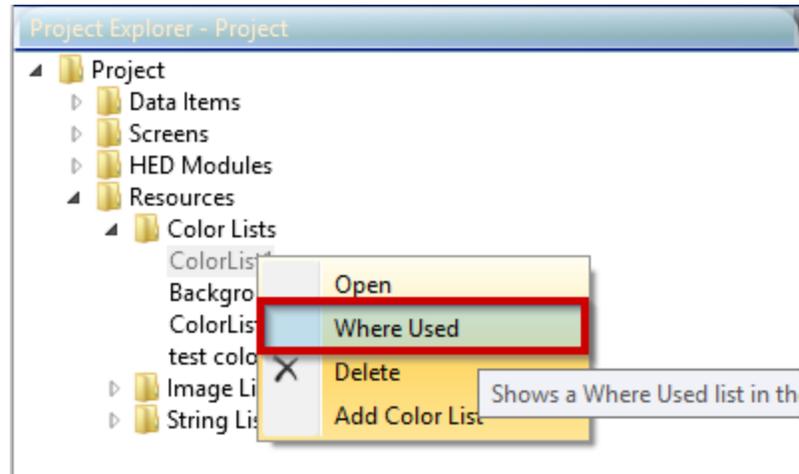
[Add Color List](#)^[292]

[Where Used](#)^[294]

[Add Color to Color List](#)^[295]

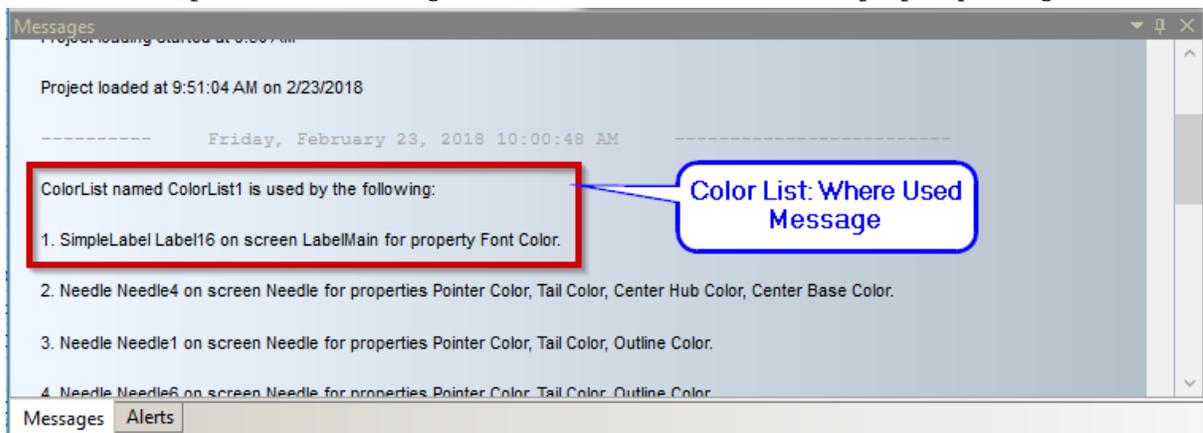
12.3.2 Where Used

1. Right click on the color list.
2. Click Where Used.



Color List-Where Used

3. Go to the Alerts/Messages pane.
4. Click the Messages tab.
5. Scroll to the end of the messages list.
6. Find the Where Used Message.
 - a. ColorList named ColorList2 is used by the following:
SimpleLabel CrouchingLabel on screen LabelMain for property Background Color.



Where Used Message

Related:

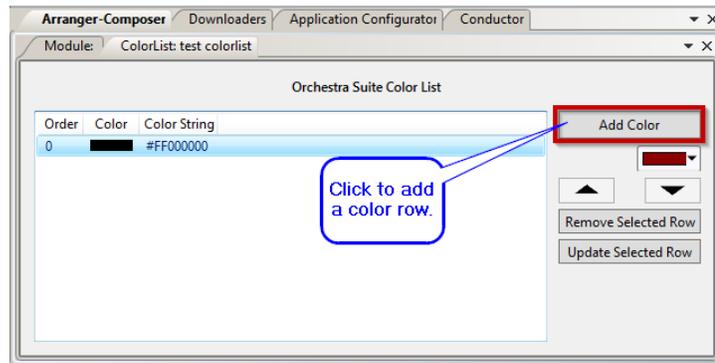
[Add Color List](#) ^[292]

[Open](#) ^[293]

[Add Color to Color List](#) ^[295]

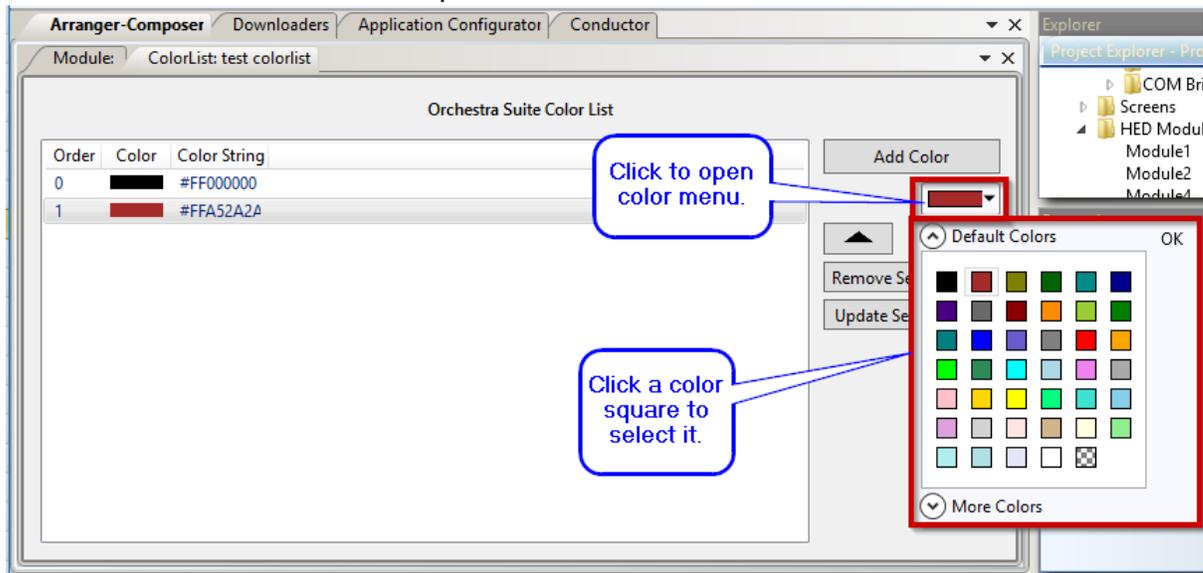
12.3.3 Add Color to Color List

1. Click the ColorList: [name] tab.
2. Click the Add Color button.



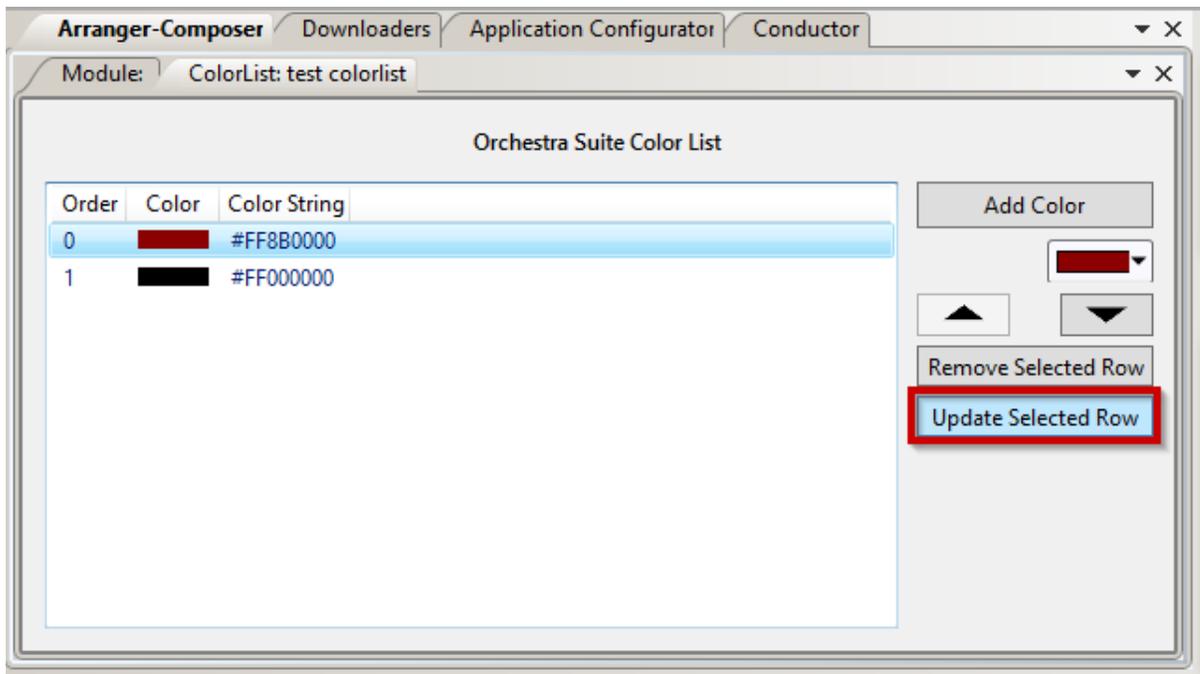
Add Color Row

3. Click the added row of the list.
4. Click the color drop-down menu.
5. Choose a color from the palette.



Choose a Color from the Palette

6. Adjust the order of the color using the Up and Down arrows.
7. Set the changes to the color list by clicking the Update Selected Row button.



Update Selected Row

Related:

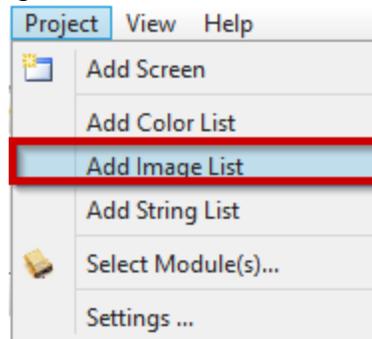
[Add Color List](#)²⁹²

[Open](#)²⁹³

[Where Used](#)²⁹⁴

12.4 Add Image List

1. Click Project→Add Image List.



Project-Add Image List

2. Go to the Explorer Pane.
3. Go to the Resources folder.
4. Go to the Image List subfolder.
5. Click the new image list.
6. Go to the Properties pane.
7. Set the Properties for the image list.

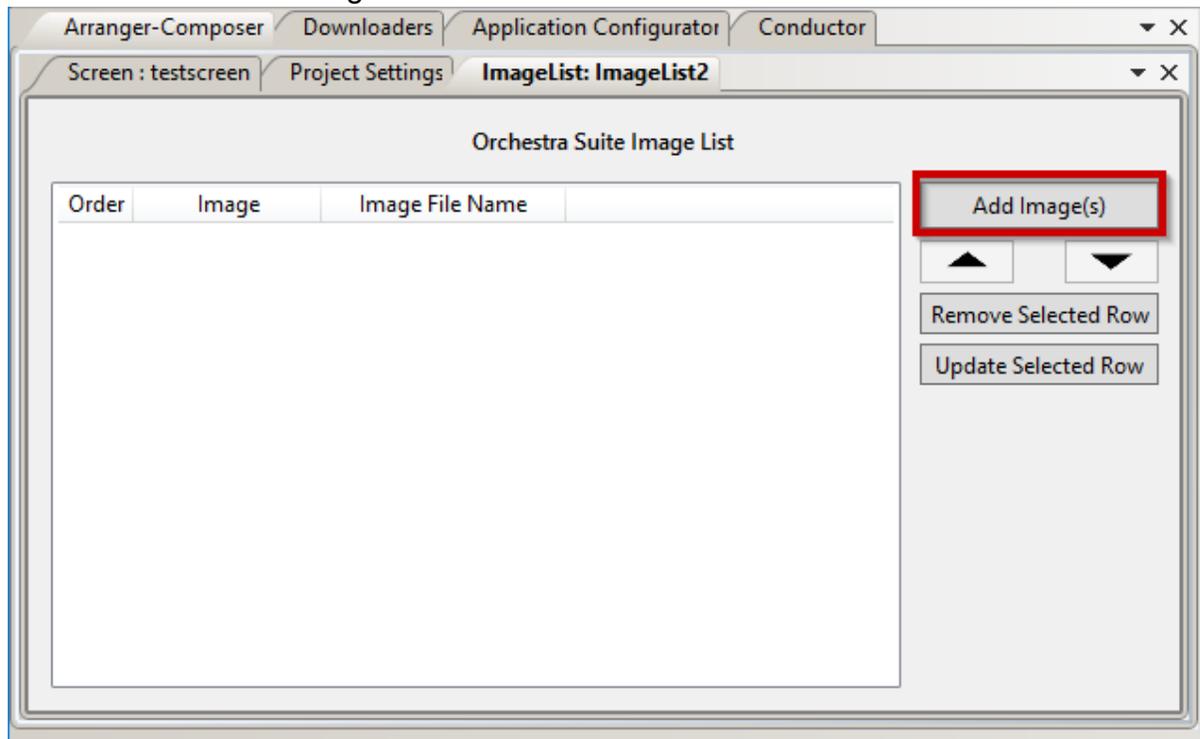
Related:

[Add Image List](#) ²³¹

[Add Image to Image List](#) ²⁹⁸

12.4.1 Add Image to Image List

1. Click the ImageList: [name] tab.
2. Click the Add Image button.



Add Image

3. Browse for and select an image.
4. Adjust the order of the image using the Up and Down arrows.
5. Set the changes to the image list by clicking the Update Selected Row button.

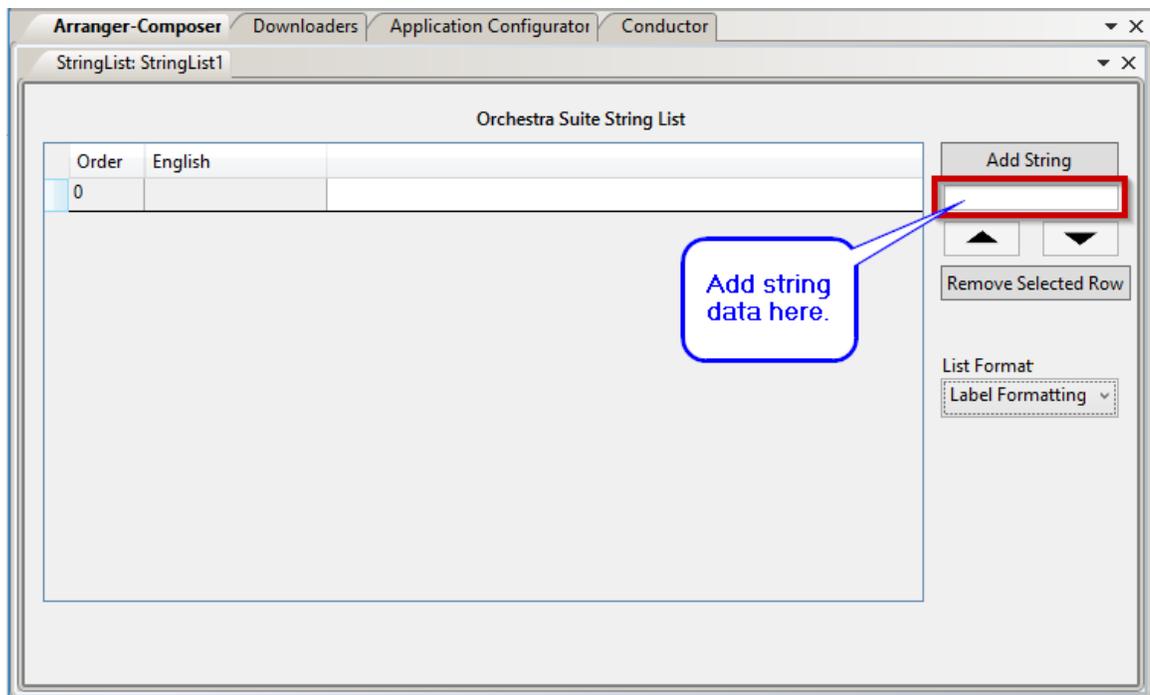
Related:

[Add Image List](#) ²⁹⁷

12.5 Add String List

The String List Designer is used to edit a String List Resource, allowing you to add and remove strings and their translations, and reorder strings in the list.

1. Open a project or begin a new project.
2. Add a master module.
3. Go to the Project Explorer drop-down Resources folder.
4. Go to the String Lists subfolder.
5. Add a new string list.
6. Go to the List format field and [choose a format for the string](#) ³⁰⁰.
7. Go to the Add String field.

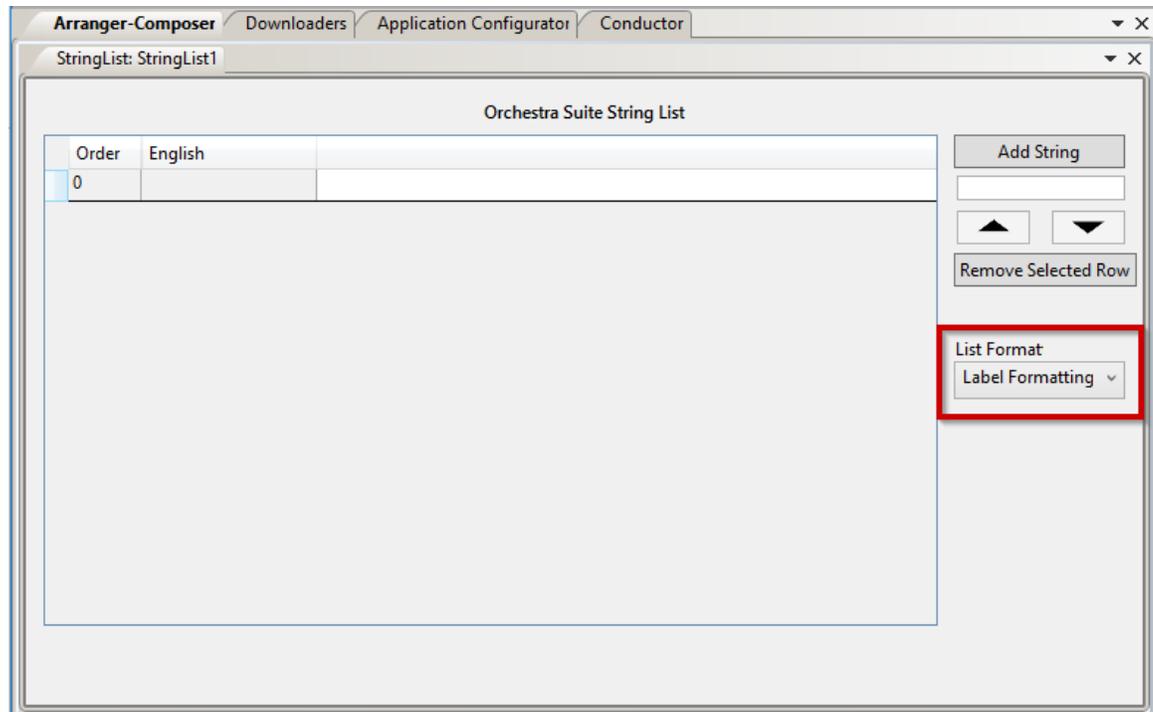


Add String Field

8. Enter the string data. This will be the English word to be translated.
9. Click the Add String button to add the data to the English field.
10. Click an individual cell in the String List table to change the data.
11. Adjust the order of the row using the Up and Down arrows.

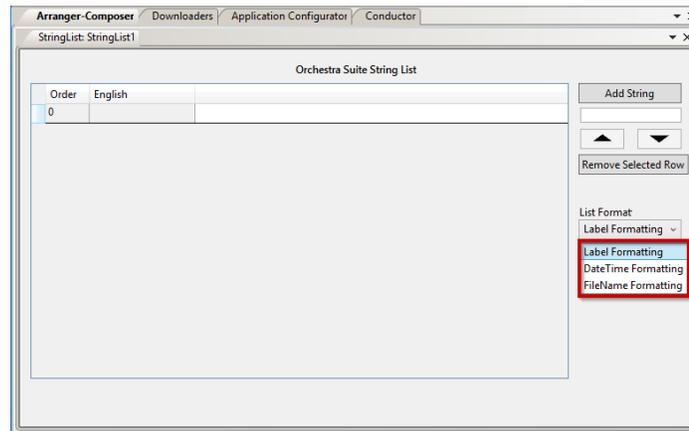
Related:[Change List Format](#) ^[300][Add String List](#) ^[24][Project Settings](#) ^[21]**12.5.1 Change List Format**

1. Click the List Format drop-down menu.



List Format

2. Choose a list format:
 - a. Label Formatting
 - b. DateTime Formatting
 - c. FileName Formatting



List Format Types

Related:

- [Add String List](#)  299
- [Project Settings](#)  211

12.6 Conductor Application Notes

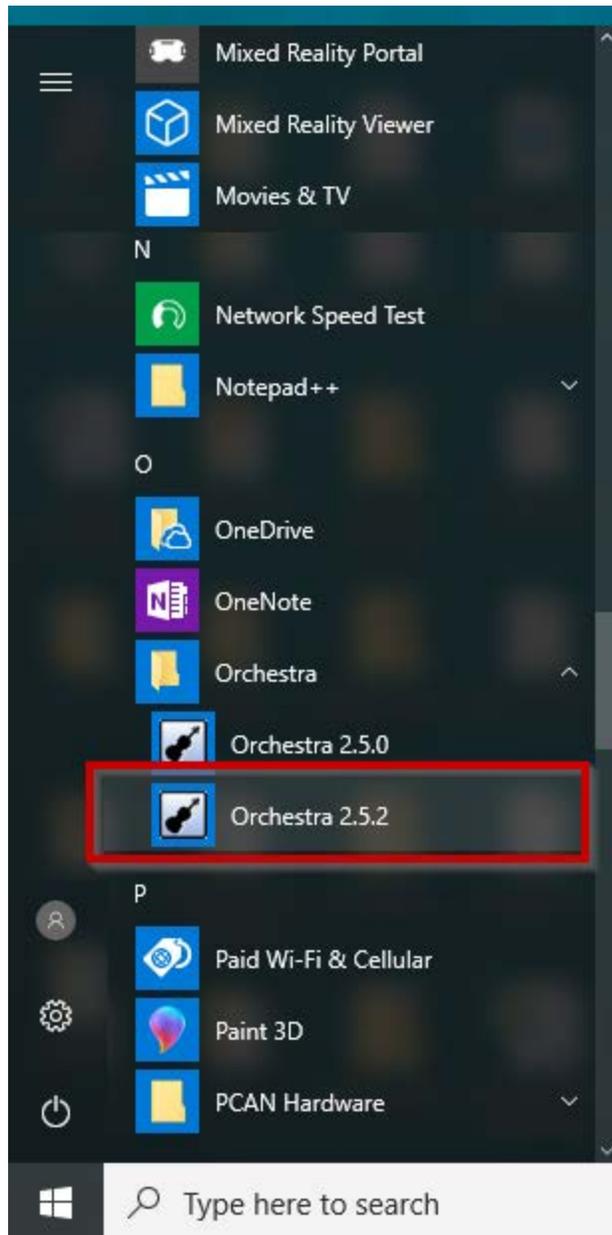
12.6.1 Conductor Quick Start

GENERAL INFORMATION

This guide outlines the steps to launch the Conductor™. This assumes that the master module has been programmed with the appropriate firmware and that all connections to the module have been made and that the module is powered. A dongle or temporary license file is also required for the Conductor™ to operate.

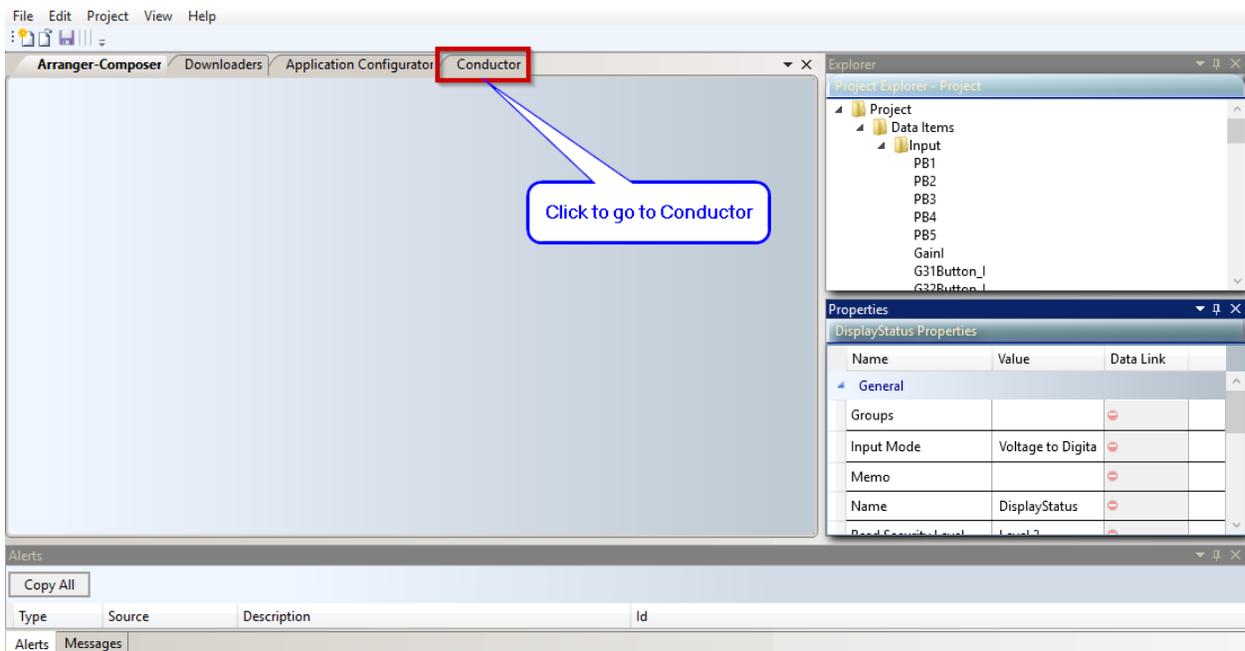
GETTING STARTED

1. Open Orchestra®.



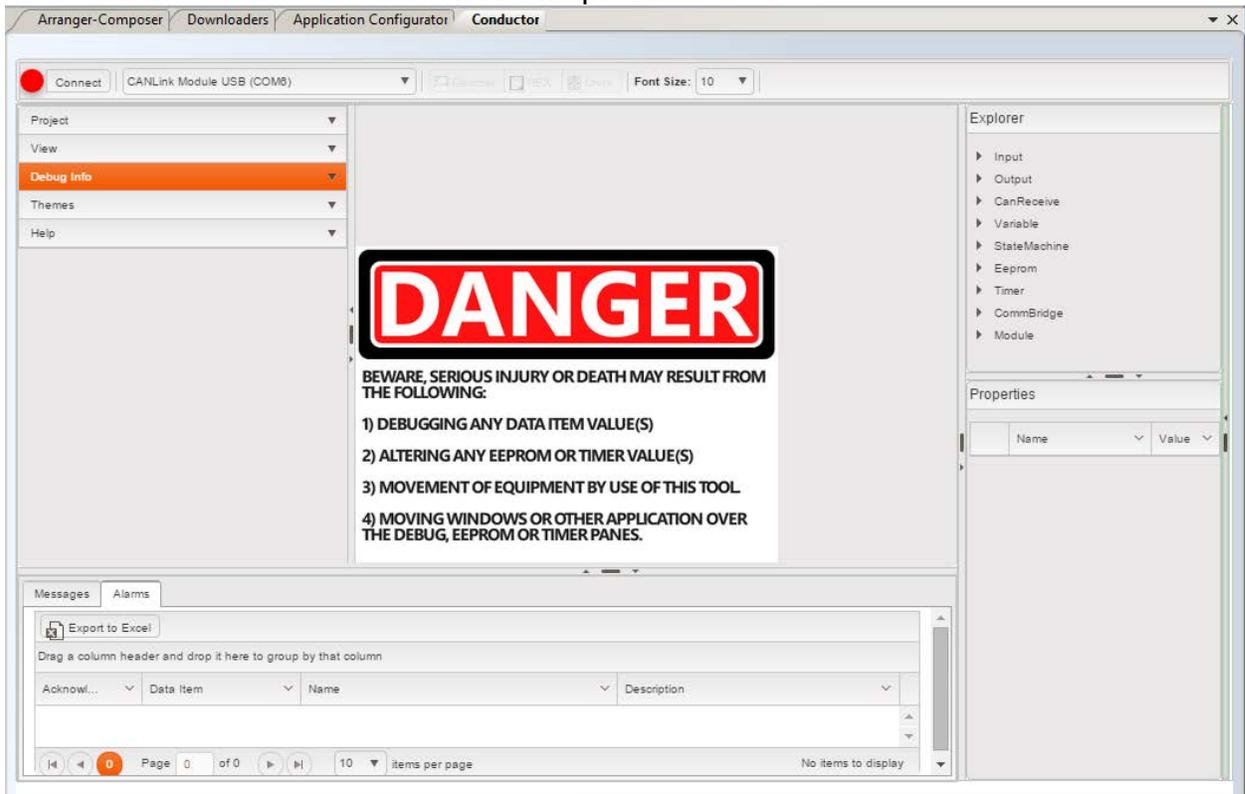
Open Orchestra® from Windows Start Menu

2. Click the Conductor™ tab.



Conductor™ Tab

3. The Conductor™ main window opens.



Conductor™ Landing Screen

4. Click the Connect/Disconnect button.



Connect/Disconnect Button

Note: In order to run Conductor™, an equipment-specific file is required. This file will be an .IOc_XX_YY (where XX and YY are used for designating revision) type file and should be obtained from the OEM. If an invalid file is selected, no connection will be made and a prompt will warn of invalid file selection.

5. Select the .IOc_XX_YY file supplied by the OEM and click Open.

Note: If a dongle is not connected, a No Dongle Found message will appear.

6. Connect a dongle to an available USB port and click OK. If a second attempt is made to connect without a dongle, the Conductor™ will open on the next try in *** DEMO MODE *** with limited capabilities.

7. After the proper .IOc file has been selected, enter the password that was supplied to you by the OEM. The password is case-sensitive.



Conductor Password

*Note: If an incorrect password is entered three consecutive times, Conductor™ will default to a *** READ ONLY MODE *** where you can observe the status of inputs and outputs etc., but you cannot debug them.*

8. Once a valid password is entered and a proper connection is made between the computer and the OEM product, Conductor™ will be connected. A proper connection can be verified by looking at the Connect/Disconnect button on Conductor's main toolbar.

9. Conductor™ is ready for use at this time.

12.6.2 Using Conductor

1. Click the Connect/Disconnect button.



Connect/Disconnect Button

2. Click the Choose File button.



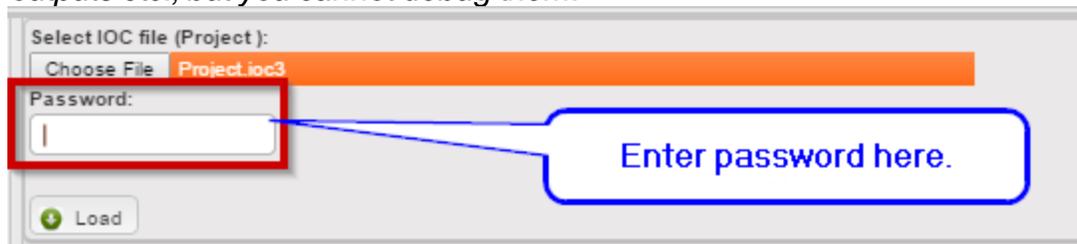
Choose File Button

3. A file browser window opens.

4. Select the .IOc_XX_YY file supplied by the OEM and click Open.

5. Enter the password that was supplied to you by the OEM. The password is case-sensitive.

*Note: If an incorrect password is entered three consecutive times, the Conductor™ will default to a *** READ ONLY MODE *** where you can observe the status of inputs and outputs etc., but you cannot debug them.*



Password Field

6. Once a valid password is entered or Cancel is clicked, and a proper connection is made between your computer and the OEM product, the Conductor™ will be connected.

7. Conductor™ is ready for use.

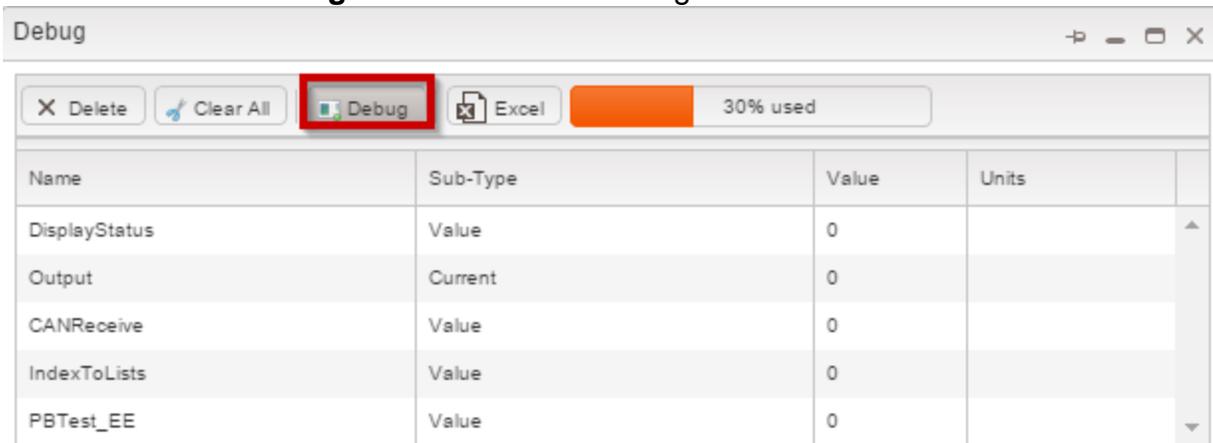
Related:

[Conductor Quick Start](#) ³⁰²

12.6.3 Use Debug Mode

Once all desired data items have been selected and added to the Debug window, the Debug session can begin.

1. Click the **Debug** button to start the Debug session.



Debug Button

3. The user can now make careful adjustments to any data item in the Debug window by selecting a data item and using the controls in the Value column to make the desired adjustment. Pay close attention to how the data item adjustment impacts control of the OEM product. If the product ever begins to act in an unpredictable or unexpected manner, IMMEDIATELY press the keyboard spacebar to enter the Emergency Stop (E-STOP) - Safe Mode.
4. After all diagnostic troubleshooting has been completed and all data items have been adjusted, click the Debug button to end the Debug session.

WARNING

MASTER MODULE OVERRIDE HAZARD

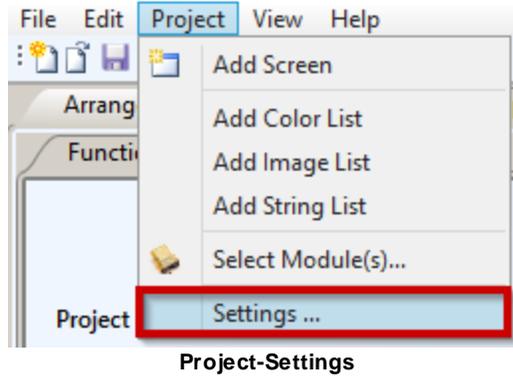
Whenever Debug is activated, you are assuming direct control of selected Data Item values and potentially bypassing safety interlocks and normal operation. Entering a wrong value may cause unpredictable OEM product behavior. Death or serious injury can result.

Remember that at any time that the Conductor™ software is connected to an OEM product, the Emergency Stop (E-STOP) - Safe Mode can be activated one of two ways.

1. Depressing the computer keyboard spacebar
2. Disconnecting the communication cable between the computer and the product

12.7 Edit Project Settings

To access the Project Settings screen, select Settings from the Project menu.



Related:

[Add Translation](#) ³⁰⁸

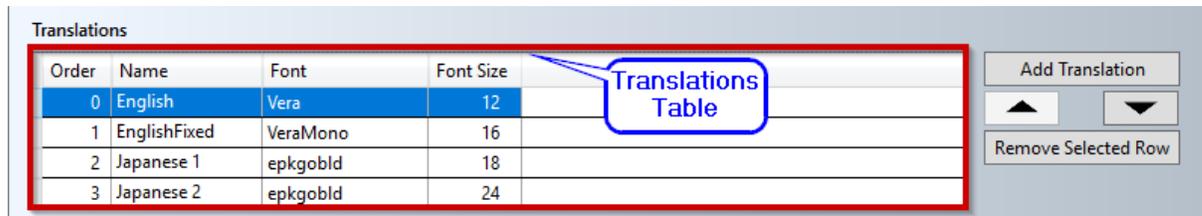
[Add Font](#) ³¹²

[Add Group](#) ³¹⁴

[Project Settings](#) ²⁷¹

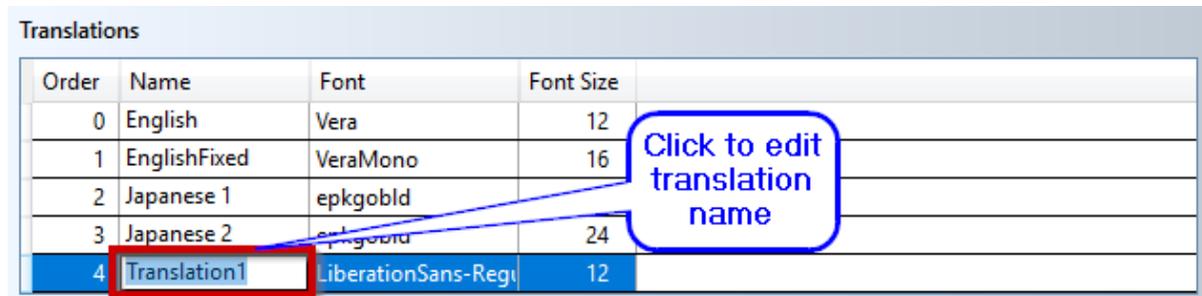
12.7.1 Add Translation

1. Click the Add Translation button to add a row to the Translations table.
2. Go to the Translation table.



Translation Table

3. Go to the last row.
4. Click the Name cell.



Name Cell

5. Edit the name.
6. Click the Font cell.
7. Choose a font from the drop-down menu.

The screenshot shows a table titled "Translations" with columns: Order, Name, Font, and Font Size. Row 4 is selected and highlighted in blue. A red box highlights the "Font" cell of row 4, which has a drop-down menu open. The menu lists several font options, with "LiberationSerif-Regular" selected and highlighted in blue. Below the table, there is a section titled "Fonts" with a table for "Order" and "File Name".

Order	Name	Font	Font Size
0	English	Vera	12
1	EnglishFixed	VeraMono	16
2	Japanese 1	epkgobld	18
3	Japanese 2	epkgobld	24
4	Translation1	LiberationSans-R	12

Font Drop-Down Menu

8. Go to the Size cell.
9. Enter the size of the font.

The screenshot shows the same "Translations" table as above. The "Font" cell of row 4 is now "LiberationSans-Reg" and the "Font Size" cell is "10", both highlighted with a red box.

Order	Name	Font	Font Size
0	English	Vera	12
1	EnglishFixed	VeraMono	16
2	Japanese 1	epkgobld	18
3	Japanese 2	epkgobld	24
4	Translation1	LiberationSans-Reg	10

Font Size Cell

10. Click the Up and Down buttons to change the row order.

Related:

- [Remove Selected Row](#) ³¹⁰
- [Add Image List](#) ²⁹⁷
- [Project Settings](#) ²⁷¹

12.7.1.1 Remove Selected Row

1. Go to the Translation table.
2. Click the row to select it.
3. Click the Remove Selected Row button.
4. A warning displays:
“Removing a translation definition will delete the matching translation column from all project string lists.”
5. Click OK to remove the row and associated translation definition.
6. Click Cancel to keep the row in the table.

Related:

[Add Translation](#)^[308]

12.7.1.2 Using Translations

1. [Add a translation](#)^[308] to the Orchestra project.
2. Add [display modules](#)^[46] to the Orchestra project.
3. Go to the Project Explorer, and select the Display module from the [HED Modules folder](#)^[29].
4. Go to the Properties pane.

- Go to the Translation row, and click the drop-down menu in the Value cell.

Name	Value	Data Link	
General			
DisplayFamily	5 inch	⊖	
Module Type	CL-703-112	⊖	
Name	Module2	⊖	
Read Security Level	Level 3	⊖	
Screen Selection	-1		
Splash Image File		⊖	
Translation	English		
Write Security Level	Level 3	⊖	

Translation Value Cell

- Choose a translation from the drop-down menu to assign it to the module.

Name	Value	Data Link	
General			
DisplayFamily	5 inch	⊖	
Module Type	CL-703-112	⊖	
Name	Module2	⊖	
Read Security Level	Level 3	⊖	
Screen Selection	-1		
Splash Image File		⊖	
Translation	English		
Write Security Level	English	⊖	
	Spanish		

Choose a Translation

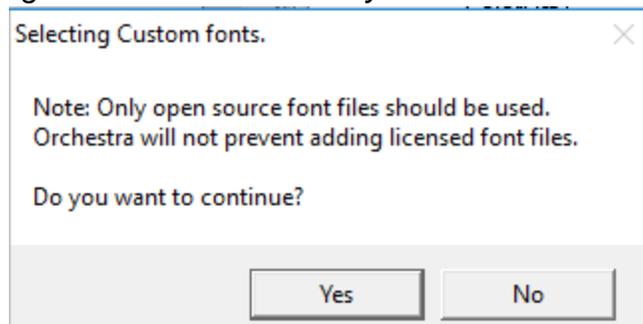
12.7.2 Add Font

1. Go to the Fonts table.
2. Click the Add Font button.



Add Font button

3. A warning displays:
 - a. Selecting Custom Fonts.
Note: Only open source font files should be used. Orchestra® will not prevent adding licensed font files. Do you want to continue?"



Selecting Custom Fonts Note

4. Click the Yes button to continue adding a font.
5. Click the No button to stop adding a new font.
6. A file explorer window opens.
7. Browse for and select an open source font file.
8. Go to the Fonts table.
9. Go to the Custom Fonts section of the Fonts table.
10. The new font is added to the last row.

Related:

[Project Settings](#) ²¹

12.7.2.1 Remove Selected Row

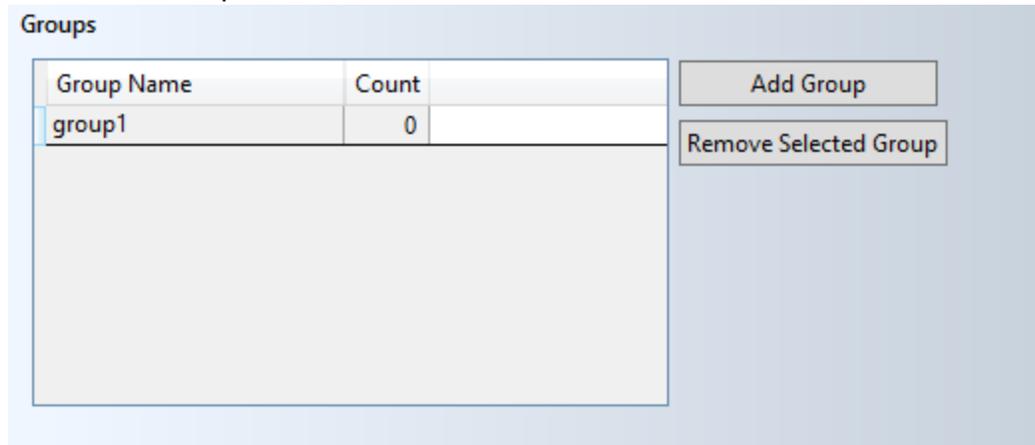
1. Go to the Fonts table.
2. Click the row to select a font.
3. Click the Remove Selected Item button.
4. The font is removed from the fonts table.

Related:

[Add Font](#) 

12.7.3 Add Group

1. Click the Add Group button.
2. Go to the Groups table.



Groups Table

3. The new group is added to the last row.
4. Click the Group Name cell to change the name.

Related:

- [Remove Selected Group](#)^[314]
- [Edit Project Settings](#)^[308]
- [Project Settings](#)^[21]

12.7.3.1 Remove Selected Group

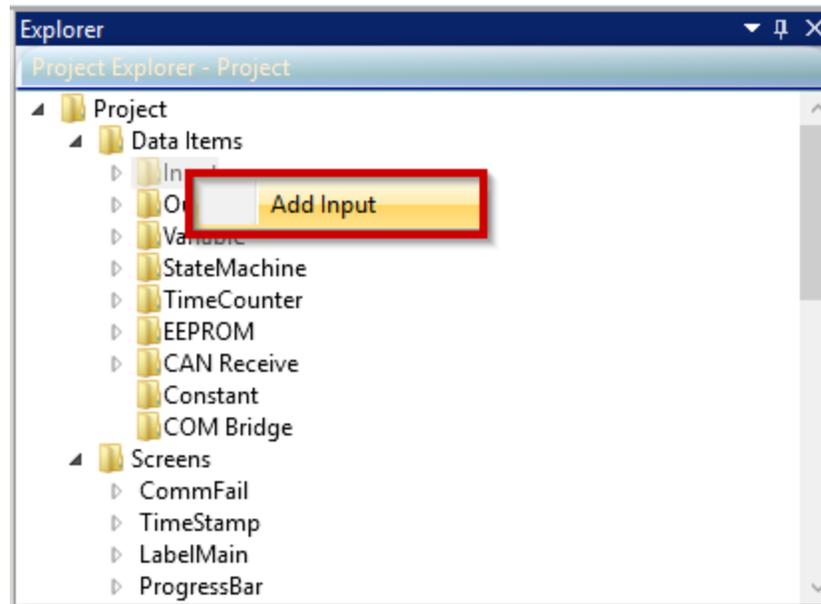
1. Go to the Groups table.
2. Click the row to select a group.
3. Click the Remove Selected Item button.
4. The group is removed from the table.

Related:

- [Add Group](#)^[314]

12.8 Add Input

1. Go to the Explorer pane.
2. Go to the Projects folder.
3. Go to the Data Items subfolder.
4. Go to the Input subfolder.
5. Right click the Input subfolder.
6. Select “Add Input”.



Add Input

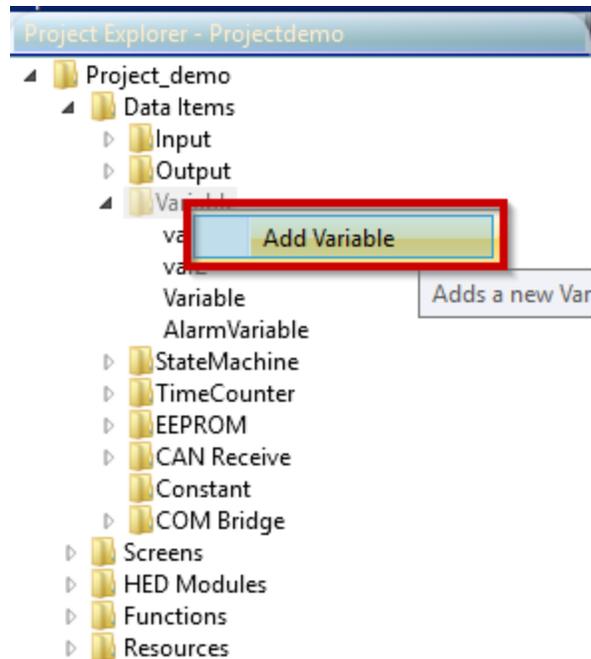
7. A new Input is created within the subfolder.
8. View and edit the input properties within the Properties Pane.

Related:

[Input](#) ⁵⁴

12.9 Add a Variable

1. Go to the Explorer pane.
2. Right click the Variable folder.
3. Click the Add Variable menu.



Add Variable Menu

4. The new variable is added to the bottom of the variable list.
5. Go to the Properties pane.
6. Set the variable properties.

Related:

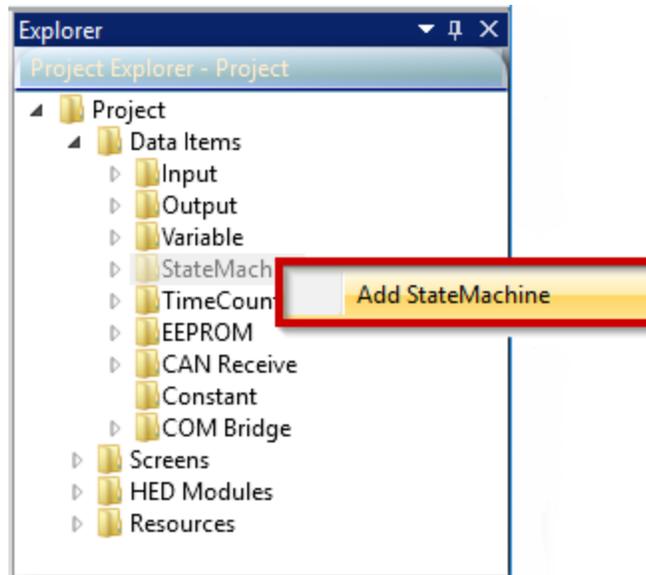
[Add a State](#)^[317]

[Set Variable Array Size](#)^[320]

[Variable](#)^[90]

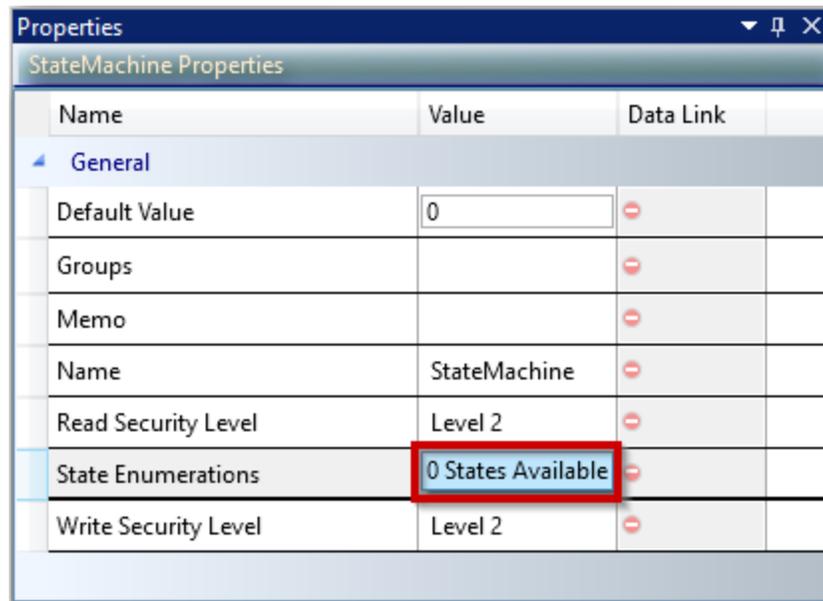
12.9.1 Add a State

1. Go to the Explorer pane.
2. Go to the Project folder.
3. Go to the Data Items folder.
4. Go to the State Machines folder.



Add State Machine

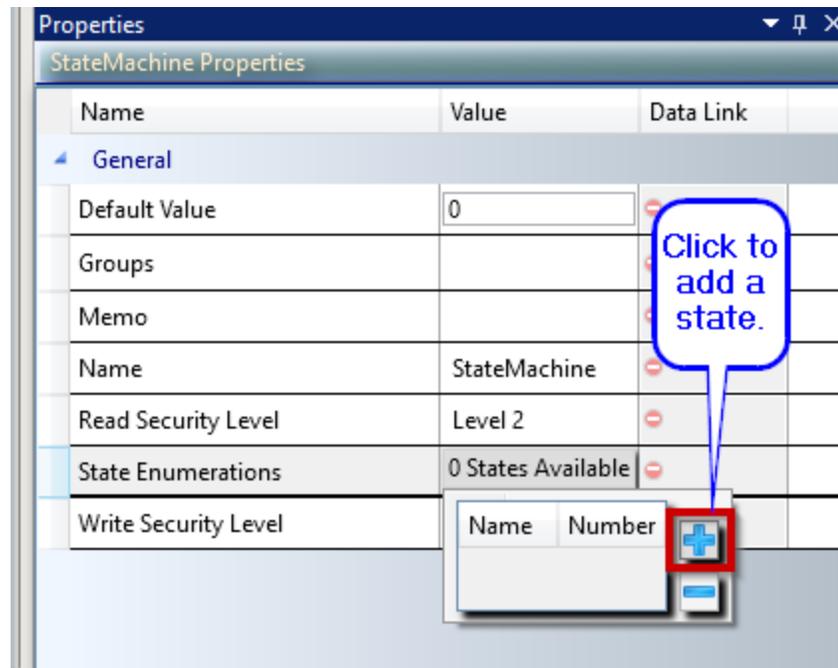
5. Right click the folder.
6. Click the Add State Machine button.
7. Go to the Properties pane.
8. Go to the State Enumerations Value cell.



Value Cell

9. Left click the Value button.

10. Click the “+” button to increase the number of states.



Add a State

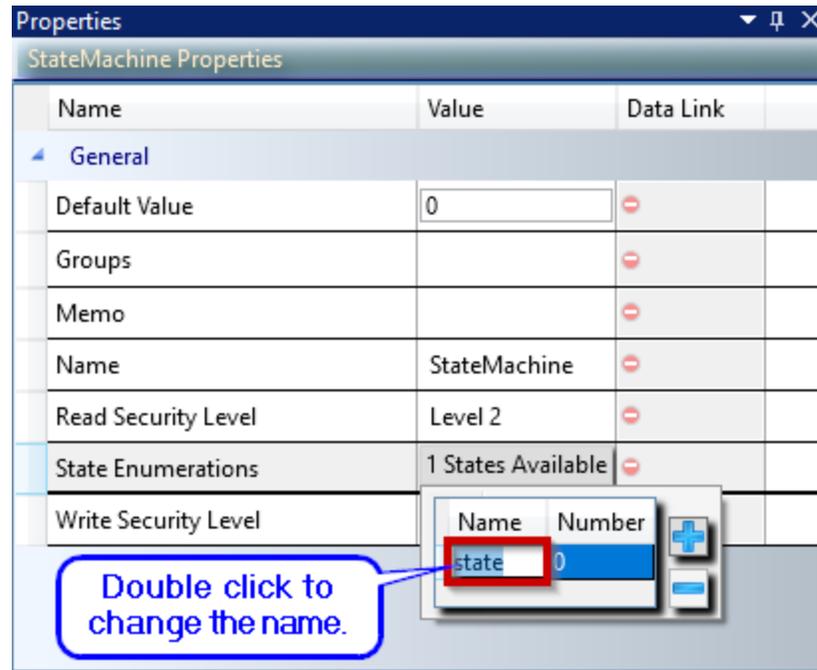
11. Click the “-” button to decrease the number of states.

Related:

- [Edit State Name and Number](#) 
- [Set Variable Array Size](#) 

12.9.1.1 Edit State Name and Number

1. Left click on the number or name;
2. Once name/number is highlighted, type in a new name or number assignment.



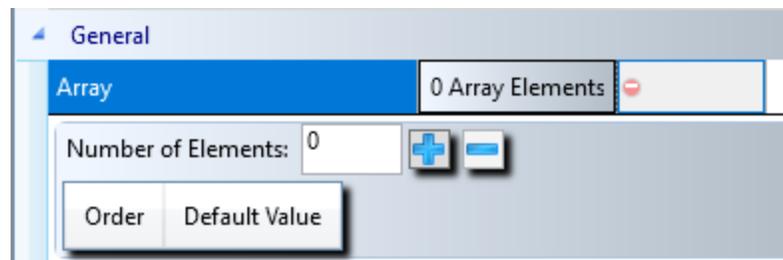
Change State Name

Related:

[Add a State](#) ³¹⁷

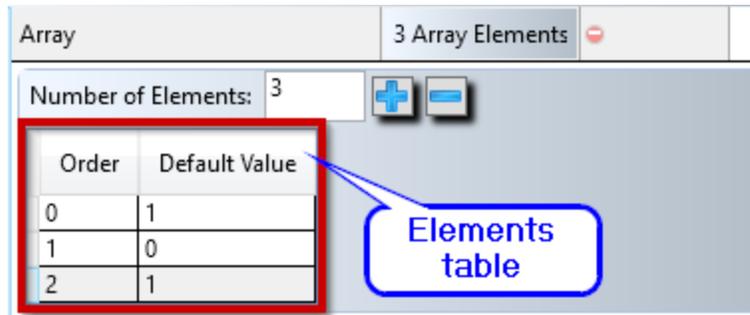
12.9.2 Set Variable Array Size

1. Left click on the Array property.



Array Property

2. Either type in the size of the array or click the “+” button.
3. The elements are added to the table.

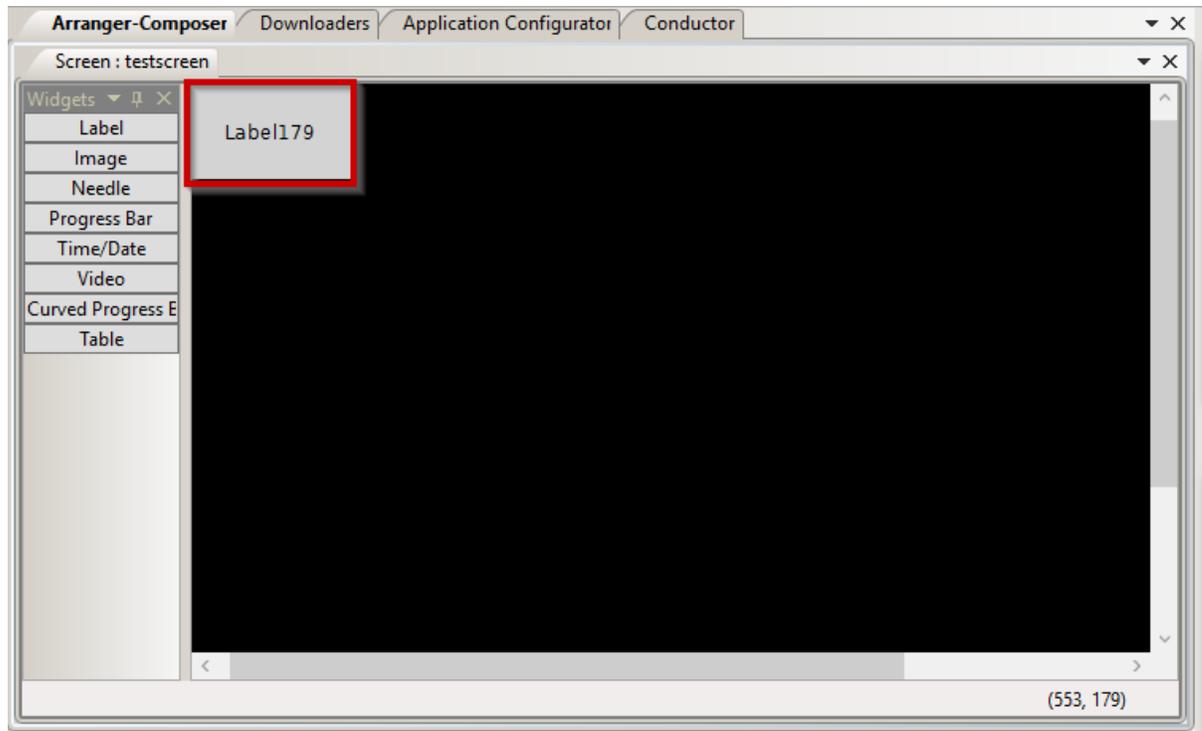


Elements Table

4. Change the default value.

12.10 Add Widgets

1. Left click on the desired Widget button from the Widget Panel on the left.
2. The widget appears in the far upper left corner of the screen (0, 0).
3. The widgets on your screen are also listed in the Explorer panel.



Widget Added to Screen

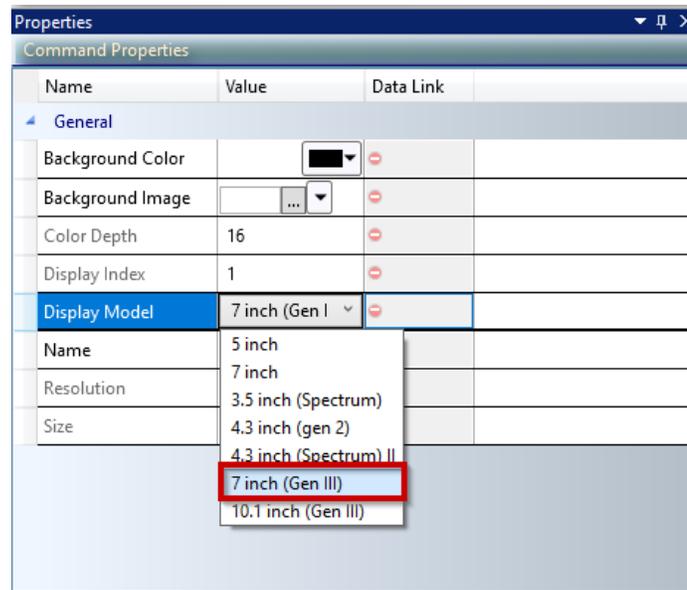
4. Click the widget to select its properties.
5. Go to the Properties pane.
6. Set the widget properties. Some properties are set by choosing from a drop-down box of possible values, and some properties are set by typing a new value.

Related:

[Using Arranger Widgets](#) ¹⁴¹

12.10.1 Activate Command Widget

1. Use Orchestra® 2.5.1 or higher to open or create a new project.
2. Add a CL-711-12 module.
3. Add a screen.
4. Go to the Explorer pane → Screens folder.
5. Select the screen that you want to add a Command widget to.
6. Go to the Properties pane→ Display Model value cell.
7. Click the drop-down menu and choose 7 inch (Gen III).



Select 7 Inch (Gen III) Display Model

The Command widget is added to the Widgets pane.

Related:

[Command Widget](#)  1651

12.11 Coding Within Orchestra® 2

Note: This section is for advanced users.

To code within Orchestra®, Rungs or Presto™ with Rungs must be selected as the compile option. Selecting one of those options activates the Functions folder in the Explorer Pane. The Functions folder is where the Main program will be stored.

Related:

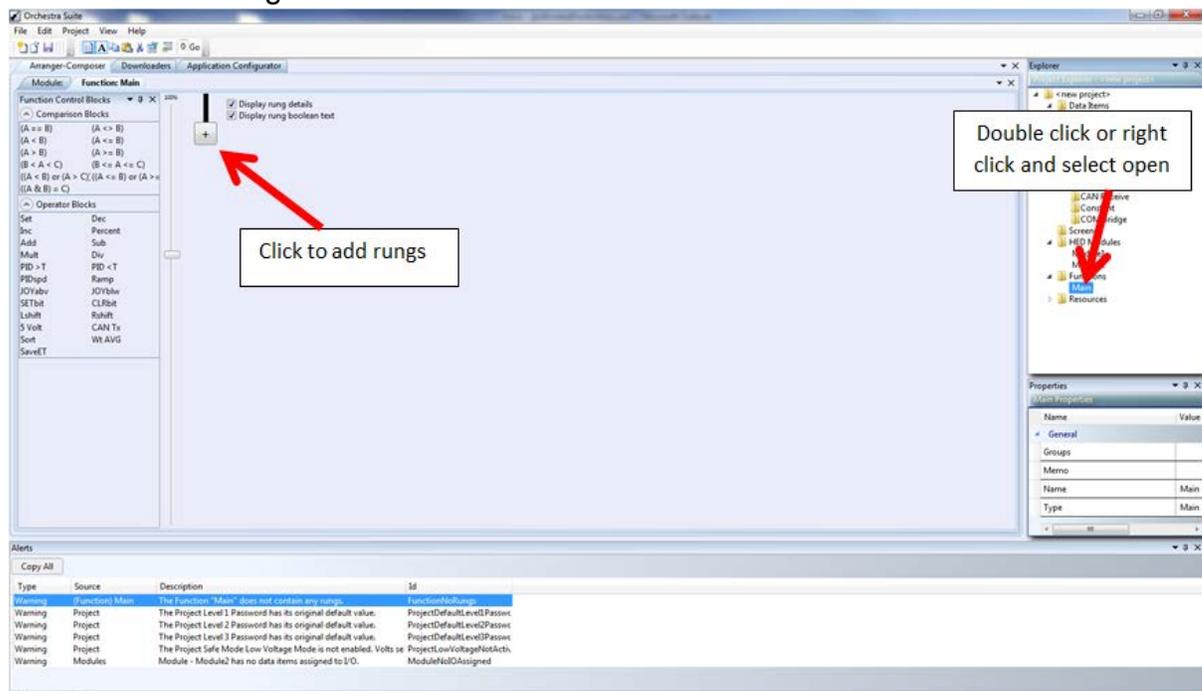
[Add Rungs](#) ³²⁴

[Add Function Control Blocks to Rungs](#) ³²⁶

[Comparison and Operator Blocks](#) ³²⁶

12.11.1 Add Rungs

1. Double click Main to bring up a Function tab within the Designer pane where the ladder logic will be created.
2. Click the large “+” button.



Main Function Tab

3. A blank rung is added to the screen, with a generic name that can be changed within the Properties pane. That name appears under Main in the Functions folder, which allows the user to jump to specific rungs when needed.
4. Right click on a rung to bring up options that allow the rung to be copied, cut, pasted, and other rungs to be inserted above or below.

Related:

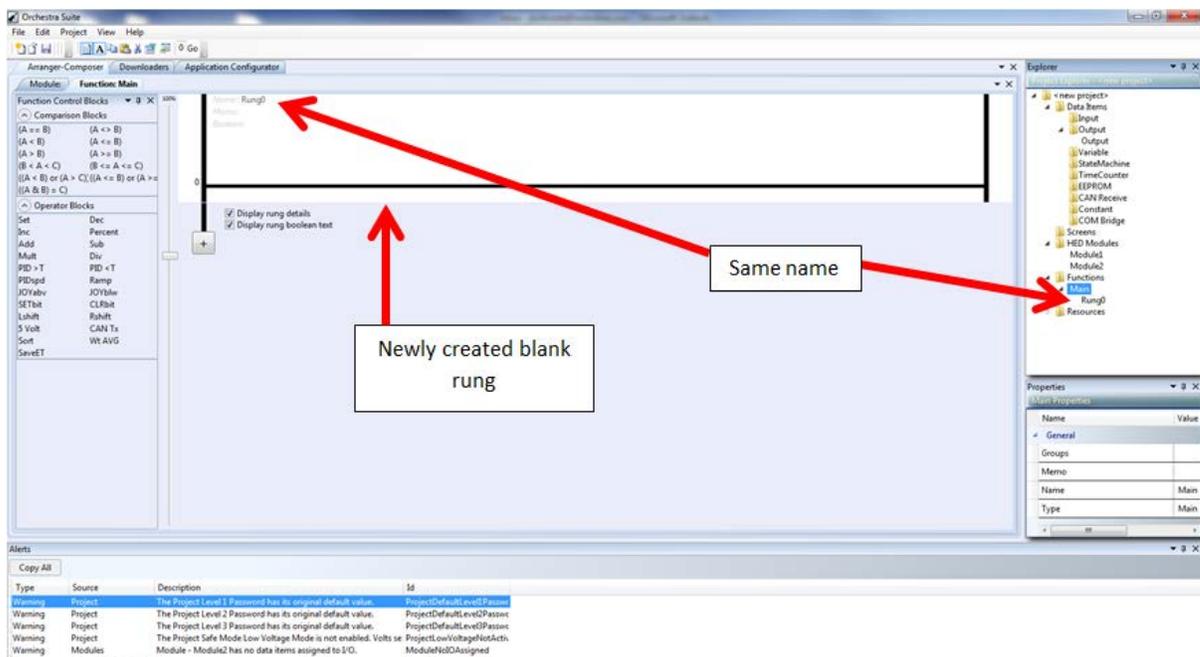
[Coding Within Orchestra 2](#) 

[Add Function Control Blocks to Rungs](#) 

[Comparison and Operator Blocks](#) 

12.11.2 Add Function Control Blocks to Rungs

1. Go to the Function Control Blocks panel.
2. Click and drag a comparison block into the rung.
3. Set the comparison block values.
4. Go to the Properties pane.
5. Set the comparison block properties.
6. Click and drag an operator block into the same rung.
7. Set the Operator block values.
8. Go to the Properties pane.
9. Set the operator block properties.



Blank Rung

Related:

[Add Rungs](#) ³²⁴

[Comparison and Operator Blocks](#) ³²⁶

12.11.3 Comparison and Operator Blocks

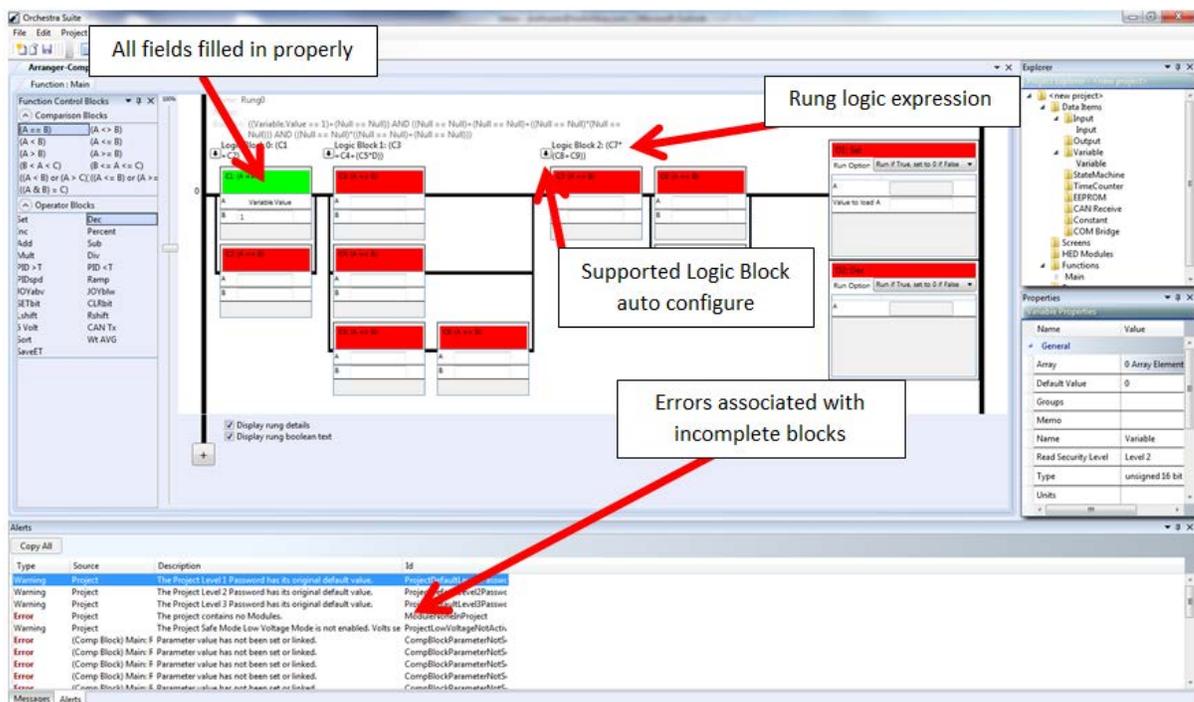
Programming ladder logic in Orchestra® is done by clicking and dragging the Comparison Block(s) and Operator Block(s) to the rung.

Related:

[Comparison Logic Blocks](#) ³²⁸

12.11.3.1 Access Properties for Comparison Block Use

1. Take the mouse pointer and hover over the data item after it has been linked to a data field within the block.
2. A small downward pointing arrow appears to the left of the Data Item name.
3. Clicking that arrow will drop-down a small menu for the user to choose from. Most items only have “Value” within that drop-down, but if it has anything else such as a “Status” it will be shown within that menu.
4. Data items that have the ability to become arrays have a second drop-down menu that will allow the user to select a specific element within the array to do the comparison on, and the selected element will be indicated within the data item name in the Comparison Block.
5. All data items will have a red “X” next to those menus that will remove the selected data item from the Comparison Block.



Rung Example

Related:

[Add Function Control Blocks to Rungs](#) ³²⁶

[Comparison Logic Blocks](#) ³²⁸

12.11.3.2 Comparison Logic Blocks

The Comparison Blocks are grouped together into logic blocks. Each logic block can have up to five Comparison Blocks in each logic block, and each rung can support up to five logic blocks for a max of 25 blocks pending configuration.

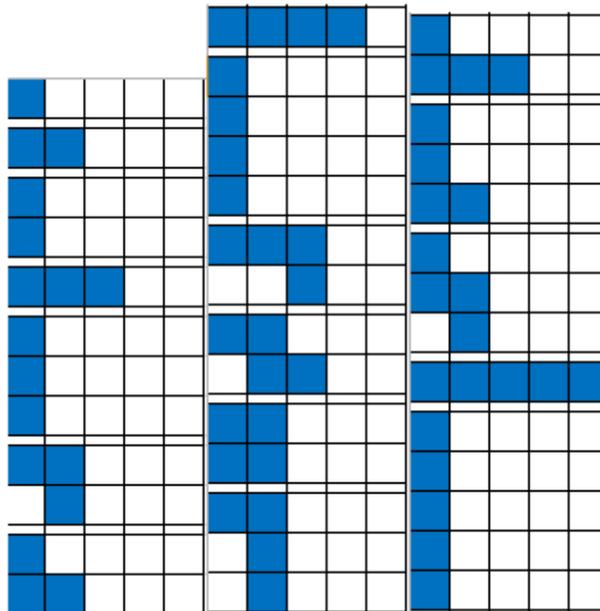
Related:

[Supported Configurations](#) 328

[Comparison and Operator Blocks](#) 326

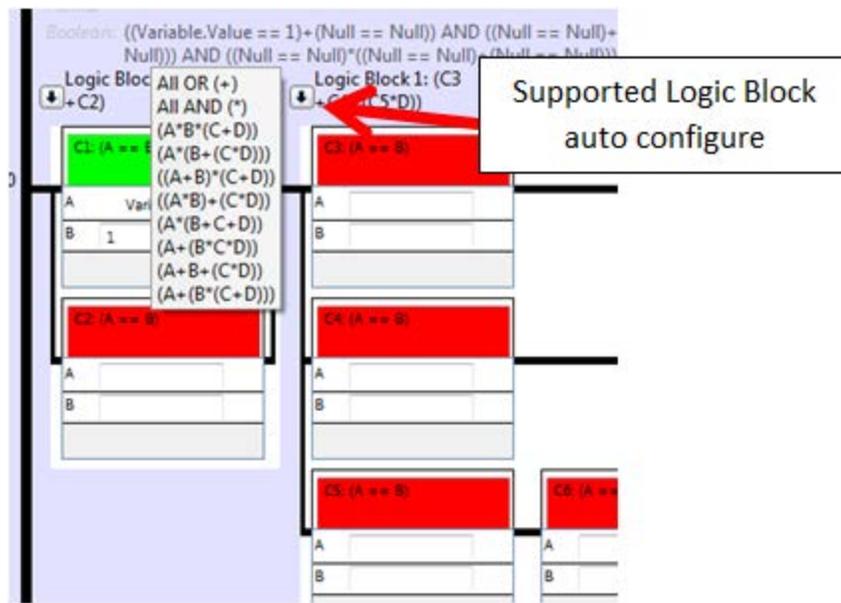
12.11.3.2.1 Supported Configurations

A way to determine supported configurations is to click the small downward arrow box to the left of the logic block. The drop-down will display all supported logic variations with that number of comparison blocks within the logic block, and rearrange the blocks automatically once selected.



Supported Comparison Block Configurations

The rung can also support up to a max of 25 Operator Blocks. Each block has a color band on it, either red or green. The block will remain red and an error will appear in the Alerts pane as long as the block does not have all of the require fields filled in properly. Once each field is filled in properly, the block will turn green and the errors will disappear from the Alerts pane.



Supported Logic Block Auto Configure Example

Related:

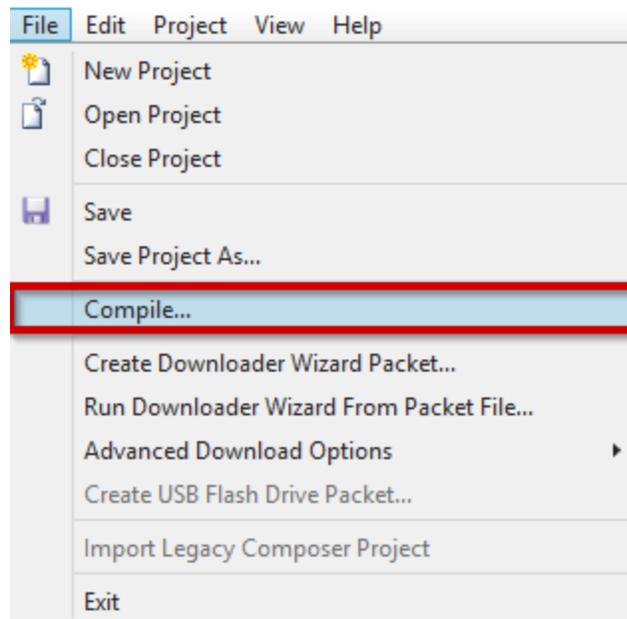
[Comparison Logic Blocks](#) ³²⁸

[Comparison and Operator Blocks](#) ³²⁶

12.12 Compile a Project

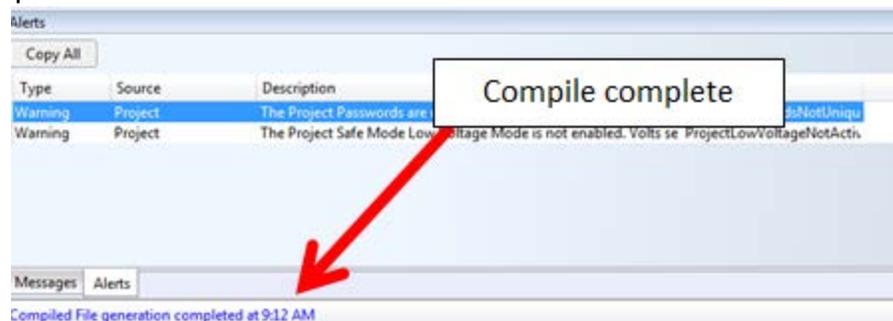
Once the application is written, it needs to be compiled before it can be downloaded to the system.

1. Save the project by clicking on the File drop-down menu and selecting Save.
2. After the application is saved, use the File drop-down menu and click the “Compile...” option.



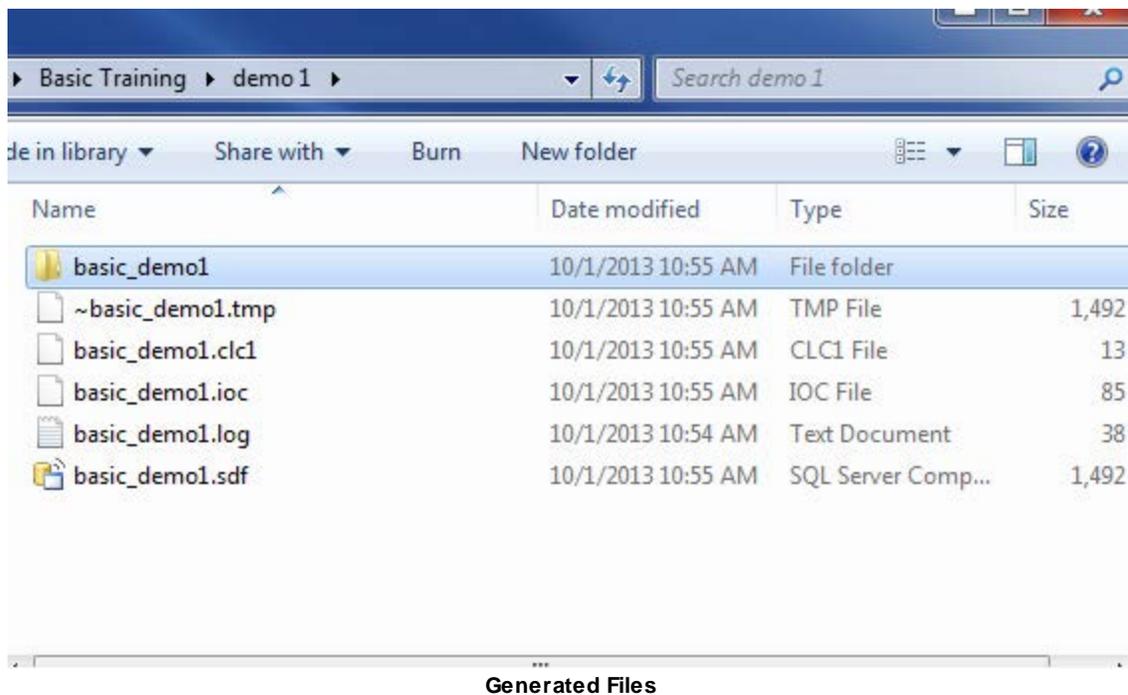
File-Compile

3. In the bottom left hand corner of the screen, Orchestra® will give the status of the compile.



Compile Status

4. From the compile, a number of files are created within the save directory that the project was saved in.

**Related:**

[Compiled Project Folder](#) ³³¹

[Set Compile Option](#) ²⁸⁹

[Compile Option](#) ³⁵

12.12.1 Compiled Project Folder

The file folder with the project name contains auto-generated application files that includes any fonts, images, display objects, etc. associated with the project. The .clc1 file is a file that pertains to a rung only project, and is what is downloaded to the Module using the Downloader tool.

Conductor™ uses the .ioc file to debug, calibrate, troubleshoot, etc. The .log file contains a record of each time the project was compiled, and the .sdf file is what is needed for Orchestra® to open and edit the project.

Note: When these files are generated the .ioc and .clc1, that is loaded into the Module, must match if the user would like to use Conductor™ with that particular software on the module.

Related:

[Compile a Project](#) ³³⁰

12.13 Valid and Invalid Orchestra Characters

There are several groups within Orchestra with different rules for the types of allowed characters.

- Windows file names
- Linux file names
- Orchestra/CANLink module and property naming
- Unicode widget text

HED® has several string validation functions for different Orchestra® elements.

From these functions, users can get the rules.

Name Validation Code

This is the HED® name validation code. These are the characters HED® validates for names: upper or lower case no spaces, numbers.

```
System.Text.RegularExpressions.Regex.Replace(name, "[a-z,_,0-9]", "",  
System.Text.RegularExpressions.RegexOptions.IgnoreCase)
```

This is just for names, however. Different areas, like string lists and labels, have different limitations and formats.

Characters Allowed in File Names

```
"^0-9A-Za-z _!#%',-;=@~$.+()[ ]{};
```

Using Presto™

13 Using Presto™

Based on the requirements of the application and the customer, Orchestra® allows the software to be written with rungs using ladder logic or coded within C or C++.

To program with Presto™, set the Properties Compile option to either Presto™ or Presto™ with Rungs.

Related:

[Compile Option](#) ³⁵

[Coding Within Orchestra 2](#) ³²⁴

Troubleshoot Guide

14 Troubleshoot Guide

14.1 Conductor Troubleshoot Guide

Why doesn't the Conductor™ connect with my equipment's system?

- Check for proper connection between the master module and the PC.
- Verify that you are selecting the correct .ioc file configured for your system.
- Check for adequate power supplied to the master module on your system.

How can I verify that the Conductor™ is communicating with my equipment's system?

- Check that the **Connect/Disconnect** button shows connected.
- Check that the red Comm icon is flashing in the status bar at the bottom of the main window.

Some features are not available in my Conductor™ software. Why?

- Your password does not allow access to those features.
- The system was not configured to allow those features.
- This software release does not support these features at this time.

How can I obtain new/change passwords, obtain a new .ioc file or change access levels?

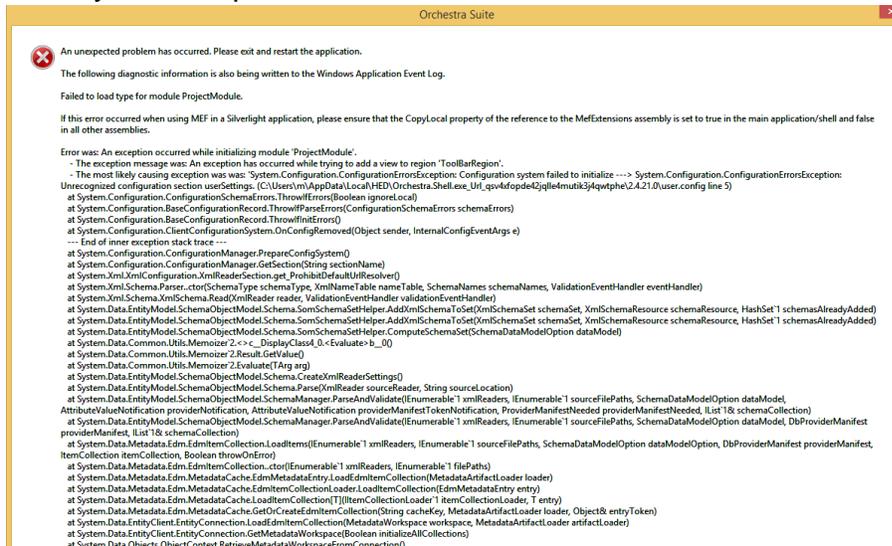
- Contact the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) for assistance.

14.2 Known Start Up Issues

14.2.1 Start up error exception

Problem: Start up error exception

There are a few possible reasons for this error. The most common ones are listed below, followed by an example issue.



Orchestra® Start Up Error Exception

Causes and steps to Resolve

1. SQL Server Compact edition is not installed. This should get installed as part of Orchestra® but it should still be checked in Control Panel:

Microsoft SQL Server 2014 Management Objects	Microsoft Corporation	5/12/2015	24.2 MB	12.0.2000.8
Microsoft SQL Server 2014 Management Objects (x64)	Microsoft Corporation	5/12/2015	16.5 MB	12.0.2000.8
Microsoft SQL Server 2014 Transact-SQL ScriptDom	Microsoft Corporation	5/12/2015	6.17 MB	12.0.2000.8
Microsoft SQL Server 2014 T-SQL Language Service	Microsoft Corporation	5/12/2015	6.65 MB	12.0.2000.8
Microsoft SQL Server Compact 4.0 SP1 x64 ENU	Microsoft Corporation	11/18/2014	18.1 MB	4.0.8876.1
Microsoft SQL Server Data Tools - enu (12.0.41012.0)	Microsoft Corporation	5/12/2015	29.1 MB	12.0.41012.0
Microsoft SQL Server Data Tools - enu (14.0.50616.0)	Microsoft Corporation	10/21/2015	29.4 MB	14.0.50616.0
Microsoft SQL Server Data Tools Build Utilities - enu (...)	Microsoft Corporation	11/18/2014	2.40 MB	12.0.30919.1
Microsoft SQL Server System CLR Types	Microsoft Corporation	11/18/2014	2.53 MB	10.50.1600.1

SQL Server Compact Installed

2. The Orchestra® install folder is not read/write. Even though the CANLink®Modules.sdf database is not written to SQL Compact requires read/write access to the database. Also, HED® writes log files to the install directory.
3. The user that does the install should have admin privileges. There may be somethings in Orchestra® that will not install if the user doesn't have admin rights.

4. The user.config file is corrupt or empty. HED® hasn't found how this can happen and only ran into it once or twice, but it should be checked. Deleting the existing file will fix the issue.

The user.config file is located here:

```
C:\Users\\AppData\Local\HED\Orchestra.Shell.exe_Url_XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX\
```

The Orchestra.Shell.exe_Url will differ by installation, but it should be obvious which directory it is.

5. The problem has to do with a configuration file that is used by Windows for the data base providers. The name of the file is machine.config. It is located here:

```
C:\Windows\Microsoft.NET\Framework\v4.0.30319\Config\machine.config.
```

There should an entry for the data provider for SQL compact in the file. If it is missing, there will be an error:

```
<system.data>
  <DbProviderFactories><add name="Microsoft SQL Server Compact Data Provider 4.0" invariant=
</system.data>
```

Example

The problem in the example was that the company had a listing for a DB2 database and then the SQL Compact was added when that was installed. There is a bug in SQL install; it adds an additional <DbProvider/> tag if there is a database that exists. It looks like this:

```
<system.data>
  <DbProviderFactories>
    <add name="IBM DB2 for i .NET Provider" invariant="IBM.Data.DB2.iSeries" description=
    <add name="Microsoft SQL Server Compact Data Provider 4.0" invariant="System.Data.SqlServe
    <DbProviderFactories/>
</system.data>
```

In this instance, the machine.config file must be edited and the second tag removed so it looks like this:

```
<system.data>
  <DbProviderFactories>
    <add name="IBM DB2 for i .NET Provider" invariant="IBM.Data.DB2.iSeries" description=
    <add name="Microsoft SQL Server Compact Data Provider 4.0" invariant="System.Data.SqlServe
</system.data>
```

14.2.2 Licensing problem

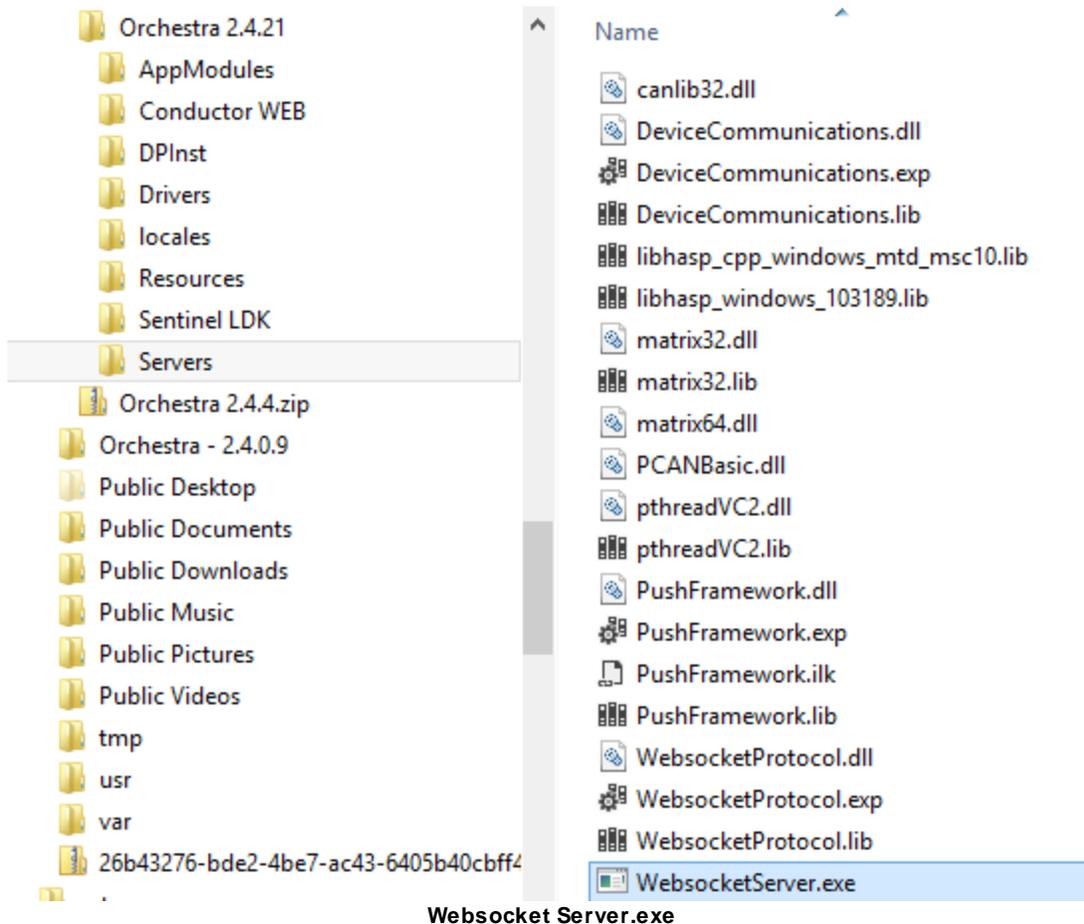
Problem

This problem has to do with Orchestra® coming up with the limited no license configuration.

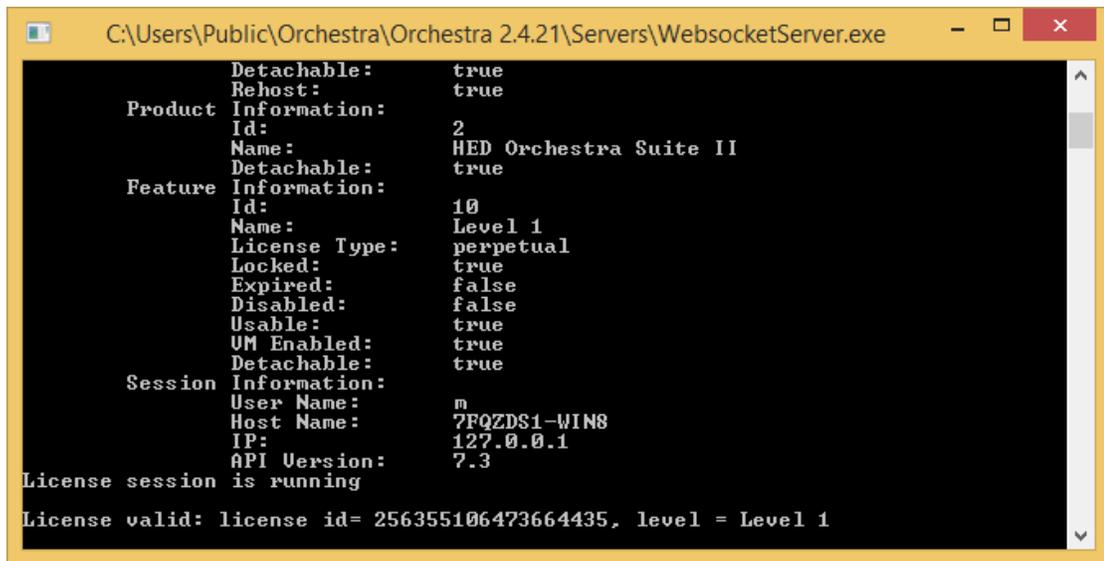
Steps to Resolve

If the user has a legitimate license, then the first thing to check is if the web socket server shows the license.

To do this, start up the web socket server in console mode by itself:



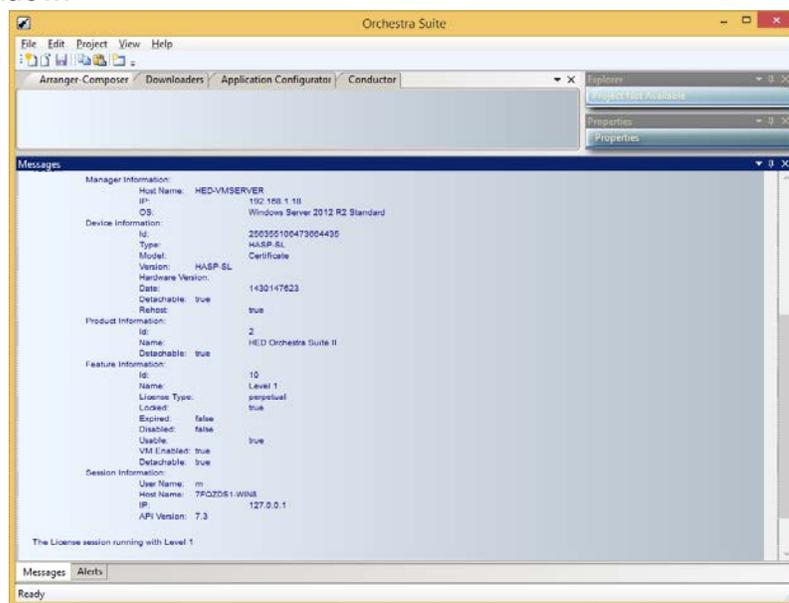
The license information will show in the console:



License Information in Console

If it doesn't, then there is something wrong with the license.

If it does, then run Orchestra® and see if the same information shows in the Orchestra® messages window:



Orchestra® Message Window

Additional Cause

This means that the web socket server and Orchestra® are not communicating. That means that probably there is a firewall blocking the socket communications. The user will have to check with their IT group to figure out the firewall issue.

The firewall that has been reported to HED® recently is the Kaspersky firewall.

Related:

[Other Licensing Problems](#) 

14.2.2.1 Other Licensing Problems

There have been problems where the licensing does not work. These steps should help to solve the problem.

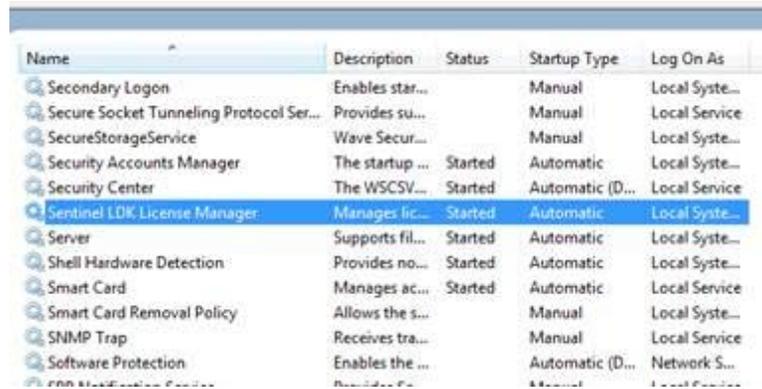
In some cases, HED® still does not know why the license install does work on some computers, either when installing Orchestra® or when manually running the install program.

Typically, the two reasons why the license does not install is because of user access problems or an anti-virus program running that blocks the install. Both these conditions should be checked.

Steps to follow when the license does not install:

Make sure the service (Sentinel LDK) is installed and started:

1. Go to: Control Panel\All Control Panel Items\Administrative Tools\Services
2. Scroll down to Sentinel LDK License Manager and check the status column for “Started”.



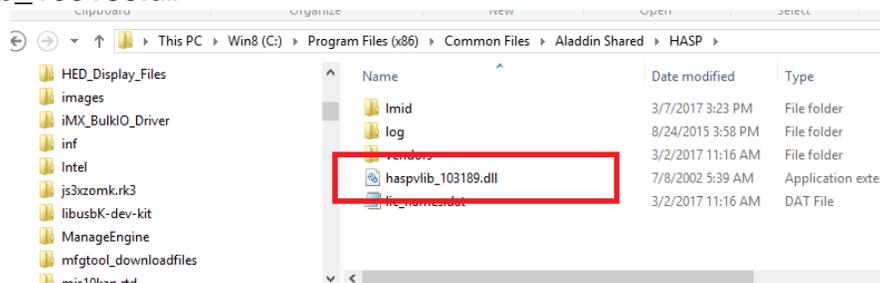
Sentinel LDK License Manager Status

Make sure this directory exists

C:\Program Files (x86)\Common Files\Aladdin Shared\HASP

The folder should have this file in it:

Haspplib_103189.dll



Haspplib_102189 File

If either of these conditions exist, the license install program should be run to see if it can be installed:

The user should open the Command Prompt (admin) - must be admin and go to directory:

```
C:\Users\Public\Orchestra\Orchestra 2.4.22\Sentinel LDK
```

Run this program:

```
C:\haspdinst.exe /i
```

And see if it installs OK – no errors running program and the above two conditions exist.

If this does still not work, then HED® has to send the user the hasplib_103189.dll and have the user manually copy the file in the directory.

Related:

[Licensing problem](#)  341

14.3 Linux Downloader Issues

14.3.1 RNDIS Error Occurs During Programming

Problem: RNDIS Error Occurs During Programming

Environment

- Windows 10
- Linux Device Downloader 1.1.3
- Between each programming attempt, power was cycled

Solution

1. Open Computer Management Device Viewer and search for Linux USB Ethernet/RNDIS Gadget.
2. If the device shows the warning icon, the driver needs to be reinstalled.

Steps to Resolve

1. Attempt to program:
2. Verified USB wiring
3. Pin 16 was grounded
4. Changed pin to floating for PC programming
5. Attempt to program: (RNDIS error occurs)
6. Open device manager, locate "Linux USB Ethernet/RNDIS Gadget"
7. Found under "Network Devices" with a warning indicator
8. Attempted to manually install drivers:
9. Manually locate file: C:
 \Users\Public\LinuxDeviceDownloader\LinuxDeviceDownloader\Drivers\USB_Network_wifi_win8_10
10. Device manager responded with: the best drivers were already installed
11. Right click, remove with "Delete the driver software for this device" checked
12. Attempt to program: (RNDIS error occurs)
13. Open device manager, locate "Linux USB Ethernet/RNDIS Gadget"
14. Found under "Other Devices" with a warning indicator

15. Attempted to manually install drivers:
16. Manually locate file: C:
 \Users\Public\LinuxDeviceDownloader\LinuxDeviceDownloader\Drivers\USB_N
 etwork_wifi_win8_10
17. Driver successfully installed
18. - Attempt to program: Success

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