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Reference manual

KERN Communications Protocol (KCP)

KERN KCP

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GB



KERN KCP

Reference manual

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Table of contents

1	BRIEF OUTLINE	4
1.1	Default interface communication parameters	4
1.2	Basic command and response format	4
1.3	Language conventions	4
1.4	Overview of basic commands	5
2	GENERAL	6
2.1	KCP Version	6
2.2	KCP Command Levels	6
2.3	Conventions in this manual	6
2.4	Default communication parameters	6
2.4.1	RS-232 / RS-485	6
2.5	Protocol structure	7
2.5.1	Encoding	7
2.5.2	Case sensitiveness	7
2.5.3	Commands	7
2.5.4	Responses	7
2.5.5	Examples	7
2.6	Command queue and timing	8
2.6.1	Command queue / sequence	8
2.6.2	Timeouts	8
2.7	Units	8
2.8	Message codes / Error codes	8
3	KCP COMMANDS – CATEGORY “DEVICE” (LEVEL 0)	9
4	KCP COMMANDS – CATEGORY “DEVICE DISPLAY” (LEVEL 1)	19
5	KCP COMMANDS – CATEGORY “WEIGHING BASIC” (LEVEL 0)	27
6	KCP COMMANDS – CATEGORY “WEIGHING ADVANCED” (LEVEL 1)	40
7	KCP COMMANDS – CATEGORY “WEIGHING ADJUSTMENT” (LEVEL 2)	49
8	KCP COMMANDS – CATEGORY “SENSORS” (LEVEL 2)	62
9	KCP COMMANDS – CATEGORY “EXTERNAL TERMINAL” (ETL)	77
10	KCP COMMANDS – CATEGORY “AXIS MOVEMENT”	79
11	KCP COMMANDS – CATEGORY “DIGITAL PLATFORM”	88
12	KCP COMMANDS – LEVEL 2 (MODEL-SPECIFIC FEATURES)	89
13	KCP COMMANDS – CATEGORY “SERVICE”	FEHLER! TEXTMARKE NICHT DEFINIERT.

14	KCP COMMAND INDEX	100
15	INTERN - TODOS.....	FEHLER! TEXTMARKE NICHT DEFINIERT.
15.1	KDP	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
15.1.1	Temperaturkorrektur einmessen "JT"	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
15.1.2	Lesen/Schreiben der Kalibrierdaten: "JD"	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
15.1.3	Kriechkorrektur einmessen "JM"	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
15.2	Shimadzu Befehle aufnehmen?	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.

1 Brief outline

The KERN Communications Protocol (KCP) is a standardized interface command set for KERN balances and other instruments, which allows retrieving and controlling all relevant functions and functions of the device. KERN instruments featuring KCP are thus easily integrated with computers, industrial controllers and other digital systems.

This section gives an overview over the general command and response structure and lists the few basic commands required to handle the vast majority of applications.

1.1 Default interface communication parameters

By default, each KCP device comes preset to the following communication parameters. The applicable parameters depend on the type of communication interface:

Interfaces	Parameters			
RS-232 / RS-485 / Bluetooth SPP	Baud rate:	9600 baud/s	Data bits:	8 bits
	Parity:	none	Stop bits:	1 bit

1.2 Basic command and response format

KCP is based on simple ASCII-encoded text commands and responses. Every interaction consists of a command, possibly with arguments separated by spaces (symbol `␣`) and terminated by Windows-style newline characters (`<CR><LF>`):

Command		Arguments					Terminator	
<code><cmd></code>	<code>␣</code>	<code><arg1></code>	<code>␣</code>	<code><arg2></code>	<code>␣</code>	<code><arg3></code>	<code>...</code>	<code><CR></code> <code><LF></code>

Correctly formatted commands are answered with a response containing the requested data including or following a confirmation of the following form:

Response		Status		Data	Terminator	
<code><cmd></code>	<code>␣</code>	A = accepted / acknowledge L = logical error / invalid parameter I = internal / technical error	<code>␣</code>	<i>command specific</i>	<code><CR></code>	<code><LF></code>
ES		Erroneous syntax or unknown command			<code><CR></code>	<code><LF></code>

Example: Command “Set indication unit to grams (g)” with response “accepted”

Command:	U	␣	g	<CR>	<LF>	→	Response:	U	␣	A	<CR>	<LF>
dec:	85	32	103	13	10		dec:	85	32	65	13	10
hex:	55	20	67	0D	0A		hex:	55	20	41	0D	0A

Example: Command “Set indication unit to invalid unit” with response “logical error”

Command:	U	␣	X	<CR>	<LF>	→	Response:	U	␣	L	<CR>	<LF>
dec:	85	32	88	13	10		dec:	85	32	76	13	10
hex:	55	20	58	0D	0A		hex:	55	20	4C	0D	0A

Example: Invalid command

Command:	U	␣	g	<CR>	<LF>	→	Response:	ES	<CR>	<LF>
dec:	85	32	103	13	10		dec:	69 83	13	10
hex:	55	20	67	0D	0A		hex:	45 53	0D	0A

1.3 Language conventions

Throughout this manual, the following conventions are used for command and response syntax:

<code>␣</code>	Space symbol (dec 32, hex 20)
↓	Commands sent to the balance / measurement device.
↑	Responses of the balance / measurement device

1.4 Overview of basic commands

	Request stable indication (weighing or measured value) in the host unit (by default the current indication unit). Waits until indication fulfills the “stable” condition or until configured timeout is reached.	
↓	S	
↑	S_S_____100.00_g S_S_____ -100.00_g S_S_____1152.05_kg S_I S_+ or S_-	Indication value is right aligned, 10 characters. Decimal sign is a point. The minus sign immediately precedes the numerical value – without leading zero. On multi-range devices, hidden trailing decimals are shown as spaces. Status “S” = current indication is stable Status “D” = current indication is unstable / dynamic In menu, currently executing another command or timeout reached. Overload or underload

	Request immediate indication in the host unit (by default the current indication unit) Immediately sends the current indication without waiting for stable conditions.	
↓	SI	
↑	SI_S_____100.00_g SI_D_____99.98_g SI_I SI_+ or S_-	<i>see description of command “S”</i> In menu, currently executing another command or timeout reached. Overload or underload

	Zero indication	Tare indication	
↓	Z	T	
↑	Z_A Z_I Z_+ or Z_-	T_S_11.123_kg T_I T_+ or T_-	Zeroing/taring successful. In menu, currently executing another command or timeout reached. Overload or underload; or zero range exceeded

	Query or set display and host unit		
↓	U	Query current display unit	
↑	U_A<unit>	Current display unit is <unit>	
↓	U_<unit>	Set current display and host unit.	Units: g,kg,mg, lb,pcs,%, N,kN,TF,KLBF,...
↑	U_A U_I	Unit successfully set Invalid unit.	

	Set mode of indication (Peak or track mode)	
↓	SIM	Query current mode of indication
↑	SIM_A<mode>	Current mode of indication is <mode>
↓	SIM_<mode>	Set current mode of indication and reset the current peak value. <mode> is one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T = Track mode (indicate the current measurand) • P = Peak mode (only indicate the largest value +/-) • P+ = Peak positive mode (only indicate the largest pos. value) • P- = Peak negative mode (only indicate the largest neg. value)
↑	SIM_A SIM_I	Mode successfully set, current peak value is zero. Invalid <mode>

	Read measurement memory / reports Sends all available recorded data in a unspecified tabular form (separated by spaces)				
↓	SMEM				
↑	SMEM_A_START	Command understood, next lines will be the data in tabular form			
	<header line>	Number	Date	Time	Mode Indication
	<data line 1>	1	2016-01-13	12:34:56	T 12.3456 N
	<data line 2>	2	2016-02-22	12:37:15	P+ 12.3456 kN
	<data line 3>	3	2016-03-31	12:39:41	P- -1234.56 N
	SMEM_A_END	End of data			

2 General

2.1 KCP Version

The KCP protocol is continuously being improved. With each new version, the KCP protocol version number is incremented. The number of the KCP version implemented in your particular device can be requested using the `11` command.

Please make sure that you use the correct version of the KCP manual description (this document) for your device. If a command is only available in certain KCP versions, this will be mentioned in the section of the respective command.

2.2 KCP Command Levels

The KCP protocol commands are grouped in multiple levels. While Level 0 and Level 1 are available for all KCP devices, other levels may only be available with certain devices. Please refer to the individual chapter of each level for further details.

It is advised that you try to limit yourself to the lowest level of commands, that you can achieve your goals with. This allows you to connect a larger variety of KCP devices to your software without modifications.

2.3 Conventions in this manual

Throughout this manual, the following conventions are used for command and response syntax:

<code> </code>	Space symbol (dec 32, hex 20)
<code>↓</code>	Commands sent to the balance / measurement device.
<code>↑</code>	Responses of the balance / measurement device
<code>«param»</code>	Parameter name, the brackets (<code>«</code> and <code>»</code>) are not to be sent
<code>[]</code>	Optional parameter / expression

2.4 Default communication parameters

By default, each KCP device comes preset to certain communication parameters. The applicable parameters depend on the type of communication interface and are listed in the following paragraphs.

2.4.1 RS-232 / RS-485

Baud rate: 9600 baud/s

Data bits: 8 bits

Parity: none

Stop bits: 1 bit

2.5 Protocol structure

KCP is based on simple ASCII-encoded text commands and responses.

2.5.1 Encoding

All characters and digits are encoded in ASCII – if not specified otherwise.

2.5.2 Case sensitiveness

The protocol is case sensitive. Commands and arguments should be written as described in this manual.

2.5.3 Commands

Every interaction consists of a command, possibly with arguments separated by spaces (symbol `␣`) and terminated by Windows-style newline characters (`<CR><LF>`):

Command		Arguments					Terminator	
<code><cmd></code>	<code>␣</code>	<code><arg1></code>	<code>␣</code>	<code><arg2></code>	<code>␣</code>	<code><arg3></code>	<code>...</code>	<code><CR></code> <code><LF></code>

Commands should only be sent in uppercase letters.

2.5.4 Responses

Correctly formatted commands are answered with a response containing the requested data including or following a confirmation of the following form:

Response		Status		Data	Terminator	
<code><cmd></code>	<code>␣</code>	A = accepted / acknowledge L = logical error / invalid parameter I = internal / technical error	<code>␣</code>	<i>command specific</i>	<code><CR></code>	<code><LF></code>
ES		Erroneous syntax or unknown command			<code><CR></code>	<code><LF></code>

For commands that only execute actions on the device and do not return information required in your application, you can ignore the responses. However, to increase the reliability of your software, it is a good practice to read and evaluate the responses and act accordingly upon errors.

2.5.5 Examples

The following examples show some very basic interactions using the KCP protocol.

Example: Command “Set indication unit to grams (g)” with response “accepted”

Command:	U	␣	g	<CR>	<LF>	→	Response:	U	␣	A	<CR>	<LF>
dec:	85	32	103	13	10		dec:	85	32	65	13	10
hex:	55	20	67	0D	0A		hex:	55	20	41	0D	0A

Example: Command “Set indication unit to invalid unit” with response “logical error”

Command:	U	␣	X	<CR>	<LF>	→	Response:	U	␣	L	<CR>	<LF>
dec:	85	32	88	13	10		dec:	85	32	76	13	10
hex:	55	20	58	0D	0A		hex:	55	20	4C	0D	0A

Example: Invalid command

Command:	U	␣	g	<CR>	<LF>	→	Response:	ES	<CR>	<LF>
dec:	85	32	103	13	10		dec:	69 83	13	10
hex:	55	20	67	0D	0A		hex:	45 53	0D	0A

2.6 Command queue and timing

2.6.1 Command queue / sequence

Ideally, the balance queues the data stream it receives and handles one command after the other. When this queue would overflow, the handshake mechanism of the underlying communication interface (e.g. RS-232 CTS/RTS or XON/XOFF handshake) prevents further data packages from the host computer. This allows the host computer to send whole scripts of commands to the balance.

Depending on the balance type (processor capabilities), this may not be possible. For maximum reliability, wait for the answer of a command before sending the next command – otherwise, for some balances, data could be corrupted or commands be missed.

2.6.2 Timeouts

There is no timeout between each character on a single command line (up to and including CR LF). An incomplete line will remain in the balance buffer without timeout until the line is completed. If the balance receive buffer is overflowing because there was no line end, the whole buffer is cleared.

This allows commands to be entered over a terminal software by a human user (one character at a time).

2.7 Units

All commands and responses in the KCP protocol use the following unit symbols:

Name	Symbol	Comment
Kilogram	kg	- no comment -
Ton	t	= 1000 kg
Gram	g	= 0.001 kg
Milligram	mg	= 0.000001 kg
Pound	lb	= 0.45359237 kg (lb. av. – Avoirdupois)
Pieces	pcs	requires piece weight
Percent	%	requires weight of 100%
Newton	N	Unit of force (where applicable)
Kilonewton	kN	= 1000 N
Ton-force	tf	= 9.80665 kN (weight of one ton due to standard gravity)
Pound-force	lbf / klbf	= 4.4482216152605 N (weight of one pound to standard gravity)

2.8 Message codes / Error codes

The following codes are used for errors and messages. In the protocol, the code number may be prefixed, e.g. "E1000".

Code	Comment
0	no message
...	TODO

3 KCP commands – category “Device” (level 0)

@	Cancel
I0	List all implemented KCP commands
I1	Query KCP levels and KCP versions
I2	Query device information (type, capacity)
I3	Query device software version
I4	Query serial number
I5	Query software identification number
IBIM	Query/set balance external model number

@ – Cancel

Description

@ can be used to achieve the same effect as disconnecting and reconnecting the power supply, which empties the volatile memories. The purpose of this command is to initiate a command sequence.

Syntax

Command

@	Resets the device to the condition found after switching on, but without a zero setting being performed.
---	--

Responses

I4_A_ "«SNR»"	Serial number is emitted; the device is ready for operation. (serial number may not available, then it is N/A)
---------------	--

Comments

- All commands awaiting responses are cancelled.
- If the device is on standby, it is switched on.
- The cancel command is always executed.
- The emitted serial number corresponds to the serial number of the terminal (if one is present), see [I4].

Examples

↓	@	Cancel
↑	I4_A_ "B021002593"	Device is "reset", its serial number is B021002593

See also

→	I4 – Query serial number
---	--------------------------

I0 – List all implemented KCP commands

Description

The I0 command lists all commands implemented in the present software.

All level 0 commands are listed in alphabetical order before all commands of level 1 etc.

Syntax

Command

I0	Send list of all implemented KCP commands.
----	--

Responses

I0_B_«Level»_»"«Command»"	1st command implemented.
I0_B_«Level»_»"«Command»"	2nd (next) command implemented.
I0_B...	...
I0_A_«Level»_»"«Command»"	Last command implemented.
I0_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
Level	integer	Number of the KCP level where the command belongs to:	
		0	KCP level 0
		1	KCP level 1
		2	KCP level 2
	
Command	string		KCP command

Comments

- If a terminal and a weigh module, weighing platform are being used, the command list of the terminal is output. If only a weigh module, platform is being used, the command list of the weigh module, platform is shown.
- If I0 lists commands that cannot be found in the manual, these are reserved commands "for internal use" or "for future use", and should not be used or altered in any way.

Examples

↓	I0	Send list of commands
↑	I0_B_0_"I0"	Level 0 command I0 implemented
↑	I0_B...	...
↑	I0_B_0_"@"	Level 0 command @ (cancel) implemented
↑	I0_B_1_"D"	Level 0 command D implemented
↑	I0_B...	...
↑	I0_A_3_"SM4"	Level 3 command SM4 implemented

See also

➔	@ - cancel
---	------------

I1, KCPV – Query KCP levels and KCP versions

Description

Query KCP level and versions.

Syntax

Command

I1	Query KCP level and KCP versions.
----	-----------------------------------

Responses

I1_A_ "«Level»" _ "«V0»" _ "«V1»" _ "«V2»" _ "«V3»"	Current KCP level and KCP versions
I1_I	Command understood but currently not executable

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
Level	string	0	KCP level 0
		01	KCP level 0 and 1
		03	KCP level 0 and 3
		013	KCP level 0, 1 and 3
	
V0..V3	string		KCP versions of the related level (0 to 3) (see cover page of this manual for the KCP version of these commands)

Examples

↓	I1	Query the current KCP level and version
↑	I1_A_ "123" _ "2.00" _ "2.20" _ "1.00" _ "1.50"	Level 0-3 is implemented and the according version numbers are shown

KCPC – Query KCP categories

Description

Query KCP command categories.

Syntax

Command

KCPC	Query supported KCP command categories.
------	---

Responses

KCPC_B_ "«CategoryName ₁ »"	First supported KCP command category.
KCPC_B_ "«CategoryName ₂ »"	Second supported KCP command category.
...	...
KCPC_A_ "«CategoryName _n »"	Last supported KCP command category.
KCPC_I	Command understood but currently not executable

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
CategoryName	string		KCP category internal name (see the separate chapters of this manual)

Examples

↓	KCPC	Query the current KCP level and version
↑	KCPC_B_ "Device" KCPC_B_ "Counting" KCPC_A_ "Weighing Basic"	

I2, IBMT – Query device information (type, capacity)

Description

Use I2 to query information about the device (e.g. type and weighing capacity). The response is output as a whole string.

Syntax

Command

I2	Query of the device .
----	-----------------------

Responses

I2_A_“«Type»_«Capacity»_«Unit»”	Device/instrument type and capacity, with the correct number of digits depending on d.
I2_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
Type	string		Type of device / instrument
Capacity	string		Capacity of device / instrument
Unit	string		Weight unit

Comments

- With multi-range devices, the last decimal place is available only in the finer ranges.
- The number of characters of "text" depends on the device type and capacity.

Examples

↓	I2	Query of the device data
↑	I2_A_“GAT_6K-4_6000.00_g”	Device type and capacity

I3 – Query device software version

Description

Provides the device software version(s).

Syntax

Command

I3	Query of the device software version.
----	---------------------------------------

Responses

I3_A_«Software»[_«TNR»]" [_"«ApplicationSoftware»"]	Device software version and type number.
I3_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
Software	string		(Legally relevant) software (firmware) version
TNR	string		Type number (number identifying the software configuration parameters used). Not sent, if software is not parametrizable / configurable to different types (most firmware).
ApplicationSoftware	string		(Not legally relevant) application soft (firmware) ware version, if available.

Comments

- Only the software version of the terminal software is issued.
- If no terminal is present, the bridge software is issued instead.

Examples

↓	I3	Query of the Software version number(s) and type definition number
↑	I3_A_"4.10"	4.10: Software version number. No type number.
↑	I3_A_"4.10_10.142"	4.10: Software version number. 10.142: Type number.
↑	I3_A_"4.10_10.142"_"2.141"	4.10: (Legally relevant) software version number. 10.142: Type number. 2.141: (Not legally relevant) application software number.

I4 , IBIS – Query / set serial number

Description

Use I4 to query the serial number of the device. In the case of devices, the serial number of the terminal is output.

Syntax

Command

I4	Query of the serial number.
IBIS	
IBIS_ "«SNR»"	Set the serial number (if allowed).

Responses

I4_A_ "«SNR»"	Serial number.
IBIS_A_ "«SNR»"	
I4_I	Command not understood, not executable at present.
IBIS_I	
IBIS_A	The serial number is set successfully.

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
SNR	string		Serial number

Comments

- Due to production / cost reasons, the serial number may not be available over KCP. Here, the answer is N/A.
- The serial number agrees with that on the model plate and is different for every device.
- The serial number can be used, for example, as a device address in a network solution.
- The device response to I4 appears unsolicited after switching on and after the cancel command @.
- Only the serial number of the terminal is issued.
- If no terminal is present, the serial number of the bridge is issued instead.

Examples

↓	I4	Query of serial number
↑	I4_A_ "WX1712345"	The serial number is: WX1712345
↓	IBIS_ "WX1712345"	Set serial number
↑	IBIS_A	Serial number set.
↓	IBIS	Query of serial number
↑	IBIS_A_ "N/A"	No serial number available.

See also

→	@ - cancel
---	------------

I5 – Query software identification number

Description

Identical to I3.

IBIM – Query/set balance external model number

Description

Set the balance brand model number (external article number for clients/sale).

Syntax

Command

IBIM	Query external model number.
IBIM_ "«ModelNumber»"	Set external model number.

Responses

IBIM_A_ "«ModelNumber»"	The external model number.
IBIM_A	The external model number is set successfully.
IBIM_L	Model number invalid (too short/long).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
ModelNumber	string		External model number (max. 31 characters).

Examples

↓	IBIM_ "IFB 30K-2M"	Set model number
↑	IBIM_A	Model number set.

4 KCP commands – category “Device Display” (level 1)

D	Display: Write text to display
DM	Query/set display mode
DW	Display: Show weight
IBBS	Query battery status
K	Keys: Set configuration
PWR	Power on/off

D – Display: Write text to display

Description

Use **D** to write text to the device display.

Syntax

Command

D_ “« <i>DisplayText</i> »”	Write text into the device display.
------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Responses

D_A	Command understood and executed successfully: Text appears left-aligned in the device display marked by a symbol, e.g. *.
D_I	Command understood but currently not executable.
D_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter or device with no display).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
DisplayText	string		Text on the device display

Comments

- A symbol in the display, e.g. * indicates that the device is not displaying a weight value.
- The maximum number of characters of "text" visible in the display depends on the device type. If the maximum number of characters is exceeded, the text disappears on the right side.
- Quotation marks can be displayed as indicated

Examples

↓	D_ “HELLO”	Write "HELLO" into the device display
↑	D_A	The full text HELLO appears in the device display

↓	D_ “ ”	Clear the device display
↑	D_A	Device display cleared, marked by a symbol, e. g. *

See also

➔	DW – Display: Show weight
---	---------------------------

DM – Query / set display mode

Description

Describe the command in detail here.

Syntax

Command

DM	Query display mode.
DM_«DisplayMode»	Set display mode.

Responses

DM_A_«DisplayMode»	Current display mode.
DM_A	Display mode is set successfully.
DM_I	Command understood but currently not executable.
DM_L	Command understood but not executable (no display or incorrect parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
DisplayMode	enum	DEF	Regular display mode.
		OFF	Display completely off (no segments)
		TXT	Display text defined in "D" only.

Comments

This command can be used (combined with K), to disable the balance indication. Useful when only the remote indicator displays relevant/current information.

Examples

↓	DM	Query current display mode.
↑	DM_A_DEF	The current, stable ("S") weight value is 100.00 g
↓	DM_OFF	Switch display off.
↑	DM_A	OK, display switched off.
↓	DM_TXT DM_ "Hello World"	Set display to display text only, display "Hello World"
↑	DM_A	OK.

See also

→	D - Display text
---	------------------

DW – Display: Show weight

Description

Writes the current weight value to the device display using the set unit. This command is used to reset the display after using the `D` command.

Syntax

Command

DW	Switch the main display to weight mode.
----	---

Responses

DW_A	Command understood and executed successfully: Main display shows the current weight value.
DW_I	Command understood but currently not executable.

Comments

- DW resets the device display following a `[D]` command.

Examples

↓	DW	Switch the main display to weight mode
↑	DW_A	Main display shows the current weight value

See also

→	D – Display: Write text to display
---	------------------------------------

IBBS – Query battery status

Description

Query the current battery status.

Syntax

Command

IBBS	Retrieves the current battery capacity and charging status.
------	---

Responses

IBBS_A_«BatteryIndicator»_%_«ChargeStatus»	Current battery status.
IBBS_L	No battery or no mechanism to retrieve battery charging status.

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
BatteryIndicator	integer	0 - 100	Battery charge status in percent (how much battery capacity is left). If the device does not support providing the exact battery status, the following values will be sent: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 0: battery low• 100: battery charged sufficiently or no information about battery available
ChargeStatus	string	N	No external power, not charging, running from battery.
		C	Currently charging.
		F	Fully charged.

Comments

- This command is mainly used for displaying a battery indicator in remote devices.

K – Keys: Set configuration

Description

With the **K** command, the behavior of the terminal keys may be configured: first, the **K** command controls whether a key invokes its corresponding function or not and second, it configures whether an indication of which key has been pressed or released is sent to the host interface or not.

Using this functionality, an application running on a connected system (e.g. a PC or PLC) may make use of the device terminal to interact with the device operator.

Syntax

Command

<code>K_«Mode»</code>	Set configuration.
-----------------------	--------------------

Responses

<code>K_A[_«FunctionID»]</code>	Command understood and executed successfully. Mode 4: Function with «FunctionID» was invoked by pressing the corresponding key and executed successfully.
<code>K_I[_«FunctionID»]</code>	Command understood but currently not executable (device is actually in menu or input mode). Mode 4: Function with «FunctionID» by pressing the corresponding key, but it could not be successfully executed (e.g. calibration was aborted by user or a negative value was tared).
<code>K_L</code>	Command understood but not executable (incorrect or no parameter).

Additional Responses in Mode 3:

<code>K_«EventID»_«KeyID»</code>	Key «KeyID» has issued an «EventID».
----------------------------------	--------------------------------------

Additional Responses in Mode 4:

<code>K_B_«FunctionID»</code>	Function with «FunctionID» was invoked and started; the execution needs time to complete.
-------------------------------	---

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
Mode	integer	1	Functions are executed, no indications are sent (factory setting)
		2	Functions are not executed, no indications are sent
		3	Functions are not executed, indications are sent
		4	Functions are executed, indications are sent
EventID	char	R	Key was pressed and held around 2 seconds
		C	Key was released(after being pressed shortly or for 2 second)
FunctionID	integer	0	Adjustment
		1	Tare
		2	Zero
		3	Data transfer to printing device
		4 ... 6	Reserved for future use
		7	Test
KeyID	integer	1	Home
		2	User profile
		3	Settings
		5	Zero
		7	Transfer
		8	Configure actual applications
		9	Applications

Comments

- K_{-1} is the factory setting (default value).
- K_{-1} active after device switched on and after the cancel command [C].
- Only one K mode is active at one time.

Examples

When a code with a long press is sent, new key commands will not be accepted.

↓	K_{-4}	Set mode 4: when a key is pressed, execute the corresponding function and send the function number as a response
↑	K_{-A}	Command executed successfully
↑	$K_{-B_{-}1}$	The taring function has been started → taring active
↑	$K_{-A_{-}1}$	Taring completed successfully
↑	$K_{-B_{-}1}$	The taring function has been started → taring active
↑	$K_{-I_{-}1}$	Taring not completed successfully, taring aborted (e.g. tried to tare a negative value)

PWR – Power on/off

Description

Switch device on, off or into standby.

Syntax

Command

PWR	Query current power state (if possible).
PWR_«On/Off»	Set current power state.

Responses

PWR_A	Device has been switched off successfully.
PWR_A I4_A_ "«SNR»"	Device has been switched on successfully. Serial number is sent after startup.
PWR_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring, or timeout as stability was not reached).
PWR_L	Command understood but not executable (not capable of switching power states or incorrect/unsupported parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
On/Off	integer	0	Switch to standby mode (lower power consumption).
		1	Switch device on.
		2	Switch device off completely (lowest power state).

Comments

- It depends on the device whether switching on from the lowest power state is possible using the PWR command.

5 KCP commands – category “Weighing Basic” (level 0)

The commands from Level 0 offer the very basic functions available for every basic weighing device.

S	Send stable indication (weight value / measured value)
SI	Send current indication immediately
SIR	Send current indication immediately and repeat
SX	Send stable indication with additional digits
SXI	Send stable indication with additional digits immediately
SXIR	Send stable indication with additional digits immediately and repeat
T	Tare
TI	Tare immediately
TZ	Tare or zero the balance (e.g. combined tare/zero button)
U	Query or set display and host unit
Z	Zero after stability
ZI	Zero immediately

S – Send stable weight value

Description

Use **S** to send a stable weight value, along with the unit.

Syntax

Command

S	Send the current stable net weight value.
----------	---

Responses

S_S_«WeightValue»_«Unit»	Current stable weight value in unit set.
S_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring, or timeout as stability was not reached).
S_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).
S_+	Device in overload range.
S_-	Device in underload range.
S_S_«ErrorCode»	Code of error occurred

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
WeightValue	float		Weight value
Unit	string		Currently displayed unit
ErrorCode	string		Code of error occurred

Comments

- The duration of the timeout depends on the device type.
- The weight value is formatted as a right aligned string with 10 characters including the decimal point. The minus sign for negative weight values belongs to the weight value and is also right aligned (without space between minus sign and number).
- Preceding zeros are not shown except for the zero to the left of the decimal point.
- For multi-range or floating range balances, the decimal places at the end that are not displayed (in higher ranges) are shown as spaces.

Examples

↓	S	Send a stable weight value
↑	S_S_100.00_g	The current, stable ("S") weight value is 100.00 g
↑	S_S_-100.00_g	The current, stable ("S") weight value is -100.00 g
↑	S_S_200.00_g S_S_200.0_g (d = 0.01/0.1g) S_S_200.0_g S_S_200. _g (d = 0.1/1g)	In a higher range (for multi/floating-range balances), the last digit disappears and is replaced with a space.
↑	S_S_200. _g	Theoretically, even two spaces could be missing with d=0.01/0.1/1g.
↑	S_S_10000_g	When there is no decimal point, the value is still right aligned as described above.

SI – Send weight value immediately

Description

Use **SI** to immediately send the current weight value, along with the unit.

Syntax

Command

SI	Send the current net weight value, irrespective of device stability.
----	--

Responses

S_S_«WeightValue»_«Unit»	Stable weight value in unit set
S_D_«WeightValue»_«Unit»	Non-stable (dynamic) weight value in unit set
S_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring).
S_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).
S_+	Device in overload range.
S_-	Device in underload range.
S_S_«ErrorCode»	Code of error occurred

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
WeightValue	float		Weight value
Unit	string		Currently displayed unit
ErrorCode	string		Code of error occurred

Comments

- The device response to the command **SI** is the last internal weight value (stable or dynamic) before receipt of the command **SI**.
- The weight value is formatted as described in the comments of the **S** command.

Examples

↓	SI	Send current weight value
↑	S_D_129.07_g	The weight value is unstable (dynamic, "D") and is currently 129.07 g

SIR – Send weight value immediately and repeat

Description

Use **SIR** to immediately send the current weight value, along with the unit, on a continuous basis.

Syntax

Command

SIR	Send the net weight values repeatedly, irrespective of device stability. The default time between transmissions is device dependent (typically around 15 Hz).
SIR_«TimeMsBetweenTransmissions»	As above, setting the time between transmissions explicitly (in milliseconds).

Responses

S_S_«WeightValue»_«Unit»	Stable weight value in unit set
S_D_«WeightValue»_«Unit»	Non-stable (dynamic) weight value in unit set
S_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring).
S_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).
S_+	Device in overload range.
S_-	Device in underload range.
S_S_«ErrorCode»	Code of error occurred

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
TimeMsBetweenTransmissions	int		Time in milliseconds between repeated transmissions
WeightValue	float		Weight value
Unit	string		Currently displayed unit
ErrorCode	string		Code of error occurred

Comments

- **SIR** is overwritten by the commands **S**, **SI**, **@** and hardware break and hence cancelled.
- The weight value is formatted as a right aligned string with 10 characters including the decimal point.

Examples

↓	SIR	Send current weight values at intervals
↑	S_D_129.07_g	The device sends stable ("S") or unstable ("D") weight values at intervals
↑	S_D_129.08_g	
↑	S_S_129.09_g	
↑	S_S_129.09_g	
↑	S_D_129.87_g	
↑	S_...	

SX – Send stable indication with additional digits

Description

Use **SX** to send a stable indication with one additional digit, along with the unit.

Syntax

Command

SX	Send the current stable net weight value with one additional digit.
----	---

Responses

SX_S_«WeightValue»_«Unit»	Current stable weight value with one additional digit in unit set.
SX_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring, or timeout as stability was not reached).
SX_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).
SX_+	Device in overload range.
SX_-	Device in underload range.
SX_Z	Device zero out of range.
SX_S_«ErrorCode»	Code of error occurred

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
WeightValue	float		Weight value
Unit	string		Currently displayed unit
ErrorCode	string		Code of error occurred

Comments

- The duration of the timeout depends on the device type.
- The weight value is formatted as a right aligned string with 11 characters including the decimal point.
- Preceding zeros are not shown except for the zero to the left of the decimal point.
- For multi-range or floating range balances, the decimal places at the end that are not displayed (in higher ranges) are shown as spaces.

Examples

↓	SX	Send a stable weight value with one additional digit
↑	SX_S_100.003_g	The current stable ("S") weight value is 100.00 g. (In x10 format, there is one more decimal place.)

SXI – Send indication with additional digits immediately

Description

Use **SXI** to immediately send the current indication with one additional digit, along with the unit.

Syntax

Command

SXI	Send the current net weight value with one additional digit, irrespective of device stability.
-----	--

Responses

SX_S_«WeightValue»_«Unit»	Stable weight value in unit set
SX_D_«WeightValue»_«Unit»	Non-stable (dynamic) weight value in unit set
SX_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring).
SX_+	Device in overload range.
SX_-	Device in underload range.
SX_Z	Device zero out of range
SX_S_«ErrorCode»	Code of error occurred

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
WeightValue	float		Weight value
Unit	string		Currently displayed unit
ErrorCode	string		Code of error occurred

Comments

- The device response to the command **SXI** is the last internal weight value (stable or dynamic) before receipt of the command **SXI**.
- The weight value is formatted as described in the comments of the **SX** command.

Examples

↓	SXI	Send current weight value
↑	SX_D_129.072_g	The weight value is unstable (dynamic, "D") and is currently 129.07 g. (In x10 format, there is one more decimal place.)

SXIR – Send indication with additional digits immediately and repeat

Description

Use **SXIR** to immediately send the current indication with one additional digit, along with the unit, on a continuous basis.

Syntax

Command

SXIR	Send the net weight values repeatedly, irrespective of device stability. The default time between transmissions is device dependent (typically around 15 Hz).
SXIR_«TimeMsBetweenTransmissions»	As above, setting the time between transmissions explicitly (in milliseconds).

Responses

SX_S_«WeightValue»_«Unit»	Stable weight value in unit set
SX_D_«WeightValue»_«Unit»	Non-stable (dynamic) weight value (in x10 format) in unit set
SX_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring).
SX_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).
SX_+	Device in overload range.
SX_-	Device in underload range.
SX_Z	Device zero out of range
SX_S_«ErrorCode»	Code of error occurred

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
TimeMsBetweenTransmissions	int		Time in milliseconds between repeated transmissions
WeightValue	float		Weight value
Unit	string		Currently displayed unit
ErrorCode	string		Code of error occurred

Comments

- **SXIR** is overwritten by the commands **SX**, **SXI**, **@** and hardware break and hence cancelled.
- The weight value is formatted as described in the comments of the **SX** command.

Examples

↓	SXIR	Send current weight values with one additional digit at intervals
↑	SX_D_129.071_g	The device sends stable ("S") or unstable ("D") weight values at intervals
↑	SX_D_129.083_g	
↑	SX_S_129.087_g	
↑	SX_S_129.092_g	
↑	SX_D_129.865_g	
↑	SX_...	

T – Tare

Description

Use **T** to tare the device. The next stable weight value will be saved in the tare memory.

Command

T	Tare, i.e. store the next stable weight value as a new tare weight value.
---	---

Responses

T_S_«TareWeightValue»_«Unit»	Taring successfully performed. The tare weight value returned corresponds to the weight change on the device in the unit set since the last zero setting.
T_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. zero setting, or timeout as stability was not reached).
T_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).
T_+	Upper limit of taring range exceeded.
T_-	Lower limit of taring range exceeded.

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
TareWeightValue	float		Weight value
Unit	string		Currently displayed unit

Comments

- The tare memory is overwritten by the new tare weight value.
- The duration of the timeout depends on the device type.
- Clearing tare memory: See **TAC**.
- The weight value is formatted as a right aligned string with 10 characters including the decimal point.

Examples

↓	T	Tare
↑	T_S_100.00_g	The device is tared and has a value of 100.00 g in the tare memory

See also

➔	TAC - Clear tare value
---	------------------------

TI – Tare immediately

Description

Use **TI** to tare the device immediately and independently of device stability.

Command

TI	Tare immediately, i.e. store the current weight value, which can be stable or non stable (dynamic), as are weight value.
----	--

Responses

TI_S_«TareWeightValue»_«Unit»	Taring performed, stable tare value. The new tare value corresponds to the weight change on the device since the last zero setting.
TI_D_«TareWeightValue»_«Unit»	Taring performed, non-stable (dynamic) tare value.
TI_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. zero setting).
TI_L	Command understood but not executable (e.g. certified version of the device).
TI_+	Upper limit of taring range exceeded.
TI_-	Lower limit of taring range exceeded.

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
TareWeightValue	float		Tare Weight value
Unit	string		Currently displayed unit

Comments

- The tare memory will be overwritten by the new tare weight value.
- After a non-stable (dynamic) stored tare weight value, a stable weight value can be determined. However, the absolute value of the stable weight value determined in this manner is not accurate.
- The taring range is specified to the device type.
- The weight value is formatted as a right aligned string with 10 characters including the decimal point.
- The stored tare weight value is sent in the unit set

Examples

↓	TI	Tare immediately
↑	TI_D_117.57_g	The tare memory holds a non-stable (dynamic) weight value

See also

➔	TAC – Clear tare value
---	------------------------

TZ – Combined Tare/Zero

Description

Tare or zero the balance, depending on the current load (like a combined tare/zero button).

Syntax

Command

TZ	Tare or zero the balance.
----	---------------------------

Responses

TZ_A_«TareOrZero»[_«TareWeightValue»_«Unit»]	Balance tared or zeroed, depending on current load. If tared, the new tare value is being sent as parameter.
TZ_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. zero setting, or timeout as stability was not reached).
TZ_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).
TZ_+	Upper limits exceeded.
TZ_-	Lower limits exceeded.

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
TareOrZero	string	T	Tare operation executed
		Z	Zero operation executed
TareWeightValue	float		Tare weight value (only when tared)
Unit	string		Currently displayed unit

Examples

↓	TZ	Tare or zero.
↑	TZ_A_Z	Balance zeroed, tare value is cleared.

↓	TZ	Tare or zero.
↑	TA_A_T_____100.00_g	Balance tared, the device has a value of 100.00 g in the tare memory

See also

➔	T - Tare
➔	Z - Zero
➔	TAC - Clear tare value

U – Query / set display and host unit

Description

This command retrieves or sets both the display and the host unit.

The *display unit* is the unit displayed in the display of the indicator.

The *host unit* is the unit used to send weighing values to the *host* (remote device / computer).

Syntax

Command

U	Query the current display unit.
U_«UnitSymbol»	Set the current display and host unit.

Responses

U_A_«UnitSymbol»	Returns the currently set display unit symbol.
U_A	Unit successfully set.
U_L	Unit symbol invalid or required factors not set (see below).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
UnitSymbol	string	see [Units]	Symbol of the unit to set.

Comments

- For certain units (e.g. percent, pieces, free factor, ...), before using this command, the corresponding factor has to be set using KCP commands or the balance keyboard.

Examples

↓	U	Query unit
↑	U_A_g	The current unit is gram (g).
↑	U_A_kg	The current unit is kilogram (kg).
↓	U_g	Set the units to gram (g).
↑	U_A	The unit is set now.
↓	U_%	Set the unit to percent (%).
↑	U_I	Invalid action, because the weight of 100% was not set before.

Z – Zero (after stability)

Description

Use **Z** to set a new zero; all weight values (including the tare weight) will be measured relative to this zero. After zeroing has taken place, the following values apply: tare weight = 0; net weight (= gross weight) = 0.

Syntax

Command

Z	Zero the device.
----------	------------------

Responses

Z_A	Zero setting successfully performed. Gross, net and tare = 0.
Z_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring, or timeout as stability was not reached).
Z_+	Upper limit of zero setting range exceeded.
Z_-	Lower limit of zero setting range exceeded.

Comments

- The tare memory is cleared after zero setting.
- The zero point determined during switching on is not influenced by this command, the measurement ranges remain unchanged.
- The duration of the timeout depends on the device type.

Examples

↓	Z	Zero
↑	Z_A	Zero setting performed

ZI – Zero immediately

Description

Use **ZI** to set a new zero immediately, regardless of device stability. All weight values (including the tare weight) will be measured relative to this zero. After zeroing has taken place, the following values apply: tare weight = 0; net weight (= gross weight) = 0.

Syntax

Command

ZI	Zero the device immediately regardless the stability of device..
----	--

Responses

ZI_D	Re-zero performed under non-stable (dynamic) conditions.
ZI_S	Re-zero performed under stable conditions.
ZI_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring).
ZI_+	Upper limit of zero setting range exceeded.
ZI_-	Lower limit of zero setting range exceeded.

Comments

- The tare memory is cleared after zero setting.
- This command is not supported by approved devices.
- The zero point determined during switching on is not influenced by this command, the measurement ranges remain unchanged.

Examples

↓	ZI	Zero immediately
↑	ZI_D	Re-zero performed under non-stable (dynamic) conditions

6 KCP commands – category “Weighing Advanced” (level 1)

The commands from Level 1 are available for all more advanced weighing instruments.

IBRL	List of balance range information
IBRT	Query balance ranges type
IVERS	Query/set verification state
SR	Send weight value on weight change (send and repeat)
TA	Query/preset tare weight value
TAI	Query/preset (internal) tare weight value
TAC	Clear tare value

IBRL / BalanceRangesList – List of balance range information

Description

Query balance range information.

Syntax

Command

IBRL	Query balance range information.
------	----------------------------------

Responses

IBRL_B_«RangeNr»_«Max»_«Unit»_«d»_«Unit» [_«Min» _«Unit» _«e» _«Unit»]	Information about first range (if multiple).
IBRL_B_«RangeNr»_«Max»_«Unit»_«d»_«Unit» [_«Min» _«Unit» _«e» _«Unit»]	Information about second range (if multiple).
...	
IBRL_A_«RangeNr»_«Max»_«Unit»_«d»_«Unit» [_«Min» _«Unit» _«e» _«Unit»]	Information about last range. (Min and e are optional when it is not ver- ifiable)
IBRL_I	Command understood but currently not executable.

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
RangeNr	float	0,1,2,3,...	Number of the range
Max	float		Max (capacity of this range)
d	float		d (readout)
Min	float		Min (minimum verification value)
e	float		e (verification interval)
Unit	string	see <i>Units</i>	Unit for the corresponding value.

IBRT – Query balance ranges type

Description

Query the type of the balance ranges. This defines the way, the balance switches between ranges (if multiple).

Syntax

Command

IBRT	Query balance range type.
------	---------------------------

Responses

IBRT_A_« <i>BalanceRangeType</i> »	Answer with balance range type.
------------------------------------	---------------------------------

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
BalanceRangeType	string	SR	Single range
		MR	Multi range
		FR	Floating range

IVERS – Query/set verification state

Description

Query or set current state of verification.

Syntax

Command

IVERS	Query current verification state.
IVERS_«VerificationState»	Set current verification state.

Responses

IVERS_A_«VerificationState»	Current verification state.
IVERS_A	Verification state set successfully.
IVERS_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring, or timeout as stability was not reached).
IVERS_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
VerificationState	bool	0	not in verified mode or no type approval / verification not possible.
		1	in verified mode

SR – Send weight value on weight change (send and repeat)

Description

Use SR to send the current weight values following a predefined minimum change in weight and on a continuous basis. The weight value is sent, along with the unit.

Command

SR	Send the current stable weight value and then continuously after every weight change. If no preset value is entered, the weight change must be at least 12.5% of the last stable weight value, minimum = 30 digit.
SR_«PresentValue»_«Unit»	Send the current stable weight value and then continuously after every weight change greater or equal to the preset value a non-stable (dynamic) value followed by the next stable value, range = 1 digit to maximal capacity.

Responses

S_S_«WeightValue»_«Unit»	Current, stable weight value in unit set, 1 st weight change.
S_D_«WeightValue»_«Unit»	Dynamic weight value in unit set.
S_S_«WeightValue»_«Unit»	Next stable weight value in unit set.
S_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. zero setting, or timeout as stability was not reached).
S_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).
S_+	Device in overload range.
S_-	Device in underload range.
S_S_«ErrorCode»	Code of error occurred

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
WeightValue	float		Weight value
Unit	string		Unit, only available units permitted
ErrorCode	string		Code of error occurred

Comments

- SR is overwritten by the commands S, SI, @ and hardware break and hence cancelled.
- If, following a non-stable (dynamic) weight value, stability has not been reached within the timeout interval, the response S_I is sent and then a non-stable weight value. Timeout then starts again from the beginning.
- The preset value can be entered in any by the device accepted unit.
- The weight value is formatted as a right aligned string with 10 characters including the decimal point.

Examples

↓	SR_10.00_g	Send the current stable weight value followed by every load change of 10 g
↑	S_S_100.00_g	Device stable
↑	S_D_115.23_g	100.00 g loaded
↑	S_S_200.00_g	Device again stable

See also

➔	S - Send stable weight value
➔	SI - Send weight value immediately
➔	SIR - Send weight value immediately and repeat

TA – Query/preset tare weight value

Description

Use TA to query the current tare value or preset a known tare value.

Command

TA	Query of the current tare weight value (rounded).
TA_«TarePresentValue»_«Unit»	Preset of a tare value.

Responses

TA_A_«TareWeightValue»_«Unit»	Query current tare weight value in tare memory, in unit set.
TA_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. zero setting, or timeout as stability was not reached).
TA_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
TareWeightValue	float		Rounded tare weight value
Unit	string		Currently displayed unit

Comments

- The tare memory will be overwritten by the preset tare weight value.
- The inputted tare value will be automatically rounded by the device to the current readability.
- The taring range is specified to the device type.
- The weight value is formatted as a right aligned string with 10 characters including the decimal point.

Examples

↓	TA_100.00_g	Preset a tare weight of 100 g
↑	TA_A_100.00_g	The device has a value of 100.00 g in the tare memory

See also

➔	TAC - Clear tare value
---	------------------------

TAI – Query/preset tare weight value (internal, not rounded)

Description

Use TAI to query the current, unrounded tare value or preset a known exact tare value.

Command

TAI	Query of the current tare weight value in the internal resolution (not rounded).
TAI_«TarePresentValue»_«Unit»	Preset of a tare value.

Responses

TAI_A_«TareWeightValue»_«Unit»	Query current tare weight value in tare memory, in unit set.
TAI_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. zero setting, or timeout as stability was not reached).
TAI_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
TareWeightValue	float		Exact tare weight value
Unit	string		Currently displayed unit

Comments

- The tare memory will be overwritten by the preset tare weight value.
- The inputted tare value will **not** be rounded to the current readability.
- The internal resolution and taring range is specified to the device type. Typically, the internal resolution is 5-10 times higher than the resolution of the TA command.

Examples

↓	TAI_100.123_g	Preset a tare weight of 100.123 g (even when d=0.01g).
↑	TAI_A_100.123_g	The device has a value of 100.123 g in the tare memory

See also

➔	TAC - Clear tare value
---	------------------------

TAC – Clear tare value

Description

Use TAC to clear the tare memory.

Command

TAC	Clear tare value.
-----	-------------------

Responses

TAC_A	Tare value cleared, 0 is in the tare memory.
TAC_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. zero setting).
TAC_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Examples

↓	TAC	Clear tare value
↑	TAC_A	Tare value cleared, 0 is in the tare memory

See also

→	T – Tare
→	TI – Tare immediately
→	TA – Query/preset tare weight value
→	TC – Tare or tare immediately after timeout

7 KCP commands – category “Weighing Adjustment” (level 2)

These commands allow to setup and adjust (“calibrate”) a weighing device.

C3	Start adjustment with internal weight
GA	Query / set gravity value of place of adjustment
GU	Query / set gravity value of place of use
I54	External adjustment loads
JZ	Set zero adjustment
JG	Set gain adjustment
JL	Set linearization/gain adjustment
JS	Save balance adjustment
JDL	Query / set linearization point
JDP	Query / set linearization correction point
JDV	Query / set linearization correction value
M19	Query/set adjustment weight (with error)

C3 – Start adjustment with internal weight

Description

You can use C3 to start an internal adjustment procedure.

Syntax

Command

C3	Start the internal adjustment.
----	--------------------------------

First Responses

C3_B	The adjustment procedure has been started. Wait for second response.
C3_I	Adjustment cannot be performed at present as another operation is taking place. No second response follows.
C3_L	Adjustment operation not possible (e.g. no internal weight). No second response follows.

Further Responses

C3_A	Adjustment has been completed successfully.
C3_I	The adjustment was aborted as, e.g. stability not attained or the procedure was aborted with the C key.

Comments

- Commands sent to the balance during the adjustment operation may not be processed and responded to in the appropriate manner until the adjustment is at an end.

Examples

↓	C3	Start internal adjustment.
↑	C3_B	Started.
↑	C3_A	Completed successfully.

GA –Query / set gravity value of place of adjustment

Description

Use this command to query or set the gravity value of the place of adjustment.

Syntax

Command

GA	Query the gravity value of adjustment.
GA_«GravityValue»	Set the gravity value of adjustment.

Responses

GA_A_«GravityValue»	Gravity value of adjustment.
GA_A	Command understood and executed successfully
GA_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. gain adjustment was not completed).
GA_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
GravityValue	float		Gravity value.

Comments

- After the balance adjustment, both the gravity value of adjustment and the gravity value of place of use will be set to nominal value 9.80665 m/s².
- Once either the gravity value of adjustment or the gravity value of place of use is modified, all the correction points set by the JDPx command will be cleared.

Examples

↓	GA	Query the gravity value of adjustment.
↑	GA_A_9.8150000	Gravity value of adjustment is 9.8150000.
↓	GA_9.79	Set the gravity value of adjustment to 9.79.
↑	GA_A	Command accepted.

See also

➔	GU - Query / set the gravity value of place of use
---	--

GU –Query / set gravity value of place of use

Description

Use this command to query or set gravity value of place of use.

Syntax

Command

GU	Query the gravity value of place of use.
GU_«GravityValue»	Set the gravity value of place of use.

Responses

GU_A_«GravityValue»	Gravity value of place of use.
GU_A	Command understood and executed successfully
GU_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. gain adjustment was not completed).
GU_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
GravityValue	float		Gravity value.

Comments

- After the balance adjustment, both the gravity value of adjustment and the gravity value of place of use will be set to nominal value 9.80665.
- Once either the gravity value of adjustment or the gravity value of place of use is modified, all the correction points set by the JDPx command will be cleared.

Examples

↓	GU	Query the gravity value of place of use.
↑	GU_A_9.8150000	Gravity value of place of use is 9.8150000.
↓	GU_9.79	Set the gravity value of place of use to 9.79.
↑	GU_A	Command accepted.

See also

➔	GA - Query / set the gravity value of adjustment
---	--

I54 – External adjustment loads

Description

This command lists the available loads for external adjustment.

Syntax

Command

I54	Query list of adjustment loads.
-----	---------------------------------

Responses

I54_A_«Min»_«Max»_«Increment»_«Unit»	Adjustment loads are between “Min” and “Max”, with increments of “increment”.
I54_B_«Load ₁ »_«Unit» I54_B_«Load ₂ »_«Unit» ... I54_A_«Load _n »_«Unit»	Adjustment loads are the listed loads (1 to n).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
Min	float		Smallest load to use for external adjustment.
Max	float		Biggest load to use for external adjustment.
Increment	float		Load increment between Min and Max.
Unit	enum	see <i>Units</i>	Unit in which the previous values are given.

Examples

↓	I54	Query.
↑	I54_A_1000.0_3000.0_750.0_g	In the case of external adjustment, the loads for selection are 1000 g, 1750 g, 2500 g and 3000 g.

JZ – Set zero adjustment

Description

Use JZ to set the zero adjustment of the balance.

Syntax

Command

JZ	Set zero offset of the balance.
----	---------------------------------

Responses

JZ_A_«LinearizationPoint»_«Unit»	Zero offset setting successfully performed and proceeds to linearization/gain adjustment.
JZ_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring, or timeout as stability was not reached).
JZ_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Comments

- The commands, JZ, JL and JS are required to enter sequentially for completing the balance adjustment.

Examples

↓	JZ	Set zero offset of the balance.
↑	JZ_A	Zero offset setting successfully performed.

See also

➔	JG – Set gain adjustment
➔	JS – Save balance adjustment

JG – Set gain adjustment

Description

Use JG to set the gain adjustment of the balance.

Syntax

Command

JG	Set gain adjustment of the balance.
----	-------------------------------------

Responses

JG_A	Gain adjustment setting successfully performed.
JG_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring, or timeout as stability was not reached).
JG_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Examples

↓	JG	Set gain adjustment of the balance.
↑	JG_A	Gain adjustment setting successfully performed.

See also

➔	JZ - Set zero adjustment
➔	JS - Save balance adjustment

JL – Set linearization/gain adjustment

Description

Use JL to set the gain adjustment of the balance.

Syntax

Command

JL	Set linearization/gain adjustment of the balance.
----	---

Responses

JL_B_«LinearizationPoint»_«Unit»	Linearization/gain adjustment setting successfully performed and proceeds to next point.
JL_A	Balance adjustment setting successfully performed.
JL_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring, or timeout as stability was not reached).

Comments

- The commands, JZ, JL and JS are required to enter sequentially for completing the balance adjustment.

Examples

↓	JL	Set linearization/gain adjustment of the balance.
↑	JL_B_20.00_kg	Linearization adjustment setting successfully performed and proceeds to next point 20.00 kg.
↑	JL_B_50.00_kg	Linearization adjustment setting successfully performed and proceeds to next point 50.00 kg.
↑	JL_A	Balance adjustment setting successfully performed.

See also

➔	JZ - Set zero adjustment
➔	JS - Save balance adjustment

JS – Save balance adjustment

Description

Use JS to save the new balance adjustment settings in the permanent memory.

Syntax

Command

JS	Save the balance adjustment settings.
----	---------------------------------------

Responses

JS_A	Save balance adjustment settings successfully performed.
JS_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring, or timeout as stability was not reached).
JS_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Comments

- The commands, JZ, JL and JS are required to enter sequentially for completing the balance adjustment.
- Once the balance adjustment is completed, all the correction points set by the JDPx command will be cleared.

Examples

↓	JS	Save balance adjustment settings.
↑	JS_A	Balance adjustment settings successfully saved.

See also

➔	JZ – Set zero adjustment
➔	JL – Set linearization/gain adjustment

JDLx –Query / set linearization point

Description

Use this command to query or set a linearization point, x = 1..3.

Syntax

Command

JDLx	Query the linearization point.
JDLx_«LinearizationPoint»_«Unit»	Set the linearization point with unit, x = 1..3.

Responses

JDLx_A_«LinearizationPoint»_«Unit»	Linearization point value.
JDLx_A	Command understood and executed successfully
JDLx_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. gain adjustment was not completed).
JDLx_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
LinearizationPoint	float	< nominal capacity	Linearization point value.
Unit	string		

Comments

- When nominal capacity and division are set by using the commands JDC and JDD, all linearization points will be initialized to zero.
- Setting a zero value means to clear that linearization point.
- Zero and the capacity of the scale are linearization points by default.
- The unit must be the same as in the JDC command.

Examples

↓	JDL1	Query the linearization point 1.
↑	JDL1_A_10.00_kg	Linearization point 1 is 10.00 kg.
↓	JDL2_50 kg	Set linearization point 2 to 50 kg.
↑	JDL2_A	Command accepted.

See also

➔	JDC – Query / set nominal capacity
➔	JDD – Query / set division
➔	JDO – Query / set overload capacity

JDPx –Query / set linearization correction point

Description

Use this command to query or set a correction point, $x = 0..7$.

Syntax

Command

JDPx	Query the correction point.
JDPx_«CorrectionPoint»_«Unit»	Set the correction point with unit, $x = 0..7$.

Responses

JDPx_A_«CorrectionPoint»_«Unit»	Correction point with unit.
JDPx_A	Command understood and executed successfully
JDPx_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. gain adjustment was not completed).
JDPx_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
CorrectionPoint	float		Correction point.
Unit	string		

Comments

- The unit must be the same as in the JDC command.

Examples

↓	JDP1	Query the correction point 1.
↑	JDP1_A_10.00_kg	Correction point 1 is 10.00 kg.
↓	JDP2_50 kg	Set correction point 2 to 50 kg.
↑	JDP2_A	Command accepted.

See also

➔	JDVx - Query / set correction value
---	-------------------------------------

JDVx –Query / set linearization correction value

Description

Use this command to query or set the correction value of a correction point, $x = 0..7$.

Syntax

Command

JDVx	Query the correction value.
JDVx_«CorrectionValue»_«Unit»	Set the correction value with unit, $x = 0..7$.

Responses

JDVx_A_«CorrectionValue»_«Unit»	Correction value with unit.
JDVx_A	Command understood and executed successfully
JDVx_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. gain adjustment was not completed).
JDVx_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
CorrectionValue	float		Correction value.
Unit	string		

Comments

- The corresponding correction point must be set before setting the correction value.
- The unit must be the same as in the JDC command.

Examples

↓	JDV1	Query the correction point 1.
↑	JDV1_A_0.03_kg	Correction point 1 is 0.03 kg.
↓	JDV2_-0.01 kg	Set correction point 2 to -0.01 kg.
↑	JDV2_A	Command accepted.

See also

→	JDPx – Query / set correction point
---	-------------------------------------

M19 – Query/set adjustment weight (with error)

Description

You can use M19 to set the currently used external adjustment weight, or to query the current weight setting.

Syntax

Command

M19	Query the current adjustment weight.
M19_«Value»_«Unit»	Set the adjustment weight.

Responses

M19_A_«Value»_«Unit»	Current adjustment weight.
M19_A	Command understood and executed successfully.
M19_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring, or timeout as stability was not reached).
M19_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
Value	float		Value of the adjustment weight, balance specific limitation
Unit	string		

Examples

↓	M19	Query current adjustment weight.
↑	M19_A_100.123_g	The current adjustment weight value is 100 g, with a deviation of 0.123 g.

See also

➔	I54 – Query adjustment loads
---	------------------------------

8 KCP commands – category “Weighing Service”

These commands include internal commands for a weighing device.

JDC	Query / set nominal capacity
JDD	Query / set division / readout
JDO	Query / set overload capacity
JDF	Query / set filter settings
SAD	Send AD value
SADR	Send AD value and repeat
ZINI	Query / set initial zero range
ZMAN	Query / set manual zero range
ZTRA	Query / set zero tracking range

JDC – Query / set nominal capacity

Description

Use this command to query or set the nominal capacity.

Syntax

Command

JDC	Query the current nominal capacity.
JDC_«CapacityValue»_«Unit»	Set the nominal capacity with unit.

Responses

JDC_A_«CapacityValue»_«Unit»	Current nominal capacity value.
JDC_A	Command understood and executed successfully
JDC_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. gain adjustment was not completed).
JDC_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
CapacityValue	float		Nominal capacity value.
Unit	string		Unit to be used

Comments

- The two commands, JDC and JDD are required to enter sequentially for completing the setting of basic weighing parameters.
- The overload capacity is automatically set to nominal capacity plus 9d. Use JDO command to modify the overload capacity.

Examples

↓	JDC	Query the current nominal capacity.
↑	JDC_A_10.00_kg	The current nominal capacity is 10.00 kg.
↓	JDC_50_kg	Set nominal capacity to 50 kg.
↑	JDC_A	Command accepted but division and overload capacity are not defined yet.

See also

➔	JDD – Query / set division
➔	JDO – Query / set overload capacity

JDD – Query / set division

Description

Use this command to query or set the division.

Syntax

Command

JDD	Query the division.
JDD_«DivisionValue»_«Unit»	Set the division with unit.

Responses

JDD_A_«DivisionValue»_«Unit»	Current division.
JDD_A	Command understood and executed successfully.
JDD_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. gain adjustment was not completed).
JDD_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
DivisionValue	float		Division value.
Unit	string		

Comments

- The two commands, JDC and JDD are required to enter sequentially for completing the setting of basic weighing parameters.
- The unit must be the same as in the JDC command.

Examples

↓	JDD	Query the current division.
↑	JDD_A_0.01_kg	The current division is 0.01 kg.
↓	JDD_0.02 kg	Set the division to 0.02 kg.
↑	JDD_A	Command accepted.

See also

→	JDC – Query / set nominal capacity
→	JDO – Query / set overload capacity

JDO – Query / set overload capacity

Description

Use this command to query or set the overload capacity.

Syntax

Command

JDO	Query the current overload capacity.
JDO_«OverloadValue»_«Unit»	Set the overload capacity with unit.

Responses

JDO_A_«OverloadValue»_«Unit»	Current overload capacity value.
JDO_A	Command understood and executed successfully
JDO_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. gain adjustment was not completed).
JDO_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
OverloadValue	float		Overload capacity value.
Unit	string		

Comments

- The unit must be the same as in the JDC command.

Examples

↓	JDO	Query the current overload capacity.
↑	JDO_A_10.09_kg	The current overload capacity is 10.09 kg.
↓	JDO_51.5 kg	Set overload capacity to 51.50 kg.
↑	JDO_A	Command accepted.

See also

→	JDC – Query / set nominal capacity
→	JDD – Query / set division

JDF – Query / set filter settings

Description

Use this command to query or set the filter settings.

Syntax

Command

JDF	Query the current filter settings.
JDF_«Filter»	Set the current filter settings.

Responses

JDF_A_«Filter»	Current filter settings.
JDF_A	Set filter setting successfully performed.
JDF_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring, or timeout as stability was not reached).
JDF_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
Filter	float	0 - 100	Filter level (0 fast, 100 slow)

Examples

↓	JDF	Send the current filter settings.
↑	JDF_30	The current filter settings are 30.
↓	JDF_30	Set the current filter settings to 30.
↑	JDF_A	Set current filter settings successfully performed.

SAD – Send current A/D converter internal value

Description

Use SAD to send the current internal value of the A/D converter.

Syntax

Command

SAD	Send the current AD value once.
-----	---------------------------------

Responses

SAD_A_«AD Value»	AD value
SAD_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command).
SAD_S_«ErrorCode»	Code of error occurred

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
AD Value	int		AD value
ErrorCode	string		Code of error occurred

Comments

- The AD value is formatted as described in the comments of the S command.

Examples

↓	SAD	Send current AD value
↑	SAD_A_12907	The AD value is currently 12907

SADR – Send current A/D converter internal value and repeat

Description

Use SADR to send the A/D converter internal value, on a continuous basis.

Syntax

Command

SADR	Send the AD values repeatedly. The default time between transmissions is device dependent (typically around 15 Hz).
SADR_«TimeMsBetweenTransmissions»	As above, setting the time between transmissions explicitly (in milliseconds).

Responses

SAD_A_«AD Value»	AD value
SAD_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command).
SAD_S_«ErrorCode»	Code of error occurred

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
AD Value	int		AD value
ErrorCode	string		Code of error occurred

Comments

- SADR is overwritten by the commands SAD, @ and hardware break and hence cancelled.
- The AD value is formatted as described in the comments of the S command.

Examples

↓	SADR	Send AD values at intervals
↑	SAD_A_12907	The device sends AD values at intervals
↑	SAD_A_12908	
↑	SAD_A_12909	
↑	SAD_A_12909	
↑	SAD_A_12987	
↑	SAD_...	

ZINI – Query / set initial zero range

Description

Use this command to query or set initial zero ranges.

Syntax

Command

ZINI	Query initial zero range.
ZINI_«Lower»_«Upper»	Set initial zero lower/upper range.

Responses

ZINI_A_«Lower»_«Upper»	Current initial zero lower and upper ranges.
ZINI_A	Command successfully performed.
ZINI_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring, or timeout as stability was not reached).
ZINI_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
Lower/Upper	float	>= 0	Initial zero range in % of nominal capacity

Comments

- If Upper is missed, lower and upper ranges are set symmetrically below and above zero.

Examples

↓	ZINI	Query initial zero ranges.
↑	ZINI_A_15.0_20.0	Lower initial zero range is 15.0% of nominal capacity and upper initial zero range is 20.0% of nominal capacity.
↓	ZINI_10	Set both lower and upper initial zero ranges to 10% of nominal capacity.
↑	ZINI_A	Command successfully performed.

ZMAN – Query / set manual zero range

Description

Use this command to query or set manual zero ranges.

Syntax

Command

ZMAN	Query manual zero range.
ZMAN_«Lower»_«Upper»	Set manual zero lower/upper range.

Responses

ZMAN_A_«Lower»_«Upper»	Current manual zero lower and upper ranges.
ZMAN_A	Command successfully performed.
ZMAN_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring, or timeout as stability was not reached).
ZMAN_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
Lower/Upper	float	>= 0	Manual zero range in % of nominal capacity

Comments

- If upper is missed, lower and upper ranges are set symmetrically below and above zero.

Examples

↓	ZMAN	Query manual zero ranges.
↑	ZMAN_A_15.0_20.0	Lower manual zero range is 15.0% of nominal capacity and upper manual zero range is 20.0% of nominal capacity.
↓	ZMAN_10	Set both lower and upper manual zero ranges to 10% of nominal capacity.
↑	ZMAN_A	Command successfully performed.

ZTRA – Query / set zero tracking range

Description

Use this command to query or set zero tracking ranges.

Syntax

Command

ZTRA	Query zero tracking range.
ZTRA_«Lower»_«Upper»	Set zero tracking lower/upper range.

Responses

ZTRA_A_«Lower»_«Upper»	Current zero tracking lower and upper ranges.
ZTRA_A	Command successfully performed.
ZTRA_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring, or timeout as stability was not reached).
ZTRA_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
Lower/Upper	float	>= 0	Zero tracking range in % of nominal capacity

Comments

- If Upper is missed, lower and upper ranges are set symmetrically below and above zero.
- To disable zero tracking, set ranges to zero.

Examples

↓	ZTRA	Query zero tracking ranges.
↑	ZTRA_A_15.0_20.0	Lower zero tracking range is 15.0% of nominal capacity and upper zero tracking range is 20.0% of nominal capacity.
↓	ZTRA_10	Set both lower and upper zero tracking ranges to 10% of nominal capacity.
↑	ZTRA_A	Command successfully performed.

9 KCP commands – category “Sensors” (level 2)

SENSL	Query list of sensors in the device
SENSI	Query detailed sensor information
SENSQ	Query current sensor value

SENSL / SensorList – Query list of sensors in the device

Description

Lists the available sensors and basic information about each sensor.

Syntax

Command

SENSL	
-------	--

Responses

SENSL_B_«ID»_«Type»_«Description»_«CurrentValue»_«Unit»	First sensor.
SENSL_B_«ID»_«Type»_«Description»_«CurrentValue»_«Unit»	Second sensor.
...	
SENSL_A_«ID»_«Type»_«Description»_«CurrentValue»_«Unit»	Last sensor.
SENSL_L	No sensors.

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
ID	int	0, 1, ...	Sensor unique ID
Type	string	T	Temperature sensor
		H	Relative humidity sensor
		P	Air pressure sensor
		BL	Bubble level status sensor (ok, not ok)
		BLPos	Bubble level position (X, Y)
		DL	Door limit switch
Description	string		Internal description of the sensor, e.g. LoadCellTemp, CaseTemp, EnvTemp, EnvHumi, EnvPres, BubbleLevelStatus, BubbleLevelPosition, DoorLimitSwitch
CurrentValue	float		Current value of the sensor
Unit	string		Unit of the value of the sensor

Examples

↓	SENSL	Send a list of the available sensors.
↑	SENSL_B_0_T_EnvTemp_22.00_°C SENSL_B_1_H_EnvHumi_50.00_% SENSL_B_2_P_EnvPres_106545.00_Pa SENSL_A_3_P_EnvPres_256512.00_Pa	The current available sensor list.

See also

➔	SENSI – Query detailed sensor information
➔	SENSQ – Query current sensor value

SENSI / SensorInfo – Query detailed sensor information.

Description

Queries detail information about a specific sensor.

Syntax

Command

SENSI_«SensorID»	
------------------	--

Responses

SENSI_B_«SensorID»_«ParKey»_«ParValue»[_«ParValueUnit»]	First parameter.
SENSI_B_«SensorID»_«ParKey»_«ParValue»[_«ParValueUnit»]	Second parameter.
...	...
SENSI_A_«SensorID»_«ParKey»_«ParValue»[_«ParValueUnit»]	Last parameter.
SENSI_L	No sensors.

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
SensorID	int	0, 1, ...	Sensor unique ID
ParKey	string		Name/internal key of the parameter. See comments for possible parameter keys.
ParValue	-		Current value of the parameter
ParValueUnit	string		Unit of the value of the parameter, if applicable.

Examples

↓	SENSI_1	Query detailed information of sensor 1.
↑	SENSI_B_1_max_1000_N SENSI_B_1_min_10_N ... SENSI_A_1_d_0.1_N	Sensor max. capacity is 1000 N. Sensor min. load is 10 N. ... Sensor readability is 0.1 N.

Comments

The following parameters are defined at the moment:

Parameter name	Sensor types	Description
max	-	Maximum capacity
min	-	Minimum load (relative uncertainty limit)
d	-	Readability
manufacturer	-	Manufacturer name
typenumber	-	Type number

See also

➔	SENSI - Query detailed sensor information
➔	SENSQ - Query current sensor value

SENSQ / SensorQuery – Query current sensor value.

Description

Use this command to query a specific sensor value.

Syntax

Command

SENSQ_«SensorID»	Query specific sensor value.
------------------	------------------------------

Responses

SENSQ_A_«SensorValue»_«Unit»	Current sensor value in unit actually set under host unit.
SENSQ_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring, or timeout as stability was not reached).
SENSQ_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
SensorID	integer	0, 1, 2, ...	Sensor ID
SensorValue	float		Sensor value
Unit	string		Currently displayed unit

Examples

↓	SENSQ_0	Send a sensor value from sensor 0
↑	SENSQ_A_22.00_°C	The current sensor value is 22.00 °C
↓	SENSQ_1	Send a sensor value from sensor 1
↑	SENSQ_A_50.00_%	The current sensor value is 50.00 %

See also

➔	SENSL - Query list of sensors in the device
➔	SENSI - Query detailed sensor information

SENSQR / SensorQueryRepeat – Query current sensor values and repeat.

Description

Use this command to query a certain list of sensors at a regular interval.

This command is used for high frequency transmission of sensors.

Syntax

Command

SENSQR_«SensorIDs»[_«Interval»]	Query specific sensor value.
SENSQR	Stops current SENSQR transmission.

Responses

SENSQR_A_«SensorValue»_«Unit»	Current sensor value in unit actually set under host unit.
SENSQR_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command).
SENSQR_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter, unknown sensors, interval out of allowed value range).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
SensorIDs	string		Comma separated list of sensor IDs
Interval	integer		Interval at which the sensor values are sent, in milliseconds between the values. Optional, default value is 100ms.

Examples

↓	SENSQR_0,1,5_10 ... SENSQR	Retrieve values from sensors 0, 1 and 5 at an interval of 10ms = 100 Hz ... Stop transmission.
↑	SENSQR_B_22.00_253.35_-53.51 SENSQR_B_22.10_252.26_-53.51 SENSQR_B_22.21_251.31_-53.52 ... SENSQR_A_25.81_249.89_-53.55	The current sensor values. Transmission ended.

Comments

Alternative: Transfer as byte encoded floating point values (shorter transmission and less encoding), if the above is not possible?

S	E	N	S	Q	R	_	B	_												...	CR	LF
Header									Len		Sensor 1	Sensor 2	Sensor 3	Sensor 4							Newline	

See also

→	SENSL – Query list of sensors in the device
→	SENSI – Query detailed sensor information

10 KCP commands – category “External Terminal” (ETL)

ETLS – Start continuous status transmission

Description

Starts sending relevant balance status information continuously with a high repetition rate.

Syntax

Command

ETLS[_«On/Off»]	Start/stop status transmission.
-----------------	---------------------------------

Responses

ETLS_A	Acknowledged
	One line with the following information (repeated), separated by spaces:
ETLS_#####	
Nr	Sequential 16-bit number, round-robin for hash code, 0 if not used
NetInternalValue	Internal net weighing value before rounding, but after all corrections.
NetRoundedValue	Net weighing value rounded to correct digits. Missing trailing digits (multi range balances) are replaced by underscore (_). E##### in case of errors in the weighing system (see <i>Message Codes</i>).
GrossRoundedValue	Gross weighing value rounded to correct digits. Missing trailing digits (multi range balances) are replaced by underscore (_). E##### in case of errors in the weighing system (see <i>Message Codes</i>).
TareRoundedValue	Tare value rounded to correct digits. Missing trailing digits (multi range balances) are replaced by underscore (_). E##### in case of errors in the weighing system (see <i>Message Codes</i>).
Unit	Current display unit.
InsignificantDigits	Number of insignificant digits. Examples: 0 (no insignificant digit, e=d) 1 (last digit is insignificant = grey digit) 2 (last two digits are insignificant = grey digits) 3 not possible 12.2340 g
ActiveRangeNo	Number of active range (0 ... n-1)
IndicatorFlags	Encoded as characters 0 S Z N T P C when true, else missing. Meaning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0: Zero indicator • C: Internal calibration necessary • N: Net indicator • P: Print allowed • S: Stability indicator • Z: Zero allowed • T: Tare allowed Example: “ST” means stable and tare allowed, zero and print not allowed
DetailStatusCode	Message code for current (most important) status, see <i>Message Codes</i> . Used for current state, like initial zero error, or other errors. 0 = currently no message

Hash	Hash code for integrity of this line (0 if not used)
------	--

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
On/Off	bool	0, 1	Enable/disable status transmission

Comments

This command is specifically designed for use with remote display indicators like EasyTouch tablets.

- The sending frequency depends on the balance capabilities, but should be at least 10 Hz for a fast display refresh rate.

Examples

↓	ETLS	Enables the ETL status transmission.
↓	ETLS_1	Enables the ETL status transmission.
↑	ETLS_A ETLS_... ETLS_... ETLS_... ...	Transmission started. Status line Another status line Another status line

11 KCP commands – category “Axis movement”

At the moment, these commands are used mainly for test stands with one axis, but are designed generic to allow movement of any type and number of (linear or rotational) axis.

AXISHOME	Home the specified axis.
AXISLIST	List all available axes
AXISMOVE	Move the specified axis
AXISPOS	Retrieve the actual axis position
AXISPOSRATE	Set axis position reporting mode and interval
AXISRAMP	Set the acceleration and deceleration of an axis
AXISSPEED	Set the default speed of an axis

AXISMOVE – Move the specified axis

Description

Use `AXISMOVE` to move the specified axis to a position absolute or relative to the current position. The maximum movement speed can be specified optionally; otherwise the default axis speed and ramp parameters are used.

Syntax

Command

<code>AXISMOVE_«AxisName»_«PosSpecType»_«Pos/Dist»[_«Speed»]</code>	Move the specified axis.
---	--------------------------

Responses

<code>AXISMOVE_B</code>	Axis started to move
<code>AXISMOVE_B_«AxisName»_«CurPos»_«CurSpeed»</code>	Axis is moving, current absolute position and speed is reported regularly.
<code>AXISMOVE_B_«AxisName»_«CurPos»_«CurSpeed»</code>	...
<code>AXISMOVE_A</code>	Movement completed.
<code>AXISMOVE_I</code>	Command understood but currently not executable (e.g. device not homed, device is currently executing another command)

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
AxisName	string		Name of the axis (Example "X", "Y", "Z", or other, as given by the <code>AXISLIST</code> command)
PosSpecType	enum	BY	Moving relative from the current position. Negative values mean the axis should move in the opposite direction.
		TO	Moving to an absolute position (only after homing the system).
Pos/Dist	float		In BY mode the value is the distance to move from the current position. Can be interrupted when the axis triggers a limit switch. Example: +100 means move 100 units up/right, -100 means move 100 units down/left from the current position.
			In TO mode, this parameter specifies the absolute target position. The relative movement distance is known to the system, because the system was homed at a specified zero. Example: TO 100 means to move to position 100.
Speed	float		Axis maximum travel speed.
CurPos	float		The current absolute position of the axis (0 if not available).
CurSpeed	float		The speed the axis is currently moving at.

Comments

- Speed default depends on the device (standard: 20 mm/min).
- Default distance units are "mm" for a linear axis and degrees for a rotational axis.
- Default speed units are "mm/min" for a linear axis and degrees/s for a rotational axis.
- The given speed is the maximum speed reached after completing ramp-up and ramp-down (if applicable). See the `AXISRAMP` command for details.
- The interval of reporting the current position and speed depends on the device hardware capability; see the `AXISPOSRATE` command on how to configure rate and reporting mode.

Examples

↓	AXISMOVE_X_BY_100	Move X axis by 100 units from current position
↑	AXISMOVE_B_X	Command understood, axis X started moving
↑	AXISMOVE_B_X_115_5	Axis X is currently at absolute position 115, moving with speed 5.
↑	AXISMOVE_B_X_120_10	Axis X is currently at absolute position 120, moving with speed 10.
↑	AXISMOVE_B_X_125_20	...
↑	AXISMOVE_B_X_130_20	...
↑	...	
↑	AXISMOVE_A_X	Movement of axis X completed successfully

AXISLIST – List all available axes

Description

List all available and configured axes of the device.

Syntax

Command

AXISLIST	List the available axes.
----------	--------------------------

Responses

AXISLIST_B_«Name»_«Type»_«Desc»_«CurPos»_«Unit»	First axis.
AXISLIST_B_«Name»_«Type»_«Desc»_«CurPos»_«Unit»	Second axis.
...	
AXISLIST_A_«Name»_«Type»_«Desc»_«CurPos»_«Unit»	Last axis.
AXISLIST_I	Command understood but currently not executable.

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
Name	string	X, Y, ...	Internal name / ID of the axis
Type	enum	LIN ROT	Linear axis Rotational axis
Description	string		Internal description of the sensor, e.g. MainAxis
CurPos	float		Current absolute position of the axis (0 if not homed)
Unit	string		Unit of axis position (usually mm or degrees)

Comments

- Most current devices only have one axis.

Examples

↓	AXISLIST	List all axis
↑	AXISLIST_B_X_LIN_SpindleZ_51_mm AXISLIST_A_Y_LIN_TableX_151.3_mm	First axis: Linear, ID X, descr. "SpindleZ" Second axis: Linear, ID Y, descr. "TableX"

AXISHOME – Retrieve current axis position

Description

AXISHOME brings the specified axis to its default home position (usually by slowly moving to a reference switch or scale). Most axes require homing to calculate absolute positions, e.g. after power loss or reset of the device.

Syntax

Command

AXISHOME_«AxisName»[_«Speed»]	Homes the specified axis.
-------------------------------	---------------------------

Responses

AXISHOME_B_«AxisName» AXISHOME_A_«AxisName»	Homing started, axis begins to move (if not already at home position). Homing successfully completed.
AXISHOME_I	Command understood but currently not executable.
AXISHOME_L	Command understood but not executable (unknown axis or impossible speed value).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
AxisName	string		Name of the axis (Example “X”, “Y”, “Z”, or other, as given by the AXISLIST command)
Speed	float		Optional homing speed value (overrides default).

Examples

↓	AXISHOME_X	Home axis X.
↑	AXISHOME_B_X AXISHOME_A_X	Understood, axis X starts moving
↓	AXISHOME_Y	Home axis Y.
↑	AXISHOME_A_Y	Axis Y at home position already.

AXISPOS – Retrieve current axis position

Description

AXISPOS queries the current position of the specified axis.

Syntax

Command

AXISPOS_«AxisName»	Query position of axis.
--------------------	-------------------------

Responses

AXISPOS_A_«AxisName»_«CurPos»	Current position of axis.
AXISPOS_I	Command understood but currently not executable.
AXISPOS_L	Command understood but not executable (unknown axis or axis not homed).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
AxisName	string		Name of the axis (Example "X", "Y", "Z", or other, as given by the AXISLIST command)
CurPos	float		Current absolute position of the axis.

Examples

↓	AXISPOS_X	Query position of axis X.
↑	AXISPOS_A_X_13.22	Axis X is at 13.22.

AXISSPEED – Configure the default speed of an axis

Description

This command configures the default speed of the specified axis (if no specific speed given in the move command).

Command

AXISRAMP_«AxisName»	Query parameters.
AXISRAMP_«AxisName»_«Speed»	Set the default axis speed

Responses

AXISRAMP_A_«AxisName»_«Speed»	Returns the current parameter for the axis
AXISRAMP_A	New default speed for the axis set
AXISRAMP_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is actually in menu or input mode).
AXISRAMP_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect or no parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
AxisName	string		Name of the axis (Example "X", "Y", "Z", or other, as given by the AXISLIST command)
Speed	float		Axis default speed

Comments

- Speed value limits depend on the axis and motor capacity.

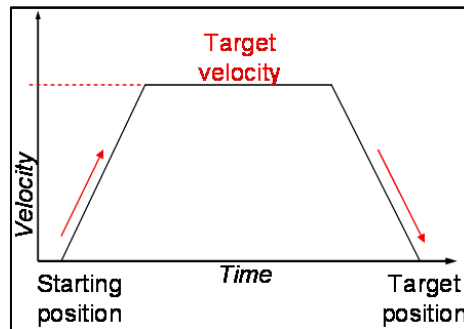
Examples

↓	AXISSPEED_X_2	Set the default speed for axis X to 2 mm/s per second.
↑	AXISSPEED_A	Command executed successfully
↓	AXISSPEED_X	Query parameters.
↑	AXISSPEED_A_X_2	Axis X default speed is 2.

AXISRAMP – Configure the acceleration and deceleration of an axis

Description

This command configures the acceleration and deceleration ramp slopes of the specified axis.



Command

AXISRAMP_«AxisName»	Query parameters.
AXISRAMP_«AxisName»_«Acc»[_«Dec»]	Set the acceleration and deceleration values for the movement of the axis

Responses

AXISRAMP_A_«AxisName»_«Acc»_«Dec»	Show the current parameter for the ramp
AXISRAMP_A	New ramp parameters for the axis configured
AXISRAMP_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is actually in menu or input mode).
AXISRAMP_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect or no parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
AxisName	string		Name of the axis (Example “X”, “Y”, “Z”, or other, as given by the AXISLIST command)
Acc	float		Value for the acceleration ramp in mm/s ²
Dec	float		Value for the deceleration ramp in mm/s ² . If not specified, the value of <i>Acc</i> will be used.

Comments

- Standard ramps depend on the axis and motor capacity.
- Ramp is implemented for smoother start and stop of the axis, in particular on heavy loads.

Examples

↓	AXISRAMP_X_2	Set the acceleration and deceleration rate for axis X to 2 mm/s per second.
↑	AXISRAMP_A	Command executed successfully

↓	AXISRAMP_X	Query parameters.
↑	AXISRAMP_A_X_2	Axis X ramp parameter is 2 mm/s per second.

AXISPOSRATE – Set axis position reporting mode and interval

Description

During `AXISMOVE` commands, the device continuously sends the current position and speed. The `AXISPOSRATE` command configures the interval, at which these updates are sent.

Syntax

Command

<code>AXISPOSRATE_«AxisName»</code>	Query current parameters.
<code>AXISPOSRATE_«AxisName»_«Interval»</code>	Set new parameters.

Responses

<code>AXISPOSRATE_A_«AxisName»_«Interval»</code>	Current interval of axis.
<code>AXISPOSRATE_A</code>	New parameters stored successfully.
<code>AXISPOSRATE_I</code>	Command understood but currently not executable (device is actually in menu or input mode).
<code>AXISPOSRATE_L</code>	Command understood but not executable (incorrect or no parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
AxisName	string		Name of the axis (Example "X", "Y", "Z", or other, as given by the <code>AXISLIST</code> command)
Interval	float	0.0 - 100	Sample rate in values per second (Hz). If value is 0, no updates are sent.

Comments

- To disable the regular transmission of values during axis movement, set Interval to 0.
- Typical, device dependent default value is 5 Hz.

Examples

↓	<code>AXISPOSRATE_X_2</code>	Set the sample rate for the position of the axis to 2 Hz (samples per second)
↑	<code>AXISPOSRATE_A</code>	Command executed successfully

↓	<code>AXISPOSRATE_X</code>	Query parameters.
↑	<code>AXISPOSRATE_A_X_2</code>	Axis X sample rate is 2 Hz (samples per second)

↓	<code>AXISPOSRATE_X_0</code>	Disable auto-send of position.
↑	<code>AXISPOSRATE_A_X_0</code>	Command executed successfully

12 KCP commands – category “Digital Platform”

SJ/SJR – Send current indication with status

Description

Send current indication with additional information about the current status.

Syntax

Command

SJ	Send the current indication with status.
SJR[_«PauseMs»]	Send the current indication with status continuously. Optional pause between two SJ responses in milliseconds

Responses

SJR_«BM»_«WeightValue»_«Unit»	Current stable weight value in unit actually set under host unit with current status
SJR_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring, or timeout as stability was not reached).
SJR_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
PauseMs	integer		Pause between two SJ responses in continuous mode (SJR).
BM	char		Status coded in bit: 2 ⁰ = stable 2 ¹ = zero range 2 ² = tare 2 ⁵ = reserved 2 ⁶ = always 1
WeightValue	float		Weight value
Unit	string		Currently displayed unit

Examples

↓	SJ	Send the current indication with status.
↑	SJR_A_100.00_g	The current weight value is 100.00 g and status is zero range.
↓	SJ	Send the current indication with status.
↑	SJR_@_100.00_g	The current weight value is 100.00 g and status is stable.

13 KCP commands – category “Network”

JNAE – Query / set network address (IP) of Ethernet Interface

Description

Use this command to query or set the network address (IP) of Ethernet Interface.

Syntax

Command

JNAE	Query the current network address.
JNAE_«NetworkAddress»	Set the current network address.
JNAE_0.0.0.0	Activate DHCP.

Responses

JNAE_A_«NetworkAddress»	Current network address (IP).
JNAE_A	Network address setting successfully performed.
JNAE_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring, or timeout as stability was not reached).
JNAE_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
NetworkAddress	string		Network address (e.g. 192.168.0.1).

Comments

- All three commands, JNAE, JNKE and JNGE are required to enter sequentially for completing the setting of Ethernet Interface.
- The exceptional case is activating the DHCP. The network mask and gateway address are not required. A single command “JNAE 0.0.0.0” can activate the DHCP of the Ethernet Interface.
- It may take a few seconds to response to the command.

Examples

↓	JNAE	Send current network address.
↑	JNAE_A_192.168.0.1	The current network address is 192.168.0.1.
↓	JNAE_192.168.0.1	Set network address to 192.168.0.1.
↑	JNAE_A	Set network address setting successfully performed.
↓	JNAE_0.0.0.0	Activate DHCP setting.
↑	JNAE_A	Successfully activated DHCP setting.

See also

➔	JNKE – Query / set network mask
➔	JNGE – Query / set gateway address

JNKE – Query / set network mask of Ethernet Interface

Description

Use this command to query or set the network mask of Ethernet Interface.

Syntax

Command

JNKE	Query the current network mask.
JNKE_«NetworkMask»	Set the current network mask.

Responses

JNKE_A_«NetworkMask»	Current network mask.
JNKE_A	Network mask setting successfully performed.
JNKE_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring, or timeout as stability was not reached).
JNKE_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
NetworkMask	string		Network mask (e.g. 255.255.255.0)

Comments

- All three commands, JNAE, JNKE and JNGE are required to enter sequentially for completing the setting of Ethernet Interface.
- The exceptional case is activating the DHCP. The network mask and gateway address are not required. A single command "JNAE 0.0.0.0" can activate the DHCP of the Ethernet Interface.
- It may take a few seconds to response to the command.

Examples

↓	JNKE	Send current network mask.
↑	JNKE_A_255.255.255.0	The current network mask is 255.255.255.0.
↓	JNKE_255.255.255.0	Set network mask to 255.255.255.0.
↑	JNKE_A	Set network mask setting successfully performed.

See also

➔	JNAE – Query / set network address (IP)
➔	JNGE – Query / set gateway address

JNGE – Query / set gateway address of Ethernet Interface

Description

Use this command to query or set the gateway address of Ethernet Interface.

Syntax

Command

JNGE	Query the current gateway address.
JNGE_«GatewayAddress»	Set the current gateway address.

Responses

JNGE_A_«GatewayAddress»	Current gateway address.
JNGE_A	Gateway address setting successfully performed.
JNGE_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring, or timeout as stability was not reached).
JNGE_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
GatewayAddress	string		Gateway address (e.g. 192.168.0.99)

Comments

- All three commands, JNAE, JNKE and JNGE are required to enter sequentially for completing the setting of Ethernet Interface.
- The exceptional case is activating the DHCP. The network mask and gateway address are not required. A single command “JNAE 0.0.0.0” can activate the DHCP of the Ethernet Interface.
- It may take a few seconds to response to the command.

Examples

↓	JNGE	Send current gateway address.
↑	JNGE_A_192.168.0.99	The current gateway address is 192.168.0.99.
↓	JNGE_192.168.0.99	Set gateway address to 192.168.0.99.
↑	JNGE_A	Set gateway address setting successfully performed.

See also

➔	JNAE – Query / set network address (IP)
➔	JNKE – Query / set network mask

JNAW – Query / set network address (IP) of WIFI Interface

Description

Use this command to query or set the network address (IP) of WIFI Interface.

Syntax

Command

JNAW	Query the current network address.
JNAW_«NetworkAddress»	Set the current network address.
JNAW_0.0.0.0	Activate DHCP.

Responses

JNAW_A_«NetworkAddress»	Current network address (IP).
JNAW_A	Network address setting successfully performed.
JNAW_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring, or timeout as stability was not reached).
JNAW_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
NetworkAddress	string		Network address (e.g. 192.168.0.1).

Comments

- All three commands, JNAW, JNKW and JNGW are required to enter sequentially for completing the setting of WIFI Interface.
- The exceptional case is activating the DHCP. The network mask and gateway address are not required. A single command "JNAW 0.0.0.0" can activate the DHCP of the WIFI Interface.
- It may take a few seconds to response to the command.

Examples

↓	JNAW	Send current network address.
↑	JNAW_A_192.168.0.1	The current network address is 192.168.0.1.
↓	JNAW_192.168.0.1	Set network address to 192.168.0.1.
↑	JNAW_A	Set network address setting successfully performed.
↓	JNAW_0.0.0.0	Activate DHCP setting.
↑	JNAW_A	Successfully activated DHCP setting.

See also

→	JNKW - Query / set network mask
→	JNGW - Query / set gateway address

JNKW – Query / set network mask of WIFI Interface

Description

Use this command to query or set the network mask of WIFI Interface.

Syntax

Command

JNKW	Query the current network mask.
JNKW_«NetworkMask»	Set the current network mask.

Responses

JNKW_A_«NetworkMask»	Current network mask.
JNKW_A	Network mask setting successfully performed.
JNKW_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring, or timeout as stability was not reached).
JNKW_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
NetworkMask	string		Network mask (e.g. 255.255.255.0)

Comments

- All three commands, JNAW, JNKW and JNGW are required to enter sequentially for completing the setting of WIFI Interface.
- The exceptional case is activating the DHCP. The network mask and gateway address are not required. A single command "JNAW 0.0.0.0" can activate the DHCP of the WIFI Interface.
- It may take a few seconds to response to the command.

Examples

↓	JNKW	Send current network mask.
↑	JNKW_A_255.255.255.0	The current network mask is 255.255.255.0.
↓	JNKW_255.255.255.0	Set network mask to 255.255.255.0.
↑	JNKW_A	Set network mask setting successfully performed.

See also

➔	JNAW – Query / set network address (IP)
➔	JNGW – Query / set gateway address

JNGW – Query / set gateway address of WIFI Interface

Description

Use this command to query or set the gateway address of WIFI Interface.

Syntax

Command

JNGW	Query the current gateway address.
JNGW_«GatewayAddress»	Set the current gateway address.

Responses

JNGW_A_«GatewayAddress»	Current gateway address.
JNGW_A	Gateway address setting successfully performed.
JNGW_I	Command understood but currently not executable (device is currently executing another command, e.g. taring, or timeout as stability was not reached).
JNGW_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect parameter).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
GatewayAddress	string		Gateway address (e.g. 192.168.0.99)

Comments

- All three commands, JNAW, JNKW and JNGW are required to enter sequentially for completing the setting of WIFI Interface.
- The exceptional case is activating the DHCP. The network mask and gateway address are not required. A single command "JNAW 0.0.0.0" can activate the DHCP of the WIFI Interface.
- It may take a few seconds to response to the command.

Examples

↓	JNGW	Send current gateway address.
↑	JNGW_A_192.168.0.99	The current gateway address is 192.168.0.99.
↓	JNGW_192.168.0.99	Set gateway address to 192.168.0.99.
↑	JNGW_A	Set gateway address setting successfully performed.

See also

➔	JNAW – Query / set network address (IP)
➔	JNKW – Query / set network mask

14 KCP commands – Level 2 (model-specific features)

The commands from Level 2 are available for certain instruments.

Attention: In future versions of KCP, these commands are split into more categories.

PCTW Percent weighing: Query/set 100% weight

PW Piece counting: Query/set piece weight

SIM Set mode of indication (Peak or track mode)

SMEM Read measurement memory / reports

PCTW – Percent weighing: Query/set 100% weight

Description

Use this command to set or query the reference value for percent weighing.

Syntax

Command

PCTW	Queries the weight corresponding to 100%.
PCTW_«WeightValue»_«Unit»	Sets the weight corresponding to 100%.

Responses

PCTW_A_«WeightValue»_«Unit»	Current 100% reference weight with unit.
PCTW_A	100% reference weight is set.
PCTW_I	Command understood but currently not executable.
PCTW_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect weight).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
WeightValue	float		100% reference weight – numerical value
Unit	string		100% reference weight – unit string

Comments

The balance automatically changes to the percent weighing mode.

Examples

↓	PCTW	
↑	PCTW_A_100.00_g	The current 100% weight value is 100.00 g.
↓	PCTW_100.00_g	Set the current 100% weight value to 100.00 g.
↑	PCTW_A	OK

PW – Piece counting: Query / set piece weight

Description

Use this command to set or query the piece weight value for piece counting.

Syntax

Command

PW	Queries the current piece weight.
PW_«WeightValue»_«Unit»	Sets the current piece weight.

Responses

PW_A_«WeightValue»_«Unit»	Returns the current piece weight.
PW_A	Current piece weight is set.
PW_I	Command understood but currently not executable.
PW_L	Command understood but not executable (incorrect weight).

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
WeightValue	float		Piece weight – numerical value
Unit	string		Piece weight – unit string

Comments

The balance automatically changes to the piece counting mode.

Examples

↓	PW	
↑	PW_A_1.2345_g	The current piece weight is 100.00 g.
↓	PW_1.2345_g	Set the current piece weight to 100.00 g.
↑	PW_A	OK

SIM – Set mode of indication (peak or track mode)

Description

Queries or sets the current mode of indication and resets the current peak value.

Syntax

Command

SIM	Query current mode of indication.
SIM_«Mode»	Set current mode of indication and reset the current peak value.

Responses

SIM_«Mode»	Current mode of indication.
SIM_A	Mode successfully set, current peak value is zero.
SIM_I	Invalid mode.

Parameters / Return values

Name	Type	Values	Meaning
Mode	string	T	Track mode: indicate the current measurand
		P	Peak mode: only indicate the largest value +/-
		P+	Peak positive mode: only indicate the largest pos. value
		P-	Peak negative mode: only indicate the largest neg. value

Examples

↓	SIM	Query current mode of indication.
↑	SIM_T	Current mode of indication is track mode.
↑	SIM_P+	Current mode of indication is peak positive mode.
↓	SIM_P+	Set current mode of indication to peak positive.
↑	SIM_A	OK, peak value reset.
↓	SIM_XYZ	Invalid mode.
↑	SIM_I	Error.

SMEM – Read measurement memory / reports

Description

Sends all available recorded data in a unspecified tabular form (separated by spaces).

Syntax

Command

SMEM	Request recorded data.
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Responses

SMEM_A_START <header line> <data line 1> <data line 2> <data line 3> SMEM_A_END	For better human readability, the data values in the columns are right or left-aligned, depending on the field type. Values/data strings with spaces shall be quoted/escaped as defined.
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Examples

↓	SMEM	
↑	SMEM A START Number Date Time Mode Indication 1 2016-01-13 12:34:56 T 12.3456 N 2 2016-02-22 12:37:15 P+ 12.3456 kN 3 2016-03-31 12:39:41 P- -1234.56 N SMEM A END	

15 KCP command index

This page lists all the page numbers, relevant information to a command can be found.

				JDD	64	SIR	30
				JDF	66	SJ	88
				JDL	58	SJR	88
				JDO	65	SMEM	5, 99
				JG	55	SR	44
				JL	56	SX	31
				JNA	59, 60	SXI	32
				JNAE	89	SXIR	33
				JNAW	92		
				JNGE	91		
				JNGW	94		
				JNKE	90		
				JNKW	93		
				JS	57		
				JTRA	71		
				JZ	54		