

# Industriefunkuhren



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## Technical Manual

LAN Board for System 7001RC

**Model 7270RC**

**ENGLISH**

**Version: 03.00 – 09.05.2007**

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Valid for Devices 7270RC with FIRMWARE Version: **03.xx**



## Version number (Firmware / Description)

THE FIRST TWO DIGITS OF THE VERSION NUMBER OF THE TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION AND THE FIRST TWO DIGITS OF THE FIRMWARE VERSION MUST COMPLY WITH EACH OTHER.

THE DIGITS AFTER THE POINT IN THE VERSION NUMBER INDICATE CORRECTIONS IN THE FIRMWARE / DESCRIPTION THAT ARE OF NO SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE FUNCTION.

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## Symbols and Characters



### **Operational Reliability**

Disregard may cause damages to persons or material.



### **Functionality**

Disregard may impact function of system/device.



### **Information**

Notes and Information.



## Safety instructions

The safety instructions and technical data serve to provide fault-free operation of the equipment and the protection of people and material objects. Consequently, observance and compliance is absolutely essential.

Non-compliance renders any claim for guarantee or warranty void.

No liability is accepted for any consequential damage.



## Equipment safety

This equipment was manufactured using state-of-the-art technology and in accordance with recognized safety regulations.

Mounting of the equipment must only be carried out by specialist, trained personnel. Care should be taken to ensure that all cables are laid and fixed correctly. The equipment may only be operated with the power supply voltage stated on the nameplate.

The equipment may only be operated by instructed personnel or skilled staff.

Repairs to opened units may only be carried out by appropriately trained specialist personnel or by **hopf** Elektronik GmbH.

The equipment must be disconnected from all voltage sources prior to working on an opened unit or changing a fuse.

If there are reasons to believe that faultless operational safety can no longer be guaranteed, the unit should be taken out of service and identified accordingly.

Safety may be impaired if, for example, the equipment does not function as specified or if it is visibly damaged.

## CE-Conformity



This device fulfils the requirements of the EU directive 89/336/EWG "Electromagnetic compatibility" and 73/23/EWG "Low voltage equipment".

Therefore the device bears the CE identification marking (CE=Communauté Européenne)

CE = Communautés Européennes = European communities

The CE indicates to the controlling bodies that the product complies with the requirements of the EU directive - especially with regard to protection of health and safety for the operator and the user - and may be released for sale within the common markets.

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## 1 LAN Time Server - 7270RC with 10 or 10/100Base-T

The board 7270RC is an Ethernet **Local Area Network (LAN)** board and was developed as a **Network Time Server (NTS)**, for the purpose of synchronizing computer networks.

It is designed for the **hopf 7001RC** central clock systems in European format with a 3U/4HP front panel.

Due to the highly precise system 7001RC time, the board can be used to synchronize both PC and SPS networks. The board can be installed at any desired point on the network.

The 7270RC LAN board is available with a 10 Base-T network interface. There is also an option for 10/100 Base-T (auto sensing).

The board supports the widely used **Network Time Protocol (NTP)** as well as the special industry Ethernet protocol **SINEC H1 time datagram**. As such, it can replace a SINEC H1 time transmitter.

By means of its Hot-Plug facility, the board can at any time be removed from and reconnected to any point on an operating system 7001RC, without affecting the function of other system boards.

The 7270RC LAN board is configured via the keyboard of the **hopf** system 7001RC, or using remote software. Remote configuration of the 7270RC LAN board network settings can be carried out via Ethernet using Telnet.

## 2 NTP / SNTP

Data communication in a LAN requires a uniform, continuously increasing and synchronous time in each computer. **Network Time Protocol (NTP)** is used worldwide to synchronize computers across a network. Up until version 3.xx NTP protocol was also identified as **XNTP**.

### NTP:

NTP has the effect that the clocks in a network always have the same reference time source and are "soft"-adjusted (without a leap). Since **UTC (Coordinated Universal Time)** is a continuously increasing time, this is used as the time base and is fed into one point on the network. For this purpose, any network computer can be defined as the **Network Time Server (NTS)** from which all the other computers (**Clients**) are synchronized. In most cases, the **time accuracy** of the **time server** is controlled in a highly precise manner by a radio-controlled clock.

The 7270RC LAN board is a network time server. It supports **NTP Versions 1, 2, 3 and 4**.

### SNTP:

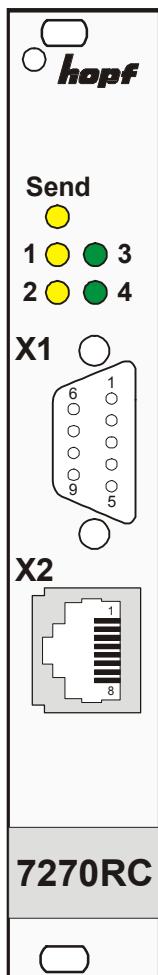
Alongside the standard version of NTP protocol there is also a simpler version: **SNTP (Simple Network Time Protocol)**. SNTP uses the same data structure as NTP for network packages, however it uses simpler algorithms for time synchronization and therefore the accuracy achieved is less.

The 7270RC LAN board provides full support for SNTP (Simple NTP).

### 3 7270RC Function Board Design

The 7270RC has a 3U/4HP front panel for 19" systems, with the following components.

#### 3.1 Front Panel Components



LED	Colour	Function
Send	yellow	Bus communication
1	yellow	Synchronization status
2	yellow	Time telegram available
3	green	LAN Interface diagnostic LED
4	green	Network connection

**SUB-D connector X1**

**RJ-45 socket X2**

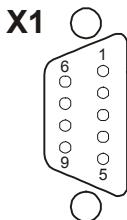
### 3.1.1 LEDs

Send	LED	Colour	Function
1	Send	yellow	Signals the bus communication status (flashing ⇒ 7270RC is integrated in the system 7001RC)
2	1	yellow	Signals the synchronization status of the time telegram for Ethernet protocols
3	2	yellow	Signals the availability of the time telegram for Ethernet protocols
4	3	green	LAN interface diagnostic LED in combination with LED1 and LED2
	4	green	Signals network connection

The meanings of the LED states is described in **Chapter 9 LED Status and Error Codes**.

### 3.1.2 SUB-D, connector X1

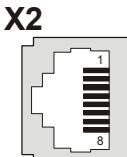
X1 (9-pole SUB-D connector)



Pin no.	Allocation
1	Minute pulse of defined length (isolated, GND1)
2	Receive data RxD1 (RS232)
3	Transmit data TxD1 (RS232)
4	unassigned
5	GND
6	+12 V DC, max. 50mA (isolated to GND1)
7	reserved
8	reserved
9	GND1 (isolated) for minute pulse

### 3.1.3 RJ-45 Socket X2

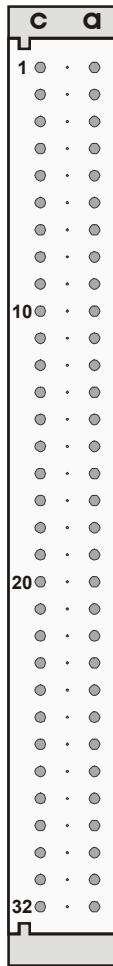
X2 (RJ-45 bush, with shield, 10/100 Base-T connector)



Pin no.	Allocation	
1	positive transmission line	Tx+
2	negative transmission line	Tx-
3	positive receiving line	Rx+
4	unassigned	-
5	unassigned	-
6	negative receiving line	Rx-
7	unassigned	-
8	unassigned	-

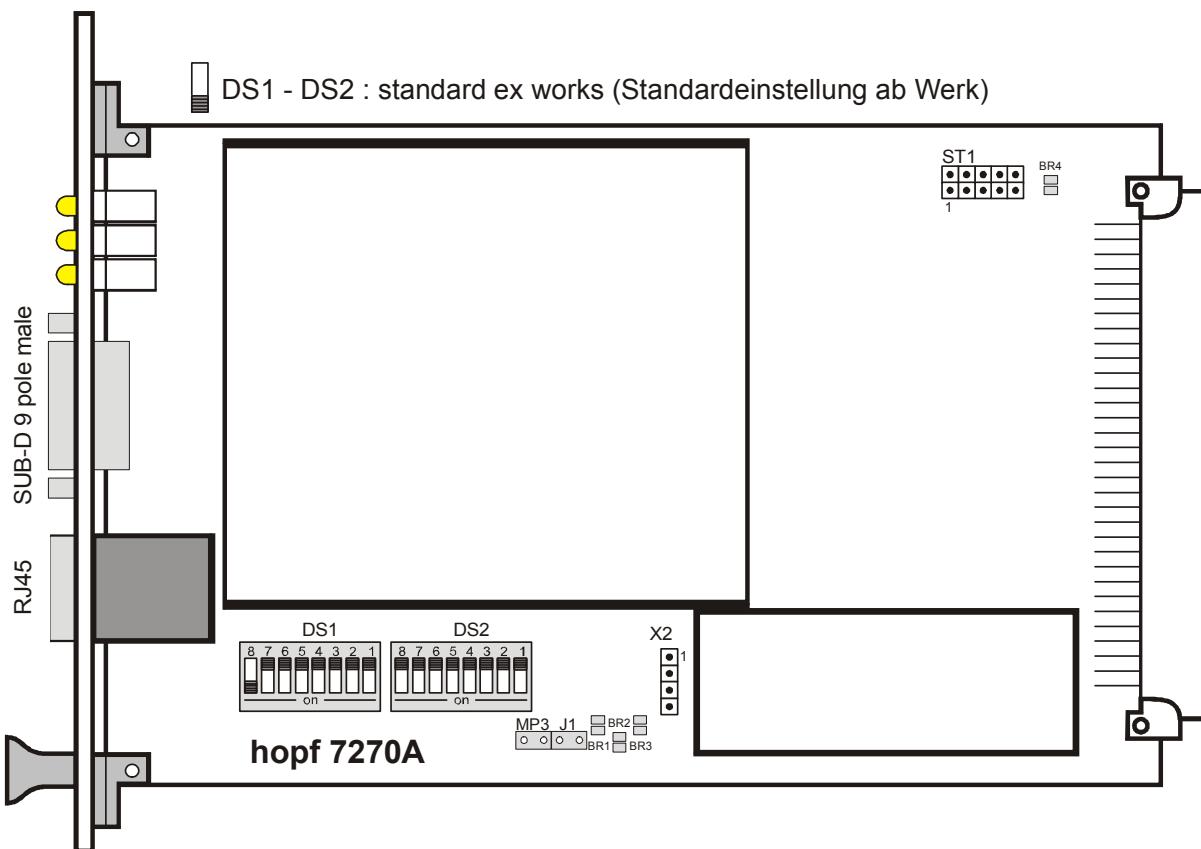
### 3.2 VG-Ledge 64-pin (DIN 41612)

Connector, DIN41612, 64-pin VG male



Connector, DIN 41612, 64-pin VG male			
Pin	c	a	Pin
1			1
2			2
3			3
4			4
5			5
6			6
7			7
8			8
9			9
10			10
11			11
12			12
13			13
14			14
15			15
16			16
17			17
18			18
19			19
20			20
21	RES / System reset		21
22			22
23	SERI / System bus	SCLK / Bus pulse	23
24	KHZB / regulated 1kHz pulse	PPS / regulated 1Hz pulse	24
25	FROUT	FRIN	25
26			26
27	AROUT	ARIN	27
28			28
29			29
30			30
31	GND	GND	31
32	+5V DC	VCC / 5Volt	32

### 3.3 Overview of the Board 7270RC Components



Identification	Function
<b>DS1</b>	DIP switch: board number for unique identification in the system 7001RC
<b>DS2</b>	DIP switch for special functions
<b>ST1</b>	Service connector / for <b>hopf</b> Elektronik GmbH only
<b>X2</b>	Diagnostic connector / for <b>hopf</b> Elektronik GmbH only
<b>J1</b>	Service jumper / for <b>hopf</b> Elektronik GmbH only
<b>MP3</b>	Operating voltage / measurement points (5V DC)

### 3.3.1 DIP switch block 1 (DS1)

Switch	Function
8-4	Configuration of board number in System 7001RC (see <b>chapter 4.2 Set the Board Number</b> )
3-1	unassigned (should be set to <b>on</b> )

### 3.3.2 DIP switch block 2 (DS2)

No:	Function
8-3	unassigned (should be set to <b>on</b> )
2	SINEC H1 time datagram transmission point at the same second (default) / 1 second subsequent (see <b>chapter 6.3 Transmission Point of the SINEC H1 time Datagram</b> )
1	unassigned (should be set to <b>on</b> )

## 4 Implementation of the Board 7270RC in the System 7001RC

All RC function boards are individually parameterized from the system 7001RC.



Every RC function board is uniquely identified via the board type and an assigned board number (1-31)

The following steps are necessary for implementation:

- Identification of the board numbers available
- Setting up of the board number with the DIP switch on the board 7270RC
- Installation of the board 7270RC in the system 7001RC
- Parameterization of the board 7270RC
- Activation of the board 7270RC via the system 7001RC

### 4.1 Identification of the Board Numbers available

The board numbers allocated so far can be displayed via the **SHOW ALL ADDED SYSTEM-BOARDS** menu. The board numbers that are not listed for this board type are available for the new board.



Banks that are available in terms of hardware, but which have not yet been activated via the system menu, are **not** listed in the **SHOW ALL ADDED SYSTEM-BOARDS** menu. (The "SEND" LED of these boards does not flash when in operation.)

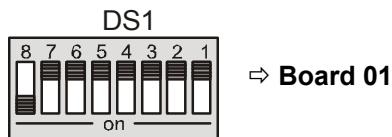
In order to identify the set board number, these boards must be made available externally, in order to identify the set board number from the DIP switch setting.

### 4.2 Set the Board Number

In order to clearly identify the board in the system 7001RC, the board number must be defined via the DS1 DIP switch bank. The board number is set as Hex code on DS1. Switch 8 is the lowest value bit and switch 1 the highest value bit. The inscription on the DIP switch housing serves to identify switches 1-8. Board numbers from 1 to 31 can be setup, board numbers outside this range are not recognized by the system 7001RC.



Under no circumstances may two boards of the same type with the same board number be embedded in one system 7001RC. This leads to undefined errors on both boards.



<b>SW1 Pos 8</b>	<b>SW1 Pos 7</b>	<b>SW1 Pos 6</b>	<b>SW1 Pos 5</b>	<b>SW1 Pos 4</b>	<b>Board number in the system 7001RC</b>
on	off	off	off	off	1
off	on	off	off	off	2
on	on	off	off	off	3
off	off	on	off	off	4
on	off	on	off	off	5
off	on	on	off	off	6
on	on	on	off	off	7
off	off	off	on	off	8
on	off	off	on	off	9
off	on	off	on	off	10
on	on	off	on	off	11
off	off	on	on	off	12
on	off	on	on	off	13
off	on	on	on	off	14
on	on	on	on	off	15
off	off	off	off	on	16
on	off	off	off	on	17
off	on	off	off	on	18
on	on	off	off	on	19
off	off	on	off	on	20
on	off	on	off	on	21
off	on	on	off	on	22
on	on	on	off	on	23
off	off	off	on	on	24
on	off	off	on	on	25
off	on	off	on	on	26
on	on	off	on	on	27
off	off	on	on	on	28
on	off	on	on	on	29
off	on	on	on	on	30
on	on	on	on	on	31

#### 4.3 Installation of a new Board 7270RC in the System 7001RC

In order to install a new board 7270RC, a free extension slot (slot with board connectors and VG strip installed in the system bus) must be available. This information can be obtained from the associated specific system drawing.

If no free extension slot is available, this can usually be retrofitted. Please contact **hopf** Elektronik GmbH.

## 4.4 Parametrize / Activating the Board 7270RC in the System 7001RC

The following steps are required to activate the board:



To avoid undesirable output behaviour of the board it is first parameterized and then activated by switching it into the monitoring system.

- In the **BOARD-SETUP** menu, sub-heading **ADD SYSTEM-BOARDS**, log on the newly installed board.
- In the **BOARD-SETUP** menu, sub-heading **SET SYSTEM BOARDS PARAMETER** parameterize the board. (*Chapter 5 LAN Board 7270RC Network Configuration via the Base System*)
- In the **BOARD-SETUP** menu, sub-heading **SET SYSTEM BOARDS TO MONITORING-MODE OR IDLE-MODE** integrate the newly installed board into the monitoring system.



The menus:

- **ADD SYSTEM-BOARDS** and
- **SET SYSTEM BOARDS TO MONITORING-MODE OR IDLE-MODE**

can be consulted in the technical specification of the system 7001RC.

## 5 LAN Board 7270RC Network Configuration via the Base System

The 7001RC base system specification serves as the basis for configuration. The following will cover only the inputting of the values that can be found under the **BOARD-SETUP : 4** menu heading.



In order for the system 7001RC to accept the newly configured parameters, is the configured menu and the following parameter menu of **SET SYSTEM-BOARDS PARAMETER** menu be confirmed by pressing the **ENT** key.

### 5.1 Input Functions for the Board 7270RC in the System 7001RC

The input and display functions of the board parameters are polled in the menu heading **BOARD-SETUP : 4**

- with **ENT** key ⇒ Main menu
- with **4** key ⇒ Board setup
- with **N** key ⇒ Scroll to menu heading:

<b>SET</b>	<b>SYSTEM-BOARDS</b>	<b>PARAMETER</b>	<b>Y / N</b>																
------------	----------------------	------------------	--------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Select with key **Y**

Search for board to be parameterized with key **N** and select with key **Y**

Example:

<b>P A R A M E T E R</b>	<b>BO A R D</b>	<b>0 3</b>	<b>O F</b>	<b>2 5</b>	<b>7 2 7 0</b>	<b>N O . : 0 4</b>												
<b>S T A T U S : M / -</b>	<b>BO A R D N A M E :</b>	<b>"E T H E R N E T"</b>				<b>S E T &gt;</b>	<b>Y / N</b>											

- PARAMETER BOARD 03 OF 25** ⇒ board **03** of **25** implemented
- 7270RC NR.: 04** ⇒ board type **7270RC** with board number **04**
- STATUS: M (I)/- (E)** ⇒ **M or I** = monitoring **or** no monitoring  
⇒ **E or -** = without error operating **or** board error
- BOARDNAME:"ETHERNET"** ⇒ **ETHERNET** board name freely selected by customer

## 5.1.1 Load Board 7270RC Network Parameters into System 7001RC

B . 7 2 7 0	N O . : 0 1	L A N S E T T I N G S	- > 1
R E L O A D	L A N S E T T I N G S	F R O M L A N B O A R D	- > 2

As a basic principle, the 7270RC LAN board can be parameterized via both the system 7001RC and the network.



The parameters displayed in the 7270RC system menu may vary from the actual parameters of the 7270RC if this was configured using a network configuration programme (e.g. TELNET).

### 5.1.1.1 LAN SETTINGS Menu Heading

When the board 7270RC is parameterized via the system 7001RC, the displayed values correspond to the actual values recorded on the board 7270RC. These values can be displayed directly and edited using the "LAN SETTINGS" function key **1**.

### 5.1.1.2 RELOAD LAN SETTINGS FROM LAN BOARD Menu Heading

If, however, parameterization is carried out via the network, then the network parameters are not updated in the system. In this case, the system 7001RC can load the new settings from the 7270RC using the function "RELOAD LAN SETTINGS FROM LAN BOARD" key **2**, in order that they may be displayed correctly in the system. During the process of loading, the old network parameters are overwritten in the system.



Whilst loading the network parameters the 7270RC is not available to operate in the ETHERNET for approx. 5 seconds.

Selection	Function	Comment
1	7270RC settings in the system	Standard
2	Load 7270RC settings from the LAN board into the system 7001RC	Only necessary if the board 7270RC was configured independently of the system 7001RC (e.g. with TELNET)

## 5.1.2 Enter IP Address

B . 7 2 7 0	N O . : 0 1	I P - A D R > 1 9 2 . 1 0 0 . 1 0 0 . 0 1 0 <
	N E W	I P - A D D R E S S > ~ ~ ~ . ~ ~ ~ . ~ ~ ~ . ~ ~ ~ <

The selected board appears in the upper line with its board number and IP address. In order to configure a new IP address it is necessary to enter the complete set of 4 groups of numbers.

The IP address is entered in 4 groups of numbers that can be set from 000 to 255. They are separated by a dot (.). The entry must be made to 3 places (e.g.: 2 ⇒ 002). After the complete entry has been made correctly it should be confirmed by pressing the **ENT** key.



The entry of an IP address >000.000.xxx.xxx< is **not permitted** on the board 7270RC.

This erroneous network parameterisation can lead to misbehaviour of the board 7270RC.

In the event that this state occurs, a permissible IP address must be set. When the input of parameters has been completed the board 7270RC needs a reset:

Making a reset:

- by disconnecting and the re-connecting the board 7270RC
- by a system reset (see manual of system 7001RC)
- or power of System 7001RC and restart

### 5.1.3 Enter Gateway Address

The next menu heading concerns editing the Gateway or Router address.

B . 7 2 7 0	N 0 . : 0 1	G W - A D R	> 2 5 5 . 0 0 0 . 0 0 0 . 0 0 0 <
	NEW	GW - ADDRESS	> ~ ~ ~ . ~ ~ ~ . ~ ~ ~ . ~ ~ ~ <

The Gateway address can now be entered in the same way as the IP address, as described in *Chapter 5.1.2 Enter IP Address*.



The entry of a Gateway address >000.000.xxx.xxx< is **not permitted** on the board 7270RC.

This erroneous network parameterisation can lead to misbehaviour of the board 7270RC.

In the event that this state occurs, a permissible IP address must be set. When the input of parameters has been completed the board 7270RC needs a reset:

Making a reset:

- by disconnecting and the re-connecting the board 7270RC
- by a system reset (see manual of system 7001RC)
- or power of System 7001RC and restart

### 5.1.4 Enter Network Mask

The next menu heading is the editing of the network mask. The following input screen appears:

B . 7 2 7 0	N 0 . : 0 1	N E T M A S C	> 2 5 5 . 2 5 5 . 0 0 0 . 0 0 0 <
	NEW	NET MASK	> ~ ~ ~ . ~ ~ ~ . ~ ~ ~ . ~ ~ ~ <

The network mask can now be entered in the same way as the IP address, as described in *Chapter 5.1.2 Enter IP Address*.

Please see explanations about the network mask in *Chapter 11 Glossary*.

### 5.1.5 Enter Control Byte

The next menu heading to appear concerns the editing of the control byte. The control byte activates several functions with their corresponding parameters, such as, for example, time base, NTP protocol and SINEC H1 time datagram.

B . 7 2 7 0	N R . : 0 1	C O N T R O L - B Y T E	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	> ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ <
		NEW C O N T R O L - B Y T E		

The current control byte is shown on the upper line. The individual bits are entered on the second line using "0" and "1". The complete control byte must always be entered and confirmed by pressing the **ENT** key.

The bits of the control bytes are numbered in descending order:

C O N T R O L - B Y T E > 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 <

Bit 7		Configuration of the board 7270RC via system 7001RC or network	
0	Standard setting	LAN configuration is accepted by the system 7001RC	
1	Network configuration of the 7270RC via LAN (e.g. TELNET)	The network configuration is not accepted by the system and is not displayed.	
Bit 6		Output of Time Protocol	
0	NTP protocol		
1	SINEC H1 time datagram		
Bit 5	Bit 4	MAC/Broadcast-Address for SINEC H1 time datagram	
		Address	Hexadecimal
0	0	MAC Addresses 1	09 00 06 03 FF EF
0	1	MAC Addresses 2	09 00 06 01 FF EF
1	0	Broadcast Address	FF FF FF FF FF FF
1	1	Broadcast Address	FF FF FF FF FF FF
Bit 3	Bit 2	Transmission interval for SINEC H1 time datagram	
0	0	1 sec.	
0	1	10 sec.	
1	0	60 sec.	
1	1	60 sec.	
Bit 1	Bit 0	Time basis for NTP and SINEC H1 time datagram	
0	0	Local time	
0	1	Local standard time (CET)	
1	0	UTC	
1	1	Local standard time (CET) with details of summer and winter time in the time status	

### 5.1.5.1 Bit 7, Board 7270RC Configuration via System 7001RC or Network

Bit 7 is used to select whether the 7270RC LAN board is parameterized via the system 7001RC or via the network.

As standard, Bit 7 is set to "0".and configuration of the board 7270RC is carried out via the system.



Configuration can certainly be carried out via the network; however the settings are overwritten as soon as 7270RC parameters are modified via the system 7001RC.

When Bit 7 is set to "1", changes to the parameters may only be made via the network. In this setting, no configuration takes place via the system 7001RC; however the time information is forwarded from the system 7001RC to the board 7270RC so that synchronization of the LAN can continue.

See also *Chapter 7 Configuration of the LAN Board 7270RC via Telnet*.

### 5.1.5.2 Bit 6, Output of NTP Protocol or SINEC H1 time datagram

The board supports **NTP (Network Time Protocol)** and the special industry Ethernet protocol **SINEC H1 time datagram** and can, as such, replace a SINEC H1 time transmitter.

Bit 6	Output time protocol
0	NTP protocol
1	SINEC H1 time datagram

### 5.1.5.3 Bit 5/4, MAC/Broadcast-Address for SINEC H1 time datagram

Configuration of the required SINEC H1 time datagram MAC address or Broadcast address.

Bit 5	Bit 4	Address	Hexadecimal
0	0	MAC- address 1	09 00 06 03 FF EF
0	1	MAC- address 2	09 00 06 01 FF EF
1	0	Broadcast- address.	FF FF FF FF FF FF
1	1	Broadcast- address.	FF FF FF FF FF FF



When **NTP** protocol is set these bits are irrelevant.

### 5.1.5.4 Bit 3/2, Transmission intervals for SINEC H1 time datagram

Configuration of the required transmission intervals for SINEC H1 time datagram.

Bit 3	Bit 2	Transmission intervals
0	0	1 sec.
0	1	10 sec.
1	0	60 sec.
1	1	60 sec.



When **NTP** Protocol is set the bits are irrelevant.

### 5.1.5.5 Bit 1/0, Time basis for NTP and SINEC H1 time datagram

Configuration of the time basis for NTP and SINEC H1 time datagram.

Bit1	Bit0	Time basis for NTP and SINEC H1 time datagram
0	0	Local time
0	1	Local standard time (CET)
1	0	UTC (standard for NTP)
1	1	Local standard time (CET) with details of summer and winter time in the time status

### 5.1.6 Enter Parameter Byte 01

Parameter byte 01 is shown on the upper line with the currently set values.

```
B . 7 2 7 0 | N 0 . : 0 1 | | O L D : | B Y T E | 0 1 | > 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 <
B Y T E = B I T 7 . . 0 | N E W : | B Y T E | 0 1 | > ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ <
```

In order to make a change, the individual bits of the new byte are entered on the second line, using "**0**" and "**1**". The complete parameter byte must always be registered and confirmed by pressing the **ENT** key.

The bits of the parameter byte are numbered in descending order:

```
B Y T E | 0 1 | > 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 <
```

Bit 7	LAN Interface Module Update
<b>0</b>	<b>Standard setting</b>
<b>1</b>	Service setting, may only be activated by agreement with <b>hopf</b> Elektronik GmbH.
Bit 6	<b>Currently without a function</b>
<b>0</b>	For compatibility reasons this bit should always be set to " <b>0</b> ".

Bit 5	Bit 4	Pulse length for minute pulse on 9-pin SUB-D connector X1 Pin 1
0	0	10 msec
0	1	100 msec
1	0	500 msec
1	1	1000 msec
<b>Bit 3, 2, 1, 0</b>		<b>Currently without a function</b>
0		For compatibility reasons these bits should always be set to "0"

### 5.1.6.1 Bit 7, Updating the LAN Interface Module

It may occasionally be required to update the firmware status of the LAN interface module. For this purpose, Bit 7 should be set to "1" to enable an update of the LAN interface module to be carried out. Whilst this setting is being made, the 7270RC does not receive network parameters or the system time from the system 7001RC.

For this reason it is not possible to synchronize the LAN whilst this setting is being made.



This update may only be carried out in agreement with **hopf** Elektronik GmbH, since improper use may cause the board 7270RC to function incorrectly.

After the update has taken place Bit 7 should be reset to "0" (standard setting).

### 5.1.6.2 Bit 6, (without Function at present)

Bit 6 is without a function at present.

For compatibility reasons this bit must always be set to "0".

### 5.1.6.3 Bit 5/4, Minute Pulse Outputs on the 9-pin SUB-D Connector X1 Pin 1

A potential free minute pulse of +12V DC (high active) is distributed on the 9-pole SUB-D male connector. The length of the pulse can be adjusted in 4 steps.

Bit 5	Bit 4	Pulse length
0	0	10 msec
0	1	100 msec
1	0	500 msec
1	1	1000 msec

The minute pulse is output via an "open collector" step with current limitation. In order to prevent rough edges on the minute pulse, a load resistor  $R_{LOAD}$  should be configured in accordance with the technical data (see also **Chapter 10 Technical Data 7270RC**).



The output must have a load of 20mA ( $R_L < 600 \Omega$ ). Otherwise the slew rate will be too low.

### 5.1.6.4 Bit 3/2/1/0, (without Function at present)

Bits 3, 2, 1 and Bit 0 are without a function at present.  
For compatibility reasons these bits must always be set to "0".

### 5.1.7 Enter Parameter Byte 02

Parameter byte 02 is shown on the upper line with the currently set values.

B	.	7	2	7	0		N	O	.	:	0	2		O	L	D	:		Y	T	E		0	1		>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<
																															<			

In order to make a change, the individual bits of the new byte are entered on the second line, using "0" and "1". The complete parameter byte must always be registered and confirmed by pressing the **ENT** key.

The bits of the parameter byte are numbered in descending order:

B	Y	T	E		0	1		>	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		<
---	---	---	---	--	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---

<b>Bit 7-1</b>	<b>Currently without a function</b>
<b>0</b>	For compatibility reasons these bits should always be set to "0".
<b>Bit 0</b>	<b>Status "radio synchronous" of Time Datagram</b>
<b>0</b>	In radio-controlled operation (default setting)
<b>1</b>	In radio-controlled and quartz operation

#### 5.1.7.1 Bit 7-1, (without Function at present)

Bits 7-1 are without a function at present. For compatibility reasons these bits must always be set to "0".

#### 5.1.7.2 Bit 0, Status of Time Datagram dependent on System Status

The LAN board 7270RC can be differently configured for the transmission of the time telegrams in dependence of the Base System Status (see **Chapter 6 Status of Time Datagram dependent on System Status**).

## 6 Status of Time Datagram dependent on System Status

The LAN board 7270RC can be differently configured for the transmission of the time telegrams in dependence of the Base System Status.

### 6.1 Output of NTP Stratum dependent on System Status

By setting Parameterbyte 02 Bit 0 = 0:

- Output of NTP protocol with actual time and NTP status **Stratum 1** only when system status is radio ("r", "R").
- Timestamps in the NTP protocol are analysed as 0 and the NTP status **Stratum 0** (invalid / not defined) when the system status is crystal ("C"). Thus a synchronisation of other devices / systems is not possible by this LAN Board 7270RC (NTP-server).

By setting Parameterbyte 02 Bit 0 = 1:

- Output of the NTP protocol with actual time and **Stratum 1** takes place independent of the system status radio ("r", "R") or crystal ("C"). The basis system only needs to have a valid time, e.g. by manual time input.

P. Byte 02 Bit 0	NTP synchronization under system status	System Status	Output LAN Board 7270RC NTP	NTP Reception Status
0	Radio-controlled operation "R" (default setting)	Not valid "-"	No time / Stratum 0	Stratum 16
		<b>Crystal operation "C"</b>	<b>No time / Stratum 0</b>	<b>Stratum 16</b>
		Radio reception "r, R"	System time / Stratum 1	Stratum 1
1	Radio-controlled operation "R"  Quartz operation "C" (The radio status for NTP is simulated)	Not valid "-"	No time/ Stratum 0	Stratum 16
		<b>Crystal operation "C"</b>	<b>System time / Stratum 1</b>	<b>Stratum 1</b>
		Radio reception "r, R"	System time / Stratum 1	Stratum 1



NTP clients/servers that are synchronized with the LAN Board 7270RC are not able to identify whether the simulation status is active.  
Time deviations arising in this mode, due to drift in the quartz operation (independent clock) or manual setting of the time/date in this way can be accepted by the NTP client/server and can occur to a **time leap**.

## 6.2 Output SINEC H1 time Datagram Output dependent on System Status

P.Byte 02 Bit 0	System status	Output of SINEC H1 time datagram with actual time
0	radio synchronous ("r", "R")	and the time status " <b>Synchronous.</b> "
	crystal ("C")	but with time status " <b>Synchronisation failed</b> "
1	radio ("r", "R") or crystal ("C"). (The status <b>synchronous</b> is <b>simulated</b> )	and time status " <b>Synchronous</b> " The output is independent from system status radio. The basis system only needs to have a valid time, e.g. by manual time input.



NTP clients/servers that are synchronized with the LAN Board 7270RC are not able to identify whether the simulation status is active.  
Time deviations arising in this mode, due to drift in the quartz operation (independent clock) or manual setting of the time/date in this way can be accepted by the NTP client/server and can occur to a **time leap**.

## 6.3 Transmission Point of the SINEC H1 time Datagram

DS2 SW2	The transmission of the SINEC H1 time datagram takes place at the broadcasted transmission point of the datagram...		
<b>on</b>	based on the time information of its transmission point. (Default) e.g.: transmission point (UTC, absolute): 12:33: <b>00</b> ,001	with time information:	12:33: <b>00</b> ,000
<b>off</b>	<b>one second delayed.</b> e.g.: transmission point (UTC, absolute): 12:33: <b>01</b> ,002	with time information:	12:33: <b>00</b> ,000



Activation of this function only if SINEC H1 time datagram output (see **chapter 5.1.5.2 Bit 6, Output of NTP Protocol or SINEC H1 time datagram**) is configured via system keypad!

## 7 Configuration of the LAN Board 7270RC via Telnet

There is a limited configuration with Ethernet via Telnet possible.

To use the configuration via Telnet the configuration via the system keypad of the radio-controlled clock should not be used. This is activated with **Bit 7** of the Control Byte.

Control-Byte Bit 7	Configuration of LAN board 7270RC via the system keypad
1	allow (Default).
0	not allow.



In the Base System 7001RC, the changed LAN configuration is only stored in the Board's flash memory and is **ALWAYS** overwritten when a new value is entered.

Data changed via the LAN is not updated in the Base System and thus is no longer displayed correctly after the change. For this reason it is recommended to configure the network mask via the Base System.

The connection is built via Telnet by entering the IP address of LAN-Board 7270; access is via port 9999.



Figure 1: Telnet

Confirm the entry (Figure 1) with the **ENTER** key.



Figure 2: Select the NTP LAN Board 7270

The dialogue is aborted after 5 seconds if the **ENTER** key is not pressed.

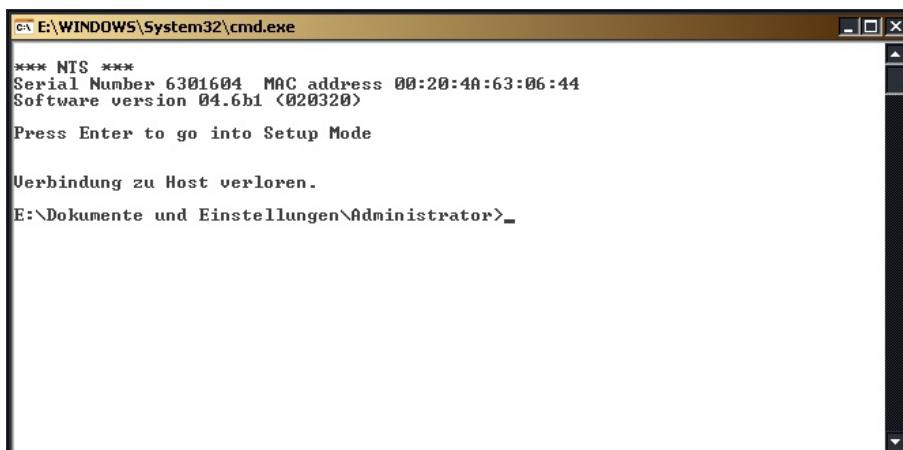


Figure 3: Telnet interruption

After pressing the **ENTER** key in time a selection menu appears.

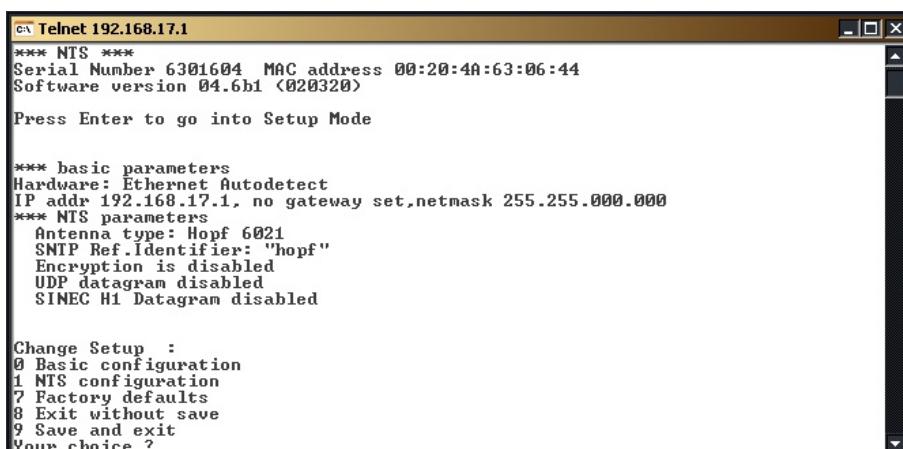


Figure 4: Selection menu

## 7.1 Menu (0) - Basic Configuration / Telnet password

Select the "Basic configuration" menu by entering **0** followed by **ENTER**.

```

Telnet 192.168.17.1
*** NTS ***
Serial Number 6301604 MAC address 00:20:40:63:06:44
Software version 04.6b1 (020320)

Press Enter to go into Setup Mode

*** basic parameters
Hardware: Ethernet Autodetect
IP addr 192.168.17.1, no gateway set, netmask 255.255.000.000
*** NTS parameters
Antenna type: Hopf 6021
SNTP Ref.Identifier: "hopf"
Encryption is disabled
UDP datagram disabled
SINEC H1 Datagram disabled

Change Setup :
0 Basic configuration
1 NTS configuration
2 Factory defaults
8 Exit without save
9 Save and exit
Your choice ? 0
IP Address : <192> .<168> .<017> .<001> ←
Set Gateway IP Address <N> N
Netmask: Number of Bits for Host Part <0=default> <16>
Change telnet config password <N> N

*** basic parameters
Hardware: Ethernet Autodetect
IP addr 192.168.17.1, no gateway set, netmask 255.255.000.000
*** NTS parameters
Antenna type: Hopf 6021
SNTP Ref.Identifier: "hopf"
Encryption is disabled
UDP datagram disabled
SINEC H1 Datagram disabled

Change Setup :
0 Basic configuration
1 NTS configuration
2 Factory defaults
8 Exit without save
9 Save and exit
Your choice ? -

```

Figure 5: "Basic configuration" menu

A password can be set for the Telnet connection to prevent unauthorized access to the configuration menu via the LAN interface.

```

Telnet 192.168.17.1
*** basic parameters
Hardware: Ethernet Autodetect
IP addr 192.168.17.1, no gateway set, netmask 255.255.000.000
*** NTS parameters
Antenna type: Hopf 6021
SNTP Ref.Identifier: "hopf"
Encryption is disabled
UDP datagram disabled
SINEC H1 Datagram disabled

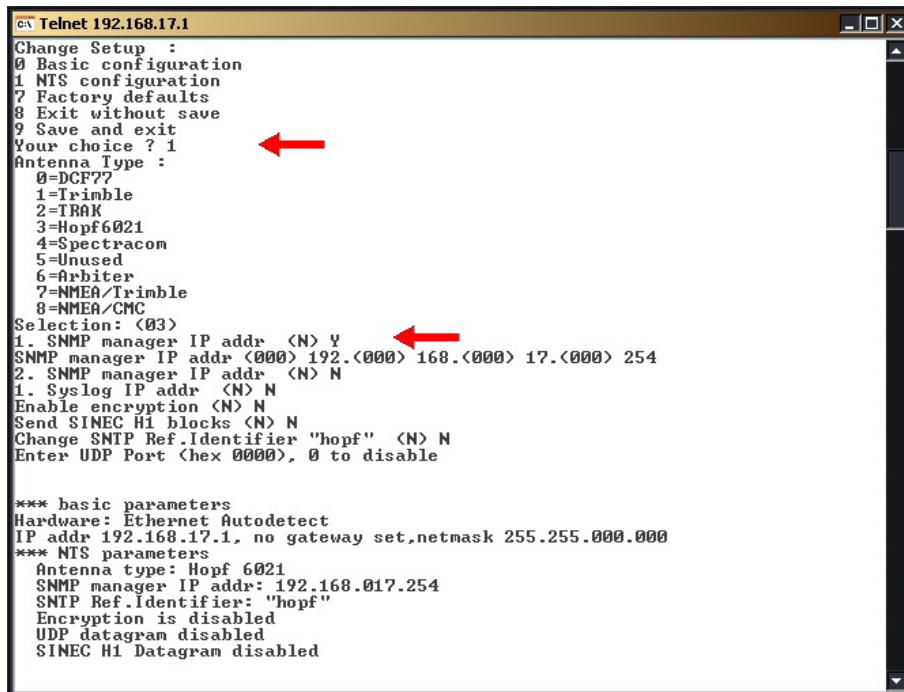
Change Setup :
0 Basic configuration
1 NTS configuration
2 Factory defaults
8 Exit without save
9 Save and exit
Your choice ? 0
IP Address : <192> .<168> .<017> .<001> ←
Set Gateway IP Address <N> N
Netmask: Number of Bits for Host Part <0=default> <16>
Change telnet config password <N> Y ←
Enter new Password: 1234

```

Figure 6: Telnet Password

## 7.2 Menu (1) - NTS Configuration

Select the "NTS configuration" menu by entering **[1]** followed by **[ENTER]**.



```

c:\ Telnet 192.168.17.1
Change Setup :
0 Basic configuration
1 NTS configuration
2 Factory defaults
8 Exit without save
9 Save and exit
Your choice ? 1
Antenna Type :
0=DCF77
1=Trimble
2=TRAK
3=Hopf6021
4=Spectracom
5=Unused
6=Arbitrator
7=NMEA/Trimble
8=NMEA/CMC
Selection: <03>
1. SNMP manager IP addr <N> Y
SNMP manager IP addr <000> 192.<000> 168.<000> 17.<000> 254
2. Syslog IP addr <N> N
1. Enable encryption <N> N
Send SINEC H1 blocks <N> N
Change SNTP Ref.Identifier "hopf" <N> N
Enter UDP Port <hex 0000>, 0 to disable

*** basic parameters
Hardware: Ethernet Autodetect
IP addr 192.168.17.1, no gateway set, netmask 255.255.000.000
*** NTS parameters
Antenna type: Hopf 6021
SNMP manager IP addr: 192.168.017.254
SNTP Ref.Identifier: "hopf"
Encryption is disabled
UDP datagram disabled
SINEC H1 Datagram disabled

```

Figure 7: "NTS configuration" menu

### 7.2.1 Antenna Type Setting

The time source for LAN Board 7270RC is selected in this menu. The standard setting is **hopf 6021**.



LAN Board 7270RC can only achieve Stratum 1 output accuracy with the **hopf 6021** setting. LAN Board 7270RC is unable to evaluate time information supplied on any other setting.

### 7.2.2 SNMP Setting

Up to two IP addresses can be set per SNMP manager. These serve as target addresses for both SNMP enquiries and SNMP traps.

After setting the IP address for the first SNMP manager, a second IP address can also be set for a second SNMP manager (Figure 7).

### 7.2.3 Syslog Setting

Up to two Syslog IP addresses can be set. "Local0" to "Local7" can be selected for the output.

```

c:\ Telnet 192.168.17.1
Change Setup :
0 Basic configuration
1 NTS configuration
? Factory defaults
8 Exit without save
9 Save and exit
Your choice ? 1
Antenna Type :
0=DCP??
1=Trimble
2=TRAK
3=Hopf6021
4=Spectracom
5=Unused
6=Arbiter
7=NMEA/Trimble
8=NMEA/GMC
Selection: <03>
1. SNMP manager IP addr <N> N
1. Syslog IP addr <N> Y
Syslog IP addr <00> 192.<000> 168.<000> 17.<000> 253
2. Syslog IP addr <N> N
Syslog file LOCAL0 [0..7] 0
Enable encryption <N> N
Send SINEC H1 blocks <N> N
Change SNTP Ref.Identifier "hopf" <N> N
Enter UDP Port <hex 0000>, 0 to disable

*** basic parameters
Hardware: Ethernet Autodetect
IP addr 192.168.17.1, no gateway set, netmask 255.255.000.000
*** NTS parameters
Antenna type: Hopf 6021
Syslog IP addr : 192.168.017.253
Syslog file LOCAL0
SNTP Ref.Identifier: "hopf"
Encryption is disabled
UDP datagram disabled
SINEC H1 Datagram disabled

```

Figure 8: Syslog

### 7.2.4 Encryption Setting

For NTP, authentication can be activated optionally via DES and MD5. In this case it should be noted that a telegram requires 40 msec. for authentication. Various keys can be set with up to eight characters. The characters are entered in hexadecimal notation.

```

c:\ Telnet 192.168.17.1
Change Setup :
0 Basic configuration
1 NTS configuration
? Factory defaults
8 Exit without save
9 Save and exit
Your choice ? 1
Antenna Type :
0=DCP??
1=Trimble
2=TRAK
3=Hopf6021
4=Spectracom
5=Unused
6=Arbiter
7=NMEA/Trimble
8=NMEA/GMC
Selection: <03>
1. SNMP manager IP addr <N> N
1. Syslog IP addr <N> Y
Enable encryption <N> Y
Send SINEC H1 blocks <N> N
Change SNTP Ref.Identifier "hopf" <N> N
Enter UDP Port <hex 0000>, 0 to disable
Enter MAC Key #1 <00>4c <00>02 <00> <00>12 <00>27 <00> <00> <00>
Enter MAC Key #2 <00>
Enter MAC Key #3 <00>
Enter MAC Key #4 <00>
Enter MAC Key #5 <00>
Enter MAC Key #6 <00>

*** basic parameters
Hardware: Ethernet Autodetect
IP addr 192.168.17.1, no gateway set, netmask 255.255.000.000
*** NTS parameters
Antenna type: Hopf 6021
SNTP Ref.Identifier: "hopf"
Encryption is enabled
UDP datagram disabled
MAC Key #1: 4C 02 00 12 27 00 00 00
SINEC H1 Datagram disabled

```

Figure 9: Encryption

## 7.2.5 SINEC H1 time datagram setting

LAN Board 7270RC can be configured to operate as a time transmitter in a SINEC H1 time datagram LAN. For this purpose the LAN Board 7270RC can be set to two different MAC addresses or it can distribute the time information in broadcast mode.

- MAC address 1      09 00 06 03 FF EF
- MAC address 2      09 00 06 01 FF EF
- Broadcast

The transmission interval for the SINEC H1 time datagram protocol can then be set for the broadcast mode:

- 01 second
- 10 seconds
- 60 seconds

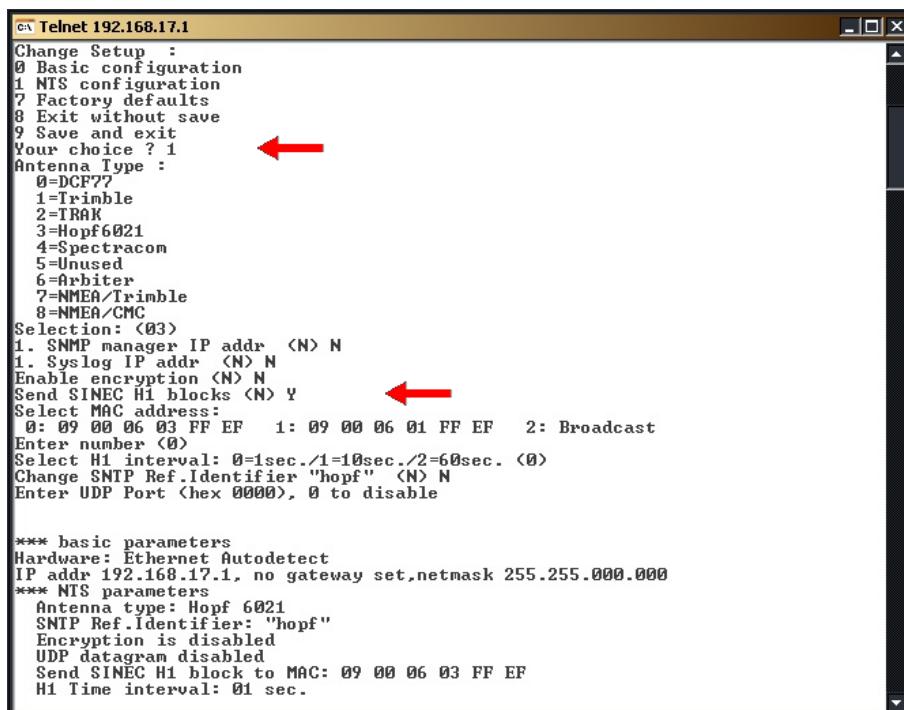


Figure 10: SINEC H1 time datagram



For configuration of SINEC H1 time datagram via Telnet the function "transmission point of the SINEC H1 datagram" must always be configured specially via the System.  
See **chapter 6.3 Transmission Point of the SINEC H1 time Datagram**.

## 7.2.6 SNTP Ref. Identifier

Under this menu heading, any desired sequence of up to four characters can be set as the SNTP Ref. Identifier.

```

C:\ Telnet 192.168.17.1
Change Setup :
0 Basic configuration
1 NTS configuration
2 Factory defaults
8 Exit without save
9 Save and exit
Your choice ? 1
Antenna Type :
0=DCF77
1=Trimble
2=TRAK
3=Hopf6021
4=Spectracom
5=Unused
6=Arbitrator
7=NMEA/Trimble
8=NMEA/GMC
Selection: <0>
1. SNMP manager IP addr <N> N
1. Syslog IP addr <N> N
Enable encryption <N> N
Send SINEC H1 blocks <N> N
Change SNTP Ref.Identifier "    " <N> Y ←
Enter 4 char: hopf
Enter UDP Port <hex 0000>, 0 to disable

*** basic parameters
Hardware: Ethernet Autodetect
IP addr 192.168.17.1, no gateway set, netmask 255.255.000.000
*** NTS parameters
Antenna type: Hopf 6021
SNTP Ref.Identifier: "hopf"
Encryption is disabled
UDP datagram disabled
SINEC H1 Datagram disabled

```

Figure 11: SNTP Ref. Identifier

## 7.2.7 UDP Setting

This setting is not used for NTP and SINEC H1 time datagram and is disabled as standard.

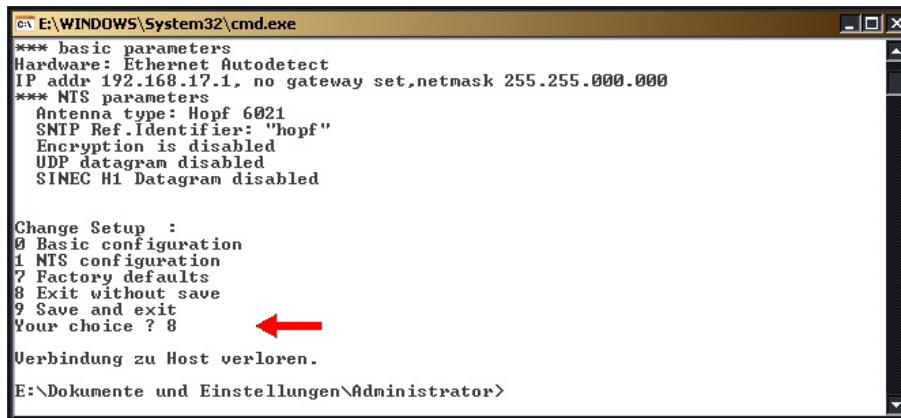
## 7.3 Menu (7) - Factory Defaults

In this equipment version, this menu leads to an incorrect base configuration. Therefore, it must not be used. If, in spite of this, this menu has been activated, the original supply condition is to be reproduced as:

<b>Base Parameters</b>	
IP Address:	192.168.017.XXX (XXX= Board number)
Gateway:	000.000.000.000 - no gateway set
Network Mask:	255.255.255.000
Password:	No password activated for Telnet access
<b>NTS Parameters</b>	
Antenna Type:	<b>hopf</b> 6021 (must not be changed)
SNMP Manager IP Address:	000.000.000.000 - not set
Syslog IP Address:	000.000.000.000 - not set
Encryption:	not activated
SINEC H1 time datagram:	not activated
SNTP Ref. Identifier:	<b>"hopf"</b>
UDP Port:	not activated

## 7.4 Menu (8) - Exit without save

Discard all changes made in this session by entering **[8]** followed by **[ENTER]**.



```

C:\> E:\WINDOWS\System32\cmd.exe
*** basic parameters
Hardware: Ethernet Autodetect
IP addr 192.168.17.1, no gateway set, netmask 255.255.000.000
*** NTS parameters
Antenna type: Hopf 6021
SNTP Ref.Identifier: "hopf"
Encryption is disabled
UDP datagram disabled
SINEC H1 Datagram disabled

Change Setup :
0 Basic configuration
1 NTS configuration
2 Factory defaults
3 Exit without save
4 Save and exit
Your choice ? 8 ←
Verbindung zu Host verloren.

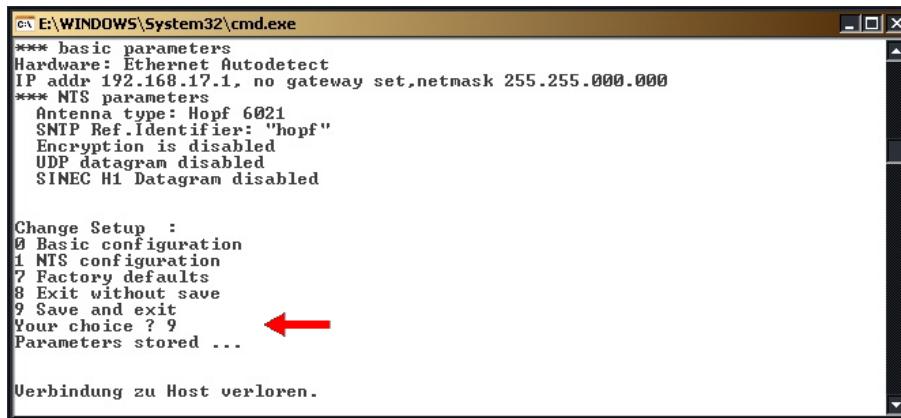
E:\Dokumente und Einstellungen\Administrator>

```

Figure 12: Discard settings

## 7.5 Menu (9) - Save and Exit

Save the settings by entering **[9]** followed by **[ENTER]**.



```

C:\> E:\WINDOWS\System32\cmd.exe
*** basic parameters
Hardware: Ethernet Autodetect
IP addr 192.168.17.1, no gateway set, netmask 255.255.000.000
*** NTS parameters
Antenna type: Hopf 6021
SNTP Ref.Identifier: "hopf"
Encryption is disabled
UDP datagram disabled
SINEC H1 Datagram disabled

Change Setup :
0 Basic configuration
1 NTS configuration
2 Factory defaults
3 Exit without save
4 Save and exit
Your choice ? 9 ←
Parameters stored ...

Verbindung zu Host verloren.

E:\Dokumente und Einstellungen\Administrator>

```

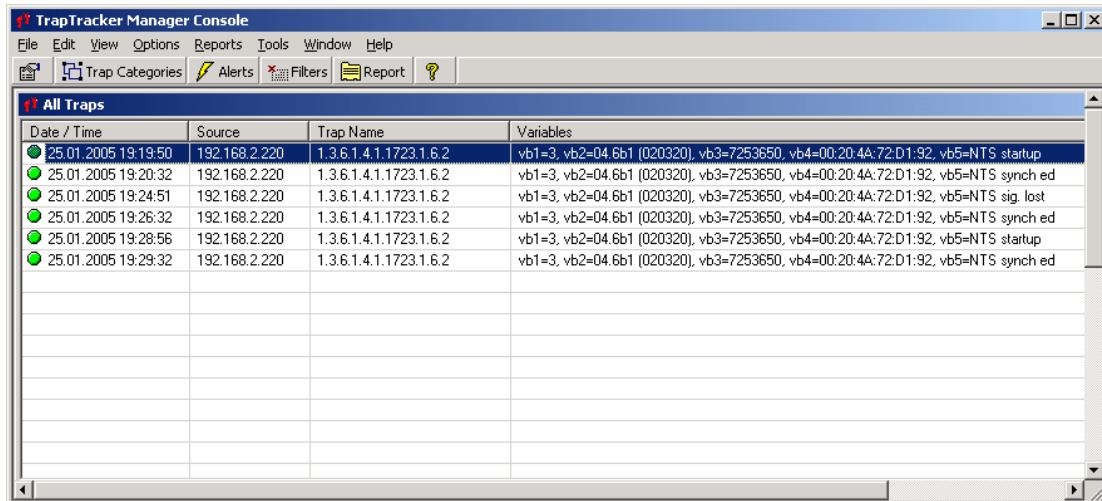
Figure 13: Saving the settings

## 8 Remote monitoring via SNMP (read only)

For further information regarding the set-up of applications with remote monitoring via SNMP please contact **hopf** Elektronik GmbH.

### 8.1 SNMP Traps of LAN Board 7270

(There is a software for the reception and evaluation of the SNMP Traps required which is **not** included in the delivery volume of LAN Board 7270).



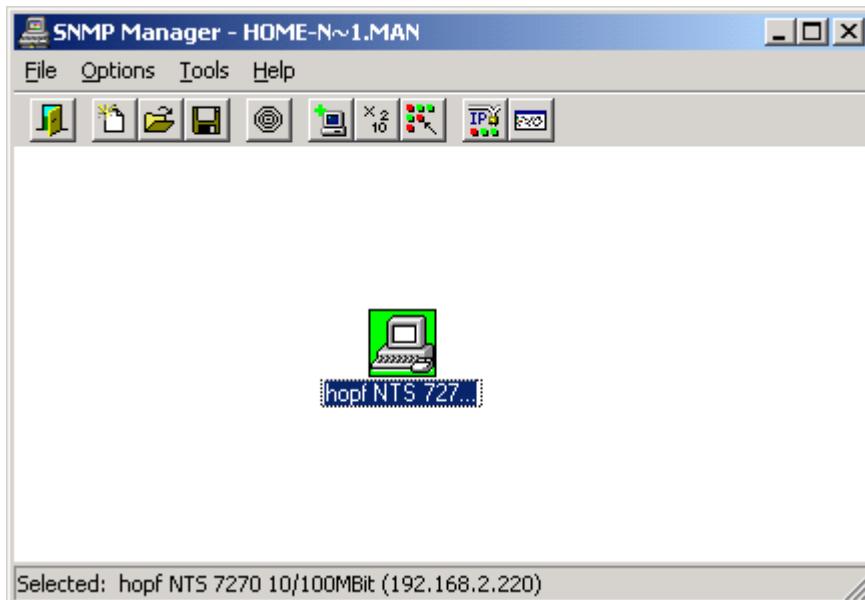
Picture 8: Overview of SNMP Traps

SNMP Traps after switch-on of the clock system, after synchronisation and loss of the synchronisation signal (Picture 8)

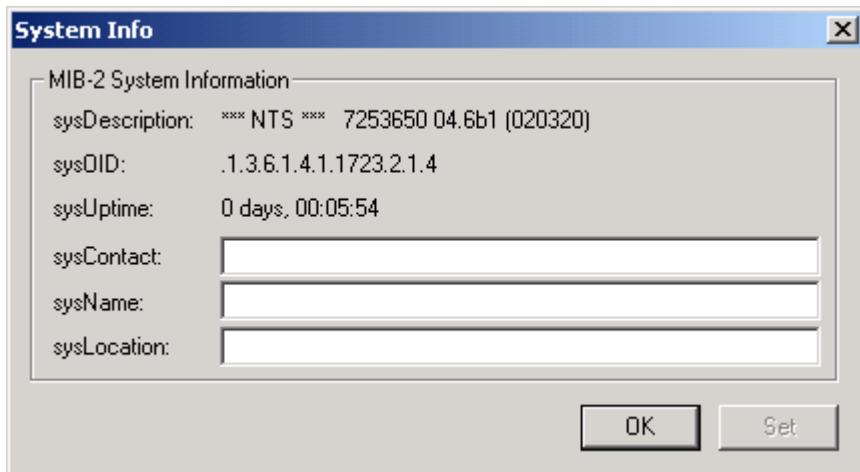
- Line 1: SNMP Trap after switch-on of the clock system
- Line 2: SNMP Trap after successful synchronisation of the clock system (system status = R (radio))
- Line 3: SNMP Trap after loss of synchronisation (system status = C (crystal))
- Line 4: SNMP Trap after resynchronisation of the clock system (system status = R (radio))
- Line 5: SNMP Trap after a RESET of the clock system
- Line 6: SNMP Trap after successful synchronisation of the clock system (system status = R (radio))

## 8.2 Possible Query of SNMP Information of LAN Board 7270

(There is a software for query of SNMP Information required which is **not** included in the delivery volume of LAN Board 7270).



Picture 9: Example for Monitoring LAN Board 7270



Picture 10: Example for Readout of SNMP Information

Possible query of data (Picture 10):

- sysDescription
- sysOID
- sysUptime

## 8.3 SNMP MIB in ASN.1 Format for LAN Board 7270

```
LTX-NTS-MIB DEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN

IMPORTS
    enterprises, IpAddress, Counter, TimeTicks
        FROM RFC1155-SMI
    OBJECT-TYPE
        FROM RFC-1212
    DisplayString
        FROM RFC-1213;

pronet          OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { enterprises 1723 }
software        OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { pronet 1 }
ntp              OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { software 6 }

-- NTP SERVER MIB
-- Parameters (Prefix Par)

ntpAntennaType OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      INTEGER (0)
    ACCESS     read-only
    STATUS     mandatory
    DESCRIPTION
        "a value which indicates the antenna type of the
         NTP-Server:

        0 - DCF77 antenna           (used in Germany)
        1 - Trimble GPS antenna     (worldwide)
        2 - Trak GPS antenna        (worldwide)
        3 - Hopf6021 GPS antenna   (worldwide)
        4 - Spectracom GPS antenna (worldwide)
        5 - not in use yet
        6 - Arbitrator antenna      (used in USA)
        7 - NMEA/Trimble
        8 - NMEA/CMC               "
::= { ntp 1 }

ntpVersionNumber OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      DisplayString (SIZE (0..40))
    ACCESS     read-only
    STATUS     mandatory
    DESCRIPTION
        "The version number of the currently running
         firmware."
::= { ntp 2 }
```

```
ntpSerialNumber OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      DisplayString (SIZE (0..40))
    ACCESS     read-only
    STATUS      mandatory
    DESCRIPTION
        "The serial number of the NTP server."
    ::= { ntp 3 }

ntpMAC OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      DisplayString (SIZE (0..40))
    ACCESS     read-only
    STATUS      mandatory
    DESCRIPTION
        "The hardware address or MAC which is unique
         for every network device."
    ::= { ntp 4 }

ntpMessageString OBJECT-TYPE
    SYNTAX      DisplayString (SIZE (0..40))
    ACCESS     read-only
    STATUS      mandatory
    DESCRIPTION
        "The state of the NTP server which could be:
         - NTS startup      Startup message after reset
                           or powerup.
         - NTS synch'ed     Network time is synchronized.
         - NTS unsynch'ed   Network time not synchronized.
         - NTS sig. lost    Time source is lost no data."
    ::= { ntp 5 }

END
```

## 8.4 Summary from the complete MIB-2 of LAN Board 7270

Not all parameters are supported. Non-set parameters are set to "0".

```
sysDescr.0 *** NTS *** 7252484 04.6b1 (020320)
sysObjectID.0 .1.3.6.1.4.1.1723.2.1.4
sysUpTime.0 273117
sysContact.0
sysName.0
sysLocation.0
sysServices.0 12
ifNumber.0 1
ifIndex.1 1
ifDescr.1 Network
ifType.1 6
ifMtu.1 1500
ifSpeed.1 10000000
ifPhysAddress.1 0x00 0x20 0x4A 0x72 0xCD 0x04
ifAdminStatus.1 up
ifOperStatus.1 up
ifLastChange.1 0
ifInOctets.1 241012
ifInUcastPkts.1 619
ifInNUcastPkts.1 1445
ifInDiscards.1 0
ifInErrors.1 0
ifInUnknownProtos.1 0
ifOutOctets.1 866175
ifOutUcastPkts.1 640
ifOutNUcastPkts.1 3
ifOutDiscards.1 0
ifOutErrors.1 0
ifOutQLen.1 2
ipForwarding.0 not-forwarding
ipDefaultTTL.0 31
ipInReceives.0 1277
ipInHdrErrors.0 0
ipInAddrErrors.0 0
ipForwDatagrams.0 0
ipInUnknownProtos.0 0
ipInDiscards.0 0
ipInDelivers.0 1283
ipOutRequests.0 0
ipOutDiscards.0 0
ipOutNoRoutes.0 0
ipReasmTimeout.0 0
ipReasmReqds.0 0
ipReasmOKs.0 0
ipReasmFails.0 0
ipFragOKs.0 0
ipFragFails.0 0
ipFragCreates.0 0
ipAdEntAddr.100.10.40.84 100.10.40.84
ipAdEntIfIndex.100.10.40.84 1
ipAdEntNetMask.100.10.40.84 255.255.0.0
ipAdEntBcastAddr.100.10.40.84 1
ipAdEntReasmMaxSize.100.10.40.84 0
icmpInMsgs.0 10
```

```
icmpInErrors.0      0
icmpInDestUnreachs.0      0
icmpInTimeExcds.0      0
icmpInParmProbs.0      0
icmpInSrcQuenches.0      0
icmpInRedirects.0      0
icmpInEchos.0      4
icmpInEchoReps.0      0
icmpInTimestamps.0      0
icmpInTimestampReps.0      0
icmpInAddrMasks.0      0
icmpInAddrMaskReps.0      0
icmpOutMsgs.0      4
icmpOutErrors.0      0
icmpOutDestUnreachs.0      5
icmpOutTimeExcds.0      0
icmpOutParmProbs.0      0
icmpOutSrcQuenches.0      0
icmpOutRedirects.0      0
icmpOutEchos.0      0
icmpOutEchoReps.0      4
icmpOutTimestamps.0      0
icmpOutTimestampReps.0      0
icmpOutAddrMasks.0      0
icmpOutAddrMaskReps.0      0
udpInDatagrams.0      670
udpNoPorts.0      520
udpInErrors.0      5000
udpOutDatagrams.0      673
.1.3.6.1.4.1.1723.1.6.1.0      0
.1.3.6.1.4.1.1723.1.6.2.0
.1.3.6.1.4.1.1723.1.6.3.0
.1.3.6.1.4.1.1723.1.6.4.0
.1.3.6.1.4.1.1723.1.6.5.0
```

## 9 LED Status and Error Codes

There are 5 LEDs for status or error messages on the front panel.

### 9.1 Send LED

SEND LED	Description
Flashing	Normal case. Access to the internal bus is displayed. The board 7270RC is correctly connected to the system 7001RC.
Permanently off	The board 7270RC is not ready for operation
Permanently lit	Error on the board 7270RC

### 9.2 Network Status LEDs 1-4

LED 1	LED 2	LED 3	Funktion
Lit	Off	Off	<b>Synchronization</b> of LAN possible with board 7270RC.
Off	Flashing	Off	<b>No synchronization</b> of LAN possible with board 7270RC e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• system 7001RC not synchronised,</li> <li>• or board 7270RC is not implemented, it becomes no time information from system 7001RC.</li> </ul>

LED 4	Funktion
Lit	Network connection is <b>correctly</b> via RJ45
Off	Network connection is <b>incorrect</b> via RJ45

LED 1-4	Funktion
al off $\Rightarrow$ al lit $\Rightarrow$ initial flashing	<b>RESET</b> -behaviour of board 7270RC with on it following initialising. (duration about 5 second)
different flashing of al LEDs	<b>Error behaviour</b> (continuous)



#### Telnet configuration mode:

LED 3 of board 7270RC is flashing into the configuration mode.  
e.g. with **Telnet** or through **system 7001RC**.

## 10 Technical Data 7270RC

<b>General</b>	Euro board 160 x 100 mm (4HP) for 19" or ½ 19" (3U) racks Function board for System 7001RC
<b>Voltage supply</b> Internal system voltage	5V DC ± 5%
<b>Current</b> with 10 Base-T Interface with 10/100 Base-T interface	typisch 200mA 450mA
<b>Temperature range</b>	0 bis 50° C 0 to 50° C
<b>MTBF</b>	> 285.000 Std.

<b>Network interface</b>	10 Base-T oder 10/100 Base-T
Network Connections	The network connection is made via a LAN cable and RJ45 plug (recommended cable type: CAT5 or better).
Request per second	max. 400 Requests
Number of connectable clients	Theoretically unlimited
<b>Ethernet compatibility</b>	Version 2.0 / IEEE 802.3
Network Protocols	IPv4, UDP, TCP, SNMP (limited), ICMP, Telnet, FTP
Time Protocols	NTP versions 1, 2 and 3 (RFC 1305) SNTP (Simple NTP, RFC 2030) or SINEC H1 time datagram

<b>Minute pulse</b>	potential isolated, as current generator 12V DC / min. 20mA, max. 100 mA
ext. 12V DC voltage	12V DC, max. 100mA, potential isolated
isolation	min. 1000V DC

<b>CE compliant to EMC Directive 89/336/EC and Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EC</b>	
Safety / Low Voltage Directive	DIN EN 60950-1:2001 + A11 + Corrigendum
EN 61000-6-4	
EMC (Electromagnetic Compatibility) / Interference Immunity	EN 61000-4-2 /-3/-4/-5/-6/-11
EN 61000-6-2	EN 61000-3-2 /-3
Radio Interference Voltage	EN 55022
Radio Interference Emission	EN 55022 Class B

## 11 Glossary

### Network IP Address

An IP address consists of a 32 bit value, which is divided into four 8 bit numbers. In its standard format, 4 sets of decimal numbers (in the range 0...255) are separated from each other by a dot (*Dotted Quad Notation*).

#### **Example: 192.2.1.123**

The IP address is made up of a Network-ID followed by a Host-ID. In order to cover different requirements, four common classes of network were defined. Dependent on the network class, the last one, two or three bytes define the Host whilst the first byte defines the network (Network-ID).

In the following text "x" stands for the Host part of the IP address.

### Class A Networks

IP address 1.xxx.xxx.xxx to 127.xxx.xxx.xxx

In this Class there are max. 127 different networks. This facilitates the connection of a large number of devices (max. 16.777.216 )

#### **Example: 100.0.0.1, (Network 100, Host 0.0.1)**

### Class B Networks

IP address 128.0.xxx.xxx to 191.255.xxx.xxx

This Class consists of max. 32768 networks. Each of these networks can include up to 65534 devices.

#### **Example: 172.1.3.2 (Network 172.1, Host 3.2)**

### Class C Networks

IP address 192.0.0.xxx to 223.255.255.xxx

These network addresses are the most common. Up to 256 devices can be connected.

### Class D Networks

The addresses from 224.xxx.xxx.xxx to 239.xxx.xxx.xxx are used as multicast addresses.

### Exceptions

- No address is permitted that sets the 4 most significant bits to 1-1-1-1 (240.xxx.xxx.xxx - 254.xxx.xxx.xxx). These addresses are identified as "Class E" and are reserved.
- When all bits are set to "0" in the host address, the network as a whole is addressed (e.g. for routing inputs).
- When all the bits in the host part address are set to "1", this is the broadcast address. This means that "every station" is addressed.
- Network and broadcast addresses may not be used as a host address
  - e.g. 192.168.0.0 identifies the whole network
  - 192.168.0.255 identifies the broadcast address

### Broadcast Address

The broadcast address is an IP address that is used to address all hosts in a network. Generally, this address corresponds to the Network-ID and the value 255 for each byte of the host part of the IP address (e.g. 149.202.255.255 stands for all hosts in the Class B network 149.202.0.0).

### Gateway Address

The Gateway or Router address is required in order to be able to communicate with other segments of the network. The standard Gateway must be set to the Router address that connects these segments. This address must be located within the local network.

### Network Mask

In order to prevent unnecessary loading of the network, the number of computers in a network segment is limited. For this reason, networks are divided into several smaller networks, also known as sub-networks. The network mask serves to define the network and host parts of an IP address and is 32 bits (4 bytes) long. It is used to allocate IP addresses other than network Classes A, B and C. Inputting the network mask facilitates selection of the number of bits to be used for the IP address as a network part and the number to be used for the host part.

Each bit of the network mask that has the value 1 defines the network part in the IP address; when the network mask bit is 0 then the IP address bit belongs to the host part.

Examples of network masks for the different network classes:

- Standard Class A    Network mask 255.0.0.0
- Standard Class B    Network mask 255.255.0.0
- Standard Class C    Network mask 255.255.255.0

Network Class	Network Part	Host Part	Binary Network Mask	Decimal Network Mask
A	8 Bit	24 Bit	11111111.00000000.00000000.00000000	255.0.0.0
B	16 Bit	16 Bit	11111111.11111111.00000000.00000000	255.255.0.0
C	24 Bit	8 Bit	11111111.11111111.11111111.00000000	255.255.255.0



The network part (1) must be continuous. It may not contain zeros.

#### Example:

- 11111000 00000000... => ok
- 11111000 00100000... => error

The following table shows the possible allocation of a Class C network in respect of the number of sub-networks and the available addresses per sub-network:

Net-works	Number of IP Addresses	Network Mask Address
1	256	255.255.255.0
2	128	255.255.255.128
4	64	255.255.255.192
8	32	255.255.255.224
16	16	255.255.255.240
32	8	255.255.255.248
64	4	255.255.255.252
128	2	255.255.255.254

Therefore, only the following values can be set for the host part of each of the 4 bytes:

Decimal	Binary
255	1111 1111
254	1111 1110
252	1111 1100
248	1111 1000
240	1111 0000
224	1110 0000
192	1100 0000
128	1000 0000
0	0000 0000

### **MAC Address**

**Media Access Control** - address is the unchangeable 8 byte hardware address of a network board.

### **SINEC H1 time datagram**

Special industry Ethernet time protocol

### **NTP**

**Network Time Protocol**: a network time protocol for synchronizing networks.

### **SNTP**

**Simple Network Time Protocol**