AIRZONE

INTEGRATION PROTOCOL

Airzone MODBUS

AIRZONE CEN

AIRZONE flexa 2.0

AIRZONE innobus PRO 32

CONTENTS

1. WARNINGS AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

1.1. Warnings

For your security, and to protect the devices, follow these instructions:

- Do not handle the system with wet or damp hands.
- Disconnect the power supply before making any connections.
- Disconnect the power supply from the air conditioning and heating system before making any connections or disconnecting equipment.
- Take care not to cause a short circuit in any of the system's connections.

1.2. Environmental Policy

Do not dispose of this equipment in the household waste. Electrical and electronic equipment contain substances that may damage the environment if they are not handled appropriately. The symbol of a crossed-out waste bin indicates that electrical equipment should be collected separately from other urban waste. For correct environmental management, it must be taken to the collection centers provided for this purpose, at the end of its useful life.

The equipment's components may be recycled. Act in accordance with current regulations on environmental protection.
If you replace it with other equipment, you must return it to the distributor or take it to a specialized collection centre.

Those breaking the law or by-laws will be subject to such fines and measures as are laid down in environmental protection legislation.

2. INTRODUCTION

The target of the present document is to specify in details the **MODBUS** commands which can be used by an **Extern Domotic System** to interact with the **Airzone's Integrable Systems** and other elements which compose it.

3. SERIAL COMMUNICATION PORT RS-485

RS-485, or also known as EIA-485, is a Bus communication standard
Its specifications are:

INTEGRATION BUS	
Communication's port speed	19200 bps
Communication mode	Half Duplex

The communication is Half-duplex, which means that the messages are transmitted in both directions but not simultaneously. To maintain the **BUS** topology, it must be checked that only 2 wires are connected in each terminal, one for input and the other one for output; connecting the terminals of the same type.

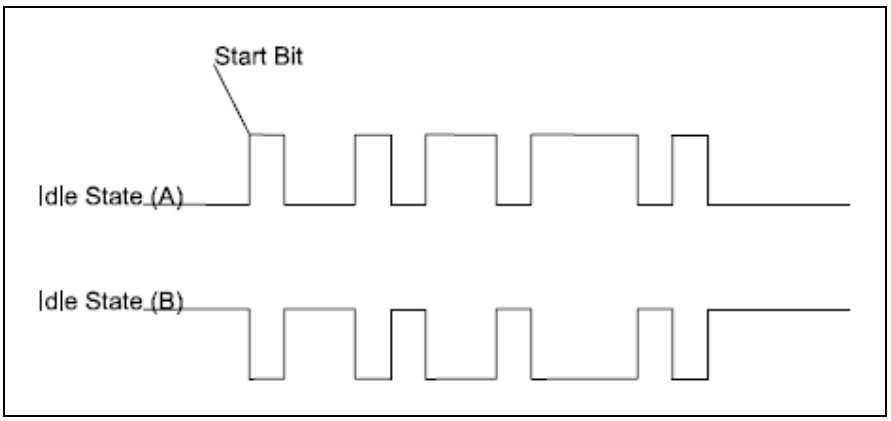

Fig. 1 -Differential Digital Communication Signals

4. MODBUS PROTOCOL

ModBus is a second level communication protocol (Data Connection) of the OSI model for computer networking, based on the Master/ Slave (or Client/ Server) architecture. This level provides facilities to transmit data blocks between two network stations. It organizes the information in a physical level at data format or logical groups of information.

Each device of the ModBus network has a unique direction. The Master device sends one command in a frame that contains the direction of the addressee device. All the devices receive the frame, but only the addressee understands and implements the command (the content of the frame) returning a message of confirmation or of an error.

Each of the messages includes redundant information which assures its reception integrity. If the Master device doesn't receive the confirmation at the end of a certain period, it means there is an error and the communication ends.
There is a special message known as "of Broadcast" oriented to all devices, which application is to reset and support functions.

INTEGRATION BUS	
Frame Length	8 bits
Stop bits	1 bit
Stream Control	- -
Pair Parity	Even

The transmission mode is MODBUS-RTU. Each byte (8 bits) of data is represented by two characters of 4 bits in Hexadecimal. The frame format is as follows:

START	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	PARITY	STOP

5. MODBUS FUNCTION CODES

The ModBus command allows controlling any element to modify the value of any of its register or solicit the value contained in those registries, according to the followings code function:

CODE	FUNCTION
03	Output Register Read Operation
04	Input Register Read Operation
06	Single Register Write Operation
16	Multiple Register Write Operation
22	Mask Register Write Operation

6. MODBUS COMMANDS

The frame, for read and write operations, format is as follows:

System Address	Operation Code	Zone Address	Registry or Initial Registry Address	Data	CRC
1 byte	1 byte	1 byte	1 byte	1..2·N bytes	2 bytes

- **System Address**: Defines the System to which connection is aimed. Addresses are from 1 to 247, reserving address 0 for broadcast operations
- **Operation Code**: Indicates the function to be achieved.

- **Zone Address**: In the operation commands on the zones, this field specifies the zone on which operation will be achieved. Zone Number 0 is reserved for broadcast operation on every zone of a system.
- **Registry or Initial Registry Address**: Indicates the address of the registry to which access is attempted. In multiple writing operations, it will indicate the first registry of the multiple read.
- **Data:** 2-bytes for simple operation or multiples of 2-bytes for multiple Reading or writing operations are contained in this field.
- **CRC:** Cyclic Redundant Code implemented to detect communication errors.

6.1. Write Command

6.1.1. Single Registry Command

BYTE	FIELD
0	SYSTEM ADDRESS (0/1-247)
1	SINGLE REGISTER WRITE OPERATION (6)
2	ZONE ADDRESS
3	REGISTRY ADDRESS
4	DATA TO BE WRITTEN
5	
6	CRC
7	

The response to a write command, always that no error is produced will be a frame with exactly the same information as the one sent.

6.1.2. Multiple Registry write operation

BYTE	FIELD
0	SYSTEM ADDRESS (0/1-247)
1	MULTIPLE REGISTER WRITE OPERATION CODE (16)
2	ZONE ADDRESS
3	INITIAL REGISTRY ADDRESS
4	NUMBER OF REGISTRIES TO BE WRITTEN (N)
5	
6	NUMBER OF TOTAL BYTES TO BE WRITTEN (2·N)
7	DATA TO BE WRITTEN ON REGISTRY 1
8	
	•
	•
	•
5+2·N	DATA TO BE WRITTEN ON REGISTRY N
6+2·N	
7+2·N	CRC
8+2·N	

The answer, if no error happens, will have the following format:

BYTE	FIELD
0	SYSTEM ADDRESS (0/1-247)
1	MULTIPLE REGISTER WRITE OPERATION CODE (16)
2	ZONE ADDRESS
3	INITIAL REGISTRY ADDRESS
4	NUMBER OF REGISTRY WRITTEN (N)
5	
6	CRC
7	

6.1.3. Multiple Registry Write Operation with Mask

The writing of multiple registries using mask allows operating on certain chosen bits in certain registries. The first mask does a logic AND operation over the registry and the second mask does a logic OR operation over the registry.
The AND mask indicates the bits of the registry that will be modified. The bits on the AND mask having value ‘1’ will remain invariables, while the ones having ‘0’ will take the values indicated in the OR mask at the same position.

BYTE	FIELD
0	SYSTEM ADDRESS (0/1-247)
1	REGISTRY WRITE OPERATION WITH MASK CODE (22)
2	ZONE ADDRESS
3	REGISTRY ADDRESS
4	AND MASK
5	
6	OR MASK
7	
8	CRC
9	

The answer, if no error happens, will have exactly the same format as the writing command.

6.2. READING COMMAND

6.2.1. Question

BYTE	FIELD
0	SYSTEM ADDRESS (0/1-247)
1	REGISTRY READ OPERATION COMMAND (3/4)
2	ZONE ADDRESS
3	INITIAL REGISTRY ADDRESS
4	NUMBER OF REGISTRIES TO BE READ (N)
5	
6	CRC
7	

6.2.2. Answer

BYTE	FIELD
0	SYSTEM ADDRESS (0/1-247)
1	REGISTRY READ OPERATION COMMAND (3/4)
2	DATA LENGTH IN BYTES (2·N)
3	READ REGISTRY DATA 0
4	
• • •	
2·N + 3	READ REGISTRY DATA N
2·N + 4	
2·N + 5	CRC
2·N + 6	

7. REGISTRIES

The accessible registries are listed below. Depending on the system to be integrated the number of registries to be read or written will vary, remaining the rest as reserved registries. The registries can be readable (R) or readable and writable (R/W) as indicated in the chart below.

7.1. System Registries

In each system there are 24 in/out registries, each of 16 bits, which description is as follows:

SYSTEM CONFIGURATION REGISTRIES		
ADDRESS FUNC. CODE	**DESCRIPTION**	**VALUES**
00(h) 3,4,6,16,22 (R/W)	System working mode and fancoil fan speed **(1)**	System Working Mode Registry (bits 0-8): 0 → Stop 1 → Cold 2 → Heating Pump 4 → Ventilation 3 → Heating Floor 258 → Combined Heating
		Ducted Fancoil Ventilation Speed (bits 9-10): 0 → Stop 1 → Cold 4 → Ventilation 3 → Heating Floor
		- Bits 11: Reserved
		Chiller Unit Control Board (AZXCC) present (bit 12)
		Free-cooling module present (bit 13)
		- Bits 14-15: Reserved

(1) Note 1	The working mode will always be set in every case, except for four-pipe chiller installation type, case in which the value is ignored. The Fan Ventilation Speed can only be written in Fancoil installation type. On the rest the value is ignored.

01(h)	Reserved	Registry reserved
02(h) 3,4,6,16 (R/W)	Combined Heating Working Mode Temperature Gap	• Centigrade: Integer Number/10; range 0-10ºC • Fahrenheit: Integer Number/10; range 32-50ºF • Step is always one degree(1ºC or 1ºF)
03(h) 3,4,6,16,22 (R/W)	AC Unit Control Configuration Registry	• **Bit 0-1**: Q-Adapt configuration 0 → Standard 1 → Q-Power 4 → Q-Silence 3 → Q-Minimum
		Bit 2-5: Reserved
03(h) 3,4,6,16,22	AC unit control configuration registry	• **Bit 6**: Free-cooling configuration o 0 = Disable o 1 = Enable

(R/W)		• **Bit 7**: Minimum air for dampers o 0 = Disable o 1 = Enable • **Bit 8**: Global heating floor o 0 = Disable o 1 = Enable • **Bit 9 y 10**: Installation Type o 0 = Direct Expansion Unit o 1 = Ducted Fancoil Unit o 2 = 2-pipes Chiller with single fancoil units o 3 = 4-pipes Chiller with single fancoil units
		Bits 11: Reserved
		• **Bit 12**: Temperature representation o 0 = Celsius o 1 = Fahrenheit • **Bit 13**: Proportional motor control o 0 = Non Proportional o 1 = Proportional
		Bits 14-15: Reserved
04(h) 3,4,6,16,22 (R/W)	Time and day configuration registry	• **Bits 0, 1 y 2**: Day o 000 = No Day and Time Set o 001 = Monday (1) o … o 111 = Sunday (7) • **Bits 3-7**: Hour • **Bits 8-13**: Minutes
05(h) 3,4,6,16,22 (R/W)	Protection temperature probes configuration registry	• **Bits 0-3**: Cooling Protection Temperature o 0 = 6ºC o 1 = 7ºC o 2 = 8ºC o 3 = 9ºC o 4 = 10ºC • **Bits 4-7**: Heating Protection Temperature o 0 = 32ºC o 1 = 33ºC o 2 = 34ºC o 3 = 35ºC o 4 = 36ºC
		- **Bits 8-15**: Boiler (40ºC ó 65ºC) / (104ºF ó 149ºF)
06(h) 3,4,6,16,22 (R/W)	AC unit information	• Upper byte (0x8000): Single-phase (0) or Three-phase (1) (R/W) • Upper byte (0x7f00): Nominal power (L) • Lower byte (0x0040) Energy efficiency algorithm exists? (R/W) • Lower byte (0x0080): Algorithm active (R/W) • Lower byte (0x003f): o Bit 0: Damper 1 o Bit 1: Damper 2 … o Bit 5: Damper 5
07(h)	System power consumption	• Upper byte (07f00): Power consumption without energy savings algorithm.

3,4,16,22 (R/W)		• Lower byte (0080): New data. • Lower byte (007f): Power consumption with energy savings algorithm.
08(h) 3,4 (L)	AC protection temperature probe temperature	• Celsius: Integer/10. • Fahrenheit: Integer.
09(h) 3,4 (L)	Active zones registry (lower addresses)	• **Bit 0** = Zone 1 • **Bit 1** = Zone 2 • … • **Bit 15** = Zone 16
0A(h) 3,4 (L)	Active zones registry (higher addresses)	• **Bit 0** = Zone 17 • **Bit 1** = Zone 18 • … • **Bit 15** = Zone 32
0B(h) 3,4 (L)	Boiler protection probe temperature on CCP	• Celsius: Integer/10 (never in fahrenheit
0C(h) 3,4 (L)	Digital imputs and temperature probes status	• **Bit 0** = Forced Remote On/Off (manual rearm) • **Bit 1** = Forced Remote On/Off (automatic rearm) • **Bit 2** = AC Return Air Temperature Probe Short-circuit (Sonda 1) • **Bit 3** = AC Return Air Temperature Probe Open Circuit (Sonda 1) • **Bit 4**: Boiler Temperature Probe Input Short-circuit (Sonda 2) • **Bit 5**: Boiler Temperature Probe Input Open-Circuit (Sonda 2) - **Bits 6-15**: Reserved
0D(h) 3,4 (L)	Relay board status register (board 1)	Zones 1 to 8 • **Bit 0 al 7**: Identifies the On status (1) or Off status (0) of each relay - **Bits 8-14**: Reserved • **Bit 15**: Relay Board Detection Bit o 0 = Relay Board (Board 1) Not Detected o 1 = Relay Board (Board 1) Detected
0E(h) 3,4 (L)	Relay board status register (board 2)	Zones 9 to 16 • **Bit 0 al 7**: Identifies the On status (1) or Off status (0) of each relay - **Bits 8-14**: Reserved • **Bit 15**: Relay Board Detection Bit o 0 = Relay Board (Board 2) Not Detected o 1 = Relay Board (Board 2) Detected
0F(h) 3,4 (L)	Relay board status register (board 3)	Zones 17 to 24 • **Bit 0 al 7**: Identifies the On status (1) or Off status (0) of each relay - **Bits 8-14**: Reserved • **Bit 15**: Relay Board Detection Bit o 0 = Relay Board (Board 3) Not Detected o 1 = Relay Board (Board 3) Detected

10(h) 3,4 (L)	Relay board status register (board 4)	Zones 25 to 32 • **Bit 0 al 7**: Identifies the On status (1) or Off status (0) of each relay - **Bits 8-14**: Reserved • **Bit 15**: Relay Board Detection Bit o 0 = Relay Board (Board 4) Not Detected o 1 = Relay Board (Board 4) Detected
11(h) 3,4 (L)	System controller firmware version	Register holding the Firmware version. The four most significant bits hold a value of 5 for Flexa 2.0 and a value of 6 for Innobus Pro32
12(h) 3,4 (L)	Minumum temperature set point	Minimum Temperature Set Point
13(h) 3,4 (L)	Minumum temperature set point	Maximum Temperature Set Point
14(h) 3,4 (L)	Total zones weight **(2)**	Registry holding the actual on-demand weight and the total weigh • **Bits 0-7**: total weight on demand • **Bits 8-15**: Total Weight

(2) Nota 2	Each zone has a weight counting 1 while the Master Zone (if present) will have double weight. If any slave motorized outlet is present, it will add 1 to the zone weight. For instance: • Zone = Weight 1 • Master Zone = Weight 2 • Zone with Slave Outlet = Weight • Master Zone with Slave Outlet = Weight 3

15(h) 3,4 (L)	Relay board 1 firmware version	Register holding the firmware version of the Relay Board 1
16(h) 3,4 (L)	Relay board 2 firmware version	Register holding the firmware version of the Relay Board 2
17(h) 3,4 (L)	Relay board 3 firmware version	Register holding the firmware version of the Relay Board 3
18(h) 3,4 (L)	Relay board 4 firmware version	Register holding the firmware version of the Relay Board 4
19(h) 3,4,6,16 (R/W)	MINIMUM SET-POINT VALUE *(Cooling Mode)*	Centigrade: integer/10; range: 15–26ºC; step: 1ºC. Fahrenheit: integer; range: 64-72ºF, step 1ºF.
1AH 3,4,6,16 (R/W)	MAXIMUM SET-POINT VALUE *(Heating Mode)*	Centigrade: integer/10; range: 21–30ºC; step: 1ºC. Fahrenheit: integer; range: 77-86ºF; step 1ºF.
1BH 3,4 (R)	WORKING MODE AND DEMANDS ON THE CCP	***Registry holding the active working mode of the system (for 4-pipes installation various working modes can be active simultaneously) and if there is demand or not on any working mode***
		Bit 0: Cooling mode active
		Bit 1: Heat Pump active
		Bit 2: Radiant Floor active
		Bit 3: Combined heating active
		Bit 4: Cooling demand
		Bit 5: Heat pump demand
		Bit 6: Radiant Floor demand
1CH 3,4,6,16 (R/W)	Reserved	**Reserved**
1DH 3,4,6,16 (L/E)	Reserved	**Reserved**
1EH 3,4,6,16 (R/W)	Country of Installation	**Bits** 0-2: Country 0 → Spain 1 → USA 2 → France 3 → Italy 4 → Portugal
1FH 3,4,6,16 (R/W)	Reserved	**Reserved**

7.2. Zone Registries

It have been defined 14 Zone Registries. Each registry is 16 bits long. They hold the following information:

ZONE CONFIGURATION REGISTRIES		
ADDRESS FUNC. CODE	**DESCRIPTION**	**VALUES**
00(h) 3,4,6,16,22 (R/W)	Zone working mode configuration registry	- **Bits 0**: Reserved
		• **Bit 1**: Zone Control Mode o 0 = Manual Mode o 1 = Automatic Mode (Scheduling) • **Bit 2**: On/Off Activation/Status o 0 = OFF o 1 = ON
		With Fancoil Installation Type • **Bit 3**: Zone Touch Hold Activation o 0 = Hold Inactive o 1 = Hold Active • **Bit 4 y 5**: Fan Speed o 0 = Automatic o 1 = Speed 1 o 2 = Speed 2 o 3 = Speed 3 • **Bit 6-7**: Sleep Mode configuration o 00 = Sleep off o 01 = Sleep 30 min. o 10 = Sleep 60 min. o 11 = Sleep 90 min. • **Bit 8-10**: Zone Working Mode o 0 = Stop o 1 = Cold o 2 = Heat Pump o 3 = Ventilation o 4 = Heating Floor o 5 = Combined Heating o 6 = Dehumidification
		- Bits 11-14: Reserved
		• **Bit 15**: Time programming activation/deactivation o 0 = Activated o 1 = Deactivated
01(h)	Reserved	Registry reserved
02(h)	Reserved	Registry reserved
03(h) 3,4,6,16,22 (R/W)	Set point temperature	• Celsius: Integer/10; Range: 18–30ºC; Step: 0.5ºC. Fahrenheit: Integer; Range: 64-86ºF; Step: 1ºF.
04(h) 3,4,6,16,22 (R/W)	Zone configuration register	• **Bit 0**: Master/Zone Configuration Bit o 0 = Zone o 1 = Master
		- **Bit 1**: Reserved

		• **Bit 2**: AC activation for the zone o 0 = Activated o 1 = Deactivated • **Bit 3**: Radiant floor activation for the zona o 0 = Deactivated o 1 = Activated • **Bit 4**: Anti-freezing for the zone o 0 = Deactivated o 1 = Activated • **Bit 5 y 6**: Intelligent Motorized Grille Opening Angle on Heating Mode o 0 = Opening Angle 90º o 1 = Opening Angle 50º o 2 = Opening Angle 45º o 3 = Opening Angle 40º • **Bit 7 y 8**: Intelligent Motorized Grille Opening Angle on Cooling Mode o 0 = Opening Angle 90º o 1 = Opening Angle 50º o 2 = Opening Angle 45º o 3 = Opening Angle 40º
		- **Bit 9**: Reserved
		• **Bit 10**: Local Probe present o 0 = Not present o 1 = Present
		- **Bit 11**: Reserved
		• **Bit 12 y 13**: Eco-Sleep Activation Input o 0 = Disa bles o 1 = Enabled – Normally Open o 2 = Enabled – Normally Closed • **Bit 14 y 15**: Local Forced Off Input o 0 = Disables o 1 = Enabled – Normally Open o 2 = Enabled – Normally Closed
05(h) 3,4,6,16 (R/W)	Time opened	Time that the motorized element has been opened from last reset of the register. Expressed in fractions of 10 minutes (1 = 10 minutes; 5 = 50 minutes, …) * Only available in Direct Expansion and Fancoil Installation Types
06(h) 3,4,6,16 (R/W)	Slave zone module (dirt)	Determines the ambient temperature and the set point temperature • 0 = Thermostat connected • n = Address of the master module having thermostat connected
07(h) 3,4,6,16 (R/W)	Master thermostat zone (dirī)	Address of the Zone Module where the Master Zone Thermostat is connected • 0 = Master Thermostat connected • n = Address of the Master Module with Master Thermostat * Available only in 4-pipes Chiller Installation Type
08(h) 3, 4 (L)	Remote probe temperature	• Celsius: Integer/10 • Fahrenheit: Integer

09(h) 3,4 (L)	Zone status register	• **Bit 0**: Zone Motorized Outlet status o 0 = Close o 1 = Open • **Bit 1**: Motorized Outlet Motor Status o 0 = Motor active o 1 = Motor inactive • **Bit 2**: Request Status from Zone Module to activate motor o 0 = Requesting o 1 = Not requesting
		- Bit 3 y 4: Reserved
		• **Bit 5**: Heating Floor Activation Status o 0 = Inactive o 1 = Active • **Bit 6**: Zone Module Type o 0 = Motorized Outlet o 1 = Fancoil Module • **Bit 7**: Request for ACC Status o 0 = No request o 1 = Requesting • **Bit 8**: Zone Module Eco Sleep Input Status o 0 = Inactive o 1 = Active • **Bit 9**: Zone Module On/Off Input Status o 0 = Inactive o 1 = Active • **Bit 10 y 11**: Fancoil Ventilation Speed Status o 0 = Off o 1 = Speed 1 o 2 = Speed 2 o 3 = Speed 3 • **Bit 12 y 13**: Proportional Opening Status o 0 = Minimum Air Flow (1st step) (For Cen and Flexa 2.0 it is fully closed) o 1 = Step 2 o 2 = Step 3 o 3 = Fully Open (4th step) • **Bit 14**: Thermostat Connection to Zone Module Status o 0 = Thermostat not connected o 1 = Thermostat connected • **Bit 15:** Anti-freezing activation: o 0 = Non active o 1 = Active
		Bit 15: Reserved
0A(h) 3,4 (L)	Local zone temperature	• Celsius: Integer/10 • Fahrenheit: Integer
0B(h) 3,4 (L)	Zone module firmware version	Registry where the Zone Module Firmware version is held
0C(h) 3,4 (L)	Version firmware tacto	Registry holding the System Controller Firmware version to whom the thermostat is connected
0D(h) 3,4 (L)	Zone error indication	**Bits 0 y 1**: Reserved **Bit 2**: Motor no connected **Bit 3**: Motor blocked **Bit 4**: Local Temperature Probe Input in open circuit

		Bit 5: Local Temperature Probe Input in short circuit **Bit 6**: Non compatible configuration **Bit 7**: Remote temperature probe module communications lost
		Bit 8-15: Reserved
0E(h) – 13(h)	Zone name	Zone name with 12 char

8. COMMAND EXAMPLES

Below you will find some examples of communication hold with an Innobus system, Reading and Writing on some registries, also including the responses of the system.

8.1. System Commands

8.1.1. Write

- Writing on the System Working Mode Registry:

BYTE	FIELD
0	SYSTEM ADDRESS
1	FUNCTION CODE = 6
2	ZONE ADDRESS = 00(h)
3	REGISTRY ADDRESS = 00(h)
4	AC UNIT WORKING MODE
5	
6	CRC
7	

- Writing on the Combined Heating Working Mode Temperature Gap Registry:

BYTE	FIELD
0	SYSTEM ADDRESS
1	FUNCTION CODE = 6
2	ZONE ADDRESS = 00(h)
3	REGISTRY ADDRESS = 02(h)
4	COMBINED HEATING
5	TEMPERATURE GAP.
6	CRC
7	

8.1.2. Reading

- AC Unit Protection Temperature Probe:

BYTE	FIELD
0	SYSTEM ADDRESS
1	FUNCTION CODE = 3
2	ZONE ADDRESS = 00(h)
3	INITIAL REGISTRY TO READ = 08(h)

4	NUMBER OF REGISTRIES TO READ = 0001(h)
5	
6	CRC
7	

- Response to the previous command:

BYTE	FIELD
0	SYSTEMA ADDRESS
1	FUNCTION CODE = 3
2	RESPONSE LENGTH IN BYTES = 02(h)
3	TEMPERATURE SENSED
4	
5	CRC
6	

8.2. Zone Command

8.2.1. Zone Working Mode Modification:

- Set the Zone to On:

BYTE	FIELD
0	SYSTEM ADDRESS
1	FUNCTION CODE = 16
2	ZONE ADDRESS
3	REGISTRY ADDRESS = 00(h)
4	AND MASK = FFFB(h) Only modifies bit 2 (ON/OFF)
5	
6	OR MASK = …X1XX(B) Set to '1' (ON) bit 2
7	
8	CRC
9	

8.2.2. Write

- Write on the Minimum Set Point Temperature Register:

BYTE	FIELD
0	SYSTEM ADDRESS
1	FUNCTION CODE = 6
2	ZONE ADDRESS
3	REGISTRY ADDRESS = 01(h)
4	MINIMUM SET POINT VALUE
5	
6	CRC
7	

- Reset of the Time Opened Register

BYTE	FIELD
0	SYSTEM ADDRESS
1	FUNCTION CODE = 6
2	ZONE ADDRESS
3	REGISTRY ADDRESS= 05(h)
4	'0' to Reset
5	
6	CRC
7	

8.2.3. Read

- Reading of the local temperature

BYTE	FIELD
0	SYSTEM ADDRESS
1	FUNCTION CODE = 4
2	ZONE ADDRESS
3	REGISTRY ADDRESS = 0A(h)
4	NUMBER OF REGISTRIES TO READ = 0001(h)
5	
6	CRC
7	

- Response to the previous command

BYTE	FIELD
0	SYSTEM ADDRESS
1	FUNCTION CODE = 4
2	RESPONSE LENGTH IN BYTES = 02(h)
3	LOCAL TEMPERATURE
4	
5	CRC

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