

© Copyright SEK Svensk Elstandard. Reproduction in any form without permission is prohibited.

## Industriell processtyrning – Fältbuss – Del 5-19: Definition av tjänster i applikationsskiktet – Delar i fältbuss, Typ 19

*Industrial communication networks –  
Fieldbus specifications –  
Part 5-19: Application layer service definition –  
Type 19 elements*

Som svensk standard gäller europastandarden EN IEC 61158-5-19:2019. Den svenska standarden innehåller den officiella engelska språkversionen av EN IEC 61158-5-19:2019.

### Nationellt förord

Europastandarden EN IEC 61158-5-19:2019

består av:

- **europastandardens ikraftsättningsdokument**, utarbetat inom CENELEC
- **IEC 61158-5-19, Fourth edition, 2019 - Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-19: Application layer service definition - Type 19 elements**

utarbetad inom International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC.

Tidigare fastställd svensk standard SS-EN 61158-5-19, utgåva 3, 2015, gäller ej fr o m 2022-05-15.

### *Standarder underlättar utvecklingen och höjer elsäkerheten*

Det finns många fördelar med att ha gemensamma tekniska regler för bl a mätning, säkerhet och provning och för utförande, skötsel och dokumentation av elprodukter och elanläggningar.

Genom att utforma sådana standarder blir säkerhetsfordringar tydliga och utvecklingskostnaderna rimliga samtidigt som marknadens acceptans för produkten eller tjänsten ökar.

Många standarder inom elområdet beskriver tekniska lösningar och metoder som åstadkommer den elsäkerhet som föreskrivs av svenska myndigheter och av EU.

### *SEK är Sveriges röst i standardiseringsarbetet inom elområdet*

SEK Svensk Elstandard svarar för standardiseringen inom elområdet i Sverige och samordnar svensk medverkan i internationell och europeisk standardisering. SEK är en ideell organisation med frivilligt deltagande från svenska myndigheter, företag och organisationer som vill medverka till och påverka utformningen av tekniska regler inom elektrotekniken.

SEK samordnar svenska intressenters medverkan i SEKs tekniska kommittéer och stödjer svenska experters medverkan i internationella och europeiska projekt.

### *Stora delar av arbetet sker internationellt*

Utformningen av standarder sker i allt väsentligt i internationellt och europeiskt samarbete. SEK är svensk nationalkommitté av International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) och Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique (CENELEC).

Standardiseringsarbetet inom SEK är organiserat i referensgrupper bestående av ett antal tekniska kommittéer som speglar hur arbetet inom IEC och CENELEC är organiserat.

Arbetet i de tekniska kommittéerna är öppet för alla svenska organisationer, företag, institutioner, myndigheter och statliga verk. Den årliga avgiften för deltagandet och intäkter från försäljning finansierar SEKs standardiseringsverksamhet och medlemsavgift till IEC och CENELEC.

### *Var med och påverka!*

Den som deltar i SEKs tekniska kommittéarbete har möjlighet att påverka framtida standarder och får tidig tillgång till information och dokumentation om utvecklingen inom sitt teknikområde. Arbetet och kontakterna med kollegor, kunder och konkurrenter kan gynnsamt påverka enskilda företags affärsutveckling och bidrar till deltagarnas egen kompetensutveckling.

Du som vill dra nytta av dessa möjligheter är välkommen att kontakta SEKs kansli för mer information.

### **SEK Svensk Elstandard**

Box 1284  
164 29 Kista  
Tel 08-444 14 00  
[www.elstandard.se](http://www.elstandard.se)

English Version

**Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications -  
Part 5-19: Application layer service definition - Type 19 elements  
(IEC 61158-5-19:2019)**

Réseaux de communication industriels - Spécifications des  
bus de terrain - Partie 5 -19 : Spécification du protocole de  
la couche liaison de données - Éléments de type 19  
(IEC 61158-5-19:2019)

Industrielle Kommunikationsnetze - Feldbusse - Teil 5-19:  
Dienstfestlegungen des Application Layer  
(Anwendungsschicht) - Typ 19-Elemente  
(IEC 61158-5-19:2019)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2019-05-15. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.



European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization  
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique  
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

**CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels**

## **European foreword**

The text of document 65C/947/FDIS, future edition 4 of IEC 61158-5-19, prepared by SC 65C "Industrial networks" of IEC/TC 65 "Industrial-process measurement, control and automation" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 61158-5-19:2019.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2020-02-15
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2022-05-15

This document supersedes EN 61158-5-19:2014.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

## **Endorsement notice**

The text of the International Standard IEC 61158-5-19:2019 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 61131 (series)	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61131 (series)
IEC 61131-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61131-1
IEC 61784-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61784-1
IEC 61784-2	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61784-2
IEC 61800-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61800-1
IEC 61800-7 (series)	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61800-7 (series)

## Annex ZA

(normative)

### Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE 1 Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: [www.cenelec.eu](http://www.cenelec.eu).

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 61131-3	-	Programmable controllers - Part 3: Programming languages	EN 61131-3	-
IEC 61158-1	2019	Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 1: Overview and guidance for the IEC 61158 and IEC 61784 series	EN IEC 61158-1	2019
IEC 61158-4-19	2019	Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4 -19: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 19 elements	-	-
ISO/IEC 7498-1	-	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic reference model: The basic model	-	-
ISO/IEC 8822	-	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Presentation service definition	-	-
ISO/IEC 8824-1	-	Information technology - Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Specification of basic notation	-	-
ISO/IEC 9545	-	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Application layer structure	-	-
ISO/IEC 10646	-	Information technology - Universal Coded Character Set (UCS)	-	-
ISO/IEC 10731	-	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic Reference Model - Conventions for the definition of OSI services	-	-
ISO/IEC/IEEE 60559	-	Information technology - Microprocessor Systems - Floating-Point arithmetic	-	-

## CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
1.1 General.....	7
1.2 Specifications .....	8
1.3 Conformance .....	8
2 Normative references .....	8
3 Terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviations and conventions .....	9
3.1 ISO/IEC 7498-1 terms.....	9
3.2 ISO/IEC 8822 terms.....	9
3.3 ISO/IEC 9545 terms.....	9
3.4 ISO/IEC 8824-1 terms.....	10
3.5 Fieldbus application-layer specific definitions.....	10
3.6 Abbreviations and symbols .....	12
3.7 Conventions.....	12
3.7.1 Overview .....	12
3.7.2 General conventions.....	12
3.7.3 Conventions for class definitions .....	12
3.7.4 Conventions for service definitions .....	14
4 Concepts .....	15
5 Data type ASE .....	15
5.1 Bitstring types.....	15
5.1.1 BitString8 .....	15
5.1.2 BitString16.....	16
5.1.3 BitString32.....	16
5.1.4 BitString64.....	16
5.2 Unsigned types .....	16
5.2.1 Unsigned16 .....	16
5.2.2 Unsigned32 .....	16
5.2.3 Unsigned64 .....	17
5.3 Integer types.....	17
5.3.1 Integer16.....	17
5.3.2 Integer32.....	17
5.3.3 Integer64.....	17
5.4 Floating Point types .....	17
5.4.1 Float32 .....	17
5.4.2 Float64 .....	18
5.5 Structure types .....	18
5.5.1 STRING2.....	18
6 Communication model specification .....	18
6.1 Concepts .....	18
6.1.1 Communication mechanisms .....	18
6.1.2 IDN concept.....	18
6.2 ASEs .....	18
6.2.1 Identification number (IDN) ASE .....	18
6.2.2 CYCIDN ASE.....	21

6.2.3	Management (MGT) ASE .....	24
6.3	ARs .....	31
6.3.1	General .....	31
6.3.2	Point-to-point user-triggered confirmed client/server AREP (SVC) .....	31
6.3.3	Point-to-point network-scheduled unconfirmed publisher/subscriber AREP (RTC-MS).....	31
6.3.4	Point-to-multipoint network-scheduled unconfirmed publisher/subscriber AREP (RTC-CC) .....	32
6.4	Summary of AR classes .....	32
6.5	Permitted FAL services by AREP role .....	33
	Bibliography.....	34
	Table 1 – Read service parameters.....	20
	Table 2 – Write service parameters.....	21
	Table 3 – Read service parameters.....	22
	Table 4 – Write service parameters.....	23
	Table 5 – Notify service parameters.....	24
	Table 6 – Get network status service parameters.....	25
	Table 7 – Get device status service parameters.....	26
	Table 8 – Network status change report service parameters .....	26
	Table 9 – Station status change report service parameters .....	27
	Table 10 – Set device status service parameters .....	27
	Table 11 – Enable RTC service parameters .....	28
	Table 12 – Enable hotplug service parameters.....	29
	Table 13 – Notify RTC service parameters.....	30
	Table 14 – Disable RTC service parameters .....	30
	Table 15 – AREP (SVC) class summary.....	32
	Table 16 – AREP (RTC-MS) class summary .....	32
	Table 17 – AREP (RTC-CC) class summary.....	33
	Table 18 – FAL services by AR type .....	33

## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS –  
FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –****Part 5-19: Application layer service definition –  
Type 19 elements****FOREWORD**

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the use of the associated protocol type is restricted by its intellectual-property-right holders. In all cases, the commitment to limited release of intellectual-property-rights made by the holders of those rights permits a layer protocol type to be used with other layer protocols of the same type, or in other type combinations explicitly authorized by its intellectual-property-right holders.

NOTE Combinations of protocol types are specified in IEC 61784-1 and IEC 61784-2.

International Standard IEC 61158-5-19 has been prepared by subcommittee 65C: Industrial networks, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2014. This edition constitutes a technical revision.



This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- improving the hotplug and redundancy features;
- improving the phase switching and the error handling;
- editorial improvements.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
65C/947/FDIS	65C/950/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts of the IEC 61158 series, published under the general title *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications*, can be found on the IEC web site.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

## INTRODUCTION

This document is one of a series produced to facilitate the interconnection of automation system components. It is related to other standards in the set as defined by the “three-layer” fieldbus reference model described in IEC 61158-1.

The application service is provided by the application protocol making use of the services available from the data-link or other immediately lower layer. This document defines the application service characteristics that fieldbus applications and/or system management may exploit.

Throughout the set of fieldbus standards, the term “service” refers to the abstract capability provided by one layer of the OSI Basic Reference Model to the layer immediately above. Thus, the application layer service defined in this document is a conceptual architectural service, independent of administrative and implementation divisions.

## **INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –**

### **Part 5-19: Application layer service definition – Type 19 elements**

## **1 Scope**

### **1.1 General**

The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.”

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 19 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life.

This International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the fieldbus application layer in terms of

- a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service,
- b) the primitive actions and events of the service;
- c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and
- d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences.

The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to

- a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and
- b) Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model.

This document specifies the structure and services of the fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented application service elements (ASEs) and a layer management entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes.

Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can

send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this document to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

## 1.2 Specifications

The principal objective of this document is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications.

A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of services standardized as the various Types of IEC 61158, and the corresponding protocols standardized in subparts of IEC 61158-6.

This specification may be used as the basis for formal application programming interfaces. Nevertheless, it is not a formal programming interface, and any such interface will need to address implementation issues not covered by this specification, including

- a) the sizes and octet ordering of various multi-octet service parameters, and
- b) the correlation of paired request and confirm, or indication and response, primitives.

## 1.3 Conformance

This document does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems.

There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill the application layer services as defined in this document.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE All parts of the IEC 61158 series, as well as IEC 61784-1 and IEC 61784-2 are maintained simultaneously. Cross-references to these documents within the text therefore refer to the editions as dated in this list of normative references.

IEC 61131-3, *Programmable controllers – Part 3: Programming languages*

IEC 61158-1:2019, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 1: Overview and guidance for the IEC 61158 and IEC 61784 series*

IEC 61158-4-19:2019, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 4-19: Data-link layer protocol specification – Type 19 elements*

ISO/IEC 7498-1, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model: The Basic Model*

ISO/IEC 8822, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Presentation service definition*

ISO/IEC 8824-1, *Information technology – Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Specification of basic notation*

ISO/IEC 9545, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Application Layer structure*

ISO/IEC 10646, *Information technology – Universal Coded Character Set (UCS)*

ISO/IEC 10731, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model – Conventions for the definition of OSI services*

ISO/IEC/IEEE 60559, *Information technology – Microprocessor Systems – Floating-Point arithmetic*