

**Training Document
for Comprehensive Automation Solutions
Totally Integrated Automation (T I A)**

MODULE F6

Operator Control

with

WinCC flexible 2005

and

TP177B

This document has been written by Siemens AG for training purposes for the project entitled "Siemens Automation Cooperates with Education (SCE)".

Siemens AG accepts no responsibility for the correctness of the contents.

Transmission, use or reproduction of this document is only permitted within public training and educational facilities. Exceptions require the prior written approval by Siemens AG (Michael Knust michael.knust@siemens.com).

Offenders will be liable for damages. All rights, including the right to translate the document, are reserved, particularly if a patent is granted or utility model is registered.






We would like to thank the following: Michael Dziallas Engineering, the teachers at vocational schools, and all others who helped to prepare this document.

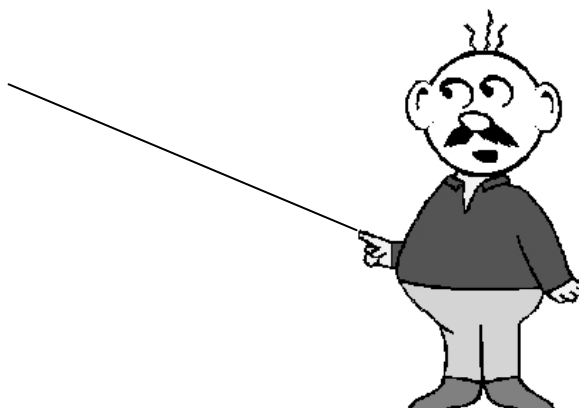
1.	PREFACE.....	6
2.	OPERATOR CONTROL WITH WINCC FLEXIBLE	8
2.1	SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	8
2.2	INSTALLATION/DEINSTALLATION	9
2.2.1	System Prerequisites.....	9
2.2.2	Installing WinCC flexible	10
2.2.3	Deinstalling WinCC flexible	10
2.2.4	Totally Integrated Automation.....	11
3.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	12
3.1	HARDWARE CONFIGURATION	12
3.2	PLANT DESCRIPTION	13
3.3	TASK DEFINITION.....	14
3.4	CONFIGURATION.....	14
4	STEP7 PROJECT "COLOR MIXING PLANT"	15
4.1	NEW PROJECT	15
4.2	HARDWARE CONFIGURATION	17
4.3	LIBRARY OF THE COLOR MIXING PLANT	18
4.4	ASSIGNMENT LIST	20
4.5	CONTROL PROGRAM	21
4.5.1	Function Block FB1.....	21
4.5.2	Variable Declaration	22
4.5.3	Inserting Panel Inputs FB5 as Multi Instance Block from the Program Library.....	23
4.5.4	Tank Block FB10	26
4.5.5	Automatic Program Sequence FB15.....	29
4.5.6	Manual Operation FC20	30
4.5.7	Mixer Motion FB25.....	31
4.5.8	Automatic and Manual Lamps	31
4.5.9	Organization Block OB1	32
4.6	LOADING TO THE CPU	33
4.7	PROGRAM TEST	33
5	SIMATIC HMI STATION	34
5.1	INSERTING AN HMI STATION	34
5.2	CONFIGURING THE HMI STATION	36
5.3	CHECKING THE CONNECTION WITH NETPRO	37
5.4	OPENING THE HMI STATION.....	38
6	WINCC FLEXIBLE ENGINEERING SYSTEM	39
6.1	PROGRAM INTERFACE.....	39
6.1.1	Menus and Symbol Bars.....	40
6.1.2	Work Space	41
6.1.3	Project Window.....	42
6.1.4	Property Window	43

6.1.5	Tool Window	44
6.1.6	Output Window	45
6.1.7	Object Window.....	45
6.1.8	Resetting the Arrangement.....	45
6.2	CONFIGURING DISPLAYS.....	46
6.2.1	Display Template	47
6.2.2	Generating Displays	51
6.2.3	Inserting Graphic Displays.....	52
6.2.4	Configuring Display Changes.....	55
6.3	SETTINGS AT THE TOUCH PANEL TP177B COLOR PN/DP	58
6.3.1	Setting the Date and the Time of Day	59
6.3.2	Setting the MPI Address	60
6.3.3	Setting the Profibus DP Address	61
6.3.4	Assigning the Ethernet Address	61
6.3.5	Setting the Transfer Properties.....	62
6.3.6	Transfer Mode	62
6.4	CHECKING FOR CONSISTENCY	63
6.5	TRANSFER SETTINGS AND DATA TRANSFER UNDER WINCC FLEXIBLE	63
6.6	BUTTON END	65
6.7	CONFIGURING A CONNECTION.....	67
7	DISPLAY AND OPERATOR OBJECTS	68
7.1	LEVELS.....	68
7.2	BASIC OBJECTS	69
7.3	EXPANDED OBJECTS	71
8	DISPLAY AND OPERATOR OBJECTS IN THE PROJECT "COLOR MIXING PLANT".....	72
8.1	CONFIGURING DISPLAY AND OPERATOR OBJECTS IN THE PICTURE"Tank1".....	72
8.1.1	Configuring the Bar Display.....	72
8.1.2	Configuring the Linear Regulator.....	76
8.1.3	Configuring a Button.....	79
8.1.4	Representing the Valve Function in Color	83
8.1.5	Testing the Picture "Tank1" in Runtime.....	86
8.2	CONFIGURING THE DISPLAY AND OPERATOR OBJECTS IN THE PICTURES "TANK2" AND "TANK3".....	87
8.3	OBJECTS IN THE BASIC DISPLAY.....	89
8.3.1	Tank Levels and Valve Representations.....	89
8.3.2	Configuring the Mixer Motor	90
8.3.3	Configuring the Manual Mode for the Outflow Valve of the Container	95
8.3.4	Switching Operating Modes.....	97
8.3.5	Configuring the Fill Entries.....	99
8.3.6	Configuring the "START" Button.....	101
8.3.7	Configuring the Mixer Motion.....	103
8.4	CONFIGURING OBJECTS IN THE PERMANENT WINDOW.....	107
8.4.1	Configuring Text Fields.....	107
8.4.2	Configuring the Output Fields.....	108
9	CONFIGURING MESSAGES	111
9.1	ANALOG MESSAGES	111

9.2	BIT MESSAGES	111
9.3	MESSAGE WINDOW	112
9.4	MESSAGE INDICATOR	114
9.5	TESTING THE MESSAGE CONFIGURATION IN RUNTIME	115
10	CONFIGURING RECIPES	116
10.1	ADDING RECIPES	116
10.2	SPECIFYING DATA SETS	117
10.3	GENERATING THE PICTURES "RECIPE INPUT" AND "RECIPE SELECTION"	117
10.3.1	Configuring the Picture "Recipe Input"	117
10.3.2	Configuring the picture "Recipe Selection"	119
10.3.3	Configuring Buttons for Display Change	120
10.4	SELECTING RECIPES IN RUNTIME.....	122
10.5	Entering New Recipes in Runtime.....	123
11	CONFIGURING USER MANAGEMENT.....	124
11.1	SETTING UP THE USER GROUP	124
11.2	SETTING UP USERS	125
11.3	ASSIGNING AUTHORIZATIONS	126
11.3.1	Protecting the Start Button.....	126
11.3.2	Protecting Data Selection	127
11.3.3	Protecting Recipe Input	127
11.3.4	Protecting the Operating Mode Selection.....	128
11.4	TESTING USER MANAGEMENT IN RUNTIME	129

The following symbols are provided as a guide through Module F6:

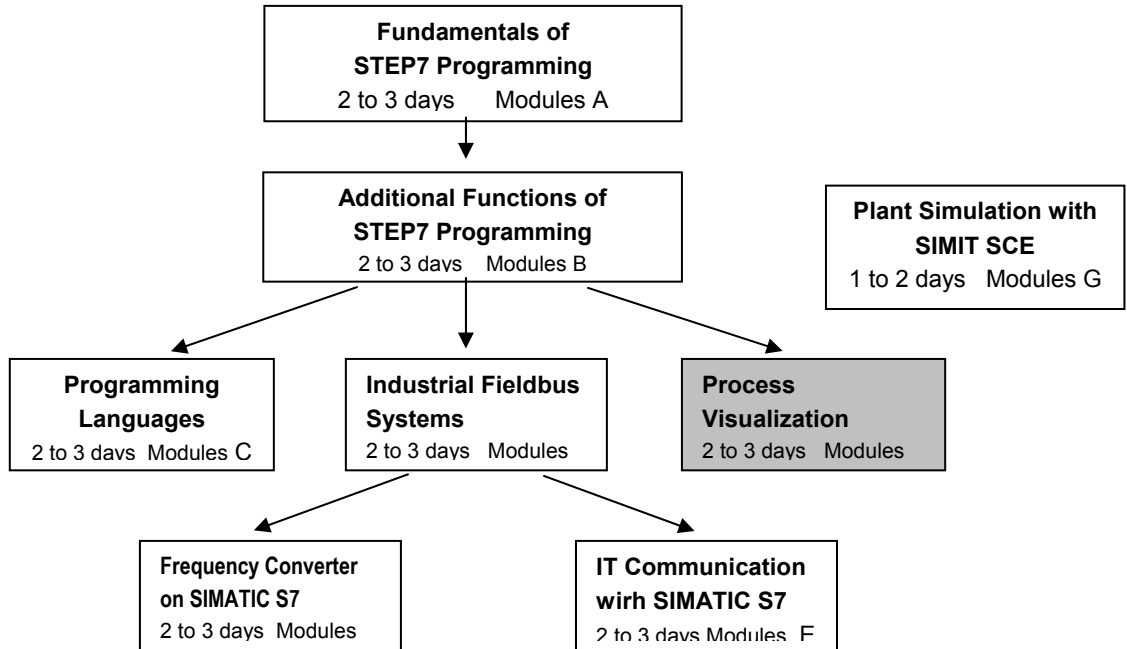
-  **Information**
-  **Installation**
-  **Programming**
-  **Sample Exercise**
-  **Notes**





PREFACE

In terms of its contents, Module F6 is part of the teaching unit entitled 'Process Visualization'.



Learning Objective:

In Module F6, the reader is introduced to the essential functions of the software WinCC flexible 2005.

Typical task definitions are processed using a sample system.

- Installing the software
- Steps for generating a Step7 project
- Inserting an HMI station
- Interface of WinCC flexible
- Configuring display and operator objects
- Configuring messages
- Generating recipe management
- Setting up user management

Prerequisites:

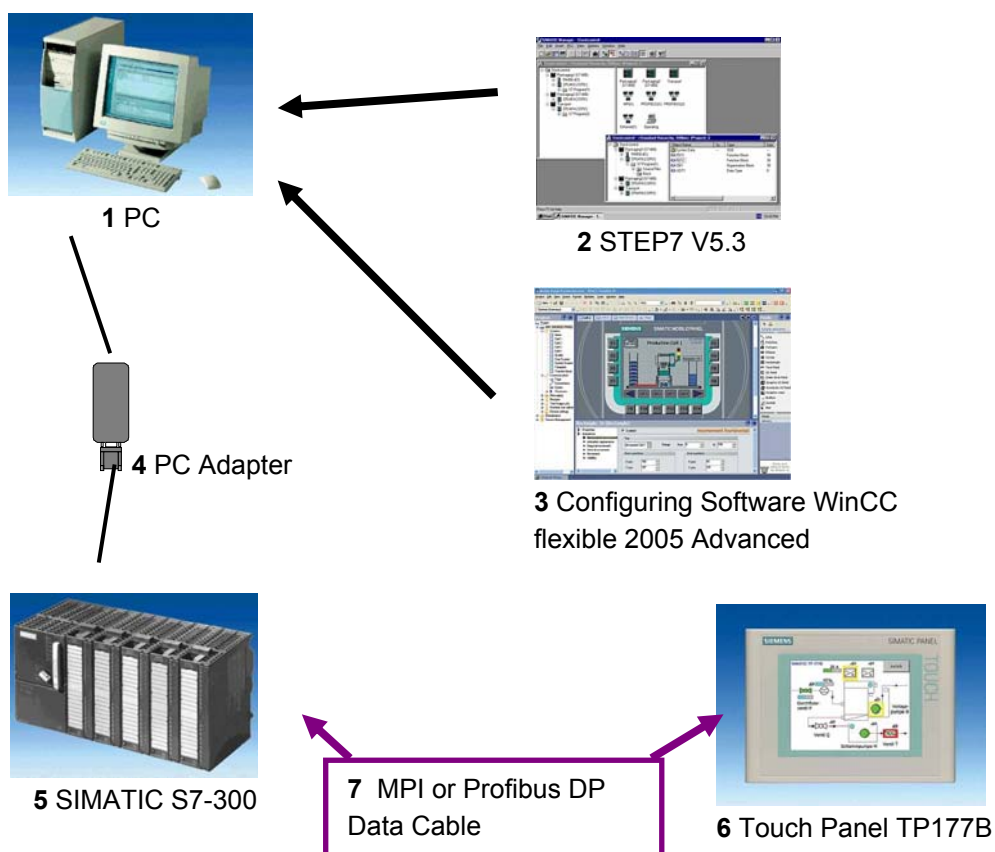
- Knowledge in handling Windows
- Fundamentals of PLC programming with STEP 7 (for example, Module A3 - 'Startup' PLC Programming with STEP 7)

Preface Installation Project Description Step7 Project HMI Station WinCC flexible Project Messages Recipes User Management



Hardware and software required

- 1 PC, operating system Windows 2000 SP4 or Windows XP Professional SP1 and SP2 with MS Internet Explorer V6.0 SP1
Pentium IV with 1.6 GHz, 512MB RAM, approx. 1.5GB free hard disk storage
- 2 Software STEP7 V 5.4
- 3 Configuring software WinCC flexible 2005 Advanced
- 4 MPI interface for the PC (for example, PC Adapter USB)
- 5 Sample configuration for PLC SIMATIC S7-300:
 - Power supply: PS 307 2A
 - CPU: CPU 314
 - Digital inputs: DI 16x DC 24V
 - Digital outputs: DO 16x DC 24V/0.5A
- 6 Touch Panel TP177B
- 7 MPI or Profibus DP data cable for connecting the TP177B to the controller



2. OPERATOR CONTROL WITH WINCC FLEXIBLE

2.1 System Description



Since processes are becoming more and more multi-layered and the demands on the functionality of machines and plants are increasing, the operator needs a high-performance tool for controlling and monitoring production plants. An HMI system (Human Machine Interface) represents the interface between a human being (the operator) and the process (machine/plant). The controller actually controls the process. That is, there are two interfaces: one between the operator and WinCC flexible (at the operator panel), and another interface between WinCC flexible and the controller.

The WinCC flexible Engineering System is the software that is used to handle all required configuring tasks. The WinCC flexible Edition determines which operator panels of the SIMATIC HMI spectrum can be configured.

WinCC flexible Runtime is the software for process visualization. In runtime, the project is executed in the process mode.

WinCC flexible performs the following tasks:

- **Displaying the process**

The process is mapped to the operator panel. If a status changes in the process, for example, the display at the operator panel is updated.

- **Operating the process**

The operator can operate the process by means of the graphic operator interface. For example, the operator can specify a setpoint for the controller, or start a motor.

- **Reading out messages**

If critical process states occur in the process, a message is triggered automatically; for example, if the specified limit is exceeded.

- **Archiving process values and messages**

The HMI system can archive messages and process values. In this way, you can document the process characteristics, and you can also access older production data later.

- **Documenting process values and messages**

The HMI system can read out messages and process values as protocol. Thus, you can have production data read out after the end of a shift, for example.

- **Managing process parameters and machine parameters**

The HMI system can store parameters for processes and machines in recipes. With one operational step, you can transfer these parameters from the operator panel to the controller, in order to change production to another product variant.

2.2 Installation/Deinstallation

2.2.1 System Prerequisites



WinCC flexible supports all common PC platforms that are IBM/AT compatible. Although values for a minimum configuration are specified, you should use as a guide the recommended values for an optimum configuration, for WinCC flexible to operate efficiently.

System Prerequisites for	WinCC flexible ES
Operating System	Windows 2000 SP4, Windows XP Professional SP1 and SP2
	For multi-lingual configurations: Windows 2000 SP4 MUI, Windows XP Professional SP1 and SP2 MUI
Processor	
• Minimum	Pentium 4
• Recommended	≥ Pentium 4, 2.0 GHz
Resolution	
• Minimum	1024 x 768
• Recommended	≥ 1280 x 1024
RAM	
• Minimum	512 Mbyte
• Recommended	≥ 1 Gbyte, ≥ 512 Mbyte for WinCC flexible micro
Hard disk drive (free memory) ¹⁾	≥ 1 Gbyte
Diskette drive ²⁾	3.5"/1.44 Mbyte
CD-ROM	for software installation

1) In addition to WinCC flexible, Windows also makes demands on the free hard disk drive capacity.

For example, free memory should be provided for the swap out file. The following formula has proven successful: Size of swap out file = 3 times the size of the RAM.

Additional information is provided in the Windows documentation

2) To transfer the License Key

2.2.2 Installing WinCC flexible



After all system requirements that have been mentioned are met, install WinCC flexible from the CD-ROM. Select the scope for installing components and product languages.

- Standard installation: recommended
- Minimum installation: to save memory
- User defined installation: to specify yourself which components and product languages are installed

In addition, the required licenses have to be transferred. You can install the licenses along with the components and product languages, or you can install them subsequently. If you have obtained WinCC flexible options, install each option separately. An option is installed by loading the associated license key.

Detailed information regarding the installation are provided in the Installation Instructions on the CD-ROM 'WinCC flexible Software CD1' in the folder "Documents\<Language>Installation Guides".

2.2.3 Deinstalling WinCC flexible



Close all applications that are open, particularly the WinCC flexible Engineering System and WinCC flexible Runtime. Deactivate WinCC flexible Smart Start.

Additional notes on WinCC flexible Smart Start are provided in the chapter "WinCC flexible Smart Start".

Open the system control by means of "Start ► Settings ► System Control".

In the system control, double click on the entry "Software". The dialog "Software" is opened.

In the dialog "Software", select the entry "SIMATIC WinCC flexible 2005". The button "Change/remove" is displayed.

Click on the button "Change/Remove". The WinCC flexible InstallShield Wizard is opened.

Activate the option "Remove program" and click on the button "Continue".

Confirm the deinstallation with "OK". WinCC flexible is removed from the configuring computer.

In the dialog that follows, close the deinstallation with the button "Complete".

2.2.4 Totally Integrated Automation



In addition to an HMI system such as WinCC flexible, a complete automation solution includes other components, such as controller, process bus and periphery. WinCC flexible offers a particularly extensive integration with components from the SIMATIC product family:

- Integrated configuring and programming
- Integrated data management
- Integrated communication

Integration in SIMATIC STEP 7

Process variables are the connecting link for communication between controller and the HMI system. Without the advantages of Totally Integrated Automation, you have to define each variable twice: once for the controller, and once for the HMI system.

Integrating SIMATIC STEP7 into the configuration interface lowers error frequency and configuring effort. While you are configuring, you are directly accessing the STEP7 symbol table and the communication settings:

- The STEP7 symbol table includes the data point definitions (for example, addresses or data types) that were specified when you generated the control program.
- The communication settings contain the bus addresses and the control protocols
- Communication is set with NetPro, for example.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Hardware Configuration

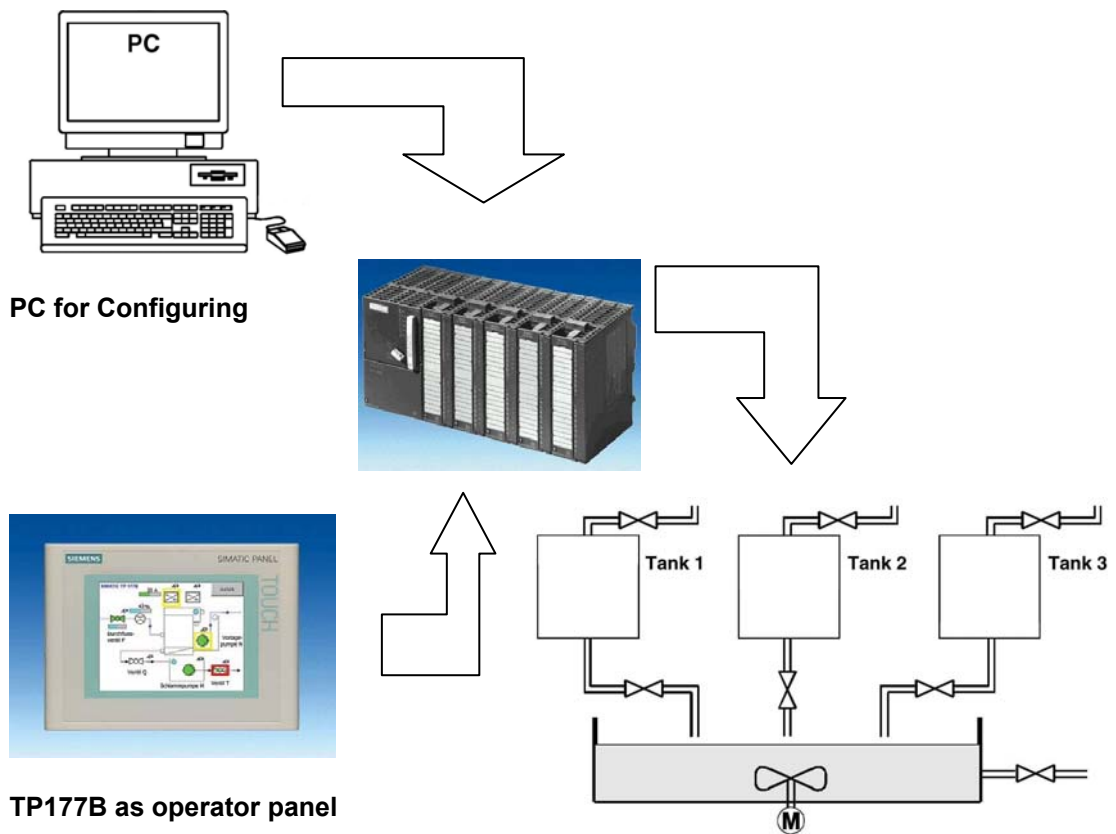


In our sample program for a color mixing plant, we are using a programming device with the WinCC flexible 2005 Advanced Engineering System and WinCC flexible 2005 Runtime.

The color mixing plant is controlled by means of a SIMATIC S7-300. By using a touch panel (TP177B), the operator can operate the process using the graphic operator interface. For example, the operator can specify a setpoint for the controller, or start a motor.

The programming device, the SIMATIC S7-300 controller and the operator panel TP177B are connected to each other by means of the MPI.

The color mixing plant is connected to the controller with digital inputs and outputs.



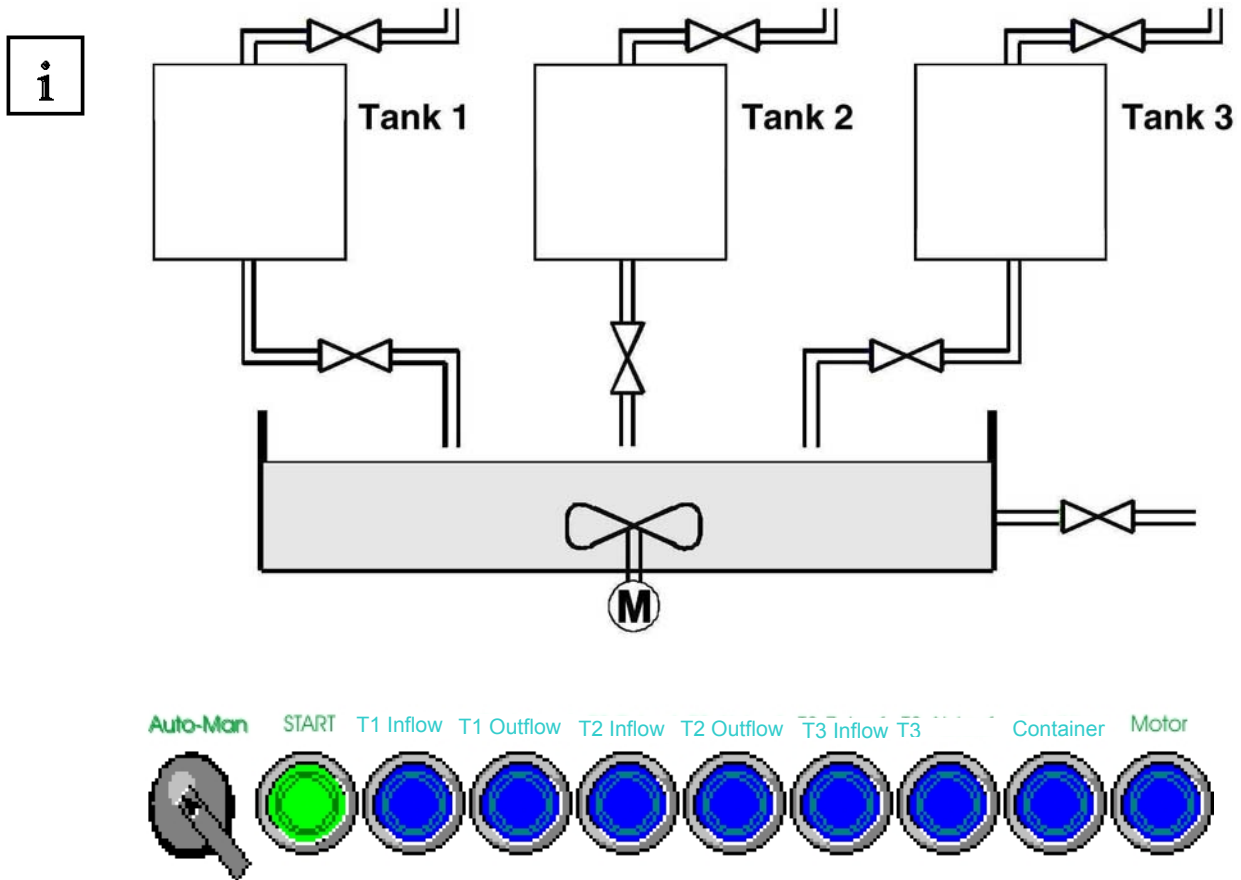
TP177B as operator panel



Note

With WinCC flexible 2005 Runtime, the touch panel TP177B can also be represented on the programmer. However, when starting WinCC flexible Runtime, the MPI address of the panel (MPI=1) is set automatically on the programmer. When using a real panel, the MPI address has to first be reset on the programmer to MPI=0.

3.2 Plant Description



A color mixing plant is controlled with a SIMATIC S7-300 in the automatic or in the manual mode. In the "Automatic" mode, the three tanks are filled with a two step control. At the minimum level, the inflow valve opens automatically, and after the maximum level is reached, it is closed again. After the start button is operated, the specified program is executed: first, the outflow valves are opened and the container is filled from tanks with the specified amounts. After the outflow valves are closed, the mixer motor is started. After the mixing time has expired and after a short idle phase, the outflow valve of the container is opened and the finished color mixture is drained. When the container is empty, the lamp of the start button lights up, and a new color mixture can be started. In the "Manual" mode, the automatic outflow is canceled, and all valves as well as the mixer motor can be operated manually. The lamps in the buttons for manual operation are lit.

Note



The specified amounts and the time base are determined by the program. If you want another color mixture, the specified amounts and the time base have to be changed, and a new program has to be loaded to the controller.

3.3 Task Definition



At the color mixing plant, the program was changed with the programmer each time the mixing ratio changed. Since such changes are not only time consuming, but also dangerous if wrong entries are made, it was decided to expand the color mixing plant with a TouchPanel TP177B.

By using the panel, the following requirements are to be met:

- The color mixing plant can also be operated with the panel.
- The levels of the tanks and the container are to be displayed as a bar and also as a numerical value.
- The motion of the mixing motor is to be shown graphically.
- The specified amounts are to be entered on the panel.
- The minimum and maximum levels of the three tanks are to be entered in separate tank graphics.
- The operating modes can be switched using the panel; the respective operating mode is displayed on the panel.
- The completed mixtures are to be stored on the panel as recipes; the operator only has to select them.
- The levels are monitored. If danger arises, messages are to be read out.
- The color mixing plant can only be operated after a password was entered.
- Panel TP177B is to communicate with the SIMATIC S7-300 controller by means of the MPI.

3.4 Configuration



On the programmer, process visualization is generated for the color mixing plant, using the configuring software WinCC flexible 2005 Advanced. The process values are represented by graphics and graphic objects. Default values can be transferred to the controller with operating elements. The operator panel and the machine or the process communicate by means of **variables** via the controller. The value of a variable is written to a memory area (address) in the controller. There, it is read by the operator panel.

Process visualization is stored and after generation, it is transferred by the programming device to the operator panel TP177B.

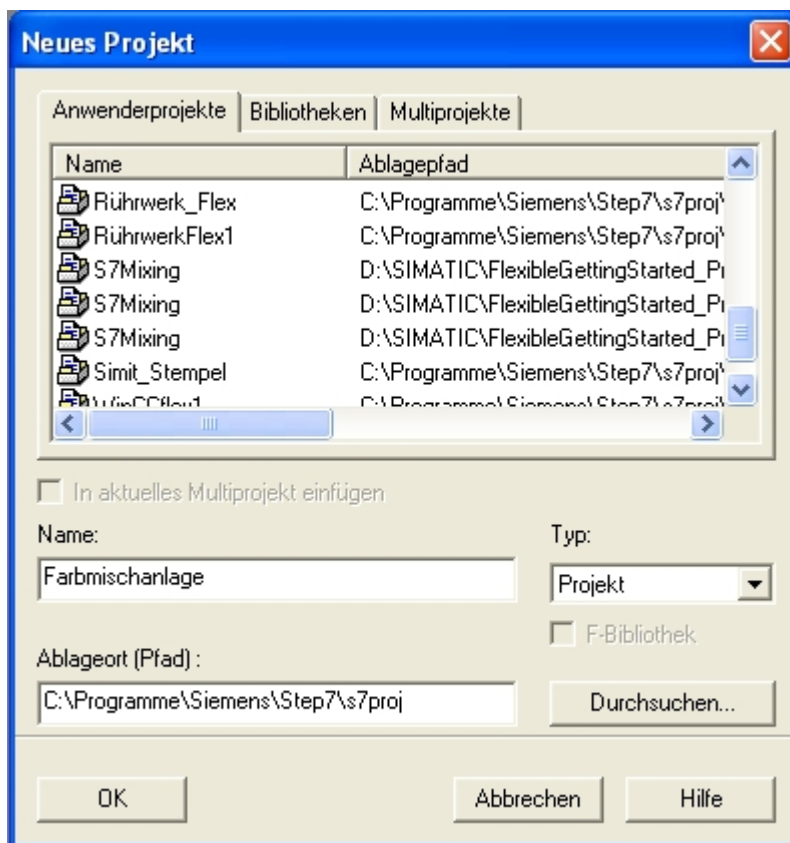
After the panel is powered up, the process can be monitored and the plant can be operated.

4 STEP7 PROJECT "COLOR MIXING PLANT"

4.1 New Project

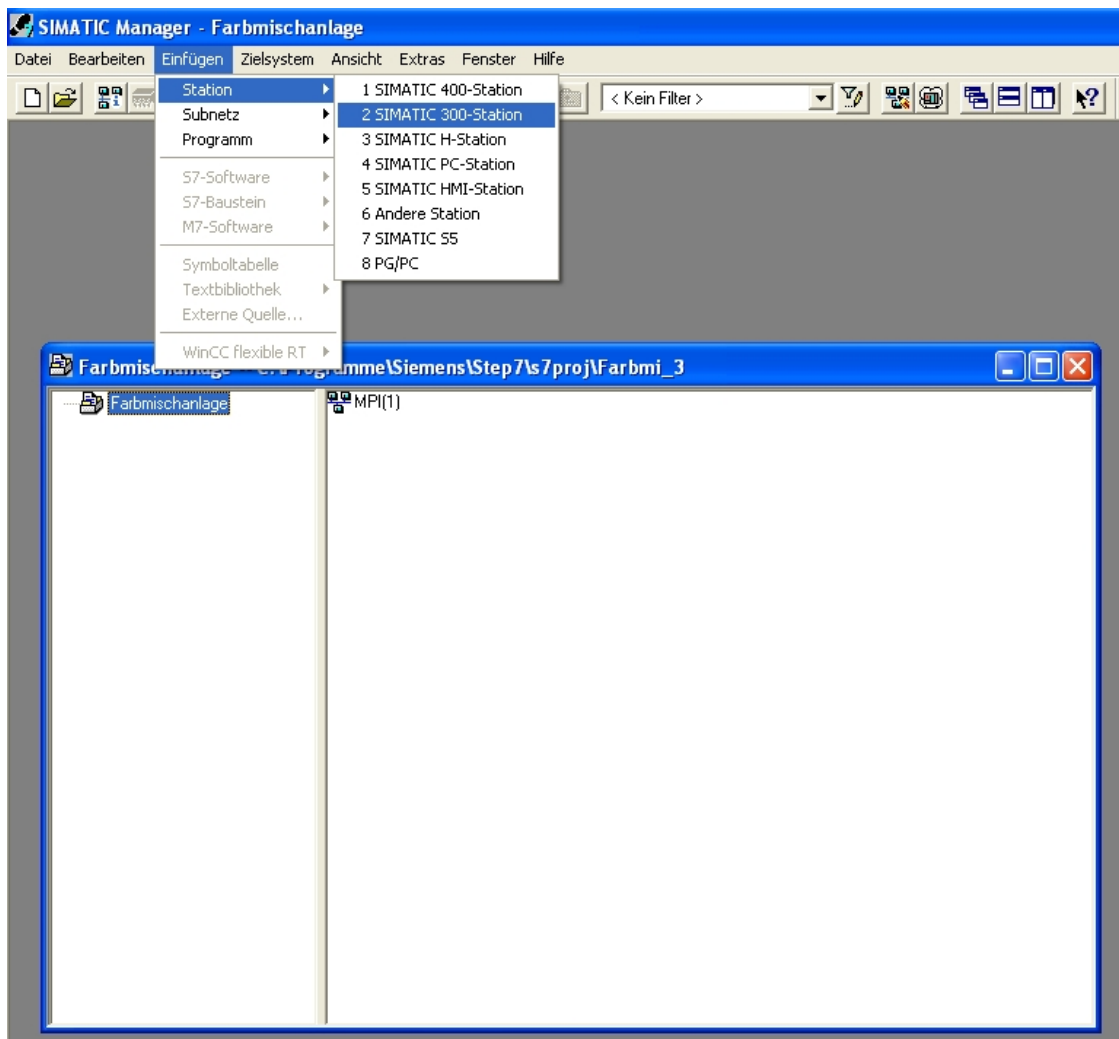


Start the SIMATIC Manager.
Create a new project with the **Name** "Color Mixing Plant".





Insert the **SIMATIC 300 Station**.



By double clicking on **Hardware**, start the hardware configuration.



4.2 Hardware Configuration



Enter the hardware configuration of the controller you are using. Take note of the settings in the sample configuration.

For our mixing plant, we are using the following hardware:

Slot 1: PS307 2A	6ES7 307-1BA00-0AA0
Slot 2: CPU 314C-2DP	6ES7 314-6CF00-0AB0

The CPU 314C-2DP is assigned the Profibus DP Addr.2 and is connected.

The CPU 314C-2DP is assigned the MPI Addr.2 and is connected.

The clock flag is set to MB100.

At the integrated inputs and outputs DI24/DO16, the inputs are set starting with Address 0, and the outputs starting with Address 4.

Save and compile the hardware configuration.

Load the hardware to the PLC.

Close the hardware configuration.

HW Konfig - [SIMATIC 300(1) (Konfiguration) -- Farbmischanlage]

Station Bearbeiten Einfügen Zielsystem Ansicht Extras Fenster Hilfe

Eigenschaften - CPU 314C-2 DP - (R0/S2)

Uhrzeitalarme Weckalarme Diagnose / Uhr Schutz Kommunikation

Eigenschaften - MPI Schnittstelle CPU 314C-2 DP (R0/S2)

Allgemein Parameter

Adresse: 2

Höchste Adresse: 31

Übertragungsgeschwindigkeit: 187.5 kbit/s

Subnetz:

--- nicht vernetzt ---

MPI(1) 187.5 kbit/s

Neu... Eigenschaften... Löschen

OK Abbrechen Hilfe

Steckplatz	Baugruppe	Bestellnummer	V1.0	2	1023*	0...2	4...5
1	PS 307 2A	6ES7 307-1BA00-0AA0					
2	CPU 314C-2 DP	6ES7 314-6CF00-0AB0					
X2	DP						
2.2	DI24/DO16						
2.3	AI5/AO2				752...761	752...755	
2.4	Zählen				762...763	762...763	
2.5	Positionieren				764...769	764...769	

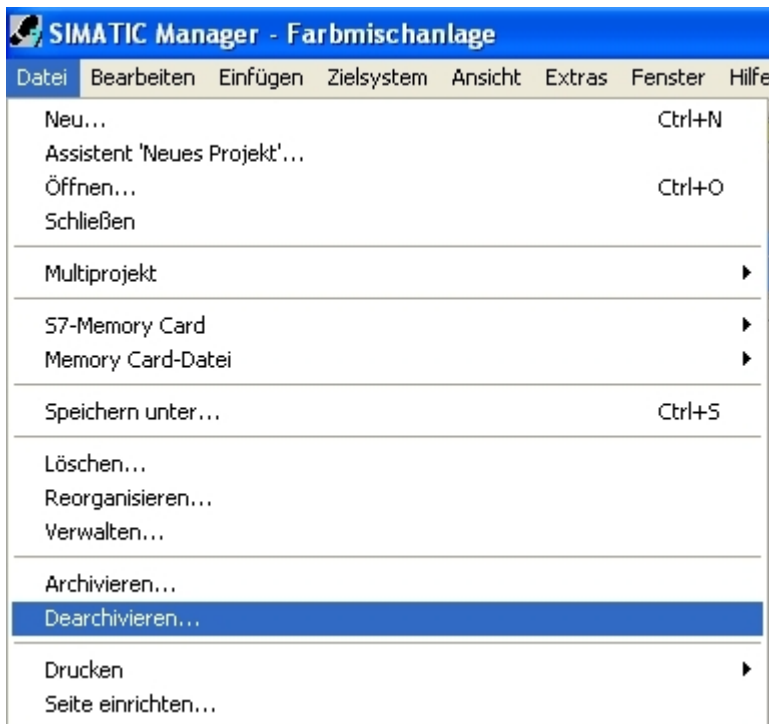


Note

The SIMATIC S7 controller can also be simulated with the PLC simulator PLC SIM. However, the simulator has to be started prior to loading the hardware to the CPU.

4.3 Library of the Color Mixing Plant

First, the library with the program blocks has to be imported to the SIMATIC Manager. To this end, select the function **Dearchive** in the menu File.

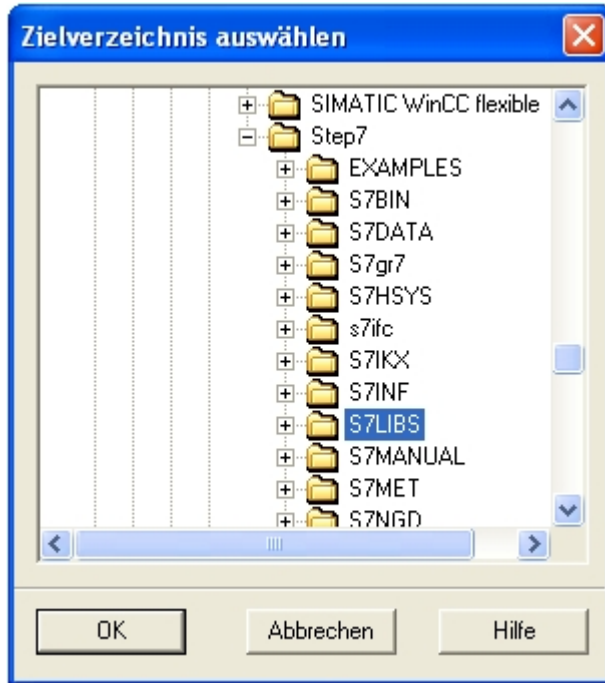


From the template directory, select the file “Color mixing plant_Library”. Click on the button “Open”.

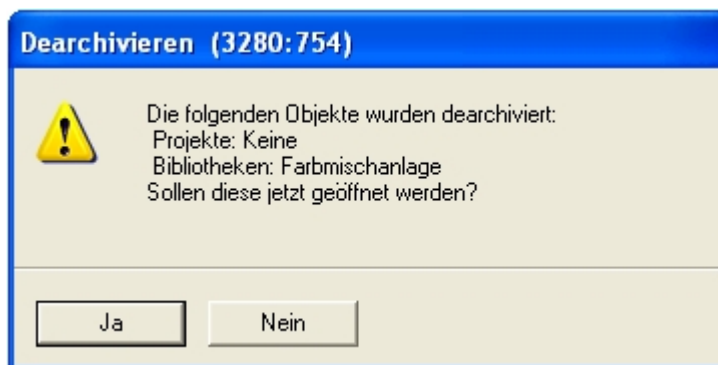




As destination directory, select the folder “**S7LIBS**“ in the Step7 directory.
Confirm with **OK**.



In the following window, click on the button “**No**“



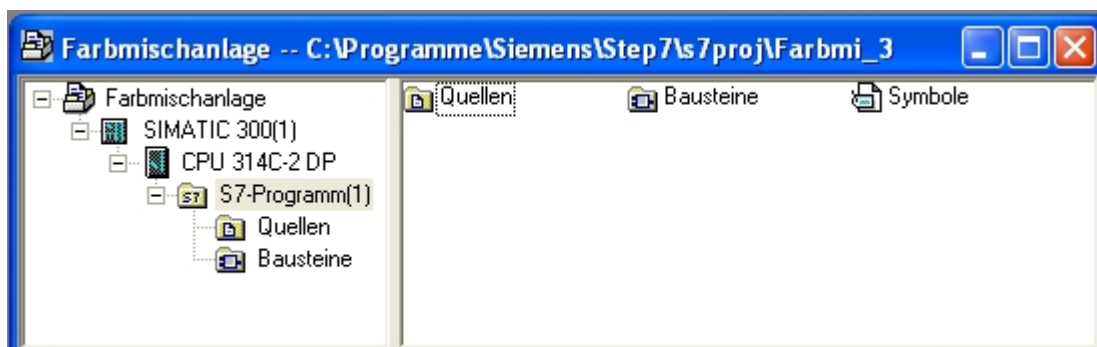
<<the following objects were dearchived: Projects: None. Libraries: color mixing plant. Do you want to open them now?>>

The project library “Color mixing plant“ was copied to the library directory. Here, all required program blocks are stored.

4.4 Assignment List



Open the project window in the symbol table.



Enter the symbol assignments in the symbol table.

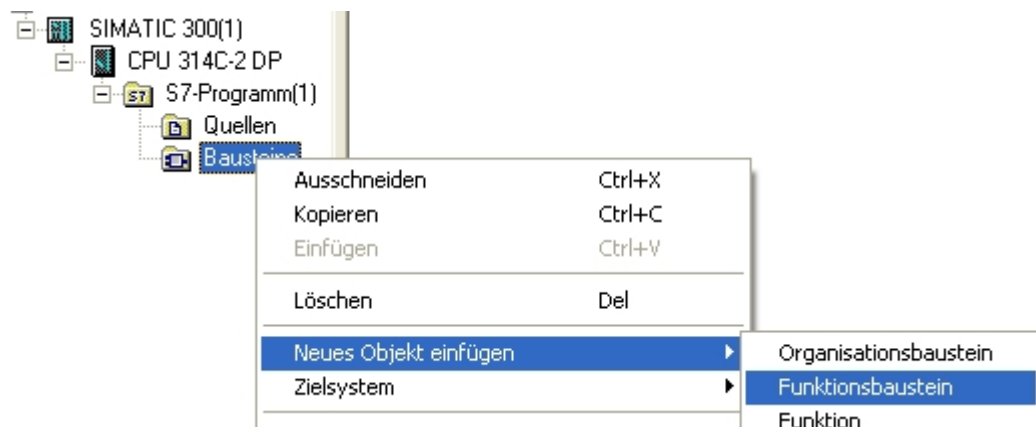
Symbol	Address	Data Type	Comment
ZULAUF_T1	A 4.0	BOOL	Inflow valve Tank 1
ABLAUF_T1	A 4.1	BOOL	Outflow valve Tank 1
ZULAUF_T2	A 4.2	BOOL	Inflow valve Tank 2
ABLAUF_T2	A 4.3	BOOL	Outflow valve Tank 2
ZULAUF_T3	A 4.4	BOOL	Inflow valve Tank 3
ABLAUF_T3	A 4.5	BOOL	Outflow valve Tank 3
ABLAUF_BEH	A 4.6	BOOL	Outflow valve Container
MISCHERMOTOR	A 4.7	BOOL	Motor for the mixer
H1_STARTFREIGABE	A 5.0	BOOL	Lamp for program start enable
H2_AUTO	A 5.1	BOOL	Lamp for automatic mode
H3_MAN	A 5.2	BOOL	Lamp for manual mode
MAN_AUTO	E 0.0	BOOL	Manual-Automatic switch Auto = 1
START	E 0.1	BOOL	Start program
HAND_IN_T1	E 1.0	BOOL	Manual operation for inflow valve of Tank 1
HAND_OUT_T1	E 1.1	BOOL	Manual operation for outflow valve of Tank
HAND_IN_T2	E 1.2	BOOL	Manual operation for inflow valve of Tank
HAND_OUT_T2	E 1.3	BOOL	Manual operation for outflow valve of Tank
HAND_IN_T3	E 1.4	BOOL	Manual operation for inflow valve of Tank 3
HAND_OUT_T3	E 1.5	BOOL	Manual operation for outflow valve of Tank
HAND_OUT_BEH	E 1.6	BOOL	Manual operation for outflow valve of container
HAND_MOTOR	E 1.7	BOOL	Manual operation for mixer motor
VORGABE_T1	MV 120	INT	Specified amount for Tank1
VORGABE_T2	MV 122	INT	Specified amount for Tank2
VORGABE_T3	MV 124	INT	Specified amount for Tank 3
INHALT_T1	MV 126	INT	Tank content Tank1
INHALT_T2	MV 128	INT	Tank content Tank2
INHALT_T3	MV 130	INT	Tank content Tank3
INHALT_BEH	MV 132	INT	Tank content of container
MISCHERZEIT	T 1	TIMER	Mixer time in S5 format
RUHEZEIT	T 2	TIMER	Idle time in S5 format

Save and Close the symbol table.

4.5 Control Program

4.5.1 Function Block FB1

With the right mouse key, generate the FB1 in the folder Blocks.

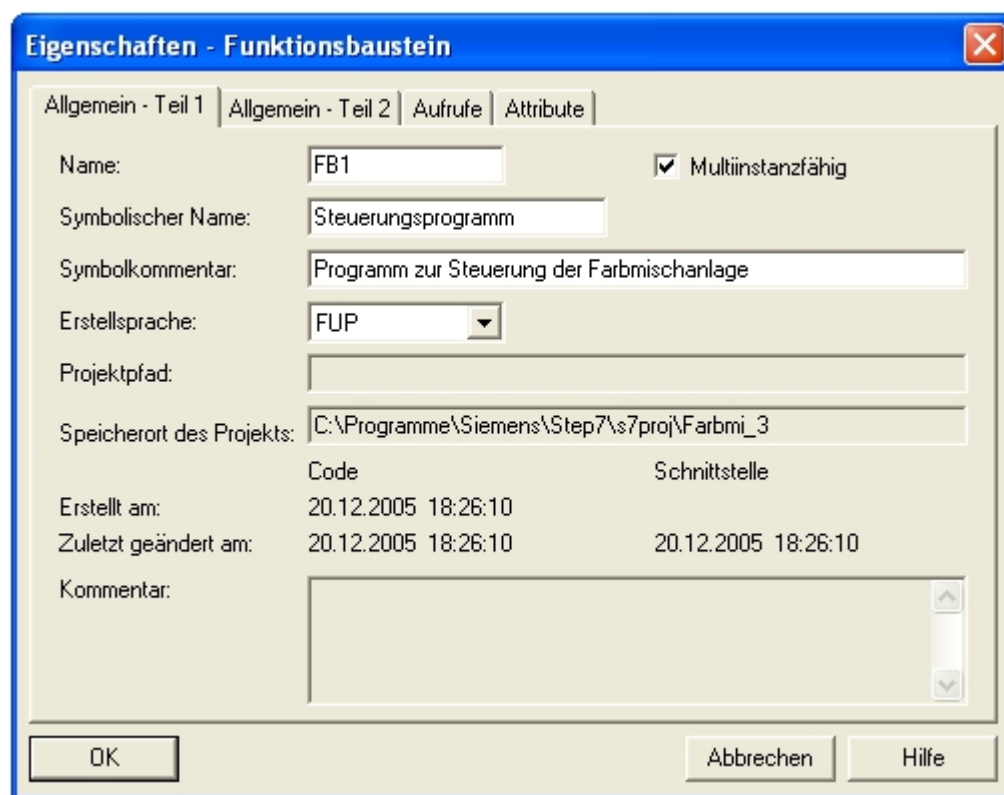


Enter the symbolic name and the symbol comment.

Select the programming language "FBD".

Place the check mark at **Multi-instance capability**.

Confirm with **OK**.



4.5.2 Variable Declaration



Open FB1 with a double click.
Enter the following STAT variables.

Inhalt von: 'Umgebung\Schnittstelle\STAT'

Name	Datentyp	Adresse
man_auto	Bool	0.0
start_prog	Bool	0.1
hand_ablauf_tank1	Bool	0.2
hand_ablauf_tank2	Bool	0.3
hand_ablauf_tank3	Bool	0.4
hand_zulauf_tank1	Bool	0.5
hand_zulauf_tank2	Bool	0.6
hand_zulauf_tank3	Bool	0.7
hand_mischermotor	Bool	1.0
hand_ablauf_behaelter	Bool	1.1

<<hand_ablauf = manual outflow; hand-zulauf = manual inflow; hand_ablauf_behaelter = manual outflow container>>

Enter the following TEMP variables.

Inhalt von: 'Umgebung\Schnittstelle\TEMP'

Name	Datentyp	Adresse
ablaufmenge_tank1	Int	0.0
ablaufmenge_tank2	Int	2.0
ablaufmenge_tank3	Int	4.0

<<ablaufmenge = outflow amount>>



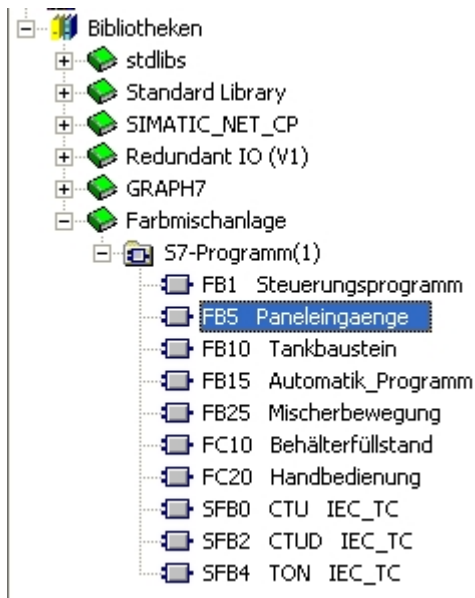
Note

The STAT variables are connected to the operator buttons on touch panel TP177B.
The TEMP variables are needed for passing on values in FB1.

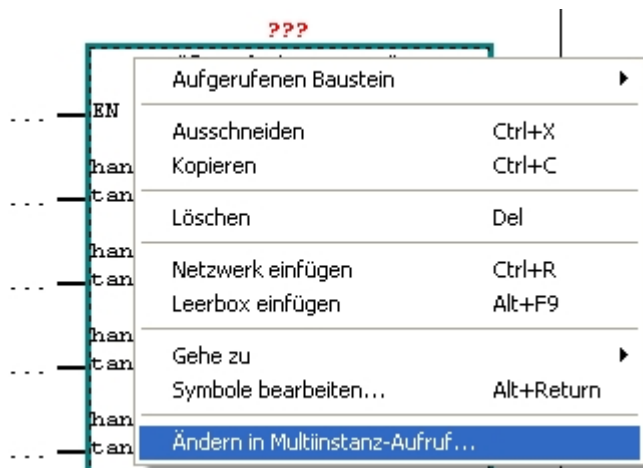
4.5.3 Inserting Panel Inputs FB5 as Multi Instance Block from the Program Library



Drag **FB5** for the panel inputs from the library “Color mixing plant“ to Network 1.
This block is needed for connecting the input signals from the panel to the inputs of the controller.



Right click on the inserted block and select “**Change in multi-instance call**”.





Enter the name "panel inputs".
Confirm with **OK**.

Definieren des Multiinstanz-Aufrufs ✖

Name der Multiinstanz:

Kommentar:

Wire the upper 10 inputs of the block to the STAT variables.

#paneleingaenge

... — EN

#hand_zulauf_tank1 — hand_zulauf_tank1

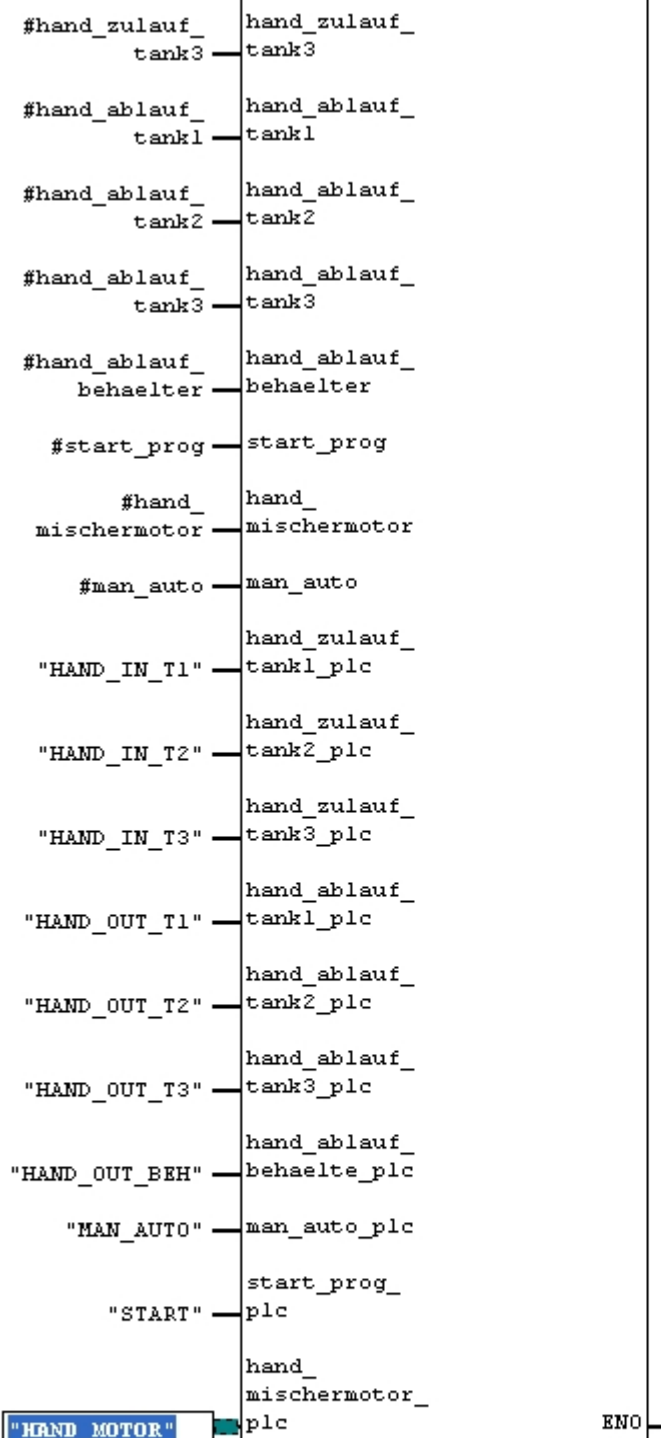
— hand_zulauf_tank2

hand_zulauf_tank2

HAND_IN_T1	BOOL	E	1.0	H
HAND_IN_T2	BOOL	E	1.2	H
HAND_IN_T3	BOOL	E	1.4	H
hand_mischermotor	Bool	DIX	1.0	
HAND_MOTOR	BOOL	E	1.7	H
HAND_OUT_BEH	BOOL	E	1.6	H
HAND_OUT_T1	BOOL	E	1.1	H
HAND_OUT_T2	BOOL	E	1.3	H
HAND_OUT_T3	BOOL	E	1.5	H
hand_zulauf_tank1	Bool	DIX	0.5	
hand_zulauf_tank2	Bool	DIX	0.6	
hand_zulauf_tank3	Bool	DIX	0.7	
man_auto	Bool	DIX	0.0	
MAN_AUTO	BOOL	E	0.0	M
MISCHERMOTOR	BOOL	A	4.7	M
MISCHERZEIT	TIMER	T	1	M
#paneleingaenge	Paneleing...	DID	2	
RUHRZEIT	TIMER	T	2	R
START	BOOL	E	0.1	P
start_prog	Bool	DIX	0.1	



Wire the lower 10 inputs of the block with the symbolic names.



"HAND MOTOR"					
	HAND MOTOR	BOOL	E	1.7	H ^
	HAND_OUT_BEH	BOOL	E	1.6	H
	HAND_OUT_T1	BOOL	E	1.1	H
	HAND_OUT_T2	BOOL	E	1.3	H
	HAND_OUT_T3	BOOL	E	1.5	H v

4.5.4 Tank Block FB10

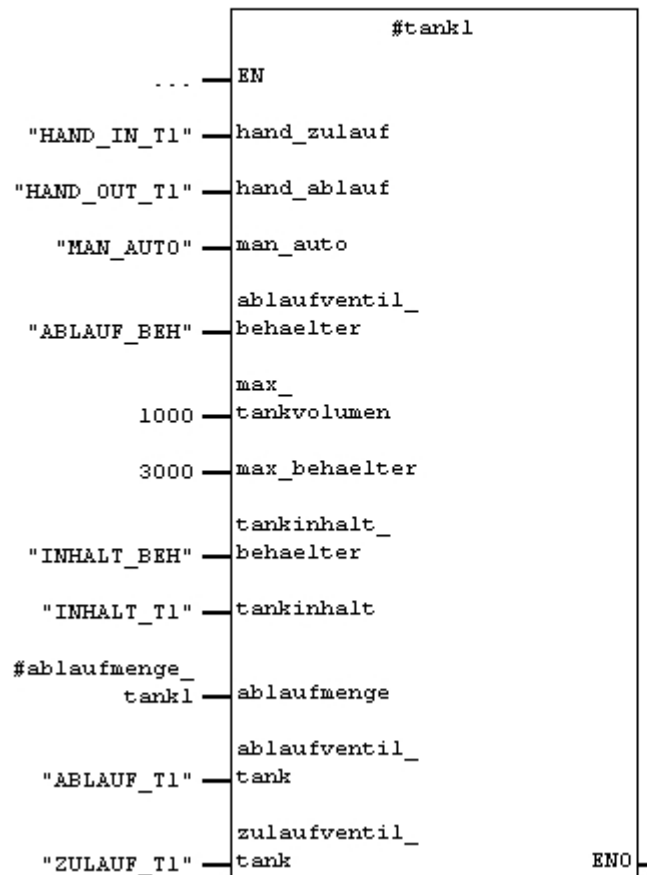


- Create a new network.
- Drag the tank block **FB10** from the library to Network 2.
- Right click on the inserted block.
- Select **"Change to multi-instance call"**
- Enter the name **"tank1"**.
- Confirm with **OK**.

This block contains the two step control and the calculations for simulating the level. When level sensors are used, only the two step control would be necessary. Wire the block's inputs.

Netzwerk 2: Tank1

Kommentar:

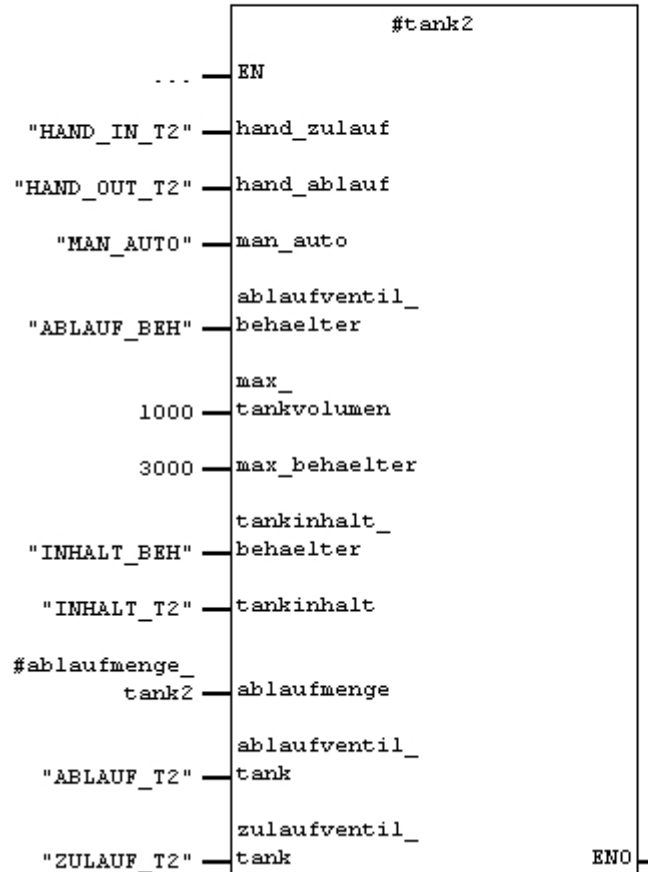




Repeat the steps for Tank2 in Network 3.

Netzwerk 3 : Tank2

Kommentar:



Note

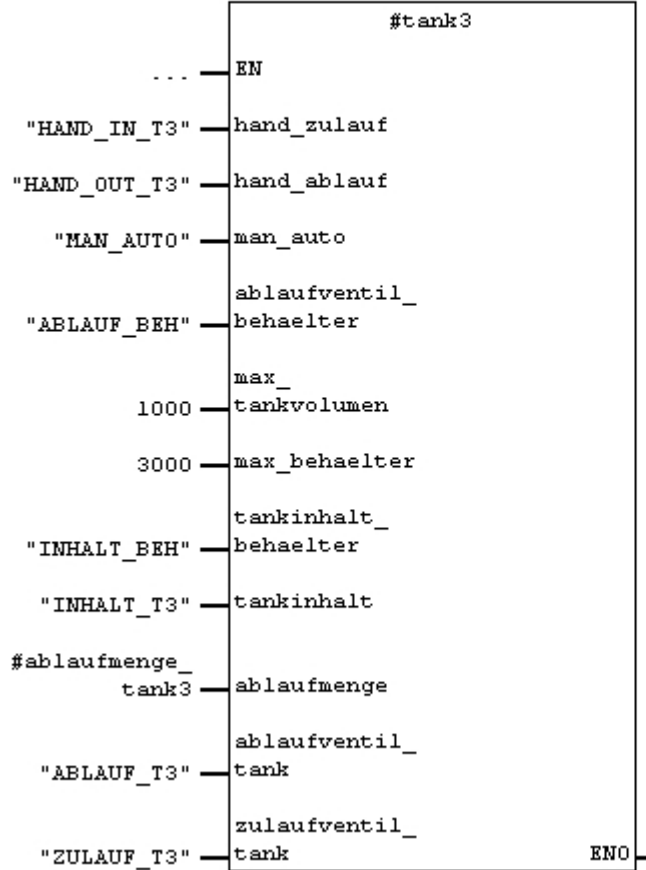
Writing the symbolic names in "CAPITALS" and the variables in "lower case letters" makes better assignments possible.



Repeat the steps for Tank3 in Network 4.

Netzwerk 4 : Tank3

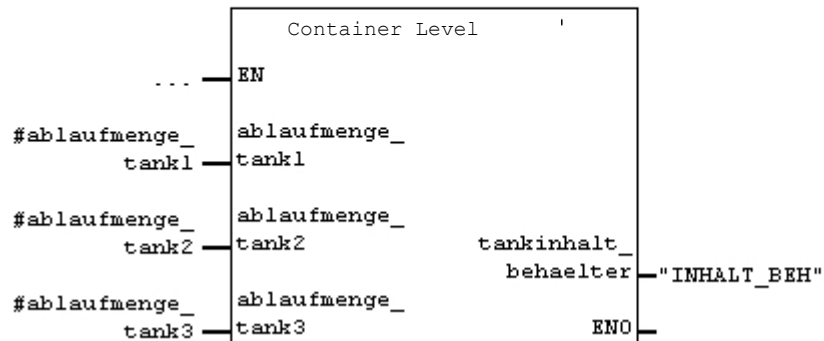
Kommentar:



Create a new network and drag tank block **FC10** from the library to Network 5.

Netzwerk 5 : Calculating the container level

Kommentar:



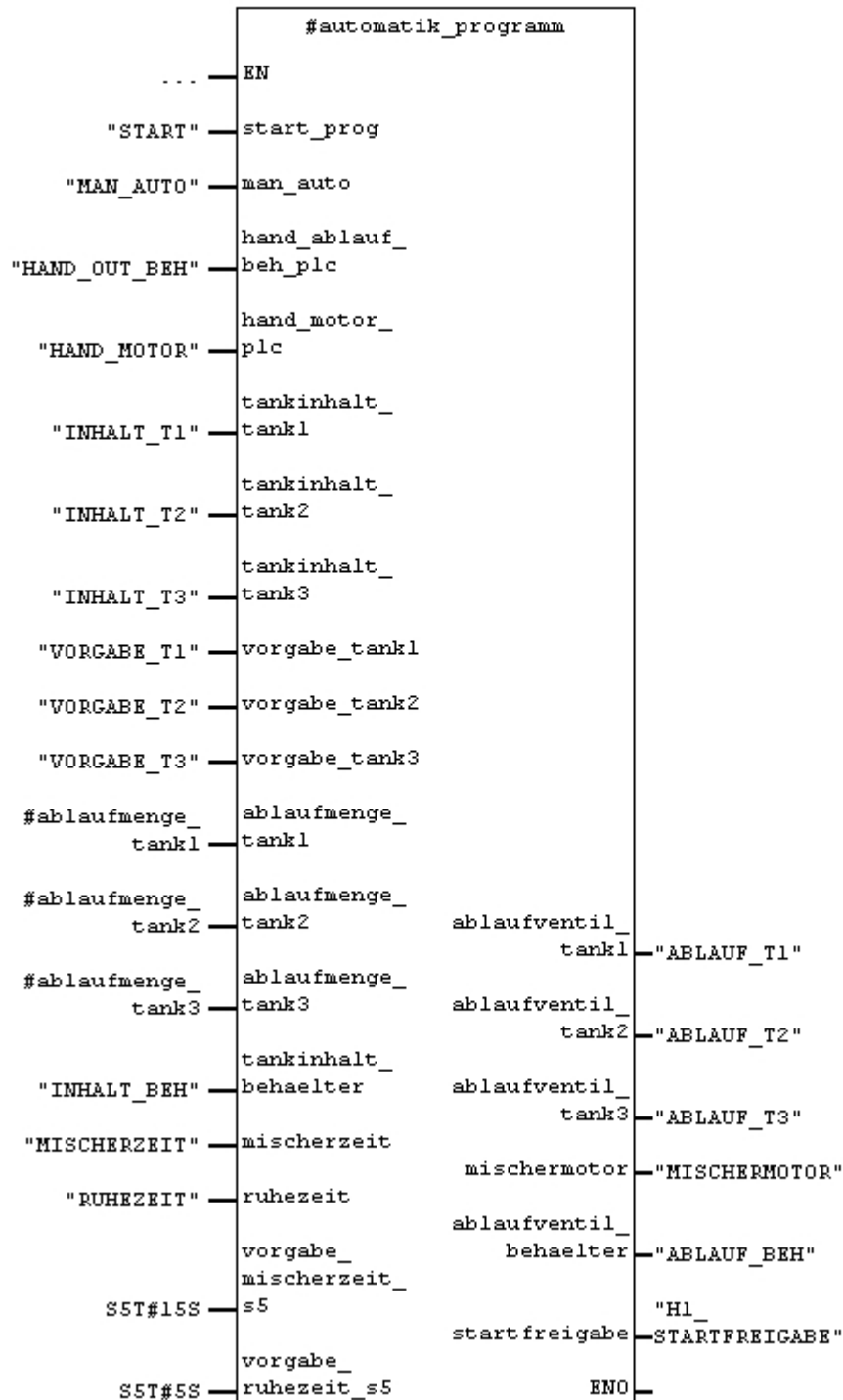
4.5.5 Automatic Program Sequence FB15



The automatic program sequence is described in the plant description.

Netzwerk 6 : Automatic Program Sequence

Kommentar:



4.5.6 Manual Operation FC20



Create a new network and drag the **FC20** from the library to Network 7.

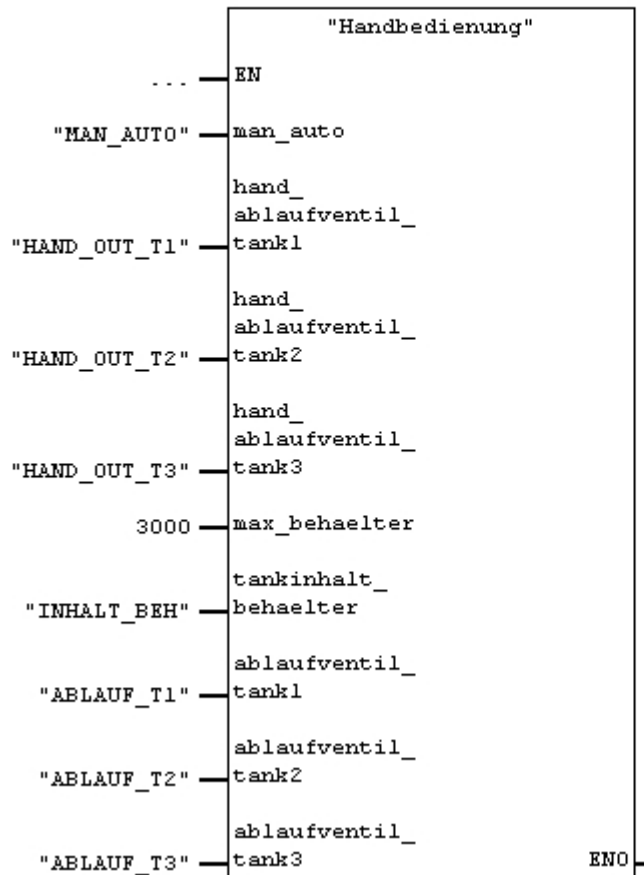
This block contains the manual operation of the tanks' outflow valves in the manual mode.

This FC20 has to be called after the FB15, since the automatic valve operations of the FB15 have to be overwritten by the manual mode in FC20.

Wire the inputs of the block.

Netzwerk 7 : Manual mode of the outflow valves of the tanks

Kommentar:



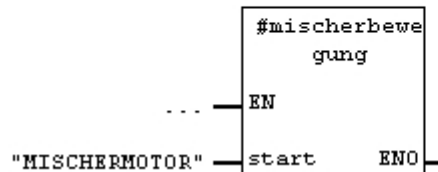
4.5.7 Mixer Motion FB25



This block is necessary to simulate the mixer motion. When the mixer motor is in operation, a count in 150ms cycles, of the value 0 to 12 is incremented.

Netzwerk 8 : Simulate mixer motion

Kommentar:



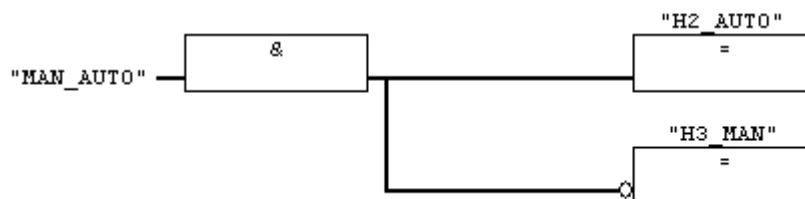
4.5.8 Automatic and Manual Lamps



In the last FB1 network, assignments for the automatic and manual lamps are generated.

Netzwerk 9 : Assign authomatic and manual lamp

Kommentar:



FB1 is now completed.

Save and Close FB1.

4.5.9 Organization Block OB1



Open **OB1** by double clicking on it.

Drag **FB1** from the folder "FB Blocks" to Network 1 for the control program



Enter **DB1** as instance data block.

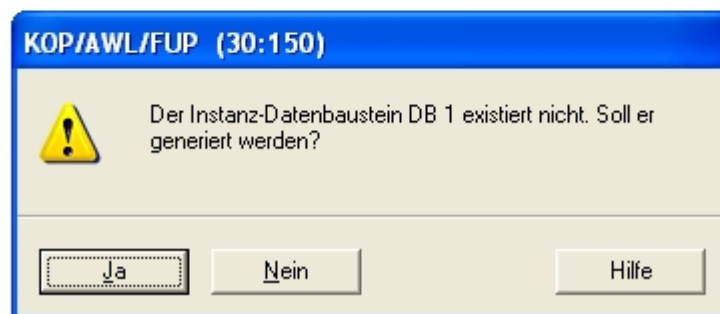
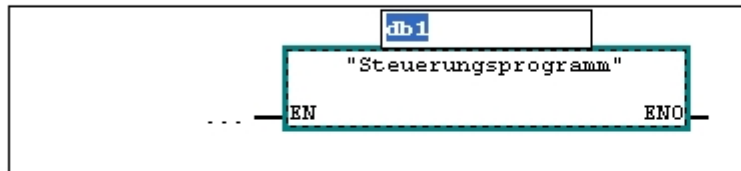
In the message window, click on the button "Yes".

OB1 : "Main Program Sweep (Cycle)"

Kommentar:

Netzwerk 1: Programmaufruf

Kommentar:



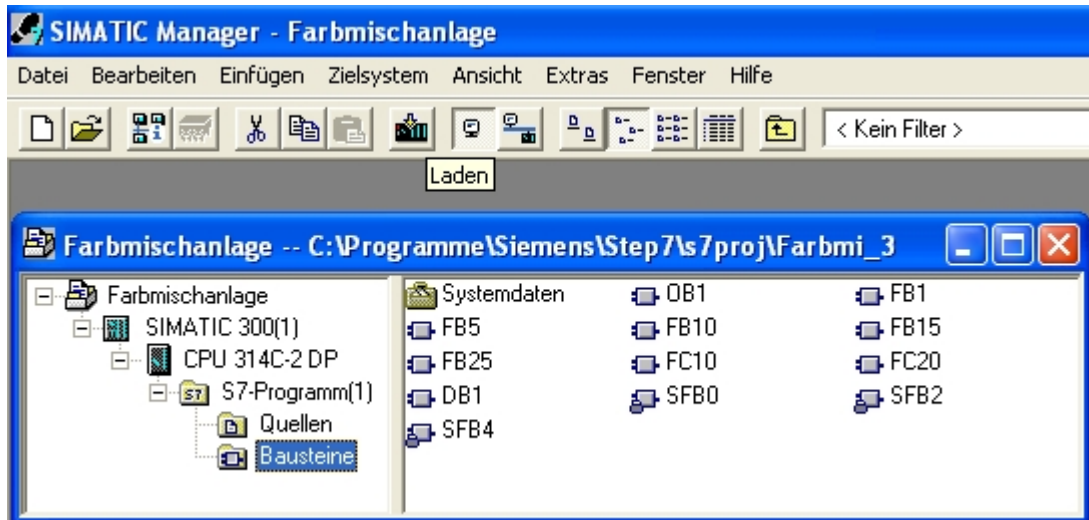
OB1 is now complete.

Save and **Close** OB1.

4.6 Loading to the CPU



The control program for the color mixing plant is not completed. In the project window, highlight the folder **Blocks** and then click on the button “Load”



4.7 Program Test



After loading the control program to the CPU, switch the controller to the RUN mode. Test your program. For example, at the tank blocks, you can monitor the levels. With “Monitor/control variables”, you can enter levels (MW120 to MW124).

```

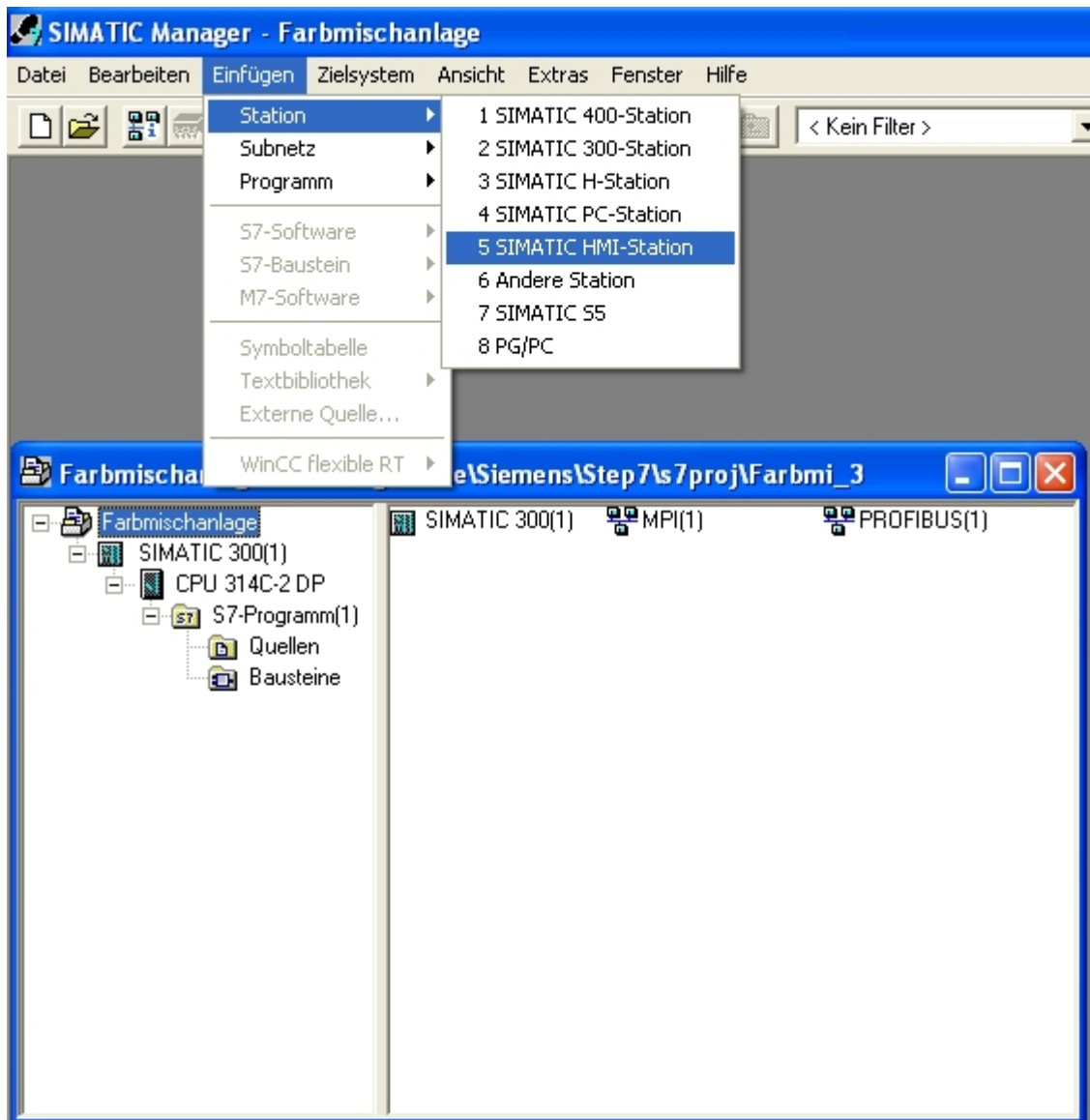
#tank1
... EN
"HAND_IN_T1" 0 hand_zulauf
"HAND_OUT_T1" 0 hand_ablauf
"MAN_AUTO" 1 man_auto
"ABLAUF_BEH" 0 ablaufventil_
                behaelter
1000 max_
1000 tankvolumen
3000 max_behaelter
"INHALT_BEH" 0 tankinhalt_
                behaelter
"INHALT_T1" 530 530 tankinhalt
#ablaufmenge_ 0
                ablaufmenge
                tank1
"ABLAUF_T1" 0 ablaufventil_
                tank
"ZULAUF_T1" 1 zulaufventil_
                tank
                ENO
    
```

5 SIMATIC HMI STATION

5.1 Inserting an HMI Station

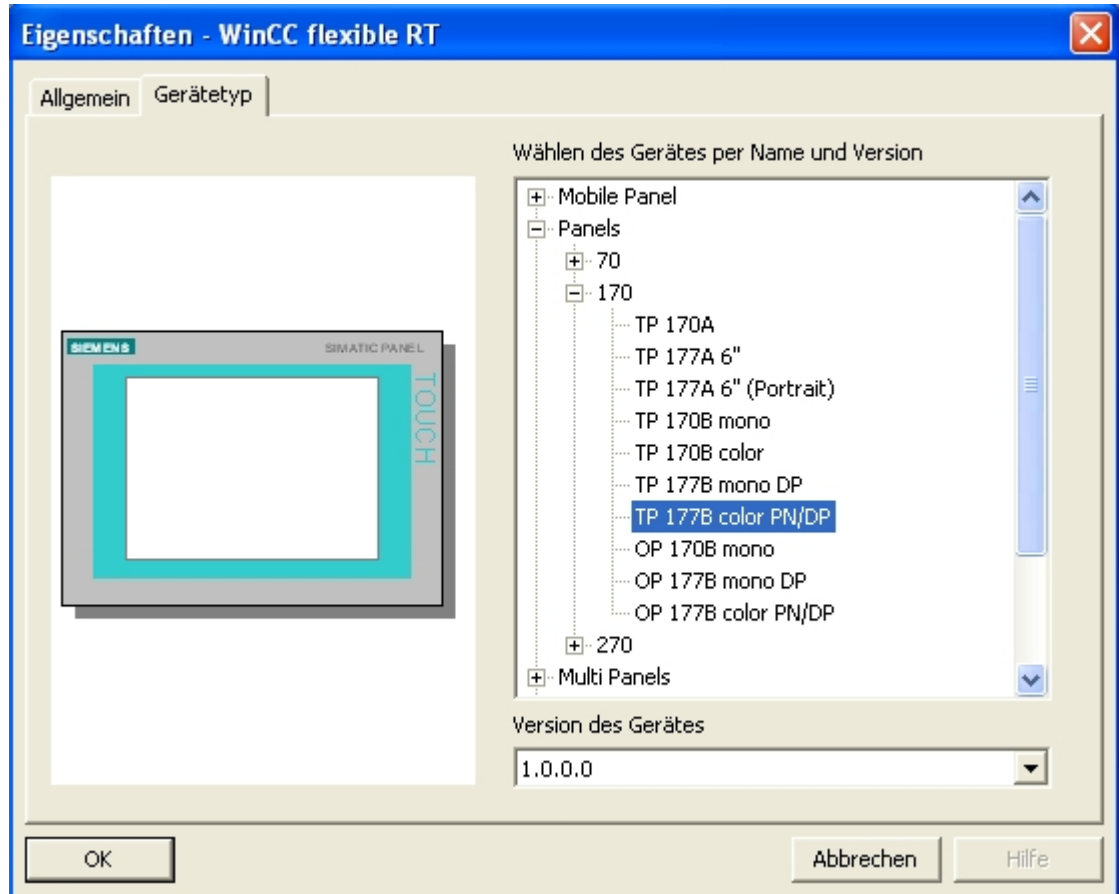


In your project window, highlight the project name “Color mixing plant” (Farbmischanlage) and insert a SIMATIC HMI station.

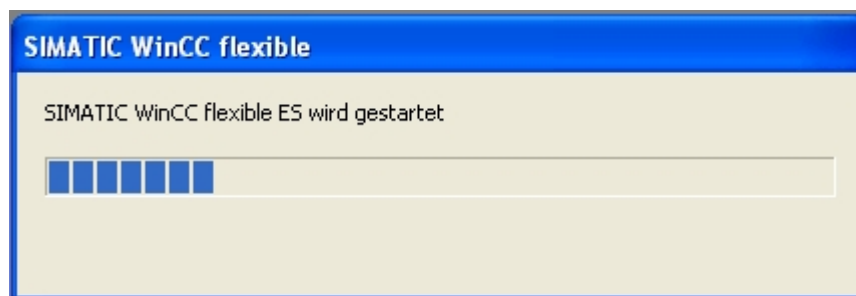




The properties of WinCC flexible RT are opened.
As device type, select **TP 177B color PN/DP**.
Confirm with **OK**.



SIMATIC WinCC flexible ES is started and a SIMATIC HMI station is inserted.



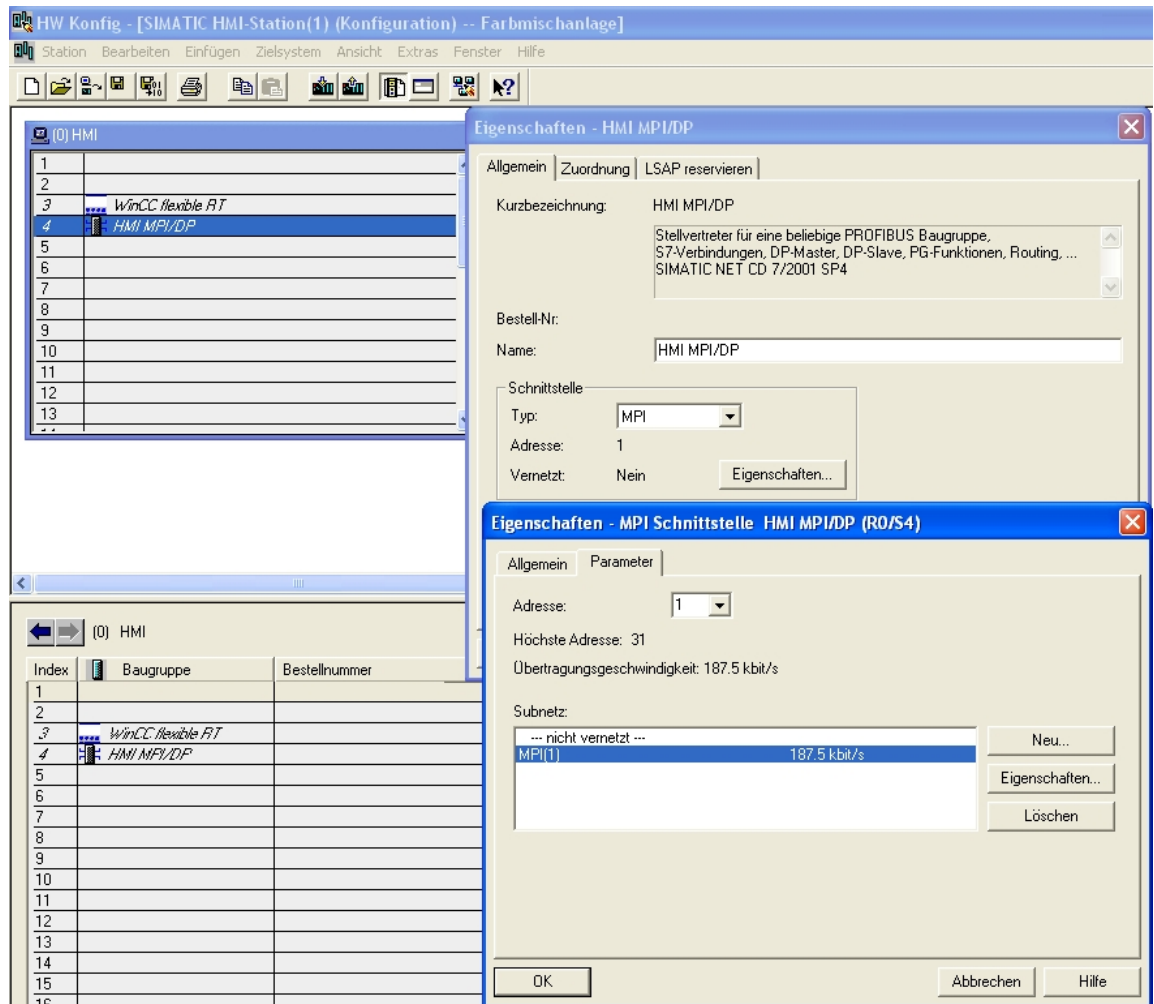
5.2 Configuring the HMI Station



At the inserted SIMATIC HMI station, click on **Configuration**.



Connect the SIMATIC HMI station with the MPI network.
Click on Save and Compile.
Close the configuration.



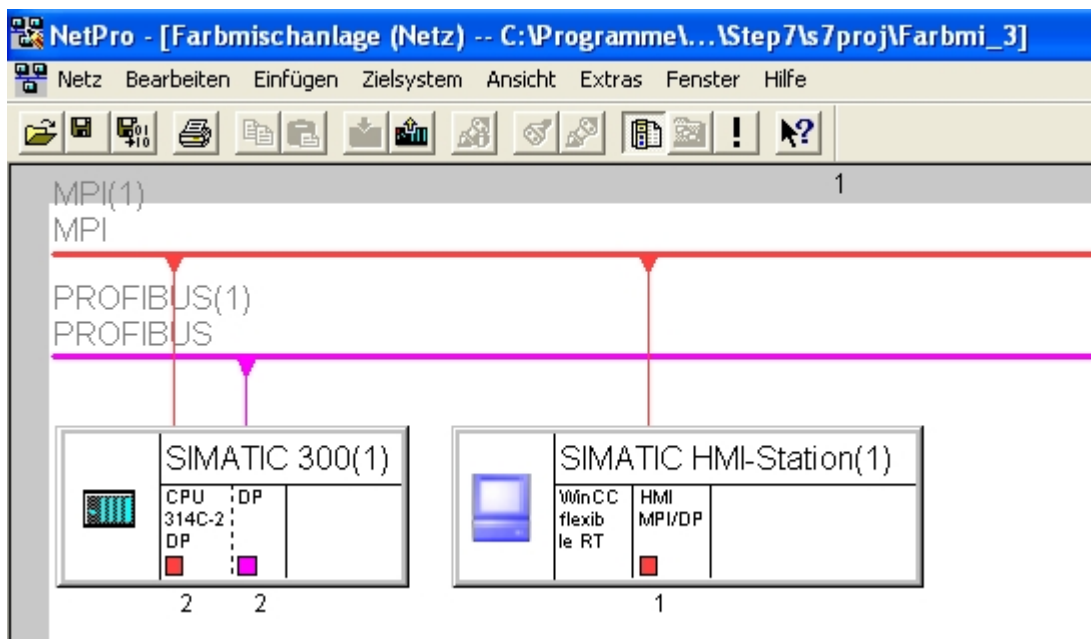
Note

In the WinCC flexible project, a connection via the MPI is generated automatically.

5.3 Checking the Connection with NetPro



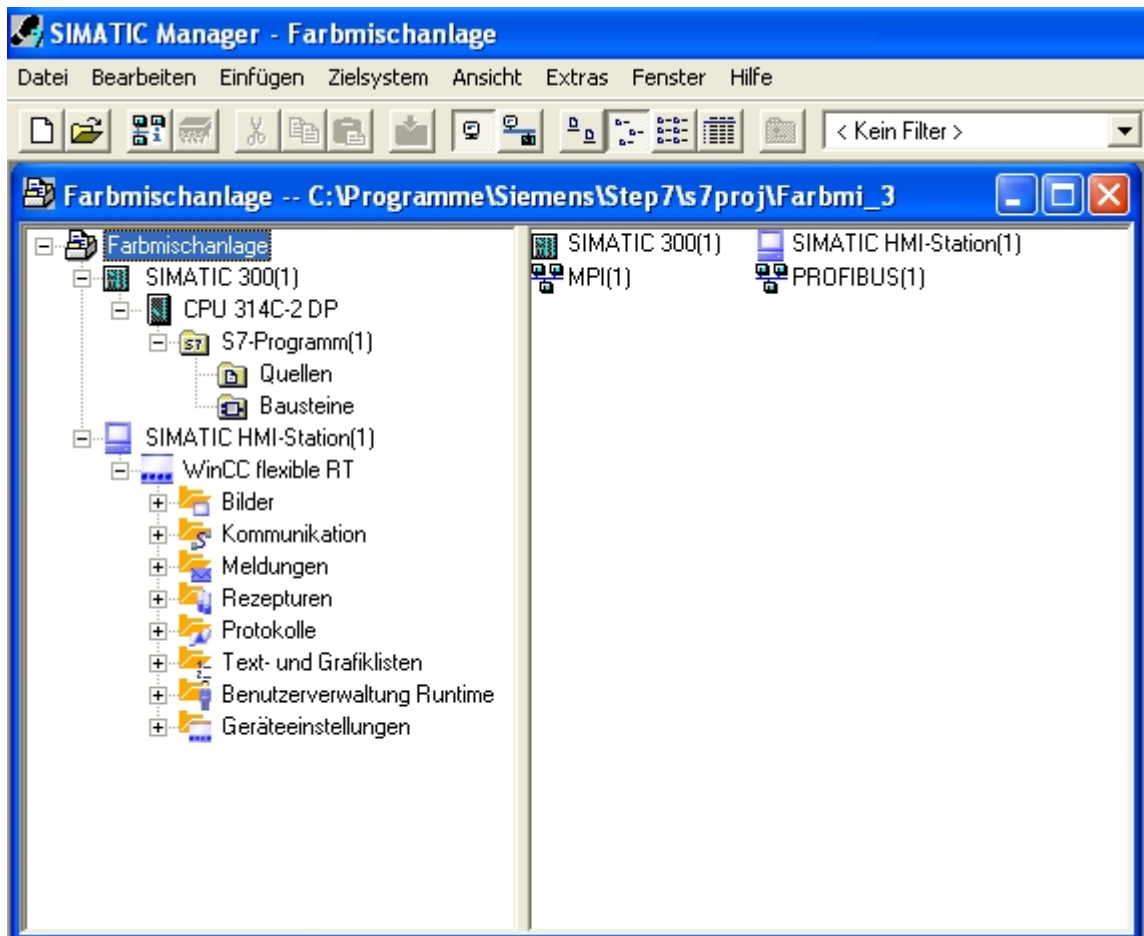
Start NetPro by clicking on the button in the SIMATIC Manager. Here, you can check the communication connections very easily. Also, you can make changes or corrections subsequently with NetPro. With a double click, the module's properties are opened.



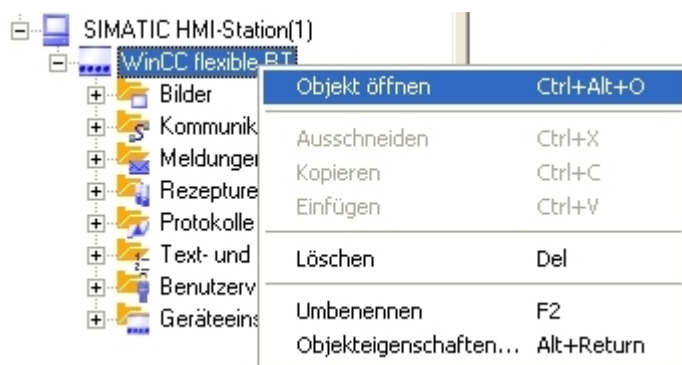
IMPORTANT NOTE

NetPro, the hardware configuration, and WinCC flexible access a joint data base and must not be opened at the same time. If one of these programs is opened, only reading functions are often possible in the next program. The advantage is that a change of the MPI address, for example, is accepted in all programs.

5.4 Opening the HMI Station



Right click on “WinCC flexible RT” and select **Open Object**.



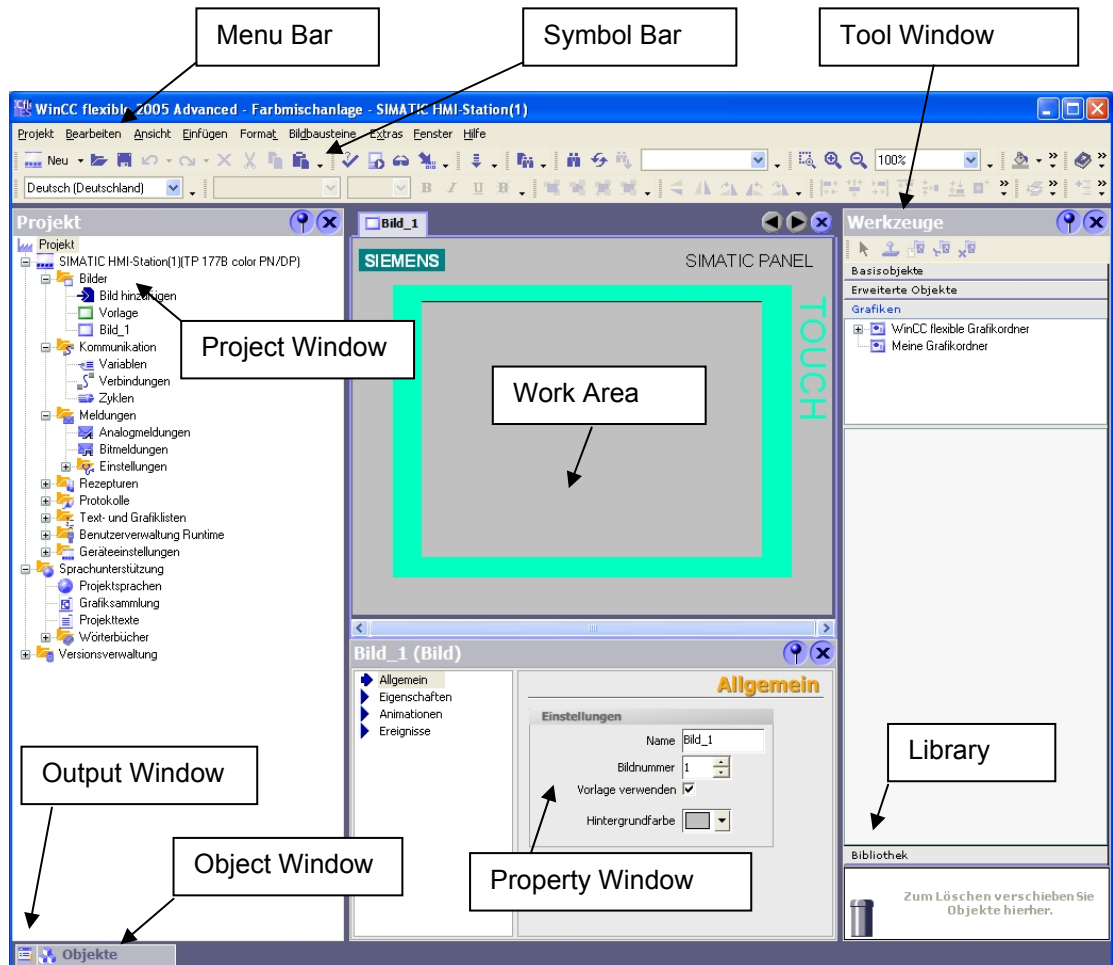
6 WINCC FLEXIBLE ENGINEERING SYSTEM

6.1 Program Interface



The work environment of WinCC flexible consists of several elements. Some of these elements are coupled to certain editors and are visible only if the corresponding editor is active.

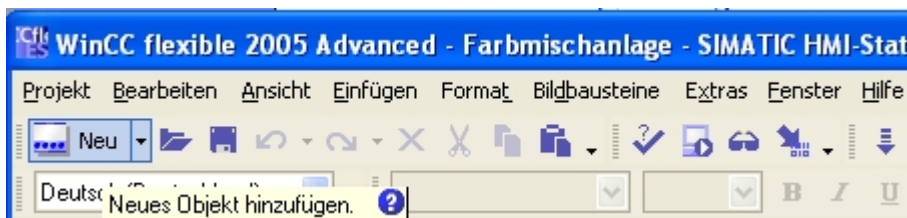
WinCC flexible consists of the following elements:



6.1.1 Menus and Symbol Bars



The menus and the symbol bars contain all the functions you need to configure your operator panel. If a corresponding editor is active, menu commands or symbol bars are visible specific to the editor. If you point to a command with the mouse pointer, you will get a corresponding QuickInfo for each function.



When a new project is set up, the symbol bars are positioned at the upper screen boundary as a matter of standard. The position of the symbol bars is coupled to the user that is signed on in Windows. If you have moved symbol bars with the mouse, the positions that the symbol bars had at the last close are restored after starting WinCC flexible.

The following menus are available in WinCC flexible:

Menu	Brief description
"Project"	Contains commands for project management.
"Edit"	Contains commands for clipboard and search functions.
"View"	Contains commands for opening / closing elements, and for zoom / layer settings. To reopen a closed element, select the "View" menu.
"Paste"	Contains commands for pasting new objects
"Format"	Contains commands for organizing and formatting screen objects.
"Tools"	Contains commands for changing the user interface language and configuring the basic settings in WinCC flexible, for example.
"Window"	Contains commands for managing multiple windows in the work area, e.g. for changing to other windows.
"Help"	Contains commands for calling help functions.

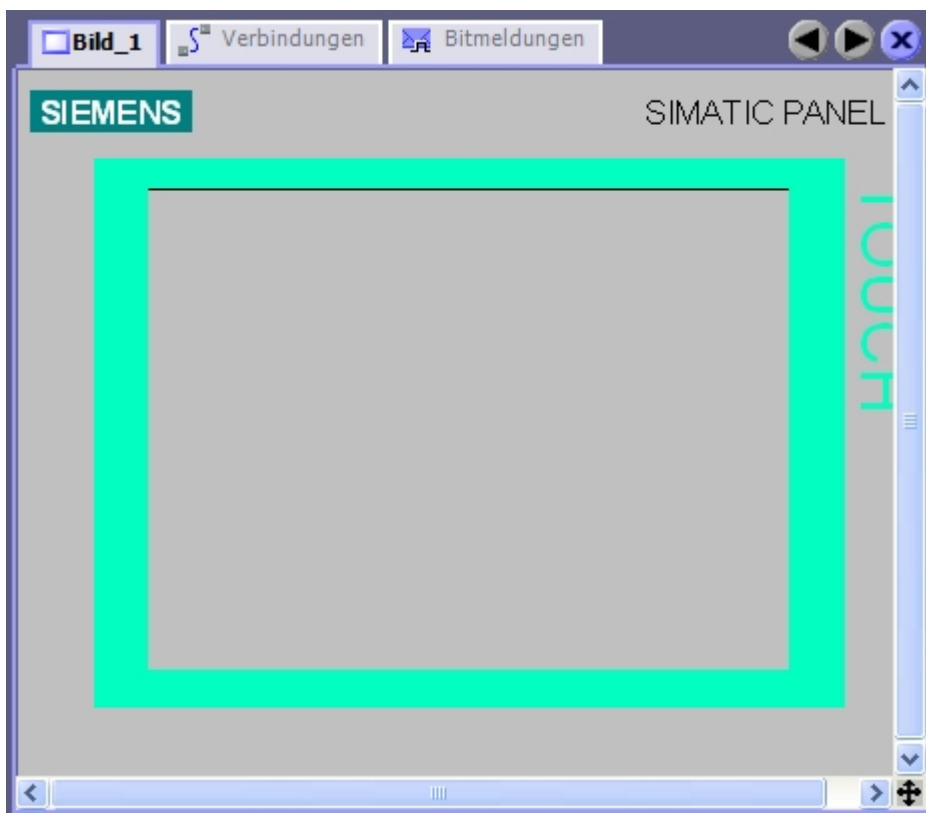
The availability of the menus and their instruction set depends on the editor that is used.

6.1.2 Work Space



In the work space, the objects of the project are edited. All elements of WinCC flexible are arranged around the work space. Except for the work space, you can arrange and configure all elements according to your own requirements; for example, shifting or hiding.

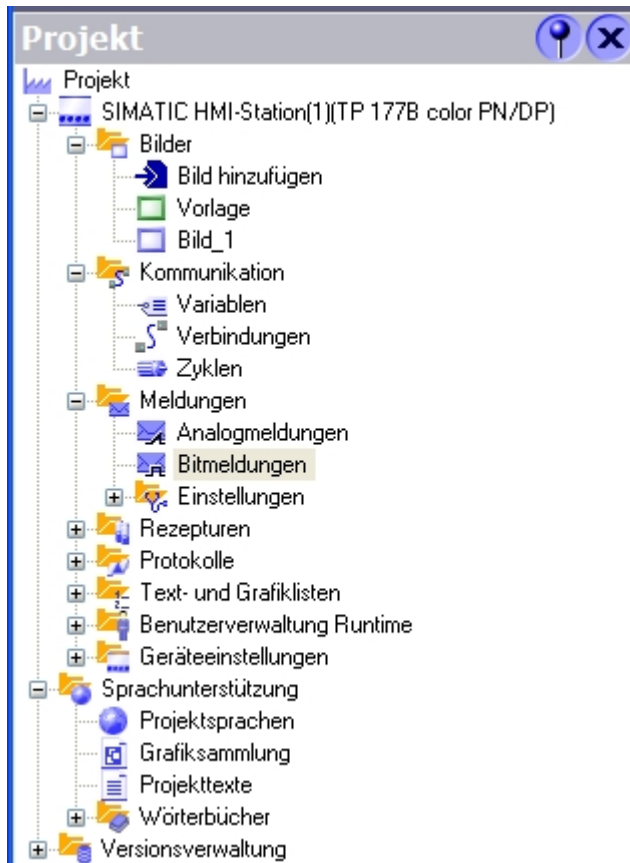
In the work space, project data is edited either in table form (for example, variables) or graphically (for example, a process image). Each opened editor is represented in the work space on its own tab sheet. For graphic editors, each element is represented by a separate tab sheet. If you have several editors opened at the same time, only one tab sheet is active. To switch to another editor, click on the corresponding register sheet. You can have a maximum of 20 editors opened at the same time.



6.1.3 Project Window



The project window is the central control point for project processing. All constituent parts and all available editors of a project are displayed as a tree structure in the project window and can be opened from there. To each editor, a symbol is assigned. With it, you can identify the associated objects. Only those elements are displayed in the project window that the selected operator panel supports. In the project window, you can access the device settings of the operator panel, language support, and version management.



The project window represents the structure of the project hierarchically

- Project
- Operator panels
- Folders
- Objects

In the project window, objects are set up and opened for processing. You can set up folders to structure the objects of your project. The project window is operated similar to the Windows Explorer. For all objects, you can call a context menu where the most important commands are combined.

Elements of graphic editors are shown in the project window and in the object window. Elements of tabular editors are displayed only in the object window.

6.1.4 Property Window

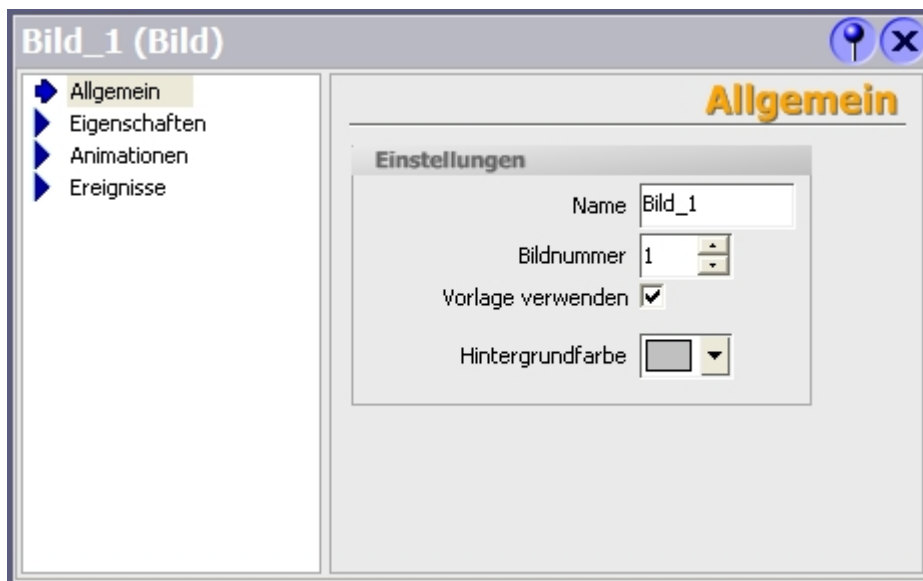


In the property window, the properties of objects are edited; for example, the color of picture objects. The property window is available only in certain editors.

In the property window, the properties of the selected object, arranged by categories, are displayed. As soon as you exit an input field, the values that were changed are effective.

If you enter an invalid value, it is displayed with a background color.

Using QuickInfo, information is provided about the valid value range, for example.



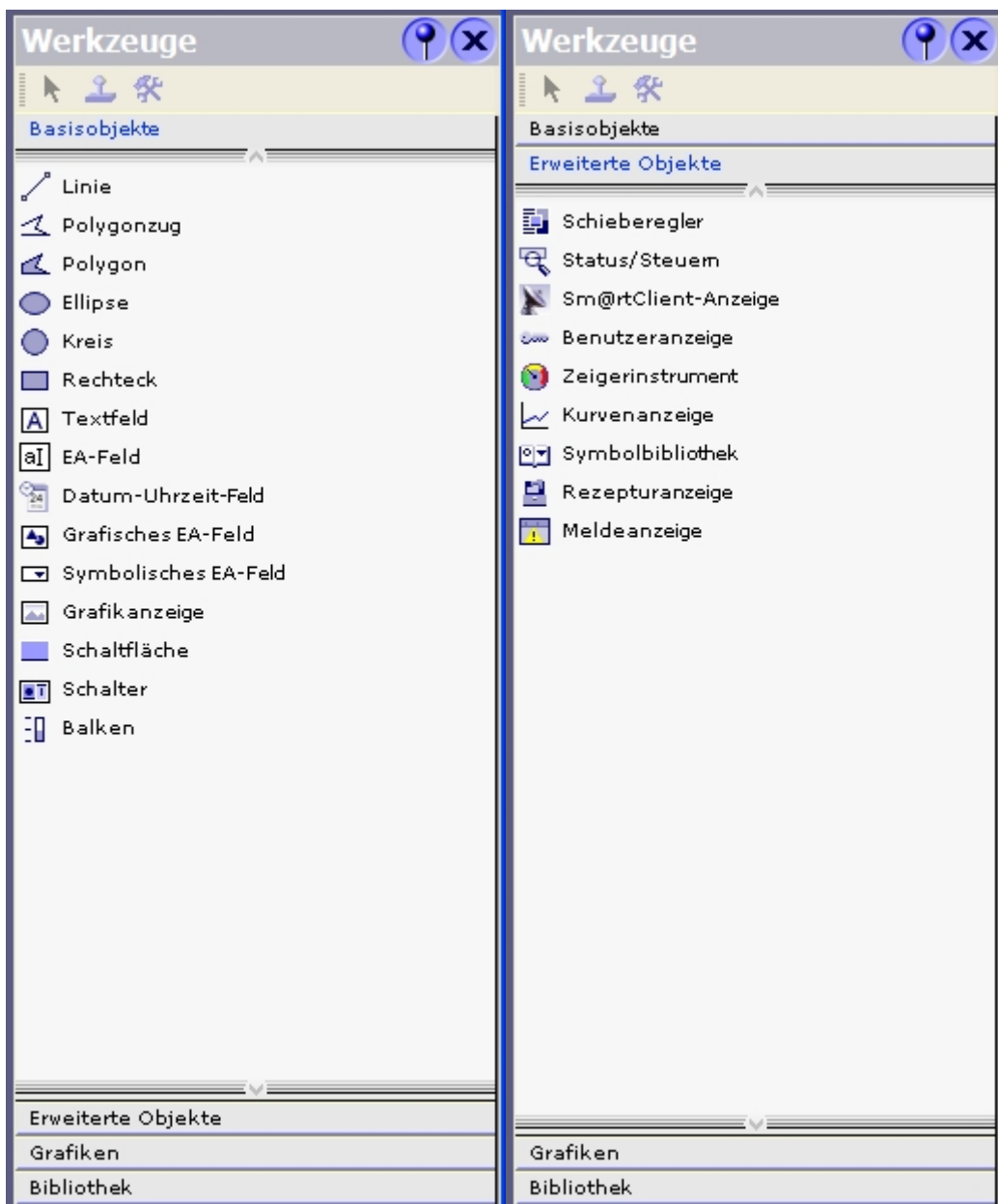
IMPORTANT NOTE

The inputs in the property window are not accepted by operating the input key, but by exiting the field, or by clicking on another field. Please note where you are clicking after making inputs via the keyboard. Otherwise, you will possibly be changing to the properties of the selected object, or a check mark is placed in a check box in the property window, since the area of focus is very large.

6.1.5 Tool Window



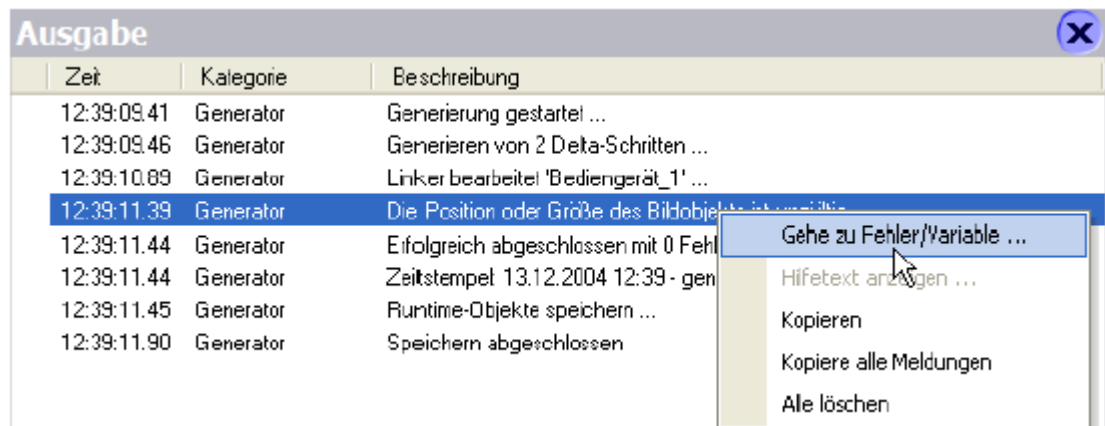
The tool window provides you with a selection of objects that you can insert in your pictures; for example, graphic objects and control elements. In addition, the tool window includes libraries with completed library objects, and collections of picture blocks.



6.1.6 Output Window



In the output window, system messages are displayed standard in the sequence in which they occur. The categories identify each WinCC flexible submodule that generated a system message. System messages of the category "Generator" are generated, for example, during the consistency check. To arrange the system messages, click on the header of the corresponding column. The output window displays all system messages of the last action. If there is a new action, all previous system messages are overwritten. To provide continued access to existing system messages, they are stored in a separate log file.

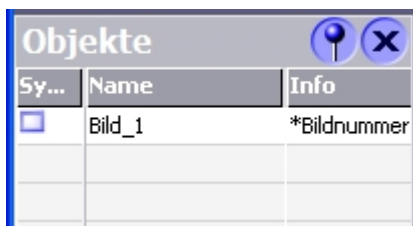


Errors -for example, during generation- are displayed in color and can be selected by using the context menu. You can jump to an error location or to a variable, copy system messages, or clear them.

6.1.7 Object Window



In the object window, the contents of the folders in the project window are displayed. The object window can be displayed permanently by docking it onto or shifting it into the project window.



6.1.8 Resetting the Arrangement



In the menu "View", click on "Reset arrangement".

6.2 Configuring Displays



A display can consist of static and dynamic parts. The controller does not update static parts, such as texts and graphics.

Dynamic parts are connected to the controller, and visualize current values from the controller's memory. Visualization can be in the form of alpha-numerical displays, curves, and bars. Dynamic parts also consist of inputs made at the OP that are written to the controller's memory. They are interfaced with the controller by means of **Variables**.

For our color mixing plant, five displays are to be generated initially.

Display Template

This display is set up automatically, and contains central functions.

In the upper area of the display, a permanent window is generated. Here, the levels of the tanks, of the container and the project name are shown.

In the lower area of the display, the message window and the message indicator are shown. These objects are also embedded in all displays, and are opened in the display's foreground if there is a message, for example.

Basic Display

This display also is set up automatically, and it is also defined as start picture. Here, the entire plant is shown

Changing the operating mode, starting the mixing process, operating the mixer motor manually, and opening the outflow valve can be performed by means of buttons. The motion of the mixer and the states of the valves are shown graphically. By means of input fields, the amounts of the individual additives are specified. In addition, it is to be possible to jump to the other displays. Using the button END, the runtime at the panel is terminated, and a new transfer can be made.

Tank1

In the third picture, the valves of Tank1 can be operated manually. The maximum and minimum amount of filling has to be preset at linear regulators. By means of buttons (Open valve), the inflow and outflow valve can be opened or closed. The valves are shown graphically, and change color when they are open.

The level is indicated in red. If the maximum level is reached, the inflow valve is closed in the automatic mode. When the tank is completely full, the inflow valve can not be opened.

With additional buttons, you can switch to the other tanks, or to the basic display.

Tank2, Tank3

The displays for Tank2 and Tank3 are structured exactly like the display for Tank1.

The valves and the level of Tank2 are colored green.

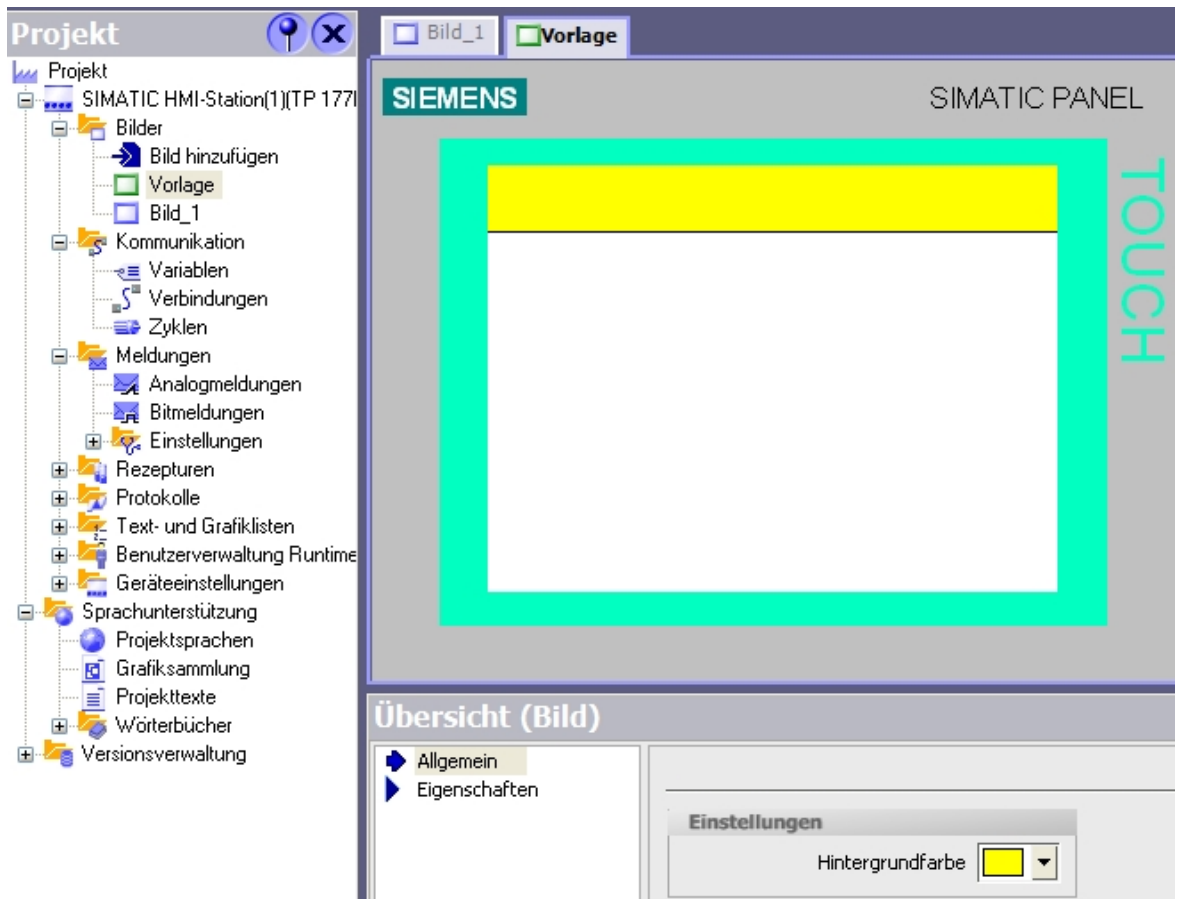
The valves and the level of Tank3 are colored blue.

6.2.1 Display Template



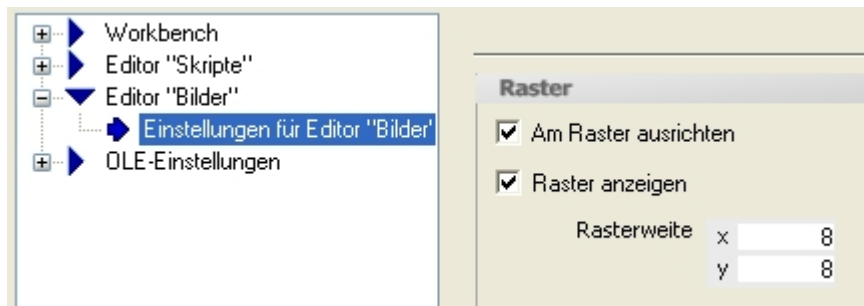
Specifying the permanent area, and changing the background color.

With a double click on **Template**, open the display Template in the project window.
 Drag the bar in the upper area of the panel display window a little downward.
 Change the background color in the property window for the permanent area to yellow.
 Change the background color in the property window for the work area to white.



Note

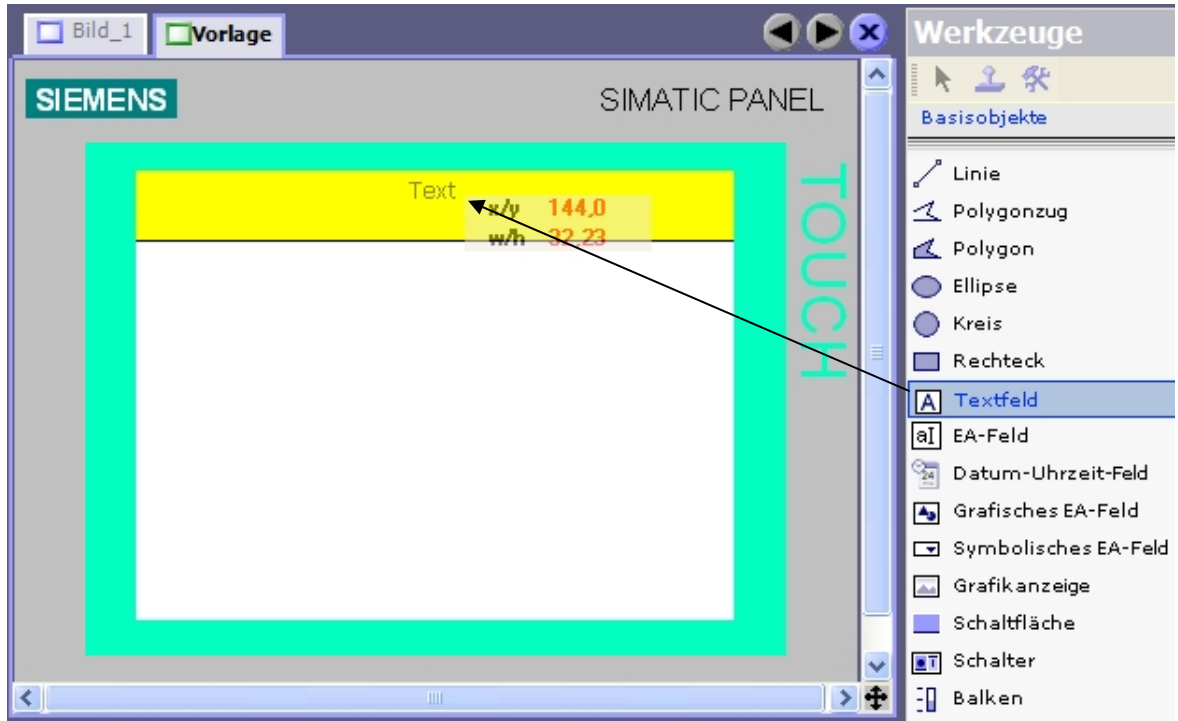
If you open the **Settings** in the menu **Options** and display the **Grid (Raster anzeigen)**, you can set the permanent window to a size of 32 pixels.





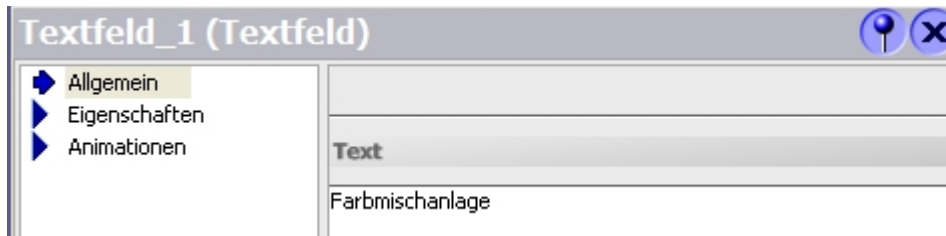
Inserting a text field

Drag and drop a text field from the tool window to the permanent window.



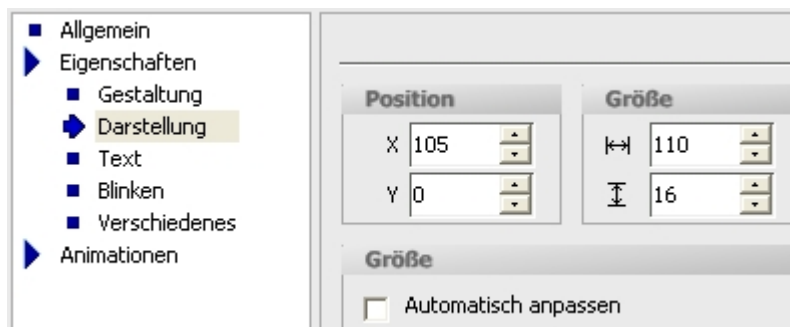
For the properties in the text field, enter "Color mixing plant".

Caution! Do not press the input key.



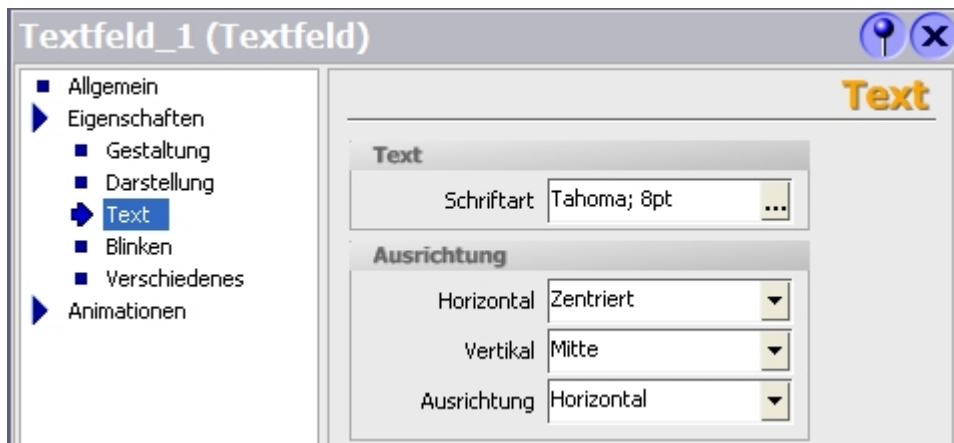
Under **Properties**, click on **Representation** and remove the checkmark **adjust automatically**.

Change the size and the position of the text field.



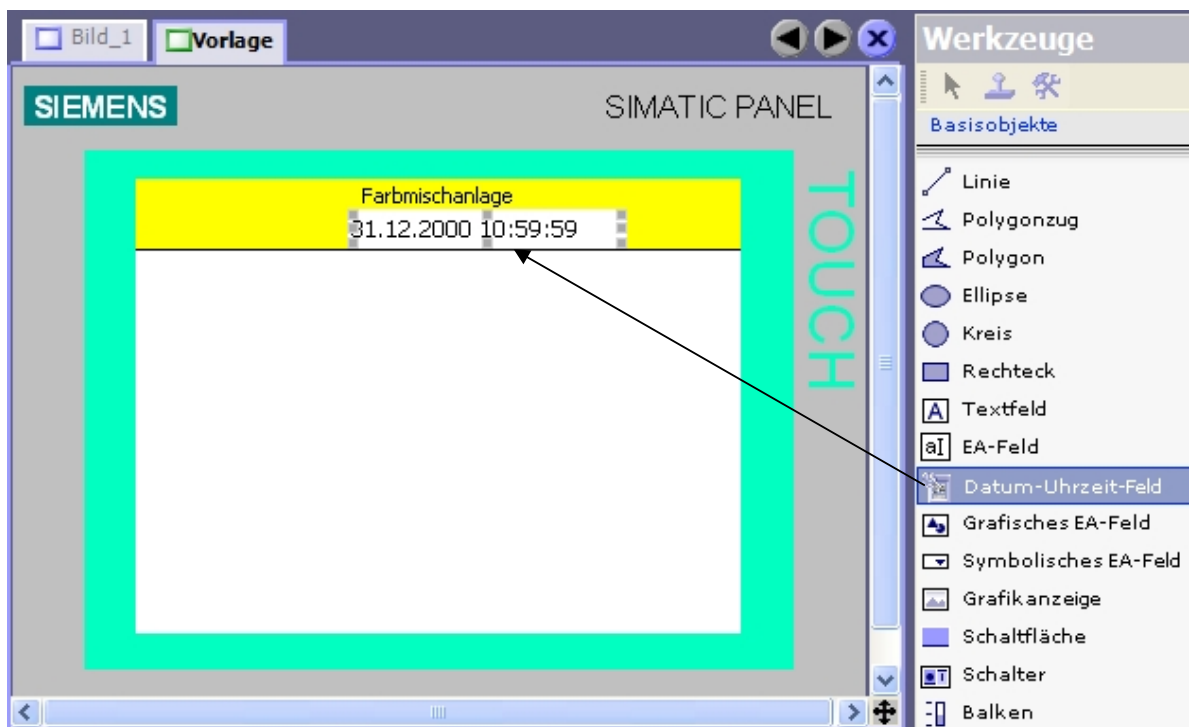


Under **Properties**, click on **Text** and change the font size and the text orientation.



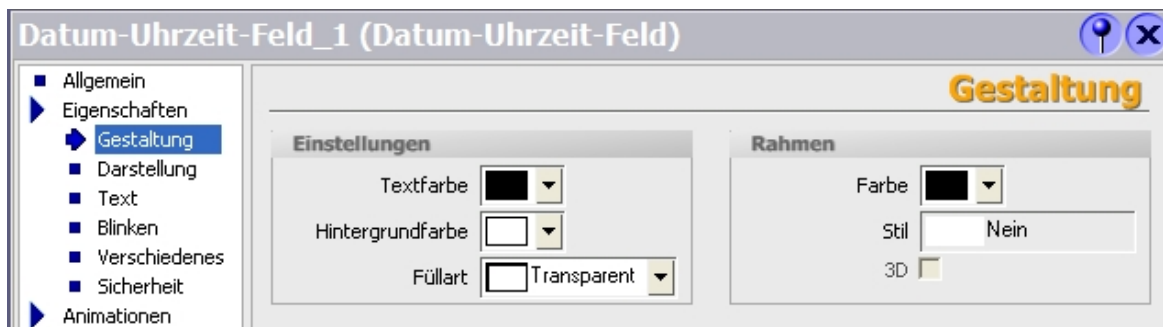
Inserting the date and time of day field

Drag a date/time of day field from the tool window and drop it in the permanent window.

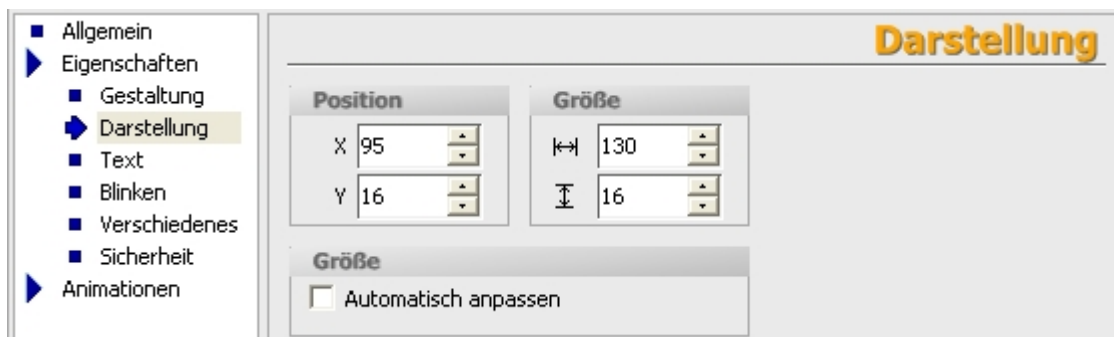




Under Properties, change the style of the fill type to “Transparent”



Under **Properties**, click on **Representation** and remove the check mark **Adjust automatically**. Change the size and the position.



Under **Properties**, click on **Text**. Change the font size and the orientation of the text.



For the time being, the display Template is completed.



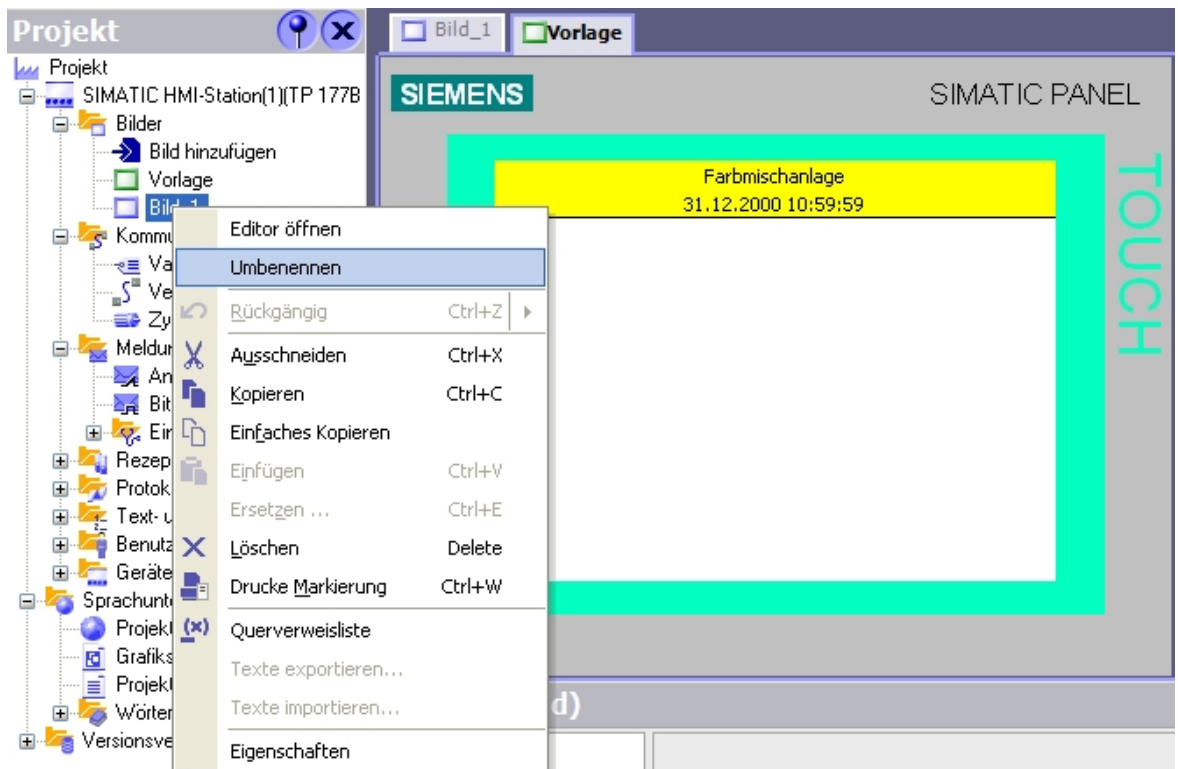
Note

Now and then, you should save your project by clicking on the diskette symbol.

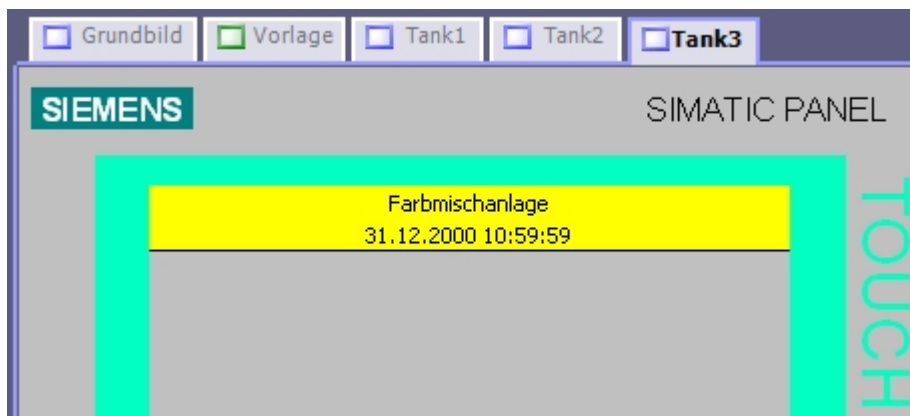
6.2.2 Generating Displays



In the project window, right click on **Display1** and select **Rename**. Enter "Basic display" as the name for the picture.



Double click on **Add picture** and assign the name "Tank1". Generate the pictures for Tank2 and Tank3 also.

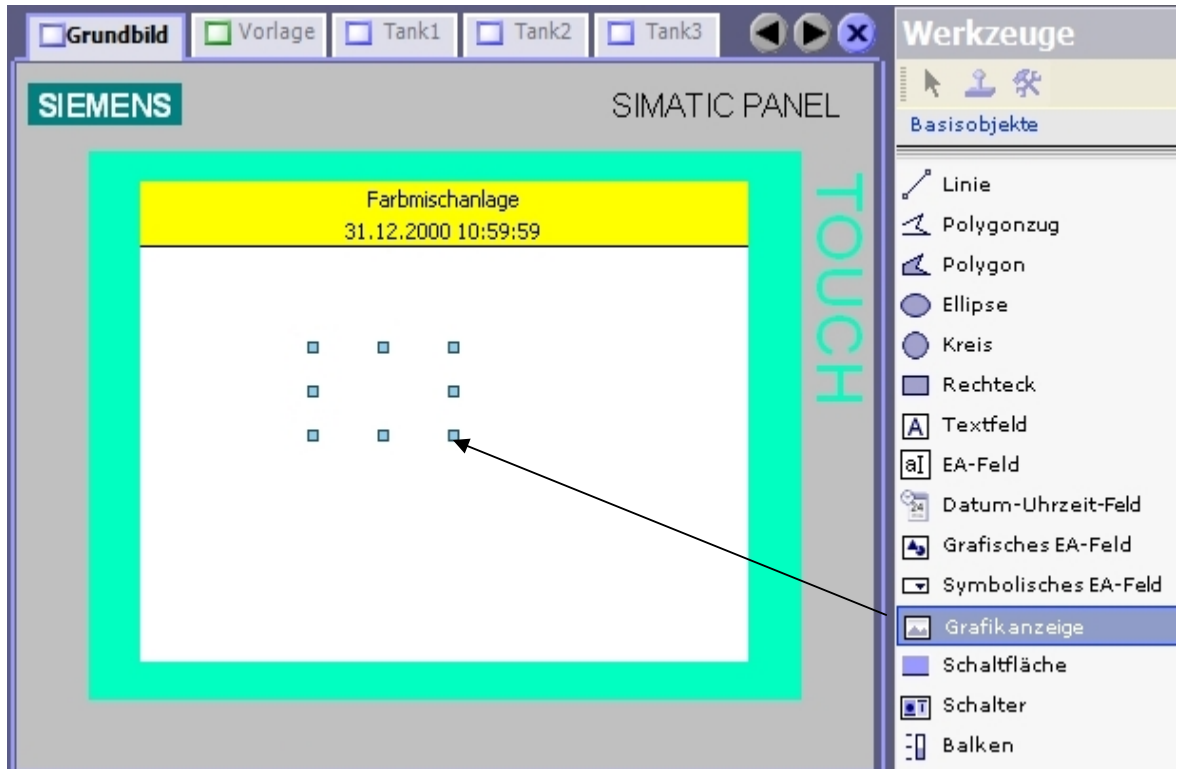


For all pictures, change the background color of the work area to white. To do this, click on the tabs of the figures.

6.2.3 Inserting Graphic Displays



Drag a graphic display to the work area of the basic figure.



In the property window of the graphic display, graphics can now be selected from the list. Using the buttons, you can create new graphics from files or from OLE objects. You can also delete graphics from the list.

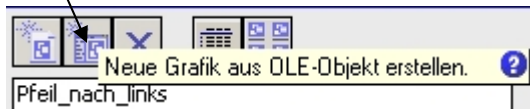
The selected graphic appears in the preview window, and has to be inserted or removed with the button Select or Deselect.



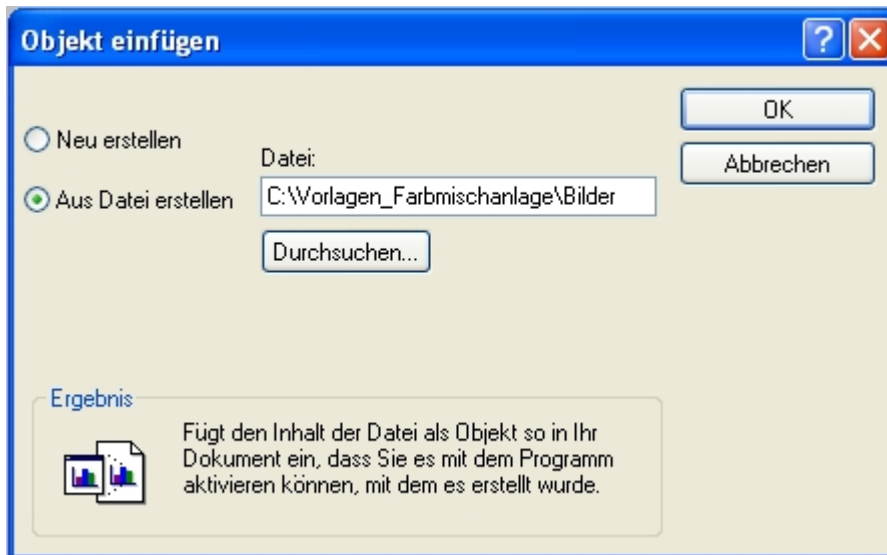
Double clicking on the graphic opens the graphics program.



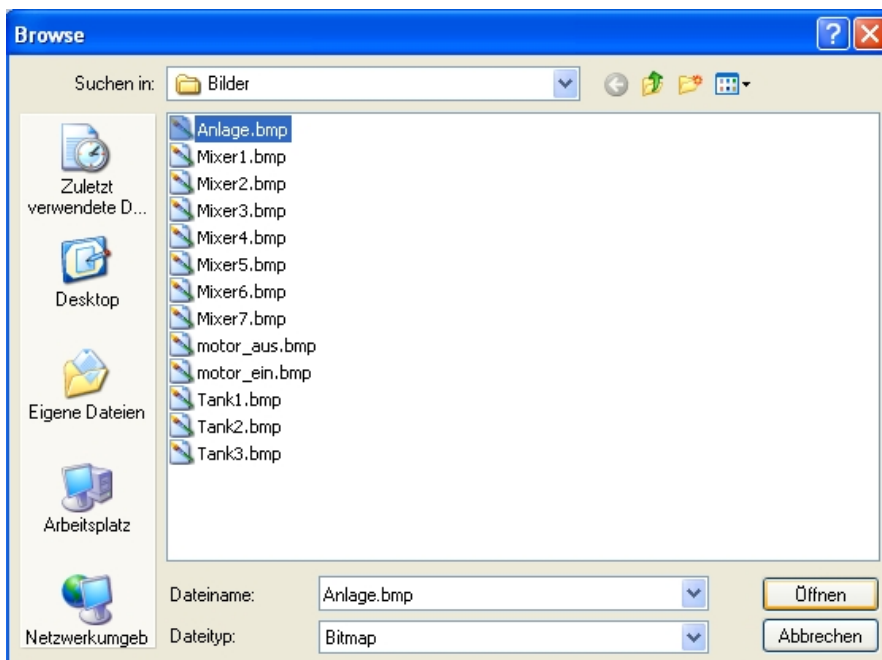
Click on **Generate new graphic from OLE object**.



Select **Generate from file** and click on **Browse**.



Highlight the figure "**Plant.bmp**" and click on **Open**.



In the window that follows, confirm your selection with **OK**.



Under **Representation**, change the size and position of the graphic.

The screenshot shows the SIMATIC PANEL interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Grundbild', 'Vorlage', 'Tank1', 'Tank2', and 'Tank3'. The main area displays a 'Farbmischanlage' diagram with a timestamp '31.12.2000 10:59:59'. A 'TOUCH' label is positioned vertically on the right side of the diagram. Below the diagram, the 'Grafikanzeige_1 (Grafikanzeige)' window is open, showing the 'Darstellung' (Representation) tab. The 'Position' section has X: 0 and Y: 0. The 'Größe' (Size) section has Width: 320 and Height: 208. There are also checkboxes for 'Objekt an Grafik anpassen' and a dropdown menu for 'Größe anpassen'.

Repeat these steps for inserting the graphics in figures Tank1 to Tank3.

Under **Representation**, change the size and the position of the three inserted graphics.

This screenshot shows the 'Darstellung' (Representation) property window for a graphic. The 'Position' section has X: 0 and Y: 0. The 'Größe' (Size) section has Width: 176 and Height: 160. There is a checkbox for 'Objekt an Grafik anpassen' which is currently unchecked. A dropdown menu for 'Größe anpassen' is also visible.



Note

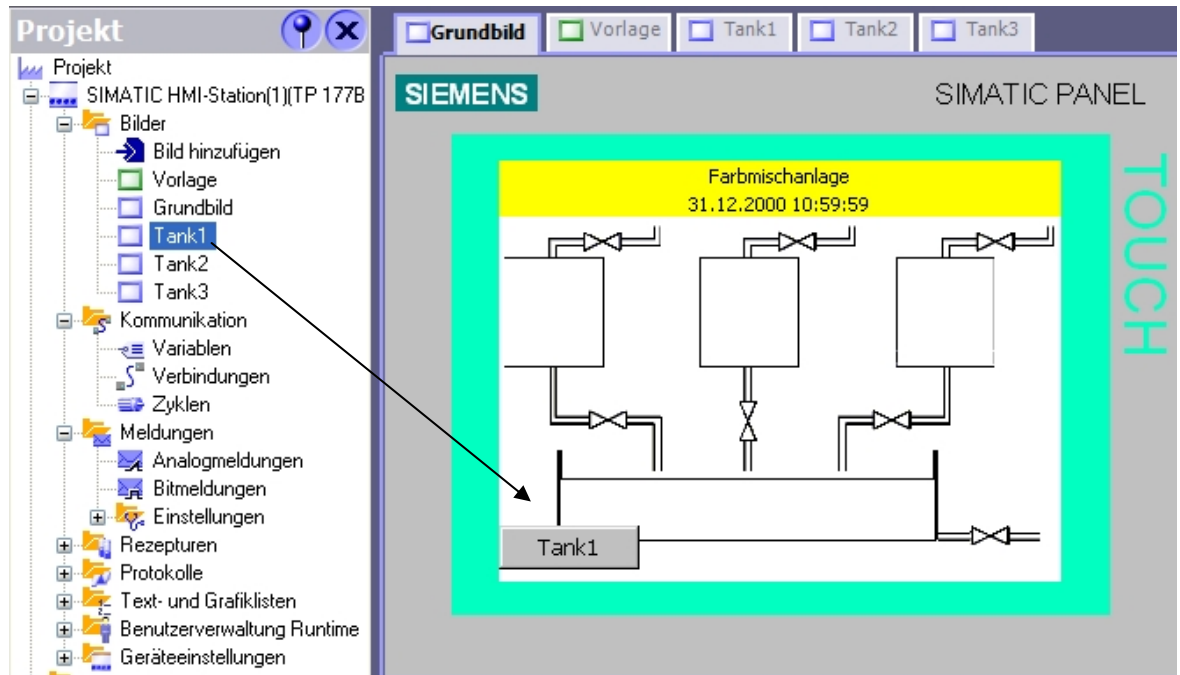
If a graphic is inserted by means of an OLE object, the file name is retained.

Don't forget to save!

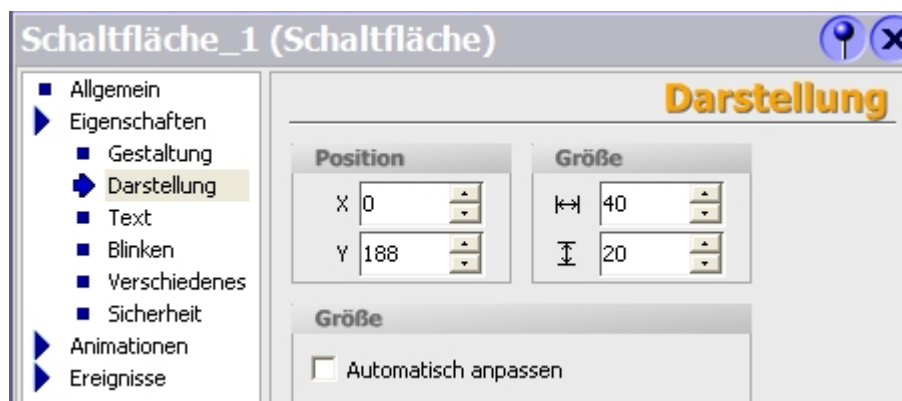
6.2.4 Configuring Display Changes



By means of buttons, it is to be possible in each figure to change to the other three figures. In the case of WinCC flexible, only the names of the figures have to be dragged from the project window to the figure. The buttons are generated automatically.



Change the size and the position of the button.
Under text, select the font "Tahoma; 8pt".



Repeat these steps for the buttons for Tank2 and Tank3.
In the tank figures, generate the buttons for the display change.
Change the width of the button "Basic display" to 60.
You can also copy and insert prepared buttons.

Don't forget to save!



Basic Display

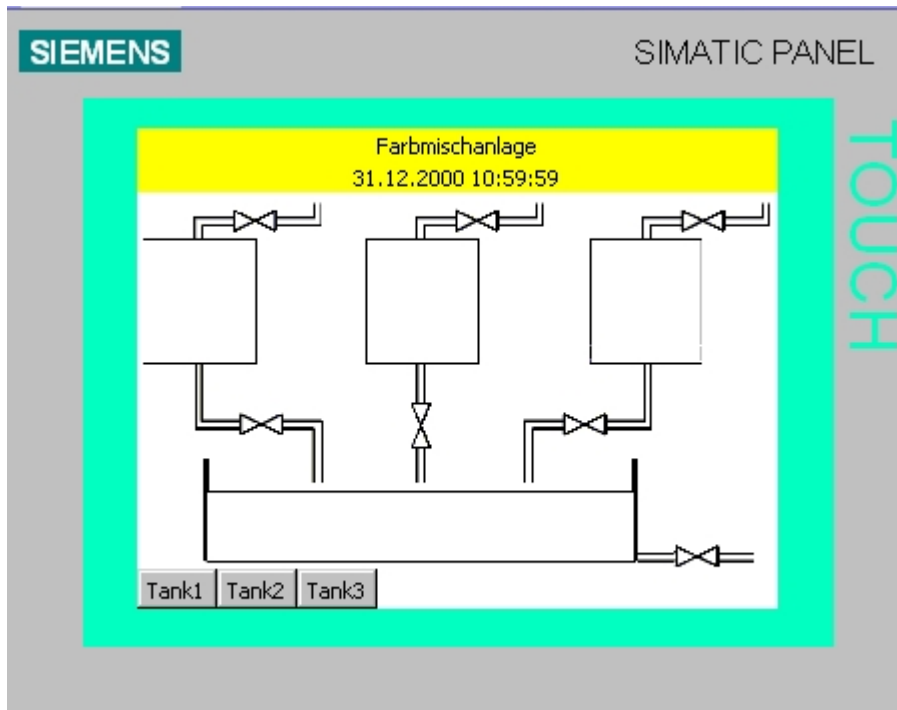


Figure Tank1

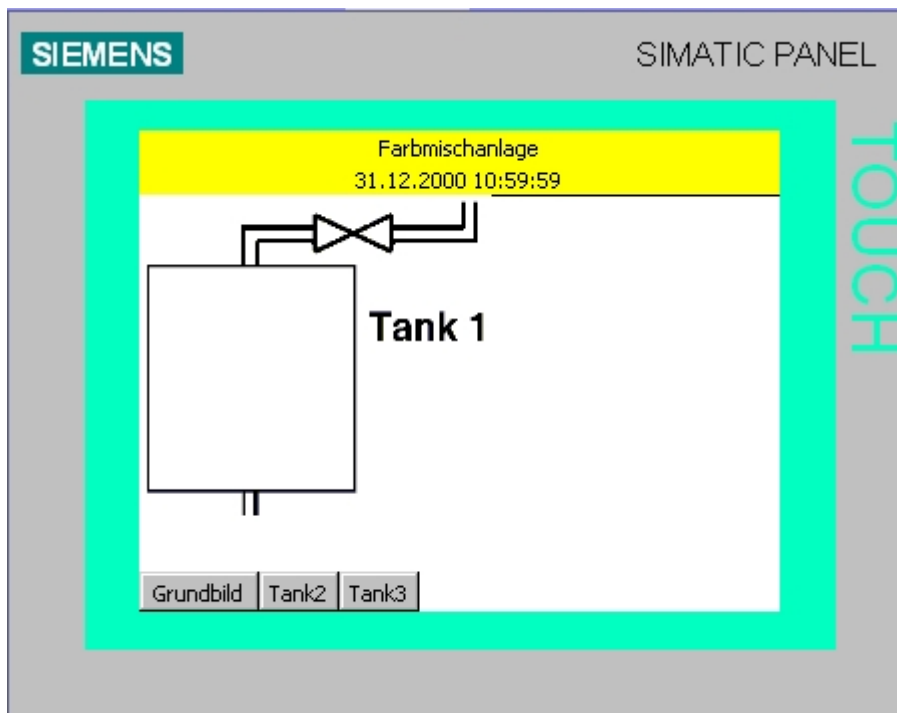




Figure Tank2

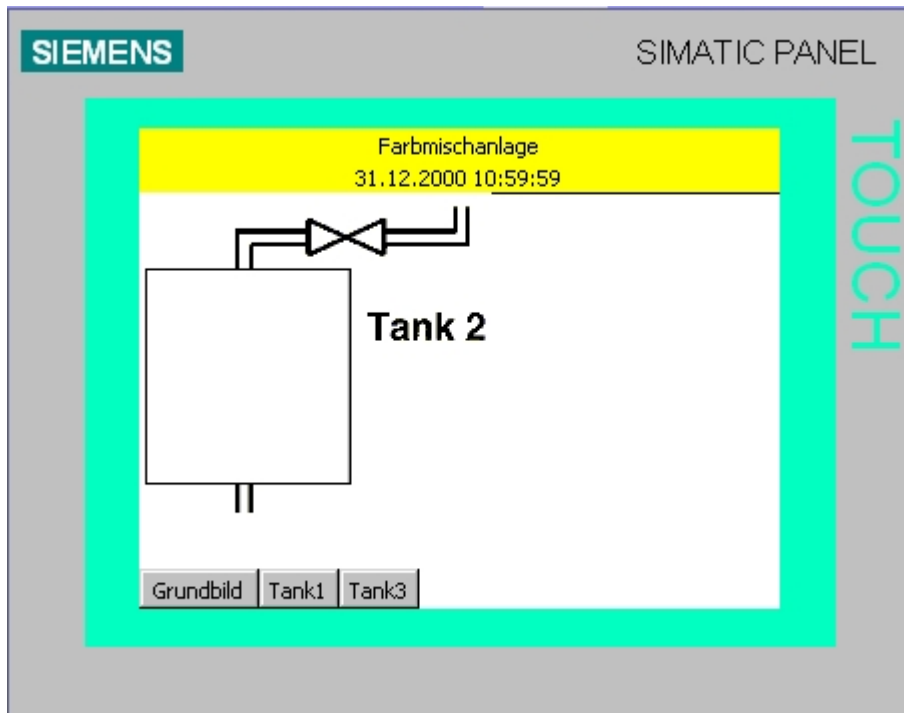
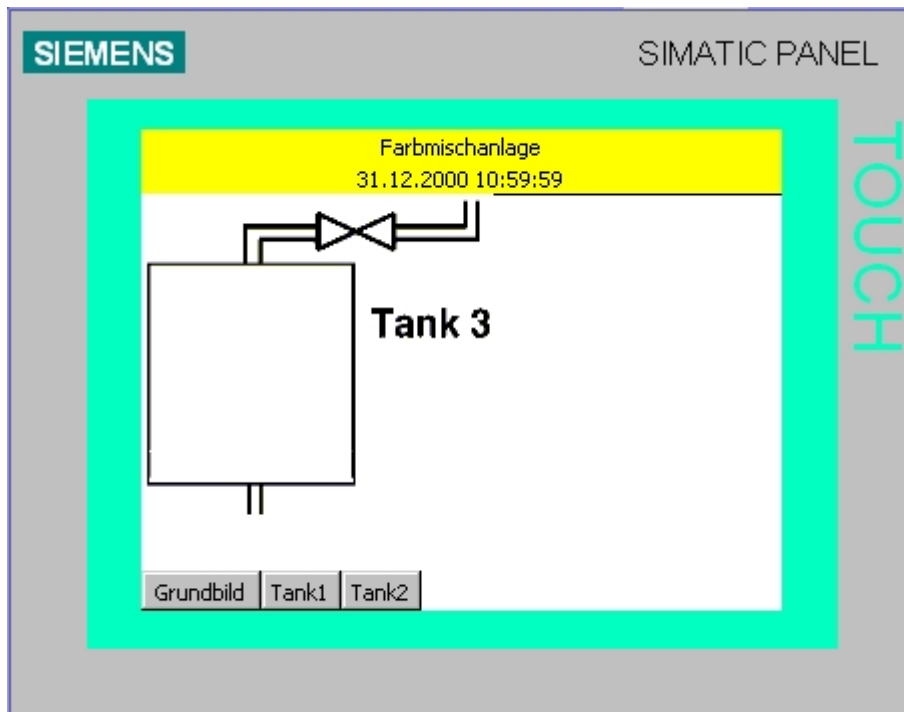


Figure Tank3



6.3 Settings at the Touch Panel TP177B color PN/DP



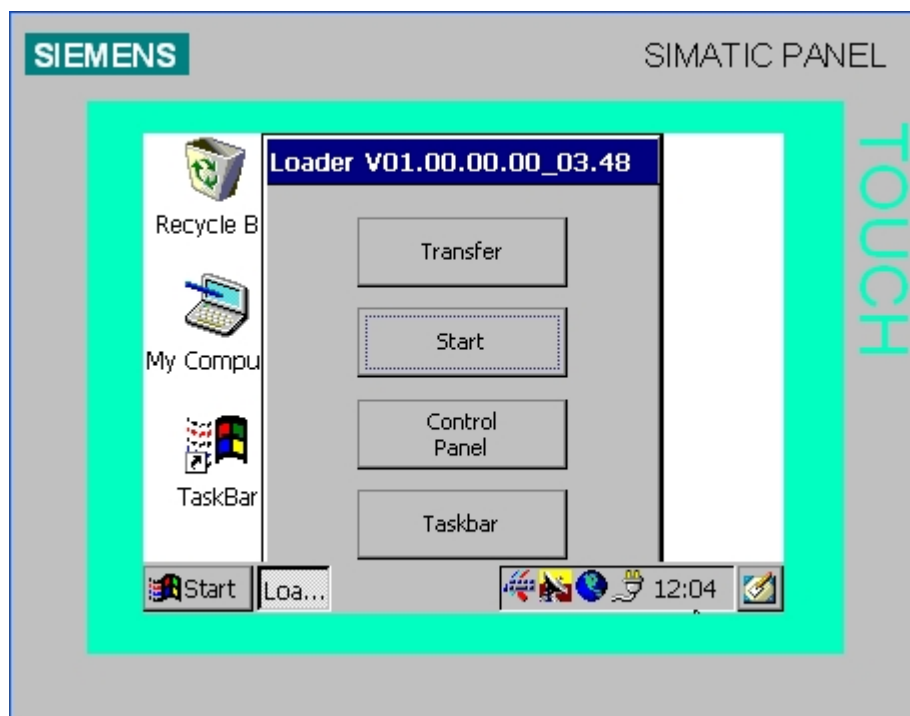
Before we can perform the first test, the settings on the touch panel have to be executed first.

The following settings have to be made:

- Setting the date and time of day
- Assigning the MPI or Profibus DP address
- Assigning the Ethernet address
- Setting the transfer properties

Touch Panel TP177B processes with the operating system Windows CE and can, like all touch panels, be operated directly on the screen. For better operation, you should use a touch pen, or connect a mouse at the panel's USB interface.

After starting the panel, the desktop appears and the window of the loader. At the lower edge of the screen, the start bar is located. With it, you can -just as with other Windows systems- start the programs or make settings.



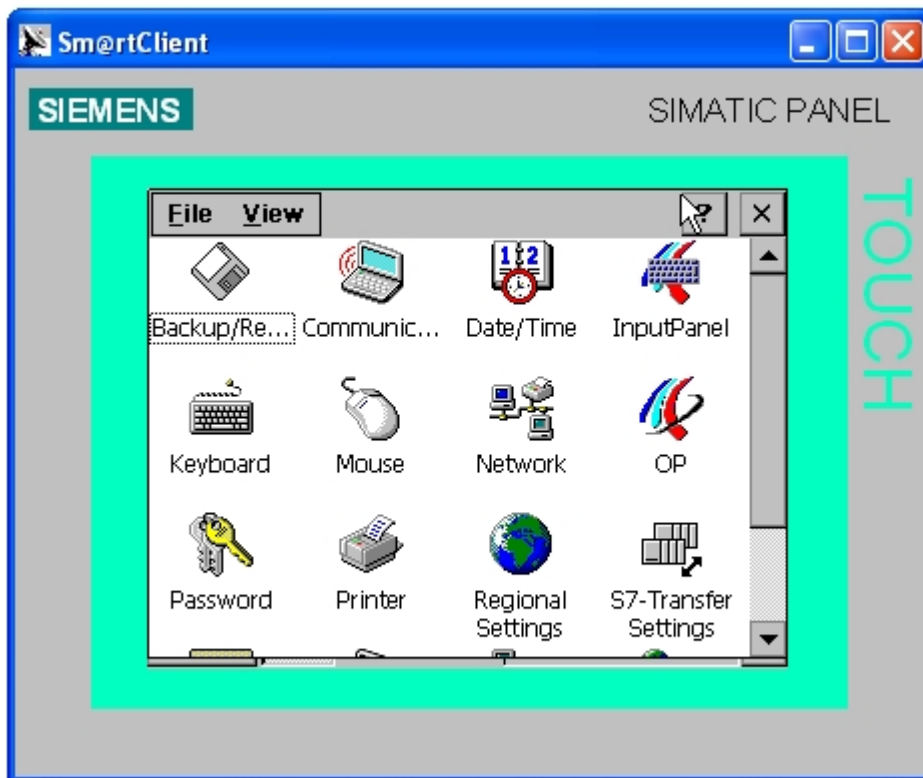
Buttons in the Loader:

- Transfer:** Data transfer becomes active, and data can be entered by WinCC flexible
- Start:** Runtime is started, and process visualization appears on the panel
- Control Panel:** The Windows CE desktop is called
- Taskbar:** The start bar is opened

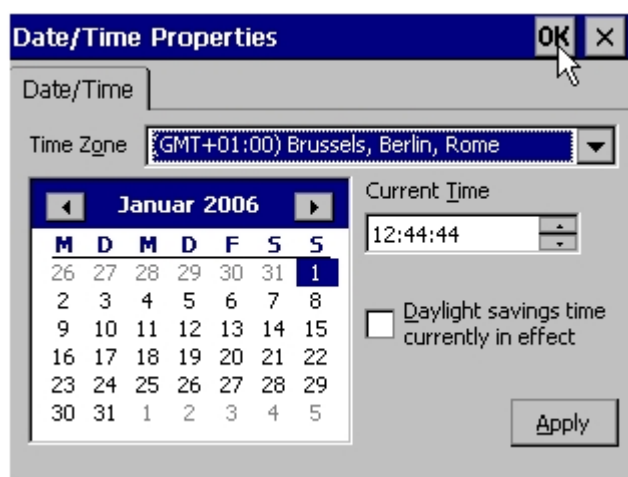
6.3.1 Setting the Date and the Time of Day



To set the date and the time of day, operate the button **Control Panel**. This opens the desktop of Windows CE. Select **Date/Time** to make the settings.



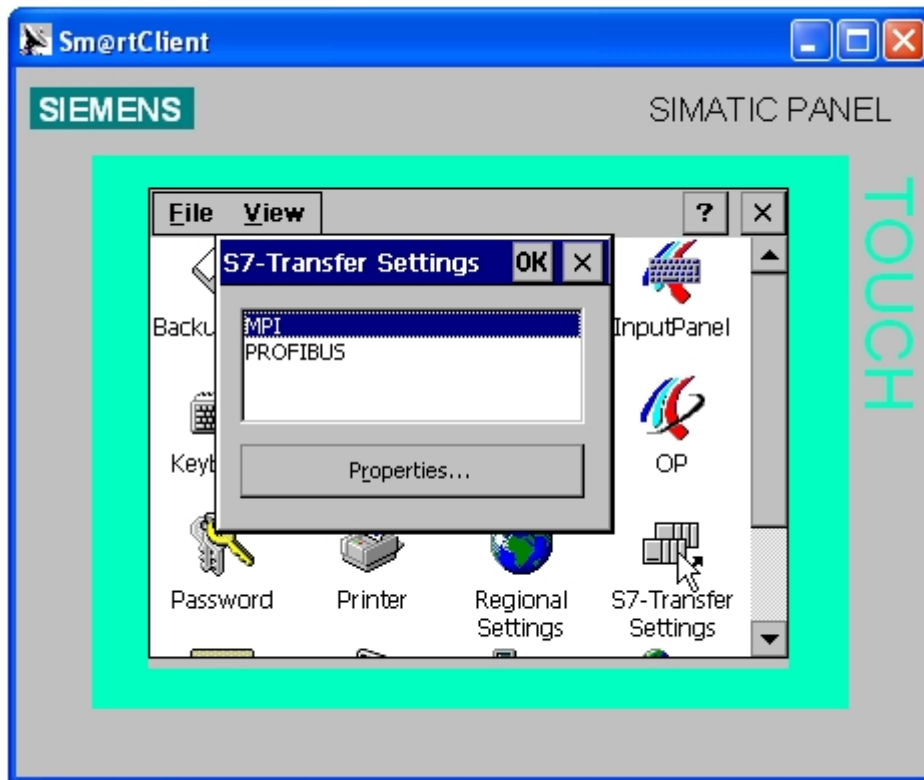
Set the time zone, the date and the time. Confirm with **OK**.



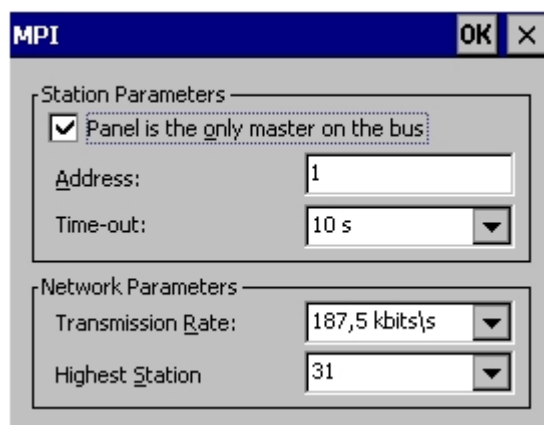
6.3.2 Setting the MPI Address



To set the MPI address on the panel, click on “**S7 Transfer Settings**“
Select **MPI** and click on **Properties**.



Place a checkmark at “Panel is the only master on the bus“.
Assign the MPI Address **1** and confirm with **OK**.



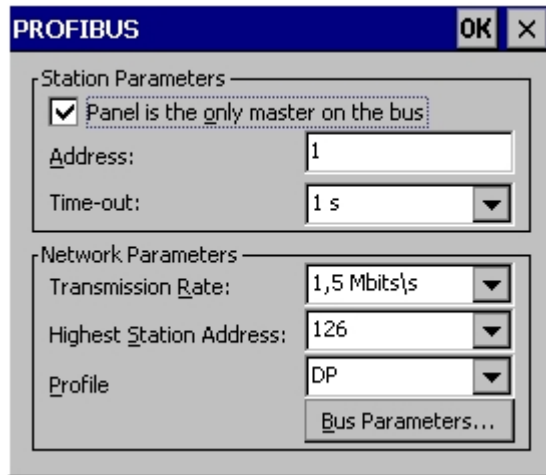
Note

Many panels allow data transfers only if either the panel or the programmer is set as the only master on the bus.

6.3.3 Setting the Profibus DP Address



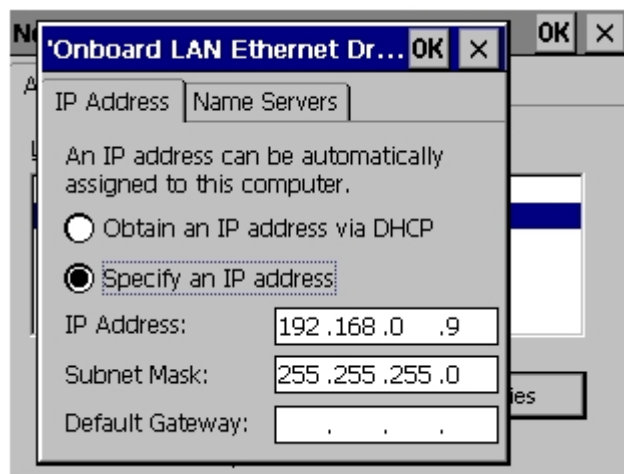
To set the Profibus DP address, click on **“S7 Transfer Settings”** on the desktop. Select **Profibus** and click on the button **Properties**. Place the checkmark at **“Panel is the only master on the bus”**. Assign the Profibus DP Address **1** and confirm with **OK**.



6.3.4 Assigning the Ethernet Address



On the desktop, operate the symbol **Network** and select the **Onboard LAN Ethernet Driver**. Click on the button **Properties**.

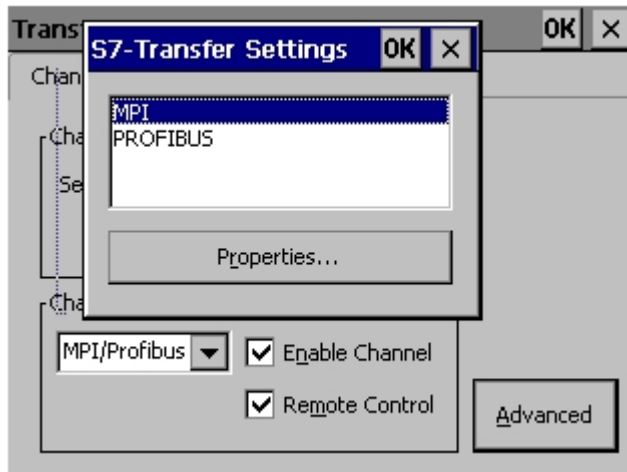


Here, you can make the settings for the Ethernet.

6.3.5 Setting the Transfer Properties



On the desktop, click on the symbol **Transfer**.
 Select **MPI/Profibus** and click on the button **Advanced**.
 In the window that follows, select **MPI** and confirm with **OK**.



Note

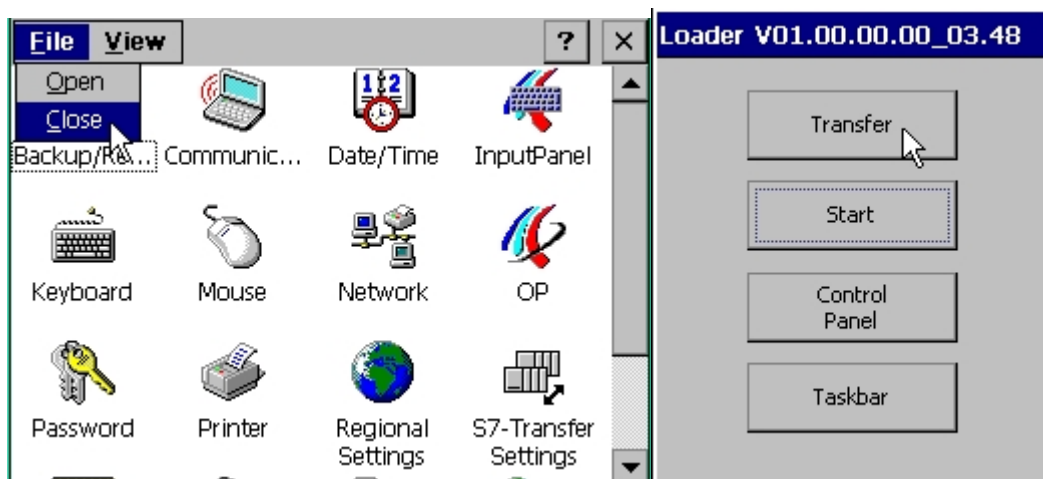
The settings at Transfer Settings have nothing to do with the connection settings in the WinCC flexible project.

For example, data can be transferred between Panel TP177B and WinCC flexible by means of the Ethernet interface, and the panel and the SIMATIC S7 controller can communicate by means of the MPI.

6.3.6 Transfer Mode



Close the desktop and switch the panel to the Transfer Mode.



Connecting to host ... appears in the transfer window.

6.4 Checking for Consistency



Before you transfer the WinCC flexible project to the panel, the consistency should be checked. The project is checked and generated.

Click on **Consistency check of the project**.



The result is displayed in the output window.

Ausgabe		
Zeit	Kategorie	Beschreibung
10:42:52.53	Generator	Generierung gestartet ...
10:42:52.54	Generator	Generieren von 1 Delta-Schritten ...
10:42:52.82	Generator	Linker bearbeitet 'SIMATIC HMI-Station(1)' ...
10:42:52.82	Generator	Erforderliche Lizenz: WinCC flexible /Sm@rtService for Panel
10:42:52.83	Generator	Erforderliche Lizenz: WinCC flexible /Sm@rtAccess for Panel
10:42:53.32	Generator	Erfolgreich abgeschlossen mit 0 Fehler(n), 0 Warnungen)
10:42:53.33	Generator	Zeitstempel: 22.12.2005 10:42 - genutzt 63180 Bytes von maximal 2097152 Bytes
10:42:53.34	Generator	Compiling finished!

6.5 Transfer Settings and Data Transfer under WinCC flexible

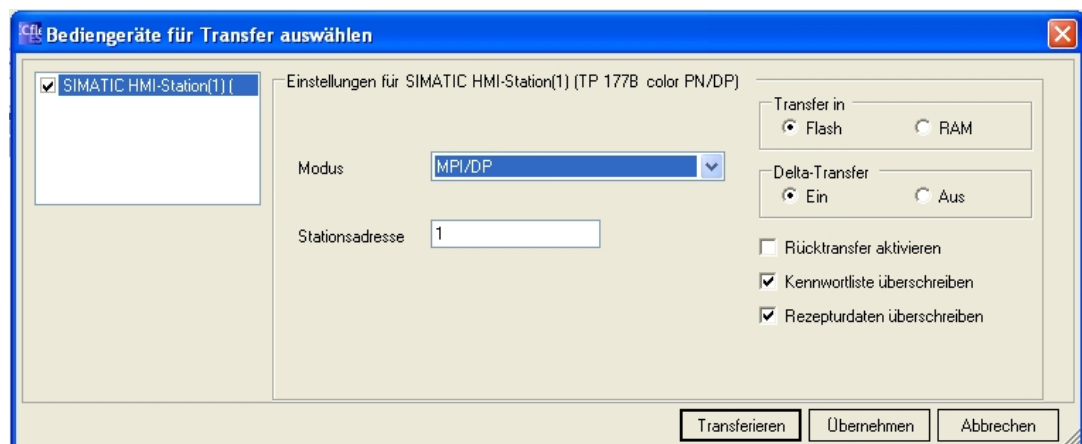


In WinCC flexible, the settings have to be made for the transfer. Click on the button **Settings for the Transfer**.



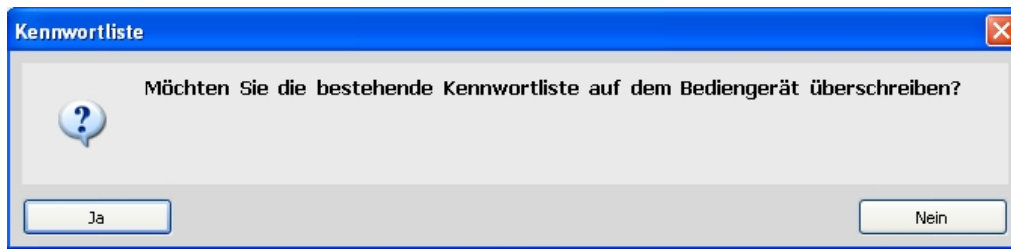
For Mode, select **MPI/DP**; enter **1** as station address.

Click on **Transfer**.



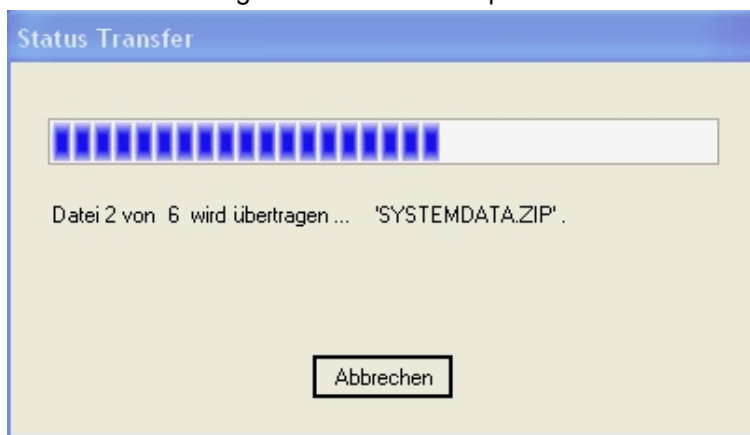


Confirm overwriting the keyword list.

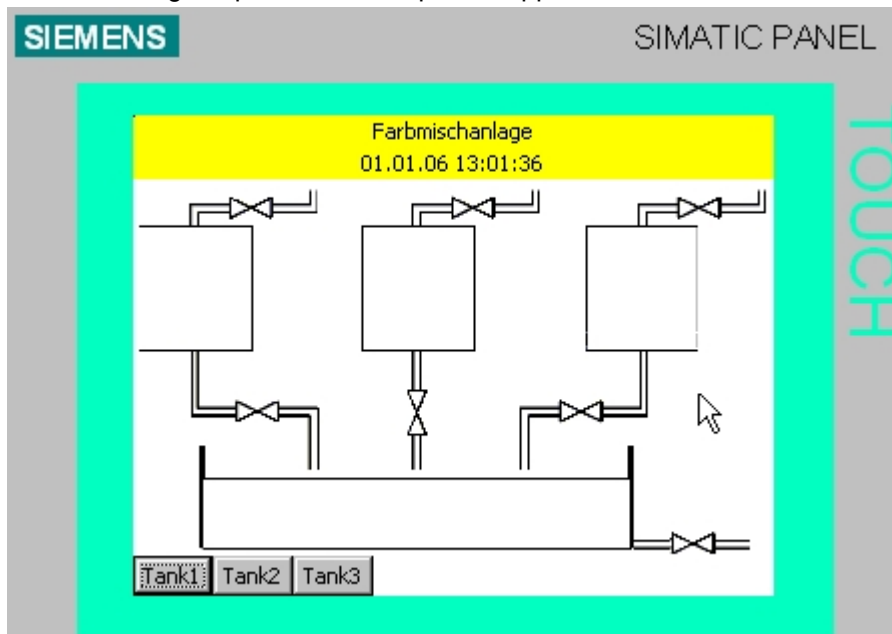


<<Do you want to overwrite the existing keyword list on the operator panel?>>

If the transfer settings are correct on the panel and in WinCC flexible, the transfer starts now.



After restarting the panel, the start picture appears in runtime.

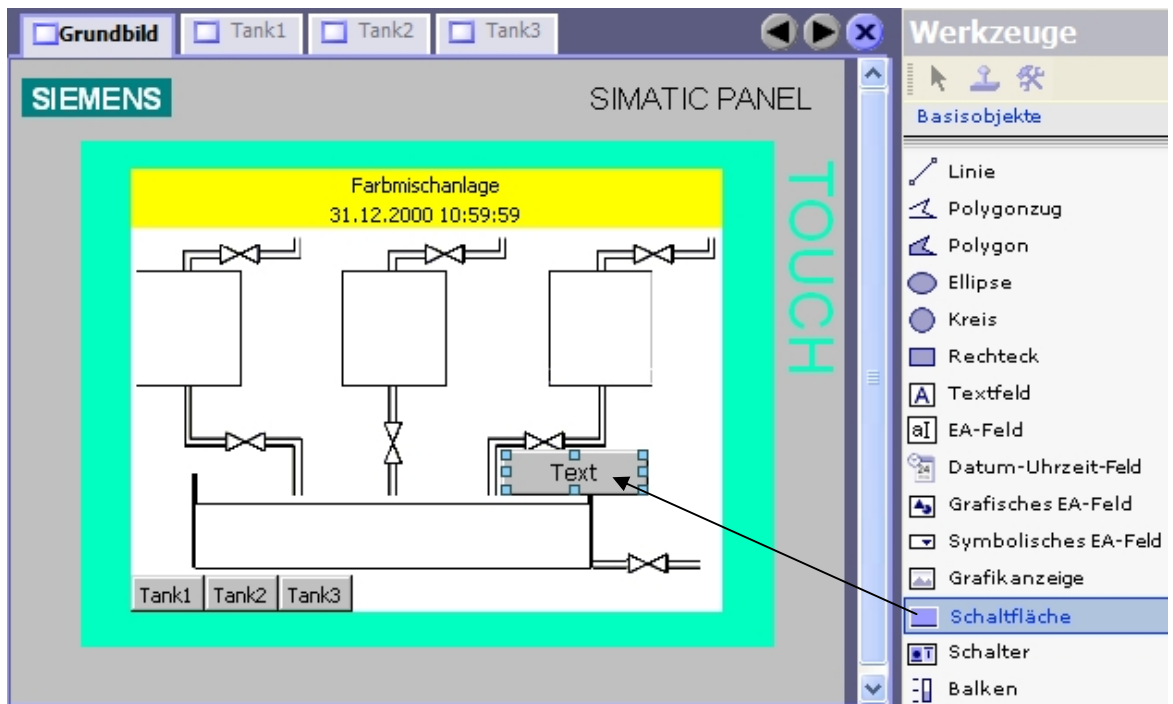


Test all buttons for the display change.

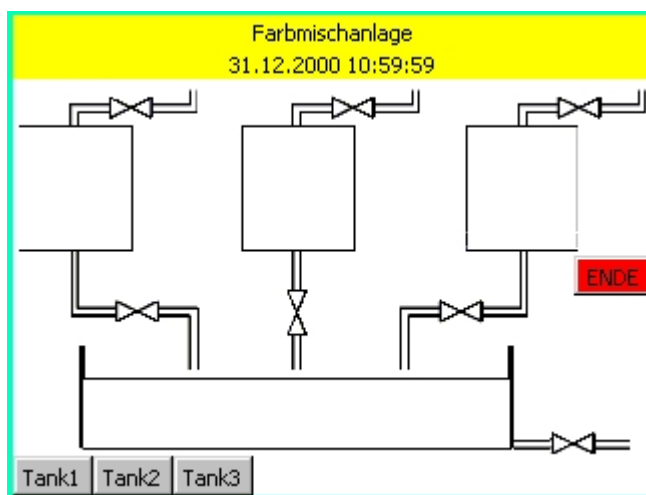
6.6 Button END

The project can only be transferred again if the panel TP177B is in the transfer mode. When the panel powers up, the loader appears for a few seconds with the button "Transfer". Before each transfer, the panel would have to be taken off load so that a switchover to the transfer mode is possible. Data is lost in that case; for example, the date and the time of day have to be reset.

For that reason, in our basic display we are creating a button for ending the runtime mode. Drag a button into your basic display.

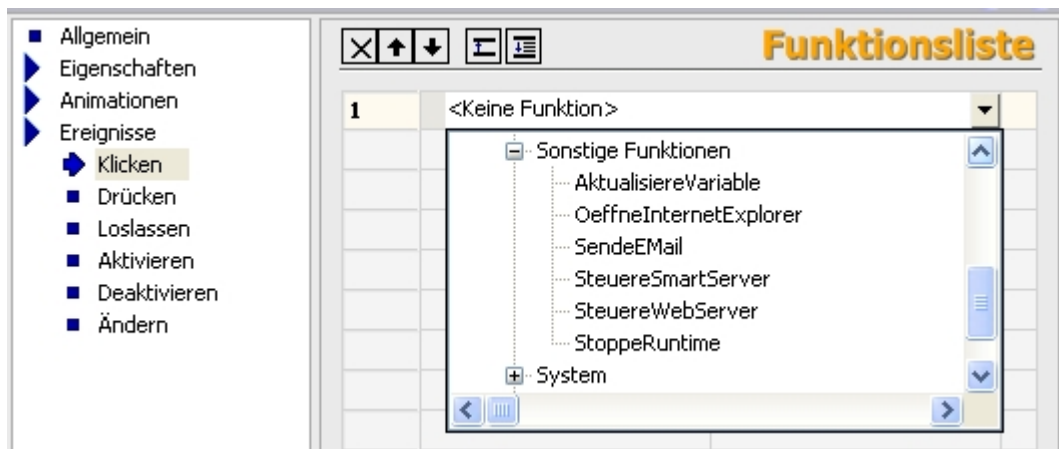


Change the text, the font size, the size 40 x 20, the position and the color (red) of the button.





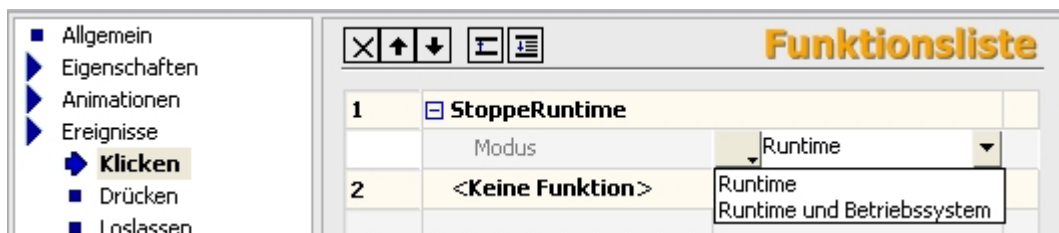
Under **Events**, select the function **StopRuntime** by **Clicking** on the function.



A configured function is referred to in bold print.

Under mode, other settings can be made.

For our panel TP177B, only Runtime is to be terminated.



Save your project and start the consistency check.

Note



If during the consistency check, lines that are marked blue that contain internal warnings occur, you have to regenerate the entire project first.

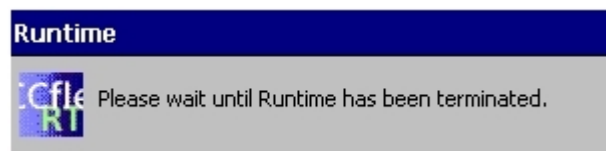
In the menu "Project", click on Generator and select **Regenerate everything**.

Perform a restart at the panel (take it briefly off load).

Switch the panel to the transfer mode.

Transfer your project to the panel.

Click on the END button



Reset the date and the time, and start Runtime.

6.7 Configuring a Connection



So far, we worked in our project without accessing the SIMATIC S7 controller. On our panel, levels are to be displayed and fill setpoints are to be entered. For operator and display objects that access the process values of a controller, first the connection to the controller has to be configured. Here, you specify how and by means of what interface the panel communicates with the controller.



Double click on the window **Connections**. All parameters are already set through the settings in the hardware configuration.

Name	Aktiv	Station	Partner	Knoten	Online	Kommunikationstreiber	Kommentar
Verbindung_2	Aus	Farbmischanlage SIMATIC 300(1)	CPU 314C-2 DP	CPU 314C-2 DP	Ein	SIMATIC S7 300/400	

Parameter Bereichszeiger

TP 177B color PN/DP Schnittstelle HMI MPI/D

Bediengerät

Typ: TTY RS232 RS422 RS485 Simatic

Baudrate: 187500

Adresse: 1

Zugangspunkt: S7ONLINE

Einziger Master am Bus

Netzwerk

Profil: MPI

Höchste Stationsadr.: 31

Anzahl der Master: 1

Steuerung

Adresse: 2

Steckplatz: 2

Baugruppenträger: 0

Zyklischer Betrieb



Note
To set up a new connection, double click in the free field in the first column. Change the connection parameters of the newly created connection

7 DISPLAY AND OPERATOR OBJECTS



Display and operator objects are graphic elements with which process displays are designed.

In Runtime, all display and operator objects behave dynamically.

In addition, you can make the properties of objects dynamic.

One example of this is the graphic of a tank whose liquid level is displayed as varying, depending on the corresponding process value.

Another example for the dynamic behavior of an object is a button that triggers a certain function. In principle, you can make all graphic objects dynamic.

You can configure the following:

- The object changes its appearance: color and blinking.
- The object moves in the picture.
- The object is inserted/removed.

For operator elements, you can configure the following:

- The object is enabled or disabled for operation.
- By operating the object -for example, by clicking on it- an event is triggered to which the processing of a function list is configured.

7.1 Levels



For differentiated representation of a picture and for editing the objects in it, levels and multi-layering of the objects are provided.

A picture has 32 levels. You can insert objects in each level. The assignment to a level specifies the depth of the layer of an object in the picture. Objects of Level 0 are located deep in the background of the picture, objects of Level 31 in the very foreground.

In addition, objects in a single level are also staggered.

When creating a process image, the objects of an individual level are -by default- arranged in the sequence in which they were configured. Within the level, the object that was inserted first is located at the very back. Each additional object is inserted one position ahead of it. The position of the objects in relation to each other can be changed within the level. There is always an active level.

When you insert objects in a figure, they are assigned to the active level by default. The number of the active level is indicated in the symbol bar "Level".

In the level palette, the active level is highlighted in color.

When you open a picture, all its 32 levels are always displayed.






With the level palette, you can hide, after opening, all levels except for the active level. This allows you to specifically edit the objects in the active level.

7.2 Basic Objects



Symbol	Object	Instructions
	"Line"	You can select straight, rounded or arrow-shaped line ends.
	"Polyline"	A polyline consists of linked paths and can have any number of corners. The corner points are numbered in the order of their creation. The corner points can be modified or deleted individually. You can select straight, rounded or arrow-shaped polyline ends. The polyline is an open object. Although the start and end points may have the same coordinates, the area they enclose cannot be filled in.
	"Polygon"	The corner points of a polygon are numbered in the order of their creation. The corner points can be modified or deleted individually. You can fill a polygon area with a color or a pattern.
	"Ellipsis"	You can fill an ellipsis with a color or a pattern.
	"Circle"	You can fill the circle with a color or a pattern.
	"Rectangle"	The corners of a rectangle can be rounded. You can fill the rectangle with a color or a pattern.
A	"Text box"	You can enter one or several lines of text in a "Text box" and define the font and the font color. You can add a background color or pattern to a text box.
	"I/O box"	An I/O box may have the following runtime functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output of the values in a tag • Operator input of values; these input values are saved to a tag. • Combined input and output; the operator can here edit the output value of the tag and thus set a new value. You can define limits for the tag values shown in the I/O box. Set "Hide input" if you want to hide operator input in runtime.
	"Date-time box"	A "Date / time box" may have the following runtime functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output of the date and time • Combined input and output; the operator can here edit the output values in order to reset the date and time. The system time or a corresponding tag may be used as source to define the date and time. The date can be output in extended format, for example, Tuesday, December 31, 2003, or in short format, for example, 12/31/2003.
	"Graphic I/O box"	A "Graphic I/O box" may have the following runtime functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output of graphic list entries • Combined input and output; the operator can here select a graphic from an graphic list in order to change the content of the "Graphic IO field." Example of its use as output field: To indicate the runtime status of a valve, the "Graphic I/O box" outputs the image of a closed or open valve.



Symbol	Object	Instructions
	"Symbolic I/O box"	<p>The "Symbolic I/O box" may have the following runtime functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output of text list entries • Combined input and output; the operator can here select a text from a text list in order to change the content of the "Symbolic I/O box." <p>Example of its use as combination I/O box: To control a motor in runtime, the operator selects the text "Motor OFF" or "Motor ON" from the text list. The motor is either started or stopped as selected, and the "Symbolic IO field" indicates the current status of the motor (motor OFF / motor ON.)</p>
	"Graphic view"	<p>The "Graphic view" shows you on one screen all of the graphic objects created by means of an external graphic programming tool. Graphic objects can be shown in the following formats: "*.emf", "*.wmf", "*.dib", "*.bmp", "*.jpg", "*.jpeg", "*.gif" and "*.tif".</p> <p>In the "Graphic view", you can also integrate graphic objects of other graphic programming tools as OLE (object linking and embedding) objects, for example. OLE objects opened and edited in the graphic program in which they were created directly from the property view of the graphic view.</p>
	"Button"	The operator can use a button to control a process. You can configure functions or scripts for a button.
	"Switch"	<p>The switch is used in runtime to input and visualize two states, for example, ON and OFF, or pressed and not pressed.</p> <p>It can be labeled with text or a graphic that indicates the runtime status of the switch.</p>
	"Bar"	The "Bar" represents a process value in the form of a scaled bar graph. A bar graph allows you to visualize, for example, dynamic values of filling levels.
















Note

Depending on the operator panel for which you are configuring, some objects from the tool window are not available, or only with limited modes of operation.

Objects that are not available are displayed in the tool window grayed, and can not be selected.

7.3 Expanded Objects



Symbol	Object	Description
	"Slider"	<p>The "Slider" is used for operator input and monitoring of numeric values.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When used as display instrument, the slider position indicates a process value which is output by the controls. The operator inputs values by changing the slider position. <p>You can customize the slider, so that it operates only in vertical direction.</p>
	"Clock"	On your HMI device, you can view the clock in runtime either in digital or in analog format.
	"Status force"	The "Status / control" functions provide direct read / write access to specific address areas of the connected SIMATIC S7 or SIMATIC S5 CPU.
	"Sm@rtClient view"	The operator can monitor and operate a remote operator station by means of the "Sm@rtClient view ."
	"HTML browser"	The operator can view pages in HTML format by means of the HTML browser.
	"User view"	<p>In WinCC flexible, you can use passwords to control access to screen objects.</p> <p>In the "User view", an administrator can manage users on the HMI device in Runtime. In the "User view", user who do not have administrator privileges can change their password in runtime.</p>
	"Gauge"	<p>The "Gauge" dial can display numerical values in runtime.</p> <p>The layout of the "Gauge" is configurable. You can customize the background image or the dial layout, for example.</p>
	"Trend view"	In the "Trend view", you can show a group of trends which represent process values read from the PLC or from a log. The trend coordinates are configurable, i.e. the scaling, units etc.
	"Recipe view"	The operator can use the "Recipe view" in runtime to view, edit and manage data records.
	"Alarm view"	In the alarm view, the operator can view selected alarms or alarm events in the alarm buffer or the alarm log in runtime.
	"Alarm window"	<p>In the "Alarm window", the operator can view selected alarms or alarm events in the alarm buffer or the alarm log in runtime.</p> <p>You always edit the template to configure the alarm window.</p>
	"Alarm indicator"	<p>The "Alarm indicator" warns the operator of alarm events which are not acknowledged yet.</p> <p>You always edit the template to configure the alarm indicator.</p>
	Help indicator	<p>The help indicator indicates available help texts for the screen being displayed or the objects contained on the screen. The help indicator is available for the HMI devices OP 73 and OP 73micro.</p> <p>You always edit the template to configure the help indicator.</p>

8 DISPLAY AND OPERATOR OBJECTS IN THE PROJECT "COLOR MIXING PLANT"

8.1 Configuring Display and Operator Objects in the Picture "Tank1"

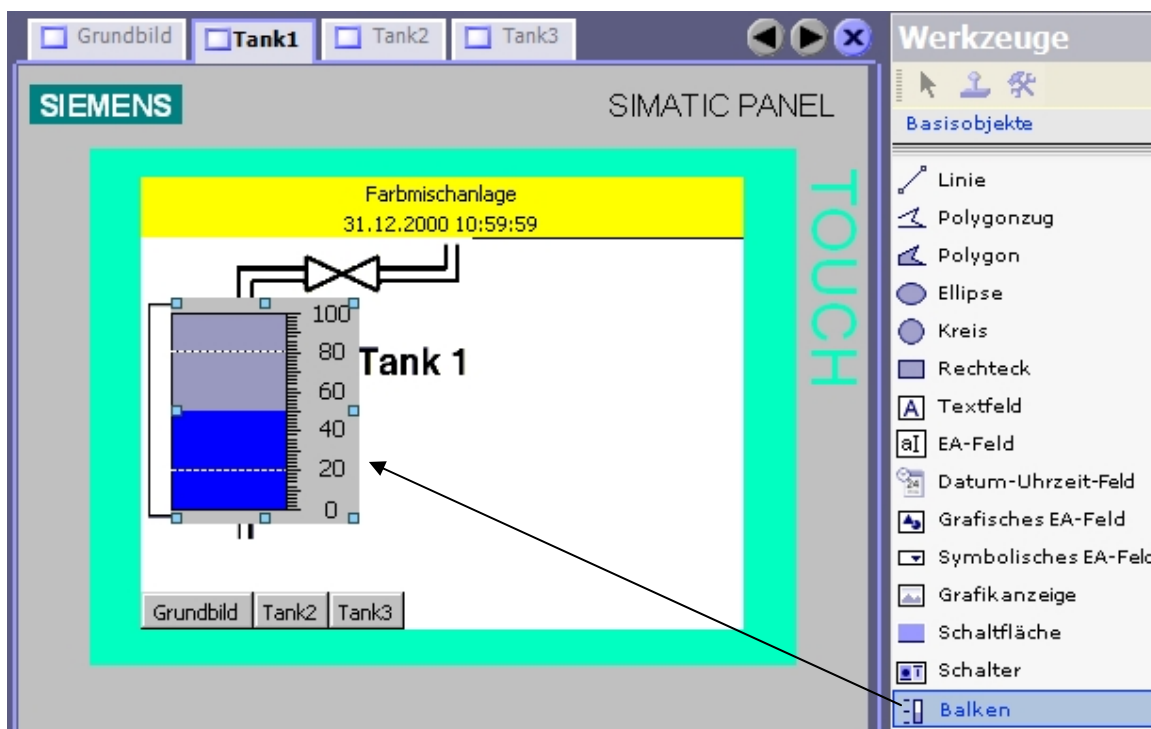


First, a bar, two sliders (linear regulators), and two buttons are configured.

Configuring the Bar Display



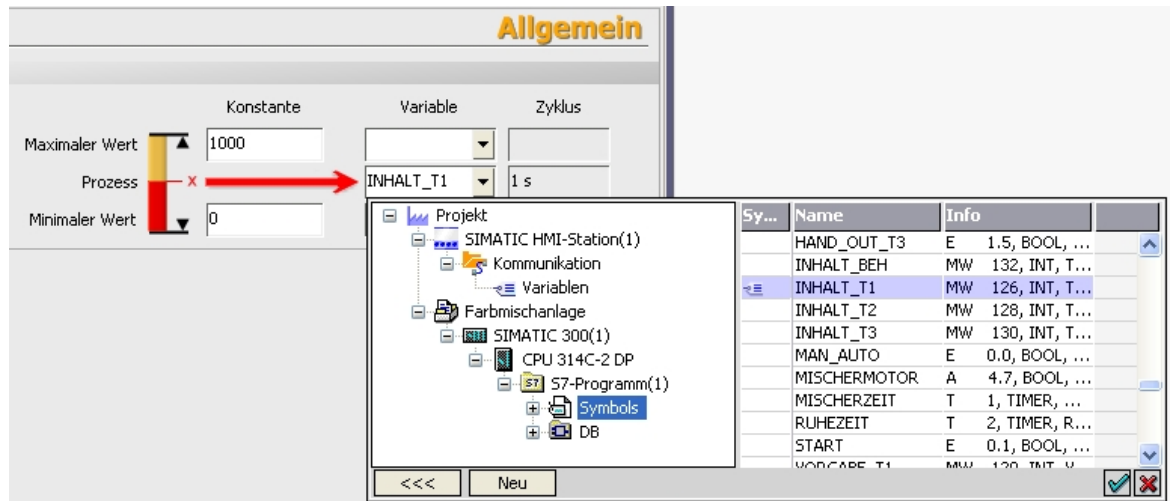
To display the current level of Tank1, we configure a bar. Drag a bar into the picture Tank1.



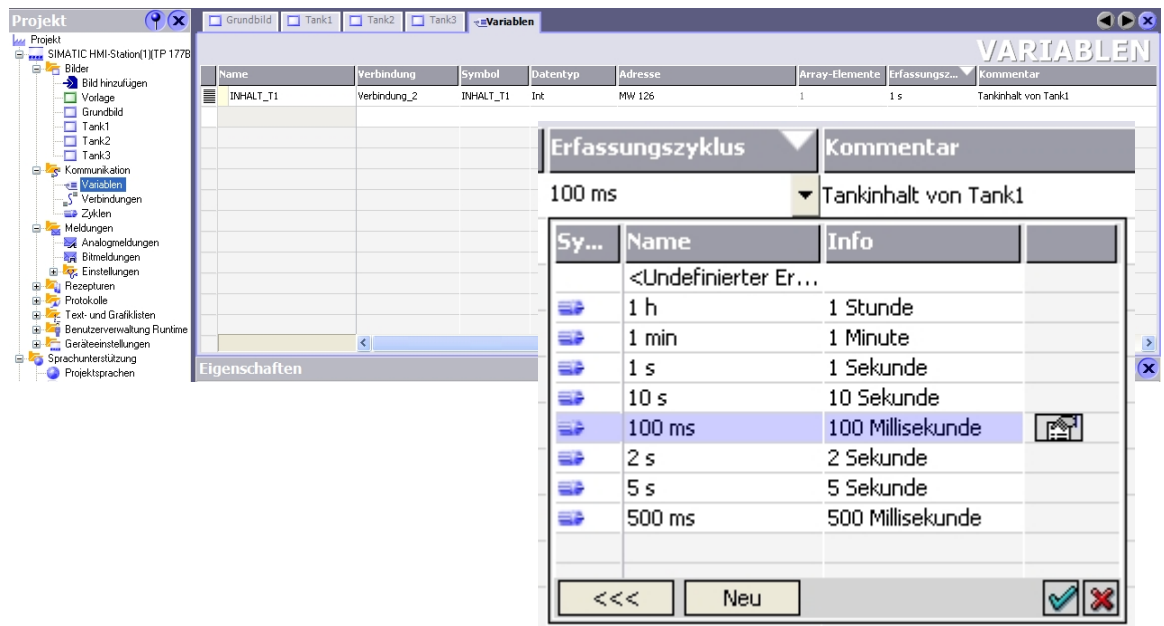


As a Maximum Value, enter **1000**.

From the symbols of the color mixing plant, select the variable **"CONTENT_T1"** as process variable.



The WinCC flexible variable **"CONTENT_T1"** was generated automatically as process variable. By double clicking on **Variables** in the project window, additional settings can be made.



Change the data collection cycle of the variable to **100ms**. The variable will now be updated every 100ms. The movement of the bar -that is, the tank level- is now shown as flowing.



Note

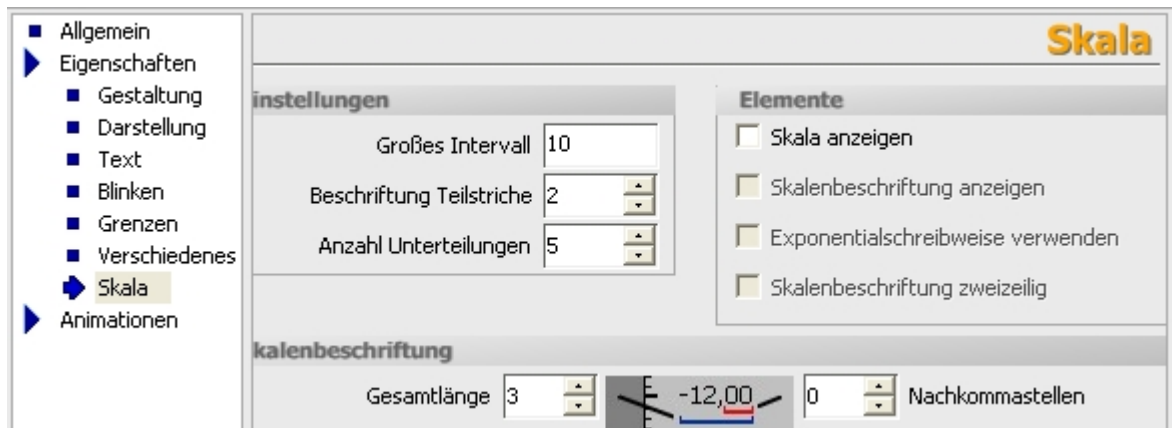
Communication influences the cycle time of the SIMATIC S7 300 controller. If there is a large number of variables, the data collection cycle of each variable should be weighed carefully.



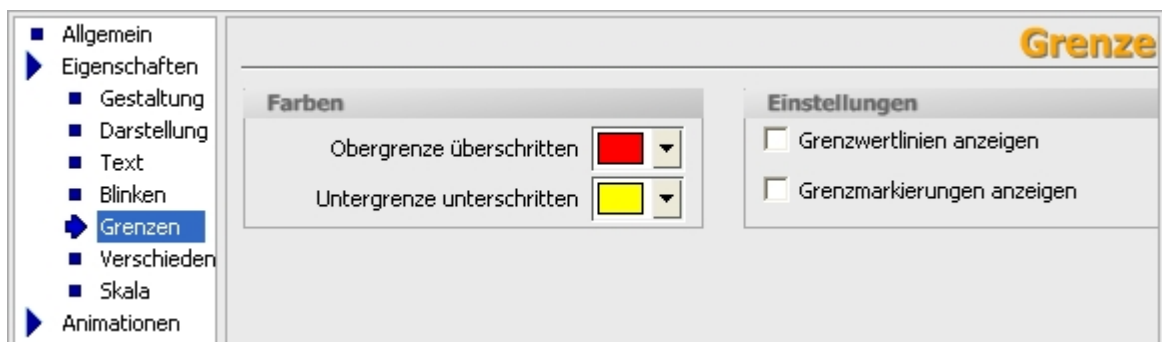
In the property window, under Style (Gestaltung), change the color assignments of the foreground color to **red** and the background of the bar to **white**.



At Scale, remove the check mark “**Display scale**” (Skala anzeigen).



At the limits, remove the check mark for “**Display limit lines**” (Grenzwertlinien anzeigen).





At Representation, change the position and the size of the bar.
Bar direction is already preset to **UP (Oben)**.

The screenshot shows the SIMATIC PANEL software interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Grundbild', 'Tank1', 'Tank2', 'Tank3', and 'Variablen'. The main window displays a diagram of a 'Farbmischanlage' (Color Mixing Plant) with a tank labeled 'Tank 1'. A red bar indicates the liquid level in the tank. The interface is labeled 'TOUCH' on the right side. Below the diagram, there are buttons for 'Grundbild', 'Tank2', and 'Tank3'. At the bottom, a 'Balken_1 (Balken)' configuration window is open, showing the 'Darstellung' (Representation) tab. The configuration includes:

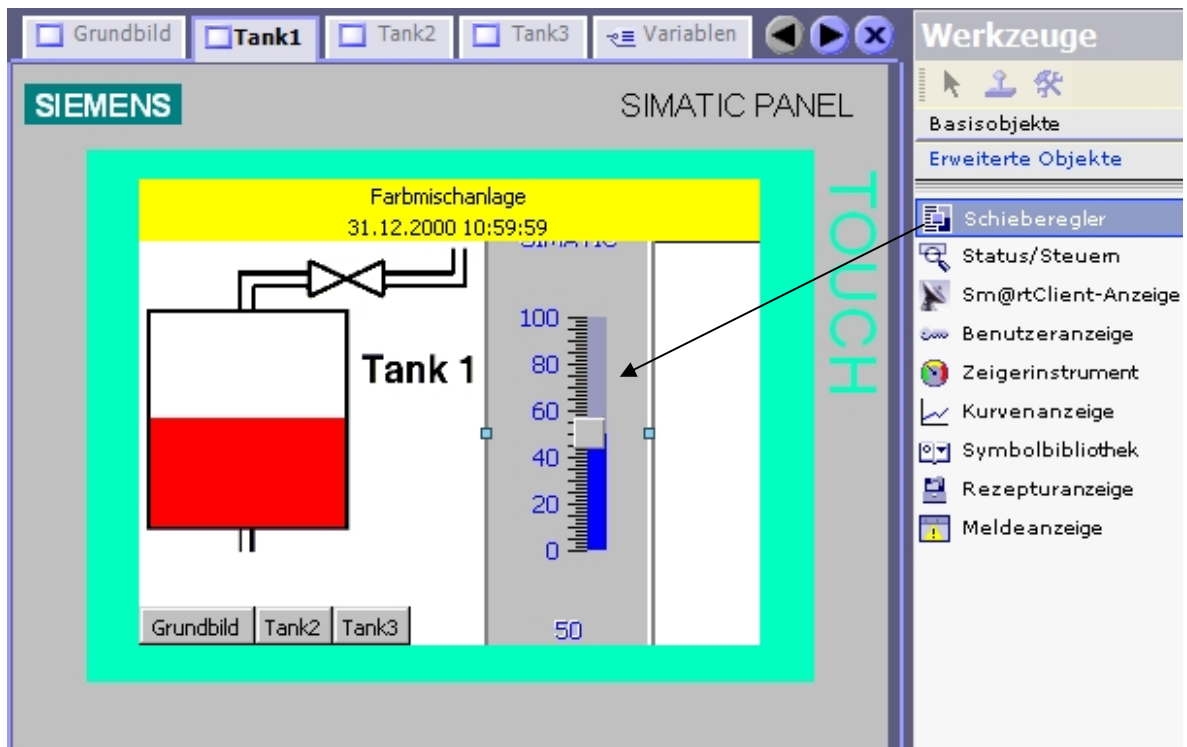
- Position:** X: 5, Y: 36
- Größe (Size):** Width: 102, Height: 112
- Darstellung (Representation):**
 - Position Skala: Rechts oder unten
 - Balkenrichtung: Oben

The bar for indicating the level in the picture Tank1 is now completed.

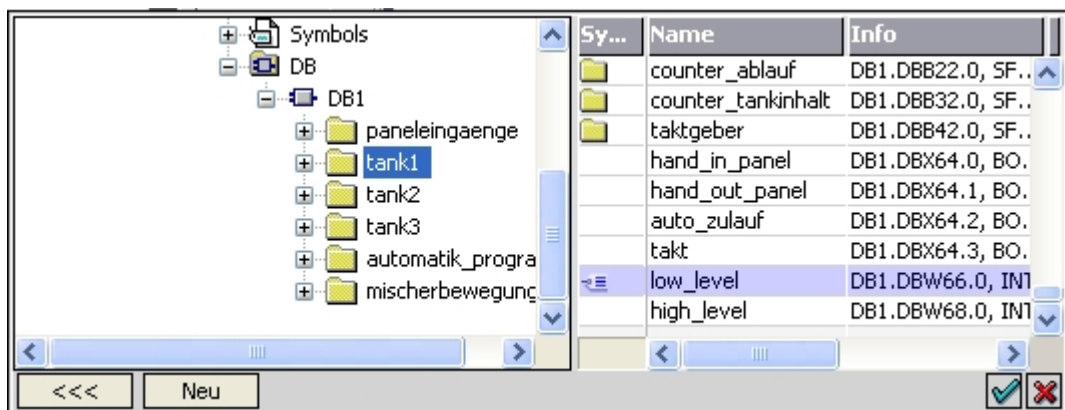
8.1.2 Configuring the Slider (Linear Regulator)



To set the minimum level, we are configuring a slider. From the tool window under **Expanded Objects**, drag the **Slider** into the picture "Tank1".



As the maximum value, enter **450**, as the minimum value, enter **10** and select as process variable the variable "low_level" from the FB call "tank1" of DB1 of the color mixing plant.



Note

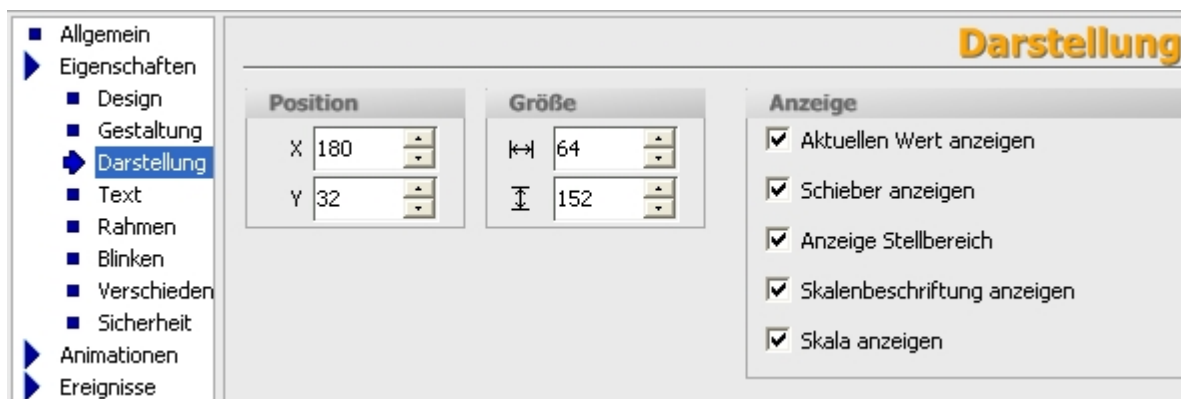
Under WinCC flexible, you can also access the variable declaration in a data block.



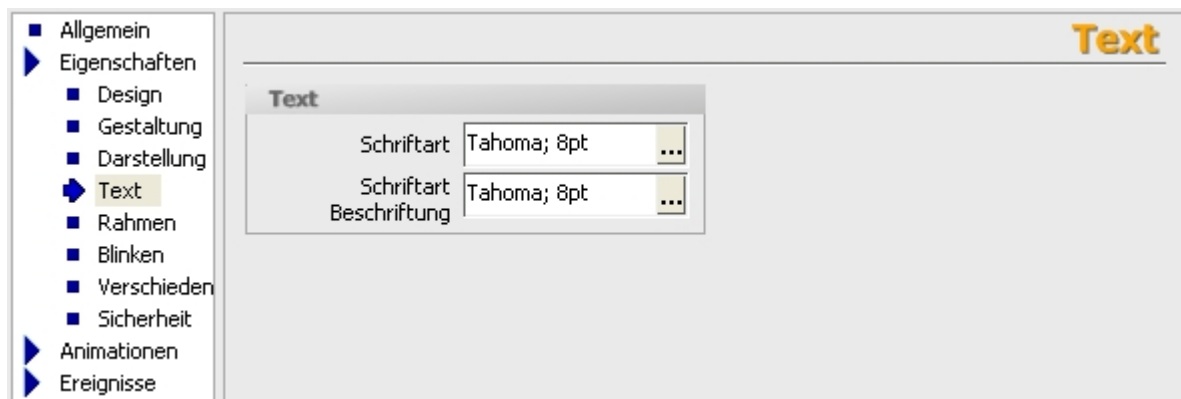
At Design, enter “MIN” for labeling.



At Representation, change the position and the size of the slider.



At text, change the font size.



Insert a second slider for setting the maximum level in Tank1. Change the Minimum Value to **550**, the Maximum Value to **990**, and select the variable “**high_level**” as process variable from the FB call “**tank1**” of **DB1**.

For labeling, enter “**MAX**” at Design.

Position the slider on **X244** and **Y32** and change the size to **64 x 152**.

Finally, change the font size at Text.



The picture Tank1 now looks like this.

The screenshot shows the SIMATIC PANEL interface for a 'Farbmischanlage' (Color Mixing Plant) on 31.12.2000 at 10:59:59. The main display features a tank labeled 'Tank 1' with a red liquid level. To the right of the tank is a level gauge with 'MIN' and 'MAX' scales. The 'MIN' scale has values 450, 250, 130, and 10. The 'MAX' scale has values 990, 790, 670, and 550. Below the tank are buttons for 'Grundbild', 'Tank2', and 'Tank3'. A 'TOUCH' label is visible on the right side of the panel.

Below the main display is a 'Schieberegler_2 (Schieberegler)' window. It has a left sidebar with 'Allgemein', 'Eigenschaften', 'Animationen', and 'Ereignisse'. The 'Allgemein' tab is active, showing a 'Skala' (Scale) configuration. The 'Skala' section has three columns: 'Konstante', 'Variable', and 'Zyklus'. The 'Maximaler Wert' is set to 990. The 'Minimaler Wert' is set to 550. The 'Prozess' value is shown as a red arrow pointing to the 'Variable' column, which is set to 'DB1.tank1.hig'. The 'Zyklus' is set to '1 s'.

In the meantime, three variables were set up automatically. If there should be additional variables, highlight the line and delete the variable (right mouse key).

Name	Symbol	Datentyp	Adresse
INHALT_T1	... INHALT_T1	Int	MW 126
DB1.tank1.low_level	... low_level	Int	DB 1 DBW 66
DB1.tank1.high_level	... high_level	Int	DB 1 DBW 68

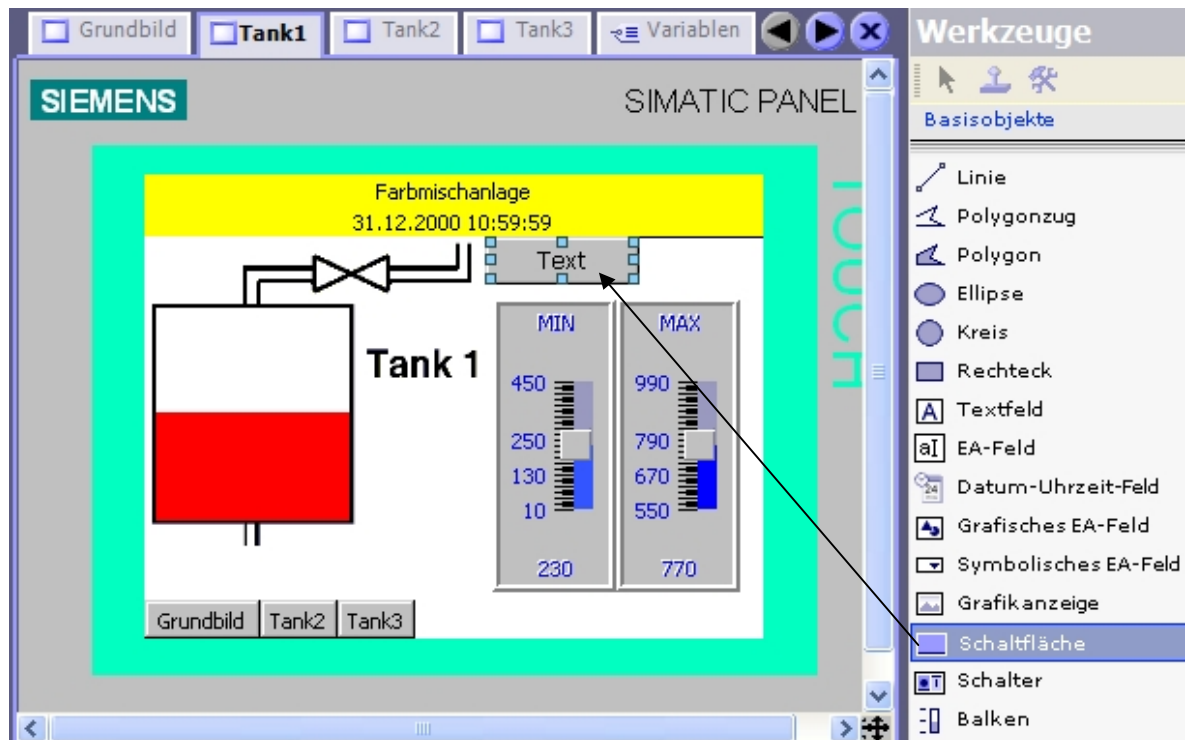
Don't forget to save!

8.1.3 Configuring a Button



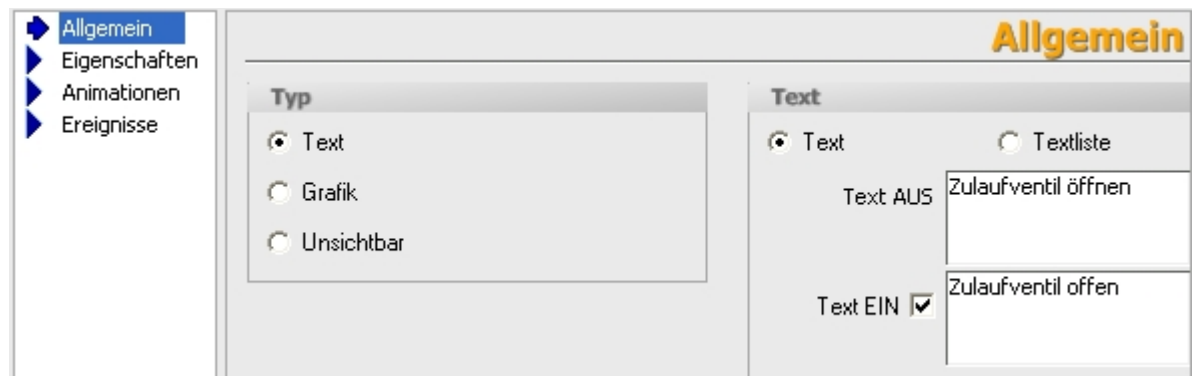
To open the valves, we are configuring a button.

From the tool window under **Basic Objects**, drag a **Button** into the picture "Tank1".



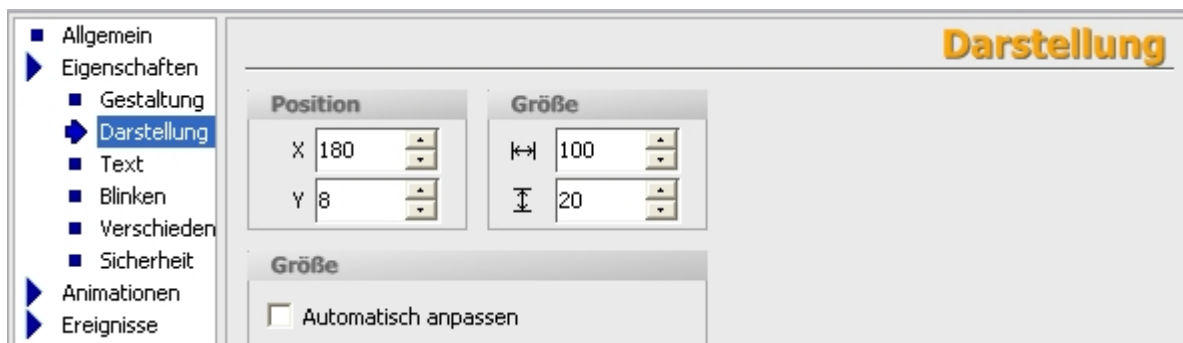
In General, place a check mark at **Text EIN** (open inflow valve) and enter the texts.

Caution! Don't press the enter key after entering the text; otherwise, a new line is generated.

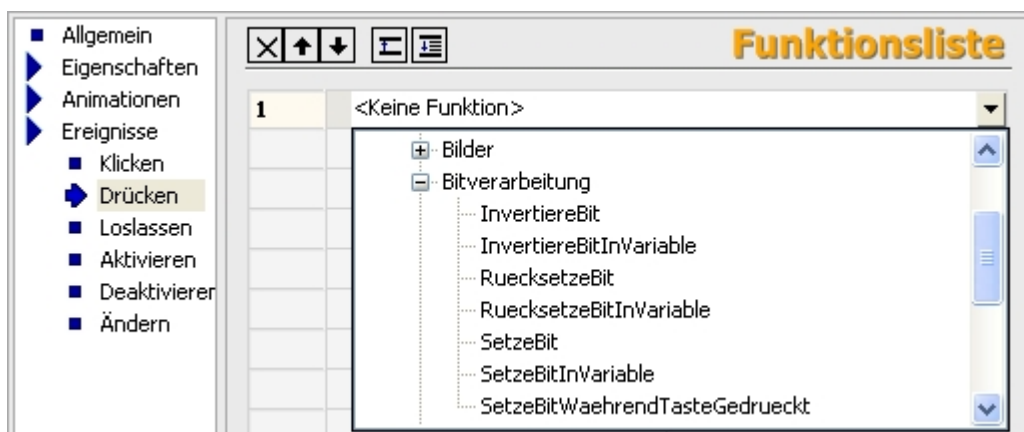




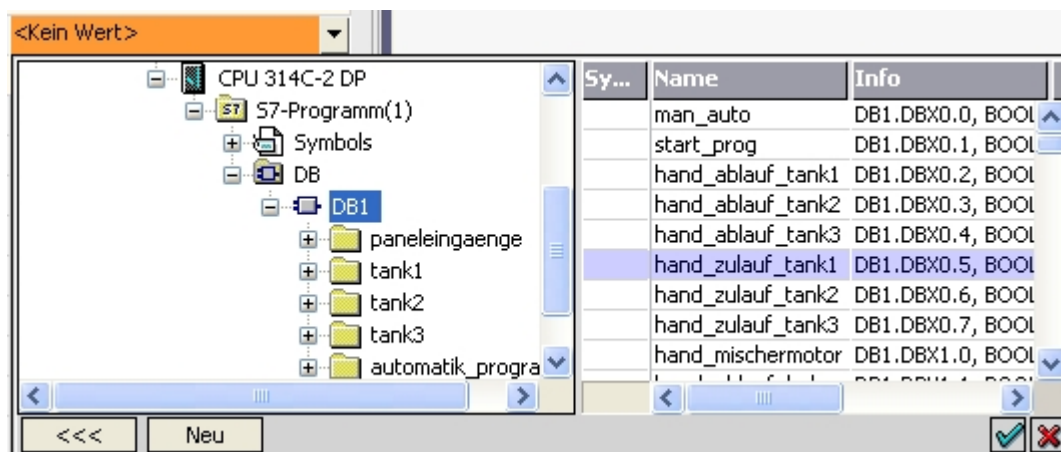
Change the background color to white, and select a smaller font size.
Set the position and the size.



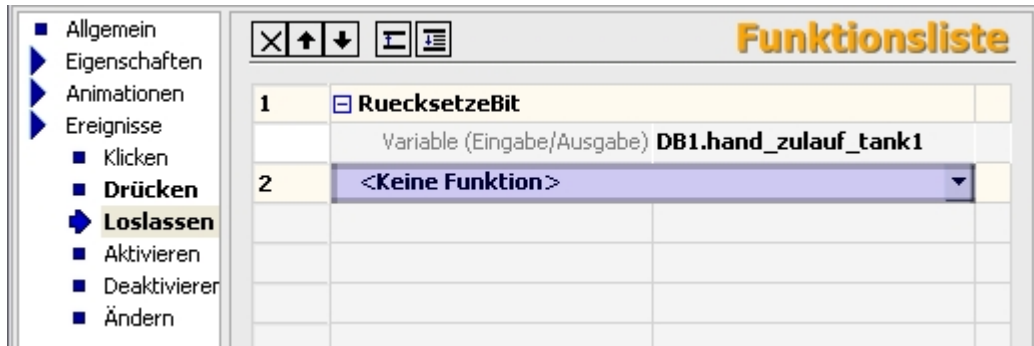
In the function list, at Drücken (Press), select the function “**SetzeBit**“ (set bit).



From DB1, select as variable “**hand_zulauf_tank1**“ (manual inflow tank1).



We want to generate the function of a button; for that reason, configure now the function “RuecksetzeBit” (reset bit) with the variable “hand_zulauf_tank1” at Loslassen (releasing) the button.



The button is to be operable only in the manual mode.

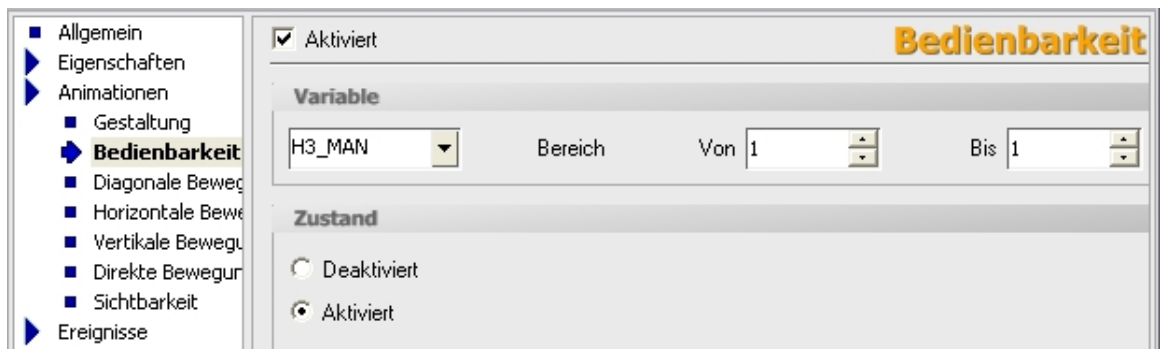
Under **Animations**, select **Operability**.

Set the check mark at **Activated**.

From the symbols, select “H3_MAN” as variable.

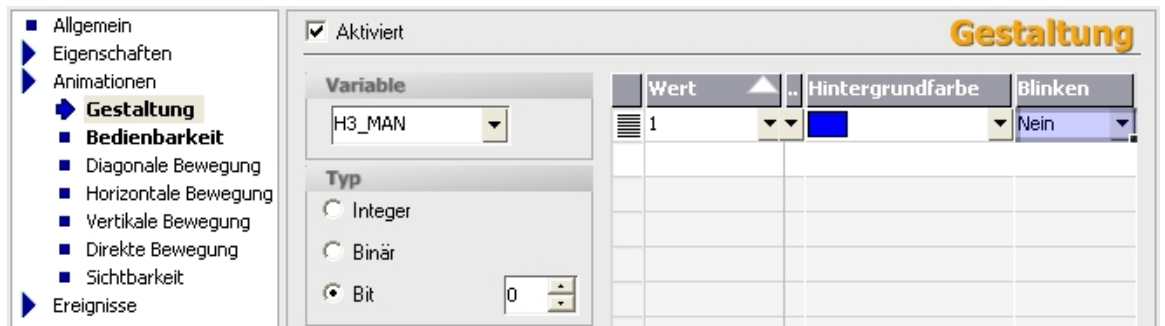
Enter 1 at “From” and 1 at “To”.

Set the status to **Activated**.



The button can only be operated if the variable “H3_MAN” has the value 1.

For operability (Bedienbarkeit) to be visible, change the background color to **Blue** at **Style** (Gestaltung).





Copy and insert the button.

Change the text to **"Ablaufventil"** (outflow valve), the position to **X80, Y158**.

Under Ereignisse (events) **Drücken** and **Loslassen** (press and release), select the variable **"hand_ablauf_tank1"** (manual outflow Tank1).

Index	Function Name	Variable (Eingabe/Ausgabe)
1	RuecksetzeBit	DB1.hand_ablauf_tank1
2	<Keine Funktion>	

In our variable list, only three additional variables were set up automatically.

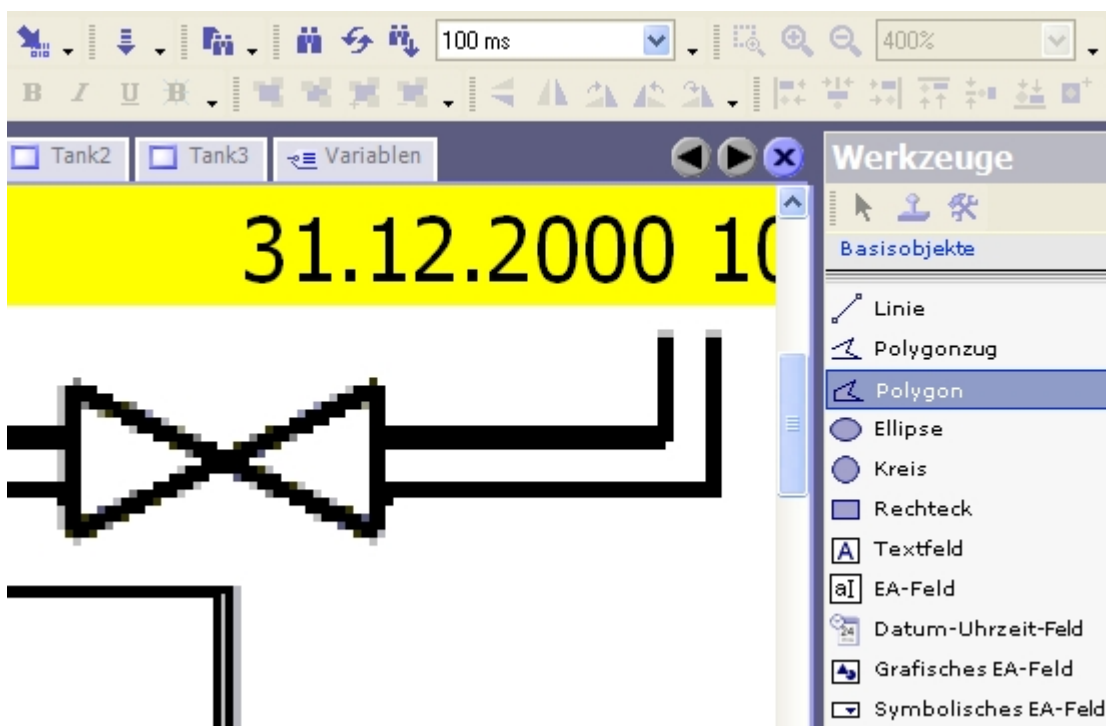
Name	Symbol	Datentyp	Adresse	Array-El...	Erfassungszyklus
INHALT_T1	... INHALT_T1	Int	MW 126	1	100 ms
DB1.tank1.low_level	... low_level	Int	DB 1 DBW 66	1	1 s
DB1.tank1.high_level	... high_level	Int	DB 1 DBW 68	1	1 s
DB1.hand_zulauf_tank1	... hand_zulauf...	Bool	DB 1 DBX 0.5	1	1 s
H3_MAN	... H3_MAN	Bool	A 5.2	1	1 s
DB1.hand_ablauf_tank1	... hand_ablauf...	Bool	DB 1 DBX 0.2	1	1 s

8.1.4 Showing the Valve Function in Color

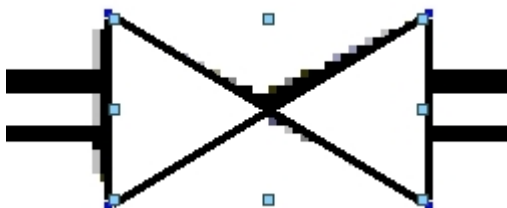


The switching states of the valves are to be visible by changing color. To this end, first set the zoom factor of the view to **400%** and select the picture excerpt of the valve. Then, in the tool window, highlight the **Polygon**.

Trace the valve by clicking on each corner, and by double clicking at the end.



Because of the grid function, the polygon is a little larger than it is in the graphic. The size and the position will be adjusted in the Properties.





Change the position and the size in a way so that the graphic and the polygon fit together.

In the Properties at Style, change the fill color to **yellow**.



Under Animation, activate **Style** and use the variable “**ZULAUF_T1**” (Inflow T1). Set the Type to **Bit 0**, and at Value 1, change the background color to **Red**.

The screenshot shows the 'Gestaltung' (Style) property window for an animation. The 'Aktiviert' (Activated) checkbox is checked. The 'Variable' dropdown is set to 'ZULAUF_T1'. The 'Typ' (Type) is set to 'Bit', and the 'Wert' (Value) is set to '0'. The 'Vordergrundfarbe' (Foreground color) is black, and the 'Hintergrundfarbe' (Background color) is red. A table below shows the animation data:

Variable	Wert	Vordergrundfarbe	Hintergrundfarbe
ZULAUF_T1	1	Black	Red

Copy and insert the polygon. Rotate the polygon by 90 degrees and position it below the tank (the button for rotating by 90 degrees is in the symbol bar above).

Use the variable “**ABLAUF_T1**” (Outflow T1) for the color change in Style.

The screenshot shows a tank diagram with a red horizontal bar at the top, a yellow inverted triangle below it, and a cyan vertical bar on the left. The 'Ablaufve' (Process flow) label is visible. Below the diagram, the 'Grundbild' (Basic image) and 'Tank?' labels are visible. The 'Polygon (Polygon)' property window is open, showing the 'Darstellung' (Representation) and 'Gestaltung' (Style) tabs. The 'Darstellung' tab shows the position (X: 48, Y: 150), size (width: 16, height: 36), and radii (1: 64, 2: 48). The 'Gestaltung' tab shows the 'Aktiviert' (Activated) checkbox checked, the 'Variable' dropdown set to 'ABLAUF_T1', and the 'Wert' (Value) set to '1'. The 'Vordergrundfarbe' (Foreground color) is black, and the 'Hintergrundfarbe' (Background color) is red.

Don't forget to save!

Preface Installation Project Description Step7 Project HMI Station **WinCC flexible Project** Messages Recipes User Management

8.1.5 Testing the Picture "Tank1" in Runtime



Check the consistency of the project.

```

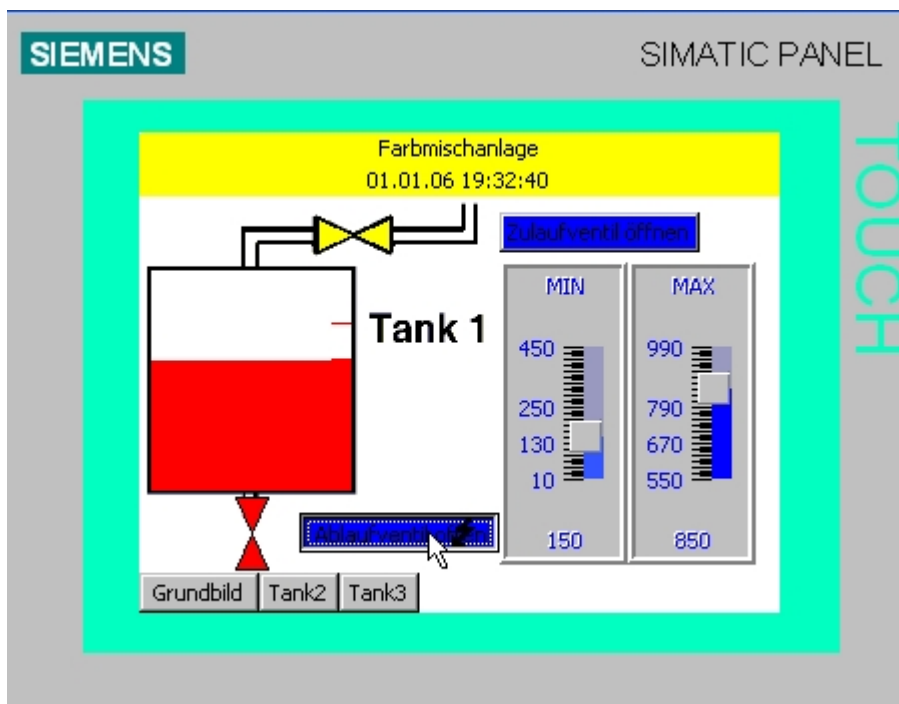
12:50:15.26 Generator 46% processed, 63 steps remain ....
12:50:15.77 Generator Linker processed 'SIMATIC HMI Staton(1)' ....
12:50:17.28 Generator Number of power tags used: 8
12:50:17.32 Generator Required license: WinCC flexible Sm@rtService for panel
12:50:17.32 Generator Required license: WinCC flexible Sm@rtAccess for panel
12:50:17.33 Generator Completed successfully: 0 error(s), 0 warning(s)
12:50:17.33 Generator Time stamp 12.28.2005 12:50 utilized 68320 bytes of maxi
12:50:18.32 Generator Compiling finished!
    
```

Note



If during the consistency check, lines marked blue with internal warnings occur, the entire project has to be regenerated.
 In the menu "Project", click on Generator and select **Regenerate everything** (alles neu generieren).

Switch the TP177B to the transfer mode.
 Transfer the project.
 Test the functions in the picture "Tank1".



Note

If the container is full, the outflow valve can no longer be opened.
 You first have to empty the container using the button "HAND_OUT_BEH (E1.6)".
 If you set the data collection cycle of all variables to 100ms, the operation of the buttons and the valve function are updated faster.

8.2 Configuring the Display and Operator Objects in the Pictures “Tank2“ and “Tank3“



The picture for Tank2 and Tank3 is structured exactly like the picture for Tank1. In the picture “Tank2“, the level of the tank and the valve function are to be displayed in the color **green** and the variables for Tank2 are used; for example, “**INHALT_T2**“ (Content Tank2). In the picture “Tank3“, the level of the tank and the valve function are to be displayed in the color **blue** and the variables for Tank3 are used; for example, “**INHALT_T3**“.

Configure the tank pictures by either repeating the steps described in 8.1 and using a different color and variable assignment, or by copying the objects of the picture “Tank1“ and inserting them in the picture “Tank2“ and “Tank3“.

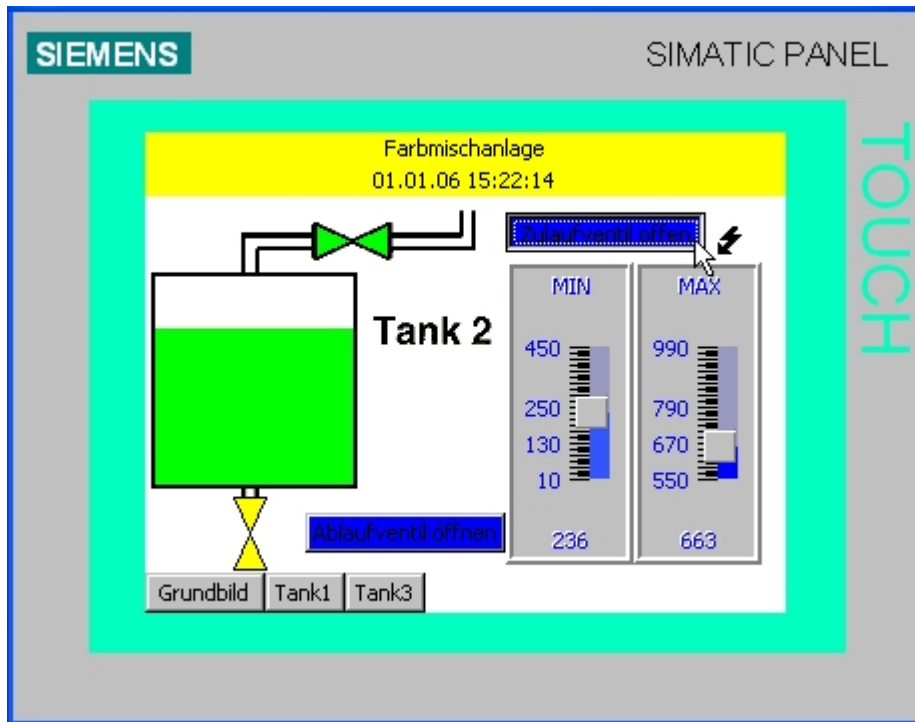
You can highlight and copy several objects with SHIFT+mouse click. Then switch to the picture “Tank2“ and “Tank3“ and insert the objects. After you inserted the objects, only the color assignments and the variables have to be changed. For the bars and the valves, the size and the position have to be adjusted to the background graphic in addition.

Check the generated variables and test the objects of the pictures in runtime.

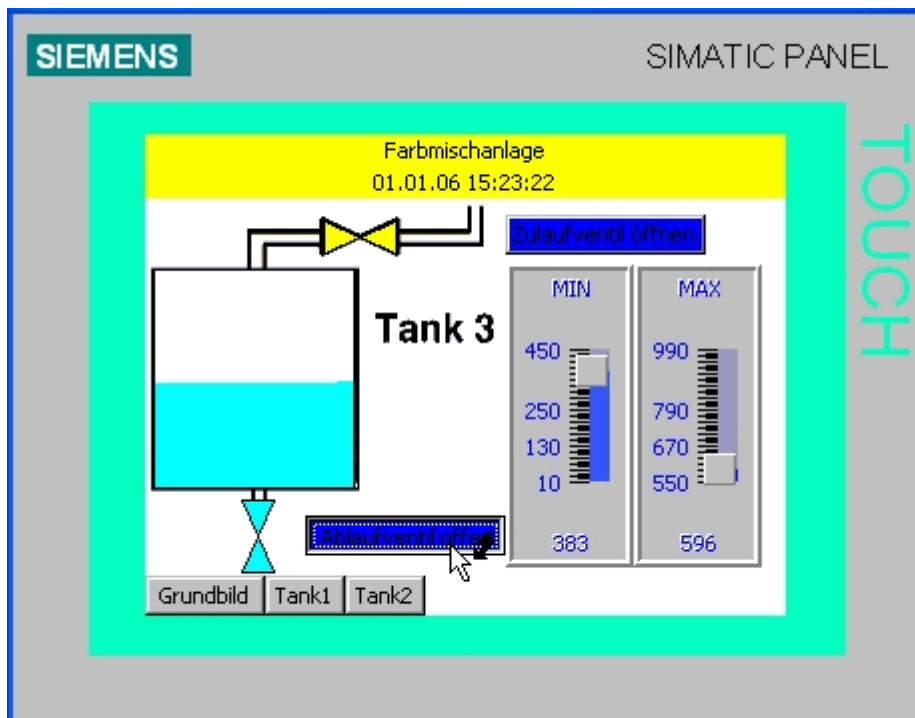
Name	Symbol	Datentyp	Adresse	A...	Erfassungszyklus
OUTFLOW_T1	... ABLAUF_T1	Bool	A 4.1	1	100 ms
ABLAUF_T2	... ABLAUF_T2	Bool	A 4.3	1	100 ms
ABLAUF_T3	... ABLAUF_T3	Bool	A 4.5	1	100 ms
DB1.man_outflow_tank	... hand_ablauf...	Bool	DB 1 DBX 0.2	1	100 ms
DB1.hand_ablauf_tank2	... hand_ablauf...	Bool	DB 1 DBX 0.3	1	100 ms
DB1.hand_ablauf_tank3	... hand_ablauf...	Bool	DB 1 DBX 0.4	1	100 ms
DB1.man_inflow_tank1	... hand_zulauf...	Bool	DB 1 DBX 0.5	1	100 ms
DB1.hand_zulauf_tank2	... hand_zulauf...	Bool	DB 1 DBX 0.6	1	100 ms
DB1.hand_zulauf_tank3	... hand_zulauf...	Bool	DB 1 DBX 0.7	1	100 ms
DB1.tank1.high_level	... high_level	Int	DB 1 DBW 68	1	100 ms
DB1.tank1.low_level	... low_level	Int	DB 1 DBW 66	1	100 ms
DB1.tank2.high_level	... high_level	Int	DB 1 DBW 130	1	100 ms
DB1.tank2.low_level	... low_level	Int	DB 1 DBW 128	1	100 ms
DB1.tank3.high_level	... high_level	Int	DB 1 DBW 192	1	100 ms
DB1.tank3.low_level	... low_level	Int	DB 1 DBW 190	1	100 ms
H3_MAN	... H3_MAN	Bool	A 5.2	1	100 ms
CONTENT_T1	... INHALT_T1	Int	MW 126	1	100 ms
INHALT_T2	... INHALT_T2	Int	MW 128	1	100 ms
INHALT_T3	... INHALT_T3	Int	MW 130	1	100 ms
ZULAUF_T1	... ZULAUF_T1	Bool	A 4.0	1	100 ms
ZULAUF_T2	... ZULAUF_T2	Bool	A 4.2	1	100 ms
ZULAUF_T3	... ZULAUF_T3	Bool	A 4.4	1	100 ms



View of picture "Tank2"



View of picture "Tank3"



8.3 Objects in the Basic Display

8.3.1 Tank Levels and Valve Representations



In the basic display, the levels and the valve functions of the three tanks are to be shown. In addition, the level of the container and the function of the outflow valve at the container are to be displayed graphically.



From the three tank pictures, copy the bars of the tanks, and the polygons of the inflow and outflow valves to the basic display.

After you inserted the objects, only change their size and position.

Create a new bar for the level of the container. Use the variable **"INHALT_BEH"** (content_container) for the process value, and enter as Maximum Value **3000**.

Use the color **violet** as the fill color for the bar (foreground color).

Remove the scale and the limit lines.

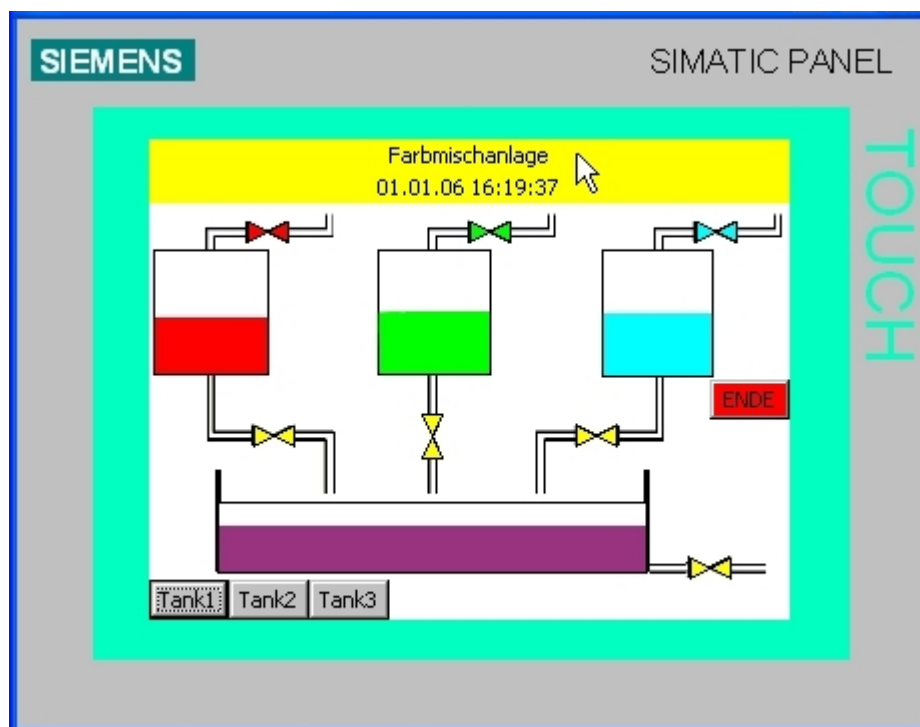
Adjust size and position to the background graphic.

Copy and insert one of the polygons for representing the valve in the basic display.

Position the polygon over the outflow valve of the container, and change the color to **violet** in Properties under Animation.

As control variable, use the variable **"ABLAUF_BEH"** (outflow_container).

Test the basic display in Runtime.



8.3.2 Configuring the Mixer Motor



To represent the mixer motor, a graphic EA field that is connected to a graphic list is used. For manual operation by means of the panel, we are using a symbolic EA field that is connected to a text list.

Generating the Graphic List



In the project window, click on **Graphic Lists** in the folder “Text and Graphic Lists”. In the column Name, double click on the first line, and in this way generate a new graphic list. Change the name of the graphic list to “**Motor**”.

Under Selection (Auswahl), select “**Range (0-...)**”.

Below, at Value **0**, insert the graphic “**motor_off**”, and at Value **1**, the graphic “**motor_on**” as OLE object from the template (Vorlage) directory Pictures (Bilder) (is described in Section 6.2.3).

The screenshot shows the WinCC flexible Project Manager interface. On the left is the project tree, and on the right is the 'GRAFIKLISTEN' (Graphic Lists) configuration window.

Project Tree:

- Projekt
 - SIMATIC HMI-Station(1)(TP 177)
 - Bilder
 - Bild hinzufügen
 - Vorlage
 - Grundbild
 - Tank1
 - Tank2
 - Tank3
 - Kommunikation
 - Variablen
 - Verbindungen
 - Zyklen
 - Meldungen
 - Analogmeldungen
 - Bitmeldungen
 - Einstellungen
 - Rezepturen
 - Protokolle
 - Text- und Grafiklisten
 - Textlisten
 - Grafiklisten
 - Benutzerverwaltung Runtime
 - Geräteeinstellungen
 - Sprachunterstützung
 - Projektsprachen
 - Grafiksammlung
 - Projekttexte
 - Wörterbücher
 - Versionsverwaltung

GRAFIKLISTEN Configuration:

The 'Grafiklisten' window has a table with the following data:

Name	Auswahl	Kommentar
Motor	Bereich (0 - ...)	

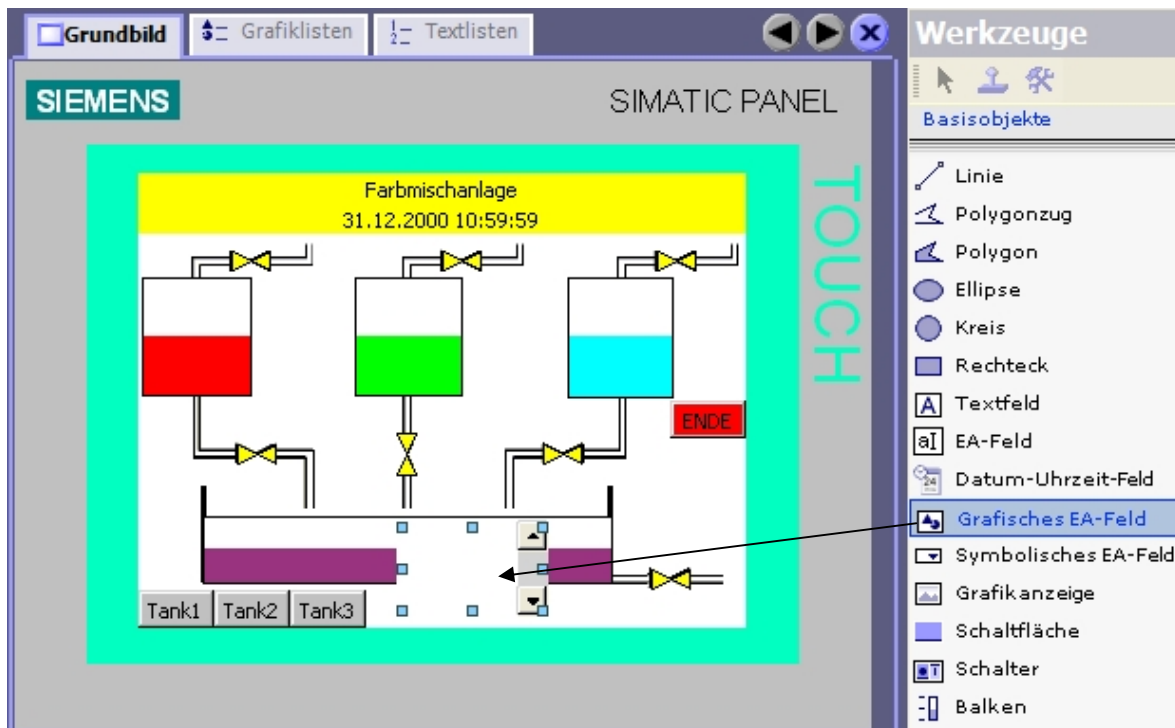
Below this table is the 'Listeneinträge' (List Entries) section:

Wert	Eintrag
0	motor_aus
1	motor_ein



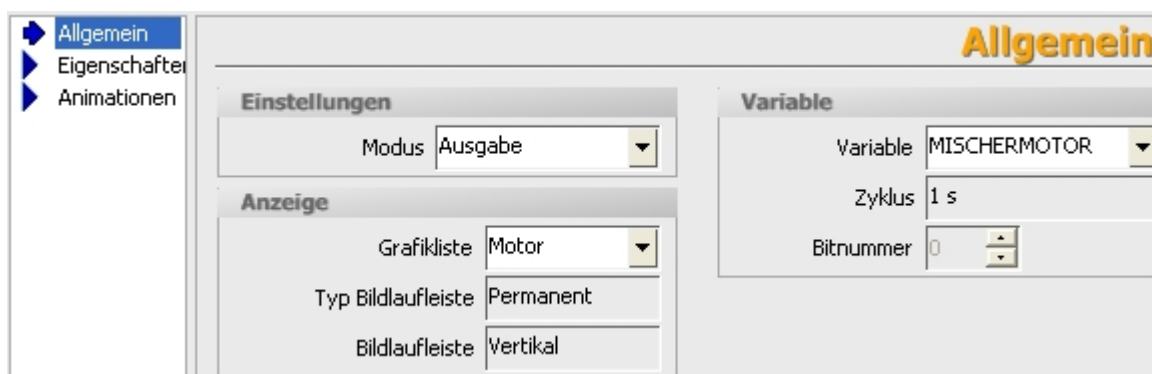
Inserting a Graphic EA Field

Drag a Graphic EA field into the basic display.



In the properties, set the mode **Ausgabe** (output) and select the graphic list **Motor** and the variable **"MISCHERMOTOR"**.

Adjust size and position.





Generating a Text List

In the project window, double click on **Text Lists** in the folder “Text and Graphic Lists”.
 In the column Name, double click on the first line, and create a new text list in this way.
 Change the name of the text list to “**Motor text**”.

At Auswahl (selection), select “**Range (0-...)**”.

Below at Value **0**, enter the text “**Motor aus**” (motor off), and at Value **1** the text “**Motor ein**” (motor on).

The screenshot shows the WinCC flexible project editor. The left pane displays the project tree for 'SIMATIC HMI-Station(1)[TP 177]'. The 'Text- und Grafiklisten' folder is expanded, and 'Textlisten' is selected. The main window is titled 'TEXTLISTEN' and contains two tables:

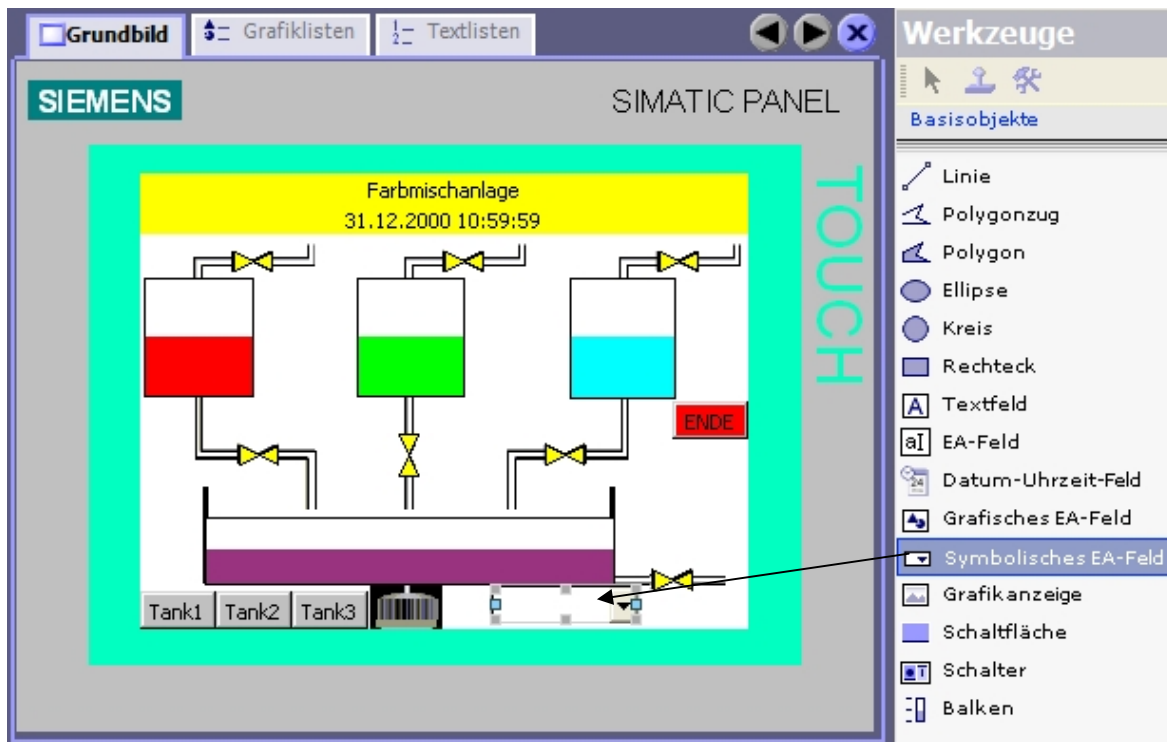
Textlisten		
Kommentar	Name	Auswahl
	Motortext	Bereich (0 - ...)

Listeneinträge	
Wert	Eintrag
0	Motor aus
1	Motor ein

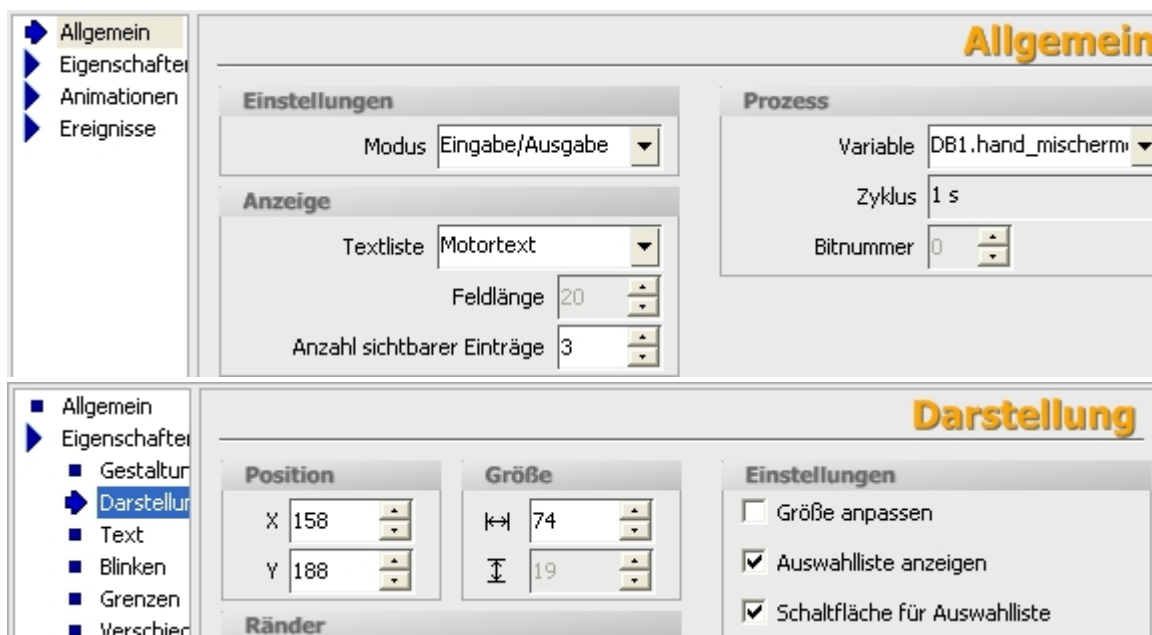


Inserting a Symbolic EA Field

Drag a Symbolic EA field into the basic display.



Set the mode to **Eingabe/Ausgabe** (input/output) and select the text list **Motortext** and the variable **"hand_mischermotor"**. Adjust the **font size, size and position**.





Under Animation at manual mode, activate the background color **blue**.
In addition, manual operation is to be possible only in the manual mode.

- Allgemein
- ▶ Eigenschaften
- ▶ Animationen
- ▶ **Gestaltung**
- Bedienbarkeit
- Diagonale Bewegung
- Horizontale Bewegung
- Vertikale Bewegung
- Direkte Bewegung
- Sichtbarkeit
- ▶ Ereignisse

Aktiviert

Variable

H3_MAN

Typ

Integer

Binär

Bit

Gestaltung

			Vordergru...	Hintergrundfarb
1				

- Allgemein
- ▶ Eigenschaften
- ▶ Animationen
- **Gestaltung**
- ▶ **Bedienbarkeit**
- Diagonale Bewegung
- Horizontale Bewegung
- Vertikale Bewegung
- Direkte Bewegung
- Sichtbarkeit
- ▶ Ereignisse

Aktiviert

Variable

H3_MAN Bereich Von 1 Bis 1

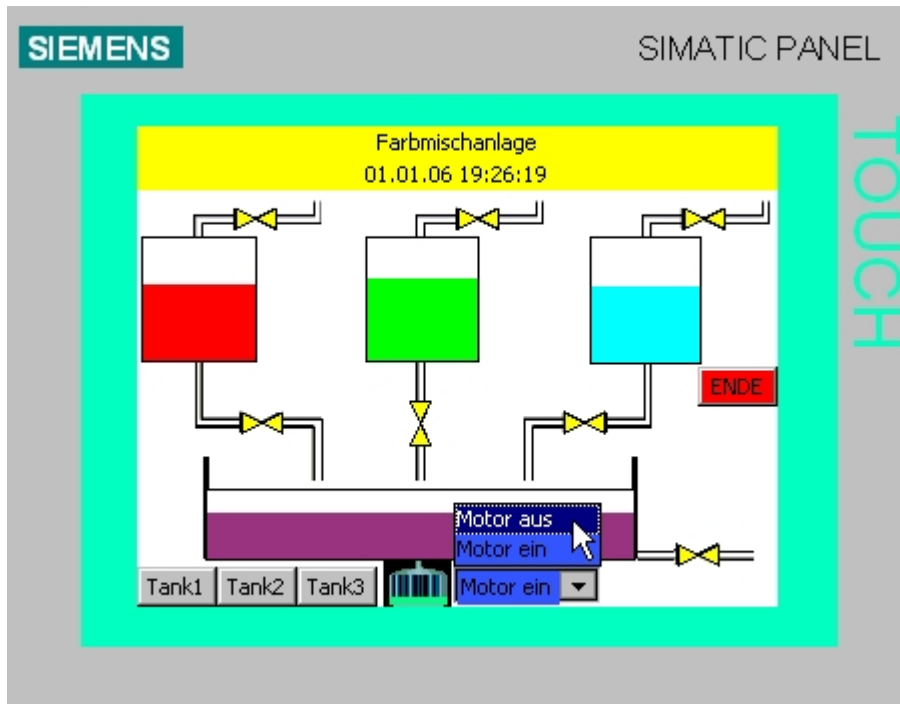
Zustand

Deaktiviert

Aktiviert

Bedienbarkeit

Test the function in runtime.



8.3.3 Configuring the Manual Mode for the Outflow Valve of the Container



We are creating an additional button for opening the outflow valve.

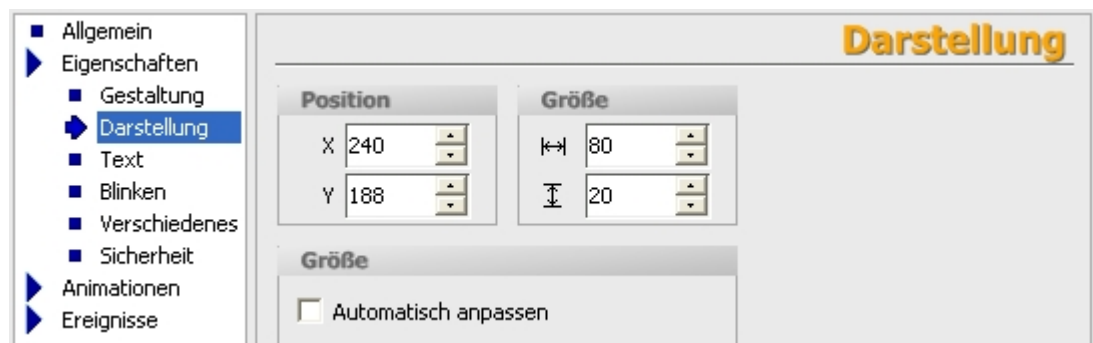
From the tool window, under **Basic Objects**, drag a **Button** into the basic display.

Under Allgemein (General), at Text AUS, enter “**Ablauf öffnen**” (open outflow). Set the check mark for **Text EIN**, and enter the text “**Ablauf offen**” (outflow open).

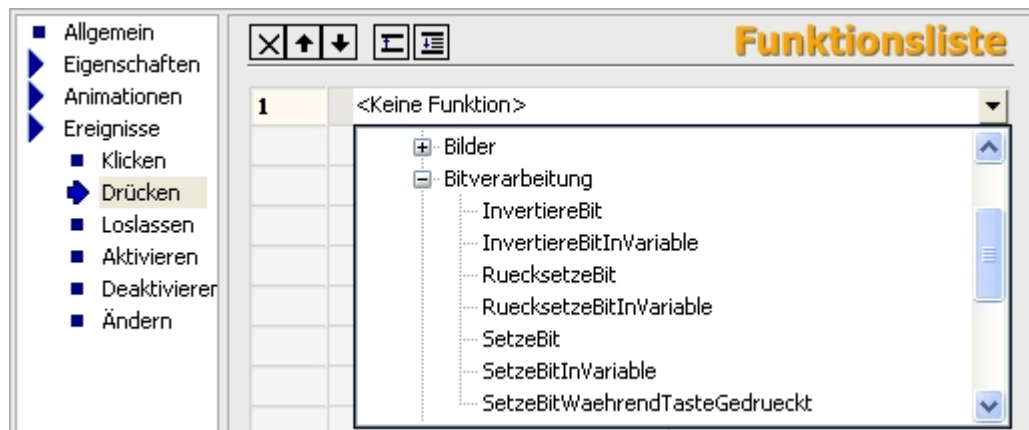
Caution! After entering the text, don't press the enter key; otherwise, a new line is generated.

Change the background color to white, and select a smaller font size.

Set the position and the size.



In the function list, select the function “**SetzeBit**” at Drücken (press).



From DB1, select as variable “**hand_ablauf_behaelter**” (manual outflow container).

We want to generate the function of a button; for that reason, we are now configuring the function “**RuecksetzeBit**” (reset bit) with the variable “**hand_ablauf_behaelter**” when releasing the button.



The button is to be operable only in the manual mode.

Under **Animationen**, select **Bedienbarkeit** (operability) and place the checkmark at **Activated**.

As variable, select "H3_MAN" from the symbols.

Enter 1 for "Von" (from) and 1 for "Bis" (to). Set the status to **Activated**.

The button can only be operated if the variable "H3_MAN" has the value 1.

For operability to be visible, change the background color to **blue** at **Style**.

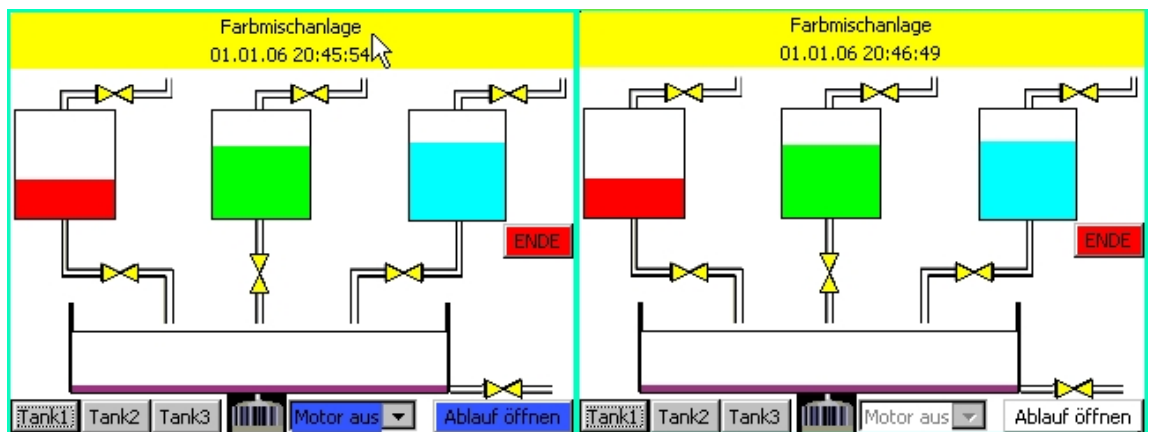
Bedienbarkeit

- Aktiviert
- Variable: H3_MAN
- Bereich: Von 1 Bis 1
- Zustand: Deaktiviert Aktiviert

Gestaltung

- Aktiviert
- Variable: H3_MAN
- Typ: Integer Binär Bit
- Wert: 1
- Hintergrundfarbe: Blue
- Blinken: Nein

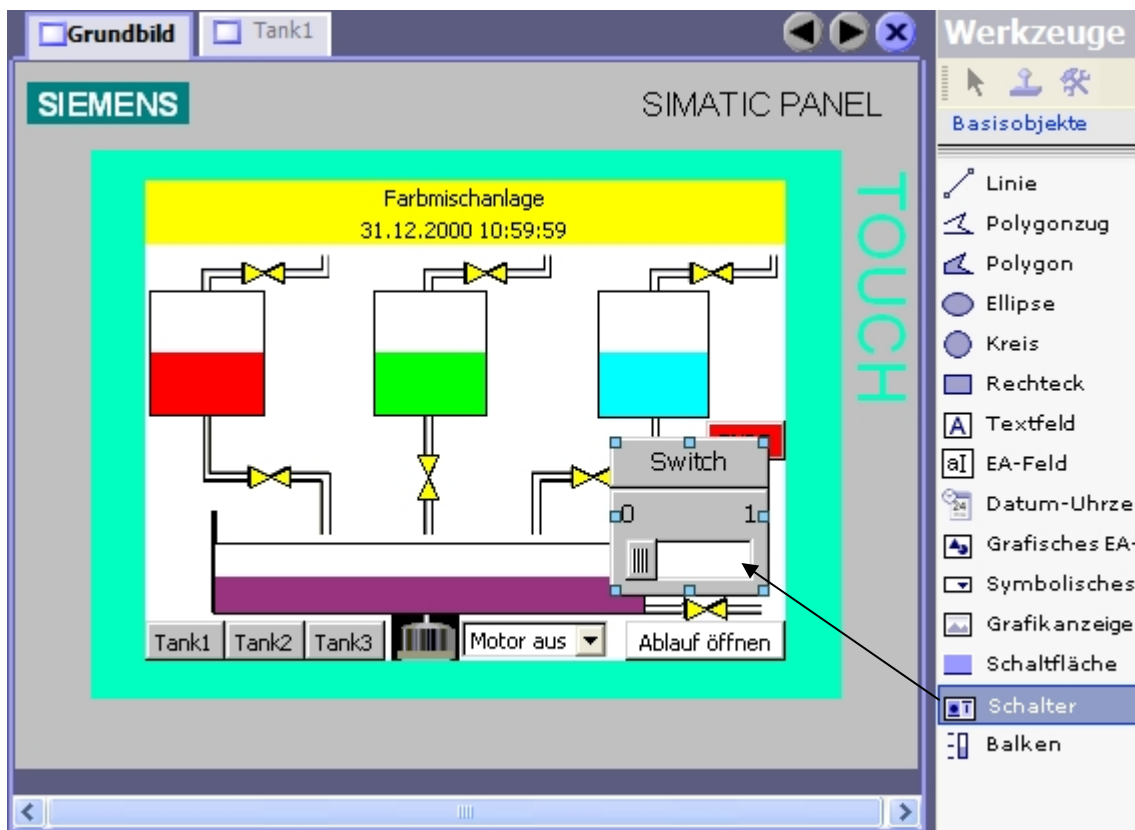
Test the function of the button in the manual and in the automatic mode.



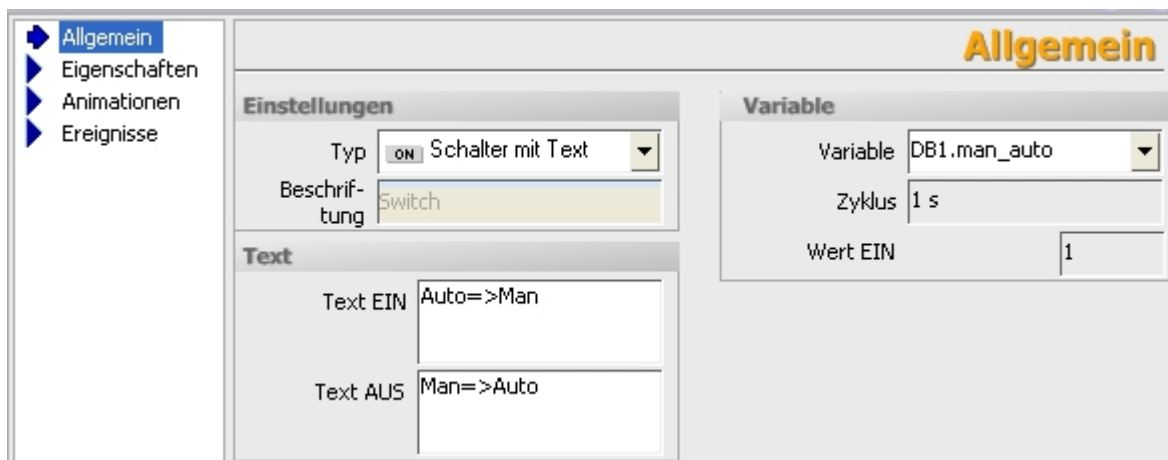
8.3.4 Switching the Operating Modes



Selecting the operating mode is also to be possible on the TP177B. We are using a switch for this function. Drag a switch into the basic display.



When making settings, select the switch with text, and enter the texts. As variable, use "man_auto" from DB1.

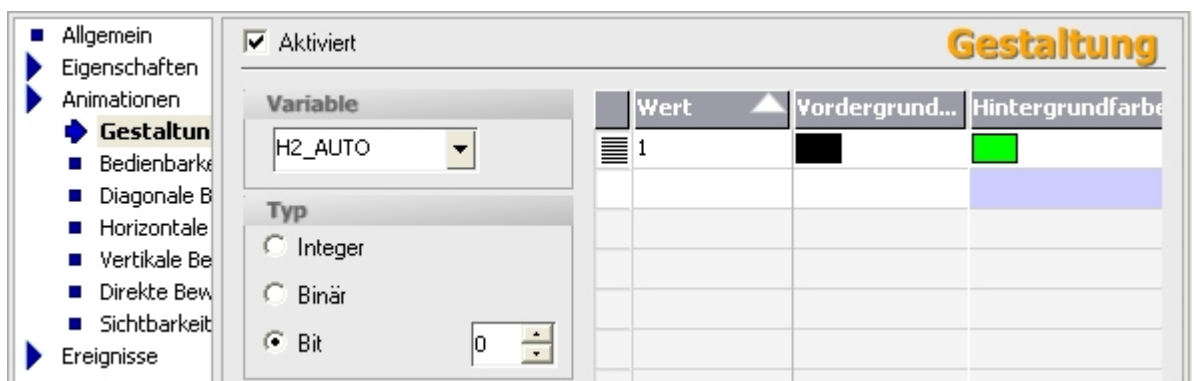




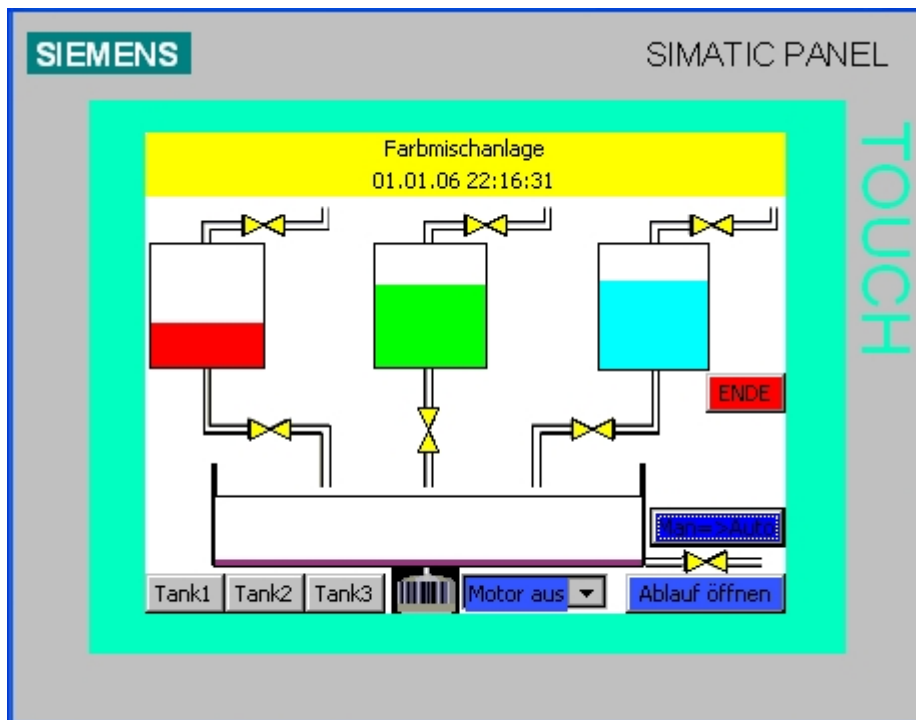
Change the background color to blue, and select a smaller font size.
Set the position and the size.



At Style (Gestaltung), select the variable "H2_AUTO" from the symbol table.



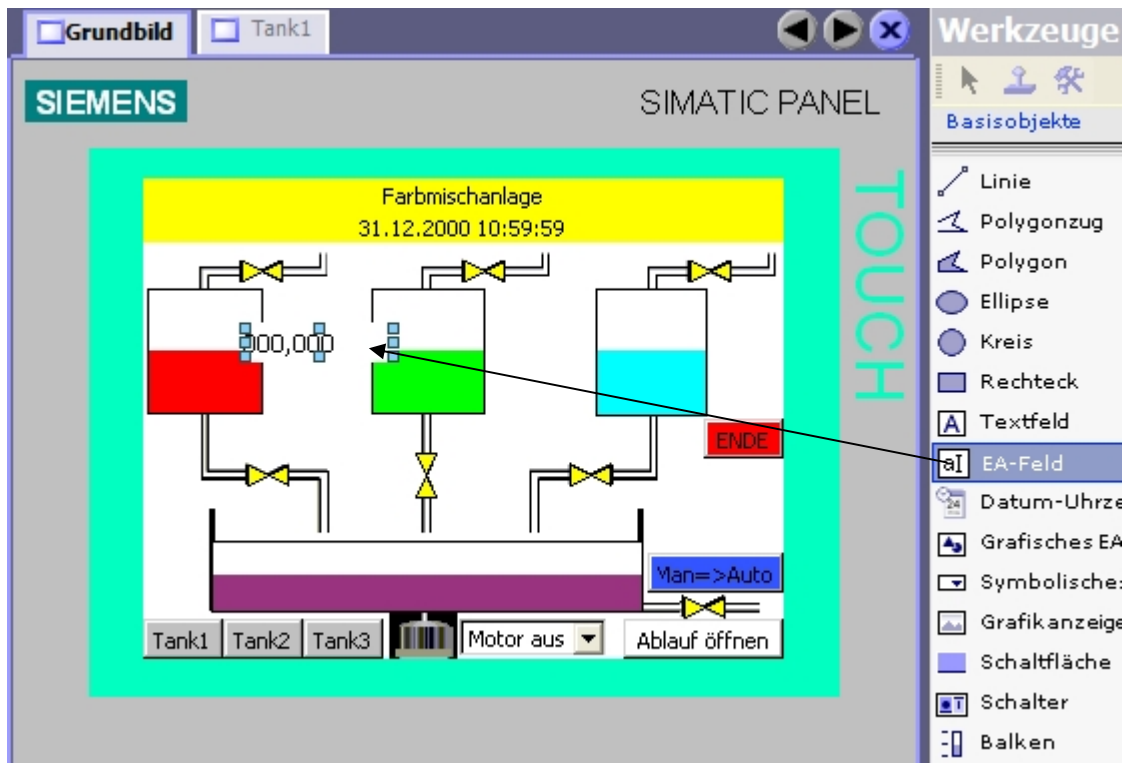
Test the manual/automatic switchover in runtime.



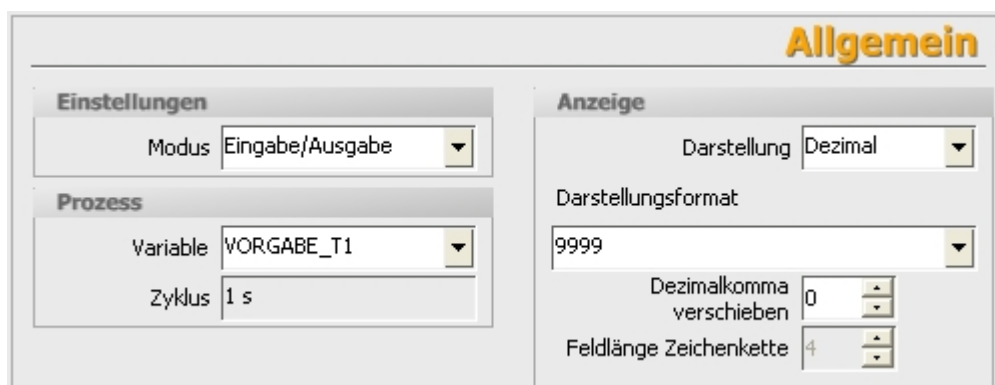
8.3.5 Configuring the Fill Setpoints



The fill amounts for the tanks are to be entered by means of the TP177B. To this end, input fields are configured. Drag an EA field into the basic display.



Change the settings at General (Allgemein). Use the variable "ENTRY_T1".





Change the properties at Representation (Darstellung).

Darstellung

Position X <input type="text" value="60"/> Y <input type="text" value="32"/>	Größe Breite <input type="text" value="38"/> Höhe <input type="text" value="20"/>	Ränder Links <input type="text" value="2"/> Rechts <input type="text" value="2"/> Oben <input type="text" value="2"/> Unten <input type="text" value="2"/>
Größe <input type="checkbox"/> Automatisch anpassen		

Change the properties at Text.

Text

Text Schriftart <input type="text" value="Tahoma; 10pt"/>	
Ausrichtung Horizontal <input type="text" value="Zentriert"/> Vertikal <input type="text" value="Mitte"/>	

Copy and **Insert** the EA field. Position it each once next to Tank 2 on **X171** and Tank 3 on **X282**.
 Change the variables to **VORGABE_T2** and **VORGABE_T3**.

Allgemein

Einstellungen Modus <input type="text" value="Eingabe/Ausgabe"/>	Anzeige Darstellung <input type="text" value="Dezimal"/>
Prozess Variable <input type="text" value="VORGABE_T3"/> Zyklus <input type="text" value="1 s"/>	Darstellungsformat <input type="text" value="9999"/> Dezimalkomma verschieben <input type="text" value="0"/> Feldlänge Zeichenkette <input type="text" value="4"/>

8.3.6 Configuring the “START” Button

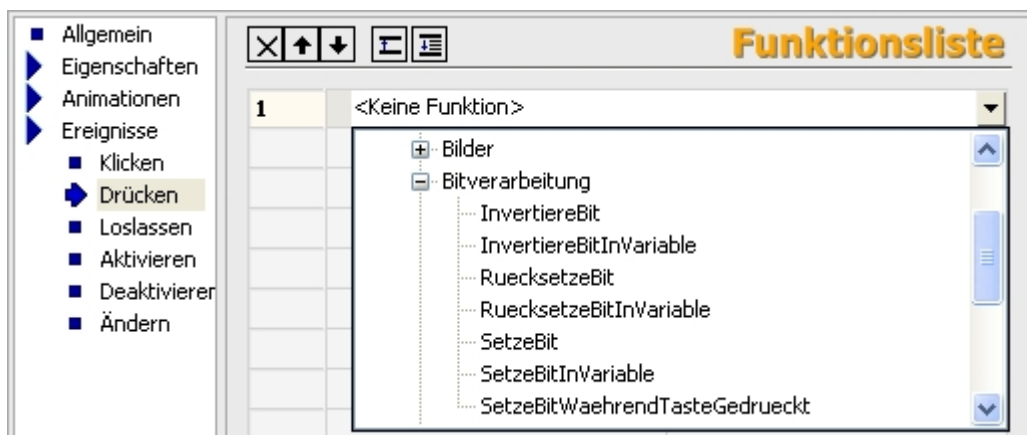


To start the color mixing plant, we still need the button “START”.
 The button is to blink green when the start enable of the program is activated.
 The button can only be operated when start enable is active.



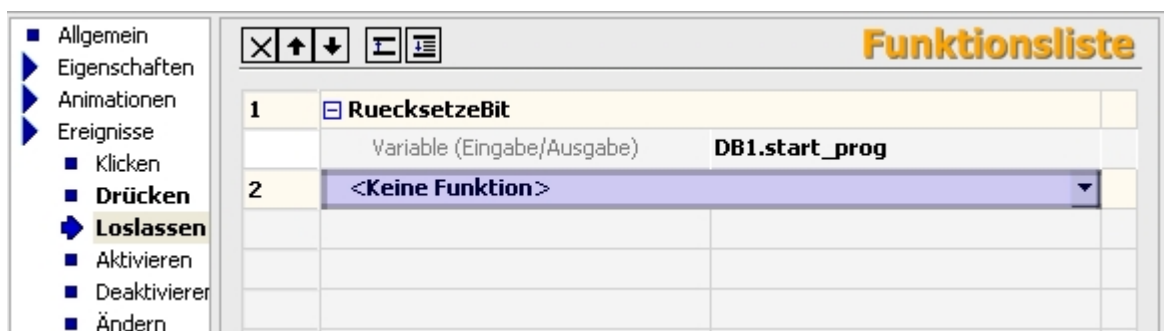
From the tool window, under **Basic Objects**, drag a **Button** into the basic display.
 Under Allgemein (General), at Text AUS, enter “**START**”.
 Change the background color to white, and select a smaller font size.
 Set position **X280, Y110** and the size **40 x 20**.

In the function list, select the function “**SetzeBit**” at Press (Drücken).



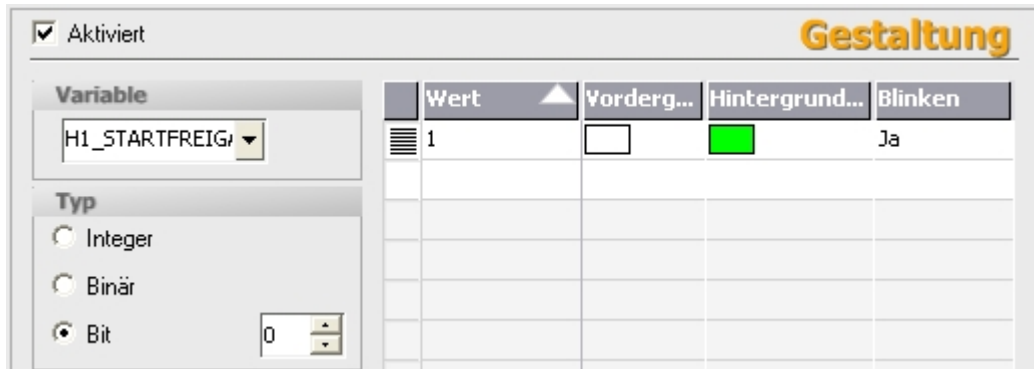
As variable, select “**start_prog**” from DB1.

We want to generate the function of a button; for that reason, you are now configuring the function “**RuecksetzeBit**” with the variable “**start_prog**” when releasing (loslassen) the button.

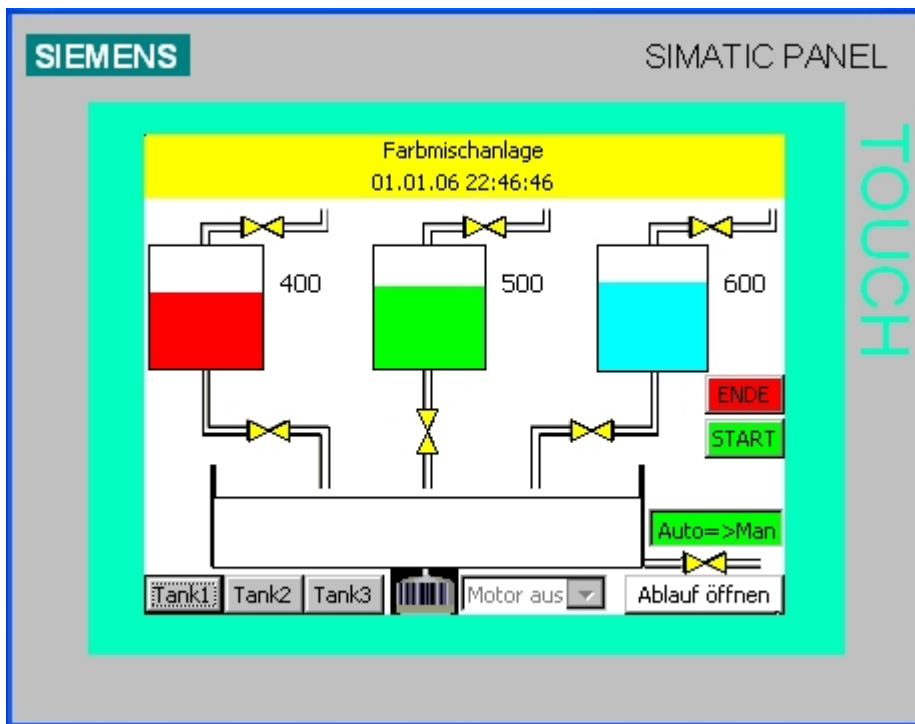




Under **Animations**, select **Bedienbarkeit** (operability) and place the check mark at **Activated**.
 From the symbols, select "H1_STARTFREIGABE" (start enable) as variable.
 Enter 1 at "Von" (from) and 1 at "Bis" (to). Set the status to **Activated**.
 Now, the button can only be operated if the start is enabled.
 For the start enable to be visible, **activate Style** (Gestaltung) also.
 Use the variable "H1_STARTFREIGABE".
 In addition, change the foreground color to **white** and the background color to **green**.
 At Blinken, set to "Yes".



Test the function of the input fields and the START button in runtime.



By means of the input fields, specify the fill amounts, and start the program. The start is enabled only if the lower tank container is empty; that means possibly opening the outflow valve beforehand in the manual mode until the container is empty.

8.3.7 Configuring the Mixer Motion



We are using a graphic EA field for animating the mixer motion. By means of a graphic list, the mixer motion is shown as in an animated cartoon.

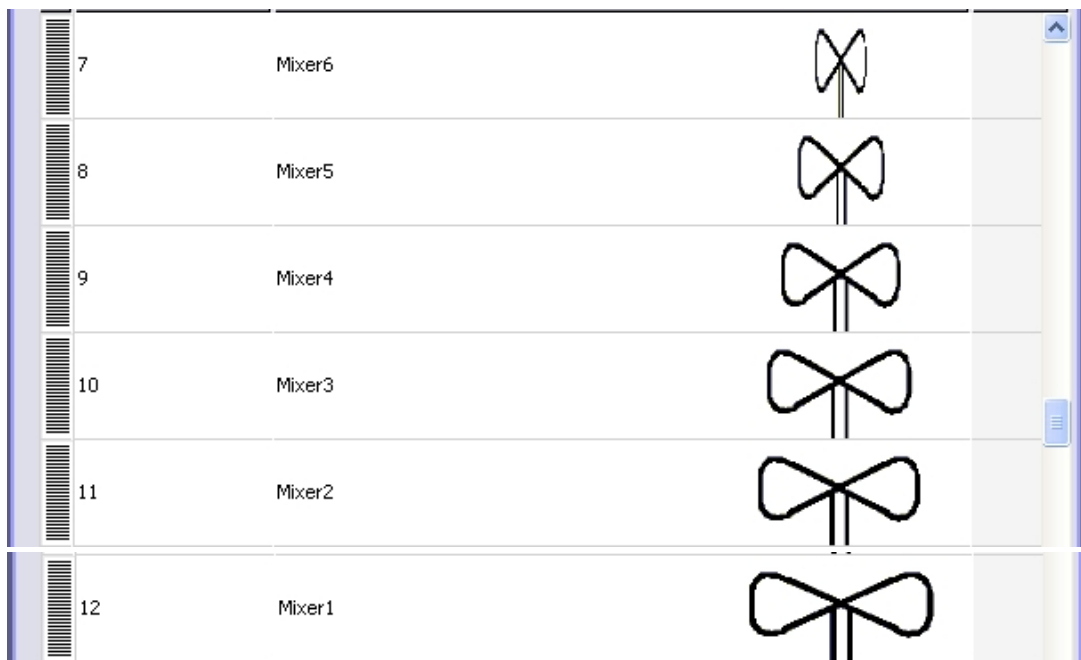


Create a new graphic list with the name "Mixer Motion".

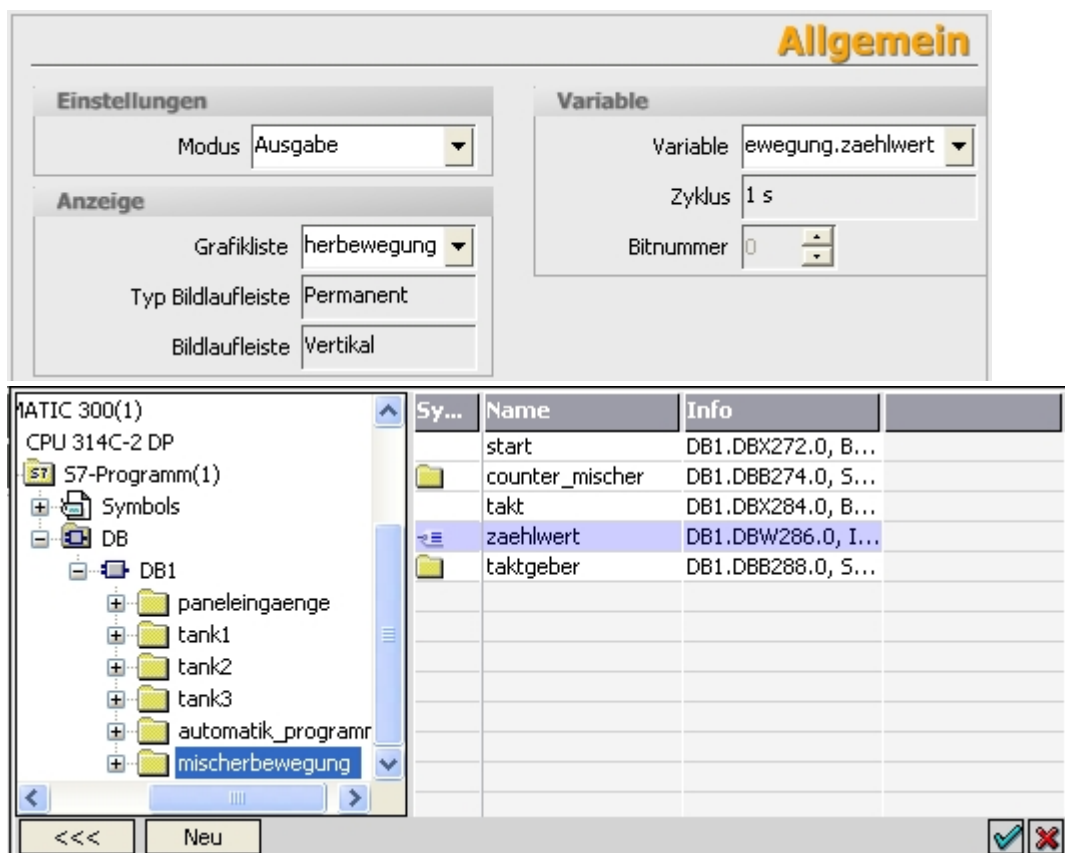
At Value (Wert) 0 to 12, insert from the template directory the graphics "Mixer1" to "Mixer7" first in an ascending sequence and then in a descending sequence.

Grafiklisten		
Name	Auswahl	Kommentar
Motor	Bereich (0 - ...)	
Mischerbewegung	Bereich (0 - ...)	

Listeneinträge		
Wert	Eintrag	
0	Mixer1	
1	Mixer2	
2	Mixer3	
3	Mixer4	
4	Mixer5	
5	Mixer6	
6	Mixer7	



Drag a graphic EA field into the basic display. At mode “**Ausgabe**” (output), and under Display (Anzeige), select the graphic list “**Mixer motion**” (mischerbewegung). As variable use “**Count**” (zaehlwert) from the FB “**mischerbewegung**” in DB1.

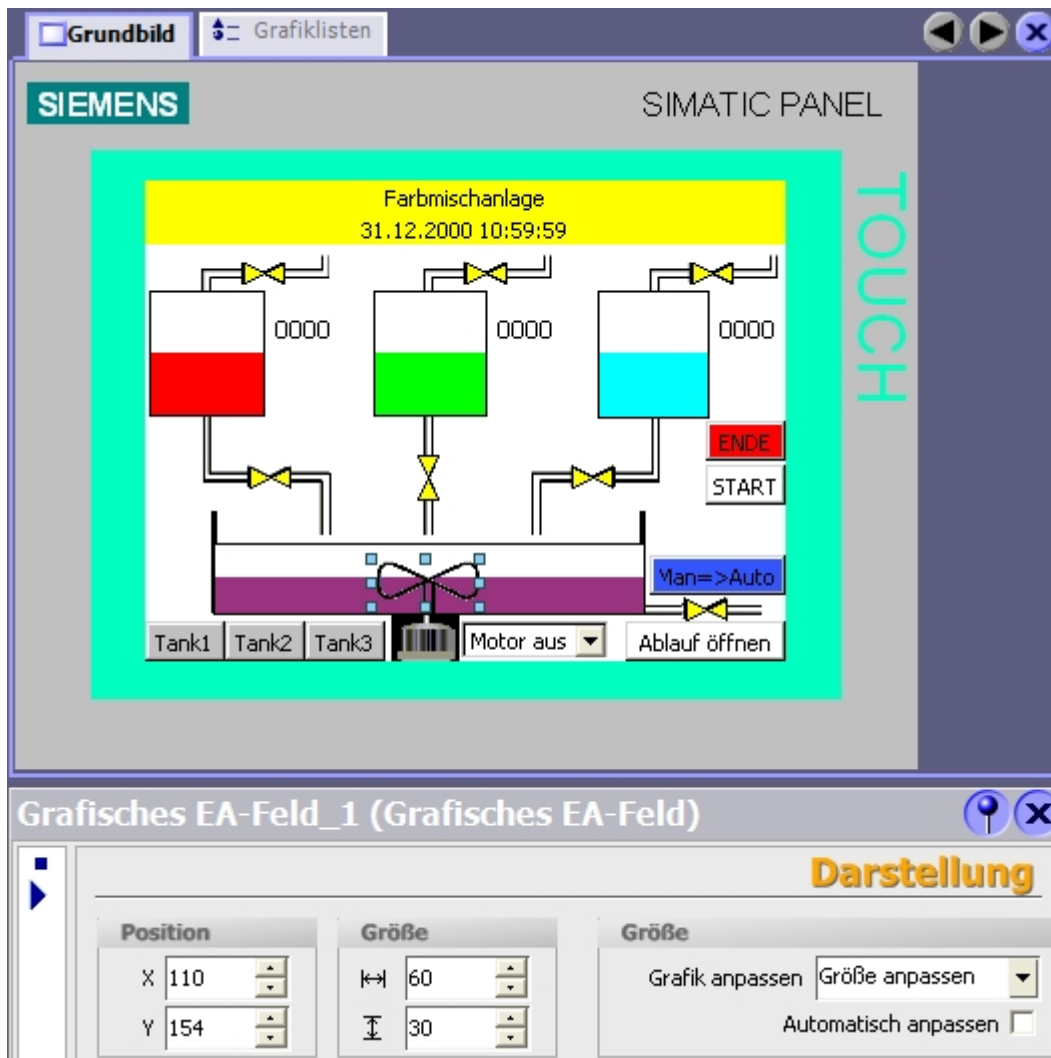




As Transparent Color select white, and place the checkmark.

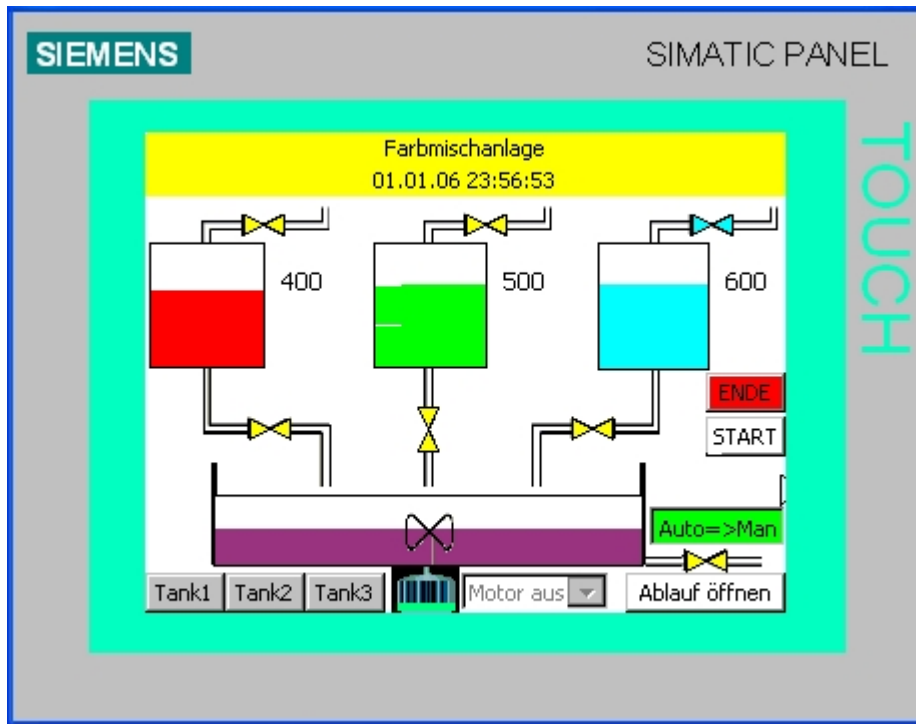


Set the position and the size.





Test the mixer motion in runtime.



Note

For jerk-free motion, set the data collection cycle of the variables to 100ms.

Grundbild Grafiklisten **Variablen**

VARIABLEN

Name	Datentyp	Adresse	A...	Erfassungszyklus	Ko
DB1.man_outflow_tank2	Bool	DB 1 DBX 0.3	1	100 ms	
DB1.hand_ablauf_tank3	Bool	DB 1 DBX 0.4	1	100 ms	
DB1.man_mixer motor ...	Bool	DB 1 DBX 1.0	1	100 ms	
DB1.man_inflow_tank1	Bool	DB 1 DBX 0.5	1	100 ms	
DB1.hand_zulauf_tank2	Bool	DB 1 DBX 0.6	1	100 ms	
DB1.hand_zulauf_tank3	Bool	DB 1 DBX 0.7	1	100 ms	
DB1.man_auto	Bool	DB 1 DBX 0.0	1	100 ms	
DB1.mixer motion.goupt	Int	DB 1 DBW 286	1	100 ms	
DB1.start_prog	Bool	DB 1 DBX 0.1	1	100 ms	
DB1.tank1.high_level	Int	DB 1 DBW 68	1	100 ms	
DB1.tank1.low_level	Int	DB 1 DBW 66	1	100 ms	

8.4 Configuring Objects in the Permanent Window



The levels of the three tanks and of the container are to be displayed in the permanent window.

8.4.1 Configuring Text Fields



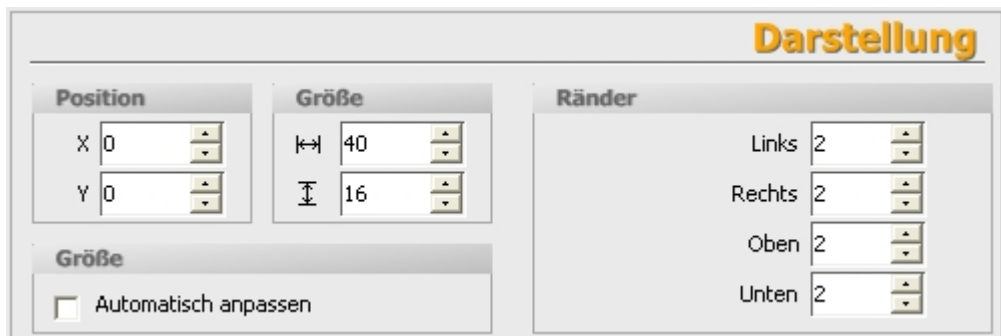
Drag a text field to the permanent window of the basic display.

As text, enter "Tank1:".

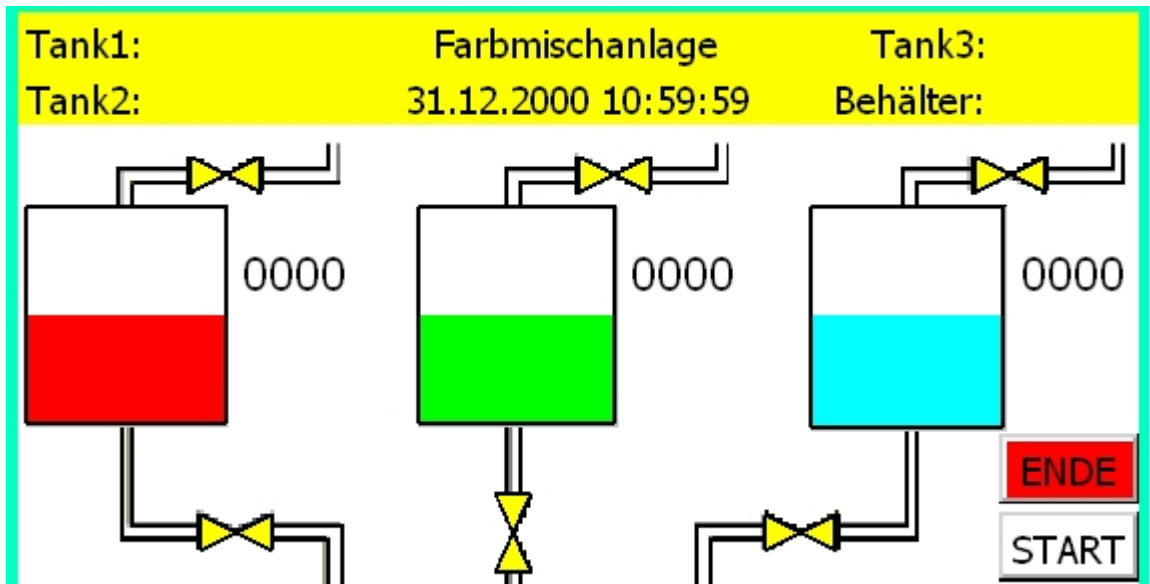
Set the fill type to **Transparent**.

Set the position and the size.

Select a small font size and change the text alignment.



Copy and **Insert** the text field. Change the text, and position the text field in a way that another output field the size of 40 x 16 fits next to it to the right.



8.4.2 Configuring the Output Fields



We want to utilize a new WinCC flexible function for the output fields.

To this end, open the window of the objects, and pin it down.

In the project window, click on Variables, and all variables are displayed in the object window.

Scroll to the variables of the tank levels (INHALT_...) (content_...).

Drag the variable "INHALT_T1" into the permanent window; it will be inserted automatically in an EA field that is connected to the variable.

The screenshot displays the WinCC flexible environment. On the left is the 'Projekt' (Project) tree, showing a SIMATIC HMI-Station with folders for 'Bilder' (Images), 'Kommunikation' (Communication), 'Meldungen' (Messages), 'Rezepturen' (Recipes), 'Protokolle' (Logs), 'Sprachunterstützung' (Language Support), and 'Versionsverwaltung' (Version Management). The 'Variablen' (Variables) folder is expanded, showing a list of variables.

The main window shows a 'Grundbild' (Basic Image) with a process diagram of three tanks (Tank1, Tank2, Tank3) and a 'Farbmischanlage' (Color Mixing Plant). The tanks are labeled with '0000' and 'Behälter:'. The diagram includes flow lines, valves, and a 'Man=>Auto' button. A date and time stamp '31.12.2000 10:59:59' is visible.

The 'EA-Feld_1 (EA-Feld)' configuration window is open, showing the 'Einstellungen' (Settings) and 'Prozess' (Process) tabs. The 'Prozess' tab is active, showing the 'Variable' set to 'INHALT_T1' and the 'Zyklus' (Cycle) set to '100 ms'. The 'Modus' (Mode) is set to 'Eingabe/Ausgabe' (Input/Output).

At the bottom, the 'Objekte' (Objects) table lists the variables:

Sy...	Name	Info
←	H1_STARTFRE...	A 5.0
←	H2_AUTO	A 5.1
←	H3_MAN	A 5.2
←	INHALT_BEH	MW 132
←	INHALT_T1	MW 126
←	INHALT_T2	MW 128
←	INHALT_T3	MW 130



Set the properties. (General; Style; Representation; Text)

Allgemein

Einstellungen Modus Ausgabe	Anzeige Darstellung Dezimal
Prozess Variable INHALT_T1 Zyklus 100 ms	Darstellungsformat 9999 Dezimalkomma verschieben 0 Feldlänge Zeichenkette 4

Gestaltung

Einstellungen Textfarbe Hintergrundfarbe Füllart Transparent	Rahmen Farbe Stil Nein 3D <input type="checkbox"/>
---	---

Darstellung

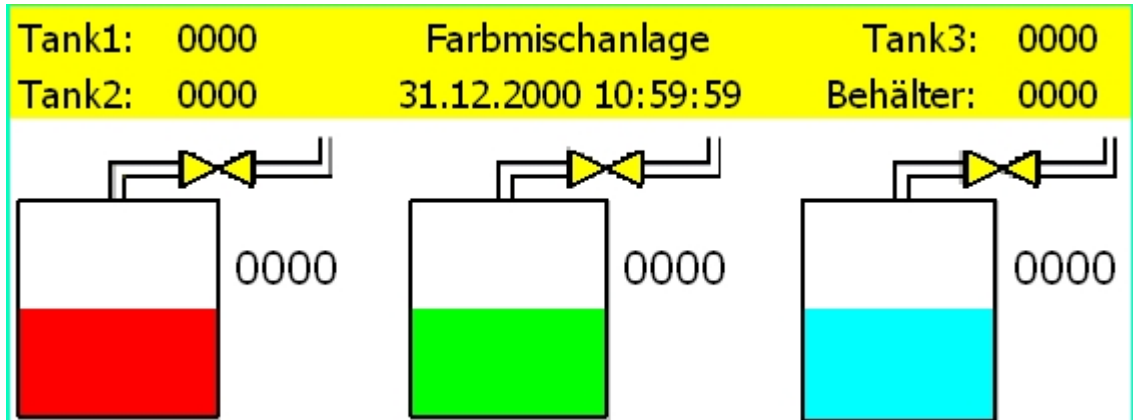
Position X 40 Y 0	Größe ↔ 40 ⚭ 16	Ränder Links 2 Rechts 2 Oben 2 Unten 2
Größe <input type="checkbox"/> Automatisch anpassen		

Text

Text Schriftart Tahoma; 8pt
Ausrichtung Horizontal Zentriert Vertikal Mitte



Drag the variables of the other tank levels from the object window to the permanent window, and change the properties; or copy and insert the EA_field and change the variables and the position in the properties.

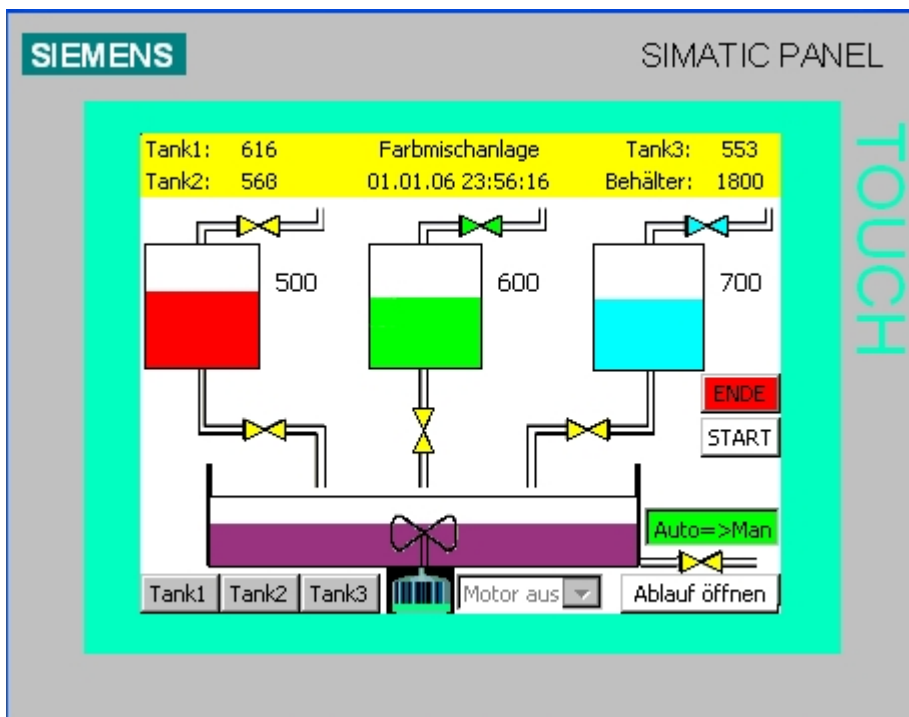


Note

In the menu **View**, click on **Anordnung wiederherstellen** (restore arrangement), to reset the window arrangement to the basic setting.

Save your project and check it for consistency.

Transfer the project to the panel only if the check has returned no errors and no warnings. Test the objects in the permanent window in runtime. Also switch to the tank pictures.



9 CONFIGURING MESSAGES



The representation of the color mixing plant is by and large completed. What still needs to be done are the messages. Messages are generated if an event bit occurs (bit messages), or when a limit is overrange or underrange (analog messages).

The message texts contain a description of the cause for the message with the message status, or only notes on the current operation of the plant.

We differentiate message classes such as warnings or errors for operational messages and fault messages. Operational messages refer to the states of a machine or a process. Fault messages indicate alarms of a machine or a process and have to be acknowledged.

9.1 Analog Messages



The levels of the three tanks and of the container are to be monitored. If a tank or the container is full, a fault message is to be read out.

In the project window, double click on analog messages.

Enter the message texts and the monitored variables.

For the tank limits, use the variable of the maximum fill setpoint.

For the container limit, enter as the constant value 2999.

Text	Melde...	Überwachte Variable	Grenze	Triggermodus
Tank1 Maximum level reached	1 Error	CONTENT_T1	DB1.tank1.high_level	At rising edge
Tank2 maximaler Füllstand erreicht	2 Fehler	INHALT_T2	DB1.tank2.high_level	Bei steigender Flanke
Tank3 maximaler Füllstand erreicht	3 Fehler	INHALT_T3	DB1.tank3.high_level	Bei steigender Flanke
Container full	4 Fehler	INHALT_BEH	2999	Bei steigender Flanke



Note

You can also generate several messages for one monitored variable.

You only have to set different limits with the rising or falling edge.

9.2 Bit Messages



Bit messages are configured just like analog messages; only here, the message is read out when an event bit is pending.

9.3 Message Window



The message texts are to be displayed in a message window.
The message window is configured into the template picture. This inserts it automatically in the background of all other pictures.



With a double click, open the picture "Template" in the project window.
From the tool window under **Expanded Objects**, drag the **Message Window** into the template picture. Set the inserted message window. Use the message window for **pending** and **acknowledged messages**. At Message Classes, select **Error** and **System**.

The screenshot shows the SIMATIC PANEL interface. The main window displays a data table with the following content:

Tank1:	0000	Farbmischanlage	Tank3:	0000
Tank2:	0000	31.12.2000 10:59:59	Behälter:	0000

The 'TOUCH' label is visible on the right side of the main window. The 'Werkzeuge' (Tools) panel on the right shows the following items:

- Basisobjekte
- Erweiterte Objekte
- Schieberegler
- Status/Steuern
- Sm@rtClient-Ar
- Benutzeranzeigt
- Zeigerinstrumenter
- Kurvenanzeige
- Symbolbibliothek
- Rezepturanzeige
- Meldeanzeige
- Meldefenster**
- Meldeindikator

The 'Allgemein' (General) properties panel at the bottom shows the following settings:

Verwenden

- Meldungen
 - Anstehende Meldungen
 - Unquittierte Meldungen
- Meldeereignisse
- Meldearchiv

Meldeklassen

- Fehler
- Diagnosemeldung
- Warnungen
- System



At Style (Gestaltung), change the background color to **white**, and at Text, change the font size for the table and the heading to **Tahoma; 8pt**.
 In the display (Anzeige) settings, set the checkmark for the buttons "Help text" (Hilfetext) and "Acknowledge" (Quittieren).

Anzeige

Einstellungen

- Horizontale Bildlaufleiste
- Vertikale Bildlaufleiste
- Vertikaler Bildlauf
- Raster
- Schaltfläche "Hilfetext"
- Schaltfläche "Quittieren"
- Schaltfläche "Editieren"

1 Breite Fokus

Schaltflächen Stil der Befehlsleiste

Steuervariable der Anzeige

Select the Visible Columns (Sichtbare Spalten) of the message window.

Spalten

Sichtbare Spalten

- Meldenummer
- Uhrzeit
- Zustand
- Meldetext
- Datum
- Meldeklasse
- Quittiergruppe
- Diagnostizierbar
- Steuerung (Fehlerstelle)

Eigenschaften Spalten

- Überschriften
- Reihenfolge der Spalten
- Sortieren nach Datum/Uhrzeit freigeben
- Text über Spaltengrenzen
- Zeit in Millisekunden

Sortierung

- Älteste Meldung zuerst
- Neueste Meldung zuerst

At Mode, assign the window title, and set other properties. (Display automatically, Can be closed, Tied, Size can be changed); (Activated; Messages; Window Title)

Modus

Fenster

- Automatisch aufblenden
- Schließbar
- Gebunden
- Größe änderbar

Titel

- Aktiviert

Meldungen Fenstertitel

Preface Installation Project Description Step7 Project HMI Station WinCC flexible Project **Messages** Recipes User Management

9.4 Message Indicator



The message indicator is displayed if messages of the specified message class are pending or have to be acknowledged. The message indicator can have two states:

- Blinking: At least one unacknowledged message is pending.
- Static: The messages are acknowledged, but at least one of them is not cleared.

When clicking on the message indicator, the configured action is performed.



In the template picture, set the active level to 1; that puts the message indicator in the foreground.

Drag a message indicator into the template picture, and assign the function "ZeigeMeldefenster" (show message window) at Click and Click with blinking.

The screenshot shows the SIMATIC PANEL interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Grundbild', 'Analogmeldungen', and 'Vorlage'. The main area displays a 'Meldungen' window with the following data:

Zustand	Text
Tank1: 0000	Farbmischanlage Tank3: 0000
Tank2: 0000	31.12.2000 10:59:59 Behälter: 0000

Below the table is a message indicator icon (a blue triangle with a white exclamation mark) which is highlighted with a red box. An arrow points from this icon to the 'Meldeindikator' tool in the 'Werkzeuge' panel on the right. The 'Vorlage_Meldeindikator (Meldeindikator)' configuration window at the bottom shows the 'Funktionsliste' (Function List) with the following entries:

Level	Function	Object Name	Representation
1	ZeigeMeldefenster	Vorlage_Meldefenster	Umschalten
2	<Keine Funktion>		

9.5 Testing the Message Configuration in Runtime

Open the inflow valves of the tanks, and let the tanks fill up beyond the maximum value. The message window and the message indicator appear. Close the message window. The message indicator remains until the messages are cleared (that is, the cause is removed) and acknowledged, even if you are switching to another picture.

SIEMENS
SIMATIC PANEL

Tank1: 85	Farbmischanlage	Tank3: 722
Tank2: 930	02.01.06 05:34:31	Behälter: 2180

Meldungen ✕

Zustand	Text
K	Tank2 maximaler Füllstand erreicht
KQ	Tank3 maximaler Füllstand erreicht

Grundbild
Tank1
Tank3

Tank1: 85	Farbmischanlage	Tank3: 722
Tank2: 930	02.01.06 05:36:53	Behälter: 2180

Tank1
Tank2
Tank3
Motor aus
Ablauf öffnen

TOUCH

10 CONFIGURING RECIPES



Recipes can be set up for the different mixing ratios of the color mixing plant. By using recipes, it is possible to transfer several variables simultaneously to the controller. Recipes can be stored in the controller or in the panel.

10.1 Adding Recipes



In the project window, double click on “Add Recipe”.

As recipe name and as display name, enter “Color Mixtures” (Farbmischungen).

Generate three recipe elements with the names “RED, GREEN, BLUE”, and connect them with the variables for the setpoint of Tank1 to Tank3.

Name	Anzeigename	Variable	Textliste	Standard...
ROTE	ROTE	SETPOINT_T1	<undefiniert>	0
GRÜNE	GRÜNE	VORGABE_T2	<undefiniert>	0
BLAUE	BLAUE	VORGABE_T3	<undefiniert>	0

10.2 Specifying Data Sets



Click on “**Data sets**” and enter the data sets for the recipes “**Color mixtures**”.

Elemente		Datensätze			
Name	ROT	GRÜN	BLAU	Kc	
Red tone	750	200	150		
Green tone	120	850	230		
Blue tone	200	170	690		

10.3 Generating the Pictures “Recipe Input” and “Recipe Selection”



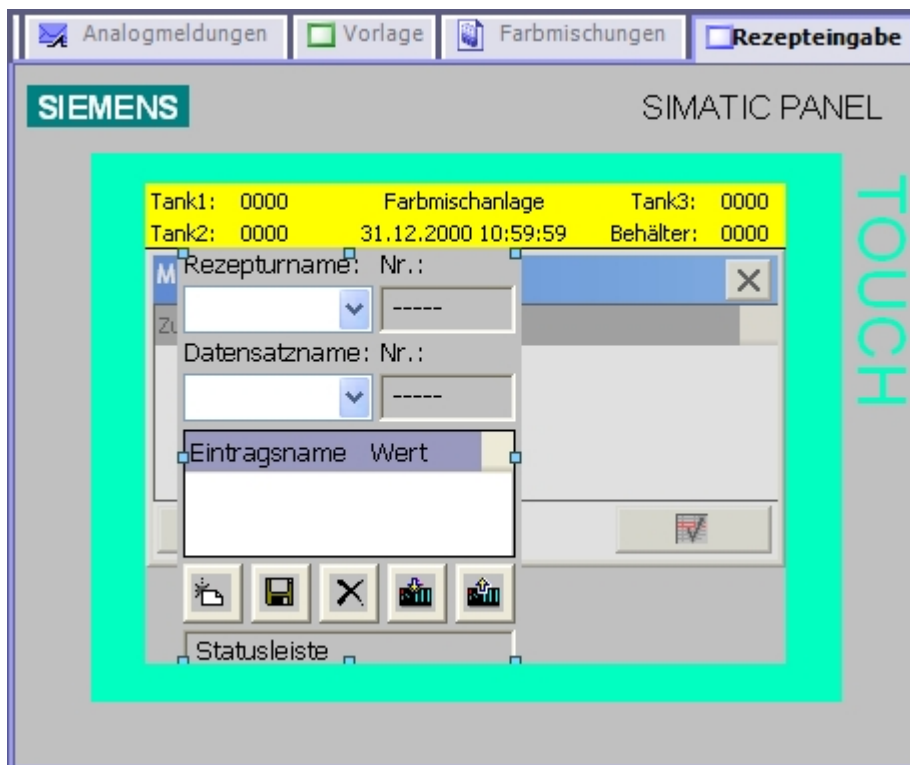
Two additional pictures have to be created for new inputs of recipes and for selecting recipes. By means of recipe displays with definable buttons, new recipes can be entered, or merely a selection can be made.

10.3.1 Configuring the Picture “Recipe Input”



Create a new picture with the name “Recipe Input”.

From the tool window, under **Expanded Objects** (Erweiterte Objekte), drag a **Recipe Display** (Rezepturanzeige) into the picture.





Select the recipe "**Color mixtures**" (Farbmischungen).
Remove the checkmark at **Auswahlfeld anzeigen** (Display Selection Field).

Allgemein

Rezeptur	Datensatz	Anzeigetyp
Rezepturname <input type="text" value="Farbmischungen"/>	Variable Nummer/Name <input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Erweiterte Ansicht <input type="radio"/> Einfache Ansicht
Variable Nummer/Name <input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bearbeiten freigeben <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tabelle anzeigen	Sichtbare Einträge <input type="text" value="4"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Auswahlfeld anzeigen		

Set the background color to white and at Text, select a smaller font size.
Change the position to **X0** and **Y0**, the size to **320 x 188**.

Accept the settings for Display (Anzeige) and Buttons (Schaltflächen) .

Anzeige

Anzeige

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Raster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nummer anzeigen
<input type="checkbox"/> 3D-Ansicht	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Statusleiste anzeigen
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tastaturbedienung	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beschriftungen anzeigen

Fokus

Breite Fokus

Schaltflächen

Allgemeine Befehle / Menüeinträge

<input type="checkbox"/> Hilfetext	<input type="checkbox"/> Speichern unter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schreiben in Steuerung
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Datensatz hinzufügen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Datensatz löschen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lesen aus Steuerung
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Speichern	<input type="checkbox"/> Variablen synchronisiere	<input type="checkbox"/> Umbenennen

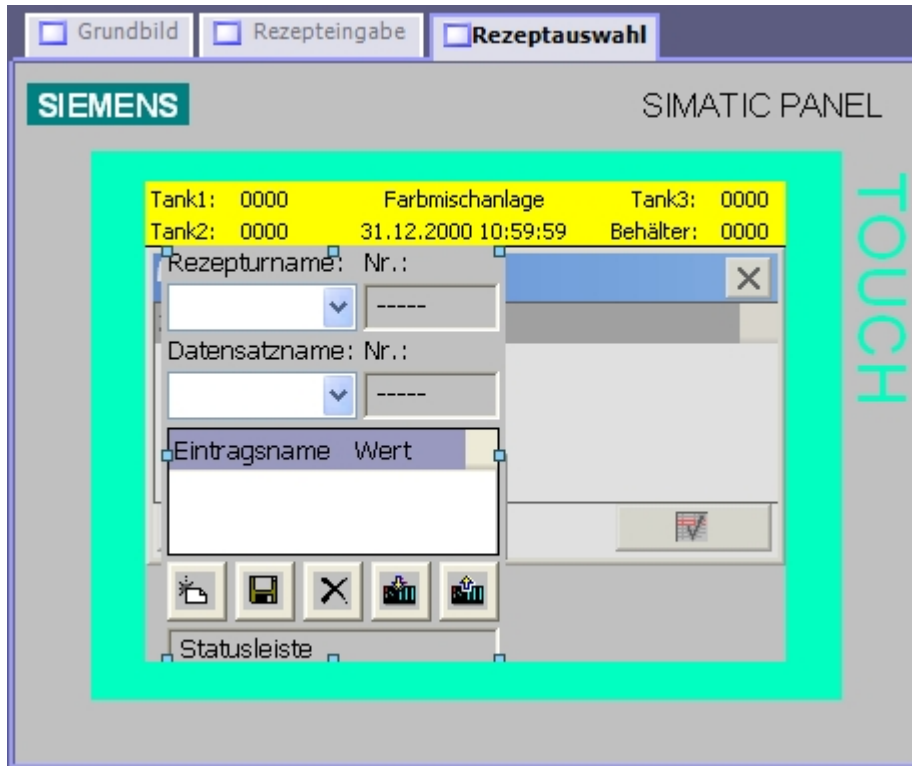
Einfache Ansicht

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Menü	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schaltfläche "Zurück"
--	---

10.3.2 Configuring the Picture "Recipe Selection"

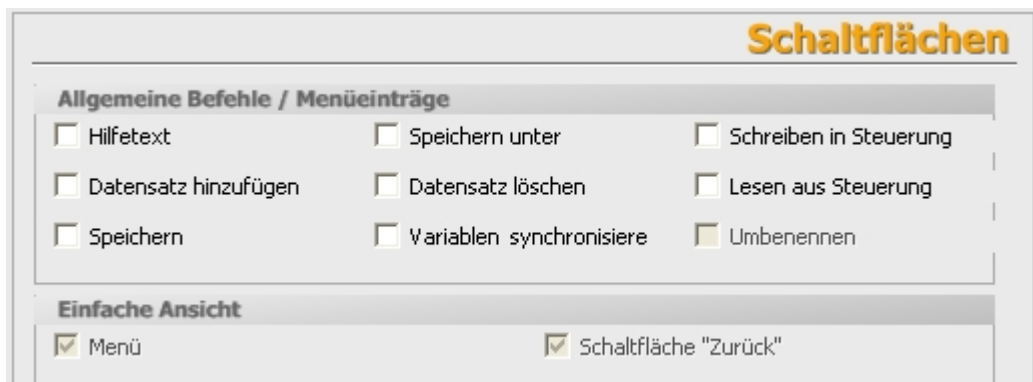


Create a new picture with the name "Recipe Selection".
From the tool window under **Expanded Objects**, drag a **Recipe Display** into the figure.



Select the recipe "**Color Mixtures**" (Farbmischungen).
Remove the checkmark at **Display selection field** (Auswahlfeld anzeigen).
Set the background color to white, and at Text, select a smaller font size.
Change the position to **X0** and **Y0**, the size to **320 x 188**.

Remove all buttons (Schaltflächen) in the recipe display.



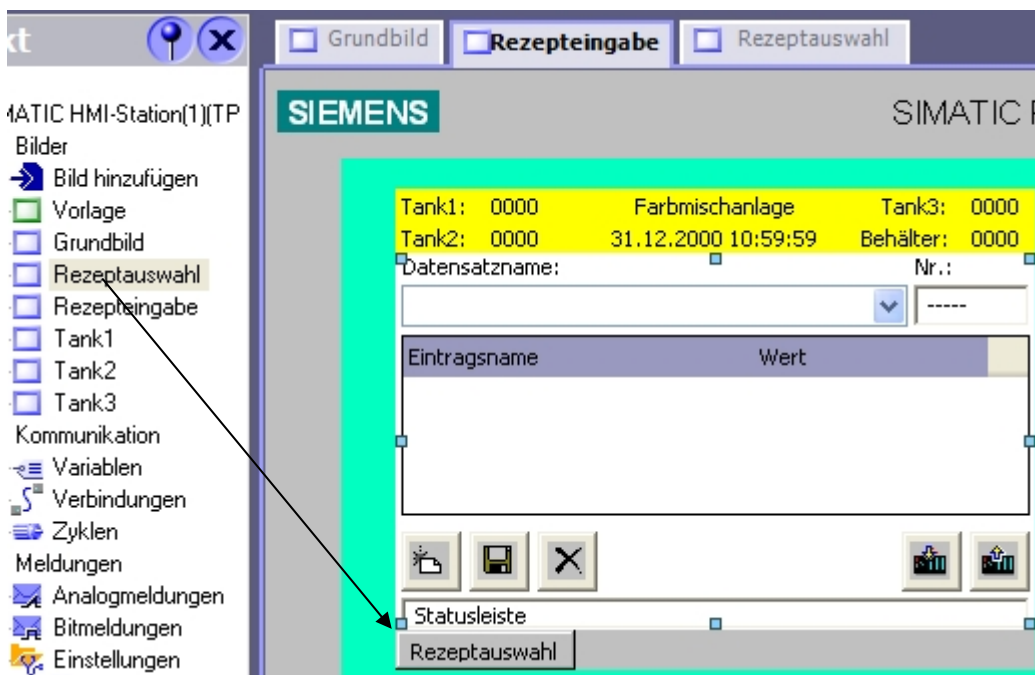
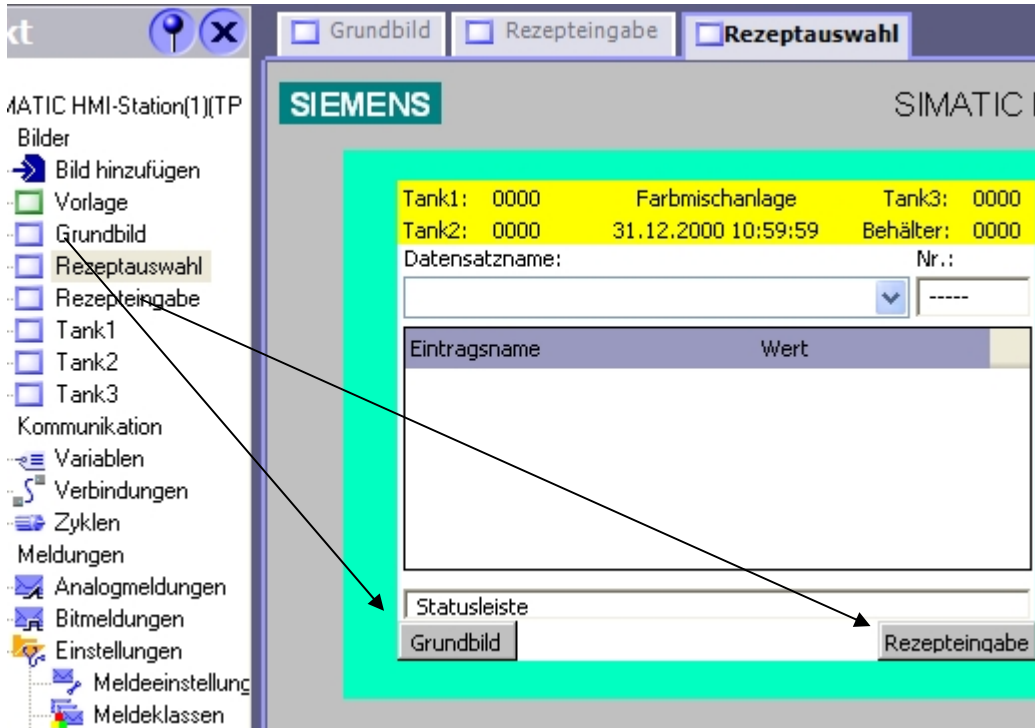
10.3.3 Configuring Buttons for Display Change



Drag the **Basic Display** and the picture "Recipe Input" (Rezepteingabe) into the picture "Recipe Selection".

Change the font size, the position and the size of the buttons.

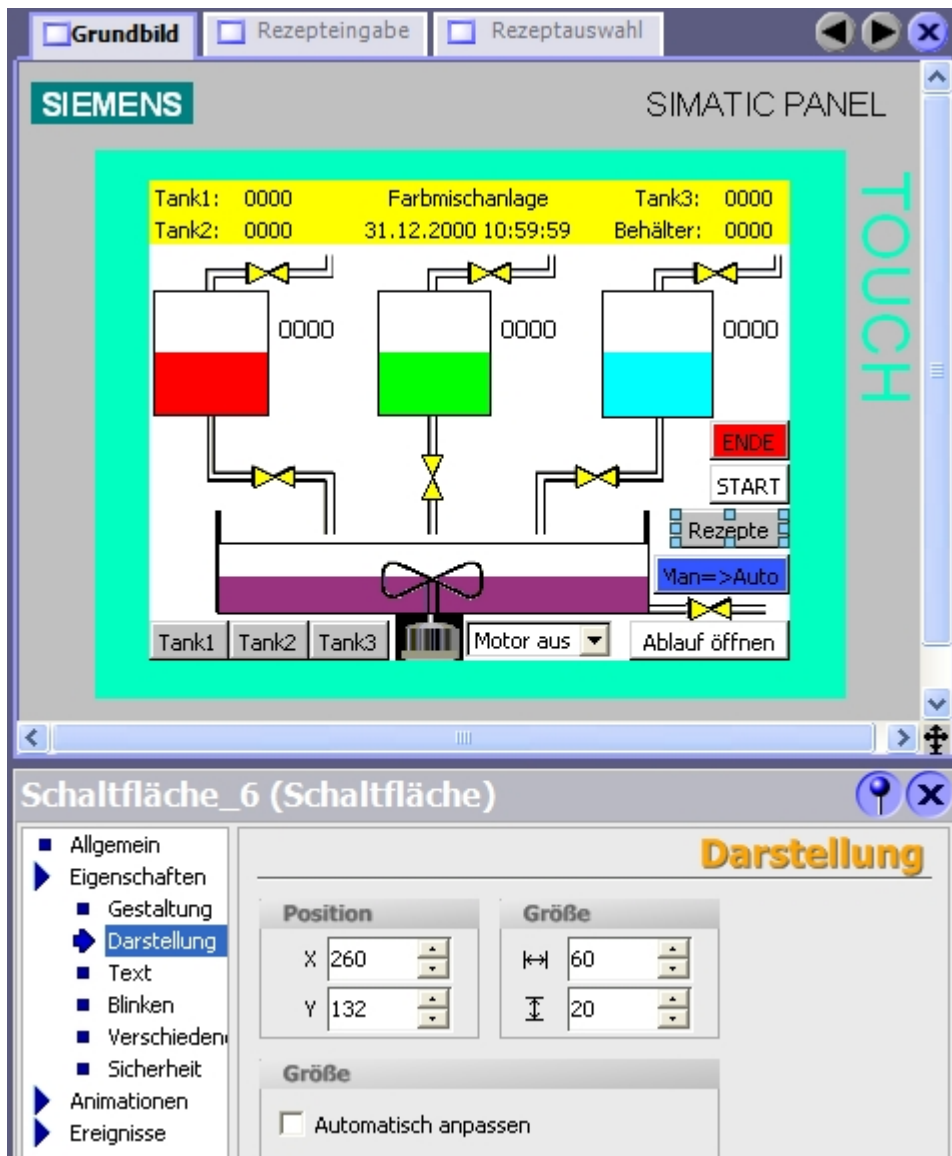
In exactly the same way, create the button in the picture "Recipe Input" (Rezepteingabe).



Preface Installation Project Description Step7 Project HMI Station WinCC flexible Project Messages **Recipes** User Management



Change to the Basic Display.
 Drag the picture "Recipe selection" into the basic display.
 At General (Allgemein), change Text AUS to "Recipes".
 Change the font size, the position and the size of the button.



Save your project and check it for consistency.
 Transfer the project to the panel only if the check returns no errors and no warnings.

10.4 Selecting Recipes in Runtime



Change to the picture "Recipe Selection" and select a data set.
After the selection, the values have been written to the variables.

SIEMENS SIMATIC PANEL TOUCH

Tank1:	616	Farbmischanlage	Tank3:	703
Tank2:	910	02.01.06 08:30:59	Behälter:	0

Datensatzname: Nr.:

Blauton	
Grünton	200
Rotton	170
	690

Bereit

Grundbild Rezepteingabe

SIEMENS SIMATIC PANEL TOUCH

Tank1:	616	Farbmischanlage	Tank3:	703
Tank2:	910	02.01.06 08:36:22	Behälter:	0

200 170 690

ENDE
START
Rezepte
Auto=>Man
Motor aus
Ablauf öffnen

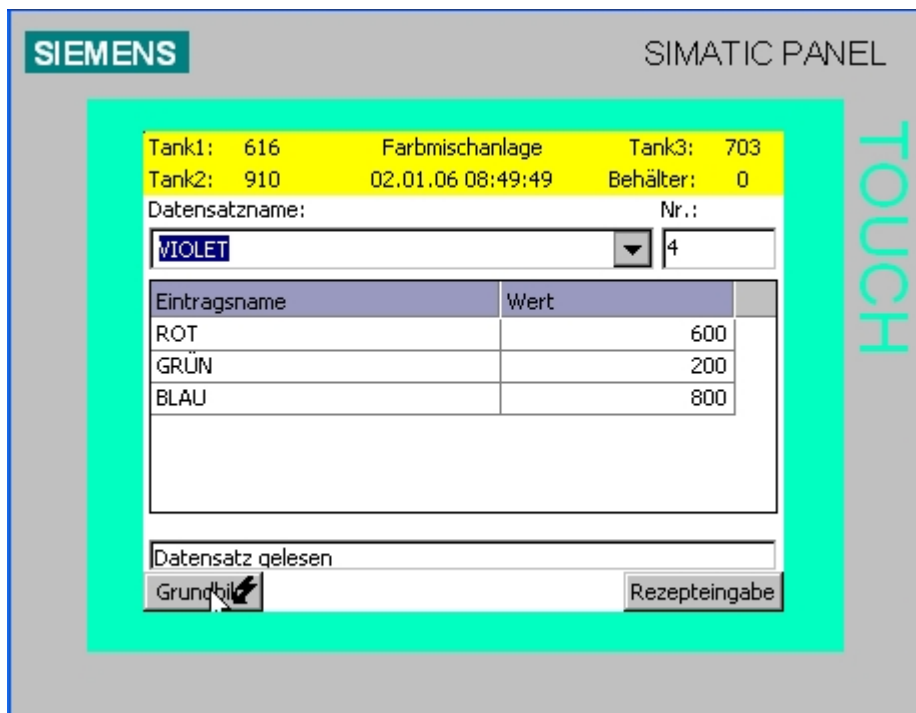
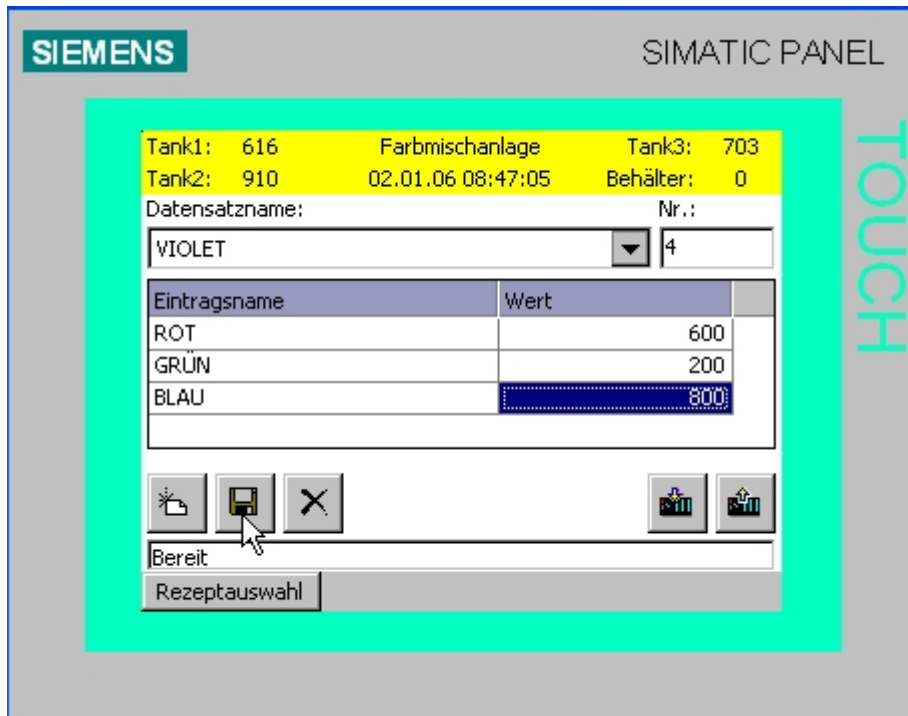
Tank1 Tank2 Tank3

Preface Installation Project Description Step7 Project HMI Station WinCC flexible Project Messages **Recipes** User Management

10.5 Entering New Recipes in Runtime



Change to the picture "Recipe Input" and click on the button "New".
 Enter the name of the data set and the values.
 Click on the Save button, and select the data set in the selection picture.



11 CONFIGURING USER MANAGEMENT



User groups and users can be set up by means of user management. The access rights are granted to a user group. These access rights govern the access to data and functions to protect them from unauthorized operation. A user is then assigned to a user group.

11.1 Setting up User Groups



In the project window, double click on **Gruppen** (groups) in the folder Benutzerverwaltung Runtime (user management runtime). By default, two user groups are already set up: the group of administrators with all authorizations, and the group of users with authorization to operate. However, we can grant users additional authorizations.

For our color mixing plant, we need two more user groups with additional authorizations.

Gruppen		
Name	Anzeigen...	Nu
Administratoren Gruppe (9)		9
Benutzer	Gruppe (1)	1

Berechtigungen der Gruppe	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bedienen
<input type="checkbox"/>	Überwachen
<input type="checkbox"/>	Verwalten

Create the group **“Einsteller“** (setters) with the authorization **“Betriebsarten umschalten“** (switch operating modes).



Gruppen				Berechtigungen der Gruppe		
Name	Anzeigen...	Num...	Ko...	<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Num.
Administratoren	Gruppe (9)	9	Adm	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bedienen	1
Benutzer	Gruppe (1)	1	Ben	<input type="checkbox"/>	Überwachen	2
Einsteller	Gruppe (2)	2		<input type="checkbox"/>	Verwalten	0
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Betriebsarten umschalten	3

Create the group **“Entwickler“** (developers) with the authorization **“Rezepte eingeben“** (enter recipes).

Gruppen				Berechtigungen der Gruppe		
Name	Anzeigen...	Num...	Ko...	<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Num.
Administratoren	Gruppe (9)	9	Adm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bedienen	1
Benutzer	Gruppe (1)	1	Ben	<input type="checkbox"/>	Überwachen	2
Einsteller	Gruppe (2)	2		<input type="checkbox"/>	Verwalten	0
Entwickler	Gruppe (3)	3		<input type="checkbox"/>	Betriebsarten umschalten	3
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rezepte eingeben	4

11.2 Setting Up Users



In the project window, double click on **Benutzer** (users) in the folder Benutzerverwaltung Runtime (user management runtime).

Here, we are setting up three new users, and assign them to the user groups.

Create a user with the name **“MEIER“** and the Kennwort (password) **“HANS“**.

Benutzer			Gruppen des Benutzers		
Name	Kennwort		Grupp...	Num...	Name
Admin	*****		<input type="radio"/>	9	Administratoren
MEIER	*****		<input checked="" type="radio"/>	1	Benutzer
			<input type="radio"/>	2	Einsteller
			<input type="radio"/>	3	Entwickler

Kennwort eingeben:

Kennwort bestätige:



Note
Please take note of upper and lower case writing.



Create an **Einsteller** (setter) with the name “**SCHMIDT**” and the Kennwort (password) “**KLAUS**”.

Benutzer		Gruppen des Benutzers		
Name	Kennwort	Grupp...	Num...	Name
Admin	*****	<input type="radio"/>	9	Administratoren
MEIER	*****	<input type="radio"/>	1	Benutzer
SCHMIDT	*****	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	2	Einsteller
		<input type="radio"/>	3	Entwickler

Create an **Entwickler** (developer) with the name “**HUBER**” and the password “**FRANZ**”.

Benutzer		Gruppen des Benutzers		
Name	Kennwort	Grupp...	Num...	Name
Admin	*****	<input type="radio"/>	9	Administratoren
MEIER	*****	<input type="radio"/>	1	Benutzer
SCHMIDT	*****	<input type="radio"/>	2	Einsteller
HUBER	*****	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	3	Entwickler

11.3 Assigning Authorizations



Operating the start button and selecting the color mixture from the recipes is permitted only to users who are authorized.

Only the setter is permitted to switch the operating mode of the plant to manual operation.

Modifying or reentering data sets for recipes is permitted only to developers. No access protection is required for all other functions, such as display change.

11.3.1 Protecting the Start Button



Open the basic display and highlight the button “**START**”.

At Sicherheit (security), select the authorization “**Bedienen**” (operate). Place the checkmark at **Activated**.

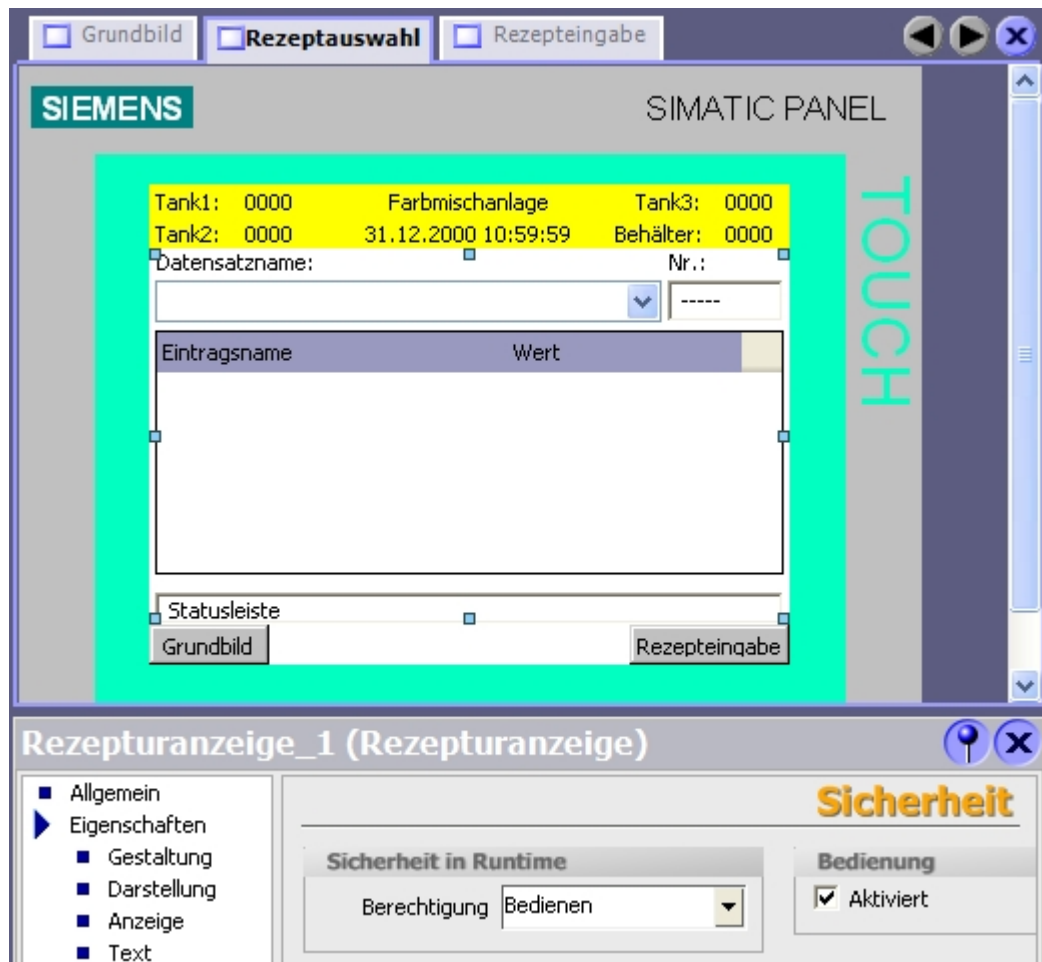
Allgemein		Sicherheit in Runtime		Bedienung	
Berechtigung	Name	Info			
	<Undefiniert>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Aktiviert
	Bedienen	Berechtigung 1			
	Betriebsarten umschalten	Berechtigung 3			
	Rezepte eingeben	Berechtigung 4			
	Überwachen	Berechtigung 2			
	Verwalten	Berechtigung 0			

Preface Installation Project Description Step7 Project HMI Station WinCC flexible Project Messages Recipes **User Management**

11.3.2 Protecting Data Selection



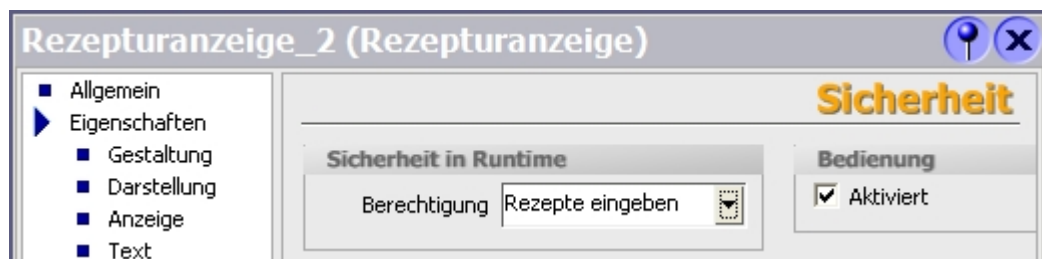
In the picture “**Rezeptauswahl**” (recipe selection), highlight the Rezepturanzeige (recipe display), and change the security settings.



11.3.3 Protecting Recipe Input



Change the security settings of the recipe display in the picture “**Rezepteingabe**” (recipe input).



11.3.4 Protecting the Operating Mode Selection



Also change the security settings for auto/manual switching.

The screenshot shows the SIMATIC PANEL HMI interface. The main display area shows a process control screen for a color mixing plant. The screen displays three tanks (Tank1, Tank2, Tank3) with liquid levels and a central mixing tank. Below the tanks are control buttons for 'Man->Auto', 'Ablauf öffnen', and 'Motor aus'. A 'Schalter_1 (Schalter)' dialog box is open, showing security settings for 'Betriebsarten umschalten'.

The 'Schalter_1 (Schalter)' dialog box has the following settings:

- Sicherheit in Runtime**
 - Berechtigung: Betriebsarten umschalten
- Bedienung**
 - Aktiviert

Sy...	Name	Info
	<Undefiniert>	
	Bedienen	Berechtigung 1
	Betriebsarten umschalten	Berechtigung 3
	Rezepte eingeben	Berechtigung 4
	Überwachen	Berechtigung 2
	Verwalten	Berechtigung 0

Save your project and check it for consistency.

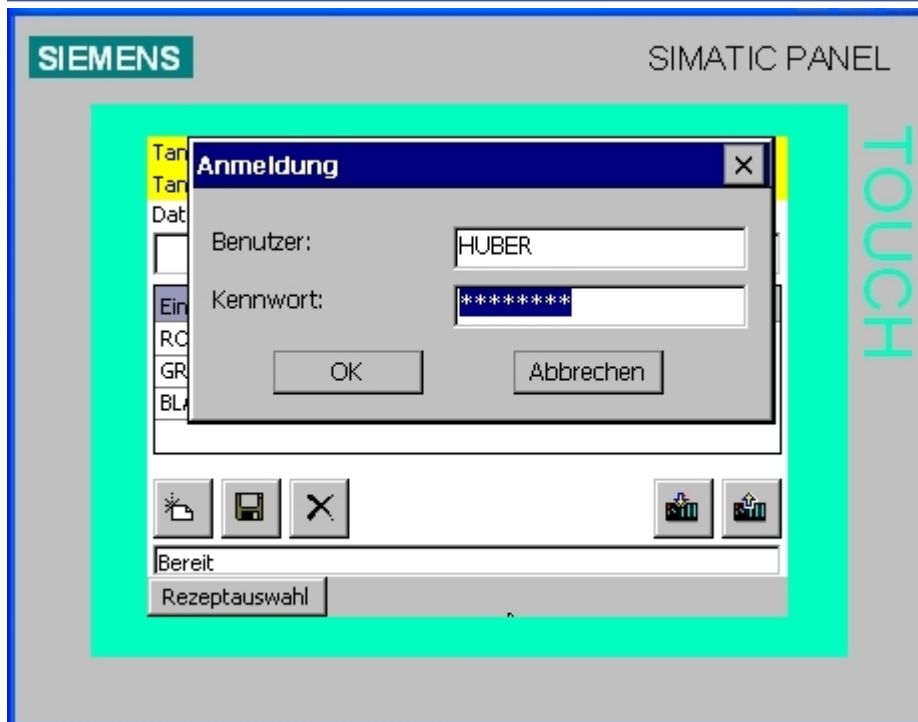
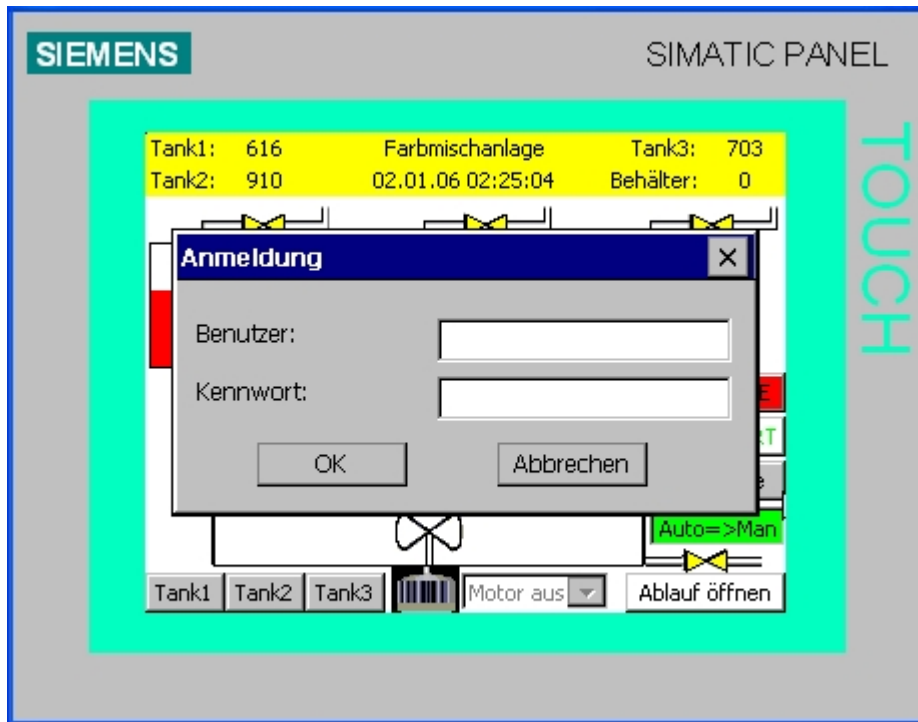
Transfer the project to the panel only when the check returns no errors and no warnings.

Confirm the overwritten recipe data and password list with "Yes".

11.4 Testing User Management in Runtime



If you are actuating a protected object in runtime, a log-on window will prompt you to enter the user name and the password. After input, you have to reactuate the object.



Preface Installation Project Description Step7 Project HMI Station WinCC flexible Project Messages Recipes **User Management**