Communication with the SIS-4X4 is defined using 2 bytes of information. Data transfer is at 9600 baud, with no parity, 8 data bits and one stop bit.

where
$\mathrm{N} 7=0 \quad$ (continue bit).
N6N5N4N3 = 1000 (transmitted by the machine (to the PC), but not necessary when transmitting to the machine).
N2N1N0 is the binary value of the machine being addressed (or of the machine sending its data) minus one, eg. N2N1N0=000 to address machine \#1 (the master); N2N1N0=101 to address machine \#6.
N15 = 1 (continue bit).
N14 $=0$ for all communication to and from the PC.
N13 is high if N12N11N10N9N8 is an opcode. The opcodes are defined as: N12N11N10N9N8 $=00001$ instructs a machine to send its present status. N12N11N10N9N8 = 00010 success code (change in status was performed). N12N11N10N9N8 = 00011 non-success (change in status not was performed).
NB:- Success/non-success codes, (according to the validity of the request), are returned from the machine which was instructed to change its status.
N13 is low when a change in the machine's status is made (via the front panel switches), or when a change in the status is requested (by RS-232). N13 is also low when the machine sends its present status (when answering to opcode 00001, and when the machine is turned on). When N13 is low, the value of N12N11N10N9N8 corresponds to the status (or the required change in status) of the machine, as described below:

|  | OUTPUT1 | OUTPUT2 | OUTPUT3 | OUTPUT4 | ALL |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FROM INPUT 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 21 |
| FROM INPUT 2 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 22 |
| FROM INPUT 3 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 23 |  |
| FROM INPUT 4 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 24 |
| OFF | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 25 |

For example, to connect input 4 to output 2, N12N11N10N9N8 should be set up as 01110 (=14). To connect input 3 to all the outputs, N12N11N10N9N8 $=10111(=23)$. To disconnect output $1, \mathrm{~N} 12 \mathrm{~N} 11 \mathrm{~N} 10 \mathrm{~N} 9 \mathrm{~N} 8=10010$ (=17). Similarly, if the front panel switches were pressed to connect input 2 to output 3, then N12N11N10N9N8 would be transmitted as 00111 (=7).

NB - Set the DIP switches at the back of the machine as per the table below before turning on the SIS-4X4:

| MACHINE NUMBER | SW1 | SW2 | SW3 | SW4 | SW5 | SW6 | SW7 | SW8 |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 (MASTER) | ON | ON | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF |
| 2 | $O F F$ | ON | OFF | $O F F$ | $O F F$ | $O F F$ | $O F F$ | $O N$ |
| 3 | $O F F$ | $O N$ | $O F F$ | $O F F$ | $O F F$ | $O F F$ | $O N$ | $O F F$ |
| 4 | $O F F$ | $O N$ | $O F F$ | $O F F$ | $O F F$ | $O F F$ | $O N$ | $O N$ |
| 5 | $O F F$ | $O N$ | $O F F$ | $O F F$ | $O F F$ | $O N$ | $O F F$ | $O F F$ |
| 7 | $O F F$ | $O N$ | $O F F$ | $O F F$ | $O F F$ | $O N$ | $O F F$ | $O N$ |
| 8 | $O F F$ | $O N$ | $O F F$ | $O F F$ | $O F F$ | $O N$ | $O N$ | $O F F$ |
|  | $O F F$ | $O N$ | $O F F$ | $O F F$ | $O F F$ | $O N$ | $O N$ | $O N$ |

Note: The VS-4x4YC may be operated using one of two protocols. To switch the VS-4x4YC to Protocol 2000 set dip-switch \#5 to OFF. To switch the VS-4x4YC to this protocol (old one) set dip-switch \#5 to ON. The machine may be operated via K-switch using the old protocol and via K-ontrol using Protocol 2000. In other instances it is recommended to operate using Protocol 2000.

