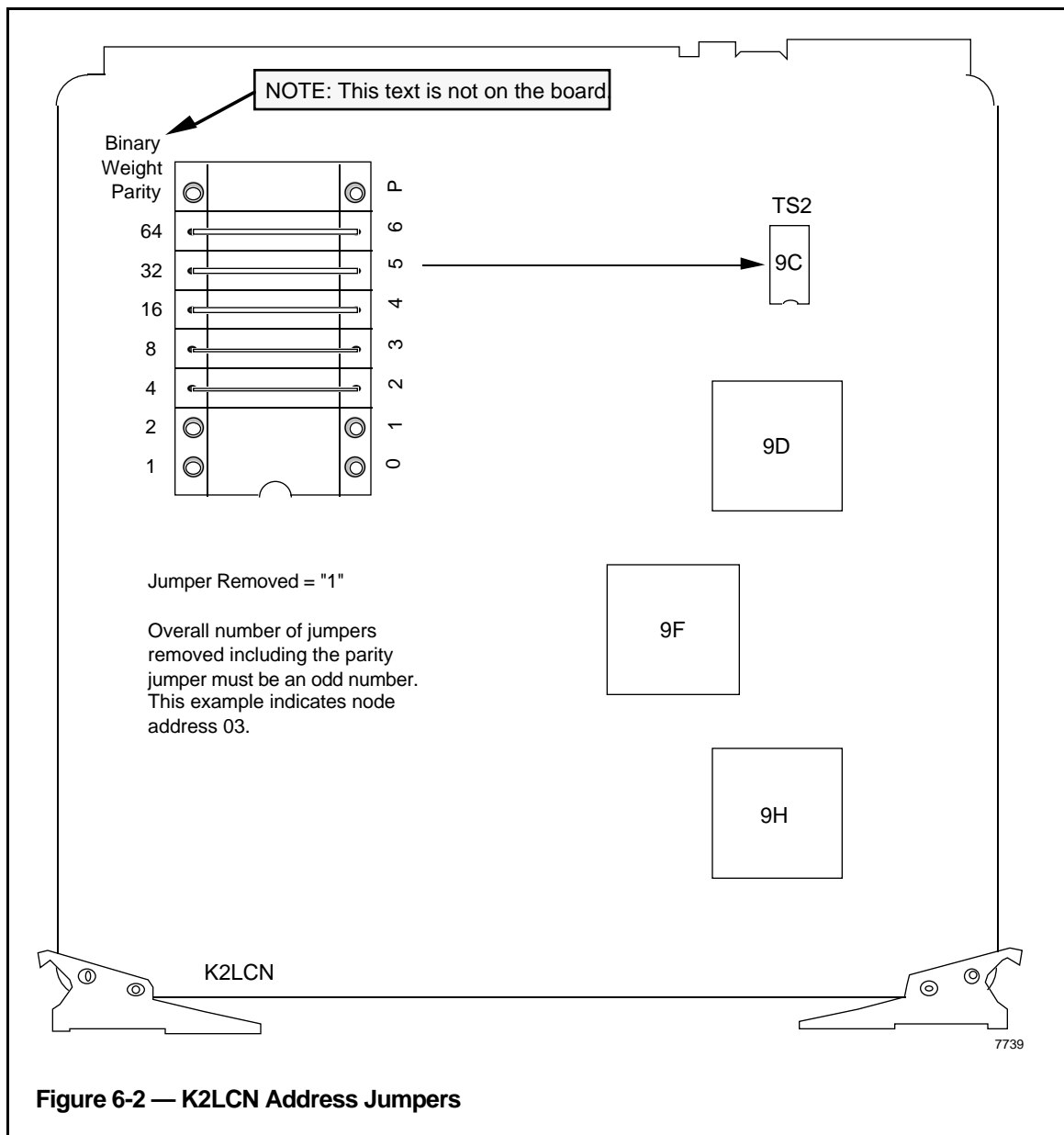## 6.2.1 LCN Node Addressing (Pinning)

Each K2LCN board (slots 1, 4, 7, and 9) has an LCN node address header that must be set for the particular node address it occupies. If you replace one of these boards, be sure the node address jumpers (or switches) on the header are set the same as they were on the board you are replacing. See Figure 6-2 for the location of the K2LCN node header and the pinning options for the K2LCN.

NOTE: This text is not on the board

Binary
Weight
Parity

TS2
9C

64
32
16
8
4
2
1

P
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

9D

Jumper Removed = "1"

Overall number of jumpers
removed including the parity
jumper must be an odd number.
This example indicates node
address 03.

9F

9H

K2LCN

7739

Figure 6-2 — K2LCN Address Jumpers

6.2.2 UCN Node Addressing (Pinning)

The NIM MODEM card (slot 10 in tower #1, for the optional redundant NIM slot 10 in tower #2) also has a UCN node address header that must be set for the address it occupies. If you replace this card, the node address switches must be set the same as the card that was removed. See Figure 6-3 for the location of the UCN node header.

The UCN pinning headers are set in the same way as the LCN headers, except there is a larger address range. Acceptable UCN addresses on the Enhanced Micro TDC 3000 control system, however, are "1" for the primary NIM and "2" for the redundant NIM. To set the UCN address, set switches to represent the weights in the node address (a switch "OFF" is a "1"). Adjust parity so that the number of switches set to "OFF", including the parity switch, is an odd number.

Note: The NIM MODEM circuit board is shown set for a UCN node address of five (5) with parity.

Figure 6-3 — NIM MODEM Card 6325