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MBX 1553

User Guide

Document No. T-T-MU-MBS######-A-0-A8

CURTISS WRIGHT Controls
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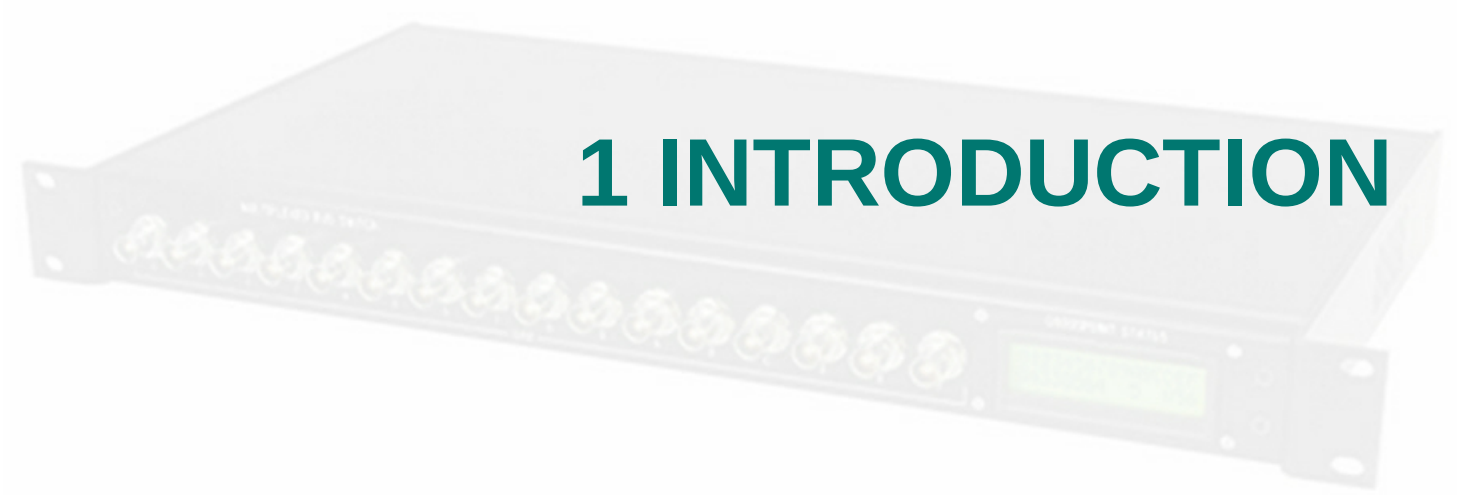
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CURTISS WRIGHT Controls
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MBX 1553



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 How To User This Manual

1.1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this manual is to describe the MBX 1553 Multiplex 1553 Bus Switch and its unpacking, setup, and operation.

1.1.2 Scope

This manual contains the following information:

- Overview of MBX 1553 capabilities and features
- Physical and functional description of the MBX 1553
- Instructions on how to use the MBX 1553

The information in this manual is intended for information systems personnel or system integrators.

1.1.3 Style and Conventions

- Command names are capitalized and bolded. For example, **HELP**.
- Hexadecimal values are written with a "0x" prefix. For example, 0x7e.
- Command line interface command notation:

  <LRU#> Indicates that an LRU number is required. Valid LRU numbers are the hexadecimal numbers 0x0 to 0xF.

  <Bus#> Indicates that a Bus number is required. Valid Bus numbers are the hexadecimal numbers 0x0 to 0xF.

1.2 Related Information

The following documents are referred to in this specification.

- *MIL-STD-1553A, Military Standard, Aircraft Internal Time Division Command/ Response Multiplex Data Bus,* 30 April 1975.
- *MIL-STD-1553B, Military Standard, Aircraft Internal Time Division Command/ Response Multiplex Data Bus,* 21 September 1978.

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- Improve the quality of our operations to meet the needs of our customers, suppliers, and other stakeholders.
- Provide our employees with the tools and overall work environment to fulfill, maintain, and improve product and service quality.
- Ensure our customer and other stakeholders that only the highest quality product or service will be delivered.

The British Standards Institution (BSI), the world's largest and most respected standardization authority, assessed Curtiss-Wright Controls' Quality System. BSI's Quality Assurance division certified we meet or exceed all applicable international standards, and issued Certificate of Registration, number FM 31468, on May 16, 1995. The scope of Curtiss-Wright Controls' registration is: "Design, manufacture and service of high technology hardware and software computer communications products." The registration is maintained under BSI QA's bi-annual quality audit program.

Customer feedback is integral to our quality and reliability program. We encourage customers to contact us with questions, suggestions, or comments regarding any of our products or services. We guarantee professional and quick responses to your questions, comments, or problems.

1.4 Technical Support

Technical documentation is provided with all of our products. This documentation describes the technology, its performance characteristics, and includes some typical applications. It also includes comprehensive support information, designed to answer any technical questions that might arise concerning the use of this product. We also publish and distribute technical briefs and application notes that cover a wide assortment of topics. Although we try to tailor the applications to real scenarios, not all possible circumstances are covered.

Although we have attempted to make this document comprehensive, you may have specific problems or issues this document does not satisfactorily cover. Our goal is to offer a combination of products and services that provide complete, easy-to-use solutions for your application.

If you have any technical or non-technical questions or comments, contact us. Hours of operation are from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Standard/Daylight Time.

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CURTISS WRIGHT Controls
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MBX 1553



2 PRODUCT OVERVIEW

2.1 Overview

The Curtiss-Wright Controls' MBX 1553 shown in Figure 2-1, is a MIL-STD-1553 "virtual patch panel.". This 16 x 16 crosspoint switch provides differential connections from 16 transformer-coupled Line Replaceable Unit (LRU) inputs to 16 MIL-STD-1553 differential buses. The MBX 1553 eliminates time-consuming bus rewiring between different avionics simulations or test scenarios. Figure 2-2 shows the MBX 1553 switch housed in a 19" rack-mountable chassis.

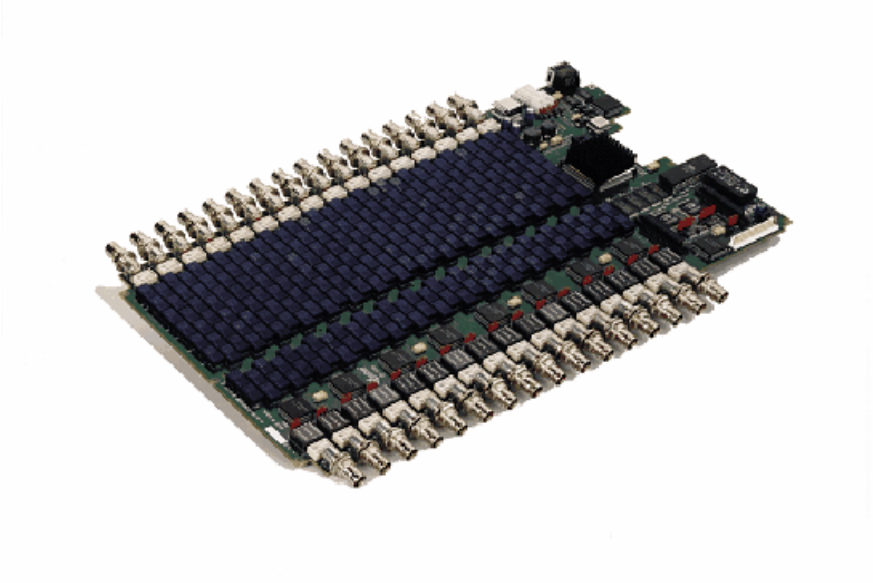


Figure 2-1 MBX 1553 with 16 LRU Inputs and 16 Bus Connections



Figure 2-2 MBX 1553 with Enclosure

2.2 MBX 1553 Features

The MBX 1553 has the following features:

- Up to 16 transformer-coupled LRU inputs via standard concentric twinax connectors. This product is NOT designed to support direct-coupled LRU devices.
- Up to 16 MIL-STD-1553 bus output connections via standard concentric twinax connector.
- Provides logic that ensures that any single LRU port can be connected to only one of the buses at a time.
- LRU and bus coupling relays physically disconnect the LRU and/or bus from the crosspoint switch if they are not currently logically connected.
- The switch configuration is stored in non-volatile memory. After each power-up event, the crosspoint switch is configured in the last working state.
- Support MIL-STD-1553A, MIL-STD-1553B, and mixed-device environments.
- The LRU units can be any transformer-coupled MIL-STD-1553 device: bus controller, remote terminal, or monitor.
- Out-of-band control/status uses an RS-232 port.
- Front-panel LCD indicates switch status.
- Can be connected to a modem and controlled from a remote location.

The standard MBX 1553 product (DHAS-MBS1616) contains coupling transformers and isolation resistors for connecting to MIL-STD-1553 data buses using transformer-coupled line replaceable units (LRUs). Curtiss-Wright has created part number DHAS-2900-13324 for customers requiring connection to MIL-STD-1553 data buses without using coupling transformers and isolation resistors.

	**CAUTION:** The DHAS-2900-13324 (modified MBX 1553) does not contain any coupling transformers or fault-isolation resistors. You must supply these transformers and resistors external to the DHAS-2900-13324 if required for your application.

2.2.1 Command Line Interface

The MBX 1553 provides an out-of-band command line interface, which allows configuration of the switch and receipt of status information from the switch. This command line interface has the following features:

On-line help

- Command set supports the connection of a specified LRU to a specified bus.
- Command set supports the disconnection of a specified LRU.
- Command set supports the display of the crosspoint switch status.
- Provides a "prompt" to indicate the MBX 1553 is ready to receive and process commands.
- At power-up, the last configuration used is automatically restored.
- Requires no user intervention on startup.

See Chapter 4 for a detailed description of this interface.

2.3 Structure

The MBX 1553 has three primary functions:

1. Connect LRU inputs to the appropriate specified Bus outputs.
2. Provide an out-of-band command line interface to the user.
3. Provide status information to the user via the command line interface and front-panel LCD status display.

2.3.1 LRU Inputs

The MBX 1553 is composed of up to 16 LRU Input connections. These port pairs are numbered as shown in Figure 2-3, viewed from the front of the MBX 1553.

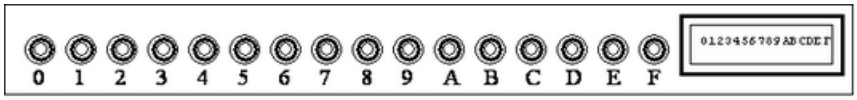


Figure 2-3 MBX 1553 LRU Input Numbering

The MBX 1553 Switch is composed of up to 16 Bus Output connections. These port pairs are numbered as shown in Figure 2-4, viewed from the back of the MBX 1553.

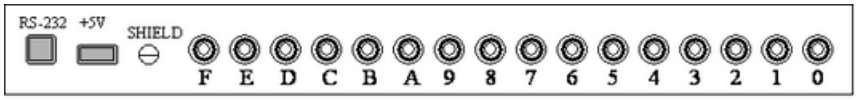


Figure 2-4 MBX 1553 Bus Output Numbering

The MBX 1553 uses a crosspoint switch to allow each LRU to be connected or disconnected. If an LRU is connected to a bus, it can only be connected to a single bus at a given time. Any combination of LRUs can be connected to a bus. The MBX 1553 uses LRU coupling relays to physically connect each LRU to the crosspoint matrix if the LRU is logically connected to a bus through configuration by the command line interface (current configuration) or the non-volatile memory (after power-up).

If an LRU is not logically connected to any bus, the LRU coupling relay automatically physically disconnects the LRU from the crosspoint matrix. Each LRU has a coupling transformer and a pair of fault-isolation resistors to provide the proper connection for each of the transformer-coupled LRUs. A crosspoint matrix consisting of 256 relays allows each LRU to be physically connected to each bus.

Bus coupling relays are used to physically disconnect the bus from the crosspoint matrix if no LRUs are logically connected to the given bus. If any LRU is logically connected to a given bus, the bus-coupling relay is automatically connected. This architecture described here is illustrated in Figure 2-5.

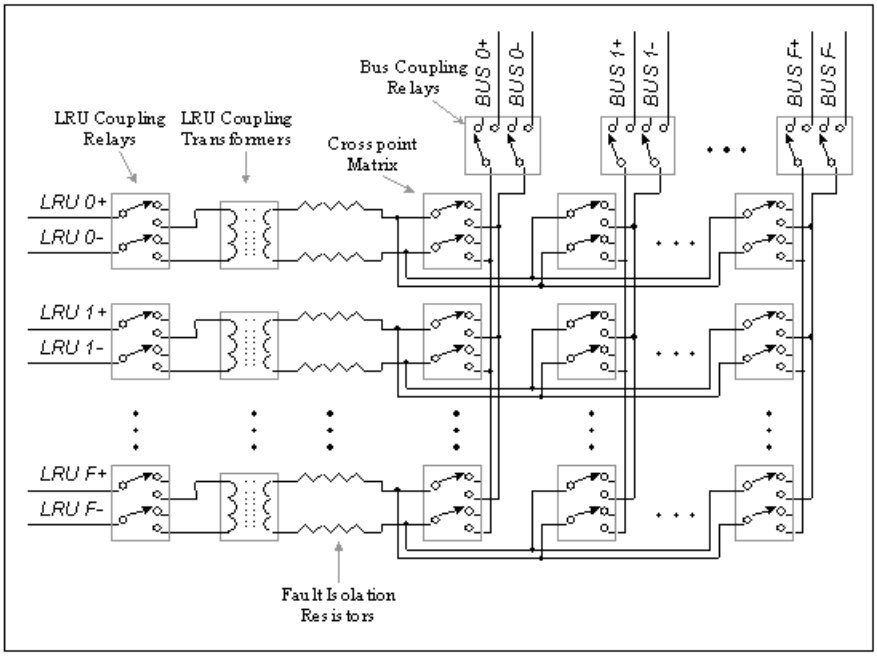


Figure 2-5 MBX 1553 Crosspoint Switch Architecture

2.3.2 LCD Interface

The MBX 1553 provides a front-panel LCD status display that indicates the current switch configuration. This is particularly useful if the control terminal in not located in close proximity to the MBX 1553 unit.

The LCD status display consists of two lines. The top line displays the available LRU connections. A MBX 1553 with 16 LRU connections will have all 16 input connections ('0' through 'F') displayed. The second line indicates the current connection for each of the available LRUs. The bus connection is displayed directly below the each of the associated LRU connections.

If no bus connection is present, no bus number will be displayed. If the LRU is connected to a bus, the number of the bus will be displayed under the LRU number. Figure 2-6 illustrates an example LCD display. In this situation, all of the 16 LRUs are disconnected, except LRUs 4, 8, and 9. LRUs 4 and 8 are connected to bus 2, while LRU 9 is connected to bus 3.

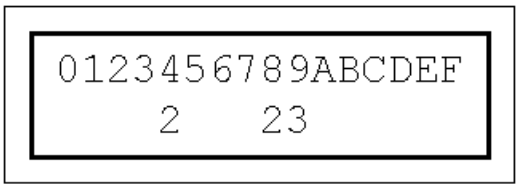


Figure 2-6 LCD Status Display

2.4 Connecting a Terminal

A VT-100 compliant terminal (or terminal program running on a PC) can be connected to the MBX 1553 using an RS-232 cable. Data rates of 9600, 19200, 38400, and 57600 baud are supported. The terminal should be set for 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, and no parity.

It is not necessary to set the baud rate. The MBX 1553 can autobaud with the terminal. Connect a terminal to the MBX 1553, press several keys to give the MBX 1553 serial input, and the MBX 1553 automatically detects the baud rate. See the Autobauding section for details.

When the MBX 1553 has the same baud rate as the terminal, the command prompt, "MBS>>", displays on the terminal. This indicates the MBX 1553 is ready to process commands.

2.5 Higher-Level Control Software

Software applications may be developed to interface to the MBX 1553 to isolate the user from the command line interface, to automate laboratory control of this equipment, or to fulfill some other special requirement. Software can be written using the command line interface described in Chapter 4 to communicate with the MBX 1553. If developing interface applications, consider the following:

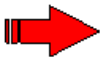
- Each command must be followed by a carriage return. The carriage return can be followed by an optional line feed with the same results.
- The MBX 1553 will echo received characters. When sending a command string to the MBX 1553, the computer interfacing with the MBX 1553 will receive the sent command before receiving the appropriate response from the MBX 1553. The higher-level control software should be designed to filter this out.
- If the serial cable used does not have hardware flow control, it is possible to overrun the UART FIFO in the MBX 1553, losing data in the process. A practical solution is to not send the next serial character in the string until the current character has been echoed back. A time-out function should be considered to avoid having the control software wait indefinitely if the MBX 1553 is not powered-up or the serial cable is incorrectly installed.
- It may be necessary on power-up of the MBX 1553 to autobaud the MBX 1553 so that the MBX 1553 is using the same baud rate as the computer. One possibility is to send a string of carriage returns until the command prompt, "MBS>>" is received.

2.6 Connection Modem

To allow for multiple points of control, a modem can be connected to the MBX 1553. The process of connecting a modem to the switch is described in Section 3.12.

2.7 Applications

The MBX 1553 is a “virtual patch-panel” which eliminates time-consuming bus rewiring between different MIL-STD-1553 simulations or test scenarios.



NOTE: The MBX 1553 is designed as a static bus configuration tool. This eliminates time-consuming bus rewiring between different avionics configurations. The MBX 1553 is NOT designed to switch LRUs while a device is actively transmitting. When changing system configurations using the MBX 1553, there should be no traffic on the respective bus(es).

2.7.1 MIL-STD-1553 Bus Switch With One Control Point

The MBX 1553 is easy to set up to be controlled by one access point. This access point must be a VT-100 compliant terminal and connected to the MBX 1553 with an RS-232 cable. Connecting a terminal to the MBX 1553 allows a system administrator to quickly configure or check the status of the MBX 1553.

2.7.2 MIL-STD-1553 Bus Switch With Multiple Independent Control Points

Connecting a VT-100 directly to the MBX 1553 is simple to set up. This method, however, limits the number of MBX 1553 control points to one. To allow for multiple access points, a modem can be connected to the MBX 1553 using the RS-232 port. This allows control of the switch from multiple locations and with no distance limitation.

2.7.3 Redundant MIL-STD 1553 Buses

In many avionics applications, dual-redundant (or greater) buses are used. The MBX 1553 offers up to 16 LRU and bus connections. In non-redundant applications, this would allow up to 16 LRUs and buses to be connected to a single MBX 1553. In a dual-redundant application, up to eight LRUs and buses could be connected to a single MBX 1553. In a tri-redundant application, up to five LRUs and buses could be connected to a single MBX 1553, with a single LRU and bus connection left over. In most redundant applications, it is necessary to switch both connections (primary and secondary) for a particular LRU when connecting it to a specified bus. However, in certain scenarios it may be desirable to only connect one of the associated connections (for example, the secondary bus) to test system characteristics when the other connection (for example, the primary bus) sustains damage.

2.7.4 Using More Than 16 LRUs

Many avionics applications may require more than 16 LRUs. To accommodate this situation, multiple MBX 1553 units can be cascaded together. Figurere 2-7 shows two 16x16 (16 LRUs and 16 buses) MBX 1553 units combined to form a 32 x 16 non-blocking MIL-STD-1553 switch.

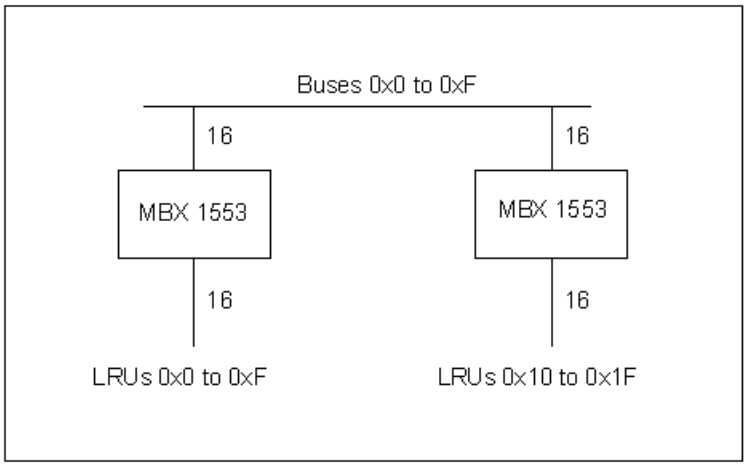


Figure 2-7 32 x 16 Switch Using Two MBX 1553 Units

This topology is also useful in situations where the LRUs may be situated in different locations. With transformer-coupled LRUs, the LRU must be located within 20 feet of the bus connection, in this case the MBX 1553. If the application involved two groups of LRUs, each group within a different room in the laboratory, two MBX 1553 units could be used. Each MBX 1553 could be located with each group of respective LRUs, so each LRU could be located within 20 feet of the connected MBX 1553s.

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MBX 1553



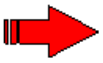
3 INSTALLATION

3.1 Installation Package

The MBX 1553 package contents are listed below:

- MBX 1553 (installed in enclosure)
- Enclosure side panels for use with 19" rack
- Enclosure non-skid feet
- Manuals CD
- Power Supply connector
- RS-232 cable and adapter

3.2 MBX 1553 Enclosure

	**NOTE**: Installation drawings of the MBX 1553 are located in Appendix C.

The MBX 1553 is shipped in its enclosure. The side panels installed for shipment do not allow the use of the MBX 1553 in a 19” rack.

If the MBX 1553 will be installed in a rack, remove the four screws from each of the side panels, and remove the normal side panels from the enclosure. Using the screws that were just removed, install the side panels designed for use with a 19” rack. The MBX 1553 can then be mounted in a rack using the associated mounting hardware included with the rack.

If the MBX 1553 is not going to be installed in a rack, it may be desirable to install the non-skid rubber feet. These four rubber feet can be moved from the adhesive backing and mounted on the bottom of the MBX 1553 enclosure. Keep the shipping material in the event that the MBX 1553 needs to be returned.

3.3 Jumper Settings

The MBX 1553 is shipped with default jumper setting that will be ideal for most applications. It may be desirable to change these jumper settings based on a particular system configuration. If this is necessary, follow these steps.

1. Remove the top of the enclosure by removing the five screws for the top panel. Two of the screws are located on the top of the enclosure and three are located on the rear edge of the top panel. The top panel of the enclosure can then be removed.

	**CAUTION**: Exercise care regarding the static environment. An anti-static mat connected to a wristband should be used when handling or installing the MBX 1553.

2. For each of the LRU connections, a coupling transformer is used as shown in Figure 3-1. J35 through J50 are the associated headers for LRUs 0 though F, respectively. In the default shipping position, the center-tap of this transformer is not connected. If the jumpers are moved from the left position to the right position (when viewed from the front of the MBX 1553 enclosure), the center-tap of the associated coupling transformers will be connected to the analog ground of the MBX 1553. While this will result in a common reference point for the center-tap if all of the jumpers are moved to the right position, it is also likely that some of the noise from the MBX 1553's switching power supply will be

coupled to the MIL-STD-1553 bus connections. If changing these jumper settings, test and ensure that any noise coupled to the data bus connections will not be excessive for the particular operating environment.

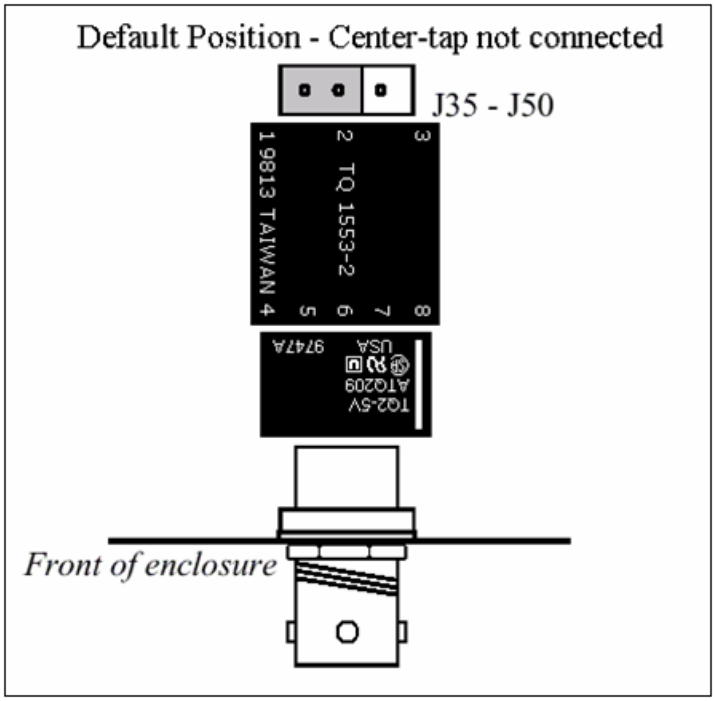


Figure 3-1 View of Headers J35 through J50

3. J54 through J57 are set at the factory and should NOT be changed.
4. Header J58 shown in Figure 3-2 is used to enable or disable the backlight of the front-panel LCD. In its default position, the LCD backlight will be enabled, making it easier to read the LCD status display and serving as a power-on indicator for the MBX 1553. If it is desired to disable the LCD backlight, move the header from the right position to the left position, as viewed from the front of the MBX 1553 enclosure.

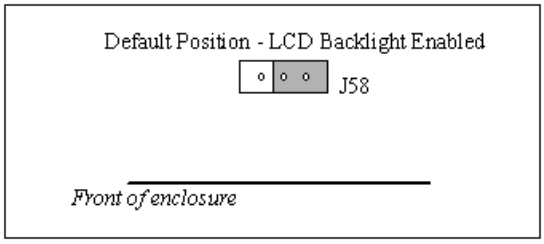


Figure 3-2 View of Header J58

5. Install the top of the MBX 1553 enclosure using the five screws removed in Step #1.

3.4 Connecting and External Ground Connection

The back of the MBX 1553 is shown in Figure 3-3. The MBX 1553 enclosure connects all of the shields of the LRU and bus cabling together. However, unless the shielding of this cabling is connected to a reference elsewhere in the system, the shielding will be connected but left floating. It may be desirable to connect the shielding to a common reference point, that is, a centralized ground. The MBX 1553 enclosure provides a location to connect the shield of the MBX 1553 to such a potential. A screw and washer on the back of the MBX 1553 enclosure can be used to connect a wire that could be tied to a common reference voltage for the shield.



Figure 3-3 Back View of MBX 1553 Unit

	**CAUTION**: MIL-STD-1553 shielding and ground considerations are system-dependent and must be made with respect to many concerns, including ground loops, EMI/RFI, lightning susceptibility, etc.

3.5 Connecting the RS-232 Cable

To use the Out-of-Band command line interface, an RS-232 cable must be connected to the MBX 1553. Make this connection using the supplied RS-232 cable with an RJ-45 connector. The RJ-45 connector should be plugged into the RS-232 connector shown in Figure 3-3. Appendix B describes the RS-232 cable requirements.

3.6 Connecting Power to the MBX 1553

Power must be connected to the MBX 1553. The MBX 1553 is designed to use power supply H-AS-PWRSPLY-20, which is provided with the MBX 1553 unit. This desktop power supply accepts 120 VAC and provides +5 VDC (+/-5%) at 6 A. The 5-volt receptacle on the MBX 1553 back panel is shown in Figure 3-4.

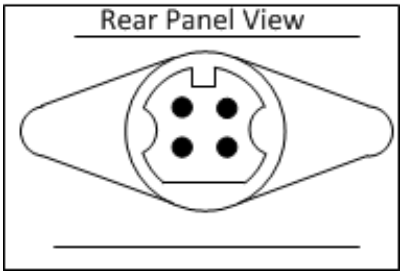
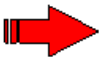
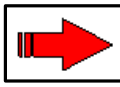


Figure 3-4 MBX 1553 Power Supply Connection

	**NOTE:** The diagram is shown looking into the "female" connector on the Multiplex Bus Switch board.

3.7 Connecting the LRUs

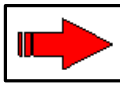
The MIL-STD-1553 LRUs can now be connected to the front of the MBX 1553 unit using standard concentric twinax cabling. The LRUs must be transformer-coupled LRUs and the cabling must be less than 20 feet in length. For the LRUs in the system that are connected via the MBX 1553, no Bus Coupler is required as the coupling transformers and fault-isolation resistors normally provided by a Bus Coupler are contained within the MBX 1553.



NOTE: Bus and LRU MIL-STD-1553 connectors on the MBX 1553 are three-lug Twin-axial with a female center conductor.

3.8 Connecting the Buses

The MIL-STD-1553 buses can now be connected to the rear of the MBX 1553 unit. Each bus must be terminated at both ends, as required by MIL-STD-1553. No internal termination is provided by the MBX 1553 to allow maximum system flexibility. If all LRUs used in the system are connected directly to the MBX 1553, each bus connection could simply consist of a Tee with two terminators installed. If the MBX 1553 resides at an end of a bus, the connection would likely be a Tee with the bus connection on one side of the Tee and a terminator on the other. If other LRUs are connected to the bus but do not utilize the MBX 1553 for connection, they must be connected to the bus via a Bus Coupler.



NOTE: Each end of each bus connection must be properly terminated using a bus terminator.

3.9 Activate the MBX 1553

Once the MBX 1553 has been completely installed, power up the unit to verify proper functionality.

3.10 Autobauding

Since the MBX 1553 can autobaud with the terminal, it is not necessary to set the baud rate. After connecting a terminal to the MBX 1553 and pressing a few keys, the MBX 1553 automatically detects the baud rate. Follow the steps below to connect a VT-100 terminal to the MBX 1553:

1. Connect the terminal to the MBX 1553 using an RS-232 cable. See Appendix B for connector pin definitions.
2. Power on the terminal.
3. If the MBX 1553 is off, power it on. If the MBX 1553 is on, rebooting is not required.
4. Press a character a few times. This enables the MBX 1553 to detect that a new baud rate is required.
5. Press enter a few times. This enables the MBX 1553 to detect the new baud rate.
6. The MBX 1553 command line prompt, "MBS>>", should appear. This shows that the autobaud worked as expected.

3.11 Connecting a Modem

To control the MBX 1553 from multiple locations, a modem must be connected in place of the terminal. For this configuration to work properly the following must be done:

- The modem must be attached to the MBX 1553 using an RS-232 cable as described in Appendix B.
- The modem must be turned on before the MBX 1553. This allows the MBX 1553 to properly configure the modem at power up.
- The modem must be Hayes-compatible.

Tested configurations included a Hayes-compatible modem operating at 14.4 and 28.8 Kbps.

3.12 Troubleshooting

If the MBX 1553 does not boot correctly, double-check cable and power connections. If problems persist, call Technical Support at **(937) 252-5601**.
Please be prepared to supply the following information:

Power Supply Used: _____
Serial Number: _____

3.13 Maintenance

No routine maintenance is required for the MBX 1553.

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MBX 1553



4 COMMAND LINE INTERFACE

4.1 Overview

The MBX 1553 can be configured by using a command line interface. To use the command line interface, a VT-100 compliant terminal must be connected to the MBX 1553 serial port using an RS-232 cable. The available commands, described below, are composed of ASCII characters and are terminated by a carriage return. The command interpreter on the MBX 1553 is not case-sensitive.

4.2 Notation

To simplify the learning curve for the command line interface commands, a consistent notation is used for all help messages and MBX 1553 documentation.

<LRU#> Indicates that an LRU number is required. Valid LRU numbers are the hexadecimal numbers 0 to F.

<Bus#> Indicates that a Bus number is required. Valid Bus numbers are the hexadecimal numbers 0 to F.

4.3 Command Line Interface

The Command Line Interface commands are described in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Command Line Interface

Command	Description	Page
HELP	Displays supported MBX 1553 commands	4-2
Ln Bm	Connects LRU#n to Bus#m	4-2
Ln D	Disconnects LRU#n from Bus	4-2
CLR	Clears crosspoint matrix—All LRUs are disconnected	4-3
ST Ln	Displays status of LRU#n	4-3
ST Bm	Displays status of Bus#m	4-3
ST A	Displays status of all LRUs	4-4
SZ	Displays status of MBX 1553 population level (or "size")	4-4

4.3.1 System Commands

HELP

Description: This command is used to display the command set supported by the MBX 1553. The data is provided to assist terminal operators who have little or no experience with this product. This command is not intended for use by high-level control software, and as such, its response is not documented in detail here.

Responses: "MBS OK." No error occurred. Command executed.
"MBS ERROR 103: Improperly formatted command." No extraneous text may follow command.

4.3.2 Control Commands

L<LRU#> B<Bus#>

Description: This configuration command is used to establish a connection between the specified LRU and Bus. If the LRU has a current connection to a different bus, it will be disconnected from the current bus and connected to the specified bus. If the LRU is currently connected to the specified bus, no change in the crosspoint switch will occur.

Responses: "MBS OK." No error occurred. Command executed. The switch configuration has been saved in non-volatile storage.

"MBS ERROR 101: Invalid LRU#." The valid range for an LRU# is "0" through "F".

"MBS ERROR 105: LRU not populated." This LRU does not exist on this sub-populated MBS.

"MBS ERROR 102: Invalid Bus#." The valid range for a Bus# is "0" through "F".

"MBS ERROR 103: Improperly formatted command." A single space must separate the two parameters. No extraneous text may follow command.

"MBS ERROR 107: Bus not populated." This Bus does not exist on this sub-populated MBX 1553.

Example: **L4 BE** {connect LRU #4 to Bus #E}

L<LRU#> D

Description: This configuration command is used to disconnect the specified LRU from a bus. If the LRU has a current connection to a bus, it will be disconnected from the current bus. If the LRU is not currently connected to a bus, no change in the crosspoint will occur.

Responses: "MBS OK." No error occurred. Command executed. The switch configuration has been saved in non-volatile storage.

"MBS ERROR 101: Invalid LRU#." The valid range for an LRU# is "0" through "F".

"MBS ERROR 105: LRU not populated." This LRU does not exist on this sub-populated MBX 1553.

"MBS ERROR 103: Improperly formatted command." A single space must separate the two parameters. No extraneous text may follow command.

Example: **L4 D** {disconnect LRU #4 from its current bus connection}

CLR

Description: This configuration is used to disconnect all LRUs from the buses. This command must be used with care because, as with all MBX 1553 configuration commands, the configuration of the MBX 1553 is saved after each change in its configuration.

Responses: "MBS OK." No error occurred. Command executed.
"MBS ERROR 103: Improperly formatted command." No extraneous text may follow command.

Example: **CLR** {disconnect all LRUs from their current bus connections}

4.3.3 Status Commands

ST L<LRU#>

Description: This status command is used to display the current bus connection of the specified LRU. The status display will consist of the text "LRU#<LRU#>: " followed by the number of the bus connection ("0" through "F"), if any. If the LRU is disconnected, no Bus # will be listed.

Responses: "MBS OK." No error occurred. Command executed.

"MBS ERROR 101: Invalid LRU#." The valid range for an LRU# is "0" through "F".

"MBS ERROR 105: LRU not populated." This LRU does not exist on this sub-populated MBX 1553.

"MBS ERROR 103: Improperly formatted command." A single space must separate the two parameters. No extraneous text may follow command.

Example: **ST L4** {display the status of LRU #4}

ST B<Bus#>

Description: This status command is used to display the current LRU connections of the specified bus. The status display will consist of the text "Bus#<Bus#>: " followed by a listing of the LRU connections ("0" through "F") in ascending order, if any. If multiple LRUs are connected to the bus, the LRU connections will be separated by a single space. If no LRUs are connected, no LRU# will be listed.

Responses: "MBS OK." No error occurred. Command executed.

"MBS ERROR 102: Invalid Bus#." The valid range for a Bus# is "0" through "F".

"MBS ERROR 103: Improperly formatted command." A single space must separate the two parameters. No extraneous text may follow command.

"MBS ERROR 107: Bus not populated." This Bus does not exist on this sub-populated MBX 1553.

Example: **ST B4** {display the status of Bus #4}

ST A

Description: This status command is used to display the status of the entire crosspoint switch. The format of the display is illustrated in Figure 4-1.

Responses: "MBS OK." No error occurred. Command executed.

"MBS ERROR 103: Improperly formatted command." A single space must separate the two parameters. No extraneous text may follow command.

Example: **ST A** {display the status of all LRUs and buses}

LRU#	to	Bus#	LRU#	to	Bus#
0		x	8		x
1		x	9		x
2		x	A		x
3		x	B		x
4		x	C		x
5		x	D		x
6		x	E		x
7		x	F		x

Figure 4-1 ST A Command Response

If an LRU is connected to a bus, the number of the bus it is connected to ("0" though "F") will be displayed in the locations denoted by an "x". If the LRU is not connected to a bus, the "x" will be replaced by a space. The entire display will still be used in sub-populated MBX 1553 units, with no bus connection possible on these unused LRU inputs.

SZ

Description: This status command is used to determine the population level, or "size", of the MBX 1553 unit. The status display indicates this as appropriate. The response will be of the form "NxM", where "N" is a 2-digit, right justified string with the number of LRU input connections that have been populated. The "M" is a 2-digit, left justified string with the number of Bus output connections that have been populated.

Responses: "MBS OK": No error occurred. Command executed. Status display follows on the next line.

"MBS ERROR 103: Improperly formatted command." No extraneous text may follow command.

Example: **SZ** {determine MBX 1553 population level or "size"}

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MBX 1553



5 Appendix A

5.1 Specifications

Hardware Compatibility: MIL-STD-1553A, MIL-STD-1553B

Weight: 6.38 lbs (includes enclosure)

Physical Dimensions
(for enclosure with standard side panels installed and non-skid feet not installed):

Width:	17.000 inches
Depth:	10.275 inches (including 1553 connectors)
Height:	1.725 inches

Electrical Requirements: +5 VDC (+/-5%), 3.5 A

Temperature Range:

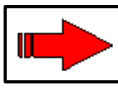
Operating:	0° to +50° C
Storage:	-25° to +70° C

Humidity Range: 0 to 95% (non-condensing)

MTBF 65,003 hours (7.44 years)*

MTBF (without relays) 67,361 hours (7.71 years)*

* The MTBF numbers are based on calculations using MIL-HDBK-217F, Appendix A, for a ground-benign environment.



NOTE: Installation drawings of the MBX 1553 are located in Appendix C.

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MBX 1553



6 Appendix B

6.1 RS-232 Cable

Introduction

It is possible to connect the MBX 1553 to a VT-100 compliant terminal or to a modem using an RS-232 cable. There are a large variety of RS-232 cables available. Depending on the use, the MBX 1553 will use one of two cable wiring methods:

- When connecting to a PC or terminal, the MBX 1553 requires a cable with a built-in null modem. The RJ-45-female-to-RS-232-female adapter supplied with the MBX 1553 is a null-modem adapter.
- When connecting to a modem, the MBX 1553 requires a cable without a null modem.

Cable Ends

There are numerous cable ends available for RS-232. The MBX 1553 uses an RJ-45 connector, as do many dumb terminals. DB-25 and DB-9 connectors are available on many PC systems and modems. Figure B-1 shows the pinouts for the connectors mentioned above.

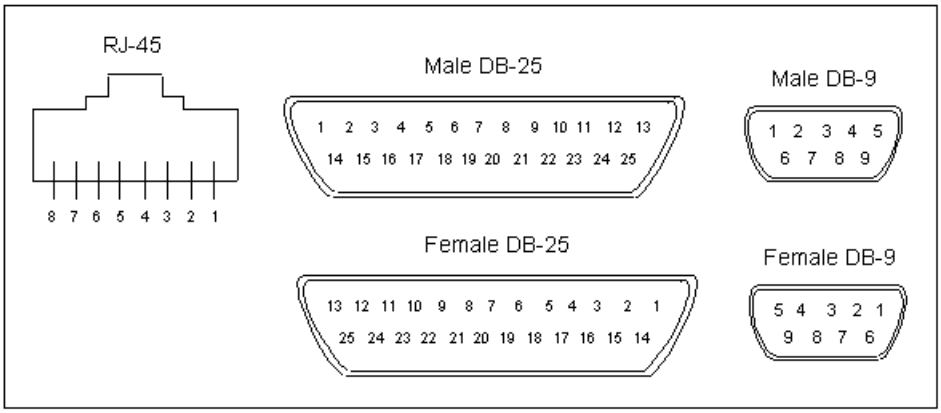


Figure B-1 Cable End Pinouts

Pin Assignments

Each cable end type has a different pinout signal assignment. Table B-1 shows the signals assigned to each pin.

Table B-1 Pin Assignments

Signal	RJ-45 Pin	DB-25 Pin	DB-9 Pin
DTR (out)	1	20	4
CTS (in)	2	5	8
GND	3	7	5
RxD (in)	4	3	2
TxD (out)	5	2	3
GND	6	7	5
RTS (out)	7	4	7
DCD (in)	8	8	1

Cable Connections

Figure B-2 shows the connections required for both null modem and non-null modem cables (although connections for DSR are shown for completeness, that signal is not used by the MBX 1553).

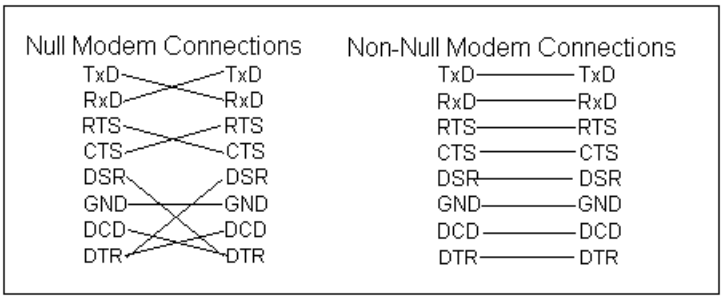


Figure B-2 Wiring Requirements

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MBX 1553



7 Appendix C

7.1 Installation Drawings

MBX 1553 Cabinet

- Click outline dimension to read them in a pop-up.

Front Panel

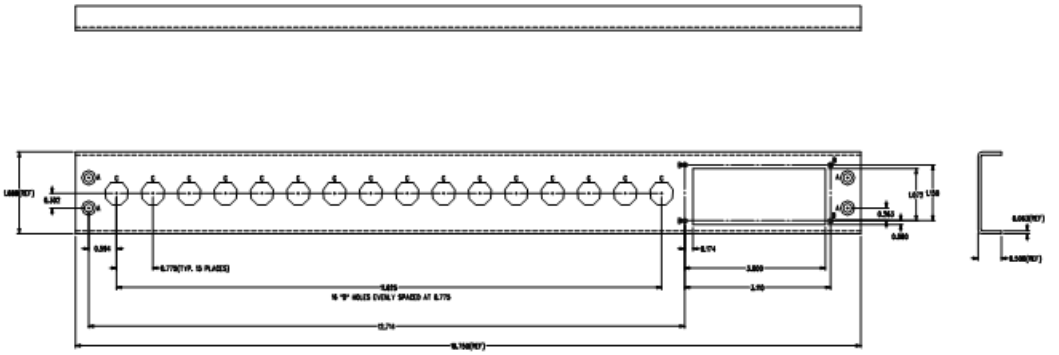


Figure C-1 Front Pane

Back Panel

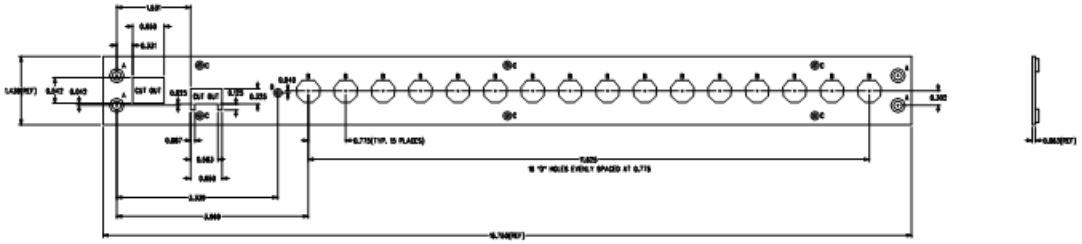


Figure C-2 Back Panel

Side Panel

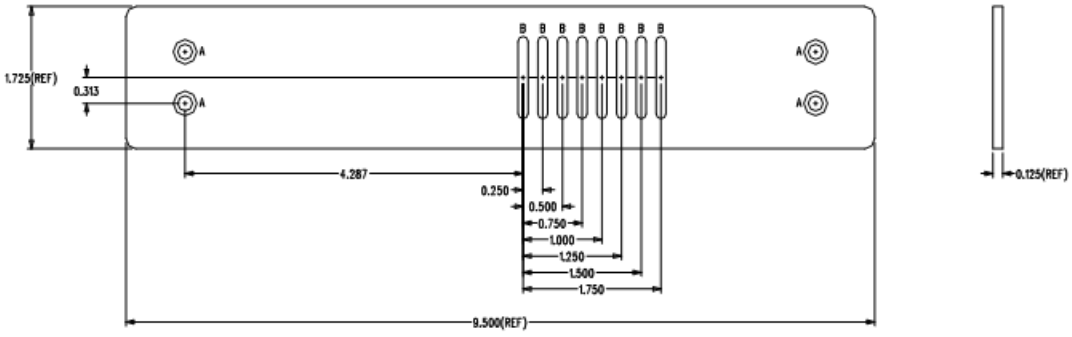


Figure C-3 Side Panel

Rack Mount



Figure C-4 Rack Mount

Top Panel

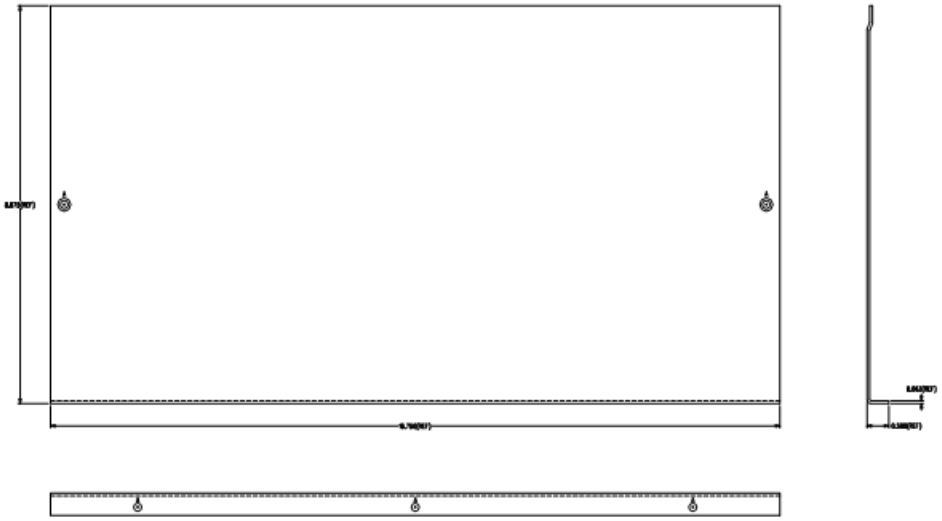


Figure C-5 Top Panel

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