

EUROMAP 82.4	OPC UA interfaces for plastics and rubber machinery - Peripheral devices - Part 4: Dosing Systems
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**EUROMAP 82.4 (Release 1.0.0) is identical with
OPC 40082-4 (Release 1.0.0) and VDMA 40082-4:2026-07**

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Forewords

OPC UA is a machine to machine communication technology to transmit characteristics of products (e.g. manufacturer name, device type or components) and process data (e.g. temperatures, pressures or feed rates). To enable vendor unspecific interoperability the description of product characteristics and process data has to be standardized utilizing technical specifications, the OPC UA companion specifications.

This specification was created by a joint working group of the OPC Foundation and EUROMAP. It is adopted identically as VDMA Specification.

Compared with the previous version, the following changes have been made:

Version	Changes
OPC 40082-4, v1.0	

EUROMAP

EUROMAP is the European umbrella association of the plastics and rubber machinery industry which accounts for annual sales of around 13.5 billion euro and a 40 per cent share of worldwide production. Almost 75 per cent of its European output is shipped to worldwide destinations. With global exports of 10.0 billion euro, EUROMAP's around 1,000 machinery manufacturers are market leaders with nearly half of all machines sold being supplied by EUROMAP members.

EUROMAP provides technical recommendations for plastics and rubber machines. In addition to standards for machine descriptions, dimensions and energy measurement, interfaces between machines feature prominently. The provision of manufacturer independent interfaces ensures high levels of machine compatibility.

OPC Foundation

OPC is the interoperability standard for the secure and reliable exchange of data and information in the industrial automation space and in other industries. It is platform independent and ensures the seamless flow of information among devices from multiple vendors. The OPC Foundation is responsible for the development and maintenance of this standard.

OPC UA is a platform independent service-oriented architecture that integrates all the functionality of the individual OPC Classic specifications into one extensible framework. This multi-layered approach accomplishes the original design specification goals of:

- Platform independence: from an embedded microcontroller to cloud-based infrastructure
- Secure: encryption, authentication, authorization and auditing
- Extensible: ability to add new features including transports without affecting existing applications
- Comprehensive information modelling capabilities: for defining any model from simple to complex

1 Scope

OPC 40082-4 describes the data model for dosing systems as part of a plastic & rubber production cell/line (e.g. extrusion/injection moulding) for data exchange with manufacturing execution systems (MES) and other components of the cell/line. Dosed materials may be granulate, powder or liquids. For liquid silicon and rubber dosing systems, please refer to OPC 40082-3: LSR Dosing Systems. This specification is applicable for dosing systems mounted directly on the machine as well as for systems not directly mounted on the machine (e.g. floor-mounted).

The target of OPC 40082-4 is to provide a unique interface for dosing systems from different manufacturers to ensure compatibility.

The following functionalities are covered:

- General information about the dosing system (manufacturer, model, serial number...), current configuration and status.
- Process information like throughput for monitoring and process optimization.
- Closed loop controls between the components of the production cell/line.

Following functions are not included:

- Safety related signals like emergency stop

2 Normative references

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

OPC 10000-1, *OPC Unified Architecture - Part 1: Overview and Concepts*

<http://www.opcfoundation.org/UA/Part1/>

OPC 10000-3, *OPC Unified Architecture - Part 3: Address Space Model*

<http://www.opcfoundation.org/UA/Part3/>

OPC 10000-5, *OPC Unified Architecture - Part 5: Information Model*

<http://www.opcfoundation.org/UA/Part5/>

OPC 10000-6, *OPC Unified Architecture - Part 6: Mappings*

<http://www.opcfoundation.org/UA/Part6/>

OPC 10000-7, *OPC Unified Architecture - Part 7: Profiles*

<http://www.opcfoundation.org/UA/Part7/>

OPC 10000-8, *OPC Unified Architecture - Part 8: Data Access*

<http://www.opcfoundation.org/UA/Part8/>

OPC 10000-9, *OPC Unified Architecture - Part 9: Alarms and Conditions*

<http://www.opcfoundation.org/UA/Part9/>

OPC 10000-100, *OPC Unified Architecture - Part 100: Devices*

<http://www.opcfoundation.org/UA/Part100/>

OPC 40001-1, *OPC UA for Machinery - Part 1: Basic Building Blocks*

<http://www.opcfoundation.org/UA/Machinery/>

OPC 40083: *OPC UA interfaces for plastics and rubber machinery – General Type definitions*

<http://www.opcfoundation.org/UA/PlasticsRubber/GeneralTypes>

3 Terms, definitions and conventions

3.1 Overview

It is assumed that basic concepts of OPC UA information modelling are understood in this specification. This specification will use these concepts to describe the OPC 40082-4 Information Model. For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in the documents referenced in Clause 2 apply.

Note that OPC UA terms and terms defined in this specification are *italicized* in the specification.

3.2 Conventions used in this document

The conventions described in OPC 40083 apply.

3.3 Abbreviations

EXT Extruder

IMM Injection Moulding Machine

MES Manufacturing Execution System

4 General information to OPC UA interfaces for plastics and rubber machinery and OPC UA

For general information on OPC UA interfaces for plastics and rubber machinery and OPC UA see OPC 40083.

For liquid silicon and rubber dosing systems, please refer to OPC 40082-3: LSR Dosing Systems.

5 Use cases

The following functionalities are covered:

- General information about the dosing system (manufacturer, model, serial number...), current configuration and status.
- Optimizing process: Throughput of dosing has to be adjusted with other components in the production cell/line (e.g. extruder/haul-off speed).
- Process information (throughput, actual weight)
- Monitoring (Status, Errors)
- Recipe management: Dosing systems store their configurations in so-called recipes. These include information on nominal process parameters (temperatures, dosing volumes ...). OPC 40082-4 allows transferring datasets between dosing systems and MES/line controllers for building a central repository of recipes.

6 OPC 40082-4 Information Model overview

The task of a dosing system is to bring material into the production process. This can be done in a continuous or discontinuous manner (batch) or a combination of both (see Figure 1 for an example). The material can be gravity fed or controlled and combined with an optional starve feeder (e.g. for extrusion).

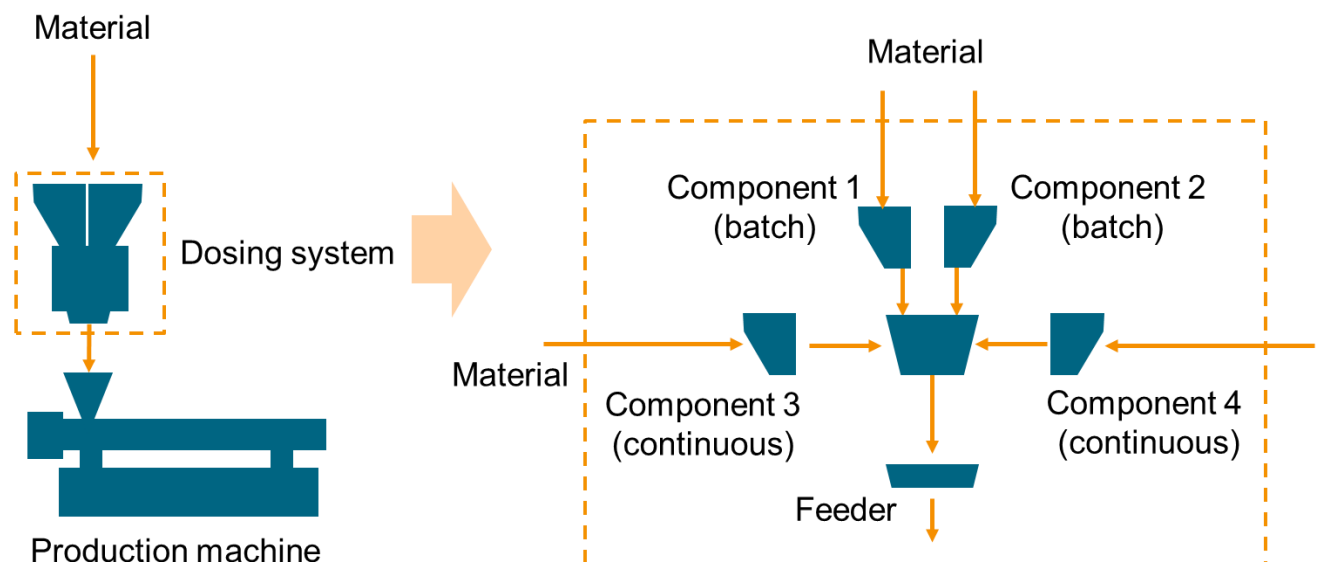


Figure 1 – Dosing System example

The information model defined in this specification models the complex structure of a dosing system as follows:

The top level *ObjectType DosingSystemType* contains the objects for machine identification, machine state and configuration of the complete dosing system. The individual components are modelled in the *OperationType* with all properties required to monitor and control the operation of the system.

7 DosingSystemType

7.1 DosingSystemType definition

This OPC UA *ObjectType* is used for the root *Object* representing a dosing system as part of a production cell/line. It is formally defined in Table 1.

The instance(s) of *DosingSystemType* shall be located under the *Machines Object* of the Server (see OPC UA for Machinery).

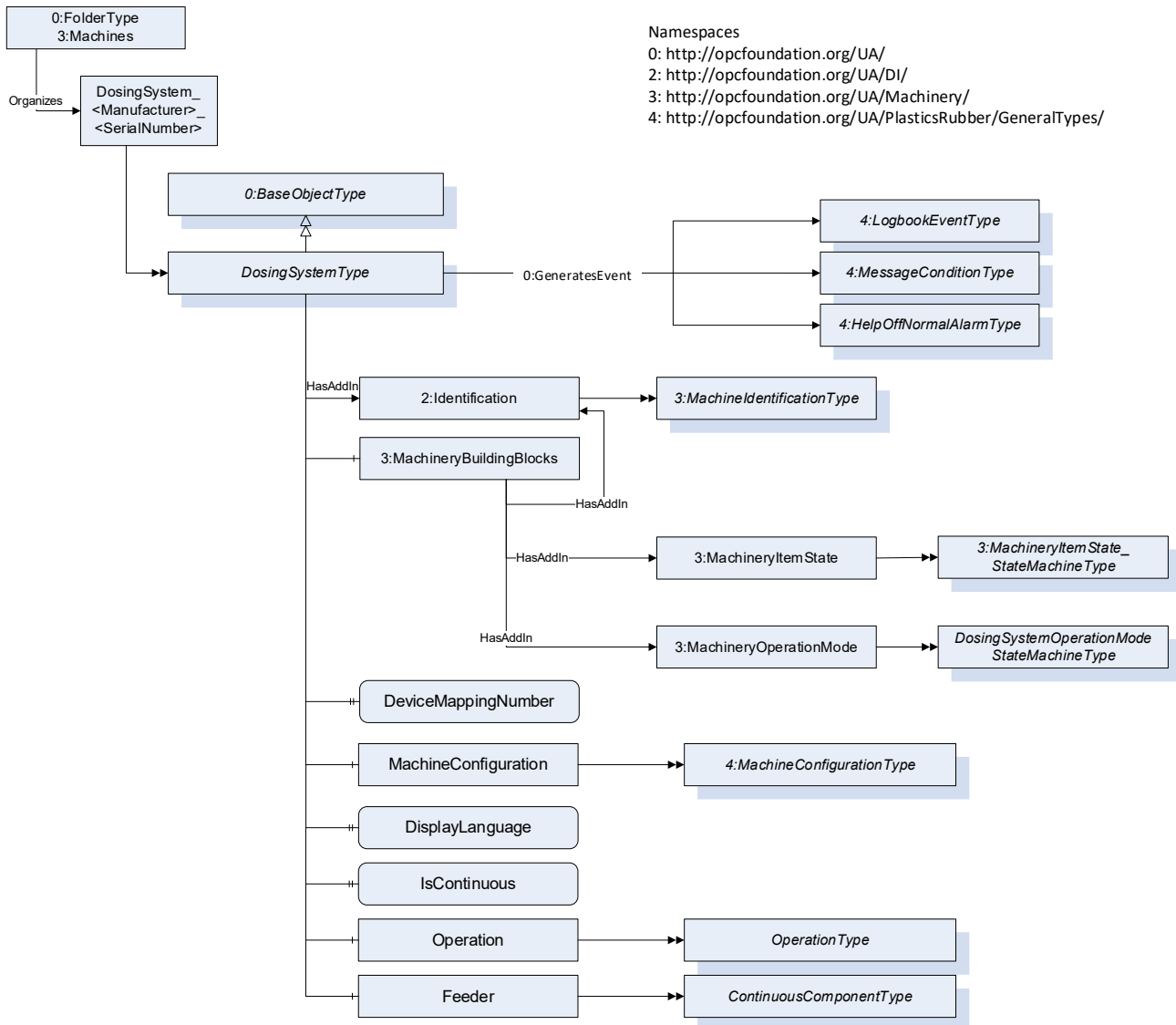


Figure 2 – Overview DosingSystemType

NOTE: If the OPC UA server is implemented in the controller of the dosing system so only one instance of *DosingSystemType* will be created. But it is also possible that one OPC UA server is connected to several machine controls as one interface to the MES. In this case several instances of *DosingSystemType* will be created.

Table 1 – DosingSystemType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	DosingSystemType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	Type Definition	Other
Subtype of the 0:BaseObjectType defined in OPC 10000-5					
0:HasAddIn	Object	2:Identification		3:MachineIdentificationType	M
0:HasComponent	Object	3:MachineryBuildingBlocks		0:FolderType	M
0:HasComponent	Object	MachineConfiguration		4:MachineConfigurationType	M
0:HasProperty	Variable	DisplayLanguage	0:LocaleId	0:PropertyType	O, RW
0:HasProperty	Variable	IsContinuous	0:Boolean	0:PropertyType	M, RO
0:HasComponent	Object	Operation		OperationType	M
0:HasProperty	Variable	DeviceMappingNumber	0:UInt32	0:PropertyType	M, RW
0:HasComponent	Object	Feeder		ContinuousComponentType	O
0:GeneratesEvent	ObjectType	4:LogbookEventType	Defined in OPC 40083		
0:GeneratesEvent	ObjectType	4:MessageConditionType	Defined in OPC 40083		
0:GeneratesEvent	ObjectType	4:HelpOffNormalAlarmType	Defined in OPC 40083		
Conformance Units					
OPC 40082-4 Basic					
OPC 40082-4 Alarms					

7.2 Identification and MachineryBuildingBlocks

The *MachineIdentificationType* is defined in OPC UA for Machinery (OPC 40001-1) and provides basic information on a machine/device.

For the *InstanceDeclaration* the *ModellingRules* of the *Properties Model* and *DeviceClass* are overridden to mandatory.

The *Object MachineryBuildingBlocks* contains building blocks from OPC UA for Machinery as defined in OPC 40001-1. For this version of OPC 40082-4, the *Object* uses the two *AddIns MachineryItemState* and *MachineryOperationMode*.

Table 2 – DosingSystemType Additional Subcomponents

BrowsePath	References	NodeClass	BrowseName	Data Type	Type Definition	Other
2:Identification	0:HasProperty	Variable	2:Model	0:LocalizedText	0:PropertyType	M, RO
2:Identification	0:HasProperty	Variable	2:DeviceClass	0:String	0:PropertyType	M, RO
3:MachineryBuilding Blocks	0:HasAddIn	Object	3:MachineryItemState		3:MachineryItemState_StateMachineType	M
3:MachineryBuilding Blocks	0:HasAddIn	Object	3:MachineryOperationMode		3:MachineryOperationMode_StateMachineType	M

The *DeviceClass Property* shall have the value “Dosing System”.

The components of the *DosingSystemType* have additional references which are defined in Table 3.

Table 3 – DosingSystemType Additional References

SourceBrowsePath	Reference Type	Is Forward	TargetBrowsePath
3:MachineryBuildingBlocks	0:HasAddIn	True	2:Identification

7.2.1 Machine State and Operation Mode

To provide the machine state, this specification uses the *AddIn MachineryItemState* from OPC 40001-1. Different *Methods* defined in this specification non-exclusively trigger state transitions, meaning that the server can also trigger these transitions in other ways (e.g. HMI input, control logic...):

- *EnableDevice* (defined in 8.5) triggers the transition from *NotAvailable* to *NotExecuting* by e.g. switching on the drives of the device. *NotExecuting* means, the dosing device is ready for dosing and waiting for a dosing signal.
- *DisableDevice* (defined in 8.6) triggers the transition from any state to *NotAvailable* by e.g. switching off the drives of the device. Further *SubStates* like e.g. "sleep", "energy saving", "eco mode" or "off" are not defined in this specification.
- *StartDosing* (defined in 8.7) triggers the transition from *NotExecuting* to *Executing* if *RemoteControlActivated* (defined in Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.) is in mode "OPC UA" (2). If not, the transition is performed by the server.
- The transition from *Executing* state to any other state can be triggered in different ways depending on the application, e.g. automatically by the server in IMM application after each cycle or by the methods *StopDosing* or *StopDosingAfterCycle* in case of continuous dosing.

Figure 3 gives an overview of the machine state, transitions and methods.

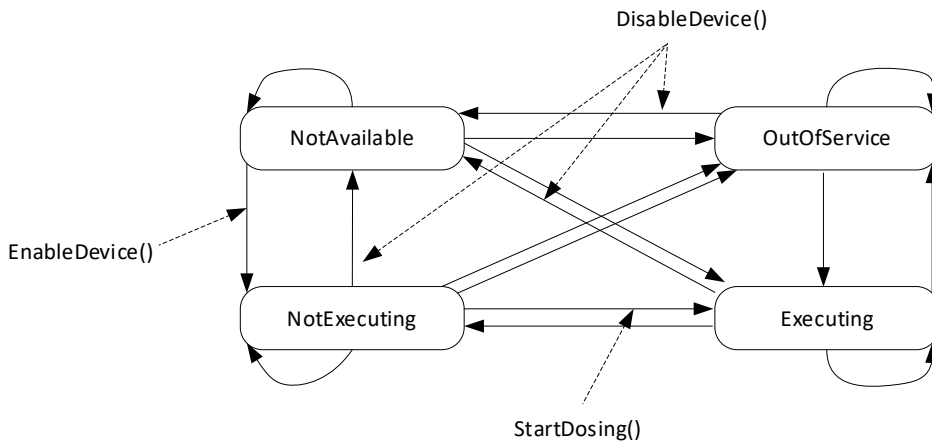


Figure 3 – MachineryItemState Overview

For the operation modes, the *MachineryOperationMode* state machine is used without changes:

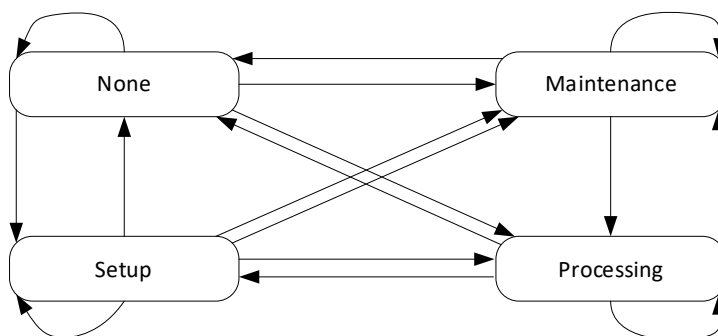


Figure 4 – MachineryOperationMode Overview

7.3 DeviceMappingNumber

Description: Unique identifier/address/number for devices of the same *DeviceType* within a local network. Several peripheral devices of the same *DeviceType* can be connected to a production machine (e.g. IMM or extruder). In most applications, the production machine must map the connected peripheral devices to internal logical devices and zones in a fixed configuration (e.g. hot runner systems according to the wiring or temperature control devices according to the tubing).

The mapping shall be stable after reconnecting the devices and is therefore not possible via IP addresses, which can be assigned dynamically via DHCP. *DeviceMappingNumber* sets the mapping order of peripheral devices of the same type on the local network and is therefore of type *UInt32*.

Example: 1

7.4 MachineConfiguration

The *MachineConfiguration Object* represents the current configuration of the Dosing System. The *MachineConfigurationType* is defined in OPC 40083.

7.5 DisplayLanguage

With the *DisplayLanguage Property* the client can set the desired language on the user interface at the Dosing System. If the peripheral device does not support the configured language, it can keep the previous setting or use English as the default.

7.6 IsContinuous

The dosing device can be installed on an extruder (EXT) or an injection moulding machine (IMM). EXT is a continuous process, IMM is a cyclic process. For inline dosing devices, directly mounted on the feed throat of an IMM the *IsContinuous* flag is false, when installed on an EXT this flag is true.

For batch blenders which are cyclic based by themselves, this flag is set true since the output flow of a batch blender does not need to be synchronized with for example an IMM.

7.7 Operation

This *ObjectType* contains parameters which are necessary to operate the Dosing System. The *OperationType* is defined in chapter 8.

7.8 Feeder

A feeder can be used for starve feeding (under feeding) of a production machine and is defined by the *ContinuousComponentType*. E.g. a screw feeder where *DosingMode* is set to ONLY_CONVEYING. The *ContinuousComponentType* is defined in chapter 11.20.

8 OperationType

8.1 OperationType definition

The *OperationType* contains objects which are necessary to operate the *DosingSystem*. It is formally defined in Table 4. The top level of the *OperationType* describes the whole dosing system while detailed information about the single components can be found in the *ComponentsType Object*.

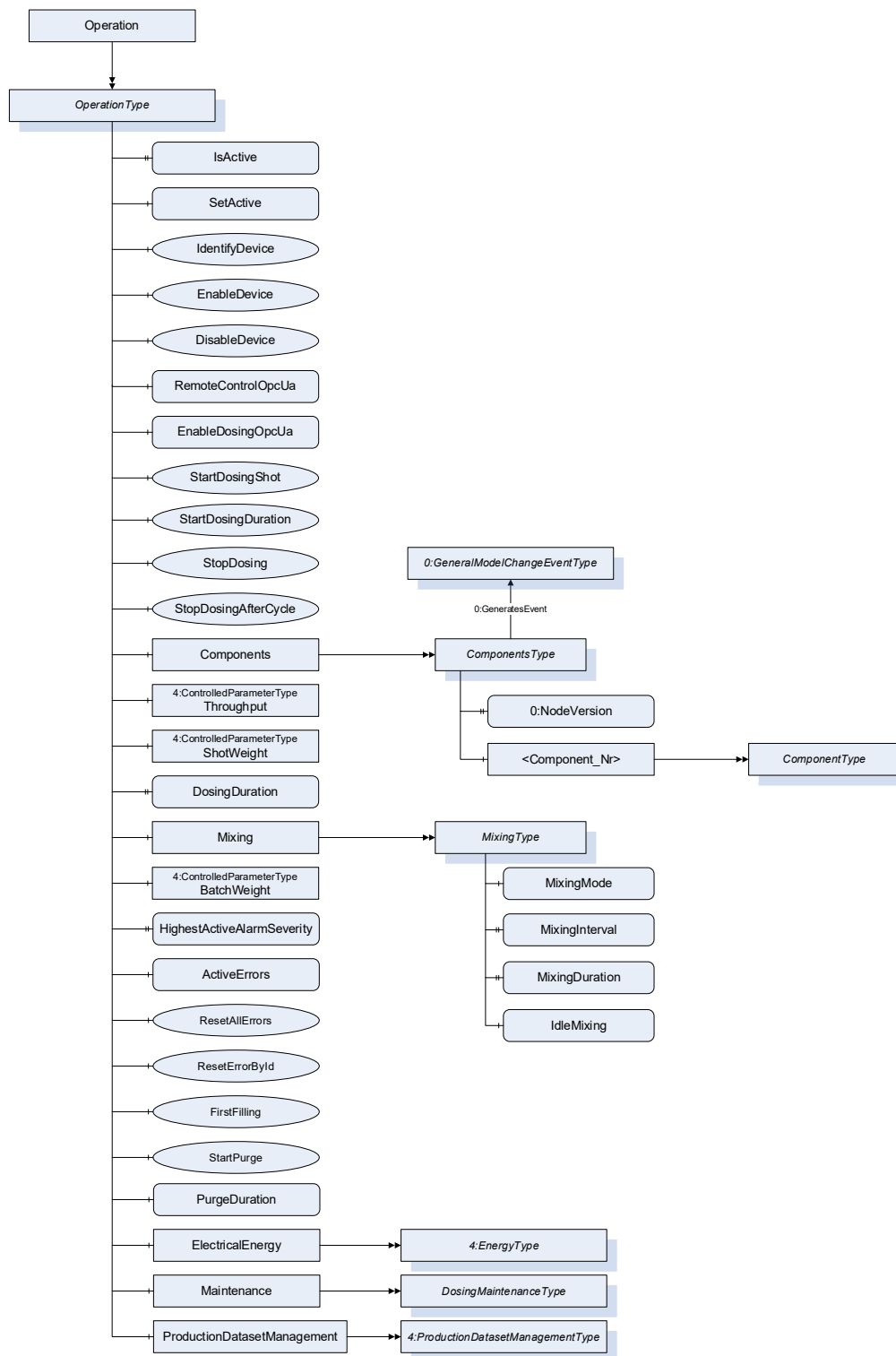


Figure 5 – OperationType Overview

Table 4 – OperationType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	OperationType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	TypeDefinition	Other
Subtype of 0:BaseObjectType defined in OPC 10000-5					
0:HasProperty	Variable	IsActive	0:Boolean	0:PropertyType	O, RO
0:HasComponent	Variable	SetActive	0:Boolean	0:BaseDataVariableType	O, RW
0:HasComponent	Method	IdentifyDevice			O
0:HasComponent	Method	EnableDevice			M
0:HasComponent	Method	DisableDevice			M
0:HasComponent	Variable	RemoteControlOpcUa	0:Boolean	0:BaseDataVariableType	M
0:HasComponent	Variable	EnableDosingOpcUa	0:Boolean	0:BaseDataVariableType	M
0:HasComponent	Method	StartDosingShot			O
0:HasComponent	Method	StartDosingContinuous			O
0:HasComponent	Method	StopDosing			O
0:HasComponent	Method	StopDosingAfterCycle			O
0:HasComponent	Object	Components		ComponentsType	M
0:HasComponent	Object	Throughput		4:ControlledParameterType	O
0:HasComponent	Object	ShotWeight		4:ControlledParameterType	O
0:HasComponent	Variable	DosingDuration	0:Duration	0:BaseDataVariableType	O, RW
0:HasComponent	Object	Mixing		MixingType	O
0:HasComponent	Object	BatchWeight		4:ControlledParameterType	O
0:HasProperty	Variable	HighestActiveAlarmSeverity	0:UInt16	0:PropertyType	M, RO
0:HasComponent	Variable	ActiveErrors	4:ActiveErrorDataType []	0:BaseDataVariableType	M, RO
0:HasComponent	Method	ResetAllErrors			O
0:HasComponent	Method	ResetErrorById			O
0:HasComponent	Method	FirstFilling			O
0:HasComponent	Method	StartPurge			O
0:HasComponent	Variable	PurgeDuration	0:Duration	0:BaseDataVariableType	O
0:HasComponent	Object	ElectricalEnergy		4:EnergyType	O
0:HasComponent	Object	Maintenance		DosingMaintenanceType	O
0:HasComponent	Object	ProductionDataSetManagement		4:ProductionDataSetManagementType	O
Conformance Units					
OPC 40082-4 Basic					

8.2 IsActive

The *IsActive* Property provides information if the dosing unit is active in the current production.

8.3 SetActive

The *SetActive variable* activates the dosing unit for the current production.

NOTE: Malfunction or activation by mistake should be covered on machine side (not part of this specification).

8.4 IdentifyDevice

The *DosingSystem* on which this method is called shows itself by e.g. activation of a LED.

Signature: IdentifyDevice();

Table 5 – IdentifyDevice Method AddressSpace Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	IdentifyDevice				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	TypeDefinition	Modelling Rule

NOTE: This Method is identical to the IdentifyDevice Method in OPC 40082-1.

8.5 EnableDevice

Enables the device, for example activate motor drives. Triggers the transition from *MachineryItemState NotAvailable* to *NotExecuting*.

Signature: EnableDevice();

Table 6 – EnableDevice Method AddressSpace Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	EnableDevice				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	Type Definition	Modelling Rule

8.6 DisableDevice

Disables the device, for example deactivate motor drives. Triggers the transition from any *MachineryItemState* to *NotAvailable*.

Signature: DisableDevice();

Table 7 – DisableDevice Method AddressSpace Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	DisableDevice				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	Type Definition	Modelling Rule

8.7 RemoteControlOpcUa

Variable to set and read the actual remote control state of the server instance. If *RemoteControlOpcUa* is FALSE, the interface is read-only (Variables not writeable, methods not executable).

RemoteControlOpcUa remains writeable, even if set to FALSE.

8.8 EnableDosingOpcUa

Variable to set and read the actual state how the dosing signal is transferred from the client to the dosing system in addition to *RemoteControlOpcUa*.

If *EnableDosingOpcUa* is FALSE, dosing has to be triggered by another interface, e.g. hard-wired signals.

If *RemoteControlOpcUa* is FALSE, *EnableDosingOpcUa* shall be ignored.

8.9 StartDosingShot

If *EnableDosingOpcUa* is TRUE, this method can be used to start dosing for one shot with a defined duration specified by *DosingDuration*, no arguments.

If *EnableDosingOpcUa* is FALSE, the return statement shall be “Bad_InvalidState”

In case of inline dosing in a cyclic production process, this method needs to be called every cycle.

Signature

StartDosingShot();

Table 8 – StartDosingShot Method AddressSpace Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	StartDosingShot				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	Type Definition	Modelling Rule

If *StartDosingShot* is used, *DosingDuration* becomes mandatory.

8.10 StartDosingContinuous

If *EnableDosingOpcUa* is TRUE, this method can be used to start dosing continuously, no arguments.

If *EnableDosingOpcUa* is FALSE, the return statement shall be “Bad_InvalidState”

Signature

```
StartDosingContinuous();
```

Table 9 – StartDosingContinuous Method AddressSpace Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	StartDosingContinuous				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	Type Definition	Modelling Rule

8.11 StopDosing

Method to stop dosing immediately. No arguments.

Signature

```
StopDosing();
```

Table 10 – StopDosing Method AddressSpace Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	StopDosing				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	Type Definition	Modelling Rule

8.12 StopDosingAfterCycle

Method to stop dosing after the current dosing cycle (e.g. to get a valid batch mix with batch blending). No arguments.

Signature

```
StopDosingAfterCycle();
```

Table 11 – StopDosingAfterCycle Method AddressSpace Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	StopDosingAfterCycle				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	Type Definition	Modelling Rule

8.13 Components

This *ObjectType* is a container for all *Components* in the *DosingSystem*. The *ComponentsType* is described in chapter 11.

8.14 Throughput

Current throughput of the *DosingSystem* in mass or volume per time. The modelling rule for this node is optional to cover pure feeders, but is mandatory for all other dosing units.

Unit: kg/h or lb/h

8.15 ShotWeight

Current shotweight of the parts produced by the production machine in mass.

Unit: g or oz

8.16 DosingDuration

Used for inline dosing where the dosing device is mounted on the feed throat of the production machine. This parameter defines the duration the dosing shall be active after receiving the *StartDosingShot* signal.

If *DosingDuration* is used, the dosing device shall stop dosing after the duration. *StopDosing* or *StopDosingAfterCycle* are not necessary in this case but shall have a higher priority if used anyway.

8.17 Mixing

In case the dosing station is equipped with an active mixing device like a batch blender, this object provides information about the mixing process. The *MixingType* is defined in chapter 9.

8.18 BatchWeight

Target batch weight for batch blenders in absolute values.

Unit: g or oz

8.19 HighestActiveAlarmSeverity

Description: Indication of the severity of the highest active alarm (0 = no active alarm – 1000 = possible error). Together with *ActiveErrors*, it provides a minimal error handling for devices without alarm support. However, the variable shall be filled even if alarms are supported.

The severity classification defined in OPC 40083 (clause 6.4) shall be used.

Example: 400

8.20 ActiveErrors

Description: List of the active errors of the device. It provides a minimal error handling for devices without alarm support. However, the variable shall be filled even if alarms are supported. The *ActiveErrorDataType* is defined in OPC 40083. If there is no active error, the array is empty.

8.21 ResetAllErrors

Description: Method to reset all errors of the device.

Signature

```
ResetAllErrors();
```

8.22 ResetErrorById

Description: Method to reset one error of the device.

Signature

```
ResetErrorById(  
    [in] String Id);
```


Table 12 – ResetErrorById Method Arguments

Argument	Description
Id	Id of the error, listed in <i>ActiveErrors</i> , that shall be reset.

Table 13 – ResetErrorById Method AddressSpace Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	ResetErrorById				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	Type Definition	Modelling Rule
HasProperty	Variable	InputArguments	Argument[]	PropertyType	Mandatory

8.23 FirstFilling

Method to fill the *DosingSystem* for the first time with the mixture of materials from the current recipe.

No Arguments.

Signature: `FirstFilling();`

Table 14 – FirstFilling Method AddressSpace Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	FirstFilling				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	Type Definition	Modelling Rule

8.24 StartPurge

Method to start the purging function on the dosing system. No arguments.

Once purging, the *State* of all components will be set to “Purging” and can be used to monitor if the purging sequence has finished.

Signature

`StartPurge();`

Table 15 – StartPurge Method AddressSpace Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	StartPurge				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	Type Definition	Modelling Rule

8.25 PurgeDuration

Duration of the purging function of the dosing system.

8.26 ElectricalEnergy

Information about the electrical power and energy consumption of the *DosingSystem*. The *EnergyType* is defined in OPC 40083.

8.27 Maintenance

Information on the maintenance status of the dosing system. The *DosingMaintenanceType* is defined in chapter 16.

8.28 ProductionDatasetManagement

The *ProductionDatasetManagementType* is defined in OPC 40083 and provides functionalities for the management of recipes/machine settings.

9 MixingType

9.1 MixingType definition

In case the dosing station is equipped with an active mixing device like on a batch blender, the mixing process can be controlled with the type *MixingType*, which is defined in Table 16.

Table 16 – MixingType definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	MixingType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	TypeDefinition	Other
Subtype of <i>0:BaseObjectType</i> defined in OPC UA Part 5					
0:HasComponent	Variable	MixingMode	0:UInt16	0:MultiStateValueDiscreteType	M, RW
0:HasProperty	Variable	MixingInterval	0:UInt16	0:PropertyType	O, RW
0:HasProperty	Variable	MixingDuration	0:Duration	0:PropertyType	O, RW
0:HasComponent	Variable	IdleMixing	0:Boolean	0:BaseDataVariableType	O, RW

9.2 MixingMode

The mixing mode parameter can be used to set the required mixing mode. The *MultiStateValueDiscreteType* should provide the available mixing modes.

Table 17 – Values for MixingMode

EnumValue	ValueAsText	Description
0	NO_MIXING	No mixer available or mixing OFF
1	CONTINUOUS_MIXING	Mixer is activated after the first batch (blender) and is mixing continuous until the dosing device is stopped
2	TIMED_MIXING	The mixer is started after each batch (blender) and mixes for a defined duration (<i>MixingDuration</i> 9.4)
3	INTERVAL_MIXING	The mixer device is started after a defined number of shots, IMM (<i>MixingInterval</i> 9.3). Duration of mixing is set by <i>MixingDuration</i>

9.3 MixingInterval

Interval between two mixing processes, in number of shots

Note: Mandatory if *MixingMode* is set to *INTERVAL_MIXING*

9.4 MixingDuration

Duration of a mixing process

Note: Mandatory, if *MixingMode* is set to *TIMED_MIXING* or *INTERVAL_MIXING*

9.5 IdleMixing

This flag can be used for "idle mixing". With idle mixing the mixer of the batch blender rotates once in a while to keep the material in the mixer flowing and material does not get blocked by the mixer blades.

10 ComponentsType

10.1 ComponentsType definition

This *ObjectType* is a container for all *Components* in the *DosingSystem*. It is formally defined in Table 18.

Table 18 – ComponentsType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	ComponentsType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	Type Definition	Other
Subtype of 0:BaseObjectType defined in OPC 10000-5					
0:HasProperty	Variable	0:NodeVersion	0:String	0:PropertyType	M, RO
0:HasComponent	Object	<Component_Nr>		ComponentType	MP
0:GeneratesEvent	ObjectType	0:GeneralModelChangeEvent		Defined in OPC 10000-5	
Conformance Units					
OPC 40082-4 Basic					

When instances for components are created, the *BrowseNames* shall be “<Component_Nr>” where Nr is a three-digit number with leading zeros, starting with “001”. The *ComponentType* is defined in chapter 11.

11 ComponentType

11.1 ComponentType definition

The *ComponentType* represents a device which brings material into the dosing system. For the component name, the *Node Attribute DisplayName* shall be used.

The *ComponentType* is abstract. A derived subtype, either for continuous dosing (*ContinuousComponentType*) or discontinuous dosing (*BatchComponentType*) shall be used.

Free falling components shall be modelled with DosingMode “Only_Conveying”.

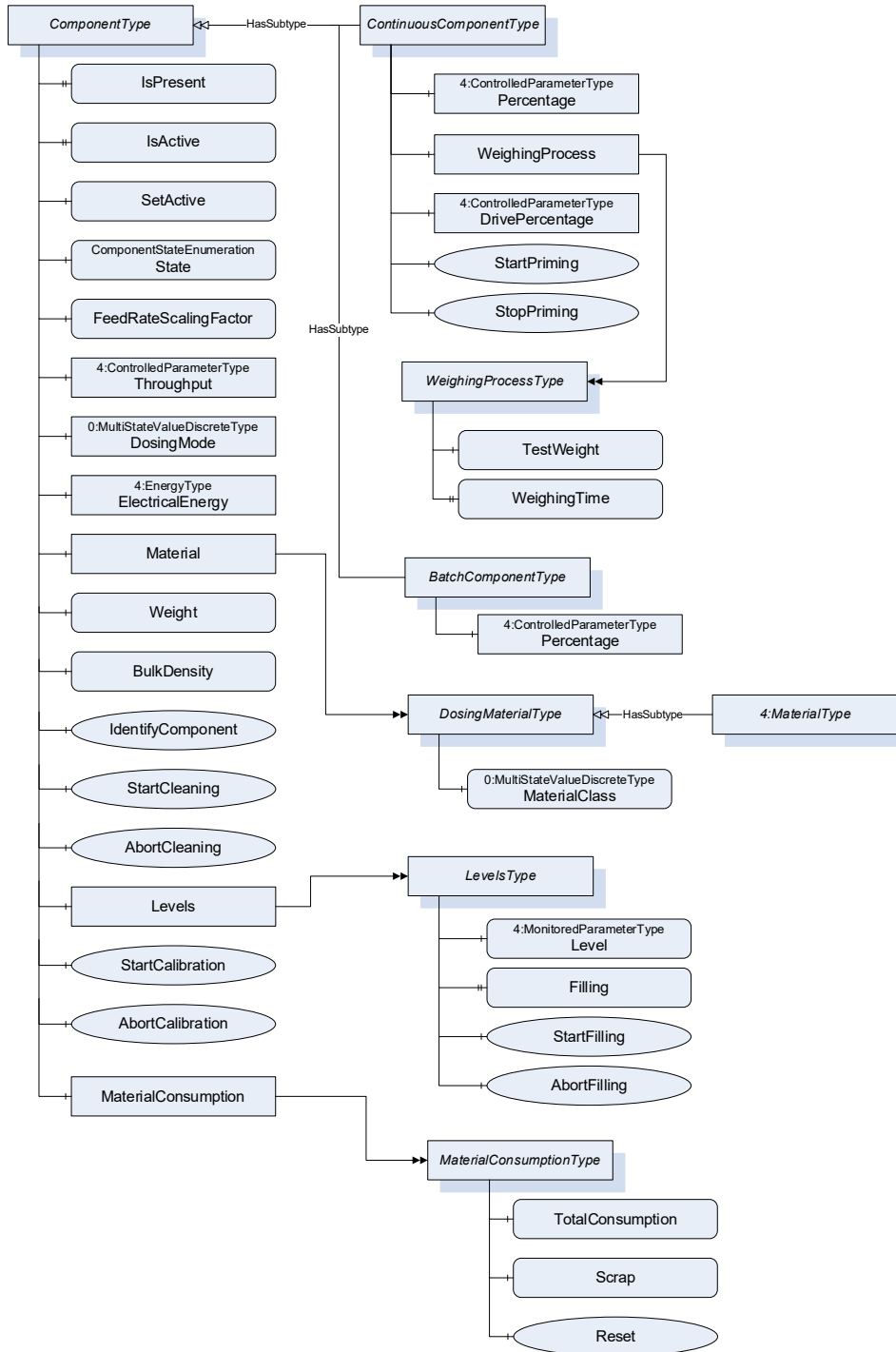


Figure 6 – ComponentType Overview

Table 19 – ComponentType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	ComponentType				
IsAbstract	True				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	Type Definition	Other
Subtype of 0:BaseObjectType defined in OPC 10000-5					
0:HasProperty	Variable	IsPresent	0:Boolean	0:PropertyType	M, RO
0:HasProperty	Variable	IsActive	0:Boolean	0:PropertyType	O, RO
0:HasComponent	Variable	SetActive	0:Boolean	0:BaseDataVariableType	O, RW
0:HasComponent	Variable	State	Component State Enumeration	0:BaseDataVariableType	M, RO
0:HasProperty	Variable	FeedRateScalingFactor	0:Double	0:PropertyType	O, RW
0:HasComponent	Object	Throughput		4:ControlledParameterType	O
0:HasComponent	Variable	DosingMode	0:UInt16	0:MultiStateValueDiscreteType	M, RW
0:HasComponent	Object	ElectricalEnergy		4:EnergyType	O
0:HasComponent	Object	Material		DosingMaterialType	O
0:HasComponent	Object	MaterialConsumption		MaterialConsumptionType	O
0:HasComponent	Variable	Weight	0:Double	0:AnalogUnitType	O, RO
0:HasComponent	Variable	BulkDensity	0:Double	0:AnalogUnitType	O, RW
0:HasComponent	Method	IdentifyComponent			O
0:HasComponent	Method	StartCleaning			O
0:HasComponent	Method	AbortCleaning			O
0:HasComponent	Object	Levels		LevelsType	O
0:HasComponent	Method	StartCalibration			O
0:HasComponent	Method	AbortCalibration			O
0:HasSubtype	ObjectType	ContinuousComponentType	Defined in 11.20		
0:HasSubtype	ObjectType	BatchComponentType	Defined in 11.21		
Conformance Units					
OPC 40082-4 Basic					

11.2 IsPresent

The *IsPresent* flag indicates if the hardware of this component is installed. This *IsPresent* system is used for those Dosing equipment manufacturers using a fixed OPC UA model for different hardware models

11.3 SetActive

The *SetActive variable* activates the dosing component for the current production. *SetActive = False* deactivates the component, even if the setpoint is bigger than 0 % in the recipe.

NOTE: In some cases where the dosing *Percentage* setpoint of this component is bigger than 0 % and *SetActive = False*, the real total material output of the dosing station is not 100 % but 100 %-x % of this component.

Example: a dosing station with 3 components, respectively 80%, 15%, 5% and an Extruder *Throughput* demand of 100 kg/h. The component of 5 % *SetActive = False*. The dosing system will actually supply 95 % (95 kg/h).

11.4 IsActive

The *IsActive* Property provides information if the dosing component is active in the current production.

11.5 State

The *State* property of this component to read the actual working state of the component.

Table 20 – ComponentStateEnumeration Definition

Name	Value	Description
Off	0	The component has been switched off
Ready	1	The component is waiting for a start dosing signal
Dosing	2	The component is actively feeding material
Calibration	3	Component is in calibration mode and can typically not be used for dosing or filling
Error	4	The component has an active error
Cleaning	5	The component is in cleaning mode e.g. hopper draining
Purging	6	The component is in purging mode
Priming	7	The component is in priming mode

11.6 FeedrateScalingFactor

Material-specific output of the *Component* per *DrivePercentage*.

Example:

A dosing screw with a maximum rotational speed of 300 rpm, the material output flow is 900 grams per second. 300 rpm means 100 % *DrivePercentage*. The Feedrate would then be $900/100 = 9$ gram per % per second (g/(%*s))

Running at 50 % *DrivePercentage*, the output will be $50*9 = 450$ g/s.

Example:

A vibrational feeder running at 50 Hz, the material output flow is 10 gram per second. The maximum frequency of the feeder is 250 Hz. 250 Hz equals 100 % *DrivePercentage*, 50 Hz equals 20 % *DrivePercentage*. The feedrate is $10/20 = 0.5$ gram per % per second (g/%/s).

11.7 Throughput

Material Output per time.

Unit: kg/h or lb/h

11.8 DosingMode

The *DosingMode* Property provides information, how the dosing of the component is controlled.

Table 21 – DosingModeEnumeration Definition

Name	Value	Description
ONLY_CONVEYING	0	The throughput is not controlled. The feeder only transports the material (e.g. by screw, conveyor belt) or the material is only falling through a feed opening.
VOLUMETRIC	1	The throughput is controlled by a volumetric dosing system.
GRAVIMETRIC	2	The throughput is controlled by a gravimetric dosing system.
OTHER	3	Throughput is controlled, but in another mode than these above.

11.9 ElectricalEnergy

Information about the electrical power and energy consumption of the component. The *EnergyType* is defined in OPC 40083.

11.10 Material

Information about the material used in the component. The *MaterialType* is defined in OPC 40083.

11.11 Weight

Weight of the Material (e.g. inside the hopper).

Unit: g or oz

11.12 BulkDensity

Bulk density of the material which is dosed (not to be confused with the density of the material itself defined in *MaterialType*).

Unit: kg/l or lb/gal or lb/ft³

11.13 IdentifyComponent

The dosing component on which this method is called shows itself by e.g. activation of a LED.

Signature: `IdentifyComponent();`

NOTE: This Method is identical to the *IdentifyDevice* Method in OPC 40082-1.

Table 22 – IdentifyComponent Method AddressSpace Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	IdentifyComponent				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	Type Definition	Modelling Rule

11.14 StartCleaning

Start the automated cleaning sequence for this component. Once cleaning the component *State* will be set to *Cleaning* and can be used to monitor if cleaning sequence has finished.

Method without arguments.

Signature: `StartCleaning();`

Table 23 – StartCleaning Method AddressSpace Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	StartCleaning				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	Type Definition	Modelling Rule

11.15 AbortCleaning

Method without arguments to abort the current cleaning sequence. If the device *MachineryItemState* is *NotAvailable*, the component *State* shall switch to *Off*, otherwise to *Ready*.

Signature: `AbortCleaning();`

Table 24 – AbortCleaning Method AddressSpace Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	AbortCleaning				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	Type Definition	Modelling Rule

11.16 Levels

Information about the filling of the dosing component. The *LevelsType* is defined in chapter 12.

11.17 MaterialConsumption

Information about the material consumption of the component. The *MaterialConsumptionType* is defined in chapter 13.

11.18 StartCalibration

Start the automated calibration sequence for this component. Once calibrating the *State* will be set to “Calibration” and can be used to monitor if the calibration sequence has finished.

Material and *BulkDensity* should be supported.

Method without arguments.

Signature: `StartCalibration();`

Table 25 – StartCalibration Method AddressSpace Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	StartCalibration				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	DataType	TypeDefinition	Modelling Rule

11.19 AbortCalibration

Abort the current calibration sequence for this component.

Method without arguments.

Signature: `AbortCalibration();`

Table 26 – AbortCalibration Method AddressSpace Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	StartCalibration				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	DataType	TypeDefinition	Modelling Rule

11.20 ContinuousComponentType

11.20.1 ContinuousComponentType definition

The *ContinuousComponentType* is a subtype of the abstract *ComponentType* and describes *Components*, where the materials are fed to the production machine in a continuous flow instead of batches. Injection moulding can be considered as continuous flow during plastification.

The *ContinuousComponentType* is formally defined in 11.20.

The dosing can be controlled with either (and only one of) *Percentage* or *DrivePercentage*.

Table 27 – ContinuousComponentType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	ContinuousComponentType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	DataType	TypeDefinition	Other
Subtype of ComponentType defined in 11					
0:HasComponent	Object	Percentage		4:ControlledParameterType	O
0:HasComponent	Object	WeighingProcess		WeighingProcessType	O
0:HasComponent	Object	DrivePercentage		4:ControlledParameterType	O
0:HasComponent	Method	StartPriming			O
0:HasComponent	Method	StopPriming			O

11.20.2 Percentage

Part (%) of the recipe dosed by this component (recipe).

11.20.3 WeighingProcess

The weighing process can be used to perform a material pre-calibration or to determine the feedrate of the dosing system used by this component.

The *WeighingProcessType* is defined in chapter 15.

11.20.4 DrivePercentage

Relative value (0-100%) of the maximum drive power of the component drive.

Example:

A dosing screw with a maximum rotational speed of 300 rpm. 300 rpm equals 100% *DrivePercentage*. At 50% *DrivePercentage* the screw rotates 150 rpm.

11.20.5 StartPriming

Method to start the priming function on the component. No arguments.

Once priming, the component *State* will be set to “Priming” and can be used to monitor if priming is active.

Signature: `StartPriming();`

Table 28 – StartPrimingMethod AddressSpace Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	StartPriming				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	DataType	TypeDefinition	Modelling Rule

11.20.6 StopPriming

Method to stop the priming function on the component. No arguments.

Signature: `StopPriming();`

Table 29 – StopPrimingMethod AddressSpace Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	StopPriming				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	Type Definition	Modelling Rule

11.21 BatchComponentType

11.21.1 BatchComponentType definition

The *BatchComponentType* is a subtype of the abstract *ComponentType* and describes *Components*, where the materials are fed to the production machine in batches e.g. prepared by a batch blender.

Table 30 – BatchComponentType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	BatchComponentType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	Type Definition	Other
Subtype of ComponentType defined in 11					
0:HasComponent	Object	Percentage		4:ControlledParameterType	M

11.21.2 Percentage

Part (%) of the recipe dosed by this component (recipe).

12 LevelsType

12.1 LevelsType definition

The *LevelsType* gives information about the filling of the dosing component and is described in Table 31.

Table 31 – LevelsType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	LevelsType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	TypeDefinition	Other
Subtype of <i>0:BaseObjectType</i> defined in OPC UA Part 5					
0:HasComponent	Object	Level		4:MonitoredParameterType	M
0:HasComponent	Variable	Filling	0:Boolean	0:BaseDataVariableType	O
0:HasComponent	Method	StartFilling			O
0:HasComponent	Method	AbortFilling			O

12.2 Level

The actual level of the material inside the component (e.g. actual hopper level).

Values are given as relative values between 0 – 100 %.

MinValue of *MonitoredParameterType* is used to trigger an alarm.

12.3 Filling

Flag to indicate if the hopper is being filled right now.

12.4 StartFilling

Method to fill the *Component* up to the *MaxValue* of the *MonitoredParameterType* in the *Level Variable*.

No Arguments.

Signature: `StartFilling();`

Table 32 – StartFilling Method AddressSpace Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	StartFilling				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	TypeDefinition	Modelling Rule

12.5 AbortFilling

Method to abort filling the *Component*.

No Arguments.

Signature: `AbortFilling();`

Table 33 – AbortFilling Method AddressSpace Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	AbortFilling				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	TypeDefinition	Modelling Rule

13 DosingMaterialType

13.1 DosingMaterialType definition

Provides information about the material. It is a Subtype of the *MaterialType* defined in OPC 40083.

Table 34 – DosingMaterialType definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	DosingMaterialType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	TypeDefinition	Other
Subtype of 4:MaterialType defined in OPC 40083					
0:HasComponent	Variable	MaterialClass	0:UInt16	0:MultiStateValueDiscreteType	M

13.2 MaterialClass

Provides information about the material class, which can be used for the recipe calculation by the server or client. The *TypeDefinition* is *0:MultiStateValueDiscreteType*, values are given in Table 35. Vendor specific classes can be used with EnumValue ≥ 100.

Table 35 – Values for MaterialClass

EnumValue	ValueAsText	Description
0	MAIN	Main material
1	ADDITIVE	Additive e.g. coloring material
2	REGRIND_CLOSED_LOOP	Regrind with known composition, which is already considered in the internal dosing control and therefore excluded from the recipe calculation.
3	REGRIND_OPEN_LOOP	Regrind with unknown composition. Included in the recipe calculation.

EXAMPLE:

With a recipe consisting of additive A = 9%, additive B = 10% and regrind ratio = 25%, the *Percentage* values calculate depending on the *MaterialClass* of the regrind material, shown in Table 36.

If the regrind composition is known (REGRIND_CLOSED_LOOP), e.g. sprue regrind in a stable process, where the regrind has the same composition as the recipe, only the main material share has to be mixed with the additives. The internal calculation percentage of Additive A calculates to 9 % × 75 % = 6,75 %, since 25 % of the additive (2,25 % in total) come from the regrind.

If the regrind composition is unknown (REGRIND_OPEN_LOOP), the regrind is treated as an additional component.

Table 36: Calculation Example based on Regrind MaterialClass

Component	MaterialClass	Recipe	MaterialClass of Regrind			
			REGRIND_CLOSED_LOOP		REGRIND_OPEN_LOOP	
			Percentage	Internal calculation	Percentage	Internal calculation
Main	MAIN	-	81 %	60,75 %	56 %	56 %
Additive A	ADDITIVE	9 %	9 %	6,75 %	9 %	9 %
Additive B	ADDITIVE	10 %	10 %	7,5 %	10 %	10 %
Regrind		25 %	25 %	25 %	25 %	25 %
Σ			125 %		100 %	

14 MaterialConsumptionType

14.1 MaterialConsumptionType definition

Provides information about the material consumption.

Table 37 – MaterialConsumptionType definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	MaterialConsumptionType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	TypeDefinition	Other
Subtype of <i>0:BaseObjectType</i> defined in OPC UA Part 5					
0:HasComponent	Variable	TotalConsumption	0:Double	0:AnalogUnitType	M, RO
0:HasComponent	Variable	Scrap	0:Double	0:AnalogUnitType	O, RO
0:HasComponent	Method	Reset			M

14.2 TotalConsumption

Total mass or volume of fed material (good + scrap) since last reset.

Units for mass: kg or lb

Units for volume: cm³ or in³

14.3 Scrap

Total mass or volume of fed scrap since last reset.

Same units as *TotalConsumption*.

14.4 Reset

The *Method Reset* resets the two counters *TotalConsumption* and *Scrap*. The signature of this *Method* is specified below. Table 38 specifies the *AddressSpace* representation.

Signature

Reset ()

Table 38 – Reset Method AddressSpace Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	Reset				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	TypeDefinition	ModellingRule

15 WeighingProcessType

15.1 WeighingProcessType definition

The weighing process can be used to perform a material pre-calibration or to determine the feedrate of the dosing system used by this component.

Table 39 – WeighingProcessType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	WeighingProcessType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	Type Definition	Other
Subtype of 0:BaseObjectType defined in OPC 10000-5					
0:HasComponent	Variable	TestWeight	0:Double	0:AnalogUnitRangeType	M, RW
0:HasProperty	Variable	WeighingTime	0:Duration	0:PropertyType	M, RW

15.2 TestWeight

Weight of the material of this component.

Unit: g or oz

15.3 WeighingTime

Duration of the weighing process.

16 DosingMaintenanceType

16.1 DosingMaintenanceType definition

The *DosingMaintenanceType* is a *Subtype* of the *MaintenanceType*, which is defined in OPC 40083. The *Inverval Variable* is mandatory and read/writeable in this subtype.

Table 40 – DosingMaintenanceType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	DosingMaintenanceType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	Node Class	BrowseName	Data Type	Type Definition	Other
Subtype of 4:MaintenanceType defined in 40083					
0:HasComponent	Variable	4:Interval	0:Double	0:AnalogItemType	M, RW

17 Alarmmanagement

All alarms shall be from the *HelpOffNormalAlarmType* defined in OPC 40083.

As defined in OPC 40083, the root node of the specific interface, e.g. an instance of *DosingSystemType*, sets the *SubscribeToEvents* flag in the *EventNotifier* attribute.

The client subscribes to events at this root node and receives the events already defined in this specification, such as temperature limit alarms or diagnostic events.

In the case of *Component* related messages, the *SourceNode* (included in *BaseEventType*) shall contain the *NodeId* of the related component. In case of medium or high severity, the production machine can sort out bad parts or stop production.

18 Profiles and Conformance Units

This chapter defines the corresponding profiles and conformance units for the OPC UA Information Model for OPC 40082-4. *Profiles* are named groupings of conformance units. Facets are profiles that will be combined with other *Profiles* to define the complete functionality of an OPC UA *Server* or *Client*.

18.1 Conformance Units

This chapter defines the corresponding *Conformance Unit* for OPC 40082-4.

Table 41 – Conformance Units for OPC 40082-4

Category	Title	Description
Server	OPC 40082-4 Basic	Support of <i>DosingSystemType</i> and all mandatory child elements giving information on the dosing system and its status. There is at least one instance of the <i>DosingSystemType</i> in the <i>Machines Object</i> .
Server	OPC 40082-4 Alarms	Support of <i>HelpOffNormalAlarmType</i> , providing error information. If this facet is supported and a client subscribes to the events, the server shall provide all errors via alarms in addition to the error variables included in the <i>OperationType</i> .

18.2 Profiles

18.2.1 Profile list

The following tables specify the facets available for *Servers* that implement the OPC 40082-4 Information Model companion specification.

NOTE: The names of the supported profiles are available in the *Server Object* under *ServerCapabilities.ServerProfileArray*

Table 42 lists all Profiles defined in this document and defines their URIs.

Table 42 – Profile URIs for OPC 40082-4

Profile	URI
OPC 40082-4 Basic Server Profile	http://opcfoundation.org/UA-Profile/PlasticsRubber/Dosing/Server/Basic
OPC 40082-4 Alarms Server Facet	http://opcfoundation.org/UA-Profile/PlasticsRubber/Dosing/Server/Alarms

18.2.2 Server Facets

18.2.2.1 Overview

The following sections specify the *Facets* available for *Servers* that implement the OPC 40082-4 companion specification. Each section defines and describes a *Facet* or *Profile*.

18.2.2.2 OPC 40082-4 Basic Server Profile

Table 43 – OPC 40082-4 Basic Server Profile

Group	Conformance Unit / Profile Title	Mandatory / Optional
OPC 40082-4	OPC 40082-4 Basic	M
Profile	0:ComplexType Server Facet	M
Profile	0:Method Server Facet	M
Profile	2:BaseDevice Server Facet	M

18.2.2.3 OPC 40082-3 Alarms Server Facet

Table 44 – OPC 40082-4 Alarms Server Facet

Group	Conformance Unit / Profile Title	Mandatory / Optional
OPC 40082-4	OPC 40082-4 Alarms	M
Profile	0:A & C Alarm Server Facet	M

19 Namespaces

19.1 Namespace Metadata

Table 45 defines the namespace metadata for this document. The *Object* is used to provide version information for the namespace and an indication about static *Nodes*. Static *Nodes* are identical for all *Attributes* in all *Servers*, including the *Value Attribute*. See OPC 10000-5 for more details.

The information is provided as *Object* of type *NamespaceMetadataType*. This *Object* is a component of the *Namespaces Object* that is part of the *Server Object*. The *NamespaceMetadataType ObjectType* and its *Properties* are defined in OPC 10000-5.

The version information is also provided as part of the *ModelTableEntry* in the *UANodeSet XML* file. The *UANodeSet XML* schema is defined in OPC 10000-6.

Table 45 – NamespaceMetadata Object for this Document

Attribute	Value	
BrowseName	http://opcfoundation.org/UA/PlasticsRubber/Dosing/	
Property	DataType	Value
NamespaceUri	String	http://opcfoundation.org/UA/PlasticsRubber/Dosing/
NamespaceVersion	String	1.0.0
NamespacePublicationDate	DateTime	2026-07-01
IsNamespaceSubset	Boolean	False
StaticNodeIdTypes	IdType []	0
StaticNumericNodeIdRange	NumericRange []	
StaticStringNodeIdPattern	String	

Note: The *IsNamespaceSubset Property* is set to *False* as the *UANodeSet XML* file contains the complete *Namespace*. *Servers* only exposing a subset of the *Namespace* need to change the value to *True*.

19.2 Handling of OPC UA Namespaces

Namespaces are used by OPC UA to create unique identifiers across different naming authorities. The *Attributes NodeId* and *BrowseName* are identifiers. A *Node* in the *UA AddressSpace* is unambiguously identified using a *NodeId*. Unlike *NodeIds*, the *BrowseName* cannot be used to unambiguously identify a *Node*. Different *Nodes* may have the same *BrowseName*. They are used to build a browse path between two *Nodes* or to define a standard *Property*.

Servers may often choose to use the same namespace for the *NodeId* and the *BrowseName*. However, if they want to provide a standard *Property*, its *BrowseName* shall have the namespace of the standards body although the namespace of the *NodeId* reflects something else, for example the *EngineeringUnits Property*. All *NodeIds* of *Nodes* not defined in this document shall not use the standard namespaces.

Table 46 provides a list of mandatory and optional namespaces used in an OPC 40082-4 OPC UA *Server*.

Table 46 – Namespaces used in a OPC 40082-4 Server

NamespaceURI	Description	Use
http://opcfoundation.org/UA/	Namespace for <i>NodeIds</i> and <i>BrowseNames</i> defined in the OPC UA specification. This namespace shall have namespace index 0.	Mandatory
Local Server URI	Namespace for nodes defined in the local server. This namespace shall have namespace index 1.	Mandatory
http://opcfoundation.org/UA/DI/	Namespace for <i>NodeIds</i> and <i>BrowseNames</i> defined in OPC 10000-100. The namespace index is <i>Server</i> specific.	Mandatory
http://opcfoundation.org/UA/Machinery/	Namespace for <i>NodeIds</i> and <i>BrowseNames</i> defined in OPC UA for Machinery – Part 1: Basic Building Blocks (OPC 40001-1). The namespace index is <i>Server</i> specific.	Mandatory
http://opcfoundation.org/UA/PlasticsRubber/GeneralTypes/	Namespace for <i>NodeIds</i> and <i>BrowseNames</i> defined in OPC 40083. The namespace index is server specific.	Mandatory
http://opcfoundation.org/UA/PlasticsRubber/Dosing/	Namespace for <i>NodeIds</i> and <i>BrowseNames</i> defined in this document. The namespace index is <i>Server</i> specific.	Mandatory
Vendor specific types	A <i>Server</i> may provide vendor-specific types like types derived from <i>ObjectTypes</i> defined in this document in a vendor-specific namespace.	Optional
Vendor specific instances	A <i>Server</i> provides vendor-specific instances of the standard types or vendor-specific instances of vendor-specific types in a vendor-specific namespace. It is recommended to separate vendor specific types and vendor specific instances into two or more namespaces.	Mandatory

Table 47 provides a list of namespaces and their indices used for *BrowseNames* in this document. The default namespace of this document is not listed since all *BrowseNames* without prefix use this default namespace.

Table 47 – Namespaces used in this document

NamespaceURI	Namespace Index	Example
http://opcfoundation.org/UA/	0	0:EngineeringUnits
http://opcfoundation.org/UA/DI/	2	2:DeviceClass
http://opcfoundation.org/UA/Machinery/	3	3:MachineIdentificationType
http://opcfoundation.org/UA/PlasticsRubber/GeneralTypes/	4	4:MachineInformationType

Annex A (normative)

OPC 40082-4 Namespace and mappings

A.1 NodeSet and supplementary files for OPC 40082-4 Information Model

The OPC 40082-4 *Information Model* is identified by the following URI:

<http://opcfoundation.org/UA/PlasticsRubber/Dosing/>

Documentation for the NamespaceUri can be found [here](#).

The *NodeSet* associated with this version of specification can be found here:

<https://reference.opcfoundation.org/nodesets/?u=http://opcfoundation.org/UA/PlasticsRubber/Dosing/&v=1.0.0&i=1>

The *NodeSet* associated with the latest version of the specification can be found here:

<https://reference.opcfoundation.org/nodesets/?u=http://opcfoundation.org/UA/PlasticsRubber/Dosing/&i=1>

Supplementary files for the OPC 40082-4 *Information Model* can be found here:

<https://reference.opcfoundation.org/nodesets/?u=http://opcfoundation.org/UA/PlasticsRubber/Dosing/&v=1.0.0&i=2>

The files associated with the latest version of the specification can be found here:

<https://reference.opcfoundation.org/nodesets/?u=http://opcfoundation.org/UA/PlasticsRubber/Dosing/&i=2>
