

Step 1: Open the serial port

Step 2: Search for the address

Step 3: Query the device channel status (AP), whether there is a card, and deal with the card.

Step 4: Start the card issuance process, open a multi-threaded query (AP), and feedback the card box and channel status in real time, whether the card issuance conditions are met (the channel has no card, and the card box has a card)

Step 5: The current state is the card issuing state, and the card issuing command (FC7) starts to be executed.

Step 6: After the card issuing command is executed, make a timeout query immediately to see if the card is successfully sent to the card reader position, code reference

While (timeout)

{

Sleep(300);

Query whether the card has reached the card reading position (AP)

If(card position = card reader position)

break;

}

//We recommend 12 seconds for the timeout

Step 7: If it is found in the sixth step that the card is in the channel, start to read and write the card. After completion, execute the command to eject the card, and check whether the card is removed in real time, and then it can be recycled over time. If the card is not issued to the card reading position normally, please skip to the third step (and record a log, indicating that the card issued to the card reading position failed).

Step 8: If the card reading and writing is completed, execute the card ejecting command, and open a query thread to monitor whether the card is removed. If it is removed, jump to the third step.

So far, the whole process has been completed.

When returning the query (AP) results, please refer to the returned data analysis:

The first status byte: indicates the machine status

The second status byte: Indicates the machine action status

The third status byte: Indicates the status of the machine card box

The fourth status byte: indicates the machine channel status

The binary of the lower four bits of each of the above four bytes refers to the following table data:

Binary	State
1000 0000 0000 0000	Recycle box is full
0100 0000 0000 0000	Command cannot be executed
0010 0000 0000 0000	Failed to prepare card
0001 0000 0000 0000	Preparing card (k720)
	Card box pre-filled (k750)) see the following instructions 1
0000 1000 0000 0000	Issuing card
0000 0100 0000 0000	receiving card
0000 0010 0000 0000	Card issuance error

0000 0001 0000 0000	Card collection error
0000 0000 1000 0000	Card box full (only for k750)
0000 0000 0100 0000	Overlapping Cards
0000 0000 0010 0000	Jam card
0000 0000 0001 0000	Card pre-empty
0000 0000 0000 1000	Empty card
0000 0000 0000 0100	Stuck in sensor 3 position
0000 0000 0000 0010	Stuck in sensor 2 position
0000 0000 0000 0001	Stuck in sensor 1 position

For example: Now channel sensors 1/2/3 have cards, then the return data of the fourth byte is: 0x37 (corresponding lower four bits: 0111)

If there are cards in channel sensor 1/2/3 at this time, and the card box is empty, then the return data of the fourth byte is: 0x3F (corresponding lower four bits: 1111), each bit can be superimposed on each other

If you have any questions about this, please refer to the reference code in the same directory, which contains detailed data analysis.

For all the above interface commands, we recommend calling the time interval Slee(300) between the interface and the interface; if the interface returns a negative number for many times, it means that the communication is abnormal. At this time, you can try the first and second steps.