



**PMD15282-BA**  
DRAFT - PUBLIC

## **SPRINGCARD PC/SC COUPLERS**

---

### **CCID over Serial and CCID over TCP implementations**

## DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION

Category	Specification		
Family/Customer	CCID PC/SC Couplers		
Reference	PMD15282	Version	BA
Status	Draft	Classification	Public
Keywords	Smart Card, Integrated Circuit(s) Cards, PC/SC, CCID, RS-232, RS-TTL, CCID		
Abstract			

File name	V:\Dossiers\SpringCard\A-Notices\PCSC\CCID over Serial and over TCP\[PMD15282-BA] CCID Couplers over Serial or TCP.odt		
Date saved	17/05/16	Date printed	16/04/15

**REVISION HISTORY**

Ver.	Date	Author	Valid. by		Approv. by	Details
			Tech.	Qual.		
AA	29/07/15	JDA				Draft
AB	14/10/15	JDA				Fixed a few errors
BA	13/05/16	JDA				ASCII version added for serial reader

## CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION.....	6	4.4. GENERAL COMMUNICATION FLOW.....	21
1.1. ABSTRACT.....	6	4.4.1. Session establishment.....	21
1.2. SUPPORTED PRODUCT.....	6	4.4.2. Nominal dialogue.....	21
1.3. AUDIENCE.....	6	4.5. ERROR HANDLING AND RECOVERY.....	21
1.4. SUPPORT AND UPDATES.....	7	4.5.1. For the Coupler.....	21
1.5. RELATED DOCUMENTS.....	7	4.5.2. For the PC.....	21
1.5.1. CCID standard.....	7	4.5.3. Recovery.....	22
1.5.2. Developer's guides.....	7	5. COMMAND LAYER – CONTROL ENDPOINT.....	23
1.5.3. Products' specifications.....	7	5.1. LIST OF CONTROL MESSAGE PAIRS.....	23
2. CCID OVER SERIAL – BINARY IMPLEMENTATION.....	8	5.2. GET STATUS COMMAND/RESPONSE.....	24
2.1. INTRODUCTION.....	8	5.3. GET DESCRIPTOR COMMAND/RESPONSE.....	26
2.2. PHYSICAL LAYER.....	8	5.3.1. Command/response format.....	26
2.3. TRANSPORT LAYER.....	8	5.3.2. List of available descriptors.....	28
2.3.1. Block format.....	8	5.3.3. Response to a query for an unknown descriptor.....	31
2.3.2. Description of the fields.....	9	5.4. SET CONFIGURATION COMMAND/RESPONSE.....	32
2.3.3. Values for the ENDPOINT field.....	9	5.5. ANSWERS TO UNSUPPORTED MESSAGES.....	35
2.3.4. Size of the blocks.....	9	6. COMMAND LAYER – BULK-OUT ENDPOINT (PC TO RDR	
2.3.5. Timeout.....	9	MESSAGES).....	36
2.4. COMMAND LAYER.....	10	6.1. LIST OF SUPPORTED/UNSUPPORTED BULK-OUT MESSAGES.....	36
2.5. GENERAL COMMUNICATION FLOW.....	10	6.2. BINDING TO THE TRANSPORT LAYERS.....	37
2.5.1. Session establishment.....	10	6.3. PC TO RDR MESSAGES.....	38
2.5.2. Operation mode: half-duplex or full-duplex?.....	10	6.3.1. PC_To_RDR_IccPowerOn.....	38
2.6. ERROR HANDLING AND RECOVERY.....	11	6.3.2. PC_To_RDR_IccPowerOff.....	39
2.6.1. For the Coupler.....	11	6.3.3. PC_To_RDR_GetSlotStatus.....	40
2.6.2. For the PC.....	11	6.3.4. PC_To_RDR_XfrBlock.....	41
2.6.3. Quick recovery.....	12	6.3.5. PC_To_RDR_Escape.....	42
3. CCID OVER SERIAL – ASCII IMPLEMENTATION.....	13	7. COMMAND LAYER – BULK-IN ENDPOINT (RDR TO PC	
3.1. INTRODUCTION.....	13	MESSAGES).....	43
3.2. PHYSICAL LAYER.....	13	7.1. LIST OF SUPPORTED/UNSUPPORTED BULK-IN MESSAGES.....	43
3.3. TRANSPORT LAYER.....	13	7.2. BINDING TO THE TRANSPORT LAYERS.....	44
3.3.1. Byte representation.....	13	7.3. RDR TO PC MESSAGES.....	45
3.3.2. Block format.....	14	7.3.1. RDR_To_PC_DataBlock.....	45
3.3.3. Start and End Marks.....	16	7.3.2. RDR_To_PC_SlotStatus.....	46
3.3.4. Timeout.....	16	7.3.3. RDR_To_PC_Escape.....	47
3.4. COMMAND LAYER.....	17	7.4. VALUES OF THE STATUS AND ERROR FIELDS.....	48
3.5. GENERAL COMMUNICATION FLOW.....	17	7.4.1. Slot Status.....	48
3.5.1. Session establishment.....	17	7.4.2. Slot Error.....	49
3.5.2. Operation mode: half-duplex or full-duplex?.....	17	8. COMMAND LAYER – INTERRUPT ENPOINT (RDR TO PC	
3.6. ERROR HANDLING AND RECOVERY.....	18	NOTIFICATIONS).....	50
3.6.1. For the Coupler.....	18	8.1. LIST OF SUPPORTED INTERRUPT MESSAGES.....	50
3.6.2. For the PC.....	18	8.2. BINDING TO THE TRANSPORT LAYERS.....	50
4. CCID OVER TCP.....	19	8.3. DETAILS.....	52
4.1. TCP LINK.....	19	8.3.1. RDR_To_PC_NotifySlotChange.....	52
4.2. TRANSPORT LAYER.....	19	9. MAPPING PC/SC CALLS TO PC_TO_RDR / RDR_TO_PC	
4.2.1. Block format.....	19	MESSAGES.....	54
4.2.2. Description of the fields.....	20	9.1.1. SCardStatus.....	54
4.2.3. Values for the ENDPOINT field.....	20	9.1.2. SCardConnect.....	54
4.2.4. Size of the blocks.....	20	9.1.3. SCardTransmit.....	55
4.3. COMMAND LAYER.....	20		

9.1.4.SCardDisconnect.....	55
9.1.5.SCardControl.....	56
10.CONFIGURATION REGISTERS FOR A SERIAL COUPLER.....	57
10.1.OPERATING MODE.....	57
10.2.UART CONFIGURATION.....	58
11.CONFIGURATION REGISTERS FOR A TCP COUPLER.....	59
11.1.SECURITY OPTIONS.....	59
11.2.NETWORK CONFIGURATION.....	60
11.2.1.IPv4 address, mask, and gateway.....	60
11.2.2.TCP server port.....	60
11.2.3.Ethernet configuration.....	61
11.2.4.Info / Location.....	61
11.2.5.Password for Telnet access.....	61

## 1. INTRODUCTION

---

### 1.1. ABSTRACT

**SpringCard**'s product range could be divided into USB devices on the one hand, and non-USB devices (serial, TCP over Ethernet) on the other hand.

Since 2009, **SpringCard**'s USB couplers take benefit of a full PC/SC compliance. It is achieved by the mean of a PC/SC driver (available for Windows and for most UNIX systems, including Linux and MacOS X), and by compliance with the USB CCID (Chip Card Interface Device) specification.

Starting with firmware version 2.xx, **SpringCard**'s non-USB couplers also provide a new communication scheme which is consistent with the CCID specification. This new communication scheme supersedes the legacy "SpringProx" protocol<sup>1</sup>.

Designed with simplicity and interoperability standards in mind, this CCID implementation aims to shorten the development and validation times, and paves the way for a new generation of PC/SC driver using another medium and not USB.

This document is the specification of **SpringCard's CCID over Serial and CCID over TCP implementations**. It provides all the information a developer would need to communicate with a **SpringCard** coupler from his application.

Documents [PMD15305] and [TBD] show how to use these couplers on top of this implementation (within the frame offered by the PC/SC standard).

### 1.2. SUPPORTED PRODUCT

At the date of writing, the products covered by this document are

- **SpringCard K663** version 2.02 or newer, and all products based on **K663** core (**K663-232**, **K663-TTL**, **TwistyWriter-232**, **TwistyWriter-TTL**, **CSB4.6S**, **CSB4.6U**) for the CCID over Serial implementation,
- **SpringCard E663** version 2.02 or newer, and all products based on **E663** core (**FunkyGate IP NFC**, **FunkyGate IP+POE NFC**, **TwistyWriter IP**) for the CCID over TCP implementation.

### 1.3. AUDIENCE

This manual is designed for use by application developers. It assumes that the reader has expert knowledge of computer development and a basic knowledge of PC/SC, of the ISO 7816-4 standard for smartcards, and of the NFC Forum's specifications.

---

<sup>1</sup> The SpringProx protocol remains fully available; upward compliance in therefore ensure with systems using the legacy SpringProx API to communicate with the couplers.

## 1.4. SUPPORT AND UPDATES

Useful related materials (product datasheets, application notes, sample software, HOWTOs and FAQs...) are available at SpringCard's web site:

[www.springcard.com](http://www.springcard.com)

Updated versions of this document and others are posted on this web site as soon as they are available.

For technical support enquiries, please refer to SpringCard support page, on the web at

[www.springcard.com/support](http://www.springcard.com/support)

## 1.5. RELATED DOCUMENTS

### 1.5.1. CCID standard

[http://www.usb.org/developers/docs/devclass\\_docs/DWG\\_Smart-Card\\_CCID\\_Rev110.pdf](http://www.usb.org/developers/docs/devclass_docs/DWG_Smart-Card_CCID_Rev110.pdf)

### 1.5.2. Developer's guides

Reference	Publisher	Title
<b>PMD15305</b>	SpringCard	K663 CCID Developer's Guide
[TBD]	SpringCard	E663 CCID Developer's Guide

### 1.5.3. Products' specifications

Reference	Publisher	Title
<b>PFL15108</b>	SpringCard	'K' Series OEM Serial Contactless Couplers leaflet
<b>PFL8T6P</b>	SpringCard	CSB4 product information sheet
[TBD]	SpringCard	E663 CCID Developer's Guide

## 2. CCID OVER SERIAL — BINARY IMPLEMENTATION

---

This chapters concerns the K663 OEM Couplers, and all products based on the K663 core, starting with firmware version 2.02.

### 2.1. INTRODUCTION

The **CCID over Serial binary implementation** is the preferred method for using a SpringCard Coupler. It provides great performance (in term of communication speed) and could be implemented with a low footprint on the host-side.

### 2.2. PHYSICAL LAYER

The physical layer uses a serial asynchronous protocol. The communication is done over a UART. Default communication parameter are 38400bps, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity. A different baudrate could be selected in the coupler's non-volatile configuration.

No flow control is involved, which means that the serial communication uses only 2 lines:

- Coupler's RX line, *aka* **PC\_To\_RDR**,
- Coupler's TX line, *aka* **RDR\_To\_PC**.

If the 2 communication lines are mixed in the underlying medium (**RS-485**), only the **half-duplex** operation mode is available.

If the 2 communication lines are physically separated (**RS-232**, **RS-TLL**), the **full-duplex** operation mode is also available – and should be preferred.

**For more details regarding the operation mode, refer to § 2.5.2.**

### 2.3. TRANSPORT LAYER

#### 2.3.1. Block format

Every block transmitted in the channel is formatted as follow:

START BYTE	ENDPOINT	HEADER	DATA	CHECKSUM
1 byte	1 byte	10 byte	0 to 262 bytes	1 byte



### 2.3.2. Description of the fields

Field	Description
<b>START BYTE</b>	The START BYTE is the constant value $\text{hCD}$
<b>ENDPOINT</b>	The ENDPOINT byte is used to convey the CCID HEADER and DATA to the appropriate target service (as the USB endpoint feature does).
<b>HEADER</b>	For Bulk-Out and Bulk-In messages, the 10-B HEADER field follows [CCID]. For all the other messages, a proprietary format is defined.
<b>DATA</b>	For Bulk-Out and Bulk-In messages, the DATA field follows [CCID]. For all the other messages, a proprietary format is defined.
<b>CHECKSUM</b>	The CHECKSUM field is a XOR computed over all the bytes in the ENDPOINT, HEADER and DATA fields.

### 2.3.3. Values for the ENDPOINT field

Value	Symbolic name	Understanding
$\text{h00}$	CONTROL_TO_RDR	Control Endpoint (orders and queries from PC to RDR)
$\text{h80}$	CONTROL_TO_PC	Control Endpoint (answers from RDR to PC)
$\text{h81}$	BULK_TO_PC	Bulk-In Endpoint (RDR_to_PC responses)
$\text{h02}$	BULK_TO_RDR	Bulk-Out Endpoint (PC_to_RDR commands)
$\text{h83}$	INTERRUPT_TO_PC	Interrupt Endpoint (notifications from RDR to PC)

### 2.3.4. Size of the blocks

The size of every block can't be less than 13 bytes.

The size of every block can't exceed 275 bytes.

### 2.3.5. Timeout

When the Start Byte is received, the Coupler opens a 500ms time window. The host must transmit an entire block within this time window, otherwise the block is discarded.

## 2.4. COMMAND LAYER

Chapter 5, 6, 7 and 8 contain the documentation of the Command Layer.

Chapter 9 and document [PMD15305] explain how to use the Coupler once the protocol is correctly implemented.

## 2.5. GENERAL COMMUNICATION FLOW

### 2.5.1. Session establishment

The PC tries to connect to the Coupler over a serial link by sending GET DESCRIPTOR commands (§ 5.3).

Once a Coupler has been found, the PC queries all the Coupler's descriptors, and, when ready, starts the Coupler using the SET CONFIGURATION command (§ 5.4).

No communication could occur on the Bulk-In, Bulk-Out or Interrupt endpoints before the SET CONFIGURATION command has been issued by the PC and acknowledged by the Coupler.

### 2.5.2. Operation mode: half-duplex or full-duplex?

Depending on the underlying hardware, the serial link could be either half-duplex (RS-485) or full-duplex (RS-232, RS-TTL).

**On a half-duplex medium**, collisions must be avoided. The protocol is of request/response type: a RDR\_To\_PC frame could occur only as a response to a PC\_To\_RDR frame. As a consequence, there's no way for the Coupler to notify the PC when a card is inserted or removed. The PC must therefore “poll” the Coupler, by sending the PC\_To\_RDR\_GetSlotStatus (§ 6.3.3) command as often as possible.

**On a full-duplex medium**, there's no risk of collision. The request/response protocol is enhanced by so-called interrupt frames (§ 8.3.1) to notify the PC when a card is inserted or removed. This operation mode dramatically lowers down the workload on the PC.

**It's the responsibility of the PC to select the proper operation mode when sending SET CONFIGURATION command (§ 5.4).**

## 2.6. ERROR HANDLING AND RECOVERY

### 2.6.1. For the Coupler

- **Malformed frame, Protocol violation:** in case it receives a block that doesn't obey to the block-formatting rules, the Coupler discard the block and remain silent,
- **Communication timeout:** if the PC takes more than 1000ms to send a block, the Coupler discard the block and remain silent.

### 2.6.2. For the PC

- **Malformed frame, Protocol violation:** in case it receives a block that doesn't obey to the block-formatting rules, the PC shall wait 2000ms, flush its input buffer, and run the Session establishment procedure again (§ 2.5.1),
- **Communication timeout:** if the Coupler takes more than 1000ms to send a block (time between the Start Byte and the CRC), the PC shall wait at least 2000ms, flush its input buffer, and run the Session establishment procedure again (§ 2.5.1),
- **Processing timeout:** the Coupler starts its answer (Start Byte) within 500ms for the commands sent to the Control Endpoint (CONTROL\_TO\_RDR), and within 1500ms for the commands sent to the Bulk-Out Endpoint (BULK\_TO\_RDR). If the Coupler doesn't answer within the specified time, the PC shall wait at least 2000ms, flush its input buffer, and run the Session establishment procedure again (§ 2.5.1).

### 2.6.3. Quick recovery

Instead of waiting 2000ms before running the Session establishment procedure again, the PC may

1. Reset the Coupler by setting the Coupler's /RESET pin to LOW level during at least 2ms,
2. Wait for the Coupler's startup string on the serial line (constant "K663")<sup>2</sup>,
3. Wait 50ms after the end of the startup string,
4. Run the Session establishment procedure.

---

<sup>2</sup> The time between the reset and the arrival of the "K663" startup string depends on how the bootloader is configured in the device. The host software shall be prepared to wait up to 1500ms to accommodate every configuration of the bootloader, but with the standard configuration the K663 starts in less than 75ms.

### 3. CCID OVER SERIAL – ASCII IMPLEMENTATION

---

This chapters concerns the K663 OEM Couplers, and all products based on the K663 core, starting with firmware version 2.06.

#### 3.1. INTRODUCTION

The **CCID over Serial binary implementation** is an alternative method for interfacing a SpringCard CCID Serial Coupler. It is less efficient than the binary implementation, but is easier to implement “manually” or through scripting.

#### 3.2. PHYSICAL LAYER

The physical layer uses a serial asynchronous protocol. The communication is done over a UART. Default communication parameter are 38400bps, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity. A different baudrate could be selected in the coupler's non-volatile configuration.

No flow control is involved, which means that the serial communication uses only 2 lines:

- Coupler's RX line, *aka* **PC\_To\_RDR**,
- Coupler's TX line, *aka* **RDR\_To\_PC**.

If the 2 communication lines are mixed in the underlying medium (**RS-485**), only the **half-duplex** operation mode is available.

If the 2 communication lines are physically separated (**RS-232**, **RS-TLL**), the **full-duplex** operation mode is also available – and should be preferred.

**For more details regarding the operation mode, refer to § 3.5.2.**

#### 3.3. TRANSPORT LAYER

##### 3.3.1. Byte representation

Every byte is transmitted as two hexadecimal characters.

The Coupler transmits in upper case (digits are '0', '1', ... 'A', ... 'F').

The PC may transmit either in upper case ('0' ... 'A' ... 'F') or in lower case ('0' ... 'a' ... 'f').

### 3.3.2. Block format

To make the protocol less verbose (and as a consequence more easy to read or write for a human), unnecessary fields are suppressed:

- The ENDPOINT is not transmitted – it could be easily inferred from the Message Type
- There's no Length field in the HEADER – the frame is terminated by an explicit END MARK
- The HEADER itself is truncated to keep only the minimal amount of bytes that are required to understand the Request.

As a consequence, there's not a single block format but 3 block formats, corresponding to a group of Requests, and tailored for this very group.

#### a. Block format – CONTROL

This block format is applicable for both *CONTROL\_TO\_RDR* and *CONTROL\_TO\_PC* ENDPOINTS, i.e. to messages

- *GET STATUS*
- *GET DESCRIPTOR*
- *SET CONFIGURATION*

START MARK	Message Type	Control Header	Data	END MARK
1 char	1 byte (2 hex chars)	6 bytes (12 hex chars)	0 to 262 bytes (2 to 524 hex chars)	1 or 2 chars

The Control Header contains only the fields Value\_L, Value\_H, Index\_L, Index\_H and Option of the actual HEADER.

### b. Block format – BULK

This block format is applicable for both *BULK\_TO\_RDR* and *BULK\_TO\_PC* ENDPOINTS, i.e. to messages

- *PC\_To\_RDR\_IccPowerOn*
- *PC\_To\_RDR\_IccPowerOff*
- *PC\_To\_RDR\_GetSlotStatus*
- *PC\_To\_RDR\_Escape*
- *PC\_To\_RDR\_XfrBlock*
- *RDR\_To\_PC\_DataBlock*
- *RDR\_To\_PC\_SlotStatus*
- *RDR\_To\_PC\_Escape*

START MARK	Message Type	Bulk Header	Data	END MARK
1 char	1 byte (2 hex chars)	1 byte (2 hex chars)	0 to 262 bytes (2 to 524 hex chars)	1 or 2 chars

For *PC\_To\_RDR...* messages, the Bulk Header contains only the field Slot Number of the actual HEADER.

For *RDR\_To\_PC...* messages, the Bulk Header contains only the field Slot Status of the actual HEADER.

### c. Block format – INTERRUPT

This block format is applicable for the *INTERRUPT\_TO\_PC* ENDPOINT, i.e. only to message *PC\_To\_RDR\_NotifySlotChange*.

START MARK	Message Type	Data	END MARK
1 char	1 byte (2 hex chars)	1 byte (2 hex chars)	1 or 2 chars

### 3.3.3. Start and End Marks

Field	Description
<b>START MARK</b>	The START MARK is the constant value '^' ( <b>caret, <sub>h</sub>5E</b> )
<b>END MARK</b>	For messages going from the PC to the Coupler, the END MARK may be either '\r' (carriage return, <sub>h</sub> 0D), '\n' (line feed, <sub>h</sub> 0A), or both. For messages going from the Coupler to the PC, the END MARK is '\r' ( <sub>h</sub> 0D) followed by '\n' ( <sub>h</sub> 0A).

### 3.3.4. Timeout

There's no timeout.



### 3.4. COMMAND LAYER

Chapter 5, 6, 7 and 8 contain the documentation of the Command Layer.

Chapter 9 and document [PMD15305] explain how to use the Coupler once the protocol is correctly implemented.

### 3.5. GENERAL COMMUNICATION FLOW

#### 3.5.1. Session establishment

The PC tries to connect to the Coupler over a serial link by sending GET DESCRIPTOR commands (§ 5.3).

Once a Coupler has been found, the PC queries all the Coupler's descriptors, and, when ready, starts the Coupler using the SET CONFIGURATION command (§ 5.4).

No communication could occur on the Bulk-In, Bulk-Out or Interrupt endpoints before the SET CONFIGURATION command has been issued by the PC and acknowledged by the Coupler.

#### 3.5.2. Operation mode: half-duplex or full-duplex?

Depending on the underlying hardware, the serial link could be either half-duplex (RS-485) or full-duplex (RS-232, RS-TTL).

**On a half-duplex medium**, collisions must be avoided. The protocol is of request/response type: a RDR\_To\_PC frame could occur only as a response to a PC\_To\_RDR frame. As a consequence, there's no way for the Coupler to notify the PC when a card is inserted or removed. The PC must therefore “poll” the Coupler, by sending the PC\_To\_RDR\_GetSlotStatus (§ 6.3.3) command as often as possible.

**On a full-duplex medium**, there's no risk of collision. The request/response protocol is enhanced by so-called interrupt frames (§ 8.3.1) to notify the PC when a card is inserted or removed. This operation mode dramatically lowers down the workload on the PC.

**It's the responsibility of the PC to select the proper operation mode when sending SET CONFIGURATION command (§ 5.4).**

### 3.6. ERROR HANDLING AND RECOVERY

#### 3.6.1. For the Coupler

- **Malformed frame, Protocol violation:** in case it receives a block that doesn't obey to the block-formatting rules, the Coupler sends a NAK char (`h15`).

#### 3.6.2. For the PC

- **Malformed frame, Protocol violation:** in case it receives a block that doesn't obey to the block-formatting rules, the PC shall wait 2000ms, flush its input buffer, and run the Session establishment procedure again (§ 3.5.1),
- **Processing timeout:** the Coupler starts its answer (Start Byte) within 500ms for the commands sent to the Control Endpoint (CONTROL\_TO\_RDR), and within 1500ms for the commands sent to the Bulk-Out Endpoint (BULK\_TO\_RDR). If the Coupler doesn't answer within the specified time, the PC shall wait at least 2000ms, flush its input buffer, and run the Session establishment procedure again (§ 3.5.1).

## 4. CCID OVER TCP

---

This chapters concerns the E663 OEM Couplers, and all products based on the E663 core.

### 4.1. TCP LINK

The **SpringCard** network-attached PC/SC Coupler is a TCP Server, and the Host is the Client.

*Note that the Coupler is not able to accept more than one Client at the time. Trying to connect to the same Coupler from two different Host is not supported, and shall not be tried. An undefined behaviour may occur.*

This chapter describes the **Plain Transport Layer**.

This Transport Layer is designed to support the transmission of variable-length blocks. The session-establishment makes it possible for both partners to check they are running the same protocol. The Host (Client) may also decide to switch to the optional Secure Transport Layer (chapter Erreur : source de la référence non trouvée).

*The **Coupler** listens on TCP port 3999. This default value could be changed by writing into the IPP configuration register ( $r81$ , § 11.2.2).*

*To enforce security, the Plain Transport Layer could be disabled by setting bit 0 of byte 0 to 1 in the IPS configuration register ( $r82$ , § Erreur : source de la référence non trouvée). In this case, the Coupler will reject any Host that doesn't switch to the Secure Transport Layer.*

### 4.2. TRANSPORT LAYER

#### 4.2.1. Block format

Every block transmitted in the channel is formatted as follow:

ENDPOINT	HEADER	DATA
1 byte	10 byte	0 to 262 bytes

## 4.2.2. Description of the fields

Field	Description
<b>ENDPOINT</b>	The ENDPOINT byte is used to route the CCID HEADER and DATA to the appropriate target service (as the USB endpoint feature does).
<b>HEADER</b>	For Bulk-Out and Bulk-In messages, the 10-B HEADER field follows [CCID]. For all the other messages, a proprietary format is defined.
<b>DATA</b>	For Bulk-Out and Bulk-In messages, the DATA field follows [CCID]. For all the other messages, a proprietary format is defined.

## 4.2.3. Values for the ENDPOINT field

Value	Name	Understanding
h00	CONTROL_TO_RDR	Control Endpoint (orders and queries from PC to RDR)
h80	CONTROL_TO_PC	Control Endpoint (answers from RDR to PC)
h81	BULK_TO_PC	Bulk-In Endpoint (RDR_to_PC responses)
h02	BULK_TO_RDR	Bulk-Out Endpoint (PC_to_RDR commands)
h83	INTERRUPT_TO_PC	Interrupt Endpoint (notifications from RDR to PC)

## 4.2.4. Size of the blocks

The size of every block can't be less than 11 bytes.

The size of every block can't exceed 273 bytes in plain communication.

If the secure communication is used (see chapter Erreur : source de la référence non trouvée), the size of every block is fixed to 289 bytes for Bulk-Out and Bulk-In, and to 33 bytes for Interrupt.

## 4.3. COMMAND LAYER

Chapter 5, 6, 7 and 8 contain the documentation of the Command Layer.

Chapter 9 and document [TBD] explains how to use the Coupler once the protocol is correctly implemented.

## 4.4. GENERAL COMMUNICATION FLOW

### 4.4.1. Session establishment

The PC tries to connect to one (or many) Couplers.

When a connection is established on the Coupler, the PC queries the Coupler's descriptors, and, when ready, starts the Coupler using the SET CONFIGURATION command (§ 5.4).

No communication could occur on the Bulk-In, Bulk-Out or Interrupt endpoints before the SET CONFIGURATION command has been issued by the PC and acknowledged by the Coupler.

### 4.4.2. Nominal dialogue

The TCP channel is full-duplex; both the Coupler and the PC may send at any time, and therefore must be ready to receive at any time.

The PC may send GET STATUS commands to monitor the link (§ 5.2). The Coupler then sends a GET STATUS response within 500ms max.

## 4.5. ERROR HANDLING AND RECOVERY

### 4.5.1. For the Coupler

- **Too many hosts:** when receiving a valid SET CONFIGURATION command, the Coupler drops any previous connection,
- **Malformed frame, Protocol violation:** in case it receives a frame that doesn't obey to the block-formatting rules, the Coupler drops the connection,
- **No activity error:** if the PC remains silent for 120s, the Coupler drops the connection.

### 4.5.2. For the PC

- **Malformed frame, Protocol violation:** in case it receives a frame that doesn't obey to the block-formatting rules, the PC shall drop the connection,
- **Timeout error:** if the PC doesn't receive an answer to a GET STATUS command within 1s + (estimated network time), the PC shall drop the connection.

#### **4.5.3. Recovery**

If the connection is dropped for any reason, the PC shall wait at least 5s before trying to connect again to the same Coupler.

## 5. COMMAND LAYER — CONTROL ENDPOINT

---

The commands/responses described in this chapter are proprietary, yet inspired for the largest part by the USB Specification [USB].

### 5.1. LIST OF CONTROL MESSAGE PAIRS

ID	Control request	See
<b>h00</b>	GET STATUS	5.2
<b>h06</b>	GET DESCRIPTOR	5.3
<b>h09</b>	SET CONFIGURATION	5.4

## 5.2. GET STATUS COMMAND/RESPONSE

The GET STATUS command/response pair is used to monitor the link.

### a. GET STATUS command format

#### GET STATUS command format – binary protocols

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	ENDPOINT	1	h00	CONTROL_TO_RDR
1	Message Type	1	h00	GET_STATUS
2	Data Length	4	h00000000	Data field is empty
6	Value_L, Value_H	2	h0000	Not used
8	Index_L, Index_H	2	h0000	Not used
10	Option	1	h00	Not used

#### GET STATUS command format – ASCII protocol

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	Message Type	1	h00	GET_STATUS
1	Value_L, Value_H	2	h0000	Not used
3	Index_L, Index_H	2	h0000	Not used
5	Option	1	h00	Not used

### b. GET STATUS response format

#### GET STATUS response format – binary protocols

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	ENDPOINT	1	h80	CONTROL_TO_PC
1	Message Type	1	h00	GET_STATUS
2	Data Length	4	h00000000	Data field is empty
6	Value_L, Value_H	2	h0000	Not used
8	Index_L, Index_H	2	h0000	Not used
10	Status	1		Reader status or error code. See § c below.



## GET STATUS response format – ASCII protocols

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	Message Type	1	h00	GET_STATUS
1	Value_L, Value_H	2	h0000	<i>Not used</i>
3	Index_L, Index_H	2	h0000	<i>Not used</i>
5	Status	1		Reader status or error code. See § c below.

### c. Value of the Status byte in GET STATUS response

Status byte	Description	Possible cause
<b>Success</b>		
h00	OK	(answer to GET_STATUS command)
<b>Not-fatal errors (the link remains active)</b>		
h01	Error	Unsupported Control command
<b>Fatal errors (the RDR closes the link)</b>		
hFC	Overrun	The PC sends a new Bulk In command while a Bulk In command is already pending
hFD	Denied	The PC sends Bulk In command but is not the 'owner' of the RDR (SET_CONFIGURATION must be called before)
hFE	Overflow	The Bulk In command is too long for the RDR's buffer
hFF	Protocol error	- The PC sends a command to an invalid endpoint - The PC sends a mal-formed frame

### 5.3. GET DESCRIPTOR COMMAND/RESPONSE

The GET STATUS command/response pair is used to detect the Coupler and retrieve its information.

#### 5.3.1. Command/response format

##### a. GET DESCRIPTOR command format

#### GET DESCRIPTOR command format – binary protocols

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	ENDPOINT	1	h00	CONTROL_TO_RDR
1	Message Type	1	h06	GET_DESCRIPTOR
2	Data Length	4	h00000000	<i>Data field is empty</i>
6	Value_L	1		Descriptor Type
7	Value_H	1		Descriptor Index
3	Index_L, Index_H	2	h0000	<i>Not used</i>
10	Option	1	h00	<i>Not used</i>

#### GET DESCRIPTOR command format – ASCII protocol

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	Message Type	1	h06	GET_DESCRIPTOR
1	Value_L	1		Descriptor Type
2	Value_H	1		Descriptor Index
3	Index_L, Index_H	2	h0000	<i>Not used</i>
5	Option	1	h00	<i>Not used</i>

## b. GET DESCRIPTOR response format

### GET DESCRIPTOR response format – binary protocols

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	ENDPOINT	1	h80	CONTROL_TO_PC
1	Message Type	1	h06	GET_DESCRIPTOR
2	Data Length	4		The length of the Descriptor (L)
6	Value_L	1		Same as Descriptor Type specified by the PC
7	Value_H	1		Same as Descriptor Index specified by the PC
3	Index_L, Index_H	2	h0000	<i>Not used</i>
10	Status	1	h00	<i>Not used</i>
11	Data	L		The content of the Descriptor

### GET DESCRIPTOR response format – ASCII protocol

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	Message Type	1	h06	GET_DESCRIPTOR
1	Value_L	1		Same as Descriptor Type specified by the PC
2	Value_H	1		Same as Descriptor Index specified by the PC
3	Index_L, Index_H	2	h0000	<i>Not used</i>
5	Status	1	h00	<i>Not used</i>
6	Data	L		The content of the Descriptor

### 5.3.2. List of available descriptors

Value_L	Value_H	Retrieves	See
Descr. Type	Descr. Index		
h01	h00	The Device descriptor	5.3.2.a
h02	h00	The Configuration descriptor	5.3.2.b
h03	h01	The Vendor Name ("SpringCard")	
h03	h02	The Product Name	
h03	h03	The Product Serial Number	

String descriptors (Vendor Name, Product Name, Product Serial Number) are returned in UTF16.

#### a. The Device descriptor

The Device descriptor is defined as follow:

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	Size	1	h12	
1	Type	1	h01	This is a Device descriptor
2	USB version	2	h0200	<i>Don't care</i>
4	Class	1	h00	
5	SubClass	1	h00	
6	Protocol	1	h00	
7	MaxPacketSize0	1	h00	<i>Don't care</i>
8	Vendor ID	2	h1C34	Pro Active / SpringCard
10	Product ID	2		The Product ID
12	Version	2		The Firmware Version
14	iManufacturer	1	h01	Index of the Vendor Name string
15	iProduct	1	h02	Index of the Product Name string
16	iSerialNumber	1	h03	Index of the Product Serial Number string
17	Configurations	1	h01	Only one configuration supported

## b. The Configuration descriptor

The Configuration descriptor is defined as follow:

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
<i>Configuration part</i>				
0	Size	1	$\text{h}09$	
1	Type	1	$\text{h}02$	This is a Configuration descriptor
2	Total size	2		
4	Interfaces	1	$\text{h}01$	Only one interface
5	Configuration	1	$\text{h}01$	This is the first (and single) configuration
6	iConfiguration	1	$\text{h}00$	No string to describe the Configuration
7	Attributes	1	$\text{h}00$	<i>Don't care</i>
8	MaxPower	1	$\text{h}00$	<i>Don't care</i>
<i>Interface part</i>				
9	Size	1	$\text{h}09$	
10	Type	1	$\text{h}04$	This is an Interface descriptor
11	Interface	1	$\text{h}00$	Interface number = 0
12	AlternateSettings	1	$\text{h}00$	<i>Don't care</i>
13	Endpoints	1	$\text{h}03$	3 endpoints
14	Class	1	$\text{h}0B$	Class is CCID
15	SubClass	1	$\text{h}00$	
16	Protocol	1	$\text{h}00$	
17	iInterface	1	$\text{h}00$	No string to describe the Interface
<i>CCID-specific part</i>				
18	Size	1	$\text{h}36$	
19	Type	1	$\text{h}21$	Specific to CCID
20	Version	2	$\text{h}0110$	Version of CCID implementation (1.10)
22	MaxSlotIndex	1		The number of CCID slots, minus 1
23	VoltageSupport	1		
24	Protocols	4	$\text{h}00000003$	Supports T=0 and T=1
28	DefaultClock	4	$\text{h}0000A00F$	Default clock is 4MHz (dummy value)

32	MaximumClock	4	h0000A00F	Manimum clock is 4MHz (dummy value)
36	NumClockSupported	1	h00	
37	DataRate	4		
41	MaxDataRate	4		
45	NumDataRateSupported	1		
46	MaxIFSD	4		
50	SynchProtocols	4		
54	Mechanical	4		
58	Features	4		
62	MaxCCIDMessageLength	4		
66	ClassGetResponse	1	hFF	
67	ClassEnvelope	1	hFF	
68	LcdLayout	2	h0000	
70	PinSupport	1	h00	
71	MaxCCIDBusySlot	1	h01	
<i>1<sup>st</sup> endpoint (Bulk In)</i>				
72	Size	1	h07	
73	Type	1	h05	This is an Endpoint descriptor
74	Address	1	h81	EP1, RDR to PC
75	Attributes	1	h02	Bulk
76	MaxPacketSize	2	h0118	Up to 280 bytes
78	Interval	1	h00	<i>Don't care</i>
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> endpoint (Bulk Out)</i>				
72	Size	1	h07	
73	Type	1	h05	This is an Endpoint descriptor
74	Address	1	h02	EP2, PC to RDR
75	Attributes	1	h02	Bulk
76	MaxPacketSize	2	h0118	Up to 280 bytes
78	Interval	1	h00	<i>Don't care</i>
<i>3<sup>rd</sup> endpoint (Interrupt In)</i>				
72	Size	1	h07	

73	Type	1	h05	This is an Endpoint descriptor
74	Address	1	h83	EP3, RDR to PC
75	Attributes	1	h03	Interrupt
76	MaxPacketSize	2	h0118	Up to 280 bytes
78	Interval	1	h01	<i>Don't care</i>

### 5.3.3. Response to a query for an unknown descriptor

If the Coupler receives a query for an unknown descriptor, it returns a GET\_DESCRIPTOR response with no data.

## 5.4. SET CONFIGURATION COMMAND/RESPONSE

The SET CONFIGURATION command/response pair is used to start the Coupler (specifying the operation mode) or to stop it afterwards.

### a. SET CONFIGURATION command format

#### SET CONFIGURATION command format – binary protocols

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	ENDPOINT	1	h00	CONTROL_TO_RDR
1	Message Type	1	h09	SET_CONFIGURATION
2	Data Length	4	h00000000	<i>Data field is empty</i>
6	Value_L	1	h00	
7	Value_H	1		h01 to start the Coupler h00 to stop the Coupler
8	Index	2	h0000	<i>Not used</i>
10	Option	1		<i>Serial Coupler:</i> h00 half-duplex operation mode h01 full-duplex operation mode h02 <i>RFU, do not use</i> h03 full-duplex operation mode, LPCD <i>TCP Coupler:</i> h00 all other values are RFU



## SET CONFIGURATION command format – ASCII protocol

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	Message Type	1	h09	SET_CONFIGURATION
1	Value_L	1	h00	
2	Value_H	1		h01 to start the Coupler h00 to stop the Coupler
3	Index_L, Index_H	2	h0000	<i>Not used</i>
5	Option	1		<i>Serial RDR:</i> h00 half-duplex operation mode h01 full-duplex operation mode h03 full-duplex operation mode, LPCD <i>TCP RDR: not available</i>

### ***b. SET CONFIGURATION response format***

## SET CONFIGURATION response format – binary protocols

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	ENDPOINT	1	h80	CONTROL_TO_PC
1	Message Type	1	h09	SET_CONFIGURATION
2	Data Length	4	h00000000	<i>Data field is empty</i>
6	Value_L	1	h00	
7	Value_H	1		Same as the Value specified by the PC
8	Index_L, Index_H	2	h0000	<i>Not used</i>
10	Status	1		h00 Coupler is stopped h01 Coupler is running hFF An error has occurred

### SET CONFIGURATION response format – ASCII protocol

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	Message Type	1	h09	SET_CONFIGURATION
1	Value_L	1	h00	
2	Value_H	1		Same as the Value specified by the PC
3	Index_L, Index_H	2	h0000	Same as the Index specified by the PC
5	Status	1		h00 Coupler is stopped h01 Coupler is running hFF An error has occurred

## 5.5. ANSWERS TO UNSUPPORTED MESSAGES

### Binary protocols

If the Coupler receives an unsupported command, or a command with invalid parameters, it sends a GET STATUS response claiming an error, as follow:

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	ENDPOINT	1	h80	CONTROL_TO_PC
1	Message Type	1	h00	GET_STATUS
2	Data Length	4	h00000000	<i>Data field is empty</i>
6	Value	2	h0000	<i>Not used</i>
8	Index	2	h0000	<i>Not used</i>
10	Status	1	hFF	Unsupported command

### ASCII protocols

The Coupler sends a NAK byte.

## 6. COMMAND LAYER – BULK-OUT ENDPOINT (PC TO RDR MESSAGES)

All Bulk-Out commands described in this chapter are documented with more details in the CCID Specifications [CCID].

### 6.1. LIST OF SUPPORTED/UNSUPPORTED BULK-OUT MESSAGES

ID	Command message	See	Response message	Supported
<b>h61</b>	PC_To_RDR_SetParameters			✗
<b>h62</b>	<b>PC_To_RDR_IccPowerOn</b>	6.3.1	<b>RDR_To_PC_DataBlock</b>	✓
<b>h63</b>	<b>PC_To_RDR_IccPowerOff</b>	6.3.2	<b>RDR_To_PC_SlotStatus</b>	✓
<b>h65</b>	<b>PC_To_RDR_GetSlotStatus</b>	6.3.3	<b>RDR_To_PC_SlotStatus</b>	✓
<b>h69</b>	PC_To_RDR_Secure			✗
<b>h6A</b>	PC_To_RDR_TOAPDU			✗
<b>h6B</b>	<b>PC_To_RDR_Escape</b>	6.3.5	<b>RDR_To_PC_Escape</b>	✓
<b>h6C</b>	PC_To_RDR_GetParameters			✗
<b>h6D</b>	PC_To_RDR_ResetParameters			✗
<b>h6E</b>	PC_To_RDR_IccClock			✗
<b>h6F</b>	<b>PC_To_RDR_XfrBlock</b>	6.3.4	<b>RDR_To_PC_DataBlock</b>	✓
<b>h71</b>	PC_To_RDR_Mechanical			✗
<b>h72</b>	PC_To_RDR_Abort			✗
<b>h73</b>	PC_To_RDR_SetDataRateAndClockFrequency			✗

## 6.2. BINDING TO THE TRANSPORT LAYERS

### a. Binding to the Serial binary Transport

For a Serial communication using the binary protocol, the Bulk-Out message is sent by the PC to the Coupler in the following format:

START BYTE	ENDPOINT	CCID message	CHECKSUM
hCD	h02	10 + (0 to 262) bytes	1 byte

### b. Binding to the Serial ASCII Transport

For a Serial communication using the ASCII protocol, the Bulk-Out message is sent by the PC to the Coupler in the following format:

START MARK	Modified CCID message	END MARK
'^'	2 to 264 bytes (4 to 528 hex chars)	'\r' or '\n' or "\r\n"

### c. Binding to the TCP binary Transport

For a TCP communication, the Bulk-Out message is sent by the PC to the Coupler in the following format:

ENDPOINT	CCID message
h02	10 + (0 to 262) bytes

### 6.3. PC TO RDR MESSAGES

#### 6.3.1. PC\_To\_RDR\_IccPowerOn

The **PC\_to\_RDR\_IccPowerOn** command allows to power up the card, and retrieve its ATR. This is the equivalent of the *SCardConnect* command in the PC/SC world.

If the card is present and has been correctly powered up, the response to this command is the **RDR\_to\_PC\_DataBlock** message (§ 7.3.1); the Data returned is the card's ATR (Answer To Reset).

If there's no card in the slot, or the Coupler has failed to power up the card, the response to this command is the **RDR\_to\_PC\_SlotStatus** message (§ 7.3.2).

#### PC\_To\_RDR\_IccPowerOn command format – binary protocols

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	ENDPOINT	1	h02	BULK_PC_TO_RDR
1	Message Type	1	h62	PC_TO_RDR_ICCPOWERON
2	Data Length	4	h00000000	
6	Slot Number	1		h00 for contactless slot
7	Sequence	1		Sequence number assigned by the PC
8	Power Select	1	h00	Automatic Voltage Selection only
9	RFU	2	h0000	<i>Reserved for future use</i>

#### PC\_To\_RDR\_IccPowerOn command format – ASCII protocol

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	Message Type	1	h62	PC_TO_RDR_ICCPOWERON
1	Slot Number	1		h00 for contactless slot

### 6.3.2. PC\_To\_RDR\_IccPowerOff

The **PC\_to\_RDR\_IccPowerOn** command allows to power down the card. This is the equivalent of the *SCardDisconnect* command in the PC/SC world.

The response to this command is the **RDR\_to\_PC\_SlotStatus** message (§ 7.3.2).

#### PC\_To\_RDR\_IccPowerOff command format – binary protocols

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	ENDPOINT	1	h02	BULK_PC_TO_RDR
1	Message Type	1	h63	PC_TO_RDR_ICCPOWEROFF
2	Data Length	4	h00000000	
6	Slot Number	1		h00 for contactless slot
7	Sequence	1		Sequence number assigned by the PC
8	RFU	3	h000000	<i>Reserved for future use</i>

#### PC\_To\_RDR\_IccPowerOff command format – ASCII protocol

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	Message Type	1	h63	PC_TO_RDR_ICCPOWEROFF
1	Slot Number	1		h00 for contactless slot

### 6.3.3. PC\_To\_RDR\_GetSlotStatus

The **PC\_to\_RDR\_GetSlotStatus** command allows to retrieve the status of a slot (whether a card is present, powered or unpowered, or absent). This is the equivalent of the *SCardStatus* command in the PC/SC world.

The response to this command is the **RDR\_to\_PC\_SlotStatus** message (§ 7.3.2).

*When the half-duplex operation mode is used, the PC must send **PC\_To\_RDR\_GetSlotStatus** as often as possible to know whether a card has been inserted or removed.*

*When the full-duplex operation mode is used, the PC is notified of the insertions and removals by the **RDR\_To\_PC\_NotifySlotChange** message (§ 8.3.1).*

#### PC\_To\_RDR\_GetSlotStatus command format – binary protocols

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	ENDPOINT	1	h02	BULK_PC_TO_RDR
1	Message Type	1	h65	PC_TO_RDR_GETSLOTSTATUS
2	Data Length	4	h00000000	
6	Slot Number	1		h00 for contactless slot
7	Sequence	1		Sequence number assigned by the PC
8	RFU	3	h000000	<i>Reserved for future use</i>

#### PC\_To\_RDR\_GetSlotStatus command format – ASCII protocol

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	Message Type	1	h65	PC_TO_RDR_GETSLOTSTATUS
1	Slot Number	1		h00 for contactless slot



### 6.3.4. PC\_To\_RDR\_XfrBlock

The **PC\_to\_RDR\_XfrBlock** command allows to send a C-APDU to a card – or to the Coupler's APDU interpreter, and receive its R-APDU. This is the equivalent of the *SCardTransmit* command in the PC/SC world.

If a valid R-APDU is returned by the card – or by the Coupler's APDU interpreter, the response to this command is the **RDR\_to\_PC\_DataBlock** message (§ 7.3.1); the Data returned is the R-APDU.

If there's no card in the slot, or the Coupler has failed to communicate with the card, the response to this command is the **RDR\_to\_PC\_SlotStatus** message (§ 7.3.2).

#### PC\_To\_RDR\_XfrBlock command format – binary protocols

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	ENDPOINT	1	h02	BULK_PC_TO_RDR
1	Message Type	1	h6F	PC_TO_RDR_XFRBLOCK
2	Data Length	4		Size of the Data field of this message
6	Slot Number	1		h00 for contactless slot
7	Sequence	1		Sequence number assigned by the PC
8	BWI	1	h00	<i>Not used</i>
9	Level Parameter	2	h0000	<i>Not used</i>
11	Data	Var.		C-APDU to send to the card. Only a maximum length of 262 bytes is supported

#### PC\_To\_RDR\_XfrBlock command format – ASCII protocol

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	Message Type	1	h6F	PC_TO_RDR_XFRBLOCK
1	Slot Number	1		h00 for contactless slot
2	Data	Var.		C-APDU to send to the card. Only a maximum length of 262 bytes is supported

### 6.3.5. PC\_To\_RDR\_Escape

The **PC\_to\_RDR\_Escape** command allows to send a Control command directly to the Coupler. This is the equivalent of the *SCardControl* command in the PC/SC world.

The response to this command is the **RDR\_to\_PC\_Escape** message (§ 7.3.3); the Data returned is the response from the Coupler.

#### PC\_To\_RDR\_Escape command format – binary protocols

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	ENDPOINT	1	h02	BULK_PC_TO_RDR
1	Message Type	1	h6B	PC_TO_RDR_ESCAPE
2	Data Length	4		Size of the Data field of this message
6	Slot Number	1		h00 for contactless slot
7	Sequence	1		Sequence number assigned by the PC
8	RFU	3	h000000	<i>Reserved for future use</i>
11	Data	Var.		Data block sent to the RDR. Only a maximum length of 262 bytes is supported

#### PC\_To\_RDR\_Escape command format – ASCII protocol

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	Message Type	1	h6B	PC_TO_RDR_ESCAPE
1	Slot Number	1		h00 for contactless slot
2	Data	Var.		Data block sent to the RDR. Only a maximum length of 262 bytes is supported

## 7. COMMAND LAYER — BULK-IN ENDPOINT (RDR TO PC MESSAGES)

---

All Bulk-In responses described in this chapter are documented with more details in the CCID Specifications [CCID].

### 7.1. LIST OF SUPPORTED/UNSUPPORTED BULK-IN MESSAGES

ID	Response message	See	In answer to these commands	Supported
<b>h80</b>	<b>PC_To_RDR_DataBlock</b>	7.3.1	<b>PC_To_RDR_IccPowerOn</b> <b>RDR_To_PC_XfrBlock</b>	✓
<b>h81</b>	<b>RDR_To_PC_SlotStatus</b>	7.3.2	<b>PC_To_RDR_IccPowerOff</b> <b>PC_To_RDR_GetSlotStatus</b> <b>PC_To_RDR_Abort</b>	✓ ✓ ✗
<b>h82</b>	<b>RDR_To_PC_Parameters</b>			✗
<b>h83</b>	<b>RDR_To_PC_Escape</b>	7.3.3	<b>PC_To_RDR_Escape</b>	✓
<b>h84</b>	<b>RDR_To_PC_DataRateAnd ClockFrequency</b>			✗

## 7.2. BINDING TO THE TRANSPORT LAYERS

### a. Binding to the Serial binary Transport

For a Serial communication using the binary protocol, the Bulk-In message is sent by the Coupler to the PC in the following format:

START BYTE	ENDPOINT	CCID message	CHECKSUM
<code>hCD</code>	<code>h81</code>	10 + (0 to 262) bytes	1 byte

### b. Binding to the Serial ASCII Transport

For a Serial communication using the ASCII protocol, the Bulk-In message is sent by the Coupler to the PC in the following format:

START MARK	Modified CCID message	END MARK
<code>'^'</code>	2 to 264 bytes (4 to 528 hex chars)	<code>"\r\n"</code>

### c. Binding to the TCP binary Transport

For a TCP communication, the Bulk-In message is sent by the Coupler to the PC in the following format:

ENDPOINT	CCID message
<code>h81</code>	10 + (0 to 262) bytes

## 7.3. RDR TO PC MESSAGES

### 7.3.1. RDR\_To\_PC\_DataBlock

The **RDR\_To\_PC\_Datablock** message comes as a response to:

- The **PC\_To\_RDR\_IccPowerOn** command (§ 6.3.1); in this case, the Data field is the card's ATR,
- The **PC\_To\_RDR\_XfrBlock** command (§ 6.3.4); in this case, the Data field is the R-APDU returned by the card – or by the Coupler's APDU interpreter.

#### RDR\_To\_PC\_DataBlock response format – binary protocols

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	ENDPOINT	1	h81	BULK_RDR_TO_PC
1	Message Type	1	h80	RDR_TO_PC_DATABLOCK
2	Data Length	4		Size of the Data field of this message
6	Slot	1		Same as last PC_TO_RDR message
7	Sequence	1		
8	Slot Status	1		See § 7.4.1
9	Slot Error	1		See § 7.4.2
10	RFU	1	h00	<i>Reserved for future use</i>
11	Data	Var.		ATR or R-APDU. Only a maximum length of 262 bytes is supported

#### RDR\_To\_PC\_DataBlock response format – ASCII protocol

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	Message Type	1	h80	RDR_TO_PC_DATABLOCK
1	Slot Status	1		See § 7.4.1
2	Data	Var.		ATR or R-APDU. Only a maximum length of 262 bytes is supported

### 7.3.2. RDR\_To\_PC\_SlotStatus

The **RDR\_To\_PC\_SlotStatus** message comes as a response to:

- The **PC\_To\_RDR\_GetSlotStatus** command (§ 6.3.3),
- The **PC\_To\_RDR\_IccPowerOff** command (§ 6.3.2),
- The **PC\_To\_RDR\_IccPowerOn** command (§ 6.3.1) if there's no card in the slot or the Coupler has failed to power up the card,
- The **PC\_To\_RDR\_XfrBlock** command (§ 6.3.4) if there's no card in the slot or the Coupler has failed to communicate with the card.

#### RDR\_To\_PC\_SlotStatus response format – binary protocols

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	ENDPOINT	1	h81	BULK_RDR_TO_PC
1	Message Type	1	h81	RDR_TO_PC_SLOTSTATUS
2	Data Length	4	h00000000	
6	Slot	1		Same as last PC_TO_RDR message
7	Sequence	1		
8	Slot Status	1		See § 7.4.1
9	Slot Error	1		See § 7.4.2
10	ClockStatus	1	h00	Other values are not supported

#### RDR\_To\_PC\_SlotStatus response format – ASCII protocol

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	Message Type	1	h81	RDR_TO_PC_SLOTSTATUS
1	Slot Status	1		See § 7.4.1

### 7.3.3. RDR\_To\_PC\_Escape

The **RDR\_To\_PC\_Escape** message comes as a response to the **PC\_To\_RDR\_Escape** command (§ 6.3.5).

#### RDR\_To\_PC\_Escape response format – binary protocols

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	ENDPOINT	1	h81	BULK_RDR_TO_PC
1	Message Type	1	h83	RDR_TO_PC_ESCAPE
2	Data Length	4		Size of the Data field of this message
6	Slot	1		Same as last PC_TO_RDR message
7	Sequence	1		
8	Slot Status	1		See § 7.4.1
9	Slot Error	1		See § 7.4.2
10	RFU	1	h00	<i>Reserved for future use</i>
11	Data	Var.		Data block sent by the RDR. Only a maximum length of 262 bytes is supported

#### RDR\_To\_PC\_Escape response format – ASCII protocol

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	Message Type	1	h83	RDR_TO_PC_ESCAPE
1	Slot Status	1		See § 7.4.1
2	Data	Var.		Data block sent by the RDR. Only a maximum length of 262 bytes is supported

## 7.4. VALUES OF THE STATUS AND ERROR FIELDS

Each RDR\_To\_PC message contains a Slot Status and a Slot Error field.

### 7.4.1. Slot Status

Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
<b>Command Status</b>		<i>Reserved for future use</i>				<b>Card Status</b>	
<i>See below</i>		0	0	0	0	<i>See below</i>	

#### a. Card Status field

Bit 1	Bit 0	Description
<b>Card Status</b>		
0	0	A Card is present and active (powered ON)
0	1	A Card is present and inactive (powered OFF or hardware error)
1	0	No card present (slot is empty)
1	1	<i>Reserved for future use</i>

#### b. Command Status field

Bit 7	Bit 6	Description
<b>Command Status</b>		
0	0	Command processed without error
0	1	Command failed (error code is provided in the Slot Error field)
1	0	Time Extension is requested
1	1	<i>Reserved for future use</i>



### 7.4.2. Slot Error

This field is valid only if Command Status =  $\text{b}01$  in the Slot Status field.

Error code	Error name	Possible cause
$\text{hFF}$	CMD_ABORTED	The PC has sent an ABORT command
$\text{hFE}$	ICC_MUTE	Time out in Card communication
$\text{hFD}$	XFR_PARITY_ERROR	Parity error in Card communication
$\text{hFC}$	XFR_OVERRUN	Overrun error in Card communication
$\text{hFB}$	HW_ERROR	Hardware error on Card side (over-current?)
$\text{hF8}$	BAD_ATR_TS	Invalid ATR format
$\text{hF7}$	BAD_ATR_TCK	Invalid ATR checksum
$\text{hF6}$	ICC_PROTOCOL_NOT_SUPPORTED	Card's protocol is not supported
$\text{hF5}$	ICC_CLASS_NOT_SUPPORTED	Card's power class is not supported
$\text{hF4}$	PROCEDURE_BYTE_CONFLICT	Error in T=0 protocol
$\text{hF3}$	DEACTIVATED_PROTOCOL	Specified protocol is not allowed
$\text{hF2}$	BUSY_WITH_AUTO_SEQUENCE	RDR is currently busy activating a Card
$\text{hE0}$	CMD_SLOT_BUSY	RDR is already running a command
$\text{h00}$		Command not supported

*NB: this field is not available under the ASCII protocol.*

## 8. COMMAND LAYER — INTERRUPT ENPOINT (RDR TO PC NOTIFICATIONS)

### 8.1. LIST OF SUPPORTED INTERRUPT MESSAGES

ID	Response message	See	Supported
<sup>h</sup> 50	RDR_To_PC_NotifySlotChange	8.3.1	✓
<sup>h</sup> 51	RDR_To_PC_HardwareError		✗

### 8.2. BINDING TO THE TRANSPORT LAYERS

#### a. Binding to the Serial binary Transport

In order to ease the implementation of the receiving logic, the CCID Interrupt frame is extended to reach the same length as the bulk messages.

For a Serial communication using the binary protocol, the Interrupt-In message is sent by the Coupler to the PC in the following format:

START BYTE	ENDPOINT	CCID message	CHECKSUM
<sup>h</sup> CD	<sup>h</sup> 83	10 + (0 to 5) bytes	1 byte

#### b. Binding to the Serial ASCII Transport

For a Serial communication using the ASCII protocol, the Interrupt-In message is sent by the Coupler to the PC in the following format:

START MARK	Modified CCID message	END MARK
'^'	2 to 6 bytes (4 to 12 hex chars)	"\r\n"

**c. Binding to the TCP binary Transport**

*In order to ease the implementation of the receiving logic, the CCID Interrupt frame is extended to reach the same length as the bulk messages.*

For a TCP communication, the Interrupt-In message is sent by the Coupler to the PC in the following format:

ENDPOINT	CCID message
$_{\text{h}}83$	10 + (0 to 262) bytes

## 8.3. DETAILS

### 8.3.1. RDR\_To\_PC\_NotifySlotChange

The **RDR\_To\_PC\_NotifySlotChange** message comes every-time a card is inserted or removed, provided that the full-duplex operation mode is active.

Card insertion notifications are repeated with a period of about 1s until the PC issues the **PC\_To\_RDR\_IccPowerOn** command to the slot.

Card removal notifications are sent only one. There's no need for the PC to issue the **PC\_To\_RDR\_IccPowerOff** command after a removal.

#### RDR\_To\_PC\_NotifySlotChange notification format – binary protocols

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	ENDPOINT	1	<b>h83</b>	INTERRUPT_TO_PC
1	Message Type	1	<b>h50</b>	
2	Data Length	4		Size of the SlotICCState array
6	RFU	5	<b>h00 ... h00</b>	<i>Reserved for future use</i>
11	SlotICCState	Var.		<p>This field is reported on byte granularity. The size is ( 2 bits * number of slots ) rounded up to the nearest byte.</p> <p>Each slot has 2 bits. The least significant bit reports the current state of the slot (0 = no ICC present, 1 = ICC present). The most significant bit reports whether the slot has changed state since the last RDR_to_PC_NotifySlotChange message was sent (0 = no change, 1 = change). If no slot exists for a given location, the field returns 00 in those 2 bits.</p> <p>Example: A 1 slot CCID reports a single byte with the following format:</p> <p>Bit 0 = Slot 0 card present (1) / absent (0)</p> <p>Bit 1 = Slot 0 status changed (1) / unchanged (0)</p> <p>All other bits will be 0</p>

## RDR\_To\_PC\_NotifySlotChange notification format – ASCII protocol

Offset	Field	Size	Value	Description / remark
0	Message Type	1	h50	
1	SlotICCState	Var.		<p>This field is reported on byte granularity. The size is ( 2 bits * number of slots ) rounded up to the nearest byte.</p> <p>Each slot has 2 bits. The least significant bit reports the current state of the slot (0 = no ICC present, 1 = ICC present). The most significant bit reports whether the slot has changed state since the last RDR_to_PC_NotifySlotChange message was sent (0 = no change, 1 = change). If no slot exists for a given location, the field returns 00 in those 2 bits.</p> <p>Example: A 1 slot CCID reports a single byte with the following format:</p> <p>Bit 0 = Slot 0 card present (1) / absent (0)</p> <p>Bit 1 = Slot 0 status changed (1) / unchanged (0)</p> <p>All other bits will be 0</p>

## 9. MAPPING PC/SC CALLS TO PC\_To\_RDR / RDR\_To\_PC MESSAGES

---

The PC/SC specification and Microsoft's reference implementation define a short set of functions to work with PC/SC Couplers (and with Cards through a PC/SC Coupler).

This chapter explains how the very basic PC/SC functions shall be implemented.

### 9.1.1. SCardStatus

In PC/SC, the **SCardStatus** function has two roles:

- Check whether there's a Card in a Coupler or not,
- If a Card is present in the Coupler, return its ATR.

The first role is directly available from CCID, using the **PC\_To\_RDR\_GetSlotStatus** message:

1. Send the **PC\_To\_RDR\_GetSlotStatus** command (§ 6.3.3),
2. The Coupler returns a **RDR\_To\_PC\_SlotStatus** response (§ 7.3.2),
3. Observe the **Card Status field** in the response (§ 7.4.1.a) to know whether a Card is present and powered, present and not powered, or absent.

To retrieve the Card's ATR, the PC must activate the Card explicitly – this is done using the **PC\_To\_RDR\_IccPowerOn** message when a Card is present:

4. Send the **PC\_To\_RDR\_IccPowerOn** command (§ 6.3.1),
5. The Coupler returns a **RDR\_To\_PC\_Datablock** response (§ 7.3.1),
6. Observe the **Status and Error fields** in the response (§ 7.4.1). If both fields are zero, communication with the Card is OK, and **the Data field contains the Card's ATR** (Answer To Reset)<sup>3</sup>.

### 9.1.2. SCardConnect

In PC/SC, the **SCardConnect** function has two roles:

- Open a handle to communicate with the Card – the computer's PC/SC subsystem manages concurrent or exclusive access, and take care to release the handle if the application stops for any reason,
- Tells the Coupler which protocol shall be used to communicate with the Card (T=0 or T=1).

---

<sup>3</sup> For a Contactless Card (PICC/VICC), the ATR is constructed according to PC/SC v2 chapter 3 rules.

None of these two roles are significant for “low level” communication with a CCID Coupler<sup>4</sup>. The actual “Card power up” role is provided by **PC\_To\_RDR\_IccPowerOn**, which has already been invoked by **SCardStatus** to retrieve the ATR.

### 9.1.3. SCardTransmit

In PC/SC, the **SCardTransmit** function is the very function that implements the exchange of APDUs (Application Protocol Datagram Units) with a contact or contactless Smart Card.

1. Send your **C-APDU** (application-level Command) in the **Data** field of a **PC\_To\_RDR\_XfrBlock** command (§ 6.3.4),
2. The Coupler returns a **RDR\_To\_PC\_Datablock** response (§ 7.3.1),
3. Observe the **Status** and **Error** fields in the response (§ 7.4.1). If both fields are zero, communication with the Card is OK, and the **Data** field contains the Card's **R-APDU** (application-level Response)

*Note that for a wired logic contactless Card (PICC not compliant with ISO 14443-4 or VICC), the SCardTransmit function doesn't actually communicate with the Card, but with the Coupler's APDU Interpreter which is responsible for translating the “standard” APDU into a low-level, proprietary command specific to the Card. This is the same here, the PC\_To\_RDR\_XfrBlock command goes through the Coupler's APDU Interpreter and not directly to a wired-logic PICC/VICC.*

### 9.1.4. SCardDisconnect

In PC/SC, the **SCardDisconnect** function has two roles:

- Close the handle that has been opened by **SCardConnect**,
- Tells the Coupler to power down the Card.

The first role is not relevant here.

The second role is taken by the **PC\_To\_RDR\_IccPowerOff** message:

1. Send the **PC\_To\_RDR\_IccPowerOff** command (§ 6.3.2),
2. The Coupler returns a **RDR\_To\_PC\_SlotStatus** response (§ 7.3.2),
3. Observe the **Card Status** field in the response (§ 7.4.1.a) to know whether the Card has already been removed, or is still present in the Coupler.

---

<sup>4</sup> All SpringCard couplers feature automatic protocol activation, which mean that the protocol is always selected by the Coupler, not by the application.

### 9.1.5. SCardControl

In PC/SC, the **SCardControl** function is used to send “low level” commands to the Coupler, to the Coupler's driver, or to the PC/SC subsystem.

In our case, only sending “low level” commands to the Coupler makes sense. This is done using the **PC\_To\_RDR\_Escape** message.

1. Send the low level command in the **Data field** of a **PC\_To\_RDR\_Escape** command (§ 6.3.5),
2. The Coupler returns its answer in a **RDR\_To\_PC\_Escape** response (§ 7.3.3).

*Sending an escape sequence through **PC\_To\_RDR\_Escape** is exactly the same as sending a “legacy command” to a **SpringCard** coupler running in **legacy (SpringProx)** mode.*



## 10. CONFIGURATION REGISTERS FOR A SERIAL COUPLER

There are 3 ways to define the other configuration registers:

- Manually, using any terminal application to communicate with the Coupler's over its serial line,
- Using **SpringCard MultiConf** application,
- Using the **PC\_To\_RDR\_Escape** command, sending the configuration stream within the command's data.

*This chapter shows only the few register that are relevant for the CCID-over-serial communication with the Coupler. Please refer to the Coupler's Developers' Guide for all details regarding the configuration methods and the other registers.*

### 10.1. OPERATING MODE

Name	Address	Description	Size
MOD	<sub>h</sub> CO	Coupler operating mode and options. See table below	2

#### Coupler operating mode and option bits

Bits	Value	Meaning
Byte 0 : operating mode		
7-0	00000000	The PC selects the operating mode (Legacy or CCID)
	00000001	Legacy mode enforced
	00000010	CCID mode enforced
	All other values are RFU and shall not be set	
Byte 1 : operating options		
7-4		RFU (set to 0000)
3-2		<b>CCID auto-start</b>
	00	do not start CCID operation upon reset
	01	start CCID operation using the binary protocol
	10	RFU, do not use
	11	start CCID operation using the ASCII protocol
1-0		<b>CCID operating mode</b>
	00	half-duplex operation mode
	01	full-duplex operation mode
	10	RFU, do not use
	11	full-duplex operation mode, LPCD

Default value: <sub>b</sub>00000000 <sub>b</sub>10000000

## 10.2. UART CONFIGURATION

Name	Address	Description	Size
SER	<sub>h</sub> 67	UART configuration bits. See table below	1

### UART configuration bits

Bits	Value	Meaning
7	0	Echo is ON during console communication
	1	Echo is OFF during console communication
6-3		RFU (set to 0000)
2-0	101	<b>Baudrate</b> 38400bps
	111	115200bps
		All other values are RFU and shall not be set

Default value: <sub>b</sub>00000101

## 11. CONFIGURATION REGISTERS FOR A TCP COUPLER

The Network configuration (address, net-mask, gateway, info/location and password for Telnet access) could be defined using **SpringCard NDDU** application (Network Devices Discovery Utility).

There are 3 ways to define all the other configuration registers:

- Manually, using a Telnet access to the Coupler,
- Using **SpringCard MultiConf** application once the Coupler is installed as a PC/SC Reader under Windows,
- Using the **PC\_To\_RDR\_Escape** command, sending the configuration stream within the command's data.

*This chapter shows only the few register that are relevant for the CCID-over-TCP communication with the Coupler. Please refer to the Coupler's Developers' Guide for all details regarding the configuration methods and the other registers.*

### 11.1. SECURITY OPTIONS

Name	Address	Description	Size
SEC	$\text{h}6\text{E}$	Security option bits. See table below	1

#### Security option bits

Bits	Value	Meaning
7	0	Telnet access is disabled
	1	Telnet access is enabled
6-0		RFU (set to 0000000)

Default value:  $\text{b}10000000$

## 11.2. NETWORK CONFIGURATION

### 11.2.1. IPv4 address, mask, and gateway

Name	Address	Description	Size
IPA	$\text{h}80$	IPv4 configuration bytes, see table below	4, 8 or 12

#### IPv4 configuration bytes

Bytes	Contains	Remark
0	Address, 1 <sup>st</sup> byte	Device's IPv4 Address. If these bytes are missing, the default IP Address $\text{hC0 A8 00 FA}$ (192.168.0.250) is taken.
1	Address, 2 <sup>nd</sup> byte	
2	Address, 3 <sup>rd</sup> byte	
3	Address, 4 <sup>th</sup> byte	Network Mask. If these bytes are missing, the default Mask $\text{hFF FF FF FF}$ (255.255.255.0) is taken.
4	Mask, 1 <sup>st</sup> byte	
5	Mask, 2 <sup>nd</sup> byte	
6	Mask, 3 <sup>rd</sup> byte	Default Gateway. If these bytes are missing, the value $\text{h00 00 00 00}$ (0.0.0.0) is taken, meaning that there's no Gateway.
7	Mask, 4 <sup>th</sup> byte	
8	Gateway, 1 <sup>st</sup> byte	
9	Gateway, 2 <sup>nd</sup> byte	
10	Gateway, 3 <sup>rd</sup> byte	
11	Gateway, 4 <sup>th</sup> byte	

Default value:  $\text{hC0 A8 00 FA FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00}$

(address = 192.168.0.250, mask = 255.255.255.0, no gateway)

### 11.2.2. TCP server port

Name	Address	Description	Size
IPP	$\text{h}81$	Listen TCP port for the server (2 bytes, MSB-first)	2

Default value:  $\text{h0F 9F}$  (server TCP port = 3999)

### 11.2.3. Ethernet configuration

Name	Address	Description	Size
ETC	<sub>h</sub> 8D	Ethernet configuration bits. See table below	1

#### Ethernet configuration bits

Bits	Value	Meaning
7-1		RFU (set to 0000000)
0	0	Use auto-configuration (10/100Mbps, half or full-duplex)
	1	Force bitrate = 10Mbps, half-duplex

Default value: <sub>b</sub>00000000

### 11.2.4. Info / Location

Name	Address	Description	Size
ILI	<sub>h</sub> 8E	Info / Location string	Var. 0-30

Default value: empty

The **Info / Location** string is a text value (ASCII) that appears

- When someone tries to connect on Telnet,
- In the NDDU software.

Use this string as a reminder of where your RDR is installed, or what is its role in your access-control system.

### 11.2.5. Password for Telnet access

Name	Address	Description	Size
ITP	<sub>h</sub> 8F	Password for Telnet access string	Var. 0-16

Default value: "springcard"

The **Password for Telnet access** string is a text value (ASCII) that protects the access to the RDR using Telnet protocol.

The password is mandatory. If this registry is not set, default value "springcard" is used.





## DISCLAIMER

This document is provided for informational purposes only and shall not be construed as a commercial offer, a license, an advisory, fiduciary or professional relationship between SPRINGCARD and you. No information provided in this document shall be considered a substitute for your independent investigation.

The information provided in document may be related to products or services that are not available in your country.

This document is provided "as is" and without warranty of any kind to the extent allowed by the applicable law. While SPRINGCARD will use reasonable efforts to provide reliable information, we don't warrant that this document is free of inaccuracies, errors and/or omissions, or that its content is appropriate for your particular use or up to date. SPRINGCARD reserves the right to change the information at any time without notice.

SPRINGCARD doesn't warrant any results derived from the use of the products described in this document. SPRINGCARD will not be liable for any indirect, consequential or incidental damages, including but not limited to lost profits or revenues, business interruption, loss of data arising out of or in connection with the use, inability to use or reliance on any product (either hardware or software) described in this document.

These products are not designed for use in life support appliances, devices, or systems where malfunction of these product may result in personal injury. SPRINGCARD customers using or selling these products for use in such applications do so on their own risk and agree to fully indemnify SPRINGCARD for any damages resulting from such improper use or sale.

## COPYRIGHT NOTICE

All information in this document is either public information or is the intellectual property of SPRINGCARD and/or its suppliers or partners.

You are free to view and print this document for your own use only. Those rights granted to you constitute a license and not a transfer of title : you may not remove this copyright notice nor the proprietary notices contained in this documents, and you are not allowed to publish or reproduce this document, either on the web or by any mean, without written permission of SPRINGCARD.

**Copyright © SPRINGCARD SAS 2016, all rights reserved.**

## EDITOR'S INFORMATION

**SPRINGCARD SAS** company with a capital of 227 000 €

RCS EVRY B 429 665 482

Parc Gutenberg, 2 voie La Cardon

91120 Palaiseau – FRANCE

## CONTACT INFORMATION

For more information and to locate our sales office or distributor in your country or area, please visit

[www.springcard.com](http://www.springcard.com)