

## **EH-MC19**

### Command Interface User Guide

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## VERSION HISTORY

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# 1. Introduction

AT commands are composed of ASCII commands and status reply. ASCII command means that the user can send commands to the Bluetooth module through the UART interface of the host (PC, MCU, etc.). The status reply is sent from the Bluetooth module to the host and is used to indicate the status of the module. In addition, there are some IO ports to indicate the connection status and whether to enter a specific mode. As a supplement to the ASCII command, it is also part of the AT command.

## 1.1. Default UART Configuration

The default configuration of UART is given below:

baud rate: 115200

Data bits: 8

Stop bits: 1

Parity: None

Flow control: None

Parity: None

The default UUID of service is given below:

Service UUID : 0000E0FF-3C17-D293-8E48-14FE2E4DA212

Write UUID : 0000FFE1-0000-1000-8000-00805F9B34FB

Notify UUID : 0000FFE2-0000-1000-8000-00805F9B34FB

## 2. The syntax of command and reply

### 2.1. General Syntax

The general syntax of AT command is shown as below:

→AT+CMD= [Para] <CR><LF>

←IDC= [Para]<CR><LF>

or:

→AT+CMD= [Para1] , [Para2] , [RawData] <CR><LF>

←IDC= [Para]<CR><LF>

#### Note:

*For the example in this document, the command sent to the Bluetooth module displays "→", and the status reply of the Bluetooth module displays "←" (need to check "time stamp and sub-package display" in the SSCOM serial assistant tool, the following AT Commands are operated in this state. "→" and "←" are not sent with ascii data.)*

### 2.2. Instruction format description

"AT +": Command line prefix.

"CMD": Command. See section 5 for details.

"IDC": status reply. See section 4 for details.

"=": Separator of command / status reply. It is only needed when modifying parameters is provided, not all commands have parameters.

",": Separator between parameters. Only when displaying multiple parameters, separate them with ",".

<CR> <LF>: The terminator of the command, hex: 0x0d 0x0a

#### Note:

1. All parameters are composed of ASCII characters, and the RawData field can be composed of any data content.

2. In the status reply, "IDC" is printed in hexadecimal form and capital letters.

Here are some examples demonstrating how to use AT commands and status replies.

→ AT + NM = EH-MC19 <CR> <LF> Configure GAP device name characteristics. The new name is "EH-MC19".

← NM = EH-MC19 <CR> <LF> Module response, indicating the use of commands.

### 3. Command List

The following table briefly lists all available AT commands. See Chapter 5 for details.

Attributes	Commend	Short Description
<b>Data processing</b>	BY	Query or configure transparent transmission mode switching
	DA	Raw data transmission
	DH	Hexadecimal data transmission
	EX	Exit transparent transmission mode
<b>Basic parameters / configuration</b>	VR	Query firmware version
	NM	Query or configure the module name
	AR	Query module address
	BR	Query or configure the baud rate
	TP	Query or configure TX power level
	AM	Query or configure the broadcast mode
	AS	Query BLE broadcast status
	ADVINT	Query or configure the broadcast interval
	FC	Query or configure UART flow control
	SL	Enter sleep mode (low power consumption)
	PD	Power down
	RT	Reset, soft reset
	DF	reset
<b>Slave mode</b>	PA	Query or configure pairing mode
	PN	Query or configure the pairing password
	CP	Clear Bluetooth pairing information
	PC	Query/configure connection status PIN
	DC	Disconnect BLE current connection

### 4. Status reply list

The following table briefly lists all available AT command status reply contents. See Chapter 6 for details.

Status reply	Short Description
<b>OK</b>	The command was successful.
<b>ER</b>	The command failed.

## 5. General AT commands

### 5.1 Data processing

#### 5.1.1 BY—Query or configure transparent transmission mode

##### 5.1.1.1 Description

This command can view or configure the transparent transmission mode switching.

##### 5.1.1.2 Syntax:

Synopsis:  
 →AT+BY<CR><LF>  
 ←BY=<Param><CR><LF>  
 →AT+BY=<Param><CR><LF>  
 ←BY=<Param><CR><LF>

##### 5.1.1.3 Parameter Description

Description	Parameter	Configurable	Note
<Param>	Parameter: 00, 01, 02 00: Non-transparent mode 01: Transparent transmission mode 02: Incomplete transparent transmission mode, support AT + EX to exit transparent transmission	NC	Default value 01 (complete transparent transmission) And support Pin (P0_1) to control the entry and exit of transparent transmission mode: when it is high, it is BY = 00; otherwise it is BY = 01

#### 5.1.1.4 Examples:

Example. A. Query transparent transmission mode:

→ AT + BY <CR> <LF> Query the current transparent transmission mode

← BY = 01 <CR> <LF> Report that the current mode inquired is the full transparent transmission mode.

Example. B. Configure transparent transmission mode:

→ AT + BY = 02 <CR> <LF> Configure the transparent transmission mode to incomplete transparent transmission mode

← BY = 02 <CR> <LF> successfully configured in incomplete transparent transmission mode

### 5.1.2 DA—Raw data transmission

#### 5.1.2.1 Description

This command must be in the connected state and non-transparent transmission state, you can send the original data through the DA command.

#### 5.1.2.2 Syntax:

Synopsis:

→AT+DA=<Param><CR><LF>

←OK<CR><LF>

#### 5.1.2.3 Parameter Description

Description	Parameter	Configurable	Note
<Param>	Raw data. Including English, symbols, etc. Maximum length does not exceed 68 bytes	YES	BY=00 (Non-transparent mode)

#### 5.1.2.4 Examples:

Example. Raw data sending:

→AT+ DA=123abc<CR><LF> Send raw data

←OK<CR><LF>The module has successfully adopted the command

### 5.1.3 DH—Hexadecimal data transmission

#### 5.1.3.1 Description

This command can send Hexadecimal data through the DH command in the connected state and the non-transparent state.

#### 5.1.3.2 Syntax:

Synopsis:

→AT+DH=<Param><CR><LF>

←OK<CR><LF>

#### 5.1.3.3 Parameter Description

Description	Parameter	Configurable	Note
<Param>	Hexadecimal data; Even bit transmission The maximum length does not exceed 68 bytes (the actual transmission data is 34 bytes)	YES	BY=00 (Non-transparent mode)

### 5.1.3.4 Examples:

Example. Hexadecimal data transmission:

→AT+DH=333435<CR><LF> Send hexadecimal data  
←OK<CR><LF>The module has successfully adopted the command

## 5.1.4 EX—Exit transparent transmission mode

### 5.1.4.1 Description

This command can exit the transparent transmission mode by sending AT + EX command in the incomplete transparent transmission mode (BY = 02).

### 5.1.4.2 Syntax:

Synopsis:  
→AT+EX=< Exit code ><CR><LF>  
←BY=00<CR><LF>

### 5.1.4.3 Parameter Description

None

### 5.1.4.4 Examples:

Example. Exit transparent transmission mode:

→AT+EX=< Exit code ><CR><LF> exit the transparent transmission mode  
←BY=00<CR><LF> The transparent transmission mode has been exited, which is the non-transparent transmission mode

## 5.2 Basic Parameter / Configuration Instructions

### 5.2.1 VR—Query firmware version

#### 5.1.1.1 Description

This command can view the firmware version of the Bluetooth module

#### 5.2.1.2 Syntax:

Synopsis:  
→AT+VR<CR><LF>  
←[Version]<CR><LF>  
←OK<CR><LF>

#### 5.2.1.3 Parameter Description

Description	Parameter	Configurable	Note
[Version]	The specific software version definition refers to "Product Software Naming and Test Management Rules V1.1", which will not be further introduced here.	NO	According to the current programming version

#### 5.2.1.4 Examples:

Example. Query the firmware version of the module:

→AT+ VR <CR><LF> Query the firmware version of the module  
←EH\_MC19\_C000\_V3.7<CR><LF> The current firmware version is V3.7  
←OK<CR><LF> The module has successfully adopted the command

## 5.2.2 NM—Query or configure the module name

### 5.2.2.1 Description

This command can view or configure the name of the module

### 5.2.2.2 Syntax:

Synopsis:

```
→AT+NM<CR><LF>
←+NAME=<Name><CR><LF>
→AT+NM=<Name><CR><LF>
←+NAME=<Name><CR><LF>
←OK<CR><LF>
```

### 5.2.2.3 Parameter Description

Description	Parameter	Configurable	Note
<Name>	The length of the name cannot exceed 15 bytes; The characters below the Chinese input method cannot be used, including "., []-\.	YES	Defaults: EH-MC19

### 5.2.2.4 Examples:

Example. a. Query module name:

```
→AT+NM<CR><LF> Query module name:
←+NAME=EH-MC19<CR><LF> respond to the name of the module
```

Example. b. Configuration module name

```
→AT+NM=TEST123<CR><LF> Configuration module name to "TEST123".
←+NAME=TEST123<CR><LF> Successfully configuration module name to "TEST123".
←OK<CR><LF> The module has successfully adopted the command
```

## 5.2.3 AR—Query module MAC address

### 5.2.3.1 Description

This command can view the MAC address of the Bluetooth module

### 5.2.3.2 Syntax:

Synopsis:

```
→AT+AR<CR><LF>
←AR=<address><CR><LF>
```

### 5.2.3.3 Parameter Description

Description	Parameter	Configurable	Note
<address>	Module's local MAC address The address format is: UAP, NAP, LAP	NO	According to the current address

### 5.2.3.4 Examples:

Example. Query module address:

```
→AT+AR <CR><LF>
←AR=<address><CR><LF>
```

## 5.2.4 BR—Query or configure the baud rate

### 5.2.4.1 Description

This command can query or configure the baud rate of the Bluetooth module. Once changed, the value will



be stored in "non-volatile memory", so the value can be saved even power-off. Using factory reset will restore the default value.

### 5.2.4.2 Syntax:

```
→AT+BR=?<CR><LF>
←BR=2400,4800,9600,19200,38400,57600,115200,230400,460800,921600<CR><LF>
→AT+BR<CR><LF>
←BR=<Param><CR><LF>
→AT+BR=<Param><CR><LF>
←BR=<Param><CR><LF>
```

### 5.2.4.3 Parameter Description

Description	Parameter	Configurable	Note
<Param> range: 2400-921600	Module UART speed baud rate: 2400 bps 4800 bps 9600 bps 19200 bps 38400 bps 57600 bps 115200 bps 230400 bps 460800 bps 921600 bps	YES	Default: 115200

### 5.2.4.4 Examples:

Example. a. Query the baud rate supported by the Bluetooth module:

```
→AT+BR=?<CR><LF>
←BR=2400,4800,9600,19200,38400,57600,115200,230400,460800,921600<CR><LF>
```

Example. b. Query the baud rate of the Bluetooth module:

```
→AT+BR<CR><LF>
←BR=115200<CR><LF> Report the current baud rate is 115200.
```

Example. c. Configure / change the baud rate of the Bluetooth module:

```
→AT+BR=9600<CR><LF> Change the baud rate to 9600.
←BR=9600<CR><LF> Report that the current baud rate has been set to 9600.
```

## 5.2.5 TP—Query or configure TX power level

### 5.2.5.1 Description

This command can view or configure the TX power level

### 5.2.5.2 Syntax:

Synopsis:

```
→AT+TP=?<CR><LF>
←TP=<Param>,<Param>,<Param><CR><LF>
→AT+ TP<CR><LF>
←+POWER=<Param><CR><LF>
→AT+ TP=<Param><CR><LF>
←OK<CR><LF>
```

### 5.2.5.3 Parameter Description

Description	Parameter	Configurable	Note
<Param>	Parameter (-20,-10,0,4,8)	YES	Defaults: 8

#### 5.2.5.4 Examples:

Example. a. Query the TX power level supported of the module:

```
→AT+TP=?<CR><LF>
←TP=-20,-10,0,4,8<CR><LF>
```

Example. b. Query the current TX power level of the module:

```
→AT+TP<CR><LF>
←+POWER=8<CR><LF>
```

Example. c. Configure the TX power level of the module:

```
→AT+TP=0<CR><LF>
←OK<CR><LF> The module has successfully adopted the command
```

### 5.2.6 AM—Query or configure Broadcast mode

#### 5.2.6.1 Description

This command can query or configure the broadcast mode.

#### 5.2.6.2 Syntax:

Synopsis:

```
→AT+AM<CR><LF>
←AM=<Param><CR><LF>
→AT+AM=<Param><CR><LF>
←OK<CR><LF>
```

#### 5.2.6.3 Parameter Description

Description	Parameter	Configurable	Note
<Param>	<Param>: 0,1 0: Manual 1: Automatic	YES	Default value: 1 (auto broadcast) Switching broadcast is not allowed in automatic broadcast mode

#### 5.2.6.4 Examples:

Example. a. Query module broadcast mode:

```
→AT+ AM <CR><LF>
←AM=1<CR><LF>
```

Example. b Configure the broadcast mode of the module:

```
→AT+AM=0 <CR><LF>
←OK<CR><LF>The module has successfully adopted the command
```

### 5.2.7 AS—Query or configure BLE broadcast status.

#### 5.2.7.1 Description

This command can query or configure BLE broadcast status.

#### 5.2.7.2 Syntax:

Synopsis:

```
→AT+AS<CR><LF>
←AS=<Param><CR><LF>
→AT+AM=0<CR><LF>
←OK<CR><LF>
→AT+AS=<Param><CR><LF>
←OK<CR><LF>
```

### 5.2.7.3 Parameter Description

Description	Parameter	Configurable	Note
<Param>	<Param>: 0,1 0: Turn off broadcasting 1: Turn on the broadcast	YES	Default value: 0 (disable broadcasting) (The switch broadcast can be set in manual broadcast mode)

### 5.2.7.4 Examples:

Example. a. Query module broadcast status:

→AT+ AS <CR><LF>

←AS=1<CR><LF>

Example. b. Configure module broadcast status:

→AT+AM=0 <CR><LF> First set to manual broadcast mode

←OK<CR><LF>The module has successfully adopted the command.

→AT+AS<CR><LF> Then query the default broadcast status in manual broadcast mode

←AS=0<CR><LF> In manual broadcast mode, the default is to turn off the broadcast

→AT+AS=1<CR><LF> Finally, you can set to turn on the broadcast

←OK<CR><LF>The module has successfully adopted the command

## 5.2.8 ADVINT—Query or configure Broadcast interval

### 5.2.8.1 Description

This command can query or configure the broadcast interval time.

### 5.2.8.2 Syntax:

Synopsis:

→AT+ADVINT<CR><LF>

←ADVINT=<Param><CR><LF>

→AT+ ADVINT=<Param><CR><LF>

←OK<CR><LF>

### 5.2.8.3 Parameter Description

Description	Parameter	Configurable	Note
<Param>	Parameter range 35-4000,units of ms	Yes	default 200ms

### 5.2.8.4 Examples:

Example. a. Query broadcast interval:

→AT+ ADVINT<CR><LF>

←ADVINT=200 <CR><LF>

Example. b. Configure the broadcast interval:

→AT+ ADVINT=300<CR><LF>

←OK<CR><LF>The module has successfully adopted the command

## 5.2.9 FC—Query or configure UART flow control

### 5.2.9.1 Description

This command can query or configure UART flow control.

### 5.2.9.2 Syntax:

Synopsis:

```
→AT+FC<CR><LF>
←+FC=<Param><CR><LF>
→AT+ FC=<Param><CR><LF>
←+FC =<Param><CR><LF>
←OK<CR><LF>
```

### 5.2.9.3 Parameter Description

Description	Parameter	Configurable	Note
<Param>	Parameter (0, 1) : 0: Disable UART flow control 1: Turn on UART flow control	YES	Defaults: 0

### 5.2.9.4 Examples:

Example. a. Query UART flow control:

```
→AT+ FC <CR><LF>
←+FC =0<CR><LF>
```

Example. b. Configure UART flow control:

```
→AT+ FC=1<CR><LF>
←+FC =1<CR><LF>
←OK<CR><LF>The module has successfully adopted the command
```

## 5.2.10 SL—Enter DLPS (low power) mode

### 5.2.10.1 Description

This command can put the module into DLPS (low power consumption) mode. DLPS mode is used more in practical applications. In DLPS mode, the chip can still be configured to broadcast normally or maintain Bluetooth connection with the mobile phone through commands, so most BLE applications are working in DLPS mode, which can maintain low power consumption while maintaining BLE function, and DLPS mode can be woken up by the designated IO port.

### 5.2.10.2 Syntax:

Synopsis:

```
→AT+ SL <CR><LF>
←OK<CR><LF>
```

### 5.2.10.3 Parameter Description:

None

### 5.2.10.4 Examples:

Example. Enter low power / sleep mode:

```
→AT+ SL<CR><LF>
←OK<CR><LF>The module has successfully adopted the command
```

## 5.2.11 PD—Power down

### 5.2.11.1 Description

This command can put the module into Power down mode. In Power down mode, the CPU and all peripherals are forced to shut down, so the power consumption is very low, only a few microamperes. It should be noted that in Power down mode, the chip cannot send broadcast packets or maintain a Bluetooth connection with the phone. Power down mode can only be woken up by the IO port. It takes 500ms after

waking up to work properly.

### 5.2.11.2 Syntax:

Synopsis:

```
→AT+ PD <CR><LF>
```

```
←OK<CR><LF>
```

### 5.2.11.3 Parameter Description:

None

### 5.2.11.4 Examples:

Example. Enter Power down mode:

```
→AT+ PD<CR><LF>
```

```
←OK<CR><LF>The module has successfully adopted the command
```

## 5.2.12 RT—reset

### 5.2.12.1 Description

This command can make the Bluetooth module power on again.

### 5.2.12.2 Syntax:

Synopsis:

```
→AT+RT<CR><LF>
```

```
←OK<CR><LF>
```

```
←Copyright(c) Ehong-Link.<CR><LF>
```

```
←EH_MC19_C000_V3.7<CR><LF>
```

### 5.2.12.3 Parameter Description

None

### 5.2.12.4 Examples:

Example. Reset the Bluetooth module:

```
→AT+ RT <CR><LF>
```

```
←OK<CR><LF>The module has successfully adopted the command
```

```
←Copyright(c) Ehong-Link.<CR><LF>
```

```
←EH_MC19_C000_V3.7<CR><LF>
```

## 5.2.13 DF—reset

### 5.2.13.1 Description

This command can restore the factory settings of the Bluetooth module and restart after 500ms.

### 5.2.13.2 Syntax:

Synopsis:

```
→AT+ DF<CR><LF>
```

```
←OK<CR><LF>
```

```
←Copyright(c) Ehong-Link.<CR><LF>
```

```
←EH_MC19_C000_V3.7<CR><LF>
```

### 5.2.13.3 Parameter Description

Description	Parameter	Configurable	Note
-------------	-----------	--------------	------

Factory settings Parameter	<p>The default settings include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Module name: EH-MC19</li> <li>2. Baud rate: 115200</li> <li>3. TX power level: 8</li> <li>4. Master-slave mode: 0 (slave mode)</li> <li>5. UUID: 12A24D2EFE14488E93D2173CFFE00000</li> <li>6. WRITE UUID / NOTIFY UUID: UW = ffe1, UN = ffe2</li> <li>7. Broadcast mode: auto automatically starts broadcasting</li> <li>8. Broadcast interval: 200ms</li> <li>9. Broadcast data 020106110712A24D2EFE14488E93D2173CFFE00000</li> <li>10. UART flow control: FC = 0</li> <li>11. PWM output: turn off the PWM output</li> <li>12. Parameter in beacon mode: UUID, Major ID, Minor ID, transmit power</li> <li>13. Pairing code: 123456</li> <li>14. Pairing mode: 0</li> <li>15. Transparent transmission mode switch: BY = 01 complete transparent transmission</li> <li>16. Big data long distance transmission mode is 1Mbps</li> <li>17. Exit code length for transparent transmission: 16 bits</li> <li>18. Transparent transmission exit code refresh mode</li> <li>19. The default filtering mode is SF=1 (filtering based on UUID)</li> <li>20. The default connection state PIN pin is PC=P4_3,0 (default 0 polarity, that is low level on connection)</li> <li>21. There is no automatic connection and reconnection function by default: CA=0</li> </ol>	NO	None
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### 5.2.13.4 Examples:

#### Example. Module reset:

```

→AT+ DF <CR><LF>
←OK<CR><LF>The module has successfully adopted the command
←Copyright(c) Ehong-Link.<CR><LF>
←EH_MC19_C000_V3.7<CR><LF>

```

## 5.3 Slave command

### 5.3.1 PA—Query or configure pairing mode

#### 5.3.1.1 Description

This command can view or set the pairing mode of the module.

#### 5.3.1.2 Syntax:

Synopsis:

```

→AT+ PA<CR><LF>
←+PAIR=<Param><CR><LF>
→AT+ PA=<Param><CR><LF>
←+PAIR =<CR><LF>
←OK<CR><LF>

```

#### 5.3.1.3 Parameter Description

Description	Parameter	Configurable	Note
<Param>	Parameter (0, 1, 2, 3): 0: NO PASS WORD 1: JUST WORK 2: PASS_WORD 3: PASS_WORD_BOND For mobile apps such as: nRF Connect :: AT + PA = 0 no need to pair; AT + PA = 1 pairing pop-up screen, only need to click pairing to connect; AT + PA = 2 Each time you need to pair the pop-up screen plus the pairing code;	YES	Defaults: 0

	<p>AT + PA = 3 only need to enter the password in the first pairing pop-up screen.  For mobile phone Bluetooth:  AT + PA = 0 no need to pair;  AT + PA = 1 No need to pair;  AT + PA = 2 Enter the pairing code every time the pairing pops up;  AT + PA = 3 Enter the pairing code each time the pairing pops up.  For the master-slave MC19 module:  Pairs 0 and 1 are compatible  Pairs 2 and 3 are compatible</p>			
--	---	--	--	--

### 5.3.1.4 Examples:

Example. a. Query module pairing mode:

```
→AT+PA <CR><LF>
←+PAIR =0<CR><LF>
```

Example. b. Configure the pairing mode of the module:

```
→AT+ PA=1<CR><LF>
←+PAIR =<CR><LF>
←OK<CR><LF>The module has successfully adopted the command
```

## 5.3.2 PN—Query or configure pairing password

### 5.3.2.1 Description

This command can query the pairing password of the Query or configure module

### 5.3.2.2 Syntax:

Synopsis:

```
→AT+ PN<CR><LF>
←+PIN=<Param><CR><LF>
→AT+ PN=<Param><CR><LF>
←+PIN=<Param><CR><LF>
←OK<CR><LF>
```

### 5.3.2.3 Parameter Description

Description	Parameter	Configurable	Note
<Param>	6 digit pairing code Consisting of the numbers 0-9	YES	Default pairing code (123456)

### 5.3.2.4 Examples:

Example. a. Query the pairing code of the module:

```
→AT+ PN <CR><LF>
←+PIN=123456<CR><LF>
```

Example. b. Configure the pairing code of the module:

```
→AT+ PN=000000<CR><LF>
←+PIN=000000<CR><LF>
←OK<CR><LF>The module has successfully adopted the command
```

## 5.3.3 CP—Clear Bluetooth pairing information

### 5.3.3.1 Description

This command can clear the Bluetooth pairing information.

### 5.3.3.2 Syntax:

Synopsis:  
→AT+CP<CR><LF>  
←OK<CR><LF>

### 5.3.3.3 Parameter Description

None

### 5.3.3.4 Examples:

Example. Clear Bluetooth pairing information:

→AT+ CP<CR><LF>  
←OK<CR><LF>The module has successfully adopted the command

## 5.3.4 PC—Query/configure connection status PIN

### 5.3.4.1 Description:

This command can query or configure the connection status pin.

### 5.3.4.2 Syntax:

Synopsis:  
→AT+PC<CR><LF>  
←PC=<Param1>,<Param2><CR><LF>  
←AT+PC=<Param1>,<Param2><CR><LF>  
←OK<CR><LF>  
←Copyright(c) Ehong-Link.<CR><LF>  
←EH\_MC19\_C000\_V3.7<CR><LF>

### 5.3.4.3 Description:

Description	Parameter	Configurable	Note
<Param1>,<Param2>	Param1: Name the MC19 datasheet pin Param2: pin polarity parameter (0 or 1; default 0 polarity, ie low level after connecting)	YES	The default is P4_3,0: The connection state PIN pin is P4_3, the connection is low

### 5.3.4.4 Examples:

Examples.a. Query connection status PIN:

→AT+PC<CR><LF> Query connection status PIN

←PC=P4\_3,0<CR><LF>Query the connection status. PIN pin is P4\_3 by default, low level on connection

Examples.b. Configure the connection status PIN:

→AT+PC=P4\_2,0<CR><LF> Configure the connection state PIN pin is P4\_2, the connection is low level  
(can also be configured as other pin feet)

←OK<CR><LF> The module has successfully adopted the command

←Copyright(c) Ehong-Link.<CR><LF> will be reset after configuration, this section is to reset the printed  
information

←EH\_MC19\_C000\_V3.7<CR><LF> will be reset after configuration, this section is to reset the printed  
information

## 5.3.5 DC—Disconnect BLE current connection

### 5.3.5.1 Description

This command can disconnect the current connection of BLE. At this time, pay attention to the device in the  
connected state and the non-transparent state

### 5.3.5.2 Syntax:



Synopsis:

→AT+DC<CR><LF>

←+DISCONNECT<CR><LF>

### 5.3.5.3 Parameter Description

None

### 5.3.5.4 Examples:

Example. Disconnect BLE current connection:

→AT+ DC<CR><LF>

←+DISCONNECT<CR><LF> BLE is currently disconnected

## 6. Description of status reply

### 6.1. OK—Command executed successfully

#### 6.1.1. Description

This instruction indicates that the module has successfully adopted the command..

←OK<CR><LF>

#### 6.1.2. Examples:

Example. Configure module power level:

→AT+TP=0<CR><LF>

←OK<CR><LF>The module has successfully adopted the command

### 6.2. ER—error

#### 6.2.1. Description

This prompt indicates that an error was detected in the command sent by the host.

←ER=Code<CR><LF>

#### 6.2.2. Error description:

Description	Parameter	Note
<Param>	ER=Code Code 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06	Return error code details: 01: The command is not supported 02: The command Parameter is incorrect 03: This command is not allowed in the current state. 04: The AT + DA command is missing '=' 05: This command is the master command, but now, the device role is slave 06: This command is valid in the connected state.

#### 6.2.3. Examples:

Example. Configure the baud rate of the Bluetooth module

→AT+BR=1200<CR><LF>

←ER=02<CR><LF>

## 7. Related Documents

### Ehong Documents:

Visit website and download: <http://www.ehonglink.com/en/MC19.html>

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Sales: [sales@ehonglink.com](mailto:sales@ehonglink.com)