

Wireless actuator



Gong module FGM

Wireless gong module for fitting in the 3xAA battery compartment. Only 0.5 watt standby loss.

52 mm long, 42 mm wide and 16 mm deep.

This gong module is suitable for all gongs that can be powered with 3 pieces AA batteries or with 8 to 12 V UC transformer connection and activated by one contact.

The gong module FGM also fits in the much larger battery compartment for 3 or 4 pieces baby cells.

The gong module is placed in the battery compartment and connected to the gong terminals.

Examples of suitable gongs:

Friedland D844

External power supply:

8V AC or 12V DC

Connection:

Red wire --> Terminal 5 (AC1)
(8V AC or +12V DC)

Black wire --> Terminal 4 (AC2)
(8V AC or -12V DC)

Green wire --> Terminal 1 (C1)

Yellow wire --> Terminal 1 (C2)

Blue wire --> Terminal 3

Friedland D525

External power supply:

8V AC or 12V DC

Connection:

Red wire --> Terminal V/AC
(8V AC or +12V DC)

Black wire --> Terminal AC
(8V AC or -12V DC)

Green wire --> Terminal C1

Yellow wire --> Terminal C2

Blue wire --> Terminal AC

Grothe Croma 100

External power supply:

8V AC or 12V DC

Connection:

Red wire --> Terminal 8/12V=/
(8V AC or +12V DC)

Black wire --> Terminal 8/12V=/
(8V AC or -12V DC)

Green wire --> Terminal C1

Yellow wire --> Terminal C2

Blue wire --> Terminal V

If necessary, the battery holder (contacts) must be removed to insert the PCB in the battery compartment.

The gong is powered by a switch mode power supply unit SNT61-230V/12V DC which is fitted in a flush-mounted wall socket behind the gong and requires a 230V connection.

Normal switches can also be connected to the appropriate gong terminals.

In addition to one or several wireless switches, wireless window/door contacts FTK, motion/brightness sensors FBH and HOPPE window handles can be taught in.

The rotary switch is required for teach-in and is then set to AUTO (right stop).

The LED performs during the teach-in process. It shows wireless control commands by short flickering during operation.

Teaching-in wireless sensors in wireless actuators

The following sensors can be taught-in in this wireless actuator: wireless pushbuttons, wireless window/door contacts, wireless motion/brightness sensors and HOPPE window handles. Sensors must be taught-in in the actuators (receivers with dimmers, switches and relays) so that they can detect and execute commands.

Teaching-in actuator FGM

The teach-in memory is empty on delivery from the factory. If you are unsure whether the teach-in memory contains something or not, **you must first clear the memory contents completely:**

Set the rotary switch to CLR. The LED flashes at a high rate. Within the next 10 seconds, turn the rotary switch three times to the left stop (turn anticlockwise) and then turn back away from the stop.

The LED stops flashing and goes out after 2 seconds. All taught-in sensors are cleared.

Clear individual taught-in sensors in the same way as in the teach-in procedure, except that you set the rotary switch to CLR instead of LRN, and operate the sensor.

The LED previously flashing at a high rate goes out.

Teaching-in sensors

1. Turn rotary switch to channel 1 or 2; the LED flashes at an even rate.
2. The sensor is taught in by operating it.
3. To carry out other teach-in operations, turn the rotary switch back to channel 1 or 2.

After teach-in, set the rotary switch to AUTO (right stop).

The following functions are executed:

Universal switch:

1x ring when operated

Wireless window/door contact FTK and HOPPE window handles:

1x ring when door is opened (or window).

Wireless motion detector and brightness sensor FBH:

1x ring when motion detected. Ring is repeated only if "no motion" was detected previously.



When an actuator is ready for teach-in (the LED flashes at a low rate), the very next incoming signal is taught-in. Therefore, make absolutely sure that you do not activate any other sensors during the teach-in phase.

Important reminder!

This electrical equipment may only be installed by skilled electricians otherwise fire hazard or danger of electric shock exists!