

Wireless actuator
Light controller
FLC61NP-230V



1 NO contact not potential free 10A/250V AC, incandescent lamps 2000 watts, 5 selectable operating modes. Bidirectional wireless and with repeater function. Only 0.7 watt standby loss.

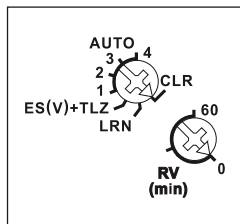
For installation.
45 mm long, 55 mm wide, 33 mm deep.
Switching voltage and control voltage local 230V.

This wireless actuator features state-of-the-art hybrid technology that we developed: we combined the wear-free receiver and evaluation electronics and a bistable relay with zero passage switching.

In addition to the wireless control input via an internal antenna, this wireless actuator can also be controlled locally by a conventional 230V control pushbutton mounted upstream. Glow lamp current is not approved.

With **bidirectional wireless**, in addition, a **repeater** function can be switched in. Every change in state and incoming central command telegrams are confirmed by a wireless telegram. This wireless telegram can be taught-in in other actuators, in the FVS software and in FUA55 universal displays.

Function rotary switches



With the top rotary switch in the setting LRN up to 35 wireless pushbuttons can be assigned therefrom one or more central control push-buttons. In addition, wireless motion and brightness sensors. Then select the required operating mode:

ES(V)+TLZ: In this mode, the normal impulse switch function with buttons is active. Use the lower rotary switch RV to set a time delay between 0 and 60 minutes for the ESV function.

Press the universal buttons to switch on and off. The staircase time switch function TLZ results from the Central ON buttons and a time delay set using the rotary switch RV.

AUTO1: In AUTO1 mode, (semi automatic motion: only switch off motion controlled), switch on/off takes place by means of universal buttons or central control buttons. Switch-off takes place by means of one or several wireless motion sensors (e.g. FBH63 or FABH63) in case of no motion on expiry of the time delay set between 0 and 60 minutes using the lower rotary switch RV.

AUTO2: In AUTO2 mode (semi automatic motion and brightness: only switch off, motion and brightness controlled), switch on/off takes place by means of the universal buttons or central control buttons. Switch-off takes place by means of one or several wireless motion/brightness sensors (e.g. FBH63) in case of no motion or insufficient brightness on expiry of the time delay set between 0 and 60 minutes using the lower rotary switch RV.

AUTO3: In AUTO3 mode, (fully automatic motion: switch on and off, motion controlled), switch-on takes place in case of brightness threshold undershoot by means of one or several wireless motion/brightness sensors (e.g. FBH63 or FABH63) and switch-off takes place in case of no motion on expiry of time delay set between 0 and 60 minutes using lower rotary switch RV. In addition, switch on/off takes place by means of universal buttons or central control buttons.

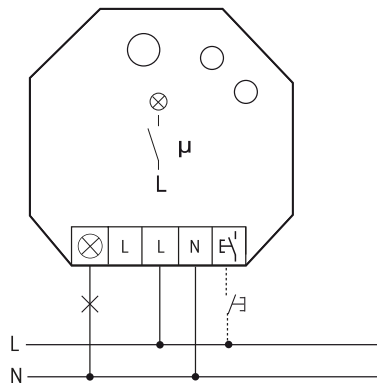
AUTO4: In AUTO4 mode (fully automatic motion and brightness: switch on and off, motion and brightness controlled), switch-on takes place in case of brightness threshold undershoot by means of one or several wireless motion/brightness sensors (e.g. FBH63) and switch-off takes place in case of no motion or sufficient brightness on expiry of time delay set between 0 and 60 minutes using lower rotary switch RV. In addition, switch on/off takes place by means of universal buttons or central control buttons. Central buttons have priority as long as they are pressed.

One FBH in the room is sufficient to measure brightness when the lighting comprises fluorescent lamps, energy saving lamps or LED lamps. If lighting consists of electric light bulbs or halogen lamps, an outdoor brightness sensor must be taught-in as Master (e.g. FAH60 or FAH63) for operating modes AUTO2 and AUTO4.

If several sensors are taught-in, switch-off only takes place when all sensors report no motion or sufficient brightness.

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

Typical connection



Technical data

Rated switching capacity	10A/250V AC
Standby loss (active power)	0.7 W

Teaching-in wireless sensors in wireless actuators

All sensors must be taught-in in actuators so that they can detect and execute their commands.

Teaching-in actuator FLC61NP-230V

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 upper rotary switch to CLR. The LED flashes at a high rate. Within the next 10 seconds, turn the lower rotary switch three times to the right stop (turn clockwise) 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 upper 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. Setting of the lower rotary switch to the desired teaching-in function.

Left stop 0 = teach-in 'central OFF';

Approx. middle = teach-in universal switch 'ON/OFF';

Right stop 60 = teach-in 'central ON';

Teaching in FBH: On teach-in, the brightness threshold is set at the lower rotary switch at which the FLC61NP is switched on in case of motion.

Left stop = darkness,
Turn to the right = gradually brighter
Right stop = FBH is only evaluated as motion sensor.

In case of several FBH devices, the last device taught-in determines the brightness threshold.

Teaching-in **FAH as Master** (then the FBH is only evaluated as motion sensor):

On teach-in, the brightness threshold is set using the lower rotary switch at which the FLC61NP is switched on in case of motion. Left stop = darkness,
turn to the right = gradually brighter.

When a PC with FVS software is taught-in, no teach-in position need be respected.

- Set the upper rotary switch to LRN. The LED flashes at a low rate.
- Operate the sensor to be taught-in. The LED goes out.

To teach-in further sensors, turn the upper rotary switch briefly away from position LRN. Continue the procedure from pos 1.

After teach-in, set the rotary switches of the actuators to the required function.

Switching on/off repeater:

If control voltage is applied to the local control input when the power supply is switched on, the repeater is switched on/off. When the power supply is switched on, the LED lights up for 2 seconds = repeater off (as-delivered state) or 5 seconds = repeater on to indicate the state.

Teaching-in feedback of this actuator in other actuators: For changing of switching state and simultaneously transmitting of feedback the local control input has to be applied.

Teaching-in feedback of other actuators in this actuator: Teaching-in feedback other actuators is only reasonable if this actuator is run in function setting ES(V). 'Switch on' will be taught-in in position 'central ON'. 'Switch off' will be taught-in in position 'central OFF'. After teach-in the function ES(V) and the desired off-delay will be set.



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 note!

Only skilled electricians may install this electrical equipment otherwise there is the risk of fire or electric shock.