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Eltako ELECTRONICS

Wireless actuator CE

Impulse switch with integrated relay function FSR61NP-230V

valid for devices from production week 01/09
(see bottom side of housing)

1 NO contact not potential free 10A/250V AC, incandescent lamps up to 2000 watts, off delay with switch-off early warning and switchable push-button permanent light. Only 0.9 watt standby loss.

For installation and surface mounting. 45mm long, 55mm wide, 33mm deep.

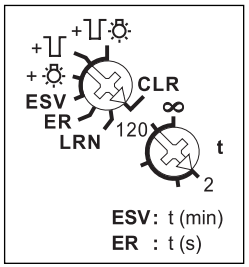
Switching voltage and control voltage local 230V.

This wireless actuator is an impulse switch with integrated relay function and 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.

By using a bistable relay coil power loss and heating is avoided even in the on mode. After installation, wait for short automatic synchronisation before the switched consumer is connected to the mains.

In addition to the wireless control input via an internal antenna, this universal impulse switching relay can also be controlled locally by a conventional 230V control switch if fitted previously. Glow lamp current is not permitted.

Function rotary switches



With the top rotary switch in the setting LRN up to 35 wireless push-buttons can be assigned therefrom one ore more central control push-buttons. The required function of the impulse switch with integrated relay function can then be selected:

ER = switching relay

ESV = impulse switch.
Possibly with off delay, then:

+☼ = ESV with push-button permanent light

+⌐ = ESV with switch-off early warning

+⌐☼ = ESV with push-button permanent light and switch-off early warning

If the permanent light function ☼ is switched on, the function can be activated by pressing the push-button for longer than 1 second. This function switches off automatically after 2 hours or by pressing the push-button.

If the switch-off early warning ⌐ is switched on, the light starts to flicker approx. 30 seconds before time-out. This is repeated three times at decreasing time intervals.

If both switch-off early warning and push-button permanent light ⌐☼ are switched on, switch-off early warning is activated before automatic switch-off of the permanent light.

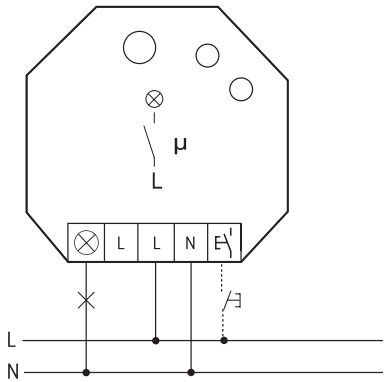
The function ESV **on the bottom rotary switch** sets the off delay from 2 to 120 minutes. In setting ∞ normal impulse switch function ES without off delay, without push-button permanent light and without switch-off early warning.

In setting ER = switching relay of the other rotary switch, this 2nd rotary switch fulfils a safety and power saving function in the settings except ∞. If the switch-off command is not recognised, e.g. since the push-button is jammed or it was pressed too quickly, the relay switches off automatically on expiry of a time adjustable between 2 and 120 seconds.When a FTK is taught-in, this time function is turned off.

If there are **open flames,** waste air fans may only be switched on if the windows are open to ensure oxygen supply.

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

Incandescent lamp and halogen lamp load [1] 230V	up to 2000W
Local control current at 230V control input	3,5mA
Max. parallel capacitance (approx. length) of local control lead at 230V AC	0,01 μF (30m)
Standby loss (active power)	0,9W

[1] Applies to lamps of max. 150W.

Teaching-in Wireless Sensors in Wireless Actuators

All sensors such as wireless push-buttons, wireless hand-held transmitters, wireless transmitter modules, wireless window/door contacts, wireless timers and wireless motion detector and brightness 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 FSR61NP-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 2 = teach-in 'central OFF' and FTK as NC contact;
   Approx. middle = teach-in push-button 'ON/OFF';
   Pos. 120 = teach-in push-button as NC contact;
   Right stop ∞ = teach-in 'central ON' and FTK as NO contact
2. Set the upper rotary switch to LRN.
   The LED flashes at a low rate.
3. Operate the sensor which should be taught-in. The LED goes out.
   The base plate of the wireless window/door contact must be removed in order to conduct a teach-in. Press the red button to initiate a teach-in.

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.

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!

02/2009 Subject to change without notice