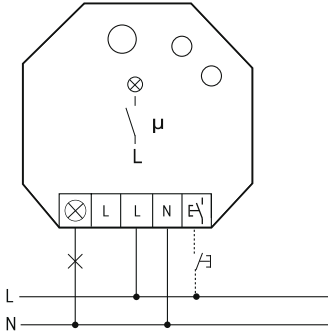


Wireless actuator  
Light controller  
FLC61NP-230V

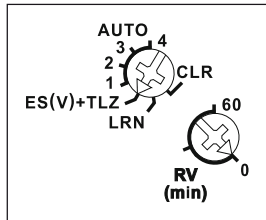


**1. Typical connection**



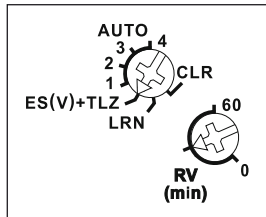
**2. Operating settings**

**A. Impulse switch**



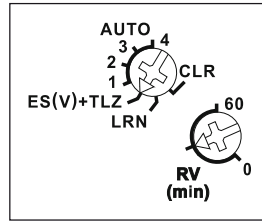
Wireless pushbuttons must be taught in as universal buttons.

**B. Impulse switch with off delay**



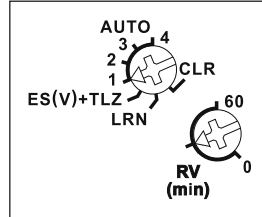
Wireless pushbuttons must be taught in as universal buttons.

**C. Staircase time switch**



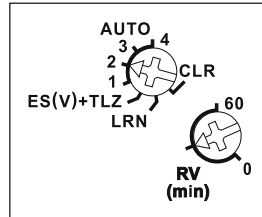
Wireless pushbuttons must be taught in as 'Central ON' buttons.

**D. AUTO 1: Semiautomatic motion**



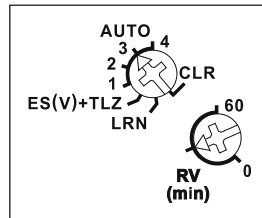
Switch on/off with wireless pushbutton, switch off if all FBHs detect no motion and RV time elapses.

**E. AUTO 2: Semiautomatic motion and brightness**



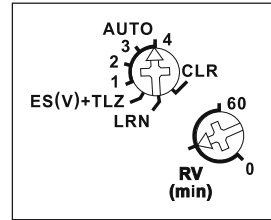
Switch on/off with wireless pushbutton, switch off if no motion is detected or brightness of all/one FBH or FAH is sufficient and RV time elapses.

**F. AUTO 3: Fully automation motion**



Switch on/off with wireless pushbutton. Switch on if motion is detected and optionally if brightness is insufficient. Switch off if no motion is detected by all FBHs and RV time elapses.

**G. AUTO 4: Fully automatic motion and brightness**

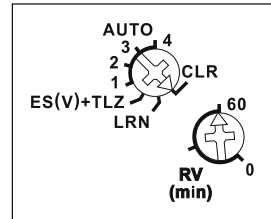


Switch on/off with wireless pushbutton. Switch on if motion is detected and brightness is insufficient. Switch off all FBHs and FAHs if no motion is detected and brightness is sufficient and RV time elapses.

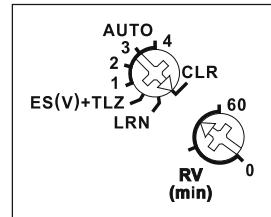
If lighting is by incandescent or halogen lamps, an outdoor brightness sensor FAH60 or FAH63 must be used.

**3. Clear sensors**

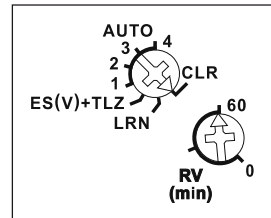
**A. Clear memory contents completely**



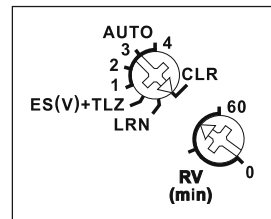
LED flashes at irregular intervals



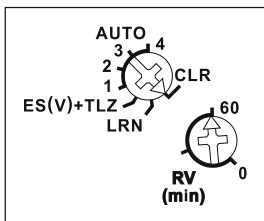
In CLR setting ...



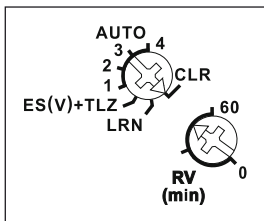
...set three times to 60 ...



...and then ...



...back again



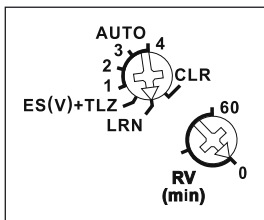
LED lights up for 1s and goes out

### B. Clear individual sensors

Clear individual taught-in sensors as for teach-in but only set upper rotary switch to CLR.

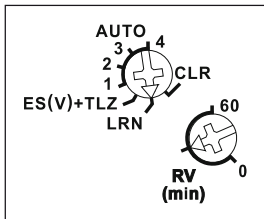
## 4. Teaching-in sensors

### A. Central OFF



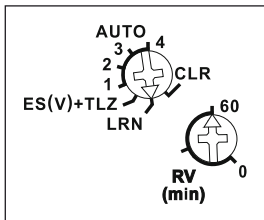
LED flashes and goes out after receiving the sensor signal

### B. Universal button 'ON/OFF'



LED flashes and goes out after receiving the sensor signal

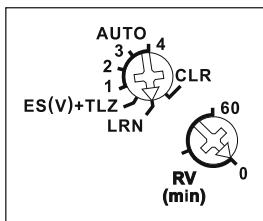
### C. Central ON



LED flashes and goes out after receiving the sensor signal

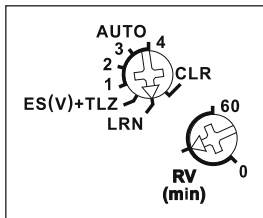
### D. FBH

ON when dark.



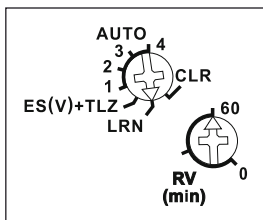
LED flashes and goes out after receiving the sensor signal

ON when day becomes brighter.



LED flashes and goes out after receiving the sensor signal

Always ON when motion is detected.

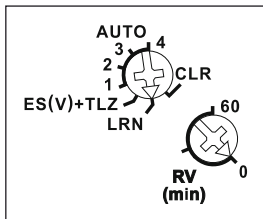


LED flashes and goes out after receiving the sensor signal

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

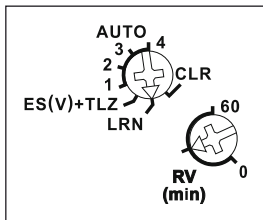
### E. FAH

ON when dark.



LED flashes and goes out after receiving the sensor signal

ON when day becomes brighter.



LED flashes and goes out after receiving the sensor signal

## 5. 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.

## 6. Bidirectional wireless signals

To teach in the bidirectional wireless signals, the cable-bound control input must be used. When the control voltage is applied, a wireless ON signal is sent. When the control voltage is disabled, a wireless OFF signal is sent.

## 7. Technical data

Rated switching capacity	10A/250V AC
Standby loss (active power)	0,7W



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.**