



RS485 bus actuator

Single room control, heating/
cooling for 2 zones FAE14LPR

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

Temperature at mounting location:
-20°C up to +50°C.

Storage temperature: -25°C up to +70°C.

Relative humidity:
annual average value <75%.

valid for devices from production week 40/17 (see bottom side of housing)

2-channel single room control,
4A/250V, potential free. Bidirectional.
Only 0.1 watt standby loss.

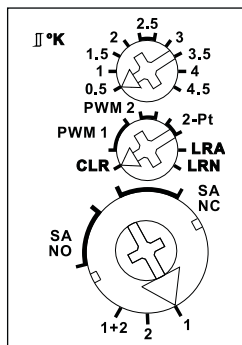
Modular device for DIN-EN 60715 TH35
rail mounting. 1 module = 18mm wide,
58mm deep.

**Connection to the Eltako-RS485 bus.
Bus cross wiring and power supply with
jumper.**

If both relays are switched on, a power
of 0.4 watts is required.

**The channels can be taught-in together
at the same time. Use the lower rotary
switch in positions 1+2. Alternatively,
they can be taught-in separately in
position 1 or 2.**

Function rotary switches



First teach in the sensors **using the rotary switches**. In normal mode, set the operating mode using the middle rotary switch.

PWM 1 for valves with thermoelectric actuator, T = 4 minutes.

PWM 2 for valves with motor-driven actuator, T = 15 minutes.

2-Pt for 2-point control.

PWM control mode:

The upper rotary switch sets the required temperature difference at which the device is switched on at 100%.

When the actual temperature \geq reference temperature, the device is switched off.

When the actual temperature \leq (reference temperature – hysteresis), the device is switched on at 100%.

When the actual temperature is between (reference temperature – hysteresis) and the reference temperature, the device is switched on and off by a PWM in steps of 10% depending on the temperature difference.

The lower the temperature difference, the shorter the switch-on time. As a result of the selfability of the 100% value, the PWM can be adapted to the radiator size and inertia. The signs are the opposite in cooling mode.

In heating mode, the **frost protection function** is always enabled. As soon as the actual temperature drops below 8°C, the temperature is controlled in the selected operating mode to 8°C.

Two-point control mode:

The upper rotary switch sets the required difference between the switch-on and switch-off temperatures.

When the actual temperature \geq reference temperature, the device is switched off.

When the actual temperature \leq (reference temperature – hysteresis), the device is switched on.

The signs are the opposite in cooling mode.

The type of connected actuators will be selected with the **lower rotary switch**. **SANC** for actuator NC (normally closed) or **SANO** for actuator NO (normally open).

When **wireless window/door contacts FTK or Hoppe window handles** are taught-in, they are OR linked. If one or more windows are open, the output remains off. In heating mode, however, the frost protection remains enabled.

When **motion detectors FBH** are taught-in, they are AND linked. If all FBHs signal 'No motion', the device switches to standby setback mode: In heating mode, the reference temperature is set back by 2°; in cooling mode, it is raised by 2°. As soon as a motion detector signals movement again, the device is switched to normal mode.

When the **FBHs and wireless pushbuttons** are taught-in, the last telegram received is always the one that is valid. An FBH therefore switches off a setback mode selected by means of the wireless pushbutton when motion is detected.

If a **wireless pushbutton** is taught-in, the 4 keys are assigned the following functions:

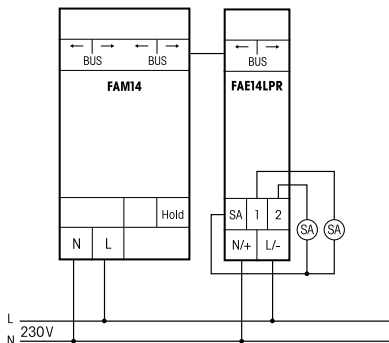
Top right: Normal mode (can also be enabled by timer with the function 'ON').
Bottom right: Night setback mode by 4°; in cooling mode: increase by 4° (can also be enabled by timer with the function 'OFF').
Top left: Standby setback mode by 2°, in cooling mode, increase by 2°.
Bottom left: Off (in heating mode, frost protection enabled; in cooling mode permanent off).

Malfunction mode:

If no wireless telegram will be received from a temperature sensor for more than 1 hour, the LED lights up and it will be switched to fault mode: in heating mode it will be switched on for 1.2 minutes and switched off for 2.8 minutes at PWM 1. At PWM 2 and 2-Pt the times are 4.5 minutes 'on' and 10.5 minutes 'off'. The device is switched off in cooling mode. When a wireless telegram is again received, the LED goes out and the device switches back to normal mode.

The LED below the upper function rotary switch performs during the teach-in process according to the operating instructions. It shows control commands by short flickering during operation.

Typical connection



Teaching-in wireless sensors in wireless actuators

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

Teaching-in actuator FAE14LPR

The teach-in memory is clear on delivery from the factory. To ensure that a device was not previously taught-in, **clear the complete memory**:

Turn the lower rotary switch to 1 and the middle rotary switch to CLR. The LED flashes at a high rate. Within 10 seconds, turn the upper rotary switch three times to right stop (turn clockwise) and back again. 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 middle rotary switch to CLR instead of LRN, and operate the sensor. The LED previously flashing at a high rate goes out.

Teaching-in sensors (a total of 120 memory locations are available):

1. Set the top rotary switch to the required teach-in function.
Teach in at right stop (4.5):

FTR, FUTH, 4 way wireless push-button, FBH, FB65B, FTK and Hoppe window handle.

On FTF, FAFT and FIFT, the position of the rotary switch defines the reference temperature during the teach-in process. In middle position (2.5) the

reference temperature is 21°C. It can be set in steps of 1° from 17°C at left stop (0.5) to 25°C at right stop (4.5).

2. Set the lower rotary to positions 1+2, 1 or 2.
3. Set the middle rotary switch to LRN. The LED flashes at a low rate.
4. Operate the sensor to be taught-in. The LED goes out.

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

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

Assign device address for the FAE14:

The rotary switch on the FAM14 is set to position 1, its lower LED flashes red. The lower rotary switch of the FAE14 is set to 1. The middle rotary switch of the FAE14 is set to LRN, the LED flashes smoothly. After the address of the FAM14 was assigned, its lower LED flashes green for 5 seconds and the LED of the FAE14 goes out.

Delete device configuration:

Set the lower rotary switch to 1 and the middle rotary switch to CLR. The LED flashes nervously. Now turn the upper rotary switch within 10 seconds 3 times to the leftmost stop (anticlockwise) and turn it back again. The LED stops flashing and goes out after 5 seconds. The factory settings are restored.

Clear device configuration and device address:

Set the lower rotary switch to 1 and the middle rotary switch to CLR. The LED flashes at a high rate. Within the next 10 seconds, turn the upper rotary switch six times to left stop (turn anticlockwise) and away again. The LED stops flashing and goes out after 5 seconds. The factory settings are restored and the device address is cleared.

Configure FAE14LPR:

The following functions can be configured using the PC Tool PCT14:

- Teach-in buttons and wireless Hoppe window handles using single and double clicks.
- feedback per channel: operating or switching state (operating state ex works)
- dew point evaluation per channel: inactive or active (inactive ex works)
- dew point per channel (15°C ex works)
- setpoint adjustment per channel (OK ex works)
- set temperature for FAFT, FIFT, FTF and FUTH per channel (21°C ex works)
- operating mode per channel: heating or cooling mode (heating mode ex works)
- Add or change sensors

Caution: If necessary do not forget to press 'Disconnect link to FAM' in the PC-Tool PCT14. While the PC Tool remains connected to the FAM14, no wireless commands can be executed.



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.

Must be kept for later use!

We recommend the housing for operating instructions GBA14.

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