

Wireless actuator



Mains disconnection relay

FFR61-230V

1+1 NO contacts not potential free
10A/250V AC, incandescent lamps up to
2000 watts. Only 0.9 watt standby loss.

For installation.

45 mm long, 55 mm wide, 33 mm deep.

Supply voltage and switching voltage 230V.

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

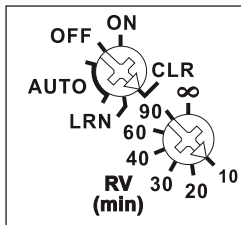
By using a bistable relay coil power loss and heating is avoided even in the on mode. An automatic short synchronisation takes place after installation.

The mains disconnection relay FFR61-230 V interrupts the power supply of 1 or 2 circuits and this prevents interfering electromagnetic fields.

Maximum current as the sum of both contacts
16A at 230V.

This mains disconnection relay is fitted in the circuit distributor which branch off to max two 16A protected circuits in the room to be protected by mains disconnection. For example, one circuit for the lighting and one circuit for the socket outlets.

Function rotary switches



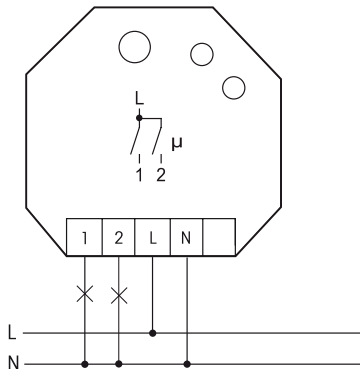
The circuits are enabled and disabled manually using one or several stationary wireless pushbuttons or hand-held wireless transmitters. Contact L-2 can store a switch-off delay of 10 to 90 minutes.

If a wireless pushbutton rocker is assigned to 'central ON' for the mains disconnection relay and to 'ON' for the lighting, the mains disconnection relay is automatically cancelled when the lighting is switched on.

If a wireless pushbutton rocker, e.g. a bedside light, is assigned with 'OFF' for the lamp and 'central OFF' for the mains disconnection relay, the mains disconnection is automatically activated when the bedside lamp is switched off.

7 teach-in positions of the FFR61 plus the switch-off delay gives the user plenty of scope to define the settings for the mains disconnection relay.

Typical connection



Teaching-in wireless sensors in wireless actuators

All sensors such as wireless pushbuttons, wireless hand-held transmitters, wireless transmitter modules, wireless window/door contacts, wireless timers, wireless motion and brightness sensors and wireless hotel key card switch must be taught-in in the actuators (receivers with dimmers, switches and relays) so that they can detect and execute commands.

Teaching-in actuator FFR61-230V

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

- Setting of the lower rotary switch to the desired teaching-in function:
The flashing of the LED as soon as a new setting range has been reached when turning the rotary switch helps to find the desired position reliably.
10 = universal switch, switch on K1;
20 = universal switch, switch off K1;
30 = universal switch, switch on K2;
40 = universal switch, switch off K2;
60 = teach-in 'central ON';
90 = teach-in 'central OFF';
∞ = Direction double pushbutton, top ON and bottom OFF, contact L-1 left and contact L-2 right.
- Set the upper rotary switch to LRN. The LED flashes at a low rate.
- Operate the sensor which should be taught-in. The LED goes out.

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

After teach-in, the upper rotary switch is set for time delay (RV) for contact 2: 10, 20, 30, 40, 60, 90 or ∞ minutes.

The upper rotary switch is set to AUTO in normal mode.



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!