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Eltako ELECTRONICS

Wireless actuator CE

Multifunction impulse switch FMS61NP-230V

valid for devices from production week 07/09
(see bottom side of housing)

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

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

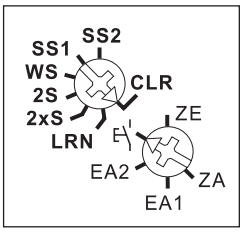
Switching voltage and control voltage local 230V.

This wireless actuator is a multifunction impulse switch and 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. 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 multifunction impulse switch can also be controlled locally by a conventional 230V control switch previously mounted (in the 2xS function only contact 1).

Function rotary switches



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

2xS = 2fold impulse switch each with 1 NO contactl

2S = impulse switch with 2 NO contacts

WS = impulse switch with 1 NO contact and 1 NC contact

SS1 = impulse multicircuit switch 1+1 NO contact with switching sequence 1

SS2 = impulse multicircuit switch 1+1 NO contact with switching sequence 2

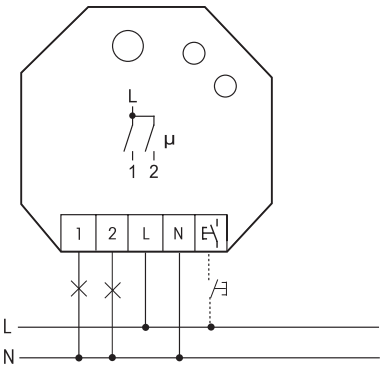
Switching sequence SS1:
0 - contact 1 - contact 2 - contacts 1+2

Switching sequence SS2:
0 - contact 1 - contacts 1+2 - contact 2

The bottom rotary switch is only required to teach-in the transmitters.

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 each contact	10A/250V AC
Incandescent lamp and halogen lamp load [1] 230V	2000W
Local control current at 230V control input	3.5mA
Fluorescent lamp load with KVG* in lead-lag circuit or non compensated	1000VA
Fluorescent lamp load with KVG* shunt-compensated or with EVG*	500VA
Compact fluorescent lamps with EVG* and energy saving lamps	15x7W 10x20W
Max. parallel capacitance (approx. length) of local control lead at 230V AC	0.01μF (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 pushbuttons, wireless hand-held transmitters, wireless transmitter modules, wireless window/door contacts, wireless timers and wireless motion/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 FMS61NP-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:
   - **ZA** = teach-in 'central OFF';
   - **EA1** = teach-in switch 1 using the function 2xS 'ON/OFF';
   - **EA2** = teach-in switch 2 using the function 2xS 'ON/OFF';
   - **Pushbutton** = teach-in pushbutton for multicircuit switch, 2S and WS;
   - **ZE** = teach-in 'central ON';
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.

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!