

Wireless actuator



Multifunction impulse switch FMS61NP-230V

valid for devices from production week 18/11
(see bottom side of housing)

1+1 NO contacts not potential free
10A/250V AC, incandescent lamps up to
2000 watts. Bidirectional wireless and with
repeater function. Only 0.7 watt standby loss.

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

Switching voltage and control voltage local
230V.

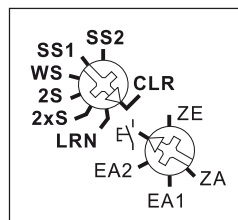
**This wireless actuator is a multifunction
impulse switch and features state-of-the-art
hybrid technology that we developed:
we combined the wear-free receiver and
evaluation electronics and two bistable relays
with zero passage switching.**

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 con-
ventional 230V control switch previously
mounted (in the 2xS function only contact 1).

Starting in production week 18/2011 with
bidirectional wireless; in addition, a **repeater**
function can be switched in. Every change in
state and incoming central command tele-
grams are confirmed by a wireless telegram.
This wireless telegram can be taught-in in
other actuators, in the FVS software and in
FUA55 universal displays.

Function rotary switches



With the **top rotary switch** in the setting LRN
up to 35 wireless pushbuttons can be assigned
therefrom one or more central control push-
buttons. The required function of this multi-
function impulse switch can then be selected.
Switching will be visualised by flashing of the
LED.

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

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

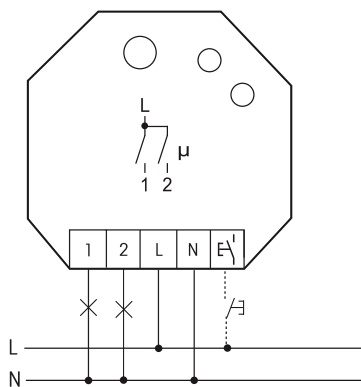
Switching sequence SS1:
0 - contact 1 - contact 2 - contacts 1+2

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	0.01 µF (30m)
Standby loss (active power)	0.7W

¹⁾ Applies to lamps of max. 150W.

Teaching-in wireless sensors in wireless actuators

**All sensors must be taught-in in actuators
so that they can detect and execute their
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 EA1** = 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.

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.

**Teaching-in feedback of this actuator in other
actuators:** **Contact 1:** Set the upper rotary
switch to 2xS. For changing of switching state
and simultaneously transmitting of feedback
the local control input has to be applied.
Contact 2: Turn the upper rotary switch from
2S to WS, contact 2 switches on and the
corresponding feedback will be sent. Turn the
upper rotary switch from WS to 2S, contact 2
switches off and the corresponding feedback
will be sent.

**Teaching- in feedback of other actuators in
this actuator:** Teaching-in feedback other
actuators is only reasonable if this actuator is
run in function setting 2S or 2xS. 'Switch on'
will be taught-in in position 'central ON'.
'Switch off' will be taught-in in position 'central
OFF'. After teach-in the function will be set.



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.**