



Wireless actuator

Multifunction time relay
FMZ61-230V

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 18/11 (see bottom side of housing)

1 NO contact potential free 10A/250V AC, incandescent lamps 2000 Watt. Bidirectional wireless and with repeater function. Only 0.6 watt standby loss.

For installation:
45 mm long, 55 mm wide, 33 mm deep.
Supply voltage and if necessary control voltage locally 230V.

This wireless actuator features state-of-the-art hybrid technology that we developed: we combined the wear-free receiver and evaluation electronics with a bistable relay.

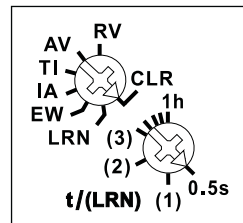
By using a bistable relay coil power loss and heating is avoided even in the on mode. After installation, wait for short automatic synchronisation before the switched consumer is connected to the mains.

In addition to the wireless control input via an internal antenna, this wireless actuator can also be controlled locally by a conventional 230V control switch if fitted previously. Glow lamp current is not permitted.

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 telegrams are confirmed by a wireless telegram.

This wireless telegram can be taught-in in other actuators, in the GFVS 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 pushbuttons. In addition, wireless window/door contacts (FTK) may have a NO or NC function when the window is open. If a direction switch is taught-in, a function (e.g. TI) can be started using the top switch (START) and stopped with the bottom switch (STOP). The required function of the wireless actuator can then be selected. Switching will be visualised by flashing of the LED.

RV = off delay

AV = operate delay

TI = clock generator starting with impulse

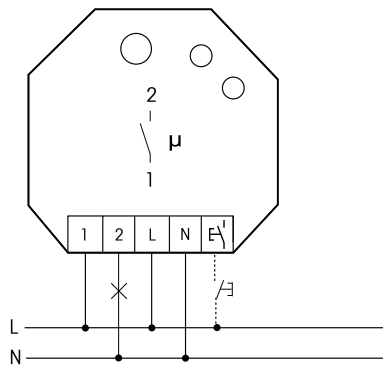
IA = impulse controlled operate delay

EW = fleeting NO contact

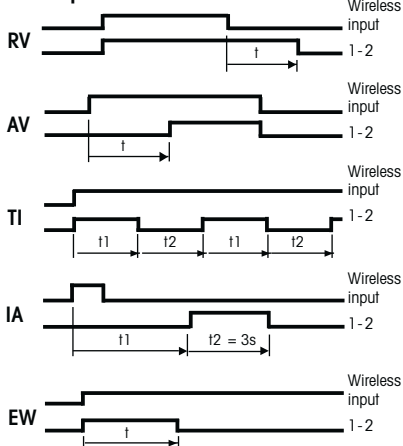
The bottom rotary switch sets the time from 0.5 to 60 minutes.

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

Typical connection



Description of functions



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 FMZ61

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 or sensors of a channel 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. Set the lower rotary switch to the required teach-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.

Left stop 0.5 s = teach-in FTK and Hoppe window handle as NC contact;
(1) = teach-in 'central OFF';
(2) = teach-in universal switch;
(3) = teach-in FTK and Hoppe window handle as NO contact.

Right stop 1 h = teach-in direction switches;

Direction switches are completely taught-in automatically when operating the top or bottom pushbutton. The side on which the pushbutton is first operated is defined for START and the other side for STOP.

- Set the upper rotary switch to LRN. The LED flashes at a low rate.
- Operate the sensor to 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: the local control input has to be used for changing of switching position and simultaneously transmitting of feedback.



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.

ELTAKO GmbH hereby declares that the products that relates to this operating manual, are in compliance with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of directive 1999/5/EC. A copy of the EU declaration of conformity can be requested at the address below.

Must be kept for later use!

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