Use the top rotary switch to select the device address 1, 2, 3 or 4 of the addressed output FPV when the sensors are taught-in. Set the home device address in operation. The associated FPVs are stored as repeaters.

Up to 4 FPV12 devices are combinable to form an input/output group. Each FPV12 receives its own device address (DEV) 1, 2, 3 or 4.

Use the middle rotary switch to teach-in in accordance with the manual and to send teach-in telegrams to the actuator via the output FPV. In operation, AUTO1 is set. In position REP, the FPV works as a pure repeater in accordance with the manual to increase the useful length of the network line.

Use the bottom rotary switch to identify the FPV group in order to limit it from another group which may be located in the same power network.

Every FPV is equipped with a fault relay for safety applications. This closes the floating contact 1-2 for 3 seconds if the output FPV sends no receive confirmation within a preset time or the data buffer overflows.

Up to 24 consecutive incoming wireless telegrams are buffered and pushbutton signals are transferred as first priority. Transmission takes place in compliance with CENELEC B in the range from 95 to 125 kHz at up to 2.5 kbps.

Initialisation: Initialisation starts after the power supply is applied, after the address is changed (top rotary switch) or after the group is changed (bottom rotary switch). The green LED under the bottom rotary switch lights up for 2 s, and the red LED under the top LED lights up for 10 s. During initialisation, wireless telegrams continue to be received and buffered. On completion of initialisation the data is sent. In case of extreme faults on the network, the FPV automatically performs an initialisation.

The red LED accompanies the teach-in process and indicates incoming wireless telegrams in operation by blinking briefly. The green LED indicates received Powerernet telegrams in operation by blinking briefly.

### Typical connection

#### Teaching-in wireless sensors in wireless actuators

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

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 delete the memory contents completely:

1. Set the middle rotary switch of the input FPV to CLR. The red LED flashes at a high rate. Within the next 10 seconds, turn the upper rotary switch three times to the right stop and then turn back away from the stop. The LED stops flashing and goes out after 2 seconds.

2. Delete individual destination addresses (output FPV):
   - Set the middle rotary switch of the input FPV to CLR. The red LED flashes at a high rate. Set the top rotary switch to the destination address to be deleted and operate the sensor. The red LED goes out.

3. Deleting individual sensors (output FPV):
   - Set the middle rotary switch of the input FPV to CLR. The red LED flashes at a high rate. Operate the sensor to be deleted. The red LED goes out.

4. Deleting individual sensors in the actuator:
   - Proceed as for teach-in, except set the actuator to CLR instead of LRN.

#### Teaching-in sensors in the input FPV:

1. Set the bottom rotary switch to 1. If a Powernet repeater is used, set the bottom rotary switch to 10!
2. Set the middle rotary switch to LRN -> the red LED flashes at a low rate.
3. Set the top rotary switch to the device address (DEV) of the output FPV.
4. Operate the sensor -> the red LED goes out.
5. Set the top rotary switch to its own device address (DEV).
6. Set the bottom rotary switch to the FPV Groups 1 to 10.

### Important note!

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

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