

Wireless antenna switching actuator for shading elements and roller shutters FSB12-12V DC



valid for devices until production week 42/08

(see bottom side of housing)

2-channel expansion for two 230V motors, impulse group switch for central control 2 + 2 NO contact 4 A/250V AC, potential free from power supply 12V. Only 0.1 watt standby loss. Modular device for DIN-EN 50022 rail mounting. 1 modul = 18 mm wide, 58 mm deep.

Connection to the RS485 interface (terminals RSA/RSB) of the upstream wireless antenna module FAM12, wireless antenna switching actuator FAA12 or FAB12. Up to a total of 128 channels from FSA12, FSB12, FUD12NPN and FSG12 can be added in this way.

Up to 35 wireless pushbuttons each with 4 functions can be maximal assigned to each channel therefrom one or more central pushbuttons.

Zero passage switching to protect contacts and motors.

A motor is connected to 1, 2 and N; a second motor may be connected to 3, 4 and N.

A 12V DC voltage is supplied from an existing source or from a switching power supply unit WNT12-12V DC/6W which has a width of only 1 module. When both relays are switched on, 0.5 watts are required.

The LED which is located behind the rotary switch RV performs during the teach-in process according to the operation manual and shows wireless control commands by short flickering during operation.

The wireless pushbuttons can be taught-in either as direction switches or universal switches:

Local control with universal pushbuttons: Each impulse causes the FSB12 to change its position in the UP-Stop-DOWN-Stop sequence.

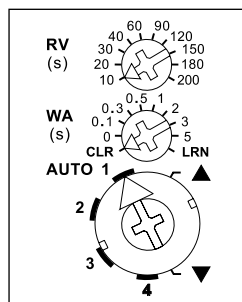
Local control with direction pushbutton: A top impulse by pushbutton directly activates the 'UP' switch position. A bottom impulse by pushbutton directly activates the 'DOWN' switch position. A further impulse from one of the two pushbuttons stops the sequence immediately.

Central control dynamic without priority: A control signal from a pushbutton with rocker or double rocker which was taught-in as a central control direction pushbutton directly activates the switch position 'Up' with a scanning pulse up and the switch position 'Down' with a scanning pulse down. A further control signal interrupts this process immediately. Without priority because this function can be overridden by other control signals.

Central control dynamic with priority: A control signal of min. 2 seconds from a pushbutton which was taught-in as a central control pushbutton with priority directly activates the switch position 'Up' with a scanning pulse up and the

switch position 'Down' with a scanning pulse down. With priority because these control signals cannot be overridden by other control signals until an impulse is cancelled by pressing pushbutton 'Up' or 'Down'.

Function rotary switches



Function rotary switch below

AUTO 1 = In this position, the local advanced automatic reversing system for Venetian blinds is activated. When a universal pushbutton or a direction pushbutton are used for control a double impulse activates a slow rotation in the opposite direction, which can be stopped with a further impulse.

AUTO 2 = In this position, the local advanced automatic reversing system for Venetian blinds is completely switched off.

AUTO 3 = In this position, the local pushbuttons act static at first, thus, allow **reversal of Venetian blinds** by operating push-buttons. They only switch to dynamic after 0.7 seconds continuous operation.

AUTO 4 = In this position, the local pushbuttons act only static (ER function). The time delay RV (wiping time) of the upper rotary switch is active. Central control is not possible.

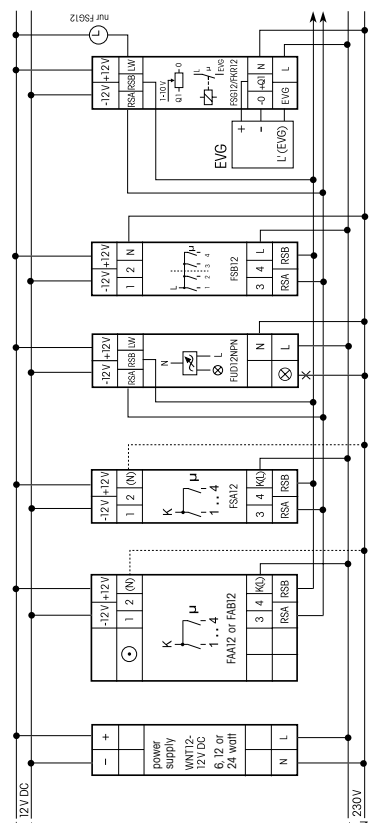
▲▼ = ▲ (UP) and ▼ (DOWN) of the lower rotary switch are the positions for manual control. Manual control has priority over all other control commands.

WA = Automatic reversal for Venetian blinds and awnings is controlled by the middle rotary switch. 0 = OFF, otherwise from 0.1 to 5 seconds ON with the selected reversal time. In this case, it is only for DOWN that the direction is reversed on time-out of the time lag selected by the top rotary switch, e.g. to extend awnings or set Venetian blinds to a defined position. A LED is located behind the RV-rotary switch to show the reversal time.

RV = The time delay (delay time RV) is set by the top rotary switch. If, the FSB12 is in the UP or DOWN position the selected delay time runs (elapses); at time-out the device changes automatically to STOP. Therefore, the time delay must be chosen at least as long as the shading element or roller shutter will need to move from one limit position to the other. The LED indication for the delay time RV is located behind the rotary switch RV.

When a wireless window/door contact FTK is taught-in, a lock-out protection is set up while the door is open and disables a Central Down command.

Typical connection



Technical data

Incandescent lamp and halogen lamp load ¹⁾ 230V	up to 1000 W
Standby loss (active power)	0,1 W

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 detector and 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 FSB12-12V DC

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 middle rotary switch to CLR. The LED flashes at a high rate. Within the next 10 seconds, turn the upper 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 middle rotary switch to CLR instead of LRN, and operate the sensor. The LED previously flashing at a high rate goes out.

Teaching-in sensors

- Set the top rotary switch to the required teach-in function:
 - 10 = direction switch motor 1;
 - 20 = universal switch and window/door contact FTK motor 1;
 - 30 = direction switch motor 2;
 - 40 = universal switch and window/door contact FTK motor 2;
 - 60 = central control pushbutton motors 1 and 2 without priority;
 - 90 = central control pushbutton motors 1 and 2 with priority;
 Positions 120 to 200 are not assigned.
- Set the middle rotary switch to LRN. The LED flashes at a low rate.
- Operate the sensor to be taught-in. The LED goes out. Central control unit pushbuttons are completely taught-in automatically: central OFF is up (O) and central ON is down (I) on the pushbutton. With other pushbuttons, teach-in the upper and lower buttons as required. The central control assigns a complete transmit module, no matter whether it is equipped with a rocker or a double rocker. The base plate of the wireless window/door contact must be removed in order to conduct a teach-in. Press the red button to initiate a teach-in.

To teach-in further sensors, turn the middle rotary switch briefly away from position LRN. Continue the procedure from pos 1. After teaching-in, set the off delay RV, the reversal time WA (possibly O) and AUTO 1, 2 or 3.



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!