

Wireless actuator

Staircase off-delay timer

FTN61NP-230V

valid for devices from production week 01/09
 (see bottom side of housing)

1 NO contact not potential free 10A/250V AC, incandescent lamps up to 2000 watts, switch-off early warning and switchable pushbutton permanent light. Only 0.9 watt standby loss.

For installation.
 45mm long, 55mm wide, 33mm deep.
 Switching voltage 230V.

Zero passage switching to protect contacts and consumers.

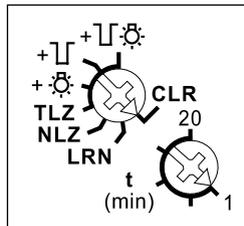
This wireless actuator is a staircase off-delay timer and features state-of-the-art hybrid technology that we developed: we combined the wear-free receiver and evaluation electronics and a bistable relay with zero passage switching.

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 staircase off-delay timer can also be controlled locally by a conventional 230V control switch previously mounted. Glow lamp current up to 5mA, dependent on the ignition voltage of the glow lamps.

The lighting is switched on again after a power failure provided the set time has not yet elapsed.

Function rotary switches



With the top rotary switch in the setting LRN up to 35 wireless pushbuttons and/or wireless motion/brightness sensors FBH can be assigned of which one or more central pushbuttons. The required function of this staircase off-delay timer can then be selected:

NLZ = off-delay timer

TLZ = staircase time switch

- + = TLZ with pushbutton permanent light
- + = TLZ with switch-off early warning
- + = TLZ with pushbutton-permanent light and switch-off early warning

If the permanent light function is switched on, the function can be activated by pressing the pushbutton for longer than 1 second. This function switches off automatically after 60 minutes or by pressing the pushbutton for longer than 2 seconds.

If the switch-off early warning is switched on, the light starts to flicker approx. 30 seconds before time-out. This is repeated three times at decreasing time intervals.

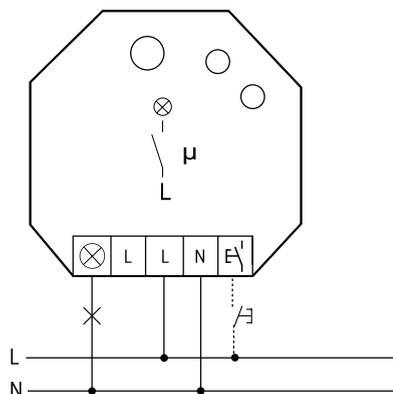
If both switch-off early warning and pushbutton permanent light are switched on, switch-off early warning is activated before automatic switch-off of the permanent light.

With the bottom rotary switch, the off delay is adjusted from 1 to 20 minutes.

When teaching-in **motion and brightness sensors FBH**, the switching threshold is defined on the last FBH taught-in to switch the light on/off depending on the brightness. The off delay set on the FTN61NP is prolonged by a setting of 1 minute fixed in the FBH.

The LED performs during the teach-in process as mentioned in this instruction manual below. It shows wireless control commands by short flickering during operation.

Typical connection



Technical data

Rated switching capacity	10A/250V AC
Incandescent lamp and halogen lamp load ¹⁾ 230V	2000W
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
Local control current at 230V control input	3.5mA
Max. parallel capacitance (approx. length) of local control lead at 230V AC	0.01 µF (30m)
Standby loss (active power)	0.9W

¹⁾ Applies to lamps of max. 150W.

* EVG = electronic ballast units;
 KVG = conventional ballast units

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 FTN61NP-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

- Setting of the lower rotary switch to the desired teaching-in function:
Left stop 1 = teach-in 'central OFF' and FTK as NO contact;
Approx. middle = teach-in 'switch ON or press again';
Right stop 20 = teach-in 'central ON' resp. FBH as motion sensor and FTK as NC contact.

When a **FBH is taught-in as brightness sensor**, the position of the bottom rotary switch defines the threshold: between 1 = darkness and middle = twilight.

- Set the upper rotary switch to LRN. The LED flashes at a low rate.
- 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!