

## Wireless actuator



## Staircase off-delay timer

FTN61NP-230V

valid for devices until production week 52/08

(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 and surface mounting.  
45 mm long, 55 mm wide, 33 mm deep.

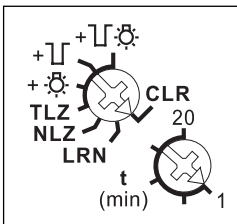
Switching voltage and control voltage local  
230 V.

**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 multifunction impulse switch can also be controlled locally by a conventional 230V control switch previously mounted. A glow lamp current is prohibited.

## 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 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 2 hours 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.

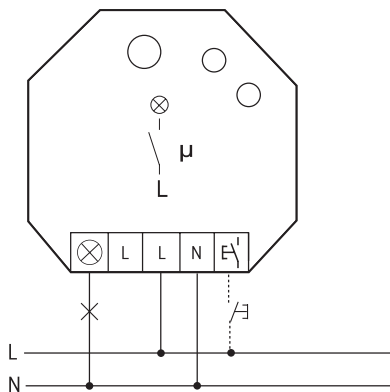
If both switch-off early warning and pushbutton permanent light are switched on, switch-off early warning is activated before automatic switch-off of the permanent light.

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

When teaching-in **motion detector/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 2 minutes fixed in the FBH.

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

Incandescent lamp and up to 2000W	
halogen lamp load <sup>b)</sup> 230V	
Local control current at 230V control input	3,5 mA
Max. parallel capacitance (approx. length) of local control lead at 230V AC	0,01 µF (30 m)
Standby loss (active power)	0,9 W

<sup>b)</sup> 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 FTN61NP-230 V

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';  
**Approx. middle** = teach-in 'switch ON or press again';  
**Right stop 20** = teach-in 'central ON'

Direction switches are completely taught-in automatically when operating the top or bottom pushbutton. Otherwise top and bottom must be taught-in in the same way if the top and bottom pushbutton are to have the same 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.

- Set the 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.

**Important reminder!**  
**This electrical equipment may only be installed by skilled electricians otherwise fire hazard or danger of electric shock exists!**