

Wireless actuator



Universal display with LED FUA55LED

**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 &lt;75%.

Universal display with 10 LEDs for individual fitting and integration in the 55x55 mm and 63x63 mm switch system.

Standby loss 0.8 watt only.

The scope of supply includes a frame R, an intermediate frame ZR in the same colour, a mounting plate and an adhesive film. In addition, an intermediate frame ZRF in the same colour is supplied for installation in an existing frame R1F, R2F or R3F for flat pushbuttons.

Supply voltage 230V.

A 20cm long black/blue connecting wire is routed to the rear.

**Before screwing on**, remove the frame and intermediate frame from the mounting plate. To do this, press out the catches on the mounting plate. Then screw on the mounting plate - with the catches at the top and bottom -, snap on the frame and the intermediate frame, and connect and snap on the universal indicator.

We recommend sheet metal countersink screws 2.9x25mm, DIN 7982 C, for screw connections on 55mm switch boxes. Since all LED displays can be taught in individually or together, universal displays are possible. Up to 4 sensors can be taught-in in an LED display.

#### Position display with single LED

The numbered LEDs can be taught in individually to indicate the position of up to 10 windows, doors, roller shutters, shading elements and lights as well as for room surveillance with FBH. Either with

window/door contacts, Hoppe-Window handle, relay outputs, motion detectors or the new bidirectional actuators with switch position feedback. In addition wireless buttons and hand-held transmitters can be taught-in.

**The mini hand-held transmitter FMH2S-wr for calling systems in conjunction with the wireless universal indicator FUA55LED has a pure white rocker with red lettering and a grey carry strap.**

**A light sensor** controls the brightness of the LEDs depending on the ambient brightness. In addition, the small rotary switch underneath the LEDs influence the automatic brightness control: starting from middle position, turn to the left = darker, turn to the right = brighter. Automatic control is switched off in the end positions.

#### Call signals with all LEDs

Two different call signals can be taught in: 'all LEDs blinking simultaneously' and 'all LEDs flowing in a circle'. If both light alerts occur simultaneously, then the two semicircles blink alternately. Either an **off-delay** (e.g. that a short doorbell contact is displayed for a longer time) or an **'acknowledgement pushbutton'** can be taught-in for this light calls.

#### Acknowledge light call signals

If a call is triggered by a wireless transmitter FMH2S-wr on the carry strap, it can be cancelled by pressing a wireless button taught-in as 'acknowledgement button'.

#### Teaching-in actuator FUA55LED

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**:

Turn the rotary switch to the right end stop (CLR) 5 times (tip) within 4 seconds and then hold at CLR. After 2 seconds, the middle LED then flashes alternating red/green.

Tip again on CLR to clear the entire memory. The red/green LED goes out.

Tip once on LRN to exit clear mode without clearing the entire memory. The red/green LED goes out.

A function call (teach-in or clear sensor) clears the current display (position display or light call), i.e. an open window is only displayed again after the cyclic transmission of the FTK.

20 seconds after the last rotary switch operation, the display switches automatically to normal display.

#### Clear individual taught-in sensors

1. Turn (tip) the rotary switch three times to the right end stop (CLR) three times within 2 seconds and then hold at CLR. The middle LED lights up red and the LED of the last occupied memory location flashes.
2. Operate sensor = the LED of the cleared memory location lights up continuously. To access the next memory location, tip CLR once. Tip CLR again to go back to the previous memory location. Tip once on LRN to exit clear mode. The red LED goes out.

#### Teaching-in sensors

1. Turn (tip) the rotary switch three times to the left end stop (LRN) within 2 seconds and then hold at LNR. The middle LED lights up green and the LED of the first free memory location flashes.
2. Operate sensor: The LED of the taught-in memory location lights up continuously. To access the next memory location, tip LRN once. Tip LRN again to go forward to the next memory location.

If only one wireless pushbutton, is taught-in for a memory location, a complete rocker is taught-in automatically.

*Press top* = LED ON.

*Press bottom* = LED OFF.

In order to teach-in several wireless pushbuttons for one memory location, *press top* = LED ON and *press bottom* = LED OFF separately. This means that one wireless pushbutton can be taught-in for switch-on only and another wireless pushbutton (acknowledgement pushbutton) can be taught-in for switch-off only. Up to 4 sensors per memory location can be taught-in.

If the memory location is fully assigned, the LED no longer flashes but lights up continuously. Tip CLR once to exit the teach-in mode. The green LED goes out.


#### Teaching-in response delay for light calls with all LEDs

Directly after teaching-in the sensor, turn the rotary switch to the right stop (CLR). The green LED blinks at a rate of 1 second until you turn the rotary switch back to LRN. The green LED lights up continuously. The time you remain at CLR may range from 5 to 240 seconds. This time is then saved as the response delay for the light call. Press CLR briefly once to exit teach-in mode. The green LED then goes out.

**Must be kept for later use!**

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