User Manual

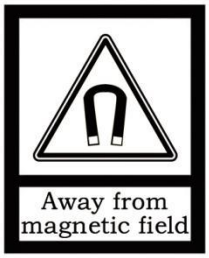
K-BUS Multifunctional Actuator with Secure, 4-Fold, Flush Mounted_V1.2

AMMAF-04/16.S

KNX/EIB Home and Building Control System

Attentions

1.Please keep devices away from strong magnetic field, high temperature, wet environment;



2.Do not fall the device to the ground or make them get hard impact;

3.Do not use wet cloth or volatile reagent to wipe the device;

4.Do not disassemble the devices.

Contents

Chapter 1 General

The Multifunctional Actuator, 4-Fold,Flush Mounted (Referred to as Multifunctional actuator) is a module that integrates multiple relay output functions, including switch output, curtain output, fan output, in addition to dry contact input and LED output indication functions. The corresponding output function can be configured according to actual application requirements.

This module is compact and small in design, Flush mounted, and can be installed in a 86 type wall-mounted box. The output adopts screw terminal to realize electrical connection, and the bus connection is directly connected via KNX terminal. The additional power supply is not required except KNX bus.

This manual provides detailed technical information about the Multifunctional Actuator for users as well as assembly and programming details, and explains how to use the device by the application examples.

The function of the Multifunctional Actuator is summarized as follows:

——**Switch output,** which can connect some electrical loads, such as lighting, sockets and heating control. There are 4 outputs, one output occupies one relay control, and each output has electronic switch control.

The module offers the following functions:

- **Switch**
- **Time function: on/off delay**
- **Time function: flashing switch, for lamps of aging test**
- **Time function: staircase lighting, for switch on the staircase lighting and after the duration time the lighting can be turned off automatically. It is better if the function is used together with motion detector.**
- **Provide 8 scenes, recall and storing via a 1byte object**
- **Logic operation: AND, OR, XOR, GATE function, up to three logic inputs**
- **Status response, for know the current output state in the visualization**
- **Forced operation, two data types: 1bit/2bit, for force action on or off, with the highest priority**
- **Heating valve control**
- **Set the relay contact position after bus voltage recovery**
- **Set the relay contact position after bus voltage failure**

——**Curtain output**, which can connect with motor blinds, awnings, roller blinds, vertical blind, etc. There is 2 outputs with AC motor or dry contact controlling motor. The output contacts for the directions UP and DOWN. The pause on change in direction can be set via the parameters. The curtain output occupies two relays per channel. For the specific wiring method, please refer to the connection diagram in the third chapter.

The specific functions are summarized as follows:

- **Movement UP/DOWN**
- **Stop/Louvre adjustment**
- **Move to position 0……100%**
- **Adjustment Louvre to position 0……100%(only "Venetian Blind" working mode)**
- **Set 8 scenes, store or recall via a 1byte object**
- **Automatic sun protection**
- **Safety function**
- **Status response, query and reply the current shutter/blind position and operation mode to the bus, thereby indicating the status in the visualization device**
- **Two working mode :Venetian Blind and Shutter**

——**Fan control,** can be connected to a single-phase fan, supports up to 3 levels of fan speed adjustment, the output contacts are the same as the switch output.

The function is summarized as follows:

- **Support the fan with 1-2-3 level fan speed**
- **The fan has two operating modes: step switch and changeover switch**
- **Forced operation: The fan speed is only allowed within the allowed fan speed range, with the highest priority**
- **Automatic operation: Automatically run the fan speed according to the control value. The control value is obtained by the sensing device on the bus, and the minimum running time of the fan speed can be set.**
- **Normal operation: manually control the operation of the fan, such as through the operation panel, etc.**
- **Fan with multi-level fan speed can set start-up characteristics**
- **Single-level fan speed fan can set on/off delay or minimum running time**
- **Status feedback, such as automatic operation status, fan switching status, fan speed, etc.**
- **Operational control of bus power-up or power-down behavior**

——**Dry contact Input detection,** can be connected with dry contact panels or sensor devices, and supports up to 8 inputs.

The functions are summarized as follows:

- **Switching and dimming**
- **Blind control**
- **Value output**
- **Recall and Stored scene function**
- **Shift register function**
- **Multiple control**
- **Delay sending(e.g. switching value, dimming value)**

——**LED Output indicator,** can support common-anode LED indicator connection, and the voltage can be 12V. Up to 8 outputs.

The functions are summarized as follows:

- **Switch status indication**
- **Compare with the threshold, then output indication**
- **Always on indicator**

The above input/output functions can be configured according to actual application requirements, and each function can be configured separately. Programmers are able to use the Engineering Tool Software ETS (ETS5 version or above) with a .knxprod file to allocate the physical address and set the parameters.

To make sure that all the programmable functions are used correctly, you must check the connection of the loads/ inputs before use and note technical characteristic of loading equipment, particularly curtain driver, fan and valve, they refer more technical characteristics, some characteristics are inherent, if not properly set them, it is likely to cause the load device damage or not operating correctly.

Chapter 2 Technical Data

Power supply	Bus voltage	21-30V DC，via the KNX bus
	Bus current	<46.8mA/24V,<37.0mA/30V（work） <11.5mA/24V,<10.0mA/30V（standby）
	Bus consumption	<1123.2mW（work） <300.0mW（standby）
	Capacitor charge current	<57.2mA
Output	U_n rated voltage	230V AC(50/60Hz)
	I_n rated current	single channel max.16A（Resistive load）
	Inrush current	370A/1.25ms
	Electrical endurance	>5x10^4
Output LED	12V,current limiting with 6 mA	
Connection	KNX	Bus connection terminals
	Outputs	Screw terminals, Wire Range 0.2-2.5mm2 Torque 0.4N-m
	Input/Output LED	≤5M
Operation and display	Programming button and Red LED	For assigning the physical address
	Green LED flashing	For displaying application layer running normally
Temperature	Operation	−5 °C ... + 45 °C
	Storage	−25 °C ... + 55 °C
	Transport	− 25 °C ... + 70 °C
Environment	Humidity	<93%, except dewing
Mounting	86 type wall-mounted box	

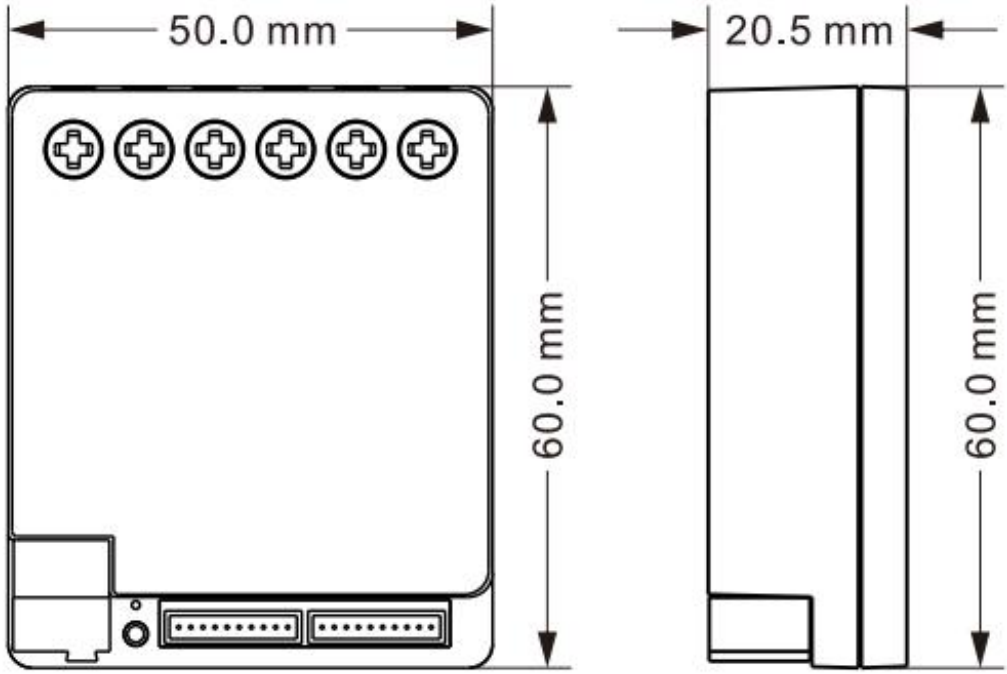
Note: For the relay parameters, the above load is only for a single lamp. When multiple lamps are connected in parallel, the load can be reduced. Although the power is constant, the instantaneous inrush current will increase, which will easily melt the relay contacts. Therefore, in normal use, based on the measured current, the measured maximum inrush current must be within the allowable range.

Application program:

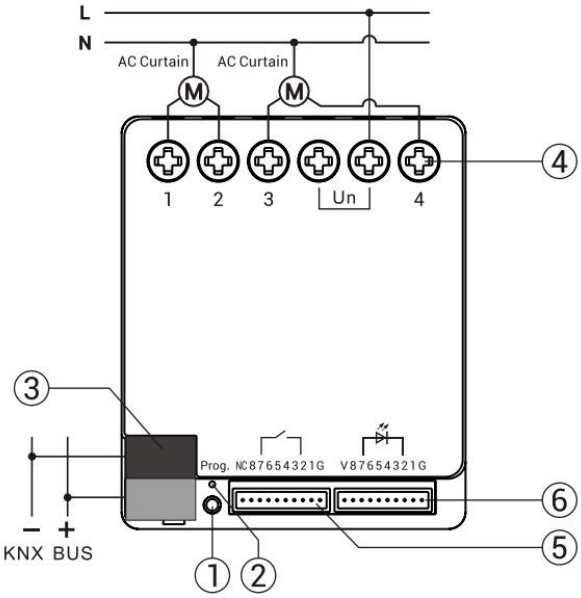
Application program	**Max. number of communication objects**	**Max. number of group addresses**	**Max. number of associations**	Secure group addresses
Multifunctional Actuator with Secure,4-Fold, Flush Mounted/1.0	101	250	250	250

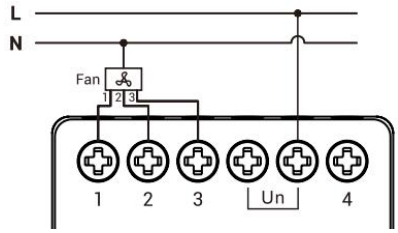
Chapter 3 Dimension and Connection Diagram

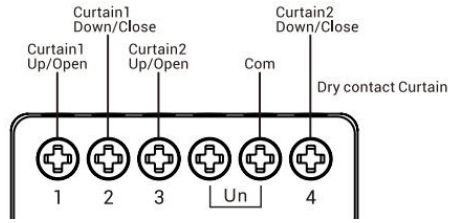
3.1 Dimension diagram



3.2 Connection diagram







①②Programming button and LED

③KNX bus terminal

④Output terminals

⑤Dry contact input

⑥Output LED

Input	1…8 —/— G
LED Common Anode	1…8 —▷— V

G: GND

V: VCC

NC： No Connection

1...8: Channel 1~8

Chapter 4 Parameter setting description in the ETS

The parameters will be described in the form of the function interfaces.

4.1. KNX Secure

Multifunctional Actuator with Secure,4-Fold,Flush Mounted is a KNX device that complies with the KNX secure standard. That is, you can run the device in safe way.

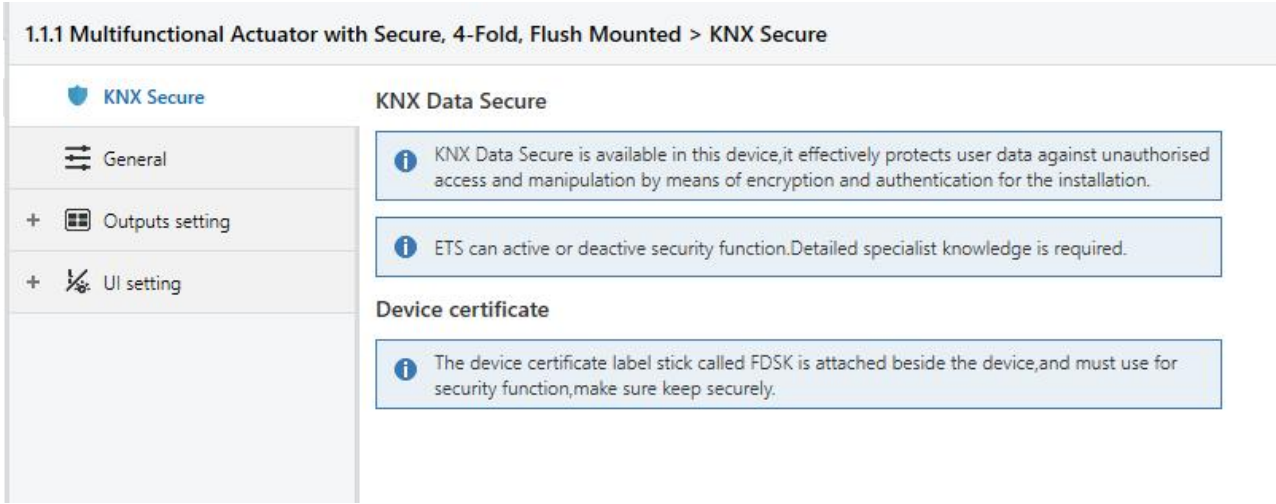


Fig.4.1 (1) "KNX Secure" parameter window

The device with KNX secure will be displayed notes on ETS, as shown as Fig.4.1(1).

If secure commissioning is actived in ETS project, the following information must be considered during device debugging:

❖ It is essential to assign a project password as soon as a KNX Secure device is imported into a project. This will protect the project against unauthorized access.

The password must be kept in a safe place – access to the project is not possible without it (not even the KNX Association or device manufacturer will be able to access it)!

Without the project password, the commissioning key will not be able to be imported.

❖ A commissioning key is required when commissioning a KNX Secure device (first download). This key (FDSK = Factory Default Setup Key) is included on a sticker on the side of the device, and it must be imported into the ETS prior to the first download:

✧ On the first download of the device, a window pops up in the ETS to prompt the user to enter the key, as shown in Fig.4.1 (2) below.

The certificate can also be read from the device using a QR scanner (recommended).

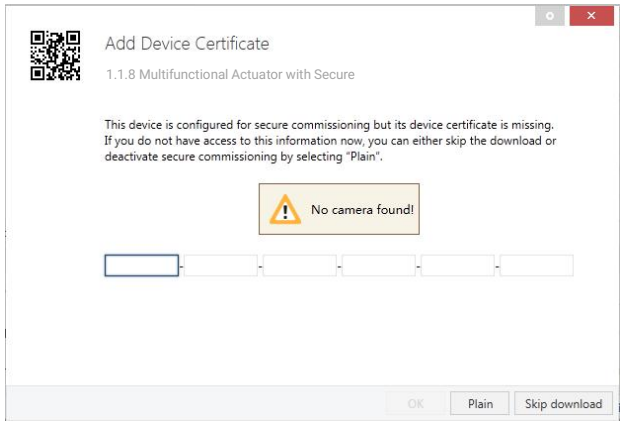


Fig.4.1(2) Add Device Certificate window

✧ Alternatively, the certificates of all Secure devices can be entered in the ETS beforehand.

This is done on the "Security" tab on the project overview page, as shown in Fig.4.1(3) below.

The certificates can be also added to the selected device in the project, as shown in Fig.4.1(4).

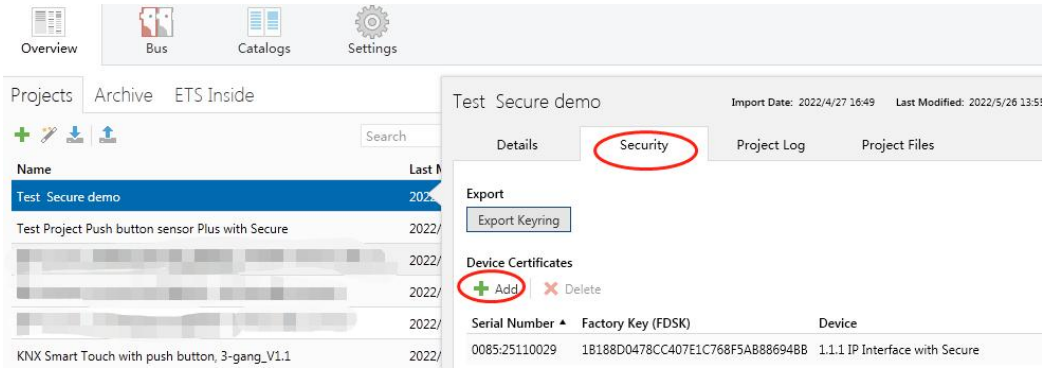


Fig.4.1(3) Add Device Certificate

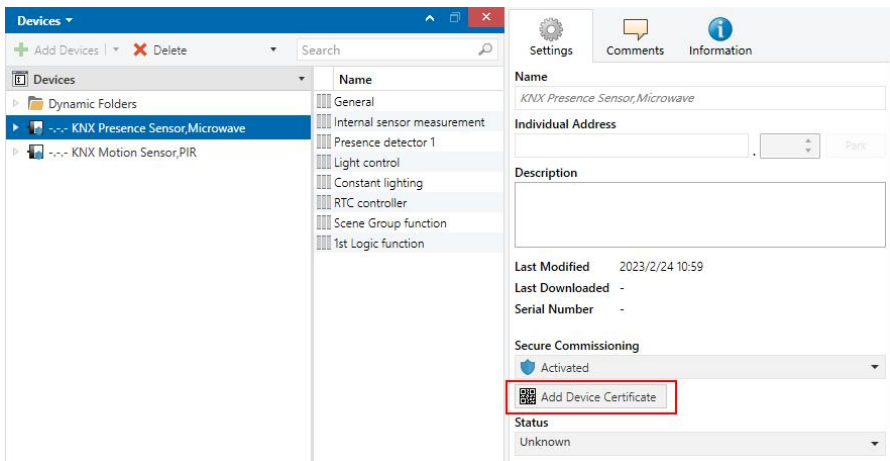


Fig.4.1(4) Add Device Certificate

✧ There is a FDSK sticker on the device, which is used for viewing FDSK number.

Without the FDSK, it will no longer be possible to operate the device in KNX Secure mode after a reset.

The FDSK is required only for initial commissioning. After entering the initial FDSK, the ETS will assign a new key, as shown in Fig.4.1(5) below.

The FDSK will be required again only if the device was reset to its factory settings (e.g. If the device is to be used in a different ETS project).

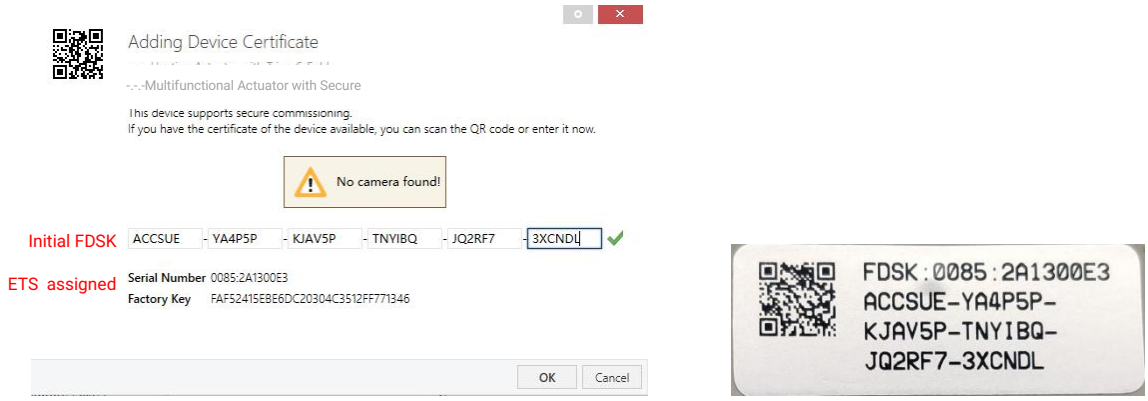


Fig.4.1(5)

Example:

If this application in the project needs to be tried with another device, it is no longer the original device. When the application is downloaded to a new device, the following prompt will appear on the left of Fig.4.1(6), click yes, the Add Device Certificate window will appear, then enter the initial FDSK of the new device, and you need to reset the device to the factory settings (it is not required if the device is still factory default; If it has been used, it will be required to reset, otherwise the following error message will appear on the right of Fig.4.1(6)), and then the device can be successfully downloaded again.

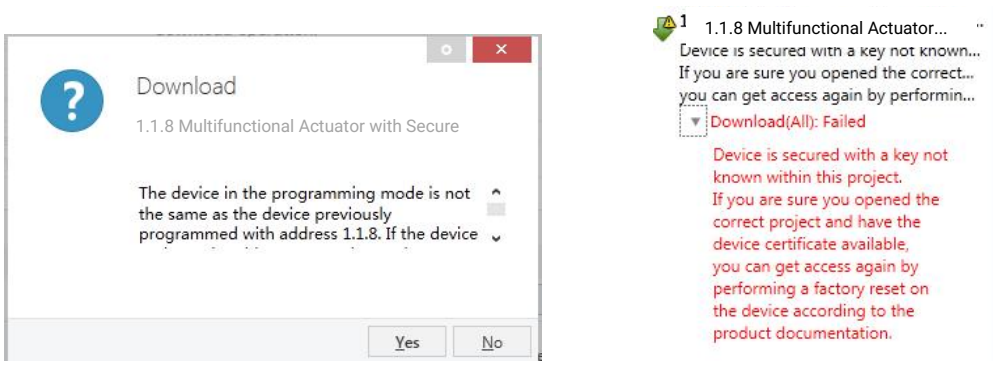


Fig.4.1(6) Example

Whether the device is replaced in the same project, or the device is replaced in a different project, the processing is similar: **Reset the device to the factory settings, then reassign the FDSK.**

After the device is downloaded successfully, the label Add Device Certificate turns gray, indicating that the key for this device has been assigned successfully, as shown in Fig.4.1(7) below.

Fig.4.1(7)

ETS generates and manages keys:

Keys and passwords can be exported as needed to the use of security keys outside of the associated ETS projects. As shown in Fig.4.1(8) below, the file extension is .knxkeys.

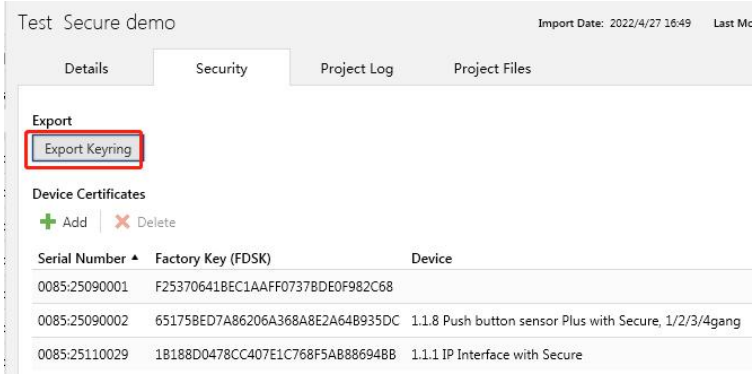


Fig.4.1(8)

Note: Any USB interface used for programming a KNX Secure device must support "long frames". Otherwise ETS will report a download failure information, as shown below.

4.2 Parameter window “General”

The parameter window “General” setting interface is shown in Figure 4.2. This interface is used to set some common parameters and apply to each function block.

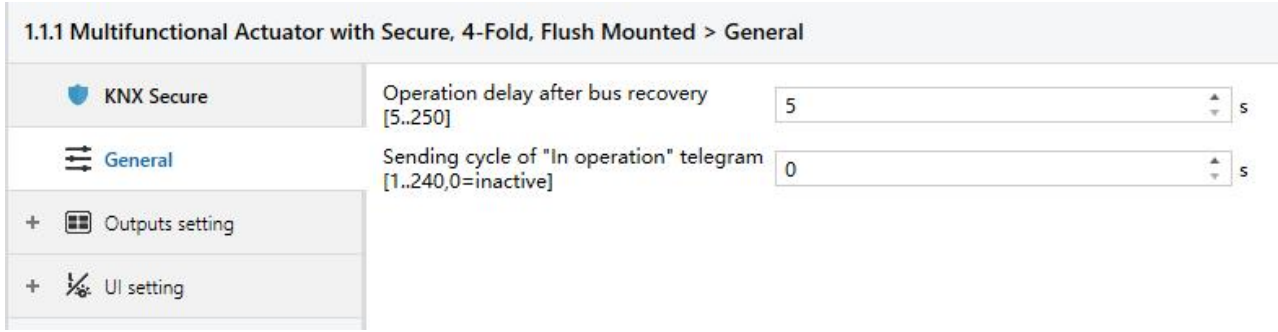


Fig. 4.2 Parameter window “General”

Parameter “Operation delay after bus recovery [5...250]s”

This parameter defines the time delay for the operation after the bus voltage recovery. Only when the delay is completed, the operation will be performed, and the device can send a telegram to the bus. The manual operation performed during this period will be recorded, and the last triggered action will be executed after the delay time expires.During the delay period, the telegram received by the device from the bus is recorded, and is executed after the delay is completed.

Options: **5...250 s**

This delay time does not include the initialization time of the device. After bus voltage is restored, the device start-up initialization time is about 3s. This operation delay starts after the device initialization time.

Note: During the delay period, that is, during the inoperable operation of the device, the device programming light indicates that the green light is always on, and after operation, the green light flashes.

Parameter “Sending cycle of “In operation” telegram [1...240, 0 = inactive]s”

The parameter sets the interval at which this module sends a telegram through the bus loop to indicate that the module is operating normally. When set to "0", the object "In operation" will not send a telegram. If the setting is not "0", the object "In operation" will send a telegram with logic "1" to bus for the set time period. Options: **0...240s, 0=no circular transmission**.

In order to reduce the bus load as much as possible, the maximum time interval should be selected according to actual needs.

Note: The time interval starts from the time when the bus resumes power supply, and has nothing to do with the bus power-on delay operation.

4.3 Parameter window “Output setting”

The parameter setting interface “Channel config as” is shown in Figure 4.3. This interface is used to set the output channel function.

Channel function: switch output, curtain output, fan output. Different functions occupy different relay channels.

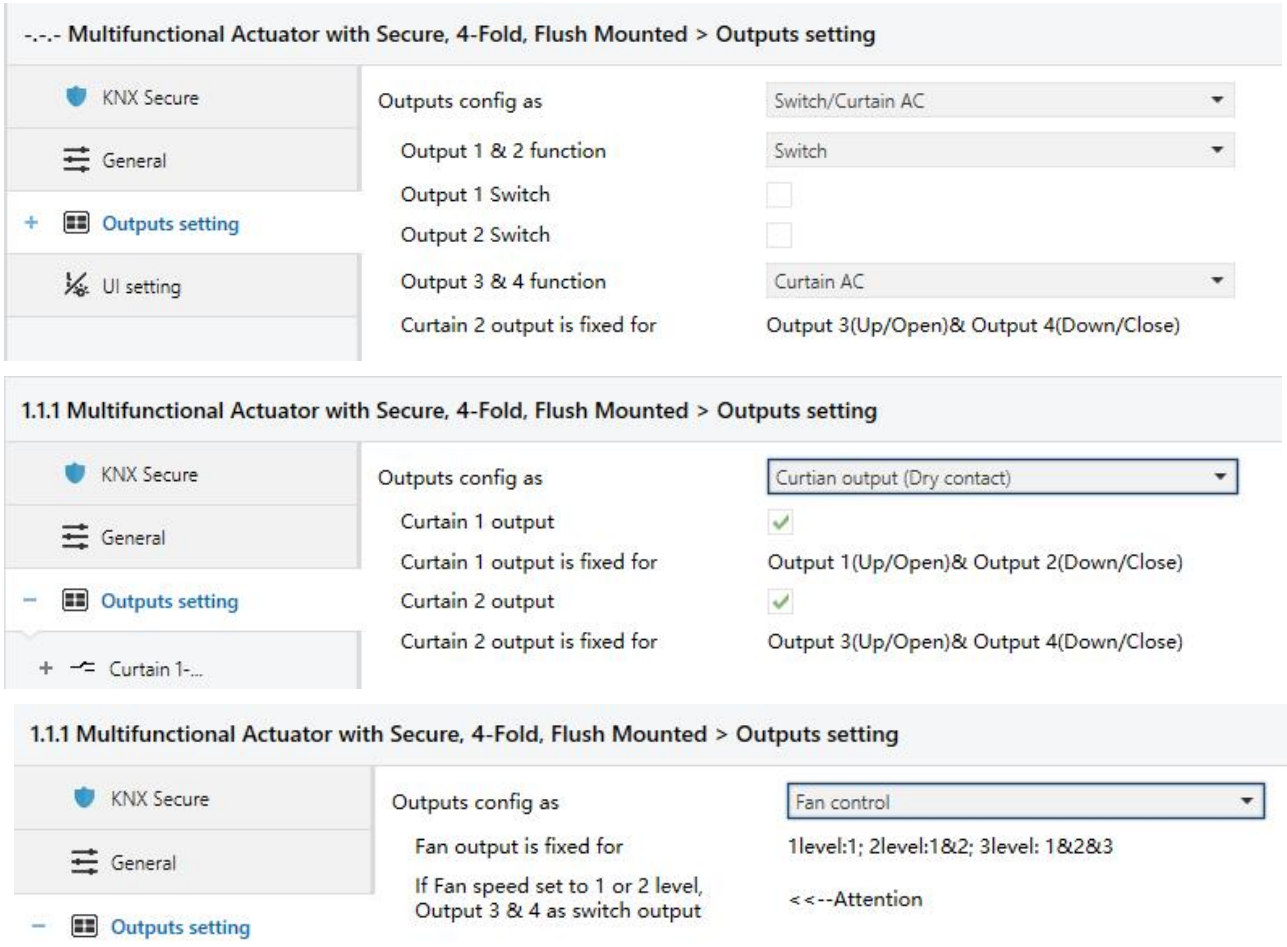


Fig. 4.3 Parameter window “Channel configuration”

Parameter "Outputs config as"

This Parameter is used to set the channel function. Options:

Disable

Switch/Curtain AC

Curtain output (Dry contact)

Fan control

The following table gives a simple output description for each function with an example:

Output 1~4	*Switch/Curtain AC*		*Curtain output (Dry contact)*	Fan control
	Switch	Curtain AC		
Output 1	Output 1	Curtain 1	Curtain 1	Fan 1: fan speed 1
Output 2	Output 2			Fan 1: fan speed 2
Output 3	Output 3	Curtain 2	Curtain 2	Fan 1: fan speed 3
Output 4	Output 4			

From the above table, it can be seen that one switch output occupies one output channel, one curtain output (AC/Dry contact) occupies two output channels, and the fan output determines the output according to the level of fan speed.

Comment Parameter Description:

-- Parameter "Curtain 1 output is fixed for": Output 1(Up/Open)& Output 2(Down/Close)

-- Parameter "Curtain 2 output is fixed for": Output 3(Up/Open)& Output 4(Down/Close)"

This parameter indicates that the output channel of the curtain AC1 are fixed to Output 1 and Output 2. Output 1 controls the curtain to move up or open, Output 2 controls the curtain to move down or close.

For curtain AC 2, the output channels are fixed as Output 3 and Output 4. Output 3 controls the curtain to move up or open, while Output 4 controls the curtain to move down or close.

-- Parameter "Curtain 1 output is fixed for": Output 1(Up/Open)& Output 2(Down/Close)"

-- Parameter "Curtain 2 output is fixed for": Output 3(Up/Open)& Output 4(Down/Close)"

This parameter indicates that the output channel of the curtain AC1 are fixed to Output 1 and Output 2. Output 1 controls the curtain to move up or open, Output 2 controls the curtain to move down or close.

For curtain AC 2, the output channels are fixed as Output 3 and Output 4. Output 3 controls the curtain to move up or open, while Output 4 controls the curtain to move down or close.

Due to the common power supply, when connecting a curtain to a dry contact motor, other channels cannot be used as switch outputs.

-- Parameter "Fan output is fixed for": 1level:1; 2level:1&2; 3level:1&2&3

This parameter indicates that the output channel of the fan with1 level fan speed are fixed to Output 1, and Output 3&4 can be used as switch output;

For the fan with 2 level fan speeds, the Output channels are Output 1 and Output 2, and Output 3&4

can be used as a switch output

For the fan with 3 level fan speeds, the Output channels are Output 1, Output 2 and Output 3.

-- Parameter “If Fan speed set to 1 or 2 level, Output 3 & 4 as switch output”

Note: If the fan type is level 1 or level 2, Output3 and Output4 can be used as the switch Output.

The following chapters describe each function block:

4.4 Switch outputs-- Switch actuator

The switch outputs have a maximum of 4-fold output channels. Since the parameter and communication object assigned to each fold output are the same, a one-fold output is taken as an example.

4.4.1 Parameter window “Output X Switch”

The parameter setting interface “Output X Switch” is shown in Figure 4.4.1 The setting of this interface acts on the entire channel of the relay. In addition to setting the commonly used switching functions, it can also set the report of system power-on and switch status.

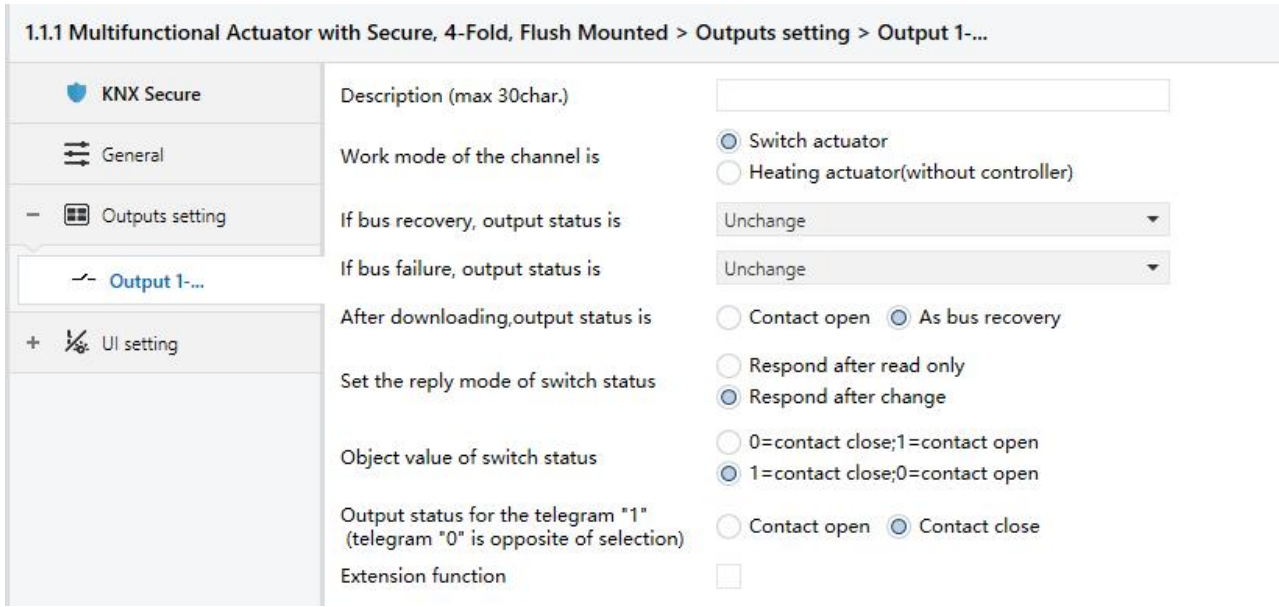


Fig. 4.4.1(1) Parameter window “Output X Switch”

Parameter “Description(max 30char.)”

This parameter is used to set the custom description of channel, up to input 30 characters.

Parameter "Work mode of the channel is"

This Parameter sets the work mode of the channel. Options:

Switch actuator

Heating actuator(Without controller)

“Switch Actuator”: for common switch control, such as lighting. This section will describe about the parameter functions and application under “Switch actuator” mode.

“Heating actuator（without controller）”: is mainly for heating valve control, parameter functions and application refer to the details in the section 4.5.

Parameter "If bus recovery,output status is"

The Parameter sets the position of the relay contacts when the bus is powered up. Options:

Unchange

Contact open

Contact close

As before as bus fail

When selecting “Unchange”, the contact will not change when bus power on;

When selecting “Contact open”, the contact will be opened when bus power on;

When selecting “Contact close”, the contact will be closed when bus power on;

When selecting “As before bus voltage fail”, the contact position when bus power on is the same as that before power off.

Parameter "If bus failure, output status is"

The output can adopt a defined status after the bus voltage failure via this parameter. Options:

Unchange

Contact open

Contact close

When selecting “Unchange”, the contact will not change when bus power on;

When selecting “Contact open”, the contact will be opened when bus power on;

When selecting “Contact close”, the contact will be closed when bus power on.

Parameter "After downloading, output status is"

This parameter set the contact position of the output after downloading. Options:

ontact open

As bus recovery

When selecting “***ontact open***”, the contact is open after application downloading;

When selecting “As bus recovery”, the contact will action according to the setting of parameter “If bus recovery, contact is” after application downloading.

Parameter "Set the reply mode of switch status"

This parameter defines how to respond the current switch status to the bus. There are two options to select. Options:

Respond after read only

Respond after change

If selecting "Respond after read only", the status telegram will not be sent out until receiving a read request telegrams via the object “reply switch status” from the bus.

If selecting “Respond after change”, when switch status of the channel changes, object “switch status” will immediately send the current report telegram to the bus.

Parameter "Object value of switch status :"

Options:

0=contact close; 1=contact open

1=contact close; 0=contact open

When setting "0=contact close; 1=contact open", the value of object “switch status” is 0 indicates the contact of the relay will be closed; when is 1, indicates the contact of the relay will be closed will be open.

When setting "1=contact close; 0=contact open" indicates the opposite meaning.

Note: After programming or system reset, the switch status is determined, the object "switch status" will send status messages to the bus; if not, it will not be sent.

Parameter “Output status for the telegram”1”(telegram “0” is opposite of selection) ”

This parameter defines the contact position when switch on the switch, which will be triggered by the communication object “switch”. When enabling “input 0” in the logic function, it will use the communication object “switch” to modify the value of “input 0”, rather than triggering the switch operation. In this case, this parameter setting is no significance. Options:

Contact open

Contact close

When select “Contact open”, the contact position is open, when receive telegram “1”, the contact will be open; when receive telegram “0”, the contact close;

When select “Contact close”, the contact position is close, when receive telegram “1”, the contact will be closed; when receive telegram “0”, the contact open.

Note: When the logic function input 0 enables, the object "switch" used as input of input 0, the operation of general switch will become invalid.

Parameter "Extension function"

This parameter defines whether enable the special functions of the switch actuator, The parameter setting interface “Ox: Function” will be seen when select “Enable”, and able to set the special functions individually in Fig. 4.4.1(2).

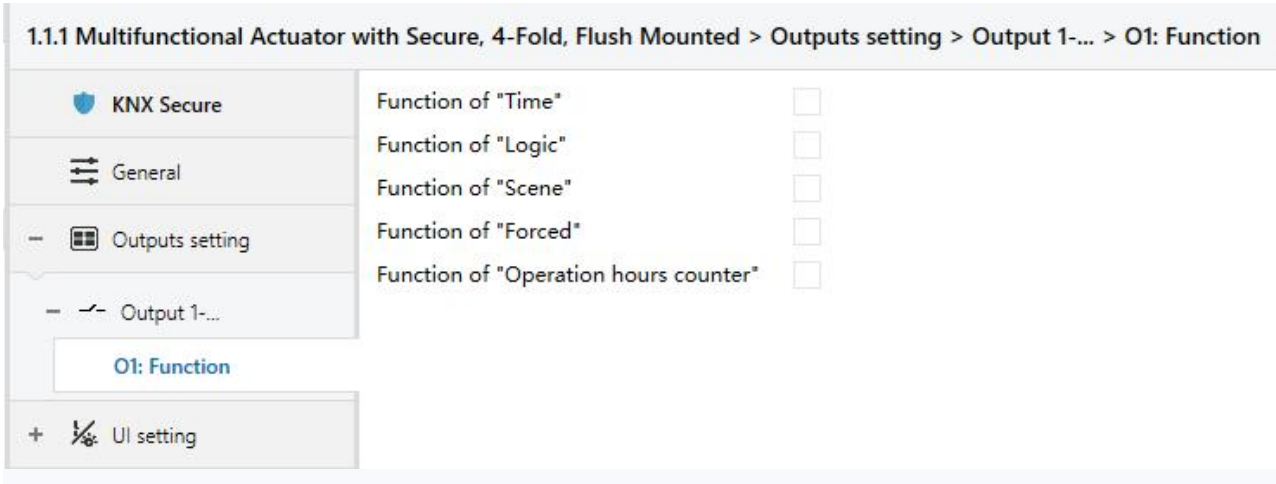


Fig. 4.4.1(2) Special function enable setting interface "Output X: Function"

4.4.2 Parameter window “Output X: Time”

This parameter window is visible when selecting “enable” in the parameter “Function of ‘time’” in the window “Output X: Function” shown in Fig. 4.4.1(2). See Fig. 4.4.2. And the object “enable time function” will be also visible, which is used to disable the time function. After disabled, clear the current timer,stop running and ignore the delayed operation.

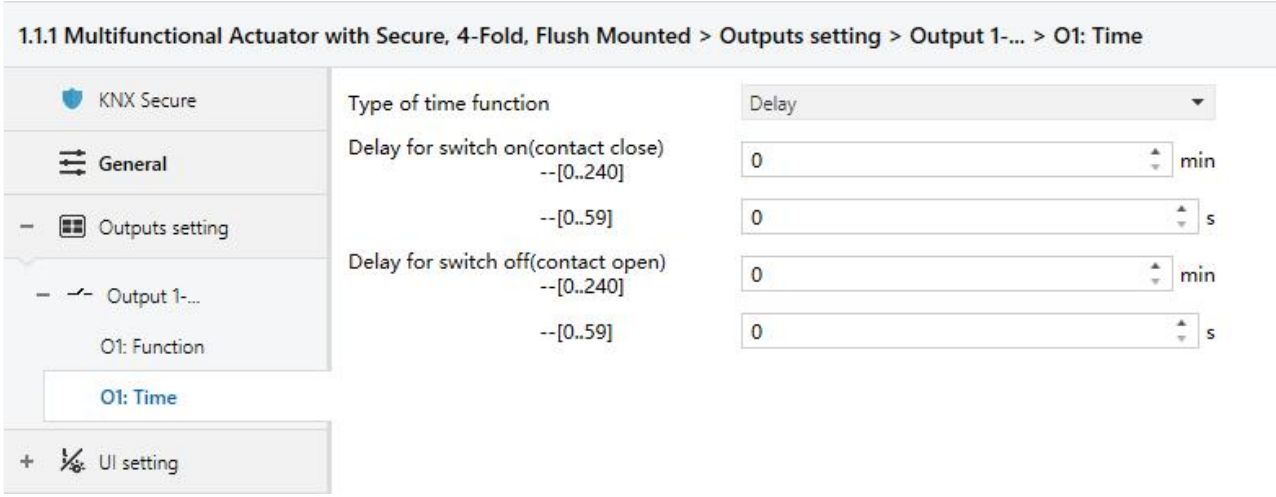


Fig. 4.4.2 Parameter window "Output X: Time-Delay"

Parameter “Type of time function”

The parameter defines the type of the time function, there are three options for the mode of work.

Options:

Delay

Flashing

Staircase

4.4.2.1 Selection “Delay”

The parameter window “Output X: Time-Delay” setting interface in Fig. 4.4.2 will be shown when selecting “Delay”. The delay switch can be started via the object "Delay function".

Parameter "Delay for switch on(contact close): --[0...240]min/[0...59]s"

This parameter defines the delay time of switching on. Options:

0…240 Minutes

0…59 Seconds

Setting the delay time to switch off when object receive the control telegram.

Parameter "Delay for switch off(contact open): --[0...240]min/[0...59]s"

This parameter defines the delay time of switching off. Options:

0…240 Minutes

0…59 Seconds

After receiving the delay off telegram, the switch is off once the delay over.

If receiving the re-trigger telegram again during delay, the delay will be reset.

4.4.2.2 Selection “Flashing”

The parameter window “Output X: Time-Flashing” setting interface in Fig. 4.4.2.2 will be shown up when selecting “Flashing” in the parameter “Type of time function”. The flashing switch function is mainly used for lamp aging test.

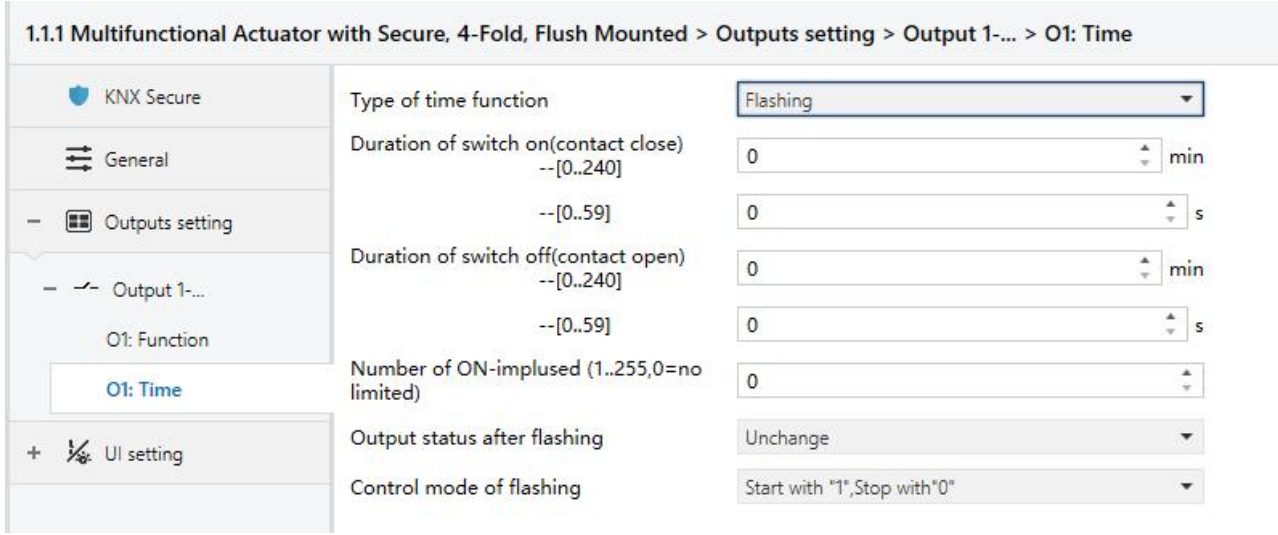


Fig. 4.4.2.2 Parameter window "Output X: Time-Flashing"

Flashing function can be started via the object “Flashing function”. It is able to set the flashing time in ““Duration of switch on” or “Duration of switch off”, which will restart the flashing when receiving the start flashing telegram, and define the contact position after flashing.

Parameter "Duration of switch on(contact close): --[0...240]min/[0...59]s”

This parameter defines the duration of the switch on the output when flashing. Options:

0...240 minutes

0...59 seconds

Note: It will not be executed unless the time is lower than the relay threshold switch frequency. Since there will be not sufficient energy to do it because of the frequent relay switching, and it may cause the time delay. The same situation will happen after the bus voltage recovery.

Parameter "Duration of switch off(contact open: --[0...240]min/[0...59]s”

This parameter defines the duration that the switch is turned off the output when flashing. Options:

0...240 minutes

0...59 seconds

Note: It will not be executed unless the time is lower than the relay threshold switch frequency. Since there will be not sufficient energy to do it because of the frequent relay switching, and it may cause the time delay. The same situation will happen after the bus voltage recovery.

Parameter "Number of ON-impulsed (1...255，0=no limited)"

This parameter sets the flashing times. 0 means no limited. A flashing includes an on and an off. Options: **0...255**

Parameter "Output status after flashing"

This parameter defines the relay contact position after flashing. Options:

Unchange

Contact open

Contact close

Parameter "Contact mode of flashing"

This parameter is used to select the control mode of the flashing output. Options:

Start with"1", stop with "0"

Start with "0", stop with "1"

Start with "0/1", can not be stop

It will start flashing with value "1" when selecting "start with "1", stop with "0"", it will stop flashing with "0". The stop position is defined via last parameter.

It will start flashing with value "0" when selecting "start with "0", stop with "1""; it will stop flashing with "1". The stop position is defined via last parameter.

It will start flashing with either "1" or "0" when selecting "start with "1/0", can not be stopped"; under this circumstance it cannot terminate the flashing by value until operation over, unless it is blocked by other operation or wait for execution finish.

4.4.2.3 Selection “Staircase”

The parameter window “Output X: Time-Staircase” setting interface in Fig. 4.4.2.3 will be visible when selecting "Staircase" in the parameter "Type of time function".

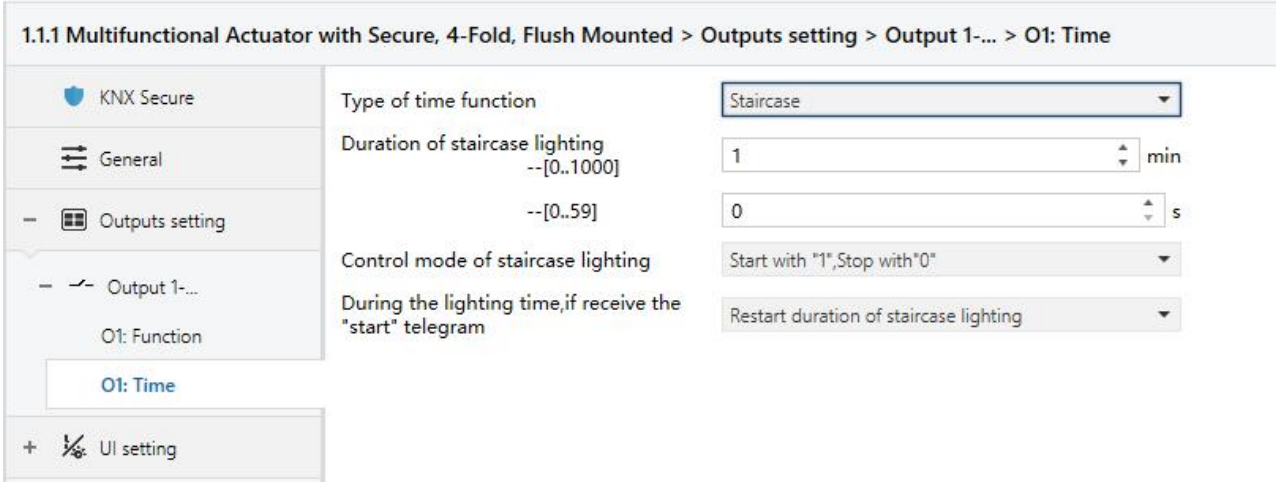


Fig. 4.4.2.3 Parameter window "Output X: Time-Staircase"

The staircase lighting can be started via the object “Staircase function”. The value that switches on the staircase lighting can be set via a parameter. The duration time of the lighting on is also set via a parameter.

Parameter “Duration of staircase lighting: --[0...1000]min/[0...59]s”

This parameter describes the duration time when switching on the staircase light function. Options:

0…1000 Minutes

0…59 Seconds

Parameter “Control mode of staircase lighting ”

This parameter defines the control mode on/off of the staircase lighting. Choose suitable control mode according to the needs. Options:

Start with “1”, stop with “0”

Start with “1”, no reaction with “0”

Start with “0/1”, can not be stop

Start with “1”, OFF with “0”

When selecting "Start with '1', stop with '0'" , it will switch on the staircase lights with the value “1”; it will stop the time counting operation with “0” and don’t change the contact position until changed by other operations;

When selecting "Start with ‘1’, no reaction with ‘0’", it will switch on the staircase lights with the value “1” and no reaction with “0”;

When selecting "Start with '0/1', can not be stop", it will switch on the staircase lights either with “0” or “1” but cannot stop it until the duration time finished or changed by other operation;

When selecting "Start with ‘1’, OFF with ‘0’", it will switch on the staircase lights with the value “1”, and off with “0”.

Parameter "During the lighting time ,if receive the 'start' telegram"

Options:

Restart duration of staircase lighting

Extend duration time

Ignore the “start” telegram

If selecting “restart duration of staircase lighting”, if the object “Staircase function” again receive the telegram of starting staircase lighting during the duration time, then the staircase lighting will restart and the duration time will be restart.

If selecting "Extend duration time", if the object “Staircase function” again receive the telegram of starting staircase lighting during the duration time, then the duration of the staircase lighting will be extended based on the current timing. For example, the duration of the staircase light is set to 60 seconds, and the current time is 20 seconds, then after receiving a start telegram, the lighting time of the staircase light will become 40+60=100seconds, and the staircase lighting will automatically turn off after 100 seconds. If multiple start telegrams are received continuously, the duration time will continue to accumulate before the maximum time limit is reached.

If selecting “Ignore the ‘start’ telegram”, then it will ignore the receiving start telegram of the object “Staircase function” during the duration time.

4.4.3 Parameter window “Output X: Logic”

The parameter window “Output X: Logic” setting interface shown in Fig. 4.4.3, it will shown up in Fig. 4.4.1(2) “Output X: Function” when selecting “enable” in “Function of “Logic””.

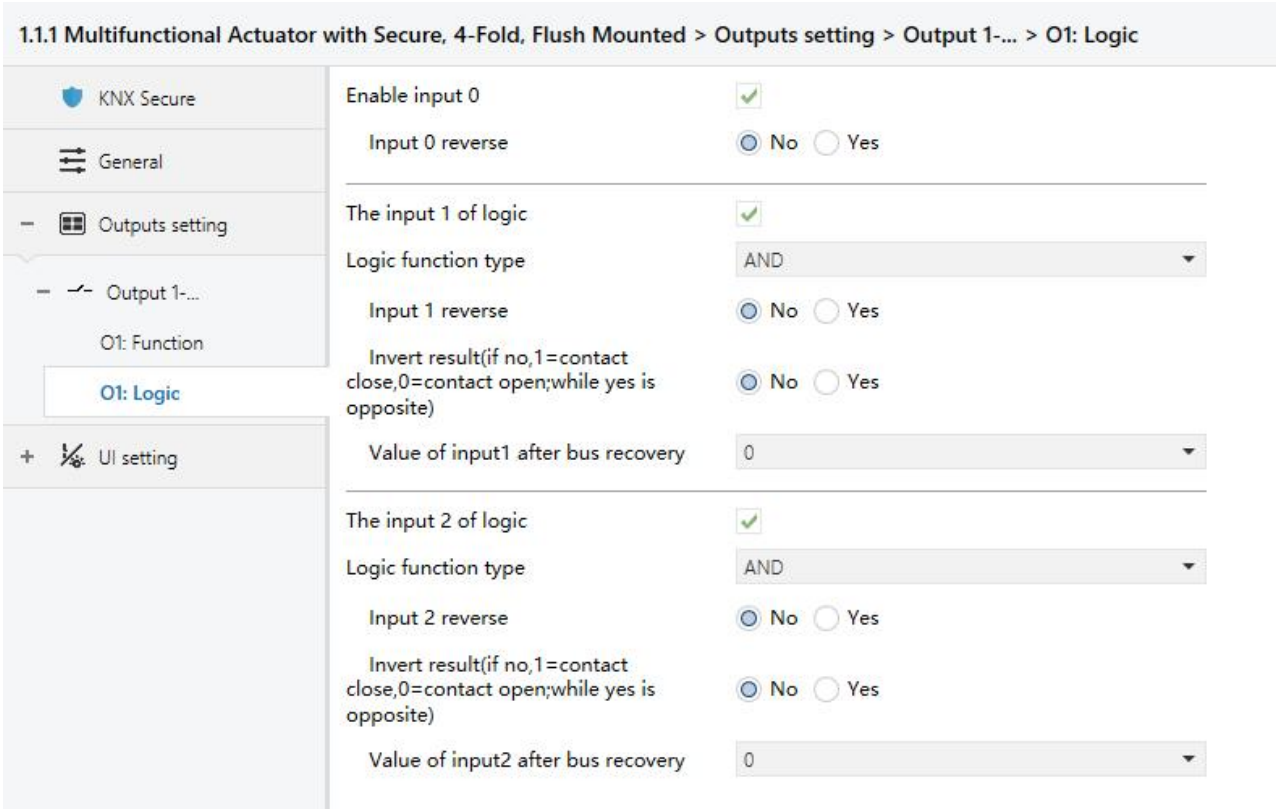


Fig. 4.4.3Parameter window "Output X: Logic"

There are 2 logic communication objects to decide the status of each output, which are related to the "Switch".

It will re-operate when receiving a new object value as the final output status (close the contact with “1”, open it with “0”). The values of the communication object “Logic 1” makes logic operation with “switch” firstly, and then the result after that will makes operations with the value of “Logic 2”. This operation will ignore the objects which are unable, and continue to the next step with the ones who are enabled.

Parameter "Enable input 0"

This parameter is used to enable the function of logic operation of “Input 0”, whose value are wrote by the object "Switch".

In the both cases of “Input 0” enabled and not enabled, there are a little different parameters. All parameters of logic function have described in the following. If input x is disabled, the setting parameters will be less. If there are not certain parameters in the case, then it is also not available with the function of these parameters.

Parameter "Input 0/1/2 reverse"

This parameter defines whether negate the value of Input 0/1/2. Negate it with "Yes", don't with "No". Options:

No

Yes

Parameter "The input x of Logic (x = 1, 2)"

This parameter is used to enable Input 1 and Input 2. If enable, their communication objects "Logic 1" and "Logic 2" will be also visible.

Parameter "Logic function type"

This parameter set logic function type, provided three standard logic operations: AND, OR, XOR, and a GATE function. Explanation of gate function: it will use the next logic value as the enable mark of the previous logic. If the enable mark of the next logic is "1", that means it is able to use the previous logic value as the operation result. E.g. the value of input 1 is 1, that means the value of input 0 can be used as the operation result; if the value 2 is 1, that means the operation value of input 1 or input 0/1 can be used as the result. Options:

AND

OR

XOR

GATE

Below result of logic operation is possible:

Logic function	Object values					Description
	Input0(Switch)	Input1	Result of Input 0/1	Input2	Output	
AND	0 0 1 1	0 1 0 1	0 0 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0 0 1	The result is 1 if both input values are 1.
OR	0 0 1 1	0 1 0 1	0 1 1 1	0 1 0 1	0 1 1 1	The result is 1 if one of both input values is 1
XOR	0 0 1 1	0 1 0 1	0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	0 0 1 1	The result is 1 if both input values have a different value.
GATE	0 0 1 1	Closed Open Closed Open	0 1	Closed Open Closed Open	0 1	The input 0 of value is only allowed through if the GATE (input 1 and input 2) is open. Otherwise the input0 of value is ignored.

Note:

1. The value of the communication object "Input 1" makes logic operation with “Switch” firstly, and then the result will makes operations with the value of “Input 2”, and the final operation result as the final output (close the contact with “1”, open it with “0”).

2. If an input is not enabled, the input is ignored.

3. If logical result needs to be negated, the first negated, then the next step.

4, The signal can be passed if the GATE is open, otherwise it is ignored. For example, the input 0 of value is ignored when the GATE of input 1 is closed, and the output is directly determined by the input 2.

Parameter "Invert result(if no,1=contact close,0=contact open;while yes is opposite)"

This parameter defines whether negate the logical operation results. Negate it with "yes", don't with "no". Options:

No

Yes

Parameter "Value of input 1/2 after bus recovery"

This parameter defines the default value of the object "Logic 1/2"after bus voltage recovery. Options:

0

1

Value before power off

4.4.4 Parameter window “Output X: Scene”

The parameter window “Output X: Scene” setting interface shown in Fig. 4.4.4 will be visible when selecting “enable” in “Function of ‘Scene’” in Fig. 4.4.(2)Here can set 8 scenes.

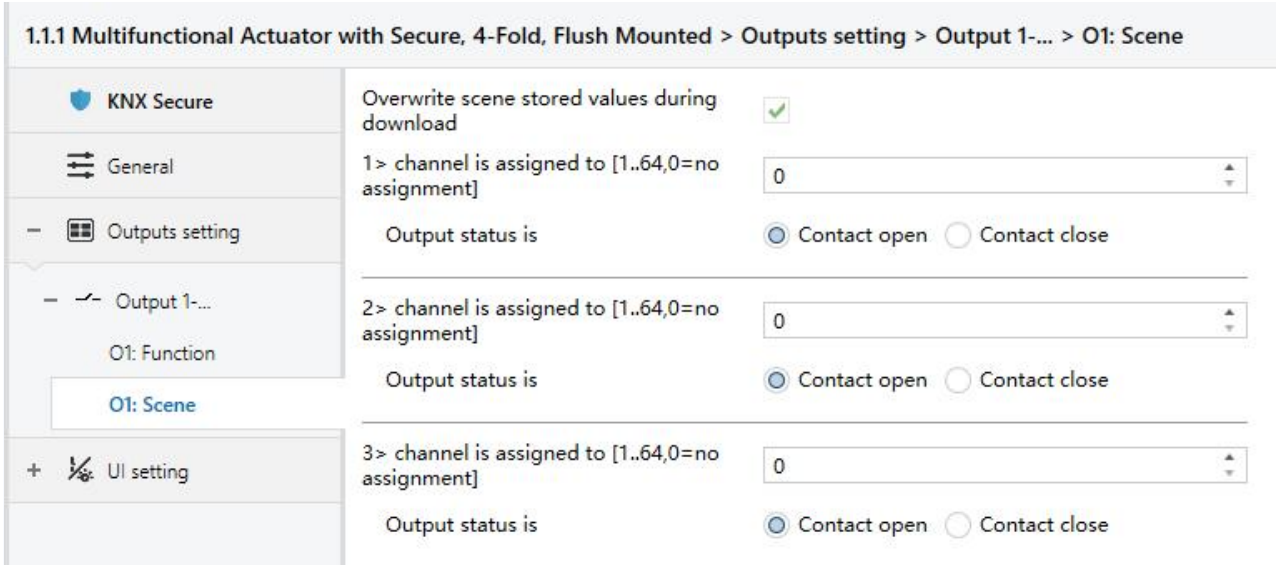


Fig. 4.4.4 Parameter window "Output X: Scene"

Parameter "Overwrite scene stored values during download"

This parameter sets whether to override the scene save value during application download. Options:

When this parameter is disable: If selecting “Disable”, the stored values before the download can be not overwritten by the parameterized scene value. When the scene is called, the scene saved before the download is still enabled until it is replaced by the new storage scene.

When this parameter is enable: If selecting “Enable’, the stored values will be overwritten by the parameterized scene value during the download. When the scene is called, the scene will be set according to the parameters until it is replaced by the new storage scene.

Parameter "X > channel is assigned to (1...64 ,0= no assignment),(X=1-8)"

It is able to allocate 64 different scene numbers to every output. There are 8 various scenes can be set per output. Options: **Scene 1... Scene 64 ， 0=no assignment**

Note: 1-64 in the parameter setup corresponds to the scene number 0-63 received by the communication object “Scene”. If a scene is stored via a learning telegram, the new scene will be active immediately and still be valid even if power failure.

Parameter "Output status is"

This parameter defines the switch output status when recall the scene. Options:

Contact open

Contact close

4.4.5 Parameter window “Output X: Forced”

The parameter window “Output X: Forced” setting interface in Fig. 4.4.5 “Output X: Function” will be visible with “Enable” in the parameter “Function of “Forced”” in Fig. 4.4.1(2).

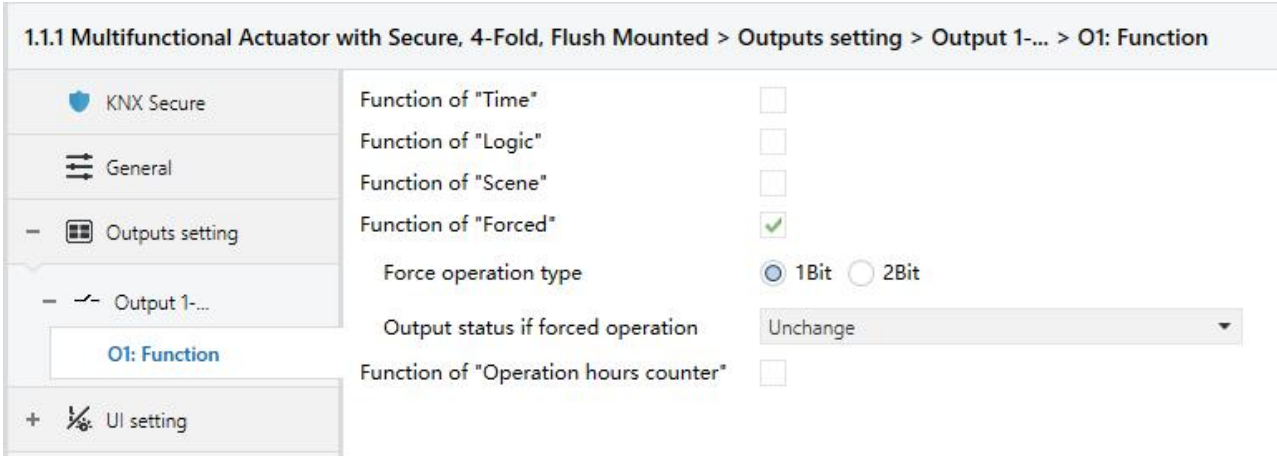


Fig. 4.4.5 Parameter window "Output X: Forced"

This function will be used in some special situation such as emergency, and are activated by the object “Forced output” with the highest priority in the system, which means only forced operation are valid in this case.

Parameter "Force operation type"

This parameter defines the control type of force operation. Options:

1bit

2bit

If selecting "1bit", the object "Forced output" receives the telegram "1" to activate force operation, telegram “0” to cancel the force operation.

If selecting "2bit" when the object “Forced output” receives a telegram value, the action as follow:

Value of the object "Forced output, X"	Action
00b（0），01b（1）	Cancel force operation, other operation can be performed
10b（2）	Force switch off (OFF)
11b（3）	Force switch on（ON）

When cancel the forced operation, the position of relay contact is unchanged. However, if time function(Delay/Flashing/Staircase) is running before forced operation, then time order will still continue during forced operation, if cancel the forced operation, time counting has not finished, it will continuously operate time function.

Parameter "Output status if forced operation"

This parameter is visible if the option "1 bit" is selected via last parameter, which defines the contact position of force operation. Options:

Unchange

Contact open

Contact close

Unchange: the position of contact will keep on the current status;

Contact open: the position of contact is opened;

Contact close: the position of contact is closed;

The priority for various operations of switch actuator control:

Initialization(After the parameter download is completed)→force operation→general operation.

Forced operations have the highest priority, and all other operations are ignored during forced operations. Controlling telegrams received during forced operation is ignored

4.4.6 Parameter window “Output X: Operation hours counter”

The parameter window “Output X: Operation hours counter” setting interface in Fig. 4.4.6 will be visible with “enable” in the parameter “Function of “Operation hours counter”” in Fig. 4.4.1(2) The function is use for counting the time of relay on.

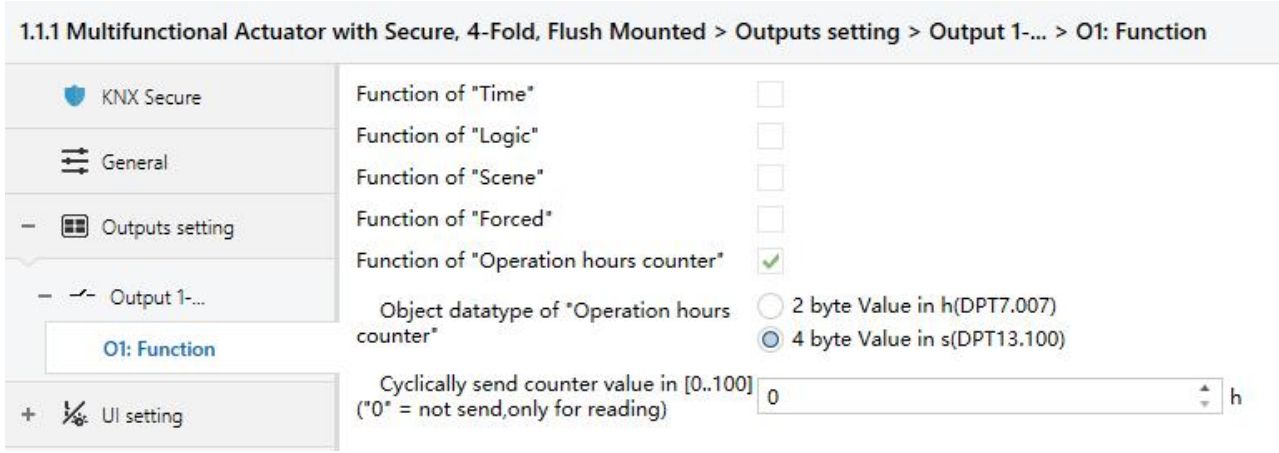


Fig. 4.4.6 Parameter window "Output X: Operation hours counter"

Parameter “Object datatype of “ Operation hours counter””

This parameter is used to select data type of the operation hours counter. Options:

2 byte Value in h (DPT 7.007)

4 byte Value in s (DPT 13.100)

The "2 byte Value in h (DPT 7.007)" option indicates that the count value is 2 bytes; the "4 byte Value in s (DPT 13.100)" option indicates that the count value is 4 bytes.

Parameter “Cyclically send counter value in [0..100]h (0=not send, only for reading)”

The parameter determines the time interval to send the telegram which is used for counting the time of relay on. Available options: **0-100**

“0” means do not send. “1-100”means 1 hours to 100 hours cyclically send the value. When the parameter "Object of switch and operation hours counter" is set to 2 bytes, the operation time is in hours; when it is 4 bytes, the operation time is in s.

4.5 Switch outputs-- Heating actuator(without controller)

When option “Heating actuator (without controller)” of parameter ” work mode of the channel is” is selected, parameter setting interface as shown in Fig. 4.5 Usually the device is used to control heating valve. We can realize constant room temperature via a temperature controller or a temperature sensor to command the operation of the device.

Each output has two different kinds of controlling command to select--1bit and 1 byte. When select 1bit, the controlling can be react through the telegram that communication object “On-off control value” has received; when 1 byte is selected, the controlling can be react through the telegram that communication “Control value(Continuous)” has received.

Control command “0%/OFF” means turn off the valve,”100%/ON” means turn on the valve. The mid value of 0-100% means the valve will be open for x% time in a cyclical time, and be off for the rest of the time.

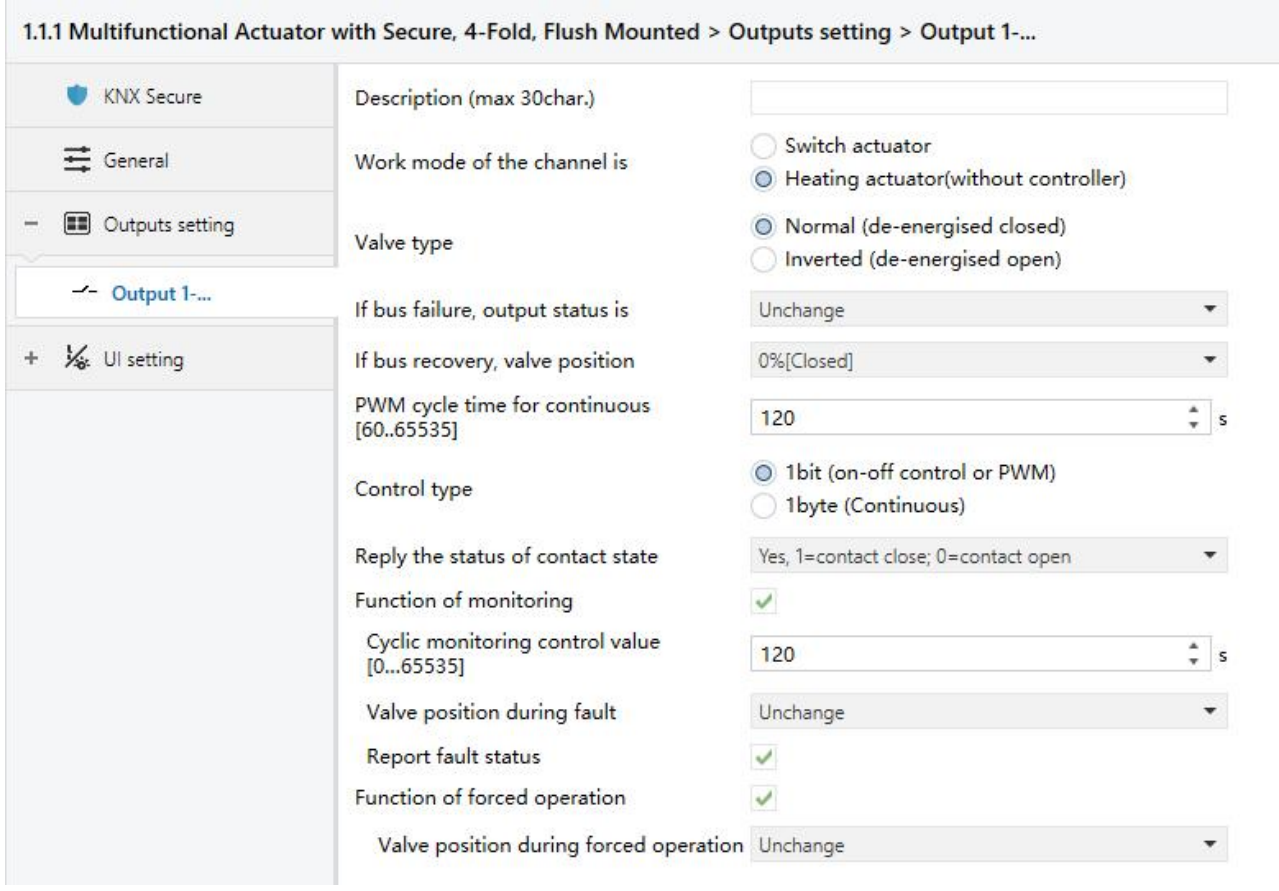


Fig. 4.5(1) Parameter window “Output X Heating actuator(without controller)_1bit（on-off control or PWM）”

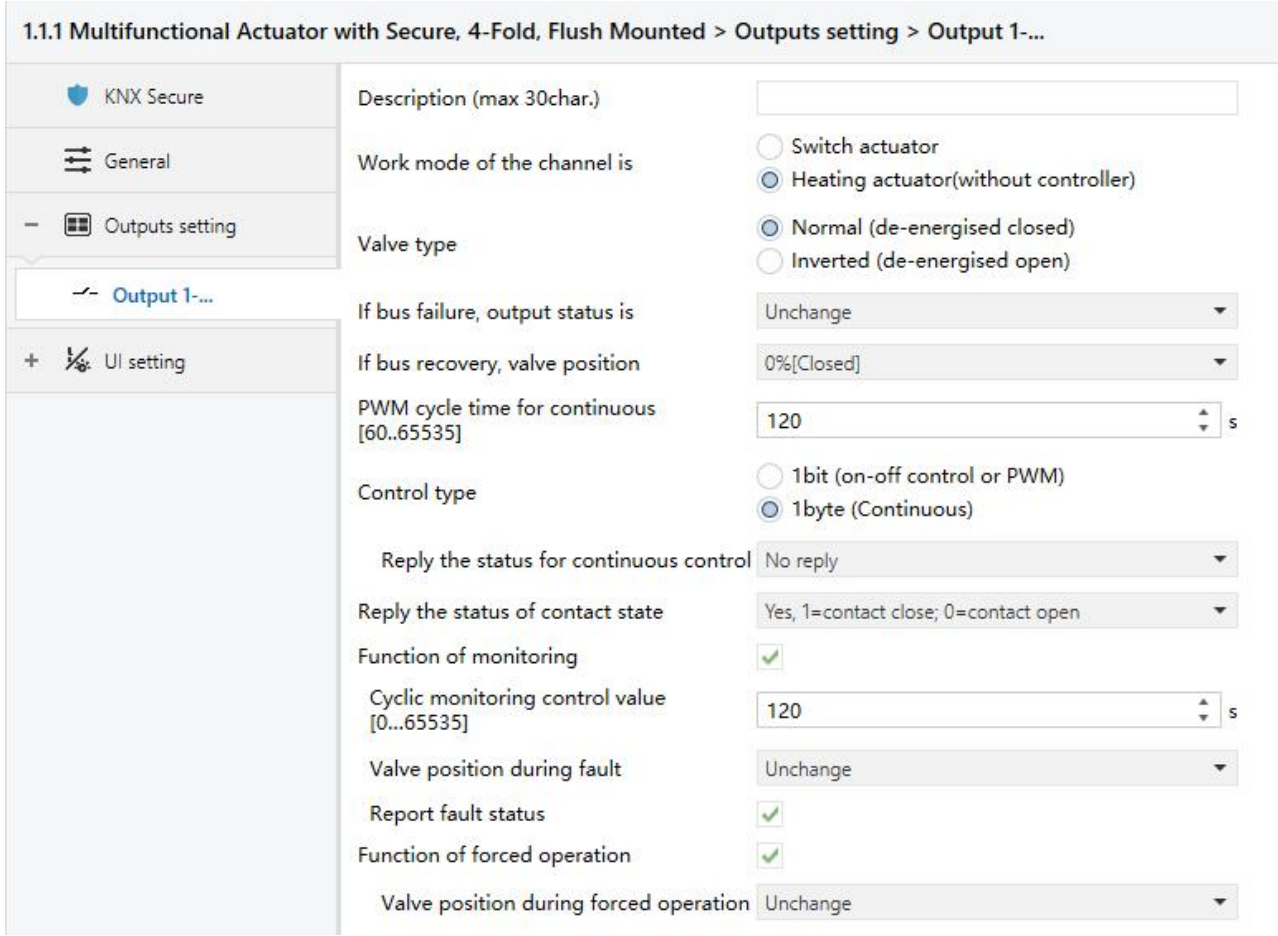


Fig. 4.5(2)Parameter window "Output X Heating actuator(without controller)_1byte(Continuous)"

Parameter "Valve type"

This parameter setting the valve type of the heating valve control. Options:

Normal(de-energised closed)

Inverted(de-energised open)

As for valve, "Normal(de-energised closed)" is applied for normal closed valve, "Inverted(de-energised open)" is applied for normal open valve.

Parameter "If bus failure,output status is"

This parameter setting the contact position when bus failure. Options:

Unchange

Contact open

Contact close

When select "Unchange", contact of the channel will not change when bus failure;

When select "Contact open", contact of the channel will open when bus failure;

When select "Contact close", contact of the channel will close when bus failure;

After bus failure only when the relay possess enough energy can it perform the above setting.

Parameter "If bus recovery, valve position"

This parameter setting the valve position when bus recovery. Options:

0%[Closed]

10%[26]

20%[51]

...

80%[204]

90%[230]

100%[Open]

For example, 20%, the PWM cycle time as 100s(1min40s),then the cycle time of valve switching behavior is on for 20s, off for 80s.

Parameter "PWM cycle time for continuous[60..65535]s"

This parameter setting the PWM cycle time for continuous. Options: **60..65535**

Note: To extend the service life of the relay and the controlled equipment, the pulse period is set as long as possible.

Under the 1bit control type, pulse width control (PWM) is only used to control the actions of thermostat fault, forced operation mode, and bus voltage recovery.

Parameter "Control type"

This parameter setting the data type control telegram received. Options:

1bit(on-off control or PWM)

1byte(Continuous)

Under the "1bit "control, the valve control is similar to the normal switch control: the room temperature controller controls the output of the valve through the switch command. When the thermostat fails and the output does not receive the control signal, the valve will automatically carry out the PWM action according to the valve position set under the fault. The channel sets the PWM cycle time and is used for this purpose.

Under"1byte" control, the room thermostat sends control values between 0 and 255(corresponding to 0%.100%). This process is also called "continuous-action control ". the valve is closed at 0%, and at 100% it is fully open, at 0%...100% intermediate value, the channel controls the output through the pulse duty cycle adjustment.

Note: under the heating actuator function, each time the telegram of continuous regulation is received, the channel recalculates the duty cycle of the pulse according to the new control value, the time is up, and the action is carried out.

-- Parameter "Reply the status for continuous control"

This parameter is visible when previous parameter is selected as "1byte(Continuous)",for setting reply the status for continuous control. Options:

No reply

Yes,0%=0，otherwise "1"(1 bit)

Yes,0%=1，otherwise "0"(1 bit)

Yes, continuous control value(1 byte)

-- Parameter "Reply the status of contact state"

Options:

No reply

Yes,0=contact close; 1=contact open

Yes,1=contact close; 0=contact open

When select "No reply", communication object will not reply the status for contact;

When select "0=contact close ; 1=contact open", when the value of communication object "status of contact" is "0" indicates contact close, when "1" indicates contact open;

When select "1=contact close; 0=contact open" has the contrary meaning.

Note: After programmed or system reset, if switch status is assure, object "status of contact" will send status telegram to the bus: if it is not assure, status telegram will not be sent.

Parameter "Function of monitoring"

This parameter setting whether to enable monitoring function.

The following parameters are visible when parameter "Function for monitoring is" is enable:

--Parameter "Cyclic monitoring control value[0..65535]s"

This parameter sets the time that the device monitors the control telegram from the thermostat. Normally the control telegram of the room thermostat is sent to the device at certain time intervals, and if one or more adjacent control telegrams are not received, the device's function can indicate a communication or a thermostat fault in the room. If the controller's control message is not received within the time set by this parameter, the device automatically starts fault mode. The fault mode ends when the device receives the control telegram again. Every time a control telegram is received, the monitoring time will be reset. Option: **0..65535**

Note: If this function is activated, the room thermostat must periodically send a control telegram out. The monitoring time shall be greater than the interval when the controller sends the control

telegram .

--Parameter "Valve position during fault"

This parameter is set in the valve position in fault mode, the valve will switch action according to the PWM cycle. Options:

0%[Closed]

10%[26]

…

100%[Open]

Unchange

For example, 20%, the PWM cycle time as 100s(1min40s), then the cycle time of valve switching behavior is on for 20s, off for 80s.

If select "Unchange", the valve position does not change.

--Parameter " Report fault status"

This parameter sets whether to send a telegram to report a fault in fault mode. If enabled, when the device does not receive a control value during the monitoring time, an error report is sent, and this output channel performs a dynamic action in fault mode until it is interrupted by another operation. When the control value is received again, the monitoring time starts again.

When this parameter is enabled, object "Report fault" will be active, when object "Report fault" is "1", indicates that this output channel enter fault mode,when"0" indicate this output channel is not fault.

Parameter "Function of forced operation"

This parameter setting whether to enable function of forced operation.

--Parameter "Valve position during forced operation"

This parameter setting the valve position during forced operation. Options:

0%[Closed]

10%[26]

…

100%[Open]

Unchange

If option "Unchange", the valve position does not change.

At the end of the forced operation mode, the valve output state will return to the previous operation. For example, if the valve position under forced operation is 40% and the previous operation is 60%, then the valve output state will return to the valve position of 60% after exiting the forced operation.

During forced operation, monitoring time of the monitor is still continuous, and when the monitoring time is up, an error report will be sent, but the action under the fault cannot be executed, and it can only be executed after the forced operation is exited.

The priority for various operations of heating actuator:

Initialization(After the parameter download is completed) → force operation → general or fault operation

At the end of the forced operation mode, the status of switch output will return to the current control value or the fault status. During the force operation, the received control telegram of general operation will be recorded.

4.6 Curtain output-AC

There is two output channel and the motor type of the curtain is "AC-motor", which applied to driver of AC power. This chapter will describe the curtain output function.

4.6.1 Parameter window “Output Curtain: Venetian Blind”

Parameter window “Output Curtain” setting interface can be shown in fig. 4.6.1 Here set the general parameters of output curtain.

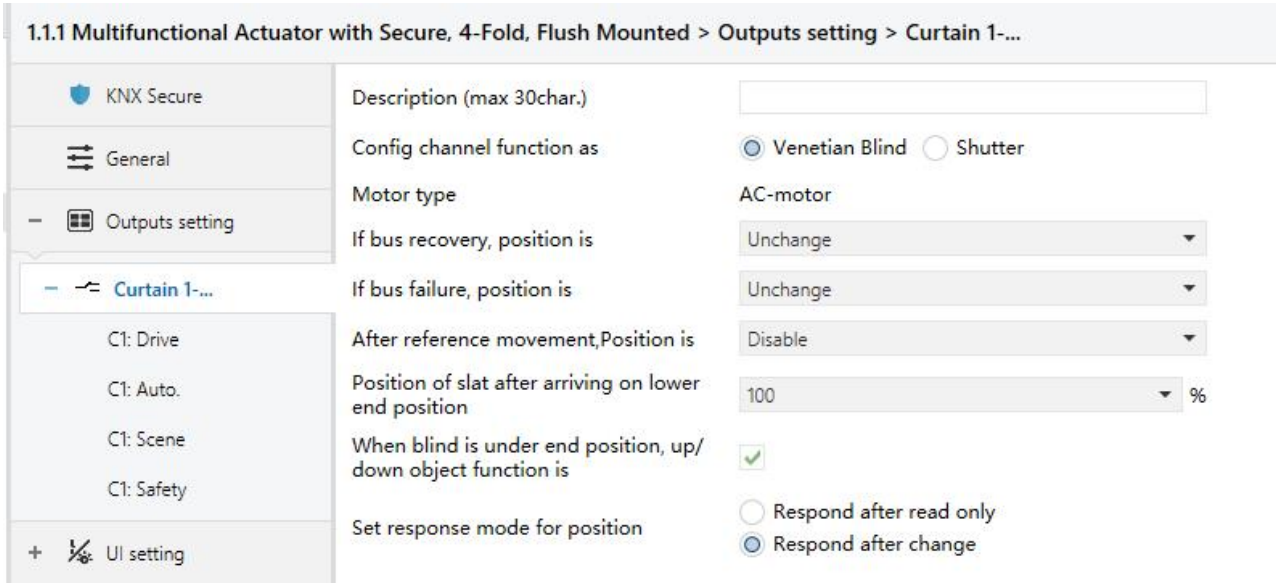


Fig. 4.6.1 Parameter window “Output Curtain-AC”

Parameter "Config channel function as:"

This parameter is used to define the output mode. Different output modes have different parameters and communications. Options:

Venetian Blind

Shutter

If selecting “Venetian Blind”, the output is for the Venetian Blind operation mode, which can operate the curtain with louvres.

If selecting “Shutter”, the output is similar with the Venetian Blind operation mode, except that it cannot adjust louvres.

The section details the parameters and communication objects for the “Venetian Blind” mode.

Parameter "Motor type"

This parameter is used to set the motor type of curtain is “AC-motor”,which is applied to driver of AC power.

Parameter "If bus recovery, position is"

The parameter is used to set the position where curtain moves, after the device on bus recovery.

Options:

Unchange

Up

Down

Stop

If the option “Unchange” is set, the output contacts remain in their current position.

If the option “up” is set, the curtain is moved to the top after bus voltage recovery.

If the option “down” is set, the curtain is moved to the bottom after bus voltage recovery.

If the option “stop” is set, if the curtain is moving, it will be stopped after bus recovery.

All output contacts are opened after bus voltage recovery.

Note: If after programming or bus voltage recovery, the curtain actuator does not detect the current position of the curtain. The communication objects “ position status0…100%” and “slat status 0…100%” have the default value “50%” and are not sent on the bus.Telegram will be sent to the bus after assure the position.

If after programming or bus voltage recovery a defined position of the curtain is required for the first time, it is first of all raised to the top or dropped to the bottom (toward near the target location moving) to determine the current position and then into the target position. Only the curtain finish a full running can confirm position.

Parameter "If bus failure，position is"

The parameter is used to set the position where curtain moves after on bus voltage failure.

Options:

Unchange

Up

Down

Stop

If the option “Unchange” is set, the output contacts remain in their current position.

If the option “up” is set, the curtain is moved to the top after bus voltage failure.

If the option “down” is set, the curtain is moved to the bottom after bus voltage failure.

If the option “stop” is set, if the curtain is moving, it will be stopped after bus voltage failure.

Note: Before the power-down, the curtain is running, and in power-down it is required to perform a reverse operation, then this operation will not be implemented, but to maintain the current running state.

Parameter "After reference movement, Position is"

This parameter specifies how the curtain actuator behaves after a reference movement. Options:

Disable

No reaction

Move to saved position

If "Disable" is selected, the reference movement is deactivated;

If "no reaction" is selected, the object "reference movement" receives a telegram "0", the curtain is moved to the top; the object receives a telegram "1", the curtain is moved to the bottom.

If "Moved to saved position" is selected, the object receives a telegram "1", the curtain is moved to the bottom, then back to its original position; the object receives a telegram "0", the curtain is moved to the top, then back to its original position.

During the movement of curtain, the curtain actuator continually determines the current position of the curtain as well as the angle position of the slat using the duration of individual movements. Over longer periods, slight inaccuracies may occur when determining the position due to temperature variations and aging processes. Therefore the curtain actuator uses the upper and lower limit positions to clearly define the current position of the curtain. Each time that the curtain is in the upper or lower limit position, the position is updated in the memory of the curtain actuator.

If the limit positions have not been reached during normal operation, a reference movement can be triggered via a bus telegram to move the curtain right to the top or right to the bottom. Depending on the parameter settings, the curtain either remains in the reference position after the reference movement or moves back into the saved position.

Parameter "Position of slat after arriving on lower end position"

The parameter can set the slat positions of slat after the lower end position is reached. Options:

0%/10%/…/90%/100%

For example, if select "40%", when the object "Move UP/DOWN" receives a telegram "1", the curtain will move to the lower end position, then the slat positions are adjusted to 40%.

Note: the parameter only relates to the "Down" reaction (the parameter option with "Down"), the safety operation and the percentage value control way are not affected for the parameter.

Parameter "When blind is under end position, up/down object function is"

The parameter defines whether the curtain still can be moved via the object "Move UP/DOWN" when the curtain is under end position.

When this parameter is disabled，It can not be moved.

When this parameter is enabled，It can be moved，and the running time is the total move time.

Parameter "Set response mode for position"

The parameter defines the response mode for curtain position. Options:

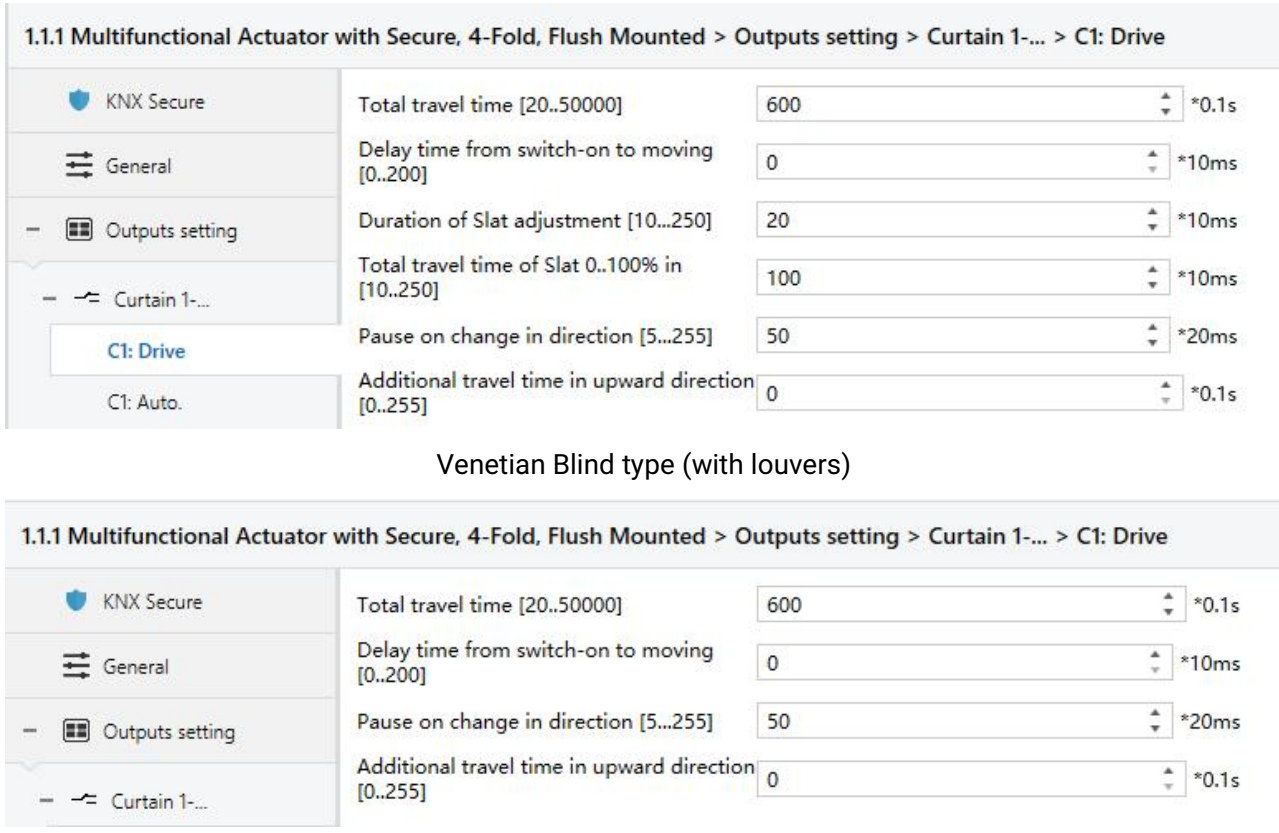
Respond after read only

Respond after change

If select “Respond after read only”, only when the device receive the current curtain position from other bus devices or the bus read the current curtain position, object “Position status 0..100%/Slat status 0..100%” send the information of curtain position to the bus.

If select “Respond after change”, when the curtain position changes, object “Position status 0..100%/Slat status 0..100%” send the telegram to the bus, so as to report the curtain position.

4.6.1.1 Parameter window “Curtain: Drive”



Venetian Blind type (with louvers)

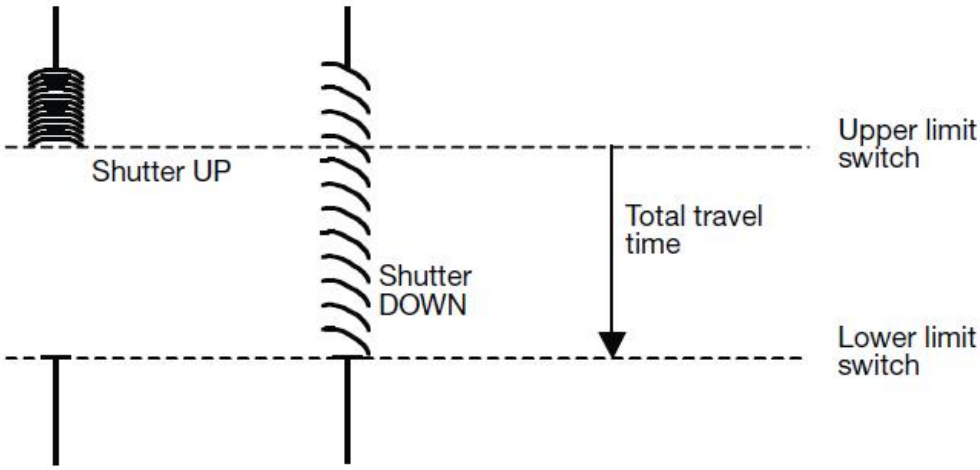
Shutter type（without louvers）

Fig. 4.6.1.1 Parameter window “Curtain: Drive”

Parameter “Total travel time [20...50000]*0.1s”

This parameter sets the time required for the curtain to move the total stroke.

The total travel time is the time it takes for the curtain to move from the highest position to the lowest position (as shown below). When the louver actuator receives a command to move up or down, the louver moves according to the required direction until the louver receives a command to stop moving, or until it moves to the highest or lowest position, then the louver passes through itself The limit switch turns the motor off. If the curtain are closed by the motor, the corresponding output of the connected actuator is still closed and the output connection will only be disconnected if the set total travel time has elapsed.



Note: The current position of the curtain during operation can also be determined with the help of the total move time. It is therefore important to measure and set the total move time as accurately as possible, particularly if the functions "Move to position via a 1 byte value" and "Status response" are used. Only then is it possible to calculate the current position of the curtain precisely.

Parameter "Delay time from switch-on to moving [0..200]*10ms"

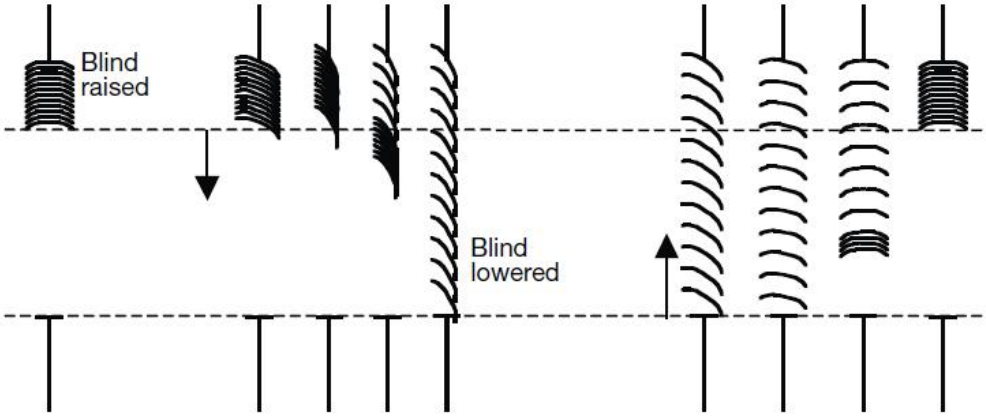
This parameter sets the delay time for the curtain to start running, that is, after receiving the control command and closing the relay contact, how much time delay is required before the curtain starts to slide, that is, the start buffer time of the motor. Options: **0..200**

The setting of this parameter needs to be considered in conjunction with the starting technical characteristics of the curtain.

Parameter "Duration of slat adjustments [10...250]*10ms"

This parameter sets the curtain angle adjustment time, that is, the time when the louver angle is adjusted when a command to adjust the angle up or down is received. The shorter the time, the more accurate the angle is adjusted.

After the curtain moves up, the curtain angle is usually open. If the curtain is lowered now, the louver angle is first closed and then the curtain moves downward. If the curtain are now rising again, the louver angle first opens and then rises. (As shown below)



Parameter "Total travel time of slat 0...100% in [10...250]*10ms"

Here curtain angle adjustment is provided from the fully closed state to the fully opened state of the overall travel time required, the current position of the curtain during angular adjustment is determined by this parameter. Therefore, it is very important to measure and set the total travel time of the curtain adjustment as accurately as possible. Especially in the case of "Slat position via a 1 byte value" and "Status response", the only way to accurately calculate the current position of the louver is.

When the louver angle is adjusted by the object "Slat adj./Stop", the maximum number of times the louver angle needs to be adjusted from the fully closed state to the fully open state = the total travel time of the louver angle adjustment / the one adjustment time. The adjustment time of one time is set by the previous parameter. The shorter the set time, the more the adjustment will be, and the more accurate the angle.

Parameter "Pause on change in direction [5...255]*20ms"

This parameter is used to set the time to pause when the direction of movement or angle adjustment is changed. The pause time when the direction is changed needs to be considered in conjunction with the technical data provided by the manufacturer of the drive unit to obtain an appropriate value. Steering can prevent the curtain drive from damaging when it suddenly changes direction, extending the life of the drive.

Parameter "Additional travel time in upward direction [0...255]*0.1s"

This parameter is used to set an additional movement time when the curtain is moved up to the limit position. If the position does not reach the top, the travel time does not increase. In another case, after reaching the limit position of 0%, the steering is performed and moved to the target position (such as shifting), and the moving travel time is also increased.

Note: The extreme position here means that the curtain position is 0%, as long as it reaches this position, it will increase the moving travel time of the upward movement.

4.6.1.2 Parameter window “Curtain: Auto.”

The parameter window “Curtain: Auto.” setting interface is shown in Figure 4.6.1.2. Here, the automatic function and sun protection operation are mainly set. The louver actuator positions the louver based on the intensity of the light sensed by the illuminance sensor. For example, when the sun is very weak or there is no light coming through the window, the curtain can be raised to allow as much light as possible to enter the room. If there is strong sunlight outside the window, you can lower the curtain and adjust the louver angle so that direct light does not penetrate into the room, while the curtain are partially open to allow some diffuse light to enter the room.

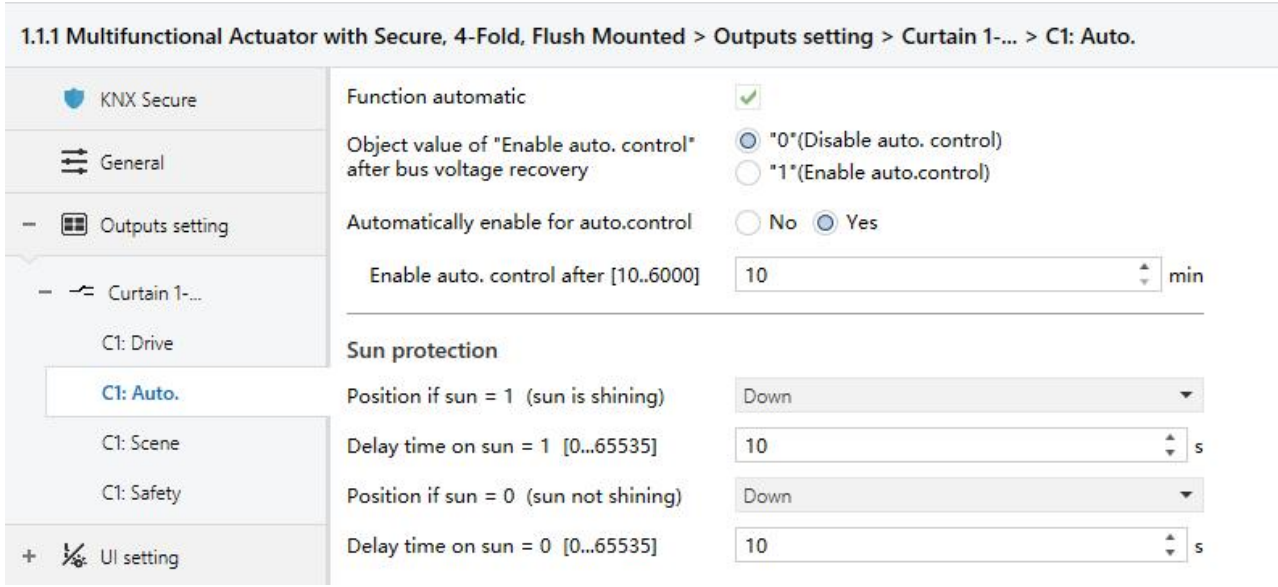


Fig. 4.6.1.2 Parameter window “Curtain: Auto.”

Parameter ” Function automatic”

Set whether to activate the automatic control operation, that is, the automatic sun protection function.

When this parameter is enabled, the following parameters are visible, the objects "Enable auto. control", "Sun operation", “Sun: blind/shutter position 0…100%” and “Sun: slat adj. 0…100%” visible.

When the object "Enable auto. control" receives the message "1", the operation of the curtain switches to automatic operation; when the object "Enable auto. control" receives the message "0" or the user sends a direct move command (such as Up/down, moving to a certain position, etc. These commands cause the curtain to move), and the operation state exits the automatic operation, and switch to normal operation (If the scene is saved, these commands that are not directly moved will not cause the operation state to exit the automatic operation). The priority of normal operation and automatic operation is the same, but they cannot happen at the same time.

Note: After the automatic operation exits, the message "1" must be received again via the object

"Enable auto. Control" or the duration of the automatic activation has elapsed (see the parameter "Enable auto. Control after [10...6000min]" below for details). Description), in order to enter the automatic operation again.

Parameter "Object value of 'Enable auto. control' after bus voltage recovery"

This parameter defines the initial value of the object "Enable auto. control" after a bus reset.

Options:

"0" (Disable auto. control)

"1" (Enable auto. control)

When the option is "0", the initial value of the object "Enable auto. Control" is 0, indicating that automatic operation is not enabled after the bus reset;

When the option is "1", the initial value of the object "Enable auto. Control" is 1, indicating that automatic operation is enabled after the bus reset.

Parameter "Automatically enable for auto. control"

This parameter defines whether automatic reactivation can be performed after the automatic operation exits via normal operation or the object "Enable auto. control". Options:

No

Yes

Select "yes" and the following parameters are visible.

-- Parameter "Enable auto. control after [10...6000min]"

This parameter defines the duration of the automatic activation of the automatic operation, that is, when the automatic operation is exited by a normal operation or an object, the automatic operation is activated again after the preset time of this parameter has elapsed.

If the automatic operation is interrupted by the object "Enable auto. control" or normal operation during this time, the duration of the automatic activation is re-timed.

Note: The safety operation has the highest priority. In the case of safety operation is activated, automatic operation cannot be activated automatically. The automatic activation duration will not start until the safety operation are canceled.

Parameter "Sun protection"

-- Parameter "Position if sun= 1 (Sun is shining) "

In the case where the sun is set here, the position of the louver, that is, the position at which the louver is moved when the object "Sun operation" receives the telegram "1", activates the sun protection.

Options:

No reaction

Up

Down

Stop

Receive 1 byte value

If the option is "no reaction", the object "Sun operation" will maintain the current running state when it receives the message "1". If it is not running yet, it will not run. If there is currently running, it will continue to run.

If the option is "Receive 1 byte value" and the object "Sun operation" receives the telegram "1", the position of the curtain is determined by the object “Sun: blind/shutter position 0…100%”and “Sun: slat adj. 0…100%” The received value determines that after the bus reset or programming, the values of these two objects are undefined, the default value is "130" (51%), only when they receive the value, can be determined The location, and any operational status, the values they receive are saved, including in the higher priority protection operation state.

-- Parameter “Delay time on sun= 1 [0…65535]s”

This parameter is used to set the delay time, that is, when the object "Sun operation" receives the message "1", the time when the curtain actuator delays the execution of the action is mainly to prevent the curtain actuator from frequently moving due to the fluctuation of the illumination. Make the device easy to damage and affect the life of the curtain motor. Options: **0...65535 s**

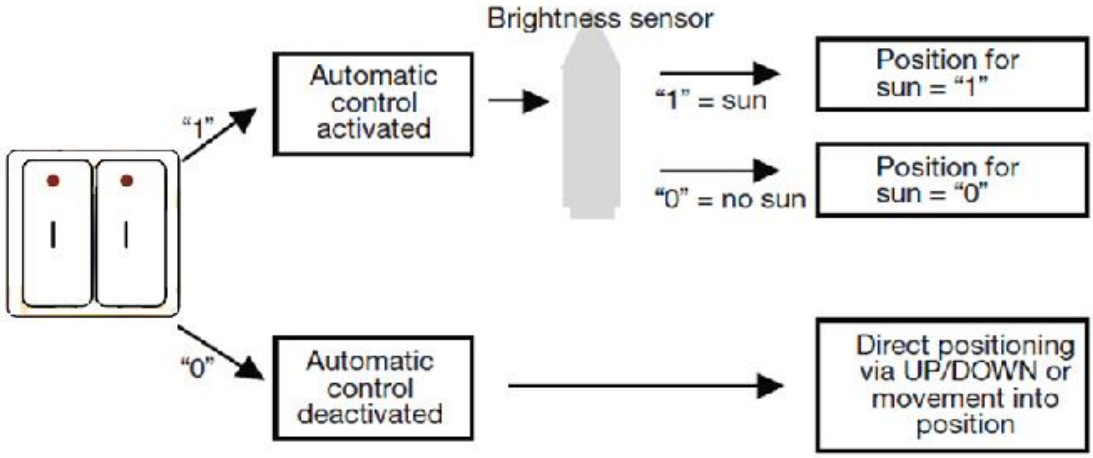
-- Parameter “Position if sun= 0 (Sun not shining) ”

This parameter is similar to the previous one. The difference is that the location of the curtain when the object "Sun operation" receives the message "0" and the sun protection are canceled.

-- Parameter “Delay time on sun= 0 [0…65535]s”

This parameter is used to set the delay time, that is, when the object "Sun operation" receives the message "0", the time when the curtain actuator delays the execution of the action is mainly to prevent the curtain actuator from frequently moving due to the fluctuation of the illumination. Make the device easy to damage and affect the life of the curtain motor. Options: **0...65535 s**

Here's a simple automatic sun protection system:



The illuminance sensor senses the intensity of the external light, the button can be switched on, or other control switches on the bus can be used.

Through the second switch of the button, the user can specify whether to enable the automatic sun protection function, or by manually controlling the curtain, if the automatic sun protection is activated by the switch, the curtain will automatically move until the automatic sun protection is disabled through the same switch, or the user sends a direct movement The command (up/down, or move to a location), the auto function is therefore disabled.

The curtain actuator receives information from the illuminance sensor to indicate if there is direct illumination outside the window. Once the adjustable delay has elapsed, the actuator will adjust the curtain according to the set position.

4.6.1.3 Parameter window “Curtain: Scene”

The parameter window “Curtain: Scene” setting interface is shown in Figure 4.6.1.3 The main setting scene is here. Each scene can be set with 8 scenes at the same time. Different scenes can define different louver positions and louver angles.

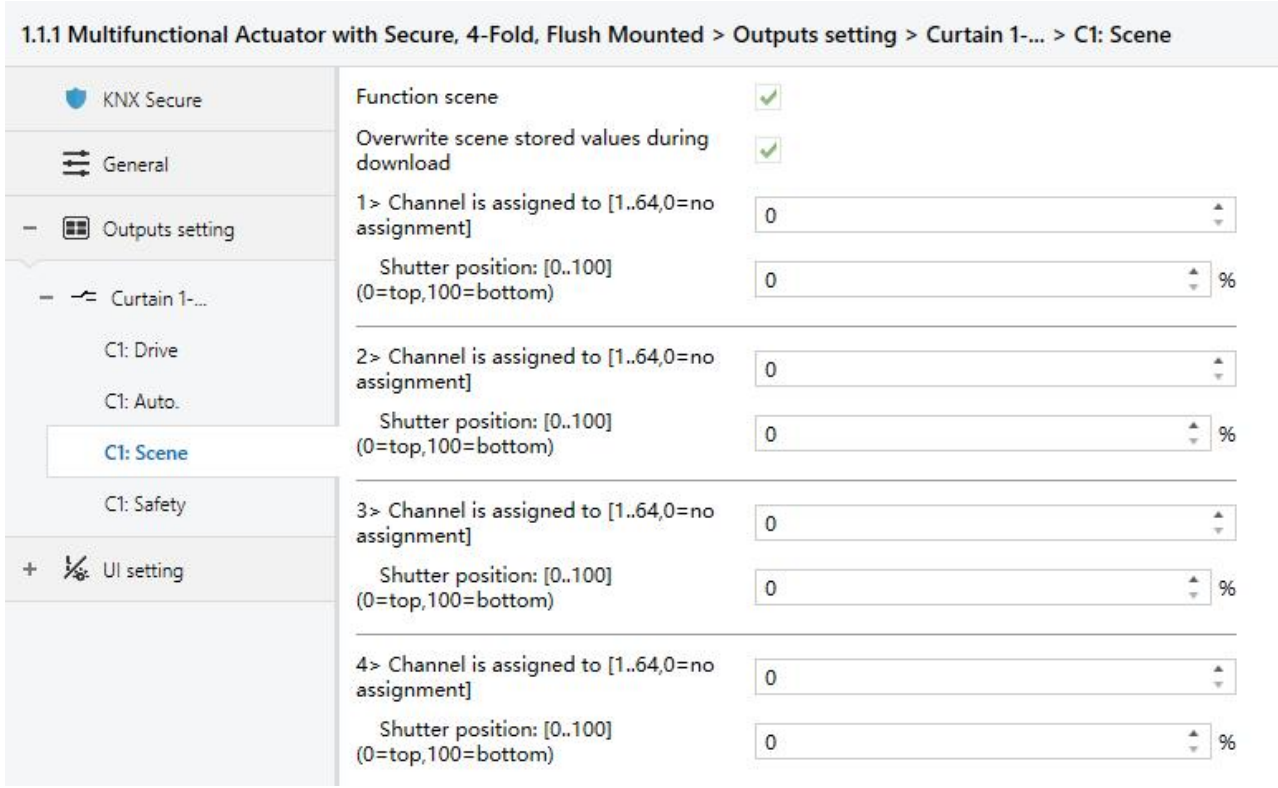


Fig. 4.6.1.3 Parameter window “Curtain: Scene”

Parameter "Overwrite scene stored values during download"

This parameter sets whether to override the scene save value during application download.

When this parameter is disabled: During the application download, the saved scene values are not overwritten by the parameter setting scene. When the scene is called, the scene saved before the download is still enabled until it is replaced by the new storage scene.

When this parameter is enabled: During the application download, the saved scene values will be overwritten by the parameter setting scene. When the scene is called, the scene will be set according to the parameters until it is replaced by the new storage scene.

Parameter "X > Channel is assigned to (1...64 ,0= no assignment),(X=1-8)"

The curtain actuator can be assigned 64 different scene numbers per output. Each output can be set to 8 different scenes at the same time. Options: **1... 64 , 0=no assignment**

Note: The effective scene number in the parameter setting option is 1~64, and the corresponding message is 0~63.

If a scene is stored via a learning telegram,the new scene will be active immediately and still be valid even if power failure.

--Parameter "Shutter/Blind position: 0…100%(0%=top,100%=bottom)"

This parameter sets the position of the curtain when the scene is recalled: **0…100%，0%=top, 100%=bottom**

--Parameter "Slat position: 0…100%(0%=open,100%=close)"

This parameter sets the angular position of the louver when the scene is recalled: **0…100%, 0%=open, 100%=close**

4.6.1.4 Parameter window “Curtain: Safety”

The parameter window “Curtain: Safety” setting interface is shown in Figure 4.6.1.4 Here, the safety operation function of the curtain is mainly set.

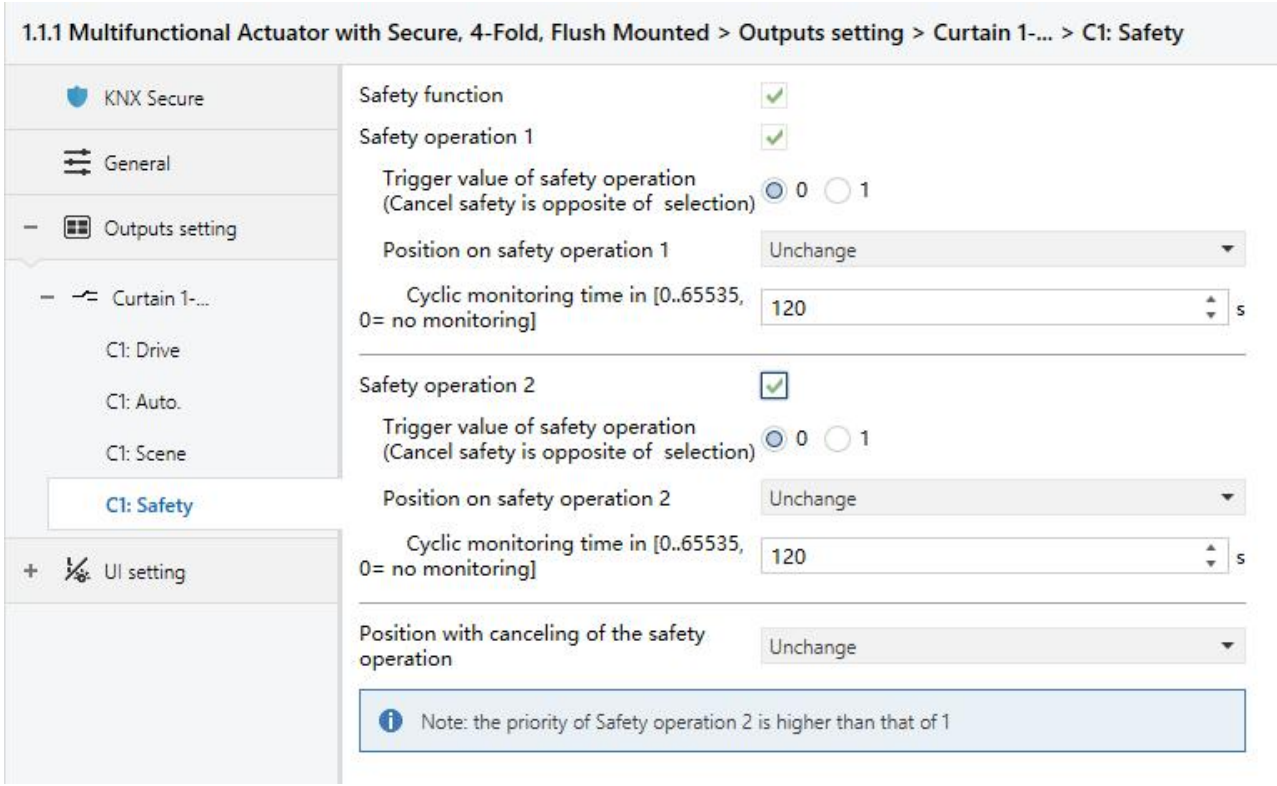


Fig. 4.6.1.4 Parameter window “Curtain: Safety”

In this interface, the action that the curtain should perform after the safety operation function of each output is triggered is set. The settings for each channel are relatively independent and do not affect each other.

Parameter “Safety operation 1/2”

This parameter is used to set whether to activate the safety operation function of the curtain.

Options:

Inactive

Active

When "Inactive" is selected, the safety operation function will not be activated;

If "Active" is selected, the safety operation function is activated, the following parameters will be visible, the trigger condition can be set for the safety operation function, and the corresponding communication object "Safety operation 1/2" will be enabled.

Parameter “Trigger value of safety operation (Cancel safety is opposite of selection)”

This parameter is used to set the trigger value for the safety operation function of the curtain.

Options:

0

1

When set to “0”, if the communication object “Safety operation 1/2” receives a telegram with a logic value of “0”, the safety operation will be triggered. When the telegram “1” is received, the safety operation will be canceled. At this time, the monitoring period of the safety operation function is reset;

When set to "1", if the communication object "Safety operation 1/2" receives a telegram with a logic value of "1", a safety operation will be triggered. When the telegram "0" is received, the safety operation is canceled. At this time, the monitoring period of the safety operation function is reset.

Parameter "position on safety operation 1/2"

This parameter sets the action that the curtain perform after the safe action is triggered. Options:

Unchange

Up

Down

Stop

Parameter "Cyclic monitoring time in [0..65535, 0=no monitoring]s "

This parameter sets the monitoring period of the safety operation function, and the monitoring period should be at least twice as large as the cyclic transmission telegram period of the sensor. In order to prevent the missing sensing signal when the bus is busy, the curtain are moved to the safety operation position. If the value of this parameter is set to "0", it means that the monitoring of the safety operation is not activated, and it can be directly controlled by the object of the safety operation.

During the set monitoring time, the object "Safety operation 1/2" does not receive the telegram to cancel the safety operation, it will trigger the safety operation function of the curtain, and the curtain will perform the action after the safety operation is triggered.

Parameter "Position with canceling of the safety operation"

This parameter sets the action that the curtain perform after the safety operation is canceled.

Options:

Unchange

Up

Down

Stop

This action will only be performed if a safety operation is performed, a cancel command is executed, and all safety operations on this channel are canceled, otherwise it is not executed.

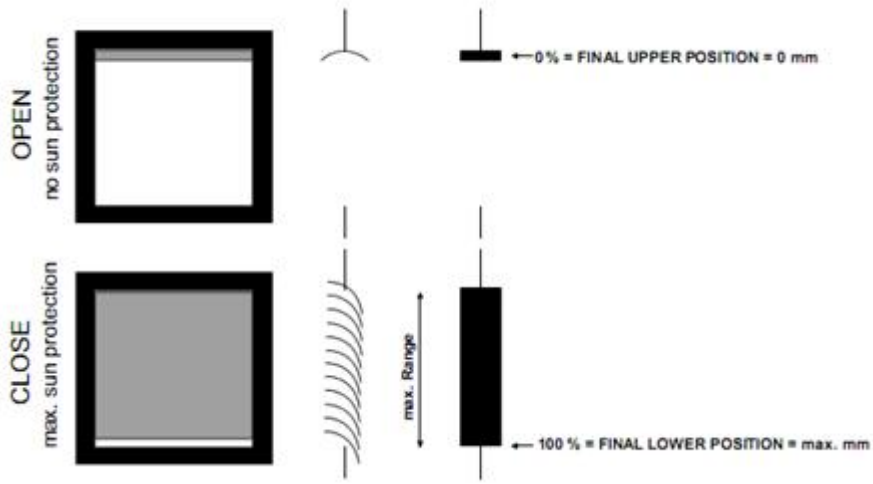
The safety function of the curtain has a higher priority than other functions. If the safety operation

function of a certain output is activated, the other operations of this output will be prohibited, and the safety 2 priority is higher than safety 1.

4.6.2 Parameter “Output Curtain: Shutter”

The parameter window "Output Curtain:Shutter" mode of operation of the curtain actuator is similar to the parameters and communication objects of the "Venetian Blind" mode of operation, and the functions are similar. The difference is that there is no function to adjust the louver angle in the "Shutter" mode. The "Shutter" mode only involves the movement of the curtains and does not have louvers.

The difference between "Shutter" and "Venetian Blind" is as follows:



Venetian Blind Shutter

The "Shutter" working mode is not introduced here. The function can refer to the "Venetian Blind" working mode (except for the louver adjustment function).

The priority for various operations of curtain control:

Initialization(After the parameter download is completed) → safety 2 → safety 1 → General or automatic operation

Apply to the following points：

1．Any general operation command with movement can exit automatic operation.

2．In the case of safety operation are activated, automatic operation cannot be activated automatically. The automatic activation duration will not start until safety operation are exited.(Under safety operation, time counting will be interrupted, it will continue after exiting safety operation.)

4.7 Curtain output-Dry contact

The curtain (Dry contact) output has a maximum of two output channels, each output is assigned the same parameters and communication objects as the curtain (AC) output, except that the drive type is changed to "Dry contact-motor".

The parameter interface is shown in Figure 4.7.

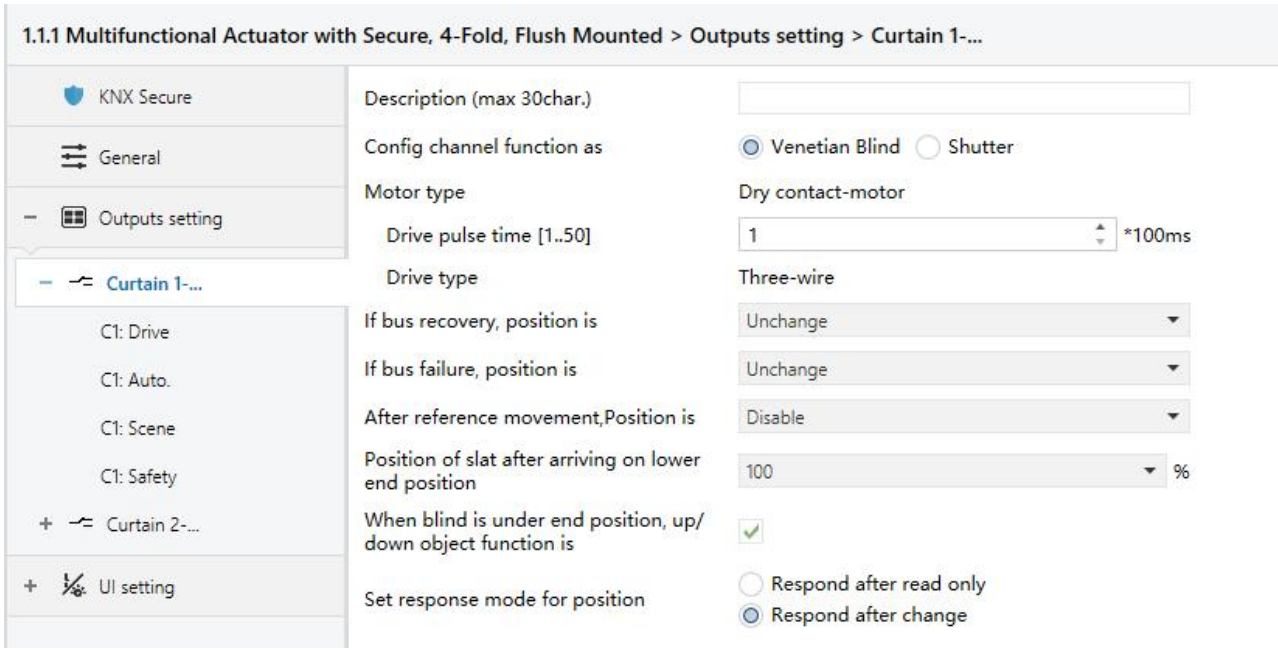


Fig. 4.7Parameter window “Output Curtain-dry contact”

Parameter "Motor type"

This parameter is used to set the motor type of curtain is “Dry contact-motor”, is applied to driver of dry contact control.

--Parameter “Drive pulse time[1..50]”

This parameter is only visible when the option “Dry contact-motor” is selected via the above parameter, which is used to define the drive pulse time for the dry contact motor.

Options: **1..50 *100ms**

The setting of this parameter needs to be considered in conjunction with the technical characteristics of the curtain.

4.8 Fan control

The fan control has one output channels.This chapter will describe the fan output function.

4.8.1 Parameter window “Fan type -- One level”

The parameter window “Fan type -- One level” setting interface is shown in Figure 4.8.1 Here, the parameters of the level 1 fan are set. The parameter settings are as follows:

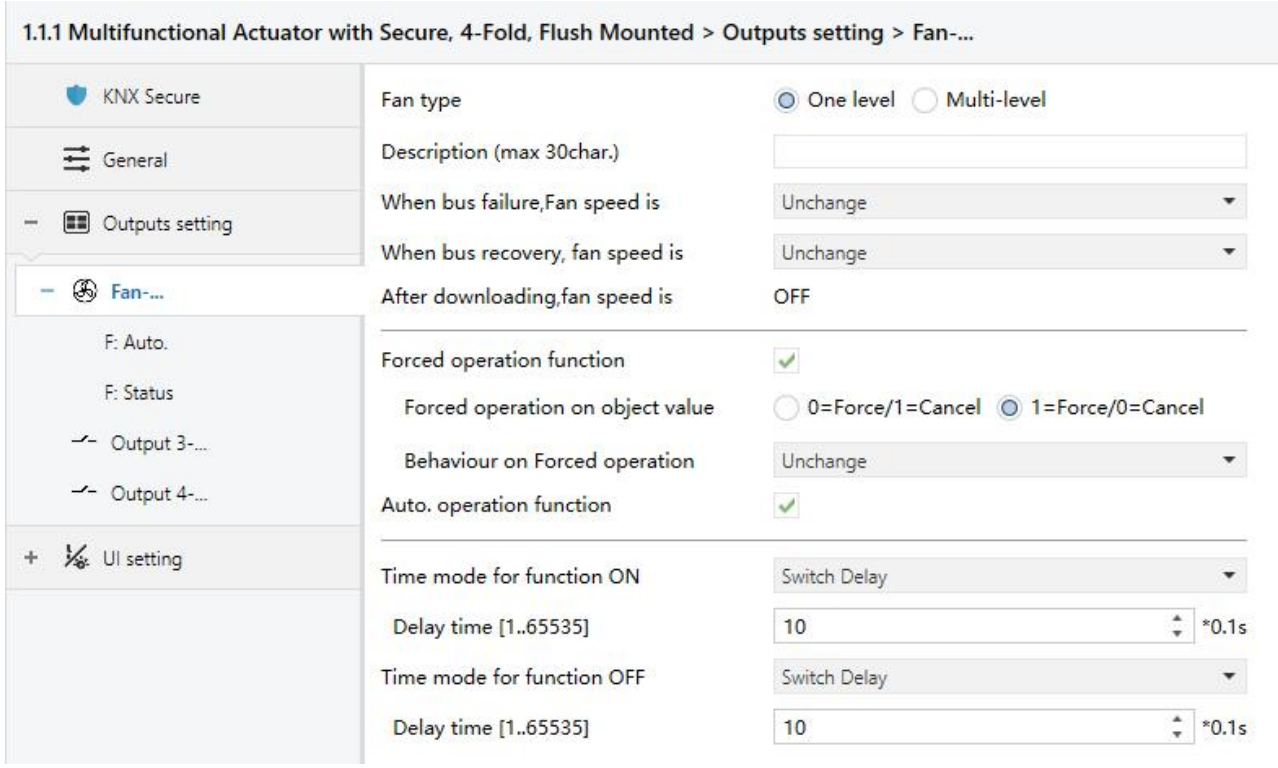


Fig. 4.8.1 Parameter window “Fan type -- One level”

Parameter "Fan type"

This parameter defines the type of fan to be controlled. Options:

One level

Multi-level

One level: can control the fan with 1 fan speed;

Multi-level: A fan that can control fan speeds of up to 3 levels, optional 2 or 3.

Parameter "When bus failure, Fan speed is"

This parameter sets the action of the fan when the bus is powered down. Options:

Unchange

OFF

ON

Parameter "When bus recovery, Fan speed is"

This parameter defines the action of the fan after the bus voltage is restored. Options:

Unchange

OFF

ON

As before as bus fail

Unchange: The status does not change;

OFF: The fan is turned off;

ON: The fan is turned on;

As before as bus fail: The state before the bus was powered down.

Note: Before connecting the fan, in order to obtain a defined fan switch status, it is recommended to connect the bus voltage first to avoid the possibility of fan damage due to incorrect connection.

Parameter "After downloading, fan speed is"

This parameter notes that the fan will be turned off after the application programming is complete.

Parameter "Forced operation function"

This parameter is used to enable forced operation.

When this parameter is enabled, the 1-bit communication object "Forced operation" is visible, the following two parameters are also visible, used to set the activation value of the forced operation and the action of the forced operation.

-- Parameter "Forced operation on object value "

This parameter sets the value of the message used to activate the forced operation. Options:

0=Force/1=Cancel

1=Force/0=Cancel

0=Force/1=Cancel: When the object "Forced operation" receives the message value "0", the forced operation is activated. When "1" is received, the forced operation is canceled.

1=Force/0=Cancel: When the object "Forced operation" receives the message value "1", the forced operation is activated. When "0" is received, the forced operation is canceled.

-- Parameter "Behaviour on Forced operation "

This parameter defines how the fan behaves when a forced operation is performed. Options:

Unchange

OFF

ON

Unchange: The fan speed of the fan remains unchanged

OFF: Turn off the fan;

ON: Turn on the fan.

The forced operation has the highest priority, but is also affected by the minimum run time and delay switch set by the parameters below.

Parameter "Auto. operation function"

This parameter is used to enable automatic operation of the fan.

When this parameter is enabled: The parameter interface 4.28 is visible. At the same time, the following parameters will also affect the actions of automatic operation, such as delay switch and minimum running time.

Parameter "Time mode for function ON"

This parameter defines the run time of the fan. Options:

None

Switch delay

Minimum time

None: Execute immediately after receiving the control command of the fan;

Switch delay:The delay time for turn on the fan and the action for ON after reset will also consider this delay time, the delay time is set by the following parameter "Delay time [1...65535] * 0.1s". If the fan object "Fan speed" receives the message "1" multiple times in succession, the delay time is timed according to the actual situation, instead of counting from the last received message time;

Note: The action for ON after resetting also needs to consider this delay time. After the delay is completed, turn on the fan.

Minimum time: The minimum running time of the fan can only be turned off after this running time has elapsed. The minimum running time is set by the parameter "Minimum time [1...65535]s". If a message to turn off the fan is received during the minimum running time, then it is necessary to wait until the period has passed before the action of turning off the fan is performed.

-- Parameter "Delay time [1..65535]*0.1s"

This parameter defines the time at which the fan is turned on after a delay. Options: **1...65535**

-- Parameter "Minimum time [1..65535]s"

This parameter defines the minimum run time after the fan is turned on. Options: **1...65535**

Parameter "Time mode for function OFF"

This parameter defines the off time of the fan. Options:

None

Switch delay

Minimum time

None: Execute immediately after receiving the control command to turn off the fan;

Switch delay: Delay off the fan, the OFF action after reset, will also be turned off after the delay, the delay time is set by the following parameter "Delay time [1...65535] * 0.1s";

Minimum time: The fan is removed for the shortest time. Only after this time can the fan be turned on again. The minimum turn off time is set by the parameter "Minimum time[1...65535]s". If a message of the fan is received during the shortest off time, then it is necessary to wait until the period has passed before the fan is executed.

Note:The action for OFF after resetting also needs to consider this minimum time.

-- Parameter “Delay time [1..65535]*0.1s”

This parameter defines the time for the fan to be turned off. Options: **1...65535**

-- Parameter “Minimum time [1..65535]s”

This parameter defines the minimum time that the fan is off. Options: **1...65535**

4.8.1.1 Parameter window “Fan: Auto.”

When the parameter window "Auto. operation function" setting interface in Figure 4.8.1 is enable, the interface for automatic operation is visible. The interface of Figure 4.8.1.1 is used to set the automatic operation of level 1 fan speed, and the threshold can be defined. Automatically, the control value of the fan speed comes from the bus, and one control value or two control values can be set in the function parameters. For example, in the fan coil control system, only heating or cooling, at this time, the fan control only needs to set a control value. If there is heating in the system and there is cooling, then the fan control setting two control values will be more appropriate.

Normal operation and automatic operation cannot occur at the same time, that is, after the automatic operation is activated by the object "Automatic function", if there are other operations (such as normal operation, forced operation), the automatic operation will exit by itself, and the object "Automatic function" is required if activated again, and the object "Status Automatic" reports whether the automatic operating status is active.

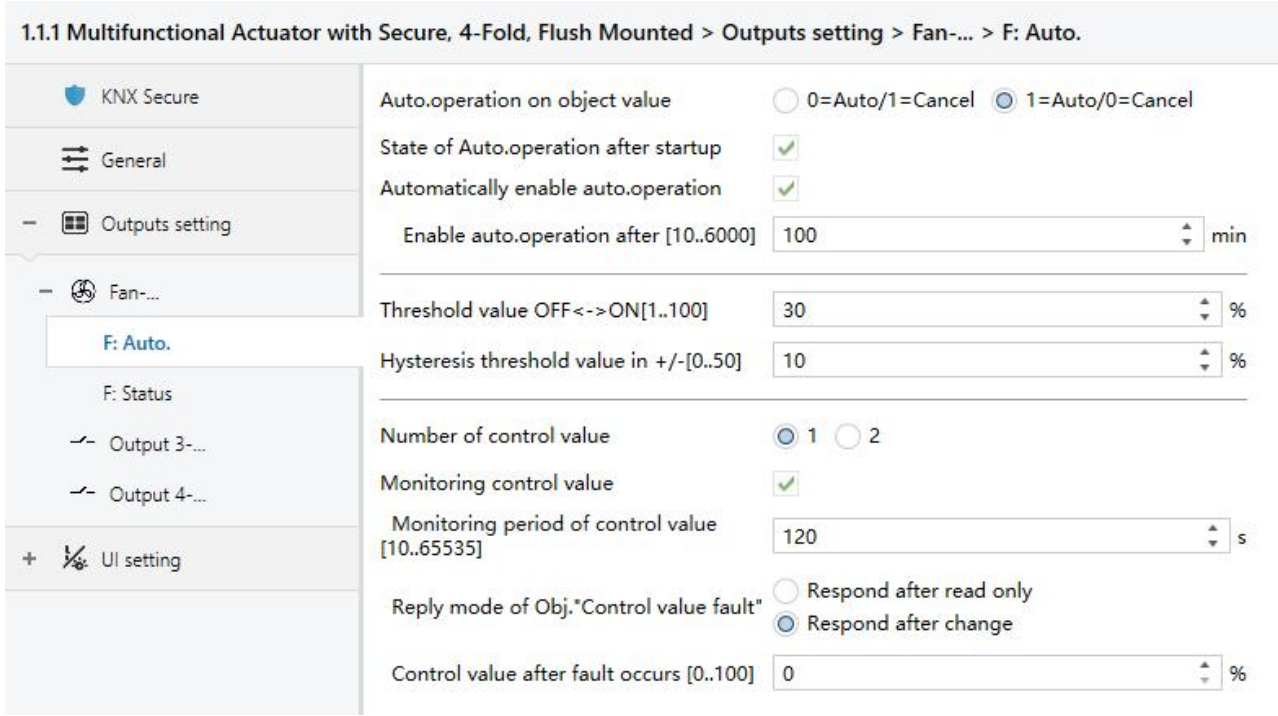


Fig. 4.8.1.1Parameter window "Fan: Auto."

Parameter "Auto. Operation on object value"

This parameter sets the value of the message used to activate the automatic operation. Options:

0=Auto/1=Cancel

1=Auto/0=Cancel

0=Auto/1=Cancel: When the object “Automatic function” receives the telegram value “0”, it activates the automatic operation. When it receives “1”, it exits the automatic operation;

1=Auto/0=Cancel: When the object “Automatic function” receives the telegram value “1”, it activates the automatic operation. When it receives “0”, it exits the automatic operation.

Parameter "State of Auto. operation after startup"

This parameter sets whether automatic operation is enabled when the device starts up.

When this parameter is disabled: After the device is started, the automatic operation is disabled by default.

When this parameter is enabled: After the device is started, the automatic operation is enabled by default.

Parameter "Automatically enable auto. operation"

This parameter sets whether the auto-enable feature of automatic operation is enabled.

When this parameter is enabled: When enabled, the next parameter is visible.

When the normal operation exits the automatic operation, in the absence of any operation, the automatic setting returns to the automatic operation after the time set by the next parameter is reached.

-- Parameter “Enable auto. Operation after in[10..6000]min”

This parameter sets the time from automatic return to automatic operation from normal operation. Options: **10..6000**

Parameter "Threshold value OFF<->ON [1...100]%"

This parameter defines the threshold. The fan can automatically change its operating state according to the threshold range in which the control value is located. The control value is determined by the object "Control value". Options: **1...100**

If the control value is greater than or equal to the threshold set by the parameter, the fan is turned on;

If the control value is less than this threshold, the fan is turned off.

Parameter "Hysteresis threshold value in +/- [0...50]%"

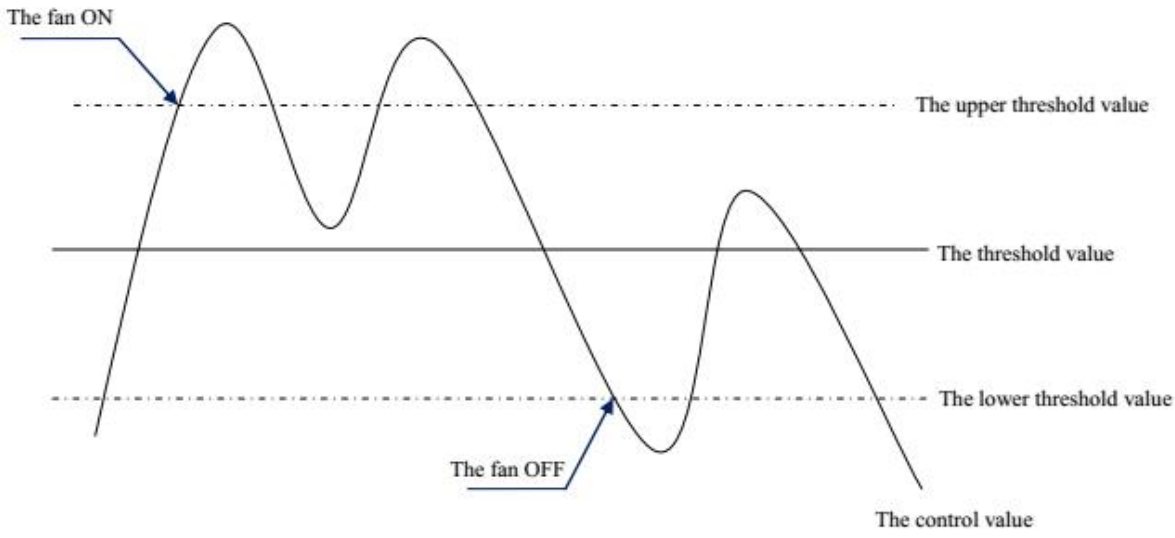
This parameter sets the hysteresis value of the threshold. The hysteresis can avoid unnecessary action of the fan when the control value fluctuates near the threshold. Options: **0 ... 50**

If it is 0, there is no hysteresis. Once the control value crosses the threshold, the fan will switch immediately;

Assuming a lag value of 10 and a threshold of 50, there will be an upper threshold of 60 (threshold + lag value) and a lower threshold of 40 (threshold - lag value), then when the control value is between 40 and 60, it will not cause The action of the fan still maintains its previous state.

Only less than 40 will turn off the fan, and more than or equal to 60 will turn on the fan as shown

below:



The following parameters in this subsection are descriptions of fan speed control values.

Parameter "Number of control value"

To set the number of automatic fan speed control values. Options:

1

2

1 control value: Only one control value can control the fan speed. Generally suitable for only heating, cooling, or 2 pipes fan coil control systems;

2 control values: There are two control values to control the fan speed. It is usually used in fan coil control systems that support both heating and cooling.

-- Parameter "Select by"

This parameter is visible when 2 control values are selected in the previous parameter, it is used to set the switching mode of the control value. Options:

Latest value

Control value with switching object

Latest value: The fan coil actuator will control the fan speed based on the latest control value received from the bus;

Control value with switching object: After selecting this option, the object "Switching control value1/2" is visible to switch the control value of fan speed, message 0 corresponds to control value 1, and message 1 corresponds to control value 2.

Note: When this option is selected, after the automatic operation is activated, it is necessary to select the control value to be 1 or 2 first, then the received control value is valid. It does not respond to the received control value until it is selected. The value received by the object "Switching control

value1/2" is also logged when the automatic operation is not activated.

After the automatic operation exits, the (valid) control value received from the bus will be recorded. After the automatic operation is activated again, the fan speed will be operated according to the latest control value or fault control value. The effective control value refers to the currently selected control value. If it is control value 1, then control value 2 is invalid.

Parameter "Monitoring control value"

To set whether to enable monitoring of external control values.

When this parameter is enabled, the following parameters are visible.

-- Parameter "Monitoring period of control value[10..65535]s

To set the monitoring period of external control value. If the control value is not received within this time, the device will consider the external controller error and the fan coil will output according to the control value set by the next parameter. Options: **10...65535s**

--Parameter "Reply mode of Obj. "Control value fault""

To define the feedback method when the external control value is incorrect. Options:

Respond after read only

Respond after change

Respond after read only: The object "Control value fault" sends the current state to the bus only when the device receives the read status from other bus device or bus.

Respond after change: When the fault status changes or the device receives a request to read the status, the object "Control value fault" immediately sends a message to the bus to report the current status.

-- Parameter "Control value after fault occurs [0..100]%"

When an error occurs in the external controller, the fan coil will output the fan speed according to the control value set by this parameter. Options: **0...100 %**

4.8.1.2 Parameter window “Fan: Status”

The parameter window “Fan: Status” setting interface is shown in Figure 4.8.1.2 This interface is used to set the status information of the fan operation.

Fig. 4.8.1.2 Parameter window “Fan: Status”

Parameter “Reply mode of Obj. “Status Fan ON/OFF” (1bit)”

To define reply mode for the fan's operating status. Options:

Respond after read only

Respond after change

Respond after read only: The object "Status Fan ON/OFF" sends the current state to the bus only when the device receives the read status from other bus device or bus.

Respond after change: When the fan coil operation status changes or the device receives a request to read the status, the object "Status Fan ON/OFF" immediately sends a message to the bus to report the current status.

Parameter "Reply mode of Obj. “status Automatic”(1bit)”

This parameter is visible when the automatic operation is enabled, and defines the reply mode of the automatic operation status.

The object "Status Automatic" sends a message "1" to indicate that the automatic operation is activated, and "0" to indicate that the automatic operation is exited. Options:

Respond after read only

Respond after change

Respond after read only: The object "Status Automatic" sends the current state to the bus only when the device receives the read status from other bus device or bus.

Respond after change: When the automatic operation status changes or the device receives a request to read the status, the object "Status Automatic" immediately sends a message to the bus to report the current status.

4.8.2 Parameter window “Fan type -- Multi-level”

The parameter window “Fan type -- Multi-level” setting interface is shown in Figure 4.8.2 The parameter settings are as follows:

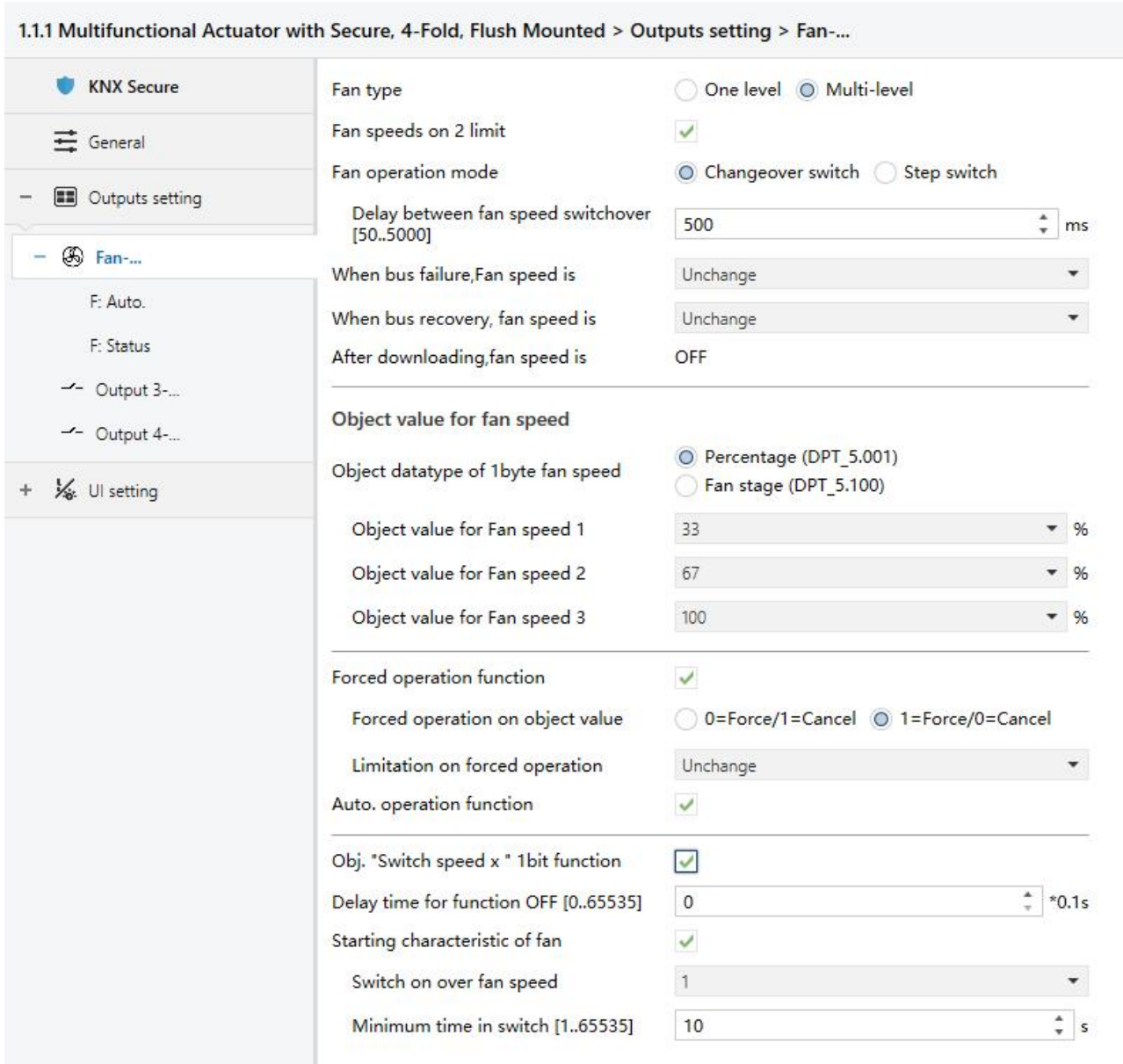


Fig. 4.8.2 Parameter window “Fan type - Multi-level”

The fan coil parameters of 2 level fan speed and 3 level fan speed are the same. When the fan speed is set to 3, the output fan speed is the same as 2.

Since there is no fan with only 1 fan speed as described in the previous section, there is no need to consider too many technical parameters. In the case of multiple fan speeds, not only the starting characteristics of the fan but also the operating mode of the fan like changeover switch or step switch etc. must be considered. Only when you know the technical characteristics of the fan, the parameters can be properly set.

Parameter "Fan speeds on 2 limit"

This parameter is only visible when the fan type is selected as"Multi level". It is used to determine whether to enable the 2 level fan speed or the 3 level fan speed.

When this parameter is disabled: fan can control three level fan speeds;

When this parameter is enabled: The fan can control 2 level fan speed, the maximum fan speed can only reach 2, even if the parameter sets the 3 level fan speed. The communication object of fan speed 3 will be ignored.

Note: When the fan speed is limited to level 2, if the fan speed after power failure or reset is set to 3, it will not be executed, that is, the current state will be maintained.

Parameter "Fan operation mode"

This parameter defines the operating mode of the fan and needs to be considered in conjunction with the technical characteristics of the fan. Options:

Changeover switch

Step switch

Changeover switch: It can set the delay time of fan speed changeover, see next parameter. This type of control can switch the fan speed to any level, such as directly switching from the first level fan speed to the third stage fan speed, but in any case, the three channels have only one output.

Step switch: Under this control type, the 3rd-level fan speed is equivalent to the superposition of three one-level fan speeds. For example, when the 3rd-level fan speed is used, all three channels output simultaneously (such as Output 1&2&3). When the 2nd-level fan speed is used, 2 channels output at the same time (such as Output 1&2).

Note: This parameter must be considered in conjunction with the technical parameters of the fan.

-- Parameter "Delay between fan speed switch [50...5000]ms"

This parameter is visible when the operating mode is selected as "changeover switch" and is used to define the conversion delay, which is a specific element of the fan and should be considered in all cases. Available options: **50...5000**

When a fan speed converted telegram is received, the target fan speed will be performed after the delay has elapsed.

If the device receives a new fan speed during the switching delay, the delay time will not be interrupted, but the last received fan speed is executed.

Parameter "When bus failure, Fan speed is"

This parameter notes the action of the fan when the bus is powered down. Options:

Unchange

OFF

1

2

3

OFF: Turn off the fan;

1, 2 or 3: The fan is turned on to fan speed 1, 2 or 3.

Note: If the fan speed is limited to 2, while the parameter selects 3, the fan speed after power failure will maintain the fan speed before power failure.

Parameter "When bus recovery, fan speed is"

This parameter defines the action of the fan after the bus voltage is recovered. Options:

Unchange

OFF

1

2

3

As before as bus fail

OFF: Turn off the fan.

1, 2 or 3: The fan is turned on to fan speed 1, 2 or 3.

As before as bus fail: The fan speed is the same as the speed before the bus is powered down.

Note: Before connecting the fan, in order to obtain a defined fan switch status, it is recommended to connect the bus voltage first to avoid the possibility of damage to the fan due to incorrect connections. If the parameter 3 is selected in the case of limiting the 2nd fan speed, the fan speed after the reset does not change.

Parameter "After downloading, fan speed is"

This parameter indicates to turn off the fan after the application is programmed.

Object value for fan speed

Parameter "Object datatype of 1byte fan speed"

This parameter is used for setting the object datatype of 1byte fan speed. Options:

Percentage (DPT_5.001)

Fan stage (DPT_5.100)

-- Parameter "Object value for Fan speed 1/2/3"

To define the object value to switch to each fan speed, that is, the value of the communication object "Fan speed--1byte". Options: **1..100%/1..255**

The object value "0" defaults to fan speed off.

Note: the fan speed value must meet the condition fan speed 1 < 2 < 3, if not, they can not be configured on ETS.

Parameter" Forced operation function"

To enable forced operation.

When this parameter is enabled, the 1-bit communication object "Forced Operation" is visible, and the following two parameters are also visible. It is used to set the activation value of the forced operation and the action that can be performed under the forced operation.

-- Parameter "Forced operation on object value "

To set the telegram value to activate the forced operation. Options:

0=Force/1=Cancel

1=Force/0=Cancel

0=Force/1=Cancel: When the object "Forced Operation" receives the message value "0", the forced operation is activated. When "1" is received, the forced operation is canceled.

1=Force/0=Cancel: When the object "Forced Operation" receives the message value "1", it activates the forced operation. When it receives "0", it cancels the forced operation.

Note: During forced operation, the minimum operating time of fan speed for automatic operation still needs to be considered, except for the starting fan speed, as it has its own minimum running time.

Forced operation is not activated by default after bus reset or after programming.

-- Parameter "Limitation on forced operation "

To define the limitation fan speed under forced operation. Options:

Unchange

1

1, off

2

2, 1

2, 1, off

3

3, 2

3, 2, 1

Off

Unchange: The fan speed of the fan remains unchanged and maintains the current operating state;

1: Only fan speed 1 is operated;

1, off: Only fan speed 1 and shut down the fan can be operated;

2: Only fan speed 2 can be operated;

2, 1: Only fan speeds 1 and 2 can be operated;

2, 1, off: Only fan speed 1, 2 and shut down the fan can be operated;

3: Only fan speed 3 can be operated;

3, 2: Only fan speed 3, 2 can be operated;

3, 2, 1: Only fan speed 1, 2 and 3 can be operated;

Off: Only shut down the fan can be operated;

Note: In the case of forced operation activation, if the current fan speed is not within the allowable range, the fan speed will switch to the nearest allowable current fan speed. For example, the current fan speed is 1, and the allowed fan speed is 2 3, then when the forced operation is activated, the fan speed will automatically switch to 2, if the fan speed is adjusted to 1 by manual mode, the running fan speed will also be 2.

In another case, if the current fan speed is 0, the allowed fan speed is 1, 2, 3, and the starting fan speed is 3. When the forced operation is activated, the fan starts at fan speed 3 and then automatically switches to fan speed 1; if the current fan speed is 2, the allowed fan speed is 1, 2, when a forced operation is activated, a fan speed 0 message is received, then the fan speed will switch to 1.In this case, the fan speed switches to the fan speed near the target fan speed.

Parameter "Auto. operation function"

This parameter is used to enable automatic operation of the fan.

When this parameter is enabled: The parameter interface 4.7.2.1 will be visible.

-- Parameter "Obj. "Switch speed x" 1bit function"

When this parameter is enabled: Three 1-bit objects "Fan speed 1", "Fan speed 2" and "Fan speed 3" are visible.

When the object receives the telegram "1", the fan speed is turned on. When any object of the three objects receives the telegram "0", the fan is turned off.

If three objects continuously receive multiple ON/OFF telegrams in a short time, the fan speed will be controlled with the telegram value received by the last object.

Note: In normal operation mode, the minimum dwell time set by the parameter in automatic mode is ignored. Therefore, the response of the direct operation can be detected in time.

In order to protect the fan, the delay time of the fan speed switching is still valid. At the same time, when the forced operation is activated, it is necessary to consider the fan speed that can be operated under the force operation.

Parameter "Delay time for function OFF[0...65535]*0.1s"

This parameter defines the delay off time of the fan. For example, if the fan speed of the current fan is speed1 and the control telegram of the fan OFF is received, and the fan will maintain the current fan speed and start the delay counting. After the time defined by the parameter, the OFF operation will

be executed.

Note: When the fan is running in automatic mode, this parameter is evaluated and executed only if the parameter "Minimum time in fan speed [0...65535]s" is 0.

Parameter "Starting characteristic of fan"

This parameter defines the starting characteristics of the fan, which is also a technical feature of the fan. Usually to ensure the safe start of the fan motor, it is better to start the fan motor at a higher fan speed when the fan is turned on, so that the fan motor obtains a higher torque during the starting phase. For example, the fans and floor fans used in our lives are usually started from the second-stage fan speed when the fan is turned on, and then switched to the minimum fan speed. Some fans start up similarly.

When this parameter is enabled: The following two parameters are visible.

Note: Since the startup feature is a technical feature of the fan, so the startup behavior has a higher priority than the forced operation.

If the fan itself has no starting characteristics, you can ignore the parameters related to the characteristic, just select "No".

For example, the starting fan speed is 3, the fan speed allowed for the forced operation is 2, and is currently in the OFF state. When a control telegram with a fan speed of 1 is received, the fan will be turned on at fan speed 3 and then turned to fan speed 2. The needed fan speed 1 will not run due to forced operating restrictions.

For the step switch type of fan, the starting characteristics are different. The step switch type fan is usually the continuous opening fan speed, and the changeover switch type fan is the direct opening fan speed. Therefore, when defining the parameters of the start-up characteristics, it is also necessary to consider the switch type of the fan.

The minimum dwell time for fan speed switching in automatic mode is only considered after the start-up phase, which is inactive during the start-up phase. The minimum dwell time for the fan speed on during the start-up phase can be set additionally, see the parameters below.

-- Parameter "Switch on over fan speed"

This parameter sets the fan speed used by the fan when starts from the OFF state. Options: **1/2/3**

When controlling the fan with 2-level fan speed, if the starting fan speed is set 3, the fan speed 2 is automatically applied.

However, in order to ensure the normal operation of the fan, when setting these parameters related to the characteristics of the fan, it is best to first understand these characteristics, and then set the parameters properly to avoid damage to the fan.

-- Parameter "Minimum time in switch[1..65535]s"

This parameter defines the minimum dwell time at which a certain fan speed is turned on during

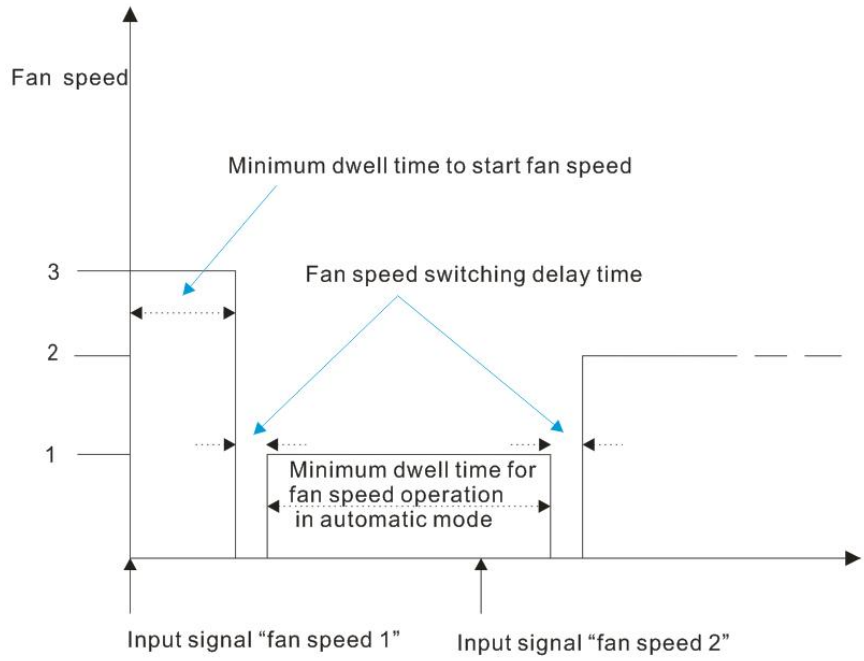
the start-up phase. Options: **1...65535**

When the fan is turned on, it starts at the starting fan speed first, and then switch to the target fan speed after the minimum dwell time expires. This target fan speed may be the fan speed of the fan after resetting or the fan speed triggered by other operations.

During the start-up phase, the delay time between the two fan speeds must also be considered.

Example: Starting characteristics of a fan with 3 fan speeds

Assume that the current state of the fan is off, the starting fan speed is level 3, the target fan speed is level 1, and the final fan speed is level 2, as shown in the following figure:



The above figure shows that if the fan is currently in the off state, when it receives a telegram of “Fan Speed 1”, it will start “Fan Speed 3”. After the minimum stay time of the start fan speed is over, it switches the fan speed. The fan speed switching needs a delay time (this is a technical parameter of the fan, which is conducive to protect the fan), After the delay time expires, the fan switches to the target fan speed "fan speed 1", in the "fan speed 1" operation, if the fan receives a "fan speed 2" telegram, then you need to consider whether the automatic mode is activated. If the automatic mode is activated, you need to consider the minimum dwell time of the fan speed operation. If it is direct operation, you do not need to consider dwell time of the fan speed operation. After the delay time has elapsed, the fan runs at "Fan Speed 2".

4.8.2.1 Parameter window “Fan: Auto.”

When the parameter "Auto. operation function" in Figure 4.8.2 is selected as "Enable", the parameter interface of Figure 4.8.2.1 is visible.

This interface is used to set the automatic operation of multi-level fan speed, and the threshold can be defined. Under automatic operation, the fan speed control value comes from the bus, and the fan speed is determined according to the threshold range in which the control value is located.

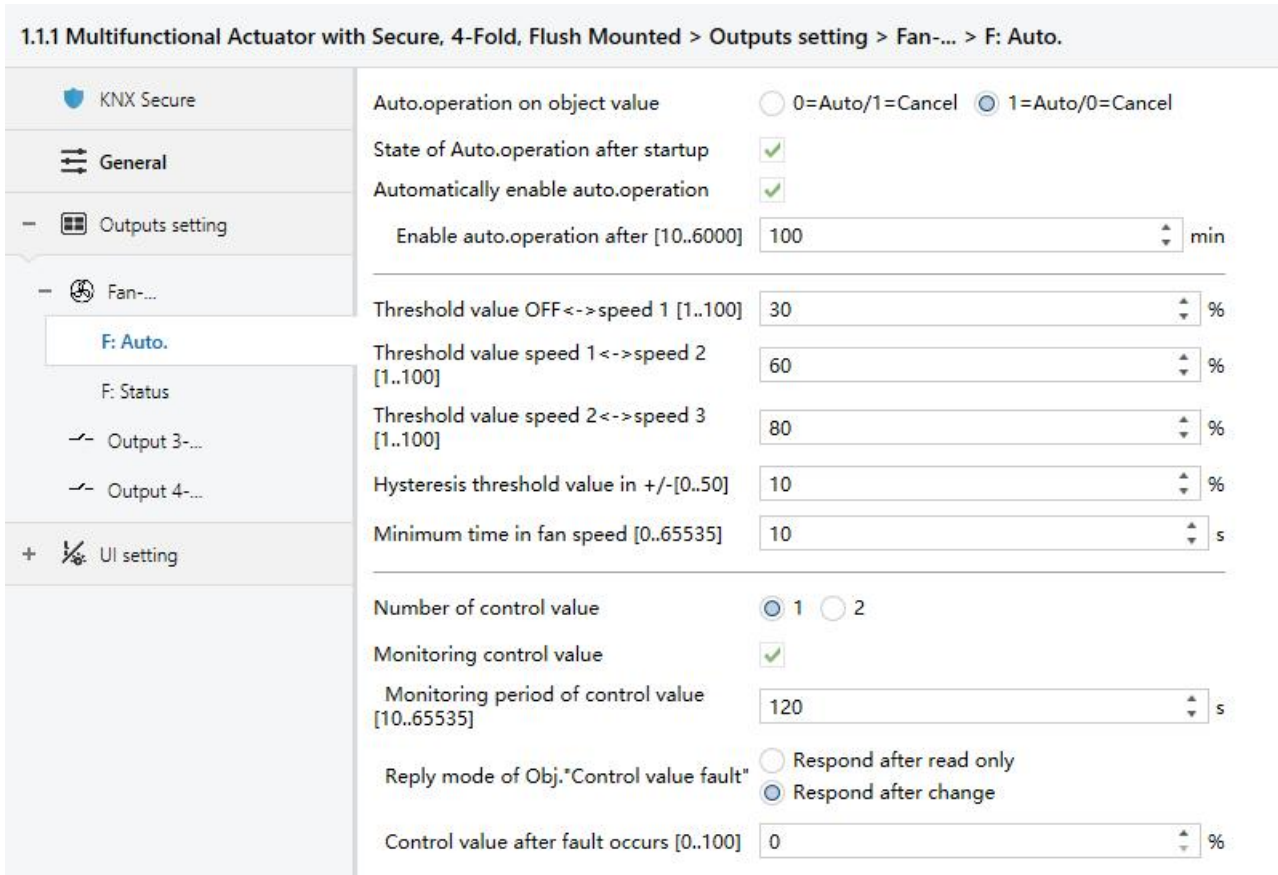


Fig. 4.8.2.1 Parameter window “Fan: Auto.”

Parameter "Auto. operation on object value"

This parameter sets the value of the telegram used to activate the automatic operation. Options:

0=Auto/1=Cancel

1=Auto/0=Cancel

0=Auto/1=Cancel: When the object “Fan Automatic ON/OFF” receives the telegram value “0”, the automatic operation is activated. When “1” is received, the automatic operation is canceled.

1=Auto/0=Cancel: When the object "Fan Automatic ON/OFF" receives the telegram value "1", the automatic operation is activated. When "0" is received, the automatic operation is canceled.

Parameter "State of Auto. operation after startup"

This parameter sets whether automatic operation is enabled when the device starts up.

When this parameter is disabled: After the device is started, the automatic operation is disabled by default.

When this parameter is enabled: After the device is started, the automatic operation is enabled by default.

Parameter "Automatically enable auto. operation"

This parameter sets whether the auto-enable feature of automatic operation is enabled.

When this parameter is enabled: When enabled, the next parameter is visible.

When the normal operation exits the automatic operation, in the absence of any operation, the fan returns to the automatic operation after the time set by the next parameter is reached.

Parameter "Enable auto. Operation after [10..6000]min"

This parameter sets the time when returns to automatic operation from normal operation. Options: **10..6000**

Parameter "Threshold value OFF<-->speed 1 [1...100]%"

This parameter defines the threshold for turning off the fan and speed 1, options: **1...100%**

If the control value is larger than or equal to the threshold set by the parameter, the running speed 1;

If the control value is less than this threshold, the fan is turned off.

Note: The fan determines the switch or fan speed of the fan based on the threshold range in which the control value is located. The following two parameters are similar.

Parameter "Threshold value speed 1<-->speed 2 [1...100]%"

This parameter defines the threshold for switching the fan speed to speed 2, and if the control value is greater than or equal to the threshold set by the parameter, then speed 2 is operated. Options: **1...100%**

Parameter "Threshold value speed 2<-->speed 3 [1...100]%"

This parameter defines the threshold for switching the fan speed to speed 3, and if the control value is greater than or equal to the threshold set by the parameter, then speed 3 is operated. Options: **1...100%**

Note: The controller evaluates these thresholds in ascending order, that is, first checks the threshold of OFF <-> fan speed 1, then fan speed 1 <-> fan speed 2, then fan speed 2 <-> fan speed 3. The correctness of function execution is only guaranteed in this case: OFF <-> fan speed 1 threshold is less than fan speed 1 <-> fan speed 2 threshold, fan speed 1 <-> fan speed 2 threshold is less than

fan speed 2 <-> fan speed 3 threshold.

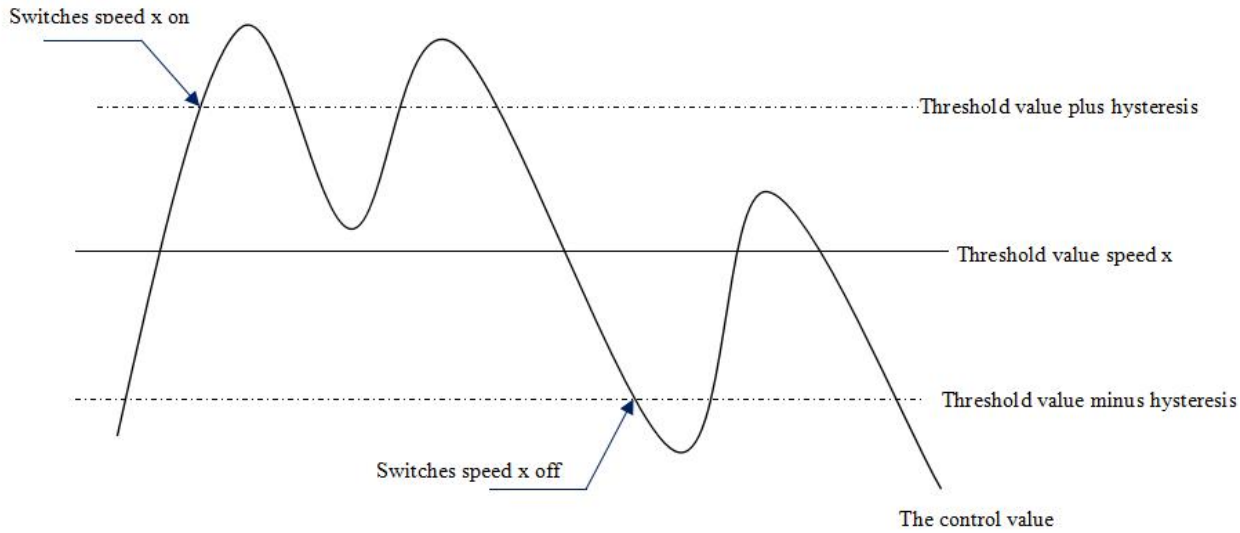
-- Parameter "Hysteresis threshold value in +/- [0...50]%"

This parameter sets the hysteresis value of the threshold. The hysteresis can avoid unnecessary action of the fan when the control value fluctuates near the threshold. Available options: **0...50**

If it is 0, there is no hysteresis. Once the control value is greater than the threshold, the fan will switch the fan speed immediately;

Assuming a lag value of 10 and a threshold of 50, there will be an upper threshold of 60 (threshold + lag value) and a lower threshold of 40 (threshold - lag value), then when the control value is between 40 and 60, it will not cause the action of the fan and still maintains its previous state.

Only less than 40 or greater than (or equal to) 60 will change the operating state of the fan. As shown below:



Note:

In the case of hysteresis enabled, if threshold overlap occurs, the action of the fan is specified as follows:

1) The hysteresis determines the control point at which the fan speed transition occurs;

2) If the fan speed transition occurs, this new fan speed is determined by the control value and the threshold, without considering the hysteresis;

For example (1):

OFF <-> fan speed 1 threshold is 10%

Fan speed 1 <-> fan speed 2 threshold is 20%

Fan speed 2 <-> fan speed 3 threshold is 30%

Lag is 15%

The behavior of the fan when the fan speed rises from OFF:

The fan's OFF state will change at a control value of 25% (≥10%+15%), and the new fan speed will be 2 (because 25% is between 20% and 30%, no need to consider hysteresis), so fan speed 1 is ignored ;

The behavior of the fan when the fan speed drops from 3:

The fan speed 3 of the fan will change at a control value of 14% (<30%-15%), and the new fan speed will be 1 (because 14% is between 10% and 20%, no need to consider hysteresis), so fan speed 2 is ignored. .

For example (2):

OFF <-> fan speed 1 threshold is 10%

Fan speed 1 <-> fan speed 2 threshold is 40%

Fan speed 2 <-> fan speed 3 threshold is 70%

Lag is 5%

The behavior of the fan when the fan speed rises from OFF:

The OFF state of the fan will change at a control value of 15% (≥10%+5%).

If the received control value is 41%, the new fan speed will be 2 (because 41% is between 40% and 70%, no need to consider hysteresis), so fan speed 1 is ignored;

If the control value received is 39%, the new fan speed will be 1 (since 39% is between 10% and 40%, no need to consider hysteresis).

The behavior of the fan when the fan speed drops from 3:

The fan speed 3 of the fan will change at a control value of 64% (<70%-5%).

If the received control value is 39%, the new fan speed will be 1 (because 39% is between 10% and 40%, no need to consider hysteresis), so fan speed 2 is ignored.

3) In any case, when the control value is 0, the fan will be turned off.

---Parameter "Minimum time in fan speed [0...65535]s"

This parameter defines the dwell time before the fan switches from the current fan speed to a higher fan speed or a lower fan speed, that is, the minimum time for a fan speed operation.

If you want to switch to another fan speed, you need to wait for this period of time before

switching. If the current fan speed has been running for a long enough time, the fan speed can be switched quickly. Available options: **0...65535**

0: means no delay switching.

Note:

The dwell time set by this parameter is only enabled in automatic mode.

The minimum running time is required for each fan speed (including off) in the automatic mode, and the fan speed under automatic operation is changed step by step.

For example, if the current fan speed is 1, and the target fan speed is 3, then the fan speed will first change from 1 to 2, then to 3, and each fan speed operation will change after the minimum running time.

Starting the fan speed does not need to consider the minimum running time, since the starting fan speed has its own minimum running time.

If the minimum time is set to 0, switch to the target fan speed directly, the fan speed will no longer change step by step.

Parameter"Number of control value"

The description of the fan speed control value is not described in this chapter. For details, please refer to section 4.8.1.1,parameter"Number of control value".

4.8.2.2 Parameter window “Fan: Status”

The parameter window “Fan: Status” setting interface is shown in Figure 4.8.2 This interface is used to set the running status information of the fan with multi-level fan speed.

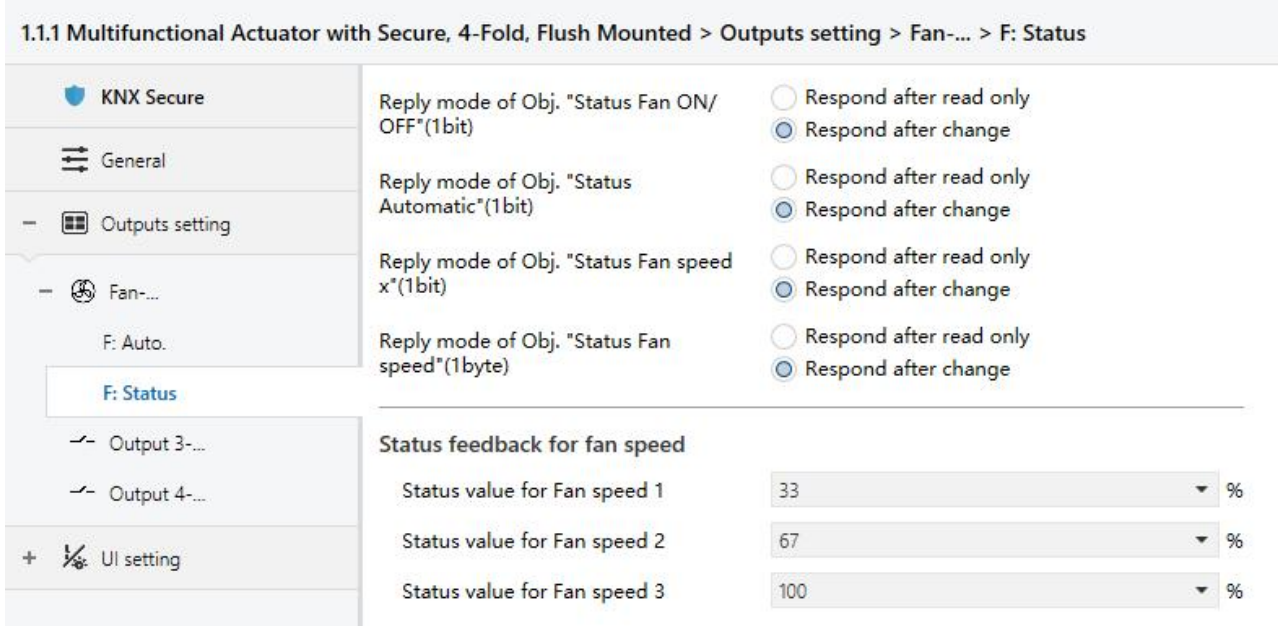


Fig. 4.8.2 Parameter window “Fan: Status”

Parameter "Reply mode of Obj. "Status Fan ON/OFF"(1bit)"

This parameter defines the reply mode of the fan switch status. Options:

Respond after read only

Respond after change

Respond after read only: The object "Status Fan ON/OFF" sends the current state of the fan to the bus only when the device receives the read fan ON/OFF status from other bus device or bus.

Respond after change: When the fan on/off status changes or the device receives a request to read the status, the object "Status Fan ON/OFF" immediately sends a telegram to the bus to report the current status.

Parameter "Reply mode of Obj. "Status Automatic"(1bit)"

This parameter is visible when the automatic operation is enabled, and defines the reply mode of the automatic operation status.

The object "Status Automatic" sends a telegram "1" to indicate that the automatic operation is activated, and the telegram "0" to indicate that the automatic operation is canceled. Options:

Respond after read only

Respond after change

Respond after read only: The object "Status Automatic" sends the current state of automatic

operation to the bus only when the device receives the read status from other bus device or bus.

Respond after change: When the automatic operation status changes or the device receives a request to read the status, the object "Status Automatic" immediately sends a telegram to the bus to report the current status.

Parameter "Reply mode of Obj. "status fan speed x"(1bit)"

This parameter defines the reply method for the fan speed status. Three 1-bit objects "Status Fan speed 1", "Status Fan speed 2" and "Status Fan speed 3" are used to reply the status of each level of fan speed. Options:

Respond after read only

Respond after change

Respond after read only: The object sends the current state to the bus only when the device receives the read status from other bus device or bus.

Respond after change: When the status changes or the device receives a request to read the status, the object immediately sends a telegram to the bus to report the current status.

Parameter "Reply mode of Obj. "Status fan speed "(1byte)"

This parameter sets the reply mode of the current running fan speed state. The object is "Status fan speed" and is of 1 byte type. The status value of each stage fan speed output is defined by the next parameter. Options:

Respond after read only

Respond after change

Respond after read only: The object sends the current state to the bus only when the device receives the read status from other bus device or bus.

Respond after change: When the status changes or the device receives a request to read the status, the object immediately sends a telegram to the bus to report the current status.

Status feedback for fan speed

-- Parameter "Status value for Fan speed 1/2/3 [1..100]%"

This parameter sets the status feedback value for each fan speed. Options: **1..100**, the state value of OFF is specified as 0.

Note: the fan speed value must meet the condition fan speed 1 < 2 < 3, if not, they can not be configured on ETS.

The priority for various operations of fan control:

Initialization(After the parameter download is completed) → Forced operation → General or automatic operation

If it is one level fan, the forced operation can be exited the automatic operation, while the

multi-level fan only limits the fan speed to the allowable range. After exiting the automatic operation, it must be activated again via the automatic operation object.

4.9 Parameter window “UI setting”

The parameter setting interface “UI setting” is shown as in Fig.4.9, here you can set the universal interface function, including dry contact input detection and LED output indicator. Generally, dry contact input detection is used to connect a conventional push button or switch panel or sensor, and LED output is used to connect with LED indicator. The combination of the two function can make the LED output to indicate the input status.

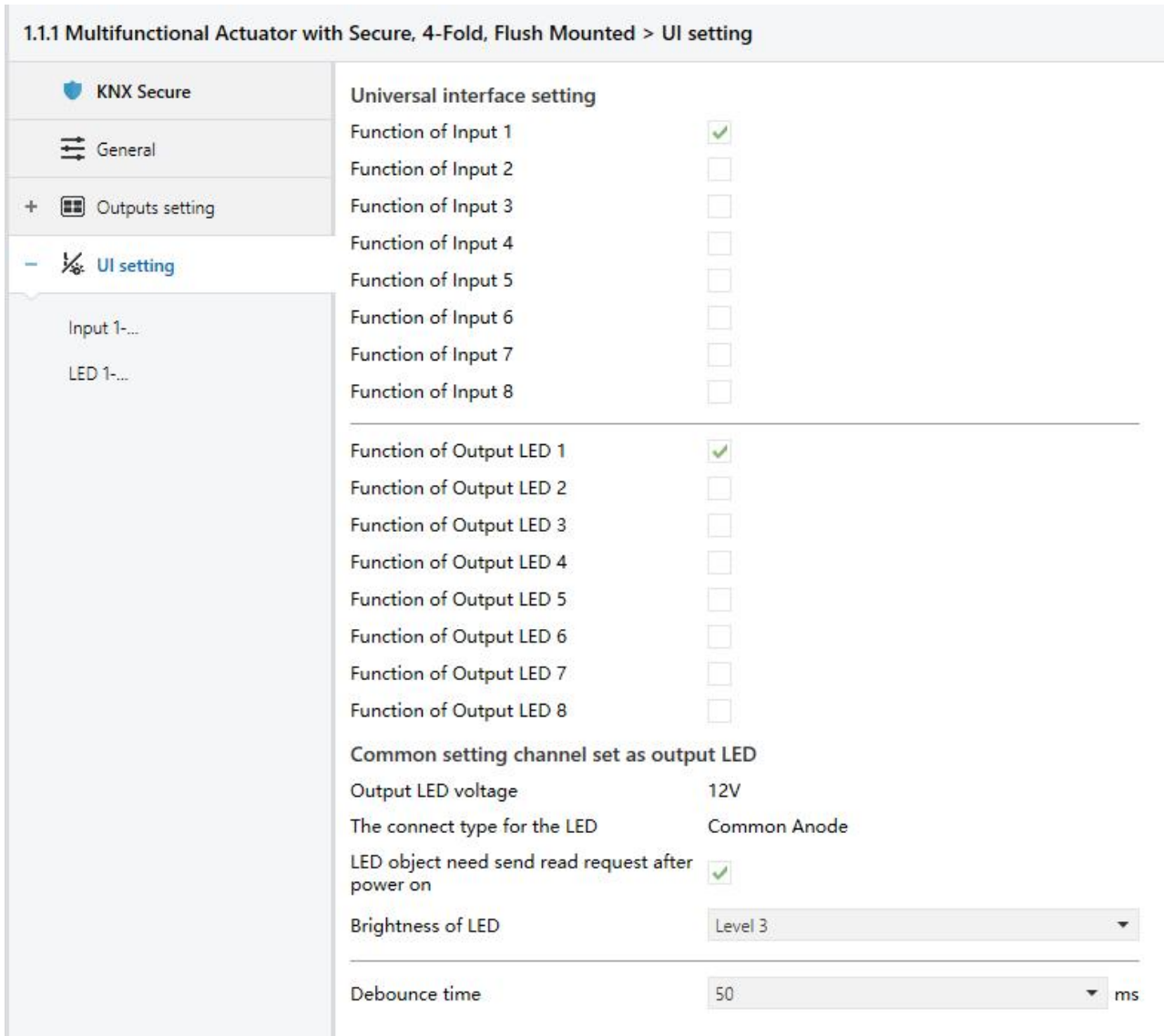


Fig. 4.9 Parameter window “Channel configuration”

Parameter "Function of Input X,(X=1-8)"

This parameter is used to enable dry contact input detection, supporting up to 8 channels at most.

Parameter "Function of Input LED X,(X=1-8)"

This parameter is used to enable LED indicator light output function, supporting up to 8 channels at most.

Note: After the bus power-on recovery or programming, the value of all communication objects is 0.

The following parameters are general setting for LED output.

Parameter "Output LED voltage"

This parameter sets the voltage of the LED output terminal to12V.

Parameter "The connect type for the LED"

This parameter is to set the connect type for the LED output. Options:

Common-anode

Parameter "LED status object need send read request after power on"

This parameter is to set whether the LED object will send a read request after bus recovery or program downloaded.

When this parameter is disabled: Do not send. And the following parameter “Initial LED status” is visible when you choose “No”.

When this parameter is enabled: Send a read request. And the LED will indicate accordingly to the responded value.

Parameter "Initial status indication"

This parameter is visible when disable in the parameter “LED status object need send read request when power on”, it is to set the initial LED status. Options:

No

As status as object value “0”

No: No indication.

As status as object value “0”: To indicate accordingly to the status when LED object value is 0. If the function of LED x selects "control by external object, and 1byte", there is no indication.

Parameter "Brightness of LED"

This parameter is to set the brightness of LED output indicator. If no indicator, it is off. Options:

Level 1

Level 2

Level 3

Parameter "Debounce time"

It can set the debounce time to prevent unwanted multiple operation by bouncing of contacts in vibration time, which means the effective time of the contact operation. Options:

10ms

20ms

...

150ms

4.10 Dry contact Input

Dry contact input detection support the functions of switch, dimming, sending value, scene, blind, shift register, multiple operation and delay sending value. And the parameter settings and communication objects for each input are independent of each other. The following takes an input as an example for parameter description.

4.10.1 Function "Switch"

"Switch" parameter setting interface is shown as in Fig.4.10.1, with this application, the users can press or release the contact to send a switch telegram.

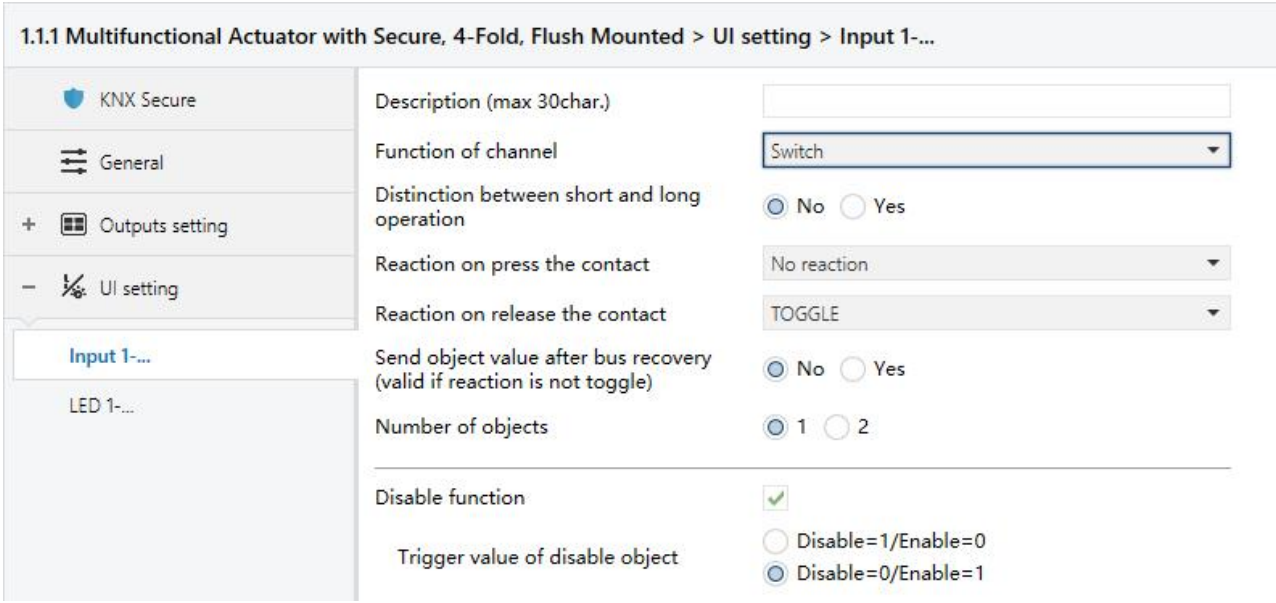


Fig. 4.10.1 Parameter window "Input x- Switch"

Parameter "Distinction between short and long operation"

This parameter defines whether the contact use long/short operation or not. If choose "Yes", you should press it for certain time, so it can be identified as long operation and will act accordingly.

——Parameter "Long operation after [3..25]*0.1s"

This parameter is used to distinguish long/short operation, you can set the valid time for long operation. So, when you press longer than the time set here, it will be identified as long operation, otherwise, it will be taken as short operation. Options: **3...25**

——Parameter "Connect contact type"

This parameter defines whether the input contact is a normally closed or normally open contact. Options:

Normally open

Normally closed

The parameters that are described in this chapter are based on normally open connect type as example, the normally close connect type is just opposite.

This parameter will not be illustrated in next chapters, the usage is similar.

Parameter "Reaction on short operation"/ "Reaction on press the contact"

Parameter "Reaction on long operation"/ "Reaction on release the contact"

You can set the operation to be performed while pressing the contact / release contact or during long / short operation. When the input is confirmed, the object value will be updated immediately. Options:

No action

ON

OFF

TOGGLE

No action: No telegram to be sent.

ON: Send telegram for on.

OFF: Send telegram for off.

TOGGLE: Each operation will switch between on and off. For example, if the last telegram was sent (or received) for on, then the next operation will trigger a telegram for off. When the switch is operated again, it will send a telegram for on etc., So the switch will always remember the previous state and covert to opposite value during next operation.

Parameter "Send object value after bus recovery (valid if reaction is not toggle)"

It can be set whether to send the value of the object "Switch" on the bus after voltage recovery, this parameter is visible if there is no distinction between a short and long operation.Options:

No

Yes

If the parameter "Yes" is selected, it will send the current value of the object "Switch" on the bus. Only when the value "Toggle" or "No reaction" has not been set in either of the two parameters "Reaction on press/release the contact", the value of the object "Switch" can be send on the bus. If one of the two parameters has the value "TOGGLE" or "No reaction", no values are sent in general on the bus after bus voltage recovery. If "No reaction" is selected, there is no values are sent on the bus either.

Parameter "Number of objects "

This parameter is able to set one or two communication objects, when one communication object

is set, press and release or long and short operation share one communication object; when two communication objects are set, press and release or long and short operation use one communication object separately. Options:

1

2

Parameter "Disable function"

This parameter is to set whether to enable the disable function of the contact.

When this parameter is enabled, then you can enable or disable the contact function through objects. It is enabled by default.

This parameter will not be illustrated in next chapters, the usage is similar.

——Parameter "Trigger value of disable object"

This parameter is set the trigger value of disable/enable the contact. Options:

Disable=1/enable=0

Disable=0/enable=1

This parameter will not be illustrated in next chapters; the usage is similar.

4.10.2 Function “Dimming”

“Dimming” parameter setting is shown in fig. 4.10.2

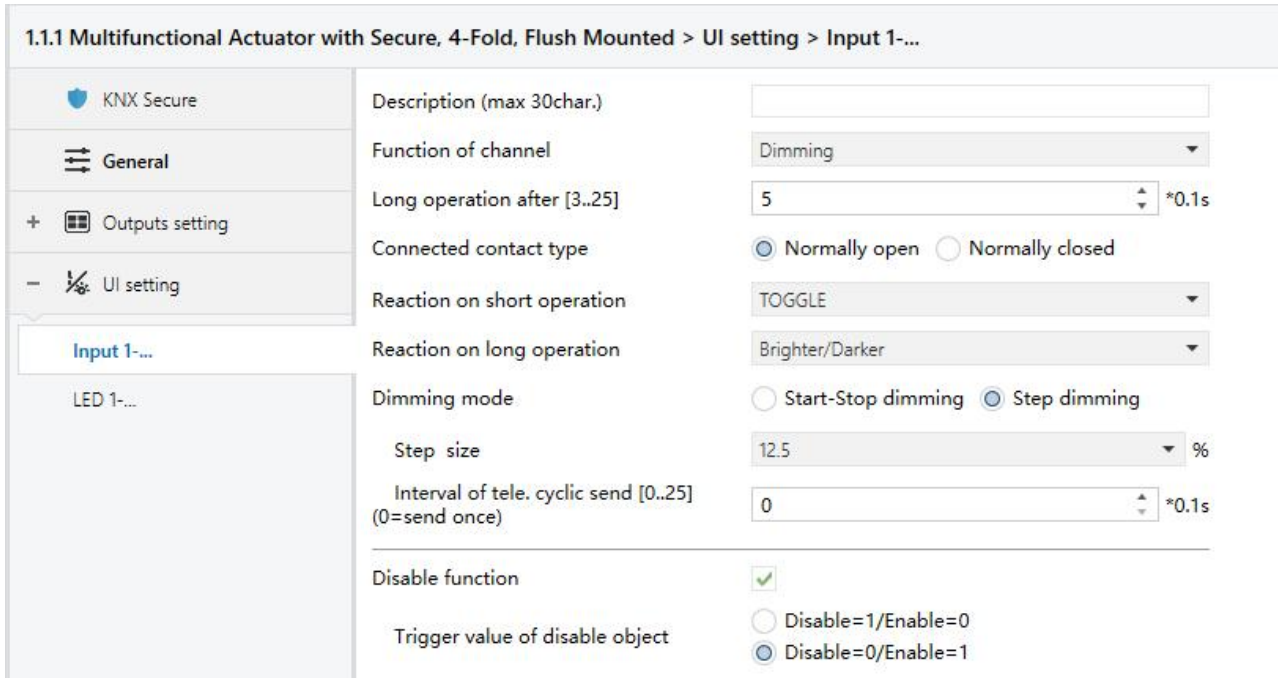


Fig 4.10.2 Parameter window “Input x- Dimming”

Parameter “Long operation after [3..25]0.1s”**

This parameter is used to define the time for a long operation. If operation time is longer than the time set here, the operation will be identified as long operation, otherwise as short operation.

Options: **3..25**

Parameter “Connect contact type”

This parameter defines whether the input contact is a normally closed or normally open contact. Options：

Normally open

Normally closed

The parameters that are described in this chapter are based on normally open connect type as example, the normally close connect type is just opposite.

This parameter will not be illustrated in next chapters, the usage is similar.

Parameter”Reaction on short operation”

This parameter is used to define the value sent by short operation, Options:

No action

ON

OFF

TOGGLE

No action: no telegram sent to the bus.

ON: ON telegram sent to the bus.

OFF: OFF telegram sent to the bus.

TOGGLE: Every operation is alternately ON or OFF.

Parameter "Reaction on long operation"

This parameter is used to send the relative dimming value (up or down) during long operation, releasing the contact will stop the dimming, Options:

No action

Brighter

Darker

Brighter/darker

No action: no telegram sent to the bus.

Brighter: the dimming up value will be sent.

Darker: the dimming down value will be sent.

Brighter/Darker: dimming up and down will be sent alternately.

Note: In "TOGGLE" and "Brighter/Darker"mode of the parameter settings, the dimming value sent will be linked with received switch value. For example, if the last received value is switching on status, then it will be dimmed down in next dimming operation; if the last received value is switching off, then it will be dimmed up in next dimming operation.

Parameter"Dimming mode"

This parameter is used to set the way of relative dimming, to define whether the dimming is a start-stop one or step one, Options:

Start-stop dimming

Step dimming

If "Start-stop dimming" is used, the dimming mode will be start-stop, i.e. a dimming up or down telegram will be sent when the dimming starts, and a stop telegram will be sent when dimming ends. Here the dimming telegram will not be sent cyclically.

If "Step dimming" is used, the dimming mode will be a step one and the dimming telegram will be sent cyclically. When dimming ends, a stop dimming telegram will be sent immediately.

Parameter"Step size"

Under Step dimming mode, this parameter is used to set a cyclically sending dimming telegram which changes the brightness percentage, Options:

100%

50%

...

1.56%

Parameter"Interval of tele. Cyclic send [0..25]*0.1s(0=send once) "

Under Step dimming mode, this parameter is used to set intervals of two cyclically sending dimming telegram, the range is from 0 to 25, 0 means the telegram will be sent once only.

4.10.3 Function "Value output"

"Value output" parameter setting page is shown as fig. 4.10.3

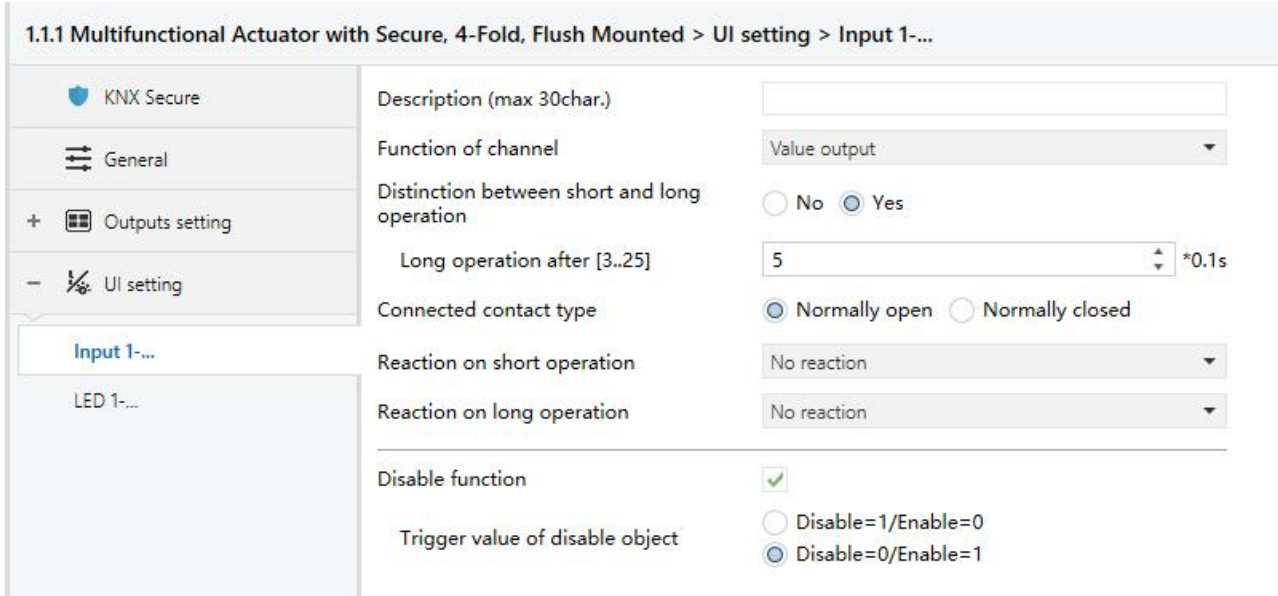


Fig. 4.10.3 Parameter window "Input x- Value output"

Parameter "Distinction between short and long operation"

This parameter defines whether the contact use long/short operation or not. If choose "Yes", you should press it for certain time, so it can be identified as long operation and will act accordingly. Options:

Yes

No

——Parameter "Long operation after [3..25]*0.1s"

This parameter is used to distinguish long/short operation, here the long operation activation time can be set. In operation when the contact is pressed longer than the time set here, it will be recognized as long operation, or else short operation.

——Parameter "Connect contact type"

This parameter is for setting the type of connected contacts. Options:

Normally open

Normally closed

Parameters explained in this chapter is taken **Normally open** as an example, operation of **Normally closed** is reversed.

Parameter "Reaction on short operation"/ "Reaction on press the contact"

Parameter "Reaction on long operation"/ "Reaction on release the contact"

This parameter is used to set the data type sent when contact is pressed/released or short/long operation, Options:

No reaction

1bit value [0...1]

……

2 byte value [0…65535]

——Parameter"Output value[…]"

This parameter is used to define the data value sent after operation, range of the value is defined by the above parameter data type.

4.10.4 Function “Scene control”

“Scene control” parameter setting page is shown in fig. 4.10.4.

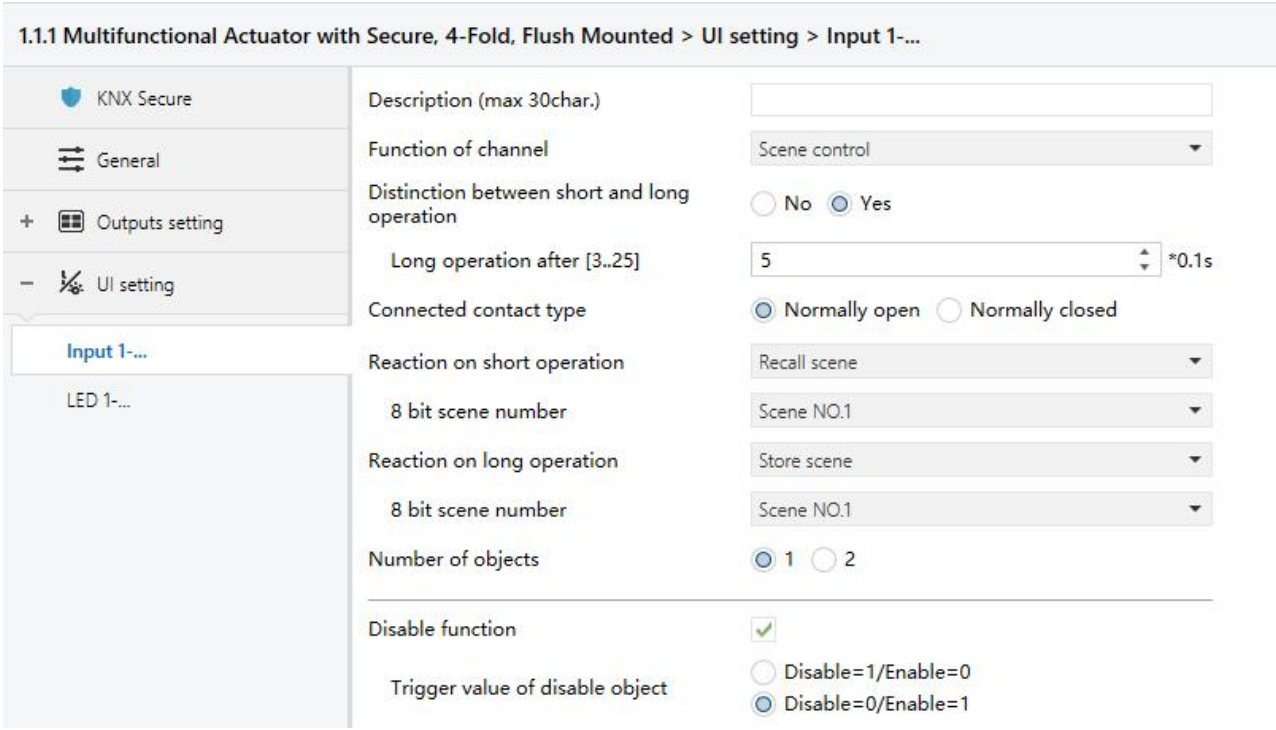


Fig. 4.10.4 Parameter window “Input x- Scene control”

Parameter "Distinction between short and long operation"

This parameter defines whether the contact use long/short operation or not. If choose “Yes”, you should press it for certain time, so it can be identified as long operation and will act accordingly. Options:

Yes

No

——Parameter “Long operation after [3..25]*0.1s”

This parameter is used to distinguish long/short operation, here the long operation activation time can be set. In operation when the contact is pressed longer than the time set here, it will be recognized as long operation, or else short operation, Options: **3..25.**

——Parameter “Connect contact type”

This parameter is for setting the type of connected contacts. Options:

Normally open

Normally closed

Parameters explained in this chapter is taken **Normally open** as an example, operation of **Normally closed** is reversed.

Parameter "Reaction on short operation"/ "Reaction on press the contact"

Parameter "Reaction on long operation"/ "Reaction on release the contact"

This parameter is used to set the reaction for the scene use or storage when contact is pressed/released or short/long operation, Options:

No reaction

Recall scene

Store scene

——Parameter"8 bit scene number"

This parameter is used to set the scene number, Options: **Scene NO.1 ...64** , is correspondent to telegram 0~63.

Parameter "Number of objects "

This parameter is able to set one or two communication objects, when one communication object is set, press and release or long and short operation share one communication object; when two communication objects are set, press and release or long and short operation use one communication object separately. Options:

1

2

4.10.5 Function “Blind”

“Blind” parameter setting is shown in fig. 4.10.5

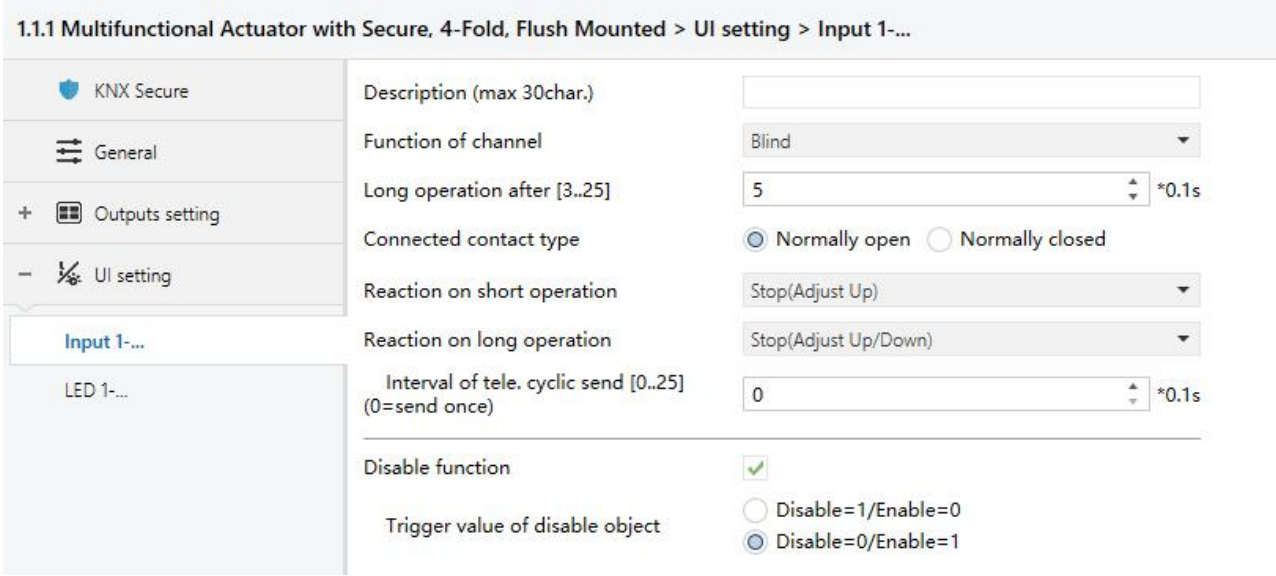


Fig. 4.10.5 Parameter window “Input x- blind”

Parameter "Long operation after [3..25]0.1s"**

This parameter is used to set the activation time of long operation. If the contact is pressed longer than the time set here, the operation will be defined as long operation, or else short operation.Options: **3..25.**

Parameter "Connect contact type"

This parameter is for setting the type of connected contacts. Options:

Normally open

Normally closed

Parameters explained in this chapter is taken **Normally open** as an example, operation of **Normally closed** is reversed.

Parameter "Reaction on short/long operation"

This Parameter is used to set the actions when the contact is operated in short/long operation, Options:

No action

Up

Down

Up/Down

Stop (Adjust Up)

Stop (Adjust Down)

Stop (Adjust Up/Down)

No action: no action is performed.

Up: the shutter/blinds will be opened or moved up.

Down: the shutter/blinds will be closed or moved down.

Up/Down: alternately open/close or move up/down the shutter/blinds

Stop (Adjust Up): stop the shutter movement or move up one angle of blinds.

Stop (Adjust Down): or move down the angle of blinds.

Stop (Adjust Up/Down): stop the shutter movement or move up/down the angle of blinds alternately.

Parameter"Interval of Tele. Cyclic send（*0.1s，0=send once）"

This parameter is visible when last one is chosen as "Stop...", it is used to set the time interval of cyclical blinds angle adjustment telegram sent, Options are 0..25, means once only.

4.10.6 Function “Shift register”

“Shift register” parameter setting page is shown in fig. 4.10.6, this function can send value by the way of shift register.

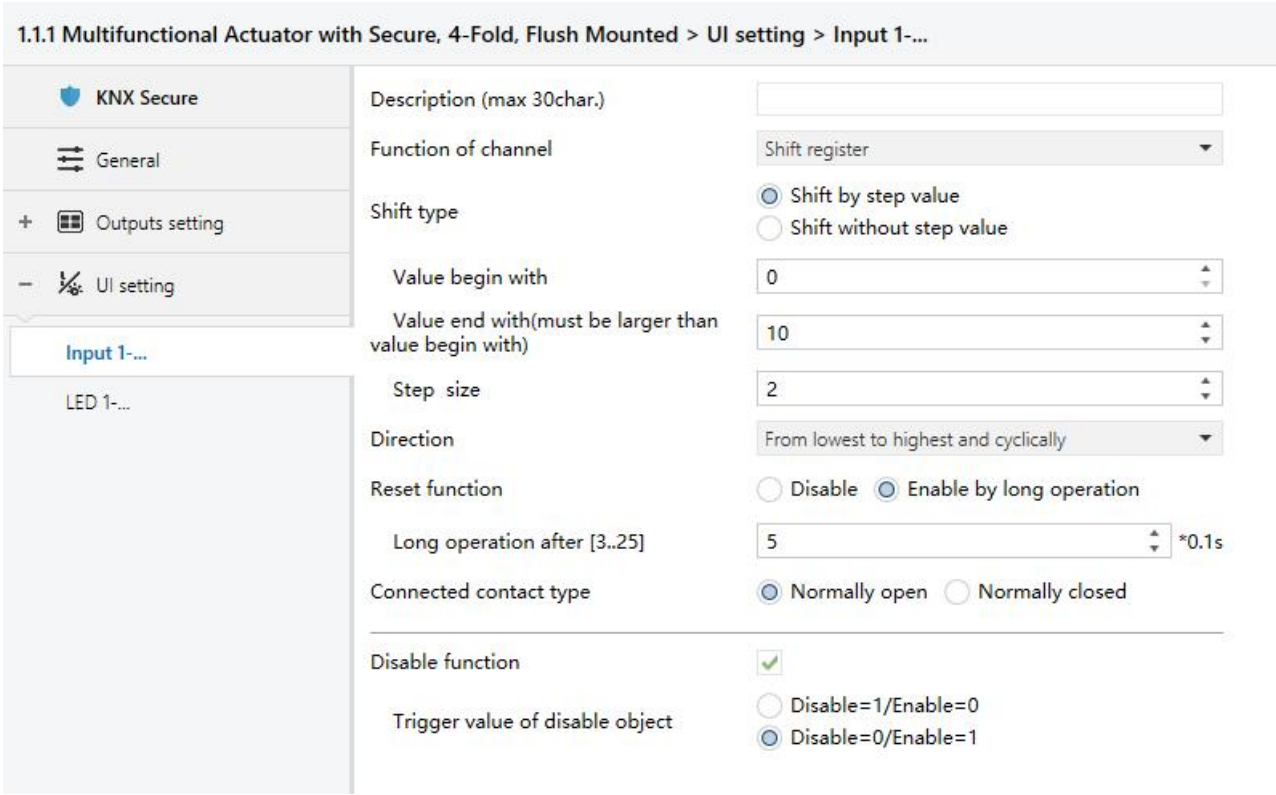


Fig. 4.10.6 Parameter window “Input x- Shift register”

Parameter “Shift type”

This parameter is used to set the shift type, whether shift by step value or without step value, Options:

Shift by step value

Shift without step value

Shift by step value: here the starting value and stopping value of shift can be set, the value increased (from low to high) or decreased (from high to low) from every shift can also be set.

Shift without step value: when there’s no step value, the actual value sent by each shift can be set (max. 10 value), in every operation one value will be sent.

Parameter “Value begin with”

This parameter is available when the “Shift by step value” is activated. It is used to set the starting value of the shift, Options: **0..240.**

——Parameter “Value end with (must be larger than value begin with)”

This parameter is available when the “Shift by step value” is activated. It is used to set the

stopping value of the shift, Options: **1..255**.

The end value must be larger than begin value.

——Parameter "Step size"

This parameter is available when the "Shift by step value" is activated. It is used to set the increase (from low to high) or decrease (from high to low) value, Options: **0...240.**

Parameter "Shift number"

This parameter is available when "Shift without step value" is activated. It is used to set number of shift, with maximum 10 value, Options: **1/2/.../10.**

Setting the value sent from each shift in the following parameters:

——Parameter "Value 1/.../10"

This parameter is used to set the value of every shifting operation, Options: **0..255**

Parameter "Direction"

This parameter is used to set the shift direction, Options:

From lowest to highest and stop to the end

From highest to lowest and stop to the begin

From lowest to highest and cyclically

From highest to lowest and cyclically

From lowest to highest and stop to the end: shift from low to high, e.g. from starting value to stopping value, or value 1 to value 10; when it reaches stopping value or value 10, the shift will start once more from starting value or value 1.

From highest to lowest and stop to the begin: shift from high to low, e.g. from stopping value to starting value, or value 10 to value 1; when it reaches starting value or value 1, the shift will start once more from stopping value or value 10.

From lowest to highest and cyclically: shift from low to high,e.g. value 1 to value 10,can restart continuously cycling from low to high operation.

From highest to lowest and cyclically:shift from high to low,e.g. value 10 to value 1,can restart continuously cycling from high to low operation.

Parameter "Reset function"

This parameter is used to set the possibility of enable/disable shift reset function, Options:

Disable

Enable by long operation

Disable: not possible to reset shift.

Enable by long operation: possible to reset shift by long operation, when reset, shift will start new.

Parameter "Reaction on press/release the contact"

This parameter is available when the shift reset function is disabled. It is used to define whether the shift operation will be effected when the contact is pressed/released, Options:

No reaction

Send shift value

Parameter "Long operation after [3..25]*0.1s"

This parameter is available when the shift reset function is enabled. It is used to set the effective time of long operation. So when the contact is pressed for longer time than time set here, it will be defined as long operation, or else short operation, Options: **3..25.**

Parameter "Connect contact type"

This parameter is for setting the type of connected contacts. Options:

Normally open

Normally closed

Parameters explained in this chapter is taken **Normally open** as an example, operation of **Normally closed** is reversed.

4.10.7 Function “Multiple operation”

Parameter setting interface of “Multiple operation” can be shown in fig. 4.10.7 Multiple operation functions are set here, with the application, different predefined values can be sent out and different types of functions can be invoked for an operation of the rocker switch. Max. 4 different objects value can be set for each input. Parameter is described as below:

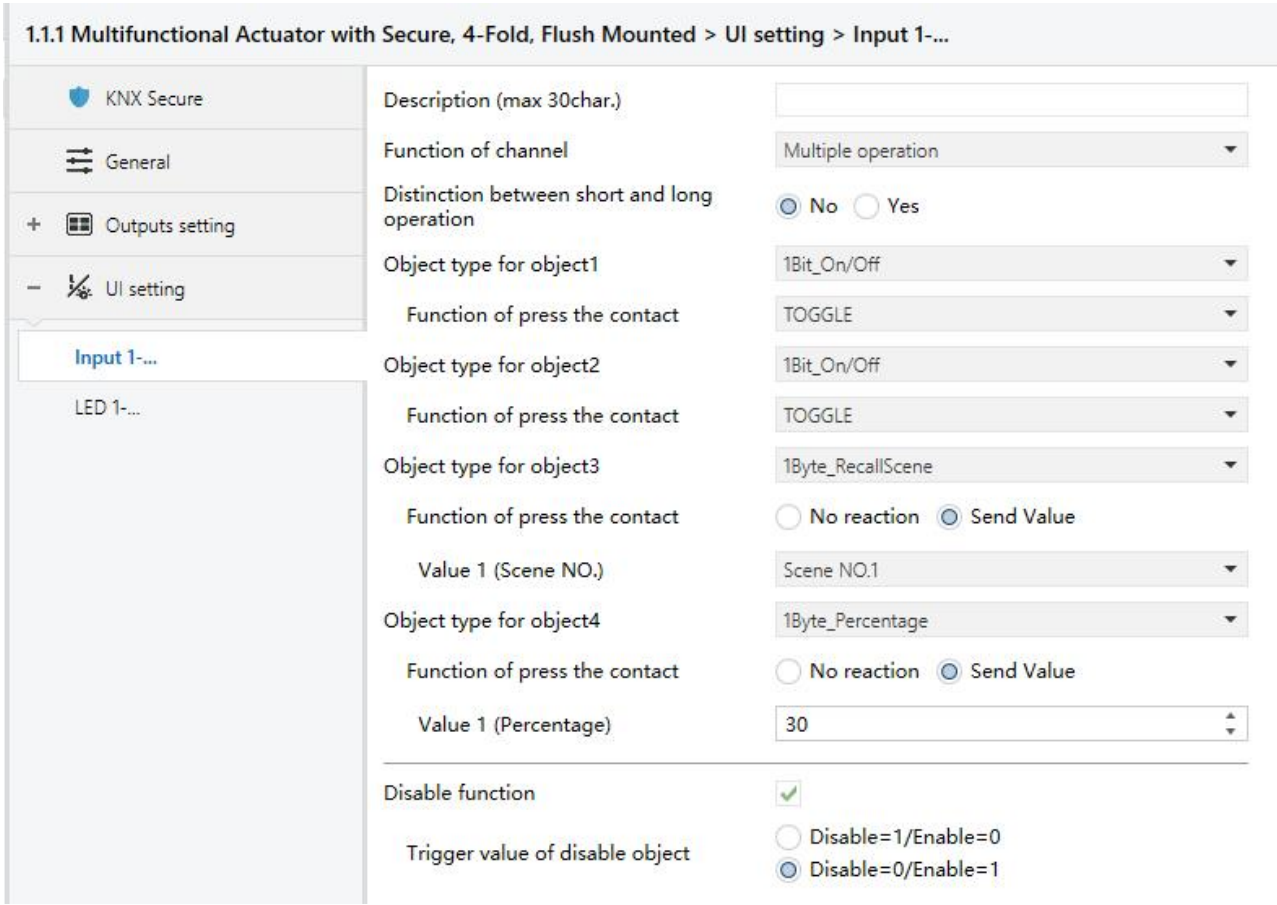


Fig. 4.10.7(1) Parameter window “Input x- Multiple Operation” (no distinctions between long & short operation)

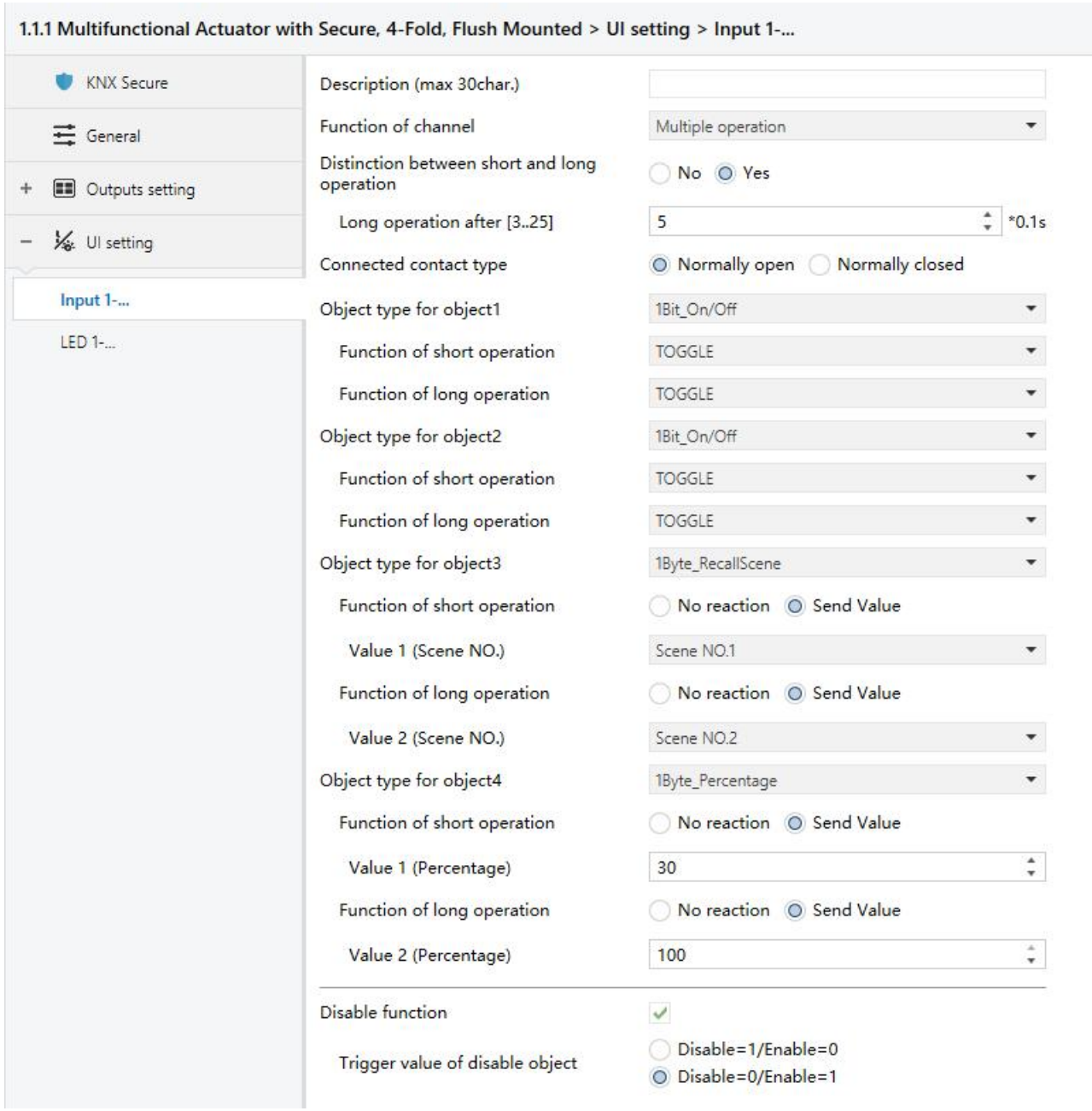


Fig. 4.10.7(2) Parameter window “Input x- Multiple Operation” (Distinctions of Long & Short Operation)

Parameter "Distinction between short and long operation"

This parameter defines whether the contact use long/short operation or not. If choose “Yes”, you should press it for certain time, so it can be identified as long operation and will act accordingly. Options:

Yes

No

——Parameter "Long operation after [3..25]*0.1s"

This parameter is used to distinguish long/short operation, you can set the valid time for long operation. So, when you press longer than the time set here, it will be identified as long operation, otherwise, it will be taken as short operation. Options: **3...25**

Parameter "Object type for object x(x=1..4)"

Setting here when pressing contact or long/short operation, the data type of sending out. Options:

Disable

1Bit_On/Off

……

1Byte_Unsigned value

— — Parameter "Function of press the contact/ Function of short operation/ Function of long operation"

Setting the specific values of sending here when executing the operation, either no action or sending value (the specific value will be set in next parameter).

——Parameter"Value 1/2（...）"

The parameter is visible when object type is selecting "1byte_RecallScene" "1byte_Store Scene" "1byte_Percentage" "1byte_Unsigned value". It's used to set sending values when executing operations. The range of value is up to the data type selected by the parameter before last one.

4.10.8 Function “Delay mode”

Parameter window of “Delay mode” can be shown in fig. 4.10.8 It’s used to set delay mode function here. Sending a value or none when operating, then delaying for a period, another value will be sent out.

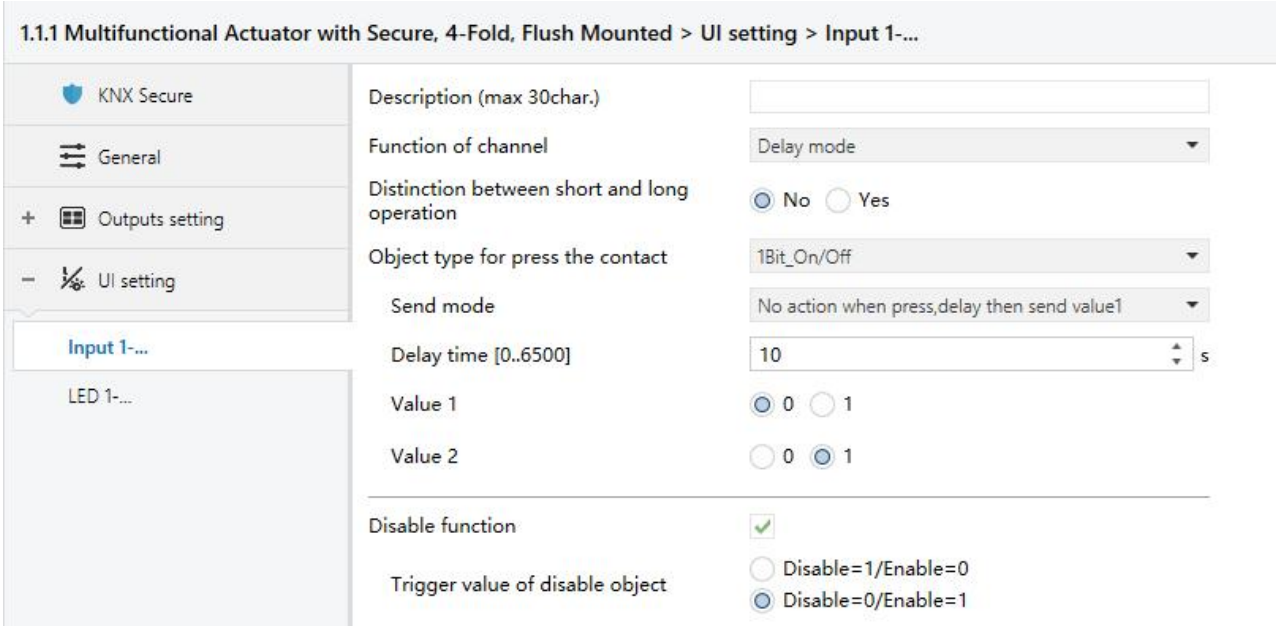


Fig.4.10.8(1) Parameter window “Input x- Delay mode” (no distinction between long & short operation)

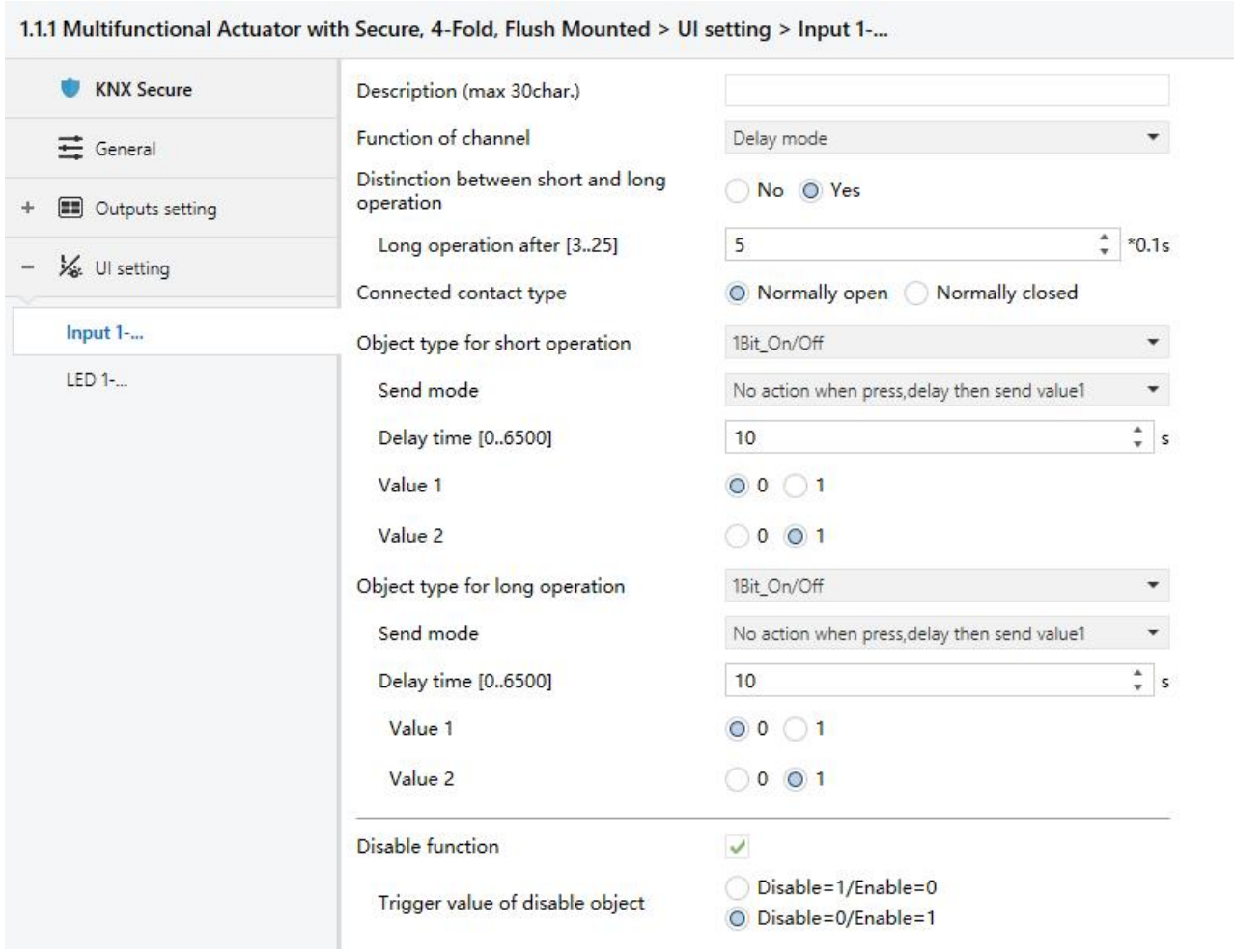


Fig.4.10.8(2) Parameter window “Input x- Delay Mode” (Distinction between long & short operation)

Parameter "Distinction between short and long operation"

This parameter defines whether the contact use long/short operation or not. If choose “Yes”, you should press it for certain time, so it can be identified as long operation and will act accordingly. Options:

Yes

No

——Parameter “Long operation after [3..25]*0.1s”

The parameter is visible when distinguishing the short and long operation, and setting the valid time for long operation here. Therefore, when the operating time of contact surpasses the setting time here, the operation is defined as long operation, otherwise, it’s considered as short operation. Options:

3..25

——Parameter "Connect contact type"

This parameter is for setting the type of connected contacts. Options:

Normally open

Normally closed

Parameters explained in this chapter is taken **Normally open** as an example, operation of **Normally closed** is reversed.

Parameter "Object type for press the contact/ Object type for short operation/ Object type for long operation"

Setting here when pressing contact or long/short operation, the data type of sending out. Options:

Disable

1Bit_On/Off

4Bit_Dimming

1Byte_Unsigned value

——Parameter "Send mode"

Setting the sending mode here. Options:

No action when press, delay then send value 1

No action when press, delay then send value 2

Send value 1 when press, delay then send value 2

Send value 2 when press, delay then send value 1

——Parameter "Delay time [0..6500]s"

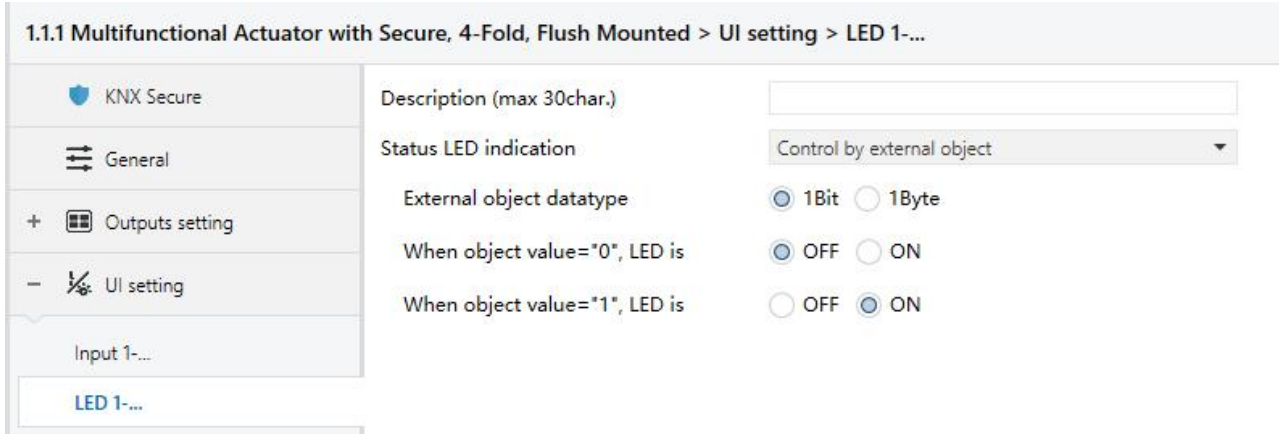
Setting delay time here. Options: **0..6500s**

——Parameter "value1/2 […]"

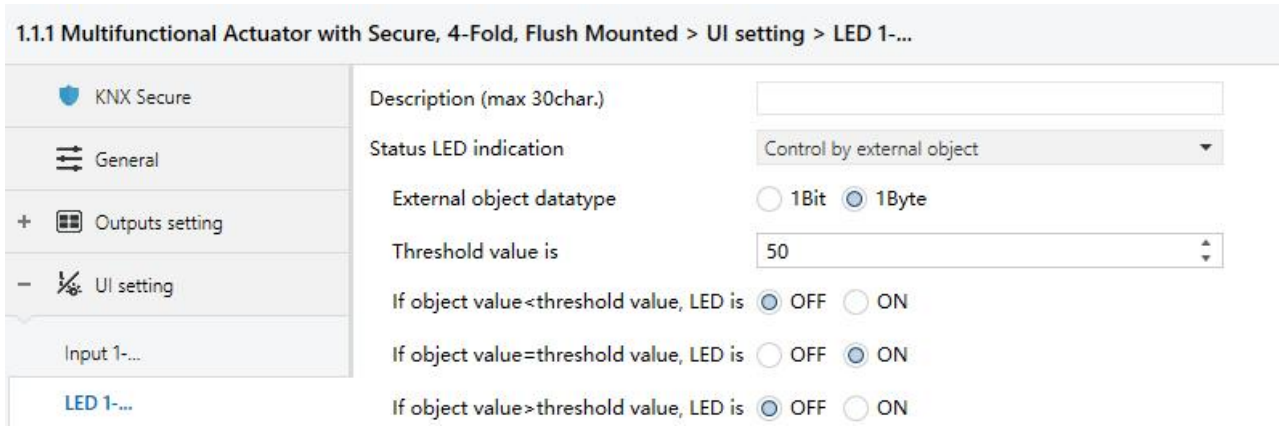
Setting the data value 1/2 to send. The range of value is up to the selected data type.

4.11 LED output

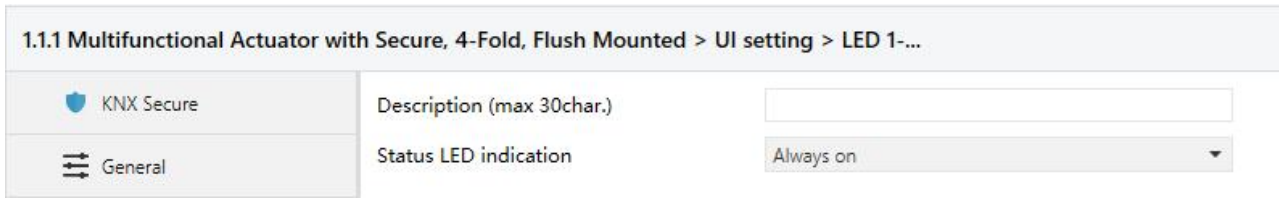
The LED output is used to indicator according to the received value of the external object, or always-on indication. Each LED function can be set individually. Take one of the LED for detailed explanation.



External object - 1bit



External object - 1byte



Always on

Fig. 4.11 Parameter window “LED X”

Parameter‘Status LED indication’

LED function setting, Options:

None

Control by external object

Always on

None: Deactivating LED function；

Control by external object: The LED indicates according to the value received by the external object.

Always on: Constant light indicator.

Parameter "External object datatype"

This parameter is available when LED function "Control by external object "is activated. It is used for setting the data type of the LED object, Options:

1bit

1byte

——Parameter "The object value ='0/1', LED is"

This parameter is available when the LED function "Control by external object and 1bit"is activated.

OFF

ON

Parameter "Threshold value is"

This parameter is available when the LED function "Control by external object and 1byte"is activated. It is used for setting the threshold value of the LED indication. Options: **1..255**

——Parameter "If object value<threshold value, LED is"

This parameter is available when the LED function "Control by external object and 1byte" is activated. It is used for setting the status of the LED indication when the object value is smaller than the threshold value. The Options:

OFF

ON

——Parameter "If object value=threshold value, LED is"

This parameter is available when the LED function "Control by external object and 1byte" is activated. It is used for setting the status of the LED indication when the object value is the same with the threshold value. The Options:

OFF

ON

——Parameter "If object value>threshold value, LED is"

This parameter is available when the LED function "Control by external object and 1byte" is activated. It is used for setting the status of the LED indication when the object value is larger than the threshold value. The Options:

OFF

ON

Chapter 5 Communication Object Description

The communication object is the medium through which the device communicates with other devices on the bus, that is, only the communication object can perform bus communication.

The function of each communication object of each function block is described in detail below.

Note: “C” in the property bar of the table below represents the communication function of the communication object;

"W" represents the value of the communication object can be rewritten by the bus;

"R" represents the value of the communication object can be read through the bus;

“T” stands for communication object with transmission function;

"U" means that the value of the communication object can be updated.

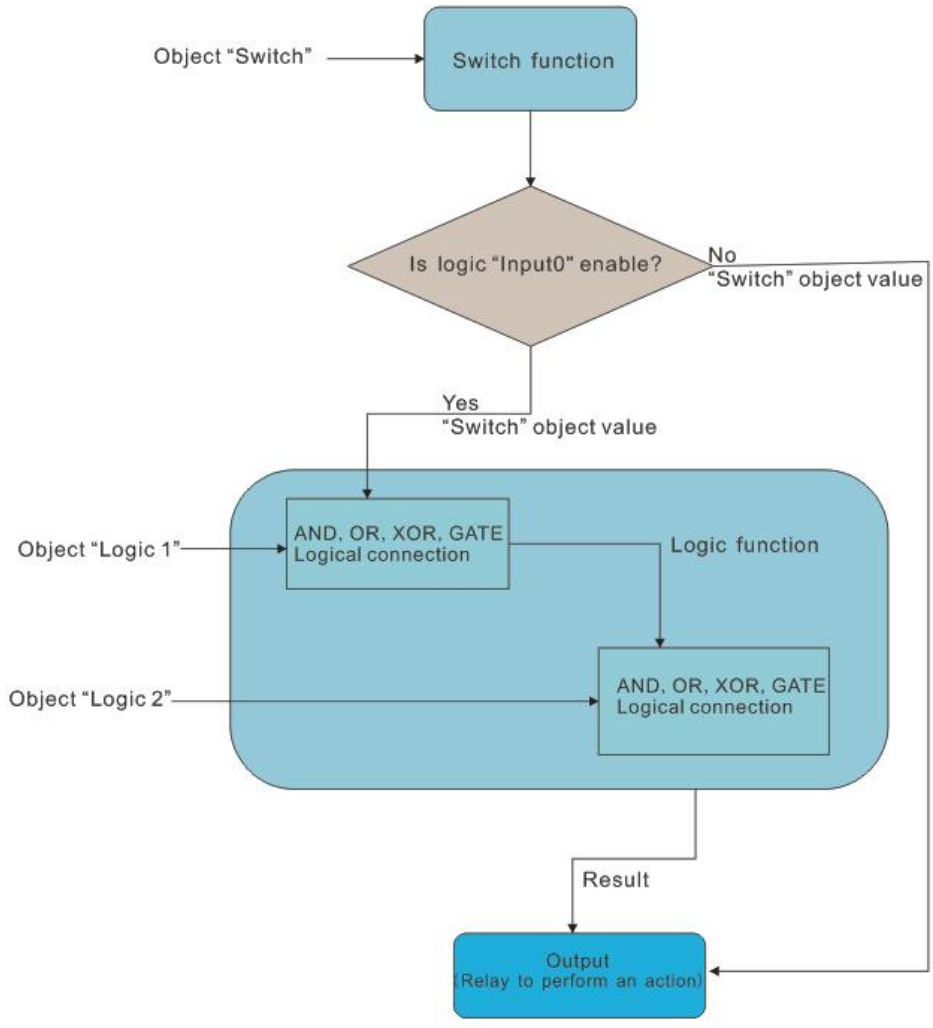
5.1 Communication object of switch output

5.1.1 Communication object of switch actuator

Number	Name	Object Function	Description	Group Address	Length	C	R	W	T	U	Data Type	Priority
1	General	In operation			1 bit	C	-	-	T	-	switch	Low
2	Output 1 Switch	Switch			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	switch	Low
3	Output 1 Switch	Switch status			1 bit	C	R	-	T	-	switch	Low
4	Output 1 Switch	Enable time function			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	enable	Low
5	Output 1 Switch	Delay function			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	switch	Low
6	Output 1 Switch	Operation hours counter			4 bytes	C	R	W	T	U	time lag (s)	Low
7	Output 1 Switch	Scene			1 byte	C	-	W	-	-	scene control	Low
8	Output 1 Switch	Forced output			2 bit	C	-	W	-	-	switch control	Low
9	Output 1 Switch	Logic 1			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	boolean	Low
10	Output 1 Switch	Logic 2			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	boolean	Low
5	Output 1 Switch	Flashing function			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	switch	Low
5	Output 1 Switch	Staircase function			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	switch	Low
6	Output 1 Switch	Operation hours counter			2 bytes	C	R	W	T	U	time (h)	Low
8	Output 1 Switch	Forced output			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	enable	Low

Fig. 5.1 Communication objects of switch output-switch actuator

No.	Name	Object function	Type	Flags	DPT
1	**General**	**In operation**	**1bit**	**C,T**	**1.001 DPT_Switch**
This communication object is used to periodically send a telegram "1" to the bus to indicate that the device is functioning properly. This communication object is always enabled.					
2	**Output X Switch**	**Switch**	**1bit**	**C,W**	**1.001 DPT_Switch**
This communication object is used to trigger the switch operation. When "input 0" in the logic function is enabled, The communication object "switch" is not directly used to trigger the switch operation., the action of the switch will be affected by the logic function. Please refer to the following flow chart for details:					



3	Output X Switch	Switch status	1bit	C,R,T	1.001 DPT_Switch

The value of this communication object（Specifically set in the parameter "Object value of switch status:" in Figure 4.3 "Output X"）Can directly indicate the status of the relay contacts.

If you choose "Respond after read only", only when the device receives a request from the bus to read the status of the channel switch，this object sends the current switch state to the bus;

If you choose "Respond after change"，when the switching state of the channel changes，This object immediately sends the current switch state to the bus.

4	Output X Switch	Enable time function	1bit	C,W	1.003 DPT_Enable

The communication object is enabled when the time function is enabled. Time function can be prohibited by this communication object, When the communication object receives a message with a logical value of "1", the time function is enabled; When the telegram of "0" is received, clear the current timer,stop running and ignore the delayed operation.

When the time function is turned on, the time function is enabled by default when the bus resumes power supply.

5	**Output X Switch**	**Delay function**	**1bit**	**C,W**	**1.001 DPT_Switch**

The communication object is enabled when the parameter "Type of time function" is selected as "Delay", and the delay switch is turned on by this communication object.

5	**Output X Switch**	**Flashing function**	**1bit**	**C,W**	**1.001 DPT_Switch**

The communication object is enabled when "Flashing" is selected in the parameter "Type of time function", and the flashing switch is turned on by this communication object.

5	**Output X Switch**	**Staircase function**	**1bit**	**C,W**	**1.001 DPT_Switch**

The communication object is enabled when the parameter "Type of time function" is selected as "Staircase", and the stair light function is activated by this communication object.

6	**Output X Switch**	**Operation hours counter**	**2byte 4byte**	**C,R,W ,T,U**	**7.007 DPT_TimePeriodHrs 13.100 DPT_LongDeltaTimeSec**

This communication object is used to report the time when the load of this loop is powered on, Displayed when "Enable" is selected in the parameter "Function of "Operation hours counter"", data type can be selected by "Object data type of "Operation hours counter"", the unit of 2byte type is hour, and the unit of 4byte is second.

7	**Output X Switch**	**Scene**	**1byte**	**C,W**	**18.001 DPT_SceneControl**

The scene can be called or stored by sending an 8-bit instruction through this communication object. This communication object is enabled as long as the scene function is enabled. The meaning of the 8-bit instruction is explained in detail below.

Set an 8-bit instruction to (binary code): FXNNNNNN

F: “0” is the calling scene; “1” is the storage scene;

X: 0;

NNNNNN: Scene no.（0…63）。

The parameter setting option is 1~64. In fact, the scene message received by the communication object "Scene" corresponds to 0~63. If scene 1 is set in the parameter, the communication object "Scene" should receive the scene message 0. As follows:

Object message value	Description

		0 1 2 ... 63	recall scene1 recall scene2 recall scene3 ... recall scene64		
		128 129 130 ... 191	storage scene1 storage scene2 storage scene3 ... storage scene64		
8	**Output X Switch**	**Forced output**	**1bit** **2bit**	**C,W**	**1.003 DPT_Enable** **2.001 DPT_Switch control**
This communication object is enabled after the enforcement function is enabled. In 1 bit, when the message value "1" is received, the enforcement mode is enabled. At this time, the device ignores other actions except for enforcement. When the message value "0" is received, the forced execution mode is ended, and the position of the contact at the time of forced operation is set by the parameter. At 2bit, the contact is forcibly closed when the message value "3" is received； The contact is forcibly disconnected when the message value "2" is received; the enforcement mode is canceled when the message value "1" or "0" is received.					
9	**Output X Switch**	**Logic 1**	**1bit**	**C,W**	**1.002 DPT_Bool**
This communication object is enabled when the parameter "enable" is selected in the parameter "The input 1 of logic" for the logic input of input1.					
10	**Output X Switch**	**Logic 2**	**1bit**	**C,W**	**1.002 DPT_Bool**
This communication object is enabled when the parameter "enable" is selected in the parameter "The input 2 of logic" for the logic input of input2.					

Table 5.1 Communication object table of switch output

5.1.2 Communication object of heating actuator(without controller)

Number	Name	Object Function	Description	Group Address	Length	C	R	W	T	U	Data Type	Priority
1	General	In operation			1 bit	C	-	-	T	-	switch	Low
2	Output 1 Switch	On-off control value			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	switch	Low
3	Output 1 Switch	Status of contact			1 bit	C	R	-	T	-	switch	Low
7	Output 1 Switch	Report fault			1 bit	C	R	-	T	-	alarm	Low
8	Output 1 Switch	Forced output			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	enable	Low

1bit (on-off control or PWM))

Number	Name	Object Function	Description	Group Address	Length	C	R	W	T	U	Data Type	Priority
1	General	In operation			1 bit	C	-	-	T	-	switch	Low
3	Output 1 Switch	Status of contact			1 bit	C	R	-	T	-	switch	Low
5	Output 1 Switch	Control value(Continuous)			1 byte	C	-	W	-	-	percentage (0..100%)	Low
6	Output 1 Switch	Status of continuous, 1byte			1 byte	C	R	-	T	-	percentage (0..100%)	Low
4	Output 1 Switch	Status of continuous, 1bit			1 bit	C	R	-	T	-	switch	Low

1byte(Continuous))

Fig. 5.1.2 Communication objects of switch output-heating actuator(without controller)

No.	Name	Object function	Type	Flags	DPT
2	**Output X Switch**	**On-off control value**	**1bit**	**C,W**	**1.001 DPT_Switch**
The communication object is enable when option“1bit(on-off control or PWM)”is selected in parameter“Control telegram is received as”, sending 1 bit control value via this object. When receive “0”, the valve close; when receive “1”, the valve open.					
3	**Output X Switch**	**Status of contact**	**1bit**	**C,R,T**	**1.001 DPT_Switch**
This communication object is enabled when“Yes, 1= contact close; 0=contact open”or “Yes, 0= contact close; 1= contact open” is selected in parameter“Reply the status for contact”.This communication object can directly indicate the status of contact.					
5	**Output X Switch**	**Control value(continuous)**	**1byte**	**C,W**	**5.001 DPT_Scaling**
The communication object is enabled when option “1byte(Continuous)” is selected in parameter ”Control telegram is received as”, sending 1 byte control value via this object. The value range of the object is 0..100%, when receive “0%”, the valve close; when received “100%”, the valve all open.					
4	**Output X Switch**	**Status of continuous,1 bit**	**1bit**	**C,R,T**	**1.001 DPT_Switch**
This communication object is enabled when option” Yes，0%=0, otherwise “1”(1bit)”or “Yes，0%=1, otherwise “0”(1bit)” is selected in parameter” Reply the status for continuous control”. This object indicates the running status of the current valve. When “Yes, 0% =0, otherwise”1”(1 bit)” is selected, telegram “0” indicates valve close, telegram “1” indicates other cases; When “Yes, 0% =1, otherwise”0”(1 bit)” is selected, telegram “1” indicates valve close, telegram “0”					

indicates other cases;					
6	**Output X Switch**	**Status of continuous,1byte**	**1byte**	**C,R,T**	**5.001 DPT_Scaling**
This communication object is enabled when option “Yes，continues control value（1byte）” is selected in parameter ” Reply the status for continuous control”. The object indicates the running status of the current valve, for knowing the setting value of the PWM control.					
7	**Output X Switch**	**Report fault**	**1bit**	**C,R,T**	**1.005 DPT_Alarm**
The communication object is visible when enable monitor function and “Send object “Report fault” is” is selected as “Enable”, the object for indicating whether room temperature controller is faulty, object value “1” indicate enter faulty mode, “0” indicate exit faulty mode.					
8	**Output X Switch**	**Forced output**	**1bit**	**C,W**	**1.003 DPT_Enable**
This communication object is enabled after the forced function is enabled. When the logic value "1" is received, the forced operation is enabled. At this time, the device ignores other actions except for forced operation. When the logic value "0" is received, the forced execution mode is ended. When forced operation, the position of the contact at the time of forced operation is set by the parameter. Exit forced operation, control status recover the status before.					

Table 5.1.2 Communication object table for switch output-heating actuator(without controller)

5.2 Communication object of curtain output

Number	Name	Object Function	Description	Group Address	Length	C	R	W	T	U	Data Type	Priority
1	General	In operation			1 bit	C	-	-	T	-	switch	Low
2	Curtain 1-...	Move UP/DOWN			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	up/down	Low
3	Curtain 1-...	Slat adj/stop			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	step	Low
4	Curtain 1-...	Reference movement			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	up/down	Low
5	Curtain 1-...	Move to position 0..100%			1 byte	C	-	W	-	-	percentage (0..100%)	Low
6	Curtain 1-...	Slat position 0..100%			1 byte	C	-	W	-	-	percentage (0..100%)	Low
7	Curtain 1-...	Scene			1 byte	C	-	W	-	-	scene control	Low
8	Curtain 1-...	Position status 0..100%			1 byte	C	R	-	T	-	percentage (0..100%)	Low
9	Curtain 1-...	Slat status 0..100%			1 byte	C	R	-	T	-	percentage (0..100%)	Low
10	Curtain 1-...	Sun operation			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	switch	Low
11	Curtain 1-...	Enable auto.control			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	enable	Low
12	Curtain 1-...	Sun: blind position 0..100%			1 byte	C	-	W	-	-	percentage (0..100%)	Low
13	Curtain 1-...	Sun:slat adj. 0...100%			1 byte	C	-	W	-	-	percentage (0..100%)	Low
14	Curtain 1-...	Safety operation 1			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	alarm	Low
15	Curtain 1-...	Safety operation 2			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	alarm	Low

Fig. 5.2 Communication objects of curtain output

No.	Name	Object function	Type	Flags	DPT
2	**Output Curtain**	**Move UP/DOWN**	**1bit**	**C,W**	**1.008 DPT_UpDown**
If the communication object receives a message of "0", the curtain move up；If the object receives the message "1", the curtain move down. Telegram value: Telegram "0" —— the curtain move up / the curtains open Telegram "1" —— the curtain moving down / curtains closed					
3	**Output Curtain**	**Slat adj. / Stop**	**1bit**	**C,W**	**1.007 DPT_Step**
3	**Output Curtain**	**Stop**	**1bit**	**C,W**	**1.007 DPT_Step**
If the curtain is in the move operation, when the communication object receives a message of “0” or “1”, the operation stops. Venetian Blind operated mode: If the curtain is not running, the communication object adjusts the louver upward when receiving the message “0”, and adjusts the louver downward when receiving the message “1”. Shutter operation mode: If the curtain is not running, the communication object will not perform any action when receiving any message. Telegram value: Telegram "0" —— stop/adjust the louver upwards Telegram "1" —— stop/down adjust louver When the louver is adjusted to the limit position, the adjustment message will be ignored when the adjustment is continued.					
4	**Output Curtain**	**Reference movement**	**1bit**	**C,W**	**1.008 DPT_UpDown**
When the parameter "After reference movement, Position is" is not "disable", this object is enabled，The object is used to make a reference movement of the curtain to ensure accurate positioning of the					

curtain. Etailed description in the parameters section. Telegram value:

Telegram "0" —— the curtain run to the top and then run to the target position

Telegram "1"—— the curtain run to the bottom and then run to the target position

5	Output Curtain	Move to position 0…100%	1byte	C,W	5.001 DPT_Scaling

If the communication object receives a message value, the curtain move to the position corresponding to this value. In the "Venetian Blind" operating mode, the position of the louver does not change, after moving to the target position, the position of the louver is adjusted to the previous position, unless the communication object "Slat position 0...100%" receives a message value, The position of the louver will be positioned accordingly based on this message value. Telegram value:

0% —— move to the top

……—— middle position

100%—— move to the bottom

6	Output Curtain	Slat position 0…100%	1byte	C,W	5.001 DPT_Scaling

The communication object is only visible in the "Venetian Blind" mode of operation. If the communication object receives a message value, the louver performs corresponding positioning according to the message value. Telegram value:

0%—— the louver is fully open

……—— middle position

100% —— louvers are completely closed

7	Output Curtain	Scene	1byte	C,W	18.001 DPT_SceneControl

The scene of the shutter actuator can be called or stored by sending an 8-bit instruction via this communication object. The meaning of the 8-bit instruction is explained in detail below.

Set an 8bit instruction to (binary code): FXNNNNNN

F: Calling the scene for '0'; storing the scene for '1';

X: 0;

NNNNNN: Scenes no.（0…63）。

The parameter setting option is 1~64. In fact, the scene message received by the communication object "Scene" corresponds to 0~63. If the scene is set in the parameter 1, the communication object "Scene" receives the scene as 0. as follows:

Object message value	Description
0	Recall scene 1
1	Recall scene 2
2	Recall scene 3
…	…
63	Recall scene 64
128	Storage scene 1
129	Storage scene 2
130	Storage scene 3
…	…
191	Storage scene 64

8	Output Curtain	Position status 0..100%	1byte	C,R,T	5.001 DPT_Scaling

The communication object is used to send the position of the curtain, and when the curtain run to the target position, the location is immediately sent to the bus. Telegram value:

0% —— at the top

……—— middle position

100%—— at the bottom

9	Output Curtain	Slat status 0..100%	1byte	C,R,T	5.001 DPT_Scaling

The communication object is only visible in the "Venetian Blind" mode of operation and is used to transmit the position of the louver. When the louver runs to the target position, the louver position is immediately sent to the bus. Telegram value:

0%—— the louver is fully open

……—— middle position

100% —— louvers are completely closed

10	Output Curtain	Sun operation	1bit	C,W	1.001 DPT_Switch

When the communication object receives the message “0” or “1”, the curtain move to the predefined position, as described in the parameter section.

11	Output Curtain	Enable auto. control	1bit	C,W	1.003 DPT_Enable

This communication object is used to disable and enable automatic operation. It receives the message “0” and exits the automatic operation; it receives the message “1” and enables automatic operation. Telegram value:

Telegram "0"—— exit automatic operation

Telegram "1"—— enable automatic operation					
12	**Output Curtain**	**Sun:blind/shutter position 0…100%**	**1byte**	**C,W**	**5.001 DPT_Scaling**
Under automatic operation, if the communication object receives a message value, the curtain move to the position corresponding to this value. In the "Venetian Blind" operating mode, the position of the louver does not change unless the communication object "Sun:slat adj. 0...100%" receives a message value, and the position of the louver is positioned accordingly according to the value of the message. Telegram value: 0% —— move to the top ……—— middle position 100%—— move to the bottom					
13	**Output Curtain**	**Sun: slat adj. 0…100%**	**1byte**	**C,W**	**5.001 DPT_Scaling**
Under automatic operation, this communication object is only visible in the "Venetian Blind" operation mode. If the communication object receives a message value, the louver performs corresponding positioning according to the message value. Telegram value: 0%—— the louver is fully open ……—— middle position 100% —— louvers completely closed					
14/15	**Output Curtain**	**Safety operation1/2**	**1bit**	**C,W**	**1.005 DPT_Alarm**
This communication object is used to receive messages sent from the sensor cyclically (0 or 1, depending on the parameter settings)，If the value of the cancel security operation is "1", the object can receive the message "1" from the sensor during the monitoring period.，indicates that no abnormality has occurred at this time, monitoring continues, and the monitoring period is reset.。If the object does not receive this message during the monitoring period, the actuator will consider the sensor to be faulty，once the monitoring cycle is over and the security operation is performed immediately，move the curtain to a safe location. Safety operation 2 has priority over Safety operation 1.					

Table 5.2 Communication object table for curtain output

5.3 Communication object of fan control

Number	Name	Object Function	Description	Group Address	Length	C	R	W	T	U	Data Type	Priority
1	General	In operation			1 bit	C	-	-	T	-	switch	Low
38	Fan-...	Fan speed			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	switch	Low
42	Fan-...	Status Fan ON/OFF			1 bit	C	R	-	T	-	switch	Low
47	Fan-...	Automatic function			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	enable	Low
48	Fan-...	Status Automatic			1 bit	C	R	-	T	-	enable	Low
49	Fan-...	Forced operation			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	enable	Low
50	Fan-...	Control value 1			1 byte	C	-	W	-	-	percentage (0..100%)	Low
51	Fan-...	Control value 2			1 byte	C	-	W	-	-	percentage (0..100%)	Low
52	Fan-...	Switching control value 1/2			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	switch	Low
53	Fan-...	Control value fault			1 bit	C	R	-	T	-	alarm	Low

Fig. 5.3_1 Communication objects of fan control_One level

Number	Name	Object Function	Description	Group Address	Length	C	R	W	T	U	Data Type	Priority
1	General	In operation			1 bit	C	-	-	T	-	switch	Low
38	Fan-...	Fan speed			1 byte	C	-	W	-	-	percentage (0..100%)	Low
39	Fan-...	Fan speed 1			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	switch	Low
40	Fan-...	Fan speed 2			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	switch	Low
41	Fan-...	Fan speed 3			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	switch	Low
42	Fan-...	Status Fan ON/OFF			1 bit	C	R	-	T	-	switch	Low
43	Fan-...	Status Fan speed			1 byte	C	R	-	T	-	percentage (0..100%)	Low
44	Fan-...	Status Fan speed 1			1 bit	C	R	-	T	-	switch	Low
45	Fan-...	Status Fan speed 2			1 bit	C	R	-	T	-	switch	Low
46	Fan-...	Status Fan speed 3			1 bit	C	R	-	T	-	switch	Low
47	Fan-...	Automatic function			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	enable	Low
48	Fan-...	Status Automatic			1 bit	C	R	-	T	-	enable	Low
49	Fan-...	Forced operation			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	enable	Low
50	Fan-...	Control value 1			1 byte	C	-	W	-	-	percentage (0..100%)	Low
51	Fan-...	Control value 2			1 byte	C	-	W	-	-	percentage (0..100%)	Low
52	Fan-...	Switching control value 1/2			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	switch	Low
53	Fan-...	Control value fault			1 bit	C	R	-	T	-	alarm	Low

Fig. 5.3_2 Communication objects of fan control_Multi-level

No.	Name	Object function	Type	Flags	DPT
38	**Output Fan**	**Fan speed**	**1bit** **1byte**	**C,W**	**1.001 DPT_Switch** **5.001 DPT_Scaling**
For one-level fan speed fans, the object is a 1-bit type for switching fans. Telegram value: Telegram "0" ——Fan off Telegram "1" ——Fan on For multi-level fan speed fans, the object is 1byte type，it is used to switch the fan speed of each fan. At the same time, only one fan speed is open.， at the same time, when opening a new fan speed, you need to consider the starting characteristics of the fan speed.. The object value corresponding to each fan speed is defined by a parameter, and the message value is 1..100%, 0 is the Fan off.					
39	**Output Fan**	**Fan speed 1**	**1bit**	**C,W**	**1.001 DPT_Switch**
This object is available under multi-level fan speed fans. It is used to turn on the fan speed 1. If the communication object of the fan speed 1~3 receives					

several ON messages continuously in a short time, the speed of the fan is turned on based on the last received message.

In the communication object with fan speed 1~3, as long as one of the messages receives OFF, the fan will be turned off.

Telegram value:

Telegram "0" ——Fan off

Telegram "1" —— Turn on the fan speed 1

40	**Output Fan**	**Fan speed 2**	**1Bit**	**C,W**	**1.001 DPT_Switch**
Refer 39					
41	**Output Fan**	**Fan speed 3**	**1Bit**	**C,W**	**1.001 DPT_Switch**
Refer 39					
42	**Output Fan**	**Status Fan ON/OFF**	**1bit**	**C,R,T**	**1.001 DPT_Switch**
This object is used to send the switch status of the fan to the bus. As long as the fan speed status is on, the fan is on. Telegram value: Telegram "0" ——Fan off Telegram "1" ——Fan on					
43	**Output Fan**	**Status Fan speed**	**1byte**	**C,R,T**	**5.010 DPT_Counter pulses**
This object is available under multi-level fan speed fans. Used to send the current running fan speed to the bus. The message value corresponding to each level of fan speed is specified by the parameter "Status value for Fan speed 1/2/3 [1..100]%", and the message "0": fan off.					
44	**Output Fan**	**Status Fan speed 1**	**1bit**	**C,R,T**	**1.001 DPT_Switch**
This object is available under multi-level fan speed fans. Used to send the operating state of fan speed 1 to the bus. Telegram value: Telegram "0" ——off the fan speed 1 Telegram "1" ——turn on fan speed 1					
45	**Output Fan**	**Status Fan speed 2**	**1bit**	**C,R,T**	**1.001 DPT_Switch**
Refer 44					
46	**Output Fan**	**Status Fan speed 3**	**1bit**	**C,R,T**	**1.001 DPT_Switch**
Refer 44					
47	**Output Fan**	**Automatic function**	**1bit**	**C,W**	**1.003 DPT_Enable**
This object is used to activate automatic operations.					

After the bus is reset or programmed, whether the automatic operation is activated depends on the parameters. Normal operation can exit the automatic operation.

Under automatic operation, for multi-level fan speed, if the forced operation is activated, the automatic operation is still active，only the state of the fan that is allowed to operate is determined by the forced operation, following the fan speed allowed under the forced operation. For one-level fan speed, the forced operation can exit the automatic operation.

Parameter option "0=Auto/1=Cancel":

Telegram "0"—— activate automatic operation

Telegram "1" ——exit automatic operation

Parameter option "1=Auto/0=Cancel:

Telegram "0" —— exit automatic operation

Telegram "1" —— activate automatic operation

Normal operations are actions that are triggered by the following objects:

Object 38: Fan X--Fan speed

Object 39-41: Fan X-- Fan speed x (x=1, 2, 3,)

48	Output Fan	Status Automatic	1bit	C,R,T	1.003 DPT_Enable

This object is used to send the status of automatic operations to the bus.

Telegram "0" - automatic operation is not activated

Telegram "1" - automatic operation is activated

49	Output Fan	Forced Operation	1bit	C,W	1.003 DPT_Enable

This object is used to activate a forced action. When the forced operation is activated, the fan speed at which the fan can operate is set by the parameter "Limitation on forced operation".

Parameter option "0=Force/1=Cancel":

Telegram "0"—— activate forced operation

Telegram "1" —— cancel the mandatory operation

Parameter option "1=Force/0=Cancel":

Telegram "1"—— activate forced operation

Telegram "0" —— cancel the forced operation

50	Output Fan	Control value/ Control value 1	1byte	C,W	5.001 DPT_Scaling

51	**Output Fan**	**Control value 2**	**1byte**	**C,W**	**5.001 DPT_Scaling**
Under automatic operation, when the control value of the fan speed is set to 1, the Control value is visible; when the control value is set to 2, the Control value 1/2 is visible. These three objects are used to receive control values from the bus, and the fan output will output fan speed based on the threshold range in which the control values are located.					
52	**Output Fan**	**Switching control value 1/2**	**1bit**	**C,W**	**1.001 DPT_Switch**
When the fan speed control value is set to 2, this object is visible and is used to select the control value. Telegram value: Telegram "0"——Control value 1 Telegram "1" ——Control value 2					
53	**Output Fan**	**Control value fault**	**1bit**	**C,R,T**	**1.005 DPT_Alarm**
During the monitoring time, when the device does not receive the control value from the external controller, this object will report a control value error. Once the control value is received, the error status is released. Telegram value: Telegram "0" ——no error Telegram "1" ——an error occurred					

Table 5.3 Communication control table of fan control

5.4 Communication object of dry contact input

Number	Name	Object Function	Description	Group Address	Length	C	R	W	T	U	Data Type	Priority
54	Input 1-...	Switch			1 bit	C	-	W	T	U	switch	Low
58	Input 1-...	Disable			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	enable	Low

Number	Name	Object Function	Description	Group Address	Length	C	R	W	T	U	Data Type	Priority
54	Input 1-...	Press, Switch			1 bit	C	-	W	T	U	switch	Low
55	Input 1-...	Release, Switch			1 bit	C	-	W	T	U	switch	Low
58	Input 1-...	Disable			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	enable	Low

Number	Name	Object Function	Description	Group Address	Length	C	R	W	T	U	Data Type	Priority
54	Input 1-...	Short, Switch			1 bit	C	-	W	T	U	switch	Low
55	Input 1-...	Long, Switch			1 bit	C	-	W	T	U	switch	Low
58	Input 1-...	Disable			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	enable	Low

"Switch" Function

Number	Name	Object Function	Description	Group Address	Length	C	R	W	T	U	Data Type	Priority
54	Input 1-...	Short, Switch			1 bit	C	-	W	T	U	switch	Low
55	Input 1-...	Long, Dimming			4 bit	C	-	W	T	-	dimming control	Low
58	Input 1-...	Disable			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	enable	Low

"Dimming" Function

Number	Name	Object Function	Description	Group Address	Length	C	R	W	T	U	Data Type	Priority
54	Input 1-...	Press, 1bit value			1 bit	C	-	-	T	-	switch	Low
55	Input 1-...	Release, 1bit value			1 bit	C	-	-	T	-	switch	Low
58	Input 1-...	Disable			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	enable	Low

Number	Name	Object Function	Description	Group Address	Length	C	R	W	T	U	Data Type	Priority
54	Input 1-...	Short, 1bit value			1 bit	C	-	-	T	-	switch	Low
55	Input 1-...	Long, 1bit value			1 bit	C	-	-	T	-	switch	Low
58	Input 1-...	Disable			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	enable	Low

"Value output" Function

Number	Name	Object Function	Description	Group Address	Length	C	R	W	T	U	Data Type	Priority
54	Input 1-...	Scene			1 byte	C	-	-	T	-	scene control	Low
58	Input 1-...	Disable			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	enable	Low

Number	Name	Object Function	Description	Group Address	Length	C	R	W	T	U	Data Type	Priority
54	Input 1-...	Press, Scene			1 byte	C	-	-	T	-	scene control	Low
55	Input 1-...	Release, Scene			1 byte	C	-	-	T	-	scene control	Low
58	Input 1-...	Disable			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	enable	Low

Number	Name	Object Function	Description	Group Address	Length	C	R	W	T	U	Data Type	Priority
54	Input 1-...	Short, Scene			1 byte	C	-	-	T	-	scene control	Low
55	Input 1-...	Long, Scene			1 byte	C	-	-	T	-	scene control	Low
58	Input 1-...	Disable			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	enable	Low

"Scene control" Function

Number	Name	Object Function	Description	Group Address	Length	C	R	W	T	U	I	Data Type	Priority
54	Input 1-...	Up/Down, Blind			1 bit	C	-	W	T	-	-	up/down	Low
55	Input 1-...	Stop/Adjust, Blind			1 bit	C	-	W	T	-	-	step	Low
58	Input 1-...	Disable			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	-	enable	Low

"Blind" Function

Number	Name	Object Function	Description	Group Address	Length	C	R	W	T	U	Data Type	Priority
54	Input 1-...	Register value			1 byte	C	-	W	T	-	counter pulses (0..255)	Low
58	Input 1-...	Disable			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	enable	Low

"Shift register" Function

Number	Name	Object Function	Description	Group Address	Length	C	R	W	T	U	Data Type	Priority
54	Input 1-...	Object1-On/Off			1 bit	C	-	W	T	-	switch	Low
55	Input 1-...	Object2-Up/Down			1 bit	C	-	W	T	-	up/down	Low
56	Input 1-...	Object3-SceneControl			1 byte	C	-	-	T	-	scene control	Low
57	Input 1-...	Object4-Percentage			1 byte	C	-	-	T	-	percentage (0..100%)	Low
58	Input 1-...	Disable			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	enable	Low

"Multiple operation" Function

Number	Name	Object Function	Description	Group Address	Length	C	R	W	T	U	Data Type	Priority
54	Input 1-...	Press, Delay mode			1 bit	C	-	-	T	-	switch	Low
58	Input 1-...	Disable			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	enable	Low

Number	Name	Object Function	Description	Group Address	Length	C	R	W	T	U	Data Type	Priority
54	Input 1-...	Short, Delay mode			1 bit	C	-	-	T	-	switch	Low
55	Input 1-...	Long, Delay mode			1 bit	C	-	-	T	-	switch	Low
58	Input 1-...	Disable			1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	enable	Low

"Delay mode" Function

Fig. 5.4 Communication objects of dry contact input

No.	Name	Object function	Type	Flags	DPT
54	**Switch**	**Input x**	**1bit**	**C,W, T,U**	**1.001 DPT_Switch**
54	**Press, Switch**	**Input x**	**1bit**	**C,W, T,U**	**1.001 DPT_Switch**
54	**Short, Switch**	**Input x**	**1bit**	**C,W, T,U**	**1.001 DPT_Switch**
55	**Release, Switch**	**Input x**	**1bit**	**C,W, T,U**	**1.001 DPT_Switch**
55	**Long, Switch**	**Input x**	**1bit**	**C,W, T,U**	**1.001 DPT_Switch**
The communication object is used to trigger a switching operation. Telegram "0" ——off Telegram "1" ——on					
55	**Long, Dimming**	**Input x**	**4bit**	**C,W,T**	**3.007 DPT_Dimming control**
This communication objects triggers a dimming operation. The telegram 1~7 is to dim down, larger values of this range, smaller amplitude of dimming down , 0 is to stop dimming; while the telegram 9~15 dim up,larger values of this range, smaller amplitude of dimming up. 8 is to stop the dimming.					
54	**Press,1bit/2bit/4bit/1byte/2byte value**	**Input x**	**1bit** **2bit** **4bit** **1byte** **2byte**	**C,T**	**1.001 DPT_Switch** **2.001 DPT_Switch control** **3.007DPT_Dimming control** **5.010 DPT_counter pulses** **7.001 DPT_pulses**
54	**Short,1bit/2bit/4bit/1byte/2byte value**	**Input x**		**C,T**	
55	**Release,1bit/2bit/4bit/1byte/2byte value**	**Input x**		**C,T**	
55	**Long,1bit/2bit/4bit/1byte/2byte value**	**Input x**		**C,T**	

The communication object is used to send a fixed value, to send a range of values determined by the data type, the data type is determined by the parameter setting.

54	**Scene**	**Input x**	**1byte**	**C,T**	**18.001 DPT_SceneControl**
54	**Press, Scene**	**Input x**	**1byte**	**C,T**	**18.001 DPT_SceneControl**
54	**Short, Scene**	**Input x**	**1byte**	**C,T**	**18.001 DPT_SceneControl**
55	**Release, Scene**	**Input x**	**1byte**	**C,T**	**18.001 DPT_SceneControl**
55	**Long, Scene**	**Input x**	**1byte**	**C,T**	**18.001 DPT_SceneControl**

Sending a communication object 8bit Instruction calls or store scenes. Detailed 8bit the meaning of the directive.

Set up a 8bit Orders for the (Binary code) : FXNNNNNN

F: '0' recall scene; '1' for storage scene;

X : 0 ;

NNNNNN: Scene number(0... 63).

Parameter setting Options are 1~64 Actually communication object "Scene" Corresponds to the telegram received is 0~63 . Such as parameter settings is the scene 1, Communication object "Scene" sends the scene for 0. As follows:

Object message value	Description
0	Recall scene 1
1	Recall scene 2
2	Recall scene 3
...	...
63	Recall scene 64
128	Store scene 1
129	Store scene 2
130	Store scene 3
...	...
191	Store scene 64

54	**Up/Down, Blind**	**Input x**	**1bit**	**C,W,T**	**1.008 DPT_up/down**
This object is used to move up/down the curtain. Telegram: 0 —— Move up the curtains / blinds 1 —— Move down the curtains / blinds					
55	**Stop/Adjust,Blind**	**Input x**	**1bit**	**C,W,T**	**1.007 DPT_Step**
This object is used to stop the curtain moving or adjusting the shutter angle.					
54	**Register value**	**Input x**	**1bit**	**C,T**	**5.010 DPT_counter pulses**
This address is used to send shift register value.					
54/	**Object x-On/Off**	**Input x**	**1bit**	**C,W,T**	**1.001DPT_Switch**
55/	**Object x-Up/Down**		**1bit**	**C,W,T**	**1.008DPT_up/down**
56/	**Object x-SceneControl**		**1byte**	**C,T**	**18.001DPT_SceneControl**
57	**Object x-Percentage**		**1byte**	**C,T**	**5.001DPT_Scaling**
	Object x-Unsigned value		**1byte**	**C,T**	**5.010DPT_counter pulses**
These objects for multiple object up and activate 4 (x=1,2,3,4), Through these objects, once, can be sent simultaneously 4 different type of object values to the bus.					
54	**Press, Delay mode**	**Input x**	**1bit**	**C,T**	**1.001 DPT_Switch**
54	**Short, Delay mode**	**Input x**	**4bit**	**C,T**	**3.007 DPT_Dimming control**
55	**Long, Delay mode**	**Input x**	**1byte**	**C,T**	**5.010 DPT_counter pulses**
The value of this object is used to send time-delay mode of communication, there are three types of values to choose from.					
58	**Disable**	**Input x**	**1bit**	**C,W**	**1.003 DPT_enable**
This object is used to disable/ enable the input function.					

Table 5.4 Communication object table of dry contact input

5.5 Communication object of LED output

Number	Name	Object Function	Description	Group Address	Length	C	R	W	T	U	Data Type	Priority
94	LED 1-...	Status			1 byte	C	-	W	T	U	counter pulses (0..255)	Low

Fig. 5.5 Communication objects of LED output

No.	Name	Object function	Type	Flags	DPT
94	**Status**	**LED X- {{...}}**	**1bit** **1byte**	**C,W,T,U**	**1.1 DPT_Switch** **1.2 5.010 DPT_counter pulses**
This object is visible when selecting “Control by external object” in Led function. This communication object is used to receive telegrams of 1bit / 1byte type，LED indicates the state according to the received telegram value and parameter settings.					

Table 5.5 Communication object table of LED output