FLC61NP-230V
$\min (1)$


Function rotary switches


Standard setting ex works.

Typical connection


1 NO contact not potential free $10 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ AC, incandescent lamps 2000 watts, 5 selectable operating modes. Encrypted wireless, bidirectional wireless and repeater function are switchable. Only 0.8 watt standby loss.
For installation. 45 mm long, 45 mm wide, 33 mm deep.
Supply voltage, switching voltage and control voltage local 230 V .
If a power failure occurs, the switching state is retained. If a power failure occurs repeatedly, the device is switched off in a defined sequence.
After installation, wait for short automatic synchronisation before the switched consumer is connected to the mains.
In addition to the wireless control input via an internal antenna, this wireless actuator can also be controlled locally by a conventional 230 V control pushbutton mounted upstream. Glow lamp current is not approved.
With effect from production week 35/16, you can teach in an operating mode pushbutton.
You can teach in encrypted sensors. You can switch on bidirectional wireless and/or a repeater function.
Every change in state and incoming central command telegrams are then confirmed by a wireless telegram. This wireless telegram can be taught-in in other actuators, in the GFVS software and in universal displays.
With the top rotary switch in the setting LRN up to 35 wireless pushbuttons can be assigned therefrom one ore more central control pushbuttons. In addition, wireless motion and brightness sensors. Then select the required operating mode:
$\mathbf{E S}(\mathbf{V})+$ TLZ: In this mode, the normal impulse switch function with buttons is active. Use the lower rotary switch RV to set a time delay between 0 and 60 minutes for the ESV function. Press the universal pushbuttons and direction pushbuttons to switch on and off. The staircase time switch function TLZ results from the Central ON pushbuttons and a time delay set using the rotary switch RV.
AUTO1: In AUTO1 mode, (semi automatic motion: only switch off motion controlled), switch on/off takes place by means of universal pushbuttons, direction pushbuttons or central control pushbuttons. Switch-off takes place by means of one or several wireless motion sensors in case of no motion on expiry of the time delay set between 0 and 60 minutes using the lower rotary switch RV.
AUTO2: In AUTO2 mode (semi automatic motion and brightness: only switch off, motion and brightness controlled), switch on/off takes place by means of the universal pushbuttons, direction pushbuttons or central control pushbuttons. Switch-off takes place by means of one or several wireless motion/brightness sensors in case of no motion or insufficient brightness on expiry of the time delay set between 0 and 60 minutes using the lower rotary switch RV.
AUT03: In AUTO3 mode, (fully automatic motion: switch on and off, motion controlled), switch-on takes place in case of brightness threshold undershoot by means of one or several wireless motion/brightness sensors and switch-off takes place in case of no motion on expiry of time delay set between 0 and 60 minutes using lower rotary switch RV. In addition, switch on/off takes place by means of universal pushbuttons, direction pushbuttons or central control pushbuttons.
AUTO4: In AUTO4 mode (fully automatic motion and brightness: switch on and off, motion and brightness controlled), switch-on takes place in case of brightness threshold undershoot by means of one or several wireless motion/brightness sensors and switch-off takes place in case of no motion or sufficient brightness on expiry of time delay set between 0 and 60 minutes using lower rotary switch RV. In addition, switch on/off takes place by means of universal pushbuttons, direction pushbuttons or central control pushbuttons.
Once you have taught in an operating mode pushbutton, the 4 switches are configured with the following functions: top left AUTO, function according to the rotary switch position. Top right $O N$ with priority. Bottom left and right OFF with priority. When you select AUTO mode, the lamp lights up briefly and then goes out.
One FBH in the room is sufficient to measure brightness when the lighting comprises fluorescent lamps, energy saving lamps or LED lamps. If lighting consists of electric light bulbs or halogen lamps, an outdoor brightness sensor must be taught-in as Master for operating modes AUT02 and AUTO4.
If several sensors are taught-in, switch-off only takes place when all sensors report no motion or sufficient brightness.
The LED performs during the teach-in process according to the operating instructions. It shows wireless control commands by short flickering during operation.

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