## FSB61-230V

## $\min (J)$

central $\operatorname{up}_{\text {down }}$
$(\rightarrow))$ )
$\cdots$


Function rotary switches


Standard setting ex works.

Typical connection


## Without N connection, $1+1$ NO contact not potential free $4 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ AC, for roller blinds and shading systems. 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 .
Without N connection, not suitable for all motors.
If a power failure occurs, the device is switched off in a defined sequence.
In addition to the wireless control input via an internal antenna, this wireless actuator can also be controlled locally by a conventional 230V control switch previously mounted.
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.
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, of which one ore more central pushbuttons. The required function of this impulse group switch can then be selected:
GS1 = Group switch with pushbutton control and off delay in seconds. Both a wireless pushbutton with the function 'Up-Hold-Down-Hold' as well as the local pushbutton can be taught-in or a wireless pushbutton like a roller Venetian blind double pushbutton with pressing above 'Up' and pressing below 'Down'. Tap briefly to interrupt the movement immediately. Dynamic central control with and without priority can be implemented.
GS2 = Group switch same as GS1, central switch always without priority.
GS3 = Group switch same as GS2, in addition with double-click reverse function for the local pushbutton and a wireless pushbutton as universal switch taught-in appropriately: After double-clicking, the Venetian blind moves in the opposite direction until it is stopped by a brief tap.
GS4 = Group switch same as GS2, in addition with tip reverse function: The control pushbutton is initially in static mode. The relay is energised as long as the pushbutton is tapped so that the Venetian blind can be reversed in the opposite direction by short impulses.
$\mathbf{G R}=$ Group relay. As long as the wireless pushbutton is closed, a contact is closed. Then it reopens. On reception of the next wireless signal the other contact closes, etc.
Shading scene control: Up to 4 saved 'Down' running times are retrievable using the control signal of a pushbutton and double rocker taught-in as a scene pushbutton.
With control via GFVS software, operating commands for up and down with the exact travel time information can be started. As the actuator reports the exact elapsed time after each activity, even when driving was triggered by a pushbutton, the position of the shading is always displayed correctly in the GFVS software. Upon reaching the end positions above and below the position is automatically synchronized.
If a wireless outdoor brightness sensor FAH60 is also taught-in in addition to a scene pushbutton, the taught-in scenes 1,2 and 4 are executed automatically depending on the outdoor brightness.
Use the bottom rotary switch to set the time delay to the position 'Halt' in seconds. Select a delay time that is at least as long as the shading element or roller shutter needs to move from its end position to the other position.
When you teach in an FTK wireless window/door contact or a window handle sensor FFG7B-rw, a lock out protection is set when doors are opened to prevent Central Down and Scene Down.
The LED performs during the teach-in process according to the operating instructions. It shows wireless control commands by short flickering during operation.

