**Eltako**
E L E C T R O N I C S

DALI gateway

FDG14

CE

**Only skilled electricians may install this electrical equipment otherwise there is the risk of fire or electric shock!**

Temperature at mounting location:
-20°C up to +50°C.
Storage temperature: -25°C up to +70°C.
Relative humidity:
annual average value <75%.

**valid for devices from production week 14/16** (see bottom side of housing)

DALI gateway, bidirectional. Only 1 watt standby loss.
Modular device for DIN-EN 60715 TH35 rail mounting.
2 modules = 36 mm wide, 58 mm deep.
**Connection to the Eltako-RS485 bus. Bus cross wiring and power supply with jumper. Operation in conjunction with FAM14.**
Power supply 230 V at terminals N and L.
Supply 130 mA to the DALI +/- terminals for up to 64 pcs DALI devices.
The gateway FDG14 controls DALI devices with Enocean wireless transmitters.
**Groups 0-15** can be controlled and the **broadcast command** can be sent. In addition **DALI scenes 0-15** can be recalled.
DALI installations, which are to be fully controlled with the FDG14, must be configured in groups 0-15.
The configuration software or control modules for it are offered from well-known manufacturers of DALI components (eg Tridonic DALI XC).
The FDG14 internally saves the dimming value for each of the groups 0-15 and supplies this value as feedback. The same feedback telegrams are generated as for an FUD14.
The FDG14 occupies 16 BR14 device addresses. The feedbacks of the device

addresses correspond to the dimming values of the DALI groups 0-15 in ascending order.
Feedback signals can be converted by PCT14 for each single group from a dimming value telegram (%) to push-button telegram (ON/OFF). BR14 actuators can then be activated by the feed-back signals.
The FDG14 fulfils the function of the DALI master and the DALI power supply.
The rotary switches can only teach in pushbuttons for groups 0-8 and DALI scenes 0-9. Activation telegrams for groups 9-15 and scenes 10-15 are only possible by entries in PCT14.
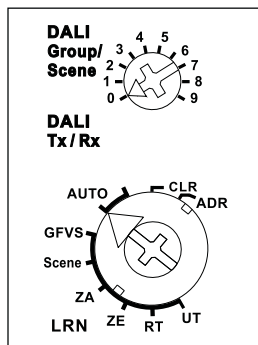**Important: Wireless pushbuttons always need to be double-clicked when they are taught-in manually in the FDG14. CLR only needs a single click.**
A direction pushbutton or universal pushbutton with identical ID and identical pushbutton can be taught in several times in different groups. The group last selected is always valid. Therefore, a pushbutton can either switch only one group or broadcast to all groups.
One FBH per group can also be taught in. With a manual teach-in this always acts dependent on brightness. With PCT14 you can also set the brightness threshold.
The delay time for switch-off after no motion is detected can be set together in minutes (1 ... 60) for the FBH devices of all groups. The default is 3 minutes.

**Function rotary switches**



**Operation:** After switching on the power supply, the complete DALI bus is scanned after the RS485 bus scan of the FAM14. The green LED of the FDG14 then flickers for several seconds. All existing DALI devices are detected together with their short addresses and the minimum brightness (MIN LEVEL), dimming speed (FADE RATE and FADE TIME) and group assignment saved in the DALI device are read out. The least possible minimum brightness is determined from this data and the dimming speed for groups 0...15. All DALI devices in a group must have the same dimming speed, so each group can be dimmed at an individual speed. The allowable range for the FADE RATE is 16 to 179 steps per second. The FADE TIME must be set to a value higher than 0.7 s. The DALI scan must be performed each time a change of the settings has been made. For this, the lower rotary switch of the FDG14 must be set to AUTO again.

**Universal pushbutton:** Switch on and off or dim up and down.

**Direction pushbutton:** 'Switch on and dim up' on one side and 'Switch off and dim down' on the other side.

**ZE:** Switches on at maximum brightness (100%). A dimming value in % can be defined with PCT14.

**ZA:** Switches off. 'Soft OFF' can be deactivated with PCT14.

**FBH:** A wireless motion detector and brightness sensor FBH can be taught-in. It is only evaluated as a motion detector. A brightness threshold at which the lighting is switched on dependent on the brightness (in addition to motion) can be defined with PCT14. If no motion is detected, switch-off takes place after 3 minutes. The switch-off delay can be set between 1 and 60 minutes.

**FTK:** When the window is opened, the light switches on. When the window is closed, the light switches off.

**GFVS:** With a dimming value telegram for one group, the blocking bit only acts on the group pushbutton for this group. With Broadcast, you can still change the group. With a dimming value telegram for all groups (Broadcast), the blocking bit only acts on the Broadcast pushbutton. You can still change the
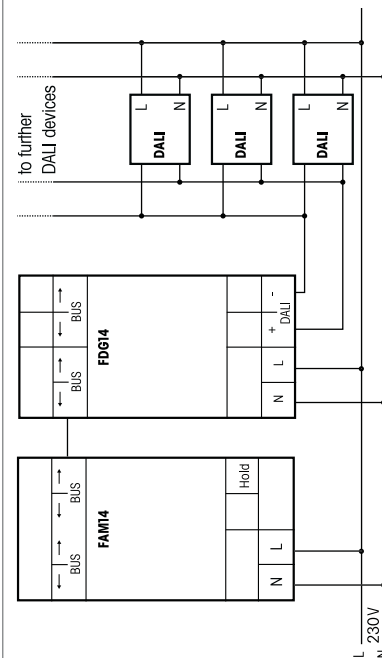
groups using group pushbuttons.
**The yellow LED** lights up permanently when the power supply is applied.
**The red LED** lights up when a wireless signal is received.
**The green LED** lights up when data is sent to DALI operating units or is received from DALI operating units.

**Typical connection**

**Teaching-in wireless sensors in wireless actuators**
**All sensors must be taught-in in the actuators so that they can detect and execute commands.**

**Teaching-in FDG14**
The teach-in memory is clear on delivery from the factory. To ensure that a device was not previously taught-in, **clear the complete memory:**
Turn the lower rotary switch to CLR. The red LED flashes at a high rate. Within 10 seconds, turn the upper rotary switch three times to right stop (turn clockwise) and back again. The LED stops flashing and goes out after 2 seconds. All taught-in sensors are cleared.

**Clear single taught-in sensors** in the same way as in the teach-in procedure, except that you set the lower rotary switch to CLR. The LED previously flashing at a high rate goes out.

### Teaching-in sensors:
1. Set the upper rotary switch to the required group:

   0..8 = Group 0..8

   9 = Broadcast
2. Set the lower rotary switch to the required teach-in function. The red LED flickers at a low rate.

   **UT** = Teach in universal pushbutton

   **RT** = Teach in direction pushbutton, direction pushbuttons are automatically taught-in fully when pressed.

   Depending on where the button is pressed, the functions for switch-on and dim-up are defined on one side and switch-off and dim-down on the other side.

   **ZE** = teach in 'central on'

   **ZA** = teach in 'central off'

   **Scene** = pushbutton for DALI scene recall (with the upper rotary switch, the required DALI Scene 0..9 is selected); teach in FBH and FTK.

   **GFVS** = teach in PC with GFVS software; teach in 4-way light scene pushbutton. A complete pushbutton with double rocker is taught in.
3. Quickly confirm the pushbutton to be taught-in by pressing it 2x in a row ('double-click'). The LED goes out.

A pushbutton (rocker end) can not be taught in several groups.

To teach-in further sensors, turn the lower rotary switch briefly away from its position. Continue the procedure from pos 1.

After teach-in, the lower rotary switch is set to AUTO.

### Saving light scenes
Up to four brightness values can be saved using a 4-way light scene pushbutton.
1. Set the required brightness value using a previously taught-in universal pushbutton or direction pushbutton.
2. Within 60 seconds, press one of the four rocker ends of the previously taught-in light scene pushbutton for longer than 3 seconds but less than 5 seconds to save the brightness value.
3. To save other light scenes, repeat from point 1.

### Retrieving light scenes
Up to four brightness values are retrievable using a 4-way light scene pushbutton:

pushbutton with double rocker;
top left = light scene 1 (ex factory 30%),
top right = light scene 2 (60%),
bottom left = light scene 3 (100%) and
bottom right = light scene 4 (0%).

### Issue device address for the FDG14:
Turn the rotary switch on the FAM14 to Pos. 1 and its lower LED lights up red. Turn the lower rotary switch on the FDG14 to ADR and the LED flashes at a low rate. After the address of the FAM14 is issued, its lower LED lights up green for 5 seconds and the LED of the FDG14 goes out.

When you issue addresses using FAM14, 2 virtual FDG14 devices are generated, each with 8 consecutive device addresses. Therefore you must assure that there is an address gap of at least 16 consecutive addresses in the bus before issuing addresses. In the case of address gaps between 9 and 15, address conflicts occur. The best remedy is to start by issuing new addresses with FDG14. When you issue addresses with PCT14, this condition does not exist since the device is detected and displayed with 16 device addresses.

### Clear device configuration:
Set the lower rotary switch to CLR. The LED flashes at a high rate. Within the next 10 seconds, turn the upper rotary switch three times to left stop (turn anticlockwise) and away again.
The LED stops flashing and goes out after 5 seconds. The factory settings are restored.

### Clear device configuration and device address:
Set the lower rotary switch to CLR. The LED flashes at a high rate. Within the next 10 seconds, turn the upper rotary switch six times to left stop (turn anticlockwise) and away again.
The LED stops flashing and goes out after 5 seconds. The factory settings are restored and the device address is cleared.

### Configure FDG14:
The following points can be configured using the PC PCT14 tool:
- Parameters for FBH
- Light scenes in %
- Dimming value in % for one pushbutton
- Dimming value in % for Central 'ON' (DIRECT ARC POWER)
- Central 'ON' without 'soft ON' (RECAL MAX LEVEL)
- Central 'OFF' without 'soft OFF' (OFF)
- Issue or clear device address

**Caution: Do not forget the 'Disconnect link to FAM' in the PC Tool. No wireless commands are executed while there is a link between the PC Tool and the FAM14.**

### DALI-System
In the system the DALI Gateway acts as a central control component (master controller), which also ensures the power supply of the DALI interface. The DALI devices, eg. DALI ballasts, operate as command receiver (slave), which only return states or status messages to the master upon request. It is solely the task of the DALI Gateway to send commands received via wireless control to the DALI line and to control the devices. The use of other DALI control components in multi-master mode, eg an additional DALI center, a DALI potentiometer or mains voltage pushbuttons, are unnecessary and may lead to malfunctions in the DALI system in some cases. For this reason it is necessary to remove other components of the system - especially when retrofitting existing DALI installations.

**Must be kept for later use!**
We recommend the housing for operating instructions GBA14.

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