


| SK08-AN2 | | Analog Modul 2-fold | Product Group 1 |
|---|----------|---|-----------------|
| KNX, Indoor / Outdoor, IP54/65 | | Document: 3810_ex_SK08-AN2.pdf | Article No. |
|  | SK08-AN2 | <p>KNX Dataconverter / controller for monitoring and control of two analog voltages. Input range 0 .. 10VDC.</p> <p>Factory setting: 0 .. 10V corresponds to KNX value = 0 .. 10.00 changeable</p> <p>Plastic housing: (115 x 65 x 55) mm IP54/65</p> | 30806202 |

| | | | |
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8.1 Application Description

Operating Principals and Areas of Application

The production series S8 uses sensors and controllers for a number of physical and chemical measurements for indoor and outdoor areas.

The measurement system SK08-AN2 measures and controls two analog voltage values in the range of 0 to 10VDC. The measured voltage value will then be digitalized and output to the KNX bus.

The upper value of the measuring range can be set using a potentiometer.
The supply of the sensors may internally via the KNX bus or by an external supply voltage (galvanic separation) ensue.

More detailed information on how to connect and adjust the measuring range can be found in the Product Page.

A number of controller models with various functions are available.
The controller can be switched on or off by an enable / disable object via the KNX bus.

KNX sensors are set up using the ETS (Tool Software) with the associated application program.
The device is delivered unprogrammed.
All functions are parameterized and programmed by ETS.
The controller can be switched on or off by activation or locking via the KNX bus.

Functions

Voltage measurement with

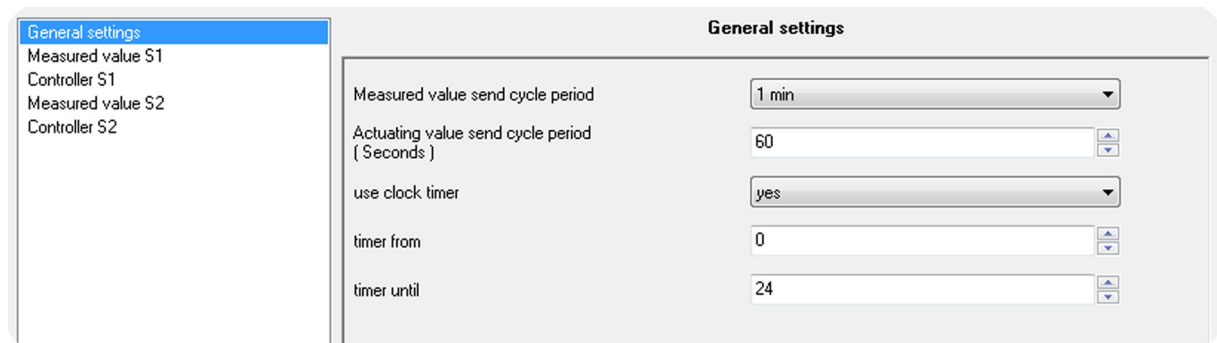
- Two position controller with switch and pulse 1-bit output or
- PI controller with continuous 8-bit or pulse-width modulated 1-bit output
- Measured Value can be periodically displayed or when value changes
- Adjustable periodic display of control variable (parameterized)
- Adjustable release and lock with all controllers (parameterized)
- Threshold alarm for upper and lower thresholds
- Auxiliary quantity of set value or threshold via the bus
- Measuring range from 0 to 10VDC
- Adjustment of the supply voltage for the sensors
- Galvanic isolation of the sensors from the KNX bus possible (external supply required)



8.2 KNX Parameter

| | | | |
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8.2.1 General Settings



General Settings - SK08-AN2

| Parameter | Setting | Description |
|----------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Measured value send cycle period | 1 .. 120 minutes | The transmission period of the measurement values that are to be sent cyclically. In the parameter set „Measured value x“ you can determine if the measurement values are sent periodically. |

General Settings - SK08-AN2 (continue)

| Parameter | Setting | Description |
|--|---|---|
| Actuating value send cycle period (Seconds) | 10 .. 250 | The transmission period of the correcting variables of the controller that are to be sent cyclically. In the parameter set „Controller x“ you can determine if the measurement values are sent periodically. |
| Use clock timer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Yes | When the timer is used, two additional parameters (timer from / to) and the objects 58 „device time“ and 59 „device date“ are available. |
| Timer from Timer until | 0 .. 24 hours | The controller output can be locked depending on the time of day. The time in which the controller is unlocked must be entered here. In the parameter set „Controller x“ you can determine if the timer function is to be used for a specified controller. |



8.2.2 Measured Value S1 .. S2

General settings

Measured value S1

Controller S1

Measured value S2

Controller S2

Measured value S1

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Measured value send periodical | no |
| Measured value send by change | no |
| Type datapoint | 2byte float |
| Auxiliary object is | Setpoint |
| Auxiliary value store by change | no |
| Lower limit | 1 |
| Lower limit (*10 ^x) | 2 |
| Upper limit | 1 |
| Upper limit (*10 ^x) | 2 |
| Multiplication mantissa | 30769 |
| Multiplication exponent | -8 |
| Offset mantissa | 0 |
| Offset exponent | 0 |
| Differential gaps send/limits | 1 |
| Differential gaps send/limits (* 10 ^x) | 0 |

Measured Value S1 .. S2 - SK08-AN2

| Parameter | Setting | Description |
|--|--|--|
| Measured value send cyclical | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Yes | The transmission period can be parameterized in the parameter set „General Settings“. |
| Measured value send by change | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Yes | The necessary change can be set in the parameter „Differential gab send / limits“. |
| Type datapoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-Byte float • 4-Byte float | Measured Data Output and Auxiliary Data are defined concurrently. |
| Auxiliary object is | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setpoint • Upper limit • Lower limit | Every controller has an auxiliary object which can control either the set point of the controller or the limit values. |
| Auxiliary value store by change | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Yes | When the auxiliary data is changed the new value is carried over to EEPROM and saved in case of a bus voltage breakdown. This should be used only when the data is not frequently changed as EEPROM has only a limited memory cycle. |
| Lower limit | -999 .. +999 | Here the lower limit is set. If the lower limit is exceeded 1 is sent on the object 5 / 12 „Output, Lower Limit“ and if crossed again 0 is sent. |
| Lower limit (*10^X) | -100 .. 100 | Sets the exponent for the Lower limit. |
| Upper limit | -999 .. 999 | Here the upper limit is set when the measured value blow this a 1 is set on the 4 / 11 „Output, Lower Limit“, exceeds the measured value again a 0 sent. |
| Upper limit (*10^X) | -100 .. 100 | Sets the exponent for the Upper limit. |
| Multiplication mantissa | -32768 .. 32767 | Sets the mantissa of the multiplier. |
| Multiplication exponent | -100 .. 100 | Sets the exponent of the Multiplier. |
| <p>With the multiplier mantissa / exponent, the displayed value (KNX) of the measured voltage can be adjusted.</p> <p>The used value type (data type) must cover the desired value range.</p> $10V_{ref} * (KNX_{value \text{ for } U_{measure}}) / (U_{measure} * 32767)$ | | <p>For example: 5V should be displayed in the KNX bus with 5000.</p> <p>Data type at least 2-byte</p> $10V_{ref} * (5000) / (5V * 32767) = 0,305185$ <p>Move the comma until the number is just below 32767.</p> <p>Then follows for: Mantissa: 30518 Exponent: Number of comma shift = -5</p> |

Measured Value S1 .. S2 - SK08-AN2 (continue)

| Parameter | Setting | Description |
|--|-----------------|--|
| Offset mantissa | -32768 .. 32767 | Sets the Exponent of the Offset. This value is added to the measured value. |
| Offset exponent | -100 .. 100 | Sets the Exponent of the Offset. |
| Differential gaps send/limits | -999 .. 999 | To reduce the bus load when a value is changed and to avoid multiple switching between measured data and thresholds should be made accordingly a hysteresis. |
| Differential gaps send/limits exponent (*10^X) | -100 .. 100 | Sets the exponent for the Differential gap. |

In order to limit the busload when the values change and to avoid multiple switching within the range of the limits, an appropriate hysteresis value should be applied.

8.2.3 Controller S1 .. S2

Controller S1 .. S2 - SK08-AN2

| Parameter | Setting | Description |
|---|--|---|
| Locking object | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> locked if 1 locked if 0 | When using the Locking object 7 „Input, enable / lock Sx“ the controller output is deactivated. The lock function can be set up for „release“ or „lock“. |
| Actuating variable at rising actual value | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increasing decreasing | The actuating direction of the controller can be adapted to the characteristics of the controlled system. |

Controller S1 .. S2 - SK08-AN2 (continue)

| Parameter | Setting | Description |
|--|---|---|
| Controller | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steady PI Controller • Switched PI Controller (PWM) • Two-Position Controller • Two-Position Controller Pulsed | The different controller types and the corresponding parameters are described in chapter 8.4 Notes . |
| Setpoint | -999 .. 999 | Set the Setpoint value. If selected at „Auxiliary Object is“ (section Measured Value), this value can be changed later by the KNX object auxiliary object. |
| Setpoint (*10^X) | -100 .. 100 | Sets the exponent for the Setpoint. |
| Proportional range mantissa | -999 .. 999 | see chapter 8.4 Notes - General Rules for Adjusting the PI Parameter |
| Proportional range exponent (*10^X) | -100 .. 100 | Exponent for prorortional range |
| Reset time (in minutes) | 0 .. 255 | see chapter 8.4 Notes - General Rules for Adjusting the PI Parameter |
| Actuating variable send periodical | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Yes | The cycle period is set in „General Settings“. |
| Actuating value distance to limit in % | 0 .. 50 | When the lower threshold is surpassed 0% is set, when the upper threshold is surpassed 100% will be set. This is important for actuators which do not operate reliably at threshold levels. |
| Cycle duration in seconds | 0 .. 65535 | Total time of On and Off state. |
| Differential gab Cotroller | -999 .. 999 | see chapter 8.4 Notes - Two-Positon Control |
| Differential gab Cotroller (*10^X) | -100 .. 100 | Exponent for differential gab controller |
| Duty cycle in % | 0 .. 50 | duty cycle = pulse duration / cycle duration x 100 see chapter 8.4 Notes - Two-Positon Control with Pulsed Output |
| Use clock timer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Yes | The use of the clock timer can be enable / disable for each channel separately. |

8.3 KNX Objects

SK08-AN2 Objects

| Nr. | Name | Datenpunkttyp | Funktion |
|-----|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 0 | Input, calibration object | DPT | Calibration object |
| 1 | Input, calibration | DPT | Calibration value |
| 2 | Output, measured value S1 | DPT adjustable | Measured value |
| 3 | Input, auxiliary object S1 | DPT adjustable | Auxiliary value |
| 4 | Output, upper limit S1 | DPT 1.002 bool 1 Bit | Exceeding limit |
| 5 | Output, lower limit S1 | DPT 1.002 bool 1 Bit | Undercut limit |
| 6 | Output, controller S1 | DPT adjustable | Actuating value |
| 7 | Input, enable/lock S1 | DPT 1.001 switch 1 Bit | Enable/lock |
| 8 | Output, Object status S1 | DPT 1 Byte | Status |
| 9 | Output, measured value S2 | DPT adjustable | Measured value |
| 10 | Input, auxiliary object S2 | DPT adjustable | Auxiliary value |
| 11 | Output, upper limit S2 | DPT 1.002 bool 1 Bit | Exceeding limit |
| 12 | Output, lower limit S2 | DPT 1.002 bool 1 Bit | Undercut limit |
| 13 | Output, controller S2 | DPT adjustable | Actuating value |
| 14 | Input, enable/lock S2 | DPT 1.001 switch 1 Bit | Enable/lock |
| 15 | Output, Object status S2 | DPT 1 Byte | Status |
| 58 | Equipment time | DPT 10.001 time of day 3 Byte | Time |
| 59 | Equipment date | DPT 11.001 day of month 3 Byte | Date |

SK08-AN2 Object Description

| No. | Label | Description | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------|-----------|---------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---|------|---|-------------|---|------|---|-------------------------|---|------|----|
| 0 | Input, calibration object | <p>Through these two calibration objects, it is possible to change the Parameter settings predefined multiplier and offset via KNX bus. To change this setting via the bus, proceed as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Send a key (see table at the end of this section) to the object calibration object (Nr. 0). This will set the parameter changed in the next step. 2. Send the requested change to the object calibration. Thus, the mantissa of the parameter is changed. <p>Example: The offset of the measured value S2 should be changed. In the parameter the offset was predefined to 100 times 10 to -3. As a key 0xA2 is entered, and by repeatedly sending a +5, the value to 105 -> 110 -> 115 etc. changed the exponent (-3) remains unchanged.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Key</td> <td>Offset S1</td> <td>0xA0 (160_d)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Multiplication S1</td> <td>0xA1 (161_d)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Offset S2</td> <td>0xA2 (162_d)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Multiplication S2</td> <td>0xA3 (163_d)</td> </tr> </table> | Key | Offset S1 | 0xA0 (160 _d) | | Multiplication S1 | 0xA1 (161 _d) | | Offset S2 | 0xA2 (162 _d) | | Multiplication S2 | 0xA3 (163 _d) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Key | Offset S1 | | 0xA0 (160 _d) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Multiplication S1 | 0xA1 (161 _d) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Offset S2 | 0xA2 (162 _d) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Multiplication S2 | 0xA3 (163 _d) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Input, calibration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Output, Object status S1 | <p>The values of the individual bits are added and transmitted to the bus. The status functions monitor the controller status for purposes of reporting and troubleshooting.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Status:</th> <th>Bit-No.</th> <th>Hexadecimal</th> <th>Decimal</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Upper treshold exceeded</td> <td>0</td> <td>0x01</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lower treshold surpassed</td> <td>1</td> <td>0x02</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Actuating Variable not equal 0</td> <td>2</td> <td>0x04</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lock active</td> <td>3</td> <td>0x08</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Save auxiliary quantity</td> <td>4</td> <td>0x10</td> <td>16</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Status: | Bit-No. | Hexadecimal | Decimal | Upper treshold exceeded | 0 | 0x01 | 1 | Lower treshold surpassed | 1 | 0x02 | 2 | Actuating Variable not equal 0 | 2 | 0x04 | 4 | Lock active | 3 | 0x08 | 8 | Save auxiliary quantity | 4 | 0x10 | 16 |
| Status: | Bit-No. | | Hexadecimal | Decimal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upper treshold exceeded | 0 | 0x01 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lower treshold surpassed | 1 | 0x02 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Actuating Variable not equal 0 | 2 | 0x04 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lock active | 3 | 0x08 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Save auxiliary quantity | 4 | 0x10 | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Output, Object status S2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



8.4 Notes

Controller models available are the PI controller or a two-position controller. Both controllers are equipped with pulsed output. The pulsed two-position controller works with constant duty cycle, which like the cycle duration is parameterized. The duty cycle of the pulsed PI controller is variable and depends on the control variable (pulse-width modulation).

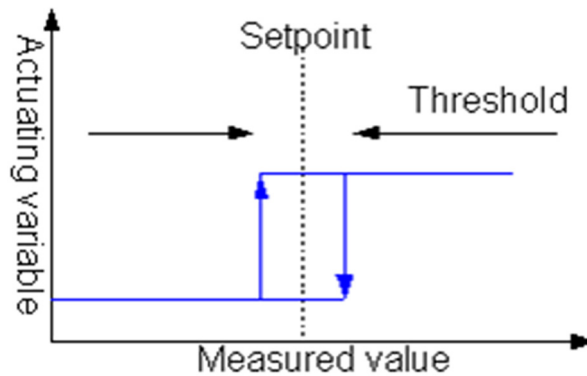
Two-Position Control

Two-position control is a very simple way of controlling.

Once the actual value (\pm half the switching difference) exceeds or falls below the set point a switch-on or switch-off command is sent to the bus.

Set the differential gap large enough to keep bus load to a minimum and configure the differential gap small enough to avoid extreme actual value fluctuations.

The two-position controller is parameterized using the set point and the switching threshold.

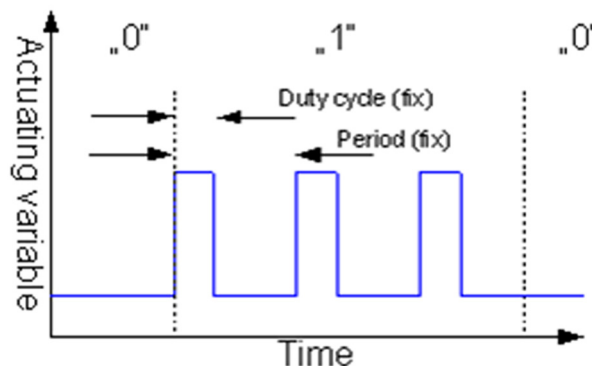


Two-Position Control with Pulsed Output

The controller works analogous to the two-position controller.

The actuating variable emits pulses with fixed duty cycle.

When the control variable reaches 40% in a cycle time of 10 minutes it will repeatedly turned on for 4 minutes and turned off for 6 minutes.



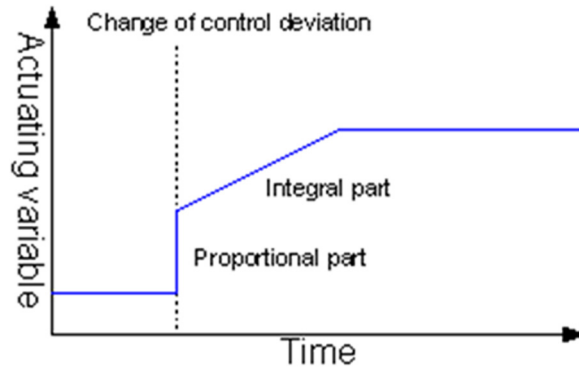
Continuous PI Control

To understand a PI controller one should think of an algorithm consisting of a proportional and integral part. By combining these two parts it is possible to get a quick and exact adjustment of the actuating variable.

The controller calculates the control variable every second.

It can constantly be updated and is displayed periodically (value parameterized) by the PI controller.

Through the integral part an offset is adjusted to 0 over a certain period of time.



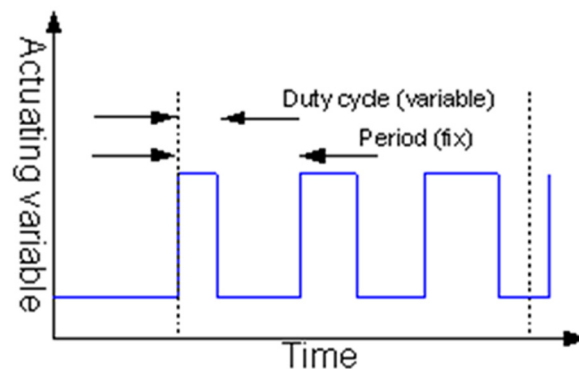
Continuous PI Control with Pulsed Output (PWM)

The controller works analogous to the PI controller, but the actuating variable emits pulses with a variable duty cycle.

PWM control sets the cycle duration of the transmission interval.

This allows a permanent on and off within the cycle time, which reaches an average valve position.

The duty cycle is determined indirectly via the integration time.



General Rules for Adjusting the PI Parameter

The reset time must be significantly larger than the delay time of the control system.

The proportional area corresponds to the reinforcement of the control circuit.

The smaller the proportional area, the larger the reinforcement is.

| Parameters | Effect |
|------------------------|---|
| Low Proportional Area | Quick adjustment to the setpoint. Strong overshoot when setpoint is compensated (continuous oscillation possible). |
| High Proportional Area | Slow correction of control deviations. No or few overshoots. |
| Short Integration Time | Rapid correction of control deviations. Danger of continuous oscillation. |
| Long Integration Time | Slow correction of control deviations. Little danger of overshoots or continuous oscillation. |

8.5 Product Page

The KNX controller SK08-AN2 is part of the S8 device series and serves to measure two analog voltage values between 0 and 12VDC.

The sensor / controller has two ports, each with a ground, a signal input and a supply voltage pin (e.g. for a sensor).

The device has an integrated KNX bus coupler and required, depending on the measurement electronics and configure, an additional voltage between 9 and 30 volts.

The transducer is located in a high-strength, extremely robust stable impact ABS plastic housing. Cover and base have a revolving groove and tongue system with neoprene gasket. The housing is IP54/65.

In the application software there are several controllers available (two-position or PI controller with continuous or pulsed output) separately for both channels.

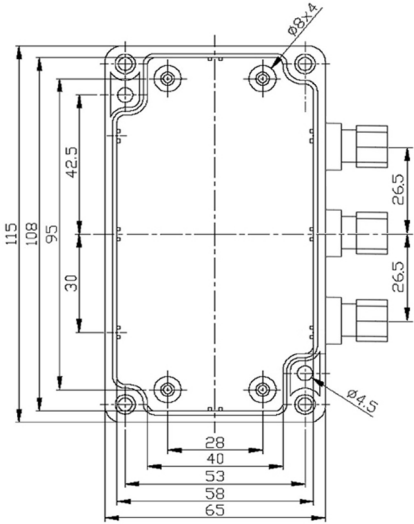
Additional functions include the display of upper and lower thresholds and switching between the set point and threshold.

The sensor is configured by ETS (Tool Software) and the application program. Controlling functions such as signal threshold and other adjustments are parameterized by the ETS.



Areas of Application

- Measurement of two analog voltage values between 0 and 10VDC (e.g. pressure sensors)
- Surveillance and control of chemical and physical measurements, sensor technology with voltage output.

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Analog Module for measurement of two analog voltage values (e.g. pressure sensors etc.)</p> <p>Measurement Range Input Voltage: adjustable 0 .. 12VDC</p> <p>Operating Voltage: 21 .. 32VDC Power Consumption: approx. 240mW (bei 24VDC)</p> <p>Auxiliary Voltage: Depending on used measuring electronics (e.g. 9 .. 30VDC)</p> <p>Operation Temperature: -20 .. +55°C Storage Temperature: -20 .. +85°C</p> <p>Protection Class: IP54/65</p> |  |
|---|--|

8.6 Technical Data

Technical Data - SK08-AN2

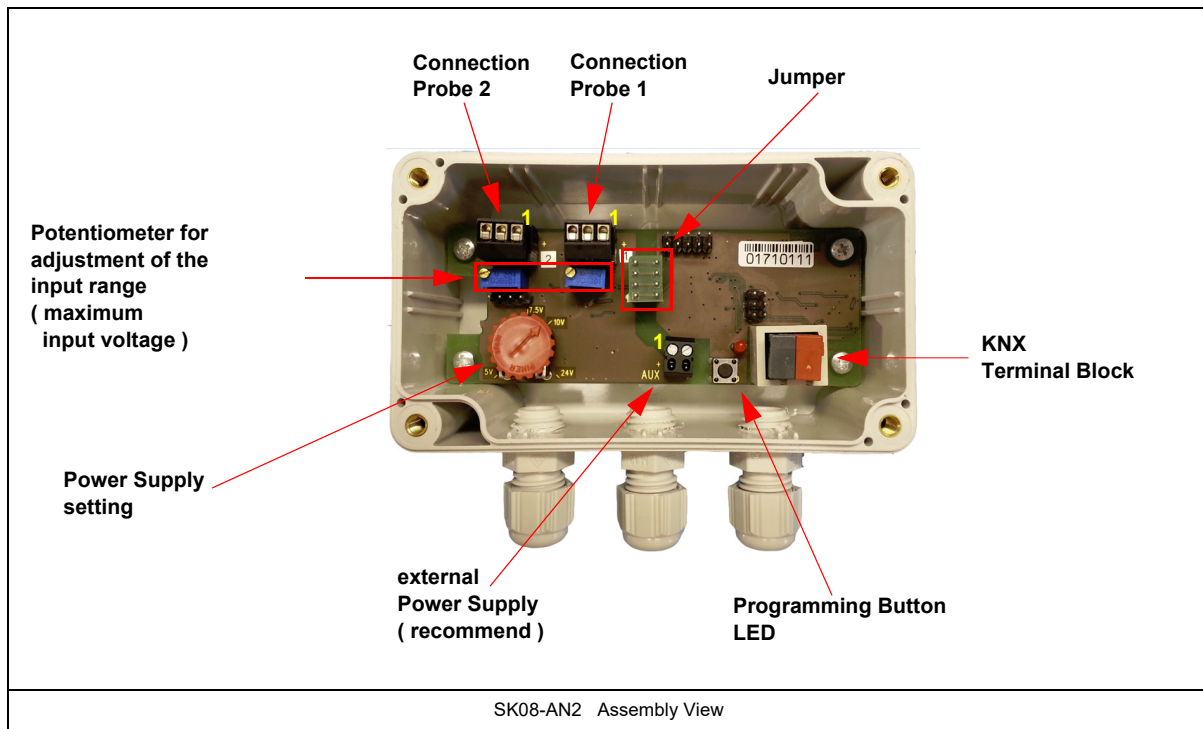
| | |
|---|--|
| Measured Value | Analog voltage |
| Sending Options | no sending, cyclical sending when change occurs |
| Parameter | Cyclical sending with variable periods, sending when change occurs with hysteresis |
| Objektyp S1 .. S2 | 1-Byte unsigned, 1-Byte signed 2-Byte unsigned, 2-Byte signed, 2-Byte float 4-Byte unsigned, 4-Byte signed, 4-Byte float |
| Controller Modi | Steady PI controller Switched PI controller (PWM) Two-Position controller Two-Position controller Pulsed |
| Parameter Steady PI controller | Setpoint, reset time, proportional factor, controller mode |
| Parameter Switched PI controller (PWM) | Setpoint, reset time, proportional factor, controller, cycle duration, threshold pitch |
| Parameter Two-Position controller | Setpoint, differential gap, controller mode |
| Parameter Two-Position controller Pulsed | Setpoint, differential gap, controller mode, cycle duration, duty cycle |
| Lock Function | All controller parameterizable as enable or lock |
| Controller Variables Output | depends on Controller Modi 1-Byte unsigned, 1-Bit Switch |
| Setpoint value send cyclical | None or 10-250 seconds, parameterizable |
| Limits S1 .. S2 | Upper limit, Lower limit |
| Auxiliary Value | Setpoint, Lower limit or Upper limit |
| Bus power failure | Saving changed auxiliary quantities, parameterizable |
| Measurement range adjustment | Yes |
| Ambient Temperature Electronic Measuring Equipment Casing | Operation: -20 .. +55°C Storage: -20 .. +85°C |
| Ambient Humidity | 0 .. 95% rH not condensating |

Technical Data - SK08-AN2 (continue)

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Operating Voltage | KNX bus voltage 21 .. 32VDC |
| Power Consumption | approx. 240mW (at 24VDC) |
| Auxiliary voltage | Depending on used measuring electronics 9 .. 30VDC |
| Bus Coupler | integrated |
| Inbetriebnahme mit der ETS | ARC_S8.vd5 Produkt: S8-AN2 |
| Circuit Points | 2-pole clamps (red / black) |
| Protection Class | IP54/65 |
| Assembly Type Transducer | Assembly with 2 screws |
| Casing Transducer | Plastic grey |
| Casing Dimensions | (115 x 65 x 55) mm (L x W x H) |
| Article number | 30806202 |

8.7 Startup

The KNX Sensor is set up using the ETS (Tool Software) and the applicable application program.
The sensor is delivered unprogrammed.
All functions are programmed and parameterized with ETS.
Please read the ETS instructions.



Connection and adjustment

Supply voltage of the sensors

The supply voltage of the sensors can be adjusted using the potentiometer "power supply setting" the sensors used. The maximum power of both channels (in total) is 360mW @ 24VDC.

Electrically isolated mode (recommend)

In this mode, the measurement and KNX side is completely isolated. Benefits include lower susceptibility to interference.

In this case, the jumper must be removed.

The permissible supply voltage is between 9 .. 30VDC

see *Connection Diagrams*

Not electrically isolated

In this mode, the measurement and KNX side is not isolated. Disadvantage is a higher susceptibility.

In this case, the jumper must be present.

see *Connection Diagrams*

The selected mode and the supply voltage affects both channels equally. It is not possible to set the channels separately.

| Assignment of Terminals | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| External supply voltage 9 .. 30VDC | Two-pole connection block | Pin 1 (+) Pin 2 | Input positive (Common) |
| Connection probe 1 and Connection probe 2 | Three-pole connection block | Pin 1 (+) Pin 2 Pin 3 | Output positive Input measuring signal (Common) |

Factory setting

When supplied, the supply voltage of the sensor connections on 10VDC (not isolated) is set.

The two input ranges of values are set to 0 to 10 VDC.

The default settings in the ETS application are set at levels so the maximum measurable voltage (set by potentiometer (to factory settings 10VDC)) corresponds to a 10 as 2 byte float on the KNX bus.

Individual setting example:

$U_{\text{measure}} = 0..10\text{VDC}$; KNX Output -5000 to +5000 corresponds to a range of 10000;

$$10V_{\text{ref}} * (\text{KNX}_{\text{value for } U_{\text{measure}}}) / (U_{\text{measure}} * 32767)$$

$$10V_{\text{ref}} * (10000) / (10V * 32767) = 0,305185$$

Multiplier mantissa = 30518

Multiplier exponent = -5

Zero Offset

Offset mantissa = -5

Offset exponent = 3 corresponds to -5000

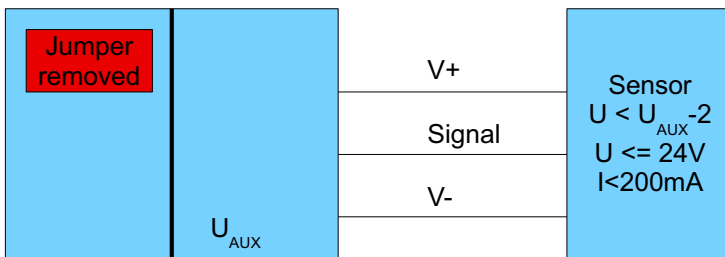
With this offset setting they achieve an output of -5000 to +5000

Connection Diagrams

Case1 for Isolated Low-Power Sensors:

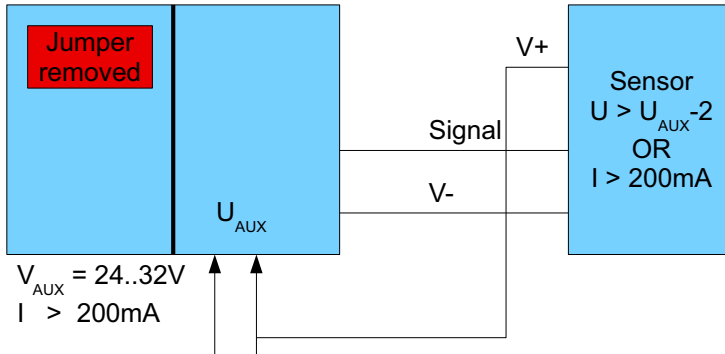


Case2 for Non-Isolated or Medium-Power Sensors:



$V_{AUX} = 24..32V$
 $I_{MAX} = 200mA$

Case3 for High-Power Sensors:



$V_{AUX} = 24..32V$
 $I > 200mA$



8.8 Assembly

The Sensor SK08-AN2 is for outdoor and (moist) indoor areas. It fulfills protection class IP54/65.
The sensor is attached to the wall with two screws

The cables of the measured signals are connected to the illustrated place in the Figure. Run the KNX bus cable through the housing openings (PG Connection), after the sensor was attached to the wall or ceiling.
Pull the KNX bus terminal block from the device. After connecting the cable to the bus terminal block, this may again be attached to the sensor assembly.
After programming the lid is sealed with the cover screws. In order to comply with protection class IP54/65, the supplied gasket is carefully inserted in the lid.

Be careful not to damage the electronics with tools and cable heads.

In Case of Bus Voltage Recurrence

All changes made using the help key for the KNX bus are saved if the device has been correctly parameterized.
The controller and outputs start with their current values and the ETS parameter settings are saved.

Discharge Program and Reset Sensor

In order to delete the programming (projecting) and to reset the module back to delivery status, it must be switched to zero potential (disconnect the bus coupler).

Press and hold the programming button while reconnecting the EIB bus coupler and wait until the programming LED lights up (approx. 5-10 seconds).

Now you can release the programming button.

The module is ready for renewed projecting.

If you release the programming button too early, repeat the aforementioned procedure.

Imprint

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