

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Application description |  |
|--------------------------------|---|

KNX push-button 1, 2, 3 and 4gang

Electrical/mechanical data: see the operating instructions for the product



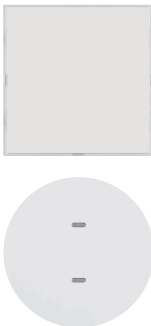


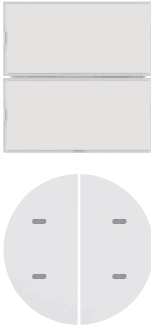














































| | Order number | Product designation | Application programme | TP product  Radio product  |
|---|--|----------------------------|---|---|
|  | 8014 13 XX 8016 17 XX 8016 18 XX | KNX push-button 1gang |  |  |
|  | 8014 23 XX 8016 27 XX 8016 28 XX | KNX push-button 2gang |  |  |
|  | 8014 33 XX 8016 37 XX | KNX push-button 3gang |  |  |
|  | 8014 43 XX 8016 47 XX | KNX push-button 4gang |  |  |

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1. General

1.1 General information about this application description

This document describes the programming and parameterisation of easy compliant KNX products with the aid of the *configuration tool*.


1.2 Programming software configuration tool

The application programs for the KNX products are already preinstalled in the configuration tool.

- i** If the current application software is not available in the configuration tool, then the configuration tool must be updated (see "Configuration tool" installation handbook).

1.3 Commissioning

The commissioning process for the push-buttons refers primarily to the linking of the buttons (hereinafter inputs) and the switch actuator outputs (hereinafter outputs) as well as the selection of the respective push-button functions (switching, dimming, roller shutter/blind, etc.).

- i** The commissioning process for the configuration tool can be found in the corresponding instructions.
- i** Programming with the configuration tool is restricted to just one bus line and does not require a line coupler. As a result, it is possible to combine wired and wireless-network (quicklink ) KNX devices.

2. Functional and device description

2.1 Device overview

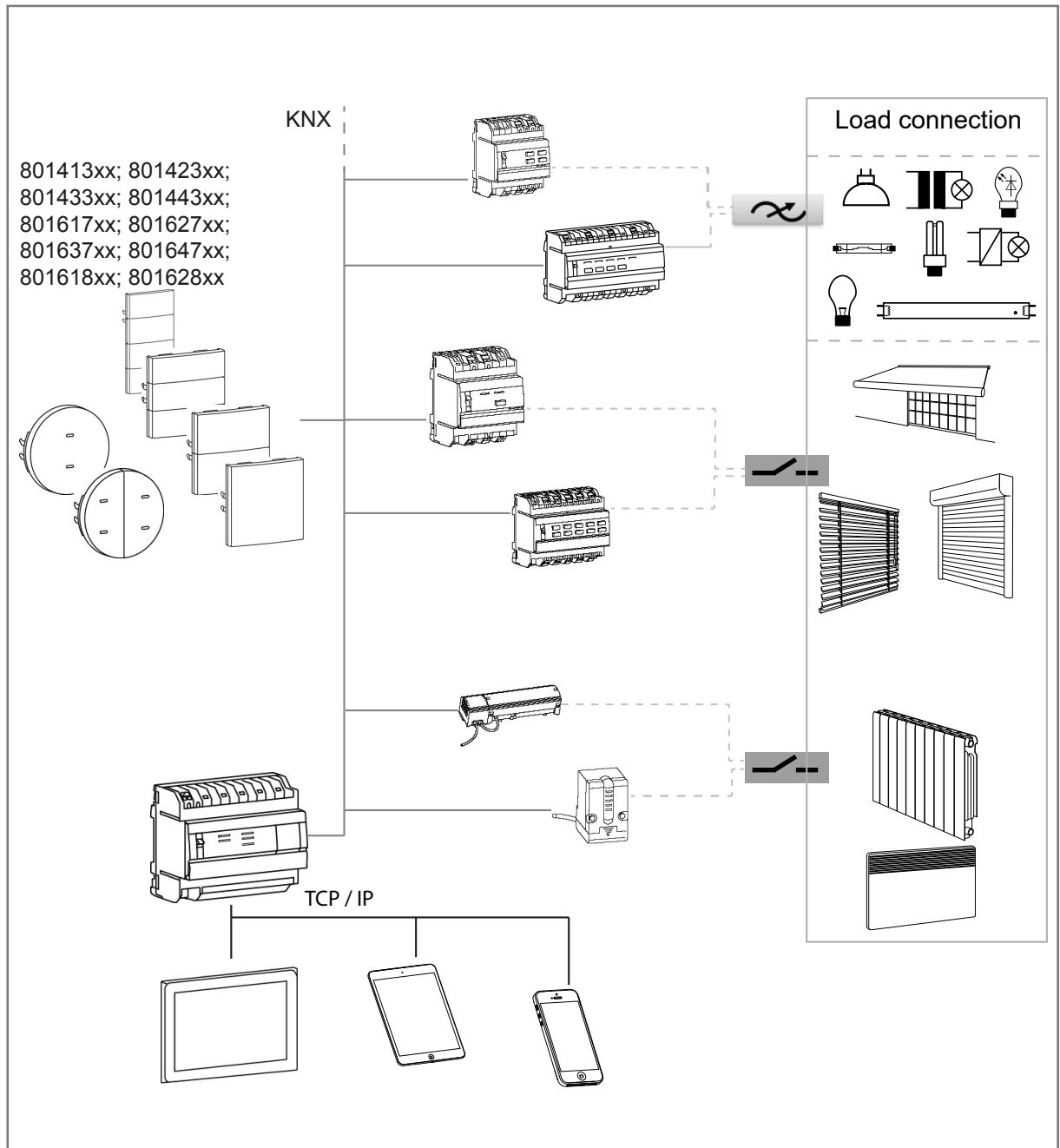


Figure 1: Device overview

2.2 Functional description

The devices, 1 - 4gang push-buttons, are only functional with a flush-mounted bus coupling unit (WUT04). The following functions can be assigned to the inputs:

- Switching
- Dimming
- Blind/roller shutter
- Scene
- Priority
- Heating/cooling

The assignment of the various functions is freely selectable for each input and is defined by parameterisation. Depending on the parameterised functions, telegrams are transmitted to the KNX system bus. These trigger the corresponding switching, dimming, blind/roller shutter functions, open or save light scenes and set dimming, brightness or temperature values by touching the button.

2.3 Operating concept

The function of the individual push-buttons/inputs depends on the programming of the push-button. Depending on the version, devices are fitted with up to eight pressing points.

Button/input

The left (1) or right (2) side are designated as input. The respective inputs can work independently of each other → single-surface operation (e.g. left button area → Roller shutter no UP/DOWN and right button area → Lighting ON/OFF) but can also work together in a single function → two-surface operation (switching lighting left on/right off).

Arrangement of the buttons/inputs

The following view shows the order/arrangement of the buttons/inputs.

The 4gang push-button is pictured here as an example. The arrangement is identical for the 1gang, 2gang and 3gang variants. The numbers 1 - 8 correspond to those of the inputs (buttons).

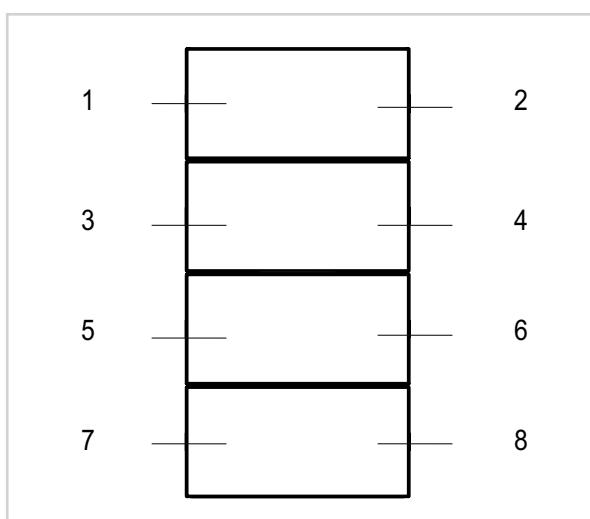


Figure 2: Button/input assignment – numbering in configuration tool S.1

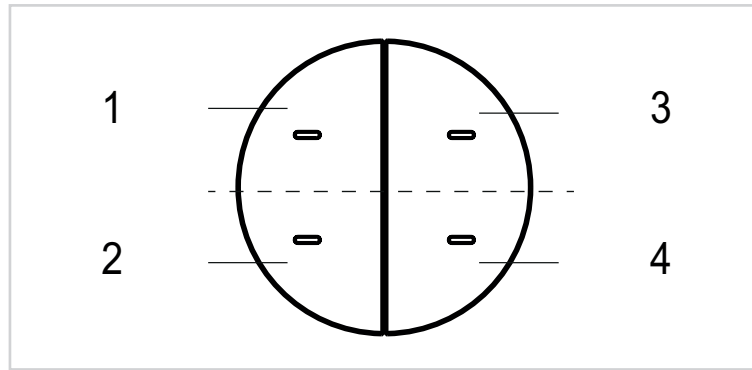


Figure 3: Button/input assignment – numbering in configuration tool R.x

2.3.1 Operating instructions

The device differentiates between short and long touch operations.

- Short touch operation
 - Switch lighting
 - Shutter/blind step operation
 - Operating mode changeover, etc.
- Long touch operation
 - Dimming the lighting
 - Move command (move) roller shutter/blind
 - Saving of a scene

2.3.2 Range of functions

- A function can be assigned to each button (input).
- Each individual button can be used for one function from lighting, dimming, roller shutter, heating/cooling.

Lighting:

Each button can be assigned one of the following functions: "On, Off, Switching, Toggle switch, Timer, Priority on/off toggle, Scene, Deactivate automatic control toggle".

Dimming:

Each button can be assigned one of the following functions: Dimming up (on), Dimming down (off), Dimming up/down, Dimming, Dimming (dimming value in %), Scene and Automatic control deactivation toggle.

Roller shutter:

Each button can be assigned one of the following functions: Blind/roller shutter up/down, Roller shutter position, Slat angle, Roller shutter and slat position, Priority up/down toggle, Scene and Automatic control deactivation toggle.

Heating/cooling:

Each button can be assigned one of the following functions: Comfort mode, Eco mode, Standby mode, Protection mode (frost protection), Setpoint offset, Priority comfort toggle, Priority protection toggle, Heating/cooling toggle, Scene and Automatic control deactivation toggle.

- Each button has an RGB status LED.
 - The colour of the RGB status LED for on or off is to be set in centrally.
 - The following settings are available to activate the status LEDs: **Always on/off**, as **Status display (on/up/down at 1)** or **Status display blinking at 1**.
- The backlighting can be set to **Always on**, **Always off** or as **Status display (on/up/down at 1)**.
- The full lighting on the device, the status LED and the backlighting can be fully switched off using an external command.
- The device has an internal temperature sensor and connecting terminals for an external temperature sensor. In addition, the room temperature can be measured, processed and sent to the bus.

2.4 Functional overview

The functions described in the following section enable the individual configuration of the device inputs or outputs.

i The symbols pictured are also pictured as a total overview in the appendix.

2.4.1 No function

The **No function** function means that no function is assigned to the button. The button is disabled.

2.4.2 Lighting

On / Off

With the **On/Off** function, the lighting is switched on or off when the relevant configured button is pressed.

Switching (push-button function)

The Switching

Toggle switch

The **Toggle switch** function switches on the lighting upon the first key-press and switches it off again upon the second.

Timer

The **Timer** function enables the actuator output to be switched on for an adjustable duration. The switching time can be interrupted before the delay time elapses. An adjustable switch-off warning signals the end of the delay time by inverting the output state for 1 s.

Priority toggle (On / Off

The **Priority** function makes it possible to specify a defined state or to force a defined state of the function.

Scene

In the **Scene** function, several switching/dimming/blind outputs can be grouped together and switched on/off at the touch of a button. A maximum of 8 scenes can be created.

Automatic control deactivation toggle

This function can be used for time-controlled switching, interrupting and deactivating of ongoing operations, e.g. lighting.

Communication commands Lighting function

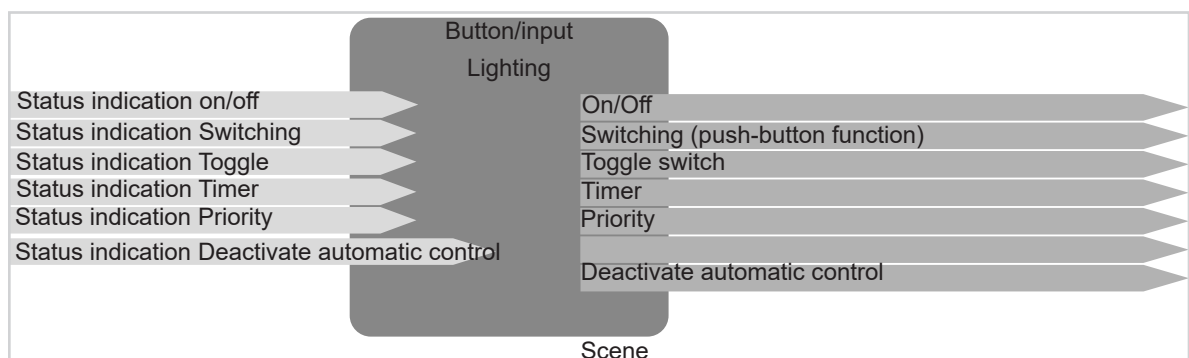


Figure 4: Input/output signals Lighting function

2.4.3 Dimming

Dimming up (on) / Dimming down (off)

With the **Dimming** function, the lighting or lighting circuit can be dimmed up or down (long press of the button) or switched on or off (short press of the button) by pressing the relevant configured button.

Dimming Up/Down

With the **Dimming up/down** function, the lighting can be dimmed up/down with the same button.

Dimming (Dimming value %)

The lighting is assigned a certain brightness value with the **Dimming (dimming value %)** function.

Scene

In the **Scene** function, several switching/dimming/blind outputs can be grouped together and switched on/off at the touch of a button. A maximum of 8 scenes can be created.

Automatic control deactivation toggle

This function can be used for time-controlled switching, interrupting and deactivating of ongoing operations, e.g. lighting.

Communication commands Function dimming

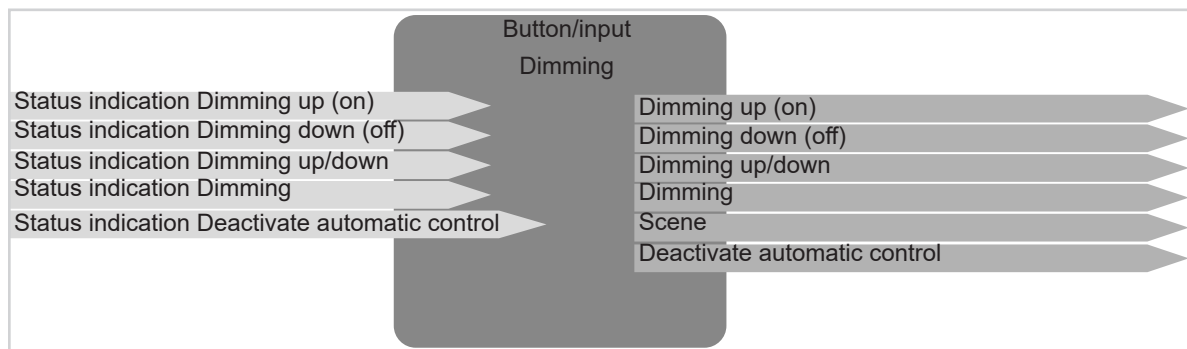


Figure 5: Input/output signals Dimming function

All functions from the **Lighting** function group can be linked with a dimming output. However, only the relevant **switching command** is executed in the switch output.

2.4.4 roller shutters

The shutter function allows blinds, shutters, awnings or similar hangings to be opened and closed.

Roller shutters up / down - Blinds up / down

With these functions, it is possible to move a roller shutter/blind up/down or to open/close an awning, for example, by pressing the button.

Position roller shutter / roller shutter and slat / Slat angle

With these functions, it is possible to set the position of the roller shutter/blind or the angle of the slat by pressing the button.

Priority up toggle / down toggle

With these functions, it is possible to impose the up/down command in a roller shutter/blind actuator by pressing the button; in other words, the position that is currently set is interrupted and Priority mode is switched on. The Priority function makes it possible to specify a defined state or to force a defined state of the function., Example: window cleaner function.

Scene

In the **Scene** function, several switching/dimming/blind outputs can be grouped together and switched on/off at the touch of a button. A maximum of 8 scenes can be created.

Automatic control deactivation toggle

This function can be used for time-controlled switching, interrupting and deactivating of ongoing operations, e.g. blinds.

Communication commands Function roller shutter

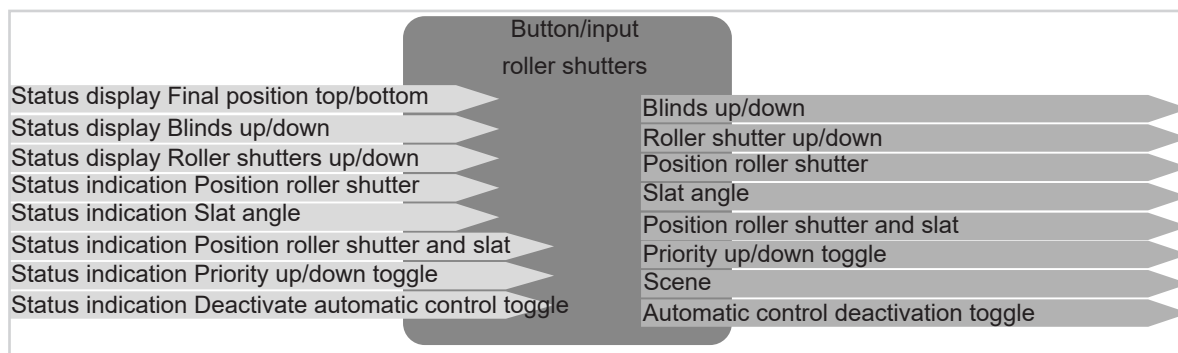


Figure 6: Input/output signals Roller shutter function

2.4.5 Heating/cooling

Operating mode

- Comfort mode
- Eco mode
- Standby mode
- Protection mode

With one of these functions, it is possible to switch on/toggle the relevant operating mode – Comfort, Eco, Standby or Protection – by pressing the button.

Setpoint shift $\pm x$

With this function, it is possible to increase/decrease the set temperature setpoint in the thermostat by pressing the button.

Priority comfort toggle / Priority protection toggle

With one of these functions, it is possible to impose the Comfort/Protection mode in a thermostat by pressing the button; in other words, the Heating/cooling function which is currently running is interrupted and Priority mode is switched on. The Priority function makes it possible to specify a defined state or to force a defined state of the function.

Heating/cooling toggle

With this function, it is possible to change between heating and cooling.

Scene

In the **Scene** function, several switching/dimming/blind outputs can be grouped together and switched on/off at the touch of a button. A maximum of 8 scenes can be created.

Automatic control deactivation toggle

This function can be used for time-controlled switching, interrupting and deactivating of ongoing operations, e.g. changing between heating/cooling.

Communication commands Heating/cooling function

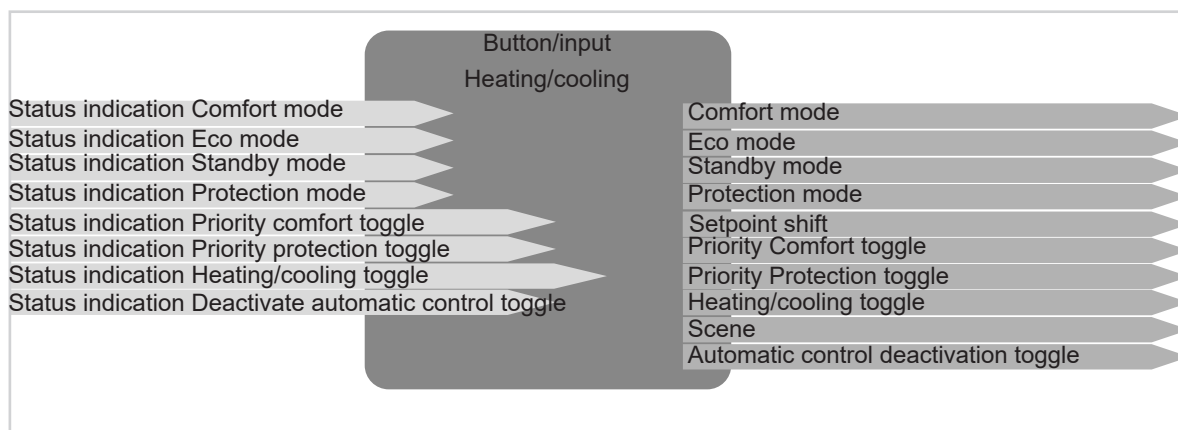


Figure 7: Input/output signals Heating/cooling function

3. Project preparation

The following sections describe the configuration of the parameters for 1 to 4-fold push-button devices. The function of the different devices only differ in the number of inputs. For this reason, only the first input pair/button pair will ever be described.

i The **configuration tool** is used for parameterisation and commissioning.

If all devices are integrated into the project, then you can start configuring the device.

i The set parameters are updated continuously during the configuration. The device signals that the parameters are being updated by making all of the status LEDs flash blue.

3.1 Project editing

To ensure that the commissioning process with the **configuration tool** is successful, the following requirements must be met:

- ✓ A network connection to the **configuration tool** has been established.
- ✓ All of the devices used (wired and wireless) are connected to the **configuration tool**.
- ✓ Start the **configuration tool** software (browser version or tablet app).
- ✓ Create the project and enter the project-specific data (project name, address, customer data).
- ✓ Click on search to scan devices.

The **configuration tool** has scanned the device and started with the parameterisation.

3.2 Device choice

First of all, the corresponding device must be selected in the device listing to make it possible to start with the configuration.

- Click ► on the **devices xgang push-button** in the device overview.

The following view opens (Figure 8).

All of the device inputs and device outputs are listed on the right-hand side (Figure 8, 1).

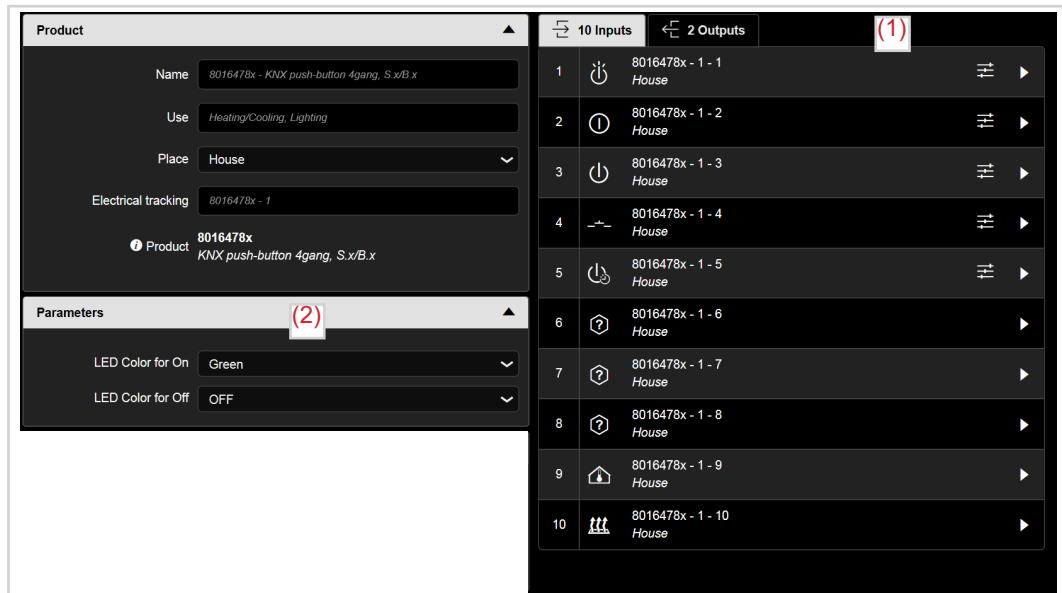


Figure 8: Device information

3.2.1 Menu field - parameters

The settings for the colour of the status LED when the connecting load is on and off must be made under Parameters (Figure 8, 2). These settings are made for the complete device.

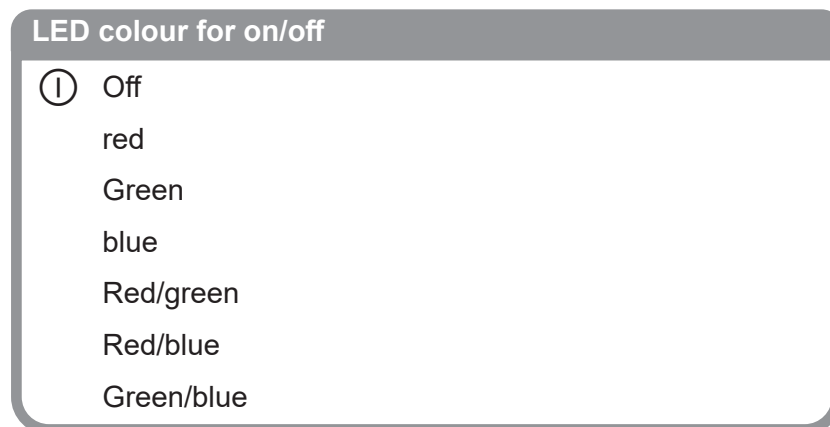


Figure 9: Colour choice status LED

| Parameters | Description | Value |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| LED colour for on | This parameter allows the status LED colour when ON to be set for the complete device. | OFF Red Green * Blue Red / green Red / blue Green/blue |
| LED colour for off | This parameter allows the status LED colour when OFF to be set for the complete device. | OFF Red Green * Blue Red / green Red / blue Green/blue |

Table 1: Setting Colour of status LED

* Default value

3.3 Overview inputs/outputs

The number of device inputs and outputs is determined by the device type used. The next figure shows the inputs for the push-button on the left-hand side and the outputs on the right-hand side.















| 10 inputs | | 2 outputs | |
|---|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House - lighting |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -2 House |  | 8016478x - 1 -2 House - lighting |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -3 House | | |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -4 House | | |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -5 House | | |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -6 House | | |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -7 House | | |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -8 House | | |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -9 House | | |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -10 House | | |

Figure 10: Overview inputs/outputs

The device described and pictured here features a total of 10 inputs and two outputs. The inputs are split into the actual inputs/buttons 1-8 and two inputs for configuring the temperature control.

- Inputs/buttons 1 - 8
The "Lighting – Dimming – Roller shutters – Heating/cooling" functions can be assigned to the inputs/buttons 1 - 8.
- Inputs/buttons 9 - 10
These inputs/buttons are assigned the "Room temperature" and "Floor temperature" functions permanently.

Outputs refer to functions which are triggered by pressing another button or by timer functions, e.g. function of backlighting or switching off all status LEDs on the device if necessary.

- Output 1: Backlighting  **
In the parameters for output 1, the settings and function of the backlighting must be made.
- Output 2: Switch off status LEDs 
Under output 2, the status LEDs for the entire device can be switched off if necessary, e.g. at night (1-command) and switched back on again in the day with a 0-command.

** FPL = Front Product Labeling

3.4 Parameterisation of Status LED / backlighting

3.4.1 Function status LED

In this section, the functions of the status LEDs for the inputs/buttons are described. Each rocker is fitted with one RGB status LED that are connected internally to the operating function depending on the function of the buttons.

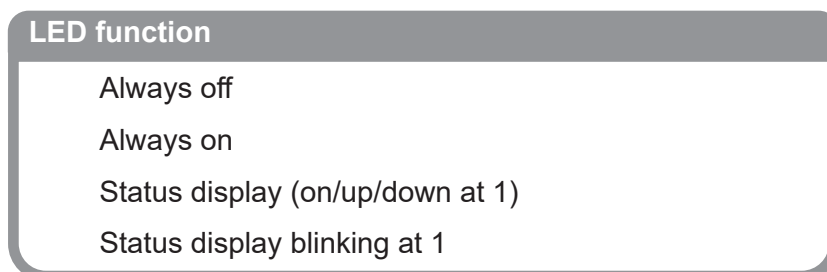


Figure 11: Function selection status LED

| Parameters | Description |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Always off | The status LED of the selected button is always switched off. |
| Always on | The status LED of the selected button is always switched on. |
| Status display (on/up/down at 1) * | The status LED of the selected button is switched on with an on, up or down command. |
| Status display blinking at 1 | The status LED of the selected button is switched on flashing with an on, up or down command. The flashing frequency is 2 Hz. |

Table 2: Function of the status LED

* If an output is controlled by several inputs, then the function of the status LED is set to status display (on/up/down at 1) automatically for all devices used.

i Status LED colours may differ slightly from product to product (push-button to push-button). leicht abweichen.

3.4.2 Backlighting FPL

To be able to set the function of the backlighting FPL, all of the outputs of the device must be selected to start with (Figure 12).

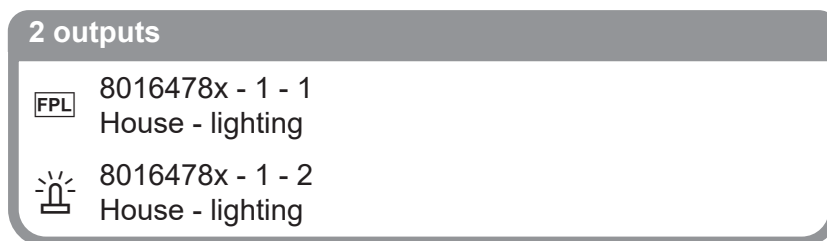



Figure 12: Select LED

Clicking on the symbol  opens a parameter window to set the function of the backlighting (Figure 13). The LED is located with the push-buttons for the design lines S.1; B.x; K.x; Q.x; R.x on the bottom edge of the device (Figure 14, 1).

Function of the backlighting

- Always off
- Always on
- Status display (on/up/down at 1)

Figure 13: Function selection Backlighting

| Parameters | Description |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Always off | The backlighting of the device is always switched off. |
| Always on | The backlighting of the device is always switched on. |
| Status display (on/up/down at 1) | The backlighting of the device is always switched on with an on, up or down command. |

Table 3: Function of the backlighting

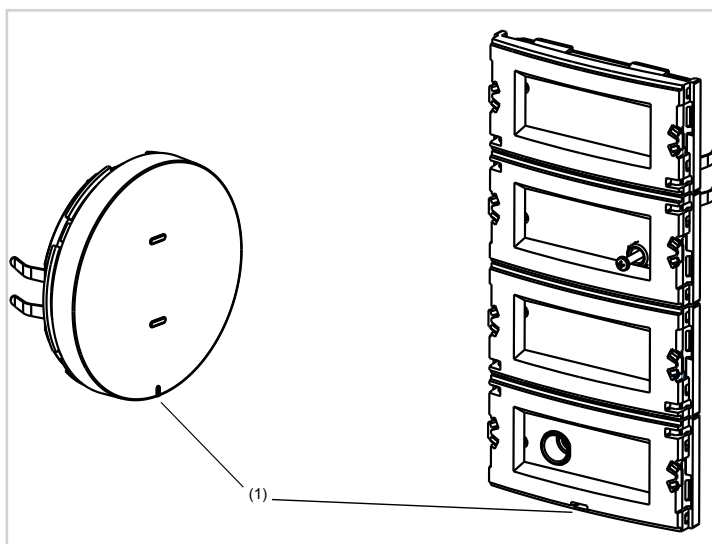


Figure 14: LED backlighting push-button R.x (left) – S.1 (right)18

3.4.3 Switch off device LEDs

With this function, it is possible to switch off all RGB status LEDs and the backlighting of the device with a command from a timer, another push-button or a brightness sensor, e.g. at night.

| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|--------|---------------------------------|--|---------|--|
| | 80142180 - 1 -1 <i>House</i> | | | 8016478x - 1 -2 <i>House - lighting</i> |
| | 80142180 - 1 -2 <i>House</i> | | | |

Figure 15: Switching off the status LED / backlighting

3.4.4 Select brightness value

The status LEDs and the direction LED can be dimmed separately:

Via the local control

Enter the brightness mode by pressing buttons 1 and 2 simultaneously for 5 seconds. The mode is active when all device LEDs flash. In active brightness mode, press button 1 to decrease the brightness and button 2 to increase the brightness.

- Press button 1 (Figure 16, 1) and button 2 (Figure 16, 2) simultaneously for 5 seconds. All device LEDs flash.
- Press button 1 (Figure 16, 1). All LEDs in the device are dimmed by 10% every time the button is pressed, down to the same brightness value.

Or:

- Press button 2 (Figure 16, 2). All LEDs in the device are brightened by 10% every time the button is pressed, up to the same brightness value.
- ⓘ If a brightness value of 10 % or 100% has been reached it is not dimmed any further.
- Press button 1 (Figure 16, 1) and button 2 (Figure 16, 2) simultaneously for five seconds again. The newly set brightness value of the LEDs is saved or will be automatically saved after 30 seconds.

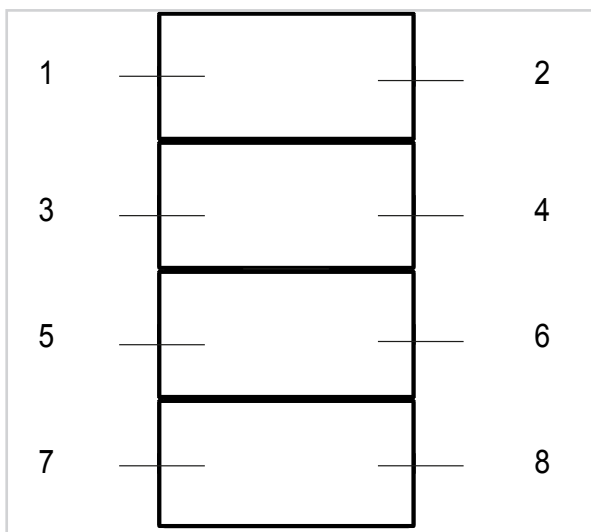


Figure 16: Push-button 5gang S.1

Figure 17:

4. Configuration independent push-button

This chapter describes the configuration of the independent push-button. Only the first pair of independent push-buttons is described. Additional independent push-buttons must be configured accordingly. The functions of the button/input are divided into the following function groups.

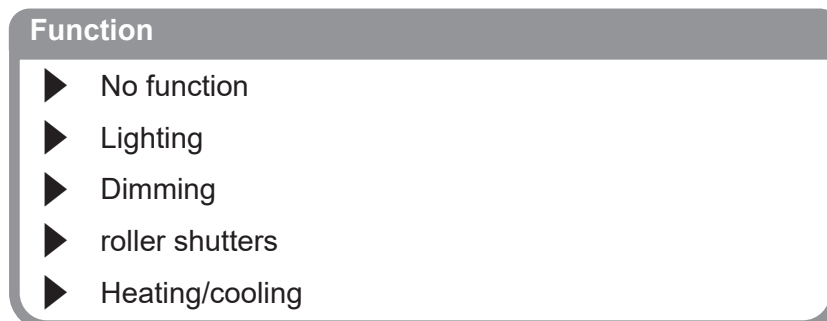



Figure 18: Function selection of the independent push-button

The **No Function** function  is preset at the beginning of the parameterisation. This means that the relevant button/input is not active.

The **Lighting**, **Dimming**, **Roller shutter** and **Heating/cooling** functions have different sub-functions, which are described in the following sections.

| Parameters | Description | Value |
|-----------------|--|---|
| No function | The input has no function (inactive). | |
| Lighting | This parameter sets the function of the individual button under Lighting . | On Off Switching (push-button function) Toggle Timer Priority toggle Scene Deactivate automatic control toggle |
| Dimming | This parameter sets the function of the individual button under Dimming . | Dimming up (on) Dimming down (off) Dimming up/down Dimming Scene Automatic control deactivation toggle |
| roller shutters | This parameter sets the function of the individual button under Roller shutter . | Blind up Blind down Roller shutter position Slat angle Roller shutter and slat position Roller shutter up Roller shutter down Priority up toggle Priority down toggle Scene Automatic control deactivation toggle |
| Heating/cooling | This parameter sets the function of the individual button under Heating/cooling . | Comfort mode Eco mode Standby mode Protection mode Setpoint offset Priority comfort toggle Priority protection toggle Heating/cooling toggle Scene Automatic control deactivation toggle |

Table 4: Function of the button

4.1 Functions Lighting

The "Lighting" function is used to switch the lighting or socket circuits on/off with a switch actuator.

i All of the combination possibilities between inputs – outputs/inputs are listed at the end of the chapter.

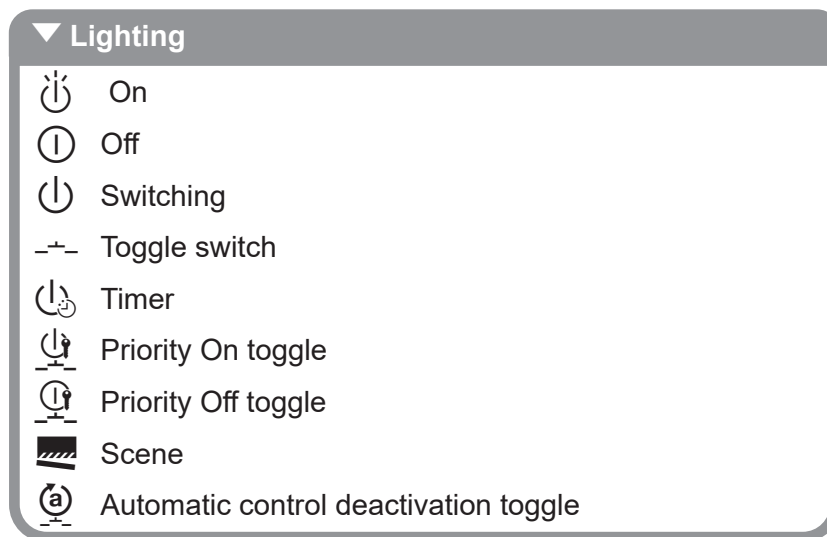


Figure 19: Functional overview lighting

4.1.1 Functions On / Off

The **On/Off** functions are used to control the lighting and socket circuits. The two adjacent buttons/inputs should be parameterised with the functions Lighting **On** and Lighting **Off** so that the lighting can be switched on and off by a key (Figure 20).

| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|--------|--------------------------|--|---------|-----------------------------------|
| | 8016478x - 1 -3 House | | | TXA610 - 1 -3 House - lighting |
| | 8016478x - 1 -4 House | | | |

Figure 20: Linking function **On - Off**

4.1.2 ON/OFF" functions (buttons)

Pressing the button switches on the switch actuator channel and releasing the button switches it off again (push-button function). The function can be used to switch on an installation contactor/ self-retaining relay, for example (conventionally wired stairway timer or bell push-button).

| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|--------|---------------------------------|--|---------|--|
| | 8016478x - 1 -2 <i>House</i> | | | TXA610 - 1 -2 <i>House - lighting</i> |

Figure 21: Linking Function **switching**

4.1.3 Toggle switch function

The "Toggle switch" function means changing over. When the "Toggle switch" function is active, pressing the same independent push-button triggers an alternate switching command.

| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|--------|---------------------------------|--|---------|--|
| | 8016478x - 1 -1 <i>House</i> | | | TXA610 - 1 -1 <i>House - lighting</i> |

Figure 22: Linking **Toggle switch** function

4.1.4 Timer function

In the Timer function, when a short key-press occurs, the corresponding switch output is switched for the time set in the switch actuator. When a long key-press occurs, the ongoing timer operation is interrupted and the switch output is switched off.

| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|--------|---------------------------------|--|---------|--|
| | 8016478x - 1 -2 <i>House</i> | | | TXA610 - 1 -1 <i>House - lighting</i> |

Figure 23: Linking **Timer** function

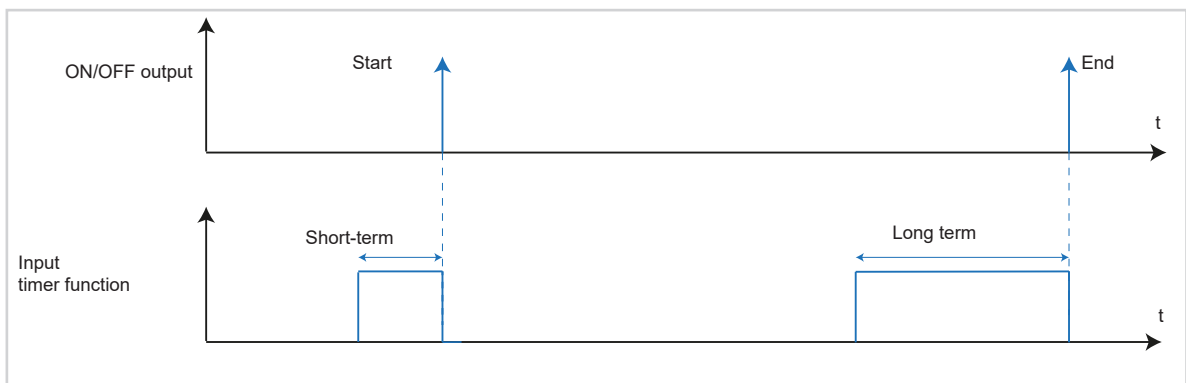


Figure 24: Signal-time diagram for timer

4.1.5 Functions priority toggle On / Off

This function allows a switch output to be forced to a switch position regardless of the switching signal (higher priority). As a result, the Priority can be switched on/off with the same button (toggle).




| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
|  | 8016478x - 1 -2 <i>House</i> |  |  | TXA610 - 1 -1 <i>House - lighting</i> |

Figure 25: Linking **Priority on toggle** function




| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
|  | 8016478x - 1 -3 <i>House</i> |  |  | TXA610 - 1 -1 <i>House - lighting</i> |

Figure 26: Linking **Priority off toggle** function

When "Priority" is active, incoming switch telegrams are still evaluated and the parameters set in the switch output are executed when "Priority" is not active.

A "Priority" function activated before a bus voltage failure is always deactivated after a bus voltage recovery. The effect of the "Priority" function depends on the actuator channel connected (lighting, shutter/blind, heating).

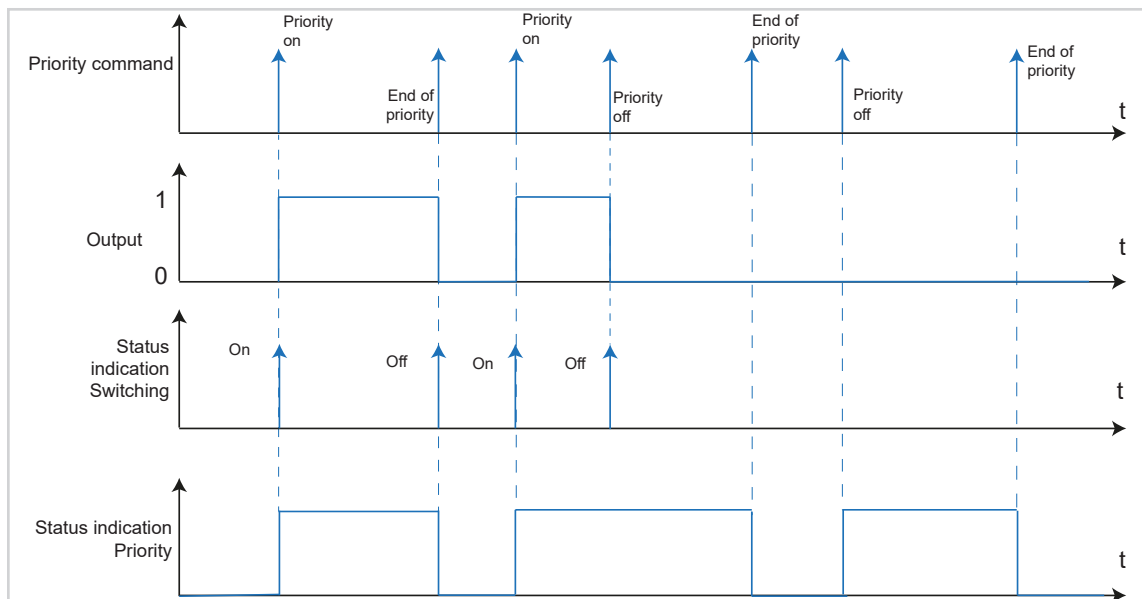


Figure 27: Signal-time diagram for Priority

Example: Locking motion detector

The **Locking motion detector** function is an application which prevents the motion detector from switching the lighting on/off constantly during an event, for example. As a result, the motion detector operation is disabled from a central point. The motion detector function is also enabled from a central point.

4.1.6 Scene function

The **Scene** function can be used as a scene extension and can be used to call up or save configured light scenes that are stored in other KNX devices. The device can call up and save a maximum of 8 scenes. Through a short key-press, the device transmits a value between 0 and 7 (where value 0 corresponds to scene 1 and value 7 corresponds to scene 8) to the bus. The scene is called up when the button is released.




| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|--|---|
|  | 8016478x - 1-2 <i>House</i> |  |  | TXA610 - 1-1 <i>House - lighting</i> |

Figure 28: Linking **Scene** function

After selecting the Scene function, an additional menu field opens to determine the scene number. A scene between 1 - 8 can be entered here (Figure 29).



Figure 29: Entering the scene number

The related scene parameter values can be changed with the corresponding operating sections and stored with a long button press.

Example: Scene TV

In the Scene TV example, the typical scene values are changed and then the scene is saved again.

- Switch on scene using a short press of the button (Figure 30, A).
Scene is activated e.g., lighting dimmed to 30%, blind closed to 85%.

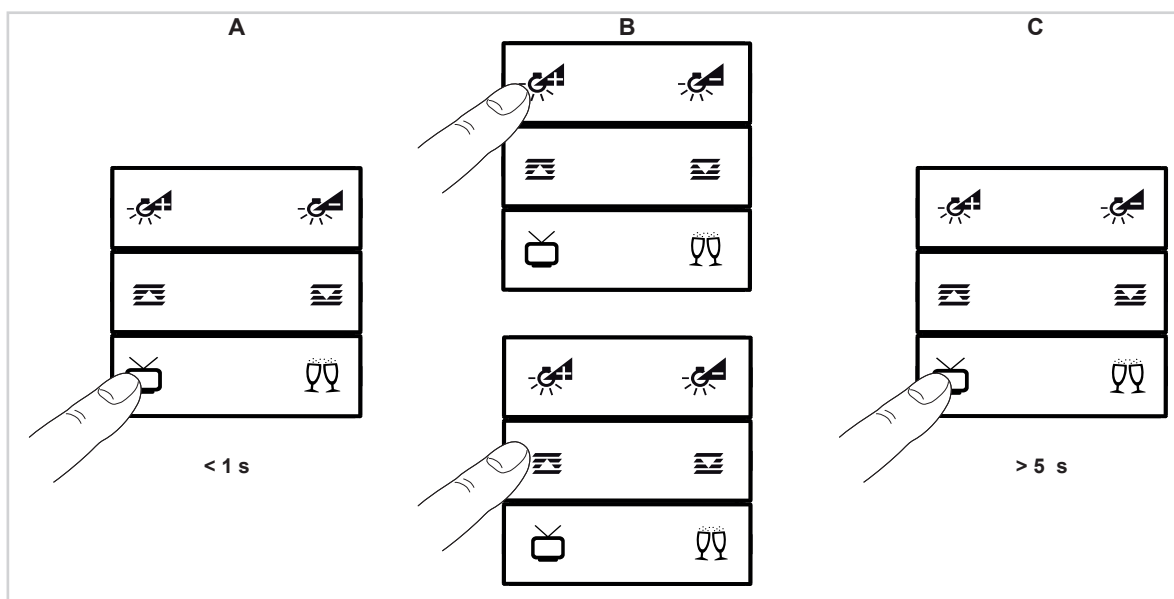







Figure 30: Scene call-up

Set new scene parameters on the push-button (Figure 30, B).

- Change lighting intensity, dim brighter or darker.

- Change blind position
 - Hold the button for Scene TV  for longer than 5 s(Figure 30, C).
New scene parameters have been saved. Pressing the  button again activates the new scene settings.
-  The Save scene by a long key-press function is switched on by default.

4.1.7 Automatic control deactivation toggle

The precise description of the **Deactivate automatic control toggle**  function can be found in chapter „4.3.9 Automatic control deactivation toggle “.

4.1.8 Overview of all possible linking combinations

The following overview shows all linking combination possibilities for the **Lighting** function. It is worth noting that inputs can also be linked with inputs (depending on the function selection).

| | | Linking | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------------------|--|
| Input \rightarrow | | | Output \leftarrow | |
| | 8016478x - 1 -1 House | | | Orientation/labelling field illumination |
| | | | | ON/OFF output |
| | | | | Dimming output |
| | | | | Logic function |
| | | | | Fan-Coil output |
| | 8016478x - 1 -1 House | | | Orientation/labelling field illumination |
| | | | | ON/OFF output |
| | | | | Dimming output |
| | | | | Logic function |
| | | | | Fan-Coil output |
| | 8016478x - 1 -1 House | | | Orientation/labelling field illumination |
| | | | | ON/OFF output |
| | | | | Dimming output |
| | | | | Logic function |
| | | | | Fan-Coil output |
| | 8016478x - 1 -1 House | | | ON/OFF output |
| | | | | Dimming output |
| | | | | Fan-Coil output |
| | | | | ON/OFF output |
| | | | | Dimming output |
| | 8016478x - 1 -1 House | | | ON/OFF output |
| | | | | Dimming output |
| | | | | Fan-Coil output |
| | 8016478x - 1 -1 House | | | ON/OFF output |
| | | | | Dimming output |
| | | | | Fan-Coil output |
| | 8016478x - 1 -1 House | | | ON/OFF output |
| | | | | Dimming output |

































| Linking | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|--|----------------|
| Input  | | | Output  | |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | ON/OFF output |
| | |  |  | Dimming output |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | ON/OFF output |
| | |  |  | Dimming output |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | ON/OFF output |
| | |  |  | Dimming output |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | ON/OFF output |
| | |  |  | Dimming output |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | ON/OFF output |
| | |  |  | Dimming output |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | ON/OFF output |
| | |  |  | Dimming output |

Figure 31: Combination possibilities **Lighting** input – output

4.2 Dimming functions

The lighting can be switched on/off (short press of button) and dimmed brighter/darker (long press of button) with the **Dimming** function.

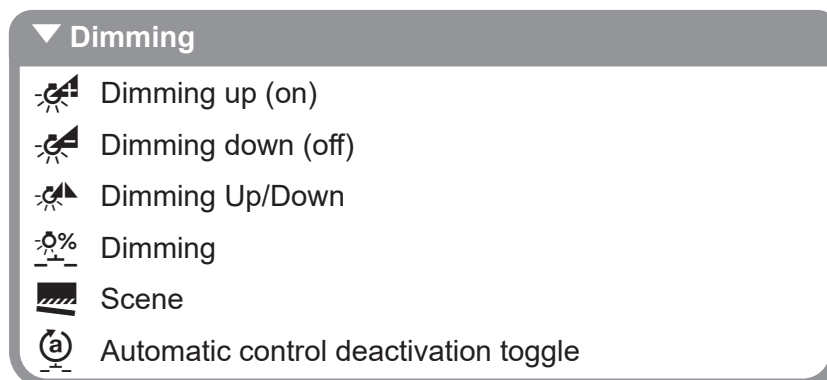


Figure 32: Functional overview **Dimming**

i All functions from the **Lighting** function group can be linked with a dimming output. Only the relevant **switching commands** is executed.

4.2.1 Functions Dimming Up (ON) / Down (Off)

With the Dimming up (on)/down (off) functions, lighting circuits/lights are switched on/off with a short press of the button and dimmed up or down with a long press of the button. This means that two buttons are needed dimming. One button for Dimming up (on) and the second button for Dimming down (off). (Figure 33).

| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|--------|--------------------------|--|---------|------------------------------------|
| | 8016478x - 1 -1 House | | | TXA661A - 1 -1 House - lighting |
| | 8016478x - 1 -2 House | | | |

Figure 33: Linking **Dimming up (on)/down (off)** function

4.2.2 Functions Dimming Up/Down

With this function, the lighting can be switched on/off with a short press of the button and dimmed up/down with a long press of the same button (toggle).

| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|--------|--------------------------|--|---------|------------------------------------|
| | 8016478x - 1 -1 House | | | TXA661A - 1 -1 House - lighting |

Figure 34: Linking **Dimming up/down** function

4.2.3 Function Dimming

When the **Dimming – dimming value** function is selected, the lighting is switched on at a fixed dimming value set previously. The dimming value is entered in an additional menu field (Figure 36) as a whole number. The range for the dimming value is between 0 % and 100 %. The **Dimming – dimming value** function assigns a specific brightness value to the lamp via the connected actuator.




| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--|---|
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 <i>House</i> |  |  | TXA661A - 1 -1 <i>House - lighting</i> |

Figure 35: Linking **Dimming – dimming value** function

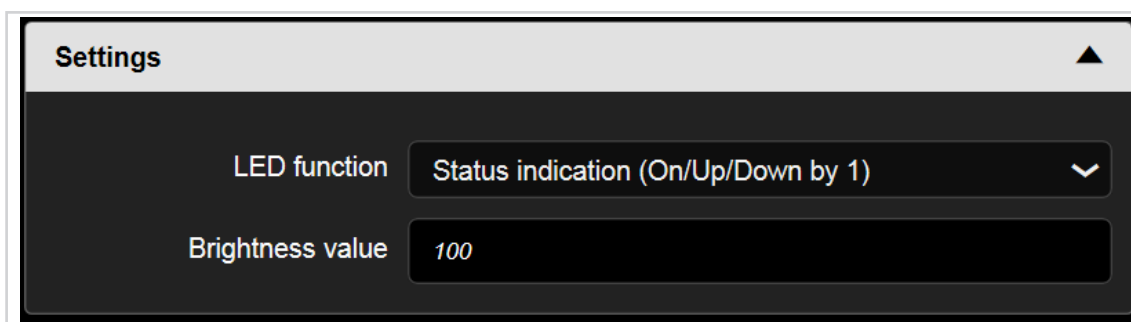




Figure 36: Set dimming value

4.2.4 Scene function

The precise description of the **Scene** function can be found in Chapter „4.1.6 Scene function “.

4.2.5 Automatic control deactivation toggle

The precise description of the **Deactivate automatic control toggle**  function can be found in chapter „4.3.9 Automatic control deactivation toggle “.

4.2.6 Overview of all possible linking combinations

The following overview shows all linking combination possibilities for the **Dimming** function. It is worth noting that inputs can also be linked with inputs (depending on the function selection).
















































| Linking | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|--|----------------|
| Input  | | | Output  | |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | ON/OFF output |
| | |  |  | Dimming output |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | ON/OFF output |
| | |  |  | Dimming output |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | ON/OFF output |
| | |  |  | Dimming output |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | ON/OFF output |
| | |  |  | Dimming output |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | ON/OFF output |
| | |  |  | Dimming output |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | ON/OFF output |
| | |  |  | Dimming output |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | ON/OFF output |
| | |  |  | Dimming output |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | ON/OFF output |
| | |  |  | Dimming output |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | ON/OFF output |
| | |  |  | Dimming output |

Figure 37: Combination possibilities **Dimming** input – output

4.3 4Roller shutter function

The **Roller shutter** function for the buttons/inputs is configured in the following parameter windows.

This function is used for activating roller shutters, blinds, awnings and other hangings. With the Roller shutter and Blind functions, a distinction is made between a long and short button press.

- Short button press: the device transmits a slat step or stop command to the bus.
- Long button press: the device sends a move command (up/down) to the bus.

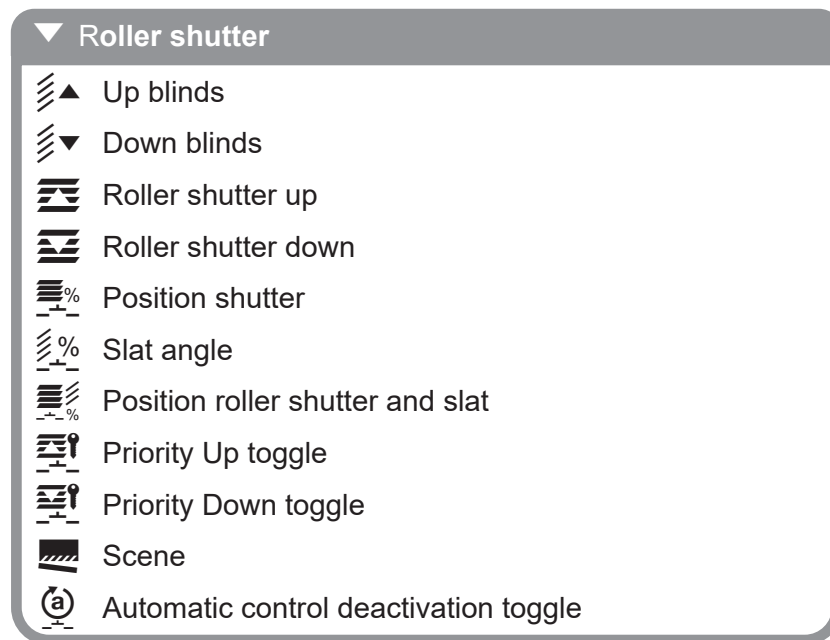


Figure 38: Functional overview **Roller shutter**

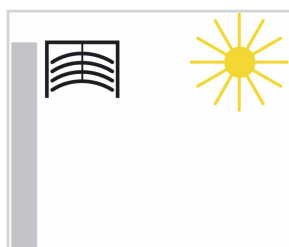
4.3.1 Basis roller shutter/blind control

For roller shutter/blind drives with limit switches, the position of the roller shutter/blind can be brought into the correct position by specifying a percentage value. The following settings are to be respected:

For blind drives, a distinction is also made between slats arranged horizontally and vertically.

Slat adjustment for slats arranged horizontally

The top final position of the roller shutter/blinds is set using the value 0 % and returned as a status value.



Function position in %

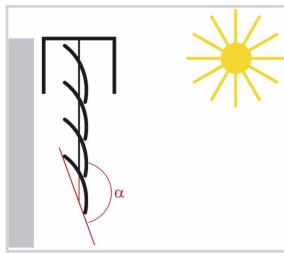
- Sun protection completely open
- Top final position reached: 0 %

Figure 39: Blind position top final position 0 %

The bottom final position of the roller shutter/blinds is set using the value 100 % and returned as a status value.

If a blind drive is moved from the top final position into the lower final position, then the slats will initially tilt into a nearly vertical position and the blind will move with closed slats until it reaches the bottom final position.

If a blind is in the bottom final position and the slats are fully closed, then this slat position is identified as vertical and 100 %. However, the fully closed slats cannot be exactly vertical ($\alpha = 180^\circ$); instead, they are at a slight angle from the vertical.

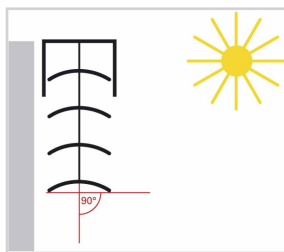


Function position in %

- Sun protection completely closed
- Top final position reached: 100 %

Figure 40: Blind position bottom final position

If the blind is set into motion from the vertical position (bottom end position, 100 % fully closed), the slats move into the horizontal position ($\alpha = 90^\circ$). With the Slat adjustment function, it is possible to determine the number of steps so that the slats can be adjusted almost infinitely.

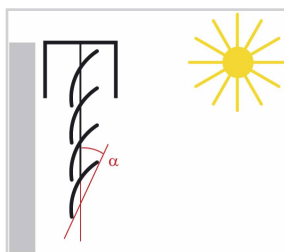


Slat angle in %

- Slat position horizontal ($\alpha = 90^\circ$)

Figure 41: Adjust slat angle

With blinds, the position of the slats can be adjusted beyond the horizontal position until they have reached the maximum point to which they can be adjusted and the blind starts moving towards the top final position. The slat angle can therefore adopt a value between 0 and 90° annehmen.



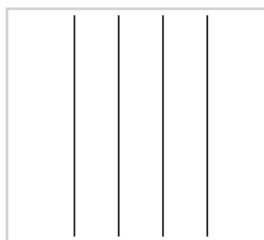
Slat angle in %

- Slat position at the start of the movement towards the top final position

Figure 42: Slat angle at the start of the movement towards the top final position

Slat adjustment for slats arranged vertically

When there is shade or screen with slats arranged vertically, the shade behaves like slats arranged horizontally. As a result, when the slats are fully open, the value 0 % is transmitted and returned as a status value. The slats therefore form an angle of $\alpha = 90^\circ$ the fully open shade to the fully closed shade.

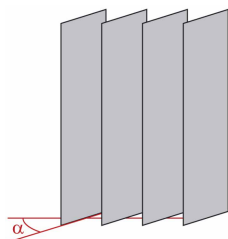


Slat angle in %

- Fully open slats arranged vertically $\alpha = 90^\circ$

Figure 43: Slat angle for slats arranged vertically $\alpha = 90^\circ$

Fully closed slats are operated with a value of 100 %, which is also returned as a status. The angle which the slats form with the direction of travel is approximately 0° .

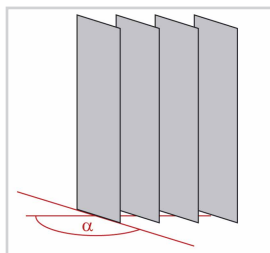


Slat angle in %

- Fully closed slats arranged vertically $\alpha \approx 0^\circ$

Figure 44: Slat angle for slats arranged vertically $\alpha \approx 0^\circ$

If the shade is open, the slats turn into a position at an angle a little less than 180° .



Slat angle in %

- Slats arranged vertically when opening $\alpha \approx 180^\circ$

Figure 45: Slat angle when opening $\alpha \approx 180^\circ$

4.3.2 Functions blinds up / blinds down

If the button/input is assigned the Blind up/down function, the blinds can therefore be moved up and down. A motion command is transmitted to the actuator if the button is pressed for a long time and a stop command is transmitted if the button is pressed for a short time.






| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 <i>House</i> |  |  | TXA610 - 1 -1 <i>House - roller shutter</i> |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 <i>House</i> | | | |

Figure 46: Linking **Blind up/down** function

 Further information, e.g. operating mode, running time to top/bottom final position, can be found in the application description for the respective roller shutter/blind output.

4.3.3 Function roller shutter position

A short press on the button configured with the **Roller shutter position** function switches the roller shutter output on until it reaches the set position between 0 and 100 % (Figure 48).

- 0 %: top final position reached: 0 %, roller shutter/blind is open
- 100 %: bottom final position reached: 0 %, roller shutter/blind is closed




| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
|  | 8016478x - 1 -2 <i>House</i> |  |  | TXA610 - 1 -1 <i>House - roller shutter</i> |

Figure 47: Linking **Roller shutter position** function

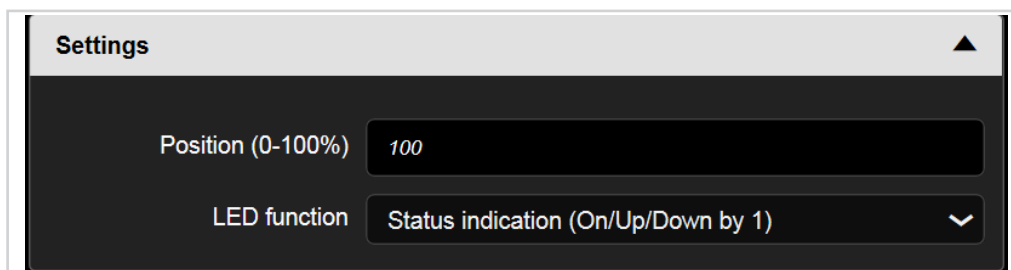


Figure 48: Entering the roller shutter position between 0 and 100 %

4.3.4 Function slat angle

A short press on the button configured with the **Slat angle** function switches on the blind output until it reaches the set slat angle 0 - 100 % (Figure 50).

| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|--------|---------------------------------|--|---------|--|
| | 8016478x - 1 -2 <i>House</i> | | | TXA610 - 1 -1 <i>House - roller shutter</i> |

Figure 49: Linking **Slat angle** function

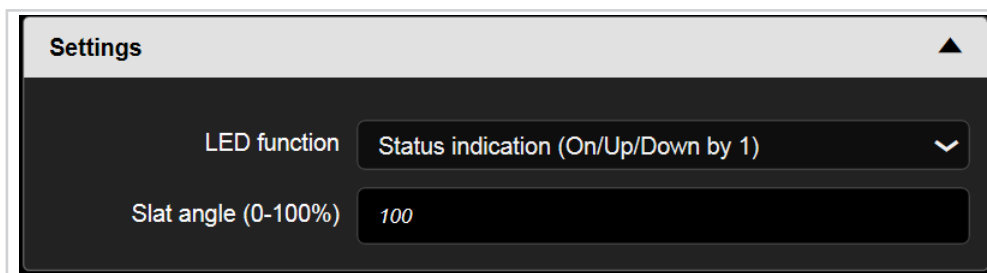


Figure 50: Entering the slat angle 0 - 100 %

4.3.5 Functions Roller shutter and slat position

A short press on the button configured with the **Roller shutter and slat position** function switches the roller shutter/blind output on until it reaches the set slat angle between 0 and 100 % and the position between 0 and 100 % (Figure 52).

| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|--------|---------------------------------|--|---------|--|
| | 8016478x - 1 -2 <i>House</i> | | | TXA610 - 1 -1 <i>House - roller shutter</i> |

Figure 51: Linking **Roller shutter and slat position** function

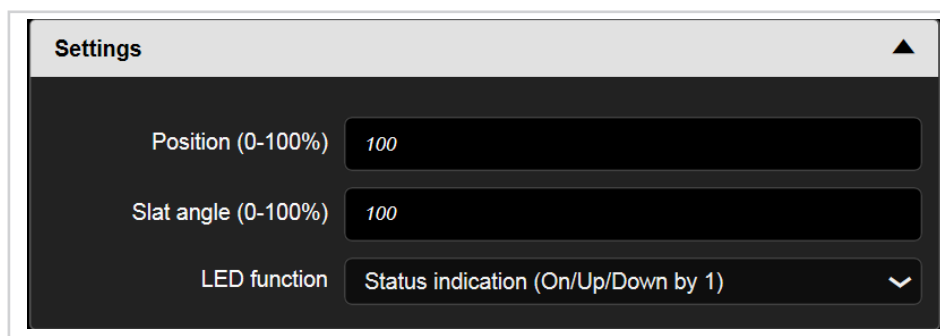


Figure 52: Entering the position/slat angle 0 - 100 %

4.3.6 Functions roller shutter up / roller shutter down

If the button/input is assigned the **Roller shutter up/down** function, the roller shutters can therefore be moved up and down. A motion command is transmitted to the output if the button is pressed for a long time and a stop command is transmitted if the button is pressed for a short time.

| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|--------|---------------------------------|--|---------|--|
| | 8016478x - 1 -1 <i>House</i> | | | TXA610 - 1 -1 <i>House - roller shutter</i> |
| | 8016478x - 1 -1 <i>House</i> | | | |

Figure 53: Linking **Roller shutter up/down** function

i Further information, e.g. operating mode, running time to top/bottom final position, can be found in the settings for the respective roller shutter/blind output.

4.3.7 Functions Priority up toggle / down toggle

The **Priority** function allows a roller shutter/blind output to be forced to a switch position by a telegram regardless of a switching command (higher priority). As a result, the Priority can be switched on/off with the same button (toggle).

| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|--------|---------------------------------|--|---------|--|
| | 8016478x - 1 -2 <i>House</i> | | | TXA610 - 1 -1 <i>House - roller shutter</i> |
| | 8016478x - 1 -2 <i>House</i> | | | |

Figure 54: Linking **Priority up toggle** function

| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|--------|---------------------------------|--|---------|--|
| | 8016478x - 1 -3 <i>House</i> | | | TXA610 - 1 -1 <i>House - roller shutter</i> |
| | 8016478x - 1 -3 <i>House</i> | | | |

Figure 55: Linking **Priority down toggle** function

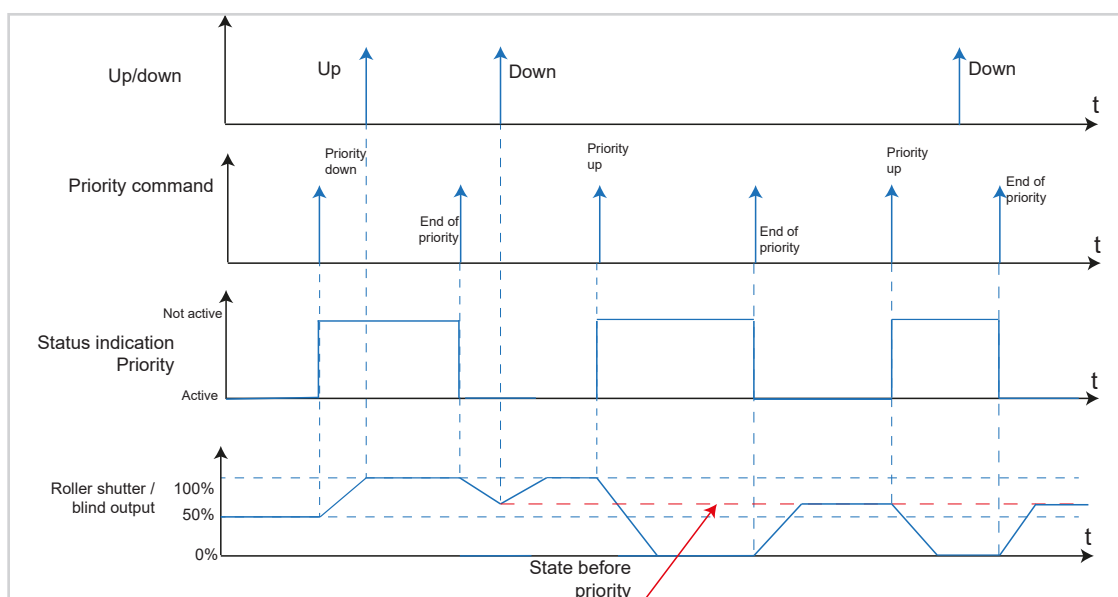


Figure 56: Signal-time diagram for **Priority roller shutter/blind**

The value of the telegram is defined according to the following syntax:

When "Priority" is active, incoming switch telegrams are still evaluated internally; when "Priority" is no longer active, the current switch condition is set.

A "Priority" function activated before a bus voltage failure is always deactivated after a bus voltage recovery. The effect of the "Priority" function depends on the actuator channel connected (lighting, shutter/blind, heating).

Example: "Window cleaner" function

The window cleaner function is an application that prevents a manual operation of the blind/roller shutter from being executed during the window cleaning. As a result, the blind/roller shutter operation is disabled from a central point. Blinds that have already been lowered are moved to the upper stop position. The manual blind/roller shutter function is also enabled from a central point.

4.3.8 Scene function

The precise description of the **Scene** function can be found in Chapter „4.1.6 Scene function“.

4.3.9 Automatic control deactivation toggle

With this function, it is possible to deactivate and activate the automatic functions in the actuators which are already running (Toggle mode).




| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
|  | 8016478x - 1 -2 <i>House</i> |  |  | TXA610 - 1 -1 <i>House - lighting</i> |

Figure 57: Linking **Automatic control deactivation toggle** function

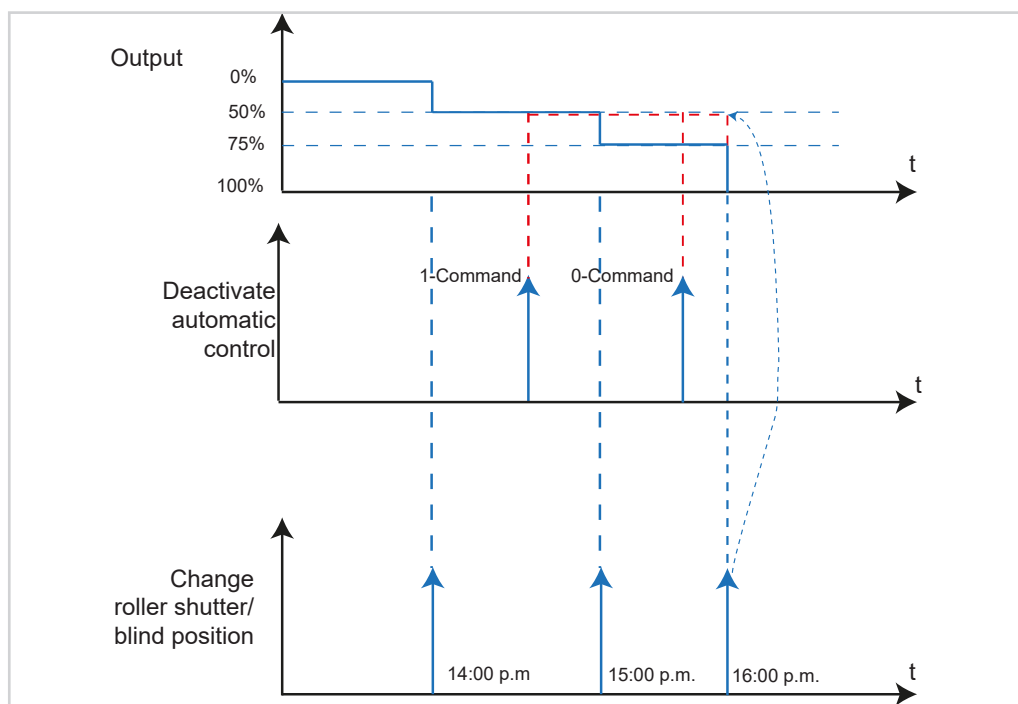















































































Figure 58: Signal-time diagram for Automatic control deactivation

Example: Shading control using position of sun

The shading control should move the blind up and down depending on the position of the sun. In the example (Figure 58), the blind is moved to different positions at 2 p.m., 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. Between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. (1), the button with the **Deactivate automatic control** function is pressed. As a result, the blind position for 3 p.m. is not carried out, but remains in the 2 p.m. position. Between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. (2), the button with the **Deactivate automatic control** function is pressed again (toggle operation). The Deactivate automatic control function is now switched off and the blind moves into the corresponding position at 4 p.m.

4.3.10 Overview of all possible linking combinations

The following overview shows all linking combination possibilities for the **Roller shutter** function.

| Linking | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|
| Input  | | | Output  | |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | TXE530 - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | TXE530 - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |



















































| Linking | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|
| Input  | | | Output  | |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output blind |
|  | 8016478x - 1 -1 House |  |  | Output roller shutter/blind |

Figure 59: Combination possibilities **Roller shutter** input – output

4.4 Functions Heating/cooling

The **Heating/cooling** function allows an external KNX room thermostat to be activated using the push-button operation buttons.

This allows the user to change/adjust basic controller functions (such as operating mode change-over, setpoint selection, heating/cooling change-over) from different places in the room.

i The room thermostat extension unit, however, is not involved in actually controlling the temperature.

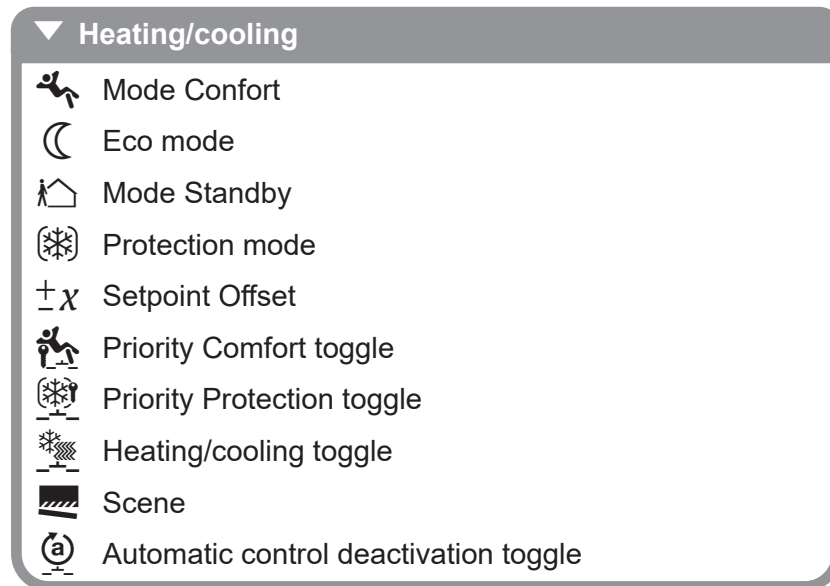


Figure 60: Functional overview **Heating/cooling**

With the Comfort, Eco, Standby and Protection mode functions, the corresponding operating modes can be switched on in the associated thermostats or changed and transmitted to the bus by pressing a button.

Example:

- Comfort The **Comfort** operating mode sets the room temperature to a temperature value predefined in the thermostat (e.g. comfort temperature 21°C) for comfort (presence).
- Standby The **Standby** operating mode reduces the room temperature after leaving the room (brief absence) to a value predefined in the thermostat (19°C, for example).
- Eco The **Eco** operating mode turns down the room temperature during holiday time (during long absence) to a value of 17°C defined in the thermostat.
- Frost protection The **Protection** operating mode reduces the heating circuit temperature to a minimum temperature of 7°C defined in the controller to protect against frost damage over night or during periods of extended absence.

i With underfloor heating, the change-over from "Comfort" to Standby is only noticeable after a certain period of time due to the sluggishness of the underfloor heating system.

The function of the status LED can also be set for the **Comfort**, **Standby**, **Eco** and **Protection** modes. The LED can be set to **Always off**, **Always on** or can be used as a **Thermostat** (Figure 61).



Figure 61: Operating mode status LED

When **Thermostat** is selected, the status LED for the button adopts the corresponding colour for the respective operating mode, as recorded in the thermostat.

| Colour of status LED | Operating mode |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Red | Comfort mode |
| no colour | Standby mode |
| green | Eco mode |
| blue | Protection mode |

Table 5: Operating mode - Colour of status LED

If **Comfort** mode is set, for example, the status LED for the button pressed lights up in red. The same behaviour ensues for the other modes.

4.4.1 Function Comfort mode

Upon short press on the button the device sets the room temperature to a temperature value predefined in the thermostat (comfort temperature 21°C, for example) for comfort at presence.




| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
|  | 8016478x - 1 -2 <i>House</i> |  |  | 80440100 - 1 - 1 <i>House - Heating/cooling</i> |

Figure 62: Linking **Comfort mode** function

4.4.2 Function Standby mode

The device reduces the room temperature after leaving the room (brief absence) to a value predefined in the thermostat (19°C, for example).




| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
|  | 8016478x - 1 -2 <i>House</i> |  |  | 80440100 - 1 - 1 <i>House - Heating/cooling</i> |

Figure 63: Linking **Standby mode** function

4.4.3 Function Eco mode ☾

The device regulates the room temperature during holiday time (during long absence) to a value of 17°C defined in the thermostat.

| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|--------|---------------------------------|--|---------|--|
| | 8016478x - 1 -2 <i>House</i> | | | 80440100 - 1 - 1 <i>House - Heating/cooling</i> |

Figure 64: Linking **Eco mode** function

4.4.4 Function Protection mode ❄

The device reduces the heating circuit temperature to a minimum temperature of 7°C defined in the controller to protect against frost damage over night or during periods of extended absence.

| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|--------|---------------------------------|--|---------|--|
| | 8016478x - 1 -2 <i>House</i> | | | 80440100 - 1 - 1 <i>House - Heating/cooling</i> |

Figure 65: Linking **Protection mode** function

4.4.5 Function Setpoint offset ±x

The Setpoint offset function makes it possible to change the predefined setpoint temperature for the current operating mode in the thermostat by pressing a button.

| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|--------|---------------------------------|--|---------|--|
| | 8016478x - 1 -2 <i>House</i> | | | 80440100 - 1 - 1 <i>House - Heating/cooling</i> |

Figure 66: Linking **Setpoint offset** function

In addition, the status LED can be set to **Always on/off**; it is important to specify whether the value predefined in the thermostat should be permanently overwritten by the Setpoint offset (Figure 67).

| Control | Output behaviour |
|---------|---|
| 0 | Do not overwrite nominal temperature value |
| 1 | Overwrite nominal temperature value |

Table 6: Overwrite nominal temperature value

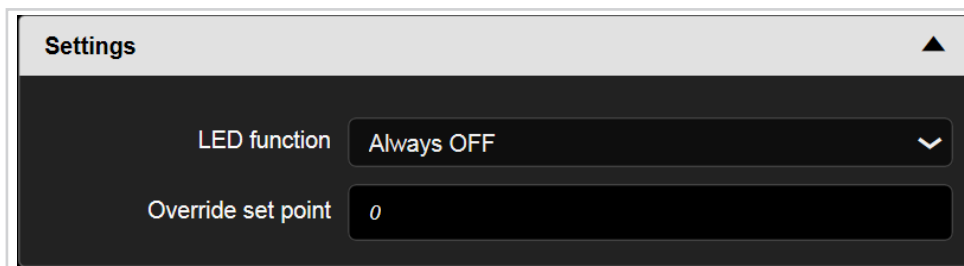


Figure 67: **Setpoint offset** settings

4.4.6 Function Priority comfort toggle

With the **Priority comfort toggle** function, the operating mode which is currently running is interrupted and the thermostat is set to **Comfort** mode.




| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
|  | 8016478x - 1 -2 <i>House</i> |  |  | 80440100 - 1 - 1 <i>House - Heating/cooling</i> |

Figure 68: Linking **Priority comfort toggle** function

Forced mode is switched on with a 1-command and off with a 0-command.

| Control | Output behaviour |
|---------|------------------------|
| 0 | Switch off forced mode |
| 1 | Switch on forced mode |

Table 7: Overwrite nominal temperature value

Example: Extending the Comfort operating mode

The **Priority comfort toggle** function can be used to prevent the previously set operating mode change-over and force the **Comfort** operating mode during events which are going to end later, for example. Once the event has finished, the forced operating mode is switched off and the actual operating mode is switched on. This is done with the same button (Toggle mode).

4.4.7 Function Priority protection toggle

With the **Priority protection toggle** function, the operating mode which is currently running is interrupted and the thermostat is set to **Protection** mode.

Forced mode is switched on with a 1-command and off with a 0-command.




| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
|  | 8016478x - 1 -2 <i>House</i> |  |  | 80440100 - 1 - 1 <i>House - Heating/cooling</i> |

Figure 69: Linking **Priority protection toggle** function

Example: Extending the Protection operating mode

The **Priority protection toggle** function can be used to prevent the previously set operating mode change-over and force the **Protection** operating mode during periods of extended absence. Once a person has returned, the forced operating mode is switched off and the actual operating mode is switched on. This is done with the same button (Toggle mode).

4.4.8 Function Heating / cooling toggle

With this function, it is possible to change between heating and cooling each time the button is pressed.

If the **Heating** function is switched on, the **Cooling** function is switched on and the **Heating** function switched off when the button is pressed.





| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
|  | 8016478x - 1 -2 <i>House</i> |  |  | 80440100 - 1 - 1 <i>House - Heating/cooling</i> |


Figure 70: Linking **Heating/cooling toggle** function

 To use this function, the heating/cooling system must be designed for heating and cooling operation.

4.4.9 Scene function

The precise description of the **Scene** function can be found in Chapter „4.1.6 Scene function “.

4.4.10 Automatic control deactivation toggle

The precise description of the **Deactivate automatic control toggle**  function can be found in chapter „4.3.9 Automatic control deactivation toggle “.

4.4.11 Overview of all possible linking combinations

The following overview shows all linking combination possibilities for the **Heating/cooling** function. It is worth noting that inputs can also be linked with inputs (depending on the function selection).

| Linking | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Input | | | Input |
| 80660100 - 1 -1 House | | | Mode Comfort |
| | | | Eco mode |
| | | | Mode Standby |
| | | | Protection mode |
| | | | Heating mode auto |
| | | | Heating mode switching |
| | | | Switching Comfort/Eco mode |
| | | | Switching Comfort/Standby mode |
| | | | Mode Protection Automatism |
| | | | $\pm \chi$ Setpoint Offset |
| | | | Priority Comfort mode |
| | | | Priority Protection mode |
| | | | Priority Comfort toggle |
| | | | Priority Protection toggle |
| | | | Window status |
| | | | Heating/cooling switching |
| | | | Heating/cooling toggle |
| | | | Mode Comfort Automatism |
| | | | Eco mode auto |
| | | | Mode Standby Automatism |
| Mode Protection Automatism | | | |
| Heating mode auto toggle | | | |

Figure 71: Linking input – input **Heating/cooling**

| Linking | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| Input | | | Output |
| 8016478x - 1 -9 House | | | TXE530 -1 -1 Shading control |

Figure 72: Linking input – output **Heating/cooling**

5. Temperature sensor function parameters

In this following section, the configuration and parameterisation of the internal and external temperature sensor is described and presented.

- i** Both temperature sensors can be activated/deactivated independently from one another, which means that they can also be parameterised separately.

5.1 Internal temperature sensor

The device is directly fitted with a sensor for temperature measurement.

- i** The measured air can be transmitted directly to a KNX thermostat as a second measuring point (measurement result) and can be used to synchronise the global actual temperature (synchronisation in larger rooms).
- i** Room temperature recorded as a measurement result for a building visualisation




| Inputs | | | Inputs | |
|---|--------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|
|  | 8016478x - 1 -9 House |  |  | 80660100 - 1 -1 House |

Figure 73: Linking input – input **Internal temperature sensor** function






| Inputs | | | Outputs | |
|---|--------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|
|  | 8016478x - 1 -9 House |  |  | TXE5300 - 1 -1 House |

Figure 74: Linking input – output **Internal temperature sensor** function

5.2 External temperature sensor

The external temperature sensor is a cable-based remote sensor that can be connected to the bus application unit (see accessories) directly. The temperature measured can therefore be transmitted to the BUS.

-  In addition, the externally measured temperature can be transmitted directly to a KNX thermostat as a second measuring point (measurement result) and can be used to synchronise the floor temperature (synchronisation in larger rooms).
-  The ambient temperature, for example, recorded as the measurement result when the push-button is installed in an unfavourable location (outside, etc.).




| Inputs | | | Inputs | |
|---|--------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|
|  | 8016478x - 1 -9 House |  |  | 80660100 - 1 -1 House |

Figure 75: Linking input – input **External temperature sensor** function

When selecting an installation position for the device or the external sensor, observe the following:

- Integrating the push-button into multiple combinations should be avoided especially when a flush-mounted dimmer is also installed.
- The sensors should not be installed near to large electrical consumers (heat radiation).
- The device/sensor should not be installed near to heaters or cooling systems.
- The temperature sensor must be kept out of direct sunlight.
- Installing sensors on the inside of external walls may negatively influence the temperature measurement.
- Temperature sensors should be installed at least 30 cm away from doors and windows and at least 1.5 m above the floor.

The temperature is only actually controlled using the thermostat.

6. Appendix

6.1 Technical data

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| KNX medium | TP 1 |
| Configuration mode | easy link |
| Rated voltage KNX | 21 ... 32 V _~ SELV |
| Current consumption KNX | typ. 20 mA |
| KNX connection mode | AST user interface |
| Degree of protection | IP20 |
| Protection class | III |
| Operating temperature | -5 to +45 °C |
| Storage/transport temperature | -20 ... +70 °C |
| Standards | EN 60669-2-1; EN 60669-1 EN 50428 |

6.2 Accessories

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Bus application unit, flush-mounted | 8004 00 01 |
| Remote sensor | EK090 |

6.3 Warranty

We reserve the right to realise technical and formal changes to the product in the interest of technical progress.

Our products are under warranty within the scope of the statutory regulations.

If you have a warranty claim, please contact the point of sale.

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