## Application software

Universal interface comfort 8gang
Electrical / Mechanical characteristics : see product information
$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|l|l|l|}\hline & \text { Order number } & \text { Product designation } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Application } \\ \text { software ref. }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { TP device } \\ \text { RF devices }\end{array} \text { (《c }\end{array}\right]$

## Summary

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## 1. Functional description

The universal interface comfort 8gang has 8 channels that work as inputs or outputs depending on the application or as a combination of both (4 inputs/4 outputs). As a result, the universal interface comfort 8gang can control up to 8 LEDs over its separate outputs or read in up to 8 potential-free push buttons with its inputs and accordingly send telegrams to the KNX bus. The outputs are resistant to short-circuits, protected against overloading and protected against polarity reversal. The connecting of 230 V signals to the inputs is not allowed.

## Illustration:



## Measurements: Operating elements:

Width: $44 \mathrm{~mm} \quad$ A) Programming LED
Height: $\quad 48 \mathrm{~mm}$
Depth: 32 mm
B) Programming button

## 2. Technical Data

| Protection class: | IP 20 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Safety class: | III |
| Insulation voltage: | As per V VDE 0829 Part 230 |
| Test symbol: | EIB |
| Ambient temperature: | $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage / transport temperature: | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (storage at temperatures above $+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ reduces the service life) |
| Installation position: | Any |
| Minimum clearances: | None |
| Fixing method: | e.g. install in deep flush-mounted outlet box ( $\varnothing 60 \mathrm{~mm} \times 60 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) |
| KNX supply |  |
| Voltage: | 24 V DC (+6 V / -4 V) |
| Power consumption: | Typically 150 mW |
| Connection: | $2 \times 5$ core screw-type terminal strip |
| External supply | --- |
| Response in case of voltage failure |  |
| Bus voltage only: | No response |
| Mains voltage only: | --- |
| Bus and mains voltage: | --- |
| Response in case of restarting |  |
| Bus voltage only: | All object values for outputs are deleted |
|  | See Comments on Software for reaction by inputs! |
| Mains voltage only: |  |
| Bus and mains voltage: | --- |

Inputs:
Quantity:
Cable length:
Scanning voltage:

## Outputs:

Quantity:
Cable length:
Output current:

Up to 8 (depends on the loaded software)
$\leq 10 \mathrm{~m}$
20 V impulses, 2 msec long, cyclically every 60 msec
Up to 8 (depends on the loaded software)
$\leq 10 \mathrm{~m}$
0.8 mA (constant)

## Connection diagram:



Terminal assignment:

## Universal interface comfort used for $8 \times$ inputs

Note: Only potential-free switches or sensors can be connected

## Universal interface comfort used for $4 x$ inputs and $4 x$ outputs

Note: Only potential-free switches or sensors can be connected. Pay attention to reference potential for inputs and outputs!

## Universal inteface comfort used for $8 \times$ outputs

Comments on hardware: To avoid interfering EMC beams, the circuits for the inputs should not be installed in parallel to mains conducting lines. The connection of 230 V signals to the inputs is not permitted.
3. Application

| No. | Brief description: | Name: | Version: |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | 4 inputs and 4 outputs or 8 outputs | 4 inputs 4 outputs, 8 outputs (STYB708A) | 0.1 |
| 2 | 8 inputs | 8 inputs (STYB708B) | 0.1 |


| Application: |  | 1. 4 inputs 4 outputs, 8 outputs (STYB708A) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Executable from mask version: |  | 1.1 |  |  |
| Number of addresses (max): |  | 26 | Dynamic Table Management |  |
| Number of assignments (max): |  | 26 | Max. table length |  |
| Communications objects: 18 |  |  |  |  |
| Application configured as "4 inputs, 4 outputs": |  |  |  |  |
| Function: No function (for all 4 Inputs *) |  |  |  |  |
| Object | Function | Name | Type | Flag |
| ㅁ.4 4-7 | Switching | Output X | 1 Bit | C W |
| Function: Switching / Toggle (for all 4 Inputs *) |  |  |  |  |
| Object | Function | Name | Type | Flag |
| 맷 0-3 | Switching | Input X | 1 Bit | CW T |
| 맷 4-7 | Switching | Output X | 1 Bit | CW |
| Function: Dimming (for all 4 Inputs *) |  |  |  |  |
| Object | Function | Name | Type | Flag |
| प-1 0-3 | Switching | Input X | 1 Bit | CW T |
| 맷 4-7 | Switching | Output X | 1 Bit | CW |
|  | Dimming | Input X | 4 Bit | C T |
| Function: Shutter control (for all 4 Inputs *) |  |  |  |  |
| Object | Function | Name | Type | Flag |
| 맷 0-3 | Step operation | Input X | 1 Bit | CW T |
| 맷 4-7 | Switching | Output X | 1 Bit | CW |
|  | Move operation | Input X | 1 Bit | C T |
| Function: Value transmitter / Lighting scene extension (Button function: "Call lighting scene with/without memory function" for all 4 Inputs *) |  |  |  |  |
| Object | Function | Name | Type | Flag |
| 만 4-7 | Switching | Output x | 1 Bit | C W |
| 묵 8 8-11 | Lighting scene extension | Input X | 1 Byte | C T |
| Function: Value transmitter / Lighting scene extension <br> (Button function: "Value transmitter 1 Byte" for all 4 Inputs ") |  |  |  |  |


| Object | Function | Name | Type | Flag |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\square 4-1$ | Switching | Output $x$ | 1 Bit | C W |
| $\square-8-11$ | Value transmitter 1 Byte | Input $x$ | 1 Byte | C W T |

Function: Forced guidance operation (for all 4 Inputs *)

| Object | Function | Name | Type | Flag |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| प-1 0-3 | Forced guidance | Input x | 2 Bit | C W T |
| $\square$ प-1 4-7 | Switching | Output x | 1 Bit | C W |
| Function: Control (for all 4 Inputs *) |  |  |  |  |
| Object | Function | Name | Type | Flag |
| $\square$ ロ-1 0-3 | Control | Input x | 1 Byte | C W T |
| 매 4-7 | Switching | Output x | 1 Bit | C W |

Application configures as "8 outputs":

| Object | Function | Name | Type | Flag |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\square-4$ | $0-7$ | Switching | Output $x$ | 1 Bit |
| CW |  |  |  |  |

The functions Switching, Dimming, Shutter control, Value transmitter, Forced guidance operation and Control can be separately selected for each input. Thus, the names of the communications objects and the object table (dynamic object structure) will be changed.

| Application: |  | 2. 8 inputs (STYB708B) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Executable as of mask version: |  | 1.1 |  |  |
| Number of | addresses (max): | 26 | Dynamic Table Management | Yes CE No <br> O |
| Number of assignments (max): |  | 26 | Max. Table length | 52 |
| Communica | tions Objects: | 18 |  |  |
| Function: No function (for all 8 Inputs *) |  |  |  |  |
| Object | Function | Name | Type | Flag |
| No switching, dimming, step operation, move operation, light scene or value transmitter objects! |  |  |  |  |
| Function: Switching / Toggle (for all 8 Inputs *) |  |  |  |  |
| Object | Function | Name | Type | Flag |
| -4-1 0-7 | Switching | Input x | 1 Bit | C W T |
| Function: Dimming (for all 8 Inputs *) |  |  |  |  |
| Object | Function | Name | Type | Flag |
| प-1 0-7 | Switching | Input X | 1 Bit | C W T |
| 무셔 8-15 | Dimming | Input X | 4 Bit | C T |
| Function: Shutter control (for all 8 Inputs *) |  |  |  |  |
| Object | Function | Name | Type | Flag |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\square \square-1 & 0-7\end{array}$ | Step operation | Input x | 1 Bit | C W T |
| 만 8-15 | Move operation | Input X | 1 Bit | C T |
| Function: Value transmitter / Light scene extension <br> (Button function: "Call light scene with/without memory function" for all 8 Inputs *) |  |  |  |  |
| Object | Function | Name | Type | Flag |
| 마녓 8-15 | Light scene extension | Input X | 1 Byte | C T |
| Function: Value transmitter / Lighting scene extension <br> (Button function: "Value transmitter 1 Byte" for all 8 Inputs *) |  |  |  |  |
| Object | Function | Name | Type | Flag |
| प-4 8-15 | Value transmitter 1 Byte | Input x | 1 Byte | C W T |
| Function: Forced guidance operation (for all 8 Inputs *) |  |  |  |  |
| Object | Function | Name | Type | Flag |
| 맷 0-7 | Forced guidance operation | Input x | 2 Bit | C W T |
| Function: Control (for all 8 Inputs *) |  |  |  |  |
| Object | Function | Name | Type | Flag |
| 매 0-7 | Control | Input x | 1 Byte | C W T |
| Other Object: (Only for "two" operating levels!) |  |  |  |  |
| Object | Function | Name | Type | Flag |
| प-4 16 | Switch over | Operating level | 1 Bit | C W T |
| The functions Switching, Dimming, Shutter control, Value transmitter, Forced guidance operation and Control can be separately selected for each input. Thus, the names of the communications objects and the object table (dynamic object structure) will be changed. |  |  |  |  |

Description of objects
Objects for application "4 Inputs 4 Outputs, 8 Outputs" only:
$\square$ - 4-7 or 0-7 Switching $\quad 1$ Bit object to control outputs (connected LEDs)
Objects for application "8 Inputs" only:
$\square$ - 16
Objects:
0-3 or 0
8-11 or 8-15
0-3 or 0-7
8-11 or 8-15
묵 8-11 or 8-15
마 8-11 or 8-15
멋 0-3 or 0-7
맹 0-3 or 0-7

Switch over

Switching Dimming
Step operation
Move operation
Light scene extension Value transmitter 1 Byte
Forced guidance operation
Control

1 Bit object to control outputs (connected LEDs)

1 Bit object to switch between two operating levels

1 Bit object to send switch telegrams (ON, OFF)
4 Bit object to change relative brightness between 0 and 100\%
1 Bit object for the step operation of a shutter to rotate the lamella 1 Bit object for the move operation of a shutter to close or open completely
1 Byte object for use as a light scene extension
1 Byte object for the value transmitter application (0-255)
2 Bit object for the forced guidance operation (priority) of switching channels
1 Bit object for sending out control telegrams (Play, Stop, Rewind, Forward, Stop, Record)

Functional scope

## - General

- Free assignment of the functions Switching / Toggle, Dimming, Shutter control, Value transmitter / Light scene extension, Forced guidance operation and Control to a maximum of 8 inputs (depends on the programmed application)
- Maximal 8 Outputs to display status or operation via LED (depends on the programmed application)
- 2 operating levels parameterisable (only for the application " 8 Inputs STYB708B")
- Freely selectable 4 digit switch over code to change operating levels


## Function: Switching / Toggle

- Adjustable command with rising or falling edge (ON, OFF, TOGGLE, no function)
- Cyclic transmission is possible


## Function: Dimming

- Possibility to parameterise one or two button operation
- Adjustable time between dimming and switching and adjustable dimming speed
- Possibility to send repeat telegram and stop telegrams for automatic dim function


## Function: Shutter

- Button function (UP, DOWN), i.e. the function of an input and the time between move and step operation can be set
- Adjustable lamella adjustment time (time in which the move command can be completed before releasing the button at the input)


## Functions: Value transmitter / Light scene extension

- Parameterisable button function, i.e. the function of an input, 1 Byte Value transmitter or call up light scenes with/without memory function
- Possibility to change value using long "button pressure"
- Function: Forced guidance operation
- Adjustable command for rising and falling edge (see Description of Function for forced guidance operation)


## - Function: Control

- Adjustable response or command for rising or falling edge (see Description of Function on Control)

4. Functional schematics

Function: Switching / Toggle (e.g. for Input 1):


Function: Dimming (e.g. for Input 2):


Function: Shutter control (e.g. for Input 3):


Functional schematics
Function: Value transmitter / Light scene extension (e.g. for Input 4):


Function: Positively-driven operation (e.g. for Input 5 with "8 Inputs STYB708B") application


Function: Control (e.g. for Input 6 with " 8 Inputs STYB708B") application:


Output (e.g. for Output 1 only with " 4 Inputs 4 Outputs, 8 Outputs STYB708A" application:


## 5. Description of functions

## Status display

Depending the parameter "Function of the status LED" and "LED flashes at status indication ?" the status LEDs show various responses at the outputs:

Example: The Switching - Object of an input is connected with the Switching - Object from an output:
Activating the button for an input signal:
Push button
operation


Time
Status LED function: Status indication
LED flashes at status indication? NO


Status LED function: Status indication
LED flashes at status indication? YES


Value transmitter 1 Byte: "Adjust with long button pressure"
Adjusting the value to be sent is possible with a long activation of the input ( $>5 \mathrm{sec}$ ) with value transmitter parameters (closer activated at input $>5 \mathrm{sec} /$ opener not activated at Input $>5 \mathrm{sec}$ ). Here, the current value is decreased or increased (toggle function) by the parameterised increment or sent. After releasing the button connected to the input, the last sept value remains in memory. In the case of a bus voltage failure or restoration of bus voltage or in the case of a bus reset the value programmed with the ETS is accepted and therefore overwrites the value set as a result of the change.

| Button function | Value range | Increments |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Call light scene with/without memory <br> effect | $1 \ldots 8$ | No value change possible with long button pressure! |
| Value transmitter 1 Byte | $0 \ldots 255$ | $1 \ldots 10$ |

Description of Functions

## Manual switch over between two operating levels (only with the "8 Inputs STYB708B" application)

The universal interface comfort 8gang can be switched between two operating levels with a "3 button operation" (inputs $1+5+8$ closed) and a freely selectable switching code. The parameter "Switch over to operating level" must be set to "manual" or "by object and manual" for onsite adjustment (switch code).
Switching between operating levels can also additionally or exclusively occur via Object 16.
In operating level 1, the functions Switching, Dimming, Shutter control, Value transmitter / Light scene extension, Forced guidance operation or Control can be assigned to any input. In operating level 2, inputs 1, 3, 5 and 7 or inputs $2,4,6$ and 8 is assigned to one function from the functions for the inputs for operating level 1.

## Operating level 1 :

One function per input from the following:
Switcing, Dimming, Shutter control, Value transmitter /
Light scene extension, Forced guidance operation, Control

## Operating level 2:

- Inputs 1, 3, 5 and $7 \mathrm{c}^{\prime} ; 4$ Inputs with the same function
- Inputs 2, 4, 6 and $8 c^{\prime} ; 4$ Inputs with the same function
- Function can be selected from the operating level 1 functions

Switch over between the two operating levels occurs as a result of a 3 button operation (inputs $1+5+8$ closed) for approximately 3 sec and a parameterisable reversal code. The following illustration depicts manual switching from operating level 1 to 2 . The reversed direction can be carried out accordingly.


## Comments:

The time between the " 3 button operation" and the individual four activations of the reversal code may not exceed 5 seconds. Otherwise the universal interface cancels the operating level changeover and returns to the previously current operating level.

If the parameter "Switch over behaviour" is parameterised to "Switch over to op. level 2 for a time interval", then the activated operating level 2 switches back automatically to operating level 1 after a preset period of time.

Changeovers are also possible via Object 16 in addition to via manual changing of the operating level (see Description of Object).

Description of Function

## Function: Control

The Control communications object is encoded as follows:

| Command | Binary | Hexadecimal | Decimal |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stop | 00000000 | 0 | 0 |
| Pause | 00000010 | 2 | 2 |
| Record | 00000100 | 4 | 4 |
| Play | 00001000 | 8 | 8 |
| Forwards | 00001001 | 9 | 9 |
| Rewind | 00001010 | A | 10 |

## Function: Forced guidance operation

The switching channel for a switch actuator can be forced into a switching position independent of the switching object by the 2 Bit forced guidance operation object.
The importance of the 2 Bit telegram can be seen in the following status table:

| Bit 1 | Bit 0 | Forced guidance operation | Actuator status |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | OFF | Value of the switching object |
| 0 | 1 | OFF | Value of the switching object |
| 1 | 0 | ON | OFF |
| 1 | 1 | ON | ON |

Here, the 1 Bit value for the forced guidance operations object enables the forced guidance operation and Bit 0 defines the forced guidance switching status. If the forced guidance operation (Bit $1=0$ ) is inactive, then Bit 0 has no importance and the switching object controls the switching channel.
6. Parameters

| Parameters |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description: | Values: | Comments: |
| $\square$ General |  |  |
| Application <br> Operating levels | 4 inputs, 4 outputs 8 outputs <br> one two | Defines the use of the application. <br> Defines whether two operating levels can be set up. |
| $\square$ Input 1 |  |  |
| Function | No function <br> Switching / Toggle <br> Dimming <br> Shutter control <br> Value transmitter / Light scene <br> extension <br> Forced guidance <br> Control | Choice of functions for individual inputs. |
| Input 1 parameterised with function "Switching/ Toggle" |  |  |
| Command at rising edge | No function <br> ON <br> OFF <br> TOGGLE | No telegram is triggered. <br> An ON telegram is triggered. <br> An OFF telegram is triggered. <br> The internally saved switching state is toggled (reversed). If the saved status is ON (OFF), then an OFF (ON) telegram is triggered. |
| Command at falling edge | No function | No telegram is triggered. |
|  | ON | An ON telegram is triggered. |
|  | OFF | An OFF telegram is triggered. |
|  | TOGGLE | The internally saved switching state is toggled (reversed). If the saved status is ON (OFF), then an OFF (ON) telegram is triggered. |
| Cyclic transmission | No cyclical sending | Cyclical transmission is inactive. |
|  | Transmission on ON <br> Transmission on OFF <br> Transmission on ON and OFF | Cyclical transmission is only active after an ON, OFF or an ON and OFF telegram. |
| Cyclic transmission, base $(1 \ldots 255) \times 5 \mathrm{sec}$ | 1..255; 1 | Defines the basis for the cyclic transm. time Cyclical transm. time $=$ Base $.5 \mathrm{sec} \times$ Factor |
| Cyclic transmission, factor (1..255) | 1...255; 1 | Defines the basis for the cyclic transm. time. Cyclical transm. time $=$ Base $\cdot 5 \mathrm{sec} \cdot x$ Factor |
| Cyclic transmission started via the switch object? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES } \\ & \text { NO } \end{aligned}$ | Cyclical transmission can also be started via the switching object. |
| Cyclic transmission interrupted via the switch object? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES } \\ & \text { NO } \end{aligned}$ | Cyclical transmission can also be terminated via the switch object. (Only possible with "Transm. at ON" or "Transm. at OFF"). |



| Time between step and move operation, base | $\begin{array}{\|l} 8 \mathrm{~ms} \\ 130 \mathrm{~ms} \\ 2.1 \mathrm{~s} \\ 33 \mathrm{~s} \end{array}$ | Defines the time base up to a move (longterm) operation <br> ( T 1 , see figure below). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Time between step and move operation, factor <br> (0...255) | 0...255; 46 | Time $=$ Base $\times$ Factor Defines the time base up to a move (longterm) operation (T1, see figure below). |
|  |  | Preliminary setting : $8 \mathrm{~ms} \times 46=368 \mathrm{msec}$ |
| Time for lamelia adjustment, base | $\begin{array}{\|l} 8 \mathrm{~ms} \\ 130 \mathrm{~ms} \\ 2.1 \mathrm{~s} \\ 33 \mathrm{~s} \end{array}$ | Time during which a MOVE telegram can be terminated by releasing the button (closer) at the input (T2, see figure below). |
|  |  | Time $=$ Base $\times$ Factor |
| Time for lamella adjustment, factor (0...255) | 0... 255; 20 | Time during which a MOVE telegram can be terminated by releasing the button (closer) at the input ( $T 2$, see figure below). |
|  |  | Preliminary setting: $8 \mathrm{~ms} \times 20=160 \mathrm{msec}$ |
|  |  | Push |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | T1 $=$ Time between Step and Move |
|  |  | A STEP is sent and the time T1 starts after the pressing (closer) or releasing (opener) of the button at the input. No further telegram is sent if the button is released (closer) or pushed (opener) within T1. This STEP is used to stop continuous movement of a shutter or blind. |
|  |  | If the button at the input is pressed for longer than T1 (closer) or remained inactivated (opener), then a MOVE is sent automatically after T1 is completed and time T2 starts. If the button is released again within T2 (closer) or is pressed (opener), then a STEP telegram is sent. This function is used to adjust the lamellas in shutters. T2 should correspond to the time for a $180^{\circ}$ rotation of the lamellas. |


| Function of the input | Value transmitter 1 Byte <br> Call light scene without memory function <br> Call light scene with memory function | Selection for the value to be set for the value transmitter function. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Value (0..255) | 0...255; 0 | Setting for the value to be sent for 1 byte value transmitter |
| Light scene number (1...8) | 1...8; 1 | Setting for the light scene to be sent for calling light scene with/without memory function |
| Variation by means of a long signal | disabled | No adjustment possible with long button pressure. |
|  | enabled | If the button remains pressed for at least 5 seconds, then the actual value is cyclically increased or decreased and sent by the parameterised increment (see below) (Time between two telegrams). After releasing the button, the last sent value is saved. After a repeated long button pressure, the direction of the value change changes (see Description of functions). |
| Time between two telegrams | $0.5 \mathrm{sec} ; 1 \mathbf{~ s e c} ; 1.5 \mathrm{sec} ; 2 \mathrm{sec}$ | Time between two telegrams for value change. |
| Step size (1..10) | 1...10; 1 | Increments by which the set value is increased or decreased with long button pressure and parameterised 1 Byte value transmitter. |
| Input 1 parameterised for "Forced guidance operation" function |  |  |
| Command at rising edge | No function <br> Forced guidance OFF <br> Forced guidance ON, actuator ON <br> Forced guidance ON, act. OFF <br> TOGGLE: Forced guidance ON, actuator ON / Forced guidance OFF <br> TOGGLE: Forced guidance ON, actuator ON / Forced guid. OFF | Defines the 2 Bit forced guidance operation command that is sent upon activation of a button (closer). |
| Command at falling edge | No function <br> Forced guidance OFF <br> Forced guidance ON, actuator ON <br> Forced guidance ON, act. OFF <br> TOGGLE: Forced guidance ON, actuator $\mathrm{ON} /$ Forced guidance OFF <br> TOGGLE: Forced guidance ON, actuator ON / Forced guid. OFF | Defines the 2 Bit forced guidance operation command that is sent upon activation of a button (closer). |
| Input 1 parameterised for the "Control" function |  |  |
| Transmission at rising edge? | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { YES } \\ \text { NO } \end{array}$ | Defines whether a control command should be sent upon activation of a button (closer) on the input. |


| Command at of rising edge | Stop <br> Pause <br> Record <br> Play <br> Forwards <br> Rewind | Defines the command that will be sent when pressing a button (closer) on the input. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Transmission at falling edge? | YES NO | Defines whether a control command is to be sent when releasing a button (closer) on the input. |
| Command at falling edge | Stop Pause | Defines the command that is to be sent when releasing a button (closer) on the input. |
| E inputs 2-4 und Inputs 5-8 ${ }^{\text {(3) }}$ |  |  |
| See input 1 |  |  |
| $\square$ Output $^{(14)}$ |  |  |
| Function of the status LED <br> LED flashes at status indication ? | LED always OFF <br> LED always ON <br> Status indication Inverted status indication <br> YES <br> No | Defines the function of the LED connected to the output. <br> Defines whether the LED connected to the output is to blink as a status indication. |
| 5 Outputs 2-4 and Outputs 5-8 ${ }^{(5)}$ |  |  |
| See Output 1 |  |  |
| Operating Level ${ }^{(8)}$ |  |  |
| Universal interface in second operating level without any function? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES } \\ & \text { NO } \end{aligned}$ | It is possible to block the universal interface comfort in operating level 2, i.e. all inputs have no function in this case (YES). |
| Function of input 1, 3,5 and 7 like input (1...8) | 1...8,1 | Defines the function of inputs $1,3,5,7$ for operating level 2. The function can be selected from the functions for operating level 1 inputs. |
| Function of input 2, 4, 6 and 8 like input (1...8) | $1 \ldots 8,2$ | Defines the function of inputs $2,4,6,8$ for operating level 2 . The function can be selected from the functions for operating level 1 inputs. |
| Switch over behaviour | No time behaviour | Switching from operating level 2 to operating level 1 does not occur automatically. |
| Time interval, base | Switch over to op. level 2 for a time interval <br> $300 \mathrm{msec}, 500 \mathrm{msec}$ <br> $1 \mathrm{sec}, 5 \mathrm{sec}$ <br> $1 \mathrm{~min}, 5 \mathrm{~min}, 60 \mathrm{~min}$ | Switching from operating level 2 to operating level occurs via a time function (period of time). <br> Period of time after which a switch from operating level 2 to operating level 1 occurs. <br> Time $=$ Base $\times$ Factor |


| Time interval, factor (3...255) | 3..255; 3 | Period of time after which a switch from operating level 2 to operating level 1 occurs. <br> Preliminary setting: $1 \mathrm{sec} \times 3=3 \mathrm{sec}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Switch over to operating level | manually | Switching operating levels occurs manually with a " 3 button operation" and switch over code. |
|  | by object | Switching operating levels occurs via the operating level object (No. 16). |
|  | by object and manual | Switching operating levels can occur manually and with the operating level object. |
| Values for operating levels | $0=$ operating level 1 ; <br> 1 = operating level 2 <br> 1 = operating level 1 ; <br> $0=$ operating level 2 | Defines the value of the operating levels for an operating level switch over via the operating level object. |
| $\square$ Switch over code for second operating level ${ }^{(7)}$ |  |  |
| $1^{\text {st }}$ code input | Input 1 Input 5 <br> Input 2 Input 6 <br> Input 3 Input 7 <br> Input 4 Input 8 | Defines the first activation of the switch over code. The switch over code is used to switch operating levels. |
| $2^{\text {nd }}$ code input | Input 1 Input 5 <br> Input 2 Input 6 <br> Input 3 Input 7 <br> Input 4 Input 8 | Defines the second activation of the switch over code. The switch over code is used to switch operating levels. |
| $3^{\text {rd }}$ code input | Input 1 Input 5 <br> Input 2 Input 6 <br> Input 3 Input 7 <br> Input 4 Input 8 | Defines the third activation of the switch over code. The switch over code is used to switch operating levels. |
| $4^{\text {th }}$ code input | Input 1 Input 5 <br> Input 2 Input 6 <br> Input 3 Input 7 <br> Input 4 Input 8 | Defines the fourth activation of the switch over code. The switch over code is used to switch operating levels. |
| (1) Parameter is only available for application "4 Inputs 4 Outputs, 8 Outputs 704001"। <br> ${ }^{(2)}$ Parameter is only available for application "8 Inputs 704101"! <br> ${ }^{(3)}$ Inputs $5-8$ only exist for application "8 Inputs 704101"। <br> ${ }^{(4)}$ Outputs only exist for application " 4 inputs 4 Outputs, 8 Outputs 704001"! <br> ${ }^{(5)}$ Outputs 5-8 only exist for application "4 Inputs 4 Outputs, 8 Outputs 704001 " and parameter "Application $=8$ Outputs"! <br> ${ }^{(6)}$ The parameter card "Operating level" only exists for application "8 inputs 704101"! <br> ${ }^{(7)}$ The parameter card " Switch over code for second operating level " only exists for application "8 Inputs 704101"I |  |  |

Comments on Software

## General

Parameter editing must be set to "Full Access" (FA) in order to edit all the parameters.

## Dimming function

If an LED output is to be used as a switching status display, then the corresponding objects (output or switch) must be connected via the same group address. The connected dim actuator must send back its status to the switching object or the output object in order for the status LED to function properly (set Transmit Flag on actuator)
With one level operation, only the switching object is corrected. The dimming object (dimming direction) is not corrected so when extensions are used ( 2 or more dimmers dim one lamp), the dimming direction of the lamp does not always change over after repeated button pressure.
The objects for the buttons or inputs that "belong together" must have the same group address for two level operations. In this case, the buttons should preferably be connected to input n .

## Shutter control function

A "complete" shutter function (UP/DOWN) is only supported by two level operation. The respective short-term objects (Step) and long-term objects (Move) for the buttons "belonging together" must have the same group address. In this case, the buttons should preferably be connected to input $n$.

## Inputs

A multiple evaluation of the inputs is only possible for the functions "Switching / Toggle", "Forced guidance operation", "Light scene extension without memory function" and "Control". With these functions, the switches or buttons connected to Input $n$ can simultaneously be activated; in addition, a further function ("Dimming", Shutter", Value transmitter 1 Byte" or "Light scene extension with memory function") can also be addressed. However, if two inputs are occupied with one of the aforementioned functions and are addressed simultaneously, then this will be evaluated to be an undefined button pressure and the universal interface will not respond. (See Comments on restoration of bus voltage, below)

Information on application "8 Inputs 704101":
If a second operating level is parameterised (it does not need to be active?), then only one button can be activated at one time!

## Outputs

The status object values of the outputs are deleted by a reset or after a download.

## Bus voltage failure

Value transmitter function: When the value setting is changed by a long button pressure, the newly set value is only retained in the RAM, i.e. these value are replaced by the pre-set values that were parameterised by the ETS after a voltage failure or a bus reset.
If operation level 2 is set, it will be reset to operating level after a bus voltage failure.

## Restoration of bus voltage

With the "Switching / Toggle", "Forced guidance operation", "Light scene extension without memeory function" and "Control" functions, telegrams are sent as though they had just been sent to this position after the restoration of the bus voltage with closed inputs (closer = activated $/$ opener $=$ not activated).
With the "Dimming", "Shutter" und "Value transmitter / Light scene extension with memeory function" functions, a telegram is sent, as previously described, if only one input is closed that has been configured for this function. If two or more inputs are closed with one of these functions, then the universal interface does not show any reaction for these inputs when the bus voltage is restored.

Note on "8 Inputs 704101" application:
If a second operating level is parameterised, then inputs with the functions "Switching / Toggle", "Forced guidance operation", "Light scene extension without save function" and "Control" will only be evaluated when the bus voltage is restored if only one input is closed. If several inputs with these functions are closed, then the universal interface will not display any function here.

