KNX
Product documentation

GIRA

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Heating actuator, 6-gang

Order No. 2158 00

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1 Product definition

1.1 Product catalogue

Product name:	Heating actuator, 6-gang
Use:	Actuator
Design:	RMD (rail-mounted device)
Order No.	2158 00

1.2 Function

The heating actuator is used for the activation of electrothermal actuators (ETA) for heating or cooling systems. It possesses 6 electronic outputs, each of which can silently activate up to 4 (AC 230 V) or 2 (AC 24 V) actuators. Both deenergised closed and deenergised opened actuators can be connected.

The heating actuator receives 1-bit or 1-byte command value telegrams, transmitted, for example, by KNX room temperature controllers. The actuator controls its valve outputs either in switching form or with a PWM signal, according to the data format of the command values and the configuration in the ETS. The cycle time for constant PWM output signals can be configured separately for each valve output of the heating actuator. This allows individual adaptation to different actuator types.
On activation with constant command values, an optional command value limit can be designed, which allows the limitation of received command values at the "Minimum" and "Maximum" limits. A minimum command value can be used, for example, for the implementation of basic heating or cooling. A maximum command value allows the limitation of the effective command value range, which usually has a positive influence on the lifespan of actuators.

The heating actuator possesses a heat requirement and pump controller. This produces a positive impact on the energy consumption of a housing or commercial building through the transmission and evaluation of the largest command value in the heating or cooling system. The information on the largest active command value can be made available to suitable calorific furnaces with integrated KNX controller directly via a KNX telegram (1-byte), for example, to determine the optimum flow temperature. Alternatively or additionally, the heating actuator can even evaluate the command values of its outputs and make general heat requirement information available in the form of limiting value monitoring with hysteresis (1-bit, switching). Using a KNX switch actuator, this allows the energy-efficient activation of burner and boiler controllers with suitable control inputs (e.g. requirement-orientated switch-over between the reduction and comfort setpoint in a central combi boiler).
The heating actuator also allows switching activation of the circulation pump of the heating or cooling circuit via a 1-bit KNX telegram. When using pump control, the pump is only switched on by the actuator when at least one command value of the outputs exceeds a limiting value with hysteresis defined in the ETS. The pump is switched off when the limiting value is reached or undershot again. This saves electrical energy, as the pump is only activated by sufficiently large, and thus effective, command values. Optional cyclical anti-sticking protection prevents the sticking of the pump, if it has not been switched on by the command value evaluation for a longer period of time.

To prevent calcification or sticking of a valve which has not been activated for some time, the actuator has an automatic valve rinsing function. Valve rinsing can be executed cyclically or using a bus command, causing the activated valves to run through the full valve stroke for a preset period of time. If necessary, the intelligent valve rinsing can be enabled. In so doing, cyclical rinsing using the full stroke is only executed when a defined minimum command value limiting value was not exceeded during actuator operation.

Cyclical monitoring of the command values can be performed as an option. If, during active cyclical monitoring, there are no command value telegrams during a preset time, then emergency operation is activated for the affected valve output, for which a configurable constant PWM command value can be preset. In addition, it is possible to activate a forced position separately for each output using a 1-bit KNX object. A defined PWM command value is set at the appropriate output.
Emergency operation and forced position can also be activated automatically in case of bus

voltage failure, after bus / mains voltage return or after an ETS programming operation. If necessary, the command values for emergency operation and the forced position can be influenced by the summer and winter mode of the actuator, allowing the activation of different heating or cooling levels according to the season. The actuator permits switch-over between summer and winter mode at any time using a 1-bit object.

The heating actuator possesses comprehensive feedback and status functions. The active command value can be made available as status information, transmitting either passively or actively, separately for each value output. A combined valve status allows the collective feedback of various functions of an output in a single 1-byte bus telegram.
The actuator is able to detect an overload or a short-circuit at the valve outputs and, in consequence, to protect them against destruction. Outputs which have experienced a short-circuit or a constant load are deactivated after an identification period. In this case, a short-circuit or overload signal can be transmitted via a KNX communication object. The actuator can also signal a failure of the valve voltage on the KNX.

The switch-on times of the valve outputs can be detected and evaluated separately by operating hours counters. In addition, service operation is available, which, during maintenance or installation, can move all assigned actuators to a defined position (completely opened or completely closed) and can lock them against activation by command value telegrams. Both service mode and the locking status are preset by a 2-bit forced operation telegram.

The operating elements (4 pushbuttons) on the front panel of the device permit influencing of the electronic outputs of the actuator through manual operation, even without KNX bus voltage or in a non-programmed state (switch on and off / PWM). This feature permits a fast function check of the connected actuators. Moreover, the statuses of the outputs in case of bus voltage failure or bus or mains voltage return and after ETS programming can be set separately.

The device has a mains voltage connection that is independent of the valve outputs for supplying the device electronics of the manual operation and integrated bus coupling unit. The device electronics and bus coupling unit are also supplied from the bus coupling unit so that an ETS programming operation or manual operation is also possible even if the mains voltage is not connected or is switched off. As long as the bus voltage is connected and ready for operation, no power is drawn from the device's internal power supply. This saves electrical energy.
The valve outputs possess a separate connection for the supply of the connected actuators (AC 24 V or AC 230 V).

The device is designed for mounting on DIN rails in closed compact boxes or in distributors in fixed installations in dry rooms.

i We recommend using electrothermal actuators of make Gira or, alternatively, models of make Möhlenhoff (AA2004, AA4004) or Sauter (MTX). Always observe the technical data of the actuators and compare them with the technical properties of the heating actuator.

2 Installation, electrical connection and operation

2.1 Safety instructions

Electrical equipment may only be installed and fitted by electrically skilled persons. The applicable accident prevention regulations must be observed.

Failure to observe the instructions may cause damage to the device and result in fire and other hazards.

Danger of electric shock. Device is not suitable for disconnection from supply voltage. The load is not electrically isolated from the mains even when the device is switched off.

Danger of electric shock. Always disconnect before carrying out work on the devise or load. At the same time, take into account all circuit breakers that supply dangerous voltage to the device or load.

Make sure during the installation that there is always sufficient insulation between the mains voltage and the bus. A minimum distance of at least 4 mm must be maintained between bus conductors and mains voltage cores.

The device may not be opened or operated outside the technical specifications.

2.2 Device components

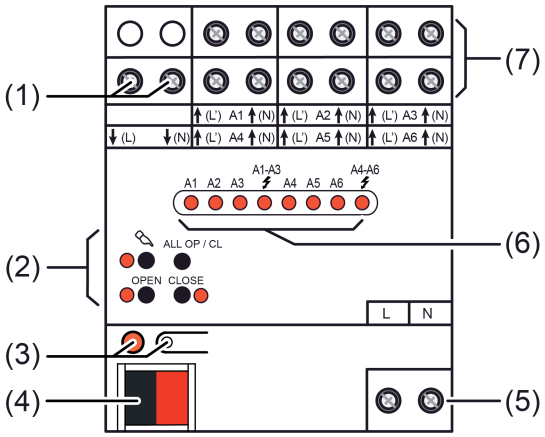

Figure 1: Device components

(1) Connection for the supply of electrothermal actuators (AC 230 V or AC 24 V)
(2) Button field for manual operation
(3) Programming button and LEDs
(4) KNX connection
(5) Connection for mains voltage supply (AC 230 V)
(6) Status LEDs for outputs
(7) Connections for electrothermal actuators

2.3 Fitting and electrical connection

DANGER!

Electrical shock when live parts are touched.

Electrical shocks can be fatal.

Before working on the device, disconnect the power supply and cover up live parts in the working environment.

Fitting the device

- Snap onto a suitable DIN rail. The screw terminals of the valve outputs should be at the top.

i A KNX data rail is not required.

i Observe the temperature range (see Technical Data) and ensure sufficient cooling, if necessary.

Connect the device for AC 230 V actuators

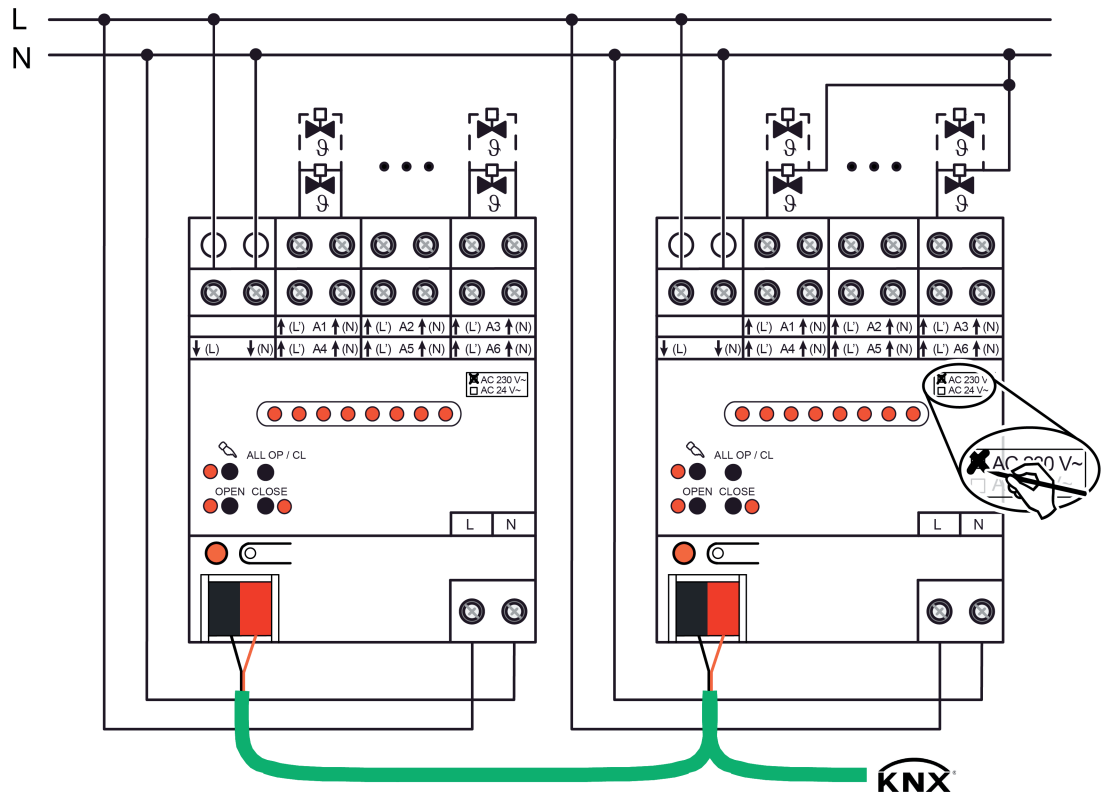

Figure 2: Connection for AC 230 V actuators (connection examples)
Left: Neutral conductor of the actuators run separately to the actuator /
Right: Shared neutral conductor for actuators

Only connect AC 230 V actuators to all the outputs.

Only connect actuators with the same characteristics to each output (deenergised closed/opened).

Do not connect unsuitable loads (incandescent lamps, motorised actuators, signal devices, etc.).

If possible, connect actuators for environments with increased fail-safety requirements to the outputs A1 and A4. During overload detection, these are switched off last.

Do not exceed the maximum number of "4" actuators per output.

Observe the technical data of the valve drives used.

- Connect the AC 230 V valve drives according to the connection diagram (Figure 2). The neutral conductors of the actuators can either be connected directly to the N terminals of the outputs of the heating actuator (left-hand connection example) or, alternatively, jointly with a suitable N potential (e.g. N conductor terminal in the distributor) (right-hand connection example). It is not absolutely necessary to connect the neutral conductor of the actuators directly to the actuator.

i The neutral conductor terminals of the valve outputs are bridged internally in the device. Do not connect the neutral conductor from the output terminals through to additional devices in the distribution board or to other consumers. Only use the neutral conductor terminals of the outputs for the connections of the actuators of an actuator.

- Connect the supply (mains voltage AC 230 V) for the actuators to the terminals ⏚**(L)** and ⏚**(N)** (1).

i Do not connect direct current.

- On the device label, note the type of supply "AC 230 V" with a permanent marker.
- Connecting the mains voltage to the terminals **L N** (5).

i The neutral conductor connection of the mains connection terminal is independent of the N terminals of the valve outputs.

- Connect bus line with connecting terminal.

Connect the device for AC 24 V actuators

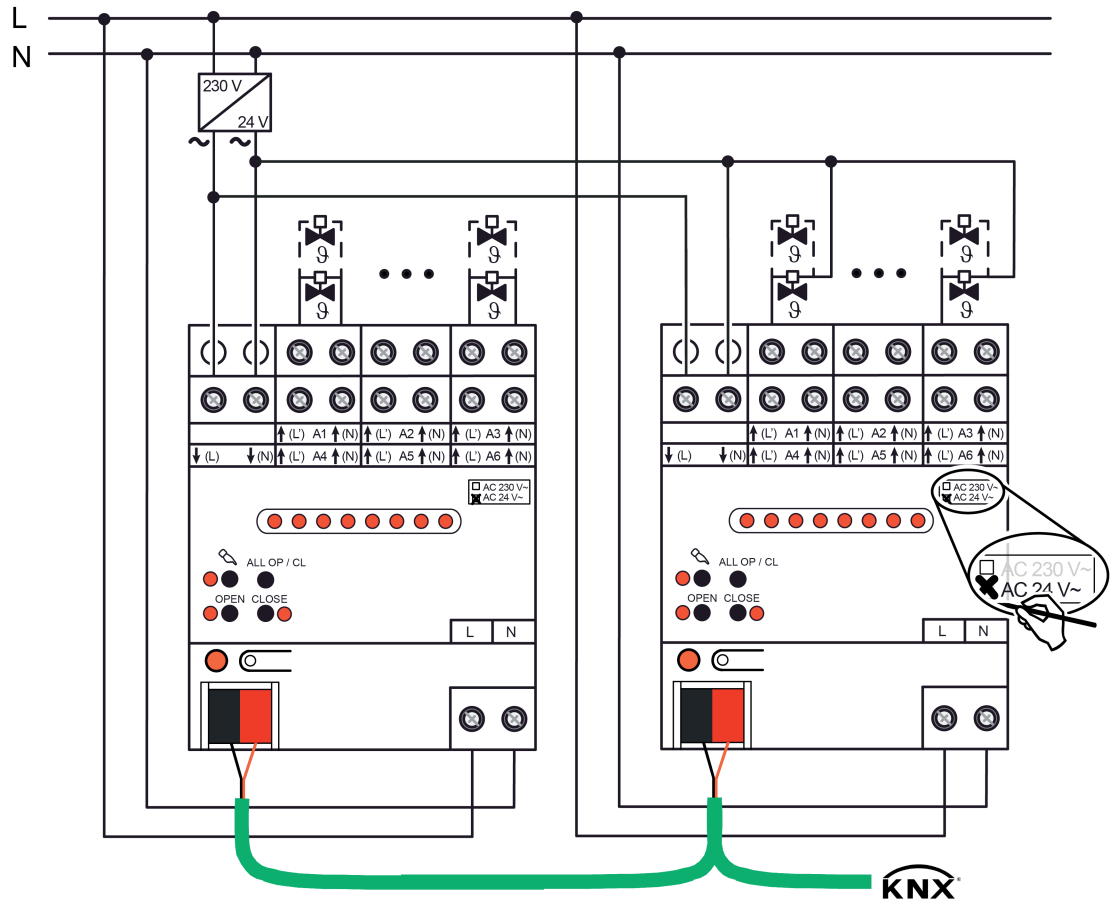

Figure 3: Connection for actuators AC 24 V
Left: Isolated connection of the actuators, separately on the actuator /
Right: Shared conductor for actuators

Only connect AC 24 V actuators to all the outputs.

Only connect actuators with the same characteristics to each output (deenergised closed/opened).

Do not connect unsuitable loads (incandescent lamps, motorised actuators, signal devices, etc.).

If possible, connect actuators for environments with increased fail-safety requirements to the outputs A1 and A4. During overload detection, these are switched off last.

Do not exceed the maximum number of "2" actuators per output.

Observe the technical data of the valve drives used.

- Connect the AC 24 V valve drives according to the connection diagram (Figure 3). It is possible to connect the actuators individually and directly with the terminals of the outputs of the heating actuator (left-hand connection example) or, alternatively, using a shared conductor (right-hand connection example).

i The terminals of the valve outputs indicated with "(N)" are bridged internally in the device. The terminals may only be used for the connection of the actuators of an actuator. Never connect N potential (mains voltage)!

- Connect the supply for the actuators (AC 24 V) to the terminals ↓**(L)** and ↓**(N)** (1). In so doing, use a low voltage AC 24 V from a suitable power supply (transformer, mains power supply).

i Do not connect direct current.

- On the device label, note the type of supply "AC 24 V" with a permanent marker.
- Connect mains voltage AC 230 V to the terminals **L N** (5).

i The neutral conductor connection of the mains connection terminal is independent of the N terminals of the valve outputs.

- Connect bus line with connecting terminal.

2.4 Commissioning

After installation of the actuator and connection of the bus line, the mains power supply, the power supply of the actuators and of all electrical loads, the device can be put into operation. The following procedure is generally recommended...

Commissioning with the ETS

DANGER!

Electrical shock when live parts are touched.

Electrical shocks can be fatal.

Before working on the device, disconnect the power supply and cover up live parts in the working environment.

- Switch on the bus voltage. Make sure that the bus voltage is available interruption free during the commissioning.

i The device has a mains voltage connection that is independent of the valve outputs for supplying the device electronics of the manual operation and integrated bus coupling unit. The device electronics and bus coupling unit are also supplied from the bus coupling unit so that an ETS programming operation or manual operation is also possible even if the mains voltage is not connected or is switched off. As long as the bus voltage is connected and ready for operation, no power is drawn from the device's internal power supply. This saves electrical energy.

Check: When the programming button is pressed, the red programming LED must light up.

- Configure and program the physical address with the help of the ETS.
- Download the application data with the ETS.

The device is ready for operation.

i When the mains supply is on, the valve outputs of the actuator can be switched via manual operation, even if there is no bus voltage or if the actuator is not yet programmed. Due to this feature, the actuators connected to the individual outputs can be checked for proper functioning already during construction site operation.

2.5 Operation

2.5.1 Operating elements

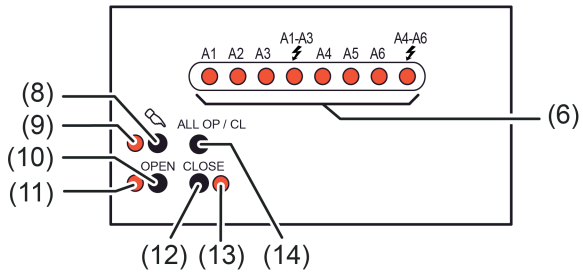

Figure 4: Controls and indicators on the front panel of the device

(6) **A1...A6**: Status LEDs of the valve outputs (LEDs light up when outputs are energised)
⚡A1-A3, **⚡A4-A6**: Display "Overload/short-circuit" for appropriate output group

(8) Button :Activation / deactivation of manual control

(9) LED : Indicates permanent manual operation when ON.

(10) **OPEN** button: Open valve (configured valve direction of action is taken into account)

(11) **OPEN** LED: When ON in manual operation, signals an opened or opening valve

(12) **CLOSE** button: Close valve (configured valve direction of action is taken into account)

(13) **CLOSE** LED: When ON in manual operation, signals a closed or closing valve

(14) **ALL OP / CL** button: Central operating function for all valve outputs. Open and close all the valves alternately.

OPEN (10) and **CLOSE** (13) LEDs: The LEDs light up statically during manual operation, showing the valve status set or to be set (valve is closed or closing / valve is opened or opening). Even on valve outputs working with an 8-bit command value (PWM), the LEDs display the logical valve state statically in the same way. The LEDs do not signal the dynamic switch-on and switch-off phases of the pulse width modulation.
If no valve voltage is connected or switched on at the terminals **⏚(L)** and **⏚(N)**, then the LEDs are also always switched off, even if bus voltage or mains voltage is available (terminals **L N**), as the valve outputs cannot be energised.

2.5.2 Status displays and output behaviour

Status indication

The Status LEDs **A1**...**A6** show whether the current flow is switched on or switched off at the appropriate output. The connected heating or cooling valves open and close according to their characteristics.

Valve drive	LED ON	LED OFF
Deenergised closed	Output energised Valve opened / Opening phase Active heating or cooling	Output not energised Valve closed / Closing phase
Deenergised opened	Output energised Valve closed / Closing phase	Output not energised Valve opened / Opening phase Active heating or cooling

Status display according to the energisation state of the valve outputs

- In the case of valve outputs working with an 8-bit command value (PWM), the LEDs dynamically display the switch-on and switch-off phases of the pulse width modulation.
- If no valve voltage is connected or switched on at the terminals **(L)** and **(N)**, then all the status LEDs are also always switched off, even if bus voltage or mains voltage is available (terminals **L N**), as the valve outputs cannot be energised.
- On the LED status display, the valve direction of action configured for each output in the ETS is not taken into account. As a result, the LEDs do not immediately display the valve state (opened / closed). Inversion of the status display according to the valve direction of action thus does not take place.

Short-circuit / overload display

In order to protect the device and connected actuators, in case of overload the device determines which output is involved and switches it off. Non-overloaded outputs continue to work, which means that the corresponding rooms are still heated or cooled.

- In the case of short-circuits or overloads, the actuator first switches off the affected output groups **A1...A3** or **A4...A6**.
- The actuator determines the overloaded or short-circuited output in up to 4 testing cycles.
- If, in the event of only a minor overload, it is not possible to unambiguously identify any output as overloaded, then the actuator switches individual outputs of the overloaded group off one after the other.
- A detected overload or a detected short-circuit can be sent separately to the KNX using a 1-bit signal telegram for each valve output.

The status LEDs **A1-A3** or **A4-A6** on the front panel of the device flash slowly during the time of an overload or short-circuit identification (1 Hz) to signalise that the output groups are temporarily deactivated. The LEDs flash quickly when the actuator has safely identified all or individual valve outputs of the affected group as overloaded or having short-circuited.

- In the testing phase of a short-circuit/overload detection, the outputs of the affected group(s) cannot be selected during manual operation.
- The testing cycle is explained in detail in the "Software description" chapter of this documentation.

Activation of the outputs in manual mode

During manual operation, all the valve outputs are activated with a pulse width modulation (PWM) using the **OPEN** button, irrespective of the configured command value data format (1-bit or 1-byte). The cycle time of the PWM signal for a valve output activated by manual operation is configured centrally on the parameter page "Manual operation" in the ETS. In consequence, a manual operation locally on the device can allow the use of a different cycle time than in normal operation of the actuator (activation via KNX telegrams). The **CLOSE** command always closes the valves completely (0 %).

An exception is the central operating function of all valve outputs with the **ALL OP / CL** button. Here, the actuator always activates the valve outputs with a constant signal (0 % or 100 %).

In manual operation, the configured valve direction of action (deenergised closed / deenergised opened) is taken into account during valve activation. With deenergised closed valves, the switch-on time is derived directly from the configured PWM and the cycle time. Example: PWM = 30 %, cycle time = 10 minutes -> Switch-on time = 3 minutes, switch-off time = 7 minutes.
In the case of deenergised opened valves, the switch-on time is inverted. Example: PWM = 30 %, cycle time = 10 minutes -> Switch-on time = 7 minutes, switch-off time = 3 minutes.

- Pressing the **OPEN** button when valves are already opened produces no reaction. The cycle time of a PWM signal is not restarted. On previously closed valves, pressing the **CLOSE** button also does not produce a reaction.
- After permanent manual operation has been switched on, the states of the outputs last set initially remain active. However, for opened valve outputs, the pulse width modulation is automatically adjusted to the preset value of manual operation.
  After temporary manual operation is switched on, the states of the outputs last set also initially remain active. However, for opened valve outputs, the pulse width modulation is not adjusted to the preset value of manual operation. This only takes place when the valves are first closed and then reopened, in the course of brief manual operation.
- In the state as supplied, the valve direction of action for all the valve outputs is set to "Deenergised closed". The actuator then works with a PWM of 50 % and a cycle time of 20 minutes.

First Open function

In most cases, deenergised closed actuators possess the "First Open function". Such an actuator must, before it can be used normally in combination with the heating actuator, be energised for a specific period during the first electrical commissioning, in order to deactivate an internal mechanical block.
Normally, an intact block in the as-delivered state of the drives means that the actuator does not close fully. This means that the flow rate of the actuators and the hydraulic system can be checked as part of installation and commissioning, even without electrical actuation of the drives. An additional advantage is that the small opening of the valve in the as-delivered state means that systems can heat or cool in a restricted area (frost/heat protection), without the existence of a functioning room temperature control.

- Deenergised closed actuators with the First Open function are not usually completely closed in the as-delivered state. Such drives must be unlocked using the First Open function, thus activating them for use by the heating actuator.

The activation of the actuators for the execution of the First Open function is easily possible using manual operation of the heating actuator (in construction site mode, only through an applied mains and valve power supply). In the as-delivered state, the actuator works with a PWM of 50 % and a cycle time of 20 minutes. This produces a switch-on time of 10 minutes, when the command "Open valve" is executed in manual operation. This time is sufficiently long to execute the First Open function properly. In the ETS, both the cycle time and the PWM of manual operation can be configured and thus adjusted to a desired value.
Alternatively, the central operating function can be used with the **ALL OP / CL** button to execute the First Open function. In so doing, all the valve outputs execute the open or close command simultaneously (depending on the most recent presetting).

2.5.3 Operating modes

The manual operation of the actuator distinguishes between the following operating modes...

- Bus operation: Operation via room temperature controllers, push-buttons, or other bus devices,
- Temporary manual control: manual control locally with keypad, automatic return to bus control,
- Permanent manual operation: Exclusively manual operation on the device (e.g. construction site mode, commissioning phase).

i When manual control is active, the outputs cannot be controlled via the bus.

i In cases of bus voltage failure, manual operation is possible, provided that the mains voltage supply of the actuator (terminals **L N**) is switched on. On bus voltage return, manual operation can be terminated (central reset function) or continued without interruption, depending on the configuration.

i In manual mode, bus operation can be disabled via a telegram. Manual control is terminated on activation of the disabling function.

i No manual operation of the device is possible if the actuator is programmed by the ETS with an incorrect application program or if the application program was unloaded. In the state of the actuator as supplied, manual control can be used even before commissioning via the ETS (building site operation).

i Further details concerning manual operation, especially with respect to the possible parameter settings and the interaction with other functions of the actuator, can be found in chapter 4 "Software description" of the present documentation.

Switching on the temporary manual control

Manual operation is enabled in the ETS and not blocked.

- Press the ✎ button briefly.

  Temporary manual control is active.

  The status LED **A1** flashes. The LED ✎ remains off.

i After the temporary manual operation is switched on, the most recently set states of the outputs initially remain active. For opened valve outputs, the pulse width modulation is not adjusted to the preset value of manual operation. This only takes place when the valves are first closed and then reopened, in the course of brief manual operation.

i After 5 seconds without a button-press, the actuator returns automatically to bus operation.

Switching off temporary manual operation

The device is in short-term manual mode.

- No button-press for 5 seconds.

  - or -

- Select all outputs one after another by a brief press of the ✎ button. Thereafter, press the key once again.

  - or -

- Switch off the mains voltage and the bus voltage.

  - or -

- On bus voltage return when mains voltage is available, although only when the parameter "Response of the manual operation to bus voltage return" is configured as "Exit manual operation".

Bus operation is active. LEDs **A1...A6** no longer flash, but rather indicate the output status, provided that the valve power supply and the bus or mains voltage is switched on.

i Manual operation is always exited after an ETS programming operation.

i The state of all outputs set via manual control is not changed when temporary manual control is switched off. If, however, a function with a priority higher than that of normal operation (e.g. forced position, safety operation) was activated for the valve outputs via the bus before or during manual operation, the actuator executes the function with the higher priority for the outputs concerned.

Switching on permanent manual control

Manual operation is enabled in the ETS and not blocked.

Bus operation or temporary manual control is active.

- Press the ✎ button for at least 5 seconds.

  Permanent manual operation is active and the LED ✎ is illuminated. The status LED **A1** flashes. The two status LEDs **OPEN** and **CLOSE** show the current status of A1.

i After permanent manual operation has been switched on, the states of the outputs last set initially remain active. However, for opened valve outputs, the pulse width modulation is automatically adjusted to the preset value of manual operation.

Switching off permanent manual control

The device is in continuous manual mode.

- Press the ✎ button for at least 5 seconds.

  - or -

- Switch off the mains voltage and the bus voltage.

  - or -

- Block manual operation via the corresponding disabling object,

  - or -

- On bus voltage return when mains voltage is available, although only when the parameter "Response of the manual operation to bus voltage return" is configured as "Exit manual operation".

  Bus operation is active. LEDs **A1...A6** no longer flash, but rather indicate the output status, provided that the valve power supply and the bus or mains voltage is switched on.

i Manual operation is always exited after an ETS programming operation.

i Depending on the configuration of the actuator in the ETS, the outputs will be set to the state last adjusted in the manual operation or to the state internally tracked (e.g. forced position, service operation) when permanent manual operation is switched off.

Operating the outputs

In manual operation the outputs can be operated instantly. The outputs are always activated with pulse width modulation by manual operation with the **OPEN** command. The cycle time of the PWM signal for a valve output activated by manual operation is configured centrally on the parameter page "Manual operation" in the ETS. The **CLOSE** command closes the valves completely (0 %).

The device is in continuous or short-term manual mode.

- Press ✎ button briefly, < 1 s, as many times as necessary until the desired output is selected.

The LED of the selected output **A1...A6** flashes. Additionally, the status of the selected output is indicated by the LED **OPEN** or **CLOSE**.

- Press the **OPEN** button.

  The valve opens (configured valve direction of action is taken into account).
- Press the **CLOSE** button.

  The valve closes (configured valve direction of action is taken into account).

  The LEDs **OPEN** and **CLOSE** display the valve status.

i Short-term manual operation: After running through all of the outputs, the device exits manual operation after another brief press of the ✎ button.

i Executing the **OPEN** command when valves are already opened causes no reaction. The cycle time of a PWM signal is not restarted. On previously closed valves, pressing the **CLOSE** button also does not produce a reaction.

i Depending on the parameter configuration in the ETS, feedback telegrams are transmitted to the bus via the status objects of an output during operation, as necessary.

Operate all outputs simultaneously

All the valve outputs of the actuator can be activated at the same time. In contrast to the operating function using the **OPEN** or **CLOSE** buttons, the actuator always activates the valve outputs with a constant signal (0 % or 100 %), when they are activated simultaneously. Thus, the valves close or open completely. No pulse width modulation is executed.
This operating function is particularly practical for performing the First Open function of deenergised closed valves during first commissioning.

The device is in continuous manual mode.

- Press the **ALL OP / CL** button.

  Each time the button is pressed, the valves open and close alternately (all open -> all close -> all open...). The configured valve direction of action is taken into account.

i Executing the **OPEN** central command when valves are already opened causes PWM to be terminated. The command value switches to 100 %. The cycle time of a PWM signal is not restarted. On previously closed valves, executing the **CLOSE** central command does not produce a reaction.

i The **ALL OP / CL** button has no function in temporary manual operation. In this case pressing this button produces no reaction.

Disabling bus control of individual outputs manually

It is possible to use manual operation to disable selected valve outputs in such a way that they can no longer be activated via the bus.

The device is in continuous manual mode.

Disabling of the bus control mode must have been enabled in the ETS.

- Press ✎ button briefly as many times as necessary until the desired output is selected.

  The status LED of the selected output **A1...A6** flashes. The two status LEDs **OPEN** and **CLOSE** show the current status of the selected output.
- Press the **OPEN** and **CLOSE** buttons simultaneously for at least 5 seconds.

  The selected valve output is disabled (activation via the bus no longer possible). The status LED of the disabled output flashes quickly and constantly (even with manual operation deactivated).

An output that has been disabled in manual control can thereafter only be operated in permanent manual control.

Cancelling the disabling of bus control of individual outputs via manual operation

The device is in continuous manual mode.

Bus control of a valve output has been disabled previously in permanent manual operation.

- Press button briefly as many times as necessary until the desired output is selected.

  The status LED of the selected output **A1...A6** flashes quickly. The two status LEDs **OPEN** and **CLOSE** show the current status of the selected output.
- Press the **OPEN** and **CLOSE** buttons simultaneously for at least 5 seconds.

  Selected output is enabled.

  The selected valve output is re-enabled (activation via the bus is possible again after manual operation has been deactivated).

  The status LED of the enabled output flashes slowly.

3 Technical data

General	
Ambient temperature	-5 ... +45 °C
Storage/transport temperature	-25 ... +70 °C
Fitting width	72 mm / 4 modules
Mark of approval	KNX / EIB / VDE
Standby power	max. 0.4 W
Power loss	max. 1 W
KNX supply	
KNX medium	TP
Commissioning mode	S-mode
Rated voltage KNX	DC 21 ... 32 V SELV
Power consumption KNX	max. 250 mW
Device power supply AC 230 V (L, N)	
Rated voltage	AC 110 ... 230 V ~
Mains frequency	50 / 60 Hz
Power supply of valve outputs AC 230 V	
Rated voltage	AC 230 V ~
Power supply of valve outputs AC 24 V	
Rated voltage	AC 24 V ~
Valve outputs	
Contact type	Semi-conductor (Triac), ε
Switching voltage	AC 24 / 230 V ~
Switching current	5 ... 160 mA
Switch-on current	max. 1.5 A (2 sec)
Switch-on current	max. 0.3 A (2 min)
Number of drives per output	
230 V drives	max. 4
24 V drives	max. 2
Connections	
Connection mode	Screw terminal
Connection type for bus	Connection terminal
single stranded	0.5 ... 4 mm²
finely stranded without conductor sleeve	0.5 ... 4 mm²
Finely stranded with conductor sleeve	0.5 ... 2.5 mm²

4 Software description

4.1 Software specification

ETS search paths: heating, air condition / valves / Heating actuator, 6-gang
PEI type: "00"$_{Hex}$ / "0" $_{Dec}$
PEI connector: no connector

Application:

No.	Short description	Name	Version	from mask version
1	Multifunctional heating actuator application: Activation of up to 6 valve outputs for electrothermal actuators. With manual control.	Heating actuator 6-gang 20D011	1.1 for ETS3.0, Version d onwards, ETS4 Version 4.1.7 onwards, and ETS5	SystemB (07B0)

4.2 Software "Heating actuator 6-gang 20D011"

4.2.1 Scope of functions

- 6 independent electronic valve outputs.
- Valve activation (deenergised opened / closed) can be configured for each output.
- Actuator evaluation as "Switching, 1-bit", "Constant, 1-byte" or "Constant 1-byte with actuator limiting value and hysteresis".
- With a 1-byte command value, the outputs are activated by pulse width modulation (PWM). The cycle time can be configured for each valve output.
- Status feedback (1 bit or 1 byte) of each output possible automatically or on read request.
- Collective feedback of all valve states possible via 4-byte telegram.
- A combined valve status allows the collective feedback of various functions of an output in a single 1-byte bus telegram.
- Failure signal of the valve operating voltage can be configured (1-bit).
- Overload and short-circuit signal can be set separately via a 1-bit object for each valve output (polarity can be configured). Global reset of all short-circuit / overload signals possible.
- Heat requirement and pump control, for positive influencing of the energy consumption of a housing or commercial building. Provision of the largest active command value directly via KNX telegram (1-byte constant). Alternatively or additionally, evaluation of the actuator command values for provision of the general heat requirement information in the form of limiting value monitoring with hysteresis (1 bit switching). Activation of a circulation pump of the heating or cooling circuit via a 1-bit KNX telegram with limiting value evaluation. Optional cyclical anti-sticking protection prevents the sticking of the pump.
- Summer or winter mode can be selected via an object (polarity configurable).
- Each valve output can be locked in a forced position with bus control. Different command values can be configured for summer and winter mode.
- Cyclical monitoring of the command value of each output can be set, taking into account a configurable monitoring time. If no telegram is received within the preset monitoring time, the valve output concerned switches to emergency operation. Different command values can be configured for summer and winter mode. The fault telegram is configurable.
- On activation with constant command values, an optional command value limit can be designed, which allows the limitation of received command values at the "Minimum" and "Maximum" limits.
- Automatic valve rinsing to prevent calcification or sticking of a valve which has not been activated for some time.
- Operating hours counter to record the switch-on times of the valve outputs.
- Service mode for the maintenance or installation of valve drives (locking of the valve outputs in a defined state). Both service mode and the locking status are preset by a 2-bit forced operation telegram.
- Manual operation of outputs independent of the KNX (for instance, construction site mode) with LED status indicators. Separate status feedback to the KNX for manual operation. Manual operation can also be disabled via the KNX. Own cycle time and PWM setting for manually-operated valve outputs. Central activation of all valve outputs (0 % / 100 %).
- Behaviour in case of bus voltage failure and bus voltage return as well as after ETS programming settable for each valve output.
- Various actively transmitting feedback or status signals can be delayed globally after bus voltage return or after an ETS programming operation.
- The parameters of the outputs can be set individually (each valve output possesses its own parameters) or globally (all the valve outputs are configured in the same way with a single configuration).

4.2.2 Notes on software

ETS project design and commissioning

For project design and commissioning of this device, we recommend using the ETS4 of Version 4.1.7 onwards or ETS5. Project designing and commissioning of the device using ETS3 of version "d" or higher is also possible.

Safe-state mode

If the device - for instance as a result of errors in the project design or during commissioning - does not work properly, the execution of the loaded application program can be halted by activating the safe-state mode. In safe-state mode, activation of the valve outputs via the KNX or manual operation is not possible. The actuator remains passive in safe-state mode, since the application program is not being executed (state of execution: Terminated). Only the system software is still functional so that the ETS diagnosis functions and also programming of the device continue to be possible.

Activating the safe-state mode

- Shut off the bus and the mains voltage supply. Wait a bit.
- Press and hold down the programming button.
- Switch on the bus or mains voltage. Release the programming button only after the programming LED starts flashing slowly.

  The safe-state mode is activated. With a new brief press of the programming button, the programming mode can be switched on and off as usual also in the safe-state mode. The programming LED stops flashing. However, safe-state mode remains active.

i The safe-state mode can be terminated by switching off the supply voltage (bus and mains) or by programming with the ETS.

Unloading the application program

The application program can be unloaded with the ETS. In this case the device is without function. Manual operation is no longer possible.

4.2.3 Object table

Number of communication objects: 104
(max. object number 284 - gaps in between)

Number of addresses (max.): 760

Number of assignments (max.): 760

4.2.3.1 Objects for device functions

Function: Monitoring of the operating voltage

Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
 1	Failure of operating voltage	Valve outputs - Output	1-bit	1,005	C, -, T, R

Description: 1-bit output object to signal a failure of the operating voltage (AC 24 V or AC 230 V) of the valve outputs. The telegram polarity can be configured.

Function: Pump control

Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
 2	Switch pump	Pump - output	1-bit	1.001	C, -, T, R

Description: 1-bit output object for direct activation of a circulation pump of the heating or cooling system. The pump is only switched on by the actuator when at least one command value of the assigned outputs exceeds a limiting value with hysteresis defined in the ETS. The pump is switched off when the limiting value is reached or undershot again. In addition, the actuator can optionally evaluate an external telegram (object 3).
The telegram polarity can be configured. After bus voltage return and an ETS programming operation, the actuator always first transmits the status "Pump OFF" without a delay. The actuator then updates the status to "Pump ON", providing that the condition for this has been fulfilled and an optionally configured "Pump delay ACTIVE" has elapsed.

Function: Pump control

Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
 3	External pump control	Pump - input	1-bit	1.001	C, W, -, (R)[1]

Description: 1-bit input object for the cascading of multiple actuators with pump control. The transmitting operation for the pump control of another heating actuator can be connected to this object. The local heating actuator links the external telegram with the internal status of the pump logically as OR and outputs the result of this link via the object 2.
In this case, the telegram polarity is fixed: "0" = Pump OFF, "1" = Pump ON. Cyclical telegrams to this object with an identical telegram polarity (ON -> ON, OFF -> OFF) produce no reaction. After a device reset, there is no polling of the current status of this object. Only when a bus telegram is received does the actuator take this status into account when activating the pump.

1: For reading, the R-flag must be set. The last value written to the object via the bus will be read.

Function: Evaluation of the largest command value

Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
4	Largest command value	Valve outputs - Output	1 byte	5.001	C, -, T, R

Description

1-byte output object for transmission of the largest constant command value of the heating actuator to another bus device (e.g. suitable calorific furnaces with integrated KNX controller or visualisation). The heating actuator evaluates all the active 1-byte command values of the valve outputs and, optionally, the externally received largest command value (object 5) and transmits the largest command value via this object.
In the case of valve outputs configured in the ETS to the command value data formats "Switching (1-bit)" or "Constant (1-byte) with command value limiting value", there is no evaluation of the command values preset via the bus.
Exception: It may also occur with such command value outputs that a constant command value is active (e.g. after bus/mains voltage return or a forced position and emergency operation or manual operation). In this case, this constant command value is also included in the calculation of the largest command value until the named functions with a higher priority are exited or a new command value telegram is received via the bus, overriding the constant command value at the valve output.
After bus voltage return and an ETS programming operation, the actuator transmits the current value of the largest command value without a delay, providing that automatic transmission on change is configured. After a full device reset, the actuator does not transmit automatically, when all the command values are set to 0 %.
After a device reset, the actuator immediately starts the time for cyclical transmission (if configured), so that the object value effective after the reset is transmitted cyclically.

Function: Evaluation of the largest command value

Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
5	External largest command value	Valve outputs - Input	1 byte	5.001	C, W, -, (R) [1]

Description

1-bit input object for the cascading of multiple actuators with evaluation of the largest constant command value. The transmitting object of a largest command value of another heating actuator can be connected to this object. The local heating actuator monitors the external telegram with its own active constant command values and outputs the largest of all command values via object 4.
Cyclical telegrams to this object with the same value cause no reaction. After a device reset, there is no polling of the current status of this object. Only when a bus telegram is received does the actuator take this status into account during evaluation.

1: For reading, the R-flag must be set. The last value written to the object via the bus will be read.

Function: Heat requirement signal

Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
6	Heat requirement	Valve outputs - Output	1-bit	1.002	C, -, T, R

Description

1-bit output object for the transmission of general heat requirement information to suitable burner and boiler controllers. A heat requirement is only signalled by the actuator when at least one command variable of the assigned outputs exceeds a limiting value with hysteresis defined in the ETS. A heat requirement signal is retracted when the limiting value is reached or undershot again. In addition, the actuator can optionally evaluate an external telegram (object 7).
The telegram polarity can be configured. After bus voltage return and an ETS programming operation, the actuator always first transmits the status "No heat requirement" without a delay. The actuator then updates the status to "Heat requirement", providing that the condition for this has been fulfilled and an optionally configured "Heat requirement ACTIVE" has elapsed.

Function: Heat requirement signal

Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
7	External heat requirement	Valve outputs - Input	1-bit	1.002	C, W, -, (R)[1]

Description

1-bit input object for the cascading of multiple actuators with a heat requirement signal. The transmitting object of a heat requirement signal of another heating actuator can be connected to this object. The local heating actuator links the external telegram with the internal status of its own heat requirement logically as OR and outputs the result of this link via the object 6. In this case, the telegram polarity is fixed: "0" = Heat requirement INACTIVE, "1" = Heat requirement ACTIVE.
Cyclical telegrams to this object with an identical telegram polarity (ON -> ON, OFF -> OFF) produce no reaction. After a device reset, there is no polling of the current status of this object. Only when a bus telegram is received does the actuator take this status into account during evaluation of the heat requirement.

Function: Toggling of the Summer / Winter operating mode

Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
8	Summer / winter change-over	Operating mode - input	1-bit	1.002	C, W, -, (R)[1]

Description

1-bit input object to switch over between summer and winter mode. The telegram polarity can be configured. The status is stored internally in the device if there is a bus or mains voltage failure and is restored after a device reset.
Cyclical telegrams to this object with an identical telegram polarity (ON -> ON, OFF -> OFF) produce no reaction.

1: For reading, the R-flag must be set. The last value written to the object via the bus will be read.

Function: Short-circuit / overload signal

Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
9	Reset short-circuit / overload	Valve outputs - Input	1-bit	1.015	C, W, -, (R) [1]

Description: 1-bit input object for central reset of all short-circuit/overload signals of the valve outputs. In this case, the telegram polarity is fixed: "0" = No reaction, "1" = Reset all signals.
Individual short-circuit / overload signals can only be reset via the object when the testing cycle (waiting time and testing cycle time) of the affected valve outputs has been completed.

Function: Collective feedback status

Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
10	Collective feedback status	Valve outputs - Output	4 byte	27.001	C, -, (T), (R)[2]

Description: 4-byte output object for collective status feedback of all valve outputs. The collective feedback summarises the valve states in just one telegram. The object contains bit-orientated feedback information. The object can be actively transmitting or passively read out (parameter-dependent).

Function: Activate / deactivate service mode

Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
12	Activate / deactivate	Service mode - input	2-bit	2.001	C, W, -, (R) [1]

Description: 2-bit input object for activating and deactivating service mode. With the value "1", bit 1 of the telegram activates service mode. The assigned valve outputs are then locked in the status preset by bit 0 ("0" = Closed / "1" = Opened). The configured valve direction of action is taken into account. The value "0" in bit 1 deactivates service mode again.
0x = Service mode deactivated
10 = Service mode activated, valves closed
11 = Service mode activated, valves opened

Function: Service mode status

Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
13	Status active / inactive	Service mode - output	1-bit	1.002	C, -, T, R

Description: 1-bit output object for status signalling of whether the service mode is active or not. In this case, the telegram polarity is fixed: "0" = Service mode inactive, "1" = Service mode active.
The object value is not transmitted automatically after a device reset (ETS programming operation, bus/mains voltage return).

1: For reading, the R-flag must be set. The last value written to the object via the bus will be read.

2: The communication flags are set automatically depending on the configuration. "T" flag for active signalling object; "R" flat for passive status object.

Function:	Manual operation				
Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
14	Disabling	Manual operation - input	1-bit	1.003	C, W, -, (R)[1]

Description: 1-bit input object for disabling the buttons for manual operation on the device. The polarity can be configured.

Function:	Manual operation				
Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
15	Status	Manual operation - output	1-bit	1.002	C, -, T, R

Description: 1-bit output object for manual operation status transmission. The object is "0", when manual control is deactivated (bus control). The object is "1", when manual operation is active. You can configure whether the temporary or the permanent manual operation will be indicated as status information or not.

1: For reading, the R-flag must be set. The last value written to the object via the bus will be read.

4.2.3.2 Objects for valve outputs

Function:	Command value presetting				
Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
20, 70, 120, 170, 220, 270	Command value	Valve output X - Input (X = 1...6)	1-bit	1.001	C, W, -, (R) [1]

Description

1-bit input object for the presetting of a switching command value, e.g. of a KNX room temperature controller. In this case, the telegram polarity is fixed: "0" = Close valve, "1" = Open valve. The configured valve direction of action is taken into account in the electrical activation of the valve.
This object is only available for valve outputs configured in the ETS to the command value data format "Switching (1-bit)".

Function:	Command value presetting				
Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
21, 71, 121, 171, 221, 271	Command value	Valve output X - Input (X = 1...6)	1 byte	5.001	C, W, -, (R) [1]

Description

1-byte input object for the presetting of a constant command value, e.g. of a KNX room temperature controller (0...100 % -> 0...255). This object is only available for valve outputs configured in the ETS to the command value data formats "Constant (1-bit) with pulse width modulation (PWM)" or "Constant (1-byte) with command value limiting value". With the command value format "Constant (1-byte) with pulse width modulation (PWM)", the telegram value is implemented by the actuator with an equivalent pulse-width-modulated switch signal at the valve outputs. The duty factor is adapted constantly by the actuator, depending on the command value received. The cycle time can be configured in the ETS. In accordance with the configured valve direction of action, the output is either energised or deenergised, depending on the valve position to be approached. In so doing, the duty factor is inverted automatically for a deenergised opened drive.
In the command value format "Constant (1-byte) with command value limiting value", the received constant command value is converted into a switching output signal, depending on a configured limiting value. The actuator opens when the command value reaches the limiting value or exceeds it. A hysteresis is also evaluated to prevent constant closing and opening of the actuator for command values in the area of the limiting value. The actuator only closes when the command value undershoots the limiting value minus the configured hysteresis. The conversion of the constant input signal into a switching command value takes place internally in the device. During processing, the actuator evaluates the converted command value as if it were a received 1-bit command value. It forwards the status directly to the appropriate output, taking the configured valve direction of action into account.

1: For reading, the R-flag must be set. The last value written to the object via the bus will be read.

Function: Valve status

Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
22, 72, 122, 172, 222, 272	Feedback valve command value	Valve output X - Output (X = 1...6)	1-bit	1.001	C, -, T, R[1]

Description

1-bit output object to feed back the active switching command value of a valve output. In this case, the telegram polarity is fixed: "0" = Valve closed, "1" = Valve opened.
This object is only available for valve outputs configured in the ETS to the command value data formats "Switching (1-bit)" or "Constant (1-byte) with command value limiting value".
It may also occur with such command value outputs that a constant command value (PWM at the output) is active (e.g. after bus/mains voltage return or a forced position and emergency operation or manual operation). In this case, the status object feeds back a "0" if the command value corresponds to "0 %". The object sends back a "1" when the set command value corresponds to "1...100 %".
The object transmits the current status after bus voltage return and an ETS programming operation, possibly after a transmission delay (configurable) has elapsed.

Function: Valve status

Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
23, 73, 123, 173, 223, 273	Feedback valve command value	Valve output X - Output (X = 1...6)	1 byte	5.001	C, -, T, R[1]

Description

1-byte output object to feed back the active constant command value of a valve output (0...100 % -> 0...255).
This object is only available for valve outputs configured in the ETS to the command value data format "Constant (1-byte) with pulse width modulation (PWM)".
The object transmits the current status after bus voltage return and an ETS programming operation, possibly after a transmission delay (configurable) has elapsed.

Function: Valve forced position

Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
24, 74, 124, 174, 224, 274	Forced position	Valve output X - Input (X = 1...6)	1-bit	1.003	C, W, -, (R)[2]

Description

1-bit input object for activating and deactivating of a forced position. The telegram polarity can be configured.
Updates of the object from "Forced position active" to "Forced position active" or from "Forced position inactive" to "Forced position inactive" produce no reaction. The status preset via the forced position object is stored internally in the device after a bus voltage failure and and is restored automatically after a bus and/or mains voltage return.

1: The communication flags are set automatically depending on the configuration. "T" flag for active signalling object; "R" flat for passive status object.

2: For reading, the R-flag must be set. The last value written to the object via the bus will be read.

Function: Command value monitoring

Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
25, 75, 125, 175, 225, 275	Command value fault	Valve output X - Output (X = 1...6)	1-bit	1.005	C, -, T, R

Description

1-bit output object to signal a faulty command value (with active command value monitoring, no command value telegram was received within the monitoring time). The telegram polarity can be configured.
Immediately after the bus voltage return or an ETS programming operation, the object "Command value fault" does not transmit the status automatically. A faulty command value must be detected again (expiry of the monitoring time without a command value telegram) for the object value to be transmitted. This is also the case if a saved emergency operation was restored after a device reset.

Function: Command value limit

Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
26, 76, 126, 176, 226, 276	Command value limit	Valve output X - Input (X = 1...6)	1-bit	1.002	C, W, -, (R)[1]

Description

1-bit input object for requirement-orientated activating and deactivating of a command value limit. The telegram polarity is fixed:
"0" = Command value limit inactive, "1" = Command value limit active.
Updates of the object from "1" to "1" or "0" to "0" do not produce a reaction.
If required, this object is only available for valve outputs configured in the ETS to the command value data format "Constant (1-byte) with pulse width modulation (PWM)".
It is possible to have the actuator activate the command value limit automatically after bus voltage return or an ETS programming operation. The status of the command value limit is not then automatically tracked in the communication object.

Function: Valve rinsing

Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
27, 77, 127, 177, 227, 277	Valve rinsing start Valve rinsing start / stop	Valve output X - Input (X = 1...6)	1-bit	1.003	C, W, -, (R)[1]

Description

1-bit input object for starting and stopping valve rinsing. Valve rinsing can be activated by time or an event using this object. It is also possible, for example, to cascade multiple heating actuators, so that they perform valve rinsing simultaneously (link of the individual status objects to the input objects of the valve rinsing).
The telegram polarity can be configured. Stopping can be prevented via the object as an option.
The time of cyclical valve rinsing is restarted as soon as an externally started valve rinsing operation is stopped by a Stop telegram or by the expiry of the rinsing time. Updates of the object from "Start" to "Start" or "Stop" to "Stop" do not produce a reaction. The length of an elapsing valve rinsing operation or the cycle time of the cyclical valve rinsing are not restarted by this.

1: For reading, the R-flag must be set. The last value written to the object via the bus will be read.

Function: Valve rinsing

Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
28, 78, 128, 178, 228, 278	Valve rinsing status	Valve output X - Output (X = 1...6)	1-bit	1.002	C, -, T, R

Description: 1-bit output object for status feedback of a valve rinsing operation. The telegram polarity is fixed: "0" = Valve rinsing inactive, "1" = Valve rinsing active.
The object transmits the current status after bus and mains voltage return and after an ETS programming operation without a delay.

Function: Overload / short-circuit identification

Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
29, 79, 129, 179, 229, 279	Signal short-circuit /overload	Valve output X - Output (X = 1...6)	1-bit	1.005	C, -, T, R

Description: 1-bit output object to signal an identified overload or a short-circuit at the affected valve output. The telegram polarity can be configured.
The object always transmits the current status after bus voltage return and an ETS programming operation after a delay, providing that a delay after bus voltage return has been configured on the "General" parameter page.

Function: Combined valve status

Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
30, 80, 130, 180, 230, 280	Feedback combined valve status	Valve output X - Output (X = 1...6)	1 byte	---[1]	C, -, T, R [2]

Description: 1-byte output object for combined feedback of various items of status information of a valve output. The bit coding is preset as follows:
Bit 0: Command value status ("0" = OFF, 0 % / "1" = ON, "1...100 %")
Bit 1: Short-circuit ("0" = No short-circuit / "1" = Short-circuit)
Bit 2: Overload ("0" = No overload / "1" = Overload)
Bit 3: Valve rinsing ("0" = No valve rinsing / "1" = Valve rinsing active)
Bit 4: Service mode ("0" = No service mode / "1" = Service mode active)
Bit 5: Manual operation ("0" = No manual op. / "1" Manual op. active)
Bit 6: Forced position ("0" = No forced position / "1" = Forced position active)
Bit 7: Not assigned (always "0")
The object transmits the current status after bus voltage return and an ETS programming operation, possibly after a transmission delay (configurable) has elapsed.

1: Non-standardised DP type.

2: The communication flags are set automatically depending on the configuration. "T" flag for active signalling object; "R" flat for passive status object.

Function: Operating hours counter

Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
31, 81, 131, 181, 231, 281	Limit value / starting value operating hours counter [1]	Valve output X - Input (X = 1...6)	2 byte	7.007	C, W, -, (R) [2]

Description: 2-byte input object for external presetting of a limiting value / starting value of the operating hours counter of a valve output.
Value range: 0...65535

Function: Operating hours counter

Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
32, 82, 132, 182, 232, 282	Reset operating hours counter	Valve output X - Input (X = 1...6)	1-bit	1.015	C, W, -, (R) [2]

Description: 1-bit input object for resetting the operating hours counter of a valve output ("1" = Restart, "0" = No reaction).

Function: Operating hours counter

Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
33, 83, 133, 183, 233, 283	Value operating hours counter	Valve output X - Output (X = 1...6)	2 byte	7.007	C, -, T, (R) [2]

Description: 2-byte output object to transmit or read out the current counter level of the operating hours counter of a valve output.
If the bus voltage should fail, the value of the communication object is not lost and is actively transmitted to the bus after bus voltage return or an ETS programming operation. In the as-delivered state, the value is "0".

Function: Operating hours counter

Object	Function	Name	Type	DPT	Flag
34, 84, 134, 184, 234, 284	Op. hours counter elapsed	Valve output X - Output (X = 1...6)	1-bit	1.002	C, -, T, (R) [2]

Description: 1-bit output object to signal that the operating hours counter has elapsed (forwards counter = limiting value reached / backwards counter = value "0" reached). With a message, the object value is actively transmitted to the bus ("1" = message active / "0" = message inactive).
If there is a device reset, the value of the communication object is not lost and is actively transmitted to the bus after bus voltage return or an ETS programming operation.

1: Threshold value object or start value object depending on the configured counter type of the operating hours counter.

2: For reading, the R-flag must be set. The last value written to the object via the bus will be read.

4.2.4 Functional description

4.2.4.1 Description of channel-independent functions

4.2.4.1.1 Parameter configuration

To simplify the configuration, all the valve outputs can be assigned to the same parameters in the ETS and thus configured identically. The parameter "Setting of the output parameters" on the parameter page "General" specifies whether every valve output of the device can be configured individually or whether all the outputs should be configured by the same parameters.

In the "All outputs equal" setting, the number of parameters in the ETS is reduced. The visible parameters are then used on all the valve outputs automatically. Only the communication objects can then be configured separately for the outputs. This setting should be selected, for example, if all the actuators behave identically and should only be activated by different group addresses (e.g. in office blocks or in hotel rooms).
In the parameter setting "Each output individually", each valve output possesses its own parameter pages in the ETS.

4.2.4.1.2 Priorities

The heating actuator distinguishes between various functions and events, which either affect all of some of the assigned valve drives globally, or only specifically affect individual outputs. Because these functions and events cannot be executed simultaneously, there must be priority control. Each global or output-orientated function and each incoming event possesses a priority. The function or the event with the higher priority overrides the lower-priority functions and events.

The following priorities are defined...

- Overload / short-circuit (highest priority)
- Manual operation
- Behaviour after ETS programming
- Behaviour in case of mains or bus voltage return / bus voltage failure
- Service mode
- Valve rinsing
- Forced position
- Command value limit
- Emergency operation (through cyclical monitoring of the command value)
- Normal operation (activation using command value telegrams)

i The behaviour after an ETS programming operation is only executed if there have been changes in the configuration of the device. If just an application download is executed with a project design already located in the actuator, then the actuator will executed the behaviour after bus voltage return.

In manual operation and in service mode, a parameter separately defines the behaviour of each of the valve outputs at the end of these functions. The heating actuator only then executes the configured behaviour if, at the time of enabling, no function with a lower priority is active. Should a lower-level function be active (e.g. forced position), then the actuator will execute the behaviour of this function again.

Special case: A function with a higher priority (e.g. manual operation) is active. Before this, a function with a lower priority (e.g. service mode) was active. This function is deactivated whilst the higher-level function remains active. At the end of the higher-priority function, the state of the outputs should be tracked. The actuator then evaluates the command value of the lower-level function and checks how the behaviour is preset or configured here. The actuator then executes the command value presetting of the lower-level function. If tracking is also preset or configured for this function, the actuator will still go one layer lower and evaluate the behaviour configured there.

Example 1: Service mode is active (valve completely opened / 100 % command value). A value of 10 % was most recently preset via a command value telegram (normal operation). No other functions are active. Service mode is configured in such a way that the starting state should be tracked at the end of this function.
Permanent manual operation is now activated. The actuator assumes the command value of manual operation (e.g. 50 %). Whilst manual operation is active, service mode is deactivated via the KNX. The actuator remains in manual operation until this is exited via the button field. As no more lower-level functions are active, the heating actuator evaluates the parameter "Behaviour at the end of permanent manual operation during bus operation". As this parameter is set to "Track outputs", the actuator now evaluates the command value to be tracked. For this, it checks how the behaviour at the end of service mode is preset. Here too, the state should be tracked. Thus, the actuator evaluates the other lower-level functions. As no other functions were and are activated, the actuator sets the last command value presetting at the valve output using the KNX telegram (here 10 %).

Example 2: Service mode is active (valve completely opened / 100 % command value). A value of 10 % was most recently preset via a command value telegram (normal operation). No other functions are active. Service mode is configured in such a way that no change should be executed at the end of this function.
Permanent manual operation is now activated. The actuator assumes the command value of manual operation (e.g. 50 %). Whilst manual operation is active, service mode is deactivated via the KNX. The actuator remains in manual operation until this is exited via the button field. As no more lower-level functions are active, the heating actuator evaluates the parameter "Behaviour at the end of permanent manual operation during bus operation". As this parameter is set to "Track outputs", the actuator now evaluates the command value to be tracked. For this, it checks how the behaviour at the end of service mode is preset. There, the configuration states that there should be no change. Thus, the heating actuator for the affected valve output assumes the command value of service mode (here 100 %) and sets this at the output. In this case, the actuator no longer evaluates other lower-level functions.

4.2.4.1.3 Manual operation

All the valve outputs of the device have electronic manual operation. The button field with 4 function keys and 3 status LEDs on the front panel of the device can be used for setting the following modes of operation...

- Bus operation: Operation via room temperature controllers, push-buttons, or other bus devices,
- Temporary manual operation : Manual operation locally with keypad, automatic return to bus operation,
- Permanent manual operation: Exclusively manual operation on the device (e.g. construction site mode, commissioning phase).

The operation of the function keys, the activation of the valve outputs and the status display are described in detail in chapter "Operation" (see page 13). The configuration, status feedback, disabling via bus operation, and interaction with other functions of the device when manual operation is activated and deactivated are described in greater detail below.

Manual control is possible while the device is supplied with power from the mains or bus. In the state as supplied the manual control mode is fully enabled. In this unprogrammed state, all the outputs can be controlled by manual operation, so that fast function checking of the connected valve drives (e.g. on the construction site) is possible.
After initial commissioning of the actuator via the ETS, manual control can be enabled or disabled separately for various states of operation. Manual control can, for instance, be disabled during bus operation (bus voltage applied). Another option consists in the complete disabling of the manual control only in case of bus voltage failure. Therefore manual control can be disabled completely, if the bus disable and bus failure disable are active.

Enabling the manual control mode

Manual control for the different states of operation is enabled or disabled by means of the parameters "Manual control in case of bus voltage failure" and "Manual control during bus operation".

- Set the parameter "Manual control in case of bus voltage failure" to "enabled".

  Manual control is then basically enabled when the bus voltage is off. This setting corresponds to the setting of the actuator as delivered.
- Set the parameter "Manual control in case of bus voltage failure" to "disabled".

  Manual control is completely disabled when the bus voltage is off. In this case, bus operation is not possible either so that the outputs of the actuator can no longer be activated.
- Set the parameter "Manual control during bus operation" to "enabled".

  Manual control is then basically enabled when the bus voltage is on. The outputs of the actuator can be activated via the bus or manually. This setting corresponds to the setting of the actuator as delivered.
- Set the parameter "Manual control during bus operation" to "disabled".

  Manual control is completely disabled when the bus voltage is on. In this configuration, the actuator outputs can only be operated via the bus.

Presetting a manual control disable

The manual control mode can be separately disabled via the bus, even if it is already active. If the disabling function is enabled, then as soon as a disabling telegram is received via the disabling object of the manual control, the actuator immediately terminates an activated manual control and locks the function keys on the front panel of the device. The telegram polarity of the disabling object is parameterisable.

The manual control mode during bus operation must be enabled.

- Set the parameter "Disabling function ?" on parameter page "Manual control" to "yes".

  The disabling function of the manual control mode is enabled and the disabling object is visible.
- Select the desired telegram polarity in the "Disabling object polarity" parameter.

i If the polarity is "0 = disabled; 1 = enabled", the disabling function is immediately active on return of bus/mains voltage or after an ETS programming operation (object value "0"). To activate the manual control in this case, an enable telegram "1" must first be sent to the disabling object.

i In case of bus voltage failure, disabling via the disabling object is always inactive (depending on parameterization, the manual control is then either enabled or completely disabled). After bus and mains voltage return, a disabled state that was active beforehand is always inactive when the polarity of the disabling object is non-inverted. If only the bus voltage has failed and been switched on again (mains voltage is available without interruption), then an activated disable remains intact.

i When an active manual control is terminated by a disable, the actuator will also transmit a "Manual control inactive" status telegram to the bus, if the status messaging function is enabled.

Presetting the status message function for the manual control mode

An actuator can transmit a status telegram to the bus via a separate object when the manual operation is activated or deactivated. The status telegram can only be transmitted when the bus voltage is switched on. The polarity of the status telegram can be parameterised.

The manual control mode during bus operation must be enabled.

- Set the parameter "Transmit status ?" on parameter page "Manual control" to "yes".

  The status messaging function of manual control is enabled and the status object is visible.
- Specify in the parameter "Status object function and polarity" whether the status telegram is generally a "1" telegram whenever the manual control mode is activated or only in those cases where the permanent manual mode is activated.

i The status object is always "0" when the manual control mode is deactivated.

i The status is not transmitted automatically after bus/mains voltage return.

i When active manual control is terminated by a disable, the actuator will also transmit a "Manual control inactive" status telegram to the bus.

Presetting the behaviour at the beginning and at the end of manual control

The manual control distinguishes the temporary and permanent manual control. The behaviour is different depending on these modes of operation, especially at the end of manual control. It should always be noted that bus operation is always disabled while manual operation is active, as manual operation has a higher priority (see page 35-36).

Behaviour at the beginning of manual control:
The behaviour at the beginning of manual operation differs for temporary and permanent manual operation. On activation of short-time manual operation, the most recently set states of the outputs initially remain active. For opened valve outputs, the pulse width modulation is not adjusted to the preset value of manual operation. This only takes place when the valves are first closed and then reopened, in the course of brief manual operation. Even after permanent manual operation is switched on, the states of the outputs last set initially remain active. However, for opened valve outputs, the pulse width modulation is automatically adjusted to the preset value of manual operation.

Behaviour at the end of manual control:
The behaviour at the end of manual control is different for temporary and permanent manual

control.
The temporary manual mode is shut off automatically when the last output has been addressed and when the select key is pressed once more. The state of all outputs set via manual control is not changed when temporary manual control is switched off. If, however, a function with a priority higher than that of normal operation (e.g. forced position, safety operation) was activated for the valve outputs via the bus before or during manual operation, the actuator executes the function with the higher priority for the outputs concerned.

The permanent manual control mode is shut off, when the select key is pressed for more than 5 seconds. Depending on the configuration of the actuator in the ETS, the outputs will be set to the state last adjusted in the manual operation or to the state internally tracked (e.g. forced position, service operation) when permanent manual operation is switched off. The parameter "Behaviour at the end of permanent manual control during bus operation" defines the corresponding reaction.

- Set the parameter "Behaviour at the end of permanent manual control during bus operation" to "no change".

  After the end of the permanent manual operation, the current state of all valve outputs remains unchanged. If, however, a function with a priority lower than that of manual operation (e.g. forced position, service mode) has been activated via the bus before or during manual operation, the actuator sets the reaction preset for this function for the appropriate outputs.
- Set the parameter "Behaviour at the end of permanent manual control during bus operation" to "track outputs".

  During active permanent manual operation, all incoming telegrams and state changes are tracked internally. At the end of the manual operation, the valve outputs are set according to the most recently received command or the most recently activated function with a lower priority.

i The behaviour at the end of the permanent manual control when the bus voltage is off (e.g. building site operation) is permanently set to "no change".

i The control operations triggered in the manual control mode will be transmitted via feedback objects to the bus, if enabled and actively transmitting.

i During an ETS programming operation, an activated manual operation mode will always be terminated. In this case, the parameterized or predefined behaviour at the end of manual control will not be executed. The actuator executes the configured behaviour after ETS programming instead.

Setting the behaviour of manual operation to bus voltage return

An active short-time or permanent manual operation can be terminated as option, should the bus voltage fail, or not. The following always applies: If the mains voltage supply is not switched on, manual operation is possible is bus voltage is available (valve output can only be activated if a valve power supply is available). If, in this case, the bus voltage is switched off, the actuator also always exits manual operation, as there is no power supply to the device electronics. After the bus voltage return (mains power supply switched off), manual operation is always deactivated.

- Set the "Behaviour of manual operation on bus voltage return" parameter to "Exit manual operation".

  After the bus voltage return through a mains power supply being available, active manual operation is exited. For example, this means that it is possible to deactivate manual operation through a simultaneous bus reset on multiple actuators with the same parameter setting.
- Set the "Behaviour of manual operation on bus voltage return" parameter to "Do not exit manual operation".

After the bus voltage return through a mains power supply being available, active manual operation is never exited.

Setting disabling of the bus control

Individual valve outputs can be disabled locally during permanent manual operation, so that the disabled outputs can no longer be activated using input command value telegrams or lower-priority device functions. Such disabling of the bus operation is initiated by local operation in permanent manual operation and is indicated by rapid flashing of the status LEDs on the front panel of the device. The disabled outputs can then only be activated in permanent manual control.

The manual control mode during bus operation must be enabled.

- Set the "Disable bus control of individual outputs during bus operation" parameter on parameter page "Manual control" to "yes".

  The function for disabling the bus control is enabled and can be activated locally.
- Set the "Disable bus control of individual outputs during bus operation" parameter on parameter page "Manual operation" to "No".

  The function for disabling the bus control is deactivated.

i A locally instigated disable overrides all the other functions of the actuator that can be activated via the bus (e.g. service mode or forced position). Depending on the configuration of the actuator in the ETS, the outputs will be set to the state most recently set or internally tracked after the disabling and subsequent deactivation of permanent manual operation.

i Any disabling of the bus control activated locally is not reset after bus voltage return if the mains voltage was switched on interruption free. A failure of the bus and mains voltage or ETS programming operation always deactivates the disabling of the bus control.

Setting the cycle time and PWM of manual operation

During manual operation, all the valve outputs are activated with a pulse width modulation (PWM) using the **OPEN** button, irrespective of the configured command value data format (1-bit or 1-byte). Taking the cycle time set in the device into account. the average output signal resulting from the statically configured pulse width modulation is a measure of the centred valve position of the control valve and thus a reference for the set room temperature for manual operation. The cycle time of the PWM signal can, like PWM itself, be configured centrally on the parameter page "Manual operation" in the ETS. In consequence, a manual operation locally on the device can allow the use of a different cycle time than in normal operation of the actuator (activation via KNX telegrams).
The **CLOSE** command always closes the valves completely (0 %). In the central operating function of all valve outputs with the **ALL OP / CL** button, the actuator always activates the valve outputs with a constant signal (0 % or 100 %).

- Configure the parameters "Cycle time for manual operation" and "PWM for manual operation (5...100 %)" on the "Manual operation" parameter page to the required values.

  For opened valve outputs, the actuator sets the set pulse width modulation (PWM) with the preset cycle time. With short-time manual operation, this only takes place when the **OPEN** button has been pressed. In permanent manual operation, the actuator sets the PWM immediately after the activation of manual operation for opened valve outputs.
  In manual operation, the configured valve direction of action (deenergised closed / deenergised opened) is taken into account during valve activation. With deenergised closed valves, the switch-on time is derived directly from the configured PWM and the cycle time.
  Example: PWM = 30 %, cycle time = 10 minutes -> Switch-on time = 3 minutes, switch-off time = 7 minutes.
  In the case of deenergised opened valves, the switch-on time is inverted. Example: PWM = 30 %, cycle time = 10 minutes -> Switch-on time = 7 minutes, switch-off time = 3 minutes.

In the as-delivered state, the actuator works with a PWM of 50 % and a cycle time of 20 minutes.

4.2.4.1.4 Service mode

Service mode allows the bus-controlled locking of all or some valve outputs for maintenance or installation purposes. If service mode is active, actuators can be moved to a defined position (completely open or closed) and locked against activation by command value telegrams. Both service mode and the locking state are preset by a 2-bit forced operation telegram, according to KNX DPT 2.001.
The first bit (bit 0) of the object "Service mode - Activate / deactivate input" directly specifies the locking state. The second bit (bit 1) of the object activates or deactivates service mode. The locking state in the telegram is only evaluated by the actuator, when bit 1 plans for active service mode. Otherwise, bit 0 is ignored.

i The valves activated by service mode open or close completely and statically. No pulse width modulation is executed. The configured valve direction of action is taken into account in the electrical activation of the outputs.

Bit 1	Bit 0	Function
0	x	Service mode not active -> normal control according to priority rule
0	x	Service mode not active -> normal control according to priority rule
1	0	Service mode active: Close valves
1	1	Service mode active: Open valves

Bit coding of service mode

Service mode influences the status signals of the affected valve outputs. Depending on the configured command value data format, the following command values are assumed when service mode is active...

- Switching (1 bit):
  Valve closed = OFF
  Valve opened = ON
- Constant (1-byte) with pulse width modulation (PWM):
  Valve closed = 0 %
  Valve opened = 100 %
- Constant (1-byte) with command value limiting value:
  Valve closed = OFF
  Valve opened = ON

i The command value preset by an active service mode is also included in the determination of heat requirements and the largest command value. In addition, service mode has an influence on pump control.

The behaviour of the assigned valve outputs at the end of service mode can be configured. In addition, a 1-bit status object can signal when service mode is active or not.

i Updates of the object from "Service mode active" to "Service mode active" while maintaining the forced valve status or from "Service mode inactive" to "Service mode inactive" produce no change in the behaviour of the value outputs. However, the status telegram of the service mode is retransmitted on each update.

i Valve outputs locked by service mode can still be activated in manual operation. At the end of a manual operation, the actuator executes the service reaction for the appropriate valve outputs once again if service mode is still activated at this time.

Enabling service mode

Service mode must first be enabled on the "General" parameter page, so that it can be activated and deactivated via the KNX during actuator operation.

- Set the parameter "Use service mode ?" to "yes".

Service mode is enabled. The communication object "Service mode - Deactivate / activate input" becomes visible. Valve outputs can be assigned on the parameter pages "Ax - assignments".

- Set the parameter "Use service mode ?" to "no".

  Service mode is not available. No valve outputs can be assigned to service mode in the ETS.

Assign outputs to service mode

For a valve output to be influenced by service mode, an assignment must take place. On the parameter pages "Ax - Assignments", it is possible to define the assignment to service mode separately for each valve output.

- Set the parameter "Assignment to service mode ?" to "yes".

  The appropriate valve output is assigned to service mode. It is locked according to the object value when service mode is active.

- Set the parameter "Assignment to service mode ?" to "no".

  The valve output is not assigned to service mode. Activation and deactivation of the service function does not influence the output.

i Assignments can only be made on the parameter pages "Ax - Assignments" if service mode is enabled on the "General" parameter page.

Defining the behaviour at the end of service mode

When service mode is deactivated, the assigned valve outputs are enabled again. Activation of these outputs using command value telegrams or other functions with a lower priority is then possible. The parameter "Behaviour at the end of service mode" specifies the state to which the affected valve outputs go after enabling.

i At the end of service mode, the actuator only then executes the configured behaviour if, at the time of enabling, no function with a lower priority is active. Should such a function be active (e.g. forced position), then the actuator will execute it.

- Set the parameter to "No change".

  In this setting, assigned valve outputs show no reaction at the end of service mode. They remain in the most recently set state, until a new command value presetting is implemented.

- Set the parameter to "Close all outputs completely".

  In this setting, all the assigned valve outputs close completely. Here too, the actuators remain in this state until a new command value presetting is implemented.

- Set the parameter to "Open all outputs completely".

  In this setting, all the assigned valve outputs open completely. The actuators remain in this state until a new command value presetting is implemented.

- Set the parameter to "Track states".

  In this configuration, the valve state received during the service function or preset by the function is tracked at the end of service mode.

Configuring the status function of service mode

An active service mode can optionally be displayed by a 1-bit status object. A telegram with the value "1" displays an active service mode. A telegram with the value "0" displays a deactivated service function.

As soon as service mode is enabled in the ETS, the status communication object is also available.

- Updates of the 2-bit input object from "Service mode active" to "Service mode active" or from "Service mode inactive" to "Service mode inactive" always causes retransmission of the status telegram.
- The object value of the status function is not transmitted automatically to the bus after a device reset (ETS programming operation, bus/mains voltage return).

4.2.4.1.5 Collective feedback

After central commands or after bus/mains voltage return, a KNX line is generally heavily loaded by data traffic as many bus devices are transmitting the state of their communication objects by means of feedback telegrams. This effect occurs particularly when using visualisations. Collective feedback can be used to keep the telegram load low during initialisation.
The collective feedback summarises the states of all valve outputs in bit-orientated form (Figure 5).

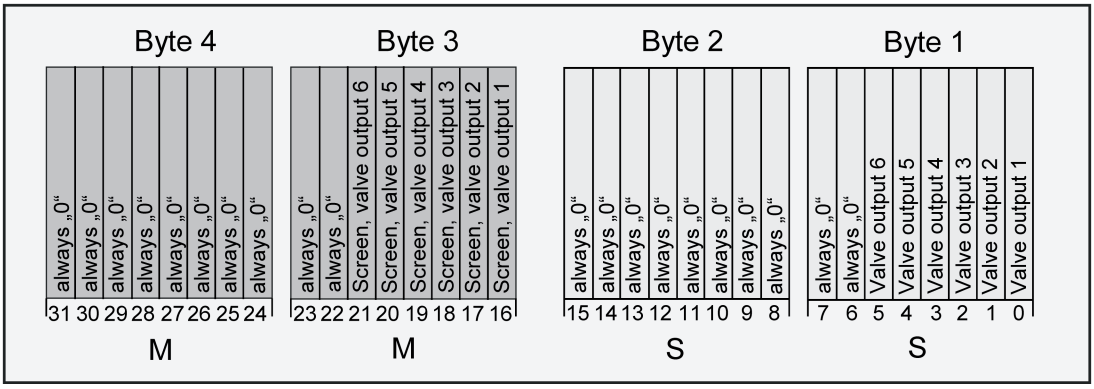

Figure 5: Object structure of the collective feedback

The 4-byte object of the collective feedback contains the status information of all 6 valve outputs. Each valve output has one bit representing the state ("S" bit) and another one defining the masking ("M" bit). The "S" bits correspond to the logical valve states and are either "1" (Valve opened) or "0" (Valve closed). Through the state "1", the "M" bits show that the output exists and, therefore, the corresponding "S" bit can be evaluated. The "0" state in an "M" bit shows that the actuator does not possess this output number. In this case, the corresponding "S" bits are constantly "0", as there is no valve state.

The following heating actuator possesses 6 outputs. As a result, the following example object values result...
"00 3F 00 xx", x = switching states
-> Only valve outputs 1 and 2 opened: "00 3F 00 03"
-> Only valve outputs 1 and 3 opened: "00 3F 00 05"
-> All valve outputs opened: "00 3F 00 3F"

The status of the "S" bits in the collective feedback is dependent on the active command value of a valve output. Constant command values are converted into a 1-bit status:
0 % -> "0" / "1...100 %" -> "1"
The valve direction of action configured for each output in the ETS is also evaluated in the electrical activation of the actuators.

Command value	Parameter "Data format of the command value input"	Parameter "Valve in voltage-free state"	Limiting value of the command value for opening the valve	Valve output	Collective feedback "S" bits
„0“	switching (1 bit)	closed	···	OFF	0
		open	···	ON	0
„1“	switching (1 bit)	closed	···	ON	1
		open	···	OFF	1
„0 %“	constant (1 byte) with PWM	closed	···	OFF	0
		open	···	PWM active	0
	constant (1 byte) with limiting value	closed	···	OFF	0
		open	···	ON	0
„1...100 %“	constant (1 byte) with PWM	closed	···	PWM active	1
		open	···	OFF	1
	constant (1 byte) with limiting value	closed	Command value < Limiting value hysteresis	OFF	0
		open	Command value < Limiting value hysteresis	ON	0
		closed	Command value >= Limiting value	ON	1
		open	Command value >= Limiting value	OFF	1

Figure 6: Status in the collective feedback, dependent on the command value and configuration of the valve outputs

Use of the collective feedback would be possible in appropriate visualisation applications - for example, in public buildings such as schools or hospitals - where the valve states of the actuators are displayed centrally and there is no separate state display at the control sections. In such applications, the collective feedback can replace the status individual feedback and thereby reduce the bus load.

Activate collective feedback

Collective feedback is a global device function and can be enabled in the parameter node "Valve / Pump".

- Set the parameter "Collect. feedbk status of value outputs (opened / closed) ?" to "yes".
  Collective feedback is enabled. The collective feedback object becomes visible in the ETS.
- Set the parameter to "no".

Collective feedback is deactivated. No collective feedback object is available.

Collective feedback type

Collective feedback can be provided in the function of an active signalling object or a passive status object. In the case of an active signal object, the feedback is automatically transmitted to the bus whenever the status contained therein changes. In the function as a passive status object, there is no automatic telegram transmission. In this case, the object value must be read out. The ETS automatically sets the object communication flags required for proper functioning.

Collective feedback must be enabled.

- Set the parameter "Type of collective feedback" to "Active signalling object".

  The actuator transmits the collective feedback automatically when the object value is updated. After a device reset (ETS programming operation, bus and mains voltage return, only bus voltage return), current collective feedback is always transmitted.
- Set the parameter to "Passive status object".

  Collective feedback will only be transmitted in response if the object is read out from the bus. No automatic telegram transmission of the collective feedback takes place after bus or mains voltage return or after an ETS programming operation.

Setting collective feedback after bus/mains voltage return or after programming with the ETS

If used as active signal object, the collective feedback is transmitted to the bus after bus and mains voltage return, after just bus voltage return or after an ETS programming operation. In these cases, the feedback can be time-delayed with the time delay being preset globally for all device feedback together on the "General" parameter page.

Collective feedback must be enabled and the feedback type set to "Active message object".

- Set the parameter "Time delay for feedback after bus voltage return ?" to "yes".

  The collective feedback telegram is transmitted with a delay after bus and mains voltage return, after just bus voltage return or after programming in ETS. No feedback is transmitted during a running time delay, even if a valve state changes.
- Set the parameter "Time delay for feedback after bus voltage return ?" to "no".

  The collective feedback is transmitted immediately after bus / mains voltage return or after an ETS programming operation.

Setting cyclic transmission of the collective feedback

The object of the collective feedback can also transmit its value cyclically in addition to transmission when updating.

Collective feedback must be enabled and the feedback type set to "Active message object".

- Set the parameter "Cyclical transmission of feedback telegram?" to "yes".

  Cyclical transmission is activated.
- Set the parameter "Cyclical transmission of the collective feedback ?" to "no".

  Cyclical transmission is deactivated, which means that collective feedback is only transmitted to the bus if one of the valve states changes.

i The cycle time for all cyclic feedback telegrams is defined centrally on the parameter page "General".

During an active delay, no collective feedback telegram will be transmitted even if a valve state changes.

4.2.4.1.6 Summer / winter switch-over

The actuator possesses a summer / winter switch-over. Depending on the season, this allows the setting of different command value setpoints for a valve output for emergency operation or forced position. Summer or winter mode is directly preset by the 1-bit communication object "Summer / winter switch-over". The telegram polarity can be configured in the ETS.
The "Summer" or "Winter" state preset via the object is stored internally in the device and is restored after a device reset. In the ETS, it is possible to configure whether, after an ETS programming operation, the saved value is restored or, alternatively, if a defined operation (summer or winter) is activated.

It is also possible to switch the operating mode during active emergency operation (if called by command value monitoring) or during an active forced position (if activated via the object). In this case, the value belonging to the operating mode is activated immediately after the switch-over. If the value for emergency operation or the forced position is polled on a bus/mains voltage return or after an ETS programming operation, the command values do not change when the operating mode is switched over.

Enable summer / winter switch-over

The summer / winter switch-over must first be enabled on the "General" parameter page, so that it is possible to switch between summer and winter mode during actuator operation.

- Set the "Summer/winter mode switch-over ?" parameter to "yes". Configure the parameter "Polarity of 'Summer / winter switch-over' object" to the required telegram polarity.

  The summer / winter switch-over is enabled. The communication object "Summer / winter switch-over" becomes visible in the ETS. Summer and winter command values can be configured for emergency operation and a forced position for the valve outputs.
- Set the "Summer/winter mode switch-over ?" parameter to "no".

  The summer / winter switch-over is not available. For the valve outputs, only one command value can be configured separately for emergency operation or a forced position.

Define the behaviour after of the summer / winter switch-over during an ETS programming operation

The "Summer" or "Winter" state preset via the object "Summer / winter switch-over" is stored internally in the device and is restored after a device reset (bus or mains voltage return). The parameter "Operating mode after ETS programming operation" on the parameter page "General" also defines which operating mode is active after ETS commissioning.

- Set the parameter to "Summer mode".

  In this setting, the actuator activates summer operation after an ETS programming operation. This overwrites the value saved internally in the device.
- Set the parameter to "winter mode".

  In this setting, the actuator activates winter mode after an ETS programming operation. This overwrites the value saved internally in the device.
- Set the parameter to "No change (saved operating mode)".

  In this configuration, the actuator activates the most recently saved operating mode.

i The operating mode tracked after bus/mains return or preset after an ETS programming operation is not tracked in the communication object by the actuator.

4.2.4.1.7 Heat requirement and largest command value

Heat requirement control

The heating actuator possesses heat requirement control. Here, the actuator continuously evaluates the command values of assigned outputs and makes general heat requirement information available as a 1-bit control value in the form of limiting value monitoring with hysteresis. Using a KNX switch actuator, this allows the energy-efficient activation of burner and boiler controllers with suitable control inputs (e.g. requirement-orientated switch-over between the reduction and comfort setpoint in a central combi boiler).
A heat requirement is only signalled by the actuator via the object of the same name when at least one command variable of the assigned outputs exceeds a limiting value with hysteresis defined in the ETS. A heat requirement signal is retracted when the limiting value is reached or undershot again (Figure 7). The telegram polarity of the heat requirement information can be configured.

- In addition, valve outputs, which receive preset command values via the data format "Switching (1-bit)" and "Switching (1-byte) with command value limiting value", influence the heat requirement control. In the case of "Switching (1-bit)", an "OFF" command value is interpreted as "0 %" and an "ON" command value as "100 %". In the case of "Switching (1-byte) with command value limiting value", the actuator evaluates the converted switching output signal in the same way ("OFF" is interpreted as "0 %", "ON" is interpreted as "100 %").
- With some functions and events, valve outputs, which are configured to the command value data formats "Switching (1-bit)" and "Switching (1-byte) with command value limiting value", are always activated via a constant command value through pulse width modulation (PWM), providing that command values not equal to 0 % or 100 % are to be set (after bus voltage return, after an ETS programming operation, during manual operation, with an active forced position and with active emergency operation). PWM keeps being executed until the named functions have been exited or, after the named events, no more lower-level functions are active and a new command value telegram is received via the bus, overriding the constant command value on the valve output.
  In this case, the constant command value set by the PWM is also included in the heat requirement control.
- After bus voltage return and an ETS programming operation, the actuator always first transmits the status "No heat requirement" without a delay. The actuator then updates the status to "Heat requirement", providing that the condition for this has been fulfilled and an optionally configured "Heat requirement ACTIVE" has elapsed.
- A valve output affected by a short-circuit / overload (valve completely closed on deenergised closed or completely opened on deenergised opened) does not influence the heat requirement control.

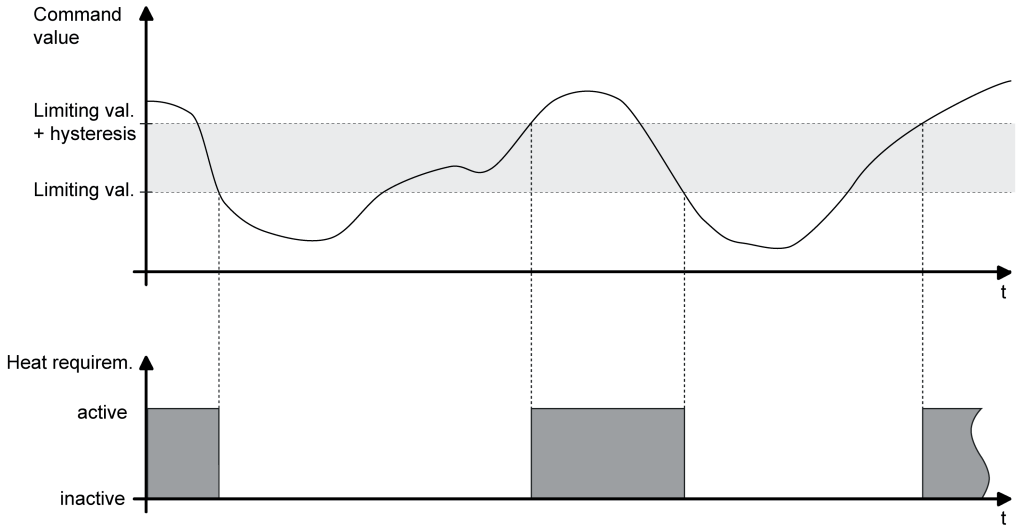

Figure 7: Heat requirement information with sample command value characteristic

Optionally, the actuator can evaluate an external telegram for heat requirement information (e.g. from another heating actuator). This allows the cascading of multiple actuators with a heat requirement signal. The local heating actuator links the 1-bit telegram value of "External heat requirement" object with the internal state of its own heat requirement logically as OR and outputs the result of this link via the object "Heat requirement". The telegram polarity of the external object is fixed: "0" = Heat requirement INACTIVE, "1" = Heat requirement ACTIVE.

The actuator only outputs the telegram of an active heat requirement after determination when the delay time defined by the parameter "Delay heat requirement INACTIVE" has elapsed. No heat requirement request is transmitted if the actuator no longer determines a heat requirement within the preset time.
The actuator only retracts heat requirement information after determination when the delay time defined by the parameter "Delay heat requirement INACTIVE" has elapsed. The heat requirement information is not retracted if the actuator no longer determines a new heat requirement within the preset time.

Enabling and configuring the Heat requirement function

The Heat requirement function must first be enabled on the "Valves / Pump" parameter page, so that it can be used during actuator operation.

- Set the parameter "Activate function 'Heat requirement' ?" to "yes". Configure the parameter "Polarity of 'Summer Heat requirement' object" to the required telegram polarity. In addition, define the limiting value and hysteresis.

  Heat requirement control is activated. The heat requirement information becomes active according to the set telegram polarity, if at least one command value of the assigned valve outputs exceeds the configured limiting value plus hysteresis. The heat requirement becomes inactive when the limiting value is reached or undershot again.
  The valve outputs must be assigned to the heat requirement control individually on the parameter pages "Ax - Assignments", so that they are included in the requirement determination.
- Set the parameter "Activate function 'Heat requirement' ?" to "no".

  Heat requirement control is not available.

Enabling detection of an external heat requirement

Optionally, the actuator can evaluate an external telegram for heat requirement information (e.g. from another heating actuator). This allows the cascading of multiple actuators with a heat requirement signal.
The object must be enabled for an external heat requirement to be recorded.

- Set the parameter "Record external heat requirement ?" to "yes".

  The "External heat requirement" object is enabled. The local heating actuator links the 1-bit telegram value of this object with the internal state of its own heat requirement logically as OR and outputs the result of this link via the object "Heat requirement".
- Set the parameter "Record external heat requirement ?" to "no".

  Detection of an external heat requirement is not possible. The actuator only determines the heat requirement information itself.

i Cyclical telegrams to the object "External heat requirement" with an identical telegram polarity (ON -> ON, OFF -> OFF) cause no reaction.

i After a device reset, there is no polling of the current status of the object "External heat requirement". Only when a bus telegram is received does the actuator take this status into account during evaluation of the heat requirement.

Configure delay for heat requirement control

If necessary, the activation and deactivation of the heat requirement information can be delayed.

- Set the parameter "Delay heat requirement ACTIVE" to the desired time.

  The actuator only outputs the telegram of an active heat requirement after determination when the defined delay time has elapsed. No heat requirement request is transmitted if the actuator no longer determines a heat requirement within the preset time.
- Set the parameter "Delay heat requirement INACTIVE" to the desired time.

  The actuator only retracts heat requirement information after determination when the defined delay time has elapsed. The heat requirement information is not retracted if the actuator no longer determines a new heat requirement within the preset time.

Largest command value

Through evaluation and determination of the largest command value in the heating or cooling system, the actuator allows influencing of the energy consumption of a housing or commercial building. The information on the largest active 1-byte command value can be made available to suitable calorific furnaces with integrated KNX controller directly via a KNX telegram, for example, to determine the optimum flow temperature. If the function is enabled, the heating actuator evaluates all the active 1-byte command values of the valve outputs and transmits the externally received largest command value if there is a change by the interval preset in the ETS or cyclically via the object "Largest command value".

i In the case of valve outputs configured in the ETS to the command value data formats "Switching (1-bit)" or "Constant (1-byte) with command value limiting value", there is no evaluation of the command values preset via the bus.
Exception: It may also occur with such command value outputs that a constant command value is active (after bus voltage return, after an ETS programming operation, during manual operation, with an active forced position and with active emergency operation). In this case, this constant command value is also included in the calculation of the largest command value until the named functions with a higher priority are exited or a new command value telegram is received via the bus, overriding the constant command value at the valve output.

- After bus voltage return and an ETS programming operation, the actuator transmits the current value of the largest command value without a delay, providing that automatic transmission on change is configured. After a full device reset, the actuator does not transmit automatically, when all the command values are set to 0 %.
  After a device reset, the actuator immediately starts the time for cyclical transmission (if configured), so that the object value effective after the reset is transmitted cyclically.
- A valve output affected by a short-circuit / overload (valve completely closed on deenergised closed or completely opened on deenergised opened) does not influence the evaluation of the largest command value.

Optionally, the actuator can evaluate an external telegram for the largest command value (e.g. from another heating actuator). This allows the cascading of multiple actuators with a command value signal. The local heating actuator compares the 1-byte telegram value of the object "External largest command value" with its own largest command value and outputs the largest value via the object "Largest command value".

Enabling the "Largest command value" function

The "Largest command value" function must first be enabled on the "Valves / Pump" parameter page, so that it can be used during actuator operation.

- Set the parameter "Activate 'Largest command value' function ?" to "yes".

  The "Largest command value" function is activated. The actuator always compares the 1-byte command values of assigned valve outputs and signals the largest command value via the communication object of the same name.
- Set the parameter "Activate 'Largest command value' function ?" to "no".

  The function for transferring the largest command value is not available.

Configuring the transmission behaviour of the "Largest command value" function

The largest command value determined by the heating actuator is actively transmitted to the bus. The "Transmit largest command value" parameter decides when a telegram is transmitted via the "Largest command value" object.

- Set the parameter to "Only on change". Configure the parameter "Transmit on change by" to the required change interval for automatic transmission.

  A telegram is only transmitted when the largest command value changes by the configured change interval.
- Set the parameter to "Only cyclical".

  The actuator only transmits the "Largest command value" telegram cyclically. The cycle time is defined globally for all feedback on the parameter page "General".
- Set the parameter to "On change and cyclically". Configure the parameter "Transmit on change by" to the required change interval for automatic transmission.

  The actuator transmits the "Largest command value" telegram cyclically and also when the largest command value changes by the configured change interval.

Enabling recording of an external largest command value

Optionally, the actuator can evaluate an external telegram for the largest command value (e.g. from another heating actuator). This allows the cascading of multiple actuators with a command value signal.
The object must be enabled for an external largest command value to be recorded.

- Set the "Record external largest command value ?" to "yes".

  The "External largest command value" object is enabled. The local heating actuator compares the 1-byte telegram value of this object with its own largest command value and outputs the largest value via the object "Largest command value".
- Set the "Record external largest command value ?" to "no".

  Recording of an external largest command value is not possible. The actuator independently determines the largest command value of the valve outputs assigned to it.

i Cyclical telegrams to the "External largest command value" object with the same telegram value cause no reaction.

i After a device reset, there is no polling of the current status of the "External largest command value" object. Only when a bus telegram is received does the actuator take this value into account during evaluation of the largest command value.

4.2.4.1.8 Pump control

The heating actuator allows switching activation of the circulation pump of the heating or cooling circuit via a 1-bit KNX telegram. When using the pump controller, the pump is only switched on by the actuator via the "Switch pump" object, when at least one command variable of the assigned outputs exceeded a limiting value with hysteresis defined in the ETS. The pump is switched off when the limiting value is reached or undershot again (Figure 8). This saves electrical energy, as the pump is only activated by sufficiently large, and thus effective, command values.
Optional cyclical anti-sticking protection prevents the sticking of the pump, if it has not been switched on by the command value evaluation for a longer period of time. The telegram polarity of the pump control can be configured.

- In addition, valve outputs, which receive preset command values via the data format "Switching (1-bit)" and "Switching (1-byte) with command value limiting value", influence the pump control. In the case of "Switching (1-bit)", an "OFF" command value is interpreted as "0 %" and an "ON" command value as "100 %". In the case of "Switching (1-byte) with command value limiting value", the actuator evaluates the converted switching output signal in the same way ("OFF" is interpreted as "0 %", "ON" is interpreted as "100 %").
- With some functions and events, valve outputs, which are configured to the command value data formats "Switching (1-bit)" and "Switching (1-byte) with command value limiting value", are always activated via a constant command value through pulse width modulation (PWM), providing that command values not equal to 0 % or 100 % are to be set (after bus voltage return, after an ETS programming operation, during manual operation, with an active forced position and with active emergency operation). PWM keeps being executed until the named functions have been exited or, after the named events, no more lower-level functions are active and a new command value telegram is received via the bus, overriding the constant command value on the valve output.
  In this case, the constant command value set by the PWM is also included in the pump control.
- After bus voltage return and an ETS programming operation, the actuator always first transmits the status "Pump OFF" without a delay. The actuator then updates the status to "Pump ON", providing that the condition for this has been fulfilled and an optionally configured "Pump delay ACTIVE" has elapsed.
- A valve output affected by a short-circuit / overload (valve completely closed on deenergised closed or completely opened on deenergised opened) does not influence the pump control.

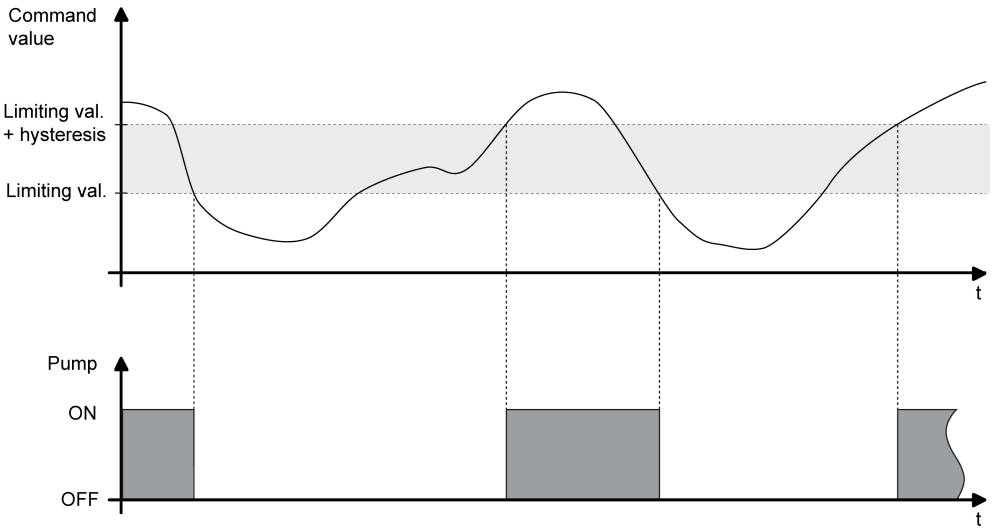

Figure 8: Pump control with sample command value characteristic

Optionally, the actuator can evaluate an external pump control signal (e.g. from another heating actuator). This allows the cascading of multiple actuators with pump control. The local heating

actuator links the 1-bit telegram value of the "External pump control" object with the internal state of the pump logically as OR and outputs the result of this link via the "Switch pump" object. The telegram polarity of the external object is fixed: "0" = Pump OFF, "1" = Pump ON.

The actuator only outputs the ON telegram to the pump after determination when the defined delay time has elapsed. The pump is not switched on when the actuator determines within the preset time that the pump must remain switched off, due to a limiting value plus hysteresis again being undershot.
The actuator only outputs the OFF telegram to the pump after determination when the defined delay time has elapsed. The pump is not switched on when the actuator determines within the preset time that the pump must remain switched off, due to a limiting value again being exceeded.
The delay times of the pump controller can be used as an example to match the running time of the pump to the reaction time of the actuated actuators. Thus, a pump should only switch on when the actuators actually open after electrical activation by the actuator (match pump ACTIVE delay with the dead time of the actuators). The same applies to the closing of the valve drives.

If pump control is enabled, optional cyclical anti-sticking protection can prevent the sticking of the pump, if it has not been switched on by the command value evaluation for a longer period of time (e.g. in the case of heating systems in the summer months). When anti-sticking protection is enabled, the parameter "Time for cyclical switching on of the pump" defines the weekly interval of the protection function. If the pump is not switched on at least once during the set time by the pump controller, then the actuator will executed anti-sticking protection, if necessary on a regular basis. The cycle time is reset and restarted on each actuation of the pump by the pump control. The cycle time is started for the first time after a device reset.
When anti-sticking protection is enabled, the parameter "Pump switch-on time" defines the length of pump running for the cyclical protection function. The actuator then switches the pump on for the set time without interruption, assuming that anti-sticking protection must be executed.

Enabling and configuring the pump control function

The pump control must first be enabled on the "Valves / Pump" parameter page, so that it can be used during actuator operation.

- Set the "Activate 'Pump control' function ?" parameter to "yes". Configure the parameter "Polarity of 'Pump control' object" to the required telegram polarity. In addition, define the limiting value and hysteresis.

  Pump control is activated. The pump is switched on according to the set telegram polarity, if at least one command value of the assigned valve outputs exceeds the configured limiting value plus hysteresis. The pump is switched off when the limiting value is reached or undershot again.
  The valve outputs must be assigned to the pump control individually on the parameter pages "Ax - Assignments", so that they are included in the command value evaluation.
- Set the "Activate 'Pump control' function ?" parameter to "no".

  Pump control is not available.

Enabling detection of an external pump control

Optionally, the actuator can evaluate an external telegram for pump control (e.g. from another heating actuator). This allows the cascading of multiple actuators with pump control.
The object must be enabled for an external pump control signal to be detected.

- Set the parameter "Detect external pump control ?" to "yes".

  The "External pump control" object is enabled. The local heating actuator links the 1-bit telegram value of this object with the internal state of its own pump control logically as OR and outputs the result of this link via the "Switch pump" object.

- Set the parameter "Detect external pump control ?" to "no".

  Recording of an external pump control signal is not possible. The actuator only controls the pump itself.

i Cyclical telegrams to the "External pump control" object with an identical telegram polarity (ON -> ON, OFF -> OFF) cause no reaction.

i After a device reset, there is no polling of the current status of the "External pump control" object. Only when a bus telegram is received does the actuator take this status into account when controlling the pump.

Configuring the anti-sticking protection of the pump controller

If pump control is enabled, optional cyclical anti-sticking protection can prevent the sticking of the pump, if it has not been switched on by the command value evaluation for a longer period of time. The anti-sticking protection must first be enabled on the "Valves / Pump" parameter page, so that it can be executed during actuator operation.

- Set the "Activate anti-sticking protection ?" parameter to "yes". In addition, define the interval of the protection function in the parameter "Time for cyclical switching on of the pump". Configure the parameter "Pump switch-on time" to the required length of the pump run.

  Anti-sticking protection is activated. If the pump is not switched on at least once during the set cycle time by the pump controller, then the actuator will executed anti-sticking protection, if necessary on a regular basis. The actuator then switches the pump on for the preset switch-on time.

- Set the "Activate anti-sticking protection ?" parameter to "no".

  Anti-sticking protection is deactivated.

i Once started, the anti-sticking protection always runs through to the end. It cannot be cancelled prematurely through the reception of new command values and the resulting restart of the cycle time.

4.2.4.1.9 Failure of the valve operating voltage

To activate the valve drives, the actuator requires a separate operating voltage supply (AC 24 V or AC 230 V). Valve outputs can only be electrically activated when the valve operating voltage supply is switched on. If there is no valve voltage supply, then the drives will move to their idle position (deenergised opened / closed). To prevent a failure of the valve voltage supply at the actuator from going undetected, a 1-bit fault signal can be optionally transmitted to the bus via the object "Failure of operating voltage". The telegram polarity of this fault signal can be configured.
If the actuator detects that there is no valve voltage, then the failure telegram ("Voltage failed") is transmitted immediately. Only when the valve voltage has been reconnected will the actuator retract the fault signal ("Voltage available").

A valve which has been completely opened (deenergised opened) by the failure of the valve operating voltage is not include in the determination of heat requirement or the "Largest command value" and has no influence on the pump control.

Enabling the signal "Failure of the valve operating voltage"

The failure signal on the valve operating voltage must first be enabled on the "Valves / Pump" parameter page, so that it can be evaluated during actuator operation.

- Set the "Signal operating voltage failure of the valves?" parameter to "yes". Configure the parameter "Polarity of 'Failure of operating voltage' object" to the required telegram polarity.

  The failure signal is enabled. The actuator actively transmits a "Voltage failed" telegram when it detects a failed or switched-off valve voltage supply, when the bus voltage supply is still switched on. The actuator transmits a "Voltage available" telegram as soon as the valve voltage supply is available again and the bus voltage is switched on.
- Set the "Signal operating voltage failure of the valves?" parameter to "no".

  The failure signal is not available.

Setting the behaviour of the failure signal on bus voltage return

The object for the transmission of a failure of the valve operating voltage can actively transmit the feedback information after a bus voltage return and an ETS programming operation. As an option, it is possible to configure in the ETS whether active telegram transmission should take place after a device reset or not.
After a device reset, the failure signal of the valve operating voltage supply can be optionally time-delayed with the delay being preset globally for all device feedback together on the "General" parameter page.

- Set the "Send feedback after bus voltage return ?" parameter to "yes".

  The feedback "Failure of operating voltage" is transmitted actively after bus and mains voltage return, after just bus voltage return or after programming in ETS.
- Only on "Send feedback after bus voltage return ?" = "Yes": Set the parameter "Time delay for feedback after bus voltage return ?" to "yes".

  The feedback "Failure of operating voltage" is transmitted with a delay after bus and mains voltage return, after just bus voltage return or after programming in ETS. No feedback is transmitted during a running time delay, even if the state changes.
- Only on "Send feedback after bus voltage return ?" = "Yes": Set the parameter "Time delay for feedback after bus voltage return ?" to "no".

  The feedback "Failure of operating voltage" is transmitted immediately after bus / mains voltage return or after an ETS programming operation.
- Set the "Send feedback after bus voltage return ?" parameter to "no".

The feedback is not transmitted automatically after a device reset.

Setting cyclical transmission of the failure signal

The signal telegram "Failure of operating voltage" can be transmitted cyclically, should the actuator determine a failed valve operating voltage. If the valve operating voltage exists, then transmission is generally not cyclical.

- Set the "Cyclical transmission of the feedback if no voltage present ?" parameter to "yes".

  The actuator repeats the signal telegram "Failure of operating voltage", should a failed valve operating voltage have been determined. The cycle time is defined for all feedback on the "General" parameter page.
- Set the "Cyclical transmission of the feedback if no voltage present ?" parameter to "no".

  The signal telegram "Failure of operating voltage" is generally not repeated cyclically.

i During a delay after bus/mains voltage return or an ETS programming operation, transmission is not cyclical.

4.2.4.2 Channel-oriented functional description

4.2.4.2.1 Valve direction of action

The heating actuator possesses 6 electronic outputs, each of which can silently activate up to 4 (AC 230 V) or 2 (AC 24 V) actuators. Both deenergised closed and deenergised opened actuators can be connected. The parameter "Valve in voltage-free state (valve direction of action)" on the parameter pages "Ax - General" specifies which device type is connected to a valve output.

i Only actuators with the same characteristics may be connected to each valve output (deenergised closed/opened). The drive type must match the configuration.

The configured valve direction of action is taken into account in each valve activation. With 1-byte command values and deenergised closed valves, the switch-on time is derived directly from the configured PWM and the cycle time.
Example: PWM = 30 %, cycle time = 10 minutes -> Switch-on time = 3 minutes, switch-off time = 7 minutes.
In the case of 1-byte command values and deenergised opened valves, the switch-on time is inverted. Example: PWM = 30 %, cycle time = 10 minutes -> Switch-on time = 7 minutes, switch-off time = 3 minutes.
On deenergised closed valve drives, command values are not inverted, in accordance with the 1-bit data format. Example: Command value ON -> Output switched on, Command value OFF -> Output switched off.
By contrast, switching command values are inverted for deenergised opened valve drives. Example: Command value ON -> Output switched off, Command value OFF -> Output switched on.

i On the LED status display, the valve direction of action configured for each output in the ETS is not taken into account. As a result, the LEDs do not immediately display the valve state (opened / closed). Inversion of the status display according to the valve direction of action thus does not take place.

i In the state as supplied, the valve direction of action for all the valve outputs is set to "Deenergised closed".

4.2.4.2.2 Reset behaviour

The states of the valve outputs after a bus voltage failure, bus or mains voltage return or after an ETS programming operation can be set separately.

Presetting the behaviour in case of bus voltage failure

The parameter "Behaviour in case of bus voltage failure" is available separately for each valve output on the parameter page "Ax - General". The actuator executes the behaviour configured in the ETS when the bus voltage fails but the mains voltage supply is still available without interruption. If the bus and mains voltage supply fails simultaneously, then the valve outputs will not display the configured behaviour. In this case, even if valve voltage is available, the outputs will always switch off, as the device electronics are no longer being supplied with energy and, as a result, the actuator is unable to function. In this state of operation, deenergised closed valve drives close completely and deenergised opened valve drives open. The configured valve direction of action can no longer be evaluated if the bus and mains voltage fail.

i If only the mains voltage supply fails but the bus and valve voltage remain, then the actuator will not show a reaction.

- Set the parameter to "No change".

  A bus voltage failure and mains voltage supply does not produce a reaction from the valve output. The command value active before the bus voltage failure remains unchanged, provided that the valve voltage supply is still switched on.

- Set the parameter to "Preset command value".

  The actuator sets the command value preset for the valve output by the parameter "Command value on bus voltage failure". For valve outputs configured in the ETS to the command value data formats "Switching (1-bit)" or "Constant (1-byte) with command value limiting value", a constant command value can also be preset using the parameter "Command value on bus voltage failure". In this case, a pulse width modulation (5 % ... 95 %) is executed for the affected command value outputs. In the "0 %" and "100 %" presettings, the valve outputs are activated continuously. The preset PWM remains active until other functions (manual operation, short-circuit/overload) have been executed, which may override the constant command value on the valve output.

- Set the parameter to "Activate command value as for forced position".

  For the valve output, the actuator polls the command value preset for the forced position, as configured in the ETS. Here, the active operating mode (summer / winter) is taken into account, providing that a summer / winter change-over is configured. Ensure that, in this setting, the forced position function is not executed! The actuator only polls the command value preset for the forced position.

- Set the parameter to "Activate command value as for emergency operation".

  For the valve output, the actuator polls the emergency operation command value, as configured in the ETS. Here, the active operating mode (summer / winter) is taken into account, providing that a summer / winter change-over is configured. Ensure that, in this setting, emergency operation is not executed (as would be the case if there was a faulty command value found in the course of command value monitoring)! The actuator only polls the command value preset for emergency operation.

i If there is a bus voltage failure, the actuator saves the active command value internally in the device, so that the command value can be restored when the device power supply returns (configurable). Saving only takes place after a previous device reset (ETS programming operation, bus voltage return) when the reset is longer than 30 seconds previously. Otherwise the actuator does not save the current command value! In that case, an old value remains valid, as was previously saved by the actuator on the bus voltage failure. If only the mains power supply fails, the actuator does not save the command value.

If the bus voltage fails while a manual operation on the device is activated, the parameter "Behaviour in case of bus voltage failure" is not executed.

Behaviour after bus or mains voltage return presetting

The parameter "Behaviour after bus or mains voltage return" is available separately for each valve output on the parameter page "Ax - General".

- Set the parameter to "Preset command value".

  The actuator sets the command value preset for the valve output by the parameter "Command value after bus or mains voltage return". For valve outputs configured in the ETS to the command value data formats "Switching (1-bit)" or "Constant (1-byte) with command value limiting value", a constant command value can also be preset using the parameter "Command value after bus or mains voltage return". In this case, a pulse width modulation (5 % ... 95 %) is executed for the affected command value outputs. In the "0 %" and "100 %" presettings, the valve outputs are activated continuously. The preset PWM remains active until other functions have been executed or a new command value telegram is received via the bus, overriding the constant command value on the valve output.
- Set the parameter to "Activate command value as for forced position".

  For the valve output, the actuator polls the command value preset for the forced position, as configured in the ETS. Here, the active operating mode (summer / winter) is taken into account, providing that a summer / winter change-over is configured. Ensure that, in this setting, the forced position function is not executed! The actuator only polls the command value preset for the forced position.
- Set the parameter to "Activate command value as for emergency operation".

  For the valve output, the actuator polls the emergency operation command value, as configured in the ETS. Here, the active operating mode (summer / winter) is taken into account, providing that a summer / winter change-over is configured. Ensure that, in this setting, emergency operation is not executed (as would be the case if there was a faulty command value found in the course of command value monitoring)! The actuator only polls the command value preset for emergency operation.
- Set the parameter to "Command value as before bus voltage failure".

  After bus or mains voltage return, that command value is set at the valve output which was active at the moment of the last bus voltage failure. If there is a bus voltage failure, the actuator saves the active command value internally in the device, so that the command value can be restored when the device power supply returns. Saving only takes place after a previous device reset (ETS programming operation, bus voltage return) when the reset is longer than 30 seconds previously. Otherwise the actuator does not save the current command value! In that case, an old value remains valid, as was previously saved by the actuator on the bus voltage failure. If only the mains power supply fails, the actuator does not save the command value.

A valve state set after bus/mains voltage return is added to the command value status objects. Actively transmitting feedback objects also only transmit after bus/mains voltage return, when the initialisation has finished, and if necessary the "Delay time after bus voltage return" has elapsed.

Presetting the behaviour after ETS programming

The parameter "Behaviour after ETS programming" is available separately for each valve output on the parameter page "Ax - General". This parameter can be used to configure the behaviour of an output, irrespective of the behaviour after a bus/mains voltage return.

- Set the parameter to "Behaviour as after bus voltage return".

After an ETS programming operation, the valve output will behaviour in the manner defined in the parameter "Behaviour after bus or mains voltage return". If the behaviour there is configured to "Command value as before bus voltage failure", then that command value is also set after an ETS programming operation which was active at the time of the last bus voltage failure. An ETS programming operation does not overwrite the saved command value.

- Set the parameter to "Preset command value".

  The actuator sets the command value preset for the valve output by the parameter "Command value after ETS programming operation". For valve outputs configured in the ETS to the command value data formats "Switching (1-bit)" or "Constant (1-byte) with command value limiting value", a constant command value can also be preset using the parameter "Command value after ETS programming operation". In this case, a pulse width modulation (5 % ... 95 %) is executed for the affected command value outputs. In the "0 %" and "100 %" presettings, the valve outputs are activated continuously. The preset PWM remains active until other functions have been executed or a new command value telegram is received via the bus, overriding the constant command value on the valve output.
- Set the parameter to "Activate command value as for forced position".

  For the valve output, the actuator polls the command value preset for the forced position, as configured in the ETS. Here, the active operating mode (summer / winter) is taken into account, providing that a summer / winter change-over is configured. Ensure that, in this setting, the forced position function is not executed! The actuator only polls the command value preset for the forced position.
- Set the parameter to "Activate command value as for emergency operation".

  For the valve output, the actuator polls the emergency operation command value, as configured in the ETS. Here, the active operating mode (summer / winter) is taken into account, providing that a summer / winter change-over is configured. Ensure that, in this setting, emergency operation is not executed (as would be the case if there was a faulty command value found in the course of command value monitoring)! The actuator only polls the command value preset for emergency operation.

i The behaviour after an ETS programming operation is only executed if there have been changes in the configuration of the device. If just an application download is executed with a project design already located in the actuator, then the actuator will execute the configured "Behaviour after bus or mains voltage return".

i An ETS programming operation can also be performed without mains voltage. The mains voltage supply is not required for an ETS download.

i A valve state set after an ETS programming operation is added to the command value status objects. Actively transmitting feedback objects also only first transmit after an ETS programming cycle when the initialisation has finished and, if necessary, the "delay time after bus voltage return" has elapsed.

i An active manual mode will be terminated by an ETS programming operation.

4.2.4.2.3 Data formats for command values

The heating actuator receives 1-bit or 1-byte command value telegrams, transmitted, for example, by KNX room temperature controllers. Usually, the room temperature controller determines the room temperature and generates the command value telegrams using a control algorithm. The actuator controls its valve outputs either in switching form or with a PWM signal, according to the data format of the command values and the configuration in the ETS. The cycle time for constant PWM output signals can be configured separately for each valve output of the heating actuator. This allows individual adaptation to different actuator types.

i It should be noted that the heating actuator does not carry out temperature control itself. The actuator converts received command value telegrams or command value presettings from device functions into constant or switching output signals.

The "Data format of the command value input" parameter, which is available separately for each valve output on the parameter pages "Ax - Command values/Status/Operating mode", specifies the input format of the command value objects.

Data format of the command value input "Switching (1-bit)"

In the case of a 1-bit command value, the telegram received via the command value object is forwarded directly to the appropriate output of the actuator, taking the configured valve direction of action into account. This means that, if an "ON" telegram is received, the is valve completely opened. The output is then energised for energised closed valves and the output is deenergised for energised opened valve drives. The valve is closed completely when an "OFF" telegram is received. The valve output is then not energised for deenergised closed valves and energised for deenergised opened valve drives.

In the functions and events listed below, valve outputs configured to the command value data formats "Switching (1-bit)" are always activated by a constant command value with pulse width modulation (PWM), provided that command values not equal to 0 % or 100 % are to be set...

- Active forced position,
- Active emergency operation,
- On bus voltage failure,
- After bus or mains voltage return,
- After an ETS programming operation,
- During a manual operation.

PWM keeps being executed until the named functions have been exited or, after the named events, no more lower-level functions are active and a new command value telegram is received via the bus, overriding the constant command value on the valve output.

i In the named cases, the constant command value is also included in the calculation of the largest command value and that of the heat requirement and pump control (optional functions).

i Valve outputs, which receive preset command values via the data format "Switching (1-bit)", influence the heat requirement and pump control. Here, an "OFF" command value is interpreted as "0 %" and an "ON" command value as "100 %".

Data format of the command value input "Constant (1-byte) with pulse width modulation (PWM)"

Command values corresponding to the data format "Constant (1-byte)" are implemented by the actuator with an equivalent pulse-width-modulated switch signal at the valve outputs. Taking the cycle time settable in the actuator for each output into account, the average output signal resulting from this modulation is a measure of the centred valve position of the control valve and thus a reference for the set room temperature. A shift of the mean value, and thus a change in the heating capacity, can be obtained by changing the duty factor of the switch-on and switch-off pulses of the output signal (Figure 9). The duty factor is adapted constantly by the actuator,

depending on the command value received (normal operation) or by active device functions (e.g. manual operation, forced position, emergency operation).

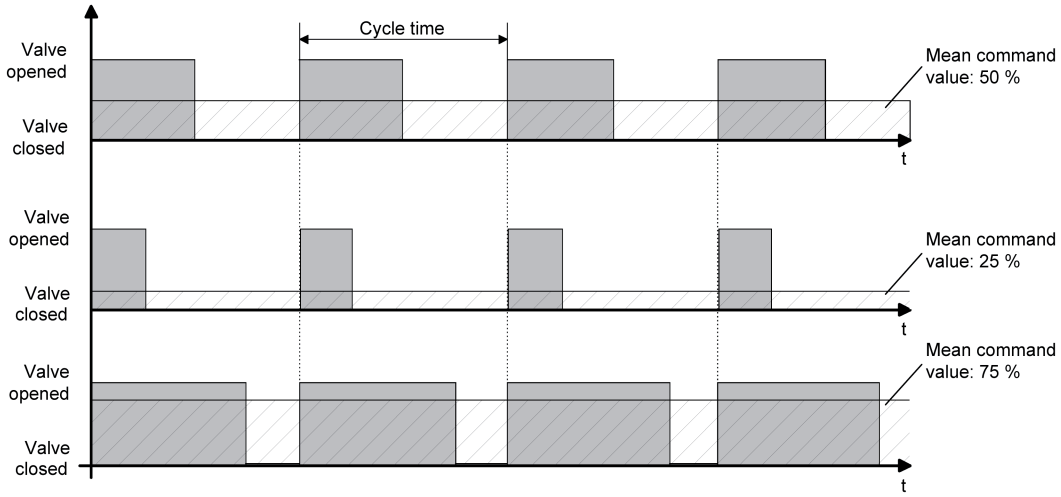

Figure 9: Resulting mean value through variable duty factor with pulse width modulation

In accordance with the configured valve direction of action, the appropriate outputs are either energised or deenergised, depending on the valve position to be approached. In so doing, the duty factor is inverted automatically for a deenergised opened drive. Thus, depending on the valve type used, there is no unintended mean value shift.

Example: Command value: 60 % ->

- Duty factor, deenergised closed: 60 % ON, 40 % OFF,
- Duty factor, deenergised opened: 40 % ON, 60 % OFF.

Example: Command value: 100 % ->

- Duty factor, deenergised closed: Permanently ON,
- Duty factor, deenergised opened: Permanently OFF.

Often, control circuits are subject to non-constant changes in the setpoint presetting (e.g. frost protection, night operation, etc.) or short-time interference (e.g. measured value deviations due to brief opening of windows or doors near the sensor). For the setting of the scanning ratio of the required command value to take place as quickly and correctly in these cases, even with a longer set cycle time, without any negative impact on the reaction time of the control section, the actuator uses a special method for continuous command value adjustment.

The following cases are taken into account...

- Case 1
  Command value change, e.g. from 80 % to 30 %, during the opening phase of the valve (Figure 10).
  Before the reception of the new command value (30 %), the old setpoint (80 %) was active. The new command value is received during the opening phase of the valve. At this point, the actuator detects that it is still possible to shorten the opening phase, so that it corresponds to the new command value (30 %). The cycle time is not affected by this operation.
  The new duty factor is set immediately after the reception of the new command value.

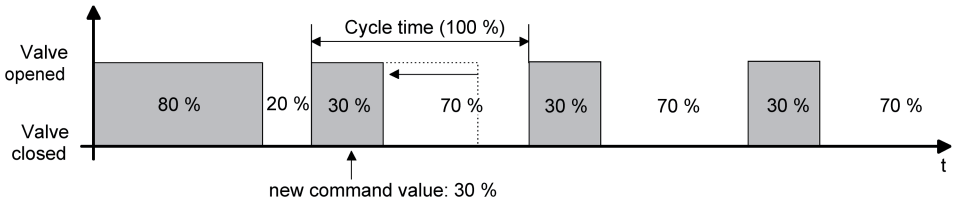

Figure 10: Example of a command value change 80 % -> 30 % during the opening phase of the valve

- Case 2
  Command value change, e.g. from 80 % to 30 %, during the closing phase of the valve (Figure 11).
  Before the reception of the new command value (30 %), the old setpoint (80 %) was active. The new command value is received during the closing phase of the valve. At this point, the actuator detects that it is still possible to extend the closing phase, so that it corresponds to the new command value (30 %). The cycle time remains unchanged, but the starting time of the period is shifted automatically.
  The new duty factor is set immediately after the reception of the new command value.

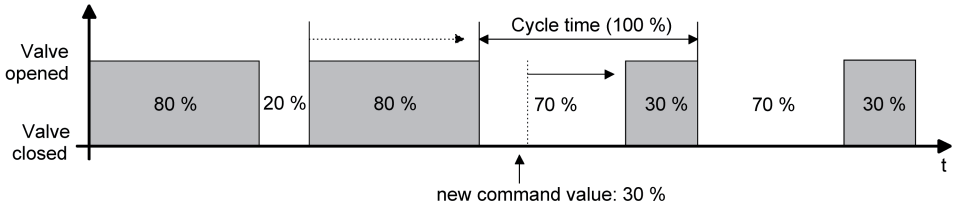

Figure 11: Example of a command value change 80 % -> 30 % during the closing phase of the valve

- Case 3
  Command value change, e.g. from 80 % to 30 % during the opening phase of the valve (opening phase too long) (Figure 12).
  Before the reception of the new command value (30 %), the old setpoint (80 %) was active. The new command value is received during the opening phase of the valve. At this point, the actuator detects that it is necessary to cancel the opening phase immediately and close the valve, so that the duty factor corresponds to the new command value (30 %). The cycle time remains unchanged, but the starting time of the period is shifted automatically.
  The new duty factor is set immediately after the reception of the new command value.

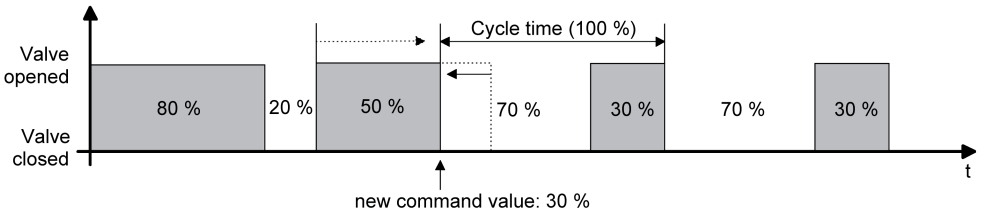

Figure 12: Example of a command value change 80 % -> 30 % during the opening phase of the valve (opening phase too long)

- Case 4
  Command value change, e.g. from 30 % to 80 %, during the opening phase of the valve (Figure 13).
  Before the reception of the new command value (80 %), the old setpoint (30 %) was active. The new command value is received during the opening phase of the valve. At this point, the actuator detects that it is still possible to extend the open phase, so that it corresponds to the new command value (80 %). The cycle time is not affected by this operation.
  The new duty factor is set immediately after the reception of the new command value.

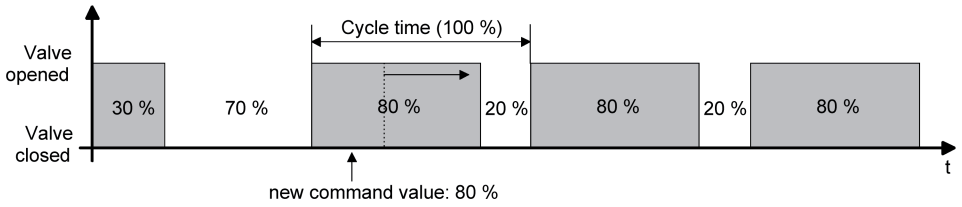

Figure 13: Example of a command value change 30 % -> 80 % during the opening phase of the valve

- Case 5
  Command value change, e.g. from 30 % to 80 %, during the closing phase of the valve (Figure 14).
  Before the reception of the new command value (80 %), the old setpoint (30 %) was active. The new command value is received during the closing phase of the valve. At this point, the actuator detects that it is still possible to reduce the closing phase, so that it corresponds to the new command value (80 %). The cycle time remains unchanged, but the starting time of the period is shifted automatically.
  The new duty factor is set immediately after the reception of the new command value.

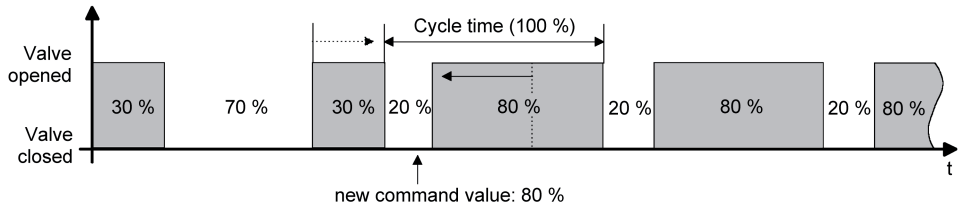

Figure 14: Example of a command value change 30 % -> 80 % during the closing phase of the valve

- Case 6
  Command value change, e.g. from 30 % to 80 %, during the closing phase of the valve (closing phase too long) (Figure 15).
  Before the reception of the new command value (80 %), the old setpoint (30 %) was active. The new command value is received during the closing phase of the valve. At this point, the actuator detects that it is necessary to cancel the closing phase immediately and open the valve, so that the duty factor corresponds to the new command value (80 %). The cycle time remains unchanged, but the starting time of the period is shifted automatically.
  The new duty factor is set immediately after the reception of the new command value.

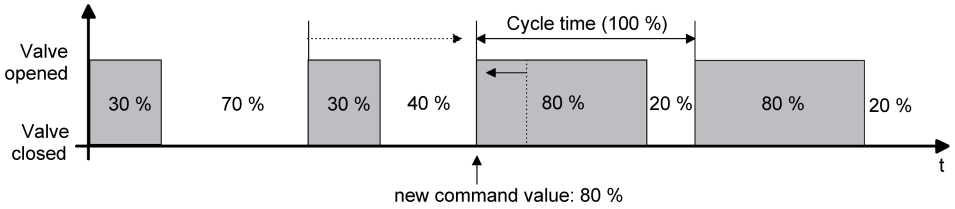

Figure 15: Example of a command value change 30 % -> 80 % during the opening phase of the valve (opening phase too long)

Data format of the command value input "Switching (1-byte) with command value limiting value"

The data format with limiting value evaluation can be used as an alternative to the conversion of a 1-byte command value into constant pulse width modulation at a valve output. Here, the received constant command value is converted into a switching output signal, depending on the configured limiting value. The actuator opens when the command value reaches the limiting value or exceeds it (Figure 16). A hysteresis is also evaluated to prevent constant closing and opening of the actuator for command values in the area of the limiting value. The actuator only closes when the command value undershoots the limiting value minus the configured hysteresis.

The 1-byte data format with limiting value evaluation allows the conversion of constant feedback control by the heating actuator into a two-point controller. This principle is particularly suitable for underfloor heating, in which constant valve activation does not produce the desired heating reaction, on account of the sluggishness. With sluggish underfloor heating systems, small constant command values (only short switch-on phases of the PWM) frequently do not produce any significant level of heating. With large constant command values, the short switch-off phases of a PWM usually have no effect on underfloor heating systems or comparable heating systems. Here, two-point feedback control offers a simple, effective alternative. The valves open or close completely. During activation, unnecessary constant valve positions are avoided using command value telegrams. In addition, the service life of the electrothermal actuators is increased.

The conversion of the constant input signal into a switching command value takes place internally in the device. During processing, the actuator evaluates the converted command value as if it were a received 1-bit command value. It forwards the status directly to the appropriate output, taking the configured valve direction of action into account. Thus, on a "Open valve" command (received command value >= limiting value), the valve is opened completely. The output is then energised for energised closed valves and the output is deenergised for energised opened valve drives. On a "Close valve" command (received command value < limiting value - hysteresis), the valve is closed completely. The valve output is then not energised for deenergised closed valves and energised for deenergised opened valve drives.

As with a 1-bit input command value, in the functions and events listed below, valve outputs configured to the command value data formats "Constant (1-byte) with command value limiting value" are always activated by a constant command value with pulse width modulation (PWM), provided that command values not equal to 0 % or 100 % are to be set...

- Active forced position,
- Active emergency operation,
- On bus voltage failure,
- After bus or mains voltage return,
- After an ETS programming operation,
- During a manual operation.

PWM keeps being executed until the named functions have been exited or, after the named events, no more lower-level functions are active and a new command value telegram is received via the bus, overriding the constant command value on the valve output.

i In the named cases, the constant command value is also included in the calculation of the largest command value and that of the heat requirement and pump control (optional functions).

i Valve outputs, which receive preset command values via the data format "Switching (1-byte) with command value limiting value", influence the heat requirement and pump control. Here, the actuator evaluates the converted switching output signal in the same way ("OFF" is interpreted as "0 %", "ON" is interpreted as "100 %").

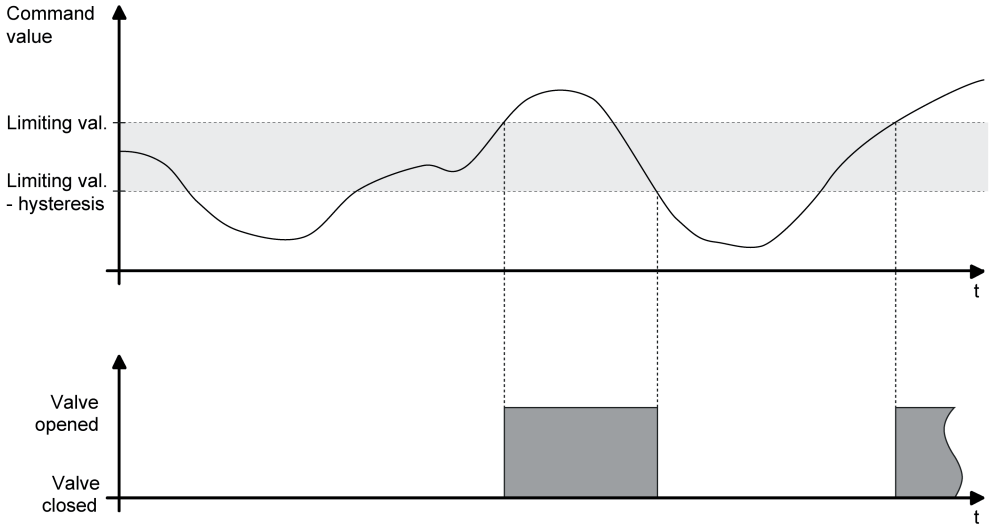

Figure 16: Example of command value evaluation with limiting value

4.2.4.2.4 Cycle time

The "Cycle time" parameter specifies the period length of the pulse-width-modulated output signal of a valve output. It allows adaptation to the adjusting cycle times (the adjusting time it takes the drive to bring the valve from its completely closed to its completely opened position) of the actuators used. In addition to the adjusting cycle time, take account of the dead time (the time in which the actuators do not show any response when being switched or off). If different actuators with different adjusting cycle times are used at an output, take account of the longest of the times.

i The "Cycle time" parameter is also available for valve drives, whose command value data format is configured to "Switching (1-bit)" or
"Constant (1-byte) with command value limiting value". For such valve outputs, pulse width modulation can also be executed during an active forced position, emergency operation, manual operation, bus voltage failure, after bus or mains voltage return or after an ETS programming operation, for which, as a result, the presetting of a cycle time is required.

Generally, two different options of how to set the cycle time can be identified:

Case 1
Cycle time > 2 x Adjusting cycle time of the drives used (ETA)

In this case, the switch-on and switch-off times of the actuator are long enough for the actuators to have sufficient time to fully open and fully close within a given period (Figure 17).

- Advantage:
  The desired mean value for the command value and thus for the required room temperature will be set relatively precisely, even for several actuators triggered at the same time.
- Disadvantage:
  It should be noted, that, due to the full valve lift, the life expectancy of the actuators can diminish. For very long cycle times (> 15 minutes) with less sluggishness in the system, the heat emission into the room, for example, in the vicinity of the radiators, can possibly be non-uniform and be found disturbing.

i This cycle time setting is recommended for slower, more sluggish heating systems (such as underfloor heating).

i Even for a bigger number of triggered actuators, maybe of different types, this setting can be recommended to be able to obtain a better mean value of the adjusting travels of the valves.

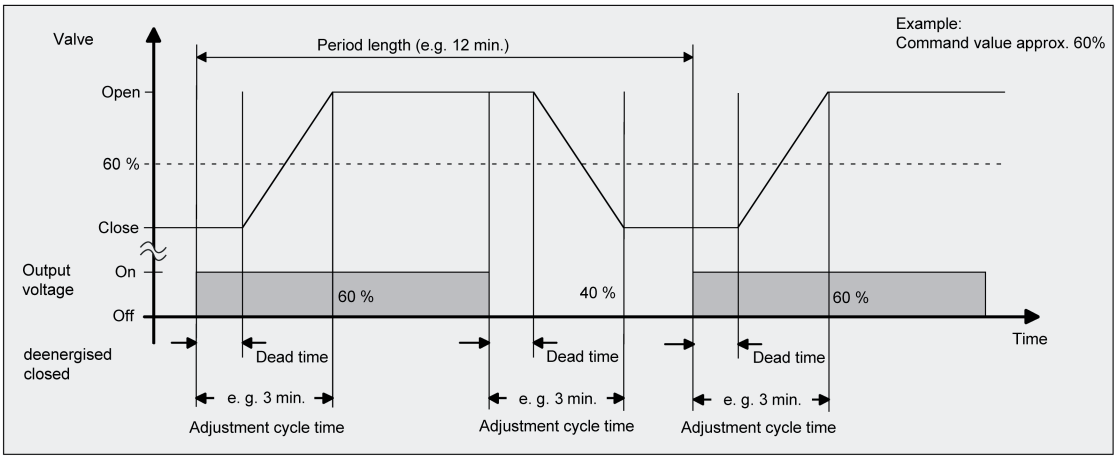

Figure 17: Ideal course of the valve stroke for a cycle time > 2 x Adjustment cycle time

Case 2
Cycle time < Adjusting cycle time of the drives used (ETA)

In this case, the switch-on and switch-off times of the actuator are too short for the actuators to have enough time to fully open and fully close within a given period (Figure 18).

- Advantage: This setting ensures continuous water flow through the radiators, thus facilitating uniform heat emission into the room. If only one actuator is triggered the regulator can continuously adapt the variable to compensate the mean value shift caused by the short cycle time, thus setting the desired room temperature.
- Disadvantage: If more than one actuator is activated at the same time, the desired mean value will become the variable, which will result in a very poor adjustment of the required room temperature, or in adjustment of the latter with major deviations, respectively.

i This setting is recommended for quicker heating systems (such as radiators).

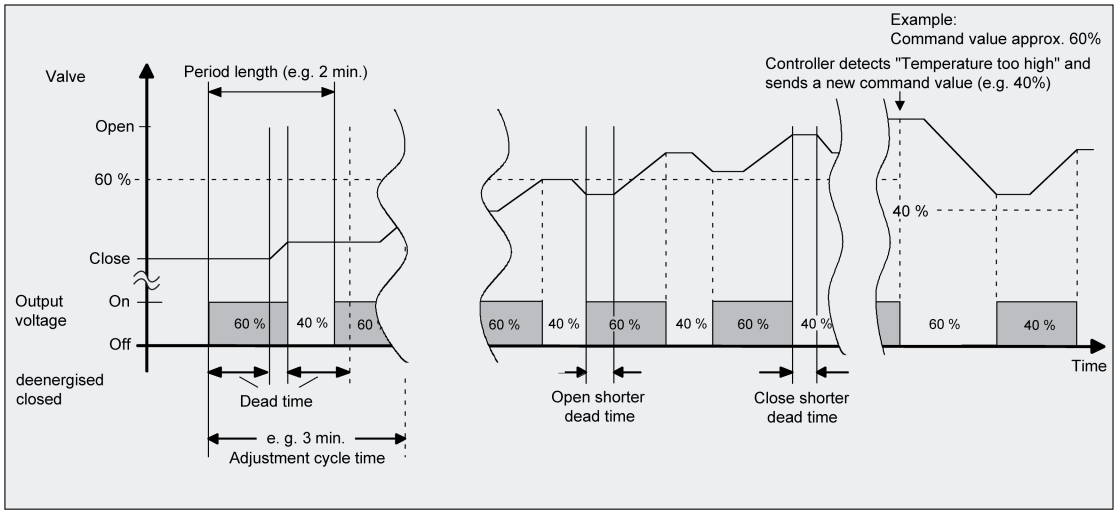

Figure 18: Ideal course of the valve stroke for a cycle time < Adjustment cycle time

The continuous flow of water through the valve, and thus the continuous heating of the drives causes variations and changes to the dead times of the drives during the opening and closing

phase. The short cycle time and the dead times means that the required command value (mean value) is only set with a possibly large deviation. For the room temperature to be regulated constantly after a set time, the controller must continually adjust the command value to compensate for the mean value shift caused by the short cycle time. Usually, the control algorithm implemented in the controller (PI control) ensures that control deviations are compensated.

4.2.4.2.5 Forced position

A forced position can be configured separately for each valve output and activated according to requirements. If a forced position is active, a defined command value is set at the output. Affected valve outputs are then locked so that they can no longer be activated using functions subject to the forced position (including activation by command value telegrams).
The command value of the forced position is always constant and is configured individually in the ETS (0...100 % in 10 % steps). The command value is executed electrically at the output using a pulse width modulation (PWM).

- When a forced position is active, valve outputs configured to the command value data formats "Switching (1-bit)" or "Constant (1-byte) with command value limiting value" are always activated by a constant command value with pulse width modulation. In this case, this constant command value is also included in the calculation of the largest command value (optional function) until the forced position is exited and no other function with a constant command value presetting (e.g. emergency operation, manual operation) is active.
- The configured valve direction of action (deenergised closed / deenergised opened) is taken into account in the electrical activation of the outputs by a forced position. With deenergised closed valves, the switch-on time is derived directly from the configured PWM and the cycle time. In the case of deenergised opened valves, the switch-on time is inverted.

The actuator possesses a summer / winter switch-over. Depending on the season, this allows the setting of different command value setpoints for a valve output for forced position (see page 49). It is also possible to switch over the operating mode during an active forced position. In this case, the value belonging to the operating mode is activated immediately after the switch-over.
If no summer / winter switch-over is planned in the actuator, then only a command value can be configured in the ETS for the forced position.

For each valve output, the forced position is activated and deactivated via a separate 1-bit object. The telegram polarity can be configured. According to the priority control, an active forced position can be overridden by other device functions with a higher priority (e.g. service mode, manual operation). At the end of a higher priority function, the actuator executes the forced reaction for the valve outputs concerned once again if the forced position is still activated at this time.
Optionally, the command value of the forced position can also be activated in case of bus voltage failure, after bus/mains voltage return or after an ETS programming operation. This is only the recall of the configured command value and not the activation of the forced position as takes place via the 1-bit object.

- The command value preset by an active forced position is also included in the determination of heat requirement. In addition, the command value of the forced position has an influence on the pump control.

At the end of a forced position, the behaviour of a valve output is permanently defined. For the affected valve outputs, the actuator always tracks the state most recently preset by functions with a lower priority (emergency operation) or by normal bus operation (activation by command value telegrams).

- After a device reset (bus/mains return, ETS programming operation), the command value objects first contain the value "0".

Enabling the forced position object and configuring the forced position

For the forced position to be used as a locking function, it must first be enabled in the ETS on the parameter page "Ax - Command value/Status/Operating mode" and be visibly switched by the communication object.

- Set the parameter "Use object for forced position ?" to "yes". Define the parameter "Polarity of 'Forced position' object" to the required telegram polarity. In addition, configure the required command values (optional for summer and winter mode).

  The forced position object is enabled. The affected valve output is locked by a telegram according to the "Forced operation active" polarity at the defined command value (optional according to the most recently preset operating mode).
- Set the parameter "Use object for forced position ?" to "no".

  The forced position object is not enabled. The forced position for locking the valve output is not possible. Only the command values can be configured, so that a state for the reset behaviour of the valve output can be optionally defined.

i Updates of the object from "Forced position active" to "Forced position active" or from "Forced position inactive" to "Forced position inactive" produce no reaction.

i The status preset via the forced position object is stored internally in the device after a bus voltage failure and and is restored automatically after a bus and/or mains voltage return. After a bus/mains voltage return, the actuator activates the forced position, thus locking the output, if the tracked state allows this. However, when presetting the command values, only that behaviour is significant, according to the priority sequence, which the parameter "Behaviour after bus or mains voltage return" devices (the command value of the forced position is not activated).
The tracked state of the forced position is not then automatically tracked in the communication object by the actuator.

i After an ETS programming operation, a forced position is always deactivated and the forced position object is "0". In the polarity "0" = Forced position active / "1" = No forced position, a "0" telegram must first be received to activate the forced position.
If, after a bus/mains voltage return, the previously stored object value "0" is restored, then actuator will also activate the forced position in the polarity "0 = Forced position active / 1 = No forced position", thus locking the output.

i If the forced position object is not enabled, then only the command value parameters are available, so that valid preset values are available for the actuator reset behaviour, as required ("Activate command values as for forced position").

4.2.4.2.6 Cyclical command value monitoring / emergency operation

If necessary, cyclical monitoring of the command values can be performed. If, during active cyclical monitoring, there are no command value telegrams during a preset time, then emergency operation is activated for the affected valve output, for which a configurable constant PWM command value can be preset in the ETS.
The command value of emergency operation is always constant and is configured individually in the ETS (0...100 % in 10 % steps). The command value is executed electrically at the output using a pulse width modulation (PWM).

- When emergency operation is active, valve outputs configured to the command value data formats "Switching (1-bit)" or "Constant (1-byte) with command value limiting value" are always activated by a constant command value with pulse width modulation. In this case, this constant command value is also included in the calculation of the largest command value (optional function) until the emergency operation is exited and no other function with a constant command value presetting (e.g. forced position, manual operation) is active.
- The configured valve direction of action (deenergised closed / deenergised opened) is taken into account in the electrical activation of the outputs by emergency operation. With deenergised closed valves, the switch-on time is derived directly from the configured PWM and the cycle time. In the case of deenergised opened valves, the switch-on time is inverted.

The actuator possesses a summer / winter switch-over. Depending on the season, this allows the setting of different command value setpoints for a valve output for emergency operation (see page 49). It is also possible to switch over the operating mode during active emergency operation. In this case, the value belonging to the operating mode is activated immediately after the switch-over.
If no summer / winter switch-over is planned in the actuator, then only a command value can be configured in the ETS for emergency operation.

If command value monitoring is enabled, then the actuator will check the arrival of telegrams on the command value object during a settable time period. The time period is defined separately for each valve output by the "Monitoring time" parameter. The time set there should be at least double the time for the cyclical transmission of the command value of the controller, in order to ensure that at least one telegram is received within the monitoring time. Cyclical command value monitoring takes place continuously. The actuator retriggers the monitoring time automatically on each command value telegram received and after a device reset. If there are no command value telegrams during the monitoring time, then the actuator will activate emergency operation.

- If the bus control of a valve output was disabled during permanent manual operation, then no command value monitoring is performed for the affected output. This exits active emergency operation. When bus control is enabled by a permanent manual operation, the actuator restarts the monitoring time and checks for incoming command value telegrams.

According to the priority control, active command value monitoring can be overridden by other device functions with a higher priority (e.g. service mode, manual operation). At the end of a higher priority function, the actuator executes emergency operation for the valve outputs concerned once again, if it is still activated by missing command value telegrams.
Optionally, the command value of emergency operation can also be activated in case of bus voltage failure, after bus/mains voltage return or after an ETS programming operation. This is only the recall of the configured command value and not the activation of emergency operation, as takes place during command value monitoring.

- The command value preset by active emergency operation is also included in the determination of heat requirement. In addition, the command value of emergency operation has an influence on the pump control.

At the end of emergency operation (new input command value received), the behaviour of a valve output is permanently defined. If no function with a higher priority is active, the actuator always tracks the state for the affected valve outputs most recently preset by normal bus operation (activation by command value telegrams).

- After a device reset (bus/mains voltage return, ETS programming operation), the command value objects first contain the value "0".

i The state or emergency operation (active or inactive) is saved internally in the device after a bus voltage failure and and is restored automatically after a bus and/or mains voltage return. After a bus/mains voltage return, the actuator activates emergency operation, if the tracked state allows this.

The actuator makes the 1-bit status telegram "Command value fault" available. As soon as a command value telegram is missing on a monitored valve output, and thus emergency operation is activated, then the actuator transmits a fault signal via this status object. The telegram polarity can be configured. Only after at least one command value telegram has been received for the monitored valve output does the actuator retract the fault signal for cyclical monitoring. Optionally, the fault telegram can also be transmitted cyclically during active emergency operation.

i Immediately after the bus voltage return or an ETS programming operation, the object "Command value fault" does not transmit the status automatically. A faulty command value must be detected again (expiry of the monitoring time without a command value telegram) for the object value to be transmitted. This is also the case if a saved emergency operation was restored after a device reset.

Enable cyclical command value monitoring

Cyclical command value monitoring can only be used if it has been enabled in the ETS.

- Set the parameter "Activate command value monitoring ?" on parameter page "Ax - Command value/Status/Operating mode" to "Yes". Configure the "Monitoring time" of the command value monitoring.

  Cyclical command value monitoring is activated. If there are no command value telegrams during the monitoring time preset by the parameter of the same name, then emergency operation is activated for the affected valve output, for which the actuator sets to a configurable constant PWM command value. This command value is fined by the Command value in the case of emergency operation..." parameter (if necessary, separately for summer and winter mode).
- Set the parameter "Activate command value monitoring ?" to "no".

  Cyclical command value monitoring is deactivated.

Configuring the fault signal for cyclical command value monitoring

If a command value fault is identified, then the actuator can optionally transmit a fault telegram via the object "Command value fault".

- Set the parameter "Polarity of 'Command value fault' object" on parameter page "Ax - Command value/Status/Operating mode" to the required telegram polarity.

  As soon as a command value telegram is missing on a monitored valve output, and thus emergency operation is activated, then the actuator transmits a fault signal via the status object "Command value fault" according to the configured telegram polarity. Only after at least one command value telegram has been received for the monitored valve output does the actuator retract the fault signal for cyclical monitoring.
- Set the parameter "Cyclical transmission in the case of faulty command value ?" to "yes".

  If a command value fault is identified, then the actuator transmits the fault telegram cyclically. The cycle time is defined for all cyclical status and feedback functions on the "General" parameter page.
- Set the parameter "Cyclical transmission in the case of faulty command value ?" to "no".

If a command value fault is identified, then the actuator transmits the fault telegram only once.

4.2.4.2.7 Command value limit

If a valve output is activated using constant command value telegrams and the command value data format "Constant (1-byte) with pulse width modulation (PWM), a command value limit can optionally be used in the ETS. The command value limit allows the restriction of the command values received via the bus or emergency operation commands during a command value limit to the range limits "minimum" and "maximum". A minimum command value can be used, for example, for the implementation of basic heating or cooling. A maximum command value allows the limitation of the effective command value range, which usually has a positive influence on the lifespan of actuators.
The limits are permanently set in the ETS and, if command value limitation is active, can be neither undershot or exceeded during device operation.

As soon as the command value limit is active, received command values or those preset via emergency operation are limited according to the limiting values from the ETS. The behaviour with regard to the minimum or maximum command value is then as follows...

- Minimum command value:
  The "Minimum command value" parameter specifies the lower command value limiting value. The setting can be made in 5 % increments in the range 0 % ... 50 %. With an active command value limit, the set minimum command value is not undershot by command values. If the actuator receives smaller preset command values (including 0 %), it sets the configured minimum command value.
- Maximum command value:
  The "Maximum command value" parameter specifies the upper command value limiting value. The setting can be made in 5 % increments in the range 55 %...100 %. With an active command value limit, the set maximum command value is not exceeded. If the controller receives larger preset command values, it sets the configured maximum command value.

If the command value limit is removed, the actuator does not automatically track the most recently preset command value to the unlimited values. After the retraction of the limit, a new command value must first be preset, so that these new values are implemented at the valve output.

Enabling the command value limit

The command value limit can only be used if it has been enabled in the ETS.

- Set the "Command value limit ?" parameter on parameter page "Ax - Command value/Status/Operating mode" to "Yes".

  The command value limit is enabled. The "Activation of the command value limit" parameter defines whether the limiting function can be activated or deactivated as required via a communication object. Alternatively, the command value limit can be permanently active.
- Set the "Command value limit ?" parameter to "no".

  The command value limit is not available.

Setting the activation of the command value limit

The "Activation of the command value limit" parameter on the parameter page "Ax - Command value/Status/Operating mode" defines the mode of action of the limiting function.

The command value limit must be enabled.

- Set the parameter to "By object 'Command value limit".

The command value limit can only be activated using the 1-bit communication object "Command value limit" ("1" telegram) or deactivated ("0" telegram). The behaviour of the command value limit is definable separately after a device reset (bus voltage return, ETS programming operation).

- Set the parameter to "Permanently activated".

  The command value limit is permanently active. It cannot be influenced via an object. Command values preset via the KNX or via emergency operation are always limited.

Setting the initialisation behaviour of the command value limit

The command value limit can either be activated or deactivated using the 1-bit communication object "Command value limit", or be permanently active. When controlling via the object, it is possible to have the actuator activate the command value limit automatically after bus voltage return or an ETS programming operation. The parameters "Activate command value limit after bus voltage return ?" and "Activate command value limit after ETS programming" define the initialisation behaviour.

i With a permanently active command value limit, the initialisation behaviour cannot be configured after bus voltage return or an ETS programming operation, as the limit is always active. In this case, no object is available.

The command value limit must be enabled.

- Set the "Activate command value limit after bus voltage return ?" parameter to "no".

  The command value limit is not activated automatically after bus voltage return. A "1" telegram must first be received via the "Command value limit" object for the limiting function to be activated.

- Set the "Activate command value limit after bus voltage return ?" parameter to "yes".

  In this setting, the actuator does not activate the command value limit automatically after bus voltage return. To deactivate the limit a "0" telegram must be received via the "Command value limit" object. The limit can be switched on or off at any time using the object.

- Set the "Activate command value limit after ETS programming ?" parameter to "no".

  The command value limit is not activated automatically after an ETS programming operation. A "1" telegram must first be received via the "Command value limit" object for the limiting function to be activated.

- Set the "Activate command value limit after ETS programming ?" parameter to "yes".

  In this setting, the actuator activates the command value limit automatically after an ETS programming operation. To deactivate the limit a "0" telegram must be received via the "Command value limit" object. The limit can be switched on or off at any time using the object.

i The status of the command value limit is not automatically tracked in the communication object after a device reset.

i It should be checked that, on account of priority control, the actuator executed the behaviour configured by the parameters "Behaviour after bus or mains voltage return" and "Behaviour after an ETS programming operation" on the parameter page "Ax - General" after bus voltage return and an ETS programming operation. The command values preset via configuration after a device reset are not influenced by a command value limit. A command value limit only influences the input command values preset via the bus or emergency operation command values during command value monitoring.

4.2.4.2.8 Status functions

Command value status

A status object can be optionally enabled for each valve output. The status object makes the active command value of a valve output available either actively transmitting or passively (object can be read out). During status feedback, the actuator takes all the functions into account which have an influence on the command value implemented at the output. Depending on the configured data format of the input command value, the status object will possess the data formats named below...

- Input command value "Switching (1-bit)":
  Data format of status object "1-bit",
- Input command value "Constant (1-byte) with pulse width modulation (PWM)":
  Data format of status object "1-byte",
- Input command value "Constant (1-byte) command value limiting value":
  Data format of status object "1-bit".

The status objects will assume different status values, depending on the input data formats of the command values and the state of operation of a valve output.

i The actuator distinguishes between different functions and events that can have an effect on the valve outputs. Because these functions and events cannot be executed simultaneously, there is priority control. Each global or output-orientated function and each incoming event possesses a priority (see page 35-36). The function or the event with the higher priority overrides the lower-priority functions and events.
Priority control also influences the status objects. That state is always transmitted as the status which is currently set at a valve output. If a function with a high priority is exited, then the status objects assume the command value of functions with a lower priority, providing that they are active.

Status value for input command value "Switching (1-bit)"...

- State of operation "Normal operation"
  -> Status value = Most recently received input command value ("0" or "1"),
- State of operation "Emergency operation" (0...100 %)
  -> Status value = Emergency operation command value ("0" at 0 %, "1" at 1...100 %),
- State of operation "Forced position" (0...100 %)
  -> Status value = Forced command value ("0" at 0 %, "1" at 1...100 %),
- State of operation "Valve rinsing" (0 %, 100 %)
  -> Status value = Current command value in rinsing operation ("0" when valve closed, "1" when valve opened),
- State of operation "Service mode" (0 %, 100 %)
  -> Status value = Service command value ("0" when valve forcibly closed, "1" when valve forcibly opened),
- State of operation "After device reset" (0...100 %)
  -> Status value = According to presetting by parameter "Behaviour after bus or mains voltage return" or "Behaviour after ETS programming operation" ("0" at 0 %, "1" at 1...100 %),
- State of operation "Manual operation" (5...100 %)
  -> Status value = Manual operation command value ("0" at 0 % CLOSE, "1" at 5...100 % OPEN),
- State of operation "Valve voltage failure" (0 %, 100 %)
  -> Status value = Command value according to valve direction of action ("0" when deenergised closed, "1" when deenergised opened),
- State of operation "Short-circuit / overload" (0 %, 100 %)
  -> Status value = Command value according to valve direction of action ("0" when deenergised closed, "1" when deenergised opened).

Status value for input command value "Constant (1-byte) with pulse width modulation (PWM)"...

- State of operation "Normal operation" -> Status value = Most recently received input command value (0...100 %),
- State of operation "Emergency operation" (0...100 %)
  -> Status value = Emergency operation command value (0...100 %),
- State of operation "Forced position" (0...100 %)
  -> Status value = Forced command value (0...100 %),
- State of operation "Valve rinsing" (0 %, 100 %)
  -> Status value = Current command value in rinsing operation ("0 %" when valve closed, "100 %" when valve opened),
- State of operation "Service mode" (0 %, 100 %)
  -> Status value = Service command value ("0 %" when valve forcibly closed, "100 %" when valve forcibly opened),
- State of operation "After device reset" (0...100 %)
  -> Status value = According to presetting by parameter "Behaviour after bus or mains voltage return" or "Behaviour after ETS programming operation" ("0" at 0 %, "1" at 1...100 %),
- State of operation "Manual operation" (5...100 %)
  -> Status value = Manual operation command value (0 % CLOSE, 5...100 % OPEN),
- State of operation "Valve voltage failure" (0 %, 100 %)
  -> Status value = Command value according to valve direction of action (0 % when deenergised closed, 100 % when deenergised opened),
- State of operation "Short-circuit / overload" (0 %, 100 %)
  -> Status value = Command value according to valve direction of action (0 % when deenergised closed, 100 % when deenergised opened).

Status value for input command value "Constant (1-byte) command value limiting value"...

- State of operation "Normal operation"
  -> Status value = According to evaluation of the input command value by limiting value and hysteresis ("0" for command value < limiting value - hysteresis or "1" for command value >= limiting value),
- State of operation "Emergency operation" (0...100 %)
  -> Status value = Emergency operation command value ("0" at 0 %, "1" at 1...100 %),
- State of operation "Forced position" (0...100 %)
  -> Status value = Forced command value ("0" at 0 %, "1" at 1...100 %),
- State of operation "Valve rinsing" (0 %, 100 %)
  -> Status value = Current command value in rinsing operation ("0" when valve closed, "1" when valve opened),
- State of operation "Service mode" (0 %, 100 %)
  -> Status value = Service command value ("0" when valve forcibly closed, "1" when valve forcibly opened),
- State of operation "After device reset" (0...100 %)
  -> Status value = According to presetting by parameter "Behaviour after bus or mains voltage return" or "Behaviour after ETS programming operation" ("0" at 0 %, "1" at 1...100 %),
- State of operation "Manual operation" (5...100 %)
  -> Status value = Manual operation command value ("0" at 0 % CLOSE, "1" at 5...100 % OPEN),
- State of operation "Valve voltage failure" (0 %, 100 %)
  -> Status value = Command value according to valve direction of action ("0" when deenergised closed, "1" when deenergised opened),
- State of operation "Short-circuit / overload" (0 %, 100 %)
  -> Status value = Command value according to valve direction of action ("0" when deenergised closed, "1" when deenergised opened).

Activating the command value status function

The status feedback is a function of the valve outputs and can be enabled on the parameter pages "Ax - Command value/Status/Operating mode".

- Set the "Feedback valve command value" parameter to "Yes".

  Status feedback is enabled. The status object of the valve output becomes visible in the ETS.
- Set the parameter to "no".

  Status feedback is deactivated. No status object is available.

Setting the type of the command value status function

The status feedback can be used as an active signal object or as a passive status object. As an active signal object, the feedback is also directly transmitted to the bus whenever there is a change to the status value. As a passive status object, there is no telegram transmission after a change. In this case, the object value must be read out. The ETS automatically sets the communication flags of the status objects required for proper functioning.
The parameter "Type of feedback" exists separately for each valve output on the parameter page "Ax - Command value/Status/Operating mode".

Status feedback must be enabled.

- Set the parameter to "Active signalling object".

  The feedback telegram is transmitted as soon as the status changes. An automatic telegram transmission of the feedback takes place after bus voltage return, if the supply voltage of the actuators fails and returns or after an ETS programming operation (possibly with a delay).

i The status object does not transmit if the status does not change after the activation or deactivation of device functions or new input command values. Transmission only ever takes place after changes to the command value.

- Set the parameter to "Passive status object".

  The feedback telegram will only be transmitted in response if the status object is read out from the bus by a read telegram. No automatic telegram transmission of the feedback takes place after bus voltage return, if the supply voltage of the actuators fails and returns or after an ETS programming operation.

Setting the time delay of the command value status feedback

If used as active signal object, the state of the status feedback information is transmitted to the bus after bus voltage return or after an ETS programming operation. In these cases, feedback can be time-delayed with the time delay being preset globally for all valve outputs together on the "General" parameter page.

- Set the parameter "Time delay for feedback after bus voltage return ?" to "yes".

  The status feedback will be transmitted with a delay after bus voltage return or after an ETS programming operation. No feedback is transmitted during a running time delay, even if the valve state changes during this delay.
- Set the parameter "Time delay for feedback after bus voltage return ?" to "no".

  The status feedback will be transmitted immediately after bus voltage return or after an ETS programming operation.

i If the supply voltage of the actuators fails and returns, then the status feedback is always transmitted without a delay, providing that the bus voltage supply is switched on.

Setting cyclical transmission of the command value status feedback

The status feedback telegram can also be transmitted cyclically via the active signal object in addition to the transmission after changes.

- Set the parameter "Cyclical transmission of feedback telegram?" to "yes".
  Cyclical transmission is activated.
- Set the parameter "Cyclical transmission of feedback telegram?" to "no".
  Cyclical transmission is deactivated so that the feedback telegram is transmitted to the bus only when the status is changed by the actuator.

i The cycle time is defined centrally for all the valve outputs on the parameter page "General".

i There is no cyclical transmission during an active time delay after bus voltage return or an ETS programming operation.

Combined valve status

The combined valve status allows the collective feedback of various functions of a valve output in a single 1-byte bus telegram. It helps to forward the status information of an output to a suitable recipient (e.g. KNX visualisation) in a targeted manner, without having to evaluated various global and channel-orientated feedback and status functions of the actuator. The communication object "Feedback combined valve status" contains 7 different items of status information, which are bit-encoded (Figure 19).

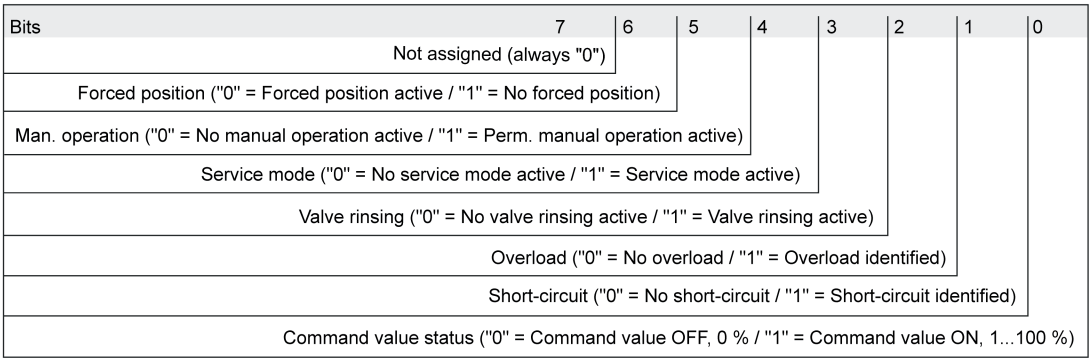

Figure 19: Bit encoding of the object "Feedback combined valve status"

The bits of the combined valve status feedback have the meaning given below...

- Bit 0 "Command value status":
  The command value status always transmits the command value status currently set at a valve output. Here, the priority control of the actuator is taken into account. Functions or events with a higher priority override lower-level functions and events. If a function with a high priority is exited, then the status information assumes the command value of functions with a lower priority, providing that they are active.
  The active command value is always made available as 1-bit information in the combined object. Constant command values (PWM at the valve output) are converted into a 1-bit status (status "0" = Command value 0 % / status "1" = Command value 1...100 %).
- Bit 1 "Short-circuit":
  In this status bit, the value "1" forwards the information that the valve output has a short-circuit. The bit becomes "1" as soon as the actuator has successfully performed the testing cycle for short-circuit detection. The bit becomes "0" when the short-circuit has been eliminated and reset.

- Bit 2 "Overload":
  In this status bit, the value "1" forwards the information that the valve output has an electrical overload. The bit becomes "1" as soon as the actuator has successfully performed the testing cycle for overload detection. The bit becomes "0" when the overload has been eliminated and reset.
- Bit 3 "Valve rinsing":
  When "1", this bit indicates active valve rinsing (rinsing operation time running). In the "0" status, no valve rinsing is active.
- Bit 4 "Service mode":
  Service mode is a global function of the actuator. Individual valve outputs can be assigned to service mode. When "1", this bit displays an active service mode. The affected valve output then sets the command value of the service mode. In this case, the output is disabled for activation by the bus using input command values. In the "0" status, no service mode is active.
- Bit 5 "Manual operation":
  Manual operation is also a global function of the actuator. The command value of individual valve outputs can be influenced in the course of a manual operation. When "1", this bit displays an active permanent manual operation. In the "0" status, no manual operation is active. In a temporary manual operation, the status in the combined object does not become "1".
- Bit 6 "Forced position":
  When "1", this bit displays an active forced position. In the "0" status, no forced position is active.
- Bit 7 "Not assigned":
  This bit is always "0".

Activating the combined valve status

The combined status feedback is a function of the valve outputs and can be enabled on the parameter pages "Ax - Command value/Status/Operating mode".

- Set the "Feedback combined valve status ?" parameter to "Yes".

  The feedback of the combined valve status is enabled. The 1-byte status object becomes visible in the ETS.
- Set the parameter to "no".

  The feedback of the combined valve status is deactivated. No 1-byte status object is available.

Setting the type of the combined valve status

The combined valve status can be used as an active signal object or as a passive status object. As an active signal object, the feedback is also directly transmitted to the bus whenever there is a change to the status value. As a passive status object, there is no telegram transmission after a change. In this case, the object value must be read out. The ETS automatically sets the communication flags of the status objects required for proper functioning.
The parameter "Type of combined status feedback" exists separately for each valve output on the parameter page "Ax - Command value/Status/Operating mode".

The combined status feedback must be enabled.

- Set the parameter to "Active signalling object".

  The feedback telegram is transmitted as soon as the status changes. Automatic telegram transmission of the feedback takes place after bus voltage return and after an ETS programming operation (possibly with a time delay).

i The combined status object does not transmit if the status information does not change after the activation or deactivation of device functions or new input command values. Only changes are ever transmitted.

i If the supply voltage of the actuators fails and returns, then the combined status feedback is not transmitted.

- Set the parameter to "Passive status object".

  The feedback telegram will only be transmitted in response if the status object is read out from the bus by a read telegram. No automatic telegram transmission of the feedback takes place after bus voltage return or after programming with the ETS.

Setting the time delay of the combined valve status

If used as active signal object, the state of the combined status feedback information is transmitted to the bus after bus voltage return or after an ETS programming operation. In these cases, feedback can be time-delayed with the time delay being preset globally for all valve outputs together on the "General" parameter page.

- Set the parameter "Time delay for feedback after bus voltage return ?" to "yes".

  The combined status feedback will be transmitted with a delay after bus voltage return or after an ETS programming operation. No feedback is transmitted during a running delay, even if the status information changes during this delay.

- Set the parameter "Time delay for feedback after bus voltage return ?" to "no".

  The combined status feedback will be transmitted immediately after bus voltage return or after an ETS programming operation.

Setting cyclical transmission of the combined valve status

The feedback telegram of the combined valve status can also be transmitted cyclically via the active signal object in addition to the transmission after changes.

- Set the parameter "Cyclical transmission of feedback telegram?" to "yes".

  Cyclical transmission is activated.

- Set the parameter "Cyclical transmission of feedback telegram?" to "no".

  Cyclical transmission is deactivated so that the feedback telegram is transmitted to the bus only when the status is changed by the actuator.

i The cycle time is defined centrally for all the valve outputs on the parameter page "General".

i There is no cyclical transmission during an active time delay after bus voltage return or an ETS programming operation.

4.2.4.2.9 Short-circuit and overload detection

The actuator is able to detect an electrical overload or a short-circuit at the valve outputs and to protect them against destruction by switching off. Outputs which have experienced a short-circuit or a constant load are deactivated after an identification period. Optionally, in this case short-circuit/overload signals can be transmitted via separate 1-bit communication objects. Short-circuit / overload detection is always active when a valve output is switched on (output energised) and always occurs in two output groups. Here, outputs 1 to 3 and outputs 4 to 6 each form a group. If there is an error, the actuator will only detect an overload / a short-circuit in a group at first. Therefore, the actuator then executes a special testing cycle, which guarantees safe detection of the valve outputs which are actually electrically overloaded. Only after overloaded or short-circuited valve outputs have been accurately determined is it possible to output overload/short-circuit signals to the bus. After error detection in a group, all the outputs in this group are immediately deactivated for 6 minutes (switch-off idle phase / outputs not energised). During this time, the error detection circuit resets thermally.

The status LEDs **⚡A1-A3** or **⚡A4-A6** on the front panel of the device flash slowly during the time of an overload or short-circuit identification (1 Hz) to signalise that the output groups are temporarily deactivated. The LEDs flash quickly when the actuator has safely identified all or individual valve outputs of the affected group as overloaded or having short-circuited.

Testing cycle

During the testing cycle, the actuator applies stepped, time-offset switch-on and deactivation of each valve output of the affected group to determine the outputs which are overloaded or shorted and which thus led to the error switch-off. In the case of a weak overload at, for example, one valve output, it may occur during the testing cycle that, during the individual testing of the output during the switch-on phase, no overload is detected, as the overload is too slight. This means that it may be necessary to start multiple testing cycles, until the overloaded output can be identified clearly. Each output group is equipped with a counter, which saves the number of testing cycles started for a group up to that point. Each time it is not possible to determine clearly if a valve output is overloaded or short-circuited during a testing cycle, then the counter will counter upwards by one increment. If another error is detected in an output group unsuccessfully tested for overload / short-circuit (current counter status > "0"), then the outputs will be energised with a longer switch-on time in the new testing cycle. In the first testing cycle, the switch-on time is 1 second, in the 2nd cycle 10 seconds, in the 3rd cycle 1 minute and, in the 4th cycle, 4 minutes.
The current counter status is only saved in the device and cannot be read out.

If there is a collective overload, various weak overloads, possibly at multiple outputs, have collected into a stronger overall overload. If there is a collective overload, it may occur that, even after four testing cycles, no output can be clearly identified as overloaded. In this case, after the fourth cycle, the actuator will deactivate individual valve outputs of an output group, until no overload exists.

Here is the testing cycle for the identification of overloaded or short-circuited valve outputs in detail...

- 1.
  An overload or short-circuit was detected in a group. The actuator deactivates all the valve outputs of the affected group. The switch-off idle phase (6 minutes) is started.

- 2.
  The first valve output of the affected group (output 1 or output 4) switches on for approx. 1 second, if this output was not previously deactivated by a previous testing cycle. If the output was previously deactivated, then the actuator switches the next output on (output 2 or output 4, etc.).

- 2. a
  If, during the switch-on time, no overload or no short-circuit is detected because the overload / the short-circuit is pending at another output or is too slight (weak overload), then the output will be switched off again. Continue with Step 3.

- 2. b
  If, at the tested valve output, an overload or a short-circuit is detected, then a forced switch-off takes place immediately at this output. The output is deactivated. Then a switch-off idle phase of 6 minutes is started, during which the error detection circuit resets thermally. During this time, the affected output group remains completely switched off.

- 3.
  The output test started under Step 2 is continued with the next output, which has not been deactivated, in the appropriate group in the same fashion, with a time gap of approx. 4 seconds from output test to output test, until the last valve output of the group or both groups has been processed.

- 4.
  The testing cycle is then finally exited when all the valve outputs or both groups have been processed.

- 4. a
  The valve outputs detected as overloaded or having shorted in the testing cycle of the group(s) now remain deactivated and cannot be switched on again until the reset. The testing cycle counter is deleted. All the unaffected valve outputs are again activated normally.

- 4. b
  If, during the testing cycle, no output was detected as being overloaded or having shorted (probable weaker overload), then the testing cycle counter for this/these group(s) will count upwards, so that, in the next cycle, all the affected valve outputs are tested with an extended switch-on time, in order to detect weaker overloads.
  Exception: If the previously executed testing operation was the 4th sequence in succession without any error detection, then the actuator will assume that this is a collective overload at multiple outputs. In this case, the actuator will automatically deactivate one output of the affected group (output 3 or output 6), according to the priority. In so doing, the testing cycle counter will be deleted as for regular identification of an error, and testing again occurs with a 1 s switch-on time in the next cycle. If 4 cycles again occur after this, without outputs being detected as overloaded or having shorted during the individual test, then the actuator will again assume a collective overload and will automatically permanently deactivate the next outputs of the group(s) (firstly output 2 and/or output 5, then, after four more cycles, output 1 and/or output 4).

- 5.
  All the valve outputs not deactivated in the testing cycles then continue to work normally.

i If possible, connect actuators for environments with increased fail-safety requirements to the outputs 1 and 4. During overload detection, these are switched off last, as described.

i Signal telegrams, if configured for a valve output in the ETS, are only generated for those valve outputs which were forcibly deactivated by priority in the testing cycle, after the detection of an error or a collective overload.

i The resetting of an overload or a short-circuit during a testing cycle is ignored.

- To give less weight to detected overloads caused by rare, extreme interference, such as strong electromagnetic coupling into the low-voltage network (lightning strike close by), the cycle counter is reduced by 1 after a period of 28 days without the detection of a further overload or a new short-circuit. This ensures that, after long periods of time, valve outputs are not simply switched off after the 4th cycle without identification of a clear overload or a short circuit.
- A valve output switched off via the bus (output not energised) can also be energised during the overload or short-circuit detection phase for the period of time defined in the testing cycle.

A short circuit or an overload influences the command value status of the valve outputs of an output group. Even at the beginning of a short-circuit / overload identification phase, the actuator will set the command value status, according to the valve direction of action, either to "OFF" / "0 %" (for deenergised closed) or to "ON" / "100 %" (for deenergised opened). This valve status remains intact during the entire length of the identification phase and for valve outputs identified as having short circuited or being overloaded. Energisation phases during the testing cycles do not influence the command value status.

- The command value status contained in the combined valve status is not influenced by a short-circuit or an overload.
- A valve output affected by a short-circuit / overload (valve completely closed on deenergised closed or completely opened on deenergised opened) does not influence the evaluation of the calculation of the "Largest command value" or the heat requirement and pump control.

Examples of overload / short-circuit detection...

Example 1
Error case = Short-circuit at valve output 4.

A short-circuit generates a short-circuit/overload signal in output group A4...A6. This produces the following sequence...

Test	Outputs						KNX message						Comment
time	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	
6min	N	N	N	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Overload only affects one group!
<1s	N	N	N	1	0	0	-	-	-	T	-	-	Check output 4 4 s later → Short-circuit
6min	N	N	N	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Switch-off idle phase. Short-circuit message
1s	N	N	N	0	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Check output 5 → No error
1s	N	N	N	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Check output 6 4 s later → No error
---	N	N	N	0	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Output 4 remain deactivated 4 s later! All the other outp. contin. to work "normally"!

Figure 20: Short-circuit at valve output 4

"0" Output not energised
"1" Output energised
"N" Normal operation of the valve output
"T" Short-circuit / overload identified (signal telegram is cancelled if configured)

On next error detection in group 4-6: Test switch-on time: 10 s

Example 2
Error case = Weak overload at valve output 2.

The overload is so weak that a switch-on time of 1 second does not lead to error detection. In the case of a weak overload, it should be expected that the overload/short-circuit signal only affects the directly affected output group (here: Outputs 1 to 3). This produces the following sequence...

Test time	Outputs						KNX message						Comment
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	
6min	0	0	0	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Overload only affects one group!
1s	1	0	0	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Check output 1 → No error
1s	0	1	0	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Check output 2 4 s later → No error
1s	0	0	1	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Check output 3 4 s later → No error
---	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 s later: All outputs working normally.

Figure 21: Weak overload at valve output 2 / first testing cycle

On next error detection in group 1...3: Test switch-on time: 10 s
It should be expected that, in normal operation, an overload will again be detected in the previously affected output group...

Test time	Outputs						KNX message						Comment
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	
6min	0	0	0	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Overload only affects one group!
10s	1	0	0	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Check output 5 → No error
<10s	0	1	0	N	N	N	-	T	-	-	-	-	Check output 2 4 s later → Overload
6min	0	0	0	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Switch-off idle phase. Overload message
10s	0	0	1	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Check output 3 4 s later → No error
---	N	0	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Output 2 remain deactivated 4 s later! All the other outputs continue to work "normally"!

Figure 22: Weak overload at valve output 2 / second testing cycle

On next error detection in group 1...3: Test switch-on time: 1 s

Example 3
Error = Total overload in output group "Output 1 to 3".

The overload of individual valve outputs is so weak that, during the testing cycles, no output can be clearly identified as overloaded or having shorted during a test switch-on time of 4 minutes. This produces the following sequence...

Test time	Outputs						KNX message						Comment
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	
6min	0	0	0	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Overload only affects one group!
1s	1	0	0	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Check output 1 → No error
1s	0	1	0	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Check output 2 4 s later → No error
1s	0	0	1	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Check output 3 4 s later → No error
---	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 s later: All outputs working normally.

Figure 23: Total overload in output group 1...3 / first testing cycle

On next error detection in group 1...3: Test switch-on time: 10 s
It should be expected that, in normal operation, an overload will again be detected in the previously affected output group...

Test time	Outputs						KNX message						Comment
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	
6min	0	0	0	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Overload only affects one group!
10s	1	0	0	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Check output 1→ No error
10s	0	1	0	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Check output 2 4 s later → No error
10s	0	0	1	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Check output 3 4 s later → No error
---	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 s later: All outputs working normally.

Figure 24: Total overload in output group 1...3 / second testing cycle

On next error detection in group 1...3: Test switch-on time: 1 min.
It should be expected that, in normal operation, an overload will again be detected in the previously affected output group...

Test time	Outputs						KNX message						Comment
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	
6min	0	0	0	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Overload only affects one group!
1min	1	0	0	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Check output 1→ No error
1min	0	1	0	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Check output 2 4 s later → No error
1min	0	0	1	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Check output 3 4 s later → No error
---	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 s later: All outputs working normally.

Figure 25: Total overload in output group 1...3 / third testing cycle

On next error detection in group 1...3: Test switch-on time: 4 min.
It should be expected that, in normal operation, an overload will again be detected in the previously affected output group...

Test time	Outputs						KNX message						Comment
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	
6min	0	0	0	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Overload only affects one group!
4min	1	0	0	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Check output 1→ No error
4min	0	1	0	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Check output 2 4 s later → No error
4min	0	0	1	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Check output 3 4 s later → No error
---	N	N	0	N	N	N	-	-	T	-	-	-	4 s later: Output 3 is deactivated autom. according to the priority. All the other outputs continue to work "normally"!

Figure 26: Total overload in output group 1...3 / fourth testing cycle

On next error detection in group 1-3: Test switch-on time: 1 s

Short-circuit / overload signal telegrams

Signal telegrams, are only transmitted for the outputs which were deactivated by priority in the testing cycle, after the detection of an error or a collective overload. The precondition is that the signal telegram on the parameter page "Ax - Command value/Status/Operating mode" is enabled by the "Short-circuit / overload signal ?" parameter in the "Yes" setting. The telegram polarity of the signal telegram can be configured.
An active short-circuit / overload signal remains intact after a device reset by bus voltage return. In this case as well, the short-circuit / overload signal must first be reset (see "Resetting a short-circuit / overload" below). If, before the bus/mains voltage failure, no short-circuit and no overload was identified, then the actuator will first transmit a signal telegram "No short-circuit / no overload" after bus voltage return. Should, after bus/mains voltage return, a short-circuit or an overload occur, then the actuator will start a new identification phase.
After an ETS programming operation, short-circuit / overload signals are always deactivated. Here, in the case of shorted or overloaded valve outputs, the actuator will first perform an identification phase again, in order to detect faulty valve outputs.

- The object always transmits the current status after bus voltage return and an ETS programming operation after a delay, providing that a delay after bus voltage return has been configured on the "General" parameter page.
- The states "Short-circuit" and "Overload" are also fed back in the combined valve status (see page 83-84).

Resetting a short-circuit / overload

Valve outputs, identified as having shorted or being overloaded, are detected by the actuator. In this case, affected valve outputs can no longer be activated by any functions of the actuator. The cause of the error must be eliminated and the "Short-circuit / overload" state also be reset, so that the outputs can be activated again.

There are two alternative options for the recommissioning of one or more deactivated valve outputs...

- Global reset of all overload / short-circuit states:
  All the overload / short-circuit states of the actuator can be reset jointly. For this, the 1-bit communication object "Reset short-circuit / overload" is available, which can be enabled on the parameter page "Valve / pump", using the "Global reset of all 'Short-circuit / overload' signals" parameter in the "Yes" setting. As soon as the actuator receives a "1" telegram via this object, all the overload / short-circuit states will be reset immediately. The actuator then deactivates the overload / short-circuit state of each valve output and also retracts the overload / short-circuit signals. Should all or some of the valve outputs still be shorted or overloaded at this time, then a new identification phase will begin.
  A "0" telegram to the "Reset short-circuit / overload" object produces no reaction.
  - The global resetting of an overload or a short-circuit during a testing cycle is always ignored.

- Resetting by switching off the valve voltage supply:
  Overload / short-circuit states can be reset by switching off the valve voltage supply. The following procedure is required for this:

  a) Switch-off of the valve voltage supply. After this, the actuator immediately sends a signal telegram "Failure of operating voltage", provided that this function is globally enabled in the ETS and the bus voltage is still switched on. In addition, all the overload / short-circuit signals of the valve outputs are reset immediately. If, at this time, no bus voltage is switched on, then the actuator will reset the overload / short-circuit signals after the bus voltage is switched on again.

  b) Elimination of the cause of the overload / short-circuit

  c) Switch-on of the valve voltage supply. The valves can then be activated again normally. When the valve voltage supply is switched on, the actuator also retracts the "Failure of operating voltage" signal, provided that this function is globally enabled in the ETS.

  d) Should all or some of the valve outputs still be shorted or overloaded after the return of the valve voltage supply, then a new identification phase will begin.
  - Switching off the valve voltage during a testing cycle only causes a reset of existing overload / short-circuit signals. The testing cycle is not cancelled.

4.2.4.2.10 Valve rinsing

To prevent calcification or sticking of a valve which has not been activated for some time, the actuator has an automatic valve rinsing function. Valve rinsing can be executed cyclically or using a bus command, causing the activated valves to run through the full valve stroke for a preset period of time. During valve rinsing, the actuator activates a command value of 100 % without interruption for the affected valve output for half of the configured "Valve rinsing time". For this, the valves open completely. After half the time, the actuator switches to a command value of 0%, causing the connected valves to close completely.
If necessary, the intelligent valve rinsing can be enabled. In so doing, cyclical rinsing using the full stroke is only executed when a defined minimum command value limiting value was not exceeded during actuator operation.

- During valve rinsing, the actuator executes the command values "1" (corresponds to "100 %" - open completely) and "0" (corresponds to "0 %" - close completely) for valve outputs configured with a command value limiting value for the data formats "Switching (1-bit)" or "Constant (1-byte)".
- The actuator takes the valve direction of action configured in the ETS into account in the electrical activation of the valve output.

At the end of valve rinsing, the actuator automatic sets the tracked command value according to the priority control (see page 35-36).

- The actuator does not execute valve rinsing if a higher-priority function is active. Nonetheless, the actuator internally starts the rinse length, as soon as the device receives a command for valve rinsing (cyclically or via bus command). If, during an active rinsing time, higher-priority functions are exited, then the actuator will execute the remaining residual time of the rinse function. If the rinsing time continuous to elapse during a function with a higher priority, then there is no residual time. Thus, the actuator will not execute the previously started valve rinsing.
- If the bus control of individual valve outputs is disabled as part of a permanent manual operation, then the actuator will save the start commands of a valve rinsing operation in the background. In this case, the actuator will start the rinse time immediately after the lifting of the disabling function. If, after this, the manual operation is exited after the rinse time has started (and no other higher-priority functions are active), then the actuator will also execute valve rinsing actively.
- The actuator also executes valve rinsing by starting the rinse time, even if the valve power supply has been switched off. A bus voltage failure immediately interrupts an active rinsing operation. When the bus/mains voltage returns, a previously interrupted rinsing operation is not executed again.
- Valve rinsing influences the status feedback of the active command value.

Valve rinsing possesses a separate 1-bit status object. Optionally, this object can be used, for example, to display a KNX visualisation that valve rinsing is taking place (rinse operation time running). The status telegram can be used, for example, to disable a KNX room temperature controller for the length of the valve rinsing. Particularly in the case of long rinsing times, the disabling of the room temperature controller, possibly in combination with the disabling of the controller operation, can make a positive contribution to the suppression of the oscillation behaviour of the controller.
The telegram polarity of the status object is fixed: "0" = Valve rinsing inactive, "1" = Valve rinsing active.

- The object transmits the current status after bus and mains voltage return and after an ETS programming operation without a delay.

Enabling valve rinsing

Valve rinsing can only be used if it has been enabled in the ETS.

- Set the "Use 'Valve rinsing' function ?" parameter on the parameter page "Ax - Valve rinsing" to "Yes". In the "Valve rinsing time" parameter, configure for how long the rinse function (100 % -> 0 %) is to be executed.

  Valve rinsing is enabled. Additional parameters become visible in the ETS, presetting whether the valve rinsing is to be activated cyclically and / or with bus control.

i Set the length of the valve rinsing to the adjustment cycle time of the electrothermal actuators in such a way that they open and close completely. This is usually guaranteed by configuring the rinsing length to double the adjustment cycle time.

- Set the "Use 'Valve rinsing' function ?" parameter to "no".

  Valve rinsing is not available.

Configuring cyclical valve rinsing

The actuator can perform valve rinsing cyclically, if necessary. When using the cyclical valve rinsing, a rinse operation can be started automatically after a configurable cycle time (1...26 weeks). Here too, the valve rinsing length configured in the ETS defines the time for the once-only, complete opening and closing of the activated valve drives. At the end of a rinsing operation, the actuator always restarts the cycle time.

Valve rinsing must be enabled and a valid rinsing time configured.

- Set the "Activate cyclical valve rinsing ?" parameter to "yes". In the case of the "Cycle time" parameter, configure how often valve rinsing is to be performed automatically.

  Cyclical valve rinsing is enabled.

- Set the "Activate cyclical valve rinsing ?" parameter to "no".

  Cyclical valve rinsing is completely disabled. Valve rinsing can only be started by the communication object (if enabled).

i Each ETS programming operation resets the cycle time. The first rinsing operation with cyclical valve rinsing takes place after an ETS programming operation after the first time cycle has elapsed.
If there is a bus voltage failure, the actuator saves the remaining residual time of the current time cycle. The residual cycle time is restarted after bus voltage return.
A bus voltage failure immediately interrupts an active rinsing operation. When the bus/mains voltage returns, a previously interrupted rinsing operation is not executed again. The actuator then starts a new time cycle for cyclical valve rinsing.

Optionally, intelligent cyclical valve rinsing can be additionally activated. Here, valve rinsing is only executed repeatedly, if, in the current time cycle, a minimum command value limiting value, configurable in the ETS, was not exceeded. It the active command value exceeds the limiting value, then the actuator will stop the cycle time. The actuator only restarts the cycle time if, in the further course of the command value change, a command value of "0 %" or "OFF" (completely closed) is set (Figure 27). This prevents valve rinsing if the valve has already run through a sufficiently defined stroke.
If, after exceeding the configured limiting value, the value was not completely closed at least once (command value "0 %" or "OFF"), then no further cyclical valve rinsing will take place.

Use of the intelligent cyclical valve rinsing means that rinsing operations over the entire valve stroke are only then used when this is sensible and actually required. For example, in the summer months, the use of heating power is lower. In consequence, the valves are activated less frequently by command values, meaning that valve rinsing should be performed as anti-sticking protection. In the winter months, it is frequent necessary to activate heating valves using normal command value telegrams.
The intelligent valve rinsing ensures that no redundant valve rinsing is not performed in the winter. In the summer, the intelligent control performs valve rinsing cyclically.

i The cycle time is always started after an ETS programming operation. This also occurs when the active command value exceeds the configured limiting value after the download.

The combination of intelligent valve rinsing with a command value limit with a minimum command value limiting value. If a minimum limiting value of the command value limit exists, then the active command value of the affected valve output is never "0 %". In consequence, the actuator would never restart the cycle time as part of intelligent valve rinsing.

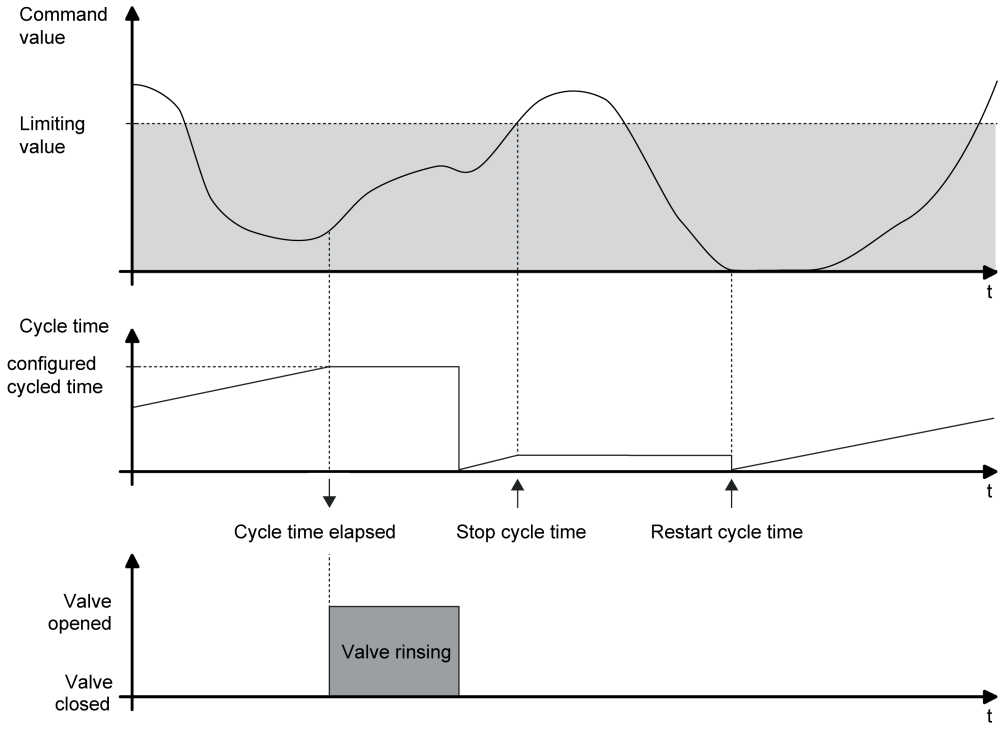

Figure 27: Example of a minimum command value limiting value for intelligent valve rinsing

- Set the "Use intelligent valve rinsing ?" parameter to "yes". Using the "Limiting value minimum command value (10...100 %)" parameter, define the command value limiting value.

  Intelligent cyclical valve rinsing is activated. Valve rinsing is only executed when the configured limiting value was exceeded at least once in the previous time cycle and, consequently, the valve was run to the "0 %" command value.
- Set the "Use intelligent valve rinsing ?" parameter to "no".

  Intelligent cyclical valve rinsing is deactivated. Valve rinsing always takes place as soon as the set cycle time has expired.

Valve rinsing can optionally be started and, if required, stopped using a communication object. If valve rinsing was started by the object, then the actuator will stop the cycle time of the cyclical valve rinsing operation. The cycle time is only restarted after the rinsing operation has been fully executed without interruption or a stop command was received via the object.

Configuring bus-controlled valve rinsing via an object

If necessary, valve rinsing can be started and, optionally, stopped using its own 1-bit communication object. This means that it is possible to activate a rinsing operation of the valve controlled by time or an event. It is also possible, for example, to cascade multiple heating actuators, so that they perform valve rinsing simultaneously (link of the individual status objects to the input objects of the valve rinsing).
Bus control can only be used if it has been enabled in the ETS.

Valve rinsing must be enabled and a valid rinsing time configured.

- Set the "Valve rinsing activated externally ?" parameter to "yes". In the case of the parameter "Polarity of 'Start / stop valve rinsing' object", configure the telegram polarity, thus presetting whether the bus-controlled starting and stopping, or, alternatively, only starting, should be possible.

  Bus-controlled valve rinsing is enabled. The communication object is visible. The name of the object is aligned to the setting of the permitted telegram polarity ("Start / stop valve rinsing" or "Start valve rinsing"). When a start command is received, the actuator immediately starts the configured time for a rinsing operation. The actuator also actively executes valve rinsing if no higher-priority function is active. If bus-controlled stopping is permitted, then the actuator will also react to stop commands by immediately interrupting running rinsing operations.

- Set the "Valve rinsing activated externally ?" parameter to "no".

  Bus-controlled valve rinsing is not available. Valve rinsing can only take place cyclically.

i Updates of the object from "Start" to "Start" or "Stop" to "Stop" do not produce a reaction. The length of an elapsing valve rinsing operation or the cycle time of a cyclical valve rinsing operation are not restarted by this.

i Bus-controlled valve rinsing via the object can be combined with a cyclical valve rinsing operation. If valve rinsing was started by the object, then the actuator will stop the cycle time of the cyclical valve rinsing operation. The cycle time is only restarted after the rinsing operation has been fully executed without interruption or a stop command was received via the object.

4.2.4.2.11 Operating hours counter

The operating hours counter determines the switch-on time of a valve output. For the operating hours counter, an output is actively on, when it is energised, i.e. when the status LED on the front panel of the device. As a result, the operating hours counter determines the time during which deenergised closed valves are opened or deenergised opened valves are closed.
The operating hours counter adds up the determined switch-on time accurately to the minute for energised valve outputs in full hours respectively (Figure 28). The totalled operating hours are added in a 2-byte counter and stored permanently in the device. The current counter status can be transmitted cyclically to the bus by the "value operating hours counter" communication object or when there is a change in an interval value.

i During pulse width modulation (PWM) at a valve output, the operating hours counter only evaluates the switch-on time of the PWM signal.

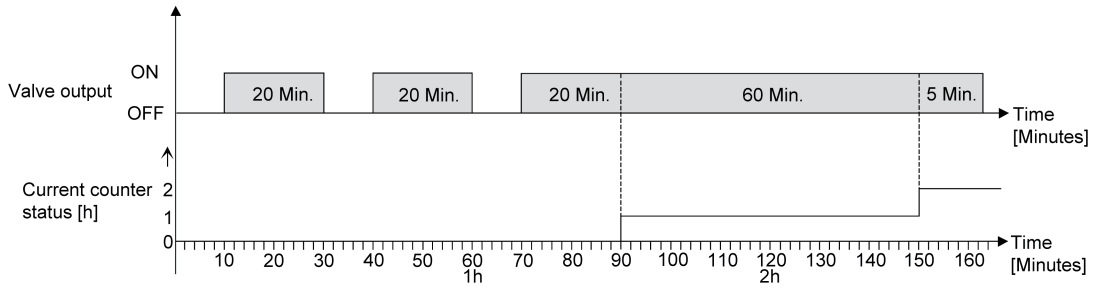

Figure 28: Function of the operating hours counter (using the example of an up-counter)

In the as-delivered state, the operating hour values of all valve outputs of the actuator is "0". If the operating hours counter is not enabled in the configuration of an output, no operating hours will be counted for the valve concerned. Once the operating hours counter is enabled, however, the operating hours will be determined and added up by the ETS immediately after commissioning the actuator.
If the operating hours counter is subsequently disabled again in the parameters and the actuator is programmed with this disabling function, all the operating hours previously counted for the valve output concerned will be deleted. When enabled again, the counter status of the operating hours counter is always on "0".

The operating hours values (full hours) stored in the device will not be lost in case of a bus and mains voltage failure or by an ETS programming operation. Any summed up operating minutes (full hour not yet reached) will be rejected in this case, however.
After bus voltage return or after an ETS download, the actuator passively updates the "Value operating hours counter" communication object in each valve output. The object value can be read out if the read-flag is set. The object value, depending on the configuration for the automatic transmission, is actively transmitted if necessary to the bus, once the configured transmission delay has elapsed after bus voltage return.

The operating hours counter detects any operation of the valve outputs by the manual operation, which means that switching on an output also activates the counting of operating hours and the manual switch-off interrupts a counting operation.
No operating hours are counted if the supply voltage of the valves is not switched on.

i If only the mains voltage supply of the actuator and the valve voltage are switched on (bus voltage switched off / construction site mode), summed-up operating hours will not be stored in the event of a mains voltage failure!

Activating the operating hours counter

The operating hours counter only counts the operating hours of a valve output if it was activated in the ETS.

- On the parameter page "Ax - Operating hours counter", set the "Use operating hours counter ?" parameter to "yes".

  The operating hours counter is activated.
- On the parameter page "Ax - Operating hours counter", set the "Use operating hours counter ?" parameter to "no".

  The operating hours counter is deactivated.

i Deactivation of the operating hours counter and subsequent programming with the ETS resets the counter status to "0".

Setting type of counter of the operating hours counter

The operating hours counter can optionally be configured as an up-counter or down-counter. Depending on this type of counter, a limit or start value can be set optionally, whereby, for example, the operating time of an actuator can be monitored by restricting the counter range.

Up-counter:
After activating the operating hours counter by enabling in the ETS or by restarting, the operating hours are counted starting at "0". A maximum of 65535 hours can be counted, after that the counter stops and signals a counter operation via the "Operating hours count. elapsed" object.
A limiting value can be set optionally in the ETS or can be predefined via the communication object "Limiting value operating hours counter". In this case, the counter operation is signalled to the bus via the "Operating hours count. elapsed" object if the limiting value is reached, but the counter continues counting - if it is not restarted - up to the maximum value 65535 and then stops. Only a restart initiates a new counting operation.

Down-counter:
After enabling the operating hours counter in the ETS, the counter status is on "0" and the actuator signals a counter operation for the valve output concerned after the programming operation or after bus voltage return via the "Operating hours count. elapsed" object. Only after a restart is the down-counter set to the maximum value 65535 the counting operation started.
A start value can be set optionally in the ETS or can be predefined via the communication object "start value operating hours counter". If a start value is set, the down-counter is initialised with this value instead of the maximum value after a restart. The counter then counts the start value downwards by the hour. When the down-counter reaches the value "0", the counter operation is signalled to the bus via the "Operating hours count. elapsed" and the counting is stopped. Only a restart initiates a new counting operation.

The use of the operating hours counter must be set on the parameter page "Ax – Operating hours counter".

- Set the parameter "Counter type" to "Up-counter". Set the parameter "Limiting value specification?" to "yes, as parameter" or "yes, as received via object" if it is necessary to monitor the limiting value. Otherwise, reset the parameter to "no". In the "yes, as specified in parameter" setting, specify the required limit value (1…65535 h).

  The counter counts the operating hours forwards starting from "0". If the monitoring of the limiting value is activated, the actuator transmits a "1" telegram via the object "Operating hours count. elapsed" for the valve output concerned once the predefined limiting value is reached. Otherwise, the counter operation is first transmitted when the maximum value 65535 is reached.
- Set the parameter "Counter type" to "Down-counter". Set the parameter "start value preset ?" to "yes, as parameter" or "yes, as received via object" if a start value preset is necessary. Otherwise, reset the parameter to "no". In the "yes, as specified in parameter" setting, specify the required start value (1…65535 h).

  The counter counts the operating hours down to "0" after a restart. With a start value preset, the start value is counted down, otherwise the counting operation starts at the maximum value 65535. The actuator transmits a "1" telegram via the object "Operating hours count. elapsed" for the valve output concerned once the value "0" is reached.

- The value of the communication object "Operating hours count. elapsed" is stored permanently. The object is initialised immediately with the value that was saved before bus voltage return or ETS programming. If an operating hours counter is in this case identified as having elapsed, i.e. if the object value is a "1", an additional telegram will be actively transmitted to the bus. If the counter has not yet elapsed (object value "0"), no telegram is transmitted on return of bus/mains voltage or after an ETS programming operation.
- With a limiting or start value preset via object: The values received via the object are first validly accepted and permanently saved internally after a restart of the operating hours counter. The object is initialised immediately with the value that was last saved before bus voltage return or ETS programming. The values received will be lost in the case of a bus voltage failure or by an ETS download if no counter restart was executed before. For this reason, when specifying a new start or limiting value it is advisable to always execute a counter restart afterwards as well.
  A standard value of 65535 is predefined provided that no limiting value or start value has been received yet via the object. The values received and stored via the object are reset to the standard value if the operating hours counter is disabled in the parameters of the ETS and a ETS download is being performed.
- With a limiting or start value predefined via object: If the start or limiting value is predefined with "0", the actuator will ignore a counter restart to avoid an undesired reset (e.g. in site operation -> hours already counted by manual operation).
- If the counter direction of an operating hours counter is reversed by reconfiguration in the ETS, a restart of the counter should always be performed after programming the actuator so that the counter is reinitialised.

Restarting the operating hours counter

The current counter status of the operating hours can be reset at any time by the communication object "Reset operating hours counter". The polarity of the reset telegram is predefined: "1" = Restart / "0" = No reaction.

- Characterise the communication object "Reset operating hours counter" with "1".

  In the up-counter the counter is initialised with the value "0" after a restart and in the down-counter initialised with the start value. If no start value was configured or predefined by the object, the start value is preset to 65535.
  During every counter restart, the initialised counter status is transmitted actively to the bus. After a restart, the signal of a counter operation is also reset. At the same time, a "0" telegram is transmitted to the bus via the object "Operating hours count. elapsed
  In addition, the limiting or start value is initialised.

- If a new limiting or start value was predefined via the communication object, a counter restart should always be performed afterwards, too. Otherwise, the values received will be lost in the case of a bus voltage failure or by an ETS download.
- If a start or limiting value is predefined with "0", there are different behaviours after a restart, depending on the principle of the value definition...
  Preset as parameter:
  The counter elapses immediately after a counter restart.
  Preset via object:
  A counter restart will be ignored to avoid an undesired reset (e.g. after installation of the devices with hours already being counted by manual operation). A limiting or start value greater than "0" must be predefined in order to perform the restart.

Transmission behaviour of the operating hours counter

The current value of the operating hours counter is always tracked in the communication object "value operating hours counter". After bus voltage return or after an ETS download, the actuator passively updates the "Value operating hours counter" communication object in each valve

output. The object value can be read out if the read-flag is set.
In addition, the transmission behaviour of this communication object can be set.

The use of the operating hours counter must be set on the parameter page "Ax – Operating hours counter".

- Set the parameter "Automatic transmission of numeric value" on parameter page "Ax - Operating hours counter" to "After change by interval value". Set the "Counting value interval (1…65535 h)" to the desired value.

  The counter status is transmitted to the bus as soon as it changes by the predefined counting value interval. After bus and mains voltage return or after programming in the ETS, the object value is transmitted automatically and immediately if the current counter status or a multiple of this corresponds to the counting value interval. A counter status "0" is always transmitted in this case.
  The object value is not transmitted if there is solely bus voltage return (mains voltage supply of the actuator available without interruption).

- Set the parameter "Automatic transmission of counting value" to "Cyclical".

  The counter value is transmitted cyclically. The cycle time is defined on the parameter page "General". After bus and mains voltage return or an ETS programming operation, the counter status is transmitted to the bus after the configured cycle time has elapsed.

4.2.4.3 Delivery state

In the as-delivered state, the actuator is passive, i.e. no telegrams are transmitted to the bus. The outputs can, however, be activated by manual operation on the device, if the bus or mains voltage and the valve voltage supply are on. In the manual control mode, no feedback telegrams are sent to the bus. Other functions of the actuator are deactivated.
The device can be programmed and put into operation via the ETS. The physical address is preset to 15.15.255

Furthermore, the device has been configured at the factory with the following characteristics (all valve outputs)...

- Valve direction of action: deenergised closed
- Pulse width modulation on "Open valve": 50 %
- Cycle time: 20 minutes
- Behaviour on bus failure: Activate command value for emergency operation (30 %), if mains and valve voltage supply available. If the bus and mains voltage fail, all the valve outputs switch OFF.
- Behaviour after bus voltage return: All the valves close (valve outputs switch OFF).

i The as-delivered state cannot be restored by unloading the application program with the aid of the ETS. When the application program is removed, all the valve outputs remain permanently switched off. The manual operation remains without function in this case.

4.2.5 Parameters

Description	Values	Comment
☐┤ General		
Setting the parameters of the outputs		To simplify the configuration, all the valve outputs can be assigned to the same parameters in the ETS and thus configured identically. This parameter stipulates whether every valve output of the device can be configured individually or whether all the outputs should be configured by the same parameters.
	all outputs equal	In the "All outputs equal" setting, the number of parameters in the ETS is reduced. The visible parameters are then used on all the valve outputs automatically. Only the communication objects can then be configured separately for the outputs. This setting should be selected, for example, if all the actuators behave identically and should only be activated by different group addresses (e.g. in office blocks or in hotel rooms).
	each output individual	In the parameter setting "Each output individually", each valve output possesses its own parameter pages in the ETS.
Delay after bus voltage return Minutes (0...59)	**0**...59	To reduce telegram traffic on the bus line after bus voltage switch-on (bus reset), after connection of the device to the bus line or after an ETS programming operation, it is possible to delay selected active feedback of the actuator. This parameter defines a delay time independent of the channel for this case. Only after the time configured here has elapsed are status or feedback telegrams for initialisation transmitted to the bus, provided that the status and feedback functions are to be transmitted after a delay. Setting the delay time minutes.
	0...**17**...59	Setting the delay time seconds.
Time for cycl. transmission of feedback Hours (0...23)	**0**...23	The transmitting feedback telegrams of the actuator can, depending on the parameterisation, also transmit their state cyclically to the bus. The parameter "Time for cyclical transmission of feedback tel." generally defines the cycle time for all valve

		outputs. Setting the cycle time hours.
Minutes (0...59)	0…**2**...59	Setting the cycle time minutes.
Seconds (10...59)	**10**...59	Setting the cycle time seconds.
Time for cycl. transmission of operating hours Hours (0...23)	0...**23**	The operating hours counters - depending on the parameterisation - can also transmit their counter value cyclically to the bus. The parameter "Time for cyclical transmission of feedback tel." generally defines the cycle time for all valve outputs. Setting the cycle time hours.
Minutes (0...59)	**0**...59	Setting the cycle time minutes.
Seconds (10...59)	**10**...59	Setting the cycle time seconds.
Summer/winter mode switch-over		The actuator possesses a summer / winter switch-over. Depending on the season, this allows the setting of different command value setpoints for a valve output for emergency operation or forced position.
	no	The summer / winter switch-over is not available. For the valve outputs, only one command value can be configured separately for emergency operation or a forced position.
	yes	The summer / winter switch-over is enabled. The communication object "Summer / winter switch-over" becomes visible in the ETS. Summer and winter command values can be configured for emergency operation and a forced position for the valve outputs.
Polarity of "Summer / winter switch-over"" object	1 = Summer / 0 = Winter **1 = Winter / 0 = Summer**	This parameter sets the telegram polarity of the "Summer / winter switch-over" object. It is only visible when the summer / winter switch-over is enabled.
Operating mode after ETS programming		The "Summer" or "Winter" state preset via the object "Summer / winter switch-over" is stored internally in the device and is restored after a device reset (bus or mains voltage return). The parameter "Operating mode after ETS programming operation" defines which operating mode is active after ETS commissioning.
	Summer mode	In this setting, the actuator activates summer operation after an ETS programming operation. This overwrites the value saved internally in the device.

	Winter mode	In this setting, the actuator activates winter mode after an ETS programming operation. This overwrites the value saved internally in the device.
	no change (saved operating mode)	In this configuration, the actuator activates the most recently saved operating mode.
Use service mode ?		Service mode allows the bus-controlled locking of all or some valve outputs for maintenance or installation purposes. If service mode is active, actuators can be moved to a defined position (completely open or closed) and locked against activation by command value telegrams. Service mode must first be enabled here, so that it can be activated and deactivated via the KNX during actuator operation.
	no	Service mode is not available. No valve outputs can be assigned to service mode in the ETS.
	yes	Service mode is enabled. The communication object "Service mode - Deactivate / activate input" becomes visible. Valve outputs can be assigned on the parameter pages "Ax - assignments".
Behaviour at the end of the service mode	no change Close all outputs completely Open all outputs completely **Track states**	The parameter "Behaviour at the end of service mode" specifies the state to which the affected valve outputs go on deactivating service operation. This parameter is only visible when service operation is used.

☐↵ Valve / pump

Collective feedback status of value outputs (opened / closed) ?		After central commands or after bus/mains voltage return, a KNX line is generally heavily loaded by data traffic as many bus devices are transmitting the state of their communication objects by means of feedback telegrams. This effect occurs particularly when using visualisations. Collective feedback can be used to keep the telegram load low during initialisation.
	no	Collective feedback is deactivated. No collective feedback object is available.
	yes	Collective feedback is enabled. The collective feedback object becomes visible in the ETS.

Collective feedback type		Collective feedback can be provided in the function of an active signalling object or a passive status object. In the case of an active signal object, the feedback is automatically transmitted to the bus whenever the status contained therein changes. In the function as a passive status object, there is no automatic telegram transmission. In this case, the object value must be read out. The ETS automatically sets the object communication flags required for proper functioning. This parameter is visible only if collective feedback is enabled.
	active signalling object	The actuator transmits the collective feedback automatically when the object value is updated. After a device reset (ETS programming operation, bus and mains voltage return, only bus voltage return), current collective feedback is always transmitted.
	passive status object	Collective feedback will only be transmitted in response if the object is read out from the bus. No automatic telegram transmission of the collective feedback takes place after bus or mains voltage return or after an ETS programming operation.
Time delay for feedback telegram after bus voltage return ?		If used as active signal object, the collective feedback is transmitted to the bus after bus and mains voltage return, after just bus voltage return or after an ETS programming operation. In these cases, the feedback can be time-delayed with the time delay being preset globally for all device feedback together on the "General" parameter page. This parameter is visible only if collective feedback is enabled.
	no	The collective feedback is transmitted immediately after bus / mains voltage return or after an ETS programming operation.
	yes	The collective feedback telegram is transmitted with a delay after bus and mains voltage return, after just bus voltage return or after programming in ETS. No feedback is transmitted during a running time delay, even if a valve state changes.
Cyclical transmission of the feedback ?		The object of the collective feedback can also transmit its value cyclically in addition to transmission when updating.

		This parameter is visible only if collective feedback is enabled.
	no	Cyclical transmission is deactivated, which means that collective feedback is only transmitted to the bus if one of the valve states changes.
	yes	Cyclical transmission is activated.
Signal operating voltage failure of the valves?	**no** yes	The actuator monitors the power supply of the actuators. On a failure, a 1-bit signal telegram can be transmitted. This parameter enables the feedback function.
Polarity of the object "Failure of operating voltage"	**0 = Voltage present / 1 = Voltage failed** 0 = Voltage failed / 1 = Voltage present	This parameter sets the telegram polarity of the signal telegram for the transmission of a failure of the valve operating voltage. It is only visible when "Signal operating voltage failure of the valves ?" = "Yes".
Transmit feedback after bus voltage return ?	**no** yes	The object for the transmission of a failure of the valve operating voltage can actively transmit the feedback information after a bus voltage return and an ETS programming operation. This parameter specifies whether active telegram transmission should take place after a device reset or not. This parameter is only visible with "Signal operating voltage failure of the valves?" = "Yes".
Time delay for feedback telegram after bus voltage return ?		The feedback "Failure of operating voltage" is transmitted to the bus after bus and mains voltage return, after just bus voltage return or after programming in ETS. In these cases, the feedback can be time-delayed with the time delay being preset globally for all device feedback together on the "General" parameter page. This parameter is only visible if the signal function is enabled and transmission after bus voltage return is enabled.
	no	The feedback "Failure of operating voltage" is transmitted immediately after bus / mains voltage return or after an ETS programming operation.
	yes	The feedback "Failure of operating voltage" is transmitted with a delay after bus and mains voltage return, after just bus voltage return or after programming

		in ETS. No feedback is transmitted during a running time delay, even if the state changes.
Cyclical transmission of the feedback if no voltage present ?	**no** yes	The signal telegram "Failure of operating voltage" can be transmitted cyclically, should the actuator determine a failed valve operating voltage. This parameter specifies whether cyclical telegram transmission should take place or not. If the valve operating voltage exists, then transmission is generally not cyclical. This parameter is only visible with "Signal operating voltage failure of the valves?" = "Yes".
Global reset of all signals "Short-circuit / overload" ?	**no** yes	The actuator is able to detect an overload or a short-circuit at the valve outputs and, in consequence, to protect them against destruction. Outputs which have experienced a short-circuit or a constant load are deactivated after an identification period. In this case, a short-circuit or overload signal can be transmitted via a KNX communication object. This parameter defines whether a global and thus simultaneous reset of the short-circuit / overload signals of all valve outputs is possible. In the "Yes" setting, the 1-bit communication object "Reset short-circuit / Overload" is available. Individual short-circuit / overload signals can only be reset via the object when the testing cycle (waiting time and testing cycle time) of the affected valve outputs has been completed.
Activate function "Heat requirement" ?	**no** yes	The heating actuator can even evaluate the command values of its outputs and make general heat requirement available in the form of limiting value monitoring with hysteresis (1 bit, switching). Using a KNX switch actuator, this allows the energy-efficient activation of burner and boiler controllers with suitable control inputs (e.g. requirement-orientated switch-over between the reduction and comfort setpoint in a central combi boiler). Here, the heat requirement control of the actuator can be enabled centrally ("Yes" setting). The valve outputs must be assigned to the heat requirement control individually on the parameter pages "Ax - Assignments", so that they are

		included in the requirement determination.
Polarity of "Heat requirement" object	**0 = No heat requirement /** **1 = Heat requirement** 0 = Heat requirement / 1 = No heat requirement	This parameter defines the telegram polarity of the "Heat requirement" object. It is visible only if the heat requirement function is enabled.
Record external heat requirement ?	**no** yes	The actuator is able to evaluate an external heat requirement (e.g. from another heating actuator). The local heating actuator links the external telegram with the internal status of its own heat requirement logically as OR and outputs the result of this link via the object "Heat requirement". In the "Yes" setting, this parameter will enable the object "External heat requirement". It is visible only if the heat requirement function is enabled.
Limiting value minimum command value for heat requirement (0...100 %)	**0**...100	The actuator only signals a heat requirement when at least one command value of the assigned outputs exceeds the limiting value defined here plus the hysteresis (see next parameter). A heat requirement signal is retracted when the limiting value is reached or undershot again. This parameter is visible only if the heat requirement function is enabled.
Hysteresis for limiting value minimum command value (1...20 %)	1...**10**...20	This parameter specifies the hysteresis of the limiting value of the minimum command value of the heat requirement control. The actuator signals a heat requirement when a command value exceeds the defined limiting value plus the hysteresis defined here. This parameter is visible only if the heat requirement function is enabled.
Delay heat requirement ACTIVE Hours (0...23)	**0**...23	The actuator only outputs the telegram of an active heat requirement after determination when the delay time defined here has elapsed. No heat requirement request is transmitted if the actuator no longer determines a heat requirement within the time preset here. This parameter is visible only if the heat requirement function is enabled. Definition of the delay time hours.
Minutes (0...59)	0...**5**...59	Definition of the delay time minutes.

Seconds (0...59)	**0**...59	Definition of the delay time seconds.
Delay heat requirement INACTIVE Hours (0...23)	**0**...23	The actuator only retracts heat requirement information after determination when the delay time defined here has elapsed. The heat requirement information is not retracted if the actuator no longer determines a new heat requirement within the time preset here. This parameter is visible only if the heat requirement function is enabled. Definition of the delay time hours.
Minutes (0...59)	0...**5**...59	Definition of the delay time minutes.
Seconds (0...59)	**0**...59	Definition of the delay time seconds.
Activate "Largest command value" function ?	**no** yes	The actuator can determine the largest constant command value and forward it to another bus device (e.g. suitable calorific furnaces with integrated KNX control or visualisation). In the "Yes" setting, the heating actuator evaluates all the active 1-byte command values of the valve outputs and, optionally, the externally received largest command value (object "External largest command value") and transmits the largest command value via the "Largest command value" object. In the case of valve outputs configured in the ETS to the command value data formats "Switching (1-bit)" or "Constant (1-byte) with command value limiting value", there is no evaluation of the command values preset via the bus. Exception: It may also occur with such command value outputs that a constant command value is active (e.g. after bus/mains voltage return or a forced position and emergency operation or manual operation). In this case, this constant command value is also included in the calculation of the largest command value until the named functions with a higher priority are exited or a new command value telegram is received via the bus, overriding the constant command value at the valve output.
Transmission of the largest command value		The largest command value determined by the heating actuator is actively transmitted to the bus. This parameter decides when a telegram is transmitted via the "Largest command value" object. This parameter is visible only if the

		"Largest command value" function is enabled.
	only on change	A telegram is only transmitted when the largest command value changes.
	only cyclical	The actuator only transmits the "Largest command value" telegram cyclically. The cycle time is defined globally for all feedback on the parameter page "General".
	on change and cyclical	The actuator transmits the "Largest command value" when the object value changes and also cyclically.
Transmit on change by	0.3 %, 0.5 %, 1...**3**...20 %	Here, the change interval of the largest command value for automatic transmission is defined. The actuator only transmits a new telegram value when the largest command value has changed by the interval preset here since the last transmission operation. This parameter is visible only if the "Largest command value" function is enabled.
Record external largest command value ?	**no** yes	The actuator is able to evaluate an external largest control value (e.g. from another heating actuator). The local heating actuator monitors the external telegram with its own active constant command values and outputs the largest of all command values via the object "Largest control value". This parameter will enable the object "External largest command value" in the "Yes" setting. It is only available when the "Largest command value" function is enabled.
Activate "Pump control" function ?	**no** yes	The heating actuator allows switching activation of the circulation pump of a heating or cooling circuit via a 1-bit KNX telegram. Here, the pump control of the actuator can be enabled centrally ("Yes" setting). The valve outputs must be assigned to the pump control individually on the parameter pages "Ax - Assignments", so that they are included in the control.
Polarity of "Pump control" object	**0 = Switch off pump /** **1 = Switch on pump** 0 = Switch on pump/ 1 = Switch off pump	This parameter defines the telegram polarity of the "Pump control" object. It is visible only if the pump control is enabled.

Record external pump control ?	**no** yes	The actuator is able to evaluate an external pump control signal (e.g. from another heating actuator). The local heating actuator links the external telegram with the internal status of the pump logically as OR and outputs the result of this link via the object "Switch pump". This parameter will enable the object "External pump control" in the "Yes" setting. It is visible only if the pump control is enabled.
Limiting value minimum command value for pump (0...100 %)	**0**...100	The actuator only switches the pump on when at least one command value of the assigned outputs exceeds the defined limiting value plus the hysteresis defined here (see next parameter). The pump is switched off when the limiting value is reached or undershot again. This parameter is visible only if the pump control is enabled.
Hysteresis for limiting value minimum command value (1...20 %)	**1**...20	This parameter specifies the hysteresis of the limiting value of the minimum command value of the pump control. The actuator only switches the pump on when a command value exceeds the defined limiting value plus the hysteresis defined here. This parameter is visible only if the pump control is enabled.
Delay pump ACTIVE Minutes (0...59)	**0**...59	The actuator only outputs the ON telegram to the pump after determination when the delay time defined here has elapsed. The pump is not switched on when the actuator determines within the preset time here that the pump must remain switched off, due to a limiting value plus hysteresis again being undershot. This parameter is visible only if the pump control is enabled. Definition of the delay time minutes.
Seconds (0...59)	0...**10**...59	Definition of the delay time seconds.
Delay pump INACTIVE Hours (0...23)	**0**...23	The actuator only outputs the OFF telegram to the pump after determination when the delay time defined here has elapsed. The pump is not switched on when the actuator determines within the preset time here that the pump must remain switched off, due to a limiting value again being

		exceeded. This parameter is visible only if the pump control is enabled. Definition of the delay time hours.
Minutes (0...59)	0...**10**...59	Definition of the delay time minutes.
Seconds (0...59)	**0**...59	Definition of the delay time seconds.
Activate anti-sticking protection	**no** yes	If pump control is enabled, optional cyclical anti-sticking protection can prevent the sticking of the pump, if it has not been switched on by the command value evaluation for a longer period of time. In the "Yes" setting, this parameter enables cyclical anti-sticking protection.
Time for cyclical switching on of the pump (1...26 weeks)	**1**...26	When anti-sticking protection is enabled, the length of protection function is defined here. If the pump is not switched on at least once during the time here by the pump controller, then the actuator will executed anti-sticking protection, if necessary on a regular basis.
Switch-on time of the pump (1...15 minutes)	1...**5**...15	When anti-sticking protection is enabled, the length of pump running for the cyclical protection function must be preset here. The actuator then switches the pump on for the set time here without interruption, assuming that anti-sticking protection must be executed.
☐↵ Manual operation		
Manual control in case of bus voltage failure	disabled **enabled**	This parameter can be used for programming whether manual operation is to be possible or deactivated in case of bus voltage failure (bus voltage switched off).
Manual control during bus operation	disabled **enabled**	This parameter can be used for programming whether manual operation is to be possible or deactivated during bus operation (bus voltage on).
Disabling function ?	Yes **No**	Manual control can be disabled via the bus, even if it is already active. For this purpose, the disabling object can be enabled here. This parameter is only visible if manual control is enabled during bus operation.

Polarity of disable object	**0 = enabled;** **1 = disabled** 0 = disabled; 1 = enabled	This parameter sets the polarity of the disabling object. This parameter is only visible if manual control is enabled during bus operation.
Transmit status ?	yes **no**	The current state of manual control can be transmitted to the bus via a separate status object, if bus voltage is available (setting: "Yes"). This parameter is only visible if manual control is enabled during bus operation.
Status object function and polarity		This parameter defines the information contained in the status object. The object is always "0", when the manual control mode is deactivated. This parameter is only visible if manual control is enabled during bus operation.
	0 = inactive; **1 = man.contr.active**	The object is "1" when the manual control mode is active (temporary or permanent).
	0 = inactive; 1 = perman. man. control active	The object is "1" only when the permanent manual control is active.
Behaviour at the end of permanent manual control during bus operation		The behaviour of the actuator at the end of permanent manual control depends on this parameter. This parameter is only visible if manual control is enabled during bus operation.
	no change	After the end of the permanent manual operation, the current state of all valve outputs remains unchanged. If, however, a function with a priority lower than that of manual operation (e.g. forced position, service mode) has been activated via the bus before or during manual operation, the actuator sets the reaction preset for this function for the appropriate outputs.
	Output tracking	During active permanent manual operation, all incoming telegrams and state changes are tracked internally. At the end of the manual operation, the valve outputs are set according to the most recently received command or the most recently activated function with a lower priority.
Behaviour of manual operation on bus voltage return		This parameter defines whether an active short-time or permanent manual operation can be terminated, should the bus voltage fail, or not. The following always applies: If the

		mains voltage supply is not switched on, manual operation is possible is bus voltage is available (valve output can only be activated if a valve power supply is available). If, in this case, the bus voltage is switched off, the actuator also always exits manual operation, as there is no power supply to the device electronics. After the bus voltage return (mains power supply switched off), manual operation is always deactivated. This parameter is only visible if manual control is enabled during bus operation.
	Exit manual operation	After the bus voltage return through a mains power supply being available, active manual operation is exited. For example, this means that it is possible to deactivate manual operation through a simultaneous bus reset on multiple actuators with the same parameter setting.
	Do not exit manual operation	After the bus voltage return through a mains power supply being available, active manual operation is never exited.
Disable bus control of individual outputs during bus operation	yes **no**	Individual valve outputs can be disabled locally during permanent manual operation, so that the disabled outputs can no longer be activated using input command value telegrams or lower-priority device functions. Disabling via manual operation is only permitted if this parameter is set to "Yes". This parameter is only visible if manual control is enabled during bus operation.
Cycle time during manual operation	0.5 minutes 1 minute 1.5 minutes 2 minutes ... 19.5 minutes **20 minutes (recommended)**	During manual operation, all the valve outputs are activated with a pulse-width modulation (PWM) using the OPEN button, irrespective of the configured command value data format (1-bit or 1-byte). The cycle time of the PWM signal for a valve output activated by manual operation is configured by this parameter. In consequence, a manual operation locally on the device can allow the use of a different cycle time than in normal operation of the actuator (activation via KNX telegrams). The CLOSE command always closes the valves completely (0 %). An exception is the central operating function of all valve outputs with the ALL OP / CL button. Here, the actuator always activates the valve outputs with a constant signal (0 % or 100 %).

PWM in manual control (5...100 %)	5...**50**...100	This parameter specifies the pulse-pause ratio of the pulse width modulation of the manual operation for opened valve outputs.

☐↵ Ax - General

Valve in voltage-free state (Valve direction of action)	**closed** open	Valve drives that are closed or open when deenergised can be connected. On each electrical activation of the valve outputs, the actuator takes the valve direction of action configured here into account, so that the command value presettings (Valve closed OFF, 0 % / Valve opened ON, 1...100 %) can be executed in the correct direction of action. The valve outputs are no longer energised if the valve voltage supply fails or if there is a short-circuit or overload. The actuator takes this state into account and also influences the command value feedback, according to the configured valve direction of action.
Behaviour after bus voltage failure		If there is a bus voltage failure, the valve outputs perform the configured reaction at this point.
	no change	The command value active before the bus voltage failure remains unchanged.
	Specify command value	The actuator sets the command value preset in the ETS for the valve output by the parameter "Command value on bus voltage failure".
	Activating command as for forced position	For the valve output, the actuator polls the command value preset for the forced position, as configured in the ETS. Here, the active operating mode (summer / winter) is taken into account, providing that a summer / winter change-over is configured. Ensure that, in this setting, the forced position function is not executed! The actuator only polls the command value preset for the forced position.
	Activating command as for emergency operation	For the valve output, the actuator polls the emergency operation command value, as configured in the ETS. Here, the active operating mode (summer / winter) is taken into account, providing that a summer / winter change-over is configured. Ensure that, in this setting, emergency operation is not executed (as would be the case if there was a faulty command value found in the course of command value monitoring)! The actuator only polls the command value preset for

		emergency operation.
Command value in case of bus voltage failure	**0 %** 5 % 10 % ... 90 % 95 % 100 %	The command value to be set on bus voltage failure is defined here. This parameter is only visible on "Behaviour in case of bus voltage failure" = "Preset command value". For valve outputs configured in the ETS to the command value data formats "Switching (1-bit)" or "Constant (1-byte) with command value limiting value", a constant command value can also be preset using this parameter. In this case, a pulse width modulation (5 % ... 95 %) is executed for the affected command value outputs. In the "0 %" and "100 %" presettings, the valve outputs are activated continuously. The preset PWM remains active until other functions (manual operation, short-circuit/overload) have been executed, which may override the constant command value on the valve output.
Behaviour after bus or mains voltage return		After bus or mains voltage return, the valve outputs perform the configured reaction at this point.
	Specify command value	The actuator sets the command value in the ETS preset for the valve output by the parameter "Command value after bus or mains voltage return".
	Activating command as for forced position	For the valve output, the actuator polls the command value preset for the forced position, as configured in the ETS. Here, the active operating mode (summer / winter) is taken into account, providing that a summer / winter change-over is configured. Ensure that, in this setting, the forced position function is not executed! The actuator only polls the command value preset for the forced position.
	Activating command as for emergency operation	For the valve output, the actuator polls the emergency operation command value, as configured in the ETS. Here, the active operating mode (summer / winter) is taken into account, providing that a summer / winter change-over is configured. Ensure that, in this setting, emergency operation is not executed (as would be the case if there was a faulty command value found in the course of command value monitoring)! The actuator only polls the command value preset for emergency operation.

	Command value as before bus voltage failure	After bus or mains voltage return, that command value is set at the valve output which was active at the moment of the last bus voltage failure. If there is a bus voltage failure, the actuator saves the active command value internally in the device, so that the command value can be restored when the device power supply returns. Saving only takes place after a previous device reset (ETS programming operation, bus voltage return) when the reset is longer than 30 seconds previously. Otherwise the actuator does not save the current command value! In that case, an old value remains valid, as was previously saved by the actuator on the bus voltage failure. If only the mains power supply fails, the actuator does not save the command value.
Command value after bus or mains voltage return	**0 %** 5 % 10 % ... 90 % 95 % 100 %	The command value to be set after bus or mains voltage return is defined here. This parameter is only visible on "Behaviour in case of bus or mains voltage return" = "Preset command value". For valve outputs configured in the ETS to the command value data formats "Switching (1-bit)" or "Constant (1-byte) with command value limiting value", a constant command value can also be preset using this parameter. In this case, a pulse width modulation (5 % ... 95 %) is executed for the affected command value outputs. In the "0 %" and "100 %" presettings, the valve outputs are activated continuously. The preset PWM remains active until other functions have been executed or a new command value telegram is received via the bus, overriding the constant command value on the valve output.
Behaviour after ETS programming		After an ETS programming operation, the valve outputs perform the configured reaction at this point.
	Behaviour as after bus voltage return	After an ETS programming operation, the valve output will behaviour in the manner defined in the parameter "Behaviour after bus or mains voltage return". If the behaviour there is configured to "Command value as before bus voltage failure", then that command value is also set after an ETS programming operation which was active at the time of the last bus voltage failure. An ETS programming operation

		does not overwrite the saved command value.
	Specify command value	The actuator sets the command value preset for the valve output by the parameter "Command value after ETS programming operation" in the ETS.
	Activating command as for forced position	For the valve output, the actuator polls the command value preset for the forced position, as configured in the ETS. Here, the active operating mode (summer / winter) is taken into account, providing that a summer / winter change-over is configured. Ensure that, in this setting, the forced position function is not executed! The actuator only polls the command value preset for the forced position.
	Activating command as for emergency operation	For the valve output, the actuator polls the emergency operation command value, as configured in the ETS. Here, the active operating mode (summer / winter) is taken into account, providing that a summer / winter change-over is configured. Ensure that, in this setting, emergency operation is not executed (as would be the case if there was a faulty command value found in the course of command value monitoring)! The actuator only polls the command value preset for emergency operation.
Command value after ETS programming	**0 %** 5 % 10 % ... 90 % 95 % 100 %	The command value to be set after an ETS programming operation is defined here. This parameter is only visible on "Behaviour after ETS programming operation" = "Preset command value". For valve outputs configured in the ETS to the command value data formats "Switching (1-bit)" or "Constant (1-byte) with command value limiting value", a constant command value can also be preset using this parameter. In this case, a pulse width modulation (5 % ... 95 %) is executed for the affected command value outputs. In the "0 %" and "100 %" presettings, the valve outputs are activated continuously. The preset PWM remains active until other functions have been executed or a new command value telegram is received via the bus, overriding the constant command value on the valve output.

□↤ Ax - Command value/status/operating mode

Data format of the command value input	The heating actuator receives 1-bit or 1-byte command value telegrams, transmitted, for example, by KNX room temperature controllers. Usually, the

	room temperature controller determines the room temperature and generates the command value telegrams using a control algorithm. The actuator controls its valve outputs either in switching form or with a PWM signal, according to the data format of the command values and the configuration in the ETS.
Switching (1 bit)	In the case of a 1-bit command value, the telegram received via the command value object is forwarded directly to the appropriate output of the actuator, taking the configured valve direction of action into account. This means that, if an "ON" telegram is received, the is valve completely opened. The output is then energised for energised closed valves and the output is deenergised for energised opened valve drives. The valve is closed completely when an "OFF" telegram is received. The valve output is then not energised for deenergised closed valves and energised for deenergised opened valve drives.
Constantly (1 byte) with pulse width modulation (PWM)	Command values corresponding to the data format "Constant 1-byte with pulse width modulation (PWM)" are implemented by the actuator with an equivalent pulse-width-modulated switch signal at the valve outputs. Taking the cycle time settable in the actuator for each output into account, the average output signal resulting from this modulation is a measure of the centred valve position of the control valve and thus a reference for the set room temperature. A shift of the mean value, and thus a change in the heating capacity, can be obtained by changing the duty factor of the switch-on and switch-off pulses of the output signal. The duty factor is adapted constantly by the actuator, depending on the command value received (normal operation) or by active device functions (e.g. manual operation, forced position, emergency operation).
Switching (1-byte) with command value limiting value	The data format with limiting value evaluation can be used as an alternative to the conversion of a 1-byte command value into constant pulse width modulation at a valve output. Here, the received constant command value is converted into a switching output signal, depending on the configured limiting value. The actuator opens when the command value reaches the limiting value or exceeds it. A hysteresis is also evaluated to prevent constant closing and opening of the actuator for

		command values in the area of the limiting value. The actuator only closes when the command value undershoots the limiting value minus the configured hysteresis.
Cycle time for continuous command value on the valve output	0.5 minutes 1 minute 1.5 minutes 2 minutes ... 19.5 minutes **20 minutes (recommended)**	The "Cycle time" parameter specifies the switching frequency of the pulse-width-modulated output signal of a valve output. It allows adaptation to the adjusting cycle times (the adjusting time it takes the drive to bring the valve from its completely closed to its completely opened position) of the actuators used. In addition to the adjusting cycle time, take account of the dead time (the time in which the actuators do not show any response when being switched or off). If different actuators with different adjusting cycle times are used at an output, take account of the longest of the times. The "Cycle time" parameter is also available for valve drives, whose command value data format is configured to "Switching (1-bit)" or "Constant (1-byte) with command value limiting value". For such valve outputs, pulse width modulation can also be executed during an active forced position, emergency operation, manual operation, bus voltage failure, after bus or mains voltage return or after an ETS programming operation, for which, as a result, the presetting of a cycle time is required.
Limiting value of the command value for opening the valve (1...100 %)	1...**10**...100	In the 1-byte command value data with limiting value evaluation, the received constant command value is converted into a switching output signal, depending on the limiting value configured here. The actuator opens when the command value reaches the limiting value or exceeds it. This parameter is only available in the command value data format "Switching (1-byte) with command value limiting value".
Hysteresis limiting value for closing the valve (1...10 %)	1...**5**...10	In the 1-byte command value data with limiting value evaluation, the received constant command value is converted into a switching output signal. A hysteresis is also evaluated to prevent constant closing and opening of the actuator for command values in the area of the limiting value. The actuator only

		closes when the command value undershoots the limiting value minus the configured hysteresis. This parameter is only available in the command value data format "Switching (1-byte) with command value limiting value".
Activate command value monitoring ?	**no** yes	Here, cyclical monitoring of the command values can be enabled as an option ("Yes" setting). If, in active cyclical monitoring, there are no command value telegrams during the monitoring time preset by the parameter of the same name, then emergency operation is activated for the affected valve output, for which a configurable constant PWM command value can be preset.
Monitoring time Minutes (0...59)	0...**10**...59	This parameter specifies the monitoring time of the command value monitoring. The actuator must receive at least one command value telegram within the time frame preset here. If there is no command value telegram, then the actuator will assume a fault and will activate emergency operation for the affected valve output. This parameter is only available if command value monitoring is enabled. presetting of the monitoring time minutes.
Seconds (10...59)	**10**...59	presetting of the monitoring time seconds.
Polarity of "Command value fault" object	**0 = No fault /** **1 = Fault** 0 = Fault / 1 = No fault	If a command value fault is identified, then the actuator can optionally transmit a fault telegram via the object "Command value fault". This parameter defines the telegram polarity of the fault telegram. This parameter is only available if command value monitoring is enabled.
Cyclical transmission in the case of faulty command value ?	**no** yes	If a command value fault is identified, then the actuator can optionally transmit the fault telegram cyclically. Here, the cyclical transmission of the fault telegram can be enabled as required ("Yes" setting). This parameter is only available if command value monitoring is enabled.

Command value in the case of emergency operation	0 % 10 % ... **30 %** ... 90 % 100 %	When a fault in the input command value is detected and also in the case of a bus voltage failure, after bus or mains voltage return and after an ETS programming operation (configurable), it is possible to set the emergency operation command value configured here as the active command value. When the command value of emergency operation is polled, valve outputs configured to the command value data formats "Switching (1-bit)" or "Constant (1-byte) with command value limiting value" are always activated by a constant command value with pulse width modulation. This parameter is only available when no summer / winter switch-over is planned.
Command value in the case of emergency operation Summer	0 % 10 % ... **30 %** ... 90 % 100 %	When a fault in the input command value is detected and also in the case of a bus voltage failure, after bus or mains voltage return and after an ETS programming operation (configurable), it is possible to set the emergency operation command value configured here as the active command value. The command value preset here is only applied if summer operation is activated. When the command value of emergency operation is polled, valve outputs configured to the command value data formats "Switching (1-bit)" or "Constant (1-byte) with command value limiting value" are always activated by a constant command value with pulse width modulation. This parameter is only available when a summer / winter switch-over is planned.
Command value in the case of emergency operation Winter	0 % 10 % ... **70 %** ... 90 % 100 %	When a fault in the input command value is detected and also in the case of a bus voltage failure, after bus or mains voltage return and after an ETS programming operation (configurable), it is possible to set the emergency operation command value configured here as the active command value. The command value preset here is only applied if winter mode is activated. When the command value of emergency operation is polled, valve outputs configured to the command value data formats "Switching (1-bit)" or "Constant (1-byte) with command value limiting value" are always activated by a constant command value with pulse width modulation.

		This parameter is only available when a summer / winter switch-over is planned.
Command value in the case of forced position	0 % 10 % ... **30 %** ... 90 % 100 %	When forced operation is activated via a 1-bit object and also in the case of a bus voltage failure, after bus or mains voltage return and after an ETS programming operation (configurable), it is possible to set the forced command value configured here as the active command value. When the command value of the forced position is polled, valve outputs configured to the command value data formats "Switching (1-bit)" or "Constant (1-byte) with command value limiting value" are always activated by a constant command value with pulse width modulation. This parameter is only available when no summer / winter switch-over is planned.
Command value in the case of forced position Summer	0 % 10 % ... **30 %** ... 90 % 100 %	When forced operation is activated via a 1-bit object and also in the case of a bus voltage failure, after bus or mains voltage return and after an ETS programming operation (configurable), it is possible to set the forced command value configured here as the active command value. The command value preset here is only applied if summer operation is activated. When the command value of the forced position is polled, valve outputs configured to the command value data formats "Switching (1-bit)" or "Constant (1-byte) with command value limiting value" are always activated by a constant command value with pulse width modulation. This parameter is only available when a summer / winter switch-over is planned.
Command value in the case of forced position Winter	0 % 10 % ... **70 %** ... 90 % 100 %	When forced operation is activated via a 1-bit object and also in the case of a bus voltage failure, after bus or mains voltage return and after an ETS programming operation (configurable), it is possible to set the forced command value configured here as the active command value. The command value preset here is only applied if winter mode is activated. When the command value of the forced position is polled, valve outputs configured to the command value data formats "Switching (1-bit)" or "Constant

		(1-byte) with command value limiting value" are always activated by a constant command value with pulse width modulation. This parameter is only available when a summer / winter switch-over is planned.
Use object for forced position ?	**no** yes	A forced position can be configured separately for each valve output here and activated according to requirements. If a forced position is active, a defined command value is set at the output (see parameter "Command value in case of forced position..."). Affected valve outputs are then locked so that they can no longer be activated using functions subject to the forced position (including activation by command value telegrams). For each valve output, the forced position is activated and deactivated via a separate 1-bit object. This parameter will enable the object (setting "Yes").
Polarity of "Forced position" object	**0 = No forced pos. /** **1 = Forced pos. active** 0 = Forced pos. active / 1 = No forced pos.	The telegram polarity of the "Forced position" object is defined here when the forced position object is enabled.
Feed back valve command value ?	**no** yes	A status object can be optionally enabled here ("Yes" setting) for each valve output. The status object makes the active command value of a valve output available either actively transmitting or passively (object can be read out). During status feedback, the actuator takes all the functions into account which have an influence on the command value implemented at the output.
Type of feedback		The status feedback can be used as an active signal object or as a passive status object. As an active signal object, the feedback is also directly transmitted to the bus whenever there is a change to the status value. As a passive status object, there is no telegram transmission after a change. In this case, the object value must be read out. The ETS automatically sets the communication flags of the status objects required for proper functioning. This parameter is only visible in case of enabled status feedback.

	active signalling object	The feedback telegram is transmitted as soon as the status changes. An automatic telegram transmission of the feedback takes place after bus voltage return, if the supply voltage of the actuators fails and returns or after an ETS programming operation (possibly with a delay). The status object does not transmit if the status does not change after the activation or deactivation of device functions or new input command values. Transmission only ever takes place after changes to the command value.
	passive status object	The feedback telegram will only be transmitted in response if the status object is read out from the bus by a read telegram. No automatic telegram transmission of the feedback takes place after bus voltage return, if the supply voltage of the actuators fails and returns or after an ETS programming operation.
Time delay for feedback telegram after bus voltage return ?		If used as active signal object, the state of the status feedback information is transmitted to the bus after bus voltage return or after an ETS programming operation. In these cases, feedback can be time-delayed with the time delay being preset globally for all valve outputs together on the "General" parameter page. This parameter is only visible in case of an enabled status feedback and only when the object is actively transmitting.
	yes	The status feedback will be transmitted with a delay after bus voltage return or after an ETS programming operation. No feedback is transmitted during a running time delay, even if the valve state changes during this delay. If the supply voltage of the actuators fails and returns, then the status feedback is always transmitted without a delay, providing that the bus voltage supply is switched on.
	no	The status feedback will be transmitted immediately after bus voltage return or after an ETS programming operation.
Cyclical transmission of the feedback ?		The status feedback telegram can also be transmitted cyclically via the active signal object in addition to the transmission after changes. This parameter is only visible in case of

		an enabled status feedback and only when the object is actively transmitting.
	yes	Cyclical transmission is activated. The cycle time is defined centrally for all the valve outputs on the parameter page "General". There is no cyclical transmission during an active time delay after bus voltage return or an ETS programming operation.
	no	Cyclical transmission is deactivated so that the feedback telegram is transmitted to the bus only when the status is changed by the actuator.
Feedback combined valve status ?	**no** yes	The combined valve status allows the collective feedback of various functions of a valve output in a single 1-byte bus telegram. It helps to forward the status information of an output to a suitable recipient (e.g. KNX visualisation) in a targeted manner, without having to evaluated various global and channel-orientated feedback and status functions of the actuator. The communication object "Feedback combined valve status" contains 7 different items of status information, which are bit-encoded. In the "Yes" setting, this parameter enables the combined valve status.
Type of combined status feedback		The combined valve status can be used as an active signal object or as a passive status object. As an active signal object, the feedback is also directly transmitted to the bus whenever there is a change to the status value. As a passive status object, there is no telegram transmission after a change. In this case, the object value must be read out. The ETS automatically sets the communication flags of the status objects required for proper functioning. This parameter is only available if the combined valve status is enabled.
	active signalling object	The feedback telegram is transmitted as soon as the status changes. Automatic telegram transmission of the feedback takes place after bus voltage return and after an ETS programming operation (possibly with a time delay). The combined status object does not transmit if the status information does not change after the activation or deactivation of device functions or new input command values. Only changes are ever transmitted. If the supply

		voltage of the actuators fails and returns, then the combined status feedback is not transmitted.
	passive status object	The feedback telegram will only be transmitted in response if the status object is read out from the bus by a read telegram. No automatic telegram transmission of the feedback takes place after bus voltage return or after programming with the ETS.
Time delay for feedback telegram after bus voltage return ?		If used as active signal object, the state of the combined status feedback information is transmitted to the bus after bus voltage return or after an ETS programming operation. In these cases, feedback can be time-delayed with the time delay being preset globally for all valve outputs together on the "General" parameter page. This parameter is only available if the combined valve status is enabled.
	yes	The status feedback will be transmitted with a delay after bus voltage return or after an ETS programming operation. No feedback is transmitted during a running time delay, even if the valve state changes during this delay. If the supply voltage of the actuators fails and returns, then the status feedback is always transmitted without a delay, providing that the bus voltage supply is switched on.
	no	The status feedback will be transmitted immediately after bus voltage return or after an ETS programming operation.
Cyclical transmission of the feedback ?		The combined status feedback telegram can also be transmitted cyclically via the active signal object in addition to the transmission after changes. This parameter is only available if the combined valve status is enabled.
	yes	Cyclical transmission is activated. The cycle time is defined centrally for all the valve outputs on the parameter page "General". There is no cyclical transmission during an active time delay after bus voltage return or an ETS programming operation.
	no	Cyclical transmission is deactivated so that the feedback telegram is transmitted to the bus only when the status is changed by the actuator.

Signalling short-circuit / overload ?	**no** yes	The actuator is able to detect an overload or a short-circuit at the valve outputs and, in consequence, to protect them against destruction. Outputs which have experienced a short-circuit or a constant load are deactivated after an identification period. In this case, a short-circuit or overload signal can be transmitted via a KNX communication object. In the "Yes" setting, this parameter enables the object "Short-circuit / overload signal".
Polarity of object "Short-circuit / overload"	**0 = No short-cir, overld. /** **1 = Short-cir, overld.** 0 = Short-cir, overld. / 1 = No short-cir, overld.	When the object for short-circuit / overload messaging is enabled, the telegram polarity of the "Short-circuit / overload signal" object is defined here.

☐↵ Ax - Valve rinsing

Use function "Valve rinsing" ?	**no** yes	To prevent calcification or sticking of a valve which has not been activated for some time, the actuator has an automatic valve rinsing function. Valve rinsing can be executed cyclically or using a bus command, causing the activated valves to run through the full valve stroke for a preset period of time. During valve rinsing, the actuator activates a command value of 100 % without interruption for the affected valve output for half of the configured "Valve rinsing time". For this, the valves open completely. After half the time, the actuator switches to a command value of 0%, causing the connected valves to close completely. In the "Yes" setting, this parameter enables valve rinsing.
Length of valve rinsing (1...59 minutes)	1...**5**...59	Here, preset for how long the rinse function (100 % -> 0 %) is to be executed. Set the length of the valve rinsing to the adjustment cycle time of the electrothermal actuators in such a way that they open and close completely. This is usually guaranteed by configuring the rinsing length to double the adjustment cycle time. This parameter is only available if valve rinsing is enabled.
Activate cyclical valve rinsing ?		The actuator can perform valve rinsing cyclically, if necessary. When using the

		cyclical valve rinsing, a rinse operation can be started automatically after a configurable cycle time (1...26 weeks). Here too, the valve rinsing length configured in the ETS defines the time for the once-only, complete opening and closing of the activated valve drives. At the end of a rinsing operation, the actuator always restarts the cycle time. This parameter is only available if valve rinsing is enabled.
	yes	Cyclical valve rinsing is enabled. Each ETS programming operation resets the cycle time. The first rinsing operation with cyclical valve rinsing takes place after an ETS programming operation after the first time cycle has elapsed. If there is a bus voltage failure, the actuator saves the remaining residual time of the current time cycle. The residual cycle time is restarted after bus voltage return. A bus voltage failure immediately interrupts an active rinsing operation. When the bus/mains voltage returns, a previously interrupted rinsing operation is not executed again. The actuator then starts a new time cycle for cyclical valve rinsing.
	no	Cyclical valve rinsing is completely disabled. Valve rinsing can only be started by the communication object (if enabled).
Cycle time (1...26 weeks)	**1**...26	This parameter defines how often cyclical valve rinsing is to be performed automatically. This parameter is only available if cyclical valve rinsing is enabled.
Use intelligent valve rinsing ?	**no** yes	Optionally, intelligent cyclical valve rinsing can be additionally activated here. Here, valve rinsing is only executed repeatedly, if, in the current time cycle, a configured minimum command value limiting value was not exceeded. It the active command value exceeds the limiting value, then the actuator will stop the cycle time. The actuator only restarts the cycle time if, in the further course of the command value change, a command value of "0 %" or "OFF" (completely closed) is set . This prevents valve rinsing if the valve has already run through a sufficiently defined stroke. If, after exceeding the configured limiting value, the value was not completely closed at least once (command value "0

		%" or "OFF"), then no further cyclical valve rinsing will take place. This parameter is only available if cyclical valve rinsing is enabled.
Limiting value minimum command value (10...100 %)	10...**50**...100	This parameter defines the minimum command value limiting value of the intelligent valve rinsing. Intelligent valve rinsing is only executed repeatedly, if, in the current time cycle, a minimum command value limiting value configured here was not exceeded. It the active command value exceeds the limiting value, then the actuator will stop the cycle time. This parameter is only available if cyclical valve rinsing is enabled.
Valve rinsing activated externally ?	**no** yes	If necessary, valve rinsing can be started and, optionally, stopped using its own 1-bit communication object. This means that it is possible to activate a rinsing operation of the valve controlled by time or an event. It is also possible, for example, to cascade multiple heating actuators, so that they perform valve rinsing simultaneously (link of the individual status objects to the input objects of the valve rinsing). Bus control can only be used if it has been enabled here. This parameter is only available if valve rinsing is enabled.
Polarity of object "Valve rinsing Start / Stop"	**0 = Stop / 1 = Start** 0 = Start / 1 = Stop 0 = --- / 1 = Start (Stop not possible)	This parameter sets the telegram polarity of the object for external valve rinsing. The name of the object is aligned to the setting of the permitted telegram polarity ("Start / stop valve rinsing" or "Start valve rinsing"). When a start command is received, the actuator immediately starts the configured time for a rinsing operation. The actuator also actively executes valve rinsing if no higher-priority function is active. If bus-controlled stopping is permitted, then the actuator will also react to stop commands by immediately interrupting running rinsing operations.
☐↵ Ax - Operating hours counter		
Use operating hours counter ?	**no** yes	The operating hours counter can be enabled here. The operating hours counter determines the switch-on time of a valve output. For the operating hours

		counter, an output is actively on, when it is energised, i.e. when the status LED on the front panel of the device. As a result, the operating hours counter determines the time during which deenergised closed valves are opened or deenergised opened valves are closed. If the operating hours counter is not enabled, no operating hours will be counted for the valve output concerned. Once the operating hours counter is enabled, however, the operating hours will be determined and added up by the ETS immediately after commissioning the actuator. If the operating hours counter is subsequently disabled again in the parameters and the actuator is programmed with this disabling function, all operating hours previously counted will be deleted. When enabled again, the counter status of the operating hours counter is always on "0".
Type of counter	**Up-counter** Down-counter	The operating hours counter can be configured as an up-counter or down-counter. The setting here influences the visibility of the other parameters and objects of the operating hours counter.
Limiting value specification ?	**no** yes, as received via object yes, as specified in parameter	If the up-counter is used, a limiting value can optionally be predefined. This parameter defines whether the limiting value can be set via a separate parameter or adapted individually by a communication object from the bus. The "No" setting deactivates the limiting value. This parameter is only visible in the configuration "Up-counter" counter type.
Limit value (0...65535 h)	0...**65535**	The limiting value of the up-counter is set here. This parameter is only visible in the "Up-counter" counter type if the parameter "Limiting value presetting ?" is set to "Yes like the parameter".
Start value preset ?	**no** yes, as received via object yes, as specified in parameter	If the down-counter is used, a start value can optionally be predefined. This parameter defines whether the start value can be set via a separate parameter or adapted individually by a communication object from the bus. The setting "No" deactivates the start value.

		This parameter is only visible in the "Down-counter" counter type.
Start value (0...65535 h)	0...**65535**	The start value of the down-counter is set here. This parameter is only visible in the "Down-counter" counter type and also only if the parameter "Start value preset ?" is set to "Yes like the parameter".
Automatic transmitting of the counter value		The current counter status of the operating hours counter can be transmitted actively to the bus via the "value operating hours counter" communication object.
	cyclical	The counter status is transmitted cyclically to the bus and when there is a change. The cycle time is configured generally on the parameter page "General".
	after change by interval value	The counter status is transmitted to the bus only when there is a change.
Counting value interval (1…65535 h)	1...**65535**	The interval of the counter value is set here for automatic transmission. The current counter status is transmitted to the bus after the time value configured here. This parameter is only visible if the parameter "Automatic transmission of the number value" is set to "Change on interval value".
☐↵ Ax - Assignments		
Assignment to the function "Pump control" ?	**no** yes	The heating actuator allows switching activation of the circulation pump of a heating or cooling circuit via a 1-bit KNX telegram. Pump control is a global function of the heating actuator. It is enabled and configured on the "Valve / pump" parameter page. The parameter "Assignment to the function 'Pump control' ?" specifies whether the appropriate valve output is included in the pump control. The presetting of the parameter depends on the enabling function of the function. If pump control is not enabled on the "Valve / pump" parameter page, then the ETS will permanently set this parameter to "No". In this case, assignment is not possible. If pump control is enabled, this parameter is preset to "Yes".

Assignment to the "Heat requirement" function ?	**no** yes	The heating actuator can even evaluate the command values of its outputs and make general heat requirement available in the form of limiting value monitoring with hysteresis (1 bit, switching). Using a KNX switch actuator, this allows the energy-efficient activation of burner and boiler controllers with suitable control inputs (e.g. requirement-orientated switch-over between the reduction and comfort setpoint in a central combi boiler). The heat requirement control function is a global function of the heating actuator. It is enabled and configured on the "Valve / pump" parameter page. The parameter "Assignment to the 'Heat requirement' function ?" specifies whether the appropriate valve output is included in the heat requirement control. The presetting of the parameter depends on the enabling function of the function. If the heat requirement function is not enabled on the "Valve / pump" parameter page, then the ETS will permanently set this parameter to "No". In this case, assignment is not possible. If the heat requirement function is enabled, this parameter is preset to "Yes".
Assignment to the "Largest command value" function ?	**no** yes	The actuator can determine the largest constant command value and forward it to another bus device (e.g. suitable calorific furnaces with integrated KNX control or visualisation). In the "Yes" setting, the heating actuator evaluates all the active 1-byte command values of the valve outputs and, optionally, the externally received largest command value (object "External largest command value") and transmits the largest command value via the "Largest command value" object. In the case of valve outputs configured in the ETS to the command value data formats "Switching (1-bit)" or "Constant (1-byte) with command value limiting value", there is no evaluation of the command values preset via the bus. Exception: It may also occur with such command value outputs that a constant command value is active (e.g. after bus/mains voltage return or a forced position and emergency operation or manual operation). In this case, this constant command value is also included in the calculation of the largest

command value until the named functions with a higher priority are exited or a new command value telegram is received via the bus, overriding the constant command value at the valve output.
The "Largest command value" function is a global function of the heating actuator. It is enabled and configured on the "Valve / pump" parameter page. The "Assignment to the 'Largest command value' function ?" parameter specifies whether the appropriate valve output is included in the evaluation of the largest command value.
The presetting of the parameter depends on the enabling function of the function. If the "Largest command value" function is not enabled on the "Valve / pump" parameter page, then the ETS will permanently set this parameter to "No". In this case, assignment is not possible. If the "Largest command value" function is enabled, then the parameter can be edited. It is also then present to "No".

Assignment to service mode ?	**no** yes	Service mode allows the bus-controlled locking of all or some valve outputs for maintenance or installation purposes. If service mode is active, actuators can be moved to a defined position (completely open or closed) and locked against activation by command value telegrams. Service mode is a global function of the heating actuator. It is enabled and configured on the "General" parameter page. The parameter "Assignment to service mode ?" specifies whether the affected valve output is influenced by the service mode. The presetting of the parameter depends on the enabling function of the function. If service mode is not enabled on the "General" parameter page, then the ETS will permanently set this parameter to "No". In this case, assignment is not possible. If service mode is enabled, this parameter is preset to "Yes".

5 Appendix

5.1 Index

Gira
Giersiepen GmbH & Co. KG
Elektro-Installations-
Systeme

Industriegebiet Mermbach
Dahlienstraße
42477 Radevormwald

Postfach 12 20
42461 Radevormwald

Deutschland

Tel +49(0)21 95 - 602-0
Fax +49(0)21 95 - 602-191

www.gira.de
info@gira.de