Product manual

Mylos KNX
Thermostat
2CSYK1202C/S

Power and productivity
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ABB

1   Technical features

The thermostat is a flash-mounted device for the ABB's Mylos Building Automation system. The device allows you to control heating/cooling systems over the KNX bus with two-point control adjustment (ON/OFF), with Pulse-width modulation (PWM) or Proportional integral (PI).
The ambient temperature controller is fitted with push-switches and an LC display to show the current operating modes and values.

A bus terminal is included for connection to the KNX. A separate bus coupling unit is not required.

1.1   Technical data

Power supply	- Bus voltage	21...30 V DC over the bus
	- Current consumption	Type, 10 mA
Connections	- KNX	Bus terminal
	- Temperature sensors	Accuracy of temperature sensor +/- 0.5 K (can be calibrated by parameters) Sensor type: NTC
Control and display elements	- LCD display	The LCD can be lighted if required. Use the "Lighting Display" parameter. This allows the LCD lighting to be always on or always off, or to be lighted after pushing a switch and remain on for 5 seconds.
	- "fan stage adjustment"	When the switch is pressed, the device runs through the sequence "1 2 3 Auto 0 1 ..." starting from the current fan stage. If the fan is set to automatic, this is deactivated when the switch is first pressed and the next fan stage is activated-
	- °F/°C switching	This push-switch switches the display between °C and °F.
Protection	- IP 20	Acc. to DIN EN 60529
Protection class	- III	Acc. to DIN EN 61140
Temperature range	- Use	- 5°C...+45°C
	- Storage	-25°C...+55°C
	- Transport	-25°C...+70°C
Ambient condition	- maximum relative humidity	93% non-condensing
	- Maximum air pressure	equivalent to 2000 m
Type, case, design	- device with integrated bus coupler (no additional supply voltage)	
	- Dimensions H x W x D	Case: 44x44x43 mm
		Display: 30x20 mm
	- Colour	white, black
	- RoHs-compliant and halogen-free	

Installation	- monoblock device, bus connection
Licence	- KNX acc. to EN 50 090-1, -2
CE marking	- Acc. to EMC and Low-Voltage Directives

Application program	Quantity Communication objects	Max. quantity Group addresses	Max. quantity Allocations
Thermostat Mylos/1.0	117	250	250

Note: ETS software and the application program are required for programming.
After import, the application program is in ETS at ABB Sace/Heating, Air-conditioning, Ventilation/Thermostat.

Note: The device does not support the closing function of the KNX device in the ETS. If access to all devices of the project is blocked by a BCU password (ETS 3), it will not have any effect on this device. It can still be read and programmed.

Supplied state
The device is supplied with the physical address 1.0.1. The application program is preloaded. It is therefore only necessary to load group addresses and parameters during commissioning. However, the complete application program can be reloaded if required. A longer downtime may result if the application program is changed or after a discharge.

Assignment of the physical address
The assignment and programming of the physical address is carried out in the ETS. The device features a Programming button for assignment of the physical device address. The red Programming LED lights up, after the button has been pushed. It switches off, as soon as the ETS has assigned the physical address or the Programming button is pressed again.

Cleaning
If devices become dirty, they can be cleaned using a dry cloth or a cloth dampened with a soapy solution. Corrosive agents or solutions should never be used.

Download behaviour
Depending on the PC, which is used, the progress bar for the download may take up to one and a half minutes, before it appears, due to the complexity of the device.

Maintenance
The device is maintenance-free. No repairs should be carried out by unauthorised personnel if damage occurs, e. g. during transport and/or storage.

1.2   Connection diagram
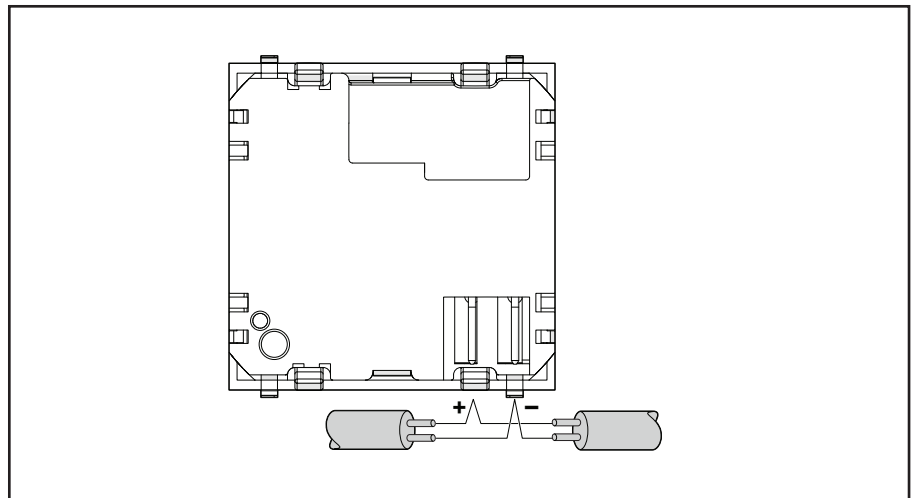
Connection diagram of the thermostat

Dimensional drawing
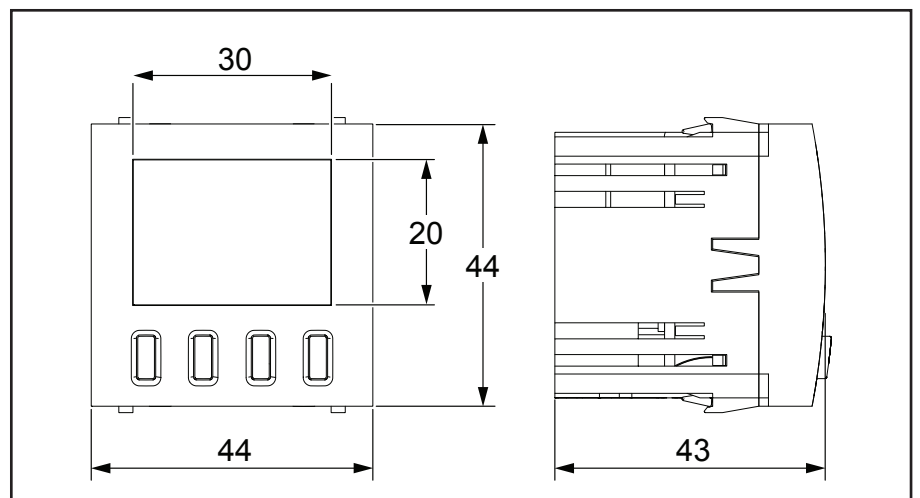
Dimensional drawing of the thermostat

1.3   Assembly and installation

The thermostat with display is a flash-mounted device with an integrated bus coupler. The device operates without additional supply voltage. It can be installed on flush-mounted sockets (UP) (VDE, China, British Standard).

Selection of a suitable installation location for the controller and suitable parameter settings are essential for good temperature detection.

- The ambient temperature controller should be installed approximately 150 cm above the floor and 50 cm from the door frame.
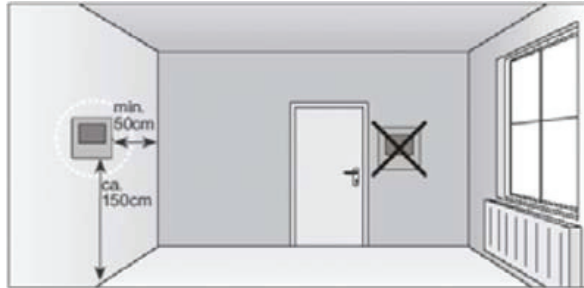
- The ambient temperature controller should be installed on a wall opposite the radiator.
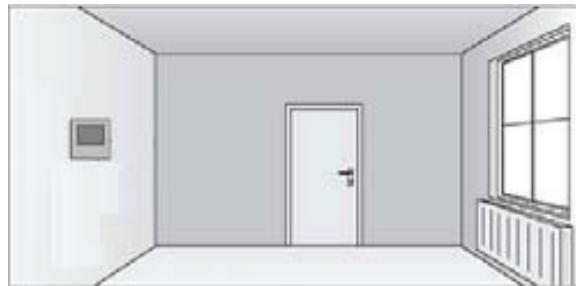
- The radiator and the ambient temperature controller must not be separated by corners in the room.
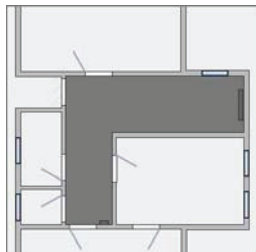
- An ambient temperature controller should not be installed near a radiator or behind curtains.
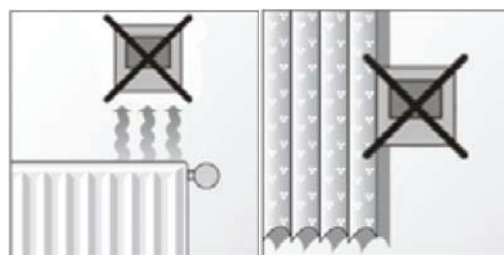
- It should also not be installed on an exterior wall because low outside temperatures will influence the temperature detection.

- The ambient temperature controller must not be exposed to direct contact with liquids.

- Temperature regulation will also be affected by exposure to heat from electrical appliances and direct sunlight on the ambient temperature controller.
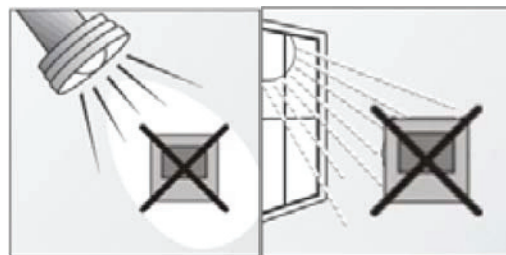
Requirements for commissioning
A PC with ETS (ETS 2 V1.3a or higher) and a connection to the ABB i-bus®, e.g. over a KNX interface, is required to commission the device.
The device is ready for operation once it is connected to the bus voltage.
Auxiliary voltage is not required.
The device must be installed and commissioned by a qualified electrician only. The relevant standards, directives, regulations and requirements for planning and installation of electrical systems must be observed.
- The device must be protected from moisture, dirt and damage during transport, storage and operation.
- The device must be operated in accordance with the specified technical data only.

Supplied state
The device is supplied with the physical address 1.0.1. Application program, group addresses and parameters must be loaded during commissioning.

Assignment of the physical address
The physical address, group address and parameters are assigned in the ETS.

Cleaning
The device can be cleaned with a dry cloth if it is dirty. If this is not sufficient, use a cloth lightly moistened with a detergent solution. Never use aggressive cleaners or solvents.

Maintenance
The device is maintenance-free. It must not be repaired by third parties if it is damaged, such as in transport and/or storage. The guarantee is cancelled if the device is opened.
The device must be accessible at all times for operation, testing, inspection, maintenance and repair (acc. to DIN VDE 0100-520).

2   Main configurations

This chapter contains the description of programming functions and system settings.
Some functions require a more detailed description and are dealt with in special chapters.

The display shows the temperature measured and the setpoint temperature.

Pressing and releasing the **Mode** front push-button the following functions will be displayed:

Mode	Repeatedly press the **Mode** push-button to modify the active temperature regulation setting: - **SYSTEM OFF**: all temperature regulation functions are disabled; - **COMFORT OPERATION** - **STAND BY OPERATION** In these last two operating modes: the setpoint temperature that has been set manually is kept. Once the desired function has been selected wait a few seconds so that it activates. The display will show the selection made.
↑ ↓	It allows you to manually adjust the setpoint temperature
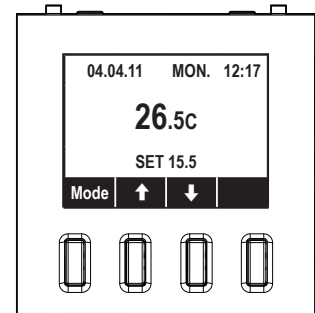
3   Commissioning

3.1   Parameters

3.1.1   Parameter window "General"
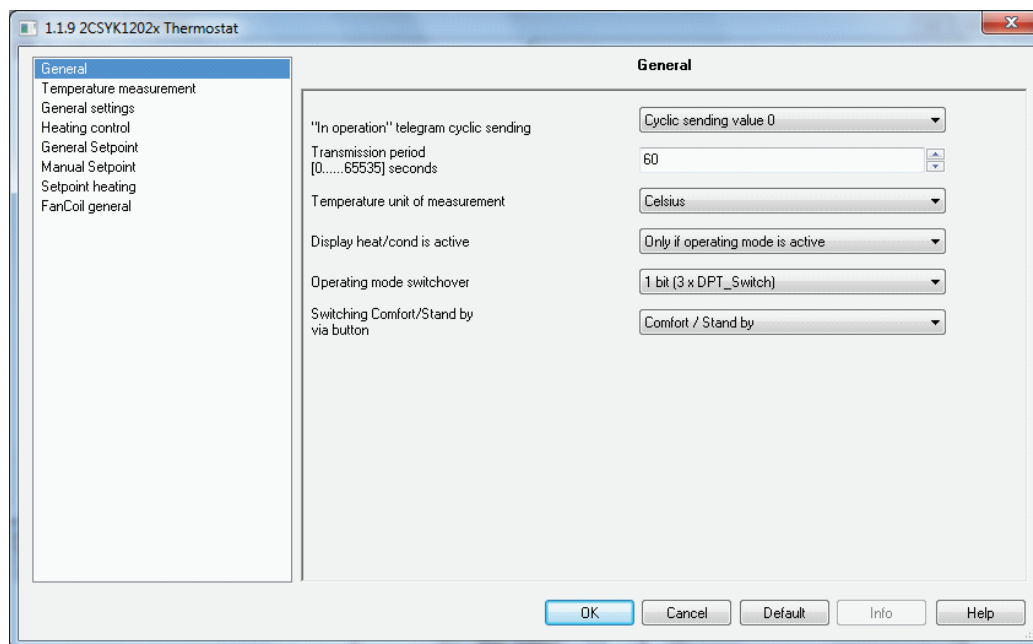
Cyclic sending "In operation" object
Options:
- **No**
- Cyclic sending value "0"
- Cyclic sending value "1"

The "In operation" object reports to the bus that the device is operating correctly. This cyclic message can be monitored by an external device.
The following parameters are shown:
- **transmission period in s [1...65.535]**
- Options: - 1...**60**...65.535

The period at which the "In operation" object sends a message cyclically is set here.

Enable switchover of temperature display via button °C/°F
Options:
- °Celsius
- °Fahrenheit
This parameter enables the °C/°F push-switch. The user can then switch the temperature display from °C to °F. The temperature is always converted from °C to °F in the temperature controller with display, because only °C values can be sent to the KNX.

Display heat/cool is active
Options:
- If operating mode is active
- Always

Operating mode switchover
Options:
- 1 Bit (3 x DPT_Switch)
- **1 Byte (2 x DPT_HVACmode)**

Switching operating mode defines whether the ambient temperature controller has three 1-bit communication objects, "Comfort/Standby", "Night Mode" or "Freezing/Heat Protection", or one 1-byte communication objects for switching operating mode.

If an ON message is received by the Comfort/Standby object in 1-bit switching operating mode, the Comfort operating mode is activated.
If an OFF message is received Standby mode is activated.
If an ON message is received by the Night Mode object, night operating mode is activated. An OFF message deactivates Night Mode.
Freezing/Heat Protection mode is also activated with an ON message and deactivated with an OFF message. If an ON message is received by multiple objects, Freezing/Heat Protection has a higher priority than Comfort Mode. Night reduction has a higher priority than Comfort Mode.

The following applies to the 1-byte communication object:
0 = Auto
1 = Comfort
2 = Standby
3 = Night
4 = Freezing/Heat Protection
5 – 255 = not allowed

Operating mode switching
Options:
- Comfort/Standby
- Comfort/Standby/OFF

3.1.2   Parameter window: "Temperature measurement"
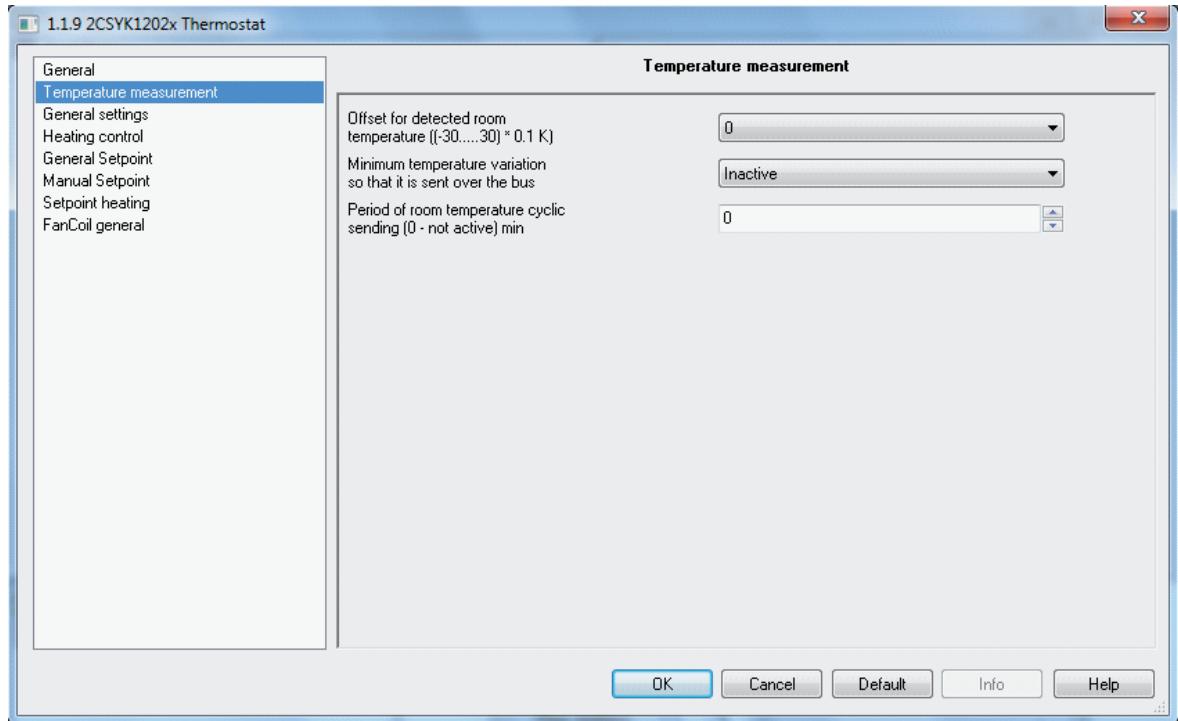
Offset for room temp. meas. (measured value changed by (-128..127)x0,1 K)
Options:
  - -30
  - …
  - **0**
  - …
  - 30
Temperature range -30..30 corresponds to –3K..3K

If the actual temperature is recorded internally, it may be falsified by an additional internal heat source, e.g. bus or network coupler. The falsified value can be adjusted with the setting "calibration value for ambient temperature measurement".

Setpoint larger when sending change
Options:
  - **Inactive**
  - 0.1 K
  - 0.2 K
  - 0.3 K
  - 0.4 K
  - 0.5 K
  - 0.6 K
  - 0.7 K
  - 0.8 K
  - 0.9 K
  - 1.0 K

If this parameter is set to a difference, the associated 2-byte communication object "Current temperature" sends its current temperature whenever this parameter changes.

Cyclic sending setpoint (0 – inactive, min)
Options: - **0** .. 60

If the current value is to be sent cyclically independent of a change, the parameter "Send setpoint cyclic" must be set to a time. This may be necessary, for instance, with a higher-level boiler that expects to receive setpoints and current values within a certain time period. If values are not received, a predefined supply line temperature is set that is no longer oriented on actual demand.

3.1.3   Parameter window "Controller general"
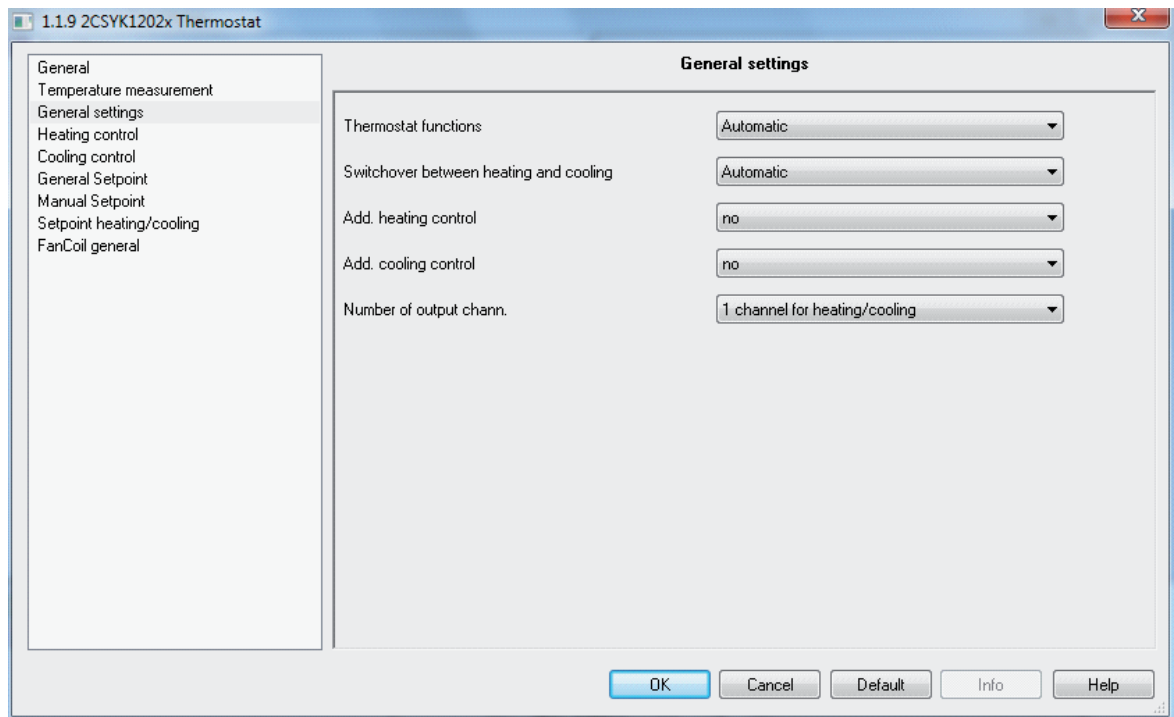
Thermostat functions
Options:
- Heating
- Cooling
- **Automatic**

The parameter "Thermostat functions" allows you to define the functionality of the room thermostat. You can choose between "Heating" or "Cooling" functions, or use it for both "Automatic". Once you have selected a function, only the parameters and communication objects required for that function are shown. This setting is only shown if the operating mode of the device is set to normal mode with control function.

Switchover between heating and cooling
Options:
- Automatic
- Automatic and send
- Exterior

You can switch between heating and cooling automatically in the room thermostat. To do so, select the "Automatic" option. This ensures that the room thermostat checks the configured setpoints for heating and cooling. The option "Automatic and send" also allows you to switch automatically.
In addition, a toggle telegram is sent and can be analysed by other room thermostats. The "Exterior" option allows you to switch via an associated 1-bit communication object.

Number of output channels
Options:
- 1 channel (dual pipe system) for heat / cool
- **2 channels (four-pipe system) for heat / cool**

If the "Thermostat functions" parameter has been selected, it can be used to specify whether a separate communication object or a common communication object for heating or cooling is provided for the control value. The setting "1 channel (dual pipe system) for heat / cool" is required for dual pipe systems and the setting "2 channels (four-pipe system) for heat / cool" is required for four-pipe systems.

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3.1.4   Parameter window "Heating control"
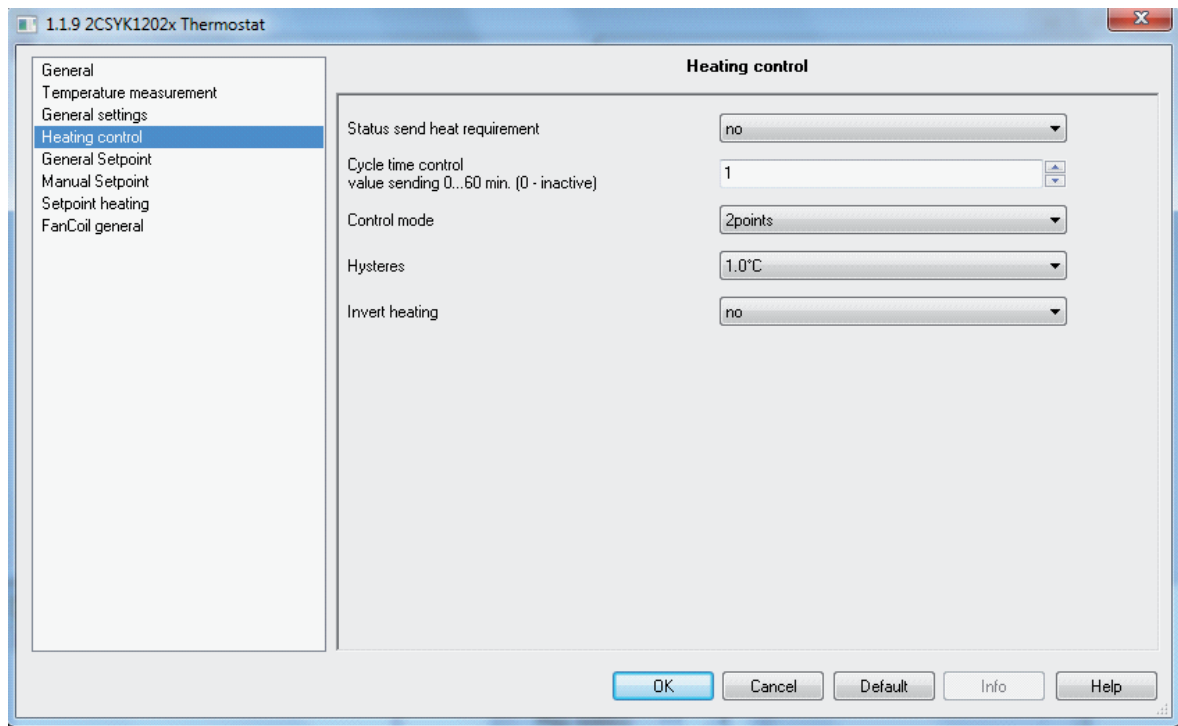
Status send heat requirement
Options:
  - Yes
  - **No**

If you set the "Status send heat requirement" to "yes", the ambient temperature controller will send an ON telegram via the relevant 1-bit communication object once it is in heating mode. If the room thermostat is in the "dead zone" between heating and cooling or in cooling mode, the thermostat sends an OFF telegram via the status heating object. This parameter is only available if the "Heating" or "Heat and cool" control functions are set.

Cycle time heating control value sending 0...60 min. (0 - inactive)
Options:
  - **0**
  - 1
  - …
  - 60

The room thermostat can send the control value, even if the value remains unchanged. This is often required since the connected actuator otherwise assumes that the room thermostat is no longer available. This enables the actuator to activate its force-position control, which is only deactivated when a new control value is received.
The cycle time for automatic sending of the control value is adjustable from 1 to 60 min. Cyclic sending can also be disabled (setting 0).
This parameter is only available if the "Heating" or "Heat and cool" control functions are set.

Control mode
Options:
  - 2-step
  - PWM
  - Continuous
  - **Fan Coil**

This function allows you to specify the mode of control. You can select "2-step control", "PWM control", "Continuous control" or "FanCoil actuation" (see also page 26 and following).
This parameter is only available if the "Heating" or "Heat and cool" control functions are set.
Note: the fan can be set with a push-switch in Fan Coil only. The push-switch has no function with other control types and fan stage display is hidden.

Hysteresis
Options:
  - 0.0 K
  - 0.1 K
  - 0.2 K
  - 0.3 K
  - 0.4 K
  - …
  - **1.0 K**
  - …
  - 2.0 K

Set a hysteresis value to ensure that the valve does not constantly switch with each minor under and overshoot when using 2-step control of the actuator. The hysteresis value lies around the setpoint. For example, if the setpoint is 21 °C and the hysteresis is 1 K, the room thermostat only sends an "on" signal at 21.5 °C and an "off" signal at 20.5 °C. This parameter is only available if "2-step control" is set as the control type.

Invert heating
Options:
  - Yes
  - **No**

The "Invert heating" parameter is used to adjust the direction of control action of the control value to "de-energised open" or "de-energised closed" valves. This parameter is only available if "2-step control" is set as the control type.

Control value larger when sending change
Options:
  - **0%**
  - 1 %
  - …
  - 5 %
  - …
  - 15 %

The parameter "Control value larger when sending change" can be used to influence the bus load. This setting is configured in percentages. The higher the selected value, the fewer the control value telegrams sent by the room thermostat. However, the value should not be set too high to ensure the control works properly. A value of 5% will generally provide good control results.
This parameter is only available if the "Heating" or "Heat and cool" control functions are set and the "Heating" control type is set to "Continuous" or "FanCoil".

3.1.5   Parameter window "Controller PWM heating"
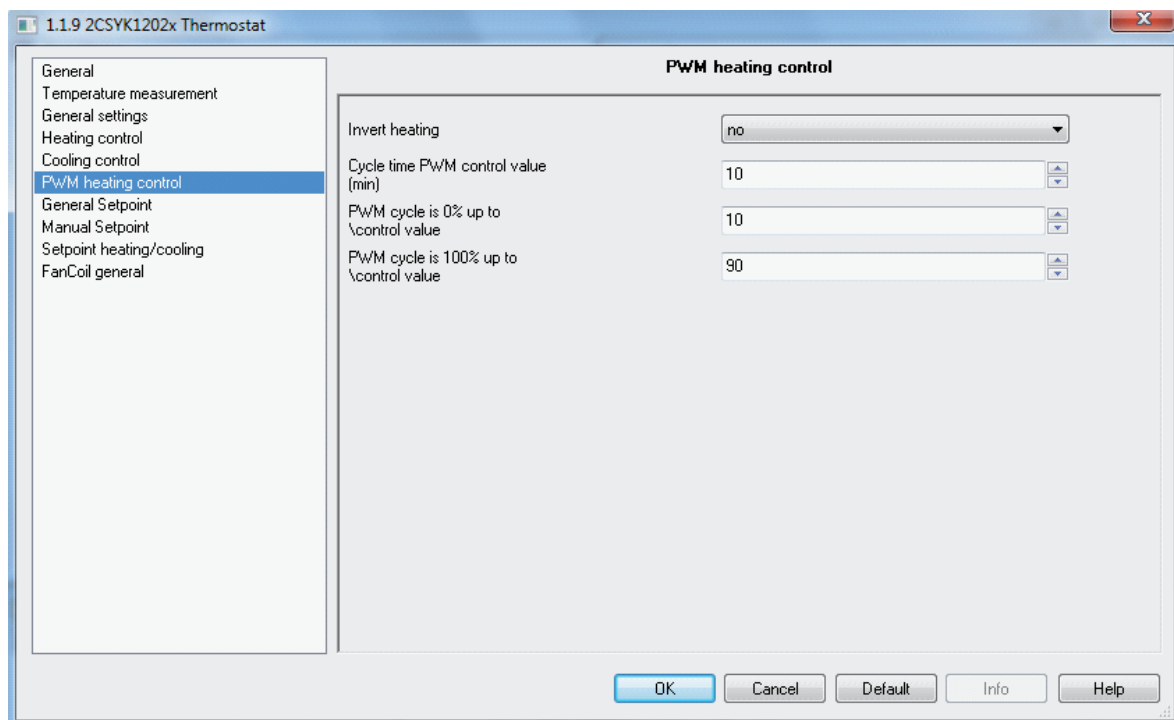
Invert heating
Options:
- Yes
- **No**

"Invert heating" is used to adjust the direction of control action of the control value to "de-energised open" or "de-energised closed" valves.

Cycle time PWM control value (min)
Options:
- 1
- 2
- …
- **10**
- …
- 60

With PWM control, the actuator switches the valve drive depending on the control value. The control thereby checks the "Cyclic time of the PWM control value".
Example: for a cyclic time of 10 min. and a control value of 60%, the valve gear is switched on for 6 min. and off for 4 min.
Basically, the following applies for cyclic time: the more inactive the entire system, the higher the cyclic time you can set.
This parameter is only available if the "Heating" or "Heat and cool" control functions are used and the heating control type is set to "PWM".

PWM cycle is 0% up to control value
Options:
  - 0%
  - 5 %
  - …
  - **10 %**
  - …
  - 30 %

If the control value is very small for PWM control, the authorisation period for the actuator might not be sufficient to put in motion the connected thermoelectric valve gear. A valve drive opens or closes by warming or cooling an expansion element. However, it always takes time for the element to heat up or cool off sufficiently to allow the valve to be opened or closed. As a result, the valve might not even open with very small control values.
The parameter "PWM cycle is 0% up to control value" can be used to prevent switching with control values that are too small. This parameter allows you to configure the control value that determines actuator authorisation. This parameter is only available if the "Heating" or "Heat and cool" control functions are used and the heating control type is set to "PWM".

PWM cycle is 100% up to control value
Options:
  - 70%
  - 75 %
  - …
  - **90 %**
  - …
  - 100 %

If the control value is very large for PWM control, the authorisation period for the actuator might not be sufficient to put in motion the connected thermoelectric valve gear. A valve drive opens or closes by warming or cooling an expansion element. However, it always takes time for the element to heat up or cool off sufficiently. As a result, the valve might not even close with very large control values.
The parameter "PWM cycle is 100% down to an output value" can be used to prevent switching with control values that are too large. It also sets the control value from which the actuator deactivates.
This parameter is only available if the "Heating" or "Heat and cool" control functions are used and the heating control type is set to "PWM".

3.1.6   Parameter window "Additional heating"
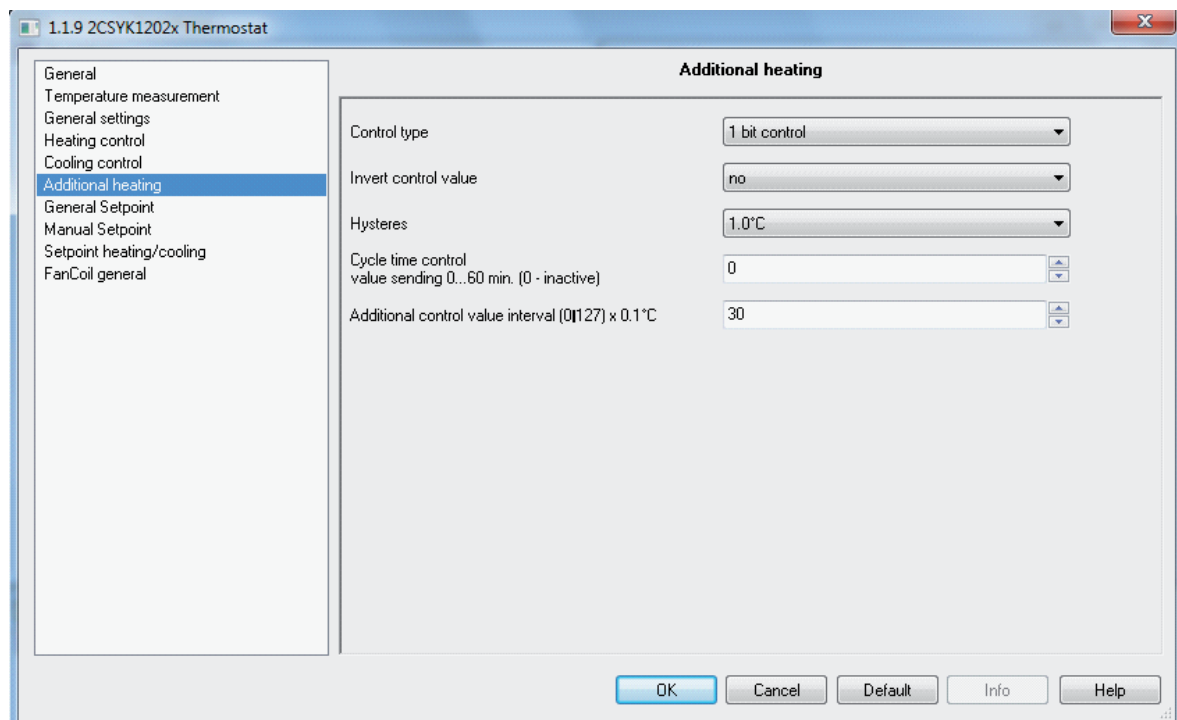
Control type
Options:
- **1 bit control**
- 1 byte control

The additional heating stage can send a 1-bit or 1-byte control value. If "1-bit Switching" is selected, the additional stage controls a switching command (1-bit) via a 1-bit communication object, e.g. a thermoelectric actuator that controls a switching actuator. If "1-bit continuous" is selected, the additional stage carries out a continuous control (1-bit) via a 1-bit communication object, e.g. an electric drive or an actuator with integrated pulse-width modulation. This parameter is only available if the "Heating" or "Heat and cool" control functions are used.

Invert control value
Options:
- Yes
- **No**

"Invert heating" is used to adjust the direction of control action of the control value to "de-energised open" or "de-energised closed" valves. This parameter is only available if the "Heating" or "Heat and cool" control functions are used.

Hysteresis
Options:
- 0.0°C
- 0.1°C
- 0.2°C
- 0.3°C
- ….…..
- **1.0°C**
- …….…
- 2.0°C

The parameters "Gap of additional stage" and "Hysteresis (one-sided)" enable you to specify when the additional stage switches on and off. For example, if the setpoint for the additional stage is 18 °C and the hysteresis is 0.5 K (one-sided), the additional stage switches on at 18 °C and off at 18.5 °C.
This parameter is only available if the "Heating" or "Heat and cool" control functions are used.

Cycle time heating control value sending (0 - inactive, min)
Options:
  - **0** / 1 / 2 / ... / 60

The room thermostat can send the control value, even if the value remains unchanged. This is often required since the connected actuator otherwise assumes that the room thermostat is no longer available. This enables the actuator to activate its force-position control, which is only deactivated when a new control value is received.
The cycle time for automatic sending of the control value is adjustable. Cyclic sending can also be disabled.
This parameter is only available if the "Heating" or "Heat and cool" control functions are used.

Additional control value interval (0…127)x0.1°C
Options:
  - 0
  - ……...
  - **30**
  - ………
  - 127

Temperature range 0..127 corresponds to 0C..12.7C

The parameter allows you to specify the additional heating stage setpoint. The setpoint refers to the heating base setpoint (comfort temperature for heating) for the basic level.
Example: the heating base setpoint is 21°C. When the temperature drops below 18°C, additional heating is activated so that the room is heated quickly again. In this case, set the "Level interval for basic level up to additional level" parameter to 3 C. This can be necessary after an automatic night setback, if the user wishes to use the room immediately (e.g. the bathroom early in the morning).
This parameter is only available if the "Heating" or "Heat and cool" control functions are used.

3.1.7 Parameter window "Additional cooling"

Control type
Options:
- **1 bit control**
- 1 byte control

The additional cooling stage can send a 1-bit or 1-byte control value. If "1-bit Switching" is selected, the additional stage controls a switching command (1-bit) via a 1-bit communication object, e.g. a thermoelectric actuator that controls a switching actuator. If "1-bit continuous" is selected, the additional stage carries out a continuous control (1-bit) via a 1-bit communication object, e.g. an electric drive or an actuator with integrated pulse-width modulation. This parameter is only available if the "Cooling" or "Heat and cool" control functions are used.

Invert control value
Options:
- Yes
- **No**

The control value is adjusted to the "de-energised open" or "de-energised closed" valves by means of the control action direction of the controller. This parameter is only available if the "Cooling" or "Heat and cool" control functions are used.

Hysteresis
Options:
- 0.0°C
- 0.1°C
- 0.2°C
- 0.3°C
- ……...
- **1.0°C**
- ………
- 2.0°C

The parameters "Gap of additional stage" and "Hysteresis (one-sided)" enable you to specify when the additional stage switches on and off. For example, if the setpoint for the additional stage is 29 °C and the hysteresis is 0.5 K (one-sided), the additional stage switches on at 29 °C and off at 28.5 °C.
This parameter is only available if the "Cooling" or "Heat and cool" control functions are used.

Cycle time heating control value sending (0 - inactive, min)
Options:
  - **0** / 1 / 2 / ... / 60

The room thermostat can send the control value, even if the value remains unchanged. This is often required since the connected actuator otherwise assumes that the room thermostat is no longer available. This enables the actuator to activate its force-position control, which is only deactivated when a new control value is received.
The cycle time for automatic sending of the control value is adjustable. Cyclic sending can also be disabled.
This parameter is only available if the "Cooling" or "Heat and cool" control functions are used.

Additional control value interval (0...127)x0.1°C
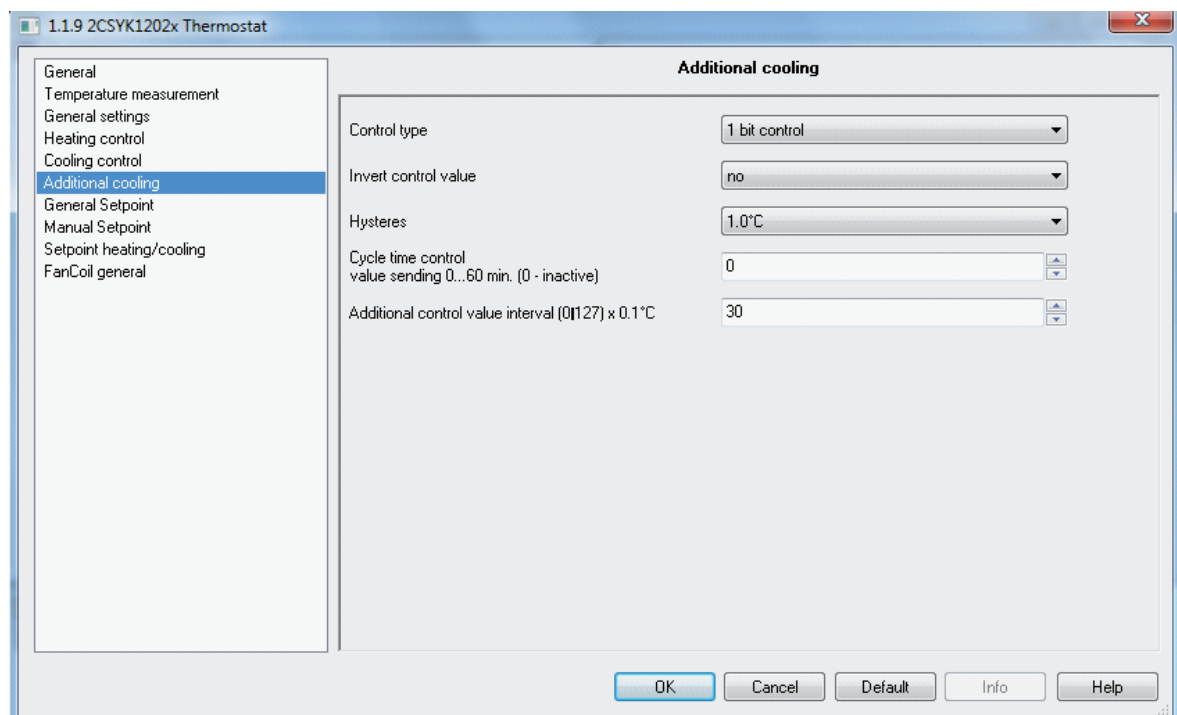Options:
  - 0
  - ……...
  - **30**
  - ………
  - 127

Temperature range 0..127 corresponds to 0C..12.7C
The parameter allows you to specify the additional cooling stage setpoint. The setpoint refers to the cooling base setpoint (comfort temperature for cooling) for the basic level.
Example: the cooling base setpoint is 26 °C. When the temperature exceeds 29 °C, additional cooling is activated so that the room is cooled quickly again. In this case, set the "Level interval for basic level up to additional level" parameter to 3 C. This parameter is only available if the "Cooling" or "Heat and cool"
control functions are used.

3.1.8   Parameter window "Setpoint general"
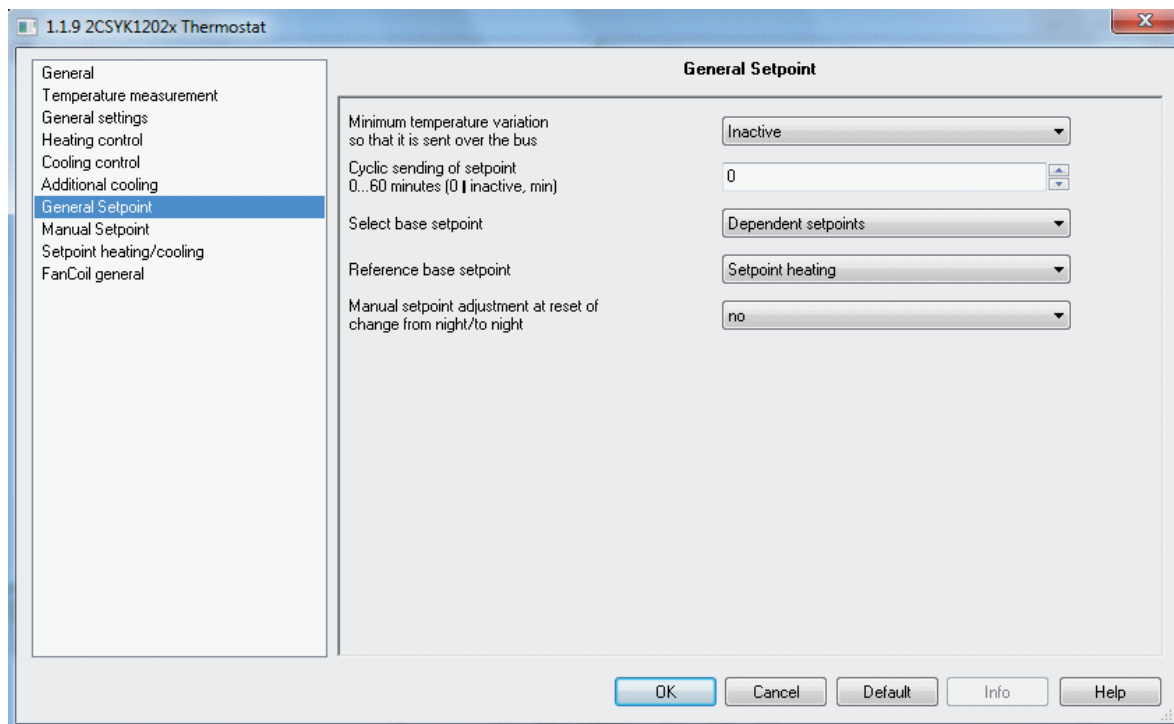
Setpoint larger when sending change
Options:
- **Inactive**
- 0.1 K
- 0.2 K
- 0.3 K
- 0.4 K
- 0.5 K
- 0.6 K
- 0.7 K
- 0.8 K
- 0.9 K
- 1.0 K

If this parameter is set to a difference, the associated 2-byte communication object "Setpoint temperature" sends its current temperature whenever this parameter changes more than the specified difference.

Cyclic sending of setpoint (0 – inactive, min)
Options:
- **0**
- 1
- 2
- …
- 60

If the setpoint is to be sent cyclically independent of a change, the parameter "Cyclic sending of setpoint" must be set to a time. This may be necessary, for instance, with a higher-level boiler that expects to receive setpoints and current values within a certain time period. If values are not received, a predefined supply line temperature is set that is no longer oriented on actual demand.

Select base setpoint
Options:
- **Dependent setpoints**
- Individual setpoints

The "Select base setpoint" option defines whether the room thermostat refers to "Dependent setpoints" or to "Single setpoints".
Dependent setpoints mean that a comfort temperature (base setpoint) is defined and other setpoints such as temperature at standby or automatic night setback refer to this point.
The standby temperature 2 K is set lower than the comfort temperature (base setpoint). At a comfort temperature of 21 °C this means a standby temperature of 19 °C. If you raise the comfort temperature to 22 °C by manually moving the setpoint, the standby temperature is automatically changed to 20 °C.
The setting "Single setpoints" allows you to choose a separate temperature on the room thermostat for each setpoint; the room thermostat always refers to this setting in the respective operating mode.
Example: the standby temperature is set permanently at 19 °C. If you raise the comfort temperature from 21 °C to 22 °C by manually moving the setpoint, the standby temperature does not change.

Reference base setpoint
Options:
- **Setpoint heating**
- Setpoint cooling
- Zona intermedia della zona morta

If "Dependent setpoints" were selected with "Heat and cool" controller function and selection of base setpoint, this parameter can be used to define whether the base setpoint refers to comfort temperature for heating, cooling or the average temperature between "Heat and cool" (see also page 95, Section 4.4.3 Minimum interval).
"Setpoint heating" is the default setting. In regions where the cooling function is more important, it is recommended that you change this parameter to "Setpoint cooling". This makes it easier to set the room thermostat and raise the cooling setpoint (standby temperature cooling and automatic night setback).
This parameter is only available if the "Heat and cool" control functions are set.

Manual setpoint adjustment at reset of change from night / to night
Options:
- **Yes**
- No

If this parameter is set to "Yes", the setpoint offset is automatically reset when switching operating modes from night and to night.
If a setpoint is adjusted manually, the increase or reduction of the setpoint can be cancelled if the operating mode is changed, e.g. on receipt of a telegram from a timer. This means that if the parameter is set to "Yes", the manually adjusted setpoint will be rejected if the operating mode changes and it will be reset to the setpoint preset in the parameter.

3.1.9   Parameter window "Manual setpoint"
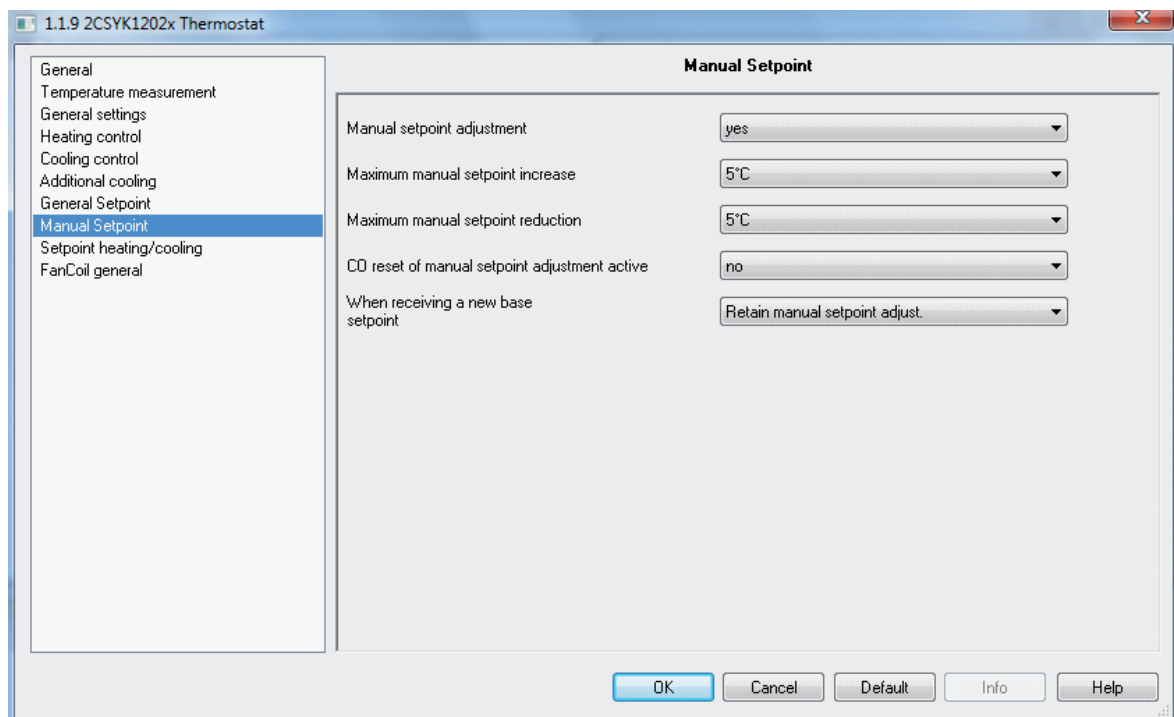
Manual setpoint adjustment
Options:
- Disabled
- **Active**

This parameter allows end users to adjust the configured setpoint during commissioning. The settings "... manual increase and reduction of the setpoint" is used to specify how high or low the setpoint can be moved. The value that is parametrised for manually configuring the setpoint is an amount that fluctuates around the setpoint.
Example: with a comfort temperature of 21 °C and a manual setpoint adjustment of +/- 3 K, users can select any temperature from 18 °C to 24 °C.

Maximum manual setpoint increase
Options:
- 0 K
- 1 K
- 2 K
- **3 K**
- 4 K
- 5 K
- 6 K
- 7 K
- 8 K
- 9 K
- 10 K

If you wish to prevent an excessive temperature increase by the manual setpoint setting, the upper range of the manual setpoint preset can be limited with the parameter "Maximum manual setpoint increase".
Example: with a comfort heating temperature of 21 °C and a manual setpoint adjustment of +/- 3 K, users can select any temperature from 18 °C to 24 °C. If the comfort temperature can be increased to a maximum of 22 °C, enter "1 K" under the parameter "Max. increase of setpoint".

Maximum manual setpoint reduction

Options:
- 0 K
- 1 K
- 2 K
- **3 K**
- 4 K
- 5 K
- 6 K
- 7 K
- 8 K
- 9 K
- 10 K

If you wish to prevent an excessive temperature reduction by the manual setpoint setting, the lower range of the manual setpoint preset can be limited with the parameter "Maximum manual setpoint reduction".

Example: with a comfort cooling temperature of 26 °C and a manual setpoint adjustment of +/- 3 K, users can select any temperature from 23 °C to 29 °C. If the comfort temperature can be reduced to a maximum of 25 °C, enter "1 K" under the parameter "Max. reduction of setpoint".

Object reset of manual setpoint adjustment active

Options:
- Yes
- **No**

This parameter releases a 1-bit communication object that upon receipt of an ON telegram can be used manually reset the setpoint adjustment.

This is required, for instance, if a central function is triggered that is intended to reset all the room thermostats to their default settings. All manual setpoint adjustments are rest for both "dependent" setpoints and "individual" setpoints.

When receiving base setpoint

Options:
- **Retain manual setpoint adjustment**
- Reset manual setpoint adjustment

If a new base setpoint is received by the ambient temperature controller via KNX telegram after manually adjusting the setpoint, the ambient temperature controller can also reset the manually adjusted setpoint. The behaviour of the ambient temperature controller when receiving a base setpoint value can be configured via this parameter. The manually configured setpoint is either reset or remains unchanged. This refers to all setpoints for "dependent" setpoints and the base setpoint that was received for "individual" setpoints, e.g. "heating setpoint comfort mode".

3.1.10   Parameter window "Setpoint heat/cool"
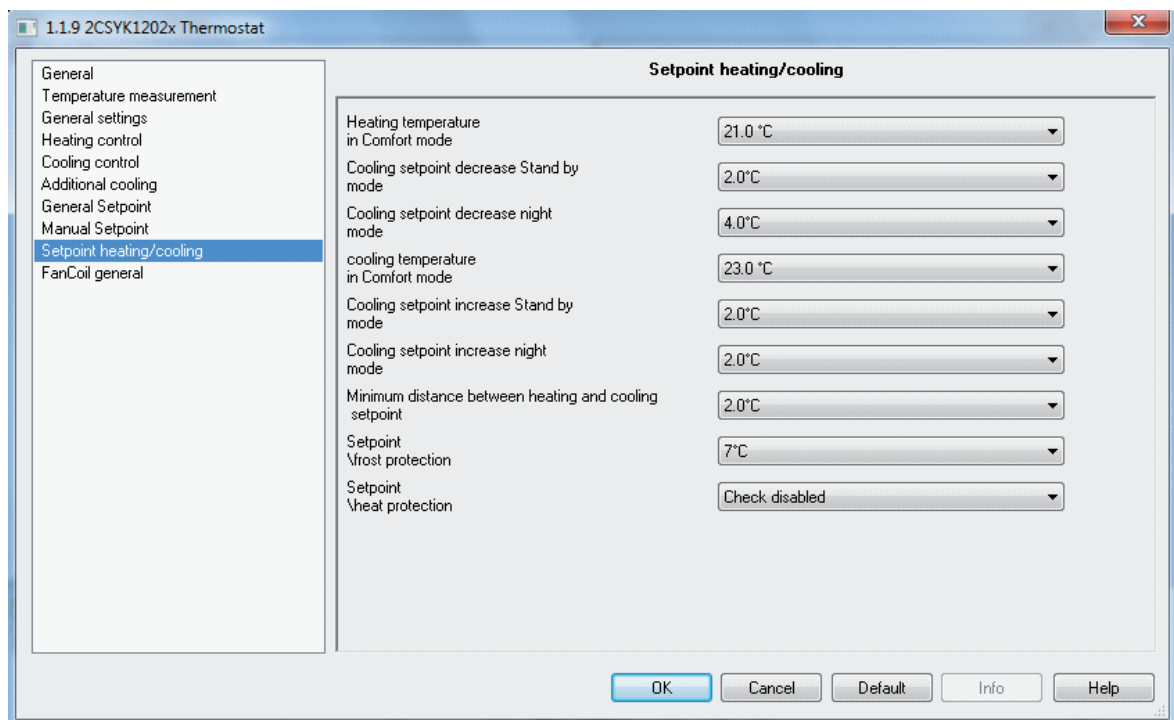
Heating setpoint comfort mode
Options:
-   16,0 °C
-   16,5 °C
-   …
-   **21,0 °C**
-   …
-   31,0 °C

The "Heating setpoint comfort mode" specifies the individual comfort temperature for the heating mode. This parameter is only available if the "Heating" or "Heat and cool" control functions are used, in which the setpoints "Dependent setpoints" (tab "Setpoints general") have been selected and the reference of the base setpoint has been set to "Base setpoint heating".

Heating setpoint reduction standby
Options:
-   0.5 K
-   1.0 K
-   …
-   **2 K**
-   …
-   8.0 K

The setting "Heating setpoint reduction standby" allows you to specify the number of degrees Kelvin that the comfort temperature is lowered during standby operation.
This parameter is only available if the parameter "Selection of base setpoint" (tab "Setpoint general") is set to "Dependent setpoints".

Heating setpoint reduction night operation
Options:
- 0.5 K
- 1.0 K
- …
- **4 K**
- …
- 8.0 K

The setting "Heating setpoint reduction night operation" allows you to specify the number of degrees Kelvin that the comfort temperature is lowered during night mode.
This parameter is only available if the parameter "Selection of base setpoint" (tab "Setpoint general") is set to "dependent setpoints".

Cooling setpoint comfort mode
Options:
- 16.0 °C
- 16.5 °C
- …
- **23.0 °C**
- …
- 31.0 °C

The "Cooling setpoint comfort mode" specifies the individual comfort temperature for the cooling mode. This parameter is only available if the "Cooling" or "Heat and cool" control functions are used, in which the setpoints "dependent setpoints" (tab "Setpoints general") have been selected.

Cooling setpoint increase standby
Options:
- 0.5 K
- 1.0 K
- …
- **2 K**
- …
- 8.0 K

The setting "Cooling setpoint increase standby" allows you to specify the number of degrees Kelvin that the comfort temperature is increased during standby operation.
This parameter is only available if the parameter "Selection of base setpoint" (tab "Setpoint general") is set to "Dependent setpoints".

Cooling setpoint increase night mode
Options:
- 0.5 K
- 1.0 K
- …
- **4 K**
- …
- 8.0 K

"Cooling setpoint increase night mode" allows you to specify the number of degrees Kelvin that the comfort temperature is raised during night operation. This parameter is only available if the parameter "Selection of base setpoint" (tab "Setpoint general") is set to "Dependent setpoints".

Minimum distance between heating setpoint and cooling setpoint
Options:
- 0.0 K
- 0.5 K
- ...
- **2 K**
- ...
- 7.5 K

The comfort temperature for cooling can be adjusted with "Minimum distance between heating and cooling".
If, for instance, with a comfort temperature (base setpoint) of 21 °C you want to cool at 26 °C in comfort mode, you have to set a dead zone of 5 K (see also page 95 Section 4.4.3 Minimum distance).
This parameter is only available if the parameter "Selection of base setpoint" (tab "Setpoint general") is set to "Dependent setpoints".

Setpoint frost protection
Options:
- 0 °C
- …
- **7 °C**
- …
- 15 °C

The setpoint for frost protection is the temperature that may not be undershot during the frost protection mode. If the current temperature undershoots the configured value, the ambient temperature controller triggers a control value telegram that causes the relevant heating actuator to heat up the room to prevent damage to the heating system from frost-related cooling.
This parameter is only available if the "Heating" or "Heat and cool" control functions are used.

Setpoint heat protection
Options:
- 30.0 °C
- 30.5 °C
- …
- …
- 44.0 °C
- **Cooling disabled**

The setpoint for heat protection is the temperature that may not be overshot during heat protection mode. If the current temperature overshoots the configured value, the ambient temperature controller triggers a control value telegram that causes the relevant cooling unit to cool the room to prevent damage from heat build-up.
This parameter is only available if the "Cooling" or "Heat and cool" control functions are used.

Note:
At the setpoint 99.9 °C is sent at "Cooling disabled".

3.1.11   Parameter window "FanCoil general"
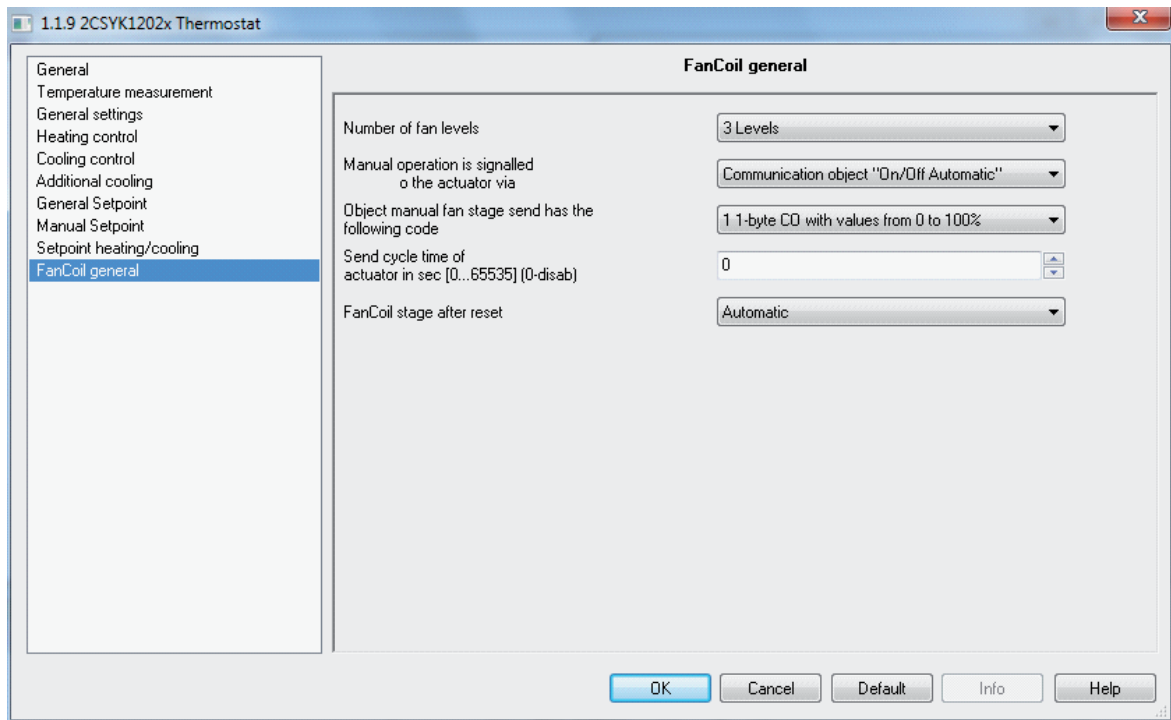
Number of fan levels
Options:
  - 1 level
  - 2 levels
  - 3 levels

The parameter "Number of fan levels" allows you to specify the number of fan stages that should be controlled for a fan coil actuator. You can select from one, two or three stages. The ambient temperature controller always provides a 1-byte communication object (see object: "Send manual fan level" has the following coding) and also provides exactly as many 1-bit communication objects as the number of fan stages selected. Most importantly, the number selected must match the actual number of fan stages. An actuator is therefore actuated either by the 1-byte communication object or the 1-bit communication object.

Manual operation of the fan stage is signalled to the actuator via
Options:
  - **Object "Automatic ON/OFF..."**
  - Object "Manual ON/OFF..."

This specifies which object sends the information to the actuator or whether the fan stage is being manually operated by the user. The only difference between the objects is the coding.
"Automatic ON/OFF" = 1, if manual operation is not enabled
"Manual ON/OFF" = 1, if manual operation is not enabled

Object manual fan stage send has the following code
Options
  - 1-Byte object as constant value 0-100%
  - **1-Byte object as counting value 0-3**
  - 1-Bit Values

If the user has made a manual fan stage switch, it can be sent to the KNX.

The parameter "Manual fan stage send has the following code" can be used to enable a 1-byte object or three 1-bit objects.
The selected fan stage can be sent via the 1-byte object as a counter value from 0 to 3 (0=no manual switch) or the continuous value from 0 to 100 %.
The continuous values for output are specified by the settings in the threshold values for the specific stage.
When 1-bit values are selected, a 1-bit communication object is available for every fan stage. If the fan stage is manually switched, an OB telegram is sent via the corresponding object. An OFF telegram is sent if the manual switch is cancelled.

Send cycle time of actuator in s (0 ... 65535) sec (0 - disab)
Options:
- 1
- 2
- …
- **120**
- …
- 65.535

If the "Status byte operation" object is enabled and connected to the corresponding communication object of the fan coil actuator, the ambient temperature controller expects a cyclic transmission of the operating status of the linked fan coil actuator. If a message from the actuator is not sent within the monitoring time "Send cycle time of actuator in s" at least once, the ambient temperature controller automatically shows the fault display. The cycle time of the actuator should therefore be set to ensure that a telegram is sent at least twice during "Send cycle time of actuator in s (0 ... 65535) sec (0 - disab)".

Stage of fan after reset
Options:
- Off
- Level 1
- Level 2
- Level 3
- **Automatic**

The parameter "Stage of fan after reset and after off" is used to prevent undefined states after a reset or switching off the ambient temperature controller. It specifies whether the fan switches on the first, second or third stage, switches off or switches to automatic mode.

Note:
Automatic mode means that the fan coil actuator switches the fan stages based on the received 1-byte control value.

3.1.12   Parameter window "FanCoil heating"

Step limit in night mode
Options:
- **No limit**
- Fan Off
- Level 1
- Level 2

If the device is used in an environment such as a hotel room, it may be desirable to limit the fan stages during the night to reduce the noise.
The parameter "Stage limit in night mode" is used for this. If the parameter is set to stage 1, the fan will not use more that the first stage when night mode is enabled. This will apply even if the transmitted control value requests a higher fan stage.

Automatic return from manual adjustment (0 - inactive, min)
Options:
- **0**
- 1
- 2
- …
- 60

If "Manual stage switching" was performed by the user, this action can be reset via onsite operation of the ambient temperature controller.
However, a time can also be input after which the ambient temperature cancels the "Manual stage switching" and switches back to automatic stage switching mode.
This parameter is only available if the "Heating" or "Heat and cool" control functions are used and the heating control type is set to "FanCoil".

Return inactive a fan stage of and automatic return not 0
Options:
- **Yes**
- No

If the user has manually changed the stage to "switch off", the ambient temperature controller can also be set so that it does not return to automatic switching at the end of the "manual switching period" but rather remains switched off. This parameter is only available if the "Heating" or "Heat and cool" control functions are used and the heating control type is set to "FanCoil".

Threshold value stage 1
Options:
- 0%
- **10 %**
- …
- 50 %
- …
- 100 %

Threshold value stage 1 specifies the magnitude of the control value required to switch the ambient temperature controller to fan stage 1.
The threshold can be defined in percentages. Make sure that the threshold for stage 1 is not set higher than the threshold for stage 2 (if available).
This parameter is only available if the "Heating" or "Heat and cool" control functions are used, the heating control type is set to "FanCoil" and the number of fan stages is min. "1 stage".

Threshold value stage 2
Options:
- 0%
- 10 %
- …
- **40 %**
- …
- 100 %

Threshold value stage 2 specifies the magnitude of the control value required to switch the ambient temperature controller from fan stage 1 to fan stage 2. The threshold can be defined in percentages. Make sure that the threshold for stage 1 is not set higher than the threshold for stage 2 (if available). This parameter is only available if the "Heating" or "Heat and cool" control functions are used, the heating control type is set to "FanCoil" and the number of fan stages is min. "2 stage".

Threshold value stage 3
Options:
- 0%
- 10 %
- …
- **70 %**
- …
- 100 %

Threshold value stage 3 specifies the magnitude of the control value required to switch the ambient temperature controller from fan stage 2 to fan stage 3. The threshold can be defined in percentages. Make sure that the threshold for stage 3 is not set higher than the threshold for stage 3 (if available).
This parameter is only available if the "Heating" or "Heat and cool" control functions are used, the heating control type is set to "FanCoil" and the number of fan stages is min. "3 stage".

3.1.13 Parameter window "FanCoil cooling"

Step limit in night mode
Options:
- **No limit**
- Fan Off
- Level 1
- Level 2

If the device is used in an environment such as a hotel room, it may be desirable to limit the fan stages during the night to reduce the noise.
The parameter "Stage limit in night mode" is used for this. If the parameter is set to stage 1, the fan will not use more that the first stage when night mode is enabled. This will apply even if the transmitted control value requests a higher fan stage.

Automatic return from manual adjustment (0 - inactive, min)
Options:
- **0**
- 1
- 2
- …
- 60

If "Manual stage switching" was performed by the user, this action can be reset via onsite operation of the ambient temperature controller.
However, a time can also be input after which the ambient temperature cancels the "Manual stage switching" and switches back to automatic stage switching mode.
This parameter is only available if the "Cooling" or "Heat and cool" control functions are used and the cooling control type is set to "FanCoil".

Return inactive a fan stage of and automatic return not 0
Options:
- **Yes**
- No

If the user has manually changed the stage to "switch off", the ambient temperature controller can also be set so that it does not return to automatic switching at the end of the "manual switching period" but rather remains switched off. This parameter is only available if the "Cooling" or "Heat and cool" control functions are used and the heating control type is set to "FanCoil".

Threshold value stage 1
Options:
- 0%
- **10 %**
- …
- 50 %
- …
- 100 %

Threshold value stage 1 specifies the magnitude of the control value required to switch the ambient temperature controller to fan stage 1.
The threshold can be defined in percentages. Make sure that the threshold for stage 1 is not set higher than the threshold for stage 2 (if available).
This parameter is only available if the "Cooling" or "Heat and cool" control functions are used, the heating control type is set to "FanCoil" and the number of fan stages is min. "1 stage".

Threshold value stage 2
Options:
- 0%
- 10 %
- …
- **40 %**
- …
- 100 %

Threshold value stage 2 specifies the magnitude of the control value required to switch the ambient temperature controller from fan stage 1 to fan stage 2. The threshold can be defined in percentages. Make sure that the threshold for stage 2 is not set higher than the threshold for stage 3 (if available). This parameter is only available if the "Cooling" or "Heat and cool" control functions are used, the heating control type is set to "FanCoil" and the number of fan stages is min. "2 stage".
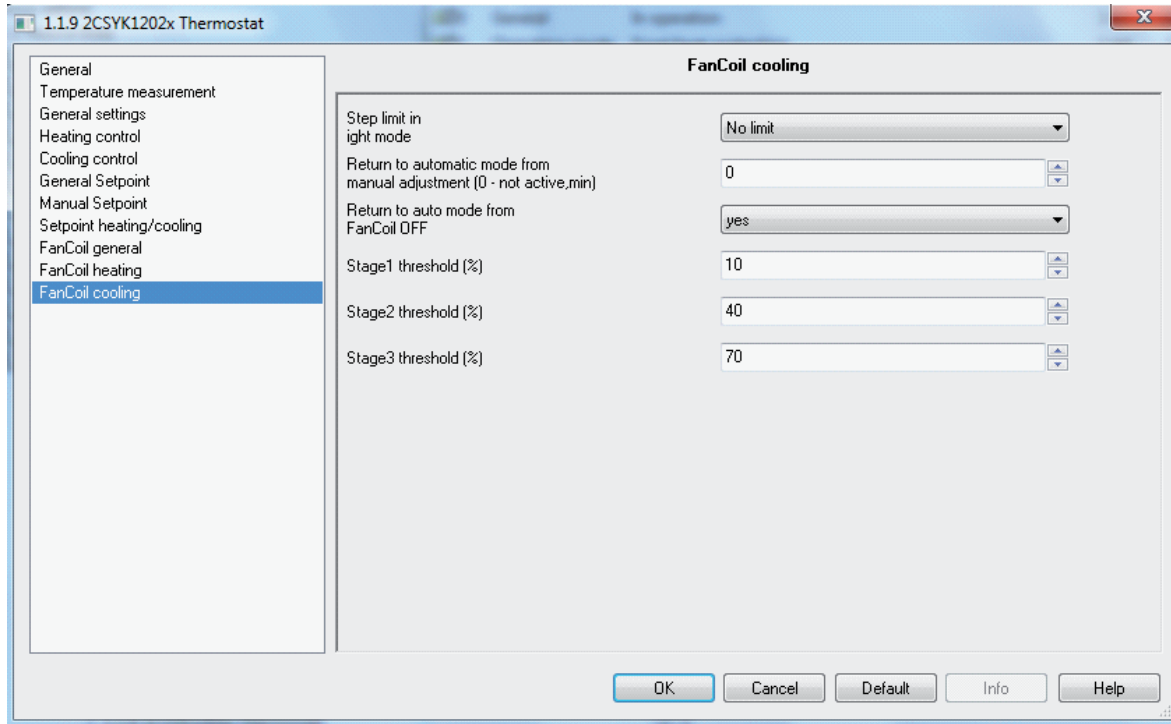
Threshold value stage 3
Options:
- 0%
- 10 %
- …
- **70 %**
- …
- 100 %

Threshold value stage 3 specifies the magnitude of the control value required to switch the ambient temperature controller from fan stage 2 to fan stage 3. The threshold can be defined in percentages. Make sure that the threshold for stage 3 is not set higher than the threshold for stage 3 (if available).
This parameter is only available if the "Cooling" or "Heat and cool" control functions are used, the heating control type is set to "FanCoil" and the number of fan stages is min. "3 stage".

3.2.1   General

Nu...	Name	Object Function	Description	Group Add...	Leng...	C	R	W	T	U	Data Type	Priority
0	General	In operation			1 bit	C	-	-	T	-	1 bit DPT_Swi...	Low
19	General	Device On/Off			1 bit	C	R	W	T	-	1 bit DPT_Swi...	Low

No.	Function	Object name	Type of datum	Flags
0	**In operation**	**General**	**1 bit EIS1 DPT 1.001**	**C,T**

Sends the object value „0" or „1" to the bus cyclically. Object value and cycle time can be set in the parameters.
The telegram can be used for monitoring the device operation, e.g. by a monitoring block.

19	**Device On / Off**	**General**	**1 bit EIS1 DPT 1.001**	**C,R,W,T**

The controller is activated via this 1-bit communication object when an ON telegram is received and deactivated when an OFF telegram is received. It can receive and send. Switching the controller on and off is the same as actuating the ON/OFF switch on the device.
When the device is switched off OFF is shown on the display, but the controller setpoint is switched to a parametrisable temperature setpoint and the fan switches off immediately.
0: switch off device or device is switched off
1: switch on device or device is switched on

3.2.2   Operating mode

Nu...	Name	Object Function	Description	Group Add...	Leng...	C	R	W	T	U	Data Type	Priority
1	Operating mode	Frost/heat protection			1 bit	C	R	W	-	-	1 bit DPT_Swi...	Low
2	Operating mode	Night mode			1 bit	C	R	W	-	-	1 bit DPT_Swi...	Low
3	Operating mode	Comfort/Stand by mode			1 bit	C	R	W	T	-	1 bit DPT_Swi...	Low
8	Operating mode	Operating mode switching			1 Byte	C	R	W	T	-		Low
26	Operating mode	Exterior via communic. object			1 bit	C	R	W	T	-	1 bit DPT_Swi...	Low

No.	Function	Object name	Type of datum	Flags
1	**Frost/heat protection**	**Operating mode**	**1 bit EIS1 DPT 1.001**	**C,R,W**

This data item forms the 1-bit object of KNX for switching operating modes (frost and heat protection). It can be received only.
For example, binary inputs that record information from window contacts to notify the ambient temperature controller that a window is open or closed can send their current status to the frost and heat protection object. When receiving an ON telegram, the room thermostat activates frost protection mode; when an OFF telegram is received, frost protection mode is deactivated and the current mode is changed.
The „window" symbol is shown in the display when frost/heat protection is enabled.
0: Frost/Heat Protection Off
1: Frost/Heat Protection On

No.	Function	Object name	Type of datum	Flags
2	**Night mode**	**Operating mode**	**1 bit EIS1 DPT 1.001**	**C,R,W**

This 1-bit communication object can be used to switch the room thermostat to night mode when an ON telegram is received. An OFF telegram deactivates night mode. This communication object can be used, e.g., by time switches to send information.
This data item forms the 1-bit object of KNX for switching operating modes (night mode).
It can be received only, because a manual switch to night mode on site is not possible.
In night mode the parametrisable setpoint „night mode" is enabled and the fan stage is limited to a parametrisable value.
0: night mode Off
1: night mode On

No.	Function	Object name	Type of datum	Flags
3	**Comfort/standby mode**	**Operating mode**	**1 bit EIS1 DPT 1.001**	**C,R,W**

This 1-bit communication object can be used to switch the room thermostat to comfort mode when an ON telegram is received. An OFF telegram deactivates comfort mode and activates standby mode. This communication object can be used, e.g., by time switches to send information.
This data item forms the 1-bit object of KNX for switching operating modes (comfort/standby mode).
0: standby mode Off / comfort mode On
1: standby mode On / comfort mode Off

8	**Operating mode switching**	**Operating mode**	**1 byte EIS1 DPT 20.102**	**C,R,W**
This data item forms the 1-bit object of KNX (DPT_HVAC_MODE) for switching operating modes. All operating modes of the above 1-bit objects can be set with the 1-byte object. The data item can be received and sent. The selection of whether switching is via three 1-bit objects or one 1-byte object is defined by application parameters (see above). This 1-byte communication object can be used to switch between comfort, standby, night and frost/heat protection modes. This means, for example, if a comfort telegram is received, the room thermostat switches to comfort mode. If a night telegram is received, the room thermostat switches to night mode. This object is controlled, for example, by time switches. The following provisions apply for the object: 1: Comfort 2: Standby 3: Night 4: Frost/Heat Protection 7 – 255: not permette				
26	**Exter. via object Switching**	**Operating mode**	**1 bit EIS1 DPT 1.001**	**C,R,W,T**
This data item forms the 1-bit KNX object. It can be received and sent. If the RTR switches the operating mode, the object is sent if the corresponding parameter has been set to „automatic and send". In the event of external switching the operating mode is switched by a different bus device (such as a fan coil 2-line system). After the switching a separate output object or the same output object can be used (depending on the number of output channels with „heating and cooling"). 0: cooling 1: heating				

3.2.3   Adjustment

9	Control	Temper. sending	2 Byte	C	R	-	T	-	2 byte float va...	Low
10	Control	Heating status	1 bit	C	R	W	T	-	1 bit DPT_Ena...	Low
12	Control	Cooling status	1 bit	C	R	-	T	-	1 bit DPT_Ena...	Low
13	Control	Heat. contr.value (switching)	1 bit	C	R	-	T	-	1 bit DPT_Swi...	Low
14	Control	Cool. contr.value (switching)	1 bit	C	R	-	T	-	1 bit DPT_Swi...	Low
15	Control	Current setpoint - Cool.	2 Byte	C	R	-	T	-	2 byte float va...	Low
16	Control	Current setpoint - Heat.	2 Byte	C	R	-	T	-	2 byte float va...	Low
17	Control	Communication obj. for reset	1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	1 bit DPT_Swi...	Low
18	Control	Base setpoint	2 Byte	C	R	W	-	-	2 byte float va...	Low
27	Control	Comfort setpoint - Heat.	2 Byte	C	R	W	-	-	2 byte float va...	Low
28	Control	Setpoint Stand By - Heat.	2 Byte	C	R	W	-	-	2 byte float va...	Low
29	Control	Night setpoint - Heat.	2 Byte	C	R	W	-	-	2 byte float va...	Low
30	Control	Frost setpoint - Heating	2 Byte	C	R	W	-	-	2 byte float va...	Low
31	Control	Comfort setpoint - Cool.	2 Byte	C	R	W	-	-	2 byte float va...	Low
32	Control	Setpoint Standby - Cooling	2 Byte	C	R	W	-	-	2 byte float va...	Low
33	Control	Night setpoint - Cool.	2 Byte	C	R	W	-	-	2 byte float va...	Low
34	Control	Heat setpoint - Cooling	2 Byte	C	R	W	-	-	2 byte float va...	Low
35	Control	Receiving actuator status	1 bit	C	-	W	-	-	1 bit DPT_Swi...	Low
36	Aut. Fan	Speed 1 autom. control	1 bit	C	R	-	T	-	1 bit DPT_Ena...	Low
37	Aut. Fan	Speed 2 autom. control	1 bit	C	R	-	T	-	1 bit DPT_Ena...	Low
38	Aut. Fan	Speed 3 autom. control	1 bit	C	R	-	T	-	1 bit DPT_Ena...	Low
39	Control	Add. heat. contr.value	1 bit	C	R	-	T	-	1 bit DPT_Swi...	Low

No.	Function	Object name	Type of datum	Flags
9	**Temperature sending**	**Adjustment**	**2 byte EIS1 DPT 9.001**	**C,R,T**
This data item forms the 2-byte object of KNX for the current temperature. The temperature is measured in the „temperature sensor" application and can be weighted with an external input temperature (object input for external current temperature). It can be sent only. Must be cyclic and be able to send on change.				
10	**Heating status**	**Adjustment**	**1 bit EIS1 DPT 1.001**	**C,R,W,T**
This data item acts as an output and provides information on whether the ehating output is currently enabled (including in the switched-off phases of a PWM cycle). This information can be useful for visualisation.				
11	**High additional heat. adjust.**	**Adjustment**	**1 byte / 1 bit**	**C,R,T**
This data item forms the 1-byte or 1-bit KNX object and can be sent only. This object represents the control value for the additional heating stage (switching or almost-continuous).				
12	**Cooling status**	**Adjustment**	**1 bit EIS1 DPT 1.001**	**C,R,T**
This data item acts as an output and provides information on whether the cooling output is currently enabled (including in the switched-off phases of a PWM cycle). This information can be useful for visualisation.				
13	**High heat. adj. (switching)**	**Adjustment**	**1 bit EIS1 DPT 1.001 / 1 byte EIS1 DPT 5.001**	**C,R,T**
2 channel (4-pipe system) This data item forms the 1-byte or 1-bit KNX object and can be sent only. This object is the control value for heating. In fan coil systems with only one output channel it is the „heating/cooling" object in which the internal allocation is controlled by the external operating mode switching (see index 6). When acting as a branch the control value is received via this object.				

14	**High cool. adj. (switching)**	**Adjustment**	**1 bit EIS1 DPT 1.001 /** **1 byte EIS1 DPT 5.001**	**C,R,T**

This data item forms the 1-byte or 1-bit KNX object and can be sent only. This object is the control value for cooling.
This object is used with 2 channels (4-pipe system) only.
When acting as a branch the control value is received via this object.

15	**Current setpoint - cooling**	**Adjustment**	**2 byte EIS1 DPT 9.001**	**C,R,T**

This data item forms the 2-byte KNX object and can be sent and received. It is relevant for setpoint management and for calibration of setpoint offsets between devices.
This object is used for displaying the current setpoint, e.g. for display and diagnostics.

16	**Current setpoint - heating**	**Adjustment**	**2 byte EIS1 DPT 9.001**	**C,R,T**

This data item forms the 2-byte KNX object and can be sent and received. It is relevant for setpoint management and for calibration of setpoint offsets between devices.
This object is used for displaying the current setpoint, e.g. for display and diagnostics.

17	**Object Switching for reset**	**Adjustment**	**1 bit EIS1 DPT 1.001**	**C,W**

This 1-bit communication object is enabled, if the proper parameter has been set to „yes".
This object resets the comfort setpoint to the parametrised value.
This data item forms the 1-byte KNX object and can be received only. Manual operation is reset when a „1" is received.

18	**Base setpoint**	**Adjustment**	**2 byte EIS1 DPT 9.001**	**C,W,T**

Object is visible if the dependent setpoint preset has been set in the parameters.
This data item forms the 2-byte base setpoint KNX object and can be received. It is relevant for the concept of the dependent setpoint adjustment and is not used with absolute setpoints.
It can also be used to reset the manual on-site adjustment if this function is parametrised.
The setpoint is qualified via application parameters if „heating and cooling" is selected.
The base setpoint can then be defined as SPB heating, SPB cooling or centre of dead zone.
If only heating or only cooling is enabled, the SPB corresponds to the selected operating mode.

19	**High additional heat. adjust.**	**Adjustment**	**1 byte / 1 bit**	**C,R,T**

This data item forms the 1-byte or 1-bit KNX object and can be sent only. This object represents the control value for the additional cooling stage (switching or quasi-continuous).

27	**Comfort setpoint - heating**	**Adjustment**	**2 byte EIS1 DPT 9.001**	**C,R,W**

Object is visible if the individual setpoint preset has been set in the parameters.
This data item forms the 2-byte KNX object and can be received. It is relevant for absolute setpoint management.
When a setpoint for an operating mode is received, the corresponding setpoint is automatically enabled.

28	**Standby setpoint - heating**	**Adjustment**	**2 byte EIS1 DPT 9.001**	**C,R,W**

Object is visible if the individual setpoint preset has been set in the parameters.
This data item forms the 2-byte KNX object and can be received. It is relevant for absolute setpoint management.
When a setpoint for an operating mode is received, the corresponding setpoint is automatically enabled.

29	**Night setpoint - heating**	**Adjustment**	**2 byte EIS1 DPT 9.001**	**C,R,W**

Object is visible if the individual setpoint preset has been set in the parameters.
This data item forms the 2-byte KNX object and can be received. It is relevant for absolute setpoint management.
When a setpoint for an operating mode is received, the corresponding setpoint is automatically enabled.

30	**Frost setpoint - heating**	**Adjustment**	**2 byte EIS1 DPT 9.001**	**C,R,W**

Object is always visible if the individual setpoint preset has been set in the parameters.
This data item forms the 2-byte KNX object and can be received. It is relevant for absolute and relative setpoint management. When a setpoint for an operating mode is received, the corresponding setpoint is automatically enabled.

31	**Comfort setpoint - cooling**	**Adjustment**	**2 byte EIS1 DPT 9.001**	**C,R,W**

Object is visible if the individual setpoint preset has been set in the parameters.
This data item forms the 2-byte KNX object and can be received. It is relevant for absolute setpoint management. When a setpoint for an operating mode is received, the corresponding setpoint is automatically enabled.

32	**Standby setpoint - cooling**	**Adjustment**	**2 byte EIS1 DPT 9.001**	**C,R,W**

Object is visible if the individual setpoint preset has been set in the parameters.
This data item forms the 2-byte KNX object and can be received. It is relevant for absolute setpoint management. When a setpoint for an operating mode is received, the corresponding setpoint is automatically enabled.

33	**Night setpoint - cooling**	**Adjustment**	**2 byte EIS1 DPT 9.001**	**C,R,W**

Object is visible if the individual setpoint preset has been set in the parameters.
This data item forms the 2-byte KNX object and can be received. It is relevant for absolute setpoint management. When a setpoint for an operating mode is received, the corresponding setpoint is automatically enabled.

34	**Heat setpoint - cooling**	**Adjustment**	**2 byte EIS1 DPT 9.001**	**C,R,W**

Object is always visible if the individual setpoint preset has been set in the parameters.
This data item forms the 2-byte KNX object and can be received. It is relevant for absolute and relative setpoint management. When a setpoint for an operating mode is received, the corresponding setpoint is automatically enabled.
Value 99.9 means heat protection = off.

35	**Receiving current status**	**Adjustment**	**1 bit EIS1 DPT 1.001**	**C,R,W**

This 1-bit communication object is enabled, if the proper parameter has been set to „yes".
This object resets the comfort setpoint to the parametrised value.
This data item forms the 1-byte KNX object and can be received only. Manual operation is reset when a „1" is received.

3.2.4   Fan coil auto/manual

▣20	Fan auto/man	Automatic On/Off	1 bit	C R W T -	1 bit DPT_Switch	Low
▣20	Fan auto/man	Manual On/Off	1 bit	C R W T -	1 bit DPT_Switch	Low
▣21	Manual fan	Fan 1 byte manual control	1 Byte	C R W T -	8 bit unsigned valu...	Low
▣23	Manual fan	Fan stage manual control 1	1 bit	C R W T -	1 bit DPT_Switch	Low
▣24	Manual fan	Fan stage manual control 2	1 bit	C R W T -	1 bit DPT_Switch	Low
▣25	Manual fan	Fan stage manual control 3	1 bit	C R W T -	1 bit DPT_Switch	Low
▣36	Aut. Fan	Speed 1 autom. control	1 bit	C R - T -	1 bit DPT_Enable	Low
▣37	Aut. Fan	Speed 2 autom. control	1 bit	C R - T -	1 bit DPT_Enable	Low
▣38	Aut. Fan	Speed 3 autom. control	1 bit	C R - T -	1 bit DPT_Enable	Low

No.	Function	Object name	Type of datum	Flags
20	**Auto on/off**	**Fan auto/man**	**1 bit EIS1 DPT 1.001**	**C,R,W,T**

If a fan coil actuator is tripped by the ambient temperature controller, the individual fan stages are typically switched automatically by the room thermostat. However, users can select a stage manually. When the stage is specified manually, the 1-bit communication object triggers an ON telegram and when manual mode is deactivated, an OFF telegram is sent.
This enables you to notify a second control unit that a stage has been set manually.
The 1-bit object can also receive and analyse telegrams sent from other control points.
This data item forms the 1-bit KNX object and can be sent and received. When switching to manual operation and sending a fan stage via the display, manual mode is enabled.
Automatic mode is re-enabled with this data item after automatic return after a parametrisable time. For example, if an automatic return is not to be parametrised, the RTR can be reset externally to the controlling operation via this object.
Note: the coding of this object is matched to ABB actuators. A link to other manufacturers may make it necessary to use the alternative object „manual switching on/off".
0: the user must set the fan stage (0-3) manually.
1: the fan stage is set to „auto"

No.	Function	Object name	Type of datum	Flags
20	**Manual on/off**	**Fan auto/man**	**1 bit EIS1 DPT 1.001**	**C,R,W,T**

See description of „Automatic switching on/off"
The object is visible if it is enabled in the parameters.
0: the fan stage is set to „auto"
1: the user must set the fan stage (0-3) manually.

No.	Function	Object name	Type of datum	Flags
21	**Fan manual control**	**Manual fan**	**1 byte EIS1 DPT 5.001**	**C,R,W,T**

The object is visible alternatively to 1-bit objects 34-36.
The device sets the fan stage actuator to manual mode with this object.
The object has two possible codings, which can be set alternately in the parameters.
Coding 1: 1 byte continuous value (0...100%)
Coding 2: 1 byte counter value, value range 0...3

No.	Function	Object name	Type of datum	Flags
23	**Fan level manual control 1**	**Manual fan**	**1 bit EIS1 DPT 1.001**	**C,R,W,T**

This 1-bit communication object can be used to send an ON telegram, if the first fan stage is to be switched on. An OFF telegram is sent, if the first fan stage is no longer to be switched on.
This data item forms the 1-bit KNX object and can be sent and received.

No.	Function	Object name	Type of datum	Flags
24	**Fan level manual control 2**	**Manual fan**	**1 bit EIS1 DPT 1.001**	**C,R,W,T**

This 1-bit communication object can be used to send an ON telegram, if the second fan stage is to be switched on. An OFF telegram is sent, if the second fan stage is no longer to be switched on.
This data item forms the 1-bit KNX object and can be sent and received.

25	**Fan level manual control 3**	**Manual fan**	**1 bit EIS1 DPT 1.001**	**C,R,W,T**
This 1-bit communication object can be used to send an ON telegram, if the third fan stage is to be switched on. An OFF telegram is sent, if the third fan stage is no longer to be switched on. This data item forms the 1-bit KNX object and can be sent and received.				
36	**Speed 1 automatic control**	**Automatic fan**	**1 bit EIS1 DPT 1.003**	**C,R,W,T,U**
This communication object can be used by the ambient temperature controller to communicate the status it should assume to the fancoil actuator. Enables the activation and deactivation of level 1 only.				
37	**Speed 2 automatic control**	**Automatic fan**	**1 bit EIS1 DPT 1.003**	**C,R,W,T,U**
This communication object can be used by the ambient temperature controller to communicate the status it should assume to the fancoil actuator. Enables the activation and deactivation of level 2 only.				
38	**Speed 2 automatic control**	**Automatic fan**	**1 bit EIS1 DPT 1.003**	**C,R,W,T,U**
This communication object can be used by the ambient temperature controller to communicate the status it should assume to the fancoil actuator. Enables the activation and deactivation of level 3 only.				

3.3 Special operating states

Behaviour after reset

The behaviour after reset can be set for the operating mode, the operating type and the fan stage. Heating, cooling and the status of the object "switching heating/cooling" can be selected for the operating mode. When it is set to "depending on object "switching heating/cooling"", the object state is queried via the bus when switching on or after a reset. Comfort mode is default after reset, however Standby, Night mode or Frost/Heat Protection can also be selected. The active fan stage after reset can be stage 1, 2 or 3. If no stage is to be active after reset, select the setting "Off". The setting "Automatic" switches on the fan stage in accordance with the current control value.

4   Planning and use

This section contains tips and application examples for practical application of the device.

4.1   Operating mode

The ambient temperature controller has he following four operating modes:
For switching between the operating modes switching telegrams (parameter "operating mode switching": "1 bit (3x)") or 1-byte value telegrams (parameter "operating mode switching": "1 byte (2x)") are used (see also drawings of operating modes on page 83, Section Operating mode switching).

4.1.1   Operating mode switching 1 bit
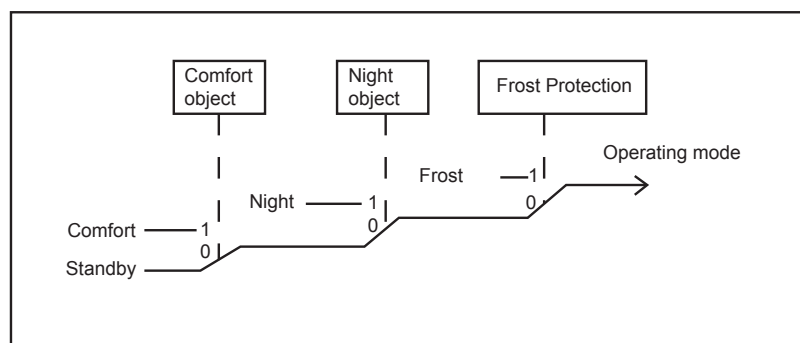
The frost/heat protection has the top priority, i.e. in this case switching to a different operating mode is disabled. Frost/heat protection must be disabled first, e.g. by closing an open window. Night mode has the next higher priority, followed by comfort mode. If none of the above three operating modes are enabled, the ambient temperature controller is in standby mode.

4.1.2   Operating mode switching 1 byte
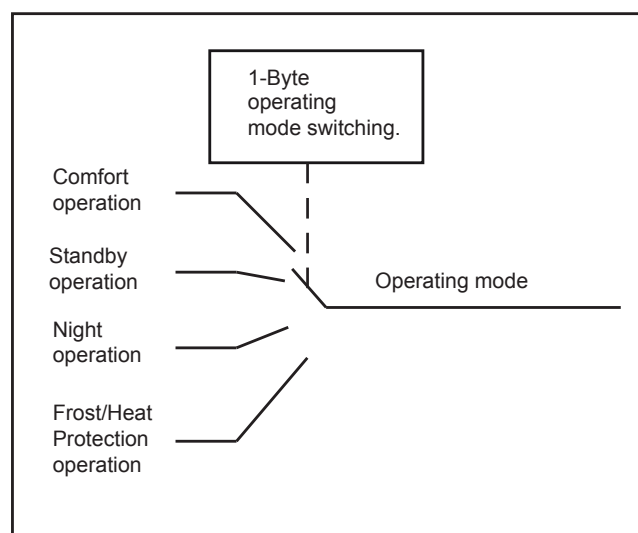
When switching operating mode via 1 byte a 1-byte communication object is available.
When, for example, a comfort telegram is received to this object, the room thermostat switches to comfort mode. If a night telegram is received, the ambient temperature controller switches to night mode. This object is controlled, for example, by time switches.

The following applies to the 1-byte communication object:

1 = comfort
2 = standby
3 = night
4 = frost/heat protection
5 – 255 = not allowed

4.2   Temperature measurement

The ambient temperature controller with display can record the temperature with an internal sensor. The functions are explained in more detail below.

4.2.1   Internal temperature recording

The device has an internal temperature sensor. The measured value is sent to the controller as a current value. The value is also shown on the display at the same time ("display in normal operation": "current actual value").

The measured temperature can also be sent over the bus with the 2-byte communication object "send current value - temperature sensor" to, for example, display as a visualisation. The transmission is done depending on the parameter "send current value on change up" and "send current value cyclically". Both parameters are disabled by default. This means that if the current temperature is to be sent, at least one setting must be enabled.

The setting "send current value on change up" has the advantage that even the smallest changes of the measured temperature, adjustable from 0.1 K to 1.0 K, are sent over the bus. The disadvantage is that, for example, the setting 0.1 K and a large number of ambient temperature controllers in one installation increases the bus load.

The parameter "send current value cyclically" has the advantage that the current value is sent continuously, even if the measured value does not change. The disadvantage is that fast changes may not be registered, because the cycle time has been set too large. However, it should also not be set too small to prevent excessive bus loading.

4.3   Controller

The ambient temperature controller can be used for heating only, cooling only or for heating and cooling.

If the ambient temperature controller is to be used for heating and cooling, it can switch automatically from heating to cooling and cooling to heating. The controller automatically detects whether it must send a control value for heating or cooling. If automatic switching is not wanted, switching between heating and cooling can be done by an external, central control using the 1-bit object "switchover heating/cooling. In this setup, the heat and cooling icons are continuously displayed in the respective mode. The object is enabled by the parameter "switching between heating and cooling".

The control value that is sent for heating and/or cooling can be sent on a common communication object "control value heating/cooling" or two separate communication objects "control value heating" or "control value cooling". If a common object is used, it may be necessary to inform the actuator whether the control value refers to heating or cooling.

The parameter "switchover between heating and cooling" can be enabled with the setting "automatic and send" a 1-bit communication object "switchover heating/cooling". If heating operating mode is enabled, a "1" is sent to the bus and if cooling operating mode is enabled, a "0" is sent.

A common communication object for heating and cooling is required to actuate 2-pipe systems, i.e. heating and cooling modes use the same pipes. Two single communication objects are used in 4-pipe systems, which have separate pipes for heating and cooling.

The parameter "number of output channels" defines whether an object ("1 channel (2-pipe system) for heating and cooling") or two objects ("2 channels (4-pipe system) for heating and cooling") are to be shown.
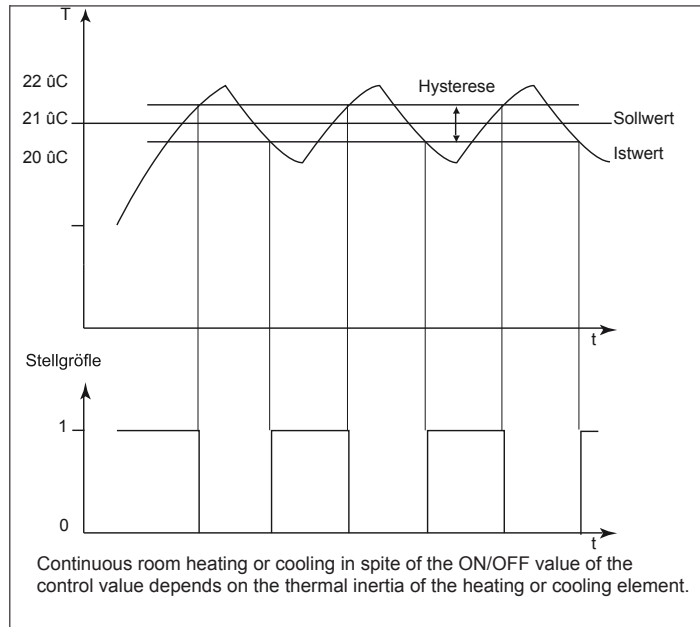
Separate control types can be parametrised for heating and cooling.

One of the following control types can be selected:
  - 2-point
  - PWM
  - continuous
  - Fan Coil

The individual control types are described below in more detail.

4.3.1   2-point controller

T

22 ûC
21 ûC   Hysterese
20 ûC   Sollwert
                                                          Istwert

t

Stellgröfle

1

0
                                                          t

Continuous room heating or cooling in spite of the ON/OFF value of the
control value depends on the thermal inertia of the heating or cooling element.

A 2-point controller has two output states, which switch depending on the current value. If the current value is above the parametrised setpoint (22 °C at 21 °C setpoint), the control value "0" is sent to the bus.
If the current value is below the parametrised setpoint (20 °C at 21 °C), the control value "1" is sent.
A 2-point controller is recommended if the control value is only required to switch between the two states ON and OFF, such as an electrothermal valve connected to an output terminal. A 2-point controller can deal with control deviations with large changes of the command variables, but never comes to rest.
2-point controllers always have an integrated hysteresis, which varies around the setpoint, to prevent fast oscillations of the output states.
The hysteresis can be parametrised in different magnitudes. For example, if the setpoint in heating mode is 21 °C and the hysteresis is 1.0 K, the controller switches on if the temperature falls below 20,5 °C and off if it exceeds 21,5 °C. The "hysteresis" parameter depends on how fast the heating can heat up the room and how fast the cooling can cool the room and also on the sensitivity to temperature of the people in the room.
The hysteresis should not be set too small, because a switching actuator will be continuously opening and closing. The hysteresis must also not be too great, because the temperature variations in the room will be too large.

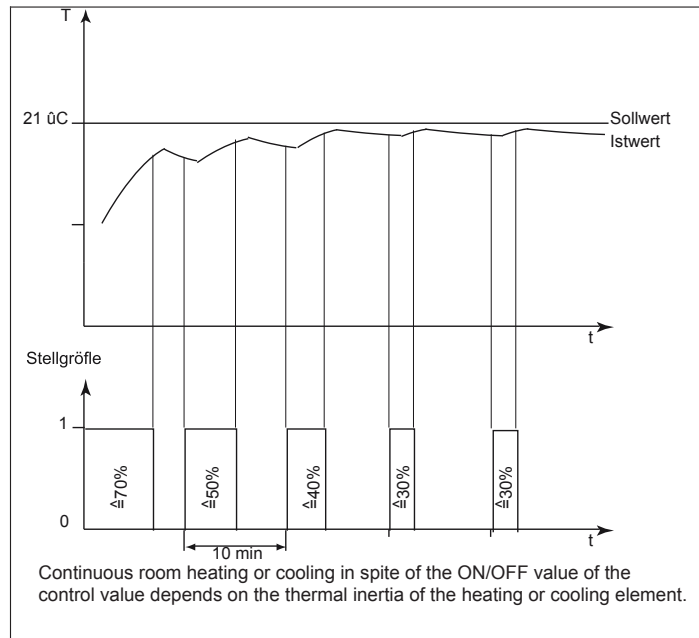### 4.3.2   Continuous controller
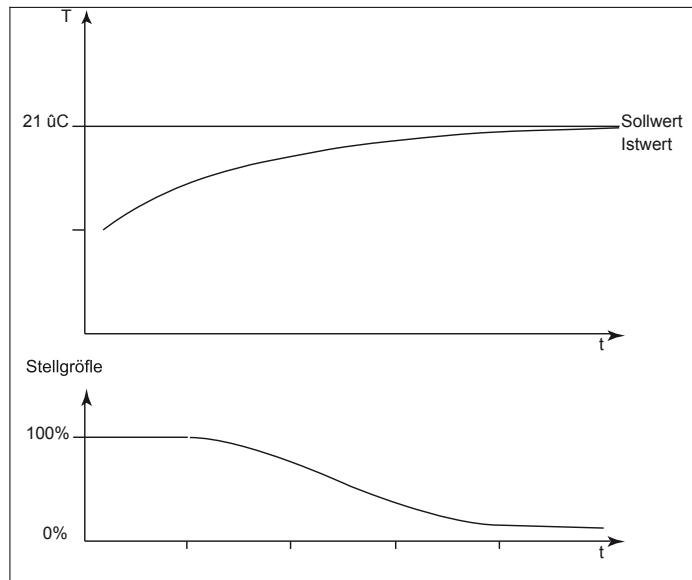
A continuous controller has a continuously changing control value, which can take values between 0 and 100%. With the KNX the control value signal is converted to a 1-byte value, i.e. the control value of 0% corresponds to the value "0" and the control value 100% corresponds to the value "255".

Devices such as electromotor actuators can be controlled by a continuous controller with a 1-byte control value. They convert the received value directly to the valve position with an integrated motor. This enables optimum control. The 1-byte control value of a continuous controller can also be sent to KNX heating actuators, which convert the 1-byte signal to a PWM value. This can be used to control electrothermal valves. It may be useful to restrict the dynamic range, because electrothermal valves required a certain time to open and close (see also page 46, Section 4.3.3 PWM controller). This is done with the parameters "minimum control value" and "maximum control value". For example, if a maximum control value of 80% is preset, the controller always automatically sends the value 255 if a control value of 204 is exceeded.

To prevent unnecessary bus loading the magnitude of the control value can be set to enable it to be sent on the bus. The setting is a percentage value. The transmission of the control value is determined by a cycle time if it has not changed. The cycle time should be set too small (e.g. every 10 min).

4.3.3   PWM controller

Continuous room heating or cooling in spite of the ON/OFF value of the control value depends on the thermal inertia of the heating or cooling element.

The PWM controller has the same continuous control as a continuous controller. The only difference is that with a PWM controller the 1-byte control value (0...255) is converted to a on/off ratio (0 and 1). For example, if a control value of 70% is output, the make time will be 7 minutes and the break time 3 minutes at a default cycle time of 10 minutes. This transfers the advantages of continuous control (control to the desired setpoint, no oscillations) to drives that are designed for on/off signals only, such as electrothermal drives.

The "PWM control value cycle time" can be adjusted to optimise the control properties of the heating or cooling system. The type of heating or cooling and the actuator must be considered to set the cycle time appropriately. The following recommendations can be used:

a) electrothermal actuator
   It takes 2-3 minutes to open an electrothermal valve fully.
   A cycle time shorter than 15 minutes is therefore not reasonable.

b) underfloor heating
   The time of constant of underfloor heating is very large.
   A cycle time of 20 minutes is therefore sufficient.

c) hot-water heating
   Electrothermal drives are commonly used. A cycle time of 15 minutes gives very good control results.

d) electrical convector heating
   Cycle times between 10 and 15 minutes, depending on the electric heating and room conditions, are recommended.

4.3.4   Fan Coil

If fan coil is selected under "control types", the control values are output in the same way as described at continuous controllers.
A fan coil also has the option of controlling fan stages using a 1-byte or three 1-bit communication objects with a fan coil actuator.
Switching fan stages will heat or cool a room faster.
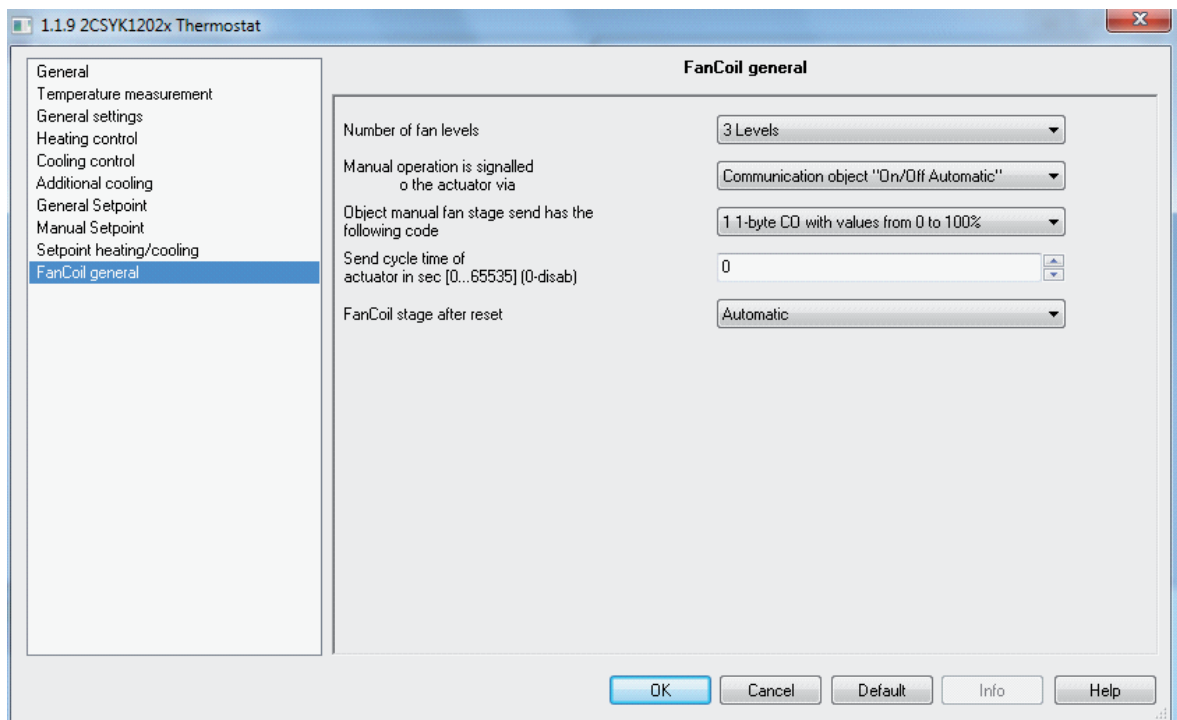
The fan stage that is to be enabled at which control value is defined on a separate tab, "fan coil heating" or "fan coil cooling". Note that the threshold values must not overlap, i.e. the stage 1 threshold value must always be less that the stage 2 threshold value, which in turn must be less than the stage 3 threshold value.

4.3.5   Control parameters with PWM and continuous controller (fan coil)

With continuous control behaviour and switching PWM controllers the preset control parameters can be used via the installation type of the heating or air-conditioning system. If different parameters are required, they are set by free parameterisation. Free parameterisation should only be used if the user has sufficient experience in control technology. The setting "free parameterisation" can be used to set the "proportional range (Xp)" and the "readjust time (Tn)". The proportional range is above and below the specified setpoint and determines the speed of the control.
The readjust time is three times the delay time (the delay time is determined by the inflectional tangent of the heating curve of the room. With both settings the slower the overall system the greater the values required.
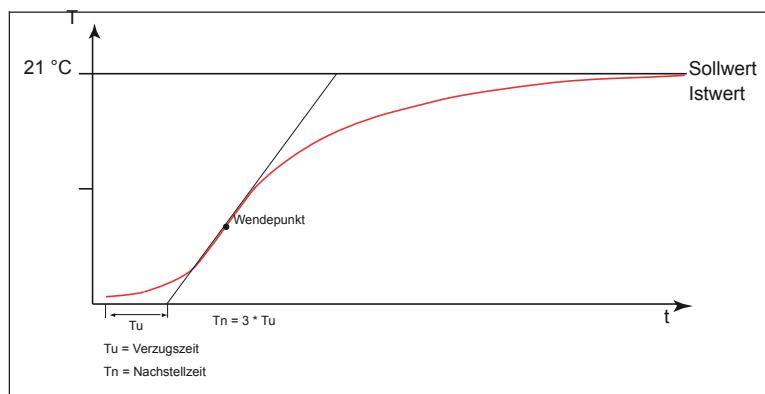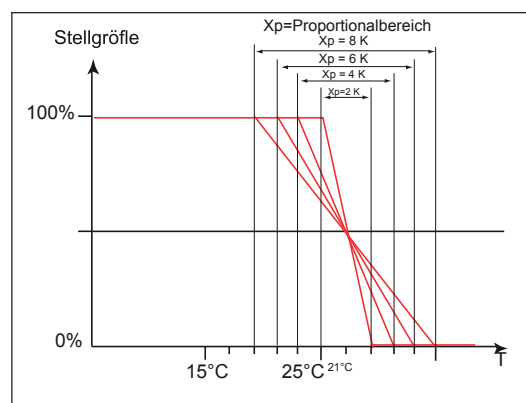
4.3.6   Two-stage heating and cooling

In specific instances such as when using underfloor heating, it may be necessary to install a quick additional stage for the heat control in order to warm up the room rapidly. When the room thermostat is pre-set to "supplementary-stage heating enabled", it has a second heating system with switching control (1-bit) or a "quasi-continuous" control, which is controlled with the 1-byte values 0% and 100%.
The parameters "gap of additional stage" and "Hysteresis (one-sided)" enable you to specify when the additional stage switches on and off.
For example, if the setpoint is 18 °C and the hysteresis 0.5 K (one-sided) for the additional stage, the controller switches on at 18 °C and off at 18.5 °C.
The same settings as for the additional stage heating also apply for the additional stage cooling, except that for cooling an additional cooling stage is activated if an adjustable temperature is exceeded to cool the room faster.
Because some actuators close (open without power) at a 1-bit value of "1" or a 1-byte value of "255" and open at "0", the direction of the control value can be changed with "invert control value".

4.4 Setpoints

The ambient temperature controller can be operated with dependent or individual setpoints. The two options are explained in more detail below.

4.4.1 Dependent setpoints

Dependent setpoints in the different operating modes when heating and cooling are active.
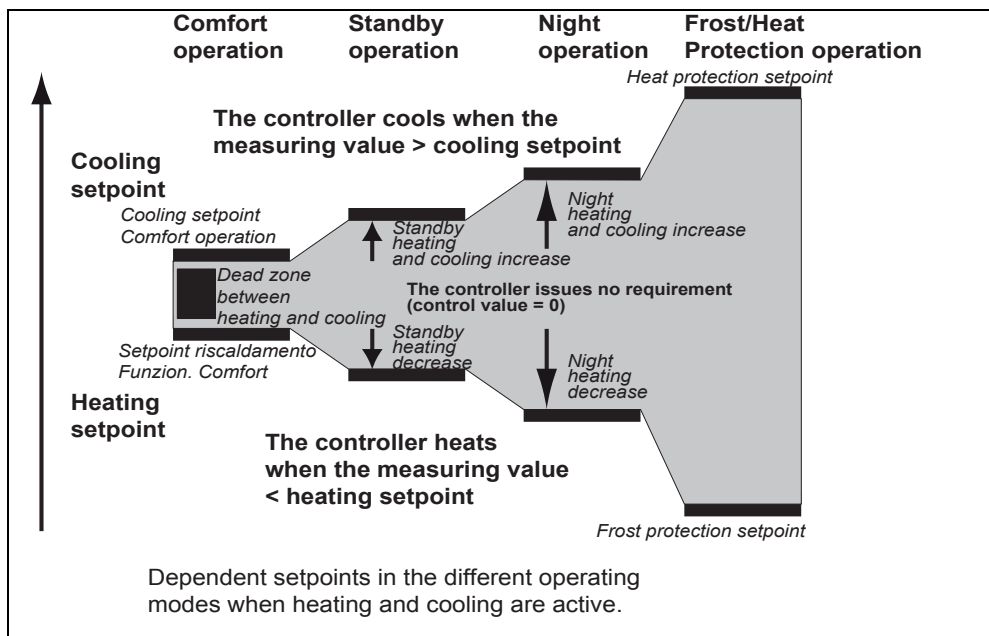
Dependent setpoints have two base setpoints, one for heating ("heating setpoint comfort mode") and one for cooling ("cooling setpoint comfort mode").

The settings "...reduction standby/night mode" and "… reduction standby/night mode" refer to the base setpoint. This means that, for example, if "heating setpoint comfort mode" is set to 21 °C and 2 K has been set for "heating setpoint reduction standby", the heating setpoint is reduced 2 K to 19 °C in standby mode. If 4 K is specified for "heating setpoint reduction night mode", the heating setpoint in night mode is 17 °C.

The dependence of the setpoints is retained even after a manual setpoint adjustment. For example, if the user manually adjusts the setpoint of the specified temperature "heating setpoint comfort mode" up by 1 K to 22 °C, this value is reduced 2 K to 20 °C when standby mode is activated.

In night mode the value is reduced by 4 K, making the setpoint 18 °C.

The user can manually change the parameterised setpoints with the two push-switches "increase temperature" and "reduce temperature". The two setpoints for heating and cooling can be changed as much as desired over the bus, even without the ETS. A 2-byte temperature value must be sent to the communication object "base setpoint - control". The value is saved as "heating setpoint comfort mode" or "cooling setpoint comfort mode" depending on whether heating or cooling is currently enabled. The received values are written to the device memory and are retained even after a bus power failure and restoration. New base setpoints can also be sent to the device in the event of changes in room usage, such as by visualisation. A new parameterisation is not required.

The base setpoint reference is taken into account with a manual adjustment and dependent setpoints. This specifies whether the base setpoint refers to the comfort temperature for heating, cooling or the mid-range temperature between heat and cool.

"Setpoint heating" is the default setting. In regions where the cooling function is more important, it is recommended that you change this parameter to "Setpoint cooling". This makes it easier to set the ambient temperature controller and raise the cooling setpoints (standby temperature cooling and automatic night setback).

4.4.2   Individual setpoints
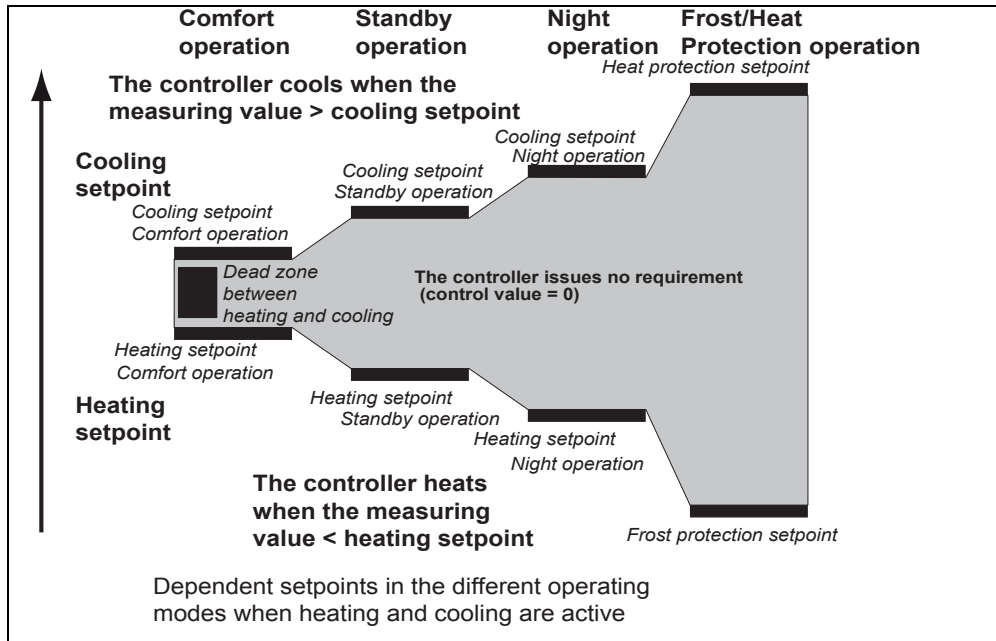
If individual setpoints are used, individual setpoints are parameterised for every operating mode ("heating setpoint comfort mode", "heating setpoint standby", "heating setpoint night mode", "cooling setpoint comfort mode", "cooling setpoint standby" and "cooling setpoint night mode").

In contrast to the dependent setpoints, the individual setpoints are retained even after a manual setpoint adjustment. For example, if the user manually adjusts the setpoint of the specified temperature "heating setpoint comfort mode" up or down, the parameterised value "heating setpoint standby" is always called when standby mode is enabled. This means that only the fixed setpoints for the individual operating modes are called.

The user can manually change the parameterised setpoints with the two push-switches "increase temperature" and "reduce temperature". The parameterised setpoints for can be changed as much as desired for any operating mode over the bus, even without the ETS. A 2-byte temperature value must be sent to the corresponding communication object "setpoint heating comfort", "setpoint heating standby", "setpoint heating night mode", "setpoint frost protection", "setpoint cooling comfort", "setpoint cooling standby", "setpoint cooling night mode" or "setpoint heat protection".

The received values are written to the device memory and are retained even after a bus power failure and restoration. New setpoints can also be sent to the device in the event of changes in room usage, such as by visualisation. A new parameterisation is not required.

4.4.3   Minimum distance

The adjustable parameter "minimum distance between heating and cooling" is enabled with both dependent and individual setpoints.
The minimum distance is always between "heating setpoint comfort mode" and "cooling setpoint comfort mode". It acts as a buffer zone to prevent the two setpoints from overlapping.
Example:
Individual setpoints are selected. "Heating setpoint comfort mode" is set to 21 °C and "cooling setpoint comfort mode" is set to 26 °C. The dead zone between heating and cooling is 3 K. If the heating setpoint is moved up, the dead zone is also moved up. If the adjustment exceeds a temperature of 23 °C, "cooling setpoint comfort mode" is also adjusted up to ensure that there is always a minimum distance of 3 K between heating and cooling.
If the cooling setpoint is moved down, the dead zone is also moved down.
If the adjustment exceeds a temperature of 24 °C, "heating setpoint comfort mode" is also adjusted down to ensure that the minimum distance is also retained in this case.

4.4.4   Fan Coil general

Ventilator convectors, also referred to as blower convectors or fan coil units, are used for decentralised heating and cooling. They are mounted in the room and supplied by a central heating and cooling system. A distinction is made between 2-pipe and 4-pipe systems (see also page 43, Section 4.3 Controller). A fan coil unit has multi-stage fans that enable fast adjustment of room temperature as required by the user. The Fan Coil ambient temperature controller with display can actuate up to three fan stages manually or automatically.

The fan levels can be actuated in three ways:
  - with 1-bit values,
    i.e. a separate 1-bit communication object "fan coil stage ... switch" is available. This is required for "normal" switching actuators (if KNX switching actuators and fan coil units are used, note the connection instructions of the fan coil unit.)
  - with a 1-byte object as count value 0-3,
    i.e. there is a 1-byte communication object "fan stage manual 1 byte", which is linked to a corresponding communication object of a fan coil actuator. Here the values are 0 = OFF
     1 = stage 1
     2 = stage 2
     3 = stage 3
  - with a 1-byte object as continuous value 0-100%,
    i.e. there is a 1-byte communication object "fan stage manual 1 byte", which is linked to a corresponding communication object of a fan coil actuator. When a stage is manually switched, the stage fast values are transmitted, which are set on the heating or cooling tab. In heating mode the fast values for heating, in cooling mode the fast values for cooling.
    The parameters of the fan coil actuator must be appropriately configured to ensure that the fan coil unit also switches the fan stages.

When adjusting the cycle time "in operation" in the fan coil actuator, note that it must be at least twice as large as the monitoring time in the ambient temperature controller ("send cycle time of actuator in s"). A reasonable cycle time for the actuator is approx. 60 s with a monitoring time of 120 s in the ambient temperature controller.
For example, to prevent excessive noise during the night in hotel rooms, a "stage limitation in night mode" can be set. This means that only the specified fan stage or lower will be used in night mode. When switching to another operating mode all fan stages can still be used.
A limitation can be set to "stage 1" or "stage 2" or the fan can be completely disabled with the parameter "stage restriction in night mode".

Contact us

ABB SACE
A division of ABB S.p.A.
Wiring accessories, Home & Building automation
Viale dell'Industria, 18
20010 Vittuone (MI), Italy
Tel.: +39 02 9034 1
Telefax: +39 02 9034 7609

www.abb.it/mylos
www.abb.com

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