



VELA-RX 220V 1000W

Control unit for 1 device with max power 1000W.

110/240 VAC power supply, integrated RX 433.92 MHZ ISM,

2 wired inputs settable with button or switch.

Presence simulation function.



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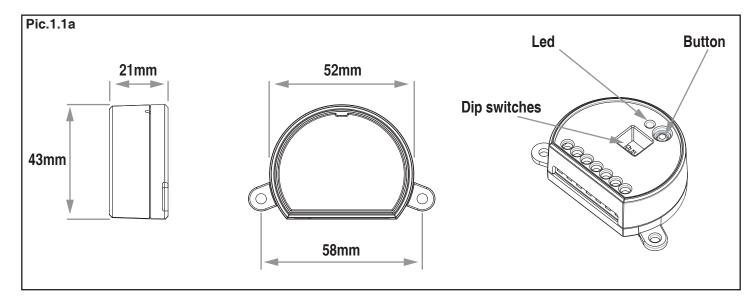
WARNINGS

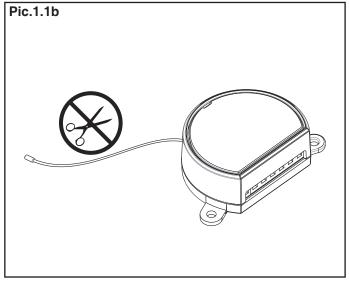
- Installation must be carried out only by qualified technicians in compliance with the electrical and safety standards in force.
- All connections must be made with the power turned off.
- Use suitable cables.
- Do not cut through the aerial (see picture 1.1b)
- A suitably sized disconnection device must be set up on the electric power line that supplies the product.
- Disposal of waste materials must fully respect local standards.

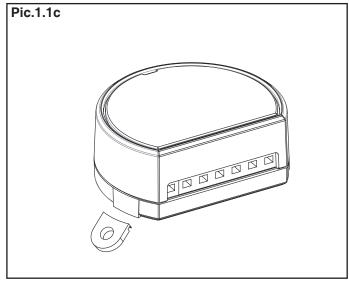
1 PRODUCT FEATURES

1.1 TECHNICAL DATA

Power supply	Mains 120-240 VAC
Outputs	1 contact: 230 V max 1000 W,
	110 V max 500 W
Number of programmable transmitters	100
Radio frequency	433.920MHz ISM
Protection rating	IP20
Operating temperature	-20 +55 °C
Dimensions	52x43x21 mm



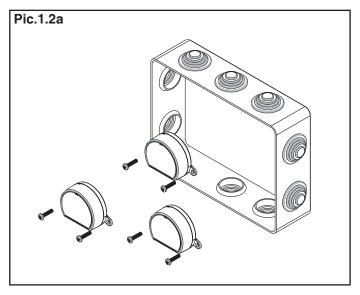


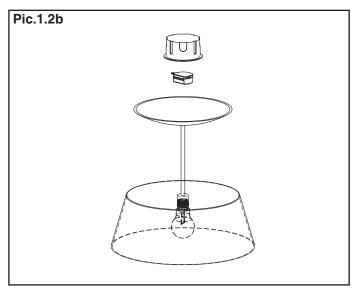


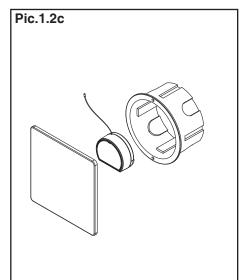
1.2 DESCRIPTION

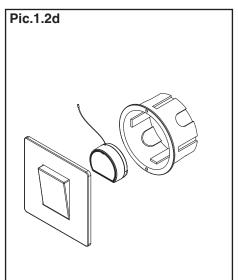
Miniaturised electronic control unit for managing a device via radio and wire, with a button or switch. Flexible applications thanks to the fact that the load can be controlled in monostable, bistable or timer (from 1 second to 60 hours) mode.

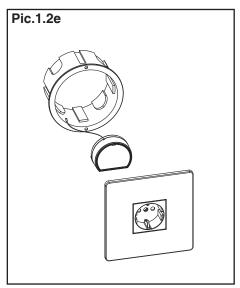
The presence simulation function consists in a random activation of the lights that can be activated with a wired button or a dedicated radio command, ideal for discouraging intruders while away from home. The ISM (industrial, scientific and medical) radio frequency band guarantees a long range, even through walls and ceilings. Simple programming with dip-switch, reduced dimensions with breakable tabs for fixing with screws or for insertion into interconnection boxes with 55 mm diameter.

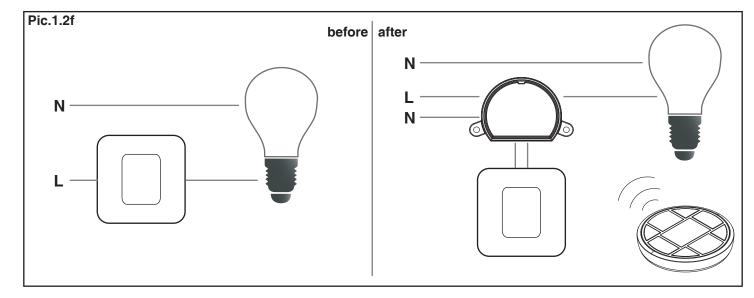












2 ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

This control unit comes set up for different types of connection that allow greater flexibility regarding the behaviour of the outputs and the types of inputs to adapt to various system configurations.

BEHAVIOUR OF OUTPUTS

Depending on the type of load that you want to control, connections can be made that let you

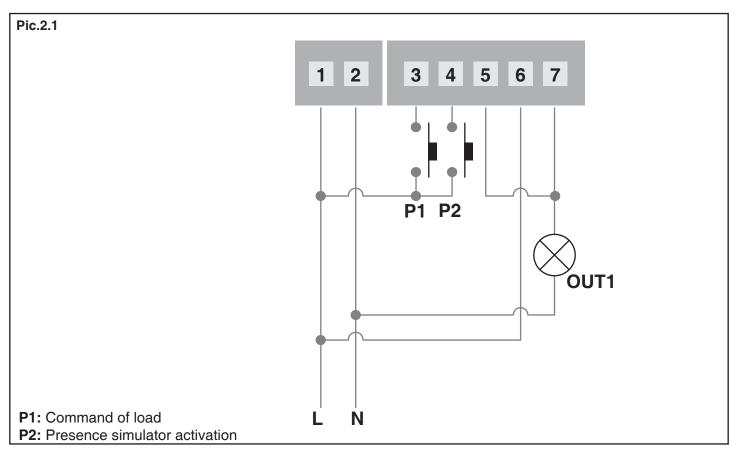
- control a load powered by grid voltage (230 V max 1000 W, 110 V max 500 W per output), paragraph 2.1.
- have two potential-free output contacts; paragraph 2.2.

INPUT TYPE

Thanks to the programming described in paragraph 4.3, you can select whether the wired command is given by a button or a switch.

2.1 CONNECTIONS FOR LOADS POWERED BY THE GRID (230 V MAX 500 W, 110V MAX 250 W PER OUTPUT)

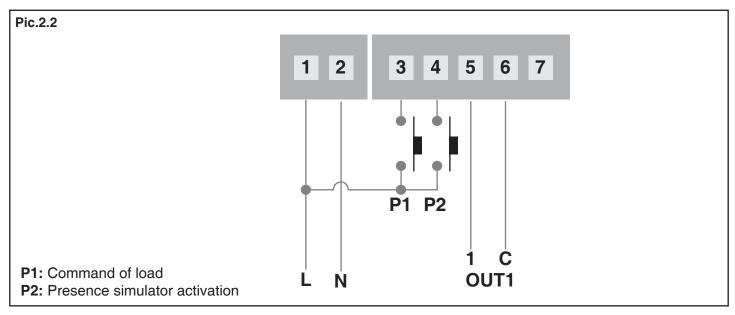
The following connection lets you control the loads, powered by grid voltage, via radio and/or wire.



WARNING: More loads can be connected by using parallel cabling. Multiple buttons can be connected to the same input by using parallel cabling

2.2 DRY CONTACT OUTPUT CONNECTION

The following connection lets you control a potential-free contact via radio and/or wire.



WARNING: Multiple buttons can be connected to the same input by using parallel cabling. When using loads that are supplied by a power network higher than 500W, connect terminal 5 with terminal 7 as shown in Pic. 2.1

3 USE OF THE CONTROL UNIT

3.1 USE VIA RADIO

To control the loads via radio you must have compatible transmitters and therefore must carry out the association procedure, see paragraph 5.

The transmitter's command modes depend on the output setting (see paragraph 4.1) and the model of transmitter used.

If the transmitter is of a generic type, its operation depends on the way it is programmed (see paragraph 5, table 5.2b).

If the transmitter is multifunctional, refer to the transmitter manual, to the paragraph entitled "commands sent by the transmitter", bearing in mind that:

Output set as monostable (see paragraph 4.1) = monostable device

Output set as bistable (see paragraph 4.1) = on/off device

Output set as timer (see paragraph 4.1) = timer device

3.2 USE VIA WIRE

The device is set up to accept commands via wire from the button in terminals 3 and 4.

Should you want to control the load only via radio, it is not necessary to connect these devices for the control unit to work properly.

The behaviour of the inputs depends on the output setting (see paragraph 4.1).

The following table shows the behaviours of the various keys:

	MONOSTABLE RELAY	BISTABLE RELAY	TIMER RELAY	DEACTIVATED RELAY
Input P1	Close and reopen contact 1	Change status of contact 1 (closed, open)	Close contact 1 for the time set (see paragraph 4.2)	No action
Input P2	Presence simulator activation (see paragraph 7)*	Presence simulator activation (see paragraph 7)*	Presence simulator activation (see paragraph 7)*	No action

^{*} irrespective of the output setting (see paragraph 4.1), if the presence simulator function is activated (see paragraph 7), the control unit will control the connected load according to a random sequence of activations and deactivations.

4 CONTROL UNIT SETTINGS

4.1 SETTING "OUT1" OUTPUT

This process is used to configure the behaviour of the OUT1

Tab. 4.1

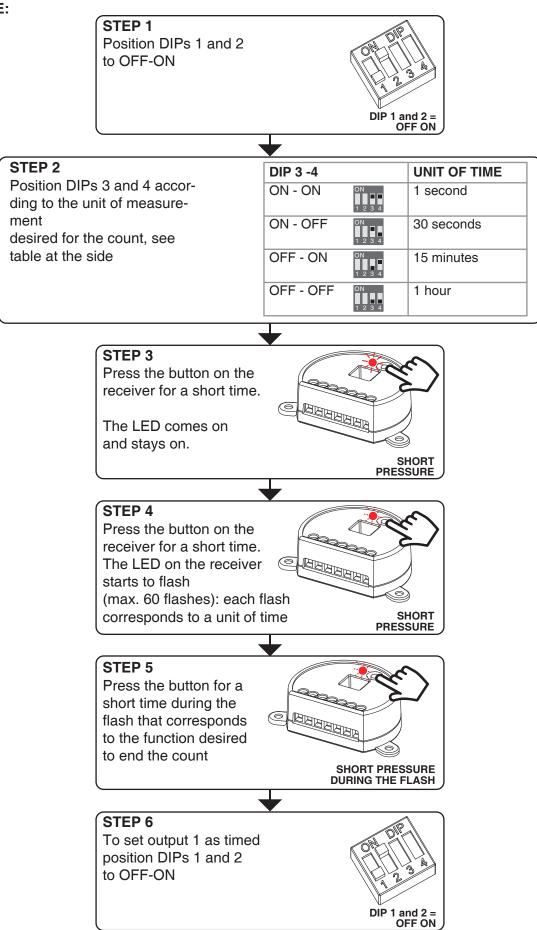
CONFIGURATION OF OUTPUT 1		
DIP 1 - 2		MODE
ON - ON	P 2 2 3 4	Monostable (pulse)
ON - OFF	P. 12 3 4	Bistable (On/Off)
OFF - ON		Timer (see par. 4.2)
OFF - OFF	[A.]. [A	Disabled

4.2 SETTING "OUT1" TIMING

Default: 3 minutes

This process is used to set the time for which the "OUT1" contact stays closed if it is set on a timer.

PROCEDURE:

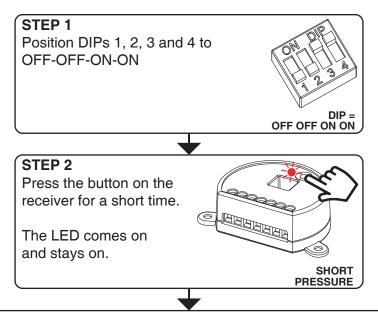


4.3 SETTING TYPE OF INPUTS VIA WIRE "P1"

Default: Button

This procedure lets you choose the type of wired devices to command load 1 (connected on terminal 3, input P1). The devices can be set as buttons or switches.

PROCEDURE:



STEP 3

Press the button on the receiver for a short time

count the number of flashes emitted by the LED:

3 flashes = control with buttons

6 flashes = control with switches

NUMBER OF FLASH	TYPE OF INPUT
3	button
6	switch



TED /

To change the setting, repeat the procedure from point 1;

the control unit will alternate between 3 and 6 flashes.

STEP 5

After programming, reposition the dip switches to the desired operation of the contacts

(see paragraph 4.1)

5 - RADIO PROGRAMMING

This procedure lets you programme multifunctional or generic compatible transmitters.

WHICH REMOTE CONTROL DO YOU WANT TO ASSOCIATE WITH THE CONTROL UNIT?



MULTIFUNCTIONAL TRANSMITTERS - MODELS AND CODES



CODE: BLACK VELA TONDO 30

With multifunctional transmitters the transmitter control modes depend on the model used. Refer to the transmitter manual, to the paragraph entitled "commands sent by the transmitter", bearing in mind that it is an "On/Off" device.

GENERIC TRANSMITTERS - MODELS AND CODES



CODE: VELA TX 220V-3V



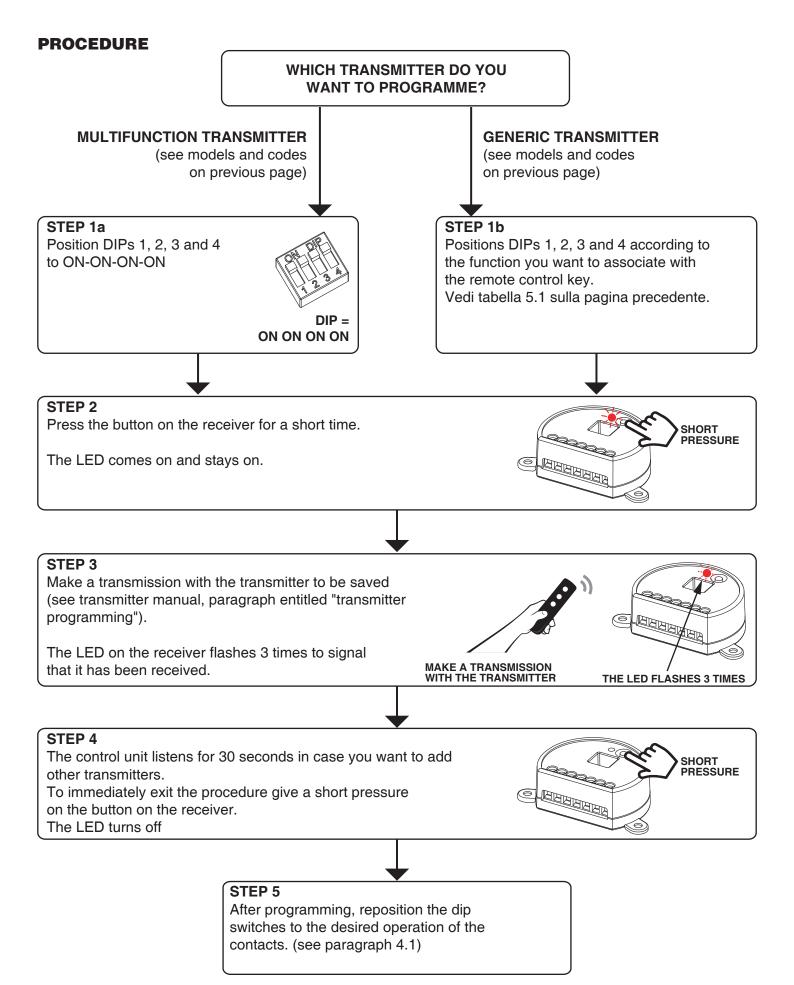
CODE: WHITE VELA TONDO 6, BLACK VELA TONDO 6

With generic transmitters, the transmitter's control modes depend on the function associated with the key during the association procedure (see the following page).

The available function for the key are:

TABLE 5.1KEY FUNCTIONS OF THE GENERIC TRANSMITTER FOR THE OUT 1

POSITION OF DIP IN "STEP 1b" OF THE PROCEDURE		KEY FUNCTION
123 x	DIP: ON ON ON ON	ON/OFF OUT1
12 2 3 A	DIP: OFF OFF OFF ON	ON OUT1
04 PF	DIP: OFF OFF ON OFF	OFF OUT1



FURTHER DETAILS

BEHAVIOUR OF OUTPUTS BASED ON THE FUNCTION ASSOCIATED WITH THE KEY

The column on the left shows the commands that can be programmed on the generic transmitter (see table 5.1), and the top row the output setting (see paragraph 4.1).

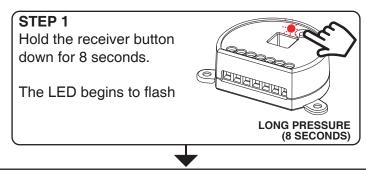
FUNCTION OF KEY
ON / OFF
ON
OFF

OUTPUT SETTING			
MONOSTABLE	BISTABLE	TIMER	
Pulse	Change of status of load	Close contact for the time set (see paragraph 4.2)	
Pulse	Close contact	Close contact for the time set (see paragraph 4.2)	
Pulse	Open contact	Open contact	

6 - DELETION OF TRANSMITTERS

These procedures let you delete from the memory transmitters that have already been programmed.

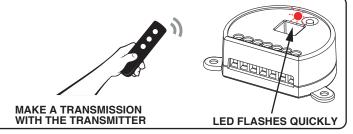
6.1 DELETION OF SINGLE TRANSMITTER:



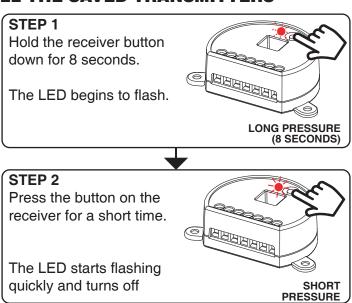
STEP 2

Make a transmission with the transmitter that you want to delete.

The LED flashes quickly and turns off.



6.2 DELETION OF ALL THE SAVED TRANSMITTERS



7 PRESENCE SIMULATOR

This function makes it possible to activate the load (usually a light) in order to simulate the presence of people in the house.

The number of switch-ons and how long they last in the hour can be set following the procedure in paragraph 7.2.

The number and duration of the presence simulator cycle can be set following the procedure in paragraph 7.3. Transmitters programming for remote activation of the "presence simulator" function and for creation of systems

can be set following the procedure in paragraph 7.4 (see picture 7.1).

WARNING: the presence simulator function is repeated every day at the same time until it is deactivated with a command by radio or wire. See paragraph 7.1 "use of presence simulator".

7.1 USE OF PRESENCE SIMULATOR

ACTIVATION:

The presence simulator cycle is activated by pressing wired key P2 or by sending a radio command with a transmitter programmed according to the procedure in paragraph 7.4.

When the cycle is activated, all the lights involved give two rapid flashes and come on for 2 minutes (to signal activation and to make leaving the house easier). Thereafter they will switch off and a series of random switch-ons will begin, based on the settings in paragraph 7.2.

This cycle will last for the number of hours set in paragraph 7.3.

At the end of the cycle set, this will pause to then start up again the following day at the same time.

DELAY:

Activation of the cycle can be delayed (from 1 to 24 hours) with the following procedure:

- 1- hold down wired key P2 for 5 seconds
- 2- the load will flash. Each flash corresponds to one hour's delay of the activation
- 3- release the key during the flash that corresponds to the desired delay

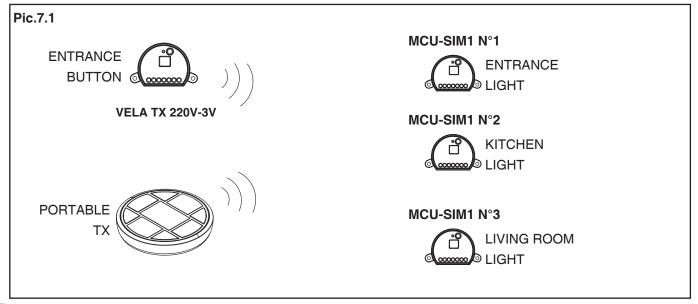
EXAMPLE: I want to delay activation by 10 hours. I hold down key P2 until the light concerned makes 10 flashes (so on the tenth flash I release the key).

DEACTIVATION:

To interrupt the cycle it is necessary to give a command to the control unit by radio or wire (not necessarily the command to start presence simulation cycle). The interruption of the cycle will be signalled by two slow flashes of all the loads concerned.

SIMULATION SYSTEM:

Thanks to radio activation (if the same transmitter is programmed on multiple controllers with this function), it will be possible to create a system in which the lights in multiple rooms come on in a random sequence.

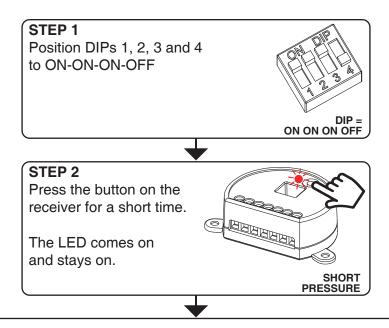


7.2 SETTING RANDOM SWITCH-ONS

Default: 3 x 2-minute switch-ons in an hour

This procedure is used to set the number of switch-ons and how long they last for in an hour. The control unit will then change the time of the switch-ons every hour to create random events.

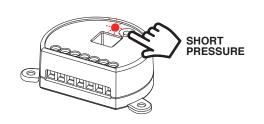
PROCEDURE:



STEP 3

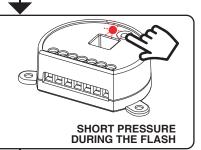
Press the button on the receiver for a short time and count the number of flashes emitted by the LED:

FLASHES	TYPE OF SWITCH-ON PROGRAMMED
1 flash	1 x 5-minute switch-on every hour
2 flashes	1 x 20-minute switch-on every hour
3 flashes	2 x 5-minute switch-ons every hour
4 flashes	2 x 10-minute switch-ons every hour
5 flashes	3 x 2-minutes switch-ons every hour
6 flashes	3 x 10-minute switch-ons every hour
7 flashes	5 x 30-second switch-ons every hour
8 flashes	5 x 2-minute switch-ons every hour



STEP 4

Press the button for a short time during the flash that corresponds to the function desired to end the count



STEP 5

After programming, reposition the dip switches to the desired operation of the contacts (see paragraph 4.1)

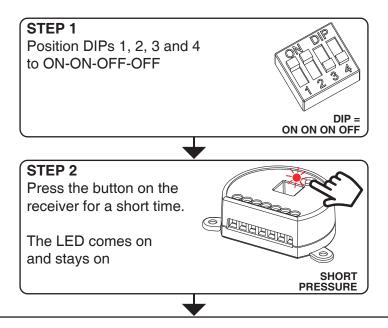
7.3 SETTING THE DURATION OF THE PRESENCE SIMULATOR

Default: duration 4 hours, pause 20 hours

This procedure is used to set the duration of the presence simulator.

WARNING: the presence simulator function is repeated every day at the same time until it is deactivated with a command by radio or wire (see paragraph 7.1).

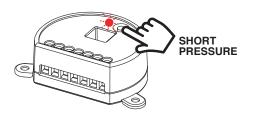
PROCEDURE:



STEP 3

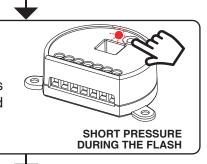
Press the button on the receiver for a short time count the number of flashes emitted by the LED:

FLASHES	TYPE OF SWITCH-ON PROGRAMMED
1 flash	Duration of 4 hours, followed by 20 hour pause
2 flashes	Duration of 8 hours, followed by 16 hour pause
3 flashes	Duration of 12 hours, followed by 12 hour pause
4 flashes	Continuous presence simulator cycle



STEP 4

Press the button for a short time during the flash that corresponds to the function desired to end the count



STEP 5

After programming, reposition the dip switches to the desired operation of the contacts (see paragraph 4.1)

7.4 RADIO PROGRAMMING OF TRANSMITTERS MATCHED TO THE ACTIVATION OF THE PRESENCE SIMULATOR CYCLE

This process makes it possible to programme only compatible transmitters; see table 7.4A and 7.4B. It will be possible to activate and deactivate the presence simulator cycle with a transmission from the programmed transmitter. By programming the same channel of a transmitter on multiple receivers with this function, it will be possible to create a system in which the lights in multiple rooms will turn on in a random sequence (see paragraph 7.1).

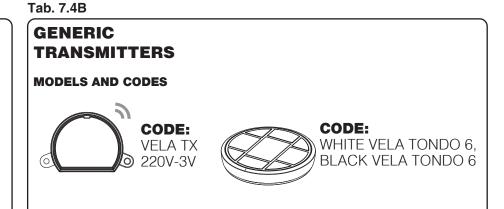
Tab. 7.4A

MULTIFUNCTIONAL TRANSMITTERS

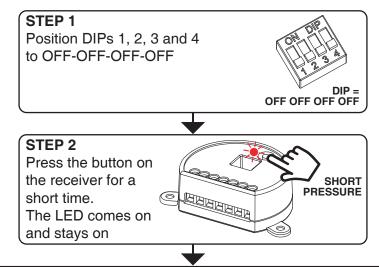
MODELS AND CODES



The key dedicated to activation will be the "square" one.



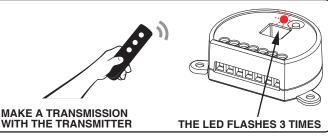
PROCEDURE:



STEP 3

Make a transmission with the transmitter to be saved (see transmitter manual, paragraph entitled "transmitter programming").

The LED on the receiver flashes 3 times to signal that it has been received.



STEP 4

The control unit listens for 30 seconds in case you want to add other transmitters.

To immediately exit the procedure give a short pressure on key "b". The LED on the display turns off

STEP 5

After programming, reposition the dip switches to the desired operation of the contacts (see paragraph 4.1)

ATTENTION: To delete programmed transmitters from the memory, see paragraph 6.



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