

1/2/4/6-Button Capacitive Touch Panel

ZVI-F1
ZVI-F2
ZVI-F4
ZVI-F6

Application Programme Version: [1.2]
User Manual Version: [1.2]_a

www.zennio.com

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DOCUMENT UPDATES

Version	Changes	Page(s)
[1.2]_a	Changes in the application program: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Removed button vibration function.	-

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 FLAT

Flat is a KNX **multifunction capacitive touch switch** from Zennio with proximity sensor, luminosity sensor and backlighted buttons.

It is offered at a **reduced size** and **weight**, with one, two, four or six capacitive touch buttons (according to the user's needs) with LED backlight to confirm the press of the buttons as well as showing states.

Flat is a fully customisable solution for the control of rooms where user control of air conditioning systems, lighting, blinds, scenes, etc. is required.

The versatility offered by the functionality of buttons is complemented by the two built-in **analogue/digital inputs**, the **internal temperature sensor** and the **thermostat** function, as well as an elegant and **fully customisable design of the front glass** – customers can choose their button icons, texts and colours and even personalise the background with their pictures, logos, etc.

The most outstanding features of Flat are:

- **Fully customisable** design of the front glass.
- **1 / 2 / 4 / 6 touch buttons**, which can operate as individual or pair controls:
- **Horizontally or vertically-oriented** configuration (only available for the two-button and six-button models).
- **Light indicator (LED)** for every button.
- **Buzzer** for an audible acknowledgement of user actions (with the possibility of disabling it either by parameter or by object).
- Possibility of **locking / unlocking the touch panel** through binary orders or scenes.
- **Welcome Back object** (binary or scene) which is sent to the KNX bus when a pulsation is detected after a certain period (configurable) of inactivity.
- Built-in **temperature sensor**.

- **Ambient luminosity sensor** for brightness automatic adjustment.
- **Proximity sensor** for quick start.
- **Two analogue/digital inputs** (for motion detectors, temperature probes, additional switches, etc.).
- **Thermostat** function.
- **Heartbeat** or periodical “still-alive” notification.

1.2 INSTALLATION

Figure 1 shows the connection outline of the device:

1. Temperature Probe.
2. KNX Connector.
3. Programming LED.
4. Programming Button.
5. Attachment Clip.
6. Input Connectors.
7. Touch Buttons.
8. Proximity and Luminosity Sensors.

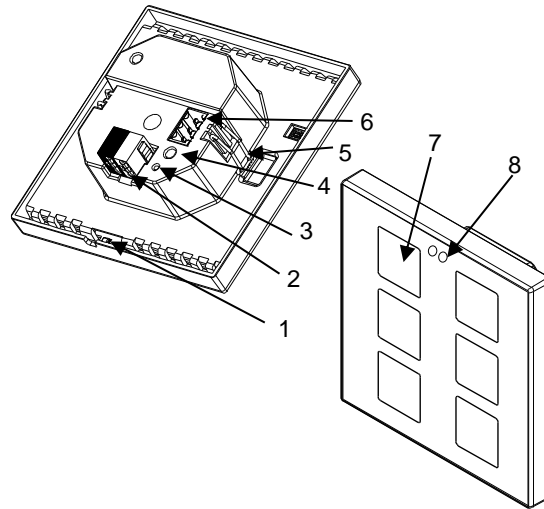


Figure 1 Schematic diagram.

Flat is connected to the KNX bus through the built-in terminal (6). An external DC power supply is not needed.

A short press on the **Prog./Test button** (4) will make the device enter the programming mode. The **Prog./Test LED** (3) will then light in red. On the contrary, if this button is held while the device gets connected to the bus, the device will enter the **safe mode**. In such case, the programming LED will blink in red colour.

For detailed information about the technical features of Z35, as well as on security and installation procedures, please refer to the device **Datasheet**, bundled within the device packaging and also available at www.zennio.com.

1.3 START-UP AND POWER LOSS

After download or device reset it is necessary to wait for about 40 seconds without performing any action in order to make it possible a proper calibration of:

- Proximity sensor.
- Luminosity sensor.
- Button presses.

For a correct calibration of the proximity and brightness sensors it is recommended not to remain too close to the device during this time.

2 CONFIGURATION

After importing the corresponding database in ETS and adding the device into the topology of the project, the configuration process begins by entering the Parameters tab of the device.

2.1 GENERAL

In order to allow the device to perform the desired functions, a number of options must be parameterized, either related to its **general behaviour** (horizontal/vertical orientation, sounds, LED brightness levels...) or to **advanced features** (lock procedure of the touch panel, cleaning function, welcome back object).

2.1.1 CONFIGURATION

In the "GENERAL" tab, the general settings are displayed. Most are checkboxes that enable/disable other functionalities

ETS PARAMETERISATION

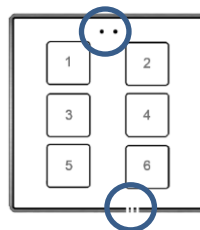
The following parameters are shown:

- **Device Orientation** [Vertical (Normal)¹/Horizontal (Rotated)]: allows assigning a **horizontal** or **vertical** orientation to the device, making it easier to identify the push-buttons during the configuration process (ETS will show a figure with the final distribution of the push-buttons).

To prevent inconsistency in the configuration, please note the following criterium:

Vertical (normal):

Temperature probe hole on the right of the bottom side and the sensors on the middle of the top side.



Horizontal (rotated):

Temperature probe hole on the top of the right side and sensors on the middle of the left side.

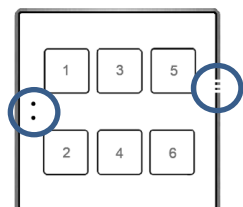


Figure 2 Orientation.

¹ The default values of each parameter will be highlighted in blue in this document, as follows: [default/rest of options].

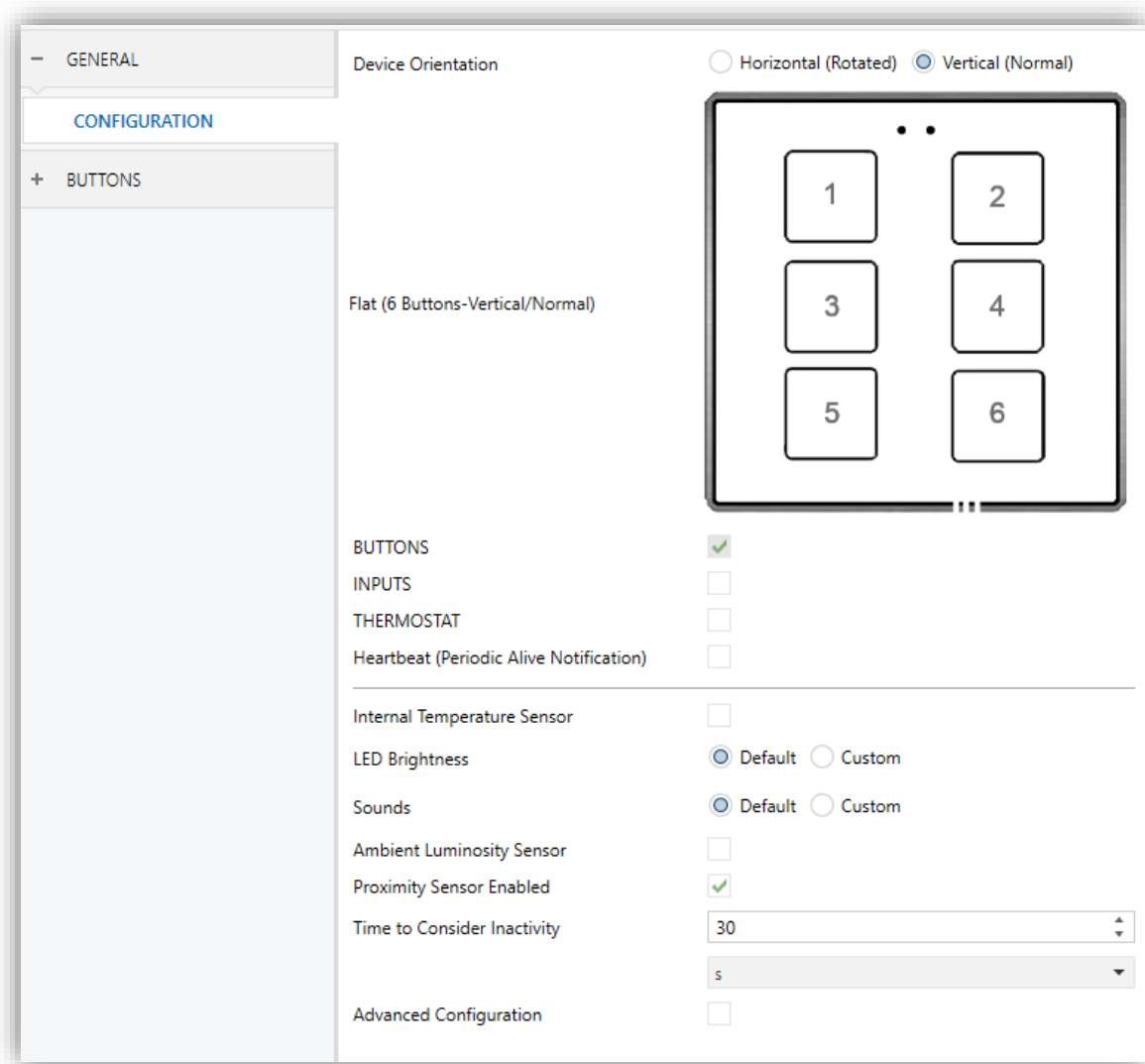


Figure 3 Main configuration.

- **Buttons** [\[enabled\]](#): read-only parameter to make it evident that the “Buttons” tab is always enabled in the tab tree on the left. See section 2.2 for details.
- **Inputs** [\[disabled/enabled\]](#): enables or disables the “Inputs” tab in the tree on the left, depending on whether the device will or will not be connected any external accessories. See section 2.3 for details.
- **Thermostat** [\[disabled/enabled\]](#): enables or disables the “Thermostat” tab in the tree on the left. See section 2.4 for details.
- **Heartbeat (Periodic Alive Notification)** [\[disabled/enabled\]](#): incorporates a one-bit object to the project (“**[Heartbeat] Object to Send ‘1’**”) that will be sent periodically with value “1” to notify that the device is still working (*still alive*).

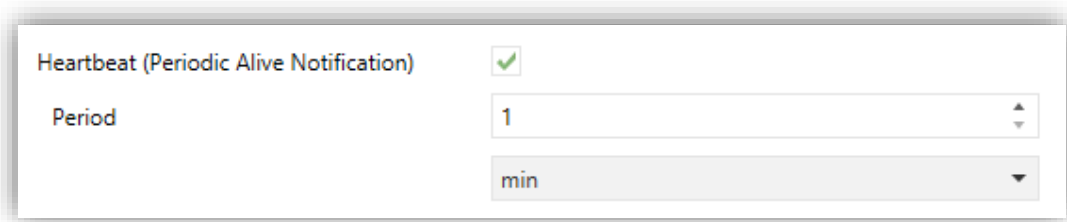


Figure 4. Heartbeat.

Note: the first sending after download or bus failure takes place with a delay of up to 255 seconds, to prevent bus overload. The following sendings march the period set.

- **Internal Temperature Sensor** [[disabled/enabled](#)]: enables or disables the “Temperature Sensor” tab in the tree on the left. See section 2.1.2 for details.
- **LED Brightness** [[Default/Custom](#)]: sets whether the LEDs should make use of the pre-defined brightness levels or a user-defined configuration. See section 2.1.3 for details
- **Sounds** [[Default/Custom](#)]: sets whether the sound functions (button beeps, alarm and doorbell) should work according to the pre-defined configuration or to a user-defined configuration. See section 2.1.4 for details.
- **Ambient luminosity sensor** [[disabled/enabled](#)]: enables setting the ambient luminosity sensor. When the sensor is enabled, a new tab for its configuration is shown. See section 2.1.5 for details.
- **Proximity Sensor** [[disabled/enabled](#)]: enables the proximity sensor. This functionality permits “waking up” the device when detecting presence through the proximity sensor. This means that:
 - The LEDs (attenuated due to an inactivity period) light up with the corresponding luminosity of the current mode (normal mode or night mode).
 - The welcome back object is send, if configured (see section 2.1.6.2).
 - The object “[**General**] Proximity Detection (Status)” is sent with value ‘1’.

If the proximity sensor is disabled, the device “wakes up” by touching it. When enabled, the object “[**General**] Proximity Sensor” is added to enable or disable this functionality at runtime.

On the other hand, the object “[**General**] **External Proximity Detection**” is always available and allows simulating proximity detection when it takes the value ‘1’. In this way it would be possible to delegate the proximity detection in another device.

- **Time to Consider Inactivity** [[30 s.](#)]: allows setting a time after which, if no pulsation or proximity detection has occurred, the LEDs turn off (or acquire the brightness level configured, see section 2.1.3).
- **Advanced Configuration** [[disabled/enabled](#)]: enables or disables the “Advanced” tab in the tree on the left. See section 2.1.6 for details.

2.1.2 TEMPERATURE SENSOR

Flat is equipped with **one internal temperature probe** which can monitor the ambient temperature of the room, thus making the device capable of reporting it to the KNX bus and of triggering certain actions when the temperature reaches specific values.

Please refer to the specific manual “**Temperature Probe**” (available in the Flat product section at the Zennio homepage, www.zennio.com) for detailed information about the functionality and the configuration of the related parameters.

2.1.3 LED BRIGHTNESS

As anticipated in section 2.1.1, **LEDs of the buttons** can be configured to make use of the pre-defined brightness levels or of user-defined levels.

To begin with, each LED can commute between two states: **off** (which not necessarily means “no light”) and **on** (which not necessarily means “light on”). They will switch their states according to the options explained in ANNEX I. LED Illumination Modes.

There is a third state of **inactivity** that determines the LED brightness level after a time without activity (see parameter **Time to consider inactivity** in section 2.1.1).

Moreover, LEDs can also commute between two operation modes: the **normal mode** and the **night mode**. The second one is optional. It is provided for temporary situations and environments where an excess of brightness may disturb the user. In such cases, it will be possible to switch the mode by means of a one-bit object and/or a scene object.

ETS PARAMETERISATION

After selecting “Custom” for “**LED Brightness**” (see section 2.1), a new tab will be incorporated into the tree on the left.

Normal Mode	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
LEDs: OFF, Brightness Level	0
LEDs: ON, Brightness Level	255
LEDs: Inactivity, Brightness Level	0
Night Mode	<input type="checkbox"/>

Figure 5 LED Brightness.

The parameters shown in the figure above are equivalent to those for the “Default” configuration of parameter **LED Brightness**.

- **Normal Mode** [[enabled](#)]: the following parameters set the LEDs brightness levels for each state in normal mode:
 - **LEDs: OFF, brightness level** [[0...255](#)].
 - **LEDs: ON, brightness level** [[0...255](#)].
 - **LEDs: Inactivity, brightness level** [[0...50](#)].
- **Night Mode** [[disabled/enabled](#)]: in case of being this mode necessary, this checkbox needs to be marked. The following parameters set the LEDs brightness levels for each state in night mode:
 - **LEDs: OFF, brightness level** [[0,1...255](#)].
 - **LEDs: ON, brightness level** [[0...64...255](#)].
 - **LEDs: Inactivity, brightness level** [[0...50](#)].

In case of enabling the night mode, some more options can be configured:

- **Control Object: 1-bit** [[0 = Normal; 1 = Night/1 = Normal; 0 = Night](#)]: when marked, it will be possible to switch the mode by writing to a binary object (“**[General] LEDs - Brightness Mode**”).
- **Control Object: Scene** [[disabled/enabled](#)]: when marked, it will be possible to switch the mode by writing a certain scene value to “**[General] Scene**”:

Receive". Two specific textboxes will show up to enter what scenes (1 through 64) will trigger each mode.

- **Brightness Mode after ETS download** [Normal/Night]: sets which of the two modes will be active after an ETS Download.

Normal Mode	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
LEDs: OFF, Brightness Level	0
LEDs: ON, Brightness Level	255
LEDs: Inactivity, Brightness Level	0
Night Mode	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
LEDs: OFF, Brightness Level	1
LEDs: ON, Brightness Level	64
LEDs: Inactivity, Brightness Level	0
Brightness Mode Control:	
Control Object: 1-Bit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Value	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 0 = Normal; 1 = Night <input type="radio"/> 1 = Normal; 0 = Night
Control Object: Scene	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brightness Mode After ETS Download	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Normal <input type="radio"/> Night

Figure 6 LED Brightness.

2.1.4 SOUNDS

It is possible to configure Flat so that a brief beep is emitted as an **acoustic feedback when a button is pressed**.

Enabling the button sounds can be done either by parameters or through an object, being also possible to define in parameters if the button sounds should be initially enabled or not.

Moreover, Flat can also emit the following sounds on request (through the corresponding communication objects) if enabled:

- **Doorbell sounds:** a single beep.
- **Alarm sounds:** a sequence of brief beeps with a higher pitch. The sequence will only stop when the alarm object gets deactivated or when the user

touches any of the buttons (this, moreover the deactivation alarm, will trigger the button action).

The range of sounds emitted will be different depending on the sound type selected.

ETS PARAMETERISATION

In case the default button beep sound matches the requirements of the installation and the doorbell and alarm functions are not necessary, the **Sounds** parameter in the general “CONFIGURATION” tab (see section 2.1.1) can be set to “Default”. This will also imply that the button beeps will be unconditional, as it will not be possible to disable this function through an object.

On the other hand, if set to “Custom”, a specific tab named “Sounds” will show up in the tab tree on the left. The initial configuration of this screen is equivalent to the aforementioned default option. However, the following parameters will be configurable.

Figure 7. Sounds.

The default configuration of this tab is equivalent to the one mentioned above. However, the following parameters can be customized:

- **Sound Type** [[Sound 1/Sound 2](#)]: sets which sounds range incorporates the device.
- **Disable button sound** [[disabled/enabled](#)]: enables the buttons beeping. If enabled, the following parameters will also be available:
 - **Enable / Disable button sounds through a 1-bit object** [[disabled/enabled](#)]: makes it possible to disable / resume the button

beeping function in runtime by writing to a specific object (“**[General] Sounds – Disabling button sound**”). If enabled, it will be shown:

- **Value** [0 = Disabled; 1 = Enabled/1 = Disabled; 0 = Enabled]: allows configuring the values (0 or 1) that will disable/resume the sounds.
 - **Status After ETS Download** [enabled/disabled]: sets whether the button beeping function should start up enabled or disabled after an ETS download.
- **Object for Doorbell** [disabled/enabled]: enables or disables the doorbell function. If enabled, a specific object (“**[General] Sounds - Doorbell**”) will be included into the project topology.
- **Object for Alarm Bell** [disabled/enabled]: enables or disables the alarm function. If enabled, a specific object (“**[General] Sounds - Alarm**”) will be included into the project topology.

2.1.5 AMBIENT LUMINOSITY SENSOR

Flat includes a sensor to measure the ambient luminosity level, so that the brightness of the display can be adjusted according to the current luminosity of the room.

To this end, it is possible to set a luminosity threshold and send a **binary object** or a **scene object** when the luminosity value is higher or lower than the threshold. In this way, if this object is linked with the one to control the backlight mode (see section 2.1.3), the normal mode could be activated if the brightness exceeds the threshold and the night mode if the brightness is below the threshold (plus the hysteresis).

Ejemplo:

1) ‘Backlight’ is parameterized as follow:

- Control Object (1-Bit) → Normal Mode = “0” / Night Mode = “1”
- Control Object (Scene) → Normal Mode = “1” / Night Mode = “64”

2) ‘Ambient Luminosity Sensor’ is parameterized as follow:

- Threshold: Ambient Luminosity Level = 25%
- Threshold: Hysteresis = 10%
- Control Object (1-Bit) → Normal Mode = “0” / Night Mode = “1”
- Control Object (Scene) → Normal Mode = “1” / Night Mode = “64”

Associating **[General] Luminosity Object: send** with **[General] LEDs - Brightness Mode**:

- *Luminosity > 25% → Normal Mode*
- *25% > Luminosity > 15% → No mode change*
- *Luminosity < 15% → Night Mode*

ETS PARAMETERISATION

After enabling **Ambient Luminosity Sensor** from “General” screen (see section 2.1.1), a new tab will be incorporated into the tree on the left.

Threshold	
Ambient Luminosity Level	50 %
Hysteresis	10 %
Binary Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Value	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 0 = Over Threshold; 1 = Under Threshold <input type="radio"/> 0 = Under Threshold; 1 = Over Threshold
Scene Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Over Threshold: Scene Number	1
Under Threshold: Scene Number	1

Figure 8. Ambient Luminosity Sensor.

- **Threshold:** Setting the working threshold of the brightness sensor.
 - **Ambient Luminosity Level [50 %]:** parameter (percentage) that indicates the threshold value.
 - **Hysteresis [10 %]:** value (percentage) to reflect changes in brightness variations.
- **Binary object [disabled/enabled]:** enables the binary dedicated object “[General] Luminosity Object: send”.
 - **Value [0 = Over Threshold, 1 = Under Threshold/0 = Under Threshold, 1 = Over Threshold]:** sets which value is sent when the luminosity is over or under the threshold.

- **Scene object** [*disabled/enabled*]: when enabled a scene value will be sent through the object “[**General**] **Scene: send**”, when the luminosity is over or under the threshold.
- **Scene Number (Above Threshold)** [*0/1...64*]: scene number that is sent when a luminosity level higher than the threshold is reached.
- **Scene Number (Below Threshold)** [*0/1...64*]: scene number that is sent when a luminosity level lower than the threshold is reached. Hysteresis must be considered.

2.1.6 ADVANCED

Independent tab for the parameterisation of some advanced functions. These functions are explained next.

ETS PARAMETERISATION

After enabling the **Advanced configuration** from “General” screen (see section 2.1.1), a new tab will be incorporated into the tree on the left.



Figure 9. Advanced.

- **Touch locking:** enables or disables the “Touch locking” tab in the tree on the left. See section 2.1.6.1 for details.
- **Welcome back object:** enables or disables the “Welcome back” tab in the tree on the left. See section 2.1.6.2 for details.

2.1.6.1 TOUCH LOCKING

The touch panel of Flat can be optionally locked and unlocked anytime by writing a configurable one-bit value to a specific object provided for this purpose. It can also be done through scene values.

While locked, pressing on the buttons will be ignored: no actions will be performed (and no LEDs will change their states) when the user touches on any of the controls.

ETS PARAMETERISATION

After enabling **Touch Locking** in “ADVANCED” tab, a new tab will be incorporated into the tree on the left.

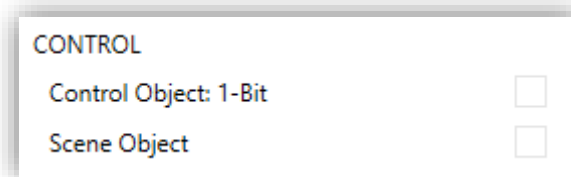


Figure 10. Touch Locking.

Control of this function comprises two non-exclusive checkboxes to select how the touch panel lock/unlock should be performed:

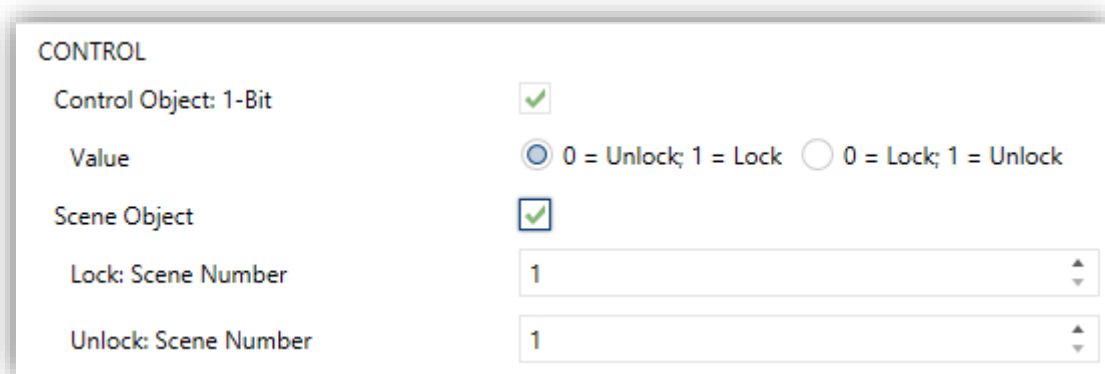


Figure 11. Touch Locking: Control.

- **Control Object: 1-Bit** [*disabled/enabled*]: when marked, a specific drop-down list will show up to select which value should trigger which action.
 - **Value** [*0 = Unlock; 1 = Lock/0 = Lock; 1 = Unlock*]: these values are received through the object “[**General**] Touch Locking”.
- **Scene Object** [*disabled/enabled*]: when marked, two specific textboxes will show up to enter the scene numbers (1 - 64) that should trigger each action. These values are to be received through the general “[**General**] Scene: Receive” object.

2.1.6.2 WELCOME BACK OBJECT

Flat can send a specific object (the *welcome back object*) to the KNX bus when the user presses a touch button after a significant amount of time since the last or presence detection (when the proximity sensor is enabled). Sending it or not can also

depend on an **additional, configurable condition** consisting in the evaluation of up to five binary objects.

Any actions that in normal operation may be executed will not be if the welcome back object is sent to the bus. Thus, if the user presses a button and this causes that the welcome back object is sent, the normal action of that button will not be triggered.

On the other hand, if the additional condition is not evaluated to true, the device will react normally. Hence, the action corresponding to the button touch will be executed.

The welcome back object can consist in a **one-bit** value or a **scene** value (or both), depending on the parameterisation.

ETS PARAMETERISATION

After enabling **Welcome Back Object**, a new tab will be incorporated into the tree on the left.

Figure 12 Welcome Back Object.

This screen contains the following parameters:

- **Timeout to Activate the Welcome Object** [1...255][s/min/h]: sets the minimum time that should elapse after the last button touch touch (or presence detection, when the proximity sensor is enabled) before the next one triggers the execution of the welcome back function.
- **Sending Trigger** [Push Button/Proximity Detection]: sets whether the welcome back object is sending after a touch in the screen or when the proximity sensor detects presence.

- **Additional Condition:** sets if sending the welcome back object should also depend on an external condition. The option by default is “[[No Additional Condition](#)]. The following are available too:
 - [[Do not send unless all additional conditions are 0](#)]: the welcome back object will only be sent if all the condition objects are found to have the value “0”.
 - [[Do not send unless all additional conditions are 1](#)]: the welcome back object will only be sent if all the condition objects are found to have the value “1”.
 - [[Do not send unless at least one of the additional conditions is 0](#)]: the welcome back object will only be sent if at least one of the condition objects is found to have the value “0”.
 - [[Do not send unless at least one of the additional conditions is 1](#)]: the welcome back object will only be sent if at least one of the condition objects is found to have the value “1”.

Welcome Back Object (1-Bit)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Value	<input type="radio"/> Send 0 <input checked="" type="radio"/> Send 1
Welcome Back Object (Scene)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Scene Number	1

Figure 13 Welcome Back Object. Communication Objects.

- **Welcome Back Object (1-Bit)** [[disabled/enabled](#)]: checkbox to enable the sending of a 1-bit value (through “[**General**] **Welcome back**”) when the welcome back function is triggered and the condition (if any) evaluates to true. The desired value should set in **Value** [[Send 0/Send 1](#)].
- **Welcome Back Object (Scene)** [[disabled/enabled](#)]: checkbox to enable the sending of a scene run request (through “[**General**] **Scene: send**”) when the welcome back function is triggered and the condition (if any) evaluates to true. The desired value should be set in **Scene Number** [[1...64](#)].

2.2 BUTTONS

As indicated in previous sections, Flat has **one, two, four or six capacitive buttons** (depending on the model) at the user's disposal for the execution of actions.

The distribution of the buttons will depend on the model, being possible to configure them as single-button controls or in pairs by **combining any two of them**.

There are some differences in the button configuration depending on the model:

- **Flat 1:** due to the existence of only one push button, only one individual control is possible (two-button controls are not available). Moreover, it can only be configured under the normal (vertical) orientation.

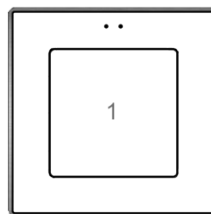


Figure 14 Flat 1

- **Flat 2:** up to two one-button controls can be configured, or either one two-button control, under any of the two orientations.

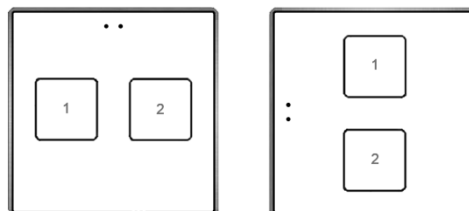


Figure 15 Flat 2. Normal orientation (left) and rotated (right).

- **Flat 4** up to four one-button controls can be configured, or up to two two-button controls (by combining any two buttons for each pair). The figure shows which number identifies each button during the configuration process.

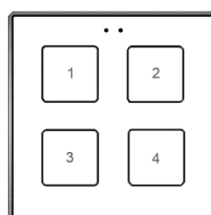


Figure 16 Flat 4

- **Flat 6:** up to six one-button controls, or three two-button controls (by combining any two push buttons for each pair) can be configured, under any of the two orientations. The figure shows which number identifies each button during the configuration process.

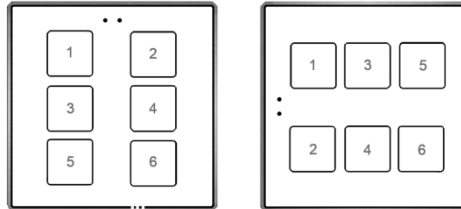


Figure 17 Flat 6. Normal orientation (left) and rotated (right).

2.2.1 CONFIGURATION

The following is a list of the functions that can be assigned to each button.

- **Disabled** (the button will not react to user presses).
- **Pair A, B or C** (the number of available pairs depends on the selected model), being the function of such pair one of the following:
 - Switch (binary).
 - Two objects (short press / long press).
 - Light dimmer.
 - Shutter.
- **Individual** (one-button control):
 - LED indicator.
 - Switch (Binary).
 - Hold & release.
 - Two objects (short press / long press).
 - Scene.
 - Scaling constant.
 - Counter constant.
 - Float constant.

- Light dimmer.
- Shutter.

Apart from the button function itself, the desired behaviour of the button LEDs can be set. The different illumination modes have been detailed in ANNEX I. LED Illumination Modes.

The next sections explain the configuration involved for each of the above functions.

ETS PARAMETERISATION

An independent tab for the parameterisation of the buttons is shown in ETS by default, initially containing only a sub-tab named Configuration.

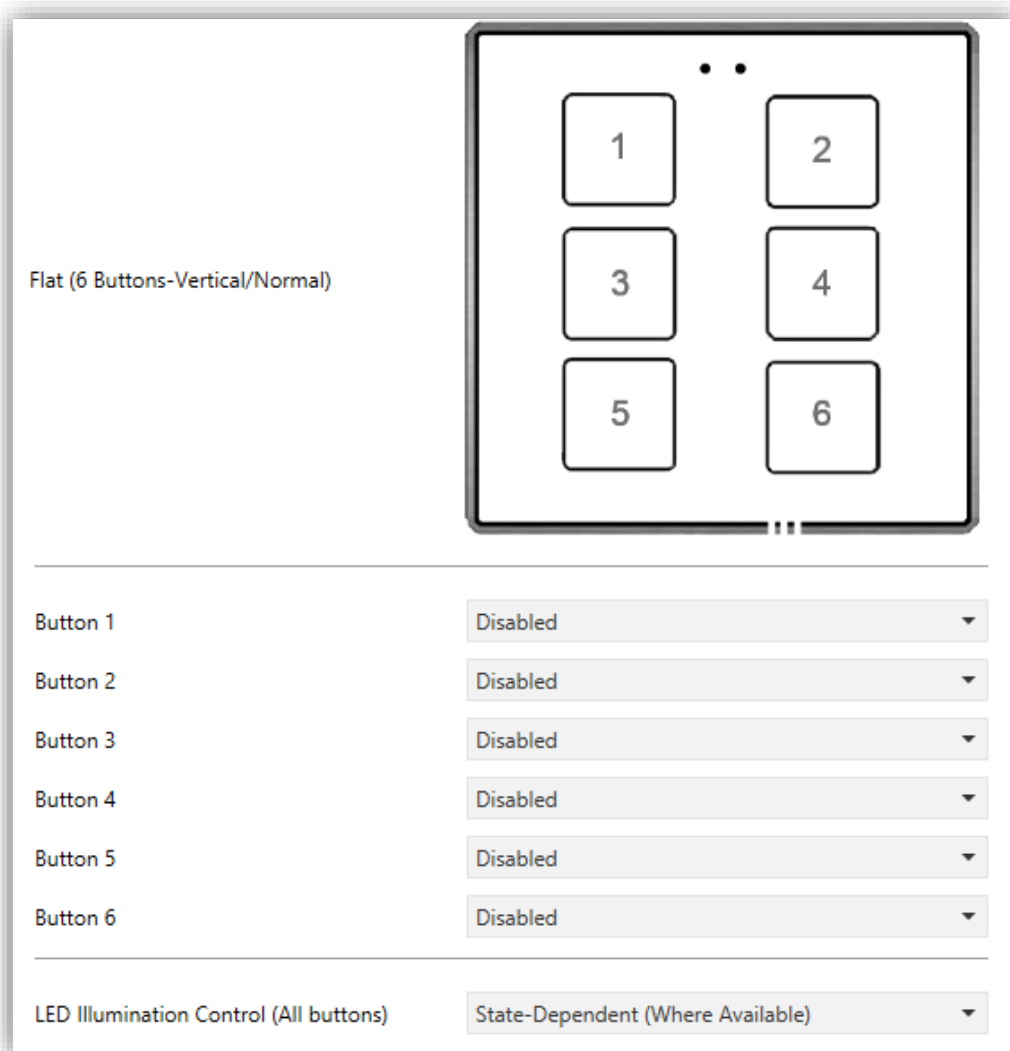


Figure 18 Buttons - Configuration

One drop-down list with the following options is shown per button:

- [\[Disabled\]](#). See section 2.2.2 for details.
- [\[Individual\]](#). Selecting this option brings a new tab (“**Button IX**”, where “x” depends on the button), which will make it possible to configure the functionality of that particular touch button. See section 2.2.3 for details.
- [\[Pair X\]](#). Sets that this touch button will belong to a two-button control (where X is A, B or C, depending on the model). Once one pair has been assigned to two buttons (and not before), a new tab (“**Pair X**”) will show up in the tab tree, in order to configure the desired functionality. See section 2.2.4 for details.

A drop-down list (**LED Illumination Control (All buttons)**) is provided at the bottom of the window so a joint behaviour can be configured for the illumination of the LEDs. The options are (please refer to ANNEX I. LED Illumination Modes for details):

- [\[Regular\]](#)
- [\[State-Dependent \(where available\)\]](#)
- [\[State-Dependent \(where available\) \(both LEDs\)\]](#)
- [\[Dedicated Object\]](#)
- [\[Configure every button \(pair\) separately\]](#): in case of selecting the last option, there will be a specific parameter **for each control** to specifically select the desired behaviour of the LED (or LEDs).

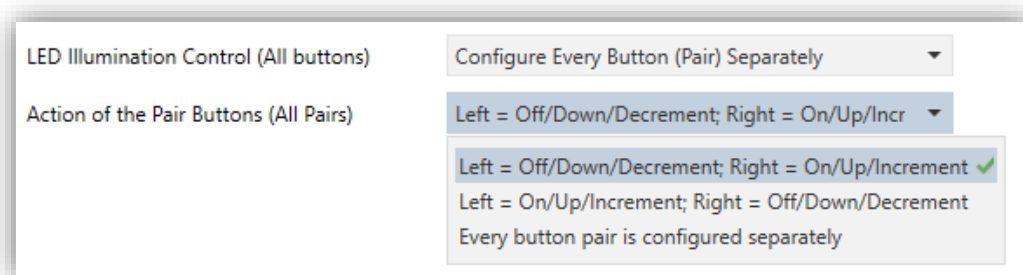


Figure 19 Buttons - Configuration - Advanced options.

Finally, if at least one two-button control is being configured (either Pair A or Pair B), an additional parameter (**Action of the pair buttons (all pairs)**) will be available to determine an operation criterion. The options are:

- [\[Left = Off/Down/Decrement; Right = On/Up Increment\]](#)
- [\[Right = Off/Down/Decrement; Left = On/Up Increment\]](#)
- [\[Every button pair is configured separately\]](#)

2.2.2 DISABLED

While a button stays disabled, it will not be functional: touching on it will not cause the execution of actions, nor will make the associated LED light.

ETS PARAMETERISATION

This function has no related parameters.

2.2.3 INDIVIDUAL

Buttons configured to work as individual (separate) controls can be assigned any of the following control functions:

- **LED indicator:** user presses will not trigger any function although the LED will turn on or off depending on the values received from the bus.
- **Switch:** whenever the user touches the button, a binary value will be sent to the KNX bus. This value is configurable and may be 0 or 1, or alternate with every touch according to the sequence $1 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \dots$

Under a “State-dependent” LED illumination, the LED will remain on/off according to the current state (on/off) of the object.

- **Hold & Release:** as soon as the user touches the button, a binary value (“0” or “1”, configurable) will be sent to the KNX bus. And as long as the user releases the button, another value (“0” or “1”, also configurable) will be sent through the same object.

The “State-dependent” LED mode is not available for this function.

- **Two Objects (Short Press / Long Press):** specific binary values will be sent both after a short or a long press (a different object will be used in each case). Under a “State-dependent” LED illumination, the LED will remain on/off according to the current state (on/off) of either one object or the other, which can be configured in parameters. However, if **LED Illumination Control (All Buttons)** has been set to “State-dependent (where available)”, only the short press object will apply.
- **Scene:** after the user touches the button, an order to run a specific scene (configurable) will be sent to the bus. If enabled in parameters, orders to save

the scene can also be sent to the bus after a three-second press on the button. The “State-dependent” LED mode is not available for this function.

- **Scaling Constant:** sends a percentage value (configurable) to the bus when the user touches the button. Under a “State-dependent” LED illumination, the LED will remain on/off depending on whether the current value of the object matches the one parameterised. This object can also be written from the bus, which will update the LED according to the new value.
- **Counter Constant:** sends an integer value (configurable) to the bus when the user touches the button. This value can be one-byte or two-byte sized, as well as signed or unsigned. The available ranges are shown next:

	1-byte	2-byte
Unsigned	0 – 255.	0 – 65535.
Signed	-128 – 127.	-32768 – 32768.

The “State-dependent” LED illumination mode is analogous as for the Scaling Constant function.

- **Float Constant:** sends a two-byte floating point value (configurable) to the bus when the user touches the button. The available range is -671088.625 to 670760.9375.

The “State-dependent” LED illumination mode is analogous as for the Scaling Constant and Counter Constant functions.

- **Dimmer:** implements a one-button light control that sends orders to the KNX bus, which can then be executed by light dimmers. These orders consist in:
 - Switch-on/Switch-off orders (on short presses).
 - Step dimming orders (on long presses) and the subsequent stop order once the button is released.

Being a one-button control, the **switch orders will alternate** (on/off) for every short press, and so will do the step dimming orders (increase/decrease) for every long press. However, there are some exceptions:

- On a long press: an increase dimming order will be sent if the light is found to be off (according to the status object). On the other hand, a decrease order will be sent if it is found to be 100%.
- On a short press: a switch-on order will be sent if the light is found to be off (according to the status object). On the other hand, a switch-off order will be sent if it is found to be on (value greater than 0%).

Note that the device considers that the **current light level** is the value of a specific one-byte object provided to be written from the KNX bus (i.e., to receive feedback from the dimmer). This object is internally updated after a short or long press, but linking it to the real dimmer status is highly advisable.

Under a “state-dependent” LED illumination, the LED will remain on/off according to the value of the aforementioned status object (i.e., off when the value is 0% and on in any other case).

Note: *after a bus recovery, the light dimmer should send back the status object so the control and the LED update their own state, instead of simply recovering the previous one.*

- **Shutter:** implements a one-button shutter control that sends orders to the KNX bus, which can then be executed by an actuator.

Two control types can be configured:

- Standard: the device will react to both long and short presses, being possible to send the bus the following commands:
 - Move (raise/lower) orders (on **long presses**).
 - Stop/Step orders (on **short presses**).

Being a one-button control, the direction of the motion will alternate (upwards/downwards) for both the move and the step orders after every long press. However, there are some exceptions to this alternation:

- On a short press: a step-up order will be sent if the last long press made the shutter move up, or if the current position is found to be 100%. On the other hand, a step-down order will be sent if the last long press made the shutter move down or if the current position is found to be 0%.

- On a long press: a move-up order will be sent if the last short press caused a step-down order or if the current position is found to be 100%. On the other hand, a move-down order will be sent if the last short press caused a step-up order or if the current position is found to be 0%.

As usual in the KNX standard, stop/step orders are interpreted by the actuators as a request to move the slats one step up or down (in case the shutter is still) or as a request to interrupt the motion of the shutter (in case it is already moving up or down).

Flat is aware of the current position of the shutter through a specific object which should be linked to the analogous object of the shutter actuator in order to receive feedback.

- Hold & Release: the device will send an order to move the shutter when the button is touched, and the order to stop it as soon as it is released. Hence, short or long touches have the same effect: the shutter will remain in motion as long as the user keeps holding the button.

The direction of this motion (upwards or downwards) will **alternate** with every touch, according to the following sequence: downwards → upwards → downwards → ...

However, there are some exceptions to this alternation:

- If the position of the shutter is found to be 0%, the next order will lower the shutter.
- If the position of the shutter is found to be 100%, the next order will raise the shutter.

Flat is aware of the current **position of the shutter** through a specific object which should be linked to the analogous object of the shutter actuator, in order to receive feedback.

This object is initialised with value “50%” after a download or a bus failure; therefore, the actuator is required to update it with the real value after the bus recovery.

The “state-dependent” LED illumination mode is not available for this function.

ETS PARAMETERISATION

When an individual button has been enabled, a specific tab (“**Button In**”) becomes available under “Buttons” in the tree on the left.

The main parameter that needs to be configured is:

- **Function** [LED indicator / Switch / Hold & Release / Two Objects (short press / long press) / Scene / Scaling constant / Counter constant / Float constant / Dimmer / Shutter]: sets the desired function for the button.

Moreover, the textbox **INFO** allows changing the default name of the tab in the left menu, as shows the following figure.

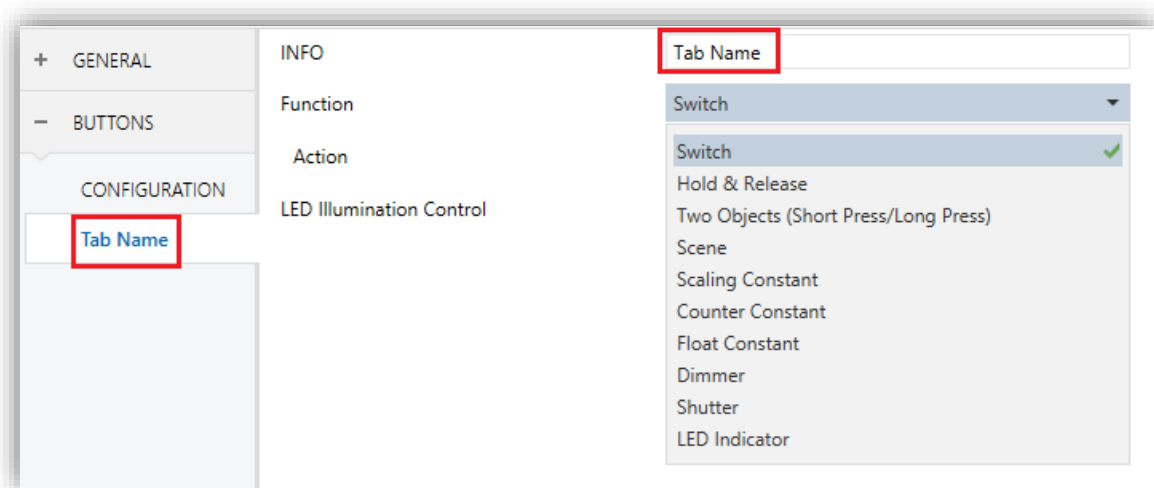


Figure 20 Individual Button.

Depending on the function, some more parameters are involved (as described next). Please note that in the next pages “[In]” is used as a general notation for the communication objects, where “n” depends on the particular button pair.

Switch

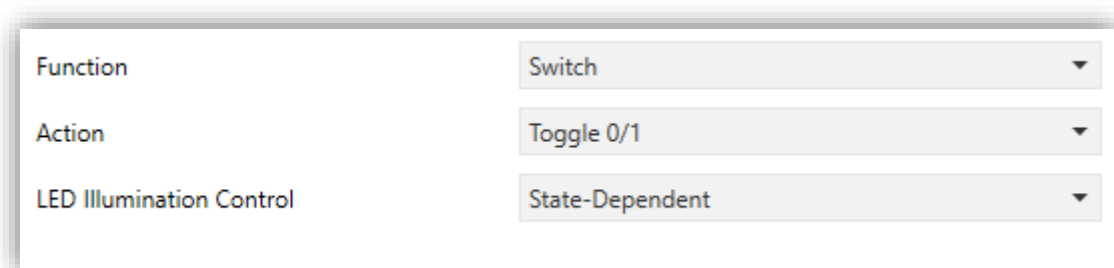


Figure 21 Individual Button - Switch.

- **Action** [[Toggle 0/1/Send 0/Send 1](#)]: sets the value to be sent to the bus (through object “[Btn] [In] Switch”) when the user touches the button. The options are “Send 0”, “Send 1” and “Toggle 0/1”.
- **LED illumination control** [[State-Dependent/Regular/Dedicated object](#)]: analogous to the homonymous parameter for the “Disabled” function (see above).

Hold & Release

Function	Hold & Release
Action on Hold	<input type="radio"/> Send 0 <input checked="" type="radio"/> Send 1
Action on Release	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Send 0 <input type="radio"/> Send 1
LED Illumination Control	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Dedicated Object

Figure 22 Individual Button - Hold & Release.

- **Action on Hold** [[Send 1/Send 0](#)]: sets the value to be sent to the bus (through “[Btn] [In] Hold & Release”) when the user touches the button.
- **Action on Release** [[Send 0/Send 1](#)]: sets the value to be sent to the bus (again, through “[Btn] [In] Hold & Release”) when the user stops touching the button.
- **LED illumination control** [[Regular/Dedicated object](#)]: analogous to the homonymous parameter for the “Disabled” and “Switch” functions (see above).

Two Objects (Short Press / Long Press)

Function	Two Objects (Short Press/Long Press)
Long Press Threshold Time	5 ds
Action on Short Press	Send 0
Action on Long Press	Send 0
LED Illumination Control	State-Dependent
State Object	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Short Press Object <input type="radio"/> Long Press Object

Figure 23 Individual Button - Two Objects (Short Press / Long Press).

- **Long Press Threshold Time** [0...5...50 ds]: sets the minimum time the user should hold the button in order to consider it a long press.
- **Action on Short press** [Send 0/Send 1/Toggle 0/1/Send 1-byte value]: sets the value to be sent to the bus (through “[Btn] [In] Two switches - Short press”) when the user short-presses the button.

In case of selecting the latter, an additional parameter (“Value”) will be displayed to enter the desired one-byte value (0 - 255).

- **Action on Long press** [Send 0/Send 1/Toggle 0/1/Send 1-byte value]: sets the value to be sent to the bus (through “[Btn] [In] Two switches - Long press”) when the user long-presses the button.
- **LED illumination control** [State dependent/ Regular /Dedicated object]: analogous to the homonymous parameter for the “Disabled”, “Binary” and “Hold & Release” functions (see previous pages).

Selecting “State dependent” brings an additional parameter, “**LED Illumination State Object**”, to make the state of the LED correspond either to object “[Btn] [In] Two switches - Short press” (“Short Press Object”) or to object “[Btn] [In] Two switches - Long press” (“Long Press Object”).

Scene

Figure 24 Individual Button - Scene.

- **Action** [Run scene/Run (short press) + Save (3s press) scene]: sets whether the value to be sent to the KNX bus (through “[General] Scene: send”) when the user touches the button will always be a scene run request or –depending on the length of button press– a scene run or save request.

- **Scene number** [1...64]: number of the scene to be sent to the bus, both in the case of the run requests and the save requests.
- **LED illumination control** [Regular/Dedicated object]: analogous to the homonymous parameter for all the above functions (see previous pages).

Scaling Constant / Counter Constant / Float Constant

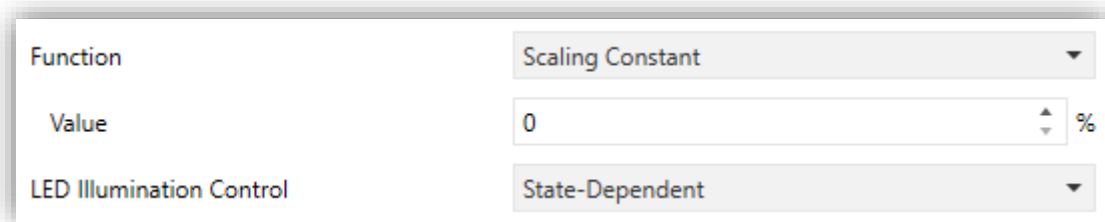


Figure 25 Individual Button - Scaling Constant

- **Value** [0]: sets the value to be sent to the KNX bus when the user touches the button. The available range and the object through which the value is sent depend for each case, as the table below shows.

In case of selecting Counter Constant, two specific parameters (“**Size**” and “**Signed**”) will be displayed to respectively define the size of the constant (“1 byte” or “2 bytes”) and whether it is a signed value or an unsigned value. Depending on that, the range and the name of the object will vary.

	Available Values	Name of the Object
Scaling Constant	0% – 100%	[Btn] [In] Scaling
Counter Constant	0 – 255	[Btn] [In] Counter – 1-Byte unsigned
	-128 – 127	[Btn] [In] Counter – 1-Byte Signed
	0 – 65535	[Btn] [In] Counter – 2-Byte Unsigned
	-32768 – 32767	[Btn] [In] Counter – 2-Byte Signed
Float Constant	-671088.64 – 670760.96	[Btn] [In] Float

- **LED illumination control** [State dependent/Regular/Dedicated object]: analogous to the homonymous parameter for all the above functions (see previous pages).

Dimmer

Function	Dimmer
Step	50%
LED Illumination Control	Dedicated Object
Value	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 0 = Off; 1 = On <input type="radio"/> 0 = On; 1 = Off

Figure 26 Individual Button - Dimmer

The (alternating) switch orders will be sent through the “[Btn] [In] Light - On/Off” one-bit object, while the (alternating) increase/decrease/stop orders will be through the “[Btn] [In] Light - Dimming” four-bit object.

On the other hand, the “[Btn] [In] Light - Dimming (Status)” one-byte object may be linked to the light level status object of the dimmer (in fact, this object is only intended to receive values from the bus, not to send them). As explained at the beginning of this section, the state-dependent LED lighting will be determined by the value of this object (LED off at 0% and on at any other level).

The parameters for this function are:

- **Step** [[100%](#) / [50%](#) / [25%](#) / [12,5%](#) / [6,25%](#) / [3,1%](#) / [1,5%](#)]: defines the dimming step to be sent (through “[Btn] [In] Light - Dimming”) to the light dimmer with every long press.

Note: *since dimmers typically do not apply the new light level immediately (i.e., the step is performed progressively) and since Flat sends an order to interrupt the step dimming once the user releases the button, it is advisable to configure a step of 100%.*

This way, the user can perform any dimming step by simply leaving the button pressed and then releasing it, without needing to make successive button presses.

- **LED illumination control** [[State-Dependent](#)/[Regular](#)/[Dedicated object](#)]: analogous to the homonymous parameter for all the above functions (see previous pages).

Shutter

Function	Shutter
Type	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Standard <input type="radio"/> Hold & Release
LED Illumination Control	<input type="radio"/> Regular <input checked="" type="radio"/> Dedicated Object
Value	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 0 = Off; 1 = On <input type="radio"/> 0 = On; 1 = Off

Figure 27 Individual Button - Shutter

The (alternating) move up/down orders will be sent through the “[Btn] [In] Shutter - Move” one-bit object, while the (alternating) step up/down orders will be through the “[Btn] [In] Shutter - Stop / Step” one-bit object.

Additionally, a one-byte object (“[Btn] [In] Shutter Position”) is provided to link it to the position status object of the shutter actuator (in fact, this object is only intended to receive values from the bus, not to send them).

The parameters for this function are:

- **Type** [[Standard](#)/[Hold & Release](#)]: sets the desired control type.
- **LED illumination control** [[Regular](#)/[Dedicated object](#)]: analogous to the homonymous parameter for all the previous functions (see previous pages).

LED Indicator

Function	LED Indicator
LED Illumination Control Object Value	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 0 = Off; 1 = On <input type="radio"/> 0 = On; 1 = Off

Figure 28 Individual Button – LED indicator.

- **LED illumination control object value** [[0=Off; 1=On](#)/[0=On; 1=Off](#)]: sets the behaviour of the LED of the button. The options are similar to those of the dedicated-object LED illumination available for other control types.

Note: *this parameter does not depend on the option selected for **LED Illumination Control (All Buttons)** (see section 2.2.1).*

After assigning this function to the button, object “[Btn] [In] LED On/Off” is included in the project topology, so that the values that determine the state of the LED at a given time can be received from the bus.

2.2.4 PAIR

Buttons configured to work as a joint control can be assigned the following functions:

- **Switch:** pressing one of the two buttons will make Flat send a binary value to the bus, while pressing on the other will make it send the inverse binary value. It is possible to configure which one does what.

Under a “state-dependent” LED illumination (see ANNEX I. LED Illumination Modes), the LED of the corresponding button will remain on/off according to the current state (on/off) of the switch. On the other hand, under a “state-dependent (both LEDs)” LED illumination, both of them will remain on while the switch is in the “on” state, and off while in the “off” state.

- **Two Objects (Short Press / Long Press):** permits sending specific binary values both after a short or a long press on any of the two buttons (i.e., they will work as a joint control; for independent buttons, please configure them as individual). Different objects will be used for the short and long presses.

Moreover, it is possible (in parameters) to make the “state-dependent” and “state-dependent (both LEDs)” LED illumination modes (see ANNEX I. LED Illumination Modes) depend on either one object or the other. However, if **LED Illumination Control (All Buttons)** has been set to “state-dependent (where available)” only the short press object will be considered

- **Dimmer:** short-pressing one of the two buttons will make Flat send a switch-on order to the bus, while doing so on the other button will make it send a switch-off order.

Long presses will make it send a step dimming order (the value of which is configurable) to make a dimmer increase or decrease the light level (and a stop order as soon as the user releases the push button). It is possible to configure which button does what.

Under a “state-dependent” LED illumination (see ANNEX I. LED Illumination Modes), the LED of the corresponding button will remain on/off according to whether the current value of the light level status object (which should be updated by the actual dimmer) is greater than 0% or not. On the other hand, under a “state-dependent (both LEDs)” LED illumination, both together will remain on or off depending on such value.

- **Shutter:** this option permits making use of the two buttons to control a shutter actuator connected to the bus. Two alternative control methods are possible:
 - Standard: a long press will make the device send to the KNX bus an order to start moving the shutter (upwards or downwards, depending on the button), while a short press will make it send a stop order (which will be interpreted as an order to step up or to step down –depending on the button– if the shutter was not in motion and such function is available).
 - Hold & Release: as soon as the button is held, the device will send the KNX bus an order to start moving the shutter (upwards or downwards, depending on the button). Once the button is released, it will send an order to stop the shutter.

The “state-dependent” and “state-dependent (both LEDs)” LED illumination modes are not available for this function (only the “regular” and “dedicated object” LED illumination are available). See ANNEX I. LED Illumination Modes for details.

ETS PARAMETERISATION

Once two buttons have been assigned to a particular pair, a specific tab (“**Pair X**”) becomes available under “Buttons” in the tab tree.

The main parameter that needs to be configured is:

- **Function** [Switch/Two objects (short press / long press)/Dimmer/Shutter]: sets the desired function for the button pair.

Moreover, the textbox **INFO** allows changing the default name of the tab in the left menu, as shows the following figure.

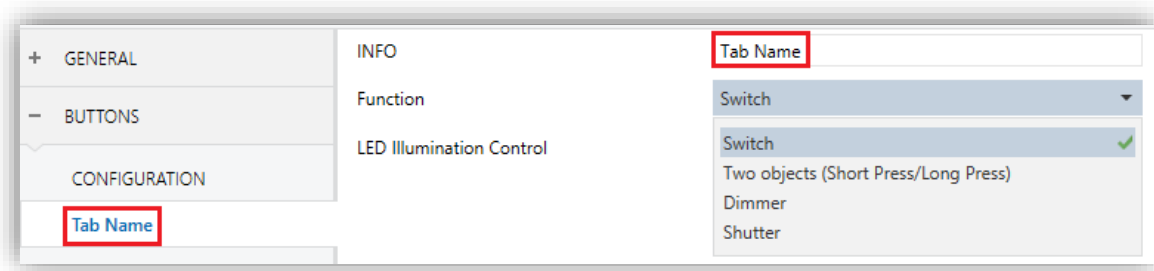


Figure 29 Buttons - Pair A.

Depending on the function, some more parameters are shown, as described next. Please note that in the next pages the general notation “[X]” is used for the name of the communication objects, as “X” depends on the button pair (A, B or C).

Switch

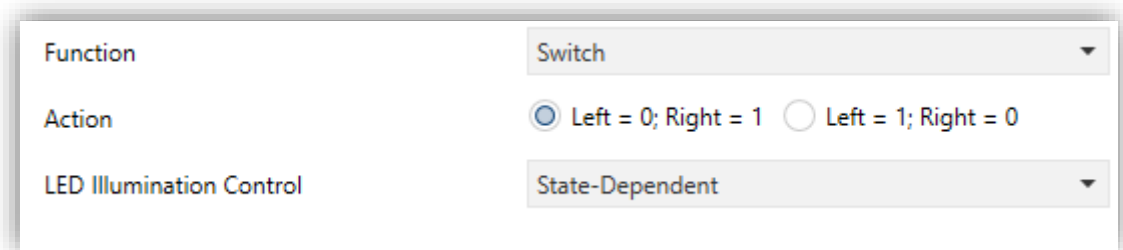


Figure 30 Pair Buttons – Switch.

- **Action** [Left=0; Right=1/Left=1; Right=0]: assigns each of the two buttons the value to be sent through “[Btn] [PX] Switch” (which has the Write flag enabled, so the state of the switch can be updated from external devices).

Note: *this parameter will remain hidden unless having selected “Every button pair is configured separately” in **Action of the pair buttons**.*

- **LED Illumination Control** [State-dependent/Regular/State-dependent (both LEDs)/Dedicated Object]: sets the behaviour of the LEDs on the buttons.

In case of selecting the latter, the object “[Btn] [PX] Led On/Off” will be included in the project topology and a new parameter to select the value to switch off and on the LED shows up:

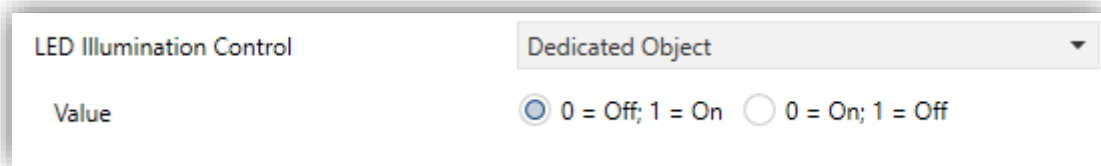


Figure 31 LED illumination - Dedicated object.

Note: *this parameter will remain hidden unless having selected “Configure every button (pair) separately” in LED Illumination Control (All Buttons).*

Two Objects (short Press / long press)

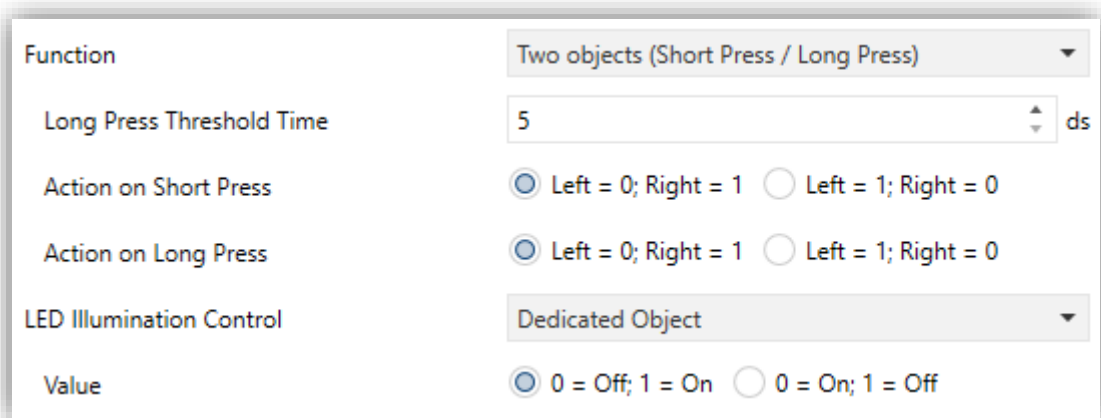


Figure 32 Pair Buttons - Two Objects (Short Press / Long Press).

- **Long Press Threshold Time** [5...50 ds]: sets the minimum time the user should hold the button in order to consider it a long press. The available range is 5 to 50 tenths of a second, being 5 tenths the default value.
- **Action on Short Press** [Left=0; Right=1/Left=1; Right=0]: sets the value that will be sent through “[Btn] [PX] Two objects - Short press” after the user short-presses one of the two buttons.

Note: *this parameter will remain hidden unless having selected “Every button pair is configured separately” in Action of the pair buttons.*

- **Action on Long Press** [Left=0; Right=1/Left=1; Right=0]: sets the value that will be sent through “[Btn] [PX] Two objects - Long press” after the user long-presses one of the two buttons.

Note: *this parameter will remain hidden unless having selected “Every button pair is configured separately” in **Action of the pair buttons**.*

- **LED Illumination Control** [State-dependent/Regular/State-dependent (both LEDs)/Dedicated Object]: analogous to the homonymous parameter for the “Switch” function (see above). In this case, however, selecting “State-dependent” or “State-dependent (both LEDs)” brings an additional parameter, **State Object**, to make the state of the LEDs correspond either to object “[Btn] [PX] Two objects - Short press” (“Short Press Object”) or to object “[Btn] [PX] Two objects - Long press” (“Long Press Object”).

Dimmer

Function	Dimmer
Step	100%
Action	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Left = Off; Right = On <input type="radio"/> Left = On; Right = Off
LED Illumination Control	State-Dependent

Figure 33 Pair Buttons - Dimmer.

The switch orders will be sent through the “[Btn] [PX] Light - On/Off” one-bit object, while the increase/decrease orders will be through the “[Btn] [PX] Light - Dimming” four-bit object.

On the other hand, the “[Btn] [PX] Light - Dimming (Status)” one-byte object may be linked to the light level status object of the dimmer (in fact, this object is only intended to receive values from the bus, not to send them).

The parameters for this function are:

- **Step** [100% / 50% / 25% / 12,5% / 6,25% / 3,1% / 1,5%]: defines the dimming step to be sent to the light dimmer with every increase / decrease order.

Note: *since dimmers typically do not apply the new light level immediately (i.e., the step regulation is performed progressively) and since Flat sends an order to interrupt the step dimming once the user releases the button, it is advisable to configure a step of 100%. This way, the user can perform any*

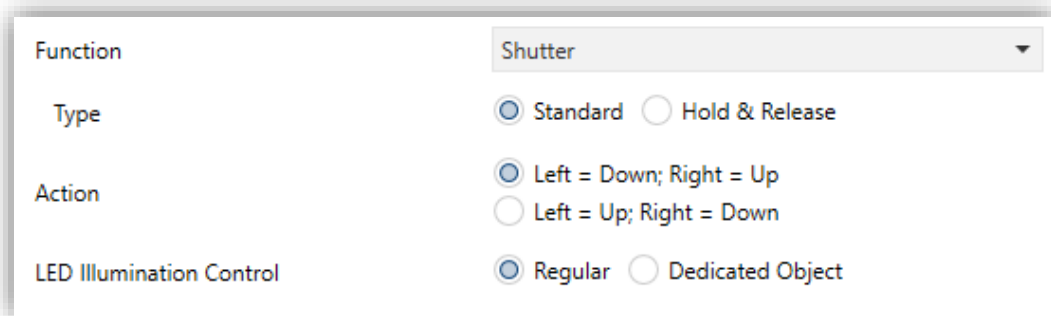
dimming step by simply leaving the button pressed and then releasing it without needing to make successive button presses.

- **Action** [[Left=Off; Right=On/Left=On; Right=Off](#)]: assigns each of the two buttons the order to be sent.

Note: *this parameter will remain hidden unless having selected “Every button pair is configured separately” in **Action of the pair buttons**.*

- **LED Illumination Control** [[State-dependent/Regular/State-dependent \(both LEDs\)/Dedicated Object](#)]: analogous to the homonymous parameter for the “Switch” and “Two Objects (short press / long press)” function (see above).

Shutter



Function	Shutter
Type	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Standard <input type="radio"/> Hold & Release
Action	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Left = Down; Right = Up <input type="radio"/> Left = Up; Right = Down
LED Illumination Control	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Dedicated Object

Figura 34 Pair Buttons - Shutter.

The move orders will be sent through “[Btn] [PX] Shutter - Move”, while the stop orders will be sent through “[Btn] [X] Shutter Stop/Step” (for Standard type) or “[Btn] [PX] Shutter - Stop” (for Hold & Release type).

The parameters for this function are:

- **Type** [[Standard/Hold & Release](#)]: sets the desired behaviour of the buttons.
- **Action** [[Left=Down; Right=Up/ Left=Up; Right=Down](#)]: assigns each of the two buttons the order to be sent.

Note: *this parameter will remain hidden unless having selected “Every button pair is configured separately” in **Action of the pair buttons**.*

- **LED Illumination Control** [[Regular/Dedicated object](#)]: analogous to the homonymous parameter for the previous functions (see above).

2.3 INPUTS

Flat incorporates **two analogue/digital inputs**, each configurable as a:

- **Binary Input**, for the connection of a pushbutton or a switch/sensor.
- **Temperature Probe**, to connect a temperature from Zennio.
- **Motion Detector**, to connect a motion detector (suitable for the new motion detector model from Zennio).

When **Inputs** has been activated in the “GENERAL” screen (see section 2.1.1), the following drop-down lists will be available for the selection of the specific functions required.

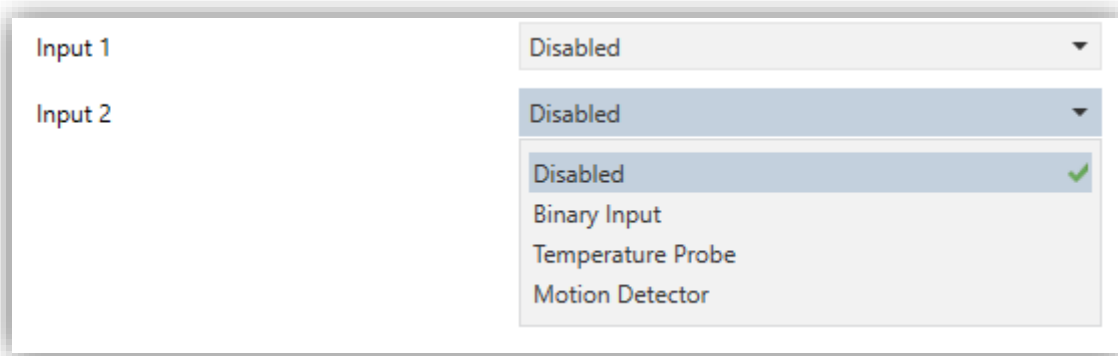


Figure 35 Inputs.

All inputs are disabled by default. Depending on the function selected for each input, additional tabs will be included in the menu on the left.

2.3.1 BINARY INPUT

Please refer to the specific user manual “**Binary Inputs**”, available in the Flat product section, at the Zennio website (www.zennio.com).

2.3.2 TEMPERATURE PROBE

Please refer to the specific user manual “**Temperature Probe**”, available in the Flat product section, at the Zennio website (www.zennio.com).

2.3.3 MOTION DETECTOR

It is possible to connect motion detectors to the input ports of Flat.

Please refer to the specific user manual "**Motion Detector**", available in the Flat product section, at the Zennio website (www.zennio.com).

2.4 THERMOSTAT

GENERAL	Thermostat Function	Heating
CONFIGURATION	Thermostat Type	<input type="radio"/> Basic <input checked="" type="radio"/> Advanced
BUTTONS	See the 'setpoint' tab	
Thermostat	Reference Temperature	Temperature Source 1
CONFIGURATION	Thermostat always ON?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes
Setpoint	Startup Setting (on bus voltage recovery)	Last (before Bus failure)
Heating	Automatic ON when a new special mode arrives	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Disabled <input type="radio"/> Enabled
	Sending statuses on bus voltage recovery	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes
	Scenes	<input type="checkbox"/>

Figura 36 Thermostat.

When function **Thermostat** from the “GENERAL” screen is enabled, the integrator will be shown an additional tab, for the parameterisation of this functionality.

In said tab, a set of screens (Configuration, Setpoint, etc.) is provided to define the type of the thermostatic control the user will be performing from Flat.

For further information about the behaviour and the parameterisation of the Zennio “Building” thermostat implemented by Flat, please refer to the specific documentation (“**Zennio Thermostat**”) available at (www.zennio.com).

ANNEX I. LED ILLUMINATION MODES

The LED backlight of every button, by default (in most functions), will turn on for a brief instant whenever the button is touched. This behaviour is referred to as the “**Regular Illumination**”.

However, in most cases it is possible to assign different behaviours to the LEDs. Which options are available will depend on the function parameterised for the button, but will always include some of the following:

- **Regular Illumination:** the LED will light for an instant once the button is touched.
- **State-Dependent Illumination:** the LED will or will not light, depending on the value of the communication object that corresponds to the function implemented by the button. The exact correspondence between the different values of the object and the different states of the LED may be slightly different from one type of control to another, and is detailed for each function.
- **State-Dependent Illumination (both LEDs):** only applies to buttons configured as pair controls. The two LEDs of the control will light or not, depending on the value of the related object and on the particular control type parameterised for that pair of buttons. The only difference compared to the previous case is that, under “both LEDs”, the two LEDs will always turn off or on simultaneously, as if it were a unique indicator consisting of two LEDs.
- **Dedicated Object:** the LED will light or not depending on the value (“0” or “1”, configurable) of a binary, independent object. In the case of the pair controls, the value “0” will make one of the LEDs light (leaving the other one off), while the value “1” will make them switch their states.

Table 1 illustrates which of the above are configurable for each function.

		Disabled	Regular	State-dep.	State-dep. (both LEDs)	Dedicated object
PAIR	Switch		✓	✓	✓	✓
	Two Objects		✓	✓	✓	✓
	Dimmer		✓	✓	✓	✓
	Shutter		✓			✓
INDIVIDUAL	LED Indicator					✓
	Switch		✓	✓		✓
	Hold & Release		✓			✓
	Two Objects		✓	✓		✓
	Scene		✓			✓
	Constants		✓	✓		✓
	Dimmer		✓	✓		✓
	Shutter		✓			✓
DISABLED		✓				

Table 1 Functions vs. LED Illumination Options.

Note:

Regarding the LEDs, it is interesting to distinguish the following cases:

- Disabled button: the LED will remain off, and the button will have no function.
- Button configured as “Individual” with “LED Indicator” function: the button will still have no function. The LED may be turned on/off through a binary object.
- Button configured as any other control type: the behaviour of the LED will be configurable according to the following table (being also possible to leave it turned off).

Although the behaviour of the LEDs can be configured independently for each control, it is also possible to define a **general behaviour for all of them** thus not being then necessary to configure the same option multiple times.

In case of opting for a general configuration, the options are:

- **Regular.**
- **State-Dependent (where available).** Functions where “state-dependent” is not available will use the regular illumination.
- **State-Dependent (where available) (both LEDs).** Functions where “state-dependent” is not available will use the regular illumination.
- **Dedicated Object.** One binary communication object per control will be included in the project topology so that the LED of every control turns on/off depending on its own object.

ETS PARAMETERISATION

For details on the parameterisation of the LED illumination modes please refer to the pages that cover the specific function being assigned to the button (see section 2.2).

In case of desiring a **similar behaviour for all of the LEDs**, please find the parameter **LED Illumination Control (All buttons)** in the options of the “GENERAL” configuration.

ANNEX II. COMMUNICATION OBJECTS

- "Functional range" shows the values that, with independence of any other values permitted by the bus according to the object size, may be of any use or have a particular meaning because of the specifications or restrictions from both the KNX standard or the application program itself.
- The objects shown in this table are from model **Flat 6**. Please note that certain objects will not be available in models with less push buttons.

Number	Size	I/O	Flags	Data type (DPT)	Functional Range	Name	Function
1	1 Bit		CT---	DPT_Trigger	0/1	[Heartbeat] Object to Send '1'	Sending of '1' Periodically
2	1 Byte	I	C--W-	DPT_SceneNumber	0-63	[General] Scene: Receive	0 - 63 (Run Scene 1-64)
3	1 Byte		CT---	DPT_SceneControl	0-63; 128-191	[General] Scene: Send	0 - 63/128 - 191 (Run/Save Scene 1-64)
4	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Enable	0/1	[General] Touch Locking	0 = Unlock; 1 = Lock
	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Enable	0/1	[General] Touch Locking	0 = Lock; 1 = Unlock
5	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[General] LEDs - Brightness Mode	0 = Normal; 1 = Night
	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[General] LEDs - Brightness Mode	0 = Night; 1 = Normal
6	1 Bit		CT---	DPT_Switch	0/1	[General] Welcome Back Object	Switch Object Sent on Wake Up
7	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Enable	0/1	[General] Sounds - Disabling Button Sound	0 = Disable Sound; 1 = Enable Sound
	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Enable	0/1	[General] Sounds - Disabling Button Sound	0 = Enable Sound; 1 = Disable Sound
8	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Ack	0/1	[General] Sounds - Doorbell	1 = Play a Doorbell Sound; 0 = Nothing
	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Ack	0/1	[General] Sounds - Doorbell	0 = Play a Doorbell Sound; 1 = Nothing
9	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Alarm	0/1	[General] Sounds - Alarm	1 = Play Alarm Intermittent Sounds; 0 = Stop Alarm Sounds
	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Alarm	0/1	[General] Sounds - Alarm	0 = Play Alarm Intermittent Sounds; 1 = Stop Alarm Sounds
10	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[General] Welcome Back Object - Additional Condition	Additional Condition Object 1
11	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[General] Welcome Back Object - Additional Condition	Additional Condition Object 2
12	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[General] Welcome Back Object - Additional Condition	Additional Condition Object 3
13	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[General] Welcome Back Object - Additional Condition	Additional Condition Object 4
14	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[General] Welcome Back Object - Additional Condition	Additional Condition Object 5
15	1 Bit		CT---	DPT_Switch	0/1	[General] Luminosity Object (1-Bit)	0 = Over Threshold; 1 = Under Threshold

	1 Bit		CT---	DPT_Switch	0/1	[General] Luminosity Object (1-Bit)	0 = Under Threshold; 1 = Over Threshold
16	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Enable	0/1	[General] Proximity Sensor	0 = Disable; 1 = Enable
18	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Ack	0/1	[General] External Proximity Detection	1 = Detection
19	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Ack	0/1	[General] Proximity Detection (Status)	Send 1 when Proximity is Detected
20	1 Byte	O	C-R--	DPT_Scaling	0% - 100%	[General] Luminosity Object (Percentage)	0%...100%
21, 27, 33, 39, 45, 51	1 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Btn][Ix] Switch	Send Selected Value on Short Press
	1 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Btn][Ix] Hold & Release	Send Selected Values on Hold and Release Presses
	1 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Btn][Ix] Two objects - Short Press	Send Selected Value on Short Press
	1 Bit		CT---	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Btn][Ix] Light - On/Off	(Short Press) Switch Between On and Off
	1 Bit		CT---	DPT_Step	0/1	[Btn][Ix] Shutter - Stop/Step	(Short Press) 0 = Stop Shutter/Step Up; 1 = Stop Shutter/Step Down
	1 Bit		CT---	DPT_Trigger	0/1	[Btn][Ix] Shutter - Stop	(End Pressing) Stop Shutter
	1 Bit		CT---	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Btn][Ix] Light - On	(Short Press) Send On
	1 Bit		CT---	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Btn][Ix] Light - Off	(Short Press) Send Off
	1 Bit		CT---	DPT_Step	0/1	[Btn][Ix] Shutter - Stop/Step	(Short Press) Stop Shutter/Step Up
22, 28, 34, 40, 46, 52	4 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Control_Dimming	0x0 (Stop) 0x1 (Dec. by 100%) 0x2 (Dec. by 50%) 0x3 (Dec. by 25%) 0x4 (Dec. by 12%) 0x5 (Dec. by 6%) 0x6 (Dec. by 3%) 0x7 (Dec. by 1%) 0x8 (Stop) 0x9 (Inc. by 100%) 0xA (Inc. by 50%) 0xB (Inc. by 25%) 0xC (Inc. by 12%) 0xD (Inc. by 6%) 0xE (Inc. by 3%) 0xF (Inc. by 1%)	[Btn][Ix] Light - Dimming	(Long Press) Switch Between Dimming Up and Down
	4 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Control_Dimming	0x0 (Stop) 0x1 (Dec. by 100%) ... 0x7 (Dec. by 1%) 0x8 (Stop) 0x9 (Inc. by 100%) ... 0xF (Inc. by 1%)	[Btn][Ix] Light - Dimming	(Long Press) Dimming Up
	4 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Control_Dimming	0x0 (Stop) 0x1 (Dec. by 100%) ...	[Btn][Ix] Light - Dimming	(Long Press) Dimming Down

					0x7 (Dec. by 1%) 0x8 (Stop) 0x9 (Inc. by 100%) ... 0xF (Inc. by 1%)		
23, 29, 35, 41, 47, 53	1 Bit		CT----	DPT_UpDown	0/1	[Btn][Ix] Shutter - Move	(Long Press) 0 = Up ; 1 = Down
	1 Bit		CT----	DPT_UpDown	0/1	[Btn][Ix] Shutter - Move	(Start Pressing) Switch Between Up and Down
	1 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Btn][Ix] Two objects - Long Press	Send Selected Value on Long Press
	1 Bit		CT----	DPT_UpDown	0/1	[Btn][Ix] Shutter - Move	(Long Press) Up
	1 Bit		CT----	DPT_UpDown	0/1	[Btn][Ix] Shutter - Move	(Long Press) Down
	1 Bit		CT----	DPT_UpDown	0/1	[Btn][Ix] Shutter - Move	(Start Pressing) Up
	1 Bit		CT----	DPT_UpDown	0/1	[Btn][Ix] Shutter - Move	(Start Pressing) Down
24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54	1 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Btn][Ix] LED On/Off	0 = Off; 1 = On
	1 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Btn][Ix] LED On/Off	0 = On; 1 = Off
25, 31, 37, 43, 49, 55	1 Byte	I	CT-W-	DPT_Scaling	0% - 100%	[Btn][Ix] Scaling	Send Selected Percentage Value on Short Press
	1 Byte	I	CT-W-	DPT_Value_1_Ucount	0 - 255	[Btn][Ix] Counter - 1-Byte Unsigned	Send Selected Value on Short Press
	1 Byte	I	CT-W-	DPT_Value_1_Count	-128 - 127	[Btn][Ix] Counter - 1-Byte Signed	Send Selected Value on Short Press
	2 Bytes	I	CT-W-	DPT_Value_2_Ucount	0 - 65535	[Btn][Ix] Counter - 2-Byte Unsigned	Send Selected Value on Short Press
	2 Bytes	I	CT-W-	DPT_Value_2_Count	-32768 - 32767	[Btn][Ix] Counter - 2-Byte Signed	Send Selected Value on Short Press
	2 Bytes	I	CT-W-	9.xxx	-671088.64 - 670760.96	[Btn][Ix] Float	Send Selected Value on Short Press
	1 Byte	I	CT-W-	DPT_Value_1_Ucount	0 - 255	[Btn][Ix] Two objects - Short Press (1-Byte)	Send Selected 1-Byte Value on Short Press
	1 Byte	I	CT-W-	DPT_Scaling	0% - 100%	[Btn][Ix] Shutter - Position	0 - 100 %
1 Byte	I	CT-W-	DPT_Scaling	0% - 100%	[Btn][Ix] Light - Dimming (Status)	0 - 100 %	
26, 32, 38, 44, 50, 56	1 Byte	I	CT-W-	DPT_Value_1_Ucount	0 - 255	[Btn][Ix] Two objects - Long Press (1-Byte)	Send Selected 1-Byte Value on Long Press
57, 63, 69	1 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Btn][Px] Switch	Left = 0; Right = 1
	1 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Btn][Px] Two objects - Short Press	Left = 1; Right = 0
	1 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Btn][Px] Two objects - Short Press	Left = 0; Right = 1
	1 Bit		CT----	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Btn][Px] Light - On/Off	(Short Press) Left = Off; Right = On
	1 Bit		CT----	DPT_Step	0/1	[Btn][Px] Shutter - Stop/Step	(Short Press) Left = Stop/Step Down; Right = Stop/Step Up
	1 Bit		CT----	DPT_Trigger	0/1	[Btn][Px] Shutter - Stop	(End Pressing) Left = Stop-Down; Right = Stop-Up
	1 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Btn][Px] Switch	Left = 1; Right = 0
	1 Bit		CT----	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Btn][Px] Light - On/Off	(Short Press) Left = On; Right = Off

	1 Bit		CT---	DPT_Step	0/1	[Btn][Px] Shutter - Stop/Step	(Short Press) Left = Stop/Step Up; Right = Stop/Step Down
	1 Bit		CT---	DPT_Trigger	0/1	[Btn][Px] Shutter - Stop	(End Pressing) Left = Stop-Up; Right = Stop-Down
	1 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Btn][Px] Switch	Lower = 0; Upper = 1
	1 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Btn][Px] Switch	Lower = 1; Upper = 0
	1 Bit		CT---	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Btn][Px] Light - On/Off	(Short Press) Lower = Off; Upper = On
	1 Bit		CT---	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Btn][Px] Light - On/Off	(Short Press) Lower = On; Upper = Off
	1 Bit		CT---	DPT_Step	0/1	[Btn][Px] Shutter - Stop/Step	(Short Press) Lower = Stop/Step Down; Upper = Stop/Step Up
	1 Bit		CT---	DPT_Step	0/1	[Btn][Px] Shutter - Stop/Step	(Short Press) Lower = Stop/Step Up; Upper = Stop/Step Down
	1 Bit		CT---	DPT_Trigger	0/1	[Btn][Px] Shutter - Stop	(End Pressing) Lower = Stop-Down; Upper = Stop-Up
	1 Bit		CT---	DPT_Trigger	0/1	[Btn][Px] Shutter - Stop	(End Pressing) Lower = Stop-Up; Upper = Stop-Down
	1 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Btn][Px] Two objects - Short Press	Lower = 0; Upper = 1
1 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Btn][Px] Two objects - Short Press	Lower = 1; Upper = 0	
58, 64, 70	4 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Control_Dimming	0x0 (Stop) 0x1 (Dec. by 100%) ... 0x7 (Dec. by 1%) 0x8 (Stop) 0x9 (Inc. by 100%) ... 0xF (Inc. by 1%)	[Btn][Px] Light - Dimming	(Long Press) Left = Darker; Right = Brighter
	4 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Control_Dimming	0x0 (Stop) 0x1 (Dec. by 100%) ... 0x7 (Dec. by 1%) 0x8 (Stop) 0x9 (Inc. by 100%) ... 0xF (Inc. by 1%)	[Btn][Px] Light - Dimming	(Long Press) Left = Brighter; Right = Darker
	4 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Control_Dimming	0x0 (Stop) 0x1 (Dec. by 100%) ... 0x7 (Dec. by 1%) 0x8 (Stop) 0x9 (Inc. by 100%) ... 0xF (Inc. by 1%)	[Btn][Px] Light - Dimming	(Long Press) Lower = Darker; Upper = Brighter
	4 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Control_Dimming	0x0 (Stop) 0x1 (Dec. by 100%)	[Btn][Px] Light - Dimming	(Long Press) Lower = Brighter; Upper = Darker

					... 0x7 (Dec. by 1%) 0x8 (Stop) 0x9 (Inc. by 100%) ... 0xF (Inc. by 1%)		
59, 65, 71	1 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Btn][Px] Two objects - Long Press	Left = 0; Right = 1
	1 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Btn][Px] Two objects - Long Press	Left = 1; Right = 0
	1 Bit		CT----	DPT_UpDown	0/1	[Btn][Px] Shutter - Move	(Long Press) Left = Down; Right = Up
	1 Bit		CT----	DPT_UpDown	0/1	[Btn][Px] Shutter - Move	(Start Pressing) Left = Down; Right = Up
	1 Bit		CT----	DPT_UpDown	0/1	[Btn][Px] Shutter - Move	(Long Press) Left = Up; Right = Down
	1 Bit		CT----	DPT_UpDown	0/1	[Btn][Px] Shutter - Move	(Start Pressing) Left = Up; Right = Down
	1 Bit		CT----	DPT_UpDown	0/1	[Btn][Px] Shutter - Move	(Long Press) Lower = Down; Upper = Up
	1 Bit		CT----	DPT_UpDown	0/1	[Btn][Px] Shutter - Move	(Long Press) Lower = Up; Upper = Down
	1 Bit		CT----	DPT_UpDown	0/1	[Btn][Px] Shutter - Move	(Start Pressing) Lower = Down; Upper = Up
	1 Bit		CT----	DPT_UpDown	0/1	[Btn][Px] Shutter - Move	(Start Pressing) Lower = Up; Upper = Down
	1 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Btn][Px] Two objects - Long Press	Lower = 0; Upper = 1
	1 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Btn][Px] Two objects - Long Press	Lower = 1; Upper = 0
60, 66, 72	1 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Btn][Px] LED On/Off	0 = On; 1 = Off
	1 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Btn][Px] LED On/Off	0 = Off; 1 = On
61, 67, 73	1 Byte	I	CT-W-	DPT_Scaling	0% - 100%	[Btn][Px] Light - Dimming (Status)	0 - 100 %
62, 68, 74	1 Byte		-----	DPT_Value_1_Ucount	0 - 255	[Btn][Px]	dummy
75	1 Byte	I	C--W-	DPT_SceneControl	0-63; 128-191	[Thermostat] Scene Input	Scene Value
76	2 Bytes	I	C--W-	DPT_Value_Temp	-273.00 - 670760.00	[Tx] Temperature Source 1	External Sensor Temperature
77	2 Bytes	I	C--W-	DPT_Value_Temp	-273.00 - 670760.00	[Tx] Temperature Source 2	External Sensor Temperature
78	2 Bytes	O	CTR--	DPT_Value_Temp	-273.00 - 670760.00	[Tx] Effective Temperature	Effective Control Temperature
79	1 Byte	I	C--W-	DPT_HVACMode	1=Comfort 2=Standby 3=Economy 4=Building Protection	[Tx] Special Mode	1-byte HVAC Mode
80	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Ack	0/1	[Tx] Special Mode: Comfort	0 = Nothing; 1 = Trigger
	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Tx] Special Mode: Comfort	0 = Off; 1 = On
81	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Ack	0/1	[Tx] Special Mode: Standby	0 = Nothing; 1 = Trigger
	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Tx] Special Mode: Standby	0 = Off; 1 = On
82	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Ack	0/1	[Tx] Special Mode: Economy	0 = Nothing; 1 = Trigger
	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Tx] Special Mode: Economy	0 = Off; 1 = On
83	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Ack	0/1	[Tx] Special Mode: Protection	0 = Nothing; 1 = Trigger
	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Tx] Special Mode: Protection	0 = Off; 1 = On
84	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Window_Door	0/1	[Tx] Window Status (Input)	0 = Closed; 1 = Open

85	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Ack	0/1	[Tx] Comfort Prolongation	0 = Nothing; 1 = Timed Comfort
86	1 Byte	O	CTR--	DPT_HVACMode	1=Comfort 2=Standby 3=Economy 4=Building Protection	[Tx] Special Mode Status	1-byte HVAC Mode
87	2 Bytes	I	C--W-	DPT_Value_Temp	-273.00 - 670760.00	[Tx] Setpoint	Thermostat Setpoint Input
	2 Bytes	I	C--W-	DPT_Value_Temp	-273.00 - 670760.00	[Tx] Basic Setpoint	Reference Setpoint
88	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Step	0/1	[Tx] Setpoint Step	0 = -0.5°C; 1 = +0.5°C
89	2 Bytes	I	C--W-	DPT_Value_Tempd	-670760.00 - 670760.00	[Tx] Setpoint Offset	Float Offset Value
90	2 Bytes	O	CTR--	DPT_Value_Temp	-273.00 - 670760.00	[Tx] Setpoint Status	Current Setpoint
91	2 Bytes	O	CTR--	DPT_Value_Temp	-273.00 - 670760.00	[Tx] Basic Setpoint Status	Current Basic Setpoint
92	2 Bytes	O	CTR--	DPT_Value_Tempd	-670760.00 - 670760.00	[Tx] Setpoint Offset Status	Current Setpoint Offset
93	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Reset	0/1	[Tx] Setpoint Reset	Reset Setpoint to Default
	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Reset	0/1	[Tx] Offset Reset	Reset offset
94	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Heat_Cool	0/1	[Tx] Mode	0 = Cool; 1 = Heat
95	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Heat_Cool	0/1	[Tx] Mode Status	0 = Cool; 1 = Heat
96	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Tx] On/Off	0 = Off; 1 = On
97	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Tx] On/Off Status	0 = Off; 1 = On
98	1 Byte	O	CTR--	DPT_Scaling	0% - 100%	[Tx] Control Variable (Cool)	PI Control (Continuous)
99	1 Byte	O	CTR--	DPT_Scaling	0% - 100%	[Tx] Control Variable (Heat)	PI Control (Continuous)
100	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Tx] Control Variable (Cool)	2-Point Control
	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Tx] Control Variable (Cool)	PI Control (PWM)
101	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Tx] Control Variable (Heat)	2-Point Control
	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Tx] Control Variable (Heat)	PI Control (PWM)
102	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Tx] Additional Cool	Temp >= (Setpoint+Band) => "1"
103	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Tx] Additional Heat	Temp <= (Setpoint-Band) => "1"
104	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Tx] PI State (Cool)	0 = PI signal 0%; 1 = PI signal greater than 0%
105	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Tx] PI State (Heat)	0 = PI signal 0%; 1 = PI signal greater than 0%
106, 110	2 Bytes	O	CTR--	DPT_Value_Temp	-273.00 - 670760.00	[Ix] Current Temperature	Temperature sensor value
107, 111	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Alarm	0/1	[Ix] Overcooling	0 = No Alarm; 1 = Alarm
108, 112	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Alarm	0/1	[Ix] Overheating	0 = No Alarm; 1 = Alarm
109, 113	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Alarm	0/1	[Ix] Probe Error	0 = No Alarm; 1 = Alarm
114	2 Bytes	O	CTR--	DPT_Value_Temp	-273.00 - 670760.00	[Internal Probe] Current Temperature	Temperature sensor value
115	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Alarm	0/1	[Internal Probe] Overcooling	0 = No Alarm; 1 = Alarm
116	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Alarm	0/1	[Internal Probe] Overheating	0 = No Alarm; 1 = Alarm
117	1 Byte	I	C--W-	DPT_SceneControl	0-63; 128-191	[Motion Detector] Scene Input	Scene Value

118	1 Byte		CT---	DPT_SceneControl	0-63; 128-191	[Motion Detector] Scene Output	Scene Value
119, 148	1 Byte	O	CTR--	DPT_Scaling	0% - 100%	[Ix] Luminosity	0-100%
120, 149	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Alarm	0/1	[Ix] Open Circuit Error	0 = No Error; 1 = Open Circuit Error
121, 150	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Alarm	0/1	[Ix] Short Circuit Error	0 = No Error; 1 = Short Circuit Error
122, 151	1 Byte	O	CTR--	DPT_Scaling	0% - 100%	[Ix] Presence State (Scaling)	0-100%
123, 152	1 Byte	O	CTR--	DPT_HVACMode	1=Comfort 2=Standby 3=Economy 4=Building Protection	[Ix] Presence State (HVAC)	Auto, Comfort, Standby, Economy, Building Protection
124, 153	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Occupancy	0/1	[Ix] Presence State (Binary)	Binary Value
	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Ack	0/1	[Ix] Presence: Slave Output	1 = Motion Detected
125, 154	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Window_Door	0/1	[Ix] Presence Trigger	Binary Value to Trigger the Presence Detection
126, 155	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Ack	0/1	[Ix] Presence: Slave Input	0 = Nothing; 1 = Detection from slave device
127, 156	2 Bytes	I	C--W-	DPT_TimePeriodSec		[Ix] Presence: Waiting Time	0-65535 s.
128, 157	2 Bytes	I	C--W-	DPT_TimePeriodSec		[Ix] Presence: Listening Time	1-65535 s.
129, 158	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Enable	0/1	[Ix] Presence: Enable	According to parameters
130, 159	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Ix] Presence: Day/Night	According to parameters
131, 160	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Occupancy	0/1	[Ix] Presence: Occupancy State	0 = Not Occupied; 1 = Occupied
132, 161	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Ack	0/1	[Ix] External Motion Detection	0 = Nothing; 1 = Motion detected by an external sensor
133, 138, 143, 162, 167, 172	1 Byte	O	CTR--	DPT_Scaling	0% - 100%	[Ix][Cx] Detection State (Scaling)	0-100%
134, 139, 144, 163, 168, 173	1 Byte	O	CTR--	DPT_HVACMode	1=Comfort 2=Standby 3=Economy 4=Building Protection	[Ix][Cx] Detection State (HVAC)	Auto, Comfort, Standby, Economy, Building Protection
135, 140, 145, 164, 169, 174	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Ix][Cx] Detection State (Binary)	Binary Value
136, 141, 146, 165, 170, 175	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Enable	0/1	[Ix][Cx] Enable Channel	According to parameters
137, 142, 147, 166, 171, 176	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Ix][Cx] Force State	0 = No Detection; 1 = Detection
177, 183	1 Bit	I	C--W-	DPT_Enable	0/1	[Ix] Input Lock	0 = Unlock; 1 = Lock
178, 184	1 Bit		CT---	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Ix][Short Press] 0	Sending of 0
	1 Bit		CT---	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Ix][Short Press] 1	Sending of 1
	1 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Ix][Short Press] 0/1 Switching	Switching 0/1
	1 Bit		CT---	DPT_UpDown	0/1	[Ix][Short Press] Move Up Shutter	Sending of 0 (Up)
	1 Bit		CT---	DPT_UpDown	0/1	[Ix][Short Press] Move Down Shutter	Sending of 1 (Down)
	1 Bit		CT---	DPT_UpDown	0/1	[Ix][Short Press] Move Up/Down Shutter	Switching 0/1 (Up/Down)
	1 Bit		CT---	DPT_Step	0/1	[Ix][Short Press] Stop/Step Up Shutter	Sending of 0 (Stop/Step Up)
	1 Bit		CT---	DPT_Step	0/1	[Ix][Short Press] Stop/Step Down Shutter	Sending of 1 (Stop/Step Down)

	1 Bit		CT----	DPT_Step	0/1	[Ix][Short Press] Stop/Step Shutter (Switched)	Switching of 0/1 (Stop/Step Up/Down)
	4 Bit		CT----	DPT_Control_Dimming	0x0 (Stop) 0x1 (Dec. by 100%) ... 0x7 (Dec. by 1%) 0x8 (Stop) 0x9 (Inc. by 100%) ... 0xF (Inc. by 1%)	[Ix][Short Press] Brighter	Increase Brightness
	4 Bit		CT----	DPT_Control_Dimming	0x0 (Stop) 0x1 (Dec. by 100%) ... 0x7 (Dec. by 1%) 0x8 (Stop) 0x9 (Inc. by 100%) ... 0xF (Inc. by 1%)	[Ix][Short Press] Darker	Decrease Brightness
	4 Bit		CT----	DPT_Control_Dimming	0x0 (Stop) 0x1 (Dec. by 100%) ... 0x7 (Dec. by 1%) 0x8 (Stop) 0x9 (Inc. by 100%) ... 0xF (Inc. by 1%)	[Ix][Short Press] Brighter/Darker	Switch Bright/Dark
	1 Bit		CT----	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Ix][Short Press] Light On	Sending of 1 (On)
	1 Bit		CT----	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Ix][Short Press] Light Off	Sending of 0 (Off)
	1 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Ix][Short Press] Light On/Off	Switching 0/1
	1 Byte		CT----	DPT_SceneControl	0-63; 128-191	[Ix][Short Press] Run Scene	Sending of 0 - 63
	1 Byte		CT----	DPT_SceneControl	0-63; 128-191	[Ix][Short Press] Save Scene	Sending of 128 - 191
	1 Bit	I/O	CTRW-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Ix][Switch/Sensor] Edge	Sending of 0 or 1
	1 Byte		CT----	DPT_Value_1_Ucount	0 - 255	[Ix][Short Press] Constant Value (Integer)	0 - 255
	1 Byte		CT----	DPT_Scaling	0% - 100%	[Ix][Short Press] Constant Value (Percentage)	0% - 100%
	2 Bytes		CT----	DPT_Value_2_Ucount	0 - 65535	[Ix][Short Press] Constant Value (Integer)	0 - 65535
	2 Bytes		CT----	9.xxx	-671088.64 - 670760.96	[Ix][Short Press] Constant Value (Float)	Float Value
179, 185	1 Byte	I	C---W-	DPT_Scaling	0% - 100%	[Ix][Short Press] Shutter Status (Input)	0% = Top; 100% = Bottom
	1 Byte	I	C---W-	DPT_Scaling	0% - 100%	[Ix][Short Press] Dimming Status (Input)	0% - 100%
180, 186	1 Bit		CT----	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Ix][Long Press] 0	Sending of 0
	1 Bit		CT----	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Ix][Long Press] 1	Sending of 1

1 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Ix][Long Press] 0/1 Switching	Switching 0/1
1 Bit		CT----	DPT_UpDown	0/1	[Ix][Long Press] Move Up Shutter	Sending of 0 (Up)
1 Bit		CT----	DPT_UpDown	0/1	[Ix][Long Press] Move Down Shutter	Sending of 1 (Down)
1 Bit		CT----	DPT_UpDown	0/1	[Ix][Long Press] Move Up/Down Shutter	Switching 0/1 (Up/Down)
1 Bit		CT----	DPT_Step	0/1	[Ix][Long Press] Stop/Step Up Shutter	Sending of 0 (Stop/Step Up)
1 Bit		CT----	DPT_Step	0/1	[Ix][Long Press] Stop/Step Down Shutter	Sending of 1 (Stop/Step Down)
1 Bit		CT----	DPT_Step	0/1	[Ix][Long Press] Stop/Step Shutter (Switched)	Switching of 0/1 (Stop/Step Up/Down)
4 Bit		CT----	DPT_Control_Dimming	0x0 (Stop) 0x1 (Dec. by 100%) ... 0x7 (Dec. by 1%) 0x8 (Stop) 0x9 (Inc. by 100%) ... 0xF (Inc. by 1%)	[Ix][Long Press] Brighter	Long Pr. -> Brighter; Release -> Stop
4 Bit		CT----	DPT_Control_Dimming	0x0 (Stop) 0x1 (Dec. by 100%) ... 0x7 (Dec. by 1%) 0x8 (Stop) 0x9 (Inc. by 100%) ... 0xF (Inc. by 1%)	[Ix][Long Press] Darker	Long Pr. -> Darker; Release -> Stop
4 Bit		CT----	DPT_Control_Dimming	0x0 (Stop) 0x1 (Dec. by 100%) ... 0x7 (Dec. by 1%) 0x8 (Stop) 0x9 (Inc. by 100%) ... 0xF (Inc. by 1%)	[Ix][Long Press] Brighter/Darker	Long Pr. -> Brighter/Darker; Release -> Stop
1 Bit		CT----	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Ix][Long Press] Light On	Sending of 1 (On)
1 Bit		CT----	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Ix][Long Press] Light Off	Sending of 0 (Off)
1 Bit	I	CT-W-	DPT_Switch	0/1	[Ix][Long Press] Light On/Off	Switching 0/1
1 Byte		CT----	DPT_SceneControl	0-63; 128-191	[Ix][Long Press] Run Scene	Sending of 0 - 63
1 Byte		CT----	DPT_SceneControl	0-63; 128-191	[Ix][Long Press] Save Scene	Sending of 128 - 191
1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Alarm	0/1	[Ix][Switch/Sensor] Alarm: Breakdown or Sabotage	1 = Alarm; 0 = No Alarm
2 Bytes		CT----	9.xxx	-671088.64 - 670760.96	[Ix][Long Press] Constant Value (Float)	Float Value
2 Bytes		CT----	DPT_Value_2_Ucount	0 - 65535	[Ix][Long Press] Constant Value (Integer)	0 - 65535
1 Byte		CT----	DPT_Scaling	0% - 100%	[Ix][Long Press] Constant Value	0% - 100%

						(Percentage)	
	1 Byte		CT---	DPT_Value_1_Ucount	0 - 255	[Ix][Long Press] Constant Value (Integer)	0 - 255
181, 187	1 Bit		CT---	DPT_Trigger	0/1	[Ix][Long Press/Release] Stop Shutter	Release -> Stop Shutter
182, 188	1 Byte	I	C--W-	DPT_Scaling	0% - 100%	[Ix][Long Press] Dimming Status (Input)	0% - 100%
	1 Byte	I	C--W-	DPT_Scaling	0% - 100%	[Ix][Long Press] Shutter Status (Input)	0% = Top; 100% = Bottom

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