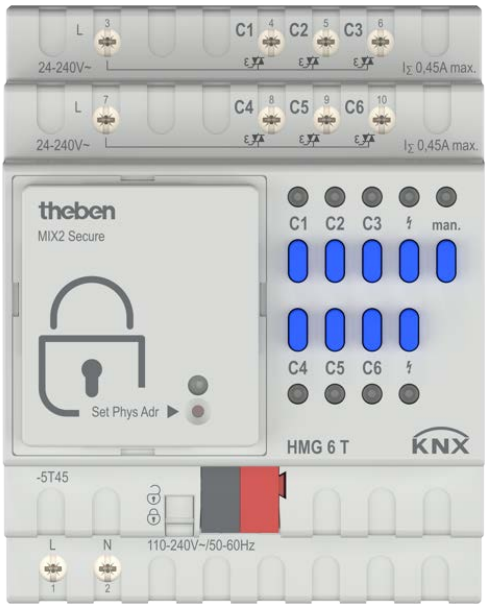
Heating Actuators in the MIX2 secure Series HMG 6 T, HME 6 T



HMG 6 T	4930240
HME 6 T	4930245

Contents

1 Functional characteristics

- MIX2 6-channel heating actuator
- With 6 temperature controllers (P/PI) for heating and cooling
- MIX2 basic module
- For extension to maximum of 18 channels (MIX2)
- For controlling 6 thermal actuators 24 V - 230 V AC in 2 groups with 3 outputs and 450 mA each
- With short-circuit and overload protection
- Continuous or switching actuating value selectable
- Valve protection function can be deactivated
- With the modes: comfort, standby, night as well as frost/heating protection
- Changeover to summer mode possible
- Up to 2 MIX or MIX2 extension modules can be connected to a basic module
- Device and KNX bus module can be swapped independently of each other
- Removable KNX bus module enables devices to be changed without reprogramming
- Manual start-up and use of the actuators is possible even without the KNX bus module
- LED switching status indicator for each channel
- Manual operation on device (even without bus voltage)

 This manual can only be used for devices with MIX2 secure BCU.

2 MIX2 secure

ⓘ Each MIX2 basic module can be used with both a standard and a secure BCU.

ⓘ The extension units (MIX and MIX2) are always compatible.

2.1 BCU and application programmes

ⓘ For the MIX2 secure BCU, the application programme MIX2 secure V2.x is required.

	Standard	Secure
BCU		 *FDSK on the back*
MIX2 basic module with BCU		
Application programme	**MIX2 V1.x**	**MIX2 secure V2.x**

3 MIX and MIX2 devices

The MIX2 series consists of the basic modules RMG 8 S, RMG 8 T, RMG 4 I, RMG 4 U, DMG 2 T, JMG 4 T, JMG 4 T 24V, HMG 6 T, BMG 6 T + extensions RME 8 S, RME 8 T, RME 4 I, RME 4 U, DME 2 T, JME 4 T, JME 4 T 24V, HMG 6 T, BME 6 T (2021).

Any MiX and MIX2 extension modules can be connected to a MIX2 basic module.

Table 1

Appliance type	Order No.	Designation	Can be used with basic module...	
			in the MIX series	in the MIX2 series
MIX2 basic modules	493…	RMG 8 S, RMG 8 T, RMG 4 I, RMG 4 U, DMG 2 T, JMG 4 T, JMG 4 T 24V, HMG 6 T, BMG 6 T	-	-
MIX2 upgrades	493…	RME 8 S, RME 8 T, RME 4 I, RME 4 U, DME 2 T, JME 4 T, JME 4 T 24V, HME 6 T, BME 6 T	no	Yes
MIX basic modules	491…	BMG 6, DMG 2 S, HMG 4, JMG 4 S, RMG 4 S, RMG 4 C-Last, SMG 2 S	-	-
MIX upgrades	491…	BME 6, DME 2 S, HME 4, JME 4 S, RME 4 S, RME 4 C-load, SME 2 S	yes	Yes*

* Adjusted parameter display and object numbering.

3.1 Operation

Each module has a manual button.
When manual mode is activated, the device can only be operated with the buttons; bus telegrams are not implemented.

A button and an LED are available for each channel.
The LEDs show the current state of the output.

In standard operation:

Case 1, channel is off:
Pressing the channel button switches on the output for 5 **minutes**.
Case 2, channel is already on:
Pressing the channel button switches the output off for 5 **seconds**.

During this time (5 minutes. or 5 seconds), bus telegrams are ignored.
The device then returns to normal operation.

In manual mode with the manual button or *Manual* object:

In the manual mode, the buttons can be used to switch the channels on or off as desired.
The time limits for normal operation (5 min. and 5 s) do not apply in this case.

If the "manual" function is selected, the associated LED lights up.
The channel status will be frozen and can only be changed via the channel buttons.
Bus telegrams will not be implemented.

The "Manual" state will be cancelled during a mains failure.
After manual operation has been cancelled, already-received bus events will not be executed again.

4 Technical data

Operating voltage KNX

5 General information about KNX Secure

ETS Version 5.5 and higher support secure communication in KNX systems. A distinction is made between secure communication via the IP medium using KNX IP Secure and secure communication via the TP and RF media using KNX Data Secure. The following information refers to KNX Data Secure.

In the ETS catalogue, KNX products supporting "KNX Secure" are clearly identified:

As soon as a "KNX-Secure" device is included in the project, the ETS requests a project password. If no password is entered, the device is included with Secure Mode deactivated. However, the password can also be entered or changed later in the project overview.

5.1 Start-up with "KNX Data Secure"

For secure communication, the FDSK (Factory Device Setup Key) is required. If a KNX product supporting "KNX Data Secure" is included in a line, the ETS requires the input of the FDSK. This device-specific key is printed on the device label and can either be entered by keyboard or read by using a code scanner or notebook camera.

Example of FDSK on device label:

After entering the FDSK, the ETS generates a device-specific tool key. The ETS sends the tool key to the device to be configured via the bus. The transmission is encrypted and authenticated with the original and previously entered FDSK key. Neither the tool key nor the FDSK key are sent in plain text via the bus.
After the previous action, the device only accepts the tool key for further communication with the ETS. The FDSK key is no longer used for further communication, unless the device is reset to the factory setting: In this case, all set safety-related data will be deleted.
The ETS generates as many runtime keys as needed for the group communication you want to protect. The ETS sends the runtime keys to the device to be configured via the bus. Transmission takes place by encrypting and authenticating them via the tool key. The runtime keys are never sent in plain text via the bus.

The FDSK is saved in the project and can be viewed in the project overview. All keys for this project can also be exported (backup).

During project planning, it can be defined subsequently which functions / objects are to communicate securely. All objects with encrypted communication are identified by the "Secure" icon in the ETS:

5.2 Start-up without "KNX Data Secure"

Alternatively, the device can also be put into operation without KNX Data Secure. In this case, the device is unsecured and behaves like any other KNX device without KNX Data Secure function.
To start up the device without KNX Data Secure, select the device in the 'Topology' or 'Devices' section and set the 'Secure start up' option in the 'Properties' area of the 'Settings' tab to 'Disabled'.

6 The application program "MIX2 secure

6.1 Selection in the product database

Manufacturer	Theben AG
Product family	Heating actuators
Product type	HMG 6 T
Program name	MIX2 secure

The ETS database can be found on our website: www.theben.de/en/downloads_en

Table 2

Number of communication objects:	254
Number of group addresses:	254
Number of associations:	255

6.2 Communication Objects

The objects are divided into channel-related and common objects

6.2.1 Channel- and module-related objects

Table 3

No.	Object name	Function	Length DPT
1	*HMG 6 T Channel H1*	*Base setpoint value*	2 byte 9.001
		Switching actuating value	1 bit 1.001
		Continuous actuating value	1 byte 5.001
2	*HMG 6 T Channel H1*	*Manual setpoint offset*	2 byte 9.002
3	*HMG 6 T Channel H1*	*Actual value*	2 byte 9.001
		Block valve protection	1 bit 1.003
4	*HMG 6 T Channel H1*	*Current actuating value*	1 byte 5.001
		Operating mode preset	1 byte 20.102
5	*HMG 6 T Channel H1*	*Presence*	1 bit 1.018
6	*HMG 6 T Channel H1*	*Window position*	1 bit 1.019
7	*HMG 6 T Channel H1*	*Current operating mode*	1 byte 20.102
8	*HMG 6 T Channel H1*	*Heating actuating value*	1 byte 5.001
		Heating and cooling actuating value	1 byte 5.001
9	*HMG 6 T Channel H1*	*Cooling actuating value*	1 byte 5.001
10	*HMG 6 T Channel H1*	*Heating = 0, cooling = 1*	1.001
		Heating = 1, cooling = 0	1.100
		Forced operation mode	1 bit 1.003
11	*HMG 6 T Channel H1*	*Current setpointvalue*	2 byte 9.001
12	*HMG 6 T Channel H1*	*Report actual value failure*	1 bit 1.005
		Report actuating value failure	1 bit 1.005
13	*HMG 6 T Channel H2*	*Base setpoint value*	2 byte 9.001
		Switching actuating value	1 bit 1.001
		Continuous actuating value	1 byte 5.001

No.	Object name	Function	Length DPT
14	*HMG 6 T Channel H2*	*Manual setpoint offset*	2 byte 9.002
15	*HMG 6 T Channel H2*	*Actual value*	2 byte 9.001
		Block valve protection	1 bit 1.003
16	*HMG 6 T Channel H2*	*Current actuating value*	1 byte 5.001
		Operating mode preset	1 byte 20.102
17	*HMG 6 T Channel H2*	*Presence*	1 bit 1.018
18	*HMG 6 T Channel H2*	*Window position*	1 bit 1.019
19	*HMG 6 T Channel H2*	*Current operating mode*	1 byte 20.102
20	*HMG 6 T Channel H2*	*Heating actuating value*	1 byte 5.001
		Heating and cooling actuating value	1 byte 5.001
21	*HMG 6 T Channel H2*	*Cooling actuating value*	1 byte 5.001
22	*HMG 6 T Channel H2*	*Heating = 0, cooling = 1*	1.001
		Heating = 1, cooling = 0	1.100
		Forced operation mode	1 bit 1.003
23	*HMG 6 T Channel H2*	*Current setpointvalue*	2 byte 9.001
24	*HMG 6 T Channel H2*	*Report actual value failure*	1 bit 1.005
		Report actuating value failure	1 bit 1.005
25	*HMG 6 T Channel H3*	*Base setpoint value*	2 byte 9.001
		Switching actuating value	1 bit 1.001
		Continuous actuating value	1 byte 5.001
26	*HMG 6 T Channel H3*	*Manual setpoint offset*	2 byte 9.002
27	*HMG 6 T Channel H3*	*Actual value*	2 byte 9.001
		Block valve protection	1 bit 1.003
28	*HMG 6 T Channel H3*	*Current actuating value*	1 byte 5.001
		Operating mode preset	1 byte 20.102
29	*HMG 6 T Channel H3*	*Presence*	1 bit 1.018
30	*HMG 6 T Channel H3*	*Window position*	1 bit 1.019
31	*HMG 6 T Channel H3*	*Current operating mode*	1 byte 20.102

No.	Object name	Function	Length DPT
32	*HMG 6 T Channel H3*	*Heating actuating value*	1 byte 5.001
		Heating and cooling actuating value	1 byte 5.001
33	*HMG 6 T Channel H3*	*Cooling actuating value*	1 byte 5.001
34	*HMG 6 T Channel H3*	*Heating = 0, cooling = 1*	1.001
		Heating = 1, cooling = 0	1.100
		Forced operation mode	1 bit 1.003
35	*HMG 6 T Channel H3*	*Current setpointvalue*	2 byte 9.001
36	*HMG 6 T Channel H3*	*Report actual value failure*	1 bit 1.005
		Report actuating value failure	1 bit 1.005
37	*HMG 6 T Channel H4*	*Base setpoint value*	2 byte 9.001
		Switching actuating value	1 bit 1.001
		Continuous actuating value	1 byte 5.001
38	*HMG 6 T Channel H4*	*Manual setpoint offset*	2 byte 9.002
39	*HMG 6 T Channel H4*	*Actual value*	2 byte 9.001
		Block valve protection	1 bit 1.003
40	*HMG 6 T Channel H4*	*Current actuating value*	1 byte 5.001
		Operating mode preset	1 byte 20.102
41	*HMG 6 T Channel H4*	*Presence*	1 bit 1.018
42	*HMG 6 T Channel H4*	*Window position*	1 bit 1.019
43	*HMG 6 T Channel H4*	*Current operating mode*	1 byte 20.102
44	*HMG 6 T Channel H4*	*Heating actuating value*	1 byte 5.001
		Heating and cooling actuating value	1 byte 5.001
45	*HMG 6 T Channel H4*	*Cooling actuating value*	1 byte 5.001
46	*HMG 6 T Channel H4*	*Heating = 0, cooling = 1*	1.001
		Heating = 1, cooling = 0	1.100
		Forced operation mode	1 bit 1.003
47	*HMG 6 T Channel H4*	*Current setpointvalue*	2 byte 9.001
48	*HMG 6 T Channel H4*	*Report actual value failure*	1 bit 1.005
		Report actuating value failure	1 bit

No.	Object name	Function	Length DPT
			1.005
49	*HMG 6 T Channel H5*	*Base setpoint value*	2 byte 9.001
		Switching actuating value	1 bit 1.001
		Continuous actuating value	1 byte 5.001
50	*HMG 6 T Channel H5*	*Manual setpoint offset*	2 byte 9.002
51	*HMG 6 T Channel H5*	*Actual value*	2 byte 9.001
		Block valve protection	1 bit 1.003
52	*HMG 6 T Channel H5*	*Current actuating value*	1 byte 5.001
		Operating mode preset	1 byte 20.102
53	*HMG 6 T Channel H5*	*Presence*	1 bit 1.018
54	*HMG 6 T Channel H5*	*Window position*	1 bit 1.019
55	*HMG 6 T Channel H5*	*Current operating mode*	1 byte 20.102
56	*HMG 6 T Channel H5*	*Heating actuating value*	1 byte 5.001
		Heating and cooling actuating value	1 byte 5.001
57	*HMG 6 T Channel H5*	*Cooling actuating value*	1 byte 5.001
58	*HMG 6 T Channel H5*	*Heating = 0, cooling = 1*	1.001
		Heating = 1, cooling = 0	1.100
		Forced operation mode	1 bit 1.003
59	*HMG 6 T Channel H5*	*Current setpointvalue*	2 byte 9.001
60	*HMG 6 T Channel H5*	*Report actual value failure*	1 bit 1.005
		Report actuating value failure	1 bit 1.005
61	*HMG 6 T Channel H6*	*Base setpoint value*	2 byte 9.001
		Switching actuating value	1 bit 1.001
		Continuous actuating value	1 byte 5.001
62	*HMG 6 T Channel H6*	*Manual setpoint offset*	2 byte 9.002
63	*HMG 6 T Channel H6*	*Actual value*	2 byte 9.001
		Block valve protection	1 bit 1.003
64	*HMG 6 T Channel H6*	*Current actuating value*	1 byte 5.001

No.	Object name	Function	Length DPT
		Operating mode preset	1 byte 20.102
65	*HMG 6 T Channel H6*	*Presence*	1 bit 1.018
66	*HMG 6 T Channel H6*	*Window position*	1 bit 1.019
67	*HMG 6 T Channel H6*	*Current operating mode*	1 byte 20.102
68	*HMG 6 T Channel H6*	*Heating actuating value*	1 byte 5.001
		Heating and cooling actuating value	1 byte 5.001
69	*HMG 6 T Channel H6*	*Cooling actuating value*	1 byte 5.001
70	*HMG 6 T Channel H6*	*Heating = 0, cooling = 1*	1.001
		Heating = 1, cooling = 0	1.100
		Forced operation mode	1 bit 1.003
71	*HMG 6 T Channel H6*	*Current setpointvalue*	2 byte 9.001
72	*HMG 6 T Channel H6*	*Report actual value failure*	1 bit 1.005
		Report actuating value failure	1 bit 1.005
73	*HMG 6 T*	*Summer mode ON/OFF*	1 bit 1.003
74	*HMG 6 T*	*Overcurr./short circuit H1-H3*	1 bit 1.005
75	*HMG 6 T*	*Overcurr./short circuit H4-H6*	1 bit 1.005
76	*HMG 6 T*	*Highest actuating value*	1 byte 5.001
77	*HMG 6 T*	*Pump ON/OFF*	1 bit 1.001
78	*HMG 6 T*	*Outside temperature*	2 byte 9.001
79	*HMG 6 T*	*Manual*	1 bit 1.001
80	*HMG 6 T*	*Outside temperature failure*	1 bit 1.005

6.2.2 Common objects

These objects are partly used by the basic module and the two extension modules.

Table 4:

No.	Object name	Function	Type DPT
241	*Central continuous ON*	*For RMG 8S, DME 2 S, SME 2 S, DMG 2 T, DME 2 T*	1 bit 1.001
242	*Central continuous OFF*	*For RMG 8S, DME 2S, SME 2S, DMG 2 T, DME 2 T*	1 bit 1.001
243	*Central switching*	*For RMG8S, DME 2S, SME 2S, DMG 2 T, DME 2 T*	1 bit 1.001
244	*Call up/save central scenes*	*RMG8S, DME2S, JME4S, SME2S, DMG 2 T, DME 2 T*	1 byte 18.001
245	*Central safety 1*	*For JMG 4 T (Wind), JME 4 S*	1 bit 1.005
246	*Central safety 2*	*For JMG 4 T (Wind), JME 4 S*	1 bit 1.005
247	*Central safety 3*	*For JMG 4 T (Wind), JME 4 S*	1 bit 1.005
248	*Central up/down*	*For JMG 4 T, JME 4 S*	1 bit 1.008
249	*Central safety rain*	*For JMG 4 T*	1 bit 1.005
250	*Central safety frost*	*For JMG 4 T*	1 bit 1.005
251	*Version of bus coupling unit*	*transmit*	14 byte 16.001
252	*Version of basic module*	*transmit*	14 byte 16.001
253	*Version of first extension module*	*transmit*	14 byte 16.001
254	*Version of second extension module*	*transmit*	14 byte 16.001

6.2.3 Description of objects

The function of the channel, i.e. *heating actuator* or *heating controller* determines the type and function of the objects.

6.2.3.1 Objects for the heating actuator function

- **Object 1** ***"Continuous actuating value, switching actuating value"***

The actuating value receives data from the room thermostat for the corresponding valve.
It can either be continuous (0-100%) or switching (ON/OFF) depending on the configuration.

- **Object 2**

Not used.

- **Object 3 „Block valve protection“**

Blocks the valve protection function.

- **Object 4** ***"Current actuating value"***

Reports the actual value of the actuating value generated for the channel.

- **Objects 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11**

Not used.

- **Object 12** ***"Report actuating value failure"***

Present only if, on the *Configuration options* parameter page, the parameter *Monitor the actuating value = yes*.

If monitoring is selected, the room thermostat must receive an actuating-value telegram regularly.
Recommendation: To ensure trouble-free operation, the cyclical transmission time to the room thermostat should be no longer than half the monitoring time.
Example: Monitoring time 30 min, cyclical transmission time to thermostat less than or equal to 15 min.

If no new actuating value is received within the configured monitoring time, failure of the room thermostat is assumed and an emergency program is started.
See emergency program parameter page.

This function can be selected or deactivated individually for each channel.
The monitoring time is set jointly for all channels on the *Channel H1-H6 monitoring* page.

6.2.3.2 Objects for the heating controller function

- **Object 1** ***"Base setpoint value"***

The Base setpoint value value is first specified via the application at start-up and stored in the "Base setpoint value" object.
It can be reset at any time using object 1 (limited by minimum or maximum valid setpoint value).
The object can be described as required.

- **Object 2** ***"Manual setpoint offset***

Offset setpoint temperature:
The object receives a temperature difference as DPT 9.002 . The desired room temperature (current setpoint value) can be adjusted from the base setpoint value by this difference.
The following applies in comfort mode (heating):
Current setpoint value (obj. 11) = base setpoint value + manual setpoint offset (obj. 2)

Values beyond the configured range (*maximum or minimum valid setpoint value on the setpoint values parameter page*) are limited to the highest or lowest value.

Remarks:
The offset is always in relation to the set *base setpoint value* and
not to the current setpoint value.
See also: Determining the setpoint value

- **Object 3** ***„Actual value“***

Receives the current room temperature for the control.

- **Object 4** ***"Operating mode"***

1 byte object. One of 4 operating modes can be directly activated.
1 = Comfort, 2 = Standby, 3 = Night,
4 = Frost protection (heat protection)
If another value is received (0 or >4) the comfort operation mode is activated.
The details in brackets refer to cooling mode

- **Object 5** ***"Presence"***

The status of a presence detector (e.g. push button, motion detector) can be received via this object.
1 on this object activates the comfort operating mode.

- **Object 6** ***"Window"***

The status of a window contact can be received via this object.
1 on this object activates the frost / heat protection operating mode.

- **Object 7** ***"Current operating mode"***

Transmits the current operation mode as a 1 byte value (see table).
The transmission behaviour can be set on the *Operating mode* parameter page.

Table 5: Coding of HVAC operating modes:

Value	select
1	Comfort
2	Standby
3	Night
4	Frost protection/heat protection

- **Object 8** *"Heating actuating value, heating and cooling actuating value"*

Sends the current heating actuating value (0...100%), or heating or cooling if the *Output of cooling actuating value* parameter has been set to *Together with heating actuating value*.

- **Object 9** *"Cooling actuating value"*

Sends the cooling actuating value or switching command to control a cooling surface, fan coil unit etc.
The send format DPT 5.001 or DPT 1.001 depends on the selected *Type of control* (continuous or switching) on the *Cooling control* page.

Note:
Object 9 is not available:
- With the setting *Heating control only* (S*ettings* parameter page), as cooling function is not available.
- If *Changeover between heating and cooling via object* is selected and *Output of cooling actuating value* is set to *Together with heating actuating value* (*Cooling control* parameter page).

- **Object 10** *"Changeover between heating and cooling", "forced operation"*

The function of the object depends on the setting of the Changeover between heating and cooling parameter on the Cooling control parameter page.

Table 6

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Switchover between heating and cooling</td></tr>
<tr><td>Automatic</td><td>Via object</td></tr>
<tr><td>Forced operation.
The direction of action of the force telegram is adjustable.
Standard:
1 = activate force
0 = end force.</td><td>This object is used in 2-pipe heating/cooling systems or if automatic change over between heating and cooling is not desired.

The telegram format can be set on the cooling control parameter page:
<table>
<tr><td>Parameter: Format object heating/cooling</td><td>Telegram format</td></tr>
<tr><td>DPT1.100</td><td>Heating = 1, cooling = 0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Inverted</td><td>Heating = 0, cooling = 1</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

- **Object 11** *"Current setpoint value"*

Sends the current setpoint value in DPT 9.001 format to the bus.

- **Object 12** *"Actual value failure"*

Sends a 1 if no valid actual value was received during the monitoring time.

- **Objects 13-72**

Objects for channels H2-H6.

6.2.3.3 Common objects

- **Object 73** *"Summer mode"*

When 1 is set for the object, all channels configured for it are switched over to the summer mode and heating no longer takes place.
A valve protection program can also optionally be executed in the summer mode.

- **Object 74** *"Overcurrent/short circuit H1-H3"*

Reports overload or short circuit on channels H1, H2, H3.
0 = No error
1 = Overload or short circuit on at least one of the 3 channels H1-H3

- **Object 75** *"Overcurrent/short circuit H4..H6"*

0 = No error
1 = Overload or short circuit on at least one of the 3 channels H4-H6

- **Object 76** *"Highest actuating value"*

This object is available if at least 1 channel was configured as a continuous controller.
The actuating values for the channels are continuously compared with each other and only the highest current value is sent to this object.
The current heat requirement of the system is thus constantly reported to the heating boiler, which then adapts its output to the actual requirement.

Whether a channel is taken into account for determining the highest actuating value can be selected individually for each channel. For example, insignificant rooms can be ignored for the heat requirement.

- **Object 77** *"Pump"*

Control of the supply pump. This object is used jointly for all channels of a module.

- **Object 78** *"Outside temperature"*

Receives the outside temperature.

- **Object 79** *"Manual"*

Only available for devices in the MIX2 series (order number 493…)
Puts the relevant module in manual mode or sends the status of the manual operation.

Table 7

Telegram	Meaning	Explanation
0	Auto	All channels can be operated via the bus as well as via the buttons.
1	Manual	The channels can only be operated via the buttons on the device. Bus telegrams will not work.

The duration of the manual mode, i.e. *operation of the manual button* is adjustable on the *General* parameter page.

After manual operation has been cancelled, already-received bus events will not be executed again.
The "Manual" state will be reset in the event of a mains failure.

- **Object 80** *"Outside temperature failure"*

0 = No error
1 = Error: Outside temperature no longer being received.

- **Objects 81-160**

Objects for the first extension module HME 6 T.

- **Objects 161-240**

Objects for the second extension module HME 6 T.

- **Objects 241 - 250**

Not used for HMG 6 T and HME 6 T.

- **Object 251** "*Version of bus coupling unit*"

For diagnostic purposes only.

Sends the bus coupling unit software version after reset or download.
Can also be read out via the ETS.

Format: **A**xx **H**yy **V**zzz

Code	Meaning
xx	00 .. FF = Version of application without dividing point (14 = V1.4, 15 = V1.5 etc.).
yy	Hardware version 00..99
zzz	Firmware version 000..999

EXAMPLE: A15 H03 V014
- ETS Application Version 1.5
- Hardware version $03
- Firmware version $14

- **Object 252** "*Version of basic module*"

For diagnostic purposes only.
Only for basic modules in the MIX2 series (order number 493…).

Sends the software version (firmware) of the basic module after reset or download.
Can also be read out via the ETS.

The version is issued as an ASCII character string.
Format: **M**xx **H**yy **V**zzz

Code	Meaning
xx	01 .. FF = Module code (hexadecimal).
yy	Hardware version 00..99
zzz	Firmware version 000..999

Possible module codes

Module	Code
Module or mains voltage are unavailable.	$00
RMG 8 S	$11
RMG 4 I	$12
DMG 2 T	$13
JMG 4 T/JMG 4 T 24V	$14
HMG 6 T	$15
RMG 8 T	$17
RMG 4 U	$18
BMG 6 T	$92

EXAMPLE: M15 **H**25 **V**025
- Module $15 = HMG 6 T
- Hardware version V25
- Firmware version V25

- **Object 253** "*Version of first extension module*"

Telegram format: See above, object 252

Possible module codes

Module	Code
Module or mains voltage are unavailable.	$00
RME 8 S	$11
RME 4 I	$12
DME 2 T	$13
JME 4 T/JME 4 T 24V	$14
HME 6 T	$15
RME 8 T	$17
RME 4 U	$18
BME 6 T	$92

- **Object 254** "*Version of second extension module*"

See above, object 253

6.3 Parameter

6.3.1 Parameter pages

The HMG 6 T heating actuator has 6 identical channels that can be configured individually as actuator or controller.

Table 8

Function	Description
General	Selection of module and central parameters.
BASIC MODULE: HMG 6 T	(Empty page).
HMG 6 T Channel H1 Configuration options	Selection as heating controller / heating actuator and activation of additional functions.
Settings	Standard/user-defined control.
Heating control	Control parameters, installation type etc. for the heating mode.
Setpoint values	Base setpoint value, lowering, frost protection etc.
Cooling control	Control parameters, installation type etc. for the cooling mode.
Cooling setpoint values	Dead zone, standby, heat protection etc.
Operating mode	Operating mode after reset, presence sensor etc.
Channel characteristics	Parameters for actuator control.
Emergency program	Response to failure of the actuating value or the actual value.
Forced operation	Response in forced-operation mode.
Channel H1-H6 monitoring	Monitoring of actuating value, actual value, outside temperature.
H1-H6 Pump	Pump control strategy.

6.3.2 General

Table 9

Designation	Values	Description
Type of basic module	***Select device...*** *RMG 8 S..* *RMG 8 T..* *RMG 4 I..* *DMG 2 T..* *JMG 4 T/JMG 4 T 24V..* *HMG 6 T..*	Selection of available basic module (MIX2 series only)
Type of first extension module	***not available/inactive*** *RME 8 S..* *RME 8 T..* *RME 4 I..* *DME 2 T..* *JME 4 T/JME 4 T 24V..* *HME 6 T..* *RME 4 S / RME 4 C-Last..* *DME 2 / SME 2..* *BME 6..* *JME 4 S..* *HME 4..*	Selection of first extension module, if available. (MIX or MIX2 series)
Type of second extension module	***not available/inactive*** *RME 8 S..* *RME 8 T..* *RME 4 I..* *DME 2 T..* *JME 4 T/JME 4 T 24V..* *HME 6 T..* *RME 4 S / RME 4 C-Last..* *DME 2 / SME 2..* *BME 6..* *JME 4 S..* *HME 4..*	Selection of second extension module, if available. (MIX or MIX2 series)
Time for cyclical sending of feedback object *(MIX series, order no. 491...)*	*2 minutes, 3 minutes,* *5 minutes, 10 minutes,* ***15 minutes,** 20 minutes* *30 minutes, 45 minutes* *60 minutes*	This parameter is used exclusively for MIX Series extension modules (DME 2 S, SME 2, JME 4 S, BME 6, RME 4 S / C-Last, and HME 4).
Function of manual button *(MIX2 series, order no. 493...)*	*applies for 24 hours or until reset via object* *disabled* ***applies until reset via object*** *applies for 30 minutes or until reset via object* *applies for 1 hour or until reset via object* *applies for 2 hours or until reset via object* *applies for 4 hours or until reset via object* *applies for 8 hours or until reset via object* *applies for 12 hours or until reset via object*	Determines how long the device works manually and how this is ended. In manual mode, the channels can only be switched on and off via the push buttons on the device. See also: Object 79 This parameter is used exclusively for MIX2 series devices.

Designation	Values	Description
Manual operation of channels (MIX2 series, order no. 493...)	***enabled***	The channels can be operated via the buttons on the device.
	disabled	No manual operation, the buttons on the device are locked.

6.3.3 Parameters for the heating actuator

6.3.3.1 HMG 6 T Channel H1 Configuration options

Table 10

Designation	Values	Description
Channel function		Should the channel be used as an actuator or controller?
	Heating actuator	The channel receives its actuating value from an external room thermostat.
	Heating controller	The channel receives the room temperature over the bus and generates the actuating value independently by means of an internal controller. See chapter: Parameters for the heating actuator
Type of actuating value	*switching..*	The channel processes: ON/OFF telegrams.
	continuous..	Percent telegrams 0-100%
Include in summer mode	***no***	Should the channel remain off in the summer mode?
	yes	
Activate valve protection		This function prevents the valve from seizing and is executed if the valve position has not changed for 7 days. When this function is executed, the valve is moved to the opposite position for 6 minutes.
	no	No valve protection.
	yes	Valve protection is active.
Valve protection disable telegram	***1 = Block (standard)***	Valve protection is: blocked with a 1.
	0 = Block	blocked with a 0.
Monitor actuating value	***no***	Should whether the room thermostat regularly transmits an actuating value being monitored? A thermostat malfunction can be detected quickly in this way and an emergency program started.
	yes..	
Activate forced-operation function	***no***	No forced-operation function.
	yes..	Opens the Forced-operation parameter page.

6.3.3.2 Channel characteristics

Table 11

Designation	Values	Description
Time for one actuation cycle	*2, 3, 5, 7,* ***10****, 15, 20, 30 min*	For "*continuous*" actuating value. An actuation cycle consists of a switching-on and a switching-off process and forms a PWM period. Examples: - Actuating value = 20%, - Time = 10 min. means: switched on for 2 min. during the actuating cycle of 10 min. (i.e. 20% of actuating cycle) and switched off for 8 min. - Actuating value = 70% / time = 10 min. means: 7 min. on / 3 min. off. See appendix: PWM cycle
Actuator direction of operation	***Standard: 1 = Open valve (Theben actuator)*** *Inverted: 0 = Open valve*	Standard. Valve closed when de-energised. Special inverted valve types. Valve open when de-energised.
Minimum actuating value	***0%****, 5%, 10%, 20%, 30%*	Lowest permissible actuating value
Maximum actuating value	*50%, 60%, 70%, 80%,* ***90%****, 100%*	Highest permissible actuating value. A highest value of 90% extends the service life of thermal actuators. A highest value of 100% reduces the number of switching cycles
Actuating value when value violates the min./max. actuating value	*0% or 100 %*	Restriction when a room thermostat receives an actuating value that is less than the minimum actuating value: Actuate channel with 0% or 100%

Designation	Values	Description
	Use set actuating values	Restrict values to maximum and minimum actuating values. For example, maintaining a minimum actuating value of 10% can be practical for the correct base temperature of an underfloor heating.
	0 = 0%; otherwise, use set actuating values	If the received actuating value is = 0, accept this value and close the valve. Other values are restricted in acc. with the configured minimum and maximum actuating values: Received values > *0 %* and < *min. actuating value* are replaced with the minimum actuating value. In the same way, values > max. actuating value are replaced with the set maximum actuating value.
	< Min. actuating value = 0 %, otherwise scale.	Actuating values below the minimum actuating values are interpreted as 0 %. Values above are scaled in proportion to the range between the min. actuating value and 100 %.
Send current actuating value	*With change of 1 %, 2 %, 3 %,* ***5 %****, 7 %, 10 %, 15 %*	After what percentage change* in the actuating value is the new value to be transmitted?
Send current actuating value cyclically	***not cyclical, only in the event of change****,* *Every 2 min., every 3 min. Every 5 min., every 10 min., every 15 min., every 20 min., every 30 min., every 45 min., every 60 min.*	Send when or at what interval?
Take channel H1 into account for highest actuating value	*no* ***yes***	Should the actuating value for channel 1 be used for determining the highest actuating value of all channels?
Take channel H1 into account for pump control	*no* ***yes***	Should the supply pump be switched on in case of heat requirement in channel 1?

*Change since last transmission.

6.3.3.3 Emergency program

Response to actuating value loss to ensure frost protection or minimum comfort in event of control failure.

Table 12

Designation	Values	Description
Actuating value for emergency program is	***fixed***	The valve is energised by a fixed actuating value continuously. See below: *Fixed emergency program in winter mode.*
	Outside temperature dependent	Energy-savings setting: The valve is energised on the basis of the outside temperature and in this way is opened only when it is really necessary.
Actuating value for emergency program is ***fixed***		
Fixed emergency program in winter mode	*0 %, 10 %,* ***20 %*** *30 %, 40 %, 50 %*	Fixed actuating value that should replace the actuating value of the thermostat until it is available again.
Actuating value for emergency program is ***temperature-dependent***		
Emergency program active when outside temperature below	*5 °C* ***10 °C*** *15 °C*	If the outside temperature drops below the said value, the valve opens.
Max. actuating value in emergency program	*10 %, 20 % 30 %,* ***40 %****, 50 %*	What should be the maximum heating level in the emergency program?
Fixed emergency program with failure of outside temperature.	*0 %, 10 %,* ***20 %*** *30 %, 40 %, 50 %*	Fixed valve setting if neither the actuating value nor the outside temperature can be received.

6.3.3.4 Forced operation

Table 13

Designation	Values	Description
Actuating value in forced-operation mode	***0%*** *to 100% in increments of 10%*	Set actuating value to control the valve in forced-operation mode. This is not restricted by the minimum or the maximum actuating value.
Forced-operation telegram	***1 = Forced operation (standard)***	Forced operation is activated with an ON telegram
	0 = Forced operation	Inverted: Forced operation is activated with an OFF telegram

6.3.4 Parameters for the heating controller

6.3.4.1 HMG 6 T Channel H1 Configuration options

Table 14

Designation	Values	Description
Channel function		Should the channel be used as an actuator or controller?
	Heating actuator	The channel receives its actuating value from an external room thermostat.
	Heating controller	The channel receives the room temperature over the bus and calculates the actuating value independently by means of an internal controller. See chapter: Parameters for the heating actuator
Include in summer mode	***no***	Should the channel remain off in the summer mode?
	yes	
Execute valve protection		This function prevents the valve from seizing and is executed if the valve position has not changed for 7 days. When this function is executed, the valve is moved to the opposite position for 6 minutes.
	always	Valve protection is permitted at any time.
	only in comfort mode *only in standby mode* *only in night mode*	Valve protection is permitted only during the operating mode selected here.
Monitor actual value	***no***	No monitoring.
	yes	The actual value (room temperature) is monitored and an emergency program can be configured.
Activate forced-operation function	***no***	No forced-operation function.
	yes	Opens the Forced-operation parameter page.

6.3.4.2 Settings

Table 15

Designation	Values	Description
CONTROL	***Standard***	For simple applications (heating control only).
	User-defined	Enables selection of control functions.
Control functions used		User-defined control.
	Heating control only	Heating mode only.
	Heating and cooling	An additional cooling system will be controlled (object 9).

6.3.4.3 Heating control

Table 16

Designation	Values	Description
Setting the control parameters	***Via system type***	Standard application
	user-defined	Professional use: P/PI control self-configure
System type		PI control with:
	Radiator heating system	Integrated time = 90 minutes Bandwidth = 2.5 k
	Underfloor heating	Integrated time = 30 h Bandwidth = 4 k
Send heating actuating value cyclically	*With change of 1 %* *With change of 2 %* *With change of 3 %* ***With change of 5 %*** *With change of 7 %* *With change of 10 %* *With change of 15 %*	After how much % change* in the actuating value is the new value to be sent. Small values increase control accuracy but also the bus load.
Cyclical Send heating actuating value cyclically	***not cyclical, only in the event of change*** *Every 2 min, every 3 min.* *Every 5 min, every 10 min.* *Every 15 min, every 20 min.* *Every 30 min, every 45 min.* *Every 60 min.,*	How often is the current heating actuating value to be sent (regardless of changes)?
User-defined parameter		
Proportional band of heating control	*1 K, 1.5 K,* ***2 K****, 2.5 K, 3 K* *3.5 K, 4 K, 4.5 K* *5 K, 5.5 K, 6 K* *6.5 K, 7 K, 7.5 K* *8 K, 8.5 K*	Professional setting for adapting control response to the room. Small values cause large changes in actuating values, larger values cause finer actuating value adjustment.

Designation	Values	Description
Integrated time of the heating control	*pure P control* *15 min, 30 min, 45 min.* *60 min, 75 min, 90 min.* *105 min, 120 min, 135 min.* *150 min, 165 min, 180 min.* *195 min, 210 min, 4 h, 5 h,* ***10 h*** *15 h, 20 h, 25 h, 30 h, 35 h*	The integrated time determines the reaction time of the control. It establishes the increase by which the actuating value from the controller is raised in addition to that from the P-term. The I-term remains active for as long as there is a control deviation. The I-term is added to the P-term.

*Change since last transmission

6.3.4.4 Setpoint values

Table 17

Designation	Values	Description
Base setpoint value after loading the application	*18 °C, 19 °C, 20 °C,* ***21 °C****, 22 °C, 23 °C, 24 °C, 25 °C*	Output setpoint value for temperature control.
Reduction in standby mode (during heating)	*0.5 K, 1 K,* ***1.5 K*** *2 K, 2.5 K, 3 K 3.5 K, 4 K*	Example: With a base setpoint value of 21°C in the heating mode and a reduction of 2 K, controls HMG 6 T with a setpoint value of 21 – 2 = 19°C.
Reduction in night mode (during heating)	*3 K, 4 K,* ***5 K*** *6 K, 7 K, 8 K*	By what value should the temperature be reduced in night mode?
Setpoint value for frost protection operation (during heating)	*3 °C, 4 °C,* ***5 °C*** *6 °C, 7 °C, 8 °C, 9 °C, 10 °C*	Preset temperature for frost protection operation in heating mode (Heat protection operation applies in cooling mode).
Setpoint offset only applies	*only in comfort mode* *With comfort and standby mode* ***With comfort, standby and night mode***	Setpoint value adjustment: Is only considered in the selected mode and is ineffective in all operation modes.
Current setpoint value in comfort mode	***Sends actual value (heating < > cooling)***	Feedback of current setpoint value via the bus: The setpoint value actually being used for control is always sent (= Current setpoint value). **Example** with Base setpoint value 21°C and Dead zone 2 K: During heating and cooling, 21°C and base setpoint value + dead zone are sent respectively (21°C + 2 K = 23°C)
	Transmits average value between heating and cooling	Same value in comfort operation mode during both heating and cooling operation, i.e.: Base setpoint value + half dead zone are transmitted to prevent occupants being inconvenienced. **Example** with Base setpoint value 21°C and dead zone of 2K: Mean value= 21°+1 K =22°C Although control takes place at 21°C or 23°C

Designation	Values	Description
Cyclical transmission of current setpoint value	***not cyclical, only in the event of change*** *Every 2 min.* *Every 3 min.* *Every 5 min.* *Every 10 min.* *Every 15 min.* *Every 20 min.* *Every 30 min.* *Every 45 min.* *Every 60 min.*	How often should the currently valid setpoint value be sent? Only send in the event of a change. Cyclical transmission
LIMITS		
Maximum valid setpoint offset	*+/- 1 K, +/- 2 K, +/- 3 K, +/- 4 K,* ***+/- 5 K***	Limits the possible setting range for the setpoint offset function. Applicable for the received values above object 2 (manual setpoint offset).
Minimum valid base setpoint value	*5°C, 6°C, 7°C, 8°C, 9°C,* ***10°C****, 11°C, 12 °C, 13°C, 14°C, 15°C,16°C* *17°C, 18°C, 19 °C, 20 °C*	If a base setpoint value received by object 1 is lower than the set value, it will be limited to this value.
Maximum valid base setpoint value	*20 °C, 21°C, 22 °C 23°C, 24 °C, 25°C 27 °C, 30 °C,* ***32 °C***	If a base setpoint value received by object 1 is higher than the set value, it will be limited to this value.

6.3.4.5 Cooling control

Table 18

Designation	Values	Description
Setting the control parameters	***Via system type***	Standard application
	user-defined	Professional use: Configure P/PI controller yourself
System type	***Cooling surface***	PI control with: Integrated time = 240 minutes Bandwidth = 5 K
	Fan coil unit	Integrated time = 180 minutes Bandwidth = 4 k
User-defined control parameter		
Proportional band of the cooling control	*1 K, 1.5 K, 2 K, 2.5 K, 3 K* *3.5 K,* ***4 K****, 4.5 K* *5 K, 5.5 K, 6 K* *6.5 K, 7 K, 7.5 K* *8 K, 8.5 K*	Professional setting for adapting control response to the room. Large values cause finer changes to the actuating value with the same control deviation and more precise control than smaller values.
Integrated time of the cooling control	*pure P control*	See appendix temperature control
	15 min, 30 min, 45 min *60 min, 75 min, 90 min* *105 min, 120 min, 135 min* *150 min, 165 min,* ***180 min*** *195 min, 210 min, 4 h, 5 h, 10 h* *15 h, 20 h, 25 h, 30 h, 35 h*	Only for PI controller: The integrated time determines the reaction time of the control. It establishes the increase by which the actuating value from the controller is raised in addition to that from the P-term. The I-term remains active for as long as there is a control deviation. The I share is added to the P share.
Send cooling actuating value	*With change of 1 %* *With change of 2 %* *With change of 3 %* ***With change of 5 %*** *With change of 7 %* *With change of 10 %* *With change of 15 %*	After how much % change* in the actuating value is the new value to be sent. Small values increase control accuracy and also the bus load.
Cyclical Send cooling actuating value	***not cyclical, only in the event of change*** *Every 2 min., every 3 min.* *Every 5 min, every 10 min.* *Every 15 min, every 20 min.* *Every 30 min, every 45 min.* *Every 60 min.*	How often is the current cooling actuating value to be sent (regardless of changes)?
Changeover between heating and cooling	***automatic***	HMG 6 T automatically switches to cooling mode when the actual temperature is above the setpoint value.

Designation	Values	Description
	via object	The cooling mode can only be activated on the bus via object 10 (1= cool). Cooling mode remains off for as long as this object is not set.
*Output of the cooling actuating value**	***on separate object (object 9)***	For 4-pipe systems: The heating actuating value is sent to object 8 and the cooling actuating value to object 9.
	Together with heating actuating value (object 8)	For 2-pipe systems: The actuating value is always sent to object 8, independent of whether heating or cooling mode is active.

* Only when changeover between heating and cooling via object.

6.3.4.6 Cooling setpoint values

Table 19

Designation	Values	Description
*Dead zone between heating and cooling**	*0 K* *1 K* ***2 K*** *3 K* *4 K* *5 K* *6 K*	Specifies the buffer zone between setpoint values in heating and cooling modes. The dead zone is expanded through hysteresis in switching (2 point) control. See glossary: Dead zone. 0 K: Only for 2-pipe systems, i.e. parameter: *switchover between heating and cooling = via object* and *output of cooling actuating value = together with heating actuating value.*
Increase in standby mode (during cooling)	*0 K, 0.5 K, 1 K,* ***1.5 K*** *2 K, 2.5 K, 3 K* *3.5 K, 4 K, 5 K*	The standby temperature is increased in the cooling mode
Increase in night mode (during cooling)	*3 K, 4 K,* ***5 K*** *6 K, 7 K, 8 K*	See increase in standby mode
Setpoint value for heat protection mode (during cooling)	***42 °C (does not represent heat protection)*** *29 °C, 30 °C, 31 °C* *32 °C, 33 °C, 34 °C* *35 °C*	Heat protection represents the maximum permitted temperature for the controlled room. It performs the same function during cooling as the frost protection mode during heating, e.g. saves energy while prohibiting non-permitted temperatures.

* According to each type of control:
"+ *Heating hysteresis*" or
"+ *Heating hysteresis + cooling hysteresis*"

6.3.4.7 Operating mode

Table 20

Designation	Values	Description
Operating mode after reset	*Frost protection* *temperature reduction at night* ***Standby*** *Comfort*	Operating mode after start-up or reprogramming
Type of presence sensor (to obj. 5)		The presence sensor activates the comfort operating mode
	Presence detector	Comfort operation mode as long as the presence object is set.
	Presence buttons	1. If the operation mode object (object 4) is called up again after setting the presence object the new operating mode will be accepted and the state of the presence object ignored. 2. If the presence object is set during night / frost operation, it is reset after the configured comfort extension finishes (see below). 3. The presence object is not reported on the bus
*Comfort extension by presence keys in night mode**	*none*	Telegrams from presence button are not considered.
	30 min. *1 hour* *1.5 hours* ***2 hours*** *2.5 hours* *3 hours* *3.5 hours*	Party switching: This allows the HMG 6 T to change via the presence object from night/frost mode to comfort mode again for a set length of time. The time limit is omitted if the device was previously in standby mode. Comfort operation is only cleared with the next manual or bus controlled change of operation mode.
Cyclical transmission of current operating mode	***not cyclical, only in the event of change*** *Every 2 min, every 3 min.* *Every 5 min, every 10 min.* *Every 15 min, every 20 min.* *Every 30 min, every 45 min.* *Every 60 min.*	How often should the current operating mode be sent?

6.3.4.8 Channel characteristics

Table 21

Designation	Values	Description
Channel processes actuating value for	***Heating***	Only for heating and cooling mode and *Output of cooling actuating value = to separate object*. Channel responds to the heating actuating value
	Cooling	Channel responds to the cooling actuating value
	Heating or cooling	Only for heating and cooling mode and *Output of cooling actuating value = together with heating actuating value*. Channel responds to the actuating value independently of the parameter
Time for one actuation cycle	*2, 3, 5, 7,* ***10****, 15, 20, 30 min*	For "*continuous*" actuating value. An actuation cycle consists of a switching-on and a switching-off process and forms a PWM period. Examples: - Actuating value = 20%, - Time = 10 min. means: switched on for 2 min. during the actuating cycle of 10 min. (i.e. 20% of actuating cycle) and switched off for 8 min. - Actuating value = 70%, time = 10 min. means: 7 min. on / 3 min. off. See appendix: PWM cycle
Actuator direction of operation	***Standard: 1 = Open valve (Theben actuator)***	Standard. Valve closed when de-energised.
	Inverted: 0 = Open valve	Special inverted valve types. Valve open when de-energised.
Minimum actuating value	***0%****, 5%, 10%, 20%, 30%*	Lowest permissible actuating value

Designation	Values	Description
Maximum actuating value	*50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%,* ***100%***	Highest permissible actuating value. A highest value of 90% extends the service life of thermal actuators. A highest value of 100% reduces the number of switching cycles
Actuating value when value violates the min./max. actuating value		Restriction when a room thermostat receives an actuating value that is less than the minimum actuating value:
	0% and/or 100 %	Actuate channel with 0% or 100%
	Use set actuating values	Restrict values to maximum and minimum actuating values. For example, maintaining a minimum actuating value of 10% can be practical for the correct base temperature of an underfloor heating.
	0 = 0%, otherwise use set actuating values	If the received actuating value is = 0, accept this value and close the valve. Other values are restricted as per the configured minimum and maximum actuating values.
	< Min. actuating value = 0 %, otherwise scale.	Actuating values below the minimum actuating values are interpreted as 0 %. Values above are scaled in proportion to the range between the min. actuating value and 100 %.
Take channel H1 into account for highest actuating value	*no* ***yes***	Should the actuating value for channel 1 be used for determining the highest actuating value of all channels?
Take channel H1 into account for pump control	*no* ***yes***	Should the supply pump be switched on in case of heat requirement in channel 1?

*Change since last transmission.

6.3.4.9 Channel H1- H6 monitoring

Central settings for monitoring the actuating value (heating actuator), actual value (heating controller) and outside temperature (emergency program).

Table 22

Designation	Values	Description
Monitoring time	*5 min.* *10 min.* *20 min.* ***30 min.*** *60 min.*	Start emergency program if the relevant data were not received within the configured time.
Status of monitoring	***Report only in the event of malfunction*** *Always report*	Do not send any telegrams during normal operation, only in the event of failure. Status will also be sent when there is no fault.
Send status cyclically	***no*** *yes*	Send status messages cyclically?
Cycle time	*Every 2 min, every 3 min.* *Every 5 min., every 10 min.,* *every 15 min., every 20 min.,* ***every 30 min.***	At what interval should the status be sent?

6.3.4.10 HMG 6 T pump

Table 23

Designation	Values	Description
Only switch on pump when at least		**Additional function for devices manufactured as of October 2016.** Strategy for pump control.
	one input variable > 0%	Standard (as prior to October 2016). The pump is switched on as soon as the input variable of a channel is over 0%.
	one valve is actuated (Open)	As above, however, the pump will always be switched off when, due to the PWM cycle, all valves are closed.
Switch-off delay for pump	*No switch-off delay*	The pump should: switch off immediately
	2 min., 3 min., 5 min., 7 min., ***10 min.****, 15 min., 20 min., 30 min.*	Continue running for a set length of time.
Send pump control cyclically	***No, only in the event of change*** *Cyclically and in the event of change*	How should the switch command for the pump to be sent?
Send highest actuating value cyclically (If continuous actuating value used)	***No, only in the event of change*** *Cyclically and in the event of change*	do not send cyclically. On change (ON-OFF, OFF-ON) and send cyclically.
Cycle time	*Every 2 min, every 3 min. Every 5 min., every 10 min., every 15 min.,every 20 min.,* ***every 30 min.***	At what interval should the switch telegram for the pump be sent?

7 Typical applications

These typical applications are designed to aid planning and are not to be considered an exhaustive list. It can be extended and updated as required.

7.1 Simple control with one HMG 6 T channel as heating actuator

Channel 1 is configured as a heating actuator and is controlled by a VARIA room thermostat. Presence and window status are sensed by a presence detector and a window contact.
Summer mode is selected manually by means of a switch.

7.1.1 Devices:

- HMG 6 T (Order no. 4930240)
- VARIA 826 S KNX (Order no. 8269210, 8269211)
- TA 2 S (Order no. 4969222)
- Compact office EIB (Order no. 2019200)

7.1.2 Overview

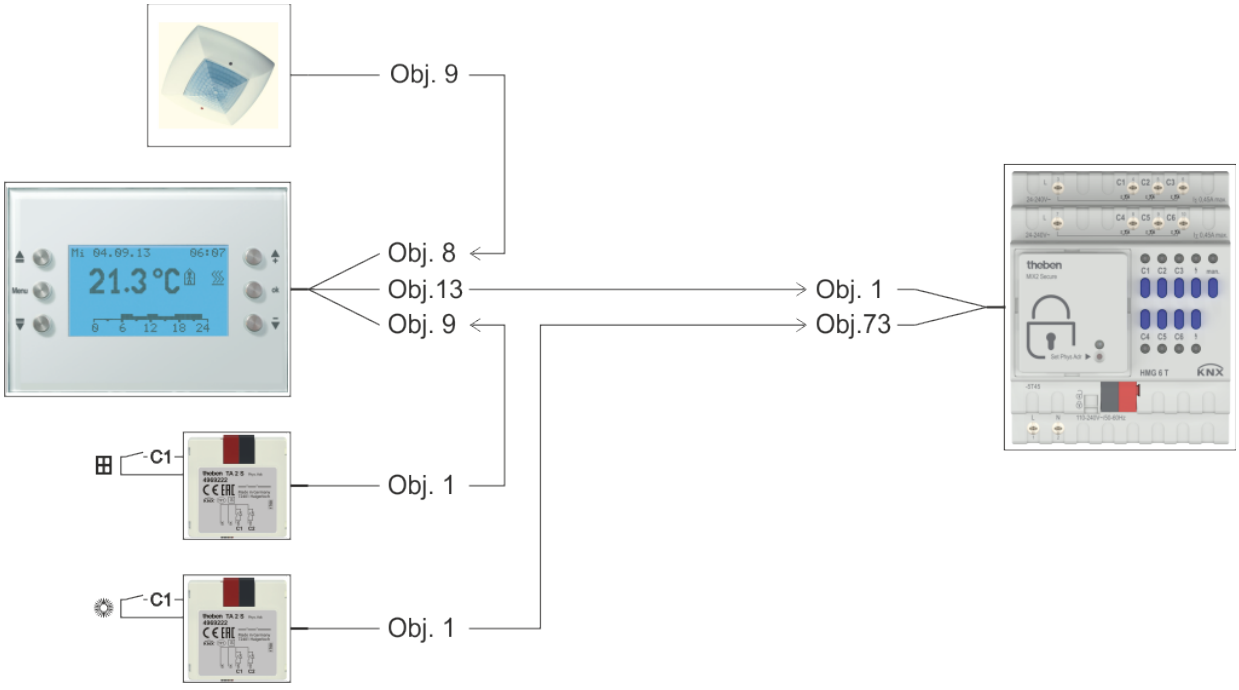


Figure 1

7.1.3 Objects and links

Table 24:

No.	Compact Office Object name	No.	Varia Object name	Comment
9	*Presence output*	8	*Input for presence signal*	Energy-saving function.

Table 25:

No.	TA 2 S window contact ⊞ Object name	No.	Varia Object name	Comment
1	*Channel 1 switching*	9	*Input for window contact*	A window contact is connected to C1. On = Window is open Off = Window is closed. When the window is opened, the VARIA RTR changes to the frost protection operating mode.

Table 26:

No.	TA 2 S summer mode Object name	No.	HMG 6 T Object name	Comment
1	*Channel 1 switching*	73	*Summer mode ON/OFF*	A switch is connected to C1. On = Summer mode Off = Winter mode.

Table 27:

No.	Varia Object name	No.	HMG 6 T Object name	Comment
13	*Heating actuating value*	1	*Continuous actuating value*	Actuating value for the heating channel.

7.1.4 Important parameter settings

Standard or customer-defined parameter settings apply for unlisted parameters.

Table 28: HMG 6 T

Parameter page	Parameter	Setting
General	*Type of basic module*	*HMG 6 T*
HMG 6 T Channel H1: Configuration options	*Channel function*	*Heating actuator*
	Type of actuating value	*Continuous*
	Include in summer mode	*yes*

Table 29: VARIA

Parameter page	Parameter	Setting
RTR setting	*CONTROL*	*Heating control only*
	Objects for determining the operating mode	*New: operating mode, presence, window status.*
	Type of presence sensor	*Presence detector*
Heating control	*Number of heating stages*	*Only one heating stage*
	Type of control	*Continuous control*

Table 30: Compact Office EIB

Parameter page	Parameter	Setting
General data	*select*	*Master in single unit operation*
	Presence output	*active*
	Normal or test operation mode	*Standard operation*
Presence output	*Presence switch-on delay*	*5 minutes*
	Behaviour at start of presence	*Send ON telegram*
	Behaviour at end of presence	*Send OFF telegram*

Table 31: TA 2 S for window contact.

Parameter page	Parameter	Setting
Channel 1 / Configuration options	*Channel function*	*Switch/push button*
	Debounce time	*100 ms*
Switch object 1	*Send if input = 1*	*ON (OFF*)*
	Send if input = 0	*OFF (ON*)*

* Depending on type of window contact.
The details in brackets refer to the following case:
Window closed contact closed

Table 32: TA 2 S for summer mode.

Parameter page	Parameter	Setting
Channel 1 / Configuration options	*Channel function*	*Switch/push button*
	Debounce time	*100 ms*

8 APPENDIX

8.1 Determining the current operating mode

The current setpoint value can be adjusted to the relevant requirements via the choice of operation mode.
The operating mode can be specified by objects 4..6.

The current operating mode can be specified as follows:

Table 33

Operating mode preset Object 4	Presence Object 5	Window status Object 6	Current operating mode (object 7)
any	any	1	frost / heat protection
any	1	0	Comfort
Comfort	0	0	Comfort
Standby	0	0	Standby
Night	0	0	Night
frost / heat protection	0	0	frost / heat protection

8.1.1 Determining the setpoint value

8.1.1.1 Calculating the setpoint value in heating operation

See also: Base setpoint value and current setpoint value

Table 34: Current setpoint value during heating

select	Current setpoint value
Comfort	Base setpoint value +/- setpoint offset
Standby	Base setpoint value +/- setpoint adjustment – reduction in standby mode
Night	Base setpoint value +/- setpoint adjustment – reduction in standby mode
Frost / heat protection	configured setpoint value for frost protection mode

Example:
Heating in comfort operating mode.

Parameter page	Parameter	Setting
Setpoint values	*Base setpoint value after loading the application*	*21 °C*
	Reduction in standby mode (during heating)	*2 K*
	Maximum valid setpoint offset	*+/- 2 K*

The setpoint value was previously increased by 1 K via object 2.

Calculation:

Current setpoint value = base setpoint value + manual setpoint offset
= 21°C + 1K
= 22°C

If operation is switched to standby mode, the current setpoint value is calculated as follows:

Current setpoint = base setpoint + setpoint offset – reduction in standby mode
= 21°C + 1 K – 2 K
= 20°C

8.1.1.2 Calculating the setpoint value in the cooling mode

Table 35: current setpoint value during cooling

select	Current setpoint value
Comfort	Base setpoint value + Setpoint offset + dead zone
Standby	Base setpoint value + setpoint offset + dead zone + increase in standby mode
Night	Base setpoint value + setpoint offset + dead zone + increase in night mode
Frost / heat protection	configured setpoint value for heat protection mode

Example:
Cooling in comfort operating mode.

The room temperature is too high and the HMG 6 T has switched to the cooling mode

Parameter page	Parameter	Setting
Setpoint values	*Base setpoint value after loading the application*	*21 °C*
	Maximum valid setpoint offset	*+/- 2 K*
Cooling setpoint values	*Dead zone between heating and cooling*	*2 K*
	Increase in standby mode (during cooling)	*2 K*

The setpoint value was previously lowered by 1 K via object 2.

Calculation:

Current setpoint value = base setpoint value + manual setpoint offset + dead zone
= 21°C - 1K + 2 K
= 22°C

Changing to standby mode causes a further increase in the setpoint value (energy saving) and gives rise to the following setpoint value.
Setpoint value = base setpoint value + setpoint offset + dead zone + increase in standby mode
= 21°C - 1 K + 2 K + 2 K
= 24°C

8.2 Setpoint offset

The current setpoint value can be adjusted in the HMG 6 T via object 2 *manual setpoint offset.*
In this case, the setpoint value is changed by sending the desired offset to object 2.
This involves the differential (may be preceded by a minus sign) being sent in DPT9.001 format to object 2.

The differential between the setpoint offset and Basissollwert is sent by object 11 at each change (e.g. -1.00).

The offset limits are set on the *Setpoint values* parameter page via the *Maximum valid setpoint offset* parameter.

The offset is always in relation to the Basissollwert and not the current setpoint value.

Example Base setpoint value of 21°C:

If a value of 2.00 is received by object 2, the new setpoint value was calculated as follows:
21°C + 2.00K = 23.00°C.
To then bring the setpoint value to 22°C, the differential to the programmed base setpoint value (here 21°C) is resent, in this case 1.00 K (21°C + 1.00 K = 22°C)

8.3 Base setpoint value and current setpoint value

The **base setpoint value** is the standard temperature for the comfort mode and the reference temperature for reduction in standby and night modes.
The programmed basic setpoint value (see base setpoint value after downloading the application) is stored in object 1 and can be changed at any time via the bus by sending a new value to object 1 (DPT9.001).

The **current setpoint value** is the value that actually is used for control. It is the result of all the reductions or increases associated with the operating mode and implemented by the control function.

Example:
At a base setpoint value of 22°C and a reduction in night mode of 4K, the current setpoint value (in night mode) is: 22ºC - 4K = 18ºC. During the day (in comfort mode), the current setpoint value is 22°C (provided that the cooling mode is not active).

The formation of the current setpoint value due to the basic setpoint value can be observed in the block diagram on the next page:
The base setpoint value, specified via object 1, is on the left.
The current setpoint value is on the right, i.e. the value upon which the room temperature is effectively controlled.

As you can see in the block diagram, the current setpoint value depends on the operating mode and the control function. selected.

The base setpoint value limits prevent an incorrect base setpoint value from being specified to object 1. These are the following parameters:

- Minimum valid base setpoint value
- Maximum valid base setpoint value

If because of a setpoint offset the setpoint value is outside the programmed values for frost and heat protection, it is restricted to these values by the safety limits.

See also: Setpoint value calculation.

8.4 Short-circuit and overcurrent shutdown

The channel blocks H1-H3 and H4-H6 are always protected by a reversible safety device whose state is monitored.

After the safety device trips, all 3 channels are shut off for 20 seconds, the LED indicating a malfunction flashes at a frequency of 5 Hz and the corresponding "Overcurrent / short circuit" object is set.
Following this, all 3 channels are switched on in succession for testing.
If the safety device trips again, the associated channel is switched off, the channel LED flashes at a frequency of 5 Hz, the "Overcurrent / short circuit" object for the affected group remains set (obj. 74 and 75)
Operation of the other channels remains unaffected.

If the safety device does not trip again when tested, it is assumed that an overload occurred. The LED indicating a malfunction is illuminated continuously, the "Overcurrent / short circuit" object for the associated group is reset (obj. 74 and 75).
Operation of all 3 channels remains unaffected.

If no further malfunction occurs during the next 24 hours in this condition, the LED indicating a malfunction goes out.
If 1-4 malfunctions occur again during the 24 hours following the initial overload, the LED remains on 24 hours again.
If more than 5 malfunctions occur during the 24 hours following the initial overload, all 3 channels are switched off, the LEDs for the channels flash at a frequency of 2 Hz, the LED indicating a malfunction is illuminated continuously, the "Overcurrent / short circuit" object is set.

8.5 Load distribution, connection of devices

By combining 3 channels on one safety device (see above), it is also possible to distribute loads asymmetrically over the 3 channels as long as the total current of 0.45 A is not exceeded.

Example:
C1 = 0.025A,
C2 = 0.025A,
C3 = 0.4 A
is permissible

Brief inrush current levels of up to 0.75 A per group are permissible (max. 10 s).

Depending on the ambient temperature and air circulation at the installation location, the safety device may trip in the event of longer-lasting current loads between 0.45 A and 0.75 A per group.

8.6 Conversion of percentages to hexadecimal and decimal values

Table 36

Percentage value	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
Hexadecimal	00	1a	33	4D	66	80	99	B3	CC	E6	FF
Decimal	00	26	51	77	102	128	153	179	204	230	255

All values from 00 to FF hex. (0 to 255 dec.) are valid.

9 Release notes

Devices starting from date of manufacture	Changes
2027	The pump is now also activated when the controller is in cooling mode (previously only in heating mode).

Date of manufacture = Year, week
1731 = 20**17,** KW**31**