## ABB i-bus ${ }^{\circledR}$ KNX

## Room Master Basic, MDRC RM/S 1.1, 2CDG 110094 R0011



The Room Master Basic is a modular installation device (MDRC) in ProM design. It is intended for installation in the distribution board on 35 mm mounting rails. The assignment of the physical address as well as the parameter settings is carried out with ETS 2 from version V1.3a or higher.

The device is powered via the

## Technical data

| Supply | Bus voltage | 21... 32 V DC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Current consumption, bus | < 12 mA (Fan-In 1) |
|  | Leakage loss, bus | Maximum 250 mW |
| * The maximum power consumption of the device results from the following specifications: | Leakage loss, device | Maximum $4.85 \mathrm{~W}^{*}$ |
|  | KNX bus connection | 0.25 W |
|  | Relay 20 A | 1.0 W |
|  | Relay 16 A | 2.0 W |
|  | Relay 6 A | 0.6 W |
|  | Electronic outputs 0.5 A | 1.0 W |
| Connections | KNX | Via bus connection terminals 0.8 mm Ø, solid |
|  | Load circuits | Screw terminals with universal head (PZ 1) <br> $0.2 \ldots 4 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ stranded, $2 \times\left(0.2 \ldots 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right)$ <br> $0.2 \ldots 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ single core, $2 \times\left(0.2 \ldots 4 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right)$ |
|  | Ferrules without/with plastic sleeves | without: $0.25 \ldots 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ with: $0.25 \ldots 4 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
|  | TWIN ferrulese | $0.5 \ldots 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ <br> Contact pin length at least 10 mm |
|  | Tightening torque | maximum 0.8 Nm |
|  | Fans/valves/inputs | Screw terminal, slot head $0.2 \ldots 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ stranded $0.2 \ldots 4 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ solid core |
|  | Tightening torque | maximum 0.6 Nm |
| Operating and display elements | Programming button/LED | for assignment of the physical address |
| Enclosure | IP 20 | to DIN EN 60529 |
| Safety class | 11 | to DIN EN 61140 |
| Isolation category | Overvoltage category | III to DIN EN 60 664-1 |
|  | Pollution degree | 2 to DIN EN 60 664-1 |
| KNX safety extra low voltage | SELV 24 V DC |  |
| Temperature range | Operation | $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Transport | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Storage | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Ambient conditions | Maximum air humidity | $93 \%$, no condensation allowed |

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| Design | Modular installation device (MDRC) | Modular installation device, ProM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dimensions | $90 \times 144 \times 64.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ ( $\mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{D}$ ) |
|  | Mounting width in space units | 8 modules at 18 mm |
|  | Mounting depth | 64.5 mm |
| Installation | On 35 mm mounting rail | to DIN EN 60715 |
| Mounting position | as required |  |
| Weight | 0.4 kg |  |
| Housing/colour | Plastic housing, grey |  |
| Approvals | KNX to EN 50 090-1, -2 | Certification |
| CE mark | in accordance with the EMC guidelin | low voltage guideline |

## Electronic outputs

| Rated values | Number | 4, non-isolated, short-circuit proofed |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $\mathrm{U}_{n}$ rated voltage | $24 \ldots .230 \mathrm{VAC}(50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) |
| $\mathrm{I}_{n}$ rated current (per output pair) | 0.5 A |  |
| Continuous current | 0.5 A resistive load at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ up to $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
|  | $0.3 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{resistive} \mathrm{load} \mathrm{at} \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ up to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
|  | Inrush current | Maximum $1.6 \mathrm{~A}, 10$ s at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ bis $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=$ ambient temperature |

## Binary inputs

| Rated values | Number | $8^{1)}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $U_{n}$ scanning voltage | 32 V , pulsed |
|  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}$ scanning current | 0.1 mA |
|  | Scanning current $I_{n}$ at switch on | maximum 355 mA |
|  | Permissible cable length | $\leq 100 \mathrm{~m}$ one-way, |
| 1) All binary inputs are internally connected to <br> the same potential.  | at cross-section $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |  |

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## Rated current output 6 A

$\left.\begin{array}{lll} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Number } \\ U_{n} \text { rated voltage } \\ I_{n} \text { rated current (per output) }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}3 \text { contacts } \\ \text { Rated }\end{array} \\ \hline & \begin{array}{l}\text { AC3* operation (cos } \varphi=0.45) \\ \text { DIN EN } 60947-4-1\end{array} & 6 \mathrm{~A}\end{array}\right)$
${ }^{1)}$ The specifications apply only after the bus voltage has been applied to the device for at least 10 seconds.
Typical delay of the relay is approx. 20 ms .
${ }^{2)}$ The maximum inrush-current peak may not be exceeded.

* What do the terms AC1, AC3 and AC5a mean?

In Intelligent Installation Systems different switching capacity and performance specifications which are dependent on the special application have become established in industrial and residential systems. These performance specifications are rooted in the respective national and international standards. The tests are defined so that typical applications, e.g. motor loads (industrial) or fluorescent lamps (residential) are simulated.
The specifications AC1 and AC3 are switching performance specifications which have become established in the industrial field.

Typical application:
AC1 - Non-inductive or slightly inductive loads, resistive furnaces (relates to switching of ohmic/resistive loads)
AC3 - Squirrel-cage motors: Stating, switching off motors during running (relates to (inductive) motor load)
AC5a - Switching of electric discharge lamps
These switching performances are defined in the standard DIN EN 60947-4-1
Contactors and motor-starters - Electromechanical contactors and motor-starters.
The standard describes starter and/or contactors which previously preferably used in industrial applications.

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## Rated current outputs 16 A

| Rated value | Number | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{n}}$ rated voltage | 250/440 V AC ( $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) |
|  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}$ rated current | 16 A |
| Switching currents | AC3* operation $(\cos \varphi=0.45)$ DIN EN 60 947-4-1 | 8 A/230 V |
|  | AC1* operation ( $\cos \varphi=0.8$ ) DIN EN 60 947-4-1 | $16 \mathrm{~A} / 230 \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  | Fluorescent lighting load AX to DIN EN 60 669-1 | $16 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{~V}(70 \mu \mathrm{~F})^{2)}$ |
|  | Minimum switching performance | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \mathrm{~mA} / 12 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 100 \mathrm{~mA} / 24 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | DC current switching capacity (resistive load) | $16 \mathrm{~A} / 24 \mathrm{~V}=$ |
| Service life | Mechanical service life | $>3 \times 10^{6}$ |
|  | Electronic endurance to DIN IEC 60 947-4-1 |  |
|  | AC1* (240 V/cos $\varphi=0.8$ ) | $>10^{5}$ |
| Switching times ${ }^{11}$ | Maximum relay position change per output and minute if only one relay is switched. | 313 |

Fluorescent lighting load $\mathrm{AX} \quad 16 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{~V}(70 \mu \mathrm{~F})^{2)}$
Minimum switching performance $\quad 100 \mathrm{~mA} / 12 \mathrm{~V}$

DC current switching capacity $16 \mathrm{~A} / 24 \mathrm{~V}=$ (resistive load)
${ }^{1)}$ The specifications apply only after the bus voltage has been applied to the device for at least 10 seconds.
Typical delay of the relay is approx. 20 ms .
${ }^{2)}$ The maximum inrush-current peak may not be exceeded.

## *What do the terms AC1, AC3 and AC5a mean?

In Intelligent Installation Systems different switching capacity and performance specifications which are dependent on the special application have become established in industrial and residential systems. These performance specifications are rooted in the respective national and international standards. The tests are defined so that typical applications, e.g. motor loads (industrial) or fluorescent lamps (residential) are simulated.
The specifications AC1 and AC3 are switching performance specifications which have become established in the industrial field.
Typical application:
AC1 - Non-inductive or slightly inductive loads, resistive furnaces (relates to switching of ohmic/resistive loads)

AC3 - Squirrel-cage motors: Stating, switching off motors during running (relates to (inductive) motor load)
AC5a - Switching of electric discharge lamps
These switching performances are defined in the standard DIN EN 60947-4-1 Contactors and motor-starters - Electromechanical contactors and motor-starters. The standard describes starter and/or contactors which previously preferably used in industrial applications.

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| :--- | :--- |
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Lamp load output

| Lamps | Incandescent lamp load | 2300 W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fluorescent lamp T5 / T8 | Uncorrected | 2300 W |
|  | Parallel compensated | 1500 W |
|  | DUO circuit | 1500 W |
| Low-voltage halogen lamps | Inductive transformer | 1200 W |
|  | Electronic transformer | 1500 W |
|  | Halogen lamp 230 V | 2300 W |
| Dulux lamp | Uncorrected | 1100 W |
|  | Parallel compensated | 1100 W |
| Mercury-vapour lamp | Uncorrected | 2000 W |
|  | Parallel compensated | 2000 W |
| Switching performance (switching contact) | Max. peak inrush-current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{p}}(150 \mu \mathrm{~s})$ | 400 A |
|  | Max. peak inrush-current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{p}}(250 \mu \mathrm{~s})$ | 320 A |
|  | Max. peak inrush-current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{p}}(600 \mu \mathrm{~s})$ | 200 A |
| Number of electronic ballasts (T5/T8, single element) ${ }^{11}$ | 18 W (ABB EVG $1 \times 58 \mathrm{CF}$ ) | 23 |
|  | 24 W (ABB EVG-T5 $1 \times 24 \mathrm{CY}$ ) | 23 |
|  | 36 W (ABB EVG $1 \times 36 \mathrm{CF})$ | 14 |
|  | 58 W (ABB EVG $1 \times 58 \mathrm{CF}$ ) | 11 |
|  | 80 W (Helvar EL $1 \times 80$ SC) | 10 |

${ }^{1)}$ For multiple element lamps or other types the number of electronic ballasts must be determined using the peak inrush current of the electronic ballasts.

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## Rated current output 20 A

| Rated value | Number | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{n}}$ rated voltage | 250/440 V AC ( $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) |
|  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}$ rated current | 20 A |
| Switching currents | AC3* operation $(\cos \varphi=0.45)$ DIN EN 60 947-4-1 | $16 \mathrm{~A} / 230 \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  | AC1* operation ( $\cos \varphi=0.8$ ) DIN EN 60 947-4-1 | $20 \mathrm{~A} / 230 \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  | Fluorescent lighting load AX to DIN EN 60 669-1 | $20 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{~V}(140 \mu \mathrm{~F})^{2}$ |
|  | Minimum switching performance | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \mathrm{~mA} / 12 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 100 \mathrm{~mA} / 24 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | DC current switching capacity (resistive load) | $20 \mathrm{~A} / 24 \mathrm{~V}=$ |
| Service life | Mechanical service life | $>10^{6}$ |
|  | Electronic endurance to DIN IEC 60 947-4-1 |  |
|  | AC1* (240 V/cos $\varphi=0.8)$ | $>10^{5}$ |
|  | AC3* (240 V/cos $\varphi=0.45$ ) | $>3 \times 10^{4}$ |
|  | AC5a* (240 V/cos $\varphi=0.45$ ) | $>3 \times 10^{4}$ |
| Switching times ${ }^{1)}$ | Maximum relay position change per output and minute if only one relay is switched. | 93 |

) The specifications apply only after the bus voltage has been applied to the device for at least 10 seconds.
Typical delay of the relay is approx. 20 ms .
${ }^{2}$ ) The maximum inrush-current peak may not be exceeded.

## *What do the terms AC1, AC3 and AC5a mean?

In Intelligent Installation Systems different switching capacity and performance specifications which are dependent on the special application have become established in industrial and residential systems. These performance specifications are rooted in the respective national and international standards. The tests are defined so that typical applications, e.g. motor loads (industrial) or fluorescent lamps (residential) are simulated.
The specifications AC1 and AC3 are switching performance specifications which have become established in the industrial field.

Typical application:
AC1 - Non-inductive or slightly inductive loads, resistive furnaces (relates to switching of ohmic/resistive loads)

AC3 - Squirrel-cage motors: Stating, switching off motors during running (relates to (inductive) motor load)
AC5a - Switching of electric discharge lamps
These switching performances are defined in the standard DIN EN 60947-4-1 Contactors and motor-starters - Electromechanical contactors and motor-starters. The standard describes starter and/or contactors which previously preferably used in industrial applications.

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Lamp load output

| Lamps | Incandescent lamp load | 3680 W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fluorescent lamp T5 / T8 | Uncorrected | 3680 W |
|  | Parallel compensated | 2500 W |
|  | DUO circuit | 3680 W |
| Low-voltage halogen lamps | Inductive transformer | 2000 W |
|  | Electronic transformer | 2500 W |
|  | Halogen lamp 230 V | 3680 W |
| Dulux lamp | Uncorrected | 3680 W |
|  | Parallel compensated | 3000 W |
| Mercury-vapour lamp | Uncorrected | 3680 W |
|  | Parallel compensated | 3680 W |
| Switching performance (switching contact) | Max. peak inrush-current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{p}}(150 \mu \mathrm{~s})$ | 600 A |
|  | Max. peak inrush-current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{p}}(250 \mu \mathrm{~s})$ | 480 A |
|  | Max. peak inrush-current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{p}}(600 \mu \mathrm{~s})$ | 300 A |
| Number of electronic ballasts (T5/T8, single element) ${ }^{11}$ | 18 W (ABB EVG $1 \times 58 \mathrm{CF}$ ) | $26^{2)}$ |
|  | 24 W (ABB EVG-T5 $1 \times 24 \mathrm{CY}$ ) | $26^{2)}$ |
|  | 36 W (ABB EVG $1 \times 36 \mathrm{CF}$ ) | 22 |
|  | 58 W (ABB EVG $1 \times 58 \mathrm{CF}$ ) | $12^{2)}$ |
|  | 80 W (Helvar EL $1 \times 80$ SC) | $10^{2)}$ |

${ }^{1)}$ For multiple element lamps or other types the number of electronic ballasts must be determined using the peak inrush current of the electronic ballasts.
${ }^{2}$ ) Limited by protection with B16 automatic circuit-breakers.

| Application program | Max. number of <br> communication objects | Max. number of <br> group addresses | Max. number of <br> associations |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Room Master, Basic/1 | 255 | 255 | 255 |

## Note

For a detailed description of the application program see "Room Master Basic RM/S 1.1" product manual. It is available free-of-charge at www.ABB.de/KNX.

The programming requires EIB Software Tool ETS2 V1.3a or higher.
If ETS3 is used a *.VD3 or higher type file must be imported. The application program is available in the ETS2 / ETS3 at ABB/Room automation, Room Master, Basic.
The device does not support the closing function of a project or the KNX device in the ETS. If you inhibit access to all devices of the project with a BCU code (ETS3), it has no effect on this device. Data can still be read and programmed.

## Connection schematics

Hotel room example


RM/S 1.1 with electromotor valve drives

1 Label carrier
2 Programming button
3 Programming LED
4 Bus terminal connection
5 Switch position display and manual operation, output (A) $20 \mathrm{~A}(16 \mathrm{AX})$
6 Switch position display and manual operation, output (B, C) 16 A (10 AX)
7 Load circuits, with 2 terminals each
8 Fan (D, E, F)
9 Valve HEATING (G, H)
10 Valve COOLING (I, J)
11 Binary inputs (a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h)

## Hotel room example



RM/S 1.1 with electro-thermal valve drives

1 Label carrier
2 Programming button
3 Programming LED
4 Bus terminal connection
5 Switch position display and manual operation, output (A) 20 A (16 AX)
6 Switch position display and manual operation, output (B, C) 16 A (10 AX)
7 Load circuits, with 2 terminals each
8 Fan (D, E, F)
9 Valve HEATING (G, H)
10 Valve COOLING (I, J)
11 Binary inputs (a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h)

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Dimension drawing


