Buillding automatton. fasta simple, smarto



## The smart home

The intelligence of a smart home should be evident not only in its functions - but also through its lowcost commissioning as well as flexible and easy options for customization.

Unfortunately, smart homes still conjure up thoughts of:

- No customizability by the customer.
- High barriers because of training and software.
- Radio communication systems' connections are prone to malfunction.
- The lack of flexibility of conventional installation.
- High commissioning costs.

How do quick's offerings differ from these impressions?

- Easy operation enables adjustments to be made at any time - by the customer, and without the need for intensive training.
- The proven wired KNX standard means you can use tried-and-tested connections, and decide just how much access via Intranet and Internet is possible.
- Since neither software nor training is needed to start the system up, costs are similar to standard installation.

The only tool you need to make your customer's building smart is a screwdriver. quick's technology is based on the internationally recognised KNX standard, which, if desired, can open up a wide range of programming and combination possibilities.


## The quick principle

In the intelligent building control via the KNX bus, connected bus devices are divided into sensors and actuators. Sensors are KNX devices that receive the information and transmit it to the KNX bus.

Actuators are devices that take information from the KNX bus - and use it to execute actions in the building.

For example, a touch sensor and a switching actuator are required to turn a ceiling light on. These KNX devices must be connected virtually via the ETS software in order to be able to communicate with each other.

The cost of putting a system into operation using ETS software is, especially for small bus systems, quite high. This means it is often a barrier that leads to smart building control systems not being implemented.

## This is where quick comes in:

Lingg \& Janke's quick system lives up to its name:
The use of coding switches means that the system can be installed in small and medium-sized buildings even without the use of programming software.

The only thing you need is a screwdriver!

KNX parameterisation is already included in the devices and is selected with the coding switch.


## What you need to know to put a quick system into operation

The quick system is a wired KNX system. The wiring of the installation is carried out according to a standard bus system. As with any KNX bus system, a power supply that supplies power to devices connected to the bus is required.

Programming is done using the coding switches located on each bus device. They are used to establish a connection between the sensor and actuator by means of the same connection numbers. Actuators have multiple connection options to control the connected users (channels 1 to 9 ). That is why the connection number is composed of a channel number (CH) and a group number (GR).

sensor


Each sensor has one coding switch for each of the two numbers (CH and GR) which can be variably set.

If the channel number is set to 0 on a sensor, then all the channels of all the actuators that are in the same group (e.g. group $3)$ are activated.

The channel need not be set on actuator since the number of available channels is determined by their order on the actuator.

In addition, all actuators have a second coding switch for a further group (GR Y). With this second group, all channels of the actuator - or individual channels - can be activated by a second sensor with another group number.
When a group is set to 0 , it is deactivated.


In addition, there is a coding switch on the sensors that provides them
 with information on the type of actuators to be activated. Here, for example, if number 1 is set, only switching actuators are activated.

This kind of coding switch is likewise located on the blind/shutter actuator. This is where the actuator is given the information about whether it should control a blind or a shutter.

To complement the product range, a switching actuator with time delay via a coding switch is available in order to, for example, carry out staircase lighting functions easily. This function enables even the customer to effortlessly customise switching times.

In order to define the settings in the programming, the programming button on any device must be pressed at the end.

It only takes a few seconds to program the quick system's components - the process is finished when the LED on the programming button stops shining.


The number of groups is limited to 15 per actuator type (switching, blinds/ shutters, dimmer). An actuator can have up to 9 channels. This results in a maximum number of usable channels of 135 for switching, 90 for blind control, and 60 for dimming. The output of the power supply used should always be considered.

A change in programming works in exactly the same way: set the coding switch as desired and press the programming button. Within seconds, you can customise your connections and reassign, for example, button assignments on the light switch.

If you set all the coding switches of a quick device to 0 , you can program the device via the ETS, as with all other KNX components.

This allows you to use the quick system's functions with other KNX system components in a house at the same time to get the best possible combination of flexibility and convenience.

## Examples of use

## Programming a light on/off switch

1. Set the function of the rocker. 1 means that the top button turns the light on and the lower button turns the light off.
2. Then number 1 is set on the coding switch for the (CH) channel, and number 2 is set on the coding switch for the (GR X) group.
3. To program, press the programming button. Each switching actuator has 2 coding switches used to set up to 2 communication groups.
4. 2 is set for the first group (GR X) on the coding switch. GR Y remains at 0 .
5. To program, press the programming button.
6. Connect the end device to be switched on, such as a lamp, to channel 1.
7. Connect the push button interface with the push button sensor module using the supplied connection cable.

## These 7 easy steps mean you have now programmed a light circuit.

It is just as easy to program a blind operating unit or a dimmer. The only difference is that the switching actuator is replaced by a shutter actuator or dimmer, and the pushbutton interface must be set to 'shutter' or 'dimmer'.


## Programming a central switch

1. Set the function of the rocker. 1 means that the top button turns the light on and the lower button turns the light off.
2. Then number 0 is set on the coding switch for the $(\mathrm{CH})$ channel, and number 2 is set on the coding switch for the (GR X) group. This setting activates all the channels of an actuator on which group 2 is set.
3. To program, press the programming button.
4. Number 2 is set for the first (GR X) group on the coding switch. GR Y remains at 0 .
5. To program, press the programming button.
6. Connect the push button interface with the push button sensor module using the supplied connection cable.

All consumers now connected to this switching actuator can be switched centrally by pressing a single button.


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## Documentaiton, group addresses and visuallzation

Lingg \& Janke's quick system enables high comfort levels without any programming. However, this sometimes requires some forethought regarding the functions you want the various products to perform before you actually go and purchase devices for the system. Lingg \& Janke offers numerous solutions for this, too. For example:

- If, for example, you want automatic stopping times in a stairwell or in an automatic toilet ventilation system, you can use the switching actuator with the staircase lighting function.
- One must consider in advance how many group switches you want. If you want a central off switch for the entire house and you also require group circuits in individual rooms, these rooms have to be connected in each case to an actuator. Unassigned channels on these actuators cannot be allocated, otherwise other rooms will be controlled by central switch. This might increase the number of actuators required.

floor \begin{tabular}{c|c|c|c|c|}

\hline room \& | What will be |
| :---: |
| controlled? | \& function \& Sensor <br>


\hline 1 \& dining room \& ceiling light \& switching \& | touch sensor beside doorway |
| :---: |
| dining room left rocker | <br>


\hline 1 \& living room \& ceiling light \& switching \& | touch sensor beside doorway |
| :---: |
| living room left rocker | <br>


\hline 1 \& | dining + living |
| :---: |
| room | \& all ceiling light \& switching \& | touch sensor beside doorway |
| :---: |
| central switch | <br>


\hline 1 \& dining room \& standard lamp \& dimming \& | touch sensor beside doorway |
| :---: |
| dining room right rocker | <br>


\hline 1 \& living room \& standard lamp \& dimming \& | touch sensor beside doorway |
| :---: |
| living room right rocker | <br>


\hline 1 \& | dining + living |
| :---: |
| room | \& all standard lamp \& dimming \& | touch sensor beside doorway |
| :---: |
| central switch | <br>


\hline 1 \& dining room \& shutters \& | shutter / |
| :---: |
| blinds | \& | 2nd touch sensor beside doorway |
| :---: |
| dining room | <br>


\hline 1 \& living room \& shutters \& | shutter / |
| :---: |
| blinds | \& | 2nd touch sensor beside doorway |
| :---: |
| living room | <br>


\hline 1 \& | dining + living |
| :---: |
| room | \& all shutters \& | shutter / |
| :---: |
| blinds | \& | 2nd touch sensor beside |
| :---: |
| doorway all blinds up/down" | <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

| CH | GR | Actuator |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | switching actuator 1 |
| 2 | 1 | switching actuator 1 |
| 0 (all) | F | switching actuator 1 |
| 1 | 1 | dimming actuator 1 |
| 2 | 1 | dimming actuator 1 |
| 0 (all) | F | dimming actuator 1 |
| 1 | 1 | shutter / blinds actuator 1 |
| 2 | 1 | shutter / blinds actuator 1 |
| 0 (all) | F | shutter / blinds actuator 1 |
|  |  |  |

- Since blind/shutter actuators require information about what they control, an actuator is available, which, per channel and not just per actuator, can be set to blind or shutter.

It is not possible to, for example, specify scenes or fixed dimming states using the coding switch. A commercial KNX visualization software program can, however, expand the possibilities of the quick coding switch if desired. The group addresses required to set the visualization can be obtained from an Excel file, which we will provide you with.

You can record your projects in this Excel file at the same time. This way, you will always be able to keep track of things!

product overview



[^0]

| rocker units, pure white, RAL 9010 alike | order-no. | EUR/pcs.* | PG |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| single rocker unit, without labeling, without LED | 87820 | 3,00 | 2 |
| single rocker unit, with label for light, without LED | 87821 | 4,85 | 2 |
| single rocker unit, with label for shutter, without LED | 87822 | 4,85 | 2 |
| double rocker unit, without labeling, without LED | 87823 | 4,40 | 2 |
| double rocker unit, with label for light, without LED | 87824 | 6,30 | 2 |
| single rocker unit, with label for shutter, without LED | 87825 | 6,30 | 2 |
| single rocker unit, without labeling, with LED | 87860 | comming soon | 2 |
| single rocker unit, with label for light, with LED | 87861 | comming soon | 2 |
| single rocker unit, with label for shutter, with LED | 87862 | comming soon | 2 |
| double rocker unit, without labeling, with LED | 87863 | comming soon | 2 |
| double rocker unit, with label for light, with LED | 87864 | comming soon | 2 |
| single rocker unit, with label for shutter, with LED | 87865 | comming soon | 2 |



| Frames | order-no. | EUR/pcs.* | PG |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Exclusiv 55 frame, pure white, RAL 9010 alike, 1-gang | 86221 | 1,60 | 3 |
| Exclusiv 55 frame, pure white, RAL 9010 alike, 2-gang | 86222 | 2,60 | 3 |
| Exclusiv 55 frame, pure white, RAL 9010 alike, 3-gang | 86223 | 4,50 | 3 |
| Exclusiv 55 frame, white glass, 1-gang | 86321 | 15,50 | 3 |
| Exclusiv 55 frame, white glass, 2-gang | 86322 | 24,50 | 3 |
| Exclusiv 55 frame, white glass, 3-gang | 86323 | 33,50 | 3 |
| Exclusiv 55 frame, mint glass, 1-gang | 86331 | 15,50 | 3 |
| Exclusiv 55 frame, mint glass, 2-gang | 86332 | 24,50 | 3 |
| Exclusiv 55 frame, mint glass, 3-gang | 86333 | 33,50 | 3 |
| Exclusiv 55 frame, black glass, 1-gang | 86341 | 17,50 | 3 |
| Exclusiv 55 frame, black glass, 2-gang | 86342 | 26,50 | 3 |
| Exclusiv 55 frame, black glass, 3-gang | 86343 | 35,50 | 3 |
| Exclusiv 55 frame, umbra glass, 1-gang | 86351 | 17,50 | 3 |
| Exclusiv 55 frame, umbra glass, 2-gang | 86352 | 26,50 | 3 |
| Exclusiv 55 frame, umbra glass, 3-gang | 86353 | 35,50 | 3 |
| A fras |  |  |  |

All frames are available in further colours and design variation. For details pease ask our sales staff.

|  | design switch <br> - requires push button interface / • including pre-f | order-no. <br> cable to conne | EUR/pcs.* <br> to push butto | PG <br> interface |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lola Carre with 2 buttons with LED coulor: Aluminium natural | Q6100211 | 164,00 | 7 |
|  | Lola Carre with 4 buttons with LED coulor: Aluminium natural | Q6100411 | 173,00 | 7 |
| II) | Lara Carre with 2/4 buttons with LED coulor: Aluminium natural | Q6400211 | 173,00 | 7 |
|  | Zita Carre with 2 buttons with LED coulor: Aluminium natural | Q6300211 | 194,00 | 7 |
| 2.2 | Zita Carre with 4 buttons with LED coulor: Aluminium natural | Q6300411 | 218,00 | 7 |
|  | Mona Carre with 2 buttons with LED coulor: Aluminium natural | Q6200211 | 194,00 | 7 |
|  | Mona Carre with 4 buttons with LED coulor: Aluminium natural | Q6200411 | 218,00 | 7 |
|  | All switches are available in further colours and design variation. For details pease ask our sales staff. |  |  |  |
| Ean | binary input 4-gang | order-no. | EUR/pcs.* | PG |
|  | - 4 independent inputs <br> - 4 rail units |  |  |  |
|  | binary input 230 V <br> signal voltage per input 230 V AC/DC <br> type: BE4F230-Q <br> binary input for switches <br> potential free - max. cable length 100 m type: BE4FK-Q | Q79532 Q79531 | 141,00 138,00 | 8 8 |
| Exculnavicilouevel | binary in-/output 8-gang | order-no. | EUR/pcs.* | PG |
|  | - for switches |  | - 8 channels |  |
|  | - switching capacity 16 A at 250 V AC |  |  |  |
|  | - suitable for C-load |  |  |  |
|  | - 9 rail units |  |  |  |
|  | type: BEA8FK16-Q | Q79241 | 245,00 | 8 |

## actuators

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& switching actuator 2-gang \& order-no. \& EUR/pcs.* \& PG \\
\hline  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
- 2 channels \\
- switching capacity 16 A at 250 V AC \\
- suitable for C-load \\
- 3 rail units \\
type: A2F16-Q
\end{tabular} \& Q79231 \& 115,00 \& 8 \\
\hline  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
switching actuator 4-gang \\
- 4 channels \\
- switching capacity 16 A at 250 V AC \\
- suitable for C-load \\
- 4 rail units \\
type: A4F16-Q
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
order-no. \\
Q79232
\end{tabular} \& EUR/pcs.*

136,00 \& PG

8 <br>

\hline lacaldlodozed \& | switching actuator 6-gang |
| :--- |
| - 6 channels |
| - switching capacity 16 A at 250 V AC |
| - suitable for C-load |
| - 6 rail units |
| type: A6F16-Q | \& | order-no. |
| :--- |
| Q79234 | \& EUR/pcs.*

$$
174,00
$$ \& PG

8 <br>
\hline teovedilesuladladal

\[
\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2}=

\] \& | switching actuator 9-gang |
| :--- |
| - 9 channels |
| - switching capacity 16 A at 250 V AC |
| - suitable for C-load |
| - 9 rail units |
| type: A9F16-Q | \& | order-no. |
| :--- |
| Q79235 | \& EUR/pcs.*

$$
226,00
$$ \& PG

8 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



[^1]
## actuators

| Blind / shutter actuator 2-gang | order-no. EUR/pcs.* | PG |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |



* recommended retail price. VAT not included.


## KNX

## Lings ${ }_{6}{ }^{3}$ Janke

## quick


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[^0]:    * recommended retail price. VAT not included.

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