

Impulse group switch for
central control
EGS12Z2-8..230V UC

**Only skilled electricians may install
this electrical equipment otherwise
there is the risk of fire or electric
shock!**

Temperature at mounting location:
-20°C up to +50°C.
Storage temperature: -25°C up to +70°C.
Relative humidity:
annual average value <75%.

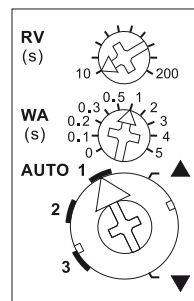
2+2 NO contacts not potential free
5A/250V AC, for two 230V-motors.
Standby loss 0.05-0.9 watt only.
This impulse group switch serves to
implement commands generated by the
sensor relays or by switches and push-
buttons and controls two 230V-motors
according to the setting of the rotary
switches on the front.
1/2 = motor 1, 3/4 = motor 2.
Supply voltage 8..230V UC at terminals
+B1/-A2. The control voltage at terminals
A3 up to A8 must have an identical
potential. Supply voltage 230VAC at
terminals L/N.

The **function** of this electronic group
impulse switch is based on the principle
that, on the one hand, impulse control is
used to accomplish UP-Stop DOWN-Stop
(contact 1 closed - both contacts open -
contact 2 closed - both contacts open)
and, on the other hand, additional control
inputs can be employed to select 'UP' or
'DOWN' as desired. **Dynamic** refers to
control inputs for which one impulse of
not less than 20 milliseconds is sufficient
to close a contact. **Static** denotes a
control input for which the contact is only
closed as long as the control command
is applied.

'UP' and 'DOWN' apply to roller shutters,
Venetian blinds and roller blinds.

For awnings, 'UP' = retract and 'DOWN'
= extend. For windows 'UP' = open and
'DOWN' = close.

Function rotary switches



AUTO 1 = When the lower rotary switch
is in this position, the local advanced
automatic reversing system for Venetian
blinds is activated. When a pushbutton
connected to A3+A4 (connected with a
bridge) or A5/A6 connected to a dual
pushbutton are used for local control a
double impulse activates a slow rotation
in the opposite direction, which can be
stopped with a further impulse.

AUTO 2 = When the lower rotary switch
is in this position, the local advanced
automatic reversing system for Venetian
blinds is completely switched off.

AUTO 3 = When the lower rotary switch
is in this position, the local advanced
automatic reversing system for Venetian
blinds is switched off as well. The central
control inputs A5 and A6 though, which
are dynamic at AUTO 1 and AUTO 2, are
static at first, thus, allow reversal of
Venetian blinds by operating pushbuttons.
They only switch to dynamic after
1 second continuous operation.

▲▼ = ▲ (UP) and ▼ (DOWN) of the
lower rotary switch are the positions for
manual control. Manual control has
priority over all other control commands.

WA = Automatic reversal for Venetian
blinds and awnings is controlled by
means of the middle rotary switch.
0 = OFF, otherwise from 0.1 to 5
seconds ON with selected reversal time.
In this case, it is only for DOWN that the
direction is reversed on time-out of the
time lag selected by means of the top
rotary switch, e.g. to extend awnings or
set Venetian blinds to a defined position.

RV = The **time delay** (delay time RV) is
set by means of the top rotary switch. If,
the group impulse switch is in the UP or
DOWN position the selected delay time
runs (elapses); at time-out the device

changes automatically to STOP. Therefore,
the time delay must be chosen at least
as long as the shading element or roller
shutter will need to move from one limit
position to the other. The LED indication
for the delay times WA and RV is located
behind this rotary switch.

Local control with pushbutton connected
to terminals A3+A4 (to be connected with
a bridge). Each impulse causes the group
impulse switch to change its position in
the UP-Stop-DOWN-Stop sequence.

**Local control with roller shutter toggle
switch** connected to terminals A3 and A4.

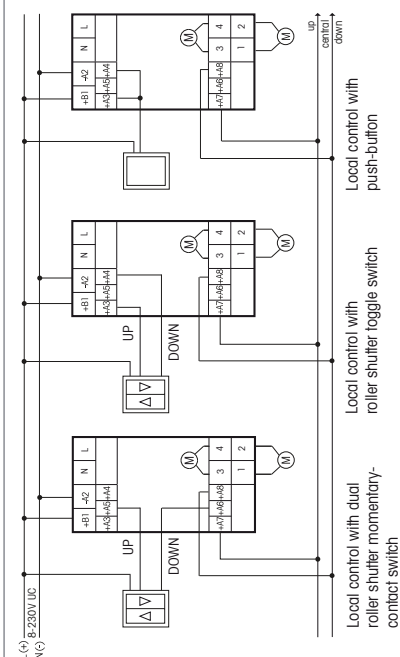
**Local control with dual roller shutter
pushbutton** connected to A5 and A6. With
an impulse by pushbutton the 'UP' or
'DOWN' position is activated. A further
impulse from one of the two pushbuttons
stops the sequence immediately.

Central control dynamic without priority
connected to terminals A5 (UP) and A6
(DOWN). Up or DOWN is activated by a
control signal. A further control signal
(<700ms) at this control input interrupts
this process immediately, a further control
signal (>700ms) continues the process.
This is without priority because the local
input A3+A4 (with bridge) and the central
control inputs A7 and A8 can immediately
override even whilst the control contact
on A5 or A6 is still closed.

Central control dynamic with priority
connected to terminals A7 (UP) and A8
(DOWN). **With priority** because these
control inputs cannot be overridden by
other control inputs **as long as** the central
control contact is closed. Otherwise same
function like the central control dynamic
without priority. These central control
inputs A7 and A8 are used for the sensor
relays MSR12 and LRW12D for the wind
sensor, the frost sensor and the rain
sensor functions as these are required to
have absolute priority over other sensor
commands.

Typical connection

For a better overview, the L-and N-con-
nections for the 230V engines are not
shown.



Technical data

Supply voltage and control voltage AC	8..253V
Supply voltage and control voltage DC	10..230V
Rated switching capacity	5A/250V AC
Inductive load $\cos \varphi = 0.6/230V AC$	650W ¹⁾
Max./Min. temperature at mounting location	+50°C/-20°C
Control current A3-A8 at 12/24/230V ± 20%	0.05/0.11/0.7 mA
Standby loss (active power) at 12/24/230V	0.05/0.1/0.9 W

¹⁾ Inductive load $\cos \varphi = 0.6$ as sum of both contacts 1000W max.



The strain relief clamps of the terminals must be closed, that means the screws must be tightened for testing the function of the device. The terminals are open ex works.

Must be kept for later use!

We recommend the housing for operating instructions GBA12.

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