



KLIC-DI SKY

KNX Interface for Commercial A/C Units

ZN1CL-KLIC-DI

Application program version: [1.13]
User manual edition: [1.13]_a

www.zennio.com

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DOCUMENT UPDATES

Version	Changes	Page(s)
[1.13]_a	Changes in the application program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swing control added. • Improvement of the “Auto-Off” function. • Custom initialisation after download implemented. • Simplified Mode Reception object added 	-
	Note deleted about the configuration of the wired controls BRC1E51A7 and BRC1E52A7 (not applicable anymore).	11
	Indoor temperature sent even if the value does not change.	14, 21
	Swing control added.	15, 21
	Note deleted about the temperature restriction after download (not applicable anymore).	16, 17
	Improvement of the “Auto-Off” function.	17
	Custom start-up after download.	21
	Description of the Simplified Mode Reception object.	23, 27
[1.12]_a	Changes in the application program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compatibility with new air-conditioning system models. • Name changed in parameter “Internal Temp. Sending Time”. • Name changed in object “Internal Temperature (Status)”. 	-
[1.11]_a	Changes in the application program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compatibility with new air-conditioning system models (and their respective functionality). 	-
[1.10]_a	Changes in the application program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the compatibility with certain models to prevent communication interruption at the start-up. 	-

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 KLIC-DI

KLIC-DI is an interface that allows full-duplex communication between a KNX domotic system and **commercial and industrial** air-conditioning units, through two possible application programs.

- **KLIC-DI VRV**, for industrial A/C systems with a variable refrigerant volume.
- **KLIC-DI SKY**, for other commercial A/C systems.

Because of this **bidirectional** communication, the air conditioning unit can be controlled in the same manner as through its own controls, while the real status of the air-conditioning unit is monitored and periodically sent to the KNX bus to inform other devices.



Figure 1. KLIC-DI

KLIC-DI includes the following features, among others:

- Bidirectional control over industrial and commercial A/C units.
- Control of the main features of the A/C units: On/Off, Temperature, Mode of operation, Fan speed, Swing, etc.

- Error management to handle specific A/C unit error codes as well as any communication errors that may arise.
- LED indicator that allows monitoring the bidirectional traffic flow.

1.2 INSTALLATION

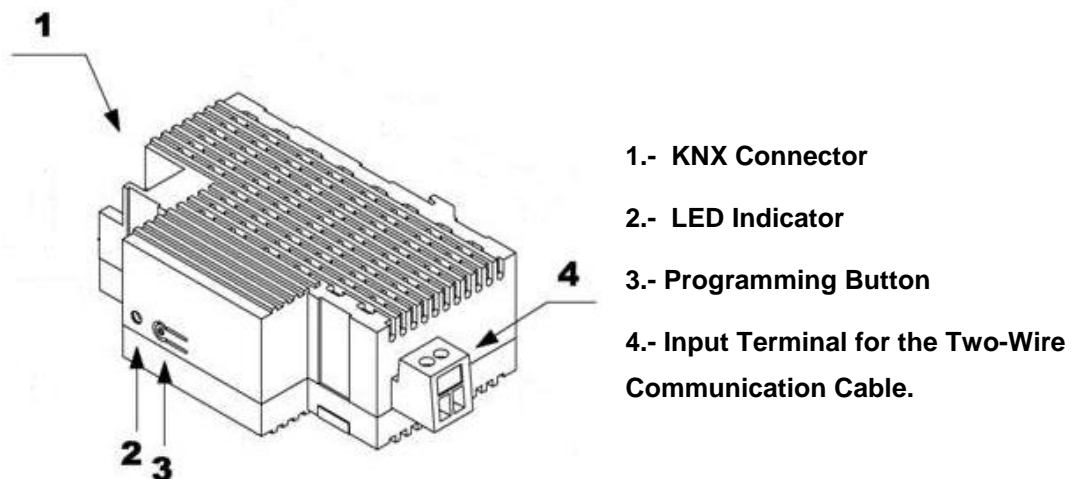


Figure 2. Element scheme

KLIC-DI connects to the KNX bus via the corresponding built-in terminals (1). On the other hand, this device is connected to the internal PCB board of the A/C unit (P1/P2 connectors), using a 2-wire cable. See Figure 3.

Important: *in case of aiming to control the air conditioning both through KLIC-DI and through the incorporated wired remote control of the actual unit, please refer to the “Control types” subsection, under section 2.2 in order to ensure that both of them have been properly configured.*

Once the device is provided with power supply from the KNX bus, both the physical address and the KLIC-DI application program for commercial A/C systems can be downloaded.

This device does not need any additional external power as it is entirely powered through the KNX bus.

The functionality of the main elements is explained below:

- **Programming Button (3):** a short press on this button will set the device into the programming mode, making the red component of the LED (2) indicator

light up. If the button is held while plugging the device into the KNX bus, KLIC-DI will go into secure mode, making the red colour of the LED blink intermittently.

- **LED Indicator (2):** three-colour (red, blue and green) light indicator that reflects the current state of the device. Apart from showing whether the device is under the programming or secure modes, this LED will also show react to the communication between KLIC-DI and the A/C unit, which may be particularly useful during the installation process. The meaning of the different colour components is explained next:

- **Red Component (still):** KLIC-DI is under the programming mode.
- **Red Component (blinking):** KLIC-DI is under the secure mode.
- **Green Component (still):** KLIC-DI is not connected to the A/C unit, or the A/C unit is disconnected from the power supply.
- **Green Component (blinking):** transmission or data flow from the A/C machine towards KLIC-DI.
- **Blue Component (blinking):** transmission or data flow from KLIC-DI towards the A/C machine.

Note: *each colour component works with independence of the others. Therefore, for example, if KLIC-DI is set into the programming mode being the A/C unit disconnected, the perceived colour will be typically a still orange, as the red and green components are lighting (still).*

- **Input Terminal for the Two-Wire Communication Cable (4):** slot for the connection of the two-wire communication cable that will connect KLIC-DI to the A/C unit. The other end of the cable, therefore, is intended to be connected to the P1/P2 ports from the PCB board of the internal unit, or from the wired remote control of the A/C unit.

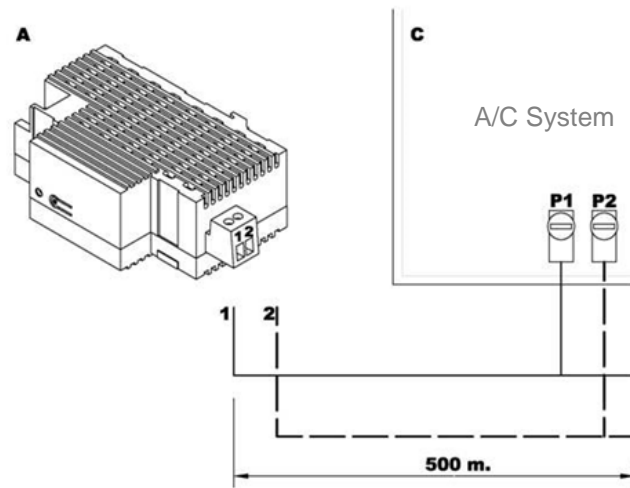


Figure 3. Connecting KLIC-DI to the P1/P2 Bus (Master Mode).

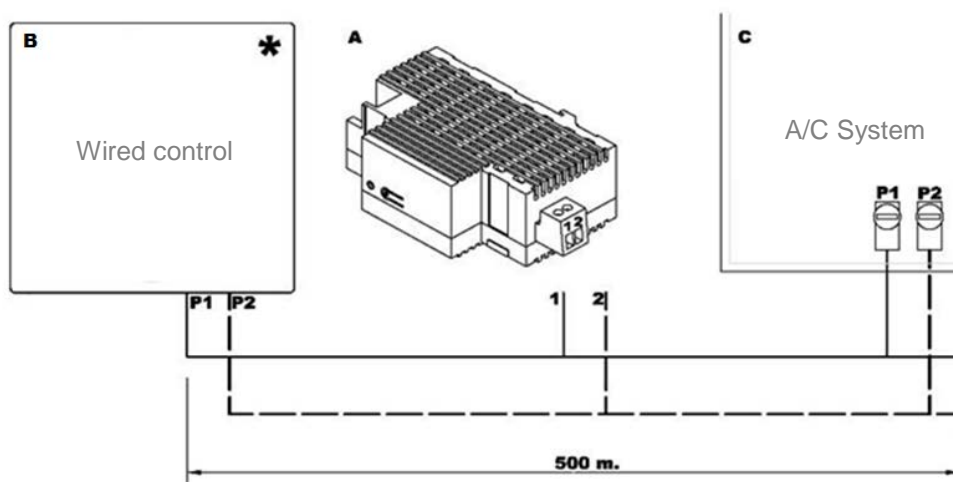


Figure 4. Connecting KLIC-DI to the P1/P2 Bus with a Wired Remote Control (Slave Mode)

Connection Diagram Legend	
A	KLIC-DI
B	Wired control
C	A/C unit
P1-P2	Connection base for the A/C unit
1-2	Zennio input terminal
*	The wired remote control needs to work contrary to the mode (slave/master) set for KLIC-DI. See section 2.2.

For detailed information about the technical features of Z41, as well as on security and installation procedures, please refer to the device **Datasheet**, included within the device packaging and also available at <http://www.zennio.com>. Reading the KLIC-DI **installation note**, available at the same website, is also encouraged.

Note: sections following this point will focus on the KLIC-DI SKY application program for commercial A/C machines, and its specific configuration. Please refer to the KLIC-DI VRV user manual in case of running that particular application program.

2 CONFIGURATION

2.1 BASIC CONTROL

KLIC-DI allows controlling and monitoring an air-conditioning unit the same way it would be through the wired remote control provided with it.

Through the KNX bus, the following basic functionalities of the air conditioning unit can be controlled:

- **ON/OFF** switch of the air-conditioning unit.
- **Temperature Setpoint** between 16 and 32 °C.
- **Operation Mode:** Auto, Heat, Cool, Fan and Dry.
- **Fan Speed:** configuration of 2 or 3 speed levels (depending on the levels provided by the A/C unit).

These functionalities imply changes in the state of the machine, which are periodically sent to KLIC-DI. When KLIC-DI receives from the machine a state different to the previous one, it updates the status objects and sends them to the KNX bus.

2.2 ADVANCED FUNCTIONALITY

Apart from basic control functions over the air-conditioning system, KLIC-DI offers other advanced functionalities that provide added value to the wired remote control:

- **Scene Configuration:** allows establishing a specific parameter combination to be sent to the machine in order to generate a determined climate ambient. KLIC-DI allows configuring up to 4 different scenes.
- **Temporary Switch-Off:** allows an automatic and temporary switch-off of the machine (after a pre-established delay, if set up) when the communication object associated to this function changes its value. A typical application of

this functionality is linking a window sensor to the automatic switch-off object, which will make KLIC-DI switch the machine off while the window is open.

- **Setpoint Restriction:** temperature setpoints of commercial air conditioning systems are typically limited to the range 16-32°C (please refer to the user manual of the actual unit). This function of the KLIC-DI device allows configuring custom temperature ranges in ETS for the Heat and Cool modes, provided that the custom values stay within the original range. In case of receiving a temperature command from the KNX bus with a value exceeding the configured range, the temperature value sent by KLIC-DI to the machine will be the corresponding limit value.
- **Internal Temperature and Reference Temperature:** commercial A/C units include several sensors for measuring the temperature at different internal points. KLIC-DI monitors the value of one of these internal measures, called **Internal Temperature**, which, together with the **Reference Temperature**, is used for switching between the Auto-Cool and Auto-Heat modes of the A/C machine. The **Reference Temperature** is the actual ambient temperature of the room under climate control. It is necessary that KLIC-DI provides the machine with this value, which implies that it should be sent first to KLIC-DI through the corresponding communication object (generally from an external sensor).

The A/C unit can control the Auto-Heat and Auto-Cool modes by three different ways:

1. The machine receives the Reference Temperature and, basing on a hysteresis value pre-configured by the installer of the machine, it determines the corresponding auto mode.
2. The machine receives the Internal Temperature and, basing on a hysteresis value pre-configured by the installer of the machine, it determines the corresponding auto mode.
3. The machine establishes the auto mode according to the average value between the Reference Temperature and the Internal Temperature.

The concrete temperature value that triggers the commutation between the Auto-Cool and Auto-Heat modes depends on the configuration established in

the A/C unit itself. In all of the above cases, this value is compared to the temperature setpoint so that if the temperature setpoint is higher, the Auto-Heat mode is established; and if the temperature setpoint is lower than this value, the Auto-Cool mode is established.

Note: *it is highly recommended to link the Reference Temperature to a temperature sensor that periodically monitors the real temperature of the room, as it may happen that the pre-configuration of the unit is unknown, causing a wrong behaviour of the Auto mode. The Reference Temperature communication object has a default value of 25°C and is only available when the control type of KLIC-DI is master.*

- **Error Management:** allows sending messages to the KNX bus informing about errors. Error management handles both external errors from the A/C unit itself and those that may arise in the KLIC-DI – A/C unit communication process.

Apart from informing about the occurrence of possible errors it is also possible to configure the sending of the error type. In case of internal errors, the numerical code sent will match one of the error types shown in Table 1.

Error code	Internal Error Type
1	Data reception failed (inadequate speed, parity, etc.)
2	Communication time exceeded (Time Out)
3	Incorrect checksum
4	Incorrect response from the machine

Table 1. Internal error types

Regarding the numerical codes sent in the event of external errors, they should be looked up in the user manual of the installed air-conditioning system, according to ANNEX II: Correspondence with A/C unit error codes.

- **Initial Configuration:** allows establishing the desired initial parameters for the state of the A/C unit after downloading or restarting the device from ETS, or after recovering from a bus failure. The following may be configured:

ON/OFF state, temperature, mode, fan and swing of the machine. It is also possible to send the initial values to the KNX bus after the start-up.

- **Control Type:** permits defining the control type, *master* or *slave*, that KLIC-DI will work according to (**important when KLIC-DI will be used together with the wired remote control of the A/C unit**).

The master control type will correspond to the device directly communicating with the machine. It will also be in charge of retransmitting the instructions to the slave control, if any. This configuration will still permit controlling the machine from the slave control.

This feature allows connecting to the same installation both the KLIC-DI interface and the wired remote control of the A/C unit, provided that they are not both configured as masters or as slaves. In case of having both controls configured as masters, the screen of the A/C unit control will show the error code "149" (0x95), while the error code "U5" will be as well sent.

Note: *switching the wired control between the slave and master modes requires interrupting the power supply in order to make the wired control re-initialise under the new mode.*

2.3 TESTING KLIC-DI FROM AN IR REMOTE

KLIC-DI incorporates –next to the LED indicator– an infrared receiver that may be used together with any of the Zennio IR remotes (such as models ZN1IRZ38 and ZN1IRZAS) to check the proper control of the A/C machine from KLIC-DI.

Note: *KLIC-DI will only respond to infrared orders under the programming mode (i.e., with the red component of the LED on).*

The action performed by each button of the IR control is shown in Figure 5.

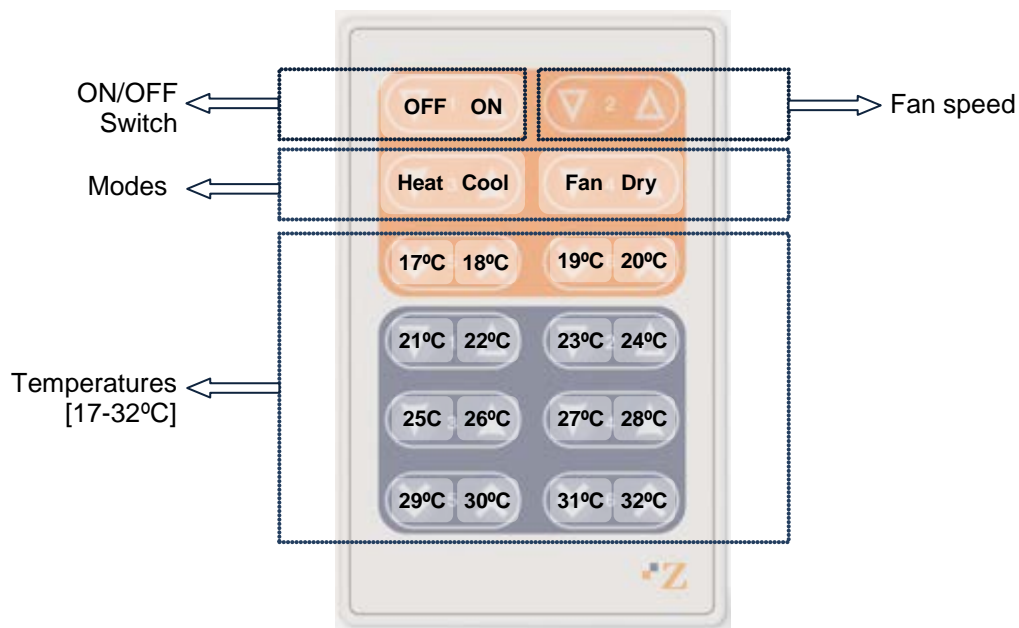


Figure 5. Testing KLIC-DI from the IR Remote

3 ETS PARAMETERISATION

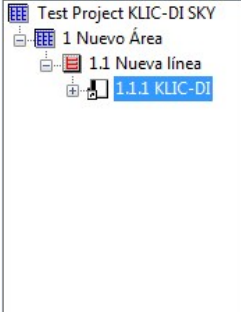
To begin with the parameterisation process of the KLIC-DI interface it is necessary, once the ETS program has been opened, to import the database of the product (**KLIC-DI SKY** application program).

Next, the device should be added to the project. And then, one right-click on the device will permit selecting "Edit parameters", in order to start the configuration.

In the following sections a detailed explanation is provided about how to parameterise the different functionalities of the device in ETS.

3.1 DEFAULT CONFIGURATION

This section shows the default configuration the device configuration starts from.



Number	Name	Object Function	Length	C	R	W	T	U
0	On/Off	Turn On/Off the Machine	1 bit	C	-	W	-	U
1	Temperature	Value sent to the Machine	2 Byte	C	-	W	-	U
2	Mode	0=Aut,1=Ht,3=Cool,9=Fan,14=Dry	1 Byte	C	-	W	-	U
3	Fan [1byte]	0-49%=Low,50-100%=High	1 Byte	C	-	W	-	U
6	On/Off (Status)	Machine State (On/Off)	1 bit	C	R	-	T	-
7	Temperature (Status)	Value received from Machine	2 Byte	C	R	-	T	-
8	Mode (Status)	Current Mode:0=Auto,1=Heat...	1 Byte	C	R	-	T	-
9	Fan (Status)	25%=Low,100%=High	1 Byte	C	R	-	T	-
32	Internal Temperature (Status)	Machine Internal Temperature	2 Byte	C	R	-	T	-
33	Reference Temperature	Reference Temperature	2 Byte	C	-	W	-	U

Figure 6. Default Topology

The default topology window (Figure 6) contains the communication objects associated to the reception of the control orders for the basic operation of the A/C unit: ON/OFF, Temperature, Mode and Fan. In addition, the corresponding status objects –which will report the updated state values of the A/C system to the KNX bus are also shown.

When entering the parameter edition for the first time, the following window will be shown

GENERAL	
Scenes	No
Temperature Limitation	No
Auto OFF	No
Errors Management	No
Type of Control	Master Control
Swing?	No
Internal Temp. Sending Time [x1 sec]	30
Initial Configuration	Default
Logical Functions	No

Figure 7. Default General Configuration

As shown in Figure 7, the configuration window is initially divided into three main tabs:

- **General:** allows individually enabling the control over the advanced functionalities of the A/C unit.
- **Mode:** allows selecting the communication objects to be used to control the mode of operation of the A/C unit.
- **Fan:** allows configuring features related to the fan speed of the A/C unit.

The next sections cover all of the above in detail.

3.2 GENERAL

From the General parameter window it is possible to select the advanced functionalities of the A/C system (Scenes, Temperature limitation, Auto OFF, Error management and Initial configuration) to be controlled. All of them, which will be explained in the next section, are disabled by default.

From the General window it is also possible to configure the desired **control type** for KLIC-DI (master control or slave control) and the **Internal temperature sending time** (30-255, in seconds), which allows carrying out a periodical sending to the KNX bus of the internal temperature measured by the machine, even if the value does not change.

3.2.1 SCENES

After enabling this function, the left menu will show a new tab named Scenes, from where it will be possible to set up different scenes (up to 4), consisting each of them in a set of orders to be sent to the A/C unit upon the reception, through the KNX bus and by means of the **Scenes** object, of the corresponding scene value (decreased by 1, according to the KNX standard).

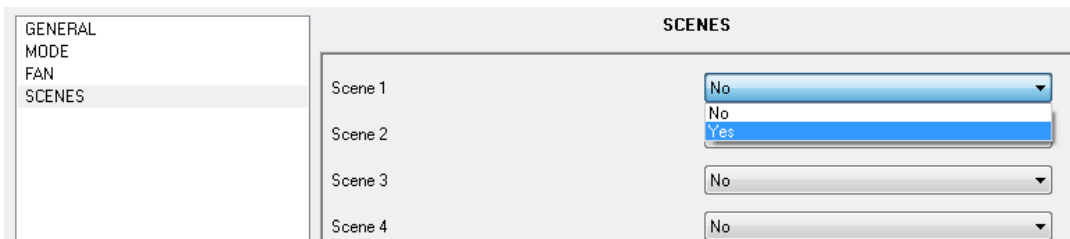


Figure 8. Scene Configuration

For every enabled scene, the particular parameters that may be configured are the following:

- **Scene number.** Sets the scene number (1-64) on whose reception (through the Scenes object, decreased by one) the corresponding configured orders will be sent to the A/C machine. The available orders are:
 - **ON/OFF.** Brings the possibility of setting the A/C machine state: No change, on or off.
 - **Temperature.** No change, or a New temperature setpoint (from 16°C to 32°C).
 - **Mode.** No change, Auto, Heat, Dry, Fan or Cool.
 - **Fan.** No change, minimum or maximum.
 - **Swing.** No change, Swing (in motion) or in any of the five Fixed positions available.

An example of scene configuration is shown in **Figure 9**.

Figure 9. Scene Configuration Example (Scene 1)

3.2.2 TEMPERATURE LIMITATION

The A/C unit imposes restrictions to the temperature setpoint (typically, only values in the range 16°C - 32°C are available). Nevertheless, KLIC-DI offers the possibility of establishing new temperature limits provided that they are still within the A/C unit predefined limits (please refer to the A/C unit user manual for details).

Temperature limits can be customised independently for the two modes of operation that require a temperature setpoint: Cool and Heat).

Figure 10. Setting Temperature Limits.

Important: to make KLIC-DI aware of these custom limits, the specific **Temperature Limitation** communication object must be set to "1" (its value is "0" after the device starts up). To control the machine back with the predefined temperature limitations, the mentioned object needs to be sent the value "0".

Once established the new temperature limits for every mode and enabled the functionality, when an out-of-range value is received from the KNX bus, the A/C machine will actually be sent a value equal to the corresponding temperature limit (thus, truncating the out-of-range value).

3.2.3 AUTO OFF

This option allows an automatic and temporary switch-off of the A/C machine if a value change (from value "0" to value "1") in the associated communication object (**Auto-OFF**, typically intended to be linked to an open/closed window sensor). If the A/C machine was already off, the Auto-OFF will still apply, so the machine will remain off (not being possible to switch it on) until this situation is over.

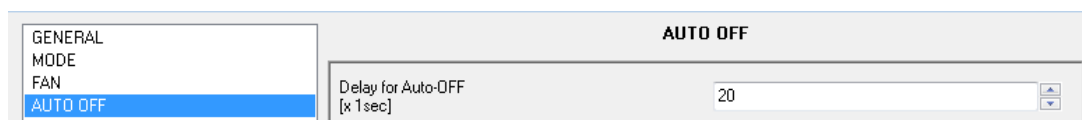


Figure 11. Auto OFF

The only configurable parameter is:

- **Delay for Auto-OFF:** sets the time, in seconds, KLIC-DI waits before automatically switching the A/C machine off. Any OFF order received during the delay will abort the delay and the Auto-OFF will be applied immediately.

Once the Auto-OFF object adopts the value "1", any ON order will not be sent to the machine until the object "Auto-OFF" acquires the value "0". However, any other control orders (setpoint, fan speed, etc.) received during the open window state will in fact be taken into account by KLIC-DI and applied afterwards, once the Auto-Off object is back set to "0" (which will set the machine back to the state it had prior to the Auto-OFF).

Note: *switch-on orders sent to the A/C unit from a wired remote control configured as a master will not be ignored during the open window state (Auto-OFF=1), as KLIC-DI has no authority over the wired remote control. In such case, the Auto-OFF will be aborted (Auto-OFF=0).*

3.2.4 ERROR MANAGEMENT

From this parameter window it is possible to enable the sending of messages to the KNX bus to report the occurrence of errors, including both internal errors regarding the

communication between KLIC-DI and the A/C unit, and external errors affecting the A/C unit itself.

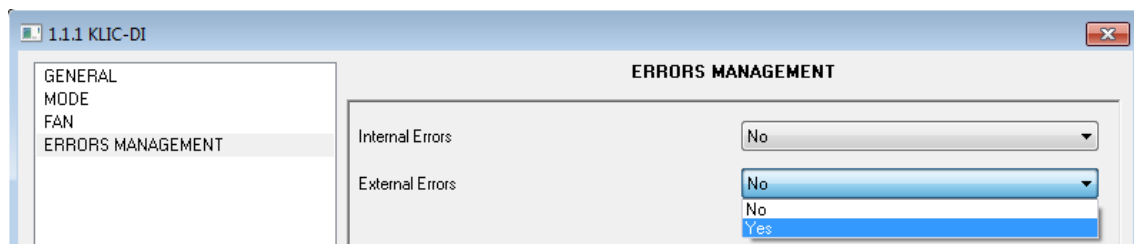


Figure 12. Configuring the Error Management.

It is possible to select whether to report none, internal, external or both types of error:

- **Internal errors:** when enabled, two new communication objects show up: "**Internal error**" (1 bit), and "**Type of internal error**" (1 byte). The first one indicates if an internal error is active (value "1") or not (value "0"). The second object indicates the specific code that identifies the error (a numerical value between 1 and 4. See Table 1).
- **External errors:** when enabled, two new communication objects show up: "**External Error**" and "**Type of external error**". The first one indicates if an external error is active (value "1") or not (value "0"). The second object indicates the specific code that identifies the error (please refer to the specific user manual of the A/C unit and to ANNEX II: Correspondence with A/C unit error codes).

3.2.5 TYPE OF CONTROL

The control type of the KLIC-DI interface is also parameterised from the General window. This can be **Master Remote Control** or **Slave Remote Control**, depending on whether or not there is an additional wired remote control in the bus. Please refer to the "Control type" subsection under section 2.2.

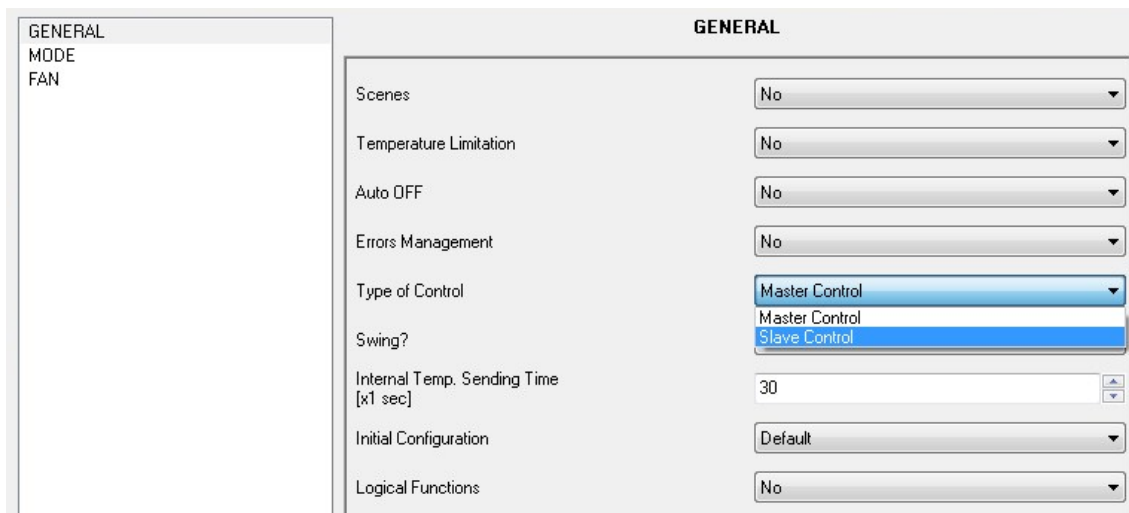


Figure 13. Configuring the Control Type.

3.2.6 SWING

Through this parameter, it is possible to select whether to permit controlling the swing function (i.e., the slats that address the air flow) of the A/C machine. The availability of such function in the particular A/C unit being controlled needs to be confirmed in advance. Should it not be available, enabling this parameter may cause an abnormal control or behaviour of the air machine.

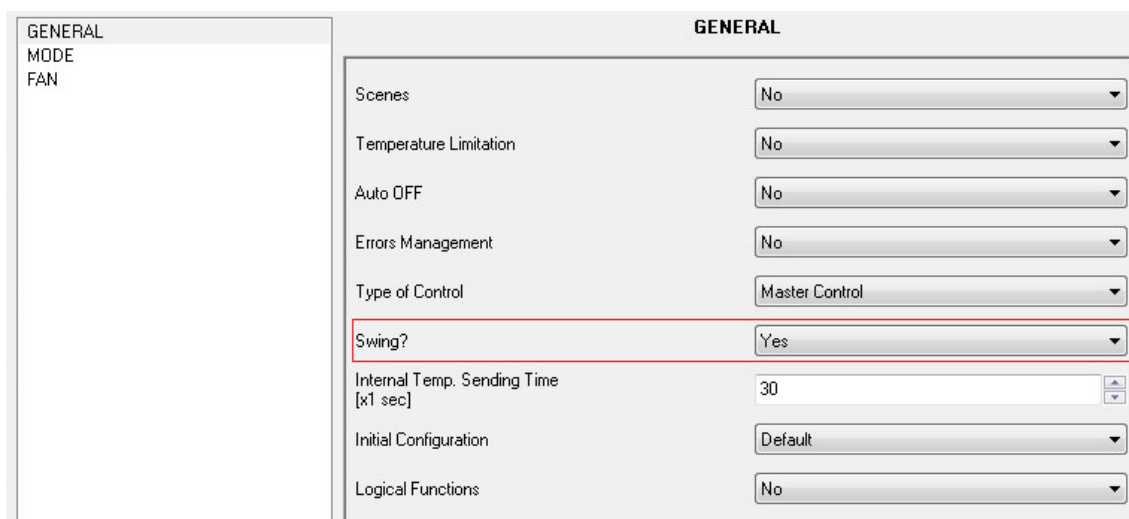


Figure 14. Swing

The control of the swing function is performed by assuming up to **five fixed positions**, and an option to make the slats stay permanently in motion or still.

After enabling this parameter (“Yes”), two 1-byte communication objects come up: “**Swing [1byte]**” and “**Swing [1byte] (Status)**”, as well as the following two 1-bit

objects: "**Swing [1bit]**" and "**Swing [1bit] (Status)**". By means of this set of objects it is possible to implement the reception of control orders from the bus, and afterwards report the updated state of the machine.

- The "**Swing [1bit]**" 1-bit object permits controlling the slat position as follows:
 - **Sending the value "0"**: if the slats are at a still position, they switch to the following one, according to the following cyclical sequence: Fixed Position 1 – Fixed Position 2 – ... – Fixed Position 5 – Fixed Position 1... In case of being in motion (swinging), the slats will switch back to the last still position they had before entering the swing mode.
 - **Sending the value "1"**: the slats begin to move continuously.

The "**Swing [1bit] (Status)**" object indicates the current slats state: swing (value "1") or still (value "0").

- The "**Swing [1byte]**" 1-byte object allows setting a particular slat position in terms of percentage, according to Table 2 .

The status object ("**Swing [1byte] (Status)**") indicates the current slats state, as a percentage.

Value of the "Swing [1byte]" object	Position number	Value of the "Swing [1byte] (Status)" object
0%	Position 1	0%
1-20%	Position 2	20%
21-40%	Position 3	40%
41-60%	Position 4	60%
61-80%	Position 5	80%
81-100%	Swing	100%

Table 2. Swing function

Note: on certain A/C unit models, positions 3-5 may not be available under the Cool mode, as a measure to prevent that a cold air flow is outputted directly to particular points of the room where people are supposed to stand. Analogously, positions 1 and 2 may not be permitted by the A/C unit under the Heat mode, to prevent hot air accumulation on the top of the room.

3.2.7 INTERNAL TEMPERATURE SENDING TIME

The “**Internal Temp. Sending Time [x1 sec]**” parameter permits defining a period, between 30 and 255 seconds, to cyclically send the internal temperature measured by the A/C machine itself and sent to KLIC-DI during the internal communication process. This value will be sent to the KNX bus through the “**Internal temperature (status)**” object. Note that it will be sent even if the value is equal to the last one sent, and that in the event of non having a built-in sensor in the machine for performing this measure, abnormal values may be sent to the bus.

3.2.8 INITIAL CONFIGURATION

This functionality allows setting the desired initial state that KLIC-DI will send the A/C unit after downloading or restarting the device from ETS, or when recovering from a KNX bus failure. This state can be the one by default or a custom state. If the latter is selected, the window in Figure 15 will be shown.

Figure 15. Initial Configuration

The variables whose initial state can be set are:

- **ON/OFF:** last (the state the machine had before the power failure), ON or OFF.
- **Temperature:** last or custom (a new field appears to set the custom initial temperature setpoint, between 16°C and 32°C).
- **Mode:** Last, Auto, Heat, Dry, Fan or Cool.

- **Fan:** Last, Minimum or Maximum.
- **Swing:** Last, In motion or in any of the 5 Fixed positions available.

Moreover, the status objects can be sent to the bus when applying the initial settings:

- **Send initial configuration to bus?:** If enabled ("Yes"), a new field will appear next, "**Delay**", where to configure the time, in seconds, KLIC-DI will delay the sending of the status objects to the KNX bus.

Note: if the parameterised delay is too short, the status objects sent to the bus may not show the selected custom configuration. In such case, an additional transmission of the objects will take place once the custom configuration becomes effective and has been confirmed by the machine.

3.2.9 LOGIC FUNCTIONS

This section of the application program is capable of performing arithmetic and binary logic operations with incoming data from the KNX bus, and of sending the result through other communication objects specifically enabled in the actuator for this operation.

Up to 5 different logic functions, independent of each other, can be enabled, each capable of performing **between 1 and 4 operations**. To make use of them, they need to be enabled from the following ETS window, which appears after selecting "Yes" under "Logical Functions" in the General parameter window.

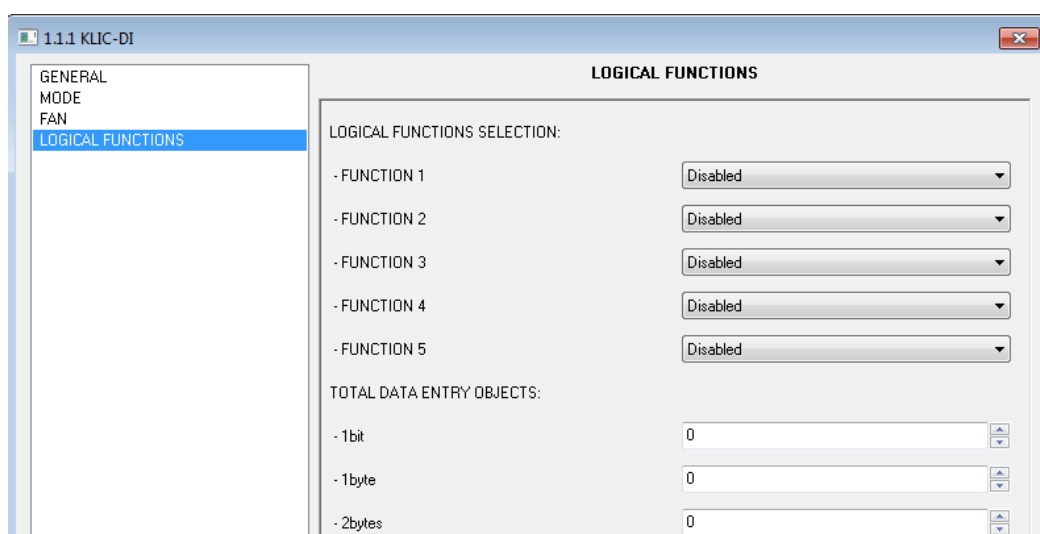


Figure 16. Configuring the Logical Function Module

To obtain detailed information about the use and the ETS parameterisation of the logical functions, please refer to the "**Logical Functions X5**" specific document, available at: <http://www.zennio.com>.

3.3 MODE

As explained in section 3.1, the Mode specific window allows configuring what type of communication objects will be required for controlling the mode of operation of the A/C machine.

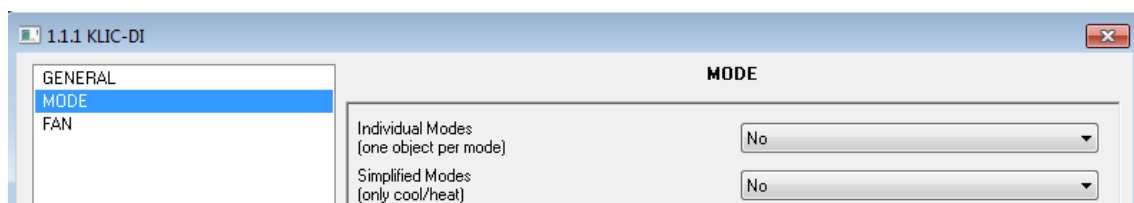


Figure 17. Mode Window

- **Individual modes:** selecting this option brings 10 new 1-bit communication objects, five of which will be associated to the reception, from the KNX bus, of mode switch orders (Auto, Cool, Heat, Fan and Dry, respectively) while the other five will be used by KLIC-DI to inform the KNX bus about the updated state of each function, as it is sent by the A/C machine.

Equivalently, the 1-byte objects "**Mode**" and "**Mode (status)**" are available by default and permit switching between the different modes of operation as well as checking the currently active mode, respectively.

In case of having activated the **Individual modes** option, it will be possible to switch from one mode to another by simply sending the value "1" to the control object corresponding to the new mode. After that, KLIC-DI will acknowledge the new mode by sending a "1" through the status object (unless the machine has, for whatever reason, not changed the mode).

- **Simplified mode:** enabling this option activates the "**Simplified Mode**" 1-bit object. This object allows switching from the Cool and the Heat modes by respectively sending the values "0" or "1" to the object. Associated to this control object, a status object is also enabled. It will acquire the value "0" for modes **Cold** and **Dry**, and the value "1" for mode **Heat**. Switching to the the **Fan** mode does not change the value of this object.

3.4 FAN

This window configures several features related to the fan speed (or the volume of the air flow) of the A/C machine.



Figure 18. Fan

- **Number of levels:** allows specifying the number of the fan levels distinguished by the A/C unit, which may be **2 or 3 levels**. The fan speed is related to two 1-byte objects: "**Fan [1 Byte]**" and "**Fan (Status)**", for controlling and reporting the fan speed, respectively. The control orders are to be received from the KNX bus as percentage values, which will be then interpolated according to the specification explained below. The same interpolation will be applied over the values sent by KLIC-DI through the status object.
- **Two levels:** the fan speed percentages will be interpolated according to Table 3.

Initial Speed Percentage	Interpolated Speed Percentage	Level
0-49%	25%	Minimum
50-100%	100%	Maximum

Table 3. Fan Speed Percentage for Two Levels

- **Three levels:** the fan speed percentages will be interpolated according to Table 4.

Initial Speed Percentage	Interpolated Speed Percentage	Level
0-32%	25%	Minimum
33-65%	50%	Middle
66-100%	100%	Maximum

Table 4. Fan Speed Percentage for Three Levels

- **Step control:** enabling this feature ("Yes") brings up the "**Fan [1 bit]**" 1-bit object, which allows increasing (by sending the value "1") or decreasing (value "0") the fan speed by one level (for example, under a three-level paramerisation and under the minimum fan speed level, the value "1" sent via the "Fan [1 bit]" object will make the fan speed level change to "medium").

The step control is **non-cyclical**. This means that, being at the minimum level (0%), any decrease order will be ignored by the unit, which will maintain the same fan level unless an order to increase it is received. Analogously, when the fan speed is at its maximum (100%), it will remain unchanged until a decrease order is received.

ANNEX I. COMMUNICATION OBJECTS

- “**Functional range**” shows the values that, with independence of any other values permitted by the bus according to the object size, may be of any use or have a particular meaning because of the specifications or restrictions from both the KNX standard or the application program itself.
- “**1st boot**” shows the cases where an object is assigned a certain value by the application program after a device download or a full reset. In case the value of such assignment can be parameterised, ✓ is shown in column “P”. Objects showing a hyphen (-) are not assigned a particular value and therefore can be assumed to be initialized with the value “0”, or with the corresponding updated value in case they depend on an external element (sensors, etc.). Moreover, if the object is sent (or is there an option to send it) to the bus (write or read requests) after a download or a device reset from ETS, the marks **(W)** or **(R)** will be shown, respectively for transmissions or read requests.
- “**Reboot**” shows the cases where an object is assigned a certain value by the application program after a bus power failure. In case the value of such assignment can be parameterised, ✓ is shown in column “P”. Objects showing a hyphen (-) are not assigned a particular value and therefore can be assumed to maintain their previous value after the failure or with the corresponding updated value in case they depend on external elements. Moreover, if the object is sent (or is there an option to send it) to the bus (write or read requests) after a bus failure, the marks **(W)** or **(R)** will be shown, respectively for transmissions or read requests.

Number	Size	I/O	Flags	Data type (DPT)	Functional range	1 st boot	P	Reboot	P	Name	Function
0	1 Bit	I	C - - W U	DPT_Switch	0/1	0		-		On/Off	Turn On/Off the Machine
1	2 Bytes	I	C - - W U	DPT_Value_Temp	16°C – 32°C or ac. to param.	25°C		-		Temperature	Value sent to the Machine
2	1 Byte	I	C - - W U	DPT_HVACContrMode	0=Auto 1=Heat 3=Cool 9=Fan 14=Dry	-		-		Mode	0=Aut,1=Ht,3=Cool,9=Fan,14=Dry
3	1 Byte	I	C - - W U	DPT_Scaling	0%-100%	-		-		Fan [1byte]	0-49%=Low,50-100%=High
	1 Byte	I	C - - W U	DPT_Scaling	0%-100%	-		-		Fan [1byte]	0-32%Min,33-65%Mid,>65%Max
4	1 Bit	I	C - - W U	DPT_Switch	0/1	-		-		Swing [1bit]	0=Fixed pos., 1=Motion
5	1 Byte	I	C - - W U	DPT_Scaling	0% Posit. 1 1-20% Posit. 2 21-40% Posit. 3 41-60% Posit. 4 61-80% Posit. 5 81-100% In mot.	-		-		Swing [1byte]	0-80%=Fixed Pos.; 100%=Mot.

Number	Size	I/O	Flags	Data type (DPT)	Functional range	1 st boot	P	Reboot	P	Name	Function
6	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Switch	0/1	0 W	√	- W	√	On/Off (Status)	Machine State (On/Off)
7	2 Bytes	O	CTR--	DPT_Value_Temp	16°C – 32°C or ac. to param.	25°C W	√	- W	√	Temperature (Status)	Value received from Machine
8	1 Byte	O	CTR--	DPT_HVACContrMode	0=Auto 1=Heat 3=Cool 9=Fan 14=Dry	3 W	√	- W	√	Mode (Status)	Current Mode: 0=Auto, 1=Heat...
9	1 Byte	O	CTR--	DPT_Scaling	0%-100%	25% W	√	- W	√	Fan (Status)	25%Min, 50%Mid, 100%Max
	1 Byte	O	CTR--	DPT_Scaling	0%-100%	25% W	√	- W	√	Fan (Status)	25%=Low, 100%=High
10	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Switch	0/1	- W	√	- W	√	Swing [1bit] (Status)	0=Fixed Position; 1=Motion
11	1 Byte	O	CTR--	DPT_Scaling	0% Posit. 1 20% Posit. 2 40% Posit. 3 60% Posit. 4 80% Posit. 5 100% In mot.	- W	√	- W	√	Swing [1byte] (Status)	0-80%=Fixed pos., 100%=Motion
12	1 Bit	I	CT-WU	DPT_Switch	0/1	0	-	-	-	Auto Mode	1=Set Auto Mode; 0=Nothing
13	1 Bit	I	CT-WU	DPT_Switch	0/1	1	-	-	-	Cool Mode	1=Set Cool Mode; 0=Nothing
14	1 Bit	I	CT-WU	DPT_Switch	0/1	0	-	-	-	Heat Mode	1=Set Heat Mode; 0=Nothing
15	1 Bit	I	CT-WU	DPT_Switch	0/1	0	-	-	-	Fan Mode	1=Set Fan Mode; 0=Nothing
16	1 Bit	I	CT-WU	DPT_Switch	0/1	0	-	-	-	Dry Mode	1=Set Dry Mode; 0=Nothing
17	1 Bit	I	C--WU	DPT_Heat_Cool	0=Cool 1=Heat	0	-	-	-	Simplified Mode	0=Cool; 1=Heat
18	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Switch	0/1	0 W	√	- W	√	Auto Mode (Status)	1=Auto Mode Enabled; 0=Disabled
19	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Switch	0/1	1 W	√	- W	√	Cool Mode (Status)	1=Cool Mode Enabled; 0=Disabled
20	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Switch	0/1	0 W	√	- W	√	Heat Mode (Status)	1=Heat Mode Enabled; 0=Disabled
21	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Switch	0/1	0 W	√	- W	√	Fan Mode (Status)	1=Fan Mode Enabled; 0=Disabled
22	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Switch	0/1	0 W	√	- W	√	Dry Mode (Status)	1=Dry Mode Enabled; 0=Disabled
23	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Switch	0/1	0 W	√	- W	√	Simplified Mode (Status)	0=Cool; 1=Heat
24	1 Bit	I	C--WU	DPT_Step	0=Decrease 1=Increase	-	-	-	-	Fan [1 bit]	0=Down; 1=Up
25	1 Byte	I	C--WU	DPT_SceneControl	0-63	-	-	-	-	Scenes	Set Scene "Value"
26	1 Bit	I/O	CTRWU	DPT_Switch	0/1	- W	-	- W	-	Temperature Limitation	0=Disable; 1=Enable
27	1 Bit	I	C--WU	DPT_Switch	0/1	0	-	-	-	Auto-Off	0=Disable; 1=Enable
28	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Bool	0/1	0 W	0 W	0 W	0 W	Internal Error (Status)	0=No Error; 1=Error
29	1 Byte	O	CTR--	-	1-4	0 W	0 W	0 W	0 W	Type of Internal Error (Status)	1=Recep.Err, 2=Timeout, 3=CRC...
30	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Bool	0/1	0 W	0 W	0 W	0 W	External Error (Status)	0=No Error; 1=Error

Number	Size	I/O	Flags	Data type (DPT)	Functional range	1 st boot	P Reboot	P	Name	Function
31	1 Byte	O	C T R - -	-	1-239	0 W	0 W		Type of External Error (Status)	Check Error's Table
32	2 Bytes	O	C T R - -	DPT_Value_Temp	0°C – 99°C	0°C	0		Internal Temperature (Status)	Machine Internal Temperature
33	2 Bytes	I	C - - W U	DPT_Value_Temp	0°C – 99°C	25°C	25°C		Reference Temperature	Reference Temperature
34	1 Bit	I	C - - W -	DPT_Bool	0/1	-	-		[LF] (1 bit) Data Entry 1	Binary Data Entry (0/1)
35	1 Bit	I	C - - W -	DPT_Bool	0/1	-	-		[LF] (1 bit) Data Entry 2	Binary Data Entry (0/1)
36	1 Bit	I	C - - W -	DPT_Bool	0/1	-	-		[LF] (1 bit) Data Entry 3	Binary Data Entry (0/1)
37	1 Bit	I	C - - W -	DPT_Bool	0/1	-	-		[LF] (1 bit) Data Entry 4	Binary Data Entry (0/1)
38	1 Bit	I	C - - W -	DPT_Bool	0/1	-	-		[LF] (1 bit) Data Entry 5	Binary Data Entry (0/1)
39	1 Bit	I	C - - W -	DPT_Bool	0/1	-	-		[LF] (1 bit) Data Entry 6	Binary Data Entry (0/1)
40	1 Bit	I	C - - W -	DPT_Bool	0/1	-	-		[LF] (1 bit) Data Entry 7	Binary Data Entry (0/1)
41	1 Bit	I	C - - W -	DPT_Bool	0/1	-	-		[LF] (1 bit) Data Entry 8	Binary Data Entry (0/1)
42	1 Bit	I	C - - W -	DPT_Bool	0/1	-	-		[LF] (1 bit) Data Entry 9	Binary Data Entry (0/1)
43	1 Bit	I	C - - W -	DPT_Bool	0/1	-	-		[LF] (1 bit) Data Entry 10	Binary Data Entry (0/1)
44	1 Bit	I	C - - W -	DPT_Bool	0/1	-	-		[LF] (1 bit) Data Entry 11	Binary Data Entry (0/1)
45	1 Bit	I	C - - W -	DPT_Bool	0/1	-	-		[LF] (1 bit) Data Entry 12	Binary Data Entry (0/1)
46	1 Bit	I	C - - W -	DPT_Bool	0/1	-	-		[LF] (1 bit) Data Entry 13	Binary Data Entry (0/1)
47	1 Bit	I	C - - W -	DPT_Bool	0/1	-	-		[LF] (1 bit) Data Entry 14	Binary Data Entry (0/1)
48	1 Bit	I	C - - W -	DPT_Bool	0/1	-	-		[LF] (1 bit) Data Entry 15	Binary Data Entry (0/1)
49	1 Bit	I	C - - W -	DPT_Bool	0/1	-	-		[LF] (1 bit) Data Entry 16	Binary Data Entry (0/1)
50	1 Byte	I	C - - W -	DPT_Value_1_Ucount	0-255	-	-		[LF] (1 byte) Data Entry 1	1 byte Data Entry (0-255)
51	1 Byte	I	C - - W -	DPT_Value_1_Ucount	0-255	-	-		[LF] (1 byte) Data Entry 2	1 byte Data Entry (0-255)
52	1 Byte	I	C - - W -	DPT_Value_1_Ucount	0-255	-	-		[LF] (1 byte) Data Entry 3	1 byte Data Entry (0-255)
53	1 Byte	I	C - - W -	DPT_Value_1_Ucount	0-255	-	-		[LF] (1 byte) Data Entry 4	1 byte Data Entry (0-255)
54	1 Byte	I	C - - W -	DPT_Value_1_Ucount	0-255	-	-		[LF] (1 byte) Data Entry 5	1 byte Data Entry (0-255)
55	1 Byte	I	C - - W -	DPT_Value_1_Ucount	0-255	-	-		[LF] (1 byte) Data Entry 6	1 byte Data Entry (0-255)
56	1 Byte	I	C - - W -	DPT_Value_1_Ucount	0-255	-	-		[LF] (1 byte) Data Entry 7	1 byte Data Entry (0-255)
57	1 Byte	I	C - - W -	DPT_Value_1_Ucount	0-255	-	-		[LF] (1 byte) Data Entry 8	1 byte Data Entry (0-255)
58	2 Bytes	I	C - - W -	DPT_Value_2_Ucount	Acc. to param.	-	-		[LF] (2 bytes) Data Entry 1	2 bytes Data Entry
59	2 Bytes	I	C - - W -	DPT_Value_2_Ucount	Acc. to param.	-	-		[LF] (2 bytes) Data Entry 2	2 bytes Data Entry
60	2 Bytes	I	C - - W -	DPT_Value_2_Ucount	Acc. to param.	-	-		[LF] (2 bytes) Data Entry 3	2 bytes Data Entry
61	2 Bytes	I	C - - W -	DPT_Value_2_Ucount	Acc. to param.	-	-		[LF] (2 bytes) Data Entry 4	2 bytes Data Entry
62	2 Bytes	I	C - - W -	DPT_Value_2_Ucount	Acc. to param.	-	-		[LF] (2 bytes) Data Entry 5	2 bytes Data Entry
63	2 Bytes	I	C - - W -	DPT_Value_2_Ucount	Acc. to param.	-	-		[LF] (2 bytes) Data Entry 6	2 bytes Data Entry
64	2 Bytes	I	C - - W -	DPT_Value_2_Ucount	Acc. to param.	-	-		[LF] (2 bytes) Data Entry 7	2 bytes Data Entry
65	2 Bytes	I	C - - W -	DPT_Value_2_Ucount	Acc. to param.	-	-		[LF] (2 bytes) Data Entry 8	2 bytes Data Entry
66	1 Bit	O	C T R - -	DPT_Bool	0/1	-	-		[LF] Function 1 RESULT (1 bit)	FUNCTION 1 Result
67	1 Bit	O	C T R - -	DPT_Bool	0/1	-	-		[LF] Function 2 RESULT (1 bit)	FUNCTION 2 Result

Number	Size	I/O	Flags	Data type (DPT)	Functional range	1 st boot	P	Reboot	P	Name	Function
68	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Bool	0/1	-		-		[LF] Function 3 RESULT (1 bit)	FUNCTION 3 Result
69	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Bool	0/1	-		-		[LF] Function 4 RESULT (1 bit)	FUNCTION 4 Result
70	1 Bit	O	CTR--	DPT_Bool	0/1	-		-		[LF] Function 5 RESULT (1 bit)	FUNCTION 5 Result
71	1 Byte	O	CTR--	DPT_Value_1_Ucount	0-255	-		-		[LF] Function 1 RESULT (1 byte)	FUNCTION 1 Result
72	1 Byte	O	CTR--	DPT_Value_1_Ucount	0-255	-		-		[LF] Function 2 RESULT (1 byte)	FUNCTION 2 Result
73	1 Byte	O	CTR--	DPT_Value_1_Ucount	0-255	-		-		[LF] Function 3 RESULT (1 byte)	FUNCTION 3 Result
74	1 Byte	O	CTR--	DPT_Value_1_Ucount	0-255	-		-		[LF] Function 4 RESULT (1 byte)	FUNCTION 4 Result
75	1 Byte	O	CTR--	DPT_Value_1_Ucount	0-255	-		-		[LF] Function 5 RESULT (1 byte)	FUNCTION 5 Result
76	2 Bytes	O	CTR--	DPT_Value_2_Ucount	Acc. to param.	-		-		[LF] Function 1 RESULT (2 bytes)	FUNCTION 1 Result
77	2 Bytes	O	CTR--	DPT_Value_2_Ucount	Acc. to param.	-		-		[LF] Function 2 RESULT (2 bytes)	FUNCTION 2 Result
78	2 Bytes	O	CTR--	DPT_Value_2_Ucount	Acc. to param.	-		-		[LF] Function 3 RESULT (2 bytes)	FUNCTION 3 Result
79	2 Bytes	O	CTR--	DPT_Value_2_Ucount	Acc. to param.	-		-		[LF] Function 4 RESULT (2 bytes)	FUNCTION 4 Result
80	2 Bytes	O	CTR--	DPT_Value_2_Ucount	Acc. to param.	-		-		[LF] Function 5 RESULT (2 bytes)	FUNCTION 5 Result

ANNEX II: CORRESPONDENCE WITH A/C UNIT ERROR CODES

Correspondence between the error codes (in decimal form) sent to the KNX bus by KLIC-DI and the error codes of the A/C units themselves.

Bus	Code	Bus	Code	Bus	Code	Bus	Code	Bus	Code	Bus	Code	Bus	Code	Bus	Code	Bus	Code
1	1	26	AA	51	E3	76	HC	101	J5	126	LE	151	U7	176	30	201	49
2	2	27	AH	52	E4	77	HJ	102	J6	127	LF	152	U8	177	31	202	4A
3	3	28	AC	53	E5	78	HE	103	J7	128	P0	153	U9	178	32	203	4H
4	4	29	AJ	54	E6	79	HF	104	J8	129	P1	154	UA	179	33	204	4C
5	5	30	AE	55	E7	80	F0	105	J9	130	P2	155	UH	180	34	205	4J
6	6	31	AF	56	E8	81	F1	106	JA	131	P3	156	UC	181	35	206	4E
7	7	32	C0	57	E9	82	F2	107	JH	132	P4	157	UJ	182	36	207	4F
8	8	33	C1	58	EA	83	F3	108	JC	133	P5	158	UE	183	37	208	50
9	9	34	C2	59	EH	84	F4	109	JJ	134	P6	159	UF	184	38	209	51
10	0A	35	C3	60	EC	85	F5	110	JE	135	P7	160	M0	185	39	210	52
11	0H	36	C4	61	EJ	86	F6	111	JF	136	P8	161	M1	186	3A	211	53
12	0C	37	C5	62	EE	87	F7	112	L0	137	P9	162	M2	187	3H	212	54
13	0J	38	C6	63	EF	88	F8	113	L1	138	PA	163	M3	188	3C	213	55
14	0E	39	C7	64	H0	89	F9	114	L2	139	PH	164	M4	189	3J	214	56
15	0F	40	C8	65	H1	90	FA	115	L3	140	PC	165	M5	190	3E	215	57
16	A0	41	C9	66	H2	91	FH	116	L4	141	PJ	166	M6	191	3F	216	58
17	A1	42	CA	67	H3	92	FC	117	L5	142	PE	167	M7	192	40	217	59
18	A2	43	CH	68	H4	93	FJ	118	L6	143	PF	168	M8	193	41	218	5A
19	A3	44	CC	69	H5	94	FE	119	L7	144	U0	169	M9	194	42	219	5H
20	A4	45	CJ	70	H6	95	FF	120	L8	145	U1	170	MA	195	43	220	5C
21	A5	46	CE	71	H7	96	J0	121	L9	146	U2	171	MH	196	44	221	5J
22	A6	47	CF	72	H8	97	J1	122	LA	147	U3	172	MC	197	45	222	5E
23	A7	48	E0	73	H9	98	J2	123	LH	148	U4	173	MJ	198	46	223	5F
24	A8	49	E1	74	HA	99	J3	124	LC	149	U5	174	ME	199	47	224	60
25	A9	50	E2	75	HH	100	J4	125	LJ	150	U6	175	MF	200	48	225	61
																226	62
																227	63
																228	64
																229	65
																230	66
																231	67
																232	68
																233	69
																234	6A
																235	6H
																236	6C
																237	6J
																238	6E
																239	6F

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