

C-Bus Glossary

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Prepared By: D Snodgrass

Clipsal Integrated Systems Pty Ltd

Authorised By: J A Gerard

Clipsal Integrated Systems Pty Ltd
Engineering Manager

Comments on this document should be addressed to:

**Engineering Manager
Clipsal Integrated Systems Pty Ltd
PO Box 103 Hindmarsh
South Australia 5007**

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C-Bus Glossary

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C-Bus Glossary

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Document Purpose*

This document defines terms used with reference to the C-Bus system.

1.2 *Usage*

These terms must be used correctly and consistently to avoid confusion.

Where a term is described as being an alternative to another (preferred) term, the correct term should be used.

Where a term is stated as being incorrect or deprecated, the term should not be used at all.

C-Bus Glossary

2 C-BUS GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Action Selector	The name of the Value of a Trigger Group on the Trigger Control Application.
Address	A generic term for a numeric identification used in a C-Bus Unit. Addresses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Network Address• Application Address• Group Address• Unit Address
Application	Abbreviation of Application Address. Abbreviation of C-Bus Application.

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Term	Definition										
Application Address	<p>An Application Address is a numeric value used to uniquely identify a C-Bus Application.</p> <p>Each C-Bus Message belonging to a C-Bus Application will contain the Application Address for that C-Bus Application.</p> <p>The following, partial list of, Application Addresses have been predefined by Clipsal Integrated Systems:</p> <table><tr><th>Address</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>056 (\$38)</td><td>Lighting (default)</td></tr><tr><td>136 (\$88)</td><td>Heating</td></tr><tr><td>202 (\$CA)</td><td>Trigger Control</td></tr><tr><td>203 (\$CB)</td><td>Enable Control</td></tr></table> <p>A more complete list is maintained in the document http://www.clipsal.com/cis/pdf_files/ApplicationIDNumbers.pdf</p> <p>In the past the adherence to using the correct Application Address has never been enforced by C-Bus software. However, this is changing, and although using incorrect Application Addresses is supported for backwards compatibility, it is not considered correct practice and should not be done in new installations.</p> <p>Prior to the introduction of the Trigger Control Application, all Applications Addresses were able to be used with Lighting messages (the Heating Application just used Lighting messages). With the introduction of new C-Bus Applications, the message formats are different between different C-Bus Applications. There is now a limited range (\$30 - \$5F) of Application Addresses that can be used for lighting.</p> <p>An Application Address ranges from 0 to 255 decimal (\$00 to \$FF hexadecimal).</p>	Address	Description	056 (\$38)	Lighting (default)	136 (\$88)	Heating	202 (\$CA)	Trigger Control	203 (\$CB)	Enable Control
Address	Description										
056 (\$38)	Lighting (default)										
136 (\$88)	Heating										
202 (\$CA)	Trigger Control										
203 (\$CB)	Enable Control										
Application Connect Mode	<p>A mode of operation for a C-Bus Bridge where the selected C-Bus Application(s) on either side of a Bridge are effectively connected together.</p> <p>Messages on the selected C-Bus Application(s) are routed across the Bridge automatically to the other side.</p>										
Area	Abbreviation of Area Address.										

C-Bus Glossary

Term	Definition
Area Address	<p>C-Bus Units which support the Lighting Application can be assigned an Area Address. When a C-Bus Unit receives a Lighting Message in which the Group Address parameter matches the Area Address, the C-Bus Unit will apply the command (i.e. the new level) to all of its Groups.</p> <p>Area Addresses are typically used for executing scenes, for example to switch off all lights on the floor of a building.</p> <p>An Area Address ranges from 0 to 255 decimal (\$0 to \$FF hexadecimal).</p> <p>The effect of an Area Address is that a Unit can have a two-level group address structure. The overall master group (Area) can be used to override the individual group values and make them the same.</p> <p>Area Addresses need to be used with caution, as they can cause unexpected system behaviour. C-Bus scenes should be used in preference to Area Addresses wherever possible.</p>
Bank Switching	<p>A mechanism for an Input Unit to progressively turn On or Off more C-Bus Group Addresses in response to some external factor, e.g. a Light Level change.</p>
Block	<p>A software entity used in Key Units to process the behaviour specified by a Key Function (also known as a Microfunction).</p> <p>A Block has attributes associated, which at least includes a Lighting Application Group Address.</p>
Broadcasting	<p>The act of sending messages onto C-Bus to indicate the state of some internal parameter.</p>
Burden	<p>Abbreviation for C-Bus Burden.</p>
CAL	<p>Common Application Language (CAL) messages are messages that are addressed to a particular Unit Address, as opposed to messages that are broadcast to all units (SAL messages).</p> <p>CAL messages are used for device configuration and control, and network management.</p>
Cat 5	<p>A type of cable used for data systems (common for Ethernet).</p>
C-Bus	<p>A home and building automation system comprising of a communication bus network, the hardware units on that network, as well as the software that ties in all together. Developed by Clipsal Integrated Systems.</p> <p>A protocol used by C-Bus Units to talk on a C-Bus</p>

C-Bus Glossary

Term	Definition
C-Bus Application	<p>A well-defined set of behaviours for one or more devices connected to a C-Bus network.</p> <p>A C-Bus Application is a name given to a set of C-Bus commands with related behaviour. A C-Bus Application is assigned a unique Application Address, and contains one or more commands specific to the domain of that C-Bus Application.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>The C-Bus "Security" Application is assigned the Application Address \$D0 and contains about 30 commands related to security systems.</p> <p>Commands related to group address value changes should be associated with a "lighting" application. Messages related to security would all use the "Security" application.</p>
C-Bus Bridge	A C-Bus Unit which connects two C-Bus Networks together. Used to transfer messages from one C-Bus Network to another.
C-Bus Burden	Either a separate physical device or a selectable feature of a C-Bus Unit which can be used to maintain the correct C-Bus Network Impedance.
C-Bus Cable	Wiring cable used for connecting C-Bus Units to make a C-Bus Network. Pink Cat 5 cable is recommended for this purpose.
C-Bus Clock	A circuit which generates timing signals (the Clock signal) to synchronise C-Bus communications. Each C-Bus Network requires one or more C-Bus Units to have their clock activated.
C-Bus Command	<p>A C-Bus Command is the part of a C-Bus Message containing the action to be performed or the data.</p> <p>The terms "Message" and "Command" are often used interchangeably, but do have distinct meanings.</p> <p>Each C-Bus Application has a predefined list of commands for that C-Bus Application.</p>
C-Bus Enabled	Refers to a system of verifying the performance of a third-party product. If a product has been certified, the product is referred to as C-Bus Enabled and will be labelled as such. See http://www.cbus-enabled.com for more details.
C-Bus Installation Software	<p>Software used to commission a C-Bus Installation.</p> <p>Now called the C-Bus Tool Kit.</p>
C-Bus Local Toggle	The pressing of Local Override buttons on Output Units, generally to allow Loads to be manually turned on or off regardless of a Group Address setting.

C-Bus Glossary

Term	Definition
C-Bus Message	<p>C-Bus messages are used to communicate between C-Bus Units. A message contains Protocol Control Information, followed by zero or more C-Bus Commands.</p> <p>The terms “Message” and “Command” are often used interchangeably, but do have distinct meanings.</p> <p>An example of a SAL message is a Lighting Application Ramp To Level message. The Protocol Control Information contains the identification of the Application Address (Lighting) and various other pieces of information used in transporting the message over the C-Bus network. The Command tells that it is a Ramp To Level message and has parameters containing the Group Address and the new Level.</p>
C-Bus Network	<p>The physical installation of C-Bus Units on the same wiring circuit.</p>
C-Bus Network Impedance	<p>The AC Impedance of a C-Bus Network.</p> <p>Needs to be in the range 500Ω to 1500Ω for reliable C-Bus operation. Each C-Bus Unit adds a certain amount of Impedance to a C-Bus Network, and a C-Bus Burden may be required to bring the Impedance within range.</p>
C-Bus Power Supplies	<p>DC Power Supplies providing the power for C-Bus devices connected to a C-Bus Network.</p> <p>Power Supplies have a nominal output voltage of 36V DC, and have specialised output impedance characteristics to facilitate current sharing between the Power Supplies, and to allow the C-Bus Waveform to be superimposed on the DC Voltage.</p>
C-Bus Priority	<p>Option to allow C-Bus commands to override any local toggle settings on channels associated with that C-Bus Group.</p>
C-Bus Project	<p>All aspects of a C-Bus installation at a given site.</p> <p>The term “Project” is often used to mean the C-Bus Project Files used by the C-Bus Installation Software.</p>
C-Bus Project Files	<p>The files containing the data used by the C-Bus Installation Software related to a particular C-Bus Project.</p> <p>The files contain the Tag Database and other C-Bus Unit configuration data.</p>
C-Bus Protocol	<p>The patented format of C-Bus Messages. See http://www.cbus-enabled.com/cbus-open.htm for more details.</p>
C-Bus Terminal	<p>Output Units have one or more physical Terminals that provide power to the Load(s). Each Terminal is generally controlled by a Group Address.</p> <p>The mapping between Terminals and Group Addresses is set up by the Installation Software.</p>
C-Bus Tool Kit	<p>A suite of software used for commissioning a C-Bus installation.</p>

C-Bus Glossary

Term	Definition
C-Bus Unit	A physical device attached to a C-Bus network. Sometimes also called a node.
C-Bus Voltage	The DC voltage of a C-Bus Network. For reliable operation, the voltage should be greater than 20V at any particular unit.
C-Bus Waveform	The electronic signal used to communicate C-Bus Messages across a C-Bus Network. This can be viewed using an oscilloscope.
C-Gate	A high level "driver" for C-Bus providing a TCP/IP interface.
Client Device	A device attached to C-Bus via a C-Bus Serial Interface. Devices designed by means of the C-Bus SIM and development kit are Client Devices.
Clock	Abbreviation for C-Bus Clock.
Clock Generator	A C-Bus Unit which is generating the C-Bus Clock.
CNI	C-Bus Network Interface. An Interface between an Ethernet network (TCP/IP) and C-Bus.
Command	Abbreviation for C-Bus Command.
Compound Device	A C-Bus Unit which contains an integrated C-Bus Serial Interface. These are typically more complex devices. Examples include C-Touch and the Telephone Interface. See also Client Device.
Conflict	The term used to describe when two units share the same unit address.
Connect Applications	See Application Connect Mode.
Connected Network	A Network connected to a unit via a Connection.
Connection	A Connection is an entity which is generally related to a particular Project. It will consist of one or more networks. As far as C-Gate is concerned, there is a single entry point into the network(s), which is the "connection". A connection may be via a serial port, by a TCP/IP socket or by some other serial connection (eg. Firewire, IRDA, USB etc).
Control Application	Abbreviation for the Trigger Control Application.
Corridor Group	The C-Bus Group Address corresponding to the desired Output Channel for the Corridor lighting when used for Corridor Linking.
Corridor Linking	A means of controlling a common C-Bus Group Address from multiple input devices, typically used for maintaining the status of an Office Corridor.
Dark	A C-Bus Input Unit detects that the measured Light Level is below a Target Light Level value.
Database	See Tag Database.

C-Bus Glossary

Term	Definition
DCP	Dimming Control Processor
Dimming Control Processor	Processor that controls the Loads in a Dimmer.
Dimmer	A C-Bus Output Unit capable of controlling the level of power to a Load (between 0% and 100%).
DSI	Digital Serial Interface, a 3 rd party protocol for the control of DSI-equipped fluorescent ballasts.
Dynamic Labelling Technology	Mechanism using SAL messages for distributing labels for C-Bus Group Addresses, Trigger Groups and Action Selectors on a C-Bus Network.
Enable Any Application Learn	A Unit specific setting allowing a unit to participate in C-Bus Learn Mode across multiple C-Bus Applications.
Enable Control	A C-Bus Application used for enabling functions such as Schedules. The Network Variables in the Enable Control Application are called Enable Network Variables and the Values are called Values.
Enable Learn Mode	A Unit specific setting allowing a unit to participate in C-Bus Learn Mode
Event	An action that occurs as a result of a C-Bus message. Examples are a light being set to a level, or an irrigation system switching on.
Expiry Command	The Microfunction that will be applied to a given Block at the expiry of a C-Bus Timer.
Far Side	A reference to the side of a C-Bus Bridge which is not connected to the network in question. Not the Gary Larson cartoon.
Fully Connected Network	A C-Bus Topology where every C-Bus Network is connected to every other C-Bus Network in an Installation via a C-Bus Bridge.
Generic Output Core	Output unit firmware designed for use with 3 rd party Dimming Control Processors.
GOC	Generic Output Core
Group	Abbreviation of Group Address.
Group Address	Group Addresses are the Network Variables used on the C-Bus Lighting Application. Group Addresses are generally used to create an association between an Input Unit Key and an Output Unit Terminal. Each Group Address has a Level associated with it, which is the Value of the Group Address Network Variable.

C-Bus Glossary

Term	Definition
Hexadecimal	A Hexadecimal number is a number represented in "base 16". Everyday numbers are represented in decimal, which is base 10. In the decimal system numbers are expressed with 10 symbols; the familiar digits 0-9. The hexadecimal system uses 16 symbols, the ten digits plus five letters (A to F) to stand for "digits". Hexadecimal numbers are often used to represent C-Bus Entities, but it is usually clearer to use decimal numbers or Tags.
Impedance	Abbreviation for C-Bus Network Impedance.
Indicators	The light-emitting devices on C-Bus Units used to indicate state information.
Infrared Control	A means of controlling some C-Bus Input Units remotely using the Infrared communication medium.
Infrascan	Motion detecting device incorporating a PIR.
Input Unit	An input unit is a C-Bus unit that the user interacts with to make things happen on a C-Bus Network. Examples are a Key Input Unit, Touchscreen or Passive InfraRed sensor (PIR).
Installation	A physical location with a C-Bus system installed. An Installation will have a C-Bus Project associated with it.
Interlock	A way of ensuring that only the highest-numbered Output Channel is turned on within an Output Unit for those Group Addresses assigned to the Output Channels using this feature.
Join Mode	Mechanism for changing the internal key mapping of a C-Bus Unit in response to a C-Bus Message. Designed to allow a C-Bus Unit to change its functionality in response to a room configuration being changed (either divided or joined).
Key	A Key is a physical switch used for the control of a Key Input Unit. Keys are usually push buttons.
Key Command	The operation to be performed by a Key Input Unit when a Key is operated. The Key Command is looked up in a table indexed by the key number and key event. The Key Command is then applied to the Blocks relevant to that Key. Execution of the Key Command may lead to a transmission of a Command.

C-Bus Glossary

Term	Definition
Key Event	<p>Keys generate Events when they are operated.</p> <p>These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Just Pressed (JP) - generated immediately a key is pressed.• Short Release (SR) - generated if a key is released before the Long Press period has expired.• Long Press (LP) - generated after a JP if the key is still being held and the long press time has elapsed.• Long Release (LR) - generated if a key is released after generating a Long Press. <p>Some newer Key Units can also generate the following extra events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Double Click (DC) - generated if a key is double clicked (note that DC will be preceded by a JP and SR).• Exclusive Release (XR) - similar to Short Release, this is generated if a key is release before the Long Press period has expired, but also confirms that there is NOT a Double Click. If DC is used, then XR should also be used, and JP and SR should not be used.• Extra-Long Press (XLP) - generated after a LP if the key is still being held and the extra-long press time has elapsed.• Extra-Long Release (XLR) - generate if a key is released after generating an Extra-Long Press.
Key Input Unit	<p>A Key Input Unit is a C-Bus Input Unit with Keys on it to provide user control.</p>
Learn Mode	<p>A means of making associations between C-Bus Input Unit Keys and C-Bus Output Unit Loads without the need for configuration software.</p>
Level	<p>A Level is the Value of a Group Address Network Variable. It corresponds to the intensity of a Lighting Load. A Level has a value between 0 (0%) and 255 (100%).</p> <p>See also On and Off.</p>
Light	<p>A C-Bus Input Unit detects that the measured Light Level is above a Target Light Level value.</p>

C-Bus Glossary

Term	Definition
Lighting Application	<p>A C-Bus Application intended for the control of lighting Loads.</p> <p>In reality, any device capable of being controlled by a C-Bus Output Unit can be (and has been) controlled via the Lighting Application. Where possible, the C-Bus Applications should be used for their correct purpose.</p> <p>The Lighting Application messages are also used in the following C-Bus Applications :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Heating• Irrigation• Room Control System• Trigger and Enable Control• Ventilation• Pool, Spa, Pond and Fountain
Linear Power Supply	<p>Specific Implementation of C-Bus Power Supply that uses basic transformer technology to convert the mains input voltage down to lower DC values.</p>
Link	<p>A Link connects two Nodes together and transfers data using a particular protocol.</p>
Link Group	<p>The C-Bus Group Address which devices participating in Corridor Linking send messages to in order to communicate with other devices participating in Corridor Linking.</p>
Load	<p>A Load is an electrical device controlled via a C-Bus Output Unit.</p> <p>Most Loads are lights, but may be any device such as sprinklers, AC Power points, heaters, projection screen motors, AV equipment (via IR) etc.</p>
Local Network	<p>The C-Bus Network connected to the PC with the Installation Software running on it.</p> <p>This term is replaced with the concept of a Connected Network for Version 3 of the Installation Software onwards.</p>
Local Override	<p>A way of overriding the C-Bus level for an output Channel by pressing a Local Toggle button on an Output Unit.</p>
Logic	<p>When used in the context of a C-Bus Output Unit, the term "Logic" applies to a user defined set of rules which govern the relationship between Group Addresses and the output Terminals.</p> <p>When used in the context of the "Logic Engine", this refers to a set of user-defined rules used to determine complex system behaviour.</p>
Long Press	<p>Abbreviated to LP, see Press</p>
Long Release	<p>Abbreviated to LR, see Release</p>

C-Bus Glossary

Term	Definition
Light Level Sensor	A Light Level Sensor is a C-Bus Sensor that measures the ambient light level, and can control a Lighting Group Address based on the light level.
Maintenance	A mechanism by where a C-Bus Input Unit will try and ramp a Group Address up or down to try and maintain a set Target value. See Target.
Margin	The tolerance to which some C-Bus Input Devices will try to maintain a set Target light level or temperature. See Target.
Maximum Level	The maximum Output Level a C-Bus Output Channel can be set to, expressed as a percentage.
Message	Abbreviation of C-Bus Message.
Message Tunnelling	<p>A mode of operation of a C-Bus Bridge where messages on a C-Bus Network can be forwarded (Tunnelled) to a Remote Network.</p> <p>In some cases Message Tunnelling is also used to pass information from C-Bus, through a device and into another device.</p> <p>An example is the method used to load information into the dimming processor side of the Bytecrafft 12 channel dimmer.</p>
Microfunctions	See Key Command.
Minimum Level	The minimum Output Level a C-Bus Output Channel can be set to, expressed as a percentage.
Multi-Sensor	A Multi-Sensor is a C-Bus Sensor which combines a PIR and a Light Level Sensor.
MMI	Multi-point to Multi-point Information. A highly efficient status reporting technique used in C-Bus.
Near Side	A reference to the side of a C-Bus Bridge which is connected to the network in question.
Network	<p>Abbreviation of C-Bus Network.</p> <p>Other (incorrect) uses of the term "Network" include :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abbreviation of Network Address.• The collective total of all C-Bus Networks in a C-Bus Project can also be referred to as a Network. (This much the same way that corporate computer networks are referred to as a Network, when they actually contain many networks that interoperate.)
Network Address	<p>Every C-Bus Network has a Network Address. This is a number assigned to the C-Bus Network and must be unique to all C-Bus Networks that are joined by a Network Bridge. A Network Address corresponds to the Unit Address on the Far Side of a C-Bus Bridge.</p> <p>A Network Address ranges from 0 to 255 decimal (\$00 to \$FF hexadecimal).</p>
Network Bridge	A C-Bus Bridge.

C-Bus Glossary

Term	Definition
Network Key	A unique number assigned to a network, only used by the Installation Software and of no interest to the User.
Network Route	A path from one C-Bus Network to another, containing the address(es) of the C-Bus bridge(s) joining them. The Local Network has no Network Route.
Network Variable	A network wide control variable maintained and/or controlled by C-Bus units. Within the Lighting Application, a Network Variable is called a Group Address Variable (GAV), and its value is called a Group Address Level.
Node	A node is a C-Bus Unit which forms part of the Topology of an Installation. Examples of C-Bus Units which are Nodes are PC Interfaces, C-Bus Bridges and CNIs.
Off	A C-Bus Load is considered to be Off if its Level is 0.
Office Group	The C-Bus Group Address corresponding to the desired Output Channel of the local office when used for Corridor Linking.
On	A C-Bus Load is considered to be On if its Level is greater than 0.
Output Unit	An Output Unit is a C-Bus Unit that delivers power to Loads. Examples include a relay, dimmer or Infrared (IR) Transmitter.
Part	See Part Name
Part Name	A name associated with a particular C-Bus Unit. The Part Name is assigned by the installer and used to give a Unit a meaningful name (relevant to the Installation). Part Names can be up to 8 characters long, and are stored in the Unit into 6 bytes using a peculiar 6-bit character coding system.
PCI	Abbreviation for PC Interface. Also known as the C-Bus Serial Interface.
PC Interface	An Interface between a Personal Computer (PC) serial port (RS232) and C-Bus. Also known as the C-Bus Serial Interface.
PIR	Passive Infra Red detector, used to detect the presence (or movement) of people.
Power Supplies	Abbreviation for C-Bus Power Supplies.
Power Up Delay	The time interval an Output Unit Channel will wait after detecting the presence of Mains power before turning On.
Press	The action of depressing a key on a C-Bus unit. Can be Short or Long.

C-Bus Glossary

Term	Definition
Primary Group	A C-Bus Group Address that will be controlled from every available Scene within a Scene Master Input Unit.
Project	Generic term referring any of the project types available in the Clipsal product range. A project is generalised as a central repository of information relating to a common. Abbreviation of C-Bus Project.
Protocol	Abbreviation for C-Bus Protocol.
Protocol Control Information	The first part of a C-Bus Message, encoding the message type (CAL or SAL), source unit address, control information and the destination of the message. The destination contains the Network Route and either: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The destination Unit Address (for CAL messages); or• The C-Bus Application Address (for SAL messages)
Ramp Rate	The ramp rate indicates the length of time it takes for a Load to ramp from off (0%) to fully on (100%) or vice versa. C-Bus only supports specific ramp rates : 0s, 4s, 8s, 12s, 20s, 30s, 40s, 1m, 1.5m, 2m, 3m, 5m, 7m, 10m, 15m and 17m
Recovery	The Output Channel Level that a unit will set after a recovery from a power failure.
Relay	A C-Bus Output Unit with a relay in it, used to switch power to a Load (either on or off, not Dimmed).
Release	The action of removing physical contact from a key on a C-Bus unit. Can be Short or Long.
Remote Network	A network connected to the Network in question via a C-Bus Bridge.
Remote On	The action of connecting the Green/Green stripe conductors of a C-Bus cable to C-Bus Common, causing all output units to turn their loads On.
Remote Off	The action of connecting the Brown/Brown stripe conductors of a C-Bus cable to C-Bus Common, causing all output units to turn their loads Off.
Remote Trigger Scenes	See Triggering Scenes
Reset Learned Flag	Allows the user to clear a flag that indicates that a C-Bus Unit has participated in Learn Mode.
Restart Delay	A minimum period of time a C-Bus Output Unit will wait before turning a load On after it has been switched Off.
SAL	Specific Application Language. The information sent in a C-Bus message for use by a specific C-Bus Application. Only the C-Bus Units supporting the relevant application are capable of interpreting the information in the message.
SAL Tunnelling	See Message Tunnelling..

C-Bus Glossary


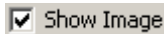
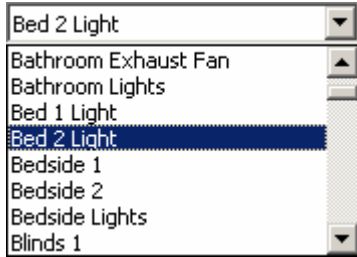

Term	Definition
Scene	A combination of Group Addresses and corresponding Levels and Ramp Rates. Setting a Scene involves setting a series of Group Addresses to pre-defined Levels.
Scene Update Mode	A means of updating the C-Bus Group Addresses controlled by a C-Bus Scene Key on an Input Unit.
Schedule	An Event which is to occur at a particular time and (optionally) dates.
Secondary Group	A C-Bus Group Address that will only be controlled by a specific Scene within a Scene Master Input Unit.
Security	The function of a C-Bus Input unit pulsing On and Off a C-Bus Group Address in response to detected motion. See Infrascan.
Sensor	An Input Unit used to measure a physical parameter (such as temperature or light level) and broadcast the value onto C-Bus.
Serial Interface	An Interface between a Personal Computer (PC) serial port (RS232) and C-Bus. Also called a PC Interface.
Serial Number	The number that is programmed into a C-Bus Unit, intended to make it uniquely identifiable.
Short Press	Abbreviated to SP, see Press
Short Release	Abbreviated to SR, see Release
Sunset	The point at which a C-Bus Input Unit detects a transition from above to below a Target Light Level value.
Switch Mode Power Supply	Specific Implementation of a C-Bus Power Supply that uses high-speed switching device technology to convert the mains input voltage down to lower DC values.
System Unit	A C-Bus Unit which is neither an Input Unit nor an Output Unit, such as Power Supplies.
Tag	A name given to a C-Bus related number, usually a description associated with a C-Bus Network, Application, Group Address or Level. A Tag is used so that these values are able to be referred to by a name (the tag) rather than numbers, which do not convey much useful information and are harder to remember.
Tag Database	Analogous to a C-Bus Project File. This term is deprecated.
Target	The desired Light Level or Temperature setting.
Temperature Sensor	A Temperature Sensor is a C-Bus Sensor which measures the ambient temperature, and can control a Lighting Group Address based on the temperature.
Terminal	Abbreviation of C-Bus Terminal.

C-Bus Glossary

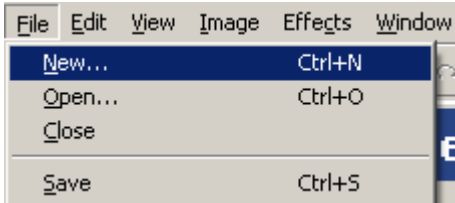
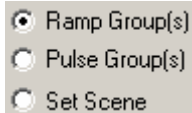

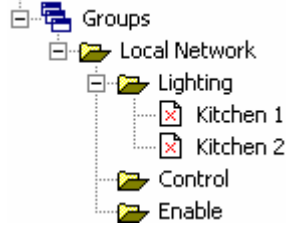
Term	Definition
Timer	A means of configuring a C-Bus Input Unit key to perform an action after some time interval has passed.
Toggle	To change the state of a C-Bus Group Address from On to Off or vice versa.
Tool Kit	See C-Bus Tool Kit.
Topology	Topology is a mathematical term meaning the way that things are connected together. A C-Bus topology represents the way that the C-Bus Networks are connected to each other (via C-Bus Bridges) and to the PC.
Trigger Control	A C-Bus Application used for triggering events such as Scenes or IR transmissions. The Network Variables in the Trigger Control Application are called Trigger Groups and the Values are called Action Selectors.
Triggering Scenes	A method of broadcasting a message (usually on the Trigger Control Application) to trigger (activate) a Scene stored in another Unit.
Tunnelling	See SAL Tunnelling.
Turn On Threshold	The C-Bus Level at which a C-Bus Relay Output Unit will turn its Output Channels On or Off.
Unit	Abbreviation of C-Bus Unit
Unit Group	A Group Address used by a Unit.
Unit Type	A name associated with a particular C-Bus Unit type, and used by the Installation Software to identify the types of Units connected to a Network. For example, the Unit Type of an 8 channel DIN rail dimmer is DIMDN8.
User	A person using a C-Bus Network.
Value	A Value refers to the value of a C-Bus Network Variable.
Virtual Key	A C-Bus Key modelled in software which does not have a physical key associated with it.

C-Bus Glossary

3 COMPUTER TERM GLOSSARY (AS RELATED TO C-BUS SOFTWARE)

Term	Definition
Button	An area on a Window which can be clicked to perform a software function. Usually looks like a physical button with a label. Example : 
Check Box	A Windows control which allows the user to select a feature. Example : 
CLI	Acronym for Command-Line Interface.
Click	The process of pressing a mouse button. A left click involves clicking with the left-most mouse button (unless you have the mouse buttons swapped).
Combo Box	A Windows control which allows the user to type in some data or select an item from a drop down list. Example : 
Command-Line Interface	A means of communication between an application and its user based solely on textual input and output.
Control	A feature of software which allows aspects of the software to be used. Examples are Check Boxes, Combo Boxes, Edit Boxes, Radio Buttons etc.
Cursor	The pointer of the screen controlled by the mouse. Usually looks like an arrow.
Drop Down List	A Windows Control which contains a list of options which can be selected. The list is not visible until part of it is clicked to make it drop down. Used by Combo Boxes and Menus.
Edit Box	An Windows Control where data can be entered (by typing). Example : 
Ellipsis	Three dots (...)
Graphical User Interface	The use of pictures as well as words to represent the input and output of a program. Graphical User Interfaces may also include alternative methods of interacting with the user, besides a keyboard, like pointing devices (mouse). Graphical User Interfaces commonly provide a range of standard user interface artefacts like buttons, tabs, menus and various edit controls.
GUI	Acronym for Graphical User Interface.

C-Bus Glossary

Term	Definition
Menu	<p>A drop down list used for selecting software functions. Example :</p> 
Menu Item	A single item in a Menu which is used for selecting a particular software feature.
Mouse	A device used for controlling the Cursor. Also refers to track balls or any other device used for controlling the cursor.
PC	Personal Computer. Used for C-Bus to run the Installation Software or to run a Building Management System (BMS) such as C-Lution or Schedule Plus.
Pop-up Menu	A menu which pops up when the right mouse button is clicked.
Radio Button	<p>A Windows Control used for selecting a single option from a series of options. Example :</p> 
Tool Bar	<p>An area of the Window (normally at the top) containing a series of buttons for accessing common software tasks. Example :</p> 
Tree	<p>A series of options which can be selected and are arranged in a hierarchical manner. Example :</p> 
Window	<p>An area on the screen containing a series of Controls. Also called a form or a dialogue box. Example :</p> 