

# Home Assistant

## Expansion with ELDAT Radio

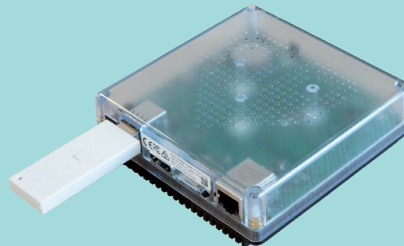


### What is Home Assistant?

- The smart hub for every home, now featuring ELDAT wireless integration.
- Flexible and open-source, with a focus on security and privacy.
- Supported by a worldwide community of contributors and enthusiasts.
- A growing foundation of individuals and companies since 2013. More than 3,500 integrations, over 1,000 supported brands and > 30 companies.
- Access locally, or remotely via custom VPN or the Home Assistant Cloud.
- Hardware-independent: Runs on almost any x86 or ARM platform (e.g. **Home Assistant Green**) thanks to open Linux or Docker architecture.
- No recurring costs or subscriptions (except optional Home Assistant Cloud).

### Expansion with ELDAT Radio

- Over 45 years of "Quality made in Germany", including 25 years of experience in building control with the 868.3 MHz Easywave radio standard.
- Development, manufacturing, sales, and support from a single source.
- Transmit and receive range of over 150 m in open fields.
- **Sensors** for temperature, humidity and motion.
- **Wall switches** compatible with standard German switch programs.
- **Hand transmitters** for every taste, in many colors and shapes.



- **Receivers** for every application and in many designs:
  - Lighting, motor, heating, access control, signaling and much more
  - potential-free, potential-loaded
  - normally open, changeover, pulse
  - flush-mounted, surface-mounted, DIN rail, socket
  - mains voltage, low voltage, battery
- **Bidirectional Easywave neo** receivers always show the current status.
- 128-bit AES **encryption** for all secwave products.
- Dialog-guided programming, simply with the touch of a button.

### Requirements

- Home Assistant Server with USB ports.  
Recommendation: **Home Assistant Green** by Nabu Casa:  
<https://www.home-assistant.io/green>
- Apple or Android **App** for smartphone-based control.
- ELDAT USB-Stick **RX11ENS5031A01**.
- Installation of the Home Assistant Community Store (HACS).  
This is an extension for Home Assistant that allows you to install external integrations. To do this, follow the instructions on page 2.
- Installed ELDAT Integration „**Easywave**“, as described on page 3.
- Easywave devices for convenient smart home control.



# Home Assistant

## Install Community Store (HACS)



### 1. Initial Commissioning (Home Assistant Green)

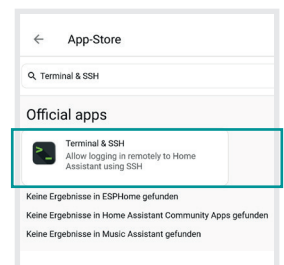
- Connect the Home Assistant server via LAN cable to your router (DHCP required).
- Plug the ELDAT USB transceiver RX11 into a USB port on the Home Assistant server.
- Connect the Home Assistant Server to a power source using the included power adapter.
- Wait a few minutes until the yellow LED flashes steadily.
- Open "<http://homeassistant.local:8123>" in your browser.
- Optional: Install the Home Assistant companion app on your smartphone or tablet.
- Follow the instructions in Home Assistant to set up access and complete the initial setup.
- For more information, please visit: <https://www.home-assistant.io/>



### 2. Install Terminal Application

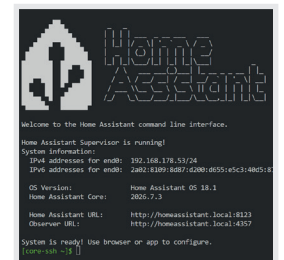
To install the Easywave Integration, the **Home Assistant Community Store (HACS)** is required. First, install a terminal application that allows you to execute the necessary command:

- In the left-hand navigation menu, select [Settings] → [Apps].
- Click [Install app] in the lower-right corner.
- Search for the app **Terminal & SSH**.
- Select the found app and click [Install].
- Enable **Show in sidebar** before launching the application.
- Click [Start].



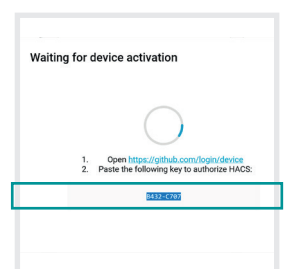
### 3. Install Home Assistant Community Store (HACS)

- A new entry **Terminal** is now available in the sidebar. Open it. Alternatively, select [Open Web UI] from the Terminal & SSH application page.
- A terminal window with black background and white text will open.
- Copy (Ctrl+C) and paste (Ctrl+Shift+V) the following command exactly as shown:  
`wget -O - https://get.hacs.xyz | bash -`  
Alternatively, type the command manually, paying close attention to spaces. Press Enter to execute the command.
- Once the installation has finished, Home Assistant must be restarted. Go to [Settings], open the three-dot menu in the upper-right corner and select [Restart Home Assistant]. Wait approximately one to two minutes for the restart to complete.
- After the restart, navigate to [Settings] → [Devices & services] → [Add Integration] in order to add the HACS integration to your Home Assistant.
- Search for **HACS** and then click on the HACS logo. Confirm **all 4** required acknowledgements and continue the setup process. Click on [OK].
- A dialog will display a device authorization code (e.g. A1B2-C3D4) together with a GitHub link. To continue, a GitHub account must be linked. (see number 4)



### 4. Link a GitHub Account

- Copy the displayed 8-digit device code to the clipboard (Ctrl+C) or write it down.
- Open the link shown in the dialog (<https://github.com/login/device>).
- A new Browser tab containing the GitHub page opens.
- Sign in to your GitHub account or create a new account free of charge.
- Enter or paste the 8-digit device code and click [Continue]. If a timeout occurs, repeat the previous steps.
- Click [Authorize hacs].
- Return to Home Assistant, HACS has now been installed successfully.
- Assign a name to the integration and click [Finish] to complete the setup.



# Home Assistant

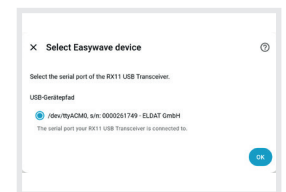
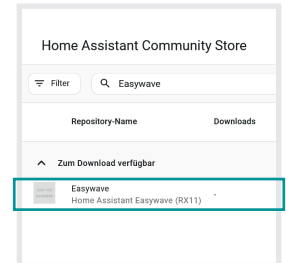
## Install Easywave Integration



### 5. Install the Easywave Integration

To use the RX11 USB transceiver to control ELDAT devices, the Easywave integration must finally be installed via the Home Assistant Community Store.

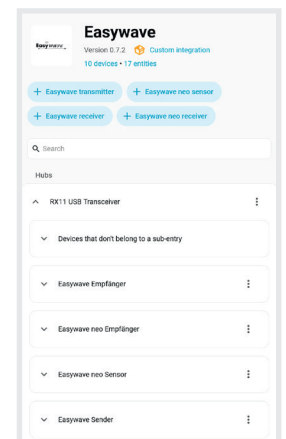
- In the left-hand sidebar, click **HACS** to open the Home Assistant Community Store.
- Open the three-dot menu in the upper-right corner and select **Custom repositories**.
- In the following dialog, enter: <https://github.com/eldateas/HomeAssistant-Integration>. Select **Integration** as the repository **type** and click [ADD].
- Once the **Easywave** repository appears with a red trash-bin icon, click [Cancel].
- Enter **Easywave** in the HACS search field. In the search results, open the three-dot menu next to the **Easywave integration** and select [Download].
- The version selection dialog will appear. The latest version is selected automatically. Click [DOWNLOAD] again to start the installation.
- Restart Home Assistant one final time. Go to [Settings] and open the three-dot menu in the upper-right corner. Select [Restart Home Assistant].
- After the restart, navigate to [Settings] → [Devices & services] → [+ Add integration] in order to add the Easywave integration. Search for **Easywave** and select the **Easywave Integration** from the search results. Ensure that the RX11 USB transceiver is connected to the Home Assistant server!
- Confirm the detected **RX11 USB transceiver** by clicking [Submit]. Assign a name to the transceiver and click [Finish] to complete the setup.
- The Easywave Integration is now installed and ready for use.



### 6. Adding Easywave Devices

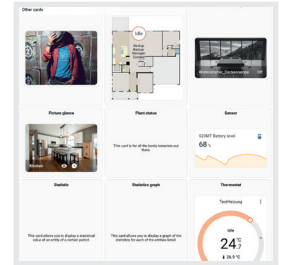
To enable ELDAT devices to be managed by Home Assistant, they must first be added or paired using the newly installed **Easywave integration**. In this process, Home Assistant either learns the serial numbers of ELDAT transmitters or sends one of its 128 built-in serial numbers to ELDAT receivers for pairing.

- Open the **Easywave Integration** under [Settings] → [Devices & services] and select the type of ELDAT device you wish to add in the upper section:
- **Easywave transmitter:**  
Adds an Easywave transmitter to Home Assistant.  
In the following dialogs, you define the properties of the transmitter to be added.  
For transmitters with multiple radio channels, each channel must be added individually.  
Press a button of the channel to be added when prompted.
- **Easywave neo sensor:**  
Pairs an Easywave **neo** sensor. Press the learning button on the sensor when prompted.  
The sensor type will be detected automatically.
- **Easywave receiver:**  
Pairs a Home Assistant Easywave channel with an Easywave receiver to control it.  
A maximum of 128 Easywave channels are available for Easywave receivers.  
The available operating modes are described in the receiver's user manual.  
Put the receiver into programming mode when prompted.
- **Easywave neo receiver:**  
Easywave neo receivers are bidirectional and configure automatically.  
Activate any programming mode when prompted by the learning dialog.  
For receivers used with motor control, a runtime measurement must be performed to utilize the full range of functions (e.g. moving to positions).  
A maximum of 128 Easywave neo receivers can be programmed.
- Each configured device is represented by one or more **entities**. Entities represent the actual **functions** (ON/OFF, UP/STOP/DOWN, button press, sensor values, etc.) of devices and are used for control in dashboards and automations.



### Structure

- Dashboards represent the central visualization of the Home Assistant and serve as a control unit, which graphically presents all technical data and operating surfaces.
- They are used, for example, to control Easywave (neo) receivers to switch the lights, regulate the heating, display the temperature or open roller shutters.
- Dashboards are divided into **Views**, which can be switched between at will. They can be individually created and customized for each user.
- Views then contain the actual control elements, the so-called **Cards**. The cards link and display the **Entities** (of the configured devices).
- Dashboards are created via [Settings] → [Dashboards] → [Add dashboard]. By clicking the  - Icon in the top right corner of each Dashboard, you can edit it and add Cards or Views.



### Tips & Tricks

- Name your devices or entities consistently (e.g. "light\_living\_room\_floorlamp") and assign them an area so you can quickly find them when creating dashboards.
- When adding devices, pay attention to the **Easywave** logo. Devices with the suffix "**neo**" are bidirectional and offer an extended range of functions.
- The "**Navigate**" interaction allows you to create jumps between dashboards or views.
- Subviews do not appear in the navigation bar, but can be opened via the "Navigate" function of a card and have a back arrow. This keeps the dashboard uncluttered.



### Example Dashboard Structure

#### 1. Level: Main-Dashboard [Home]

The "control center" for the entire house.

- **Function:** Status overview & navigation.
- **Navigation:** Large "Button"-cards to open the floor dashboards via "Navigate".
- **Example-Buttons:** [ Ground floor ] | [ Upper floor ] | [ Outdoor ]

#### 2. Level: Floor-Dashboards

Per floor an own dashboard.

- **Views:** Each Tab in the top bar corresponds to a room.
- **Example-Tabs:** [ Hallway ] | [ Kitchen ] | [ Living room ] | [ Guest WC ]

#### 3. Level: Room-View

Detailed control within a room.

- **Structure:** Grouping of devices by application/function using "Grid", "Entity" or "Tile" cards (lighting, climate, shading).
- **Example living room:**
  - Lighting: Ceiling light, floor lamp, ambient lighting
  - Climate: Radiator thermostat, humidity control
  - Shading: All blinds in the room

#### 4. Level: Subviews

Hidden views for "Expert settings".

- **Function:** Details that are rarely needed (e.g. schedules, RGB color wheel).
- **Access:** Via a "Button" card directly in the room view.

