



Installing and Configuring the Voice UPB Bridge updated 9-March-2019

Before starting these instructions, you should already have your Voice assistant installed and working.

These instructions can be used if you are working with the Google Assistant or Amazon Alexa. Instructions that are different between the two are noted in the text.

Alexa

Alexa is available on several different platforms: Amazon Echo, Eco Dot, Fire-TV remote with voice control and by the time you read this probably many more besides. Amazon seems to roll out new stuff about twice a week!

Google Assistant

The Google Assistant is available as part of the Google Home product. It is also available natively with the Pixel Android phone.

Step 1: Unpacking and powering

Unpack the bridge and USB PIM. Plug the USB PIM into a wall outlet if possible. You can use a power strip if you have no other option but only if it doesn't have a surge suppressor. Connect the cable that was in the PulseWorx box along with the PIM into the PIM and plug the other end into any of the USB Ports on the Bridge.

Plug the included network cable into the Bridge and the other end into your router or network hub. If your only option is to use a wireless connection follow the wireless setup instructions linked to below, but for initial setup it will be much simpler to use a wired connection.

www.VoiceUPBBridge.com/docs/BridgeWirelessSetup.pdf

Plug the Bridge power adapter into a wall outlet or power strip and the other end into the Bridge power port – on the back left side next to the power button. The Bridge should automatically power on and a blue light appears on the front panel. **Wait a full 5 minutes before trying to connect to the Bridge with the configuration software.**

A note about the power button on the back of the unit next to the power adapter plug-in. If you want to power down the Bridge to move it or to change where it is plugged in, press the power button and hold for about 10 seconds until the blue LED on the front turns red and then release. At that point you can quickly disconnect the power before it starts up again. When you plug it back in, the bridge restarts.

Step 2: Download and install Bridge software

Download and install the Bridge software using this link:

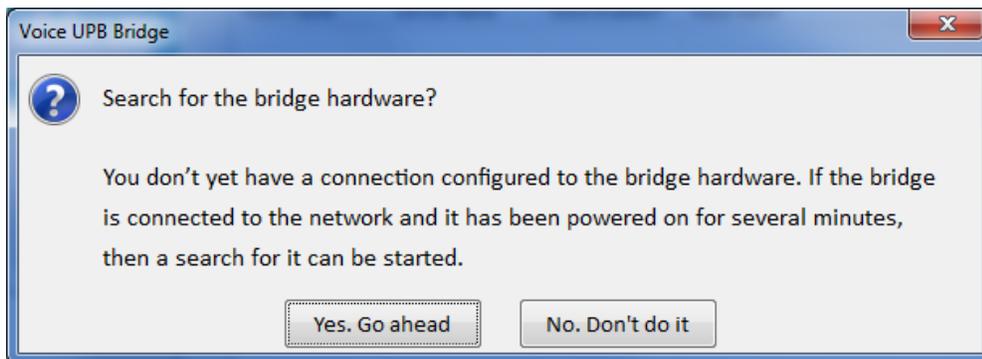
www.VoiceUPBBridge.com/docs/VoiceUPBBridgeSetup.zip

Install on any post-XP version of Windows. If you don't have access to a Windows computer, you can install on a Mac using emulation software called Wine using the instructions linked to below.

www.VoiceUPBBridge.com/docs/BridgeSoftwareWithWine.pdf

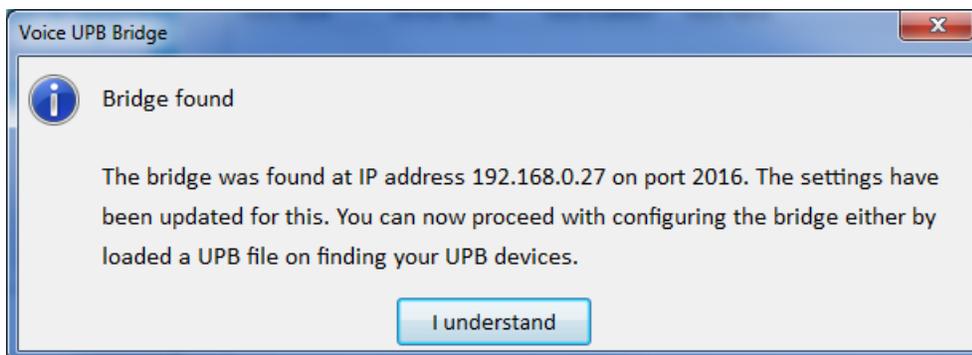
Step 3: Finding the Bridge

Start the Bridge software and a popup displays that notes you have not connected to the Bridge previously and asks if it should attempt to find it.



You should attempt the finds operation. **The Bridge must be powered on for several minutes before it is working and capable of being found by the Bridge software.** If the find operation is successful, then the IP address of the Bridge displays.

Note: You may get popups from the Windows firewall about allowing the Bridge software to access your network. This is expected and you must allow it.



If the address is found, close the dialog with "I Understand" and proceed to step 4.

What to do if the Bridge isn't found

If a message says that the Bridge is not found, first check that the Bridge is powered on – there is a blue light on the front panel that should be on – and that it is connected to your network using the network cable. The computer and the Bridge must be on the same network subnet. They probably are if the computer is also using a wired connection to the network. If the computer uses a wireless connection, then it should work if the wireless access point is the router itself or it is connected to your router. If you don't know what much of that means, then get some help from a friend who understand these things.

On some networks with extra security the technique that the Find operation uses doesn't work but you can still locate the Bridge IP address by using the router's browser interface - almost all have one. Use whatever technique you have – your knowledge from having done this before, a web search, or a friend's help - to connect to your router and look in its device table. Every router manufacturer and model has a different interface so there aren't any step-by-step instructions on how to do this.

The Bridge should be easy to spot. If the device table shows names, its name begins with DESKTOP. If the device table shows MAC addresses, and if you have connected the Bridge using a cable, the MAC address will be the same as shown on the information card shipped with your Bridge.

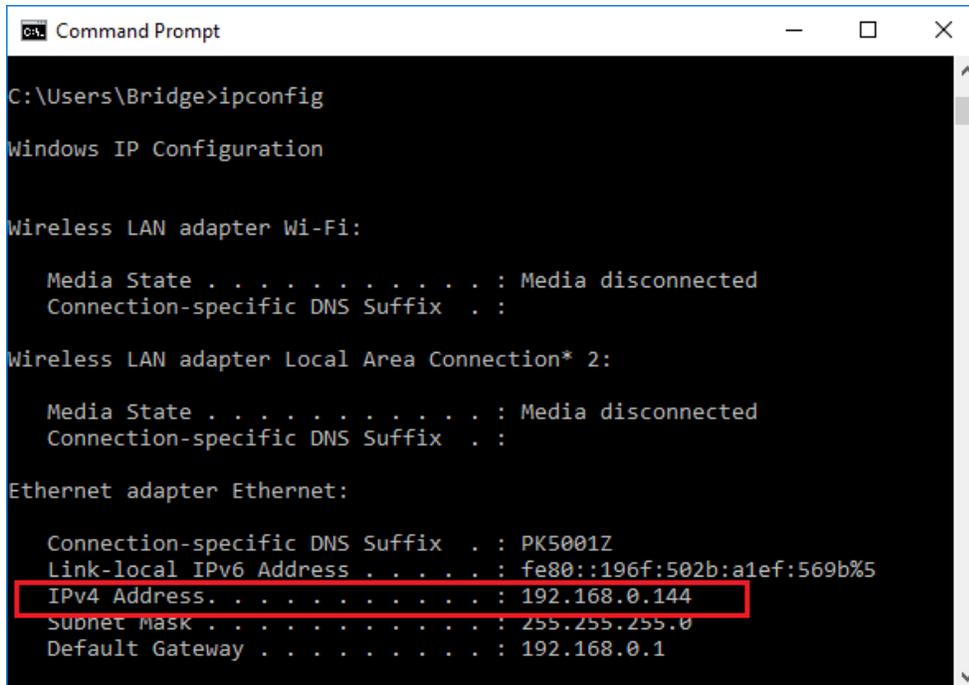
The screenshot shows the ZyXEL PK5001Z Modem Configuration interface. The main content area displays the 'Device Table' which lists all devices connected to the Local Area Network (LAN). The table has the following columns: Device Name, IP Address, MAC Address, Connection Type, and Shared Folders. The 'DESKTOP-3A0F5-G1' device is highlighted with a red box.

Device Name	IP Address	MAC Address	Connection Type	Shared Folders
SonosZB	192.168.0.134	00:0e:58:4d:2b:38	Ethernet	Unavailable
BOOKSTORE	192.168.0.18	00:26:2d:00:24:43	Ethernet	Unavailable
Vista-Dev	192.168.0.106	00:21:9b:00:e5:0d	Ethernet	Unavailable
DESKTOP-3A0F5-G1	192.168.0.144	00:ce:39:ca:7c:a0	Ethernet	Unavailable
ListMouse7	192.168.0.60	00:26:c7:a5:ef:96	SSID 1	Unavailable

One more possible way to find the Bridge

If the router device table doesn't show the Bridge, again double check all the connections and power as the Bridge really should be listed in the routers device table. But if isn't then there is one final way to find the Bridge rather than giving up.

You can plug into the Bridge a video monitor (VGA or HDMI), mouse and keyboard (available USB ports for this) and you will then have direct access to the Windows environment. Be very careful not to make any changes other than to open a CMD prompt and type "ipconfig" (without the quotes) like this:



```

C:\Users\Bridge>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 2:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : PK5001Z
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::196f:502b:a1ef:569b%5
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.0.144
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.0.1
  
```

The IP address of the Bridge is shown. If you used this technique, write down the IP address as you will need it in the next step.

Step 4: Making the Bridge connection

Click on the *Settings* button in the Bridge software. If the IP address of the Bridge was found in the previous step, then that address is already filled in. If you had to find the IP address using other means, enter the IP address. The port must be set to 2016.

Press the *Get Bridge Skill Info* button to test actual communication with the Bridge. **A popup will ask for the Bridge password. This is printed on the Bridge Information card shipped with the Bridge hardware.** The password is case sensitive. Enter it and also tick the *Save for next time* box so you will no longer have to enter the Bridge password each time. Close the popup with OK.

You should receive no errors at this point but if you do then, again, check that the Bridge is powered on and all network cables are connected. The *Get Bridge Skill Info* popup shows info that will be used later and you need not write it down. Don't try any of the other tools on the *Settings* dialog as the Bridge is not ready for those yet.

Step 5: Loading your UPB network

Now that you have a connection to the Bridge you must tell it about your UPB devices and scenes and which you want to control. There are two ways to do this, if you have a UPB file and if you don't.

Using a UPB file

The UPB File contains information about all the devices and scenes in your home and is created by the UPB configuration program called UPStart or PulseWorx-EZ. The whole setup process will be much simpler if you have this file. If you don't have it, ask the individual or company that installed your UPB devices as they may be able to supply it.

Press the *Open UPB file* button and browse to the UPB file to open it. The Bridge software lists all the devices in your home that can be controlled on and off. If you have other devices – input modules, timed event controllers, they will not be listed. The voice control name for each device is initially set as the room name followed by the device name with characters not valid in voice control names removed. These names can be changed in the next step.

Note: If you have entered a name for the device on the “Remote Access” (UPStart) or “Icon” (PulseWorx-EZ) tab, those names saved in the UPB file, then that name is used for the initial voice control name.

Press the *Show Scenes* button to show any scenes you have. UPB switches and keypads can act as controllers to activate and deactivate scenes. The scene list is organized by controller – the device where you tap a rocker or push a button – and component – which rocker or which button. If the controller is a PulseWorx or HAI keypad, and if button engraving info was entered when the keypad was configured in UPStart or PulseWorx-EZ, then that text is used to identify the button. The initial voice control name is the name of the scene as used in UPStart or PulseWorx-EZ.

Working without a UPB file

If you don't have or can't get a UPB file, then the Bridge can scan for all your devices. Press the *Find my UPB devices* button and, after closing any information popups, follow the instructions in the *Find* dialog.

Your first step is to place a single device into setup mode. It makes no difference which one. Most UPB switches can be placed into setup mode by clicking the switch paddle 5 times quickly. UPB modules have a button that can be pressed 5 times. See the UPB device documentation from the manufacturer for more info.

Once a single device is in setup mode press the *Start* button to proceed. Depending upon how many devices you have the whole process may take some time. An example network took about 15 minutes to read 40 devices.

As each device is read, if the device is capable of being controlled on or off then it is added to the device list.

When the *Find* operation completes, exit the *Find* dialog with the close button.

There are two difficulties when working without a UPB file. The first is that any engraving info for keypad buttons isn't available so buttons are listed as “A”, “B”, “C”, etc. The second problem is that the scene names are also not available, so it may take some work to try and figure out what you want to control. The next step has additional information on this.

A note on repeaters: If during the scan of your devices a repeater is located then the find operation may appear to restart but it is using the repeater to locate additional devices. Devices already loaded are not loaded again.

Step 6: Selecting devices and scenes

Before we start this step instructions, here are the rules for voice control names – the name you say to your voice assistant that identifies what you want to control.

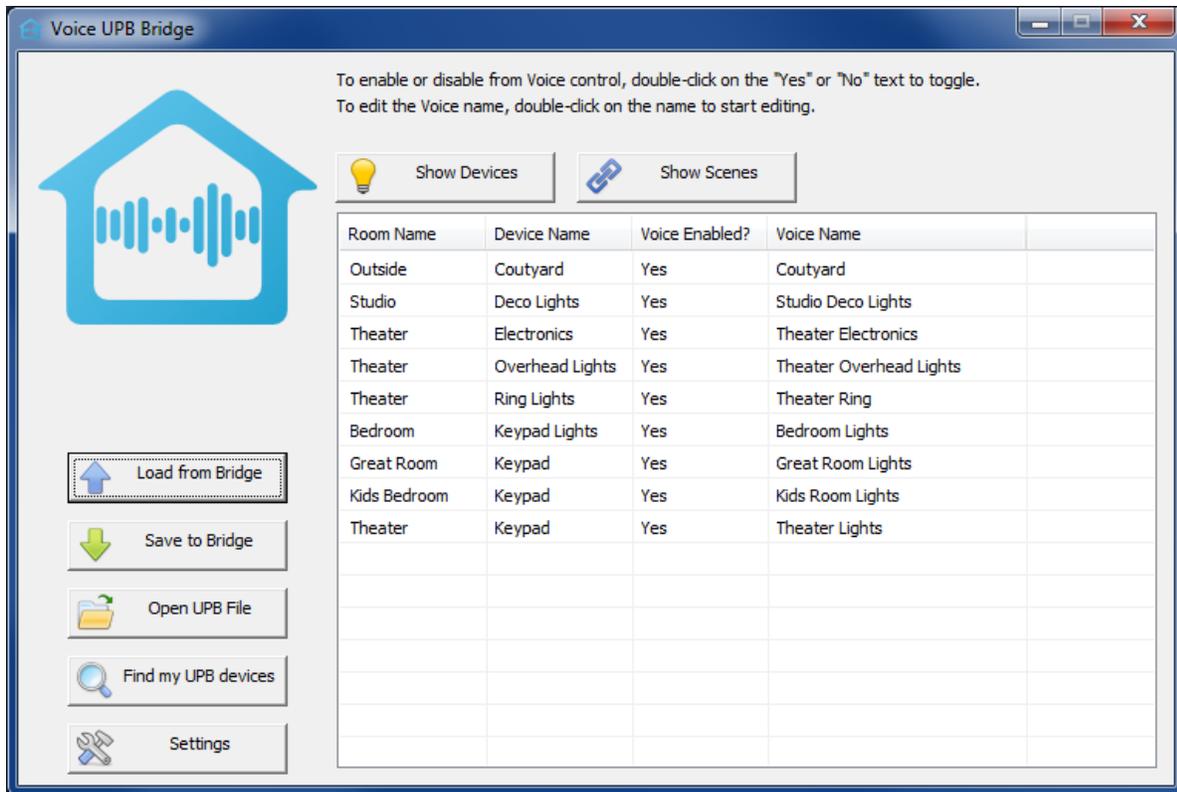
1. Every name for a device or scene must be unique. No two names can be the same.
2. Names must include only letters, numbers, and blanks
3. Some words must not be used as part of the name. There is no comprehensive list of these words, but the Bridge software has a suggested list and points out if you use one. Some examples are names that contain “on”, “off”, “dim”, “music” and others.

You may have many devices in your home that potentially can be controlled by your voice assistant. You probably don't want all of them to be controlled that way. One reason is that it can be hard to come up with good names to refer to each of them. Voice control names should be short, easy to remember, and different enough from one another so your assistant doesn't become confused between one device and another. Another reason is you just probably don't need to control them all by voice.

You can enable or disable a device from voice control by double-clicking on the *Yes* or *No* text in the column for the device. A double-click toggles between enabling and disabling voice control for that device.

The voice control name can be changed by double-clicking on the name to begin an edit. Then edit the name to what you want and press the Enter key to complete the edit.

However, you may not want to control many devices directly. If you are used to controlling devices by pressing keypad buttons to change scenes, then you should concentrate on controlling scenes and not devices.



In the Bridge software press the *Show Scenes* button. As described in the previous step the list is organized by the controller of the scene. In the same way as devices, you can double-click on the *Yes* or *No* to enable or disable Alexa support, and double-click on the Alexa name to change.

Note: It is not uncommon for more than one controller in your home to activate the same scene. For example, a button on a keypad in one room and a button on a keypad in another room may activate the same scene. When you enable or disable such a scene or edit its name you will see it becomes enabled or disabled for all controllers of that scene.

Tip: You can drag the Windows bigger to see more devices if you have many.

How UPStart and the Bridge cooperates

When you load a UPB file into the Bridge configuration program, the "Label / Name" on the "Remote Access" tab when viewed in UPStart carries into the Bridge configuration. Also, the "show" checkbox also carries into the bridge configuration and if it is ticked then the configuration program shows as voice enabled. If the "show" box in UPStart is not ticked it will not show as voice enabled.

This is from UPStart on the "Remote Access" tab of a device properties:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Show	Label / Name	Icon	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Channel 1	Theater Electronics	Audio Video	<input type="button" value="Change"/>

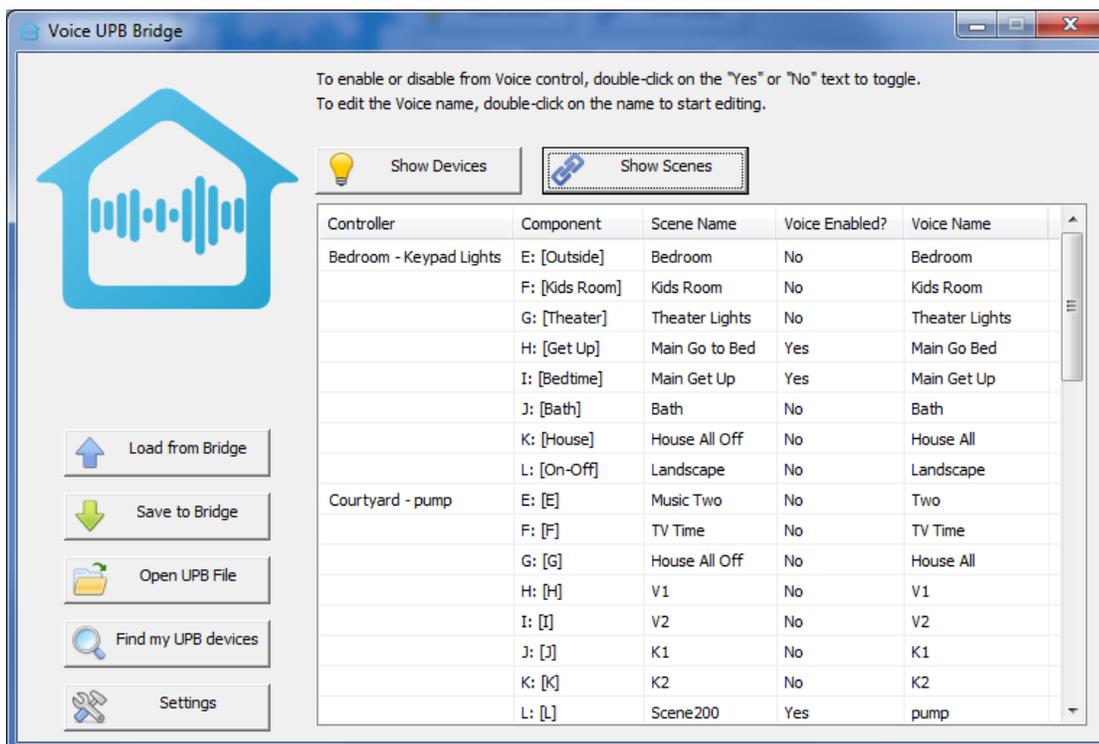
After you load a UPB file and save it to the bridge then any device marked as “Not enabled” is not saved to the bridge. If you then exit the configuration program and then restart it, you will see that it only devices that were marked “enabled” are there after the first save after loading a UPB file.

When you make changes after the initial load/save from a UPB file the action is a bit different.

Let’s suppose you have completed the initial configuration and things are working. Later you want to make a change to a voice name or to disable something. Run the configuration program again and it reloads what is in the bridge into the user interface. No need to go back to the UPB file. If you now disable a device and save to the bridge, exit, and restart as before, the disabled device doesn’t get deleted in this case.

The idea is that you would load the UPB file once and then use the configuration program to “tweak” the settings for names and what is / isn’t enabled.

Tip: If you are not sure if you want something enabled or not after loading a UPB file, make sure you don’t disable those devices before the first save. Leave them enabled, save to the bridge, then start disabling devices you don’t want to voice control. That way you can re-enable them without going back to the UPB file. Also, note that this is all about devices: Scenes are always saved in the bridge and don’t have this “getting lost” behavior



When making decisions about scenes, think about the scene controllers in your home. When you want to “set the scene” what keypad button do you press? What switch rocker do you tap? And do you want to be able to perform those actions using Alexa? If so, then go to the scene list and find the controller and the button you press or rocker you tap and enable that.

In general, think carefully about what devices and scenes to enable. **When just starting out don't choose too many. You can always change names and enable / disable later.**

In a later step a technique is described on how you can make a list you can print of all the voice control names so you can help yourself and family members know what words to use when talking to your assistant.

Step 7: Saving to the Bridge

When you have selected the devices and scenes to be controlled, press the *Save to Bridge* button. As part of this, the Bridge software checks that all the names are valid and you have no duplicates. If there are problems, popup messages explain and point out problem names.

Once all problems are resolved, then all your devices and scenes, their names, and whether enabled or not, are saved to the Bridge.

Step 8: Port Forwarding

While the Bridge software can communicate with the Bridge using your local network, before your Voice Assistant can connect your router needs to be configured so that the Assistant connection – made from outside your firewall – can be made to the Bridge. This is done using what is known as *Port Forwarding*.

When accessing the Bridge on the internal network it is usually assigned an IP address something like 192.168.x.y. Where x is usually 0 or 1 and y is a number from 2 to 250. These are the usual numbers but what is used on your network depends upon how the network was configured.

Outside the firewall instead of that IP address, the connection is made to the IP address of your DSL or cable modem and to a port number. Port forwarding makes it possible for requests to arrive from outside the firewall and be directed to the device – the Bridge – associated with that port.

If you have multiple routers in your system, you want to configure port forwarding on the one that connects the outside world to your network. For example, you may have a DSL or cable modem that brings internet access to your home and a wireless router as a wireless access point. The DSL or cable modem is where port forwarding must be configured.

Most routers have a firewall component that may also need to be configured. Some routers configure the firewall automatically when you configure port forwarding to allow a port through the firewall while in others you must work with the firewall separately.

Also, some routers have configuration that will block any “WAN to LAN” (from outside your network to inside your network) unless that is allowed.

The bottom line is that there may be many steps necessary to get port forwarding correctly configured on your router to allow Alexa access to your network.

Unfortunately, this is where the story gets a bit hazy. Each router has a different method of setting up port forwarding and providing instructions for all routers is beyond the scope of these instructions.

Do not underestimate the challenge of configuring port forwarding if you have not done it before. The router has a firewall that is designed to prevent exactly what you are trying to do. While it is always possible to configure the firewall and port forwarding to grant Alexa access to your network as it needs, it can take a lot of effort. If you have not done this before you may need to find help in doing this.

As just one example, here is a screen image from a CenturyLink DSL modem. The Bridge is on port 2016 and its internal IP address is 192.168.0.144.

The screenshot shows the 'Advanced Setup - Security' page for a ZyXEL DSL modem. The browser address bar shows '192.168.0.1/advancedsetup_advancedportforwarding.cgi'. The page is divided into several sections:

- 4. Enter the remote port and IP information.** This section has a radio button for 'All IP Addresses' selected and a 'Define IP Address' option.
- 5. Click "Apply" to save your settings.** A blue 'Apply' button is visible.
- Port Forwarding List** table:

LAN IP	Protocol	Ports Forwarded	Remote Ports	Remote Defined	Edit
192.168.0.54	TCP	2000 - 2001	2000 - 2001	N/A	Remove
192.168.0.135	TCP	2102 - 2103	2102 - 2103	N/A	Remove
192.168.0.144	TCP	2016	2016	N/A	Remove

The 'Port Forwarding List' table is highlighted with a blue border. The entry for LAN IP 192.168.0.144 is highlighted with a red border. The ZyXEL logo is visible in the bottom right corner.

One challenge in port forwarding is that you will configure the router to have the IP address of the Bridge. The Bridge acquires its IP address from the router when it powers on (to be technical, from the DHCP Server which is probably your router). Most up-to-date routers are smart and each time that a device connects to your network when powered on they are assigned the same IP address. This is called *IP reservation* and hopefully your router has that. Some routers must be configured to enable IP reservation in general or for only specific MAC addresses. If your router has IP reservation or you can configure for it then you **do not** need to assign the bridge a static IP address.

If your router does not have IP Reservation then you must interact with Windows running on the bridge to assign it a static IP address and make sure that that static address isn't one that your router may provide to another device (again to be technical, an address outside of the DHCP pool). To interact with

the bridge to do this, please review the instructions for working with the bridge wirelessly as it is the same procedure to gain access to Windows running on the Bridge. You will need to know how to configure Windows networking and if you have not done it before you should find someone who knows how to configure Windows and networks.

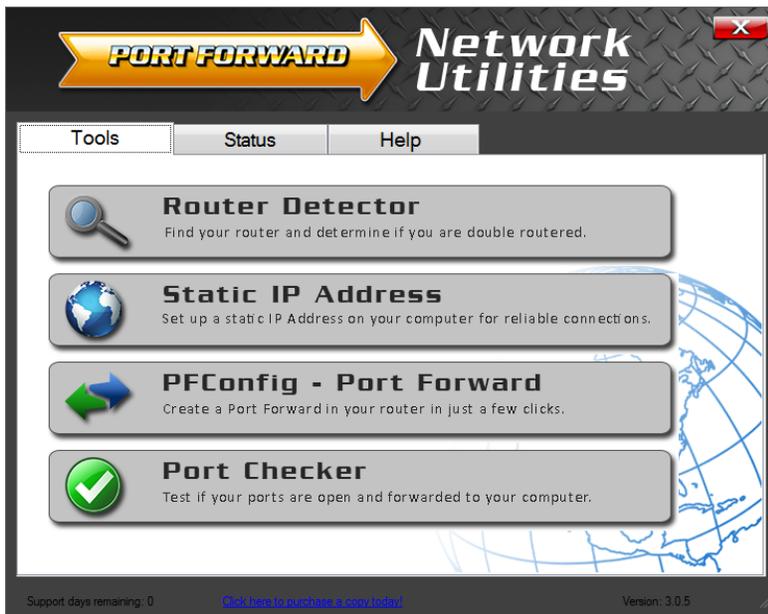
The best online help site for port forwarding is:

<http://portforward.com/>

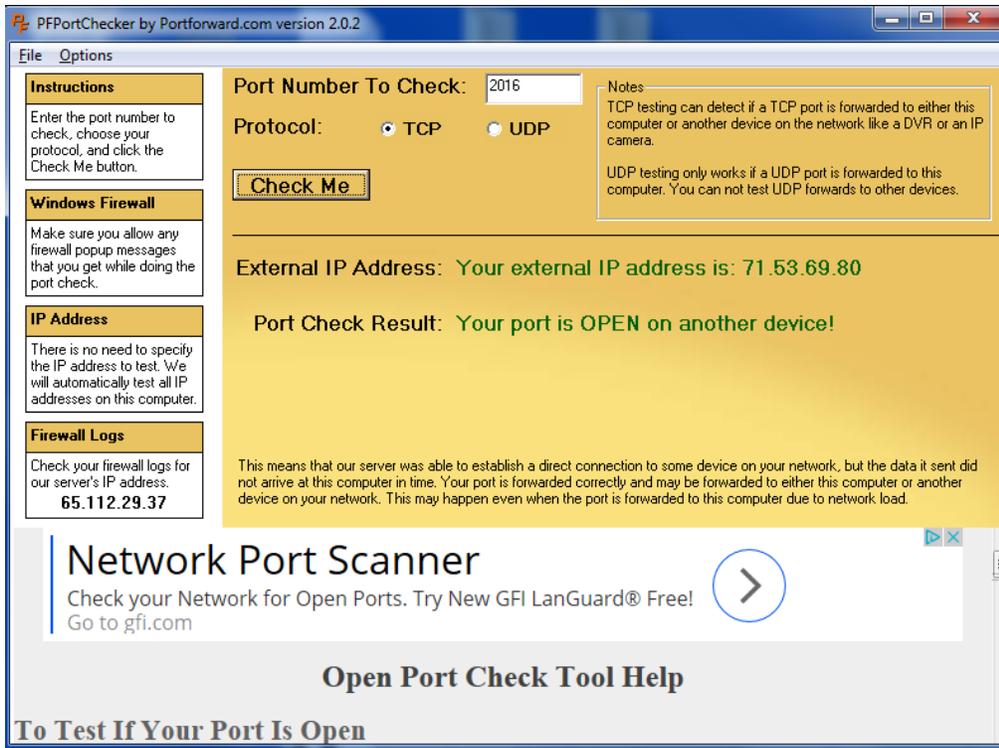
This is a good site but they try a bit too hard to sell their software and services. Using the free tools and information found there can help a lot without needing to purchase anything. Follow this link and near the bottom of the page is a button labeled “Free Trial”.

<https://portforward.com/store/pfconfig.cgi>

After you install and start their application, a dialog appears for registration. You can skip that by pressing the “Trial” button. The main interface appears as:

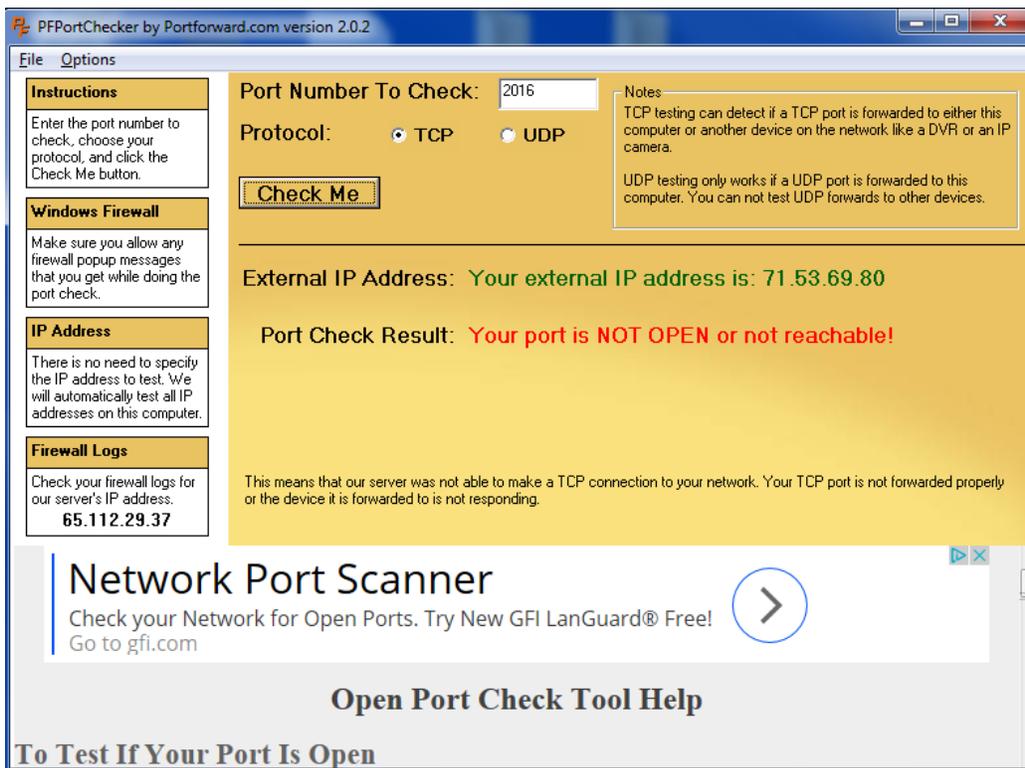


Press the “Port Checker” button and enter the port number the bridge is using (2016 unless you changed it) and then press the “Check Me” button.



If you have configured everything correctly and if the Bridge is powered on you should get a response like the one above saying that the port is open. If so, good job!

A response that shows that something is blocking access to the bridge looks like this:



If it fails, these are areas to check:

- The correct Bridge port. Make sure that the Port is set to 2016.
- Port forwarding has been correctly configured in your router to the IP address of the bridge. Check that you configured the router with the IP address that is in the Bridge applications Settings dialog.
- Any firewall in the router has been properly configured. Some automatically configure it when you configure port forwarding. For others, you may need to do it separately.
- Your router is configured to allow port access in general. Some routers have an overall enable / disable of WAN (the outside world) to LAN (internal network) access so look for that.

Once this test using the Port Forward application passes, go back to the Bridge software press the *Settings* button. In the settings dialog first press the *Update Bridge Connection* button and when that completes press the *Test Alexa Connection* button. This tests to see if the connection can be made from Alexa to the Bridge. It is important to perform the two actions in that order and hopefully it reports success.

Again, this is the hardest part of setting up Alexa access to your UPB devices. It can be frustrating we know and it isn't easy for us either as we know that there is only limited support we can provide.

Note: If you are a network expert you may be worrying about the IP address of your DSL or Cable modem changing. This will not be a problem as the Bridge and the Alexa Skill implement a Dynamic DNS service and router IP address changes are handled.

If you already have a dynamic DNS name for your network – for example though [DynDNS.com](https://www.dynDNS.com) – you can enter that in the settings dialog and then instead of the dynamic DNS that the Bridge implements, it will use your dynamic DNS name instead. For example:

DDNS

If you connect to this installation from outside its firewall using a Dynamic DNS (DDNS) account from DynDNS.org or similar, then enter that here. The Voice UPB Bridge can operate without it but handling updates to your external IP address may be more responsive if you have a DDNS account and provide the connection here.

Example: BobsHome.dyndns.org

Press the *Save* button after you enter it. Then use the “Update Bridge Connection” and “Test Alexa Connection” buttons before exiting the dialog.

The final two steps are different depending if you are using Amazon Alexa or the Google Assistant.

Step 9-Alexa: Adding the Bridge Skill to Alexa

The next step needs the Alexa application installed on a mobile device. You probably already have done that when you first installed your Alexa enabled device – Echo, Echo Dot, etc.

Note: Amazon updates the Alexa app frequently and images here may not look exactly like what you may see. But the general techniques shown here should remain the same.

Also Note: The pictures and directions here are from the Amazon app running on a tablet. From a phone, the concepts are the same but what you see, and the actions taken may be somewhat different.

In the Alexa app home page, tap on the “Devices” logo at the bottom of the home page – the icon all the way at the right. This opens a page that has a link that reads “YOUR SMART HOME SKILLS” near the bottom of the screen.

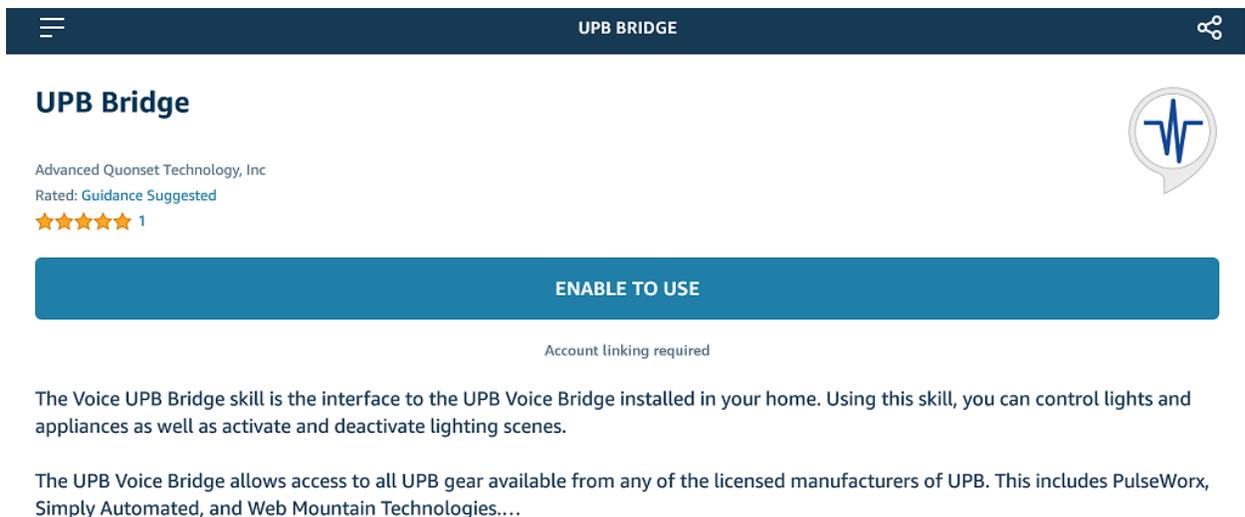


If you have devices managed by other skills, this page shows them. Just scroll down to find the “Your Smart Home Skills” link. Tap on that link.

On the new page that opens, there will be a button labeled “Enable Smart Home Skills”. Again, if your account already has other Smart Home skills enabled, they are listed. Just scroll down to the “Enable Smart Home Skills” button. Tap on that button.

On this page are all the available Smart Home skills, but there will be so many listed that using the Search button – the “Search” icon at the upper right - is the best way to find the Bridge skill. Search for “UPB Bridge” and then tap on that result.

The UPB Bridge skill page provides some info and has an “Enable To Use” button.



Tap the “Enable” button to begin the linking process. The Bridge login page opens.

UPB Bridge - Login
https://oauth.voiceupbbidge.com

Login

Already a UPB Bridge user?

Login in here:

Bridge Name

Remote Code

Sign in

New to UPB Bridge?

The bridge that connects your UPB devices to next generation IoT technology
[Learn More.](#)



The Bridge Name and Remote Code for your Bridge is printed on the information card included with the Bridge hardware. The Bridge name and code are case insensitive, so it doesn't matter if you enter it in the same case as shown on the info card.

Press "Sign in" to continue and a new page displays.

UPB Bridge User: Kh825

Amazon Alexa Skill UPB is
requesting access to your account.

Do you approve?

By signing in and allowing access to your account, Amazon Alexa Skill UPB will have access to the following services and information.



View design information including devices, programs, rooms and schedules



Change the state of devices, programs and rooms.



Remotely access your Home Automation system to retrieve settings.

Allow

Deny

Press *Allow* to let the bridge control your devices. Once done the "Success" page appears. There will be some method to close the page and get back into Alexa.



Amazon Alexa

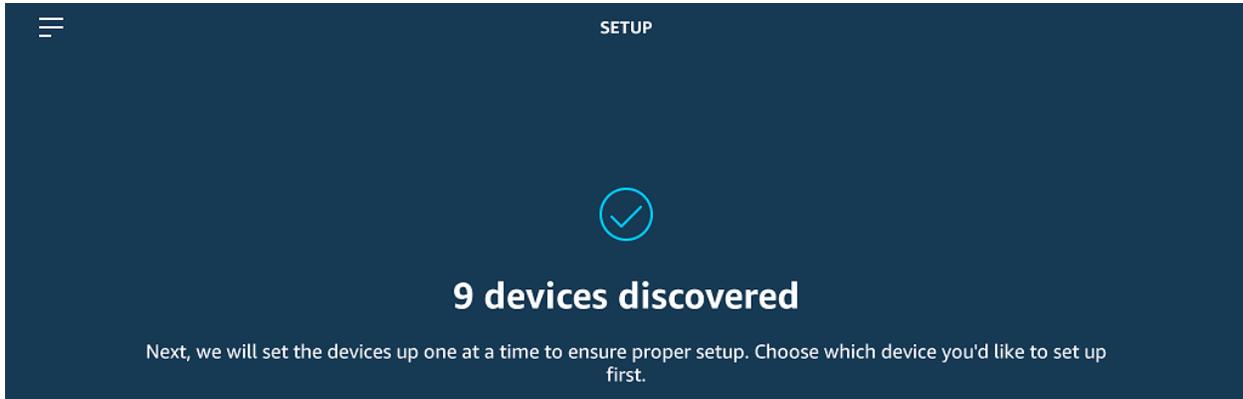
<https://pitangui.amazon.com>

Alexa has been successfully linked with UPB Bridge.

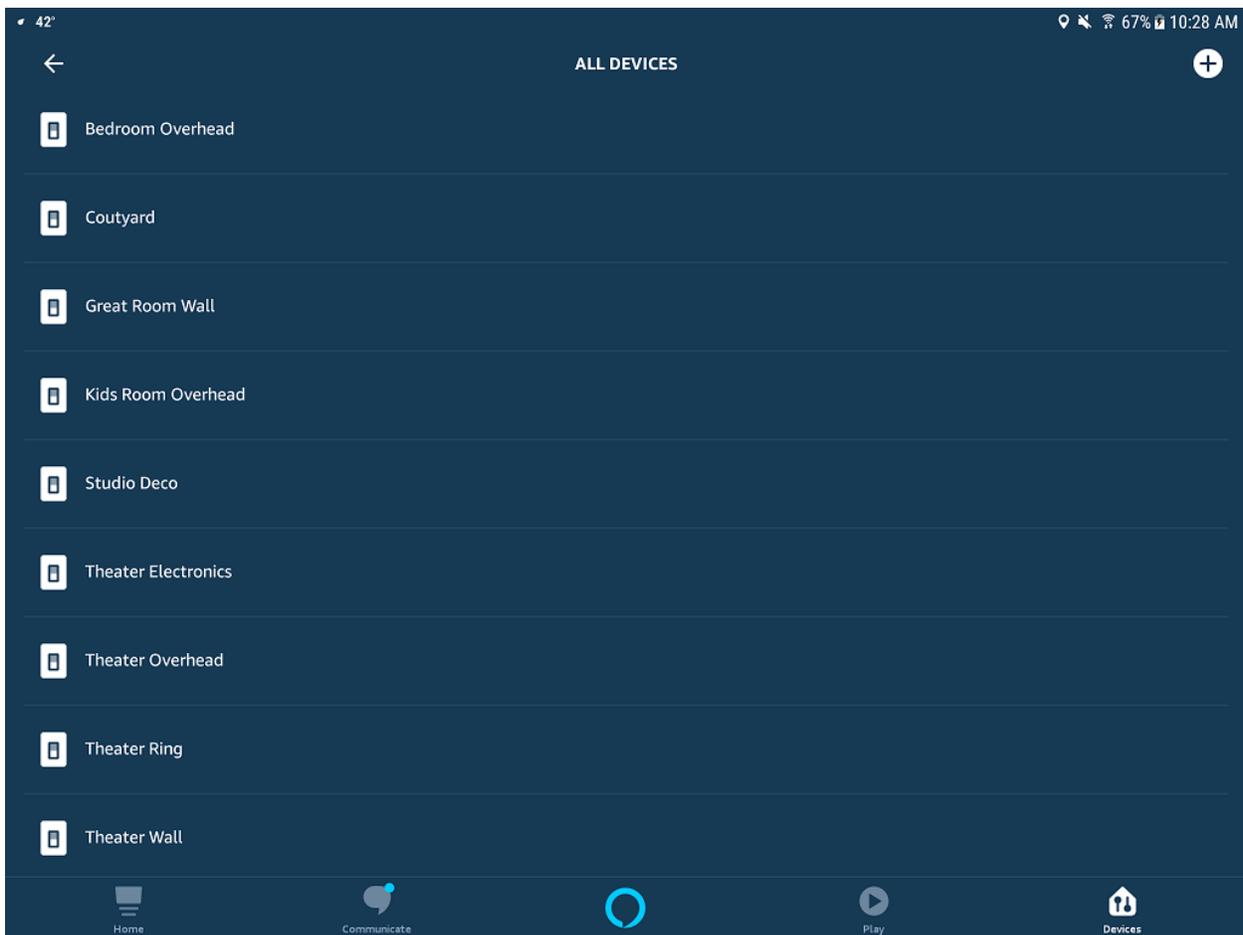
You can now close this window, return to your Alexa app and run discovery to find your new devices.

Once done, Alexa offers to start discovering your devices which you should do.

Click on “Discover” and Alexa contacts the HCA Cloud which connects to your HCA Server and locates all your devices, programs, groups, and room with friendly names assigned.



Alexa then does the “devices one at a time” which you don’t really need to do. Just p=tap on the “Devices” icon at the bottom on the screen and you will be ready to go.



Step 10-Alexa. Discovery and control

What can you say to Alexa? These phrases are used for controlling devices:

- Alexa, turn on the kitchen light
- Alexa, turn off the kitchen light
- Alexa, brighten the kitchen light
- Alexa, dim the kitchen light
- Alexa, set the kitchen light to 50%

You can turn scenes on (activate) or turn them off (deactivate) by:

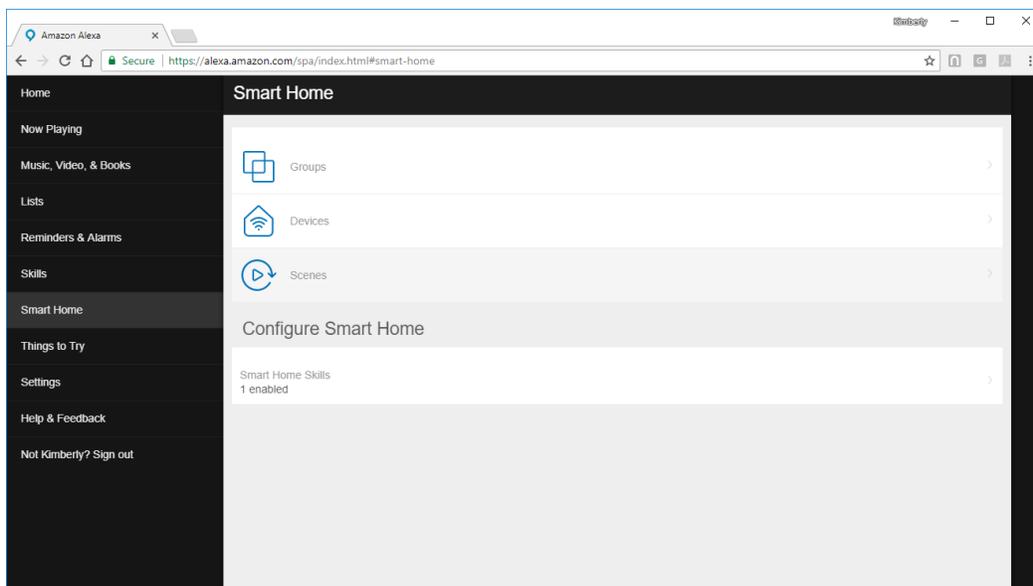
- Alexa, turn on movies
- Alexa, turn off movies

To help all family members get used to using Alexa, you can capture a list of the devices and scenes that you have enabled and their Alexa names. Press the *Settings* button in the Bridge software and in the Settings dialog there is a *Make a list of Control Names* button that saves a text file you can print.

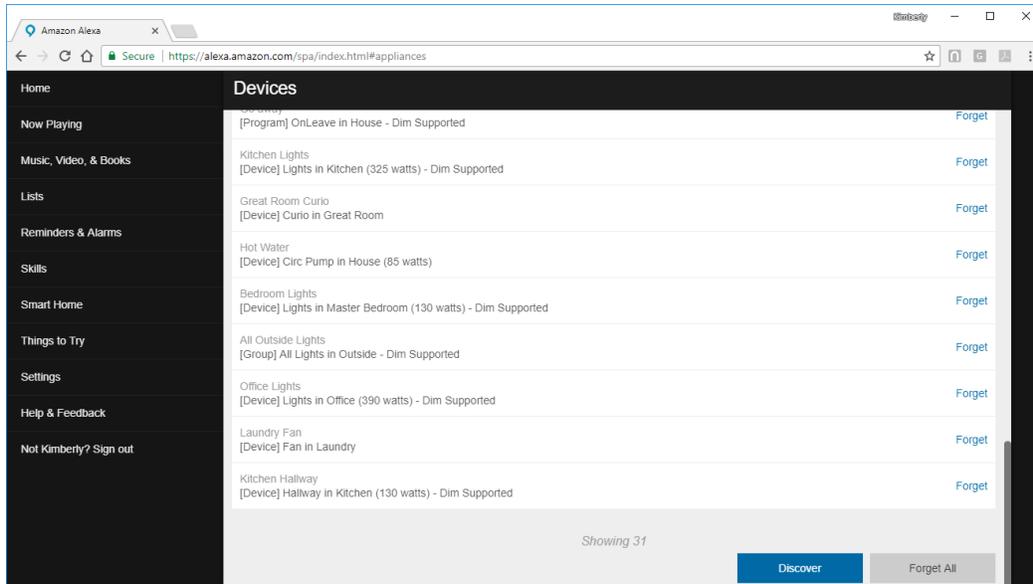
You don't need to leave the Bridge software running and can close it at any time. If you decide later that you want to change the voice name for a device or scene, or enable or disable a device or scene, just start the Bridge configuration software again. It automatically connects and reloads all the saved information. After that you can make changes and save those changes back to the Bridge.

A few more Alexa Tips:

You can also get to all your Alexa configuration from a browser by going to "Alexa.Amazon.com" and it asks you to log into your Amazon account.



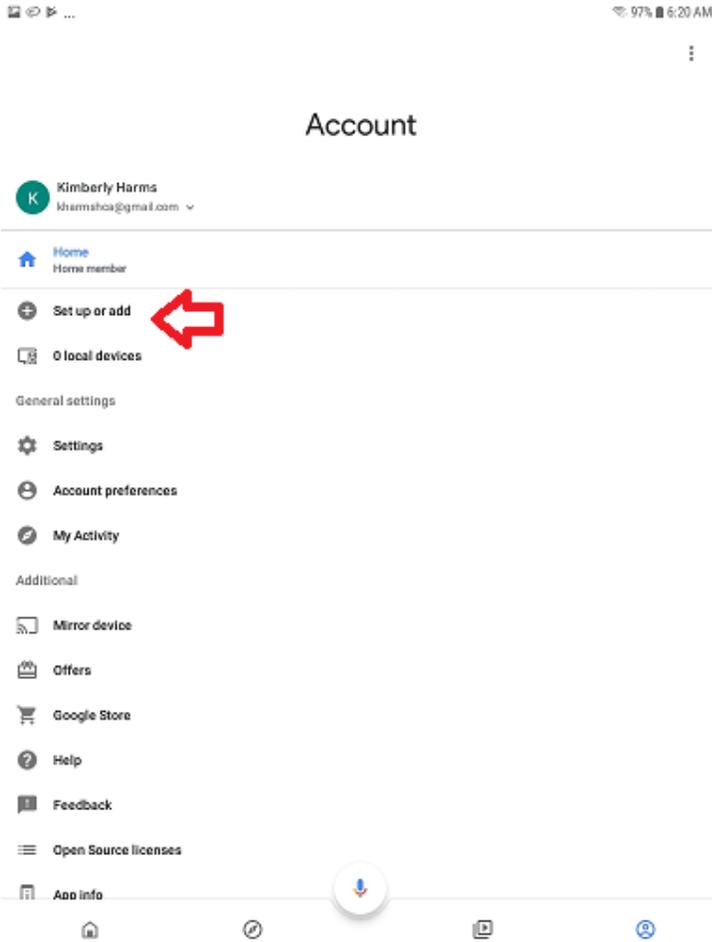
If you click on “Devices”, then you can see all your devices and if you scroll all the way to the bottom there is a “Forget All” button that can be very useful if you have made many changes to your voice names and want to just start fresh.



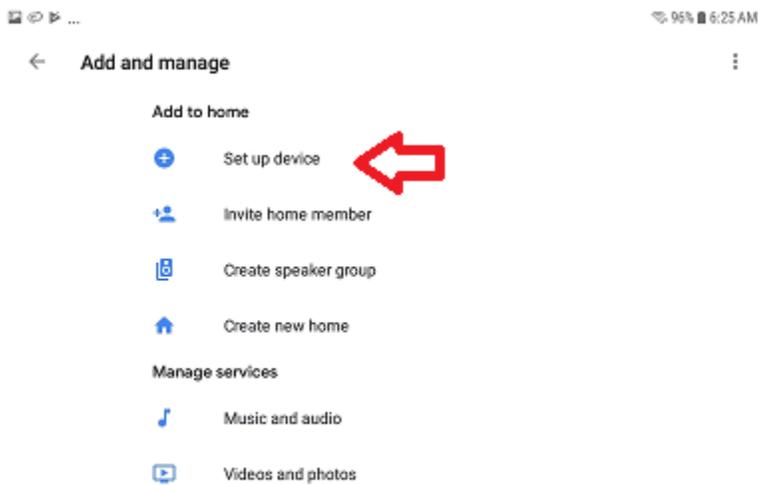
Step 9-Google Assistant: Adding the Bridge Action to the Google Assistant

The pictures and directions here are from the Google Home app running on a tablet. From a phone, the concepts are the same but what you see, and the actions taken may be somewhat different. And since the Google App seems to change on a week-to-week basis, what you see may look a bit different.

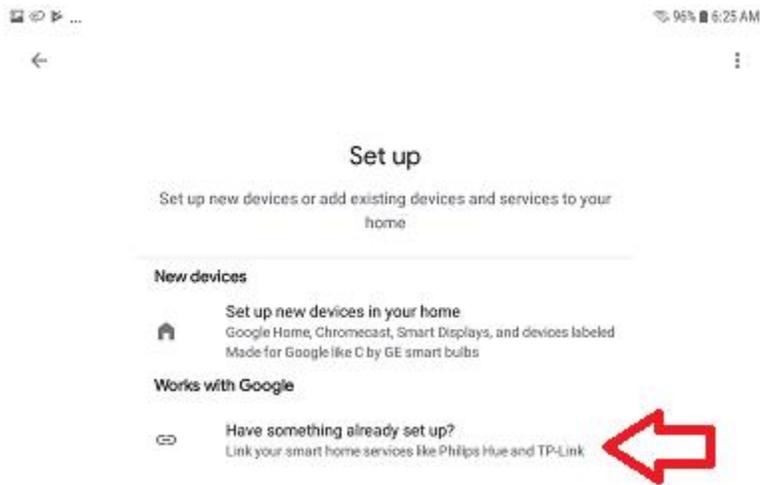
To begin, start the Google Home application on your mobile device and tap the account icon at the bottom right to open the *Account* page.



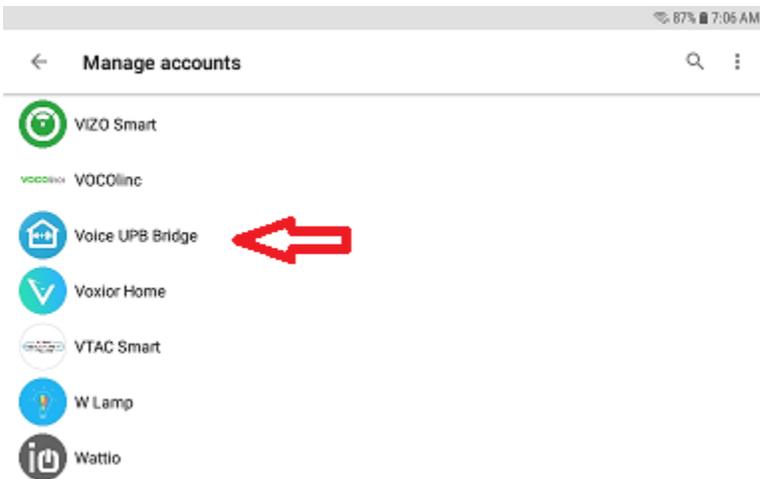
Tap on "Set up or Add" to open the *Add and Manage* page.



Tap on "Set up device" to open the *Set up* page.



Tap on “Works with Google” to open the list of available products. Scroll down until you find “Voice UPB Bridge” and tap on that to start the linking process.



The linking process uses the Bridge Name and Remote Code. These are on the info card you received in the box along with the Bridge hardware. Enter those in the form and then tap “Sign in”.



94% 6:32 AM

https://oauth.voiceupbridge.com



Already a UPB Bridge user?

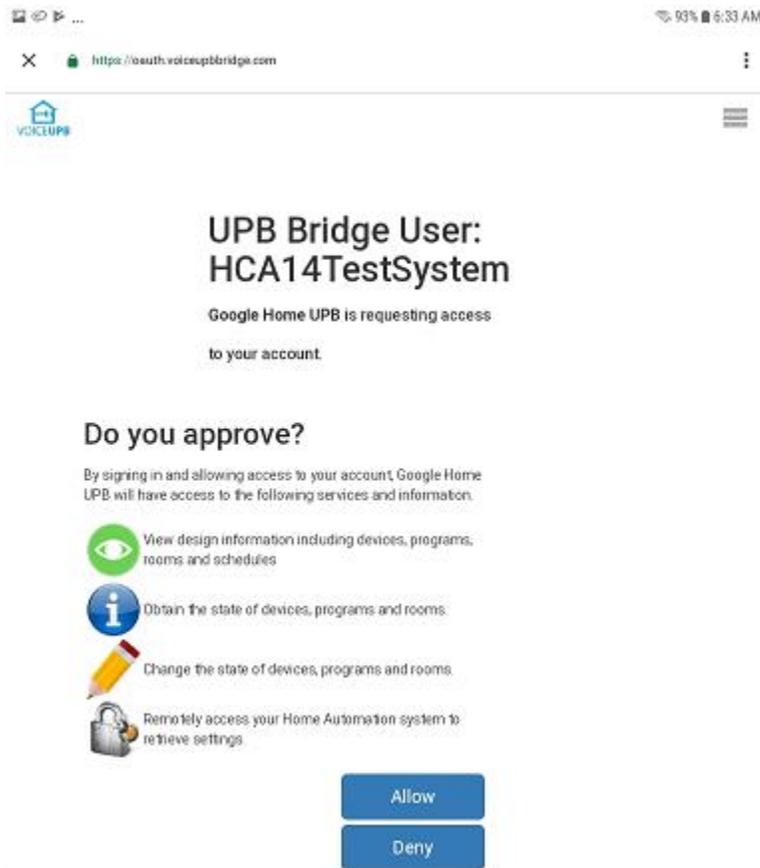
Login in here:

Bridge Name

Remote Code

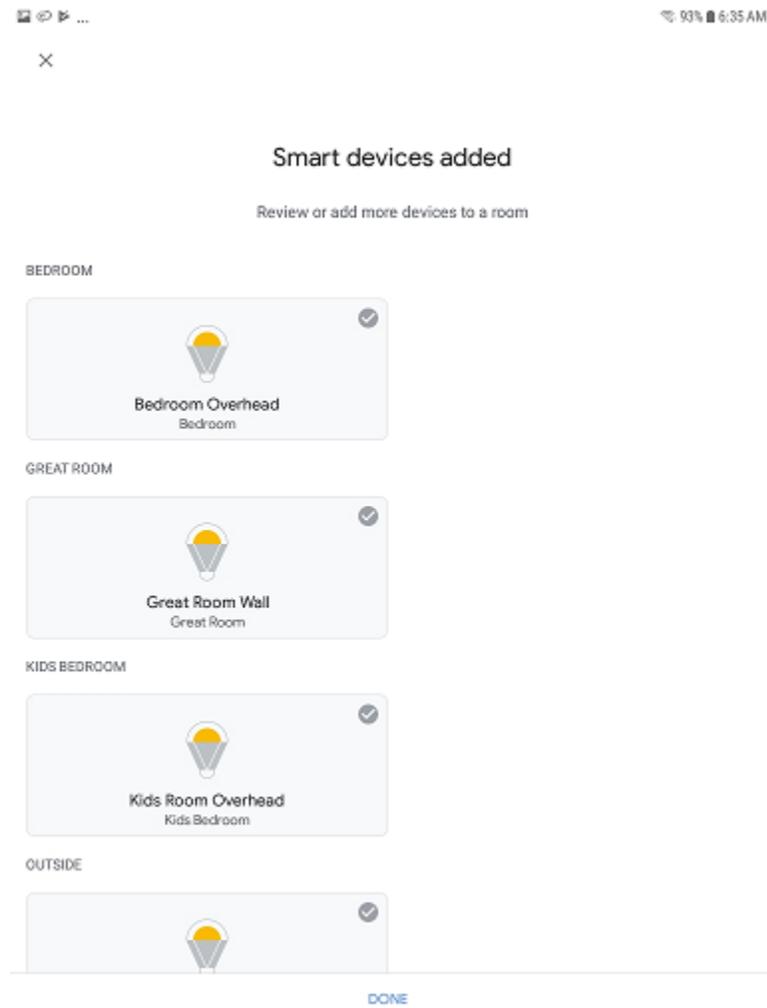
[Sign in](#)

Then approval page appears:



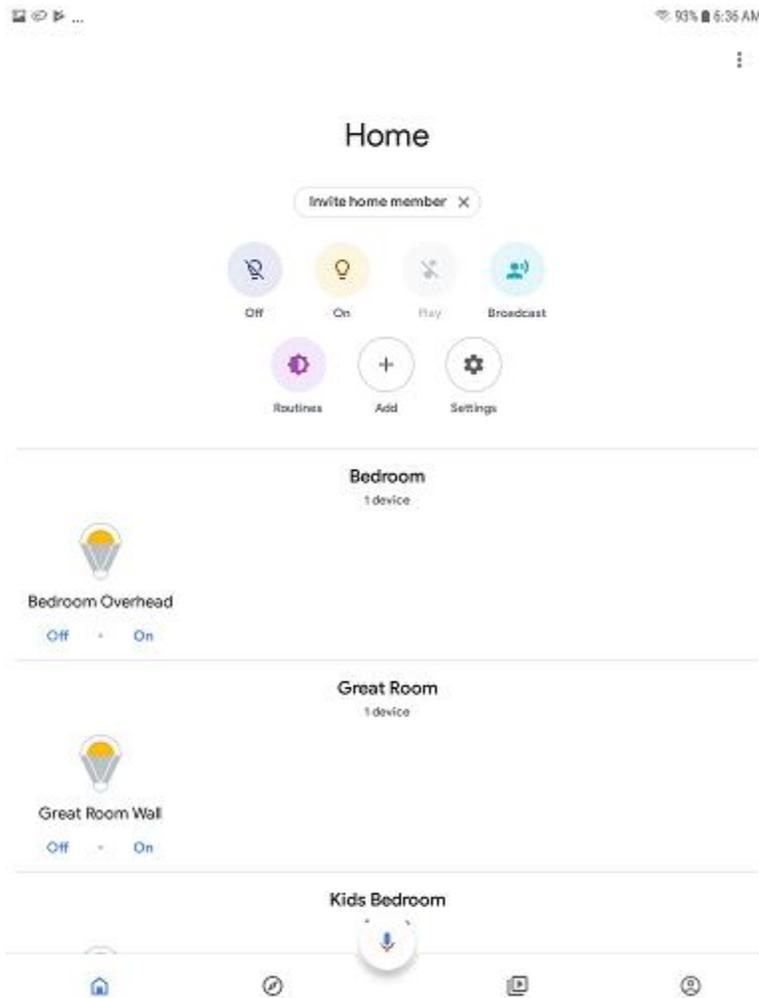
Tap the “Allow” button. A popup appears that says “Linking your Voice UPB Bridge account”

A few other popups may appear and then the “Smart devices added” page appears.



Tap on “Done” and the process is complete.

When you return to the Assistant home page, your devices are listed, and you can control them from there or using voice with the Assistant.

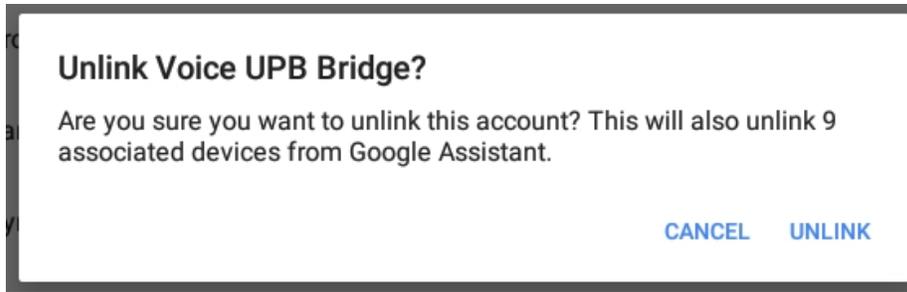


Starting Over

If you want to start over, you can unlink the Voice UPB Bridge and that removes the devices. Then you can begin the add process again. The steps are very similar to those given above:

1. Start the Assistant app
2. Tap on the Account icon at the bottom of the home page
3. Tap on "Set up or add"
4. Tap on "Set up device"
5. Tap on "Works with Google"

The Voice UPB Bridge will now appear at the start of the list as a "linked service". Tap on it to start the unlinking process.



Click on “Unlink” and all the Smart Device are removed. You can then red add and devices will be rediscovered.

Once you have it all setup, you can control devices like this:

- *OK Google, Turn On <device name>*
- *OK Google, Turn Off <device name>*
- *OK Google, Dim the <device name>*
- *OK Google, Brighten the <device name>*
- *OK Google, Set <device name> to 50 percent*
- *OK Google, Dim <device name> by 20 percent*
- *OK Google, Brighten <device name> by 20 percent*

Everything to Google-Home is a device even groups and programs so they can be controlled as well in the same manner. If you have a program you want to start you can say:

OK Google, Turn on <program name>

If the program has both ON and OFF triggers then you can start it with the OFF trigger by saying:

OK Google, Turn Off <program name>

For more about program control, see technical note 100: *Alexa Control for Programs*. It’s about Alexa, but the same methods apply to Google Assistant as well.

An important fact about Google-Assistant you should know.

With rooms, Google-Home can perform operations to control all devices in a room on or off with a single voice command. The problem is that their language processor often gets in wrong. In the example list of devices above there are three devices that start with “Theater”. Even though they are not assigned into rooms, Google-Home assumes them all to be in a room called “Theater” so when you say “Turn off Theater Lights” it will turn off not only “Theater Lights” but also “Theater Overhead Lights” and “Theater Ring Lights”. It doesn’t – but should – match what you say to the list of devices and if an exact match is found use that rather than performing a room operation.

The workaround is to keep the names you use as separate as possible and avoid using the word “Lights”.

Step 10- Google Assistant Control

What can you say to the Google Assistant? These phrases are used for controlling devices:

- *OK Google, Turn On <device name>*
- *OK Google, Turn Off <device name>*
- *OK Google, Dim the <device name>*
- *OK Google, Brighten the <device name>*
- *OK Google, Set <device name> to 50 percent*
- *OK Google, Dim <device name> by 20 percent*
- *OK Google, Brighten <device name> by 20 percent*

You can turn scenes on (activate) or turn them off (deactivate) by:

- Ok Google, turn on movies
- Ok Google, turn off movies

To help all family members get used to using Google-Home, you can capture a list of the devices and scenes that you have enabled and their voice control names. Press the *Settings* button in the Bridge software and in the Settings dialog there is a *Make a list of Control Names* button that saves a text file you can print.

You don't need to leave the Bridge configuration software running and can close it at any time. If you decide later that you want to change the voice name for a device or scene, or enable or disable a device or scene, just start the Bridge configuration software again. It automatically connects and reloads all the saved information. After that you can make changes and save those changes back to the Bridge.

##end##