

FRANÇAIS

Instructions traduites de l'italien

Recommendations

- L'installation, l'essai de fonctionnement et la mise en service des automatismes pour portes et portails de garage doivent être effectués par du personnel qualifié et expérimenté qui devra se charger d'établir les essais prévus en fonction des risques présents et de vérifier le respect de ce qui est prévu par les lois, les normes et les réglementations.
- Nice ne répond pas des dommages résultant d'une utilisation impropre des produits, différente de ce qui est prévu dans le présent guide.
- Le matériel de l'emballage doit être mis au rebut conformément aux normes locales.
- Éviter que la photocellule puisse être immergée dans l'eau ou dans d'autres substances liquides. Si des substances liquides ont pénétré à l'intérieur du dispositif, déconnecter immédiatement l'alimentation électrique et s'adresser au service après-vente Nice ; l'utilisation du dispositif dans ces conditions peut constituer des situations de danger.
- Ne pas conserver les photocellules à proximité de sources de chaleur ni l'exposer à des flammes : ces actions peuvent l'endommager et être la cause de problèmes de fonctionnement, incendie ou situations de danger.

Description et application

La paire de photocellules PH200 est un détecteur de présence pour les portes de garage et portes automatiques (type D selon la norme EN 12453). Il permet de détecter les obstacles qui sont situés sur l'axe optique entre l'émetteur (TX) et le récepteur (RX). Elle peut être utilisée uniquement en combinaison avec des logiques de commande de la ligne Nice Home équipée d'une connexion de type ECSbus. Les photocellules peuvent être installées sur le mur, comme décrit ci-dessous (fig. 1) ou à l'intérieur de l'opérateur FILO 400C/600C (fig. 2) et voir la notice correspondante.

Installation

Attention : toutes les opérations d'installation doivent être effectuées sans tension dans l'installation ; si la batterie tampon est présente, il faut la déconnecter.

• placer chaque photocellule à 40/60 cm au sol • les placer sur les côtés opposés de la zone à protéger • les placer plus près possible du portail (distance maximale = 15 cm) • un tuyau doit être présent dans le point de fixation pour le passage des câbles • pointer l'émetteur TX vers la zone centrale du récepteur RX (défaut d'alignement toléré : maximum 5°).

Procéder à l'installation des photocellules, comme le montre la fig. 1.

01. Enlever le verre frontal (phase 01 - fig. 1)

02. Retirer la coque supérieure puis celle à l'intérieur de la photocellule (phase 02 - fig. 1)

03. Percer la coque inférieure dans le point où le passage des câbles est prévu (phase 03 - fig. 1)

04. - Placer la coque inférieure dans le point où arrive le tube pour le passage des câbles et marquer les points de perçage (phase 04 - fig. 1)

- Faire passer les câbles dans les trous prédisposés et fixer la coque inférieure avec les vis (phase 04 - fig. 1)

05. - Brancher le câble électrique sur les bornes de l'émetteur et du récepteur en parallèle entre eux et raccorder à la fin à la borne ECSbus présente sur la logique de commande. Il n'est pas nécessaire de respecter une polarité quelconque.

- Replacer, dans l'ordre, la coque intérieure, puis la coque supérieure à fixer avec les deux vis, insérer le couvercle et exercer une légère pression pour le fermer (phase 05 - fig. 1)

06. Brancher les câbles à la borne ECSbus présents dans la logique de commande. Il ne faut respecter aucune polarité (phase 06 - fig. 1)

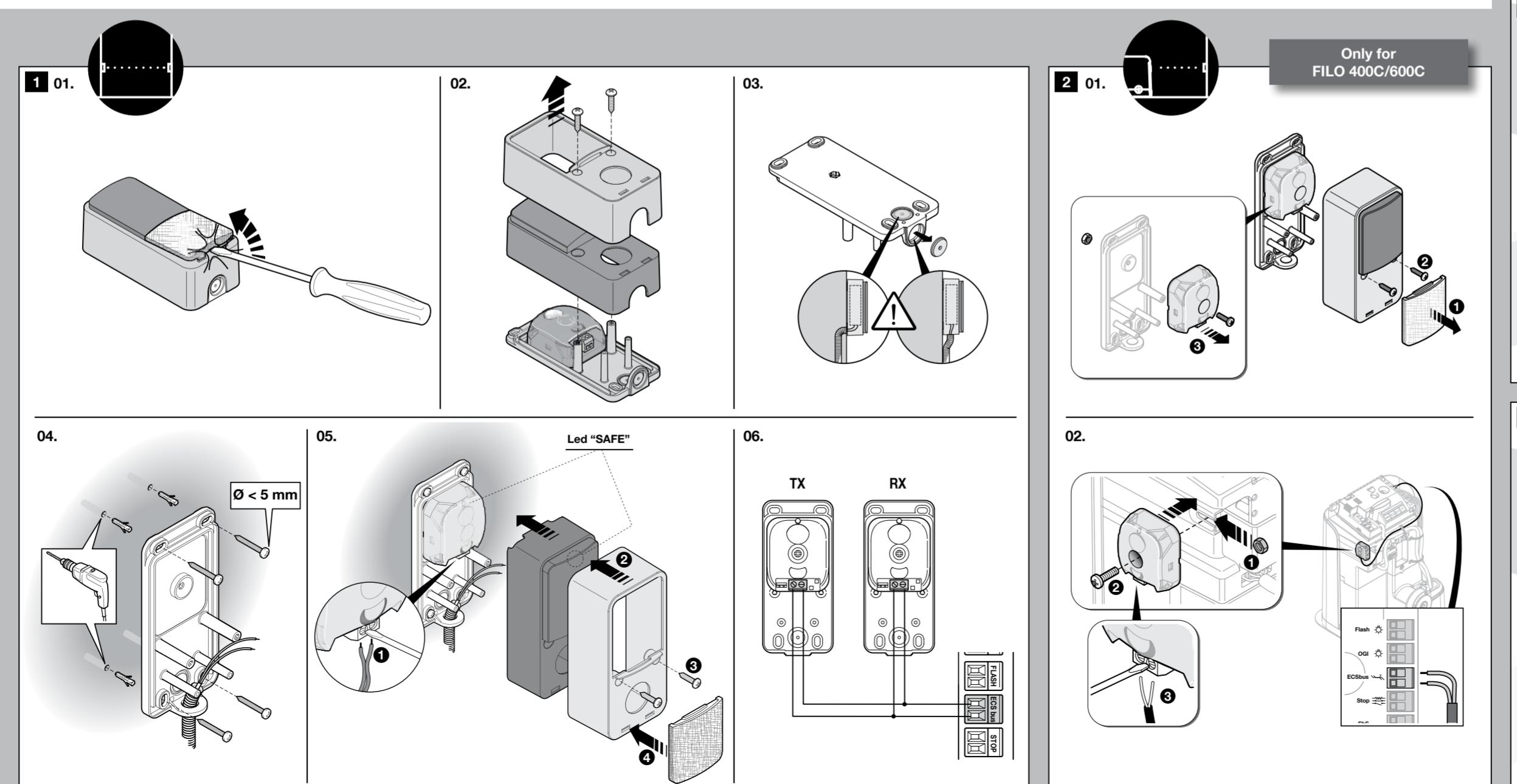
Déclaration CE de conformité

Nice S.p.A. déclare que les produits PH200 sont conformes aux exigences essentielles et autres dispositions pertinentes, prévues par les directives 2014/30/CE (CME). La déclaration de conformité CE peut être consultée et imprimée sur le site www.nice-service.com ou bien peut être demandée à Nice S.p.A.

Tableau 1 • Table 1 • Tabella 1 • Tabela 1							
Photocells positions	FOTO	FOTO II	FOTO 1	FOTO 1 II	FOTO 2	FOTO 2 II	FOTO 3
Jumpers positions							

Tableau 2 • Table 2 • Tabella 2 • Tabela 2

FR	ETAT DE LA LED	SIGNIFICATION	ACTION
Toujours éteinte	(TX, RX) - La photocellule n'est pas alimentée ou est endommagée	S'assurer qu'une tension d'environ 8 - 12 Vcc est présente sur les bornes de la photocellule ; si la tension est correcte, la photocellule est probablement en panne	
3 clignotements rapides, (pause), ...	(TX, RX) - La paire de photocellules n'est pas mémorisée dans la logique (ou dans l'interface) de commande	S'assurer que chaque paire de photocellules a une configuration de cavaliers différente des autres. Procéder à la reconnaissance des dispositifs	
Clignotement très lent	(TX, RX) - Le TX transmet normalement. Le RX reçoit un excellent signal	Aucune ; alignement TX-RX optimal.	
Clignotement lent	(RX) - Le RX reçoit un bon signal	Aucune ; bon fonctionnement	
Clignotement rapide	(RX) - Le RX reçoit un signal très mauvais	Fonctionnement moyen ; nous conseillons de procéder au nettoyage des verres de protection	
Clignotement très rapide	(RX) - Le RX reçoit un signal très mauvais	Fonctionnement limité ; procéder au nettoyage des verres de protection ; procéder à un nouvel alignement entre TX et RX	
Toujours allumée	(TX, RX) - RX ne reçoit aucun signal	Vérifier s'il y a un obstacle entre TX et RX ; procéder au nettoyage des verres de protection ; procéder à un nouvel alignement entre TX et RX	
EN	LED STATUS	MEANING	ACTION
Always off	(TX, RX) - The photocell has no power supply or is faulty	Check that on the terminals of the photocell there is a voltage of approximately 8 to 12 V DC. If the voltage is correct, it is likely that the photocell is faulty.	
3 quick flashes, (pause), ...	(TX, RX) - The pair of photocells has not been memorised in the control unit (or the interface)	Make sure that each pair of photocells has a different jumper configuration than the others. Perform the device learning procedure	
Very slow flashing	(TX, RX) - The TX is transmitting properly. The RX is receiving an optimum signal	None; optimum TX - RX alignment	
Slow flashing	(RX) - The RX is receiving a good signal	None; good operation	
Fast flashing	(RX) - The RX is receiving a weak signal	Fair operation; the photocell glass should be cleaned	
Very fast flashing	(RX) - The RX is receiving a poor signal	Barely operational; clean the photocell glass and realign the TX and RX photocells	
Always on	(TX, RX) - The RX is receiving no signal	Check if there is an obstacle between the TX and the RX; clean the photocell glass and realign the TX and RX photocells	
IT	STATO DEL LED	SIGNIFICATO	AZIONE
Sempre spento	(TX, RX) - La fotocellula non è alimentata oppure è guasta	Accertarsi che i morsetti della fotocellula sia presente una tensione di circa 8 - 12 Vdc; se la tensione è corretta è probabile che la fotocellula sia guasta	
3 lampeggi veloci, (pausa), ...	(TX, RX) - La coppia di fotocellule non è memorizzata nella centrale (o nell'interfaccia) di comando	Accertarsi che ogni coppia di fotocellule abbia una configurazione di jumper diversa dalle altre. Fare la procedura di apprendimento dei dispositivi	
Lampeggio molto lento	(TX, RX) - Il TX trasmette regolarmente. L'RX riceve un segnale ottimo	Nessuna; allineamento TX-RX ottimale	
Lampeggio lento	(RX) - L'RX riceve un segnale buono	Nessuna; funzionamento buono	
Lampeggio veloce	(RX) - L'RX riceve un segnale scarso	Funzionamento discreto; si consiglia di eseguire la pulizia dei vetri	
Lampeggio molto veloce	(RX) - L'RX riceve un segnale pessimo	Funzionamento al limite; eseguire la pulizia dei vetri; fare di nuovo l'allineamento tra TX e RX	
Sempre acceso	(TX, RX) - L'RX non riceve alcun segnale	Verificare se c'è un ostacolo tra TX e RX; eseguire la pulizia dei vetri; fare di nuovo l'allineamento tra TX e RX	
PL	STAN DIODY LED	ZNACZENIE	DZIAŁANIE
Zgaszona	(nadajnik, odbiornik) - Fotokomórka nie jest zasilana lub jest uszkodzona	Sprawdzić, czy w zaciskach fotokomórki jest obecne napięcie około 8 - 12 Vdc; jeżeli napięcie jest prawidłowe, prawdopodobnie nastąpi uszkodzenie fotokomórki	
3 szybkie mignięcia, (pausa), ...	(nadajnik, odbiornik) - Para fotokomórek nie jest wczytyana do centrali sterującej (lub interfejsu)	Należy się upewnić, że każda para fotokomórek posiada konfigurację zwonek inną od pozostałych. Przewodząca procedurę wyczylowania urządzeń	
Bardzo wolne miganie	(nadajnik, odbiornik) - Nadajnik: nadaje w sposób prawidłowy. Odbiornik odbiera sygnał dobrzej jakości	Brak; optymalne wyrównanie nadajnika i odbiornika	
Wolne miganie	(odbiornik) - Odbiornik odbiera sygnał dobrej jakości	Brak; prawidłowo funkcjonowanie	
Szybkie miganie	(odbiornik) - Odbiornik odbiera sygnał słaby jakości	Srednia jakość funkcjonowania; zaleca się wyczyszczenie szybki	
Bardzo szybkie miganie	(odbiornik) - Odbiornik odbiera sygnał złej jakości	Bardzo złe funkcjonowanie; wyczyszczyć szybki; wykonać nowe wyrównanie nadajnika i odbiornika	
Świeci	(nadajnik, odbiornik) - Odbiornik nie odbiera żadnego sygnału	Sprawdzić, czy między nadajnikiem i odbiornikiem znajduje się przeszkoda; wyczyszczyć szybki; wykonać nowe wyrównanie między nadajnikiem i odbiornikiem	



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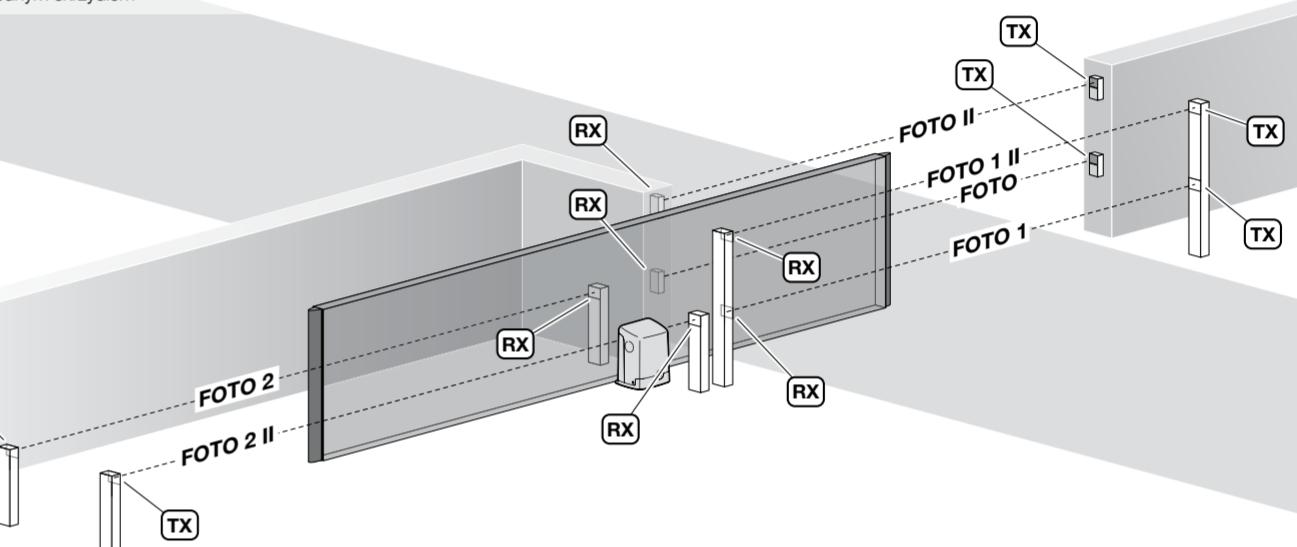
Photocellules

FR - Instructions et avertissements pour l'installation et l'utilisation
EN - Instructions and warnings for installation and use
IT - Istruzioni ed avvertenze per l'installazione e l'uso
PL - Instrukcje i ostrzeżenia do instalacji i użytkowania

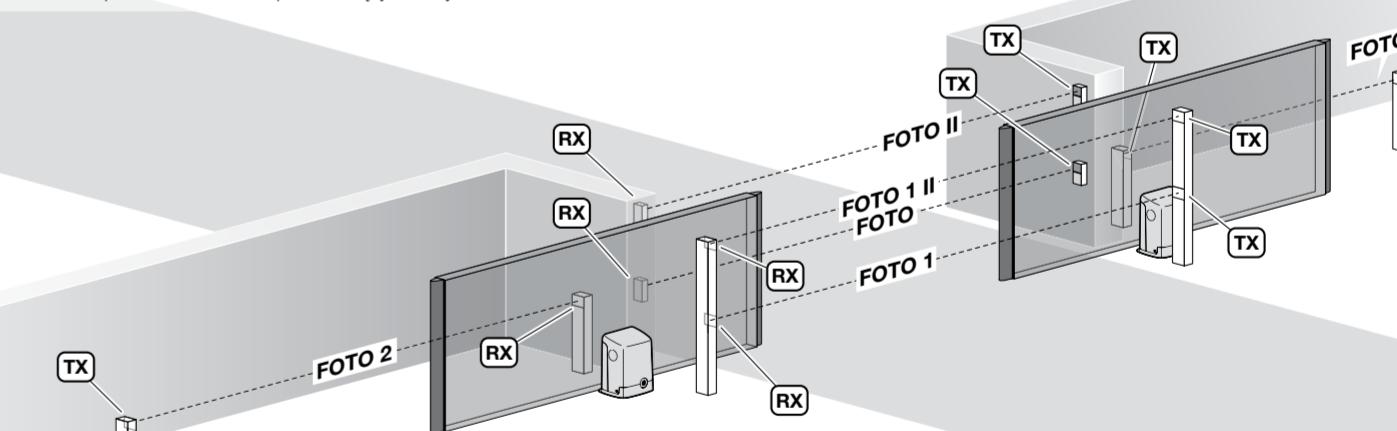
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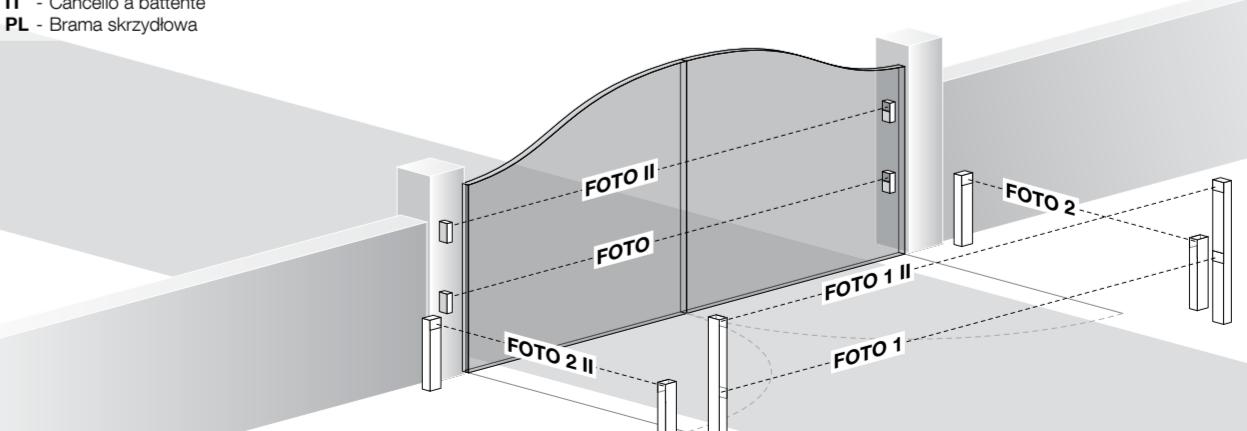
- 3 • FR - Portail coulissant à un seul vantail • EN - Single leaf sliding gate
• IT - Cancello scorrevole ad ante singola • PL - Bramma przesuwna z jednym skrzydłem



- 4 • FR - Portail coulissant à vantaux opposés • EN - Synchronised leafs sliding gate • IT - Cancello scorrevole ad ante contrapposte • PL - Bramma przesuwna z dwoma przeciwzączącymi skrzydłami



- 5 • FR - Portail battant • EN - Swing gate • IT - Cancello a battente • PL - Bramma skrzydłowa



ENGLISH

Instructions translated from Italian

Warnings

- The installation, testing and commissioning of automation devices for gates and garage doors must be performed by qualified and experienced personnel who must also determine the type of tests required based on the risks involved, and ensure compliance with applicable laws, standards and regulations.
- Nice declines all liability for damage or injury resulting from improper use of the product or any other use not specified in this manual.
- All packaging materials must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
- The photocells must not be immersed in water or any other liquid substance. If liquid substances should penetrate inside the device, disconnect the power supply immediately and contact NICE customer service; using the component under these conditions could cause hazardous situations.
- Do not place the photocells near strong heat sources or open flames; doing so may damage the components and cause malfunctions, fire, hazards or other dangers.

Description and intended use

This set of **PH200** is a presence detection sensor for gate and garage door automation systems (type D according to EN 12453); designed to detect obstacles which are on the optical axis between the transmitter (TX) and receiver (RX). It may only be used in combination with Nice Home control units equipped with and ECSbus type connection. The photocells may be wall mounted as described below (**Fig. 1**) or inside the FILO 400C/600C gear reducer (**Fig. 2**, also referring to the relevant instruction manual).

Installation

Warning: disconnect the power supply to the system before performing any installation operations; if the system is equipped with a buffer battery, the latter must be disconnected.

• position each photocell 40/60 cm above the ground • position them on the opposite sides of the zone to be protected • position them as close as possible to the gate (maximum distance = 15 cm) • a tube for passing the cables must be present in the fastening point • orient the TX transmitter towards the central zone of the RX receiver (maximum 5° misalignment).

Proceed with installation of the photocells as shown in **Fig. 1**.

01. Remove the glass front (**Phase 01 - Fig. 1**)

02. Remove the upper casing then the internal casing of the photocell (**Phase 02 - Fig. 1**)

03. Perforate the lower casing in the point where the cables should pass (**Phase 03 - Fig. 1**)

04. - Position the lower casing in the point where the tube for the passage of the cables arrives and mark the perforation points (**Phase 04 - Fig. 1**)

- Use apercus drill to drill the wall with a 5 mm bit. Insert the 5 mm wall plugs (**Phase 04 - Fig. 1**)

- Pass the electrical cables through the relevant holes and fasten the lower casing with the screws (**Phase 04 - Fig. 1**)

05. - Connect the electrical cable to the terminals of the TX and RX, which must be connected in parallel to each other then connected to the ECSbus terminal on the control unit. It is not necessary to observe any polarity.

06. Connect the wires to the ECSbus terminal located in the control unit. It is not necessary to observe any polarity (**Phase 06 - Fig. 1**)

Addressing and Recognition (Table 1)

In order for the control unit to correctly recognise the photocells they must be assigned with addresses using special electric jumpers. Addressing not only ensures their correct recognition in the ECSbus, but also serves to assign the detection function. The addressing operation must be done both on TX and RX (setting the jumpers in the same way), while making sure there are no other pairs of photocells with the same address.

• If the photocell is used to replace an existing one, the bridges will be positioned exactly as they were in the photocell which is to be replaced.

• Any unused jumpers are to be stored their dedicated compartment, so they can be reused at a later time.

• Each type of automation has its own particular features meaning the photocells may be placed in different positions in order to perform various detection functions. Check **Fig. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7** the positions provided and place the electrical jumpers according to table 1.

If the photocell is used to replace a pre-existing one, the recognition procedure is not required.

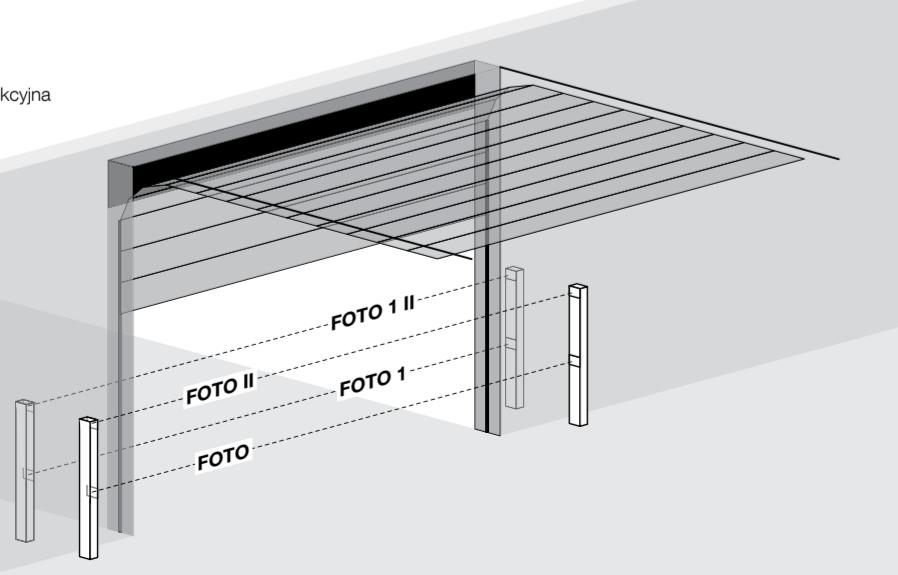
When a device is connected to the ECSbus, or disconnected, it is necessary to re-perform the recognition procedure: see the instruction manual for the control unit used.

Testing

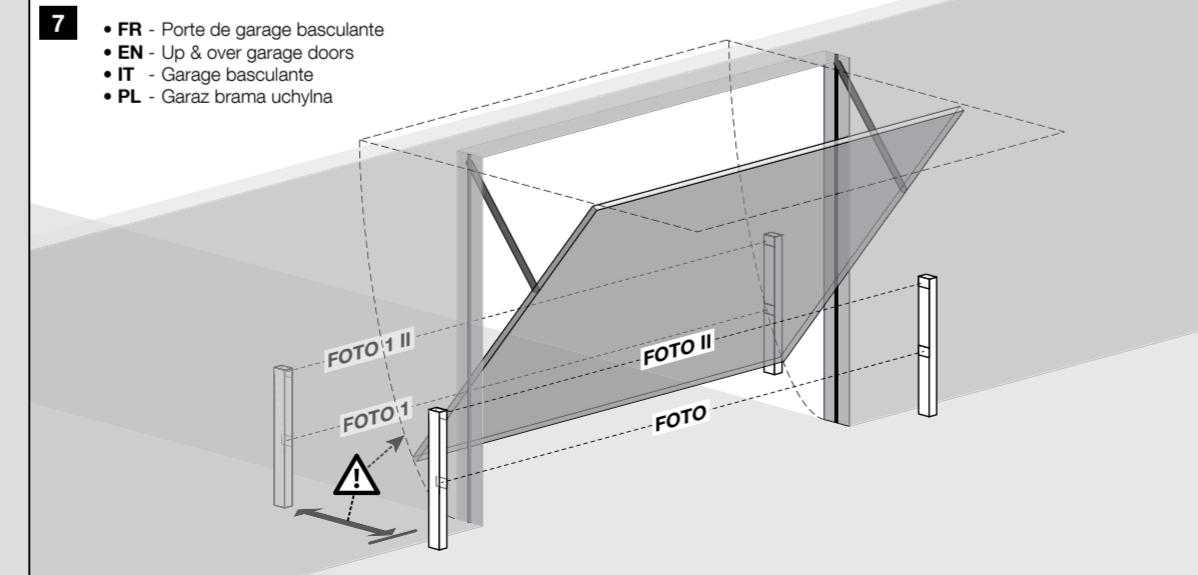
Warning: after adding or replacing any photocells, the entire automation system must be re-tested according to the instructions provided in the "Testing and commissioning" section of the relevant installation manuals.

• To check the photocells and make sure that there is no interference with other devices, pass a 5 cm diameter, 30 cm long cylinder (**Fig. 10**) on the optical axis, first near TX, then near RX and finally at the mid-point between them and make sure that in all these cases the device is triggered, switching from active status to alarm status and vice versa; finally, make sure that it causes the intended action in the control unit; i.e.: when gate or door is closing, the device causes the gate or door to open.

- FR - Porte sectionnelle
- EN - Sectional door
- IT - Garage sezionale
- PL - Brama garażowa sekcyjna



- FR - Porte de garage basculante
- EN - Up & over garage doors
- IT - Garage basculante
- PL - Garaz brama uchylna



ITALIANO

Istruzioni originali

Avvertenze

- Verifica della corretta deteczione di ostacoli è eseguita con le dimensioni 700x300x200 mm parallelepipedo con 2 lati bianchi lucidi oppure a specchio secondo la norma EN 12445 (fig. 11).

Photocell signals

The photocells have a **SAFE Led** (Fig. 9) which allows their operating status to be checked at any time (see **Table 2**).

Warnings and use

Attention! - The photocells do not constitute actual safety devices. They are only auxiliary safety devices. Although constructed for maximum reliability, in extreme conditions they may malfunction or fail, and this may not be immediately evident. For this reason, and as a matter of good practice, observe the following instructions: • Transit can only occur if the gate or the garage door is completely open and stationary.

• Do not place the photocells near strong heat sources or open flames; doing so may damage the components and cause malfunctions, fire, hazards or other dangers.

Description and intended use

La coppia di fotocellule **PH200** è un rilevatore di presenza per automatismi di cancelli e porte da garage (tipo D secondo norma EN 12453); consente di rilevare ostacoli che si trovano sull'asse ottico tra trasmettitore (TX) e ricevitore (RX). Può essere usata esclusivamente in abbinamento con centrali di comando della linea Nice Home wyposażone. Le fotocellule possono essere installate a parete come descritto di seguito (fig. 1) oppure all'interno del motoriduttore FILO 400C/600C (fig. 2) e vedere anche il rispettivo manuale d'istruzione.

Maintenance

Service the photocells at least every 6 months as follows:

01. Unlock the motor as described in the instruction manual to prevent involuntary activation of the automation system during maintenance

02. Check for damp, oxidation and foreign bodies (such as insects), and remove them if present. In case of doubt, replace the device

03. Clean the external housing – specifically the lenses and glass panels – with a slightly damp, soft cloth. Do not use alcohol, benzene, abrasives or other cleaning products; these can affect the polished surfaces and compromise the operation of the photocells

04. Perform the operational test described in the section, "Testing"

05. The product is designed to work for at least 10 years under normal conditions; after this time, more frequent maintenance is recommended.

Disposal

This product is an integral part of the automation system and must therefore be sent for disposal with it, in the same way as indicated in the automation system instruction manual.

Technical characteristics

Please note: the technical features refer to an ambient temperature of 20°C. Nice S.p.A. reserves the right to modify its products without altering their intended use and essential functions.

■ **Product type:** presence detection sensor for gate and garage door automation systems (type D according to EN 12453 standard) ■ **Technology adopted:** direct optical interpolation between TX and RX with a modulated infrared beam ■ **Power supply/output:** the device may only be connected to a control unit (or interface) equipped with ECSbus technology. The electrical power is drawn from this device, where the output signals are sent. ■ **Maximum absorbed current:** 1 ECUs unit ■ **Beam angle from TX:** 20° (± 25%) ■ **Angle of detection in the area of RX:** 8° (± 25%) ■ **Range:** useful range 15 m; maximum range 30 m. The range may be further reduced by 50% in the presence of atmospheric conditions (fog, rain, snow, dust, etc.) ■ **Detection range:** opaque objects with a dimension greater than 50 mm on the optical axis between TX and RX (maximum speed of 1.6 m/s) ■ **Number of photocell connections:** Up to 7 pairs of photocells with a safety function and 2 pairs with an opening command function (automatic synchronisation avoids interference among the different detectors) ■ **Maximum cable length:** all components must be connected in parallel. The sum of the lengths of all the wires used to connect the different components, including the wire coming from the control unit shall not be greater than 50 m ■ **Protection rating:** IP44 ■ **Ambient operating temperature:** 20°C...+50°C ■ **Assembly:** components ■ **TX/RX alignment adjustment:** no ■ **Dimensions / weight:** 105 x 50 x h 40 mm / 70 g

EC Declaration of Conformity

Nice S.p.A. Declares that the components of the product **PH200** conform with the essential requisites and other pertinent provisions of Directive 2014/30/EU (EMC). The EC declaration of conformity can be viewed and printed from the www.nice-service.com website or requested from Nice S.p.A.

Ing. Roberto Griffa
(Chief Executive Officer)

Ing. Roberto Griffa
(Amministratore delegato)

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