

ENGLISH

1 - Safety and installation instructions

■ **CAUTION! IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS:** For personal safety it is important to read and follow these instructions, and store them in a safe place. In case of doubt, contact the Nice Support Service. Incorrect installation is a safety hazard and can lead to faulty operation. ■ Installation, hookup, programming and maintenance shall only be performed by qualified technicians, in compliance with the applicable laws, standards, local regulations and these instructions. ■ The transmitter component (TX) and the receiver component (RX) on the device shall be permanently installed opposite one another on two vertical and parallel walls. The walls shall be solid so they do not transmit any vibrations to the photocells. ■ The photocells shall be installed in a position that protects them from accidental impacts and that ensures easy access for maintenance. ■ The photocells must be connected only to a NICE control unit (or interface) equipped with the "BlueBus" technology. ■ The photocell operated normally when an object is placed between the TX and the RX, Operation by reflection is prohibited. ■ To increase the level of safety against malfunction, the photocells shall be connected to a command control unit (or interface) equipped with the "photos" function. ■ The product is protected against water and dust: it is not waterproof for normal outdoor applications. It is however not suited for use in heavily saline, acidic or potentially explosive atmospheres. Do not install the equipment in areas subject to flooding or water stagnation. ■ The electrical cables must enter the photocell through one of the holes located on the bottom of its mount and must be nested from below. ■ This so as to prevent water dripping inside the product.

2 - Product description and intended use

This device is a photocell, namely a type-D presence detector, pursuant to the EN 12453 standard. It is part of the Era-EP series, and is intended to be used on automation systems for doors, garages doors and similar installations. Any use other than that described is to be considered improper and prohibited! The device uses "BlueBus" technology, which enables the connection and communication among the photocells and the command control unit (or interface) with two wires. This is a "parallel" connection. Each pair of photocells shall be assigned a specific task in the automation by the insertion of jumpers. The product may be used together with "FT210B" series devices, equipped with the "Blue-Bus" technology (see fig. 6 and 7), which enable the resolution of problem of electric connection with the sensitive edges installed on moving door leaves.

3 - Installation and connections

VERY IMPORTANT! - So that there is optical alignment between the TX and the RX, **make sure to check, prior to installation, that the walls where the photocells are to be mounted are parallel to one another**. If the walls are not parallel, it is suggested that adjustable photocells (e.g. EPL06) be used, as the alignment of these devices cannot be adjusted once their installation has been completed.

■ **01.** Prior to installation read the warnings in Chapter 1 and the data in Chapter 8. ■ **02.** Disassemble and prepare the photocells (fig. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5). ■ **03.** Consult the instruction manual for your control unit (or interface) (fig. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10) to choose the detection function and the corresponding installation position, that are to be assigned to the pair of photocells. Note their identification code number (e.g. "PHOTO 2"). To use one or two pairs of photocells as the automatic opening control device, choose either the FA1 and/or the FA2 functions (fig. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10). ■ **04.** Identify the identification code number chosen previously in **Table A** (e.g. "PHOTO 2"). Note the diagram found under the code number and insert the jumpers in the TX and RX photocells, in the same position as shown in the diagram. **Note** - Keep any unused jumpers for any possible future need (fig. 11). ■ **05.** If the other pairs of photocells are to be installed, repeat points 03 and 04 for each. ■ **Caution!** - Each pair of photocells must use a different jumper configuration than that used for the other photocells in the automation. ■ **06.** Attach the photocell brackets to the walls in the pre-established locations. ■ **07.** Mount the photocells on the walls in the pre-established locations. ■ **08.** Connect the TX and the RX components in parallel (fig. 13) using a two-wire bus cable. Then, connect the bus cable to the "BlueBus" terminal on the control unit (or interface). Matching polarity is not required. ■ **09.** Photocells used as the "automatic opening control device" - If the photocells are set up for this function (check in point 03), complete their installation by cutting the electrical bridge between points "A" on the TX and RX circuit cards (fig. 14). ■ **10.** Install the TX and RX modules on their supports (fig. 15). ■ **11.** Power the automation and perform the "BlueBus device learning procedure", found in the control unit (or interface) instruction manual. ■ **Note** - If this photocell is going to be used to replace a previously existing photocell, the jumpers must be positioned in the same manner as before. In this case the device learning procedure is not required. ■ **12.** Perform the test procedure as described in Chapter 4. ■ **13.** Complete the installation as shown in fig. 18, 19.

4 - Automation Testing

To make sure that the photocells are operating properly or to detect any interference from other devices, take these steps. ■ **01.** Power the automation and observe the status of the LEDs on the TX and RX (fig. 15). Use **Table B** to find out the meaning of the different statuses, keeping in mind that proper operation is indicated only when the two LEDs flash very slowly. If the status is not compliant, perform the operations provided for in **Table B**. In particular, if the alignment between TX and RX requires adjustment, move one or both of the photocells until they are aimed at the other, that is, once the two LEDs flash very slowly (= optimum reciprocal alignment). ■ **02.** Check their operation by blocking the line of sight between them with a cylinder (Ø = 5 cm; L = 30 cm): first pass the object close to the TX, then to the RX and, finally, halfway between them (fig. 16). Make sure that in each case the optical switch(es) "Active" to "Alarmed" and back, and that the automation responds properly to actuation of the photocell. ■ **03.** Verify the correct obstacle detection as required by the EN 12445 standard, using a parallelepiped (700 x 300 x 200 mm) with three faces (one per dimension) with a matt black surface and the others with glossy reflective surface (fig. 17).

5 - User warnings

Caution! - Photocells do not constitute actual safety devices, but are rather safety aids. Although constructed for maximum reliability, in extreme conditions they may malfunction or fail, and this may not be immediately evident. ■ Always having added, removed or replaced any automation photocells, the entire automation system must be tested, referring to the manuals for each of the different devices.

6 - Maintenance

Service the photocells at least every 6 months as follows: **1)** release the motor as instructed in the user manual to prevent the automation operating unexpectedly during maintenance; **2)** check for humidity, oxidation and foreign bodies (such as insects) and remove them. In case of doubt, replace the equipment; **3)** clean the housing - especially the lenses and glass panels - with a soft, slightly damp cloth. Do not use alcohol, benzene, abrasive or other cleaning products; these can affect the polished surfaces and compromise the operation of the photocells; **4)** run the tests indicated in "Tests"; **5)** the product is designed to work for at least 10 years in normal conditions; we recommend increasing the frequency of maintenance thereafter.

7 - Scrapping

This product is an integral part of the automation and must therefore be scrapped together with it, in the same way as indicated in the automation's instruction manual.

8 - Technical specifications

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

■ **Type of product:** presence detector for automated gates and doors (Type D per EN 12453). ■ **Technology adopted:** direct optical interrelation between TX and RX units, with modulated IR beam. ■ **Power supply / output:** The device may be connected only to a 2-wire bus system with "BlueBus" technology. ■ **Dimensions (element individual):** EPLB: 70 x 70(H) x 30 mm / 165 g - EPMB: 50 x 80(H) x 28,5 mm / 143 g

to ottica tra TX e RX, è necessario controllare prima dell'installazione che le pareti scelte per il fissaggio degli elementi siano perfettamente parallele tra loro. Se non lo sono, si consiglia l'uso di fotocellule orientabili (es. EPL06) in quanto le presenti fotocellule non hanno un sistema per regolare l'allineamento dopo il loro fissaggio definitivo. ■ **01.** Prima dell'installazione leggere le avvertenze nel capitolo 1 e i dati nel capitolo 8. ■ **02.** Montare e preparare le fotocellule (fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). ■ **03.** Consultare il manuale istruzioni della vostra centrale (o dell'interfaccia) di comando (oppure le fig. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10) per scegliere la funzione di rilevazione e la posizione d'installazione abbinata, che si desidera assegnare alla coppia di fotocellule, anziché la loro sigla identificativa (es. "FOTO 2"). ■ Per usare una o due coppie di fotocellule come dispositivo per il comando automatico della manovra di apertura, scegliere la funzione FA1 e/o FA2. ■ **04.** Individuare nella **Tabella A** la sigla scelta in precedenza (es. "FOTO 2"). Osservare lo schema riportato sotto la sigla e inserire i jumper nella fotocella TX e RX, nella stessa posizione mostrata dallo schema. ■ **Nota** - Conservare i jumper non utilizzati per il loro eventuale utilizzo futuro (fig. 11). ■ **05.** Se si desidera installare ulteriori coppie di fotocellule, ripetere per ognuna i punti 03 e 04. ■ **Attenzione!** - Ogni coppia di fotocellule deve utilizzare una configurazione di jumper diversa da quella utilizzata dalle altre fotocellule presenti nell'automazione. ■ **06.** Fissare i supporti delle fotocellule alle pareti, nelle posizioni predefinite. ■ **Attenzione!** - I due elementi devono essere allineati lungo uno stesso asse (fig. 12-a), in modo da favorire il successivo puntamento ottico tra TX e RX. ■ Se le pareti non favoriscono questo allineamento, utilizzare fotocellule orientabili. ■ **07.** Verificare se c'è un ostacolo tra TX e RX, eseguire la pulizia dei vetri, fare di nuovo l'allineamento tra TX e RX.

9 - CE Declaration of Conformity

Nice S.p.A. hereby declares that the products: EPLB, EPMB comply with the essential requirements and/or pertinent provisions defined by Directives 2004/108/EC. The CE declaration of conformity can be viewed and printed at the website www.nice-service.com, or may be requested directly from Nice S.p.A.

Ing. Mauro Sordini (Chief Executive Officer)

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ITALIANO

■ **CE Declaration of Conformity**

6 - Maintenance

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Poloha fotobunkiek	FOTO	FOTO II	FOTO 1	FOTO II	FOTO 2	FOTO 2 II	FOTO 3	FA1(*)	FA2(*)
Poloha mostikov									

(*) - EN - Cut the electrical bridge "A" on the TX and RX wiring diagram (fig. 14). - IT - Tagliare il ponte elettrico "A" sulla scheda elettrica del TX e RX (fig. 14). - FR - Couper le pont électrique "A" sur la carte électrique du TX et du RX (fig. 14). - DE - Schneiden Sie den elektrischen Brücke "A" auf der elektrischen Platine von TX und RX (Abb. 14). - PL - Przyciąć mostek elektryczny "A" w obwodzie elektrycznej bramki "A" na elektrycznej karcie TX a RX (obr. 14).

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 memorized 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 (Chapter 3, punto 11).
Very slow flashing	TX, RX	- The TX is transmitting properly. The RX is receiving an excellent 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 sui 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 (capitolo 3, punto 11).
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 all' 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.
FR	ETAT DE LA LED	SIGNIFICATION	ACTION
Toujours éteint	TX, RX	- La photo cellule n'est pas alimentée ou est endommagée.	S'assurer qu'une tension d'environ 8 - 12 Vcc est présente sur les bornes de la photo cellule; si la tension est correcte, la photo cellule est probablement en panne.
3 clignotements rapides, (pauses), ...	TX, RX	- La paire de photo cellules n'est pas mémorisée dans la logique (ou dans l'interface) de commande.	S'assurer que chaque paire de photo cellules a une configuration de cavaliers différente des autres. Procéder à l'apprentissage des dispositifs (chapitre 3, punto 11).
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 faible.	Fonctionnement moyen; nous conseillons de procéder au nettoyage des verres de protection.
Clignotement très rapide	RX	- Le RX reçoit un signal très mauvais.	Fonctionnement limite; procéder au nettoyage des verres de protection; procéder à un nouvel alignement entre TX et RX.
Toujours allumé	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.

■ **Tipologia del prodotto:** rilevatore di presenza per automatismi a cancelli e portoni (tipo D secondo la norma EN 12453). ■ **Tecnologia adottata:** interposizione ottica diretta tra TX ed RX, con raggio infrarosso modulato. ■ **Alimentazione/uscita:** il dispositivo può essere collegato esclusivamente a una centrale (o un'interfaccia) di comando con tecnologia "BlueBus". Da questa preleva l'alimentazione elettrica a questa invia i segnali di uscita. ■ **Corrente massima assorbita:** 1 unità "BlueBus". ■ **Angolo dell'area di rilevamento del TX:** 20° (± 25%). ■ **Portata:** portata utile 15m; portata massima 30m. La portata può ridursi del 50% in presenza di fenomeni atmosferici (nebbia, pioggia, polvere, ecc.). ■ **Capacità di rilevamento:** oggetti opachi con dimensioni maggiori di 50 mm, presenti sull'asse ottico tra TX ed RX (velocità massima di 1,6 m/s). ■ **Numero di fotocellule collegabili:** fino a 7 coppie di fotocellule con funzione di protezione e 2 con funzione di comando di apertura (il sincronismo automatico evita l'interferenza fra i pair rilevatori). ■ **Lu lunghezza massima del cavo:** tutti gli elementi devono essere collegati in parallelo. La somma delle lunghezze di tutti i cavi impiegati per collegare un elemento a un altro, compreso il cavo che arriva alla centrale, non deve superare i 50 m. ■ **Grado di protezione:** IP 44 ■ **Utilizzo in atmosfera acida, salina o potenzialmente esplosiva:** no. ■ **Temperatura di funzionamento:** -20 + 50°C. ■ **Montaggio:** elementi fissati uno a fronte all'altro, su due pareti verticali e parallele tra loro o su apposito supporto a colonna. ■ **Sistema per regolare l'allineamento tra TX e RX:** no. ■ **Dimensioni (elemento singolo) / Peso (somma dei due elementi):** - EPLB: 70 x 70(H) x 30 mm / 165 g - EPMB: 50 x 80(H) x 28,5 mm / 143 g

■ **5 - Maltipointo**
Questo prodotto è parte integrante dell'automazione e deve essere smaltito con essa, applicando gli stessi criteri riportati nel manuale istruzioni dell'automazione.

8 - Caratteristiche tecniche

Avvertenze: le caratteristiche tecniche sono riferite alla temperatura ambiente di 20°C. Nice S.p.A. si riserva il diritto di modificare i prodotti mantenendone comunque

la destinazione d'uso e le funzionalità essenziali.

essere richiesta a Nice S.p.A. Ing. Mauro Sordini (Amministratore delegato)

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ES	ESTADO DEL LED	SIGNIFICADO	ACCION
Siempre apagado	TX, RX	- La fotocélula no está alimentada o está averiada.	Comprobar de que en los bornes de la fotocélula haya una tensión de 8 - 12 Vdc; si la tensión es correcta, es probable que la fotocélula esté averiada.
3 parpadeos rápidos, (pau- sa), ...	TX, RX	- El par de fotocélulas no está memorizado en la central (o en la interfaz) de mando.	Comprobar de que cada par de fotocélulas tenga una configuración de jumpers diferente de los otros. Ejecutar el procedimiento de adquisición de los dispositivos (capítulo 3, punto 11).
Parpadeo muy lento	TX, RX	- El TX transmite regularmente. El RX recibe un señal óptima.	Ninguna; alineación TX-RX óptima.
Parpadeo lento	RX	- El RX recibe una señal buena.	Ninguna, funcionamiento correcto.
Parpadeo rápido	RX	- El RX recibe una señal escasa.	Funcionamiento discreto; se recomienda limpiar los vidrios.
Parpadeo muy rápido	RX	- El RX recibe una señal pésima.	Funcionamiento al límite; limpiar los vidrios y repetir la alineación entre TX y RX.
Siempre encendido	TX, RX	- El RX no recibe ninguna señal.	Verificar si hay un obstáculo entre TX y RX; limpiar los vidrios; repetir la alineación entre TX y RX.

