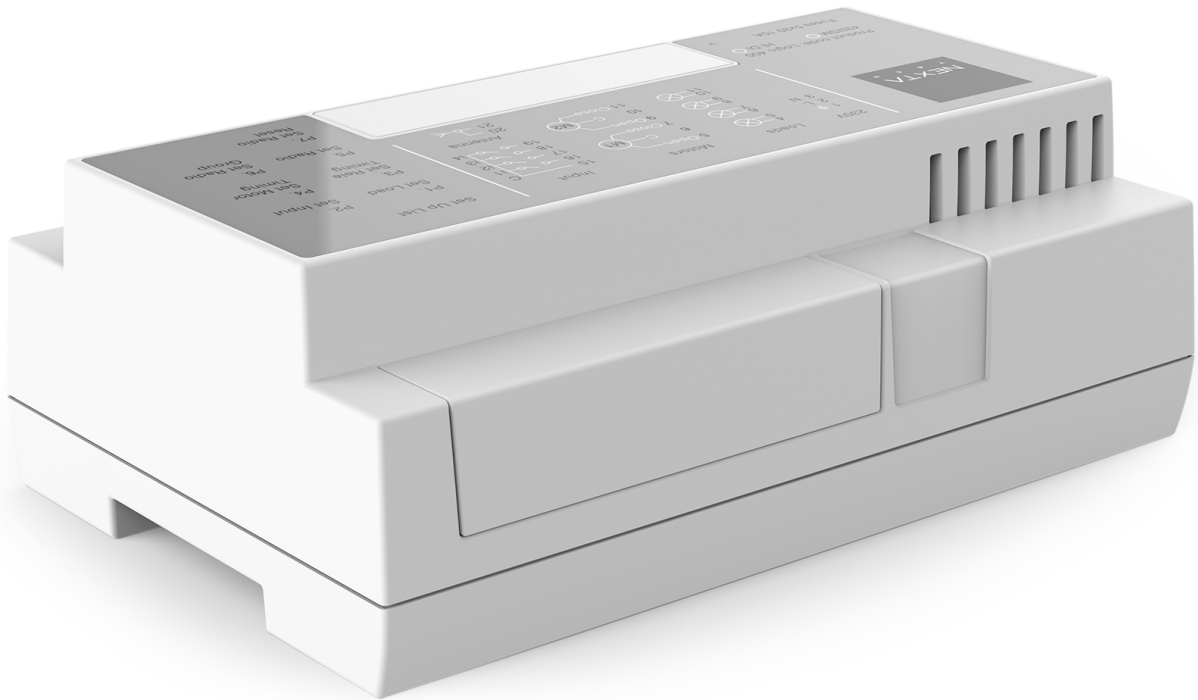


LOGIC400

Control unit for 4 loads or 2 motors. 230 VAC power supply,
Max. 3000 W per channel (6000 W in total). Standard Din 8 m.
RX radio 433.92 MHz, 4 wired inputs.

NEXTA
T E C H



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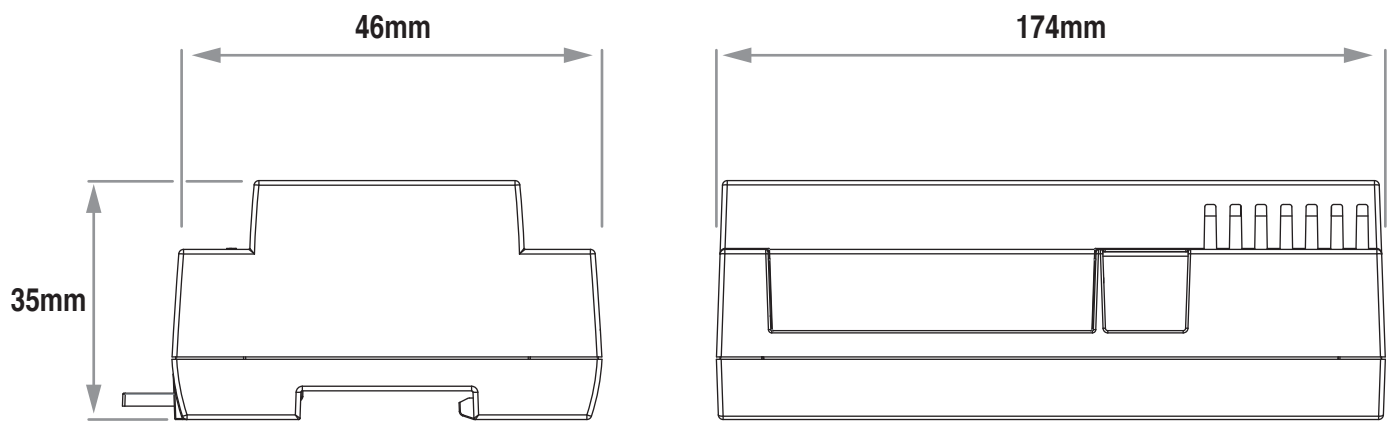
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1 - PRODUCT FEATURES

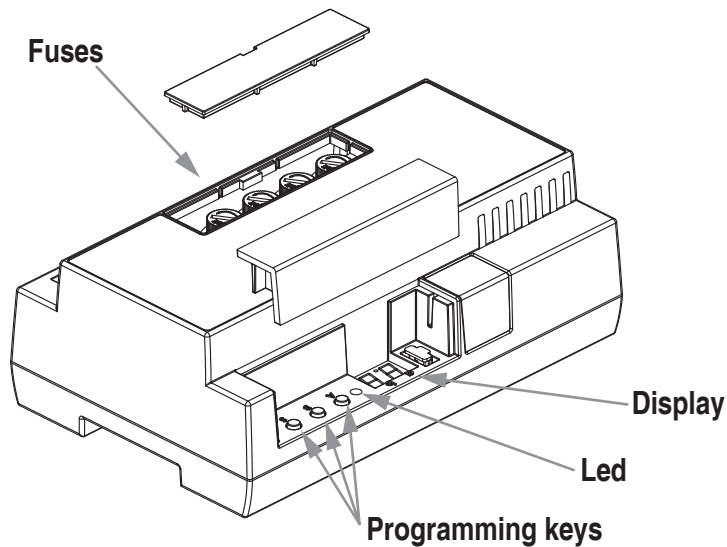
1.1 TECHNICAL DATA

Power supply	230Vac
Output	4 separate 230 V outputs, maximum power 3000 W per output or 2 x 230 V motor type outputs, maximum power 3000 W at output
No. of programmable transmitters	30
Radio frequency	433.920mhz ISM
Protection rating	IP20
Operating temperature	-20 +55 °C
Dimensions	140x90x45 mm

Picture 1.1a



Picture 1.1b



1.2 DESCRIPTION

Logic is the electronic control unit for wireless and wired control of 4 electrical loads or 2 motors of max. power 3000 W each (total max. of 6000 W).

Option to set operating mode of outputs (load on-off, timed or motor) and inputs (mono-button - duo-button) via the display enables flexible installations. The convenience of being fitted on the Din rail and the additional IP54 plastic box make any type of application possible, in either a home or an industrial setting.

The ISM (industrial, scientific and medical) radio frequency band guarantees a long range, even through walls and ceilings.

2 ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

The control unit is designed to control different types of outputs powered by mains voltage (230 V):

- monostable output.
- bistable output.
- timed output.
- output set as electric motor.

In the case of the electric motor, two outputs are required for its management.

The outputs provided are "OUT1" and "OUT2" or "OUT3" and "OUT4".

It will therefore be possible to manage:

- 4 generic loads (see paragraph 2.1).
- 2 motors (see paragraph 2.2).
- One motor and 2 generic loads (see paragraph 2.3).

To correctly manage these types of loads the outputs must be set with the programming described in paragraph 4.1.

2.1 CONNECTIONS FOR MANAGING 4 GENERIC LOADS POWERED BY MAINS VOLTAGE

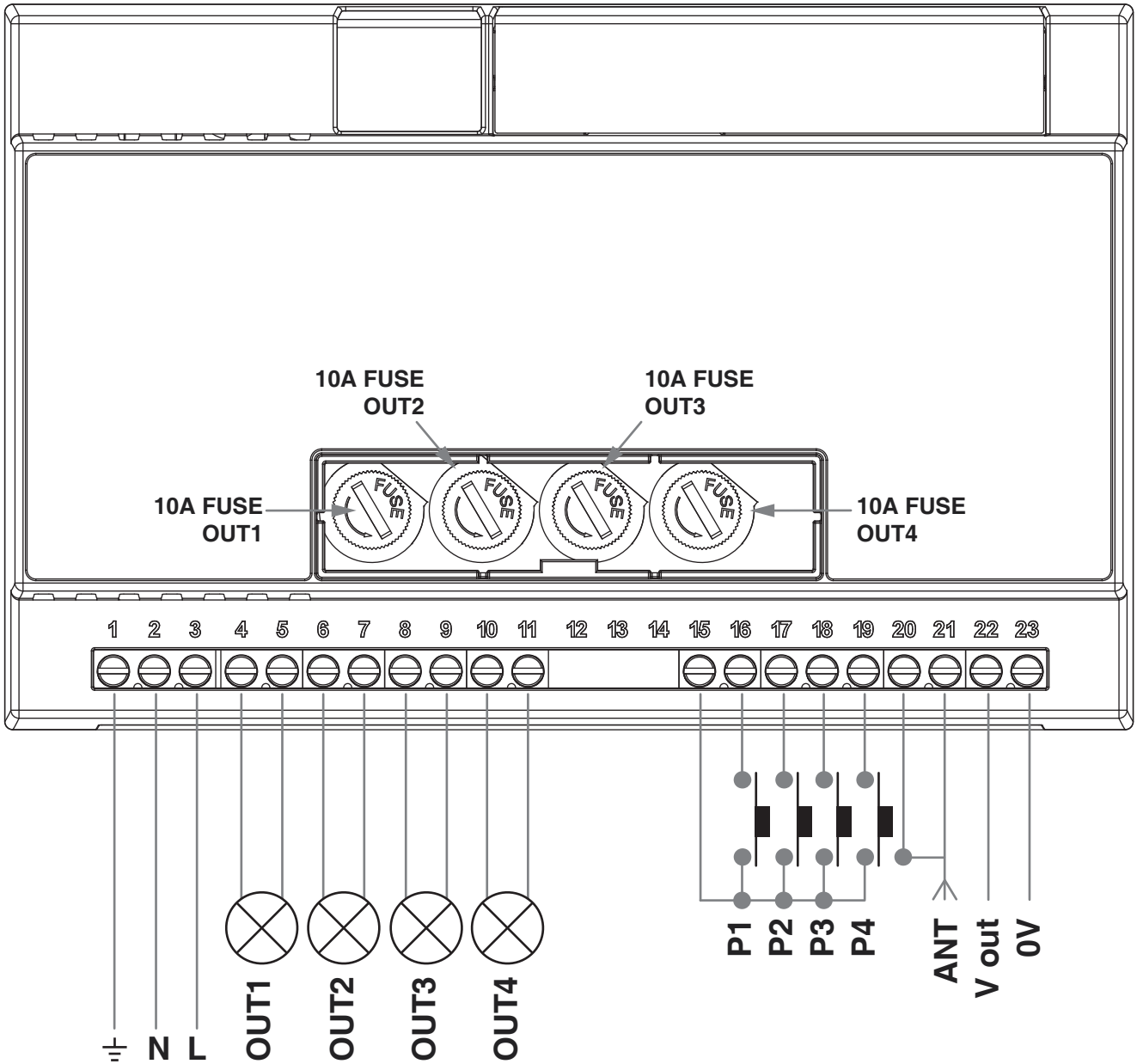
The diagram below shows how to connect four generic loads powered at 230 V.

By default the operation of these outputs is "monostable". The behaviour of each output can be modified with the programming described in paragraph 4.2 and set as bistable or timed.

Inputs P1, P2, P3 and P4 are for the control of outputs OUT1, OUT2, OUT3 and OUT4 respectively.

The behaviour of these inputs can be set with the programming shown in paragraph 4.2.

Fig.2.1



NOTE:

- Multiple buttons or loads can be connected by using parallel cabling.

2.2 CONNECTIONS FOR MANAGING 2 "ELECTRIC MOTOR" TYPE LOADS POWERED BY MAINS VOLTAGE

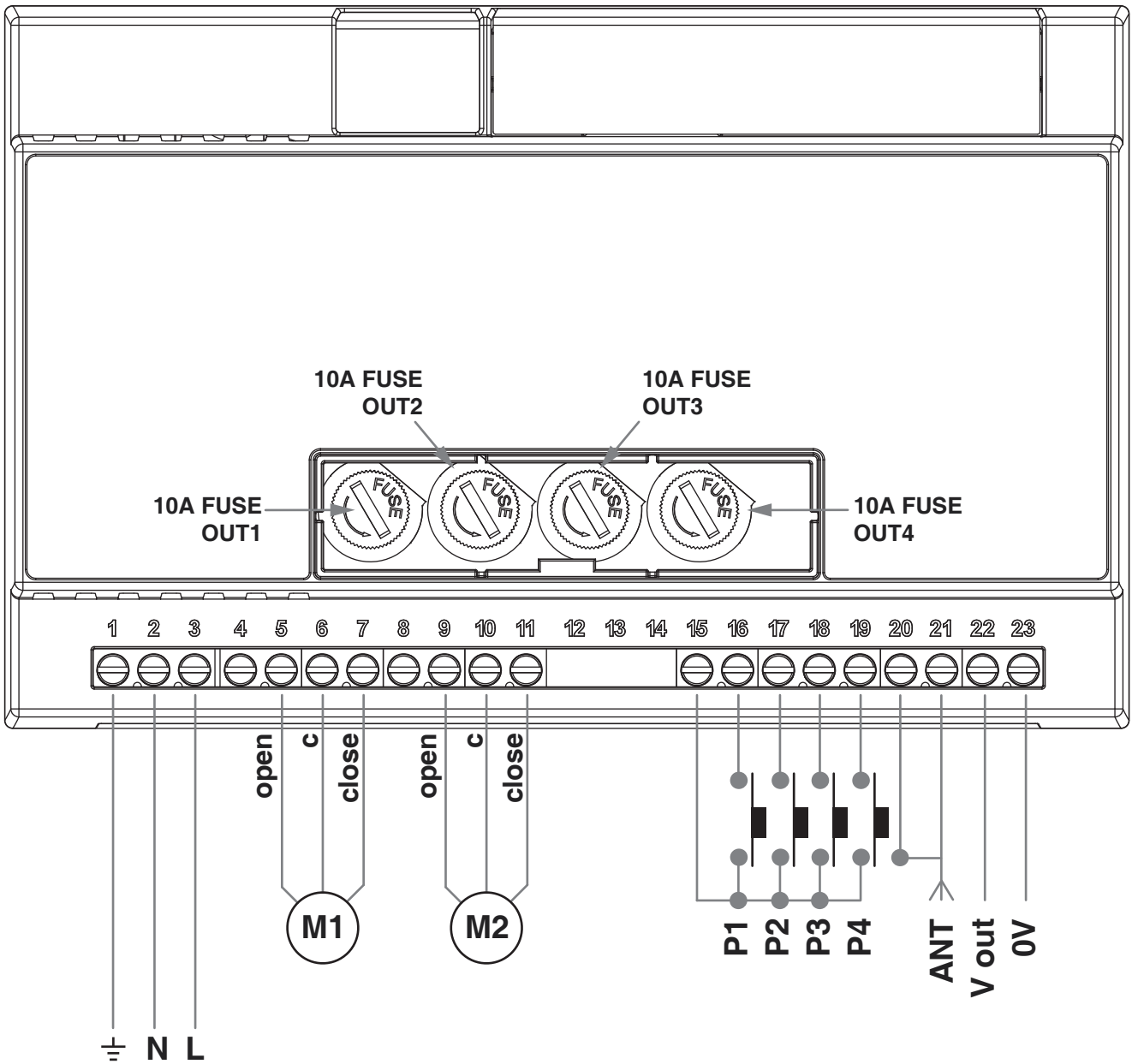
The diagram below shows how to connect two 230 V electric motor type loads.

In the following example, for correct operation, outputs OUT1 (or OUT2) and OUT3 (or OUT4) must be set as a motor with the programming described in paragraph 4.1.

Inputs P1 and P2 will be dedicated to the control of motor 1 (M1), inputs P3 and P4 will be dedicated to the control of motor 2 (M2).

The behaviour of these inputs can be set with the programming shown in paragraph 4.2.

Fig.2.2



NOTE:

- Multiple buttons or loads can be connected by using parallel cabling.
 - The control unit is set up to control motors with internal end limit regulation.
 - Buttons must be used for control via wire
 - Multiple buttons or loads can be connected by using parallel cabling.
 - If the condenser is not connected internally to the motor (typical of tubular motors), it is connected between the phases (terminals 4 and 6 for motor 1 and terminals 8 and 10 for motor 2). Refer to the motor manual
 - It is important to respect the opening and closing phase of the motor to synchronise the commands of the transmitter and the wired inputs in duo-button mode (see paragraph 4.2).
- If the opening phase is not shown in the motor, carry out a test to check which wire it corresponds to.

2.3 CONNECTIONS FOR MANAGING ONE "ELECTRIC MOTOR" TYPE LOAD AND TWO GENERIC LOADS POWERED BY MAINS VOLTAGE

The diagram below shows how to connect a 230 V electric motor type load and two generic loads powered at 230 V. In the example the motor is connected to outputs OUT1 and OUT2 and the generic loads to OUT3 and OUT4, but the outputs could also be inverted, based on the types of programming described in paragraph 4.2.

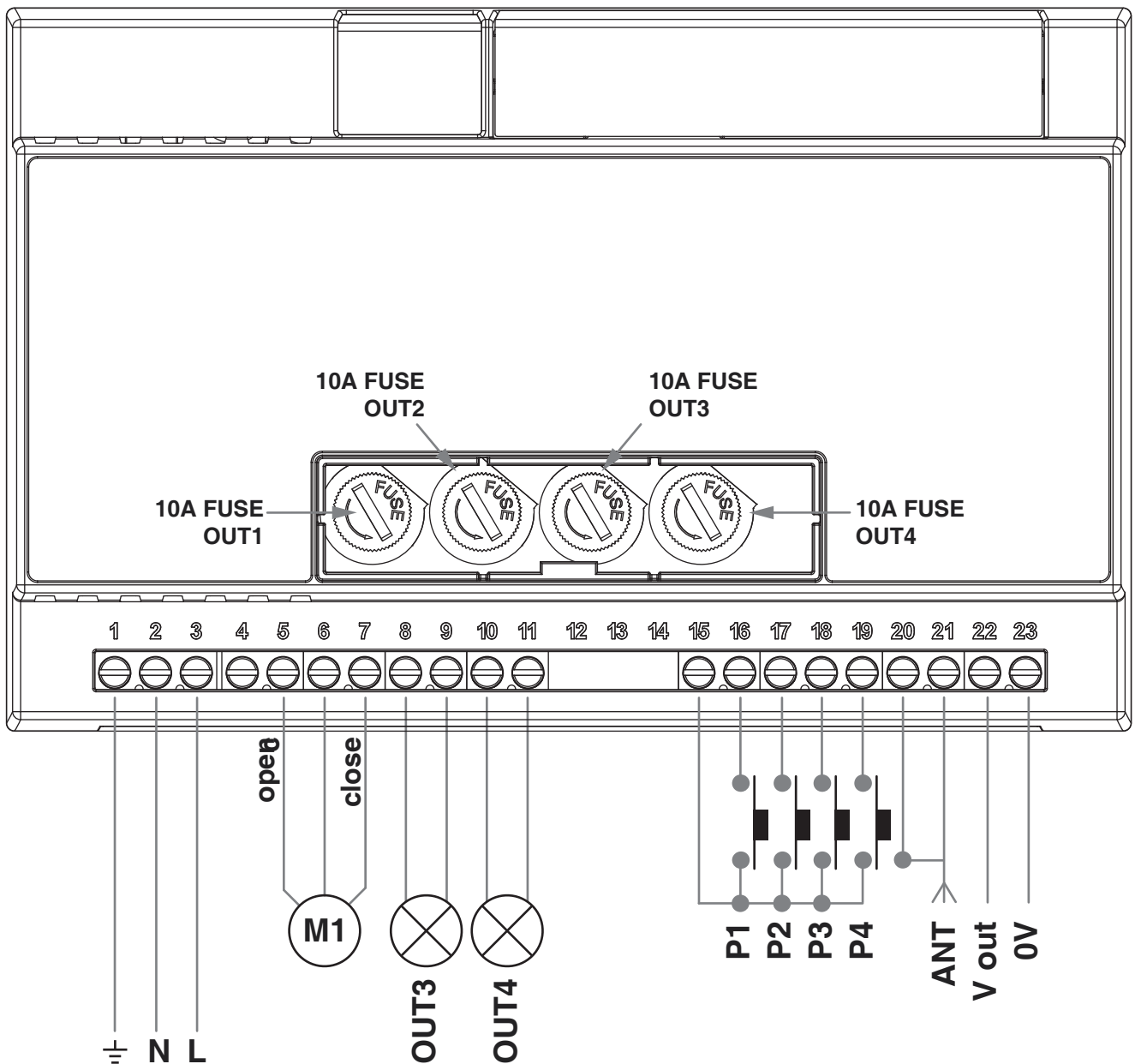
In the following example, for correct operation of the motor, outputs OUT1 (or OUT2) must be set as a motor with the programming described in paragraph 4.1.

Conversely, by default the operation of outputs OUT3 and OUT4 is "monostable" in type. It can be modified with the programming described in paragraph 4.2 and set as bistable or timed.

Inputs P1 and P2 will be dedicated to the control of the motor, input P3 to control of OUT3, and input P4 to control of OUT4.

The behaviour of these inputs can be set with the programming shown in paragraph 4.2.

Fig.2.2



NOTE:

- Multiple buttons or loads can be connected by using parallel cabling.
- The control unit is set up to control motors with internal end limit regulation.
- Buttons must be used for control via wire
- Multiple buttons or loads can be connected by using parallel cabling.
- If the condenser is not connected internally to the motor (typical of tubular motors), it is connected between the phases (terminals 4 and 6). Refer to the motor manual.
- It is important to respect the opening and closing phase of the motor to synchronise the commands of the transmitter and the wired inputs in duo-button mode (see paragraph 4.2).

2.4 DESCRIPTION OF CONNECTIONS

- Not all loads and buttons need to be connected for the control unit to operate correctly.
 - Use wires with a suitable cross-section for the load connected.
 - Multiple buttons can be connected by using parallel cabling.
 - Multiple loads can be connected to the same output by using parallel cabling.
 - Terminals 20 and 21 provide constant power at 12 VDC, designed for any accessories
 - The connections of the outputs (terminals 5,6,7,8,9,10 and 11) depend on the type of load connected.
- See paragraph 2.1, 2.2 or 2.3.

TERMINAL	DESCRIPTION
1	Ground
2	Neutral power supply
3	Phase power supply
4	Common Out
5	Out1
6	Common Out
7	Out2
8	Common Out
9	Out3
10	Common Out
11	Out4

TERMINAL	DESCRIPTION
15	Common for buttons
16	Button P1 input
17	Button P2 input
18	Button P3 input
19	Button P4 input
20	Aerial sleeve
21	Aerial signal
22	V out accessories
23	0V accessories

3 USE OF THE CONTROL UNIT

3.1 USE VIA RADIO

To control the loads via radio you must have compatible transmitters and therefore must carry out the association procedure; see paragraph 4.5.

The transmitter's command modes depend on the transmitter model used.

If the transmitter is of a generic type, its operation depends on the way it is programmed (see paragraph 4.5, table 4.5d).

If the transmitter is multifunctional, refer to the transmitter manual, to the paragraph entitled "commands sent by the transmitter", bearing in mind that:

Output set as monostable (see paragraph 4.1) = monostable device

Output set as bistable (see paragraph 4.1) = on/off device

Output set as timer (see paragraph 4.1) = timer device

Output set as motor (see paragraph 4.1) = motor device

3.2 USE VIA WIRE

The device is set up to accept commands via wire by button in terminals 16, 17, 18 and 19. Should you want to control the load only via radio, it is not necessary to connect these devices for the control unit to work properly.

Shown below are the default behaviours of the different keys based on the setting of the output (see paragraph 4.1.)

OUTPUT SET AS MONOSTABLE: By default the key relating to the output (P1 for OUT1, P2 for OUT2, P3 for OUT3 and P4 for OUT4) closes and reopens the contact

OUTPUT SET AS BISTABLE: By default the key relating to the output (P1 for OUT1, P2 for OUT2, P3 for OUT3 and P4 for OUT4) changes the status of the contact (closed/open...)

OUTPUT SET AS TIMED: By default the key relating to the output (P1 for OUT1, P2 for OUT2, P3 for OUT3 and P4 for OUT4) closes contact 1 for the time set (see paragraph 4.3)

OUTPUT SET AS MOTOR: By default the keys relating to the output (P1 and P2 for MOT1 and P3 and P4 for MOT2) have the same function: with each press the motor will, in sequence, make an opening movement, stop, make a closing movement, stop.

NOTE: The behaviour of the inputs in the case of both generic loads (monostable, bistable or timed) and an electric motor, can be modified with the procedure described in paragraph 4.2.

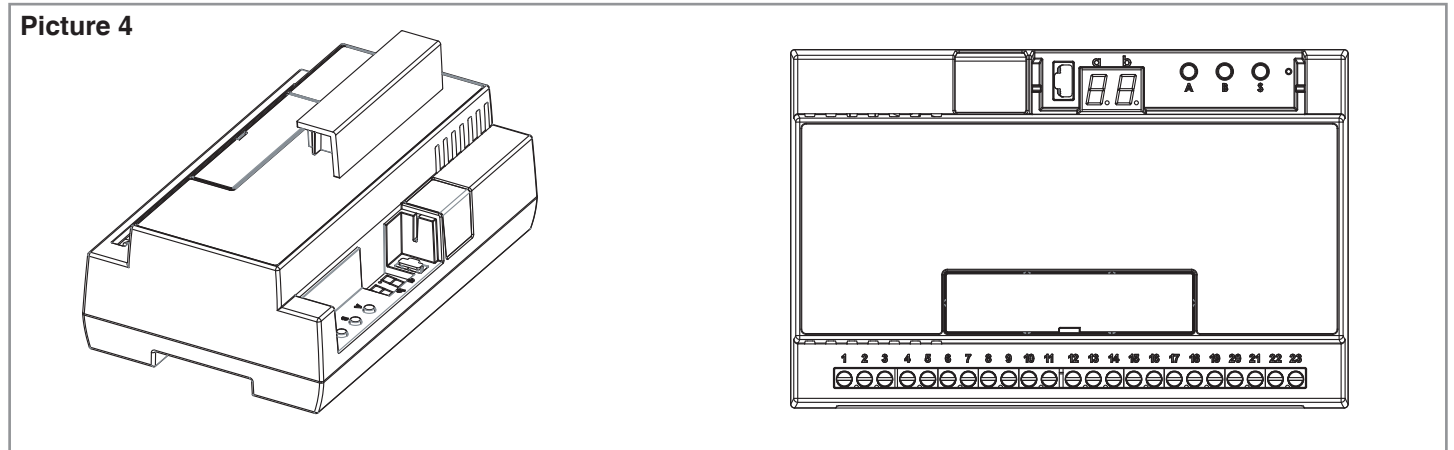
4 CONTROL UNIT SETTINGS

In the programming zone (see picture 4) you can access the programming menu using the keys and the display. Short presses on the "SET" key let you scroll through the different programmable functions shown on the display ("P1", "P2"...). Prolonged pressure on the "SET" key (approx. 3 seconds) allows access to the menu for the function selected.

The different types of programming available are:

- "P1": setting outputs
- "P2": setting inputs
- "P3": setting the timing of the contacts if output(s) set as timed
- "P4": setting working time if output(s) set as motor
- "P5": programming of radio
- "P6": deletion of radio
- "FS": factory setting, reset control unit

After 60 seconds' inactivity (no keys pressed), the control unit goes into stand-by with the displays switched off.



4.1 MENU "P1": SETTING OUTPUTS

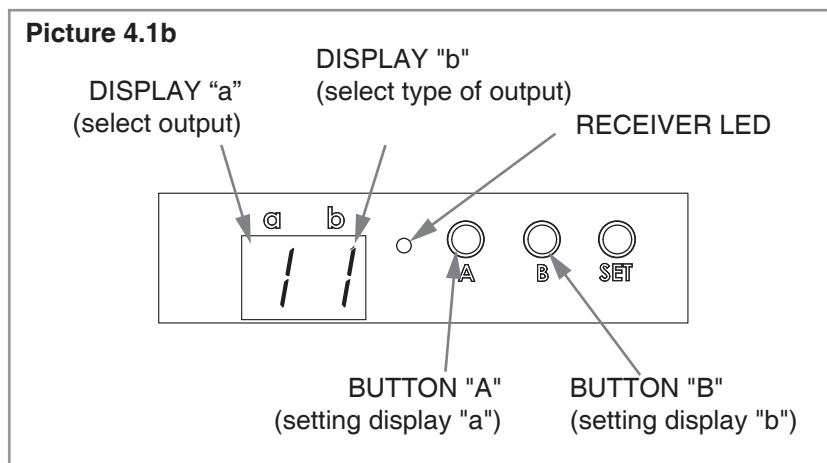
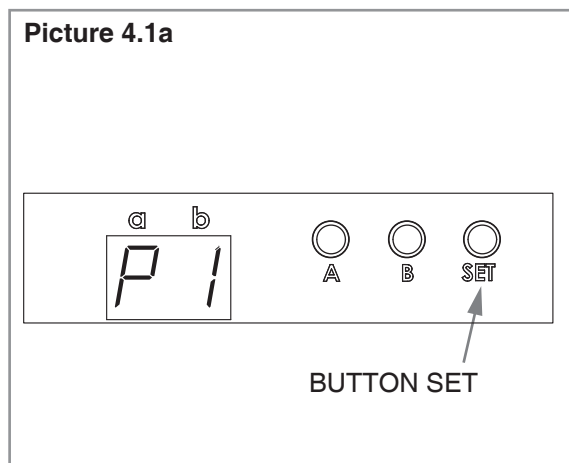
Default: disabled

This procedure sets the behaviour of the outputs depending on the loads that are connected, see paragraph 2.

The settings provided are:

Generic type loads powered at 230 V: monostable, bistable, timed. See connection diagram in paragraph 2.1 and 2.2

230 V motor type loads, see connection diagram in paragraph 2.2 and 2.3.



PROCEDURE:

- 1- Short presses on the "SET" key let you scroll through the menu until "P1" programming appears on the display.
- 2- A prolonged press on the "SET" key (approx. 3 seconds) takes you into programming. The LED on the receiver comes on
- 3- Short presses on key "A" let you choose the output on which to set the type of load, see table 4.1a.
- 4- Short presses on key "B" let you choose the type of output that you want to set, shown on display "b", based on table 4.1b.
- 5- To confirm, give a prolonged press on the "SET" key (approx. 3 seconds).
To cancel any change, press keys "A" and "B" together for approx. 3 seconds.
- 6- The control unit goes back to the menu displaying the different types of programming.

Tab. 4.1a

FIGURE SHOWN ON DISPLAY "a"	OUTPUT ON WHICH I WANT TO MAKE THE SETTING
1	Setting of OUT 1
2	Setting of OUT 2
3	Setting of OUT 3
4	Setting of OUT 4

Tab. 4.1b

FIGURE SHOWN ON DISPLAY "b"	TYPE OF OUTPUT
1	Monostable
2	Bistable
3	Timed (see paragraph 4.3)
4	Motor* (see paragraph 4.4)

* **NOTE:** if set as an electric motor, two outputs are required for its management.

The outputs provided are "OUT1" and "OUT2" or "OUT3" and "OUT4".

Therefore setting a motor on an output means that the associated output will not be visible.

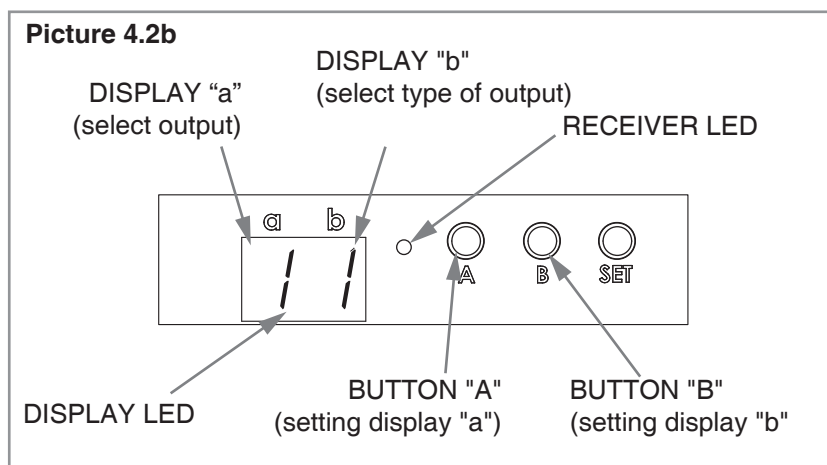
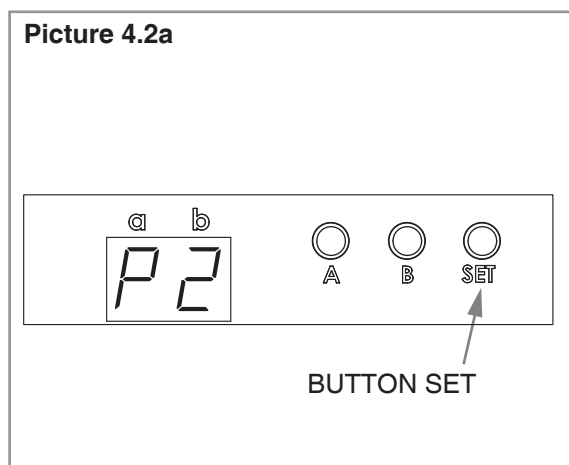
FOR EXAMPLE: I set OUT2 as a motor (display "a"=2, display "b"-4). Output OUT1 (display "a"=1) will no longer be visible as it is necessary to control the second phase of the motor.

4.2 MENU "P2": SETTING WIRED INPUTS

Default: mono-button

This procedure is used to set up the behaviour of inputs "P1", "P2", "P3" and "P4".

The available settings shown on display "b" (see table 4.2b) depend on the output settings set on "P1" programming (see paragraph 4.1).



PROCEDURE:

- 1- Short presses on the "SET" key let you scroll through the menu until "P2" programming appears on the display.
- 2- A prolonged press on the "SET" key (approx. 3 seconds) takes you into programming. The LED on the receiver comes on
- 3- Short presses on key "A" let you choose the input on which to make the setting; see table 4.2a.
- 4- Short presses on key "B" let you choose the behaviour of the input, shown on display "b", based on table 4.2b.
- 5- To confirm, give a prolonged press on the "SET" key (approx. 3 seconds).
To cancel any change, press keys "A" and "B" together for approx. 3 seconds.
- 6- The control unit goes back to the menu displaying the different types of programming.

Tab. 4.2a

FIGURE SHOWN ON DISPLAY "a"	WIRED INPUT ON WHICH I WANT TO IMPOSE A SETTING
1	Setting P1
2	Setting P2
3	Setting P3
4	Setting P4

Tab. 4.2b

FIGURE SHOWN ON DISPLAY "b"	CONFIGURATION OF WIRED INPUT
1	Mono-button
2	Duo-button
3	Manual mono-button (setting visible only if loads set as motor)
4	Manual duo-button (setting visible only if loads set as motor)

NOTE: where set as an electric motor inputs "P1" and "P2" are dedicated to MOT1 and inputs "P3" and "P4" are dedicated to MOT2.

DESCRIPTION OF BEHAVIOURS OF BUTTONS

MONO-BUTTON

With "mono-button" setting each key will be associated with the relative output. Where the load is set as a motor (which requires two outputs) the relative keys will have the same function.

Shown below are the behaviours of the different keys in this mode based on the setting of the output (see paragraph 4.1):

OUTPUT SET AS MONOSTABLE:

The key relating to the output (P1 for OUT1, P2 for OUT2, P3 for OUT3 and P4 for OUT4) closes and reopens the contact

OUTPUT SET AS BISTABLE:

The key relating to the output (P1 for OUT1, P2 for OUT2, P3 for OUT3 and P4 for OUT4) changes the status of the load (on/off...)

OUTPUT SET AS TIMED:

The key relating to the output (P1 for OUT1, P2 for OUT2, P3 for OUT3 and P4 for OUT4) switches on the load for the time set (see paragraph 4.3)

OUTPUT SET AS MOTOR:

P1=P2= with each press motor 1 will carry out an opening movement, a stop, a closing movement, a stop, in sequence.
P3=P4= with each press motor 2 will carry out an opening movement, a stop, a closing movement, a stop, in sequence.

BIPULSANTE

With the "duo-button" setting, keys P1 and P2 will be dedicated to the command of OUT1 (and OUT2 in the case of a motor) and keys P3 and P4 will be dedicated to the command of OUT3 (and OUT4 in the case of a motor).

By setting a wired input on a duo-button, the other associated input will no longer be visible.

FOR EXAMPLE: I set P2 (display "a"=2) as duo-button (display "b"=2). Input P1 (display "a"=1) will no longer be visible.

Shown below are the behaviours of the different keys in this mode based on the setting of the output (see paragraph 4.1).
In the examples shown P1 (or P2) is considered as set as duo-button:

OUTPUT SET AS MONOSTABLE:

P1=P2= closes and reopens the OUT1 contact

OUT2 will be able to be commanded only by radio (see paragraph 4.5)

OUTPUT SET AS BISTABLE:

P1= closes the OUT1 contact

P2= opens the OUT1 contact

OUT2 will be able to be commanded only by radio (see paragraph 4.5)

OUTPUT SET AS TIMED:

P1= closes contact 1 for the time set (see paragraph 4.3)

P2= opens the OUT1 contact

OUT2 will be able to be commanded only by radio (see paragraph 4.5)

OUTPUT SET AS MOTOR:

P1= Opens/Stops motor 1

P2= Closes/Stops motor 1

MANUAL MONO-BUTTON (setting visible only if loads set as motor)

P1=P2= Manual operation (the movements of the motor occur only with the key pressed down, when it is released the control unit carries out a stop). At each press motor 1 will carry out an opening movement and on the next press a closing movement in sequence

MANUAL DUO-BUTTON (setting visible only if loads set as motor)

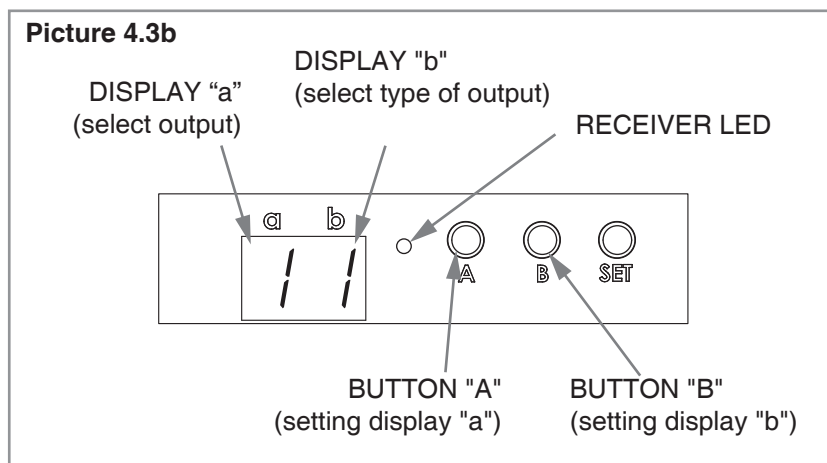
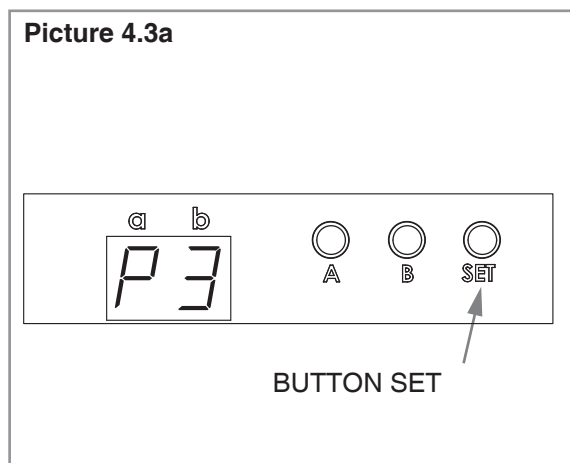
P1= Manual operation (the movements of the motor occur only with the key pressed down, when it is released the control unit carries out a stop). At each press motor 1 will carry out an opening movement.

P2= Manual operation (the movements of the motor occur only with the key pressed down, when it is released the control unit carries out a stop). At each press motor 1 will carry out a closing movement.

4.3 MENU "P3": SETTING TIMING OF CONTACTS

Default: 5 minutes

This procedure sets the time for which the OUT1, OUT, OUT3 and OUT4 contacts remain closed if they are set as timed (see paragraph 4.1).



PROCEDURE:

- 1- Short presses on the "SET" key let you scroll through the menu until "P3" programming appears on the display.
 - 2- A prolonged press on the "SET" key (approx. 3 seconds) takes you into programming. The LED on the receiver comes on.
 - 3- Short presses on key "A" let you choose the output on which to set the contact timing, see table 4.3a. Short presses on key "A" let you choose the output on which to set the contact timing, see table 4.3a.
 - 4- Short presses on key "B" let you choose the unit of measurement you want for the count, shown on display "b" based on table 4.3b.
 - 5- A prolonged press of key "B" starts the count.
 - 6- The LED on the receiver starts to flash (max. 60 flashes): each flash corresponds to a unit of time.
 - 7- Press button "B" for a short time while it is flashing to end the count.
 - 7- The LED on the receiver comes on and stays on.
- To confirm give a long press on the "SET" key (approx. 3 seconds).
 To cancel any change, press keys "A" and "B" together for approx. 3 seconds.
- 6- The control unit goes back to the menu displaying the different types of programming.

Tab. 4.3a

FIGURE SHOWN ON DISPLAY "a"	OUTPUT ON WHICH I WANT TO MAKE THE SETTING
1	Setting "OUT1" timing
2	Setting "OUT2" timing
3	Setting "OUT3" timing
4	Setting "OUT4" timing

Tab. 4.3b

FIGURE SHOWN ON DISPLAY "b"	UNIT OF TIME
1	1 second
2	30 seconds
3	15 minutes
4	1 hour

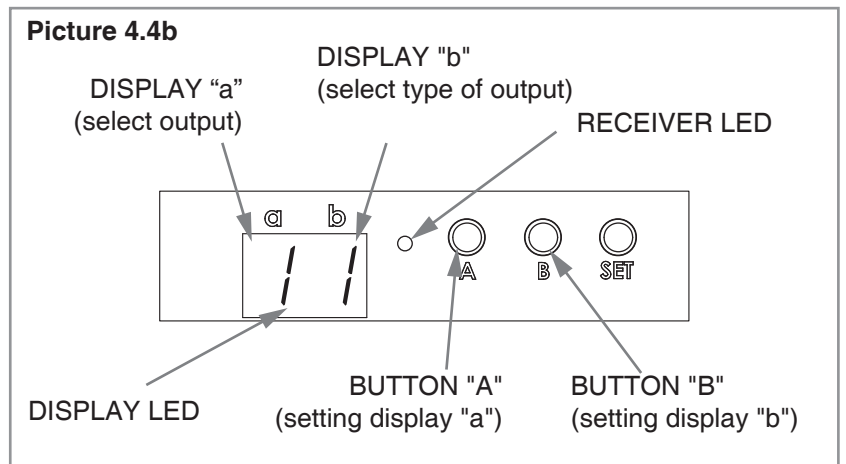
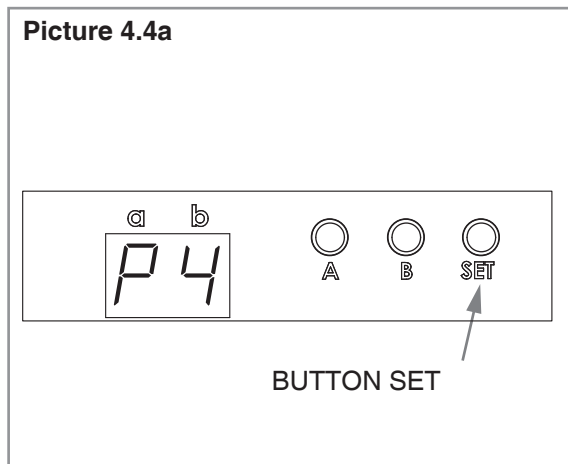
NOTE:

To activate the time on the output, you must set it with the programming prescribed in paragraph 4.1.

4.4 MENU "P4": SETTING MANOEUVRE TIME OF MOTORS

Default: 60 seconds

This procedure can set the time of MOT1 and/or MOT2 (see paragraph 2.2 and 2.3) if these are set as motors (see paragraph 4.1).



PROCEDURE:

- 1- Short presses on the "SET" key let you scroll through the menu until "P4" programming appears on the display.
 - 2- A prolonged press on the "SET" key (approx. 3 seconds) takes you into programming. The LED on the receiver comes on
 - 3- Short presses on key "A" let you choose the input on which to set the timing of the motor manoeuvring time, see table 4.4a.
 - 4- Short presses on key "B" let you choose the unit of measurement you want for the count, shown on display "b" based on table 4.4b.
 - 5- A prolonged press of key "B" starts the count.
 - 6- The LED on the receiver starts to flash (max. 60 flashes): each flash corresponds to a unit of time.
 - 7- Press button "B" for a short time while it is flashing to end the count.
 - 8- The LED on the receiver comes on and stays on.
- To confirm give a long press on the "SET" key (approx. 3 seconds).
 To cancel any change, press keys "A" and "B" together for approx. 3 seconds.
- 9- The control unit goes back to the menu displaying the different types of programming.

Tab. 4.4a

FIGURE SHOWN ON DISPLAY "a"	OUTPUT ON WHICH I WANT TO SET THE MOTOR WORKING TIME
1	Setting MOT1
2	Setting MOT2

Tab. 4.4b

FIGURE DISPLAYED ON DISPLAY "b"	UNIT OF TIME
1	1 second
2	30 seconds
3	15 minutes
4	1 hour

NOTE:

To activate the time on the output, you must set it with the programming prescribed in paragraph 4.1.

4.5 MENU "P5": RADIO PROGRAMMING OF MULTIFUNCTIONAL AND GENERIC TRANSMITTERS

This procedure lets you programme compatible multifunctional or generic transmitters.

The ways the transmitter is controlled depend on the setting of the outputs (see paragraph 4.1) and the model of transmitter used.

If the transmitter is of a generic type, its operation depends on the way it is programmed (see table 4.5d).

If the transmitter is multifunctional, refer to the transmitter manual, to the paragraph entitled "commands sent by the transmitter", bearing in mind that:

Output set as monostable (see paragraph 4.1) = monostable device

Output set as bistable (see paragraph 4.1) = on/off device

Output set as timer (see paragraph 4.1) = timer device

Output set as motor (see paragraph 4.1) = motor device

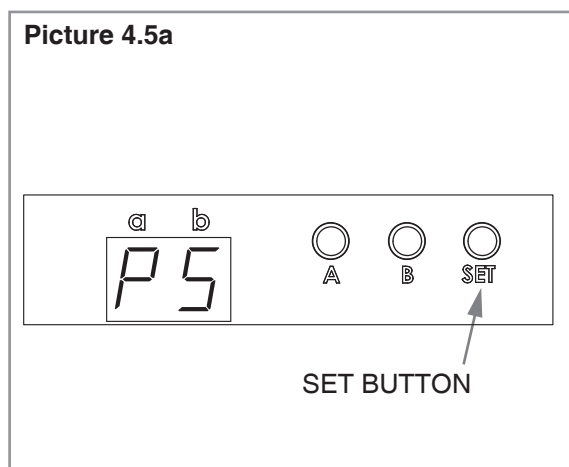
Tab. 4.5a

COMPATIBLE MULTIFUNCTIONAL TRANSMITTERS
<i>HB70-8L, HB70-8LP, HB70-20D, HB70-8LP, HB80-30D, HB80-2L, HB80-4L, HB80-30RGBW, HB90-12</i>

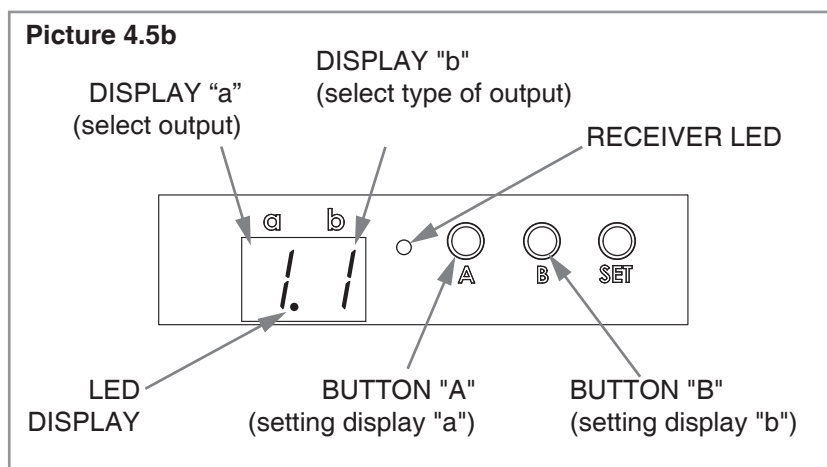
Tab. 4.5b

COMPATIBLE GENERIC TRANSMITTERS
<i>HB80-6G</i>
<i>MCU-TX4</i>

Picture 4.5a



Picture 4.5b



PROCEDURE:

- 1- Short presses on the "SET" key let you scroll through the menu until "P5" programming appears on the display.
 - 2- A prolonged press on the "SET" key (approx. 3 seconds) takes you into programming. The LED on the receiver lights up; see picture 4.5b.
 - 3- Short presses on key "A" let you choose the output to programme the transmitter on, shown on display "a"; see table 4.1c.
 - 4- Short presses on key "B" let you choose the function you want to programme, shown on display "b" based on table 4.5c.
 - 5- A prolonged press on key "B" (approx. 3 seconds) activates the receiver, the LED on the display and the LED on the receiver come on (see picture 4.5b).
 - 6- Make a transmission with the transmitter to be saved (see transmitter manual, the paragraph entitled "transmitter programming"). The LED on the receiver flashes 3 times to signal that it has been received.
 - 7- The control unit listens for 50 seconds (to immediately exit the procedure give a short press to key "b").
 - 8- The display goes back to the "radio programming" menu.
- If you want to save other transmitters, go back to point 3 of this procedure.
- If you want to go back to the menu displaying the different types of programming, give a prolonged press to the "SET" key (approx. 3 seconds).
- 9- The control unit goes back to the menu displaying the different types of programming

Tab. 4.5c

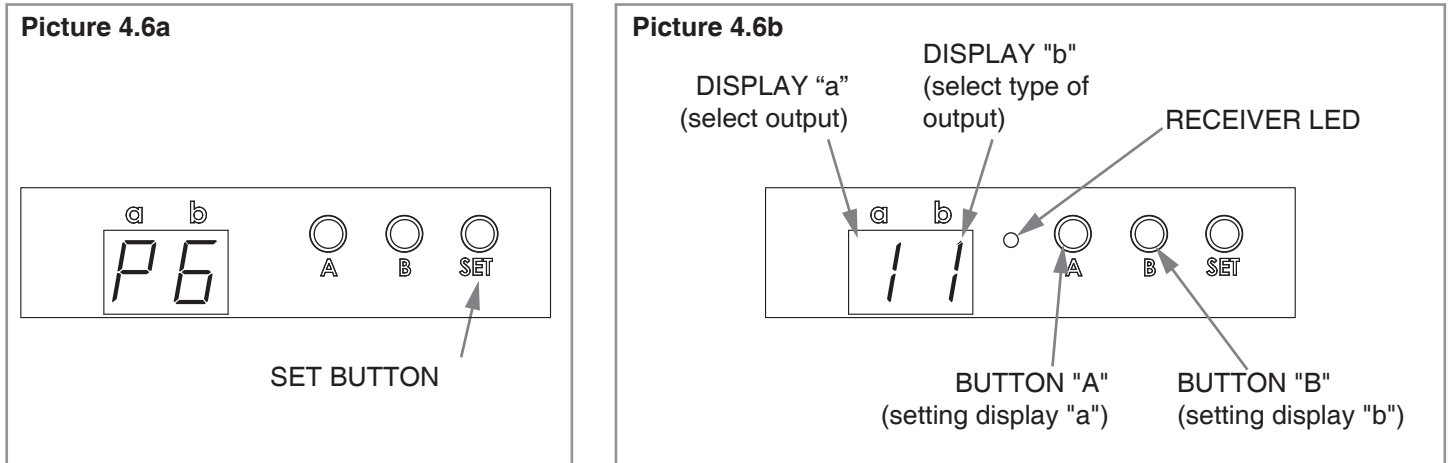
FIGURE SHOWN ON DISPLAY "a"	LOAD ON WHICH YOU WANT TO PROGRAMME THE TRANSMITTER
1	Programming the transmitter associated with OUT1
2	Programming the transmitter associated with OUT2
3	Programming the transmitter associated with OUT3
4	Programmazione del trasmettitore abbinato a OUT4
A	Programming of transmitter associated with all loads

Tab. 4.5d

FIGURE SHOWN ON DISPLAY "b"	TYPE OF TRANSMITTER (see table 4.1a and 4.1b)	FUNCTION OF KEY
1	Multifunctional	Function of pre-assigned key (see transmitter manual)
2	Generic	Pulse
3	Generic	Up
4	Generic	Down
5	Generic	Stop
6	Generic	On
7	Generic	Off
8	Generic	Manual

4.6 MENU "P6": DELETION OF RADIO

These procedures let you delete from the receiver's memory transmitters that have already been programmed.



DELETION OF SINGLE TRANSMITTER CHANNEL:

- 1- Short presses on the "SET" key let you scroll through the menu until "P6" programming appears on the display.
- 2- A prolonged press on the "SET" key (approx. 3 seconds) takes you into programming. The LED on the receiver lights up; see picture 4.6b.
- 3- What is shown on display "a" and "b" has no influence on this procedure.
- 4- After a prolonged press on key "B" (approx. 3 seconds) the LED on the receiver starts to flash (see picture 4.6b).
- 5- Within 5 seconds make a transmission with the remote control that you want to delete.
- 6- The control unit goes back to the menu displaying the different types of programming.

WARNING: if a transmitter channel has been programmed on multiple outputs, it will no longer be matched with any load

DELETION OF ALL TRANSMITTERS ASSOCIATED WITH AN OUTPUT:

- 1- Short presses on the "SET" key let you scroll through the menu until "P6" programming appears on the display
- 2- A prolonged press on the "SET" key (approx. 3 seconds) takes you into programming. The LED on the receiver lights up; see picture 4.6b.
- 3- Short presses on key "A" let you choose the output from which to delete all the programmed transmitters; see table 4.6a
- 4- After a prolonged press on key "A" (approx. 3 seconds) the LED on the receiver starts to flash (see picture 4.6b).
- 5- Within 5 seconds quickly press key "A" to confirm the deletion.
- 6- The control unit goes back to the menu displaying the different types of programming.

DELETION OF ALL SAVED TRANSMITTERS:

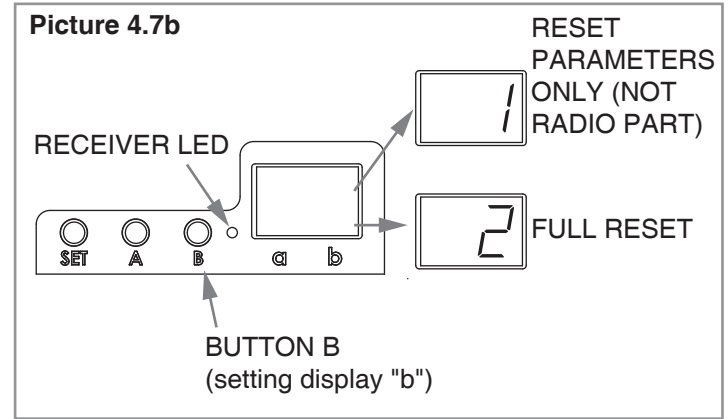
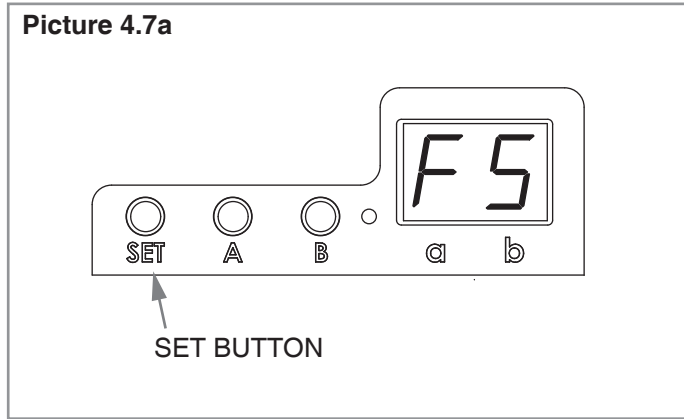
- 1- Short presses on the "SET" key let you scroll through the menu until "P6" programming appears on the display
- 2- A prolonged press on the "SET" key (approx. 3 seconds) takes you into programming. The LED on the receiver lights up; see picture 4.6b.
- 3- What is shown on display "a" and "b" has no influence on this procedure.
- 4- After a prolonged press on key "B" (approx. 3 seconds) the LED on the receiver starts to flash (see picture 4.6b).
- 5- Within 5 seconds give a short press on key "B" to confirm the deletion.
- 6- The control unit goes back to the menu displaying the different types of programming.

Tab. 4.2a

FIGURE SHOWN ON DISPLAY "a"	OUTPUT FROM WHICH TO DELETE TRANSMITTERS
1	Transmitters associated with load 1
2	Transmitters associated with load 2
3	Transmitters associated with load 3
4	Transmitters associated with load 4

4.7 MENU "FS": FACTORY SETTINGS, RESET CONTROL UNIT

These procedures let you take the control unit back to factory settings.



FULL RESET OF CONTROL UNIT

- 1- Use the "SET" key to scroll through the menu until "FS" programming appears on the display; see picture 4.7a.
- 2- A prolonged press on the "SET" key (approx. 3 seconds) takes you into programming. The LED on the receiver comes on; see picture 4.7b.
- 3- Display "a" shows "F"; short presses on key "B" let you modify the setting shown on display "b":
display b= 1 reset to factory parameters, but no deletion of already programmed transmitters
display b= 2 full reset of factory parameters, even stored transmitters will be deleted
- 4- To confirm, give a prolonged press on the "SET" key (approx. 3 seconds), the LED on the receiver starts to flash. To cancel, press keys "A" and "B" together for 3 seconds.
- 5- The control unit goes back to the menu displaying the different types of programming.

Tab. 4.7

FIGURE SHOWN ON DISPLAY "b"	TYPES OF RESET
1	Reset parameters (no deletion of radio memory)
2	Full reset (parameters + radio memory)



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