



remote controls



planotime

Instructions and warnings for the fitter

istruzioni e avvertenze per l'installatore

Instructions et recommandations pour l'installation

Anweisungen und hinweise für den installateur

Instrucciones y advertencias para el instalador

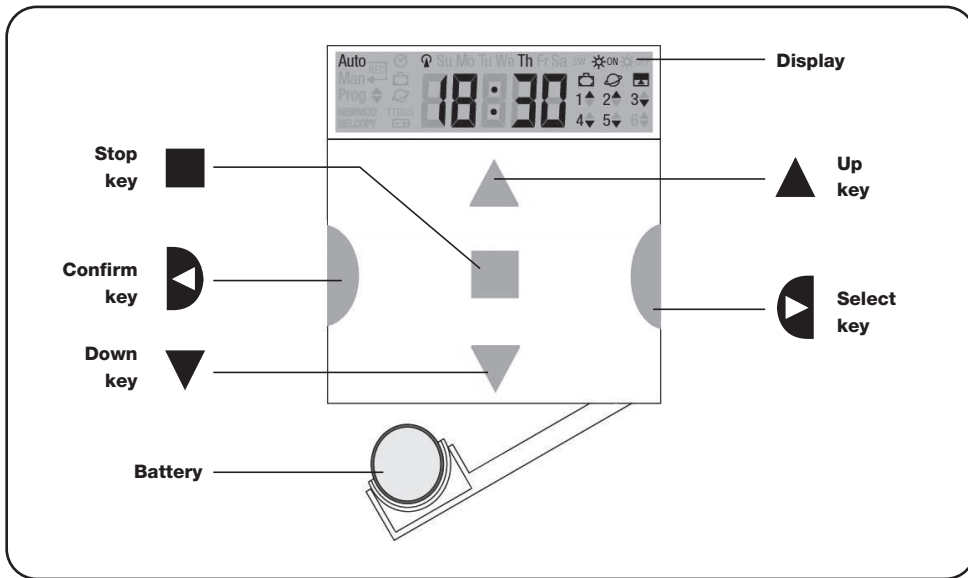
Instrukcja dla instalatora

COMPANY
WITH QUALITY SYSTEM
CERTIFIED BY DNV
— ISO 9001 —



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1) Description

This chapter provides a description of the essential features of PLANOTIME.

Read this section carefully, as understanding the product will make it easier for you to use it.

1.1) What's PLANOTIME

PLANOTIME is a radio transmitter for control of automated awnings and shutters; it allows you to manage up to 6 automated groups.

It can operate in "manual" mode, allowing you to control the automations directly; or in "automatic" mode, with PLANOTIME controlling the automations during the programmed days and times.

1.2) Is it necessary to program the unit?

Unfortunately it is! PLANOTIME does not know your habits. If you wish to use it in "automatic" mode, it must know at what time you wish to unroll the awning, or if you like to sleep in on Sundays with the shutters lowered.

The programming and operating logic of PLANOTIME in the "automatic" mode corresponds to the **event**.

1.3) What's an event?

An event is a command for the execution of an automatic movement (opening or closing of shutters, rolling the awnings up or down, etc.) at a given time of the day, on one or more days of the week.

For instance, a command to open the shutters at 8:30 a.m. Saturday and Sunday is an event, while the rolling up of the awnings at 06:30 p.m. Sunday through Monday is a separate event.

1.4) What are “groups”?

By “group” we mean a single automation or a set of automations which are always activated together. For example, the awning on the south side may constitute a group, the awnings on the west side could be a second group while all the living room shutters may constitute a third group.

PLANOTIME is capable of controlling up to 6 groups separately, or multiple combined groups simultaneously (multiple group).

The set-up of the groups is determined during the memorization of the radio code, as described in chapter 2.3

1.5) What are special commands?

When an event takes place, PLANOTIME sends a command to the groups affected by the event. Normally, the commands provide for the opening or closing of the automations; however, these commands can also be associated to special functions:

- **Sun ON** ☀️ or **Sole OFF** ☀️: activates or deactivates the automatic commands coming from the weather sensors. This function allows you to choose whether to command the automations directly (Sun OFF) or to allow the sensors to do it (Sun ON). The command (Sun OFF) overrides the Rain and Sun sensors, while the Wind sensor, which has a safety function, remains active all the time.
- **When you are away (holiday)** 🏠: it randomly shifts the time of the event by a few minutes (0 to 75 minutes) with respect to the programmed time, making it appear that someone is at home.

- **Planetary time** 🌐: day by day, throughout the year, it corrects the time of the programmed event based on the actual time of sunrise and sunset; for example, during the summer it brings forward the morning events while delaying the afternoon events.

- **Timed command** ⏰: it enables the partial opening or closing of the awning or shutter; it operates by sending a “Stop” command shortly (1 to 99 seconds) after the “Up” or “Down” command.

If you think you may need these commands, you can find additional information in chapter 5.

2) Installation

This chapter is dedicated to those who must perform the installation operations and the commissioning of PLANOTIME.

It contains mainly technical information; however, if you follow the instructions carefully, there will be no hazards to people or the automations. As for PLANOTIME, there is no possibility of damaging it.

Note: the information contained in this chapter is based on the assumption that you already know how to use the basic functions of PLANOTIME; if necessary, read chapters 3 and 4 as well before proceeding.

2.1) Switching on PLANOTIME

PLANOTIME is powered by a battery that is already installed but not connected to prevent run down.

To switch on PLANOTIME, just pull off the plastic tab that projects from the battery compartment.

When PLANOTIME switches on, you will immediately be asked to set the incorporated timer.

2.2) Initial setting of the timer

To set the timer, follow the steps in table No. 1. If you wish to set the timer, press key "■"; in this case the timer will start running from 00.00 on Sunday.

Table 1	setting the timer ☺ after connecting the battery	Example
1.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to set the time	▲ or ▼
2.	Press key ◀ to confirm the time	▶
3.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to set the minutes	▲ or ▼
4.	Press key ◀ to confirm the minutes	▶
5.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to select the day of the week (Su=Sunday; Mo=Monday; Tu=Tuesday; We=Wednesday; Th=Thursday; Fr=Friday; Sa=Saturday)	▲ or ▼
6.	Press key ◀ to confirm the day	▶
7.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to select the day of the month " dd="	▲ or ▼
8.	Press key ◀ to confirm the day	▶
9.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to select the number of the month " mm=" (01=January; 02=February...12= December)	▲ or ▼
10.	Press key ◀ to confirm the month	▶
11.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to select the year (from 2000 to 2059)	▲ or ▼
12.	Press key ◀ to confirm the year	▶

Only the timer must be re-set when the battery is replaced; all the events and parameters remain constantly memorized in PLANOTIME.

2.3) Memorizing PLANOTIME in the automation receivers








Every radio transmitter, including PLANOTIME, is recognized by the receivers of the automations through a "code" which is different from any other transmitter code. A "memorization" process is therefore needed to enable the automation to recognize PLANOTIME's code. If a group consists of multiple automations, the memorization operation must be repeated for each of them. Since PLANOTIME is capable of controlling up to 6 groups of automations, it will transmit a different code for each of them. Therefore, before you start the memorization procedure you need to select the group to which the automation is to be assigned.

The memorization procedure must be carried out with PLANOTIME set to "manual" mode, by selecting a **single group** at a time. To select the "manual" mode and choose a group follow the steps described in the table:

Table 2	Selecting "manual" mode and choosing a group	Example
1.	Press key ■ repeatedly a number of times until Auto starts flashing	■■■ ... Auto
2.	Press key ▶ to select "manual" mode Man	◀
3.	Press key ◀ to confirm the mode	▶
4.	Starting from the first group, press key ▶ a number of times if you need to select another group	◀
5.	Now you can use keys ▲ ■ ▼ to send the commands to the selected group	▲ ■ ▼

Table 3	Sending a command to the same group	Example
1.	Press one of the following keys ▲ ■ ▼	▲ ■ ▼




Table 4	Selecting another group	Example
1.	After transmitting, press key ▶ a number of times to select the desired group	◀

Table 5	Abandoning the “manual” mode:	Example
	After sending a command, press key ◀	
Or:	Make sure that no group has been selected then press one of the following keys: ▲■▼ (if necessary, select the groups by pressing key ▶ and deselect / select them by pressing key ◀)	 
		  
Or:	Press key ■ repeatedly a number of times until Auto starts flashing	

⚠ Warning: the code can be memorized in all the receivers found within the range of PLANOTIME; you should therefore keep within range only the one involved in this operation.
All the memorization sequences are timed, which means that they must be executed within the set time limits.

2.3.1) Memorizing PLANOTIME as the first transmitter




When the code memory of the automation does not yet contain any codes, you can enter PLANOTIME following the procedure described below:

Table 6	Memorizing PLANOTIME as the first transmitter	Example
1.	On PLANOTIME, select the group in which you wish to memorize the automation, using the manual mode (Table 2)	
2.	Power the automation, you will immediately hear 2 long beeps **	
3.	Within 5 seconds, press and hold down key ■ on PLANOTIME (for approx. 3 seconds)	
4.	Release key ■ when you hear the first of the 3 beeps confirming the memorization	

** If the memory of the automation already contains codes, when the unit is powered you will hear 2 short beeps; in this case you must follow the instructions provided in the table below.

2.3.2) Memorizing PLANOTIME as an additional transmitter

If the code memory of the automation already contains other transmitter codes, you can enter PLANOTIME following the procedure described below.

Table 7	Memorizing PLANOTIME as an additional transmitter	Example
1.	On PLANOTIME, select the group in which you wish to memorize the automation, using the manual mode (Table 2)	
2.	Press and hold down key ■ on PLANOTIME until you hear a beep coming from the automation (after approx. 5 seconds)	
3.	Press key ■ on a previously memorized and operational transmitter 3 times slowly	
4.	Press key ■ on PLANOTIME once more	

Finally, 3 beeps coming from the automation will confirm that PLANOTIME has been correctly memorized.
If the code memory is full (14 codes), 6 beeps will warn you that PLANOTIME cannot be memorized.

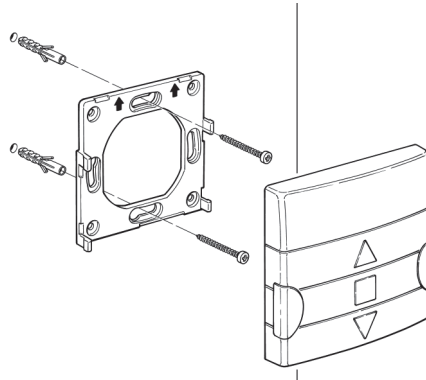
2.4) Mounting PLANOTIME

To select the best place where PLANOTIME can be positioned you should follow these recommendations:

- PLANOTIME is suitable for use in protected environments only; it cannot be mounted outdoors or exposed to the weather.
- The standard mounting height is 1.5m from the ground, so you can view PLANOTIME from a slightly higher level.
- Do not position it close to or onto metal structures, as these would restrict its range.
- Place PLANOTIME where you wish to mount it, then try to control all the automations and make sure they receive the transmitted radio command.
- In any case, keep in mind that when the battery runs down the radio range will diminish by 20÷30%.

⚠ WARNING: the presence of other radio transmitters or any electromagnetic disturbances can drastically reduce the range of PLANOTIME. Nice S.p.a. cannot guarantee that the transmitted commands will be received by the automations (to limit this risk see also chapter 8 “What to do if...”).

After you have made sure that the system operates correctly, you can mount PLANOTIME using screws and anchors as shown in the figure.



3) Symbol description

The symbols on PLANOTIME are distributed over three areas:

- **Area 1** to the left refers to the operating modes and programming
- **Area 2** in the centre refers to the weekly timer
- **Area 3** to the right refers to the groups and special controls

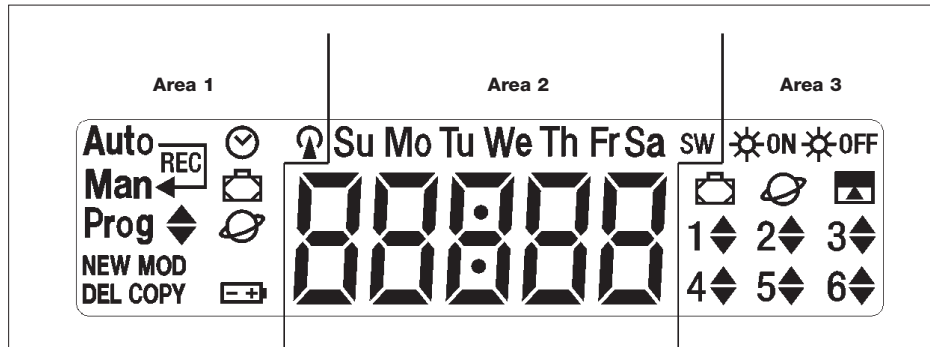







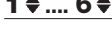
Table 8 Elenco simboli dell'area 1

Auto	Refers to the "Automatic" operating mode (see chapters 4 and 4.2)
Auto	Refers to the "Nicetime" operating mode, featuring "manual" operation with return to the "automatic" mode on a given day and time (see chapters 4 and 4.3)
Man	Refers to the "Manual" operating mode (see chapters 4 and 4.4)
Man^{Rec}	Refers to the "Manual with recorder" operating mode (see chapters 4 and 4.5)
Prog	Refers to an ongoing "Programming" phase (see chapter 5)
	Together with " Prog ", it refers to the programming of an event
NEW	Together with " Prog " and "", it refers to the creation of a new event (see chapter 5.2.1)
MOD	Together with " Prog " and "", it refers to the modification of an event (see chapter 5.2.2)
DEL	Together with " Prog " and "", it refers to the deletion of an event (see chapter 5.2.3)
COPY	Together with " Prog " and "", it refers to the copying of an event (see chapter 5.2.4)
	Together with " Prog ", it refers to the setting of the timer (see chapter 5.3)
	Together with " Prog ", it refers to the adjustment of the parameters for the "holiday" function (see chapter 5.4)
	Together with " Prog ", it refers to the adjustment of the parameters for the "planetary time" function (see chapter 5.5)
	When flashing, it indicates that the battery is down and should be replaced as soon as possible.
	It signals that the transmission of a radio command is in progress

Table 9 List of symbols in area 2

	It shows the hours and minutes or other parameters being programmed
	It refers to the days of the week: Su = Sunday Mo = Monday Tu = Tuesday We = Wednesday Th = Thursday Fr = Friday Sa = Saturday
S	Refers to summer time, or legal time (see chapter 5.5)
W	Refers to winter time, or sun time (see chapter 5.5)

Table 10 List of symbols in area 3


	It refers to a special control for the activation of the automatic commands coming from the weather sensors (see chapter 1.5)
	It refers to a special control for the de-activation of the automatic commands coming from the weather sensors (see chapter 1.5)
	It refers to a command that activates the special "holiday" function (see chapter 1.5)
	It refers to a command that activates the special "planetary time" function (see chapter 1.5)
	It refers to a command that activates the special "timed control" function (see chapter 1.5)
	They refer to the 6 groups and the direction of movement where applicable

4) How to use PLANOTIME

PLANOTIME can be used in different operating modes:

Auto "Automatic" operating mode (see chapter 4.2)




In "automatic" mode, PLANOTIME executes the programmed events on the established days and times.

Auto  "Nicetime" operating mode (see chapter 4.3)

Man 

In "Nicetime" mode, PLANOTIME operates just like in "manual" mode, except that it will return to the "automatic" operating mode on a specified day and time. In practice, this enables the interruption of the "automatic" mode for a set period of time.

Man "Manual" operating mode (see chapter 4.4)

In "Manual" mode, PLANOTIME will transmit to the selected groups only the commands activated through the direct operation of keys    .

Note: the "automatic" mode is the only one for which it is not important that the timer be set correctly.

Man^{Rec} "Manual with recorder" operating mode (see chapter 4.5)

In the "manual with recorder" mode, PLANOTIME operates just like in "manual" mode, except that the transmitted commands will be recorded as events and memorized together with the day and time on which they have occurred. This allows you to create events without having to program them directly one by one, by simply using PLANOTIME in "manual" mode for a week.


Prog "Programming" mode (see chapter 5)

In the "programming" mode you can program, modify, copy and delete the events; you can also set the timer and the other parameters that are useful for the operation of PLANOTIME.

4.1) Selecting the operating modes

To access the desired operating mode you must select and confirm it in the "selection menu".

The "selection menu" can be considered as the starting point for the selection of the PLANOTIME functions: **"Auto"**, **"Man"**, **"Man^{Rec}"** and **"Prog"**.

From any of PLANOTIME's operating or programming modes, you can return to the "selection menu" by repeatedly pressing key  until **"Auto"** starts flashing.

4.2) "Automatic" mode operation

Table 11	Selecting the "automatic" mode	Example
1.	Press key ■ repeatedly a number of times until Auto starts flashing	■■■ ... Auto
2.	Press key ◀ to confirm the "automatic" mode	▶

Note: the "automatic" mode cannot be confirmed unless there is at least one programmed event.

Table 12	Abandoning the "automatic" mode to return to the selection menu	Example
1.	Press key ▶ twice	◀ ▶

4.3) "Nicetime" mode operation

"Nicetime" is a special mode designed to temporarily interrupt the "automatic" mode and switch to "manual" mode. The Nicetime mode can be selected only if the unit is set to "automatic" operation.

Table 13	switching from "automatic" mode to "Nicetime" mode	Example
1.	Press key ▶	◀
2.	Press key ◀ to confirm the "Nicetime" mode	▶
3.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to set the time when you wish to return to the "automatic" mode	▲ or ▼
4.	Press key ◀ to confirm the time	▶
5.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to set the minutes when you wish to return to the "automatic" mode	▲ or ▼
6.	Press key ◀ to confirm the minutes	▶
7.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to select the day of the week when you wish to return to the "automatic" mode (Su=Sunday; Mo=Monday; Tu=Tuesday; We=Wednesday; Th=Thursday; Fr=Friday; Sa=Saturday)	▲ or ▼
8.	Press key ◀ to confirm the day	▶

From this moment PLANOTIME will operate as if it was in "manual" mode, and you will be able to give your commands by pressing any one of these keys: ▲ ■ ▼ . PLANOTIME will switch back to "automatic" mode on the set day and time. In order to abandon the "Nicetime" mode before the expiration time and return to the selection menu, see table 20

4.4) "Manual" mode operation Man

Table 14	Selecting the "manual" mode	Example
1.	Press key ■ repeatedly a number of times until Auto starts flashing	■■■ ... Auto
2.	Press key ▶ until Man starts flashing	▶ Man
3.	Press key ◀ to confirm the "manual" mode	▶

Table 15	Selecting a group and sending a command	Example
1.	Starting from the 1st group, press key ▶ repeatedly in order to select another group	◀ ▶... ▶
2.	Now you can use keys ▲ ■ ▼ to send commands to the selected group	▲ ■ ▼

Table 16	Sending a command to the same group	Example
1.	Press one of the following keys: ▲ ■ ▼	▲ ■ ▼

Table 17	Selecting another group	Example
1.	Press key ► repeatedly in order to select the desired group	◀ ...
2.	Now you can use keys ▲■▼ to send commands to the selected group	▲ ■ ▼

Table 18	Assembling a multiple group and sending a command	Example
1.	Starting from the 1st group, press key ► repeatedly in order to select another group	◀ ◀... ▶
2.	Press key ◀ to confirm the group	▶
3.	Repeat the two previous steps to select other groups	
4.	When the multiple group has been assembled, you can use the following keys ▲■▼ to send the commands	▲ ■ ▼

Note: if you select and confirm the wrong group, you can delete it by repeatedly pressing key ► until the group to be eliminated starts flashing, then press key ◀.

Table 19	Sending a special command to a group or multiple group	Example
1.	Starting from the 1st group, press key ► repeatedly in order to select another group	◀ ◀... ▶
2.	Press key ◀ to confirm the group	▶
3.	Repeat the two previous steps if you wish to select other groups	
4.	Press key ► repeatedly until the special command symbol "☼ON" or "☼OFF" starts flashing	◀... ☼ON OR ☼OFF
5.	Press key ◀ to confirm the special command	▶
6.	Now you can use the following keys ▲■▼ to send the special command	▲ ■ ▼

Table 20	Abandoning the "manual" mode and returning to the selection menu:	Example
	After sending a command, press key ◀	▶
Or:	Make sure that no group has been selected then press one of the following keys: ▲■▼ (if necessary, select the groups by pressing key ► and deselect / select them by pressing key ◀)	◀ ▶ ▲ ■ ▼
Or:	Press key ■ repeatedly a number of times until Auto starts flashing	■ ■ ■ ... Auto

4.5) Operation in "Manual with recorder" mode Man^{REC}

Table 21	Selecting the "manual with recorder" mode	Example
1.	Press key ■ repeatedly a number of times until Auto starts flashing	■ ■ ■ ... Auto
2.	Press key ► twice until Man^{REC} starts flashing	◀ ◀ Man ^{REC}
3.	Press key ◀ to confirm the "manual" mode with recorder	▶

From this moment you can use PLANOTIME as if it were in "manual" mode, except that all the commands transmitted using key ▲ or ▼, together with the day, hour and minute on which they were transmitted, will be memorized as events. Note: the "manual with recorder" mode does not enable the recording of events containing the "■" command.

A tip for the inexperienced: This operating mode is used to memorize events without having to program them one by one. To record events that normally take place in the course of an entire week, access the "manual with recorder" mode at the beginning of the week, then use PLANOTIME to command the daily up and down movement of the automations every day at the desired time. At the beginning of the following week, set PLANOTIME to the "automatic" mode; at this point the events will be repeated automatically through all the following weeks. To delete an event recorded by mistake, see chapter 5.2.3.

5) How to program PLANOTIME

The operation of PLANOTIME in the "programming" mode allows you to program, modify, copy and delete events; you can also set the timer and the other parameters that are useful for the operation of PLANOTIME.

Prog Programming the "events" (see chapter 5.2)

When programming the "events", you can:

NEW	Enter a new event, establishing all its properties one by one
MOD	Modify an event by changing one or more of its properties
COPY	Copy an event in order to create a new one starting from the properties of the pre-existing event
DEL	Delete an event, eliminating it completely

Prog Setting the timer (see chapter 5.3)

The timer has to be set in order to enable PLANOTIME to execute the events at the established time. If the special "planetary time" command is used, in addition to the hours, minutes and day of the week you also need to set the day of the month, the month and the year and, finally, you must specify whether the current time is winter (sun time) or summer (legal time).

Prog Setting the "holiday" parameters (see chapter 5.4)

This function allows you to set the maximum permissible shifting of the event from the established time. It can range from a minimum of 0 minutes (no shifting) to a maximum of 75 minutes earlier or later than the established time.

Prog Setting the "planetary time" parameters (see chapter 5.5)

This function allows you to set the parameters needed for calculation of the "planetary time":

- Latitude of your position with respect to the Equator (shown in all maps).
- Difference between the time indicated by the clock and the actual sun time
- Specify whether the current time is winter (sun time) or summer (legal time).

5.1) Selecting the type of programming

To access the "programming" mode you need to select and confirm it in the "selection menu".

The selection menu can be considered as the starting point for all the PLANOTIME functions.

From any of PLANOTIME's operating or programming modes, you can return to the "selection menu" by repeatedly pressing key **■** until "Auto" starts flashing.

5.1.1) Forward and backward for programming

The programming process features a series of stages that include all the necessary settings or parameters.

Please keep in mind that during this process:

- The symbol that flashes at 50% refers to the parameter being programmed, i.e. the current stage
- Keys **▲** and **▼** are used to adjust the current parameter
- Key **◀** is used to confirm the parameter and proceed to the next stage
- Key **■** is used to cancel your selection and return to the previous stage
- Key **▶** is used to select or deselect a parameter
- If a symbol flashes at 25%, it means that the parameter has not been selected
- If a symbol flashes at 75%, it means that the parameter has been selected
- In some cases it is not possible to confirm a parameter unless a selection has been made, for example, it is not possible to program an event unless you have selected at least a day of the week.

5.2) Programming the “events” ◆

When programming an event, you need to establish all its properties one by one, as follows:

Table 22	Proprietà degli eventi:	Example 1	Example 2
1.	Hours and minutes at which a command must be sent	08.30	18.45
2.	Day or days of the week on which it must take place	Mo	We Fr Sa
3.	One or more groups involved, and the relevant “Up” or “Down” command	1 ▲	2 ▼ 4 ▲ 5 ▲ 6 ▲
4.	Enabling or disabling of the special “☀ON” or “☀OFF” command		☀ON
5.	Enabling or disabling of the special “holiday” 🗓️ command		🗓️
6.	Enabling or disabling of the special “planetary time” 🌐 command		🌐
7.	Enabling or disabling of the special “timed command” ⏰ command		⏰
8.	If the special “timed command” is enabled, the time, in seconds, that must elapse between this command and the subsequent “Stop” command must be specified		20



In example No. 1: at 8.30 every Monday group 1 will receive an “Up” command.



In example No. 2: at 18.45 every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday group 2 will receive a “Down” command and groups 4,5,6 will receive an “Up” command; the commands provide for the activation of the automatic commands coming from the weather sensors. The “planetary time” is active, which means that the time will shift from 18.45 in order to follow the time of sunset throughout the year. The commands are timed, i.e. a “Stop” command is set to activate 20 seconds after the starting of the movement.

5.2.1) Programming: new event NEW

Table 23	Programming a simple "new event" (example 1 in table N. 22):	Example
1.	Press key ■ repeatedly a number of times until Auto starts flashing	■ ■ ■ ... Auto
2.	Press key ▶ 3 times to select the Prog "programming" mode	◀ ▶ ▶ ▶
3.	Press key ◀ to confirm the "programming" mode	▶
4.	Press key ◀ to confirm the programming of "events" ◆	▶
5.	Press key ◀ to confirm the programming of a "new event" NEW	▶
6.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to set the hours (in the example: 08)	▲ or ▼
7.	Press key ◀ to confirm the hours	▶
8.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to set the minutes (in the example: 30)	▲ or ▼
9.	Press key ◀ to confirm the minutes	▶
10.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to choose the day of the week (in the example: Mo=Monday)	▲ or ▼
11.	Press key ▶ to select the day of the week	◀ ▶
12.	Press key ◀ to confirm the day of the week (in the example: only Mo=Monday)	▶
13.	Press key ▲ to select the "Up" command for group 1	▲
14.	Press key ◀ to confirm the command (in the example: "Up" for group 1)	▶
15.	Press key ◀ to confirm the event (in the example: no special (in the example: no special " ☀ON " or " ☀OFF ")	▶
16.	Press key ◀ to confirm the event (in the example: no special "holiday" ☑ command)	▶
17.	Press key ◀ to confirm the event (in the example: no special "planetary time" 🔄 command)	▶
18.	Press key ◀ to confirm the event (in the example: no special "timed" 🕒 command)	▶
19.	Now all the parts of the selected event start flashing to indicate that the programming of the new event has been completed. Press key ◀ to confirm the event or press key ■ to go back to an earlier stage.	▶

With the last confirmation the event is memorized and PLANOTIME is ready for programming another new event; you can proceed starting from step N. 5 in this table.

Table 24	Programming a complete "new event" (example 2 in table N. 22):	Example
1.	Press key ■ repeatedly a number of times until Auto starts flashing	■ ■ ■ ... Auto
2.	Press key ▶ 3 times to select the Prog "programming" mode	◀ ▶ ▶ ▶
3.	Press key ◀ to confirm the "programming" mode	▶
4.	Press key ◀ to confirm the programming of "events" ◆	▶
5.	Press key ◀ to confirm the programming of a "new event" NEW	▶
6.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to set the hours (in the example: 18)	▲ or ▼
7.	Press key ◀ to confirm the hours	▶
8.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to set the minutes (in the example: 45)	▲ or ▼
9.	Press key ◀ to confirm the minutes	▶
10.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to choose the first day of the week (in the example: We=Wednesday)	▲ or ▼
11.	Press key ▶ to select the first day of the week	▶
12.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to choose the second day of the week (in the example: Fr=Friday)	▲ or ▼
13.	Press key ▶ to select the second day of the week	▶
14.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to choose the third day of the week (in the example: Sa=Saturday)	▲ or ▼
15.	Press key ▶ to select the third day of the week	▶
16.	Press key ◀ to confirm all the selected days	▶
17.	Press key ▶ to select group 2	▶
18.	Press key ▼ to choose the "Down" command for group 2	▼
19.	Press key ▶ twice to select group 4	▶ ▶
20.	Press key ▲ to choose the "Up" command for group 4	▲
21.	Press key ▶ to select group 5	▶
22.	Press key ▲ to choose the "Up" command for group 5	▲
23.	Press key ▶ to select group 6	▶
24.	Press key ▲ to choose the "Up" command for group 6	▲
25.	Press key ◀ to confirm the commands (in the example: "Down for group 2 and "Up" for groups 4,5 and 6)	▶
26.	Press key ▶ to select the special "☀ON" command	▶
27.	Press key ◀ to confirm the event (in the example: send special "☀ON" command)	▶
28.	Press key ◀ to confirm the event (in the example: no special "holiday" ☼ command)	▶
29.	Press key ▶ to select the special "planetary time" 🌐 command	▶
30.	Press key ◀ to confirm the event (in the example: special "planetary time" 🌐 command)	▶
31.	Press key ▶ to select the special "timed" ⏰ command	▶
32.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to adjust the timing (in the example: 20 seconds)	▲ or ▼
33.	Press key ◀ to confirm the event (in the example: special "timed" ⏰ command)	▶
34.	Now all the parts of the selected event start flashing to indicate that the programming of the new event has been completed. Press key ◀ to confirm the event or press key ■ to go back to an earlier stage.	▶

With the last confirmation the event is memorized and PLANOTIME is ready for programming another new event; you can proceed starting from step N. 5 in this table.

Note: for proper operation of the "planetary time" function, the relevant parameters must be set (see table 30)

5.2.2) Programmazione: modifica eventi MOD

All programmed events can be modified at any time. Before modifications, an event must be located and selected from all those present.

Table 25	Modifying an event:	Example
1.	Press key ■ repeatedly until the text Auto starts flashing	■ ■ ■ ... Auto
2.	Press key ▶ three times to select programming mode Prog	◀ ▶ ▶ ▶
3.	Press key ◀ to confirm programming mode	▶
4.	Press key ◀ to confirm events programming ◆	▶
5.	Press key ▶ to select events modification MOD	▶
6.	Press key ◀ to confirm events modification	▶
7.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to select the event to modify. Events are displayed chronologically according to the order in which they are performed, starting from the most recent; press ▲ to move to the next event, or ▼ to move to the previous.	▲ or ▼
8.	Press key ◀ to confirm the selected event	▶

From this point onwards, modifications are performed according to the same procedure as described for programming a new event (see chapter 5.2.1) and all properties can be modified or confirmed individually as required. After modifying and confirming the last parameter, the event is memorised again and PLANOTIME is ready for modification of another event, in which case proceed from point 16 of this table.

5.2.3) Programming: deleting events DEL

All programmed events can be deleted at any time. Before deleting, an event must be located and selected from all those present.

Table 26	Deleting an event:	Example
1.	Press key ■ repeatedly until the text Auto starts flashing	■ ■ ■ ... Auto
2.	Press key ▶ three times to select programming mode Prog	◀ ▶ ▶ ▶
3.	Press key ◀ to confirm programming mode	▶
4.	Press key ◀ to confirm events programming ◆	▶
5.	Press key ▶ twice to select event deletion DEL	▶ ▶
6.	Press key ◀ to confirm event deletion	▶
7.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to select the event to delete. Events are displayed chronologically according to the order in which they are performed, starting from the most recent; press ▲ to move to the next event, or ▼ to move to the previous.	▲ or ▼
8.	Press key ◀ to confirm the selected event	▶
9.	Press key ◀ to confirm deletion of the selected event. To exit without deleting, press key ■ and resume the procedure from point 7 in this table.	▶

After deleting an event, PLANOTIME is ready for subsequent deletion of another event; in this case proceed from point N°6 of this table.

5.2.4) Programming: copying events COPY

For rapid programming of an event similar to one already present, the latter can be copied for subsequent modification of the relative parameters.

Table 27	Programming an event by copying one already present	Example
1.	Press key ■ repeatedly until the text Auto starts flashing	■ ■ ■ ... Auto
2.	Press key ▶ three times to select programming mode Prog	◀ ▶ ▶
3.	Press key ◀ to confirm programming mode	▶
4.	Press key ◀ to confirm events programming ◆	▶
5.	Press key ▶ three times to select the event copy function COPY	◀ ▶ ▶
6.	Press key ◀ to confirm event copying	▶
7.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to select the event to copy. Events are displayed chronologically according to the order in which they are performed, starting from the most recent; press ▲ to move to the next event, or ▼ to move to the previous.	▲ or ▼
8.	Press key ◀ to confirm the selected event	▶

From this point modifications to the copied event are according to the same procedure for programming a new event (see chapter 5.2.1) in which all properties of the event can be modified or confirmed as required. After modifying and confirming the last parameter, the copied event is saved as a new event and PLANOTIME is ready for copying another event; in this case, proceed from point N°6 in this table.

5.3) Timer settings ☺

Timer settings are made immediately after inserting the battery, but may require adjustments at other times, such as when changing from winter time (sun time) to summer time (legal time).


Table 28	Setting the timer	Example
1.	Press key ■ repeatedly until the text Auto starts flashing	■ ■ ■ ... Auto
2.	Press key ▶ three times to select programming mode Prog	◀ ▶ ▶
3.	Press key ◀ to confirm programming mode	▶
4.	Press key ▶ to select timer settings ☺	▶
5.	Press key ◀ to confirm timer settings	▶
6.	Press keys ▲ or ▼ to set the hours	▲ or ▼
7.	Press key ◀ to confirm the hours	▶
8.	Press keys ▲ or ▼ to set the minutes	▲ or ▼
9.	Press key ◀ to confirm the minutes	▶
10.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to select the day of the week (Su=Sunday; Mo=Monday; Tu=Tuesday; We=Wednesday; Th=Thursday; Fr=Friday; Sa=Saturday)	▲ o ▼
11.	Press key ◀ to confirm the weekday	▶
12.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to select the day of the month	▲ or ▼
13.	Press key ◀ to confirm the day	▶
14.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to select the number of the month (01=January; 02=February,...12= December)	▲ or ▼
15.	Press key ◀ to confirm the month	▶
16.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to select the year (from 2000 to 2059)	▲ or ▼
17.	Press key ◀ to confirm the year	▶

Nota: if the special command "planetary time" is used, the hour, minutes, weekday, date, month and year must be set whether the current time is winter (solar time) or summer (legal time); see table 30.

5.4) Settings of special command "holiday" parameters

To ensure correct operation of the special command "holiday" the maximum admissible deviation value must be set; this can be from 0 to 75 minutes, settable at intervals of 5 minutes. For example, if the value 15 is set, this means that an event programmed for 08.00 can be performed randomly between 7.45 and 8.15.

The modification of this parameter affects all the events with this special parameter enabled.

Table 29	Setting parameters of special command "holiday"	Example
1.	Press key ■ repeatedly until the text Auto starts flashing	■■■ ... Auto
2.	Press key ▶ three times to select programming mode Prog	◀ ▶ ▶
3.	Press key ◀ to confirm programming mode	▶
4.	Press key ▶ twice to select settings of parameters in the command "holiday" 	▶ ▶
5.	Press key ◀ to confirm settings of parameter "holiday" "rR"	▶
6.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to set the maximum deviation in minutes	▲ or ▼
7.	Press key ◀ to confirm the parameter	▶

5.5) Settings of special command "planetary time" parameters

To ensure correct operation of the special command "planetary time" the following parameters need to be set:


- Latitude of location with respect to the earth's equator, settable between 65° (towards North pole) and -65° (towards South pole) passing through 0° (equator).

To find the "LR" value to be entered, refer to the figure on the next page or a geographical map for a more precise location

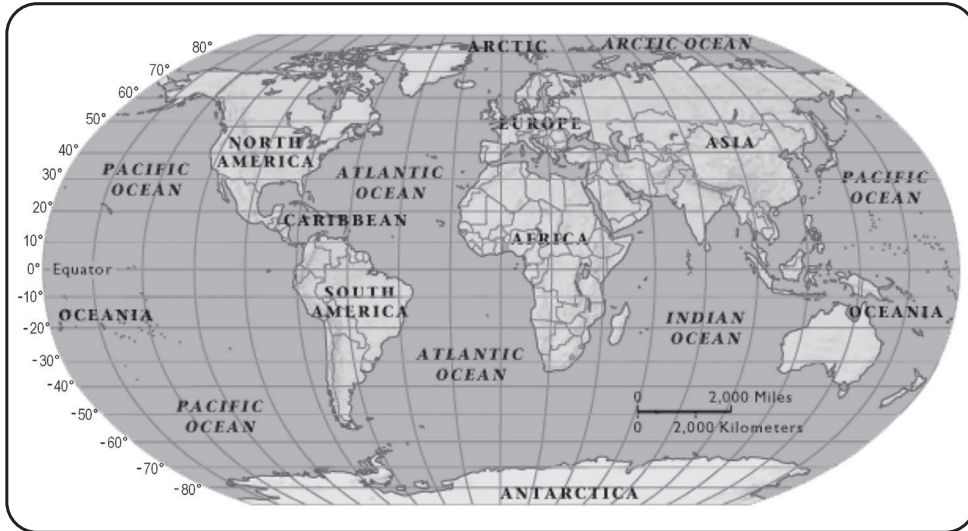
- Difference between the time shown on the timer and the actual solar time; in practice the difference between mid-day shown on the clock and the midday of the real solar time of the location "dE" can be set between 0 and ±99 minutes. The chapter "how to..." specifies a procedure to measure this value.

If a precise setting is not necessary, this parameter can be set to zero.


- Indication of whether the time is winter (solar time) or summer (legal time).

Table 30	Setting the parameters of the special command "planetary time"	Example
1.	Press key ■ repeatedly until the text Auto starts flashing	■■■ ... Auto
2.	Press key ▶ three times to select programming mode Prog	◀ ▶ ▶
3.	Press key ◀ to confirm programming mode	▶
4.	Press key ▶ three times to select settings of the parameters in the special command "planetary time" 	▶ ▶ ▶
5.	Press key ◀ to confirm settings of parameters in the command "planetary time"	▶
6.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to set the location latitude "LR"	▲ or ▼
7.	Press key ◀ to confirm the parameter	▶
8.	Press key ▲ or ▼ to set the difference between the time shown on the clock and the actual solar time "dE"	▲ or ▼
9.	Press key ◀ to confirm the parameter	▶
10.	Press keys ▲ or ▼ to select summer time "S" (legal time) or winter time "W" (solar time)	▲ or ▼
11.	Press key ◀ to confirm the parameter	▶

These parameters should not be changed after entering one or more events with this special command enabled.



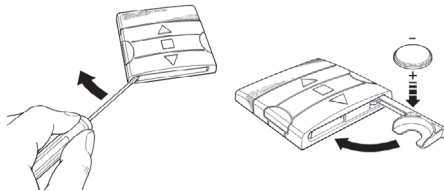
6) Battery replacement

When the battery down indicator “” lights, the battery should be replaced as soon as possible; in this situation there is a serious risk that commands cannot be sent correctly.

To replace the battery, open the battery compartment panel and proceed as shown in the figures below.

After replacing the battery, the internal timer settings must be made (see chapter 2.2).

Caution: batteries contain pollutant substances; do not dispose of in common waste but observe disposal methods as envisaged by local legislation.



7) Warnings

The use of PLANOTIME does not require special procedures, but the following facts should be taken into account:

- The commands sent via radio from PLANOTIME cannot totally guaranty reception by the relative automatic devices.
- Some components of PLANOTIME may contain pollutant substances; do not dispose of into the environment.

8) How to...

- **Increase certainty that a command is received:**

activate the command 2 or more times at the same time (copying the event) or a second time on the next minute.

- **Exit PLANOTIME from any programming or operating mode:**

press key ■ repeatedly until the text "Auto" starts flashing, after which press key ► to select the required operating mode.

- **Measure the difference between the time shown on the clock and the real solar time:**

the value required by the special command "planetary time" is, in practice, the difference between the midday indicated by the clock and the actual midday of the location. A very simple method to measure this value is to observe the shadow made by the sun on an object (preferably perfectly vertical and pointed,

such as a pole); the shadow shortens until midday (solar time) and then lengthens again in the afternoon. The solar midday occurs when the shadow reaches the shortest length with respect to the base of the object. When this happens, at the time indicated by the clock, subtract one hour if in summer time (legal time) and then calculate the different in minutes with respect to the time 12.00; the result is the value to be entered in PLANOTIME. For example, if the actual solar midday occurs at 12.25 the value 25 should be entered; if it occurs at 11.47 the value-13 should be entered.

Note: the method described does not take into account a number of astronomical phenomena but the possible error margin is irrelevant for operation of PLANOTIME

8.1) Error list

On very rare occasions there may be a PLANOTIME malfunction; if this occurs the cause of the error is always specified. The following table lists the errors and possible solutions.

Table 31: error list		
Error N°	Description	Solution
Err1	Memory full	Over 100 events have already been programmed and there is no more space for others. No solution; the last event will not be memorised.
Err2	Communication error between internal components of PLANOTIME	Very specific fault; remove and refit the battery and check.
Err3	Error in parameters of one or more events	Some parameters of memorised events are not correct; this may be a communication error between internal components of PLANOTIME; remove and refit the battery and check. If the error persists, enter event modification mode and check the parameters of all events.
Err4	The special "holiday" command parameters have been changed after some events were calculated with the previous parameters.	Nothing serious, but bear in mind that the next events have been calculated on the basis of the old parameters; the new parameters will be used by the next execution of the event onwards.
Err5	The special "planetary time" command parameters have been changed after some events were calculated with the previous parameters	The parameters should not be changed after programming events; in this case ensure correctness of events after modifications.



9) Technical specifications

To improve products, NICE S.p.a. reserves the right to modify the technical specifications at any time without notice, however guaranteeing functionality and the specified intended use.
 Note: all technical specifications refer to a temperature of 20°C.

Power supply	: 3Vdc with 1 lithium battery CR2450
Battery lifetime	: Estimated at 2 years (with 10 per day)
Frequency	: 433.92MHz ±100 KHz
Radiated power	: estimated at approx. 1mW
Average range	: Estimated at 25 metres inside building. (presence of electromagnetic disturbance can drastically reduce range)
Encoding	: 52 Bit rolling code FLOR+INFO
Timer resolution	: 1 minute
Timer precision	: ±100 seconds/year
Max. no. of events	: 100
Protection rating	: IP 40
Operating temperature	: -5°C ÷ 50°C
Dimensions/weight	: 80x80x1.2mm / 75g

A1 Appendix

Use the following table, before programming, to create events and as a schedule of the memorised events.

Table A1: example of event composition and events schedule

Name	Time	Day							Groups						Special commands						
		Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	1	2	3	4	5	6	☀ON	☀OFF	📁	🔄	📺	⌛	
Example 1	08.30		X						▲												
Example 2	18.30				X		X	X	▼		▲	▲	▲	X				X	X	20	

		Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	1	2	3	4	5	6	☀ON	☀OFF	📁	🔄	📺	⌛
		Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	1	2	3	4	5	6	☀ON	☀OFF	📁	🔄	📺	⌛
		Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	1	2	3	4	5	6	☀ON	☀OFF	📁	🔄	📺	⌛
		Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	1	2	3	4	5	6	☀ON	☀OFF	📁	🔄	📺	⌛
		Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	1	2	3	4	5	6	☀ON	☀OFF	📁	🔄	📺	⌛
		Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	1	2	3	4	5	6	☀ON	☀OFF	📁	🔄	📺	⌛
		Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	1	2	3	4	5	6	☀ON	☀OFF	📁	🔄	📺	⌛
		Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	1	2	3	4	5	6	☀ON	☀OFF	📁	🔄	📺	⌛