

Instruction Manual for the

Estate SWING

E-S 1100 / E-S 1102 Series



Featuring

One Touch
EZ Programming

!Warning!

Read all instructions before beginning installation or use of this gate opener.

This operator exerts a high level of force.

Exercise caution at all times and stay clear of the system during operation.

Manufactured by

FAAC

An ISO 9001 Certified Company

CE DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY OF MACHINES

(Directive 89/392/EEC, Annex II, Part B)

Manufacturer: FAAC S.p.A.

Address: Via Benini, 1 – 40069 Zola Predosa Bologna – Italy

Declares that: Domoswing A.K.A. Estate Swing (USA) mod operator

- Is built to be integrated into a machine or to be assembled with other machinery to create a machine under the provisions of Directive 89/392/EEC, and subsequent amendments 91/368/EEC, 93/44/EEC.
- Conforms to the essential safety requirements of the following EEC directives:
 - 73/23/EEC and subsequent amendment 93/68/EEC, 89/336/EEC and subsequent amendment 92/31/EEC and 93/68/EEC.
 - And also declares that it is prohibited to put into service the machinery until the machine in which it will be integrated or of which it will become a component has been identified and declared as conforming to the conditions of Directive 89/392/EEC and subsequent amendments assimilated under national laws under DPR #459 of July 24, 1996.

Bologna, January 1, 2002

Managing Director
A. Bassi



Warnings for the installer General safety obligations

1. Attention! To ensure the safety of people, it is important that you read all the following instructions. Incorrect installation or incorrect use of the product could cause serious harm to people.
2. Carefully read the instructions before beginning to install the product.
3. Store these instructions for future reference.
4. This product was designed and built strictly for the use indicated in the documentation. Any other use, not expressly indicated here, could compromise the good condition/operation of the product and/or be a source of danger.
5. FAAC declines all liability caused by improper use or use other than that for which automated system was intended.
6. Do not install the equipment in an explosive atmosphere; the presence of inflammable gas or fumes is a serious danger to safety.
7. The mechanical parts must conform to the provisions of Standards EN 12604 and EN 12605.

For non-EU countries, to obtain an adequate level of safety, the standards mentioned above must be observed, in addition to national legal regulations.

8. FAAC is not responsible for failure to observe Good Technique in the construction of the closing elements to be motorized, or for any deformation that may occur during use.
9. The installation must conform to Standards EN 12453 and EN 12445.

The safety level of the automated system must be C+D.

10. Before attempting any job on the system, cut out electrical power and disconnect the batteries.
11. The main power supply of the automated system must be fitted with an all-pole switch with contact opening distance of 3 mm or greater. Use of a 6A thermal breaker with all-pole circuit break is recommended.
12. Make sure that a differential switch with threshold of 0.03 A is fitted upstream of the system.
13. Make sure that the earthing system is perfectly constructed, and connect metal parts of the means of the closure to it.
14. The automated system is supplied with an intrinsic anti-crushing safety device consisting of a torque control. Nevertheless, its tripping threshold must be checked as specified in the Standards indicated at point 10.
15. The safety devices (EN 12978 standard) protect any danger areas against mechanical movement risks, such as crushing, dragging, and shearing.
16. Use of at least one indicator-light (e.g. FAACLIGHT 12VDC) is recommended for every system, as well as a warning sign adequately secured to the frame structure, in addition to the devices mentioned at point "15".
17. FAAC declines all liability as concerns safety and efficient operation of the automated system, if system components not produced by FAAC are used.
18. For maintenance, strictly use original parts by FAAC.
19. Do not in any way modify the components of the automated system.
20. The installer shall supply all information concerning manual operation of the system in case of an emergency, and shall hand over to the user the warnings handbook supplied with the product.
21. Do not allow children or adults to stay near the product while it is operating.
22. Keep remote controls or other pulse generators away from children, to prevent the automated system from being activated involuntarily.
23. Transit through the leaves is allowed only when the gate is fully open.
24. The user must not attempt any kind of repair or direct action whatever and contact qualified personnel only.
25. Do not short-circuit the poles of the batteries and do not try to recharge the batteries with power supply units other than Master or Slave cards.
26. Do not throw exhausted batteries into containers for other waste but dispose them in the appropriate containers to enable them to be recycled.
27. **Anything not expressly specified in these instructions is not permitted.**

Estate Swing Summary of Functions

The Estate Swing is only to be used for vehicular swing gates in a Class I setting.

Class I: A vehicular gate opener (or system) intended for use in a home of one-to-four single family dwelling, or a garage or parking area associated therewith.

The FAAC Estate Swing automated system was designed and built for controlling vehicle access. Do not use for any other purpose.

The EstateSwing automated system automates residential swing-leaf gates with leaves of up to 12' in length.

It consists of a locking electro-mechanical linear operator, powered by a 12V DC battery, coupled with control board recharging the battery. The SLAVE equipment (required on 2-leaf gates only) is controlled by the MASTER equipment to which all accessories and pulse generators are connected. The MASTER card can be programmed and is used to set the following: function logics, work times (by self-learning) and pause times, leaf speed, and the sensitivity of the anti-crushing device.

The locking screw drive system will automatically lock when the motor is not operating. A release system enables the gate to be moved by hand in case of a system failure.

For Your Assistance

Keep this manual safely stored after installation.

Serial Number _____






Date of Purchase _____

Place of Purchase _____

Have this information on hand while handling all service and warranty issues.


The table of contents are listed to assist you locating a desired section. We do however strongly suggest studying every page of the instruction manual before attempting installation.

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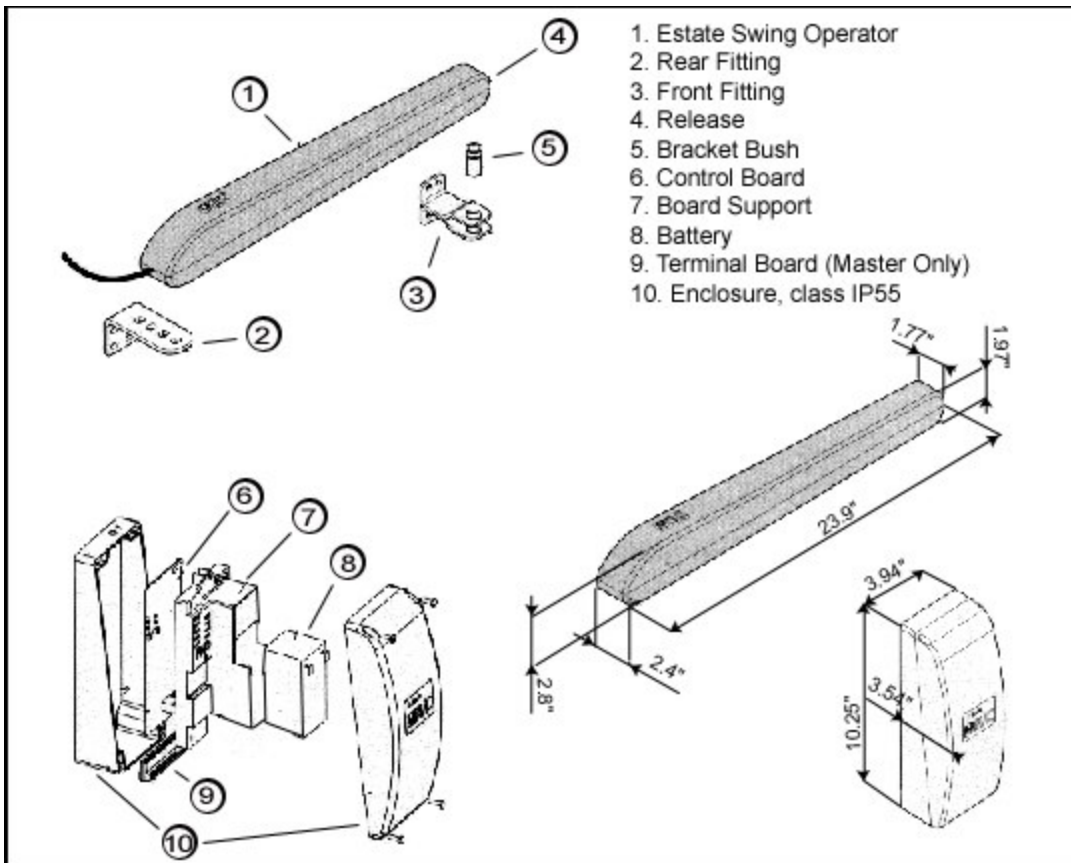
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Marks pages with opener or usage warnings. Although we have marked these as very important warnings, **please read the entire manual. Every step** is important to the correct installation of your gate opener.

Specifications

| MODEL | Estate Swing |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Power Supply | 115V AC/ 12V DC |
| Rated Absorbed Power (W) | 48 |
| Max Static Force (N) | 1700 |
| Load-free linear speed (in./sec.) | 1.25 |
| Rod effective stroke (in.) | 11 |
| Use frequency (cycles/hour) | 5 |
| Consecutive cycles on charged battery | Max. 15 |
| Battery recharge time | 10 min. for each full cycle |
| Operating ambient temperature | -4 to 131 Deg F |
| Operator weight (lbs) | 4.85 |
| Protection class | IP 44 |
| Gate leaf max length (ft.) | Up to 12 |
| Gate leaf max weight (lbs.) | Up to 550 |
| Operator overall dimensions LxHxD(in.) | See below |
| Length of operator power cable (ft.) | 2.3 |

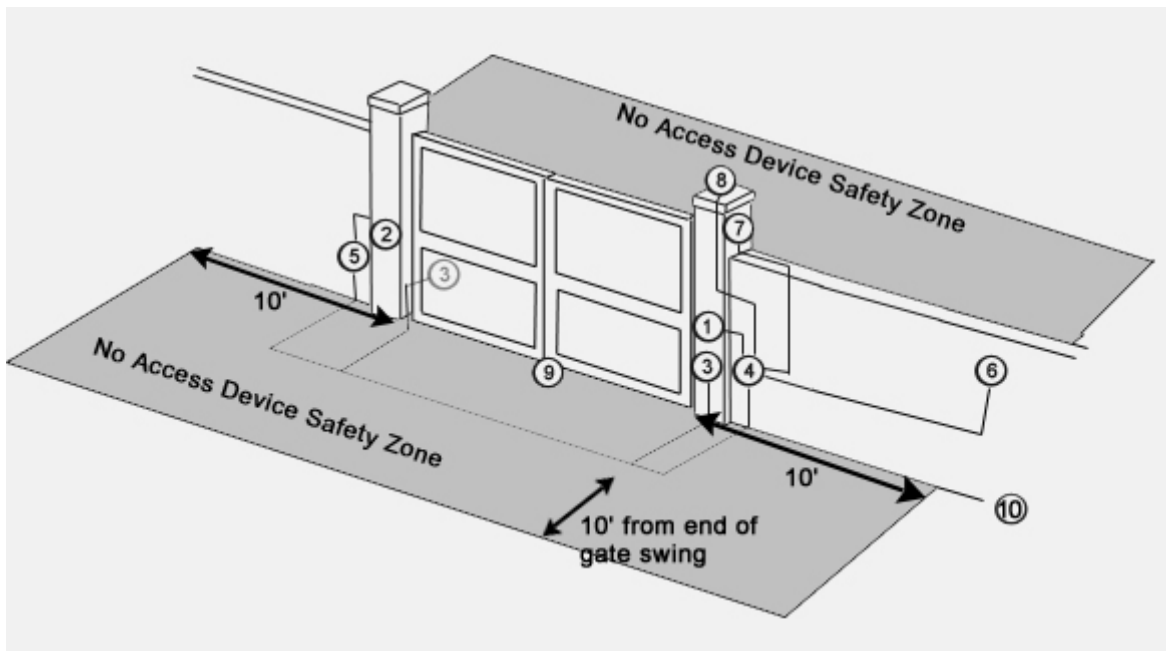


Standard System Overview and Safety Zones

The system display to the right is a recommended standard system. Other approved accessories can be installed. Photo sensors and a flashing light indicating gate movement is recommended for safety purposes.

- 1,2 Estate Swing Operator
- 3 Photocells (not included)
- 4 Master control board
- 5 Slave control board
- 6 Push button opening device (not included)
- 7 Receiver extension (not included)
- 8 12Vdc flashing lamp (not included)
- 9 Positive stop
- 10 AC transformer

Notes: 1) Do not extend operator connection cables
2) When laying electrical cables, use appropriate rigid and/or flexible tube
3) Do not run any wires in the same conduit as 110 AC power that may be in the area. This will cause unwanted interference



IMPORTANT Preliminary Checks:

To ensure safety and an efficiently operating automated system, make sure the following conditions are observed.

- The gate and post must be suitable for being automated. Check that the structure is sufficiently strong and rigid, and its dimensions and weights conform to those indicated on page 1.
- Make sure the leaves move smoothly without any irregular friction during entire travel.
- Make sure the hinges are in good condition. Ball bearing hinges are ideal for gates weighing over 200 lbs. or over 10' in length.
- Make sure the gate is plumb and level.
- The fence post must be secured in the ground with concrete. This will prevent alteration of alignments and leveling during installation and during cycles.

Estate Swing Parts List



Master or Single Operator

- A. Estate swing arm
- B. Gate Mounting bracket
- C. Post Mounting bracket
- D. Manual access key
- E. Transformer
- F. Control Board w/ Battery
- G. Post Mounting nut & Bracket bush
- H. Transmitters
- I. Receiver
- J. Mounting Hardware
(4- 5/16" bolts, washers, nuts
& 4 - 1/4" bolts, washers, nuts)

Slave Operator (If Applicable)

- A. Estate slave swing arm
- B. Gate Mounting bracket
- C. Post Mounting bracket
- D. Manual access key
- E. Slave Control Board w/
Battery
- F. Post Mounting nut &
Bracket bush
- J. Mounting Hardware
(4- 5/16" bolts, washers, nuts
& 4 - 1/4" bolts, washers, nuts)

Tools Needed



- Power Drill
- Crescent Wrench
- 3/8" Drill Bit
- Hacksaw
- Flat Head Screwdriver
- Phillips Head Screwdriver
- Tape Measure
- Level
- Wire Strippers
- C-clamps

Other items that may be needed prior to commencing installation.

- Start and stop post, bracket or door stop. Although the FAAC Estate swing features soft start/stop it is still necessary to have a closed stop post for 3 reasons:
 - 1) During the learn mode the gate will need to make contact with a closed stop point to learn its limits (open as well if doing 1 touch programming, unnecessary if doing manual programming.)
 - 2) A closed stop point is necessary for proper operation of your opener cycles and stabilization of the closed position.
 - 3) Having a start and stop point permanently in place may extend the life of the operator by absorbing some of the momentum of the gate during open and close cycles.
- Additional low voltage wire may be required to run power to your operator. Length is determined by distance between transformer power supply and the control box.
- If the gate is more than 1000' from an a/c power supply then alternate power will be necessary to charge your battery.
- Depending on the dimensions of your post you may need longer carriage bolts.
- A metal support bracket may be needed to achieve the appropriate 5"x 5" set-back. The metal support bracket will be bolted or welded to your post to give a larger amount of space to mount the provided mounting bracket.
- A voltage meter may be necessary to run diagnostic checks.

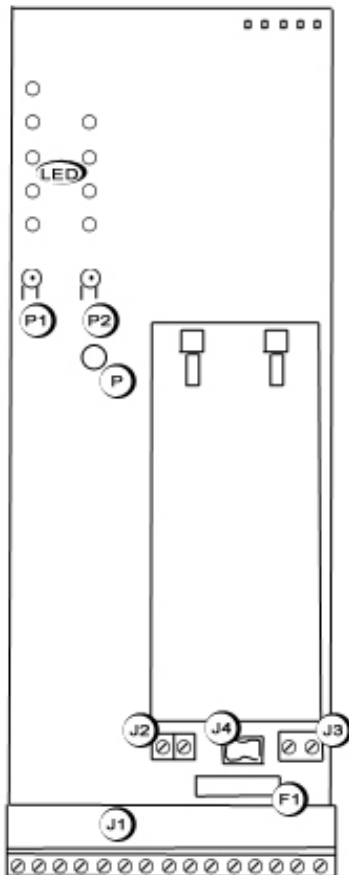
Control Board Layouts

ATTENTION: Study the control board and read this section thoroughly before attempting to operate your gate opener.

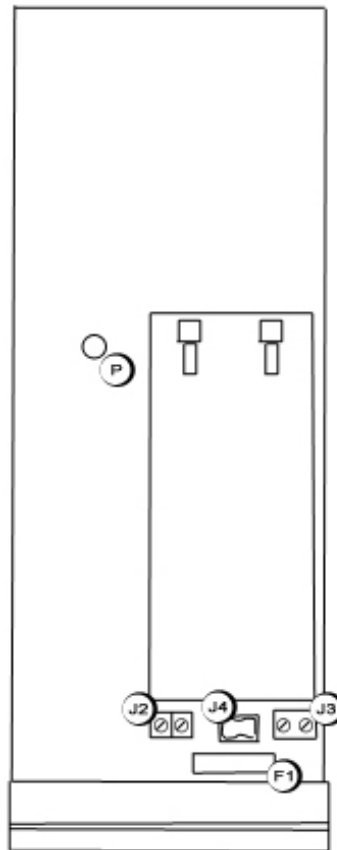
Warnings:

- Before attempting any job on the control board (connections, maintenance), turn off electrical power and unplug the support battery.
- Install a surge protector upstream of your opener, the opener is not power surge proof nor will power surge damage be covered under warrantee.
- Always separate power from control and safety cables (push-buttons, receivers, photocells, etc.). To avoid any electrical noise, use separate sheaths or a shielded cable (with earthed shield).

Layout of Master Control Board



Layout of Slave Control Board



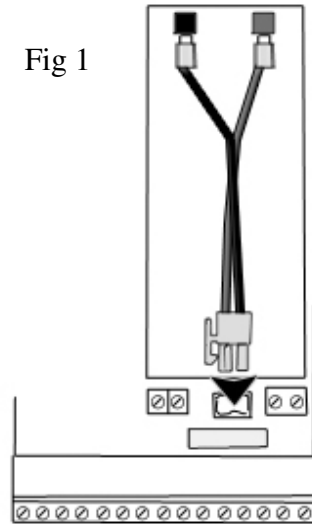
- LED** Programming LEDs
- P** Power ON and diagnostics LED
- P1** “Function” programming push-button
- P2** “Value” programming push-button
- F1** Battery and motor fuse - F15A
- J1** Accessories Terminal board
- J2** Transformer Terminal board
- J3** Motor connection terminal
- J4** Battery connector
- J5** Minidec connector/RP receiver

- P** Power ON and diagnostic LED
- F1** Battery and motor fuse - F15A
- J2** Bus connection terminal board
- J3** Motor connection terminal board
- J4** Battery connector

IMPORTANT: Charging Battery Prior to Use

Before beginning any electrical stages of installation we highly recommend charging the battery on the control board for **12 hours**. This can be done anywhere there is an outlet available.

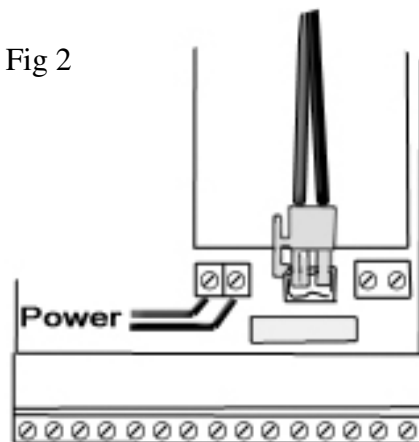
Fig 1



1. Plug the battery into the control board (fig 1). For charging purposes it is not necessary to hook the receiver to the battery or control board.

2. Insert the wires from the **supplied AC transformer** into terminal J2 of the Master board which is to the left of the battery terminal and fuse (fig 2).

Fig 2



Master or Single Unit
Charging ONLY



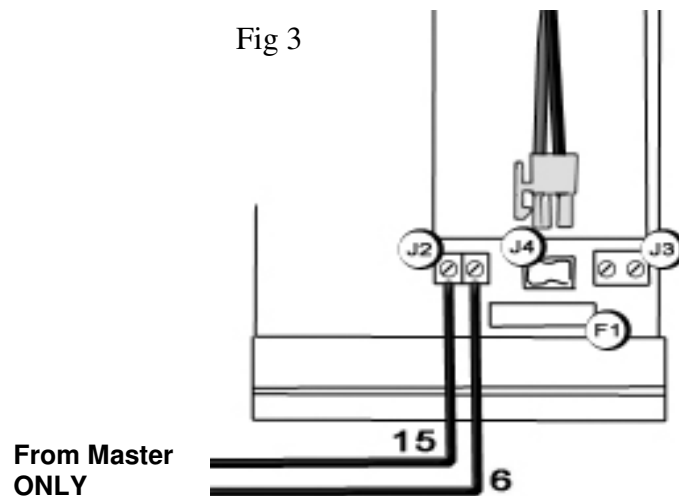
NEVER RUN 110V AC or POWER IN THROUGH ANY OTHER METHOD BESIDES THE PROVIDED TRANSFORMER TO THE CONTROL BOARD.

3. For a Dual gate opener unit, charge the slave board by wiring it to the master board terminal strip. [terminal 6 of the master *must* connect with the right side of J2 on the slave and terminal 15 of the master *must* connect with the left side of the slave] (fig 3)



NEVER CONNECT POWER DIRECTLY TO THE SLAVE BOARD.

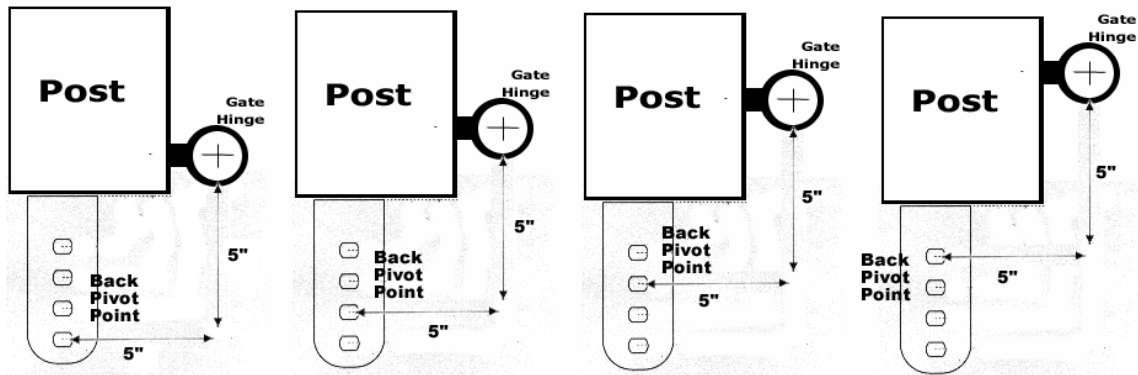
Let the unit charge for 12 hours, after remove both the transformer power and the battery. You can now proceed with the installation process.



Dual Unit Slave Charging

IMPORTANT: 5" x 5" Setback

The 5" x 5" is a very important requirement to be aware of during installation of the post mounting bracket. The 5" x 5" setback allows the operator arm to achieve appropriate and equal leverage during opening and closing cycles.



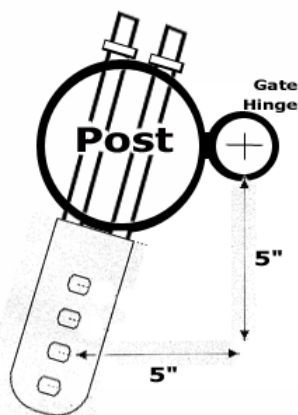
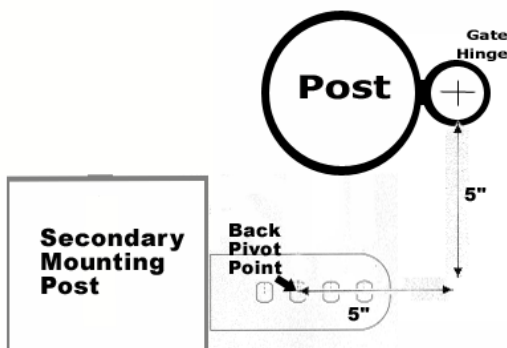
To determine your 5" x 5" setback position measure from the center of the gate hinge back towards the inside of the gate, perpendicular to the gate, 5".

Then making a 90 degree turn in the direction of the post, parallel to the gate, measure 5".

This point will be your post pivot point for your opener arm. Position your mounting bracket so one of the holes lines up with the determined post pivot point.

The set back can also be reached by adding an angle pieces to your post (square posts) to extend the width of the post or by adding a short secondary mounting post near the gate posts*.

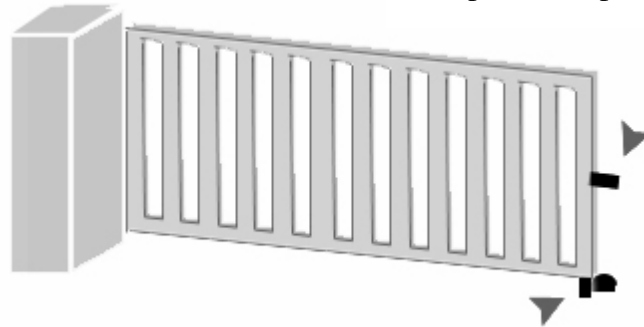
Alternate Setback Examples



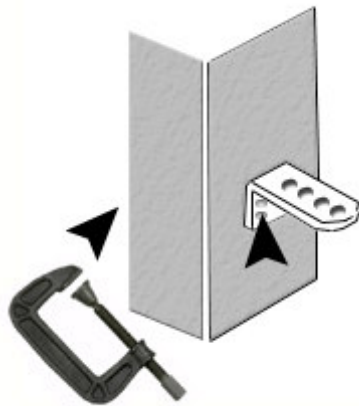
Angle irons and secondary mounting posts are available from your dealer. Contact 1-800-640-GATE for a dealer in your area.

Installation of Mounting Hardware and Arm

1. Set up closed stop points for your gate. The closed stop points can be a plate on the end of the gate that comes in contact with an adjacent post or an industrial door stop. (Many gates need an extension piece added to make contact with the doorstep.)



Examples of industrial door stops



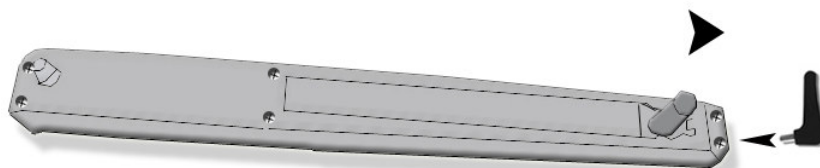
2. Using the method on the previous page, determine your 5" x 5" setback. Once it is determined where your post mounting bracket will be placed, use a C-clamp to hold the post mounting bracket in place on the post.

3. Check your operator arm. The pin should be stopped on the front part of the operator arm. If the pin is not, **turn the manual release key in the front lock hole clockwise until it reaches the front stop position.**

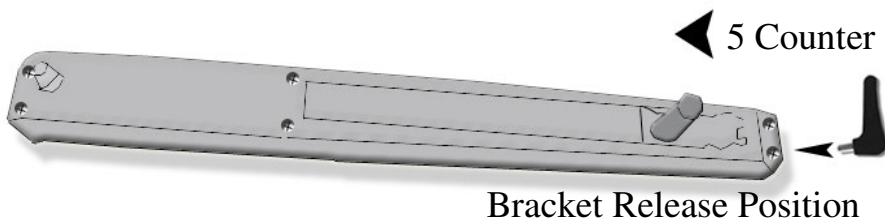
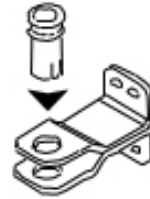
Extend the operator pin in this manner ONLY. Any other method may damage the arm.

NOTE: The front stop position **IS**

NOT THE FULL CLOSED POSITION, it is the common point of reference for counting manual turns.



4. Insert the bracket bushing into the gate mounting bracket. **Inside the black bushing you will see a small bump, this bump must be facing away from the post to prevent binding.**



5. Insert the manual release key and turn it **5 counter clockwise turns.**

This will position the front fitting on the operator arm in the correct position to fit into the bracket bushing.

Turn Clockwise to end as a common point of reference.

6. While holding the front fitting in the bracket bushing and gate mounting bracket, insert the manual release key.

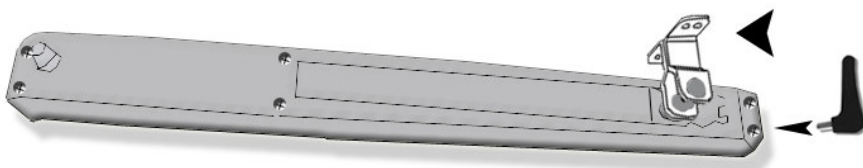


Turn the key **clockwise** until the front fitting reaches the front stop position. The bracket bushing is now locked in position on the front fitting.

NOTE: The front stop position IS NOT THE FULL CLOSED POSITION, it is the common point of reference for counting manual turns.

Important - Please adhere to this step

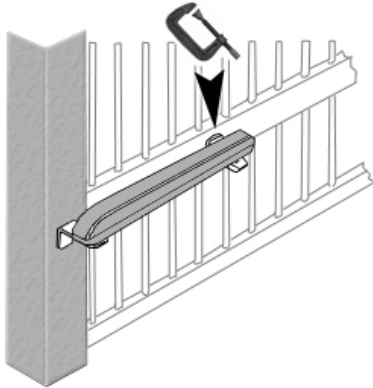
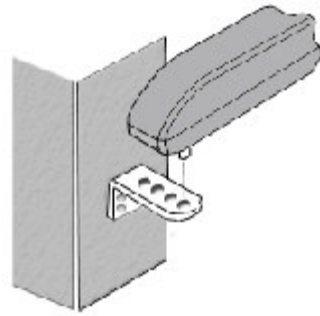
3 Turns Counter Clockwise - **This is the correct Closed Gate mounting position.**



7. **NOTE: Returning to the common point of reference during the last step is important for accuracy in this step.**

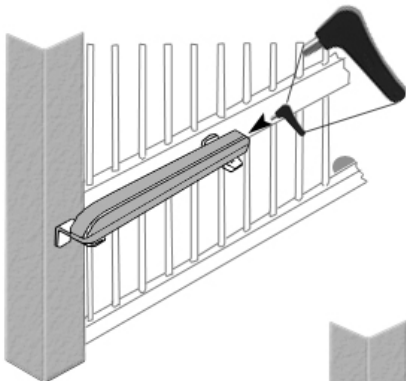
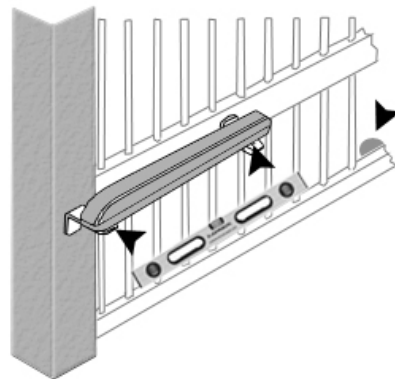
From the front stop position turn the manual release key **counter clockwise 3 turns.** This will be the mounting position.

8. Insert the threaded rear fitting into the already clamped post mounting bracket.



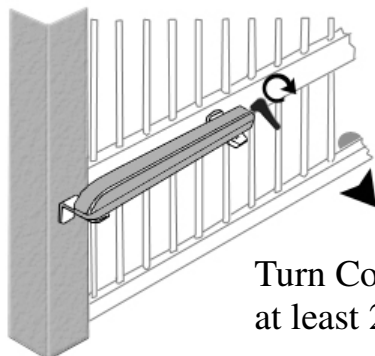
9. Position the gate mounting bracket on a cross member of the gate suitable for supporting the arm and bracket with the gate in the **FULL CLOSED POSITION** pressed firmly against the closed stop. Use a second C-clamp to hold it in place.

10. Check the levelness of your operator on the **Bottom of the arm**. Do not use the top to check levelness as it is a sloped surface. Make the appropriate adjustments, and check your setback one last time to be sure the positioning did not shift during leveling.



11. In order to remove your operator arm from the gate mounting bracket for marking and drilling, the manual release key will need to be turned **counter clockwise for 2 turns**.

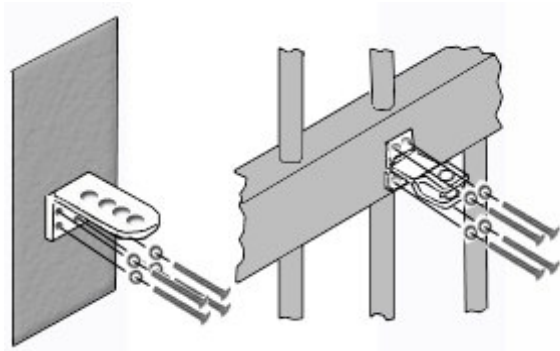
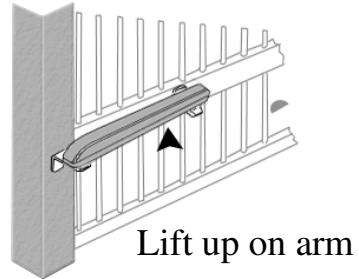
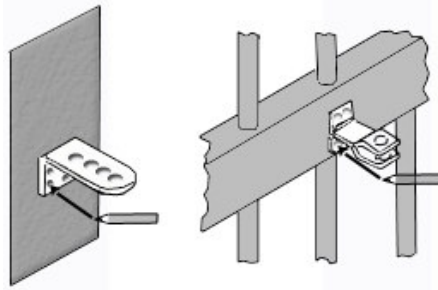
IMPORTANT - During this procedure let the gate move with the turning of the manual release key. DO NOT let the gate mounting bracket slip from its positioning or you will have to start again at step 6.



Turn Counter Clockwise
at least 2 turns.

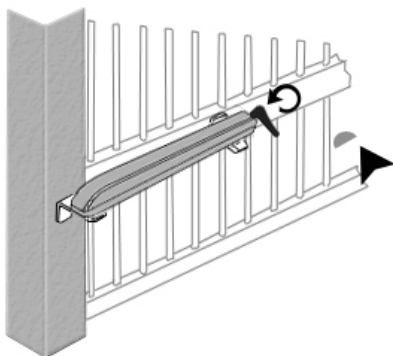
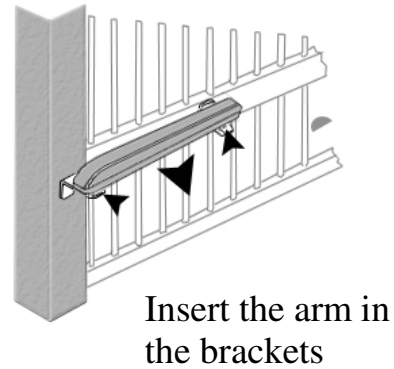
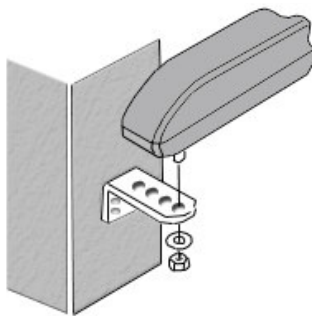
12. Remove the operator arm from the brackets. Leaving the brackets clamped in place **mark your holes**. If you are bolting your brackets in place, remove the mounting brackets and drill the marked holes using a power drill with a 5/16" drill bit for the post and 1/4" drill bit for the gate.

Tip: Using a level on top of the drill as a guide helps you to keep your holes level.



13. Attach the mounting brackets either using a carriage bolt or lag bolt with a washer on both sides of the structure and a nut on the back side of the structure **or** by welding. Always take the proper precautions, protective eyewear, etc. when drilling or welding.

14. After properly affixing the mounting brackets insert the arm fittings into the mounting brackets. Using the provided nut and washer on the bottom of the threaded rear fitting attach the arm to the post mounting bracket. Tighten until there is no wobbling during motion but motion is not restricted.



15. With the arm pin still turned 5 turns from the end position, insert the pin in the gate mounting bracket and bushing. With the front fitting in the gate mounting bracket and bracket bushing, turn the manual release key **clockwise 2 turns until the gate reaches its full closed position.**

Finding Location and Mounting Control Box

1. The control box must be mounted near your actuator arm.



The wire on the back of the actuator arm cannot be shortened or lengthened.

Keep your control box in a location at least 3 feet off the ground to avoid water buildup.

2. Level your box and mark your mounting holes. The holes are located in four corners of the control box (fig 1).
3. After marking your holes drill them and attach the control box to the post.
4. There are three separate knockouts on the bottom of the control box. Find a water-tight connector at your local hardware store that will fit one of the knockout as well as fit all of your wires through it. Remove the necessary knockout in the bottom of the box and affix a watertight connection (fig 2).

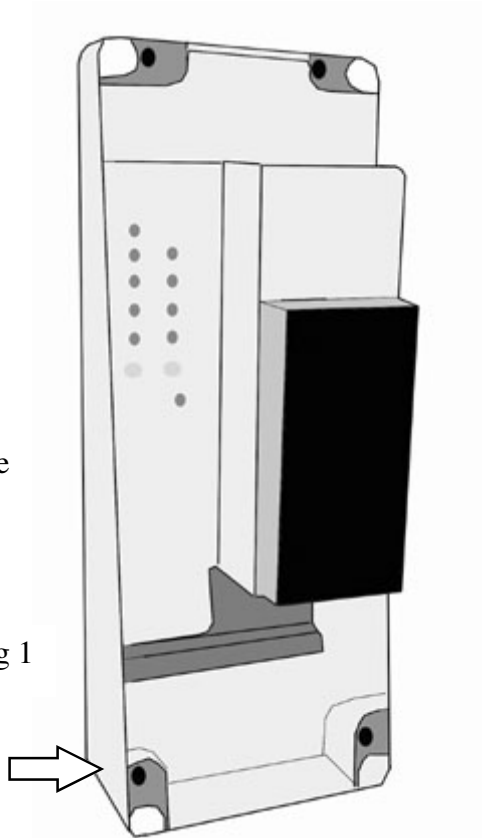


Fig 1

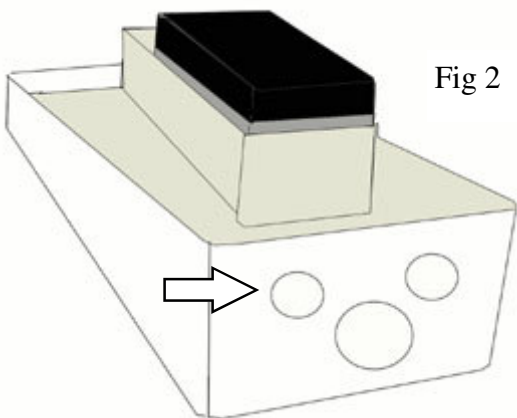


Fig 2



Your box must be kept water-tight. Moisture can damage your control board.

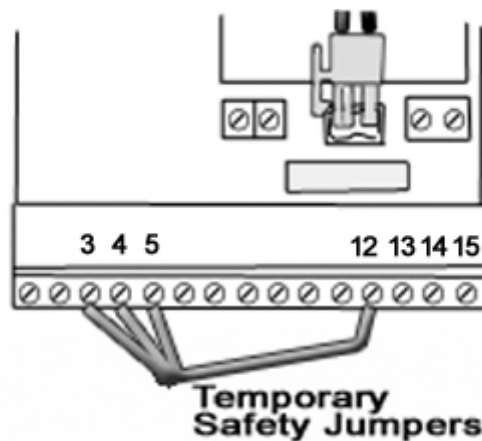
If you have trouble locating a water-tight connector contact Estate Swing 1-800-640-GATE for assistance.

Installing temporary safety jumpers

For your opener to function properly a few connections must be made prior to the learning process. Accessories should **NOT** be installed until after the learning process is completed.

Using the provided jumper wire, connect the normally closed safety terminals (terminals 3, 4, and 5) to one of the negative terminals (terminals 12, 13, 14, or 15). We recommend that these jumpers are later replaced with safety devices after learning is complete. If you choose not to replace the jumpers with safety devices you **MUST** keep the jumpers in.

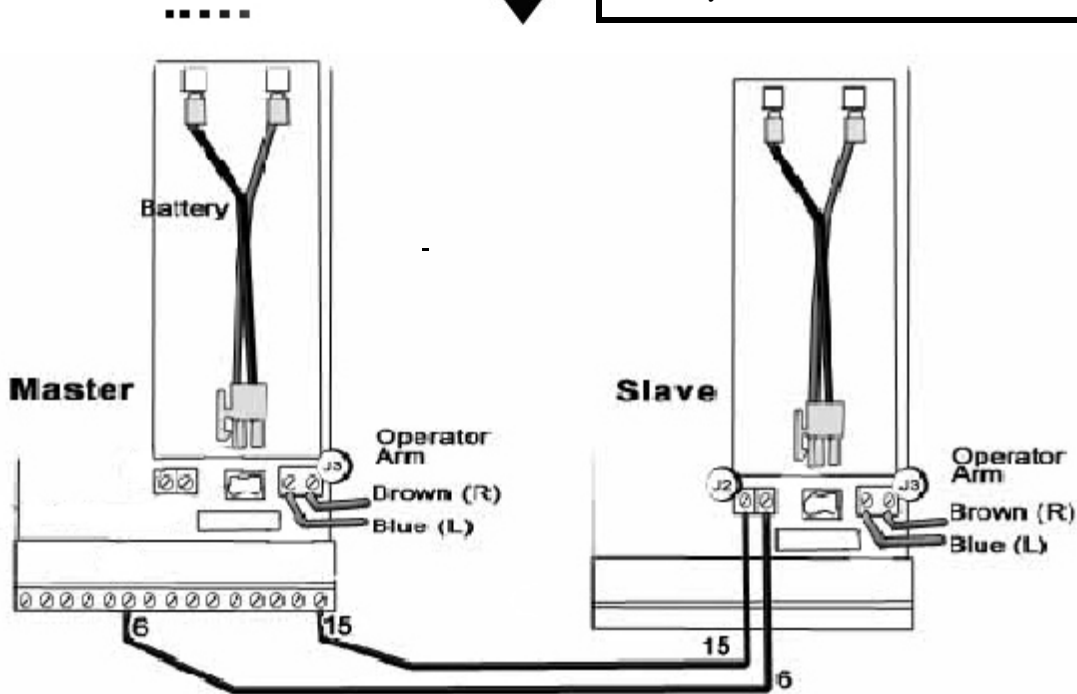
Your connections can be checked using the diagnostics mode. Press P2 once. C, D, and E should be lit. After checking press P2 again to exit the diagnostics mode. To learn more about diagnostics see section 7.



Actuator and Dual Power Connections



Caution! Do not reverse polarity of the wires connecting the Master and Slave board. This will cause permanent damage to both boards and void your warranty. **Caution!**



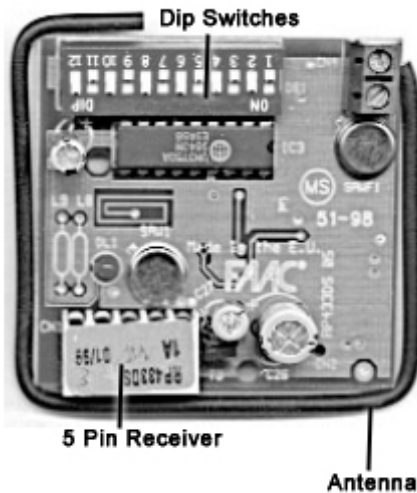
Slave Board Power—On the slave board it is used as communication with the master board and powering from the master board. **Connect the slave board to the master board using 16 gauge low voltage wire. This wire must be run across the driveway and can be up to 100 feet in length. Terminal 6 MUST connect with the RIGHT side of J2 on the Slave board, Terminal 15 MUST connect with the LEFT side of J2 on the Slave board.**

J3 - Actuator Connections—This terminal is used to connect the operator arm to the control board both on the master and slave side. **IMPORTANT: Follow the above chart for wire colors. DO NOT EXTEND OR SHORTEN THE OPERATOR ARM WIRES.**

Installing and Setting Transmitters and Receivers

Installing the Receiver

- 1) Locate the 5 Silver Pins on your **MASTER** Estate Swing board, located above the battery.
- 2) Locate the **white** connector on the receiver.
- 3) Push the **white** connector from the receiver on the 5 pins on your FAAC board with the dip switches of the receiver board facing away from the center of the Estate Swing board.

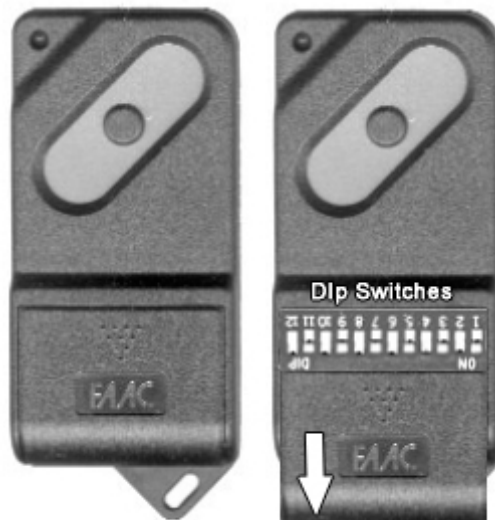


Setting the Dip Switches

- 1) Set the dip switches 1-12 on the receiver by switching them in the up or down position.
Record this dip switch combination
- 2) Slide off the battery cover of the transmitter
(located at the bottom front cover)
- 3) Set the dip switches in the transmitter to the same settings as the dip switches on the receiver.
- 4) Repeat this for all of the transmitters.

Positioning the Antenna

Bend the antenna to go around the back of the receiver board and down the left side of the Estate Swing battery.



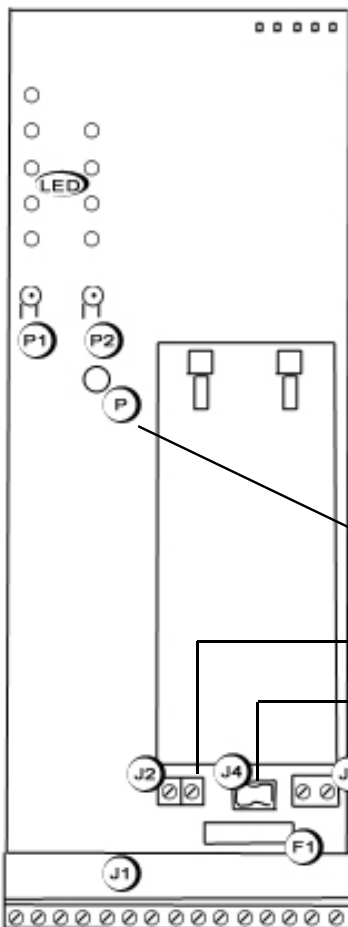
Power

1. The Estate Swing (Master Unit if Dual Operator) comes with 1) AC transformer. The AC transformer supplied has 4 screw terminals, use the center 2 terminals to attach your low voltage wire (polarity is not relevant). You may locate the transformer up to **1000'** away from the control board with **16 gauge or larger direct burial low voltage wire**.
2. Insert the two wires into the power in section on the control board (J2) on the master board. The wires are interchangeable and do not have a positive and negative. The slave board receives power from the master board only, do not connect power directly to the slave side. **Do not splice the power cable wire.**



Never run 110VAC power directly to the Estate Swing. This will destroy the Estate Swing control board.

3. **Before plugging in your transformer**, plug the battery into the control board. The clear plastic clip gets clipped into J4 with the clip side on the left. The other side of the battery wire has a clear plastic disconnect that slides on the battery terminals. Red to Red, Black to Black. *Reversing the wires will blow the fuse.*

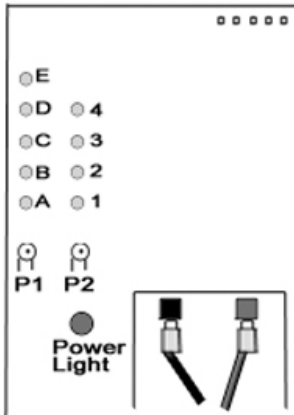


Never connect the power wire with the transformer plugged in. Contact between the two lead wires, even for a second, will destroy the transformer.

4. Plug the **transformer** into a 110 V AC outlet.
5. The transformer is not weather proof and must be kept in a covered area. *Plug covers are available from your dealer, contact 1-800-640-GATE for a dealer in your area.*
6. The power light (P) will be on if the power and battery are connected properly. If the power light is blinking slowly then only the battery is connected, check your power connections.

Programming Gate Movement Variables

Using the following procedures you can change factory settings such as auto close, speed, force, delays and more.



Begin the programming process by pressing **P1**. Pressing **P1** selects **A,B,C,D or E**. A, B, C, D and E correspond with the variables in the chart on the following page.

When you are on the desired variable you would like to change the setting of press **P2** to change the setting of that variable. **P2** will change the light to 1, 2, 3 or 4 which correspond with the settings on the chart below on the following page. Below is a list what each variable controls.

A: Switches between Function Logics. Function Logics are sets of actions that will occur when an accessory terminal connection is made or disrupted. Each set of actions is designed to give different results providing increased safety, convenience or other.

B: Switches between the amount of time the gate pauses before closing after reaching full open. By selecting Logic EP (4) all pause times will be void and the gate will remain open until an opening devices is triggered.

C: Switches between the amount of time the gate waits before beginning motion when an opening and closing is triggered or if dual gates are installed, pause time will only apply to one gate.

D: Switches between the amount of force the gate opener will exert before an obstruction is detected and the gate reverses directions.

E: Switches between the speed of the gate motion. This does not effect the soft start and stop.

See the following page for Gate Movement Variables LED Chart .

Controlling the Master Leaf with either the Master or Slave Control Board

With this function you can select the leaf you wish to move with the Master Control Board. Press and hold down **P1**, then press and hold down **P2**. LED A starts flashing. Using **P2** move from LED 1 to LED 2 according to the desired leaf control as described below:

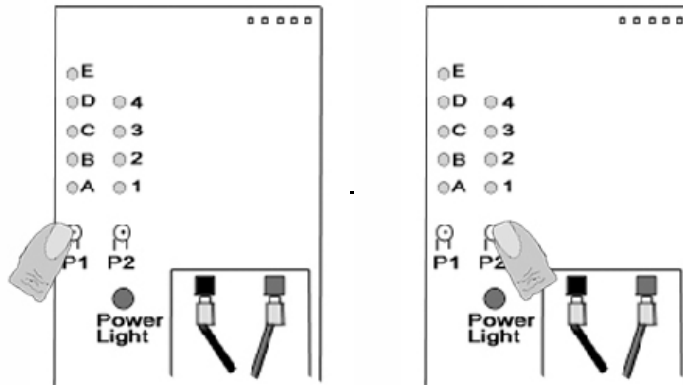
LED 1 lit - Master controls leaf 1 (default)

LED 2 lit - Master controls leaf 2

NOTE: The operation of the Slave Control Board is automatically set according to the Master Control Board.

Gate Movement Variables LED Chart

| Variable LED Definitions | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Function LED | Function |
| A | Function Logic — Logic flow chart found on page 18,19 1= A (Automatic - automatically closes the gate depending on the set pause time. It is the most common setting) 2= S (Safety - designed for higher control and accelerated levels of safety, also automatically closes the gate) 3= AP (Stepped Automatic - is very similar to automatic (A) but has a higher amount of safety. It has an increased amount of motion stop points.) 4= EP (Stepped Semi-automatic - is designed to function similar to a garage door opener. Turns off the auto close setting.) |
| B | Pause Times 1= 5 Seconds 2= 10 Seconds 3= 20 Seconds 4= 30 Seconds |
| C | Master Opening / Closing Delays 1= open 0 sec. / close 0 sec. 2= open 2 sec. / close 2 sec. 3= open 2 sec. / close 4 sec. 4= open 2 sec. / close 8 sec. |
| D | Static Force 1= Low 2= Medium Low 3= Medium High 4= High |
| E | Speed 1= Low 2= Medium Low 3= Medium High 4= High |



Pressing P1 moves you through the Letter LEDs

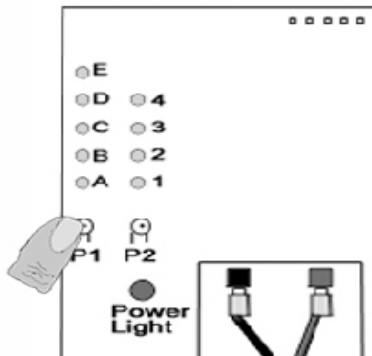
After switching to the desired Letter LED, Pressing P2 moves you through the Number LEDs

One Touch EZ Programing

NOTE: Before beginning the one touch learning procedure be sure to have full open and full closed stop points* set up. These will let your gate know where to stop during the learning process. Make sure that the leaf or leaves are in the full closed position against the stop points. Check your arm to be sure the gate mount pin is 3 turns from the physical end point of the arm

If using an E-S1102 dual operator, both the master and slave arc distance must be the same to use 1 touch programming. If arcs are different distances then use the complete learning process found in Section 8.

Enter Learning Mode



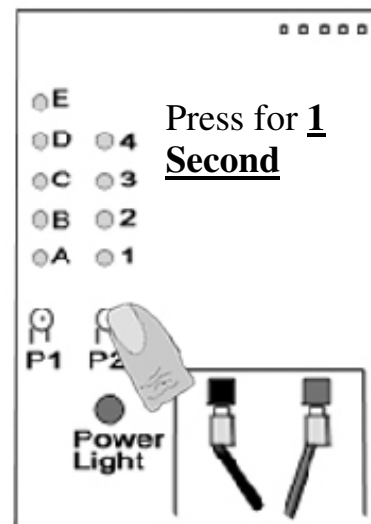
Enter the programming mode by pressing **P1** 6 times until all 5 LEDs (A,B,C,D,E) are lit. This is the learning mode.

While the 5 function LEDs (A,B,C,D,E in picture) are lit steadily, briefly press (about 1 second) the **P2** button. [*If P2 is pressed for 3 seconds the opener enters the manual learning mode*]

The operator or operators start the opening maneuver, and the function LEDs begin flashing.

Continued on the next page.

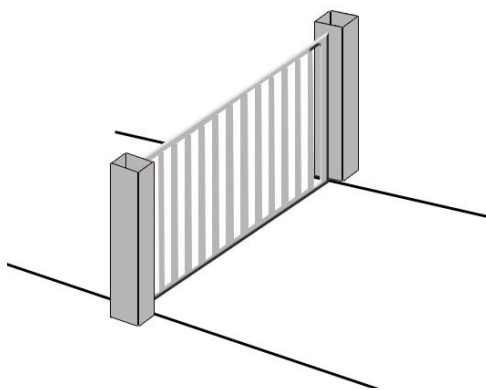
Programming



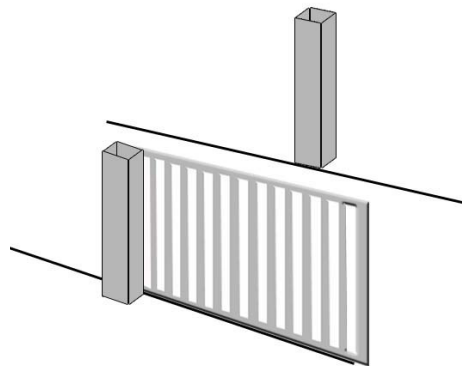
* Stop points are structures meant to come in contact with and/or stop the gate at the required points. Wood or metal stakes driven in the ground often make good stop points. For one touch programming the stop points must stay in after programming. To program without open stop points, use manual programming (on next page). Closed stops are always needed.



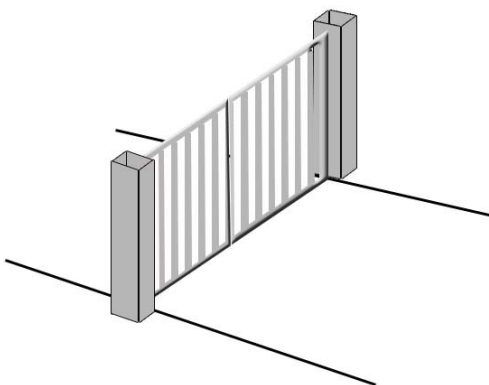
Wait for the operator or operators to reach the opening stops. The learning procedure has finished. **Press P1 once more to exit the learning mode before attempting to operate the opener.**



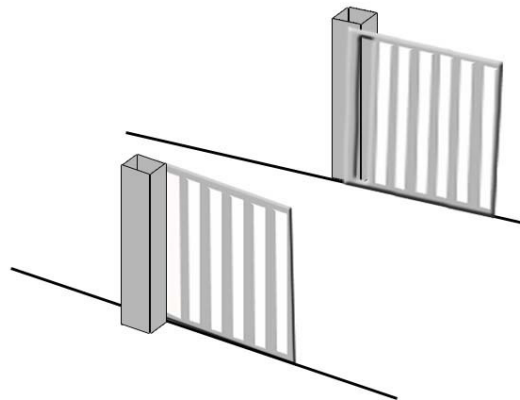
Single



Leaf or leaves will move from closed to open

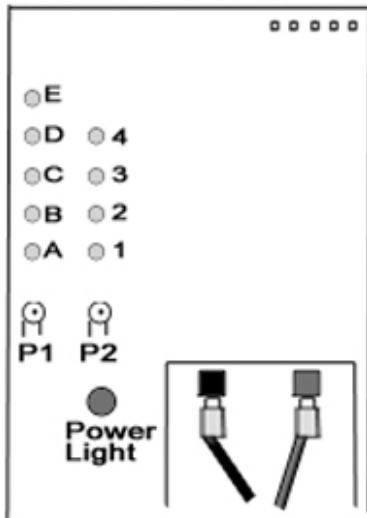


Dual



You may now test your gate opener with your transmitter.

Simple Diagnostics



Diagnostics using the Power light on your Master Control Board.

The **P** light has a diagnostic function. There are 4 statuses.

1. Steady light indicating main power is ON and the battery is charged
2. Flashing slowly (lights every second) indicates no main power but the battery is charged.
3. Flashing quickly (lights every 1/4 of a second) indicates main power on but discharged battery
4. Light OFF indicates no main power and discharged battery.

Status of accessory inputs.

The Master Control Board has the ability to verify the status of the terminal board inputs. To access this function:

When all LEDs are off (both lettered and numbered) press **P2**. The statuses of the accessory terminals in the following chart will be shown in the lettered LEDs column.

LED ON = Closed Contact
LED OFF = Open Contact

When you have finished checking, press **P2** again to exit.

If you do not, the LED status check will stay active for 5 minutes and then the board returns to all LEDs OFF.

WARNING:
 When you access the input status

function all accessories are powered, even with the gate idle. **P1** is active and can be used to open and close the gate.

| Normal Operation idle LED lights | LED | ON | OFF |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| A = OFF | A = Terminal 1, Open/close function | Opening/closing device is triggered. | Opening/Closing device is not triggered. |
| B = OFF | B = Terminal 2, Single leaf open/close | Opening/closing device is triggered. | Opening/Closing device is not triggered. |
| C = ON | C = Terminal 3, Stop Command | Motion stop device is in place and not triggered or jumper is in place.. | Motion stop device has been triggered or is not connected. |
| D = ON | D = Terminal 4, Opening safety device | Motion stop device is in place and not triggered or jumper is in place.. | Safety device has been triggered or is not connected. |
| E = ON | E = Terminal 5, Closing safety device | Motion stop device is in place and not triggered or jumper is in place.. | Safety device has been triggered or is not connected. |
| 1 = OFF if single ON if dual | 1 = Terminal 6, Slave Board | Slave Board is connected. | Slave board is not connected. |

Trouble Shooting

If your gate operator arm will not move.

- Be sure that all safety devices are connected. Safety device terminals work on normally closed connections so if terminals 3, 4, and 5 are not connected to negative terminals the gate opener will not function. Secondary safety devices **are always recommended by Gate Crafters and FAAC**, if you choose to only use the inherent obstruction sensing featured in the Estate Swing control board you must connect terminals 3, 4, 5 to a negative terminal (12, 13, 14, or 15).
- Be sure your arm is mounted correctly, **IF the gate movement pin in the arm is not 3 turns back from the physical end position of the arm in the closed position, the opener may stick and not move.**
- Be sure the power LED is on steady. See page 27 for power LED interpretations. The battery supplied should be charged for 12 hours before beginning the learning process.
- Be sure that the polarity of the arm wiring is correct. For standard Pull-To-Open operation the **Blue** wire should be connected to the **left** and **Brown** wire connected to the **right**. **Reverse the polarity for Push-To-Open Operation.**
- Check the fuse to be sure the fuse is not blown. It can be tested visually or with a volt meter by checking for continuity between the two prongs of the fuse.
- Check the force setting, D variable. 4 is the highest. Try moving the force to high.
- Check the speed setting, E variable. If the gate is heavy and tries to move too quickly, sometimes the jerk of the gate at the beginning may set off the obstruction sensing. Move the speed setting down to 1.
- Try removing the opener arm from the gate mounting bracket. Run the cycle with the arm off the gate. If the opener moves, check your gate for levelness, greased hinges, and weight/length ratios. *Note: moving your gate from the end by hand may seem very easy. A true test would be moving the gate from the gate mounting bracket just as the operator would.*

If case won't close or the programming lights will not turn on.

- Be sure that the control board and the control board cover is fully lined up and snapped into place. During shipping some shifting may occur resulting in a board and cover that are not lined up., thus the activation buttons (P1, P2) will not line up.

If the power LED (P) is flashing slowly.

- This means your main power is not on, the battery is low and absorbing too much of the main power, or the main power was plugged in for less than 5 minutes. Be sure before installation the battery is charged for 12 hours. **A charged battery should read over 13V at idle without power connected. If your battery is reading under 13V it needs to continue to charge.**

Note: When a charging power source is removed from a battery the voltage reading will drop immediately after and then level out. Please wait for the voltage to level out to get an accurate reading of the battery's charge.

If the power LED (P) is flashing rapidly.

- The battery is discharged and does not have enough power to move your gate.
Note: Many times the power light will only flash rapidly for a few seconds during the cycle, at which time the gate will stop in motion. It may immediately go back to solid. The battery is still too low, but is closer to being ready to use. This means that the increased amperage pull from moving a gate is too much for the battery in it's current level of charge.

If the gate stops mid cycle.

- Check the force setting, D variable. 4 is the highest. Try moving the force to high.
- Check the speed setting, E variable. If the gate is heavy and moves too quickly, sometimes the jerk of the gate during certain parts of the cycle may set off the obstruction sensing. Move the speed setting down to 1.
- Try removing the opener arm from the gate mounting bracket. Run the cycle with the arm off the gate. If the opener no longer stops during cycle, check your gate for levelness, greased hinges, and weight/length ratios. *Note: moving your gate from the end by hand may seem very easy. A true test would be moving the gate from the gate mounting bracket just as the operator would.*
- Check the power lights, the flashing may only last a short time when the gate stops. If the light flashes let your operator charge.

If the gate stops after only a few inches of movement.

- **NOTE: The open and closed position is the most difficult for the opener because it is working without momentum and at the least leverage point.**
- Check the force setting, D variable. 4 is the highest. Try moving the force to high.
- Check the speed setting, E variable. If the gate is heavy and moves too quickly, sometimes the jerk of the gate during the beginning of the cycle may set off the obstruction sensing. Move the speed setting down to 1.

Estate Swing

- Try removing the opener arm from the gate mounting bracket. Run the cycle with the arm off the gate. If the opener no longer stops during cycle, check your gate for levelness, greased hinges, and weight/length ratios. *Note: moving your gate from the end by hand may seem very easy. A true test would be moving the gate from the gate mounting bracket just as the operator would.*
- Check the power lights, the flashing may only last a short time when the gate stops. If the light flashes let your operator charge.

For a dual opener: only the master opens.

- Check the power light on the slave side be sure the power light is on steady. *Note: The slave does not charge until the master light is steady, if you were recently charging the master and slave the master might have only gotten a chance to charge.*
- Check the diagnostic mode (Section 17). For dual openers CDE and 1 should be on. The rest off. If 1 is off then the slave is not communicating with the master, check your connection to the slave and the polarity of the connection (Section 9).
- If using an accessory to open the gate, see which terminals it is wired to. **Terminal 2 ONLY opens the master leaf, move your accessory to terminal 1.**
- Check the same information as the first trouble shooting topic “**If your gate operator arm will not move.**”

For a dual opener: Only the slave will open.

- Check the same information as the first trouble shooting topic “**If your gate operator arm will not move.**”

If your gate is losing memory of slow down points.

- First reset your gate opener by unplug battery and transformer power for 10 minutes. Plug the power sources back in and wait for the power light to go steady. Re-program the gate in Complete Stop/Start Learning Process (Section 20).
- Check the **3 turns back in the closed position. This is very important for the memory process. When the gate is against the closed stops, the operator arm should be 3 turns back. (See section 7.2)**

For any technical assistance Estate Swing can be reached 9 AM to 5 PM, Monday - Friday. 1-800-640-GATE

Logic Summaries and Flow Charts

Logic A - Logic A (automatic) is the most common setting. It automatically closes the gate depending on the set pause time. This logic must be used in conjunction with the accessories: Free Exit Sensor and Gate Timer.

| Gate Status | Result of Terminal 1 activation | Result of Terminal 2 activation | Result of Terminal 4 interruption | Result of Terminal 5 interruption |
|--|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Closed | Opens leaf and re-closes after pause time | | No effect | |
| Open and in pause before re-closing | Re-loads pause time | | No effect | Re-loads pause time |
| Closing | Re-opens leaf | | No effect | Stops motion and reverses direction after interruption |
| Opening | No effect | | Reverses direction of motion | No effect |
| Stopped in mid cycle | Closes the leaf | | No effect | |

Logic S - Logic S (safety) is designed for higher control and accelerated levels of safety. By triggering an opening device (i.e. push button, transmitter) the gate reverses directions preventing foreseeable accidents.

| Gate Status | Result of Terminal 1 activation | Result of Terminal 2 activation | Result of Terminal 4 interruption | Result of Terminal 5 interruption |
|--|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Closed | Opens leaf and re-closes after pause time | | No effect | |
| Open and in pause before re-closing | Re-closes the leaf | | No effect | Closes after 5 seconds |
| Closing | Re-opens the leaf | | No effect | Reverses direction of motion |
| Opening | Re-closes the leaf | | Reverses direction of motion | No effect |
| Stopped in mid cycle | Closes the leaf | | No effect | |

Logic Summaries and Flow Charts (cont)

Logic AP - Logic AP (stepped automatic) is very similar to automatic (A) but has a higher amount of safety. It has an increased amount of motion stop points.

| Gate Status | Result of Terminal 1 activation | Result of Terminal 2 activation | Result of Terminal 4 interruption | Result of Terminal 5 interruption |
|--|---|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Closed | Opens leaf and re-closes after pause time | | No effect | |
| Open and in pause before re-closing | Stops operation | | No effect | Re-loads pause time |
| Closing | Re-opens leaf | | No effect | Reverses direction of motion |
| Opening | Stops operation | | Stops motion and reverses direction after interruption | No effect |
| Stopped in mid cycle | Closes the leaf | | No effect | |

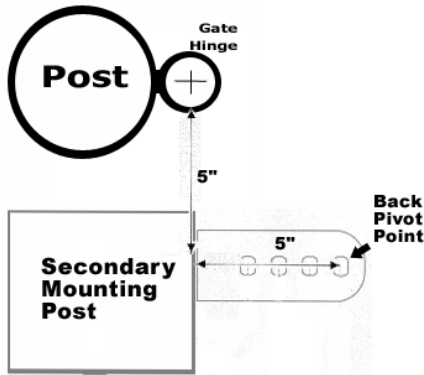
Logic EP - Logic EP (stepped semi-automatic) is designed to function similar to a garage door opener. At full open the gate does not re-close after a pause time, it stays open until triggered to re-close. Logic EP over-rides any set pause time.

| Gate Status | Result of Terminal 1 activation | Result of Terminal 2 activation | Result of Terminal 4 interruption | Result of Terminal 5 interruption |
|--|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Closed | Opens leaf | | No effect | |
| Open and in pause before re-closing | Re-closes the leaf | | No effect | |
| Closing | Stops operation | | No effect | Reverses direction of motion |
| Opening | Stops operation | | Reverses direction of motion | No effect |
| Stopped in mid cycle | Restarts motion in opposite direction the gate was previously moving before stopped in mid cycle | | No effect | |

Push-to-Open Operation

Push-to-Open operation is a gate opener design with the **arm on the inside of the gate and the arm pushes the gate open away from the property**, rather than pulling it in towards the property as in standard operation. Push-to-Open is useful for properties with inclining driveways, a lack of space for opener arm placement or opening (i.e. a wall parallel with the driveway close to the post), or many other reasons.

Example of PTO setback



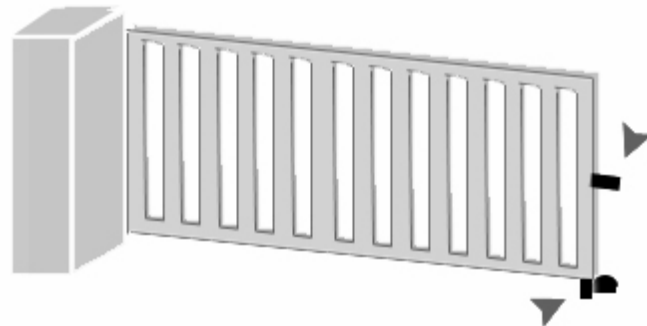
The Push-to-Open setback is the standard setback flipped horizontally.

Measure 5" back toward the property then make a 90 degree turn towards the driveway. Measure 5" in towards the driveway, this point is the back pivot point for your operator arm.

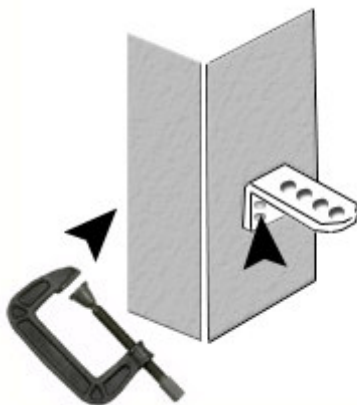
Installation of PTO Mounting Hardware

Examples of stops

1. Set up open stop points for your gate. The open stop points can be a plate on the end of the gate that comes in contact with an adjacent post or an industrial door stop. (Many gates need an extension piece added to make contact with the doorstop.)



Examples of industrial door stops



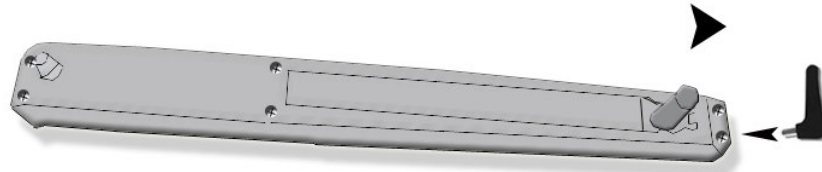
2. Using the method above, determine your 5" x 5" setback. Once it is determined where your post mounting bracket will be placed, use a C-clamp to hold the post mounting bracket in place on the post.

3. Check your operator arm. The pin should be stopped on the front part of the operator arm. If the pin is not, **turn the manual release key in the front lock hole clockwise until it reaches the front stop position.**

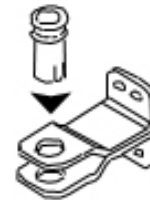
Extend the operator pin in this manner ONLY. Any other method may damage the arm.

NOTE: The front stop position **IS**

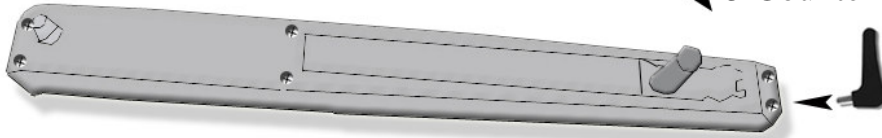
NOT THE FULL OPEN POSITION, it is the common point of reference for counting manual turns.



4. Insert the bracket bushing into the gate mounting bracket.



◀ 5 Counter Clockwise turns from end.



5. Insert the manual release key and turn it **5 counter clockwise turns.**

This will position the front fitting on the operator arm in the correct position to fit into the bracket bushing.

Turn Clockwise to end as a common point of reference.

6. While holding the front fitting in the bracket bushing and gate mounting bracket, insert the manual release key.

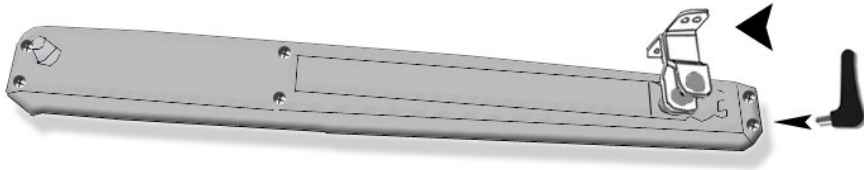
Turn the key **clockwise** until the front fitting reaches the front stop position. The bracket bushing is now locked in position on the front fitting.

NOTE: The front stop position **IS NOT THE FULL OPEN POSITION**, it is the common point of reference for counting manual turns.



Important - Please adhere to this step

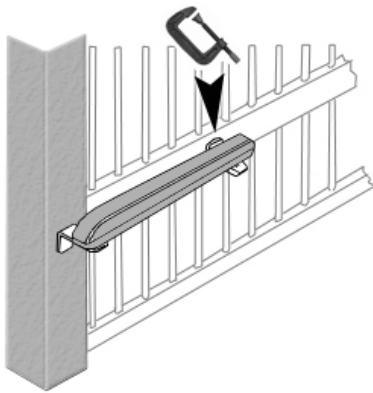
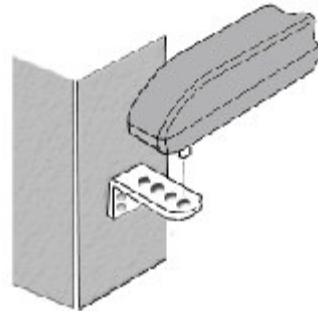
3 Turns Counter Clockwise - This is the correct Open Gate mounting position.



7. NOTE: Returning to the common point of reference during the last step is important for accuracy in this step.

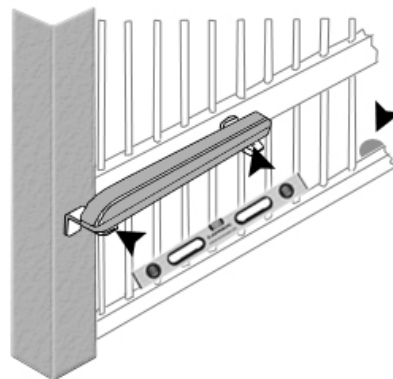
From the front stop position turn the manual release key **counter clockwise 3 turns**. This will be the mounting position.

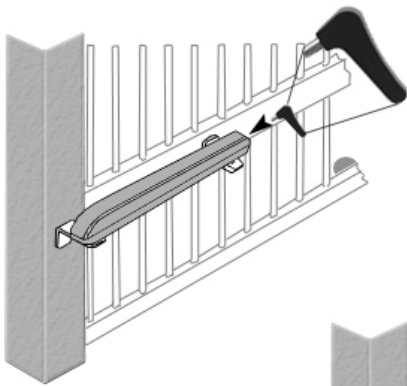
8. Insert the threaded rear fitting into the already clamped post mounting bracket.



9. Position the gate mounting bracket on a cross member of the gate suitable for supporting the arm and bracket with the gate in the **FULL OPEN POSITION** pressed firmly **against the open stop**. Use a second C-clamp to hold it in place.

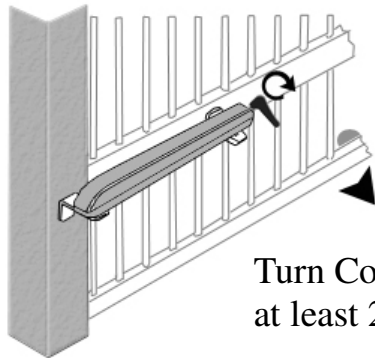
10. Check the levelness of your operator on the **Bottom of the arm**. **Do not use the top to check levelness as it is a sloped surface**. Make the appropriate adjustments, and check your setback one last time to be sure the positioning did not shift during leveling. With the brackets clamped in place be sure that the gate can move to the full closed position.





11. In order to remove your operator arm from the gate mounting bracket for marking and drilling, the manual release key will need to be turned **counter clockwise for 2 turns.**

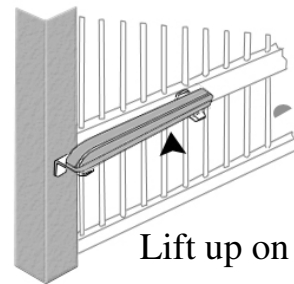
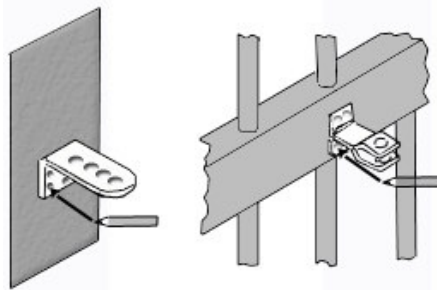
IMPORTANT - During this procedure let the gate move with the turning of the manual release key. **DO NOT** let the gate mounting bracket slip from its positioning or you will have to start again at step 6.



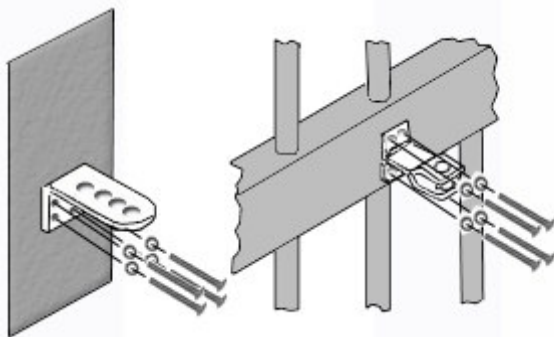
Turn Counter Clockwise at least 2 turns.

12. Remove the operator arm from the brackets. Leaving the brackets clamped in place **mark your holes.** If you are bolting your brackets in place, remove the mounting brackets and drill the marked holes using a power drill with a 5/16" drill bit for the post and 1/4" drill bit for the gate.

Tip: Using a level on top of the drill as a guide helps you to keep your holes level.

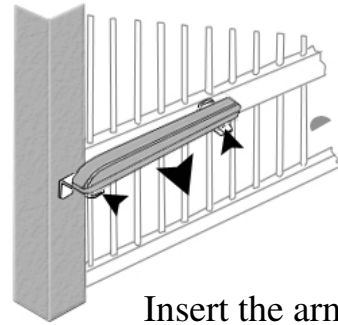
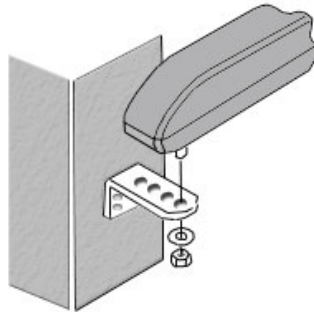


Lift up on arm

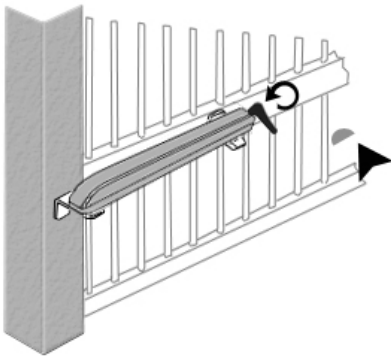


13. Attach the mounting brackets either using a carriage bolt or lag bolt with a washer on both sides of the structure and a nut on the back side of the structure **or** by welding. Always take the proper precautions, protective eyewear, etc. when drilling or welding.

14. After properly affixing the mounting brackets insert the arm fittings into the mounting brackets. Using the provided nut and washer on the bottom of the threaded rear fitting attach the arm to the post mounting bracket. Tighten until the is no wobbling during motion but motion is not restricted.

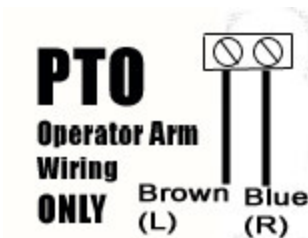


Insert the arm in the brackets



15. With the arm pin still turned 5 turns from the end position, insert the pin in the gate mounting bracket and bushing. With the front fitting in the gate mounting bracket and bracket bushing, turn the manual release key **clockwise 2 turns until the gate reaches its full open position.**

Wiring for PTO Operator Arm(s)



Reverse the polarity of the wiring to the control board for the operator arm(s) from the standard wiring. For Push-To-Open connect the Brown wire on the Left and Blue wire on the Right.

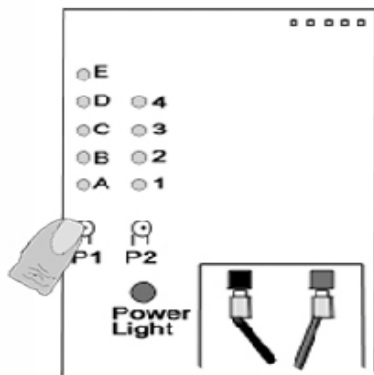
PTO Learning Process Modification

IMPORTANT: After installing the arms with the gate in the **full open position** return the gates to **full closed** by using the **manual release key BEFORE** beginning the learning process (section 15).

Complete Start/Stop Learning Process

If the learning process was completed using the simple one touch process this process can be bypassed.

This procedure is used to define the deceleration and stop points of the operator or operators. The procedure differs depending whether it is single leaf or double leaf. Make sure the leaves are closed.



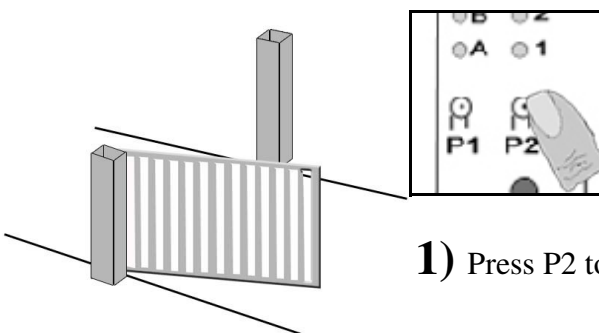
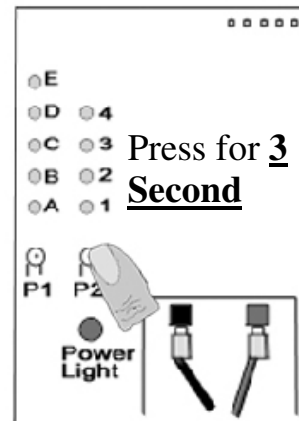
Enter Learning Mode

Enter the programming mode by pressing **P1** 6 times until all 5 LEDs (A,B,C,D,E) are lit. This is the learning mode.

Procedure for single leaf gates

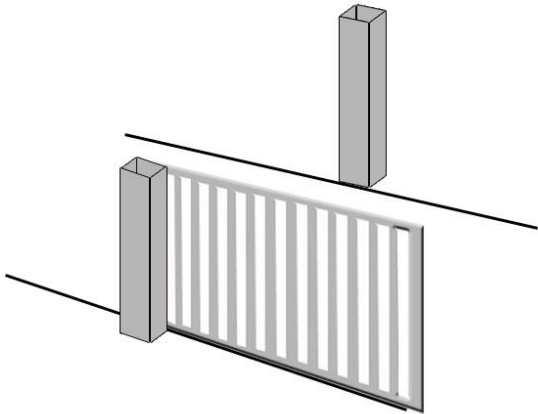
While the 5 LEDs are lit steadily, hold down **P2** for about 3 seconds. The operator will start the maneuver process.

Using **P2**, **Briefly** press the button once for each of the following motion transitions:



- 1) Press P2 to teach leaf opening deceleration starting point.

With open stop, let the gate make contact, **don't** press P2

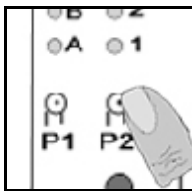


2) Let the leaf make contact with the full open stop point. The opener will then stop and reverse directions.

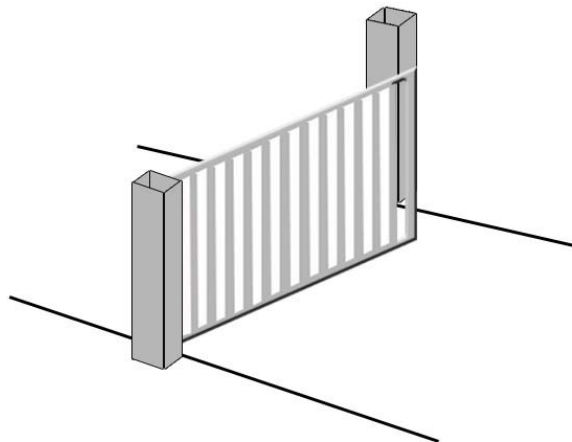
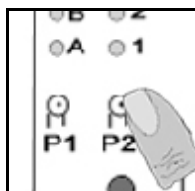
OR if not using open stops

2 alt.) Press P2 to stop the openers opening motion and reverse the motion of the gate.

Without open stop, press P2



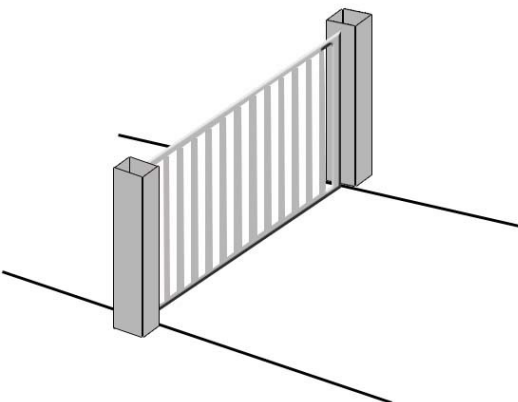
3) Press P2 to teach leaf deceleration starting point for closing.



4) Let the leaf make contact with the full closed stop point.

Press P1 to exit the learning mode.

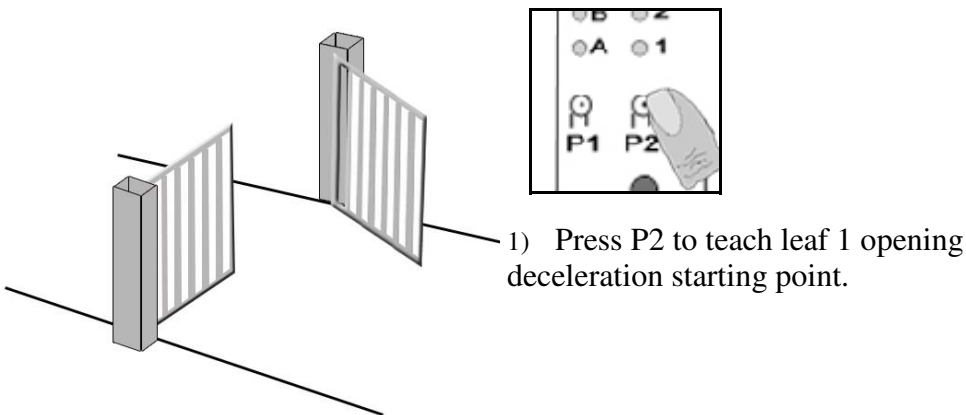
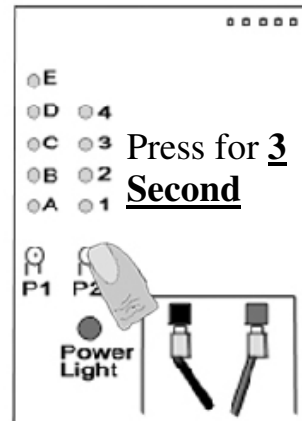
You may now test your gate opener or continue on with changes to the factory speed, force, delay settings. **To test your opener, briefly touch a wire from terminal 1 to one of the negative terminals (12, 13, 14, or 15).**



Procedure for dual leaf gates

While the 5 LEDs are lit steadily, hold down **P2** for about 3 seconds. The operator will start the maneuver process.

Using **P2**, **Briefly** press the button once for each of the following motion transitions:

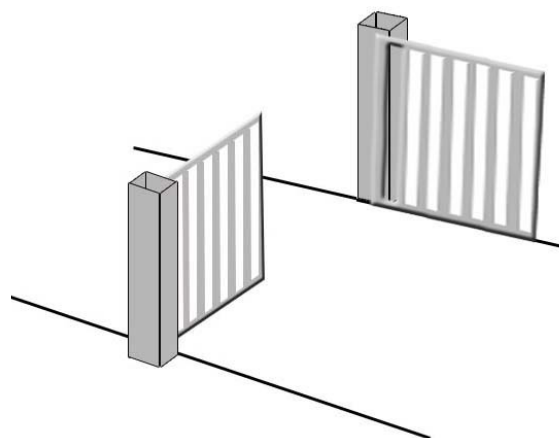
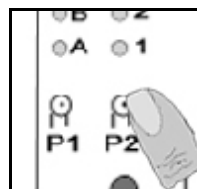


With open stops, let the gate make contact, **don't** press P2

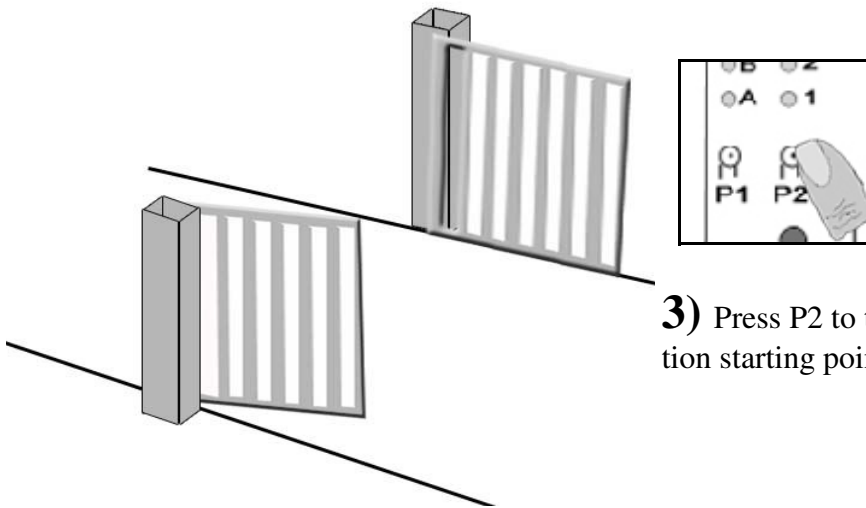
2) Let the leaf make contact with the full open stop point. The opener will then stop and leaf 2 will begin to open.

OR if not using open stops

2 alt.) Press P2 to stop the openers opening motion and leaf 2 will begin to open.



Without open stops, press P2



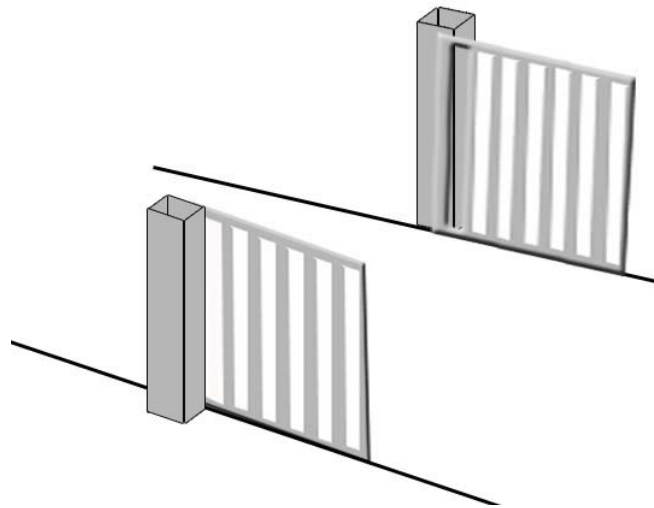
3) Press P2 to teach leaf 2 opening deceleration starting point.

4) Let the leaf make contact with the full open stop point. The opener will then stop and reverse directions.

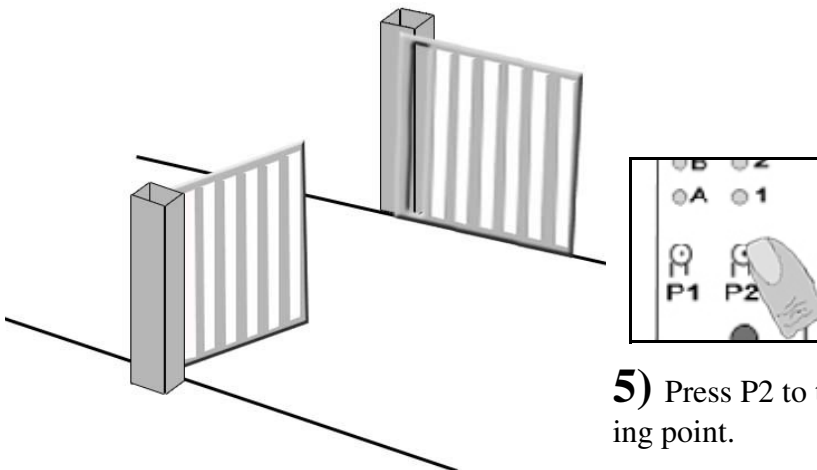
With open stops, let the gate make contact, **don't** press P2

OR if not using open stops

4 alt.) Press P2 to stop the openers opening motion and reverse the motion of the gate.

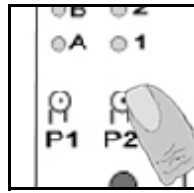
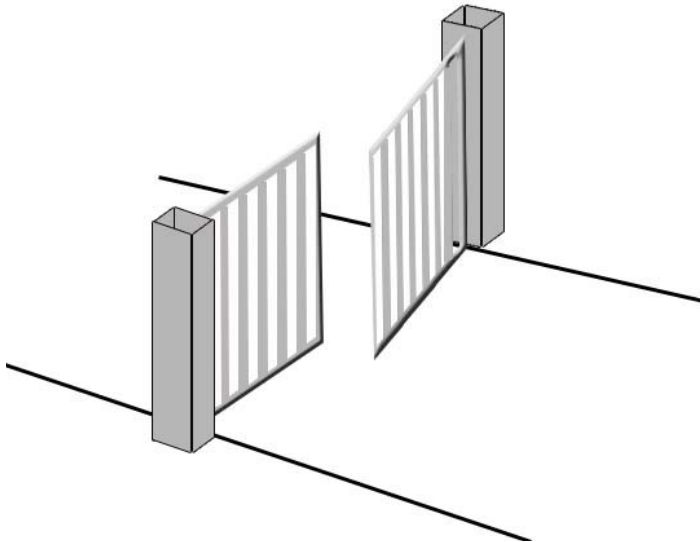
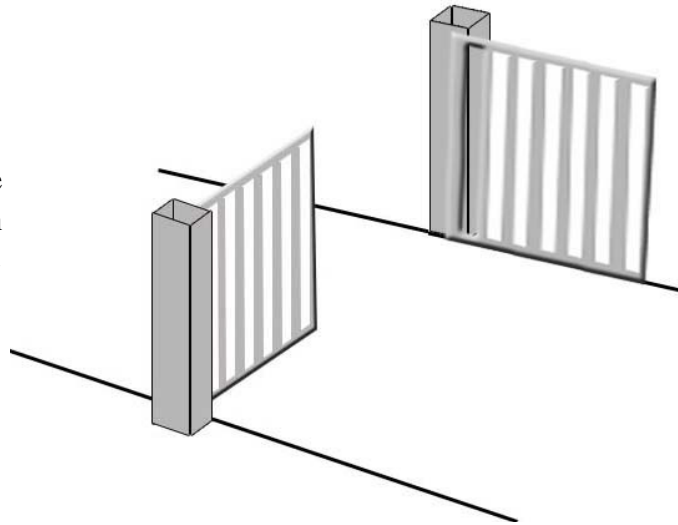


Without open stops, press P2



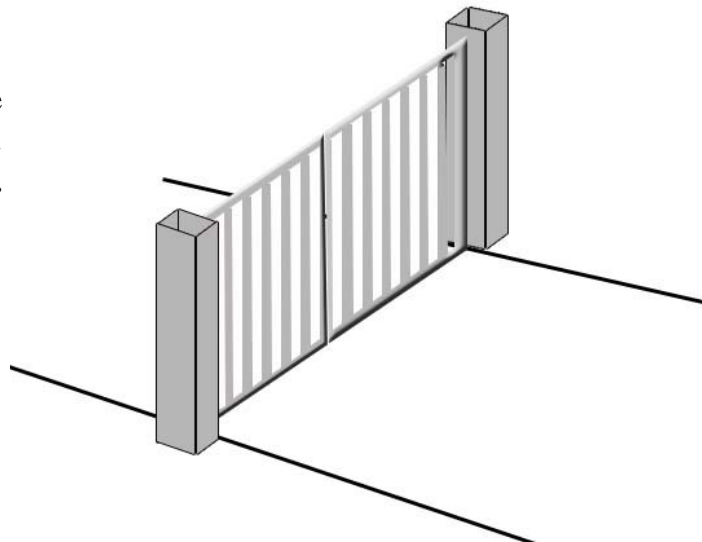
5) Press P2 to teach leaf 2 closing deceleration starting point.

6) Let the leaf 2 make contact with the full closed stop point. Leaf 1 will begin closing.



7) Press P2 to teach leaf 1 closing deceleration starting point.

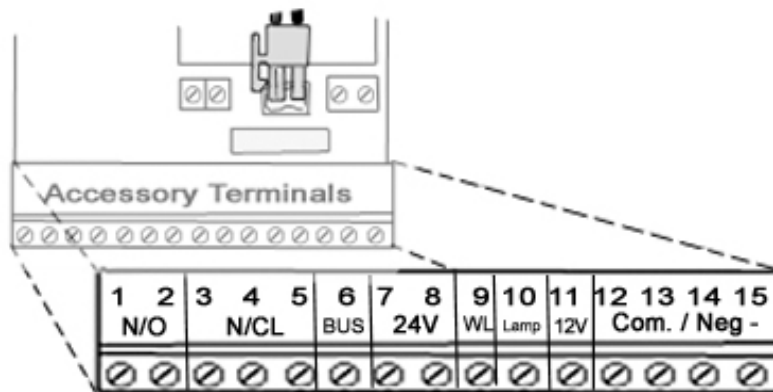
8) Let the leaf 1 make contact with the full closed stop point. Press **P1** to exit the learning mode.



You may now test your gate opener with your transmitter.

Accessory Terminals

Normally Closed connections must be made for proper gate opener function. The full accessory board is only found on the master control board.



J1—Terminal Board for Master Card

Terminals

- 1 - “Open/Close Function” This is a normally open terminal where by any device (i.e. push button, keypad, receiver) which, by closing a contact, provides an opening and/or closing pulse for **both** gate leaves (if there is only one leaf, it will control the one leaf).
- 2 - “Single Leaf Open/Close Function” This is a normally open terminal where by any device (i.e. push button, keypad, receiver) which, by closing a contact, provides an opening and/or closing pulse for **only the gate leaf controlled by the master control board** (if there is only one leaf, it will control the one leaf).
- 3 - “Stop Command” This is a normally closed terminal where by any device (i.e. push button) which, by opening a contact, halts gate movement. **IMPORTANT:** *If a connection is not made from this terminal to one of the - (negative) terminals (i.e. 12, 13, 14, 15) gate motion will not commence.*
- 4 - “Opening Safety Device” This is a normally closed terminal where by any device (i.e. photocells, sensitive edge, magnetic loops) which, if there is an obstacle in the area they protect during opening, reverses gate direction to closing.
If the opening safety devices are tripped when the gate is closed, they prevent the leaf movement.
IMPORTANT: *If a connection is not made from this terminal to one of the - (negative) terminals (i.e. 12, 13, 14, 15) gate opening will not commence.*

J1—Terminal Board for Master Card (cont.)

Terminals (cont.)

5 - “Closing Safety Device” This is a normally closed terminal where by any device (i.e. photocells, sensitive edge, magnetic loops) which, if there is an obstacle in the area they protect during closing, reverses gate direction to opening.

If the closing safety devices are tripped when the gate is open, they prevent the leaf movement.

IMPORTANT: *If a connection is not made from this terminal to one of the - (negative) terminals (i.e. 12, 13, 14, 15) gate closing will not commence..*

6 - “Slave Control Board Connection” This is a connection between the master and slave control board. It enables communication between the two equipment and supplies power to charge the battery on the slave side. **Use this in conjunction with terminal 15 - (negative). Terminal 6 must connect with the right side of J2 on the slave board, Terminal 15 must connect with the left side of J2 on the slave board.**



Caution! Do not reverse polarity of the wires connecting the master and slave board! This will cause permanent damage to both boards and will void the warranty. **Caution!**

7, 8 - “Positive (7) / Negative (8) 24 Voltage” Positive 24V for powering accessories that are run by 24V DC power (i.e. locks, safety devices) while the gate is in motion.

9 - “Indicator Light” When used with terminal 11, this terminal grounds the indicator light. **To avoid compromising correct operation of the system, do not exceed the indicated power (12V .5Wmax).** The indicator light is lit during open, opening and blocked. The indicator is flashing during closing.

10 - “Lamp” When used with terminal 11, this terminal grounds the flashing lamp output. **To avoid compromising correct operation of the system, do not exceed the indicated power (12V 21Wmax).** When the gate is in motion, the lamp will flash.

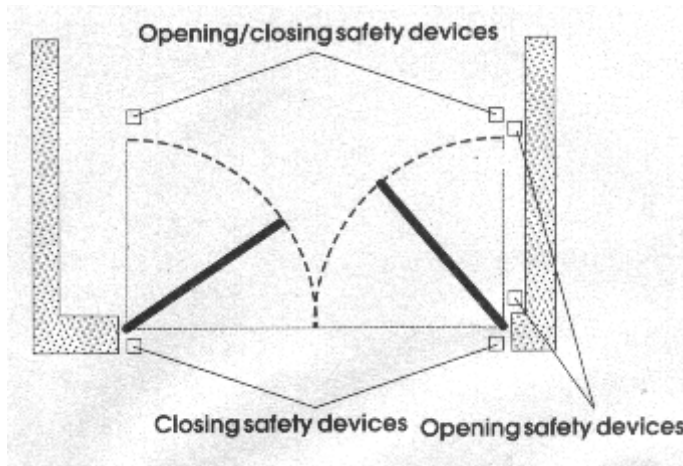
11 - “Positive 12 Voltage” This is a 12V terminal used to power the indicator light, lamp (must be connected to the appropriate ground) and constantly powered accessory devices (when connected to a ground 12,13,14,15) controlled by 12V DC. (12V 21Wmax)

12, 13, 14, 15 - “Negatives” Interchangeable negative terminals for use with powered accessories, safety devices and opening devices.

Photocell & Safety Device Guide

Before connecting the photocells (or other devices) we advise you to select the type of operation according to the movement zone to be protected.

Opening Safety Devices: They operate only during the gate opening movement and, therefore, they are suitable for protecting the zone between the opening leaves and fixed obstacles (walls, etc.) against the risk of impact and crushing.

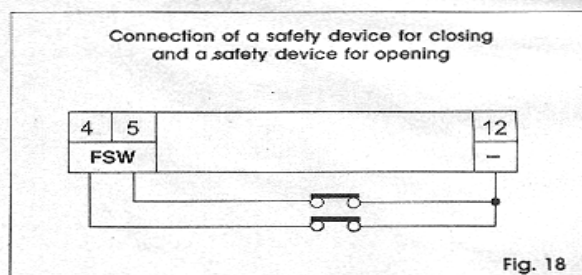
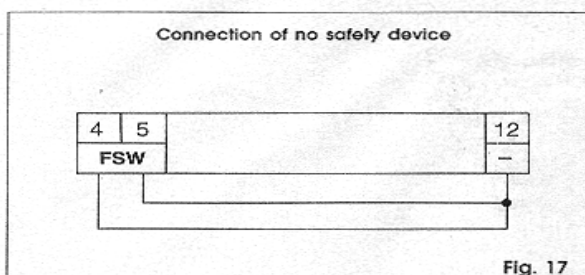


Closing Safety Devices: They operate only during the gate closing movement and, therefore, are suitable for protecting the closing zone against the risk of impact.

Opening/Closing Safety Devices: they operate during the gate opening and closing movements and, therefore, they are suitable for protecting the opening and closing zones against the risk of impact.

If one or more devices have the same function (opening or closing) they must be connected to each other in series. Normally Closed contacts on the accessories panel must be used.

Examples of common wiring layouts



Connection of a pair of photocells, one for opening and the other for closing.

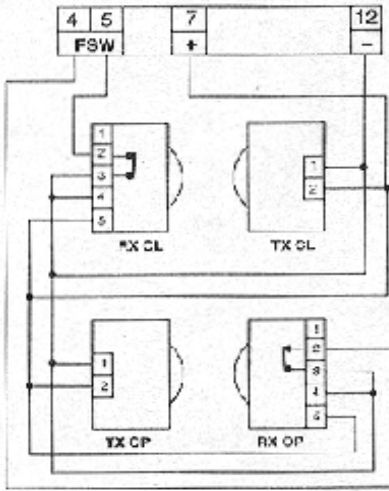


Fig. 19

Connection of a pair of photocells, one for closing and one for opening/closing.

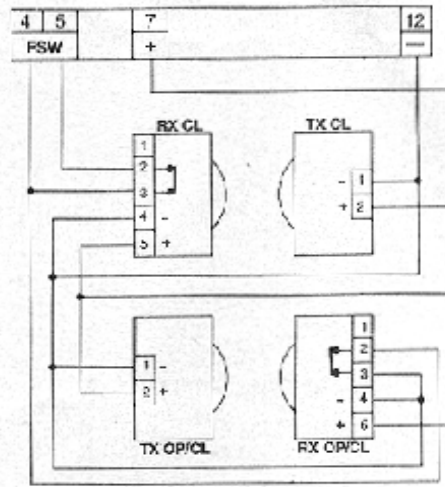


Fig. 20

Connection of 1 pair of photocells for closing.

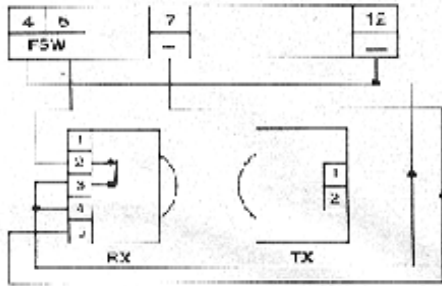


Fig. 21

Connection of 1 pair of photocells for opening.

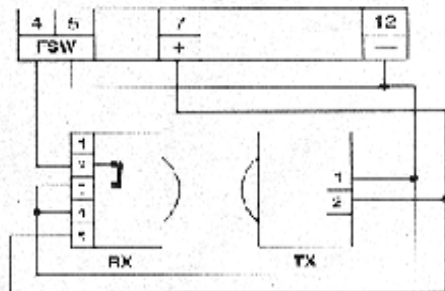


Fig. 22

Connection of 2 pairs of photocells for closing.

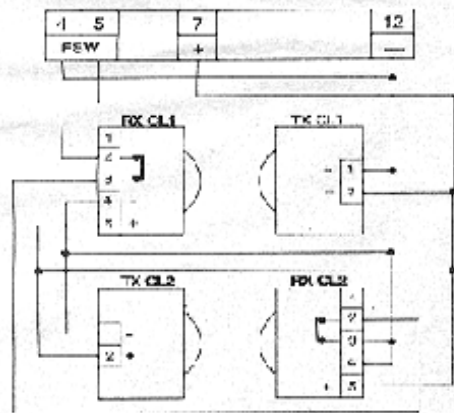


Fig. 23

Connection of a pair of closing photocells, one for opening and the other for opening/closing.

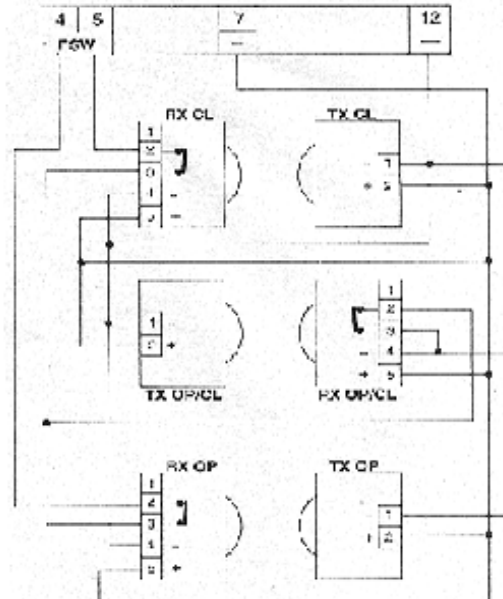


Fig. 25

Connection of 2 N.C. contacts in series (E.g. Photocells, Stop)



Fig. 24

Installing Accessories

Accessory manuals for most make and model accessories can be found on the web at:

www.EstateSwing.com/accessories

The accessory manuals you have or find at the above address may be written to coincide with that manufacturer's model of gate opener. To determine correct terminals on your Estate Swing operator, use the accessory terminal section of your Estate Swing manual. The following are some common terms and abbreviations found in manuals:

Normally Open – abbr. N/O – Indicates a circuit that is left open during normal operation of the gate operator. When a device closes this circuit it signals the operator to perform a function. This circuit is the main circuit for entry devices. (i.e. keypads, exit wands, push buttons, etc.)

Normally Closed – abbr. N/C – Indicates that in order for the gate opener to be active this circuit must be closed. When a device opens this circuit it stops the motion of the gate operator. This circuit is the main circuit for safety devices. (i.e. photo eyes, safety loops, etc.)

Common – abbr. COM – This is the matching terminal for both Normally Open and Normally Closed circuits to be connected to. Accessory wiring that begins in a N/O or N/C terminal must have a wire that ends in a Common terminal.

Ground – abbr. GND or GRD – Ground is sometimes also known as negative. Common terminals are the same as Ground terminals. Ground can also be the negative spade of the battery if it is being used in association with positive voltage.

If a device has both a N/O and a N/C wire, both are never used at the same time. Some devices can be used as either an opening device or a safety device (i.e. gate crafters exit wand, NIR photo eye, etc.) If being used as an opening device use the N/O and if being used as a safety device use the N/C terminals.