

OPTIMUM

PROGRAMMING SHEET

7 Day analogue timeswitches

Set time and day

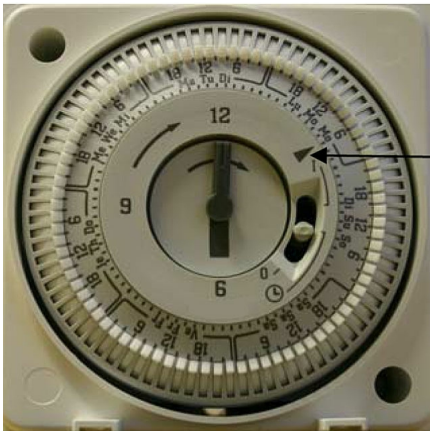


Fig. 1

Rotate the outer dial **slowly** in a clockwise direction, until the right corresponding day segment on the dial is approaching the **arrowhead** printed on the inside edge of the dial. **Do not** attempt to rotate the dial or the clock hands in an anti-clockwise direction.

Now rotate the minute hand with your finger, in a clockwise direction, so that you set the correct time within the day segment. Note that the clock hands are set within a 12-hour printed ring, and the outer dial is printed with the 24 hour clock. The illustrations show the clock set at 6:00 a.m. (fig. 1) and 6:00 p.m. (fig. 2) on Monday. Ensure that you are setting current time accurately with regard to the outer 24 hour dial.



Fig. 2

Setting switching times

Tappets should be pushed to the outer edge of the dial for a programmed ON instruction, and left set to the inner edge of the dial for a programmed OFF instruction. **All** tappets between the desired ON and OFF times must be pushed to the outer edge of the dial. Each tappet switches the output for a two-hour period. Figure 3 shows the timeswitch set for 8:00a.m. ON – 18:00 (6:00p.m.) OFF Monday – Saturday and no switching programmed on Sunday.

Manual override



Fig. 3

There is a **three-position switch** built in to the face of the dial.

For automatic timed control, governed by the tappet settings, the switch should be left in the middle position (as illustrated). The output can be switched ON at any time, by moving the switch lever to the top position, marked with "I" on the dial. Alternatively, the output can be switched OFF at any time, by moving the switch lever to the lower position, marked with "0" on the dial. The manual override is a **fixed** selection – the output will remain ON or OFF (as selected), until the switch lever is moved back to the middle timed position, marked with a ⌚ on the dial.