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Vai al contenuto Questo sito usa i cookie per offrire una migliore esperienza agli utenti. Utilizzando il sito, dichiari di accettare l'uso dei Cookie e della sua Privacy Policy OkPrivacy policy Hai bisogno di manuale? Ti aiuteremo a trovarlo e salvare il tuo tempo. Juwel DOUBLELOCK AvantGarde serie 65 1 _____ Juwel Certified EN ISO 9001:2000 - Via I Maggio 3/E - 20010 - Vanzago (MI) Italy Tel +39 02 9347441 Fax +39 02 93570804 00692460421 Vietata la riproduzione anche parziale | Juwel 2009 Casseforti di Prestigio dal 1922 COMBINAZIONE ELETTRONICA DIGITALE DOUBLELOCK VERSIONE NORMALE A) PER APRIRE Premere (C), digitare il Codice di apertura (inizialmente 0000) e premere (E). Se dopo aver premuto (C) si accende ERROR (vedi "Avviso di Manipolazione" nelle Note generali), si pu procedere ugualmente. B) PER CHIUDERE Premere (E). Se un ostacolo impedisce la chiusura, lampeggia ERROR e i catenacci si riaprono. Rimuovere l'ostacolo e premere di nuovo (E). C) PER CAMBIARE IL CODICE DI APERTURA PORTA APERTA, CATENACCI FUORI (serratura chiusa). 1 - Aprire (come punto A). Si accender OK continuo per 6 sec.2 2 - Prima che OK si spenga, premere (C) e TENERE PREMUTO finch si accende CHANGE. 3 - Digitare il Nuovo codice (da 3 a 8 cifre) e premere (E). 4 - Ancora una volta, per conferma: Digitare il Nuovo codice e premere (E). Si accende OK. 5 - Prima di chiudere la porta, verificare il nuovo codice (chiudere e aprire). NOTE GENERALI BATTERIA - Le casseforti sono fornite senza batteria. Il contenitore si trova nello sportellino situato sul lato interno della porta. La batteria composta da 4 pile LR6 ALCALINE da 1,5 V. Quando la carica scende sotto un certo livello, dopo ogni apertura o chiusura lampeggia BATTERY e occorre cambiare le pile. Tuttavia sono ancora consentite almeno 50 aperture, ed inoltre vi la possibilit di alimentazione esterna (anche in caso di pile completamente scariche) tramite cavetto fornito in dotazione.3 BLOCCO ANTIMANIPOLAZIONE - Dopo 3 tentativi di apertura con codici errati, la tastiera viene disabilitata per 8 minuti, durante i quali lampeggia ERROR ogni 6 sec. Un segnale acustico avverte quando si pu operare di nuovo. Ma se si ritenta prima di 30 minuti, la tastiera si disabilita di nuovo per 8 minuti dopo ogni tentativo errato (Norme EN e VdS). AVVISO DI MANIPOLAZIONE - Se eseguendo correttamente un apertura si accende ERROR e si ode un suono lungo, ci significa che avvenuto almeno un tentativo di manipolazione dopo l'ultima apertura. TASTIERA - Ogni tasto va premuto entro 15 sec. dal precedente, altrimenti il sistema si spegne e la manovra va ripetuta dall'inizio. Per cancellare eventuali errori di digitazione premere il tasto (C) (=CLEAR). _____ Juwel Certified EN ISO 9001:2000 - Via I Maggio 3/E - 20010 - Vanzago (MI) Italy Tel +39 02 9347441 Fax +39 02 93570804 00692460421 Vietata la riproduzione anche parziale | Juwel 2009 VERSIONE HOTEL ISTRUZIONI PER IL RESPONSABILE DELL'HOTEL Possibilit di apertura con 2 codici diversi: Codice Cliente e Codice Master per l'Hotel.4 A tutela del Cliente, se la cassaforte viene aperta con Codice Master, questo fatto sar segnalato ad ogni apertura del cliente con lampeggio per 30 sec. di OK e ERROR (finch non si cambia il Codice Cliente). L'Hotel in grado di cambiare la COMBINAZIONE del cliente qualora gli volesse impedire l'apertura. UN NUOVO CLIENTE PUO' IMMETTERE IL PROPRIO CODICE SEGRETO MOLTO FACILMENTE, senza conoscere il codice preesistente (vedi istruzioni per il cliente dell'Hotel), purch trovi la serratura aperta. In caso contrario l'hotel deve aprire con il Master. A) APERTURA CON CODICE MASTER Premere (C), digitare il Codice Master (inizialmente) e premere (E). Se dopo aver premuto (C), si accende ERROR (vedi Avviso di manipolazione nelle Note generali), si pu procedere ugualmente. B) PER CHIUDERE : Premere (E).5 Se un ostacolo impedisce la chiusura, lampeggia ERROR e i catenacci si riaprono. Rimuovere l'ostacolo e premere di nuovo (E). C) PER CAMBIARE IL CODICE MASTER PORTA APERTA, CATENACCI FUORI (serratura chiusa). 1 Aprire (come punto A). Si accender OK continuo per 6 sec. 2 Prima che OK si spenga, premere (C) e TENERE PREMUTO finch si accende CHANGE. 3 Digitare il Nuovo Codice Master (da 9 a 12 cifre), e premere (E). 4 Ancora una volta, per conferma: Digitare il Nuovo Codice Master, e premere (E). Si accende OK. 5 - Prima di chiudere la porta, verificare il nuovo codice (chiudere e aprire). VERSIONE HOTEL - ISTRUZIONI PER IL CLIENTE A) PER MEMORIZZARE LA PROPRIA COMBINAZIONE PORTA APERTA, CATENACCI DENTRO 1 - Premere (C), e tenere premuto finch si accende CHANGE 2 - Digitare la COMBINAZIONE desiderata (da 3 a 8 cifre), e premere (E).6 3 - Digitare ancora la stessa COMBINAZIONE e premere (E). Si accende OK. B) PER CHIUDERE : Premere (E). Se un ostacolo impedisce la chiusura, lampeggia ERROR e i catenacci si riaprono. Rimuovere l'ostacolo e premere di nuovo (E). C) PER APRIRE Premere (C), Digitare la COMBINAZIONE e premere (E). Se lampeggia ERROR, ripetere da capo. Dopo il terzo errore il sistema si blocca per 8 minuti: attendere il segnale acustico per poter operare di nuovo. _____ Juwel Certified EN ISO 9001:2000 - Via I Maggio 3/E - 20010 - Vanzago (MI) Italy Tel +39 02 9347441 Fax +39 02 93570804 00692460421 Vietata la riproduzione anche parziale | Juwel 2009 VERSIONE AD APERTURA RITARDATA (TIME-DELAY) LA CASSAFORTE PUO' ESSERE APERTA SOLO DOPO UN TEMPO DI RITARDO PROGRAMMABILE DA 01 A 99 MINUTI. Viene fornita con un tempo di ritardo di un minuto.7 A) PER APRIRE 1 - Premere (C), digitare il Codice di apertura (inizialmente 0000) e premere (E). Se dopo aver premuto (C) si accende ERROR (cfr Avviso di manipolazione nelle Note generali), si pu procedere ugualmente. Se il ritardo diverso da 0 la serratura non si apre. OK lampeggia, il sistema bloccato. Scaduto il tempo di ritardo, OK termina di lampeggiare (rimane acceso) e si avverte un segnale acustico indicante che si pu procedere. 2 - Entro 2,5 minuti ripetere l'operazione di apertura: Premere (C), digitare il Codice di apertura e premere (E). B) PER CHIUDERE : Premere (E). Se un ostacolo impedisce la chiusura, lampeggia ERROR e i catenacci si riaprono. Rimuovere l'ostacolo e premere di nuovo (E). C) PER CAMBIARE IL CODICE DI APERTURA PORTA APERTA, CATENACCI FUORI (serratura chiusa).8 1 - Aprire (come punto A). Si accender OK continuo per 6 sec. 2 - Prima che OK si spenga, premere (C) e TENERE PREMUTO finch si accende CHANGE. 3 - Digitare il Nuovo Codice (da 3 a 8 cifre), e premere (E). 4 - Ancora una volta, per conferma: Digitare il Nuovo Codice, e premere (E). Si accende OK. 5 - Prima di chiudere la porta, verificare il nuovo codice (chiudere e aprire). D) PER PROGRAMMARE IL TEMPO DI RITARDO PORTA APERTA, CATENACCI FUORI (serratura chiusa). 1 - Aprire (come punto A). Si accender OK continuo per 6 sec. 2 - Prima che OK si spenga, premere (C) e TENERE PREMUTO finch si accende CHANGE. 3 - Premere (E), digitare il ritardo desiderato (sempre 2 cifre:), e premere (E). Le 2 cifre da 00 a 99 indicano i minuti di ritardo. C) PER CAMBIARE IL CODICE DI APERTURA PORTA APERTA, CATENACCI FUORI (serratura chiusa).9 1 - Aprire (come punto A). Si accender OK continuo per 6 sec. 2 - Prima che OK si spenga, premere (C) e TENERE PREMUTO finch si accende CHANGE. 3 - Digitare il Nuovo Codice (da 3 a 8 cifre), e premere (E). 4 - Ancora una volta, per conferma: Digitare il Nuovo Codice, e premere (E). Si accende OK. 5 - Prima di chiudere la porta, verificare il nuovo codice (chiudere e aprire). _____ Juwel Certified EN ISO 9001:2000 - Via I Maggio 3/E - 20010 - Vanzago (MI) Italy Tel +39 02 9347441 Fax +39 02 93570804 00692460421 Vietata la riproduzione anche parziale | Juwel 2009 VERSIONE CON ELETTRONICA DI BLOCCO (Chiave + Tastiera) LA COMBINAZIONE ELETTRONICA BLOCCA L'APERTURA CON CHIAVE. A) PER APRIRE 1 - Premere (C), digitare il Codice di apertura (inizialmente 0000) e premere (E). Se dopo aver premuto (C) si accende ERROR (vedi Avviso di manipolazione nelle Note generali), si pu procedere ugualmente.10 2 - Attendere che si accenda OK, poi aprire con la chiave. B) PER CHIUDERE Chiudere con la chiave, estrarla e (se si vuole bloccare) premere (E). Si accende OK. Se invece si accende ERROR, la serratura non stata preventivamente chiusa. C) PER CAMBIARE IL CODICE DI APERTURA PORTA APERTA, CATENACCI FUORI (serratura chiusa). 1 - Aprire (come punto A). Si accender OK continuo per 6 sec. 2 - Prima che OK si spenga, premere (C) e TENERE PREMUTO finch si accende CHANGE. 3 - Digitare il Nuovo Codice (da 3 a 8 cifre), e premere (E). 4 - Ancora una volta, per conferma: Digitare il Nuovo Codice, e premere (E). Si accende OK. 5 - Prima di chiudere la porta, verificare il nuovo codice (chiudere e aprire). VERSIONE CON ELETTRONICA DI SBLOCCO (Disco + Tastiera) LA COMBINAZIONE ELETTRONICA SBLOCCA IL MECCANISMO D'APERTURA MANUALE. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Secure lockable box used for securing valuable objects For other uses, see Safe (disambiguation). This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "Safe" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (June 2013) (Learn how and when to remove this message) TL-15 Burglary Rated Safe Basic steel safe with an electronic lock. A safe (also called a strongbox or coffer) is a secure lockable enclosure used for securing valuable objects against theft or fire. A safe is usually a hollow cuboid or cylinder, with one face being removable or hinged to form a door. The body and door may be cast from metal (such as steel) or formed out of plastic through blow molding. Bank teller safes typically are secured to the counter, have a slit opening for dropping valuables into the safe without opening it, and a time-delay combination lock to foil thieves. One significant distinction between types of safes is whether the safe is secured to a wall or structure or if it can be moved around. This section needs expansion. You can help by adding to it. (January 2012) The first known safe dates back to the 13th century BC and was found in the tomb of Pharaoh Ramesses II. It was made of wood and consisted of a locking system resembling the modern pin tumbler lock.[1] In the 16th century, blacksmiths in southern Germany, Austria, and France first forged cash boxes in sheet iron. These sheet-iron money chests served as the models for mass-produced cash boxes in the 19th century.[2] In the 17th century, in northern Europe, iron safes were sometimes made in the shape of a barrel, with a padlock on top.[3] In 1835, English inventors Charles and Jeremiah Chubb in Wolverhampton, England, received a patent for a burglar-resisting safe and began a production of safes.[4] The Chubb brothers had produced locks since 1818. Chubb Locks was an independent company until 2000 when it was sold to Assa Abloy. On November 2, 1886, inventor Henry Brown patented a "receptacle for storing and preserving papers". The container was fire retardant and accident resistant as it was made from forged metal. The box was able to be safely secured with a lock and key and also able to maintain organization by offering different slots to organize important papers.[5][6] Specifications for safes include some or all of the following parameters: Burglar-resistance Fire-resistance Environmental resistance (e.g., to water or dust) Type of lock (e.g., combination, key, time lock, electronic locking) Location (e.g., wall safe, floor safe) Smart safes as part of an automated cash handling system It is often possible to open a safe without access to the key or knowledge of the combination; this activity is known as safe-cracking and is a popular theme in heist films. A diversion safe, or hidden safe, is a safe that is made from an otherwise ordinary object such as a book, a candle, a can, or wall outlet. Valuables are placed in these hidden safes, which are themselves placed inconspicuously (for example, a book would be placed on a book shelf). Strongbox multiple locking mechanism Fire-resistant record protection equipment consists of self-contained devices that incorporate insulated bodies, doors, drawers or lids, or non-rated multi-drawer devices housing individually rated containers that contain one or more inner compartments for storage of records. These devices are intended to provide protection to one or more types of records as evidenced by the assigned Class rating or ratings; Class 350 for paper, Class 150 for microfilm, microfiche other and photographic film and Class 125 for magnetic media and hard drives. Enclosures of this type are typically rated to protect contents for 1⁄2, 1, 2, or 4 hours; they will not protect indefinitely. They may also be rated for their resistance to impact should the safe fall a specified distance onto a hard surface, or have debris fall upon it during a fire.[7] Burglary-resistant safes are rated as to their resistance to various types of tools and the duration of the attack. Safes can contain hardware that automatically dispenses cash or validates bills as part of an automated cash handling system. See also: Bank vault For larger volumes of heat-sensitive materials, a modular room-sized vault is much more economical than purchasing and storing many fire rated safes. Typically these room-sized vaults are utilized by corporations, government agencies and off-site storage service firms. Fireproof vaults are rated up to Class 125-4 Hour for large data storage applications. These vaults utilize ceramic fiber, a high temperature industrial insulating material, as the core of their modular panel system. All components of the vault, not just the walls and roof panels, must be Class 125 rated to achieve that overall rating for the vault. This includes the door assembly (a double door is needed since there is no single Class 125 vault door available), cable penetrations, coolant line penetrations (for split HVAC systems), and air duct penetrations. There are also Class 150 applications (such as microfilm) and Class 350 vaults for protecting valuable paper documents. Like the data-rated (Class 125) structures, these vault systems employ ceramic fiber insulation and components rated to meet or exceed the required level of protection. In recent years room-sized Class 125 vaults have been installed to protect entire data centers. As data storage technologies migrate from tape-based storage methods to hard drives, this trend is likely to continue.[8] A reinforced, fireproof cabinet for dangerous chemicals A fire-resistant safe is a type of safe that is designed to protect its contents from high temperatures or actual fire. Fire resistant safes are usually rated by the amount of time they can withstand the extreme temperatures a fire produces, while not exceeding a set internal temperature, e.g., less than 350 °F (177 °C). Models are typically available between half-hour and four-hour durations. In the UK, the BS EN-1047 standard is set aside for data and document safes to determine their ability to withstand prolonged intense heat and impact damage. Document safes are designed to maintain an internal temperature no greater than 177 °C (351 °F) while in a constantly heated environment in excess of 1,000 °C (1,830 °F). Data safes are designed to maintain an internal temperature no greater than 55 °C (131 °F) while in a constantly heated environment in excess of 1,000 °C (1,830 °F). These conditions are maintained for the duration of the test. This is usually at least 30 minutes but can extend to many hours depending on grade. Both kinds of safe are also tested for impact by dropping from a set height onto a solid surface and then tested for fire survivability once again.[9] In the United States, both the writing of standards for fire-resistance and the actual testing of safes is performed by Underwriters Laboratories. An in-floor safe installed in a concrete floor is very resistant to fire. However, not all floor safes are watertight; they may fill with water from fire hoses. Contents can be protected against water damage by appropriate packaging. Reinforced, fireproof cabinets are also used for dangerous chemicals or flammable goods. Wall safes are designed to provide hidden protection for documents and miscellaneous valuables. Adjustable depth allows the maximization of usable space when installed in different wall thicknesses. Some wall safes have pry-resistant recessed doors with concealed hinges. A painting or other wall decoration may be hung over a wall safe to hide it. Small safes may be fixed to a wall to prevent the entire safe being removed, without concealment. Very small secure enclosures known as key safes, opened by entering a combination, are attached to the wall of a building to store the keys allowing access, so that they are available only to a person knowing the combination, typically for holiday lets, carers, or emergency use.[10][11] Main article: Safe-cracking Safe-cracking is opening a safe without a combination or key. There are many methods of safe-cracking ranging from brute force methods to guessing the combination. The easiest method that can be used on many safes is "safe bouncing", which involves hitting the safe on top; this may cause the locking pin to budge, opening the safe[citation needed]. Physicist Richard Feynman gained a reputation for safe-cracking while working on the Manhattan Project during the Second World War. He did this for recreation, describing his experiences and methods in detail in his book Surely You're Joking, Mr. Feynman!. He made the point that the secure storage he successfully opened clandestinely (to which he would have been given access if he asked) contained contents far more important than any thief had ever accessed, all the secrets of the wartime atomic bomb project.[12] Underwriters Laboratories (UL) testing certifications are known to be some of the most rigorous and most respected in the world.[13] UL provides numerous ratings, the most common security and fire ratings as discussed below. UL ratings are the typical rating standards used for safes within the United States. They are only matched by B.T.U/VDMA certifications (Germany).[14] UL 1 Hour Fire Label UL provides a variety of fire rating classifications, 125, 150, and 350 representing the maximum internal temperature in degrees Fahrenheit the safe may not exceed during the test. The classifications come in durations from 1⁄2-hour to 4 hours in length. The safe is exposed to gradually higher temperatures depending on the duration of the test. The most common standards being the 350 one hour (1,700 degrees) and 350 two hour (1,850 degrees) ratings as the temperature paper chars is approximately 451 degrees Fahrenheit.[15] UL standards are one of the principal North American protection standards.[16] The resistance time limit specifies "tools on the safe" time without access to contents.[17] The test might take hours to run and can be repeated as many times as the UL staff feel necessary to ensure that all prospective avenues of attack have been thoroughly explored. This is the entry level security rating offered by Underwriters Laboratories and it has its own standard: (UL 1037).[18] The standard originally had one level, now known as RSC Level I. The standard was expanded in 2016 providing a greater range of security options.[19] This standard also involves a drop test for products weighing not more than 750 pounds, simulating attempting to gain entry by dropping the safe.[20] RSC Level I - Must withstand a five-minute attack by one technician using common hand tools such as drills, screwdrivers and hammers. RSC Level II - Must withstand a ten-minute attack by two technicians who use more aggressive tools such as picks, sledgehammers, pry bars, high-speed carbide drills and pressure applying devices. In addition, the technicians will attempt to make a six-square-inch opening in the door or the front face of the safe. RSC Level III - Also gives two technicians a ten-minute window to perform the test, but the range of tools become even more aggressive, and the size of the maximum attack opening must not exceed two square inches. UL TL-15 Tool-Resistant Safe Label Safes at this level are typically, but not exclusively, used for commercial applications such as jewelers and coin dealers. These ratings are granted to combination locked safes that successfully resist when attacked by two technicians with common hand tools, picking tools, mechanical or portable electric tools, grinding points, carbide drills and pressure applying devices or mechanisms. In addition to those requirements, the safe must weigh at least 750 pounds or come with instructions for anchoring, and have body walls of material equivalent to at least 1" open hearth steel with a minimum tensile strength of 50,000 psi. The UL Standard for tool-resistant safes and above are governed by UL Standard 687.[21][22] TL-15 - This is a combination-locked safe that offers limited protection against combinations of common mechanical and electrical tools. The safe will resist abuse for 15 minutes from tools such as hand tools, picking tools, mechanical or electric tools, grinding points, carbide drills and devices that apply pressure. While the UL 687 defines this as a "limited degree" of protection, that standard is used for commercial applications, and the TL-15 rating offers significantly better protection than many unrated safes. TL-30 - This safe offers moderate protection against combinations of mechanical and electrical tools. The safe will resist abuse for 30 minutes from the same tools as the TL-15 test, plus more aggressive tools including cutting wheels and power saws. TL-30x6 - This is safe can withstand the same assaults as the TL-30 but protection is offered on all six-sides of the body as opposed to only the door. TRTL-30x6 - This is a combination-locked safe that offers high protection against combinations of mechanical, electrical, and cutting tools. The safe will resist abuse for 30 minutes from tools such as hand tools, picking tools, mechanical or electrical tools, grinding points, carbide drills, devices that apply pressure, cutting wheels, power saws, impact tools and, in addition, can withstand an oxy-fuel welding and cutting torch (tested gas limited to 1,000 cubic feet (28 m3) combined total oxygen and fuel gas.)[23] TRTL-60x6 - This class will withstand the same assaults as Class TRTL-30x6 for 60 minutes. TXTL-60x6 - This class meets all the requirements for Class TRTL-60x6 and in addition can withstand detonation of one charge of 4 ounces (110 g) of nitroglycerin, or other high explosive of equivalent energy. Multiple charges up to a total of 8 ounces (230 g) may be used. Depending on the usage, the European Committee for Standardization has published different European standards for safes. Testing and certification according to these standards should be done by an accredited certification body, e.g. European Certification Body.[24] EN 1143-1 is the main testing standard for safes, ATM safes, strongroom doors and strongrooms. For safes it features eleven resistance grades (0, I, II, ..., to X). From one grade to the next the security rises by approximately 50%. Testing is based on a free choice of attack tools and methods. Testing requires partial access (hand hole) and complete access attempts, on all sides of the product. The security is calculated by using ratings of tools and the attack time. The result is expressed in resistance units (RU).[25] EN 14450 is a testing standard for secure cabinets and strongboxes. The standard covers products meant for purposes where the security resistance required is less than that of EN 1143–1.[26] For fire-resistant safes the EN 1047-1 (fire resistance standard similar to the fire resistance safe standard of UL) and EN 15659 (for light fire storage units) were published.[27] Iron safe with bronze decorations, including appliqué heads of deities arranged in a row, found in Pompeii, now in the National Archaeological Museum of Naples 18th century sealable cashbox, sometimes called a barrel safe (Finnish customs service museum in Susisaari [fi], Suomenlinna A small hotel safe, secured to a wall to also prevent it being removed unopened. Access control Concealment device United States government safe and vault door specifications Gun safe Lock Manual override Physical security Safe deposit box Security Safe room Strongroom Time-delay combination locks ^ "The History of Safes". Insafe International Limited. 18 February 2015. 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Media related to Safes at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from " ELECTRONIC COMBINATION " DOUBLELOCK " Prestigious Safes Since 1922 NORMAL MODEL A) HOW TO OPEN Press (C), digit the Opening Code (initially 0000) and press (E). If after having pressed (C), ERROR lights up (see Manipulation Warning in General Notes), you can proceed all the same. B) HOW TO CLOSE Press (E). If an obstacle hinders the closing, ERROR blinks and the bolts open themselves again. Remove the obstacle and press again (E). C) HOW TO CHANGE THE OPENING CODE OPEN DOOR, BOLTS WITHDRAWN OUTSIDE THE DOOR (closed lock). 1 - Open (as per point A). OK lights up for 6 sec. 2 - Before OK switches off, press (C) and HOLD PRESSED until CHANGE lights up. 3 - Digit the New Code (from 3 to 8 digits) and press (E). 4 - Once again, for confirmation press: New Code, (E). OK lights up. 5 - Before closing the door, check the new code (close and open). BATTERY - The safes are supplied without battery. The battery-holder lies in the small door placed in the internal side of the door. The battery consists of 4 ALKALINE LR6 piles of 1,5 V. When the electric charge goes below a certain level, BATTERY blinks after each opening or closing and it is necessary to change the piles. However, at least 50 openings are still allowed and, furthermore, there is the possibility of external energy supply (even in case of completely exhausted piles) by help of a small cable supplied in the equipment. ANTIMANIPULATION SHUTDOWN - After 3 attempts to open by wrong codes, the keyboard switches itself off for 8 minutes, during wich ERROR blinks every 6 sec. An acoustic signal tells you when you can operate again. But if you try again before 30 minutes have elapsed, then the keyboard switches itself off again for 8 min. after each wrong attempt (EN and VdS Regulations). MANIPULATION-WARNING - If by effecting an opening in the right way, ERROR lights up and you can hear a long sound, this means that at least one manipulation-attempt has occurred since the last opening . ELECTRONIC KEYBOARD – Each push-button must be pressed within 15 sec. from the previous one, otherwise the system switches itself off and you must repeat again from the beginning. In order to cancel eventual digiting-errors, press (C) (=CLEAR). JUWEL S.p.A. Certified EN ISO 9001:2000 - Via I° Maggio 3/E - 20010 - Vanzago (MI) Italy Tel +39 02/9347441 Fax +39 02/93570804 info@juwel.it www.juwel.it P.IVA 00692460421 Prohibited partial reproduction also |