Power Failure Sensor (PFS)
Instructions

Description

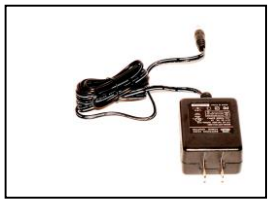
The Power Failure Sensor (PFS) is a sensor that allows monitoring the presence of voltage (grid/city power) of a circuit through the I/O ports of a remote environmental or power + environmental monitor. When voltage drops to zero, the monitored I/O reading will drop below 10. An approved AC adapter will need to be used to power the PFS.

Specifications

PFS-100
Input Voltage: 4.5-6VDC
Output Voltage: 3.4-5VDC

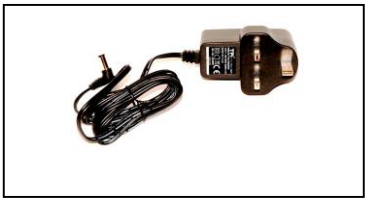
AC Adapter

PFS-100 US



Input: 100-240VAC 50/60Hz
Output: 6VDC

PFS-100 UK

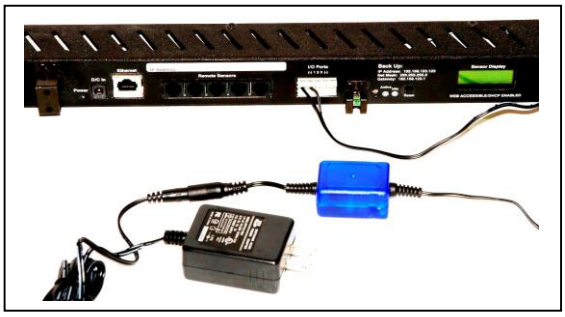


Input: 100-240VAC 50/60Hz
Output: 6VDC

PFS-100 UN

Input: 100-240VAC 50/60Hz
Output: 6VDC

Installation Guidelines



- Plug in approved AC adapter in desired location, do not plug into PFS-100 yet.
- Route wire and connect to I/O port on remote monitoring unit. Solid black wire connects to Common (-), striped black wire connects to the desired Input (1, 2, or 3).
- Plug in approved AC adapter into PFS-100.
- Test sensor with remote monitoring unit. With the PFS-100 plugged in, the I/O reading will read >50. When the PFS-100 comes unplugged or the circuit loses power this value will drop below 10.
- Rename sensor on 'Display' page of remote monitoring unit for easy identification. Complete this step before installing additional sensors.
- Analyze data over a period of time to determine steady state conditions and set alarms accordingly.

Installation Notes

- In order to monitor power loss of 'grid supplied' power, the PFS-100 must be connected directly to that power source **BEFORE** any UPS systems such that it can detect the loss of such power.
- In order for the signal from the PFS-100 to be monitored and reported during a power loss, the remote monitoring unit itself as well as any switches or routers within the data path of the unit **MUST** be backed up by UPS power. If any of these units lose power during a power outage, the appropriate remote alarm reporting cannot take place.
- During initial setup, the PFS-100 will have one LED turn on and one will flash for approximately 35 seconds. After that time a third LED will turn on and the flashing LED will stay solid, indicating that the sensor is ready.