

# M.E.I. High Level Float Alarm

## Operation Manual



### Operation

The M.E.I. High Level Float Alarm is designed to provide an audible alarm, as well as a visual alarm when a predetermined fluid level is reached. This system also provides a set of relay contacts to control a valve, motor, or combination of both.

### Switch

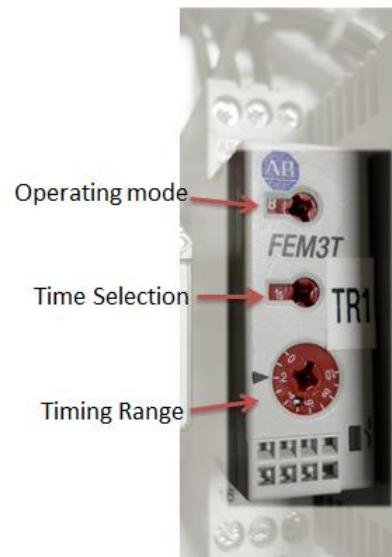
After proper installation the High Level Float Alarm can be tested by rotating the momentary selector switch on the front panel to TEST. The HI LEVEL indicator will light, as well as the visual strobe alarm and audible alarm. All alarms and indicators will remain energized until the time programmed on the timer expires. Rotating the momentary selector switch to quiet, will silence the audible alarm, but will allow the lights to remain on until the time on the timer expires. The momentary selector switch should always return to the ARMED position, at center, for normal High Level Float Alarm operation.



## Timer Programming

The timer delay can be set in seconds, minutes or hours depending on the specific application. Operating mode must be set to B, while the timing range may be specified from .1 seconds to 10 hours. Timing provides the option for 1s, 10s (seconds), 1m, 10m (minutes), 1h, or 10h (hours). Timing range selection spans from 0 to 1.0 with .1 intervals. To set a time, time selection would first be chosen, followed by timing range, multiply the two and that would be the delay.

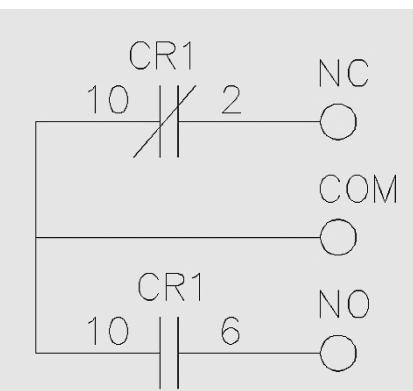
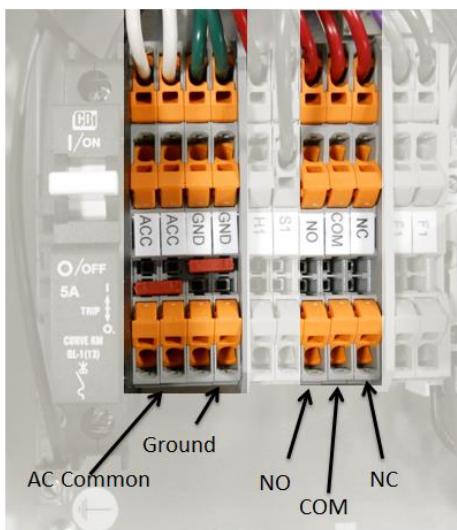
To set a time for 5 seconds, the time selection would be set to 10s, and timing range would be set at .5



## Auxiliary Relay Wiring

Terminals NO, COM and NC are provided so an optional motor, or valve may be controlled by the float sensor. The 'COM' terminal is the source connection for both NO (*normally open*) and NC (*normally closed*) terminals. The voltage provided on the COM terminal will be available on the NC terminal until the float sensor activates the circuit. The COM terminal provides the same voltage to the NO terminal, only after the float sensor has activated the circuit. There are many options for wiring auxiliary connections since this is an isolated circuit.

One setup may be where it operates a motor pump, and a valve until the fluid level reaches the float sensor. In this scenario 120VAC would be brought in on the COM terminal, where it would return to a motor starter through the NC terminal so the pump can operate until the tank is full, or until the float sensor activates the circuit. This may also be wired in tandem with a valve wired to the NO terminal that would close when the float sensor activates the circuit to prevent any flow back.



Max load across relay is 5 amps