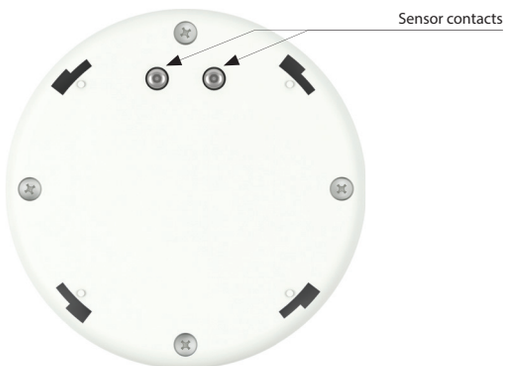


- The flood detector is used to detect water leakage - the activation occurs the moment the flooding of the contacts located on the underside of the detector occurs.
- Upon detecting water, the flood detector immediately sends a signal to the switched unit, which further switches on a pump, GSM gate or closes a pipe valve.
- Flood detection is signalled by vibration, optical and acoustic signalling.
- Range up to 160 m (in open space); if the signal is insufficient between the controller and unit, use the signal repeater RFRP-20 or protocol component RFIO2 that support this feature.
- Communication frequency with bidirectional protocol RFIO.

Technical parameters	RFSF-100
Power supply	
Battery power:	2x 1.5 V AAA batteries
Battery life by frequency 1x 12 hours:	3 years
Setting	
Alarm Detection:	vibration, optical and audible alarm
Battery status view:	low battery is indicated by flashing 1x in 3 s or display in the system element
Acoustic signal:	greater than 45 dB / 1m
Detection	
Sensor:	contacts for flooding
Detection principle:	contact between the sensor sensed liquid
Response Time:	2 s after connecting the scanning contacts
Measurement accuracy:	99.8 %
Sensitivity:	in the range 0.03 - 20 kΩ
Control	
Communication protocol:	RFIO
Frequency:	866–922 MHz (for more information see p. 80)
Repeater function:	NO
Signal transmission method:	two-way addressed message
Range:	in open space up to 160 m
Other parameters	
Working temperature:	0 to +50°C (Pay attention to the operating temperature of batteries)
Storage temperature:	-20 to +60°C
Operation position:	capture contacts for flooding downwards
Mounting:	loose
Protection degree:	IP62
Dimension:	Ø 89 x 23 mm
Weight:	92 g

Descritption



Function

When the scanning contact is connected, the detector sends the message and starts alarm.

Conductivity of liquids

Liquids suitable for detection	
Type of liquid	**Resistivity [Ωcm]***
Drinking water	5-10 kΩ
Well water	2-5 kΩ
River water	2-15 kΩ
Rain water	15-25 kΩ
Waste water	0.5-2 kΩ
Seawater	~0.03 kΩ
Salt water	~2.2 kΩ
Natural / hard water	~5 kΩ
Chlorinated water	~5 kΩ
Condensed water	~18 kΩ
Milk	~1 kΩ
Milk serum	~1 kΩ
Fruit juices	~1 kΩ
Vegetable Juices	~1 kΩ
Broths	~1 kΩ
Wine	~2.2 kΩ
Beer	~2.2 kΩ
Coffee	~2.2 kΩ
Soap toam	~18 kΩ

Inadmissible liquids
Demineralised water
Deionised water
Bourbon
Gasoline
Oil
Liquid gases
Paraffin
Ethylene glycol
Paints
High alcohol-content liquids

* Resistivity characterizes the local conductivity or resistive properties of materials which conduct electric current.