- 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 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.

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:	optical and audible alarm
Battery status view:	low battery is indicated by 5 flashes every 15 minutes or by 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 0–170 kΩ
Control	
Communication protocol:	RFIO
Frequency:	866–922 MHz (for more information see p. 76)
Repeater function:	no
Signal transmission method:	unidirectionally 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

Sensor contacts
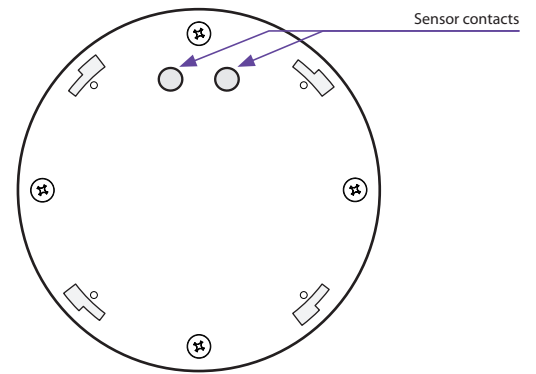
Function

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

Conductivity of liquids

Liquids suitable for detection		Inadmissible liquids
Type of liquid	**Resistivity [Ωcm]***	
Drinking water	5–10 kΩ	Demineralised water
Well water	2–5 kΩ	Deionised water
River water	2–15 kΩ	Bourbon
Rain water	15–25 kΩ	Gasoline
Waste water	0.5–2 kΩ	Oil
Seawater	~0.03 kΩ	Liquid gases
Salt water	~2.2 kΩ	Paraffin
Natural/hard water	~5 kΩ	Ethylene glycol
Chlorinated water	~5 kΩ	Paints
Condensed water	~18 kΩ	High alcohol-content
Milk	~1 kΩ	liquids
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	

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