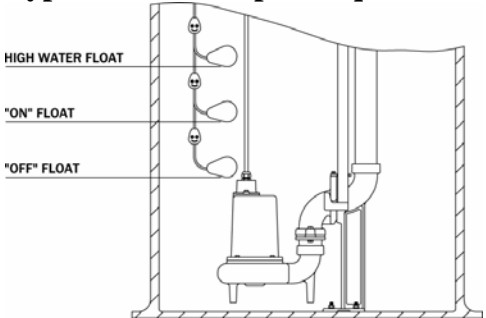


**“SPI” Series Float Configurations**

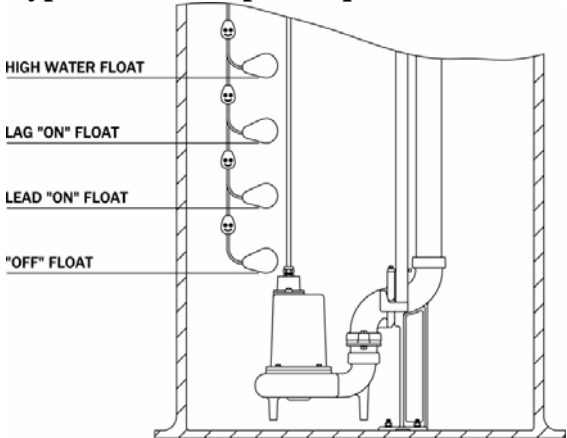
These are some examples of popular float setups. Note that we can offer many more customized configurations. In certain panels, floats may even be “jumped out” at the terminal block to reduce the float count or achieve special functionality without having to order a specialized panel.

**Typical “SPI” simplex sequence:**



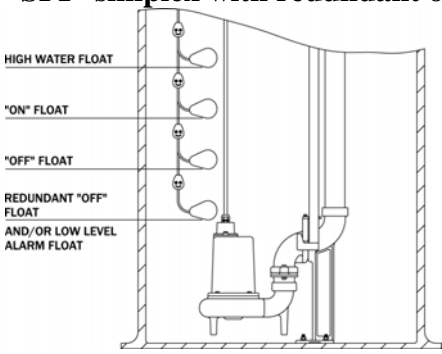
1. “Off” float rises to enable the “On” float
2. “On” float rises to turn on the pump
3. If water continues to rise, “HWA” float activates alarm
4. When “on” float is lowered, pump continues running
5. When “off” float is lowered, pump stops

**Typical “SPI” duplex sequence:**



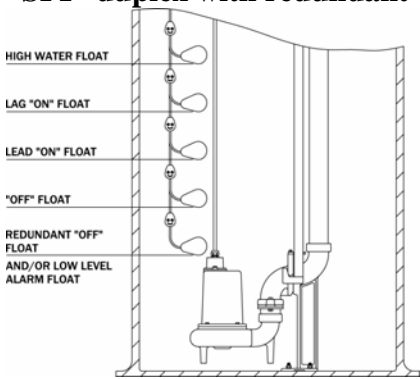
1. “Off” float rises to enable Lead “on” float
2. Lead “on” float rises to run lead pump
3. Lag “on” float rises to run lag pump
4. If water continues to rise, “HWA” float activates alarm
5. When Lag “on” float drops, both pumps continue running together
6. When Lead “on” float drops, both pumps continue running together
7. When “off” float drops, both pumps stop running
8. An alternating relay swaps lead and lag pumps

**“SPI” simplex with redundant off:**



1. Redundant “Off” starts in upward position
2. “Off” float rises to enable the “On” float
3. “On” float rises to turn on the pump
4. If water continues to rise, “HWA” float activates alarm
5. When “on” float is lowered, pump continues running
6. When “off” float is lowered, pump stops
7. If water continues to lower, redundant “off” may signal an alarm and/or ensure pump shut off before running the tank dry

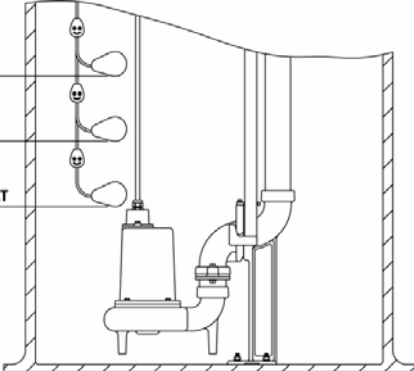
**“SPI” duplex with redundant off:**



1. See “Typical SPI duplex sequence” and follow steps 1 through 9
2. If water continues to lower, redundant “off” may signal an alarm and/or ensure pump shut off before running the tank dry

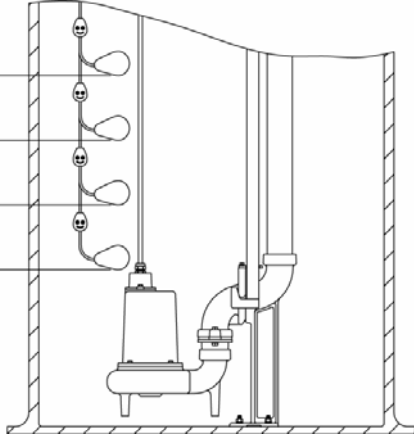
**“SPI” Series Float Configurations**

**Typical “SPI” simplex dosing sequence:**



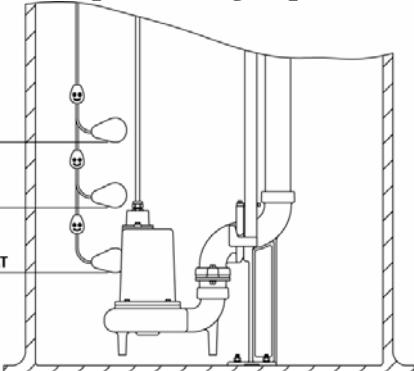
1. Timer enable float rises to power timer contacts which in turn cycle the pump
2. Override float rises to bypasses the timer and run the pump
3. If water continues to rise, “HWA” the float activates an alarm
4. When override float drops, pump runs on the timer
5. When timer enable float is lowered, pump stops

**Typical “SPI” drip float sequence**



1. Redundant “Off” starts in upward position
2. Standard timer float rises to engage the normal on/off pump timer cycles. See “on time” or “off time” in the smart relay screen. These items control the “standard” timer sequence
3. Override timer float rises to engage the peak timer, which is another timing cycle used during high water emergencies only
4. If water continues to rise, the “HWA” float activates an alarm
5. When the override float drops, the standard timer resumes control of the pump cycle.
6. When the standard timer float drops, the timer cycle in progress will finish then the pump will shut off
7. If redundant “off” float drops, the alarm will activate and the pump will shut off

**Typical “SPI” duplex dosing sequence:**



1. Timer enable float rises to power timer contacts which in turn cycle pumps in an alternating pattern
2. Override float rises to bypasses timer contacts
3. If water continues to rise, “HWA” the float activates an alarm
4. When override float drops, pumps resume timed alternation cycles
5. When timer enable float is lowered, no pumps will run