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Dry Contact Sensor Manual



Dry Contact Sensor

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Introduction

The Dry Contact sensor is a simple connection to burglar alarms, fire alarms or any application that requires monitoring by the unit. Dry contact sensors are user definable and can be used to detect many different inputs such as UPS status, security systems, air conditioning status.

These general purpose switches can be either input or output. When used as an output it can sink up to 20 mAs. You can select the output voltage by setting the Output Level to a Low or a High. When set to Low, the pin will output 0 volts. When set as a High, the pin will output 5 volts.

When used as an input a switch will retain any error condition until it is read via SNMP. Therefore, if a switch encounters a critical condition at any time, it must report that condition before it can return to a normal state.

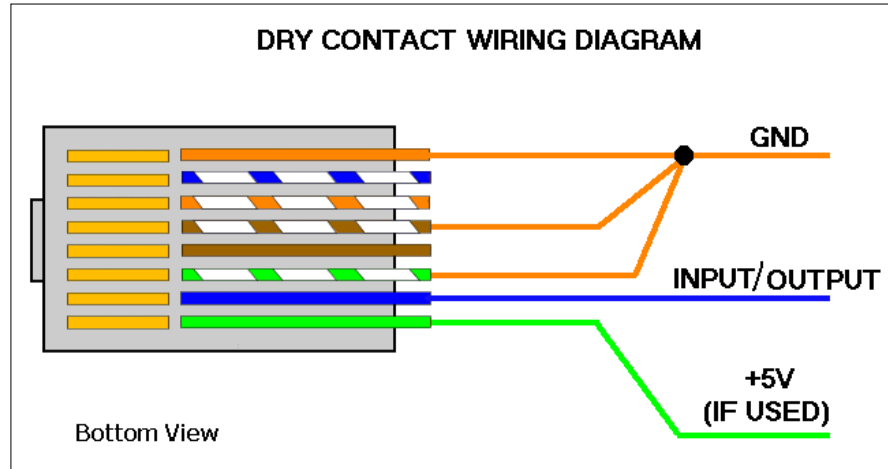
Input pins can be used to detect whether or not an input switch is open or closed. In combination with external sensors, input pins can detect whether a door or window is open or closed, if there is a water incursion and many other conditions.

The input pins work by sensing the presence of a voltage level on an input pin. When the switch is open, the voltage is different than when the switch is closed.

To test a dry contact input, wire ground to one side of the switch. Ground is always pin 8 on the connector. Wire the other side of the switch to the switch sensor. Set the Normal State field to Open. Set the Direction field to Input. When the switch closes, the input pin will be shorted to ground and the switch will change state from normal to critical

Specifications & Features:

- Measurement Indication - Alarm or Normal
- Communications cable - RJ-45 jack to sensor using UTP Cat 5 wire.
- Sensor type - open/closed contact switch
- Power source: powered by the unit. No additional power needed.
- The unit auto detects the presence of the Voltage Sensor
- Measurement rate - multiple readings every second
- Full Autosense including disconnect alarm
- Dry contact sensor OID is: 1.3.6.1.4.1.3854.1.2.2.1.18.1.3.X



Dry Contact Pin Assignments

Pin 1 -- color = Green -- function = Is +5 Volts and is the power source pin (does not have a pull up resistor)

Pin 2 -- color = Blue -- Function = Is the Input/Output pin to the base unit. Maximum voltage is 5Volts, maximum sink current is 20mA. Has internal pull up resistor of 4.7k ohms

Pin3 -- color = White/Green -- Function = This is an input pin and used for checking the sensor type.

Pin4 -- color = Brown -- Function = This is an input pin and used for checking the sensor type.

Pin5 -- color = White/Brown -- Function = This is an input pin and used for checking the sensor type.

Pin6 -- color = White Orange -- Function = This is an input pin and used for checking the sensor type.

Pin7 -- color = White/Blue -- Function = This pins is used for the digital input and output of our analog sensors (Airflow, Digital Voltmeter and 4-20mA Converter sensors).

Pin8 -- color = Orange -- Function = Ground

Dry Contact connection FAQ

Question #1: Why do you connect the Gnd to the +5 on the "black wire" for the RJ45 cable?

Answer: The +5V is the input pin to the ServSensor unit and is used for checking the sensor type, we have pull up resistor inside ServSensor units.

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Question #2: How do you use the above diagram to determine how I connect the dry contact sensor to a simple switch?

Answer: We use pin 1 (green wire) and pin 8 (orange wire) for connecting to the power source and GND of the switch. Pin 2 and 7 are for connecting the input/outputs. The other pins are used for checking the sensor type.

Question #3: Do I connect one side of my switch to the "Gnd" and the other to the "Input/Output"?

Answer: Yes. Just like the diagram above.

Question #4: What is the function of the green wire (+5V)?

Answer: The Green wire is +5V source connection and this is used when the sensor requires a power source.

Configuring the Dry Contact Sensor

- a) Plug the sensor into one of the RJ45 ports on the rear panel of the unit.
- b) Now point your browser to the IP address of the unit (default, 192.168.0.100). Next you need to login as the administrator using your administrator password (default is "public"). You will then be taken to the summary page.
- c) From the summary page you need to select the sensors tab. The layout of the next page will vary depending on your unit so please refer to your units manual.
- d) You should now be able to setup the thresholds for your sensor. The low critical, low warnings, normal, high warnings, high critical values can be set from this page.

Now we will cover the settings that are specific to your sensor.

Direction: The Switch Direction can be either **Input** or **Output**. When set as an Input, the sensor will report its status as either **Normal** or **Critical**. The status is Normal if the Normal State field matches the current value applied to the sensor. For example, if the Normal State field is High and the input to the sensor is high then the status is Normal. The input voltage should be limited to 0 to 5 volts in order to protect the sensor.

If the Direction of the sensor is Output, the sensor can be used to drive external equipment.

Description of Status When Normal: This field is the custom description, which will be displayed in the Status field when the dry contact sensor is Normal. Examples for this field are: Door Open, Pump Turned On, Light Turned On, etc

Description of Status When Critical: This field is the custom description, which will be displayed in the Status field when the dry contact sensor is Critical. Examples for this field are: Door Closed, Pump Turned Off, Light Turned Off, etc

Output Level: The Switch Output Level field can be either **High/+5 Volts** or **Low/GND**. When set to a High, the output value of 5 volts will be applied to the switch. When set to a Low, the Output Level field will depend upon the value of Direction. If Direction is set to Output and the Output Level field is set to low, the Switch will source current in order to maintain 0 Volts. If Direction is set to Input and the Output Level field is set to low, the Switch will become tri-state.

The Output level of High will pull-up the switch even if the Direction is set to Input. However, when the Switch Direction is set to Input and Output level is set to high the Switch will output a weak pull-up current. This output can be overridden by shorting the pin to ground. In this way, an external switch can be determined to be open or closed.

Normal State: The Switch Normal State field can be either **Open/+5 Volts** or **Closed/GND**. When set to a +5 Volts, the input value of 5 volts will cause the Status to be reported as normal. When set to +5 Volts, the input value of 0 volts will cause the Status to be reported as Critical Low. When the Switch Normal State is set to a Low, the input value of 5 volts will cause the Status to be reported as Critical High, and the input value of 0 volts will cause the Status to be reported as normal.

OID: The dry contact is a switch-type sensor such as water sensor, motion sensor, AC Voltage Detector, relay, and siren & strobe light. The OID is ServSensorSwitchStatus = 1.3.6.1.4.1.3854.1.2.2.1.18.1.3.X



Information on Dry contact cables: The extension length of the dry contact twisted pairs is limited only by the amount of electromagnetic noise in the area. So the lengths can be quite long, but long cable lengths may create occasional false positives. These false positives can be eliminated with the advanced filtering of the dry contact sensor on the system. You can define how long a sensor must be in the error condition before changing state from Normal to Critical. You can also define how long the sensor must remain in the Normal state before changing from Critical to Normal.

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Connecting Dry Contact to your ServSensor and ServSensor V4E base unit

It is normal for the dry contacts to be detected as the ServSensor V4E, as it is the same type of sensor when they are first connected to your ServSensor unit.

What you have to do on the ServSensor is click on the "Dry Contacts & Drivers" and enable the dry contact port as shown below:



Port	Type	Description	Reading	Status	Action
1	-	-	-	-	-
2	Dry contact	Dry Contact Switch2 Description	-	Normal	-

Sys Log (95 messages)	
1	26/02/10 11:40:04 Dry contact sensor on RJ45#2 status is now Normal
2	26/02/10 11:40:01 Dry contact sensor on RJ45#2 status is now Critical
3	26/02/10 11:39:48 Dry contact sensor on RJ45#2 status is now Normal
4	26/02/10 11:39:47 Dry contact sensor on RJ45#2 status is now Critical
5	26/02/10 11:37:52 Dry contact sensor on RJ45#2 status is now Critical

Connecting to your ServSensor V4E base unit as a relay

In order to setup your dry contact sensor as a relay on your ServSensor V4E base unit, you have to setup the sensor correctly and then create your relay action. Connect the dry contact sensor to the RJ-45 sensor port on your main base unit or your ServSensor EXP 8 expansion module, then turn the “Auto Sense” off.. Now you manually configure the dry contact (RJ-45) sensor as a relay, create your relay action and link it to your other sensors connected.

First change the dry contact to a relay from the Sensors Settings page. Then go to the Notification page >> Action >> Add Action >> Relay, then name the action and choose “Controls the Relay on Port” >> which ever port your new relay\dry contact is on, then choose the Action, then Finish.

Now you can use the “Link Sensor to Action” and link your Temperature or other sensors to the Relay action, which will control that output.

You can cycle the rely by setting this up in the either units web interface shown here below:

The screenshot shows the 'Sensor Settings' page for port 3. The sensor is currently set to 'Relay' mode. Below the sensor list, the configuration for 'Relay Port 3' is shown:

- Sensor Name: Relay Port 3
- Status: Off
- Sensor Currently: Online
- Description of Status When Relay On: On
- Description of Status When Relay Off: Off
- Relay Control Mode:
 - Manual Control
 - Notification Control
 - Time Control
 - Thermostat
- Relay Control: Cycle On-Off-On
- Cycle Time: 5 Second(s)
- Test Relay Cycle: Test

Buttons for Save and Reset are located at the bottom of the configuration section.

Or using the following SNMP commands:

```
SNMPset -m all -v1 -c <community> <IPAddress> .1.3.6.1.4.1.3854.1.2.2.1.18.1.25.<port> i  
<mode>
```

When <community> is admin password <IPAddress> is IP address of the unit <port> is the Port of power relay (default start with 0)

<mode> is mode to control
allow-sensor-control(1),
cycle-On-Off-On(8),
cycle-Off-On-Off(7),
turn-on(3),
turn-off(4)

Connecting to your ServSensor base unit as a relay

In the ServSensor's web interface you can set your thresholds, so that if you had a temperature alert then the unit will send an email, an SNMP trap and also control a dry contact (dry contact sensor) output relay on another port. You can have it turn on the relay, turn it off, or cycle it.

Note: If the screen shots appear too small, just use the view in your pdf reader to zoom in.

The screenshot shows the ServSensor web interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs: Summary, Sensors, Traps, Mail, Network, System, and Help. The 'Sensors' tab is active. Below this, there's a 'Sensor Settings' section. On the left, there's a sidebar with various sensor categories: Environmental (with sub-items: Humidity, Water Detector, Airflow Sensor), Contacts & Drivers (with sub-items: Dry Contacts & Drivers, 4.20 mAmp, Dry Contacts (3 - 12)), Power (with sub-items: AC Voltage Detector, DC Voltage Sensor, Relay), Security Sensor (with sub-items: Security, Motion Detector), Alarm Security (with sub-item: Siren & Strobe Light), Setting (with sub-items: ServSensor Camera Integration, Autosense), and a 'Sensor Settings' section. The 'Sensor Settings' section shows 'Temperature Sensor Settings' for Port 1. It displays a current reading of 77°F and a status of 'Critical'. Thresholds for Critical High (75), Warning High (70), Warning Low (60), and Critical Low (55) are set. A 'Sensor Controlled Relay' button is visible at the bottom of the settings area. Three red arrows with numbers 1, 2, and 3 point to the 'Sensors' tab, the 'Humidity' link, and the 'Sensor Controlled Relay' button respectively.

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Location: Sys Location Current System Time: 11/9/08 00:00:51

Summary Sensors Traps Mail Network System Help

Sensor Settings

Environmental	Sensor Controlled Relay Setting	
Humidity	Port	1
Water Detector	Sensor Type	Temperature
Airflow Sensor	Sensor Description	Temperature1 Description
Contacts & Drivers	This Sensor Controls the Relay on Port	2 Relay2 Description
Dry Contacts & Drivers	When the Sensor Goes	High Critical , Turn Off the Relay
4-20 mAmp	Cycle Time (secs)	3 3 secs
Dry Contacts (3 - 12)	Save Reset	
Power		
AC Voltage Detector		
DC Voltage Sensor		
Relay		
Security Sensor		
Security		
Motion Detector		
Alarm Security		
Siren & Strobe Light		
Setting		
ServSensor Camera Integration		
Autosense		