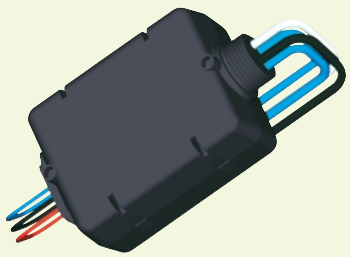
Power packs provide power for occupancy sensors as well as load switching circuitry. Our power pack is required with any low voltage occupancy sensor.



Occupancy sensors power pack

Specification and features:

- Power input: 120/220/277VAC,60Hz.
- Relay rating:20A fluorescent/incandescent@120V, 20A fluorescent@277V; 1HP@120V, 2HP@240V; HVAC:0.5A@125VAC, 1A@30VDC.
- Control input: 5mA, 24VDC.
- Power supply output: 150mA, 24VDC.
- Contain power supply for occupancy sensors and switching relay for lighting loads.
- The power packs for wide range of applications.
- Switches incandescent, magnetic and electronic fluorescent, magnetic and electronic low voltage, and motor loads.

Residential use vacancy sensors

The vacancy sensors use passive infrared technology to detect when a space becomes vacant. The switch operates by sensing the difference between infrared energy from a human being in motion and the background space. The switches provide manual-ON operation. Users can manually turn lights on or off at any time by operating the on/off button. The sensors automatically turn lights off after a space becomes vacant and a preset time delay elapses.
Until recently, most occupancy sensors were fully automatic, turning the lights on when someone entered the room and turning them off after they left. For areas where there is a significant amount of light from natural daylight or from spillover from adjacent areas, this can be wasteful as the sensor may be turning the lights on when the occupants might have chosen to leave them off. Now we can off units that are “off only” occupancy sensors, also known as vacancy sensors. This style of sensor offers the maximum of energy savings.

Features:

- 120VAC,60Hz,1200W.
- Keep the traditional habit of switch,manual ON.But automatic OFF.
- Adjustable time delay from 30seconds to 30minutes.
- Energy dfficient,super-bright LED saves energy and enhances occupant comfort.

DESCRIPTION	CAT. NO.	COVERAGE	COLOR
Residential use vacancy sensors	WVS15	150°	W,I,A,G
	WVS18	180°	W,I,A,G
Residential use vacancy sensors,with relay	WVSR15	150°	W,I,A,G
	WVSR18	180°	W,I,A,G
Residential use vacancy sensors,with SCR	WVSS15	150°	W,I,A,G
	WVSS18	180°	W,I,A,G
Decorator residential use vacancy sensors,with relay	DWVS	180°	W,I,A,G
Decorator residential use vacancy sensors,with SCR	DWVSS	180°	W,I,A,G

The table below provides control ideas for several different room types and usage patterns.

Space Type	Use Pattern	If...	Then...
Cafeterias or Lunchrooms	Occupied occasionally	Occupied occasionally	Consider ceiling-mounted occupancy sensor(s). Make sure minor motion will be detected in all desired locations.
Classroom	Usually occupied	Occupied by different students and teachers	Consider ceiling-or wall-mounted occupancy sensor(s) and manual dimming. Make sure that minor motion will be detected.
		Lights left on after hours	Consider centralized controls and/or occupancy sensors.
Computer Room	Usually unoccupied	Lights are left on all the time	Consider occupancy sensors with manual dimming. Be sure that minor motion will be detected and that equipment vibration will not falsely trigger the sensor.
Conference Room	Occupied occasionally	Small conference room	Consider a wall box occupancy sensor
		Large conference room	Consider ceiling-or wall-mounted occupancy sensor(s). Be sure that minor motion will be detected in all desired locations.
Hallways	Any	Occasionally or usually occupied	Consider occupancy sensors with elongated throw. Be sure that coverage does not extend beyond the desired area.
Health Care-Examination Rooms	Occasionally occupied	Small areas	Consider a wall box occupancy sensor
Laboratories	Usually occupied	Daylighted...	Consider automatic daylight-driven dimming in combination with occupancy sensors.
Laundry Rooms	Occasionally occupied	Requires high light levels, yet lights are usually left on	Consider occupancy sensors
Libraries-Stack Areas	Occasionally occupied	Stacks are usually unoccupied	Consider ceiling-mounted sensor(s)
Lobby or Atrium	Usually occupied but no one "owns" the space	Lights are left on all night long, even when no one is in the area for long periods	Consider occupancy sensors. Be sure that minor motion will be detected in all desired areas.
Office, Open	Usually occupied	Lights left on after hours	Consider centralized controls and/or occupancy sensors.
Office, Private	Primarily one person, coming and going	Daylighted...	Consider manual dimming, automatic daylight-driven dimming, or automatic on/off
		Occupants are likely to leave lights on and occupants would be in direct view of a wall box sensor	Consider a wall box occupancy sensor
		Occupants are likely to leave lights on and partitions or objects could hide an occupant from the sensor	Consider a ceiling-or wall-mounted occupancy sensor
Restroom	Any	Has stalls	Consider a ceiling-mounted ultrasonic occupancy sensor for full coverage.
Laboratories	Usually occupied	Single toilet (no partitions)	Consider a wall switch occupancy sensor
Warehouse	Aisles are usually unoccupied	Lights in an aisle can be turned off when the aisle is unoccupied	Consider ceiling-mounted occupancy sensors with elongated throw. Select a sensor that will not detect motion in neighboring aisles, even when shelves are lightly loaded