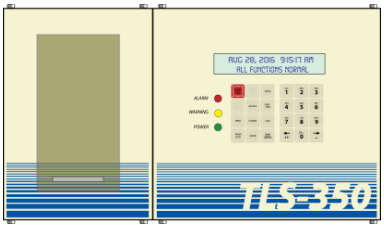
Equipment Check Guidelines for PMP Piping Sump Sensors p/n 63228 and 63229 with TLS-300© & TLS-350© consoles



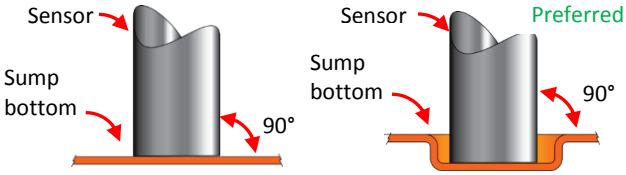
The purpose of this checklist is to provide regulators and inspectors quick access to information related to these sensors. This checklist cannot replace the Veeder-Root© console manuals and assumes that the console has been properly configured for a Veeder-Root 794380-208 sensor. For detailed operational instructions of the TLS-300 & TLS-350 consoles, please refer to the OEM manuals. For testing instructions, refer to the **Functional Test Procedure** shown in the product manual.

1. Sensors must be inspected annually. The station owner should refer to documentation such as the EPA's "Operating And Maintaining UST Systems" and PEI RP900-17 "Recommended Practices for the Inspection and Maintenance of UST Systems. These documents provide information on visual inspection of the sump, sump integrity, sensor installation and operability. Operability testing procedures for this sensor can be found at the back of the PMP Piping Sump Sensor manual.

2. Confirm the power is on to the TLS console. The green *Power* lamp should be the only lamp illuminated.

3. Verify there are no active alarms. Under normal circumstances the console will display "All Functions Normal" (see display at right).

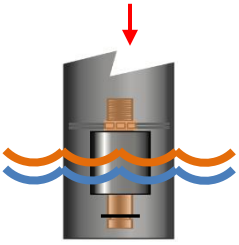
4. Verify the sensor is mounted correctly and sitting in the lowest part of the sump. Some sumps may have a feature specifically for positioning the sensor below the surface of the sump.



5. The sensor is a float switch design. It has three states when installed in the TLS console: Float Down, Float Up and Sensor Out. It is therefore programmed as a "Tri-State" during the TLS setup.

Float down

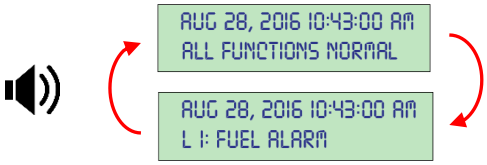
Float up



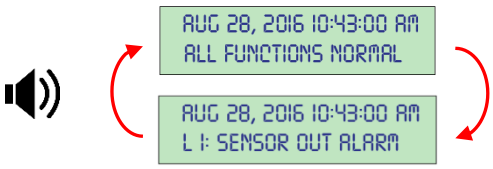
Sensor Out

Possible causes:
- Failed sensor
- Bad field connections
- Failed sensor cable
- Failed Interface Module

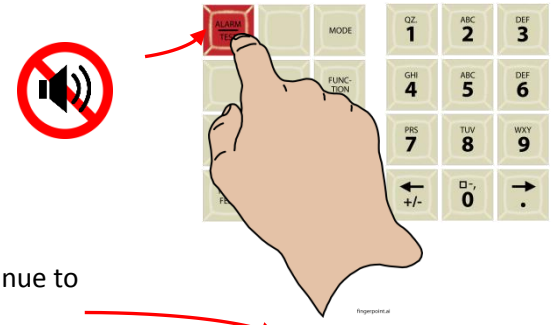
6. If liquid is detected, the console will go into alarm. The beeper will sound, the *Alarm* lamp will flash and the display will alternate between "All Functions Normal" and "Fuel Alarm".



7. If the console cannot determine the status of the sensor, it will result in a "Sensor Out" alarm. A few examples of what might cause this alarm are; failed sensor, bad field connections, bad sensor cable, interface module etc.



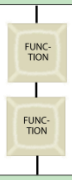
8. The beeper will continue to sound until the Alarm button is pushed to acknowledge the alarm.



9. The *Alarm* lamp will continue to flash and the display will continue to alternate until the alarm condition has been addressed.

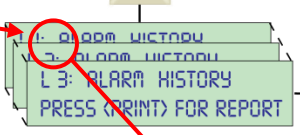
10. To review the alarm history of the console, follow the steps shown:

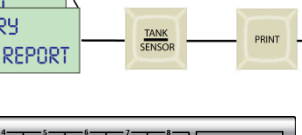
Press the Mode key twice



Press the Function key twice

Press the key shown until the desired screen appears.

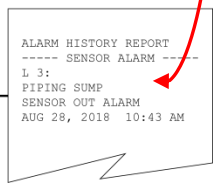




Note:
The descriptor that appears is programmed by the installer during setup and will vary from site to site.

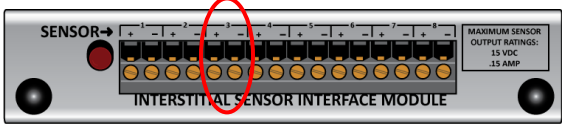
SAMPLE REPORTS

OR



"L" indicates "Liquid". The number that follows is the position in-which the sensor is installed on the Interstitial Sensor Interface Module.

If there are more than 8 Liquid Sensors installed, the sensors installed on the next module would be assigned #9 – 16



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