



An instruction manual

CYYZ18 Pressure Transmitter



Typical application

- Oil and Gas Industry
- Chemical and Petrochemical Industries
- Energy Engineering
- heavy industry



1. Overview

1.1 Safety guidance

This operational manual contains important information on how to use the transmitter correctly. The installation personnel of the transmitter should read this manual carefully before operation. In case of further explanation or special questions, which cannot be addressed in this manual, please contact our company for assistance on necessary information.

Please pay attention to the warning signs on the manual! Do not use crystallized or solidified measure medium, to avoid damaging of the sensor.

The operator must strictly follow the safety instructions and user's manual during operation. Furthermore, the operator should comply with the occupational safety rules, the accident prevention guidelines, the national standards and engineering specifications as well.

Please keep this manual in a safe place near the transmitter for easy access.

The copyright of this operational manual is protected. This version of the operational manual was edited according to the functions of corresponding products, the product functions and operation procedures are described as complete as possible. If there is any error, please don't hesitate to contact us. The company is not responsible, in regard of any fault description or its possible consequences.

- The right to modify the technical parameters is retained -

1.2 Icon description

⚠ Danger! - Hazard that may result in death or serious injury.

⚠ Warning! - Potential hazard that may result in death or serious injury.

⚠ Cautions! - Potential hazard that may cause minor injury.

! Reminder! - Potential hazard that may result in personal injury.

🔧 Tips! - Tips and information for smooth operation of the equipment.

1.3 Manual user

Warning! This manual is suitable for technicians.

1.4 Limit of liability

⚠ The company will not be held responsible nor provide any warranty service, in case of transmitter damages caused by failure to follow the instruction manual, inappropriate use, self-modification or destruction.

1.5 Instructions for use

CYYZ18 series of pressure transmitter can be used to measure absolute pressure, negative pressure and gauge pressure depending on specific model. Its suitable for pressure measurement in liquid, gas and process industries. The operator is responsible of verifying whether the equipment is suitable for the application working condition. If there is any question, please feel free to contact our sales department in order to ensure correct use of the transmitter. The company is not liable of any impact resulted from inappropriate section of the product.

The purchased model is suitable for certain gas or liquid medium as described in the measurement samples. The user must ensure the compatibility of contact media and transmitter.

⚠ Warning!
Inappropriate use may lead to danger!

2. Product overview

CYYZ18 series pressure transmitter products use the OEM pressure sensor which adopts stainless steel isolation diaphragm as the signal measuring component, and are automatically measured by computer. The zero temperature and sensitivity temperature compensation in a wide temperature range is achieved through the laser resistor trimming process. The amplifier circuit is fitted in a stainless casing, to convert the sensor signal into standard output signal, which fully utilizes the technical advantages of the sensor. As a result, the CYYZ18 series pressure transmitters have excellent performances, which are strong anti-interference, overload protection and shock resistance, low temperature drift, high stability, and high measurement accuracy. It is the ideal pressure measuring device in industrial automation field.

3. Working principle

The pressure sensors diffuses a wheatstone electric bridge on mono-crystalline silicon, and stressed by the measuring media (liquid or gas) to cause change of the bridge wall resistance value (piezoresistive effect). In result, a differential voltage signal will be generated, which converts the signal corresponding to the range into standard analog signal (as shown in Figure 3-1) or digital signal.

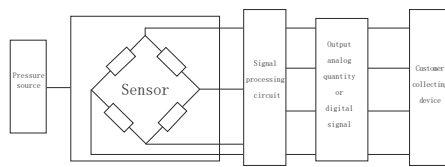


Figure 3-1

4. Product Features

- Using diaphragm isolation technology
- integrated chip, wide range of supplied voltage
- Easy installation, intrinsically safe and explosion-proof
- Frequency cutoff design, strong anti-interference ability, lightning protection
- Current limiting, voltage limiting, reverse connection protection (limiting current output)
- High accuracy, good stability, fast response and impact resistance

5. Technical parameters

Measuring media : Liquid or gas (compatible with contact media)
Overall material: Diaphragm 316L stainless (contacted)
Process connection 304 stainless (contacted)
Casing Die cast aluminum
Seal component Nitrile rubber (contacted)
Pressure range: -100kPa~0~100MPa (read the range selection form for details)
Pressure mode: Gauge pressure, Absolute pressure, Negative pressure
Output signal: 4~20mA, RS485 (Standard Modbus-RTU protocol), (0~10VDC, 0~5VDC, 1~5VDC customized)
Supply voltage: 12~36VDC Normal
24VDC Intrinsically safe
15~36VDC Normal (with display or output 0~10VDC)
Accuracy class: 0.1kPaFS (range ≥ 100 kPa customized)
0.25kPaFS (range ≥ 100 kPa customized)
0.5kPaFS (10kPa $\leq$ range < 100 kPa default)
1kPaFS (range < 10 kPa default)
Working conditions: Device display accuracy class of 0.5, shown by (LED) digital tube
contact media temperature -40~85°C
Ambient temperature -40~85°C
(Explosion-proof environment -20~40°C)
Ambient humidity 0%~95%RH (no condensation, no condensing)
Temperature compensation: -10~70 °C (accuracy of 0.25% FS, 0.5% FS, 1% FS)
-40~80 °C (accuracy of 0.1% FS)
Explosion-proof type: Ex D II C T6 Gb
Essentially Safe Ex IA II C T6 Ga (Current Output Only)
Essentially Safe Dust Ex iaD 20 T80 C (Current Output Only)
Note: Essential safety must be powered by safety grids or intrinsically safe power supplies
Seismic performance: 10g (20...2000Hz)
Overload capacity: 200% full scale or 120MPa (minimum value)
Response frequency: analog signal output ≤ 500 Hz, digital signal output ≤ 5 Hz
Stability : $\pm 0.1\%$ FS/year
Temperature drift: $\pm 0.01\%$ FS/°C (within the temperature compensate range)
Overall weight : ≈ 900 g
Protection Level: Standard type IP65
Isolation explosion proof type IP66
Intrinsic safety explosion-proof IP65
Dust intrinsically safe explosion-proof IP66
Note: The above protection level refers to the level achieved after the electrical connection is complete.
Power range : Current type ≤ 0.02 Us (W)
Digital type ≤ 0.015 Us (W)
Voltage type ≤ 0.008 Us (W)
Voltage type (output 0.5~2.5) ≤ 0.001 Us (W)
Note: Us=Supplied voltage
Load characteristics : Current type load $\leq ((Us-7.5) \div 0.02) (Us=\text{supply voltage})$ Q
voltage type load ≥ 100 k Ω

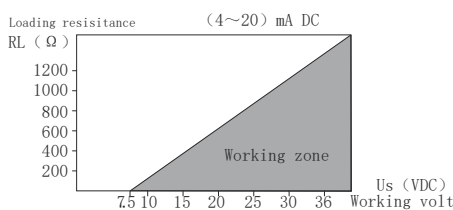


Figure 5-1

6. Dimensions

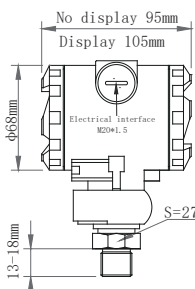


Figure 6-1

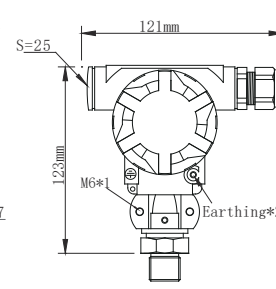
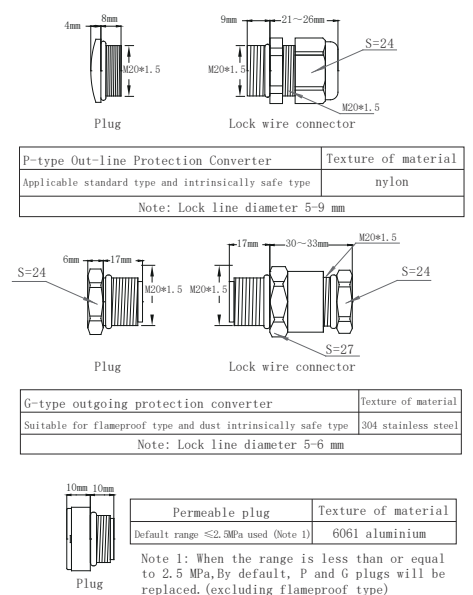


Figure 6-2



7. Explosion-proof instructions

7.1 Explosion-proof Types and Marks

The transmitter is divided into three types: flameproof type, intrinsically safe type and dust explosion-proof intrinsically safe type.

(1) Flameproof type: GB3836.1-2010, GB3836.2-2010

Explosion-proof sign: Ex D II C T6 Gb

Explosion-proof certificate number: CE19.1390

(2) Intrinsically safe type: GB3836.1-2010, GB3836.4-2010

Explosion-proof sign: Ex IA II C T6 Ga

Intrinsic safety parameters: $U_i = 28$ VDC $I_i = 93$ mA DC $P_i = 0.65$ W $C_i = 0.03$ uF $L_i = 0$ mH

Related device parameters: $U_o < U_i$ $I_o < I_i$ $P_o < P_i$ $C_o = C_c + C_i$ $L_o = L_c + L_i$
 U_o , I_o , P_o , C_o and L_o are the parameters of safety grids, while C_c and L_c are the distribution parameters of connecting cables.

Explosion-proof certificate number: CLEX22.3302

(3) Essential safety type of dust: GB3836.1-2010, GB3836.4-2010, GB12376.1-2013, GB12476.4-2010

Explosion-proof sign: Ex iaD 20 T80 Temperature

Intrinsic safety parameters: $U_i = 28$ VDC $I_i = 93$ mA DC $P_i = 0.65$ W $C_i = 0.03$ uF $L_i = 0$ mH

Related device parameters: $U_o < U_i$ $I_o < I_i$ $P_o < P_i$ $C_o = C_c + C_i$ $L_o = L_c + L_i$
 U_o , I_o , P_o , C_o and L_o are the parameters of safety grids, while C_c and L_c are the distribution parameters of connecting cables.

Explosion-proof certificate number: CLEX22.3302

7.2 Cautions for Use of Explosion-proof Transmitter

⚠ Warning!
(a) Transmitters shall be installed strictly in accordance with the relevant provisions of GB3836.15-2017 "Electrical equipment for explosive gas environment Part 15: Electrical installation in dangerous places (except coal mines)".

⚠ DANGER!
B) The transmitter housing must be effectively grounded.

⚠ DANGER!
C) The shell of the product is made of aluminium alloy. The ignition hazard caused by impact or friction must be prevented.

⚠ Warning!
D) When the internal parts of the transmitter are damaged and need to be repaired or replaced, they need to be replaced or repaired at the factory.

⚠ Warning!
E) When flameproof and dust intrinsically safe transducers are used in dangerous places, the shell cover of the transducer must be tightened. In order to ensure the safety of the transducer, safety regulations should be strictly observed and the cover of the transducer should never be opened when the power is on. When installing the transmitter, the lead-in and exit of the cable should be well sealed.

⚠ DANGER!
F) Essentially safe transmitters must be equipped with safety grids to be used in dangerous places with explosive mixtures. Safety grate shall comply with GB3836.4-2010 "Essential Safety Type I" of Electrical Equipment for Explosive Gas Environment Part 4, and shall be tested by relevant explosion-proof departments and obtained explosion-proof certificate. Installation shall be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the instructions. The system wiring is shown in Figure 7-1.

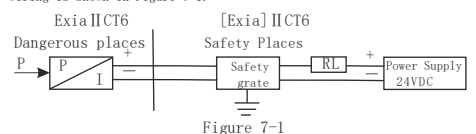


Figure 7-1

⚠ Warning!
G) For the sake of safety, intrinsic safety loop and non-intrinsic safety loop should be distinguished, and the connection of intrinsic safety loop should be separated from that of other electrical circuits. Power transformers supplying power to safety grids shall meet the requirements of Article 8.1 of GB3836.4-2010 Standard.

version number 20.4.23

⚠Warning!
(h) The matters needing attention in the use of explosion-proof transmitters should be implemented in accordance with the relevant provisions of the State.

8. Installation and precautions

⚠Warning!
a) Installed without pressure nor power supply.

⚠Warning!
b) Transmitter should be installed by technician who read and understood this operational manual.

⚠Danger!
c) To avoid the risk of explosion, the following rules shall be observed:
- In the case of explosion danger, it is forbidden to operate the transmitter under the condition of power supply. Transmitter access through intrinsically safe circuits is excluded.
- Whether or not in the explosion dangerous area, ensure that the whole line is in the state of equal potential protection.
- If there is the possibility of lightning strike or overvoltage damage, lightning protection and overvoltage protection measures should be taken.
- Ensure that the connection between each intrinsically safe transmitter meets the intrinsically safe requirements at the same time. Operators must ensure the intrinsic safety of the entire system (installation of intrinsic safety components).
- It is necessary to avoid excessive deposition of dust on the surface of the transmitter (more than 5mm) or full coverage of dust.
- A cost-safe explosion-proof system must be formed together with the associated equipment that has passed the explosion-proof certification before it can be used in explosion-proof gas environment. The system wiring must comply with the requirements of the transmitter and associated equipment, and the terminal must not be misconnected.
- Maintainable only when the presence of non-combustible gases is confirmed at the installation site.
- The connecting cable between the product and related equipment shall be shielded cable with insulated sheath, and the shielding layer shall be grounded in a safe place.

⚠Danger!
d) The transmitter uses diffused silicon oil-filled core, and improper use will cause explosion accidents. In order to ensure safety, it is strictly forbidden to measure oxygen.

⚠Warning!
e) It is forbidden to measure media incompatible with the material of the transmitter.

✍f) Please check if the package is in good order when receiving the product, confirm the transmitter model and specifications.

! g) No modification or change can be made to the device.

! h) Handle with care, do not throw, do not force during installation of transmitter.

✍i) Vertical installation is applicable when pressure is below 0.03MPa (except for gas), to avoid affecting the measurement accuracy. Others can be installed at any angle. In case the interface size does not match, it is allowed to make connecting adaptor.

✍j) The pressure interface should be installed upward (for gas discharge), in hydraulic system.

✍k) If the pressure interface is upward or lateral when the transmitter is installed, it is necessary to ensure that there is no liquid flowing in the equipment shell, otherwise moisture and dirt will block the air outlet near the electrical connection, or even cause equipment failure. It is necessary to ensure that there is no dust and dirt residue on the edge of threaded connection of electrical connection.

✍l) It is recommended to install at minor temperature gradient variations zone.

✍m) It is recommended to adopt lightning protection and over voltage protection facility between power distribution box or power supply and the transmitter, for the fact that there will be danger if the transmitter is installed in a harsh area.

✍n) While measuring steam or other high temperature media, please ensure the media temperature is not higher than the maximum work temperature of transmitter. If necessary, it is required to install a cooling device.

✍o) Install a pressure cutoff valve between the transmitter and media, to inspect and avoid interference with measurement accuracy caused by pressure port clogging.

✍p) During the installation, use a wrench to tighten the transmitter from the hexagonal nut at the bottom, to avoid wire disconnection caused by direct rotation of the upper part of the device.

! q) This product is a light current device, it must be laid separately from high current cables during wiring, and comply with relevant national wiring standard (GB/T50312-2016).

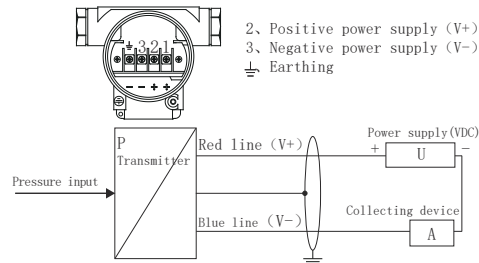
✍r) Ensure that the power supply voltage meets the requirement of the transmitter. And make sure the maximum voltage of the pressure source is within the range of the transmitter.

✍s) Increase pressure and reduce pressure very slowly during the pressure measurement, to avoid instantaneous high voltage or low voltage.

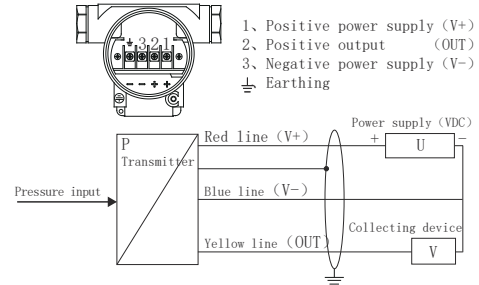
⚠Warning!
t) Make sure the pressure source and power are disconnected before disassembling the transmitter, to avoid accidents in result of media ejection.

✍u) Do not disassemble during usage, and do not touch the diaphragm, to avoid damage of the product.

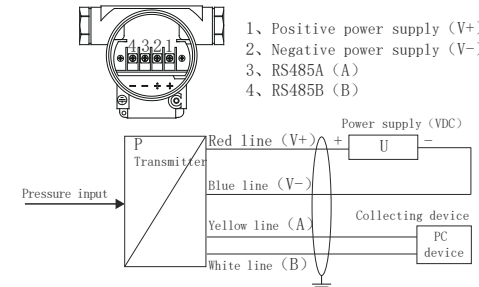
9. wiring installation



Current output wiring diagram (two-wire system)
Figure 9-1



Voltage output wiring diagram (three-wire system)
figure 9-2



RS485 (digital signal) output wiring diagram (four-wire system)
Figure 9-3

✍ Representing the shielded wire, all marked grounding points must be effectively grounded.
✍ The transmitter casing defaults to be ground, all field devices are required to be effectively grounded.

✍ Only the current output has reverse connection protection (no damage but does not work), current limiting and voltage limiting protection. Reversed connection of all other output signals can cause damage to the transmitter.

✍ Users should ensure that the diameter of the cable used is within the allowable range of the jacket. In addition, it is necessary to ensure that the cable is firmly and seamlessly installed in the jacket. The clamping diameter of the crimping cap is 5-9 mm.

✍ Be sure to tighten the thread lock mother to ensure the protection level.

10. Specification selection

CYYZ18 pressure transmitter selection table									
CYYZ	Pressure transmitter								
	Code	Transmitter type							
	18	18 type (default no connection)							
	Code	With or without display							
	P	Without display							
	X	Display							
	Code	Range							
		See range selection table attached							
	Code	Signal output							
	AI	4-20mA Two-wire system							
	RS	RS485 communication interface (standard Modbus-RTU protocol) four-wire system							
	DZ	Custom							
	Code	Connection type							
	14	M20*1.5 External thread (18mm)							
	17	G1/4 External thread (13mm)							
	19	G1/2 External thread (18mm)							
	44	Custom							
	Code	Accuracy level							
	S	0.1%FS Customization (range ≥100KPa)							
	B	0.25%FS Regular (range ≥100KPa)							
	C	0.5%FS Regular (10KPa ≤ range <100KPa)							
	D	1%FS Regular (<10KPa)							
	Code	Supply voltage							
	G	12-36VDC Regular							
	G0	24VDC							
	G2	15-36VDC Regular							
	DZ	Custom							
	Code	Explosion-proof type							
	L	Flameproof type (range > 1.0MPa)							
	B	Intrinsically Safe (Current Output Only)							
	F	Essentially Safe Data Type (Current Output Only)							
	无	Standard type (no explosion-proof)							
	Code	Custom							
	D	Other customization requirements							
	无	No routine							
CYYZ	18	X	12	AI	14	B	G2	Examples of Type Selection	
For example: CYYZ18-X-12-AI-14-B-G2-N (18 pressure transmitter, display, range 0-1 MPa, output 4-20 mA, connection M20*1.5, accuracy 0.25, power supply 15-36 VDC, standard type).									

Range Selection Schedule							
Code	Range	Code	Range	Code	Range	Code	Range
01	★0~1kPa	02	★0~2kPa	03	★0~5kPa	04	▲0~10kPa
05	▲0~20kPa	06	▲0~50kPa	07	0~100kPa	08	0~200kPa
09	0~0.6MPa	10	0~0.5MPa	11	0~0.6MPa	12	0~1MPa
13	0~1.6MPa	14	0~2.5MPa	15	0~4MPa	16	0~6MPa
17	0~10MPa	18	0~16MPa	19	0~20MPa	20	0~25MPa
21	0~30MPa	22	0~38MPa	23	0~40MPa	24	0~60MPa
25	0~70MPa	26	0~80MPa	27	0~100MPa	31	100kPa (A)
32	200kPa (A)	33	0.5MPa (A)	34	1MPa (A)	35	2MPa (A)
36	★±1kPa	37	★±2kPa	38	▲±5kPa	39	▲±10kPa
40	▲±20kPa	41	▲±30kPa	42	▲±40kPa	43	±50kPa
44	±100kPa	45	-100~200kPa	46	-0.1~0.5MPa	47	-0.1~1MPa
48	★0~1kPa	49	★0~2kPa	50	★0~3kPa	51	★0~5kPa
52	▲0~10kPa	53	▲0~20kPa	54	▲0~30kPa	55	▲0~50kPa
56	0~100kPa	57	★1kPa~0	58	★2kPa~0	59	★3kPa~0
60	★5kPa~0	61	▲10kPa~0	62	▲20kPa~0	63	▲30kPa~0
64	▲40kPa~0	65	50kPa~0	66	-100kPa~0	67	定制
Remark 1: A represents absolute pressure; no mark represents gauge pressure; Remark 2: Dry gas can only be measured when the pressure is less than 5 kPa; Remark 3: ★ Accuracy level 1; ▲ accuracy level 0.5; no mark accuracy level default 0.25, level 0.1 can be customized. Remark 4: If range ≥ 60MPa, the thread can only be chosen M20*1.5							

11. Protocol Description

(limited to RS485 signal output 485 all product addresses default to 01)

11.1. Basic technical parameters of the transmitter

(This protocol complies with the Modbus communication protocol, and uses a subset of the Modbus protocol which is RTU mode. RS485 half-duplex working mode)

- Output signal: RS485 (Maximum distance can be up to 1000 meters. Maximum connection 32 channels)
- Standard Modbus-RTU protocol
(03 function reads data, 06 function inputs setting data)
- Data format: 9600, N, 8, 1 (9600bps, no parity, 8 data bits, 1 stop)
- Measurement range: 0-X (MPa, kPa,...)
- Resolution: 0.05%
- Output data: 0...2000 (other range customize)
- Response frequency: ≤ 5Hz
- Response speed: ≥ 10ms

11.2. Modbus-RTU Read Data 03 Command Description (Data is hexadecimal)

Protocol format description					
	Device address	Function code	Data address	Number of read data	Hex code (low before high after)
Host command	Address	03	00 00	CN	CRCD CRC1
	Device address	Function code	Data byte	Sensor data	Hex code (low before high after)
Binary from receiver	Address	03	02*CN	S_1H, S_1L	CRCD CRC1

Communication example (reading a sensor signal):

The sensor communication device address of 0-1.6 MPa is set to 01, ie [Address]=01 (Address range 01-254);
And, CRCD=84, CRC1=0a. Then send and return data should be as follows:
Send: 01 03 00 00 00 01 84 0A
Back: 01 03 02 02 AC B9 59
02AC is hexadecimal, converted to decimal 684;
Data output: 0-2000 corresponds to 0-1.6 MPa, so the current pressure is P=1.6*684/2000=0.5472MPa

Calculation formula: (range upper limit - range lower limit) ÷ 2000 * current data + range lower limit = current pressure value

Query example (read the current device address, only to be completed independently by a single sensor)

Send: FF 03 00 0F 00 01 A1 D7

Back: FF 03 02 00 01 50 50

Then: the address of this device is 01 (hexadecimal)

11.3. Modbus-RTU input 06 command detailed description (data is hexadecimal)

Protocol format description					
	Device address	Function code	Data address	New address	Hex code (low before high after)
Host command	Address	06	00 0F	H L	CRCD CRC1
	Device address	Function code	Data address	New address	Hex code (low before high after)
从机返回	Address	06	00 0F	H L	CRCD CRC1

Example of modification

For example, change 01 address to 09 address:

Send 01 06 00 0F 00 09 79 CF

Return 01 06 00 0F 00 09 79 CF

Then the original address 01 is modified to 09 successfully, and the modification of address can be done offline or online. It can work directly without re-powering at completion.

11.4.Precautions for use

a) Single RS485 bus must adopt a “hand-to-hand” bus structure. Do not use a star connection or a fork connection. The address code is set from near to far, that is, the management computer is connected to the No. 1 controller, No. 2 is connected to No. 1, No. 3 is connected to No. 2, and so on...

Warning!

b) The AC power supply and the case of the equipment must be grounded properly and well. There are many places where there are triangular sockets which in fact, have no grounding at all. Be alerted. When the grounded properly, the equipment to release the energy by combining with the lightning protection design when struck by the lightning surge and the static electricity, to protect the RS485 bus equipment and related chips from damage. Do not use the RS485 bus if there is no grounding or not properly grounded, to avoid equipment burnout and casualties.

c) Wire must use multi-strand shielded twisted pair cable with diameter of more than 0.3 mm² (multiple strands are for spare). Use PVC pipe separately to avoid lining with strong current to avoid interference from strong current.

d) 485 (A) and 485 (B) must be twisted together, because 485 communication uses differential mode communication principle, and twisted pair anti-interference performance is good. It is wrong not to use twisted pairs, and other types of cables.

e) Connect the RS485 converter and the reference ground GND (power supply negative) of all access controllers, and use the remaining one or all of the multiple twisted pair cables for the series GND; if the reference ground is not connected, it will also affect the communication time. Nowhere, high frequency radiation, mainly from distributed capacitance and inductance, produces a common mode effect.

f) The shield of the network communication line is grounded. It is required for grounding, otherwise the potentially danger of the bus is unknown.

g) If multiple machines or cables are too long for communication, add 120 ohm matching resistors between 485 (A) and 485 (B) at the head and end of the 485 bus, to improve the communication performance quality. (Must be pair twisted)

h) The transmission rate, number of load nodes and transmission distance should be reasonably arranged, to achieve remote low-node for low-speed, short distance multi-node for high-speed principle.

i) The data communication shall be verified to protect the transmission accuracy. Generally, the Modbus-RTU is verified by the crc-16 verification mode, and the error rate is less than 1/billion.

j) If necessary, choose the company's isolated type model 485, the price is generally higher.

11.5. 16CRC verify

The 16CRC verification is a standard error check method used by the Modbus protocol. Generally, it has detailed descriptions and procedures, which is not explained here.

12. Initial start

Warning!

a) Before starting, it is a must to check if the transmitter is installed correctly, and if there is any obvious damage.

Warning!

b) The transmitter must be operated by professional technicians who read and understood this operating manual.

Warning!

c) The transmitter is only suitable for working conditions that meet the technical requirements!

13. After sales service

a) The company is responsible for all the maintenance costs during the warranty period, after inspected by the technician of the company and confirmed there is quality failure.

Warning!

b) Please clean the residual media before returning, especially substances that is harmful to human health, such as corrosive, toxic, carcinogenic or radioactive substances;

c) Please keep the warranty card and certificate in a safe place, and return with the product when there is need of repairing;

d) If there is any faulty with the transmitter, please contact our after-sales service. If you need to send the transmitter back to the company for repair after confirming the problem. Please attach the following information:
Description of the site environment;
Fault phenomenon;
Delivery address and contact information;

13.1Common fault analysis and elimination

Fault phenomenon	Cause analysis	Elimination method
• The transmitter has no output signal.	• The transmitter is not powered. • Fault connection.	• Supply power to transmitter correctly according to the wiring diagram.
• Output irregular jumps when the pressure is constant	• The transmitter is not grounded • Strong RF interference on site • No shielded cable applied	• Use shielded cable and ground the shield • The transmitter is properly connected to the earth
• The corresponding output value is incorrect when transmitter is not connected to pressure media	• The transmitter is not operating in required environment	• Move the transmitter to the specified environment or take action to ensure that the environment meets the requirements
• The transmitter output does not match with the measured pressure	• The supply voltage is incorrect • The external load is too large	• Whether it is within the power supply range • Adjust the external load

If the fault phenomenon does not fall within the above range, please contact our after-sales.

13.2 Calibration

Zero and full-scale drift may occur during the use of the transmitter. If the above phenomenon occurs after long time use, it is recommended to send the transmitter back to us for calibration to ensure high accuracy.

14. Transportation and storage

The transmitter should be kept in a sturdy cardboard box (large device requires a wooden box), free move in the box is not allowed, be careful when handling, do not handle with roughly. Store area should meet the following conditions:

a) Protect from rain and moisture.

b) Free from mechanical shock or shock.

c) Temperature range -20 ~ 55 ° C.

d) The relative humidity is not more than 80%.

e) No corrosive gas in the environment.

15. Unpacking precautions

a) After unpacking, check the packing list to confirm if the documents and accessories are complete. The packed documents are:

A copy of the instruction manual.

A product certificate.

A warranty card.

b) Observe if there is any damage caused during transportation, for proper following up.

c) We hope that the user can safely keep the “warranty card”, please don’t misplace it, otherwise you can’t return to the factory for free repair!

16. Instructions for ordering

Warning!

When purchasing the pressure transmitter, the user should select the appropriate model to make sure it meets specifications of the contact media, such as the pressure, temperature, protection level and environmental conditions