



An instruction manual CYYZ51 Flat membrane type pressure transmitter

Typical application

- ▲ Paper industry
- ▲ Viscous and gelatinous media
- ▲ Pigments and paints



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 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.

⚠ Cautious! - 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

CYYZ51 series pressure transmitter for measuring pressure of a viscous liquid. It is the responsibility of the operator to verify that the equipment is suitable for the operating conditions of the application. If you have any questions, please contact our sales department to ensure the correct application of the transmitter. The company does not assume any responsibility for the impact of improper selection.

The ordering model is suitable for measuring the viscous medium described in the sample. The user must ensure that the measured media is compatible with the transmitter contact material.

⚠ Warning!
Inappropriate use may lead to danger!

2. Product overview

CYYZ51 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 CYYZ51 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.

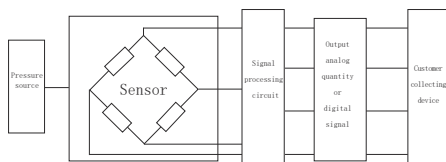


Figure 3-1

4. Product Features

- Using diaphragm isolation technology
- integrated chip, wide range of supplied voltage
- Compact structure, easy installation, Anti clogging
- 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

5. Technical parameters

Measuring media : Viscous liquid (compatible with contact media)
Overall material: Diaphragm 316L stainless (contacted)
Process connection 304 stainless (contacted)
Casing 304 stainless
Seal component Nitrile rubber (contacted)
Display case ABS engineering plastic (digital tube display)
Hessman connector ABS engineering plastic
Pressure range: 0kPa~10kPa~6MPa (read the range selection form for details)
Pressure mode: Gauge pressure
Output signal: 4~20mA, RS485 (Standard Modbus-RTU protocol), (0~10VDC, 0~5VDC, 1~5VDC, 0.5~2.5VDC customized)
Supply voltage: 12~36VDC Normal
15~36VDC Normal (with display or output 0~10VDC)
3~5VDC Customized (Output 0.5~2.5VDC/RS485)
Accuracy class: 0.1%FS (range ≥ 100kPa customized)
0.25%FS (range ≥ 100kPa customized)
0.5%FS (10kPa ≤ range < 100kPa default)
Device display accuracy class of 0.5, shown by (LED) digital tube
Working conditions: contact media temperature -40~85°C
Ambient temperature -40~85°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)
Seismic performance : 10g (20...2000Hz)
Overload capacity: 200% full scale or 120MPa (minimum value)
Response frequency: analog signal output ≤ 500Hz, digital signal output ≤ 5Hz
Stability : ± 0.1% FS/year
Temperature drift: ± 0.01%FS/°C (within the temperature compensate range)
Overall weight : no display ≈ 190g display ≈ 270g
Protection lever: IP65 (no display) IP54 (display)
Note: The above protection level refers to the level achieved after the electrical connection is complete.
Power range : Current type ≤ 0.02Us (W)
Digital type ≤ 0.015Us (W)
Voltage type ≤ 0.008Us (W)
Voltage type (output 0.5~2.5) ≤ 0.001Us (W)
Note: Us = Supplied voltage
Load characteristics : Current type load ≤ ((Us - 7.5) ÷ 0.02 (Us = supply voltage)) Ω
Voltage type load ≥ 100kΩ

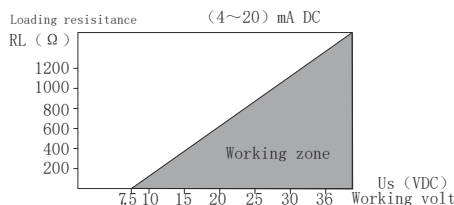


Figure 5-1

6. Dimensions

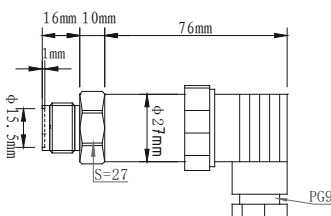


Figure 6-1 no display Threaded interface

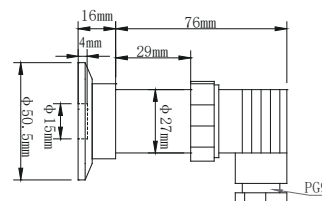


Figure 6-2 No display clamp interface

! Note: The total length of the digital signal output will be increased by 33mm.

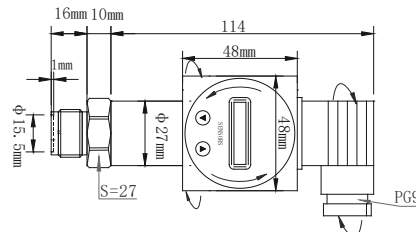


Figure 6-3 display Threaded interface

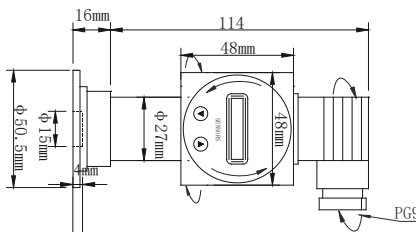


Figure 6-4 display clamp interface

! Note: The total length of the digital signal output will be increased by 33mm.

Note: ⚙ Marked place can be rotated 360°

7. 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) The transmitter uses diffused silicon oil-filled core, which may cause explosions if in-properly handled. Do not measure oxygen for sake of he safety.

⚠ Danger!

d) This product is not explosion-proof, using in explosive area may cause serious injury and significant loss.

⚠ Warning!

e) It is prohibited to measure media that is not compatible with the transmitter.

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

! g) To avoid damage to the diaphragm, unpack and protect the cap before starting the device. Please save the protective cap when the product is shipped. Wear a protective cap on the pressure port immediately after the device has been removed. Take extra care when handling unprotected diaphragms, as unprotected diaphragms are very sensitive and can be easily damaged.

! 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) When installing, the pressure interface should be installed upward (for gas emission).

🔧 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!

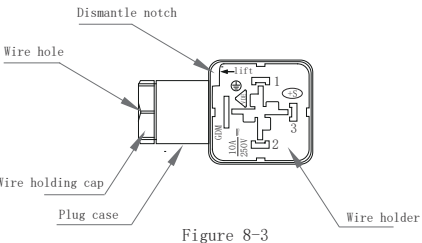
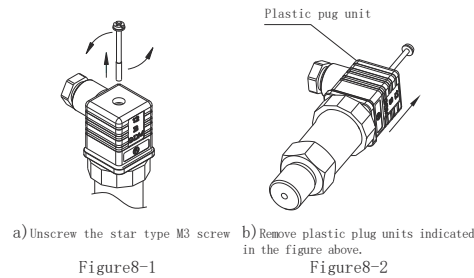
t) Make sure the pressure source and power are disconnected before disassembling the transmitter, to avoid accidents in result of media ejection.

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

8.wiring installation

8.1 Wiring

Pull out the terminal block which is inside the casing of plug to connect the wire, wiring steps areas shown in the following figure.



c) Remove wire holder from dismantle notch with flat screw driver.

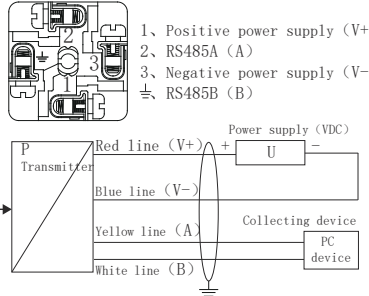
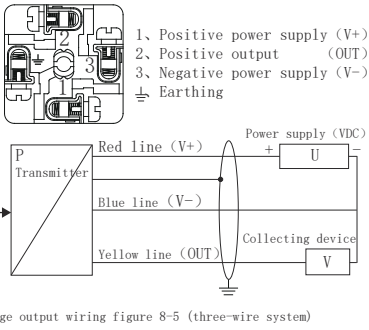
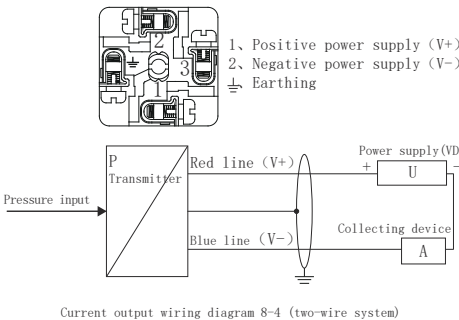
d) Lay shielded cable through the wire hole as figure-8-3 after removing, connect wire at the terminal behind the wire holder as instructed in the figure, restore and screw the wire holding cap tightly.

☞ After wiring is completed, the wire outgoing direction can be changed by the direction of wire holder

☞ It is required to ensure the outer diameter of the cable used is within the allowable range of the guard staple. And the cable must be fitted in the guard staple firmly and without clearance. The diameter of wire holding cap is 4~6mm (It is recommended to use shielded cable with diameter of 5mm) .

☞ The plug must be correctly and properly installed to ensure the protection level.

8.2 Wiring diagram



RS485 (digital signal) 8-6 output wiring diagram (four-wire system)

☞ 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.

9.Specification selection

CYYZ51 Flat membrane type pressure transmitter selection table									
CYZ	Pressure transmitter								
	Code Transmitter type								
51	Flat film type (default connectionless)								
	Code With or without display								
H	Without display (Hausman lead)								
X	Display (Hausman lead)								
	Code Range								
	See range selection table attached								
	Code Signal output								
AI	4-20mA Two-wire system								
RS	RS485 communication interface (standard RS485 protocol) four-wire system								
RZ	Custom								
	Code Connection type								
14	M20*1.5 External thread length 15mm								
19	G1/2 External thread length 15mm								
35	Clamps (50, 5)								
44	Custom								
	Code Accuracy level								
S	0.1MFS Customization (range ≥100kPa)								
B	0.25MFS Regular (range ≥100kPa)								
C	0.5MFS Regular (range <100kPa)								
	Code Supply voltage								
G	12-36VDC Regular								
G2	15-36VDC Regular (with display or output 0-1000)								
G3	3-5VDC Custom (Note 1)								
RZ	Custom								
	Code Custom								
B	Other custom requirements								
No	Regular								
	Example of selection								
CYZ	51	H	12	AI	14	B	G		

For example: CYYZ51-4-12-AI-14-BG (Flat film pressure transmitter, Hausman lead (no display), range 0-1MPa, output 4-20mA, connection M20*1.5, accuracy 0.25 level, Power supply 12-36VDC)
Note 1: Output 0.5~2.5VDC/RS485, without display.

Range Selection Schedule							
Code	Range	Code	Range	Code	Range	Code	Range
04	▲0~10kPa	05	▲0~20 kPa	06	▲0~50kPa	07	0~100kPa
08	0~200kPa	09	0~0.4MPa	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	67	Custom				
▲ accuracy level 0.5; no mark accuracy level default 0.25, level 0.1 can be customized.							

10.Protocol Description

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

10.1.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

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

Protocol format description					
	Device address	Function code	Data address	Number of read data	16CRC code (low before high after)
Host command	Address	03	00 00	CN	CRC0 CRC1
Device address	Device address	Function code	Data byte	Sensor data	16CRC code (low before high after)
Return from module	Address	03	02*CN	S HN ,S LN	CRC0 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, CRC0=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)

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

Protocol format description					
	Device address	Function code	Data address	New address	16CRC code (low before high after)
Host command	Address	06	00 0F	H L	CRC0 CRC1
Device address	Device address	Function code	Data address	New address	16CRC code (low before high after)
Return from module	Address	06	00 0F	H L	CRC0 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.

10.4.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 1/1billion.

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

10.5. 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.

11.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!

12.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;

12.1Common 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.

12.2 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.

13. 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.

14.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!

15.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