

Pressure (liquid level) transmitter

■ Summary

The pressure transmitter uses a high-performance pressure-sensing chip, combined with advanced circuit processing and temperature compensation technology, to convert pressure signal to linear current or voltage signals. The product is small and easy to install. It uses a stainless steel shell for corrosion protection. It is suitable for measuring gases and liquids that are compatible with the contact part material. It can be used to measure gauge pressure, negative pressure and absolute pressure.

The Hygienic (flat diaphragm) pressure transmitter is based on the prototype of the general pressure transmitter, adding a welded sealed isolation diaphragm structure. Its welded and sealed isolation diaphragm device has a variety of different process connection structure forms, which is especially suitable measurement of high temperature, high viscosity, crystalline media and easily clogged occasions, and also suitable for pressure measurement in sanitary and medical occasions.

■ Application occasions

This product is widely used in water plants, oil refineries, sewage treatment plants, building materials, light industry, machinery and other industrial fields, to measure liquid, gas, and vapor pressure.

■ Features

With reverse polarity and current limit protection, laser resistor trimming temperature compensation; programmable adjustment; anti-vibration and anti-shock. Anti-radio frequency electromagnetic interference; strong overload and anti-interference ability, it is economical and stable.

■ Adjustment method

Open the HSM connector, unscrew the stainless steel tube, you can see the zero and full-scale resistors, connect external standard power supply and ammeter (above 0.2 level), then you can adjust, the steps are as follows:

1. When the transmitter is not pressurized, adjust the zero resistor to make the output as 4mA.
2. Add pressure to the transmitter, make it full scale, then adjust the full scale resistor, make the output as 20mA.
3. Repeat the above steps two or three times until the signal is normal. After adjustment, tighten the protective cover.

■ Technical parameter

Measured range: -0.1/0-60MPa

Accuracy: $\pm 0.2\%FS$, $\pm 0.5\%FS$

Output: 4-20mA, 0-10v, 0-5v

Overload pressure: $<150\%FS$

Temperature drift: $0.03\%FS/^\circ C$

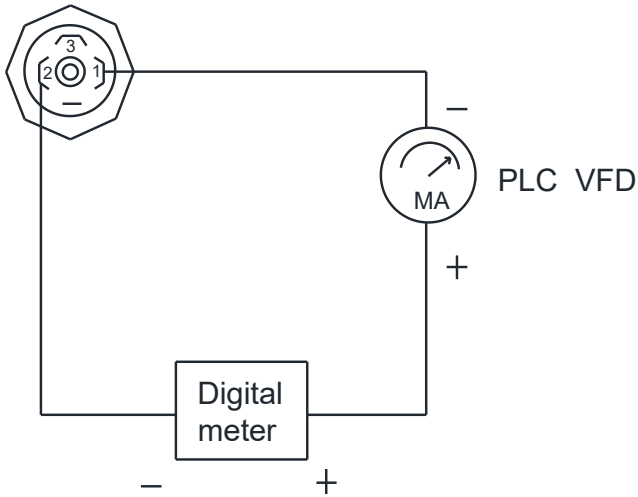
Power supply: $24VDC \pm 10\%$

Operating temperature: $-20-75^\circ C$

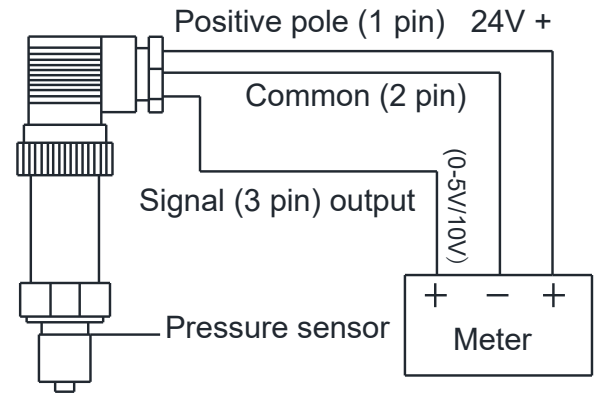
Storage temperature: $-30-80^\circ C$

Measured object: Gas and liquid that do not corrode stainless steel

■ **Wiring diagram**

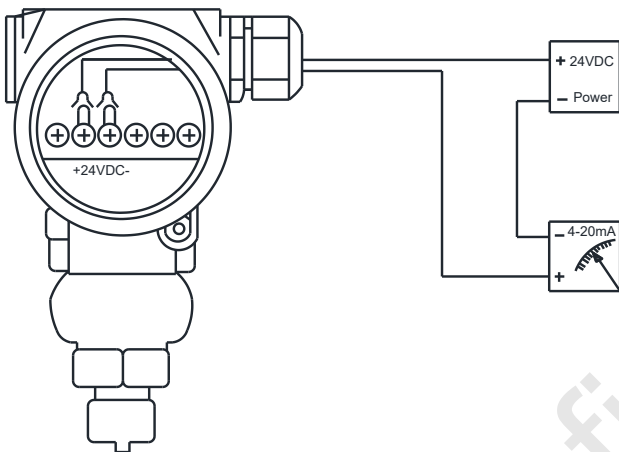


2 wires type 4-20mA

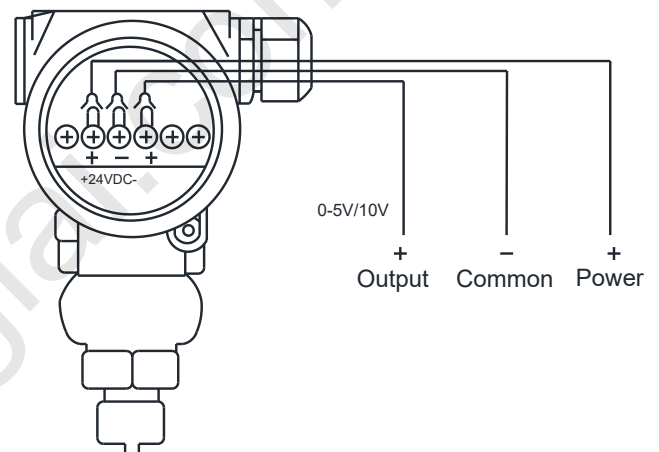


3 wires type voltage output

Anti-explosion type:



2 wires type 4-20mA



3 wires type voltage output

■ **Note**

1. When installing, according to the product connection method and thread type, check the on-site interface is consistent with the product interface. When connecting, it should be tightened slowly. Can't add the torque to the transmitter housing directly, only can add to pressure interface's hexagon.
2. When connect to power supply, strictly follow the wiring instructions of our company.
3. This product is a precision instrument. It is forbidden to disassemble at will, to prevent collision and falling. It is strictly forbidden to use sharp objects to touch the sensor diaphragm, which may damage the core.
4. The transmitter can be used after power on, the output will be more stable when wait for 30 minutes to warm-up. If an abnormality is found during use, you should turn off the power supply, stop using it and inspect it, or contact our technical department directly.
5. The human factors caused by pressure overload, wiring error, sensor diaphragm damage, etc. are not covered by the warranty.