User's Manual of

Level transmitter

SUP-P262

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Version

U-P262-MYEN1

1. Safe precautions

Please follow the operating procedures and precautions of this manual when using

- Do not power on before wiring is completed to avoid danger.
- If you find that the instrument works abnormally or is damaged during use, please contact us instead of repairing it yourself.
- In order to make the measurement more accurate, the meters must be calibrated frequently with sensors.
- If your electrode has been purchased for nearly a year or there is a quality problem with the electrode, please replace it.
- Please power on the instrument to warm up for 30 minutes before calibration.
- If the product is updated, this manual may be changed, but we will not notice.

2. Applications

Rivers and lakes

Vessel and storage systems

Control of sewage lift and pumping stations

Well monitoring

Ground water monitoring

Environmental remediation

Surface water monitoring

Down hole

Water Tanks

3. Product Introduction

The liquid level transmitter adopts imported ceramic pressure sensitive chip with high precision and high stability, and converts the liquid level signal of the measured liquid into a 4-20mA standard signal through a high-reliability amplifying circuit.
High-quality sensors, exquisite packaging technology and perfect assembly process ensure the excellent quality and performance of this product

4. Parameters

Measuring medium: Liquids compatible with PTFE, Viton and ceramics (cable type)

Overload pressure: 1.5 times the basic range

Output signal: 4～20mADC (two-wire system)

Working voltage: 24VDC±5% (standard), ripple less than 1%; 12～36VDC (two-wire system);

Compensation temperature: 0～+70℃

Working temperature: -20～+85℃

Load resistance: 4～20mA (wherein: U is the power supply voltage, RD is the cable internal resistance)

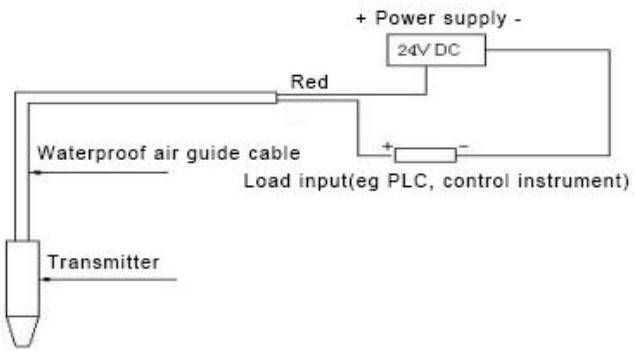
Zero point deviation: no more than ±0.5% of the output range (the zero point of the split product can be adjusted)

Power supply effect: less than 0.01%/V of output range

Temperature influence: ±1.5%FS (0.25 class) of the maximum range; ±3.0%FS (0.5 class); ±5%FS (1.0 class),

Stability: ±0.25%FS/year (grade 0.25); ± 0.5%FS/year (grade 0.5)

5. Wiring



Power+: Red wire

Power-: Black wire

6. Installation

1. Before installing the transmitter, pay attention to:

(1) Whether the static pressure generated by the liquid at the installation site will exceed the range of the transmitter.

(2) Whether the measured liquid is compatible with the structural material of the transmitter.

(3) Whether the measured liquid will block the liquid inlet hole of the transmitter.

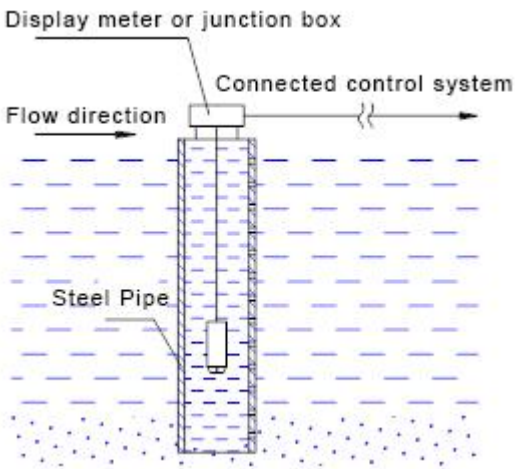
2. Put the probe part of the liquid level transmitter directly into the pool or other liquids, fix the simple junction box (integrated) or flange

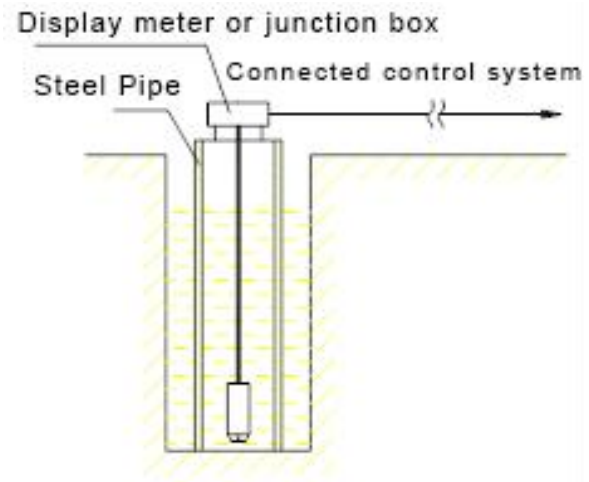
Appropriate position, if there is sediment or silt at the bottom of the liquid to be measured, the measurement part should be connected with the sediment.

Or keep a certain distance between the silt, so as not to be blocked.

3. When installing in still water, such as deep wells and pools, generally put the measuring part directly into the water for measurement, but pay attention to the place far away from the inlet and outlet of the pump. If it is unavoidable, use a steel pipe or PVC water supply as shown in Figure 11. The pipe method, the inner diameter of the pipe is about Φ45mm, and several small holes are punched at different heights of the pipe (the side away from the pump) so that the water can enter the pipe smoothly.

4. The installation method in moving water (as shown in Figure) is to insert a steel pipe in the water channel, with an inner diameter of about Φ45mm, and punch several small holes at different heights on the opposite side of the water flow direction (note that the steel pipe should be fixed) to avoid the flow of water entering the pipe. cause the output signal to be unstable.





7. Maintenance and Troubleshooting

Maintenance: Always check whether the wiring connection is reliable, and whether the cable is damaged or aged; regularly clean the water guide and diaphragm according to the liquid condition (be careful! Do not damage the diaphragm); It is strictly forbidden to pull the cable or press it with metal or other objects. diaphragm.

Fault diagnosis: The liquid level transmitter is an integrated fully sealed structure with long-term stability and reliability. If there are faults such as no output, too small or too large output, unstable output, etc., you should first turn off the power supply, check again whether the installation and wiring meet the requirements of the manual, whether the power supply voltage is correct, whether the ventilation pipe is unobstructed, and whether the system works normally. If it still cannot be ruled out, the transmitter may be faulty, please consult our company.

8. Warranty & After-sales Service

We promise to the customer that the hardware accessories provided during the supply of the instrument have no defects in material and manufacturing process.

From the date of the purchase, if the user's notice of such defects is received during the warranty period, the company will unconditionally maintain or replace the defective products without charge, and all non customized products are guaranteed to be returned and replaced within 7 days.

Disclaimers:

- During the warranty period, product faults caused by the following reasons are not in the scope of Three Guarantees service
- Product faults caused by improper use by customers.
- Product faults caused by disassembling, repairing and refitting the product.

After-sales service commitment:

- We promise to deal with the customer's technical questions within 2 hours.
- For the instruments returned to the factory for maintenance, we promise to issue the test results within 3 working days and the maintenance results within 7 working days after receiving them.