



Operating Instructions

JWrada Radar Level Meter

Catalog

1 Product Introduction.....	1
1.1 Product Overview	1
1.2 Operating Principle	1
1.3 Applications	2
2 Structure and Features.....	2
2.1 Structure.....	2
2.2 Features.....	3
3 Installation.....	3
3.1 Pre-Installation Instructions.....	3
3.2 Radar Installation.....	4
3.3 Moisture Protection.....	10
3.4 Sun Protection	10
4 Wiring.....	11
4.1 Safety Instructions	11
4.2 Cable Entry.....	11
4.3 Wiring Diagram	11
5 Menu Interface and Operation Instructions.....	12
5.1 Menu Interface.....	12
5.2 Menu	13
5.3 Menu Description	14
1 【Basic】	14
1.1 【Material Display】	14
1.2 【Material Properties】	14
1.2.1 【Material Type】	14
1.2.2 【Material Status】	14
1.2.3 【Material Surface】	15
1.2.4 【DK Value (Small)】	15
1.3 【Range】	15
1.4 【High/Low Level】	15
1.5 【Current Output】	16
2 【Advanced】	16
2.1 【In/Out Rate】	16
2.2 【Damping】	16
2.3 【Distance Offset】	16
2.4 【Fault Mode】	16
2.5 【Gain】	16
2.5.1 【TX Gain】	16
2.5.2 【RX Gain】	17
2.5.3 【IF Gain】	17
2.6 【E Tank H】	17
Set tank height.....	17
2.7 【Operating mode】	17

2.8 【Close Range E】	17
3.1 【Current Simulate】	17
3.2 【Level Simulate】	17
4 【Echo】	17
4.1 【Echo Threshold】	17
4.2 【Noise Threshold】	17
4.3 【Echo Selection】	18
4.4 【Echo Learn】	18
4.4.1 【New Learn】	18
4.4.2 【Extended Learn】	18
4.4.3 【Auto Learn】	18
4.4.4 【Clear Learn】	18
4.5 【False Interval】	18
4.6 【False Location】	18
5 【System】	18
5.1 【HART Set】	18
5.1.1 【HART Address】	19
5.1.2 【HART Mode】	19
5.2 【Language】	19
5.3 【Distance Unit】	19
5.4 【Device Label】	19
5.5 【Device Info】	19
5.6 【Version Info】	19
5.7 【Restore Factory】	19
5.8 【BLE password】	19
6 Technical	20
7 Measurement Deviation.....	21
7.1 Measurement Environment	21
7.2 Measurement Conditions	21
8 Dimension Drawings	22
9 Instrument Maintenance.....	29
10 Storage and Transportation	29
10.1 Packaging.....	29
10.2 Transportation	29
10.3 Storage.....	29

1 Product Introduction

1.1 Product Overview

The JWrada®3X series radar level meters feature an integrated antenna design and utilize 80 GHz millimeter-wave technology, achieving a maximum measurement range of up to 150 m. Multiple product models are available, allowing flexible selection of performance and configuration to match diverse field conditions and measurement requirements, ensuring accurate and reliable level measurement in complex industrial environments.

Key characteristics of the JWrada®3X series include a narrow beam angle and highly concentrated energy, making the instruments suitable for precise measurement of liquids and solid bulk materials with a wide range of dielectric constants, as well as other challenging process media. Each product undergoes over 50 rigorous tests to ensure long-term stable operation.

Equipped with a built-in Bluetooth 5.0 module, the devices can be wirelessly commissioned and monitored on-site via the "Jiwei Tools" WeChat mini-program or mobile APP. Additionally, remote commissioning and monitoring are supported through a cloud-based network. Advanced proprietary algorithms for high-resolution distance measurement and intelligent echo processing enhance distance accuracy to target surfaces. The system automatically learns to identify false echoes, separate multi-layer echoes, and track dynamic targets, adapting to changing process conditions while maintaining high-precision, stable measurement performance under complex operational environments. Even in conditions with weak signals or strong interference—such as dust, vapor, or foam—the JWrada®3X series delivers highly reliable, accurate, and consistent measurements.

Non-contact measurement minimizes the effects of medium corrosion and high temperature or pressure on the instrument, while reducing the impact of medium property variations or process fluctuations on measurement results, significantly extending service life. The meters support multiple installation options, suitable for confined spaces and complex tank structures, and help lower maintenance costs, making them ideal for industrial level measurement in challenging conditions.

The JWrada®3X series is suitable for level measurement in reactors and storage tanks under complex environments, as well as for bulk solids such as powders and granules. Applications span petrochemical, metallurgical, power generation, food, pharmaceutical, hydrology, and environmental protection industries.

1.2 Operating Principle

The radar level meter transmits high-frequency electromagnetic waves through the antenna. When the signal reaches the surface of the measured medium, it is reflected and received by the antenna. The instrument determines the distance between the radar antenna and the material surface by measuring the signal travel time (Time Domain Reflectometry, TDR) or by analyzing the center frequency variation of the intermediate frequency signal (Frequency

Modulated Continuous Wave, FMCW). By combining these measurements with the speed of light, the device accurately calculates the level height.

This measurement method is non-contact, making it suitable for various media such as liquids, granules, and powders. It offers strong resistance to interference and is not affected by changes in temperature, pressure, or vapor conditions, ensuring high adaptability and reliable performance in different process environments.

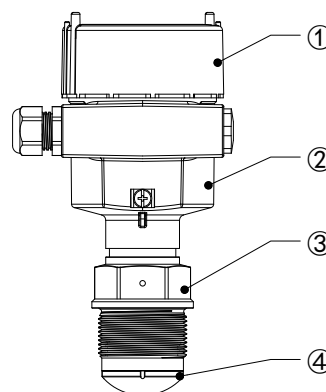
1.3 Applications

- (1) Petrochemical: For tanks, reactors, and separators; performs reliably in high-temperature, high-pressure, and corrosive conditions.
- (2) Power: Monitors coal bunkers, ash silos, and water tanks; strong resistance to dust and steam.
- (3) Water Treatment: Measures sewage ponds, clean water tanks, and sedimentation basins; handles foam and turbidity well.
- (4) Food & Pharma: Sanitary design for tanks with liquids or powders; meets hygiene standards.
- (5) Metallurgy & Mining: Suitable for ore silos and slurry tanks in high-temp, dusty environments.
- (6) Storage & Logistics: Continuous non-contact measurement in grain, cement, and powder silos; enhances safety and efficiency.

2 Structure and Features

2.1 Structure

As shown in Figure 1, the JWrada radar level meter consists of the following components:



- ① Housing Cover ② Housing with Electronic Module ③ Process Connection ④ Probe

Figure 1

2.2 Features

- (1) High-Accuracy Measurement: Utilizes 80 GHz FMCW radar technology with a narrow beam angle and small dead zone for accurate measurement of liquids, powders, and bulk solids. Tested through over 50 rigorous tests for stable performance.
- (2) Bluetooth Communication: Built-in Bluetooth 5.0 module supports the “JW Tools” APP for wireless commissioning, parameter setting, and monitoring.
- (3) Intelligent Echo Processing: Self-developed echo processing algorithm enables accurate echo analysis, multiple echo identification, and stable measurement in complex conditions.
- (4) Excellent Environmental Adaptability : Measurement is largely unaffected by temperature, pressure, vapor, or dust, ensuring stable operation.
- (5) Strong Anti-Interference Capability: Maintains reliable measurement in environments with dust, vapor, foam, or agitation.
- (6) Non-Contact Measurement : Non-contact operation avoids wear, corrosion, and contamination, reducing maintenance requirements.
- (7) High Adaptability: Requires minimal installation space and performs well even in tanks with complex structures.
- (8) Flexible Installation : Supports flange and threaded connections for convenient installation and commissioning.
- (9) Communication Module: Integrated wireless communication module enables easy configuration and device management.

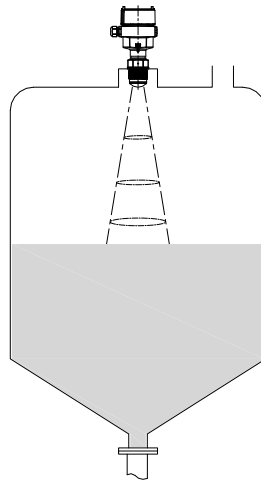
3 Installation

3.1 Pre-Installation Instructions

- Measuring Area: The radar level meter emits millimeter-wavelength electromagnetic waves as the measuring signal. When the radar signal reaches the surface of the measured object, it forms a measurement area. This area can be approximately represented as a circle, whose radius is proportional to the measuring distance. The radius of this circle is jointly determined by the distance from the radar antenna to the measured object and the radar antenna's beam angle. Within the plane of the measured object's surface, the radar signal energy density is highest in this measurement area.

Measuring Distance (m)	Beam Angle	Measurement Area Radius (m)
2	$\geq 3^\circ$	0.1m
5	$\geq 3^\circ$	0.25m
10	$\geq 3^\circ$	0.5m
20	$\geq 3^\circ$	1.0m
30	$\geq 3^\circ$	1.5m

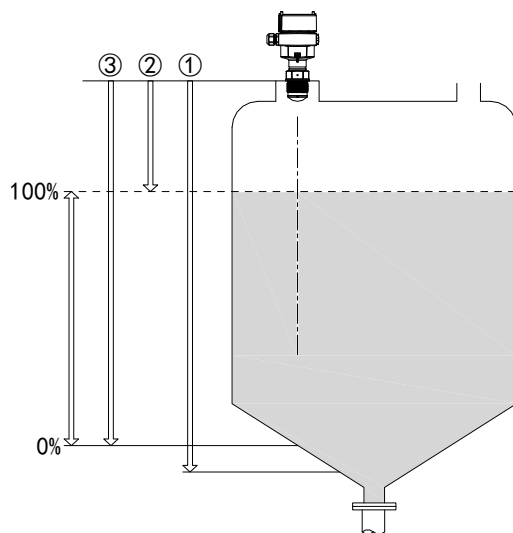
- The radar signal radiation area refers to the conical space with the radar antenna lens center as the apex and the measurement area as the base. Within this conical space, the radar signal energy density is highest.



Measurement Area Diagram

Figure 2

- Reference Surface: The measurement starting point of the radar level meter is from the contact surface between the device and the tank. This position serves as the reference surface for the radar level meter's measurement.
- The following parameters of the radar level meter—range, minimum adjustment, maximum adjustment, empty height, and material height—are all calculated starting from the reference surface.



The reference measurement surface is the contact surface between the instrument and the tank.

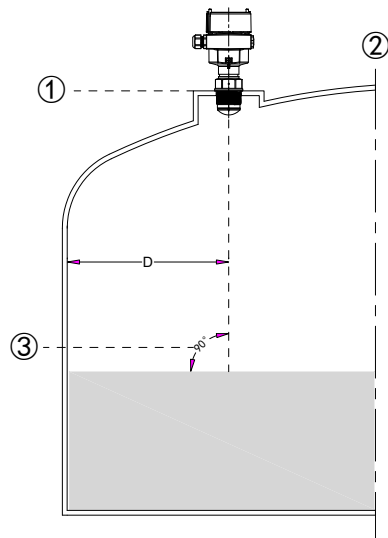
- ① Range setting
- ② High-level adjustment
- ③ Low-level adjustment

Figure 3

3.2 Radar Installation

- Radar Installation Calibration: The antenna angle of the radar level meter must be adjusted to ensure the antenna lens is perpendicular to the media surface. This alignment is essential for accurate and reliable measurement.
- Radar Installation: During installation, ensure that the radar level meter is positioned

away from the container wall by at least 1/20 of the measuring range, with a minimum distance of 0.2 m. For instance, in a 10 m-high tank, the recommended safe measurement distance is 0.5 m.



When installing, ensure there is a minimum distance between the instrument and the container wall.

Calculation formula: $D = \text{Measuring range} / 20$

① Reference surface

② Center or symmetry axis of the container

③ Adjust the radar level meter antenna angle to align the antenna lens with the material surface.

Figure 4

- Interference Sources: The radar signal radiation area between the lower side of the radar level meter's antenna and the surface of the measured object should be free of obstacles as much as possible. Therefore, installation should avoid internal tank structures such as metal tank walls (which cause strong interference if too close to the radar), tank wall deposits or weld seams, ladders, limit switches, heating devices, supports, agitators, and similar equipment. If avoidance is not possible, echo learning function should be activated during commissioning to adapt to complex conditions.

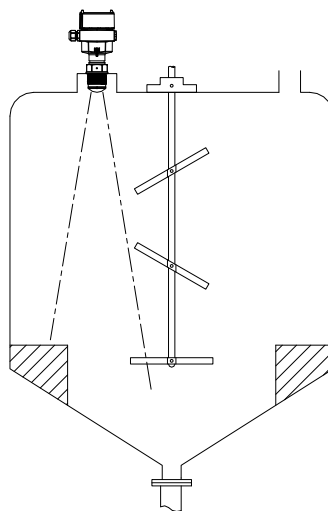


Figure 5

- Pipe Joint Installation — Short Joint: When connecting the radar instrument with a short pipe joint via threading, the radar antenna tip should extend at least 10mm beyond the pipe joint, as shown in Figure 6.

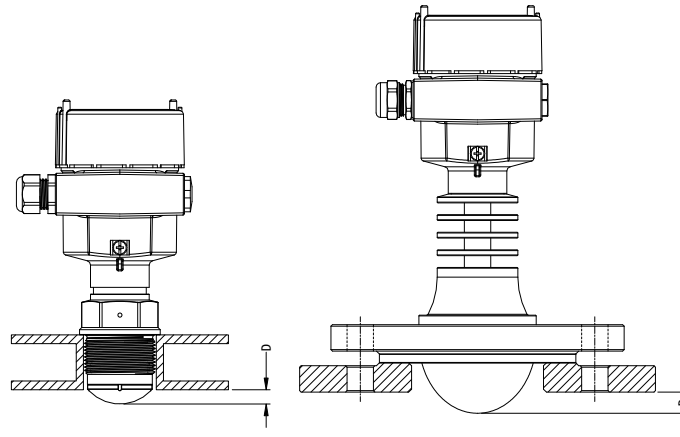


Figure 6

- Pipe Joint Installation — Long Joint: When connecting the radar instrument with a long pipe joint via threading, the length-to-diameter ratio of the pipe joint must be considered. The pipe joint length should be ≤ 5 times its diameter, as shown in Figure 7.
- A long pipe joint may weaken the radar signal strength received by the instrument. It is recommended to use the echo learning function during commissioning to adapt to complex conditions.

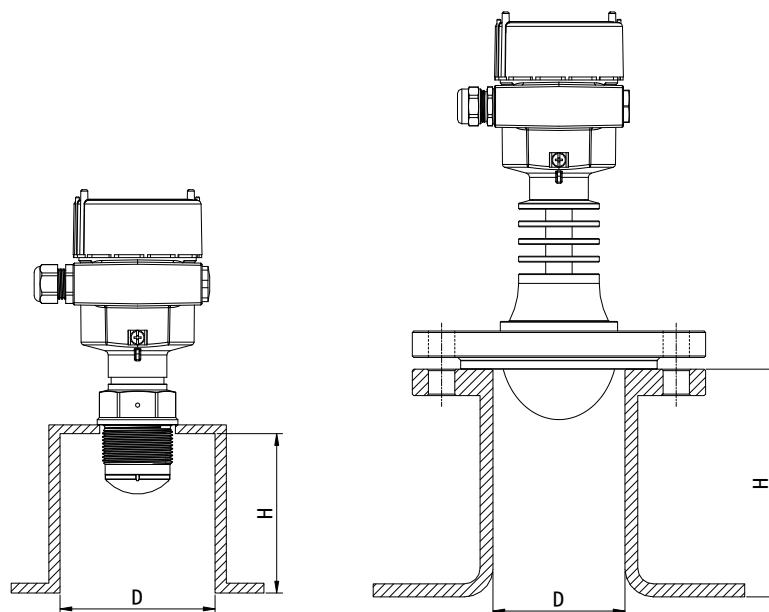
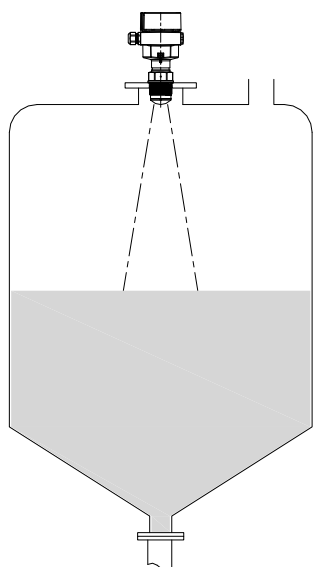
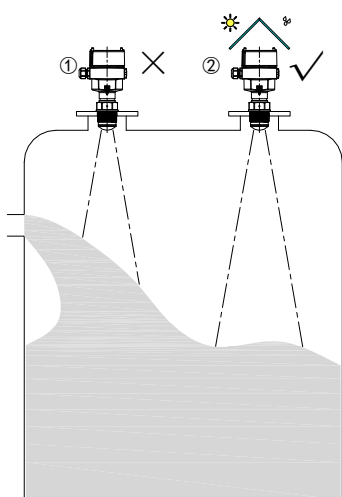


Figure 7



For conical containers with flat tank tops, the optimal installation position for the instrument is at the center of the container top, ensuring full measurement down to the bottom of the container.

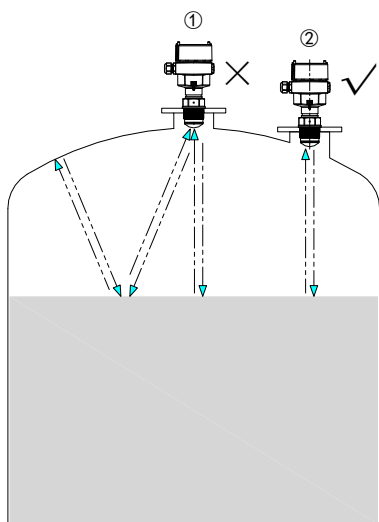
Figure 8



① Incorrect: Do not install the instrument directly above the material inlet, or it may detect the surface of the falling material instead of the actual medium level.

② Correct: For outdoor installation, take measures to protect against sunlight.

Figure 9



① Wrong: Installing the instrument at the center of a domed tank roof can cause multiple echo reflections and should be avoided.

② Correct: Install at half the tank radius from the center.

Figure 10

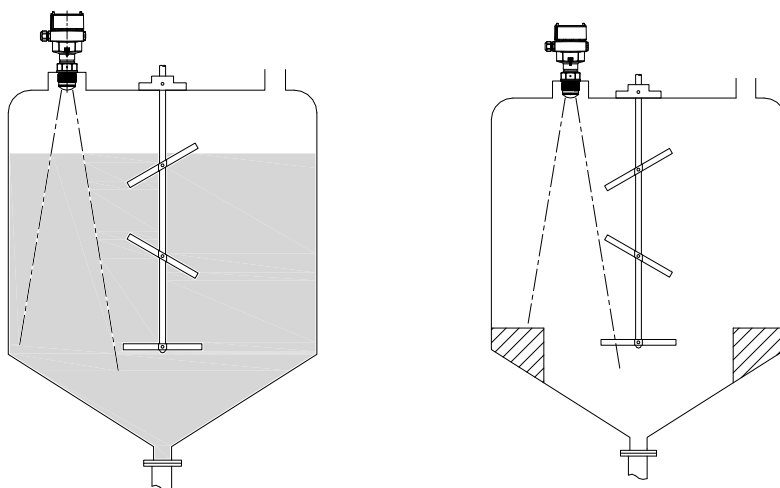


Figure 11

When there is an agitator in the tank, install the instrument as far from it as possible to avoid interference.

- With Universal Joint Mounting

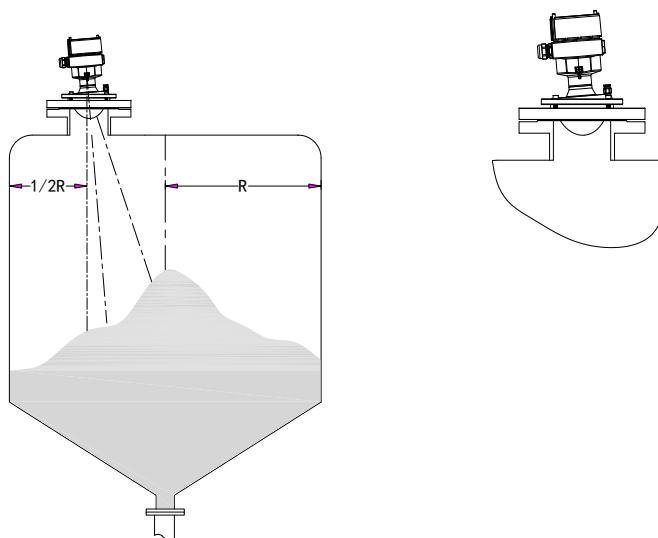


Figure 12

- For large feeding yards or stockpiles with multiple filling points, multiple radar level meters can be installed. For stockpiles filled using a mobile unloading vehicle, a narrow-beam radar level meter can be mounted on the vehicle to accurately scan the entire material surface during loading, providing reliable and accurate level readings.

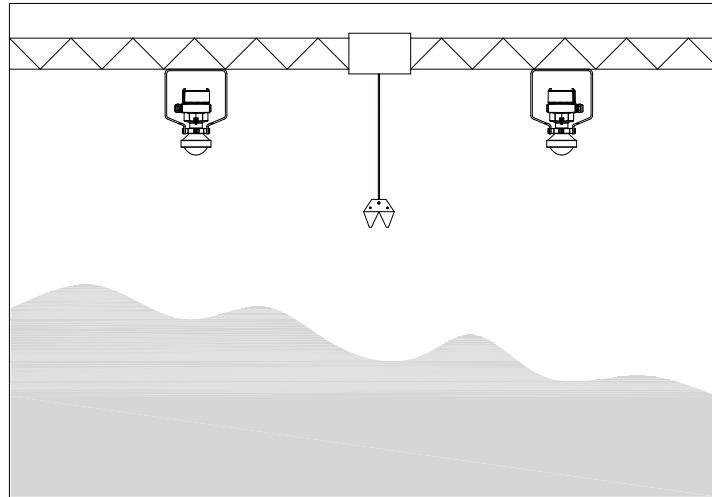


Figure 13

● Bypass Measurement

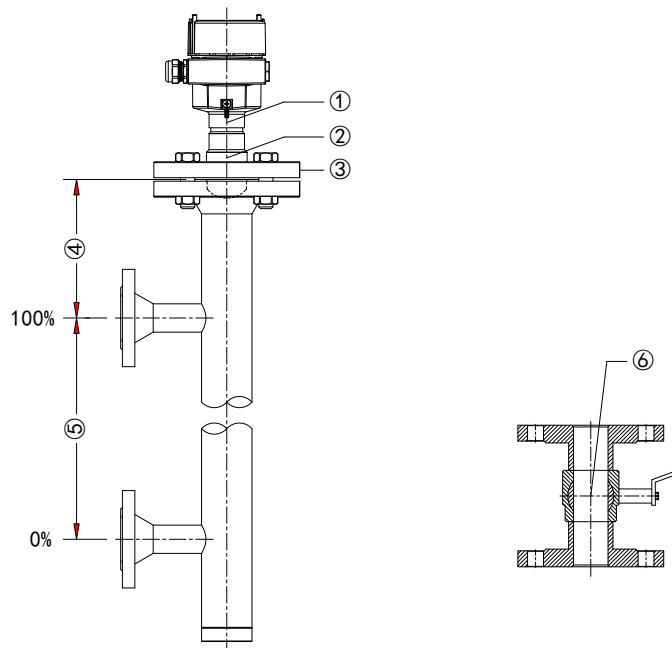


Figure 14

Note:

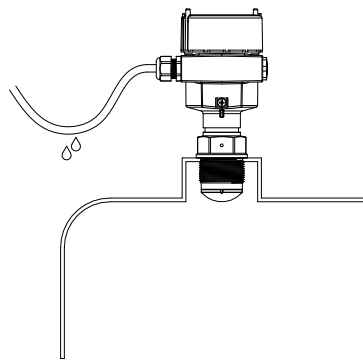
- ① Radar sensor
- ② Polarization mark
- ③ Instrument flange
- ④ Distance from sensor reference plane to upper pipe connection
- ⑤ Distance between pipe connections
- ⑥ Ball valve with full bore

Bypass Pipe Design Requirements:

1. Must be made of metal with a smooth inner surface.
2. If the inner surface is particularly rough, an additional insert pipe (pipe-in-pipe) should be used.
3. Flanges must be welded according to the polarization orientation.
4. Gap in the transition pipe ≤ 1 mm (e.g., when using a single ball valve or intermediate flange in one pipe section).
5. Diameter must remain consistent along the entire length.

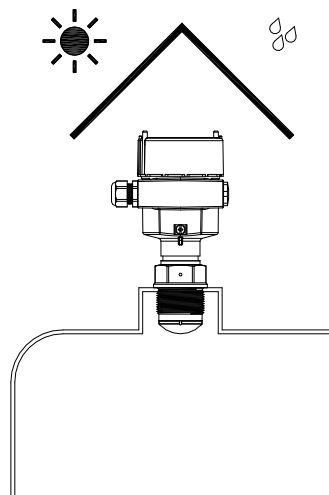
3.3 Moisture Protection

When the instrument is installed outdoors or in humid environments, such as during rain or condensation, water may flow downward along the device. Therefore, before connecting the cable, please bend the cable downward to prevent water or moisture from entering the instrument, as shown in the figure below.



3.4 Sun Protection

When the instrument is installed outdoors under intense sunlight and high temperatures, excessive heat may cause display screen malfunctions. Prolonged exposure to direct sunlight can also shorten the display screen's lifespan. For outdoor installations exposed to strong sunlight, it is recommended to install a sunshade cover as shown in the figure below.



4 Wiring

4.1 Safety Instructions

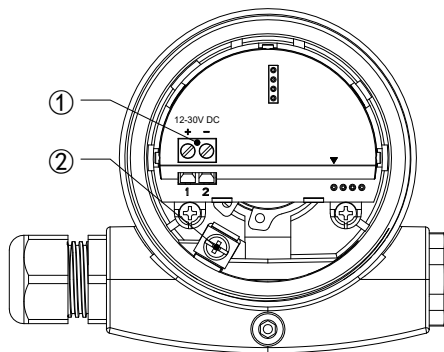
- (1) For safety reasons, wiring must only be performed when the power is turned off.
- (2) Do not open the cover while the device is energized.
- (3) When wiring in hazardous areas, strictly follow explosion-proof wiring requirements.

4.2 Cable Entry

(1) The radar level meter generally uses round cross-section cables with a diameter of 5–9 mm. Cables outside this range may compromise the sealing performance of the cable entry.

(2) If cables of other specifications are required, please use matching cable entry bolts and ensure the sealing integrity of the cable entry after replacement.

4.3 Wiring Diagram

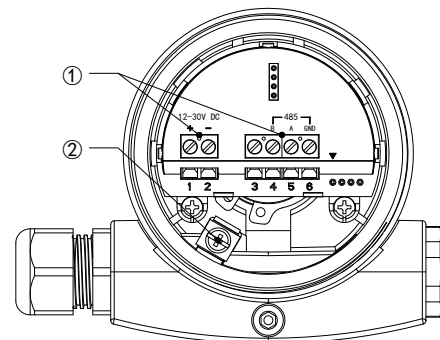


Two-wire output

①: Power terminal

②: Ground Terminal

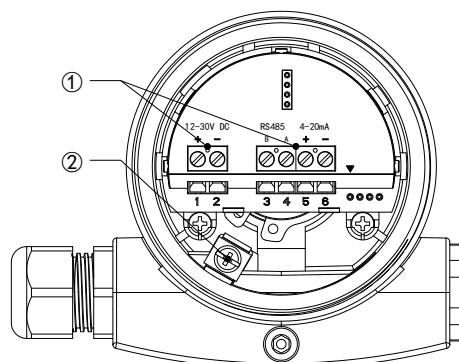
Two-wire output



Four-wire output

①: Power terminal

②: Ground Terminal



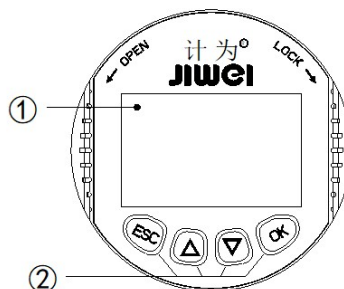
Six-wire output

①: Power terminal

②: Ground Terminal

5 Menu Interface and Operation Instructions

5.1 Menu Interface

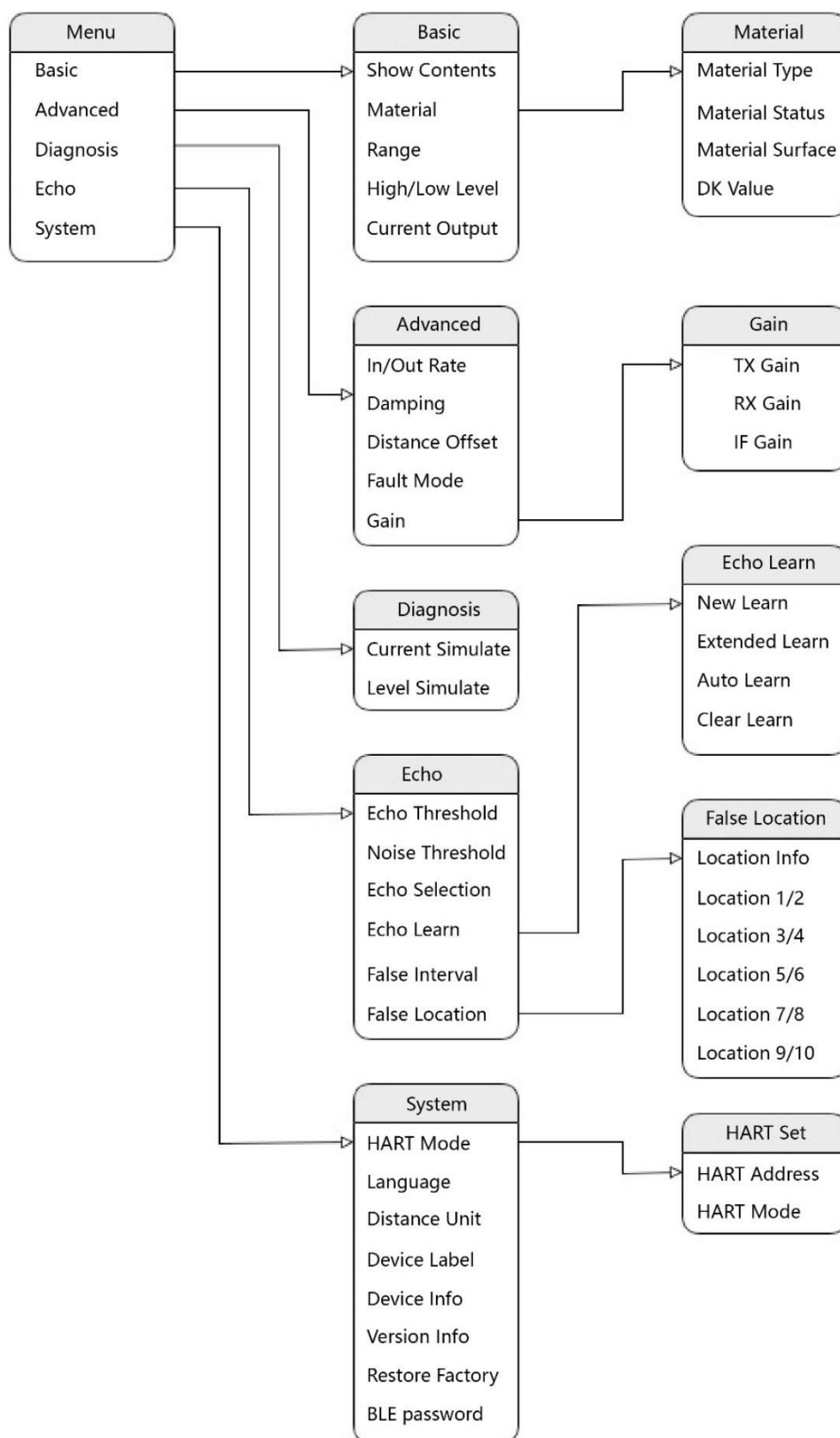


① LCD Display Screen ② Operation Buttons

The four buttons on the panel allow for parameter configuration, commissioning, and diagnostics of the instrument.

【OK】 Button: -Enter the menu -Confirm the selected menu item -Confirm parameter modification	【▽】 Button: -Switch to display ETF curve -Select menu items -Select numeric values for parameters	【△】 Button: -Switch to display echo curve -Select menu items	【ESC】 Button: -Exit curve display -Return to previous menu level -Exit parameter setting
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5.2 Menu



5.3 Menu Description

1 【Basic】

Configure the basic parameters of the meter to enable quick setup and commissioning.

1.1 【Material Display】

Set the type of real-time data to be shown on the main interface.

No.	Parameter	Description
1	Distance	
2	Level	Level = Low– Distance
3	Percentage	Percentage = Level / (Low – High)

1.2 【Material Properties】

Configure material-related parameters for accurate measurement.

1.2.1 【Material Type】

The meter integrates an adaptive algorithm optimized for both liquid and solid applications. Users can select the appropriate type based on the actual measurement medium.

No.	Parameter Option
1	Liquid
2	Solid

1.2.2 【Material Status】

Set the physical status of the liquid or solid material being measured.

No.	For Liquids: Parameter Option
1	General
2	Volatilize
3	Crystal
4	Sticky

No.	For Solids: Parameter Option
1	Bulk
2	Grain
3	Dust

1.2.3 【Material Surface】

Set the fluctuation state of the material surface.

No.	Parameter Item
1	Normal
2	Small
3	Middle
4	Big

1.2.4 【DK Value (Small)】

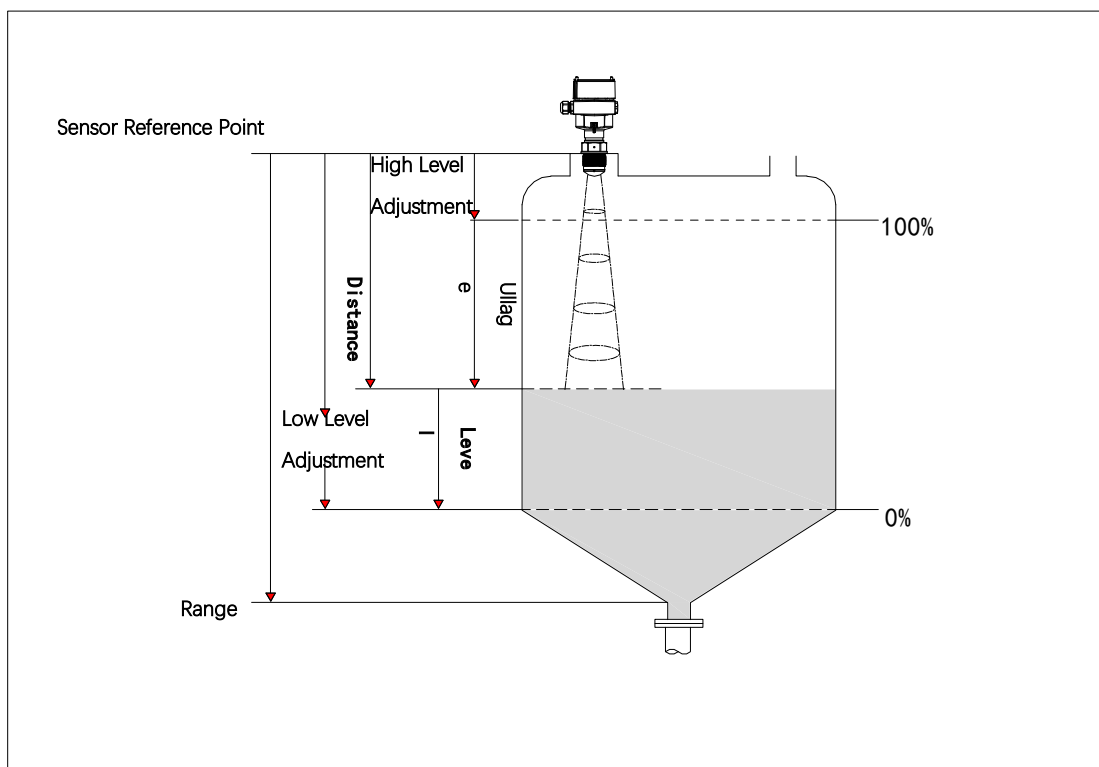
If the DK value of the material is small, this should be enabled.

1.3 【Range】

Set the range of the instrument according to the diagram below. This is used to limit the calculation area of the instrument.

1.4 【High/Low Level】

Set according to the diagram below: the high level corresponds to the full material position, and the low level corresponds to the empty tank position. The high and low levels correspond to current output (4-20mA).



1.5 【Current Output】

Set the loop current output mode of the instrument.

No.	Parameter Item
1	4-20mA
2	20-4mA

2 【Advanced】

Professional configuration of the instrument. **This menu requires operation by professional personnel.**

2.1 【In/Out Rate】

Used to adjust the instrument's response rate to actual material level changes.

2.2 【Damping】

Damping filter, used to smooth the measurement results of the instrument, prevent abrupt changes, and stabilize the output value. The larger the time, the smoother the output change.

2.3 【Distance Offset】

Used to correct the overall deviation between the measured value and the actual value.

2.4 【Fault Mode】

Current output mode when the instrument fails.

No.	Parameter Item
1	Unchanged
2	22mA
3	20.5mA
4	3.9mA

2.5 【Gain】

Adjust related radio frequency parameters of the instrument.

2.5.1 【TX Gain】

Adjust the strength of the radio frequency transmission signal.

No.	Parameter Item
1	TST (Strongest)
2	Normal
3	WKN (Weakened)

No.	Parameter Item
4	Weak

2.5.2 【RX Gain】

Adjust the strength of the radio frequency receiving signal.

No.	Parameter Item
1	TST (Strongest)
2	Normal
3	WKN (Weakened)
4	Weak

2.5.3 【IF Gain】

Adjust the strength of the intermediate frequency receiving signal.

2.6 【E Tank H】

Set tank height.

2.7 【Operating mode】

Set process condition properties.

2.8 【Close Range E】

Adjust signal detection for short range.

3 【Diagnosis】

Used to check whether the instrument's loop current is normal.

3.1 【Current Simulate】

Simulate input of different current values to check whether the output loop current of the instrument is normal.

3.2 【Level Simulate】

Simulate input of different material levels to check whether the output loop current of the instrument is normal.

4 【Echo】

Used to adjust echo-related parameters of the instrument. This menu requires operation by professional personnel.

4.1 【Echo Threshold】

Set the threshold value of the valid echo. Used to filter out interference and clutter.

4.2 【Noise Threshold】

Set the threshold value of environmental noise.

4.3 【Echo Selection】

When there are multiple echoes on site, the required echo needs to be set.

No.	Parameter Item
1	TST (Strongest)
2	ST (Stronger)
3	SST (Slightly Stronger)
4	Normal
5	WKN (Weakened)

4.4 【Echo Learn】

4.4.1 【New Learn】

Establish new false echo learning for a container with obstacles, based on the set low and high levels.

4.4.2 【Extended Learn】

Continue false echo learning for a container with obstacles, based on the set low and high levels, on top of previous learning.

4.4.3 【Auto Learn】

When the radar measurement distance is greater than the set position, the device will automatically learn false echoes in a container with obstacles.

4.4.4 【Clear Learn】

Clear all false echo learning.

4.5 【False Interval】

When there are false echoes on site, set the interval range to mask the false echoes.

4.6 【False Location】

When there are false echoes on site, set the locations to be masked according to the position of the false echoes.

5 【System】

Set the system parameters of the instrument.

5.1 【HART Set】

When multiple instruments are connected to the host computer via the HART interface, it is necessary to set the HART address and set the instrument to HART multipoint working mode (4mA or 8mA).

5.1.1 【HART Address】

Set the HART address. Address range: 0–15. When the address is not 0, HART mode needs to be set to 4mA or 8mA.

5.1.2 【HART Mode】

Set the loop current of the instrument in HART multipoint mode.

No.	Parameter Item
1	Normal
2	4mA
3	8mA

5.2 【Language】

Set the language for the instrument's LCD display.

No.	Parameter Item
1	Chinese
2	English

5.3 【Distance Unit】

Set the unit displayed by the instrument.

No.	Parameter Item
1	m
2	ft

5.4 【Device Label】

Set the label displayed on the main interface of the instrument.

5.5 【Device Info】

Display the type, serial number, and manufacturing date of the instrument.

5.6 【Version Info】

Display version information related to the instrument.

5.7 【Restore Factory】

Restore the instrument parameters to the factory default settings.

5.8 【BLE password】

View the Bluetooth name and set the connection password for the Bluetooth mini program. The default password is: 123456.

6 Technical

Feature	Designed for industrial applications with 80 GHz high-frequency radar technology, maximum measuring range up to 150 m	
Applications	Suitable for level measurement of reactors, storage tanks, and other process vessels. Ideal for liquid level measurement in dusty, steam-filled, and foaming environments. Widely used in petroleum, chemical, metallurgical, and power industries.	
Measuring Parameters	Frequency	80 GHz
	Measuring Range	150 m
	Beam Angle	$\leq 3^\circ$
	Accuracy	± 1 mm
Materials	Antenna	316L+PTFE; Air Purge Type: 304 +PTFE
	Housing	Aluminum Alloy
Installation	Process Connection	Flange, Bracket, Suspension Mount
Power Supply	2-wire	12~30 V DC
	4-wire	
	Combined	
Signal Output	2-wire	4~20 mA / HART
	4-wire	RS485 / Modbus
	Combined	4~20 mA + RS485 / Modbus
	Bluetooth	Bluetooth® 5.4 Supported
Operating Conditions	Process Pressure	-0.1 ~ 4.0 MPa
	Process Temperature	-40°C ~ 150°C -40°C ~ 220°C -40°C ~ 450°C
	Ambient Temperature	-40°C ~ 80°C
	Storage Temperature	-40°C ~ 80°C
Safety Certifications	Protection Rating	IP66 / IP68 (0.2 bar)
	Explosion Protection	Ex db IIC T6 Gb, Ex ia IIC T6 Ga, Ex tb IIIC T80°C Db, Ex ia IIIC T ₂₀₀ 80°C Da
Cable Entry	Cable Gland	M20 × 1.5, 1/2 NPT

Explosion-Proof Certification

The explosion-proof version of this instrument complies with relevant domestic explosion-proof standards. Certification documents related to explosion protection can be downloaded and verified from the company's official website: www.jiweiauto.com

Ingress Protection Rating

This instrument meets the IP66 / IP68 protection standard and has passed the required tests by relevant authorities. The corresponding test reports can be downloaded and verified from the company's official website: www.jiweiauto.com.

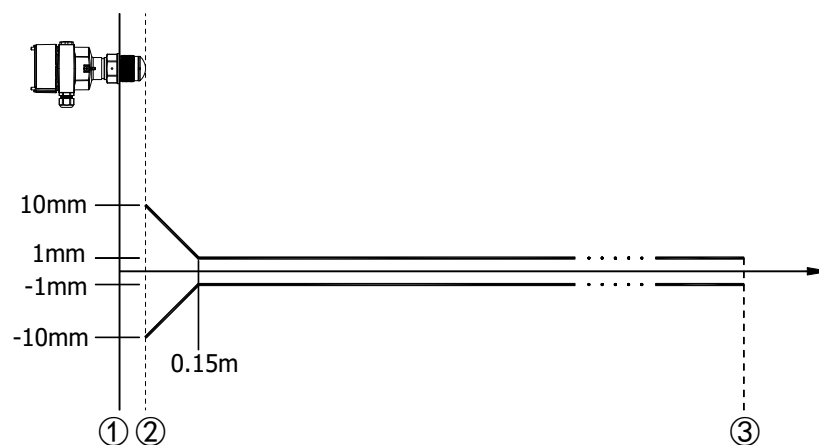
7 Measurement Deviation

7.1 Measurement Environment

Temperature:	+10°C ... +36°C
Relative Humidity:	42% ... 78%
Atmospheric Pressure:	1020 mbar

7.2 Measurement Conditions

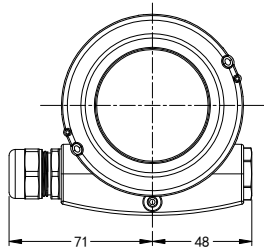
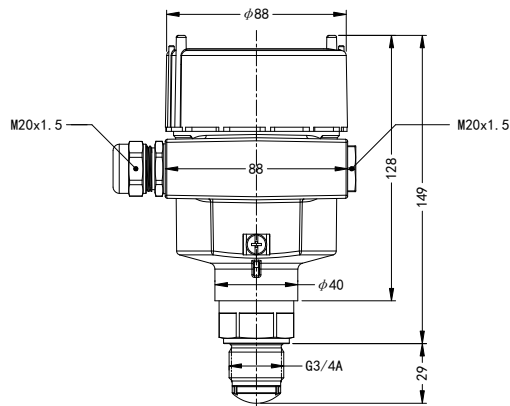
Minimum Distance Between Target and Lens:	0.15 m
Reflector	Flat Metal Plate
Measurement Deviation for Liquids:	< 1 mm (when measuring distance > 0.15 m and within the specified measurement range)



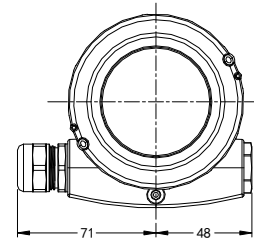
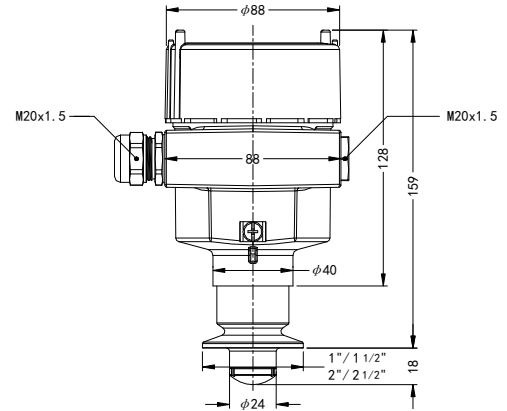
① Reference Plane ② Antenna End ③ Measurement Range

8 Dimension Drawings

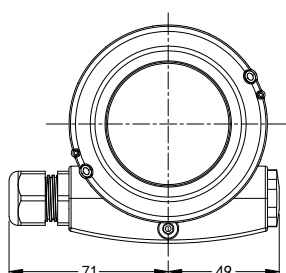
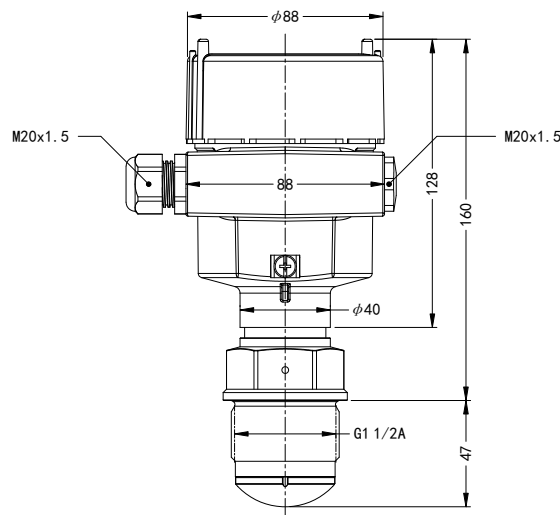
JWrada-31 Thread



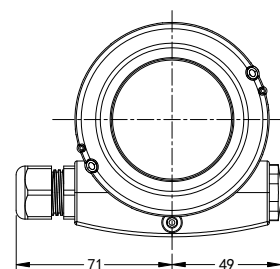
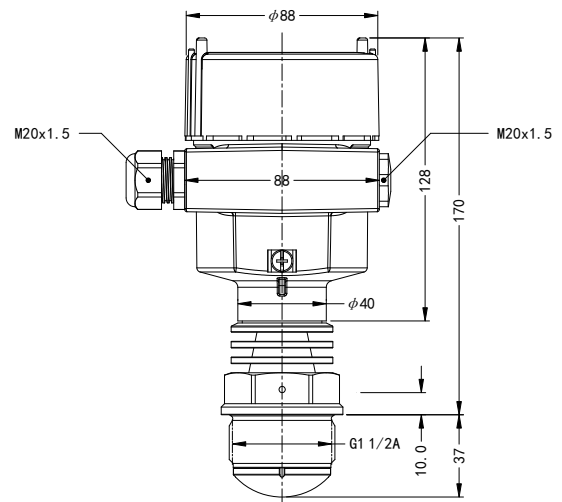
JWrada-31 Clamp



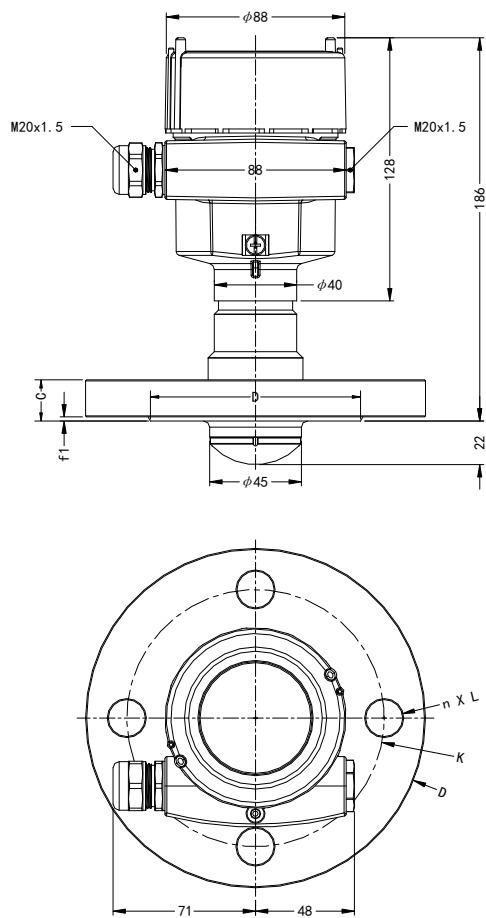
JWrada-32 Thead



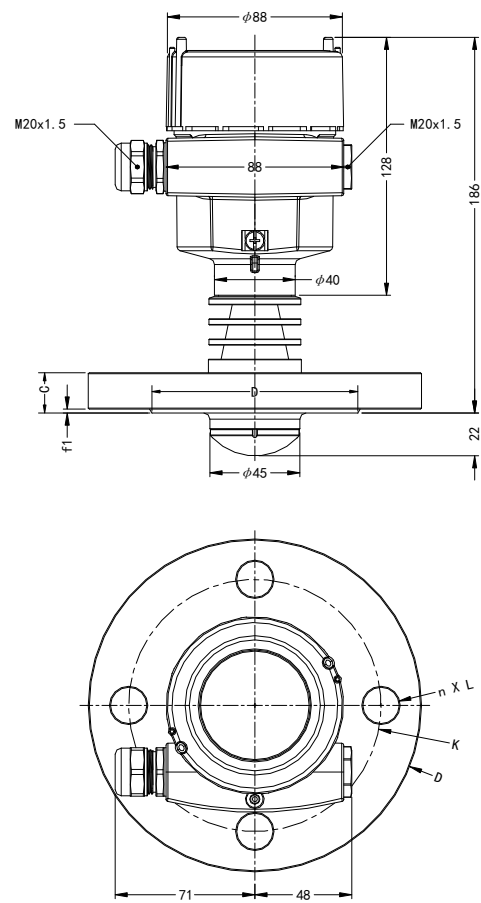
JWrada-32 High-temp thread



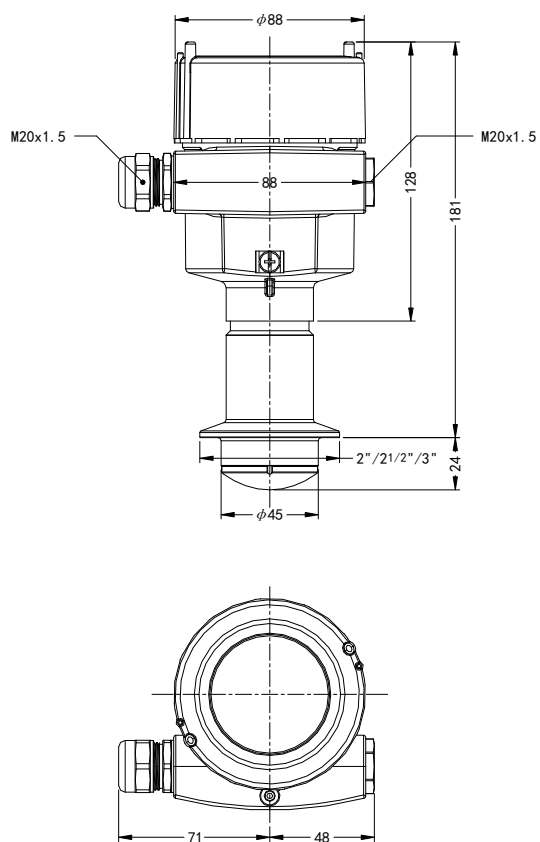
JWrada-32 Flange



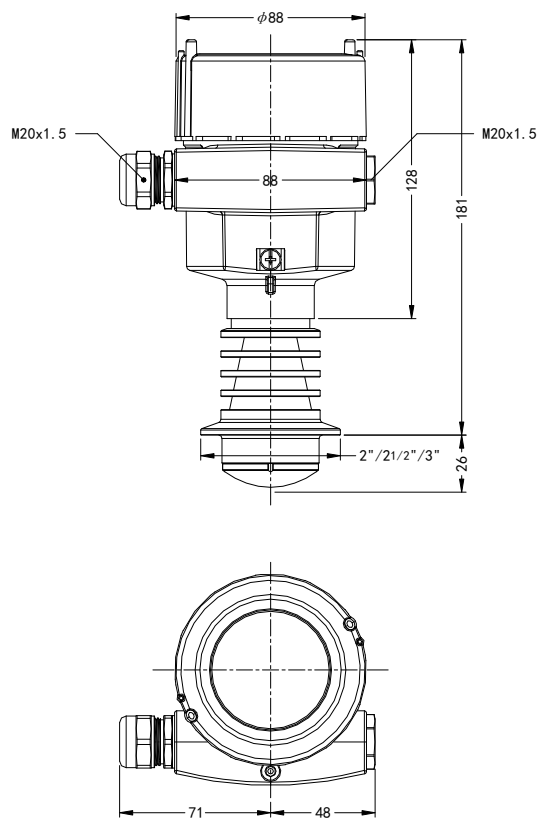
JWrada-32 High-temp thread



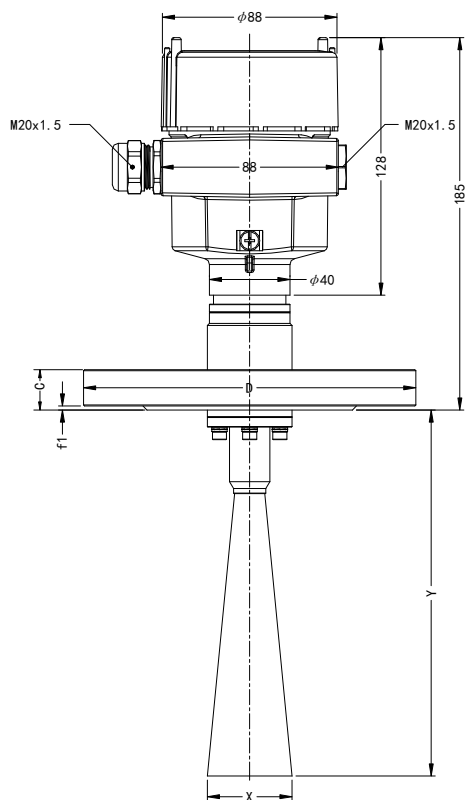
JWrada-32 Clamp



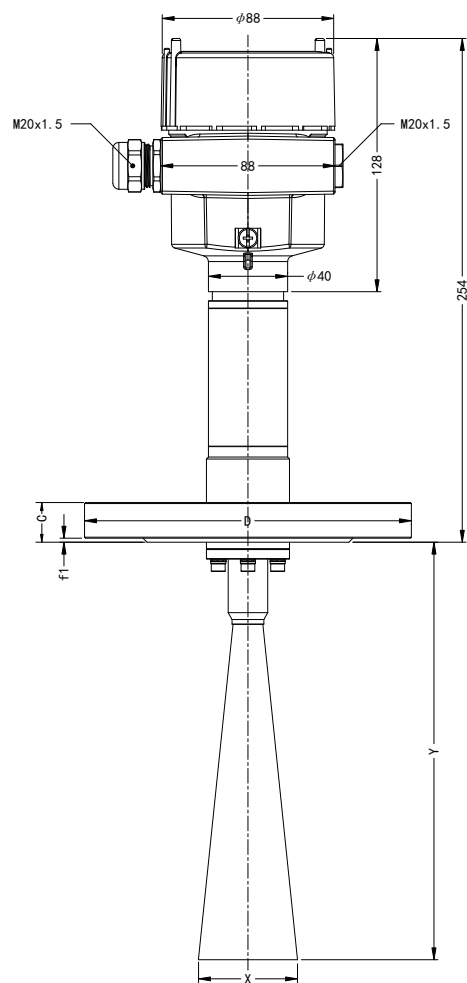
JWrada-32 High-temp clamp



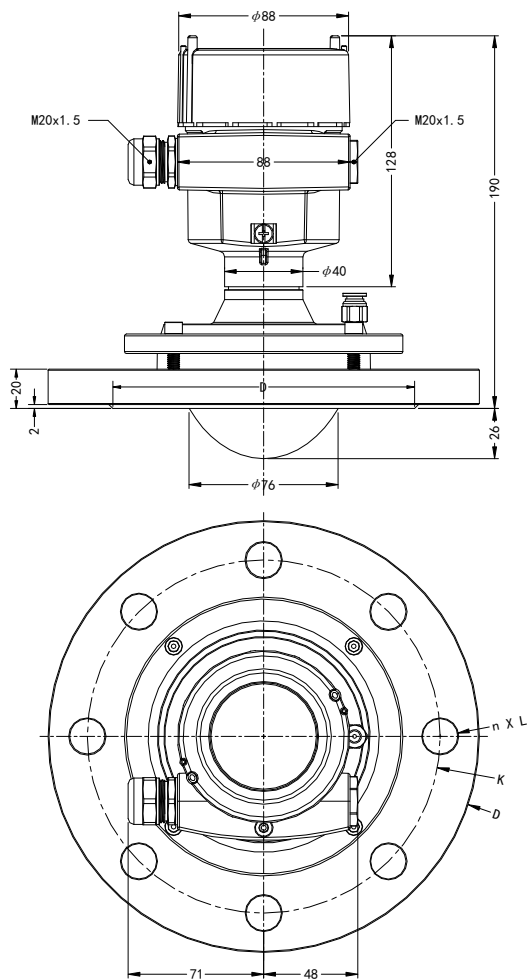
JWrada-33 Standard



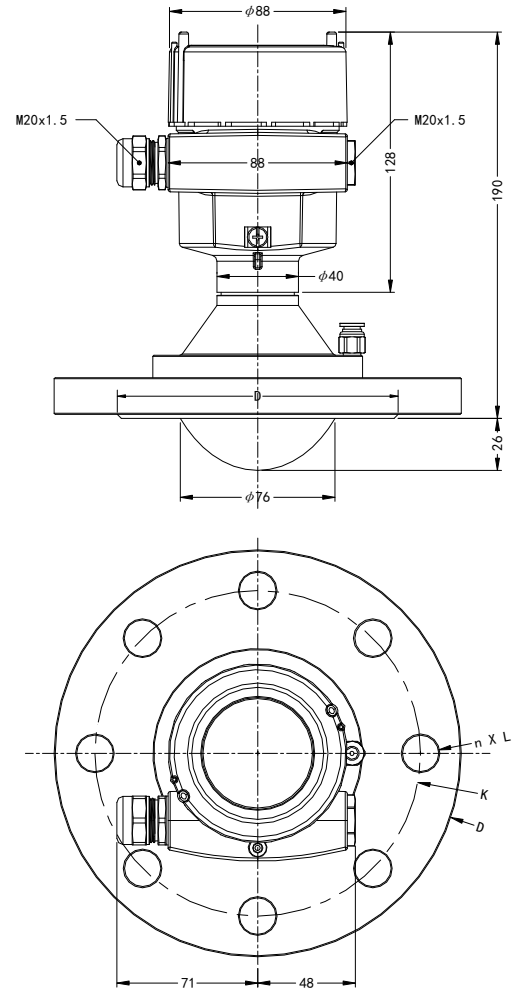
JWrada-33 High-temp



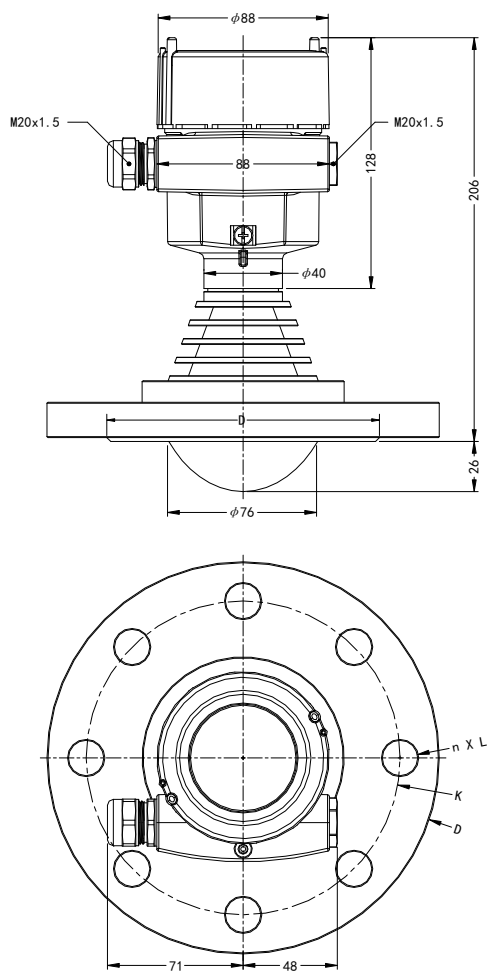
JWrada-34 Universal Purge



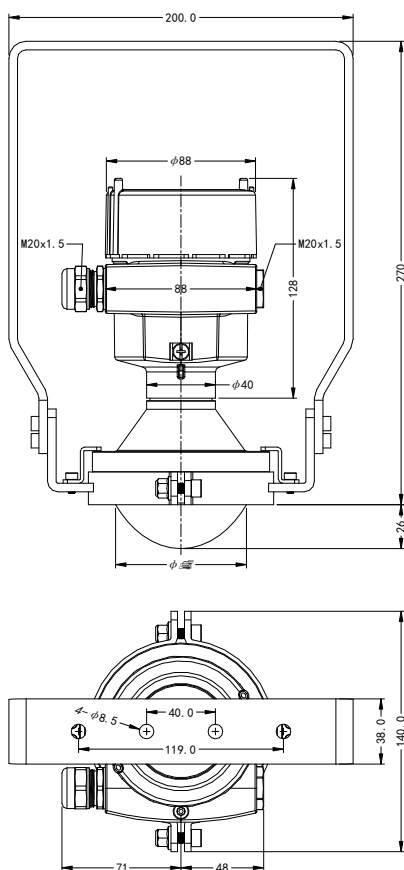
JWrada-34 Directional Purge



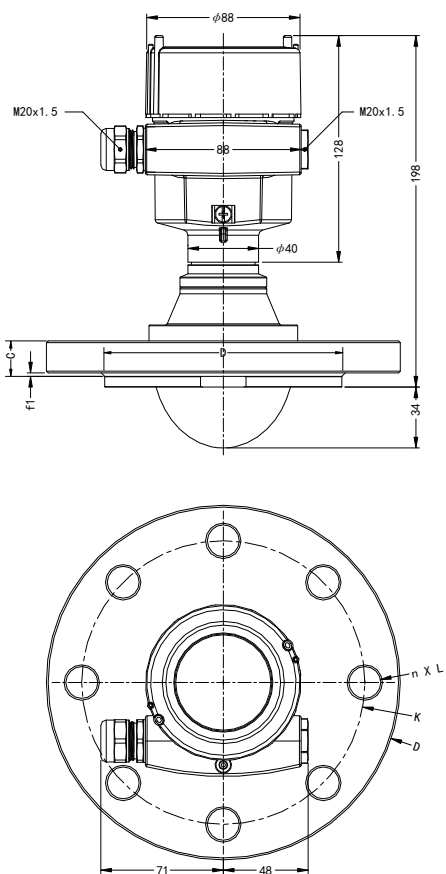
JWrada-34 Flange-high temp



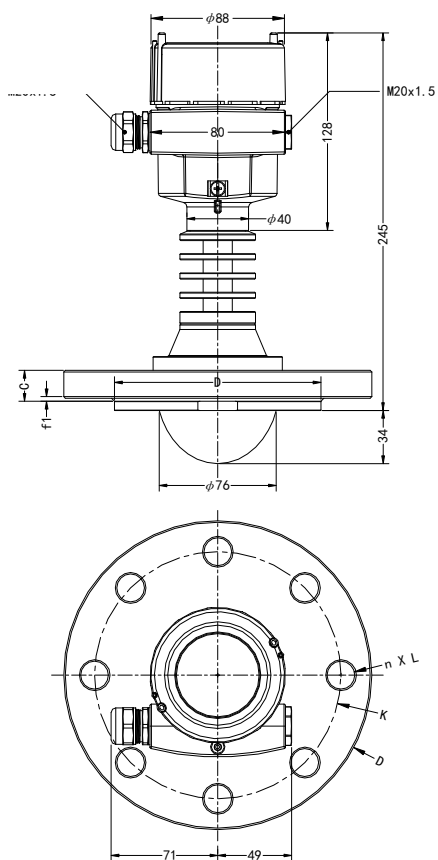
JWrada-34 Hanger



JWrada-35 Anti corrosive



JWrada-35 high temp-anti corrosive



9 Instrument Maintenance

We provide our customers with a range of services including technical consultation, user training, on-site installation and commissioning, product replacement and repair, as well as on-site technical support. Jiwei products come with a one-year warranty, during which repairs are free of charge. We also offer long-term technical support. Should you have any questions during use, please feel free to call our service hotline at +86 755 28407683. You may also visit www.jiweiauto.com to find more information about our services.

10 Storage and Transportation

10.1 Packaging

The instrument you purchase is protected by packaging materials during transportation to the place of use.

The instrument is packed in a cardboard box, which is environmentally friendly and recyclable. Please have the packaging materials recycled by professional recycling companies.

10.2 Transportation

Transportation should follow the instructions indicated on the packaging; otherwise, the instrument may be damaged.

Upon receiving the goods, please inspect the integrity of the packaging and check for any possible transportation damage. If any damage or hidden defects caused during transport are found, please provide feedback promptly.

10.3 Storage

When storing packaged items, please adhere to the following conditions:

- (1) Avoid outdoor storage;
- (2) Avoid storing in damp or dusty environments;
- (3) Avoid contact with corrosive substances;
- (4) Avoid direct sunlight exposure when storing radar level meters;
- (5) There is a potential risk of static electricity; please use a damp cloth for cleaning;
- (6) Avoid mechanical vibrations;
- (7) Storage environment conditions: relative humidity 0–95%; storage temperature -20°C to 60°C.