STANDING WAVE ANALYZER model BR-200

Standing wave analyzer BR-200 is an equipment which measures SWR, impedance, and the resonance frequency etc. of the antenna circuit.
Need neither the transmitter, the SWR meter nor the impedance bridge, etc. , it is possible to measure accurately by an easy this one machine operation, and exercise your power over making a variety of antenna circuits from HF to VHF by oneself and the adjustment.
Slight, electric power, Radio Law, touch, antenna, adjust, bureau, obstruction, give, worry about, few, handy, type, roof, tower, height, adjustment, work, safe, do.
Moreover, it is possible to use as a signal source of wideband, and it is possible to use it for all-round as experiment besides the adjustment of the receiver and the amplifier.

The main feature

□ The time base range is wide with built-in wideband RF oscillator of 1.8-170MHz.
□The frequency can be read directly with built-in the frequency counte r.
□The meter of the real Tortoband method (made of YOKOGAWA) is adopted. The instruction error margin is few in high sensitivity because there is no needle friction.
□The operation check of this machine can be easily done by 50Ω standard dummy loading about the attachment.
□14 hours or more can continuously be used with the alkaline battery.
□The decimal point of the counter blinks when the battery is consumed, and it informs of the exchange time of the battery.
□It is small and convenient to carry. When the battery is installed, about 800g. Specification

□Oscillation and measurement part
RF oscillation frequency range of 1.8-170MHz (switch by 6ranges) oscillator output about 0dBm(113dBμ / 50Ω)
impedance measurement 12.5-300Ω SWR time base range 1:1-∞ output connector M type(MR-50A)
□Counter
Sample rate 32mS(FAST) 0.32mS(SLOW) dis play method six digit seven segment LED display time 64mS(FAST) 640mS(SLOW) frequency resolution 1kHz(FAST) 100Hz(SLOW) precision 5ppm±1 cou nt
□General
DC 8-12V current consumption when DC 9V external power supply of six AA dry batteries is used when power supply battery is used 160mA (maximum) size 80 X 170 X 60m/m (An umbo such as connectors is not included) weight. (The battery is installed.) About 800g
□Accessory
DC cable and strap with plug for 50Ω standard dummy loading and external power supply

○About the power supply
Either of the power supply of BR-200 an AA type dry batteries of six (DC 9V) or outside stabilizing supplies can be used.
□Connect it with the external power supply input terminal of this machine by the DC code of the attachment (plug Tsacacro code) when you use an external power supply. The plus of red, and the black is a minus.
An external power supply must use the good quality one that 200mA or more can be output between 8-12V.
It is not worrying with the battery put because the power supply supply by the battery is automatically cut when the plus is connected with this machine.
△ Attention
Confirm the center is a plus when the DC codes other than the accessor y are used.
Moreover, it not only operates accurately but also it becomes the cause of the breakdown if the power supply outside ratings is used and confirm it ahead of the use.
□Use six AA type dry batteries (SUM-3) when you use the battery. How to put the battery must remove the screw under the back and remove Fta of the loosening battery box.
Next, battery, case, display, battery, set, occupy.
We will recommend the use of alkaline battery (LR 6) when using it for a long time.
Continuous use for 14 hours or more becomes possible for the alkaline battery.
□Display of voltage decrease
When the battery voltage decreases, the decimal point of the counter starts blinking.
The error margin exceeds the instruction from 20 at about 30 minutes after it begins to blink, and exchange it ahead of time for a new dry battery.
△ Attention
Pull out the battery from the main body when not using it for a long time. When it is left to put it, it causes the breakdown because of the liquid leakage of the battery.
○ About SWR
The transmission electric power becomes a progressive wave on the feeder and advances toward the direction of the antenna if the antenna and the feeder are in a complete state of the adjustment, and there is no loss of the feeder. Any respect becomes constant as for the voltage and the current on the feeder, and SWR becomes 1:1 at this ti me.
However, the voltage and the current on the feeder are different according to the place when not adjusting, and SWR rises.
Connect the feeder with an equal characteristic impedance to the feeding power point impedance of the antenna to adjust the antenna and the feeder or will only have to adjust the antenna to become equal to the characteristic impedance of the feeder.