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Daiwa dp830 manual

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Daiwa cn 801hp service manual Daiwa cn 801hp swr meter 1. these meters are the replacement for cn- 101l due to changes to the toggle switches on the front panel have been replaced with push- button switches. please note that the cn- 801h has been replaced by the daiwa cn- 801hp which supports peak reading. massager, fishing equipment user manuals, operating guides & specifications. frequency : 140 ~ 525mhz power range : 20/ 200w input connectors : m. daiwa cn- 801hp calibration. average anddaiwa cn- 801hp swr- meter 1. daiwa cn- 801hp professional series bench meter. the cn- 801 series is high quality instrument with unique features which make tedious measurement of swr and power during antenna tests, matching and tuning of transmitters a very easy task. view & download of more than 33 daiwa pdf user manuals, service manuals, operating guides. , cross needle, uhf female, so- 239, 13. repeat steps 7 through 11 for both the 20 watt and 200 watt ranges. regular price: \$ 189. put cn- 801v in pep monitor mode and check reading. this unique feature makes it possible to read all of forward power, reflected power and swr at the. daiwa cross needle swr & power meter cn- 801 type, a reel is like a car. it should be maintained once a year to keep it casting smooth and effortlessly. if anyone can help, i would greatly find great deals on ebay for daiwa cn- 801 in electronic meters. if you have some stuff that not is listed here you can donate this by contact mods. hello, fellow hams, i recently acquired a previously owned daiwa cn- 501h cross- needle swr & power meter in excellent condition on ebay. vhf/ uhf avg reading meter. daiwa parts now has replacement parts such as 100mm baitcasting handles. my cn- 810hp is happily residing in a landfill! -- there was so much wrong with the way it was constructed i didn't consider rebuilding it to correct all the issues. send to a friend, the daiwa cn- 801hp cross- needle meter displays both forward and reflected power over a frequency range of 1. of course, it allows both swr and power reading with great accuracy, although it may take a bit to get familiar with using it for power readings. daiwa has a fine team of service technicians waiting to service your reels. one scale will be indicated at the crossing daiwa cn 801hp service manual point of the 2 needles. accuracy is 10% at full scale. remember that this is a hobby grad. there aren't many meters in this price range that can operate on vhf, uhf and hf bands. power range forward. turn on the amplifier and tune it up (if necessary) to the 2meter (145) band. here are some tips on how to calibrate your cn- 901hp meter to get you into the ball park as far as readings are concerned. (of full scale) swr measurement: 1: 1 to infinity: swr detection sensitivity: 5: 0. the daiwa cn- 801h cross- needle meter displays both forward and reflected power over a frequency range of 1. daiwa cn- 501h 1. why not send in your reels in the off season so you will be ready to fish in the spring. download manual the daiwa cn- 801hp and the 801hp3 are cross- needle swr/ watt meters covering. 3) that edco performs daiwa warranty repairs right in virginia- you won't need to take your wattmeter to tokyo for repair, ups can take it right to virginia. young: i need the calibration instructions for a daiwa cn- 801hp watt meter. frequency range * 1. this unique feature makes it possible to read all of forward power, reflected power and swr a the same time. swr and power indicators are installed in one meter unit. 8- 150mhz power range forward: 15. cn- 501h: daiwa cross needle wattmeter frequency: 1. just bought a cn- 901 3kw meter. daiwa cn- 901 professional series bench meters offer accurate readings, reliable performance, and great value. regular price: \$ 159. 8- 200 mhz cross needle swr / power meter 20/ 200/ w - so- 239: two way radios - amazon. 8~ 200mhz power range : 20/ 200/ w input connectors : m swr and power indicators are installed in one meter unit. i went to the post office and there waiting for me was my cn- 801hp meter. i blew one up also, and also blew up their " 2kw rated" vhf power meter. we have almost everything on ebay. daiwa cn- 501h features. turn off 20 watt cw signal. buy daiwa original cn- 801hp 1. one scale will indicate. daiwa cn- 901hp3 1. in this page you find schematic, users and instructions manuals, service manuals, technical supplement, leaf leads and other good stuff. com free delivery possible on eligible purchases. cn- 900 series of professional bench meters. the cross- needle movement allows the simultaneous monitoring of forward power, reflected power, and swr. all without the need of an extra calibration procedure. daiwa cn- 501h 1. cn- 901hp • cn- 901hp3 swr & power meter cn- 901hp (previous model - cn- 801hp) feature frequency : 1. daiwa cn- 801hp is a very friendly indicator, it is great for monitoring tandem transmitter - antenna. it has a large and perfectly legible meter, indicating at the same time both the falling power, reflected power and swr. 2/ 2w: tolerance ± 10? cn- 901 series meters feature qualities that will make measuring swr and power during an antenna test, as. the dp- 830 looks like a unit that' s well- built enough to last for years, and well- designed enough to make you want to hang on to it for that long. a front panel switch selects avg or pep reading. daiwa - cn 801 (service manual) service manual daiwa cn 801 - this service manual or workshop manual or repair manual is the technical document containing instructions on how to keep the product working properly. not only was that a lucky stroke, only three days from order to delivery from toronto, my signature line also arrived today fresh back from the. it looks nice and is surprisingly heavy which is good as there is less chance of it moving from the cables dragging on it. uk, for all your radio needs. not that that appears likely. shop with daiwa cn- 801hp hf/ vhf in- line rf wattmeter peak/ average. 8- 150 mhz cross- needle swr/ power meter w/ so- 239 connectors. 00 cn- 901v: daiwa cross needle wattmeter frequency: mhz. but the cn- 501h does, and it operates on all hf bands. daiwa cn- 801 watt meter test review. 8 - 200mhz: mhz: mhz: mhz: power range (forward) 20/ 200/ 2kw: 20/ 200w: 2/ 20w: 0. this meter is great for tuning a transmitter or antenna tuner. it has backlight and pep power measurement works well. 8- 200mhzfrom radioworld. daiwa cn 801hp service manual mhz average and true pep reading meter power range forward: 20/ 200/ watts tolerance: + / - 10% (at full scale) swr detection sensitivity: 5 w min input/ output impedance: 50 ohm input/ output connectors: so- 239 dimensions & weight: 6. 8- 200 mhz in ranges of 20/ 200/ watts forward. daiwa power meters. mhz cross needle pep wattmeter / swr meter 3000 watts uhf female connector. this is the manuals page for daiwa. daiwa cn- 801 professional series bench meters cn- 801hp be the first to review this product swr/ wattmeter. 1. daiwa' s large, lighted and easy- to- read cross needle daiwa cn 801hp service manual meters will provide your ham shack with consistent readings. daiwa cn 801hp service manual get the best deals on daiwa cn 801 when you shop the largest online selection at ebay. describe your experience with the daiwa cn- 901 hp and tell us why you give it the rating you did (required). 1w: input/ output impedance: 50: input/ output connectors (soso- 239. procyon lt 1000d- xh. d- xh 2500d- cxh 2500d- hx 3000d- cxh 4000d- cxh. the 801' s have a mod to make it show your reflect power in peak mode. average and true pep reading meter frequency: 1. other useful information would include your experience with similar products, information on a product that you would purchase instead of this one, and so on. but did you check ebay? daiwa cn- 801hp hf/ vhf rf wattmeter peak and average power frequency: 1. schematics and illustrated parts list can also be included. daiwa cn- 901hp 1. it works (i am seeing reflected power readings which track my antenna' s tuning, but comparing to a friend' s \$ 200 palstar meter, forward power readings are% off on all bands on the 15w scale with my flex 1500 transceiver. i then gave up on ever using anything labeled " daiwa" again. i have been using a couple daiwa cn- 801 cross needle meters for a few years. cn- 901 series meters feature quality that will make measuring swr and power during an antenna test, as well as matching and tuning transmitters, an easy task. daiwa instruction manual cross needle swr & power meter model cn— 801 (h) type. check out cn 801hp on ebay. 8- 200mhz power range forswr meters. For now, tolerance: + / - 10% (at full scale) swr detection sensitivity: 5w min. daiwa cn- 801v swr meter calibration instruction 9). cn- 801hp (with pep peak power) cn- 801v cn- 801g (900 ~ 1200mhz. 2w/ 20w) swr and power indicators are installed in one meter unit. rohs type the cn- 801 series is high quality instrument with unique features which make tedious mea- surement of swr and power during antenna tests, matching and tuning of transmitters a very easy task. it covers the servicing, maintenance and repair of the product. car dc adapter for daiwa cn- 801hp cn- 801v cn- 103m auto vehicle boat rv power. mhz cross needle pep wattmeter / swr meter watts uhf female connector. read more 1 Follower Comments Everyone involved with radio transmitters needs some instruments to assess basic antenna functionality. Among these instruments, the best-known and most-used one is the Standing Wave Ratio meter. Some radio amateurs develop a cult for these little gadgets, having them in line all the time and watching the needles bounce while they chat. I have seen some guys owning 5 or 6 SWR meters, and no other instrument relating to antenna testing! While it's unfortunate that some people - specially amateurs - assign so much importance to SWR and so little to other parameters, it's also a fact that SWR needs to be known, so if you use transmitters, you need an SWR meter. Transmission lines have a certain characteristic impedance, typically 50 or 75 Ohm for coaxial cable, and about 300 to 450 Ohm for open-wire balanced feedline. Such an impedance stating means that the cable is naturally suited to carry a ratio of voltage to current according to this impedance - for example, a 50 Ohm coaxial cable should carry 1A for every 50V applied to it, and the phase of voltage and current should be the same. Only in these conditions will the cable transfer the most power while loosing the least, and more importantly, only if this ratio is adhered too, the ratio will stay the same along the cable! That means, if to a 50 Ohm cable you connect a load (antenna) with a different impedance, then the cable will transform this impedance, so that at the input to the cable you will have an impedance that is neither the load impedance nor the cable impedance! It's outside the scope of this article to explain in full the impedance transformations along transmission lines. You can look that up in many electronics textbooks. For now, let's go back to the theme of SWR! The fact is that the impedance transformations along a transmission line lead to sections with higher and lower voltage, and higher and lower current, called standing waves because the highs and lows are spaced in wavelengths at the operating frequency, and do not move along the cable. The voltage standing wave ratio is simply the ratio between the voltage at the highest and lowest point of such a standing wave! This ratio happens to be equal to the ratio between the highest and lowest current, and also is equal to the ratio between the cable impedance and the load impedance! Which means that it is also equal to the ratio by which the current-to-voltage ratio departs from the correct value it should have for that cable! Examples always help to clear up misconceptions. So here goes an example: Let's say that you connect 10 meters of 50 Ohm coaxial cable to an antenna that is perfectly resonant on 146 MHz , but has a feed resistance of only 25 Ohm. This will be an SWR of 2:1, because the antenna will be taking 2 A for each 50V applied to it, twice as much as the cable likes. The cable will transform this impedance along its length: A quarter wave away from the antenna the impedance will be 100 Ohm! Another quarter wave further, it's back to 25 Ohm. This cycle repeats: Every half wave from the antenna, the impedance will be 25 Ohm, in the midpoints between them it will be 100 Ohm. At all other points along the cable, the impedance will be reactive, even if the antenna is perfectly resonant and thus has no reactance! And now, the most confusing statement for novices: Even while the impedance varies through a large range along the cable, the SWR along it stays totally constant at 2:1! If you don't believe this, you have several choices: Try it, or study it in a book, or think about it, or close your eyes to the fact if you prefer; but the fact will not change! In practice, a lossy coaxial cable will tend to make SWR lower as you get away from the antenna, but you need really lossy cable to notice this, and you should not use such bad cable! Instead of this approach, you can also think of SWR in another way: Imagine the transmitter sending a wave up the cable, in the proper voltage and current ratio. This will be a traveling wave. Now, the load will reflect a portion of this wave if it is not of the same impedance as the cable. This reflected wave will travel back to the transmitter, crossing the interference patterns along the cable, resulting in the standing wave of voltage and current maxima and minima. While one wave travels up and the other travels down the cable, the interference patterns stay fixed. This is just another way to look at exactly the same phenomenon. Common SWR meter topologies It's easy enough to go into a radio store and buy one. You can get them in a wide variety of sizes, shapes, power ratings, frequency ranges, in analog and in digital versions, with a single meter, with two meters, with a crossed-needles meter, and i would not be surprised if you even could choose the color! But there is one department in which almost every factory-made SWR meter fails short: Frequency coverage. Many SWR meters are limited to just the HF range, just VHF, and often they are accurate only over an even smaller range. This limitation comes from the technology they use. There are a few circuit topologies in common use. One is the toroid bridge. This is basically a design in which a sample of the antenna line current is taken via a toroidal transformer, and a sample of the voltage is taken by a capacitive divider. The two samples (both converted to small RF voltages) are combined in proper phase relation and amplitude using a bridge circuit, and then rectified, the result being two DC voltages proportional to the amplitudes of direct and reflected waves on the transmission line. This approach works well over a moderate frequency range, and even permits accurate power measurements over such a range, but at very low frequencies the current sample gets too influenced by the magnetizing current of the transformer, and the capacitive divider rises too much in impedance, so that both sample voltages become inaccurate. On the high frequency side of the range, the inter-turn capacity of the transformer plays a large role, and the capacitive divider affects the measured impedance of the transmission line, again making measurements imprecise. This circuit can be used easily over a frequency range of 1:10, and some manufacturers push it as far as 1:100 (160 m to 2m is common), but this compromises accuracy on both sides. The other very common commercial SWR meter topology is the Monimatch. It is harder to understand for newcomers, as it is a transmission-line design employing distributed coupling between the coax line and one or two sensing wires. It is extremely simple in design, but needs to be properly built to work well, and it has a very large disadvantage: Its sensitivity varies hugely with frequency! Such a SWR meter, designed for HF, may require much more than 100W to take a reading at 160 meters, and may be burned out by a similar power on 10 meters! If you try to use it at VHF, even 1W may drive it crazy, and you will not get an accurate SWR reading. The XQ2FOD SWR meter I went back to the very basics, making an SWR meter that someone surely has built at least 100 years ago, but I have never seen it used in any commercial or homemade gear. It is a simple resistive bridge. It works perfectly well over a very wide frequency range, is highly accurate over it, and is very simple and cheap to build. Are you interested? If so, then I have to tell you about the disadvantages too: It can only digest low power. A half Watt is more than enough for good measurements at any frequency, and up to 2W is OK. Above this, it will start smoking! So, if you want to measure SWR using your 100W transceiver, you had better remember turning the power down before connecting the meter. Of course, measuring SWR of antennas at low power means much reduced chance of creating interference to others! It also means eliminating any risk of burning up the transmitter by measuring an unknown load with very high SWR - more so as the resistive loading provided by this meter will guarantee that your transmitter never sees more than 2:1 SWR, regardless of what you do at the meter's output! This meter is designed as a test instrument, to be connected, used for taking the necessary readings, and then disconnected. It makes no sense to leave it in the line permanently, like some people do, because it eats up 3/4 of the transmitted power, and a similar part of a received signal. Here is the schematic of the SWR meter, exactly as i published it in the Chilean magazine Radioficción. You can also get a high resolution version for printing purposes by clicking on the image. I hope the few Spanish words will not upset you too much. I was too lazy to edit them... Three pairs of 100 Ohm resistors are combined in a bridge circuit, with the load as the fourth resistor. D1 rectifies a sample of the input signal, while D2 rectifies the differential voltage across the bridge, which is proportional to the square root of reflected power. In this case the two output voltages are applied to a ganged potentiometer and to two simple galvanometers, but I have built several other units in which these voltages are used by digital displays, microprocessors, etc. Let's do some analysis: At first we will assume a 50 Ohm load is connected to the antenna side, and a 5Vrms RF signal is applied to the input (this would be 1/2W across 50 Ohm). At the anode of D1 we would have 2.5Vrms, or 3.5V peak, which would give 3.5V DC (the voltage drop of the germanium diode is negligible at the low current involved). D2 would see exactly the same RF voltage at both sides, and in the same phases, so it will not produce any DC output. The forward meter will move (we can set the pot to place the needle at full scale), while the reflected signal meter will stay at zero, indicating a 1:1 SWR. The transmitter will see 2 times 100 Ohm in parallel, or 50 Ohm, 1:1 SWR too. One quarter of the power will be dissipated in each of the resistor pairs, while the remaining quarter gets delivered to the antenna. Now let's go to one extreme: Disconnect the load! We all know that this is infinite SWR. D1 would still see half of the input voltage, and as there is now no current in R1/R2, and no voltage drop across them, D2 sees "the other half" of the input voltage, and thus produces the same rectified output as D1 does. Both meters will deflect by the same amount, indicating that all power is being reflected, and the SWR is infinite. The transmitter will see 100 Ohm load, a 2:1 SWR, far away from causing danger to any transmitter. And that is the worst SWR it will ever see through this meter. Third test: Let's short circuit the output! We know that this too is infinite SWR. And from the circuit it's clear enough that with the antenna terminal shorted, both diodes see the same voltage - same deflection on both meters, infinite SWR, and the transmitter sees 50 Ohm in parallel with 100 Ohm, which is 33 Ohm, or 1.5:1 SWR. Let's now run the example posed in the SWR explanation near the top of this page. A 25 Ohm load. We know this should be 2:1 SWR. D1 will as always see half the input voltage, while D2 will have half the input voltage on one side and only one third on the other side. So it sees one sixth of the input voltage, which is one third as much as D1 sees. When the pot is adjusted for the forward meter to show full scale, the reflected signal meter will indicate one third scale, equivalent to one ninth power. At this point the 2:1 mark must be placed on the meter. And if the impedance is 100 Ohm? In this case D2 sees two thirds of the input voltage on one side, still one half at the other. The difference still is one sixth of the input, still one third of what D1 sees, and the reflected signal meter will correctly deflect to the 2:1 SWR mark. What happens if the impedance of the load is 50 Ohm, but with nonzero phase angle? In that case, both the voltage and the phase of the RF signal at D2's cathode will deviate. The funny, curious and nice thing is that whatever values you may try, the resulting rectified DC voltage is always correct! Try it, if you feel like doing some math! I will limit myself to showing you an extreme example: Say, you connect a capacitor that has 50 Ohm reactance (a 470pF one would be close to this at 40 meters). We know that a capacitor cannot dissipate power, so the SWR meter had better show infinite SWR! Let's see: The compounded impedance of our 470pF "antenna" and R1/R2 is 70.7 Ohm, 45 degrees. The current through them will thus be 0.0707A, phase-advanced by 45 degrees. Then the voltage across the capacitor will be 3.53V, phase-lagging by 45 degrees. As the voltage at D2's anode is still 2.5V at phase zero, the angular compounding produces another 2.5 V across D2, phase-lagging by 90 degrees. The phase information gets lost in the rectification, but the 2.5 Vrms magnitude is the same seen by D1, thus the two DC outputs are equal, indicating infinite SWR. Nice, huh? You can measure reactive parameters without needing reactive components in the instrument! Construction One of the nicest things about this project is that it's easy to build and requires no calibration. Just be sure to mount the RF-carrying components with the shortest leads you can, directly on the antenna connector. The input connector can be farther away, that's not so critical. Place the 100 Ohm resistors physically close to the ground plane, so that the parasitic capacitance cancels out lead inductance. Do not use single 50 Ohm resistors, they are too inductive! The ideal is either 2 of 100 Ohm like I did here, or even 3 units of 150 Ohm each. If you use even more resistors in parallel, of higher values, the result tends to be somewhat capacitive. The diodes work at higher impedance, so their leads may be a little longer, and they should NOT be physically close to the ground! The cabling of the potentiometer and meters carries DC only and is totally uncritical. You will need to draw the meter scales. The forward meter should be marked just with the "set" point near full scale, and if you like it, you can subdivide it into percentile power markings (remember that power is proportional to the square of voltage, so 25% power is at mid scale). You may also calibrate the meter in absolute power for a specific setting of the potentiometer. The reflected signal meter is best marked directly in SWR. The infinite mark goes at the same level where the set point of the forward power meter is. 3:1 SWR is at 1/2 of that, 2:1 SWR at 1/3, while 1.5:1 SWR goes at 1/5 of the scale. If you want to add marks for the high range too, 5:1 SWR is at 2/3 of the range, and 10:1 is at 82%. If you want additional markings, it's good to know this equation: SWR = (1+p)/(1-p) where p is the position on the meter scale, ranging from 0 to 1. Performance I have build over 10 versions of this circuit over the years. The original one shown in the schematic appears on this photo. It uses germanium diodes, half-Watt carbon film resistors and SO-239 connectors. It works well from the lowest frequencies I have cared to try it (around 1 MHz), up to 150 Mhz with high accuracy, and 500 Mhz with degraded accuracy (showing 1.3:1 SWR for a pure 1:1 one). Another version I built uses 1/4 Watt resistors and Schottky (hot carrier) diodes. I built it into a copper tube of 20 mm, with one BNC connector on each end, bringing out the DC signal leads. That one works well from the same low frequency, up to about 1500 MHz, with good performance, and gets kinky at around 2 GHz. Some time ago, I got a Digital SWR meter, an Daiwa DP-830, very cheaply. That meter has two independent sensors: One is a current sensor/voltage divider circuit which is rated for HF and up to 150MHz at high power. It uses SO-239 connectors and works very well at HF, but on the 2 meter band it is not very accurate. The second sensor is a monimatch, rated for 2 meters through 70 centimeters, using N-type connectors. It's quite usable as an SWR meter, even if not laboratory grade, but the power measurement is nonsensical with this sensor. So I decided to add a third sensor, for low power work over the entire spectrum. I used BNC connectors, in order to have an additional choice of connectors on the meter. . The third sensor was installed on the back of the instrument, and from the outside looks like it was factory-made. On the inside it doesn't - but it works very well, providing high accuracy all the way from 160 meters right through 23 centimeters. This sensor uses quarter-Watt resistors with minimal lead lengths, tucked close to the case in order to compensate for the stray inductance by stray capacitance, and the diodes are HP-2800 Schottky ones. The output resistors were selected so that the power indication on the digital meter has a fixed, known relationship to the real power: 1:50. So, for 2 Watt input power the meter reads 100 Watt. That's mighty fine for impressing your buddy with how much power your handy delivers! :-)) Just for the fun of it, I put together one using surface mount components and SMA connectors, with proper care for the impedance of traces. I could not really find out its upper frequency limit, being short on test equipment, but at least from 1Mhz to 4GHz it worked well! I have no photo of that one, but here is a photo of a surface mount sensor built by Alexei. He kindly sent me this photo, which illustrates well how the meter can be built. Note that all parts carrying RF are assembled close together, close to the output connector, on a ground plane that helps keep the impedances down. How high in frequency the meter can work, depends on things like the board's dielectric constant, the sizes of the parts and the tracks, and so on. Without caring much for these things, but building the sensor as compact as shown here, it will work far into the UHF range. With proper trace impedances, and hot carrier diodes, it should work well into the SHF range. I don't think you will ever see an SWR meter with this circuit offered commercially. It has the weakness of blowing up if you accidentally pump more than a few Watt into it, and manufacturers would probably not trust their customers to handle the product with care. But a home builder is much more aware than the average user of what he is doing, so I trust you! And if you anyway blow it up, at least you can replace the burnt resistors yourself, and they are really cheap! Back to the humo ludens electronicus page.

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