

Cell phone Jammer

User Guide

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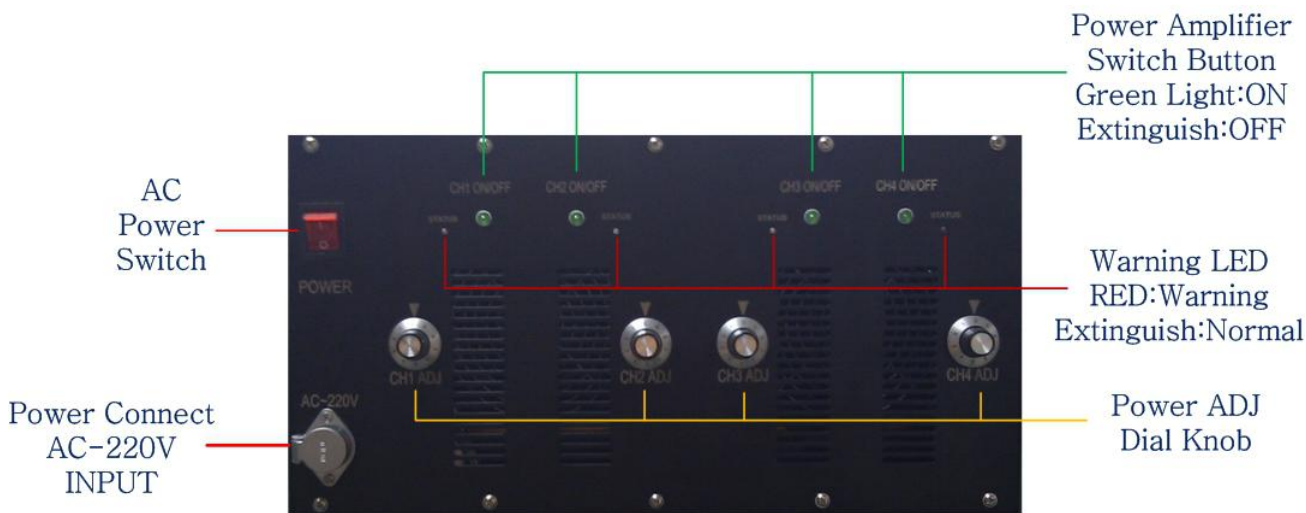


Being familiar immediately

Now let us introduce this mobile signal jammer to you and give you better understanding of the positions of all the buttons, functions of accessories and other hardware.



Control Panel



Front View



RF POWER SWITCH

Press the green light button to activate corresponding power amplifier;



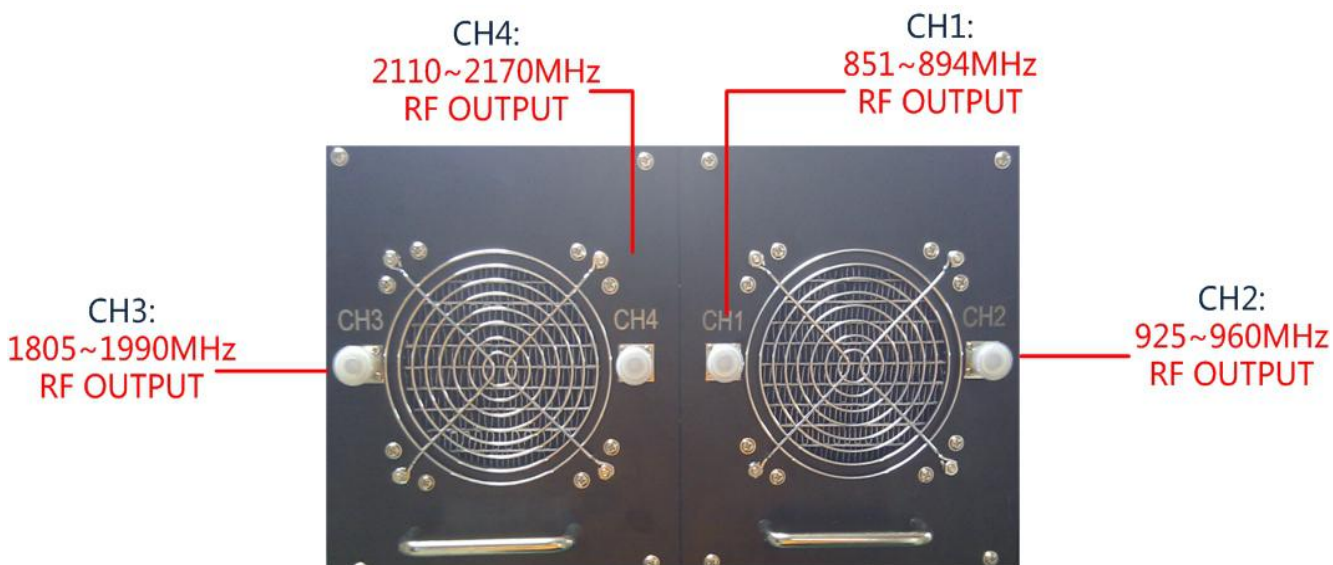
Warning LED

Red Light With VSWR Warning;



POWER ADJ.

○ **OutPut Panel**



Back View

● **Feature**

○ **Parameter specifications**

Channel	Center Frequency	Frequency Range	Band Width	Output Power	Channel Output Power
CH1	872.5 MHz	851-894 MHz	43 MHz	51 dBm	24 dBm/30KHz (min)
CH2	942.5 MHz	925-960 MHz	35 MHz	51 dBm	23 dBm/30KHz (min)
CH3	1897.5 MHz	1805-1990 MHz	185 MHz	51 dBm	20 dBm/30KHz (min)
CH4	2140 MHz	2110-2170 MHz	60 MHz	51 dBm	21 dBm/30KHz (min)

Power Supply: AC220V Shielding area: 100-500M @ according to signal density mobile

Power consumption: 1500W Weight: 25.9Kg Side (length×wide×high) : 385×410×240 mm

○ **Technique characteristics**

- ◎ Taking use of super-high frequency with high effective power.
- ◎ Effective output power (channel power) and bigger interfere radius.
- ◎ Only interfere downlink frequency of mobile system, without disturb normally working of Base Stations.
- ◎ Imported elements: Slow start up design of circuit. These elements can maintain the stable operation condition with high integration. A combination of the Israeli and United states of American Technology. Most sensitive Components imported from Germany, Hungary and Japan.

○ **Connect**

- ◎ Four N interfaces, Which are using to connect antenna
 - CH1: 851~894 MHz;
 - CH2: 925~960 MHz;
 - CH3: 1805~1990 MHz;
 - CH4: 2110~2170 MHz;
- ◎ One power supply interface: AC220V IN

○ **System fittings**

System fittings consist of block package, panel antenna, antenna connector lines (cable and N connectors) etc. 4 modules are responsible respectively for CDMA, GSM, DCS,3G, which controls adjustment of output power, power switcher, as well as kinds of alarms(over heating and VSWR) . The next step will provide the function of each fitting in brief.

○ **Antenna**

The jammer you bought is made up of jammer and antennas. It contains 4 modules(CH1~CH4) .Each module can adjust power, warning standing wave indicator and warning temperature indicator separately.

Directional Board antenna

Frequency: 925~960MHz/1805~1990MHz, 851~894MHz/2110-2170MHz

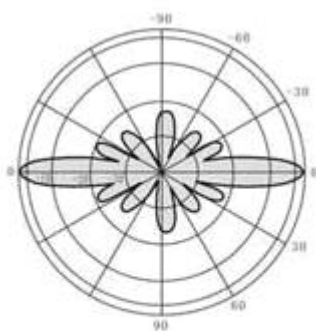
Gain: 12-15dBi

Interface: N

Photo:



Vertical Ichnography:



Vertical Plane

Frequency Range	850~894 MHz	925~960 MHz	1805~1990 MHz	2110~2170 MHz
Model	ANT-800-2500-12			
Input Impedance	50Ω			
VSWR	≤1.8			
Gain	12dBi			
Maximum Power	150W			
Polarization	Vertical Polarization			
PIM	<-107dBm			
Connector Type	7/16 或 N-K			
Lighting Protection	Direct Ground			
Wind Velocity	60(m/s)			
Hold Pole Diameter	φ40(mm)			

○ **Connector line**



● **Start Use**

○ **Open the package**

Carefully open the package, keep all package boxes for later shipment.
Check whether any fitting is good or not, if any damage happened, please contact your provider immediately.

○ **Connect system fittings**

Connecting the system fittings, connector lines are used to link the main package equipment with antenna by comparison of the top view. (The antenna must be firstly installed on solid poles)

After connecting the system fittings, a power line is used to electrical outlet at the other end and the other end is put into power socket.(switching on is not allowed before the all antenna have been linked, otherwise the equipment is easy to be damaged.)

WARNING: JAMMER MUST NOT BE CONNECTED TO ELECTRICITY UNLESS ALL ANTENNAS ARE INSTALLED

○ **Switch on your jammer**

- ③ After all lines (including both connector lines and power line) have been linked.
- ③ Connect 220V power at the back of main machine
- ③ Turn on the red switcher "on" position
- ③ The output power of jammer is maximal in this situation

- ⦿ Adjust the small switchers to control output power according to requirement

- **Switch off your jammer**

- ⦿ Turn off the red switcher on “off” position
- ⦿ Move away 220V power at the back of main machine
- ⦿ Move away panel antenna.
- ⦿ The jammmer is out of work.

- **Jamming functions**

- **According as theoretic**

Wireless communication is effectively completed by ensuring adequacy carrier signal density to a certain noise density during communication. A same frequency distortion signal is used to increase the ratio of carrier signal and noise (Nf) for shutting off the communication between the base station and mobile phone.

The output power of jammer is given, the shield radius in the situation of free space is confirmed according to the receiving signal lever from base station and free space attenuation in pass through. The below is given as a formula of confirming shielding radius and a table of comparison of distance and pass through, based on carrier receiving power from base station, output power of jammer as well as gain of antenna:

$$P_{ch} + G_{at} - L + FAF \geq P_{rx}$$

In the formula:

- P_{ch}** : Minimum of carrier output power of jammer
- G_{at}** : Gain of antenna
- L** : Attenuation in pass through
- FAF** : Amending Figure of pass through, choosing 6db for 1.8G
- P_{rx}** : Maximum of carrier output power of base station

○ Compare distance with attenuation

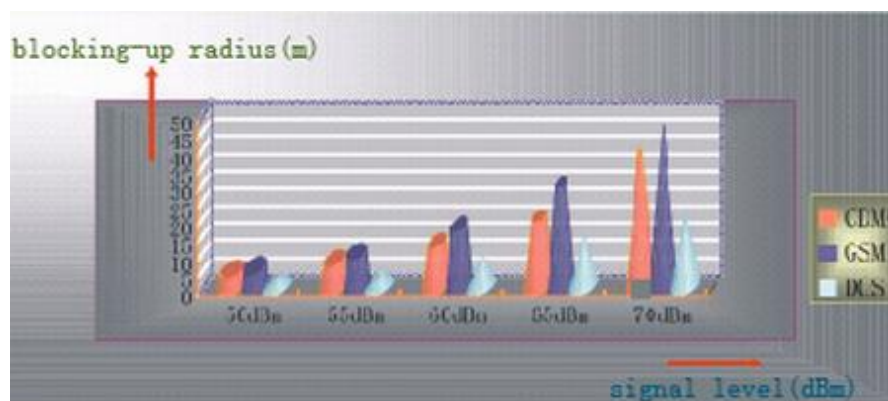
$L_{900}=32+20\log d +FAF$ $L_{1800}=L_{900}+6$ d (use meter as unit)

Distance (M)	900MHz Loss (dB)	1800MHz Loss (dB)	Distance (M)	900MHz loss (dB)	1800MHz loss (dB)
1	38	44	4	50	56
2	44	50	5	52	58
3	47	53	6	53	59

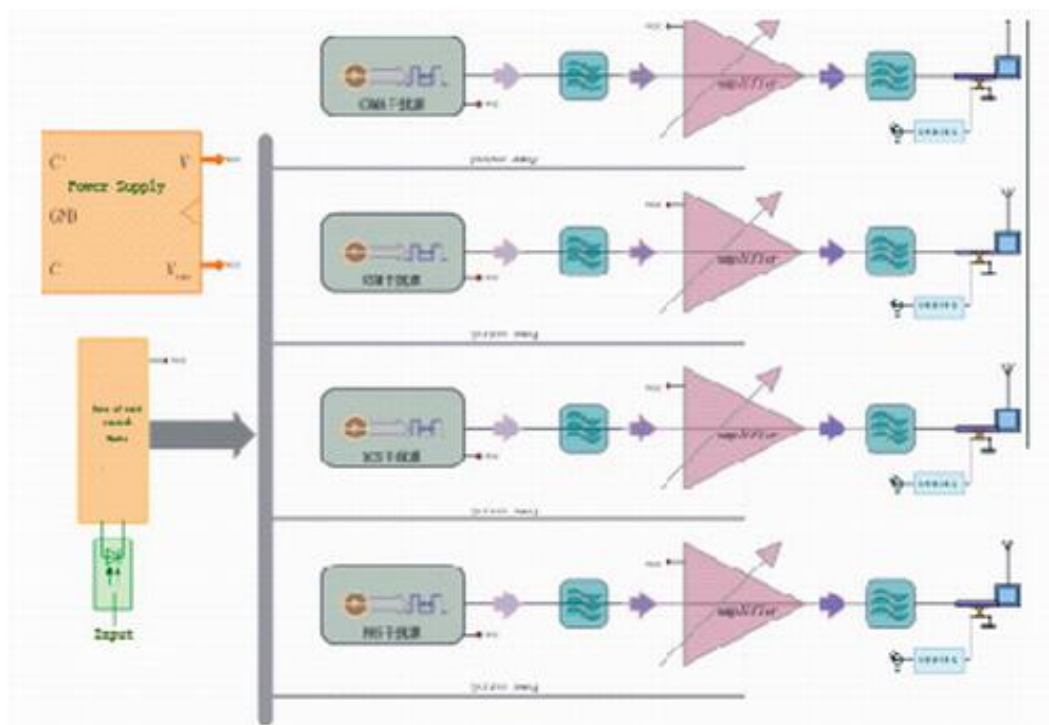
Distance (M)	900MHz Loss (dB)	1800MHz Loss (dB) s	Distance (M)	900MHz loss (dB)	1800MHz loss (dB)
7	55	66	40	70	81
8	56	67	45	71	82
9	57	68	50	72	83
10	58	69	60	73	84
15	61	70	70	75	86
20	64	74	80	76	87
25	66	76	90	77	88
30	67	78	100	78	89
35	69	80	200	84	90

Distance (M)	900MHz Loss (dB)	1800MHz Loss (dB) s	Distance (M)	900MHz loss (dB)	1800MHz loss (dB)
250	86	92	500	92	98
300	87	93	600	93	99
400	90	96	800	96	102
450	91	97	1000	98	104

○ Typically testing records

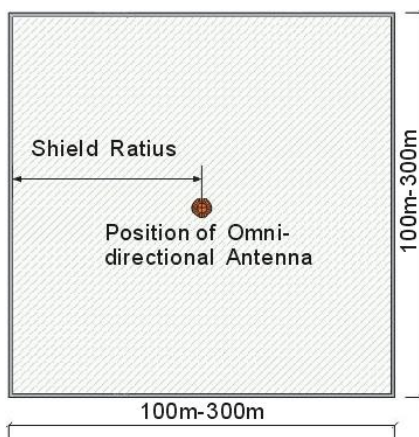


Principle block diagram

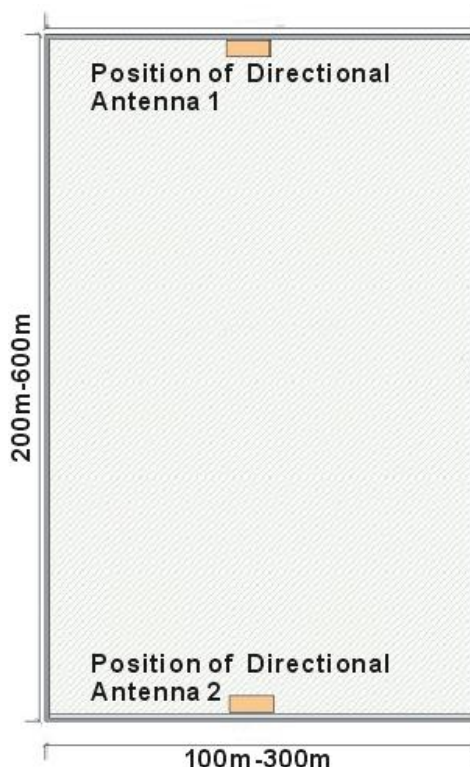


Choosing installation position

1、 Use all omni-directional antenna (in common sense, it is not approve of using) the transmit antenna should be put in the middle of shielding area as below shown.



2、 Use directional antenna, the transmission antenna should be put at the edges of shielding area as below shown.



Notice

- ⊙ Be sure to connect all the antenna before the power supply is switch on. Please do not take off antenna when the machine is working.
- ⊙ Antenna shall be used vertical to the ground, working more efficiently.
- ⊙ Please don't put the jammer in the water and fire to avoid using in the bad condition of over-wet, over-hot, high voltage and high magnetism.
- ⊙ If the jammer can not be charged or other unconventionality (the indicator light doesn't light up), please contact with the distributor in local place. Any refit and incorrect repair is not allowed.
- ⊙ Any ruin and disrepair caused by incorrect operation and disassembly will be excluded from the repair with free of charge.

Question and answer

① Does jammer interfere the other electronic equipment to work in normal condition?

No. Because the electromagnetic signal sent by jammer are totally used in the band width and this is regulated by government and just have interception effect to cell phone communication.

② Is jammer harmful to the human body and cell phone?

Please do not need to worry about it. The intensity of electromagnetic signal sent by jammer is in compliance with the national standard of environmental electromagnetic wave health. The signal sent by jammer is relatively small and unharmed to human body according to the testing result. Meanwhile, this device just damage the receiving condition to the cell phone and makes the normal connection between cell phone and base station impossible. Therefore, no damage will occur on cell phone itself.

③ Is there any difference of distance between using jammer indoor and outdoor?

Yes. Generally speaking, outdoor signal is bigger than the indoor signal. Thereby, the shielding effect is worse outdoor. Strictly speaking, whether using indoor or outdoor, the effective distance of interference is related to the surrounding around, for example the distance between different base stations, positions of installation etc.

④ Is the jammer has the same effect to GSM cell phone and CDMA cell phone?

The capacity of anti-interference of CDMA is much better than GSM cell phone. So the interference effect for GSM cell phone is better than CDMA cell phone.

⑤ The shell of jammer will become hot after working for some times. Does the long working time will damage the machine itself?

It is very normal. When designing, we are thought of makin use of the conductivity of metal shell to help the heat sinking during our designing of the Jammer. This way, the machine can be kept in good working condition for long time.