Square Pointer Meter, SD Series

Frequency Meters, SD Series

Model: SD–F96Hz SD–F80Hz SD–F72Hz SD–F48Hz pointer frequency meter

Model: SD–1F96Hz SD–1F80Hz SD–1F72Hz mono–structure vibrating reed frequency meter

Model: SD–2F96Hz bi–structure vibrating reed frequency meter

Accuracy class: 1.5. SD–F48, 2.5

Pointer frequency meter :

Frequency range 45–55Hz 45–65Hz 55–65Hz 450–550Hz 45–650Hz 550–650Hz
0–200Hz 0–400Hz 0–600Hz 300–700Hz 700–1300Hz 1500–3000Hz

Voltage specification 100V 110V 220V 380V 415V 440V

Mono–structure vibrating reed frequency meter :

Frequency range 45–55Hz 45–65Hz 55–65Hz 47–53Hz 57–63Hz

Voltage specification 100V 110V 220V 380V 415V 440V

Bi–structure vibrating reed frequency meter :

Frequency range 45–55Hz 45–65Hz 55–65Hz 47–53Hz 57–63Hz

Voltage specification 100V 110V 220V 380V 415V 440V Product performance: All the meters are equipped with pure white silk–screen printing dial scale. The movement of pointer frequency meter is the one universally used in magneto–electrical meters. The case is made of ordinary ABS plastics or flame retardant ABS plastics, of which the resistant temperature can be up to 85 ℃ . The base is made of PC plastics or flame retardant PC plastics, of which the resistant temperature can be up to 120℃ .

The resistant voltage is higher than 2000V. This kind of meter is easy to install with high–strengthen plastics grip piece by screwing down the nut so that the meter is of high immobility.

Principles of measurement: Each vibrating reed frequency meter consists of a magnetic coil, a magnetizer and a series of spring lami–nations. When AC flows through the magnetic coil, alternating electromagnetic field appears which magnetizes the magnetizer. The magnetization is delivered to the spring laminations so that they begin vibrating. The scale mark that vibrating spring laminations point to is the measured value.

Features: A pointer frequency meter is a magneto–electrical meter with related frequency converter. It is mainly used for frequency measurement in DC circuit. The advantages are simple structure, convenient measurement, as well as insensibility to temperature and external magnetic field.