Electrical Network Analyzer



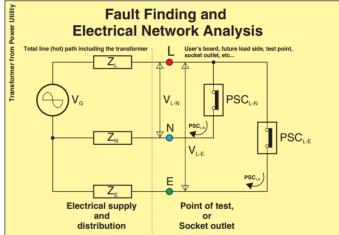
FEATURES

- Microprocessor-controlled
- Built-in earth tester
- Built-in loop/psc tester. 0.03-2000Ω (software ctrl)
- Built-in voltmeter
- Built-in wiring checker
- Single button, smart-push operation for all functions
- Displays L-N and L-E voltages. 50 to 280Vac (sine)
- Displays Line path impedance. 0.01-2000Ω (software ctrl)
- Displays Earth path impedance. 0.01-2000Ω (software ctrl)
- Displays Neutral path impedance. 0.01-2000Ω (software ctrl)
- Displays psc line to Neutral. 6kA@230Vac supply
- Displays psc line to Earth. 6kA@230Vac supply
- Re-scroll through previous results
- Bat. ok/low battery indicator
- Auto off function
- Color-coded test leads
- Rugged case
- Ultra low power consumption

SPECIFICATIONS

Loop / Earth / Wire	es $0.03-2000\Omega$ (auto-ranging)
Prospective short circuit	0~6kA at 230Vac
Operating voltage	50V~275Vac (50Hz)
Best performance rated voltage	at 230Vac ± 20V Max.10A
Accuracy of voltage	±1%(210~250V) ±3% otherwise
Accuracy of loops earth	/ ±2% (0.05~50Ω) / ±3% (50~500Ω)
Accuracy of wires impedances	±15% (above 500Ω)
Operating-tempera -humidit	
Dimensions	210(L) × 210(W) × 100(D)mm
Weight (battery included)	Approx. 1445g
Power source	1.5V (AA) × 6
Safety standard	EN 61010-1 CAT III 270V EN 61326-1
Accessories	Instruction manual Test leads Shoulder belt Batteries

The 2126 NA is a portable electrical network analyzer. It has a built-in Earth tester which does not require the use of poles or long wires. This instrument is useful for fault-finding or commissioning of electrical installations. Differentiation between the Line (hot), Neutral and Earth (ground) paths by reading their values has never been so easy. Bad contacts, old wiring or bad earth paths are quickly identified. Faulty electrical networks can be resolved in a fraction of the time normally required using conventional equipment, as faults can be identified and diagnosed quickly. With the 2126 NA, the user can determine which wire needs to be attended to and why. For example, old wires with high impedance can be found and replaced before a fire starts. The complete electrical network can be analyzed by scrolling through the results. The 2126 NA includes a built-in loop impedance and prospective short circuit tester as well as a voltmeter.



- V_g = Voltage of the generator (supply transformer) (internal impedance of transformer = X-Form)
- Z_L = Impedance of the line wire from the transformer, up to the test point (Z_L displayed by Instrument also includes X-Form). If this impedance is too high, check the connections of the line wiring, check the quality of the line wiring and the switches / contacts in the line circuit.
- $Z_{\scriptscriptstyle N}$ = Impedance of the neutral wire from the transformer, up to the test point. If this impedance is too high, check the connections of the neutral wiring, check the quality of the line wiring and the switches or contacts in the neutral circuit.
- $Z_{\scriptscriptstyle E} = \text{Impedance of the earth wire, including the earth impedance itself, as seen by the protection system. Similar checking, especially at the bounding points, should be done if this path impedance is too high.}$
- Z_1 = Line (hot) wire impedance including the transformer impedance.
- Z_N = Neutral wire impedance.
- $$\begin{split} Z_{\text{E}} &= \text{Earth (ground) path impedance including all the connections.} \\ \text{PSC}_{\text{L-E}} &= \text{Prospective short circuit current (L to N) \& (L to E).} \\ V_{\text{G}} &= \text{Electrical Network supply voltage transformer (without load).} \end{split}$$
- V_{L-N.} V_{L-E}= Voltage between L-N & L-E (without load).

Please note: Instrument accuracy depends on VG stability while testing.