

A **Jammer** is, fundamentally, a **signal blocking** device, which transmits synchronized radio waves on the same frequency range of the device that one needs to blur, therefore preventing devices from transmitting data in the chosen area.

Before purchasing devices, such as [jammers](#), one should consider a few important factors:

- 1) The blurred frequencies.
- 2) The typical jamming coverage.
- 3) The installation and the cooling system of the device.

First of all, just to make it clear, there are no such things as universal jammers, capable of blocking all of the existing frequencies. The only device that comes close to such a product is what we, usually, call a **Bomb Jammer**. But, there are several issues that have to be taken into account before handling **bomb jammers**.

Firstly, not everyone can afford a [bomb jammer](#), because they are very expensive.

Secondly, there is the size issue, because they might be a little bulky, since you cannot hold it in your hand or hide it in your pocket, either. The smallest, yet the most complete one can be carried in a backpack, even though its antennas do exceed your height!

In spite of everything, there is one thing that must be said out loud; there is surely no need to jam every frequency, unless you are part of a government body, in which case it may be understandable.

Our advice to you is to make 100 percent sure you know the frequencies to be blurred, and then choose among the numerous products available on our catalogue.

So, let's skip to the third point. Before proceeding with the purchase, make sure you know exactly the distance and the jamming range that need to be covered. The output power of a **jamming device** is measured in terms of wattage (W), therefore the more Watts a **jammer** owns, the more the distance covered and its jamming range.

And finally, although it might seem less important than the previous 2 points listed above, there comes the installation and the dissipation (cooling system) of the jamming device. Depending on where the device will be installed, you may get the best out of it and exploit it to the nth degree. Moreover, the potential overheating of a **jammer** results in a reduction of its performance, apart from being detrimental to its internal components.

Hence, it is highly recommended that you, absolutely, do not underestimate the importance of this last factor.

If you are looking for a device that guarantees constancy and duration of performance, h24 long, sneak a peek at our [PROFESSIONAL JAMMERS](#).

### **Frequencies: which ones to choose?**

The right frequencies to choose depend on the devices to be jammed. In order

to prevent a cell phone from being able to get reception, one should have the use of [cell phone jammers](#), which block cellular frequencies, hence GSM, 2G, 3G and 4G LTE for the latest Smartphones. In case you don't know the frequencies on which the mobile phone transmits, the only thing left for you to do is to find out its technical specifications on the internet or somewhere else. Otherwise, you can always buy a frequency meter, which will show the specific transmitting frequency.



### **How do I know how much output power my jammer needs?**

First of all, it is important that you know what kind of jamming disruption you need to create around a certain area. For an all-around 360° view inhibition, you'd better opt for a [jammer](#) with omnidirectional antennas.

**Pro:** Easy to install.

**Con:** if what you aim to achieve is a disruption in a specific spot, just ahead of you, almost half of the output power will be wasted to cover 180° range behind the point of interest.

On the other hand, if you need to blur frequency transmission in a certain point, you should opt for directional antennas.

**Pro:** the total power of the **jamming device** will be concentrated on the chosen spot.

**Con:** Bulky antennas and a more burdensome installation.

Once the typology of antennas has been chosen, what you have to focus on and never underestimate is the so-called signal strength. Let's just say that the more the signal is strong, the more the operating range of our **jamming device** decreases. No **jammer** is free from imperfection, they all have their flaws.

Therefore, it is advisable to check beforehand the signal reception in the area where you decide to install the frequency blocker.

Only after having taken into account all of the above-mentioned factors, can you pick and choose the most suitable **jammer** for your needs. Always keep in mind that the more the wattage, the more distance they will be able to cover.

### **How long can a Jammer be in operation for?**

It all depends on how the device was built. The thermal dissipation of a jamming device is the MOST important factor of all. The excessive amount of heat entails the malfunction of the **jammer** itself, loss of strength is the first consequence you will be noticing, followed by the damage of all of its internal components.

Our selection of **professional jammers** are equipped with a range of cooling fans and systems, which will allow you to never exceed a certain warning temperature, thanks to the top-quality materials used for the assembly of the product.

### **Frequency Chart:**

140-180MHz: [VHF Jammer](#)  
400-480MHz: [UHF Jammer](#)  
700MHz: [4G Jammer](#)  
850-950MHz: [GSM Jammer](#)  
1575.42MHz [GPS L1 Jammer](#)  
1227.60MHz: [GPS L2 Jammer](#)  
1381.05MHz: [GPS L3 Jammer](#)  
1379.913MHz: [GPS L4 Jammer](#)  
1176.45MHz: [GPS L5 Jammer](#)  
1800-1900MHz: [GSM DUAL BAND Jammer](#)  
2100-2170MHz: [UMTS - 3G Jammer](#)  
2400-2500MHz: [WiFi and Bluetooth](#)  
2600MHz: [4G LTE Jammer](#)  
5100-5500-5900MHz: [High Radio Frequency Jammer](#)