
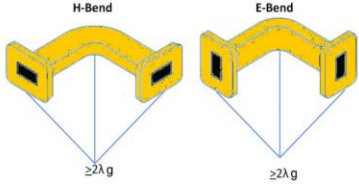














S. NO.	Waveguide	DESCRIPTION	IMAGES
1	STRAIGHT WAVEGUIDE	Straight sections are used to make connections between components in waveguide systems. Lengths and combinations are available on special order. VSWR is better than 1.1 over the full waveguide frequency band.	
2	WAVEGUIDE BEND	Waveguide bends are used to direct high frequency signals propagating through a waveguide in a specific direction. These bends allow the change in direction of a signal within a waveguide, with minimal loss, reflection and distortion of the electric and magnetic fields	
3	WAVEGUIDE TWIST	A gradual twist in the waveguide is used to turn the polarisation of the waveguide and hence the waveform. In order to prevent undue distortion on the waveform a 90° twist should be undertaken over a distance greater than two wavelengths of the frequency in use.stom made.	
4	WAVEGUIDE TRANSITION	waveguide transitions operate from 5.85 to 110 GHz across fourteen frequency bands and provide a smooth transition between these different waveguide sizes. ... The waveguide transition series has minimal loss and VSWR as low as 1.08:1	
5	WAVEGUIDE TO COAXIAL ADAPTOR	Waveguide-to-coaxial adapters are composed of a waveguide component that fits the waveguide tubing and ends with a flange, and a coaxial probe assembly with a coaxial adapter and connection hardware. The coaxial cable adapter is typically tapped through one wall of the waveguide adapter housing.	
6	CROSSGUIDE DIRECTIONAL COUPLER	Crossguide Couplers are general purpose, 3-port directional couplers. They cover the frequency range of 18 – 60 GHz in four waveguide bands. The mid-band nominal coupling values available are 20dB and 30 dB.	
7	BROADWALL DIRECTIONAL COUPLER	Broadwall Directional Couplers. M.E.C.'s broadwall directional couplers consist of double-ridge primary and secondary waveguide sharing a common broadwall where multi-hole arrays provide the required coupling level in the forward direction relative to the input wave and high directivity in the reverse direction	

8	WAVEGUIDE TEE	<p>Waveguide Tee is a 3-port device that can be used to either divide or combine power in a waveguide system. It is formed when three waveguides tubes are connected in the form of the English alphabet 'T'. This is where its name is derived from. A waveguide tee is a 3 port device that is similar to a power divider.</p>	
9	WAVEGUIDE ROTARY JOINT	<p>waveguide rotary joint is used in microwave communications to connect two different types of RF waveguides. ... The Rotary Joints can have both waveguide ports at a right angle to the rotational axis, "U-style", one waveguide port at a right angle and one in line, "L-style" or both waveguide ports in line.</p>	
10	WAVEGUIDE TERMINATION	<p>Waveguide Terminations Information. Waveguide terminations absorb energy and prevent RF signals from reflecting back from open-ended or unused waveguide ports. They are passive devices which dissipate radio frequency (RF) energy by producing heat energy.</p>	
11	WAVEGUIDE ATTENUATOR	<p>waveguide attenuator is an RF device specifically designed to reduce the power of a signal without affecting or reducing the waveform of the signal. ATM manufactures waveguide attenuators in WG Sizes from WR650 thru WR28 covering a wide array of frequencies.</p>	
12	WAVEGUIDE SHORT	<p>waveguide is a structure that guides waves, such as electromagnetic waves or sound, with minimal loss of energy by restricting the transmission of energy to one direction. ... The original and most common meaning is a hollow conductive metal pipe used to carry high frequency radio waves, particularly microwaves.</p>	
13	WAVEGUIDE CIRCULATOR	<p>Waveguide Circulator is a 3 or 4 Port ferromagnetic device used to regulate the signal flow within a system. ... Waveguide circulators are typically designed to have minimal loss when transmitting an input signal from one port to the next.</p>	
14	WAVEGUIDE ISOLATOR	<p>isolator is a modified circulator having one port terminated with a matched impedance. ... These types of circulators work best in their frequency range of operation by providing very high isolation. As compared to cavity duplexers being used for in-building telecommunications installations and base stations.</p>	

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Flexible Waveguide

Flexible waveguide is also used to allow for mechanical movement. Often flexible waveguide may be used to allow for thermal expansion and contraction, or it may be used to allow for mechanical vibration.

