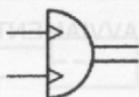
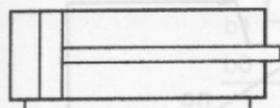


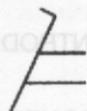
attuatore lineare
a semplice
effetto



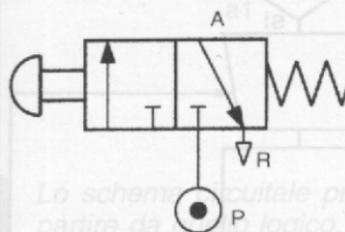
attuatore rotante
a doppio effetto



attuatore lineare
a doppio effetto



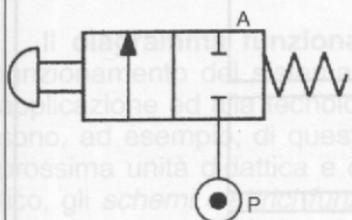
azionamento a
pedale



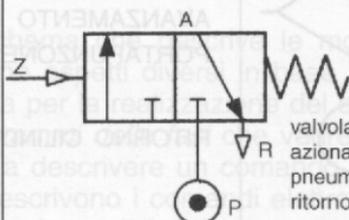
valvola 3/2
ad azionamento
a pulsante e
ritorno a molla



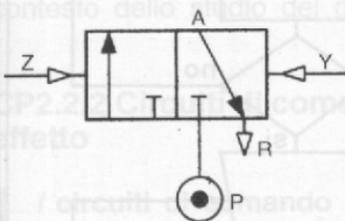
azionamento a
leva con fermo
meccanico



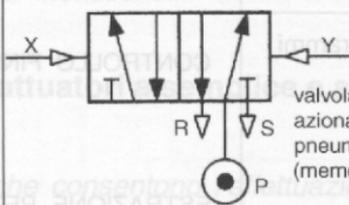
valvola 2/2
ad azionamento
a pulsante e
ritorno a molla



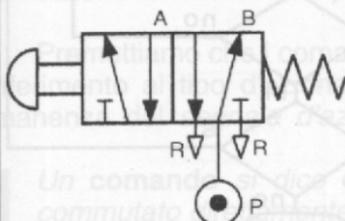
valvola 3/2 ad
azionamento
pneumatico e
ritorno a molla



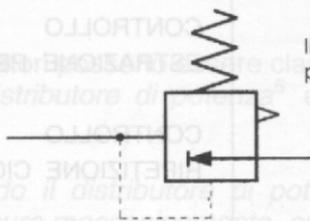
valvola 3/2
ad azionamenti
pneumatici
(memoria)



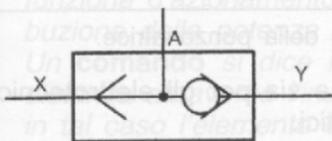
valvola 5/2 ad
azionamenti
pneumatici
(memoria)



valvola 5/2
ad azionamento
a pulsante e
ritorno a molla



limitatore di
pressione



valvola
selettiva

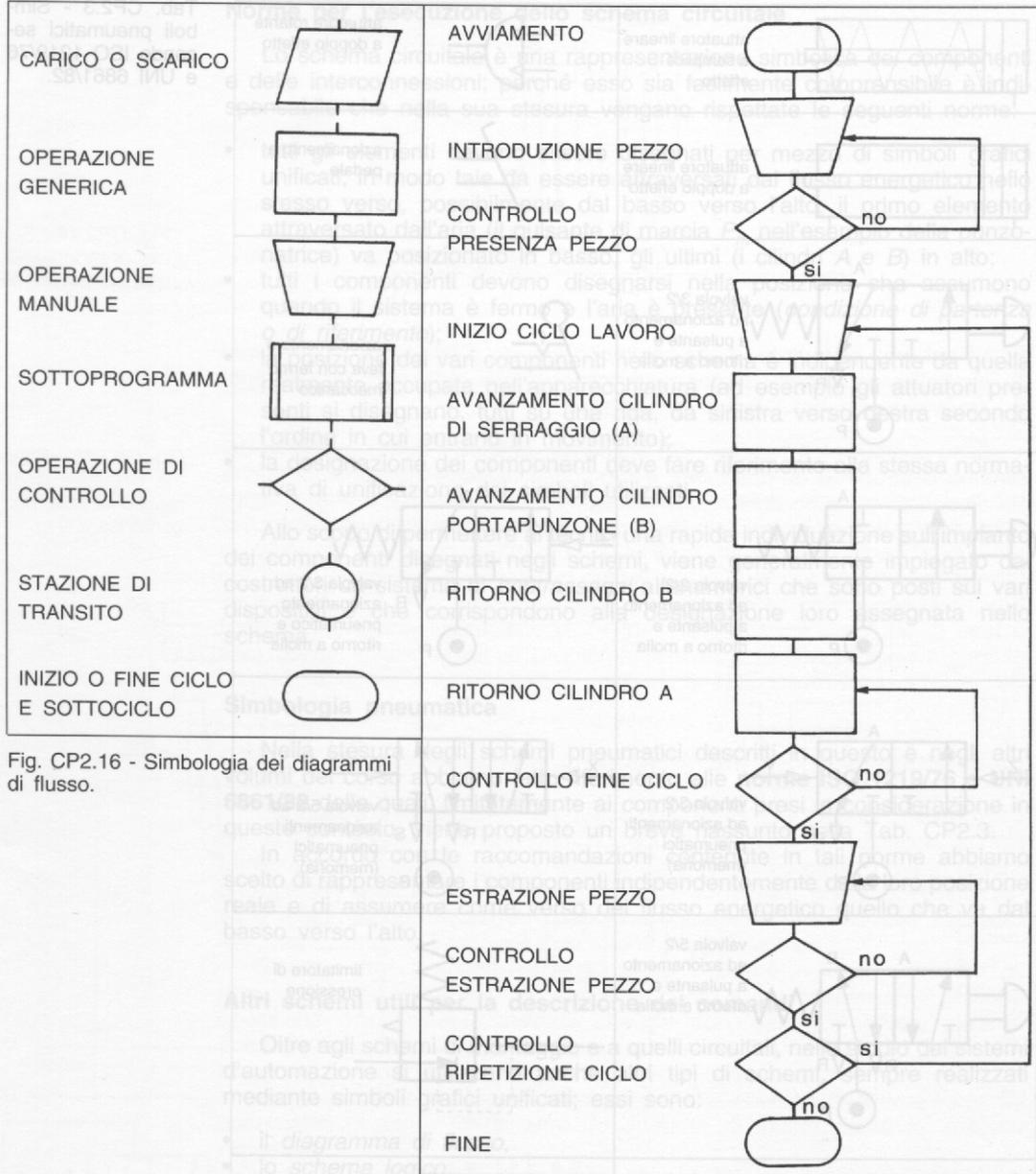
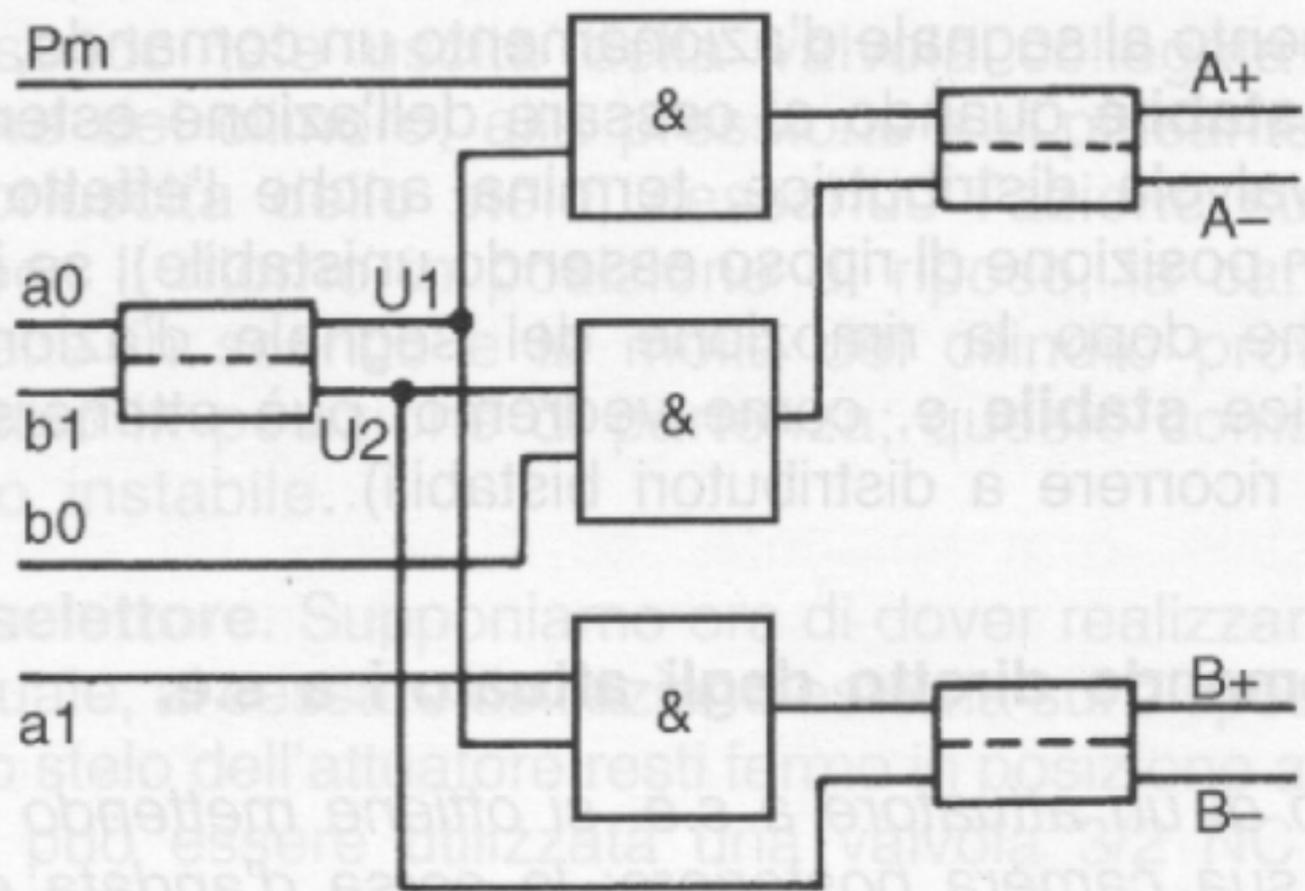
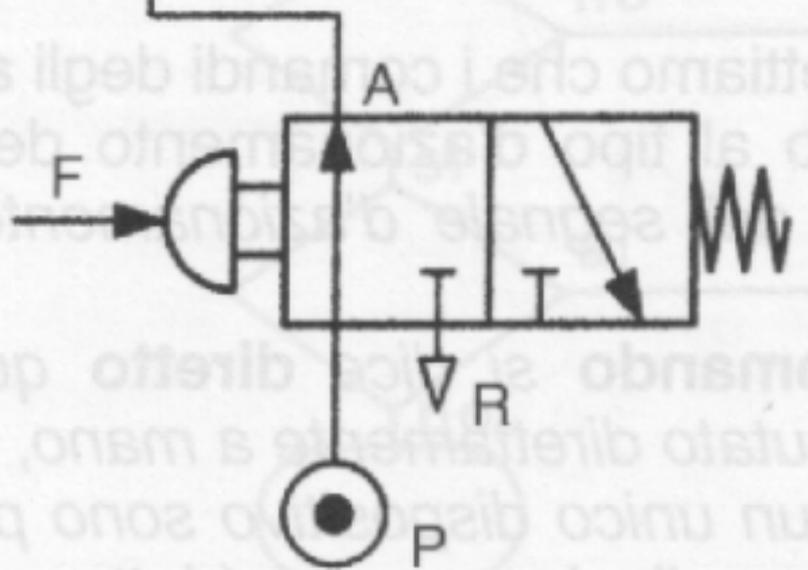
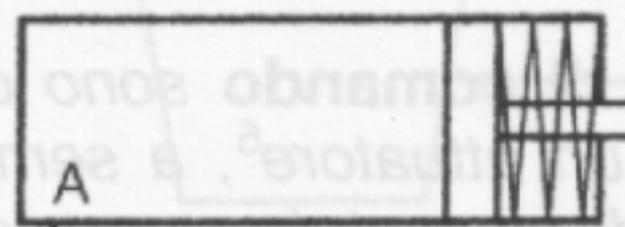
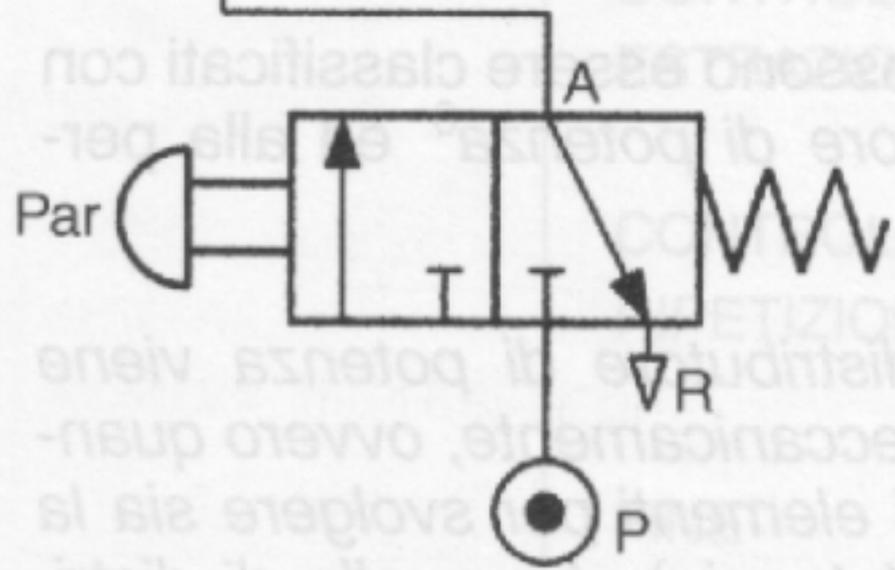
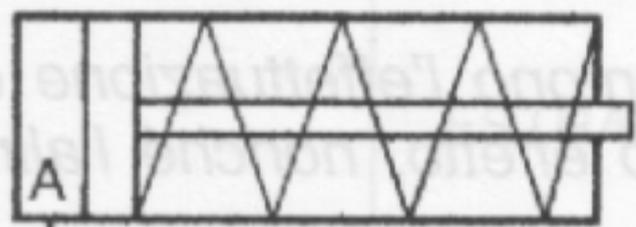


Fig. CP2.16 - Simbologia dei diagrammi di flusso.

Fig. CP2.17 - Diagramma di flusso della punzonatrice.





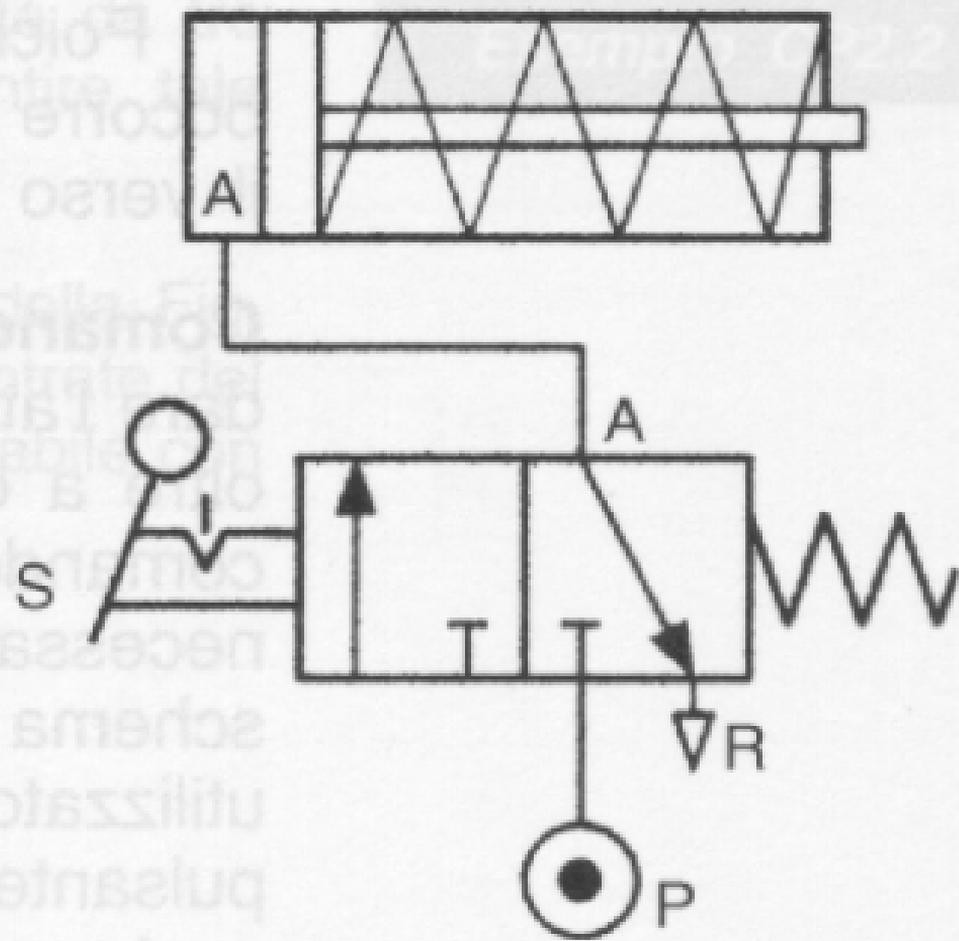
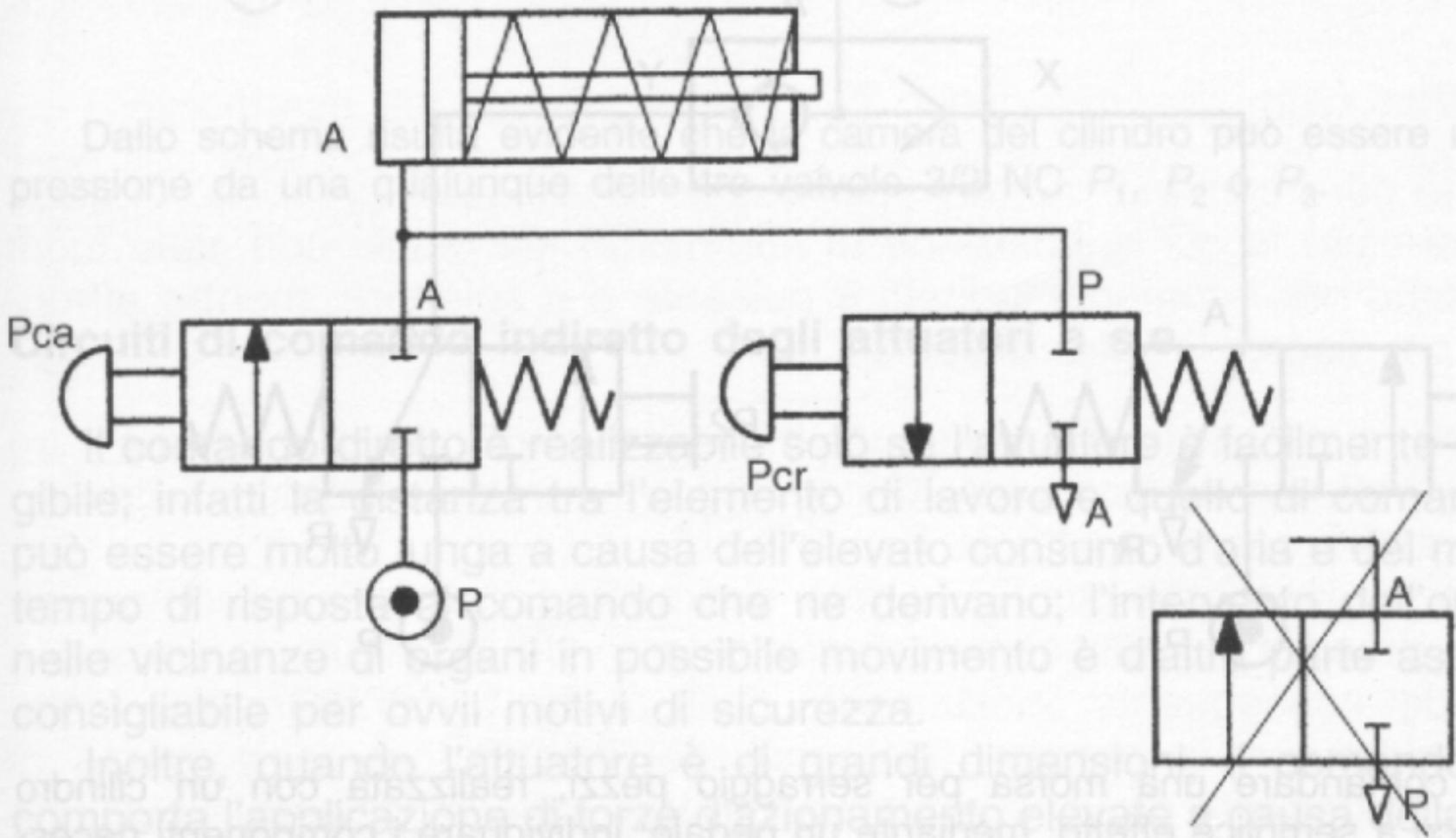
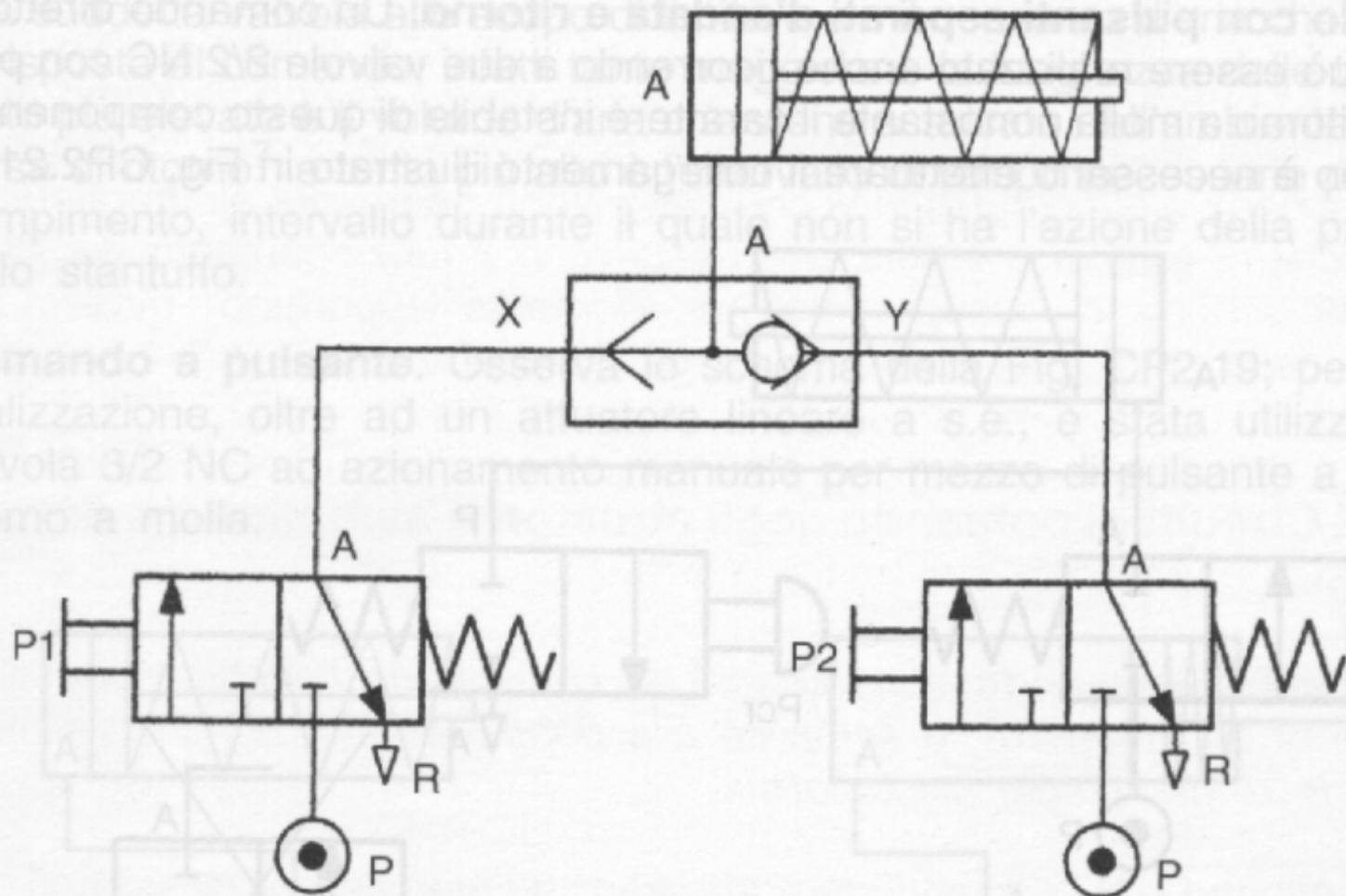
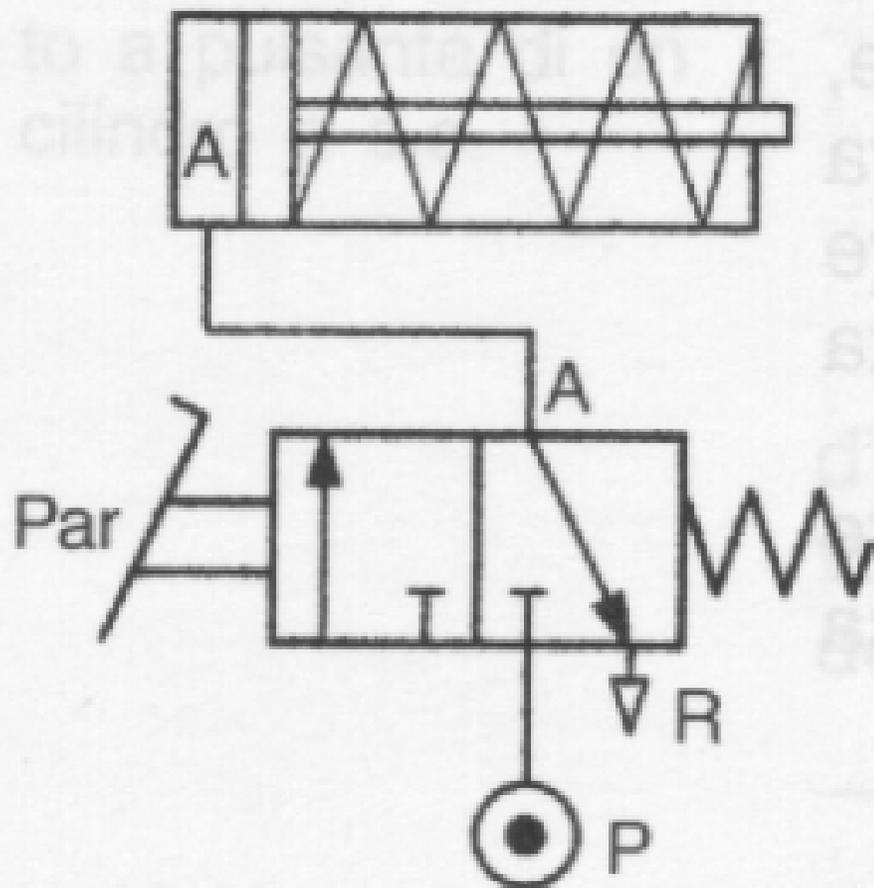
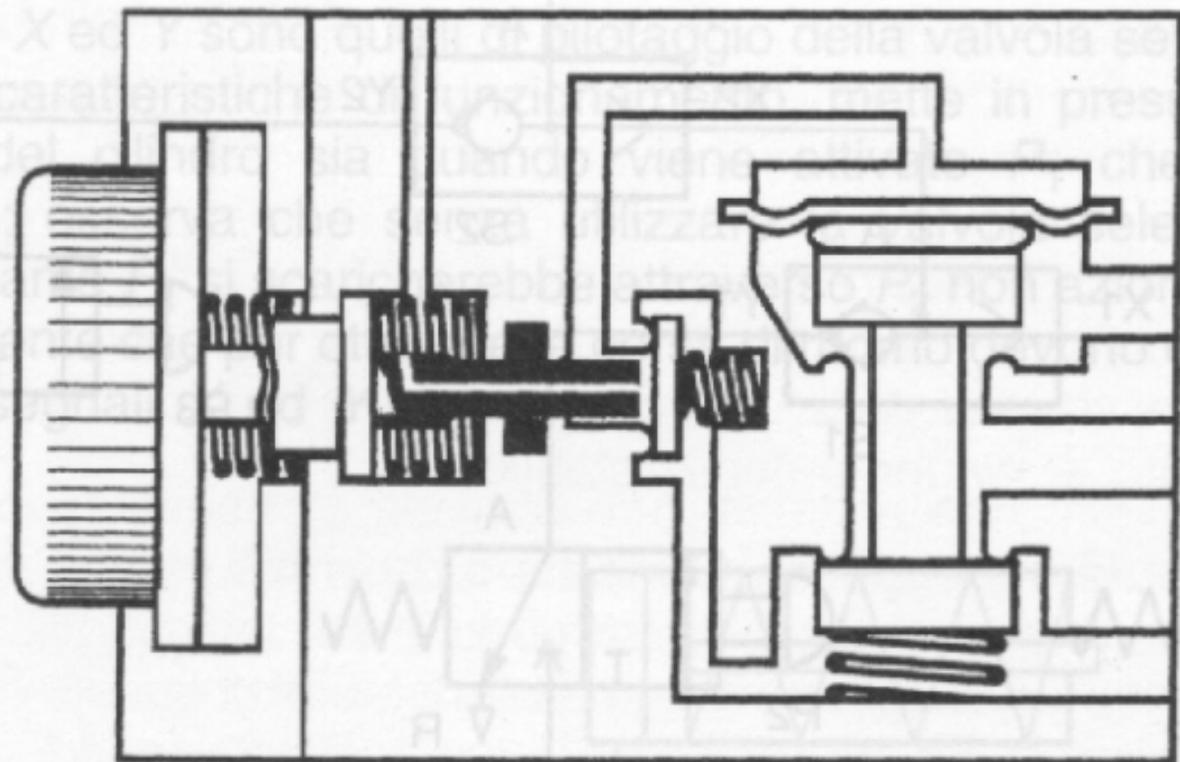


Fig. CP2.20 - Circuito di comando diretto a selettore di un cilindro a s.e.









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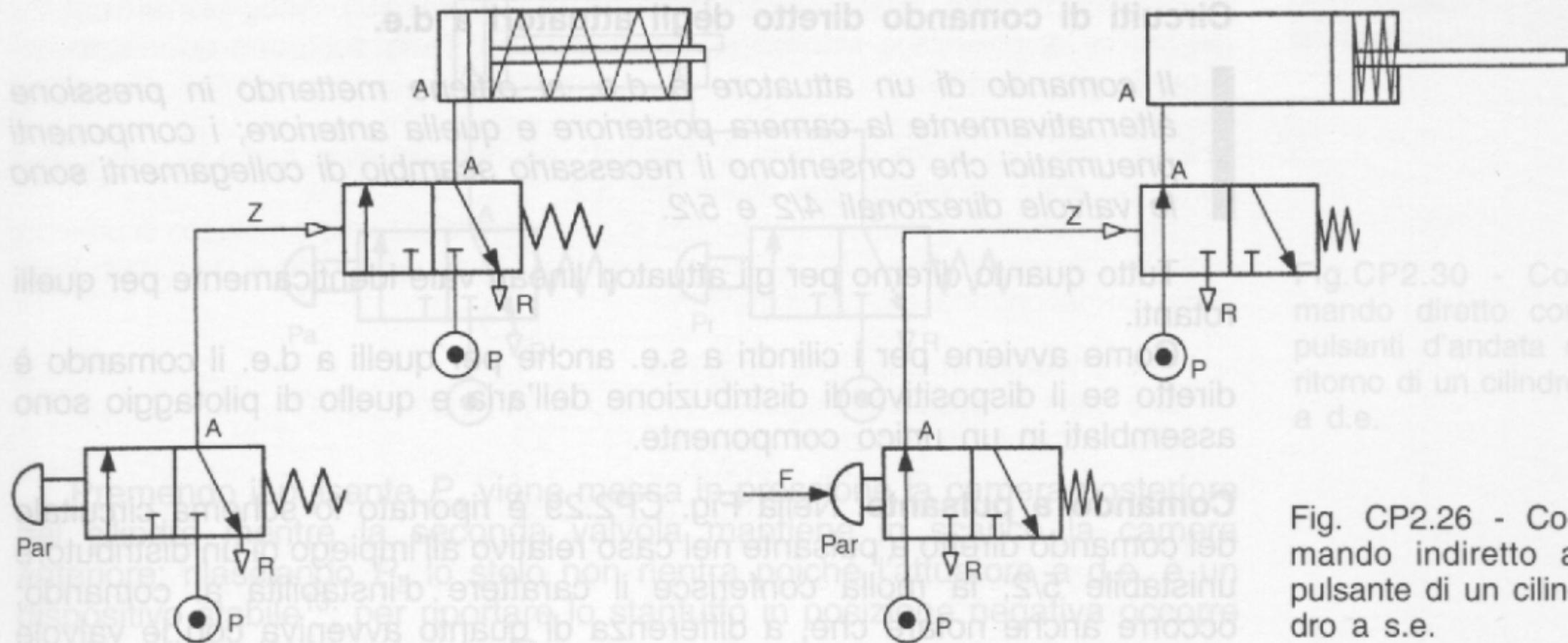


Fig. CP2.26 - Comando indiretto a pulsante di un cilindro a s.e.

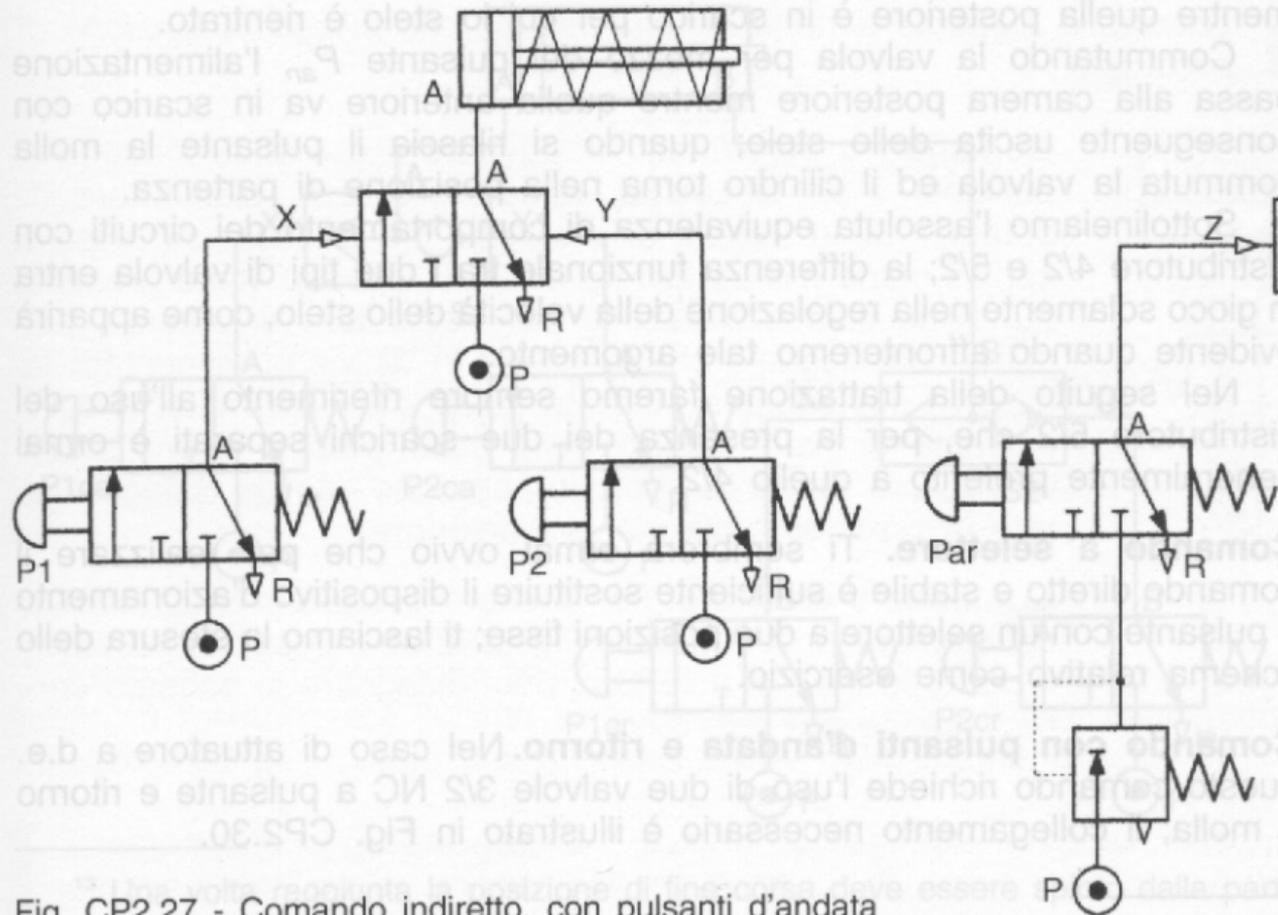


Fig. CP2.27 - Comando indiretto, con pulsanti d'andata e ritorno, di un cilindro a s.e.

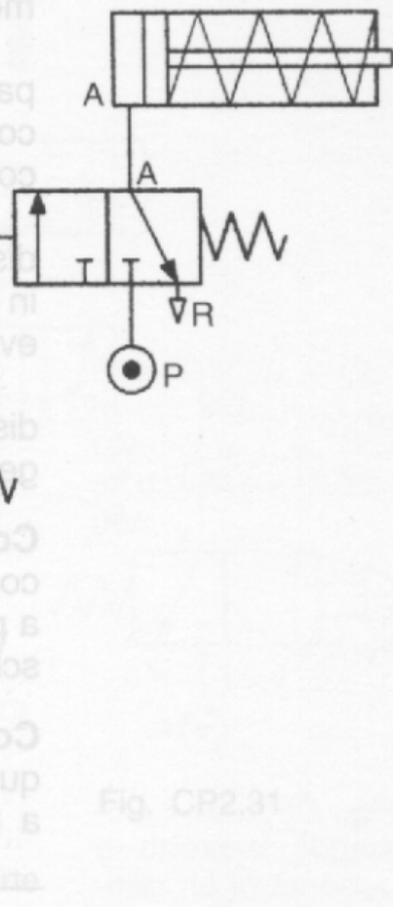
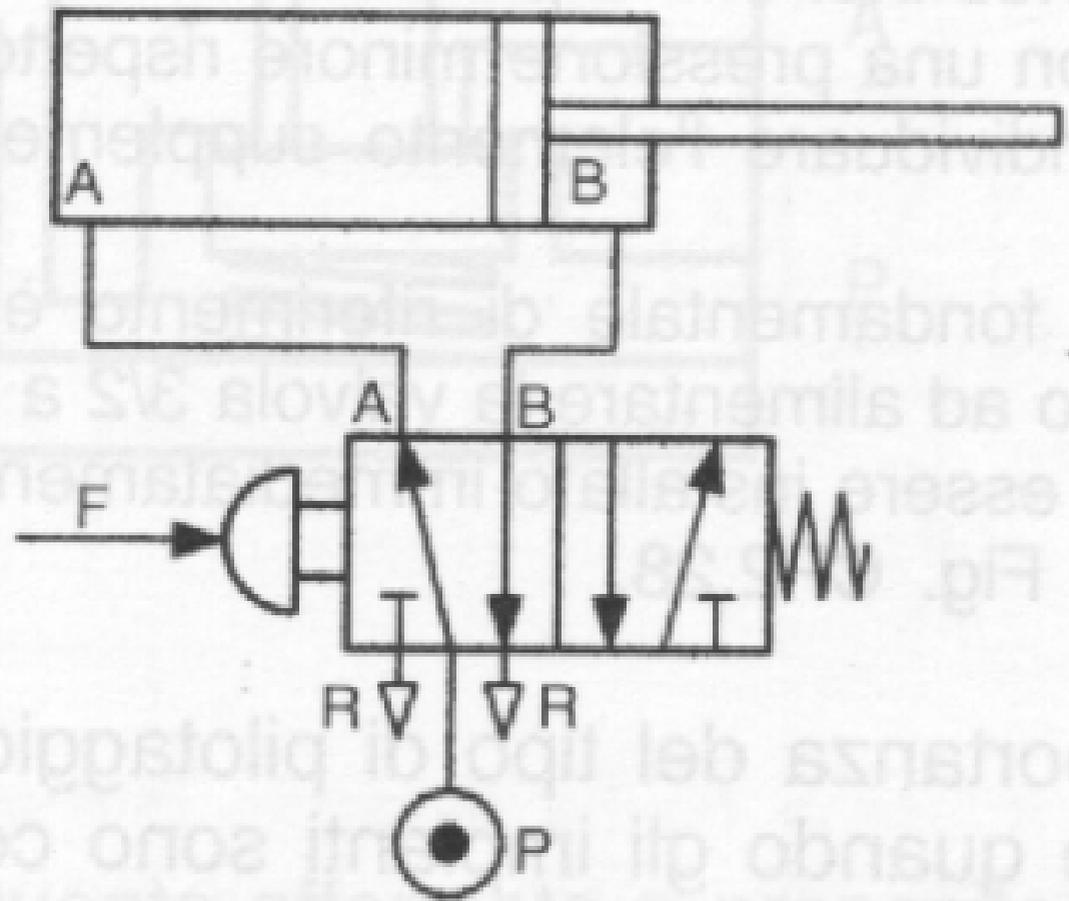
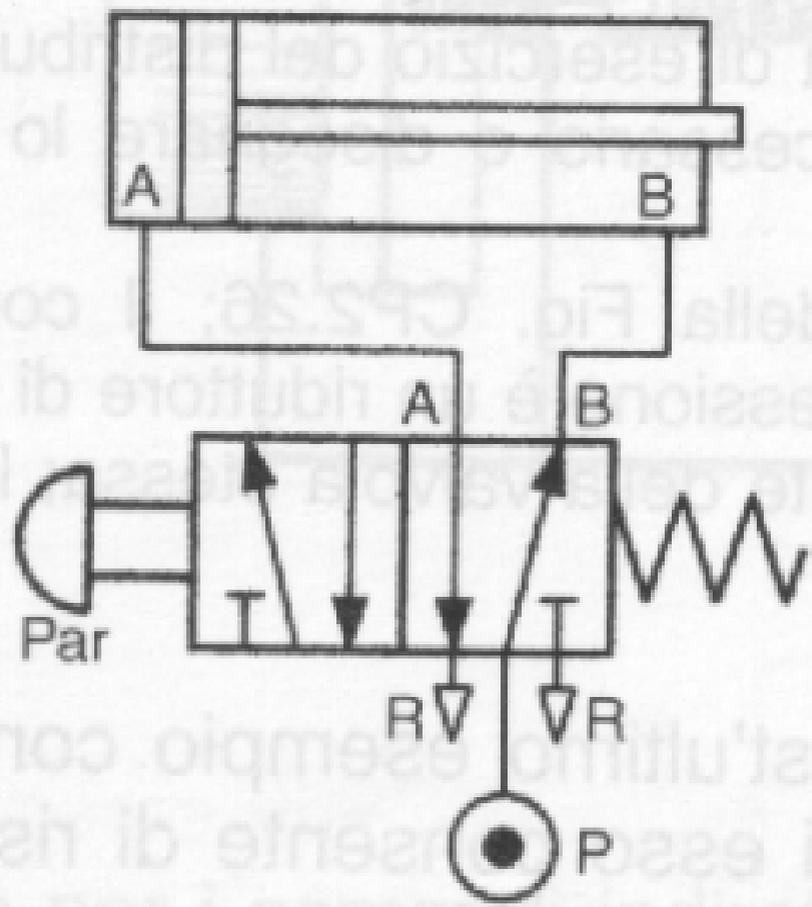
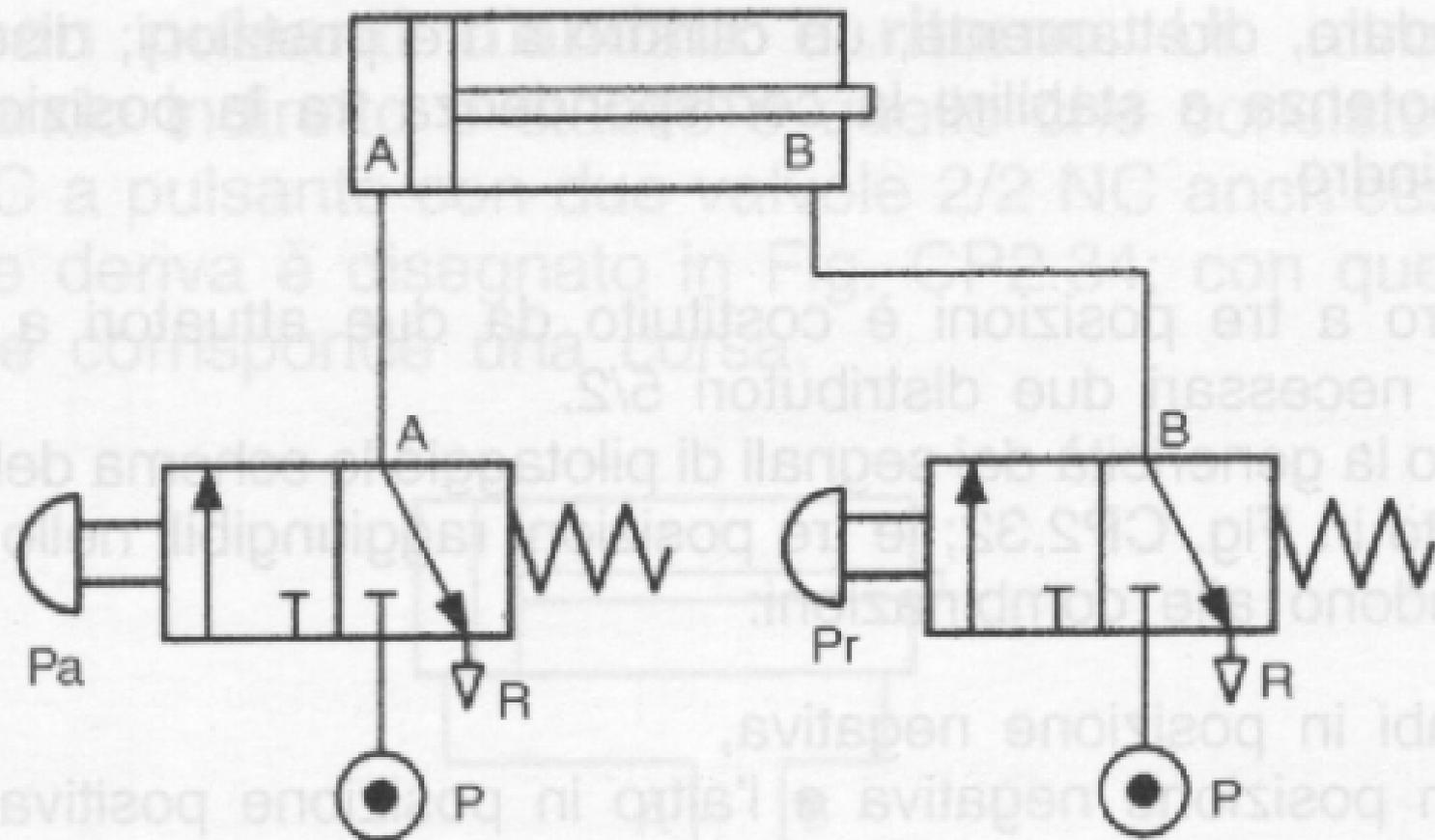
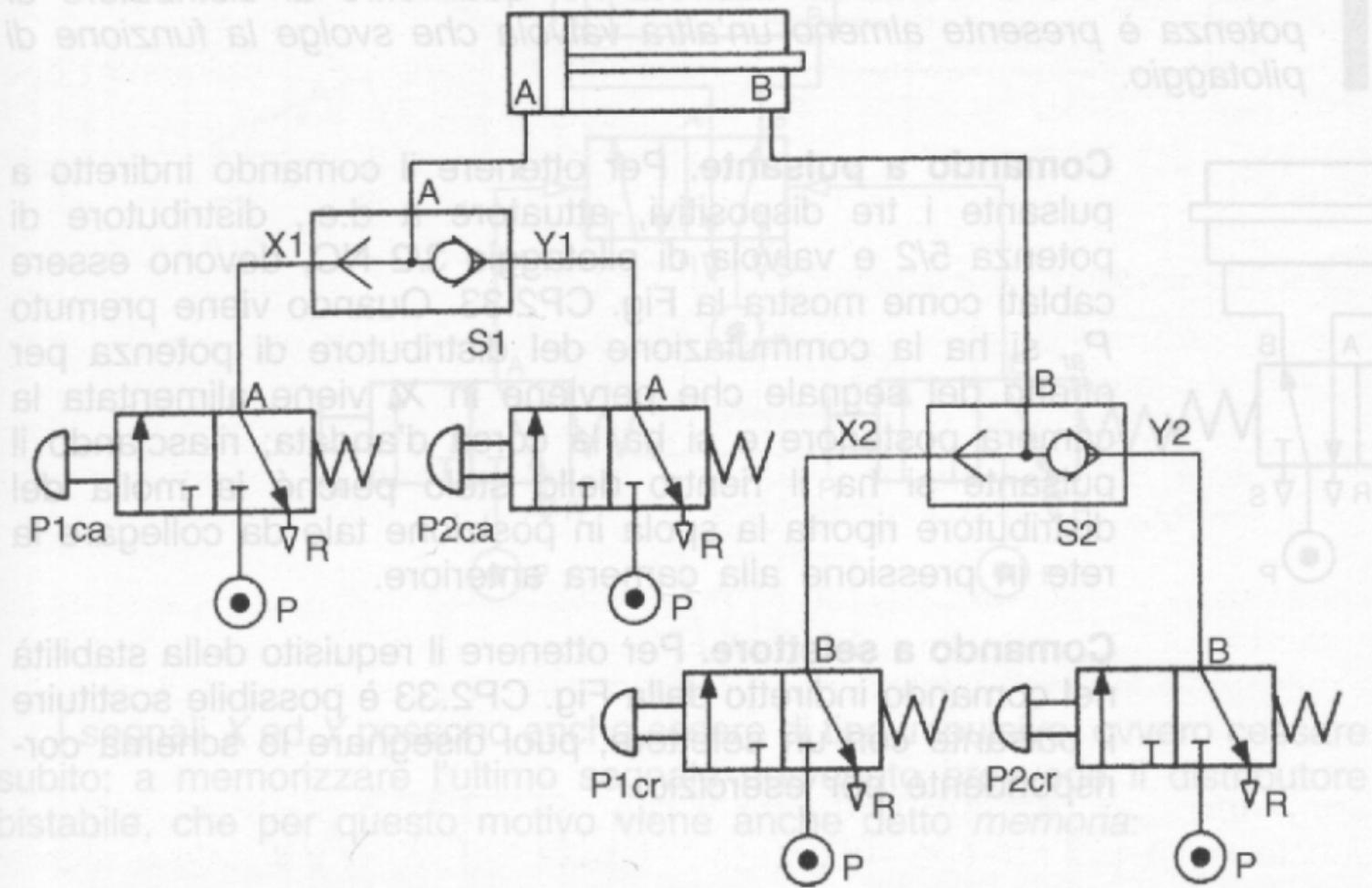


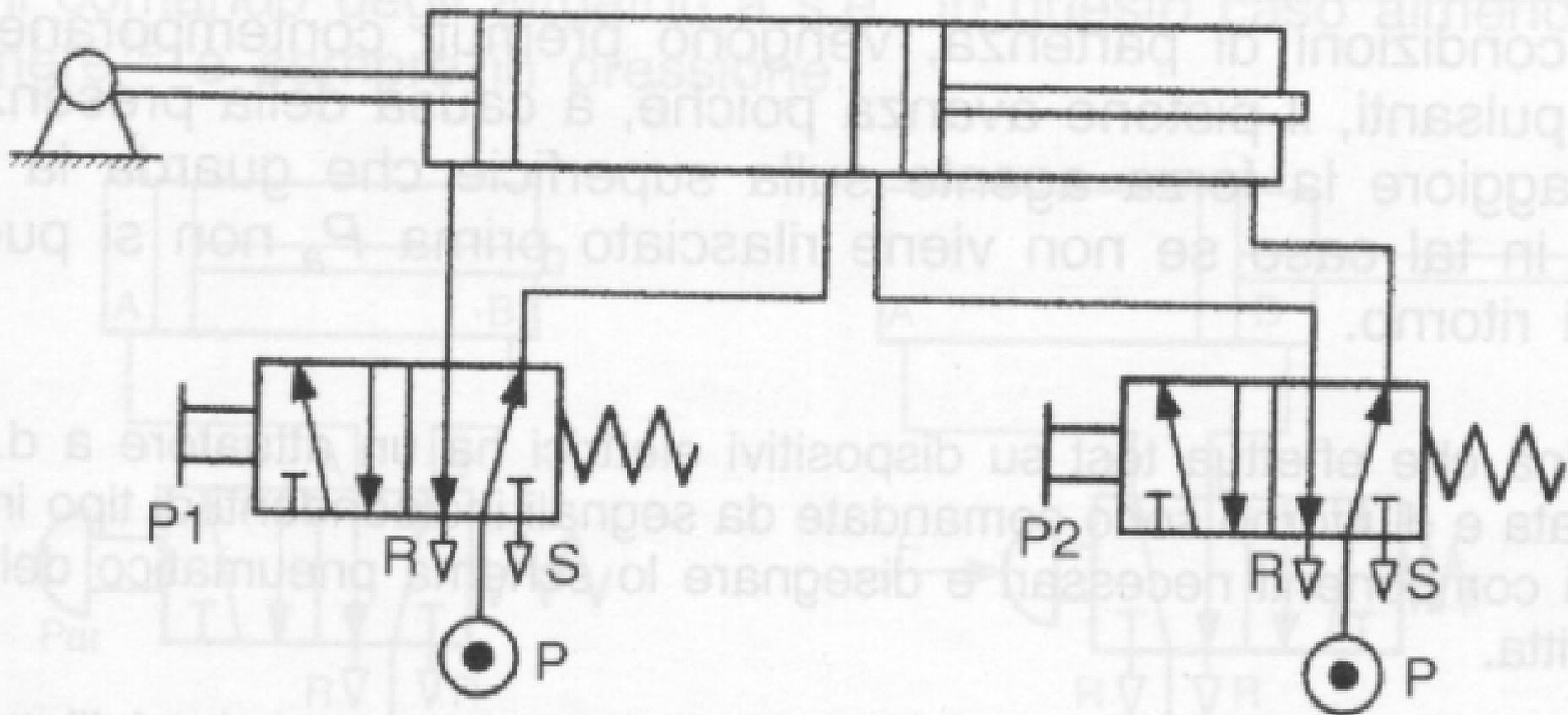
Fig. CP2.28

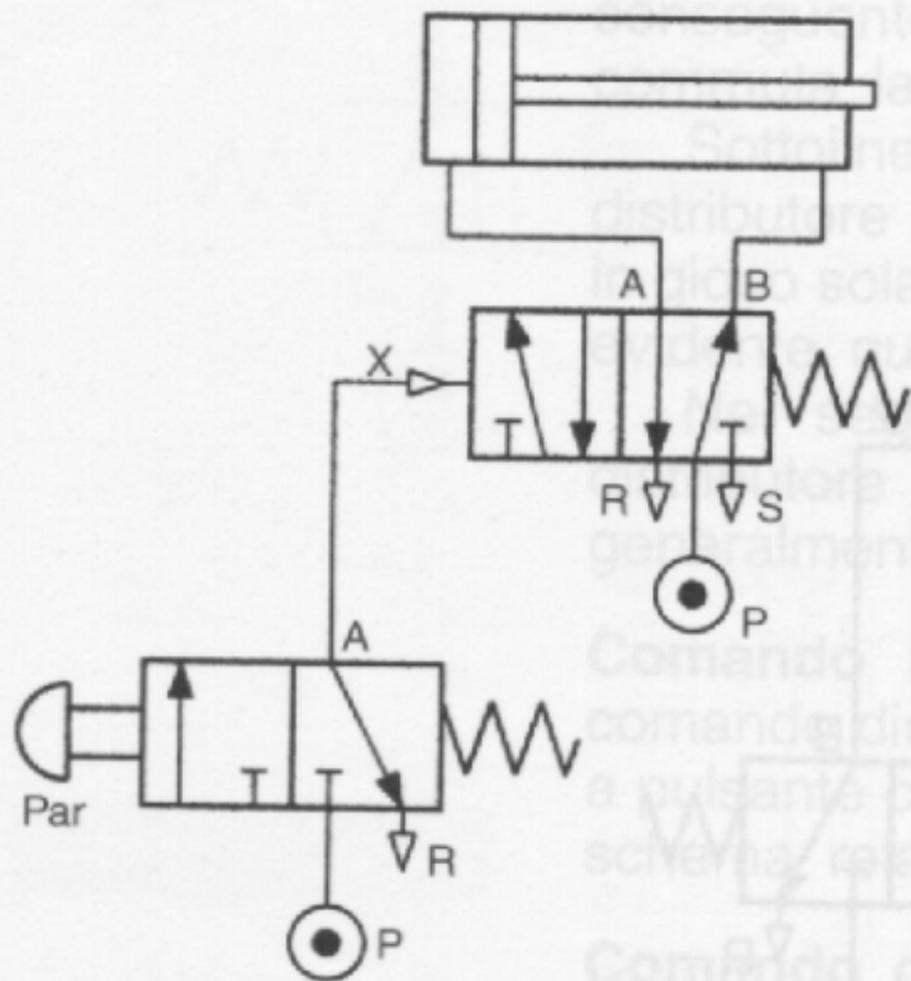


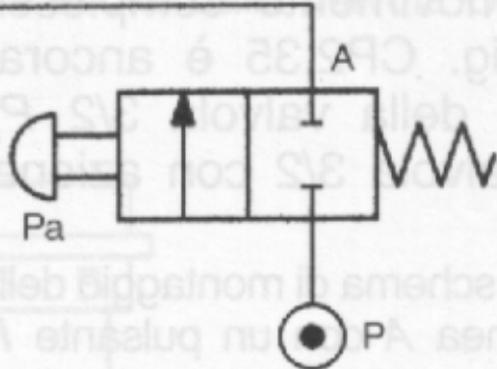
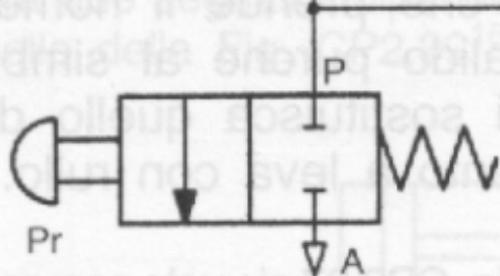
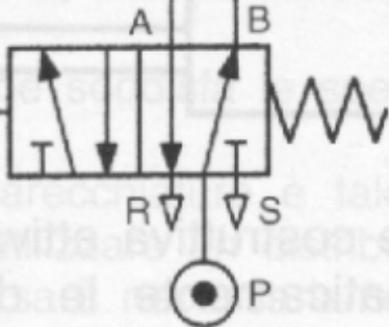
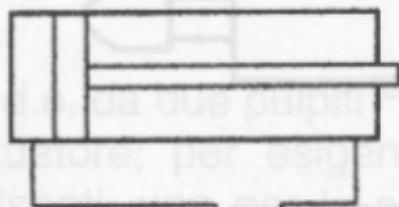


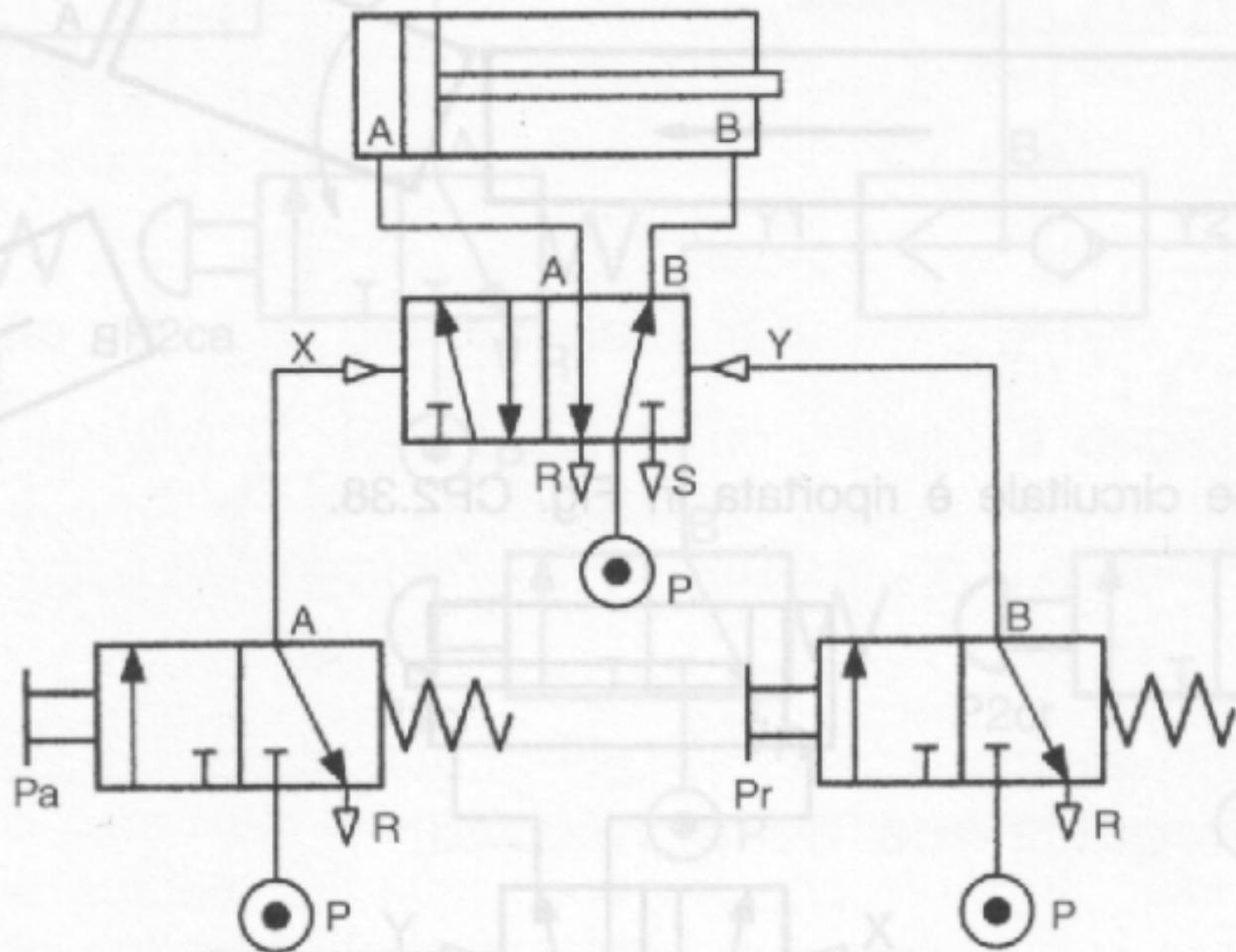


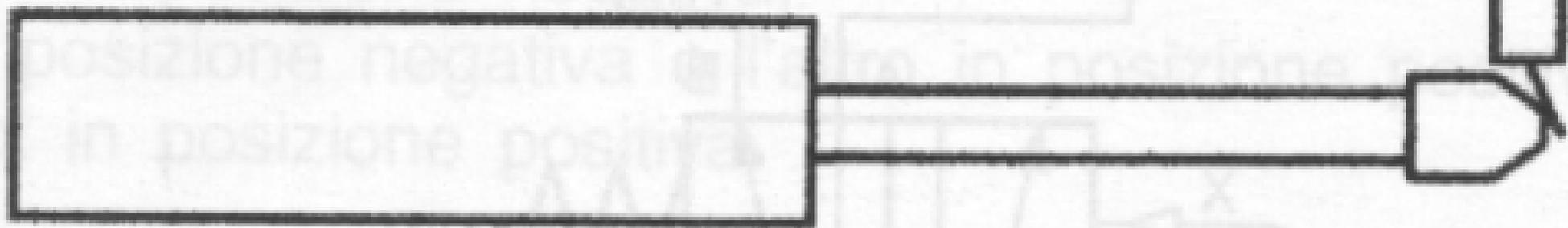
L'impostazione di questo circuito discende dal fatto che i segnali possono







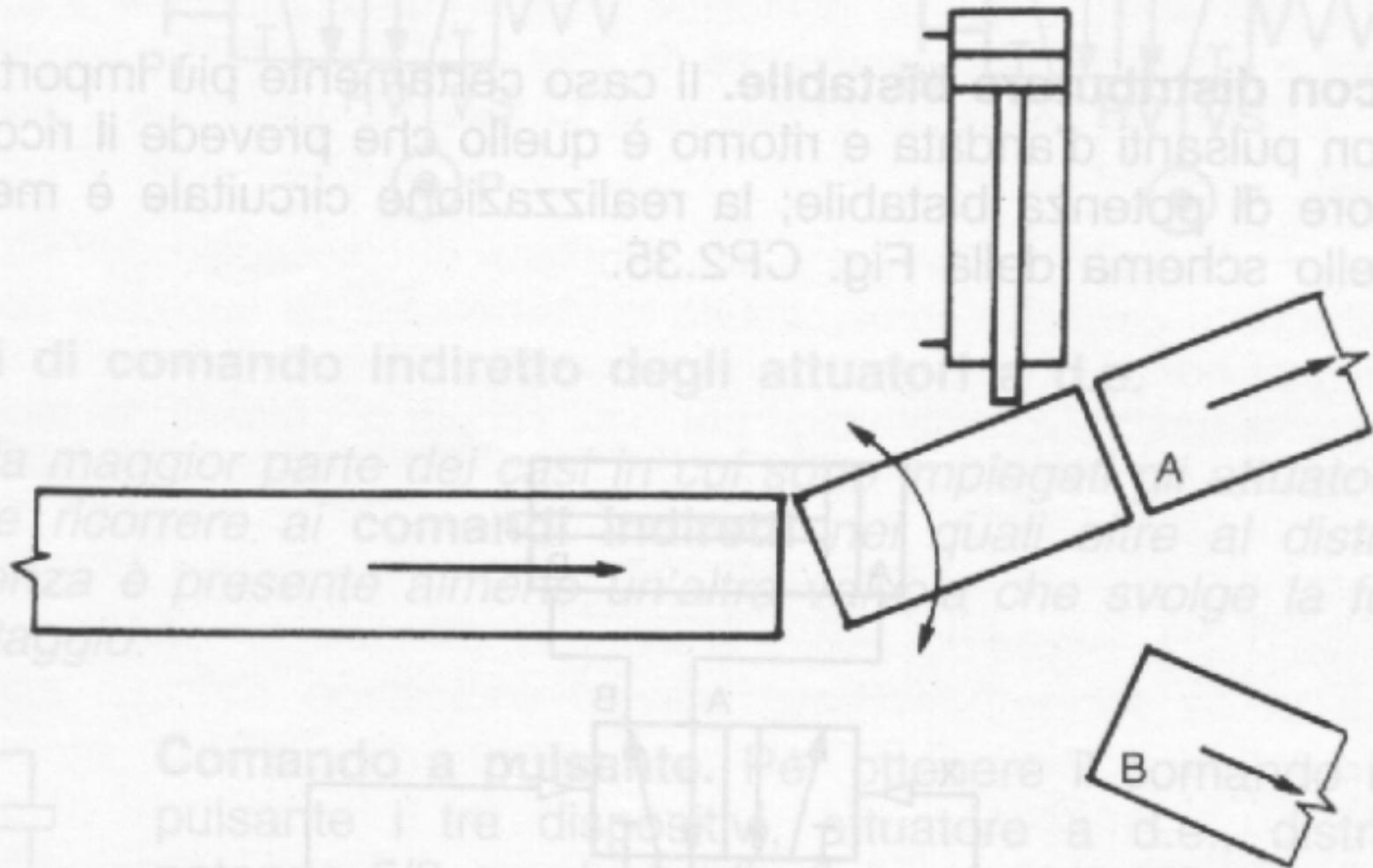




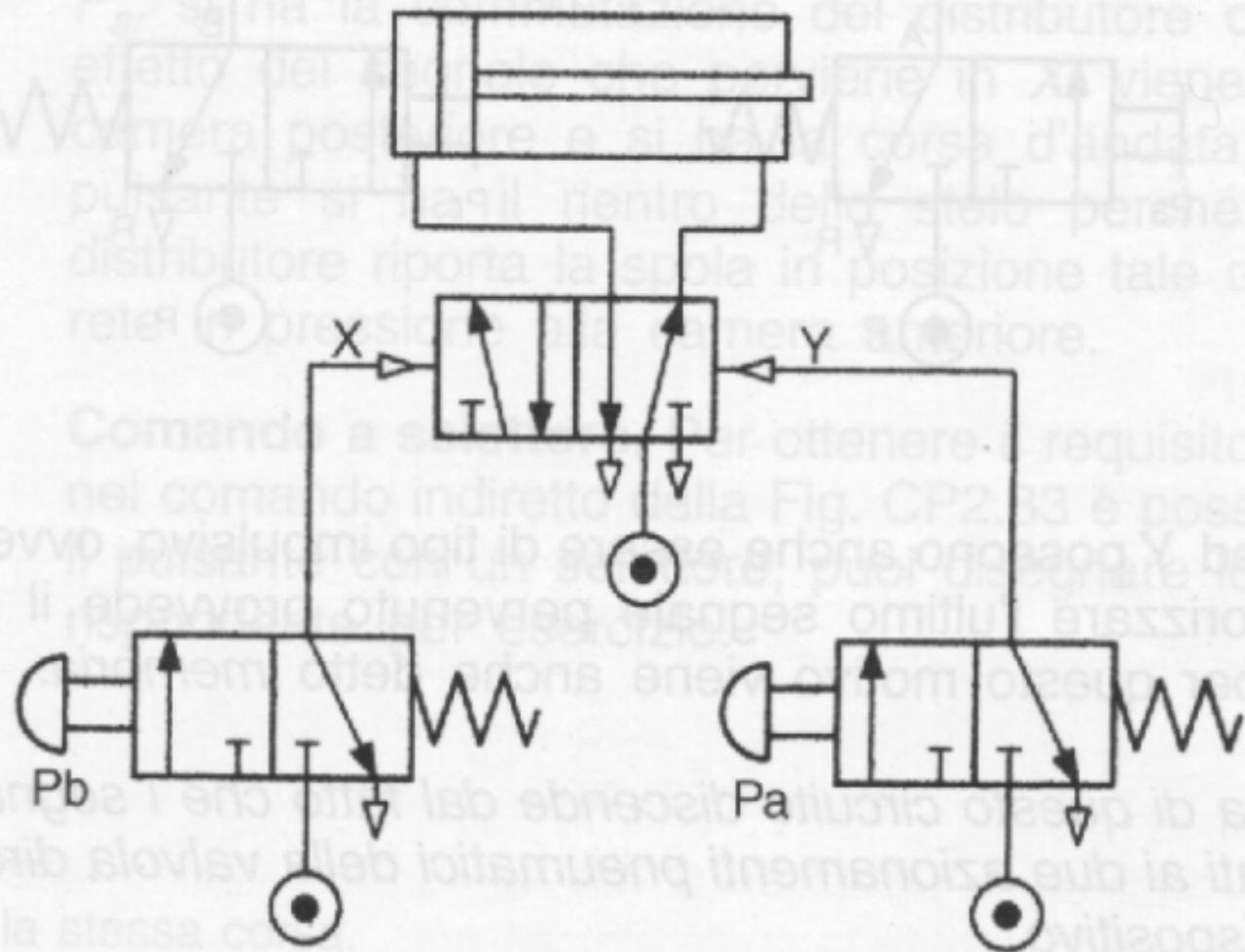
ando con distributore instabile. Il caso certamente più importante di
do con pulsanti a spinta e ritorno è quello che prevede il ricorso ad
distributore di potenza instabile; la realizzazione circuitale è messa in
za nello schema della Fig. CP2.35.

Circuiti di comando indiretti ottenibili con il sistema di attuazione

Nella maggior parte dei casi in cui si impiegano distributori a
deve ricorrere ai comandi indiretti. In questi casi la potenza
potenza è presente almeno in un'altra linea che svolge la funzione
pilotaggio.



Comando a pulsante. Per ottenere il comando indiretto
pulsante i tre distributori, attuatore a spinta e ritorno
potenza 5/2 o 5/3, e attuatore a spinta e ritorno.



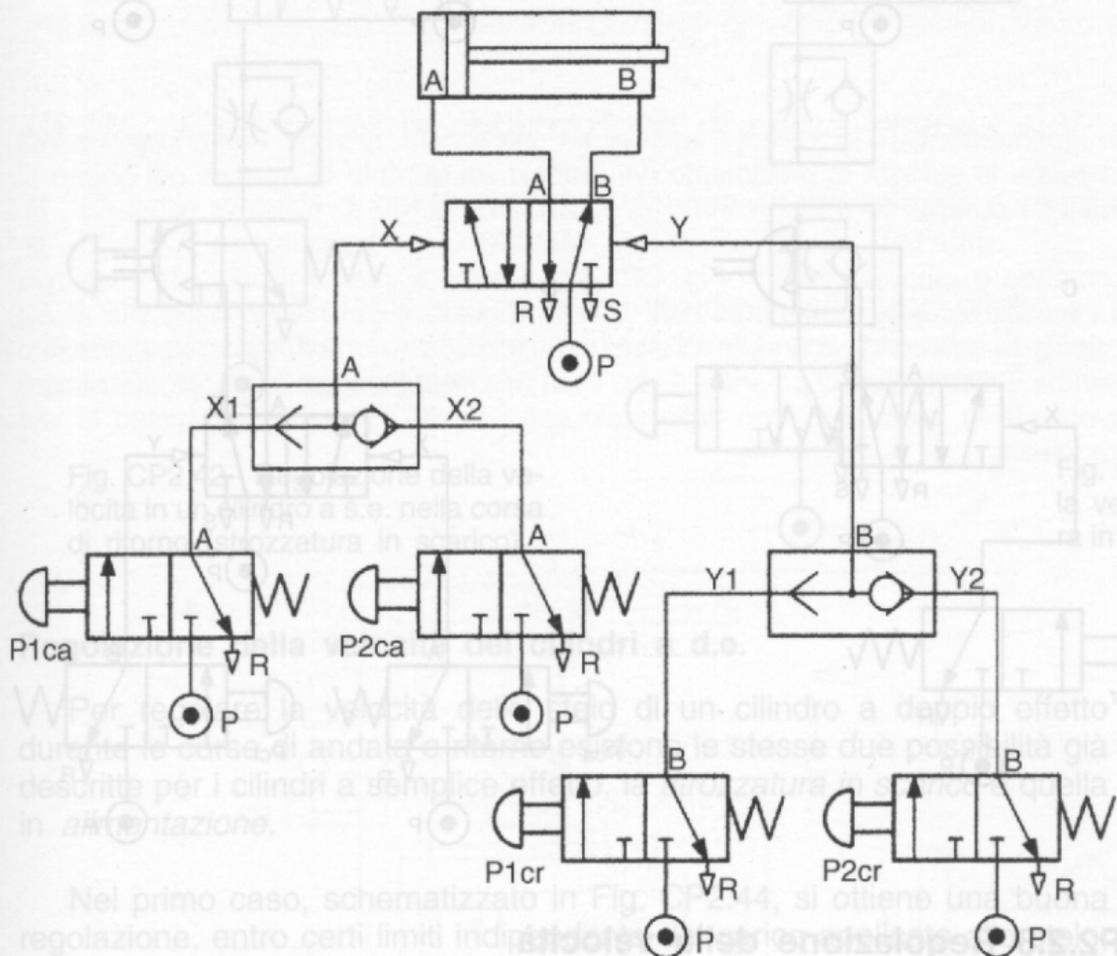


Fig. CP2

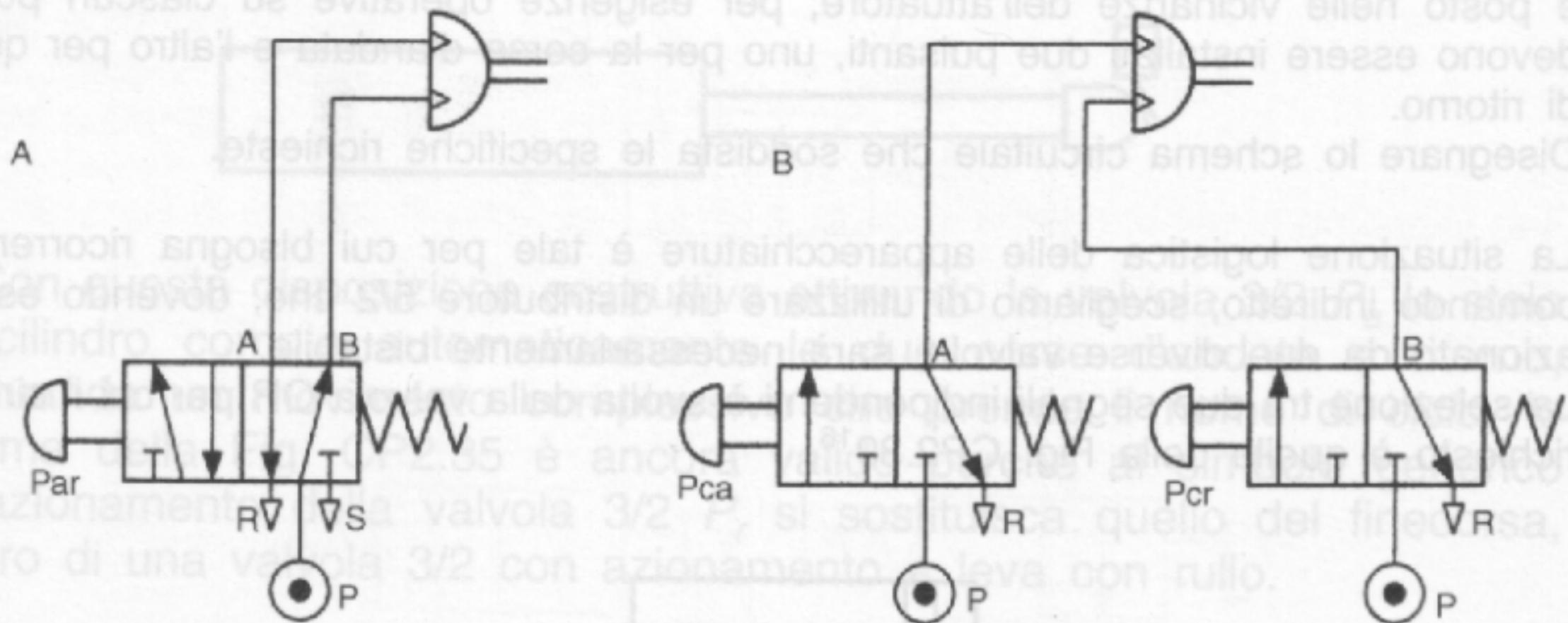
la velocità della v
 locità in u
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 zzeria in

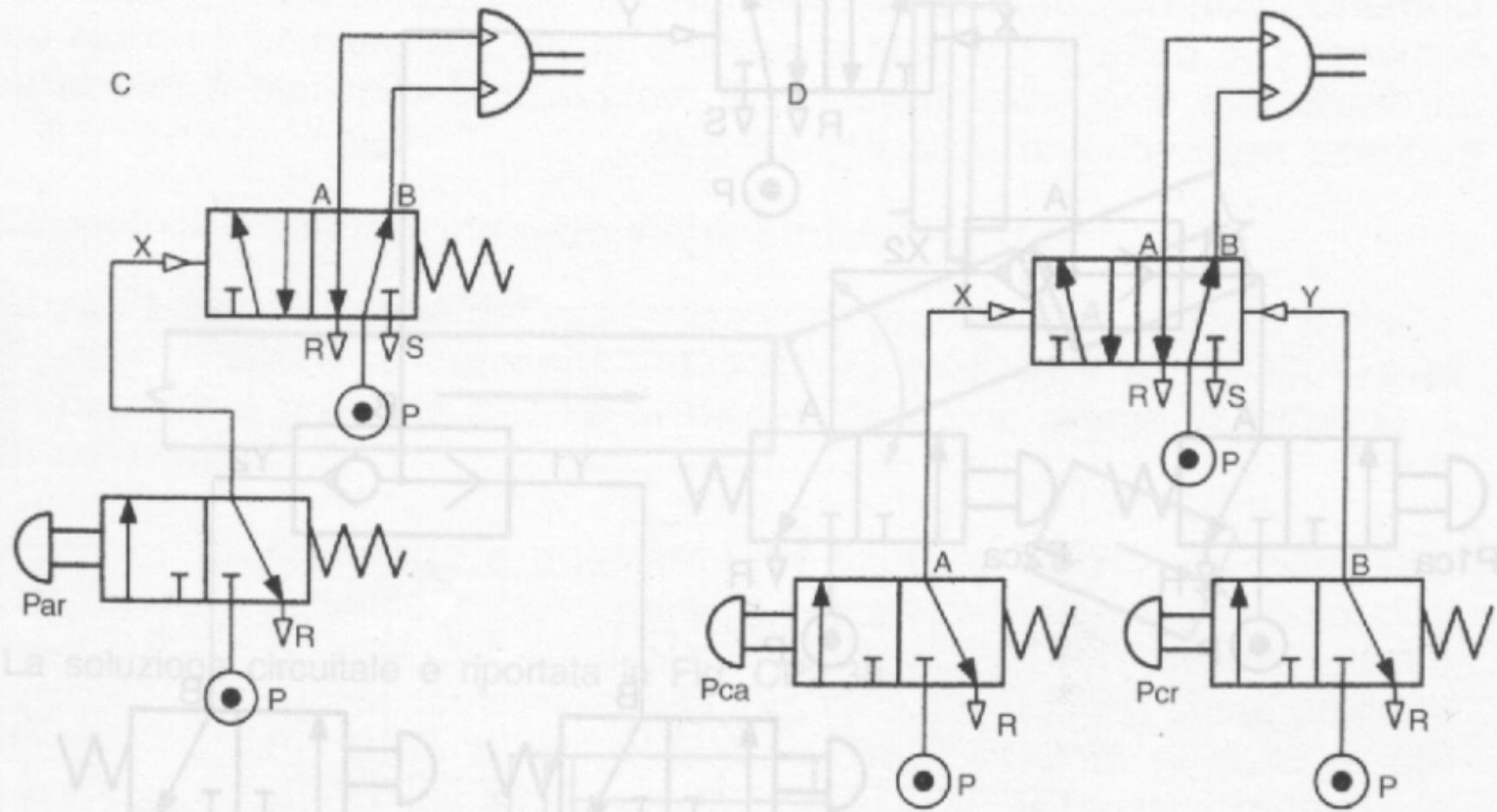
Fig. CE

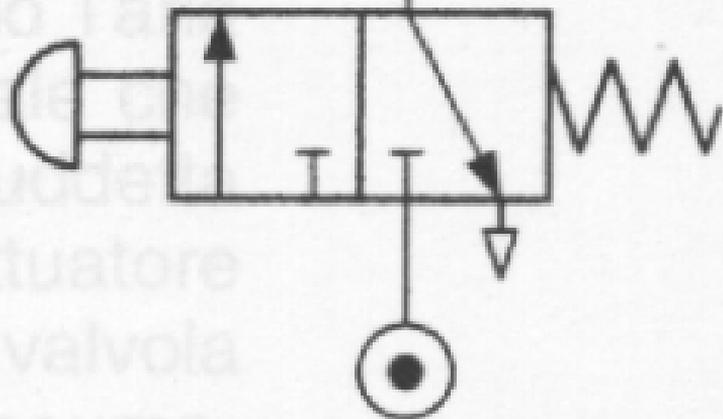
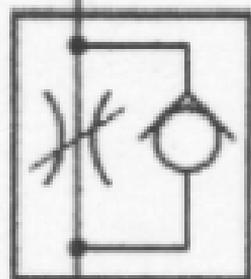
la veloci
 ta in all

WP
 Per
 un cilindro a doppio effetto
 due posizioni e due posizioni
 già descritte per i cilindri a semplice
 in all

Nel primo caso, schematizzato in Fig. 4, si ottiene un effetto di regolazione, entro certi limiti indipendenti dalla velocità, poiché esso viene guidato dal cuscinetto che si forma nella camera







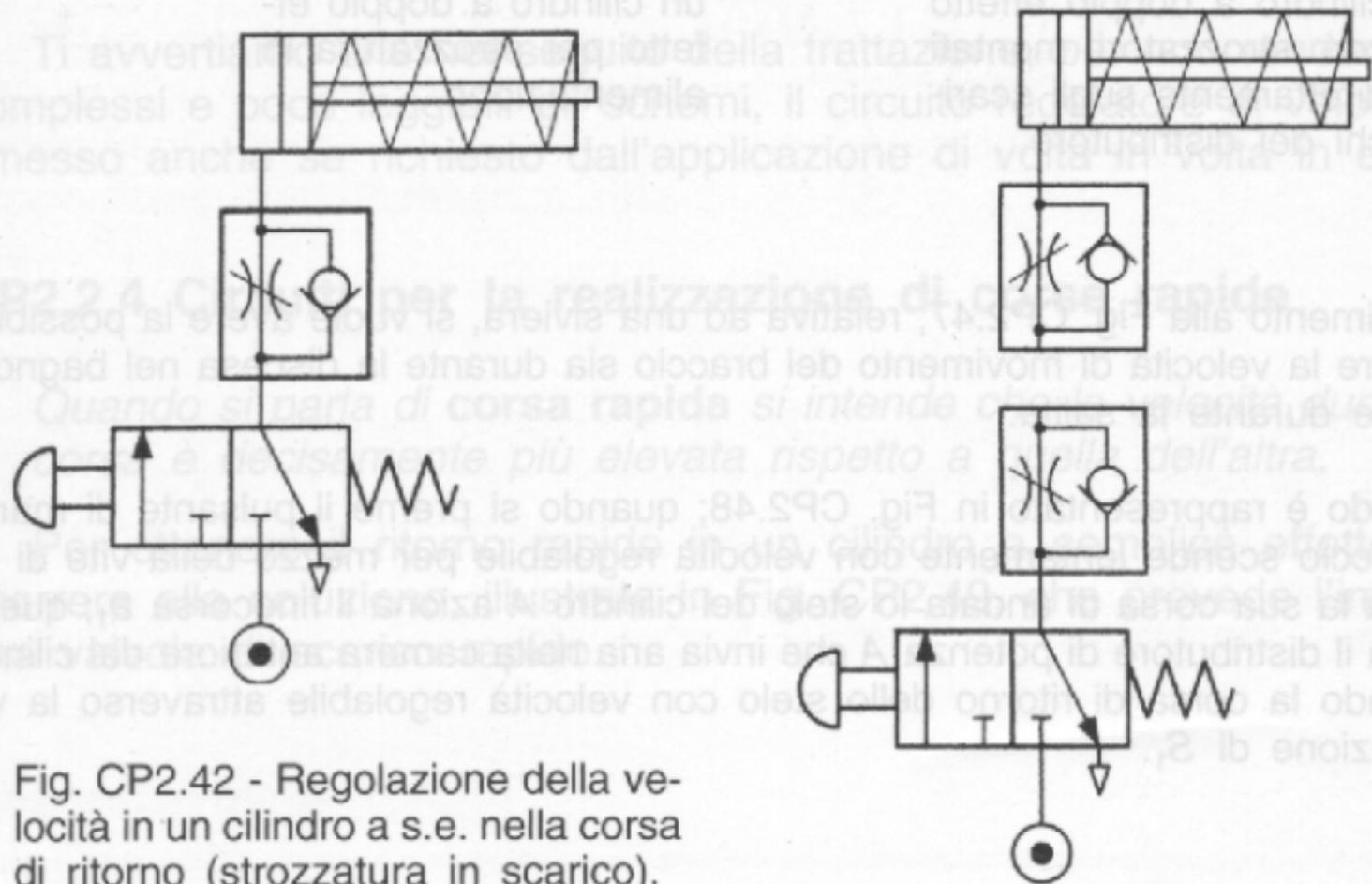


Fig. CP2.42 - Regolazione della velocità in un cilindro a s.e. nella corsa di ritorno (strozzatura in scarico).

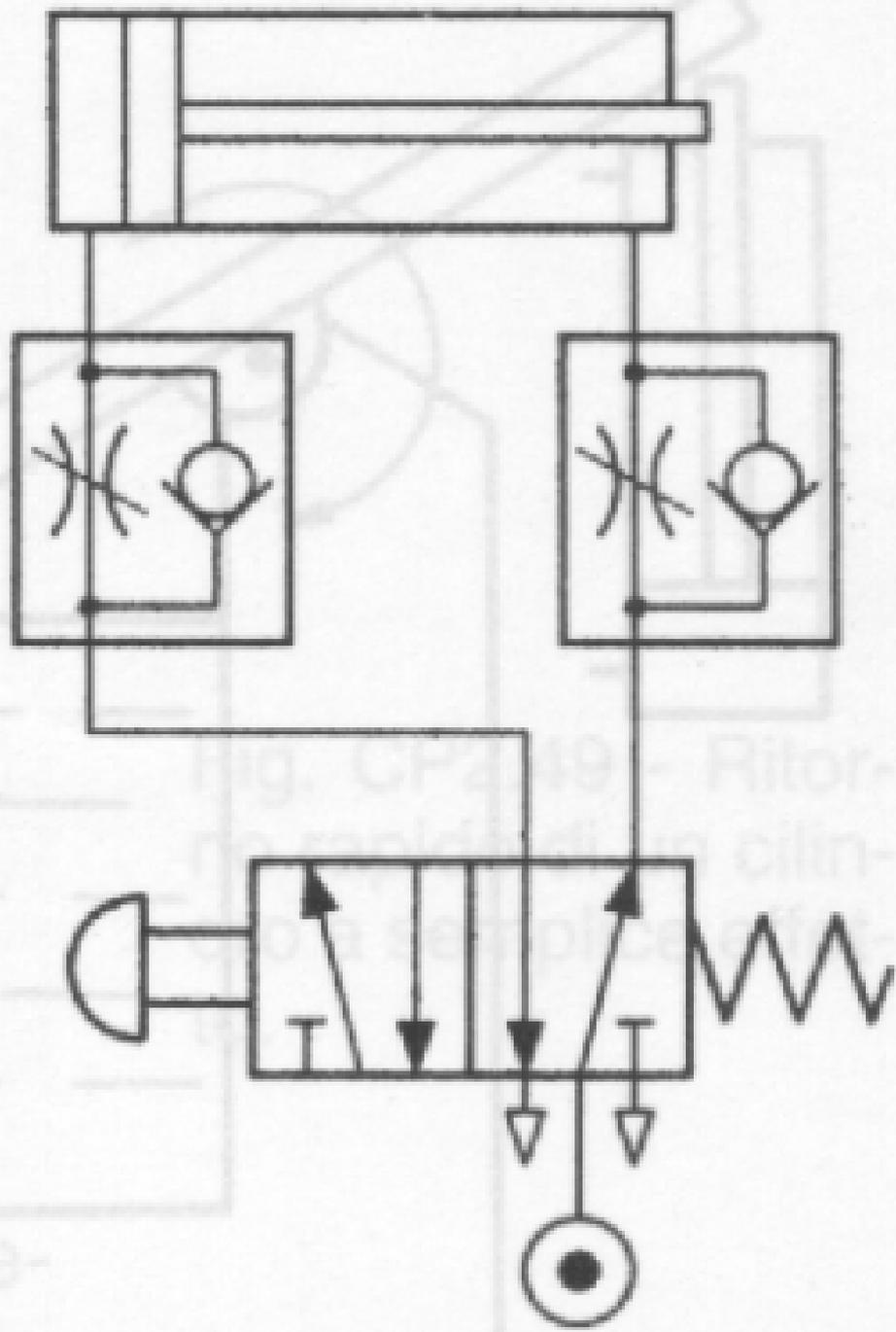
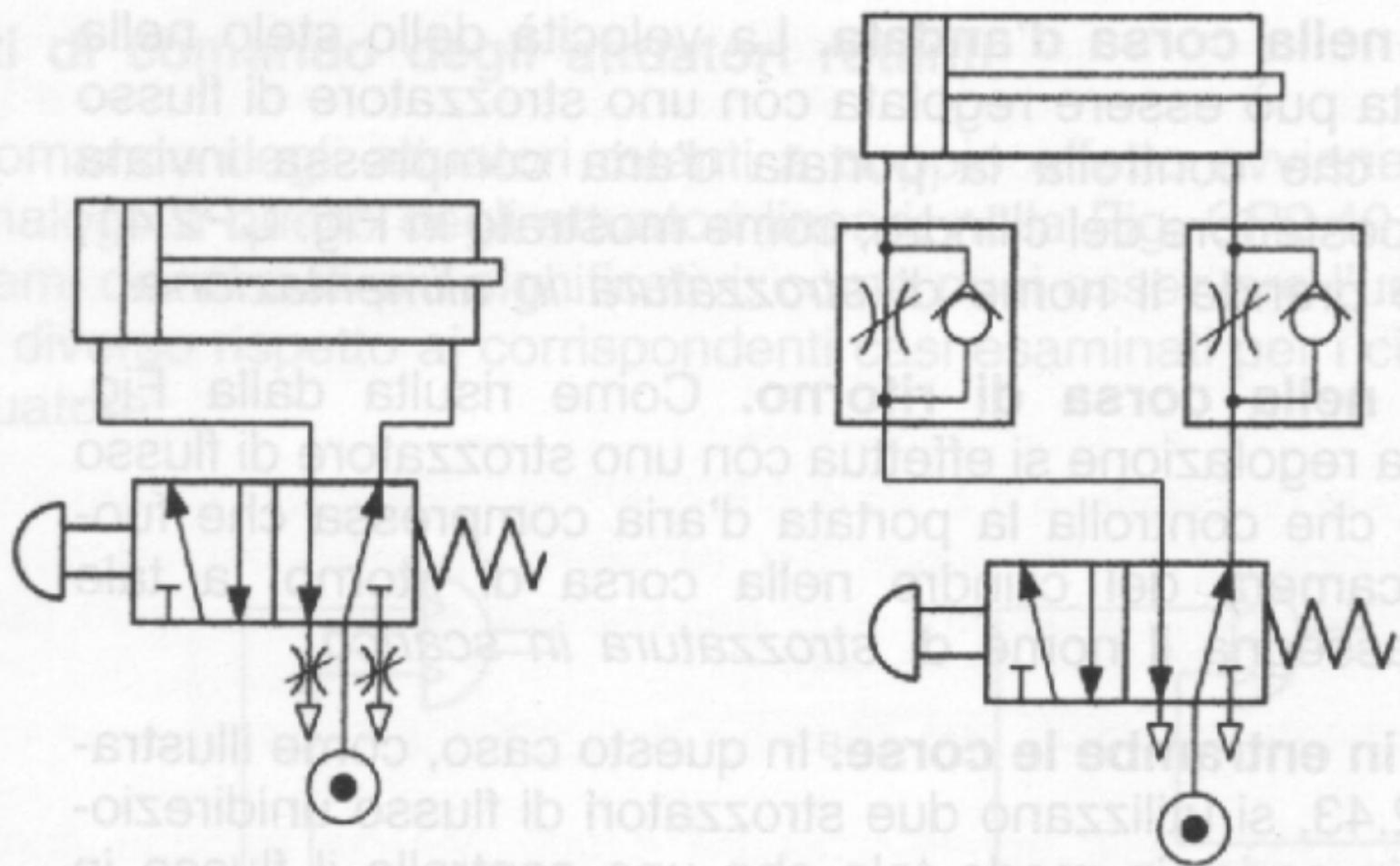
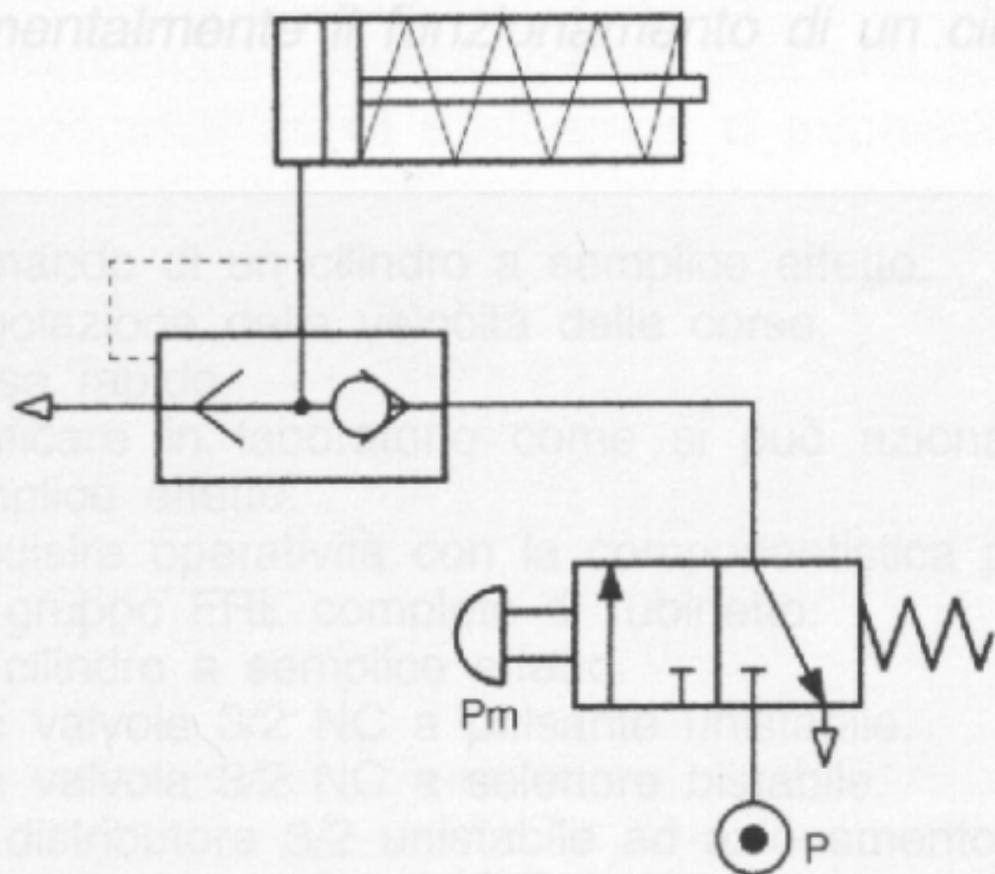
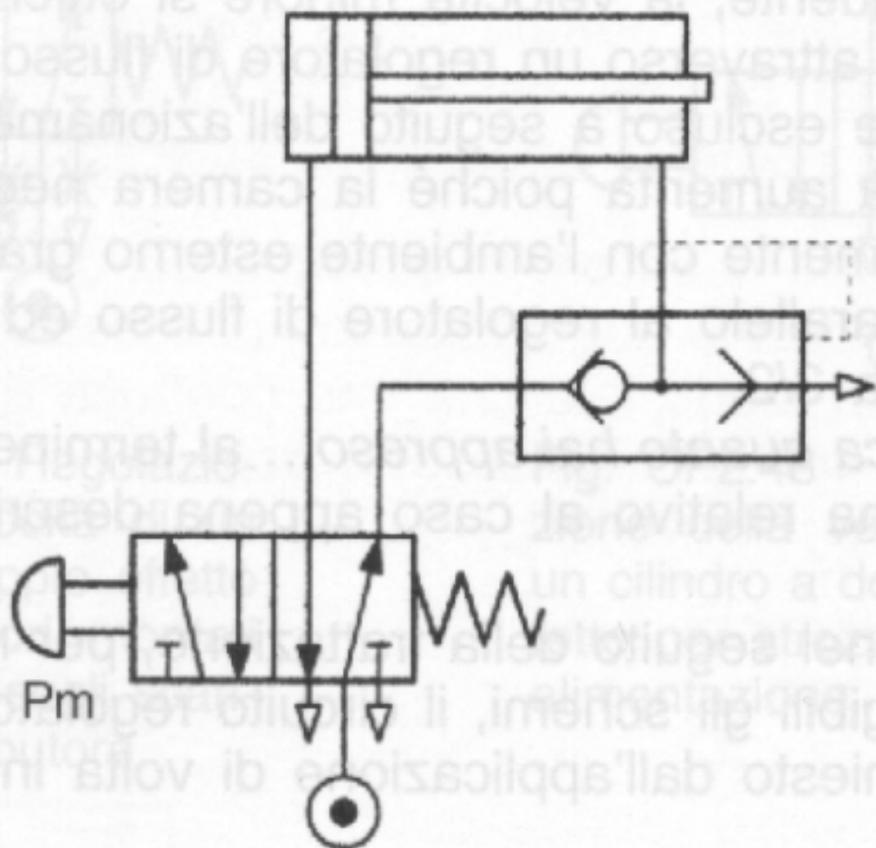
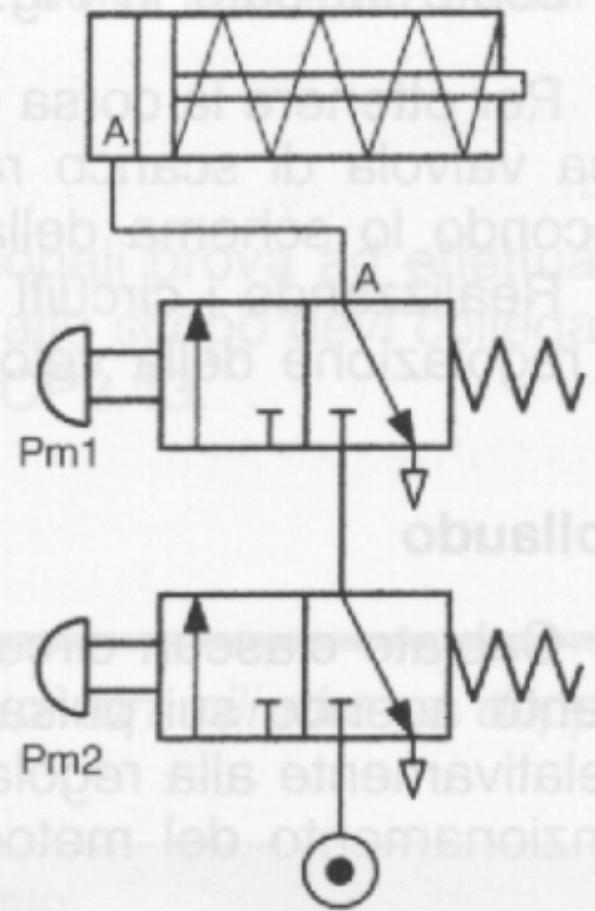
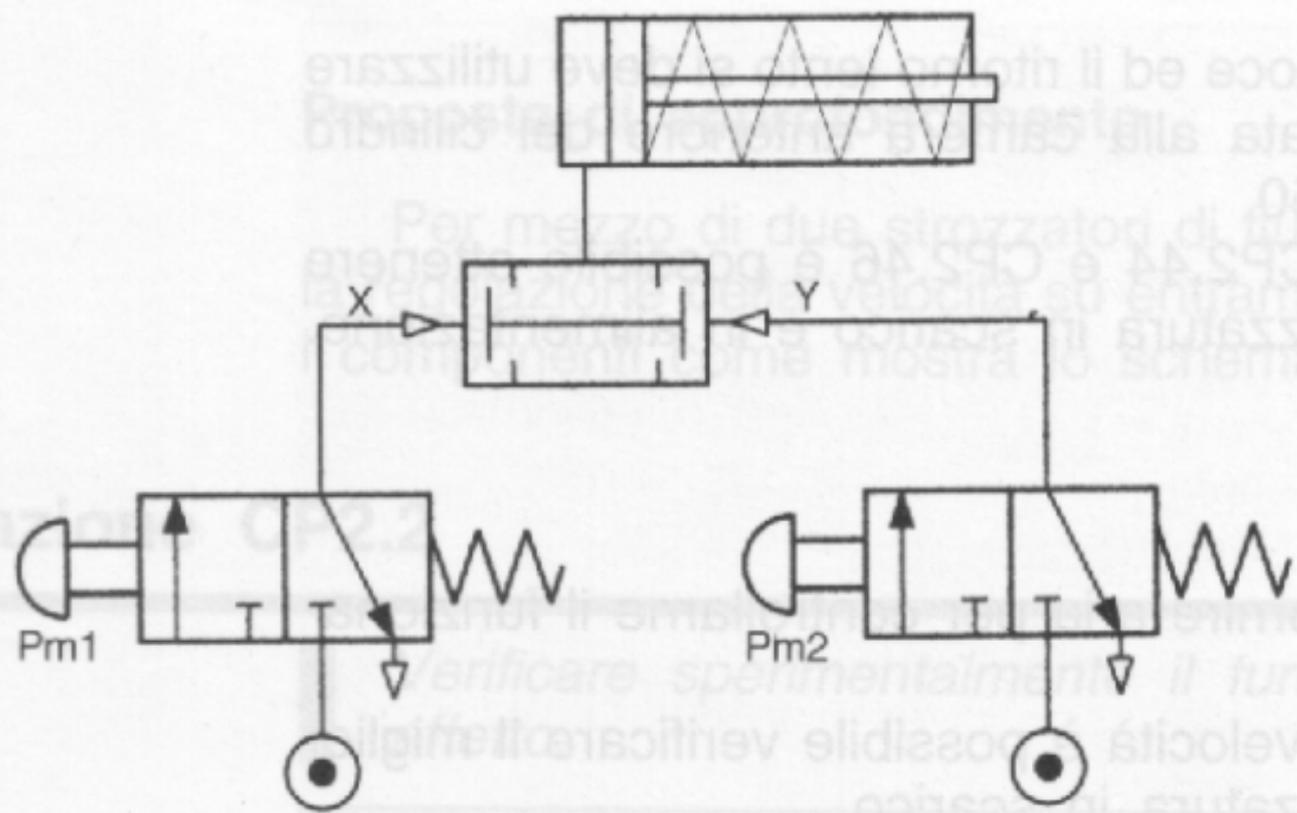


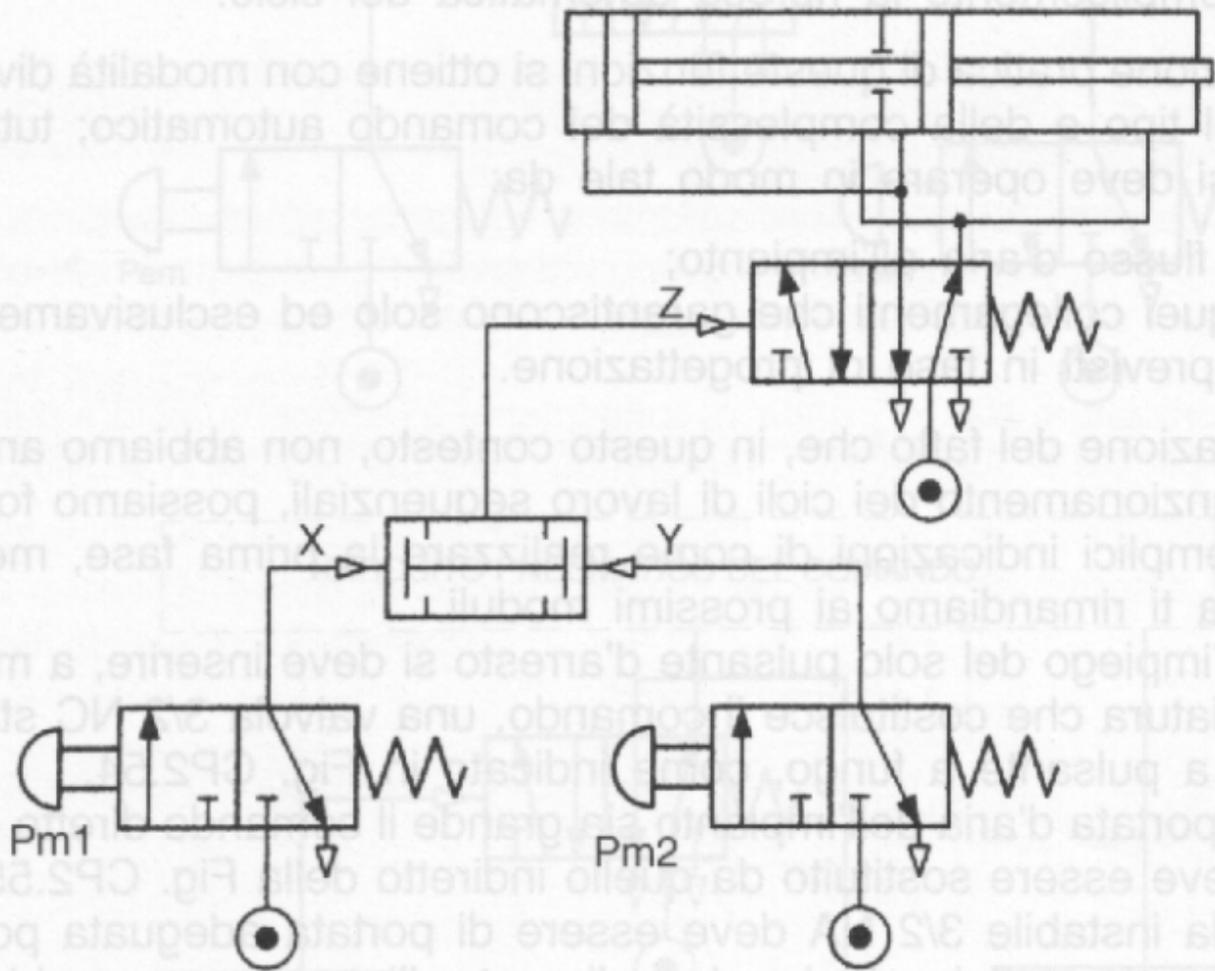
Fig. CP2-49 -- Ritor-
 na randirea in cilin-
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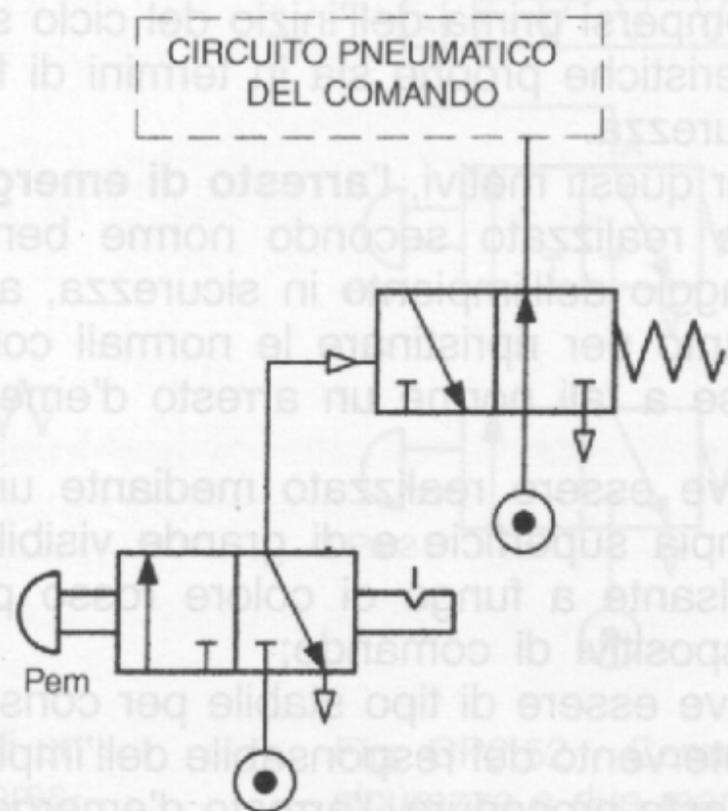
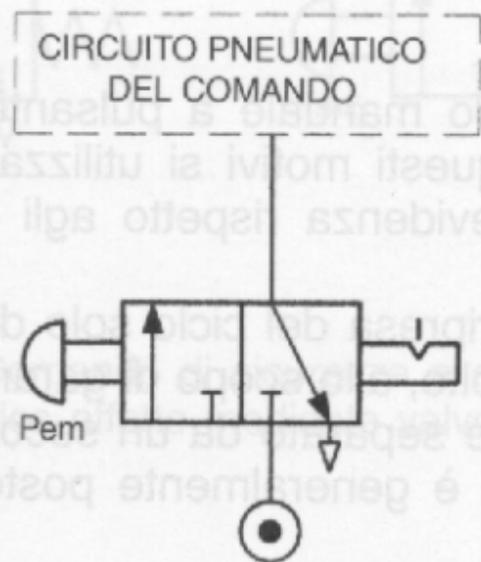
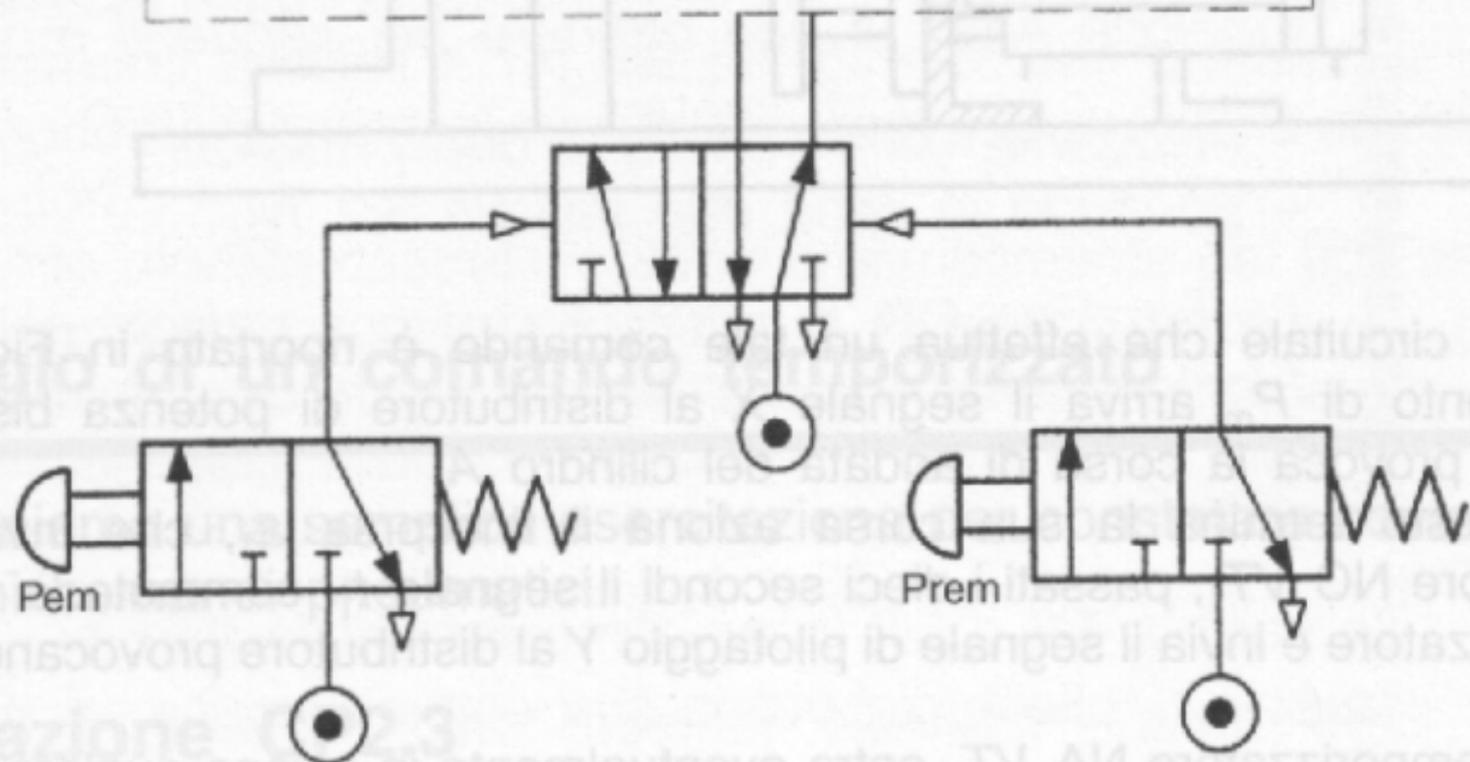
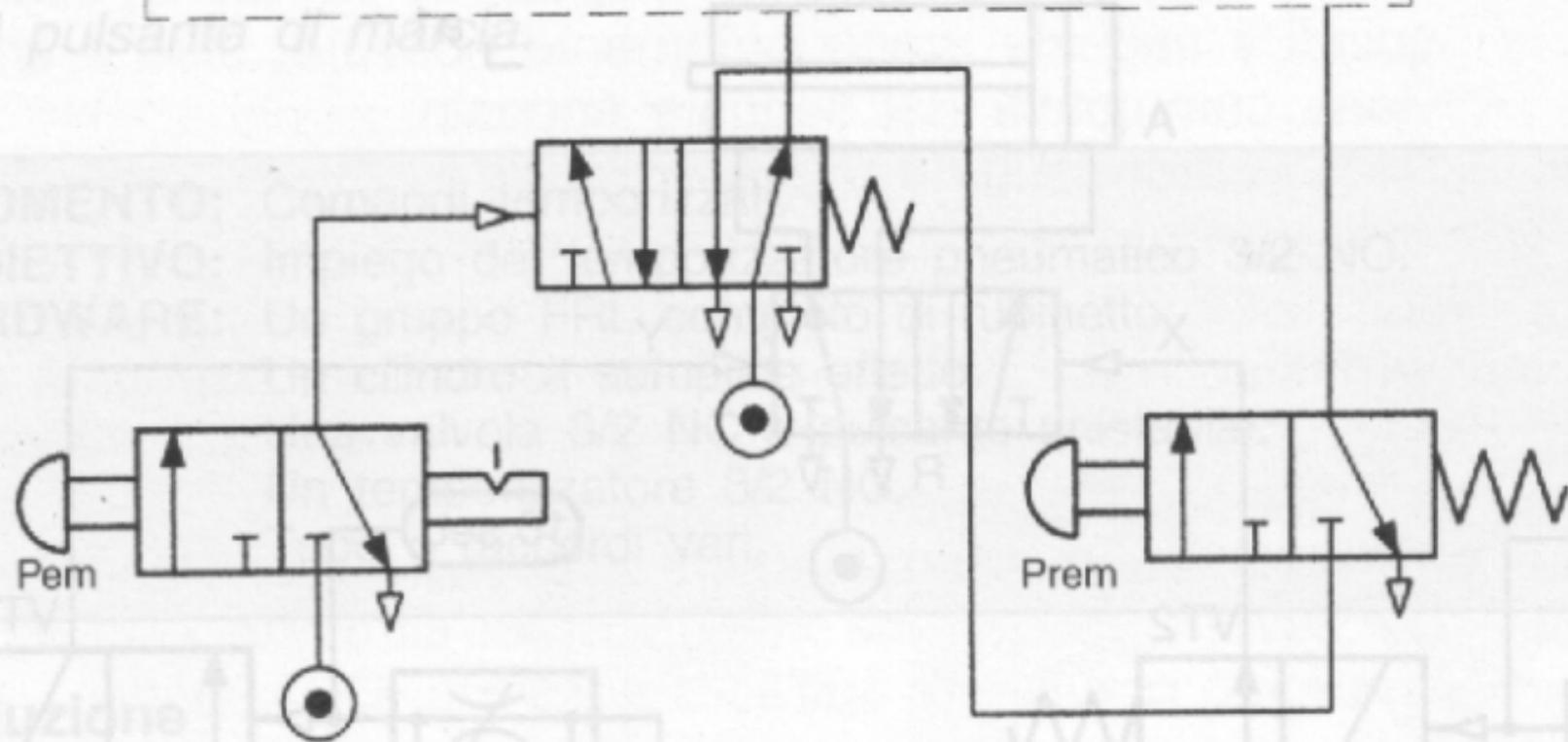


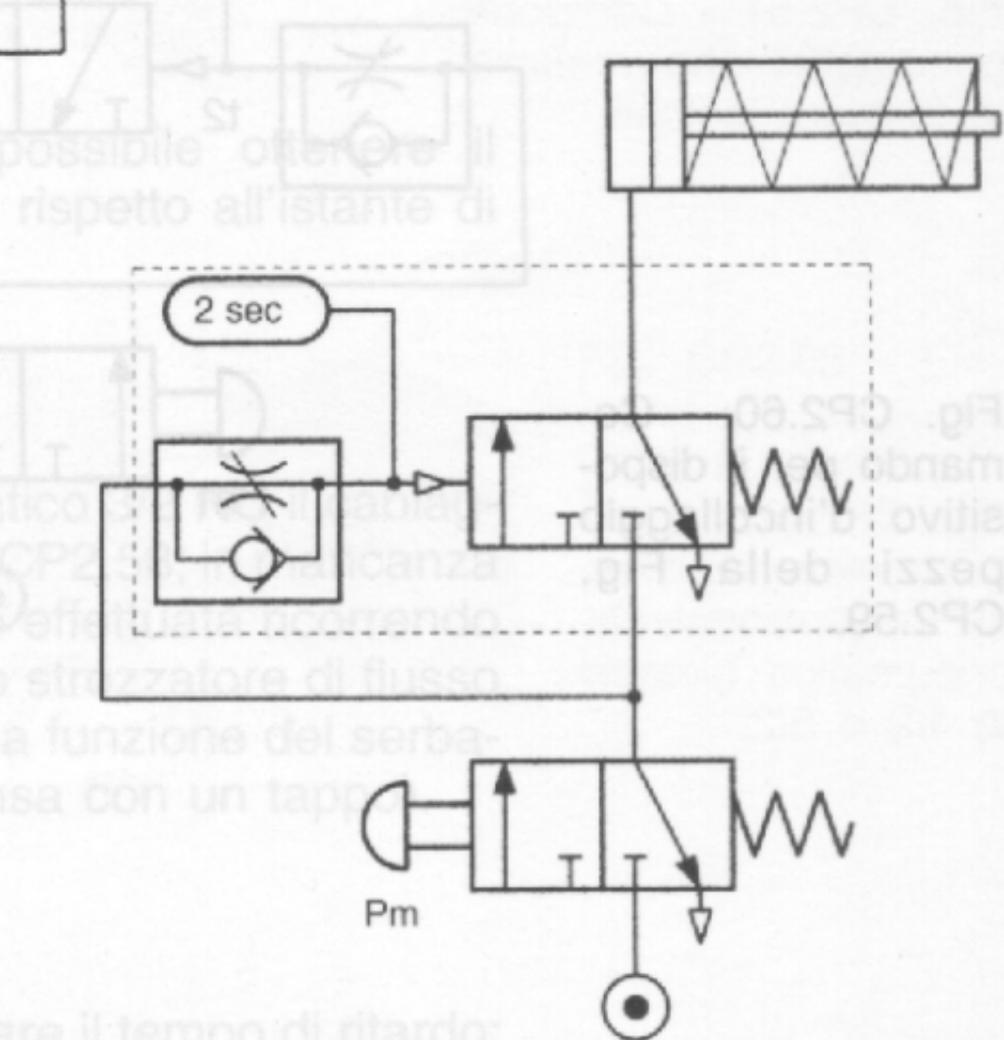
Fig. CP2.55 - Pulsante d'arresto indiretto.

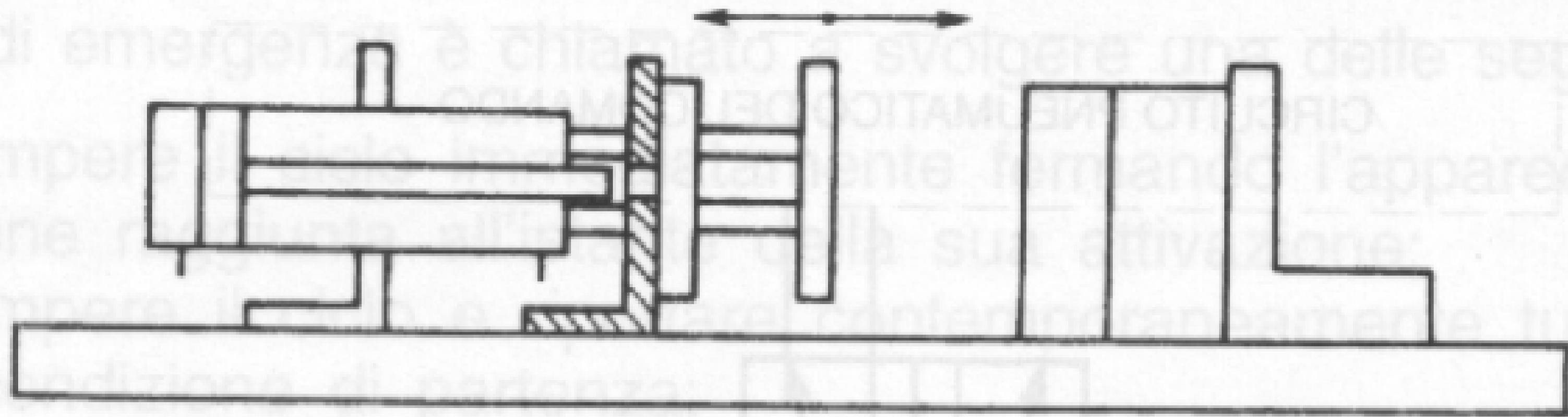
CIRCUITO PNEUMATICO DEL COMANDO

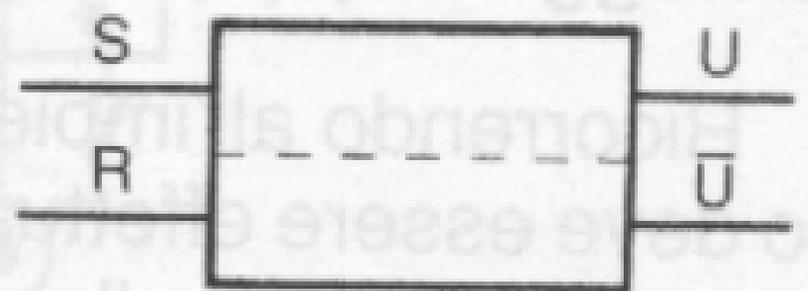
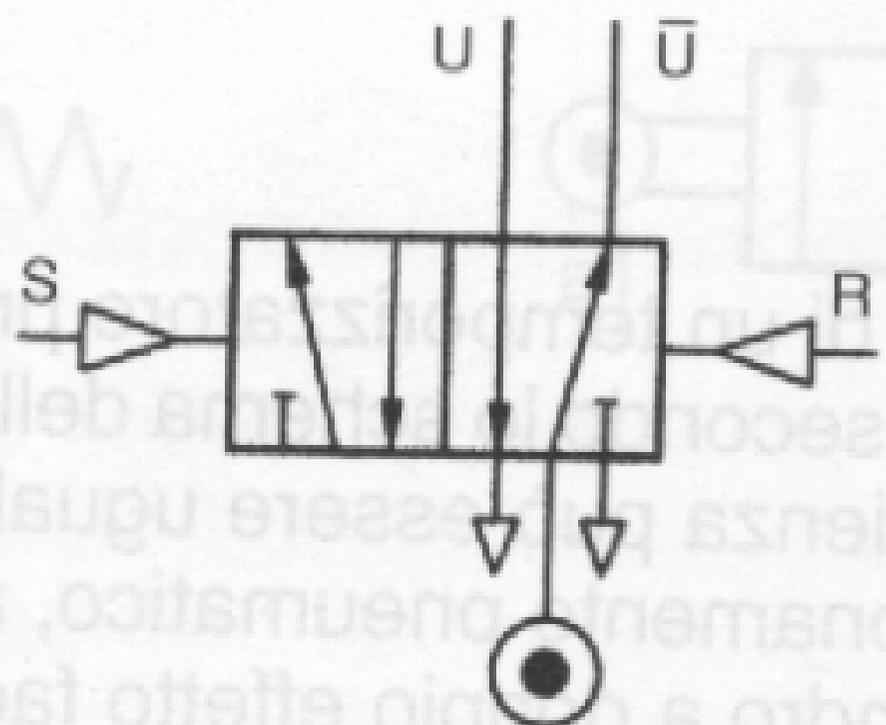
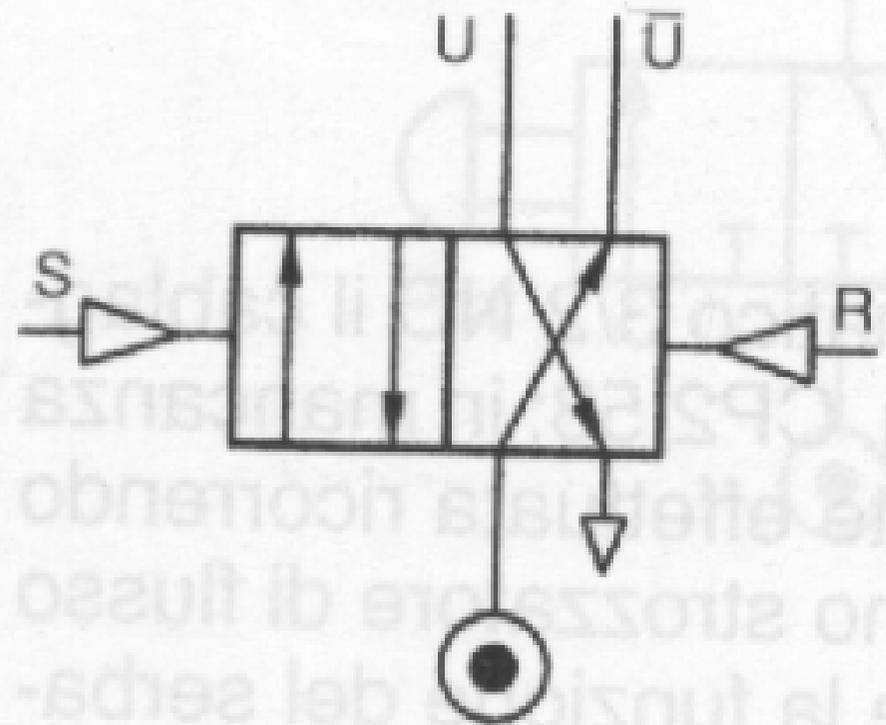


CIRCUITO PNEUMATICO DEL COMANDO

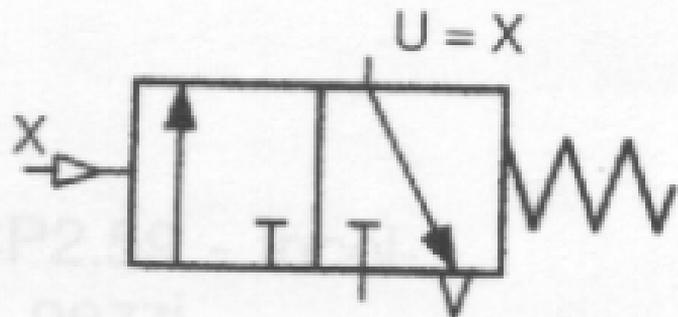




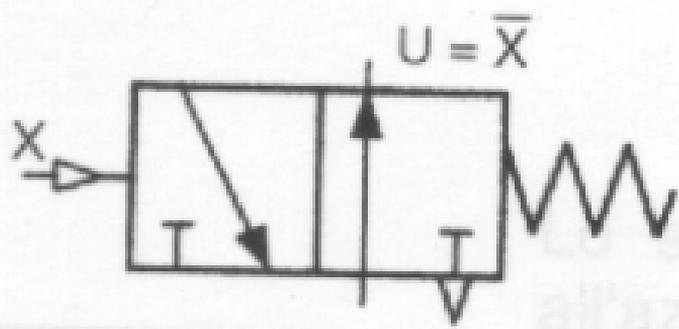




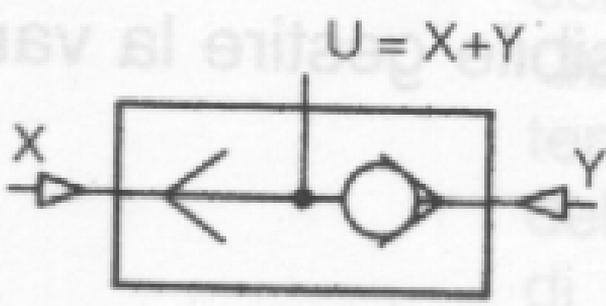
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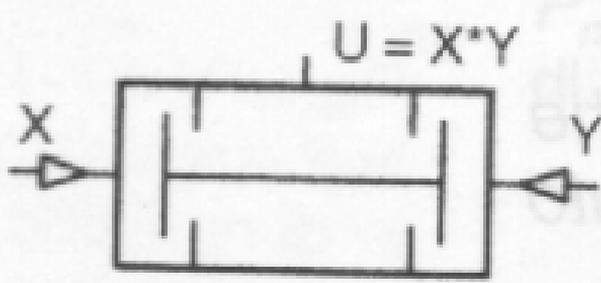
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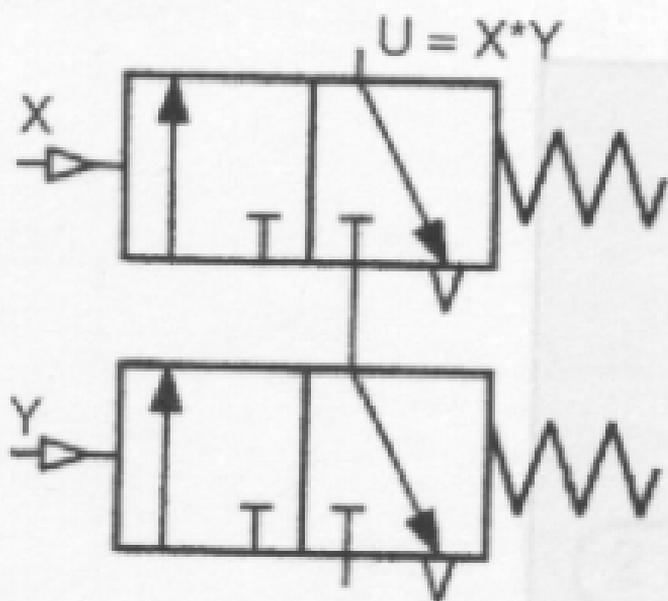
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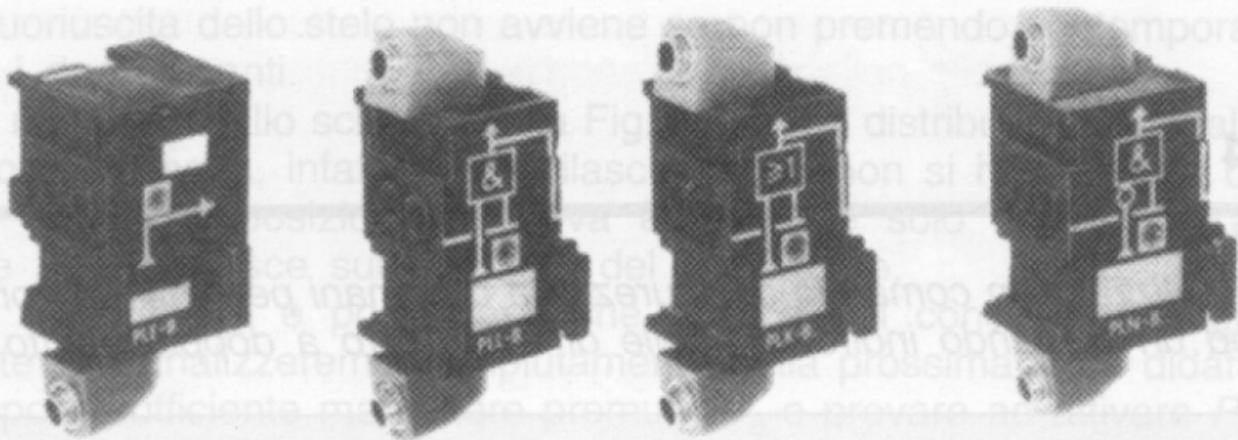


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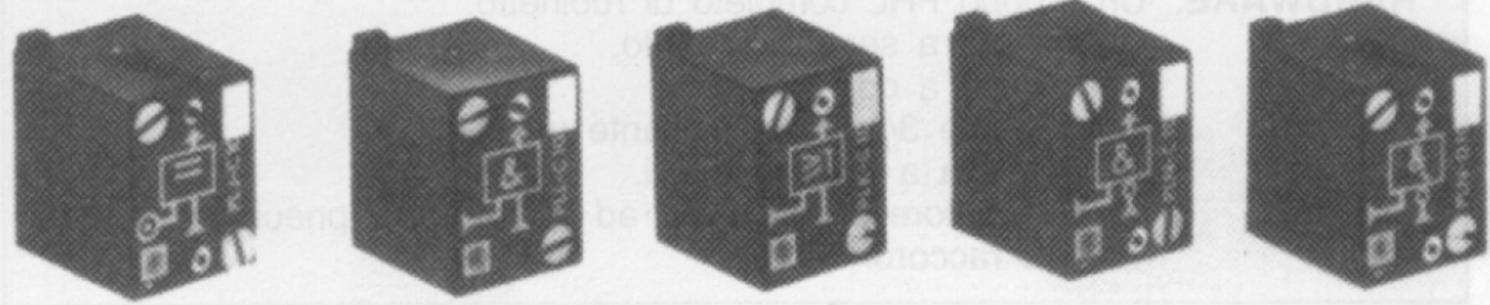


AND





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