

ECOOLPAR



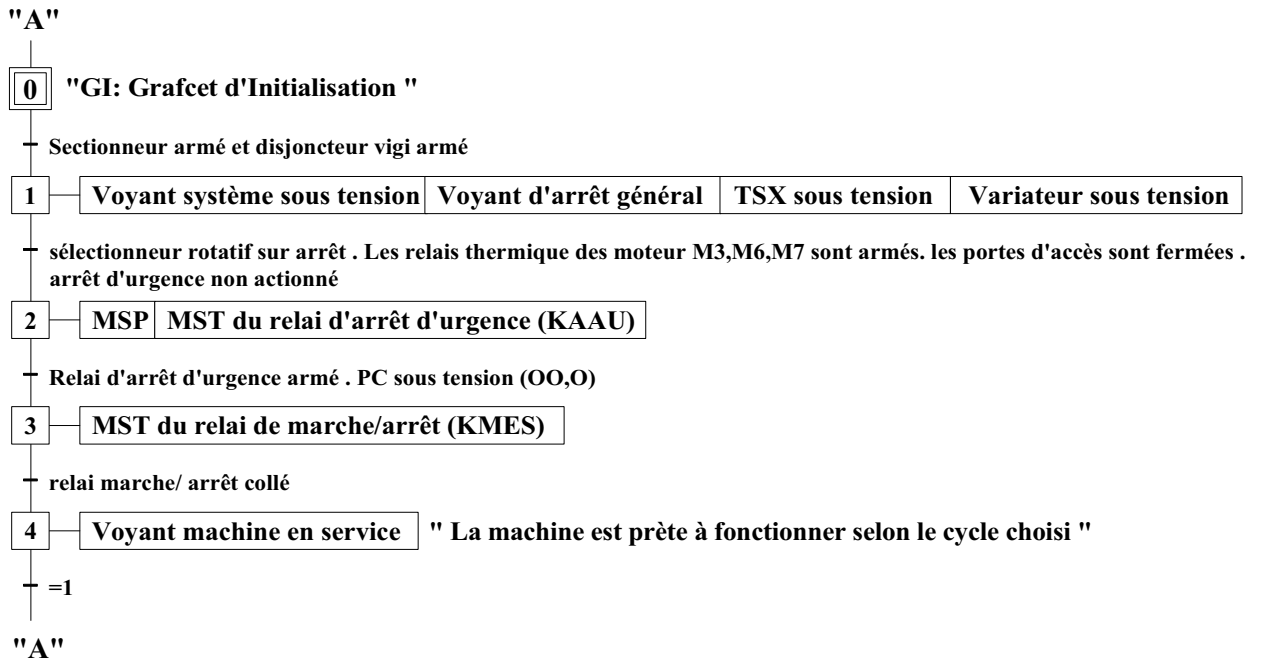
Offert par LGM et A. Peyrache

Pour naviguer et obtenir la table des matières

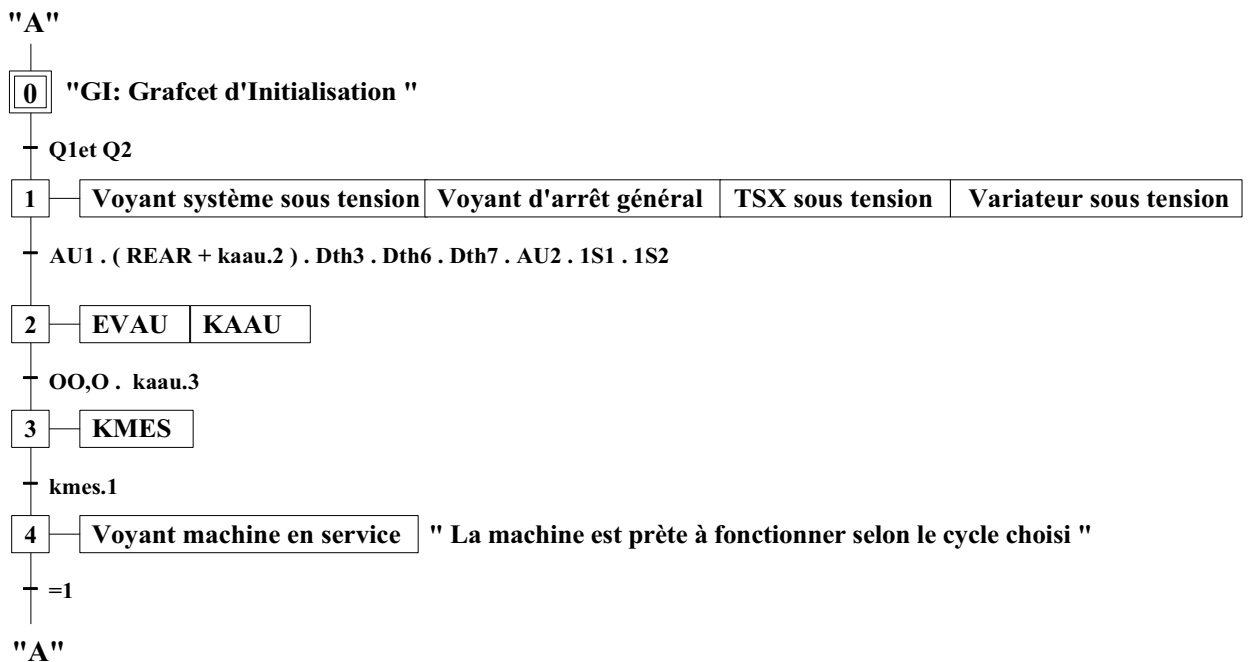
Touche F5

GRAF CET

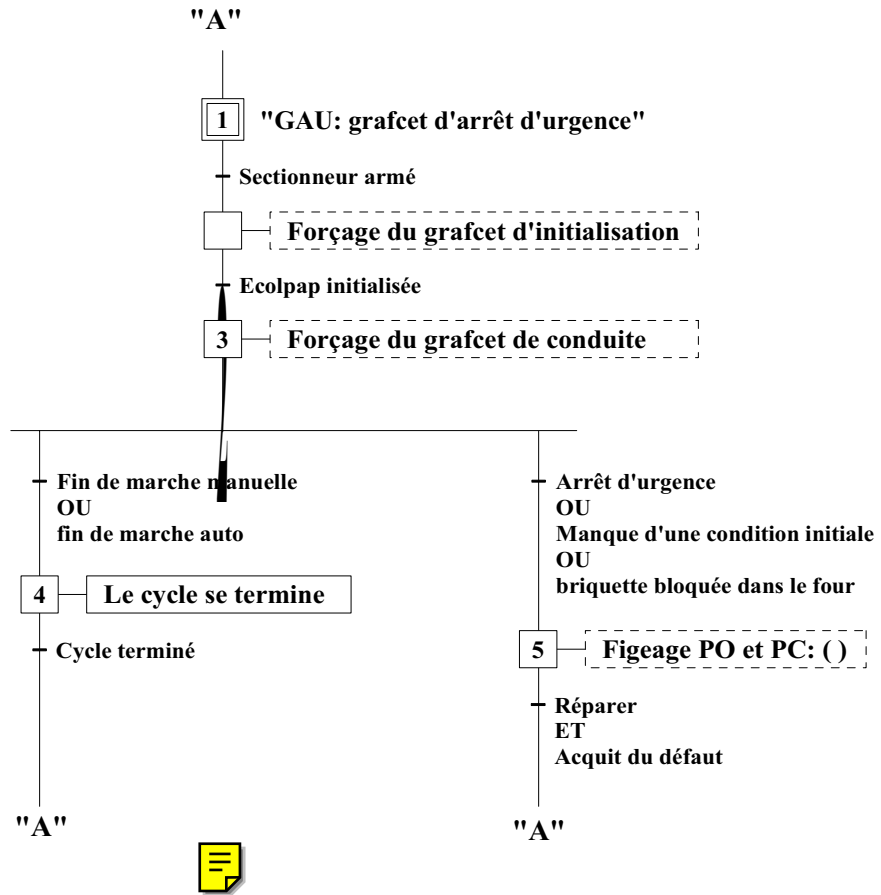
Point de vue système:

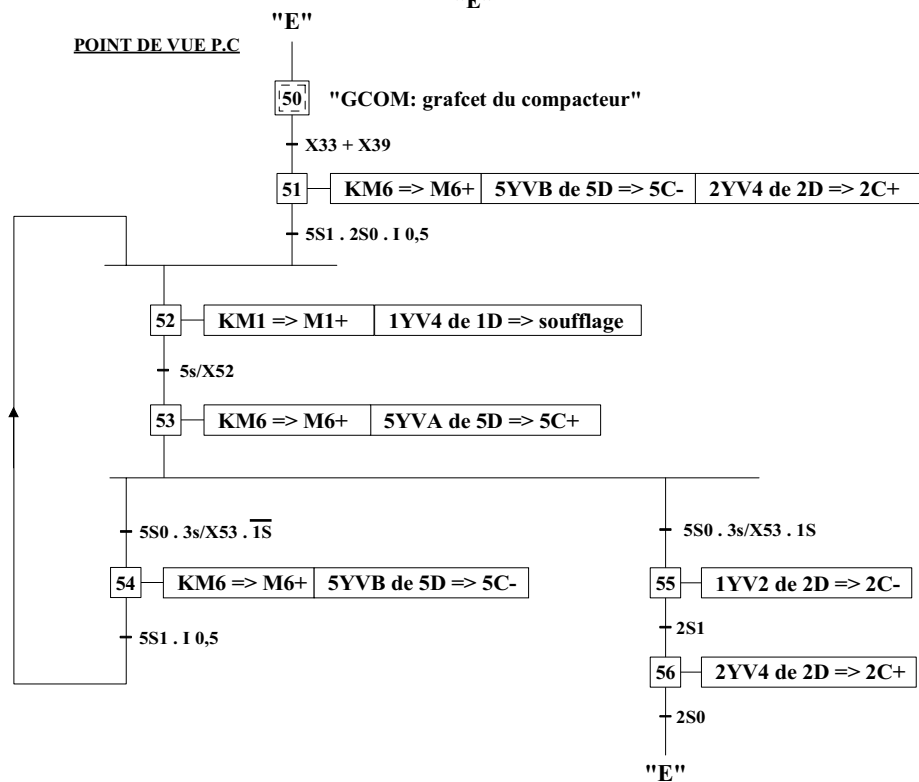
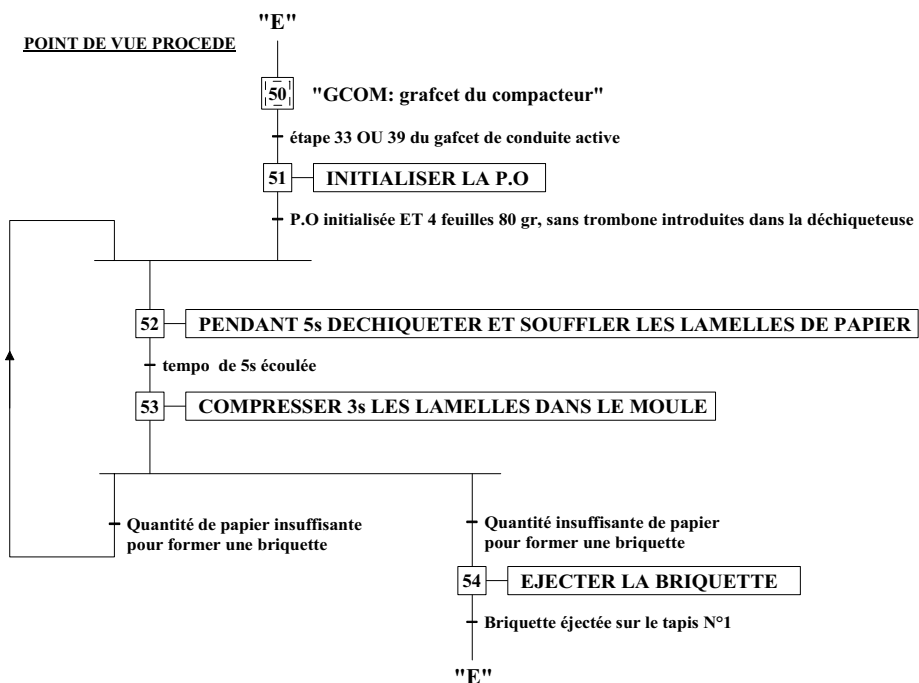


Point de vue P.C

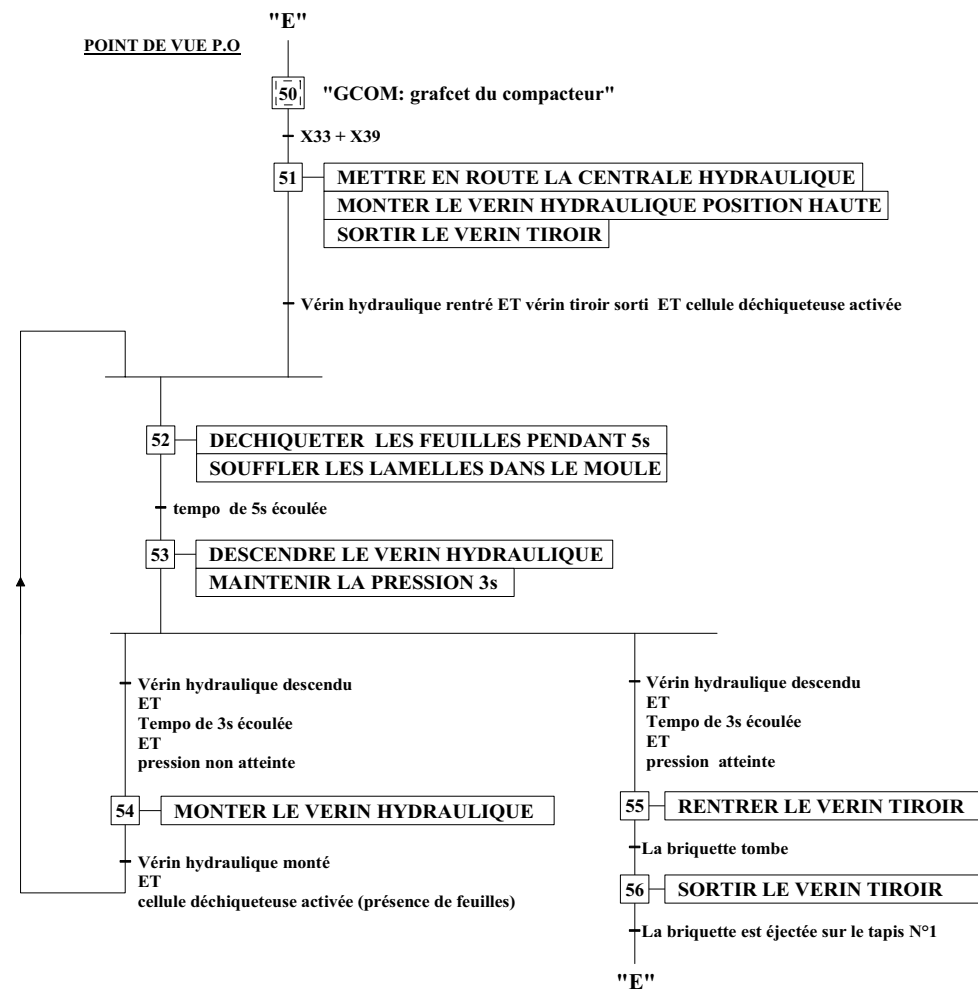


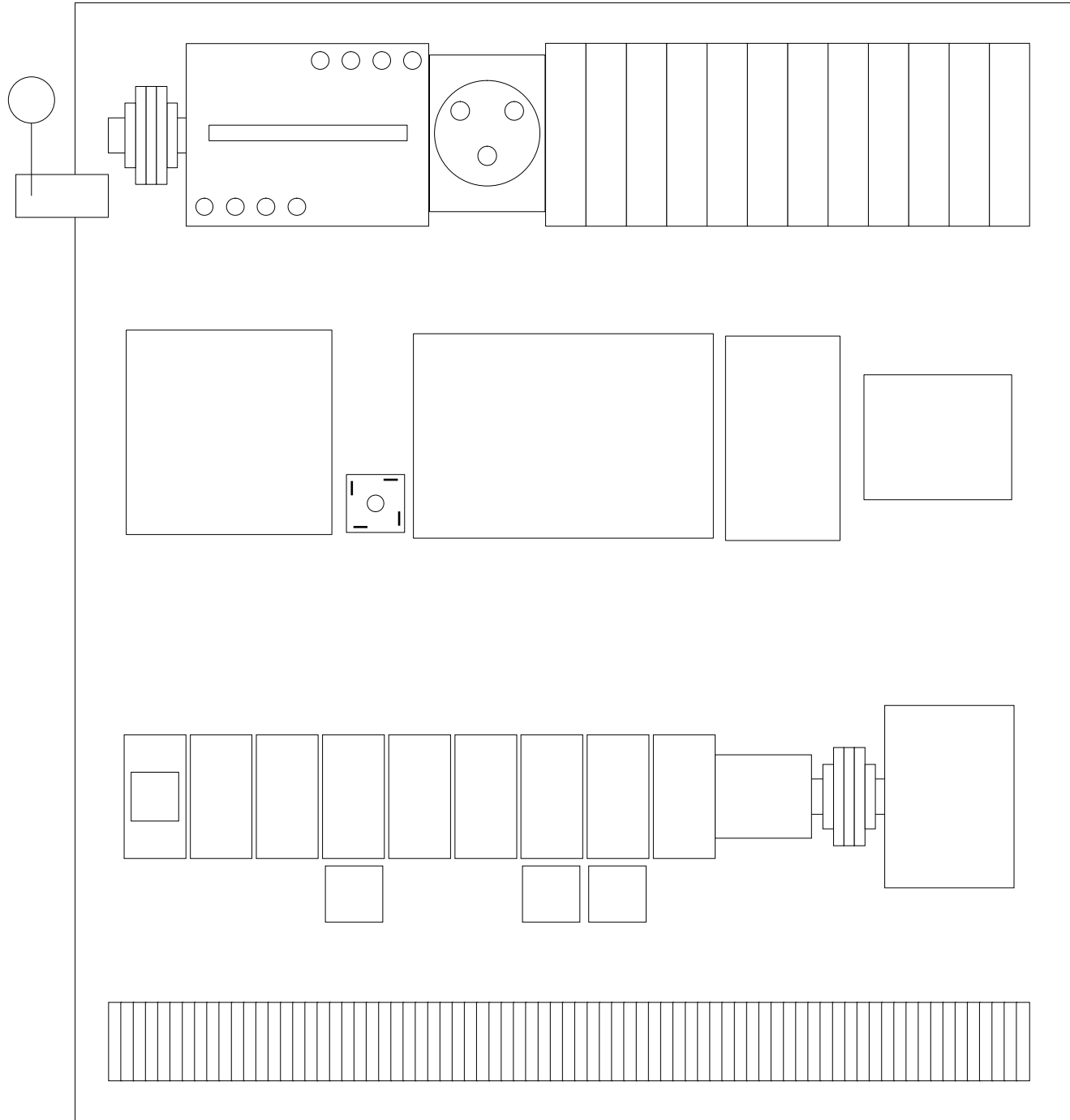
POINT DE VUE PROCEDURE





LE COMPACTEUR

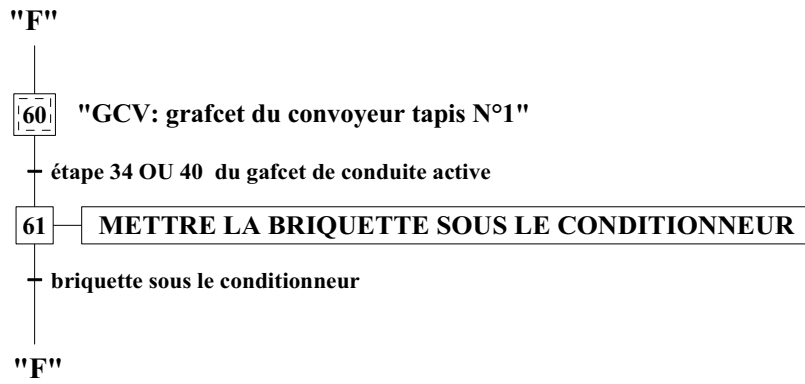




GRAF CET

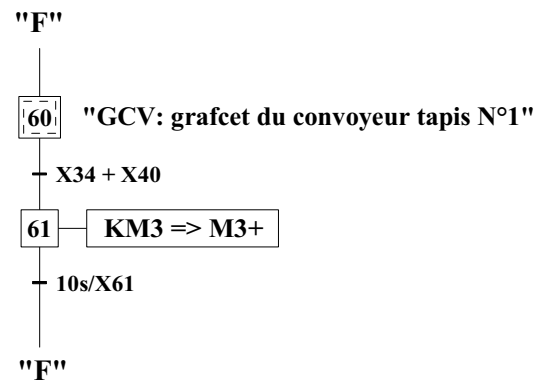
Divers points de vue

POINT DE VUE PROCEDE

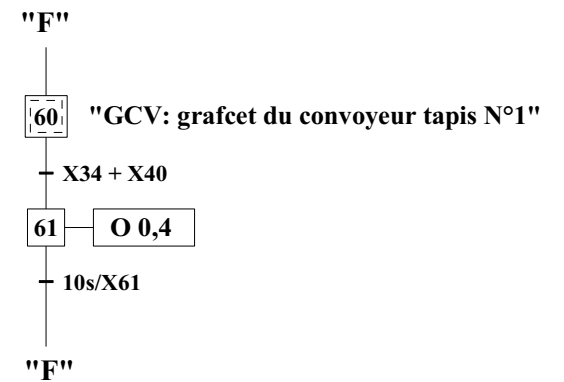


CONVOYEUR TAPIS N°1

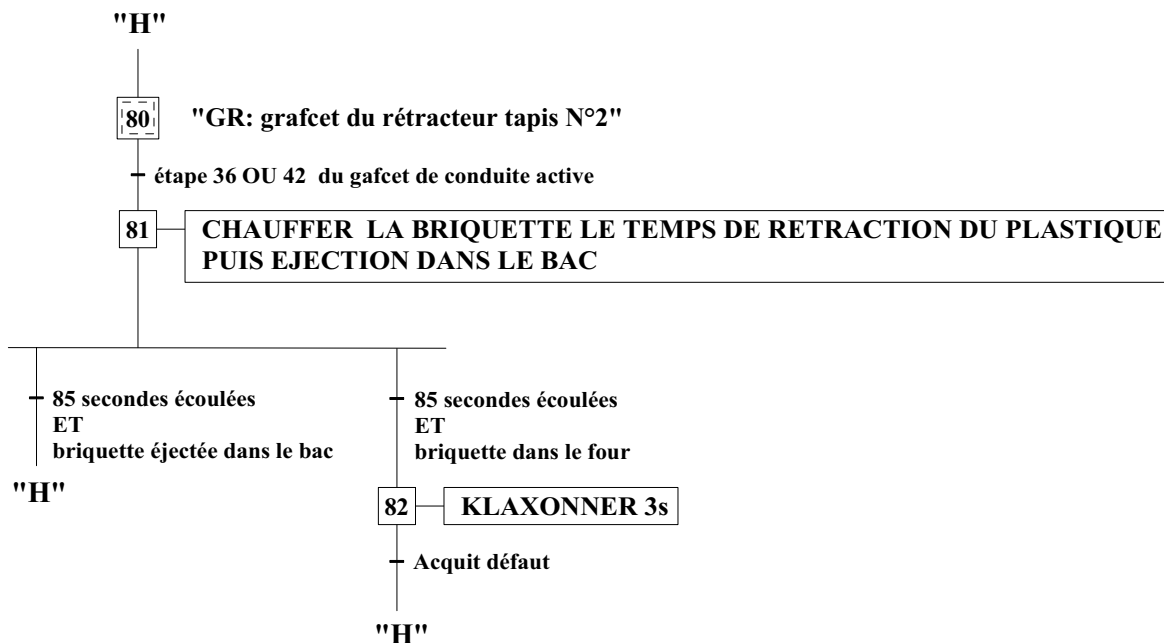
POINT DE VUE P.C



POINT DE VUE TSX



POINT DE VUE PROCÉDÉ



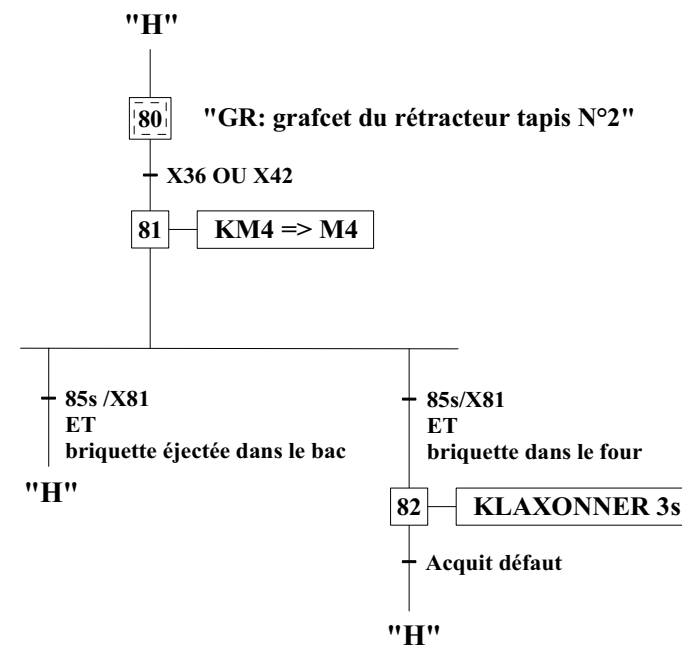
RETRACTEUR TAPIS N°2

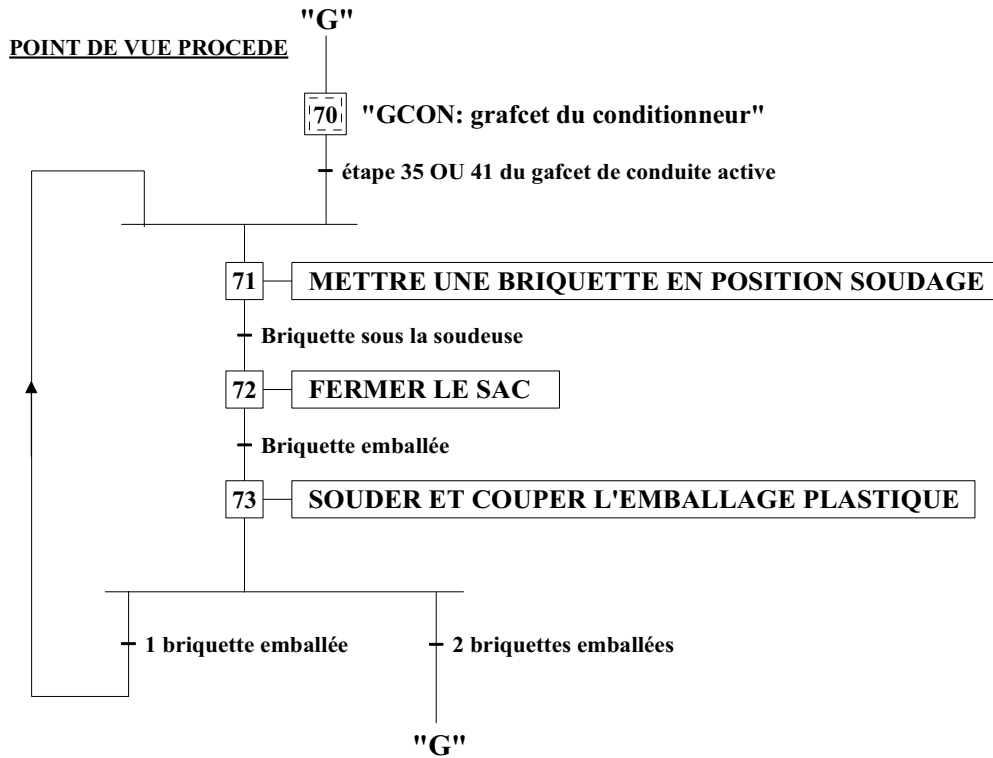
L'expérience montre que les briquettes sont souvent bloquée à l'entrée du four: mauvaise conception de la P.O.

Ceci occasionne un bourrage et parfois le plastique est brûlé dans le four (temps de chauffe trop long).

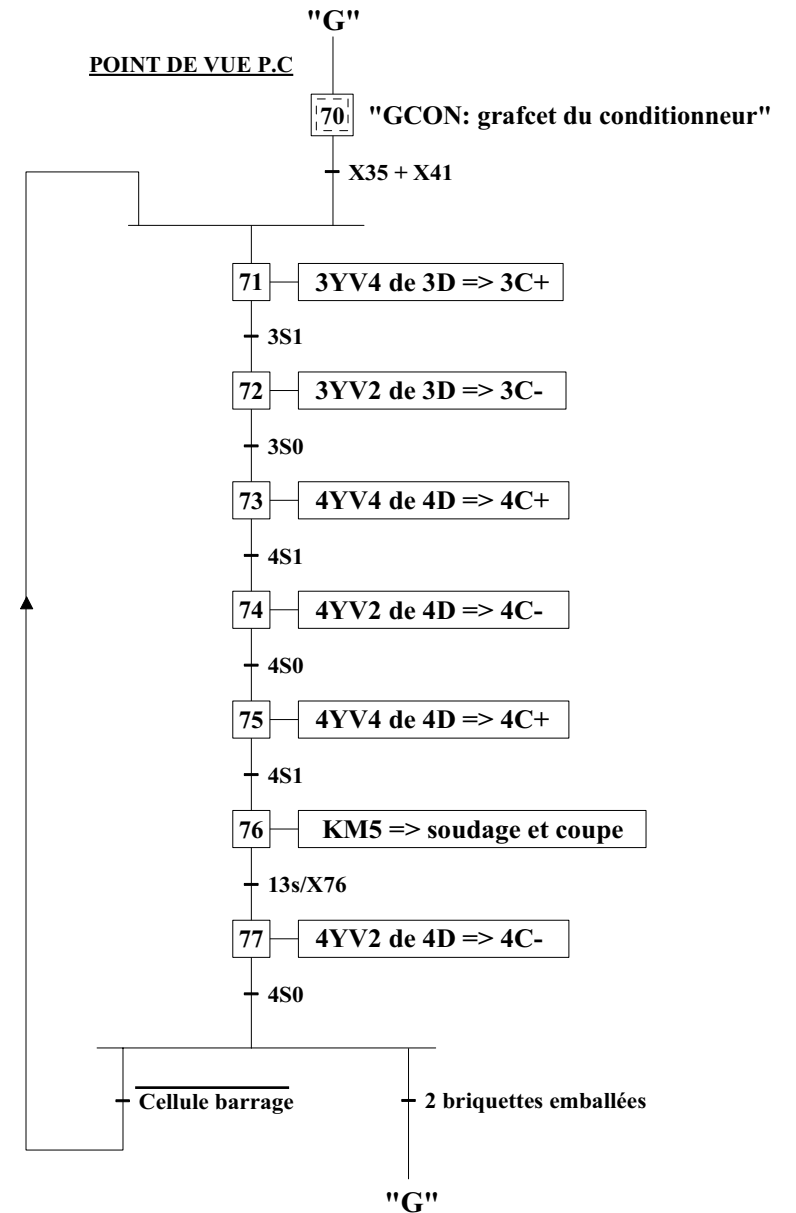
On installera donc un capteur qui nous informera de l'éjection en temps voulu de la briquette et un klaxon chargé d'avertir le conducteur que la briquette n'est toujours pas éjectée au bout du temps normal de rétraction.

POINT DE VUE P.C





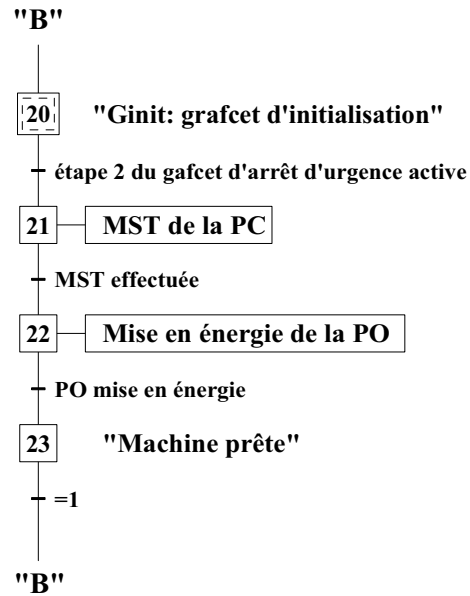
CONDITIONNEUR DE BRIQUETTE



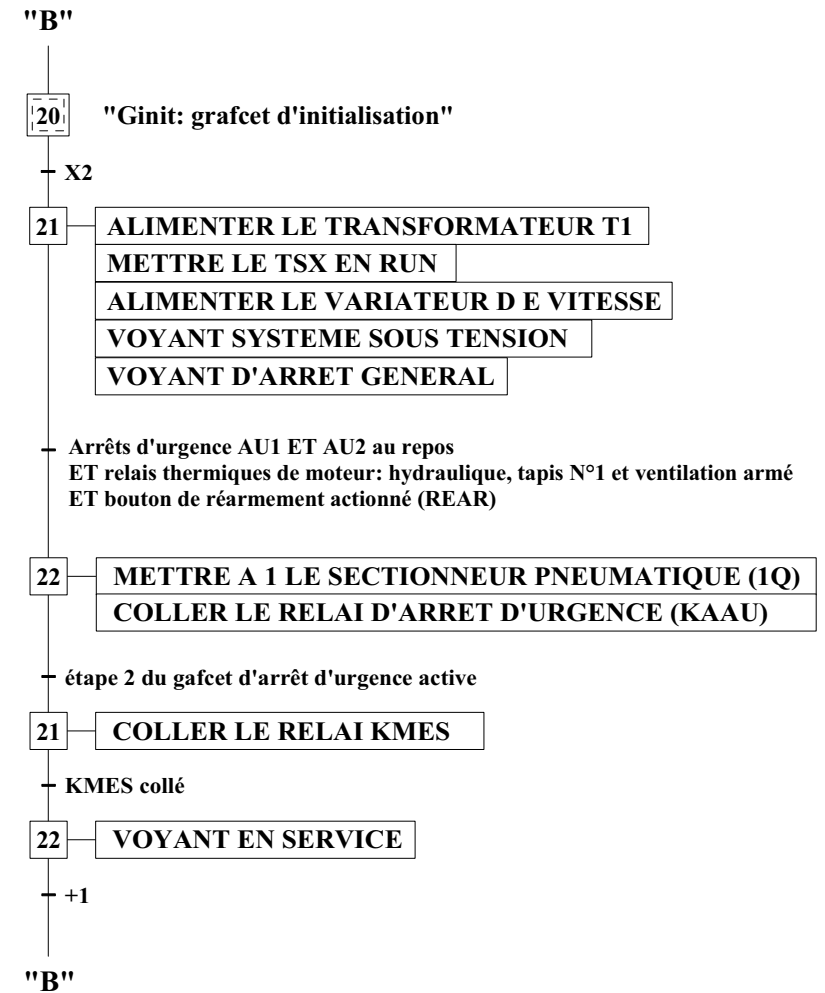
Affectation pneumatique à mettre aux normes 1219



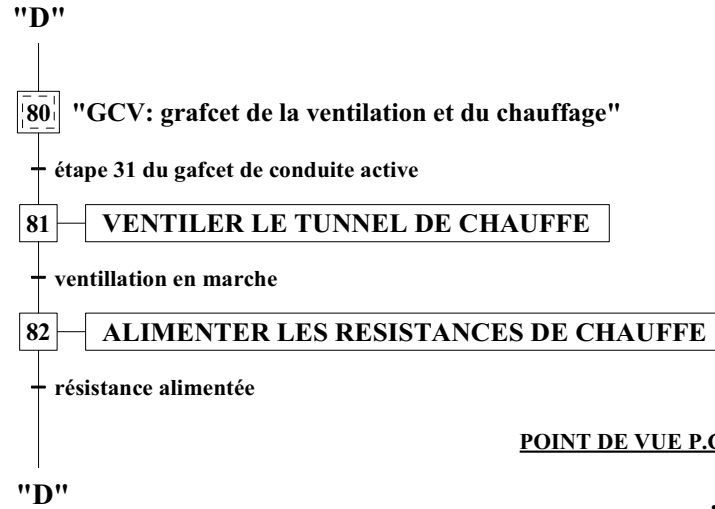
POINT DE VUE PROCÉDE



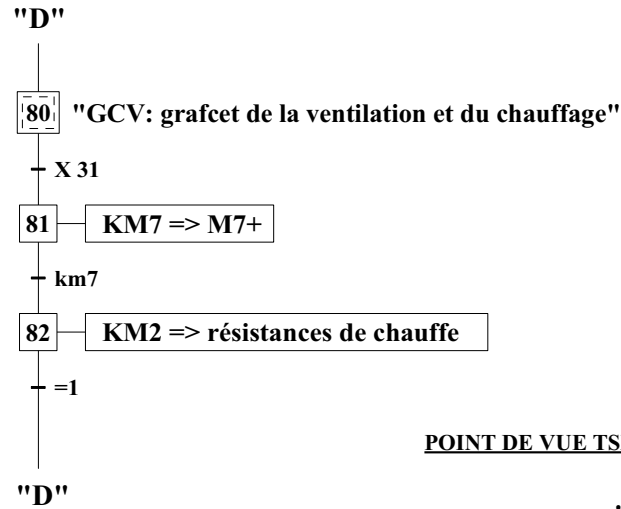
POINT DE VUE PC



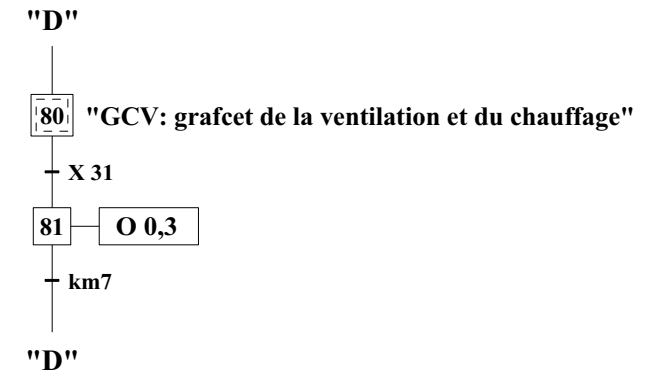
CHAUFFAGE ET VENTILATION DU TUNNEL



POINT DE VUE P.C

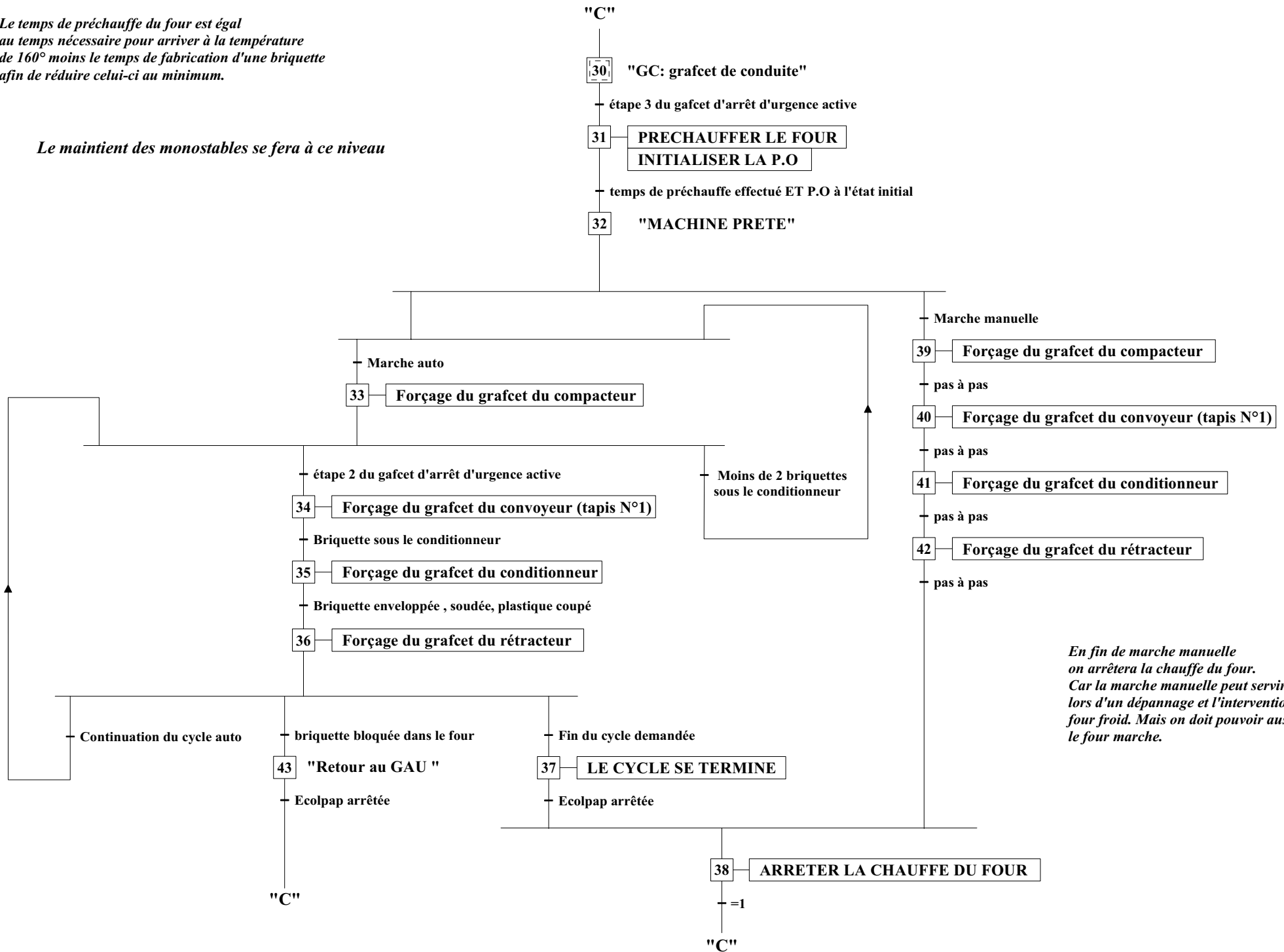


POINT DE VUE TSX

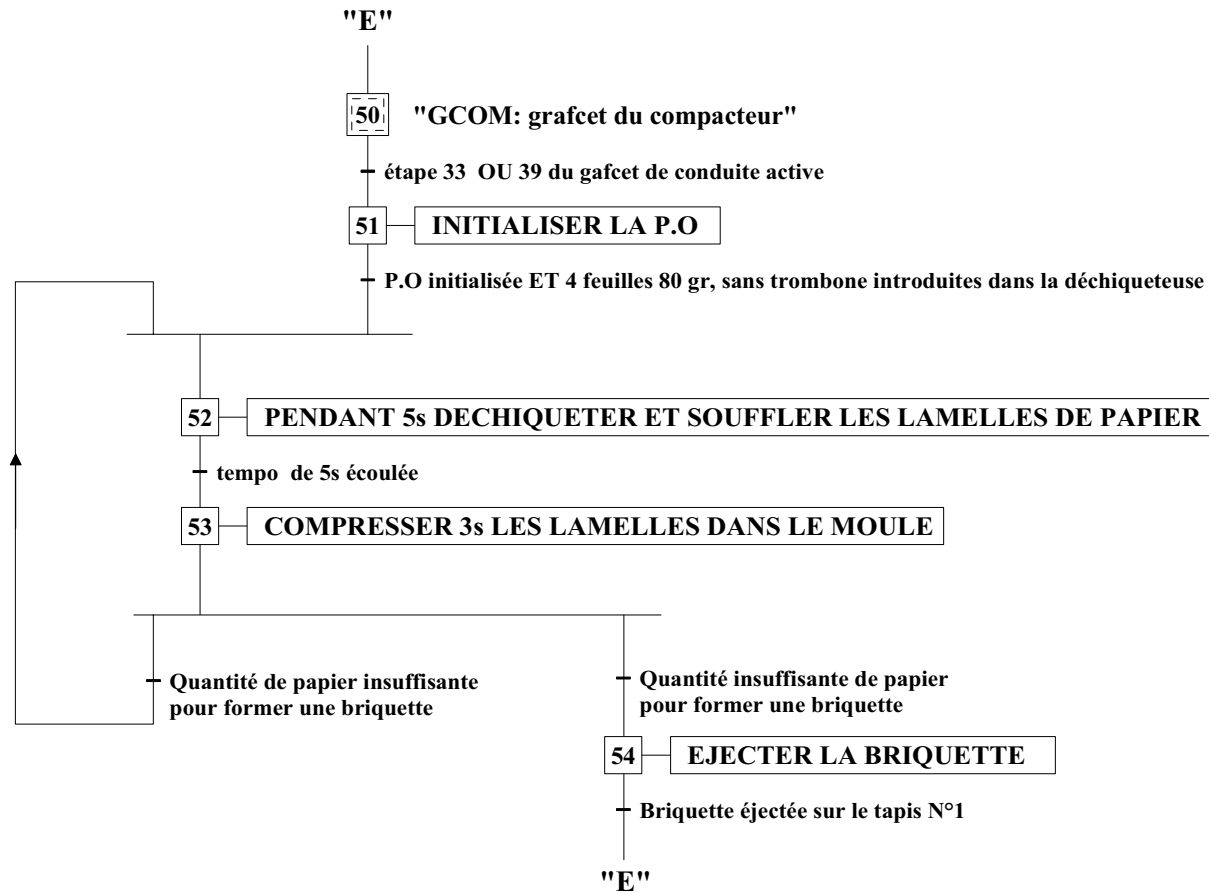


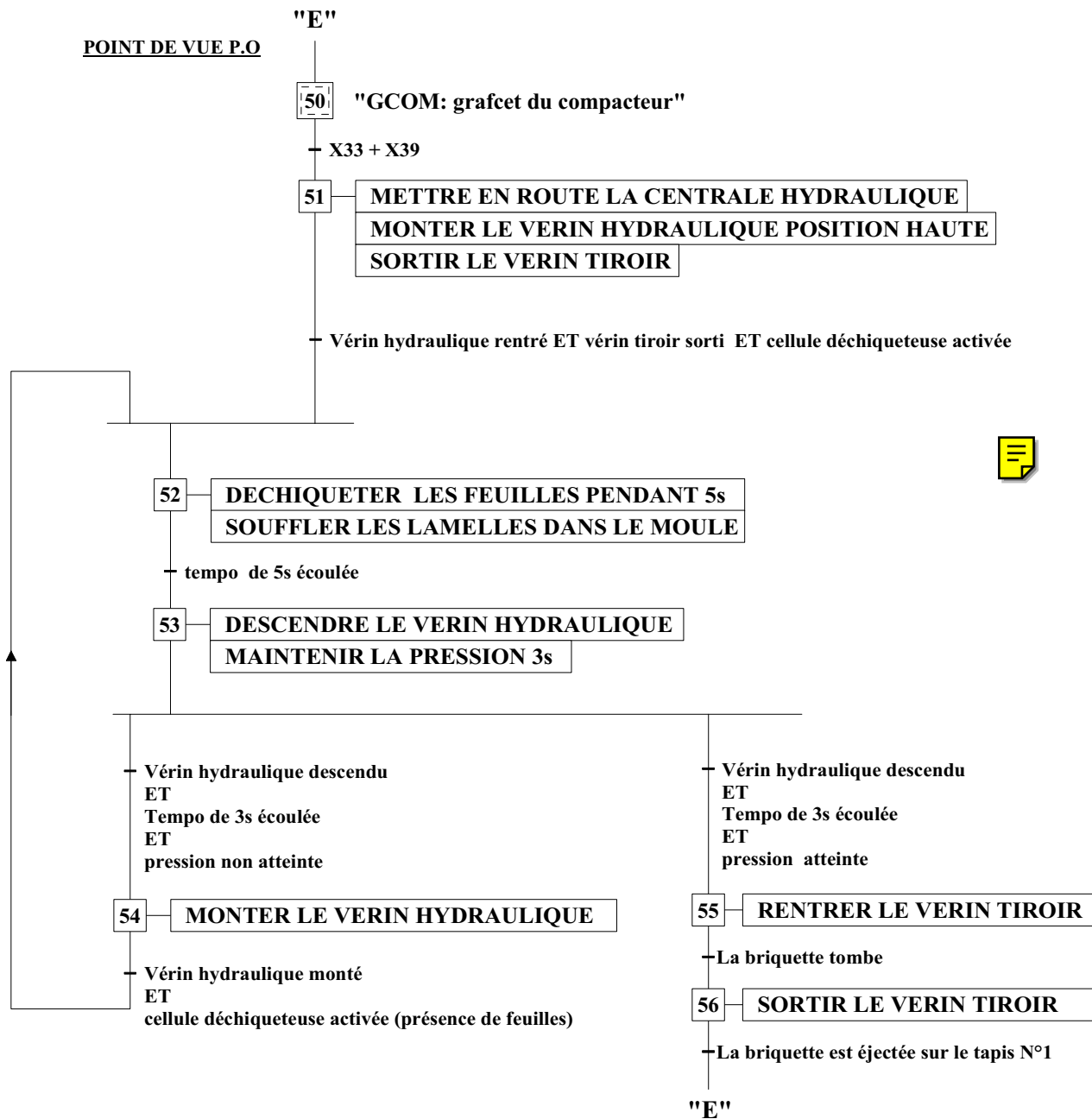
Le temps de préchauffe du four est égal au temps nécessaire pour arriver à la température de 160° moins le temps de fabrication d'une briquette afin de réduire celui-ci au minimum.

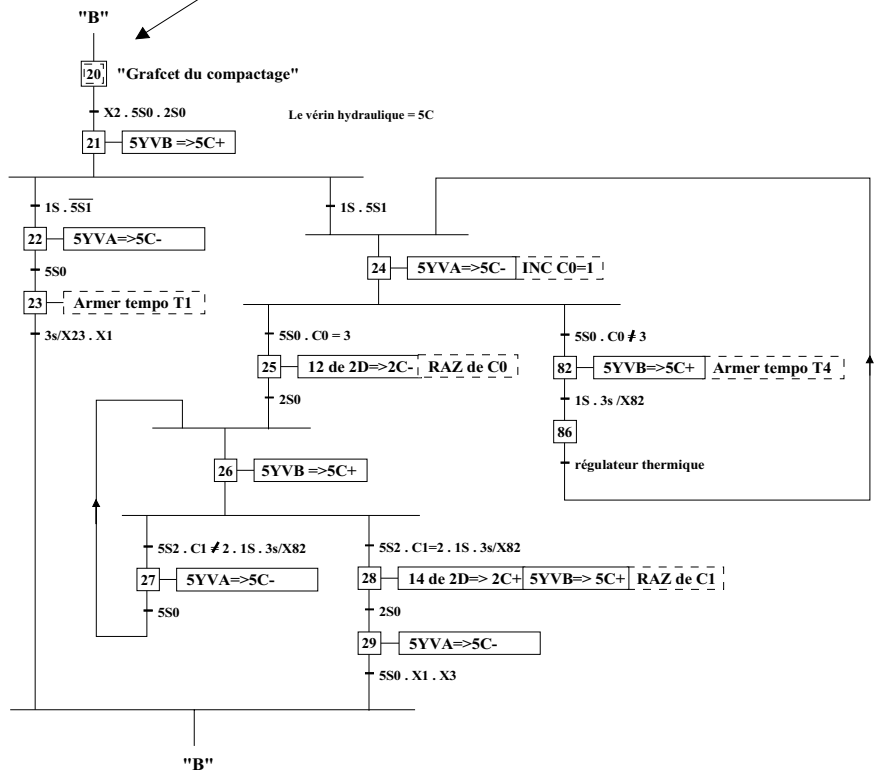
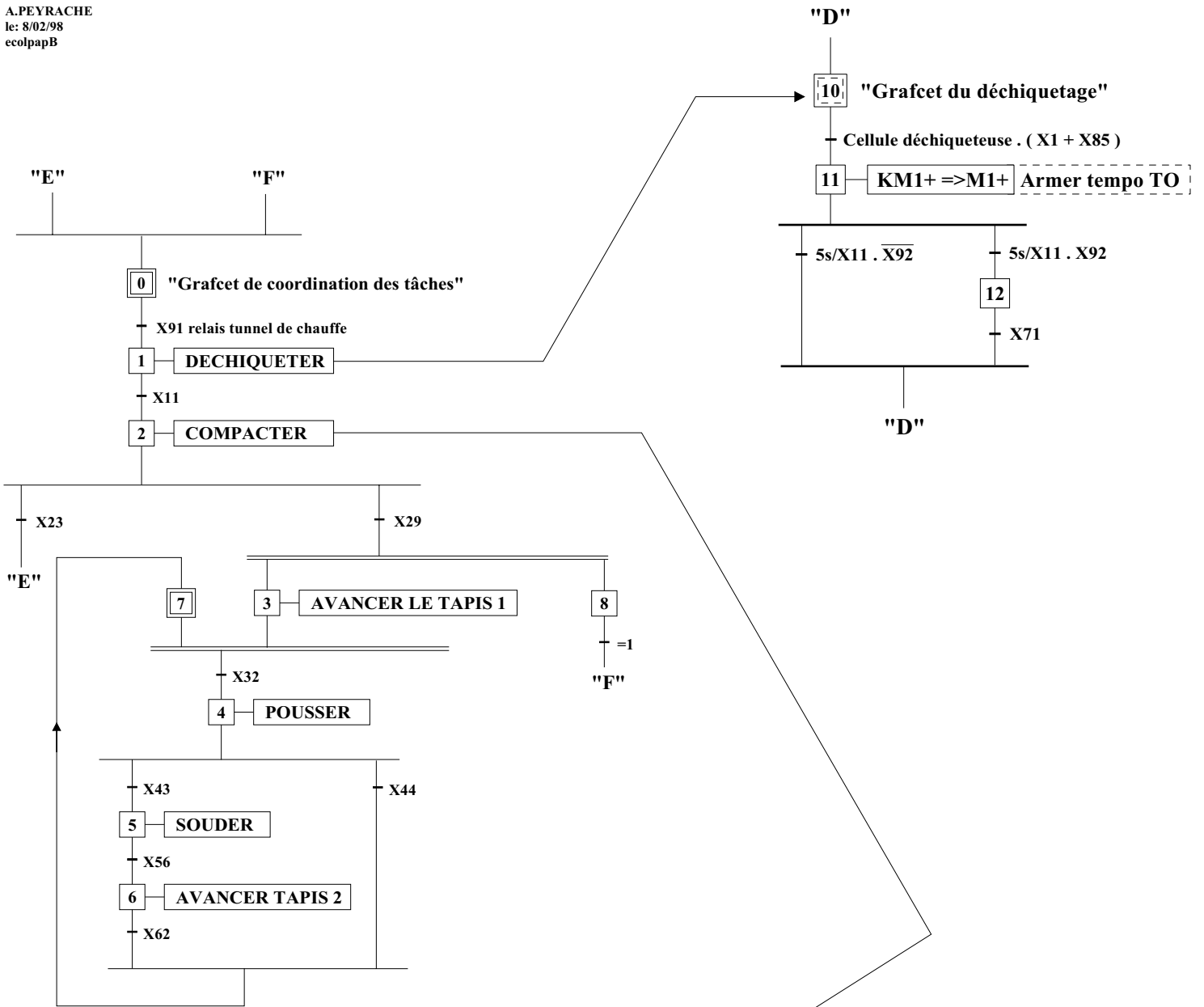
Le maintien des monostables se fera à ce niveau

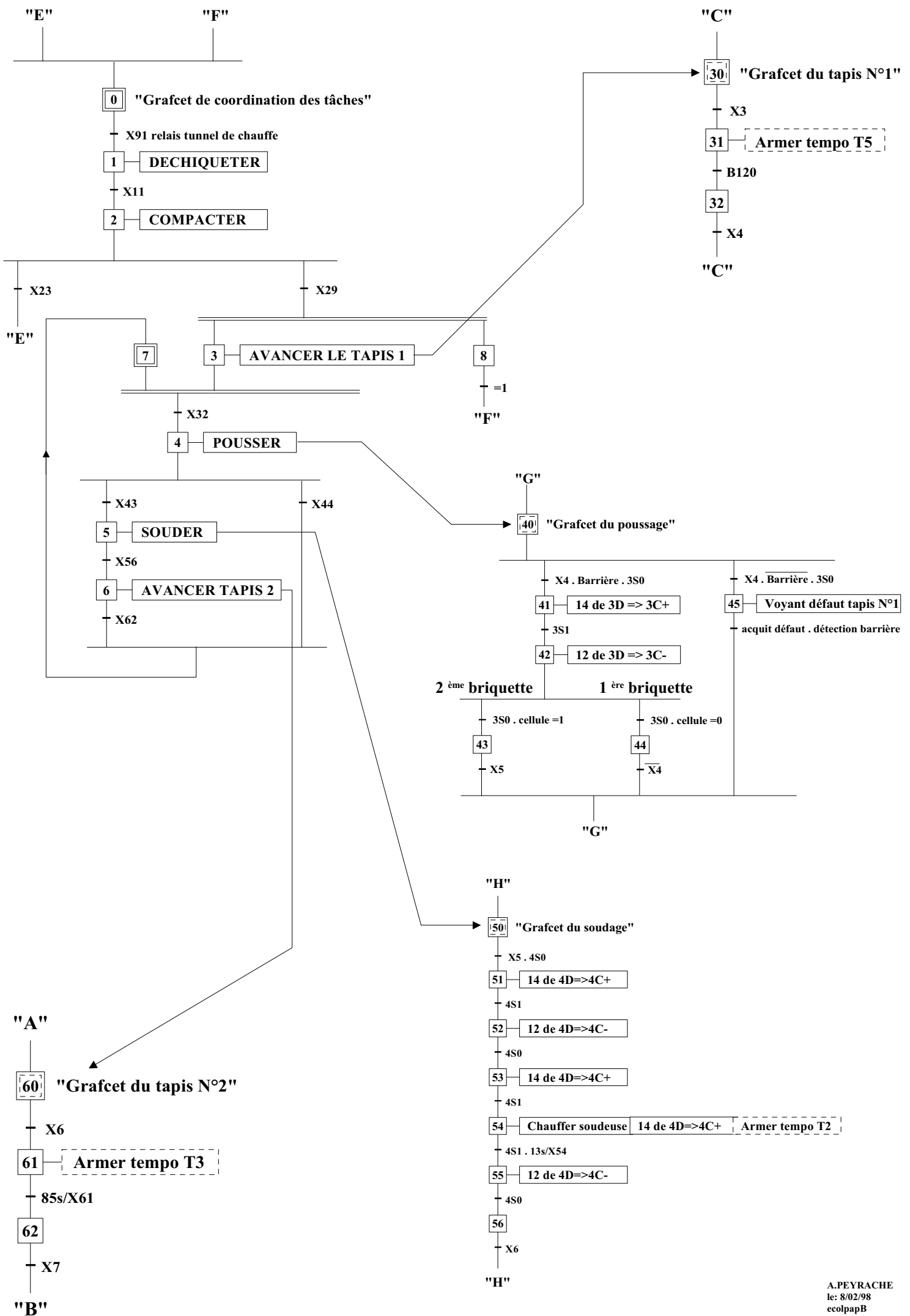


En fin de marche manuelle on arrêtera la chauffe du four. Car la marche manuelle peut servir lors d'un dépannage et l'intervention doit se faire four froid. Mais on doit pouvoir aussi tester si le four marche.

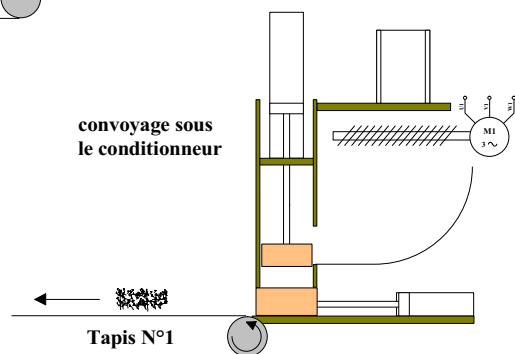
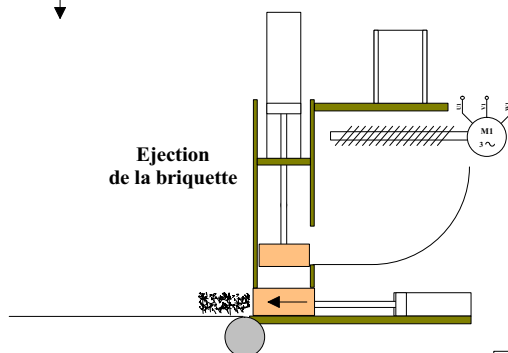
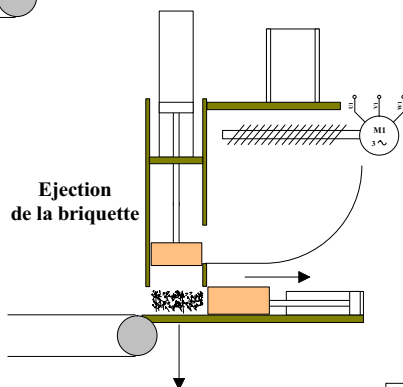
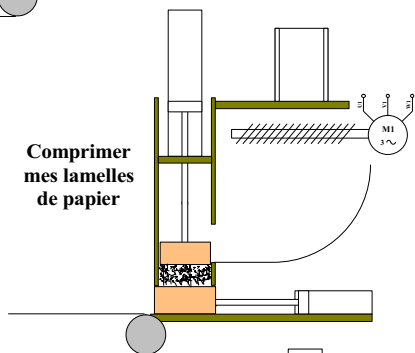
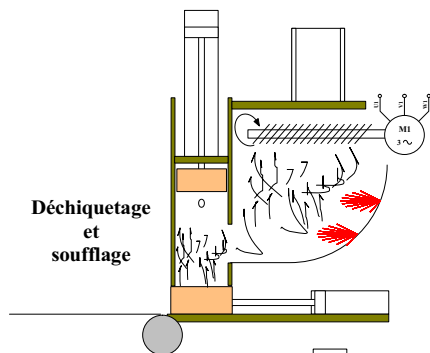
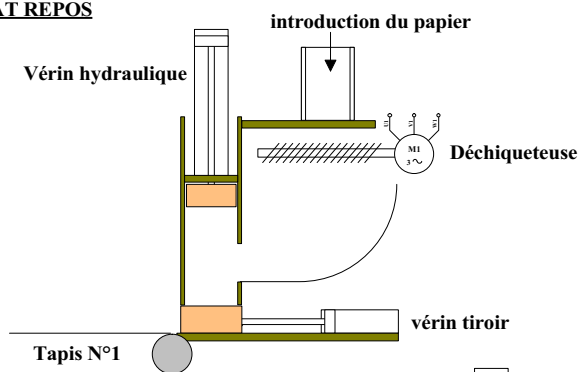




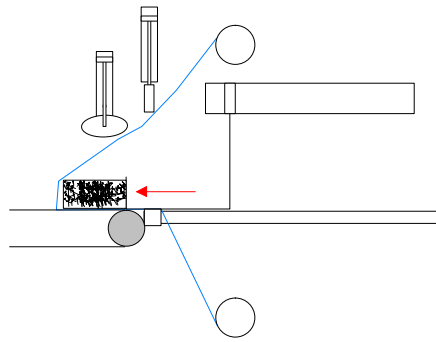
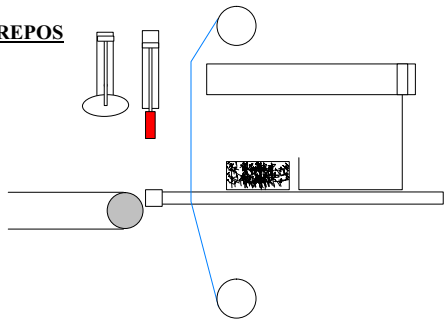




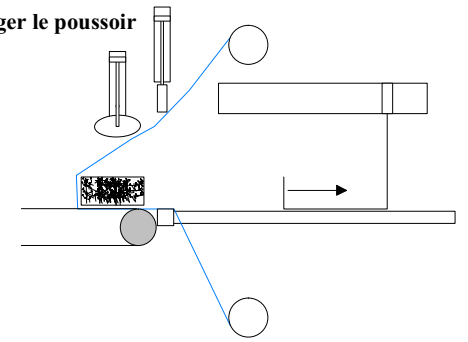
FONCTIONNEMENT P.O



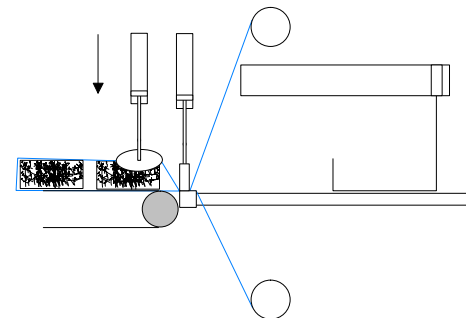
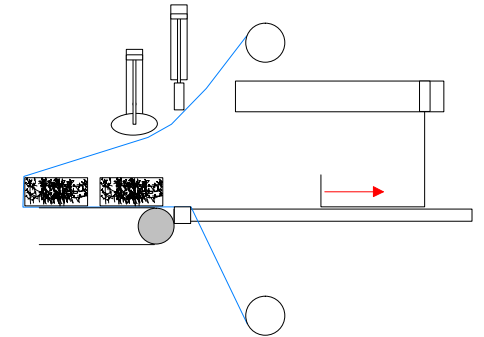
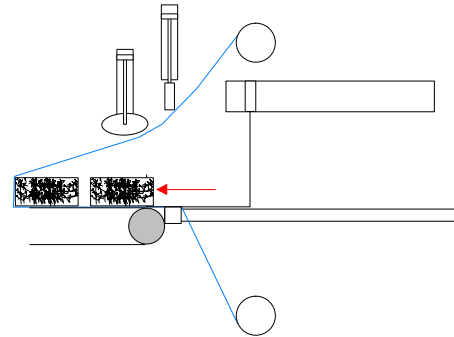
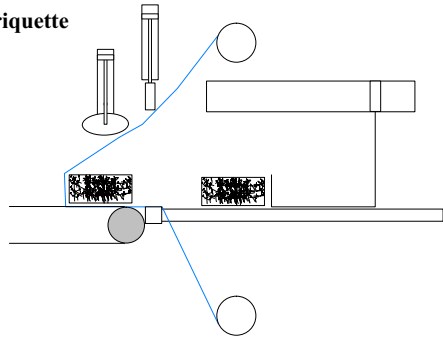
ETAT REPOS

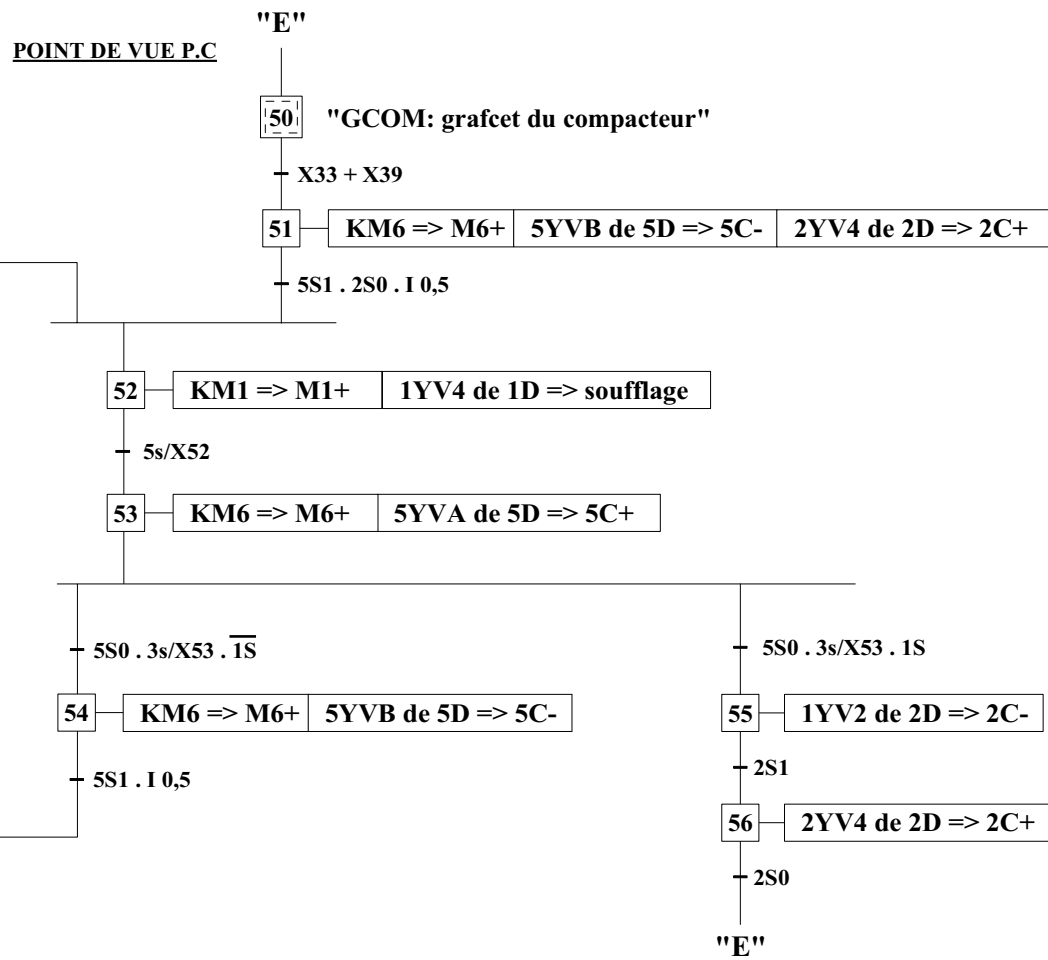


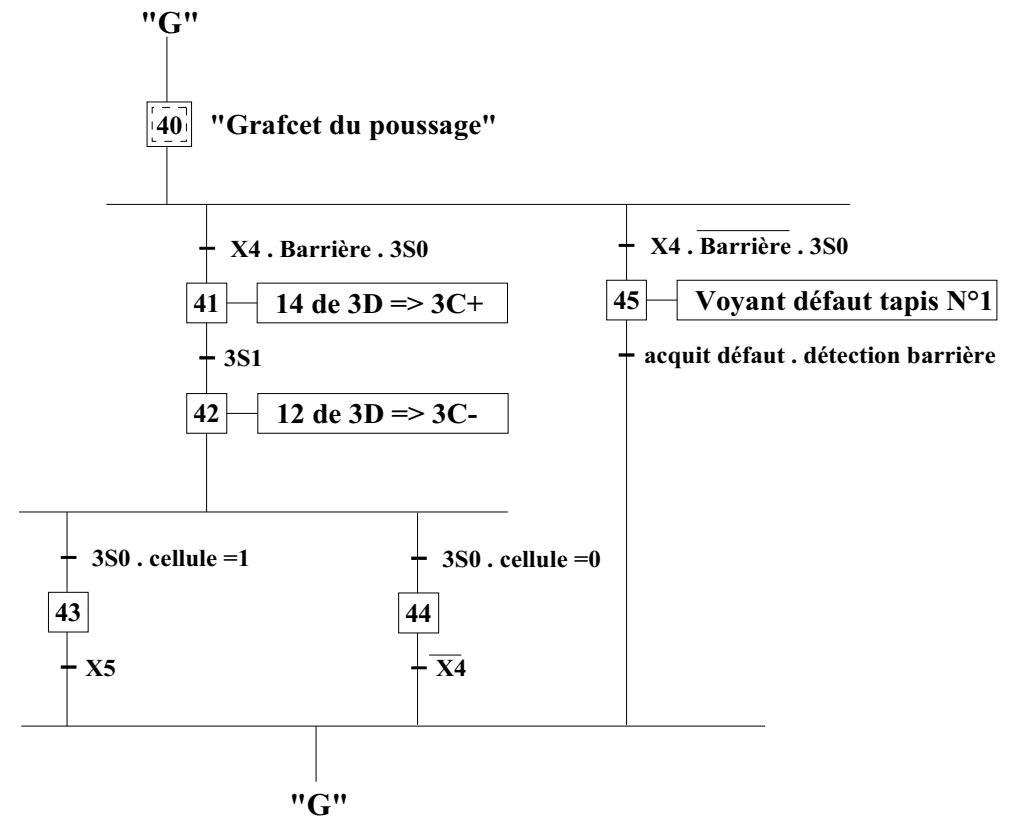
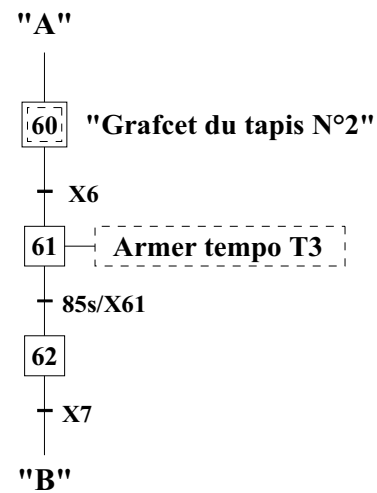
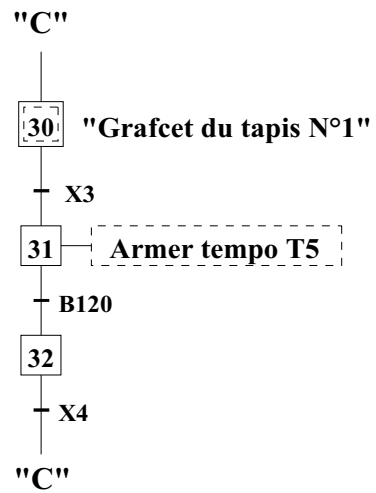
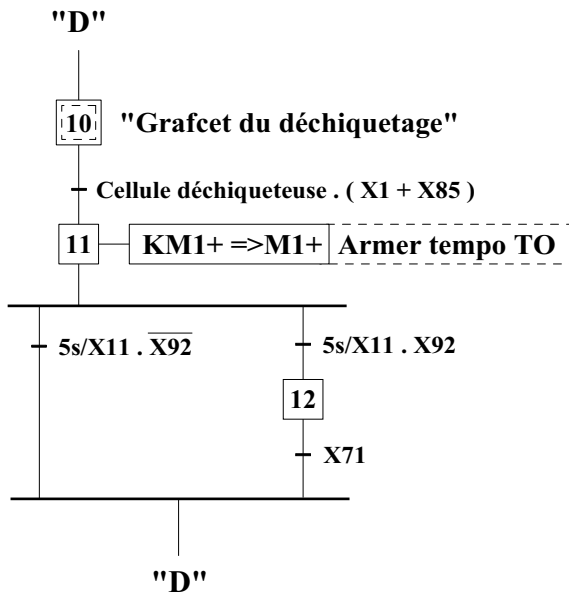
Dégager le poussoir



2^{ème} briquette







"H"

50

"Grafcet du soudage"

X5 . 4S0

51

14 de 4D=>4C+

4S1

52

12 de 4D=>4C-

4S0

53

14 de 4D=>4C+

4S1

54

Chauffer soudeuse 14 de 4D=>4C+ Armer tempo T2

4S1 . 13s/X54

55

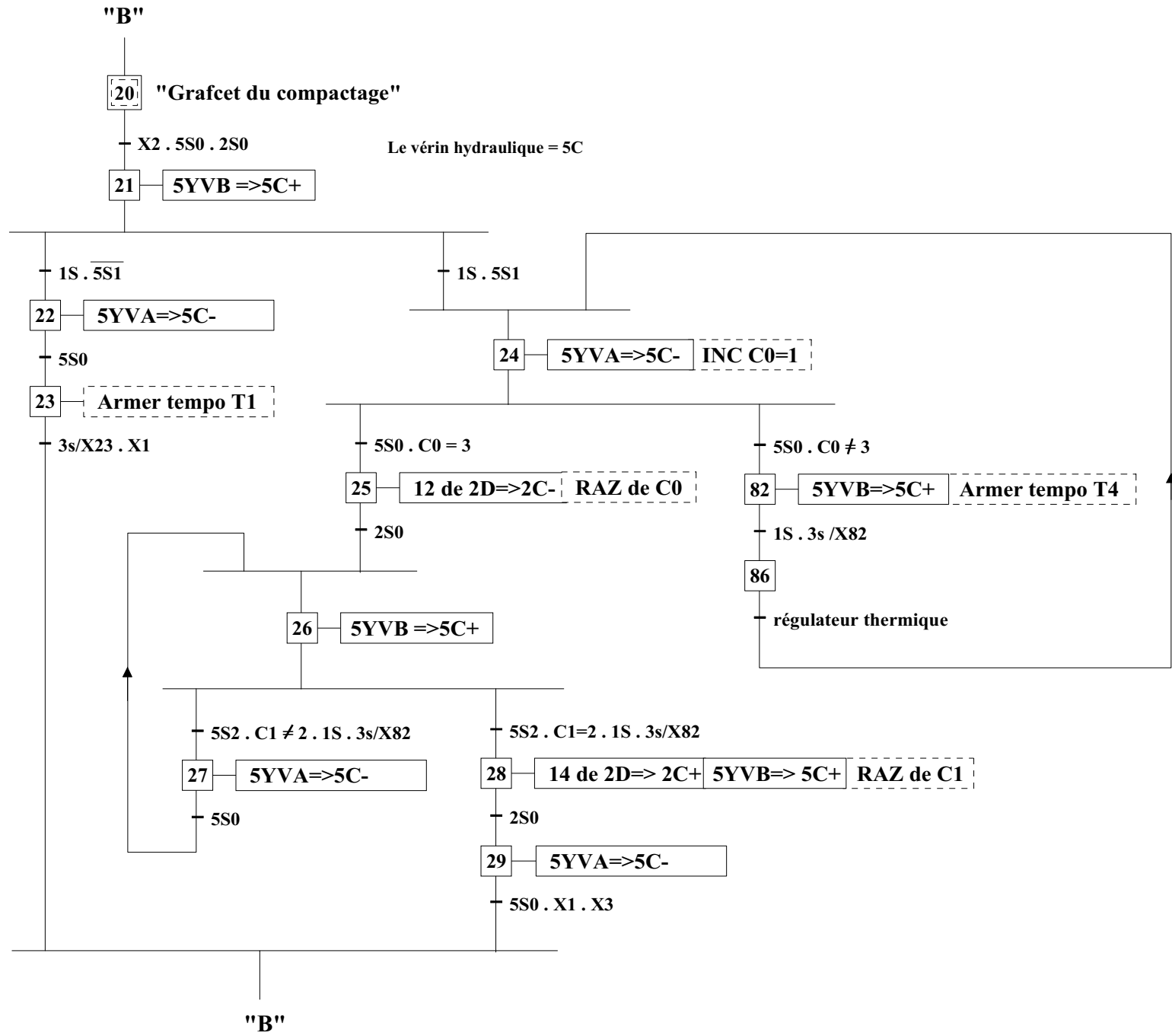
12 de 4D=>4C-

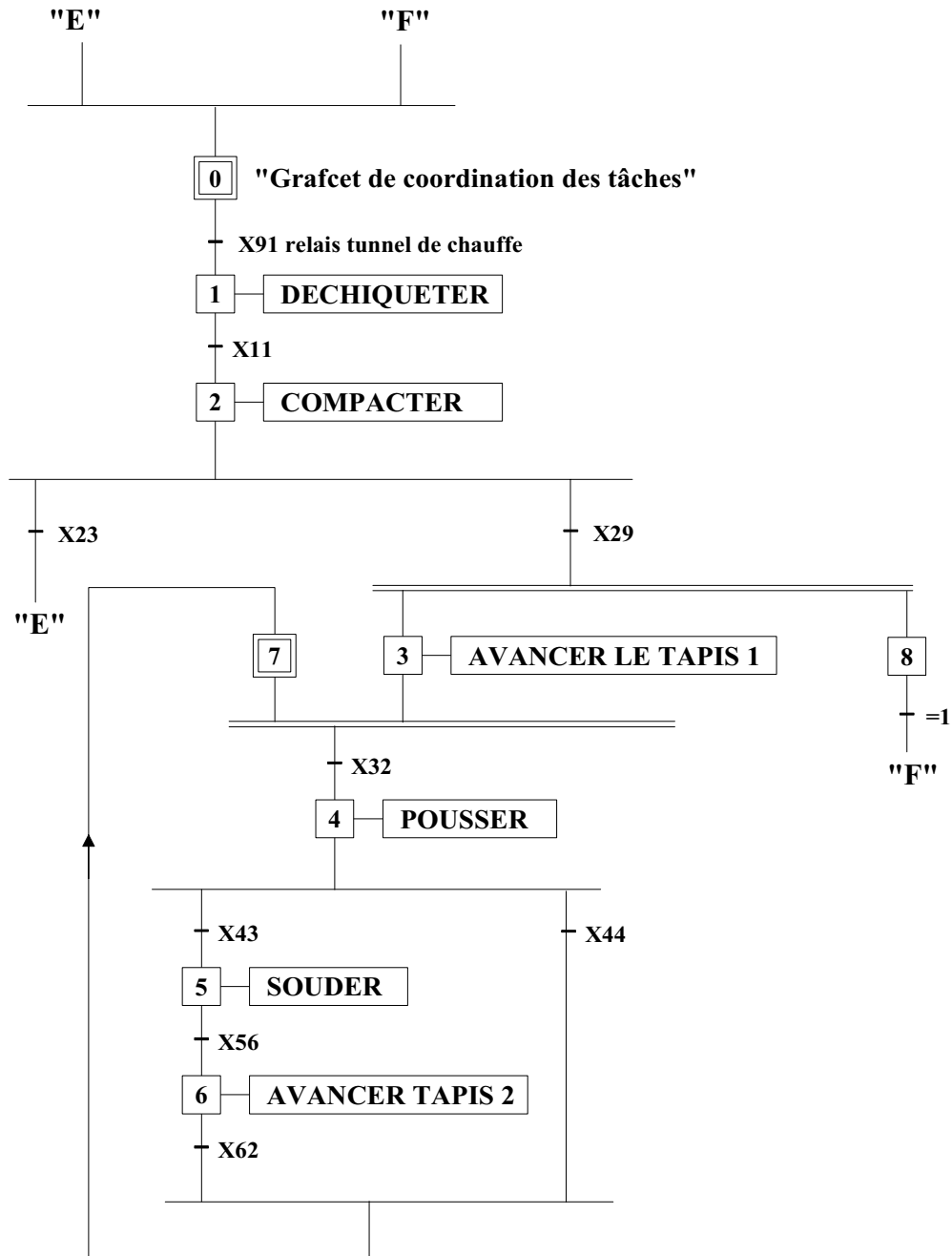
4S0

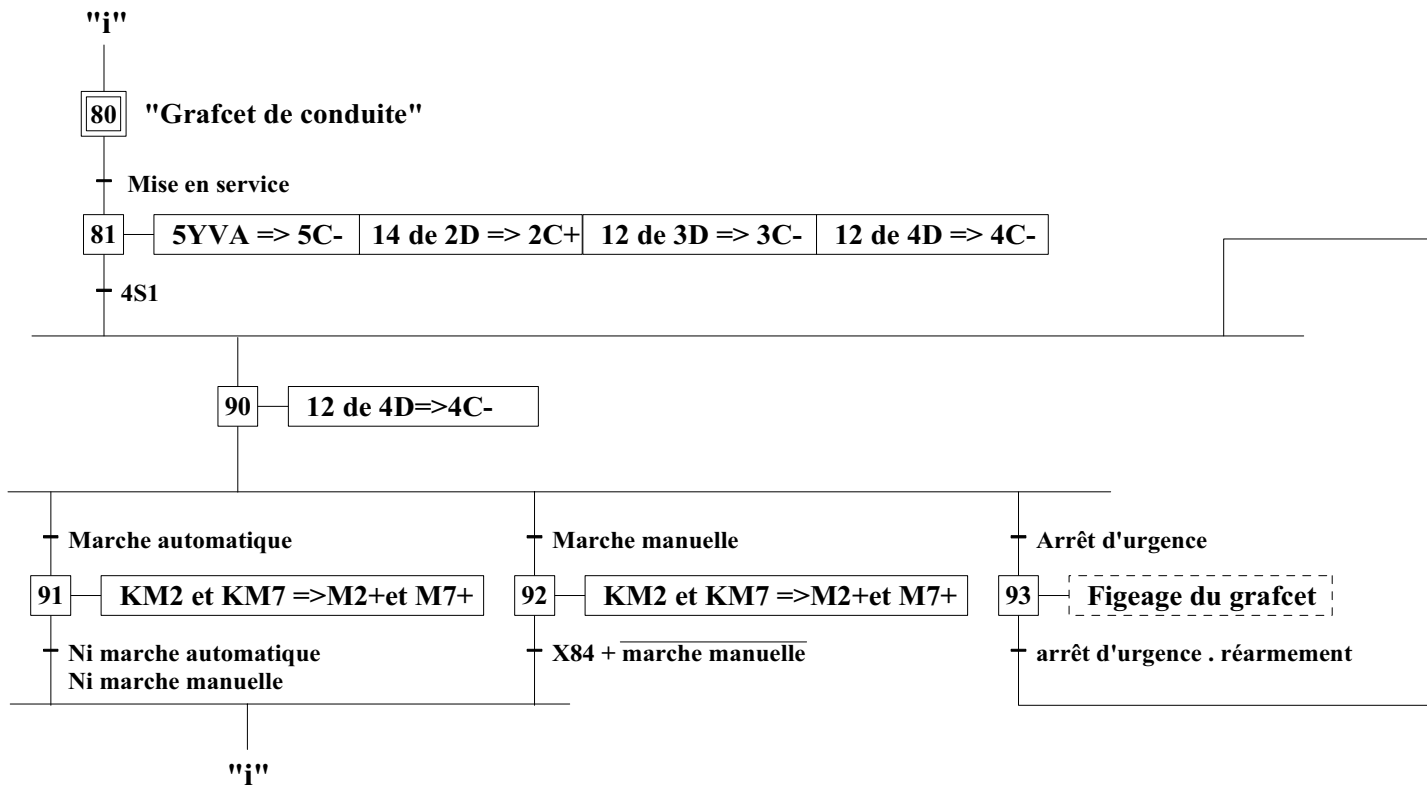
56

X6

"H"







"J"

70 "Grafctet de conduite manuelle"

X92 . pas à pas

85

X12 . pas à pas

71 5YVB => 5C+

5S2 . pas à pas

72 12 de 2D => 2C-

2S0 . pas à pas

73 14 de 2D => 2C+

2S1 . pas à pas

74 5YVA => 5C- KM3 => M3+ Armer tempo 5

5S0 . 10s/X74 . pas à pas

75 14 de 3D => 3C+

3S1 . pas à pas

76 12 de 3D => 3C-

3S0 . pas à pas

77 14 de 4D => 4C+

4S1 . pas à pas

78 14 de 4D => 4C+ KM5 => Fil soudage + Armer tempo 2

4S1 . pas à pas . 13s/X78

79 12 de 4D => 4C-

4S0 . pas à pas

83 KM4 => M4+ Armer tempo 3

85s/X83

84

X80

"J"

