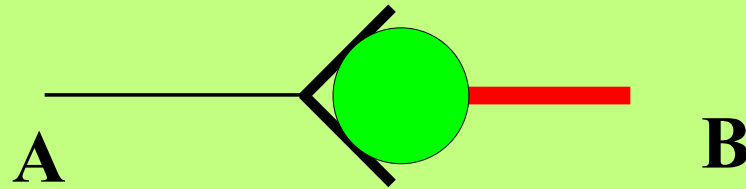


Less

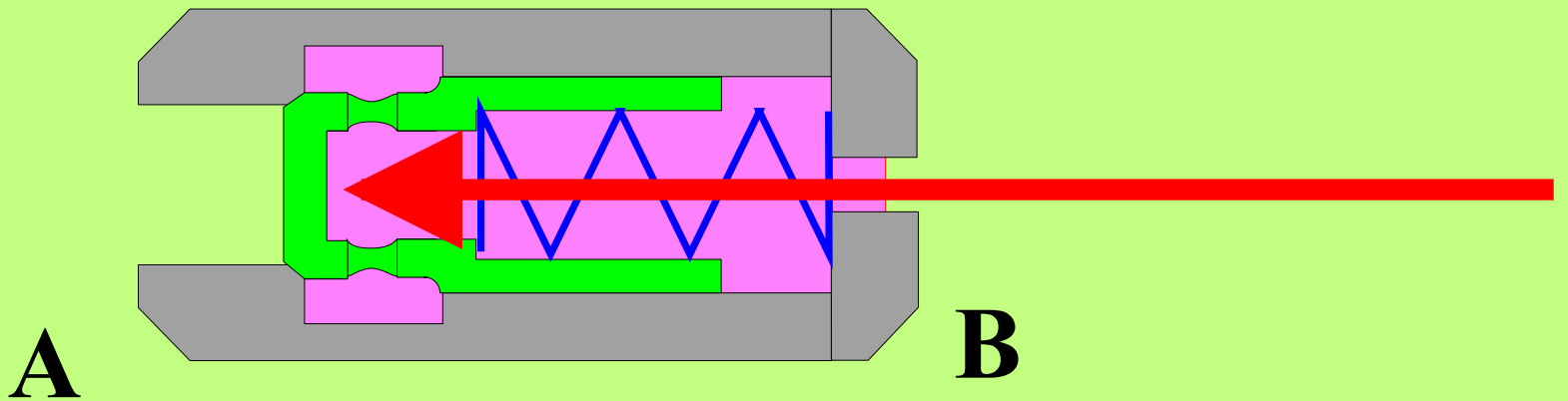
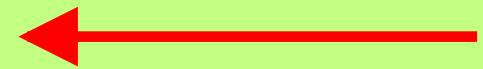
clapnets

Clapet de non retour

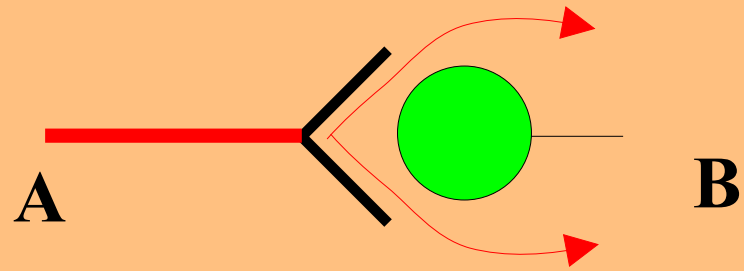
Symbole



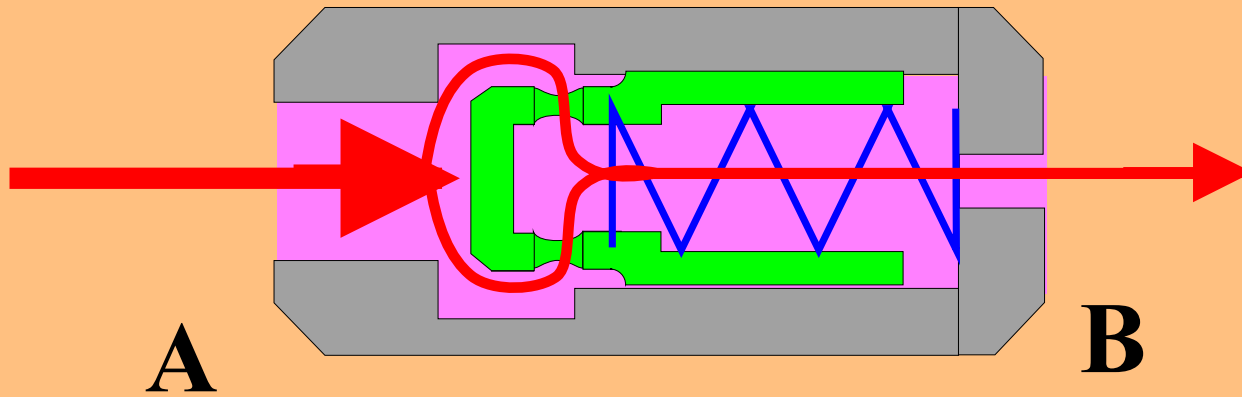
Blocage de l'écoulement du fluide



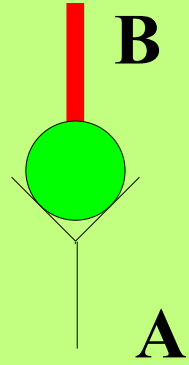
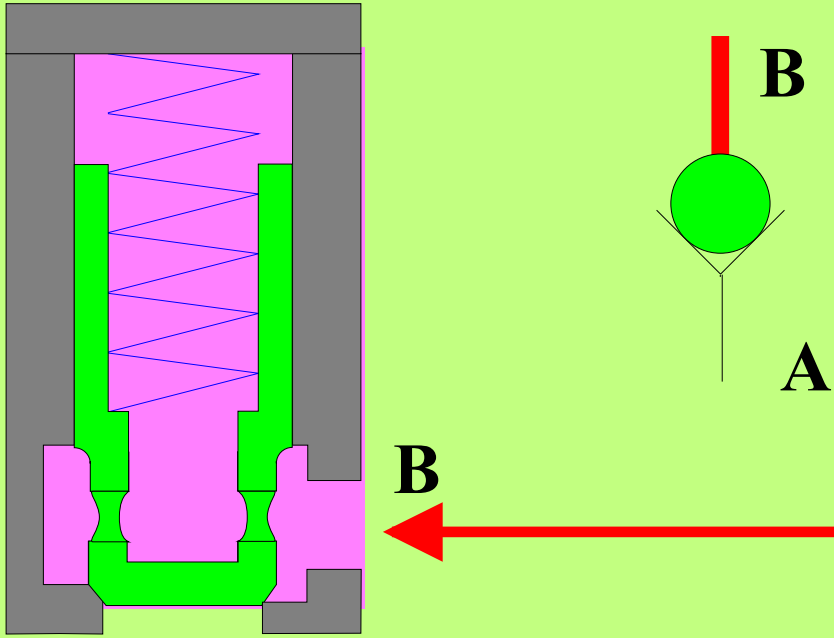
Clapet de non retour



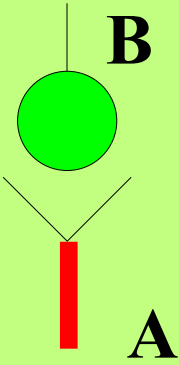
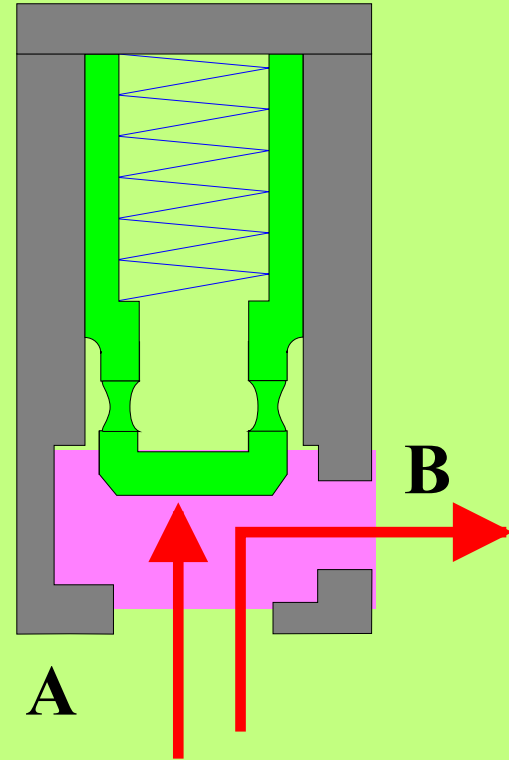
écoulement du fluide



Bloqué

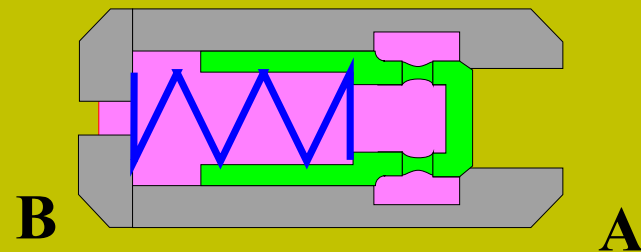
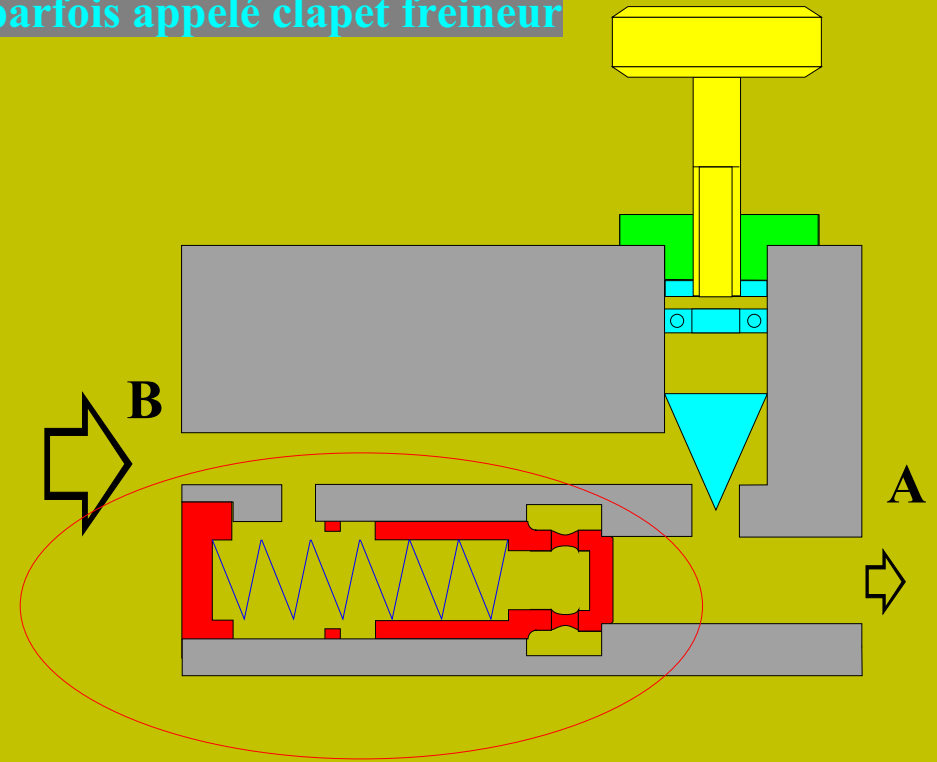


Passant



Le RDU Réducteur de Débit Unidirectionnel comporte aussi un clapet

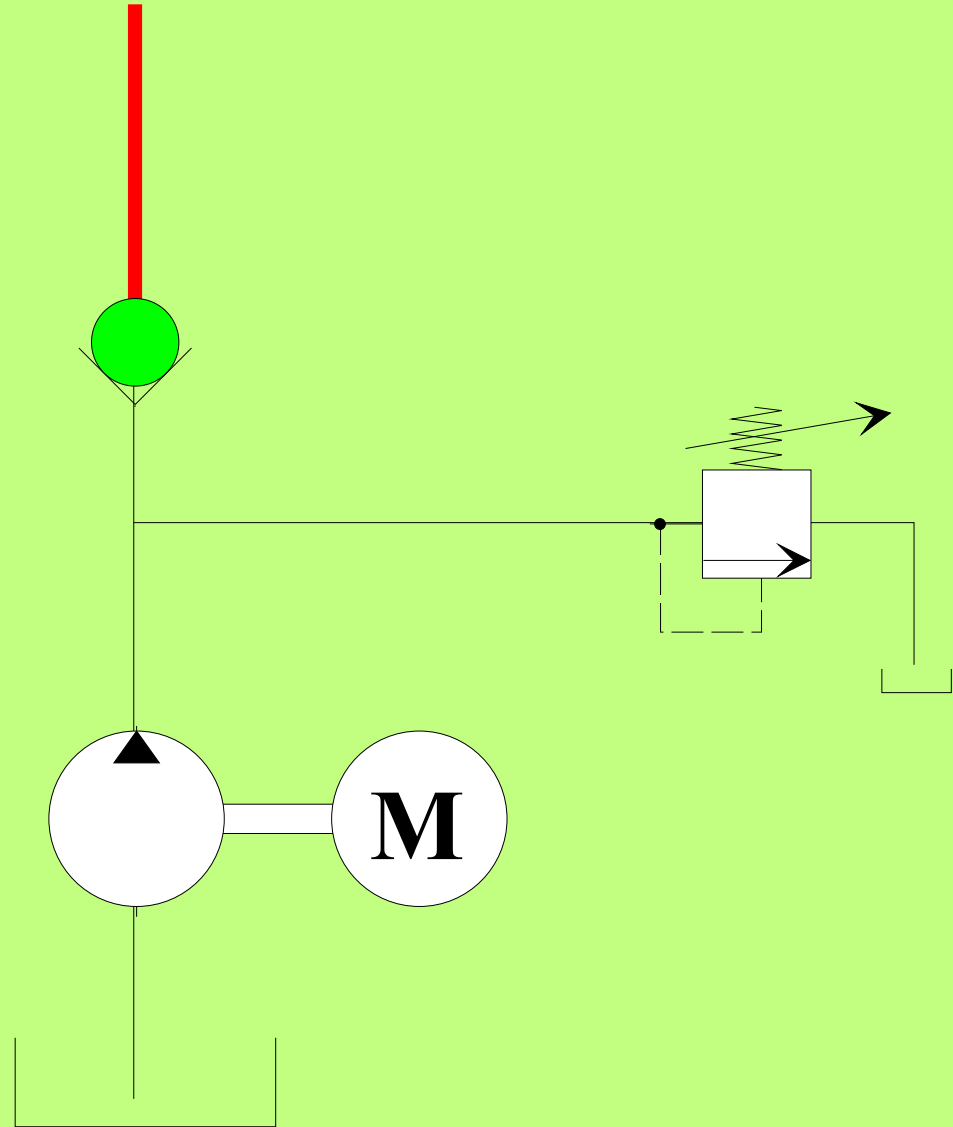
Il est parfois appelé clapet freineur



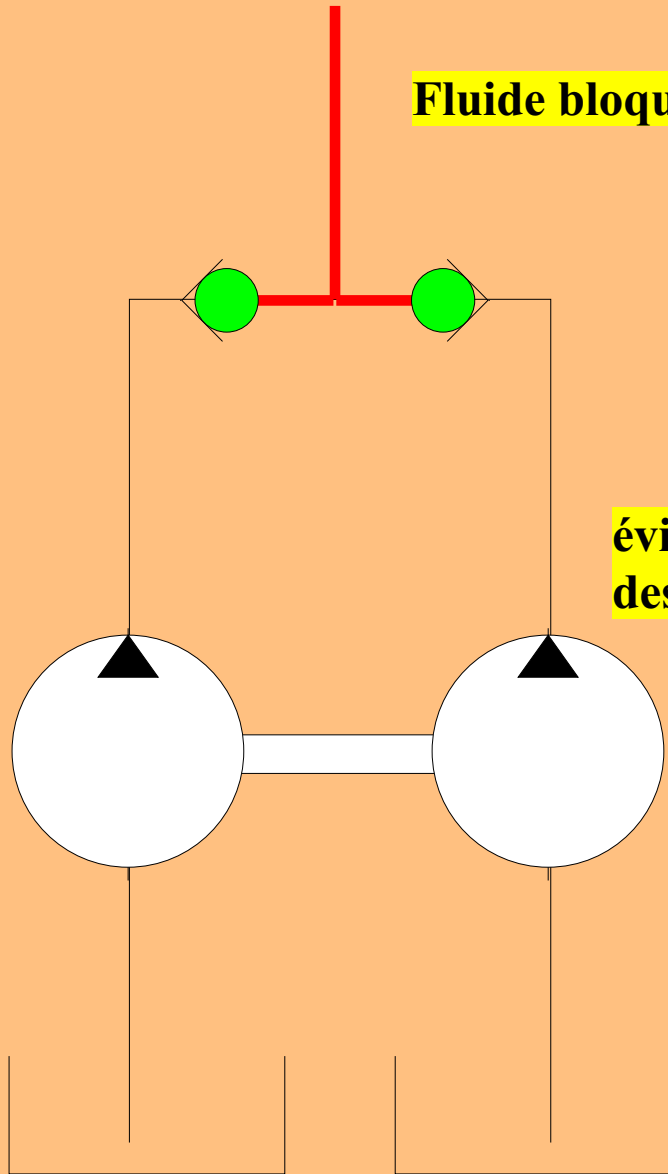
Montage en ligne

Maintient du circuit sous pression à l'arrêt

Protège la pompe des surpressions
(charges motrices)



Fluide bloqué

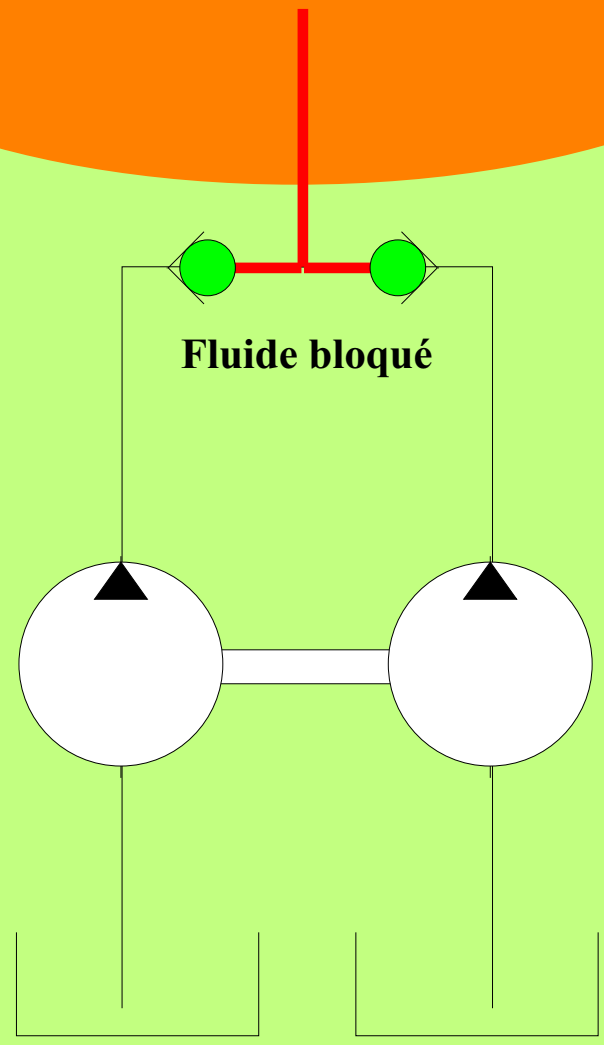


évite la vidange du circuit lors du démontage des pompes

Danger

attention lors des interventions sur le circuit resté sous pression

Partie du circuit sous pression

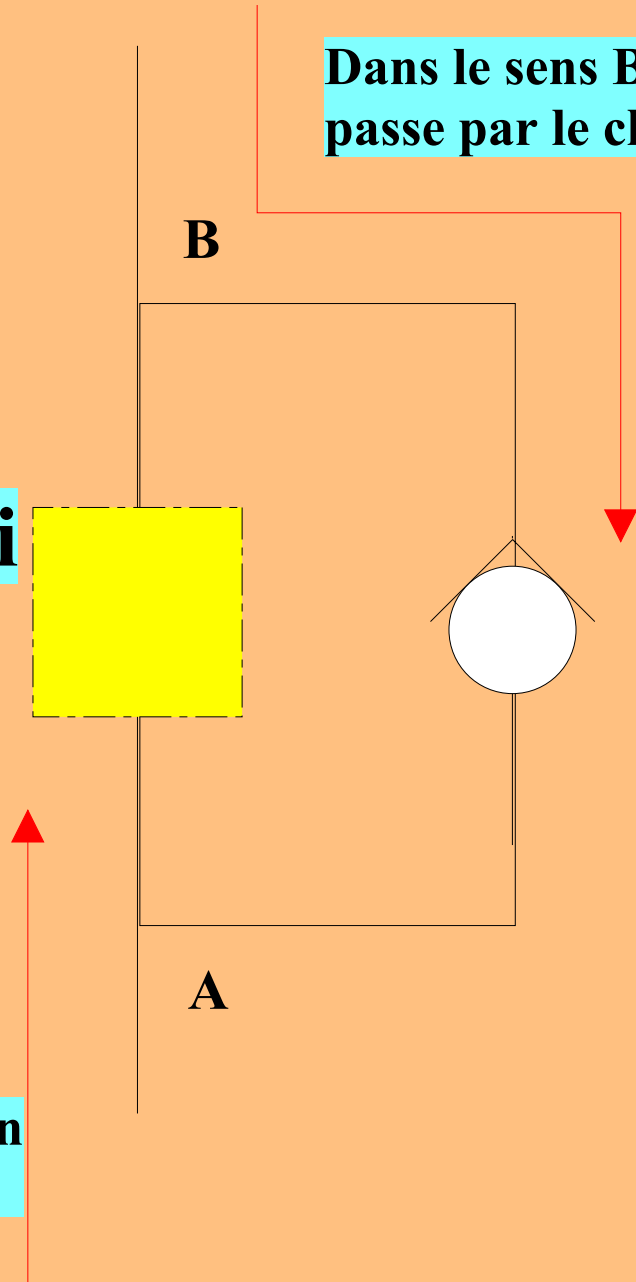


Montage en parallèle

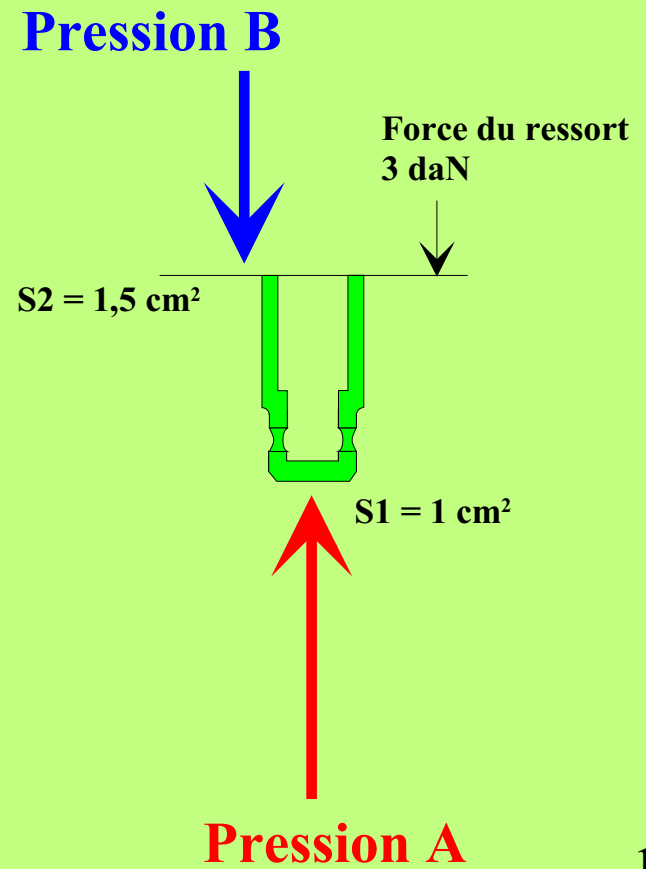
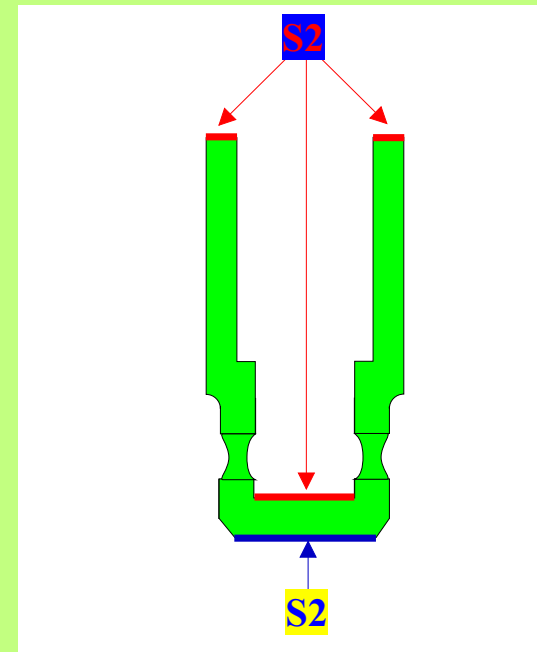
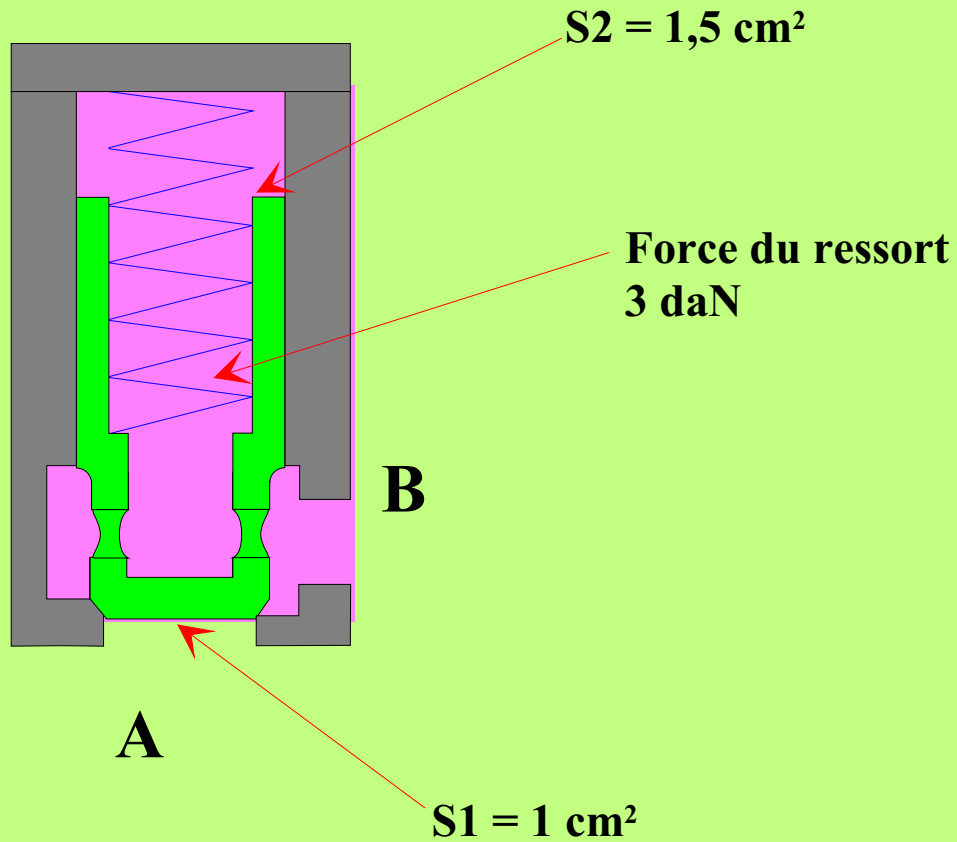
Appareil nondéfini

**Dans le sens AB obligation
de passer par l'appareil**

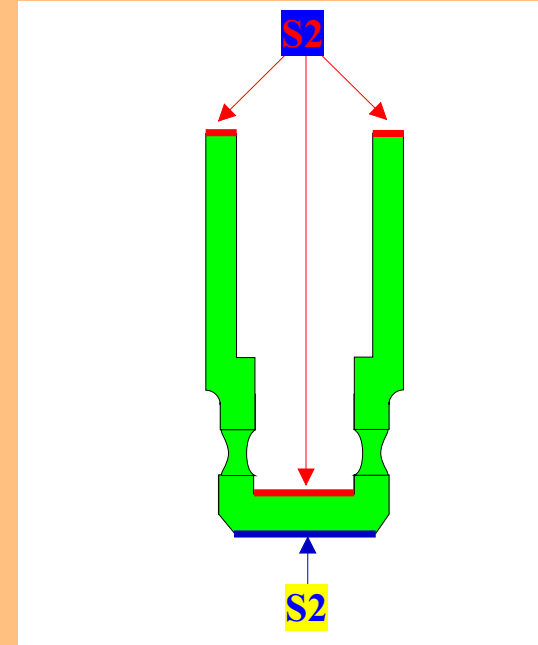
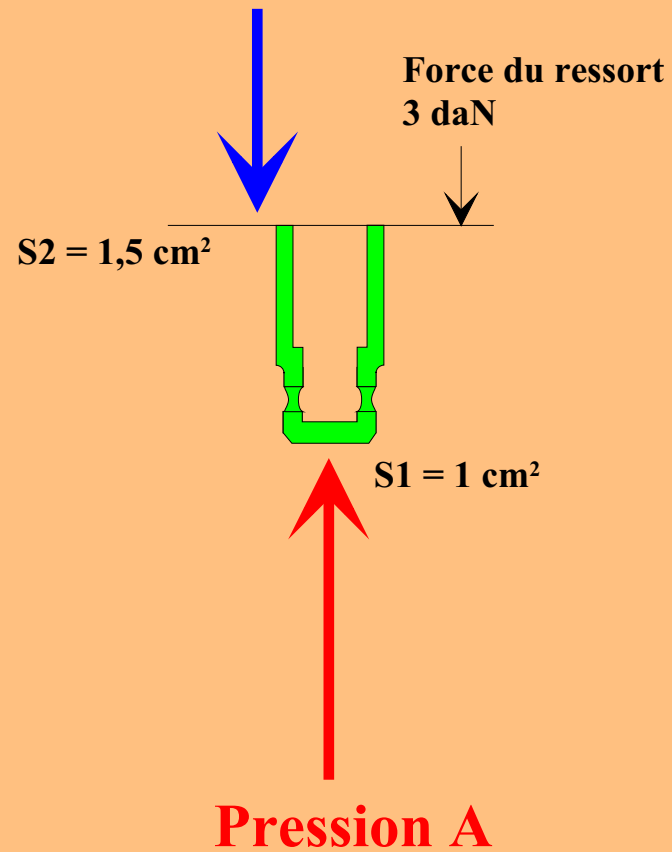
**Dans le sens BA le fluide
passe par le clapet**



Equilibre du tiroir



Pression B



Calculer la pression en A pour passer de A en B si la pression en B = 0 ?

$$F = P \times S$$

$$P = \frac{F}{S} = \frac{3}{1} = 3 \text{ bar}$$