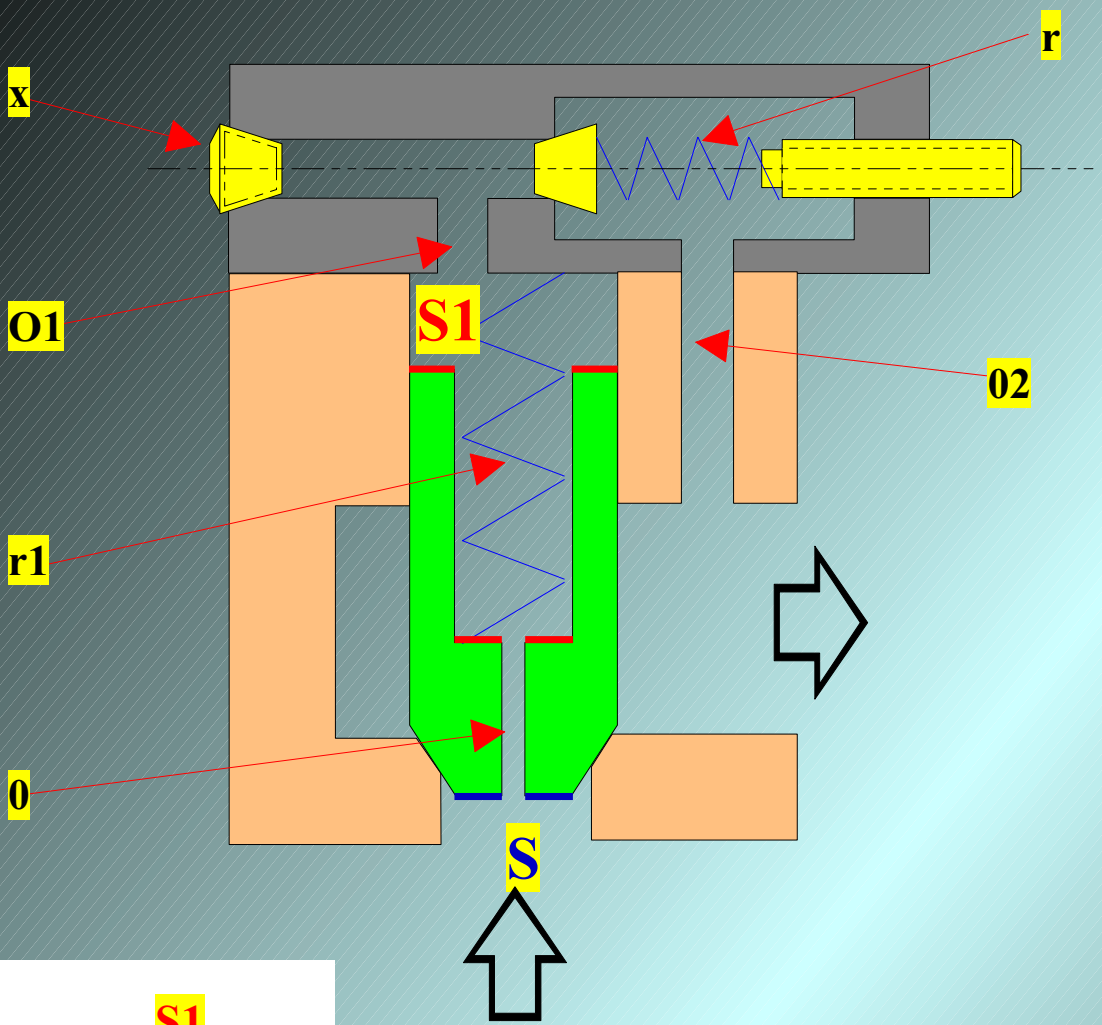
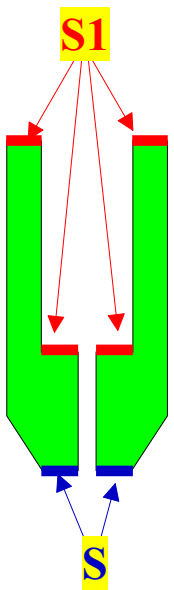
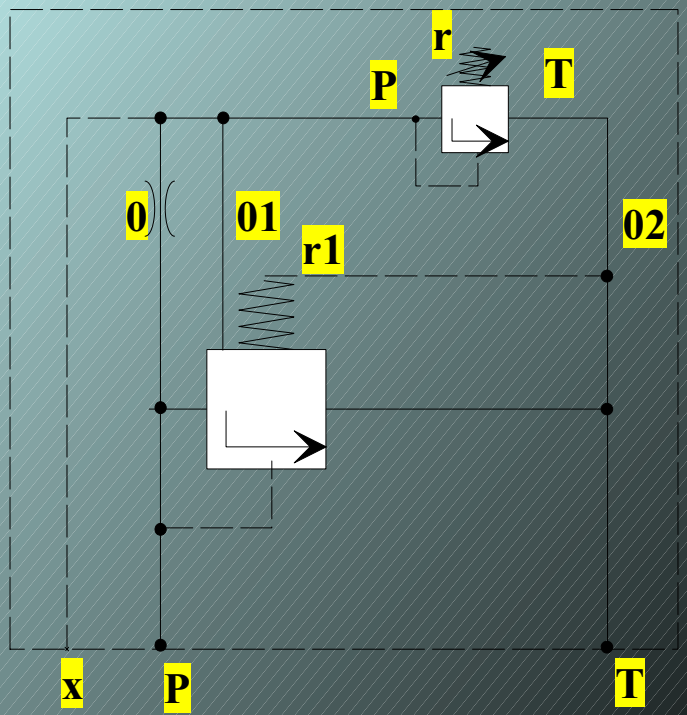
Limiteur de pression à commande pilote

Représentation non conforme avec les normes NF ISO 1219

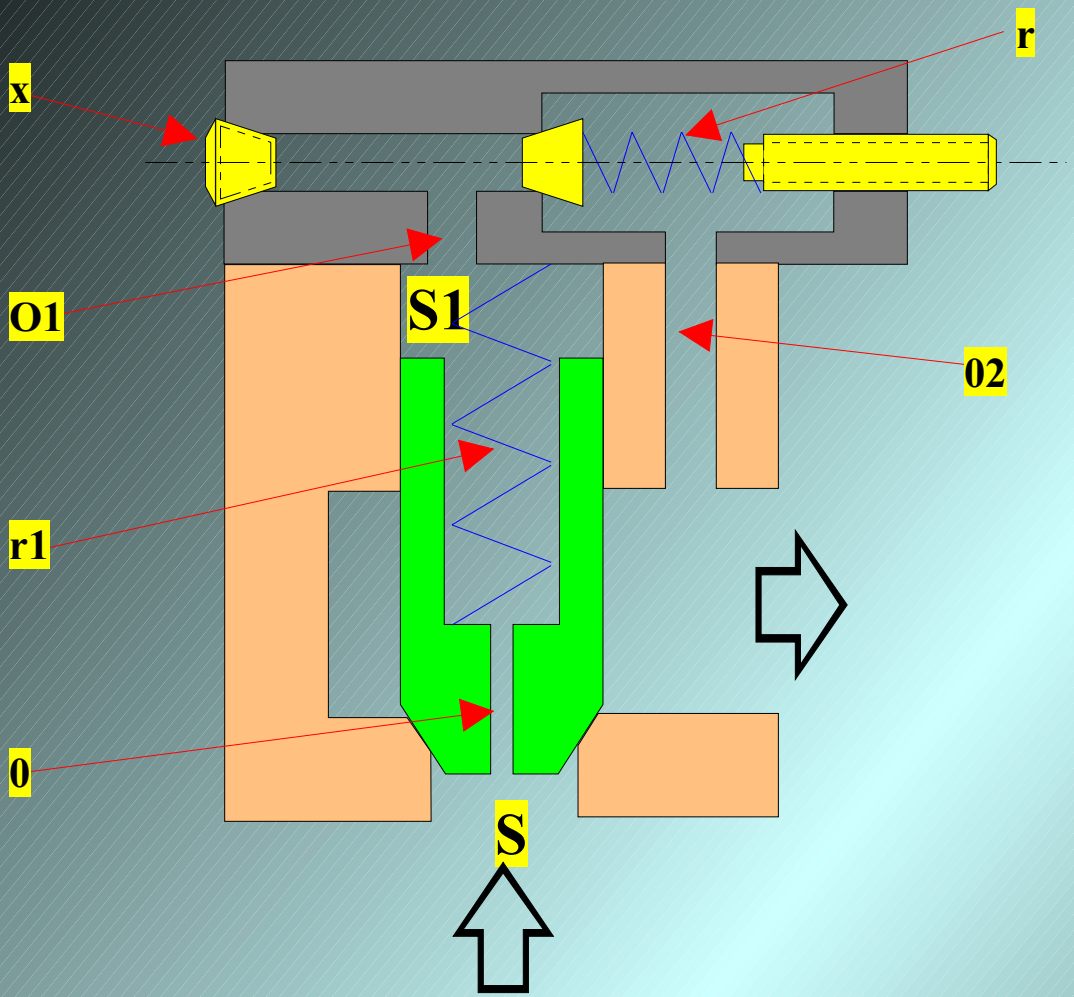




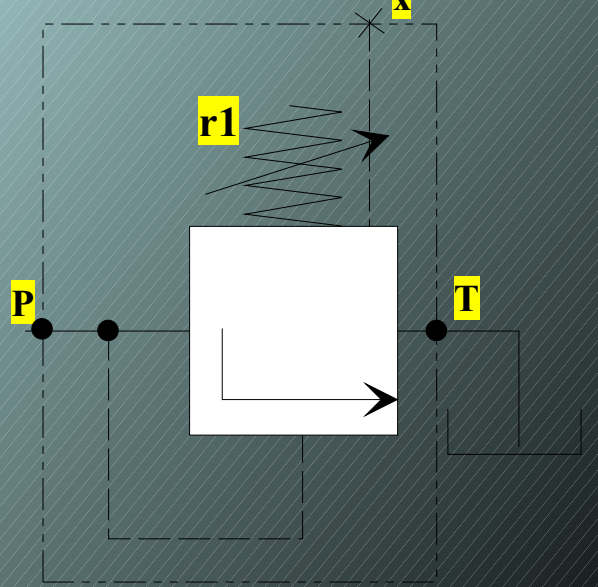


symbole développé

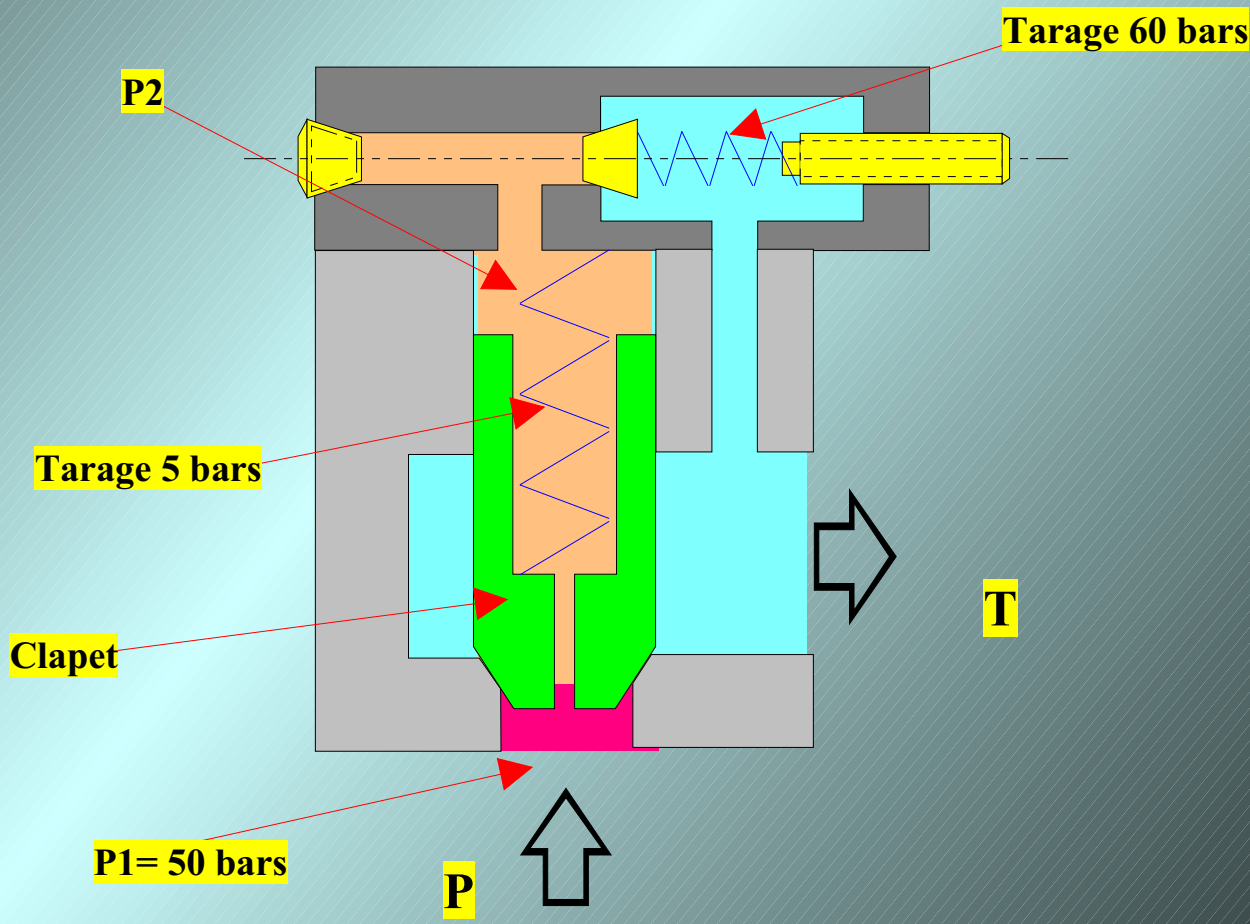
Production
LGM



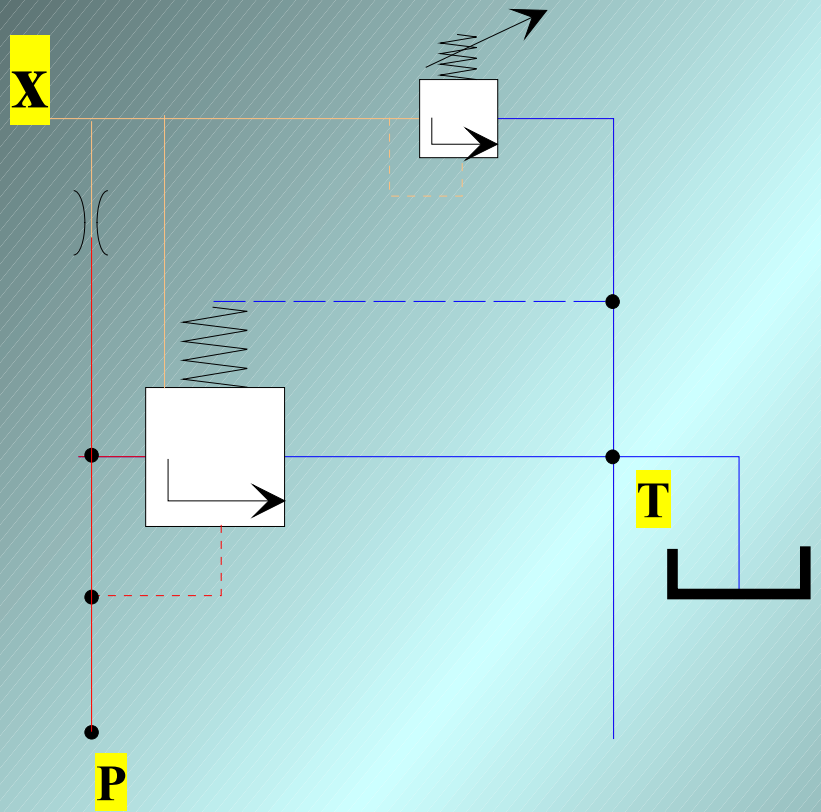
Symbole simplifié



Production
LGM

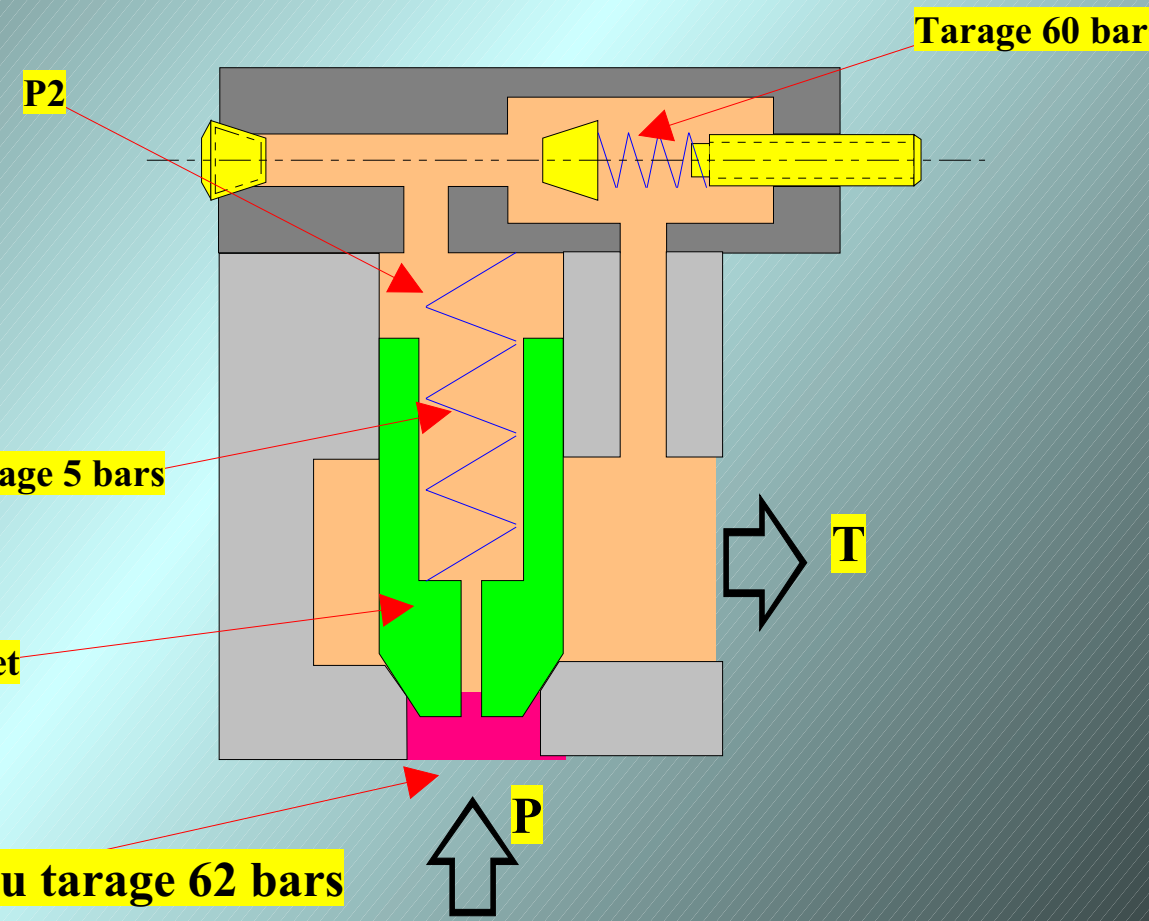


Mêmes couleurs = mêmes pressions

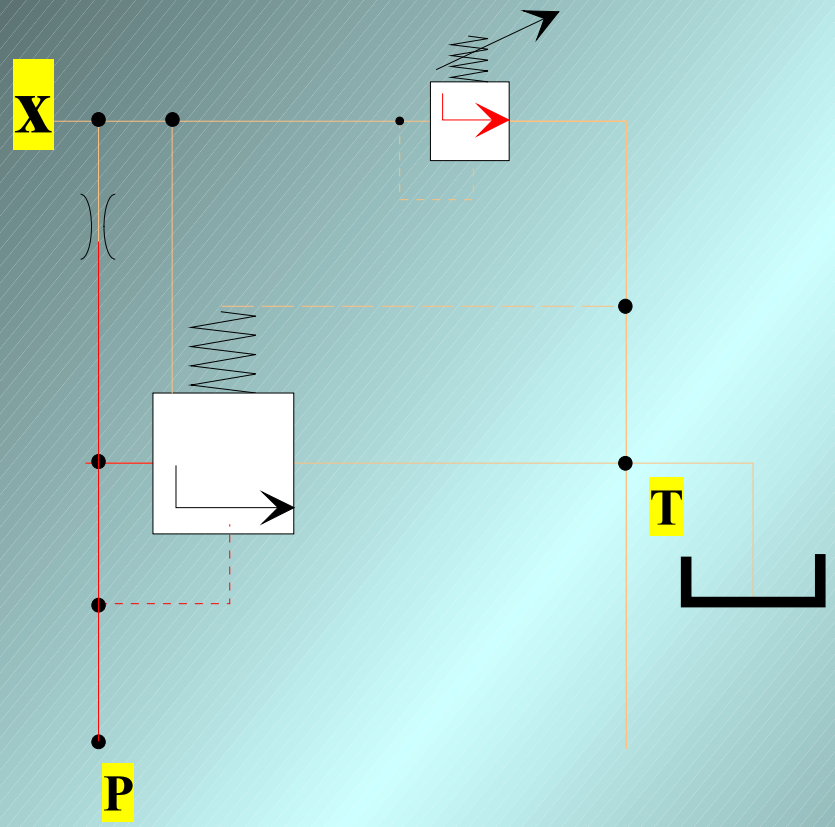


Production
LGM

P1> au tarage 62 bars

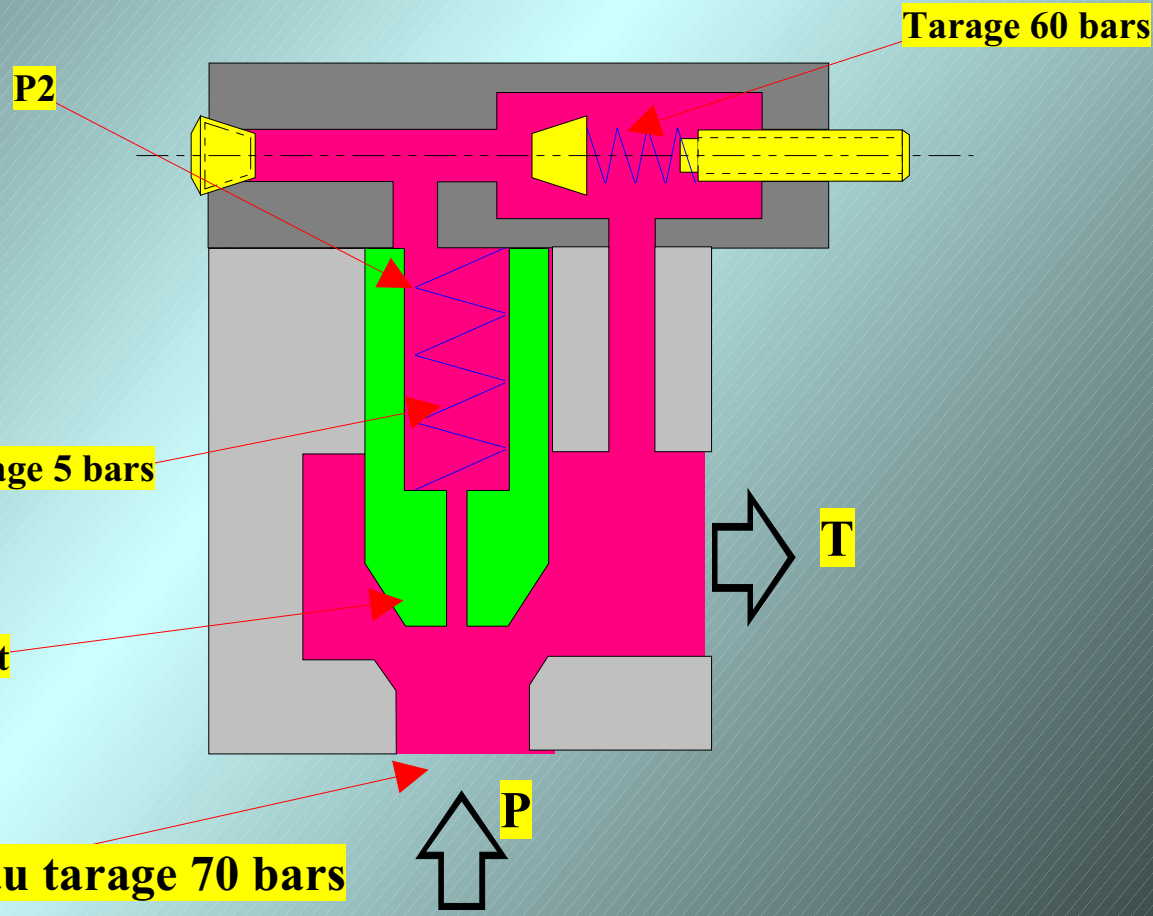


Mêmes couleurs = mêmes pressions

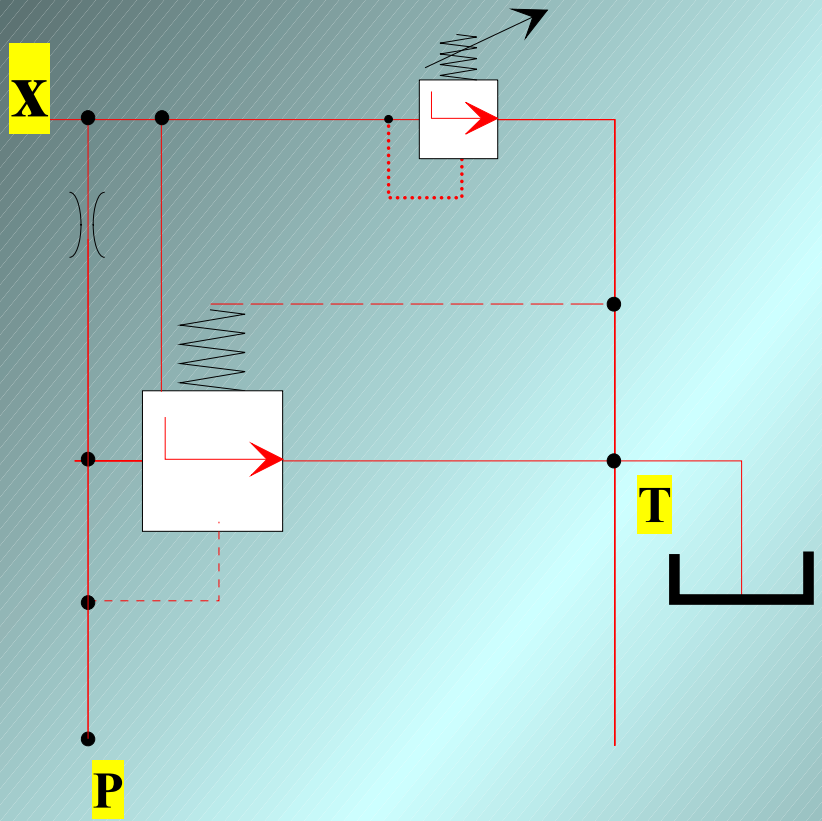


La chute de pression due au limiteur (ressorts) est de 2 bars.
Il faudra 65 bars environ pour que le clapet bouge

P1> au tarage 70 bars

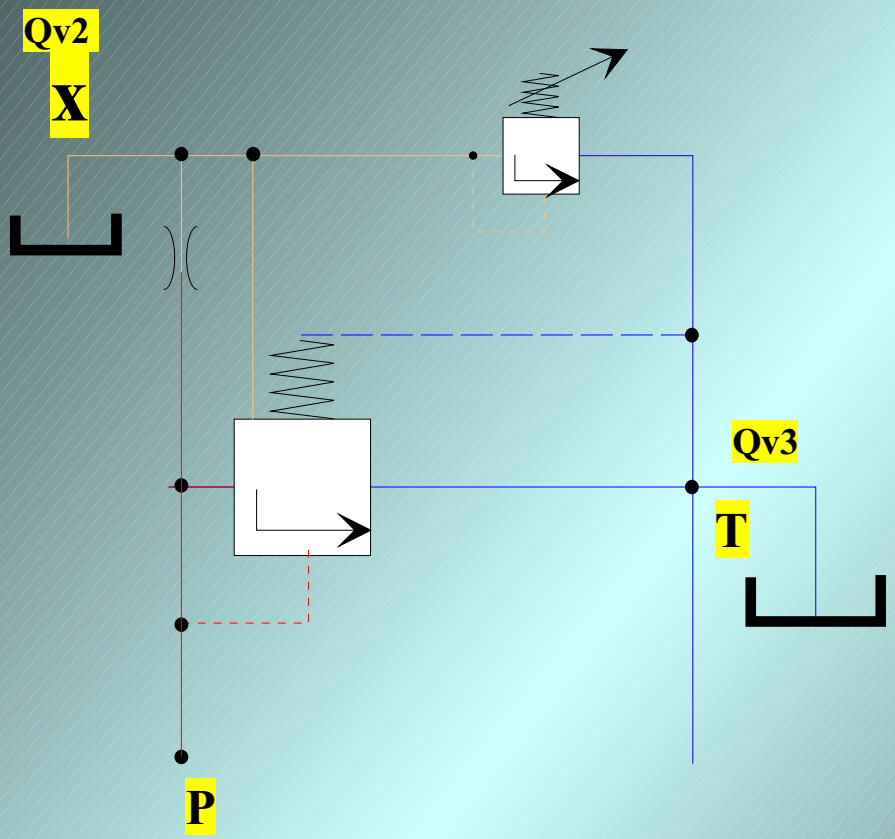


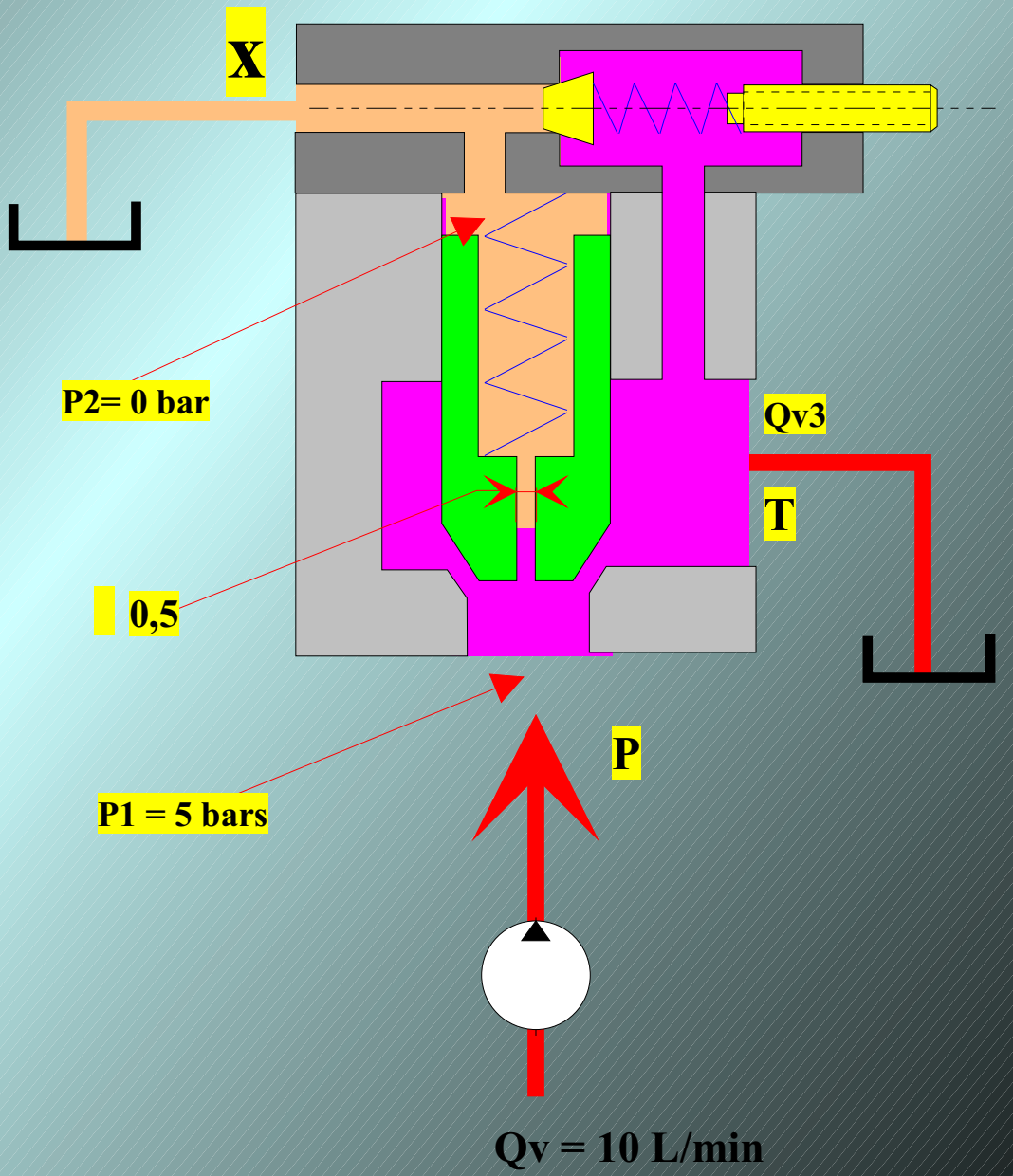
Mêmes couleurs = mêmes pressions

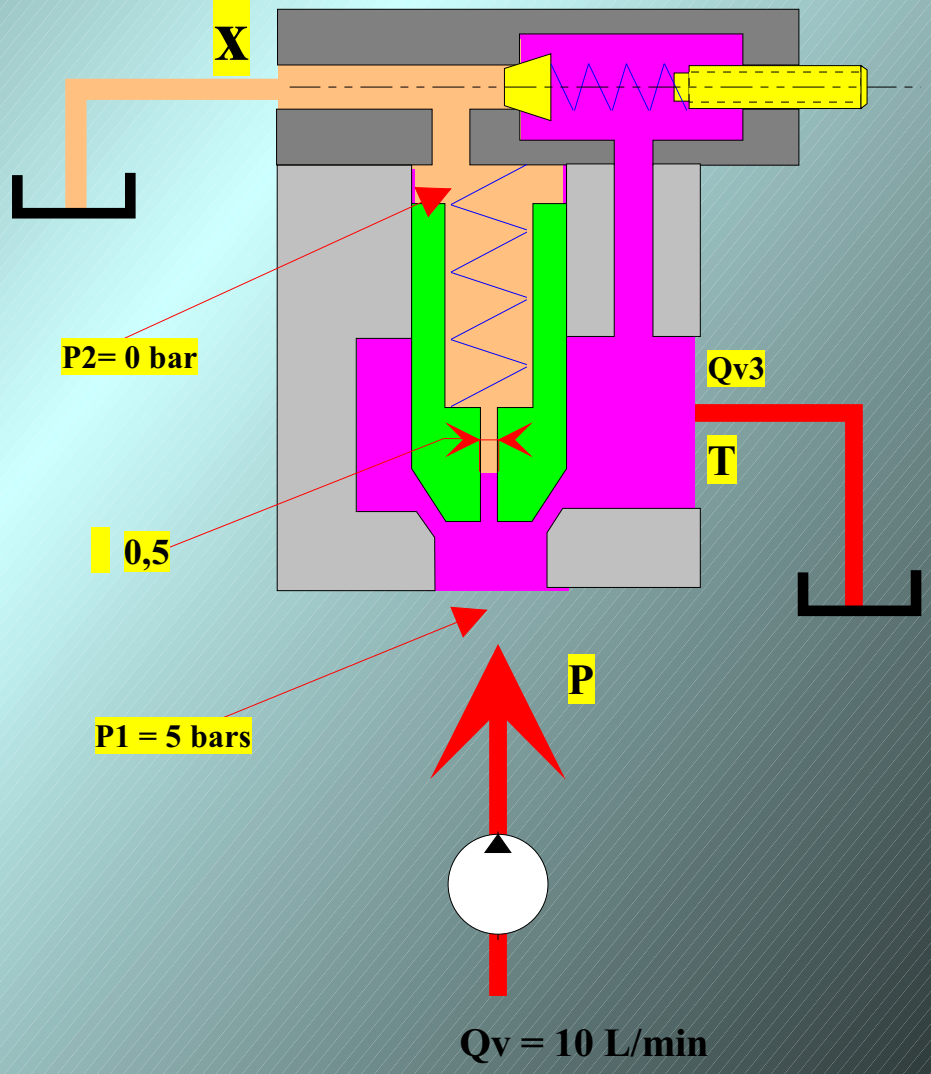


Pilotage par l'échappement

Mêmes couleurs = mêmes pressions







$QV1 = 0$

$$QV2 = \frac{3{,}14 \times 0{,}5 \times 0{,}5}{4}$$

$\triangle P = 5$ Bars

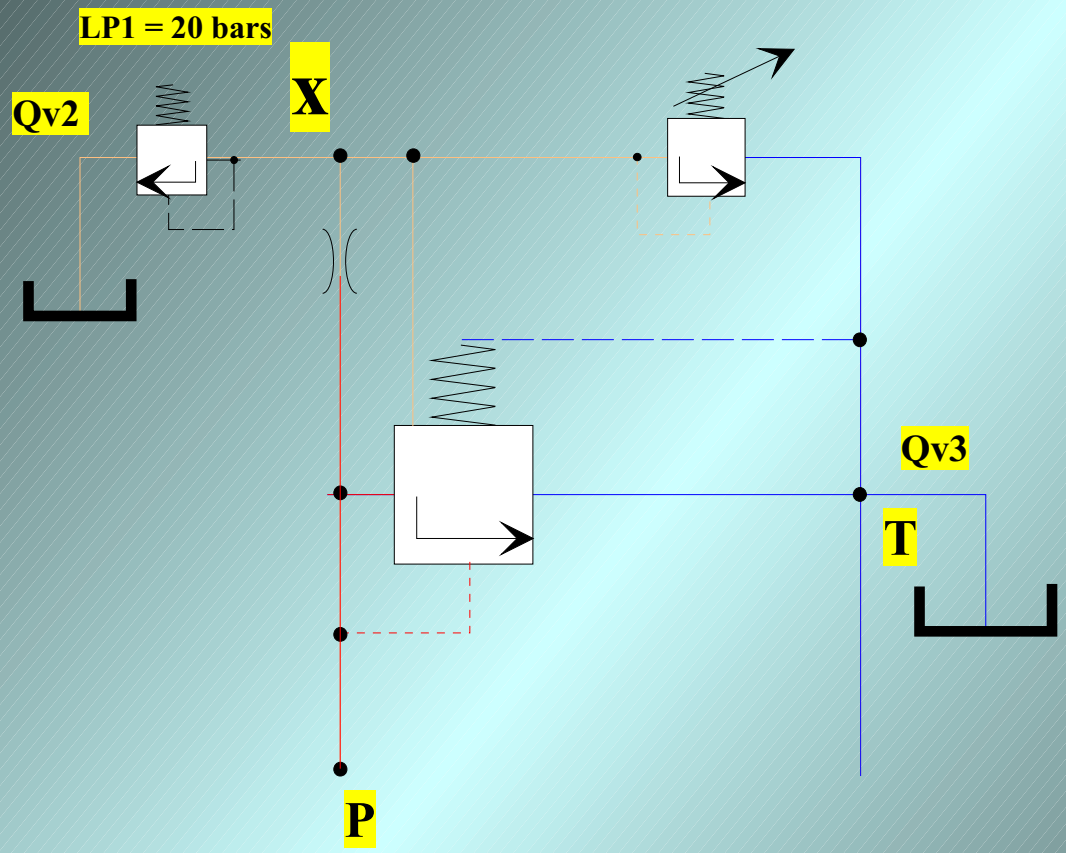
Appliquons la formule:

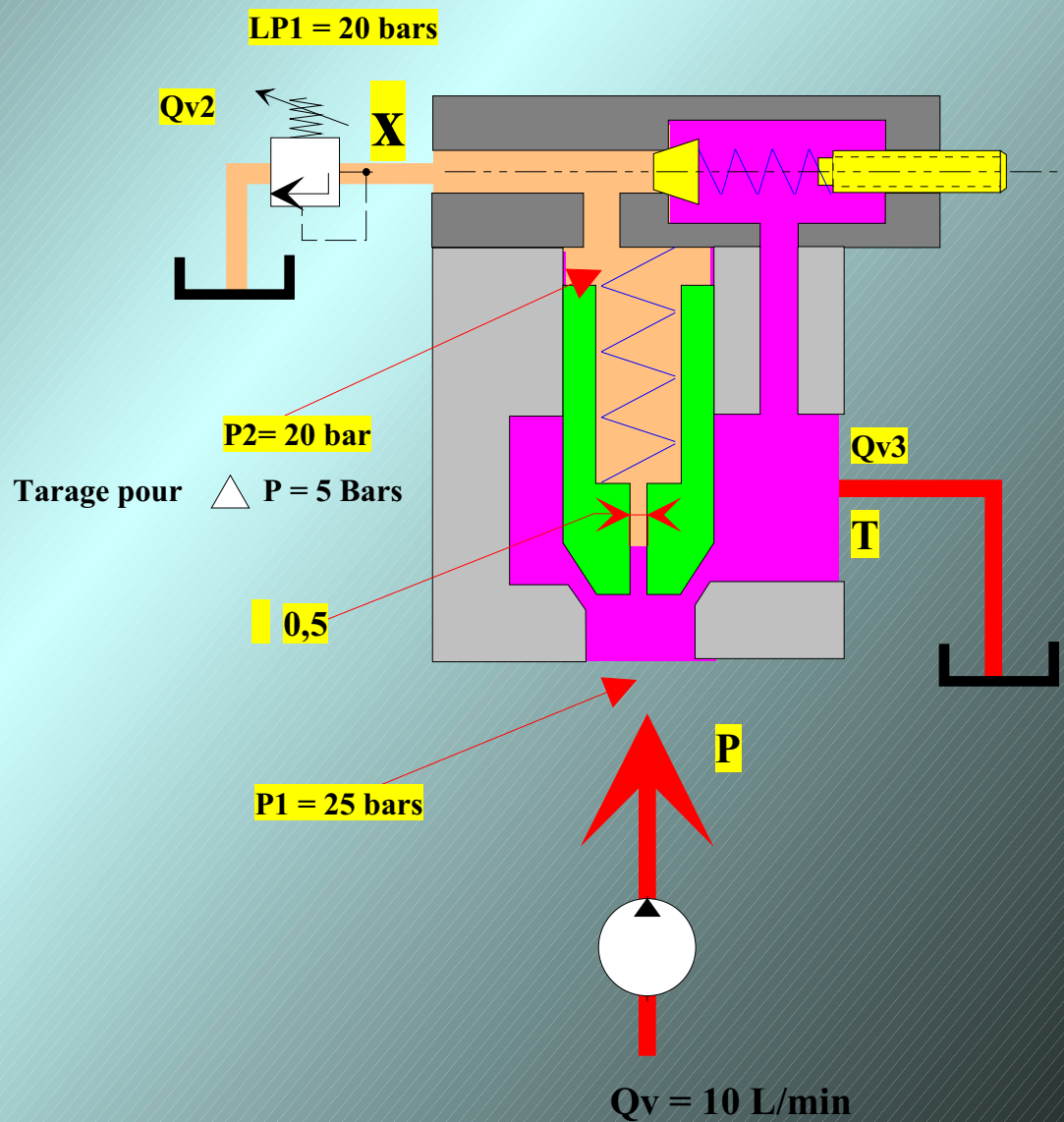
$$Qv = 0{,}6 \times S \times \sqrt{\triangle P}$$

$$QV2 = 0{,}6 \times 3{,}14 \times \frac{0{,}5 \times 0{,}5}{4} \times \sqrt{5} = 0{,}26 \text{ l /min}$$

$QV3 = 10 - 0{,}26 =$ **9,74 L / min**

$$QV2 = 0{,}6 \times 3{,}14 \times \frac{0{,}5 \times 0{,}5}{4} \times \sqrt{5}$$

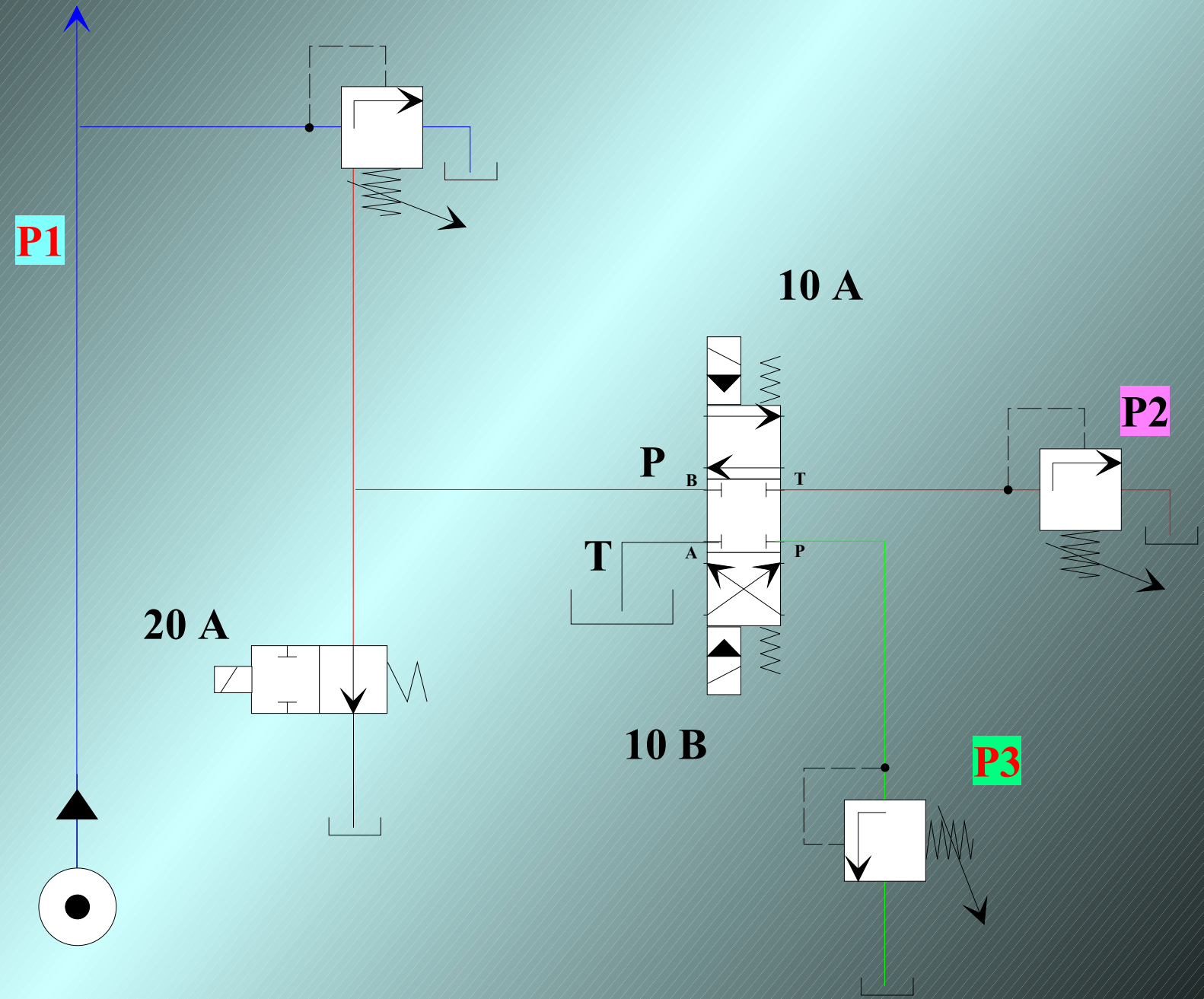




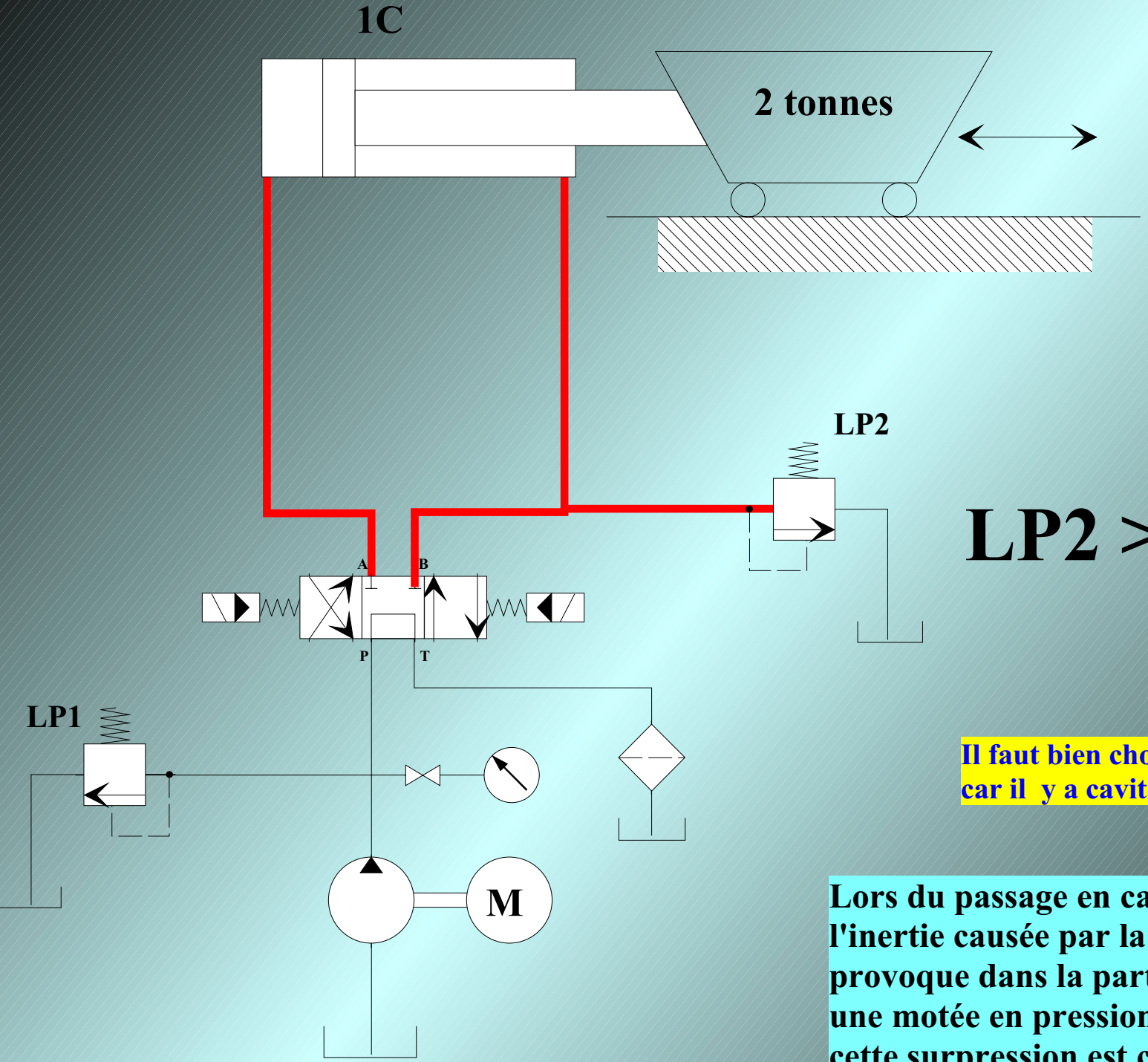
Production LGM

Circuit à 3 étages de pression

P1>P2>P3



Production
LGM



LP2 > LP1

Il faut bien choisir le distributeur
car il y a cavitation lors de l'ouverture de LP2

Lors du passage en case centrale (arrêt du débit)
l'inertie causée par la masse de 2 tonnes
provoque dans la partie rouge du circuit
une motée en pression (charge motrice)
cette surpression est contrôlée par LP2

THE END

Echap

Production
LGM