

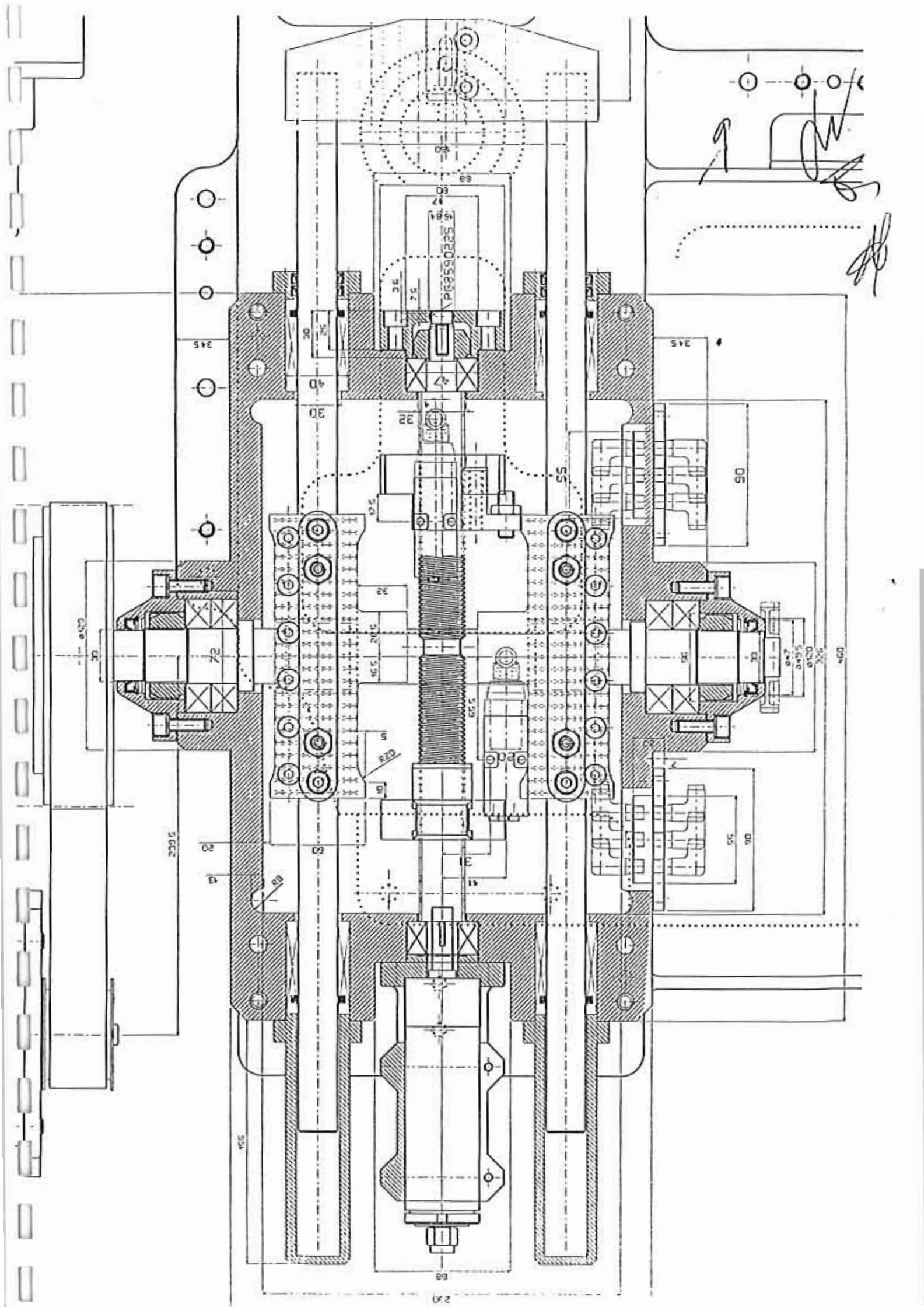
(7)

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file — 311 pag. 39

sostole del pr. 395-6-...

ELECTRONIC GOB DISTRIBUTOR
BOTERO



(8)

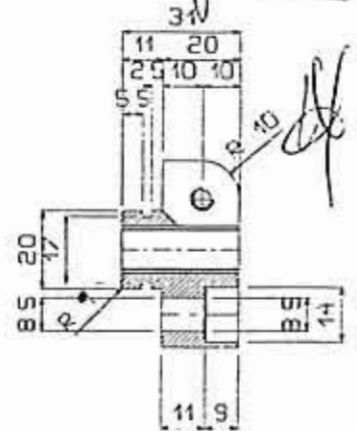
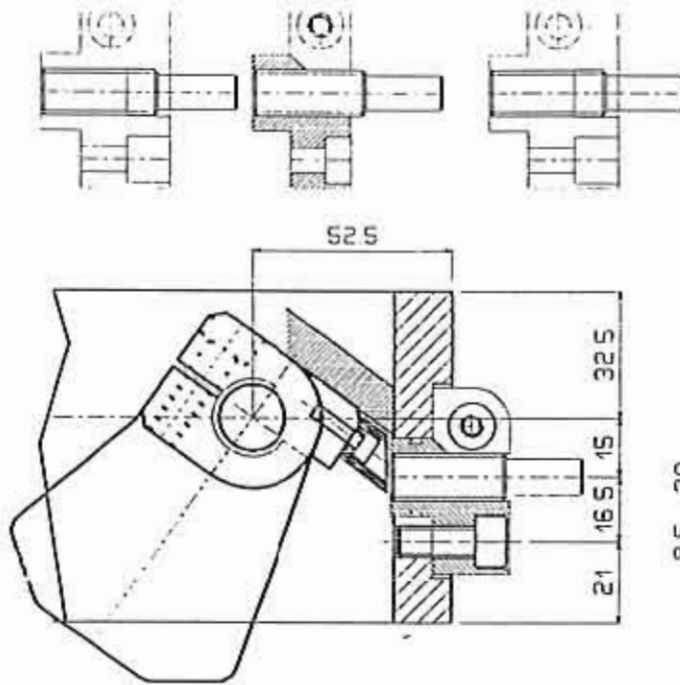
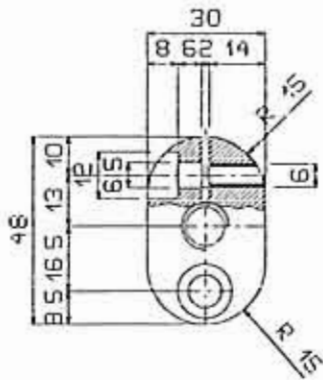
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file — 1315 fog. 11,15

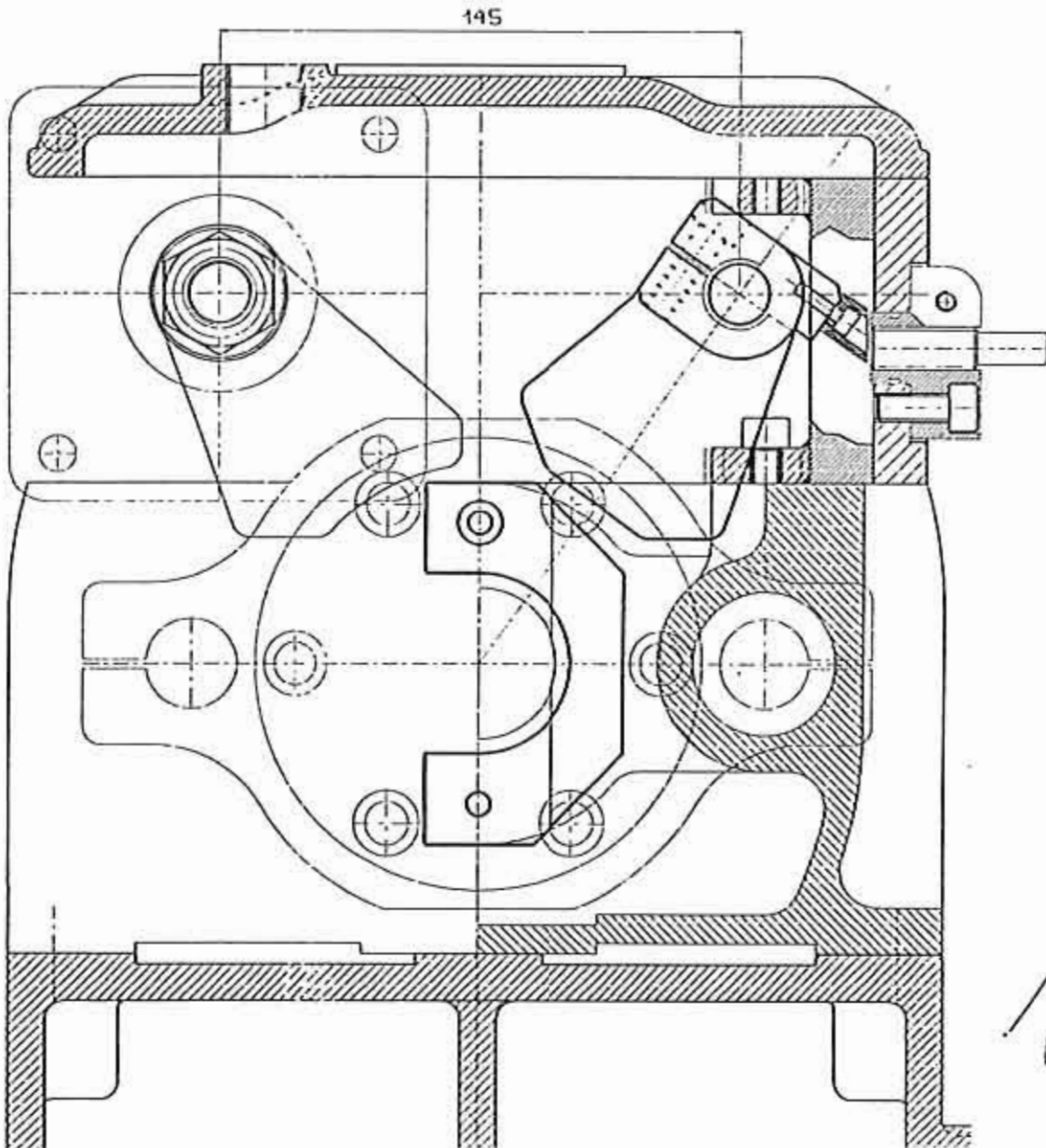
Dimensione delle scatolette del

gr. 395-4-...

ELECTROMC FOR DISTRIBUTOR
BOTTERO



JA395-07



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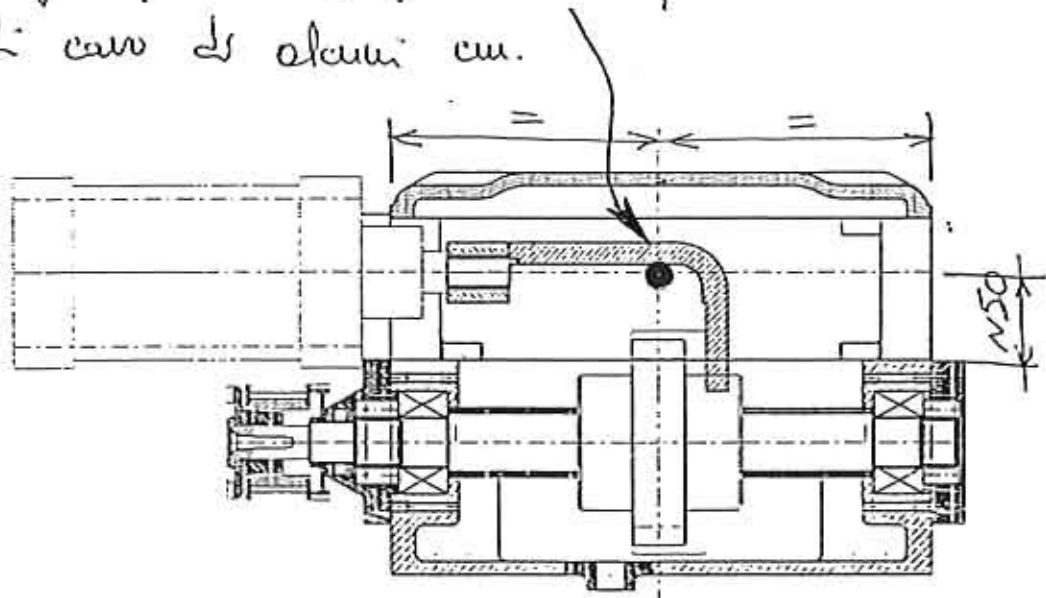
ds - UT/VC Ep. Piranda V.
a - UT/EL Ing. Pella C.

p.e.: Ing. Piranda C.
Ing. Basso S.

24/7/17
136

Opf.: POSIZIONE FINECORSA ESTERNA PER
FR. ESCLUSIONE SOB

In proximity saranno portati con da disegno,
1 per ogni lato; per evitare prevedere una velocità
di cam di alcuni cm.



PIRANDA V.

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(9)

file — 1346 pag. 13
dis. JA 395-085

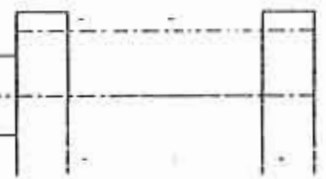
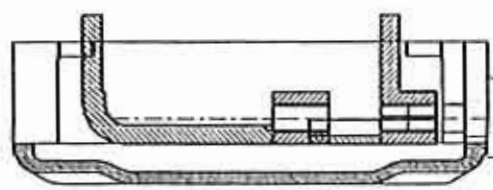
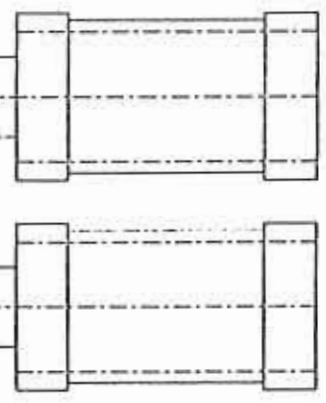
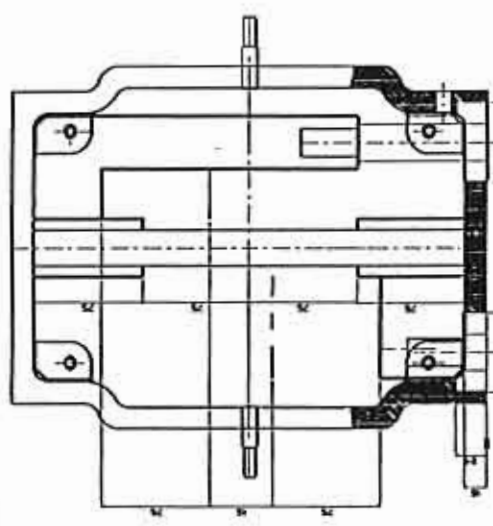
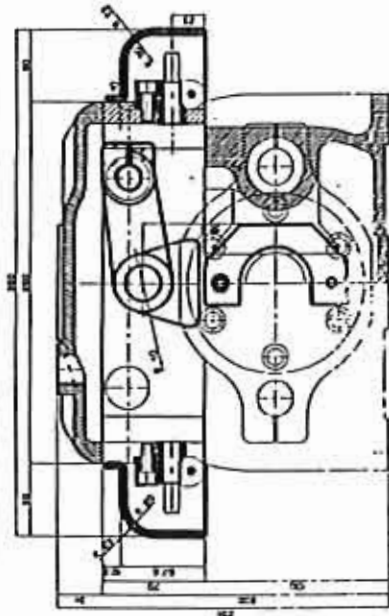
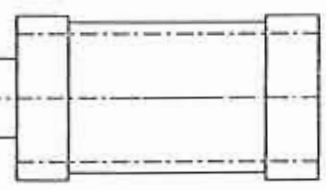
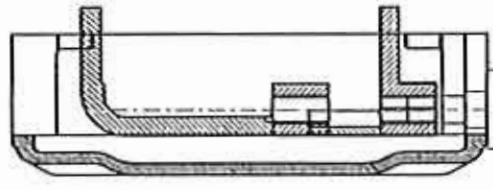
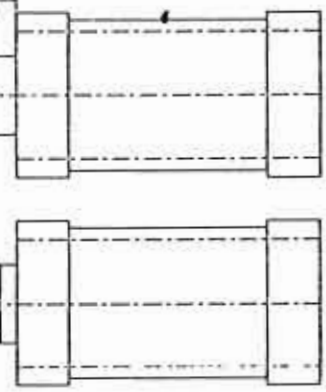
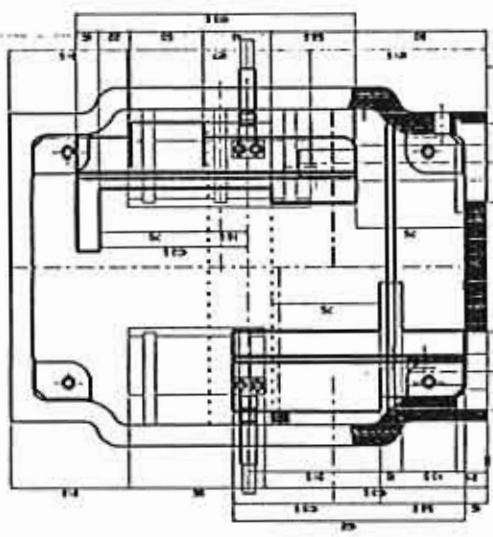
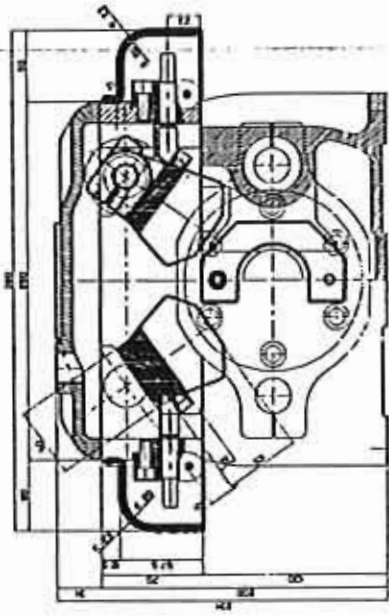
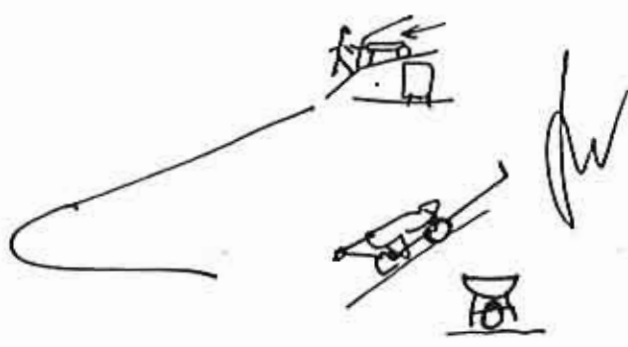
Dimensione delle scatole del
gr. 395-4-... copiate integralm.
dei GPS/DPM (ved. loro foto)

ELECTRONIC FOR DISTRIBUTION
BOTIERO

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BOTTERO CONCO S.P.A.		ELECTRONIC GUN DISTRIBUTOR SISTEMA ESCLUSIVO COMPROMISSO TEN. 200T/200		NOME JA395-085
MODELLO 395		DESCRIZIONE Distributore elettronico per arma		DATA 1/1/74
AUTORE Bottero		VERIFICATO DA Bottero		APPROVATO DA Bottero
DATA 1/1/74		LAVORAZZO Distributore elettronico per arma		N. PROGETTO 395
DATA 1/1/74		LAVORAZZO Distributore elettronico per arma		N. PROGETTO 395
DATA 1/1/74		LAVORAZZO Distributore elettronico per arma		N. PROGETTO 395



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(10)

file — 1318 pag. 4
dis. JA 395-082

Dimensioni della scatola del
pr. 395-4... copiate integralmente
dei GPS/DAT (ved. loro foto)

ELECTRONIC FOR DISTRIBUTION?
BOTERO

2016070701

file 4 1990 Celco: var: ESD 7PS

ELECTRONIC JOB DISTRIBUTOR

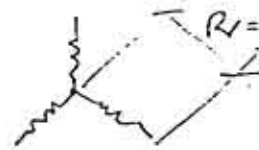
BOTERO spe

- CALCOLO POTENZIALE APPLICATA
DI MOTORI

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Optim. Mot

$\cdot 10^{-3}$

$$P [W] = R [\Omega] \cdot I^2 [A]$$



			Now.	Max
$\frac{0.12}{0.134}$	Motore NIKKY RENZO NA 20 75 F 20 (7.3 Nm) (2000 r/min) 1.5 kW	$R = 0.38 \Omega$ (x 1.5)	$I = 10 A$	13 A
$\frac{2.12}{1.15}$	NA 20 75 F 40 (5.16 Nm) (4000 r/min) 2.2 kW	$R = 0.095 \Omega$ (x 1.5)	$I = 16 A$	24 A
$\frac{1.22}{1.25}$	BOSCH 13020 (13 Nm) (3000 r/min) 17030 (17) () 21030 (21) ()	$R = 0.46 \Omega$ (x 1.5) $\cdot 0.68$ (x 1.5) $\cdot 0.81$ (x 1.5)	$I = 15$ $\cdot 19$ $\cdot 23$	20 A 30 A 35 A

$$7.3 \text{ Nm} \cdot \frac{18}{10} = 13.14 \text{ Nm max}$$

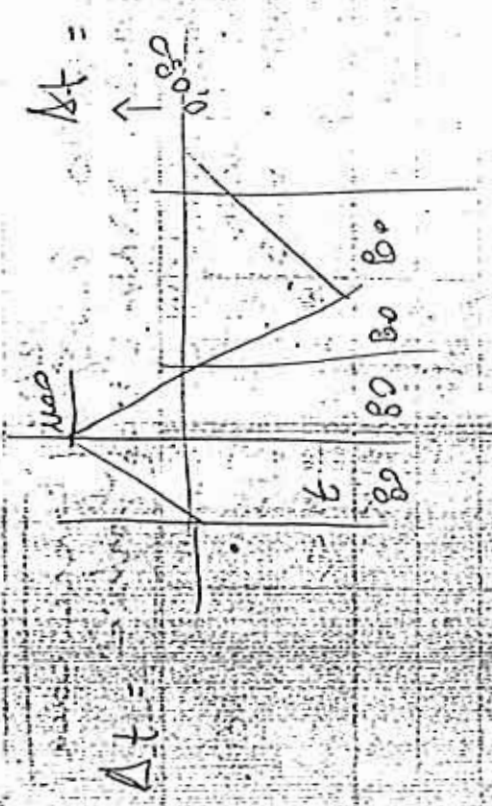
$$5.16 \cdot \frac{18}{15} = 12.38 \text{ Nm max}$$

$$13 \cdot \frac{18}{15} = 15.6 \text{ Nm max}$$

$$16 \cdot 2.12 = 33.92 \text{ Nm max. potenza } \cdot \frac{18}{15} = 40.704 \text{ Nm}$$

Max. potenza

$$P = R \cdot I^2 = 0.12 \cdot 29.2^2 = 102.912 \text{ W}$$

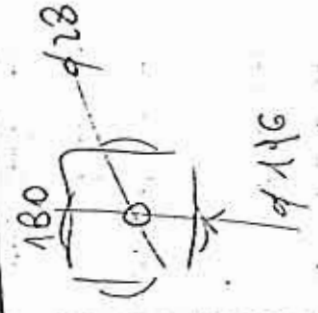
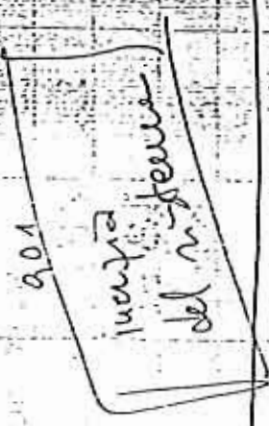


$$\left(\frac{PD^2 \text{ conico}}{s} \right) / R^2$$

$\Delta t =$

$$0,080 = (x + 0,00175) \frac{1000}{955} \cdot 155$$

$375 - 110 = 265 \text{ ms}$



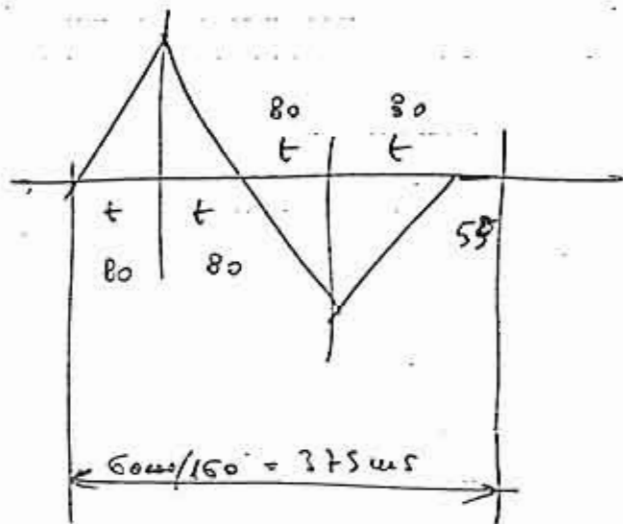
MA No 20 - MOF -

2000 g/n

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VIBRAZIONI INERTIALI SISTEMI

g
DAS



$$160 \text{ t/1} \rightarrow$$

FORBIA	30/24	passo 20	1/20 = 31,66	50ms = 1
		25	39,58	62,5 = 1
	12/12	25	25	39,57 = 1

$$50 : 39,57 = 1,26 \times ; z = 71,04 \text{ mm}$$

$$\frac{1}{t} = \left(\frac{PD^2_{cerca}}{L} \sqrt{R^2} \right) \oplus I_{motore} \ominus \frac{R_{pm \text{ motore}}}{4,55 \cdot coppia \text{ ms}}$$

\uparrow PD² reduction
 \downarrow 0,00125

$$0,080 = (x + 0,00125) \cdot \frac{1100}{9,55 \cdot 15} ; = (x + 0,00125) \oplus 7,68 \ominus (x)$$

$$6 = x + z ; ; x = (x + 0,00125) = \frac{0,08 - 0,00125}{7,68} = 0,010 \text{ kg m}$$

$$V = \frac{g}{t} = \frac{0,018 \text{ mm}}{0,08 \text{ sec}} = 0,225 \text{ w/r} \rightarrow V_{max} = 0,35 \text{ w/r}$$

$$\left(\frac{25}{20} \cdot \frac{25}{38} \right) \rightarrow \frac{0,1104 \text{ mm}}{0,08 \text{ sec}} = 8,875 \text{ g/1} = 17,75 \text{ g/15} = 1068 \text{ g/1}$$

$$\text{se mettiamo } \tilde{c} = 25/18 = 1686,25 \text{ g/1}$$

massa volume $\phi = 250$ $L = 70 \rightarrow 0,81 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 motore 132M $\rightarrow 0,028$

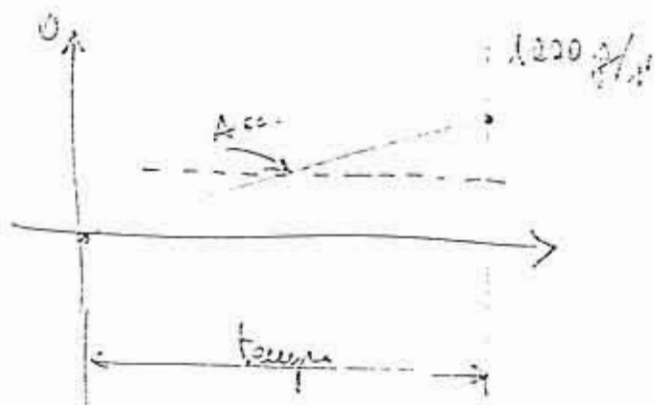
$\gamma = 289$

1.6 kw $\rightarrow 1000 \text{ g/s}$

$1102 = 163,2 \text{ kgm/s}$ $: 60 = 16,67 \text{ g/s}$ $\left\{ c = 9,79 \text{ kgm} \right\}$

$1600 \text{ W} = V \cdot I$; $I = \frac{1600}{380} = 4,21 \text{ A}$
 \uparrow
 380 V

$1600 \text{ W} = \cos \varphi \sqrt{3} V I$; $I = \frac{1600}{0,89 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot 380} = 2,85 \text{ A}$



$Acc \cdot J_{\text{netto}} = \text{Copper}$

$Vel. \cdot J_{\text{netto}} = \text{Potensi}$

$J = \frac{4}{32} \frac{0,81}{70} \cdot 7850 = \frac{4 \cdot 0,75 \cdot 0,81}{32} \cdot 7850 = 0,81 \text{ kg/m}^2$

Prove the
motion



27/2/90

DINAMICO MOTOR

- Coppia richiesta $T_m = T_0 + T_L + T_{differenziale}$ = Coppia in carico sistema + coppia richiesta dal carico + coppia di
- Coppia in carico sistema = $\omega \frac{M}{\omega_0} \cdot J = V_{el. max.} \cdot motore \cdot [rad./sec.] / T_{di} \cdot accelerazione [sec.] \cdot Inerzia sistema [kgm^2]$
- Inerzia sistema = $J_m + J_L + J^2 (J_R + J_L) = I_u \cdot motore + I_u \cdot p_u \cdot matrice + rapporto^2 (I_u \cdot w_{rotanti} + I_u \cdot w_{trasl.}) [kgm^2]$
- Coppia richiesta dal carico = $\frac{I_u \cdot F \cdot L}{2\pi} = rapporto \cdot m \cdot passo \cdot vito [m] \times Forza richiesta dal carico [N]$
- Inerzia masse rotanti = $m \cdot \frac{L^2}{2} = massa \times (raggio^2/2) [kgm^2]$
- Inerzia masse traslanti = $m_L \left(\frac{L}{2\pi}\right)^2 = massa (passo \cdot vito / 2\pi)^2 [kgm^2]$
- Tempo di accelerazione = $t_a = \dots [sec.]$
- Vel. max. motore = $\omega_m = V \cdot a \cdot t$; $S = \frac{1}{2} a t^2$; $a = \epsilon (s/t^2)$ da gradi in radianti = $0,01745$

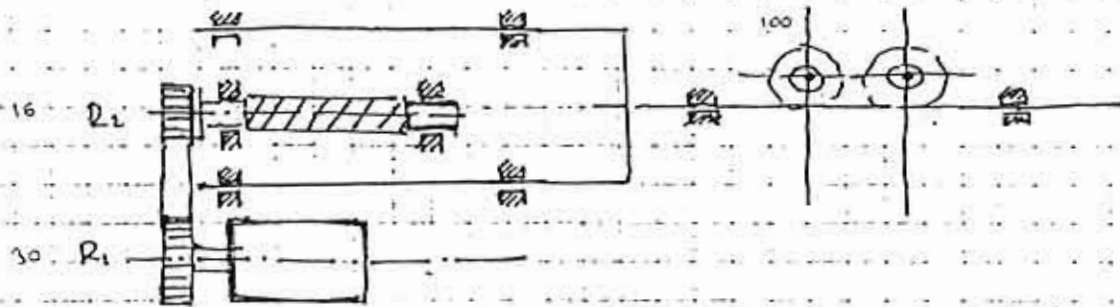
- Unità di misura S.I.:

- Massa kg ; Forza N ; $F = massa \times accelerazione = [kg \cdot m/s^2] \rightarrow [N]$
- Forza massa traslante = $200 N (1/9,81) = massa traslante = \frac{F}{a} = \frac{200}{1,81} = 110 kg$

DIMENSIONAMENTO del PASSO, PASSO per

1) SERVO-GO3

10 mm



$$T_M = T_a + T_L + \overbrace{B \omega_M}^{\text{Attriti}} + T_f$$

T_M = Coppia richiesta dal motore

T_a = " neces. per accelerare l'inerzia del sistema

T_L = " richiesta dal carico

$$T_a = \frac{\omega_M}{t_a} J = \quad [Nm]$$

ω_M = vel. motore [rad/s]
 J = inerzia sistema [kg m²]
 t_a = tempo d'acc. [s]

$$T_L = \frac{i \cdot h \cdot F_L}{2\pi} = \quad [Nm]$$

i = r_1/r_2 rapp. harm. /
 h = passo vite [mm]
 F_L = Forza richiesta dal carico [N]

$$J = J_M + J_L + i^2 (J_R + J_L) = \quad [kg m^2]$$

J_M = inerzia motore [kg m²]
 J_L = " pignone ["]
 J_R = " ruote rotanti ["]
 J_L = " " lineari ["]

$$i = 30/16 = 1.875$$

$$h = 0.025 \text{ mt}$$

$$t_a = 0.0857 \text{ sec.}$$

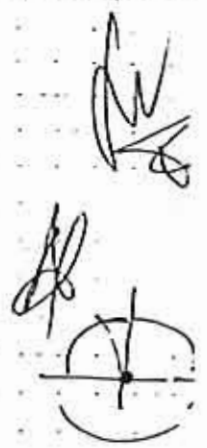
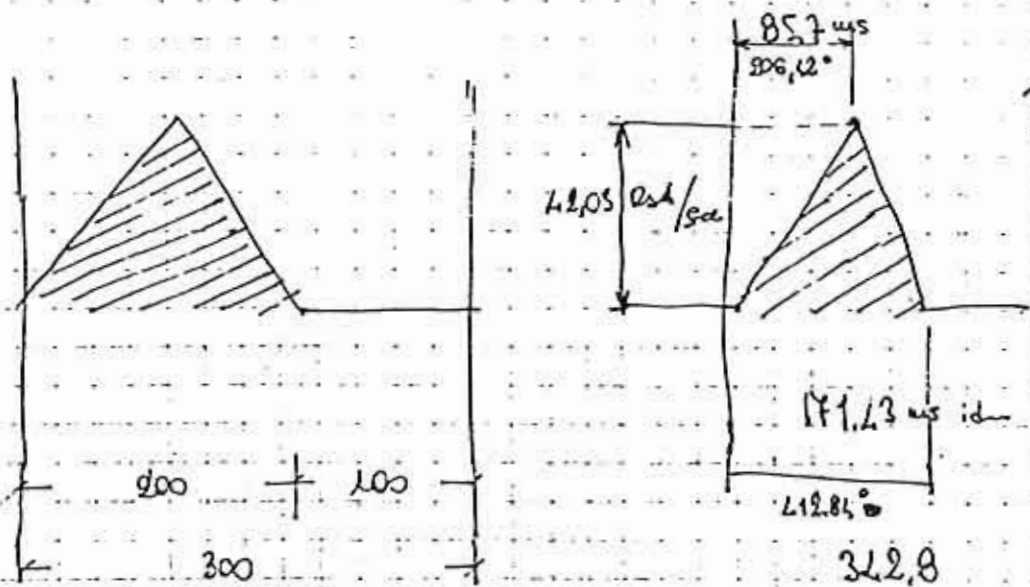
$$\omega_M = 42.031369 \text{ rad/sec.}$$

$$J_M = 61.5 \text{ kg cm}^2 = 0.00615 \text{ kg m}^2 \quad 0,00615$$

$$J_L = 0.004145252 \text{ kg m}^2$$

$$V = 200 \text{ T/1}$$

$$175 \text{ T/1}$$



$$\alpha = 61.6^\circ \quad \phi 100 = S_c = 314.159 \text{ mm}$$

$$300 : 314.159 = 61.6 = x$$

$$x = 53756 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 2.15024 \text{ giri puleggia piccola}$$

$$= 1.146796 \dots \text{ motore} =$$

$$= 212.9468 \text{ giri: albero motore} \times 0.01745 = 3.70717666 \text{ rad}$$

$$= 55.7066 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$= 3.60208833 \dots \text{ in accelerat./decel.}$$

$$V = a \cdot t = 330.395 \cdot 0.0357 = 8.40004 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_{\text{max}} = 0.0857 \text{ sec} : 3.60208833 = 1 : x$$

$$x = 42.031369 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$V_{\text{max}} = 84.0627 \text{ rad/sec} = 802.89 \text{ giri}$$

$$\phi 65 \quad S = \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot l = 3318.3 \text{ mm}^2 \times 30 = 99549.2 \text{ mm}^3$$

$$0.099549 \dots \text{ dm}^3 = 7.7 \text{ kg/dm}^3 = 0.77 \text{ kg}$$

$$J = \frac{\pi r^4}{8} = 0.7854 r^4 \quad \phi 65 \rightarrow J = 876260$$

$$J_{\text{AGNOME}} = \frac{m \cdot v^2}{\omega^2} = 0,1852$$

$$= 0,177 / \frac{1}{g} \quad \omega = \frac{0,07818 \cdot 1,366^2}{42,03^2} = \frac{0,146258}{1766,5209} = 0,0000829 \text{ kg m}^2$$

$$\omega = \frac{v}{r}$$

$$v = \omega \cdot r = 22,03 \cdot 0,0325 = 1,366 \text{ m/s}$$

$$J = \rho D^2 = \frac{0,177}{9,81} \cdot r^2 (0,0325^2) = 0,000082906 \text{ kg m}^2$$

$$J_{\text{R}} = m \cdot \frac{r^2}{2} = \frac{0,177}{9,81} \cdot \frac{0,0325^2}{2} = 0,07818 \cdot 0,0528125 = 0,004125253 \text{ kg m}^2$$

NOTE
30

$$\phi_{\text{P1}} 12,127 \quad \frac{1,8 \cdot 0,060^2}{g \cdot 2} = 0,000330275$$

$$0,000 \quad \dots \quad \dots = 1,00$$

FRANCOGGIO z = 40

$$J_{\text{R}} = \frac{\gamma}{g} \cdot \frac{0,050^2}{2} =$$

$$0,000331926 \text{ kg m}^2$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{g} \cdot \frac{5^2}{2} = 8,919$$

SF 328,5

$$J_{\text{R}} = \frac{3,2}{g} \cdot \frac{0,01925^2}{2} =$$

$$0,00060438$$

$$\text{COOP. } J_{\text{R}} = \frac{1,6}{g} \cdot \frac{0,16^2}{2} =$$

$$0,003392496 \text{ kg m}^2$$

$$J_{\text{R}} = 0,0090009695$$

MOMENTO LINEARE



$$J_L = m_L \left(\frac{h}{2\pi} \right)^2 =$$

ALBERO $\frac{2,08}{g} \cdot \left(\frac{0,025}{2\pi} \right)^2 =$

0,000003386 k
2 petti

FRANGIA $\frac{2,4}{g} \cdot \left(\frac{0,025}{2\pi} \right)^2 =$

0,0000038731

COMPRESSIONE $\frac{1,8}{p} \cdot \left(\frac{0,025}{2\pi} \right)^2 =$

0,00000290466
0,0000029049

CRETAGLIERA $\frac{3,6}{g} \dots =$

0,0000058097

CHIOCCIOLA $\frac{3,65}{p} \dots =$

0,0000058904

$J_L = \underline{0,0000251904}$

INERTIA DEL SISTEMA :

$$\bar{J} = \bar{J}_\pi + \bar{J}_1 + i^2 (\bar{J}_R + \bar{J}_L) = 0,00615 + 0,000330275 + 1,875^2 (\bar{J}_R + \bar{J}_L)$$

$$\bar{J} = 0,0061830275 + 1,875^2 \cdot 0,0090261596 = 0,0379156198 \text{ kg m}^2$$

COPPIA RICH. ROTAZIONE : x ACCEL. IL SISTEMA :

$$T_a = \frac{W_{uy}}{t_a} \cdot \bar{J} = \frac{42,031}{0,0857} : 0,0379157 = 12,595 \text{ Nm}$$

COPPIA RICH. CARICO :

$$T_c = \frac{i \cdot h \cdot FL}{2\pi} = \frac{i \cdot h}{2\pi} \cdot FL = \frac{1,875 \cdot 0,025}{2\pi} \cdot FL = 0,00746039 \cdot \bar{F}_L =$$

200 N : 1,49 Nm

400 N : 2,98 "

500 N : 3,73 "

COPPIA ROTAZI.

$$T_m = \frac{1}{h} (T_a + T_L) ; \frac{1}{0,8} (18,595 + 3) = \frac{21,595}{0,8} = 26,99 \text{ Nu}$$

Ricalcolo $T_a = \frac{\omega_w}{t_a} \cdot J = \frac{84,0821}{0,3857} \cdot 0,03791 = 37,18 \text{ Nu}$

Ricalcolo $T_L = \frac{i \cdot h \cdot F_R}{2\pi} = \frac{1,875 \cdot 0,025 \cdot 200}{2\pi} = 1,492 \text{ Nu}$

$$T_m = \frac{1}{h} (T_a + T_L) = \frac{1}{0,8} (37,18 + 1,492) = 38,672 \text{ Nu}$$

Ricalcolo Inerzia J :

$$J = J_{T1} + J_1 + i^2 (J_R + J_L) = [kg \cdot m^2]$$

$$0,00615 + 0,000330275 + 1,875^2 (0,0090009695 + 0,0000251901) =$$

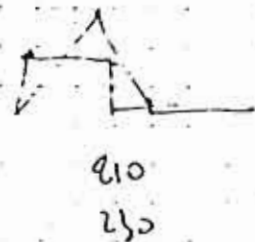
$$0,006480275 + 3,515625 \cdot (0,0090261595) =$$

$$0,006480275 + 0,0317325923 = 0,0382128673 \text{ kg} \cdot m^2$$

RUEPILOSO:

$$J = J_{mot. + pul.} + J_{conco. (Rot. + lin.)}$$

0,00648 0,0317



PESI PARTI IN MOVIMENTO

[Handwritten signatures]

$$J_L = m \left(\frac{h}{2\pi} \right)^2$$

LINEARE

ROTATORIO

$$J_a = m \frac{r^2}{2}$$

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Chiocciola SKF	365
Flangia in alluminio	1,3
Conversione	1
Gravagliera	3,6
Albero STAR	2,08 * 2

[Handwritten scribbles]

Ruleggia molinee	2	$\phi 0,121$
* condotta	0,89	$\phi 0,065$
VSF SKF	3,1	$\phi 0,0385$
Cuscinetti *	* 2	$\phi_1 0,062 - \phi_2 0,036$
Shiera	0,16 * 2	$\phi_1 0,05 - \phi_2 0,02$
Settore dentato	3,7 * 2	$\phi_1 0,100 - \phi_2$
Flangia scopp	1,3 * 2	$\phi_1 0,100 - \phi_2 55$
Scopp	2,6 * 2	
Imbuto	* 2	$\phi_1 0,070 - \phi_2 0,055$

* Coppia di spunto rotto meccanico : 0,22 Nm (la coppia)

VITERIAS ecc. . . -

LINEARIS

VTC21 M10 x 40 6

' M8 x 40 4

' M8 x 35 2+2

VST21 M10 x 10 1

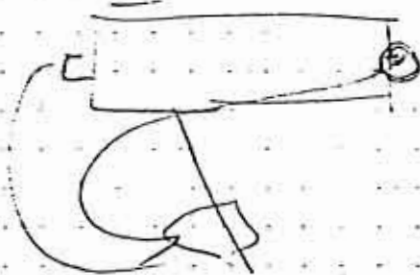
' M10 x 25 1

Dados M10 1

ROTATORIO

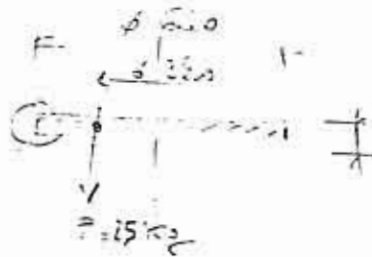
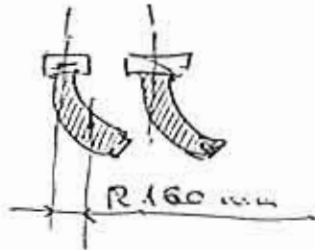
VTC21 M10 x 30 3+3

' " " 3+3



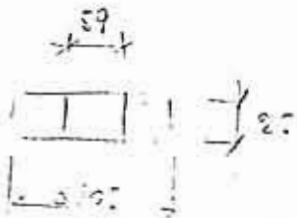
Peso di 1 scoop : $\approx 3 \text{ kg} = 93 \text{ kgm}$

M
W



$$I_2 = r \frac{v^2}{2} =$$

$$1.5 \cdot \frac{0.16^2}{2} = 0.0192$$



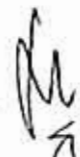
2.5 kg

$$0.0525^2 \cdot \pi \cdot 0.025 \cdot 1.66 \text{ kg}$$

$$I_2 = 1.66 \frac{0.0525^2}{2} = 0.00235$$

$$D = 8.2117 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$= 2.4657 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

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Massa [kg] = 100 kg parti che gravano sulle vite

• F. Peso [N] = 1000 N

• F. inerzia [N] = Massa · acc. = 100 · 20 = 2000 N
 acc. delle lame = 20 m/s²

• F. attrito [N] = F. Peso · coeff. d'attrito = 1000 · 0,15 = 150 N
 ipotesi 0,15 (guarn. ecc...)

Forza Totale : 1000 + 2000 + 150 = 3150 N (reale)

Considerata uguale al carico medio costante :

Velocità media di rotaz. : 2000 rpm (reale = 2400/2 = 1200)

Vite richieste : 2000 rpm · 60 · 24 · 365 · 5 = 5256 · 10⁶ giri

Coef. di carico richiesto C

C = F_m (L₁₀)^{1/3} ; 3150 · (5256)^{1/3} = 54768 N

Sceita della vite :

PRK 30 x 20 → C = 55500 N

NB: prestazioni di vite Spazio 160 mm corsa totale
 tempo 70 ms x 4 = 280 ms + 20 ms attesa

V = s/t = 0,24 m / 0,001167 s = 68,55 m/s
 a = v/t = 68,55 / 0,001167 = 58740 m/s²

a = 16,316 m/s²

CASO DI MOVIMENTO DIFFERENZIALE

MASSA [kg] : risultato delle pesature es. 100 kg

PESO [N] : Massa · acc. di gravità. → 1000 N

Procedura:

- 1) Determinare la massa in movimento:
- 2) " e' accelerazione alle quale sono soggetti:
- 3) " per forza d'inerzia:

$$F_{in} = M \cdot a \leftarrow ip = 7 m/s^2$$

$$F_{in} = 100 \cdot 7 = 700 \text{ N}$$

- 4) Determinare la forza d'attrito:

Coeff. d'attrito = 0,1

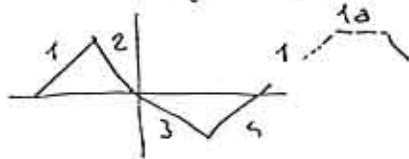
$$F_{attr.} = \text{Peso [N]} \cdot \text{Coeff. attr.} = 1000 \cdot 0,1 = 100 \text{ N}$$

FORZE TOTALI =

$$F_{in.} + F_{attr.} = 800 \text{ N}$$

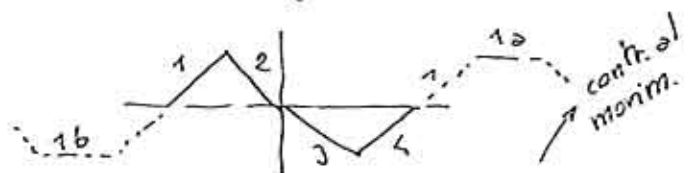
SCHEMI COMPOSITI. MOVIMENTO

VITE IN POSIZ. ORIZZ.



	Direz. Mov.	Peso	F. inerzia	F. attrito
1	→	↓	+ ←	+ ←
2	→	↓	→	- ←
3	←	↓	→	+ →
4	←	↓	←	- →
1a	→	↓	no	←

VITE IN POSIZ. VERTICALE



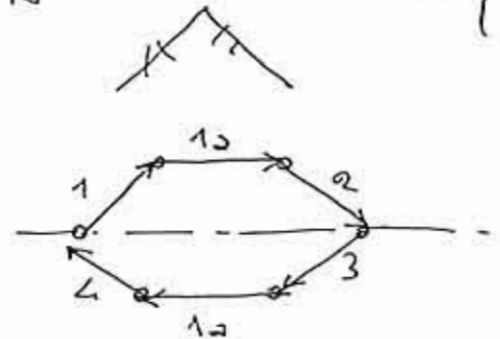
	Direz. Mov.	Peso	F. inerzia	F. attrito
1	↑	+ ↓	+ ↓	+ ↓
2	↑	+ ↓	- ↑	+ ↓
3	↓	+ ↓	- ↑	- ↑
4	↓	+ ↓	+ ↓	- ↑
1a	↑	+ ↓	no	+ ↓
1b	↓	+ ↓	no	- ↑

ESEMPIO NUMERICO

Vite in posiz. orizzontale

	F. imposta	F. attito	=	
1	700	+ 100	=	800
2	700	- 100	:	600
3	700	+ 100	:	800
4	700	- 100	:	600
12	/	+ 100	:	100

N



Vite in posiz. verticale

Pos.	F. Peso	F. imposta	F. attito	=	
↑ 1	1000	+ 700	↓ + 100	=	1800 N
↑ 2	1000	- 700	↓ + 100	=	400
↓ 3	1000	700	↑ - 100	=	200
↓ 4	1000	+ 700	↑ - 100	=	1600
↑ 12	1000	700	↓ + 100	=	1100
↓ 16	1000	700	↑ - 100	=	900

