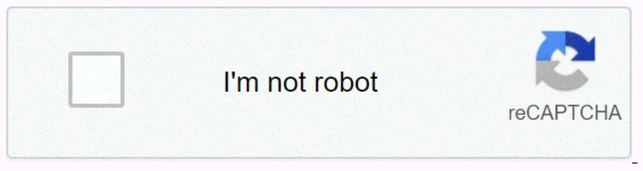

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Simbologia de neumatica

Control and control valves are named and represented according to their system, so the number of tracks (inlets or outlet holes) is displayed first and the number of locations is displayed. One location. Two locations. Three locations. Example: Valve 2/2 bidirectional valve and two positions. Valve 3/2 3-way valve and 2 positions. Valve 5/3 Valve Valve Valve 5 directions and three positions. Valve 4/2 four-way valve and two positions. The representation follows the following rule: 1.- Each position is represented by a rectangle. 2.- Displayed in each box (rectangle), pipeline, flow direction, and connection status (road). 3.- The valve path is drawn at the resting position. 4.- Displacement to the work location is performed laterally until the pipeline matches the track at the new location. 5.- The control type that corrects the position of the valve (pilot signal) is also displayed. It can be manual, by spring, by pressure ... For example, if air circulates from 1 to 2, and air circulates from 3 to 4, the trans-section stroke indicates that air passages are not allowed. Filled points indicate that the pipeline is joined. The triangle indicates a situation where there is an air leak over the valve. The air exhaust is equipped with screw holes so that the muffler can be attached if desired. Complete valve: 2/2 valve with manual activation controlled by locking and mechanical return per spring. 3/2 valve with pressure activation and mechanical return per spring. The standard sets the identification of the hole (path) of the valve, and you must follow the following standard: you can have numeric or alphabet identification. linking specifying character number job connection A, B, C ... 2, 4, 6 ... Pressure connection, power supply P1 exhaust, return R, S, T ... 3, 5, 7 ... L control connection X, Y, Z download ... 10,12,14 ... For example, the complete representation of a valve can be a 3/2 valve controlled by pressure. 5/2 pressure pilot valve. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 lines. Tubes that carry air. Command line. Tubes carrying command air. The assembly line. The line releases elements in the assembly. Connection. Pipe bonding. Connection. Connection of closed tube. Quick plug. Connection of check valves and tubes. The vessel which stores air under pressure. Filter. The element that cleans the air in the circuit. Manual removal. The element that collects water condensation from the circuit. Automatic purification. Items that automatically collect condensation. Fuzzy filter. The removal method filter. It is an element to remove water in the air. Lubricants. An element that lubricates other elements by ingring lubricants in the air. Compressor. It generates pneumatic energy. Engine. Unidirectional motor. Engine. The dual direction of the rotating motor. Engine. Motor with dual direction of turn, limited. Single cylinder. Cylinder with return spring. Single cylinder. Cylinders with external returns. Double cylinder. Cylinder with two strokes (sensation). Shock absorbing cylinder. Double cylinder with adjustable damping. Pressure multiplier. Factors that increase the pressure of the Y camera. The element that connects pneumatic and hydraulic technologies. Valve, general symbol. Arrow: A sense of air. Line: Connect. Cross strokes: closed ducts. Escape. Simple exhaust without connecting tubes. Escape. Connecting tubes and exhausts. Escape. Exhaust with muffler element. Valve 2/2. Two-position valves can be air passes in one block and another. Valve 2/2 NC. The resting valve interferes with the flow of air. Valve 2/2 NA. The valve can pass through the air when resting. 2/2 binocular valve. Valve with two stable positions. Valve 3/2 NC. The resting valve is a moron. Valve 3/2 NA. The valve is medium-communication. Valve, 3/2 binoculars. Stable valves at all locations. 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