Elektrische Laufkrane mit 1 u. 2 Motoren.

E. Becher, Berlin-Reinickendorf.

Maximallast 5000 kg.

Fig. 1. 1/30.

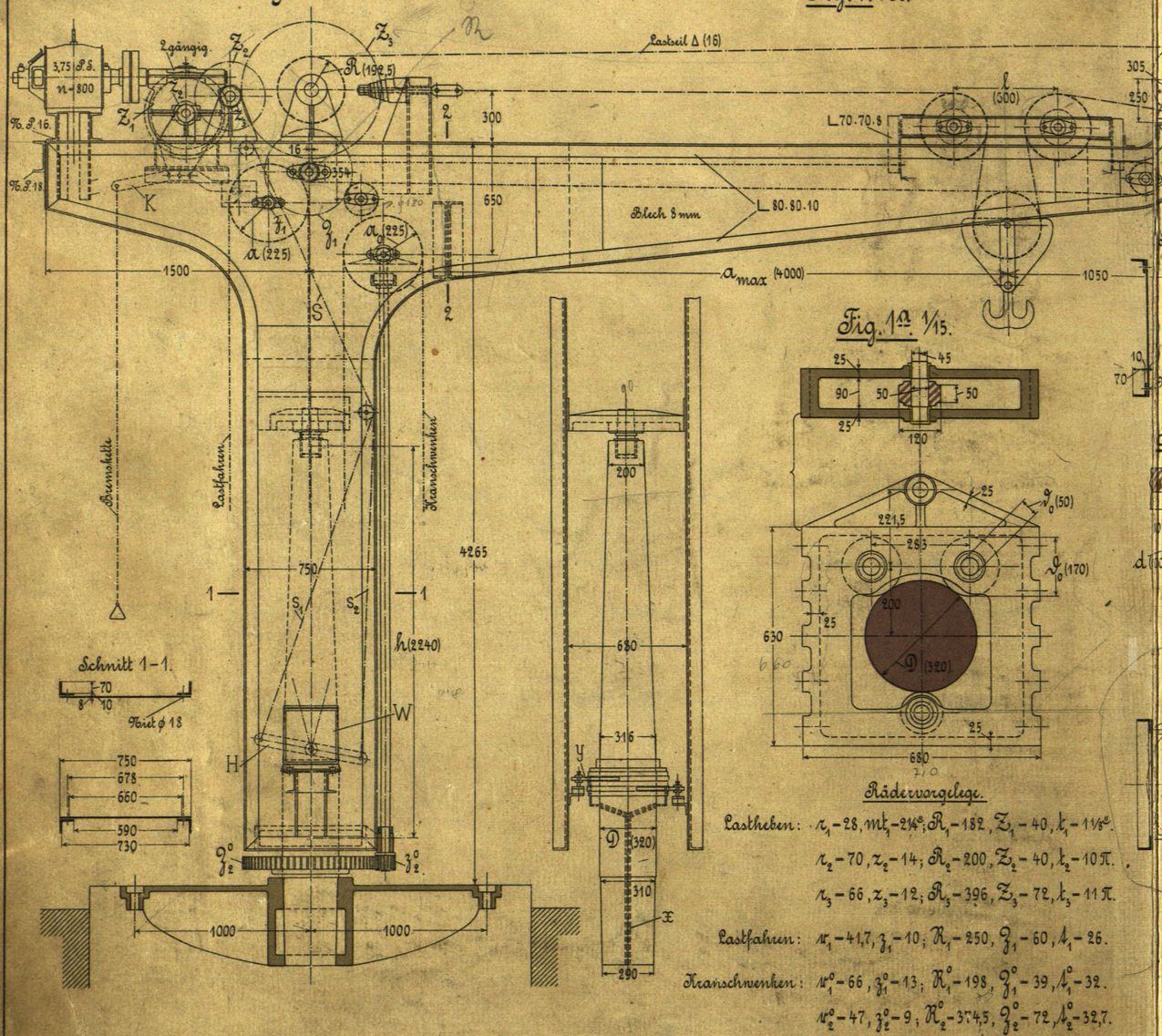
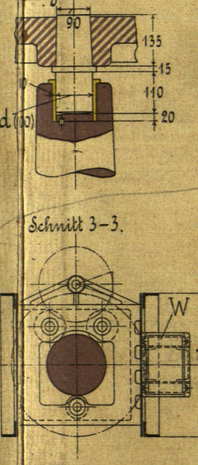


Fig. 1a. 1/15.

Fig. 1b. 1/15.



Rädervorgelege.

Lasthaben: $r_1 = 28, m t_1 = 2\frac{1}{4}^e; R_1 = 182, Z_1 = 40, k_1 = 1\frac{1}{8}^e.$

$r_2 = 70, z_2 = 14; R_2 = 200, Z_2 = 40, k_2 = 10\,\pi.$

$r_3 = 66, z_3 = 12; R_3 = 396, Z_3 = 72, k_3 = 11\,\pi.$

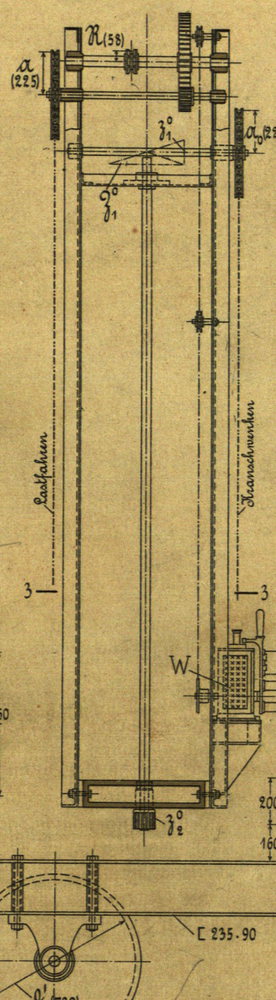
Lastfahren: $r_1 = 41{,}7, z_1 = 10; R_1 = 250, Z_1 = 60, k_1 = 26.$

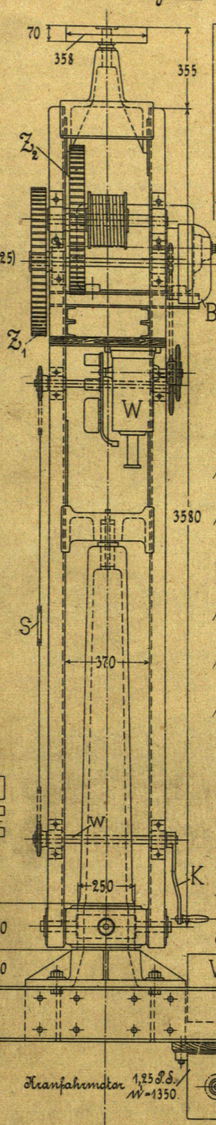
Kranschwenken: $r_1^o = 66, z_1^o = 13; R_1^o = 198, Z_1^o = 39, k_1^o = 32.$

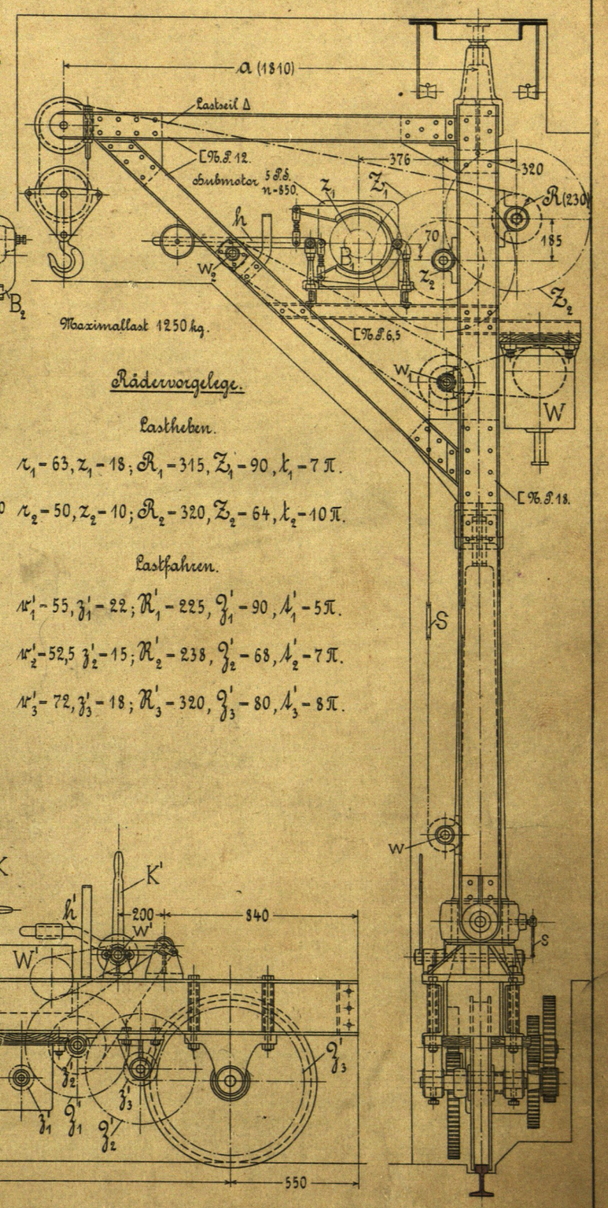
$r_2^o = 47, z_2^o = 9; R_2^o = 374{,}5, Z_2^o = 72, k_2^o = 32{,}7.$

C. Herm. Findeisen, Chemnitz

Fig. 2. 1/25.







Rädervorgelege.

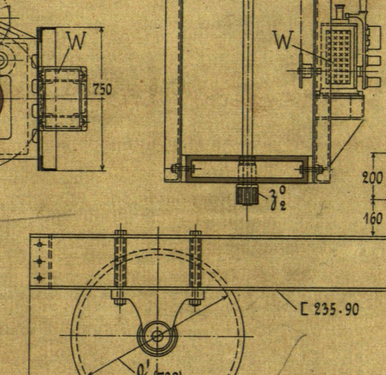
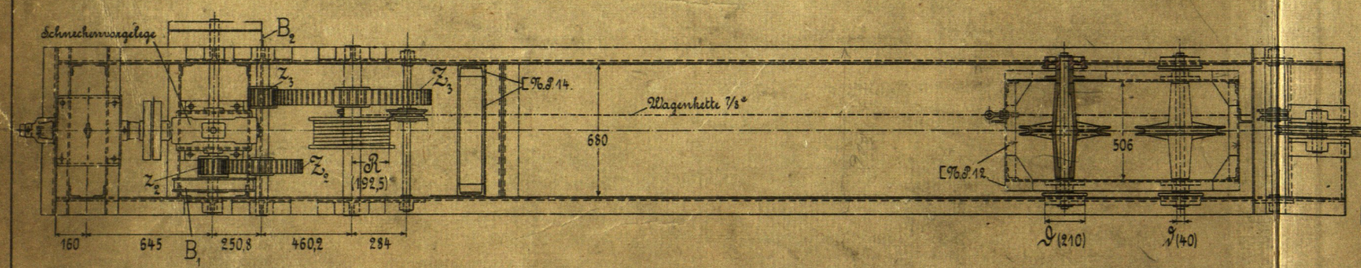
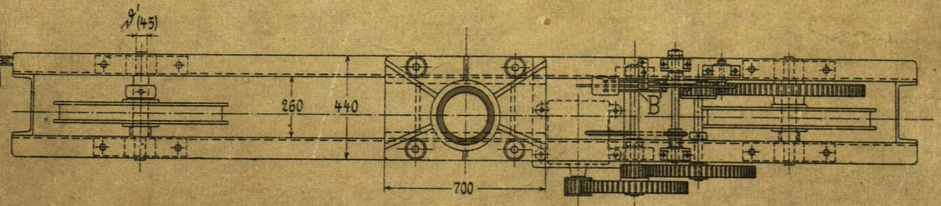
Lasthaben.

$r_1 = 63, z_1 = 18; R_1 = 315, Z_1 = 90, k_1 = 7\,\pi.$

$r_2 = 50, z_2 = 10; R_2 = 320, Z_2 = 64, k_2 = 10\,\pi.$

Lastfahren.

$r_1' = 55, z_1' = 22; R_1' = 225, Z_1' = 90, k_1' = 5\,\pi.$

$r_2' = 52{,}5\ z_2' = 15; R_2' = 238, Z_2' = 68, k_2' = 7\,\pi.$

$r_3' = 72, z_3' = 18; R_3' = 320, Z_3' = 80, k_3' = 8\,\pi.$