Rahmen mit ebener (runder) Führung für liegende und Handmaschinen.

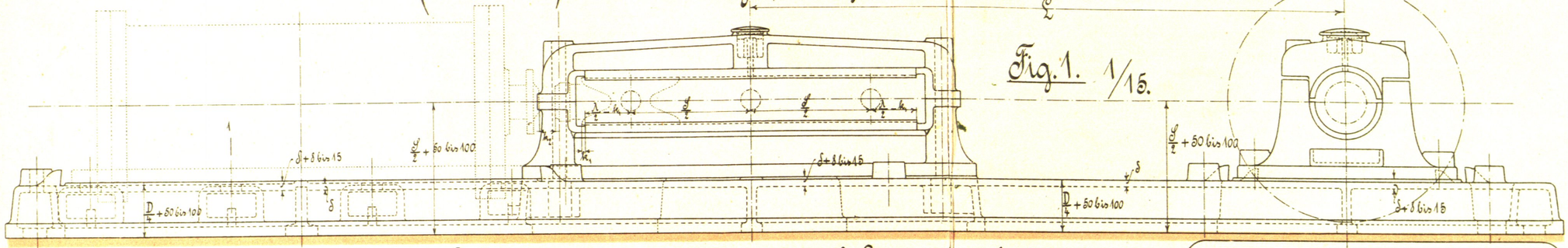
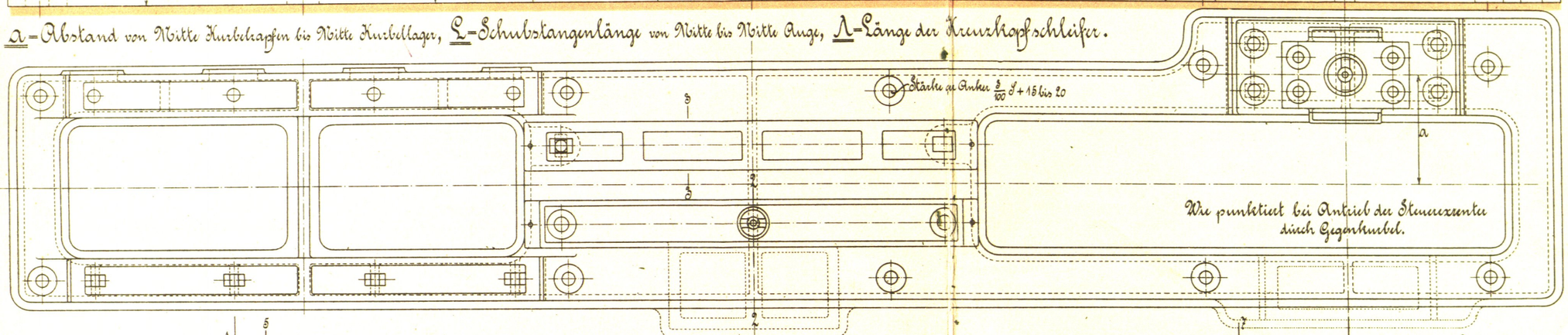
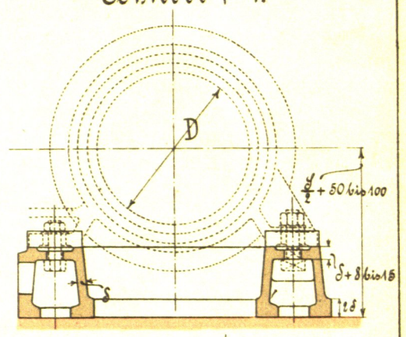
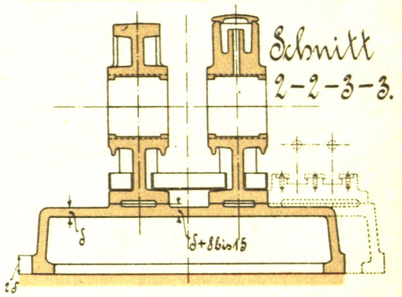


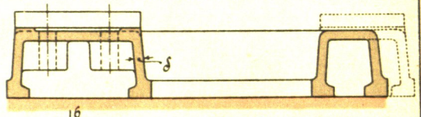
Fig. 1. 1/15.

a-Abstand von Mitte Kurbelzapfen bis Mitte Kurbellager, L-Schubstangenlänge von Mitte bis Mitte Auge, Λ-Länge der Kreuzkopfschleifer.









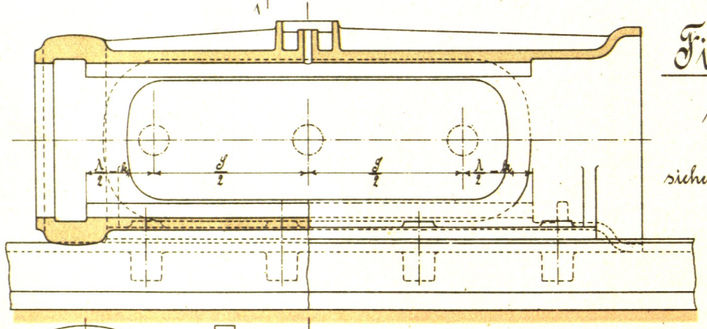
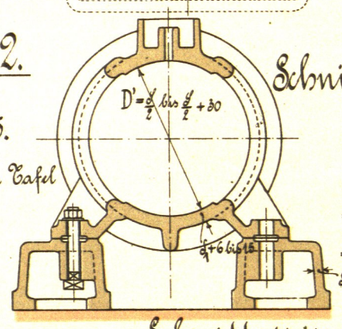
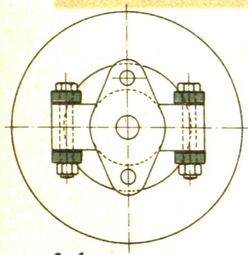
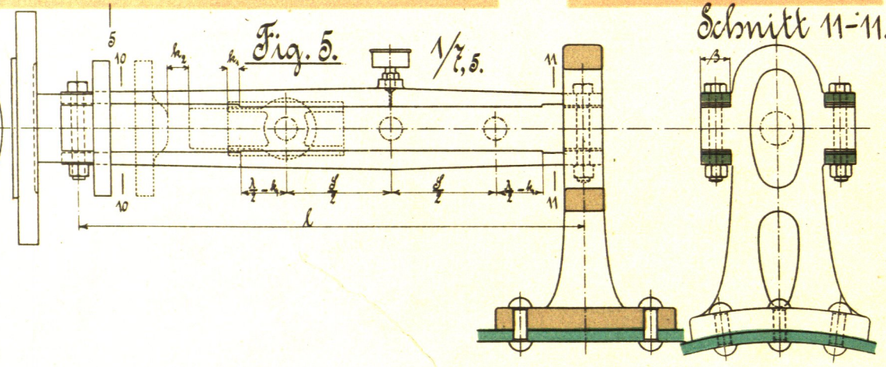


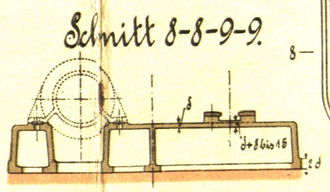
Fig. 2. 1/15. siehe auch Tafel 3.

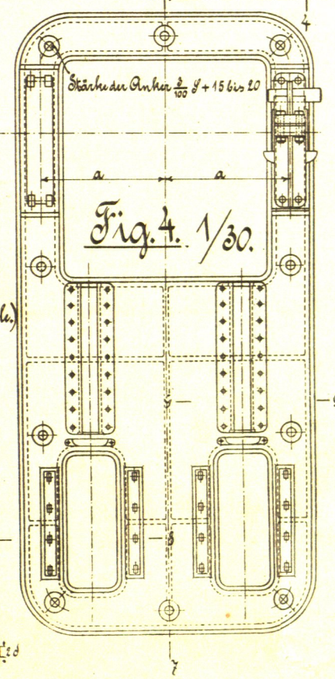


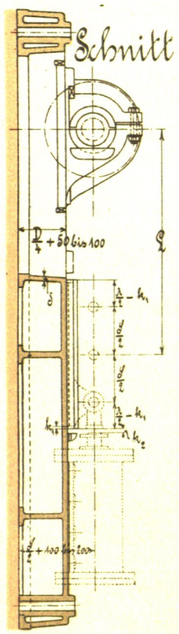
D-Bohrung des Zylinders.
D'-Bohrung der Führung.
J-Kolbenhub.
h_1 - 10 bis 15.
h_2 - 50 bis 100 (bei ganz ausgezogener Stelle).
$\delta = \frac{J}{100} + 15$
$\delta_1 \frac{J}{40} + 5$.

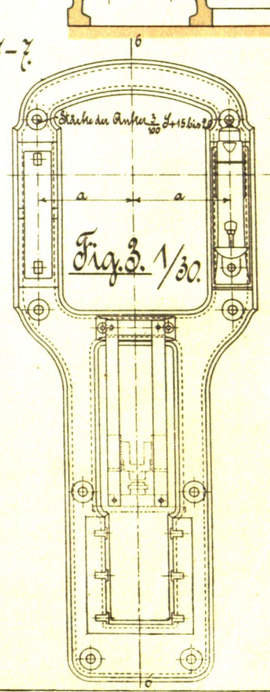


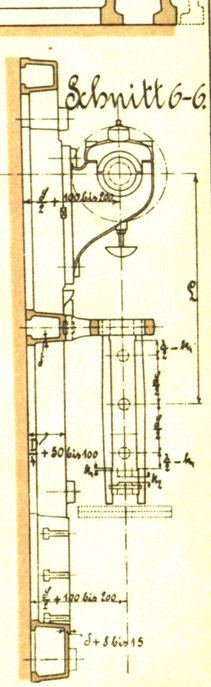












Rahmen mit ebener Führung für liegende Maschinen.

k_1 = 10 bis 15. k_2 = 50 bis 100 (bei ganz ausgegossener Brille.) $\delta = \frac{S}{40} + 5$.

Fig. 1. 1/15.

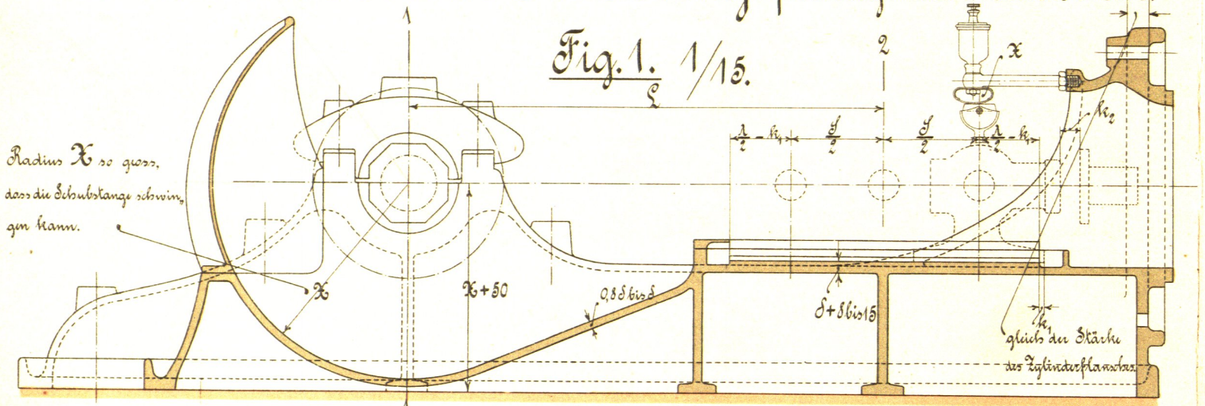
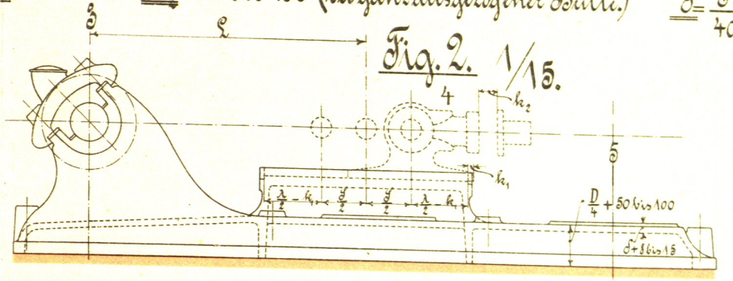
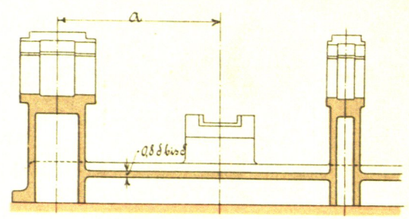


Fig. 2. 1/15.

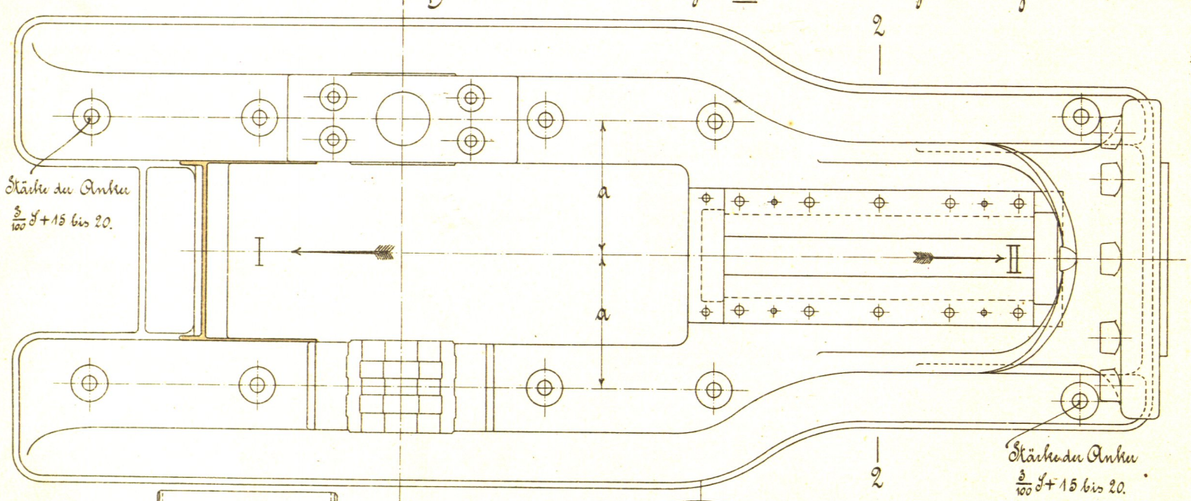


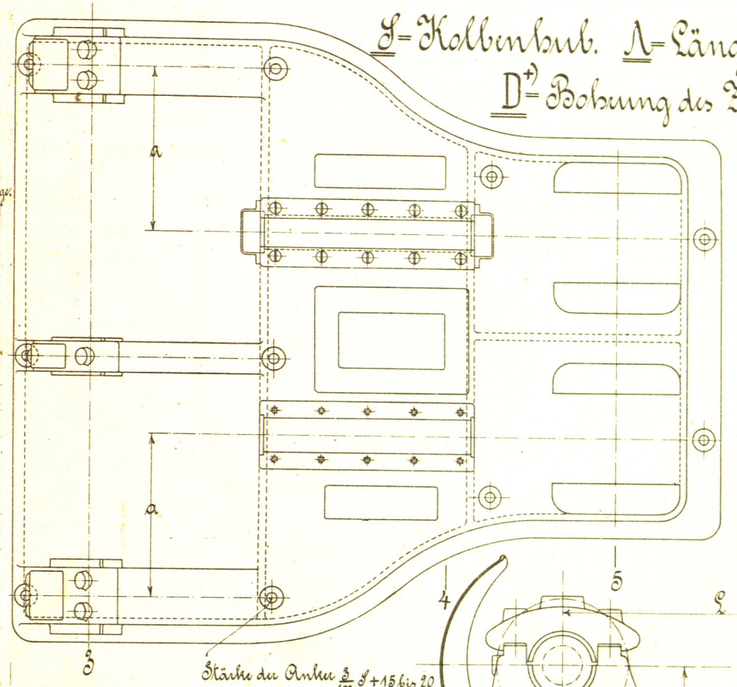
Schnitt 3-3



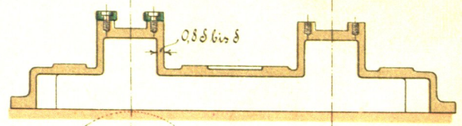
S = Kolbenhub. L = Länge der Kreuzkopfschleifer.
D+) = Bohrung des Zylinders.

a = Abstand von Mitte Kurbelzapfen bis Mitte Kurbellager. L = Schubstangenlänge von Mitte bis Mitte Auge.





Schnitt 4-4.



Schnitt 5-5.

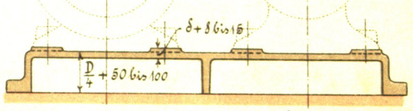
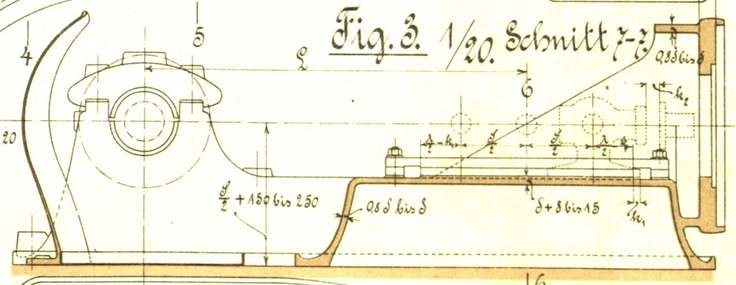
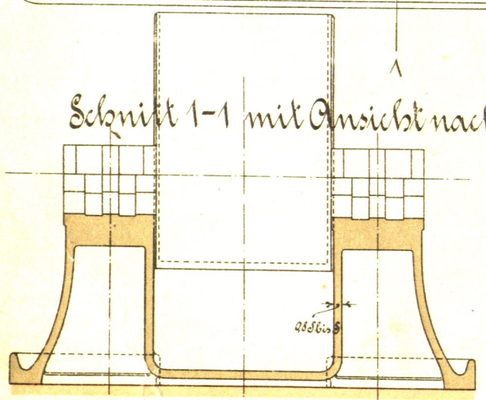


Fig. 3. 1/20. Schnitt 7-7



Schnitt 1-1 mit Ansicht nach I.



Schnitt 2-2 mit Ansicht nach II.

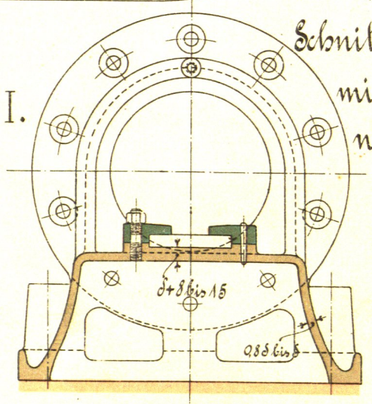
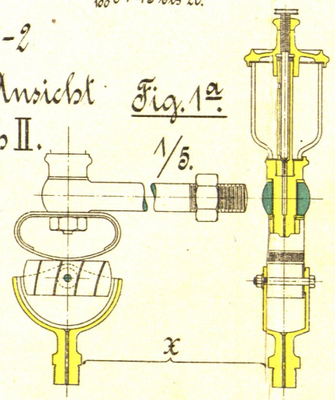
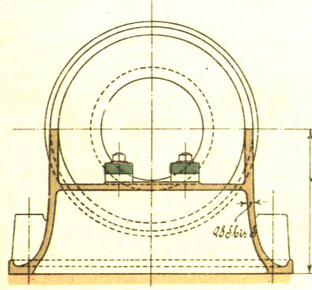


Fig. 1a. 1/5.



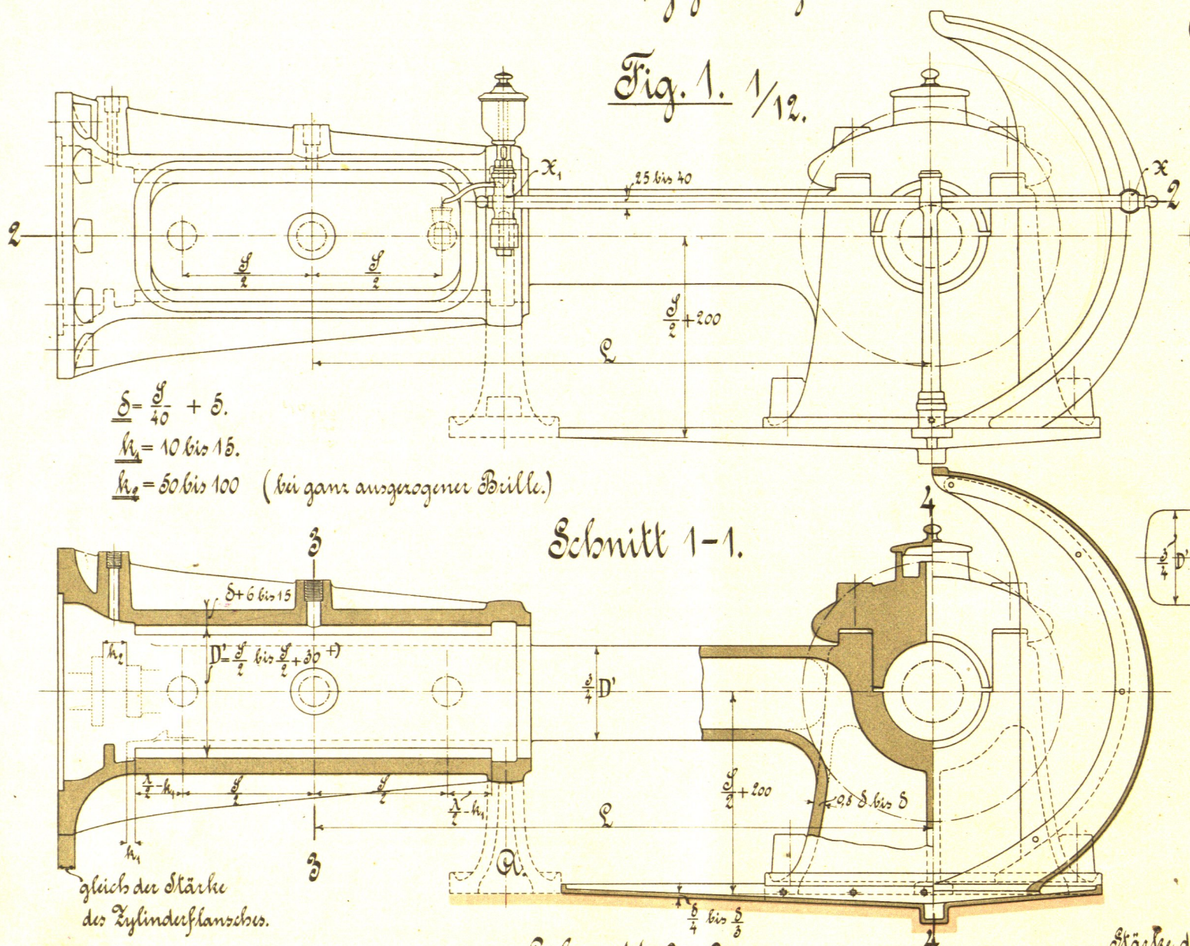
Schnitt 6-6.



+) Bei Mehrfach-Expansionsmaschinen Bohrung des grossen Zylinders.

Rahmen mit runder Führung für liegende Maschinen.

Fig. 1. 1/12.



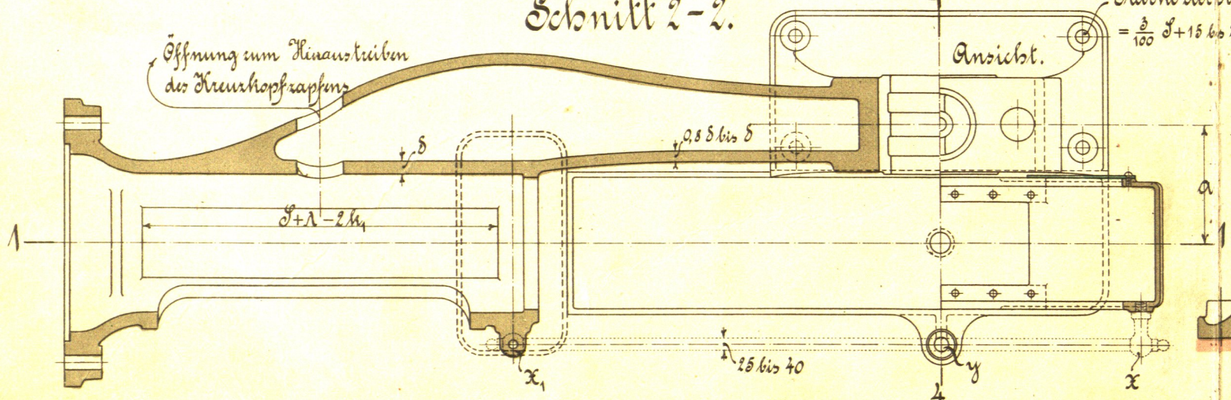
$\delta = \frac{D'}{40} + 5.$

$h_1 = 10$ bis $15.$

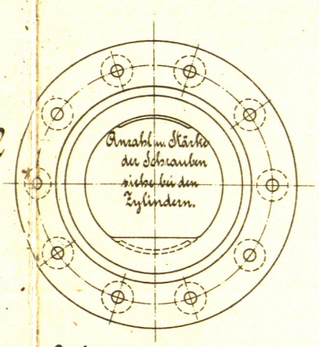
$h_2 = 50$ bis 100 (bei ganz ausgezogener Bille.)

Schnitt 1-1.

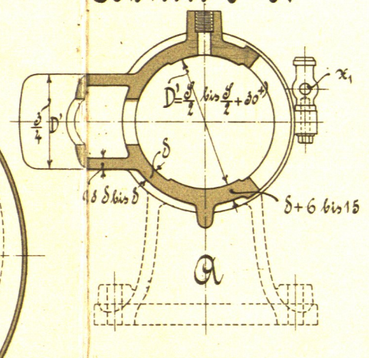
Schnitt 2-2.



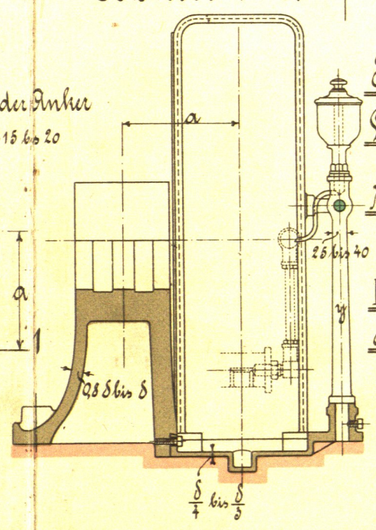
Ansicht der Flanschen.



Schnitt 3-3.



Schnitt 4-4.



S = Kolbenhub.

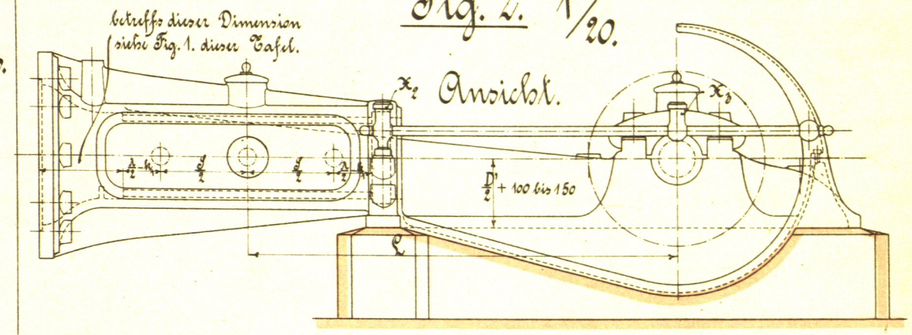
L = Schubstangenlänge.

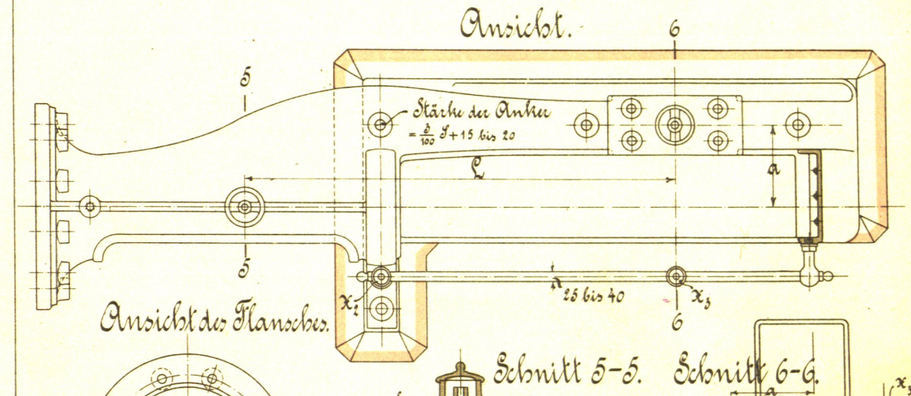
Λ = Länge der Kreuzkopfschleifer.

D' = Bohrung der Führung. +)

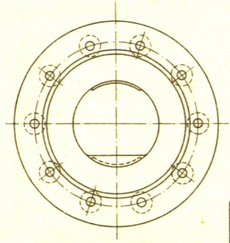
a = Abstand von Mitte Kurbelzapfen bis Mitte Kurbelwellenlager.

Fig. 2. 1/20.

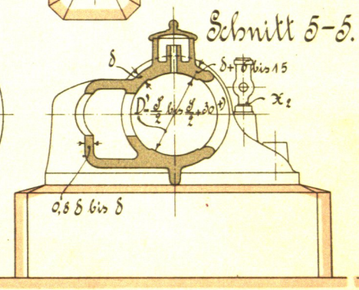




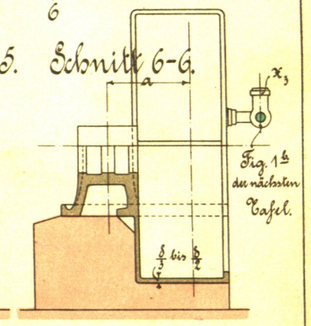
Ansicht der Flanschen.

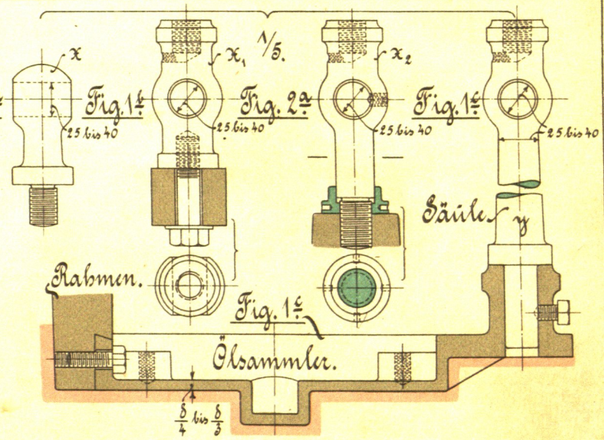


Schnitt 5-5.



Schnitt 6-6.

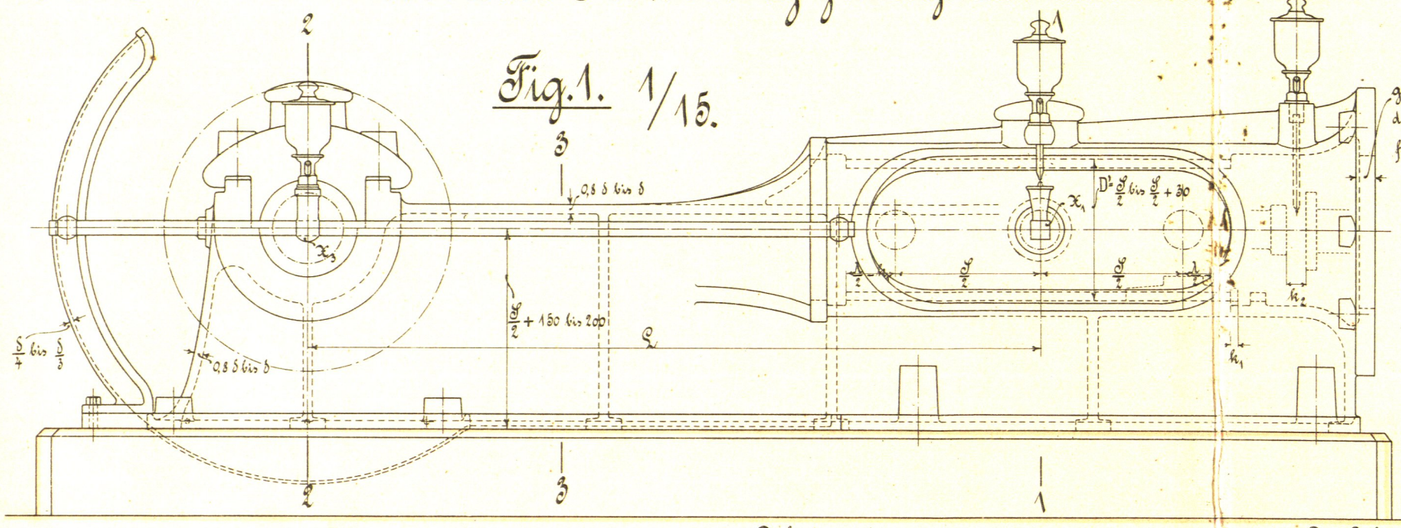




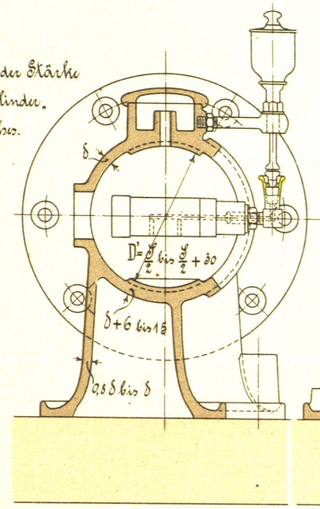
+) D' bei Mehrfach-Expansionsmaschinen mindestens gleich der Bohrung des kleinen Zylinders.

Rahmen mit runder Führung für liegende Maschinen.

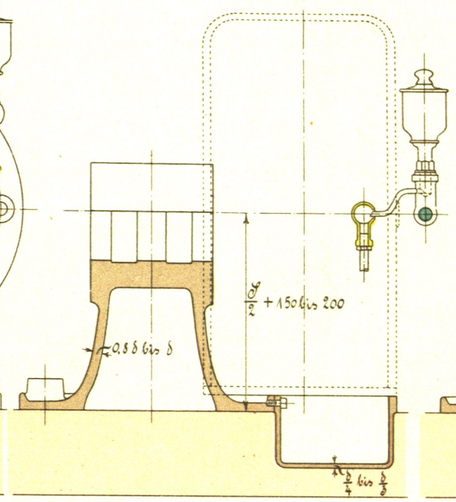
Fig. 1. 1/15.



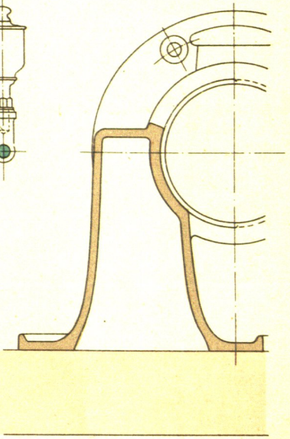
Schnitt 1-1.



Schnitt 2-2.



Schnitt 3-3.



a = Abstand von Mitte Kurbelzapfen bis Mitte Kurbellager. L = Schubstangenlänge von Mitte bis Mitte Auge.

S = Kolbenhub. λ = Länge der Kreuzkopfschleifer.

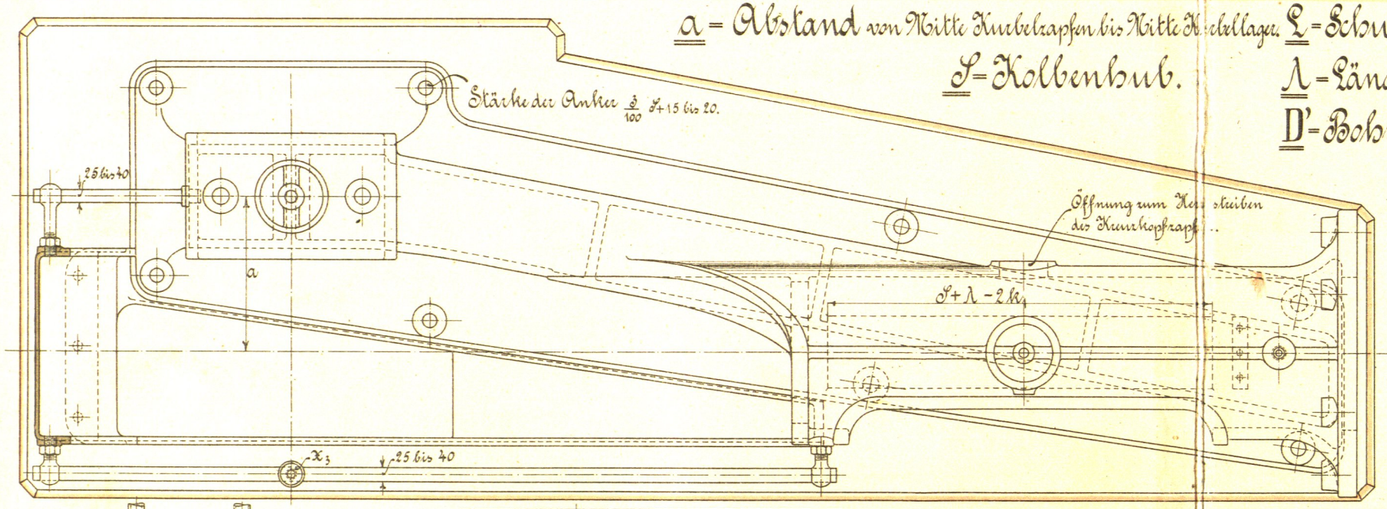
D' = Bohrung der Führung.+

k_2 = 50 bis 100 (bei ganz ausgezogener Stille.)

k_1 = 10 bis 15.

$δ = \frac{S}{40} + 5$.

Fig. 2. 1/20.



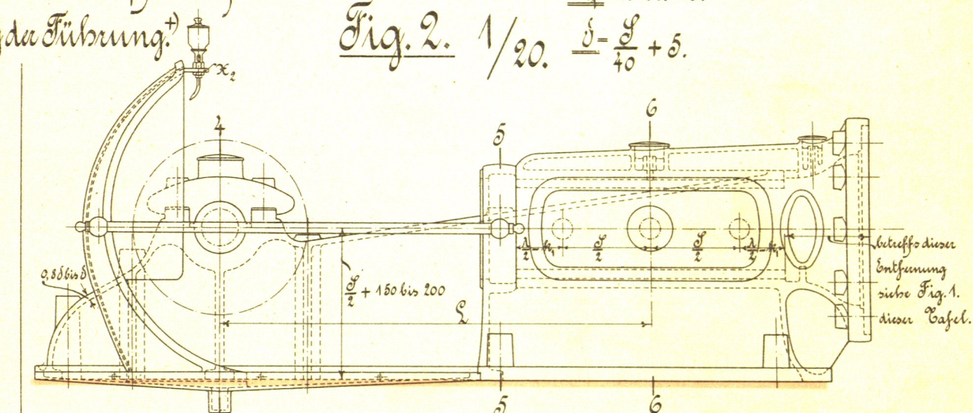


Fig. 1a.

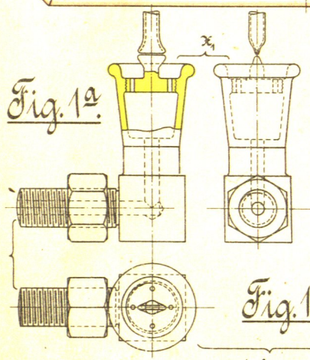
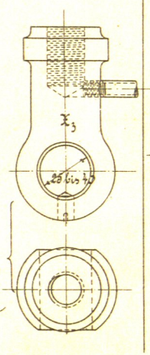
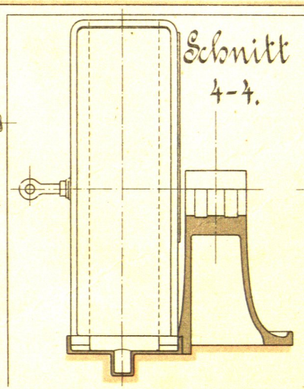


Fig. 1b.

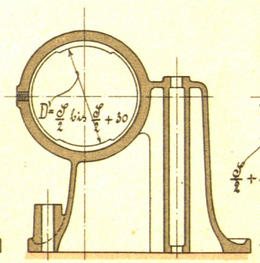


1/5.

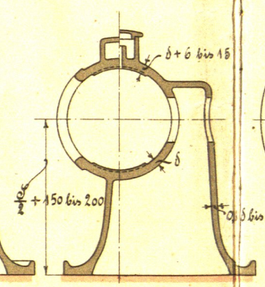
Schnitt 4-4.



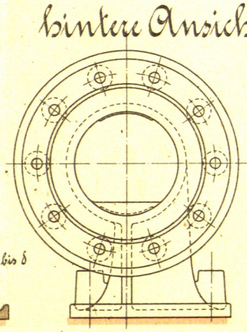
Schnitt 5-5.

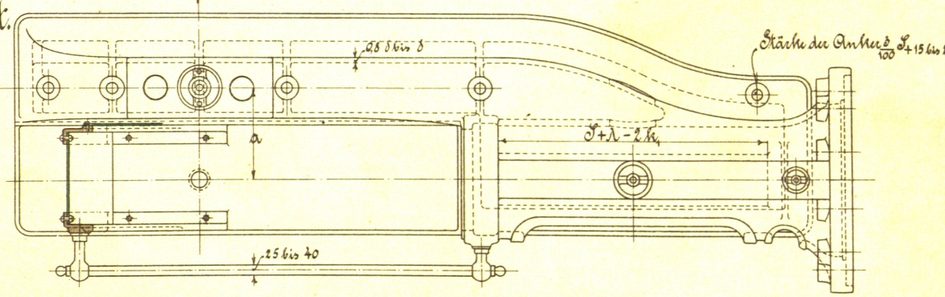


Schnitt 6-6.



hintere Ansicht.





+) D' bei Mehrfach-Expansionsmaschinen mindestens gleich der Bohrung des kleinen Zylinders.

Rahmen mit runder Führung für liegende Maschinen.

k_1 = 10 bis 15. k_2 = 50 bis 100. (bei ganz ausgerogener Brille)

Fig. 1. 1/12.

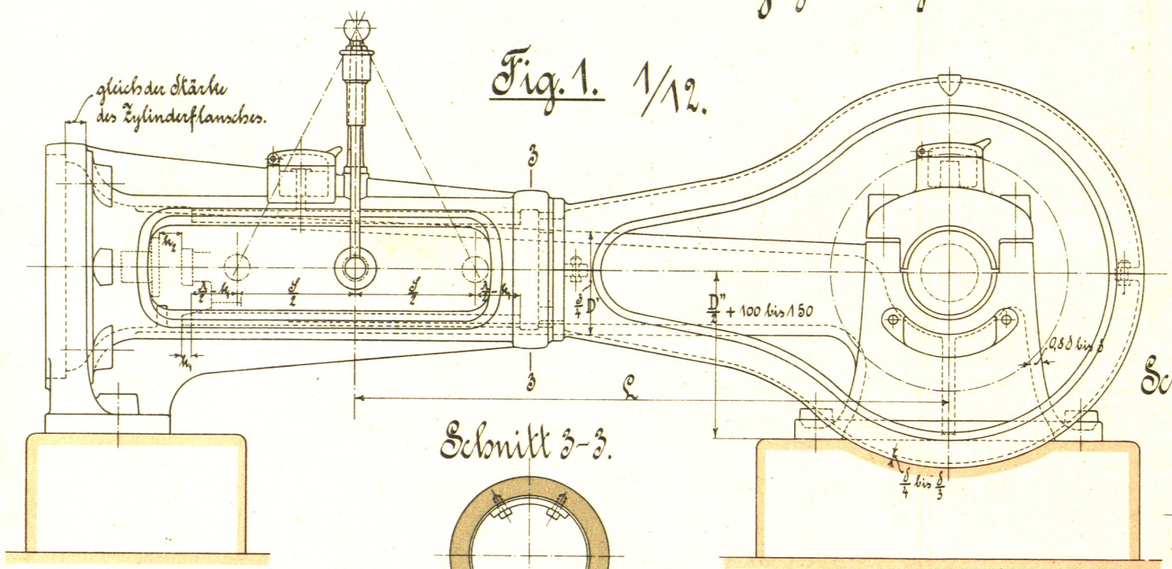
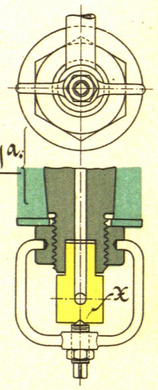


Fig. 1a. 1/5.



Schnitt 4-4. $\delta = \frac{d}{40} + 5$.

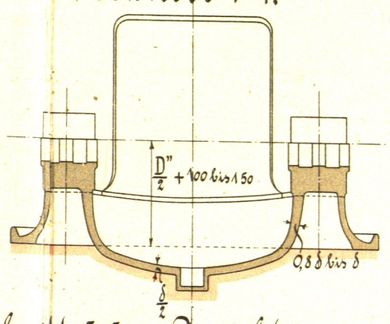
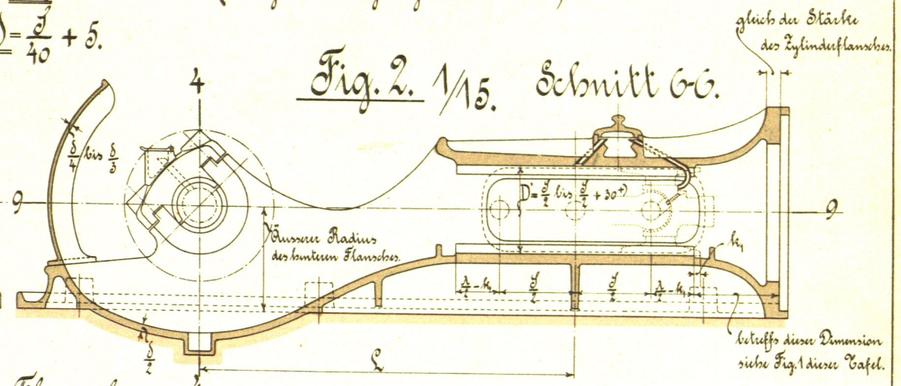
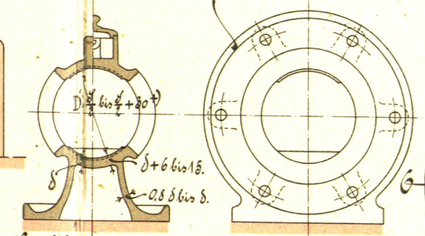


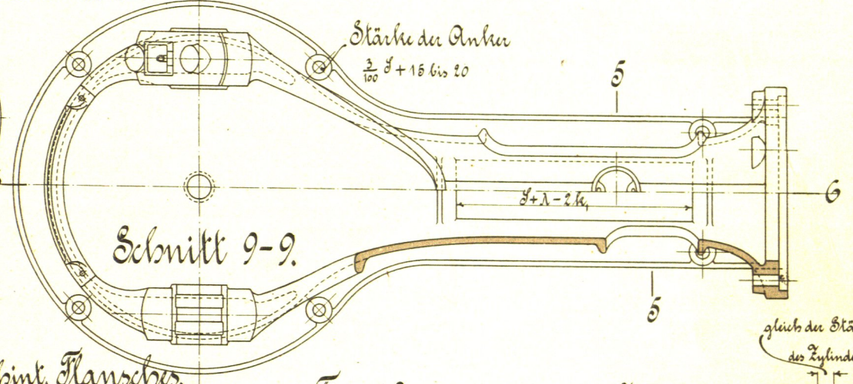
Fig. 2. 1/15.

Schnitt 6-6.



Schnitt 5-5. Ansicht des hint. Flansches.

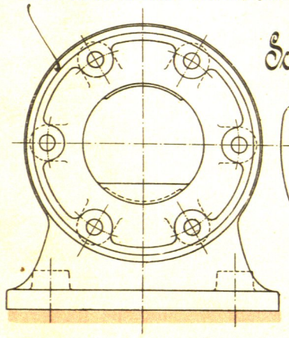




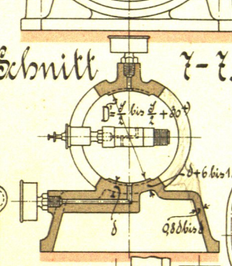
Schnitt 9-9.

δ = Kolbenhub.
D' = Bohrung der Führung.
D" = Äußerer Ø des Zylinderfl.
ℓ = Schubstangenlänge.
λ = Länge der Kreuzkopfschleifer.
a = Abstand von Mitte Kurbel„ zapfen bis Mitte Kurbelwel„ lenlager.

Ansicht des hint. Flansches.



Schnitt 7-7.



Schnitt 8-8.

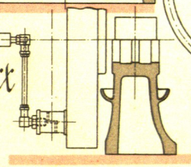
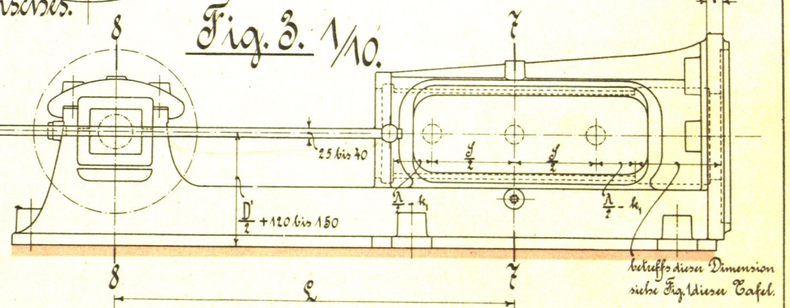


Fig. 3. 1/10.



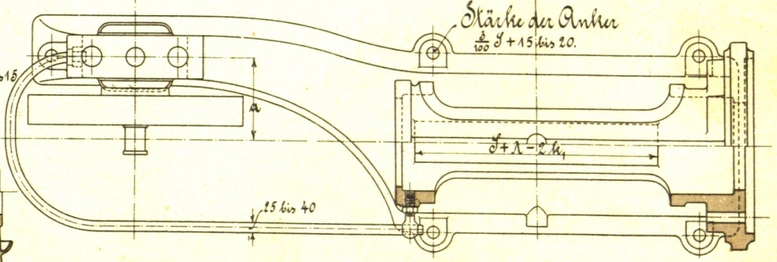
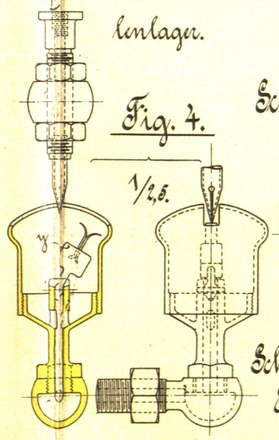


Fig. 4. 1/2,5.



*) D' bei Mehrfach-Expansionsmaschinen mindestens gleich der Bohrung des kleinen Zylinders.