

fischer**technik** im Unterricht

Statik

Kinematik

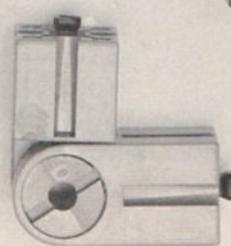
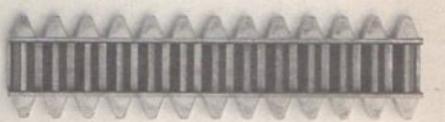
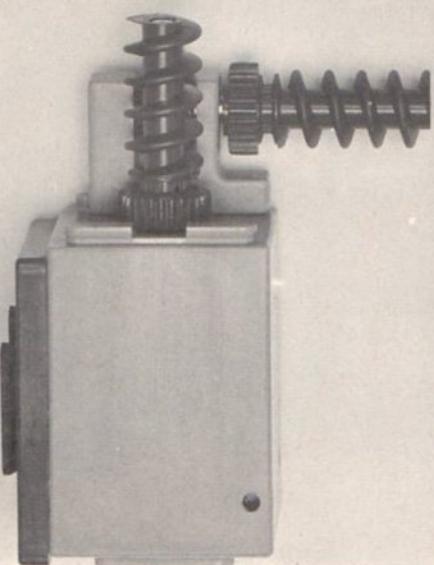
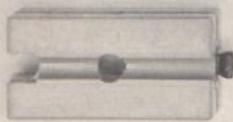
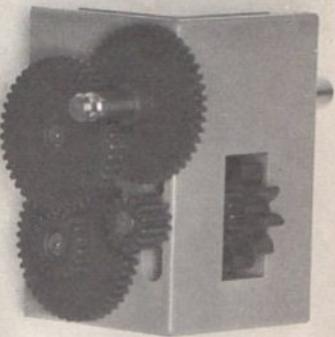
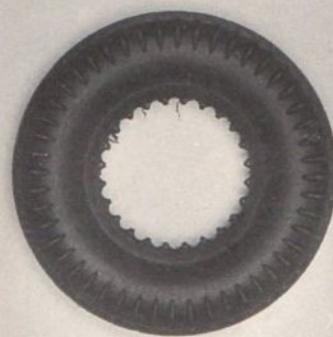
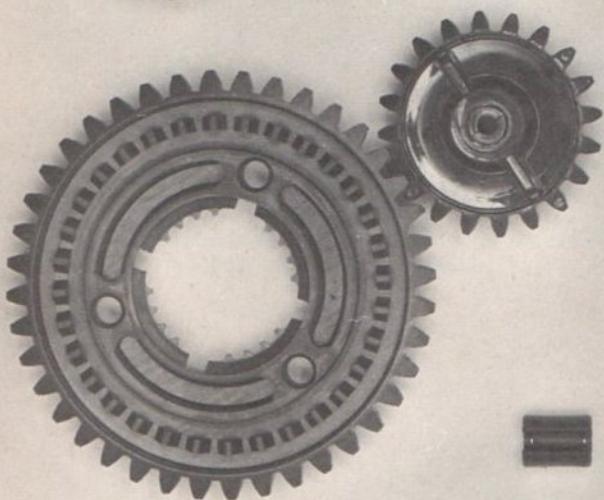
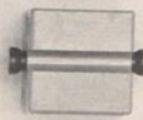
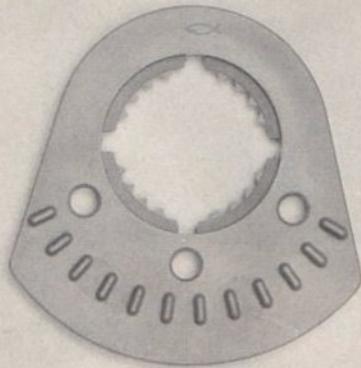
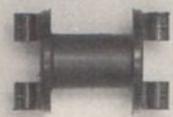
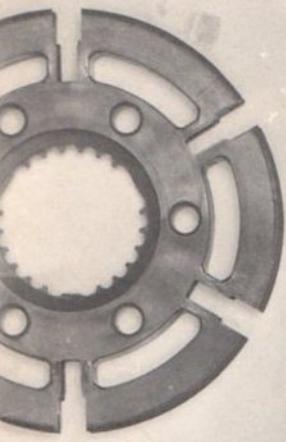
Maschinenelemente

Elektrotechnik

Elektromechanik

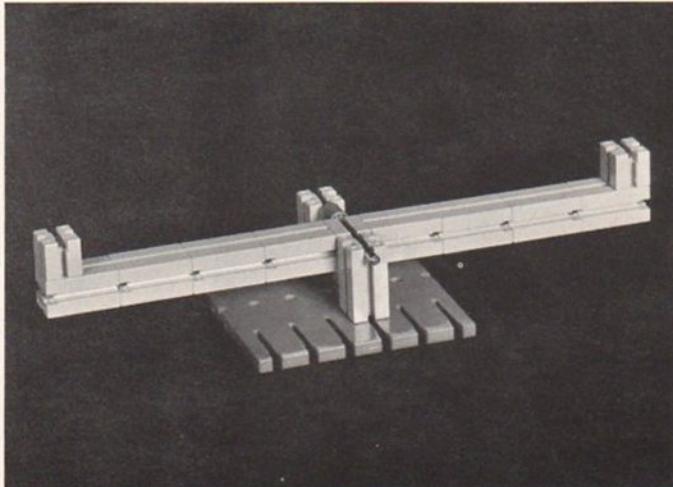
Steuerung



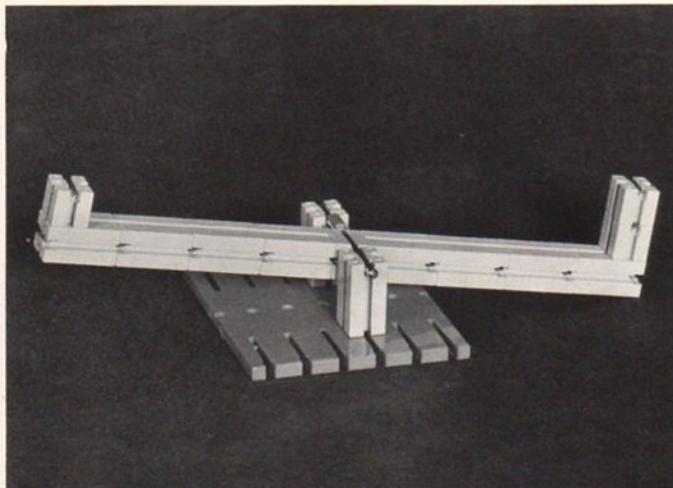


Statik

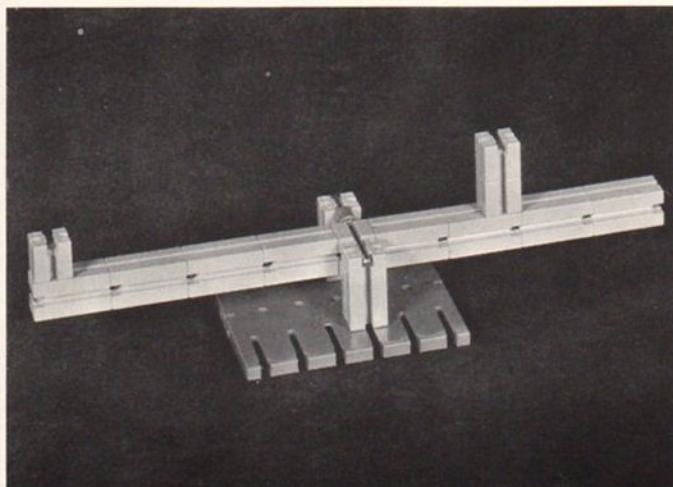
Hebel und Hebelsystem



Schaukel im Gleichgewicht

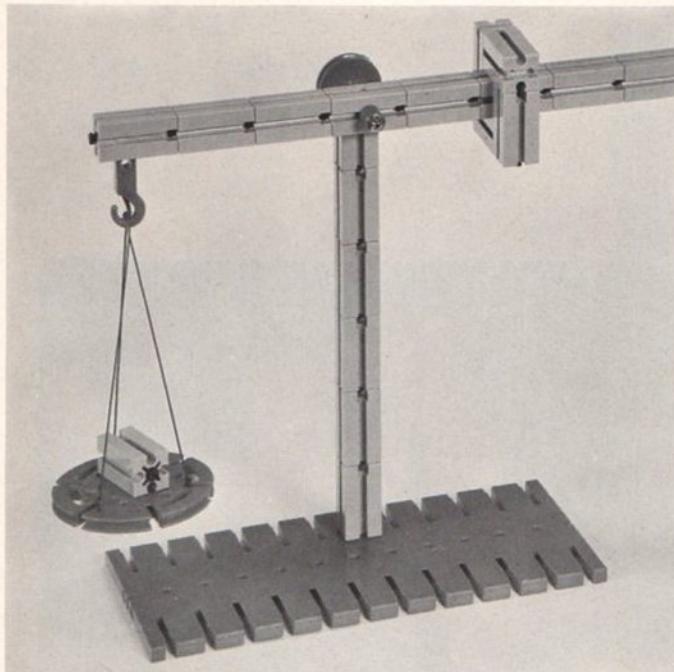


Eine Seite doppelt belastet
Gleichgewicht ist gestört

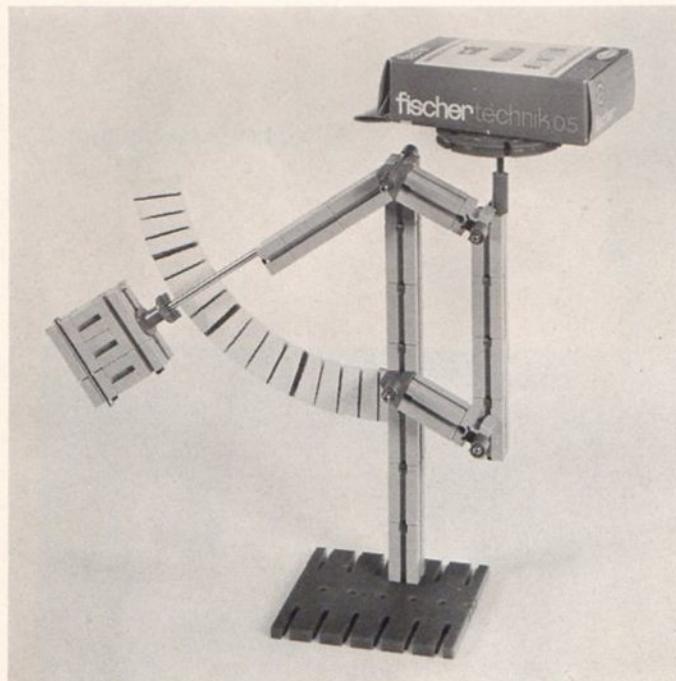


Durch Verschieben des größeren
Gewichts ist das Gleichgewicht
wiederhergestellt

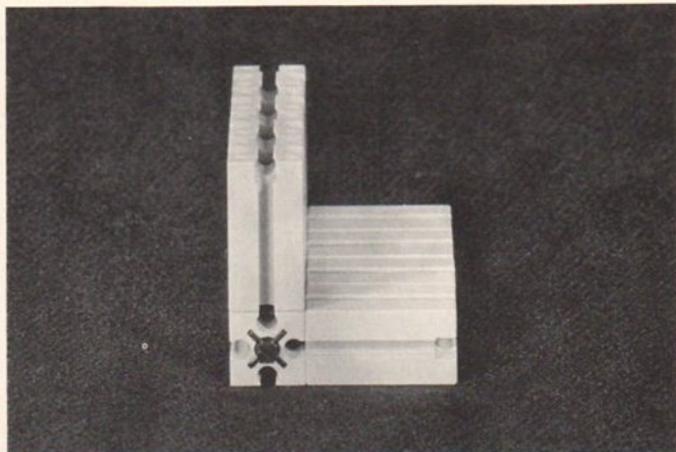
Praktische Anwendung des Hebels



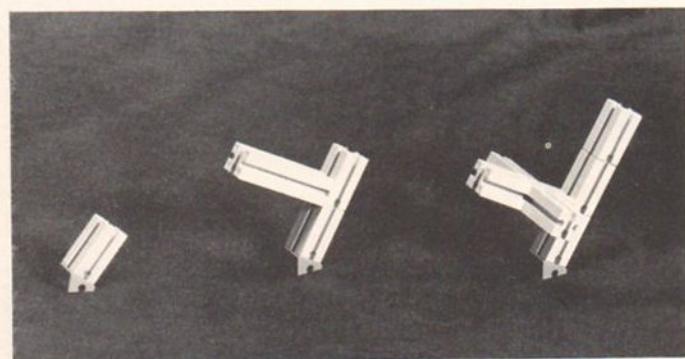
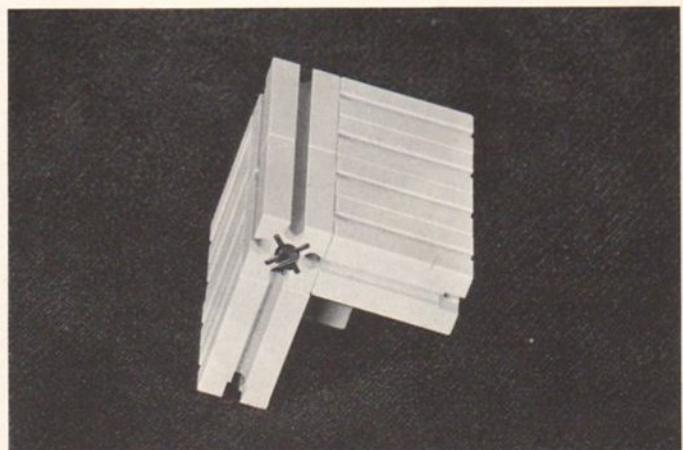
**Durch Verschieben des Laufgewichts
wird das Gleichgewicht hergestellt**



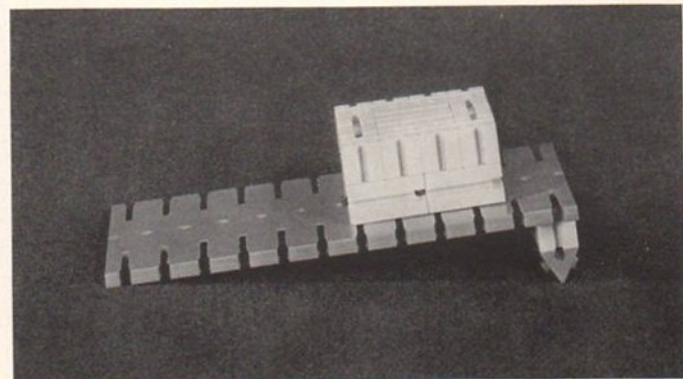
**Hebelsystem mit abgewinkelten
Hebelarmen**



Schwerpunkt



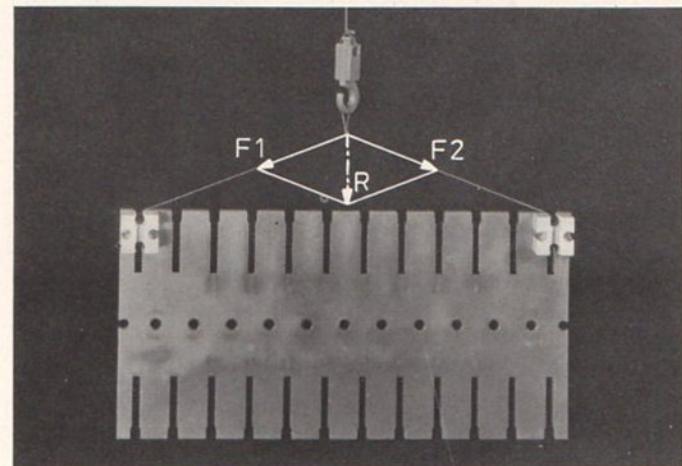
Schwerpunktverlagerung



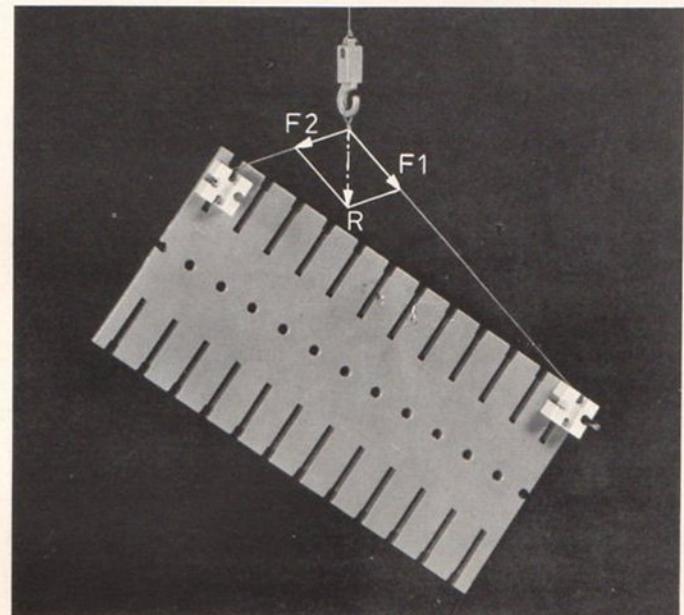
Schiefe Ebene

Darstellung zusammengesetzter Kräfte

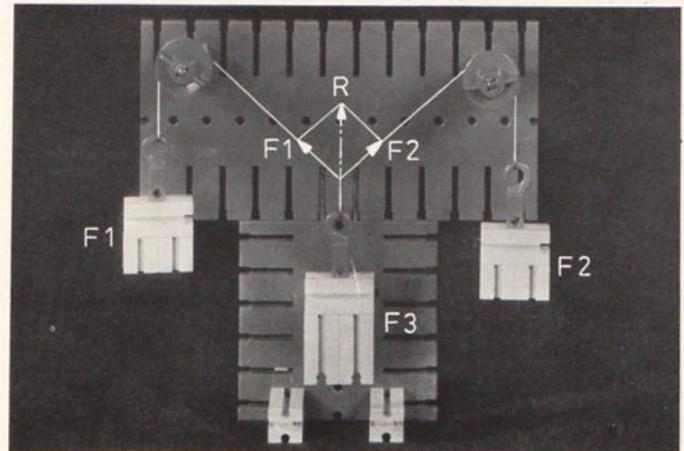
F1 und F2 sind gleich groß

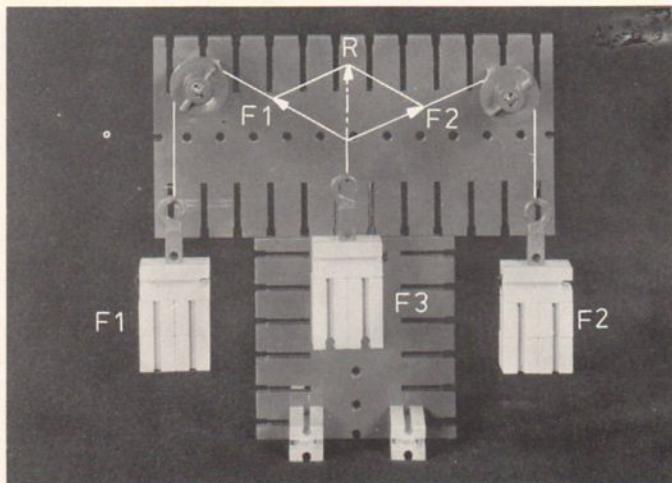


F1 ist größer als F2

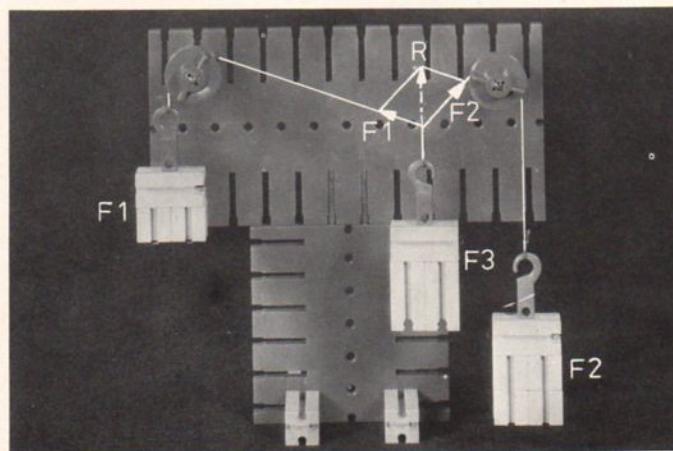


F1 und F2 sind gleich groß R=F3

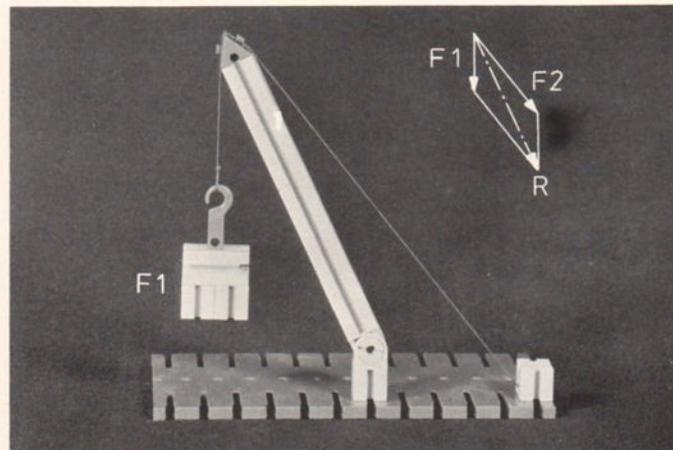




F1 und F2 werden vergrößert
Seil hängt weniger durch



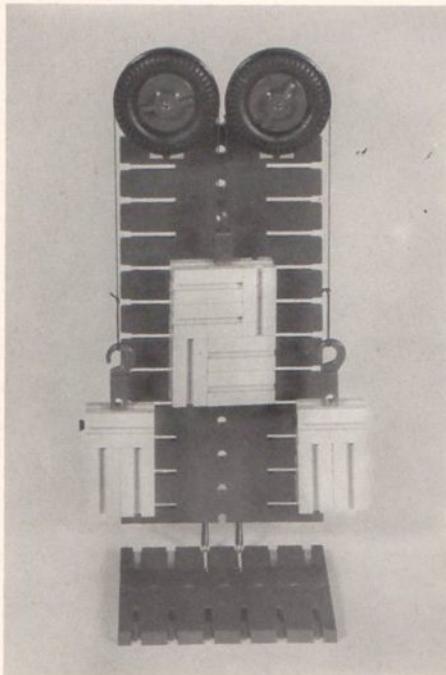
Nur F2 wird vergrößert
Gewicht F3 verlagert sich



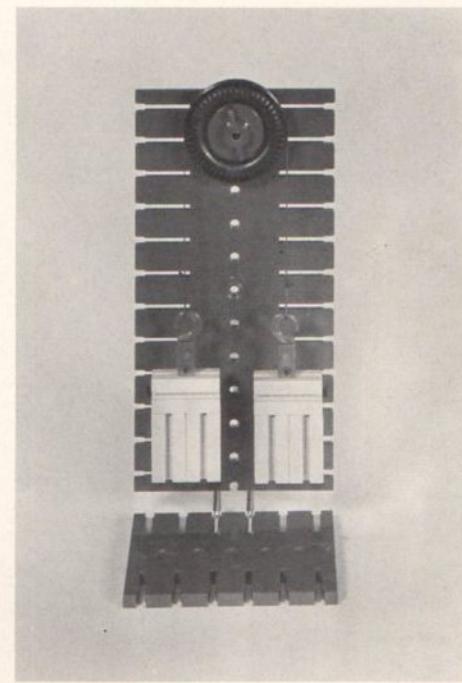
F2 ist größer als F1

Übersetzung mittels Seilzügen

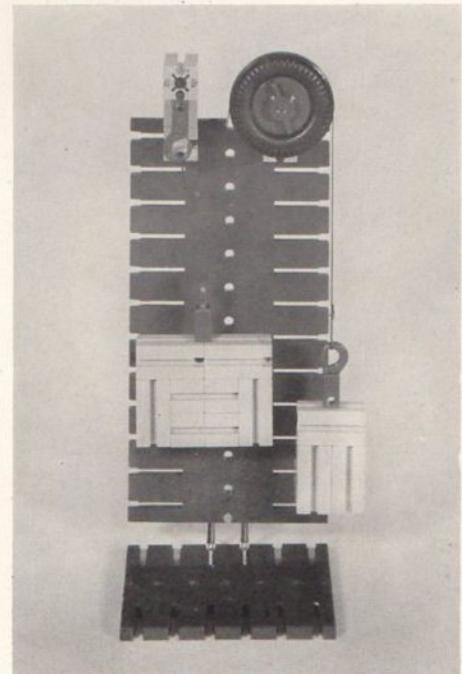
Durch zwei gleich große Gewichte an
jedem Seilende wird Gleichgewicht hergestellt

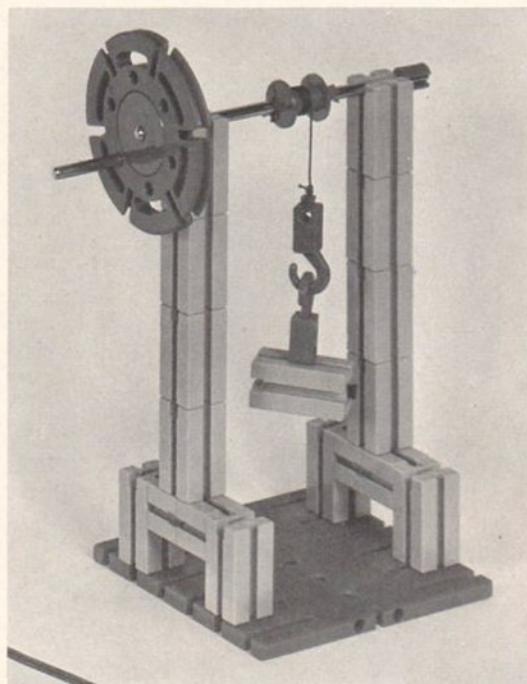


Bei Gleichgewicht ist die Last doppelt so groß
wie das Gewicht am Seilende



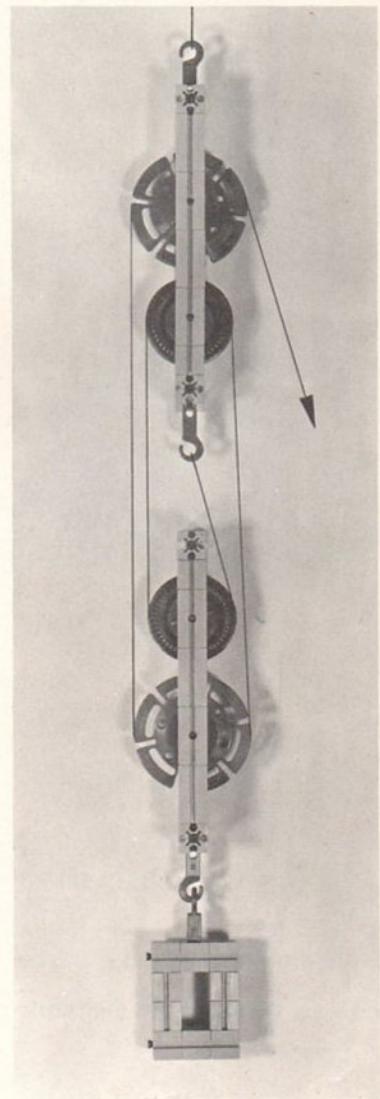
Gleichgewicht ist hergestellt, wenn die beiden
Gewichte an den Seilenden zusammen so groß
sind wie die Last in der Mitte





Wellrad

Handkurbel und Seilrolle auf einer Achse



Flaschenzug

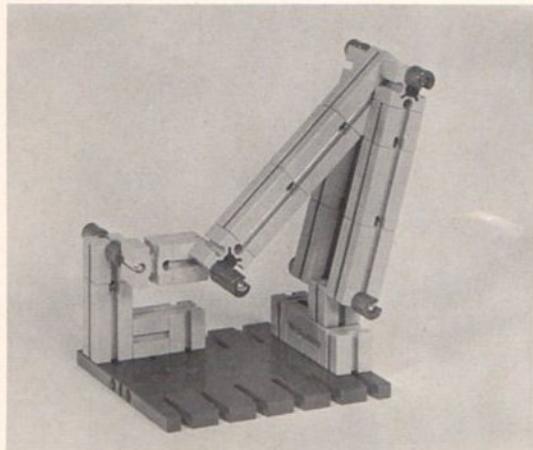
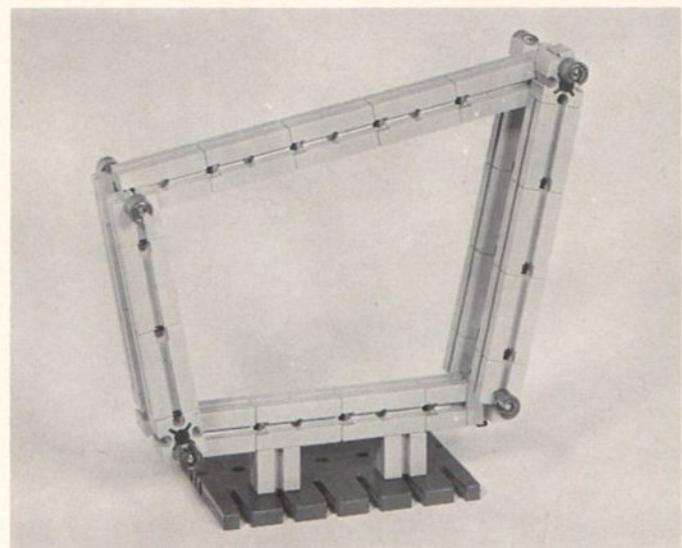
Es kommen 4 Rollen zur Wirkung. Um ein Gleichgewicht herzustellen, benötigt man also 1/4 der Kraft von der Last am Haken

Kinematik

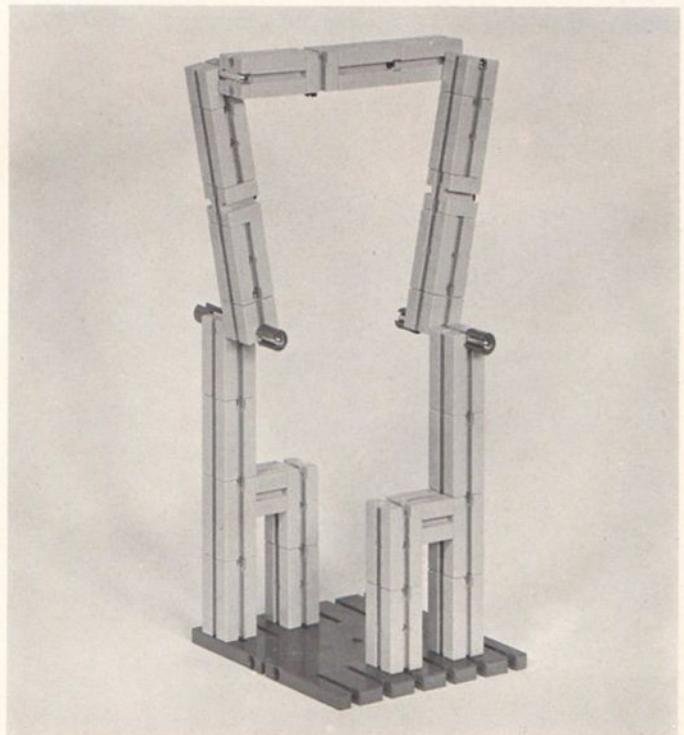
Getriebelehre: Grundlage aller Getriebe
ist die Viergelenkkette.

Vier Glieder sind durch
Drehgelenk verbunden.

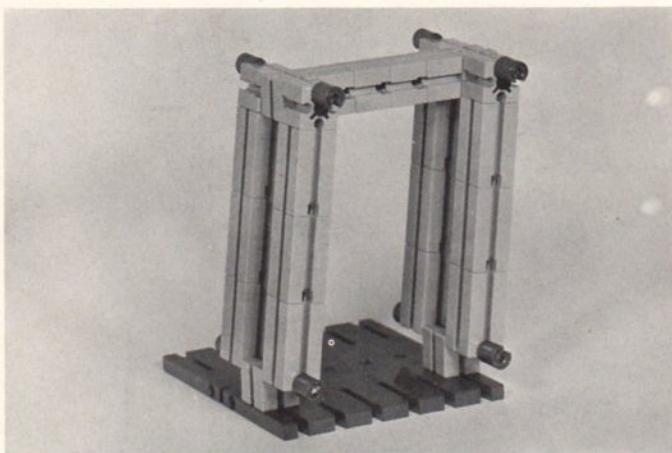
Man leitet davon ab:



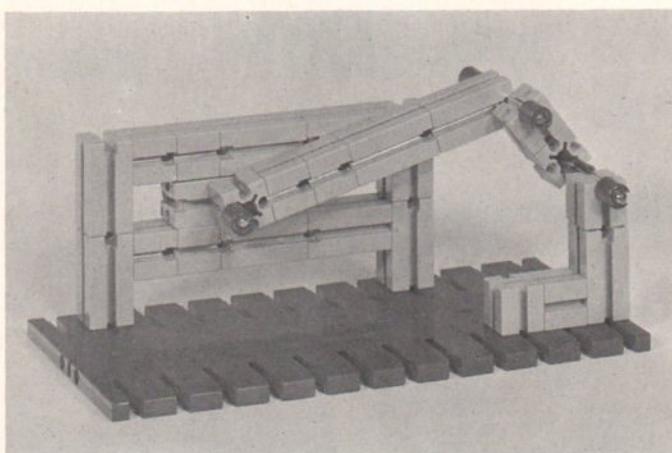
1. Die Kurbelschwinge



2. Die Doppelkurbel



3. Die Doppelschwinge

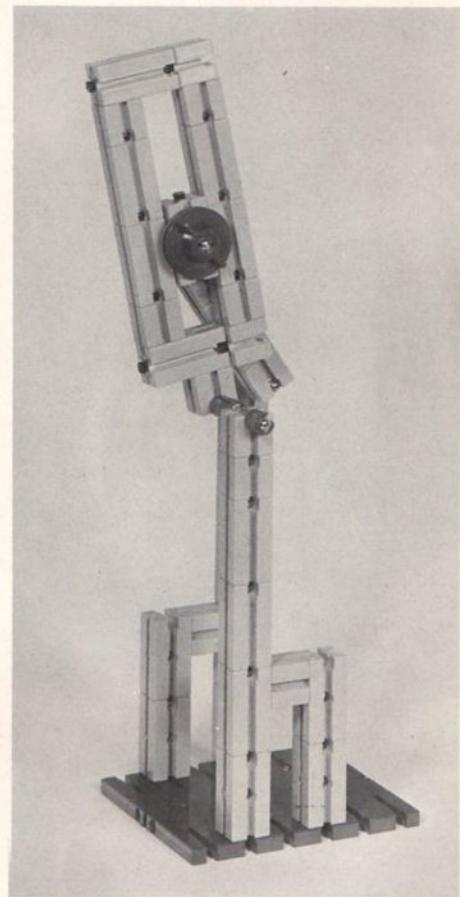


4. Die umlaufende Schubkurbel

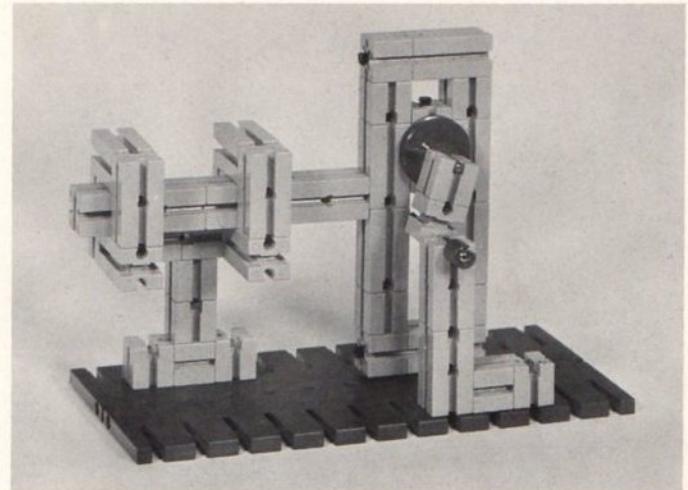


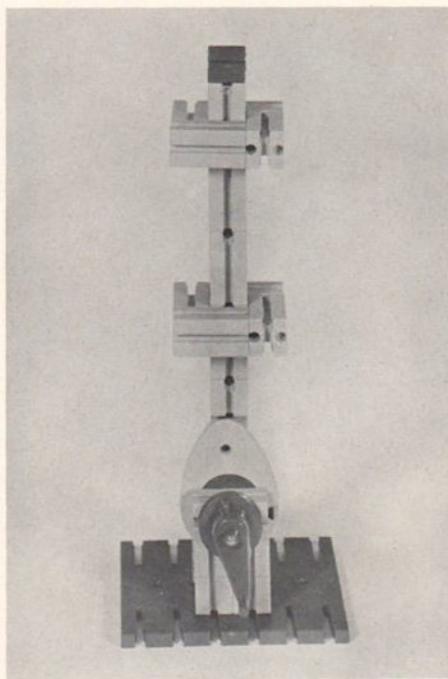
5. Die schwingende Kurbelschleife

6. Die umlaufende Kurbelschleife

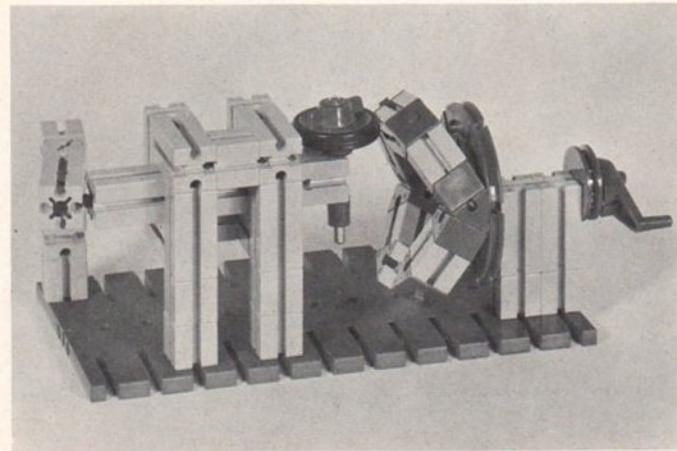
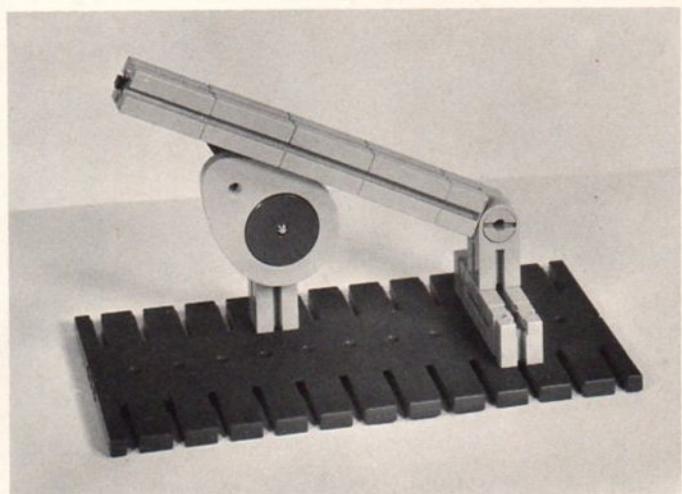


7. Die Kreuzschleife





Ebene Kurvengetriebe

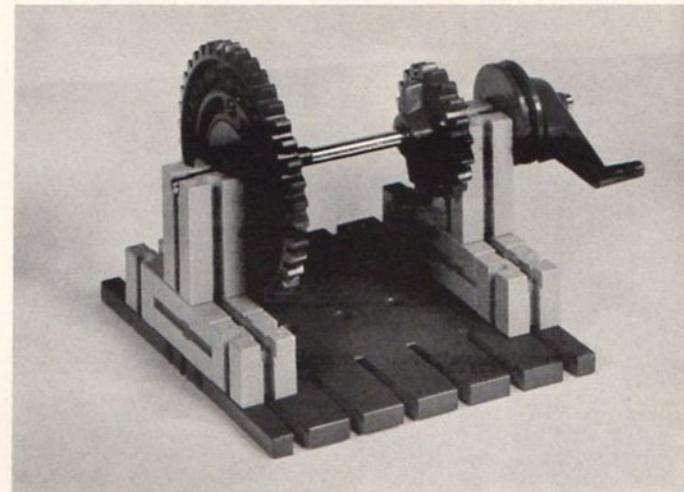


Räumliches Kurvengetriebe

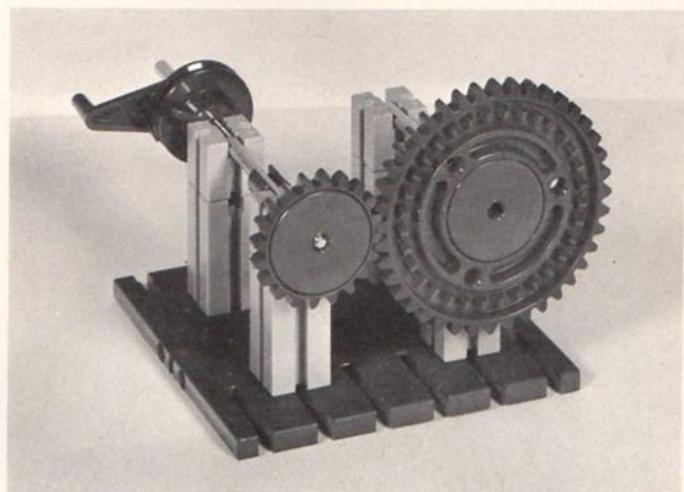
Maschinenelemente

Übertragung einer Drehung mit einer Welle.

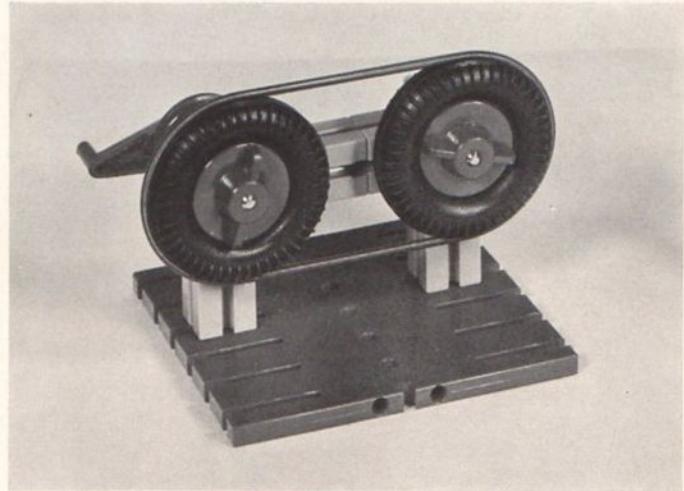
1. Welle

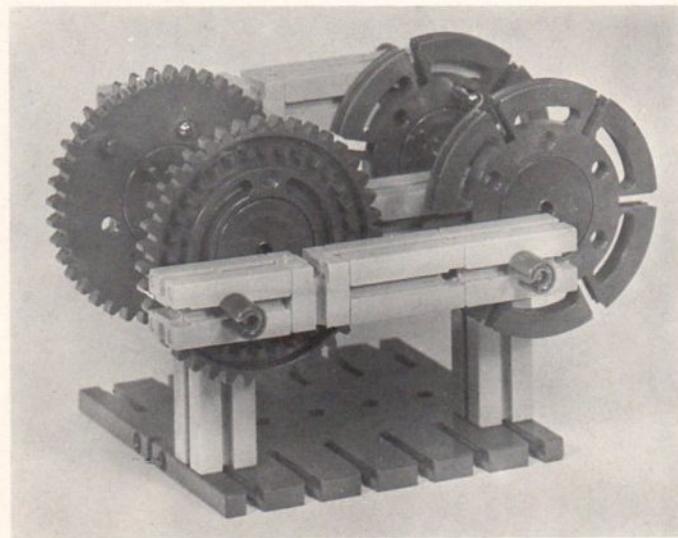


2. mit Räderpaar

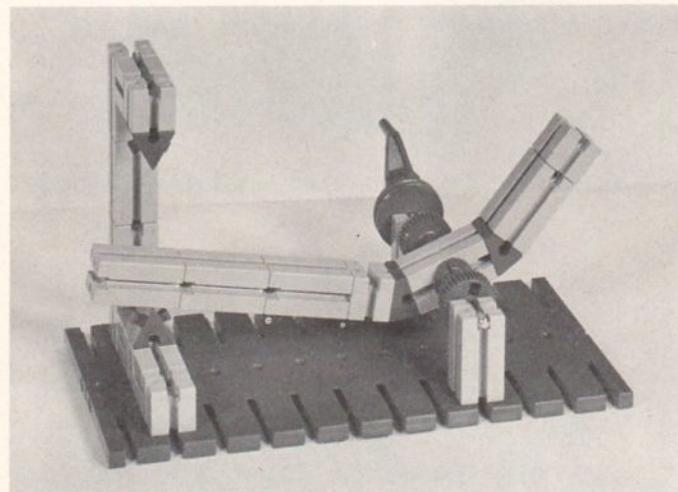


3. mit umlaufendem Zugmittel

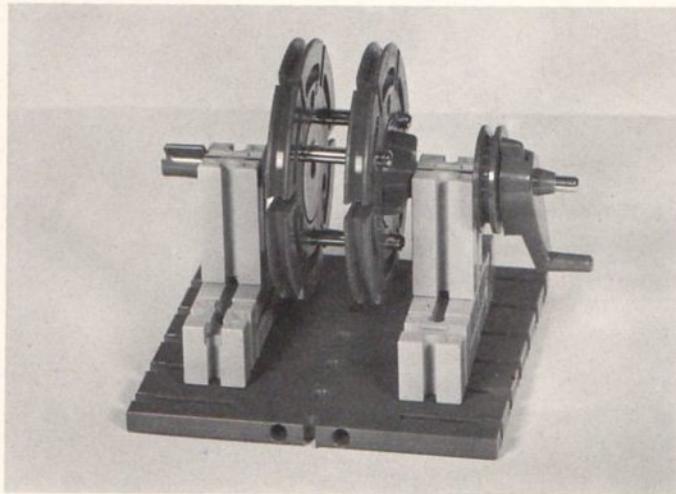




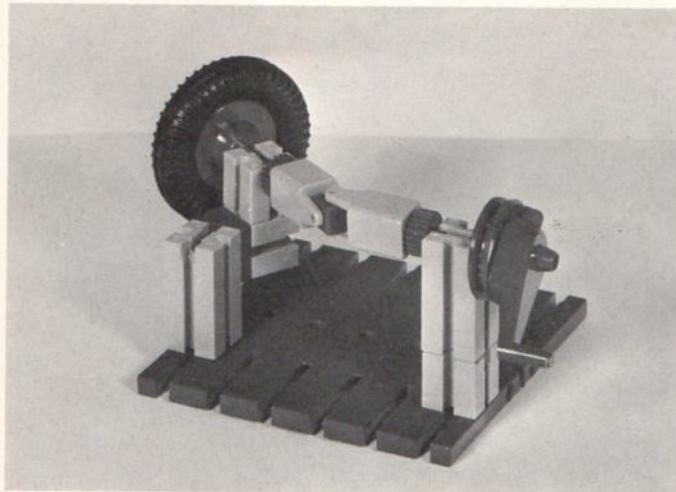
4. mit Kurbelschwinge



**5. mit einem winkelbegrenzten
Hebel**

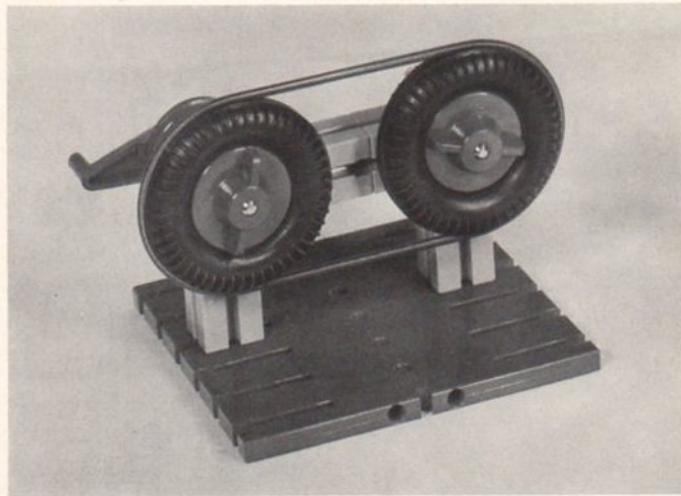


6. mit einer starren Kupplung

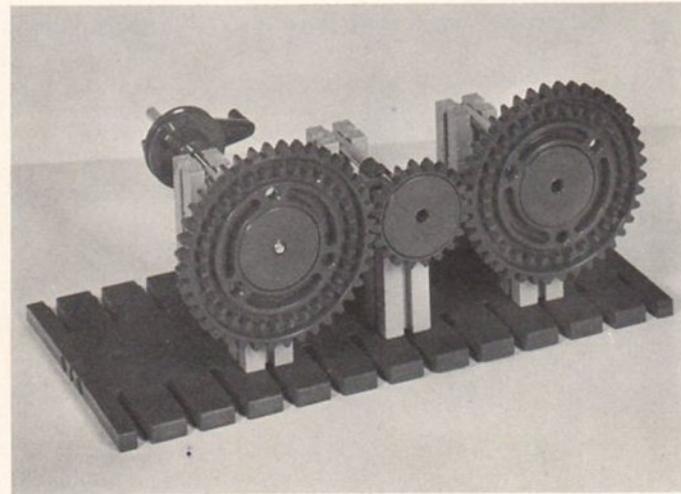


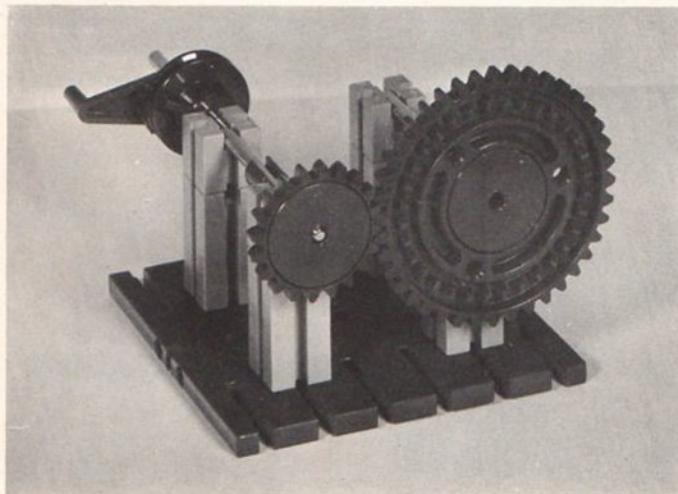
7. mit einem winkelbeweglichen Gelenk

Richtungsänderung von Drehbewegungen:

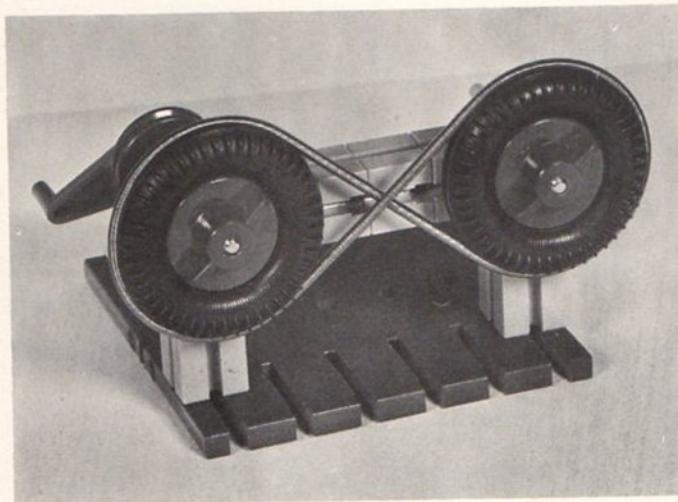


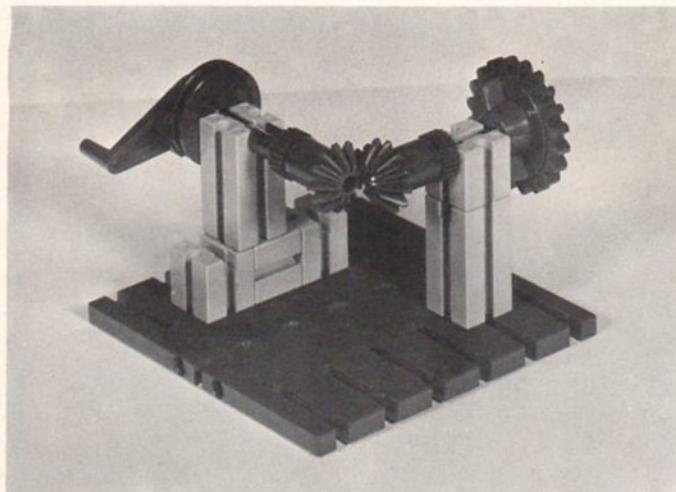
**Drehachsen
parallel verschoben -
Drehrichtung gleichbleibend**



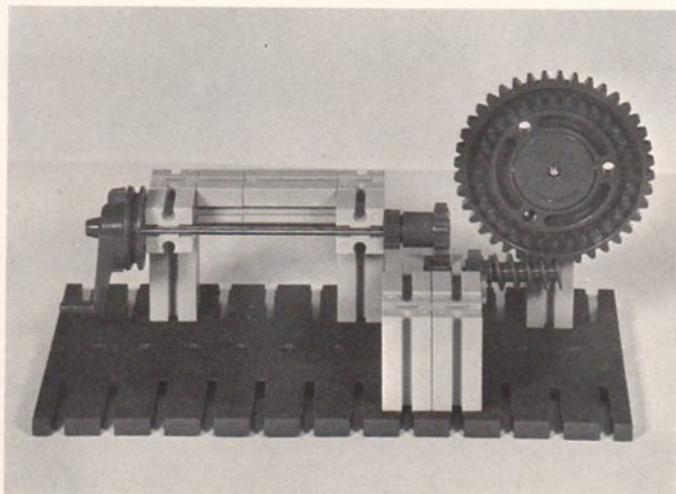


**Drehachsen
parallel verschoben -
Drehrichtung umkehrend**

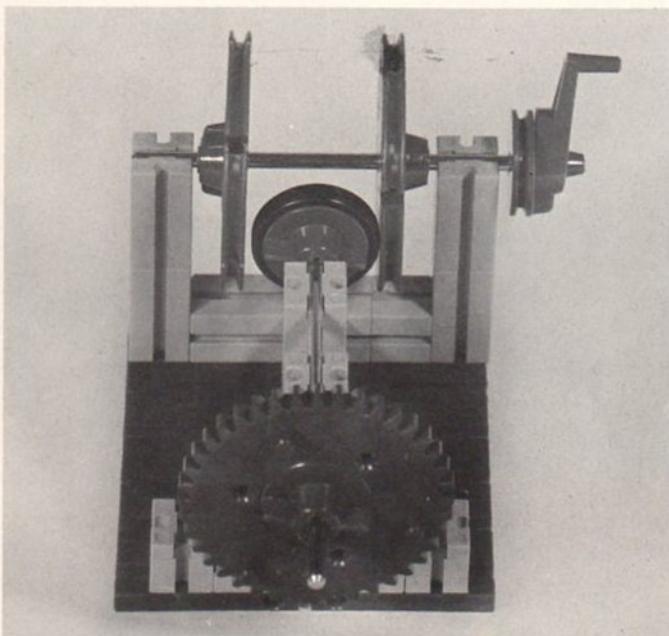




**Drehachse abgewinkelt -
Drehrichtung umkehrend**

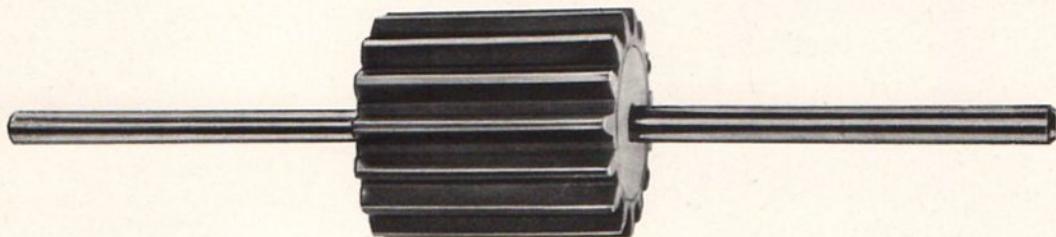


**Drehachse gekreuzt -
Drehrichtung gleichbleibend
(wählbar)**

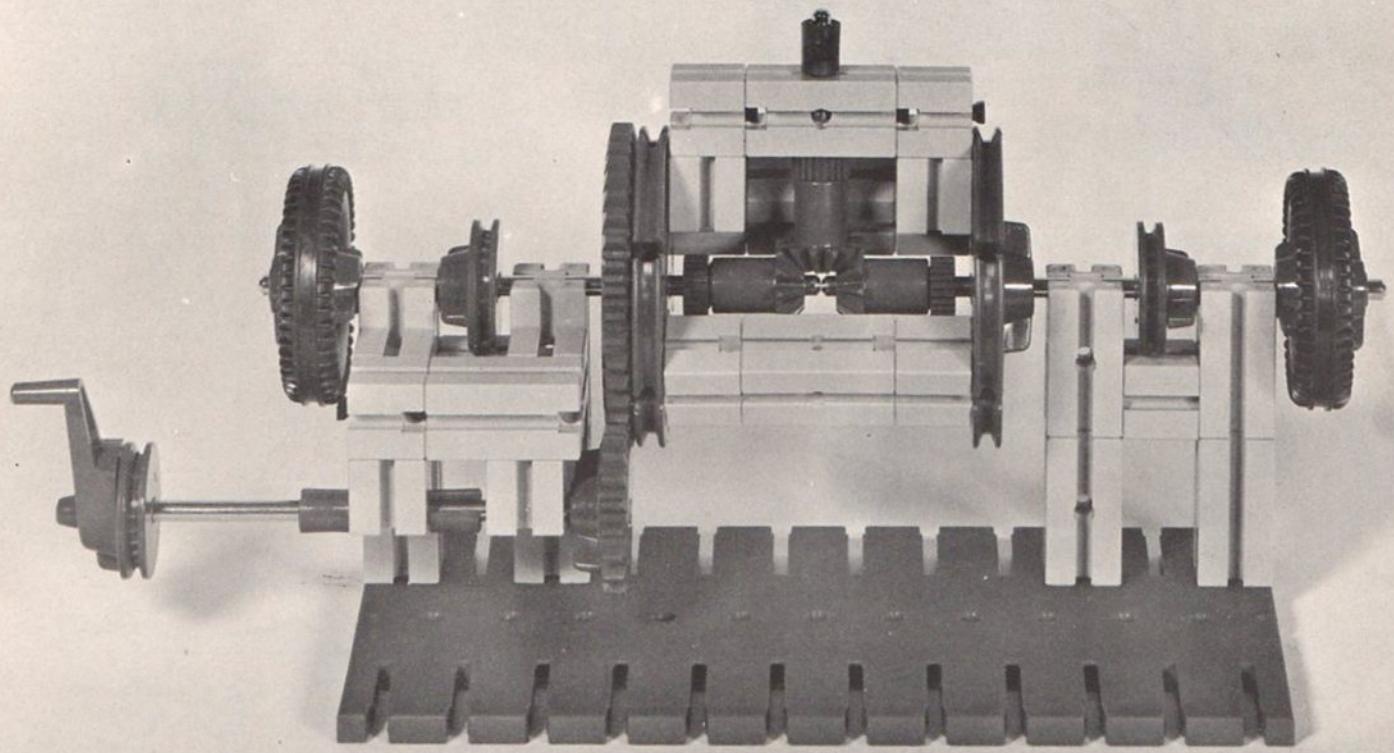
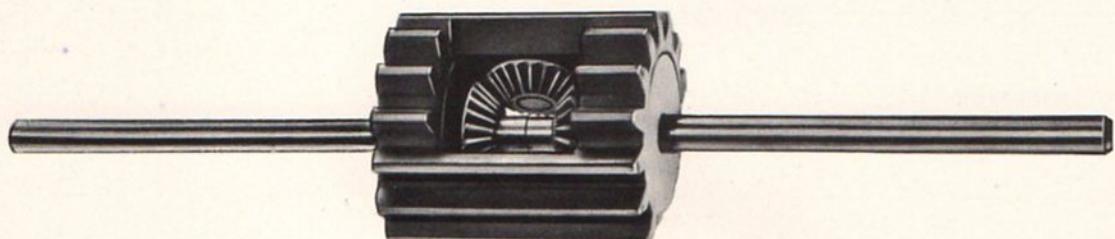


**Drehachse gleichbleibend
Drehrichtung umkehrend**

Differentialgetriebe

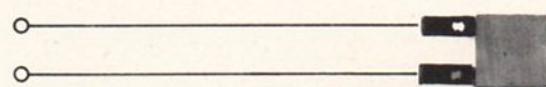


mot 6

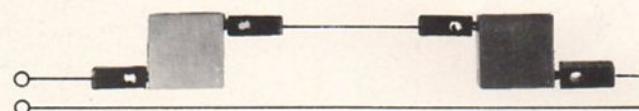
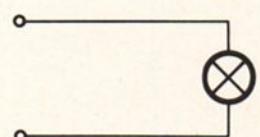


Elektrotechnik

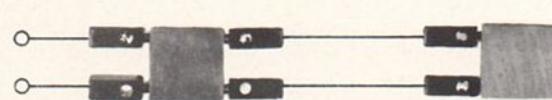
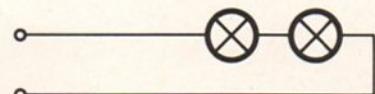
Schaltungen



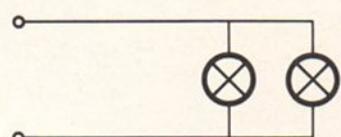
Einfacher Stromkreis

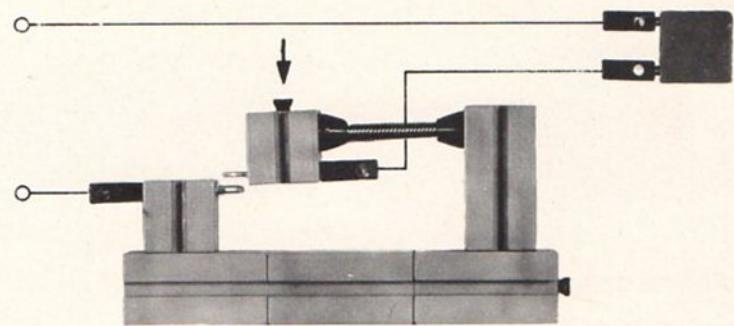
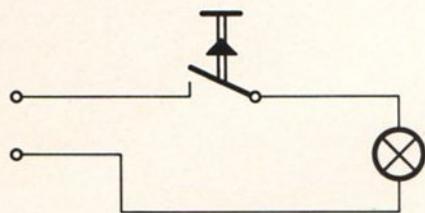


Hintereinander-Schaltung

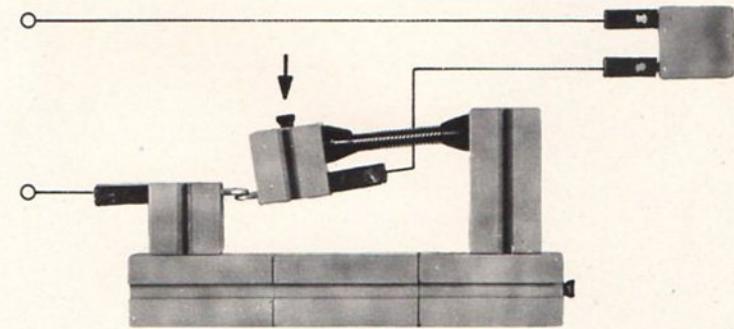
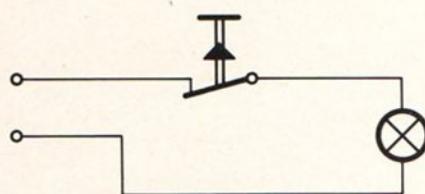


Parallel-Schaltung

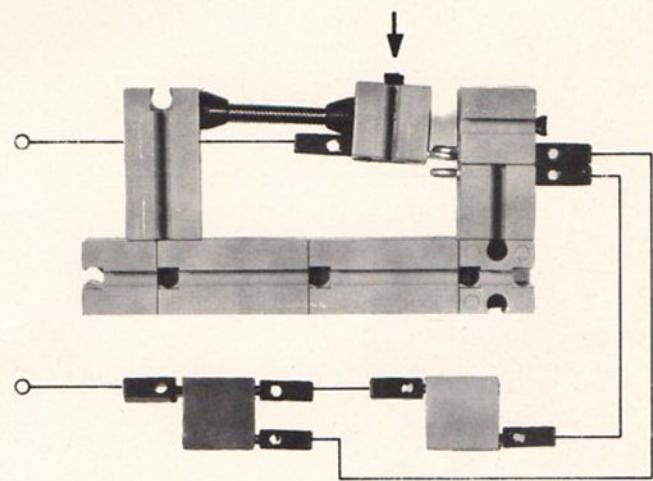
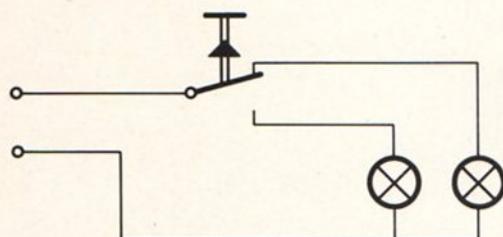




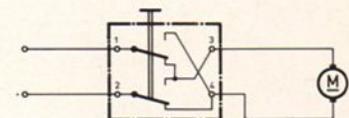
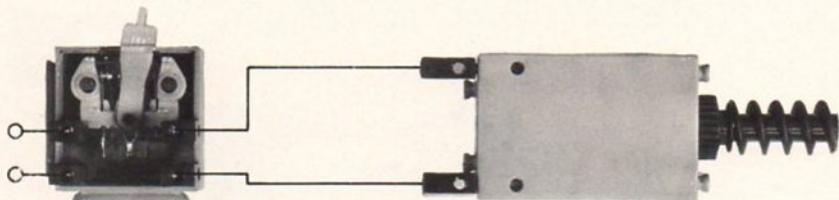
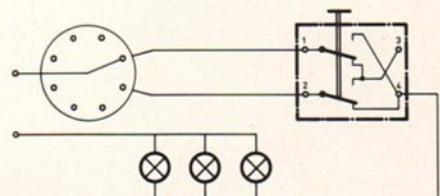
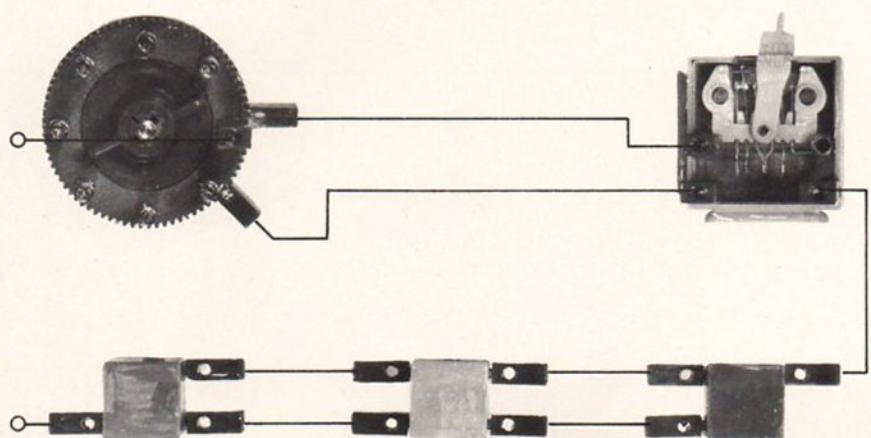
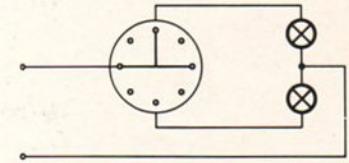
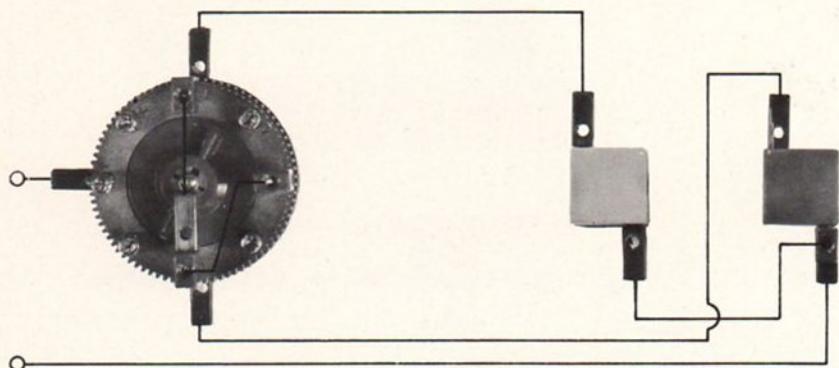
Einschalt-Taster

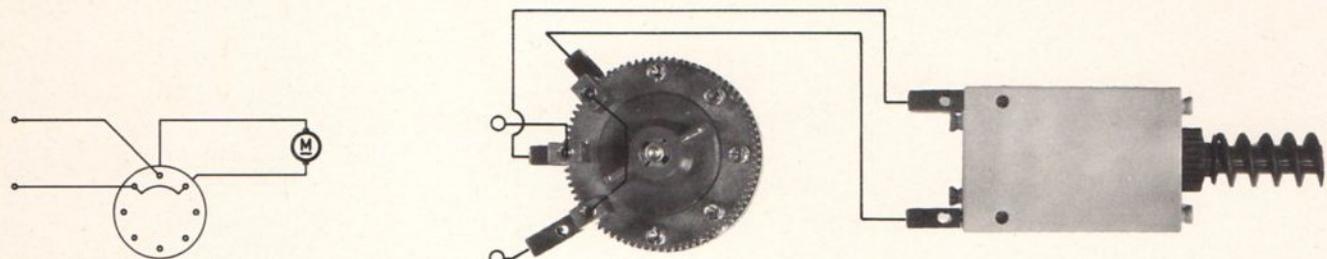


Ausschalt-Taster

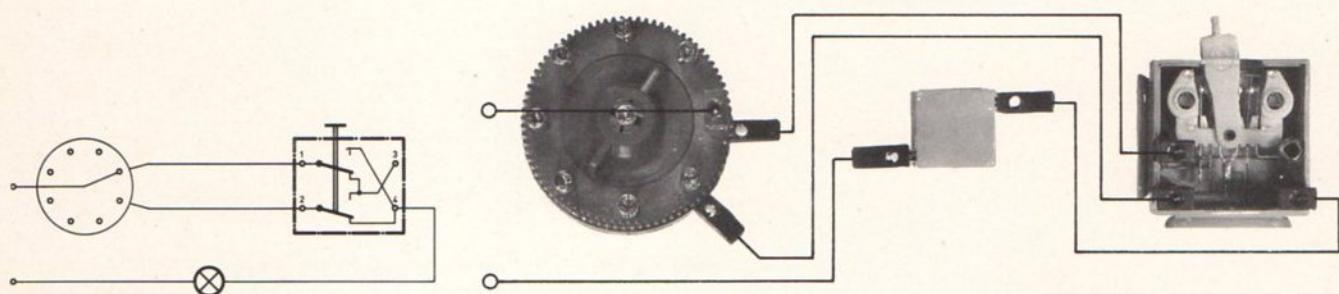


Umschalt-Taster

**Polumschaltung****Wechselschaltung mit 3 Lampen
parallel geschaltet****Serienschaltung**

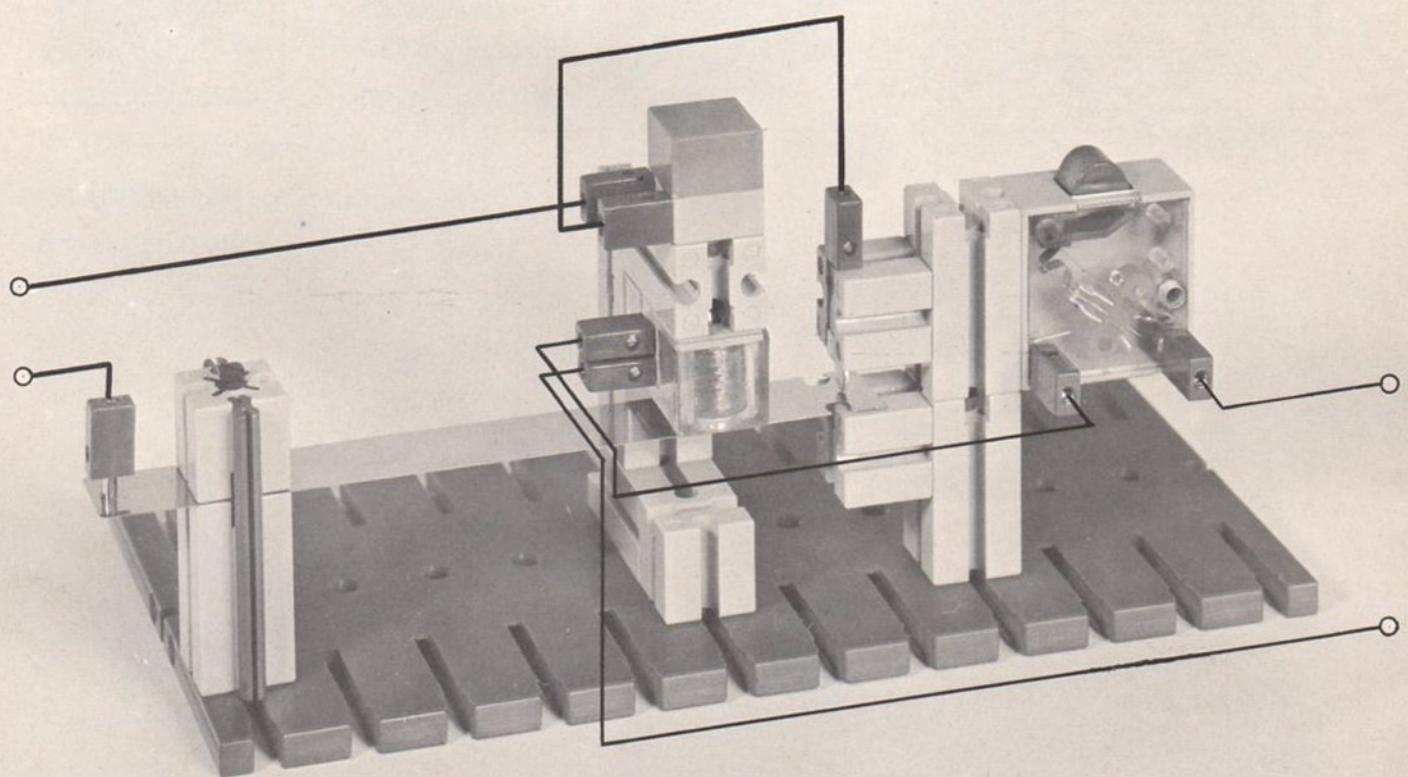


Polumschaltung mit Drehschalter

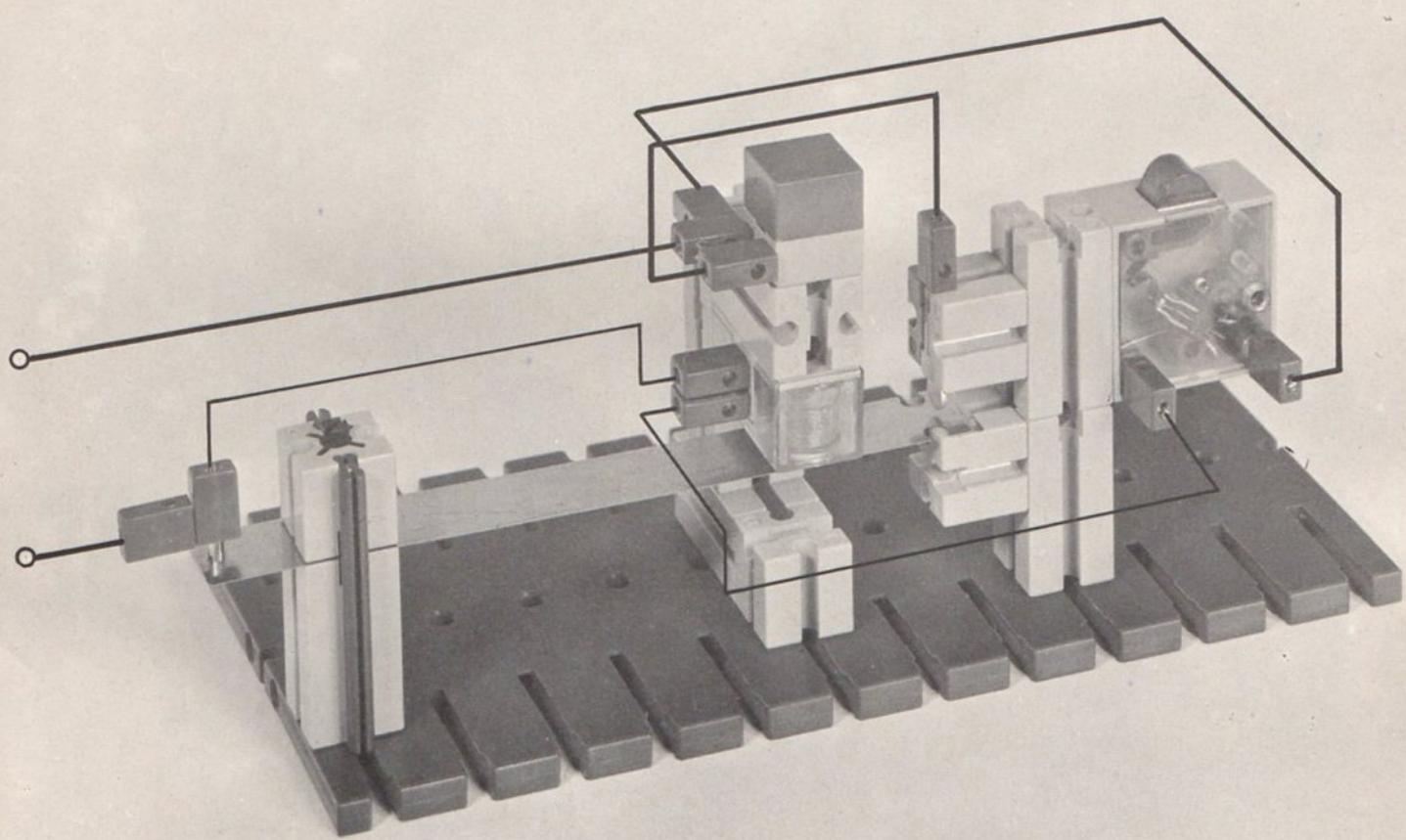


Wechselschaltung

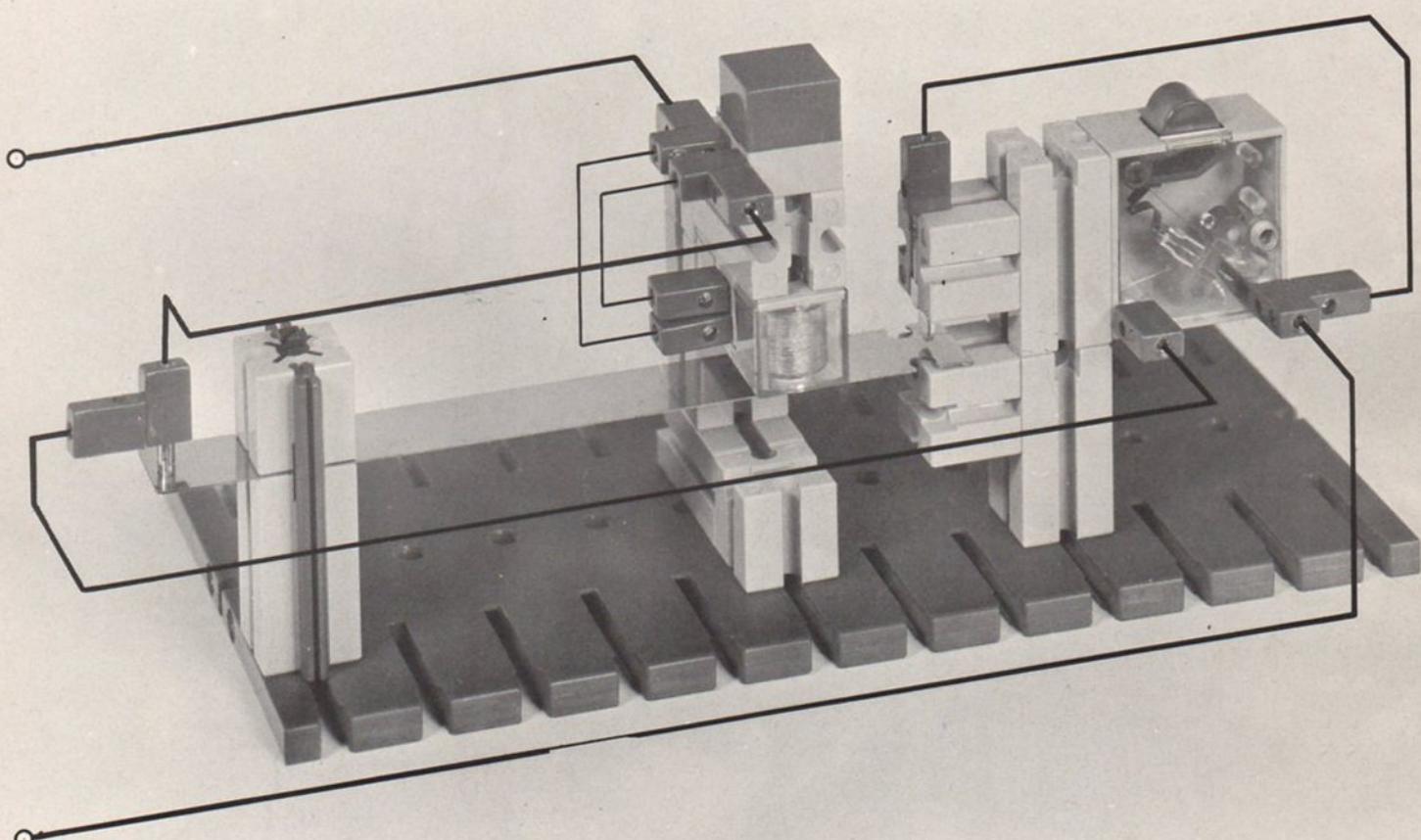
Relais mit Haupt- und Hilfsstromkreis



Relais mit Haupt- und Hilfsleitungen

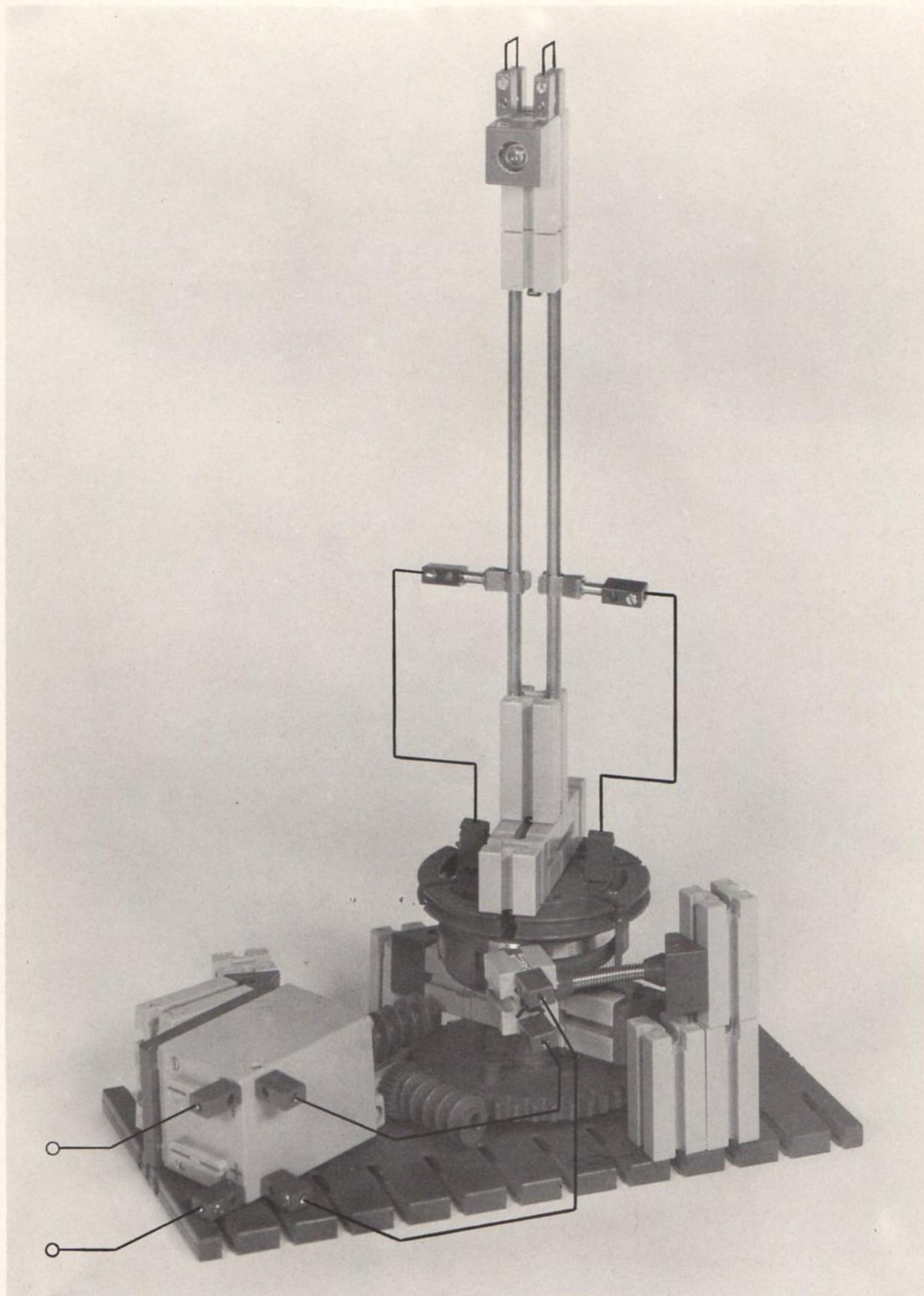


Relais mit Selbsthaltung

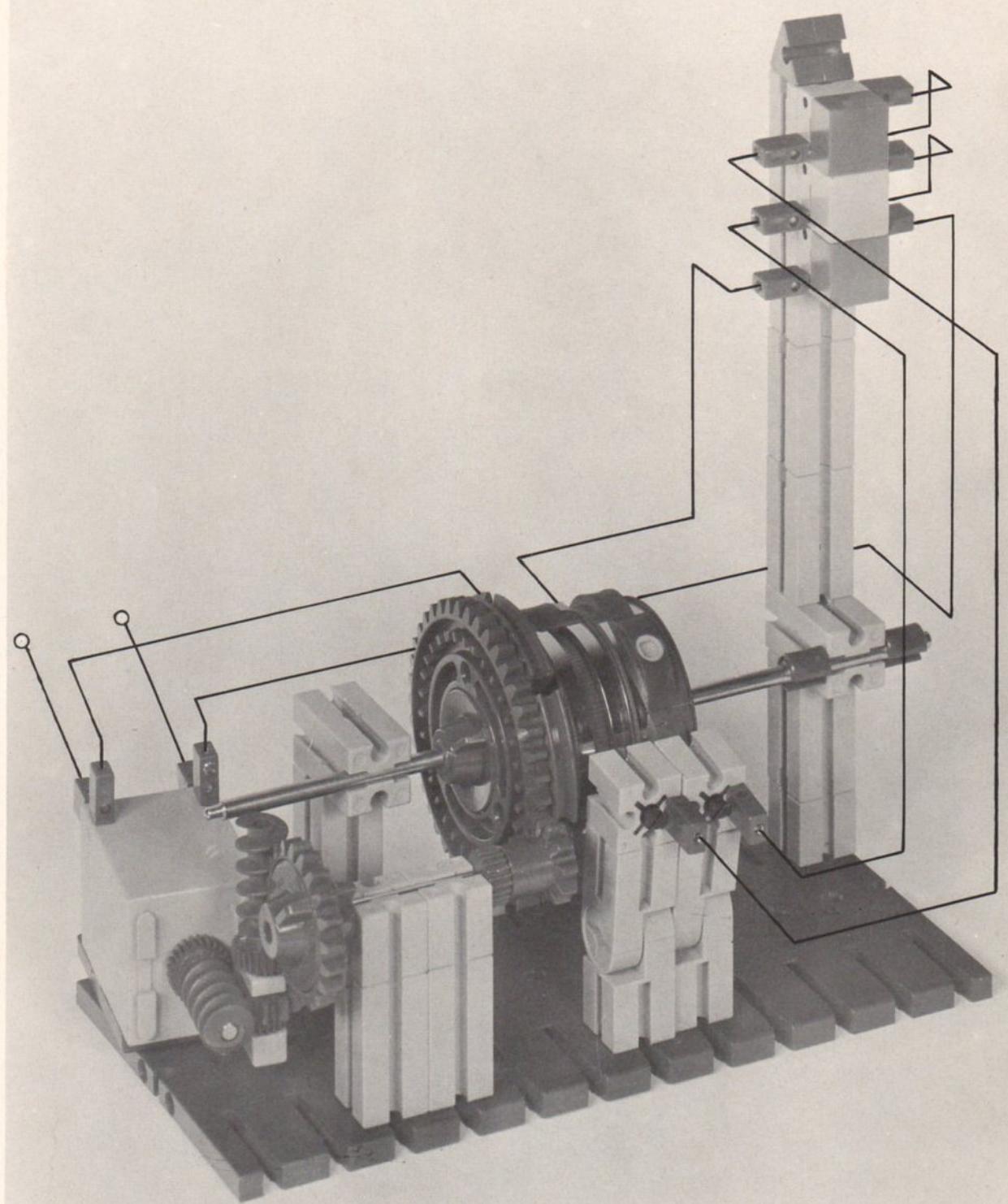


Elektromechanik (elektrische Steuerung)

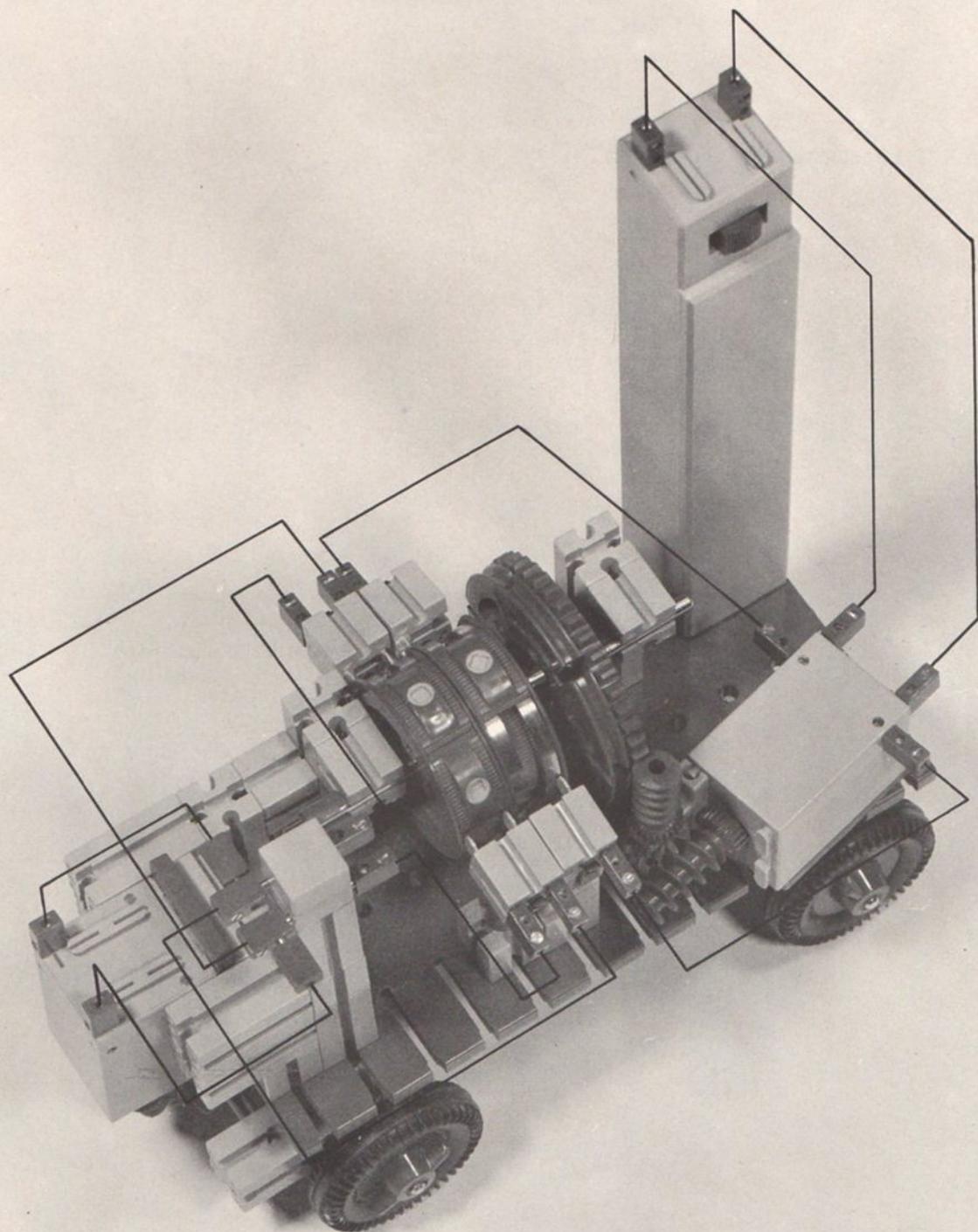
Leuchtfeuer



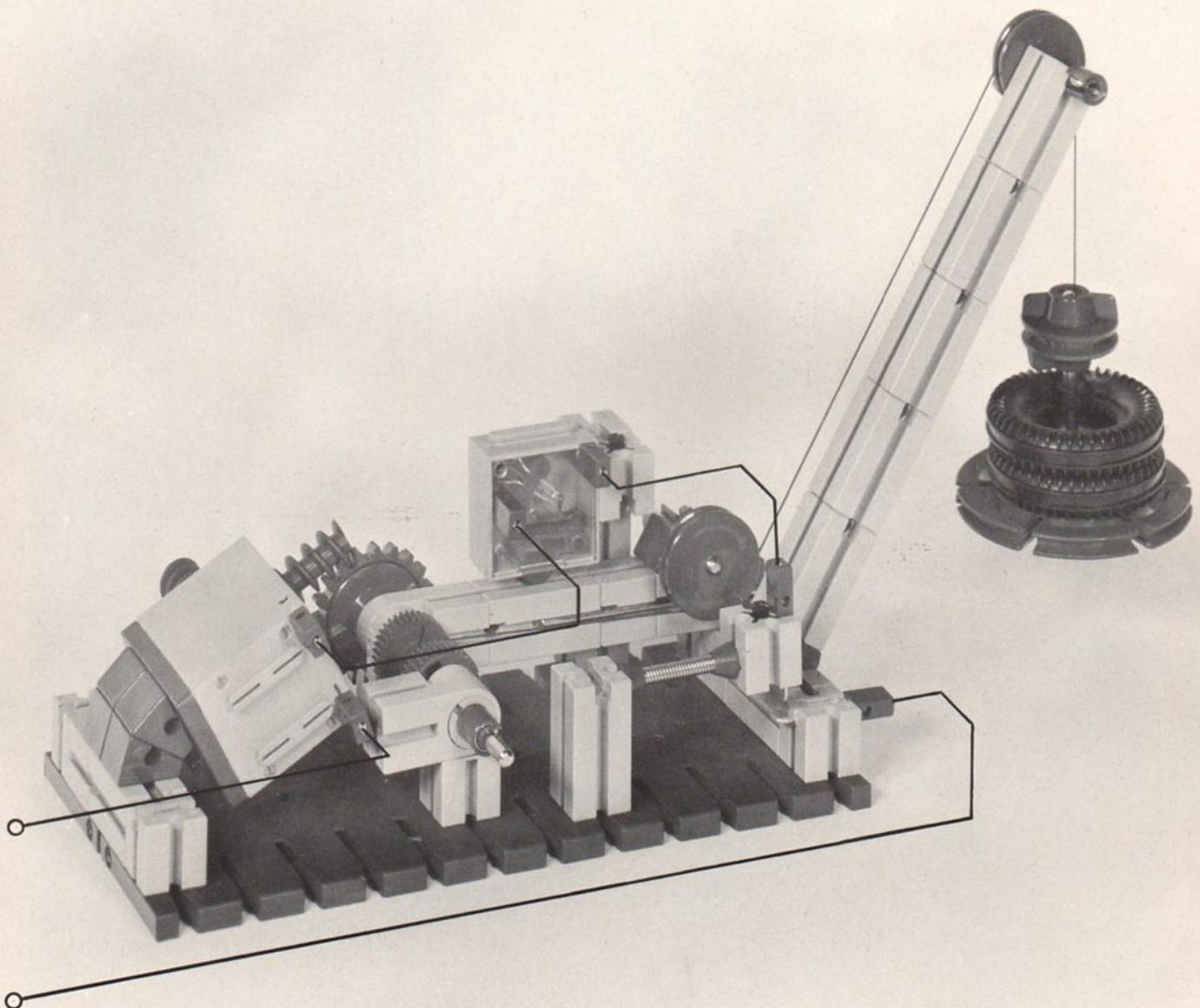
Signalanlage



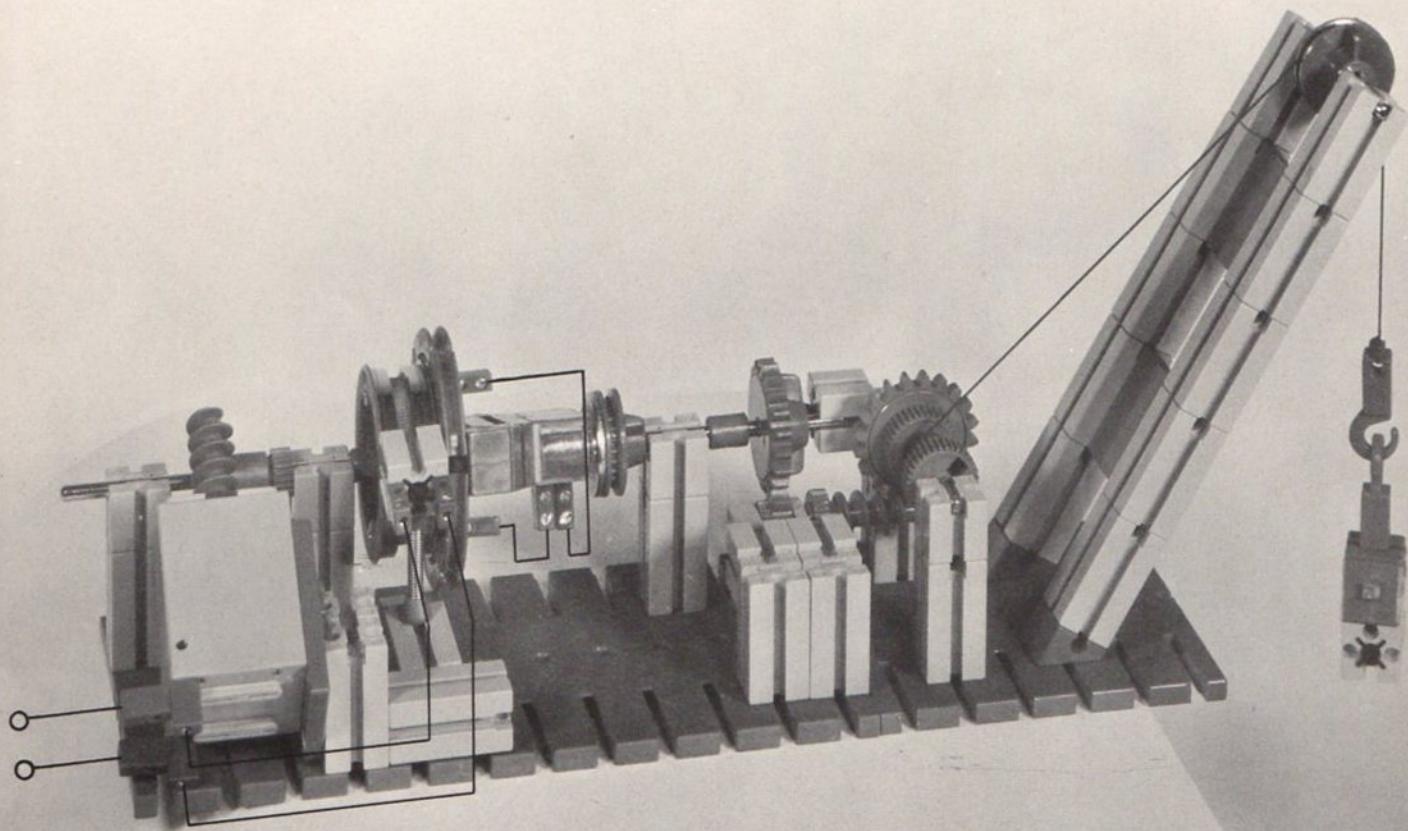
Wagen



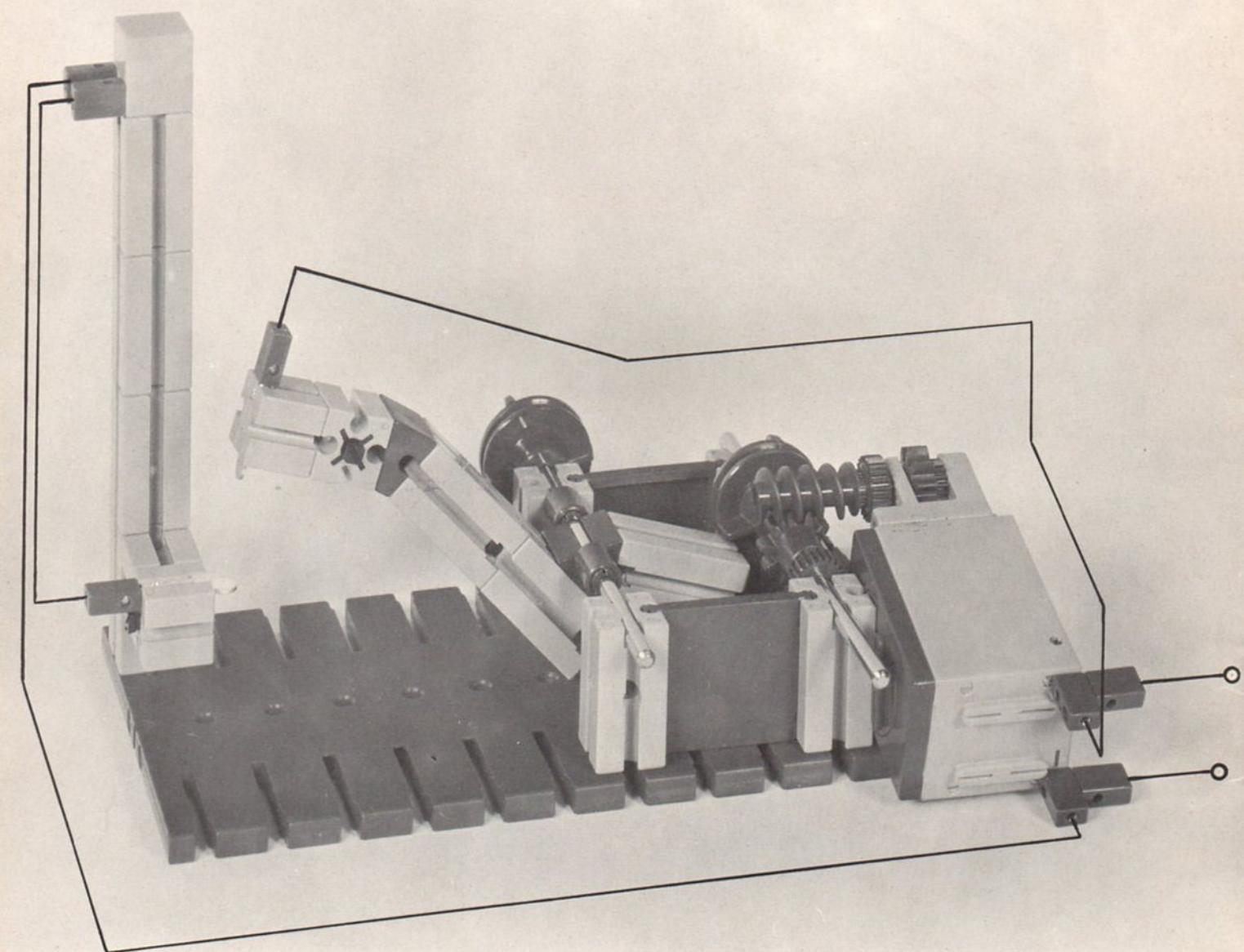
Kran mit Überlastschalter



Kran mit Magnetkupplung



Motorgesteuerter Blinker



**Wir danken sehr für Ihr Interesse.
Vielleicht können Sie uns noch einen
guten Ratschlag geben.**

Ihr Fischer-Werk

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arthur Fischer".