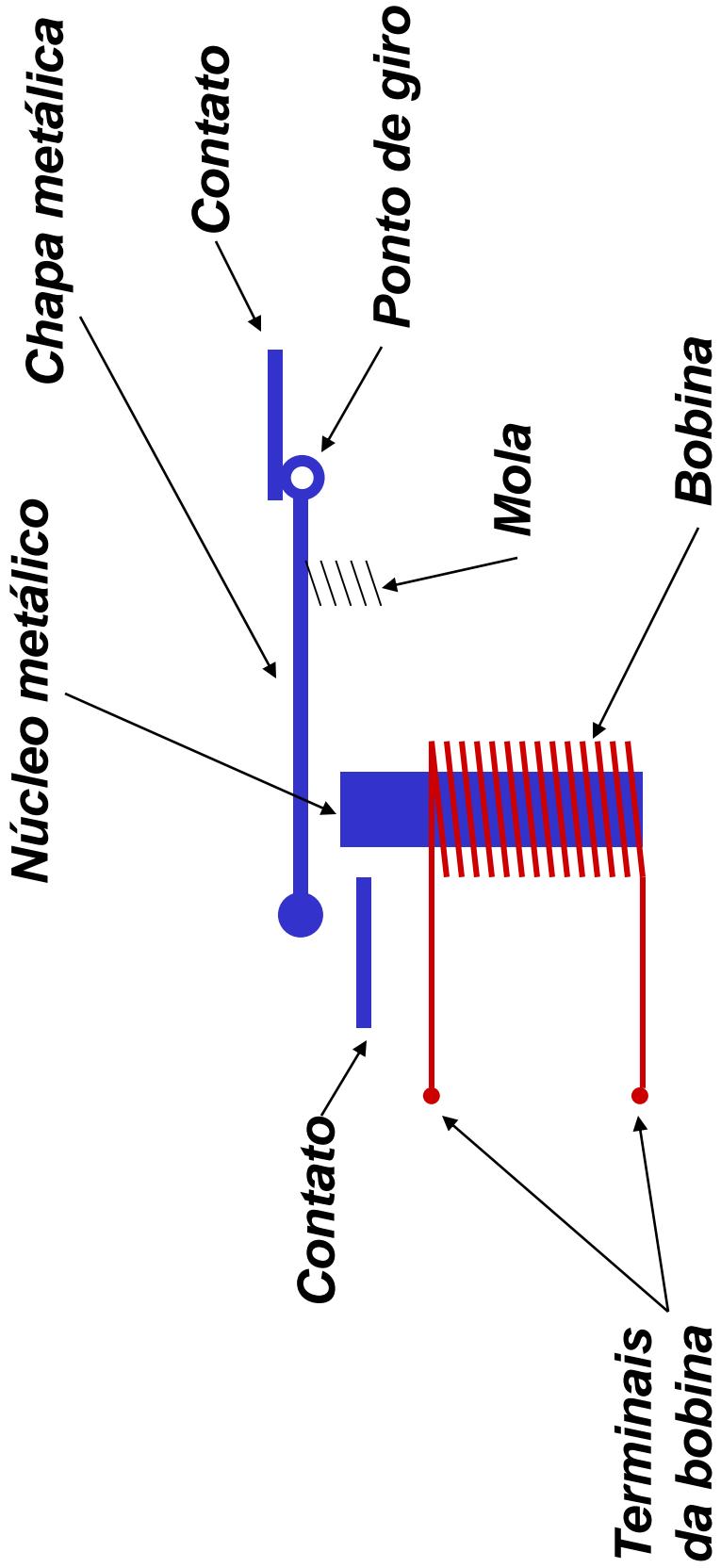
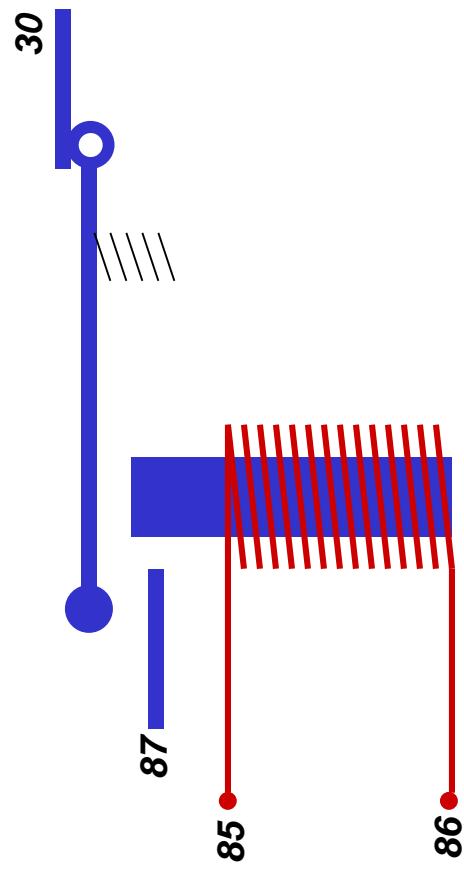


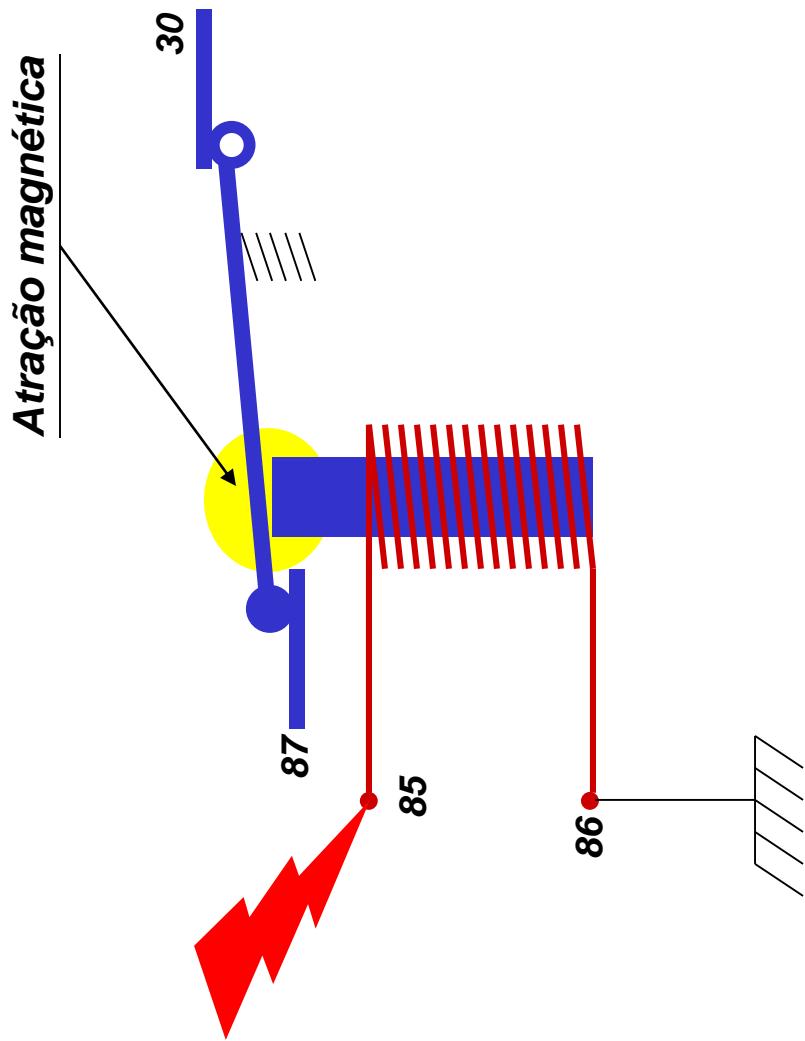
Relé (Componentes)



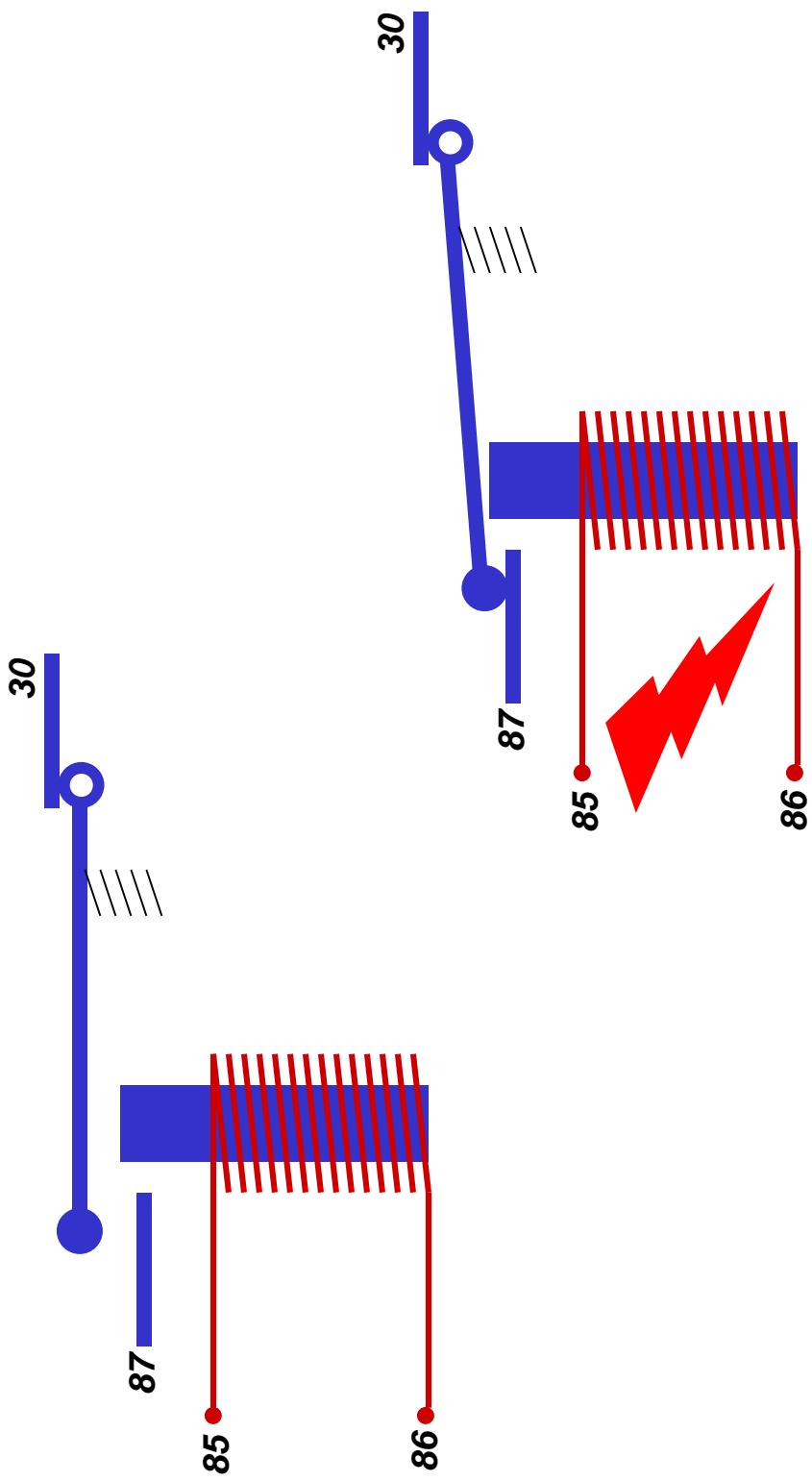
Relê (*Nomenclatura dos pinos*)



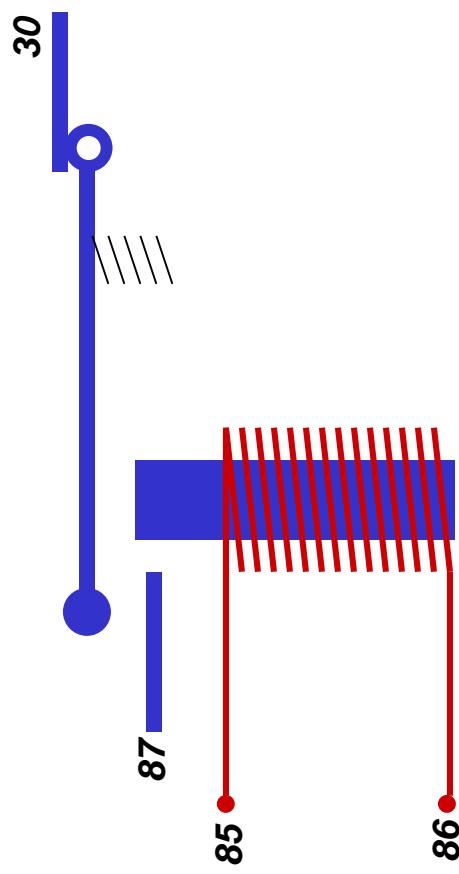
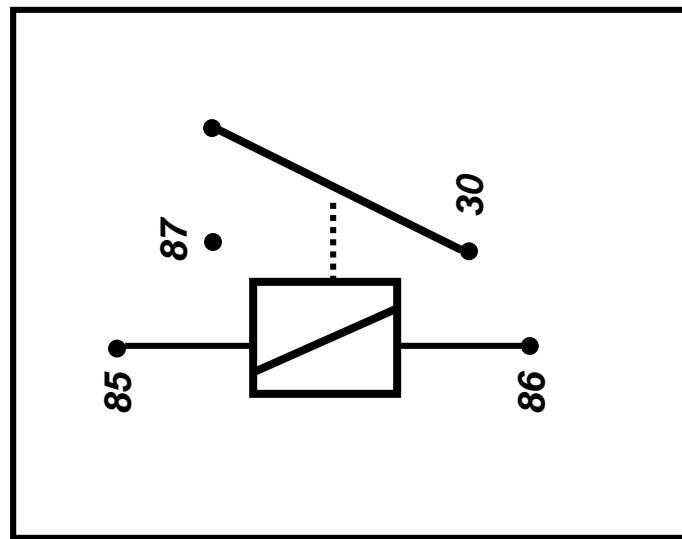
Relé (*Funcionamento*)



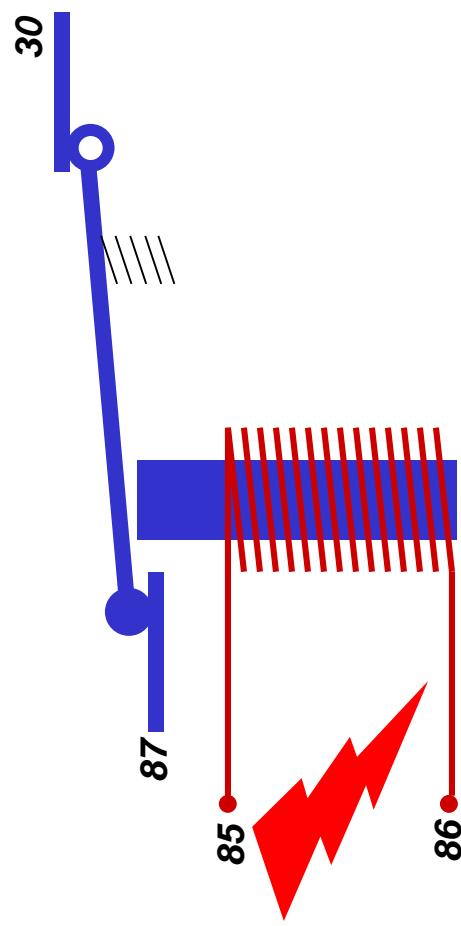
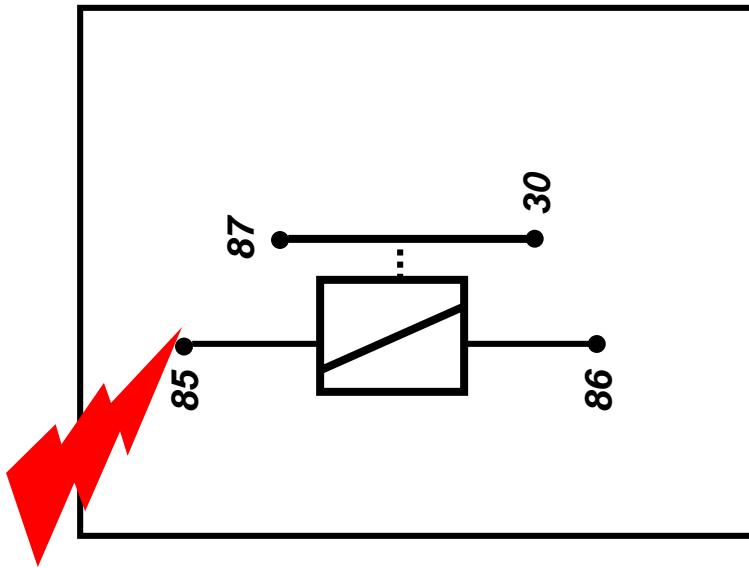
Relé (*Funcionamento*)



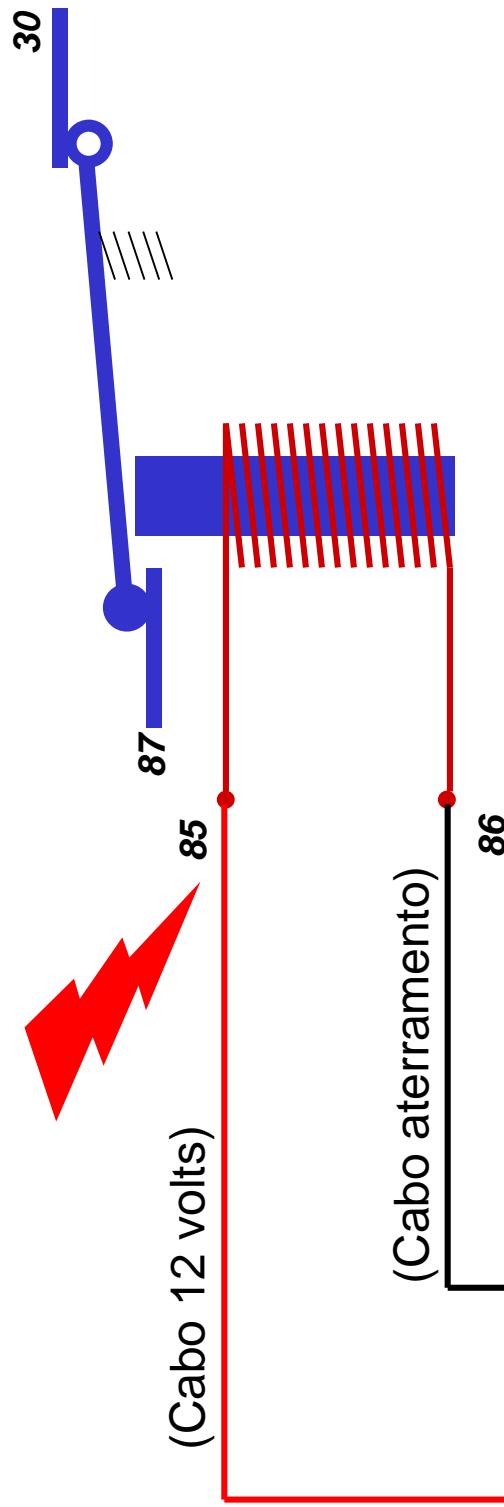
Relé (*Funcionamento*)



Relé (*Funcionamento*)

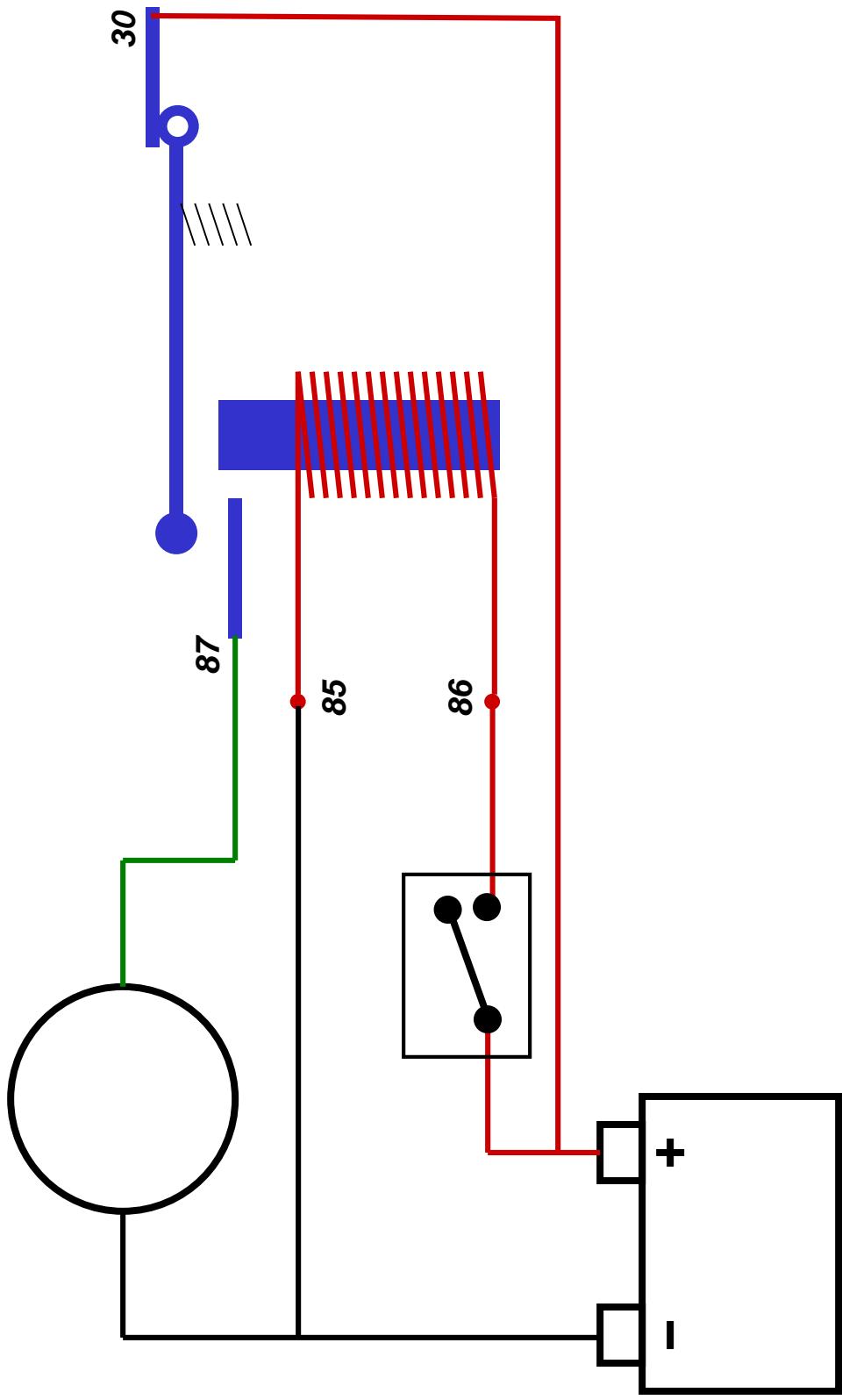


Prova de Funcionamento

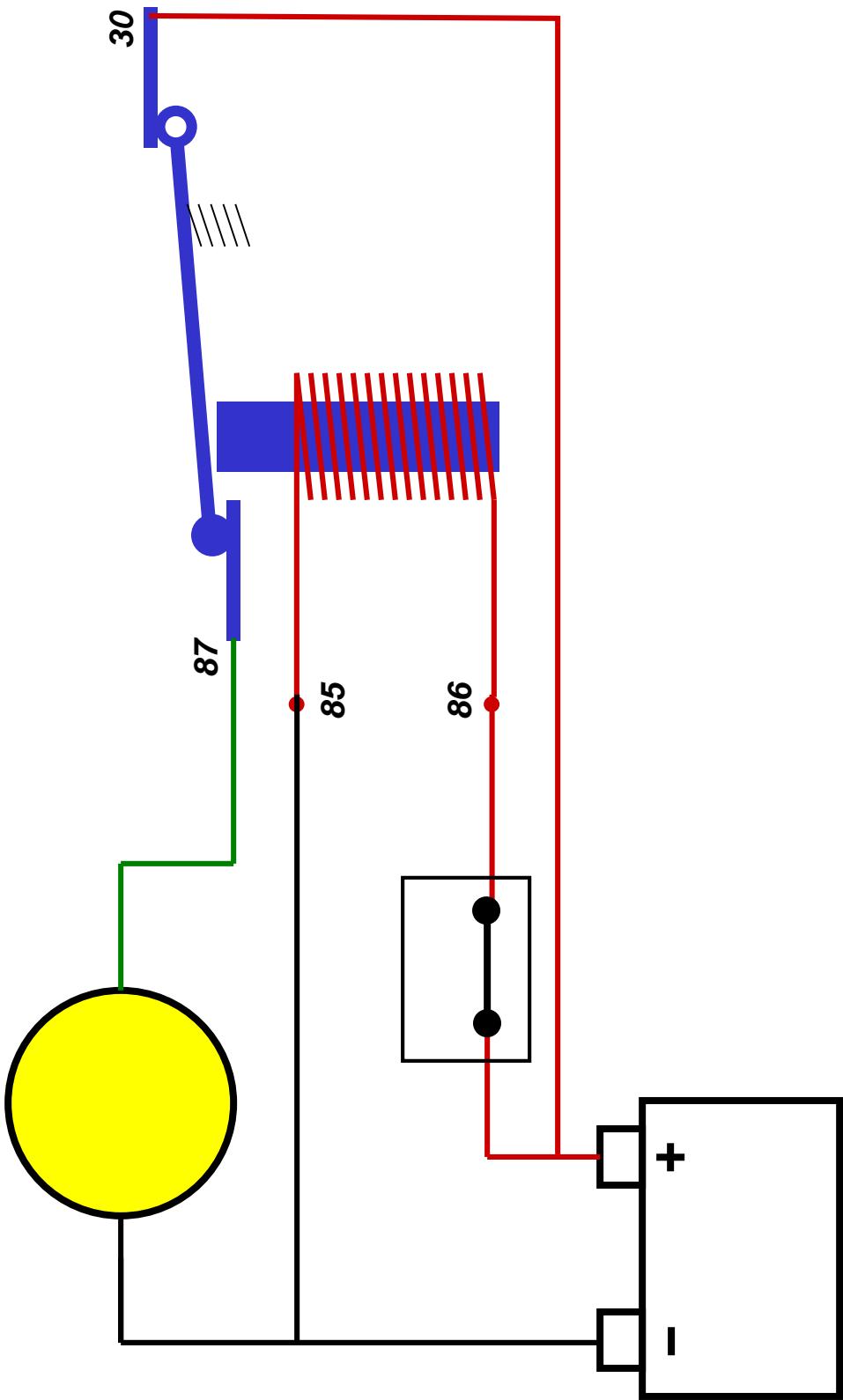


Precisa-se de dois cabos (fios).
Ligue o terminal “86” no polo negativo e “85” no polo positivo, neste momento a bobina do relê atrairá a placa metálica, então um “estalo” será ouvido, com o “multiteste” deverá ter “continuidade” entre os terminais “30 e 87” .

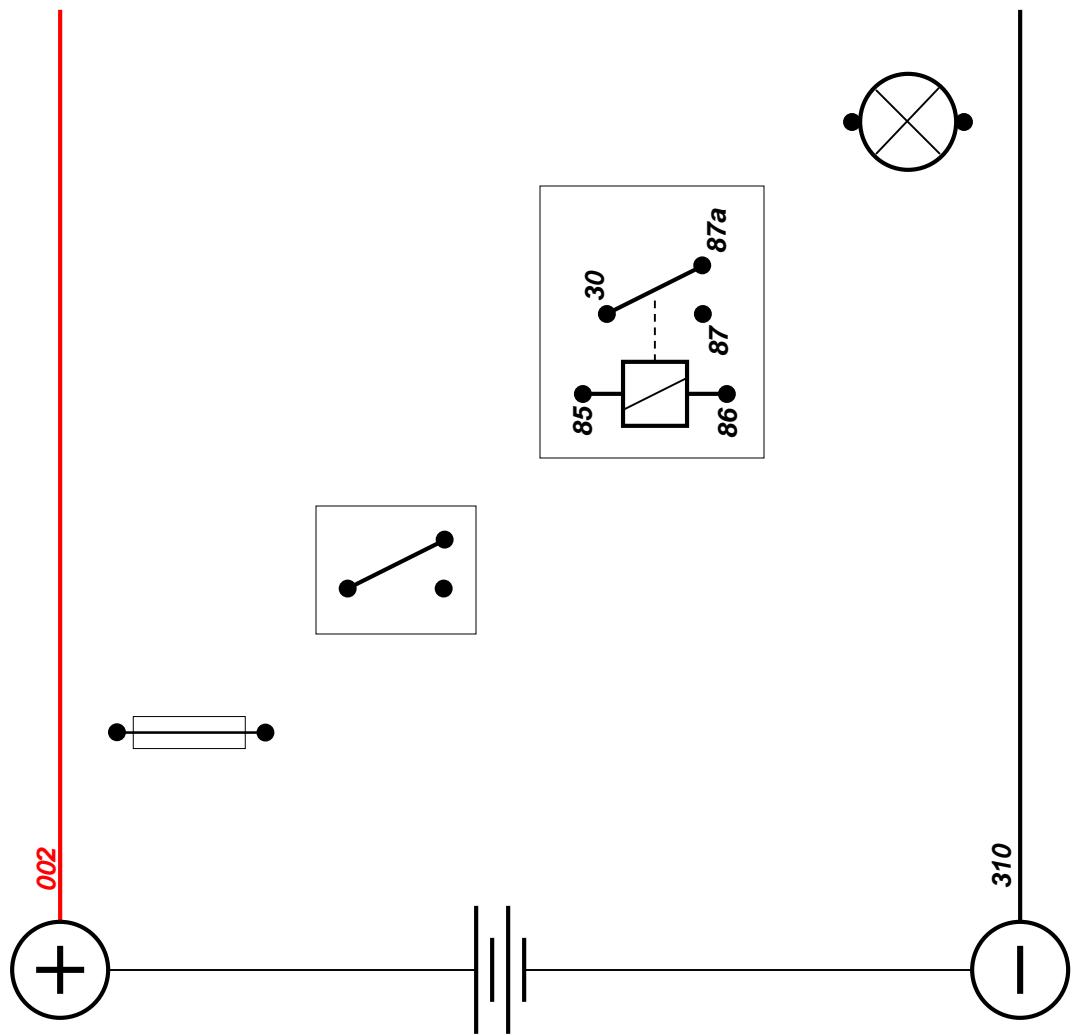
Relé (*Aplicação prática*)



Relé (*Aplicação prática*)



Relé (Exercícios práticos)



Círculo “A”

Ao ligar o interruptor,
liga a lâmpada.

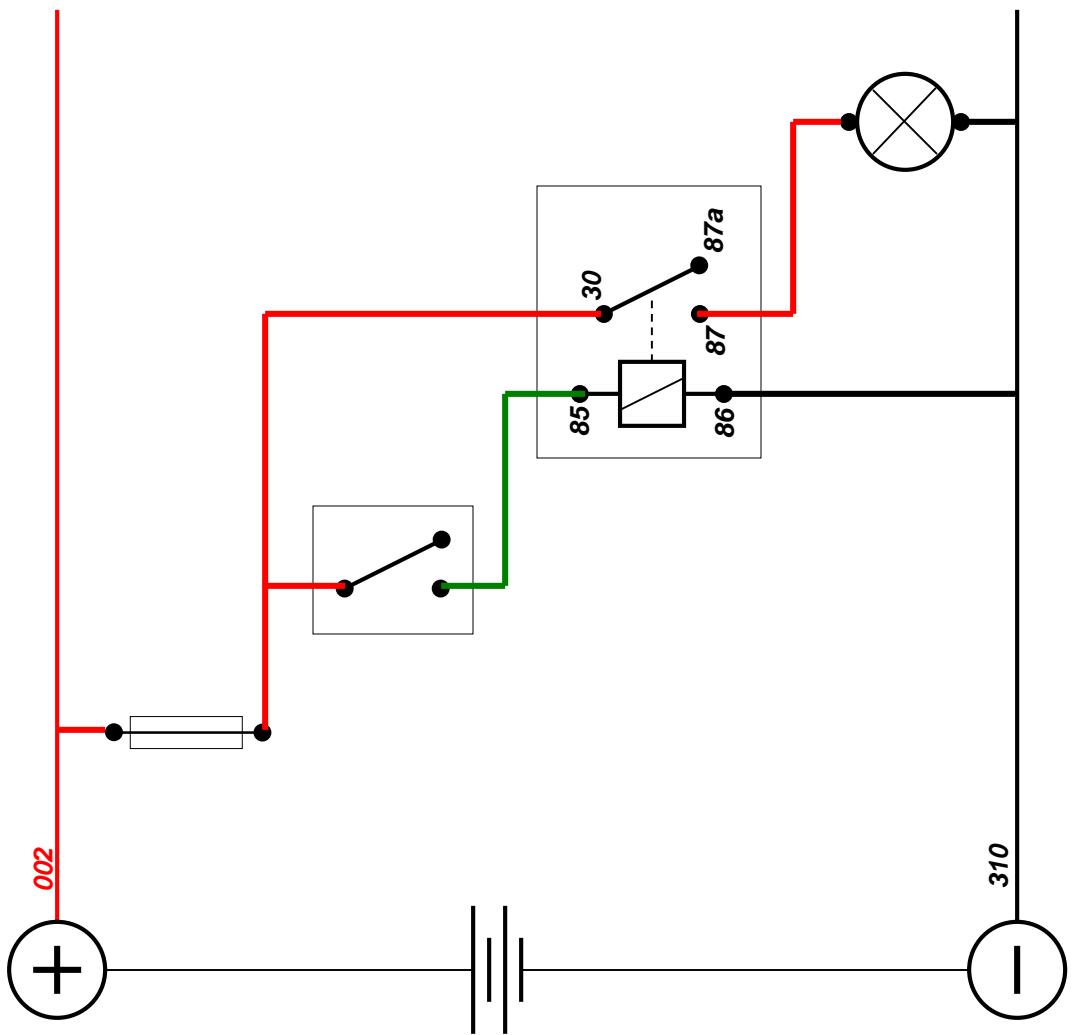
(Obs.: Empregando os
contatos “30” e “87”
do relê)

Relé (Solução)

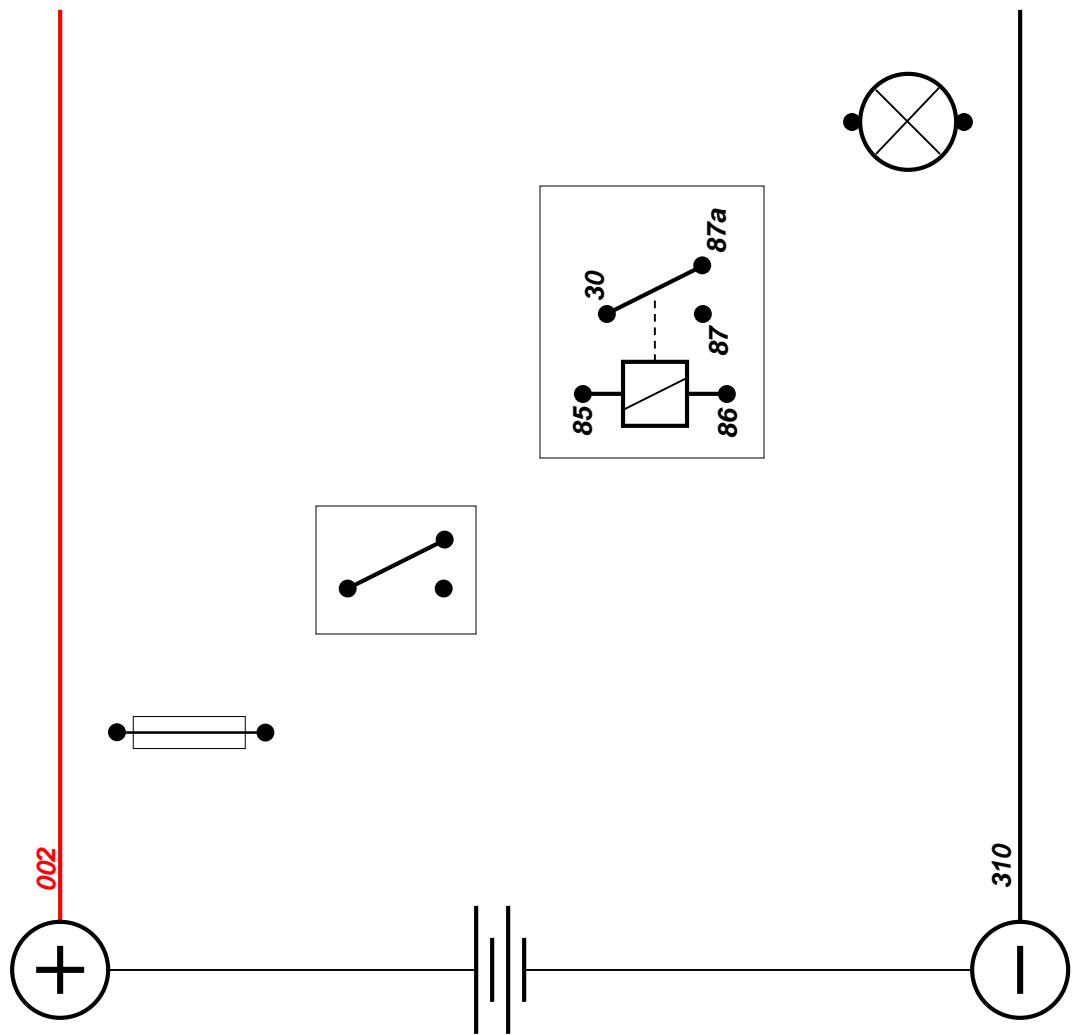
Circuito “A”

Ao ligar o interruptor,
liga a lâmpada.

(Obs.: Empregando os
contatos “30” e “87”
do relê)



Relé (Exercícios práticos)

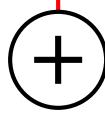


Círculo "B"

Ao desligar o interruptor,
liga a lâmpada.

(Obs.: Empregando os
contatos "30" e "87a" do
relé)

Relé (Exercícios práticos)

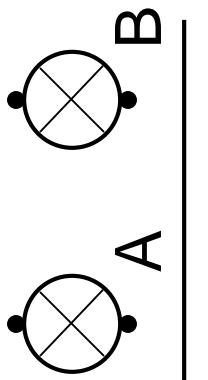
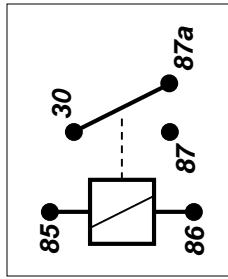
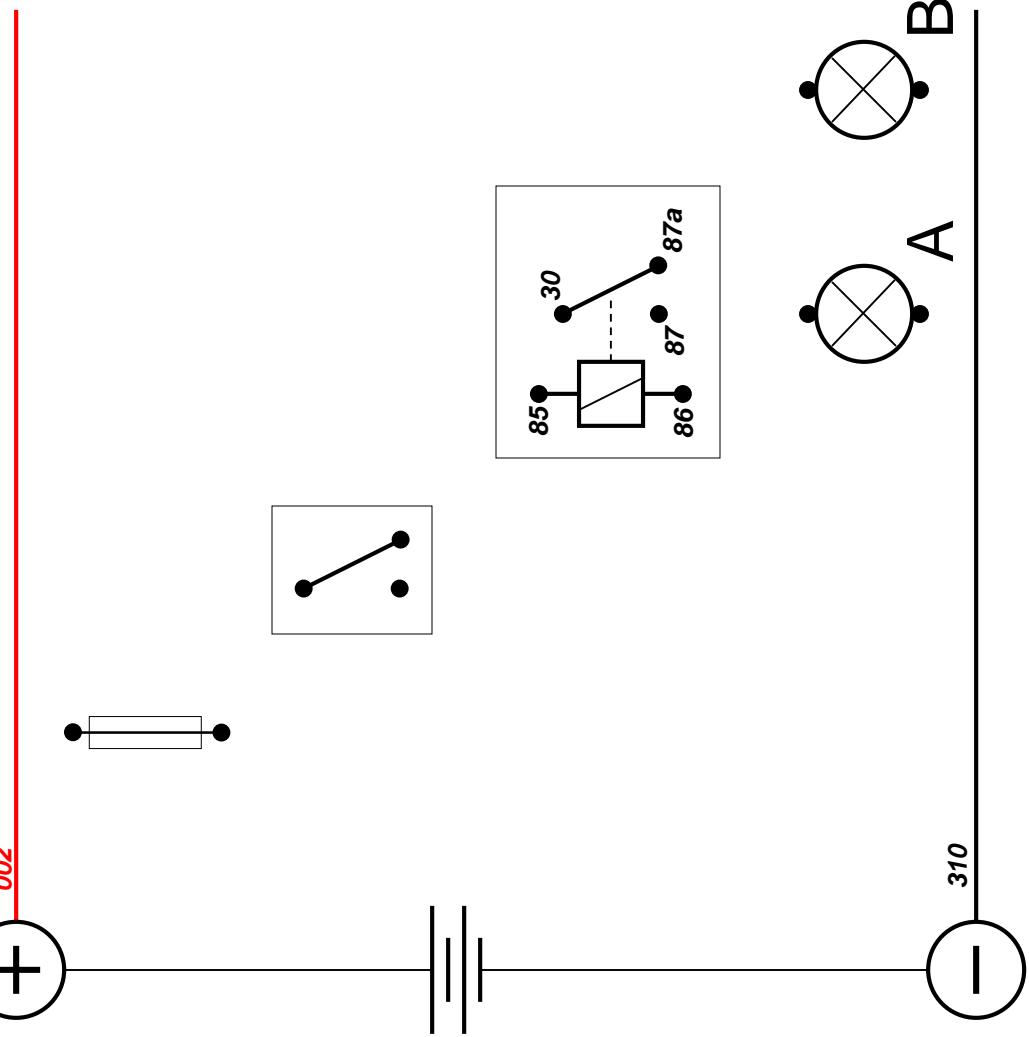
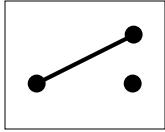
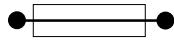


002

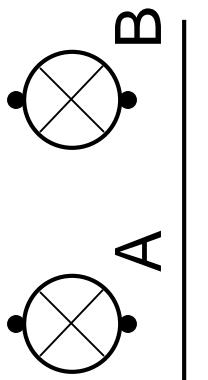
Círculo "C"

Ao ligar a chave, liga a lâmpada "A" e desliga a lâmpada "B".

Ao desligar a chave
liga a lâmpada "B" e
desliga a lâmpada "A".



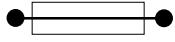
310



310

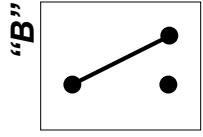
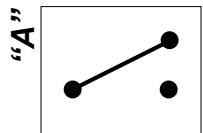
+

002



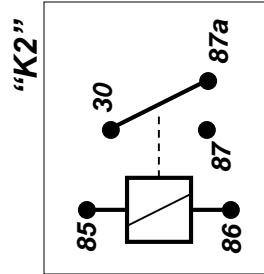
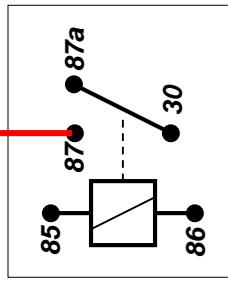
Circuito "D"

Ao conectar a chave "A", será criada (energizada) a linha 212 através do relé "K1".



212

Ao conectar a chave "B", ligarão as lâmpadas (A, B e C – em série) através do relé "K2".

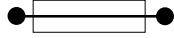


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310

+

002

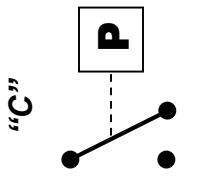
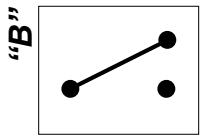
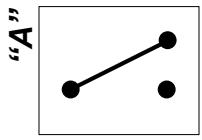


Círculo "E"

Ao conectar a chave "A", será criada (energizada) a linha 212 através do relé "K1".



Ao conectar a chave "B", conecta lâmpadas (A e B – em paralelo) através do relé "K2" e o sensor "C" conecta a lâmpara giratória através do relé "K3".

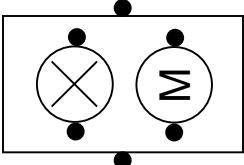
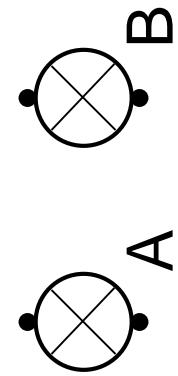
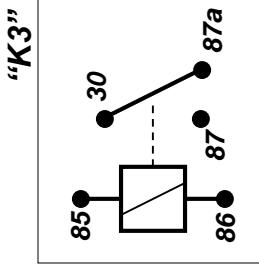
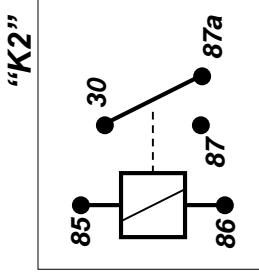
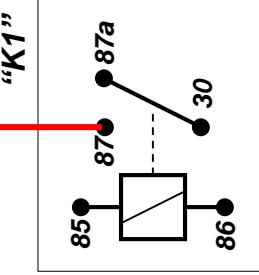


212

"A"

"B"

"C"



-
310

002

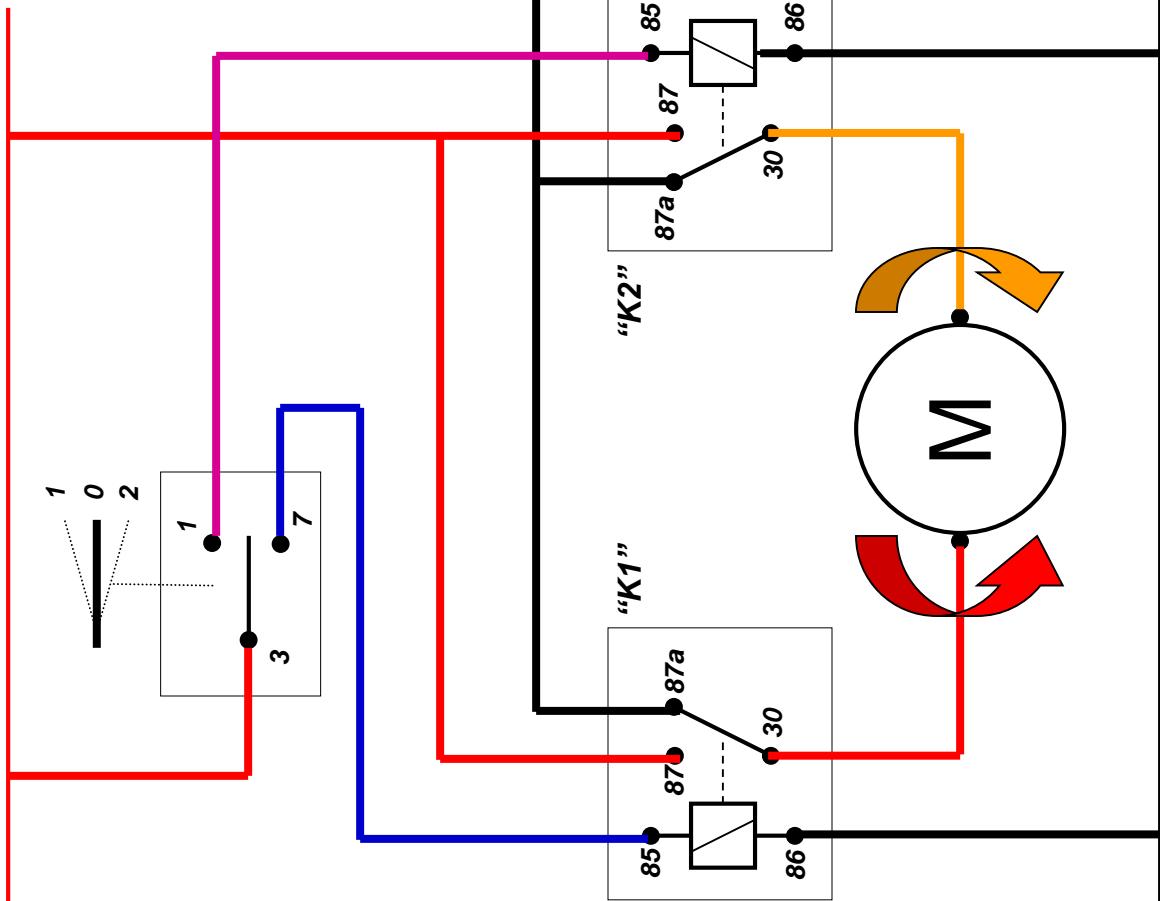
Circuito “E” (Inversão de rotação)

A chave de três posições, permanece em neutro na posição do meio (sem seracionada manualmente).

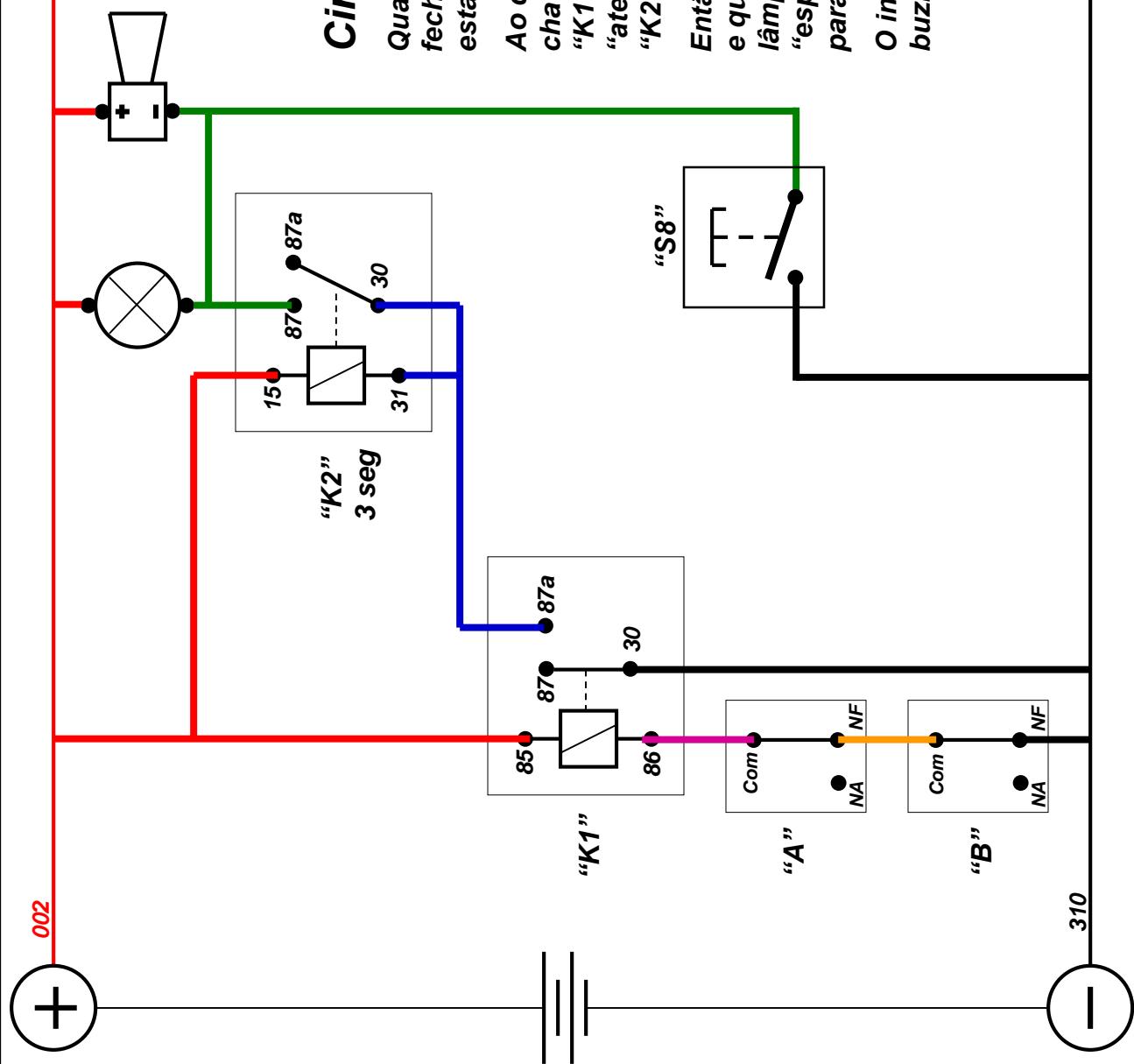
O pino “3” da chave recebe energia, e ao pressionar-se a chave para um dos lados, repassa a energia pelos pinos “1” ou “7” ao relé “K1” ou “K2”.

O motor está “aterrado” pelos pinos “30” e “87a”.

Quando um dos relés ligar, estará energizando uma das entradas do motor.



310



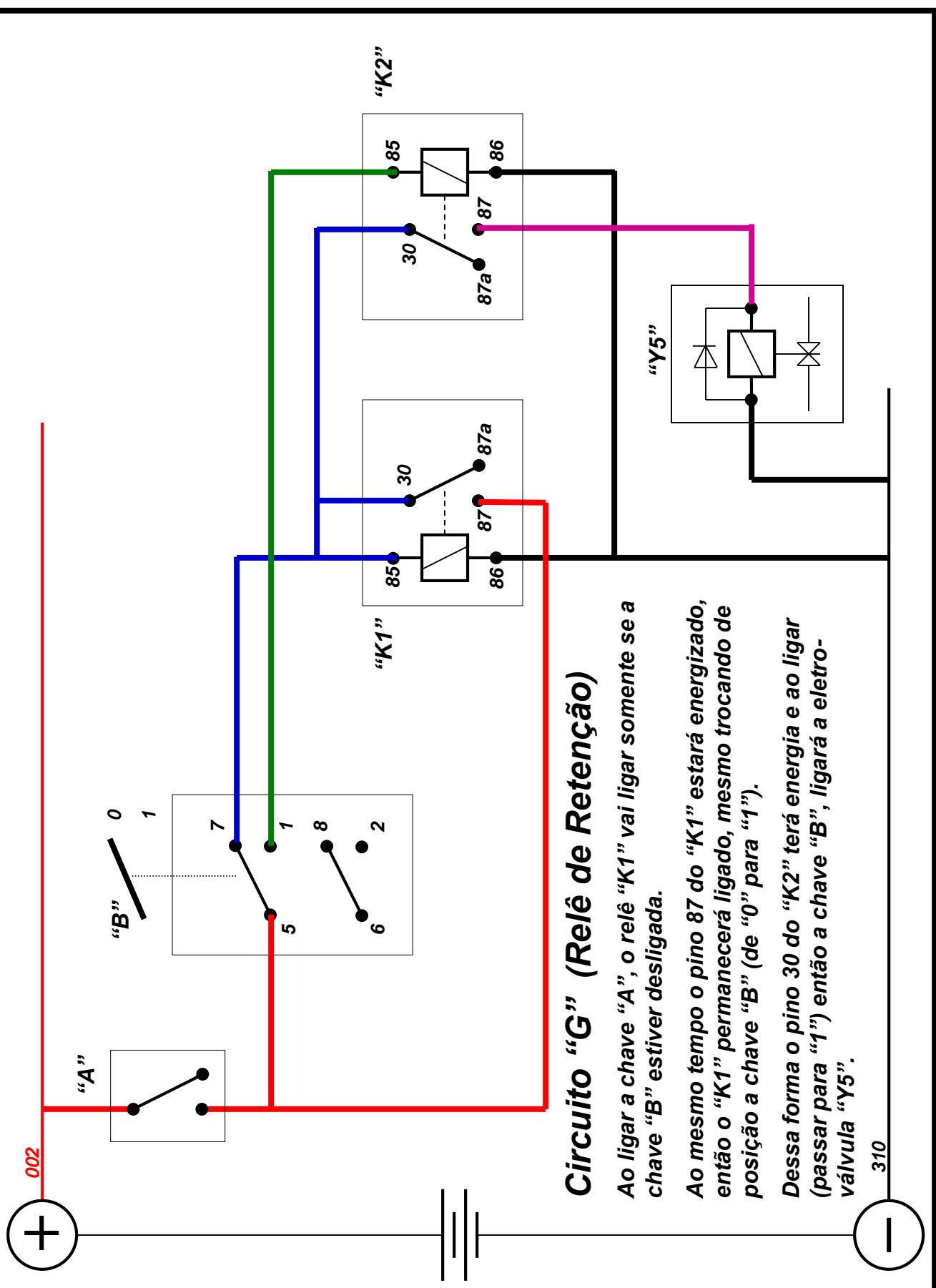
Círculo "G" (Alarme)

Quando as chaves "A" e "B" estão fechadas (conectadas) o relé "K1" estará ligado.

Ao desconectar (desligar) uma das chaves (A ou B), desligará então "K1" que através do pino "87a" vai "aterrar" os pinos "30 e 31" do relé "K2".

Então, após 3 segundos, liga "K2" e quando isso acontece liga a lâmpada e a buzina que estão "esperando" ter "aterramento" para conectar e ativar o alarme.

O interruptor "S8" (chave da buzina), aciona diretamente.



Círculo “G” (Relé de Retenção)

Ao ligar a chave “A”, o relé “K1” vai ligar somente se a chave “B” estiver desligada.

Ao mesmo tempo o pino 87 do “K1” estará energizado, então o “K1” permanecerá ligado, mesmo trocando de posição a chave “B” (de “0” para “1”).

Dessa forma o pino 30 do “K2” terá energia e ao ligar (passar para “1”) então a chave “B”, ligará a válvula “Y5”.