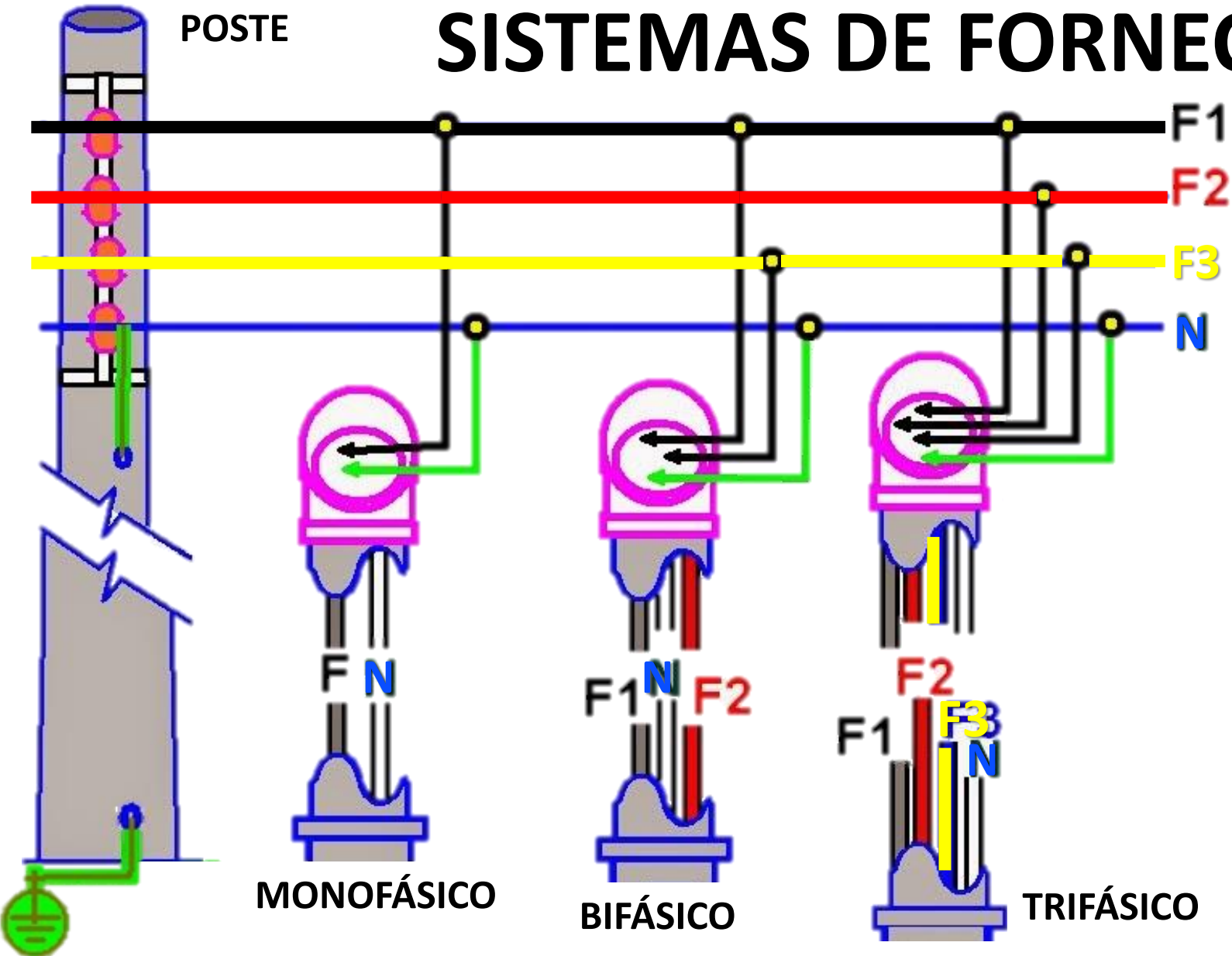


COMANDOS ELETRICOS

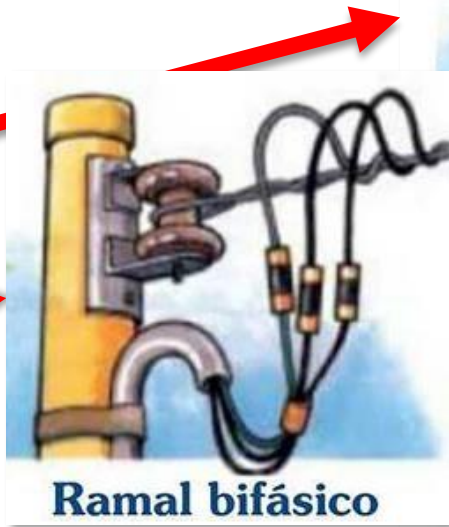
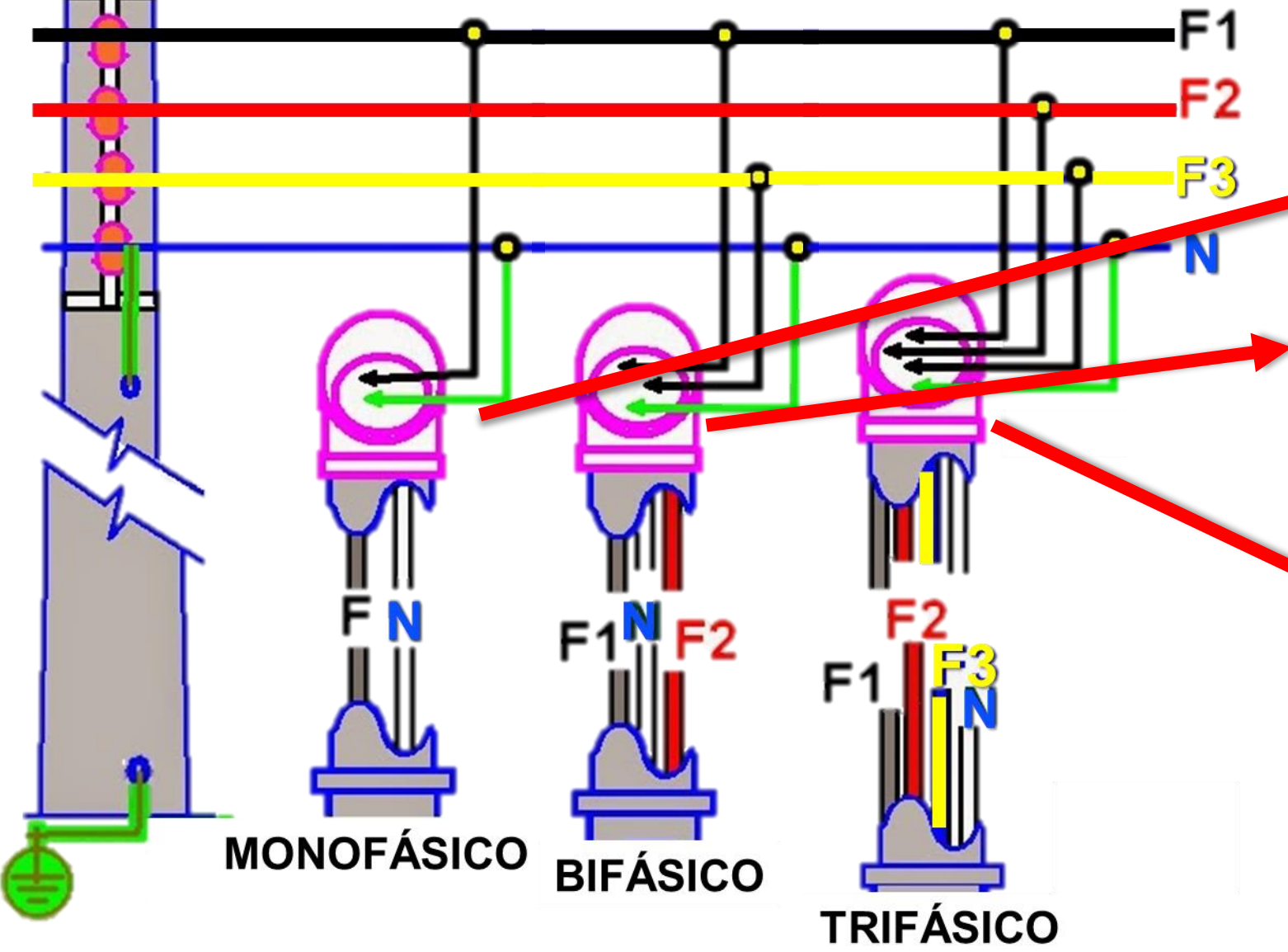
Motor Trifásico

SISTEMAS DE FORNECIMENTO



POSTE

SISTEMAS DE FORNECIMENTO



MONOFÁSICO

BIFÁSICO

TRIFÁSICO

Ramal monofásico

Ramal bifásico

Ramal trifásico

SISTEMAS DE FORNECIMENTO



Ramal monofásico

127 V – FN

ou

220 V – FN

2 fios



Ramal bifásico

220 V – FFN

ou

380 V – FFN

3 fios



Ramal trifásico

220 V – FFFN

ou

380 V – FFFN

4 fios

SISTEMAS DE FORNECIMENTO

220 V – FFFN

ou

380 V – FFFN

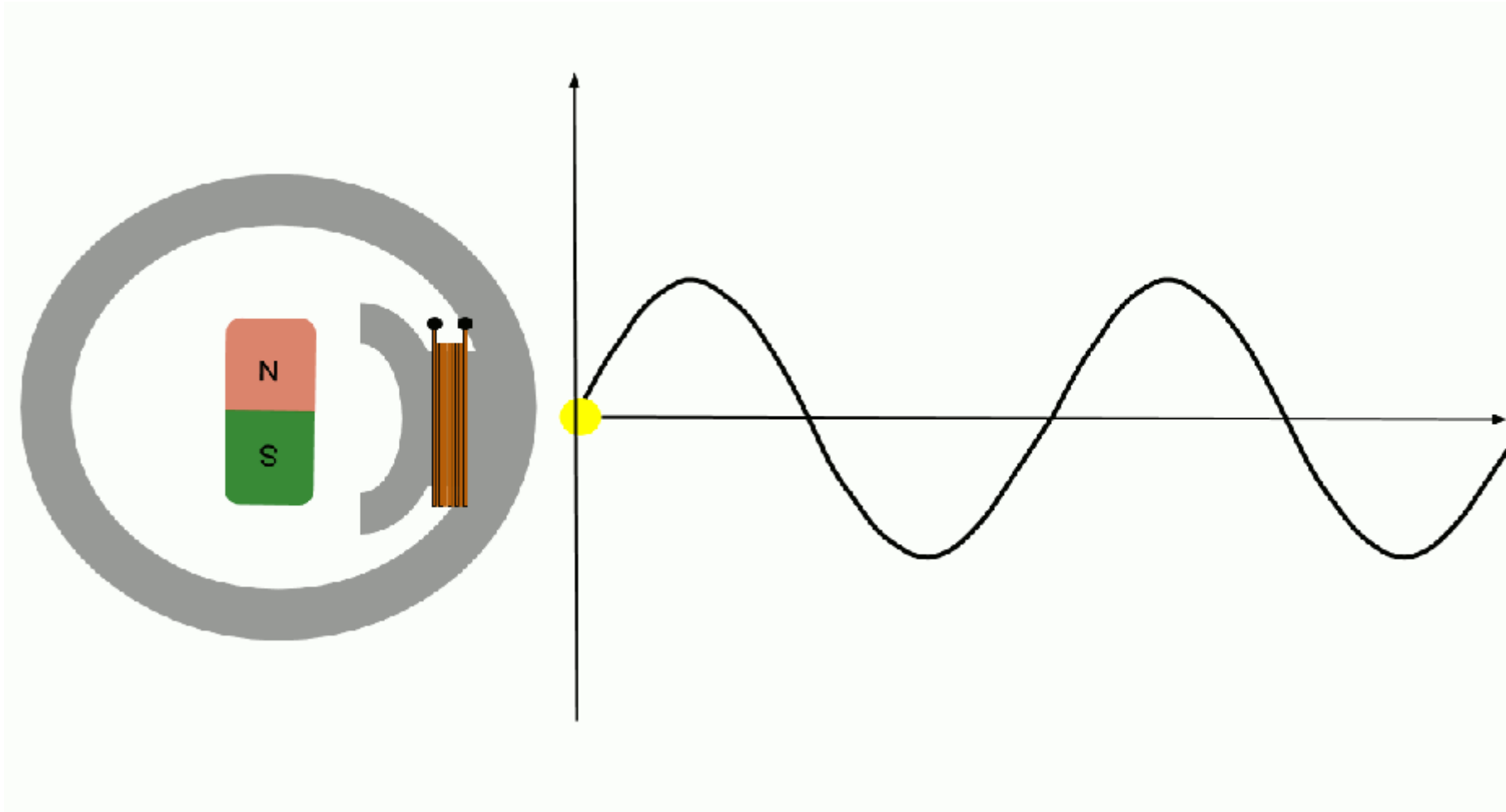
380 V – FFFN

440 V – FFFN

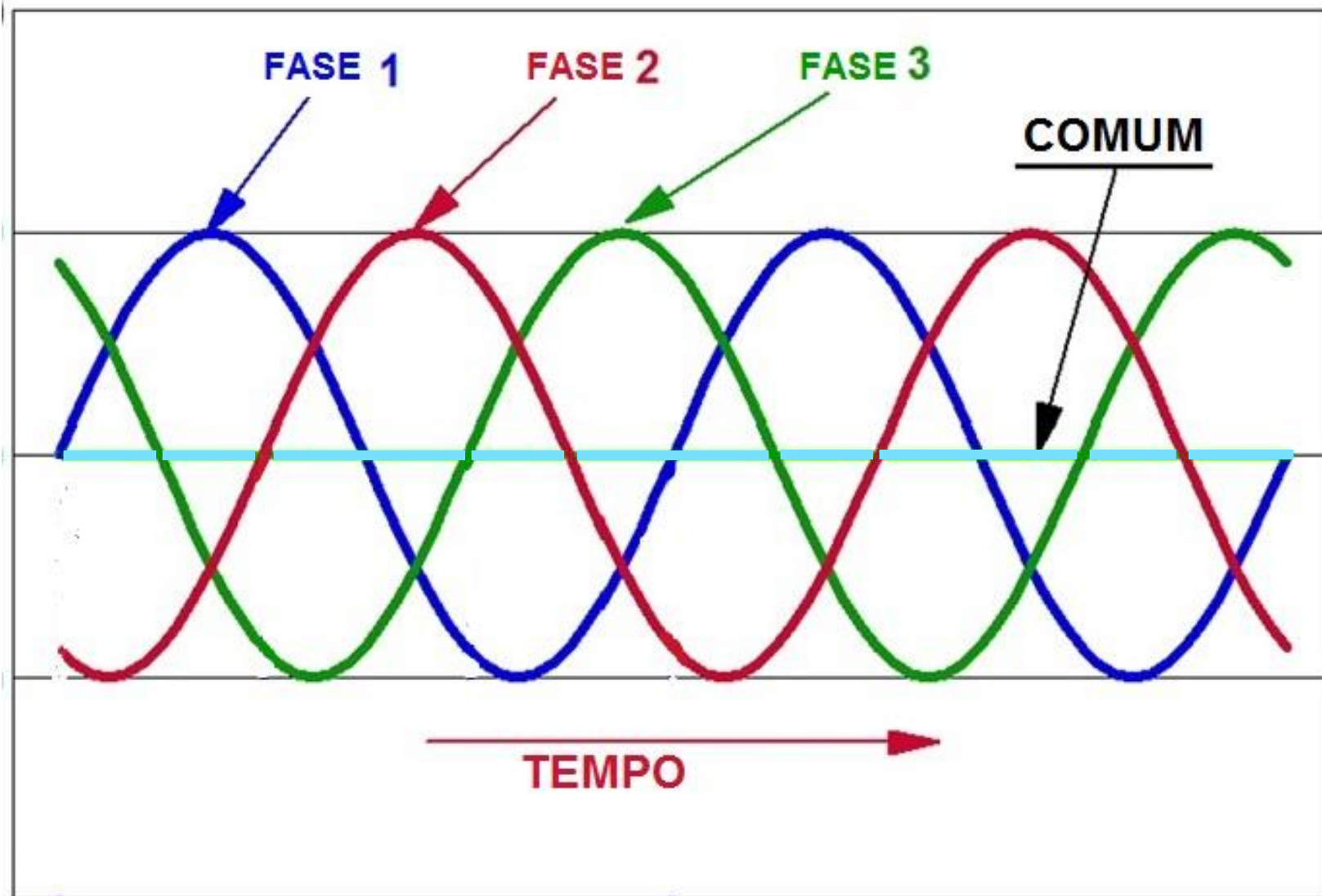
660 V – FFFN

760 V – FFFN

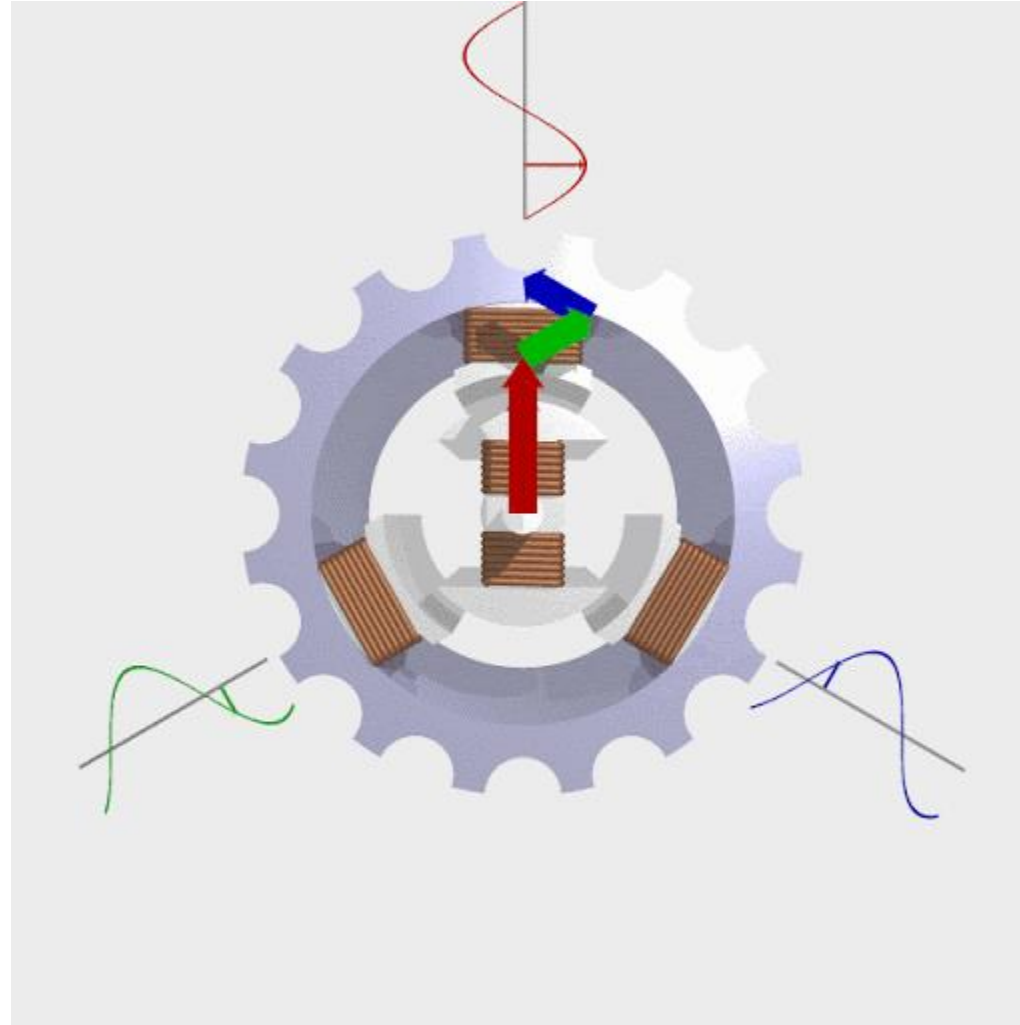
SISTEMAS DE FORNECIMENTO



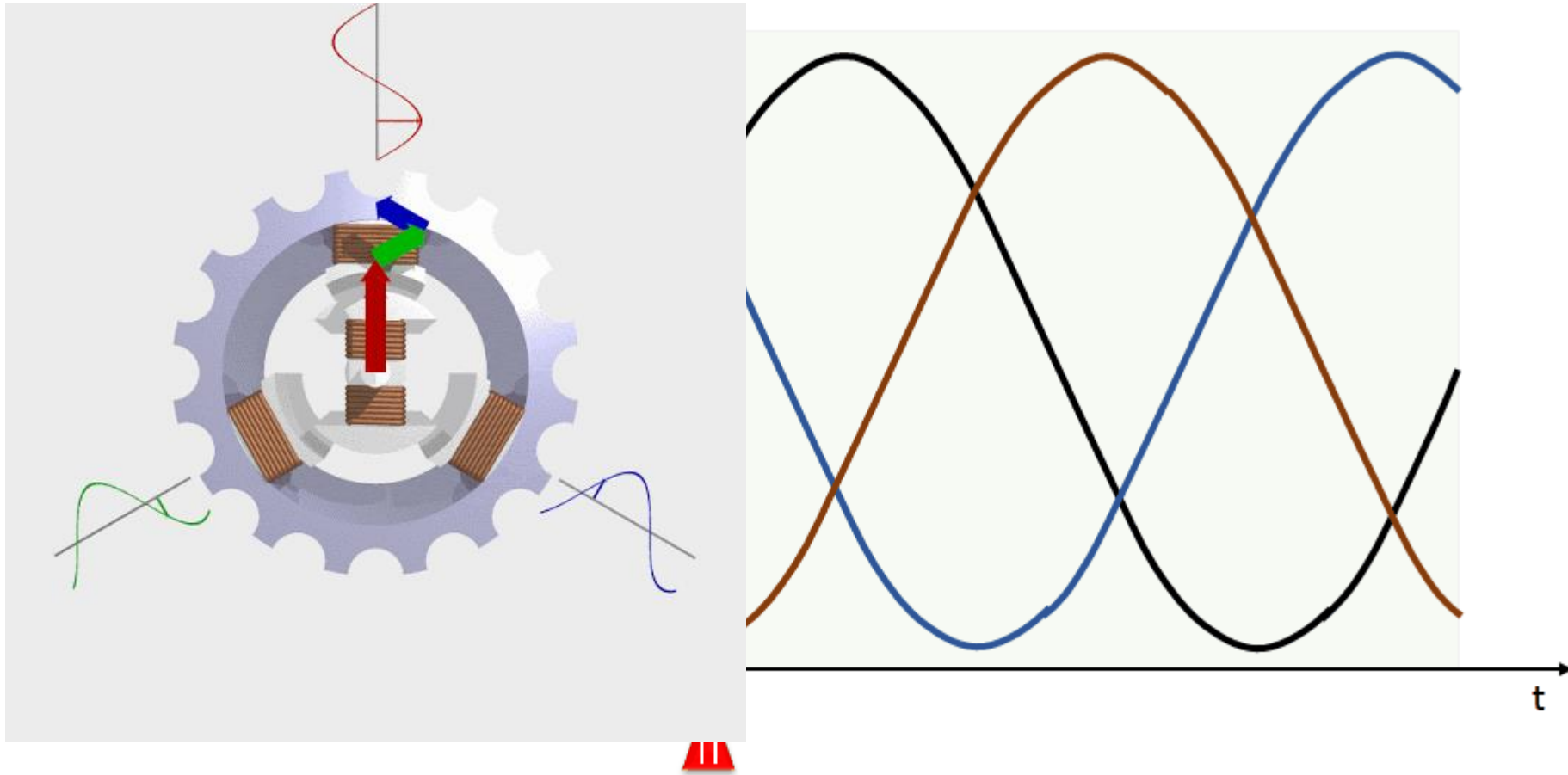
SISTEMA TRIFÁSICO DE ENERGIA



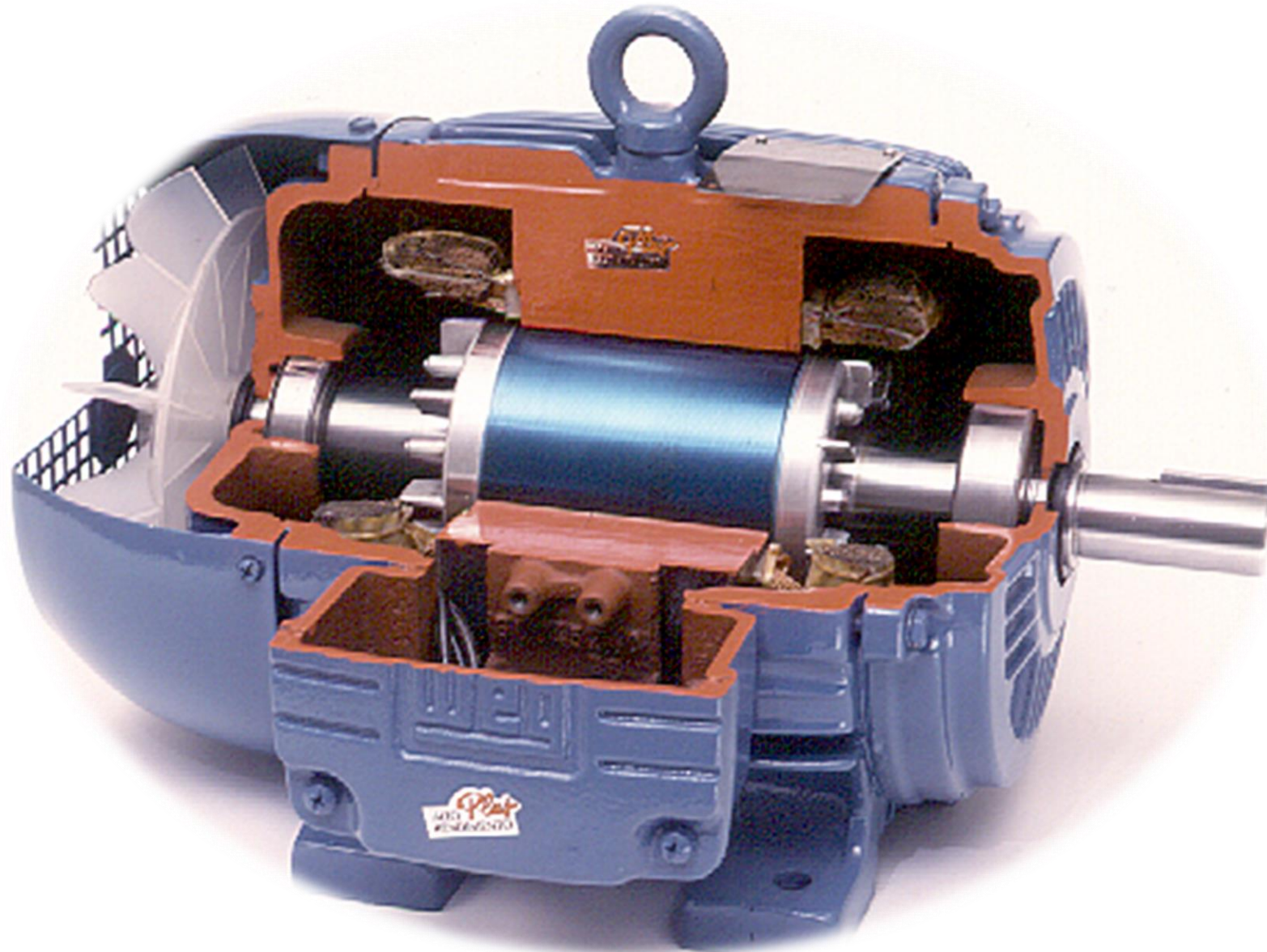
SISTEMAS DE FORNECIMENTO



SISTEMAS TRIFÁSICO



MOTOR ASSÍNCRONO OU DE INDUÇÃO TRIFÁSICO

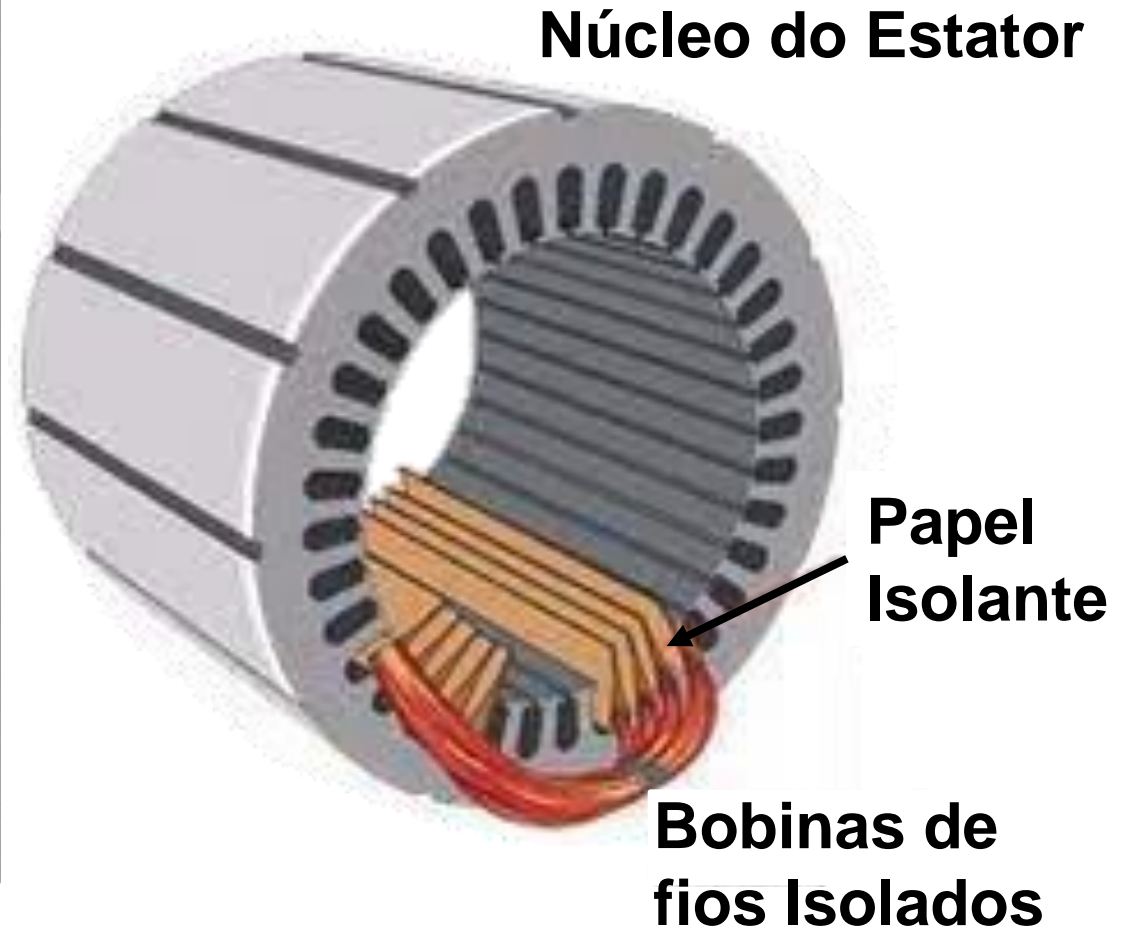
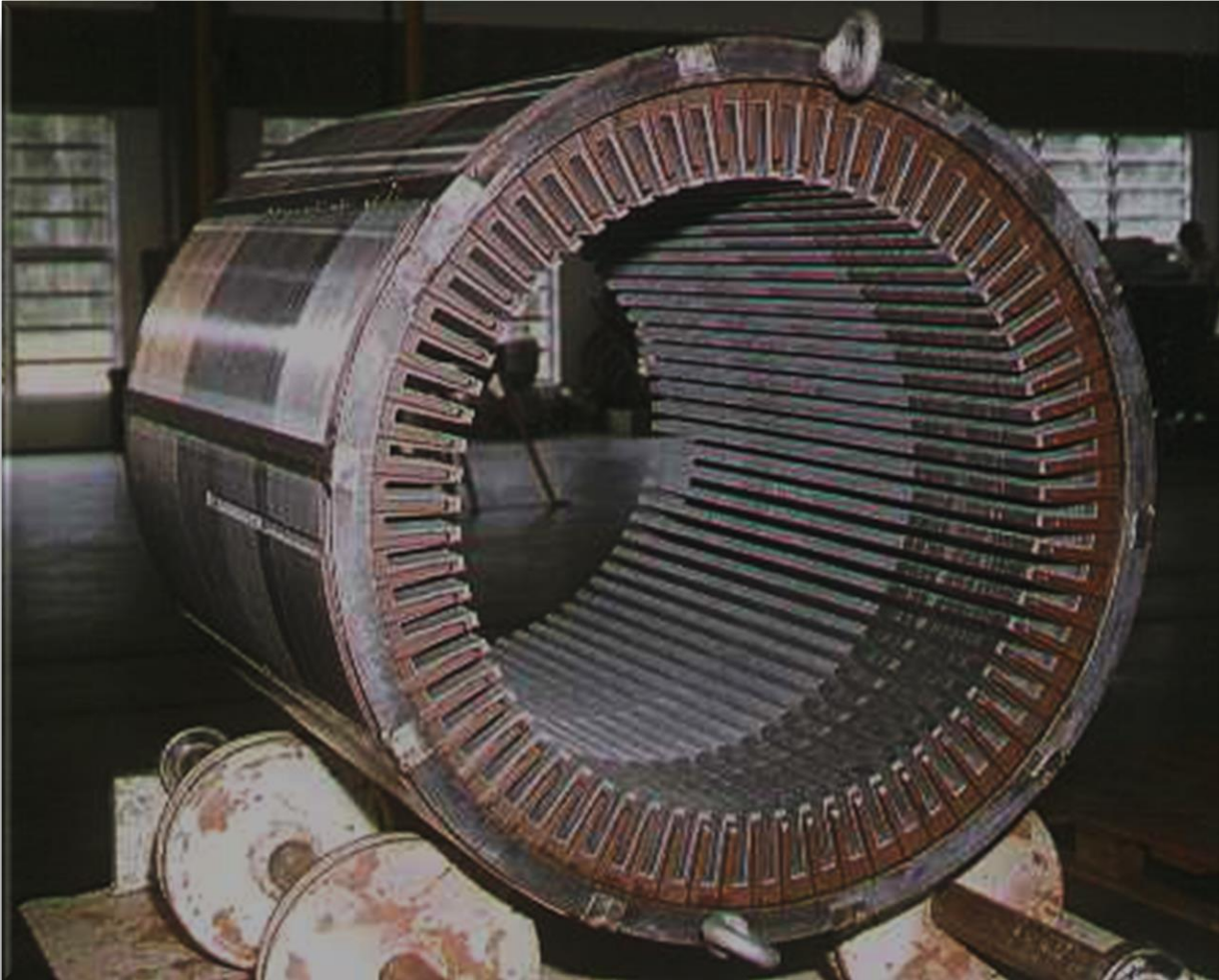


PARTES PRINCIPAIS DO MOTOR



CARCAÇA- estrutura suporte do conjunto; de construção robusta em ferro fundido, aço ou alumínio injetado, resistente à corrosão e com aletas.

PACOTE DE CHAPAS – ESTATOR



ENROLAMENTO DO ESTATOR



São três conjuntos iguais de bobinas, uma para cada fase, formando um sistema trifásico ligado à rede de alimentação trifásica.

ENROLAMENTO E ESTATOR

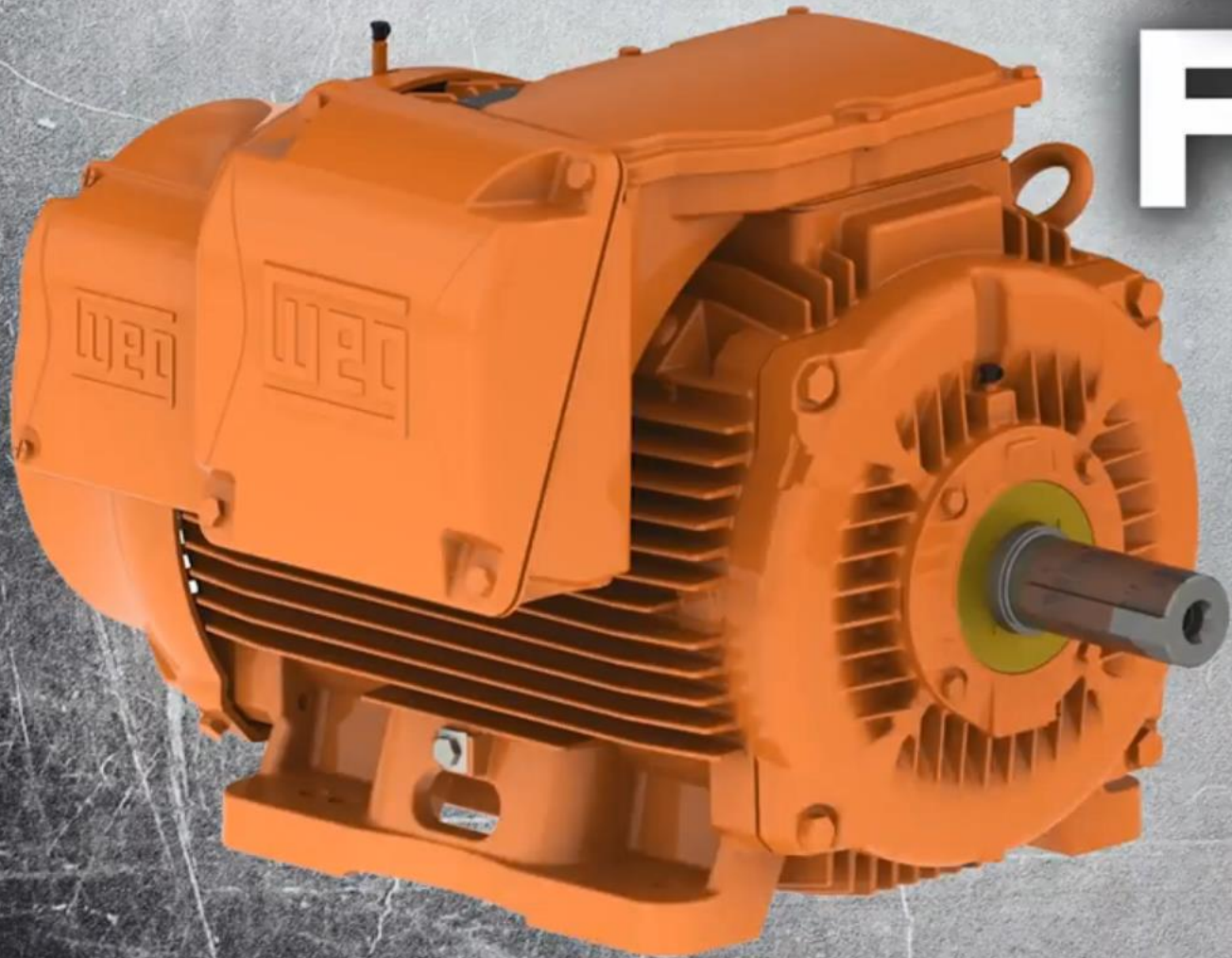




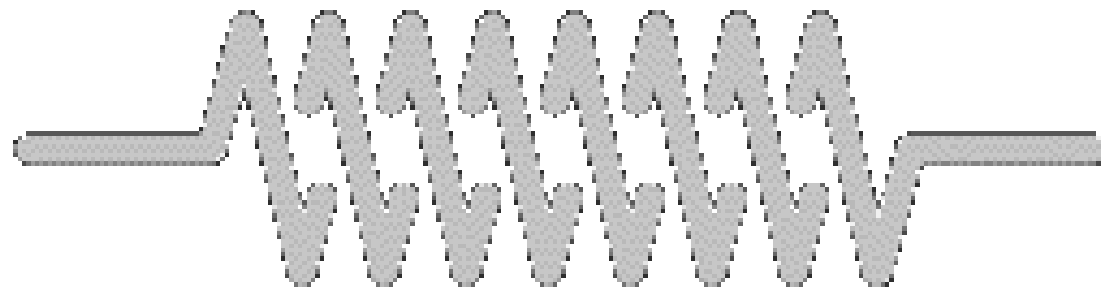
Rotor Gaiola

Feito de barras de cobre ou de alumínio que se acham curto-circuitadas nas suas extremidades por dois anéis de curto-circuito. Nesse tipo de rotor não existe nenhum terminal acessível.

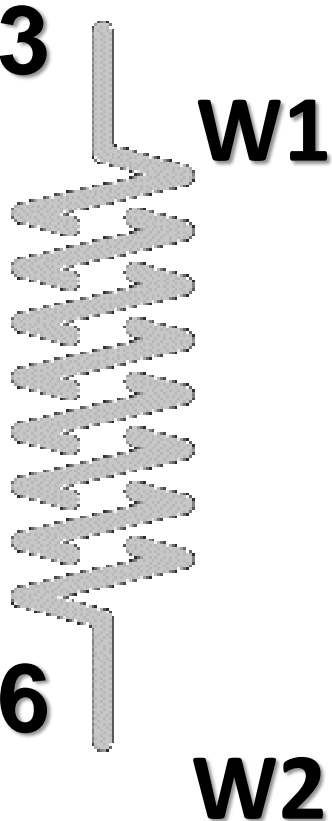
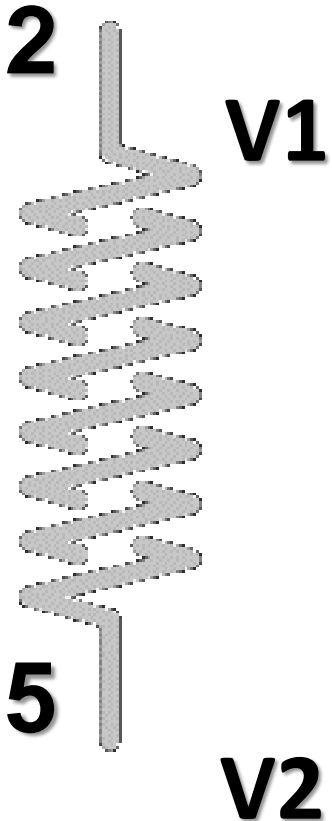
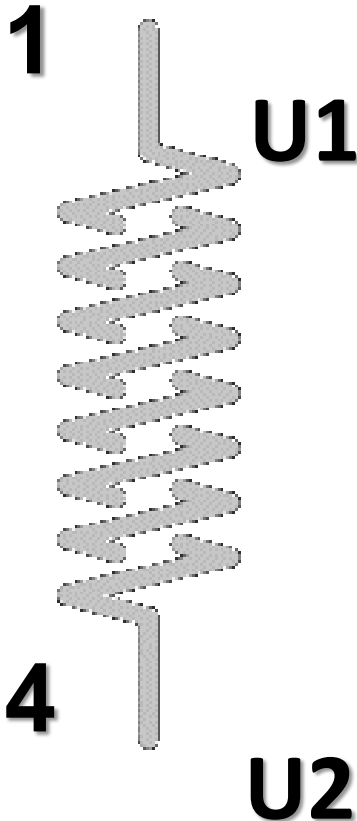
COMO FUNCIONA



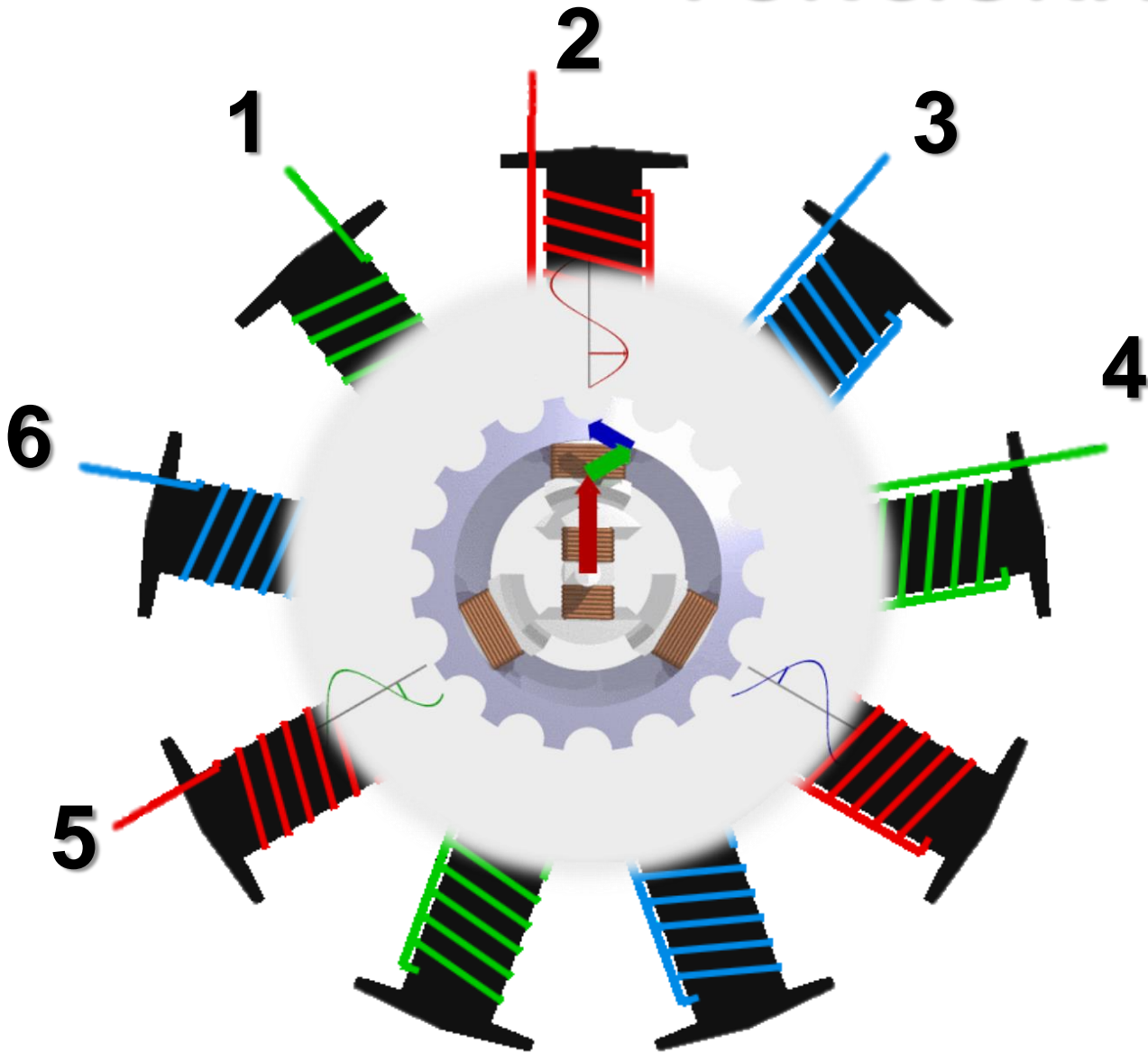
FUNCIONAMENTO MIT



FUNCIONAMENTO MIT

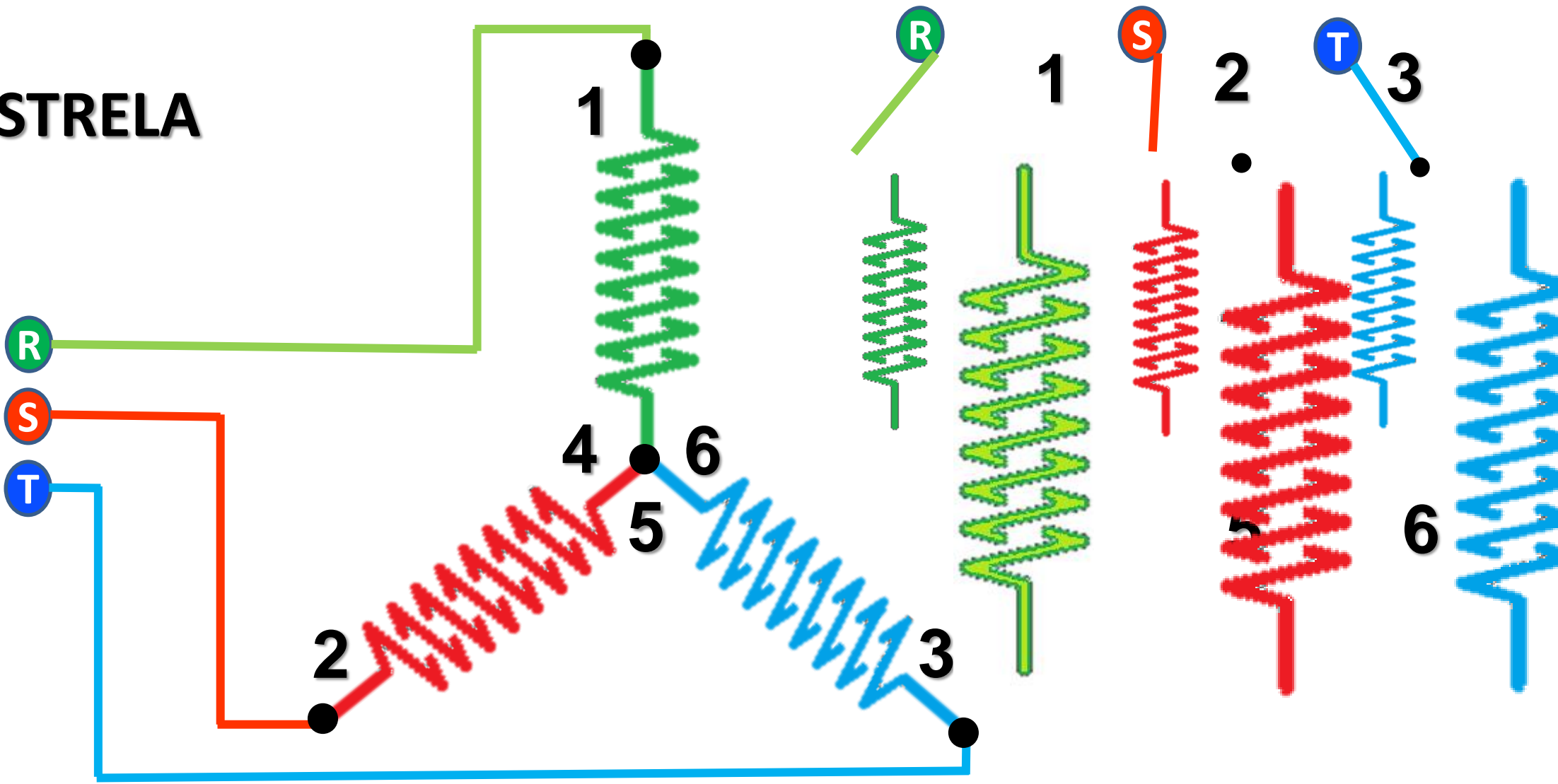
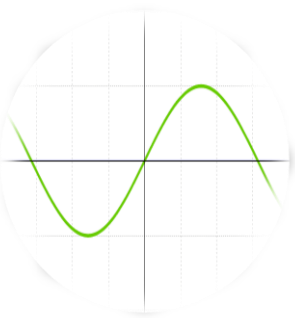


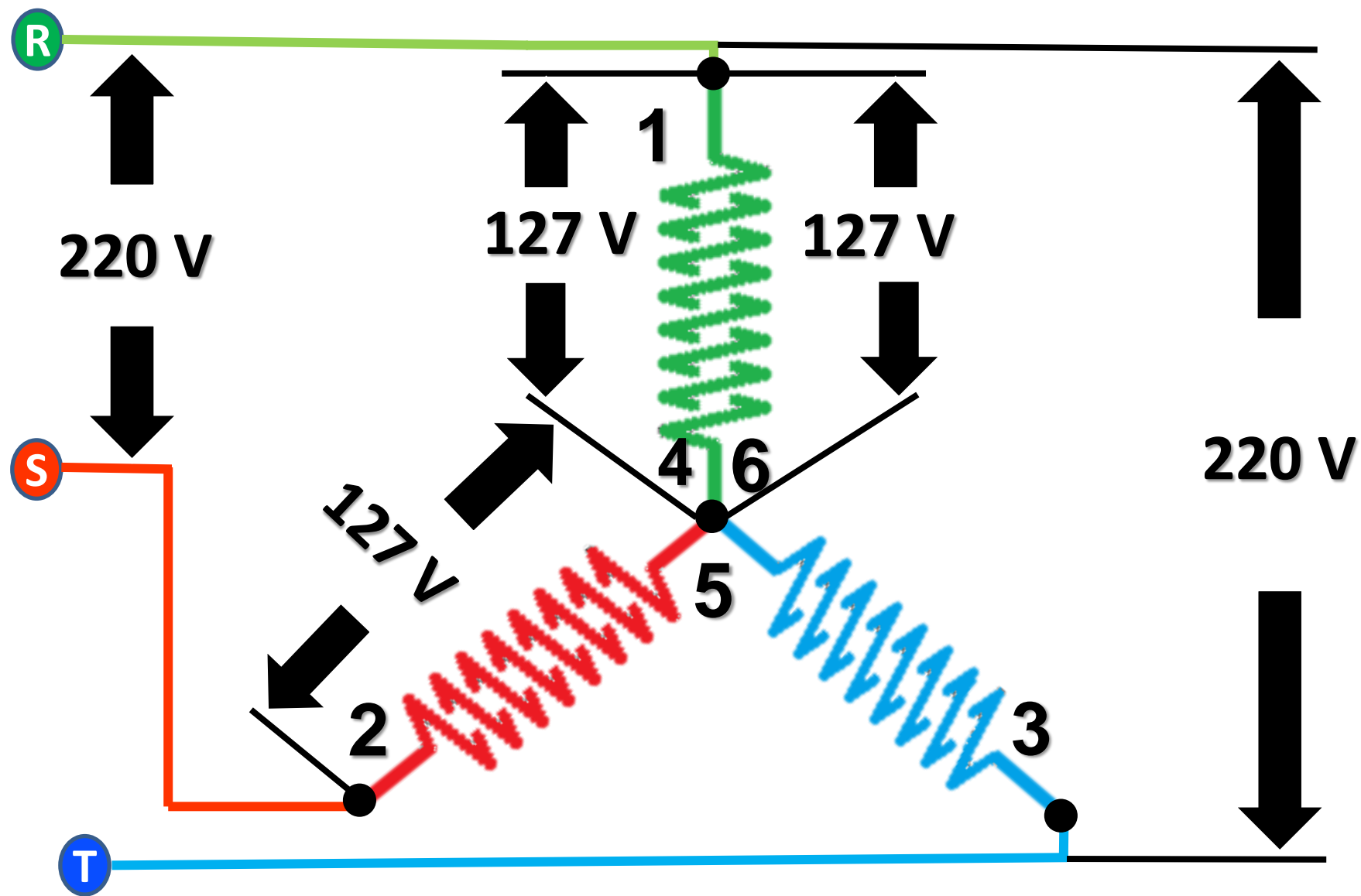
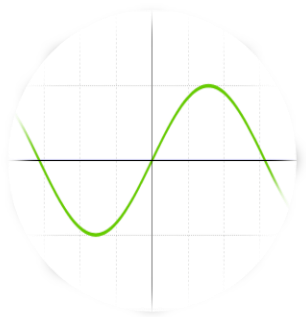
FUNCIONAMENTO MIT



FECHAMENTO MIT 12 PONTAS

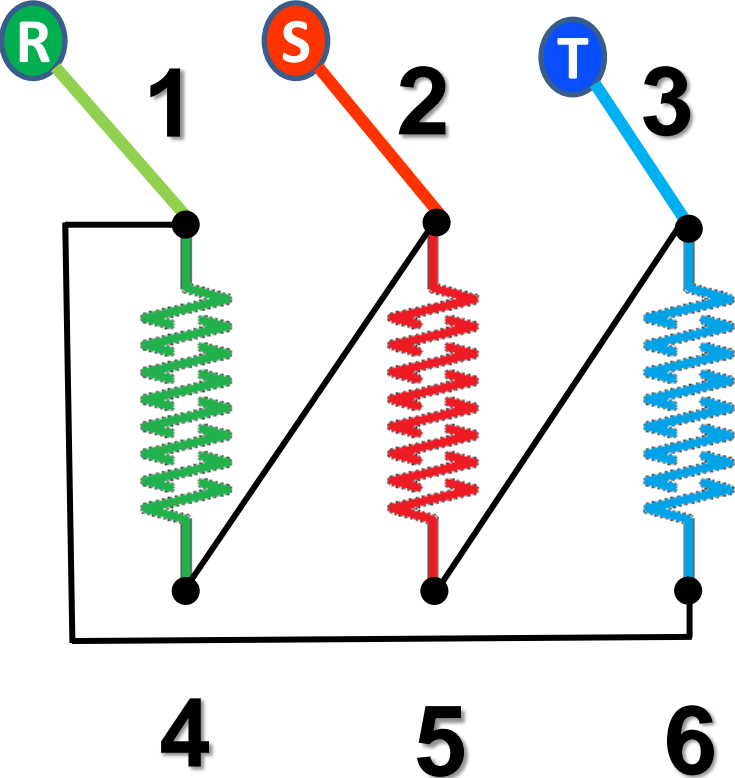
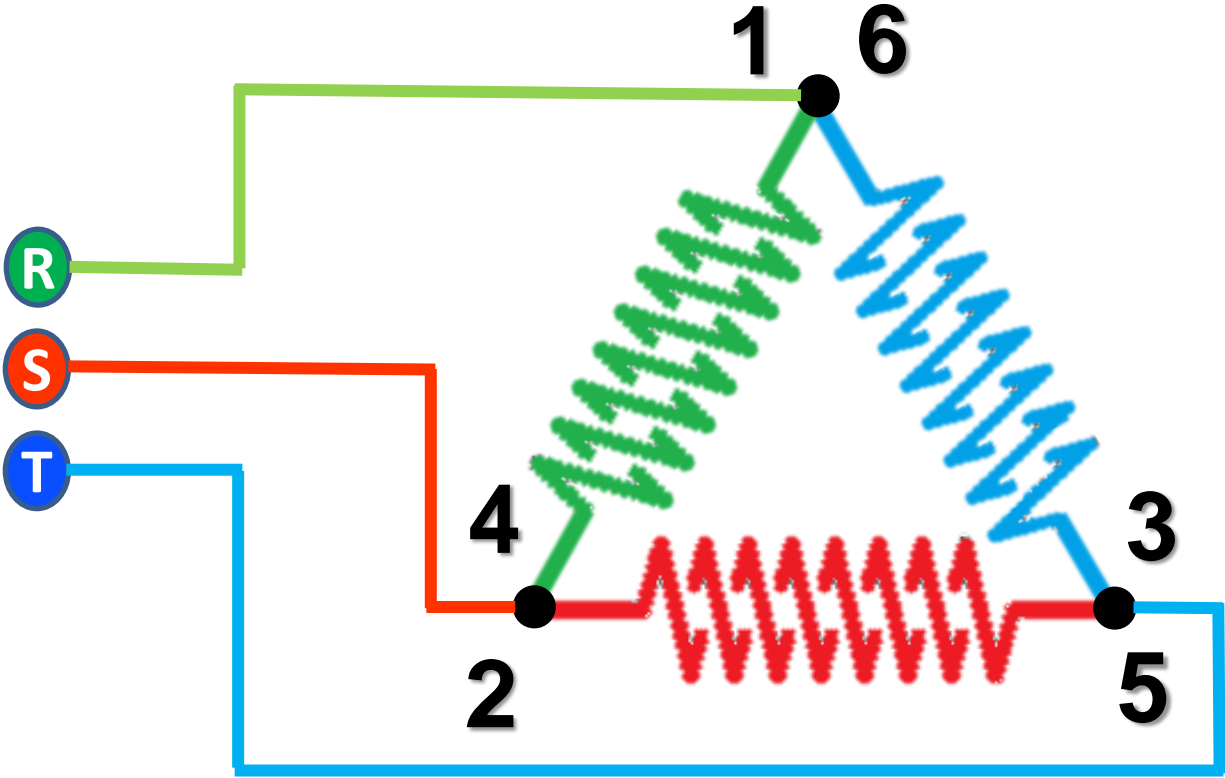
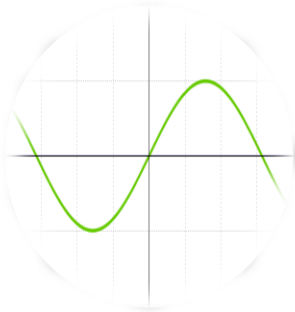
ESTRELA





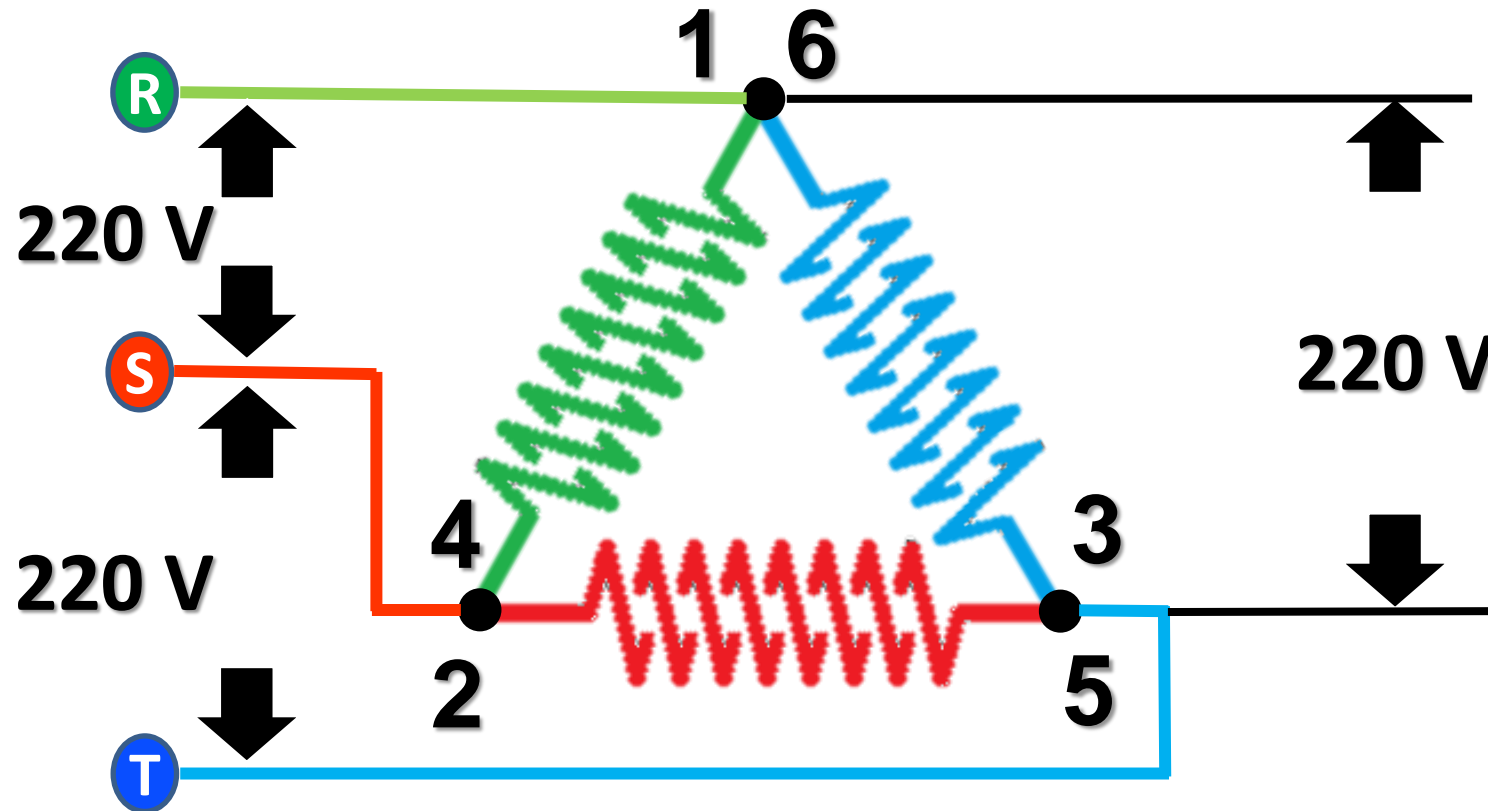
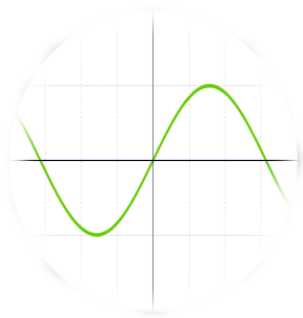
FECHAMENTO MIT 6 PONTAS

TRIANGULO



FECHAMENTO MIT 6 PONTAS

TRIANGULO



Obrigado pela atenção!

