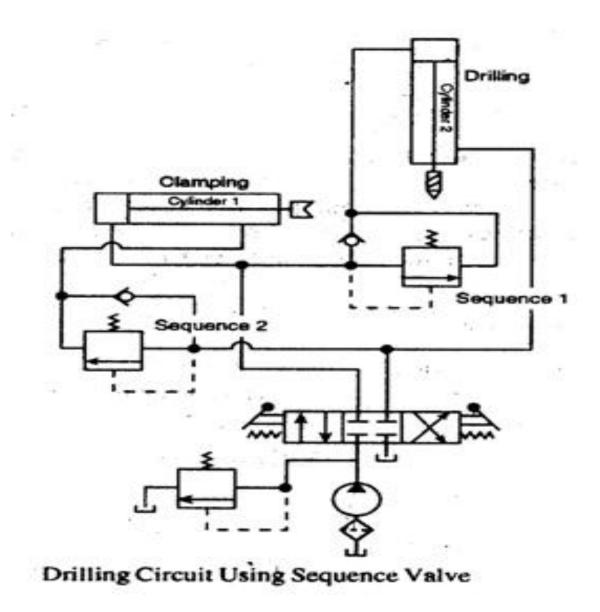


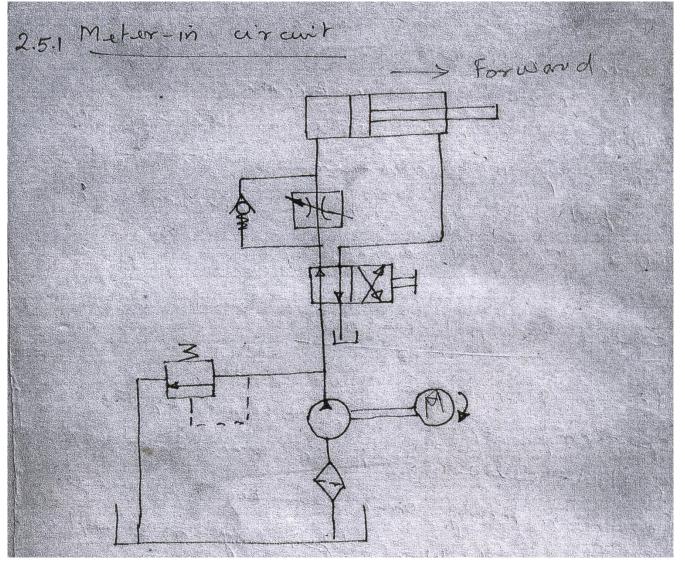


UNIT IV DESIGN OF CIRCUITS

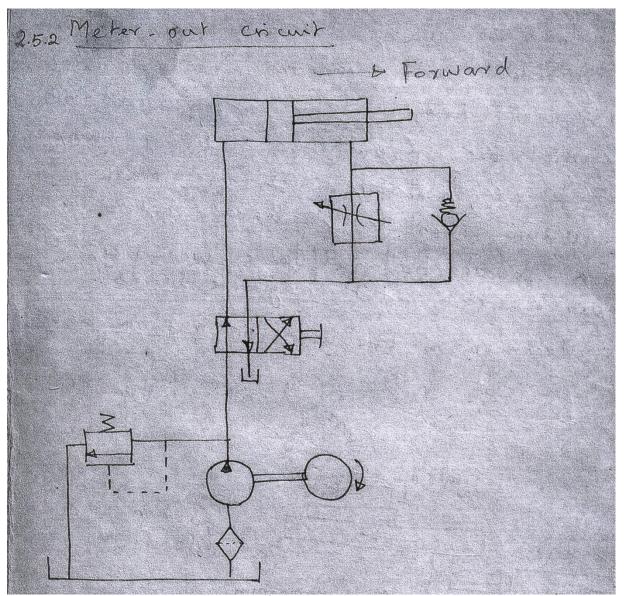
Fluid Power Circuit Design, Circuits with sequence valve



Speed control circuits

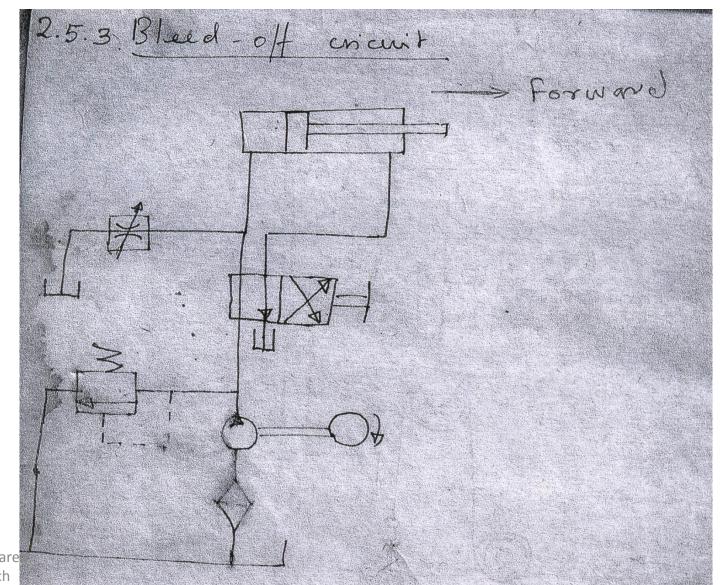


Speed control circuits

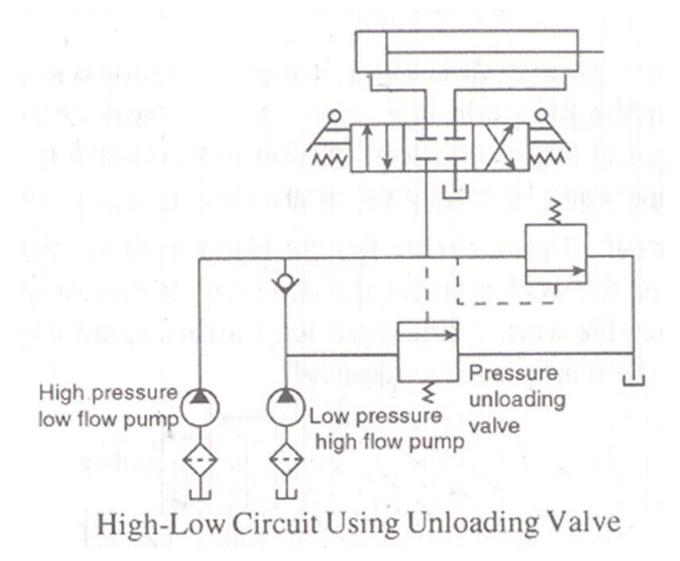


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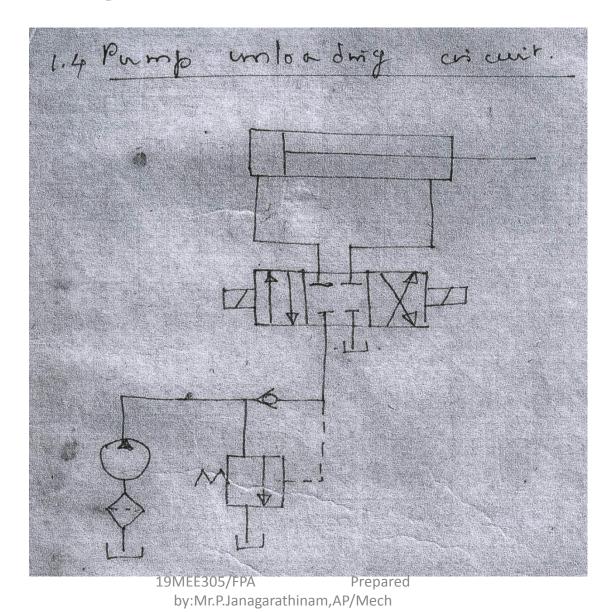
Speed control circuits



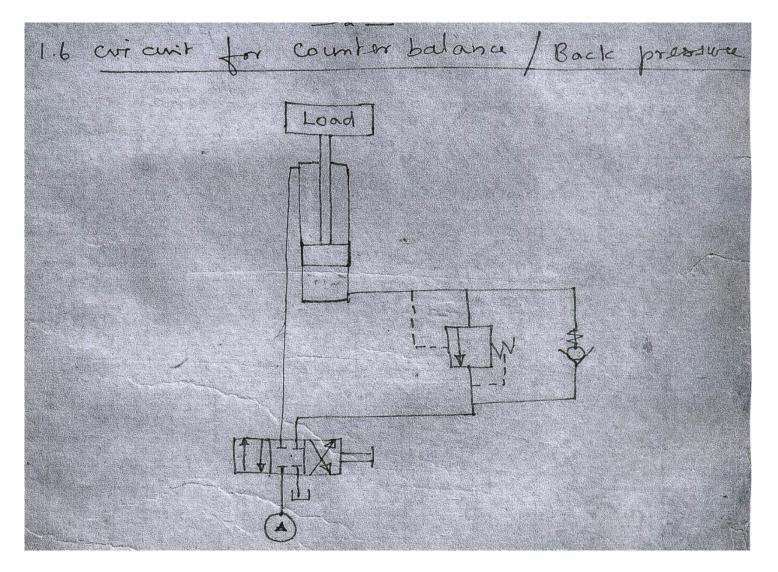
Pump unloading circuit



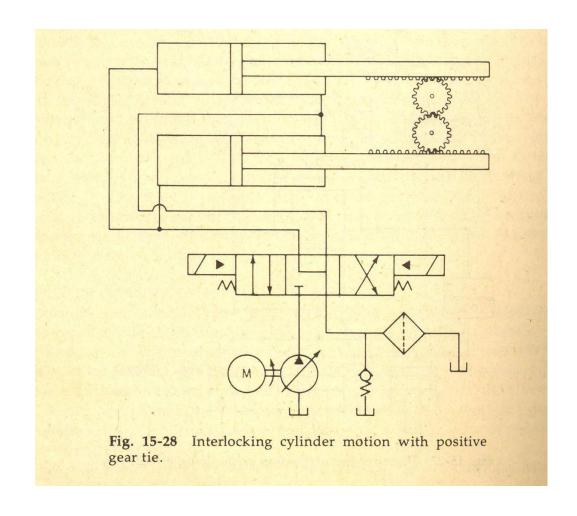
Pump unloading circuit

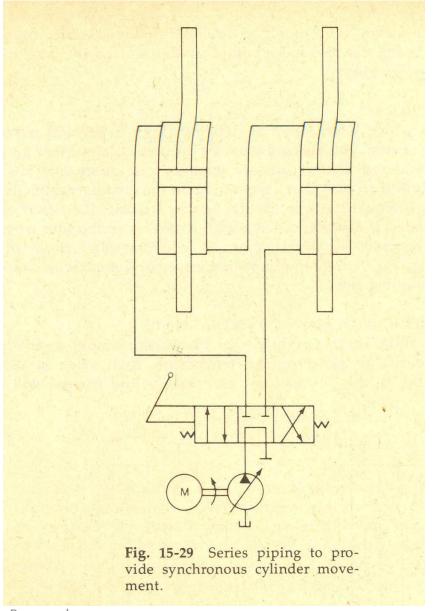


Counter balance valve circuit



synchronizing circuit,





synchronizing circuit,

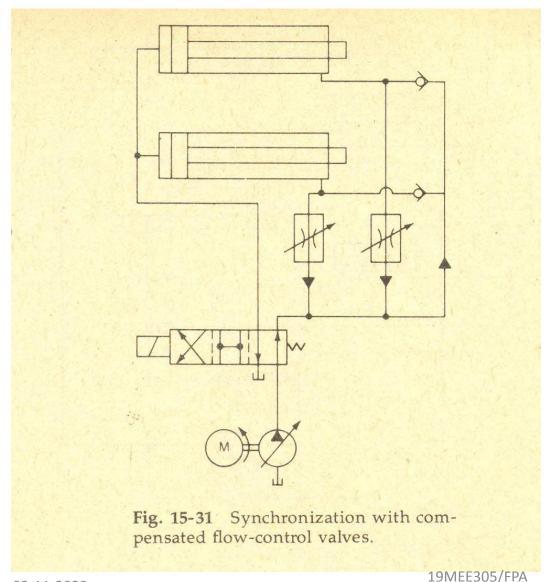


Fig. 15-32 Synchronization with flow-control valves and accumulators.
Prepared

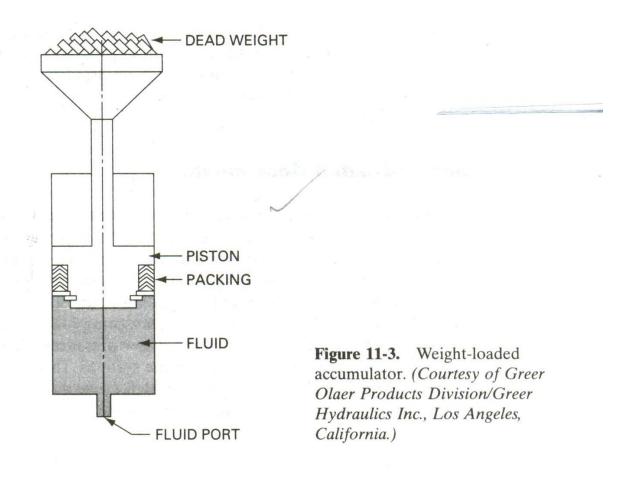
Accumulators

• An accumulator is a device that stores potential energy by means of either gravity, mechanical springs or compressed gas.

 Accumulator is hydraulic device that stores the pressure energy of liquid (oil, water, etc.) by converting it into pressure energy of gas (nitrogen gas).

TYPES

- 1. Weight-loaded or gravity type
- 2. Spring-loaded type
- 3. Gas-loaded type
 - 1. Non separator type
 - 2.Separator type
 - 1.Piston Type
 - 2.Diaphragm Type
 - 3.Bladder Type



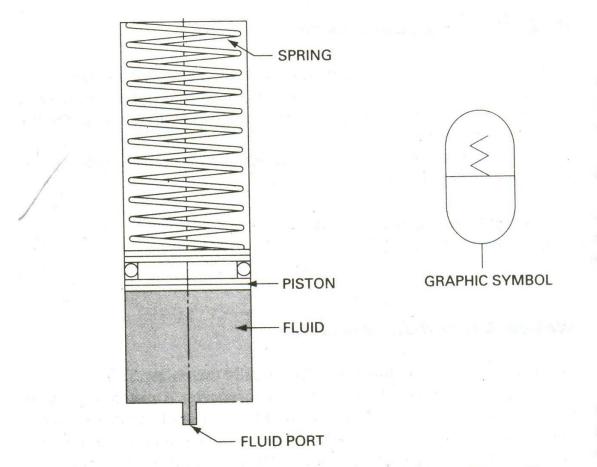


Figure 11-4. Spring-loaded accumulator. (Courtesy of Greer Olaer Products Division/Greer Hydraulics Inc., Los Angeles, California.)

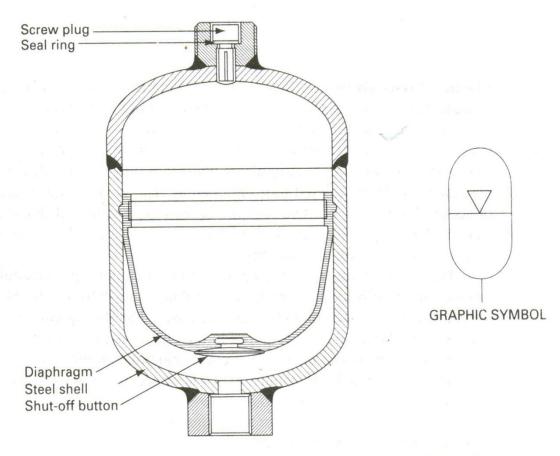


Figure 11-7. Diaphragm-type accumulator. (Courtesy of Robert Bosch Corp., Broadview, Illinois.)

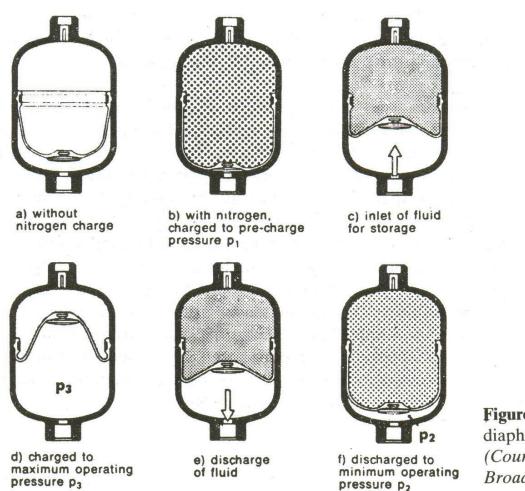


Figure 11-8. Operation of a diaphragm-type accumulator. (Courtesy of Robert Bosch Corp., Broadview, Illinois.)

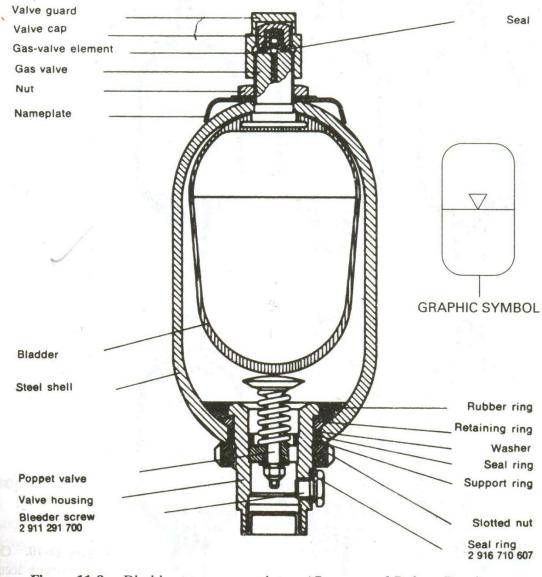
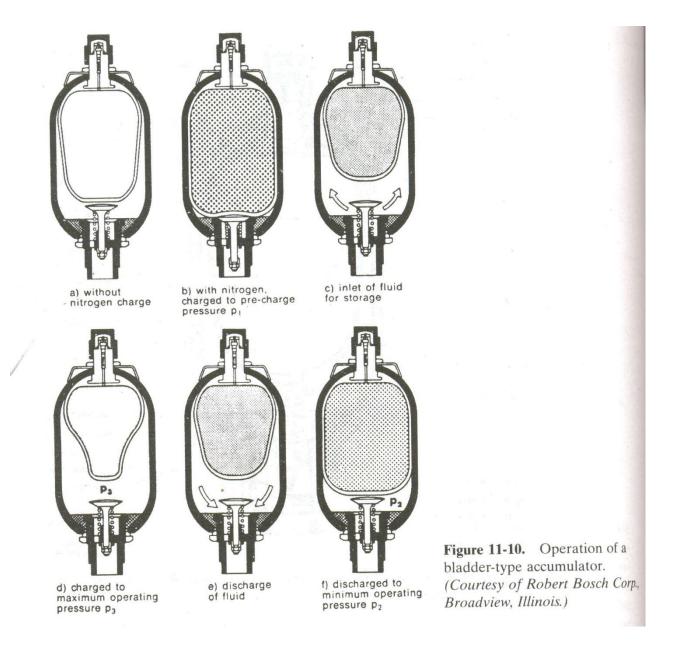


Figure 11-9. Bladder-type accumulator. (Courtesy of Robert Bosch Corp., Broadview, Illinois.)



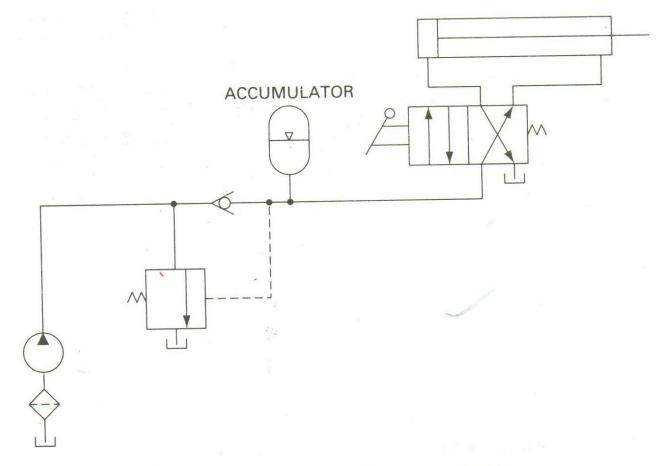


Figure 11-11. Accumulator as an auxiliary power source.

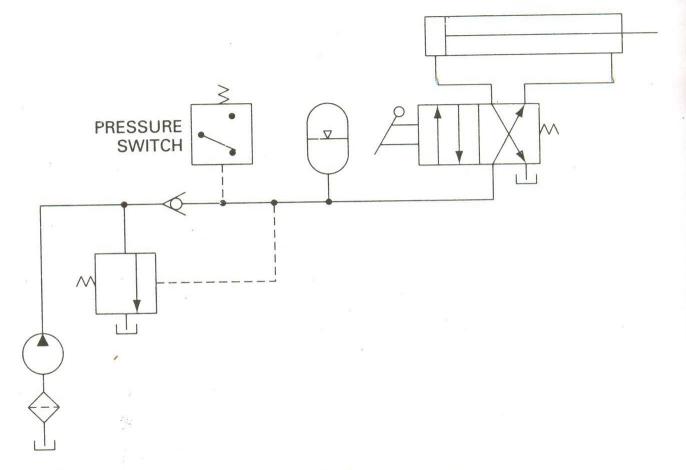


Figure 11-12. Accumulator as a leakage compensator.

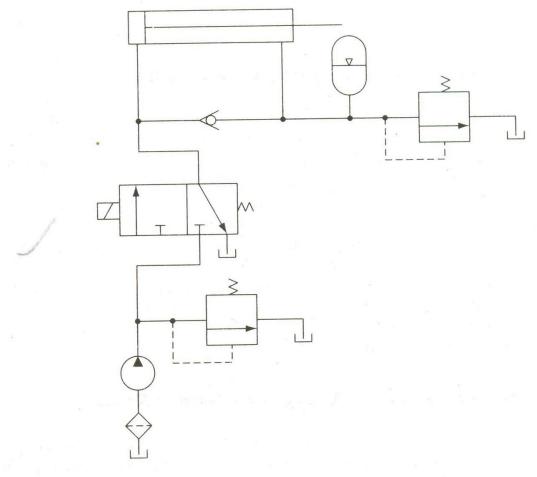


Figure 11-13. Accumulator as an emergency power source.

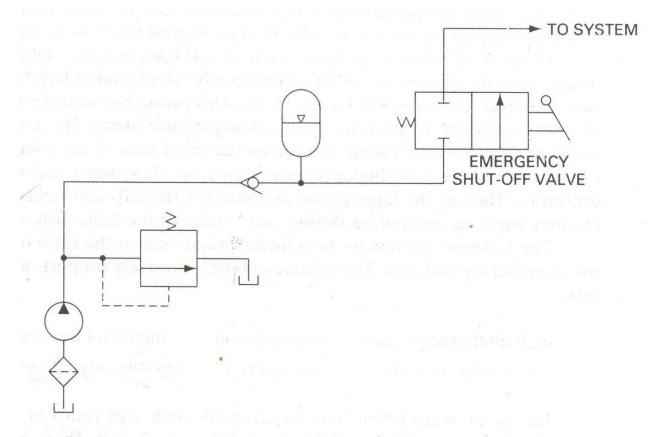


Figure 11-14. Accumulator as a hydraulic shock absorber.