

Figures

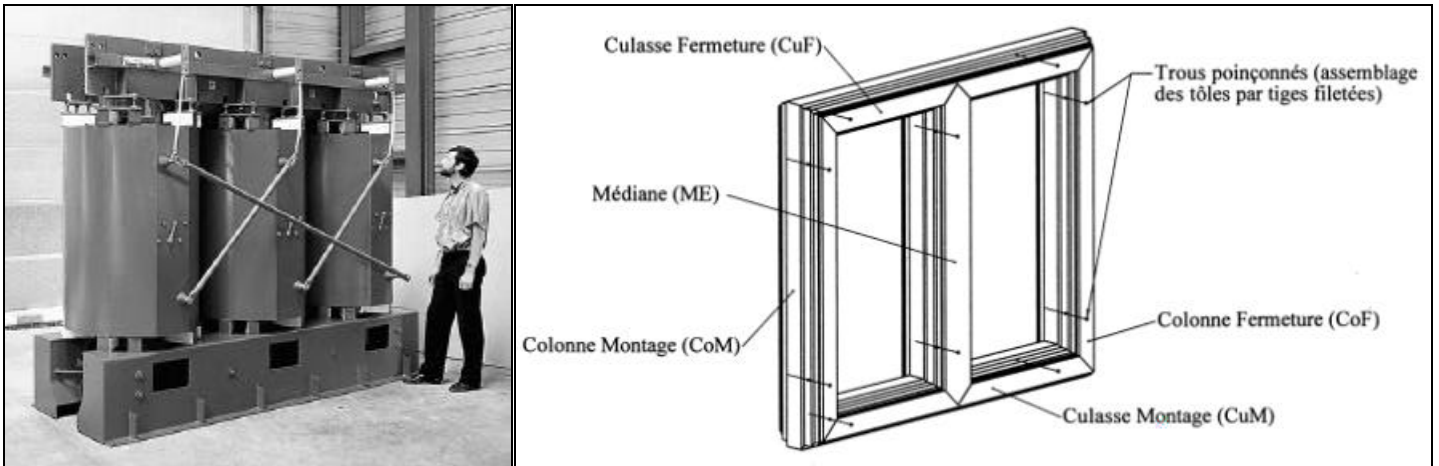


Figure I.1: transformateur Trihal.

Figure I.2 : vue en perspective d'un circuit triphasé.

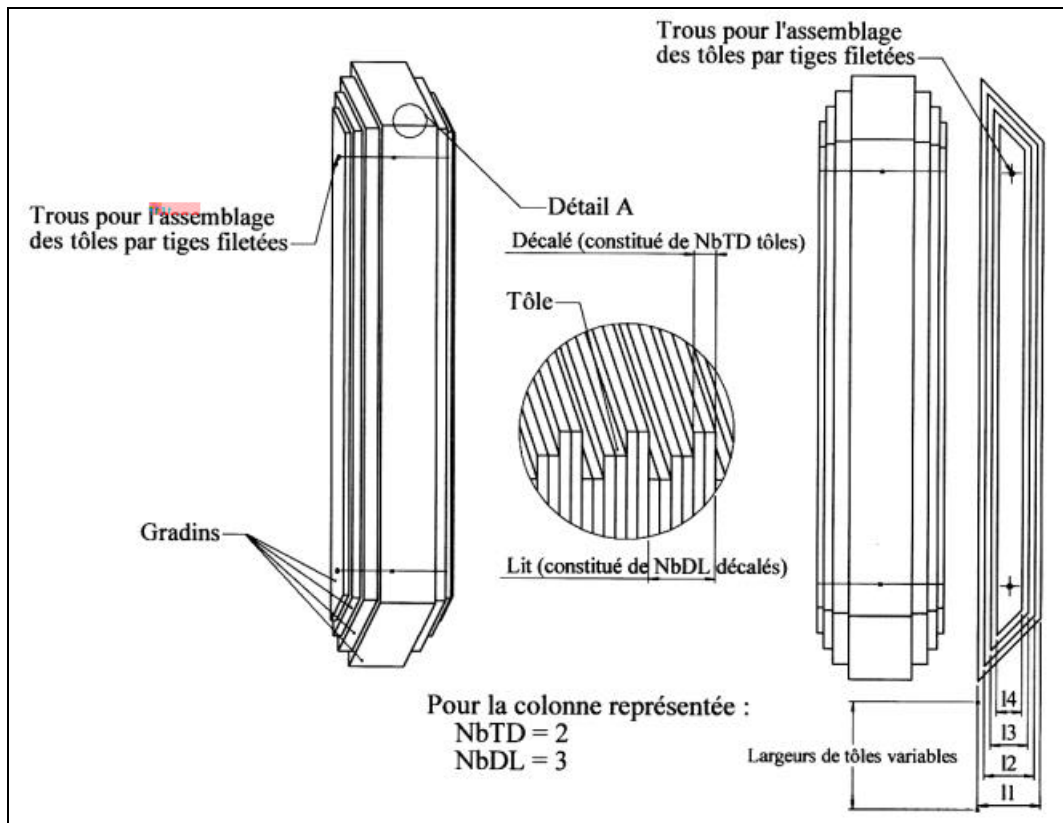


Figure I.3 : constitution d'une colonne.

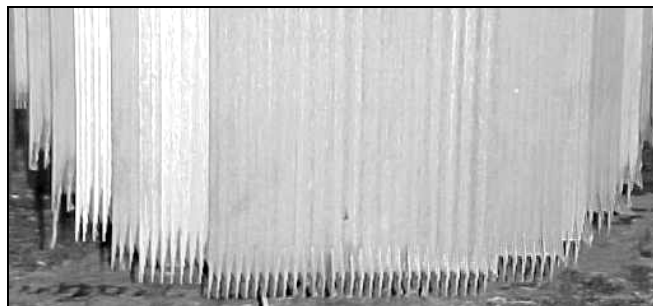


Figure I.4 : vue de détail de l'extrémité des lits d'un noyau.

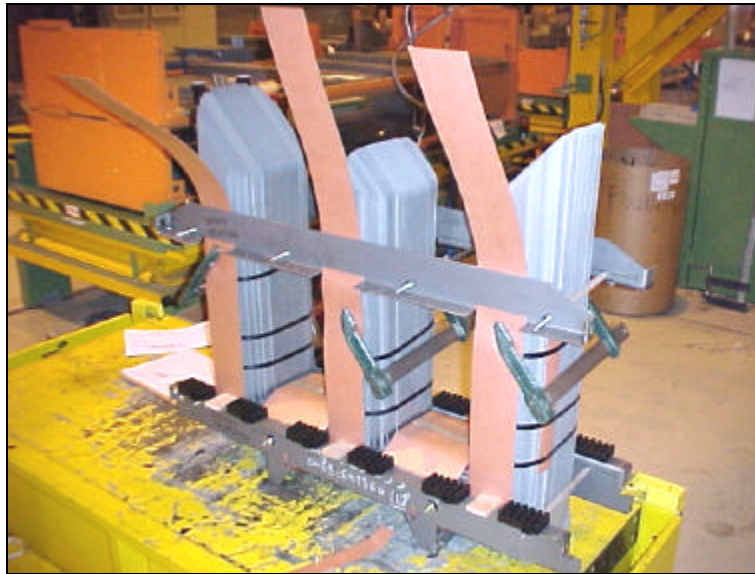


Figure I.5 : circuit triphasé en cours de montage.

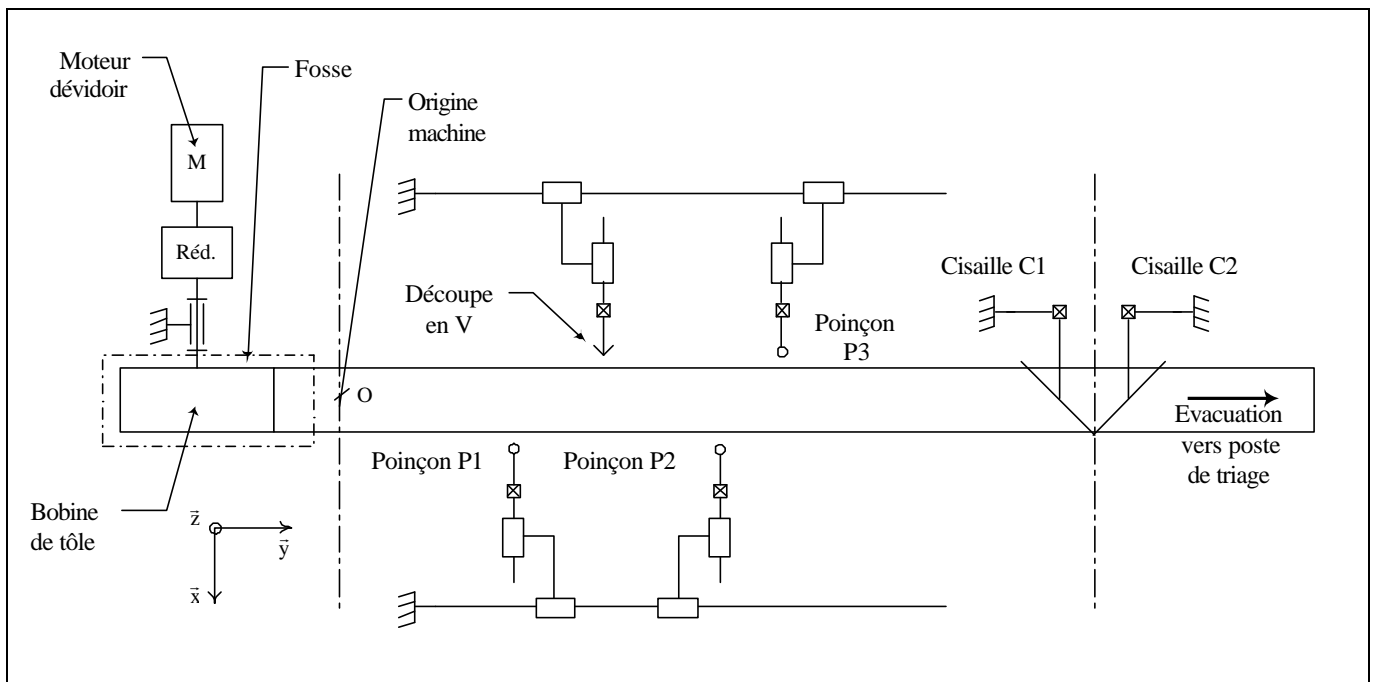


Figure I.6 : schéma cinématique de la machine.

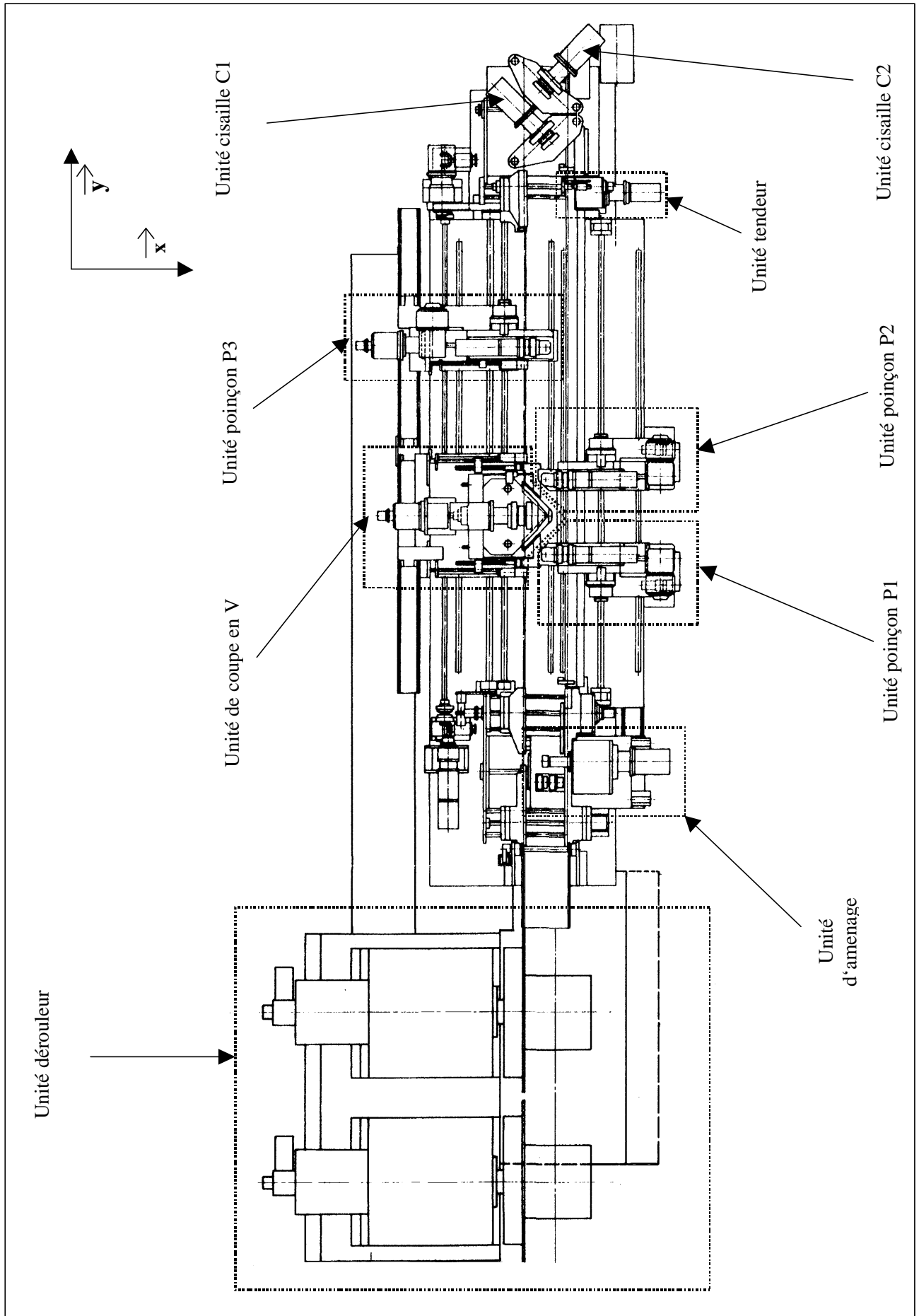


Figure I.7 : dessin d'ensemble de la machine.

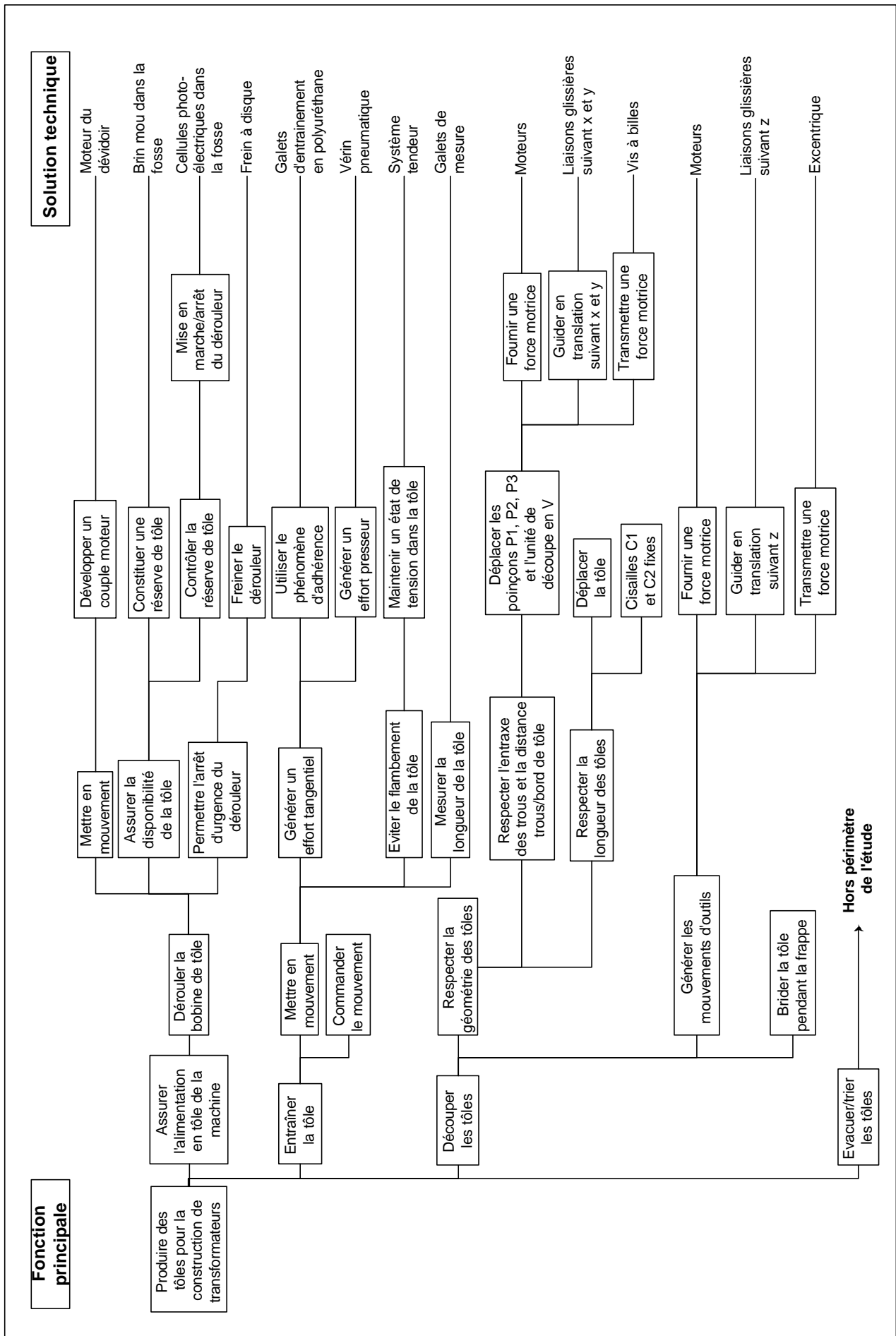


Figure I.8 : diagramme FAST de la machine de découpe.

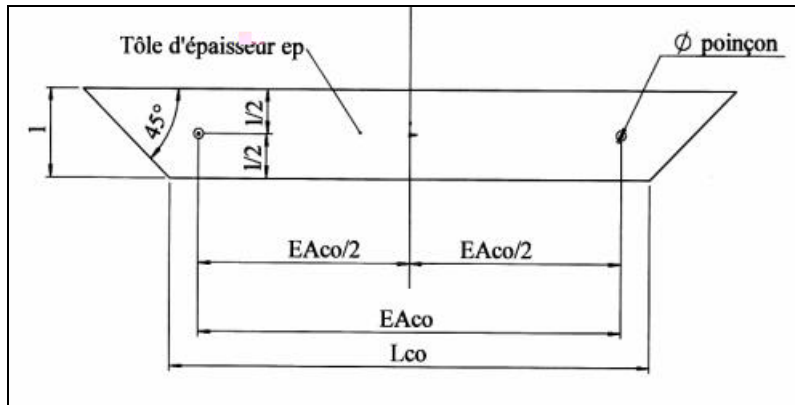


Figure I.9 : géométrie d'une colonne.

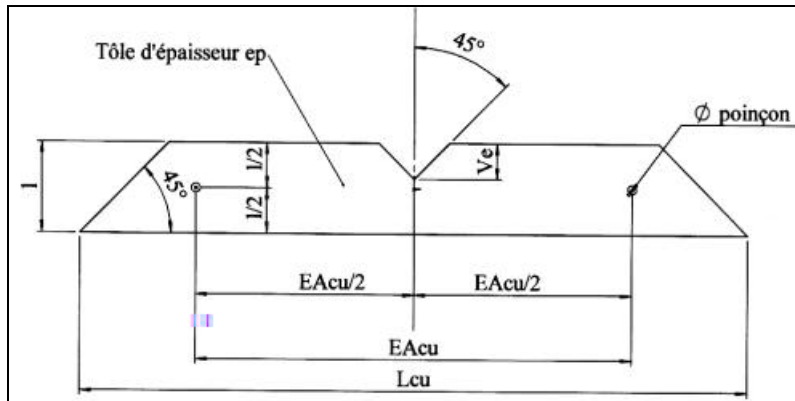


Figure I.10 : géométrie d'une culasse.

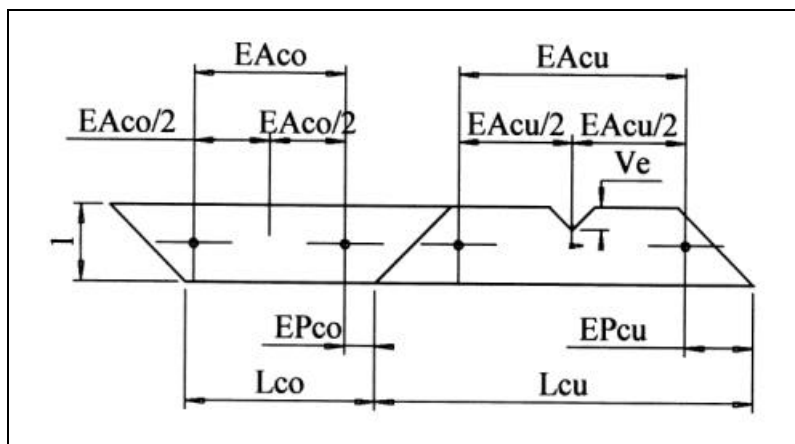


Figure I.11 : cycles de découpe des tôles pour un couple Colonnes Culasses.

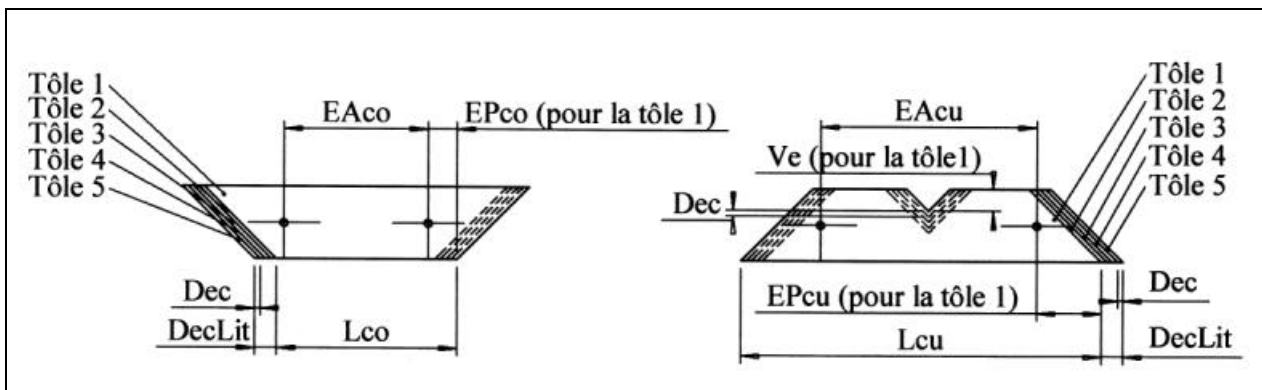


Figure I.12 : lits de tôles colonnes et culasses.

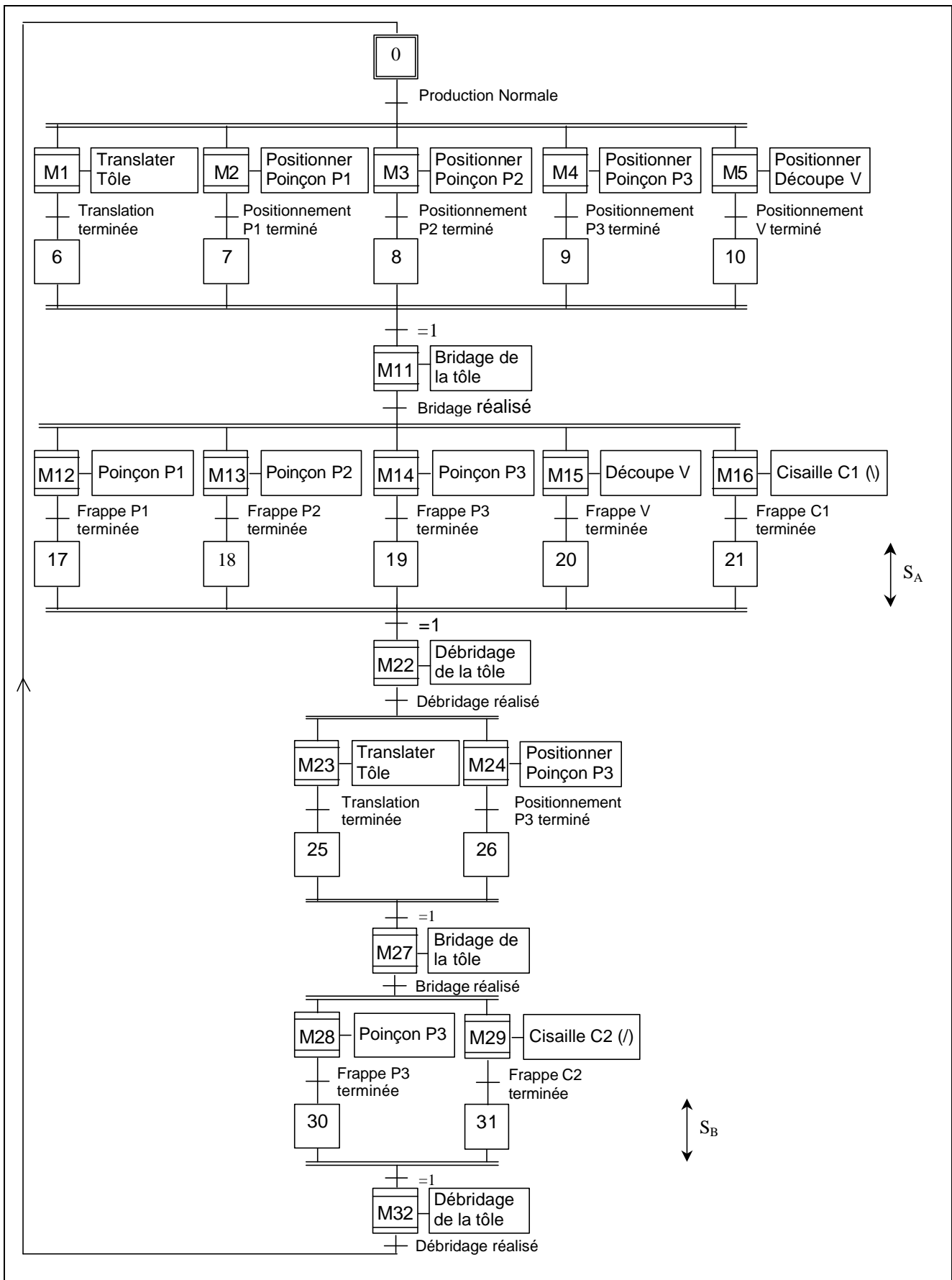


Figure I.13 : grafcet du poste de découpe en production normale.

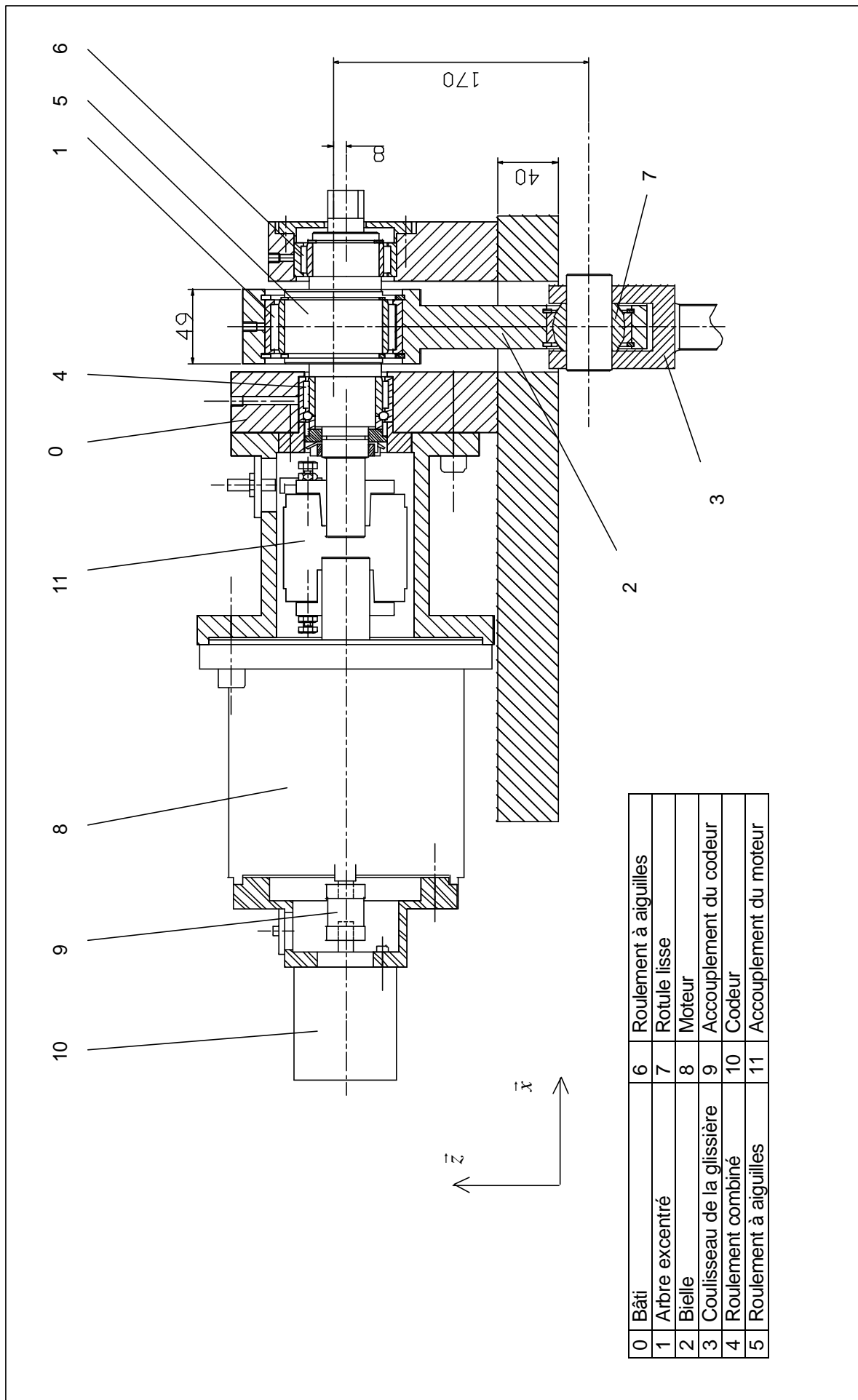


Figure III.1 : mécanisme de transformation de mouvement « bielle – excentrique ».

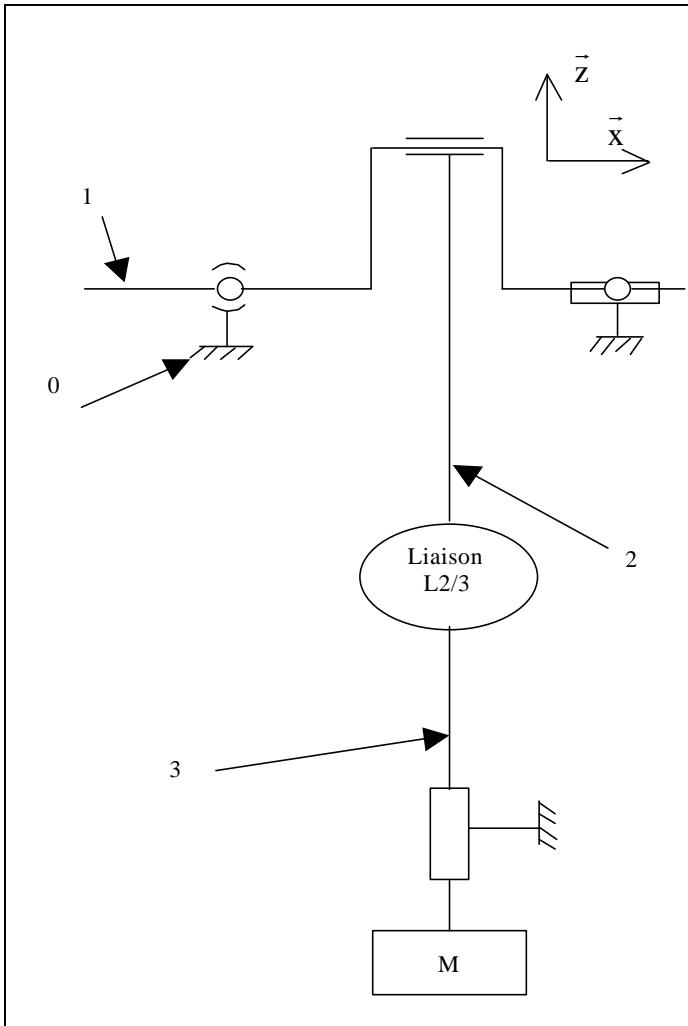


Figure III.2 : modélisation cinématique

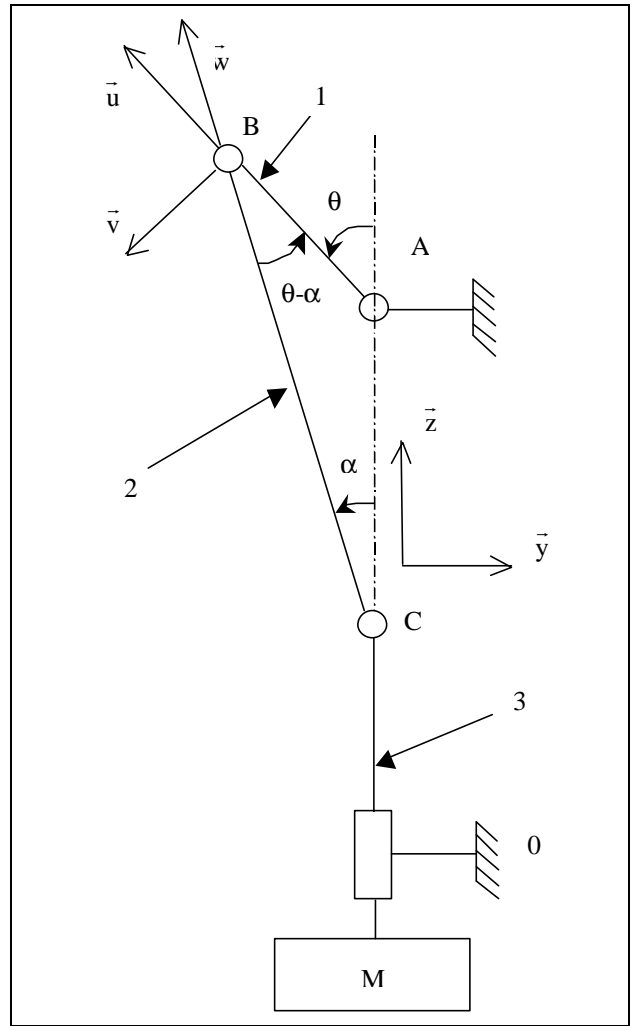


Figure III.3 : paramétrage du mécanisme

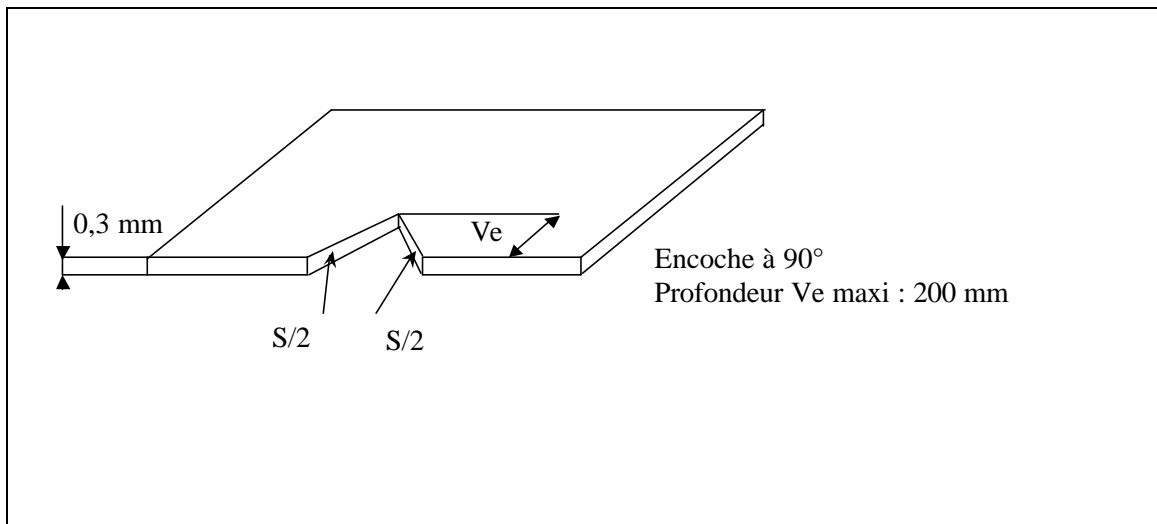


Figure III.4 : surface découpée