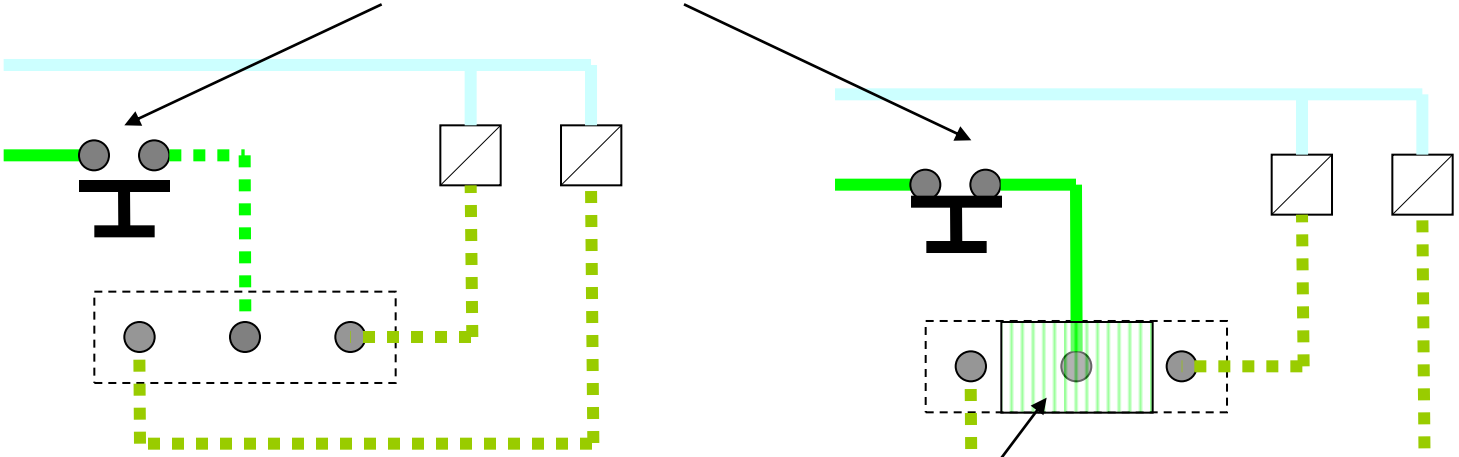
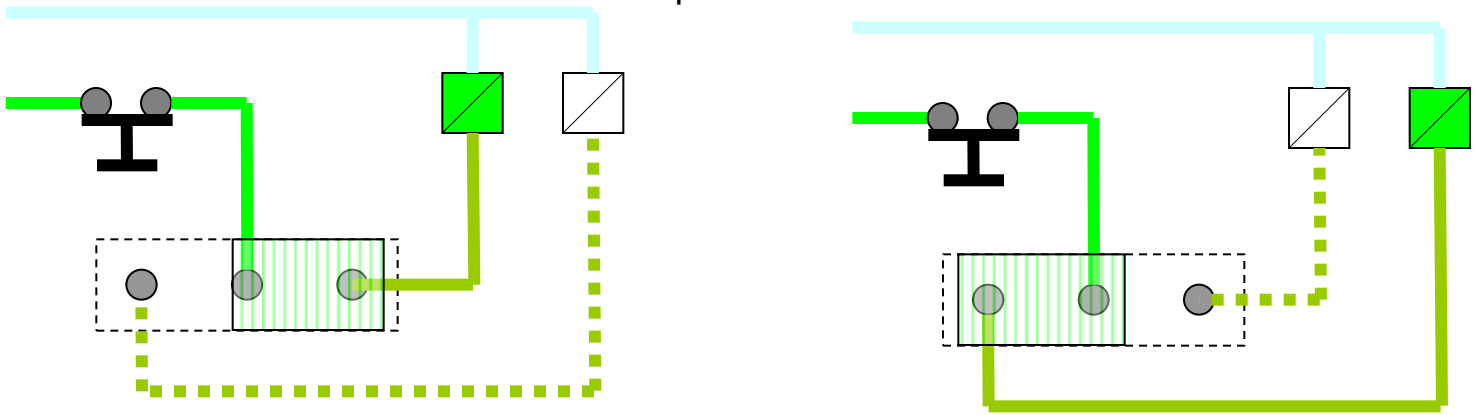
Benvenuti alla 6ª edizione del corso pratico

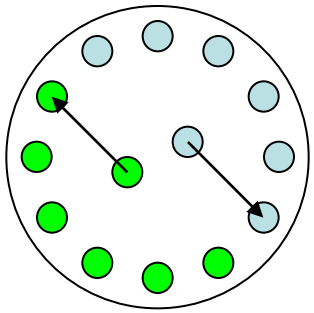
“ELETTRICITA’ NEL MODELLISMO”

Pulsante normalmente aperto: dà corrente solo quando premuto

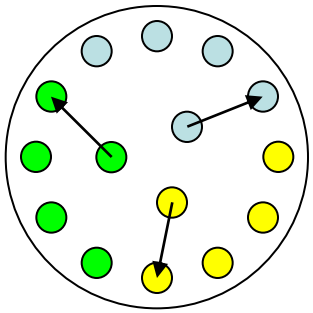


Deviatore unipolare a zero centrale: dà corrente in modo permanente una volta spostato dal centro

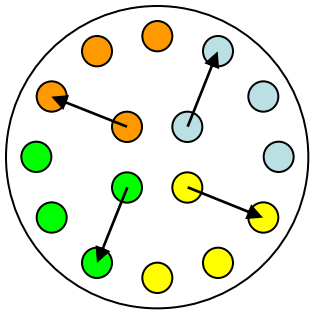




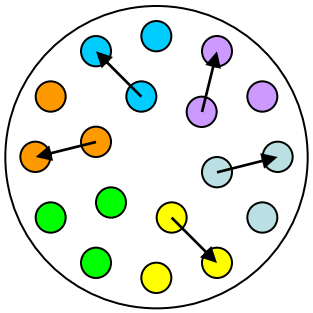
2 vie, 6 posizioni



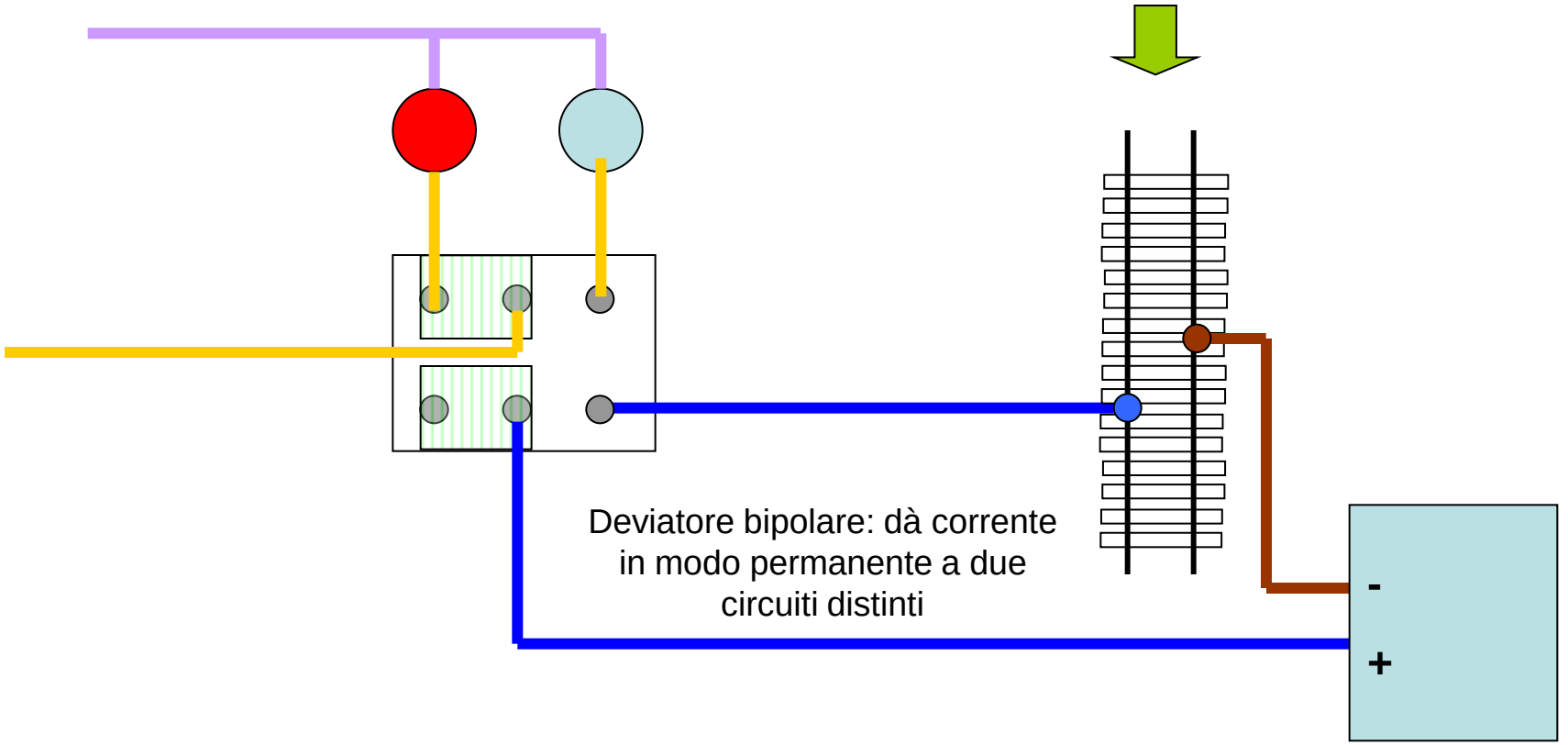
3 vie, 4 posizioni

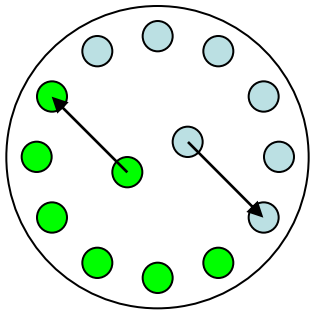


4 vie, 3 posizioni

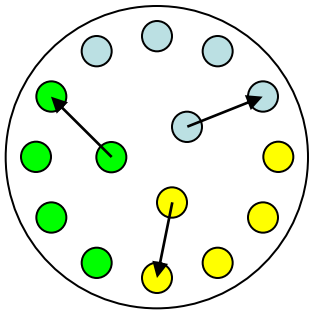


6 vie, 2 posizioni

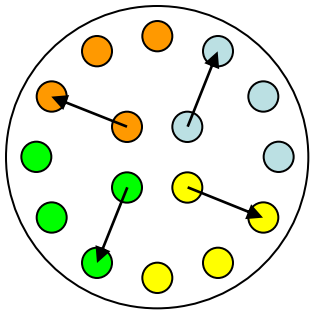




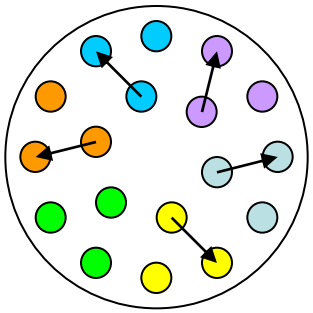
2 vie, 6 posizioni



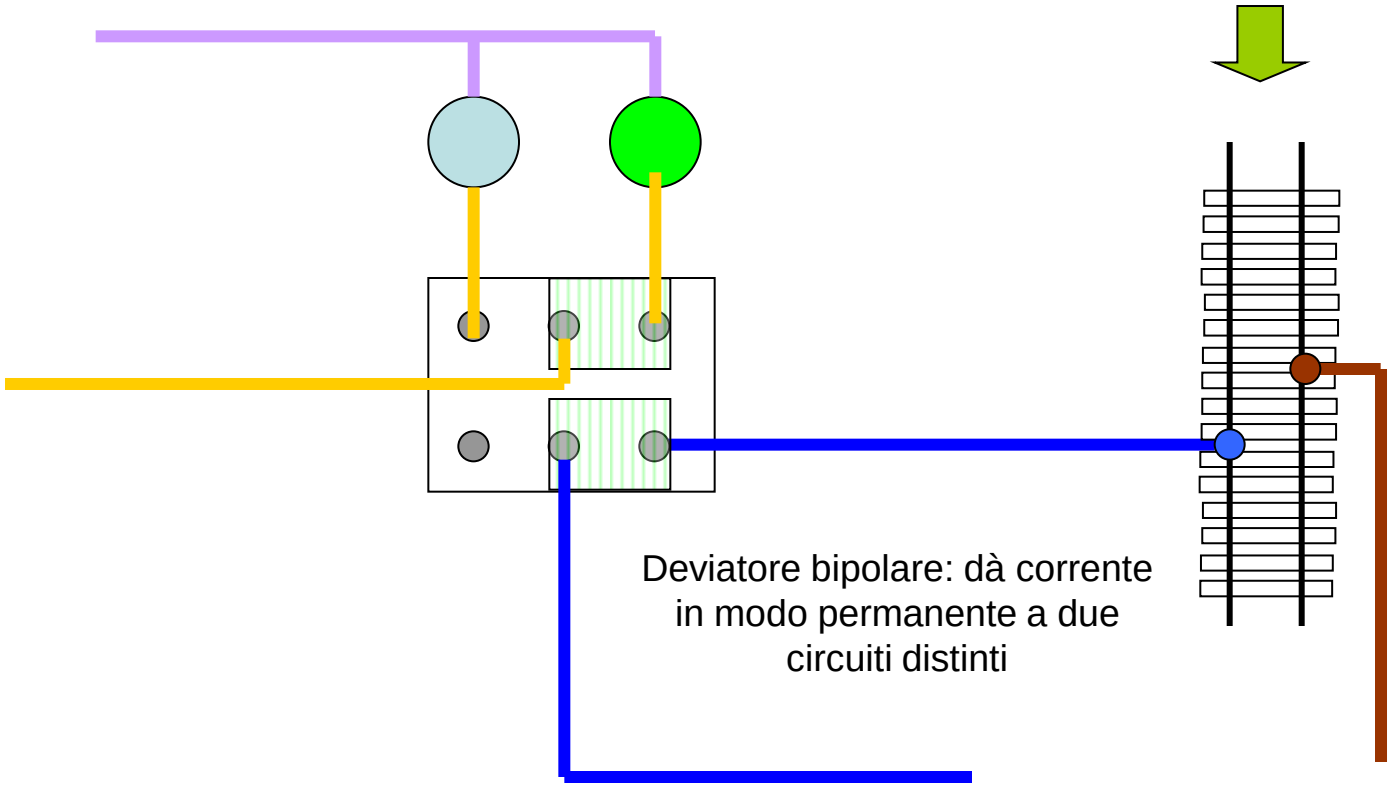
3 vie, 4 posizioni



4 vie, 3 posizioni

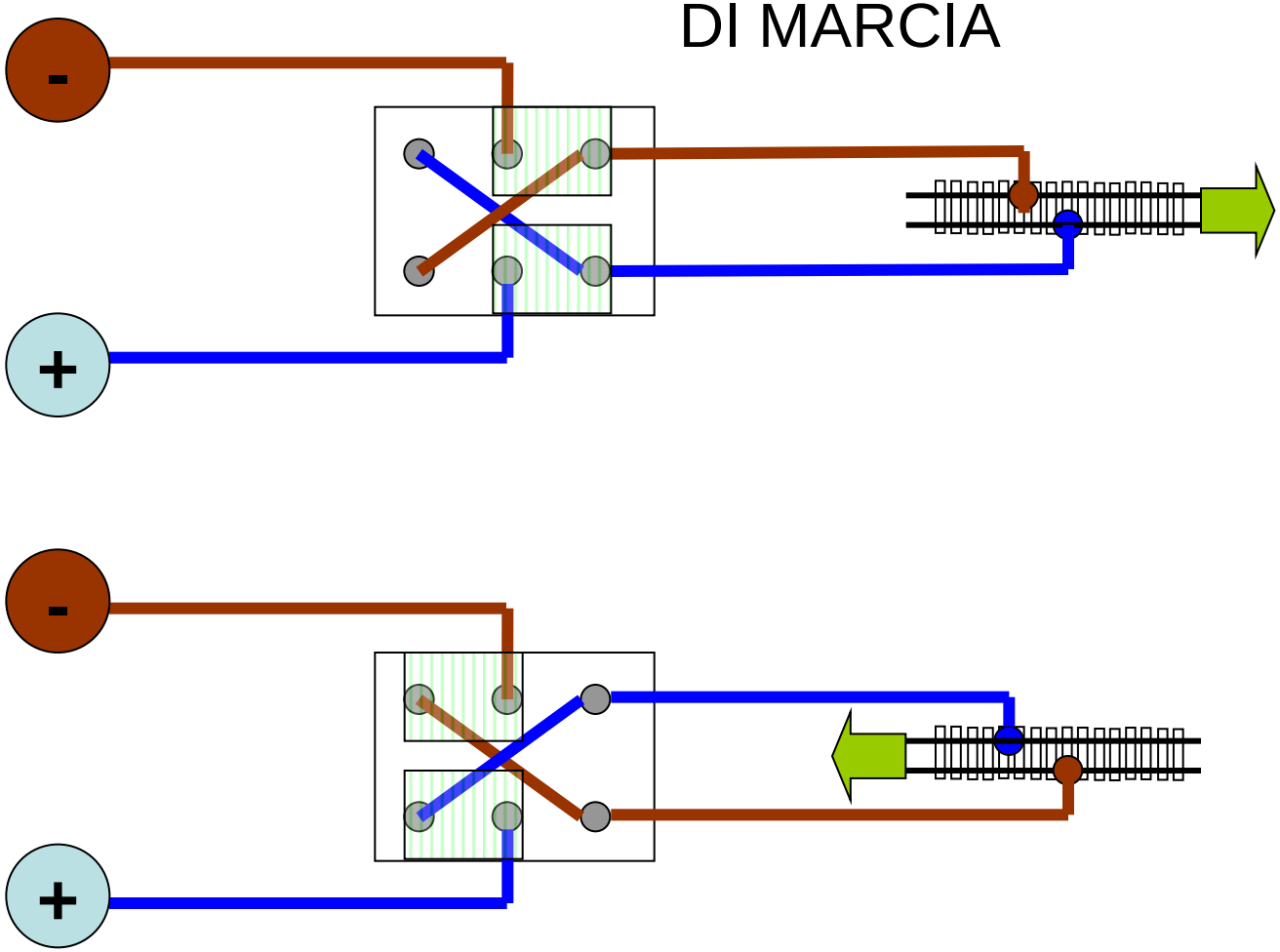


6 vie, 2 posizioni

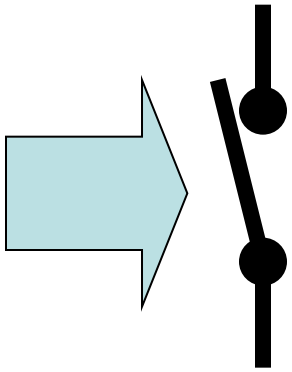


Deviatore bipolare: dà corrente in modo permanente a due circuiti distinti

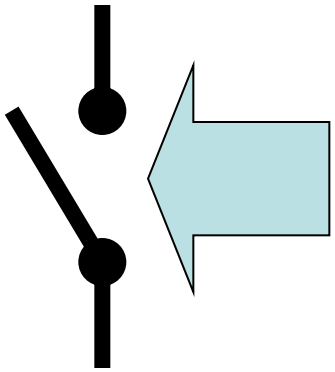
DEVIATORE BIPOLARE USATO COME INVERSORE DI MARCIA



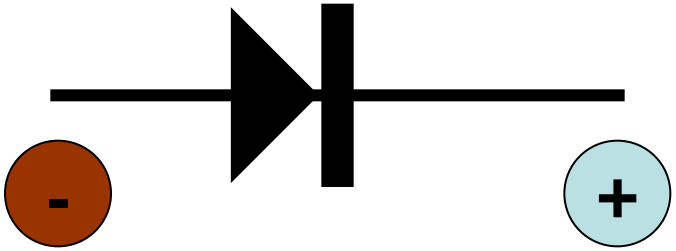
IL DIODO

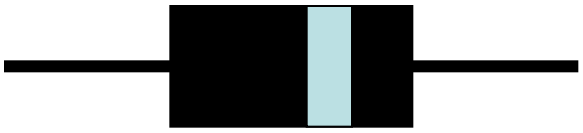


Consente il passaggio della corrente in una sola direzione

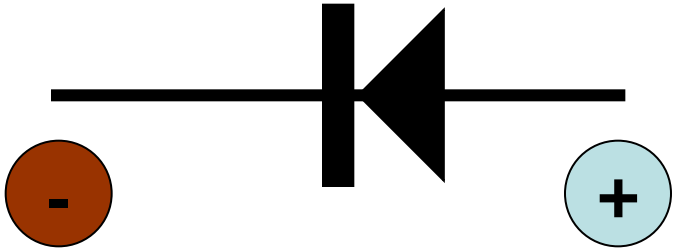


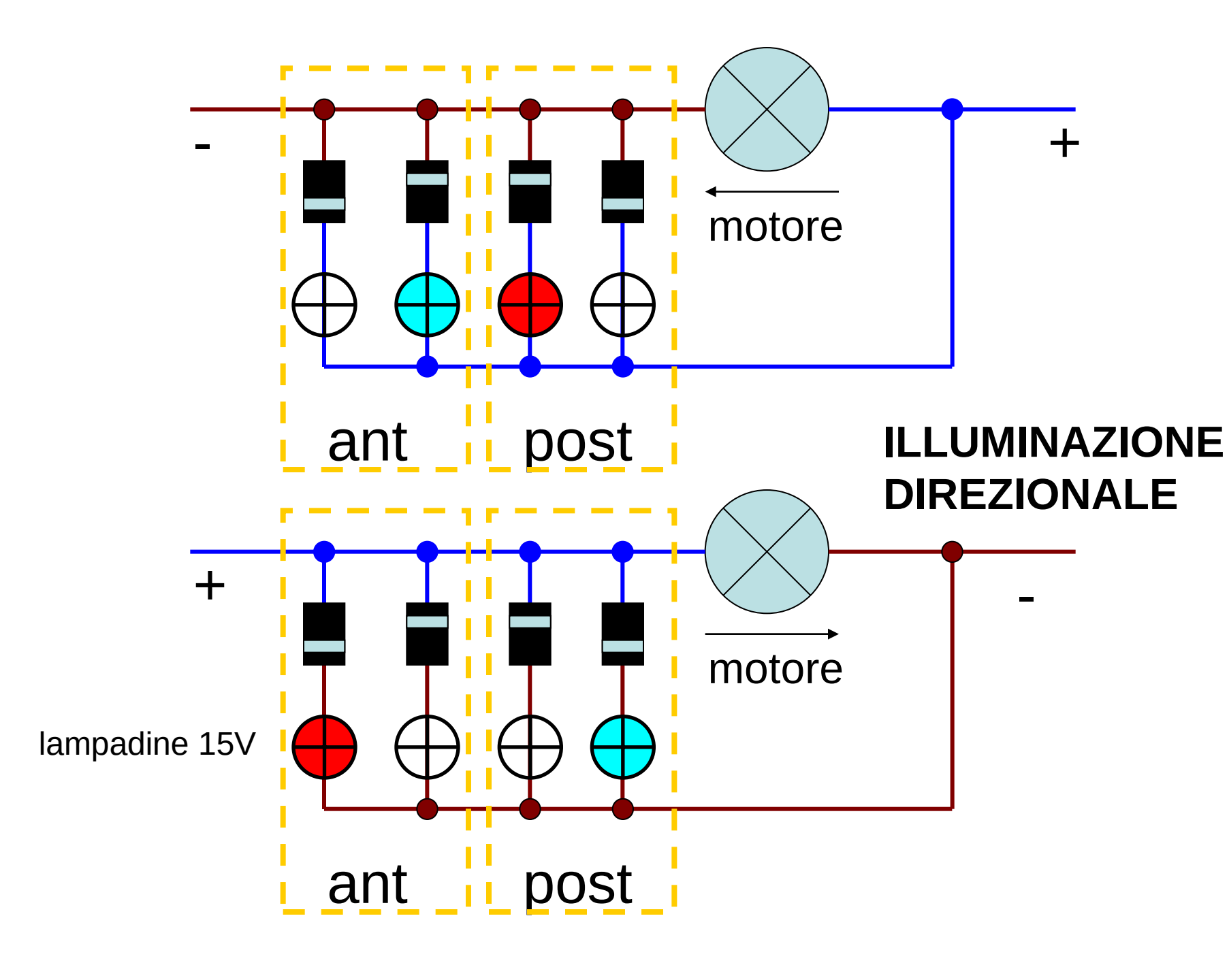
NO



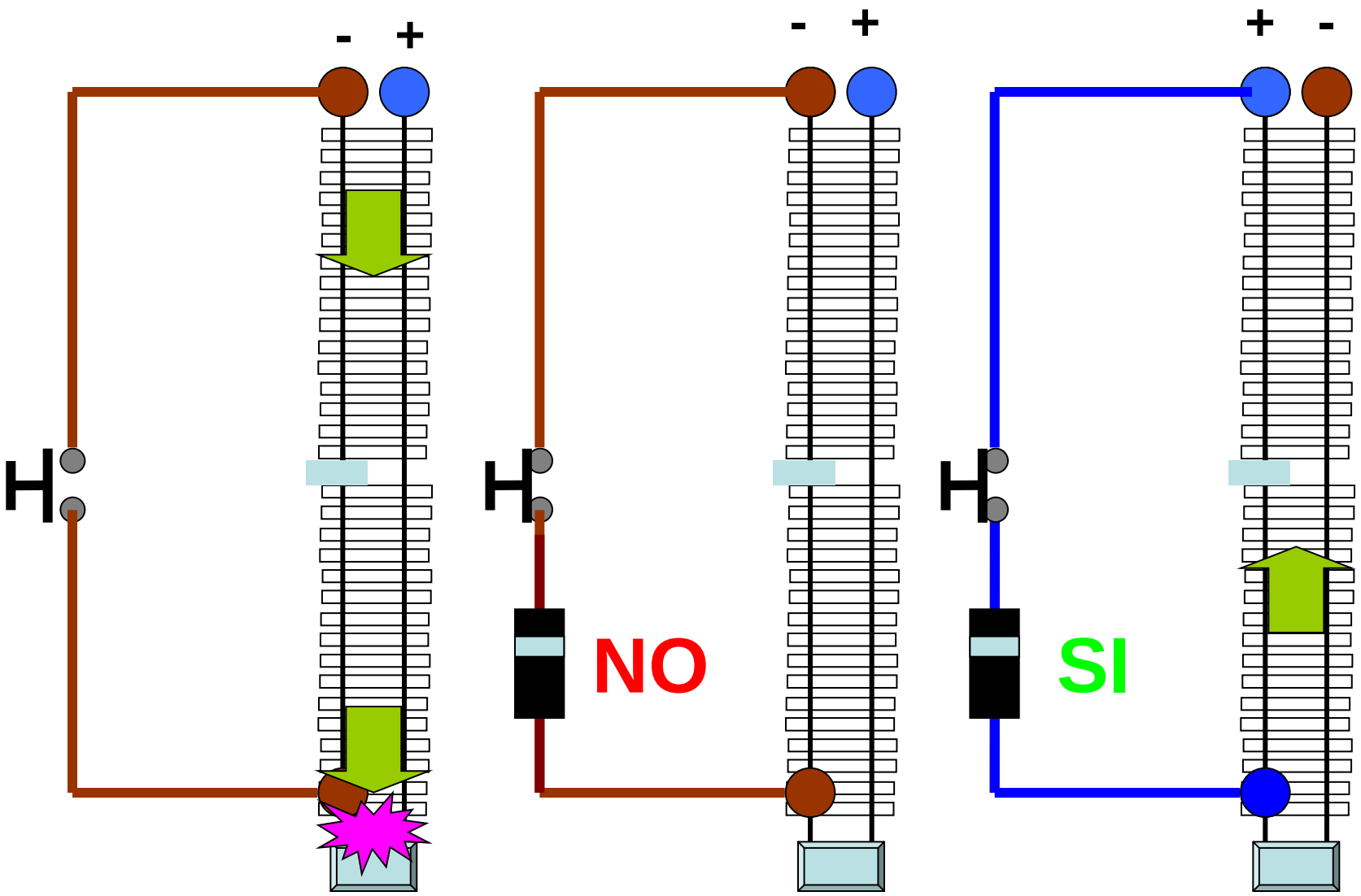


SI



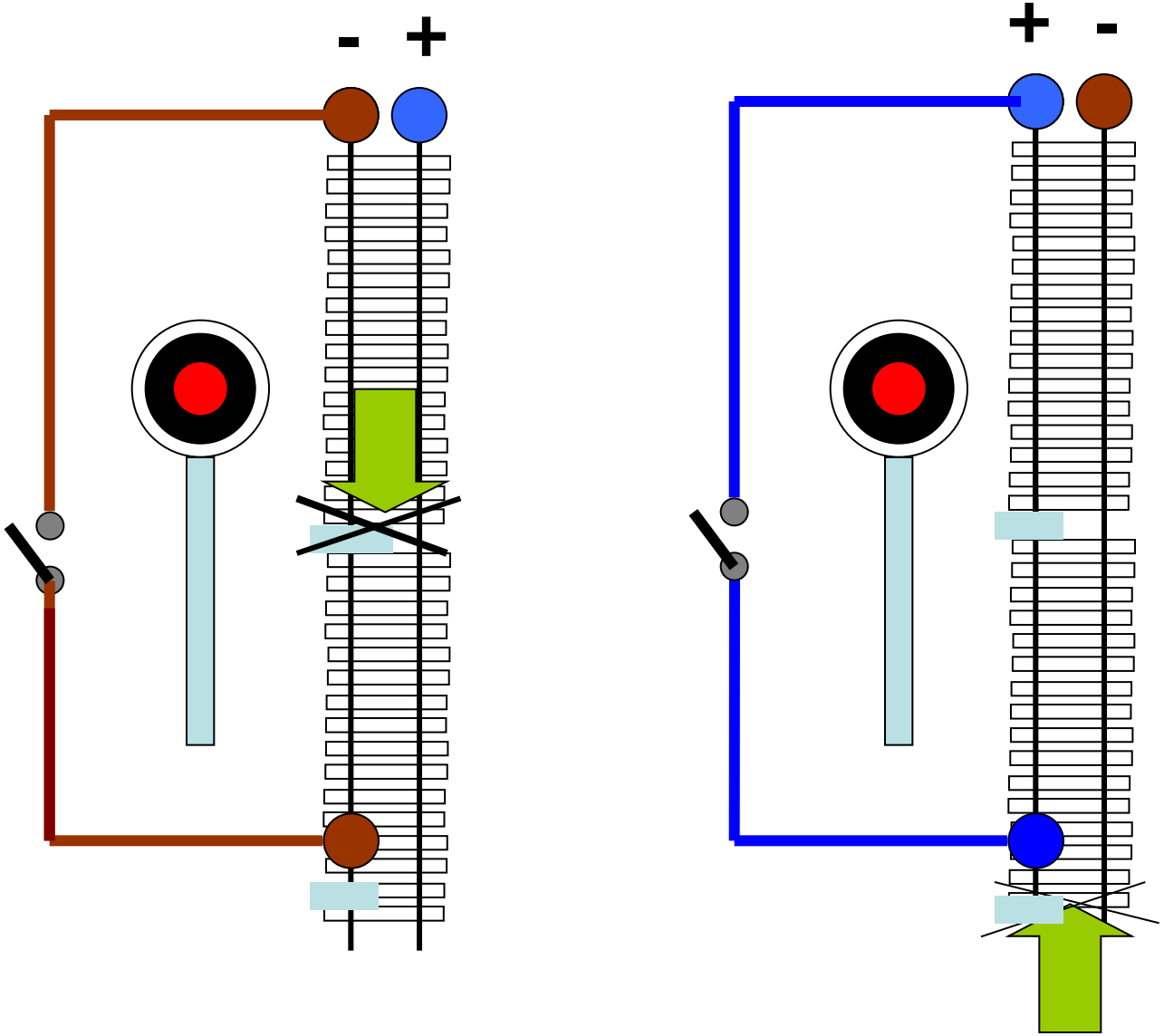

-
+
motore
ant
post
ILLUMINAZIONE
DIREZIONALE
+
-
motore
lampadine 15V
ant
post

TRONCHINO ANTI-CATASTROFE

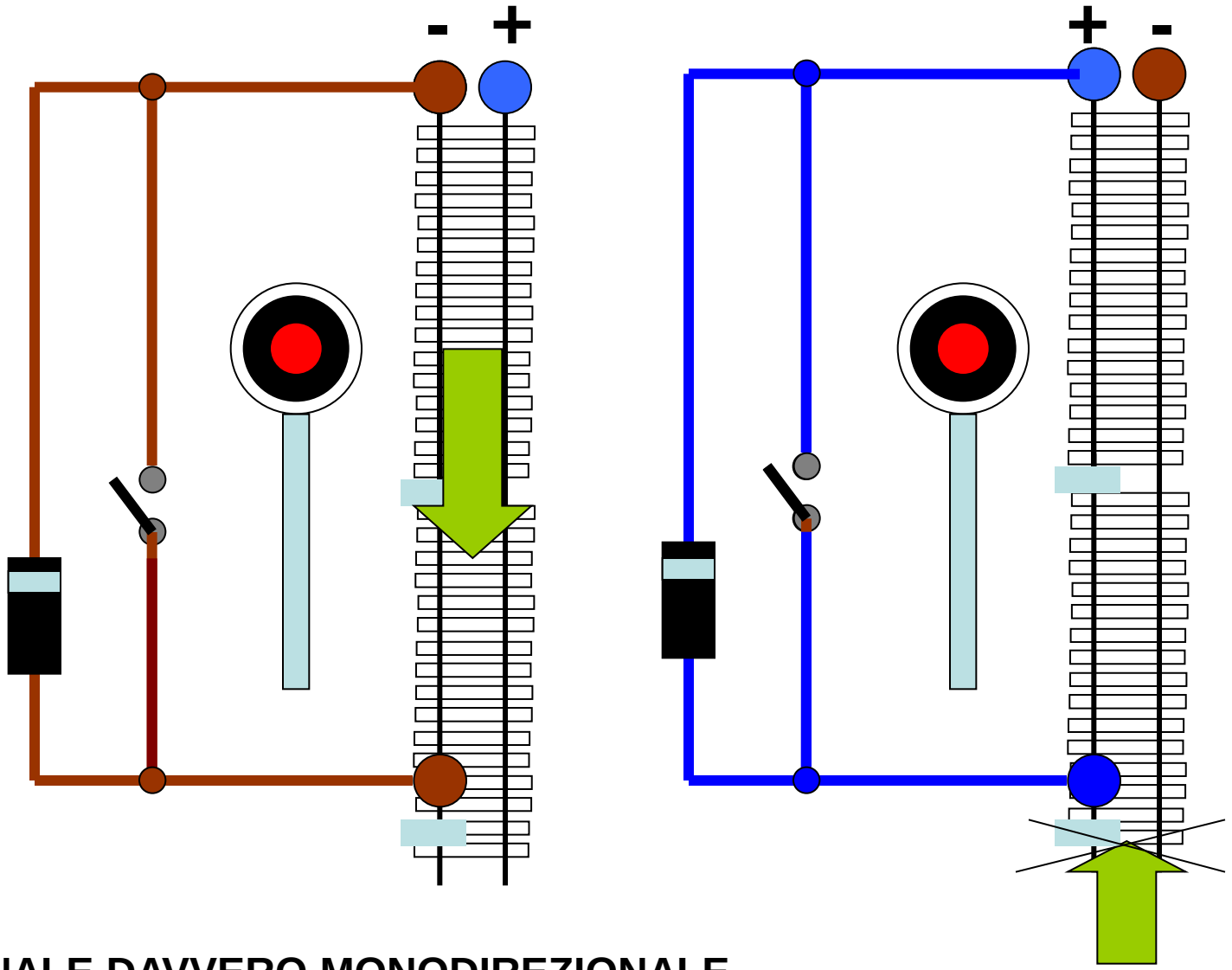


SEGNALE MONODIREZIONALE

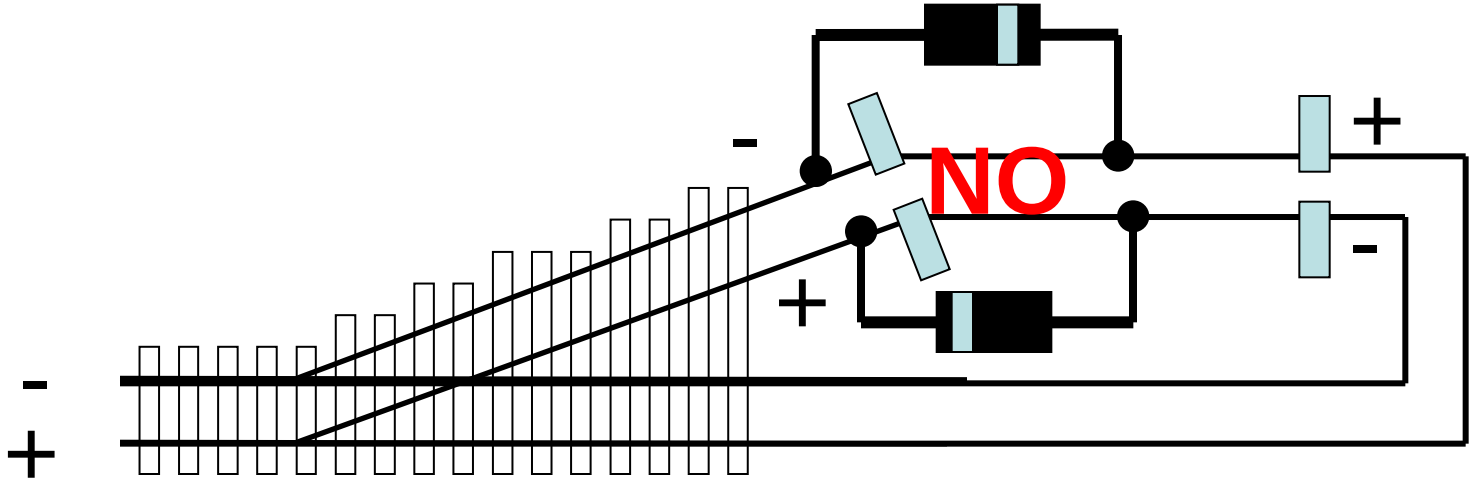
Il treno si arresta anche affrontando il segnale dalla direzione sbagliata



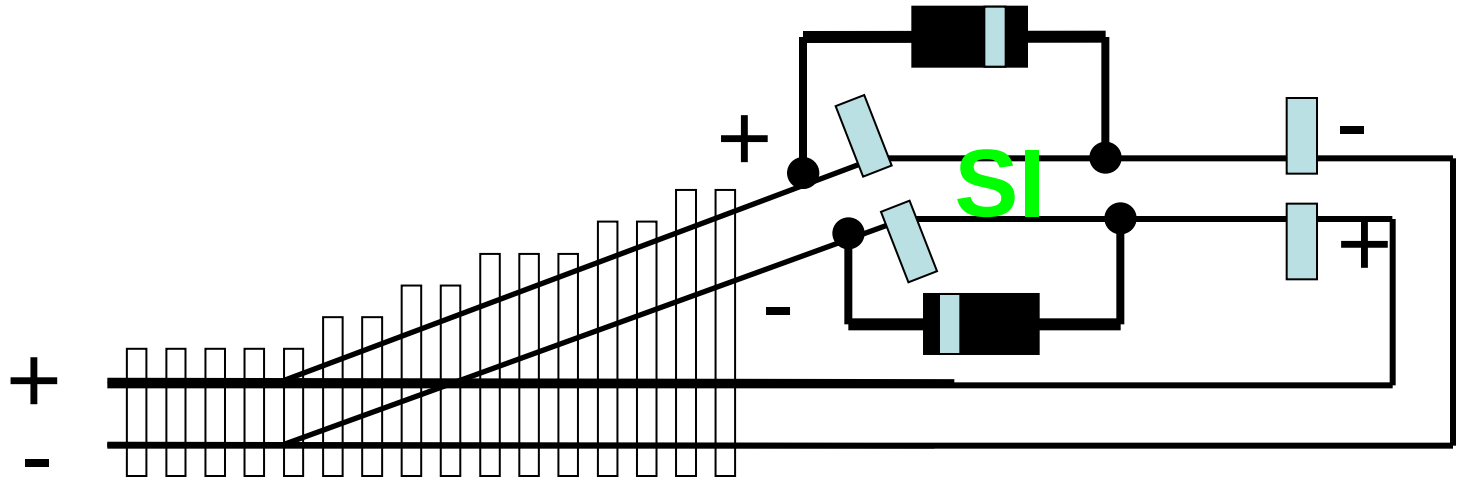
Il treno non si arresta affrontando il segnale dalla direzione sbagliata (“da dietro”)

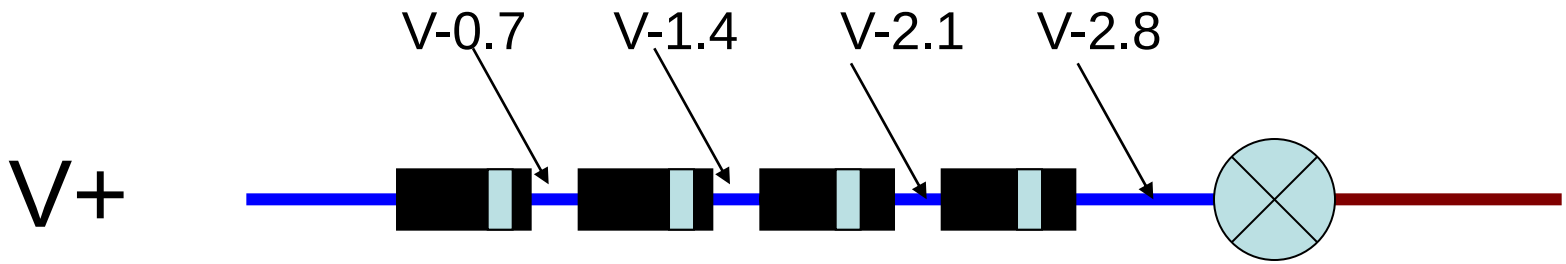


SEGNALE DAVVERO MONODIREZIONALE

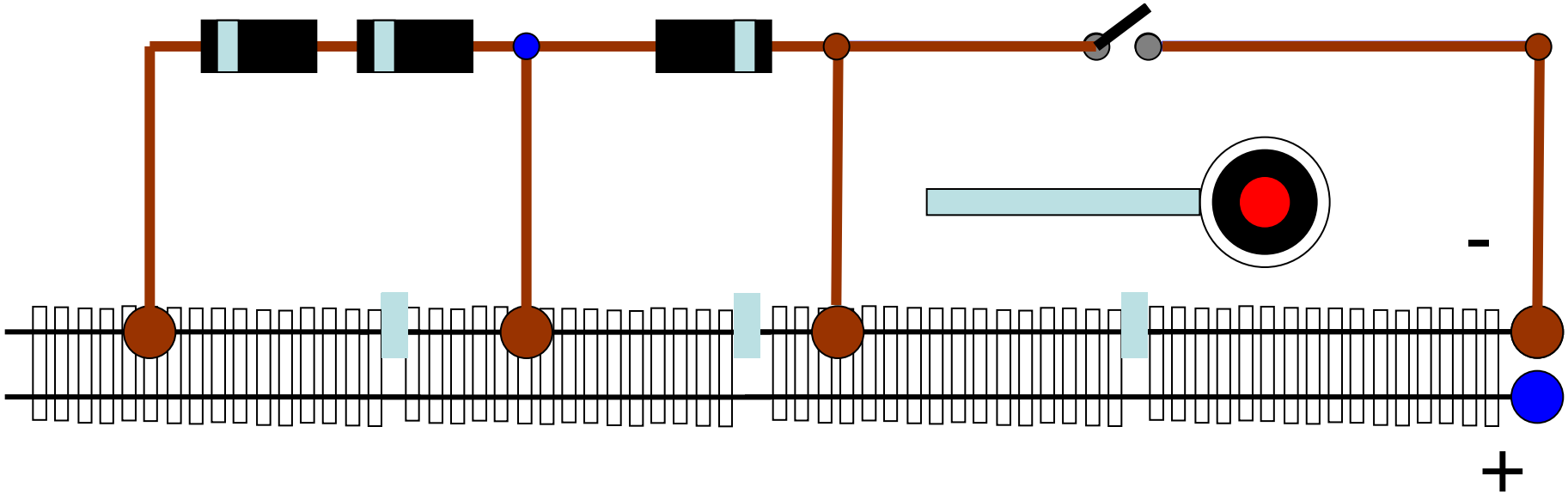


CAPPI E TRIANGOLI A PROVA DI CORTO CIRCUITO

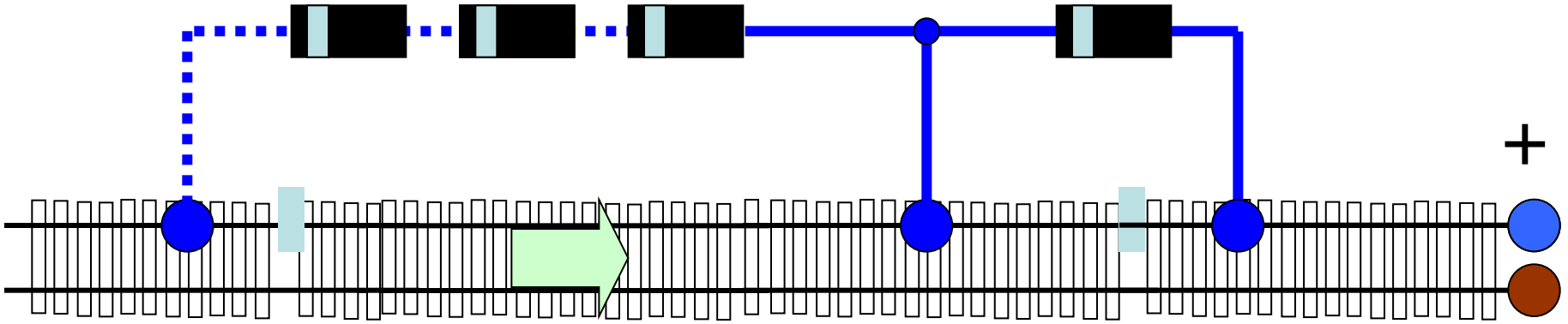




Caduta di tensione in diodi disposti in serie ad un carico

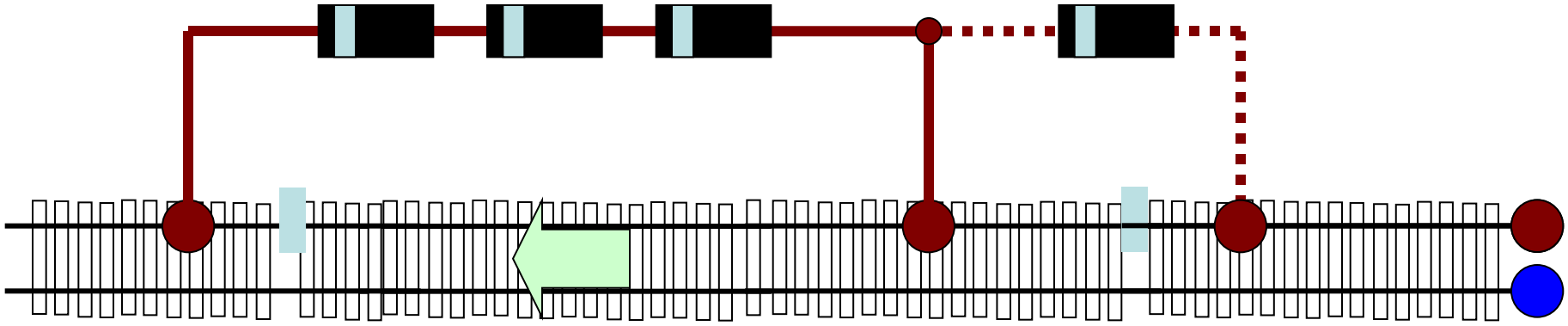


SEGNALE (monodirezionale) CON RALLENTAMENTO



Tratto percorso in salita, tensione al binario = V - 0.7

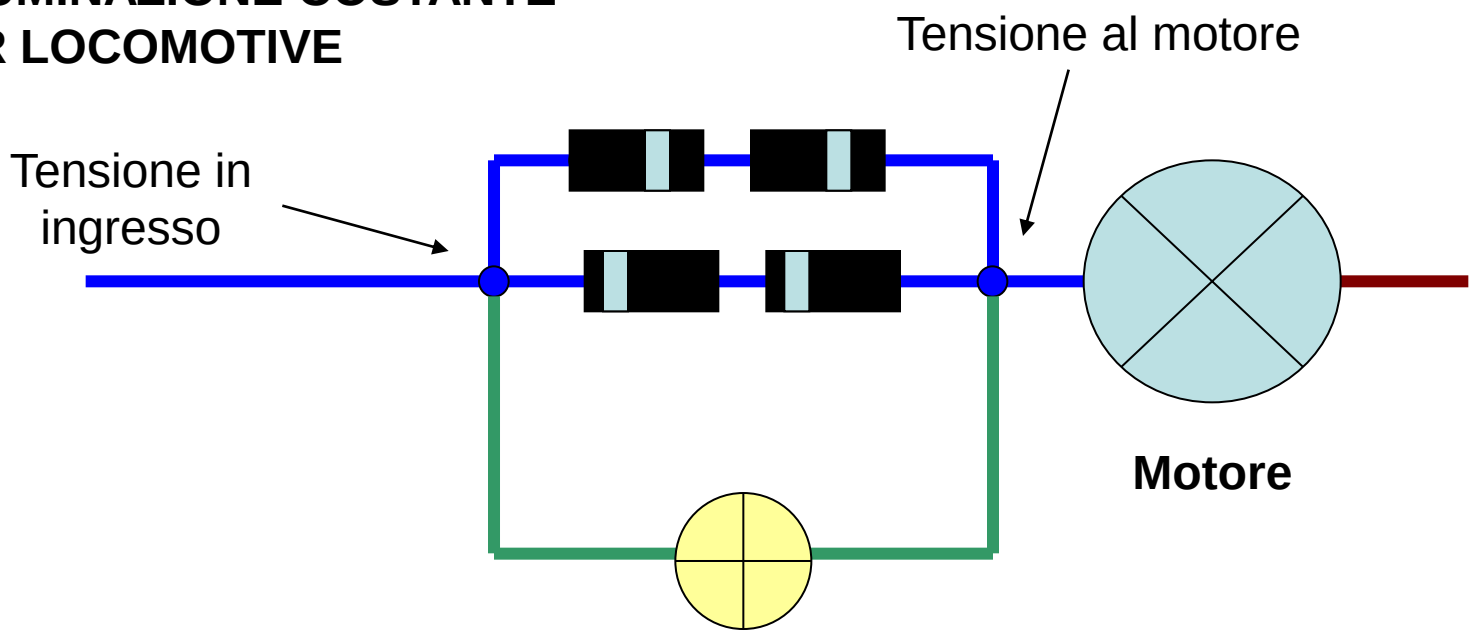
RALLENTAMENTO IN DISCESA



Tratto percorso in discesa, tensione al binario = V - 2.1

+

ILLUMINAZIONE COSTANTE PER LOCOMOTIVE



Lampada ad 1.5 V:

Accesa ad intensità costante qualunque tensione di alimentazione superiore a circa 2V, quando il motore ancora non si muove. Ad esempio: tensione in ingresso = 12 V, tensione al motore 10.6 V; tensione in ingresso = 8V, tensione al motore 6.6 V

Nota: lo stesso circuito (senza lampada) si può usare per ridurre la tensione a motori troppo veloci!

Non usare il circuito senza "carico" (motore o resistenza) inserito!!!