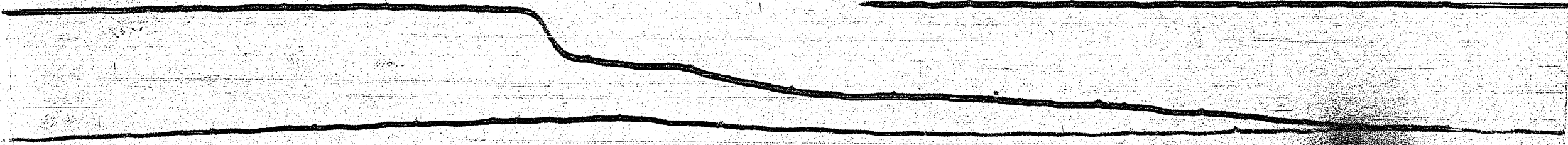
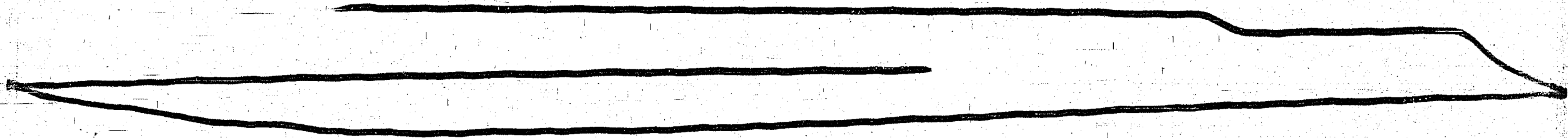


653



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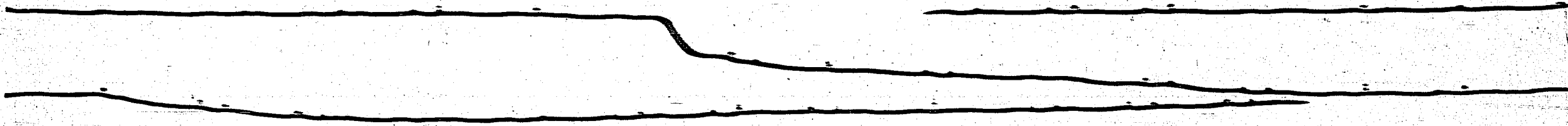


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661

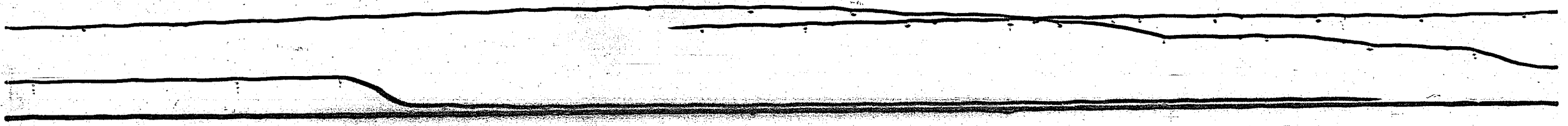


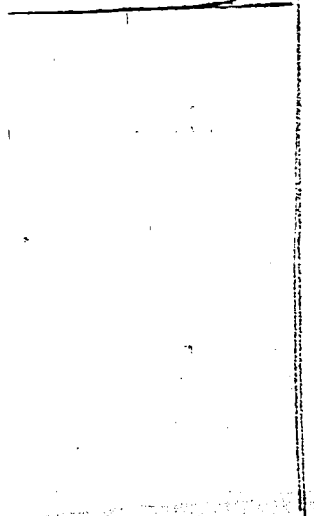
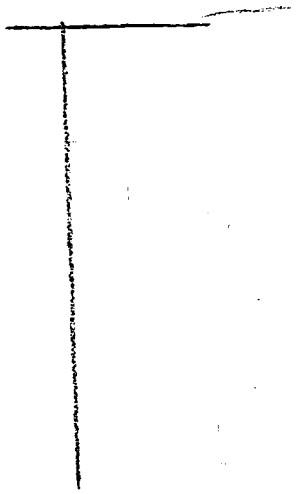
660



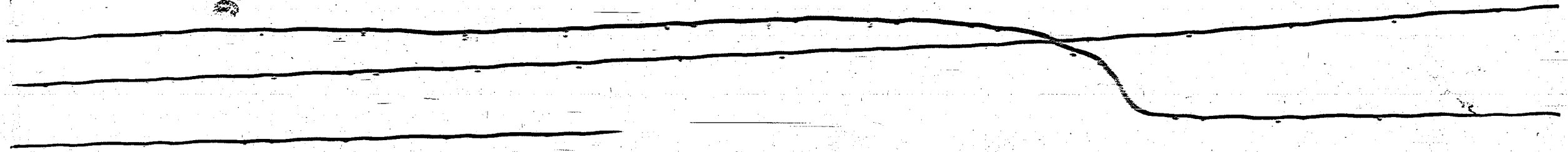
T

662





000



FOLLOWING. FRAME NOS NOT USED

663. 664. 665.

667 TO 672 INCLUSIVE.

674

673

675



Faults - K4
12 Vers.

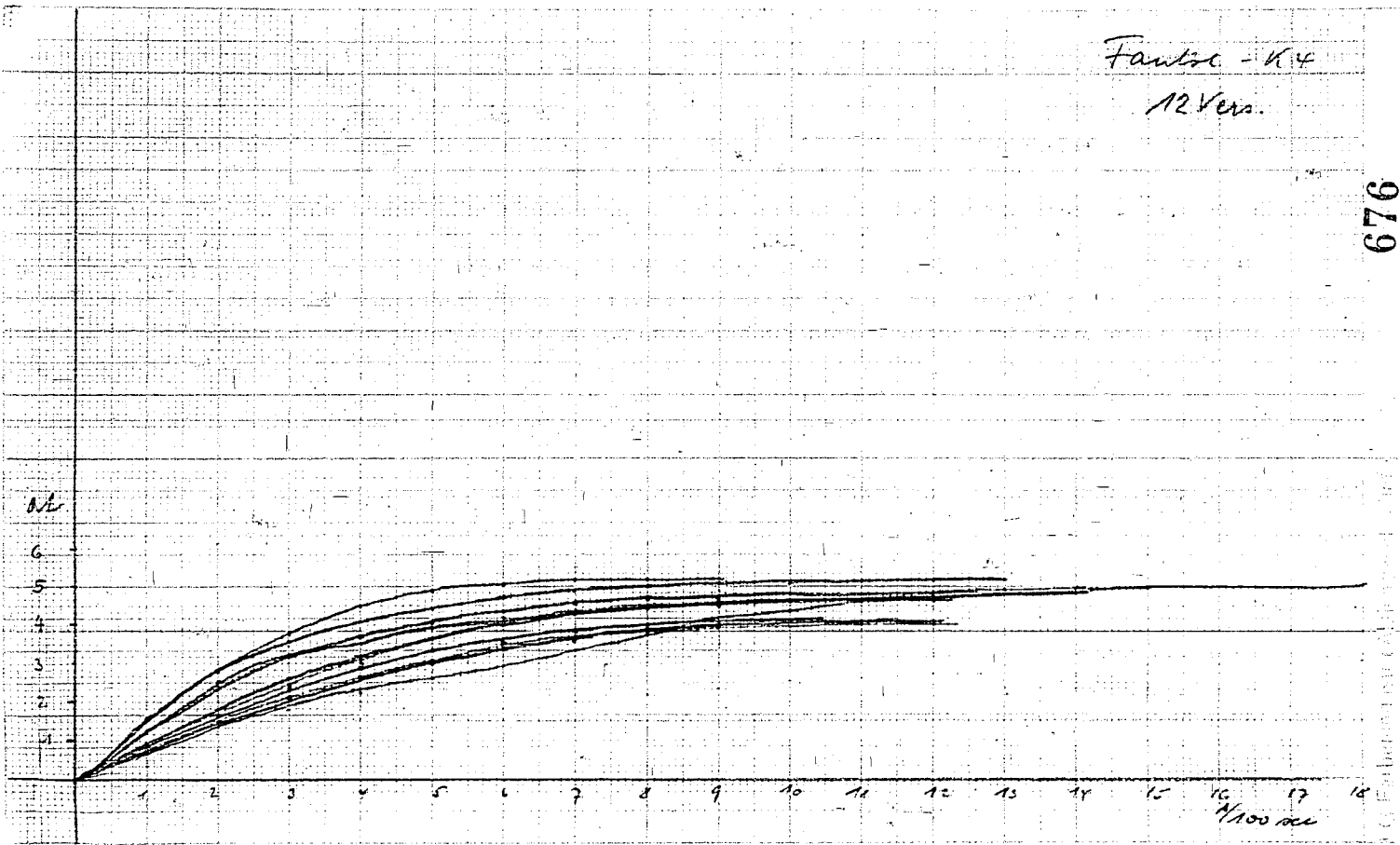
676

NE

6
5
4
3
2
1

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

1/100 sec



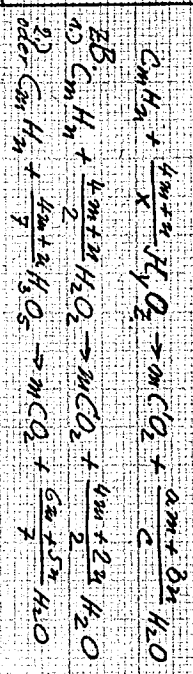
FOLLOWING

FRAMES NOS NOT USED

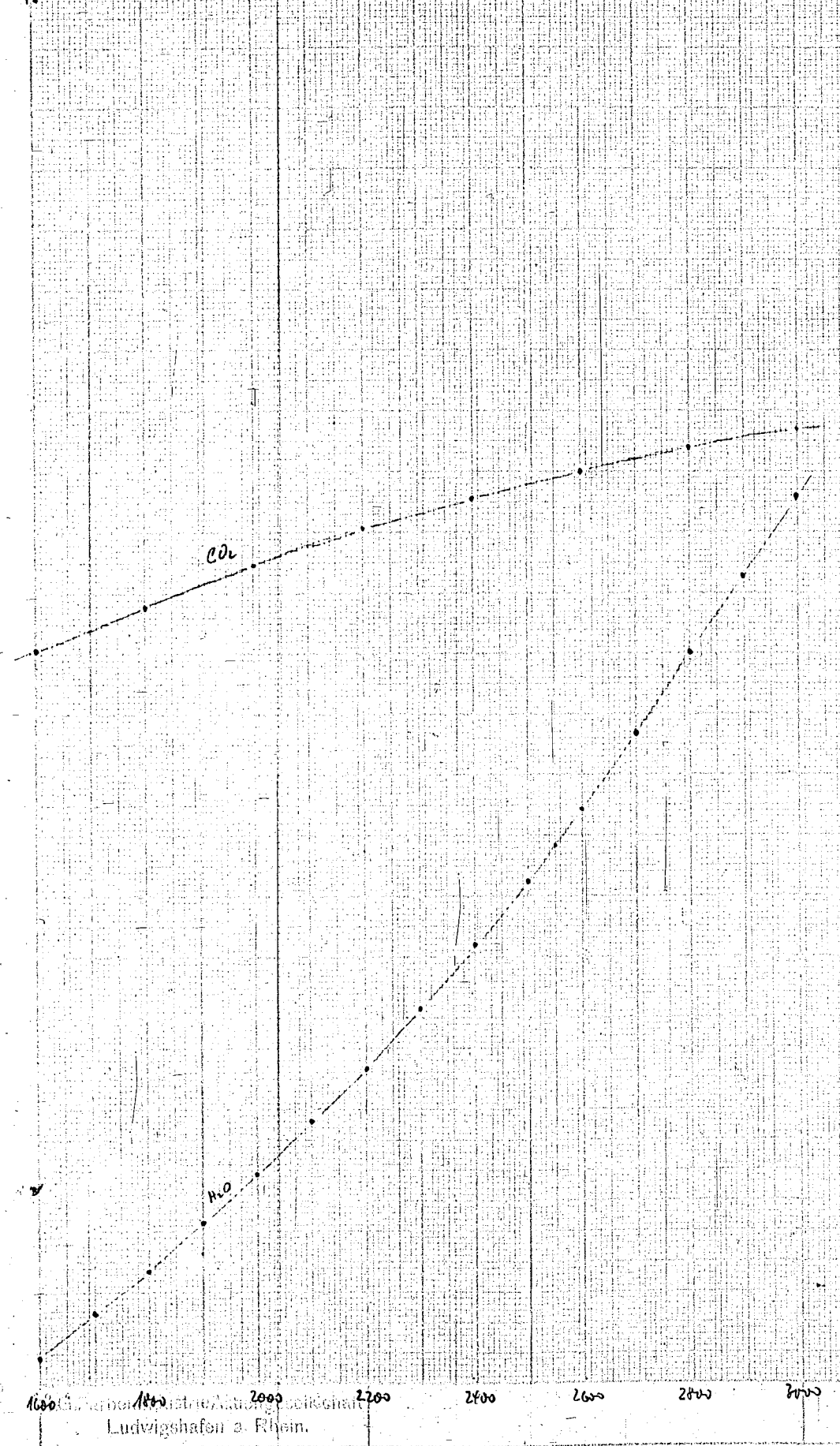
677 TO 692.

INCLUSIVE

17,34	17	17	17
16,83	16	16	16
16,50	15	15	15
16,28	14	14	14
16,22	14	14	14
16,20	14	14	14
16,18	14	14	14
16,16	14	14	14
16,14	14	14	14
16,12	14	14	14
16,10	14	14	14
16,08	14	14	14
16,06	14	14	14
16,04	14	14	14
16,02	14	14	14
16,00	14	14	14



Myp
13
 18
 16
 14
 12
12
 8
 6
 4
 2
11
 8
 10,6
 10,4
 10,2
 10
 9,8
 9,6



693

$$\frac{1,04 \text{ g}}{0,908} = 0,052$$

$$360 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ Luft} =$$

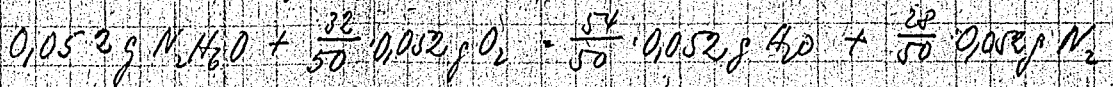
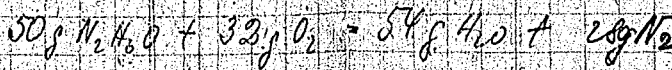
$$GRT = P \cdot V$$

$$G = \frac{P \cdot V}{R \cdot T} = \frac{10800 \cdot 0,00036}{29,26 \cdot 293} = \frac{62 \cdot 21}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$0,4 \cdot 0,2$$

$$0,434 \text{ g} / 360, 20^\circ$$

$$0,434 \cdot 0,233 = 0,101 \text{ g } O_2$$



$$\text{für 1 Mol } N_2H_6O \rightarrow 161,9$$

$$\text{für 1 g} \quad \frac{161,9}{50}$$

$$\text{für } 0,052 \text{ g} \quad 0,052 \cdot \frac{161,9}{50}$$

$$C_{V, H_2O} 2800^\circ = 0,573$$

$$1,8342 \cdot 0,573 = 0,941$$

$$C_{V, N_2} 2800^\circ = 0,207$$

$$0,9141 \cdot 0,207 = 0,1836$$

$$\frac{1,1246}{1,1246} = 2950^\circ$$

$$C_{V, H_2O} 2900^\circ = 0,524$$

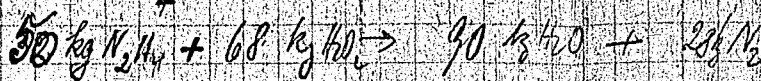
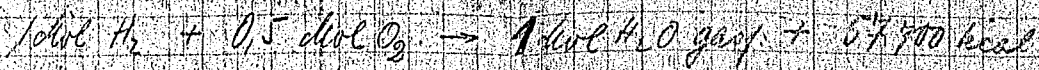
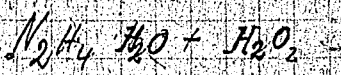
$$= 0,966$$

$$C_{V, N_2} 2900^\circ = 0,202$$

$$= 0,1848$$

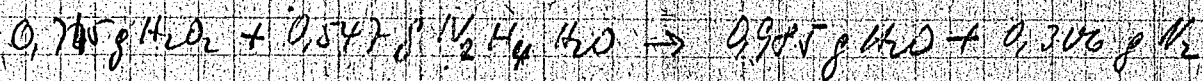
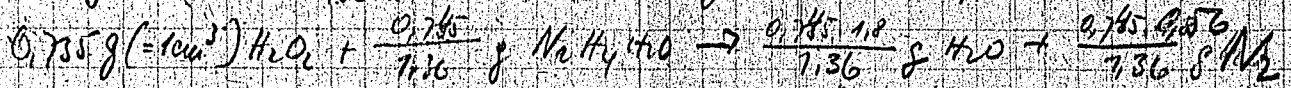
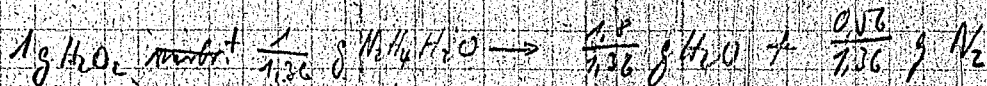
$$\begin{array}{r} 1,8342 \\ 0,9141 \\ \hline 2,7483 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 66,7 \\ 33,3 \\ \hline 100 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1,1508}{1,1508} = 2880^\circ$$



Berarti Verbrennan dari 1 Mol dari 2,076 kg H_2 menurut 57700 kcal dari

1 g H_2 menurut 28,7 Kcal dari



(=34 kg)

Ini jumlah yang menurut 1 Mol H_2O_2 menurut 23150 Kcal

$$0,735 \text{ g } H_2O_2 \quad \cdot \quad \frac{23150 \cdot 0,735}{34000} = 0,507 \text{ Kcal}$$

~~Ini jumlah yang menurut~~

Ini menurut 1 g H_2 menurut 28,7 Kcal dari

$$\cdot \quad \cdot \quad 0,547 \text{ g } N_2H_4 \text{ menurut } 2 \cdot 28,7 \cdot 0,547 = 31,4 \text{ Kcal dari}$$

Ini jumlah menurut ini ke Produkturn 31,4 + 0,507 = 31,907 Kcal dari

Ini menurut Mairmanungsi = W

$$W = (G_1 \cdot c_{p1} + G_2 \cdot c_{p2}) (t_2 - t_1) \quad \text{Kcal}$$

$$I = \frac{319,07}{0,985 \cdot c_{pH_2O} + 0,306 \cdot c_{pN_2}}$$

0,443
0,4445
0,4455
0,447

694/1

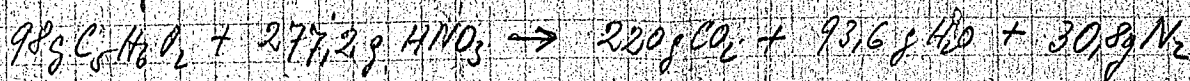
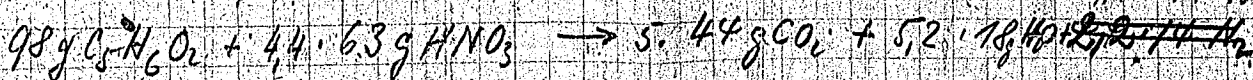
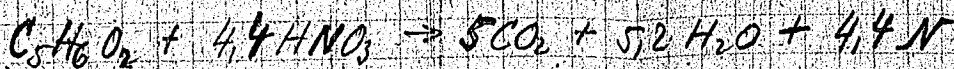
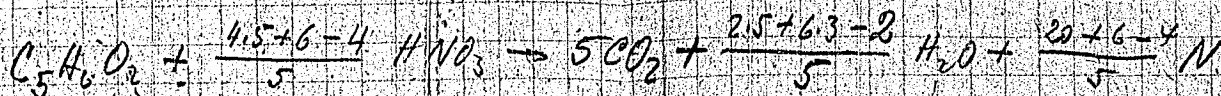
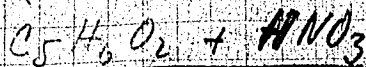
629
6310

2 Probepfätze

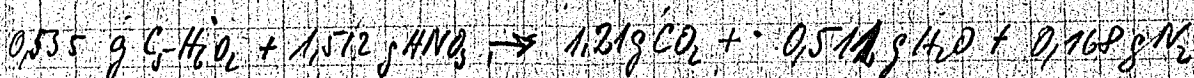
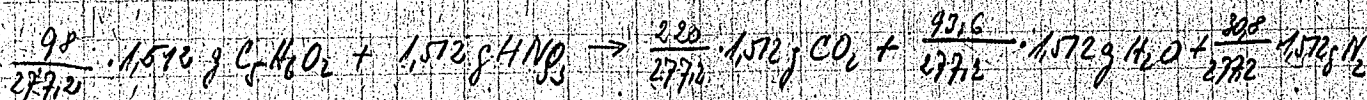
40 mm Rand

2

40 mm Rand



In der Bombe wurde verbrannt:



Die Verbrennung von 0,355 g $C_5H_6O_2$ verursachte 0,355 g

$$\frac{H}{u} = \frac{8100}{50}$$

$$0,988 \cdot \frac{136,76}{50} = 2,1$$

$$0,988 \cdot \frac{103,06}{50} = 3,62$$

$$\frac{0,12}{3,74}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6,8380 \\ 6,8340 \\ \hline 13,676 \\ 4,613 \\ \hline 18,306 \end{array}$$

$$P = \frac{0,000911 \cdot 180,26 \cdot 290}{36} = 22,25 \text{ g}$$

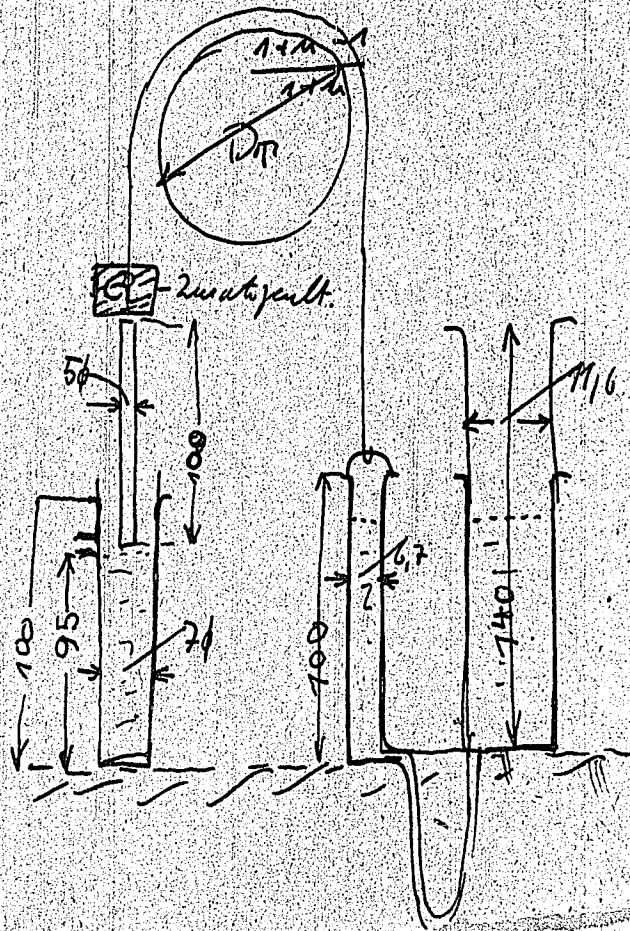
$$L = \frac{3,74}{0,9141}$$

Verschleißkörper ϕ 5 cm
 Hub 91,8 cm
 Länge 1140 cm

Syngemischgefäß ϕ 6,7 cm
 Hub 91,8 cm
 Länge 1140 cm

Fußanker ϕ 11,6 cm
 Höhe 1140

Grund ϕ 29,2 cm.



G-Stoff-Zusatz

$360 \text{ m}^3/\text{h} = 500 \text{ pr./h}$

Zusatzmengen:

Ethylalkohol 1/2 Menge

" H₂O 1/2 Menge

Temperatur der abgehenden Dampfbilddung

Temperatur der abgehenden Dampfbilddung

Kleinventer

σ -Bluffmenge 500 r/h = 360 cm³/h
 δ_{W9} 1,25 kg/h

Verbrauch:

Leist 360 cm³/h für 5 Stunden 1800 cm³

Durchmesser 5 cm

Höhe 91,8 ~ 92 cm

Länge 100 cm

Verdrängtes Saugl 1800 · 1,25 = 2,43 kg = 2,43 l Wasser

Beispiel

Saugpumpe - Schöp

Sauglmenge 0... 2,43 kg

Abfließende Wassermenge 0... 2430 cm³

Durchmesser 6,71 cm

Höhe 91,8 cm

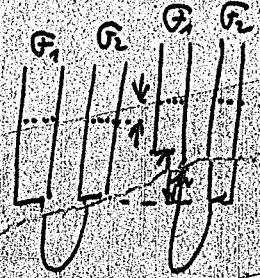
Länge 100 cm

Aufgaben

Durchmesser 11,0 cm

Höhe 100 cm

$h+h' = 91,8 + 23 = 114,8$ cm
 ~ 115 cm



Erläuterung der Höhen der Saugpumpe

$E = F_2 \cdot (h-h')$ $h \cdot F_1 = h' \cdot (F_1 + F_2)$

$E = F_1 \cdot h \cdot (1 - \frac{F_1}{F_1 + F_2})$ $F_2 = \mu F_1$

$E = F_1 \cdot h \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{1+\mu}) = F_1 \cdot h \cdot (\frac{\mu}{1+\mu})$

$F_2 = \frac{E}{h} \cdot \frac{1+\mu}{\mu}$ $F_2 \cdot E = 2430$ $h = 91,8$

	F_1	D_1	F_2	D_2	$h = 91,8$
1	28	8,22	53	8,22	45,9
3	35,3	6,71	106	11,00	23,0
5	31,8	6,37	159	14,25	15,3
10	29,2	6,11	292	17,10	8,35
∞	26,5	5,82	∞	∞	0

$h' = \frac{h \cdot F_1}{F_1 + F_2} = \frac{h}{1+\mu}$

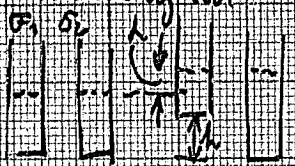
Lampfen 1 mcl je Stunde

$\pi \cdot D_{\pi} = 91,8$

$D = 29,2$ cm

Erklärung der Maßzahl

Blie 1.0



$$E = F_1 (h - h') \quad h' \cdot F_2 = b' (F_1 + F_2)$$

$$E = F_1 \cdot h \cdot \left(1 - \frac{F_2}{F_1 + F_2}\right)$$

$$F_2 = n \cdot F_1$$

$$E = F_1 \cdot h \cdot \left(1 - \frac{F_1}{F_1(1+n)}\right)$$

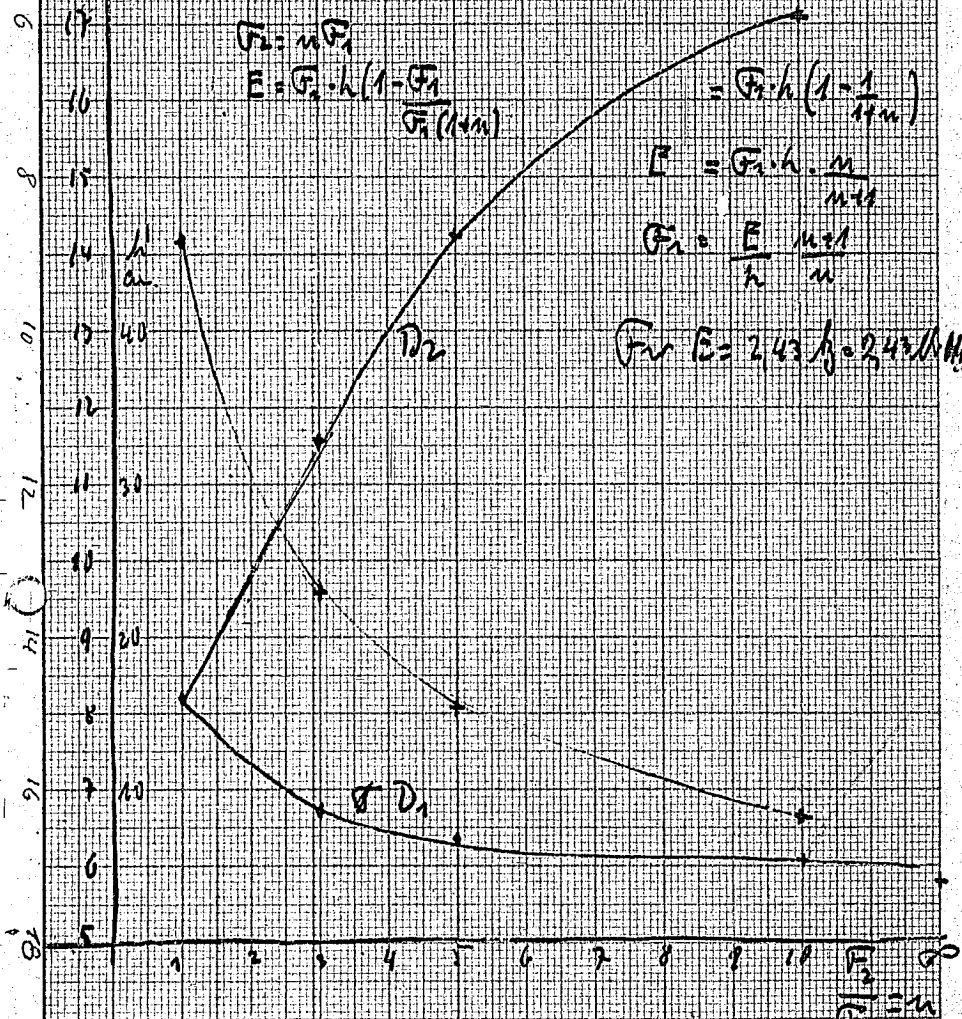
$$= F_1 \cdot h \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+n}\right)$$

$$E = F_1 \cdot h \cdot \frac{n}{n+1}$$

$$F_1 = \frac{E}{h} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n}$$

$$\text{Für } E = 2,43 \text{ kg} \cdot 2,4 \text{ m} \cdot 10$$

Stärke
cm



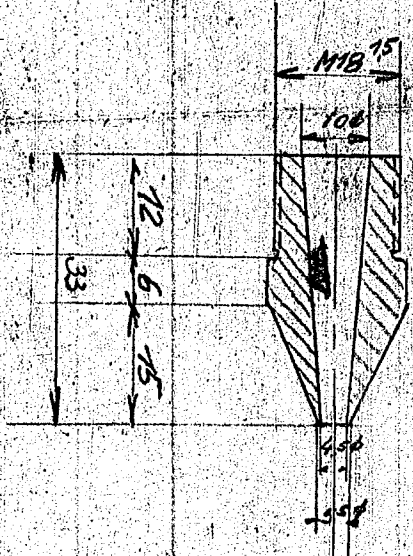
I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft,
Ludwigshafen a. Rhein.

700

Fortsetzung: Unregelmässiger Leerlauf des Motors.

701

Störungsstelle:	Ursache:	Abhilfe:
Vergaser.	Flanschdichtung defekt.	Neue Dichtung einsetzen.
Saugrohr.	Flansch undicht. Zu weit (Kondensatbildung)	Nachziehen. Neues Saugrohr montieren.
Ventile.	Ventilführungen ausgeschlagen. (Nebenluft) Keine Stoßluft.	Neue Ventile. Richtigen Abstand einstellen.
Kraftstoff.	Kraftstoff verdunstet schlecht.	Leichtflüchtigeren Kraftstoff verwenden.



5φ 6.6 φ φ

M. A. H. Consulting Engineering
 4.5φ ϕ L = 2050'
 5.5φ ϕ L = 9030'

Zytl - T

1.) Zytl unten (200 mm Fallhöhe)

- a.) flache Zytl
- b.) 40 mm Rand
- c.) 80 mm Rand
- d.) Kratzglas

2.) Zytl oben

- a.) flache Zytl
- b.) 40 mm Rand

3.) 1 mit 2.

	Brennstoff	T-stoff
A) a)	1 cm ³	0,5 cm ³
b)	1 cm	1
c)	1	1,5
d)	1	2
e)	1	2,5
f)	1	3

703

~~B~~) 3 cm³ + a) - f.)

Durchmesser 11,6 cm

Hohe ~~1148 cm~~

$h+h' = 91,8 + 23 = 1148 \text{ cm}$
 $\sim 1160 \text{ cm}$

Kampfbreite 1 m und je 11,6 cm

II. D₀ = 91,8
D = 29,2 cm

Erklärung der Höhen der Segelstrecke

$E = F_2 \cdot (h-h')$ $\wedge F_2 = h' \cdot (F_1 + F_2)$

$E = F_2 \cdot h \cdot (1 - \frac{F_1}{F_1+F_2})$ $F_2 = \frac{E}{h}$

$E = F_2 \cdot h \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{u+1}) = F_2 \cdot h \cdot (\frac{u}{u+1})$

$F_2 = \frac{E}{h} \cdot \frac{u+1}{u}$ $F_2 E = 2430$

	F_2	D_2	F_2	D_2	$h = 91,8$
1	53	8,22	53	8,22	45,9
3	55,3	6,71	106	11,60	23,0
5	31,8	6,37	158	14,25	15,0
10	29,2	6,10	200	17,10	8,35
∞	26,5	5,82	∞	∞	0

$h' = \frac{h}{u+1} = \frac{h}{u+1}$