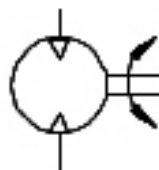


Motor Pneumático - MA-050



Simbologia



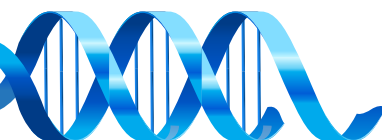
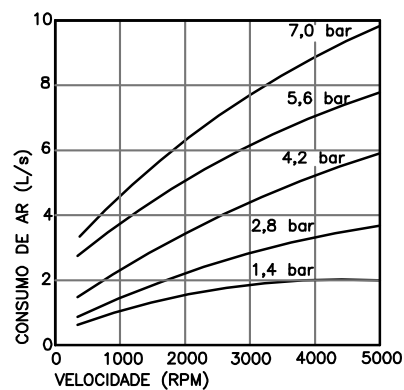
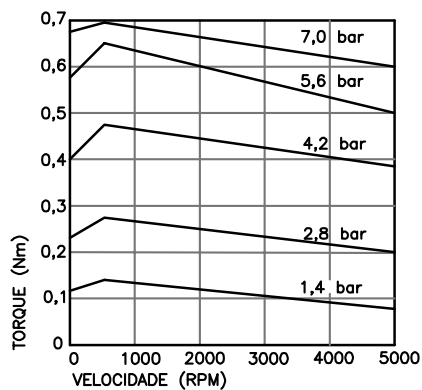
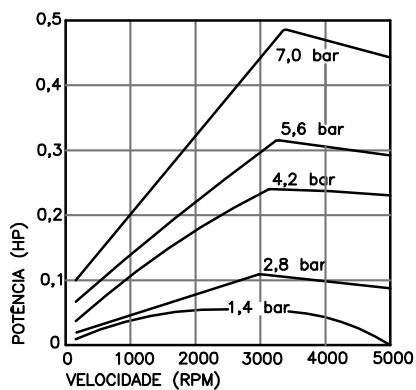
Características Técnicas

Potência	0,5 HP
Torque (Máx.)	0,7 Nm
Rotação	500 à 5000 RPM
Reversível	Sim
Rosca Entr. e Saída de Ar	1/8" BSP
Pressão	3 à 7 Bar
Peso	1,3 Kg

Codificação

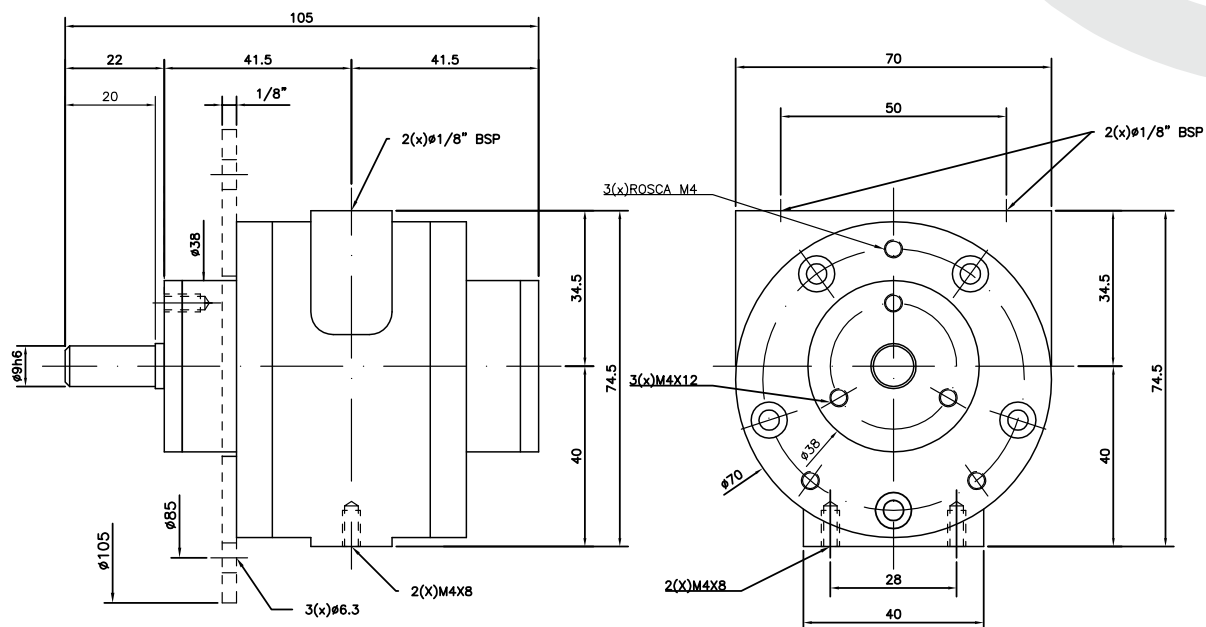
MA - 050

Curvas do Motor

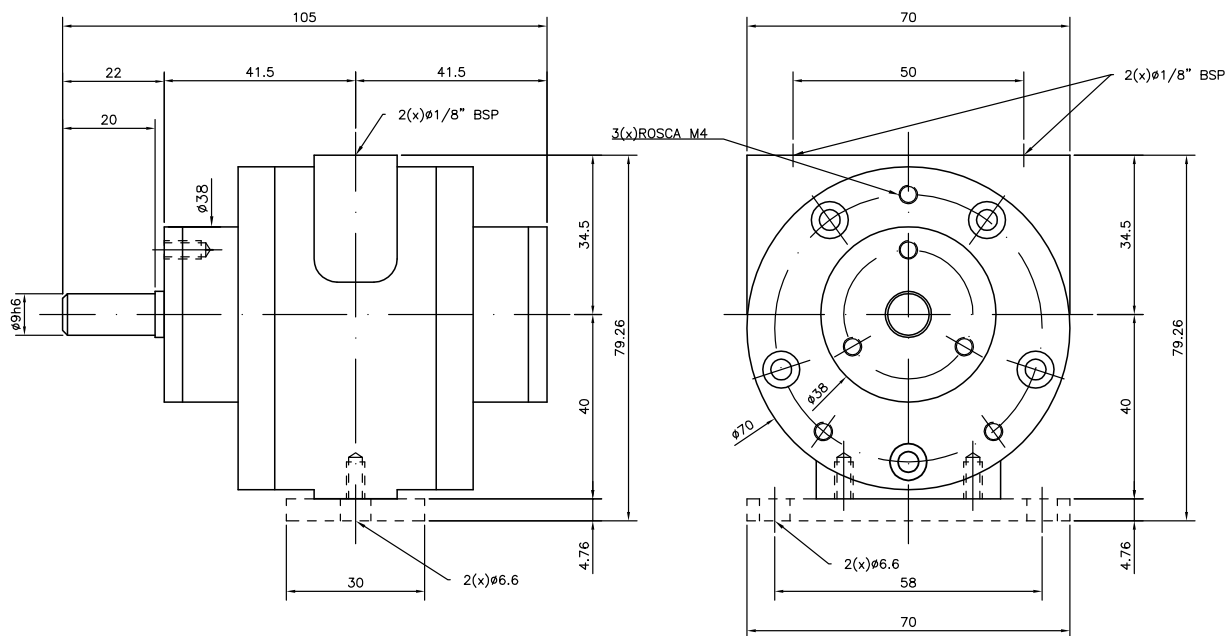


Dimensional

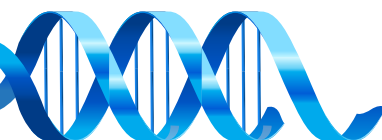
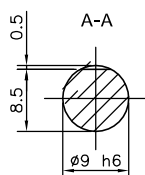
FORMA CONSTRUTIVA COM FLANGE



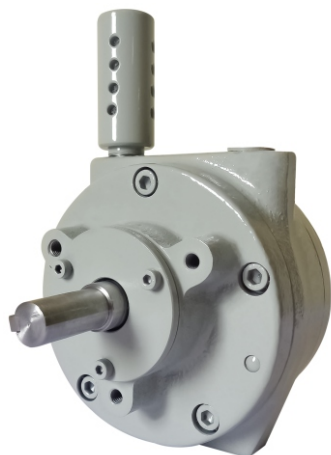
FORMA CONSTRUTIVA COM BASE



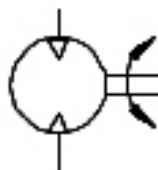
DETALHE DA CHAVETA



Motor Pneumático - MA-100



Simbologia



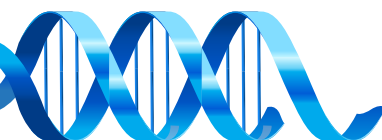
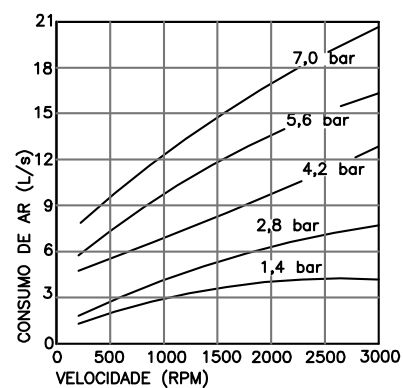
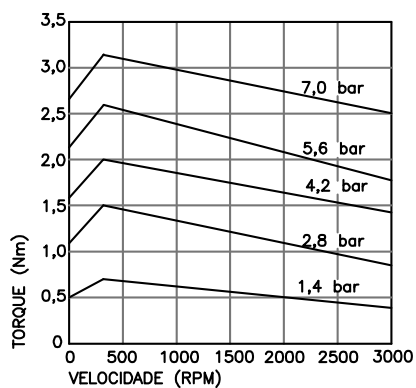
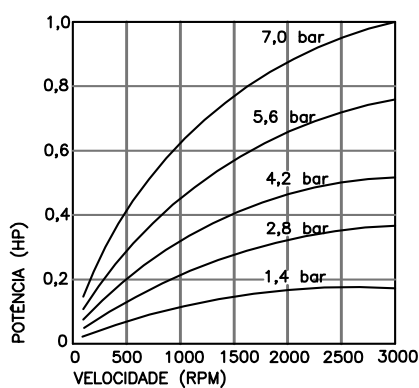
Características Técnicas

Potência	1,0 HP
Torque (Máx.)	3,0 Nm
Rotação	300 à 3000 RPM
Reversível	Sim
Rosca Entr. e Saída de Ar	3/8" BSP
Pressão	3 à 7 Bar
Peso	5,0 Kg

Codificação

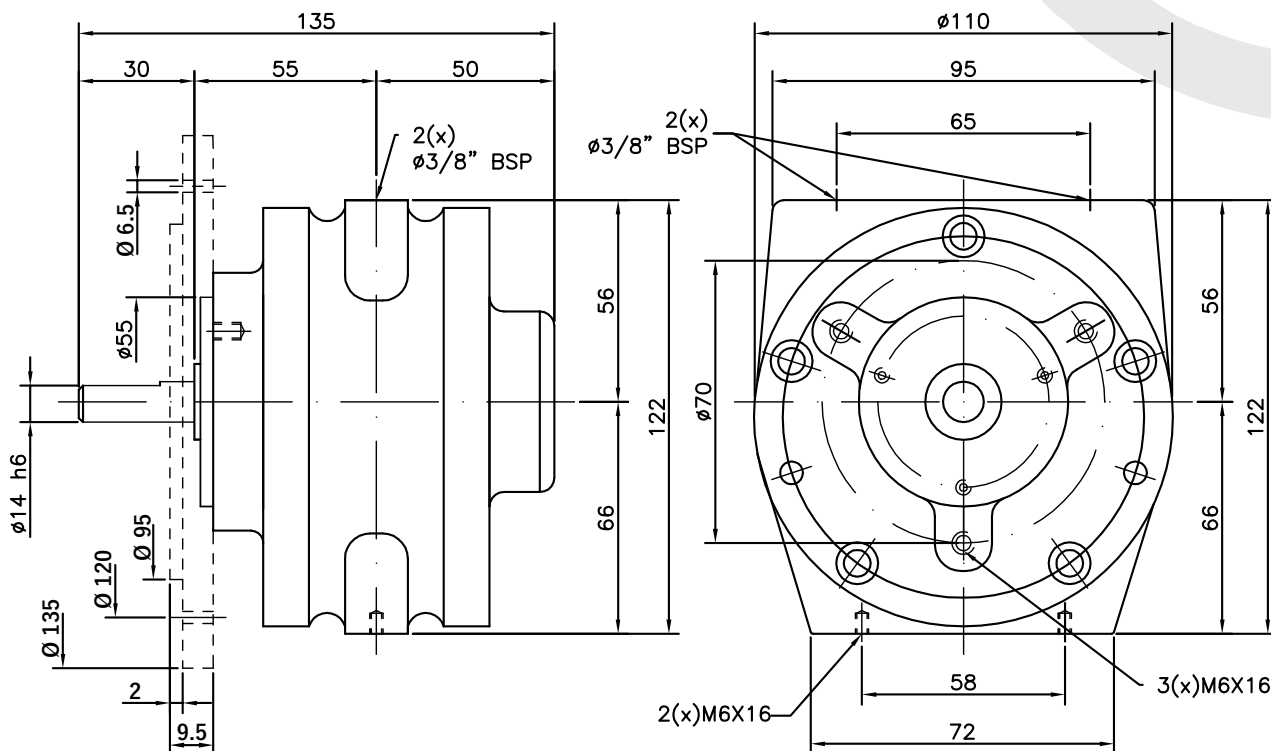
MA - 100

Curvas do Motor

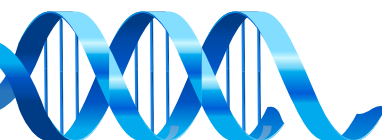
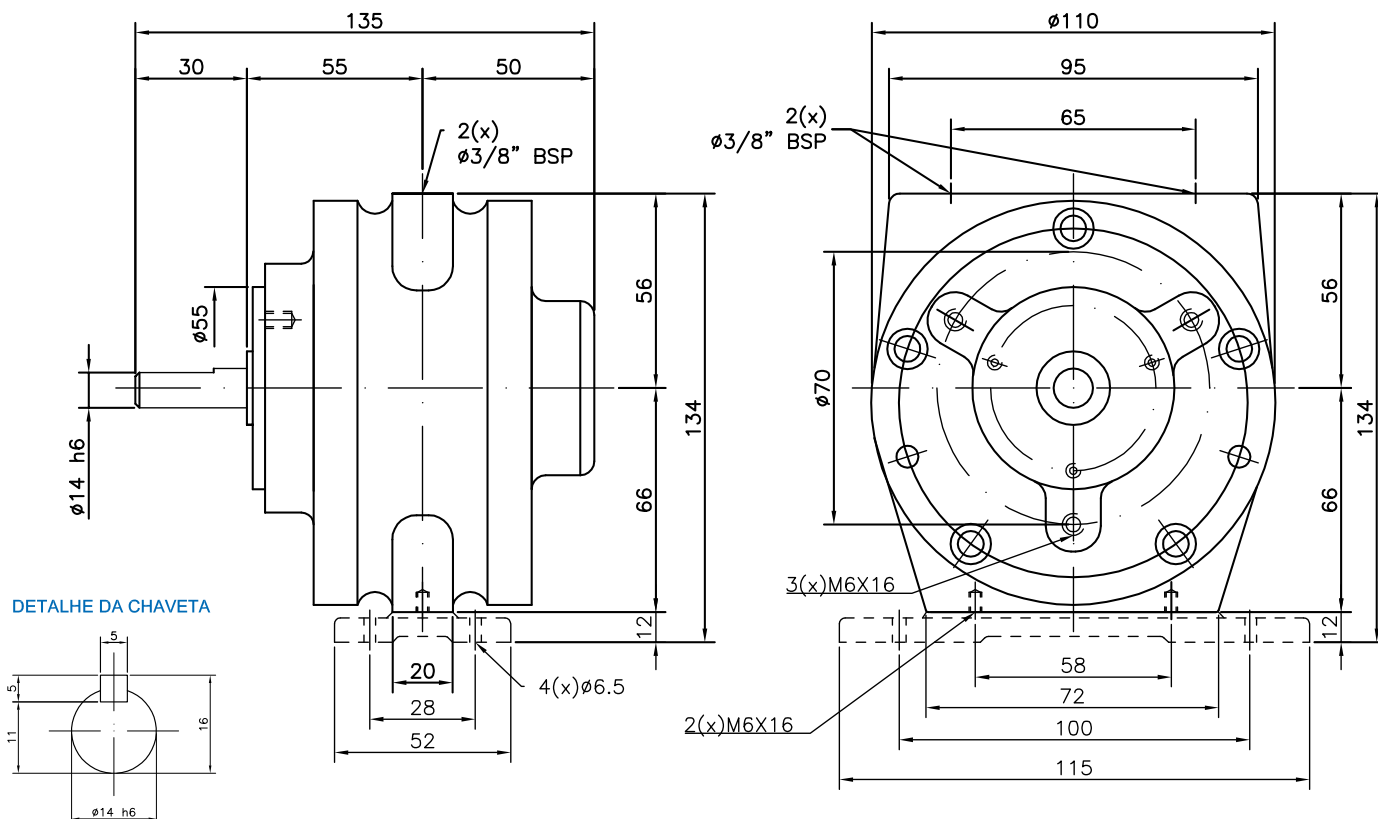


Codificação

FORMA CONSTRUTIVA COM FLANGE



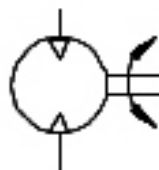
FORMA CONSTRUTIVA COM BASE



Motor Pneumático - MA-150



Simbologia



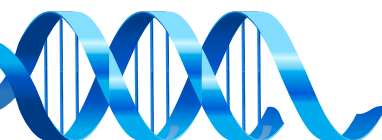
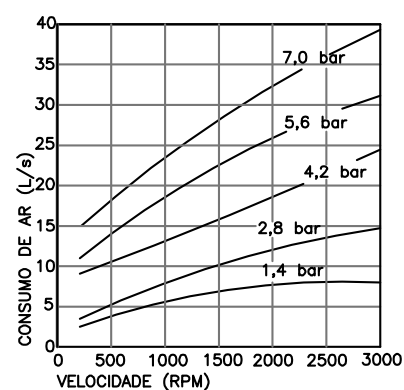
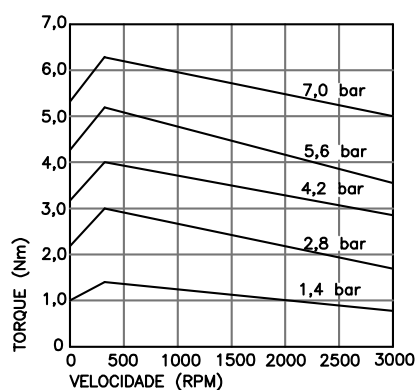
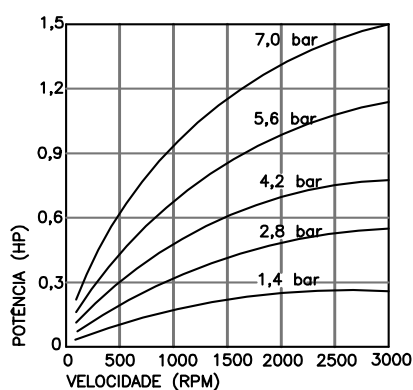
Características Técnicas

Potência	1,5 HP
Torque (Máx.)	6,0 Nm
Rotação	300 à 3000 RPM
Reversível	Sim
Rosca Entr. e Saída de Ar	3/8" BSP
Pressão	3 à 7 Bar
Peso	6,0 Kg

Codificação

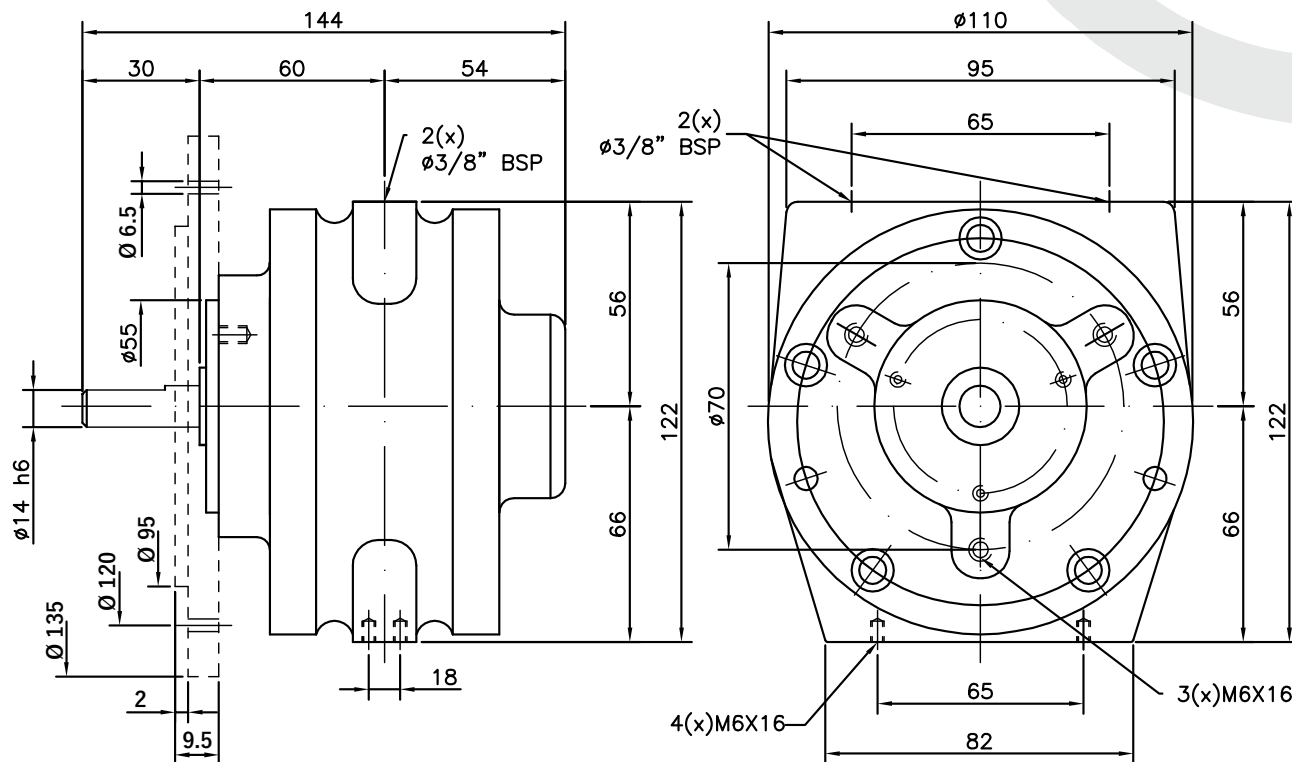
MA - 150

Curvas do Motor

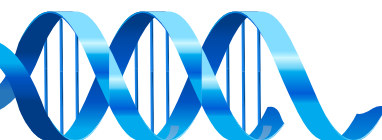
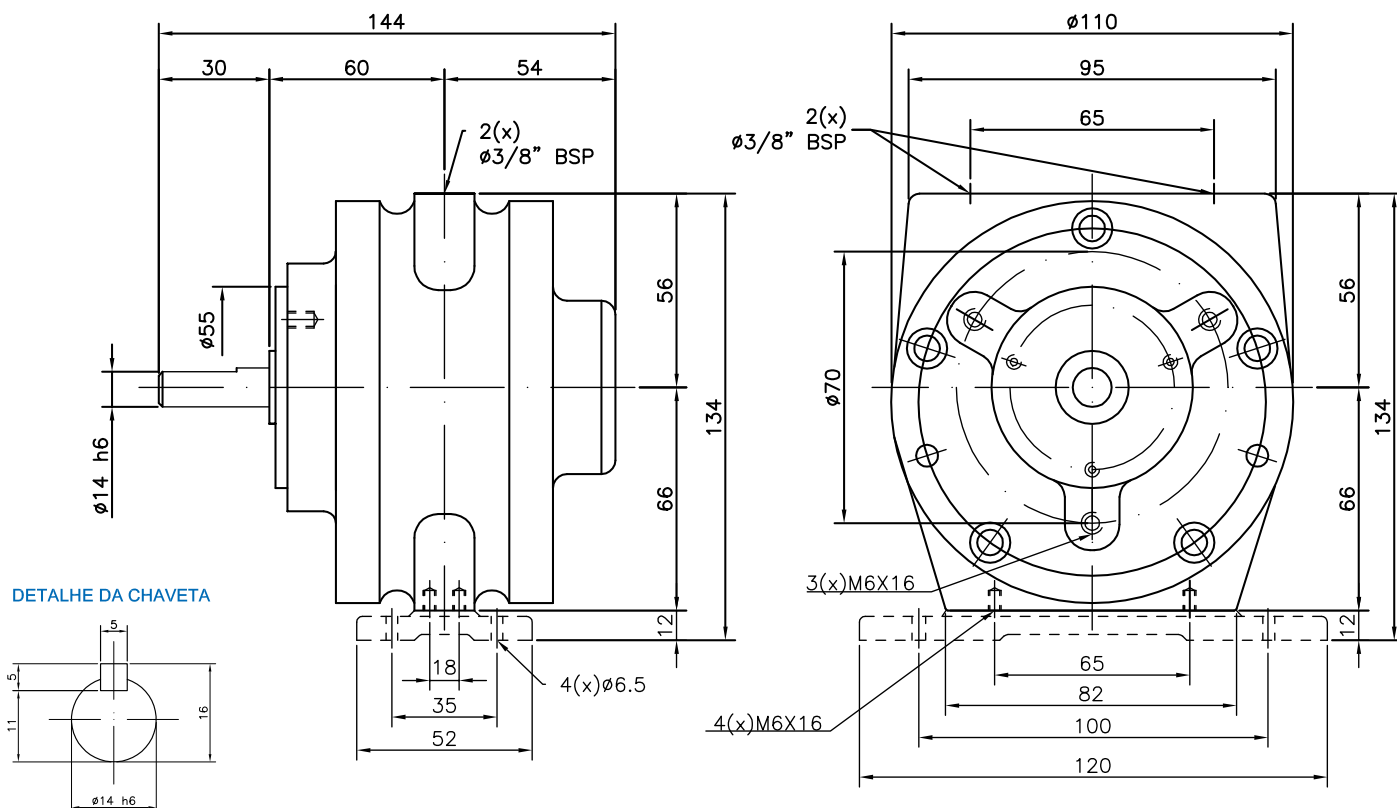


Codificação

FORMA CONSTRUTIVA COM FLANGE



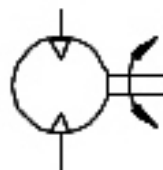
FORMA CONSTRUTIVA COM BASE



Motor Pneumático - MA-200



Simbologia



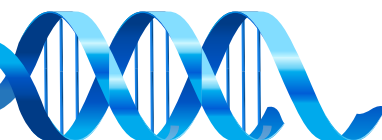
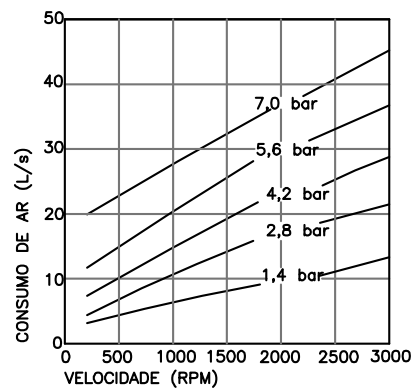
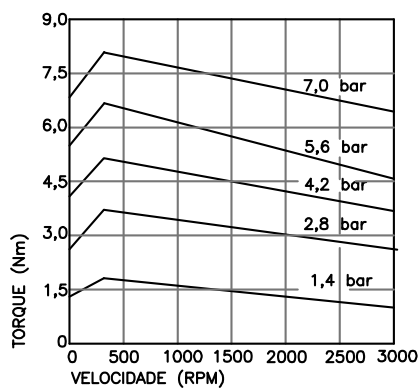
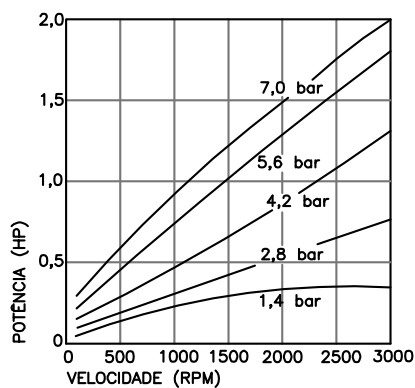
Características Técnicas

Potência	2,0 HP
Torque (Máx.)	8,0 Nm
Rotação	300 à 3000 RPM
Reversível	Sim
Rosca Entr. e Saída de Ar	1/2" NPT
Pressão	3 à 7 Bar
Peso	7,5 Kg

Codificação

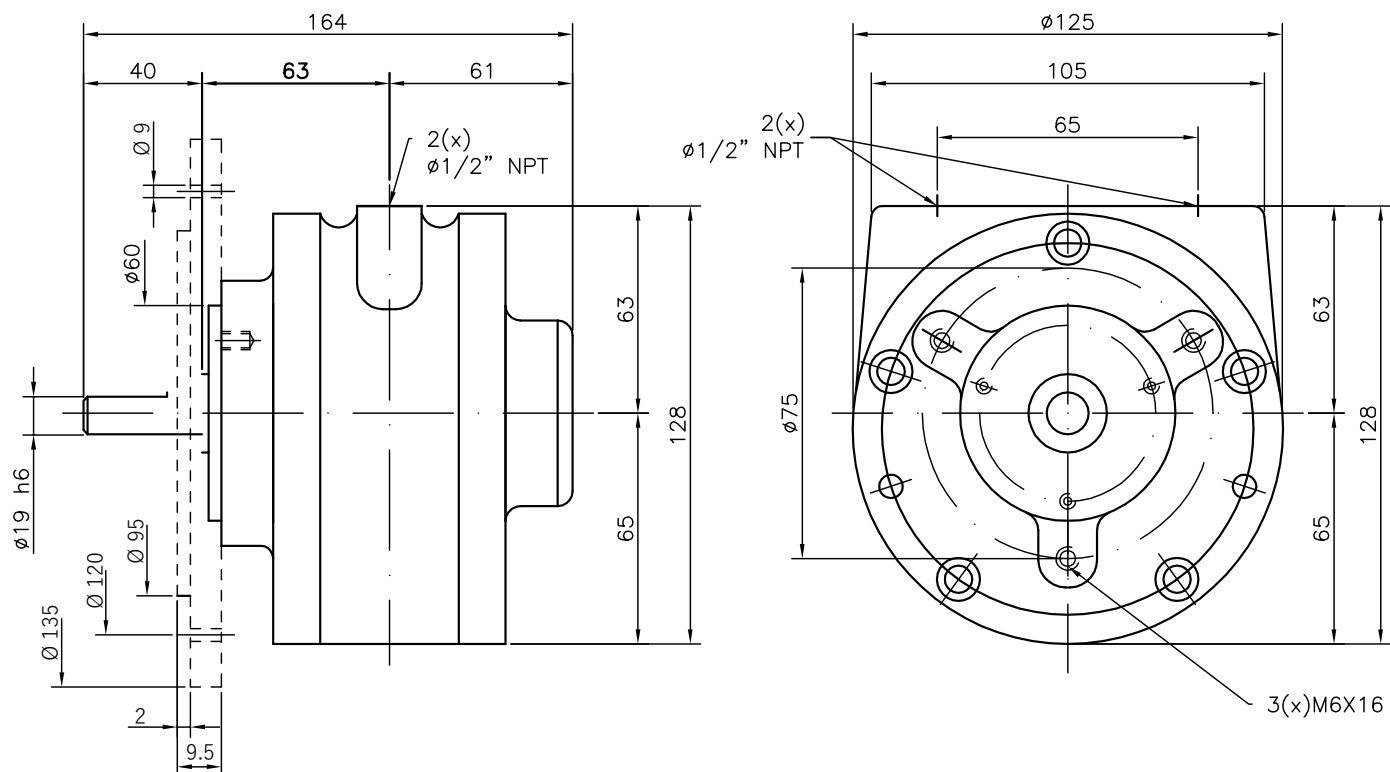
MA - 200

Curvas do Motor

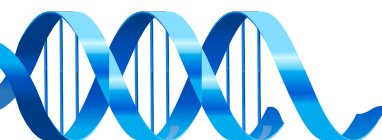
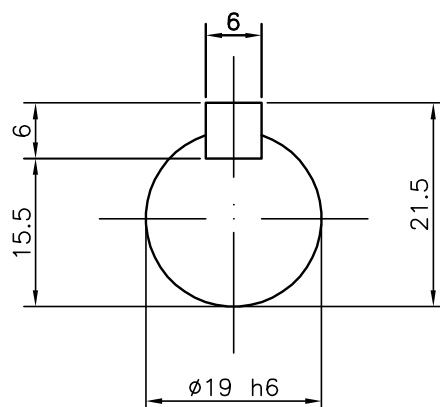


Codificação

FORMA CONSTRUTIVA COM FLANGE



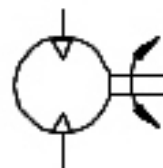
DETALHE DA CHAVETA



Motor Pneumático - MA-300



Simbologia



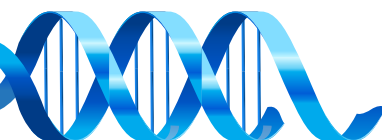
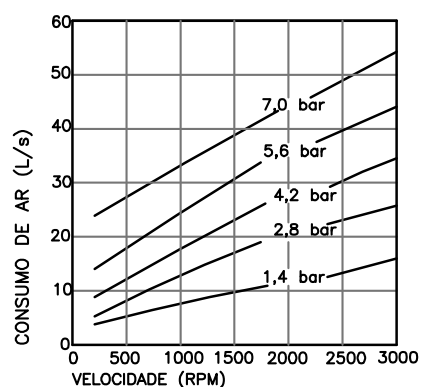
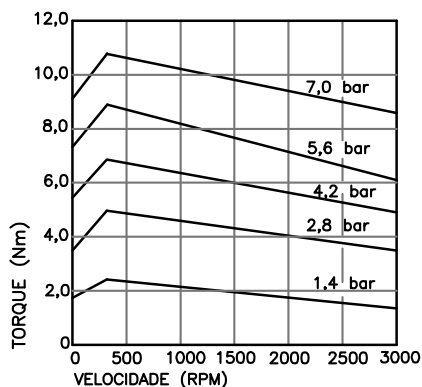
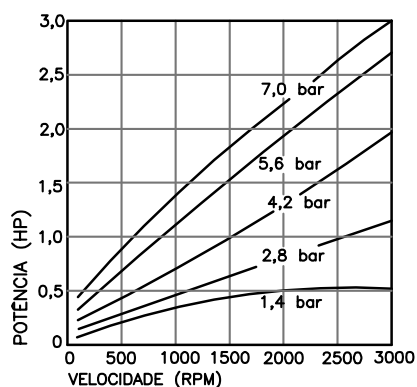
Características Técnicas

Potência	3,0 HP
Torque (Máx.)	10,0 Nm
Rotação	300 à 3000 RPM
Reversível	Sim
Rosca Entr. e Saída de Ar	1/2" NPT
Pressão	3 à 7 Bar
Peso	10,0 Kg

Codificação

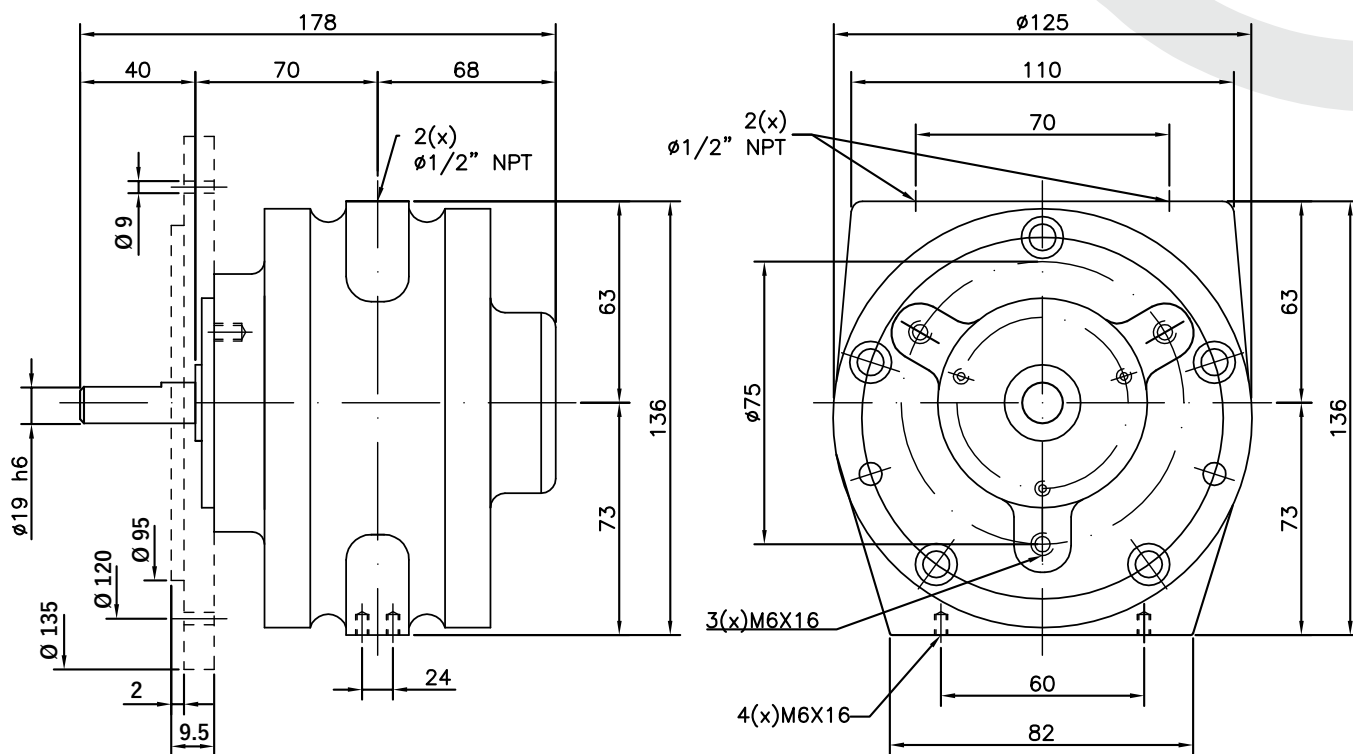
MA - 300

Curvas do Motor

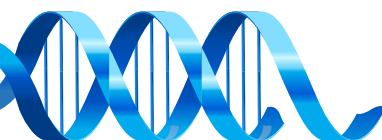
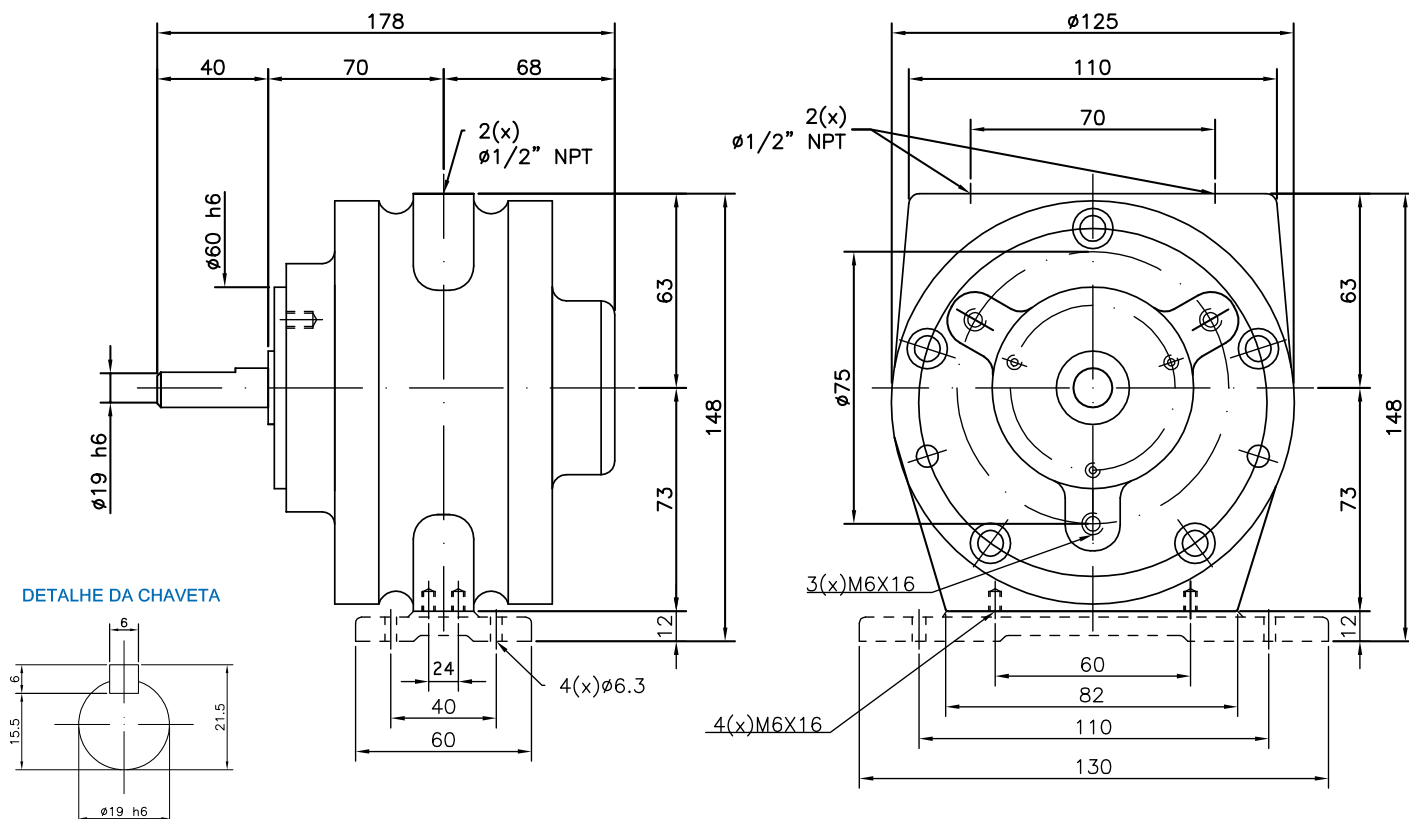


Codificação

FORMA CONSTRUTIVA COM FLANGE



FORMA CONSTRUTIVA COM BASE





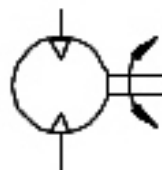
GHPC®

Tecnologia em Produtos Pneumáticos

Motor Pneumático - MA-400



Simbologia



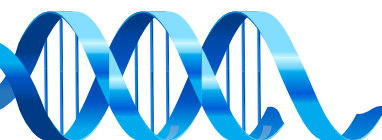
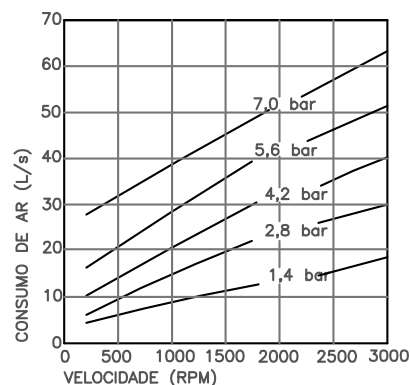
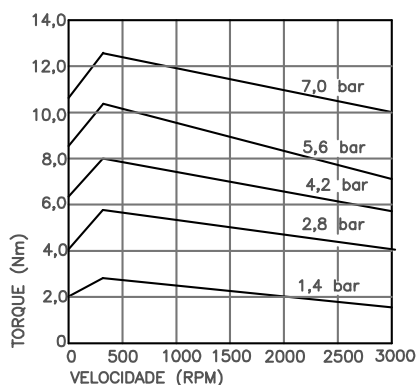
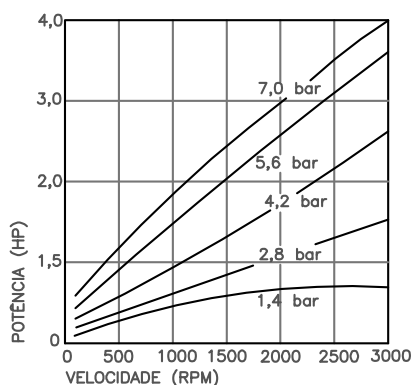
Características Técnicas

Potência	4,0 HP
Torque (Máx.)	12,0 Nm
Rotação	300 à 3000 RPM
Reversível	Sim
Rosca Entr. e Saída de Ar	3/4" BSP
Pressão	3 à 7 Bar
Peso	10,0 Kg

Codificação

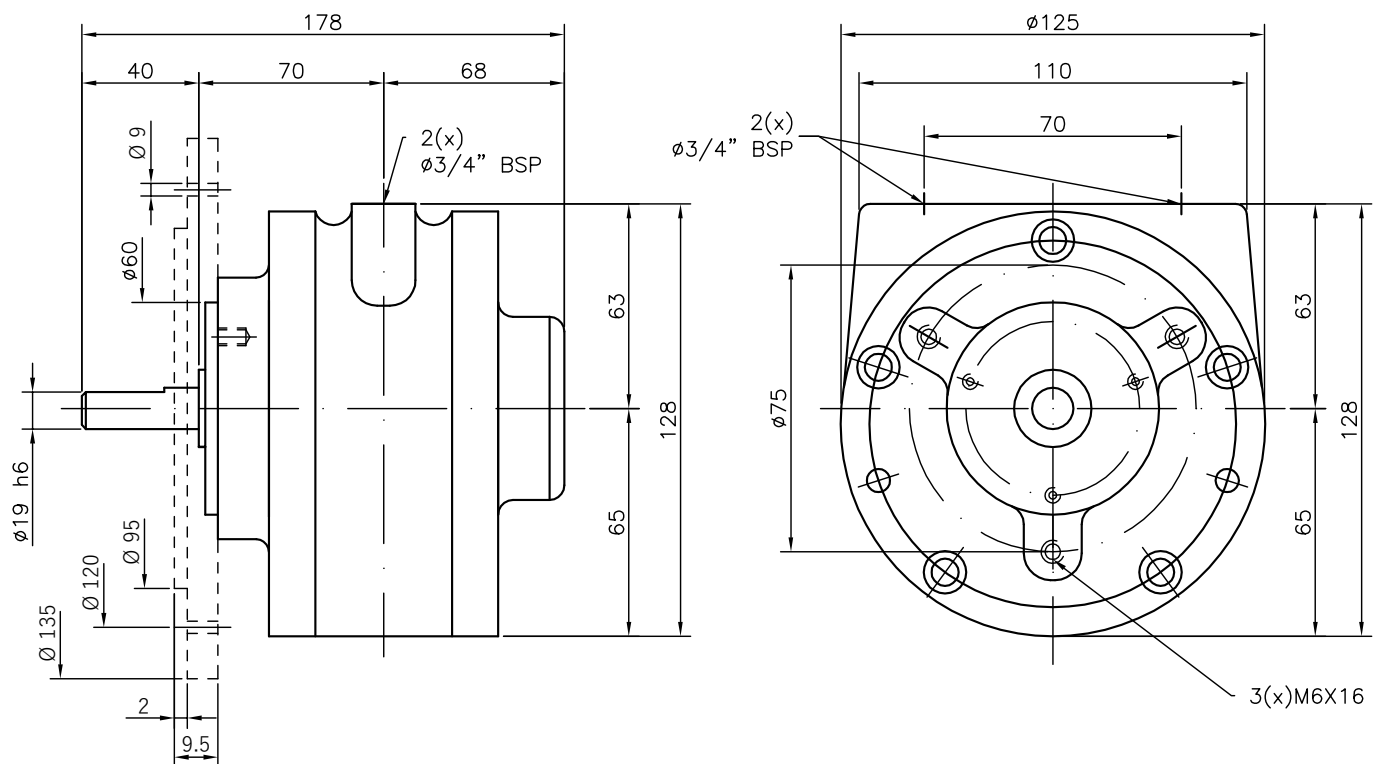
MA - 400

Curvas do Motor

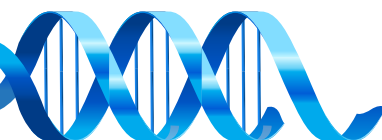
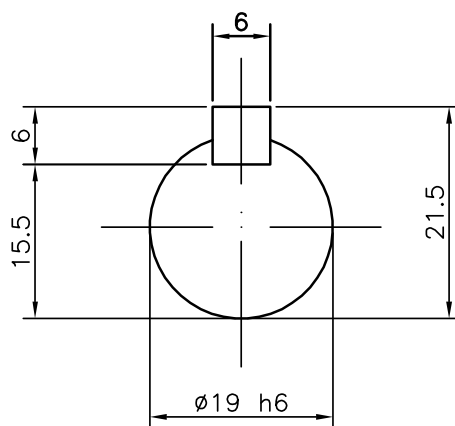


Codificação

FORMA CONSTRUTIVA COM FLANGE



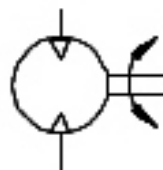
DETALHE DA CHAVETA



Motor Pneumático - MA-600



Simbologia



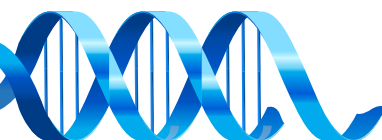
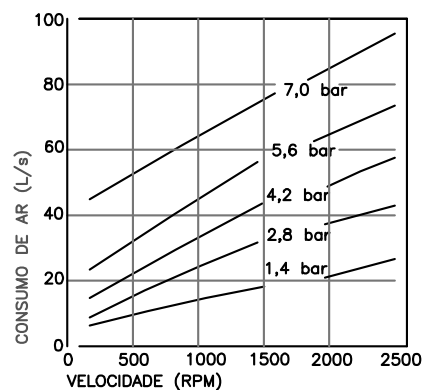
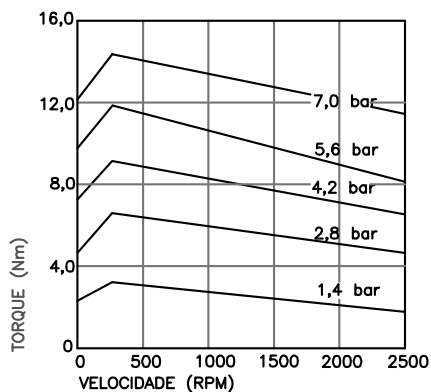
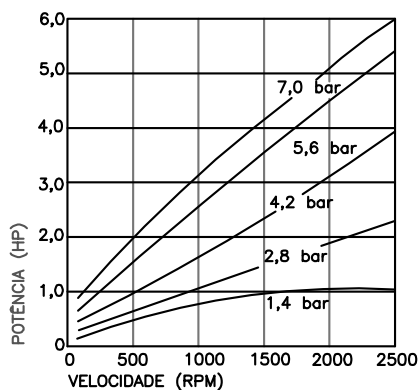
Características Técnicas

Potência	6,0 HP
Torque (Máx.)	14,0 Nm
Rotação	250 à 2500 RPM
Reversível	Sim
Rosca Entr. e Saída de Ar	1" NPT
Pressão	3 à 7 Bar
Peso	12,0 Kg

Codificação

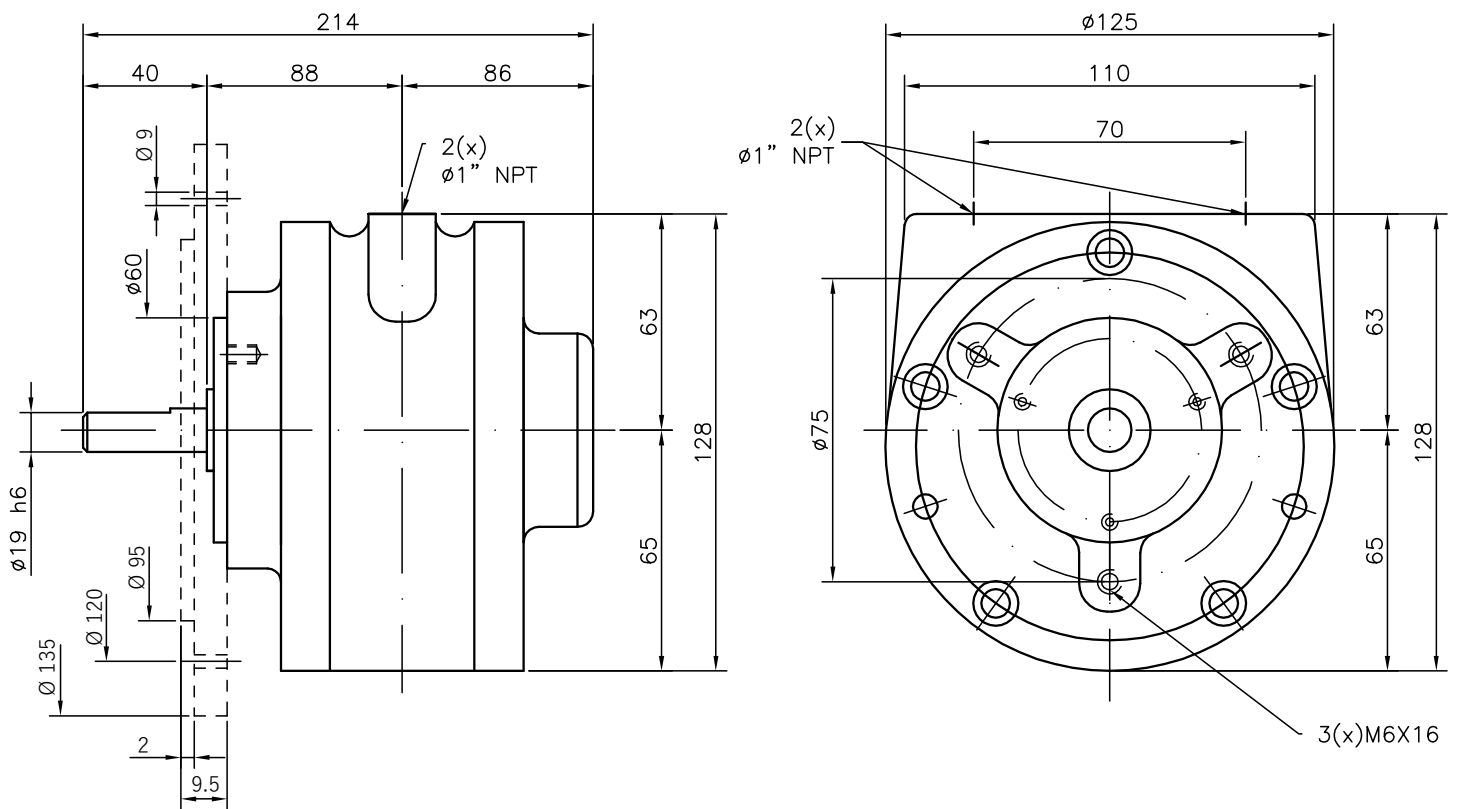
MA - 600

Curvas do Motor

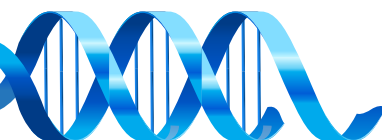
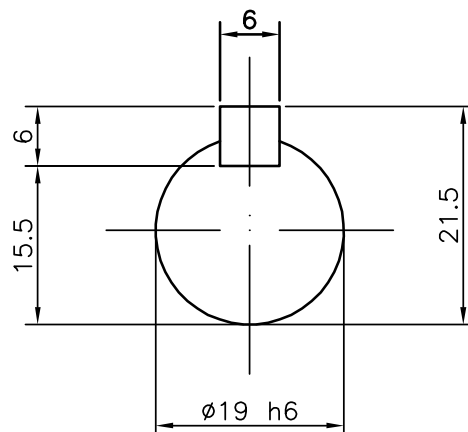


Codificação

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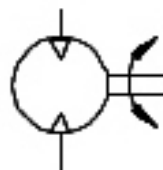
DETALHE DA CHAVETA



Motor Pneumático - MA-800



Simbologia



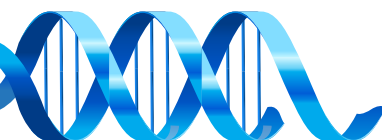
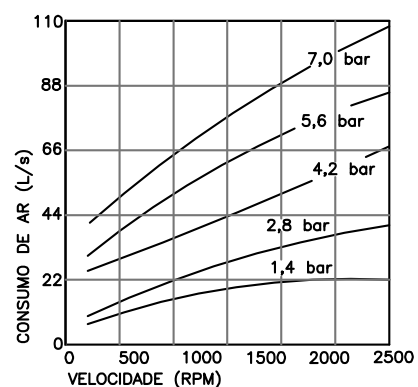
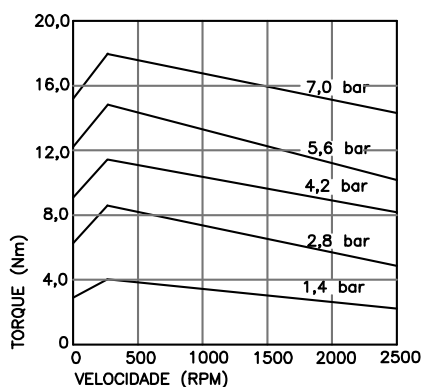
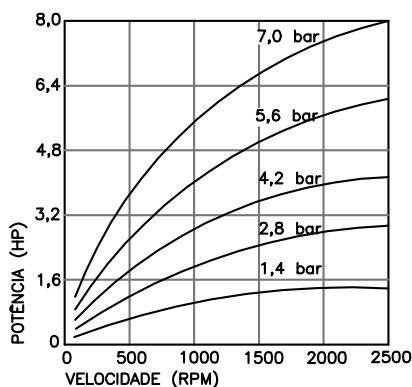
Características Técnicas

Potência	8,0 HP
Torque (Máx.)	16,0 Nm
Rotação	250 à 2500 RPM
Reversível	Sim
Rosca Entr. e Saída de Ar	1" NPT
Pressão	3 à 7 Bar
Peso	12,0 Kg

Codificação

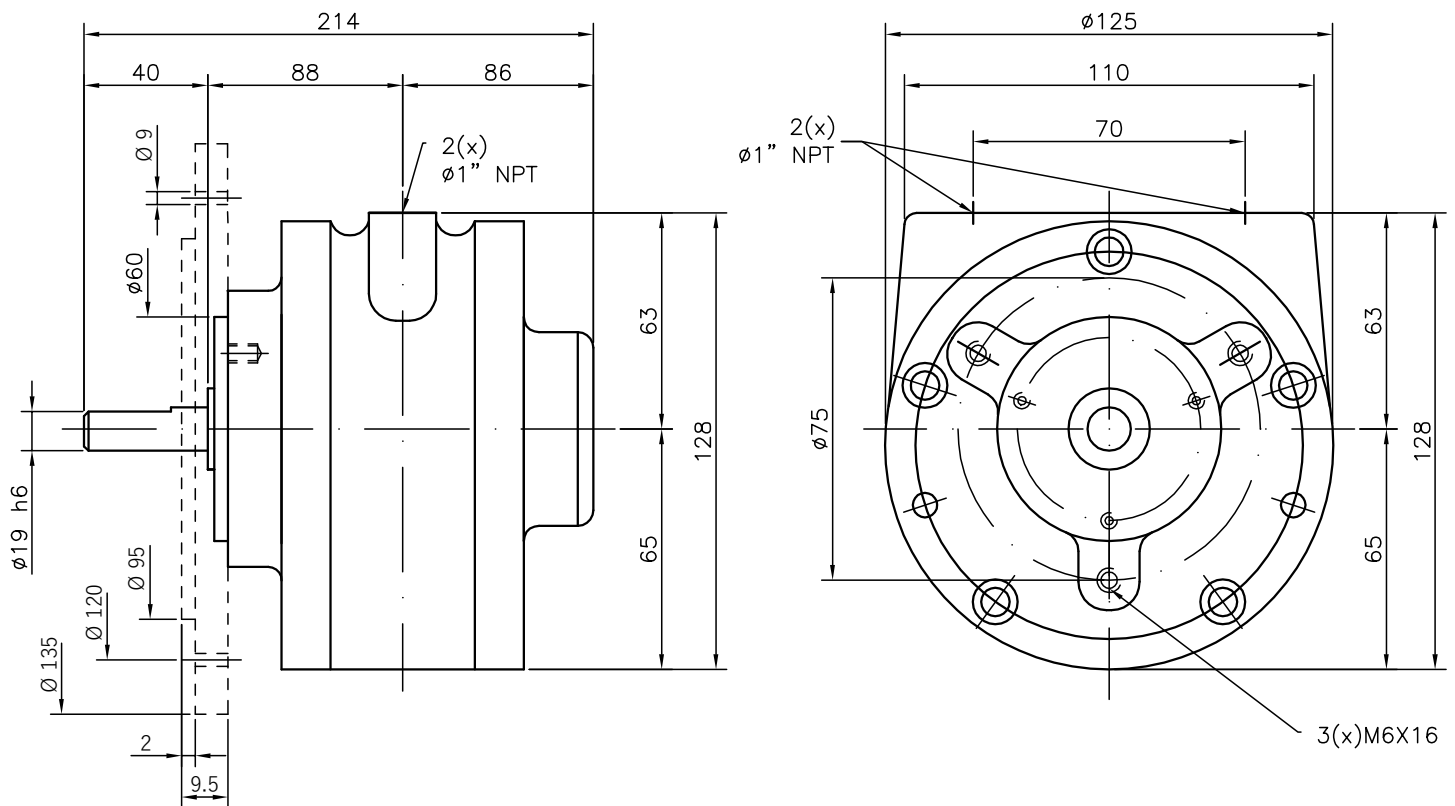
MA - 800

Curvas do Motor

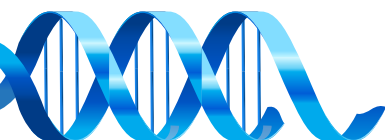
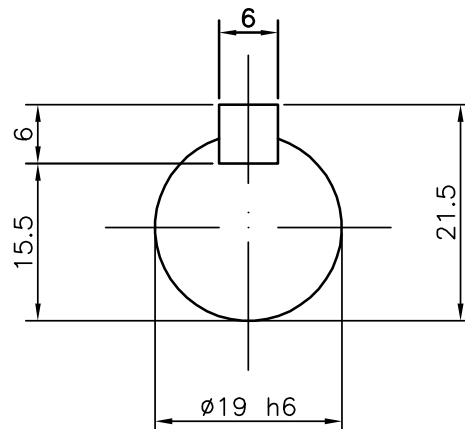


Codificação

FORMA CONSTRUTIVA COM FLANGE



DETALHE DA CHAVETA



Qual motor devo usar ?

A escolha de um motor ou motoredutor a ar, de uma maneira geral, depois de especificada potência e o torque requerido, recaíra sobre o modelo que, considerados os gráficos de relação: potências/velocidade; torque/velocidade; consumo de ar/velocidade, não ultrapasse em dois terços (2/3) a pressão do ar disponível restando um terço (1/3) para partida ou sobrecarga.

Relações

POTÊNCIA / VELOCIDADE

O número de potência de um motor pneumático é proporcional a velocidade alcançada em relação a pressão disponível na linha de ar.

TORQUE / VELOCIDADE

A velocidade diminui enquanto a carga aumenta e, simultaneamente, o torque aumenta até se estabilizar a carga exposta ao limite. O rotor é bloqueado sem dano ao equipamento.

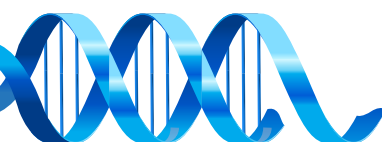
Reduzida a carga exposta, a velocidade aumenta e, simultaneamente, o torque diminui, estabilizando-se à carga menor.

CONSUMO DE AR / VELOCIDADE

O consumo de ar aumenta enquanto aumentam a pressão do ar e a velocidade do motor.

Vantagens

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| - Velocidade variável | - Posição do Trabalho |
| - A prova de Explosão | - Temperatura |
| - Reversão de rotação instantânea | - Tamanho e Peso |
| - Montagens Construtivas | - Não queimam |
| - Manutenção | |



Codificação _____

Motores Pneumáticos

MA -

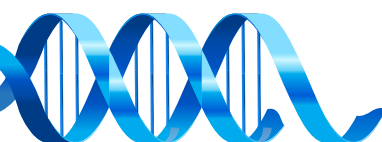
Código	Potência
050	0,5 HP - 500 à 5000 rpm
100	1,0 HP - 300 à 3000 rpm
150	1,5 HP - 300 à 3000 rpm
200	2,0 HP - 300 à 3000 rpm
300	3,0 HP - 300 à 3000 rpm
400	4,0 HP - 300 à 3000 rpm
600	6,0 HP - 250 à 2500 rpm
800	8,0 HP - 250 à 2500 rpm

Para que são utilizados ?

Os motores pneumáticos são ideais para ambientes onde não pode haver risco de explosão. Dessa maneira, podem substituir os motores elétricos, pois eliminam riscos de faíscas e não propagam o fogo. Não Aquecem e não queimam. Quando expostos ao limite de carga são bloqueados, ou seja, sobrecarregados sem danos.

Onde utilizar ?

Misturadores, agitadores e dispersores de tintas, salas de pintura, bombas pneumáticas, equipamentos Airless, indústrias automotivas, indústrias de envasamento, automação, talhas, esteiras transportadoras, indústrias mineradoras, mesas giratórias, indústrias farmacêuticas, máquinas para limpeza de tubos, etc.





Para que servem os Motoredutores ?

Uma das formas de alterar a velocidade de rotação e torque de um motor é por meio do uso de redutores, que são dispositivos projetados especialmente para isso. Utilizando-se as relações de transmissão entre elementos de máquinas, tais como engrenagens, polias, etc., é possível obter-se a redução ou aumento da velocidade dos motores com o consequente aumento ou redução de seus torques.

Montagem à 90°

M A R

Código	Potência
90-100	1,0 HP
90-150	1,5 HP
90-200	2,0 HP
90-300	3,0 HP
90-400	4,0 HP
90-600	6,0 HP
90-800	8,0 HP

Montagem à 180°

M A R

Código	Potência
180-100	1,0 HP
180-150	1,5 HP
180-200	2,0 HP
180-300	3,0 HP
180-400	4,0 HP
180-600	6,0 HP
180-800	8,0 HP

