

FL 09.2 - HYDRAULIC RAM



The FL09.2 is a equipment that aims to demonstrate and study the phenomenon known as water hammer, this phenomenon is the one that occurs due to the rapid closure of the passage of water through a pipe. The design of the equipment is made with special emphasis on the didactic field, so it is supplied with variable elements, to achieve a greater number of tests for a better understanding of the student.

The set has three different tanks which are located at different heights. One of them is used to make the water supply constant, for that we use a tank with pressurized air that homogenizes the water supply to the raised tank. In order that the fluid does not return to this tank this is supplied with a non-return valve. In the case of the other two tanks one has a fixed level overflow and the other an adjustable level overflow which is the tank which is situated at a higher height.

The equipment has a quick-closing valve which allows the flow generated by the overpressure to be cut in the pipe that causes the water hammer phenomenon.

In addition, the equipment has two lengths of pipes of different lengths (one section will be of a length of 1m and the other section will have a length of 3m), which allows to perform different tests , exchanging the hoses and performing a greater number of tests.

Furthermore, the equipment is provided with a volumetric vessel up to 500ml capacity in order to made the appropriate test measurement.

Finally, the equipment is provided with a hose for the possible connection to the hydraulic bench or the hydraulic unit.



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The manual shows clearly and with a lot of images, the hole process to operate the equipment.

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 Pararevitarquerelagua elevadaral·depósito:superior retroceda, el·equipo:dispone- de·una·válvula·antirretorno.¶ 	. 4.1.1.5 €ficiencia delariete hidráulico¶
La-longitud-de-la-tubería-influye-en-el-tiempo-del-ciclo,-a-mayor-longitud- ciclos-más-largos.¶	En ingenieria ser define la reficiencia como la relación entre la potencia útil y la potencia entregada. « En unestro caso la potencia entregada es la que tenemos en la entrada del ariete
4.1.1.3 Relación de caudalesteórica ¶	hidráulicor que es el·depósitor inicial، <u>Restructué</u> کی کی کردهند کی کردی ۲۰ la potencia útil·es la que obtenemos a la salida, en el·depósito superior، ک _{اف} ت چه د م _ا دی و د برای es etcin ۹
Partiendo de un depósito a runa altura h, la energía que tenemos en la superficie libre del mismo resrenergíar potencial según la expresión (†	$\eta = \frac{P_{\text{still}}}{P_{\text{startagesta}}} = \frac{Q_{\text{startages}} * H}{Q_{\text{startages}} * h_{\pm}} \mathcal{T}$
$\mathit{Epot}_{v} = m_{i} * g * h_{i} \mathit{T}$	Algunos- autores- consideran- la- potencia- útil- como- la- potencia- proporcionada- por-
Larenergía del aguarelevada al depósitor superior, restambién energía potencial según la rexpresión: «]	encima·de·la·de·partida·es·decin·el·Queza; por el·salto·proporcionado·por-el·ariete· hidráulico, siendo-este·último·la·diferencia·entre·la·atura·de·salida·H·menos·la·de·entrada· h1Pa_i = 0 « Queza, el « (H = h.)) « donde H = h.+ dH. « non/is·qued H = h. = dH ¶
$Epot_{x^*} = m_2 * g * H f$	$\eta = \frac{P_{atti}}{P_{attronas}} = \frac{Q_{atronas}^* \Delta H}{T_{rest} * h_{\tau}} \tau$
Igualandorambasrexpresionesrtenemosrque:¶	
$m_1*h_1=m_2*Hf$	Salto de página¶
Si empleamos los caudales másicos o volumétricos, ya que consideramos el agua como un fluido incompresible, tenemos: §	
$Q_1 * h_1 = Q_2 * H \Longrightarrow \frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{H}{h_1} \mathcal{F}$	
Es decir, que la relación entre el caudal inicial y el caudal elevadores inversamente proporcional: a la relación entre la altura-elevada y la altura inicial. A mayon altura de elevación menon proporción de caudal elevado. ¶	
4.1.1.4Rendimiento volumétrico ¶	
El·rendimiento·volumétrico·es·la·relación·entre·el·caudal·total·que·llega·al·ariete· hidráulico·y·el·caudal·elevado·o·útil. ¶	
$\eta_{volumetrico} = rac{Q_{volvered}}{Q_{volumetrico}} \; au$	
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The instruction manual explains and shows all the theoretical foundations, as well as all the mathematic expressions used during the experimentation.



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360x 6,94z 186,74z 189,46z 200z 21zz 37,71z 200z 21zz 37,71z 20zz Caudal-perdido 450x 6,43z 192,17z 189,46z 7,71z 200z 21zz 23zz 22zz
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Instalación·tramo·corto¶

Lectura: nºa	Tiempo	Tiempo¶ Volumen¶			Caudal		udal•medio
Lectora 11-4	(segundo	gundos)× (litros		vo	volumétrico×		(l/s)×
Caudal·elevad	260#	0¤ 23,69¤			39,51# 38,90#		
Caucar erevat	235#		22,09#		38,30#		30,304
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caddar perdid	480#		9,07#	190,52×		105,154	
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			1				
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elevado×	perdido×	4015	caudales-te	caudales-teórica		co×	
38,90¤	189,19¤	288#	69%¤		17%#		8%#



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

• Visualization and analysis of the water hammer phenomenon caused by the closing of a valve.

- Hydraulic ram functioning.
- Air chamber functioning.
- Theoretical flow rate.
- Volumetric performance.
- Efficiency of the hydraulic ram.

• Study of the difference in the operation of the phenomenon in function of:

- the lenght of the supply pipe
- the volume of air in the chamber
- the speed of the flow of supply

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DATOS TÉCNICOS

Deposits:

- Transparent PVC tank with fixed level overflow.
- Transparent PVC tank with adjustable level overflow.
- Height of the lower tank aprox.: 960 mm.
- Height of the upper tank aprox.: 1130 mm.

Pipe:

• Pipe of Ø inner 16 mm.

Sections:

- Short section: 1 meters
- Long section: 3 meters

Hydraulic ram:

- Flow rate: 240 l/h
- High flow: 40 l/h
- Maximum lift height: 250 mm

REQUIREMENTS

• Hydraulic bench FL 01.4.