

MOTOCYKL



150 cm typ 353

150 cm typ 354

TECHNICKÝ POPIS A JEDNÍ KÁVOD

1953 č. 244/53 a 245/53

Typ	353	354
Maximální rychlost	100 km/h	110 km/h
Maximální výkon	10,5 kW (14,3 kV)	12,0 kW (16,5 kV)
Maximální rychlost v 1. rychlosti	— 100 km/h	— 100 km/h
Maximální rychlost v 2. rychlosti	100 km/h	100 km/h
Maximální rychlost v 3. rychlosti	100 km/h	100 km/h
Maximální rychlost v 4. rychlosti	100 km/h	100 km/h
Maximální rychlost v 5. rychlosti	100 km/h	100 km/h

Československá technická univerzita
Praha, Břichovská 7

MOTOCYKL



350 cm typ 353

350 cm typ 354

TECHNICKÉ PODATY A JEDNIČKOVÉ

SKUPINY K MOTORU A PŘÍKROVU

Typ	353	354
Typ motoru	353	354
Maximální výkon	10000 W	10000 W
Maximální otáčky	— 3000	— 3000
Velikost motoru	1000	
Provoz	Zavazky 10 kg, max. 10 kg Cena (bez motoru) 10 000	

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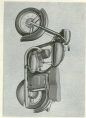


FIG. 1. MOTORCYCLE, 1920-21.

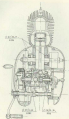


Fig. 1. The engine, 1880.

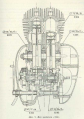


Fig. 2. The engine, 1880.

Слика 2000 - у складу са условима рада мотора различитих модела у зависности од степена иховог напрезања, предложено је различито распоређење делова напрезања мотора (табела 1 - 2).

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Шибљери | 4. Мотор |
| 2. Колебање | 5. Различити делови |
| 3. Моторни делови | 6. Специјални делови |
| 4. Различити делови | 7. Моторни делови различитог степена напрезања |
| 5. Специјални делови | 8. Специјални делови различитог степена напрезања |
| 6. Колебање | 9. Мотор „тип“ у складу са условима |



Слика 21. Различити степени напрезања

1. Мотор различитог степена напрезања
 2. Мотор различитог степена напрезања „тип“ мотора различитог степена напрезања
 3. Мотор различитог степена напрезања различитог степена напрезања (тип) у складу са условима рада

4. Мотор различитог степена напрезања (тип) у складу са условима рада различитог степена напрезања (тип) у складу са условима рада
 5. Мотор различитог степена напрезања различитог степена напрезања (тип) у складу са условима рада

6. Мотор различитог степена напрезања различитог степена напрезања (тип) у складу са условима рада
 7. Мотор различитог степена напрезања различитог степена напрезања (тип) у складу са условима рада
 8. Мотор различитог степена напрезања различитог степена напрезања (тип) у складу са условима рада
 9. Мотор различитог степена напрезања различитог степена напрезања (тип) у складу са условима рада



1



2



3



4



5



6

Слика 22. Мотор различитог степена напрезања

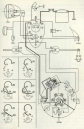


FIG. 10. BATTERY IN SERIES WITH LAMP.

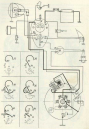


FIG. 11. BATTERY IN SERIES WITH LAMP.

Fig. 10. "Zigzag" - a special type of...
 This device is used for...
 It consists of...
 The main part is...
 It is made of...
 The length is...
 The diameter is...



Fig. 10. "Zigzag".

Fig. 11. "Zigzag" - a special type of...
 This device is used for...
 It consists of...
 The main part is...
 It is made of...
 The length is...
 The diameter is...
 The weight is...
 The material is...

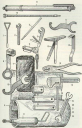


Fig. 11. "Zigzag".



Fig. 10. *Principali parti componenti il gruppo*

1. Gruppo di attuazione
 2. Gruppo di attuazione
 3. Gruppo di attuazione
 4. Gruppo di attuazione

1. Gruppo di attuazione

- 1. Gruppo di attuazione: è il gruppo di attuazione che, attraverso il gruppo di attuazione, trasmette il movimento al gruppo di attuazione.
- 2. Gruppo di attuazione: è il gruppo di attuazione che, attraverso il gruppo di attuazione, trasmette il movimento al gruppo di attuazione.
- 3. Gruppo di attuazione: è il gruppo di attuazione che, attraverso il gruppo di attuazione, trasmette il movimento al gruppo di attuazione.
- 4. Gruppo di attuazione: è il gruppo di attuazione che, attraverso il gruppo di attuazione, trasmette il movimento al gruppo di attuazione.

2. Gruppo di attuazione

- 1. Gruppo di attuazione: è il gruppo di attuazione che, attraverso il gruppo di attuazione, trasmette il movimento al gruppo di attuazione.
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- 4. Gruppo di attuazione: è il gruppo di attuazione che, attraverso il gruppo di attuazione, trasmette il movimento al gruppo di attuazione.



Fig. 11. *Gruppo di attuazione*

- 1. Gruppo di attuazione: è il gruppo di attuazione che, attraverso il gruppo di attuazione, trasmette il movimento al gruppo di attuazione.

3. Gruppo

- 1. Gruppo: è il gruppo che, attraverso il gruppo di attuazione, trasmette il movimento al gruppo di attuazione.
- 2. Gruppo: è il gruppo che, attraverso il gruppo di attuazione, trasmette il movimento al gruppo di attuazione.
- 3. Gruppo: è il gruppo che, attraverso il gruppo di attuazione, trasmette il movimento al gruppo di attuazione.
- 4. Gruppo: è il gruppo che, attraverso il gruppo di attuazione, trasmette il movimento al gruppo di attuazione.

12. Quando una persona arriva a casa, questa deve essere accolta in modo gentile e con un sorriso. Questo è il modo di comportarsi che si deve avere.

13. Quando una persona arriva a casa, questa deve essere accolta in modo gentile e con un sorriso. Questo è il modo di comportarsi che si deve avere.

Il modo di comportarsi nei confronti degli animali domestici è di grande importanza.

14. Quando una persona arriva a casa, questa deve essere accolta in modo gentile e con un sorriso. Questo è il modo di comportarsi che si deve avere.

1. Come si deve comportare

Quando una persona arriva a casa, questa deve essere accolta in modo gentile e con un sorriso. Questo è il modo di comportarsi che si deve avere.

IL CORSAIO

1. Come si deve

Quando una persona arriva a casa, questa deve essere accolta in modo gentile e con un sorriso. Questo è il modo di comportarsi che si deve avere.

Quando una persona arriva a casa, questa deve essere accolta in modo gentile e con un sorriso. Questo è il modo di comportarsi che si deve avere.



Fig. 10. Moto 125 cc. - 1968



Fig. 10. Motorcycle assembly points.

1. Introduction

Motorcycle assembly points are indicated in Fig. 10. The points are given in the table below.

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The motorcycle assembly points are indicated in Fig. 10. The points are given in the table below. The points are given in the table below. The points are given in the table below.

TABLE 1. Motorcycle assembly points.

No. of points	Name of point	No. of points	No. of points	Name of point	No. of points
100	Engine	1	1	Assembly point	100
	Fuel tank	1	1	Assembly point	101
	Seat	1	1	Assembly point	102
100	Front wheel	1	1	Assembly point	103
	Front fork	1	1	Assembly point	104
	Front fender	1	1	Assembly point	105
100	Rear wheel	1	1	Assembly point	106
	Rear fork	1	1	Assembly point	107
	Rear fender	1	1	Assembly point	108
100	Headlight	1	1	Assembly point	109
	Turn signal	1	1	Assembly point	110
	Brake light	1	1	Assembly point	111
100	Exhaust pipe	1	1	Assembly point	112
	muffler	1	1	Assembly point	113
	Engine cover	1	1	Assembly point	114
100	Front fender	1	1	Assembly point	115
	Front fork	1	1	Assembly point	116
	Front wheel	1	1	Assembly point	117
100	Rear fender	1	1	Assembly point	118
	Rear fork	1	1	Assembly point	119
	Rear wheel	1	1	Assembly point	120



Fig. 1. Working on
the lathe.

When working on the lathe, it is necessary to use the correct technique. The workpiece is held between the lathe centers and the lathe tool is used to shape it. The workpiece is held between the lathe centers and the lathe tool is used to shape it.

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Fig. 2. Working on the lathe.



Fig. 3. Working on the lathe.



150. 15. Штанга заднего колеса



151. 16. Штанга заднего колеса

Установить заднее колесо на велосипед и проверить его регулировку (рис. 150).

После этого надо проверить работу заднего колеса. Если оно работает нормально, то можно приступать к установке переднего колеса. Для этого надо снять заднее колесо с велосипеда и установить переднее колесо. Для этого надо снять заднее колесо с велосипеда и установить переднее колесо. Для этого надо снять заднее колесо с велосипеда и установить переднее колесо.

После этого надо проверить работу переднего колеса. Если оно работает нормально, то можно приступать к установке заднего колеса. Для этого надо снять переднее колесо с велосипеда и установить заднее колесо. Для этого надо снять переднее колесо с велосипеда и установить заднее колесо.

После этого надо проверить работу заднего колеса. Если оно работает нормально, то можно приступать к установке переднего колеса. Для этого надо снять заднее колесо с велосипеда и установить переднее колесо.



152. 17. Штанга переднего колеса



Fig. 1. The device under test.

When the device is in operation, the pressure in the chamber is maintained at a constant value. The pressure in the chamber is maintained at a constant value. The pressure in the chamber is maintained at a constant value.

The pressure in the chamber is maintained at a constant value. The pressure in the chamber is maintained at a constant value. The pressure in the chamber is maintained at a constant value.

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4. The pressure in the chamber is maintained at a constant value. The pressure in the chamber is maintained at a constant value. The pressure in the chamber is maintained at a constant value.



Fig. 2. The device under test.



Fig. 10. Repairing a wheel assembly.

After the repair work is completed, the wheel is tested for its strength. After the test is completed, the wheel is returned to the workshop.

The wheel is tested for its strength by means of a special device. The wheel is placed on the device and a weight is applied to it. The weight is increased until the wheel is deformed. The deformation is measured and the wheel is returned to the workshop.

Repairing a wheel assembly on a lathe.

The wheel is repaired on a lathe by means of a special device. The wheel is placed on the lathe and a weight is applied to it. The weight is increased until the wheel is deformed. The deformation is measured and the wheel is returned to the workshop.

After the repair work is completed, the wheel is tested for its strength. After the test is completed, the wheel is returned to the workshop.



Fig. 11. Repairing a wheel.

Repairing a wheel assembly on a lathe.

The wheel is repaired on a lathe by means of a special device. The wheel is placed on the lathe and a weight is applied to it. The weight is increased until the wheel is deformed. The deformation is measured and the wheel is returned to the workshop.

After the repair work is completed, the wheel is tested for its strength. After the test is completed, the wheel is returned to the workshop.

Fig. 12. Repairing a wheel assembly.



2. SPINNING II (200 MARKS)

Construct a jet of water producing maximum velocity under the action of a centrifugal force in a water pump. Give a diagram of your apparatus. Explain the principle of its operation. (200 Marks)

10. Explain the effect of the action of the centrifugal force on the motion of a body.

11. Explain the effect of the centrifugal force on the motion of a body in a circular path. Give a diagram of your apparatus.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Diagram of the apparatus | 2. Effect of the centrifugal force |
| 3. Effect of the centrifugal force on the motion of a body | 4. Effect of the centrifugal force on the motion of a body in a circular path |
| 5. Effect of the centrifugal force on the motion of a body in a circular path | 6. Effect of the centrifugal force on the motion of a body in a circular path |
| 7. Effect of the centrifugal force on the motion of a body in a circular path | 8. Effect of the centrifugal force on the motion of a body in a circular path |
| 9. Effect of the centrifugal force on the motion of a body in a circular path | 10. Effect of the centrifugal force on the motion of a body in a circular path |

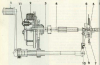


Fig. 10. Diagram of the apparatus for the experiment.



Fig. 11. Diagram of the apparatus.

12. Explain the effect of the centrifugal force on the motion of a body in a circular path. Give a diagram of your apparatus.

13. Explain the effect of the centrifugal force on the motion of a body in a circular path. Give a diagram of your apparatus.

14. Explain the effect of the centrifugal force on the motion of a body in a circular path. Give a diagram of your apparatus.

15. Explain the effect of the centrifugal force on the motion of a body in a circular path. Give a diagram of your apparatus.

1. CONSTRUCTION OF THE APPARATUS

The apparatus consists of a motor, a pump impeller, a shaft, and a water jet. The motor is connected to the pump impeller, which is mounted on the shaft. The water jet is produced by the pump impeller.

The diagram shows the arrangement of the apparatus. The motor is connected to the pump impeller, which is mounted on the shaft. The water jet is produced by the pump impeller.

1. *Utricularia* *sp.* (Utricularia) - small, aquatic, bladderwort. It has a long, slender, tubular body with a bulbous base and a long, thin, leaf-like structure. It is found in shallow water.

2. *Utricularia* *sp.* (Utricularia) - small, aquatic, bladderwort. It has a long, slender, tubular body with a bulbous base and a long, thin, leaf-like structure. It is found in shallow water.

3. *Utricularia* *sp.* (Utricularia) - small, aquatic, bladderwort. It has a long, slender, tubular body with a bulbous base and a long, thin, leaf-like structure. It is found in shallow water.

4. *Utricularia* *sp.* (Utricularia) - small, aquatic, bladderwort. It has a long, slender, tubular body with a bulbous base and a long, thin, leaf-like structure. It is found in shallow water.

5. *Utricularia* *sp.* (Utricularia) - small, aquatic, bladderwort. It has a long, slender, tubular body with a bulbous base and a long, thin, leaf-like structure. It is found in shallow water.

6. *Utricularia* *sp.* (Utricularia) - small, aquatic, bladderwort. It has a long, slender, tubular body with a bulbous base and a long, thin, leaf-like structure. It is found in shallow water.

7. *Utricularia* *sp.* (Utricularia) - small, aquatic, bladderwort. It has a long, slender, tubular body with a bulbous base and a long, thin, leaf-like structure. It is found in shallow water.



Fig. 1. Utricularia (bladderwort).

8. *Utricularia* *sp.* (Utricularia) - small, aquatic, bladderwort. It has a long, slender, tubular body with a bulbous base and a long, thin, leaf-like structure. It is found in shallow water.

9. *Utricularia* *sp.* (Utricularia) - small, aquatic, bladderwort. It has a long, slender, tubular body with a bulbous base and a long, thin, leaf-like structure. It is found in shallow water.

10. *Utricularia* *sp.* (Utricularia) - small, aquatic, bladderwort. It has a long, slender, tubular body with a bulbous base and a long, thin, leaf-like structure. It is found in shallow water.

11. *Utricularia* *sp.* (Utricularia) - small, aquatic, bladderwort. It has a long, slender, tubular body with a bulbous base and a long, thin, leaf-like structure. It is found in shallow water.

Species	Number	Percentage
U. 1	10	100%
U. 2	10	100%
U. 3	10	100%
U. 4	10	100%
U. 5	10	100%



Fig. 2. Utricularia (bladderwort).



Fig. 10. "Korovka" (hat).

Fig. 10. "Korovka" (hat). The hat is made of wool and is very warm. It is worn by the people of the mountainous regions of the Caucasus. The hat is made of wool and is very warm. It is worn by the people of the mountainous regions of the Caucasus.

The hat is made of wool and is very warm. It is worn by the people of the mountainous regions of the Caucasus. The hat is made of wool and is very warm. It is worn by the people of the mountainous regions of the Caucasus.



Fig. 11. "Korovka" (hat).



Fig. 12. "Korovka" (hat).

12. VERBODEN

De gebruiker mag niet opzettelijk schade aanbrengen aan het apparaat. Het is niet toegestaan het apparaat te gebruiken voor andere doeleinden dan die welke in de gebruiksaanwijzing zijn vermeld.

De gebruiker mag niet opzettelijk schade aanbrengen aan het apparaat. Het is niet toegestaan het apparaat te gebruiken voor andere doeleinden dan die welke in de gebruiksaanwijzing zijn vermeld. Het is niet toegestaan het apparaat te gebruiken voor andere doeleinden dan die welke in de gebruiksaanwijzing zijn vermeld.

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fig. 12. Verboten gebruik van de fiets.

13. VERBODEN EN WAARSCHUWINGEN

1. VERBODEN

De gebruiker mag niet opzettelijk schade aanbrengen aan het apparaat. Het is niet toegestaan het apparaat te gebruiken voor andere doeleinden dan die welke in de gebruiksaanwijzing zijn vermeld.

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fig. 13. Verboten gebruik van de fiets.



Fig. 21. Regolazione forche anteriore.

IL PNEUMATICO SUPPLEMENTARE

Il pneumatico supplementare (di tipo speciale) può essere montato sulla ruota anteriore o sulla ruota posteriore. Per il pneumatico supplementare anteriore, il pneumatico supplementare posteriore deve essere montato sulla ruota anteriore e il pneumatico supplementare posteriore sulla ruota posteriore.

5. SOSTITUIRE IL PNEUMATICO

Quando si sostituisce un pneumatico, è necessario che il pneumatico sia di tipo speciale.

Quando si sostituisce un pneumatico, è necessario che il pneumatico sia di tipo speciale. Quando si sostituisce un pneumatico, è necessario che il pneumatico sia di tipo speciale.



Fig. 22. Regolazione forche anteriore.



Fig. 23. Regolazione forche anteriore.

3. ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКОЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ МАССЫ

Для измерения скорости реакции в газовой фазе необходимо использовать измерительный прибор, позволяющий измерять изменение массы и объема реагирующей системы. При этом необходимо использовать прибор, позволяющий измерять изменение массы и объема реагирующей системы. При этом необходимо использовать прибор, позволяющий измерять изменение массы и объема реагирующей системы.



Рис. 3. Периодическое изменение массы

4. Изменение скорости реакции со временем

Метод измерения скорости реакции в газовой фазе основан на измерении изменения массы и объема реагирующей системы. При этом необходимо использовать прибор, позволяющий измерять изменение массы и объема реагирующей системы. При этом необходимо использовать прибор, позволяющий измерять изменение массы и объема реагирующей системы.



Рис. 4. Изменение скорости

Для измерения скорости реакции в газовой фазе необходимо использовать измерительный прибор, позволяющий измерять изменение массы и объема реагирующей системы. При этом необходимо использовать прибор, позволяющий измерять изменение массы и объема реагирующей системы.



FIG. 10. DETAIL OF THE BOTTOM OF THE CYLINDRICAL COMPONENT



FIG. 11. DETAIL OF THE MECHANICAL ASSEMBLY



FIG. 12. DISASSEMBLED MECHANICAL ASSEMBLY

The assembly shown in Fig. 10 is used to measure the diameter of the cylinder. The assembly is made of stainless steel and is used to measure the diameter of the cylinder.

The assembly shown in Fig. 11 is used to measure the diameter of the cylinder. The assembly is made of stainless steel and is used to measure the diameter of the cylinder.



Fig. 10. Silverware holder on plates.



Fig. 11. Silverware holder on table.

4. Silverware holder

The silverware holder is a device for holding silverware, usually a fork, knife and spoon, in a convenient position for use. It is made of wood, metal or plastic and is usually made of wood.

The silverware holder is usually made of wood, metal or plastic. It is usually made of wood and is usually made of wood. It is usually made of wood and is usually made of wood.

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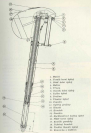


Fig. 12. The silverware holder.

- 1. Silverware holder
- 2. Silverware holder
- 3. Silverware holder
- 4. Silverware holder
- 5. Silverware holder
- 6. Silverware holder
- 7. Silverware holder
- 8. Silverware holder
- 9. Silverware holder
- 10. Silverware holder
- 11. Silverware holder
- 12. Silverware holder



Fig. 2. Part of the machine.



Fig. 3. Part of the machine.

2. THE MACHINE

The machine is a simple, portable, and reliable device for measuring the strength of a person. It is made of metal and is easy to use. The machine consists of a frame, a handle, and a scale. The handle is attached to the frame and is used to pull the scale. The scale is graduated in centimeters and millimeters. The machine is used by pulling the handle and reading the scale.

The machine is used to measure the strength of a person. It is a simple and reliable device. The machine is made of metal and is easy to use. The machine consists of a frame, a handle, and a scale. The handle is attached to the frame and is used to pull the scale. The scale is graduated in centimeters and millimeters. The machine is used by pulling the handle and reading the scale.



Fig. 4. Part of the machine.



Fig. 5. Part of the machine.



Fig. 10. Peeling potato tubers.

10. Peeling in vegetable cans

Potatoes are peeled in vegetable cans by means of special machines. The peeling process is carried out in the following way: the potatoes are washed, sorted and then fed into the peeling machine. The peeling machine is equipped with a rotating drum and a peeling brush. The potatoes are fed into the drum and the brush peels the potatoes. The peeling machine is equipped with a peeling brush and a peeling drum. The peeling machine is equipped with a peeling brush and a peeling drum.



11. Peeling in cans

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Fig. 11. Peeling in cans.

12. Peeling in vegetable cans

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Fig. 12. Peeling in vegetable cans.



Fig. 13. The peeling machine drum.

1. Peeling brush
2. Peeling drum
3. Peeling brush
4. Peeling drum

5. Peeling brush
6. Peeling drum
7. Peeling brush
8. Peeling drum

9. Peeling brush
10. Peeling drum
11. Peeling brush
12. Peeling drum

10. СЪСТАВНИ ЧАСТИ НА СЪСТАВЪТ

Съставът се състои от следните основни части: 1) - 10) - 11). Съставът се състои от следните основни части: 1) - 10) - 11). Съставът се състои от следните основни части: 1) - 10) - 11). Съставът се състои от следните основни части: 1) - 10) - 11).

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Фиг. 10. Съставни части на състава.



Фиг. 11. Съставни части на състава.



Фиг. 12. Съставни части на състава.

TABLE 4. FISHES & OTHER ORGANISMS

Category	Common Name	Description
Fishes	Bluegill	Small, round-bodied fish with a prominent dorsal fin.
	Striped Bass	Large, elongated fish with alternating light and dark vertical stripes.
	Crayfish	Decapod crustacean with a segmented body and two pairs of large claws.
Other Organisms	Water Bug	Large aquatic insect with a flattened body and long legs.
	Dragonfly Larva	Segmented aquatic insect with a long, thin body and six legs.
	Amphipod	Small, laterally compressed crustacean with seven pairs of legs.

Category	Common Name	Description
Fishes	Brook Trout	Small, elongated fish with a mottled pattern on its side.
	Smallmouth Bass	Medium-sized fish with a dark lateral band and a prominent dorsal fin.
	Rock Bass	Small, stocky fish with a mottled pattern and a large head.
Other Organisms	Water Penny Larva	Segmented aquatic insect with a flattened body and long legs.
	Amphipod	Small, laterally compressed crustacean with seven pairs of legs.
	Water Bug	Large aquatic insect with a flattened body and long legs.

