

Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to an apparatus for measuring the intensity and/or the density of shot blasting used for shot treatment, and more particularly to an apparatus which can detect the intensity of shot blasting while a work is being subjected to shot treatment.

Description of the Related Art

In shot treatment, such as, so-called shot blasting or shot peening, a shot stream of beads of a hard material, such as, steel, aluminium, zinc, glass or ceramics, having a diameter of about 0.2 to 2.0 mm is projected toward and onto the surface of a steel work so as to remove scale or burr from the surface of the steel or aluminium work or so as to harden the surface of the steel or aluminium work. Hitherto, the average intensity or the density of such a shot stream is measured for measuring the intensity of the shot blasting or shot peening, as described in, for example, "Shot Peening Ductile Iron", Modern Casting/February 1990, pp. 51-53. That is, utilizing the fact that, when a steel strip is subjected to projection of a shot stream, the steel strip tends to deflect or bend upward toward the side that has received the shot, this are height in deflection is measured by a gauge so as to detect the average intensity of the shot stream. Also, the dimpling formed on the surface of the steel strip by projection of the shot stream is photographed, and the rate or coverage of the dimpling is then measured so as to detect the density of the shot stream. However, in these methods for measuring the degree of shot blasting or shot peening, the steel strip is subjected to the measurement by taking out the steel strip from a shot blasting machine after completion of the shot blasting treatment. Thus, although these methods are preferable for determining beforehand the conditions of shot blasting, it is difficult to utilize these methods for carrying out shot blasting under optimum conditions while monitoring the actual intensity and/or density of the shock stream.

German Patent Specification 2403227 relates to an apparatus comprising shot bombardment and propagation means including a first part to be bombarded by shot stream of metallic particles. Elastic waves are generated by the bombardment, and means are provided to measure the number of times of shot bombardment as well as means, including a peak measuring circuit, to measure the intensity of the bombardment.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

With a view to solve the prior art problem described above, it is an object of the present invention to provide an apparatus which can measure the intensity of a shot stream and/or the density of the shot stream during shot blasting.

According to the present invention, there is provided an apparatus for measuring at least one of an intensity and a density of shot blasting during shot treatment, comprising:

shot bombardment and propagation means including a first part to be bombarded by a shot stream for generating elastic waves when bombarded by the shot stream;

transducer means for receiving said elastic waves from said shot bombardment and propagation means for transducing said elastic waves into an electrical signal; and

measuring means for measuring at least one of the number of times of shot bombardment and an intensity of shot bombardment on the basis of said high-frequency electrical signal; characterised in that:

said shot bombardment and propagation means includes a second part for propagating said electric waves therethrough;

said transducer means transduces said elastic waves into a high-frequency electrical signal;

said first part is made of a wear resistant material, said second part is made of a material different from the material of said first part; and

said first part and second part are laminated to form a two-layer structure.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, each single-wave corresponds to one shot and has a wave form whose amplitude increases larger than a predetermined threshold and then reduces to less than the threshold. The measuring means is operative for counting a number of the detected single-waves, and includes a peak measuring circuit for detecting a peak value of each of the detected single-waves.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1A is a schematic sectional view showing the arrangement of components forming an embodiment of the apparatus for measuring the intensity and/or the density of shot blasting or shot stream according to the present invention.

Fig. 1B shows the structure of one form of the shot bombardment and propagation member in the embodiment shown in Fig. 1A.

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing the structure of the measuring circuit in the embodiment shown in Fig. 1A.

Fig. 3 shows the waveform of a high-frequency electrical signal obtained by transducing elastic waves generated from the first part when this part is

bombarded by a shot stream.

Fig. 4 shows the waveform of a detection output signal obtained as a result of envelope detection for the high-frequency electrical signal.

Fig. 5 is a graph showing the relation between the kinetic energy of one shot detected by the apparatus of the present invention and the peak voltage of the detection output signal shown in Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a graph showing the relation between the wave number of the detection output signal shown in Fig. 4 and the number of times of shot bombardment.

Fig. 7A is a schematic longitudinal sectional view showing the structure of another form of the shot bombardment and propagation member in another embodiment of the apparatus according to the present invention.

Fig. 7B is a cross sectional view taken along the line VIIB-VIIB in Fig. 7A.

Fig. 8 is a block diagram showing the structure of one form of a system in which the output of the apparatus according to the present invention is used for controlling the intensity and density of shot blasting by a shot blasting apparatus.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Preferred embodiments of the present invention will now be described in detail by reference to the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1A is a schematic sectional view showing the arrangement of components forming an embodiment of the apparatus 20 according to the present invention. Referring to Fig. 1A, a circular shot bombardment and propagation member 1 acts as both the first part to be bombarded by a shot stream for generating an elastic wave when bombarded by shot S and the second part for propagating the elastic wave. The shot bombardment and propagation member 1 is fixed to an outer casing 3 through an annular vibration isolating rubber 2. More concretely, this member 1 is in the form of the circular plate which is made of a wear resistant material such as, carburized steel, sintered hard alloy or ceramics, which has, for example, a diameter of 20 mm and a thickness of 10 mm, and the both surfaces of which are polished. As shown in Fig. 1B, this member 1 may be in the form of a composite in which the first part 21 made of carburized steel, sintered hard alloy or ceramics and the second part 22 made of cast iron, aluminium, steel or phenolic resin are bonded together. This member 1 may have a diameter of 5 to 30 mm and a thickness of 3 to 30 mm.

The outer casing 3 is in the form of a box having a generally square upper wall and a generally square bottom wall. The outer casing 3 is formed in its upper wall with a circular opening 11 in which the member 1 is mounted through the annular vibration isolating rubber 2. Also, the outer casing 3 is formed in one of

its side walls with a hole 12 through which a cable 5 extends to the outside. A transducer (for example, an acoustic emission sensor or AE sensor) 4 is mounted on the lower surface of the member 1 for receiving propagated elastic waves and transducing the waves into a high-frequency electrical signal.

The cable 5 extending through the side wall of the outer casing 3 is connected at one end to the transducer 4 and at the other end to a measuring circuit 30.

Fig. 2 shows the structure of the measuring circuit 30. Referring to Fig. 2, an envelope detection circuit 6 is connected through an amplifier circuit 6A to the other end of the cable 5 for detecting envelope of the high-frequency electrical signal. A counter circuit 7 counting the number of single-waves contained in the output signal generated from the envelope detection circuit 6 and a peak measuring circuit 8 measuring the peak values of the single-waves generated from the envelope detection circuit 6 are connected to the envelope detection circuit 6.

The high-frequency electrical signal generated from the transducer 4 and applied through the amplifier circuit 6A to the envelope detection circuit 6 has a voltage waveform as shown in Fig. 3. In the case of the waveform shown in Fig. 3, the high-frequency electrical signal includes three single-waves. When this high-frequency electrical signal is supplied to the envelope detection in the envelope detection circuit 6, the circuit 6 generates a detection output signal having a voltage waveform as shown in Fig. 4.

The apparatus 20 having the construction described above is mounted at its body portion 10 integral with the outer casing 3, at one corner in a shot projecting area of a shot blasting machine (not shown), and the relation between the kinetic energy of the shot and the peak voltage and also the relation between the number of times of shot bombardment and the counter output voltage are measured. Figs. 5 and 6 show the results of measurement of the former and latter relations respectively obtained from an experimental study. It will be seen in Fig. 5 that the peak voltage is proportional to the kinetic energy of one shot, and it will also be seen in Fig. 6 that the counter output voltage is proportional to the number of times of shot bombardment.

Fig. 7A shows another embodiment of the present invention in which a first part to be bombarded by a shot stream and a second part for propagating the elastic waves are separately provided. Referring to Fig. 7A, a member 52 for propagating the elastic waves in the form of a rod having a generally square sectional shape is connected at its one end to one end of a member 51 to be bombarded by a shot stream in the form of a rod having a generally square sectional shape. The transducer 4 is mounted on the other end of the member 52, and the output signal of the transducer 4 is supplied to the measuring circuit 30 by the cable 5. Shot stream is projected upward toward

the member 51 from a lower part of Fig. 7A. More concretely, the member 51 is in the form of a rod which is made of, for example, sintered hard alloy and which has, for example, a length of 45 mm and a square sectional area of 15 mm x 15 mm. The member 52 is in the form of a rod which is made of, for example, steel and which has, for example, a length of 200 mm and a square sectional area of 10 mm x 10 mm. Further, the member 52 is covered with a rubber layer 53 as shown in Fig. 7B so as to protect the member 52 from wearing by the projection of the shot stream. This second embodiment also exhibits the effect similar to that exhibited by the first embodiment shown in Fig. 1A.

In the aforementioned embodiments, the AE sensor is used as the transducer 4 by way of example. However, it is apparent that any one of known transducers may be used provided that elastic waves generated at a very short time interval of, for example, 5 ms can be continuously transduced into an electrical signal within a short period of time. Therefore, the transducer 4 may be a piezoelectric element such as, that made of quartz or lithium sulfate, an electrostrictive element such as, that made of barium titanate or lead zirconate titanate, or a high-frequency transducer element formed by evaporating a piezoelectric semiconductor such as, cadmium sulfide or zinc oxide on a circular steel or copper sheet in a thickness corresponding to the half-wave length of the elastic wave.

The high-frequency electrical signal is subjected to the envelope detection in the aforementioned embodiments. However, without subjecting the high-frequency electrical signal to the envelope detection, the number of times of appearance of aforementioned single-waves or their peak values may be directly detected.

Fig. 8 shows a system in which the output of the apparatus according to the present invention is used for controlling the intensity of shot blasting by a shot blasting machine. Referring to Fig. 8, the shot blasting machine 61 is, for example, of the type projecting a shot stream by rotation of a rotary wheel and includes therein a shot-blasting wheel rotation controller for controlling the intensity of shot blasting and a shot-stream supply controller for controlling the amount of the shot stream. The shot blasting machine 61 is supported by a suitable supporting and moving device (not shown) and is moved while projecting the shot stream toward and onto a steel work 60 to be treated at a predetermined distance from the steel work 60, so that the entire surface of the steel work 60 can be subjected to the shot treatment. In another mode, the steel work 60 may be moved while fixing the shot blasting machine 61 in position during the shot treatment, or both the shot blasting machine 61 and the steel work 60 may be moved during the shot treatment. The shot blasting machine 61 may be of

the type of shot blasting by the pressure of air blast.

The shot bombardment and propagation member 10 in the apparatus of the present invention is located adjacent to the steel work 60, and, when it receives the shot stream projected from the shot blasting machine 61 in the course of the shot treatment, the measuring circuit 30 generates output signals 32 and 34 indicative of the intensity of shot bombardment and the number of times of shot bombardment respectively. These signals 32 and 34 are applied to a microcomputer 64 to be compared with externally applied signals 36 and 38 indicating desired or target values of the intensity of shot bombardment and the number of times of shot bombardment respectively. When the microcomputer 64 decides that the difference between each of the measured values and the corresponding target value exceeds a predetermined setting, the microcomputer 64 computes control values corresponding to the errors and generates control signals 66 and 68 corresponding to the computed control values respectively. These control signals 66 and 68 are applied to a wheel rotation control circuit 62 and a shot supply control circuit 63 so as to control the rotation of the wheel of the shot blasting machine and the amount of the shot stream supplied from the shot blasting machine 61 respectively. Both the rotation of the shot blasting wheel and the amount of the supplied shot stream may be controlled by one of the signals 32 and 34 indicative of the intensity of shot bombardment and the number of times of shot bombardment respectively. A table showing the relation between control values and errors from individual target values has been experimentally prepared beforehand and is stored in the microcomputer 64, and the control values are computed on the basis of this table. Thus, the conditions for shot blasting can be most suitably controlled while executing the shot treatment.

Claims

1. An apparatus for measuring at least one of an intensity and a density of shot blasting during shot treatment, comprising:

shot bombardment and propagation means (1) including a first part (21; 51) to be bombarded by a shot stream for generating elastic waves when bombarded by the shot stream;

transducer means (4) for receiving said elastic waves from said shot bombardment and propagation means for transducing said elastic waves into an electrical signal; and

measuring means (30) for measuring at least one of the number of times of shot bombardment and an intensity of shot bombardment on the basis of said high-frequency electrical signal; characterised in that:



the member 51 from a lower part of Fig. 7A. More concretely, the member 51 is in the form of a rod which is made of, for example, sintered hard alloy and which has, for example, a length of 45 mm and a square sectional area of 15 mm x 15 mm. The member 52 is in the form of a rod which is made of, for example, steel and which has, for example, a length of 200 mm and a square sectional area of 10 mm x 10 mm. Further, the member 52 is covered with a rubber layer 53 as shown in Fig. 7B so as to protect the member 52 from wearing by the projection of the shot stream. This second embodiment also exhibits the effect similar to that exhibited by the first embodiment shown in Fig. 1A.

In the aforementioned embodiments, the AE sensor is used as the transducer 4 by way of example. However, it is apparent that any one of known transducers may be used provided that elastic waves generated at a very short time interval of, for example, 5 ms can be continuously transduced into an electrical signal within a short period of time. Therefore, the transducer 4 may be a piezoelectric element such as, that made of quartz or lithium sulfate, an electrostrictive element such as, that made of barium titanate or lead zirconate titanate, or a high-frequency transducer element formed by evaporating a piezoelectric semiconductor such as, cadmium sulfide or zinc oxide on a circular steel or copper sheet in a thickness corresponding to the half-wave length of the elastic wave.

The high-frequency electrical signal is subjected to the envelope detection in the aforementioned embodiments. However, without subjecting the high-frequency electrical signal to the envelope detection, the number of times of appearance of aforementioned single-waves or their peak values may be directly detected.

Fig. 8 shows a system in which the output of the apparatus according to the present invention is used for controlling the intensity of shot blasting by a shot blasting machine. Referring to Fig. 8, the shot blasting machine 61 is, for example, of the type projecting a shot stream by rotation of a rotary wheel and includes therein a shot-blasting wheel rotation controller for controlling the intensity of shot blasting and a shot-stream supply controller for controlling the amount of the shot stream. The shot blasting machine 61 is supported by a suitable supporting and moving device (not shown) and is moved while projecting the shot stream toward and onto a steel work 60 to be treated at a predetermined distance from the steel work 60, so that the entire surface of the steel work 60 can be subjected to the shot treatment. In another mode, the steel work 60 may be moved while fixing the shot blasting machine 61 in position during the shot treatment, or both the shot blasting machine 61 and the steel work 60 may be moved during the shot treatment. The shot blasting machine 61 may be of

the type of shot blasting by the pressure of air blast.

The shot bombardment and propagation member 10 in the apparatus of the present invention is located adjacent to the steel work 60, and, when it receives the shot stream projected from the shot blasting machine 61 in the course of the shot treatment, the measuring circuit 30 generates output signals 32 and 34 indicative of the intensity of shot bombardment and the number of times of shot bombardment respectively. These signals 32 and 34 are applied to a microcomputer 64 to be compared with externally applied signals 36 and 38 indicating desired or target values of the intensity of shot bombardment and the number of times of shot bombardment respectively. When the microcomputer 64 decides that the difference between each of the measured values and the corresponding target value exceeds a predetermined setting, the microcomputer 64 computes control values corresponding to the errors and generates control signals 66 and 68 corresponding to the computed control values respectively. These control signals 66 and 68 are applied to a wheel rotation control circuit 62 and a shot supply control circuit 63 so as to control the rotation of the wheel of the shot blasting machine and the amount of the shot stream supplied from the shot blasting machine 61 respectively. Both the rotation of the shot blasting wheel and the amount of the supplied shot stream may be controlled by one of the signals 32 and 34 indicative of the intensity of shot bombardment and the number of times of shot bombardment respectively. A table showing the relation between control values and errors from individual target values has been experimentally prepared beforehand and is stored in the microcomputer 64, and the control values are computed on the basis of this table. Thus, the conditions for shot blasting can be most suitably controlled while executing the shot treatment.

Claims

1. An apparatus for measuring at least one of an intensity and a density of shot blasting during shot treatment, comprising:
 - shot bombardment and propagation means (1) including a first part (21; 51) to be bombarded by a shot stream for generating elastic waves when bombarded by the shot stream;
 - transducer means (4) for receiving said elastic waves from said shot bombardment and propagation means for transducing said elastic waves into an electrical signal; and
 - measuring means (30) for measuring at least one of the number of times of shot bombardment and an intensity of shot bombardment on the basis of said high-frequency electrical signal; characterised in that:

said shot bombardment and propagation means (1) includes a second part (22; 52) for propagating said electric waves therethrough;

said transducer means (4) transduces said elastic waves into a high-frequency electrical signal;

said first part (21) is made of a wear resistant material, said second part (22) is made of a material different from the material of said first part; and

said first part and second part are laminated to form a two-layer structure.

2. An apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein said measuring means (30) includes a counter circuit (7) for measuring the number of times of appearance of single-waves in said high-frequency electrical signal.

3. An apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein said measuring means (30) includes an envelope detection circuit (8) for subjecting said high-frequency electrical signal to envelope detection, and a counter circuit (7) for measuring the number of the times of generation of output signals from said envelope detection circuit.

4. An apparatus according to Claim 1, Claim 2, or Claim 3 wherein said measuring means (30) includes a peak measuring circuit (8) for detecting the peak values of the single-waves included in said high-frequency electrical signal.

5. An apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein said measuring means (30) includes an envelope detection circuit (8) for subjecting said high-frequency electrical signal to envelope detection, and a peak measuring circuit (8) for detecting the peak values in an output signal generated from said envelope detection circuit.

6. An apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein the shot stream is projected with a shot blasting machine of the type of rotary wheel.

7. An apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein the shot stream is projected with a shot blasting machine of the type of air pressure.

8. An apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein said shot bombardment and propagation means (1) includes said first and second parts bombarded by the shot stream, an outer casing (3), and a vibration isolating member (2) preventing said member (21) from vibration of said outer casing (3).

9. An apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein said

shot bombardment and propagation means (1) includes said first and second parts bombarded by the shot stream, a rod-shaped wave propagating member (52) connected at one end to said shot bombarded member, and a cover (53) protecting said wave propagating member from wearing by the projection of the shot stream, and said transducer means (4) is connected to the other end of said wave propagating member.

10. An apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein said transducer means (4) is a high-frequency transducer element including one of an AE sensor, a piezoelectric element and an electrostrictive element.

11. An apparatus according to Claim 2, wherein the shot stream is projected with a shot blasting machine of the type of rotary wheel and including at least one of first means (62) for controlling the rotation of the shot blasting wheel and second means (63) for controlling the amount of the supplied shot stream, and the output signal of said counter circuit (7) is used to control at least one of said first and second means (62, 63).

12. An apparatus according to Claim 3, wherein the shot stream is projected with a shot blasting machine of the type of air pressure and including at least one of first means (62) for controlling the rotation of the shot blasting impeller and second means (63) for controlling the amount of the supplied shot stream, and the output signal of said counter circuit (7) is used to control at least one of said first and second means (62, 63).

13. An apparatus according to Claim 4, wherein the shot stream is projected with a shot blasting machine of the type of rotary wheel and including at least one of first means (62) for controlling the rotation of the shot blasting wheel and second means (63) for controlling the amount of the supplied shot stream, and the output signal of said peak measuring circuit (8) is used to control at least one of said first and second means (62, 63).

14. An apparatus according to Claim 5, wherein the shot stream is projected with a shot blasting machine of the type of air pressure and including at least one of first means (62) for controlling the rotation of the shot blasting impeller and second means (63) for controlling the amount of the supplied shot stream, and the output signal of said peak measuring circuit (8) is used to control at least one of said first and second means (62, 63).





Patentansprüche

1. Vorrichtung zur Messung zumindest entweder der Intensität oder der Dichte des Strahlputzens während einer Strahlbehandlung, mit:
einer Strahlbeschuß- und Ausbreitungseinrichtung (1), die ein erstes Teil (21; 51) aufweist, welches von einem Strahlstrom beschossen werden soll, um bei Beschuß durch den Strahlstrom elastische Wellen zu erzeugen;
einer Wandlereinrichtung (4) zum Empfangen der elastischen Wellen von der Strahlbeschuß- und Ausbreitungseinrichtung zum Umwandeln der elastischen Wellen in ein elektrisches Signal; und
einer Meßeinrichtung (30) zur Messung zumindest entweder der Anzahl der Strahlbeschüsse oder der Intensität des Strahlbeschusses auf der Grundlage des hochfrequenten elektrischen Signals;
dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß
die Strahlbeschuß- und Ausbreitungseinrichtung (1) ein zweites Teil (22, 52) aufweist, um durch dieses die elektrischen Wellen sich ausbreiten zu lassen;
die Wandlereinrichtung (4) die elastischen Wellen in ein hochfrequentes elektrisches Signal umwandelt;
das erste Teil (21) aus einem verschleißwiderstandsfähigen Material besteht, das zweite Teil (22) aus einem anderen Material als das erste Teil besteht; und
das erste Teil und das zweite Teil zur Ausbildung einer Doppelschichtanordnung laminiert sind.
2. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, bei welcher die Meßeinrichtung (30) eine Zäblerschaltung (7) aufweist, um die Anzahl des Auftretens einzelner Wellen in dem hochfrequenten elektrischen Signal zu messen.
3. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, bei welcher die Meßeinrichtung (30) eine Hüllendetektorschaltung (6) aufweist, um mit dem hochfrequenten elektrischen Signal eine Hüllen-Erfassung durchzuführen, sowie eine Zäblerschaltung (7) zum Messen der Anzahl der Erzeugungen von Ausgangssignalen von der Hüllen-Detektorschaltung.
4. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, Anspruch 2 oder Anspruch 3, bei welcher die Meßeinrichtung (30) eine Spitzenwertmeßschaltung (8) aufweist, um die Spitzenwerte der einzelnen Wellen zu erfassen, die in dem hochfrequenten elektrischen Signal enthalten sind.
5. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, bei welcher die Meßeinrichtung (30) eine Hüllendetektorschaltung (6) aufweist, um mit dem hochfrequenten elektrischen Signal eine Hüllen-Erfassung durchzuführen, sowie eine Spitzenwertmeßschaltung (8) zur Erfassung der Spitzenwerte in einem Ausgangssignal, welches von der Hüllendetektorschaltung erzeugt wird.
6. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, bei welcher der Strahlstrom durch eine Strahlputzmaschine mit einem Drehrad ausgeschleudert wird.
7. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, bei welcher der Strahlstrom mit einer Strahlputzmaschine ausgeschleudert wird, die mit Luftdruck arbeitet.
8. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, bei welcher die Strahlbeschuß- und Ausbreitungseinrichtung (1) das erste und das zweite Teil aufweist, die vom Strahlstrom beschossen werden, ein Außengehäuse (3), und ein Schwingungsisolierter Teil (2), welches verhindert, daß das Teil (21) das Außengehäuse (3) zum Schwingen bringt.
9. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, bei welcher die Strahlbeschuß- und Ausbreitungseinrichtung (1) das erste und zweite Teil aufweist, die von dem Strahlstrom beschossen werden, ein stangenförmiges Wellenausbreitungsteil (52), welche an einem Ende mit dem durch den Strahl beschossenen Teil verbunden ist, und eine Abdeckung (53), welches das Wellenausbreitungsteil gegen Verschleiß durch den Schleuderbeschuß durch den Strahlstrom schützt, und die Wandlereinrichtung (4) mit dem anderen Ende des Wellenausbreitungsteils verbunden ist.
10. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, bei welcher die Wandlereinrichtung (4) ein Hochfrequenz-Wandlerelement ist, welches entweder einen AE-Sensor, ein piezoelektrisches Element oder ein elektrostriktives Element aufweist.
11. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 2, bei welcher der Strahlstrom von einer Strahlputzmaschine ausgeschleudert wird, die mit einem Drehrad versehen ist, und die zumindest entweder eine erste Einrichtung (62) zum Steuern der Drehung des Strahlputzrades oder eine zweite Einrichtung (63) zum Steuern der Menge des zugeführten Strahlstroms aufweist, und das Ausgangssignal der Zäblerschaltung (7) zum Steuern zumindest entweder der ersten oder der zweiten Einrichtung (62, 63) verwendet wird.
12. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 3, bei welcher der Strahlstrom von einer mit Luftdruck arbeitenden Strahlputzmaschine ausgeschleudert wird, die

zumindest eine erste Einrichtung (62) zum Steuern der Drehung des Strahlputz-Flügelrades oder eine zweite Einrichtung (63) zum Steuern der Menge des zugeführten Strahlstroms aufweist, und das Ausgangssignal der Zählerschaltung (7) dazu verwendet wird, zumindest die erste oder die zweite Einrichtung (62, 63) zu steuern.

13. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 4, bei welcher der Strahlstrom von einer Strahlputzmaschine ausgeschleudert wird, die ein Drehrad aufweist, und zumindest entweder eine erste Einrichtung (62) zum Steuern der Drehung des Strahlputzrades oder eine zweite Einrichtung (63) zum Steuern der Menge des zugeführten Strahlstroms aufweist, und das Ausgangssignal der Spitzenwertmeßschaltung (8) zum Steuern zumindest entweder der ersten oder der zweiten Einrichtung (62, 63) verwendet wird.

14. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 5, bei welcher der Strahlstrom von einer Strahlputzmaschine ausgeschleudert wird, die mit Luftdruck arbeitet, und zumindest entweder eine erste Einrichtung (62) zum Steuern der Drehung des Strahlputz-Flügelrades oder eine zweite Einrichtung (63) zum Steuern der Menge des zugeführten Strahlstroms aufweist, und das Ausgangssignal der Spitzenwertmeßschaltung (8) zum Steuern zumindest entweder der ersten oder der zweiten Einrichtung (62, 63) verwendet wird.

Revendications

1. Appareil de mesure d'au moins l'une de l'intensité et de la densité de grenailage pendant un traitement à la grenaille, comprenant :

un moyen de projection de grenaille et de propagation (1), comportant une première partie (21 ; 51) destinée à être bombardée par un jet de grenaille pour produire des ondes élastiques lorsqu'elle reçoit le jet de grenaille ;

un moyen transducteur (4) pour recevoir lesdites ondes élastiques venant dudit moyen de projection de grenaille et de propagation, afin de convertir lesdites ondes élastiques en un signal électrique ; et

un moyen de mesure (30) pour mesurer au moins l'un entre le nombre de fois où la projection de grenaille est effectuée et l'intensité de la projection de grenaille, sur la base dudit signal électrique à haute fréquence ; caractérisé en ce que :

ledit moyen de projection de grenaille et de propagation (1) comprend une seconde partie (22 ; 52) pour la propagation desdites ondes élastiques à travers elle ;

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ledit moyen transducteur (4) convertit lesdites ondes élastiques en un signal électrique à haute fréquence ;

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ladite première partie (21) est faite d'un matériau résistant à l'usure, ladite seconde partie (22) étant faite d'un matériau différent du matériau de ladite première partie ; et

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ladite première partie et ladite seconde partie sont feuilletées afin de former une structure bicouche.

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2. Appareil selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit moyen de mesure (30) comprend un circuit de comptage (7) pour mesurer le nombre de fois où des alternances simples apparaissent dans ledit signal électrique à haute fréquence.

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3. Appareil selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit moyen de mesure (30) comprend un circuit de détection d'enveloppe (6) pour soumettre ledit signal électrique à haute fréquence à une détection d'enveloppe, et un circuit de comptage (7) pour mesurer le nombre de fois où sont émis des signaux de sortie par ledit circuit de détection d'enveloppe.

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4. Appareil selon la revendication 1, la revendication 2, ou la revendication 3, dans lequel ledit moyen de mesure (30) comprend un circuit de mesure de crêtes (8) pour détecter les valeurs de crête des alternances simples comprises dans ledit signal électrique à haute fréquence.

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5. Appareil selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit moyen de mesure (30) comprend un circuit de détection d'enveloppe (6) pour soumettre ledit signal électrique à haute fréquence à une détection d'enveloppe, et un circuit de mesure de crêtes (8) pour détecter les valeurs de crête dans un signal de sortie émis par ledit circuit de détection d'enveloppe.

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6. Appareil selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le jet de grenaille est projeté par une machine de grenailage du type à roue rotative.

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7. Appareil selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le jet de grenaille est projeté par une machine de grenailage du type à pression d'air.

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8. Appareil selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit moyen de projection de grenaille et de propagation (1) comprend lesdites première et seconde parties, bombardées par le jet de grenaille, un carter extérieur (3) et un élément d'isolation antivibratoire (2) pour empêcher la transmission de vibrations entre ledit élément (21) et ledit carter extérieur (3).



9. Appareil selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit moyen de projection de grenaille et de propagation (1) comprend lesdites première et seconde parties, bombardées par le jet de grenaille, un élément de propagation d'ondes en forme de barreau (52), relié par une extrémité audit élément bombardé par la grenaille, et un capot (53) protégeant ledit élément de propagation d'ondes contre l'usure du fait de la projection du jet de grenaille, ledit moyen transducteur (4) étant relié à l'autre extrémité dudit élément de propagation d'ondes.
10. Appareil selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit moyen transducteur (4) est un élément transducteur à haute fréquence comprenant un parmi un capteur d'émission acoustique, un élément piézo-électrique et un élément à électrostriction.
11. Appareil selon la revendication 2, dans lequel le jet de grenaille est projeté par une machine de grenailage du type à roue rotative, et comprenant au moins l'un entre un premier moyen (62) pour commander la rotation de la roue de grenailage et un second moyen (63) pour régler la quantité de grenaille fournie, le signal de sortie dudit circuit de comptage (7) servant à commander au moins l'un desdits premier et second moyens (62, 63).
12. Appareil selon la revendication 3, dans lequel le jet de grenaille est projeté par une machine de grenailage du type à pression d'air, et comprenant au moins l'un d'un premier moyen (62) pour commander la rotation de la roue de grenailage et d'un second moyen (63) pour régler la quantité de grenaille fournie, le signal de sortie dudit circuit de comptage (7) servant à commander au moins l'un desdits premier et second moyens (62, 63).
13. Appareil selon la revendication 4, dans lequel le jet de grenaille est projeté par une machine de grenailage du type à roue rotative, et comprenant au moins l'un entre un premier moyen (62) pour commander la rotation de la roue de grenailage et un second moyen (63) pour régler la quantité de grenaille fournie, le signal de sortie dudit circuit de mesure de crêtes (8) servant à commander au moins l'un desdits premier et second moyens (62, 63).
14. Appareil selon la revendication 5, dans lequel le jet de grenaille est projeté par une machine de grenailage du type à pression d'air, et comprenant au moins l'un d'un premier moyen (62) pour commander la rotation de la roue de grenailage et d'un second moyen (63) pour régler la quantité

de grenaille fournie, le signal de sortie dudit circuit de mesure de crêtes (8) servant à commander au moins l'un desdits premier et second moyens (62, 63).

