* 1. – 1 Cutaway view of an LVDT
  2. – 2 Principle of rotary variable differential transformer
  3. Device shown in non-operated position Fig. 2 - device shown in operated position Fig. 3 - cross- section 1 - glass envelope 2 - terminal 3 - resilient magnetic member 4 - non-magnetic member 5 - conducting member 6 - magnetic member 7 - insulating piece
  4. – 1 Commutator in a universal motor from a vacuum cleaner. Parts: (A) commutator, (B) brush, (C) rotor (armature) windings, (D) stator (F) (field) windings, (E) brush guides

1.3 – 2 Current flow in commutator ring

1.4 – 1 Solenoid valves

1.4 – 2 Two modes of operation of an SLV illustrating the necessary parts: A- Input side B- Diaphragm C- Pressure chamber D- Pressure relief passage E- Electro Mechanical Solenoid F- Output side

1.5 Electromagnetic brake (such assembly is used to constraint the vertical motion of the large RAM structure)

1.6 – 1 Potentiometer

1.6 – 2 Symbol for potentiometer (European)

1.7 – 1 Digital air pressure sensor

1.7 – 2 A high performance differential pressure transmitter

1.8 – 1 A coil element type PRT

1.8 – 2 An RTD constructed out of a 2 – wire configuration

1.9 An industry grade T30 ultrasonic transducer/sensor manufactured by Pyrotron India Inc.