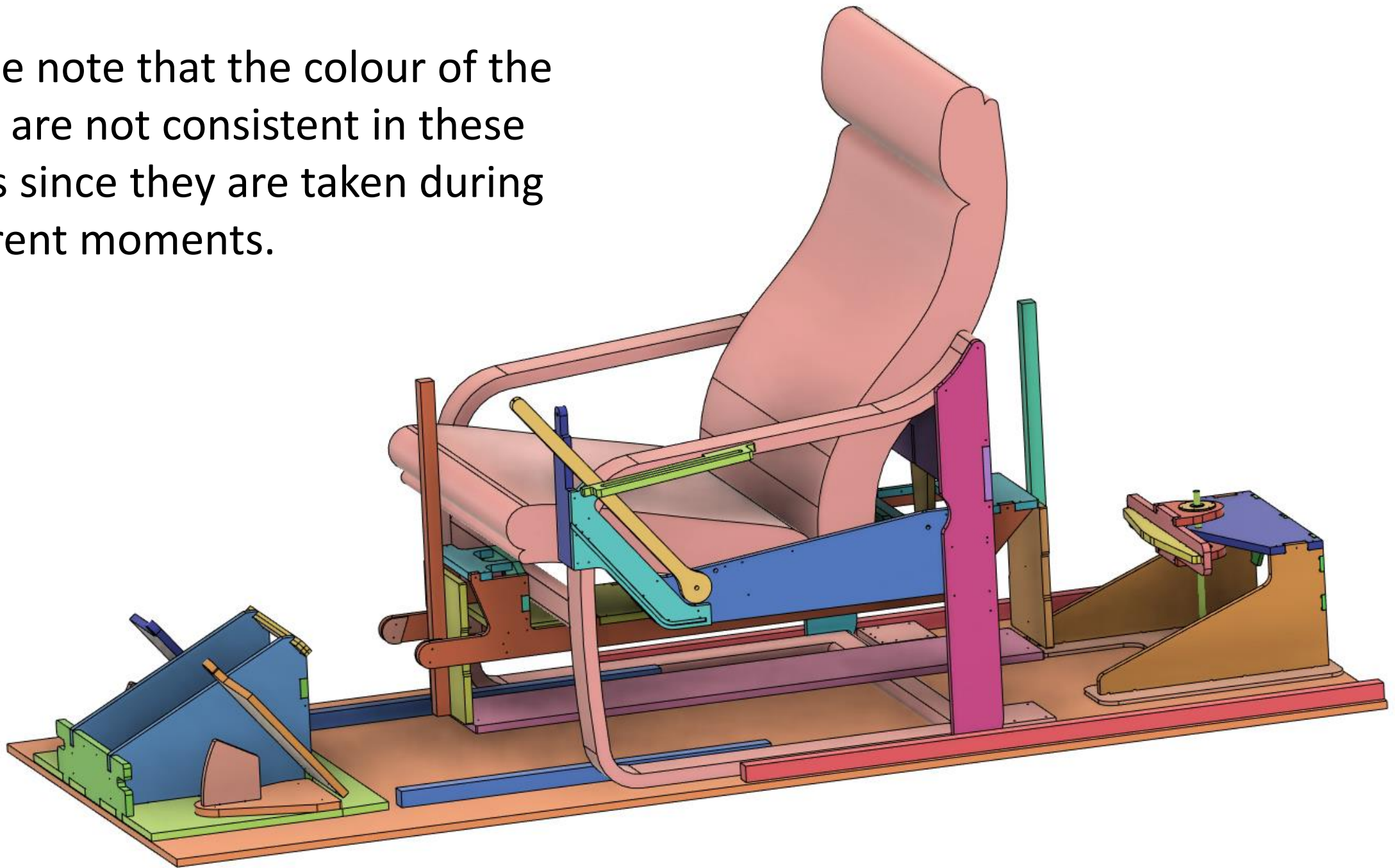
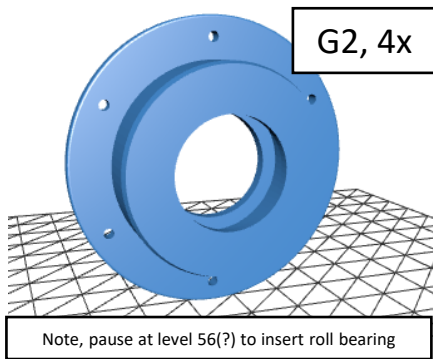
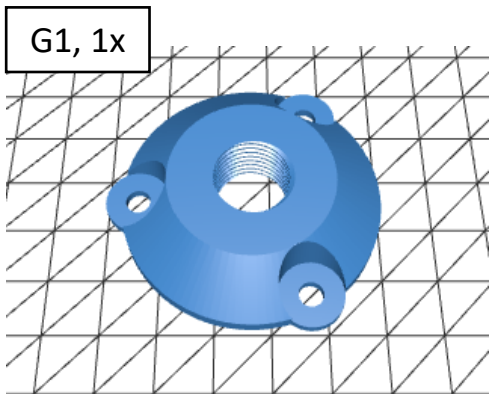
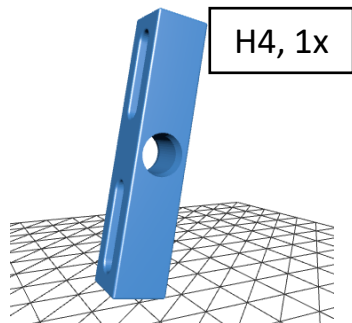
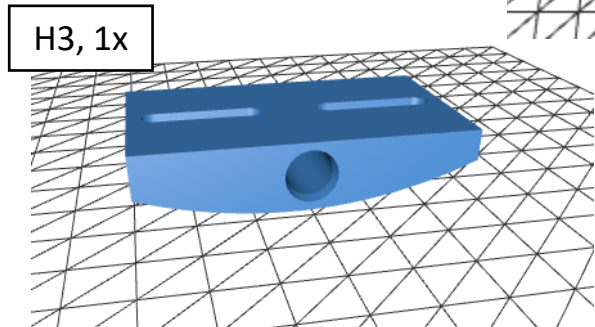
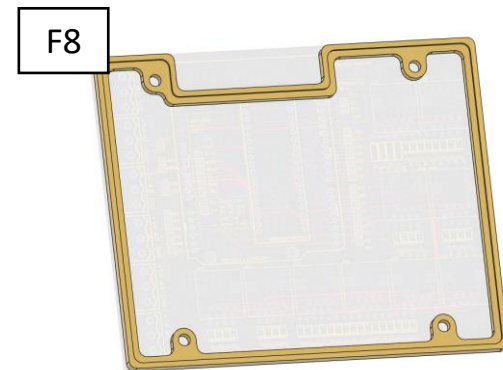
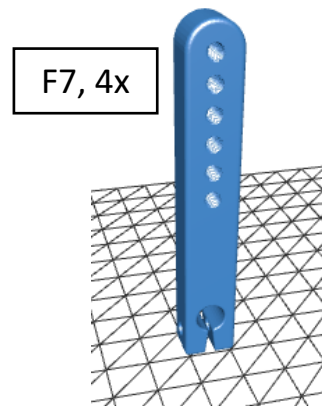
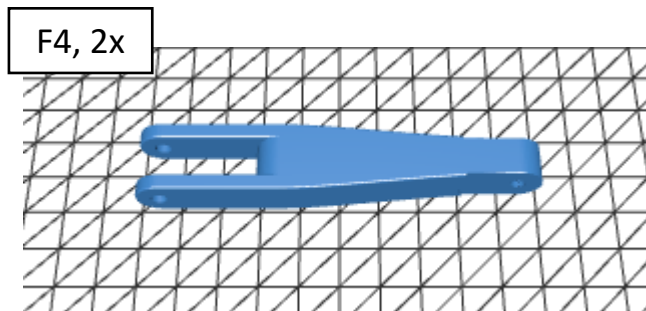
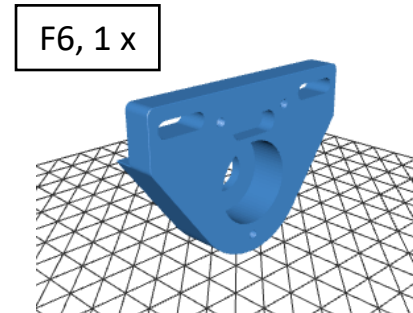
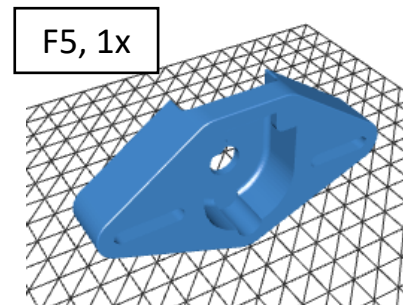
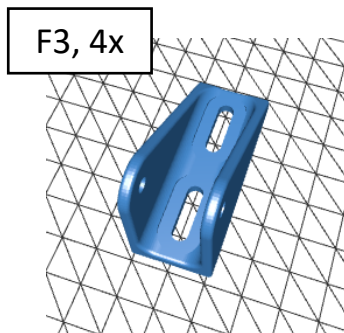
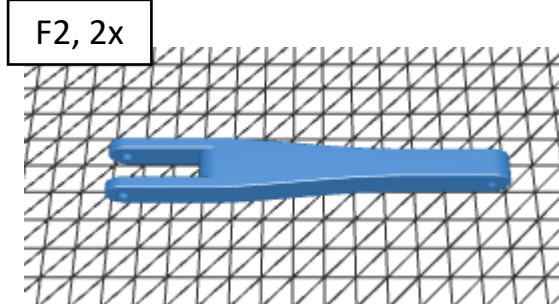
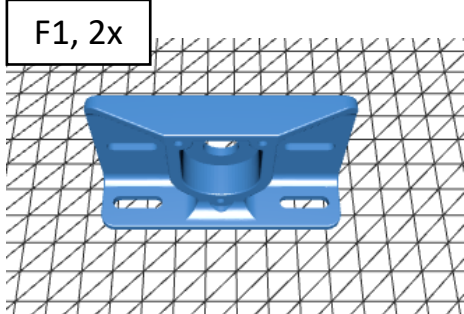


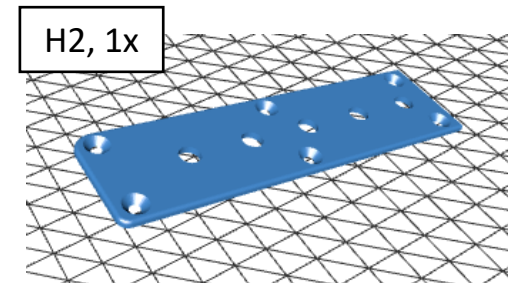
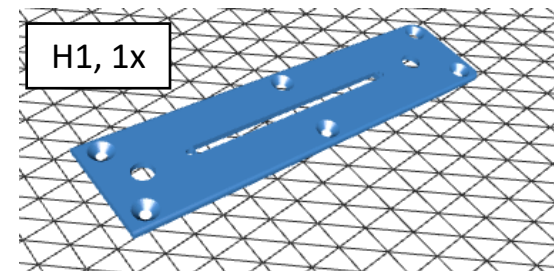
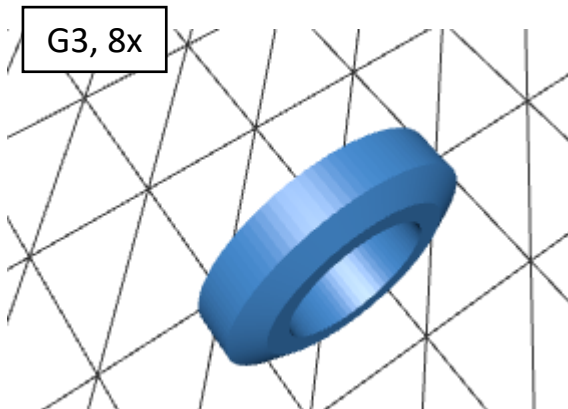
Please note that the colour of the parts are not consistent in these slides since they are taken during different moments.



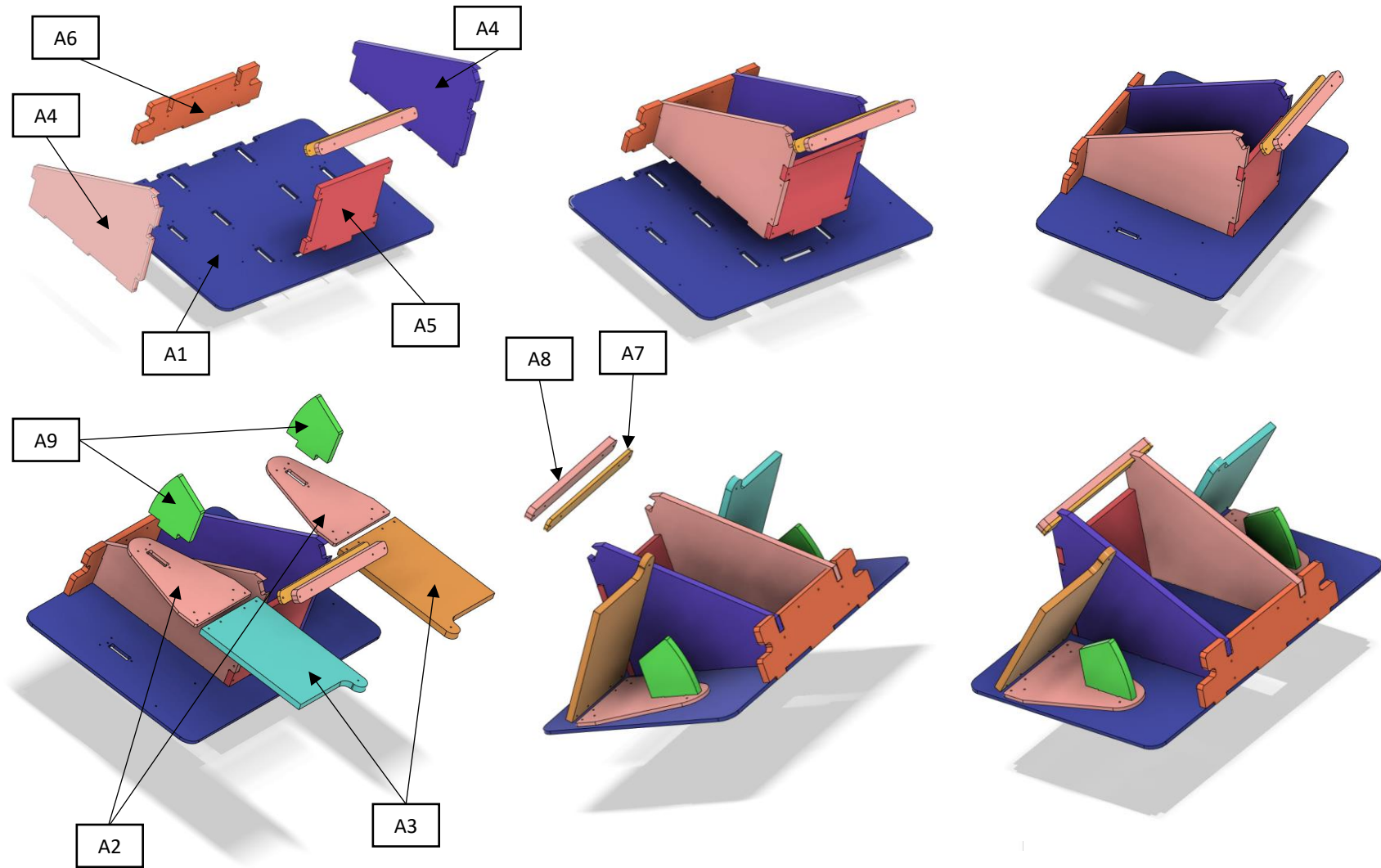


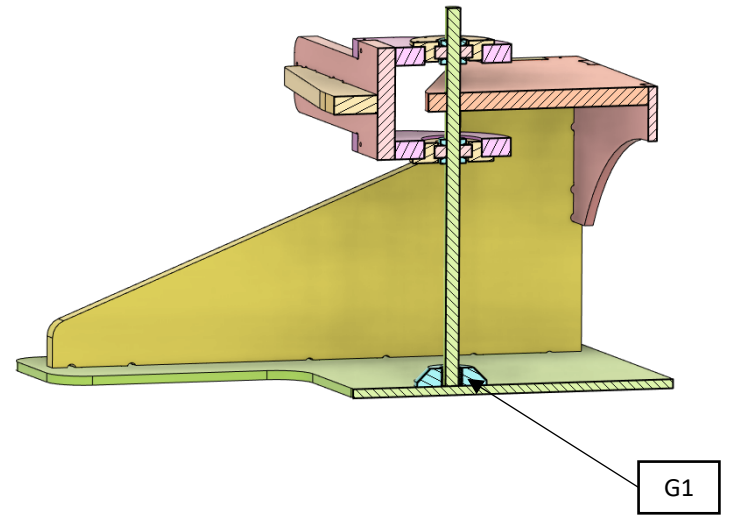
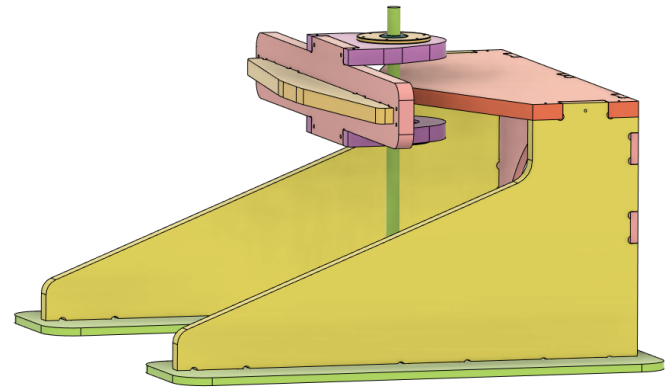
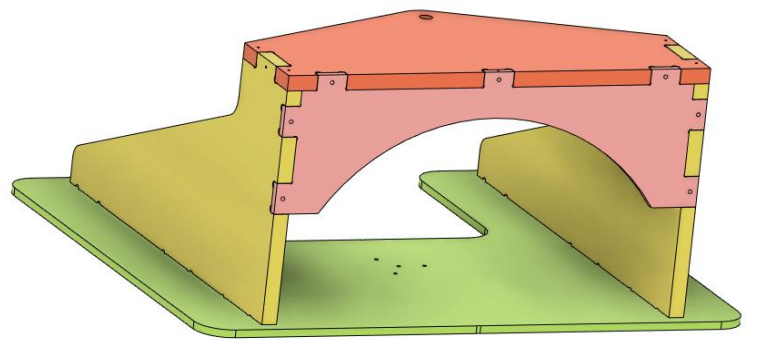
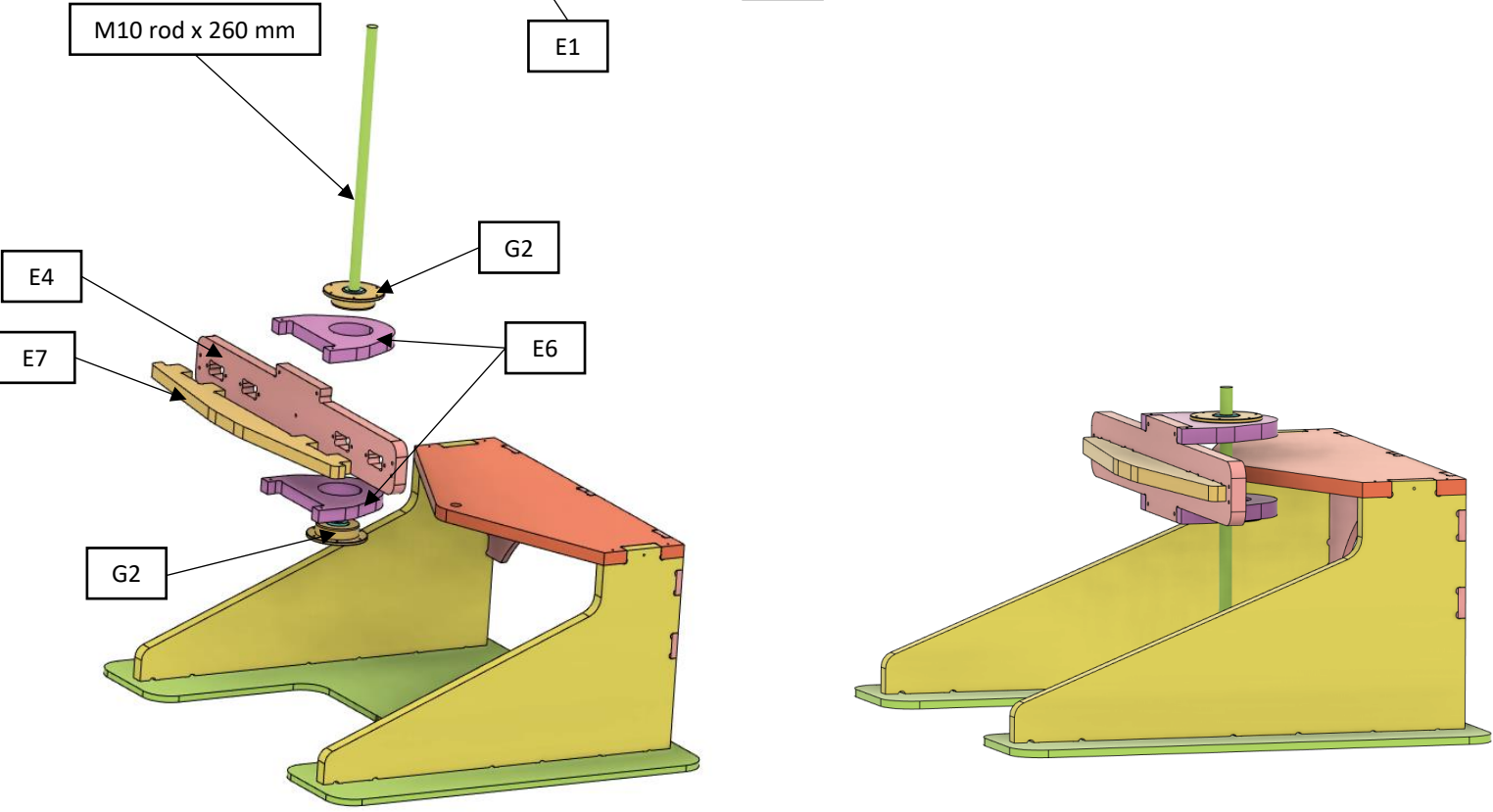
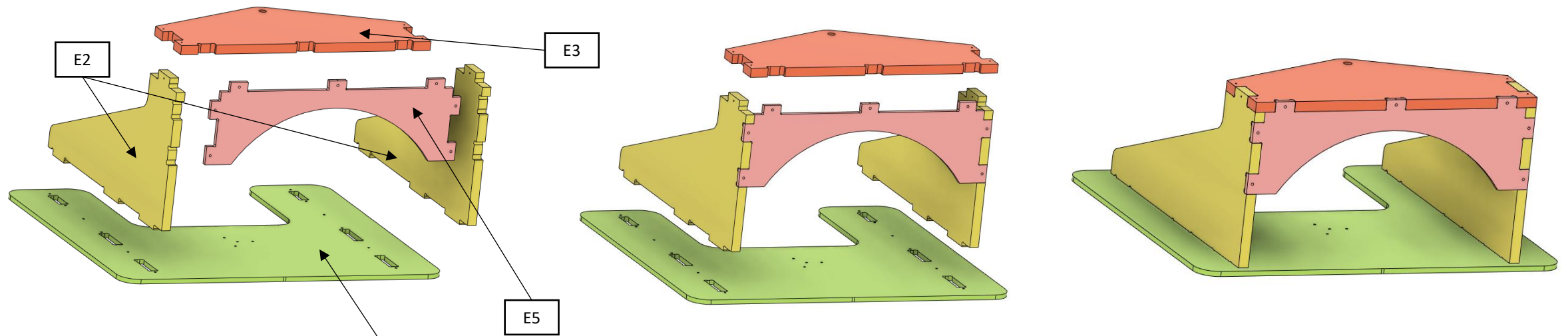


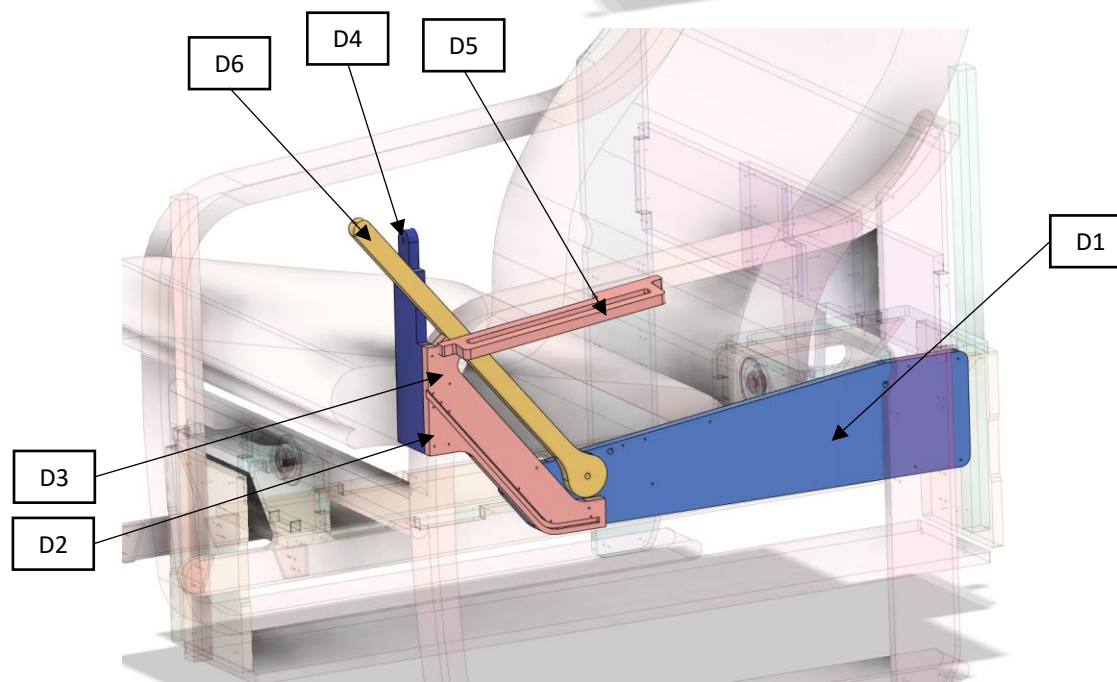
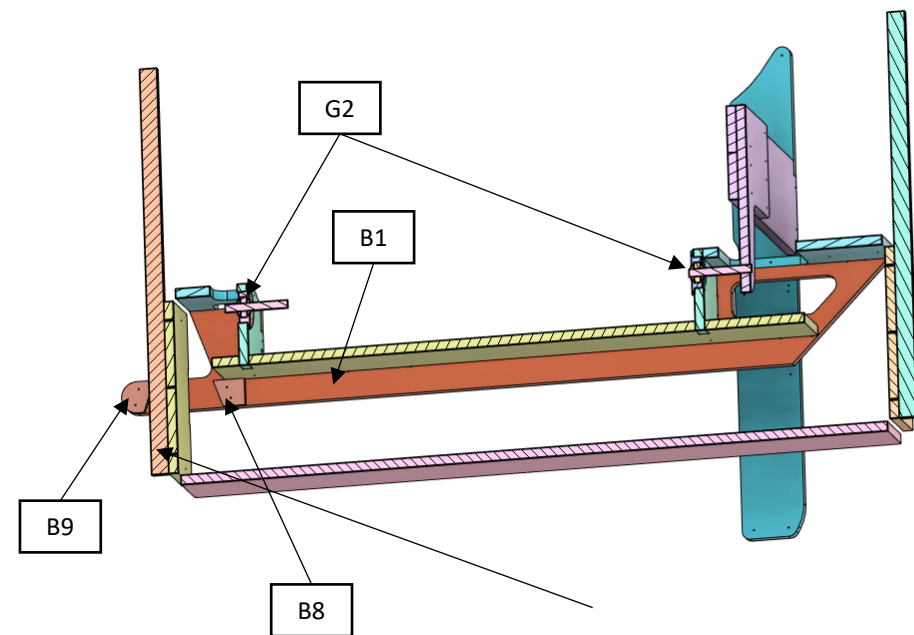
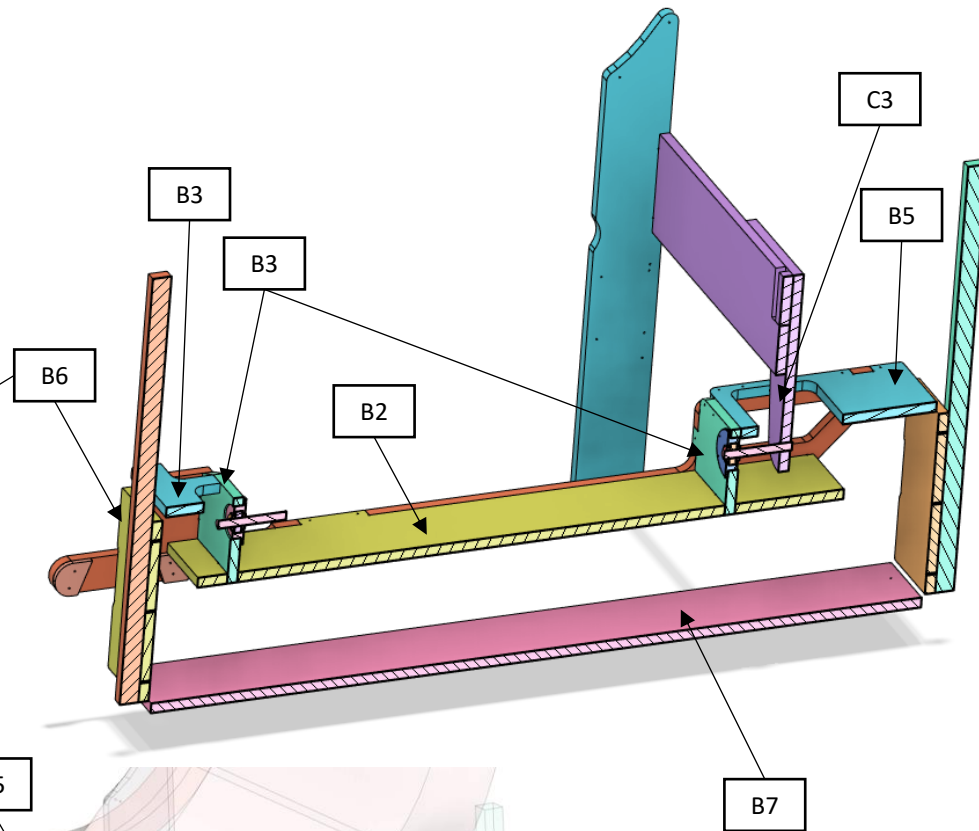
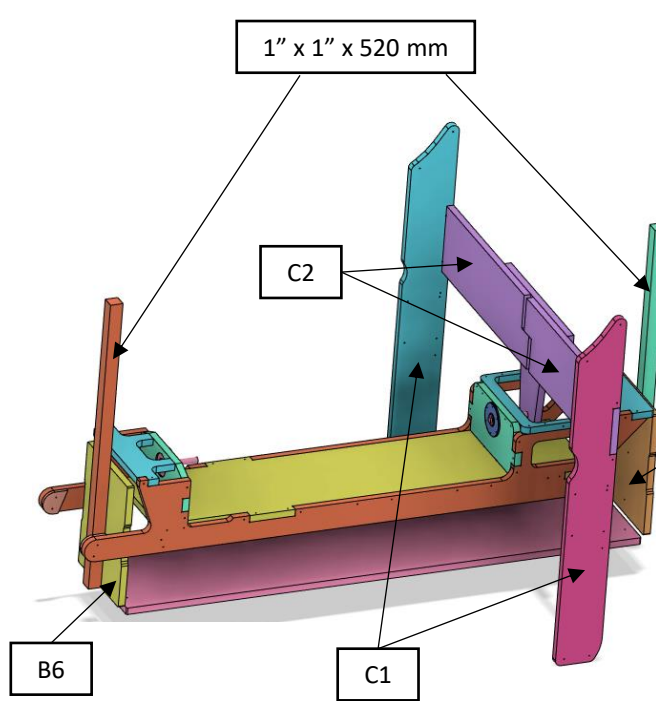
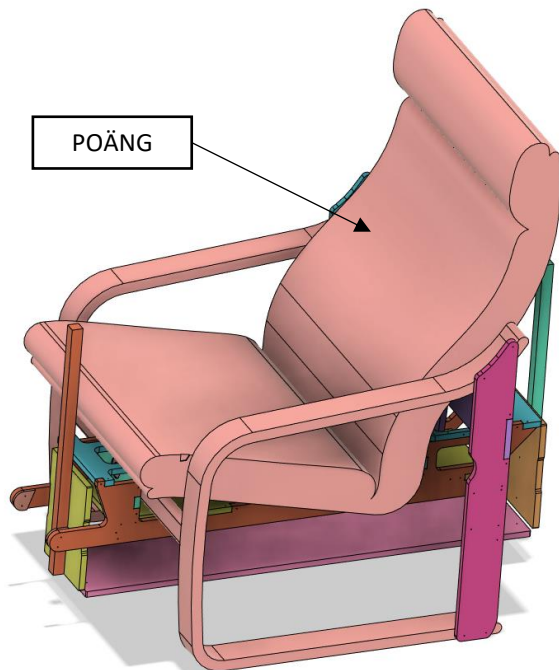
Note, pause at level 56(?) to insert roll bearing





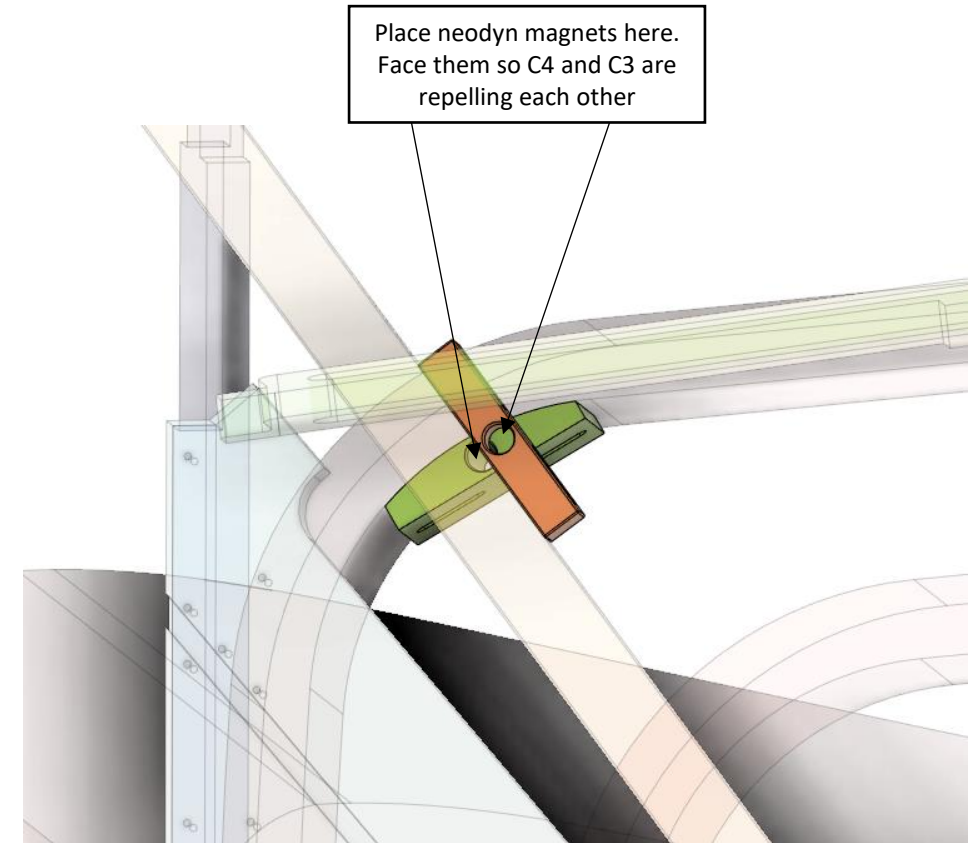
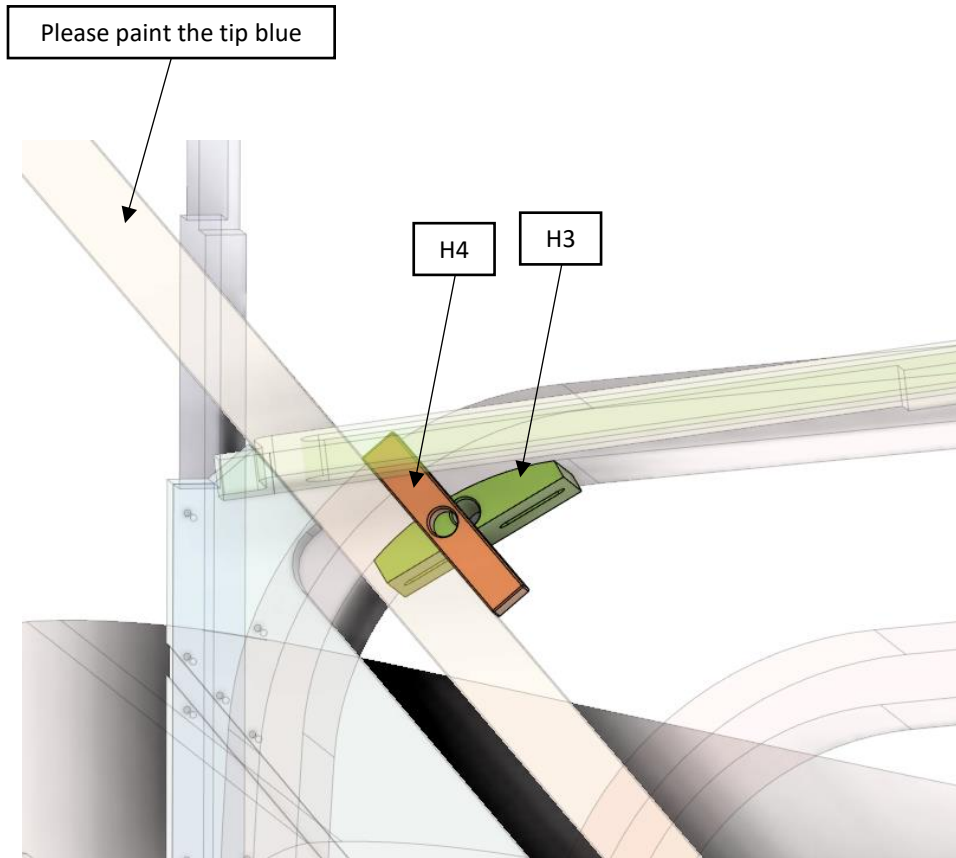
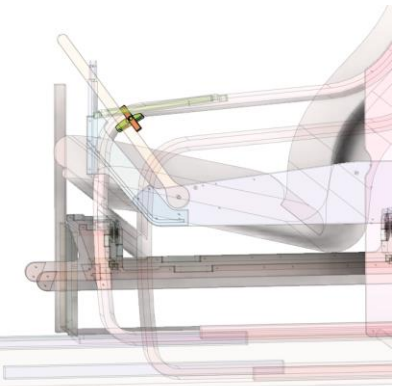




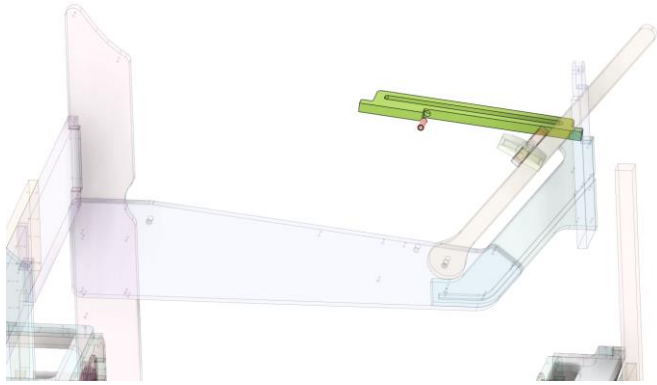




This is to simulate the air brake lever lock.

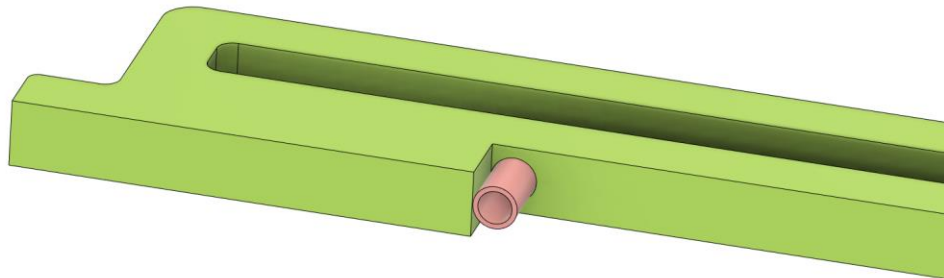
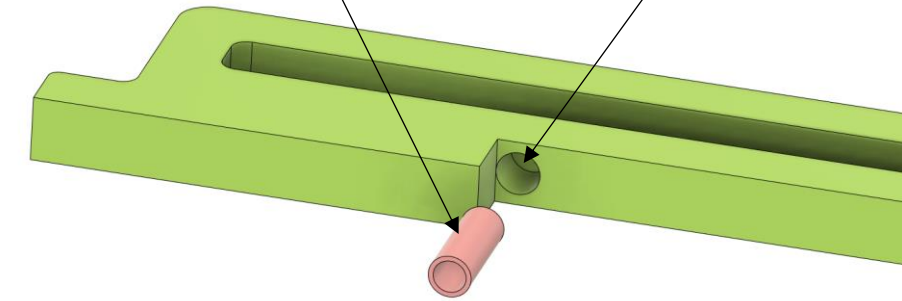


# Simulating wheel brake

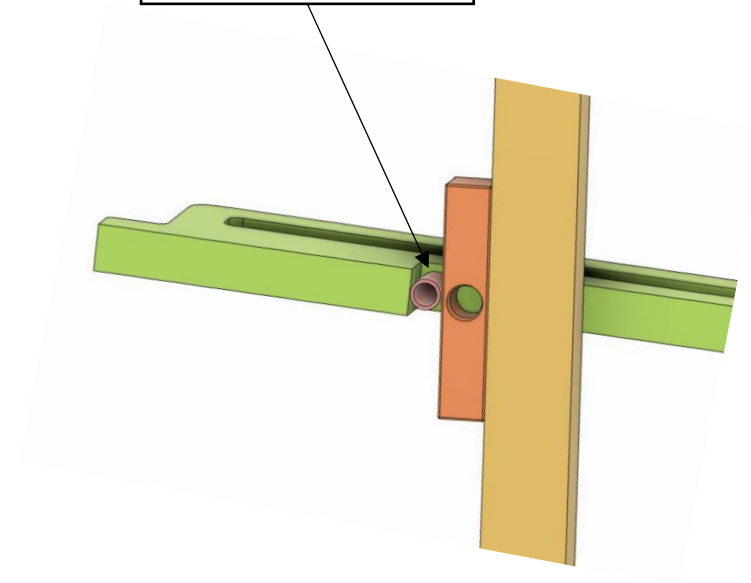


8mm PVC tube

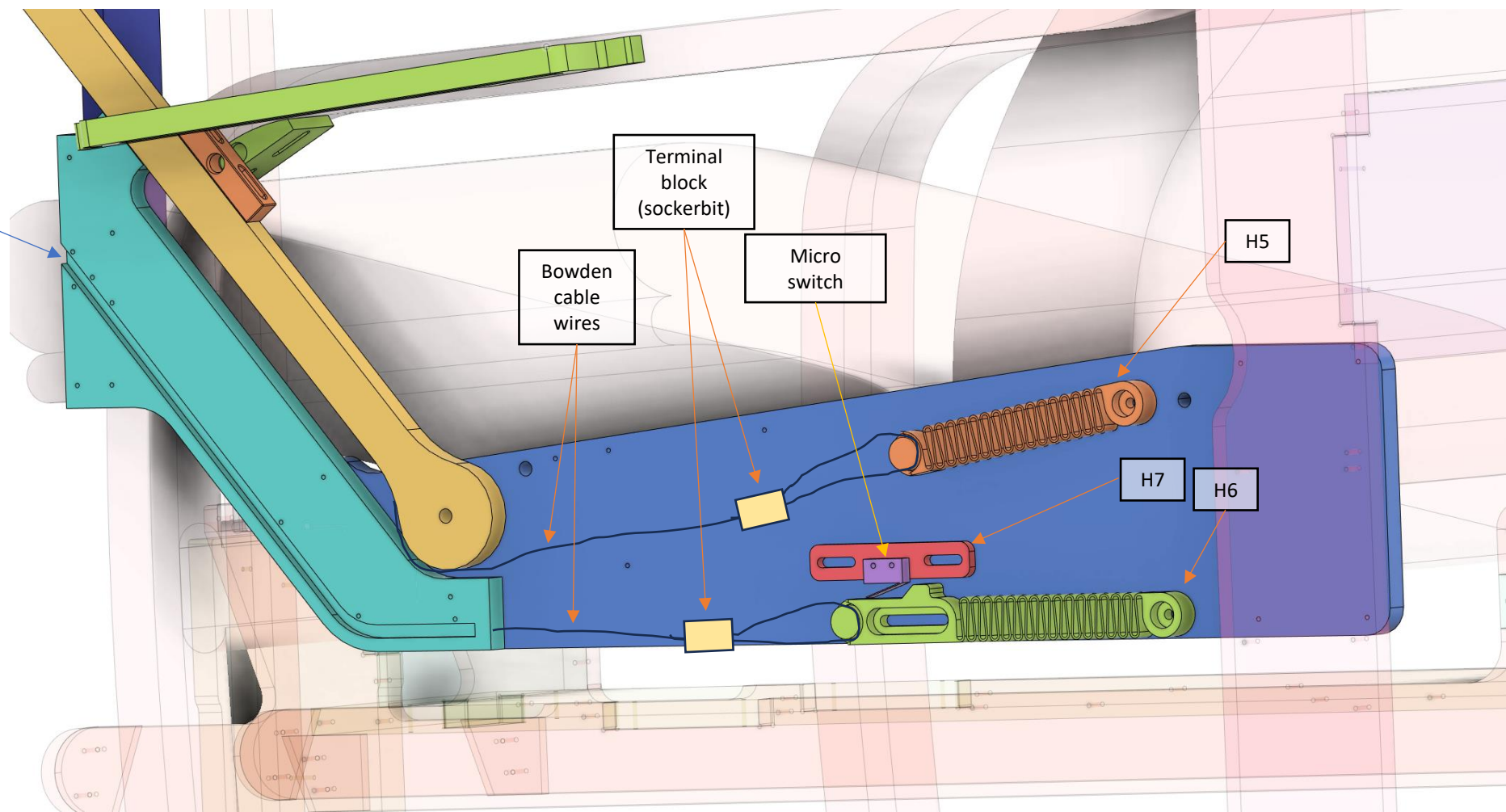
Drill a hole 8mm diameter

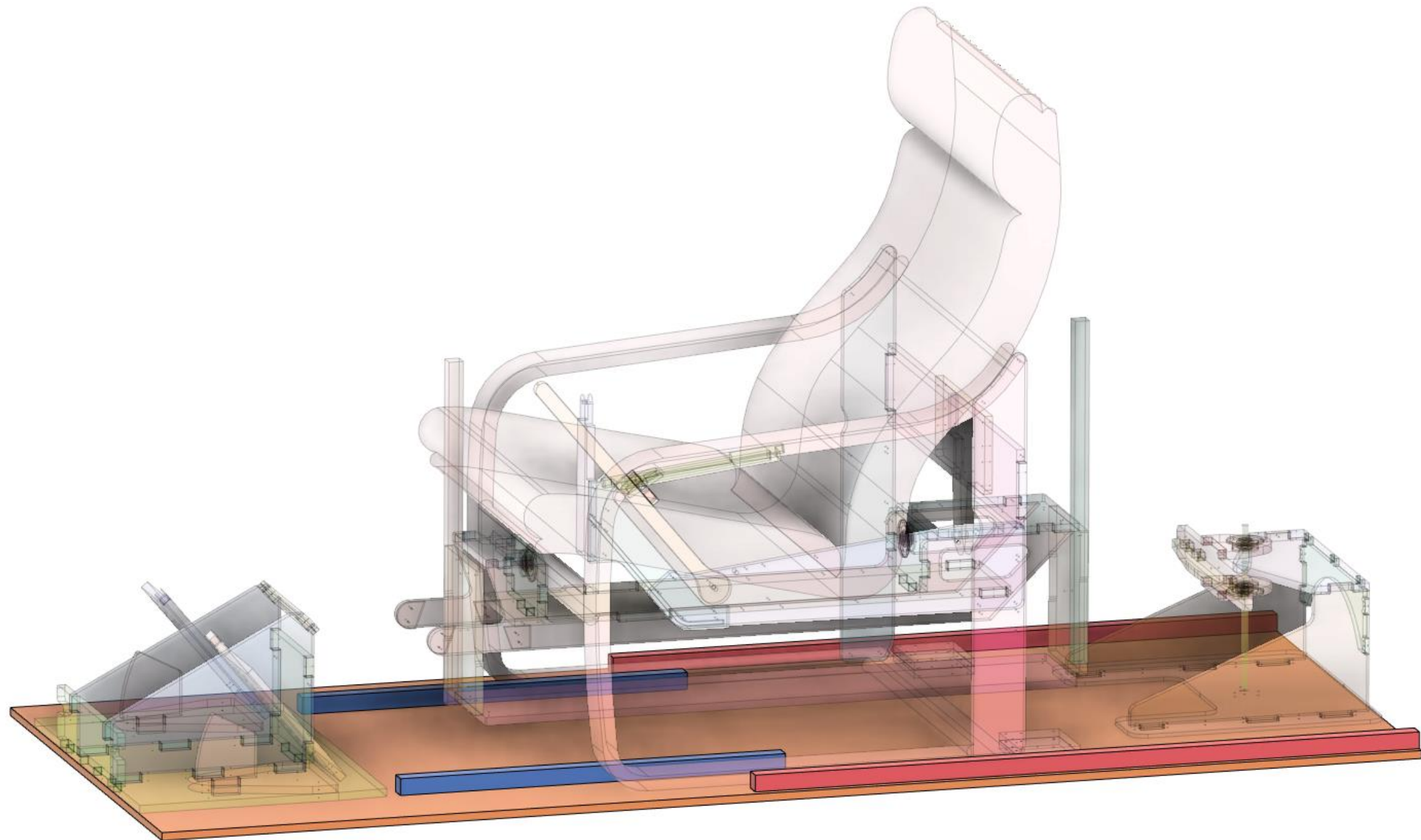


When deploying full  
airbrake, the PVC-tube will  
be compressed and  
simulating the wheel brake









A 3D perspective rendering of a custom-built experimental setup for measuring the Hall effect. The setup is mounted on a light-colored wooden base. On the left, there is a green rectangular sample with four small black rectangular contacts. To its right are two blue rectangular magnetic poles. Further right are two red rectangular magnetic poles. A yellow probe is positioned vertically between the red poles, with its tip touching a small pink rectangular contact. On the far right, there is a pink rectangular component with four small black rectangular contacts.

