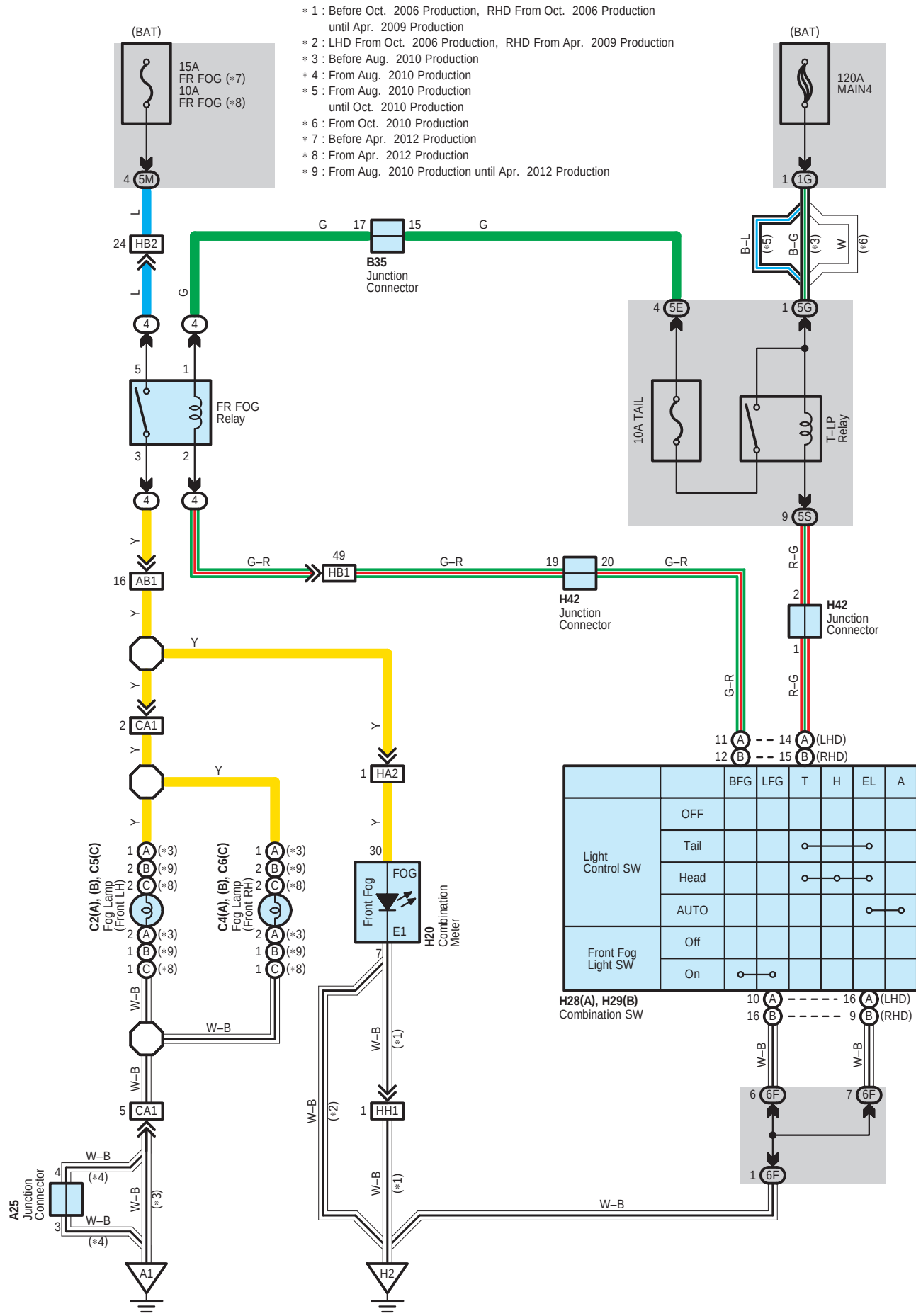




A diagram showing a building-like structure with a central entrance and two side wings. Below the structure is a grid of 22 columns and 2 rows. The columns are numbered 1 to 22 from left to right. The rows are numbered 1 to 2 from top to bottom. The grid is used for labeling the columns and rows of the building structure.

A diagram showing a cross-section of a dental crown. The crown has a central post and two side posts. The side posts are labeled 1 and 2. The crown is shown with a top view and a side view.

A schematic diagram of a two-chambered heart. It consists of two main chambers, labeled '1' and '2', separated by a vertical septum. Chamber 1 is on the left and chamber 2 is on the right. Above the chambers is a common inlet opening, and below is a common outlet opening. The heart is shown in a cross-sectional view with a thick wall and a central cavity.

A diagram of a two-pin electrical plug. The plug has a rectangular body with two pins extending from the top. The pins are labeled '1' and '2' from left to right. The plug is shown in a perspective view, with the top and bottom faces visible.

A diagram of a 40-pin connector, likely a D-subminiature connector. The connector has a top housing with a central latch mechanism. Below the housing, there are two rows of pins. The top row contains 20 pins, numbered 1 through 20 from left to right. The bottom row contains 20 pins, numbered 21 through 40 from left to right. The pins are arranged in a standard D-subminiature layout.

A top-down diagram of a 17-seat aircraft cabin. The layout shows a central aisle with seats numbered 1 through 17. Seats 1, 2, and 3 are on the left side of the aisle, and seats 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are on the right side. The front of the aircraft is at the top, and the rear is at the bottom. The diagram also shows the cockpit area at the front and the tail section at the rear.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

Diagram 1 shows a circular cross-section of a cable. On the left, two parallel horizontal lines represent the conductors. These lines enter a circular region on the right, which contains a smaller concentric circle representing the central core.

The diagram shows a 32-bit register divided into three 8-bit sections. The first section contains bits 1 through 8, the second section contains bits 9 through 16, and the third section contains bits 17 through 24. The bits are arranged in two rows of four for each section.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

9	10	11	12
25	26	27	28

13	14	15	16
29	30	31	32

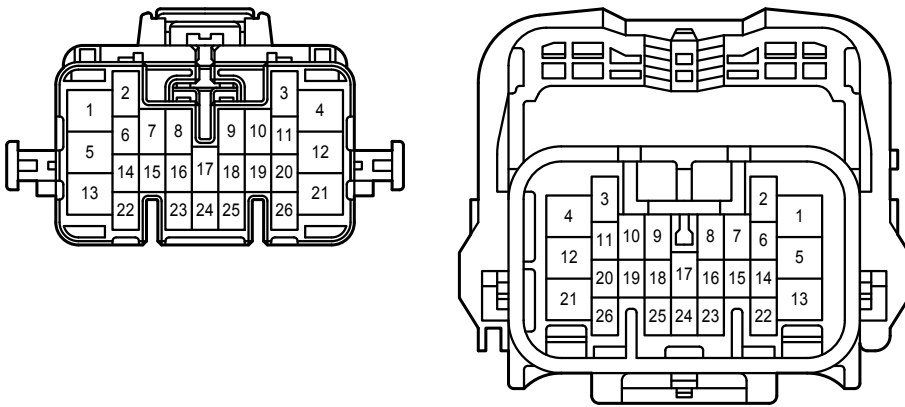
A diagram of a mobile phone with a label '1' pointing to the screen.

A diagram of a 12-pin D-sub connector. The pins are arranged in two rows of six. The top row is numbered 1 to 6 from left to right. The bottom row is numbered 7 to 12 from left to right. The connector has a D-shaped shield and a mounting bracket at the top.

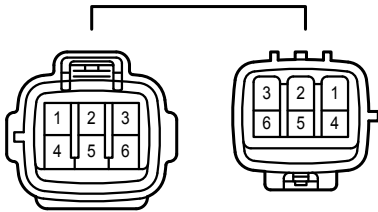
A 20-slot storage rack with two rows of ten slots each, numbered 1 to 20. The rack is divided into four sections of five slots each, with a central divider between the second and third sections.

Front Fog Light

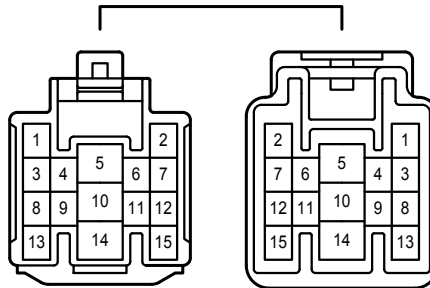
AB1
Gray



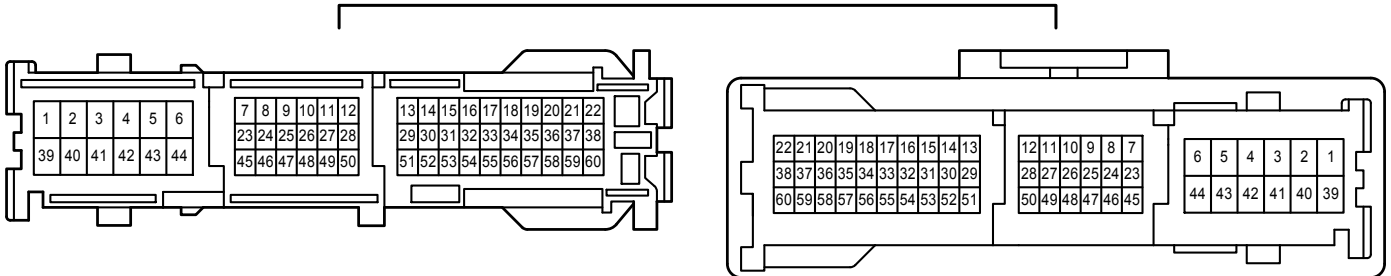
CA1
Black



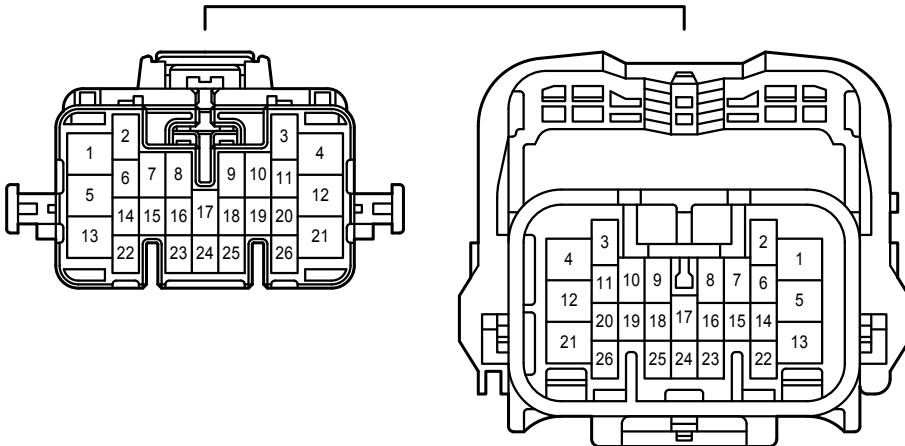
HA2
Blue



HB1
White



HB2
White



Front Fog Light

