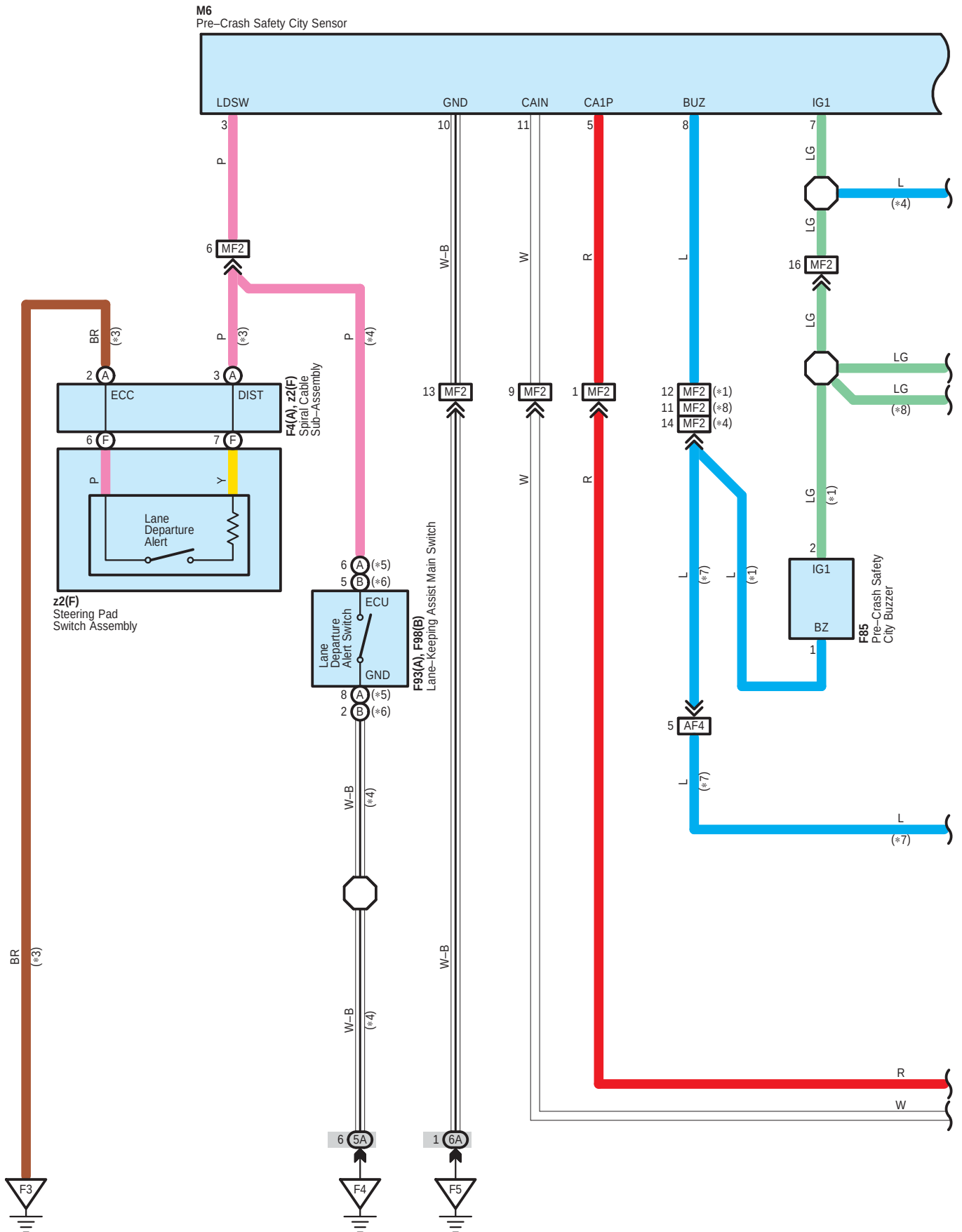
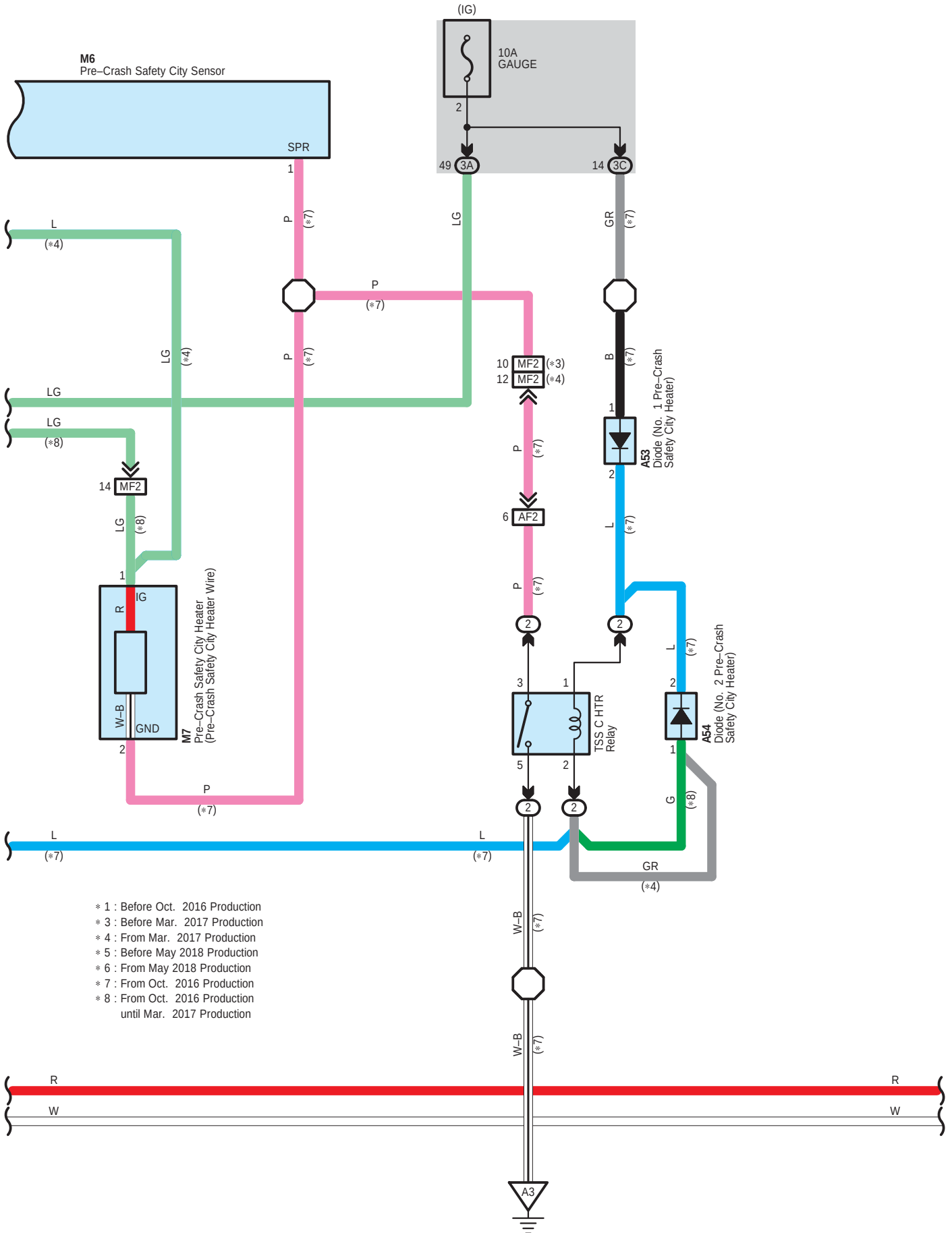


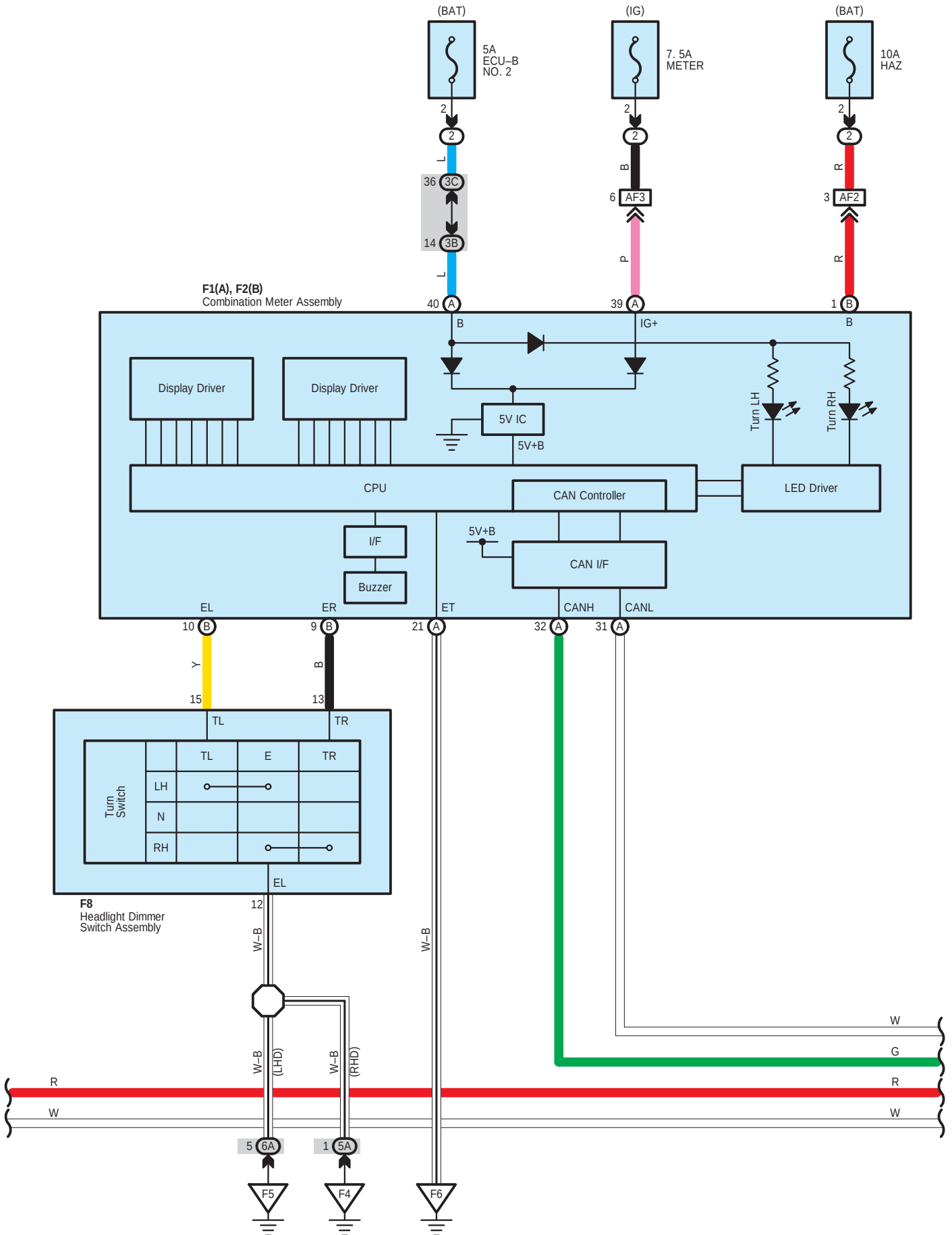
Lane Departure Alert



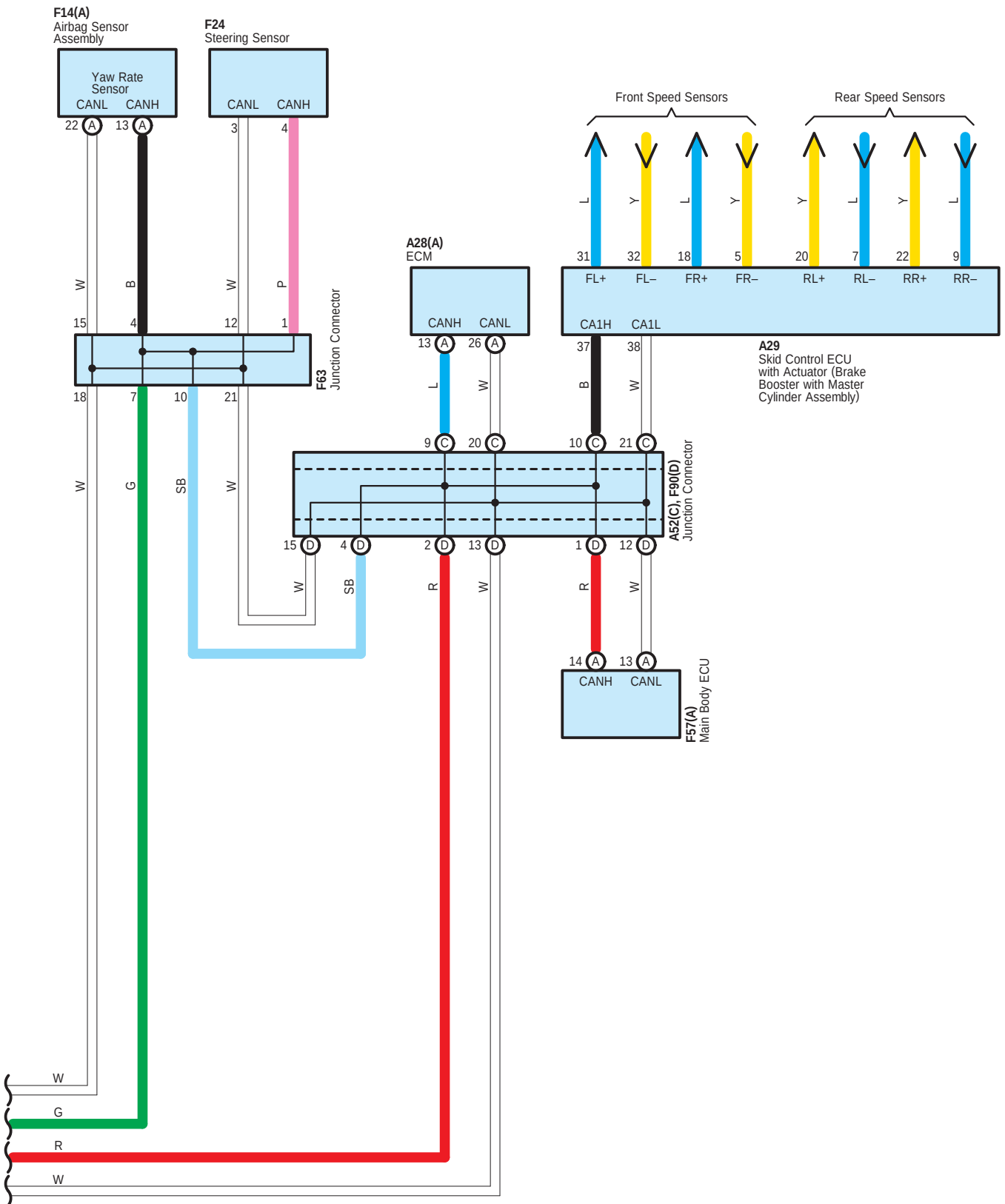
Lane Departure Alert



Lane Departure Alert

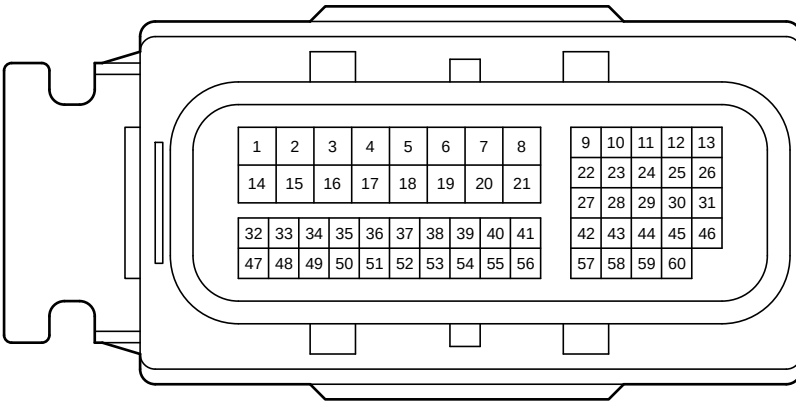


Lane Departure Alert

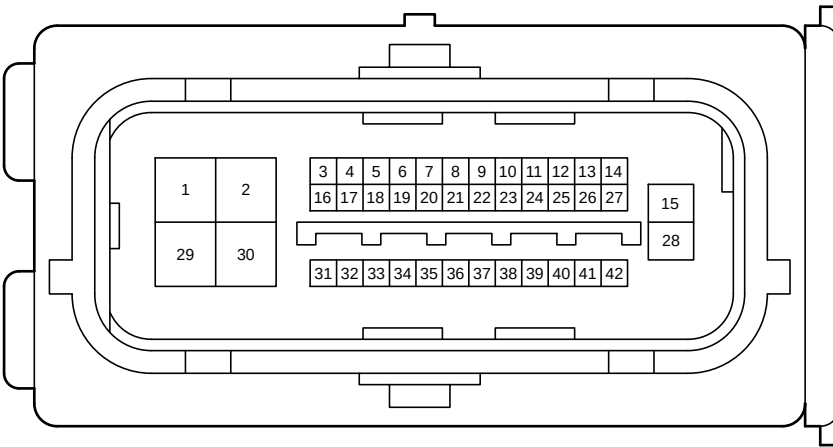


Lane Departure Alert

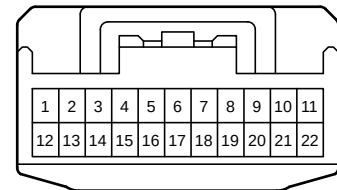
A 28
Black



A 29
Black



A 52
Blue



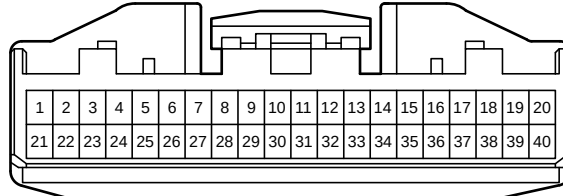
A 53
White



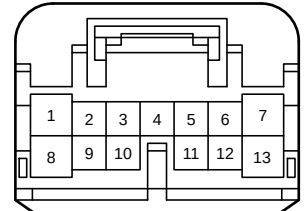
A 54
Black



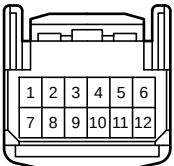
F 1
Black



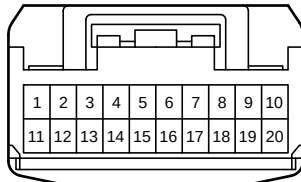
F 2
White



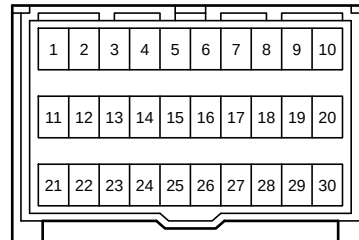
F 4
Black



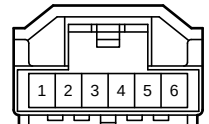
F 8
Black



F 14
Yellow



F 24
White



A detailed diagram of a 30-pin connector, likely a USB Type-C or similar standard. The connector is shown from a top-down perspective, highlighting its symmetrical design. The pins are numbered 1 through 30, arranged in three rows of ten. The top row contains pins 1-9 on the left and 2-9 on the right, with pin 10 in the center. The middle row contains pins 11-19 on the left and 12-19 on the right, with pin 20 in the center. The bottom row contains pins 21-29 on the left and 22-29 on the right, with pin 30 in the center. The diagram also shows the internal structure of the connector, including the USB Type-C plug and the internal wiring connections.

A diagram of a 22-pin D-sub connector. The pins are arranged in two rows of 11 pins each. The top row is numbered 1 through 11 from left to right. The bottom row is numbered 12 through 22 from left to right. The connector has a D-shaped shield and a mounting bracket on the right side.

A diagram of a two-chambered heart. It consists of two rectangular chambers, labeled '1' and '2', side-by-side. Chamber 1 is on the left and chamber 2 is on the right. Above each chamber is a vertical tube representing a ventricle. Below the chambers is a single horizontal tube representing a common ventricle. The entire structure is enclosed in a larger rectangular frame with rounded corners.

A diagram of a 22-pin connector. It features a 2x11 grid of pins. The top row is numbered 1 through 11 from left to right. The bottom row is numbered 12 through 22 from left to right. Above the grid, there are several curved lines representing internal wiring or a shield, connecting the pins in a specific pattern.

The diagram shows a 16-bit parallel adder. It has two 8-bit inputs, an 8-bit carry-in, and an 8-bit carry-out. The inputs are labeled 1 through 8. The carry-in is labeled 1 through 8. The carry-out is labeled 1 through 8.

A diagram of a 6-pin D-sub connector. The connector has a D-shaped housing with a notch on the top. Inside the housing, there are six pins arranged in a single row. The pins are numbered 1 through 6 from left to right. Pin 1 is the leftmost pin, and pin 6 is the rightmost pin. The diagram shows the internal wiring and the physical structure of the connector.

A diagram of a numeric keypad with 12 keys. The keys are arranged in two rows of six. The top row contains keys labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. The bottom row contains keys labeled 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. The keypad is shown within a frame that has a top section with three small rectangular buttons and two vertical side buttons.

A diagram of a two-pin electrical plug. The plug has two rectangular pins at the bottom, labeled '1' and '2' from left to right. The top of the plug has a complex shape with several notches and a central rectangular opening.

A diagram of a 10-pin D-sub connector. The connector has a D-shaped body with two latching tabs on the sides. The pins are arranged in two rows of five. The top row is numbered 1 to 5 from left to right, and the bottom row is numbered 6 to 10 from left to right.

The diagram shows a three-story building layout with three main sections. Each section contains a grid of rooms. The left section has a 3x6 grid of rooms (1-23) and a 3x4 grid (24-47). The middle section has a 3x2 grid (7-8) and a 3x4 grid (9-14). The right section has a 3x6 grid (15-23) and a 3x4 grid (24-47). The rooms are numbered 1 through 56.

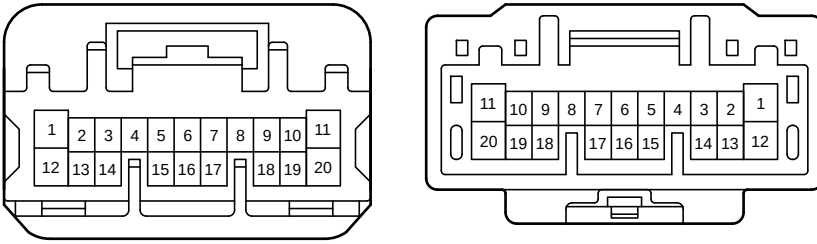
The diagram shows a page layout with two main columns of content. Each column contains 10 items, numbered 1 through 40. The items are arranged in a grid-like structure with three rows of four items per row. The first column contains items 1 through 31, and the second column contains items 5 through 40. The items are numbered sequentially from left to right, top to bottom.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

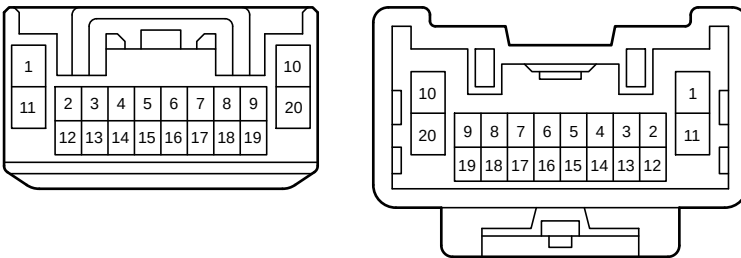
The diagram illustrates a 40-cell microarray layout. It consists of two main rectangular grids of cells, each 4 rows by 10 columns, separated by a central vertical channel. The left grid contains cells numbered 1 through 31, with the last row (row 4) having only 7 cells (1-7). The right grid contains cells numbered 17 through 40, with the last row (row 4) having only 7 cells (17-23). The cells are arranged in a regular grid pattern, with some cells missing at the bottom of each grid. The entire layout is enclosed in a larger frame with various ports and connections on the sides.

A schematic diagram of a battery pack layout. It shows a rectangular frame containing six cells arranged in two rows. The top row has two cells labeled '1' and '2'. The bottom row has four cells labeled '3', '4', '5', and '6'. Cell '4' is narrower than the others. A central vertical line separates the top two cells from the bottom four. A horizontal line separates the top row from the bottom row. A small rectangular component is shown at the top center, connected to the top of the battery pack. A small rectangular component is shown at the bottom center, connected to the bottom of the battery pack.

AF3
Black



AF4
Gray



MF2
White

