









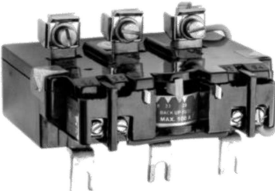








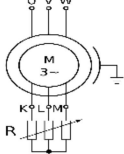

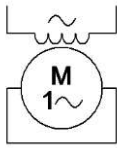




Familiarization of the electrical machine laboratory apparatus:

S.No.	Name of the Equipment	Image	Symbol	Function
1.	Resistor			To control the flow of current to other components in a circuit.
2.	Capacitor			To store the electrical energy and give this energy again to the circuit when necessary.
3.	Inductor			To block AC while allowing DC to pass.
4.	Voltmeter			An instrument used for measuring electrical potential difference between two points in an electric circuit.
5.	Ammeter			An instrument used for measuring electric current in units of amperes.
6.	Relay			Relays are switches that open and close circuits electromechanically or electronically.
7.	Circuit Breaker			To interrupt the current flow after a fault is detected.
8.	Auto Transformer			It is used to start induction motors, regulate the voltage of transmission lines, transform voltages when the primary to secondary ratio is close to unity.

Familiarization of the electrical machine laboratory apparatus:

9.	DC Motor			A DC motor is any of a class of rotary electrical machines that converts direct current electrical energy into mechanical energy.
10.	Slip Ring Induction Motor			Generally employed where load requires high starting torque or good speed control.
11.	Squirrel cage Induction Motor			It functions on the principle of electromagnetism. The interaction of the magnetic fields produced by the stator and rotor windings produces a torque on the squirrel cage rotor.
12.	Rheostat			It is a variable resistor. By changing the resistance you can control the current flowing through it.