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Although the most sophisticated fault diagnosis and condition monitoring systems have their origin in the aerospace and nuclear energy industries, their use is by no means restricted to such areas of 'high technology'. Modern machinery in most industrial plants is now so complex and expensive that mechanics find it increasingly difficult to detect failure by, for instance, recognising changes in sound 'signatures', and few plants can afford the luxury of regular 'stripping down'. Increasingly, therefore, early-warning devices are being employed in an effort to prevent catastrophic breakdown. This book provides the first co-ordinated compilation of fault diagnosis and condition monitoring devices. It proceeds in three logical steps. The early chapters deal with those conditions which contribute to deterioration and the consequent likely development of faults. The middle part of the book considers the various techniques of monitoring and discusses the criteria for their selection in different situations. The final chapters provide a guide to the interpretation of the information signals deriving from monitoring, relating to reliability science and the mathematics of probability, and thus providing decision data on which management can act. Vols. 2, 4-11, 62-68 include the Society's Membership list; v. 55-80 include the Journal of applied mechanics (also issued

separately) as contributions from the Society's Applied Mechanics Division. The aim of the Liberty was to standardize aircraft engine design. The theory was to have an engine design that could be built in several sizes and thus power airplanes for any purpose, from training to bombing. The differences in sizes would be obtained by using different numbers of cylinders in the same design. A large number of other parts would also be used in common by all resulting sizes of the engine series. The initial concept called for four-, six-, eight- and 12-cylinder models. An X-24 version was built experimentally, and one- and two-cylinder models were built for testing purposes. The engine design eventually saw use on land, sea, and in the air, and its active military career spanned the years 1917 to 1960. In addition, it provided noble service in a multitude of civilian uses, and still does even today, some 90 years after the first engine ran. This book covers the complete history of the Liberty's design, production, and use in amazing detail and includes appendices covering contracts, testing, specifications, and much more.

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