three switches 21, 22, 23 are in any of these four configurations shown in [Fig. 3], the piston rod 16 is at the second position and holds the door at the open position.

[0023] Appreciably, it can be seen that when the three switches 21, 22, 23 are in any one of the configurations shown in [Fig. 2], when any one of the three switches 21, 22, 23 (i.e., only the first two-way switch 21 or only the second two-way switch 22 or only the intermediate switch 23) is flipped, this changes the configuration of the three switches 21, 22, 23 to one of the configurations shown in [Fig. 3]. Accordingly, this changes the state of the electrical connection between the power supply 20 and the directional control valve 13 such that the directional control valve 13 changes the end of the pneumatic cylinder 14 to which air is passed, thereby changing the position of the piston rod 16. For example, this may move the piston rod 16 from the first position to the second position.

[0024] Similarly, when the three switches 21, 22, 23 are in any one of the configurations shown in [Fig. 3], when any one of the three switches 21, 22, 23 (i.e., only the first two-way switch 21 or only the second two-way switch 22 or only the intermediate switch 23) is flipped, this changes the configuration of the three switches 21, 22, 23 to one of the configurations shown in [Fig. 2]. Accordingly, this changes the state of the electrical connection between the power supply 20 and the directional control valve 13 such that the directional control valve 13 changes the end of the pneumatic cylinder 14 to which air is passed, thereby changing the position of the piston rod 16. For example, this may move the piston rod 16 from the second position to the first position.

[0025] To illustrate this principle, when the electrical connection is in a first state with the three switches 21, 22, 23 in the configuration shown in [Fig. 2(a)], flipping only the first two-way switch 21 results in the configuration shown in [Fig. 3(a)] and changes the electrical connection to the second state. From the same electrical first state configuration of [Fig. 2(a)], flipping only the intermediate switch 23 results in the configuration shown in [Fig. 3(b)] which also changes the electrical connection to the second state. Again, from the same electrical first state configuration of [Fig. 2(a)], flipping only the second two-way switch 22 results in the configuration shown in [Fig. 3(c)] which also similarly changes the electrical connection to the second state.