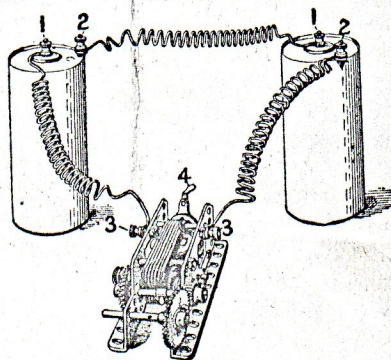


THE MECCANO ELECTRIC MOTOR

THE Meccano Electric Motor may be employed for any purpose for which a 4-volt motor is suitable, but it is specially adapted for running Meccano models. The holes in the side plates and flanges are the standard equidistant Meccano perforations, enabling the motor to be connected to Meccano perforated plates, strips, or angle girders, simply by using the regular Meccano nuts and bolts. Suitably geared, the motor has a lifting power of upwards of 30 lbs. Numerous examples of its application to Meccano models are provided in the latest Meccano manual of instructions.



The motor may be operated by any good make of accumulator, dry battery, or wet battery, which provides a current of approximately 4 volts. If two or more batteries are used, they should be connected together in the manner indicated in the illustration. Observe that the wire connects the positive terminal (1) of one battery to the negative terminal (2) of the other.

The two unconnected terminals—a positive and a negative—of the battery or series of batteries should be connected each to one of the motor terminals (3). It is of no consequence which motor terminal is connected to the positive, and which to the negative, terminal of the battery.

For making these connections, insulated wire of 1/18 gauge is advised. It may be obtained from any electrical stores, and it is attached to a terminal either of the battery or of the motor simply by unscrewing the cap a few turns, looping the wire around the portion of the screw thus uncovered, and then screwing the cap up tight.

The act of connecting the second motor terminal to the battery sets the motor in motion.

The No. 2 motor is provided with a reversing-lever or switch, shown in the illustration (4). When this lever is in the central position, as in the illustration, the motor is stopped. The lever may be employed for starting the motor, by setting it in the central position before making the connections to the battery, as described above. To reverse the direction of the drive, the lever is changed over from one extreme position to the other.

In disconnecting the motor from a battery, always release the wire from the battery terminal first, in order to avoid the risk of forming a short circuit, which would tend to exhaust the battery. If batteries in unprotected metal cells are used, they should not be allowed to touch each other, or a short circuit will be formed, with the result above mentioned.

It is desirable that a little vaseline be occasionally applied to the bearings of the motor.

MECCANO LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.

FROM

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