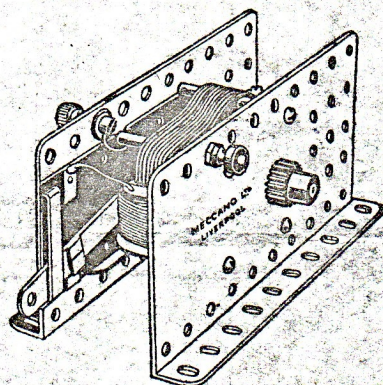


# The Meccano Electric Motor



*Motor showing Reversing Lever.*

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., and for the guidance of the user an example of gearing to provide reduced speed and greater lifting-power is illustrated. The gear wheels used in this example are Meccano  $\frac{1}{2}$ "

pinion wheels and 56-tooth gear wheels. 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 with E.M.F. of 4 volts, and a capacity of about 10 ampère-hours.

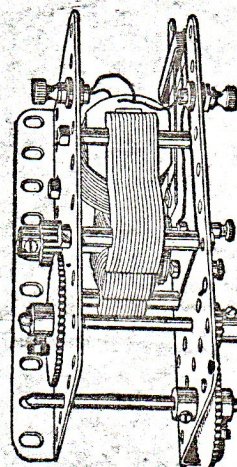
The two terminals—a positive and a negative—of the accumulator should be connected each to one of the motor terminals. It is of no consequence which motor terminal is connected to the positive and which to the negative terminal of the accumulator.

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 accumulator 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 motor is provided with a reversing-lever or switch, shown in the illustration. When this lever is in the central position, the motor is stopped. In order that the lever may be employed for starting the motor, it should be set in the central position before making the connections to the accumulator 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 an accumulator, always release the wire from the accumulator terminal first, in order to avoid the risk of forming a short circuit, which would tend to exhaust the accumulator.

It is desirable that a little vaseline be occasionally applied to the face of the commutator, and that the bearings of the motor be regularly lubricated with good machine oil.



*Motor showing Gearing.*

**MECCANO LIMITED,**

**LIVERPOOL.**