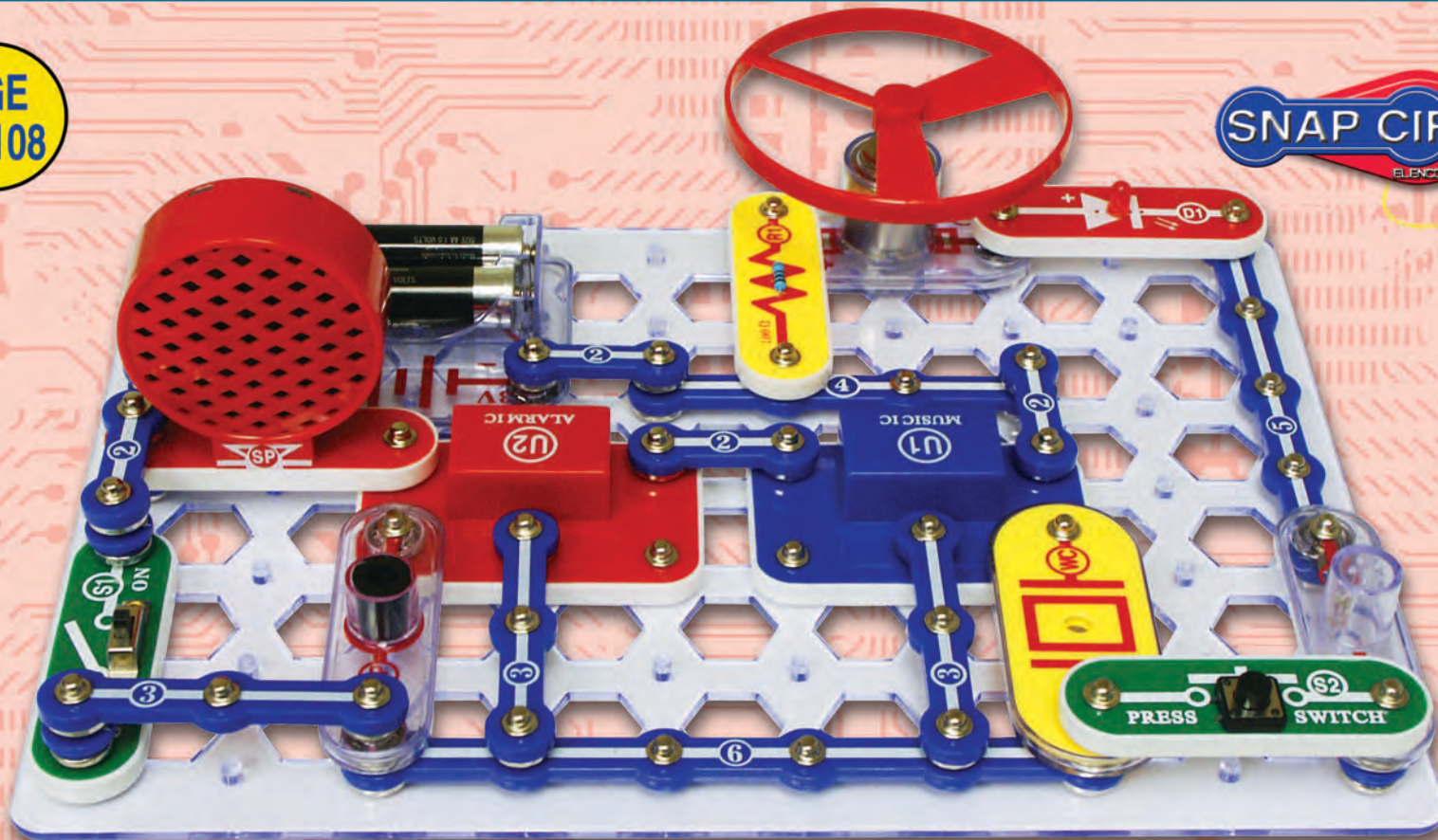# ELECTRONIC SNAP CIRCUITS®

Experiments 1-101

AGE 8 - 108
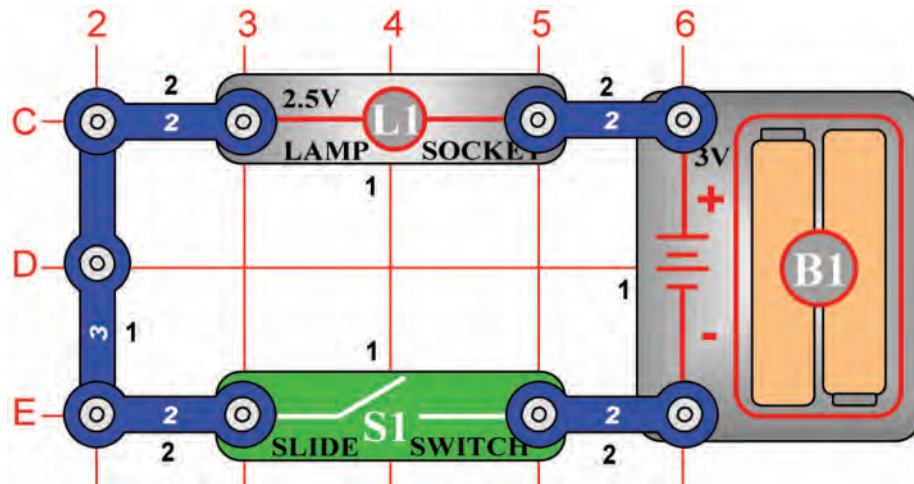
SNAP CIRCUITS
ELENCO®

Project 58

Instruction Manual

ELENCO®

Project #1 — Electric Light & Switch

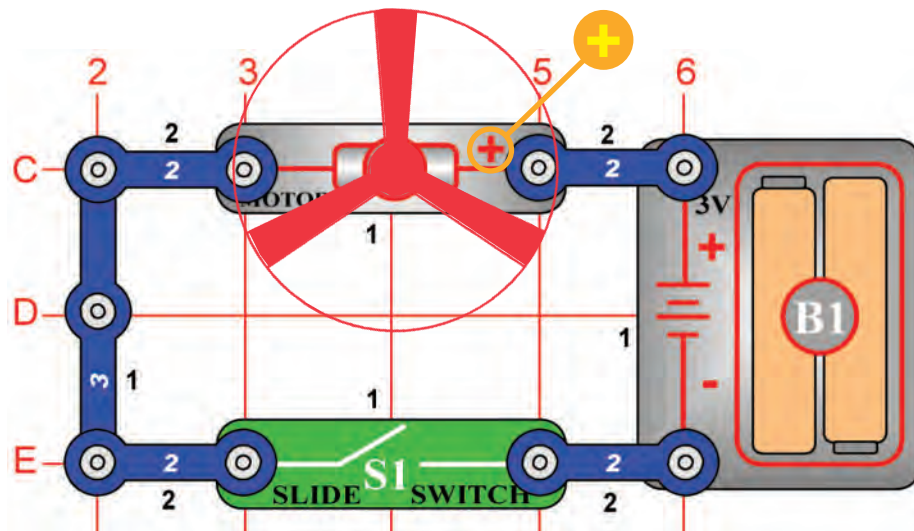*OBJECTIVE: To show how electricity is turned "ON" or "OFF" with a switch.*

Build the circuit shown on the left by placing all the parts with a black 1 next to them on the base grid first. Then, assemble parts marked with a 2. Install two (2) "AA" batteries (not included) into the battery holder (B1).

When you close the slide switch (S1), current flows from the batteries through the lamp and back to the battery through the switch. The closed switch completes the circuit. In electronics this is called a closed circuit. When the slide switch is opened, the current can no longer flow back to the battery, so the lamp goes out. In electronics this is called an open circuit.

Project #2 — DC Motor & Switch

OBJECTIVE: To show how electricity is used to run a Direct Current (DC) Motor.

Build the circuit shown on the left by placing all the parts with a black 1 next to them on the base grid first. Then, assemble parts marked with a 2.

When you close the slide switch (S1), current flows from the batteries (B1) through the motor (M1) making it rotate. Place the fan blade on the motor shaft and close the slide switch. The motor will rotate forcing the fan blade to move air past the motor.

In this project, you changed electrical power into mechanical power. DC motors are used in all the battery powered equipment requiring rotary motion, such as a cordless drill, electric toothbrush, and toy trains that run on batteries just to name a few. An electric motor is much easier to control than gas or diesel engines.

WARNING: Moving parts. Do not touch the fan or motor during operation. Do not lean over the motor.
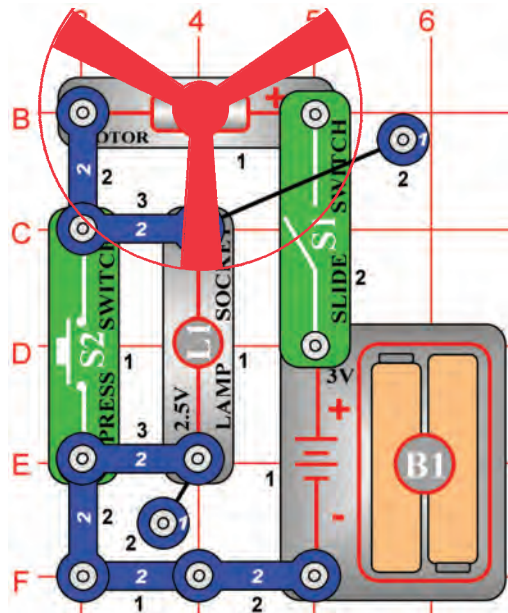
Project #13 — Two-Speed Fan

OBJECTIVE: To show how switches can increase or decrease the speed of an electric fan.

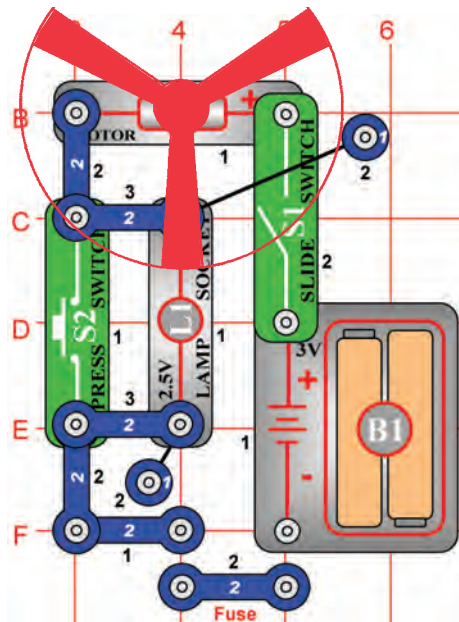**WARNING:** Moving parts. Do not touch the fan or motor during operation. Do not lean over the motor.

Build the circuit shown on the left by placing all the parts with a black 1 next to them on the board first. Then, assemble parts marked with a 2. Finally, add the 2-snap wires that are marked for level three.

When you close the slide switch (S1), current flows from the batteries through the slide switch (S1), motor (M1), the lamp (L1), and back to the battery (B1). When the press switch (S2) is closed, the lamp is shorted and motor speed increases.

The principle of removing resistance to increase motor speeds is only one way of changing the speed of the motor. Commercial fans do not use this method because it would produce heat in the resistor and fans are used to cool circuits by moving air over them. Commercial fans change the amount of voltage that is applied to the motor using a transformer or other electronic device.

Project #14 — The Fuse

OBJECTIVE: To show how a fuse is used to break all current paths back to the voltage source.

WARNING: Moving parts. Do not touch the fan or motor during operation. Do not lean over the motor.

Use the circuit built in Project #13.

When you close the slide switch (S1), current flows from the batteries through the slide switch (S1), the lamp (L1), motor (M1), and back to the battery (B1). Pretend the 2-snap wire marked fuse in the drawing on the left is a device that will open the circuit if too much current is taken from the battery. When press switch (S2) is closed, the light is shorted and motor speed increases due to an increase in current to the motor. While still holding press switch (S2) down, remove the 2-snap wire marked fuse and notice how everything stops. Until the fuse is replaced, the open circuit path protects the electronic parts. If fuses did not exist, many parts could get hot and even start fires. Replace the 2-snap wire and the circuit should return to normal.

Many electronic products in your home have a fuse that will open when too much current is drawn. Can you name some?