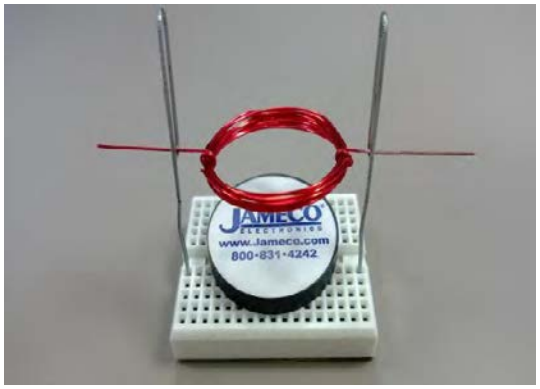
Simple DC Motor

PART NO. 2192296



The electric motor is a staple of the maker's arsenal. DC motors are used in all sorts of robots, gadgets, and technology that assists us every day. But how many people understand the basic principles of motor operation and can build one from simple electronics parts? When looking inside the mechanism, one will be fascinated by the fundamental principles of electromagnetism that dictate its movement. For science teachers that are looking for a great way to demonstrate the real life application of the often detached physics equations and formulas, this is the perfect kit.

The simple DIY motor kit comes in a classroom pack (p/n: 2192309) with 205 feet of enameled wire, magnets, batteries and battery packs, and a small solderless breadboard. One pack should be enough for all class periods if the students break into groups of 2 to 4. Also, the kit comes in a single pack, with one of each component, for the private builder looking to learn a little something about electromagnetism. There will be plenty of wire in the single kit to experiment with different coil designs. The DIY motor kit will captivate kids and adults alike.

Time Required: 30 minutes depending on experience

Experience Level: Beginner

Required tools and parts:

2 Paperclips
Fine grit sand paper

Bill of Materials:

Qty	Jameco SKU	Component Name
1	2098419	Magnet wire, 24 AWG, ~200ft
1	2155452	Solderless breadboard
1	215845	D-cell battery
1	216371	Battery holder with wires
1	109031	Round ceramic magnet

Step 1 - Cut the wire

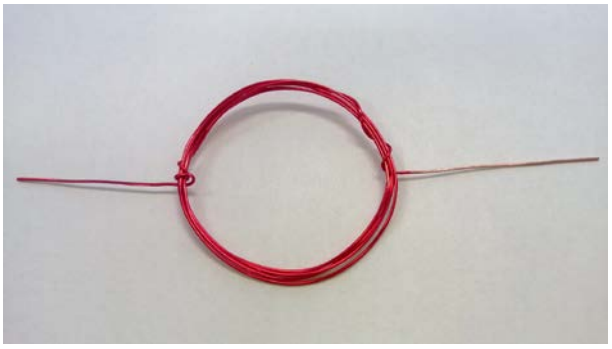
Cut about three of magnet wire off the spool using scissors or wire cutters.

Step 2 - Wind the coil

Starting from about two inches in, wind the wire around an AA or C size battery about six times to make a coil. Leave another two inches on the other end off the coil. These loose ends will be wrapped around the wire of the coil to hold it together.

Step 3 - Finish the coil

Wrap the end around the coil about two or three times to hold it tight. The ends should be wrapped on sides opposite each other. This will create the axis for the coil to spin, so balance is important.

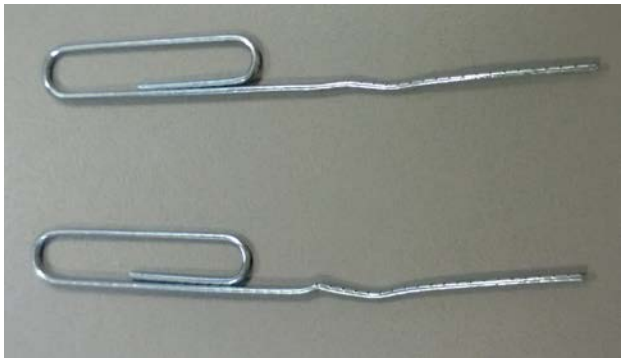


Step 4 - Sand the insulation

Read this step before you begin sanding, for not sanding correctly will result in a non-functioning motor coil.
With a piece of sand paper, sand off **all** the insulation on **one side only**. For the other wire of the coil, you will only sand **half** of the insulation. This part is easiest if you lay the coil flat on a table and sand outward from the coil to the end of the wire. You should have a coil with one lead wire that is completely sanded, and the other wire has half of the insulation remaining.

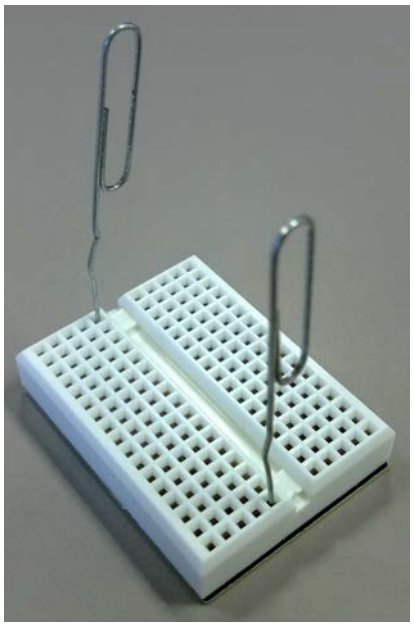
Step 5 - Paperclips

Take two paperclips and straighten the outer most loop.



Step 6 - Breadboard setup

Stick a paperclip in one end of the breadboard, and stick the other paperclip in the opposite end of the breadboard (lengthwise).

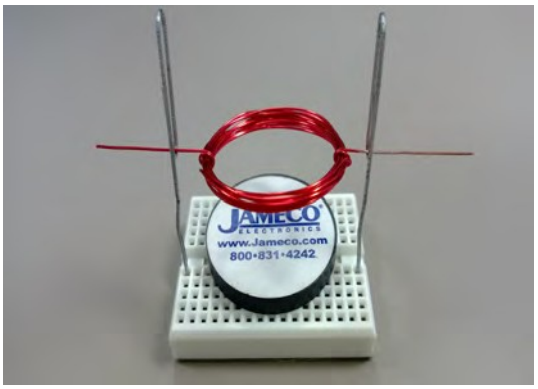


Step 7 - Add a magnet

Place the magnet on the breadboard between the two paperclips.

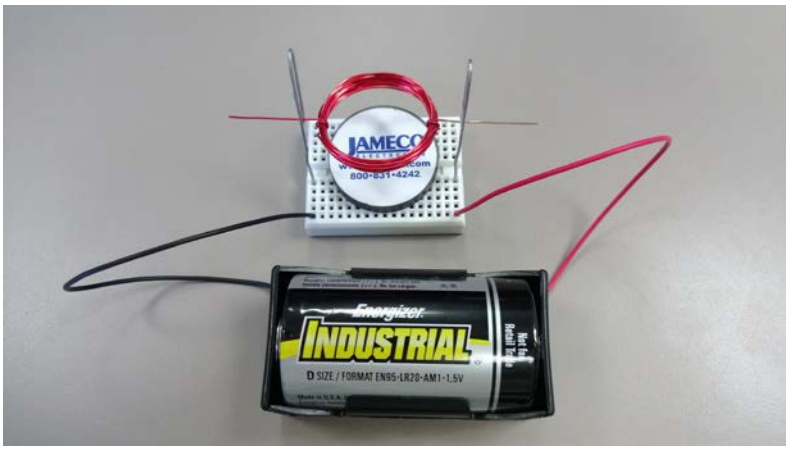
Step 8 - Place the coil

Set the coil in the two loops of the paperclips. You will be able to see if you need to do a little straightening to make the coil balanced.



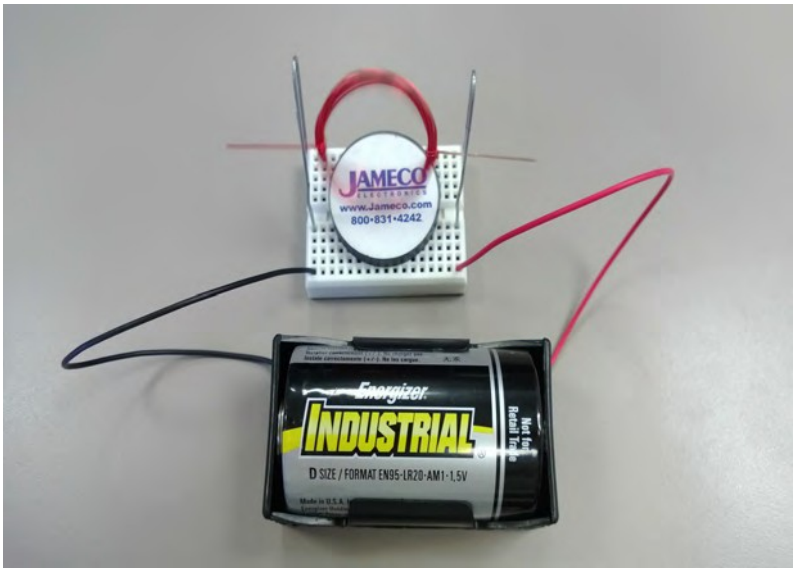
Step 9 - Add power

Insert the battery into the battery holder. Insert one wire from the battery holder into the same row as one of the paperclips. Insert the other wire from the battery holder into the same row as the other paperclip.



Step 10 - All systems go

Give the coil a little flick and it should start spinning. If it is well balanced, it should keep spinning for as long as the battery has power and the contact points remain clean. If it doesn't spin, try setting the coil the opposite way or flip the magnet over. You can also try switching the power wires.



Step 11 - Going beyond

There are some additional things you can do to experiment with different configurations and see what happens. What if your coil has more or less windings than what was suggested? Does moving the magnet to a different position have any effect? What if you used two magnets, or more battery power?