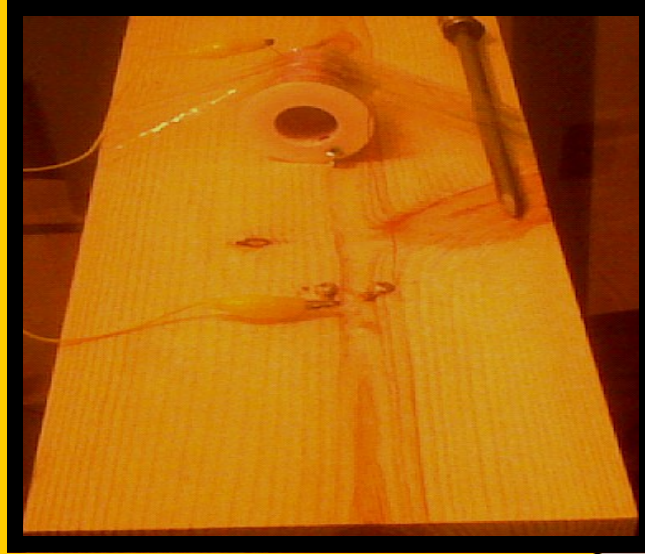


Home-made Generator



Have you ever wonder where electricity come from? Have your kids asked you where electricity come from and you didn't know what to tell them. well now you can have an answer to that question. making a home made generator requires, flat surface, coil, magnets and a light. These objects can be substituted, as I am about to explain throughout this manual. The picture shown above is just a brief example of what is required for this generator. In this case, the board is used as the flat surface, the coil is replaced with the aluminum wires, and the magnets are replaced with a big nail attached to a row of six magnets. Finally, the light is replaced by a LED light. You will need to follow the following steps in order to build this generator:

Step number 1



Get a “flat surface” such as a wood board, plastic board, black board,.. Any type of board you decide to use do not use a metal board because if you use a metal board, it will not conduct electricity properly; this board can be replaced by anything you want to put the generator on, just as long as it is a flat object, and non metallic. Basically make sure that the surface is electrically non-conductive and able to support the generator, preferable 2 inches of thickness and 11 widths across. of electricity. Worse case scenario is if your surface is an electric conductor,

or something else metallic. Metal will interfere with the production of the electricity and the generator would stay on the metal. Picture a person being electrocuted by electric fence, in our body we all know that we have positive and negative currents in our body. But when an other electric conductor interferes we are electrocuted.

Do not use a metal board because if you use a metal board, it will not conduct electricity properly..

Get aluminated wires, because they are especially made for producing electricity. Be careful while handling them. Basically make sure that to not damage the wires because they are easily bruised, if they are that would cause the touching of the positive and the negative currents, and that is not the procedure of producing the electricity. For example people go to the stores and buy aluminated wires and they hand it to their children to play with it and then later on whe they are trying to build this homemade generator, these

Step number 2



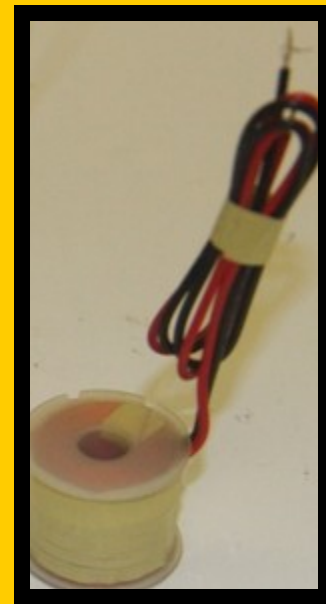
They wonder why it is not working, any way just be careful when handling these aluminated wires.

This is the most important part of building a homade generator

Do not bruised that coil, that would cause the touching of the currents,

Buy aluminated coil wires, those are very fragile so it require you to be be careful. Handle it with care. In addition at the end of the coil there is two wires, the negative wire and the positive wire. Sand off those two pieces sticking out, and if it is already sanded up for you, then you do not have to worry about it. Those two piece of wires sticking out are known as the positive charge and the negative charge. Be sure to keep the proper current circulation of the wires. Do not make them touch each other. Because if they are touching the entire coil would not produce electricity.

Step number 3

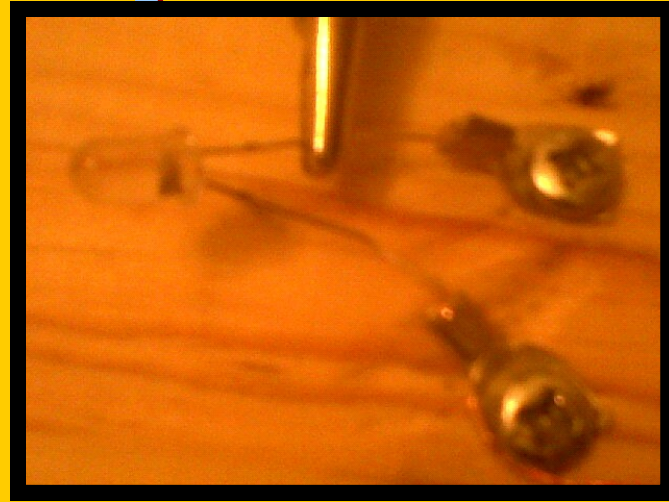


That is why you do not bruise the coil! If the coil is bruised then it is much more venerable for those two charges to touching each other. That is a crucial point of making this generator, keep those two away from each other.

Do not make those charges touch each other.

Buy an LED light, those come in different colors red, blue, white, etc. and they are the most convenience building homemade generators. Each color works fine just make sure to treat it nicely. Do not be aggressive when handling those lights because there are made for show not to last a long time, they are very fragile lights. Attach it with your positive and negative wires from the coil with two legs of the LED light. Make sure they are touching, because if they are not touching, your generator would produce electricity but it would not light up the LED light.

Step number 4



So you want to make sure that the legs from the LED light are touching the two charges from the coil.

Attach the LED light with those two charges from the coil.

In this step you want to make sure that your coil is spinning around the magnets which will produce electricity. Or some other motion the magnets can have to the coil. No matter what you do make sure the coil isn't rubbing the wires from the coil. The rubbing would bruise the coil, just abstain from rubbing the magnets on that coil. and remember that bruising the coil isn't the best option. However, in this case I used a nail attached to the magnets and instead of having the coil spin around the magnets,

Step number 5

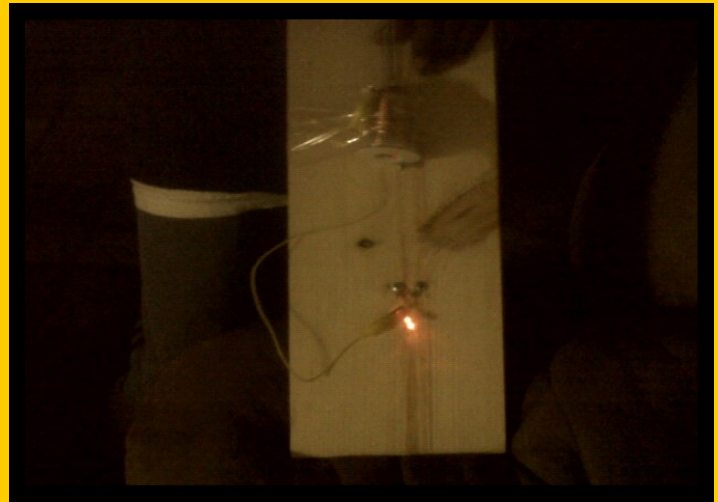


I had the nail attached to the magnets going back and fourth in the coil. You can use any long object that is available to you attached to the magnets. Contacting the coil.

The coil is spinning around the magnets

Now for the part you want to produce electricity. you want to make sure that your coil is having some kind of contact with the magnet which will produce electricity. In this I had the magnets going back and forth in the coil. Which light up the Led light which bring me to my next point if the LED light is lighting that means you followed this manual correctly. And there you have your generator.

Step number 6



Now this can be a little bit tricky for those who do not take interest in making electricity, and do not want to know where electricity comes from but for those interested this is your answer.

the generator in action .