

DAVIS'S MANUAL OF MAGNETISM

**ELECTROMAGNET
REFERENCE THAT
DESCRIBES THE SAME
CONCEPT AS THE
PERPETUAL MOTION
HOLDER BY
ED LEEDSKALNIN**

COMPLETE BOOK

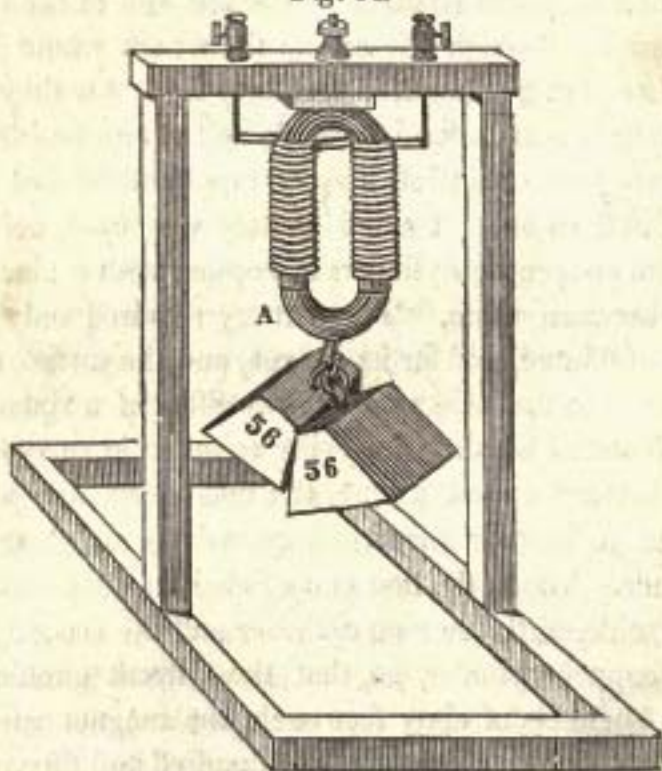
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or six pounds. On uniting the ends of the wires, so as to form a continuous length of five hundred and forty feet, the weight raised was only one hundred and forty-five pounds. He afterwards constructed another electro-magnet on a similar plan, which was wound with twenty-six strands of copper wire, covered with cotton thread, the aggregate length of the wires being seven hundred and twenty-eight feet. With a battery of 47.9 square feet, this magnet supported two thousand and sixty-three pounds, or nearly a ton. Others have since been made with a lifting power of three thousand pounds.

Fig. 54.



133. Fig. 54 represents an electro-magnet fixed in a frame, for the purpose of supporting heavy weights. A

semicircular armature A is adapted to its poles, as this form gives the greatest lifting power. It will be observed that if the iron of the magnet is soft and pure, its magnetic power will be immediately communicated and lost, according as the connection with the battery is made or broken. If, however, the armature is applied to the poles, and the flow of the current is stopped while it is attached, it will continue to adhere for weeks or months with great force, so as to be able to sustain one third or one half as much weight as while the current was circulating. But if the keeper be once removed, nearly the whole magnetism will disappear, and the magnet, if of good iron, will not even be able to lift an ounce. The polarity of the magnet will of course be reversed by changing the direction of the current.

EXP. 34.—A small electro-magnet will sustain a large mass of iron nails or filings about its poles, which will fall when the flow of the current is stopped. A very small electro-magnet has been made to lift four hundred and twenty times its own weight.

134. An electro-magnet, like the steel magnet, exerts its attractive force through intervening substances; and the phenomena are more striking with the former, in consequence of its greater power. Thus, it will often be able to lift its armature, with a plate of glass interposed; and when a few thicknesses of paper only intervene, a considerable additional weight will be supported.

135. ELECTRO-MAGNET, WITH THREE POLES. This consists of an iron rod wound with wire, which is carried in one direction around half the length of the rod, and then turns and is wound in the other direction. The effect of this arrangement is, that when the connection