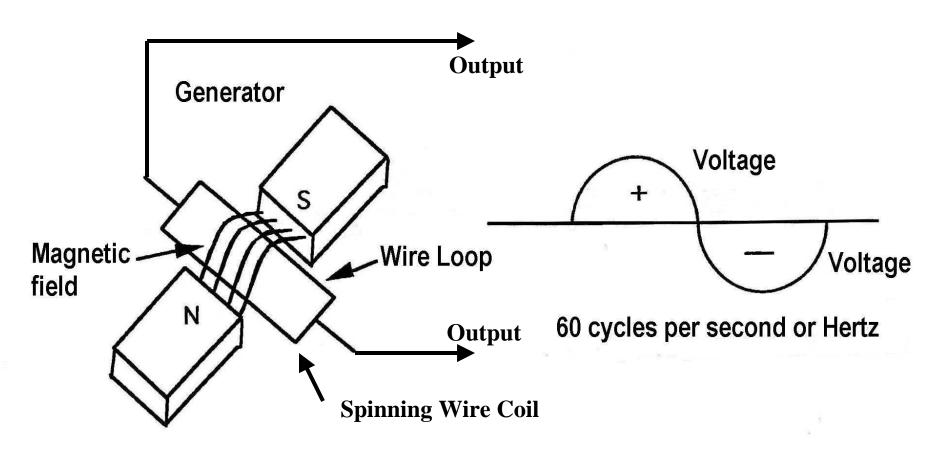
# **Electricity Merit Badge**

AC

**Alternating Current** 

### **AC=Alternating Current**



When a coil of wire passes through a magnetic field it produces an Alternating Current

### **AC=Alternating Current**

Two types of Electricity

AC = Alternating Current produced from a generator.

- 170 Volts

60 cycles per second

DC = Direct Current produced from a battery.

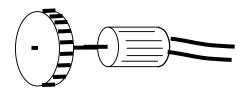
**Generator contains: Coil of Wire and Magnets** 

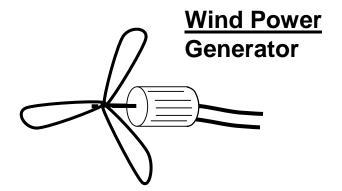
# BSA Electricity Merit Badge AC Power / Voltage Generation

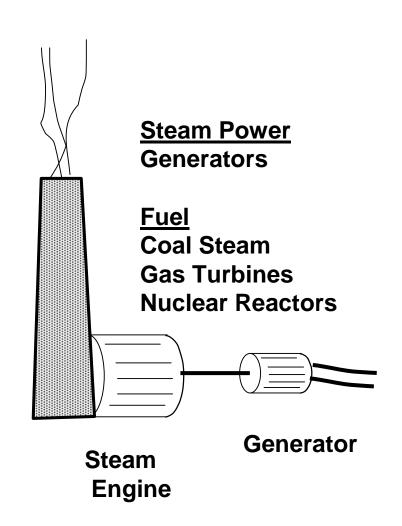
### **Hydro Power**

Water

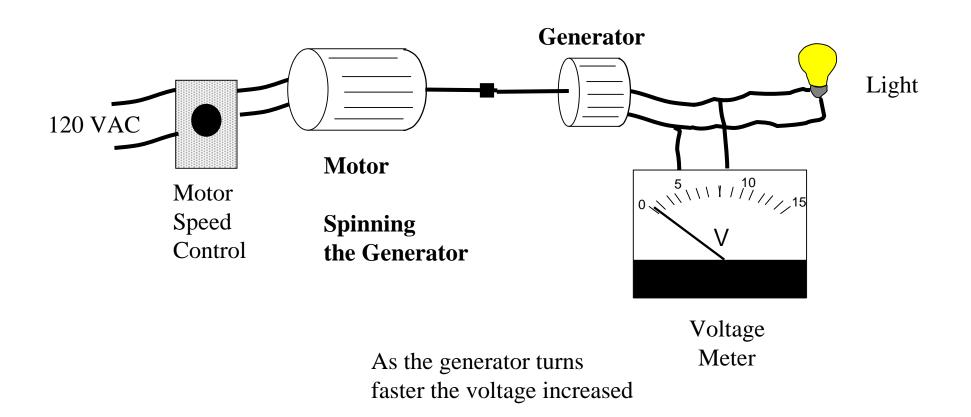
**Wheel Generator** 







### **Generator Demo**



# BSA Electricity Merit Badge Electric Generation Plants



Coal, Gas, Oil-fired Steam Power Plant



**Wind Power Plant** 

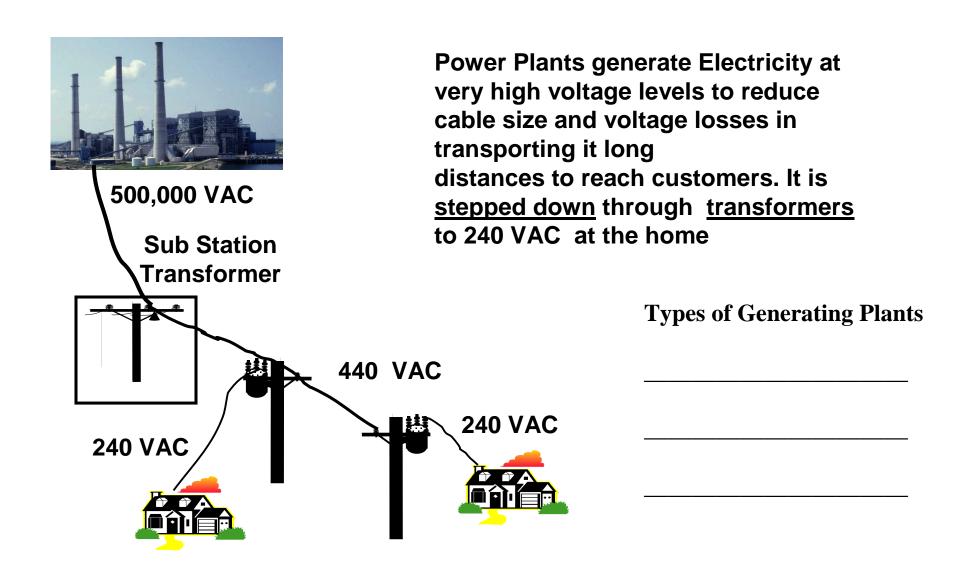


**Hydro (Water) Power Plant** 

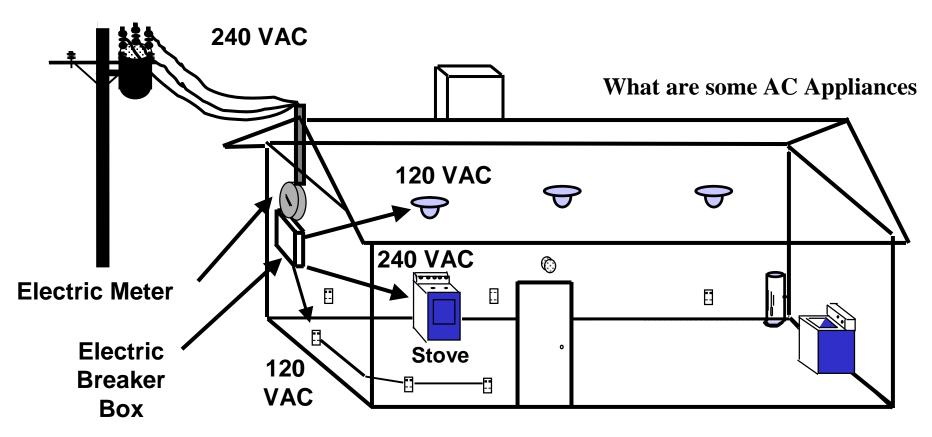


**Gas Turbine Combined Cycle Plant** 

# BSA Electricity Merit Badge AC Power / Voltage Generation



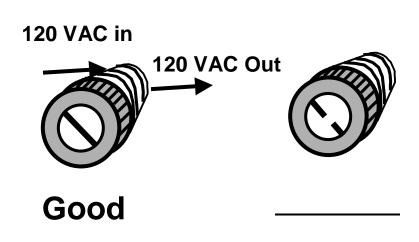
# BSA Electricity Merit Badge Circuit Breaker / Fuses



Electricity from the transformer connects first through the electric meter then through the breaker box to protect the house from overload or short conditions. A breaker box can either be a fuse or resettable breaker.

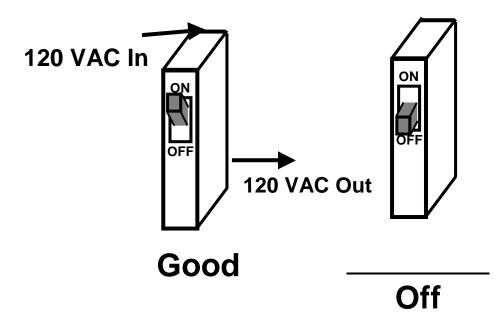
# BSA Electricity Merit Badge Circuit Breaker / Fuses

What's the difference



#### **Fuses**

A Fuse is like a light bulb.
It will pass electricity until
it is overloaded, then the metal
fuse link will burn open.
A short circuit will cause an overload

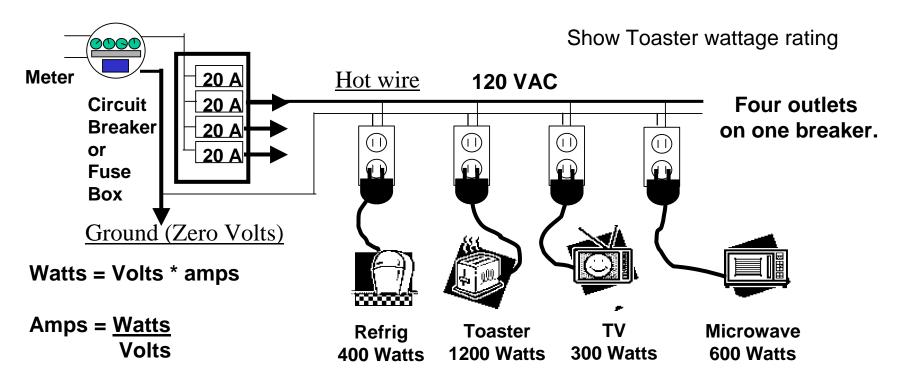


### Circuit Breaker

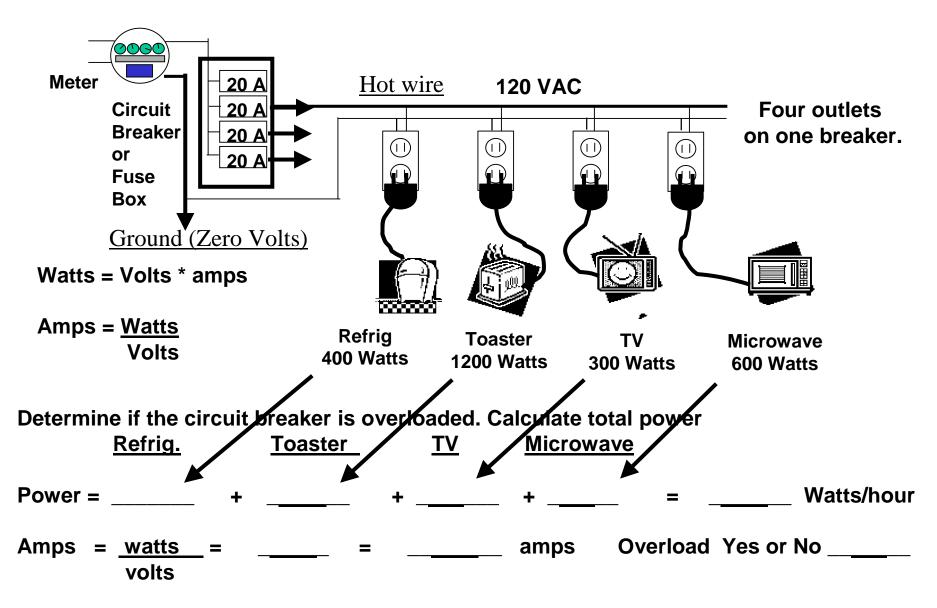
A circuit breaker Is like a light switch.
If it is overloaded the switch will
overheat and click open. When
it cools down the switch can be reset.
A short circuit will cause an overload

# BSA Electricity Merit Badge House Wiring

A house is wired with heavy gauge wire to handle 120 Volts AC in order to power high wattage devices that are found in a home. A circuit breaker or fuse is used to protect the wire from getting too hot, and possibly starting a fire. House Items are rated in wattage, but the fuse is in amps. How do we know if we are going to overload our fuse or breaker box?



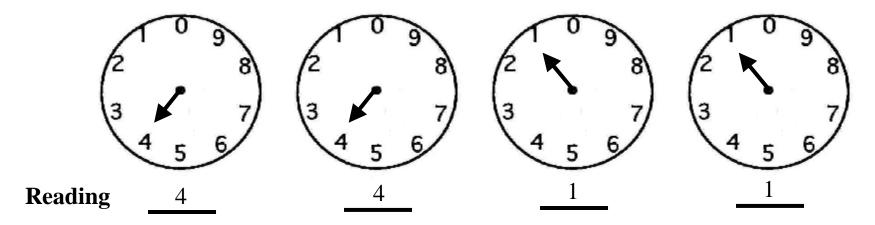
# BSA Electricity Merit Badge House Wiring



### **Electric Meter**

2600 watts x 24 hours = 62,400 or 62.4 Kilo watt-hours 62.4 K watts x 30 days = 1872 K watts-hours

Electric reading from previous month 2539

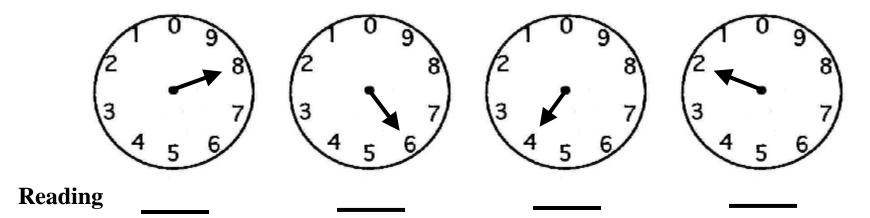


Subtract previous reading from new reading for used.

New Reading	<u>4411_</u>		
Previous Reading	<u>2539</u>		
Kilowatt-hour used	<u>1872</u> X	\$ .10	\$ <u>187.20</u>

# BSA Electricity Merit Badge Electric Meter

Electric reading from previous month <u>5324</u>



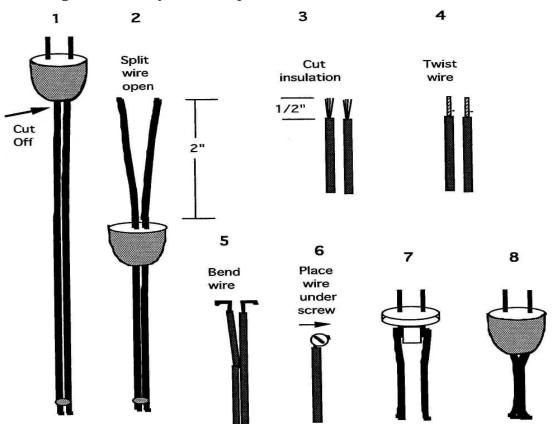
Subtract previous reading from new reading for used.

X \$.10 \$\_\_\_\_\_

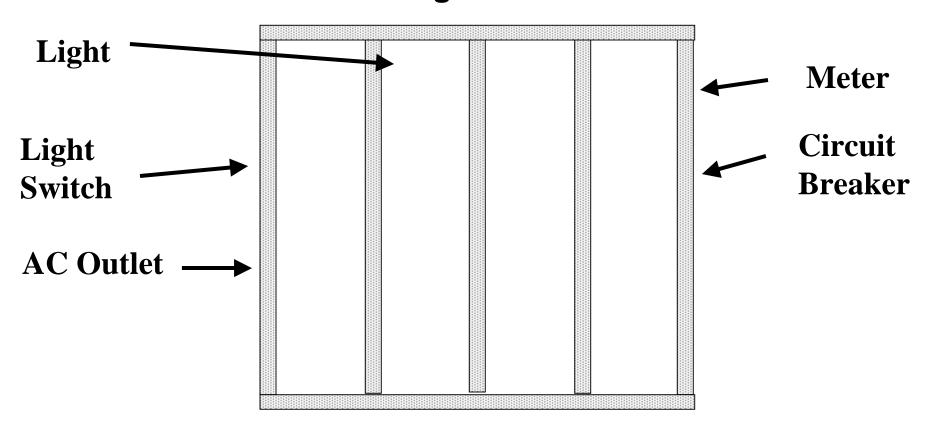
New Reading
Previous Reading
Kilowatt-hour used

### **Electric Plus and Wire**

Electrical problems are created more often by loose wire connectors than by worn or defective cords. If a cord is actually defective, it must be replaced. This is a good policy always and is a requirement for buildings, because the electrical safety code allows wire to be spliced only inside junction boxes.

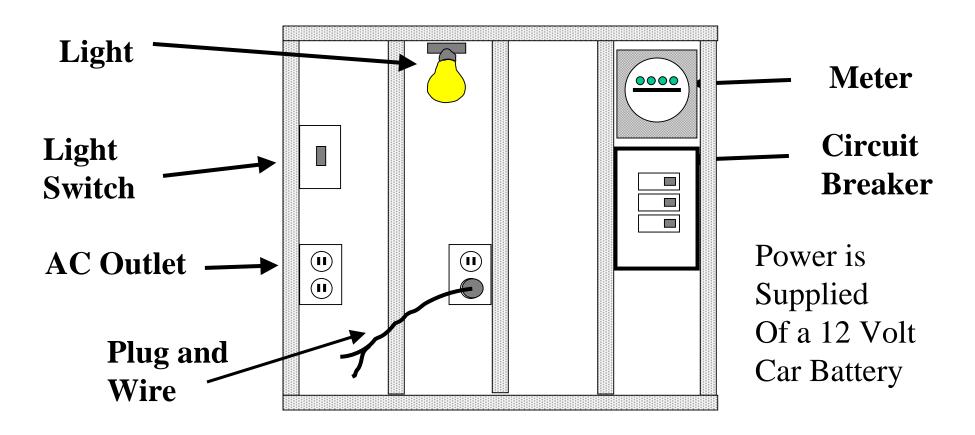


### **House Wiring Demonstration**



Draw in a light, light switch AC outlet with plug in one outlet, Circuit breaker box and meter.

### **House Wiring Demonstration**



Students Line up and one at a time short out wire then reset the circuit breaker

#### **Electrical Wiring** 1 Stove Example 2 Outlets Window Window 3 Light **(II**) Stove **(II**) 1 Light Outlet **(II**) Set **(II**) **(II**) Circuit Door Breaker

3 m 50 m In room, draw electrical outlets, switches, and lights. Draw only one side of electricity called the Hot side. Also show doors and windows.

### **X10 Home Control**

