



loaded within on one side, that it serves as a counterpoise to the revolving plate, and enables the axis to remain at rest in any position. The other parts may be distinctly seen in fig. 2. The shaded parts represent metal and the white represent varnished glass. ON is a brass axis, passing through the piece M, which last sustains the plates A and C. At one extremity is the ball D already mentioned; and the other is prolonged by the addition of a glass stick, which sustains the handle L and the piece GH separately insulated. E, F, are pins rising out of the fixed plates A and C, at unequal distances from the axis. The cross-piece GH, and the piece K, lie in one plane, and have their ends armed with small pieces of harpichord-wire, that they may perfectly touch the pins EF in certain points of the revolution. There is likewise a pin I, in the piece M, which intercepts a small wire proceeding from the revolving plate B.

The touching wires are so adjusted, by bending, that when the revolving plate B is immediately opposite the fixed plate A, the cross-piece GH connects the two fixed plates, at the same time that the wire and pin at I form a communication between the revolving plate and the ball. On the other hand, when the revolving plate is immediately opposite the fixed plate C, the ball becomes connected with this last plate, by the touching of the piece K against F; the two plates, A and B, having then no connection with any part of the apparatus. In every other position the three plates and the ball will be perfectly unconnected with each other.

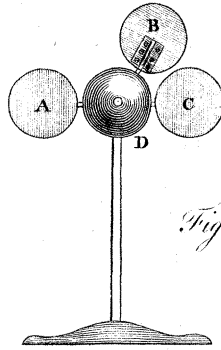
Mr. CAVALLO'S discovery, so well explained in the last BAKERIAN Lecture, that the minute differences of electrization in bodies, whether occasioned by art or nature, cannot be completely destroyed in any definite time, may be applied to explain

explain the action of the present instrument. When the plates A and B are opposite each other, the two fixed plates A and C may be considered as one mass; and the revolving plate B, together with the ball D, will constitute another mass. All the experiments yet made concur to prove, that these two masses will not possess the same electric state; but that, with respect to each other, their electricities will be plus and minus. These states would be simple and without any compensation, if the masses were remote from each other; but as that is not the case, a part of the redundant electricity will take the form of a charge in the opposed plates A and B. From other experiments I find that the effect of the compensation on plates opposed to each other, at the distance of one-fortieth part of an inch, is such that they require, to produce a given intensity, at least one hundred times the quantity of electricity that would have produced it in either, singly and apart. The redundant electricities in the masses under consideration will therefore be unequally distributed: the plate A will have about ninety-nine parts, and the plate C one; and, for the same reason, the revolving plate B will have ninety nine parts of the opposite electricity, and the ball D one. The rotation, by destroying the contacts, preserves this unequal distribution, and carries B from A to C, at the same time that the tail K connects the ball with the plate C. In this situation, the electricity in B acts upon that in C, and produces the contrary state, by virtue of the communication between C and the ball; which last must therefore acquire an electricity of the same kind with that of the revolving plate. But the rotation again destroys the contact, and restores B to its first situation opposite A. Here, if we attend to the effect of the whole

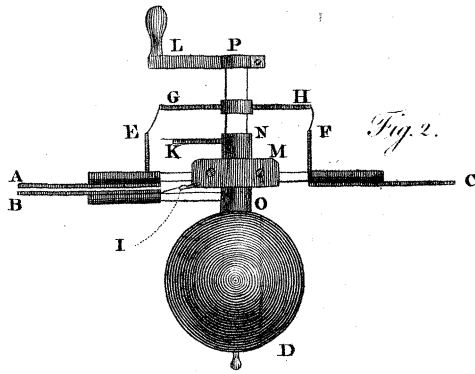
revolution, we shall find that the electric states of the respective masses have been greatly increased: for the ninety-nine parts in A and in B remain, and the one part of electricity in C has been increased so as nearly to compensate ninety-nine parts of the opposite electricity in the revolving plate B, while the communication produced an equal mutation in the electricity of the ball. A second rotation will, of course, produce a proportional augmentation of these increased quantities; and a continuance of turning will soon bring the intensities to their maximum, which is limited by an explosion between the plates.

If one of the parts be connected with an electrometer, more especially that of BENNET, these effects will be very clearly seen. The spark is usually produced by a number of turns between eleven and twenty; and the electrometer is sensibly acted upon by still fewer. When one of the parts is occasionally connected with the earth, or when the adjustment of the plates is altered, there are some variations in the effects, not difficult to be reduced to the general principles, but sufficiently curious to excite the meditations of persons the most experienced in this branch of natural philosophy. An attention to brevity, however, renders it necessary to forbear enlarging upon them.

If the ball be connected with the lower part of BENNET'S electrometer, and the plate A with the upper part, and any weak electricity be communicated to the electrometer, while the position of the apparatus is such that the cross-piece GH touches the two pins; a very few turns will render it perceptible. But here, as well as in the common doubler, the effect is rendered uncertain by the condition, that the communicated electricity must be strong enough to destroy and predominate



*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*

over any other electricity the plates may possess. I scarcely need observe, that if this difficulty should hereafter be removed, the instrument will have great advantages as a multiplier of electricity in the facility of its use, the very speedy manner of its operation, and the unequivocal nature of its results.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. NICHOLSON.

