GUS TELLS WHAT TO DO

When Your Starter Balks

DAVE MORRISON settled himself behind the steering wheel of his car and jabbed confidently at the starter button. Instead of the expected whine from the motor, there was a metallic clank and a straining groan.

"Now what?" Dave exclaimed helplessly.

Ned Rogers, who was sitting beside him, scratched his head. "Never heard anything like that before," he confessed. "Try it again."

But the second try proved no more successful than the first. Only a faint growl was heard. The motor failed to spin.

As a last resort, Dave decided to try the hand crank. "It's no use, Ned," he grunted, as he placed his full weight on the crank handle. "I can't even budge her. Seems like she's frozen stiff. You better run on down to the office before you're late. I'll give the Model Garage a ring and see what they have to say."

When Gus Wilson and Joe Clark drove up in the Model Garage wrecker a few minutes later, Dave Morrison's head was buried under the open hood of his car.

"What's the matter?" asked Gus as he swung to the ground. "This cold spell got the best of that motor already?"

Morrison shrugged his shoulders. "Blamed if I know. One thing sure, she won't turn over and all the starter does is groan. Here, listen to it," he commanded, climbing into the driver's seat and holding down the starter button.

"Whooa! That's enough!" broke in Gus almost at the first note of the groan. "Put her in high gear and let up on that emergency brake. I want to try some-

By MARTIN BUNN

thing." As he spoke, he walked to the front of the car and motioned Joe around to the rear.

"Now, have you got her in high?" he asked. Morrison nodded.

"O.K., then, Joe, let's go."

With that, he and Joe began pushing and pulling until the car rocked back and forth in an even swing that almost tossed Morrison from his seat. Suddenly, a loud click resounded from the vicinity of the floor boards.

"There," said Gus, "that ought to fix it. Now put her back into neutral and step on the starter again." This time, the hum of the starter motor told a different story. The very first touch of the button set the motor spinning.

"I'll be hanged!" Morrison cried. "What in blazes was the matter with it anyway?"

Gus chuckled. "Inertia gear was stuck," he replied.

Morrison looked at him blankly. "What was stuck?"

"The drive gear on your starter," explained Gus. "You know how that works, don't you?" The puzzled frown on Dave Morrison's face showed plainly that he did not know.

"Come around here, then, and I'll show you," said Gus as he unlumbered the side of the hood and selected a wrench from the tool roll Joe had spread out on the running board. "First of all, we'll unscrew these two studs that hold the starter motor in place, loosen these switch connections, and take a good look at what's inside."

As Gus worked at the studs, Joe supported the body of the starter motor. When the two studs were freed, the motor dropped and Joe carefully pulled its long drive shaft from the hole in the casting that housed the flywheel. The starter looked like any other electric motor except for the shaft projecting at the end.

"See this?" Gus asked, poking the shaft with one end of his wrench. "That's what hooks up the starter motor and the teeth on the flywheel. Inertia drive, it's called. Not every car has one, but yours is one that has."

Dave studied it carefully.

"If you'll look," continued Gus, "you'll notice that it's a threaded shaft with a counterweighted gear that runs in the threads. Now when you step on the starter button, the electrical circuit to the starter motor (Continued on page 130)
SIMPLE "SKY GLOBE" POINTS OUT STARS

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mirror chassis glued together from the various pieces of cardboard to the correct size. When the mirror chassis is dry, it is slid down upon the bottom of the tube and glued in place with the mirrors facing the side opening.

To set up the sky globe on a table or flat-topped tripod proceed as follows:

First, make sure that the circular scale is set with the proper latitude figure showing through the notch. Then point the axis approximately toward the polestar. Put the viewing tube in position in line with the globe’s axis. Slip the stud on the base of the viewing tube into the empty hole above the upper end of the globe’s axis. Then look into the side opening of the viewing tube and you should see the polestar in the center of the mirror. If you do not, shift the direction of the globe’s axis until you do see the polestar at the center of the field. This done, turn the viewing tube in its socket through a quarter turn and look at the polestar again. It should be in the center of the field when looking into the side opening, no matter which way the viewing tube is turned.

When the globe’s axis is set, you are ready to set the proper date under the pointer and transfer the viewing tube to other positions. To do this, each card on the star you are looking for when you place the stud of the viewing tube in the proper hole and look through the side opening into the mirror.

Look for the globe for the name of the star you want to find. Turn up the proper date and hour. Set the viewing tube over the proper circle. Look through the tube and there you will see your star with its star group shown just as it is in the sky and just the way you see it on star maps.

FIND RELICS OF ARCTIC EXPLORER LOST IN 1907

Relics dating back 337 years to the last expedition of Villem Barents, the Dutch explorer who is known as the “Columbus of the Arctic,” have just been uncovered on Nova Zembla by Russian scientists. Barents, discoverer of Spitzbergen and the Barents Sea, made three pioneer journeys into the north, opening it up to European countries. His last trip in 1597 was an attempt to discover a northeast passage to the Orient. At Nova Zembla, his ships were wrecked and Barents was killed by his own men. The expedition was discovered. Additional relics of this ill-fated pioneering expedition have now been uncovered by a Russian group under the leadership of Boris Miloradovitch, twenty-six years old and the youngest man ever to head an Arctic expedition from Russia.

SUGGEST GUNNING WITH CANNON FOR SKY FACTS

Big Bertha guns, such as bombarded Paris during the World War, could be used to wreat long sought secrets from the mysterious upper regions of the air, the U. S. Weather Bureau experts believe. Projectiles would be hurled twenty-four hours a day by the huge guns. They would carry devices for bringing back to earth samples of air and indications of how the winds blow at extreme altitudes. In addition, new light would be shed on the layer of ozone that is supposed to exist between twenty-two and thirty-seven miles above the Earth. The composition of gases forming the stratosphere would be revealed, the weather men contend.

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is closed and the threaded shaft turns, but the weighted gear turns to the back. When the screw turns the gear out on the shaft where it finally meshes with the flywheel teeth and turns the motor.

"Naturally, as soon as the engine starts firing under its own power, the flywheel goes faster than the starter motor spindle. That is simply the starter goes backwards on the shaft, disengages the teeth, and lets the flywheel run free."

"But what’s this spring for?" asked Dave, pointing to the heavy coil half hidden by the starter motor housing.

"That’s a sort of shock absorber," explained Gus. "Takes up the sudden jerks when the two gears mesh. Now, to get back to your trouble, for some reason or other, the counterweighted gear on this drive got jammed in the flywheel teeth. It wouldn’t release, and it wouldn’t let the starter motor turn the flywheel."

"Well, how did rock the car lose it?"

T H AT’S simple," Gus said. "With the gears in high, the flywheel jiggled back and forth every time the car was driven. Gradually, it moved enough to ease the pressure and the counterweighted gear turned back out of the way."

"Maybe that’s the reason on the shaft needs a little oil," suggested Dave.

Gus shook his head. "Not on your life! An automatic drive on a starter motor is part of a car that works best without oil. That counterweighted gear should screw out easily, but not too easily. If you use light oil on the gear it will slip out on the thread. Heavy oil will gum in time and keep the gear from screwing out at all. Nope, it’s never lack of oil that makes a starter stick."

"Well, then, what does?" questioned Dave.

"Oh, lots of things. Wear, mostly. Sometimes the shaft gets bent and binds and sometimes a broken tooth on the flywheel causes the jam. The trouble generally starts when somebody steps on the starter when the motor’s running."

"It’s something else in your case, though," he said. "See the deep nick at the end of that tooth? That’s probably what made it start slipping. Always check the nick when you have the time and let me put in a new one. For the time being, I’ll leave it alone so you can use the car."

"But suppose it jams again?" protested Dave.

Then just put her in high and rock her," advised Gus. "If that doesn’t loosen her up, unscrew the top mounting stud a bit and rock her some more. It may not happen again for several days, or even weeks. It all depends on the positions of the starter gear and the flywheel."

SAY, Gus, a while back you said that some cars didn’t have starters like this. What kind do they have?"

"Manually operated drive gears," replied Gus. "The same pedal that closes the starter motor switch pushes the starter gear into mesh with the flywheel. Then when you let off the pedal, a spring pushes it out of mesh."

"Well, live and learn," sighed Morrison. "I guess it’s the first time I’ve had trouble with a starter, but I think I’ll know what to do if it happens again."

"Starters are almost fool-proof these days," said Gus. "There aren’t many. They can have and when they do crop up, they’re easy to recognize."

"For instance?"

"Well," Gus pondered, "that shock-absorbing spring you..." (Continued on page 71)
GUS TELLS WHAT TO DO IF YOUR STARTER BALKS
(Continued from page 130)

saw can break, but you'll know it as soon as it happens. When you step on the starter, you'll hear the starter spin, but it won't turn the engine. A gummy or dirty shaft on the starter will produce the same result.

"If the starter doesn't run at all when you push the button, it's a good sign there's a break in the wiring, either inside the motor, at the switch, or in some of the connections. Of course, that's taking for granted that the battery isn't dead."

"Sometimes, it will come across a case where the starter motor turns, but only crank the engine slowly. That's generally caused by weak brush springs, an open field or armature winding, or a dirty commutator."

"By the way, Gus," put it in Morrison, "now that winter's about here, is there anything I can do to put that starter in shape for cold weather?"

"Starters don't need much attention," said Gus, "unless it's the gasoline both I'll give the starter shaft to clean it when you bring the car in for that new gear, all the care it'll need will be a few drops of good motor oil over every five hundred miles or so.

"About the best insurance against hard winter starting," added Gus, "as he climbed abode the wrecker, "is a top-notch battery and a generator that's been adjusted to make up for all the juice used turning over a cold engine. Check up there when you put anti-freeze in your radiator and light oil in your crankcase."

AVERAGE AUTO SPEED IS THIRTY-FIVE AN HOUR

If you are an average motorist, you cruise at thirty-five miles an hour. That is the conclusion of recent tests reported by Prof. A. N. Johnson, of the University of Maryland. Forty-one thousand vehicles were timed traveling along the Maryland highways by a special speed detector developed for the purpose. One per cent of the vehicles were found to be going more than fifty-five miles an hour; twelve per cent between forty-five and fifty-fifty; forty-three per cent between thirty-five and forty-five; thirty-six per cent between twenty-five and thirty-five and eight per cent between fifteen and twenty-five. The overwhelming majority of the cars were traveling in the neighborhood of thirty-five miles an hour, which is accepted by the Highway Research Board of the state as the present average on the highways. The tests are expected to provide data that will be valuable in highway planning and accident prevention work.

FLIGHT OF WATERFOWL BAFFLES EXPERTS

Three sea birds which broke the distance record for homing pigeons were recently studied by experts of the Carnegie Institution, of Washington, D. C. Taken from their nesting grounds in Florida, the three terns were put through tests to determine their reaction to various stimuli. Then, after being banded, they were released from a ship off Cape Hatteras, 1,081 miles to the north. Five days later, they were seen back at the nesting place on Bird Key. The record for pigeons is 1,010 miles. In their tests, the scientists were not able to discover any special sensitivity on the part of the birds to small light or other stimuli, which might account for their flight. Their marvelous ability to span long stretches of open sea indicates that a compass is classed as an instinct and still baffles science.

HAVE you an invention—or an idea for one—that will save time, save labor, make money or give pleasure? If you have, then this interesting, new free booklet may mean profit for you. Tells you facts like these: How the Patent Laws protect you and why, if you have an invention, you need a Patent at all; what a competent Patent Attorney can do for you; what kind of a sketch or model is needed; how to make a disclosure of your idea right away, to help establish your claim; how some successful inventors have secured financial assistance; tells about interesting inventions that have proved successful and shows you 115 different mechanical principles that inventors have used in working out ideas; also gives much other information that every man who has an invention—large or small—can use to his advantage and profit. Our business is to help you if we possibly can. You'll welcome a book of facts like this.

The Big Age of Invention is Still Ahead

At right is one of our newest trains, the streamlined express of the Union Pacific. On this line there is only a glimpse of what's to come in a few years from now, because of the tremendous work that must be done to make what's now the nation's most heavily traveled thoroughfare into a real first-class service. The pictures are taken on the way between Omaha and Chicago, where we are spending a few weeks learning about railroading in the west, for the purpose of the family of the visitor. You will see the newest, the latest, the most advanced railroad in the world, and when you have seen it, you will know that there is still plenty of living ahead for the railroad man, and that he will be the ablest of men when he is through with his work.

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