

1979

Perpetual Motion

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarworks.uni.edu/istj>



Part of the [Science and Mathematics Education Commons](#)

Let us know how access to this document benefits you

Copyright © Copyright 1979 by the Iowa Academy of Science

Recommended Citation

(1979) "Perpetual Motion," *Iowa Science Teachers Journal*: Vol. 16: No. 2, Article 6.

Available at: <https://scholarworks.uni.edu/istj/vol16/iss2/6>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the IAS Journals & Newsletters at UNI ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Iowa Science Teachers Journal by an authorized editor of UNI ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact scholarworks@uni.edu.

Offensive Materials Statement: Materials located in UNI ScholarWorks come from a broad range of sources and time periods. Some of these materials may contain offensive stereotypes, ideas, visuals, or language.

Reference

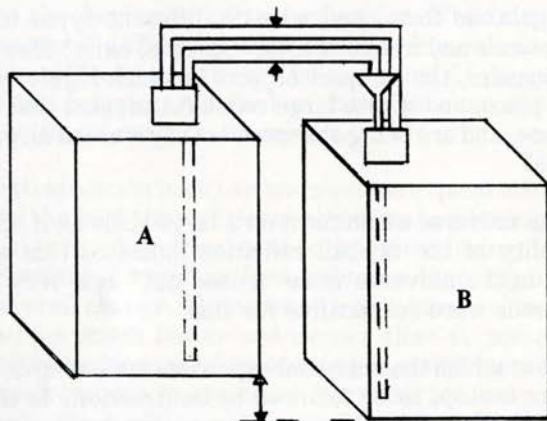
The *Scientific American* articles collected in *Cosmology + 1*, ed. O. Gingerich (Freeman, San Francisco, 1977), provides a good start for further reading.

* * *

Perpetual Motion

Fig. 1 shows a device that performs almost like a perpetual motion machine. To make the device, fill can A full of water and leave can B empty. Place in stoppers and tubes as illustrated making sure the system is airtight. Note that the tubes going to and from the funnel go deep into the cans and that the air tubes do not. To start the machine, pour a beaker of water into the funnel in can B and position the cans so that can A is about 2.5 cm higher than can B. What causes the machine to run? What causes it to stop?

Science Newsletter (March 1978), North Carolina Department of Public Instruction.



Iowa Autumns

Driest Month (State Average): 0.02'' — Oct. 1952

Highest Barometric Pressure: 31.09'' — Sioux City — Dec. 29, 1917

From *Iowa's Weather* by Paul Waite.