

Re: Vegetable Semiconductors

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- *From:* Rich Grise <rich@xxxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Thu, 10 Aug 2006 22:52:43 GMT
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On Thu, 10 Aug 2006 18:56:46 +0000, aborgman wrote:

Jim Thompson <To-Email-Use-The-Envelope-Icon@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

On 10 Aug 2006 17:57:21 GMT, <aborgman@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

John Woodgate <jmw@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

In message
<[ebf20v\\$754\\$1@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx](mailto:ebf20v$754$1@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx)>,
dated Thu, 10 Aug 2006,
Georg Acher <acher@xxxxxxxx> writes

Why? This is a popular party trick and school experiment (done by the teacher of course). It works very well with pickles (green light) and sausages (yellow light and very ugly smell). The sausage light should be done in free air anyway, as some types like to explode ;-)

European mains produces a large enough current to cause really energetic explosions, enough to cause injury, particularly to eyes. The electrolysed vegetable has negative resistance, so the current is usually large enough to cause the fuse or circuit breaker to operate.

Re: Vegetable Semiconductors

That may be OK with sissy Continental 6 A supplies, (;-) but in UK we have 13 A supplies, making a BIG bang more likely.

13A is it? I don't there is a mains line in any house in the USA that is less than 15A.

Here in AZ, you can have 50A circuits for clothes dryers and electric ovens and stove-tops... and 100A for air conditioning.

Yep.. the minimum circuit is a 15A circuit. 20A are common for any power hungry rooms (kitchen, etc.). 30-50A are normal for dryers, stoves, water heaters, etc. 100A certainly isn't common for AC here in Michigan, but it isn't unheard of.

I've never heard of a 100A branch circuit, in household mains. For that, you'd need 200- or 300-A service, which might be a special order, depending on what's in the street.

Cheers!
Rich

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