

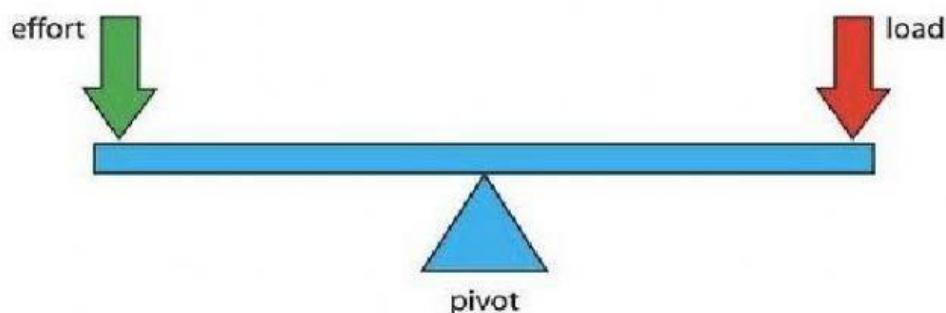
Science and Technology  
Grades 6C and 6WM  
Notes for period 18<sup>th</sup> of October to 21<sup>st</sup> of October.

### Levers

A lever is a simple machine.

It has two main parts. *A rod and a pivot or fulcrum.*

#### Parts of a Lever



The effort is where the *force (push or pull) is being applied.*

The load is the object which we are *lifting.*

The fulcrum is the point at which the lever is *pivoted.*

#### Facts about Levers

Levers make work easier.

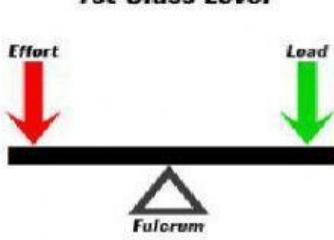
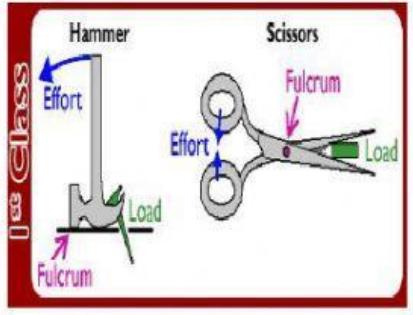
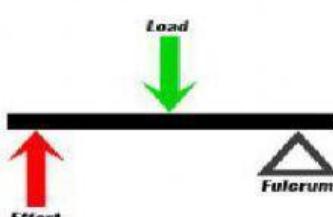
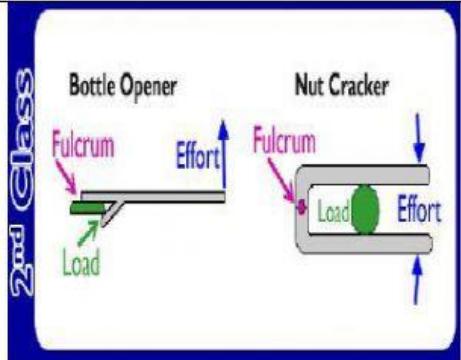
With levers we can raise objects that we wont be able to with no help.

If the *load is closer to the fulcrum it becomes easier to lift.*

When the fulcrum is in the centre, like a seesaw, the effort and the load have to be equal to balance them.

If a person is slightly heavier at one end or leans back, one end of the seesaw moves down.

### Types of Levers

Types	Diagram	Examples
First class levers - the fulcrum is in the middle. For example: see-saw, scissors and pliers.	<p><b>1st Class Lever</b></p> 	
Second class lever - the load is in the middle. For example: wheelbarrow, nutcracker, can opener, trolley and suitcase .	<p><b>2nd Class Lever</b></p> 	
Third class lever - the effort is in the middle. For example: a broom, stapler, tong, twizzer, fishing rod and bat.	<p><b>3rd Class Lever</b></p> 