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### 3 light switch riddle answer

Picture: Thomas Barwick/ DigitalVision/gettyimages Riddle me this, riddle me that. - the RiddlerHave you have ever been on an adventure, deep into the Egyptian pyramids, when you suddenly come across a secret passage that you can enter only when you solve the riddle written on the door? Okay, maybe that didn't happen to you. Life isn't an Indiana Jones movie, after all, but that doesn't mean you're not obsessed with puzzles. They are fun; they are a challenge; sometimes they make you think for days. That's why we like to integrate them into our lives and use them with friends and strangers. Puzzles, of course, are nothing new. They have been around since ancient times, and some puzzles have been traced back to Babylon. Other puzzles can be found in ancient Indian poetry. Hebrew puzzles are scattered throughout the Old Testament. Almost every great culture around the world has used a kind of puzzle. In modern times we have only carried out the tradition of using puzzles as they are found in movies, video games, log-in questions for online accounts and various other places. If you love puzzles, here's a quiz for you. See if you can answer these classic puzzles. That's if you're up for the challenge because some of them might just have twisted your brain. TRIVIA Test your mental mettle with these ridiculous puzzles 6 minutes quiz 6 min TRIVIA HARD Can you get 11 of these basic brain teasers? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Can you customize this classic British novel with the right author? 7 Minute Quiz 7 Min PERSONALITY Choose an outfit and we will tell you what classic literary work you belong to in 5 minutes Quiz 5 Min TRIVIA Can you solve these puzzles? 6 Minutes Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA How robust is your high school vocabulary? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Can you use this 200's Jeopardy! Questions? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min PERSONALITY Play a game of Would you rather and we will guess your IQ 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Can you solve these basic word problems from primary school? 7 Minute Quiz 7 Min TRIVIA Can you match the great American novel to its author? 7 Minute Quiz 7 Min How much do you know about dinosaurs? What is an octane number? And how do you use a real nostun? Luckily for you, HowStuffWorks Play is here to help. Our award-winning website provides reliable, easy-to-understand explanations of how the world works. From funny quiz questions that bring joy to your day, to captivating photographs and fascinating lists, HowStuffWorks Play offers something for everyone. Sometimes we explain how things work, other times we ask them, but we always explore in the name of fun! Because learning is fun, so stay with us! Playing Quiz is free! We send quizzes and personality tests to your inbox every week. Click on Sign up, agree to our Privacy Policy and confirm that you are 13 years or older. Copyright © 2020 InfoSpace Holdings, LLC, a System1 company Most rooms in your home have one or more wall switch wall switches for controlling lighting fixtures or sockets. Our installation devices, pendant lights, chandeliers and wall lights are usually switched off and turned on by turning over a wall switch normally positioned near a door. In rooms without mounted lights, this wall switch can control a power outlet in which a floor lamp is connected. We don't usually think much about it, but knowing something about how wall switches work and what types of switches are available is important if you want to make repairs or replacements of the system. There are only three types of wall switches used to control luminaires: simple single-pole (ON/OFF) switches, three-way switches, and four-way switches. Each of these types is available in different operating styles, including switching, rocking and push-button. They can also be available in dimmer switches that allow variable control of the illumination of a luminaire. It is important to select a switch that provides the functionality you need. A single-pole switch is one that turns the lights on or on only from a wall position. For this reason, they are sometimes referred to as single-location switches. A single-pole switch is the easiest to detect by the ON/OFF markings printed on the switch tilt lever. no other switch type has these markings. Technically, this simple ON/OFF switch is called a single-pole, single-set (SPST) switch. Single-pole means that only one hot wire can be connected. Single throw means that when you flip the plane, it is connected to just one other outgoing wire—the wire that goes to the lamp. In a single-pole switch, there is a spring-loaded metal gate inside the switch that opens and closes the electrical circuit that leads to the lamp. When you switch the level to the ON position, the gate snaps closed, closes the circuit and lets the power supply flow through the switch and on to the lamp. When you tilt the tilt lever into the OFF position, the gateway opens and interrupts the current flow to the luminaire. There are various designs that are used for the inner gateway at switches. Older types are purely mechanical, with a metal arm controlled by springs. These types can wear out if the springs lose their resilience. Newer switch types can use a vial of mercury inside to conduct electricity. These types do not have the characteristic snap when turning the lever, and they are much more durable than mechanical snap switches. Sometimes marketed as quiet switches, these are significantly more expensive, but they rarely wear out. A three-way switch is used when you connect a lamp from want to control wall positions, e.B. at the top and bottom of a staircase, at both ends of a hallway, or from two entrance doors in a large room. This switch has no ON/OFF markings on the lever. In addition to a green grounding screw, three-way switches have three screw terminals, which have very different different depending on where the switch is located in the circuit configuration. A dark colored screw terminal, called common, is connected to a hot wire that is either powered to get the switch from the power source, or connected to a hot wire that delivers power to the lamp. The other two screw terminals are brighter in color (usually brass), and these connect with a pair of wires, called travelers, that run between the two switches. Internally, a three-way switch has a mechanical configuration in the form of a V. The point of the V is the terminal to which the hot wire coming from your service panel (the wire) or continuing to the lamp (the load wire) is connected. The two travel wires that run between the two switches are connected to the screw terminals connected to the open arms of the V. This essentially means that there are two possible ways for electricity to flow to the luminaire, and one path is completed when the two wall switch levers are in the same position— both up and down. Whenever the levers are in different positions, there is no way and the lamp remains dark. This configuration allows both wall switches to turn the luminaire on or off at any time. Technically, a three-way switch is called a single-pole double-throw switch (SPDT). Single-pole means that only a hot wire is connected to it. But this switch has also connected two other wires to it, and the term double throw means that switching the lever switches the electrical path between the other two outgoing travel wires that run between the two switches. A four-way switch is used when you want to control a luminaire from three or more locations. Many houses have no need for such a configuration, but a large house with a large room or a spacious open floor plan may find it useful to control a ceiling lamp from three or more locations. For example, one large ceiling chandelier can be controlled by a switch at the front entrance, another at the through door leading to the connected garage, and a third switch positioned at the end of the hallway leading to the bedrooms. Or in a long hallway, it can be useful to control the hallway light of switches positioned near each bedroom door. A 4-way switch is used in conjunction with a pair of three-way switches – one is located at the front end of the circuit, where the power is supplied from the source, and the second at the point where the power supply continues to flow to the lamp. In between are the two three-way switches with one or more Four-way switches. Visually, a four-way switch can be identified by four screw terminals on the housing of the switch (in addition to the green grounding screw). Technically, a four-way switch is called a double-pole double-throw switch (DPDT). This means that two hot wires (or potentially hot) wires from the power source are connected to it – in this case, the travel wires that are connected to the Switch in the circuit configuration. The double-throwing element is provided by the two travel wires, which route from the four-way switch to the next switch. It can be difficult to visualize, to understand exactly how a four-way switch and two three-way switches work together to control a lamp from all three locations. Essentially, the four-way switch can be envisioned as an X-shaped inner mechanism that switches the electrical path between the already established paths between the two three-way switches back and forth. It can therefore reverse a path that is complete to interrupt the current flow (which turns off the lamp), or reverse a path that is broken to complete the circuit (which turns the lamp on). In other words, a four-way switch is used to open a closed electrical path or close an open path. If you want to replace one of your existing switches with a new switch, timer switch, or dimmer switch, the new control must have the same functionality as the switch it replaces. That is, a single-pole wall switch requires a single-pole dimmer or a time, and a three-way wall switch requires a three-way dimmer or timer. However, four-way dimmers and timers are currently unavailable. For four-way switch configurations, you can replace one or both of the three-way switches with a dimmer or timer, but the four-way switch must remain a simple toggle switch. Second, it's important to remember that the power supply in a circuit is never completely turned off unless you turn off the power on the circuit breaker. Just because a wall switch is folded out and the lamp is not illuminated does not mean that the wires do not carry power. It is common to always turn off the circuit breaker, even if you only replace one or two light bulbs. This eliminates the possibility that someone will turn on the power supply of the device by turning a wall switch. Switch.