EXPERIMENT MANUAL

Saltwater Fuel Cell Robot

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Good to know!

If you are missing any parts, please contact Thames & Kosmos technical support.



KIT CONTENTS

What's inside your experiment kit:



Checklist:

| J | No. | Description | Quantity | Part No. |
|---|-----|-----------------------------|----------|----------|
| Ο | P1 | Gear (green) | 2 | 730059 |
| Ο | P2 | Gear (orange) | 1 | 730059 |
| 0 | P3 | Red cap | 1 | 730060 |
| 0 | P4 | Round metal rod, short | 1 | 730059 |
| 0 | P5 | Round metal rod, long | 1 | 730059 |
| 0 | P6 | Hexagonal metal rod | 1 | 730059 |
| 0 | P7 | Air cathode, black | 1 | 730062 |
| 0 | P8 | Non-woven fabric | 2 | 730063 |
| 0 | P9 | Magnesium plate | 3 | 730063 |
| 0 | P10 | Motor | 1 | 730060 |
| 0 | P11 | Non-toxic lubricant packet | 1 | 723607 |
| 0 | P12 | Tube | 1 | 730060 |
| 0 | А | Frame A with parts A1 – A24 | 1 | 730056 |
| 0 | В | Frame B with parts B1 – B9 | 1 | 730057 |
| 0 | С | Frame C with parts C1 – C6 | 1 | 730058 |



So many parts!

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YOU WILL ALSO NEED:

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Diagonal cutter or scissors and nail file, Phillips-head screwdriver, ruler, fine permanent marker, paper towels, table salt, plastic cup, teaspoon, water

1

SAFETY INFORMATION

WARNING

Not suitable for children under 3 years. Choking hazard — small parts may be swallowed or inhaled.

WARNING: This toy is only intended for use by children over the age of 8 years, due to accessible electronic components.

Instructions for parents or caregivers are included and shall be followed.

Keep the packaging and instructions as they contain important information.

May only be operated when fully assembled.

Proper assembly must be checked by an adult before use.

WARNING! This kit contains functional sharp edges or points. Do not injure yourself!

Notes on Disposal of Electric and Electronic Components

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HANDLING THE FUEL CELL MODULE

- Assemble the fuel cell module according to the assembly instructions (see page 14) under adult supervision: The air cathode (carbon plate) and magnesium plate must not touch each other, otherwise a short circuit will occur, which will prevent the fuel cell from functioning.
- " Please note the information on operating the fuel cell (see page 18) and on its maintenance/cleaning (see page 23).
- ²²⁷ Connect the contact modules (see pages 4 and 13) with the correct polarity. To do this, observe the markings on the robot, which indicate the contact module to be connected on that side (BLK: connect the contact module with the black cable; RED: connect the contact module with the red cable).
- " Do not use any other energy source than the supplied fuel cell, i.e. no batteries or cable.
- " The fuel cell must be removed from the toy when not in use. After each experiment, take care of the fuel cell (see page 24), i.e. remove the fuel cell and clean all individual parts, dry them and store them safely.
- " The cable ends of the motor and the assembled contact modules must not be inserted into a power socket.
- Protect the robot from moisture and only operate it indoors.

THE RIGHT TOOL

The right tool can make assembling your model much easier and it can also make your model work better in the end. It is best to cut the plastic parts out of their frames with a small diagonal cutter (such as those used for electronics work) or model pliers. Using these tools, the parts can be precisely cut so that no burrs remain on the parts and there is no need to file them down. If you don't have these pliers at home, you can use scissors and a nail file. Normal scissors do not cut as precisely as a diagonal cutter, so you may have to file some of the rough edges down with the nail file.

The electronic components of this product are recyclable. For the sake of the environment, do not throw them into the household trash at the end of their lifespan.

They must be delivered to a collection location for electronic waste, as indicated by the following symbol:



Please contact your local authorities for the appropriate disposal location.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Dear Parents and Supervising Adults,

Children want to be amazed, understand, and create new things. They want to try everything out and do it for themselves. They want to know! They can do all of this with Thames & Kosmos experiment kits. We hope you and your child have a lot of fun experimenting with Saltwater Fuel Cell Robot.

- Before building and experimenting, read the instructions together with your child and discuss the safety information together. Stand by to assist your child with any challenging steps of assembly or usage.
- If your child is working on a table top, give them something to work on to prevent damage to the furniture.
- Particular care must be taken when cutting the plastic parts out of the frames, as sharp points can be created. These can be removed with the help of diagonal cutters or scissors and a nail file.
 Please supervise your child whenever they are using scissors or diagonal cutters until you feel they are ready to use the tools independently
- Building the robot is an exciting, educational project and takes several hours. It is best to build it in a place where the materials can be left lying out so that it does not have to be moved.
- Since the robot is operated with saltwater, it should be experimented with on a waterproof and durable surface.
- The Robot's fuel cell should be cleaned regularly and the water in the hoses replaced to prevent contamination. To do this, remove all hoses from the robot and rinse them with tap water. Remove the fuel cell and follow the cleaning instructions on page 23. Then drain the water and lay all parts out to dry before using the robot again. If the robot is not to be used for a long time, all parts should first be cleaned and dried.

And most importantly: Have fun with your Saltwater Fuel Cell Robot!

REMOVE THE PARTS FROM THE FRAMES ONLY WHEN THEY ARE NEEDED. REMOVE EXCESS MATERIAL (BURRS) BEFORE ASSEMBLY USING A DIAGONAL CUTTER OR A NAIL FILE.

IMPORTANT:



ASSEMBLING THE GEARBOX





































ASSEMBLING THE FEET





Derating INSTRUCTIONS

General Information

- Each magnesium plate has an operating time of about four hours. After this time, the surface of the plate will have dissolved to such an extent that you will have to replace it. The kit contains three magnesium plates.
- Dispose of used magnesium plates in the household trash.

1. Mix the saltwater solution

Prepare the saltwater solution by adding five teaspoons of water and one teaspoon of table salt to a plastic cup. Then stir the mixture with the spoon until the salt dissolves in the water. 1

5 tsp water



Please read the following instructions carefully and follow the steps to successfully set Walter in motion.







(clockwise)

Turn the valve clockwise to draw in the saltwater. Turn until the arrow on the rack lines up with the arrow on the body.



Test: Turn the valve one click counterclockwise to check if one drop of saltwater is dispensed. If yes, everything is functioning correctly.



Slide the tube back into place (Refer to step 10 on page 12).



Put the fuel cell back into Walter. (Refer to step 16 on page 14)



3. Release saltwater from the tank

Turn the valve <u>one click</u> counterclockwise to release a drop of saltwater into the fuel cell.



 One click is enough. Avoid turning the valve for multiple clicks.
 Make sure Walter is standing upright when turning the valve so that the saltwater can flow properly into the fuel cell.



Wait 10 seconds.



2





6. Cleaning and maintaining the magnesium fuel cell



Clean the magnesium plate and scratch off oxidized parts as shown below.







How does Walter Work?

Walter waddles forward thanks to a magnesium-air fuel cell. Magnesium is an element that can change rapidly during chemical reaction. As soon as you put a drop of saltwater into the magnesium-air fuel cell, the magnesium oxidizes, forming a rustlike layer. This releases negatively charged particles (electrons), which then travel through the black cable to the built-in motor and then through the red cable to the carbon air cathode. There, the cathode's surface pulls oxygen out of the air to absorb the electrons.

The non-woven fabric that is located between the magnesium plate and the air cathode in the fuel cell absorbs the drop of saltwater and acts as an electrolyte, carrying charged particles across the fuel cells and completing the electrical circuit. The salt accelerates the reaction between the water and the magnesium plate.

In your robot, magnesium is the fuel source, reacting with oxygen from the saltwater to form magnesium hydroxide and charged particles that power Walter's motor. The magnesium plate is consumed in the process, as you can see by the black spots or holes that appear over time.

-WALTER'S WALK

Walter is a **legged robot** that moves forward using its two legs. Legged robots have a special significance in robotics because their movements have to be planned with great precision. The robot must always be stable so that it does not tip to the side and fall over. There are various approaches to how this can work. Robots with four or more legs usually have at least three feet firmly on the ground at all times. The body's center of gravity is distributed across the three feet so that the robot can stand stably. They move "statically". Robots with fewer than three legs like Walter, on the other hand, move "dynamically". The robot's center of gravity shifts as the robot moves.

Fuel Cells

Cars that run on gasoline or diesel produce CO $_{
m 2}$, which is harmful to the climate. Due to climate change, more and more thought is being given to alternative means of propulsion. This includes the increasing popularity of electric vehicles. Electric vehicles

Unlike Walter, fuel cells in cars do not use magnesium, but instead combine hydrogen and oxygen. This process creates water and, at the same time, generates electricity to power the car. The basic principle is the same, however. Here, too, electrons move from one electrode to the other. These electrodes are also connected to one another by an external circuit, which contains

an entire car, so electric cars with fuel cell drives often have up to 400 fuel cells connected in series called a **fuel cell stack.**

One advantage of cars with a fuel cell is that the hydrogen required can be easily refueled, just like a car with a gasoline engine!





Battery-powered cars, on the other hand, need more time to charge up. However, they also have many advantages.

BATTERIES VS FUEL CELLS

While all types of fuel cells are energy converters, batteries are energy storage devices.

To be more precise: in fuel cells, chemical energy (the fuel) is constantly supplied and replenished. Batteries, on the other hand, store chemical energy, which is then converted into electrical energy through reactions.

However, fuel cells and batteries have one thing in common: both work using a **galvanic cell.** This consists of two electrodes (an **anode** and a **cathode**) and a conductive liquid (an **electrolyte**).

A **redox** reaction takes place in the galvanic cell. The locations of the two partial reactions, **red**uction and **ox**idation, are separated from each other. They are connected via an electrically conductive wire that transfers the electrons from the negative pole (anode) to the positive pole (cathode).

If you add an electrical consumer to the electrically conductive wire, it will be supplied with electricity. For example, a light bulb can light up or Walter's motor can rotate, moving its gears.



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