

that is, if F stretch it so as the bottom of the Scale descend to *o*, then G will make it descend to *p*, H to *q*, I to *r*, K to *s*, L to *t*, M to *u*, and N to *w*, &c. So that *x o* shall be one space, *x p*, 2, *x q*, 3, *x r*, 4, *x s*, 5, *x t*, 6, *x u*, 7, *x w*, 8.

The second figure represents a Watch Spring coyled in a Spiral by C A B B B D, whose end C is fixed to a pin or Axis immovable, into the end of which the Axis of a small light Wheel is inserted, upon which it moves; the end D is fixed to a pin in the Rim of the Wheel y y y y, upon which is coyled a small silk, to the end of which is fixed a Scale to receive the weights. To the frame in which these are contained is fixed the hand or Index z; then trying with the former weights put into the Scale E, you will find that if F put into the Scale E sinks the bottom of it *x* to *o*, then G will sink it to *p*, and H to *q*, I to *r*, K to *s*, L to *t*, and z will point at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 on the Wheel.

The trials with a straight wire, or a straight piece of wood laid Horizontal are so plain they need not an explication by figure, and the way of trying upon Air I have long since explained in my *Micographia* by figures.

From all which it is very evident that the Rule or Law of Nature in every springing body is, that the force or power thereof to restore it self to its natural position is always proportionate to the Distance or space it is removed therefrom, whether it be by rarefaction, or separation of its parts the one from the other, or by a Condensation, or crowding of those parts nearer together. Nor is it observable in these bodys only, but in all other springy bodies whatsoever, whether Metal, Wood, Stones, baked Earths, Hair, Horns, Silk, Bones, Sinews, Glafs, and the like. Respect being had to the particular figures of the bodies bended, and the advantagious or disadvantageous ways of bending them.

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