

marathon motor wiring diagram

marathon motor wiring diagram is a crucial piece of information for anyone working with or troubleshooting these versatile electric motors. Understanding the intricate connections within a Marathon motor is essential for safe and efficient operation, whether you're a seasoned electrician, a maintenance technician, or a DIY enthusiast. This comprehensive guide will demystify the Marathon motor wiring diagram, covering its fundamental components, common configurations, and essential troubleshooting steps. We'll delve into single-phase and three-phase motor wiring, capacitor connections, and the importance of identifying specific wire colors and their functions. By the end of this article, you'll have a much clearer picture of how to interpret and utilize a Marathon motor wiring diagram for your specific application, ensuring optimal performance and longevity.

Understanding the Basics of Marathon Motor Wiring

Marathon Electric is a well-respected manufacturer of electric motors, known for their durability and performance across a wide range of industrial and commercial applications. When dealing with any Marathon electric motor, a wiring diagram is your indispensable guide. This diagram serves as a blueprint, illustrating the precise connections between the motor's internal components, the power source, and any associated control devices. Without a proper understanding of this diagram, attempting to connect or repair a motor can lead to serious damage, electrical hazards, or inefficient operation.

The fundamental principles of electric motor wiring apply to Marathon motors, but their specific designs often incorporate unique features. Typically, a Marathon motor wiring diagram will depict the stator windings, the rotor, the terminal box, and any integrated components like capacitors or centrifugal switches. The diagram's clarity is paramount, using standardized symbols and clear labeling to avoid ambiguity. Familiarity with these symbols is the first step towards confidently working with your Marathon motor.

Essential Components Illustrated in a Marathon Motor Wiring Diagram

A typical Marathon motor wiring diagram will highlight several key components. The stator, which houses the motor's windings, is central to the diagram. These windings are responsible for generating the magnetic field that drives the rotor. The rotor, the rotating part of the motor, is also indicated, often showing its connection to the motor shaft. The terminal box, where external connections are made, is a critical area on the diagram, detailing how the internal windings are brought out for power and control.

In single-phase Marathon motors, you'll frequently see diagrams illustrating

the main winding and the auxiliary or starting winding. The interplay between these two windings, often controlled by a capacitor and a centrifugal switch, is vital for the motor's starting torque and running efficiency. For three-phase motors, the diagram will typically show three sets of windings, each connected to one phase of the incoming power supply. Understanding the role of each component as depicted on the wiring diagram is the foundation for successful motor operation.

Decoding Marathon Single-Phase Motor Wiring Diagrams

Single-phase Marathon motors are widely used in residential, light commercial, and appliance applications due to their simplicity and compatibility with standard household power. The wiring of these motors is generally more straightforward than their three-phase counterparts, but precision is still key. A common feature of single-phase Marathon motor wiring diagrams is the depiction of the main winding, which provides continuous power, and the starting winding, which is energized only during startup to provide the necessary torque to get the rotor moving.

The starting winding is typically a temporary circuit, often used in conjunction with a capacitor to increase the phase shift and therefore the starting torque. Once the motor reaches a certain speed, a centrifugal switch, also clearly shown on the diagram, disconnects the starting winding and capacitor from the circuit, allowing the motor to run solely on the main winding for optimal efficiency and to prevent overheating. Proper identification of these elements on the diagram is crucial for correct installation and repair.

Understanding Capacitor Connections in Single-Phase Marathon Motors

Capacitors play a vital role in the starting and running performance of many single-phase Marathon motors. The Marathon motor wiring diagram will clearly indicate the type and connection of these capacitors. There are generally two main types: start capacitors and run capacitors. Start capacitors are high-value, electrolytic capacitors designed for short-duration bursts of energy to provide high starting torque. They are connected in series with the starting winding and are typically disconnected by the centrifugal switch once the motor is up to speed.

Run capacitors, on the other hand, are lower-value, oil-filled or film capacitors that remain in the circuit continuously, connected in series with the auxiliary winding. They help to improve the motor's running efficiency and power factor. The wiring diagram will meticulously show how these capacitors are wired in parallel or series with the appropriate windings and how they are integrated with the centrifugal switch. Incorrect capacitor wiring can lead to poor performance, overheating, or even motor failure.

Interpreting Wire Colors and Terminal Designations

While there isn't a single universal color code that applies to every single-phase Marathon motor, most diagrams will provide a key or clearly label the terminals. Common wire colors might include black or red for the main winding, and often a different color like blue or yellow for the starting winding. The capacitor wires are also distinctly indicated. Terminal designations, usually numbers or letters, on the motor's nameplate and within the wiring diagram are critical for matching connections accurately.

It is essential to consult the specific wiring diagram that came with your Marathon motor, as variations exist between different models and horsepower ratings. The diagram will show which terminals correspond to the common (power input), start winding, and main winding connections. Errors in connecting these wires can result in the motor failing to start, running in reverse, or experiencing severe damage. Always double-check your connections against the provided Marathon motor wiring diagram before applying power.

Navigating Marathon Three-Phase Motor Wiring Diagrams

Three-phase Marathon motors are the workhorses of industrial applications, known for their high power output, efficiency, and smooth operation. Their wiring diagrams, while appearing more complex than single-phase counterparts, follow a logical structure based on the three alternating current phases. A three-phase motor has three sets of windings, each designed to be energized by one of the three power phases.

The Marathon motor wiring diagram for a three-phase motor will show how these three winding sets are connected to the incoming power lines (L1, L2, and L3). The primary connection configurations are typically Wye (Y) and Delta (Δ). The diagram will clearly illustrate which terminals are used for each configuration and how to connect them to achieve the desired voltage and rotational direction. Understanding these configurations is fundamental for proper installation and operation.

Wye (Y) vs. Delta (Δ) Connection Configurations

The choice between a Wye and Delta connection for a three-phase Marathon motor is usually determined by the available supply voltage and the motor's design. In a Wye connection, the ends of the three windings are connected to a common neutral point, and the beginnings are connected to the three power lines. This configuration typically results in a lower voltage across each winding and is often used when the supply voltage is higher than the motor's rated winding voltage.

In a Delta connection, the windings are connected end-to-end in a triangular fashion, with each connection point connected to one of the power lines. This

configuration results in a higher voltage across each winding and is typically used when the supply voltage matches the motor's rated winding voltage. The Marathon motor wiring diagram will clearly indicate the terminal arrangement for both Wye and Delta connections, often using a series of jumper bars within the terminal box to facilitate switching between configurations. Reversing the rotational direction of a three-phase motor is as simple as interchanging any two of the incoming power leads on the diagram.

Wiring for Reversible Rotation

The ability to reverse the direction of rotation of a three-phase Marathon motor is a common requirement in many industrial settings. The Marathon motor wiring diagram will provide clear instructions on how to achieve this. As mentioned, in a Delta connection, reversing any two of the three incoming power leads will reverse the motor's rotation. For a Wye connection, the process is similar, involving swapping any two of the leads connected to the windings' beginnings.

The diagram will often show the standard connection for forward rotation and then illustrate how to reconfigure the terminal connections for reverse rotation. This is a straightforward process that requires careful attention to the specific terminal numbers or labels indicated on the diagram. It's crucial to ensure the motor is completely disconnected from the power source before attempting any wiring changes for directional reversal.

Troubleshooting Common Marathon Motor Wiring Issues

Wiring problems are among the most common causes of Marathon motor malfunctions. When a motor isn't performing as expected, the first step in troubleshooting is always to carefully examine the wiring against the provided diagram. Issues can range from simple loose connections to incorrect wiring configurations or faulty components.

A motor that hums but doesn't start, or one that runs sluggishly, often points to a wiring problem, particularly in single-phase motors. This could involve a faulty centrifugal switch, a blown start capacitor, or incorrect connections to the starting winding. For three-phase motors, a lack of rotation or erratic behavior can indicate an open winding, a short circuit, or an improperly made Wye or Delta connection. Always prioritize safety by disconnecting power before any inspection or adjustment.

Checking for Open Circuits and Short Circuits

Using a multimeter is essential for diagnosing open circuits (broken connections) and short circuits (unintended connections between conductors)

within a Marathon motor's wiring. The Marathon motor wiring diagram will provide the resistance values you should expect between various terminals. For instance, you can measure the resistance of the main winding, the starting winding, and the capacitor (if applicable) to see if they fall within the expected range.

An infinite resistance reading between two points that should have continuity indicates an open circuit. Conversely, a very low or zero resistance reading where there should be resistance suggests a short circuit. Carefully tracing the connections depicted on the wiring diagram and using the multimeter to test each segment of the circuit will help pinpoint the exact location of the fault. Pay close attention to the terminal box and any internal connections indicated on the diagram.

Ensuring Correct Voltage and Phase Application

Applying the correct voltage and phase to a Marathon motor is paramount for its operation and longevity. The motor's nameplate will specify its voltage and frequency requirements, and the Marathon motor wiring diagram will show how to connect it to the appropriate power supply. For single-phase motors, ensure you are connecting to the correct voltage (e.g., 115V or 230V) as indicated on the diagram.

For three-phase motors, verifying that all three phases are present and correctly applied is critical. An imbalance in voltage or phase can lead to overheating, reduced efficiency, and premature motor failure. The wiring diagram will guide you on connecting L1, L2, and L3 to the appropriate motor terminals. Always use a voltage meter to confirm the power supply before connecting the motor. Understanding the diagram's depiction of power input is key to preventing these costly errors.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the common colors for starter motor wires in a Marathon motor, and what do they typically signify?

In Marathon motor wiring, the starter winding wires are often red (for one end of the winding) and blue (for the other end). However, it's crucial to consult the specific motor's nameplate or accompanying documentation as color coding can vary slightly between models and manufacturers. Red usually signifies a connection point for one side of the starting circuit, and blue for the other, often connected via a capacitor or centrifugal switch.

Where can I find a reliable wiring diagram for my

specific Marathon electric motor model?

The most reliable source for a wiring diagram is always the motor's nameplate itself, which may have a schematic printed on it. Alternatively, check the motor's original packaging, owner's manual, or the manufacturer's (Marathon Electric) official website. Searching their support or documentation section with your motor's model number is usually the most effective way to find the precise diagram.

How do I interpret the connections for a Marathon motor with multiple capacitors (run and start)?

When a Marathon motor uses both a start capacitor and a run capacitor, the wiring diagram will show them connected in parallel with each other but often in series with the starter winding and a centrifugal switch (for the start capacitor) or directly to the main winding (for the run capacitor). The run capacitor stays in the circuit continuously to improve efficiency, while the start capacitor is engaged only during startup via the start winding and then disconnected by the centrifugal switch.

What are the typical wire colors for the main winding on a Marathon electric motor?

The main winding wires on a Marathon electric motor are commonly black and white. Black typically represents one end of the main winding, often connected to the power source (line), and white represents the other end, also connected to the power source, completing the main circuit. Again, always verify with the specific motor's diagram.

If my Marathon motor has a thermal overload protector, how is it typically wired according to the diagram?

A thermal overload protector on a Marathon motor is usually wired in series with the power supply to the motor windings. The diagram will show one of the line connections (either hot or neutral, depending on the design) passing through the overload protector before reaching the motor's internal wiring. This ensures that if the motor overheats, the protector will open the circuit and shut off power.

Additional Resources

Here are 9 book titles related to marathon motor wiring diagrams, each with a short description:

1. Marathon Motor Wiring: A Comprehensive Guide

This book delves into the intricacies of wiring diagrams specifically for

Marathon brand electric motors. It covers common motor types, single-phase and three-phase configurations, and provides step-by-step instructions for interpreting and applying these diagrams. Readers will learn to identify key components, understand wire color coding, and troubleshoot basic wiring issues relevant to Marathon motors.

2. Decoding Marathon Motor Schematics

Designed for technicians and hobbyists alike, this guide focuses on the practical application of Marathon motor wiring schematics. It breaks down complex diagrams into understandable components, explaining the function of each symbol and connection. The book offers real-world examples and troubleshooting scenarios, empowering users to confidently connect and diagnose Marathon motors.

3. Marathon Electric Motor: Wiring Principles and Practices

This essential resource provides a foundational understanding of electrical principles as they apply to Marathon electric motors. It explains the fundamental concepts behind AC motor wiring, focusing on the specific requirements and standards used by Marathon. The book emphasizes safe wiring practices and includes detailed explanations of diagrams for various Marathon motor models.

4. Troubleshooting Marathon Motors: A Wiring Diagram Approach

This book takes a problem-solving approach to Marathon motor wiring, using diagrams as the primary tool. It outlines common motor faults and demonstrates how to use wiring diagrams to diagnose the root cause of the issue. The content includes clear illustrations and explanations to help users identify faulty connections, understand control circuits, and implement effective repairs.

5. Advanced Marathon Motor Wiring Techniques

For those seeking to deepen their knowledge, this book explores more complex wiring scenarios for Marathon motors. It covers topics such as variable frequency drive (VFD) integration, multi-speed motor configurations, and specialized control systems. The detailed diagrams and explanations are geared towards experienced electricians and engineers working with sophisticated Marathon motor applications.

6. Marathon Motor Control Wiring Explained

This title hones in on the wiring diagrams associated with the control systems for Marathon electric motors. It details how to connect contactors, relays, timers, and overload protection devices as depicted in Marathon's control schematics. The book provides practical guidance on building and understanding motor control circuits to ensure safe and efficient operation of Marathon motors.

7. Interpreting Marathon Single-Phase Motor Diagrams

Specifically targeting single-phase Marathon motors, this book offers a focused guide to their wiring diagrams. It clearly illustrates common configurations, starting methods, and capacitor connections. Readers will gain confidence in understanding the unique aspects of single-phase motor

wiring, making installations and repairs more straightforward.

8. *Marathon Three-Phase Motor Wiring: A Practical Manual*

This manual is dedicated to the wiring diagrams of Marathon's three-phase electric motors. It covers a range of three-phase motor types and their associated starting methods, including direct-on-line, star-delta, and soft starter connections. The book emphasizes safety and provides clear, actionable diagrams for electricians working with industrial and commercial applications.

9. *The Essential Marathon Motor Wiring Handbook*

This concise handbook serves as a quick reference for Marathon motor wiring diagrams. It consolidates key information on common motor types, connection methods, and troubleshooting tips. The book is designed for on-the-go use, providing essential diagram interpretations and practical advice for everyday Marathon motor maintenance and installation.

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Marathon Motor Wiring Diagram: A Comprehensive Guide

Ebook Title: Decoding Marathon Motor Wiring: A Practical Guide for Installation and Troubleshooting

Outline:

Introduction: Understanding Marathon Motors and the Importance of Wiring Diagrams

Chapter 1: Identifying Your Marathon Motor: Model Numbers, Specifications, and Nameplate Information

Chapter 2: Deciphering Marathon Motor Wiring Diagrams: Symbols, Codes, and Common Configurations (Single-Phase, Three-Phase, etc.)

Chapter 3: Step-by-Step Wiring Instructions for Common Marathon Motor Types: Practical examples with diagrams and photos.

Chapter 4: Troubleshooting Common Wiring Problems: Identifying and resolving faults, using multimeters and other tools.

Chapter 5: Safety Precautions and Best Practices: Ensuring safe and efficient motor operation.

Chapter 6: Advanced Wiring Techniques: (Optional – depending on ebook scope) Star-Delta starting, Variable Frequency Drives (VFDs)

Conclusion: Recap of key concepts and resources for further learning.

Marathon Motor Wiring Diagram: A Comprehensive Guide

Understanding the wiring diagram of your Marathon electric motor is crucial for safe and efficient operation. This comprehensive guide will walk you through the process of identifying your motor, interpreting its wiring diagram, and performing both basic and more advanced wiring tasks. Whether you're a seasoned electrician or a DIY enthusiast, this guide provides the knowledge and practical steps needed to successfully wire and maintain your Marathon motor.

Introduction: Understanding Marathon Motors and the Importance of Wiring Diagrams

Marathon Electric is a well-known manufacturer of electric motors, renowned for their reliability and performance across various industrial and commercial applications. These motors power a wide range of equipment, from pumps and conveyors to compressors and HVAC systems. However, the power and functionality of a Marathon motor are completely dependent on its correct wiring. A poorly wired motor can lead to:

Motor failure: Incorrect wiring can cause overheating, burning out windings, and premature motor failure, leading to costly repairs or replacements.

Safety hazards: Incorrect wiring can create electrical shocks, fires, or other safety hazards, potentially causing injury or damage to property.

Inefficient operation: A wrongly wired motor may not perform optimally, resulting in reduced efficiency and increased energy consumption.

Warranty voidance: Improper wiring can often void the motor's warranty, leaving you responsible for repair costs.

The wiring diagram serves as a blueprint, providing a visual representation of the internal connections within the motor. Understanding this diagram is paramount before undertaking any wiring work.

Chapter 1: Identifying Your Marathon Motor: Model Numbers, Specifications, and Nameplate Information

Before attempting any wiring, accurately identifying your Marathon motor is crucial. The motor's nameplate, typically affixed to the motor housing, contains vital information:

Model number: This unique identifier is essential for locating the correct wiring diagram and specifications.

Voltage: This indicates the voltage rating of the motor (e.g., 230V, 460V). Wiring it to an incorrect voltage can severely damage the motor.

Phase: This specifies whether the motor is single-phase (typically used in residential applications) or

three-phase (common in industrial settings).

Horsepower (HP): This indicates the power output of the motor.

Full Load Amps (FLA): This specifies the current draw at full load. This is vital for selecting appropriate circuit breakers and wiring.

Speed (RPM): This indicates the rotational speed of the motor.

Frame size: This helps identify the physical dimensions of the motor.

Carefully record this information as it will be essential for finding the appropriate wiring diagram. Many Marathon motor wiring diagrams are available online through the manufacturer's website or through online distributors.

Chapter 2: Deciphering Marathon Motor Wiring Diagrams: Symbols, Codes, and Common Configurations (Single-Phase, Three-Phase, etc.)

Marathon motor wiring diagrams utilize standardized symbols and codes to represent the various components and connections within the motor. Understanding these symbols is essential for interpreting the diagram correctly. Common symbols include:

Terminals: Labeled with letters or numbers, representing connection points.

Windings: Represented by lines and coils, indicating the motor's internal coils.

Capacitors: Shown as parallel lines, indicating components used in single-phase motors to create a rotating magnetic field.

Thermal protectors: Symbols indicating safety devices that protect the motor from overheating.

Single-Phase Motors: These motors require only one power source and are often simpler to wire. The diagram will typically show the connections for the line voltage, capacitor (if applicable), and start/run windings.

Three-Phase Motors: These motors use three separate power sources and are more complex to wire. The diagrams show connections for the three line terminals and often include options for different starting methods (e.g., direct-on-line starting, star-delta starting).

Understanding the different configurations and the meaning of the symbols is essential before proceeding with any wiring work.

Chapter 3: Step-by-Step Wiring Instructions for Common Marathon Motor Types: Practical examples with diagrams and photos.

This chapter provides detailed, step-by-step instructions for wiring common Marathon motor types. It will include illustrative diagrams and photos, guiding the user through the process. Each step will

be clearly explained, emphasizing safety precautions and best practices. Examples should cover various voltage and phase configurations. The inclusion of photographs will significantly enhance understanding.

Chapter 4: Troubleshooting Common Wiring Problems: Identifying and resolving faults, using multimeters and other tools.

Even with careful wiring, problems can occur. This chapter will equip the user with troubleshooting techniques to identify and resolve common wiring issues. It will cover:

Using a multimeter: This essential tool measures voltage, current, and resistance, helping to pinpoint faulty connections or components.

Identifying blown fuses or tripped breakers: Knowing how to check and replace these safety devices is essential.

Checking for loose connections: Loose wires can cause intermittent operation or complete motor failure.

Testing motor windings: A multimeter can help detect open circuits or shorts within the motor windings.

Troubleshooting capacitor issues: Capacitors in single-phase motors can fail, leading to motor malfunction.

This section will provide practical guidance, empowering the user to resolve common wiring problems independently.

Chapter 5: Safety Precautions and Best Practices: Ensuring safe and efficient motor operation.

Safety should be the paramount concern when working with electricity. This chapter will emphasize:

Lockout/Tagout procedures: Disconnecting power before working on the motor is crucial.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Using appropriate safety glasses, gloves, and insulated tools will minimize the risk of injury.

Proper grounding: Ensuring the motor is properly grounded prevents electrical shocks.

Correct wire sizing: Using appropriately sized wires prevents overheating and potential fires.

Following the manufacturer's instructions: Always refer to the motor's manual and wiring diagram for specific instructions.

This section reinforces the importance of safety throughout the entire wiring process.

Chapter 6: Advanced Wiring Techniques (Optional): Star-Delta starting, Variable Frequency Drives (VFDs)

This optional chapter will delve into more advanced wiring techniques, such as star-delta starting (reducing inrush current during startup) and using Variable Frequency Drives (VFDs) for speed control and efficiency optimization. These techniques require a greater understanding of electrical principles but can significantly enhance the performance and lifespan of the motor.

Conclusion: Recap of key concepts and resources for further learning.

This section summarizes the key concepts covered in the guide, reiterating the importance of correct wiring for safe and efficient motor operation. It also provides links to additional resources, such as Marathon Electric's website and other relevant online materials.

FAQs:

1. Where can I find the wiring diagram for my Marathon motor? The nameplate on the motor should have the model number, which you can use to search online or contact Marathon Electric directly.
2. What tools do I need to wire a Marathon motor? You'll need screwdrivers, wire strippers, a multimeter, and potentially other tools depending on the complexity of the wiring.
3. What are the safety precautions I should take when wiring a motor? Always disconnect power, use appropriate PPE, and follow lockout/tagout procedures.
4. How do I identify a faulty capacitor in a single-phase motor? A multimeter can test for capacitance; a shorted or open capacitor will show abnormal readings.
5. What does FLA mean on the motor nameplate? FLA stands for Full Load Amps, indicating the current draw at full load.
6. What is the difference between single-phase and three-phase motors? Single-phase motors use one power source, while three-phase motors use three. Three-phase motors are generally more powerful and efficient.
7. Can I wire a 230V motor to a 460V supply? No, this will severely damage the motor. Always use the correct voltage.
8. What is star-delta starting? It's a method to reduce the starting current in three-phase motors by temporarily connecting the windings in a star configuration.
9. What is a VFD, and why would I use one? A Variable Frequency Drive controls the motor's speed and torque, offering improved efficiency and control.

Related Articles:

1. Marathon Motor Troubleshooting Guide: A detailed guide to diagnosing and fixing common Marathon motor problems.

2. Understanding Three-Phase Motor Wiring: A comprehensive explanation of three-phase motor wiring principles and practices.
3. Single-Phase Motor Wiring Explained: A simplified explanation of wiring single-phase motors, including capacitor motors.
4. How to Use a Multimeter for Motor Testing: A step-by-step guide on using a multimeter to test motor windings and components.
5. Star-Delta Starter Wiring Diagram and Application: A detailed explanation of star-delta starting and its benefits.
6. Variable Frequency Drives (VFDs) for Marathon Motors: A guide on selecting and using VFDs to control Marathon motors.
7. Safety Procedures for Electrical Motor Work: A comprehensive guide to safety practices when working with electric motors.
8. Marathon Motor Parts and Repair: Information on finding replacement parts and repair services for Marathon motors.
9. Selecting the Right Marathon Motor for Your Application: Guidance on choosing the appropriate motor based on horsepower, voltage, and application requirements.

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marathon motor wiring diagram: Electric Motors and Drives Austin Hughes, 1993 Electric Motors and Drives is intended for non-specialist users of electric motors and drives, filling the gap between maths- and theory-based academic textbooks and the more prosaic 'handbooks', which provide useful detail but little opportunity for the development of real insight and understanding. The book explores all of the widely-used modern types of motor and drive, including conventional and brushless D.C., induction motors and servo drives, providing readers with the knowledge to select the right technology for a given job. The third edition includes additional diagrams and worked examples throughout. Now topics include digital interfacing and control of drives, direct torque control of induction motors and current-fed operation in DC drives. The material on brushless servomotors has also been expanded.--BOOK JACKET.

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marathon motor wiring diagram: Medicine Science and Dreams David A. Schwartz, 2010-10-17 Physician-scientists are unusual creatures. While we are drawn to the clinical challenges of our patients, we are also drawn to the opportunities that our patients' medical problems bring to science. This book contains the unique experiences and encounters that drew 20 accomplished physician-scientists to this profession. These personal stories are those of people and circumstances that have had profound effects on our career decisions, our creative opportunities, and our lives. These stories also serve to highlight the lessons learned along the way and the distinct attributes of these women and men of medicine and science. Our combined hope is that our collective biographies will enhance the public understanding of our profession, will move people from medicine to science and from science to medicine, and will inspire those who are contemplating this extraordinary profession. "It is a rare gift to benefit from the collective wisdom of so many individuals at the same time. These physician scientists have provided readers with helpful advice and thoughtful encouragement. The interesting and thought provoking essays in Medicine Science and Dreams can be read and digested one at a time or all at once in sequence. They provide lessons to be learned by any physician-scientist, whether just starting out or in the middle of a research career. Schwartz has done readers a great service and has added to the legacy of these prominent and successful physician-scientists." Book review in JAMA, September 7, 2011—Vol 306, No. 9 by Derek S. Wheeler, MD

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