

Welcome to Meccanoland

Now to Begin the Fun!

We ask you to do us a special favour by reading carefully everything on this page and bactover before starting to build your first model.

We know you will be anxious to build the biggest and most attractive models right away, but that is the worst mistake you can make. Please take our advice and start with one of the more simple models. You will find one of these very easy to put together and then you can go on to the more elaborate models.

Get to Know Your Meccano

On opening your Outfit study the parts carefully. Then turn to the back cover of this Book. There you will find pictures of the parts, together with their names and part numbers.

The parts used in the assembly of models shown in this Book usually can be identified simply by looking at the illustrations, but where the identity of a part may not be quite clear, its part number is printed in the model illustrations in red.

To help you further, each model is accompanied by a list of all the parts required to build it. In this list, the catalogue numbers of the parts are printed in red and the quantity of each part in black.

Some simple assemblies of parts are used time and time again in all kinds of models. These are called 'Basic Meccano Constructions' and some of them are shown on the *inside back cover* of this Book. Each of these assemblies has a special identity code mark, such as BC1, BC2, etc. When these methods of construction are used in a model they are indicated in the drawings by their code mark. For example, when you see BC1 in an illustration you will know that the construction of that section of the model is similar to BC1 shown on the *inside back cover*.

Some models are most easily illustrated and constructed in separate units. The points at which these units are bolted together to form the complete model are indicated in the drawings by red dots.

Some Meccano parts, such as Strips, are available in several different sizes. The holes in these parts are exactly $\frac{1}{2}$ " apart, so you can tell the length of any Strip simply by counting the number of holes in it. At the foot of the back cover there is a printed scale for measuring parts such as Rods, diameters of Pulleys, etc.

Some of the models in this Book are fitted with a Meccano Motor. In these models the particular type of Motor is indicated on the drawings by one of the following code marks: M 1=Meccano Magic Motor; M 2=Meccano No. 1 Clockwork Motor; M 3=Meccano Electric Motor.

Please note that Motors are not included in the Outfits, but are obtainable separately from your Meccano dealer.

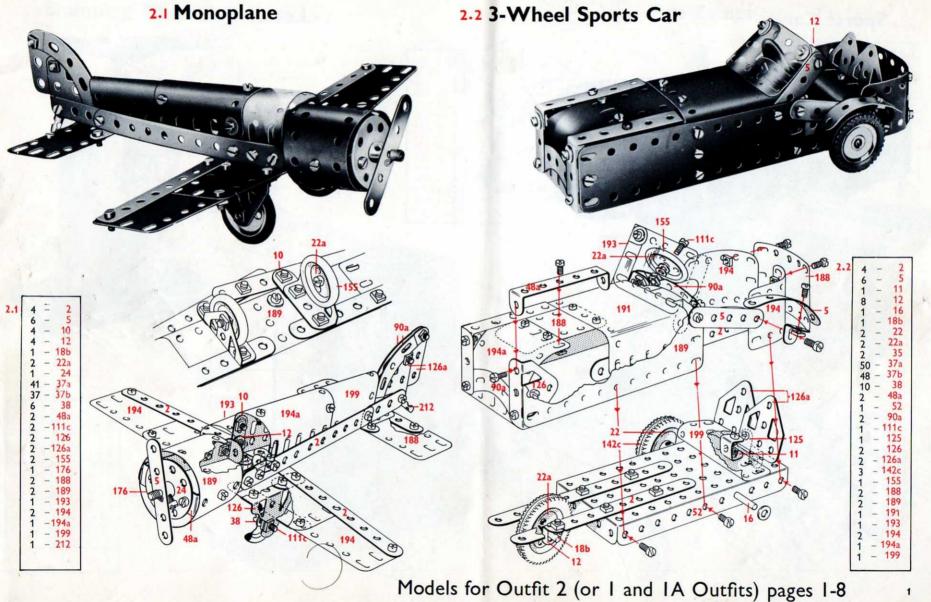
How to Build up Your Outfit

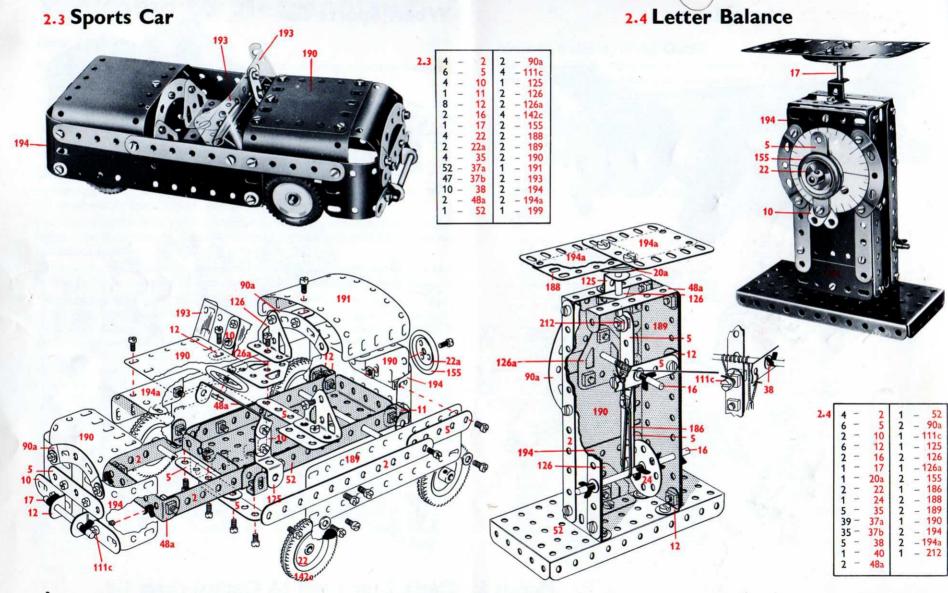
Meccano is available in 11 different Outfits, numbered O to 10. Each Outfit can be converted into the next larger by the addition of an Accessory Outfit. If you start off with an Outfit No. O you can, when you wish, convert it into an Outfit No. 1 by adding Accessory Outfit No. OA. If you start with an Outfit No. 1 you can convert it into an Outfit No. 2 by adding Accessory Outfit No. 1A, and so on.

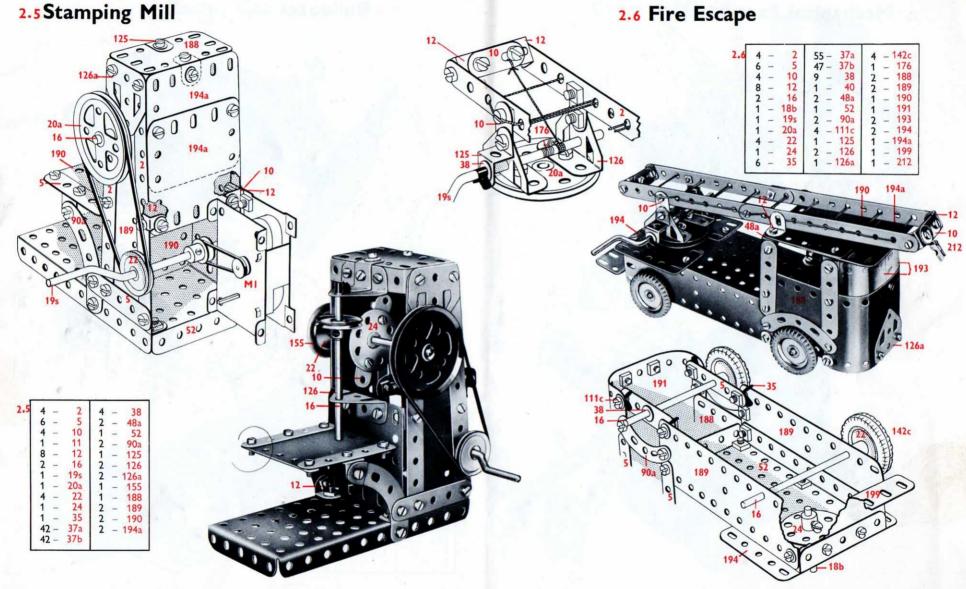
In addition you can always buy any of the Meccano parts separately. Ask your dealer for an illustrated price list, or write direct to Meccano Ltd, Information Service, Binns Road, Liverpool, 13.

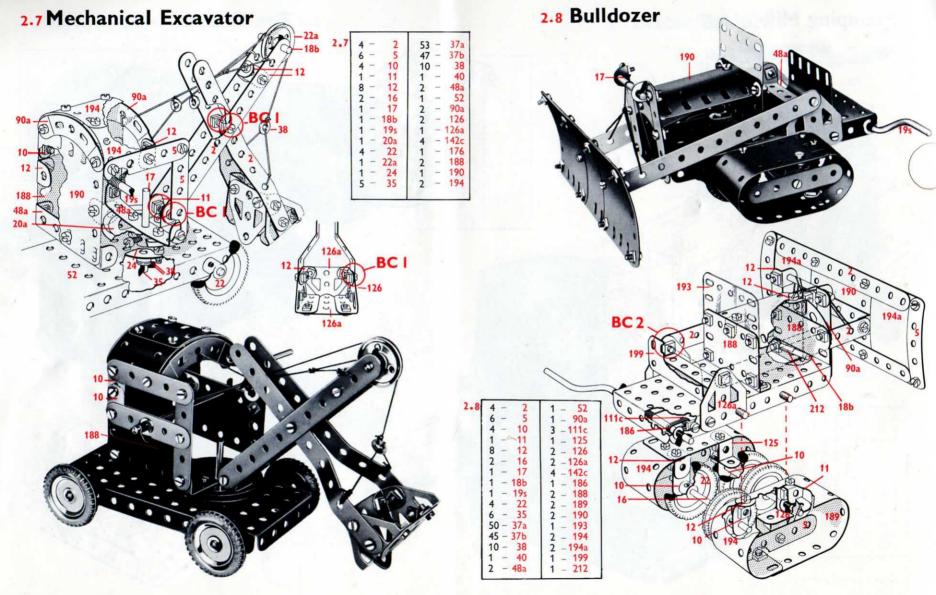
Contents of Meccano Outfits Nos. 2 and 3

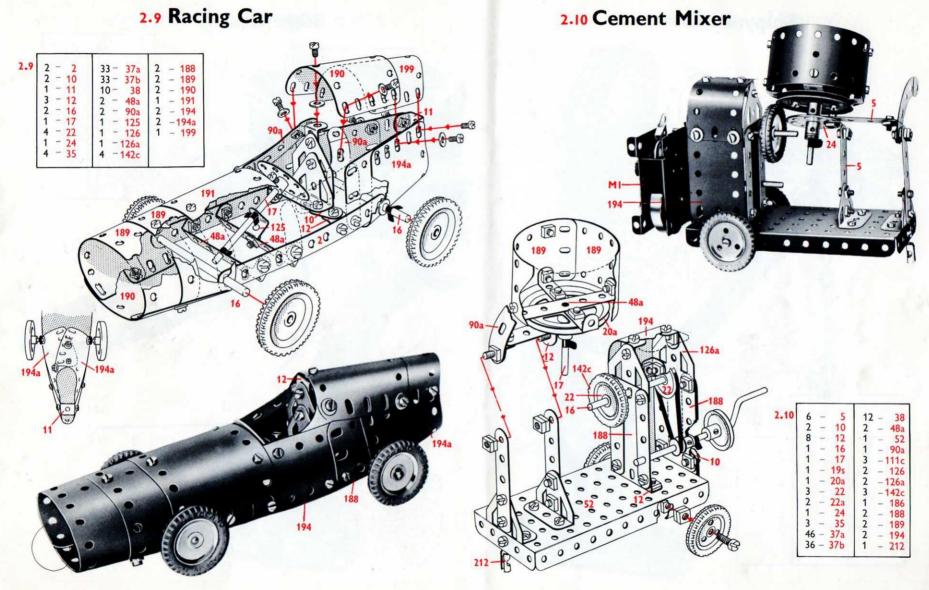
Part	Part No.		utfit	Part No.		Outfit	
		2	3			2	3
1	12½" Perforated Strip	_	2	90a	Curved Strip, Stepped, 21/2"	2	4
2	5½ Perforated Strip	4	6	111c	Bolt, 3" long	4	
5	2½" Perforated Strip	6	9	125	Reversed Angle Bracket, ½"	1	2
2 5 10	Fishplate	4	5	126	Trunnion	2	2
11	Double Bracket	1	2	126a	Flat Trunnion	2	6 2 2 2
12	Angle Bracket, ½"×½"	8	10	142c		4	4
15b	Axle Rod, 4"	-		155	Rubber Ring (for 1" Pulley)	2	2
16	Axle Rod, 3½"	2	2	176	Anchoring Spring for Cord	1	1
17	Axle Rod, 2"	2	2	186	Driving Band, 2½" light	1	
18a		_	1	188	Flexible Plate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$ "	2	2
18b	Axle Rod. 1"	1	1	189	Flexible Plate, $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$	2	2
19g	Crank Handle, with grip, 31"	_	1	190	Flexible Plate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 2 2	1 2 2 2 2 2 2
19s	Crank Handle, without grip, 31"	1	-	191	Flexible Plate, $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$	1	2
20a	Pulley, 2" dia.	1	1	192	Flexible Plate, $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$		2
22	Pulley, 1" dia., with boss	4	4	193	Plastic Plate, Transparent,		_
22a	Pulley, 1" dia., without boss	2	. 2		2½"×1½"	2	2
23	Pulley, 1/2" dia., without boss	_	1	194	Plastic Plate, Red, $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$		2 2 2
24	Bush Wheel, 13" dia., 8 holes	1	2	194a	Plastic Plate, Red, $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$	2	2
34	Spanner	2	2	199	Curved Plate, U-Section,	-	2
35	Spring Clip	6	8		9" radius	1	1
36	Screwdriver	1	1	200	Curved Plate, 111 radius		1
37a	Nut	56	60	212	Rod and Strip Connector	1	1
37b		50	56	213	Rod Connector	1	1
38	Washer	10	10	214	Semi-Circular Plate, 2½"		2
	Washer, 3/4" dia.	-	2	215	Formed Slotted Strip, 3"		4
40	Hank of Cord	1	1	221	Triangular Flexible Plate,	-	4
48a	Double Angle Strip, $2\frac{1}{2}" \times \frac{1}{2}"$	2	2		2½"×1½"		4
52	Flanged Plate, 5½"× 2½"	1	1		-2 ^ 1 Z		4
57c	Loaded Hook, Small	1	1		Book of Instructions		
70.7	Louded 1100K, oman				DOOK OF HISTI UCTIONS		

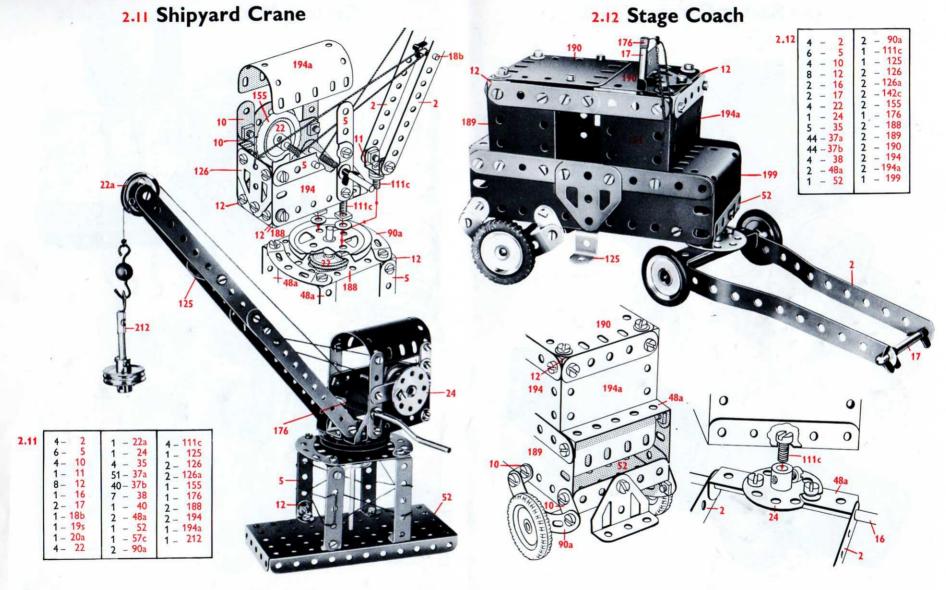






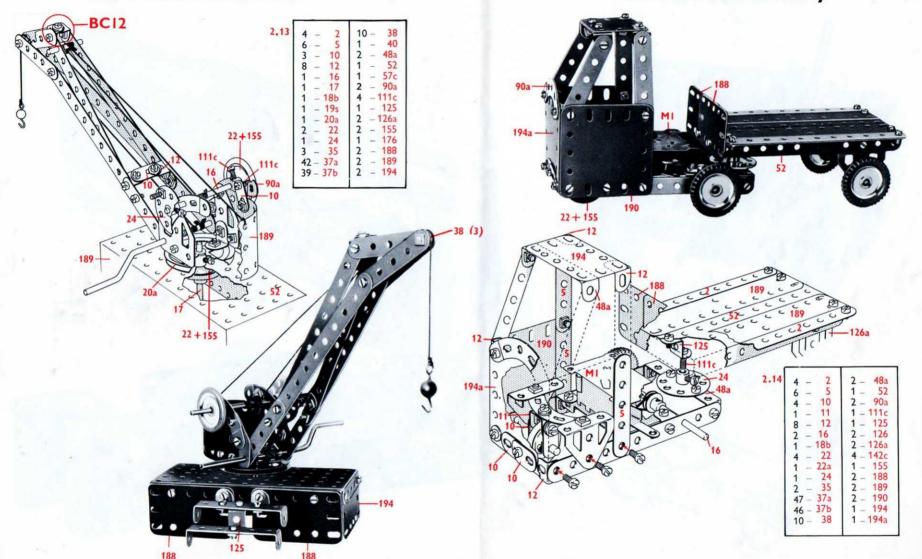






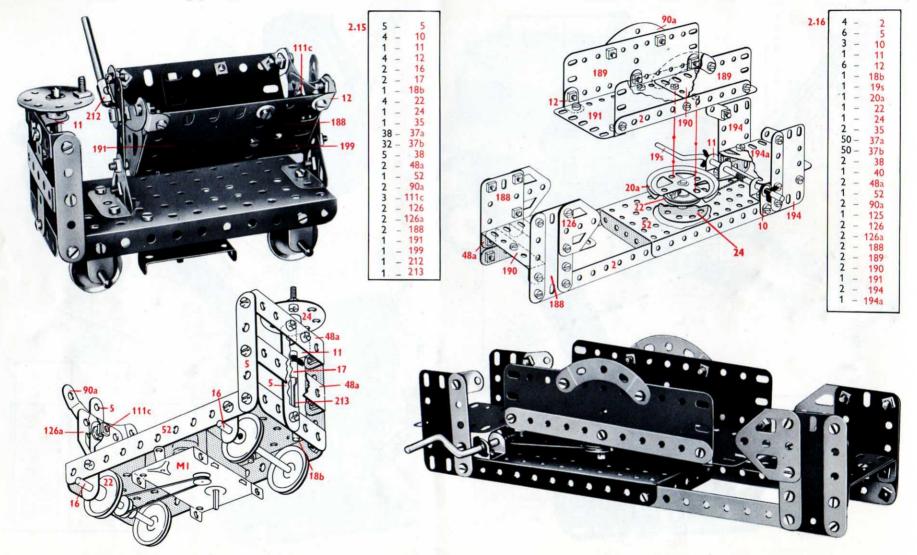
2.13 Goods Yard Crane

2.14 Articulated Lorry

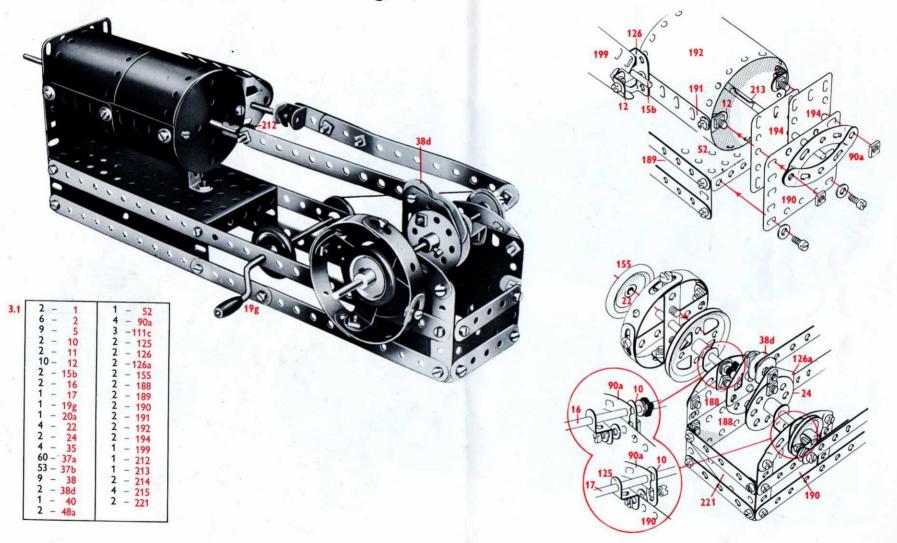


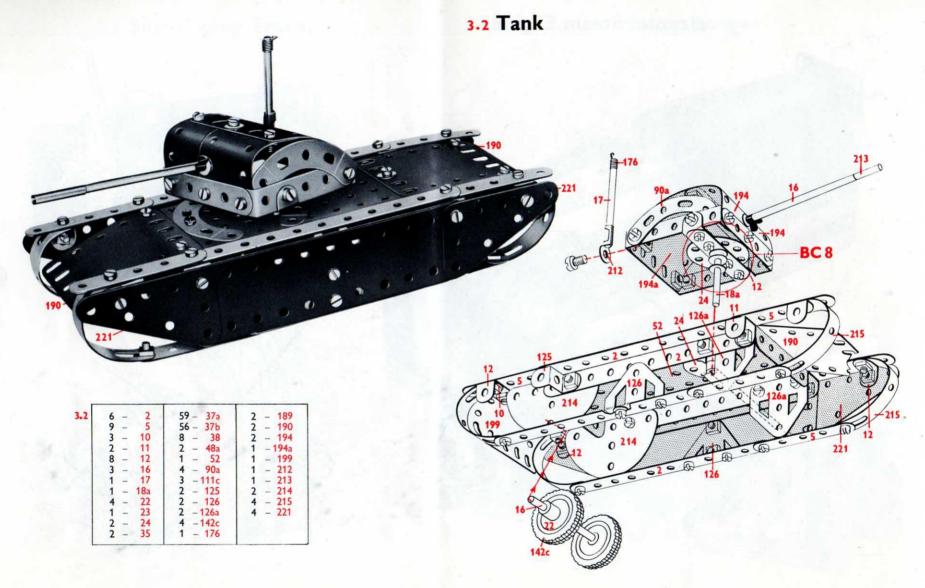
2.15 Side-tipping Truck

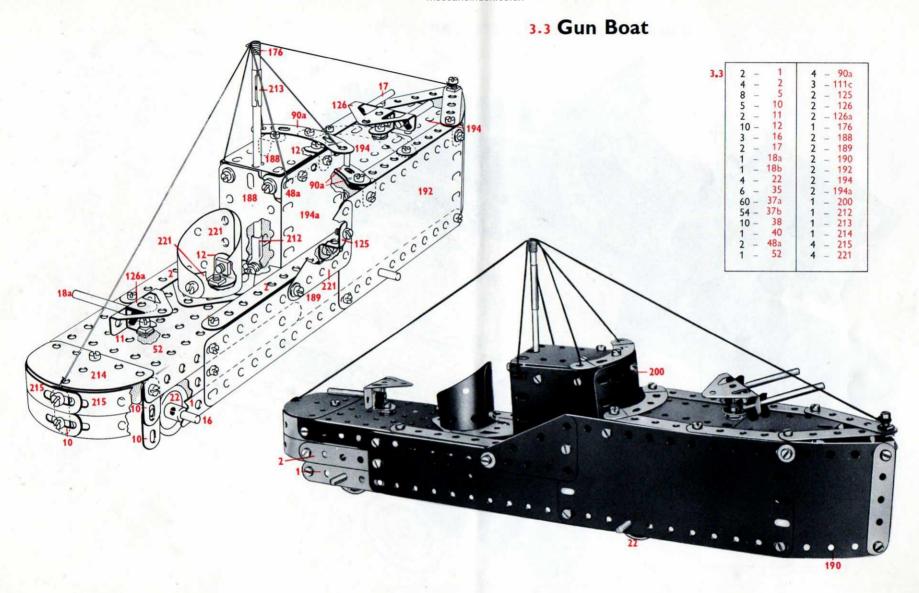
2.16 Swing Bridge



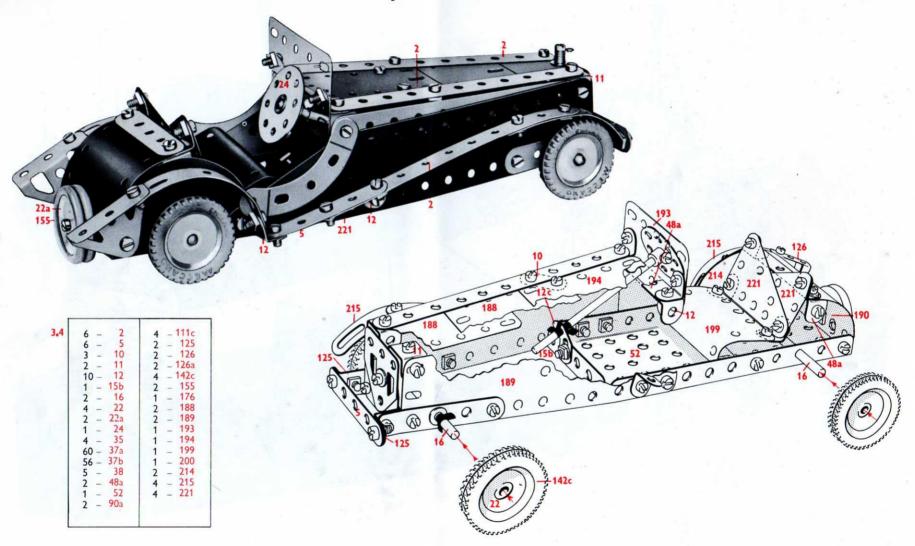
3.1 Horizontal Steam Engine

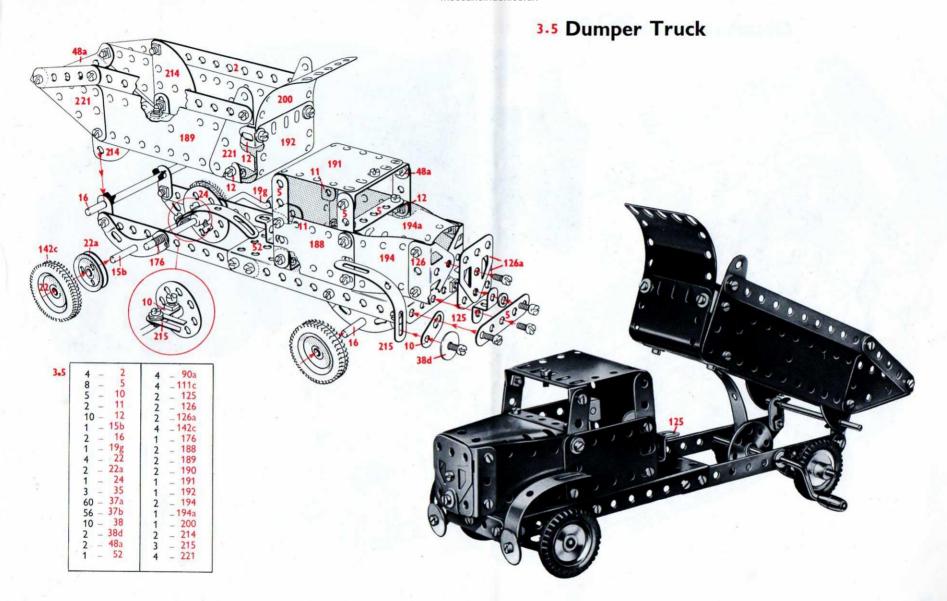




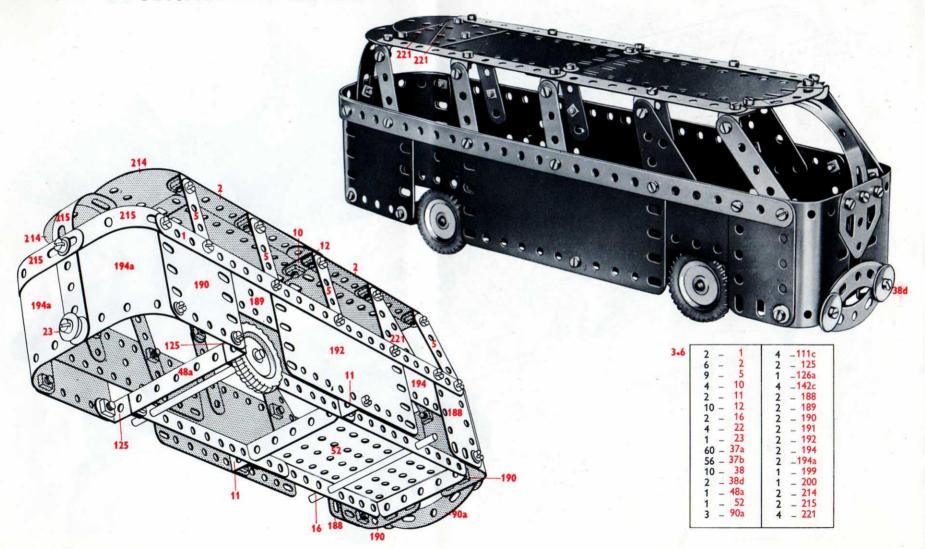


3.4 Sports Car

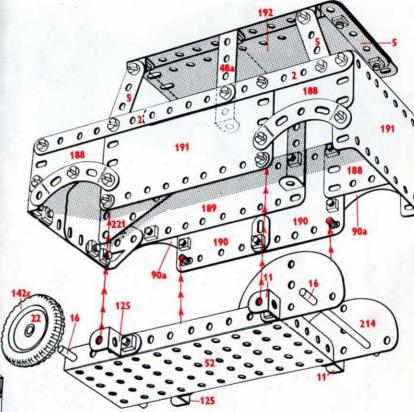




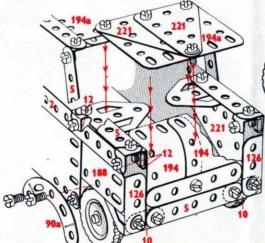
3.6 Observation Coach



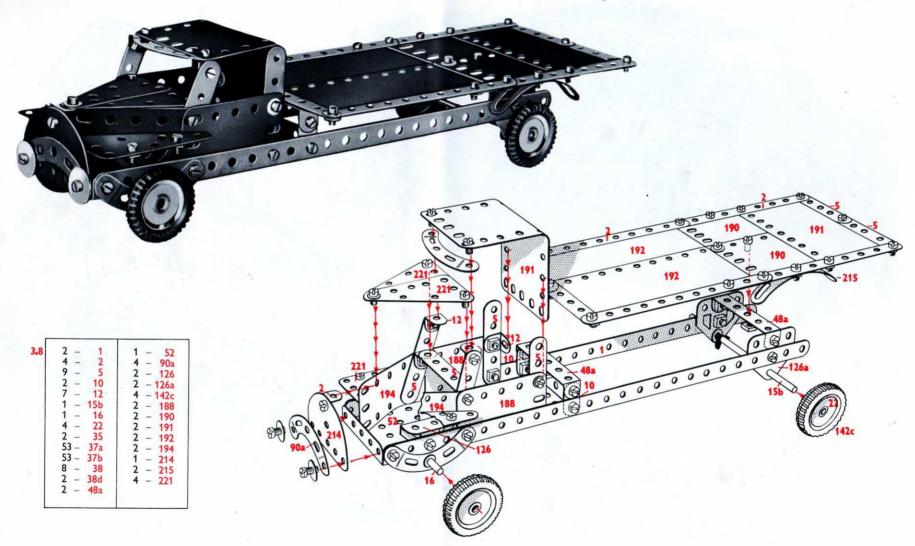
3.7 Saloon Car



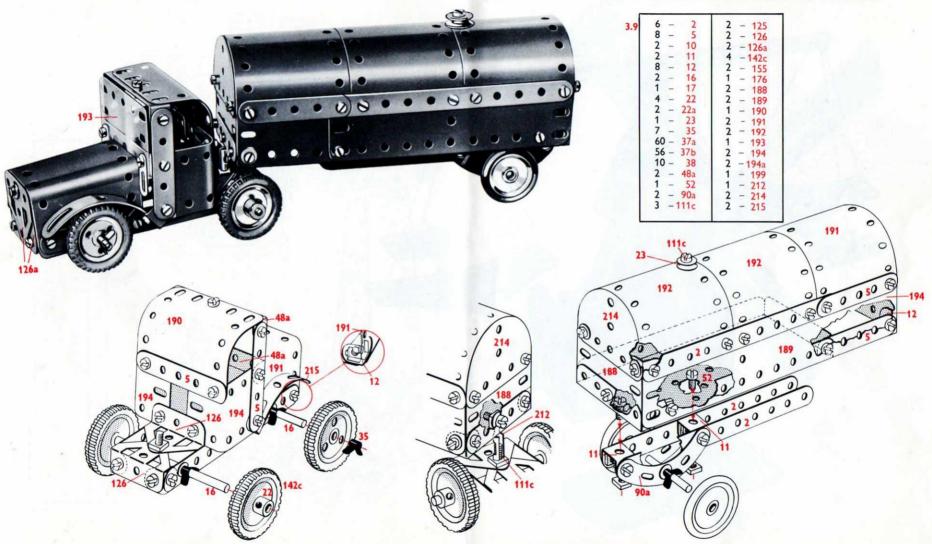
3.7	6 - 2	2 - 125
	9 - 5	2 - 126
	3 - 10	2 - 126a
	2 - 11	4 - 142c
	10 - 12	2 - 188
	2 - 16	2 - 189
1	4 - 22	2 - 190
1	60 - 37a	2 - 191
- 1	56 - 37b	2 - 192
1	9 - 38	2 - 194
- 1	2 - 48a	2 - 194a
1	1 - 52	2 - 214
- 1	4 - 90a	4 - 221
1	4 - 111c	



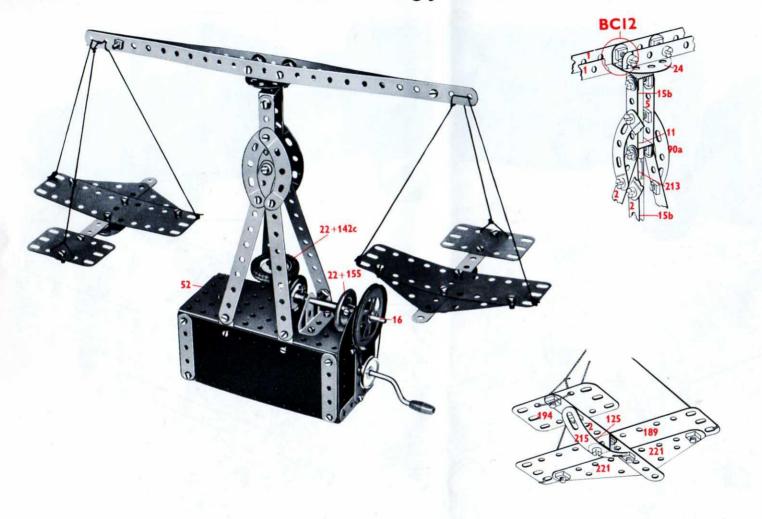
3.8 Motor Lorry



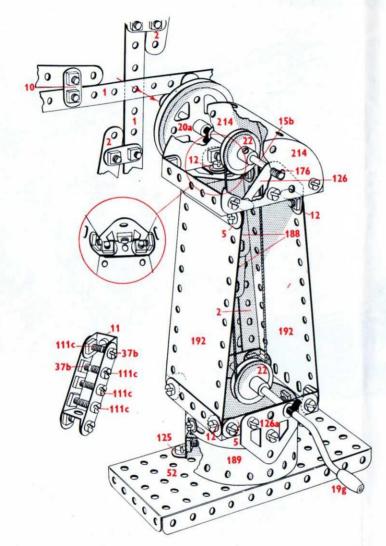
3.9 Articulated Petrol Tanker



3.10 Revolving Jet Planes



4 - 10 2 - 11 4 - 12 2 - 15b 1 - 16 1 - 19g 1 - 20a 4 - 22 2 - 24 60 - 37a 56 - 37b 6 - 38 1 - 40 2 - 48a 1 - 52 4 - 90a 4 - 111c 2 - 125 2 - 126 1 - 142c 2 - 155 2 - 188 2 - 189 1 - 190 2 - 192 2 - 194 1 - 213 1 - 214 2 - 221 4 - 221

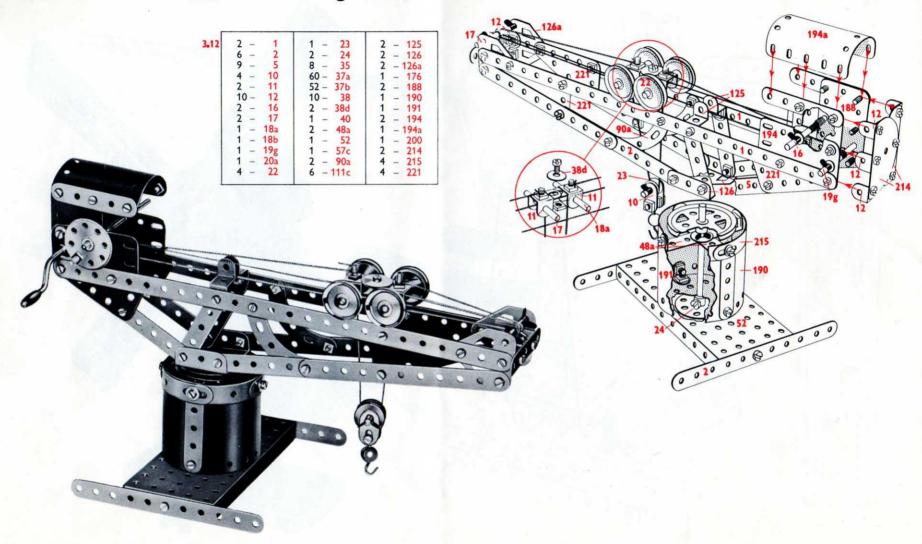




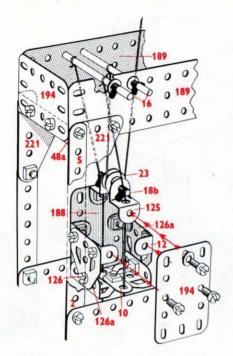
3.1

9 - 12 1 - 15b 1 - 19g 1 - 20a 3 - 22 2 - 35 60 - 37a 54 - 37b 6 - 38 1 - 52 2 - 48a 1 - 52 2 - 90a 6 - 111c 2 - 125 2 - 126a 1 - 155 1 - 176 2 - 188 2 - 189 1 - 191 2 - 192 2 - 214 4 - 215 4 - 221

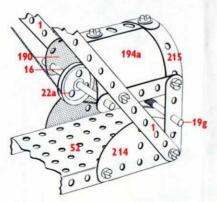
3.12 Block-setting Crane

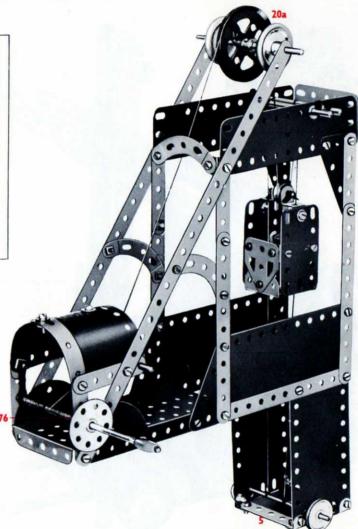


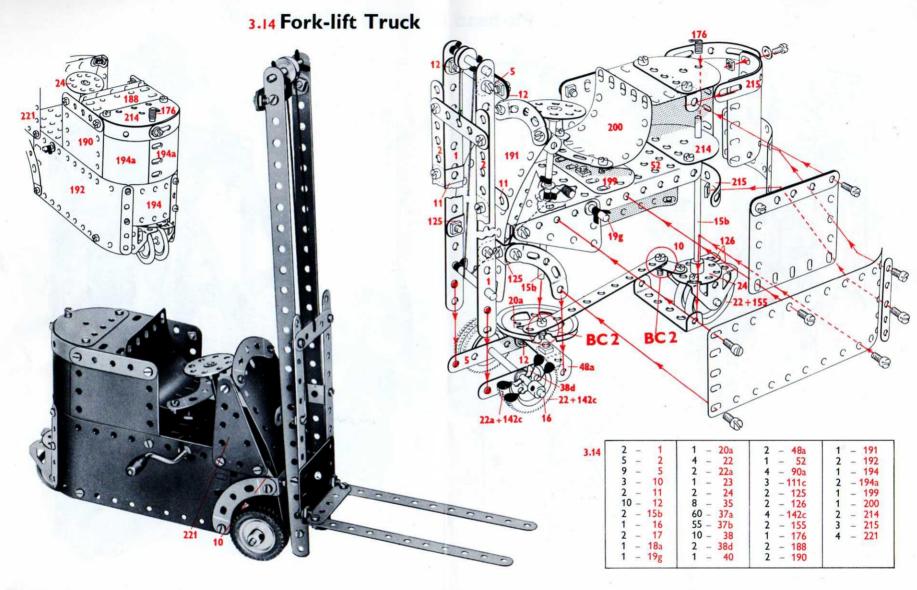
3.13 Pit-head Gear



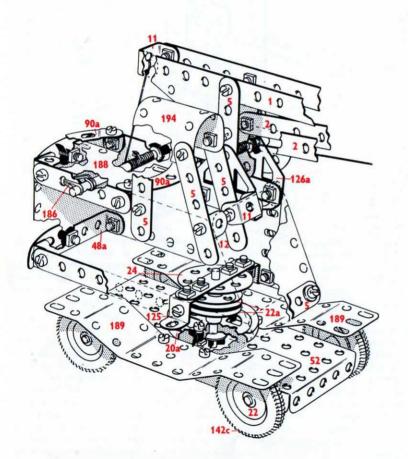
.13	2 -	1	1 - 52
	6 -	2	4 - 90a
	9 -	5	4 - 111c
	2 -	10	2 - 125
	10 -	12	2 - 126
	2 -	15b	2 - 126a
	2 - 3 -	16	2 - 155
	1 -	18b	1 - 176
	1 -	19g	1 - 186
	1 -	20a	2 - 188
	4 -	22	2 - 189
	1 -	22a	1 - 190
	1 -	23	2 - 191
	1 -	24	2 - 192
	8 -	35	1 - 194
	60 -	37a	1 - 194a
	56 -	37b	1 - 200
	10 -	38	2 - 214
	1 -	40	4 - 215
	2 -	48a	4 - 221

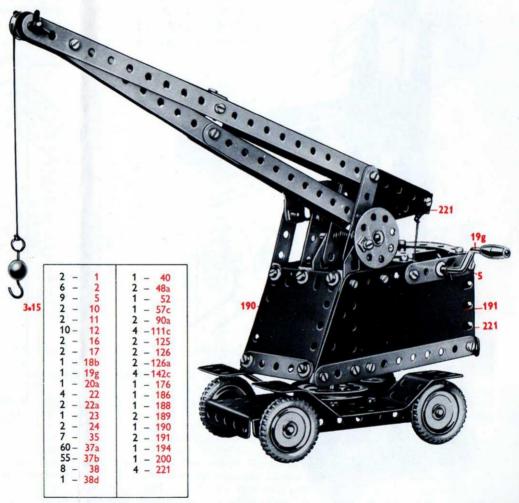




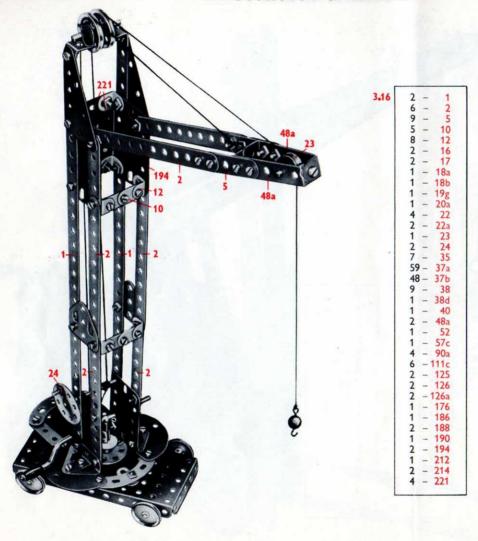


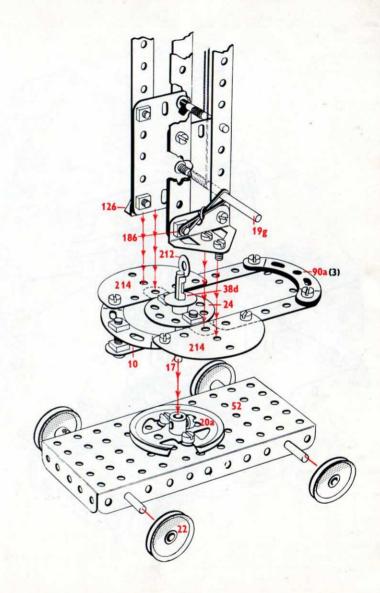
3.15 Mobile Crane





3.16 Monotower Crane

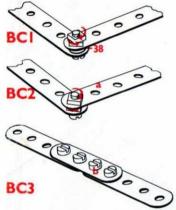


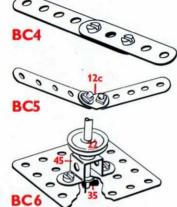


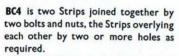
Basic Meccano Constructions

Certain standard assemblies of Meccano parts called 'Basic Meccano Constructions' are used frequently in all kinds of models. Some of them are illustrated on this page, and each assembly bears an identifying code mark printed in Red. When this particular form

of assembly is used in a model shown in this Book it is indicated on the model illustration by its code mark. When you see BC1 for example the construction of that section of the model is similar to BC1 on this page.

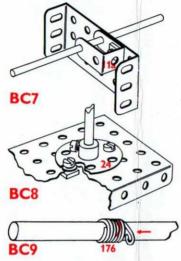






BC5 is an Obtuse Angle Bracket (12c) used to join two Strips end-to-end at an angle to each other. This form of assembly is often used in attaching the BC8 is a strong support for a fixed Rod roof to the side walls of a model.

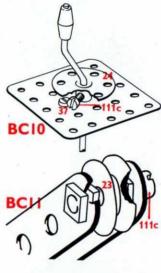
BC6 is a sturdy bearing or support for a rotating Rod made from a Double Bent Strip (45) bolted to a Plate. The Rod is pushed through the Double Bent Strip and the Plate and a Washer is placed on it, a Spring Clip (35) being used to hold the Rod in position. Another form of this construction is shown in BC13.



BC7 is a 1" × 1" Double Bracket (11a) bolted to a Plate or other part to provide an extended support or bearing for a Rod.

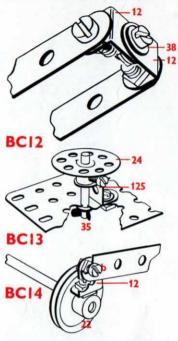
provided by gripping the Rod in a Bush Wheel (24) bolted to a baseplate.

BC9 is a Cord Anchoring Spring (176) providing a non-slip method of attaching Cord to a Rod. The Spring is fitted to the Rod by pushing it while turning it clockwise, as shown by the arrows, so that its coils tend to unwind. Turn in the same direction when pulling the Spring off the Rod.



BCIO is a useful brake for a winding handle of a crane, etc, formed by the head of a 3" Bolt (111c) fixed in the boss of a Bush Wheel (24) engaging a Bolt 37 when the Crank Handle is turned. The Crank Handle must be free to slide about 4" in its bearings so that when it is pulled outwards the bolt heads do not engage and the handle is free to turn. The Handle is puried inwards to engage the brake.

BCII is a method of assembling a jibhead pulley for a simple crane. The Pulley (23) is placed on a long bolt held by three nuts in the Strips of the jib.



BC12 is two Angle Brackets (12) bolted together to form a 'U' shaped bridging piece. In this example this construction is used to link together Strips forming the sides of a crane lib.

BCI3 is an alternative form of bearing to BC6 and uses a Reversed Angle Bracket (125) instead of a Double Bent Strip (45).

BCI4 is a crank device formed by an Angle Bracket (12) fixed by nuts and bolt to the boss of a 1" Pulley. A Strip is connected by a Bolt b, fitted with two nuts, to the other lug of the Bracket. The nuts are tightened together to grip the Angle Bracket but leave the Strip free to move on the bolt.

can swivel or move in relation to each other. It is known as 'lock-nutting' and makes use of two nuts on the holding bolt. The nuts are tightened against each other by turning them in opposite directions, as shown by the arrows. The nuts must not grip the Strips tightly. BC2 is another method of 'lock-nutting' two Strips or other parts together. In this method two nuts, one above and one below Strip a, are tightened against it by turning them as indicated by arrows.

BCI is a method of joining two Strips

or other parts together so that they

BC3 is two Strips joined end-to-end by a shorter Strip b bolted to their faces. This is known as a 'butt joint'.

Names and Numbers of Meccano Parts used in No. 2 and No. 3 Outfit Models

