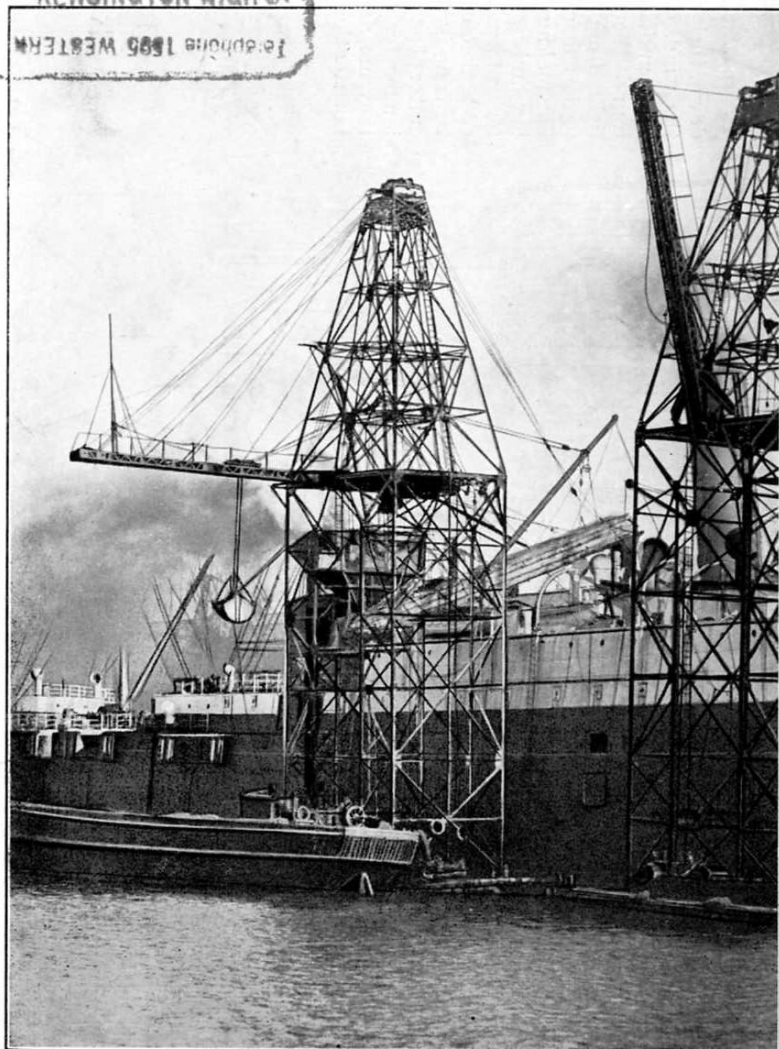


C. H. LORBERG
Cutter & Optician
KENSINGTON HIGH ST

Telephone 1595 WESTERN



Courtesy)

Giant Ship Coaler at work Coaling a Liner

(Rea Limited

The New Meccano High-speed Ship Coaler

Australia 6d.

(Overseas 4d. Canada 8. Cents.)

AS soon as the steamship had passed the experimental stage and had become a practical proposition, it was natural that engineers should begin to visualise the immense possibilities that were opened up. Short voyages had been carried out with perfect success, and it was realised that the next step should be the crossing of the Atlantic. Among the prominent engineers of that day who turned their attention to this problem was I. K. Brunel. Throughout his career his brilliant mind worked on big lines, and the steamship conquest of the Atlantic must have appealed to him very strongly. We are told that in 1835, at a meeting of the Directors of the Great Western Railway, one of the party remarked upon what he regarded as the enormous length of the proposed railway from London to Bristol. Brunel immediately exclaimed: "Why not make it longer, and have a steamboat to go from Bristol to New York, and call it the 'Great Western'?" Most of those present treated the suggestion as a joke, but Brunel was in grim earnest, and in due course the construction of the "Great Western" was commenced.

The crossing of the Atlantic by a steam-propelled vessel obviously involved a very large consumption of coal, and a heated controversy arose as to whether it was possible for any steamship to carry a sufficient supply of coal to enable her to cover the distance. Brunel was quite satisfied in regard to this matter, but his views were strongly opposed by one Dr. Dionysius Lardner, who at that time was a prominent figure in the scientific world. At a meeting of the British Association held at Bristol in 1836, Lardner expressed himself very emphatically regarding the impossibility of a direct crossing of the Atlantic. In the course of his lecture he said:—

"Let them take a vessel of 1,600 tons, provided with 400 horse-power engines. They must take $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons for each horse-power, the vessel must have 1,348 tons of coal, and to that add 400 tons, and the vessel must carry a burden of 1,748 tons. He thought it would be a waste of time, under all the circumstances, to say much more to convince them of the inexpediency of attempting a direct voyage to New York, for in this case 2,080 miles was the longest

Moreover, in no part of the ship is there any escape from the husky din which accompanies the ritual of coaling."

On this occasion the coaling took place at night from great coal-carrying rafts containing gangs of hundreds of coolies. Each raft carries high aloft cressets or iron baskets blazing with fire. "The rafts are made fast to the great vessel, planks are run up to the coal bunkers, and then there begins an unceasing procession of gaunt folk carrying yellow baskets full of coal up one plank and returning with them empty along another."

run a steamer could encounter: at the end of that distance she would require a relay of coals."

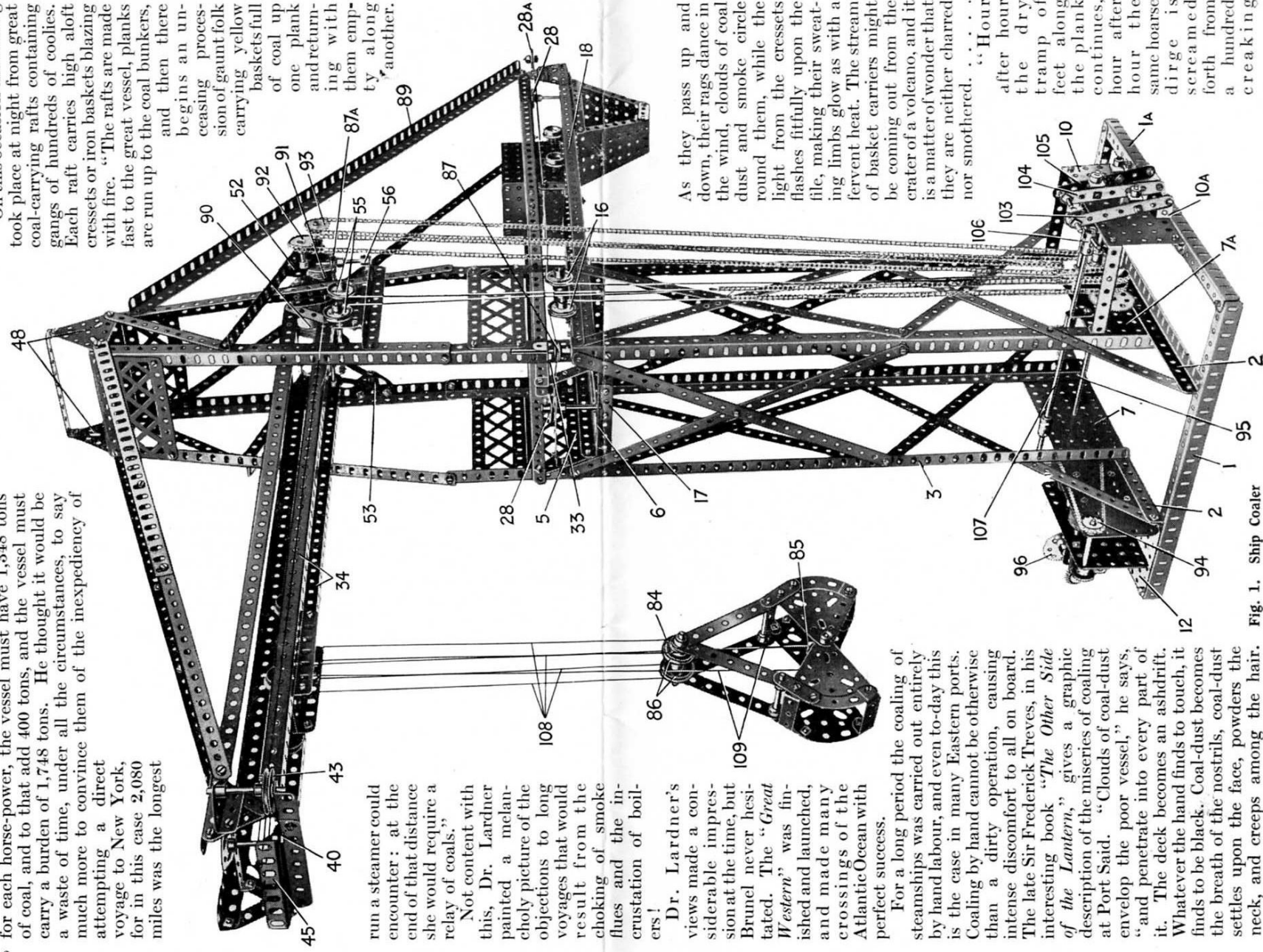
Not content with this, Dr. Lardner painted a melancholy picture of the objections to long voyages that would result from the choking of smoke flues and the incrustation of boilers!

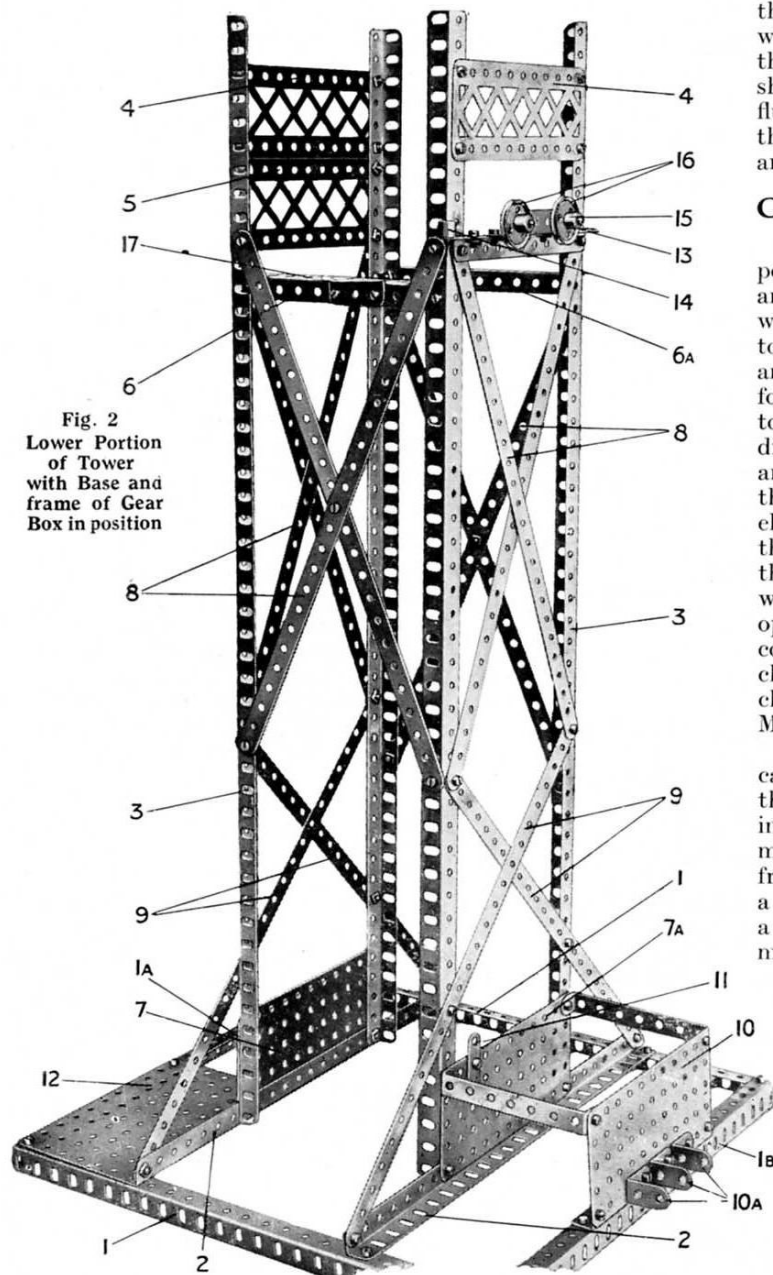
Dr. Lardner's views made a considerable impression at the time, but Brunel never hesitated. The "*Great Western*" was finished and launched, and made many crossings of the Atlantic Ocean with perfect success.

For a long period the coaling of steamships was carried out entirely by hand labour, and even to-day this is the case in many Eastern ports. Coaling by hand cannot be otherwise than a dirty operation, causing intense discomfort to all on board. The late Sir Frederick Treves, in his interesting book "*The Other Side of the Lantern*," gives a graphic description of the miseries of coaling at Port Said. "Clouds of coal-dust envelop the poor vessel," he says, "and penetrate into every part of it. The deck becomes an ashdrift. Whatever the hand finds to touch, it finds to be black. Coal-dust becomes the breath of the nostrils, coal-dust settles upon the face, powders the neck, and creeps among the hair.

As they pass up and down, their rags dance in the wind, clouds of coal dust and smoke circle round them, while the light from the cressets flashes fitfully upon the file, making their sweating limbs glow as with a fervent heat. The stream of basket carriers might be coming out from the crater of a volcano, and it is a matter of wonder that they are neither charred nor smothered. . . .

Hour after hour the tramp of feet along the plank continues, hour after hour the same hoarse dirge is screamed forth from a hundred creaking





throats, hour after hour the spades are at work and the baskets come and go. Then the scuffle of feet ceases, the scrape of the shovels dies away, the fire in the cressets flutters out, the barges are empty, and to the same weird chant they glide away and are lost in the gloom."

Coaling by Machinery!

Coaling by hand on these lines is only possible in parts of the world where ample and cheap native labour is available. Elsewhere machinery must be called into play to carry out operations at a sufficient speed, and yet economically. The method employed for transferring the coal from the quayside to the ship's bunkers varies considerably in different ports, according to local conditions and circumstances. The coaling facilities of the larger ports are naturally on a more elaborate and more interesting scale than those at the smaller ports. At several of the larger ports, for instance, there are whole fleets of floating coaling machines operated by grab in conjunction with belt conveyor, and also by bucket elevator and chutes. These machines correspond very closely in their working principles to the Meccano model shortly to be described.

The grab machines do not themselves carry any coal, but are moored alongside the vessel to be coaled, and barges containing the coal are brought alongside the grab machines. The grab is lowered into the barge, from which it takes up in its great steel jaws a mouthful of coal weighing something over a ton. This coal is raised to whatever height may be required and is then released on to a travelling belt conveyor, by which it is carried across the deck of the vessel to the hatchways. In the Meccano model, the automatic discharging truck corresponds to the belt conveyor.

While the coal is on its journey along the conveyor the grab descends again and takes up another load, and so the process goes on, the loading proceeding at the rate of over 100 tons per hour. As soon as one barge is emptied, another one takes its place, so that the loading continues without interruption until the necessary amount of coal has been taken on board.

The photograph on page 1 shows the giant grab elevator "*Pensarn*," which belongs to Rea Limited, engaged in coaling a liner in the Liverpool docks. In order to make it possible to coal ships in any part of the dock system, the entire structure is built on a flat barge or pontoon, which may be brought close up to the side of the vessel to

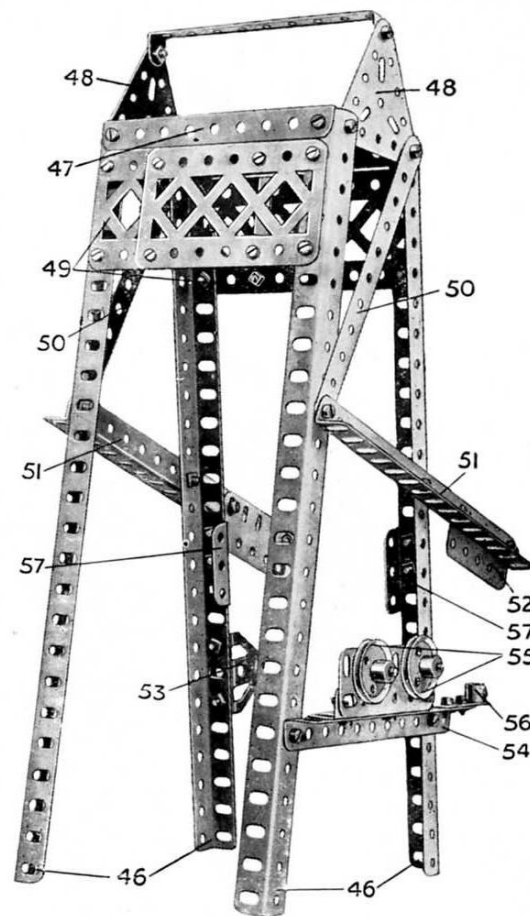


Fig. 3. Upper Portion of Tower

be coaled. The grab, which is suspended from a trolley in the same way as that in the Meccano model, can be seen on the left of the photograph. A hopper, seen in the centre of the structure, receives the coal from the grab and discharges it on to the belt conveyor on the right. The grab bucket of this particular elevator raises 22 cwt. of coal to a height of 60 ft. above the water line. When working at these limits the machine is capable of delivering into a steamer 120 tons of coal per hour. The special barges used in conjunction with the elevator have a capacity of from 500 to 1,500 tons. One of these barges can be seen in the foreground of the photograph.

The machines operated by bucket elevator and chutes differ from the grab machines in that they themselves carry the coal. They are capable of holding from 1,000 to 1,100 tons. The coal is made to fall in regulated quantities through a false bottom on to a travelling chain of buckets, which lift it to the top of the machine and discharge it down chutes directed either over the decks into hatchways, or into side ports. By means of elevator machines coaling can be carried out at the rate of some 300 tons per hour. In addition, the coaling can be delivered overall to a height of more than 50 ft., thus ensuring the speedy coaling of a large liner without any necessity for the vessel to move from her loading or discharging berth.

The High-speed Ship Coaler has been designed specially to illustrate the possibilities of mechanical coaling. It is one of the most interesting of all Meccano models, and if carefully constructed it operates with wonderful precision and in a most realistic manner. The whole of the movements necessary for coaling a miniature ship are controlled from a central gear-box, and are carried out with perfect accuracy. The model is one that makes a particular appeal to Meccano enthusiasts, because, in addition to the enjoyment of building it, it affords endless fun when completed. Moreover, a considerable amount of dexterity is required for its successful manipulation. There are so many movements that the operator has to use his intelligence all the time, and must be quick with his fingers in order to carry out the various stages without a hitch. In other words, it is just as exciting to operate as it is to build.

At first sight the Meccano Ship Coaler may seem to differ considerably

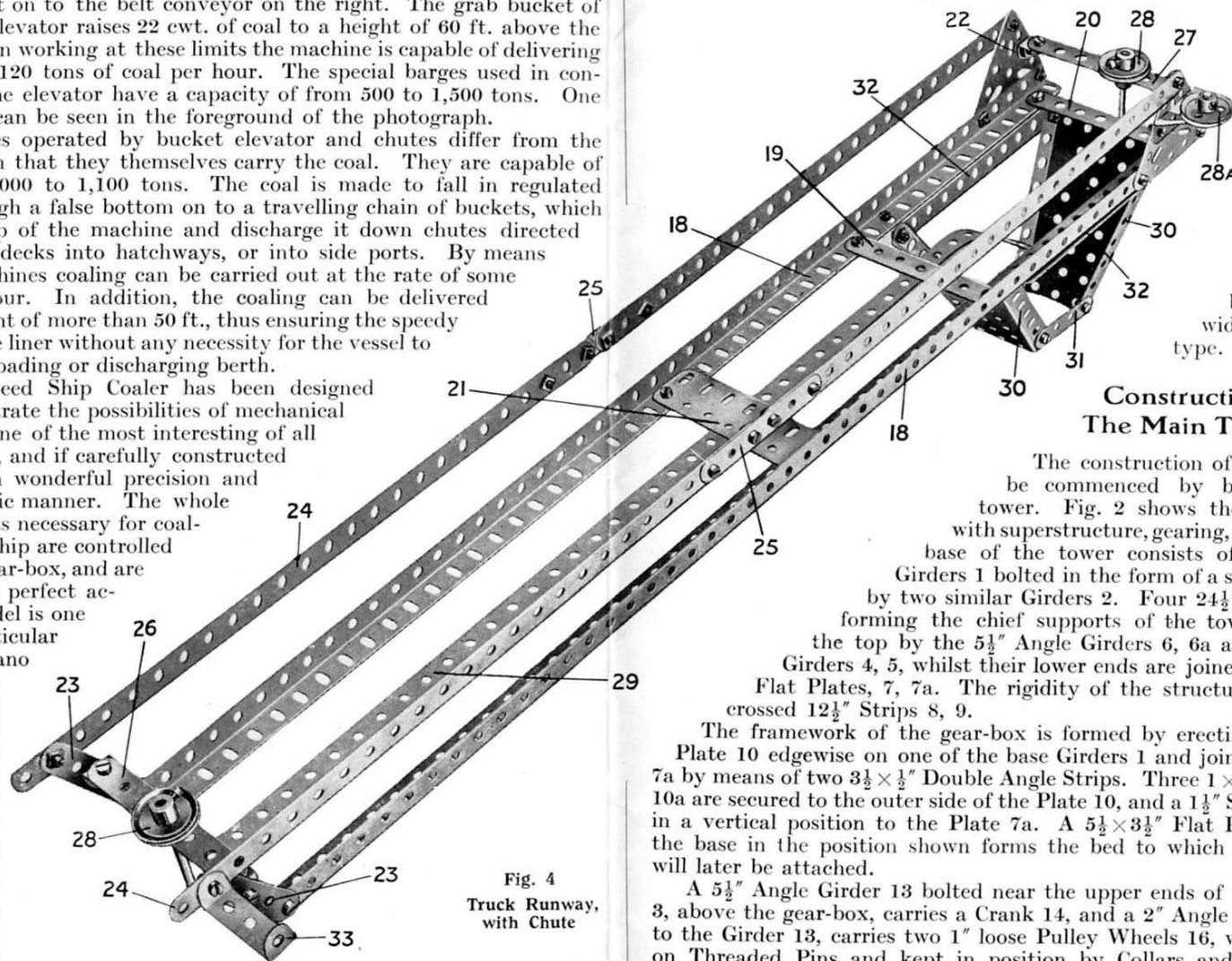


Fig. 4
Truck Runway,
with Chute

from the elevators used in actual practice, but a closer inspection will reveal the fact that the only important variation from the usual type is the substitution of an automatically-discharging truck for the more orthodox belt

conveyor. This has involved the raising of the grab runway to a greater height, while the comparative size and strength of the Angle Girders, etc., used in the Meccano model have made it unnecessary to build the tower as wide as in the prototype.

Constructing the Model: The Main Tower

The construction of the model should be commenced by building the main tower. Fig. 2 shows the tower in detail, with superstructure, gearing, etc., removed. The base of the tower consists of four $12\frac{1}{2}$ " Angle Girders 1 bolted in the form of a square and spanned by two similar Girders 2. Four $24\frac{1}{2}$ " Angle Girders 3, forming the chief supports of the tower, are braced at the top by the $5\frac{1}{2}$ " Angle Girders 6, 6a and the $5\frac{1}{2}$ " Braced Girders 4, 5, whilst their lower ends are joined by two $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ " Flat Plates, 7, 7a. The rigidity of the structure is increased by crossed $12\frac{1}{2}$ " Strips 8, 9.

The framework of the gear-box is formed by erecting a $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ " Flat Plate 10 edgewise on one of the base Girders 1 and joining it to the Plate 7a by means of two $3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ " Double Angle Strips. Three 1×1 " Angle Brackets 10a are secured to the outer side of the Plate 10, and a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " Strip 11 is attached in a vertical position to the Plate 7a. A $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ " Flat Plate 12, bolted to the base in the position shown forms the bed to which an Electric Motor will later be attached.

A $5\frac{1}{2}$ " Angle Girder 13 bolted near the upper ends of two of the Girders 3, above the gear-box, carries a Crank 14, and a 2" Angle Girder 15, secured to the Girder 13, carries two 1" loose Pulley Wheels 16, which are mounted on Threaded Pins and kept in position by Collars and set screws. The addition of a Trunnion 17 to the Girder 6 completes the construction of the main tower unit.

Upper Portion of Tower

The upper tower (Fig. 3) is built of four $12\frac{1}{2}$ " Angle Girders 46 surmounted

by two $4\frac{1}{2}$ " Angle Girders 47 and two $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Triangular Plates 48 joined by a $4\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ " Double Angle Strip. The wider sides of the tower are strengthened by $4\frac{1}{2}$ " Braced Girders 49, and the narrow sides by two $5\frac{1}{2}$ " Strips 50. To the ends of these Strips 50 are bolted the $7\frac{1}{2}$ " Angle Girders 51, the projecting ends of which slope downward and carry $2\frac{3}{4}$ " Flat Girders 52. Below the Girders 51, two $1\frac{1}{2}$ " Angle Girders 57 are attached to the uprights 46 as shown, and further down, on one side only, is a Trunnion 53.

The $5\frac{1}{2}$ " Angle Girder 54 carries a 3" Angle Girder and a 3" Flat Girder, to which the 1" loose Pulleys 55 are attached by Threaded Pins in the same way as the Pulleys 16 (Fig. 2). A Crank 56 is bolted as shown (Fig. 3) to the short projecting end of the Girder 54.

The Truck Runway

The construction of the truck runway, chute, etc., will be followed from Fig. 4. Two 24½" Angle Girders 18, separated by 3½" Strips 19, 20 and a pair

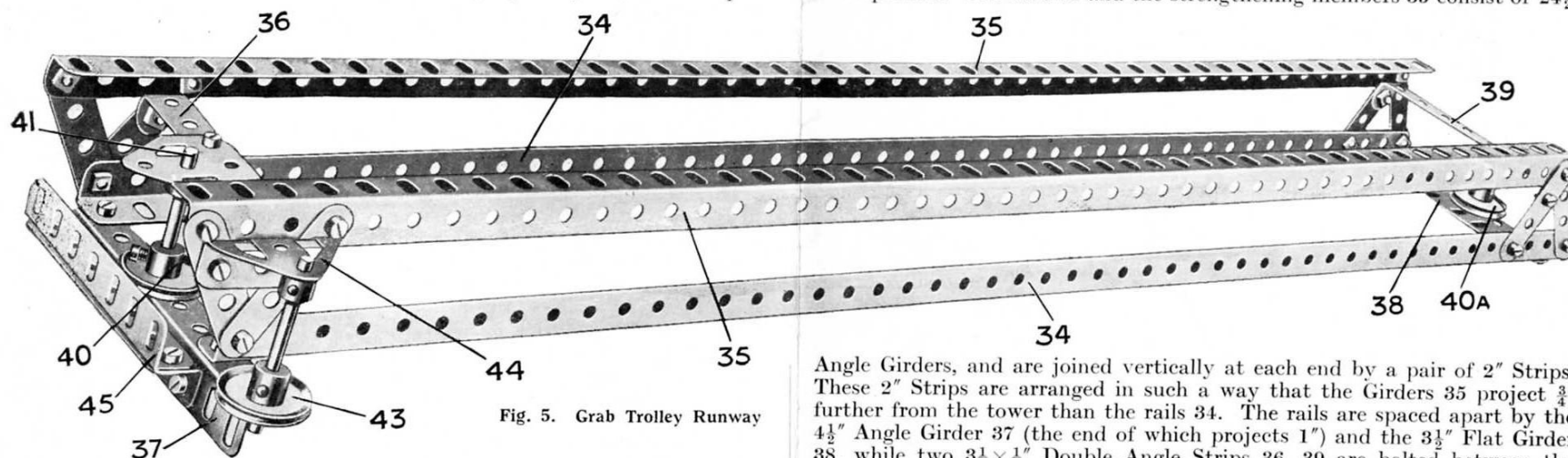


Fig. 5. Grab Trolley Runway

of $3\frac{1}{2}$ " Flat Girders 21, are the rails on which the truck (Fig. 6) runs. At the outer ends of the rails are the $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Triangular Plates 22, and at the inner ends are the $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Strips 23. The latter are joined to the Plates 22 by the Strips 24, which consist of $12\frac{1}{2}$ " Strips connected end to end by overlapping 3" Strips 25.

Two 3½" Strips 26, 27 are attached respectively to the Strips 23 and the Triangular Plates 22 by means of Angle Brackets, and Short Rods journalled through the middle holes of these Strips carry 1" fast Pulleys 28, the Rod at the outer end of the runway being also journalled in the 3½" Strip 20. As will be explained, an additional bearing for the Rod 28 is provided when the runway is attached to the main tower. The Strips 26, 27 are used together with Angle Brackets in preference to 3½ × ½" Double Angle Strips, since they permit the Strips 24 to be spaced exactly at the desired distance apart.

A 1" loose Pulley 28a is free to rotate about a Threaded Pin secured in a Trunnion, which in turn is bolted to one of the Triangular Plates 22. A Collar with set-screw keeps the Pulley in position. A $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ " Double Angle Strip 33 is bolted to the end of one of the Strips 24.

The guide rail 29 consists of two 12½" Strips, one end of each Strip being clamped between two Flat Girders 21; this rail also passes between two 3½" Strips 19, and its end is curved downward to overhang the chute. The latter consists of two Sector Plates 30 joined by 2" Strips 31 and bolted to 5½" Angle Girders 32 on the underside of the rails 18.

The Flanged Wheels of the automatically-discharging truck run on the edges of the outer vertical sides of the Angle Girders 18.

The Grab Runway

Fig. 5 shows the runway traversed by the trolley from which the grab is suspended. The rails 34 and the strengthening members 35 consist of 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Angle Girders, and are joined vertically at each end by a pair of 2" Strips. These 2" Strips are arranged in such a way that the Girders 35 project $\frac{3}{4}$ " further from the tower than the rails 34. The rails are spaced apart by the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Angle Girder 37 (the end of which projects 1") and the 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Flat Girder 38, while two 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times $\frac{1}{2}$ " Double Angle Strips 36, 39 are bolted between the end 2" Strips.

A 1" loose Pulley Wheel 40a is mounted on a Threaded Pin secured to the Flat Girder 38, but is prevented from moving vertically by a Collar and set-screw. At the outer end of the runway a 1" Pulley Wheel 40 is fixed to a 2" Rod 41 journalled in bearings consisting of the Girder 37 and a Flat Trunnion bolted to the Double Angle Strip 36. A second 1" fast Pulley 43 similarly is secured to a 2" Rod journalled in the projecting end of the Girder 37 and a Trunnion 44 bolted to one of the pairs of 2" Strips. The 3½" Angle Girder 45 is mounted on a similar Girder bolted to the 4½" Angle Girder 37.

The flanges of the grab trolley wheels ride on the inner edges of the horizontal flanges of the Angle Girders 34. For this reason care must be taken to see that the rails 34 are exactly parallel to one another before they are finally secured in position.

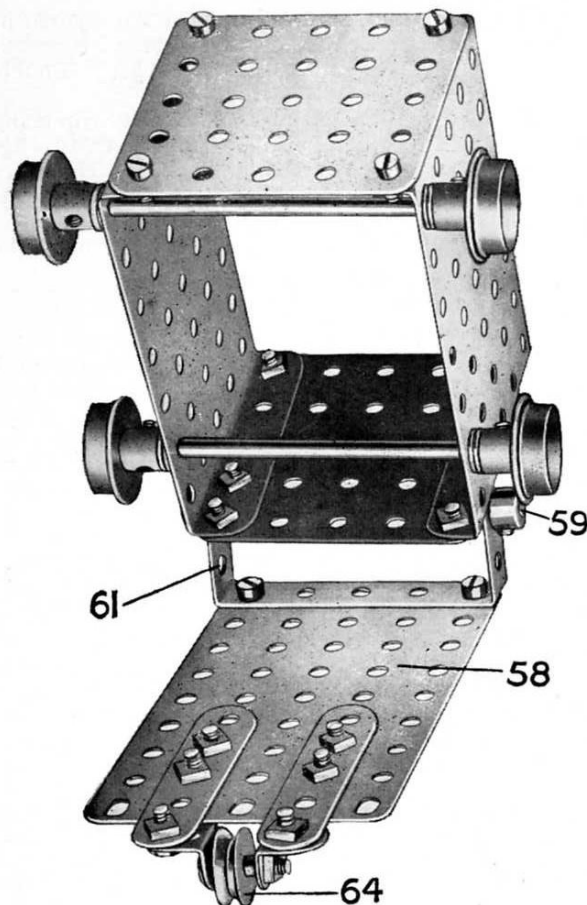


Fig. 6. Automatically-Discharging Truck

truck wheels run on the upturned flanges of the rails 18 (Fig. 4).

Building the Grab Trolley

The grab trolley traverses the rails 34 (Fig. 5) and from it is suspended the grab.

Two $3\frac{1}{2}$ " Flat Girders form the sides of the trolley (Fig. 7). They are joined by $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ " Double Angle Strips 67, and their end holes form journal-bearings for the 3" Axle Rods carrying the four $\frac{3}{4}$ " Flanged Wheels secured to 3" Axle Rods. Two 2" Rods 69 journalled in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ " Flat Girders carry two $1\frac{1}{2}$ " Strips 72 and three pairs of $\frac{1}{2}$ " loose Pulley Wheels 73, 74, and 75, which are spaced apart by fixed Collars. Washers should be placed between the Pulleys 73 and 75 and the side Girders.

The Truck

Fig. 6 is a view of the underside of the automatically-discharging truck, which runs on the rails 18 (Fig. 4). Two $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ " Flanged Plates joined by $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ " Flat Plates form the walls of the truck, and the hinged bottom consists of a $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ " Flat Plate 58. A 3" Rod 59, journalled in Angle Brackets bolted to one of the end plates, is retained in position by Collars, and acts as a pivot for a $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ " Double Angle Strip 61 bolted to the Plate 58.

The truck runs on four $\frac{3}{4}$ " Flanged Wheels secured to $3\frac{1}{2}$ " Rods, each wheel being spaced away from the sides of the truck by two Washers. The $\frac{1}{2}$ " loose Pulley Wheel 64 turns freely on a Pivot Bolt mounted in two Angle Brackets, which are secured to the ends of two $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Strips bolted to the Plate 58. The

Construction of the Grab

Each jaw of the grab (Fig. 8) is composed of two $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Triangular Plates pivoted on a 2" Axle Rod 78 and joined by $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ " Double Angle Strips 79. Four $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Curved Strips (small radius) are bolted to the Triangular Plates, and to these are attached the $1\frac{1}{2}$ " Strips 80, which are mounted pivotally on 2" Rods 81. Four $3\frac{1}{2}$ " Strips 82 also pivot about Rods 81, and a $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Rod 83 journalled through their upper ends carries two 1" fast Pulley Wheels 86 and two $\frac{1}{2}$ " loose Pulleys 84. The Rods 81 and 83 are held in position by Collars and set-screws.

Two $\frac{3}{4}$ " Flanged Wheels 85 are butted together on the Rod 78 to form a wide-grooved Pulley. The Rod 78 is held in place between the Triangular Plates by Collars made fast to its ends.

Assembly of the Main Units

The two portions of the tower are united by bolting the lower ends of the Angle Girders 46 (Fig. 3) to the tops of the Girders 3 (Fig. 2). The Angle Girders 18 of the Truck runway (Fig. 4) are then bolted to the Girders 6, 6a, and the outer ends of the runway are supported by two $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Angle Girders 89 (Fig. 1) bolted to the Girders 46 of the upper tower.

The grab runway is mounted pivotally on a $4\frac{1}{2}$ " Axle Rod journalled in the lower holes of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ " Angle Girders 57 (Fig. 3) and its outer end is supported by two ties, each consisting of a $12\frac{1}{2}$ " Angle Girder and a $12\frac{1}{2}$ " Strip overlapped nine holes, which connect it to the top of the tower.

The end of the 2" Rod bearing the 1" Pulley Wheel 28 at the inner end of the truck runway may now be passed through a hole in the Trunnion 17 (Fig. 2). A $\frac{1}{2}$ " loose Pulley Wheel 87 (Fig. 1) is mounted on a 2" Axle Rod secured in the boss of the Crank 14 (see also Fig. 2) and passes through the $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ " Double Angle Strip 33. A similar wheel 87a is supported at the inner end of the grab runway by a Collar on another 2" Rod that is made fast in the boss of the Crank 56.

The drums on which are wound the cords for operating the grab are formed by Meccano Wood Rollers 90, 91 (part No. 106), which are gripped between Bush Wheels secured to $6\frac{1}{2}$ " Axle Rods that are journalled in the $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Flat Girders 52 (Fig. 3). These Rods are retained in position by means of Collars and set-screws, and carry on their

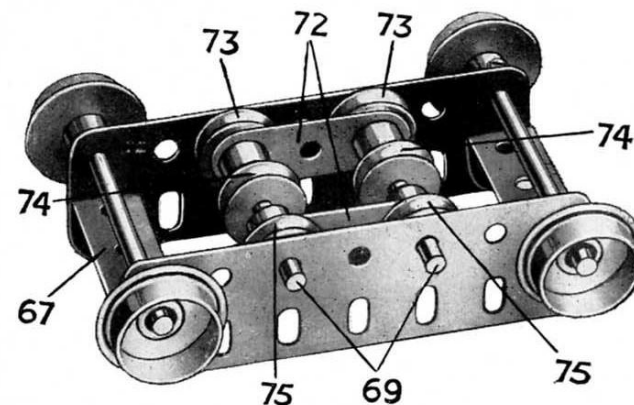


Fig. 7. Grab Trolley, showing guide pulleys for hoisting cords

ends the 1" Sprocket Wheels 92, 93. Their other ends pass through the loops at the ends of two Springs, which are attached to the Trunnion 53 (Fig. 3) and are constantly under tension. The friction thus set up prevents the weight of the grab from unwinding the cords on the rollers when the latter are disconnected from the driving mechanism.

A Meccano Electric Motor (4-volt or 100/250 volt type) should next be bolted to the Flat Plate 12 in the position shown (see Figs. 1 and 9).

Transmission and Gearing

The gear-box and various controls are shown in Fig. 9. The arrangement of the mechanism is as follows:—A Worm Wheel secured to the armature spindle of the Electric Motor meshes with a 57-teeth Gear Wheel 96 on a 2" Rod that is journalled in a Channel Bearing secured to the side of the motor frame. A $\frac{7}{8}$ " Bevel Gear, carried on the opposite end of the 2" Rod, engages with a similar Bevel Gear, from the Rod of which the drive is led via a $\frac{3}{4}$ " Sprocket Wheel 94 to a 2" Sprocket Wheel on the end of the $11\frac{1}{2}$ " Axle Rod 95. This Rod 95 passes through the Flat Plates 7a, 10, and is provided with two $\frac{1}{2}$ " Pinion Wheels 97, 98.

Three $6\frac{1}{2}$ " Axle Rods 99, 100, 101 are journalled in the side plates 7a and 10 of the gear-box. The first of these carries a 57-teeth Gear Wheel to mesh with the $\frac{1}{2}$ " Pinion 97, and two Sprocket Wheels that engage short Sprocket Chains, to the ends of which are tied lengths of cord.

The cords thus connected to the inner 1" Sprocket Wheel pass round the 1" Pulley Wheels 16, 87, 28a, and 28, and are tied to opposite ends of the truck, while those from the outer Sprocket Wheel are led around the Pulleys 55, 43, 40, 87a, 40a, and are tied to the grab trolley. When the Rod 99 revolves, therefore, the truck and the grab trolley are simultaneously drawn inward or outward. Their positions should be adjusted before securing so that the grab trolley will come to rest in the tower immediately above the truck.

The Rod 100 is situated directly above the $11\frac{1}{2}$ " Rod 95, and carries a 57-teeth Gear Wheel to mesh with the $\frac{1}{2}$ " Pinion 98. It also is provided with a 1" Sprocket Wheel 102, which is connected by means of an endless Sprocket Chain to a similar wheel 92 on the spindle of the Wood Roller 90. A cord wound on this roller passes over one of the $\frac{1}{2}$ " loose Pulley Wheels 74 in the grab trolley (Fig. 7), and round the $\frac{3}{4}$ " Flanged Wheels 85 of the grab (Fig. 8). It is then carried back and over the second $\frac{1}{2}$ " Pulley 74 in the grab

trolley and tied to the Angle Girder 45 at the end of the grab runway (Fig. 5).

The Rod 101 bears a 57-teeth Gear Wheel that can be made to engage with the $\frac{1}{2}$ " Pinion 97. It is also provided with a 1" Sprocket Wheel, which is connected by another endless Sprocket Chain to the Sprocket Wheel 93 driving the roller 91 (Fig. 1). This roller is provided with two cords for raising and lowering the grab. These cords pass over the $\frac{1}{2}$ " loose Pulley Wheels 73, 75 of the grab trolley, under the 1" Pulley 84 of the grab, and back over the second pair of $\frac{1}{2}$ " Pulley Wheels 73, 75, and are finally tied to the Angle Girder 45.

The Axle Rods 99, 100, 101 are all slidable in their bearings, and their movements are controlled by means of the handles 103, 104, 105, consisting of $3\frac{1}{2}$ " Strips pivotally attached by means of bolts and nuts (S.M.262) to the 1×1 " Angle Brackets 10a (see also Fig. 92). The $3\frac{1}{2}$ " Strips are connected to the sliding Rods by means of Double Brackets, which are retained in position on the Rods by Collars and pivoted to the Strips by means of bolts and lock-nuts (S.M.263). The Gear Wheels on the Rods 99, 100, 101 can thus be brought in or out of engagement with the $\frac{1}{2}$ " Pinion Wheels 97, 98 by operation of their respective handles.

The Electric Motor is controlled by a handle 106, consisting of a 2" Rod secured in the end transverse hole of a Coupling on the extremity of an 8" Rod 107, which is extended by a Coupling and a 2" Rod. The latter is attached to the central starting lever of the motor by means of an End Bearing (part No. 166).

When the handle 105 is pushed inward, the grab closes if the hoisting mechanism is stationary; if the Electric Motor be reversed, the grab will open. Operation of the handle 104 causes it to be raised or lowered, but the handle 105 should be thrown at the same time in order to prevent the cord 107 from becoming slack when the grab is rising, or retarding the progress of the latter if it is descending. Care should be taken that the

cords are wound on the rollers 90, 91 in the correct directions, so that all three cords 108, 109, operating the grab are either paid out or hauled in simultaneously when the handles 104, 105 are thrown together.

The handle 103, when thrown, causes both the truck and the grab trolley to travel inward or outward, according to the direction in which the motor is running.

If the sides of the grab and the chute are filled in with stout cardboard,

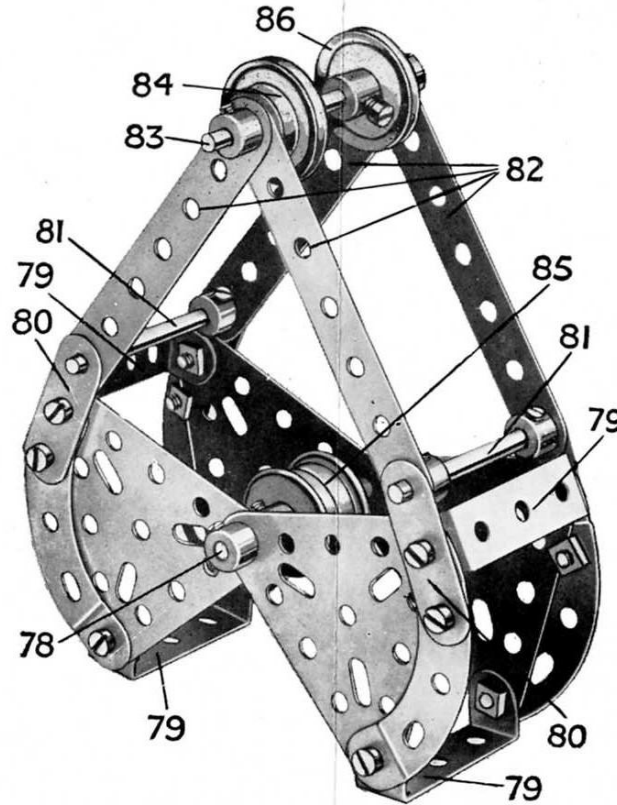


Fig. 8. Grab. The sides should be filled in with cardboard or additional Meccano parts, so that the grab can be put to practical use

gravel or some similar substance may be used as a substitute for coal, and the model made to function in exactly the same manner as its prototype does in actual practice. The Ship Coaler should be placed with the end of the trolley runway immediately above the heap of coal, while the chute should overhang some receptacle representing the bunkers of a ship. The usual procedure for operating the model is as follows:—The grab and truck are first run out to their farthest extent. The grab is then lowered, being opened during the descent, and on reaching the heap of coal to be loaded it is caused to close. Next the motor is reversed and the raising and traversing operations are carried out until the grab arrives in the tower directly above the truck. Operation of the handle 105 causes it to deposit its load, and the original outward movement is then repeated. The dipping centre rail of the truck runway (Fig. 4) presently allows the bottom of the truck to open and drop its load of coal down the chute.

Much additional interest will be obtained by arranging the model to discharge the material through the chute into a train of Hornby open

Goods Wagons. If possible the train should be arranged to run on a track elevated on some suitable support, so that the top of the trucks are within an inch or so from the bottom edge of the chute. The elevated track support might be arranged to resemble the side of a quay; the Meccano Ship Coaler would then appear to be floating on the water alongside. The coal should be collected by means of the grab from the "barges" and delivered via the automatically-discharging truck and chute into the train.

The idea could be extended to practically any extent. For instance, the Ship Coaler could form the nucleus of an extensive dock railway, with goods sidings and marshalling yards, etc. The development of a scheme of this kind would afford any Meccano boy hours of enjoyment and instruction.

Final Adjustments

A little adjustment to the completed model will probably be necessary to ensure that the different movements are timed correctly. This is effected by altering the positions of the Sprocket Chains and the cords

wound on the Wood Rollers 90, 91, for which purpose the Rollers and Sprocket Wheels may be loosened on their axles, the set-screws being made fast again when the mechanism has been adjusted correctly.

To ensure that the model shall work smoothly, the Gears, Sprocket Chains, etc., should be carefully oiled periodically.

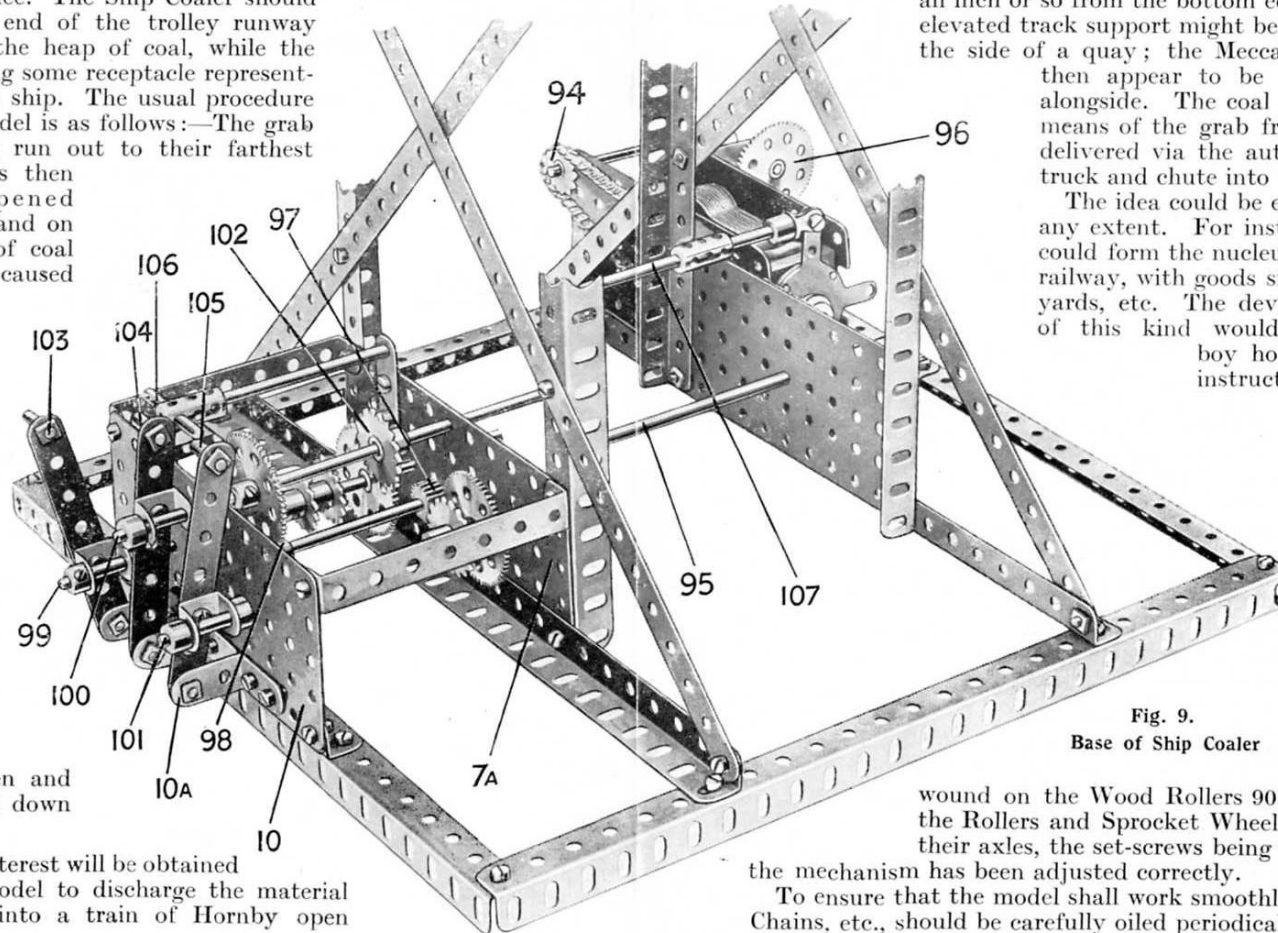


Fig. 9.
Base of Ship Coaler

List of Parts Required for Building the High-Speed Ship Coaler

18 of No. 1	2 of No. 8b	3 of No. 12a	12 of No. 17	312 of No. 37	1 of No. 52a	8 of No. 76	5 of No. 103d
2 " 2	4 " 9	1 " 13	2 " 18a	6 " 37a	2 " 53	4 " 90a	1 " 103e
12 " 3	3 " 9a	1 " 13a	10 " 20b	20 " 38	1 " 53a	15 " 94	2 " 103f
2 " 4	2 " 9b	5 " 14	4 " 24	2 " 43	2 " 54	1 " 95	2 " 106
4 " 5	2 " 9c	1 " 15	2 " 26	1 " 46	38 " 59	4 " 96	9 " 115
10 " 6	2 " 9f	3 " 16	4 " 27a	8 " 48	2 " 62	3 " 96a	4 " 126
7 " 6a	3 " 11	2 " 16a	2 " 30	4 " 48b	3 " 70	4 " 97	1 " 126a
12 " 7	8 " 12	2 " 16b	1 " 32	1 " 48c	2 " 72	2 " 100	1 " 160
14 " 8							1 " 166

1 4-volt Meccano Electric Motor