

HOW TO USE Meccano Parts

III.—BRACKETS, etc. (CLASS C)

For the purpose of this series of articles we have grouped all the Meccano parts into two main sections, termed the Structural and Mechanical Sections, and these sections have been further divided into a number of separate classes. The complete grouping is as follows. Structural Section: Class A, Strips; Class B, Girders; Class C, Brackets, Trunnions, etc.; Class D, Plates, Boilers, etc.; Class E, Nuts and Bolts, Tools and Literature. Mechanical Section: Class M, Rods, Cranks and Couplings; Class N, Wheels, Pulleys, Bearings, etc.; Class O, Gears and Toothed Parts; Class P, Special Accessories; Class Q, Miscellaneous Mechanical Parts; Class T, Electrical Parts; Class X, Motors, Accumulators, etc.

CLASS C, which is the subject of this month's article, comprises the smaller structural accessories. In the first two articles of this series we dealt with Meccano Strips and Girders, which are used primarily for building the framework or "outlines" of Meccano models, and the majority of the parts included in Class C are intended principally to form the connecting links between these larger parts. After a little practice, however, Meccano boys will find many other important uses for them.

The Flat Bracket (part No. 10) is of the standard $\frac{1}{2}$ " width and measures $\frac{7}{8}$ " in overall length. It is perforated by one round hole and one elongated hole, and the latter enables the part to be used in many cases where it is necessary to make slight adjustments that are not possible with the ordinary equidistant holes. The Flat Bracket is, of course, invaluable for connecting parallel Strips or Girders, as was shown in last month's article (see Figs. 6 and 11 in that issue).

The part may also be used as a short Strip for ordinary connecting purposes. For example, in Fig. 10 on the next page two Flat Brackets are shown in use as shackle couplings attached to the end of a Meccano leaf spring

of a type frequently used in model motor cars, etc.

Double and Angle Brackets

Each of the three sides of the Meccano Double Bracket (part No. 11) measures $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times $\frac{1}{2}$ " and is perforated with a single round hole. The part is extremely useful

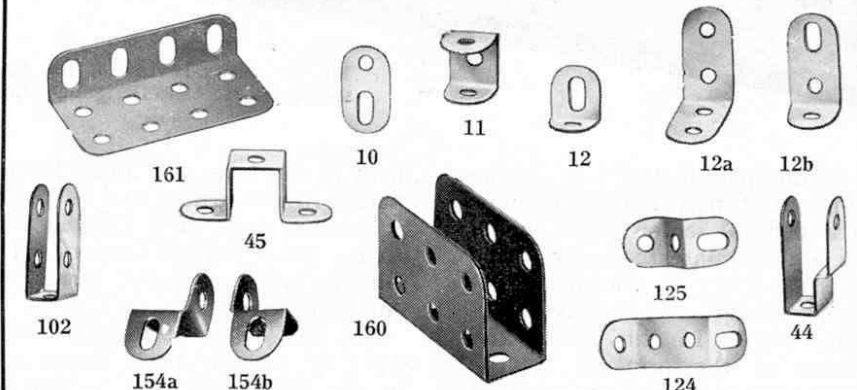
for various connecting purposes. In Fig. 10 it is seen employed as a means of connecting together the shackles mentioned above, while Fig. 12 shows three Double Brackets bolted between two $1\frac{1}{2}$ " Pulleys to form a cam. In operation a rocking lever is placed between the Pulleys of this mechanism so that as the cam rotates it is forced up by the Double Brackets and allowed to fall only after all three Double Brackets have passed beneath the lever.

In Fig. 5 a Double Bracket is employed as a

means of connecting a piston rod to a connecting rod, the Bracket being mounted on the former and attached pivotally to the latter by means of a bolt and two nuts. In Fig. 6 this part forms a sliding connecting piece that operates a rocking lever in a quick-return motion. The Double Bracket is pivoted to the Bush Wheel and the rocking lever slides freely between its up-turned flanges.

Of Meccano Angle Brackets there are three different types, namely, the ordinary Angle Bracket, Reversed Angle Bracket, and Corner Angle Bracket. The ordinary kind is available in three different sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 1 " \times 1 ", and

Parts in Class C: Brackets, Trunnions, etc.



The following is a complete list of parts in Class C. Most of them are illustrated.

Part No.	Description	Price s. d.	Part No.	Description	Price s. d.
10	Flat Brackets ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 0 2	125	Reversed Angle Brackets, $\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 0 3
11	Double Brackets ...	each 0 1	126	Trunnions ...	each 0 2
12	Angle Brackets, $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times $\frac{1}{2}$ "	doz. 0 3	126a	Flat Trunnions ...	each 0 1
12a	" " 1 " \times $\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 0 4	133	Corner Brackets ...	" 0 1
12b	" " 1 " \times $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 0 3	139	Flanged Bracket (right)	" 0 2
44	Cranked Bent Strips ...	each 0 1	139a	(left) ...	" 0 2
45	Double Bent Strips ...	" 0 1	154a	Corner Angle Brackets (right)	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 0 6
102	Single Bent Strips ...	" 0 1	154b	(left) ...	" 0 6
108	Architraves ...	" 0 2	160	Channel Bearings, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 1 " \times $\frac{1}{2}$ "	each 0 2
124	Reversed Angle Brackets, 1 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 0 4	161	Girder Brackets, 2 " \times 1 " \times $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 for 0 3

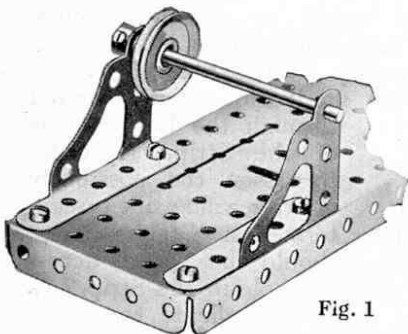


Fig. 1

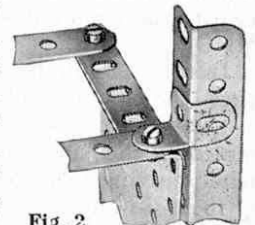


Fig. 2