$5\frac{1}{2}''$ Strips. The upper edges of the $1\frac{1}{2}''\times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ Hexible Plates are bolted to the $12\frac{1}{2}''$ Strips already mentioned. An Axle Rod carrying at each end a Road Wheel is journalled in two vertical $5\frac{1}{2}$ " Strips at the front of the model.

Construction of the warp separating arrangement at the other end of the machine is commenced by attaching two 21" Curved Strips to the rear pair of vertical 5½" Strips in the manner shown in the illustration, by means of two Flat Brackets. Nine $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Strips separated from each other by Spring Clips are then placed vertically between the middle pair of vertical $5\frac{1}{2}$ " Strips and a $3\frac{1}{2}$ " Axle Rod is pushed through their end holes as shown. The Rod 4 is passed between the Curved Strips,

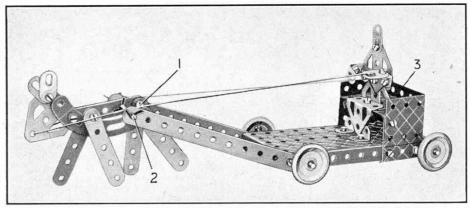


Fig. 4. All the parts required to build this model Horse and Cart are contained in Outht No. 1.

The sturdy model lorry shown in Fig. 3 is based on the heavy transport wagons used in the British Army. The chassis consists of two

which are overlapped as shown.

The sides of the cab are formed by Flat Trunnions fixed to Plate 2 by Trunnions. The Flat Trunnions are connected by a $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$ Double Angle Strip, to which a $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ Flexible Plate that has been curved slightly is bolted to form the front of the cab. The six road wheels are 1" Pulleys fitted with 1" Motor Tyres. The rear axles are journalled in two $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Strips 4. These Strips are pivoted through their centre holes on lock-nutted bolts, which pass through Flat Brackets bolted to the chassis. This arrangement forms a pivoted bogie and allows the wheels to ride easily over irregularities in the ground, in very much the same manner as the independently sprung axles of the prototype. The front axle is journalled directly in Flat Brackets bolted to the chassis.

A Magic Motor forms an ideal power unit for a wheeled model of this kind and if one is available it should be fitted under the chassis and connected by a Driving Band to a Pulley on the front axle.

Parts required to build the model Army Lorry: 8 of No. 2; 2 of No. 4; 3 of No. 5; 2 of No. 6; 4 of No. 10; 8 of No. 12; 3 of No. 16a; 6 of No. 22; 58 of No. 37b; 36 of No. 37b; 4 of No. 38; 2 of No. 48; 1 of No. 48a; 1 of No. 52; 2 of No. 124; 2 of No. 126; 4 of No. 126a; 6 of No. 142c; 6 of No. 188; 2 of No. 189; 1 of No. 190; 2 of No. 215.

The remaining model to be described is the simple Horse and Cart shown in Fig. 4. The horse's head is a Flat Trunnion and Flat Brackets are used to represent ears. His body is a $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Strip bolted to a $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Curved Cranked Strip. His legs are $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Strips. His forelegs are spaced apart by three Washers and his hind legs by a Reversed Angle Bracket. One of the bolts holding the Bracket is shown at 1, and the other passes through the left-hand hind leg.

Parts required to build the Horse and Cart; 5 of No. 5; 4 of No. 10; 5 of No. 12; 2 of No. 16; 1 of No. 17; 4 of No. 22; 1 of No. 24; 4 of No. 35; 20 of No. 37; 3 of No. 38; 1 of No. 90a; 1 of No. 125; 2 of No. 126; 2 of No. 126a; 4 of No. 142c; 2 of No. 189.

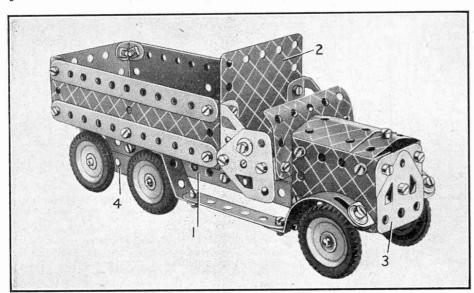


Fig. 3. A sturdy model Army Lorry, a fine subject for model-builders interested in wheeled venicles.

each end of it being secured by means of a Reversed Angle Bracket to a 2½" Curved Strip 3, which is kept in position by two Double Angle Brackets. The other ends of the Curved Strips are attached by means of Angle Brackets to the bosses of two 1" Pulley Wheels locked on each end of the Rod 2.

The warp separating movement is operated by turning a Crank Handle 1 journalled in the $12\frac{1}{2}$ " Strips of the base as shown. The Crank Handle is held in place by a Bush Wheel at one end and a 1" Pulley at the other. A Driving Band connects this 1" Pulley with a second Pulley on the Rod 2.

Parts required to build model Loom: 2 of No. 1; 6 of No. 2; 2 of No. 3; 9 of No. 5; 4 of No. 10; 2 of No. 11; 2 of No. 12; 2 of No. 15b; 3 of No. 16; 2 of No. 17; 1 of No. 19g; 3 of No. 22; 1 of No. 24; 6 of No. 35; 38 of No. 37a; 40 of No. 37b; 6 of No. 38; 1 of No. 40; 2 of No. 48a; 1 of No. 52; 4 of No. 90a; 2 of No. 125; 1 of No. 18c; 2 of No. 187; 2 of No. 188; 2 of No. 189; 1 of No. 190; 1 of No. 213.

side members 1, each of which is formed from two 51" Strips overlapped five holes and bolted together. The side members are joined at their centres and rear ends by " $\times \frac{1}{2}$ " Double Angle Strips, and to the centre one of these the 5½"×2½" Flanged Plate that forms the lorry body is attached. The rear of the Flanged Plate is attached by Angle Brackets to the side members.

The sides and rear of the body consist of two $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ and one $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ Flexible Plate, and are bolted in position together with the $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ Flexible Plate 2, which forms the back of the driving seat. The sides of the bonnet are built up from two $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ Flexible Plates bolted to the side members 1 and connected at the front by the Flat Trunnions 3 that form the radiator. The bonnet top also consists of $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ Flexible Plates,