

MECCANO

TRADE MARKS 296321, 501113, 76, 12633, 10274, 55/13476, 569/13, 884/25, 2913, 80, 124, 336, 4174, 91637, 83171, 157149, 32822, 200639, 209733, 214061, 214062, 12892, 29094, 33316, 1818, 16737, 383/13, 5848, 50204, 10/12258, 22826, 18982, 20063/925, 9048, 5549, 2189, 16900, 72286, 2389, 41812, 5403, 7315, 18066, 139420, 494933-4-5-6, 29041, 26877, 6595, 404718, 410379

HORNBY'S ORIGINAL SYSTEM—FIRST PATENTED 1901



INSTRUCTIONS

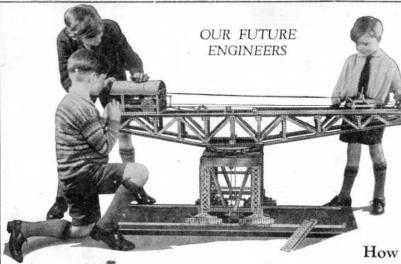
FOR BUILDING No. 2 OUTFIT MODELS

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Canadian Branch: Meccano Ltd., 34, St. Patrick Street, Toronto

No. 31.1A

CANADA



MECCANO

Real Engineering in Miniature

The Meccano No. 1A Accessory Outfit converts your No. 1 Outfit into a No. 2, and enables you to build the splendid models illustrated in this Manual. As a Meccano enthusiast, you will realise that our examples do not exhaust the possibilities of your Outfit. It is no exaggeration to say that the possibilities of Meccano are limitless—there is always something new that you can invent and build, and most models can be constructed in many alternative ways. In addition to the fascination and satisfaction obtained by building new models, you can enter them in the model-building competitions that are a regular feature of the "Meccano Magazine." These competitions are open to all Meccano boys, and valuable prizes are offered.

How to Progress

When you desire to build the bigger and better models that the No. 3 Outfit makes, it is only necessary for you to purchase a No. 2A Accessory Outfit. In turn, a No. 3A Accessory Outfit will convert your equipment into a No. 4, and so on. As you progress by these easy stages, you will obtain an increasing variety of perfectly-made engineering parts—Gear Wheels, Pulleys, Worms, Couplings, Cranks and many others—until ultimately you attain the ambition of every Meccano enthusiast and possess a No. 7 Outfit.

Every keen and inventive Meccano model-builder should possess copies of the special Manuals "How to use Meccano Parts" and "Meccano Standard Mechanisms." In the former the principal uses of Meccano parts are outlined, while the latter shows a large number of real engineering mechanisms, built of Meccano parts, that can be incorporated in various models. You can obtain copies of these Manuals from your dealer, or direct from Meccano Ltd., Liverpool. A complete list showing the contents of each Meccano Outfit and Accessory Outfit will be supplied on application to Meccano Limited, Liverpool.

The "Meccano Magazine"

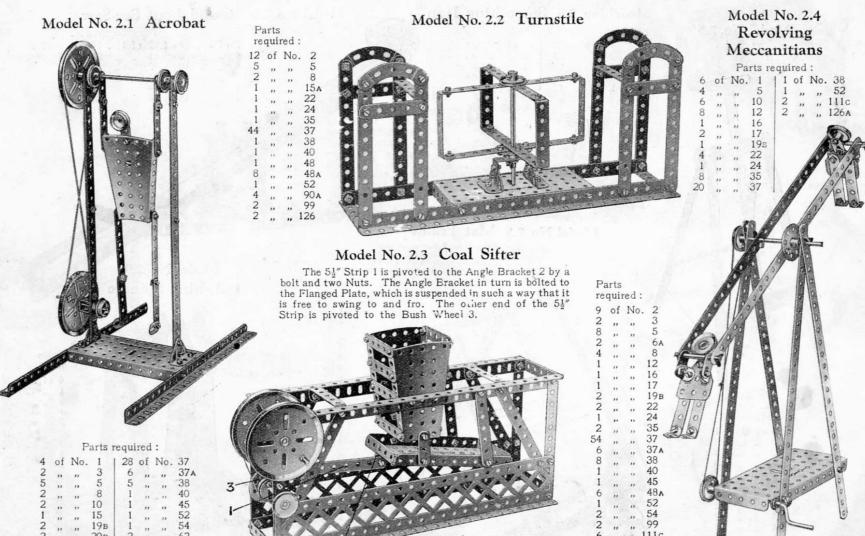
The "Meccano Magazine" is essential to the full enjoyment of the Meccano hobby. A section of it is devoted to the Editor's replies to his readers' enquiries; the progress of Meccano clubs throughout the world is reported; and full details are given of the latest model-building achievements. In addition, a wealth of informative articles on all subjects of interest to boys is included in every issue. The publishing date is the first of each month. If you are not already a reader of the "Meccano Magazine" write to the Editor for full particulars, or order a copy from your Meccano dealer or from any newsagent.

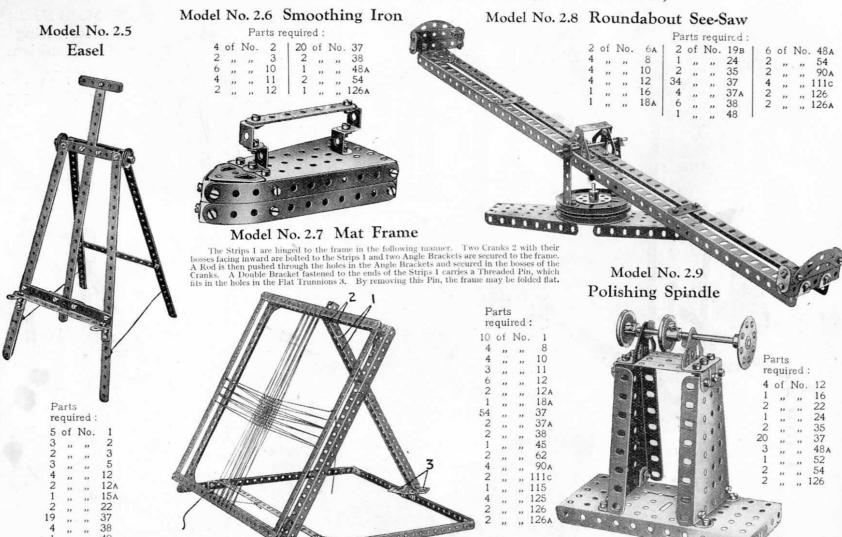
Meccano Service

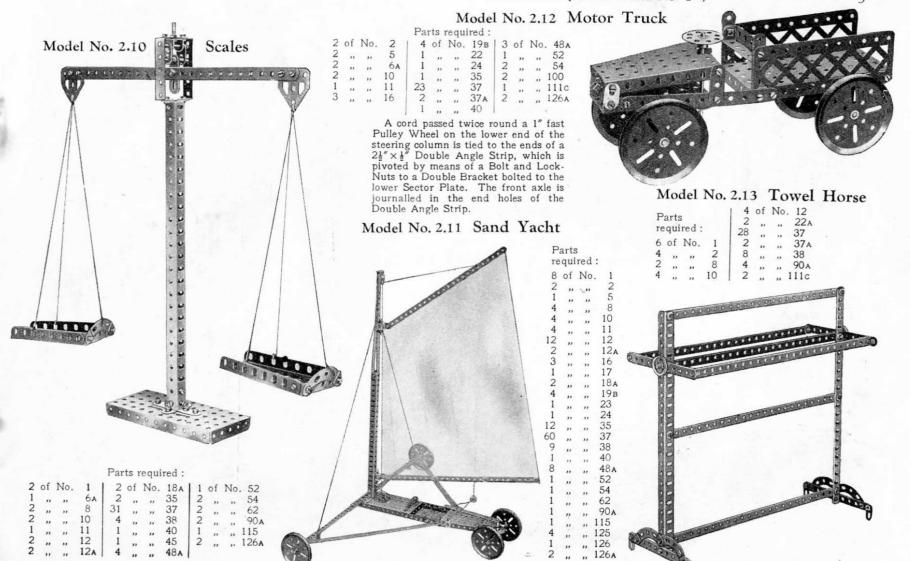
The service of Meccano does not end with selling an Outfit and an Instruction Manual. When you want to know something more about engineering than is now shown in our books, or when you strike a tough problem of any kind, write to us. We receive over 200 letters from boys every day all the year round. Some write to us because they are in difficulty, others because they want advice on their work or pleasures, or about the choice of a career. Others, again, write to us just because they like to do so and we are glad to know that they regard us as their friends.

Although all kinds of queries are put to us on all manner of subjects, the main interest is, of course, engineering. The wonderful knowledge of engineering matters possessed by our staff of experts is unique. This vast store of knowledge, gained only by many years of hard-earned experience, is at your service. We want the Meccano boy of to-day to be the famous engineer of to-morrow.

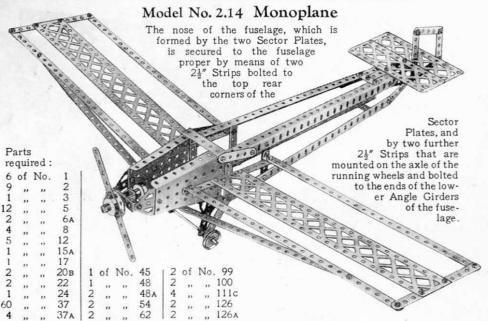
IMPORTANT:-Meccano Parts may be bought separately at any time in any quantity from your Meccano dealer.







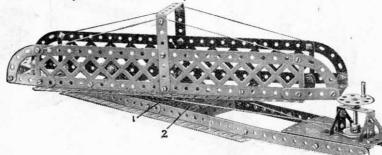




Model No. 2.15 Turntable

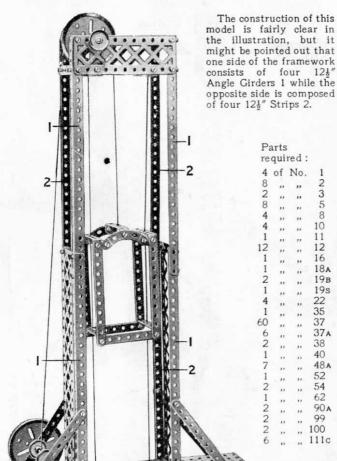
The two sides of the revolving portion are joined in the middle by two pairs of $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Strips, each pair being overlapped three holes and bolted to the 3" Pulley Wheel 1. An Axle Rod secured in the latter is journalled in the bottom plate 2 and retained in position by a 1" fast Pulley Wheel beneath the plate.

6



		red No.	
2	,,	,,	3
8	**		5
4	,,	,,	8
1	,,	.,	17
1	,,	,,,	18A
1	,,	,,	19 _B
3		***	22
1			24
45			37
4	,,		37A
4	,,		38
1	,,		48
7	,,	",	48A
1		"	52
2	,,	,,	54
4	"	"	90A
2	,,,	,,	99
4	"	"	111c
4	**	1)	1110

Model No. 2.16 Elevator



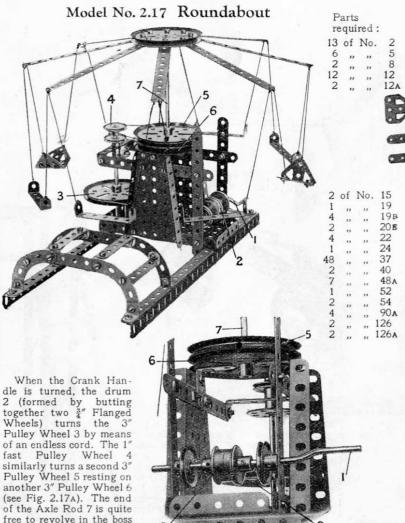


FIG. 2.17A

of the lower 3" Pulley

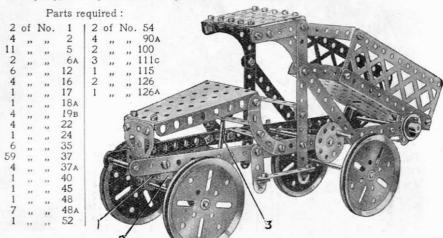
Wheel 6.

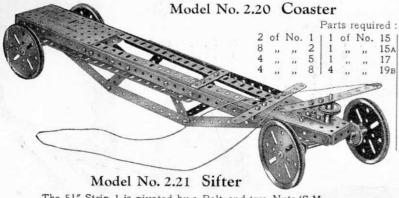
Model No. 2.18 Gondola

6	of	No.	1			No.	ired:		of	No	. 48A					
10		,,	2	1	,,		12A	1	,,				6	A		
1	"	,,	3 5	2	"	,,	16	2		"	52 54		1	3		
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2	,,	,,	6A	1	"	,,	24	1	"	,,	126		1	XX)		
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916					C) C	0.0	H		200				20		0000	Sea.

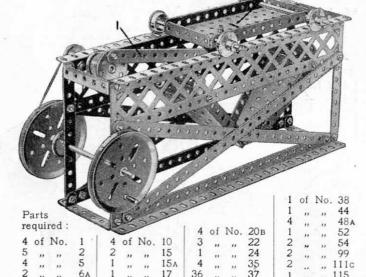
Model No. 2.19 Tipping Motor Wagon

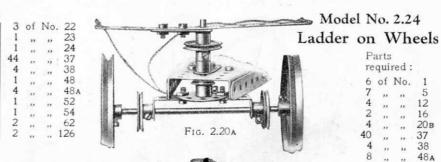
The front Axle Rod is journalled in a $2\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times \frac{1}{2}$ " Double Angle Strip 1 which in turn is bolted to a Double Bent Strip 2. The Double Bent Strip is pivoted to the Sector Plate by a Bolt and two Nuts. Cord passing over a 1" Pulley Wheel attached to the Rod 3 is fastened to the ends of the Double Angle Strip 1, and by rotating another pulley, which represents the steering wheel, the road wheels are deflected.





The 5½" Strip 1 is pivoted by a Bolt and two Nuts (S.M. 262 to the Bush Wheel and also to a Trunnion bolted to the under-surface of the Flanged Plate 2. The Rod carrying the Bush Wheel is journalled in one of the side girders and through a Double Bent Strip.

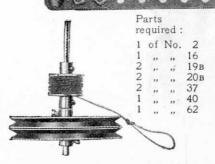




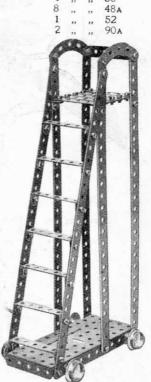
Model No. 2.22	Tricycle
Parts required :	
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4	of	No.	2	2	of	No	. 374						200	
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2	11	"	12		6	468		10			No.	100		200
1	,,	**	16		110	6.8		100	10	0		66		
1	,,	***	18a	14								IE.		3
3	,,	- 22	19в	1	Hills	30° %		233		•		158		
2	,,	,,	35		W		10//					A	-	/
5	,,	11	37	200	4	30.		_ 6	1					
				1		-	-16	100		7				
							/機			/				
							16	1865	//					

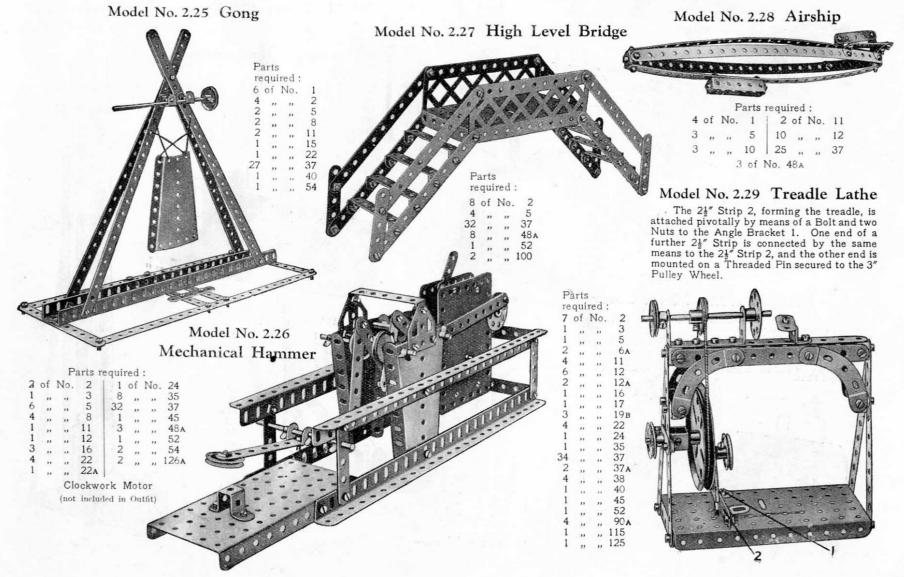
Model No. 2.23 Spinning Top



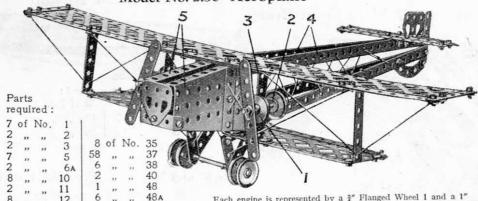
The drum on which the cord is wound consists of two 3" Flanged Wheels butted together. While the cord is being pulled, the top is held steadily on some smooth surface by means of the handle shown above. The handle is then lifted off, allowing the top to spin freely.



Parts required: 6 of No. 1



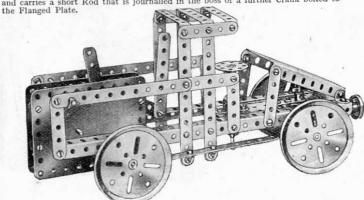
Model No. 2.30 Aeroplane



Each engine is represented by a ¾" Flanged Wheel 1 and a 1" fast Pulley Wheel secured to a 2" Rod journalled in a Double Bracket 2, which is bolted to the 2½" ×½" vertical Double Angle Strip 3. The 12½" Strips 4 of the fuselage proper are bolted to the two Sector Plates 5, and also by means of Angle Brackets to the wings. The tail plane consists of two 5½" Strips to which a similar Strip, representing the movable portion of the plane, is attached by means of Flat Brackets.

Model No. 2.31 Motor Lorry

The driving spindle of the Clockwork Motor is removed and in its place is inserted a 3½" Rod forming the rear axle, the special Pinion inside the Motor being secured to this Rod, of course, instead of to the driving spindle. The steering is operated by a Bush Wheel on a vertical 3½" Rod journalled in a Double Bent Strip. Cord is wound round the lower part of this Rod and its ends are secured one to each end of a Double Angle Strip carrying the front axle. A Crank is bolted to this Double Angle Strip and carries a short Rod that is journalled in the boss of a further Crank bolted to

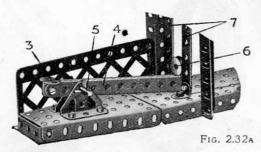


Parts required:

8	of	No.	
1	,,	"	3
10	,,	,,	5
6	,,	,,	10
1	,,,	,,	15
1		,,	15A
2	,,	,,	16
1	,,	,,	18A
4	,,	,,	19в
2	,,	,,	22
1	,,	,,	24
12	,,	,,,	35
49	,,	,,,	37
3	,,,	,,	38
1		,,	45
4		,,	48A
1			52
1		**	54
2	,,	,,	62
2	,,	"	111c
		ckw	ork
		Noto	

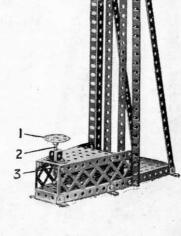
Model No. 2.32 Try-Your-Strength Machine

The Bush Wheel 1 is secured to a short Axle Rod 2, the lower end of which rests on a pair of Angle Brackets 3 bolted to the ends of four $5\frac{1}{2}''$ Strips 4. The Strips 4 are pivoted as shown (Fig. 2.32A) on a $1\frac{1}{2}''$ Rod 5, and on their opposite ends rests a $\frac{1}{2}''$ loose Pulley Wheel 6. When the Bush Wheel 1 is struck, the $5\frac{1}{2}''$ Strips fling the Pulley Wheel 6 upward, but the wheel is guided by the vertical $12\frac{1}{2}''$ Strips 7. The weight of the Strips 4 then causes the Bush Wheel to resume its original position.

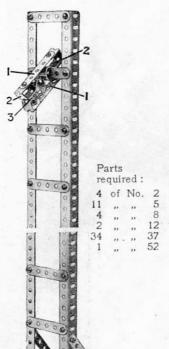


Parts required:

6	of	No.	1	2	of	No.	10	
6	,,	,,	2	10	,,	,,	12	
1	,,	,,	3 5	2	. ,,	,,	18A	
2	,,	,,		1	,,	,,,	23	
2 2 4	,,	**	6A	1	,,	,,	24	
4	,,	**	8	3	,,,	,,	35	
			4	60	,,	,,	37	
		4		6	.,,	,,	37A	
		1	1	4	**	**	38	
,	1	AT A	1 /2	1	,,	,,	45	
1	A	=/ .		1	,,	"	48	
an a		7,V		1	"	22	48 A	
	169	امدا		1	,,	"	52	
	2		7	3 2 2	**	**	54	
Q.	鰵			3	**	"	90A	
		-/		2	- 21	**	100	
		Fig. 2	2.32в	2	**		126	

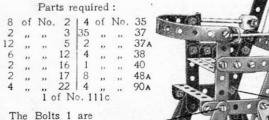


Model No. 2.33 Performing Meccanitian



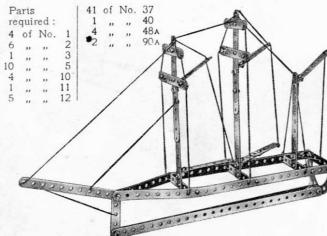
The Meccanitian consists of two $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Strips I to the ends of which two $5\frac{1}{2}$ " Strips 2. bent as shown, are bolted. The slot 3 should be passed over the top strip of the ladder, when the device will fall "head over heels" to the bottom.

Model No. 2.34 Baby Chair

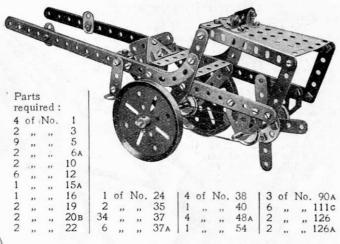


all secured pivotally (see S.M. Nos. 262 and 263), and the height of the chair may be adjusted by fitting any hole in the Strip 2 over the shank of a Bolt that is secured in an Angle Bracket bolted to the Double Angle Strip 3.

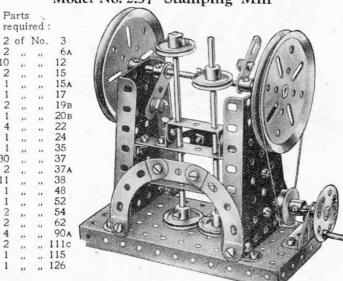
Model No. 2.35 Square-topsail Schooner

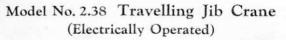


Model No. 2.36 Hay Tedder



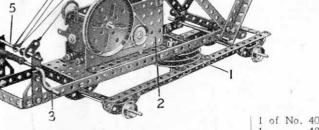
Model No. 2.37 Stamping Mill





The swivelling structure is bolted to the 3" Pulley

Wheel 1, which rests on a second 3" Pulley bolted to the travelling base. A short Rod secured to the boss of the upper Pulley is free to rotate in the boss of the lower one. The Electric Motor 2 controls the hoisting gear and the arrangement of the drive will be clear from the photograph. The jib is luffed on operation of the Crank Handle 3, the cord of which passes round the Axle Rod 4 in the jib, then round the Rod 5 in the base, back round the Rod 5 in the base, back round the Rod 4 and is finally secured to a Flat Bracket or the Rod 5.



		1		Pa	arts	requ	iired :					1 7	**	**	48
0	of	No.	1	2	of	No.	12	4	of	No.	20в	1	"	"	52
9	,,	. ,,	2	2	,,	,,	15	4	,,	,,	22	1	,,	,,	5
2	. ,,	"	3	1	,,	,,	15A	1	33	,,	23	4	,,	,,	90
2	,,	**	5	2	,,,	21.	16	1	,,	,,,	24	5	,,	,,	11
2	,,	**	6A	1	,,	,,,	17	14	,,,	**	35	2	,,	,,	126
4	,,	. ,,	8	2	**	**	18A	60	,,	,,	37	EI	ectr	ia	Mat
1	,,	,,	10	1	,,	,,,	19	6	,,	,,,	37 A		not		
1	,,	,,	11	4	,,	,,	19B	14	.,,	,,	38	,	in	Out	fit)

Model No. 2.39 Travelling Jib Crane (Hand Operated)

This shows a section of Model No. 2.38 fitted for hand operation, thus dispensing with the necessity of the Electric Motor. In this case the hoisting cord is operated by the hand wheel 6, the Rod of which is controlled by a band brake 7. The end hole of the lever of the latter is pivotally mounted on the Rod 8. The luffing movement of the jib is effected by the Crank Handle 9. The operating cord passes round the Rod 10 attached to the jib, then round Rod 11 in the base of the model, again round Rod 10, back round Rod 11, and once more round

Rod 10. The end of the cord is then tied to a Flat Bracket on the Rod 11.



				1		•		
10	of	No.	1	3	of	No.	10	
11	,,	,,	2	1	**	,,	11	
6 2	,,	,,	3	1	,,	.,	15	6
6	,,	**	5	1	,,	,,	15A	10
2	,,	**	6A	5	,,	,,	16	100
4	,,	**	8	2	,,	"	18a	111
								model

Parts required :

Model No. 2.40 Schneider Trophy Seaplane

4 " " 20B 4 " " 22 1 " " 23 1 " " 24 12 " " 35 57 " 37 1 " 40

Parts required: 6 of No. 2 | 34 of No. 37 12 ,, 5 | 3 ,, 37A 2 ,, 6A | 6 ,, 38 2 ,, 11 12 ,, 12 | 2 ,, 126 1 of No. 126A

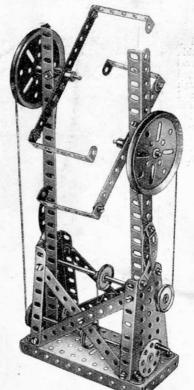
1 of No. 19 | 1 of No. 48

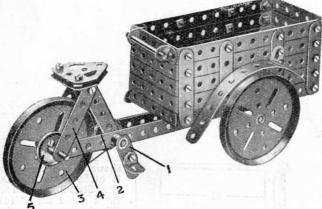
Model No. 2.41 Candy Puller

Model No. 2.42 Carrier Tricycle

Davta	vacuivad	
Laite	required	

		No.	2	36	of	No.	37
2	.,,	,,	8	4	,,,	,,	38
6	,,		12	1			40
2		22	15	4	,,	"	48A
2	,,	,,	17	1	,,		52
2	,,		19в	2		- 11	54
4			22	2			62
1			24	4	21	.,	90A
3	,,		35	1	"	.,,	115





Each pedal of the tricycle consists of an Angle Bracket pivotally attached to a Crank 1 by means of a Bolt and two Nuts (see S.M. No. 262). The Cranks are secured to a 1½" Axle Rod carrying a 1" fast Pulley Wheel 2. A cord passes round this Pulley and around the 3" Pulley Wheel 3, which is spaced away from the 2½" Strips 4 by a 1" fast Pulley Wheel 5. The Double Bracket 6 (Fig. 2.42A) is attached pivotally to the lower framework by a Bolt and Lock-Nuts (S.M. 263).

Parts

re	qui	red:	
12	of	No.	2
12	"	,,	5
2	,,	,,	11
6	33	,,	12
.1	,,	"	16
1	,,	,,,	17
2	,,	,,	18A
3	**	11	19B
2	.,,	**	22
45	The	Sen.	37
5	,,,	17	37A
1			40

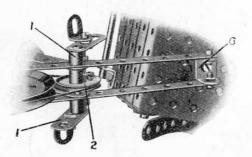
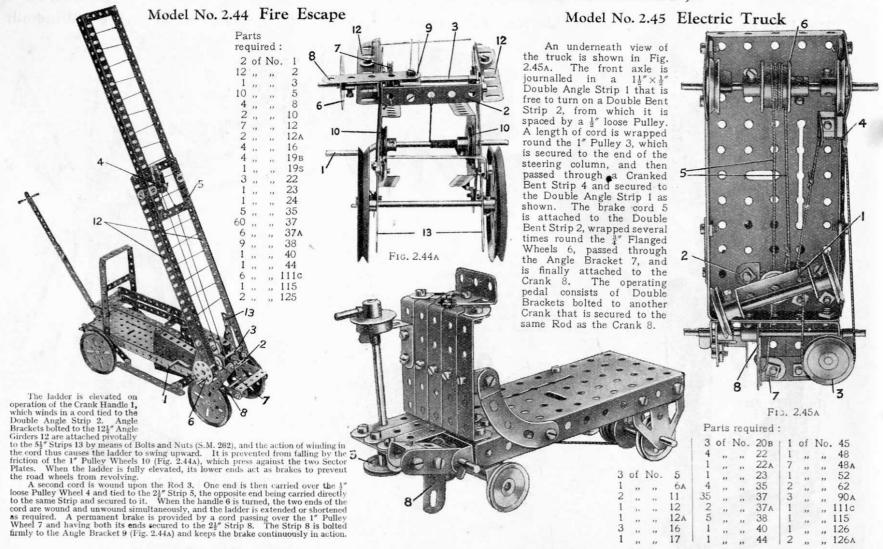


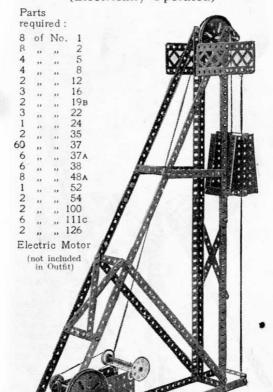
FIG. 2.42A

Windmill Model No. 2.43 Parts required: 8 of No. 4 of No. 12 ,, ,, 15 37A 100 .. 111c ., 126

The operating cord 1 is given a complete turn round the pair of $\frac{3}{4}''$ Flanged Wheels 2. It is then led round the 1" Loose Pulley 3, over the 3" Pulley 4, then down and round the $\frac{3}{4}''$ Flanged Wheels secured to the Crank Handle 5. The vane 6 is rotated by a cord which passes round a 1" fixed Pulley 7 secured to the shaft of the Flanged Wheels 2.



Model No. 2.46 Pit Head Gear (Electrically Operated)



Model No. 2.48 Steam Lorry

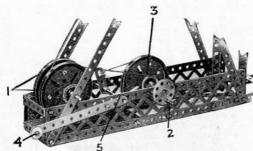
					** **	rode	arrou .					
2	of	No.	3	4	of	No.	20в	1	of	No.	52	
10	,,	"	5	3	,,	,,	22	2	,,	,,	54	
2	**		10	1	22	,,	22A	1	,,	,,	62	
1	,,	,,	11	1	,,	,,	24	3	,,	,,	90 A	
3	. ,,	**	12	5	,,	,,	35	2	,,		100	
3	,,	n	16	60	,,	**	37	4	,,		111c	
1			17	5	- 22	,,,	37A	1	"		125	
1	,,	,,	18A	1	,,	n	45	2	.,,	,,	126a	
2	,,	,,	19в	8	"	. ,,	48A			- 1		

Parts required :

Model No. 2.47 Pit Head Gear (Hand Operated)

Parts required:

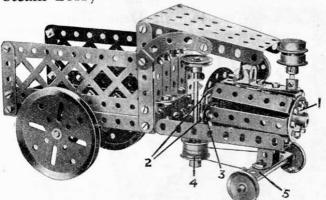
6	of	No.	1	4	of	No.	22	2	of	No.	54
7	,,	,,	2	1	,,	,,	23	2	,,	"	62
3	,,	,,	5	1	,,	**	24	2	,,	2.5	99
4	,,	,,	8	3	,,	n	35	2	,,	"	100
4	,,	,,	11	60	,,	,,	37	6	,,	,,	111c
6	,,	,,	12	6	,,	,,	37A	1	,,	,,	115
4	,,	,,	16	8	,,	,,	48A	2	,,	,,	126A
4	,,	,,	19в	1	,,	2.5	52				



This is an alternative construction of the base of Model No. 2.46, and shows how the Electric Motor may be dispensed with if necessary.

Two 3" Pulley Wheels I are bolted together by four Double Brackets to form a drum on which the hoisting cord is wound. The cage is raised or lowered on operation of the handle 2, which is connected to the winding drum by an ordinary belt drive. The cage is prevented from overhauling by a hand brake that acts on the groove of a

third 3" Pulley Wheel 3. The brake normally is applied by the weight of the $\frac{1}{2}$ " loose Pulley Wheel 4, which is secured to the end of a $5\frac{1}{2}$ " Strip that is bolted to the crank 5.

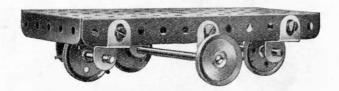


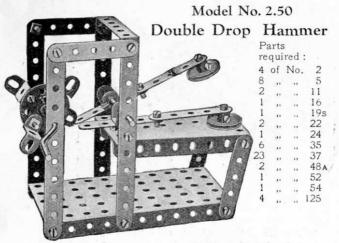
The boiler of the engine is built up of $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$ Double Angle Strips bolted to the Bush Wheel 1, and to two $2\frac{1}{2}''$ Strips 2, which are joined together by Flat Brackets 3. A $2\frac{1}{2}''$ Curved Strip (small radius) is bolted to the upper Strip 2. A cord is passed completely round two $\frac{3}{4}''$ Flanged Wheels 4 secured to the steering column, and its ends are tied to the $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$ Double Angle Strip 5. The Double Bent Strip bolted to the Strip 5 is pivoted by a bolt and two nuts to the Sector Plate.

Model No. 2.49 Revolving Truck

Parts required:

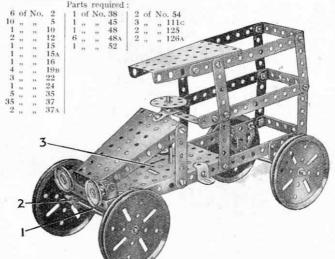
1	of	No.	16	2	of	No.	22a 35 37	1	of	No.	52
2	,,	,,	17	4	,,	,,	35	4	,,	***	125
2	,,	,,	22	6	,,	,,,	37				





Model No. 2.51 Motor Van

The Axle Rod 1 is journalled in a $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$ Double Angle Strip 2. The latter is bolted to a Double Bent Strip that is pivoted to the Flanged Plate 3 by a Bolt and two Nuts. Steering is effected by a cord attached to the ends of the Double Angle Strip 2 and passed round a 1" Pulley Wheel fastened to the lower end of the steering Rod.



Model No. 2.52 Derrick

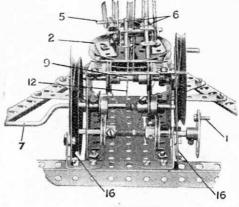
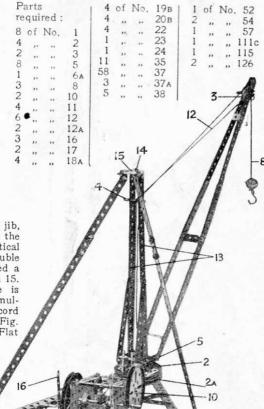


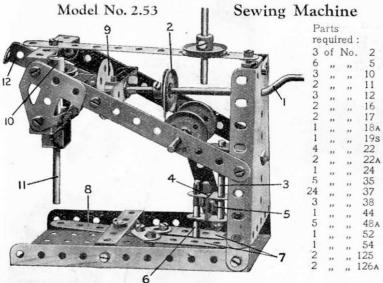
Fig. 2.52A

The 3" Pulley Wheel 2, which supports the jib, is free to turn on a short Axle Rod secured in the boss of the lower 3" Pulley Wheel 2a. The vertical 12½" Strips 13 are bolted at their tops to a Double Bracket, to the centre hole of which is secured a Bolt 14 that is free to turn in the Flat Trunnion 15.

The swivelling movement of the crane is carried out by turning the handle 1, which simultaneously winds and unwinds the ends of a cord passing round the 3" Pulley Wheel 2 (see Fig. 2.52A). The cord 12. which is tied to the Flat Bracket 3 at the head of the jib passes over the 2" Rod 4, under a similar Rod 5, and between two vertical 2" Rods 6, which act as guides, and is finally wound on to the Crank Handle 7. Hence on operation

of the latter the jib is raised or lowered. The cord 8 also passes round the Rods 4, 5 and 6, and is wound on to the Rod 9. Operation of the handle 10 raises and lowers the hook. The cords 8 and 12 are prevented from unwinding by bandand-pulley brakes 16.



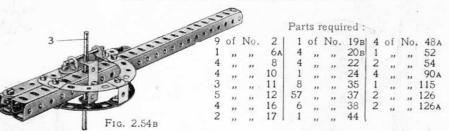


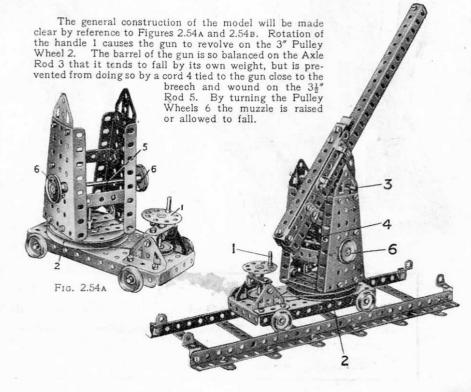
The handle 1 carries a 1° Pulley 2, which drives by means of a cord a similar Pulley on a 2" Rod 3 journalled in a Cranked Bent Strip bolted to the Sector Plate. Two Double Brackets 4 are secured together by a Bolt 5, the shank of which presses very tightly on the Rod 3. This locks the Double Brackets in position, and they revolve with the Rod 3. The outer Double Bracket carries a 1½" Rod 6, the end of which less between two Strips 7, arranged at a short distance apart from each other and bolted to two Flat Brackets. These are secured to a further Strip 8 bolted pivotally to a transverse Double Angle Strip. As the shaft 3 rotates, the Rod 6 slides between the Strips 7 and so rocks the Strip 8 from side to side to represent the shuttle.

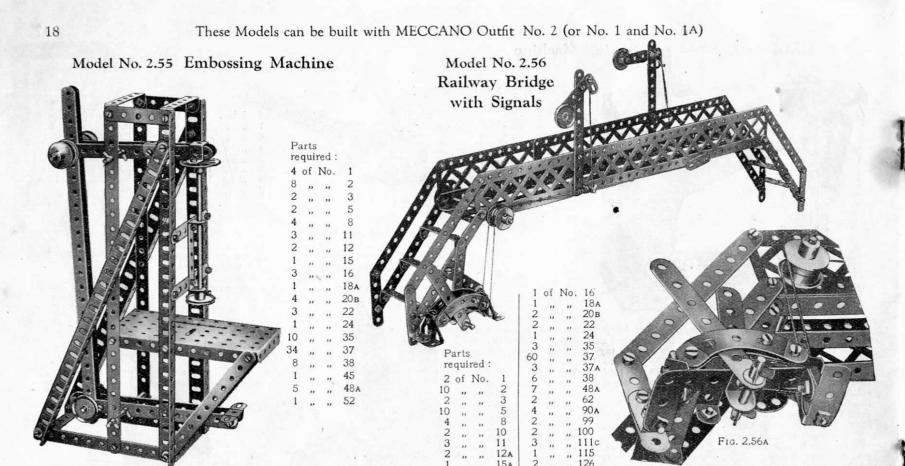
The Bush Wheel 9 carries two Angle Brackets placed together in the form of a Double Bracket, with their elongated holes overlapping, and in such a position that an imaginary line drawn through their opposite round holes, would cross the centre of the Bush Wheel. A Flat Bracket is bolted to the inner Angle Bracket in a line with the Crank Handle and forms a lever which engages 1" Pulley 10 mounted on a vertical sliding Rod 11. This Rod is journalled in a Double Angle Strip bolted between the lower holes of the two Flat Trunnions and is further supported by two ½" Reversed Angle Brackets secured to the Angle Strip. As the Bush Wheel rotates, the Flat Bracket imparts to the Rod 11 a movement corresponding to the action of the needle.

The outer Angle Bracket on the Bush Wheel strikes once in every revolution the end of a Double Angle Strip 12. This is pivotally mounted by a Bolt passed through its second hole from the Bush Wheel end to the centre hole of the Flat Trunnion on that side of the model. The resulting movement of the Strip 12 represents the apparatus that pays out the cotton from the reel.

Model No. 2.54 Anti-Aircraft Gun







HOW TO CONTINUE

This completes our examples of models that may be made with MECCANO Outfit No. 2 (or No. 1 and No. 1A). The next models are a little more advanced, requiring a number of extra parts to construct them. The necessary parts are all contained in a No. 2A Accessory Outfit, the price of which may be obtained from any Meccano dealer.

MECCANO MOTORS



E1 Electric Motor (6 Volt)

This powerful and reliable Electric Motor (non-reversing) may be driven from the main through a Meccano Transformer (alternating current only) or from batteries. It is specially designed to build into Meccano models.

E2 Electric Motor (6 Volt)

Similar to the El Motor, but fitted with extended side plates. This Motor is very popular with model-builders.



E3 Electric Motor (6 Volt)

This highly efficient Electric Motor is similar to the E2 Motor in design. An additional feature, however, is the control mechanism with which it is fitted, enabling the motor to be started stopped or reversed, as desired.

E4 Electric Motor (6 Volt)

This Motor is supplied with gearing assembled on each side. It may be driven from the main through a Meccano Transformer (alternating current only) or from batteries, and is fitted with a control mechanism enabling it to be started, stopped or reversed.



Meccano Resistance Controller

By employing this variable resistance the speed of the Meccano Electric Motors (6 volt) may be regulated as desired. The controller is connected in series with the motor and accumulator, or with the motor and transformer if a transformer is used as the source of power.



Meccano Transformers

Each Meccano 6-volt Electric Motor may be operated from the main current, safely and conveniently, by means of a Meccano Transformer. There are two types of Meccano Transformers available, one for 110 volt 60 cycles and the other for 110 volt 25 cycles.



Meccano Clockwork Motor No. 1 (Non-Reversing)

A long-running and highly efficient Clockwork Motor (non-reversing), fitted with a brake lever by means of which the motor may be stopped and started, as required.

Meccano Clockwork Motor No. 2

This strongly-built Clockwork Motor is a compact self-contained power unit. An efficient governor controls the powerful spring that is fitted on the motor, and ensures a long steady run at each winding. Brake and reverse levers enable the motor to be stopped, started and reversed, as required.



Delivery Van, built with Outfit No. 5.

built with

Outfit No. 4.

Portable Crane,

built with

Outfit No. 6.

built with

Outfit No. 5.