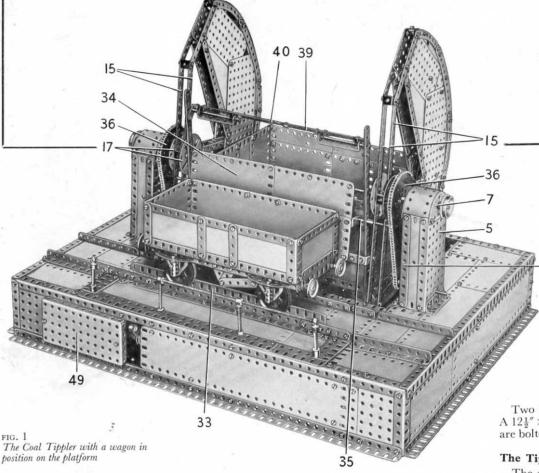
MECCANO Coal Tippler

(MODEL No. 10.3)



SPECIAL FEATURES

The Coal Tippler is driven by a 20-volt E20R type Electric Motor. While tipping is in process the wagon is held firmly on the tipping platform by a heavy pivoted beam that comes into action automatically as soon as tipping commences.

platform swings upward. As it does so a pivoted locking beam comes into action and presses on the top of the wagon to hold it firmly on the rails. At the peak of its travel the contents of the wagon are discharged into a hopper, and the Motor is then reversed to lower the platform and wagon to ground level again, so that the empty wagon can be drawn off and replaced by another loaded one.

Construction of the Model: The Base (Fig. 2)

Each side of the base consists of two $18\frac{1}{2}$ " Angle Girders joined at their ends by $3\frac{1}{2}$ " Angle Girders, and connected at the centre by a $3\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$ " Flanged Plate (1) (Fig. 2). The sides are filled in by $12\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$ " Strip Plates. The sides are connected at the front and the back by $24\frac{1}{2}$ " Angle Girders, with the corners strengthened by $3\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$ " Flanged Plates (2). The $24\frac{1}{2}$ " Angle Girders are braced at the centre by $5\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times 3\frac{1}{2}$ " Flat Plates, and at the front two 3" $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$ " Flat Plates (3) are bolted between the Girders. The front and the back are completed by $12\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$ " Strip Plates, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

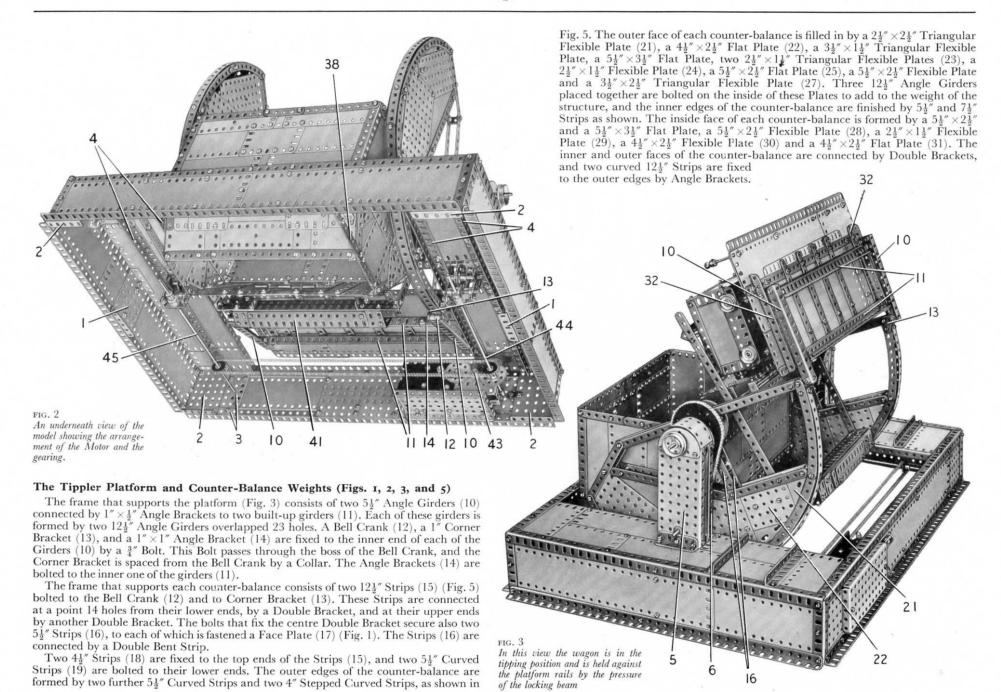
Two $18\frac{1}{2}$ " Angle Girders (4) are bolted across the top of the base at each end (Fig. 2). A $12\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$ " Strip Plate, three $4\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$ " Flexible Plates and two $5\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$ " Flexible Plates, are bolted to these Girders at each end to fill in the top.

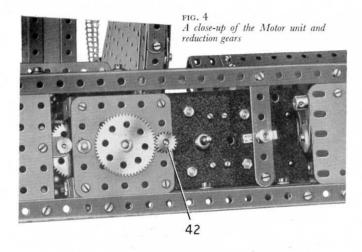
The Tippler Supporting Columns (Figs. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7)

The outer face of each column is a $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ Flanged Plate (5) fixed to a $2\frac{1}{2}''$ Angle Girder bolted to one of the Girders (4). The inner face is formed by two $5\frac{1}{2}''$ Angle Girders (6) supported by a $2\frac{1}{2}''$ Angle Girder fixed to the second of the Girders (4). The Flanged Plate (5) and the Girders (6) are extended upward by Semi-Circular Plates (7) (Fig. 5), and the sides and top of the column are filled in by $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ Flexible Plates. A $7\frac{1}{2}''$ Strip (8) (Fig. 7) is bolted to the inner face of the column, and a $2\frac{1}{2}''$ Strip (9) is fixed to the Flanged Plate (5) and to a $1\frac{1}{2}''$ Angle Girder attached to one of the Girders (4). The lower ends of Strips (8) and (9) are connected by a $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$ Double Angle Strip.

Coal wagon tipplers are ingenious appliances that permit railway wagons to be emptied of their loads completely and quickly. Such discharge in bulk is required at power stations and many other industrial installations such as gas and steel works. Tipplers of various types are used also in connection with coal and ash handling plants at large locomotive depots.

The operation of the model Tippler described in this leaflet is as follows. First the wagon is run on to the rails of the Tippler platform. Then the Motor is switched on and the





A $12\frac{1}{2}$ " Angle Girder (37) is bolted along one side of the hopper and is fixed to the back of the base. Two 3" Strips (38) are connected to the back of the base by 1" $\times \frac{1}{2}$ " Angle Brackets.

The Wagon Locking Beam (Figs. 1 and 2)

As the tippler operates the wagon is held against the rails on the platform by the swinging beam (39) (Fig. 1) which bears against the top of the wagon. The side-members of this beam are each formed by two $12\frac{1}{2}''$ Strips placed face to face and pivoted 12 holes from their top ends on the rod (35). The upper ends of these Strips are connected by a built-up strip (40), bolted to $1'' \times 1''$ Angle Brackets. The strip (40) consists of a $5\frac{1}{2}''$ Strip at each end overlapping a centre $5\frac{1}{2}''$ Strip by five holes. The end $5\frac{1}{2}''$ Strips have $2\frac{1}{2}''$ Strips bolted to them for strengthening purposes. A $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$ Double Angle Strip at each end of the strip (40) is pivoted on a $3\frac{1}{2}''$ Rod held by Spring Clips in two Angle Brackets bolted to the strip.

A weighted box-like structure (41) is bolted to two $2\frac{1}{3}" \times$ 28 1" Double Angle Strips fixed to the lower ends of the 121" Strips. It is made from four 15 31 FIG. 5 The construction of the counter-balance weights and the wagon platform 19 can be seen clearly in this view of the Coal Tippler 10

The front section of the tippler platform consists of a $12\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ Strip Plate and a $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ Flexible Plate, overlapped three holes and edged by a $12\frac{1}{2}''$ and a $5\frac{1}{2}''$ Flat Girder. The platform is completed by five $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ Flexible Plates and two $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ Flexible Plates (Fig. 5). These Plates are strengthened underneath by two built-up strips, placed one along the rear edge of the platform and one below the join between the Strip Plate and the Flexible Plates. Each built-up strip is made from two $9\frac{1}{2}''$ Strips overlapped seven holes. The joins between the $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ Flexible Plates are strengthened by $5\frac{1}{2}''$ Strips. Two $5\frac{1}{2}''$ Angle Girders (32) (Fig. 3), are bolted underneath the platform and a Fishplate lock-nutted to each of these Girders is bolted to one of the Girders (10).

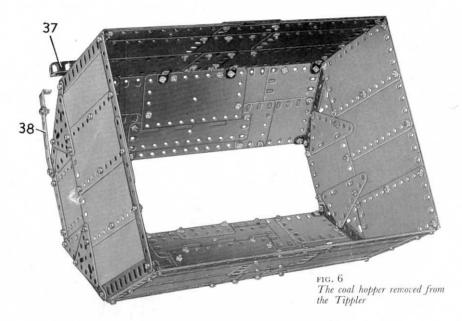
Each platform rail is formed by a $12\frac{1}{2}$ Angle Girder and two $1\frac{1}{2}$ Angle Girders connected by 3" Strips. A check rail (33) consists of a $12\frac{1}{2}$ " Flat Girder spaced from the running rail by two Washers on each of its securing bolts.

A backplate (34) (Fig. 1) above the platform is formed by four $5\frac{\pi}{2}'' \times 2\frac{\pi}{2}''$ Flexible Plates bolted together, with the joins and edges strengthened by two $4\frac{\pi}{2}''$ Strips and six $5\frac{\pi}{2}''$ Strips. This backplate is connected to two of the Strips (15) by $1'' \times 1''$ Angle Brackets, and two further $1'' \times 1''$ Angle Brackets are passed over a made-up rod (35). This Rod consists of a 1'' Rod and two $6\frac{\pi}{2}''$ Rods connected by Couplings, and it is held in the Strips (15) by two Collars, and two further Collars space the backplate from Strips (15). Two $7\frac{\pi}{2}''$ Angle Girders are attached to the centre of the backplate by Angle Brackets.

A 3" Sprocket (36) is attached by two $\frac{3}{4}$ " Bolts to the outer one of each pair of Face Plates (17). The platform and its counter-balances pivot on a made-up rod mounted in the Semi-Circular Plates (7). This rod consists of an 8" Rod and two $6\frac{1}{2}$ " Rods joined by Couplings, and it is held in position by two $1\frac{1}{8}$ " Flanged Wheels.

Assembly of the Hopper (Fig. 6)

The hopper is shown removed from the base in Fig. 6. It should be noted that the $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2''$ Triangular Flexible Plates seen at one end in Fig. 6 are replaced at the other end by $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ Triangular Flexible Plates. The top corners of the sloping sides of the hopper are strengthened by Corner Gussets.



 $9\frac{1}{2}$ " Flat Girders connected together by two $9\frac{1}{2}$ " Angle Girders and two $7\frac{1}{2}$ " Angle Girders, and is weighted by bolting $7\frac{1}{2}$ ", $5\frac{1}{2}$ " and $4\frac{1}{2}$ " Flat Girders to its sides.

Construction of the Wagon (Fig. 1)

The underframe of the wagon consists of two $9\frac{1}{2}$ 'Angle Girders bolted to two $9\frac{1}{2}$ '' $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$ '' Strip Plates that form its floor. Its sides are also $9\frac{1}{2}$ '' $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$ '' Strip Plates. These are fixed to $9\frac{1}{2}$ '' Angle Girders bolted to the floor and strengthened by a $9\frac{1}{2}$ '' Strip and two $2\frac{1}{2}$ '' Angle Girders. The ends are $4\frac{1}{2}$ '' $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$ '' Flexible Plates. The buffer beams are each made by bolting a $3\frac{1}{2}$ '' Flat Girder to a $4\frac{1}{2}$ '' Angle Girder fixed to the end of the floor. The buffers are 1 '' Pulleys held on Threaded Pins.

The wheels are 2" Pulleys free to turn on 4½" Rods and held in place by Collars.

Each Rod is supported in two Flat Trunnions and in Couplings attached to the Flat Trunnions by $\frac{1}{2}$ " Bolts. The dummy springs are each made from a $2\frac{1}{2}$ " and a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " Strip fixed to an Angle Bracket held by the same bolt as the Flat Trunnion.

The Operating Mechanism (Figs. 2, 4 and 7)

An E20R Electric Motor is bolted through its flanges to a $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ Flanged Plate fixed to the front of the base. Each side-plate of the Motor is extended by a $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ Flat Plate, and these are connected by two $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$ Double Angle Strips. The lower one of these Double Angle Strips is joined to the Flanged Plate by a $\frac{1}{2}''$ Reversed Angle Bracket. The inner $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ Flat Plate is connected to one of the Girders (4) by a Corner Angle Bracket. The Motor switch is extended outside the base by a Crank bolted to one of its arms.

A $\frac{1}{2}$ " Pinion on the Motor armature shaft drives a 57-tooth Gear on a $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Rod that carries also a $\frac{1}{2}$ " Pinion (42) (Fig. 4). This Pinion engages a 57-tooth Gear on another $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Rod fitted with a $\frac{1}{2}$ " Pinion (43) (Fig. 2), and the latter Pinion drives a 57-tooth Gear on an $11\frac{1}{2}$ " Rod (44) mounted as shown. Rod (44) carries a 1" Sprocket that is connected by Chain to a similar Sprocket on another $11\frac{1}{2}$ " Rod (45).

Each Rod (44) and (45) carries a Worm (46) (Fig. 7), which drives a ½" Pinion on a 2" Rod,

and this Pinion engages a 57-tooth Gear (47) on another 2" Rod (Fig. 7). A ¾" Pinion is fixed also on this Rod and drives a 50-tooth Gear on a 3" Rod (48). A ¾" Sprocket on Rod (48) is connected by Chain to one of the 3" Sprockets (36).

A cover plate in front of the Motor is provided by a $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ Flanged Plate (49). Bolts are passed through this Plate into two Threaded Bosses, one of which is fixed by a bolt to a Fishplate bolted to one of the Flanged Plates (2), and the other is held by a bolt in a 3'' Strip fixed to one of the $24\frac{1}{2}''$ Angle Girders, and is attached to a flange of the Motor by an Angle Bracket.

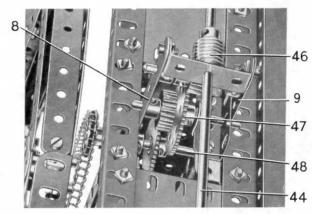


FIG. 7
A detail view of the gearing below one of the supporting columns

Parts Required to Build the Meccano Model Coal Tippler

12 of No. 6 " "	l la	6 of No. 4 " "	8a 8b	8 of No. 2 " "	12c 13	4 of No. 20a 4 " " 22	2 of No.	48	4	of No.	64 70	2 of No. 96	4	" "		4 of No. 190a 16 " " 191	2 of No. 226
6 " "	1b	12 " "	9 9a	1 " "	13a 14	2 " " 25 5 " " 26	4 " "	48a 48b	1 5	2	72 73	4 " " 103	0.0	;; ;; ;; ;;	125 126a	30 " " 192	
35 " " 8 " "	2a	4 " "	9b	2 " "	15a	2 " " 27	4 " "	52		, ,,	76	2 " " 103	1.00	" "	200	10 " " 197	
15 " "	3	8 " "	9d	2 " "	16	5 " " 27a	6 " "	52a	1 03	2 " "	81	2 " " 1036		""	133a 136a	1 " " 198	
11 " "	4	5 " " 14 " "	9f 10	2 " " -	16a 16b	2 " " 32 4 " " 35	6 " "	53 53a	1 1	2 ,, ,,	82 89	4 " " 103		" "		4 " " 214	
10 " "	6a	12 " "	11	4 " "	17	620 " " 37a	1 " "	58	1 3	3 " "	89b	4 " " 108	0.0000	,, ,,		2 " " 222	1 E20R
4 " "	7	21 " "	12	2 " "	18a 18b	565 " " 37b 74 " " 38	22 " "	59 62	100	., ,,	94 95b	4 " " 109 6 " " 111	100000	" "		2 " " 223	Electric Motor (not included
8 " " 13 " "	7a 8	8 " "	12a 12b	2 " "	20	2 " " 38d	8 " "	63	11 22	., ,,	96	6 " " 111		,, ,,		2 " " 225	in Outfit)