

(No. 5)

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION LEAFLETS FOR BUILDING MECCANO SUPER MODELS

(Price 2d.)

# Travelling Bucket Dredger, or Conveyor

## Special Features.

Three distinct movements, *i.e.* travelling, raising and lowering of Bucket Arm, and operation of Bucket Chain.

A fine working model that can be used in conjunction with Hornby Trains.

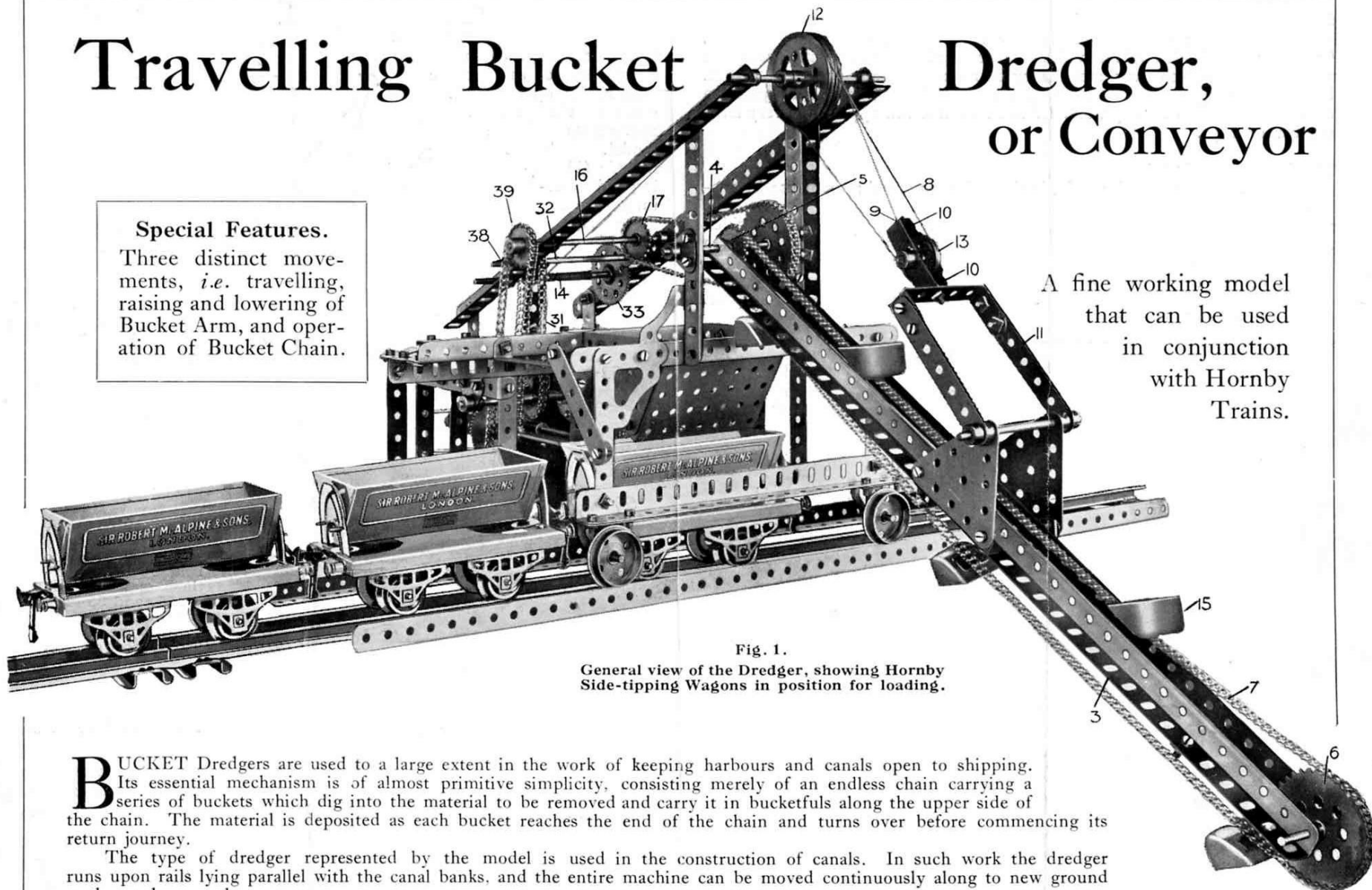


Fig. 1.

General view of the Dredger, showing Hornby Side-tipping Wagons in position for loading.

**B**UCKET Dredgers are used to a large extent in the work of keeping harbours and canals open to shipping. Its essential mechanism is of almost primitive simplicity, consisting merely of an endless chain carrying a series of buckets which dig into the material to be removed and carry it in bucketfuls along the upper side of the chain. The material is deposited as each bucket reaches the end of the chain and turns over before commencing its return journey.

The type of dredger represented by the model is used in the construction of canals. In such work the dredger runs upon rails lying parallel with the canal banks, and the entire machine can be moved continuously along to new ground as the work proceeds.

In the case of the dredger reproduced in Meccano, a railway line runs through the centre of the machine, and the material removed by the buckets is deposited via a chute into a railway truck placed directly underneath. As each truck is loaded, it is moved on and replaced by another until a complete train is formed, when the material may be removed to any convenient point. From this it will be seen that the model is an ideal one for use in conjunction with Hornby model railways, and for this reason it will appeal to a very large number of boys.

### The Meccano Model

In Fig. 1 three Hornby Side-tipping Wagons are shown in use in conjunction with the model, one wagon being in position under the chute to receive its load. In practice the rails that carry the Flanged Wheels on which the dredger runs are laid along the edge of the dock wall or revetment, etc., a standard railway line being laid between these guide rails. The six Flanged Wheels of the Meccano model run on Girders, but if desired Hornby Rails may be used for the purpose.

If the chute is lined with cardboard or tin plate the model can be made to

rails formed from Angle be used for the purpose.

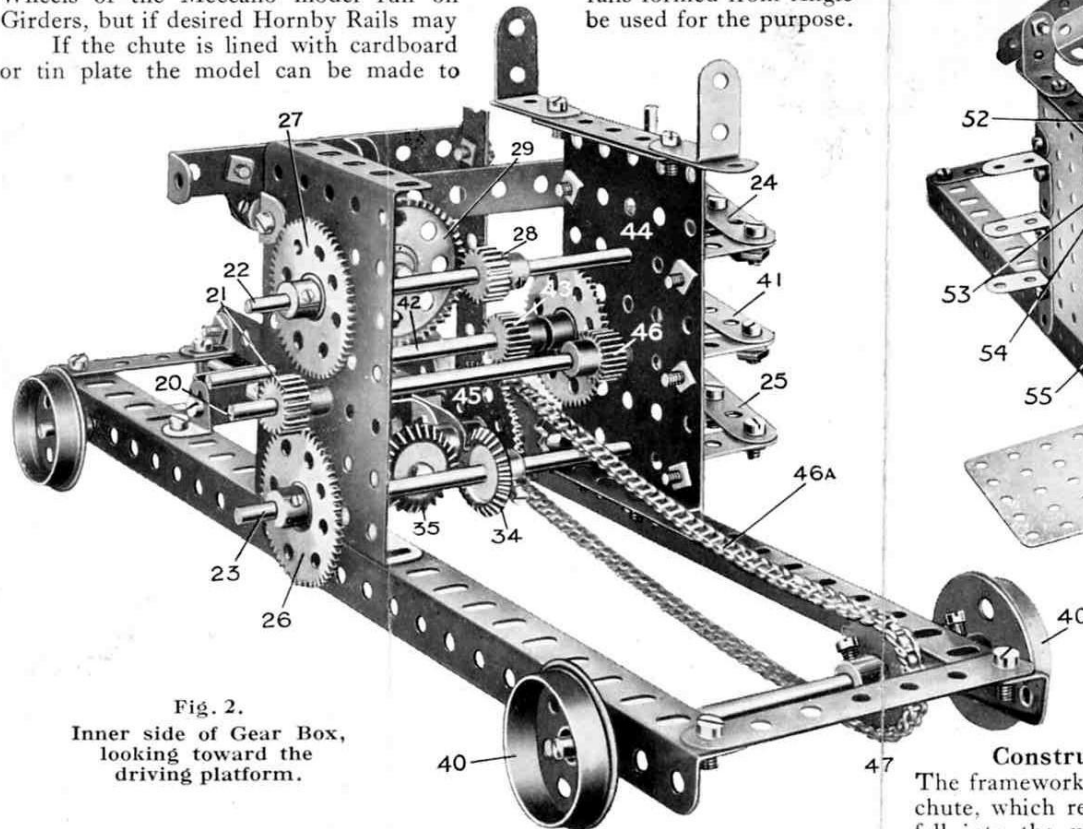


Fig. 2.  
Inner side of Gear Box,  
looking toward the  
driving platform.

convey gravel or sand, etc., from a heap at the side of the track direct to the waiting train.

By operating the various levers (see Fig. 5) and the switch arm of the Electric Motor, the operator can control the several movements of the model. These include (1) raising and lowering the Bucket Arm :

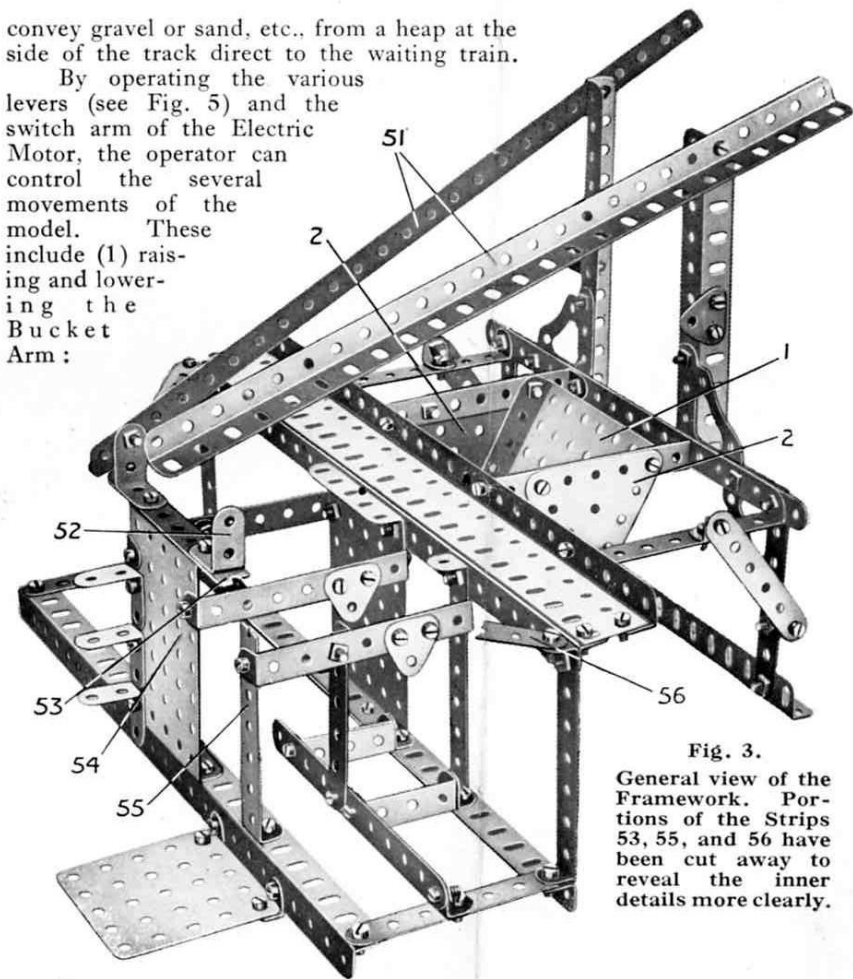


Fig. 3.  
General view of the  
Framework. Portions of the Strips 53, 55, and 56 have been cut away to reveal the inner details more clearly.

(2) starting and stopping the movement of the Buckets up and down the Bucket Arm : and (3) causing the entire machine to move to and fro on its track. These movements can be obtained separately or simultaneously, and the reverse in each case is effected by moving the Motor control switch.

### Construction of the Framework

The framework of the Dredger is shown in Fig. 3. In the centre is seen the chute, which receives the material removed by the Buckets and allows it to fall into the wagon that has been shunted underneath. It consists of a

$3\frac{1}{2}$ " by  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Flanged Plate bolted to a pair of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Triangular Plates, which are carried on two  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " by  $\frac{1}{2}$ " Double Angle Strips as shown.

The  $12\frac{1}{2}$ " Angle Girders 51 are bolted near their upper ends to two  $5\frac{1}{2}$ " Angle Girders and at their lower ends to two 1" by 1" Angle Brackets 52. These Angle Brackets are bolted to a  $5\frac{1}{2}$ " Strip 53 which in turn is fastened to the  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " Flanged Plate 54. In Fig. 3 only a small portion of the  $5\frac{1}{2}$ " Strip can be seen, part of it having been removed in order to show the other details of the framework more clearly. Actually the end of the  $5\frac{1}{2}$ " Strip is fastened to the top of a vertical Double Angle Strip 55 as shown in Fig. 5. The  $5\frac{1}{2}$ " Strip 56 (only a portion of which can be seen in Fig. 3) is also bolted to the Strip 53.

### The Bucket Arm

The bucket arm, which is shown clearly in Fig. 1, is built up from two  $18\frac{1}{2}$ " Angle Girders 3 joined by 2" Strips and braced near the centre by diagonally-disposed 3" Strips. It is pivoted on a Rod 4, and a 1" Sprocket Wheel is placed on this Rod between the Angle Girders 3. A 2" Sprocket Wheel 6 is carried on a 2" Rod journaled in the lowest holes of the arm, and a length of Sprocket Chain 7 is led over these wheels and five or more Dredger Buckets are attached to the Chain at equal intervals. A 2" Sprocket Wheel is also fastened on the Rod 4 and is driven from a 1" Sprocket 17 on the Rod 16 by means of a Sprocket Chain.

To the centres of the  $18\frac{1}{2}$ " Girders 3 two  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Triangular Plates are attached by means of Angle Brackets, and a yoke consisting of two  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " Strips 11 and one  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " by 1" Double Angle Strip is attached pivotally to these Plates by means of a  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " Rod and four Collars. A support for the 1" Pulley Wheel 13 is made from two Cranked Bent Strips held together by a 1" Rod and two Collars. In the end holes of the  $12\frac{1}{2}$ " Girders 51 is journaled a  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " Axle Rod carrying two 2" Pulley Wheels 12, free on the Rod.

The hoisting cord is fastened to one of the holes of the Cranked Bent Strips 10, and passed over one of the 2" Pulleys 12 and round the 1" Pulley 13. It is then led over the second 2" Pulley Wheel 12 and wound on the Axle Rod 14.

### Gear Box and Clutch Mechanisms

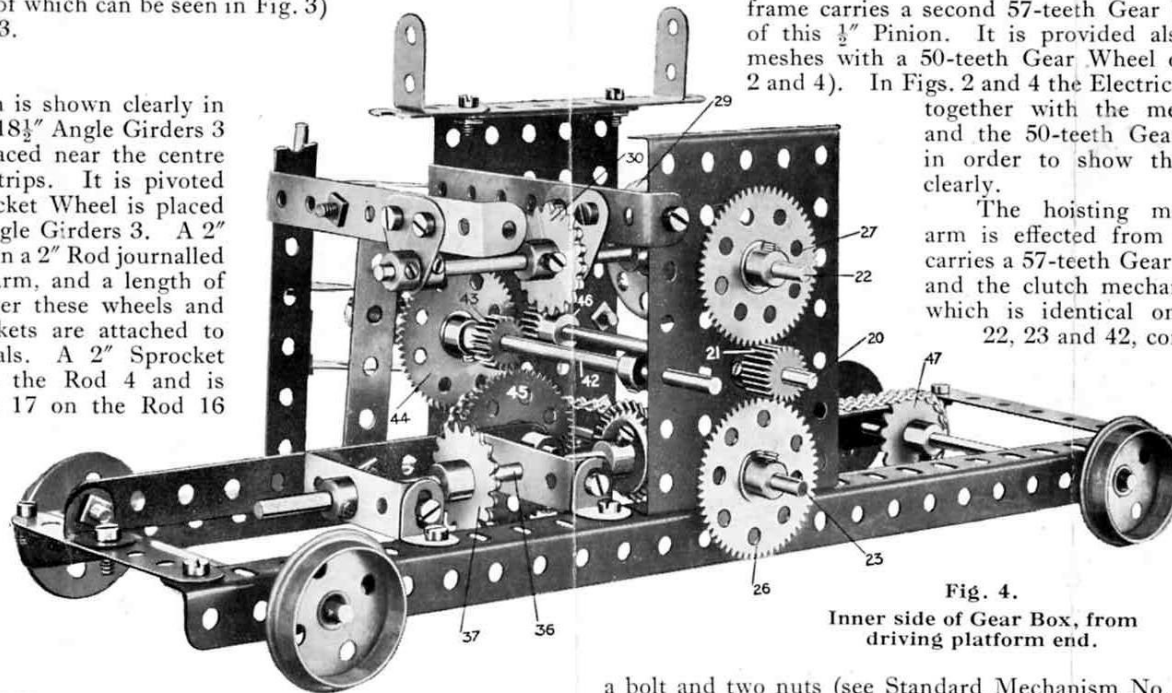
The arrangement of the mechanism, operating levers, etc., should be clear on reference to Figs. 2, 4 and 5. The latter illustration is a general view

of the gear box, showing the operating levers and driving platform (a  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " by  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Flat Plate) in the foreground. Fig. 2 shows the inner side of the gear box, looking towards the driving platform end, while Fig. 4 is a view of the same side taken from the platform end.

The drive from the armature spindle of the Electric Motor is transmitted to the various portions of the model as follows. The  $\frac{1}{2}$ " Pinion 48 on the spindle (Fig. 5) meshes with a 57-teeth Gear Wheel secured to a Rod journaled in the side plates of the Motor. This Rod carries a further  $\frac{1}{2}$ " Pinion situated inside the Motor. A  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Axle Rod journaled in the end holes of the Motor frame carries a second 57-teeth Gear Wheel engaging the teeth of this  $\frac{1}{2}$ " Pinion. It is provided also with a  $\frac{3}{4}$ " Pinion that meshes with a 50-teeth Gear Wheel on the Rod 20 (see Figs. 2 and 4). In Figs. 2 and 4 the Electric Motor has been removed, together with the mechanism mounted on it and the 50-teeth Gear Wheel on the Rod 20, in order to show the remaining gears more clearly.

The hoisting movement of the bucket arm is effected from the Rod 22. This Rod carries a 57-teeth Gear Wheel 27, a  $\frac{1}{2}$ " Pinion 28, and the clutch mechanism. This mechanism, which is identical on all three sliding Rods 22, 23 and 42, consists of a Double Bracket

retained in position on the end of the Rod by two Collars. Washers being placed between the inner Collar and the Flanged Plate. The operating lever consists of a  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " Strip with a Threaded Pin attached to one end. It is pivoted to the Double Bracket by means of



mentioned train of gears comes into operation, so raising or lowering the bucket arm.

The Rod 23 may be moved in its bearings by means of the clutch arm 25, thus engaging the 57-teeth Gear Wheel 26 with the  $\frac{1}{2}$ " Pinion 21 (Fig. 2) the  $\frac{7}{8}$ " Bevel Gears 34 and 35 being brought into mesh simultaneously. Motion is thus transmitted to the Rod 36 and the Sprocket Wheel 37 (Fig. 4) is rotated. This Sprocket Wheel is coupled by means of the Chain 38 to the Sprocket Wheel 39 on the Rod 16 (Fig. 5). In Fig. 1 can be seen the transmission from the Rod 16 to the Rod 4, a 1" Sprocket Wheel driving the 2" Sprocket Wheel on the Rod 4 by means of the Chain 17.

By means of this mechanism, therefore, the drive from the Motor can be used to move the Dredger Buckets 15 up and down the bucket arm.

### Traversing Movement

When it is required to move the whole dredger along its rails, the middle clutch lever 41 is pulled out. This causes the Rod 42 to slide in its bearings and brings the 57-teeth Gear Wheel 44 into mesh with one of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ " Pinions on the driving shaft 20; another  $\frac{1}{2}$ " Pinion 43 on the Rod 42 is caused to engage simultaneously with a 57-teeth Gear Wheel 45 (Figs. 2, 4) secured to a short Rod that carries the 1" Sprocket Wheel 45a (Fig. 5). A 1" Sprocket Wheel 47 on the axle of the rear travelling wheels 40 (Fig. 2) is connected with the Sprocket Wheel 45a by means of a Sprocket Chain 46a. The clutch lever 41 thus controls the movement of the model along the track.

The track consists of three rails built up from Angle Girders, Strips being used as sleepers to keep the Girders at the correct distance apart. Any length of track can be constructed, of course, on which to run the Dredger. A long stretch of track will increase greatly the pleasure to be derived from operating the model.

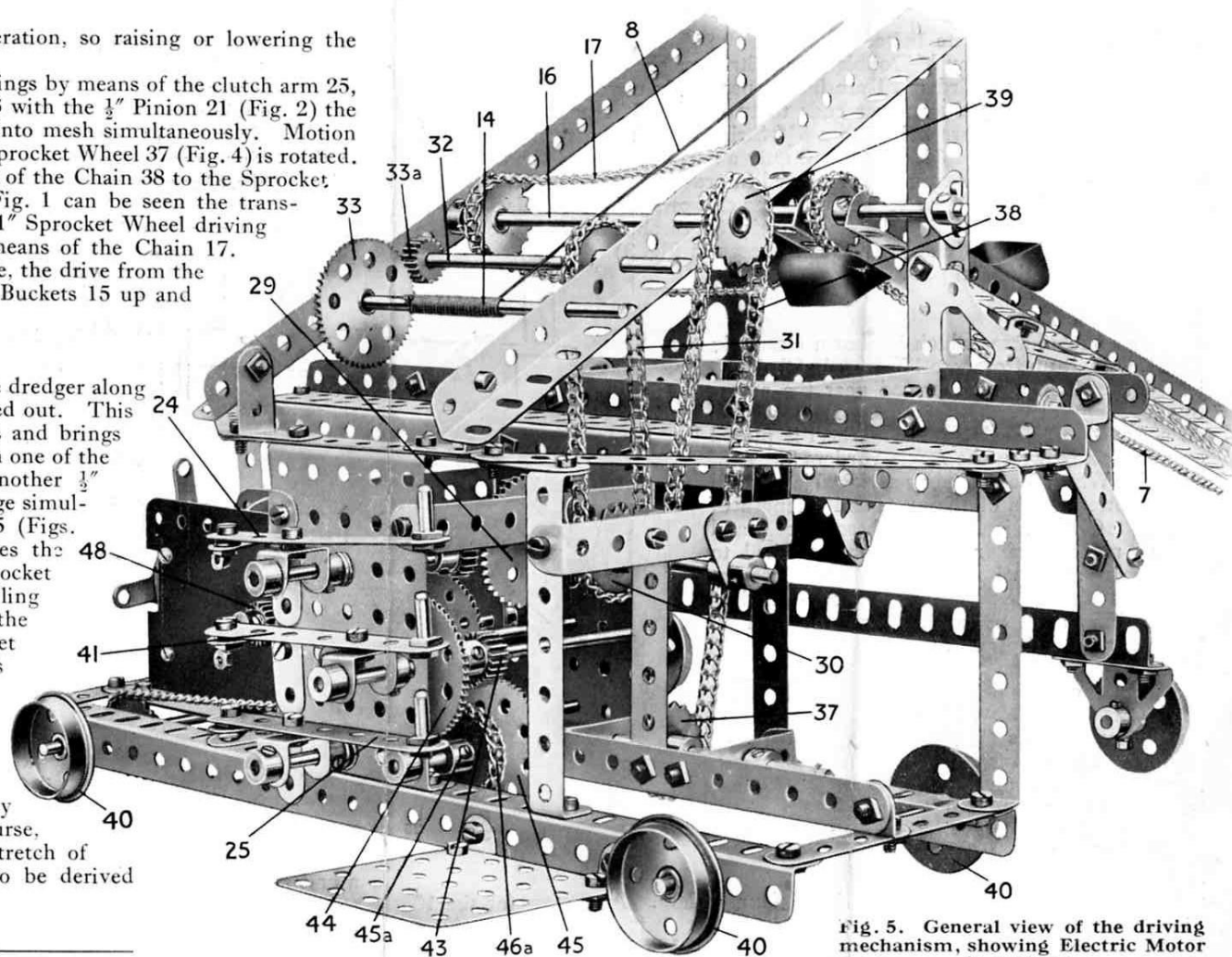


Fig. 5. General view of the driving mechanism, showing Electric Motor in position.

### List of Parts required for building the Travelling Bucket Dredger.

1 of No.	1	6 of No.	8	13 of No.	14	6 of No.	20	1 of No.	28	2 of No.	48	4 of No.	76	4 of No.	108
4	2	1	8a	4	15	2	20a	2	30	1	48a	4	77	3	115
10	3	2	9	6	15a	1	22a	120	37	11	48b	8'10"	94	2	126
5	4	1	10	2	16	1	25	8	37a	3	53	2	95	1	128
4	6	3	11	2	16a	9	26	18	38	30	59	8	96	5	131
1	6a	13	12	3	17	1	27	2	44	1	72	1	103b		Electric Motor
2	7a	5	12a	3	18a	9	27a	1	46						