

RESERVE COPY

PATENT SPECIFICATION

411,157



Convention Date (France): Dec. 2, 1931.

Application Date (in United Kingdom): Dec. 2, 1932. No. 34,171 / 32.

Complete Accepted: June 4, 1934.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in or relating to Beds and other Articles of Furniture.

I, ANDRE PUIER, a French Citizen, of 15, rue Michel Ange, Paris, France, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention has for its object a new construction of furniture employed for repose (beds, bunks, mattresses, cushions, stretchers and divans) for preventing or stopping stomach sickness in general, nausea, and particularly sea-sickness on board ships, stomach sickness on board aircraft, carriages, automobiles and all vehicles, mountain sickness, stomach troubles, hepatic troubles or the like.

The invention consists in a bed or other article of furniture for the purpose above specified characterised in that it comprises a non-collapsible portion and a collapsible portion constituted by a fluid-tight cushion extending longitudinally of the non-collapsible portion at one end of the same and having a length not exceeding that of the upper part of the human body, which cushion is adapted to be collapsed below the horizontal plane comprising the upper surface of the non-collapsible portion, means readily accessible to the hand of the patient lying down being provided for inflating said collapsible portion with a fluid under pressure and for discharging at will said fluid from the cushion. By the expression "the upper part of the human body" is to be understood that part of the body extending from the loins to and including the head.

A constructional form of the invention is shown by way of example only, in the accompanying drawing.

As shown in the figure, which is a diagrammatical view of a bed mattress according to the invention, the mattress comprises a non-collapsible portion 1 and a collapsible portion 2, the latter being constituted by a fluid-tight cushion which can be inflated with air or liquid, for example water or glycerine, and which on being inflated comes on a level with or above the upper part of the fixed portion 1 of the mattress. By deflating the

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collapsible portion 2 by means readily accessible to the patient lying on the bed such as a three-way cock 6 provided, substantially mid-way of the length of the mattress, on the fluid supply conduit 7 and the discharge conduit 7a of the fluid employed for inflating the cushion, it is possible to bring the upper part 2 of the collapsible portion of the mattress into the position shown in dotted lines at 2d.

Of course, the collapsible portion 2 may constitute a more or less considerable portion of the length of the mattress; the length of said portion does not however exceed that of the upper part of the body which extends from the loins to and including the head.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. A bed or other article of furniture for repose intended to prevent or stop stomach sickness in general and sea sickness in particular characterised in that it comprises a non-collapsible portion and a collapsible portion constituted by a fluid-tight cushion extending longitudinally of the non-collapsible portion at one end of the same and having a length not exceeding that of the upper part of the human body, which cushion is adapted to be collapsed below the horizontal plane comprising the upper surface of the non-collapsible portion, means readily accessible to the hand of the patient lying down being provided for inflating said collapsible portion with a fluid under pressure and for discharging at will said fluid from the cushion.

2. A bed or other article of furniture for repose as claimed in claim 1 characterised in that the means for controlling the introduction and discharge of pressure fluid into and from the cushion are located substantially mid-way of the length of the article of furniture.

3. The bed or other article of furniture substantially as described with reference to the accompanying drawing.

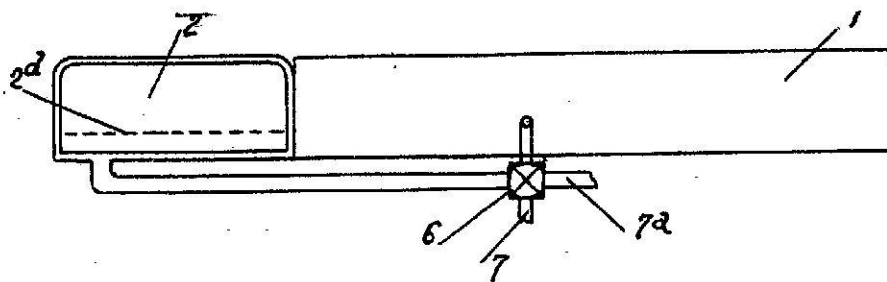
Dated this 2nd day of December, 1932.

ANDRE PUPIER,

Per: Boulton, Wade & Tennant,
111/112, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1,
Chartered Patent Agents.

Redhill: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office, by Love & Malcomson, Ltd.—1934.

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]



RESERVE COPY**PATENT SPECIFICATION**

Application Date: Feb. 13, 1939. No. 4658/39.

525,040

Complete Specification Left: Oct. 26, 1939.

Complete Specification Accepted: Aug. 20, 1940.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION**Improvements in or relating to Tools for Bending Metal**

We, STANLEY EDWARD OPPERMAN, a British Subject, of Greenhill, Gaiwick Corner, near Barnet, Hertfordshire, and JOHN HARRISON, A.Mech.E., A.M.I.A.E., a British Subject, of 46, Kent Gardens, Ealing, London, W.13, and JUNEIRO LIMITED, a British Company, of 25, White Street, Moorfields, London, E.C.2, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

This invention relates to tools for bending metal.

In Patent No. 441,157 is described a device by means of which metal strip or rod may be sheared, angularly bent, curved or perforated, and which is intended primarily for the production of the parts required for constructional toys of the type employing perforated metal strips adapted to be bolted or otherwise secured together.

The object of the present invention is to provide an improved tool for bending into curved shape metal strip or rod such as is used with the above mentioned device, the tool being intended chiefly for use in the production of curved shaped parts for constructional toys.

The invention comprises a bending block of metal having curved surfaces of different diameters and a leverage plate attached thereto.

According to one practical form of the present invention the tool comprises a member of semi-circular cross sectional shape consisting preferably of a series of integrally formed short half-cylinders having a common longitudinal axis and of increasing diameter from one end, with a leverage plate internally stepped, to accord to the varying diameters of the half-cylinder and fixed longitudinally to said member such that the steps are spaced a slight distance beyond the outer circumferences of the half-cylinders for the insertion for leverage purposes of the metal parts

between the step and the circumference whereby the parts may be bent to any required radius either by pressing the parts completely round the circumference of one of the half-cylinders, thus producing a curvature of known radius or by edging the part between the step and the circumference using only a small portion of the length of said circumference thus producing a curvature of any radius or by turning the part a spiral or any other curved shape may be produced. Preferably means will be provided for fixing the tool on to a bench or the like.

In one way of carrying out the invention one member of the tool, which may be about three inches long, comprises a number of integrally formed half-cylinders, of length about half an inch, having a common longitudinal axis and of increasing diameter, the shape of the member being substantially that which would be obtained by cutting in half along a longitudinal axis the stepped speed cones of a turning lathe. Around the outer periphery of each of the half-cylinders is formed a recess for use in bending metal rods of substantially circular section. Attached longitudinally by screws to the flat side of the semi-circular member is a leverage plate suitably internally stepped so that each step is spaced a slight distance away from an edge of the corresponding half-cylinder for insertion of the metal strip or rod between said edge and said step for leverage purposes when bending the metal. The leverage plate is preferably extended at one end of its length and shaped to form opposite jaws with a clamping screw in one of said jaws whereby the tool may be fixed to a bench or the like.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1939.

WHEATLEY & MACKENZIE
40, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2,
Agents.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION**Improvements in or relating to Tools for Bending Metal**

We, STANLEY EDWARD OPPERMAN, a British Subject, of Greenhill, Gaiwick Corner, near Barnet, Hertfordshire, and JOHN HARRISON, A.Mech.E.,

[Printed by the Patent Office, London.]

A.M.I.A.E., a British Subject, of 46, Kent Gardens, Ealing, London, W.13, and JUNEERO LIMITED, a British Company, of 25, White Street, Moorfields, London, E.C.2, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

10 This invention relates to tools for bending metal.

In Patent No. 441,157 is described a device by means of which metal strip or rod may be sheared, angularly bent, 15 curved or perforated, and which is intended primarily for the production of the parts required for constructional toys of the type employing perforated metal strips adapted to be bolted or 20 otherwise secured together.

The object of the present invention is to provide an improved tool for bending into curved shape metal strip or rod such as is used with the above mentioned 25 device, the tool being intended chiefly for use in the production of curved shaped parts for constructional toys.

Known tools for bending metal pipes and rods in the cold state comprise a 30 bending block of metal having one or more curved bending surfaces and a leverage member attached thereto.

According to the present invention the bending block is made substantially in the form of one half of a stepped cone 35 and the leverage member consists of a plate formed internally with steps or stepped slots corresponding and adjacent to the various curved bending surfaces 40 of the block.

In one practical form of the invention the tool comprises a member of semi-circular cross sectional shape, preferably consisting of a series of 45 integrally formed short half-cylinders having a common longitudinal axis and the diameter of successive half-cylinders being larger than the preceding half-cylinders from one end, with a leverage 50 plate, internally stepped according to the diameters of the various half-cylinders and fixed longitudinally to said member such that the steps are spaced a slight distance beyond the outer circumferences of the half cylinders, for the 55 insertion of the metal parts between the step and the circumference for leverage purposes whereby the parts may be bent to any required radius, either by pressing the parts completely round the 60 circumference of one of the half-cylinders, thus producing a curvature of known radius, or by edging the part between the step and the circumference 65 using only a small portion of the length

of said circumference thus producing a curvature of any radius, or, by turning the part, a spiral or any other curved shape may be produced. Means are preferably provided for fixing the tool onto 70 a bench or the like.

According to one embodiment, one member of the tool, which may be about three inches long, comprises a number of 75 integrally formed half-cylinders, of length about half an inch, having a common longitudinal axis, the diameter of each successive half-cylinder being larger than the preceding half-cylinder from one end, and the shape of the 80 member being substantially that which would be obtained by cutting in half the stepped speed cones of a turning lathe. The diameters of the half-cylinders may, 85 for instance, extend from one inch to two inches, proceeding in successive $\frac{1}{4}$ inch steps. Around the outer periphery of each of the half-cylinders a recess is formed for use in bending metal rods of substantially circular section. Attached 90 longitudinally by screws to the flat side of the semi-circular member a leverage plate is provided, the said plate being suitably internally stepped so that each step is spaced a slight distance away 95 from an edge of the corresponding half-cylinder for insertion of the metal strip or rod between said edge and said step for leverage purposes when bending the 100 metal.

The leverage plate is preferably extended at one end of its length and shaped to form opposite jaws with a clamping screw in one of said jaws whereby the tool may be fixed to a bench 105 or the like.

In another form of the invention, one tool consists of a number of unlike curved surfaces of similar dimensions, so that 110 metal strips or rods may be bent to various different forms.

In the accompanying illustrative drawings:—

Figure 1 is a side view of an embodiment of the invention, 115

Figure 2 is a side view of the embodiment of Figure 1 from the opposite side to Figure 1.

Figure 3 is an end view of the embodiment of Figures 1 and 2. 120

Figure 4 is an end view of the embodiment of Figures 1, 2 and 3 from the opposite end to Figure 3.

The embodiment of the invention as illustrated comprises a member 1, preferably a hollow metal casting, comprising a series of integrally formed half-cylinders 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, the diameters of the half-cylinders being progressively larger from 2 to 5. Recesses 130

7, 8, 9, 10, 11 are provided around the outer periphery of the half-cylinders 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively for use in bending metal rods or wire. Attached to one edge of the flat side of the member 1, by means of bolts 12, 13 is a flat leverage plate 14 provided with internal steps 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 corresponding to the half-cylinders 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively. The plate 14 is preferably extended in the form of an arm 20 which is curved round as at 21 and provided with a thread for receiving a clamping bolt 22 for clamping the tool to a bench or the like between the jaw 23 and the end surface 24 of the member 1, provided with a projection 25 for gripping purposes.

When it is desired to bend a metal strip to the diameter of the half-cylinder 2, for instance, the metal strip is inserted in the slot between the half-cylinder 2 and the step 15 of the plate 14 so that the said step abuts against that point in the metal strip where the curve is to commence. The metal strip is then bent round the half-cylinder 2 to the desired extent and removed. If a metal rod is to be bent to the same diameter, the said rod is inserted in the same slot and in the recess or groove 7 and is bent round in the same manner as the metal strip.

Obviously the tool may be of any desired dimensions and each of the curved surfaces may be of any desired shape. For instance, one tool may include a number of like curved surfaces of different dimensions or it may include a number of unlike curved surfaces of similar dimensions.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention and in what manner the same is to

be performed, we declare that what we claim is:—

1.) A tool for bending metal strip or rod into curved shape comprising a bending block of metal provided with different curved bending surfaces and a leverage member attached thereto wherein the bending block is made substantially in the form of one half of a stepped cone and the leverage member consists of a plate formed internally with steps or stepped slots corresponding to the various curved bending surfaces and adjacent thereto.

2.) A tool according to claim 1 wherein the curved surfaces are of the same shape but are of different dimensions.

3.) A tool according to claim 2 wherein each of the curved surfaces is semi-circular.

4.) A tool according to claim 1 wherein the curved surfaces are of different shapes.

5.) A tool according to any of the preceding claims wherein a groove or recess is provided in the outer periphery of each of the curved surfaces for the specific purpose of bending metal rods or wire.

6.) A tool according to any of the preceding claims wherein the leverage plate is provided with an extension which carries a clamping screw and jaw for clamping the tool to another tool or to a bench or the like.

7.) A tool for bending metal strip or rod into curved shape substantially as herein described and illustrated in the accompanying drawing.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1939.
WHEATLEY & MACKENZIE
40, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2,
Agents.

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

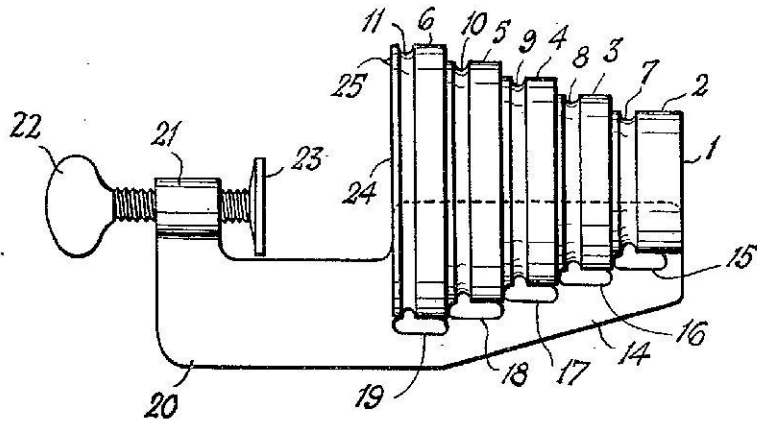


FIG. 1.

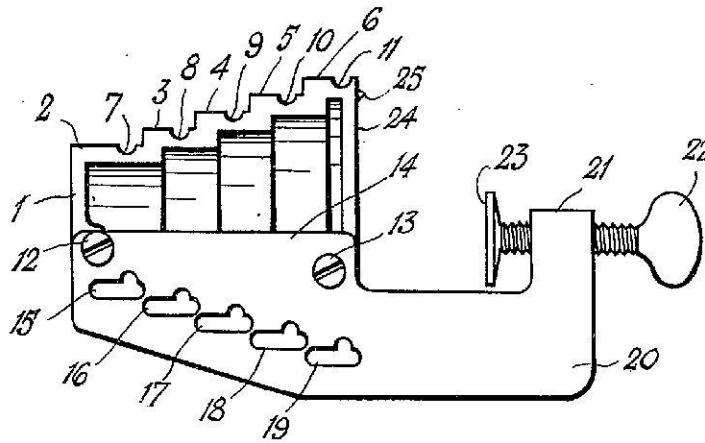


FIG. 2.

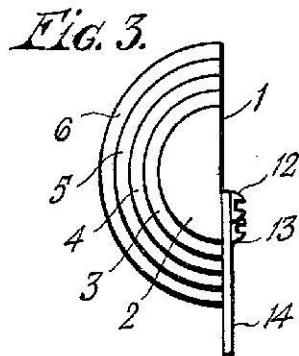


FIG. 3.

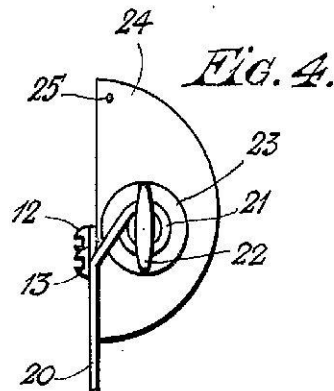


FIG. 4.

PATENT SPECIFICATION



Application Date: July 1, 1940. No. 11104/40.

542,965

Complete Specification Left: Aug. 1, 1941.

Complete Specification Accepted: Feb. 4, 1942.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

Improvements in and relating to Screw-cutting Dies

We, STANLEY EDWARD OPPERMAN, a British subject, of Greenhill, Gairwick Corner, near Barnet, Hertfordshire, and JUNEIRO LIMITED, a British Company, of 25, White Street, Moorfields, E.C.2, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

This invention for improvements in screw-cutting dies relates more particularly to dies for screw threading rods of small diameter or wire and has for its object to provide in a die of simple construction means for ensuring accuracy in the formation of the threads on work which, as indicated, may be of comparatively small dimensions.

With known one piece dies it is usually comparatively difficult to ensure that a screw thread is cut symmetrically on a rod for instance, that is to say with the axes of the thread convolutions and of the rod accurately coincident. Moreover, the thread can easily be inaccurately formed with a varying pitch when using one piece dies of known construction without guiding means.

These difficulties are overcome by the invention according to which a screw-cutting die is provided with means for guiding the said die as it traverses the member to be threaded so that the

resultant thread is even and symmetrical.

In one simple form of the invention the die proper consists of a short bar of metal provided with two opposite sets of the usual thread-cutting teeth separated by throats or clearance spaces for receiving the cuttings, and another similar bar is secured, for instance by stamping, riveting or welding on one face of the first-mentioned bar. This second bar constitutes a guide for the die, and has a hole exactly opposite and coaxial with the die aperture, this hole being of such size that it just fits easily round the rod on which a screw thread is to be cut.

In use the rod to be threaded is securely clamped and the end to be threaded is inserted into the hole in the guide bar. Then the threading operation is carried out in the usual way, the guide bar ensuring that the resultant thread shall be cut correctly on the rod.

The invention is of particular application where the dies are intended for use by amateurs and young workers of little practical skill, in the construction of models for example.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1940.

WHEATLEY & MACKENZIE,
40, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2,
Agents.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

Improvements in and relating to Screw-cutting Dies

We, STANLEY EDWARD OPPERMAN, a British subject, of Greenhill, Gairwick Corner, near Barnet, Hertfordshire, and JUNEIRO LIMITED, a British Company, of Stirling Corner, Barnet-by-Pass, Boreham Wood, Hertfordshire, formerly of 25, White Street, Moorfields, London, E.C.2, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention for improvements in screw-cutting dies relates more particularly to dies or tools for screw threading rods of small diameter or wire and has for its object to provide in a die or screw

threading tool of simple construction means for ensuring accuracy in the formation of the threads on work which, as indicated, may be of comparatively small diameter.

In cutting screw threads by means of stocks and dies various devices have been proposed for guiding the dies. The guides and the dies have been mounted detachably on the stocks, or the die is adjustable on and detachable from a stock formed with a series of guide apertures.

According to this invention the screw-cutting die or tool consists of a small bar, integral with which is a screw threading die, and which has attached thereto a means which traverses the member to be

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threaded, preceding the die and guiding it so as to produce a perfect thread.

In one simple form of the invention the die proper is formed in a short bar of metal provided with two opposite sets of the usual thread-cutting die teeth separated by throats or clearance spaces for receiving the cuttings, and another similar bar is secured, for instance by stamping, riveting or welding on one face of the first-mentioned bar. This second bar constitutes a guide for the die, and has a hole exactly opposite and coaxial with the die aperture, this hole being of such size that it just fits easily round the rod on which a screw thread is to be cut.

In the accompanying sheet of illustrative drawings

Fig. 1 is a longitudinal vertical section of a screw cutting tool constructed according to this invention.

Fig. 2 is a plan of the same, and

Fig. 3 is a transverse section taken through the centre of the die at 3—3

Referring to the drawings a steel bar *a* is formed at or about the middle of its length with a slotted aperture *b*, the middle portion of which is of interrupted circular shape comprising two opposite segmental side portions having hardened screw cutting die teeth *c*. At its ends the slotted aperture *b* is enlarged as shown in Fig. 2 at the throats or clearance spaces of the die to receive the cuttings removed from the work by the die teeth.

A second metal bar *d* secured as shown by rivets *e* to the bar *a* which is superposed thereover, has a guide aperture *f* for the rod or wire to be screw-threaded and is co-axial with the die aperture proper as aforesaid.

The two bars *a* *d*, instead of being riveted together as shown may be welded together or otherwise secured, and the outer ends form the handles of the die as will be understood.

In use the rod to be threaded is securely

clamped and the end to be threaded is inserted into the hole *f* in the guide bar. Then the threading operation is carried out in the usual way, the guide bar ensuring that the resultant thread shall be cut correctly on the rod.

The invention is of particular application where the dies are intended for use by amateurs and young workers of little practical skill, in the construction of models for example.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is:—

1. A screw threading die or tool comprising a bar, a screw threading die integral therewith, and means for guiding the die as it traverses the member to be threaded.

2. A screw threading die or tool consisting of a metal bar having a slotted aperture, screw cutting die teeth on opposite sides of the aperture, clearance throats separating the opposite die teeth for receiving cuttings and means for guiding the die as it traverses the member to be threaded.

3. A screw threading die or tool consisting of a metal bar having a slotted aperture, screw cutting die teeth on opposite sides of the aperture, clearance throats separating the opposite die teeth for receiving cuttings and a second metal bar secured to the first mentioned bar and formed with a guide aperture for the work.

4. A screw threading die or tool consisting of two bars secured together face to face, screw threading means incorporated in one bar and die guiding means in the other bar.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1941.

WHEATLEY & MACKENZIE,

Coolcove, Banstead Road,

Banstead, Surrey,

Agents.

Fig. 1.

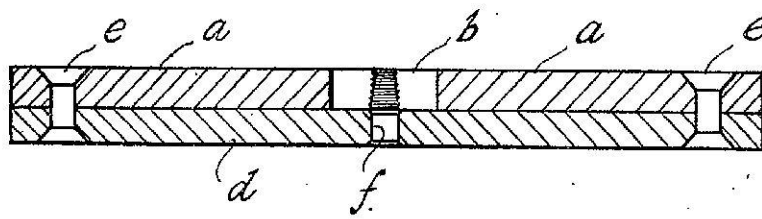


Fig. 2.

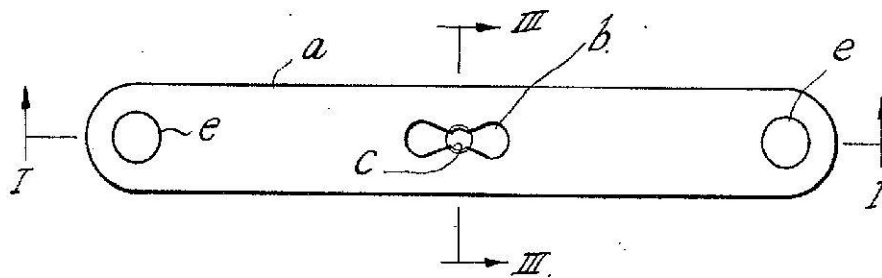
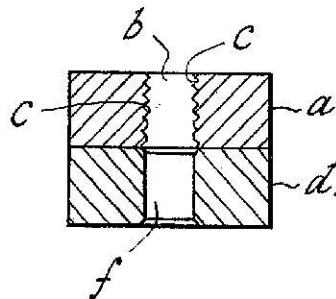


Fig. 3.



[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

PATENT SPECIFICATION



Application Date: Nov. 11, 1940. No. 16331/40.

543,553

Complete Specification Left: Nov. 11, 1941.

Complete Specification Accepted: March 3, 1942.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

An Improved Punching Tool

We, JUNEIRO LIMITED, of Stirling Corner, Boreham Wood, Hertfordshire, a British Company, and WILLIAM JAMES RAND, of the same address, a British Subject, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

This invention relates to a punching tool which is chiefly intended for punching holes in sheet metal or metal strip employed in manufacture, constructional or repair work, but is also applicable for punching other sheet material, and has for its object to provide a very simple construction of tool comprising a punch proper and a combined holder, guide and apertured anvil or die, in which the punch is mounted.

According to this invention the punch consists of a hardened cylindrical steel rod reduced in diameter at the punching

end and the combined holder guide and anvil or die is formed of a steel bar bent at the middle to a U-shape and bored near the ends with coaxial holes of different diameters which form respectively a guide for the punch and an aperture or die through which the punchings are driven.

Owing to the reduction in diameter of the punch at the punching end a shoulder is formed which constitutes a stop for the punch as will be understood.

The punch is effectually supported and guided in the U-shaped holder by which the punch is held at a safe distance from the hand of the operator while at work.

Dated this 11th day of November, 1940.

WHEATLEY & MACKENZIE,

Coploway, Banstead Road,
Banstead, Surrey,
Agents.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

An Improved Punching Tool

We, JUNEIRO LIMITED, of Stirling Corner, Boreham Wood, Hertfordshire, a British Company, and WILLIAM JAMES RAND, a British Subject, of Redcot, Park View, Hatch End, Pinner, Middlesex, formerly of Stirling Corner, Boreham Wood, Hertfordshire, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to a punching tool which is chiefly intended for punching holes in sheet metal or metal strip employed in manufacture, constructional or repair work, but is also applicable for punching other sheet material, and has for its object to provide a very simple construction of tool comprising a punch proper and a combined holder, guide and apertured anvil or die, in which the punch is mounted. It is of the type consisting of a U-shaped punch holder and guide, and anvil which has at its open ends co-axial holes of different diameters for the reception of the punch.

According to this invention the punch

consists of a hardened cylindrical steel rod reduced in diameter at the punching end, and the combined holder guide and anvil or die is formed by bending a steel bar at the middle to a U-shape and bored near the ends with coaxial holes of different diameters which form respectively a guide for the punch and an aperture or die through which the punchings are driven.

The punch is effectively supported and guided in the U-shaped holder by which the punch is held at a safe distance from the hand of the operator while at work.

In the accompanying sheet of illustrative drawings:—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a punching tool constructed according to this invention and

Fig. 2 is a section taken along the line II—II Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings the punch proper which consists of a hardened cylindrical steel rod *a* as aforesaid has a portion *b* of reduced diameter at the lower end. A U-shaped holder *c* consisting of a bent steel bar is formed at the end of

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one arm with a guide aperture d for the
 shank of the punch and at the end of the
 other arm with a die aperture e in axial
 alignment therewith, the two apertured
 5 ends of the holder c being suitably
 hardened.

Owing to the reduction in diameter of
 the punch at the punching end a shoulder
 b^1 is formed which constitutes a stop for
 10 the punch as will be understood.

In some cases an elongated bush is fitted
 in the guide aperture d for the punch,
 for accurately guiding the punch and
 maintaining the necessary rigidity be-
 15 tween the punch and guide or holder
 during the punching.

The punch may also be provided with
 a head or handle for ease of withdrawal.

The portion of the holder between the
 20 free ends and the bend is of sufficient
 length to enable it to be easily grasped
 by the hand of the operator in such
 manner that there is no danger of hitting
 the fingers when the punch is struck with
 25 a hammer.

It will be seen that the work to be
 punched can be held with the other hand
 or be placed in position between the punch
 and die and that the tool and work can
 30 be manipulated very conveniently.

Having now particularly described and
 ascertained the nature of our said inven-
 tion and in what manner the same is to
 be performed, we declare that what we
 claim is:—

1. An improved punching tool of the
 type referred to consisting of a punch
 proper, and a combined anvil holder and
 guide for use therewith, in which the
 punch is supported and guided, wherein
 the punch consists of a hardened cylin-
 40 drical steel rod, reduced in diameter at
 the punching end, and the combined
 holder or guide and anvil or die consists
 of a steel bar bent to a U-shape and bored
 45 near the ends with coaxial holes of
 different diameters for the purpose
 described.

2. An improved punching tool accord-
 guide bush for accurately guiding the
 punch in the holder.

ing to claim 1 including an elongated
 3. The improved punching tool substan-
 tially as described with reference to the
 accompanying drawing.

Dated this 11th day of November, 1941.

WHEATLEY & MACKENZIE,
 "Cooleower", Banstead Road,
 Banstead, Surrey,
 Agents.

[This Drawing is a full-size reproduction of the Original.]

