



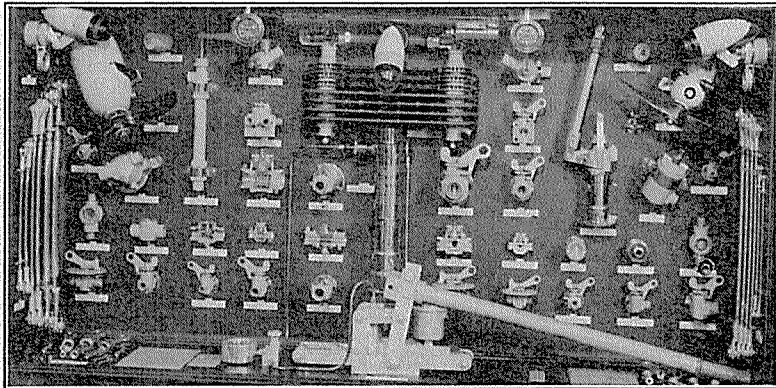
VICKERS
AIRCRAFT
ACCESSORIES

VICKERS (AVIATION) LIMITED
WEYBRIDGE, SURREY.

Aircraft Accessories

SECOND EDITION
1931

A Typical Selection
of
Vickers Aircraft Accessories



To save weight, where possible, Duralumin is used protected against corrosion by the Anodic Process. Steel parts, where they are not made of the Rustless variety, are Cadmium coated.

VICKERS
ACCESSORIES
FOR
AIRCRAFT

VICKERS
(AVIATION) LIMITED

BYFLEET ROAD, WEYBRIDGE, SURREY

A NOTE ON ACCESSORIES

NO man with experience of aviation is content to employ accessories that have not been designed, made for, and tested in aircraft. He is not satisfied to fit cheap, shoddy equipment not proven in flight.

The risks are too big for him; the consequences too grave.

Be wise, therefore. Learn from his experience. Use only those accessories that are skilfully and carefully made, and warranted by use over a long period of flying. They are the only ones worthy of your consideration.

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VICKERS HYDRAULIC WHEEL BRAKES FOR AIRCRAFT

(Patent Applied for).

THE NECESSITY FOR BRAKES ON AIRCRAFT.

The airplane is the only high speed transport vehicle not generally fitted with brakes. The distance which an airplane runs on landing before finally coming to rest is therefore unnecessarily long.

Without brakes, the machine on landing may become unmanageable on sloping ground, and is also at the mercy of adverse winds.

Landings during night flying and under emergencies would be rendered safer if brakes were fitted.

The adoption of wheel brakes gives advantages which may be summarized as follows :

Makes the machine safer on the ground.

Permits the use of tail wheels, lessens the wear and tear of aerodromes and reduces the number of ground personnel.

Permits the use of roller bearing wheels, which reduces upkeep costs and shortens the run to "take-off."

Enables the machine to land and pull up in a smaller field.

Braked run may be 50 per cent of unbraked run.

Gives to single engine machine the manoeuvrability of a twin.

Lessens the stresses in tail portion of fuselage owing to the abolition of tail skid.

Finally the use of brakes enables higher landing speeds to be safely employed, with the consequent increase in top speed and efficiency.

THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE IDEAL BRAKING SYSTEM.

Various schemes of braking have been tried in the past, but experiments show that the best system consists of hand-applied brakes over which the pilot has full control.

In this case it is essential that the brakes instantly respond to the load applied to the hand lever ; this necessitates a direct connection between the hand lever and the brake shoe.

It is also of the utmost importance that there should be instantaneous release.

In modern aircraft, owing to the motion of the sprung landing wheels and the distance which separates the wheel from the pilot, any system of wire control or tensions rods and bell cranks with all the necessary compensating gear must be very inefficient and thus increase the load on the pilot's brake lever. There is an additional objection to the use of such transmission ; any distortion of the machine framework may render the application of the brakes uncertain.



THE SOLUTION : "THE VICKERS HYDRAULIC BRAKES."

The only solution of these difficulties is to adopt the hydraulic system of transmission.

After several years spent in experiments on these lines, Vickers (Aviation) Ltd., have now perfected the system so that the pilot can by his own unaided efforts apply the brakes to a machine weighing 18,000 lbs., and bring same to rest in less than 100 yards, when landing at 45 m.p.h.

Although the hydraulic system is not new, its many advantages make it the ideal transmission and the following are its chief features :

High efficiency with any mechanical ratio.

Automatic compensation.

Self lubrication.

Adaptability.

Ease of installation and maintenance.

CHOICE OF TYPES.

Vickers (Aviation) Limited have developed two types :—

(a) Compensated Brakes.

(b) Steerable Brakes.

The components comprising the (a) type are :

	WEIGHT
One Pilot's Control	4.25 lbs.
One Oil Reservoir	0.50 lbs.
The necessary transmission Pipe Line with Junctions and Couplings	
	0.10 lbs. per foot run.
One or two Right-hand Wheel Brake Units	See table on page 11.
One or two Left-hand Wheel Brake Units	See table on page 11.

The (b) is similar to above with the addition of one Steering Valve. . . 1.75 lbs.

DETAILS OF THE APPARATUS AND ITS OPERATION.

The Vickers improved 1930 type Hydraulic Wheel Brake is similar to that described in the 1929 edition of the catalogue of Vickers Accessories for Aircraft, but various improvements have been made in the use of ultra light alloys to reduce weight.

The Wheel Brake Unit is still of the Servo type. The three shoes, the actuating motor and take off springs are all mounted between two torque plates. The torque plate is simply secured to a flange on the axle by a number of bolts.

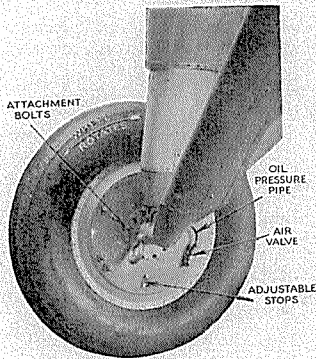
One of the chief advantages of the Vickers hydraulic system and the patented controller is that the adjustment of the shoes for wear is not of vital importance. Neglect to make this adjustment will not in any way affect the efficiency of the brakes. However, three adjustable stops are fitted at the shoes to take up wear, and to reduce clearances and consequently the number of strokes of the pump (controller) necessary for their initial application. This adjustment can be carried out without dismantling anything.

The table of brake sizes given on page 10 cancels and replaces that given on page 14 of the 1929 catalogue.

The action of the various components is as follows :

The Pilot's Control is operated as a pump and raises the pressure of the oil in the system.

The first stroke takes up all clearances and the second stroke gives maximum braking. If the brake shoe linings are worn and if this wear has not been taken up by the adjustments provided, it may be necessary to increase the number of the preliminary strokes before full braking can be obtained. But once the shoes have been brought into rubbing contact with the drum, they will remain in this position until they are released by the forcible movement of the handlever to the extreme forward position. Having brought the shoes into slight rubbing contact with drums (an operation which may quite safely be carried out before landing as the special non-return valve incorporated in the pump prevents excessive load being applied), the lever is then returned to its forward position in readiness for final braking when the action is exactly similar to a mechanical brake.



During the final pull, the handlever is in direct communication with brake shoes through an uninterrupted column of oil which transmits the pilot's effort with a minimum of loss. This high efficiency makes the brakes very sensitive and enables them to respond immediately to the pilot's demand. The oil column can be split up between two or four wheels

with perfect equalization, and the problem of steerable brakes is met by the insertion of a rudder controlled distribution valve between the pilot's control and the right and left brake groups, without in any way reducing their efficiency.

The Oil Reservoir is a simple container with a filler cap, a gauze and the necessary connections. It can be mounted in any convenient position close to and above the pilot's control. The oil recommended is Vacuum Oil Co.'s P.924 which is a thin non-freezing oil (known as Machine Gun Oil). Any thin non-freezing oil of similar characteristics may be used.

The transmission pipe line connecting the pilot's control with the Brake Motors is of solid drawn steel and of small diameter. This pipe may be installed in the

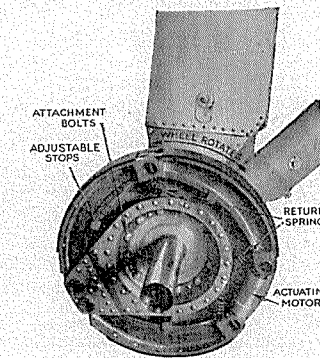
machine in any convenient manner. Where the pipe connects to the moving part of a sprung undercarriage, it is only necessary to put a few coils in the pipe to give flexibility.

The Steering Valve is inserted between pilot's control and the right and left brake systems. The valve is connected to the rudder bar, and acts as a distributor giving the following combinations :

- (1) Normal braking. Compensated system
- (2) Right or left turns—full braking on inner wheel of turn—outer wheel at minimum braking.

Differential braking is not obtained until the rudder bar is nearing the limit of travel in either direction. On the completion of the turn, the brakes are automatically equalized.

The Wheel Brake Unit (as illustrated) comprises a three shoe internal expanding



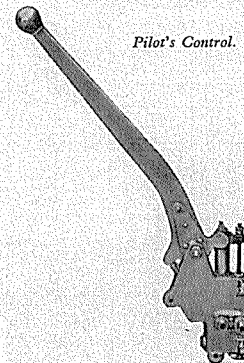
servo brake, with the necessary operating motor, take-off springs and adjustable stops, all mounted on a disc. This disc transmits the brake torque to the flange on the axle through a ring of bolts.

The brakes are protected efficiently against mud and water. All adjustments can be made from the outside without removing the wheel. The brakes do not in any way interfere with the removal of the wheel.

For table of dimensions see page 11.

APPLICATION AND ADAPTABILITY TO AIRCRAFT TYPES.

Pilot's Control.

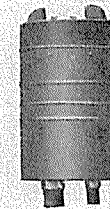


These brakes can, owing to the use of the hydraulic system of transmission, be readily adapted to any machine.

There is no difficulty in applying either the compensated brakes or the steerable brakes to two-wheeled or four-wheeled undercarriages.

The brake unit is mounted on the axle, and it is only necessary to make provision for taking up the torque reaction.

The magnitude of this reaction depends upon the maximum retarding force which can be safely applied to the machine, and this again depends upon the relation of the centre of gravity of machine to wheels. (See diagram on page 12).



Oil Reservoir.



With regard to the best method of applying this brake unit to an existing or projected machine, Vickers (Aviation) Ltd., would be very pleased to give prospective customers the benefit of their experience if they will kindly submit drawings of chassis and complete particulars of machine, including:

- (a) Weight of machine.
- (b) Size and number of wheels to be fitted with brakes.
- (c) Whether compensated or steerable type are required.

There will be no difficulty in installing the various components and the piping.

In the event of an order being placed for these brakes, the following can be supplied:

Special aero landing wheels with brake drums (English sizes).

Complete self-contained brake unit for bolting to flange on axle.

All solid drawn steel piping and connections.

Pilot's Control and Oil Reservoir and Steering Valve (when required).

The above applies to compensated brakes for two or four-wheeled chassis.

When the steerable type is supplied it is necessary to include the special Distributor Valve.

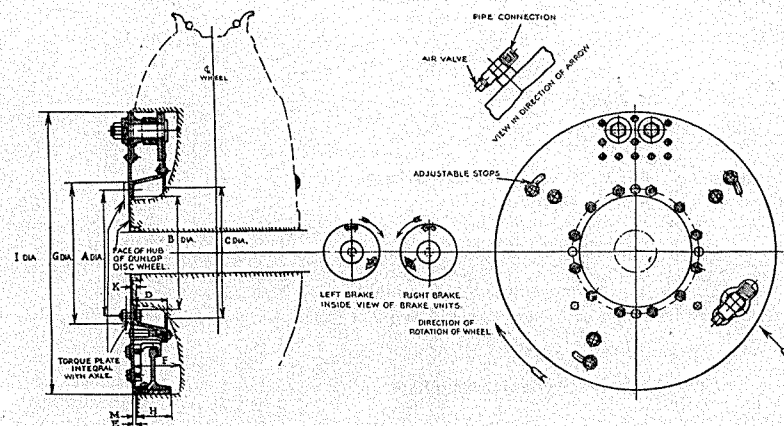
A very useful table connecting brake size with weight of machine, Military and civil (two-wheel undercarriage) is given below:—

TABLE CONNECTING SIZE OF BRAKE WITH WEIGHT OF MACHINE.

Brake Size ins. m/m.		Wheel Size m/m.	Machine Weight Gross			
			Military Lbs. Kg.		Civil Lbs. Kg.	
10 x 1.25	254 x 32	600 x 75	1520	690	1800	820
		600 x 100	2030	925	2400	1090
12 x 1.5	305 x 38	700 x 100	2370	1080	2800	1270
		800 x 150	4060	1850	4800	2180
16 x 1.75	407 x 44.5	900 x 200	6100	2770	7200	3270
		975 x 225	7430	3380	8780	4000
20 x 2	508 x 51	1100 x 220	8200	3730	9700	4400
		1250 x 250	10600	4800	12500	5700
24 x 2.5	610 x 63	1500 x 300	15200	6900	18000	8200
		1750 x 350	20800	9450	24000	11200

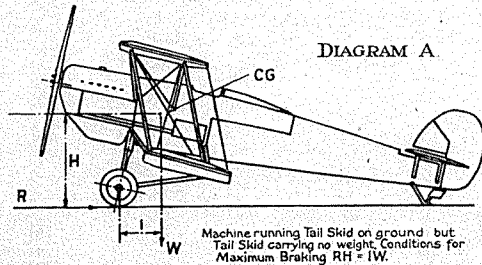


GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF BRAKES



Wheel Size		Lbs. Maximum Force of Friction (Wheel)	Attachment Bolts		Space Dimensions											Brake Sizes		Weight of one Unit Lbs.	Comp. No.
Wheel Dia. Min	Tyre Dia. Min		Size	No.	B	C	D	E	F	G	K	M	I	H					
600	75	270						.074	1.7				10	1.25	5.5	A462			
600	100	360						.074	1.7				10	1.25	5.5	A462			
700	100	420	5.8	1/4	12	5.2	6.1	1.51	.082	2.082	6.4	2.24	.15	12	1.5	7.0	A468		
750	125	560	5.8	1/4	12	5.2	6.1	1.51	.082	2.082	6.4	2.24	.15	12	1.5	7.0	A468		
800	150	720	5.8	1/4	12	5.2	6.1	1.51	.082	2.082	6.4	2.24	.15	12	1.5	7.0	A468		
900	200	1080	6.4	1/4	12	5.8	8.0	1.56	.1	2.1	7.0	2.34	.15	16	1.75	9.0	A429		
975	225	1320	6.4	1/4	12	5.8	8.0	1.56	.1	2.1	7.0	2.34	.15	16	1.75	9.0	A429		
1100	220	1450	7.8	1/4	16	7.2	8.8	2.0	.1	2.6	8.4	2.7	.18	20	2.0	17.0	A460		
1250	250	1875	7.8	1/4	16	7.2	8.8	2.0	.1	2.6	8.4	2.7	.18	20	2.0	17.0	A460		
1500	300	2700	10.6	5/16	16	10.0	13.0	2.4	.1	2.97	11.6	2.8	.18	24	2.5	35	A461		
1750	350	3680	10.6	5/16	16	10.0	13.0	2.4	.1	2.97	11.6	2.8	.18	24	2.5	35	A461		

ALL DIMENSIONS GIVEN IN THESE COLUMNS ARE IN INCHES.



CG = Position of centre of gravity.
W = Weight of machine.
L = Distance of CG behind wheels.
H = Height of CG above ground.
R = Retarding force applied at periphery of wheel, and assumes that wheel is on point of locking. (This is the worst condition).

The RH must not be greater than WL and the maximum retarding force.

$$R = \frac{WL}{H}$$

The brakes will give a retarding force up to 30 per cent of the weight carried by the wheel.

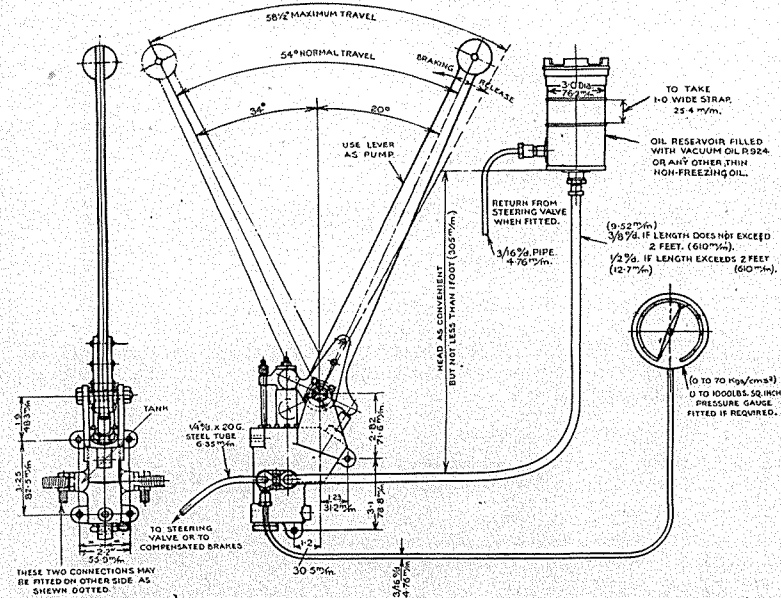
INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE.

The *Wheel Brake Unit* is shown on pages 8 and 11, and is a self-contained unit arranged for bolting to a flange on the axle. The brake torque is taken through this point and the undercarriage must be designed accordingly. The maximum unit drag force may be taken as 30 per cent of the maximum unit load carried by the wheel. The disc may be rotated around the axle and secured in the position most convenient for the run of the pipe. The brake unit is sent out with the shoes adjusted, but the adjustment should be checked on final assembly, so that wheel will just revolve when brakes are "off."

The *Pilot's Control and Reservoir* (see pages 9 and 13,) should be securely mounted in a position convenient for operation. The pump may be mounted with the plunger in the vertical or horizontal position, and the hand lever may be modified in form and attached to the pivoted steel bell crank in any convenient position. The effective length of the lever should not be reduced. Six attachment points are provided on the body of the Pump.

The *Steering Valve* is shown on page 14, and full instructions for mounting are given on drawing.

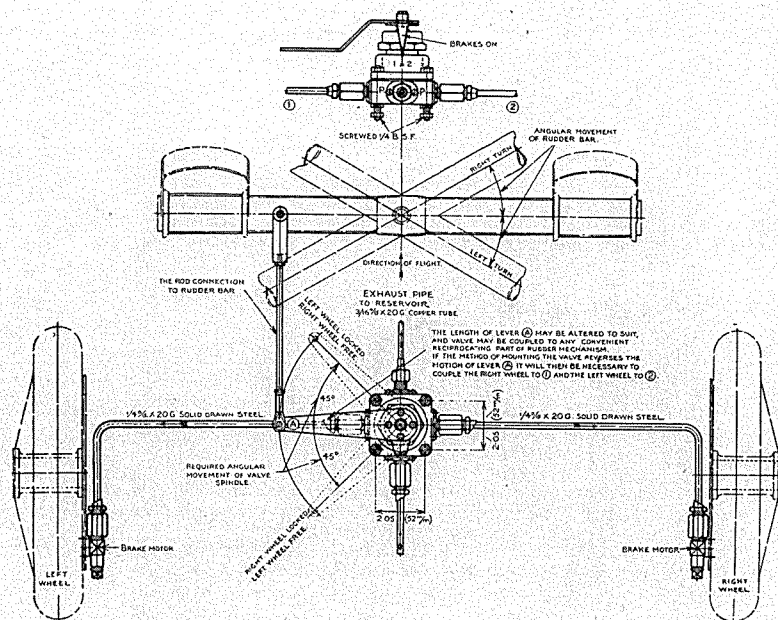
It will be observed that the *Steering Valve* has a pointer registering with marks on the Body 1, 1 and 2 and 2. When the pointer is at 1, the brakes are applied to the wheel connected to port 1. When the pointer is moved to 2, the wheel only connected to port number 2 is braked. When the pointer is at any position short of 1 or 2, both wheels are equally braked.



The *Steering Valve* maintains a slight pressure in the exhaust chamber and ensures that the shoes of the wheel which is free during a turn shall be kept in rubbing contact ready for immediate re-application on straightening out.

The installation of the *transmission pipe line* does not call for any special care. The coil in the pipe to provide for movement should be approximately 3 inches (76 m/m) in diameter and should consist of say two complete turns. This coil should be placed so that its axis approximately coincides with that of the hinge pin of the moving part. The pipe line can be run in any convenient manner, and there need be no fear of air locks as these can be cleared away by the use of the *Pilot's Control* when filling.

It will be necessary to pump through a quantity of oil to ensure that all air is driven out, the air valves on the brake motors being opened in turn whilst the *Steering Valve* (if fitted) is operated.



Vickers Hydraulic Wheel Brakes Steering Arrangement.

VICKERS FUEL OIL AND WATER SYSTEMS

COCKS, VALVES, FILTERS AND PUMPS

The fact that this kind of accessory, made by us, is the standard equipment of the greater majority of aircraft of all types and makes produced in the British Isles is a testimony to its perfection.

Every year a large increase occurs in the numbers supplied to countries outside England.

Below is given a list of these accessories, each of which is described in the following pages.

When ordering, the drawing numbers and sizes of fittings required should be quoted.

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VICKERS FUEL COCKS

English Patent 271156
(and foreign patents)

GENERAL.—These cocks are of the plug type and each consists of three main parts—the body, the plug and the gland. The body is a stamping of "Vickers Duralumin" and the bronze seating for the plug is inserted by a patented process during the stamping operations.

The plug is of Vickers Immaculate Steel (Rustless), hardened and ground.

The handle is a stamping of Duralumin and the gland parts and stop band are of the same metal. The gland is externally adjustable. The plug is spring loaded, has a very smooth action and is automatically locked in any position.

All the Duralumin parts are anodically treated.

These cocks will take the Air Ministry metal couplings with exception of A.288.

TESTS.—All cocks are subject to an internal pressure of 15 lbs. per square inch. See following reports.

ROYAL AIRCRAFT ESTABLISHMENT REPORT No. E.2160.

Subject:—

Fuel Cock with Stainless Steel Plug (VICKERS $\frac{1}{2}$ " B.S.P.)

CONSTRUCTION.—The cock is of the usual tapered seat with a stainless steel plug, seating in a gunmetal body. The plug is pressed into its seating by a strong spring.

TESTS.—The cock was tested for 12 hours in the delivery line of a pump delivering petrol at a pressure of 30 lbs./sq. in. At the same time the plug was oscillated through an angle of 60° approximately 30,000 times. No leakage from the gland took place throughout the tests, and at the conclusion the plug was petrol tight in the closed position at the above pressure.

The cock was then immersed in petrol for 3 days; on examination it was found that no wear had taken place and no sign of rust was evident on the plug.

It is thought that this cock is very satisfactory and superior to many of the existing petrol cocks now in use.



REPORT ON THE VICKERS FUEL COCK

TYPE 1919

Engine Section,
Imperial College, S.W.7.

The petrol tap tested was for $\frac{3}{8}$ " piping. When open there was a straight-through bore of $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Its resistance was tested and found to be equal to that of less than 4 feet of $\frac{3}{8}$ " piping. The resistance of a flat surface cork tap, tested under the same conditions, was found to be equivalent to over 40 feet of $\frac{3}{8}$ " piping. The weight of the Vickers tap without connecting pieces, was found to be 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., and the weight of the cork-seated tap was 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

The Vickers tap can be rotated continuously, so that there are two positions at which it is open and two at which it is closed. The tap was placed in a petrol system and the following tests were made. The various positions of the barrel for opening and shutting were used in regular order.

I. *At 10 lbs. pressure when shut off.*

Turned off and on 50 times: No leak.

Left running for 10 minutes: No leak.

Shut off for 10 minutes: No leak, no petrol through.

Turned off and on 50 times: No leak, no petrol through when off.

System closed beyond the tap so that there was a pressure of 10 lbs. on both sides of tap.

Turned off and on 50 times: No leak.

II. *At 20 lbs. pressure when shut off.*

Turned off and on 10 times: When shut off there was no petrol through but there was a very small leak through the gland at the spindle. Petrol very slowly oozed out, but only sufficient to form a drop every two or three minutes.

System closed beyond the tap: Same result.

III. *Endurance test at 10 lbs. pressure.*

The spindle was slowly motored round at 150 r.p.m. for one hour in a clockwise direction and for one hour in an anti-clockwise direction. The leak found above continued during the first hour, but ceased when the direction of rotation was changed, and there was no leak afterwards.

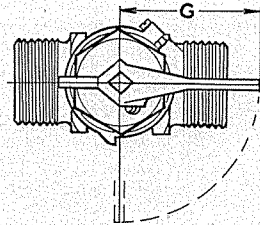
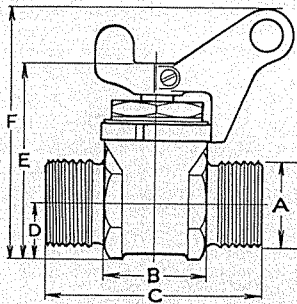
IV. *At 10 and 20 lbs. pressure.*

Tests I and II were repeated. No leak was ever obtained and no petrol through when shut off.

V. The spindle was jerked out and in several times. (The spring permits a small movement in this direction.) It was found that the small leak was restarted and continued both at 10 and 20 lbs. when tap was several times opened and shut. The spindle was pressed hard in and turned several times, and the leak no longer took place at 10 or 15 lbs. but persisted slightly at 20 lbs. The leaks were all extremely small, and it is probable that in a warm place there would never be sufficient to form a drop, but that it would evaporate as it appeared.

VICKERS FUEL COCKS

SCREW AND SCREW PLUG TYPES—2-WAY

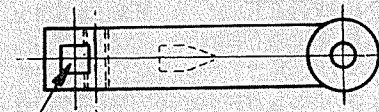
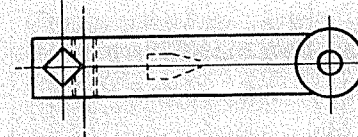
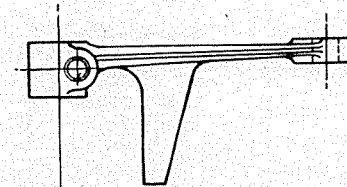


2-WAY PLUG TYPE

Drawing No.		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Weight ozs.	A.G.S. No.
	Dural	Brass								
A174	A174	1" B.S.P.	0.7	1.5	0.3	1.3	1.65	1.0	2.5	
A253	A427	1 1/8"	1.25	2.1	0.4	2.0	2.7	1.85	4.0	731-B
A250	A405	1 1/4"	1.25	2.1	0.4	2.0	2.7	1.85	9.25	
A249	A380	1 1/2"	1.2	2.3	0.55	2.1	2.8	1.85	4.5	731-D
A251	A473	1 3/4"	1.2	2.3	0.55	2.1	2.8	1.85	9.75	
A254	A470	1 3/4"	1.2	2.5	0.65	2.3	3.0	1.85	5.0	731-F
A246	A474	1 3/4"	1.2	2.5	0.65	2.3	3.0	1.85	11.5	
A255	A475	1 3/4"	1.5	3.0	0.8	2.8	3.7	2.1	9.25	731-G
A332	A531	1 1/2"	1.5	3.0	0.8	2.8	3.7	2.1	19	
A343	A532	1 1/2"	1.5	3.0	0.8	2.8	3.7	2.1	10.0	731-H
			1.5	3.0	0.8	2.8	3.7	2.1	20	
			1.5	3.2	0.85	3.0	3.85	2.2	13.5	731-I
			1.5	3.2	0.85	3.0	3.85	2.2	23	
			1.5	3.2	0.85	3.0	3.85	2.2	14.5	731-J
			1.0"	1.5	3.2	0.85	3.0	3.85	2.2	
			1 1/8"	2.2	3.8	1.2	4.05	5.45	3.15	38
			1 1/4"	2.2	3.8	1.2	4.05	5.45	3.15	54
			1 1/2"	2.2	4.0	1.2	4.05	5.45	3.15	41
			1 3/4"	2.2	4.0	1.2	4.05	5.45	3.15	58

VICKERS 2-WAY FUEL COCKS

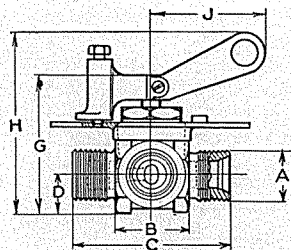
SPECIAL LEVER HANDLE



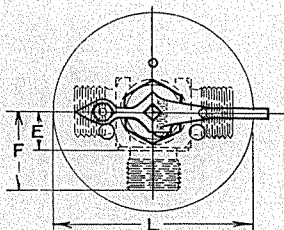
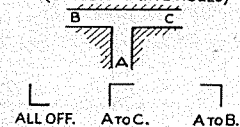
Alternative position of square

In lieu of the butterfly type of handle, a special lever handle, as illustrated above, can be supplied with Vickers 2-Way Fuel Cocks, if specially ordered.

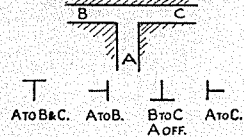
VICKERS FUEL COCKS
SCREW AND SCREW PLUG TYPE 3-WAY



"L" PLUG COMBINATION THUS:-
(3 REGISTERING HOLES)



"T" PLUG COMBINATION THUS:-
(4 REGISTERING HOLES)



VICKERS FUEL COCKS
SCREW AND SCREW PLUG TYPE—3-WAY

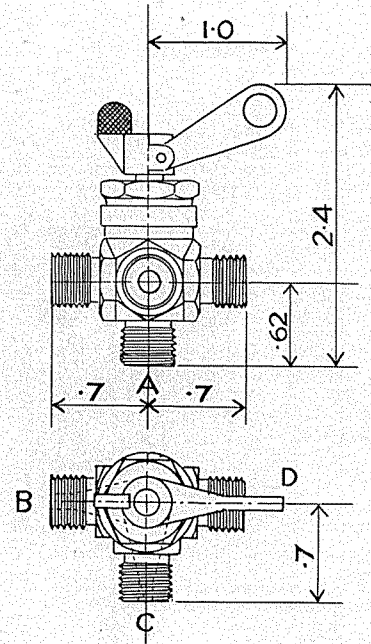
Drawing No.		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	Weight ozs.	A.G.S. No.	Remarks	
Dural	Brass															
	A271	1/2 B.S.P.	.7	1.5	.3	.35	.75	1.37	1.75	1.0				2.25		"L" Plug
A617	A349	"	1.2	2.1	.6	.6	1.05	2.2	2.9	1.85	2.95	3.25				"T"
	A533	"	1.2	2.1	.6	.6	1.05	2.2	2.9	1.85	2.95	3.25		7.5	732-B	"L"
	A534	"	1.2	2.1	.6	.6	1.05	2.2	2.9	1.85	2.95	3.25				"T"
A256	A406	"	1.2	2.3	.6	.6	1.15	2.25	2.95	1.85	2.95	3.25	7.0	732-D	"L"	
	A535	"	1.2	2.3	.6	.6	1.15	2.25	2.95	1.85	2.95	3.25				"T"
	A536	"	1.2	2.3	.6	.6	1.15	2.25	2.95	1.85	2.95	3.25				"L"
A257	A407	"	1.2	2.5	.6	.6	1.25	2.25	2.95	1.85	2.95	3.25	7.5	732-F	"L"	
	A467	"	1.2	2.5	.6	.6	1.25	2.25	2.95	1.85	2.95	3.25				"T"
A407	A469	"	1.2	2.5	.6	.6	1.25	2.25	2.95	1.85	2.95	3.25	7.5	732-F	"L"	
	A469	"	1.2	2.5	.6	.6	1.25	2.25	2.95	1.85	2.95	3.25				"T"
A258	A398	"	1.5	3.0	.75	.75	1.5	2.8	3.7	2.1	3.5	3.8	14.0			"L"
	A481	"	1.5	3.0	.75	.75	1.5	2.8	3.7	2.1	3.5	3.8		13.0	732-G	"L"
	A488	"	1.5	3.0	.75	.75	1.5	2.8	3.7	2.1	3.5	3.8				"T"
A318	A399	"	1.5	3.0	.75	.75	1.5	2.8	3.7	2.1	3.5	3.8	13.5	732-H	"L"	
	A482	"	1.5	3.0	.75	.75	1.5	2.8	3.7	2.1	3.5	3.8				"T"
	A489	"	1.5	3.0	.75	.75	1.5	2.8	3.7	2.1	3.5	3.8	23.5	732-H	"L"	
A486	A480	"	1.6	3.2	.8	.8	1.6	2.95	3.85	2.1	3.7	4.0				"T"
	A537	"	1.6	3.2	.8	.8	1.6	2.95	3.85	2.1	3.7	4.0				"L"
	A538	"	1.6	3.2	.8	.8	1.6	2.95	3.85	2.1	3.7	4.0				"T"
A285	A487	1.0"	1.6	3.2	.8	.8	1.6	2.95	3.85	2.1	3.7	4.0		7.5	732-J	"L"
	A539	1.0"	1.6	3.2	.8	.8	1.6	2.95	3.85	2.1	3.7	4.0				"T"
	A540	1.0"	1.6	3.2	.8	.8	1.6	2.95	3.85	2.1	3.7	4.0				"L"
A590	A591	1 1/4"	2.25	3.85	1.125	1.125	1.925	3.975	5.02	2.75	4.8	5.1				"L"
	A592	1 1/4"	2.25	3.85	1.125	1.125	1.925	3.975	5.02	2.75	4.8	5.1				"T"
	A593	1 1/4"	2.25	3.85	1.125	1.125	1.925	3.975	5.02	2.75	4.8	5.1				"L"

K=Pitch circle of bolt holes in flange.



VICKERS FUEL COCKS

1/8" B.S.P. PLUG TYPE—4-WAY
A 156



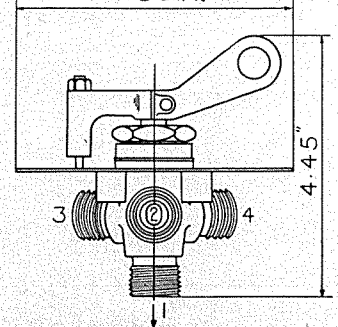
Combinations :
A to B
A to C
A to D

Weight 2.5 ozs (Brass)

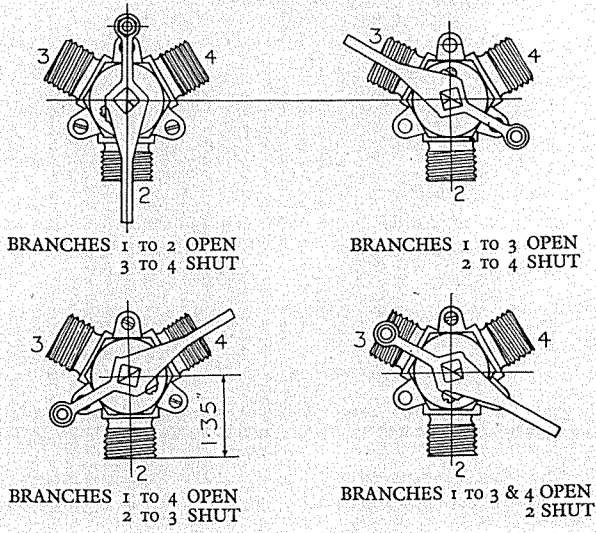


VICKERS FUEL COCK

SPECIAL 4-WAY. 1/8" B.S.P.
A 376
4.6" DIA.



THIS PORT ALWAYS OPEN



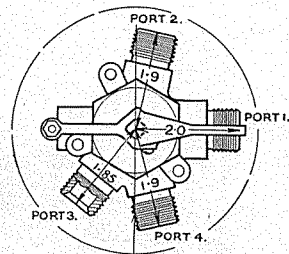
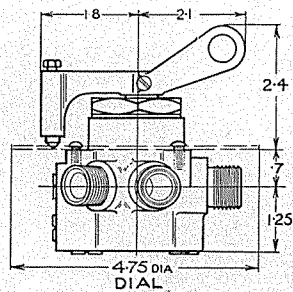


VICKERS FUEL COCKS

SPECIAL 4-WAY TYPE

All branches $\frac{1}{2}$ " B.S.P.

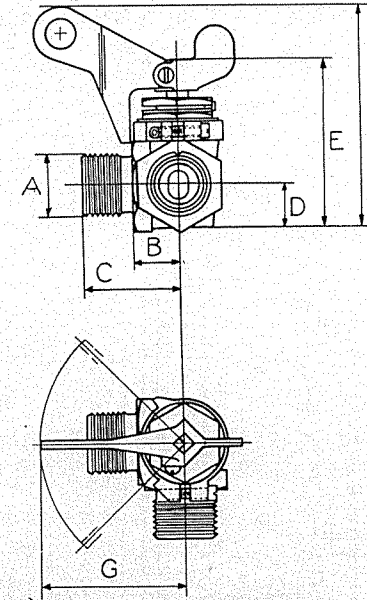
A 387



This Cock has been designed for special duties and is of similar construction to our standard type shown on pages 18 and 20. The following combinations can be obtained:—

- 1 to 2;
- 1 to 3;
- 1 to 3 and 4;
- 1 to 4;
- All off (i.e., connection 1 sealed).

The indication dial has positive stops at all positions and a bar for "all-off" position. The dial would be engraved to suit purchaser's requirements. Weight = 1.5 lbs.



VICKERS FUEL COCK

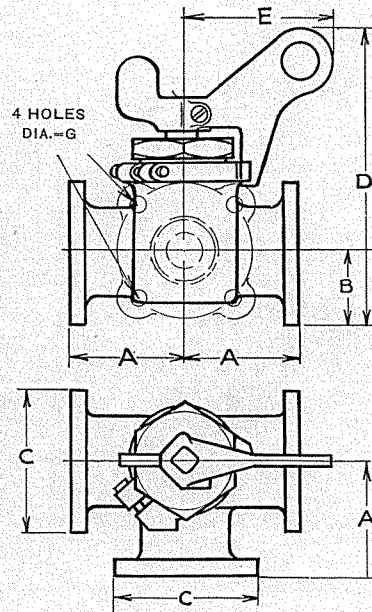
SCREW AND SCREW "L" TYPE

Drawing No.		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Weight ozs.
A544	1" B.S.P.	.6	1.25	.55	2.17	2.87	1.85		
A545	A550	.6	1.25	.55	2.17	2.87	1.85		5.25
A390	A551	.6	1.25	.55	2.17	2.87	1.85		5.5
A546	A552	.6	1.25	.55	2.17	2.87	1.85		
A508	A553	.75	1.5	.7	2.73	3.63	2.1		20
A547	A554	.75	1.5	.7	2.73	3.63	2.1		21
A606	A555	.75	1.6	.8	2.95	3.85	2.1		
A548	A556	1.0	.75	1.6	.8	2.95	3.85	2.1	
A549	A557	1.2	.75	1.6	.8	2.95	3.85	2.1	
	A558	1.5	.75	1.6	.8	2.95	3.85	2.1	

VICKERS FUEL COCKS

FLANGED PLUG TYPE

A 288



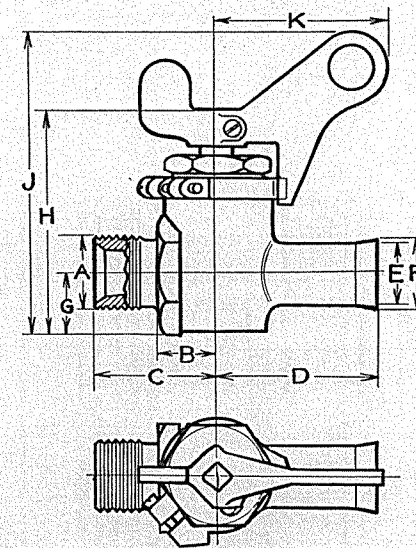
Drawing No.	Size and Type	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Weight
A290	2" 2-way	1.5	0.875	1.75	3.9	2.1	1.6	17/64	—
A288	1.0" 2-way	1.6	1.0	2.0	4.1	2.1	1.875	17/64	—
A289	1.0" 3-way	1.6	1.0	2.0	4.1	2.1	1.875	17/64	—

Dimensions—Inches.

This Cock is similar to the standard plug type cock, except that the connections are flanged instead of screwed.

VICKERS FUEL COCKS

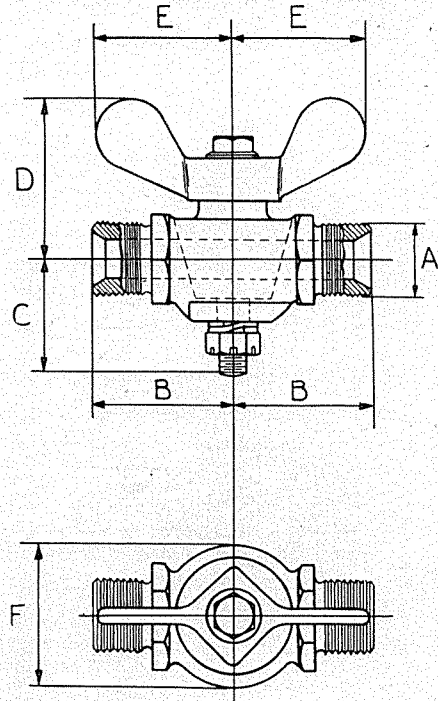
SCREW AND OLIVE TYPE



Drawing No.		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	Weight ozs.
A347	Dural											
	Brass											
A541	1" R.S.P.	.625	1.05	1.05	.35	.4	.5	2.12	2.82	1.85	4.5 oz.	
A401	" "	.625	1.05	1.05	.35	.4	.5	2.12	2.82	1.85		
A238	" "	.6	1.15	1.5	.39	.437	.5	2.0	2.7	1.85		
A309	" "	.6	1.15	1.5	.39	.437	.5	2.0	2.7	1.85	5	
A477	" "	.6	1.25	1.85	.5	.562	.65	2.27	3.0	1.85	10	
A269	" "	.75	1.5	2.0	.75	.8	.75	2.78	3.7	2.1	10.25	
A542	" "	.75	1.5	2.0	.75	.8	.75	2.78	3.7	2.1		
A264	" "	.75	1.5	2.0	.75	.8	.75	2.78	3.7	2.1	10 oz.	
A643	" "	.75	1.5	2.0	.75	.8	.75	2.78	3.7	2.1		

This cock is similar to the standard 2-way plug type cock, except that one connection is arranged for the attachment of rubber hose.

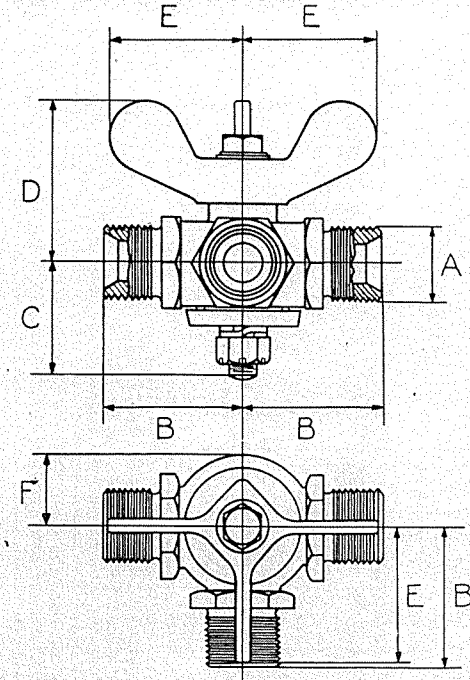
VICKERS OIL COCKS SCREW AND SCREW 2-WAY PLUG TYPE



Drawing No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	Weight
A494	1/4" B.S.P.	1.27	1.05	1.44	1.22	1.35	
A559	1/2" "						
A497	3/8" "	1.55	1.25	1.8	1.5	1.6	8
A383	1/2" "	1.7	1.35	1.85	1.5	1.8	9
A485	3/4" "	1.83	1.4	1.92	1.5	1.95	11
A525	1" "	2.0	1.5			2.0	
A268	1.0" "	2.0	1.5			2.0	

These cocks have been designed for use in oil systems and have large bores. End connections are screwed BSP thread and take Air Ministry standard couplings.

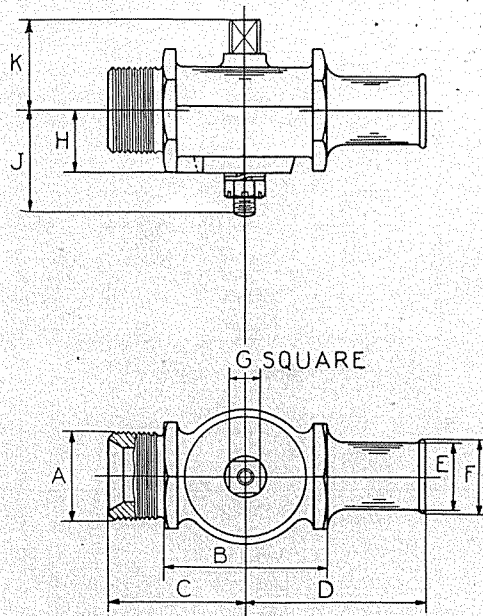
VICKERS OIL COCKS SCREW AND SCREW 3-WAY PLUG TYPE



Drawing No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	Weight	Remarks
A560	1/4" B.S.P.							"T" Plug
A561	1/2" "							"L" "
A562	3/8" "							"T" "
A563	1/2" "							"L" "
A384	3/4" "	1.55	1.25	1.8	1.5	.8		"T" "
A564	1" "	1.55	1.25	1.8	1.5	.8		"L" "
A565	1 1/4" "							"T" "
A566	1 1/2" "							"L" "
A567	2" "							"T" "
A568	2 1/2" "							"L" "
A569	3" "							"T" "
A570	3 1/2" "							"L" "
A382	1.0" "	2.0	1.45	2.0	1.5	1.1		"T" "
A498	1.0" "	2.0	1.45	2.0	1.5	1.1		"L" "

VICKERS OIL COCKS

SCREW AND HOSE 2-WAY PLUG TYPE



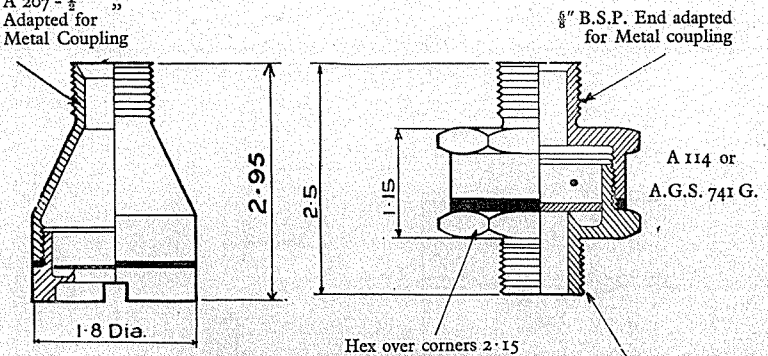
Drawing No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	Weight
A185	1 3/4" x 16 T.P.L.	2.4	2.0	2.65	1.0	1.1	.45	.91	1.5	1.35	15.5
A494	1.0" B.S.P.	2.4	2.0	2.65	1.0	1.1	.45	.91	1.5	1.35	16.0

GENERAL.—These cocks have been designed for use in oil systems for insertion between the oil tank and the engines to prevent flooding in cases where the tank is above the engine. The body is of "Vickers Duralumin" and the spring-loaded plug of Vickers "Immaculate" steel (rustless), hardened and ground.

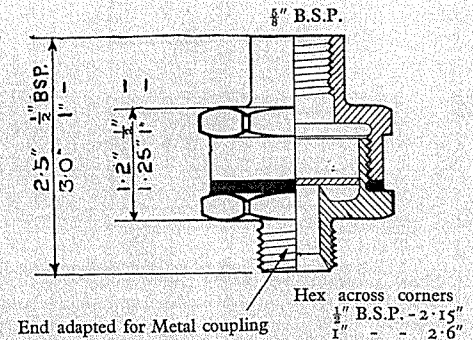
VICKERS FOOT VALVES

AND NON-RETURN VALVES FOR FUEL SYSTEMS

A 146 - 3/8" B.S.P.
A 207 - 1/2" B.S.P.
Adapted for
Metal Coupling



A 145 - 1/2 in. B.S.P.
A 400 - 1.0 in. B.S.P.



GENERAL.—In fuel systems it is occasionally necessary to fit valves which will ensure that the flow takes place in one direction only. It is also necessary, when centrifugal pumps are used on suction lifts, to fit a foot valve. Three such valves are illustrated here. There are also numerous variations of these and we shall be pleased to submit sketches of valves to suit special conditions.

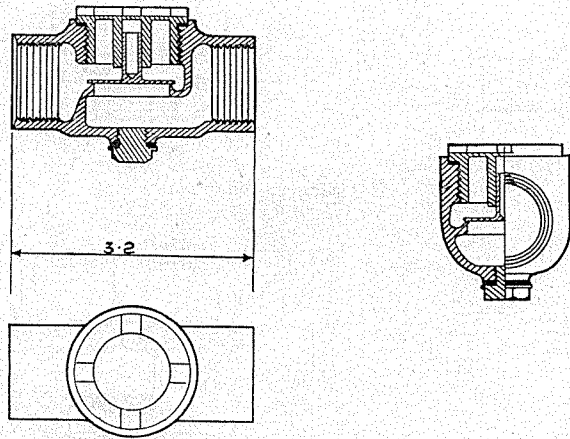
TESTS.—All valves are tested to 15 lbs. per square inch.

WEIGHT.—These vary from 4 to 8 ozs. according to type.

VICKERS NON-RETURN VALVES

HORIZONTAL TYPE FOR FUEL SYSTEMS

- A 165— $\frac{1}{2}$ " B.S.P.
- A 171— $\frac{5}{8}$ " "
- A 172— $\frac{3}{4}$ " "
- A 476—1" "



This non-return valve has been designed for insertion in a horizontal pipe line.

The body is of "Vickers Duralumin" and the valve, which is of Vickers "Immaculate" steel (rustless) hardened and ground, is carried in a removable brass guide. The valve faces are of the metal to metal knife edge type. The internal passages are carefully machined and the moving valve is extremely light so that the loss of head through the valve is small.

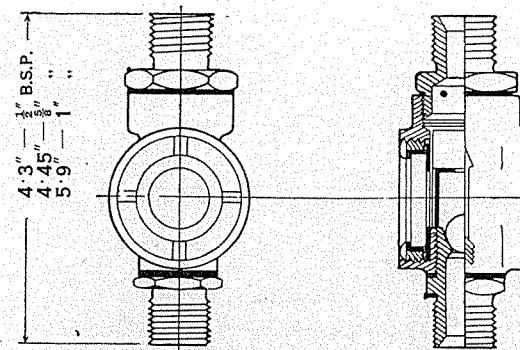
TESTS.—All valves are tested to 15 lbs. per square inch, and on flow test will pass one gallon of fuel per minute with a head of 2 inches at inlet.

WEIGHT.—A165—171—172 = $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each.

VICKERS FUEL FLOW INDICATORS

AND NON-RETURN VALVES

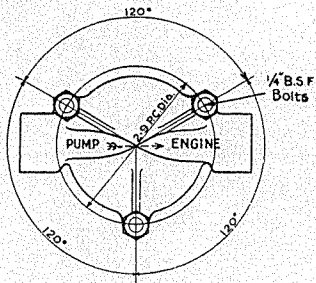
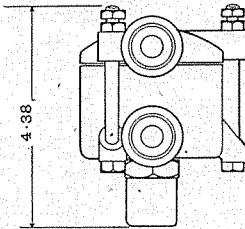
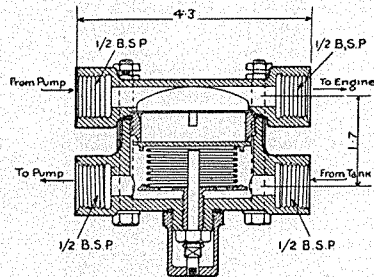
- A 188— $\frac{1}{2}$ " B.S.P.
- A 198— $\frac{5}{8}$ " "
- A 278—1" "



GENERAL.—This indicator is placed in the delivery pipe of the main pump, and gives visible indication of the rate of flow. It consists of a tubular body enclosing a ball and float, both of which are visible through a window at the lower end of same. The float is machined from "Vickers Duralumin" and is readily lifted by the flow of fuel. The non-return valve is a phosphor bronze ball resting on the usual conical seat and serves to isolate the lower pipe in the event of breakage of same. The rapidity of motion of the ball is an indication of the rate of flow. The body is of Duralumin and the inlet and outlet connections take the Air Ministry metal coupling.

TESTS.—All indicators are tested to 15 lbs. per square inch.

WEIGHT.— $\frac{1}{2}$ " and $\frac{5}{8}$ " = 7 ozs. approx.
1" = 17.5 ozs.



RELIEF VALVE
FOR
FUEL SYSTEMS

A 372

GENERAL.—This valve should be placed as near as possible to the wind-driven centrifugal fuel pump; its duty is to by-pass all fuel delivered by the pump in excess of the engine requirements and prevent the pressure in the delivery system rising beyond a predetermined figure. The body of the valve is in two portions machined from "Vickers Duralumin" stampings. The large diameter plate valve and seating are of brass, the valve being held on its seat by an adjustable spring. Springs can be supplied to give any pressure from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 lbs. per square inch. The valve is guaranteed to by-pass 150 gallons per hour, with a rise in pressure of not more than 10 per cent over normal. The action of the valve can be readily seen from the accompanying illustrations.

All four connections are screwed internally $\frac{1}{2}$ " B.S.P., and can be adapted to take Air Ministry metal coupling by the addition of V.G.S. 241.

TESTS.—All valves are tested to 15 lbs. per square inch.

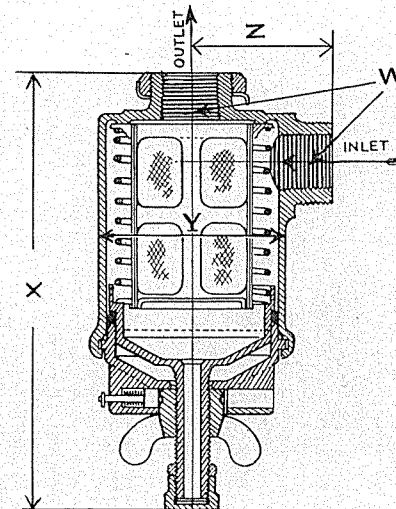
WEIGHT.—2 lbs. 2½ ozs., fitted with V.G.S. 241.

When ordering state pressure at which the valve is required to work, and whether it is to work in conjunction with a 2" or 3" centrifugal fuel pump.

B.E.S.A. FUEL FILTERS

A 202 similar to A.G.S. 600

A 113 " " " " $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 601 \\ 602 \end{array} \right.$

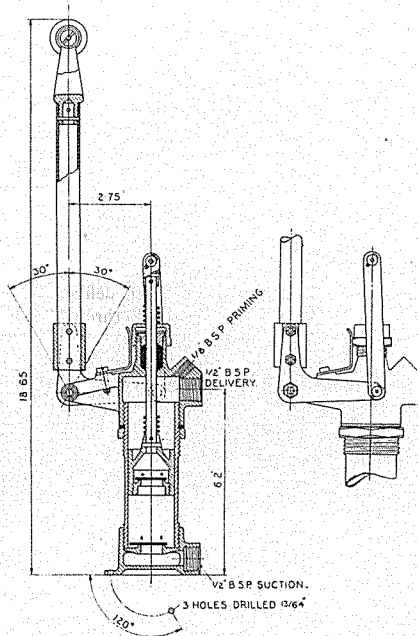


	W	X	Y	Z	Weight
A.G.S. 600	$\frac{3}{4}$ " B.S.P.	4.65	2.6	1.95	1 lb. 4.75 ozs.
A.G.S. 601	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	6.15	2.6	1.95	1 lb. 7 ozs.
A.G.S. 602	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	9.7	2.7	2.0	2 lb. 5.5 ozs.

May be supplied on special request with coarse gauze for use as oil filters.

VICKERS HAND FUEL PUMP

(Lever Action) Mark III A 130



USES.—This pump can be used in various ways, viz. :—

- (1) Auxiliary supply from main tank to gravity or service tank.
- (2) Inserted in the delivery side of a centrifugal pump pipe line to prime this pump in cases where it is placed higher than the bottom of the main tank. The special disposition of the valves in the hand pump enables the centrifugal pump to deliver through the hand pump, and both pumps to be operated independently or together.

GENERAL.—The pump is of simple construction and comprises a barrel with upper and lower caps, a piston, piston rod, and lever action handle. The valves are of the usual plate and knife edge type, the suction valve and inlet connection being embodied in the base and the delivery valve in the piston. The upper cap carries the outlet connection and piston rod gland, the latter being packed with graphited asbestos yarn. The action of the pump is quite simple; the reciprocating motion of the piston causes the liquid column inside the barrel to move continuously in an upward direction, due to the non-return action of the two valves. The valves both open in the same direction, and it is this principle which enables the pump to be used as indicated above. It will be observed that even when the pump is working on suction lifts, the gland is never under the influence of that suction, and there is therefore no possibility of air being drawn into the system.

PERFORMANCE.—This pump is guaranteed to deliver 60 gallons of fuel per hour with average working.

Typical Test Result :

Machine : Vickers "Vulture."

Hand Pump : No suction lift, 11 ft. delivery head.

Duty : Main tank to service tank through approximately 25 lin. ft. of $\frac{1}{2}$ " o.d. piping, one cock and usual bends, etc.

Output : 70 gallons per hour with average working.

It is always advisable to use a foot valve on suction lifts, and in this way lifts of 10 feet are easily obtained.

CONNECTIONS.—The suction and delivery openings are screwed $\frac{1}{2}$ " B.S.P. internal thread. Half-inch Olive connections, or V.G.S. 241 (to fit Air Ministry metal couplings), can be fitted as an extra.

It is seldom necessary to resort to priming, but a boss is provided (tapped $\frac{1}{8}$ " gas) for use when conditions make it essential.

The method of connecting the upper cap to the barrel is such that the inlet and outlet connections can be readily displaced with respect to each other around the axis of the pump.

DIMENSIONS.

Height.—Base to top of handle, 18.65". Stroke of pump, 3 ins.

Weight.—4 lbs.

Tests.—All Pumps are tested for the above delivery and are subjected to an internal air pressure test of 10 lbs. per square inch.

Pumps of all-brass construction can also be supplied for use on seaplanes.

We also supply a Twin Coupled Hand Pump (A 150) with an output of 100 gals. per hour.

VICKERS HAND FUEL PUMP

Direct Action Type A 299

USES.—This Pump can be used in place of the lever action type (see page 36), and has the same general characteristics.

GENERAL.—The pump is of simple construction and comprises a barrel with end caps carrying the suction and delivery connections, a bucket piston with rod projecting through a spring loaded gland and a handle which may be of either the offset or spade grip types. The valves are of Rustless Steel of the plate and knife edge type. The action of the pump is similar to that of the type described on page 37.

PERFORMANCE.—Will work under a suction lift of over 10 ft. and deliver to a height of over 10 ft. Will deliver under normal conditions just over one gallon per minute when working at 55—60 strokes per minute. A delivery of two gallons per minute can be obtained for short periods.

CONNECTIONS.—The suction and delivery openings are screwed $\frac{1}{4}$ " B.S.P. internal thread, $\frac{1}{2}$ " Olive connections or V.G.S. 241 (to fit Air Ministry Metal Coupling) can be fitted as an extra. The complete pump can be secured to machine by clips placed round the end caps as indicated.

WEIGHT.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

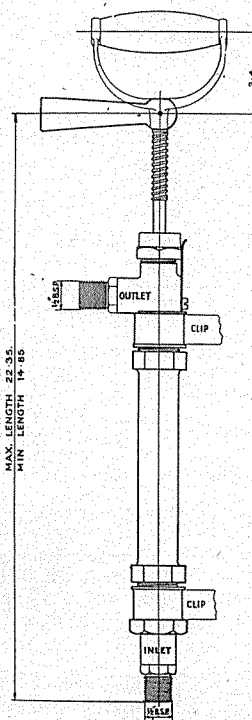
TESTS.—All pumps are tested for delivery and are subjected to an internal Air Pressure of 10 lbs. per square inch.

This pump has been tested at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, and we are permitted to give the following extract from the official report E.2298, dated 26-1-27:—

The Volumetric Efficiency is very good—One gallon of petrol was delivered in 55 Strokes.

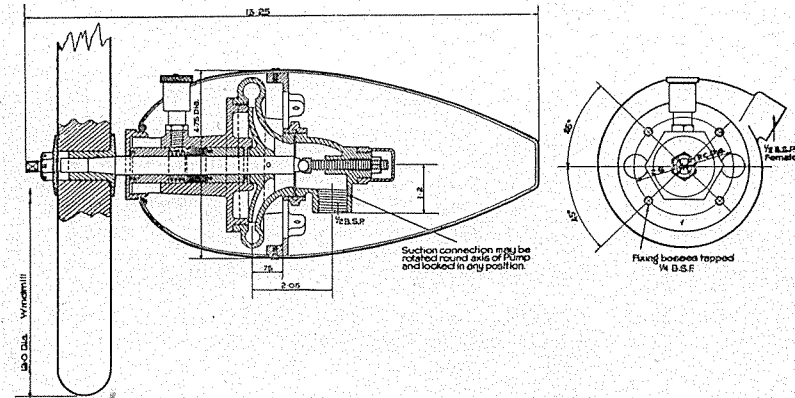
The following table shows the mean results of the tests:—

Delivery Head feet	Suction Lift feet	No. of Strokes required to commence delivery	No. of Strokes per min.	Delivery in galls. per min.	Delivery press: mean in lbs. per sq. in.
5	2-25	7	60	1-1	3
5	2-25	7	106	2-0	Max. 15
—	10-75	12	60	1-1	3
—	10-75	30	20	.36	2



VICKERS CENTRIFUGAL FUEL PUMP

3 Inch. Mark II*. A 126



USES.

- (1) Pumping direct from main tank to carburetter. The non-pulsating character of the delivery makes it specially suitable for this purpose. In modern high speed machines it is necessary to fit a special relief and by-pass valve in order to maintain the pressure within predetermined limits throughout the whole speed range.
- (2) Pumping from main tank to service tank.
- (3) A combination of the above systems, usually with an auxiliary hand pump. This pump is best fitted below or level with the bottom of the Main Tank. In cases where this is not possible it will be necessary to fit a hand pump so that the former may be primed. With proper precautions suction lifts as great as 10 feet may be adopted.

For General Description and Performance see next page.



VICKERS CENTRIFUGAL FUEL PUMP

Mark II*.

GENERAL.—This pump is of the direct wind-driven type, the windmill and impeller being mounted on the same spindle. The spindle is of steel, case-hardened and ground, and runs in hard phosphor bronze bearings. The volute casing is of gunmetal and takes the suction and delivery connections. The suction connection is adjustable and may be rotated round the axis of the pump and locked in any position. The nose piece is of "Vickers Duralumin" and carries the gland and renewable bushes. The gland, which is packed with graphited asbestos yarn, is spring loaded and a screw-down greaser is fitted to lubricate the outer bearings. The complete pump is enclosed in a spun aluminium streamline case.

FIXING.—Four tapped bosses are provided on the volute casing. The suction and delivery connections are screwed internally $\frac{1}{2}$ " B.S.P., and can be adapted to take Air Ministry metal coupling by the addition of A.G.S. 627.

PERFORMANCE.—The pump is fitted as standard with a two-bladed windmill suitable for all speeds from 45 to 120 m.p.h. All pumps pass the following tests.

Delivery, 150 gals. per hour against 25 feet head at 3,500 r.p.m. (approximating to 72 m.p.h. wind).

Pressure test, 10 lbs. per square inch.

For other deliveries, see curve on opposite page.

The pump absorbs approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ h.p.

WEIGHT.—Pump complete, with fairing and windmill 5 lbs. 7 ozs.

This pump can also be supplied fitted with brake gear (A. 265).



VICKERS CENTRIFUGAL FUEL PUMP

MARK II*.

3" IMPELLER WINDMILL No. 28083 (12" DIA. PITCH 1-56 FEET)

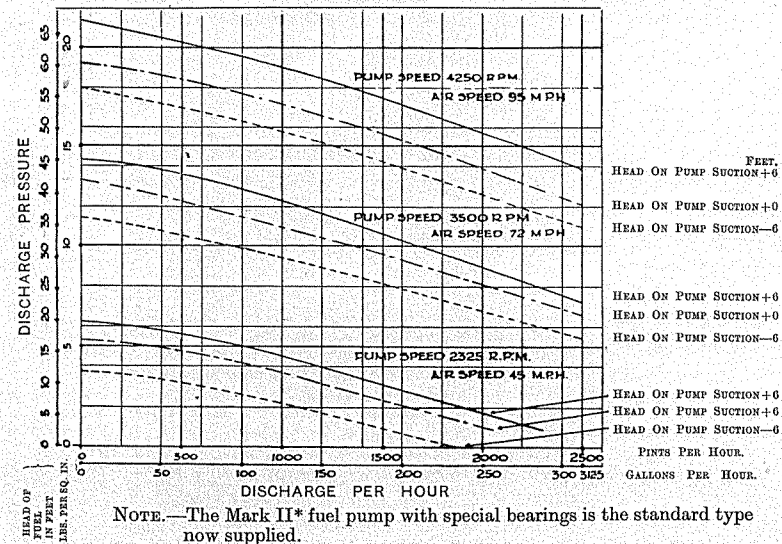
COPY OF TEST AT THE ROYAL AIRCRAFT ESTABLISHMENT FARNBOROUGH 9-7-18.

Subject.—Vickers Mark II* Fuel Pump, with Special Bearings

This report details tests of a modified standard "Vickers" centrifugal pump fitted with plain phosphor bronze bearings instead of ball bearings, and a simplified packing device to keep the pump spindle leak tight.

The pump, as received, was mounted in a wind channel, and ran a duration test of 100 hours at 4,000 r.p.m. at its maximum full boreload of 3,270 pints per hour at a delivery pressure of 4-4 lbs. per square inch. The pump was then fitted in an aeroplane and flown for 75 minutes. It was then dismantled for examination of the modified parts. Finally, it was reassembled and run for another 4 hours in a wind channel.

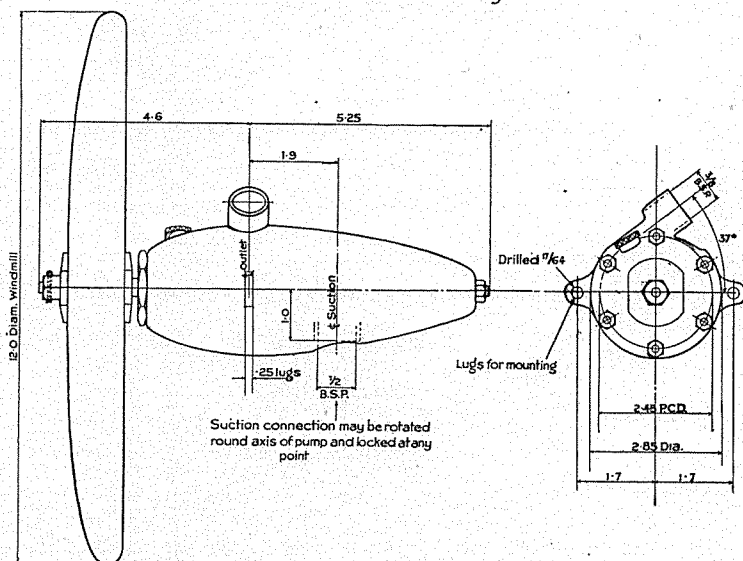
Both when starting and finishing the 100 hours run the spindle gland was tight with no leakage, and the pump showed no signs of fuel leakage throughout the tests; the bearings and modified packing are very satisfactory. The spindle friction is very much less than the "Vickers" pumps previously tested. After the 100 hours run the load necessary to just rotate the spindle was only .375 ounces at 6 in. radius.





VICKERS CENTRIFUGAL FUEL PUMP

2 Inch. Mark VI. A 163



USES.—See remarks re 3 inch, Mark II* (page 39).

GENERAL.—Similar construction to 3 inch.

INSTALLATION.—Two lugs are provided on the volute casing. The suction and delivery connections are screwed $\frac{1}{2}$ " B.S.P. and $\frac{3}{8}$ " B.S.P. respectively, and can be adapted to take Air Ministry metal coupling by the addition of A.G.S. 627.

PERFORMANCE.—The pump is fitted with a two-bladed windmill suitable for all speeds from 45 to 120 m.p.h. All pumps pass the following tests:—

Delivery—50 gallons per hour against 10 ft. head at 3,500 r.p.m. (approx. 72 m.p.h. wind).

Pressure test—10 lbs. per sq. inch.

For other deliveries see curve on page 45.

The pump absorbs approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ h.p.

WEIGHT.—Pump complete, with fairing and windmill, 2 lbs. 10 ozs.

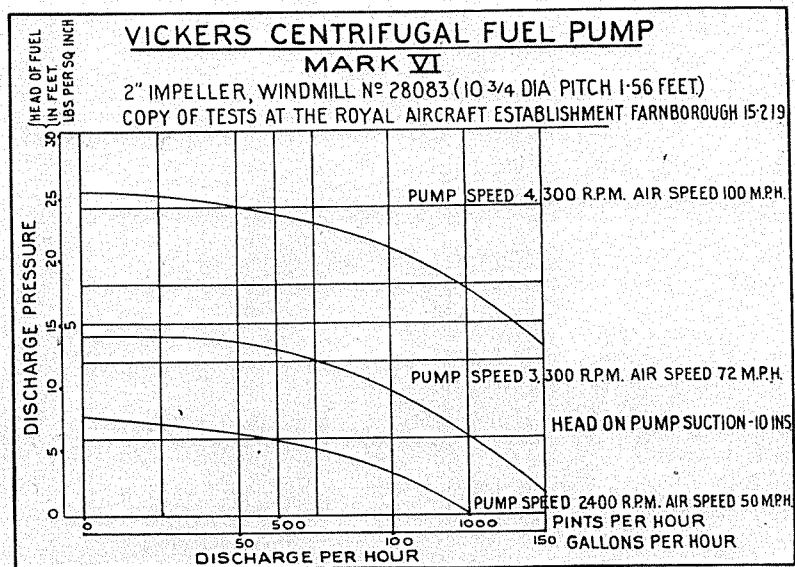
SPARE PACKINGS.—10928. Sheet I.



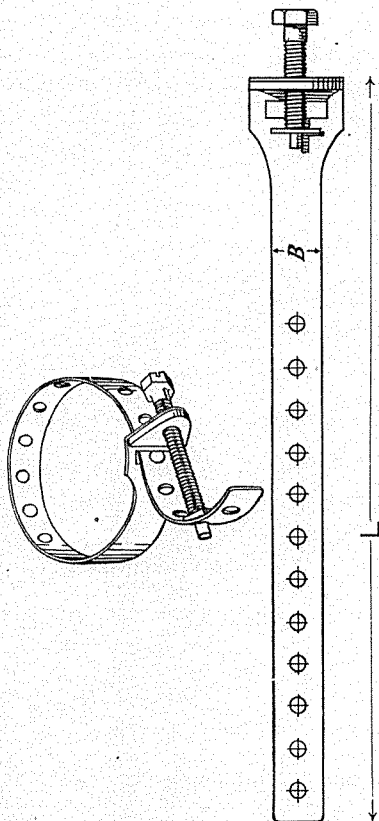
VICKERS CENTRIFUGAL FUEL PUMP MARK VI

2" IMPELLER, WINDMILL N° 28083 (10 $\frac{3}{4}$ DIA PITCH 1.56 FEET)

COPY OF TESTS AT THE ROYAL AIRCRAFT ESTABLISHMENT FARNBOROUGH 15.2.19



VICKERS PIPE CLIPS



Made from brass strip, this clip has the advantage over many others that it can be used for a number of pipes of different external diameters. It is, therefore, well worth standardising.

Easy to fit; lasting a long time and easy to remove, it will save money in the long run.

V.G.S. 17 Mark	Pipe Diameter	B	L
1	0— $\frac{1}{2}$	0.35	5.05
2	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.65	10.15
3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0.7	11.32
4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ —4	0.7	15.8

Dimensions = Inches.

CHAMBER FOR REMOTE READING OIL THERMOMETER

VGS 611

In modern aero engine installations it is necessary that the temperature of the oil in the lubrication system should be kept under observation. For this purpose, it is usual to employ a Thermometer of the remote reading type which depends for its action upon the expansibility of some volatile liquid such as ether.

There are often difficulties encountered in finding a suitable location for the insertion of the "pencil" or cylinder in the circulation system since if the pencil is directly inserted in the pipe line, serious obstruction occurs. To overcome this difficulty Vickers (Aviation) Ltd. have developed a small chamber, VGS 611, which forms a convenient unit and has been so proportioned as to offer no restriction to the flow.

As will be seen from the illustration, the pipe branches are formed integral with the two parts of the chamber and are set at any desired angle to order; thus "VGS 611-45" denotes, as in the illustration, an angle of 45° between the branches which are 1" overall diameter with beaded ends.

These units are subjected to a test pressure of 40 lbs. per square inch.

The smaller illustration shows a method of supporting the chamber upon the bulkhead by means of a suitable flanged fitting.

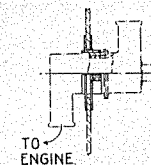
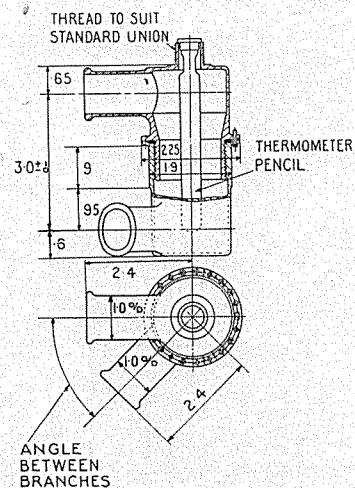


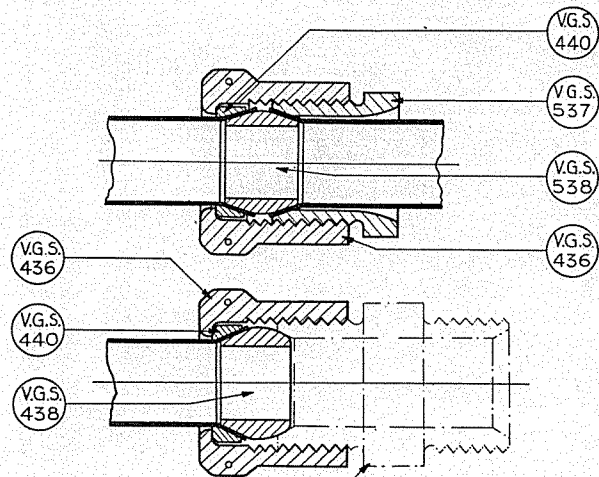
DIAGRAM SHOWING METHOD OF MOUNTING THERMOMETER CHAMBER UPON BULKHEAD

VICKERS METAL COUPLINGS

FOR FUEL PIPES

Vickers Metal couplings replace rubber joints in the fuel pipes; they conform to British Air Ministry standards. Standard sizes of the assembled couplings and their component parts are set out in the following tables.

DURAL COUPLING—ASSEMBLY

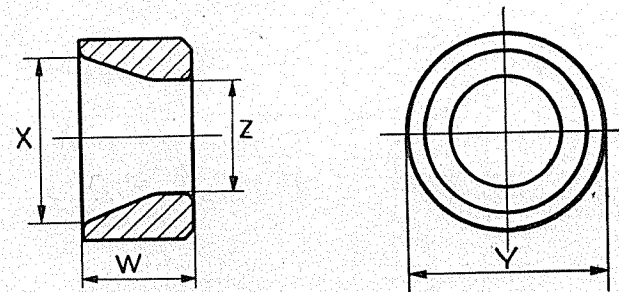


Standard Union Body
or similar end fitting.

Mark	A	B	BB	C	CC	D	E	F	G	H
External Diameter of Pipe ...	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{5}{8}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{7}{8}$ "	$1\frac{1}{8}$ "	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	$1\frac{3}{4}$ "	1-0"

DURAL COUPLING—PIPE COLLAR

(V.G.S. 440)

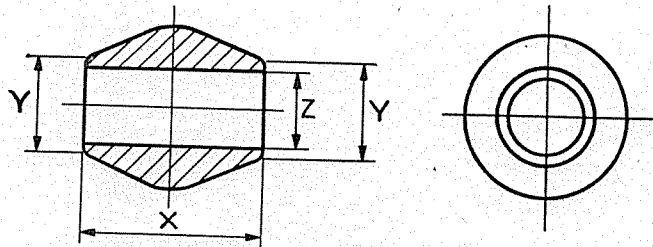


Mark	External Diameter of Pipe	Z	Y	X	W
A	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{11}{16}$	0.325	0.25	0.155
B	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{13}{16}$	0.44	0.345	0.25
BB	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{11}{8}$	0.523	0.415	0.25
C	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{11}{8}$	0.575	0.48	0.25
CC	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{11}{8}$	0.65	0.54	0.25
D	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{11}{4}$	0.72	0.6	0.25
E	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{11}{4}$	0.795	0.735	0.25
F	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{11}{4}$	0.935	0.86	0.25
G	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{11}{4}$	1.085	0.98	0.25
H	1-0	$1\frac{1}{4}$	1.175	1.108	0.25

Dimensions = Inches.

DURAL COUPLING—NIPPLE

(V.G.S. 538)

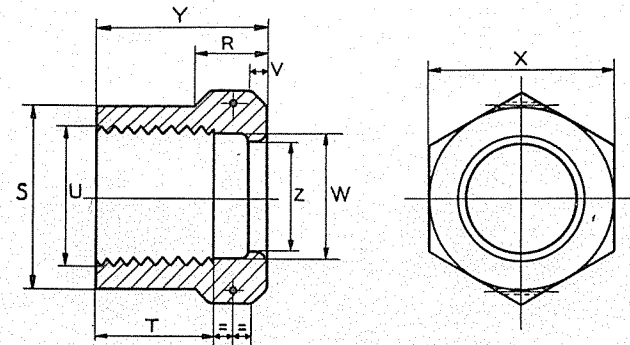


Mark	External Diameter of Pipe	Z	Y	X	
				Max.	Min.
A	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	0.145	0.315	
B	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.208	0.38	
BB	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	0.252	0.5	
C	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.318	0.5	
CC	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.377	0.5	
D	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.438	0.5	
E	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.575	0.5	
F	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	0.7	0.5	
G	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.82	0.5	
H	1.0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.945	0.5	

Dimensions = Inches.

DURAL COUPLING—OUTER SLEEVE

(V.G.S. 436)

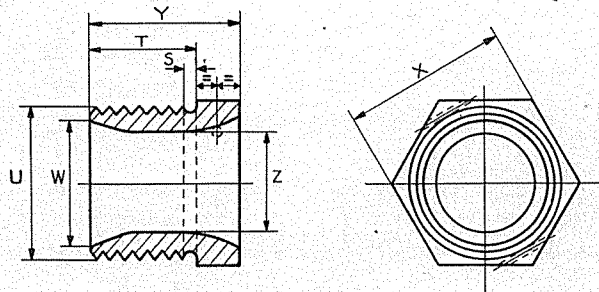


Mark	External Diameter of Pipe	Z	Y	X		W	V	U B.S.P.	T	S	R
				Max.	Min.						
A	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	0.7	0.525	0.52	0.337	0.1	$\frac{1}{8}$	0.445	0.465	0.25
B	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.83	0.6	0.595	0.451	0.11	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.5	0.6	0.3
BB	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	0.87	0.71	0.705	0.533	0.12	19 T.P.I. Whit. Form 0.6 o/d	0.53	0.7	0.3
C	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.91	0.82	0.815	0.589	0.12	$\frac{3}{8}$	0.57	0.8	0.4
CC	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.94	0.92	0.915	0.659	0.12	14 T.P.I. Whit. Form 0.75 o/d	0.6	0.9	0.4
D	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.96	1.01	1.002	0.734	0.12	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.62	0.97	0.4
E	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1.01	1.1	1.092	0.811	0.12	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.67	1.06	0.45
F	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	1.06	1.2	1.192	0.95	0.12	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.72	1.2	0.45
G	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1.06	1.39	1.382	1.098	0.12	$\frac{7}{8}$	0.72	1.37	0.45
H	1.0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1.06	1.67	1.662	1.193	0.12	1.0	0.72	1.55	0.45

Dimensions = Inches.

DURAL COUPLING—INNER SLEEVE

(V.G.S. 537)

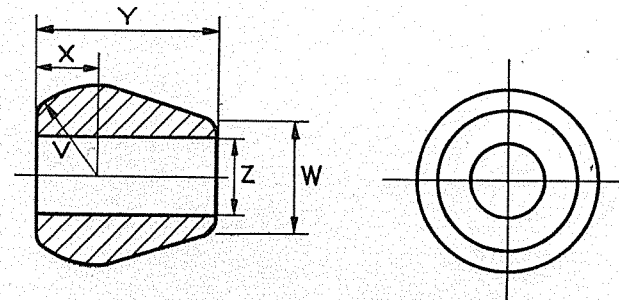


Mark	External Diameter of Pipe	Z	Y	X		W	U B.S.P.	T	S
				Max.	Min.				
A	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{11}{16}$	0.7	0.445	0.44	0.25	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.45	0.06
B	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{11}{16}$	0.7	0.525	0.52	0.345	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.5	0.06
BB	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{11}{16}$	0.75	0.6	0.595	0.415	19 T.P.I. Whit. Form 6 o/d	0.55	0.06
C	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{11}{16}$	0.82	0.71	0.705	0.483	$\frac{3}{8}$	0.57	0.06
CC	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{11}{16}$	0.85	0.82	0.815	0.54	14 T.P.I. Whit. Form 75 o/d	0.6	0.09
D	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{11}{16}$	0.87	0.92	0.915	0.605	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.62	0.09
E	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{11}{16}$	0.92	1.01	1.002	0.735	$\frac{3}{8}$	0.67	0.09
F	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{11}{16}$	0.97	1.1	1.092	0.86	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.72	0.09
G	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{11}{16}$	1.0	1.3	1.292	0.98	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.75	0.1
H	1.0	$1\frac{1}{16}$	1.0	1.39	1.382	1.108	1.0	0.75	0.1

Dimensions—Inches.

DURAL COUPLING—ADAPTOR NIPPLE

(V.G.S. 438)



Mark	External Diameter of Pipe	V	W	X	Y		Z
					Max.	Min.	
A	$\frac{1}{8}$	0.134	0.145	0.1	0.3	0.29	$\frac{7}{16}$
B	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.2	0.208	0.14	0.4	0.39	$\frac{11}{16}$
BB	$\frac{1}{8}$	0.24	0.252	0.17	0.43	0.42	$\frac{3}{8}$
C	$\frac{3}{8}$	0.27	0.318	0.19	0.46	0.45	$\frac{3}{8}$
CC	$\frac{1}{8}$	0.3	0.377	0.21	0.47	0.46	$\frac{11}{16}$
D	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.33	0.438	0.22	0.48	0.47	$\frac{11}{16}$
E	$\frac{3}{8}$	0.41	0.575	0.29	0.5	0.49	$\frac{11}{16}$
F	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.46	0.7	0.3	0.53	0.52	$\frac{11}{16}$
G	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.57	0.82	0.37	0.62	0.6	$\frac{11}{16}$
H	1.0	0.61	0.945	0.36	0.66	0.54	$\frac{11}{16}$

Dimensions—Inches.



VICKERS UNIVERSAL PULLEYS AND GUARDS *(Patented)*

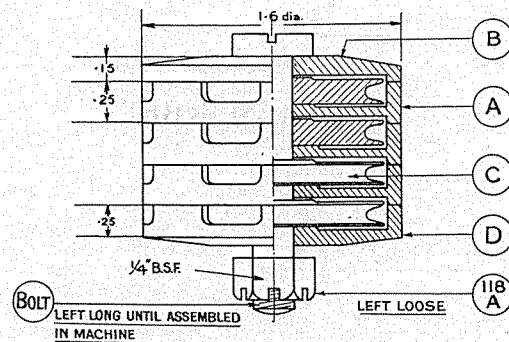
This pulley unit has been designed to facilitate the running of wires for bomb gear or for other light duties.

The complete unit can be made up to contain from one to twelve pulleys, and has a single fixing bolt.

The pulleys are 1.15 diameter at the bottom of the groove which is suitable for 5 cwt. cable.

The guards permit of the entry and exit of the wire at any convenient angle.

The complete unit is made of Duralumin with the exception of the bolt which is of mild steel.



MARK No	NUMBER OFF					WT. OZS.	MARK No	NUMBER OFF					WT. OZS.
	A	B	C	D	BOLT			A	B	C	D	BOLT	
1	-	1	1	1	Z	.83	7	6	1	7	1	T	3.58
2	1	1	2	1	Y	1.3	8	7	1	8	1	S	4.04
3	2	1	3	1	X	1.75	9	8	1	9	1	R	4.5
4	3	1	4	1	W	2.2	10	9	1	10	1	Q	5
5	4	1	5	1	V	2.67	11	10	1	11	1	P	5.4
6	5	1	6	1	U	3.13	12	11	1	12	1	O	5.9

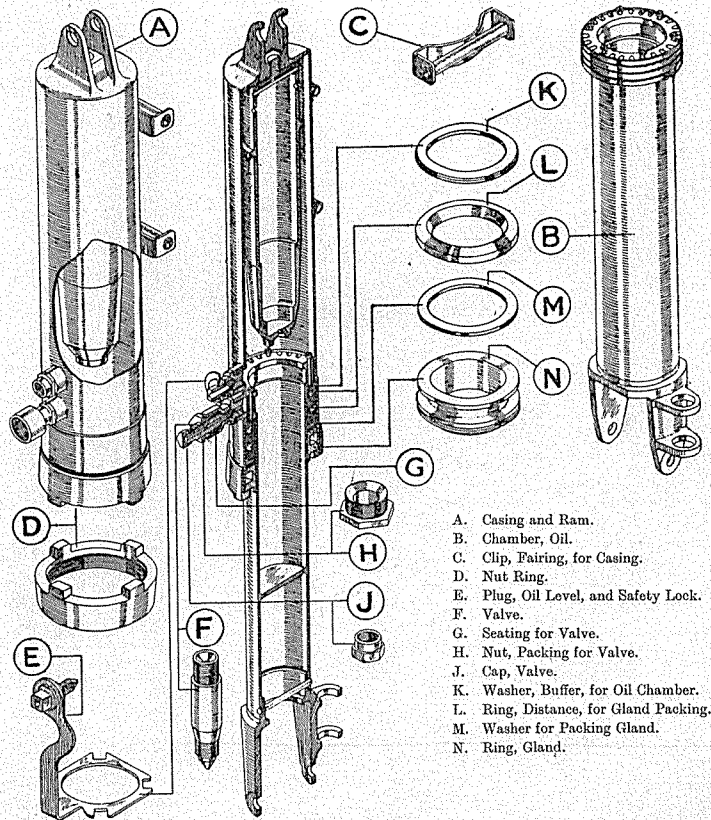
Dimensions—Inches



VICKERS OLEO - PNEUMATIC SHOCK ABSORBERS

FOR
UNDERCARRIAGES
AND TAIL SKIDS.

VICKERS (PATENT) OLEO-PNEUMATIC
SHOCK ABSORBER
FOR AIRCRAFT UNDERCARRIAGE
Component Parts.



- A. Casing and Ram.
- B. Chamber, Oil.
- C. Clip, Fairing, for Casing.
- D. Nut Ring.
- E. Plug, Oil Level, and Safety Lock.
- F. Valve.
- G. Seating for Valve.
- H. Nut, Packing for Valve.
- J. Cap, Valve.
- K. Washer, Buffer, for Oil Chamber.
- L. Ring, Distance, for Gland Packing.
- M. Washer for Packing Gland.
- N. Ring, Gland.

VICKERS OLEO-PNEUMATIC
UNDERCARRIAGES AND TAIL SKIDS

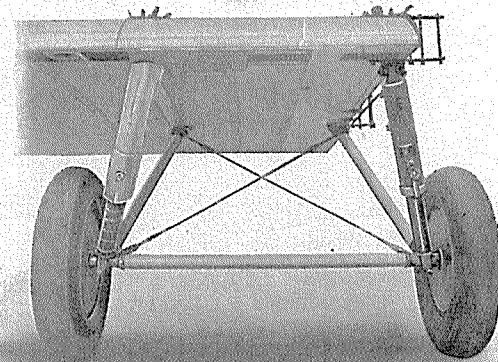


Plate 1.—Vickers Oleo-Pneumatic Chassis.

As fitted to twin engine machine.

The four oleo units are interchangeable. One unit shown with cowling removed.

All aircraft must have some system of spring suspension to take up landing and taxiing shocks. The vertical velocity of a machine on landing may vary from 10 to 20 feet per second and the energy possessed by the machine at these speeds will be considerable. If the machine is brought to rest rapidly, or if, in other words, the travel of the shock absorbing apparatus is short the stresses occasioned in the machine structure will be relatively high due to its rapid deceleration. Spring suspensions of various types have been used in the past, such as steel compression springs, rubber cord in tension, and also rubber blocks in compression; they are all open to the objection that they are heavy when compared with the amount of energy they can take up; they are of relatively large dimensions and for that reason are bad aerodynamically; and, finally, these types do not readily permit of a long travel being given to the landing wheel.

The Vickers system uses compressed air for the resilient medium and all damping is effected by the use of an Oil Brake. The compressed air is retained in a steel chamber and the working piston passes through an oil sealed gland. The construction of the Oleo-Pneumatic Unit will be readily understood by reference to the sectional diagram on Page 54.

The construction is extremely simple, there are few moving parts, and these are constantly lubricated. The main gland is oil sealed and no air can possibly escape at this point; the filling valve is also oil covered, and this valve and the oil level valve are of the needle type and can be depended upon to retain the air indefinitely. The gland on the stem of the filling valve only comes into action during filling or testing operations. In order to obviate the risk which might be attached to the removal of the main gland plug whilst there is still pressure in the air cylinder the oil level valve has been interlocked with this part. It is, therefore, necessary to remove completely the oil level valve before proceeding to dismantle the unit. The working surfaces of the air cylinder and the piston are ground. Initial air pressures have been used varying from 300 to 1,000 lbs. per square inch, so that it

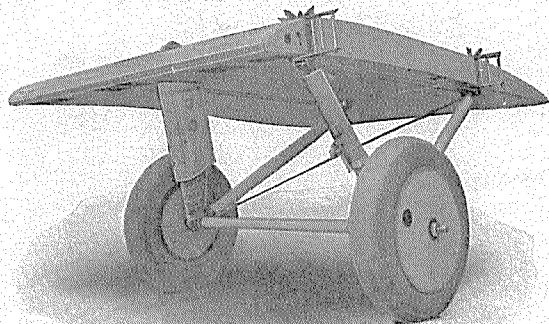
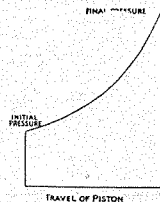


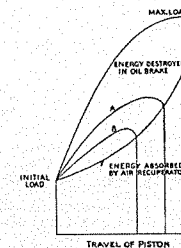
Plate 2.—Vickers Oleo-Pneumatic Chassis.
See Plate 1.

will be readily appreciated how adaptable this unit is. In this connection it is interesting to note that the maximum initial allowable pressures on compression rubber spring suspension systems is of the order of 250 lbs. per square inch, so that for a given load the cross sectional area of the rubber column must be at least three times that of the piston in the compressed air system. With regard to the principle on which this system works, it will be seen that any inward movement of the piston will compress the air and, since the initial and final volumes of the air are known, the increase of load due to increasing air pressure follows a definite law, and can be illustrated by the accompanying curve, and further, that under these conditions it is practically independent of speed.



By choosing appropriate initial and final air volumes a large degree of lateral stability can be given to the machine when taxi-ing. The piston is always under air load and is always striving to return to its extended position.

When the piston is forced inwards the oil is forcibly ejected by the entry of the Brake Ram and caused to pass into the interior of the air cylinder through the annular orifice. This orifice is of relatively small area and the velocity of the oil through same is very great and consequently gives rise to a high pressure in the chamber with a corresponding retarding effect on the piston. The oil brake converts the excess energy of the landing into heat. This heat appears in the oil and is immediately dissipated by radiation from the exterior of the unit. The amount of energy which the oil brake is called upon to deal with, and the retarding force which it exerts depends upon the speed at which the piston moves. If the piston is pushed in gently the retarding force of the brake will be negligible. The form of the brake ram is carefully calculated to provide the necessary retarding force as the speed of the machine falls away in coming to rest and may be illustrated by the accompanying diagram. With this combination enormous quantities of energy can be absorbed and dissipated without over-stressing the machine structure. The outward movement of the piston is controlled by an oil dashpot of simple type, which acts as follows:—



Maximum load imposed on structure will not usually exceed 1.25 times the mean load.

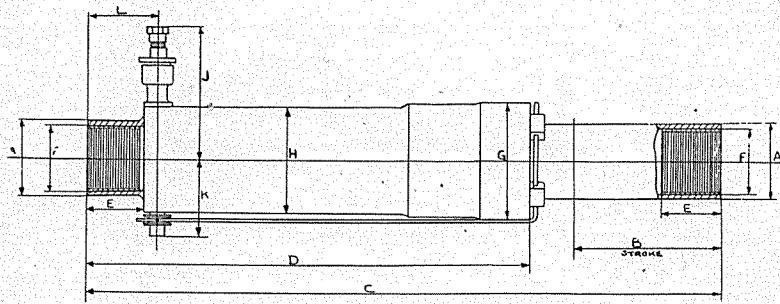
As the piston moves inward an annular space is formed between the piston head and the lower part of the cylinder. This space is filled with oil which passes freely through holes in the piston head and around the plate valve, which is suspended from the piston head. When the piston commences to move outward the plate valve closes and traps the oil. The rate of return of the piston is controlled by allowing the oil to pass back to the air chamber through a small hole in the plate valve. The speed at which the piston returns is sufficiently great to enable the wheels to meet recurring shocks in taxi-ing, but not sufficiently great to cause bouncing. The main gland is self adjusting, and is packed with special rings which are absolutely oil tight. The complete unit can be supplied with end connections to suit customers' requirements, and it is intended that it should be mounted in such a manner that it is only subjected to axial loads. The unit will function satisfactorily in any position from an angle of 45° to the vertical.

These units have been made with pistons ranging from 1" to 3½" dia., and for initial and final loads having a range of between 1 to 3 and 1 to 5. Complete undercarriages embodying these units have been designed and manufactured for a weight as low as 3.5% of machine fully loaded.

The units for tail skids are generally of similar construction to those described above.

All enquiries for these units should be accompanied by the following information:—

- (a) Total weight of aircraft, fully loaded.
- (b) Number of units per machine.
- (c) Initial load on one unit.
- (d) Maximum permissible load on one unit fully compressed.
- (e) Maximum permissible travel or stroke of plunger.
- (f) Position of unit in undercarriage.
- (g) Vertical landing velocity of machine.
- (h) The number of machines for which units are required.

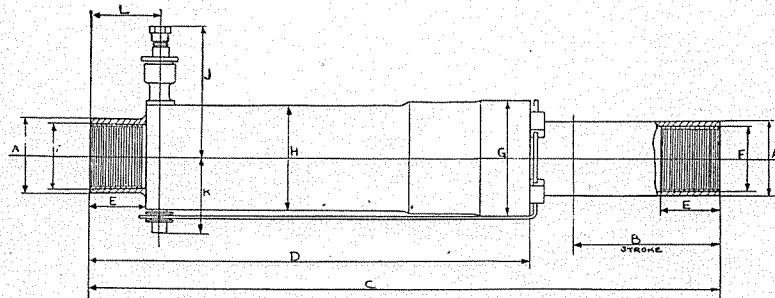


VICKERS STANDARD OLEO-PNEUMATIC SHOCK ABSORBER UNITS

ENGLISH MEASUREMENTS

Type No.	L1		L2	Energy	Stroke in Inches	Dim.											Weight per Unit lbs.
	Min.	Max.				A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	
153	0	1600		.156 × L2	3.0	1.5	3.0	14.2	9.9	1.0	1 1/4 × 16	2.7	2.28	4.2	2.1	1.4	6.75
156	0	1600		.312 × L2	6.0	1.5	6.0	20.2	12.9	1.0	1 1/4 × 16	2.7	2.28	4.2	2.1	1.4	7.5
159	0	1600		.468 × L2	9.0	1.5	9.0	26.2	15.9	1.0	1 1/4 × 16	2.7	2.28	4.2	2.1	1.4	8.25
203	1610	2900		.156 × L2	3.0	2.0	3.0	16.05	11.7	1.5	1 1/4 × 16	3.25	2.81	4.45	2.35	1.9	9.6
206	1610	2900		.312 × L2	6.0	2.0	6.0	22.05	14.7	1.5	1 1/4 × 16	3.25	2.81	4.45	2.35	1.9	11.0
209	1610	2900		.468 × L2	9.0	2.0	9.0	28.05	17.7	1.5	1 1/4 × 16	3.25	2.81	4.45	2.35	1.9	12.4
2012	1610	2900		.625 × L2	12.0	2.0	12.0	34.05	20.7	1.5	1 1/4 × 16	3.25	2.81	4.45	2.35	1.9	13.8
253	2910	4500		.156 × L2	3.0	2.5	3.0	17.55	12.65	2.0	2 1/4 × 16	4.05	3.5	4.8	2.7	2.4	13.2
256	2910	4500		.312 × L2	6.0	2.5	6.0	23.55	15.65	2.0	2 1/4 × 16	4.05	3.5	4.8	2.7	2.4	15.35
259	2910	4500		.468 × L2	9.0	2.5	9.0	29.55	18.65	2.0	2 1/4 × 16	4.05	3.5	4.8	2.7	2.4	17.5
2512	2910	4500		.625 × L2	12.0	2.5	12.0	35.55	21.65	2.0	2 1/4 × 16	4.05	3.5	4.8	2.7	2.4	19.65
306	4510	6500		.312 × L2	6.0	3.0	6.0	24.55	16.65	2.0	2 1/4 × 16	4.55	4.03	5.1	3.0	2.4	23.0
309	4510	6500		.468 × L2	9.0	3.0	9.0	30.55	19.65	2.0	2 1/4 × 16	4.55	4.03	5.1	3.0	2.4	26.7
3012	4510	6500		.625 × L2	12.0	3.0	12.0	36.55	22.65	2.0	2 1/4 × 16	4.55	4.03	5.1	3.0	2.4	30.5
356	6510	8850		.312 × L2	6.0	3.5	6.0	26.5	18.1	2.5	3 1/4 × 12	5.35	4.77	5.5	3.35	2.9	32.7
359	6510	8850		.468 × L2	9.0	3.5	9.0	32.5	21.1	2.5	3 1/4 × 12	5.35	4.77	5.5	3.35	2.9	37.6
3512	6510	8850		.625 × L2	12.0	3.5	12.0	38.5	24.1	2.5	3 1/4 × 12	5.35	4.77	5.5	3.35	2.9	42.5
406	8860	11550		.312 × L2	6.0	4.0	6.0	27.3	18.9	2.5	3 1/4 × 12	5.85	5.3	5.7	3.55	2.9	44.9
409	8860	11550		.468 × L2	9.0	4.0	9.0	33.3	21.9	2.5	3 1/4 × 12	5.85	5.3	5.7	3.55	2.9	49.75
4012	8860	11550		.625 × L2	12.0	4.0	12.0	39.3	24.9	2.5	3 1/4 × 12	5.85	5.3	5.7	3.55	2.9	54.6
456	11560	14600		.312 × L2	6.0	4.5	6.0	27.9	19.5	2.5	4.0 × 12	6.4	5.83	5.95	3.85	2.9	55.5
459	11560	14600		.468 × L2	9.0	4.5	9.0	33.9	22.5	2.5	4.0 × 12	6.4	5.83	5.95	3.85	2.9	61.0
4512	11560	14600		.625 × L2	12.0	4.5	12.0	39.9	25.5	2.5	4.0 × 12	6.4	5.83	5.95	3.85	2.9	66.5
506	14610	18050		.312 × L2	6.0	5.0	6.0	28.25	19.8	2.5	4 1/4 × 12	6.9	6.36	6.2	4.8	2.9	
509	14610	18050		.468 × L2	9.0	5.0	9.0	34.25	22.8	2.5	4 1/4 × 12	6.9	6.36	6.2	4.8	2.9	
5012	14610	18050		.625 × L2	12.0	5.0	12.0	40.25	25.8	2.5	4 1/4 × 12	6.9	6.36	6.2	4.8	2.9	

L1 = The range of initial loads in lbs. for which the unit can be used.
 L2 = The final load in lbs. which the unit will carry. L2 should not exceed L1 × 4 and may be as low as L1 × 3.
 Energy = The maximum energy in ft. lbs. which the unit can absorb. This figure can be reduced to meet requirements.



VICKERS STANDARD OLEO-PNEUMATIC SHOCK ABSORBER UNITS

METRIC DATA

Type No.	L1		L2	Energy	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	Weight Per Unit kgs.
	Min.	Max.														
153	0	725		.048 x L2	38.0	76.0	360	262	25.5	30 x 1.5	68.5	58.0	106.5	53.5	35.5	3.1
156	0	725		.095 x L2	38.0	152.0	515	328	25.5	30 x 1.5	68.5	58.0	106.5	53.5	35.5	3.4
159	0	725		.143 x L2	38.0	228.0	665	405	25.5	30 x 1.5	68.5	58.0	106.5	53.5	35.5	3.74
203	730	1315		.048 x L2	50.8	76.0	410	299	38.0	45 x 1.5	82.5	71.5	113.0	59.5	48.0	4.36
206	730	1315		.095 x L2	50.8	152.0	560	374	38.0	45 x 1.5	82.5	71.5	113.0	59.5	48.0	5.0
209	730	1315		.143 x L2	50.8	228.0	710	450	38.0	45 x 1.5	82.5	71.5	113.0	59.5	48.0	5.65
2012	730	1315		.191 x L2	50.8	305.0	865	525	38.0	45 x 1.5	82.5	71.5	113.0	59.5	48.0	6.3
253	1320	2040		.048 x L2	63.5	76.0	450	320	51.0	55 x 1.5	103.0	89.0	122.0	68.5	61.0	6.0
256	1320	2040		.095 x L2	63.5	152.0	600	397	51.0	55 x 1.5	103.0	89.0	122.0	68.5	61.0	7.0
259	1320	2040		.143 x L2	63.5	228.0	750	474	51.0	55 x 1.5	103.0	89.0	122.0	68.5	61.0	7.95
2512	1320	2040		.191 x L2	63.5	305.0	900	550	51.0	55 x 1.5	103.0	89.0	122.0	68.5	61.0	8.9
306	2045	2950		.095 x L2	76.2	152.0	625	423	51.0	70 x 1.5	115.5	102.5	129.5	76.0	61.0	10.4
309	2045	2950		.143 x L2	76.2	228.0	775	500	51.0	70 x 1.5	115.5	102.5	129.5	76.0	61.0	12.1
3012	2045	2950		.191 x L2	76.2	305.0	925	575	51.0	70 x 1.5	115.5	102.5	129.5	76.0	61.0	13.8
356	2955	4010		.095 x L2	89.0	152.0	675	460	63.5	80 x 2.0	136.0	121.0	140.0	85.0	73.5	14.85
359	2955	4010		.143 x L2	89.0	228.0	825	535	63.5	80 x 2.0	136.0	121.0	140.0	85.0	73.5	17.1
3512	2955	4010		.191 x L2	89.0	305.0	980	612	63.5	80 x 2.0	136.0	121.0	140.0	85.0	73.5	19.3
406	4015	5250		.095 x L2	101.6	152.0	695	480	63.5	90 x 2.0	148.5	134.5	145.0	90.0	73.5	20.4
409	4015	5250		.143 x L2	101.6	228.0	845	556	63.5	90 x 2.0	148.5	134.5	145.0	90.0	73.5	22.6
4012	4015	5250		.191 x L2	101.6	305.0	1000	632	63.5	90 x 2.0	148.5	134.5	145.0	90.0	73.5	24.8
456	5255	6625		.095 x L2	114.3	152.0	710	495	63.5	100 x 2.0	162.5	148.0	151.0	97.5	73.5	25.2
459	5255	6625		.143 x L2	114.3	228.0	860	571	63.5	100 x 2.0	162.5	148.0	151.0	97.5	73.5	27.7
4512	5255	6625		.191 x L2	114.3	305.0	1010	649	63.5	100 x 2.0	162.5	148.0	151.0	97.5	73.5	30.2
506	6630	8200		.095 x L2	127.0	152.0	715	504	63.5	116 x 2.0	175.0	161.5	157.5	122.0	73.5	
509	6630	8200		.143 x L2	127.0	228.0	870	579	63.5	116 x 2.0	175.0	161.5	157.5	122.0	73.5	
5012	6630	8200		.191 x L2	127.0	305.0	1020	655	63.5	116 x 2.0	175.0	161.5	157.5	122.0	73.5	

L1 = The range of initial loads in kgs. for which the unit can be used.
 L2 = The final load in kgs. which the unit will carry. L2 should not exceed L1 x 4 and may be as low as L1 x 3.
 Energy = The maximum energy in kg. metres which the unit can absorb. This figure can be reduced to meet requirements.

VICKERS OLEO-PNEUMATIC CHASSIS

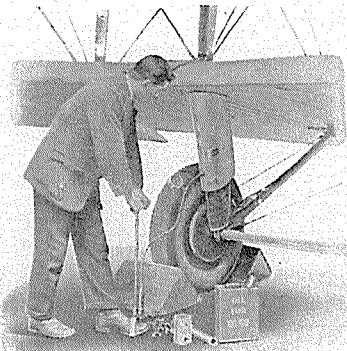


Plate 4.—Vickers Oleo-Pneumatic Chassis.
Testing the Air Pressure.

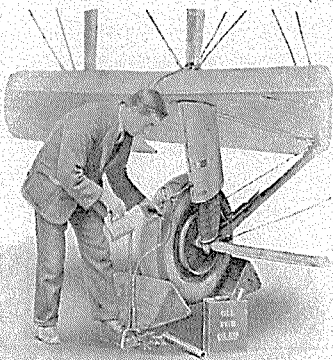


Plate 5.—Replenishing the Oil.



Plate 6.—Checking the Air Pressure after
having blown off the excess oil.

A light portable hand air pump is available for use in connection with these units.

There is also a manually operated two stage pump of larger capacity for aerodrome use.

These pumps are fully described in pages 65 and 66.

The Vickers Oleo Units are sent out fully charged with oil and air to the pressure stated on instruction plate, and are ready for installation. Attachments can be provided to take a light Duralumin fairing, but the design of the latter is best left to the customer. Some protection should be given to the piston against sand and grit, and this may consist of an extension of the fairing, or may be a light leather gaiter. These units require very little attention in service. There is no possibility of the air escaping if the valves are securely tightened, therefore the only leakage which can take place will be the slight film of oil which serves to lubricate the main gland. It may therefore be necessary to verify the oil level and pressure at periods of say three to four months. This operation is extremely simple when carried out with the special Hand Pump, and should proceed as follows :—

Connect the pump to the filling valve and raise the pressure in the pipe line to the nominal pressure in the air chamber; the filling valve should then be opened by unscrewing same half a turn. The air chamber is now in communication with pipe line and pressure gauge. If the oil level valve is now gently unscrewed, air or oil will be blown through the hole in this valve, and will give an indication of the conditions existing inside the air cylinder. It will probably be necessary to insert a small quantity of oil, and this is readily carried out by pouring a quantity of Vacuum P. 924 Oil (Machine Gun Oil), into the reservoir at top of pump and continue pumping. When oil commences to flow from the oil level valve it should be firmly closed and pumping continued until the gauge shows that the normal pressure has been reached. The filling valve should then be closed, after which the pump is disconnected. Finally make all valves safe and replace dust cap.

It is essential that the piston be fully extended when the unit is being checked for oil level and air pressure. All units are given a proof test during manufacture, and no attempt should be made to increase the initial air pressure for which the units were designed, and which is stamped on the instruction plate, without consulting the manufacturers.

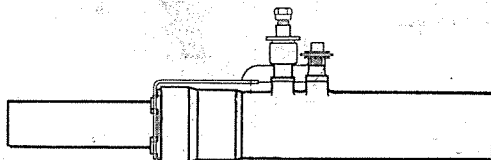


F. would like Ashley to do this job. Pressure to be reduced from 700 lbs to 610 lbs. 1/18/29. 27/5/29.

VICKERS OLEO-PNEUMATIC UNDERCARRIAGES AND TAIL SKIDS

Patented in
Great Britain, Nos. 568/1915, 11664/1915
and Foreign Countries.

Explanation of the action of the Gear and the advantages to be derived from its use, together with a few notes on its care and upkeep in service.



f 100

All communications to be addressed to:

VICKERS (AVIATION) LIMITED

VICKERS HOUSE, BROADWAY, LONDON, S.W.1.

Telephone: VICTORIA 6900.

Telegrams: "VICKERS, SOWEST, LONDON"

Works: WEYBRIDGE, SURREY

Ref.: Oleo/1 (July, 1928).

VICKERS-ARMSTRONGS AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.
19 O'CONNELL STREET,
SYDNEY.



VICKERS OLEO-PNEUMATIC CHASSIS

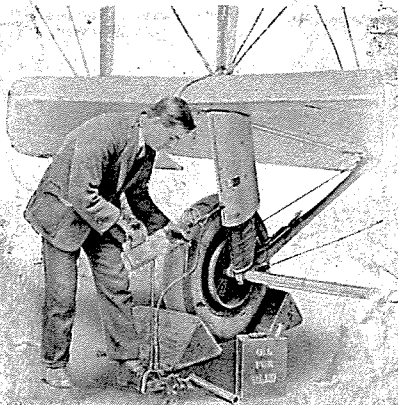


Plate 5.—Replenishing the Oil.



Plate 6.—Checking the Air Pressure after
having blown off the excess oil.

VICKERS OLEO-PNEUMATIC TAIL SKID

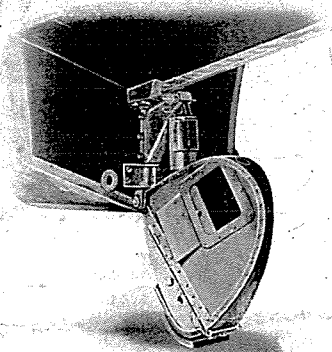


Plate 7.—As fitted to the Viking Amphibian
and machines of Scout type.

In Amphibians the fairing is of copper and acts as
a water rudder.

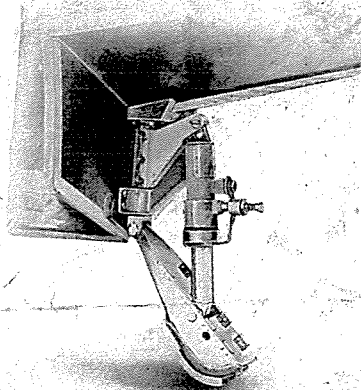


Plate 8.—Fairing removed.



VICKERS OLEO-PNEUMATIC UNDERCARRIAGES & TAIL SKIDS

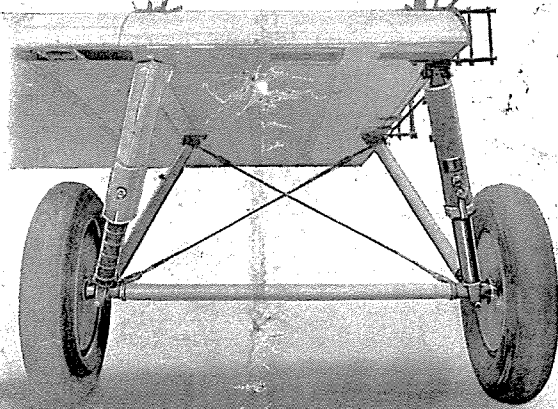


Plate 1.—Vickers Oleo-Pneumatic Chassis.

As fitted to twin engine machine.

The four oleo units are interchangeable. One unit shown with cowling removed.

All aircraft must have some system of spring suspension to take up landing and taxi-ing shocks. The vertical velocity of a machine on landing may vary from 10 to 20 feet per second and the energy possessed by the machine at these speeds will be considerable. If the machine is brought to rest rapidly, or if, in other words, the travel of the shock absorbing apparatus is short the stresses occasioned in the machine structure will be relatively high due to its rapid deceleration. Spring suspensions of various types have been used in the past, such as steel compression springs, rubber cord in tension, and also rubber blocks in compression; they are all open to the objection that they are heavy when compared with the amount of energy they can take up; they are of relatively large dimensions and for that reason are bad aerodynamically; and, finally, these types do not readily permit of a long travel being given to the landing wheel.

The Vickers System uses compressed air for the resilient medium and all damping is effected by the use of an Oil Brake. The compressed air is retained in a steel chamber and the working piston passes through an oil sealed gland. The construction of the Oleo-Pneumatic Unit will be readily understood by reference to the sectional diagram on Page 2.

The construction is extremely simple, there are few moving parts and these are constantly lubricated. The main gland is oil sealed and no air can possibly escape at this point; the filling valve is also oil covered and this valve and the oil level valve are of the needle type and can be depended upon



to retain the air indefinitely. The gland on the stem of the filling valve only comes into action during filling or testing operations. In order to obviate the risk which might be attached to the removal of the main gland plug whilst there is still pressure in the air cylinder the oil level valve has been interlocked with this part. It is, therefore, necessary to completely remove the oil level valve before proceeding to dismantle the unit. The working surfaces of the

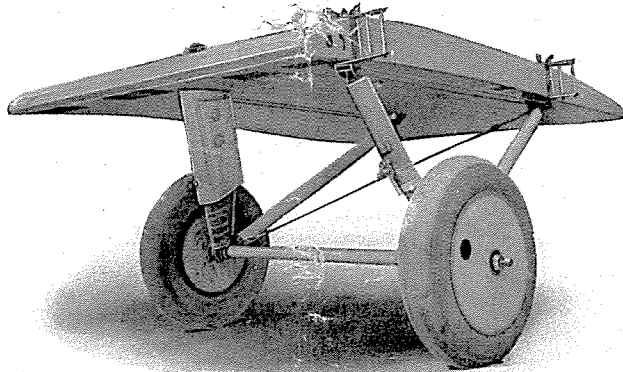
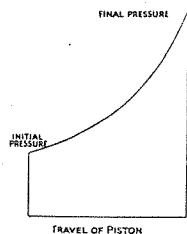


Plate 2.—Vickers Oleo-Pneumatic Chassis.

See Plate One.

air cylinder and the piston are ground. In the illustration (Page 2) the piston is shown near the limit of its outer and normal position, and the air pressure is such that acting upon the dia. b. of the piston B gives a load slightly in excess of the static load. Initial air pressures have been used varying from 300 to 1,000 lbs. per square inch, so that it will be readily appreciated how adaptable this unit is. In this connection it is interesting to note that the maximum initial allowable pressures on compression rubber spring suspension systems is of the order of 250 lbs. per square inch so that for a given load the cross sectional area of the rubber column must be at least three times that of the piston in the compressed air system. With regard to the principle on which this system works, it will

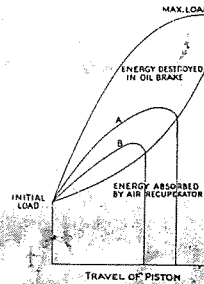


be seen that any inward movement of the piston B will compress the air and, since the initial and final volumes of the air are known, the increase of load due to increasing air pressure follows a definite law and can be illustrated by the accompanying curve and further that under these conditions it is practically independent of speed.

By choosing appropriate initial and final air volumes a large degree of lateral stability can be given to the machine when taxi-ing. The piston is always under air load and is always striving to return to its extended position.

When the piston B is forced inwards the oil at B1 is forcibly ejected by the entry of the Brake Ram C and caused to pass into the interior of the air cylinder through the annular orifice formed at H. This orifice is of relatively small area and the velocity of the oil through same is very great and consequently

gives rise to a high pressure in the chamber B1 with a corresponding retarding effect on the piston. The oil brake converts the excess energy of the landing into heat. This heat appears in the oil and is immediately dissipated by radiation from the exterior of the unit. The amount of energy which the oil brake is called upon to deal with and the retarding force which it exerts depends upon the speed at which the piston B moves. If the piston is pushed in gently the retarding force of the brake will be negligible. The form of the brake ram C is carefully calculated to provide the necessary retarding force as the speed of the machine falls away in coming to rest and may be illustrated by the accompanying diagram. With this combination enormous quantities of energy can be absorbed and dissipated without over-stressing the machine structure. The outward movement of the piston is controlled by an oil dashpot of simple type which acts as follows:—



Maximum load imposed on structure will not usually exceed 1.25 times the mean load.

As the piston B moves inward an annular space is formed between the piston head and the lower part of the cylinder A. This space is filled with oil which passes freely through holes in the piston head and around the plate valve E which is suspended from the piston head. When the piston commences to move outward the plate valve closes and traps the oil. The rate of return of the piston is controlled by allowing the oil to pass back to the Air Chamber through a small hole in the plate valve. The speed at which the piston returns is sufficiently great to enable the wheels to meet recurring shocks in taxiing, but not sufficiently great to cause bouncing. The main gland is self adjusting and is packed with special rings which are absolutely oil tight. The complete unit can be supplied with end connections to suit customer's requirements and it is intended that it should be mounted in such a manner that it is only subjected to axial loads. The unit will function satisfactorily in any position from an angle of 45° to the vertical.

These units have been made with pistons ranging from 1" to 3½" dia. and for initial and final loads having a range of between 1 to 3 and 1 to 5. Complete undercarriages embodying these units have been designed and manufactured for a weight as low as 3.5% of machine fully loaded.

The units for tail skids are generally of similar construction to those described above.

All enquiries for these units should be accompanied by the following information:—

- Total weight of aircraft, fully loaded.
- Number of units per machine.
- Initial load on one unit.
- Maximum permissible load on one unit fully compressed.
- Maximum permissible travel or stroke of plunger.
- Position of unit in undercarriage.
- Vertical landing velocity of machine.

A light portable hand air pump is available for use in connection with these units.

There is also a manually operated two stage pump of larger capacity for aerodrome use.

These pumps are both fully described in our Accessory Catalogue, pages 22 and 23.

The Vickers Oleo Units are sent out fully charged with oil and air to the pressure stated on instruction plate and are ready for installation. Attachments can be provided to take a light duralumin fairing, but the design of the latter is best left to the customer. Some protection should be given to the piston against sand and grit and this may consist of an extension of the fairing or may be a light leather gaiter. These units require very little attention in service. There is no possibility of the air escaping if the valves are securely tightened, therefore the only leakage which can take place will be the slight film of oil which serves to lubricate the main gland. It may therefore be necessary to verify the oil level and pressure at periods of say three to four months. This operation is extremely simple when carried out with the special Hand Pump and should proceed as follows :—

Connect the pump to the filling valve and raise the pressure in the pipe line to the nominal pressure in the air chamber ; the filling valve should then be opened by unscrewing same half a turn. The air chamber is now in communication with pipe line and pressure gauge. If the oil level valve is now gently unscrewed air or oil will be blown through the hole in this valve and will give an indication of the conditions existing inside the air cylinder. It will probably be necessary to insert a small quantity of oil and this is readily carried out by pouring a quantity of Vacuum P.924 Oil (Machine Gun Oil), into the reservoir at top of pump and continue pumping. When oil commences to flow from the oil level valve it should be firmly closed and pumping continued until the gauge shows that the normal pressure has been reached. The filling valve should then be closed after which the pump is disconnected. Finally make all valves safe and replace dust cap

It is essential that the piston B be fully extended when the unit is being checked for oil level and air pressure. All units are given a proof test during manufacture and no attempt should be made to increase the initial air pressure for which the units were designed, and which is stamped on the instruction plate, without consulting the manufacturers.

VICKERS OLEO-PNEUMATIC CHASSIS

COMPONENT PARTS.

(See Plate 3)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A.—AIR CYLINDER. | J.—GLAND NUT (Valve). |
| B.—SUPPORTING RAM. | K.—NEEDLE VALVE. |
| C.—FORK for Do. Fits over axle and connects Radius Rod. | L.—DUST CAP. |
| D.—NECK RING OF GLAND. | M.—OIL LEVEL PLUG. |
| E, G & H.—PACKING RINGS. | N.—RADIUS ROD, with swivel fork. |
| F.—GLAND CAP. | O.—BRACING CABLE, with turnbuckle, dead-eyes and plates. |
| I.—SAFETY LOCK. | P.—AXLE, complete with universal joint sleeves, caps and screwdown greasers. |

VICKERS OLEO-PNEUMATIC CHASSIS

COMPONENT PARTS OF OLEO CHASSIS

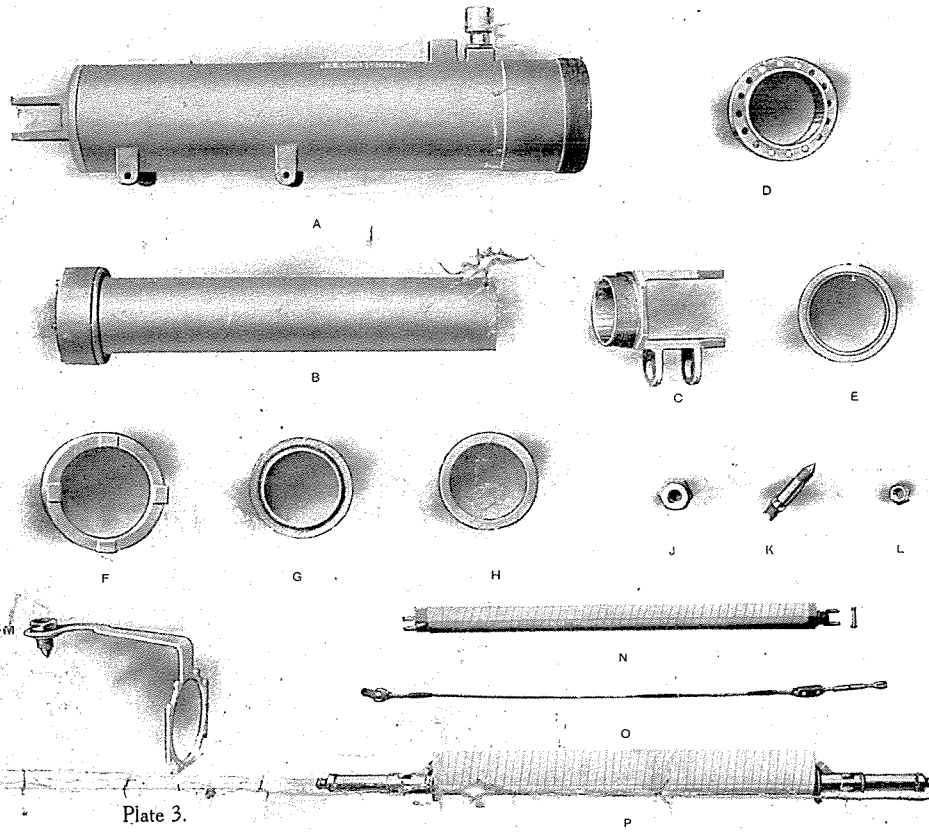


Plate 3.

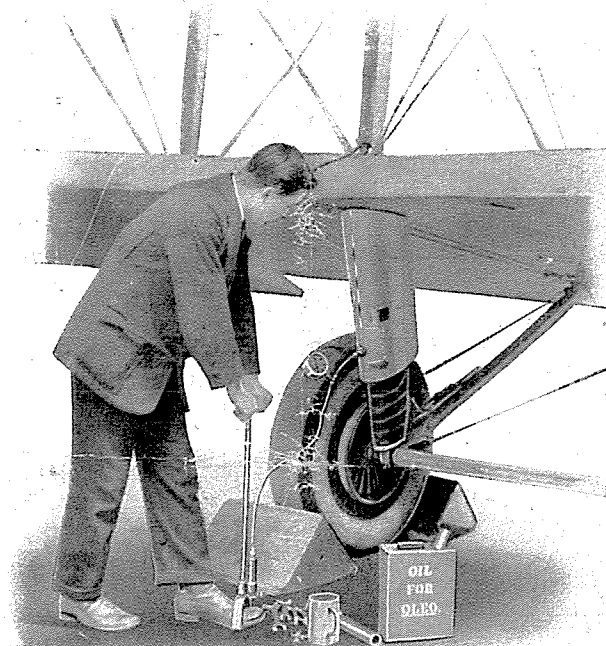


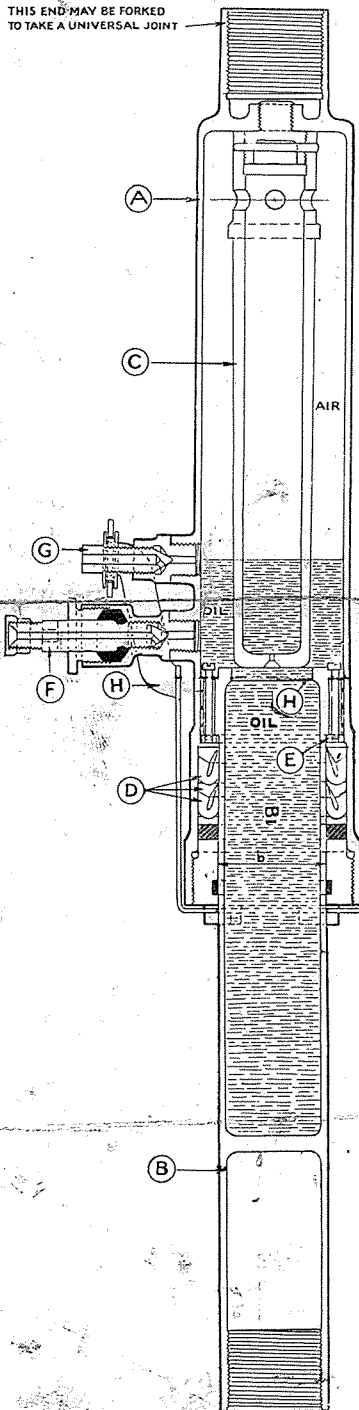
Plate 4.—Vickers Oleo-Pneumatic Chassis.

Testing the Air Pressure.

VICKERS OLEO-PNEUMATIC SHOCK ABSORBER

(PATENTED)

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT (Sectional Diagram)



A.—Air Cylinder machined from High Tensile Steel Bar.

B.—Piston.

C.—Oil Brake Ram.

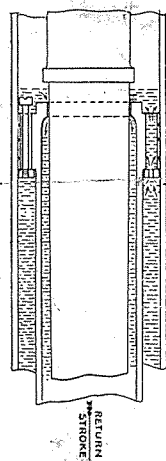
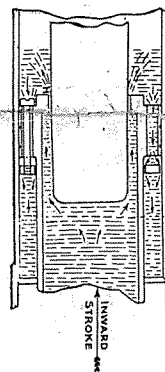
D.—Main gland with self-adjusting packing.

E.—Return dashpot valve.

F.—Filling Valve.

G.—Oil Level Valve.

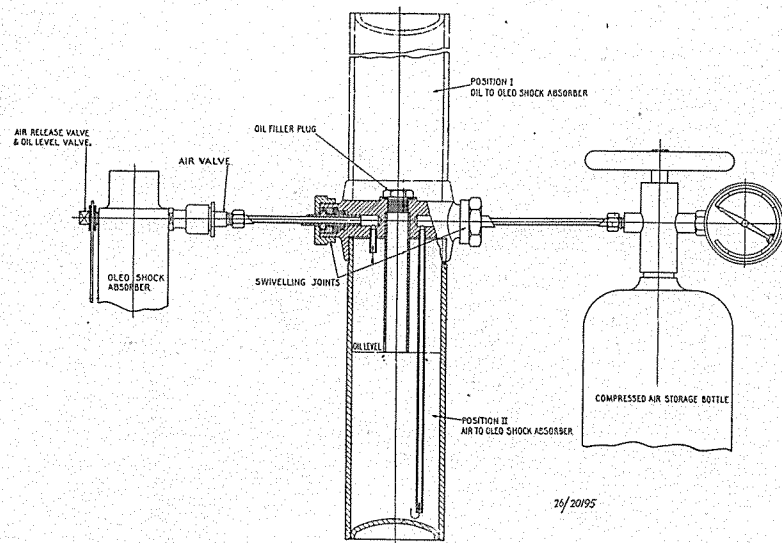
H.—Safety Lock.



7 1/2" wooden pipe

VICKERS OLEO PNEUMATIC SHOCK ABSORBERS

Method of replenishing air and oil by the use of a standard compressed air bottle in lieu of a pump.



Having connected the device as shown in the diagram, a measured quantity of oil is inserted in the swivelling chamber and the plug is secured. By inverting the chamber and opening the Stop Valve on the Air Reservoir the oil in the swivelling chamber will be forced into the shock absorber cylinder; the air pressure can then be raised to the desired figure, after which the air valve on the shock absorber may be screwed home and the gear dismantled.

VICKERS HIGH PRESSURE AIR PUMP

Single Acting
Single Stage
A 599

This pump has been specially developed for charging the reservoirs of Oleo Pneumatic Shock Absorber Units, and can be used for pressures up to 800 lbs. per square inch.

It is very compact and relatively light, and can be carried on aircraft for emergency use.

The delivery valve is of Immaculate Steel (Rustless) hardened and ground.

The piston packing is of special design and can be adjusted for wear by a wing nut on handle.

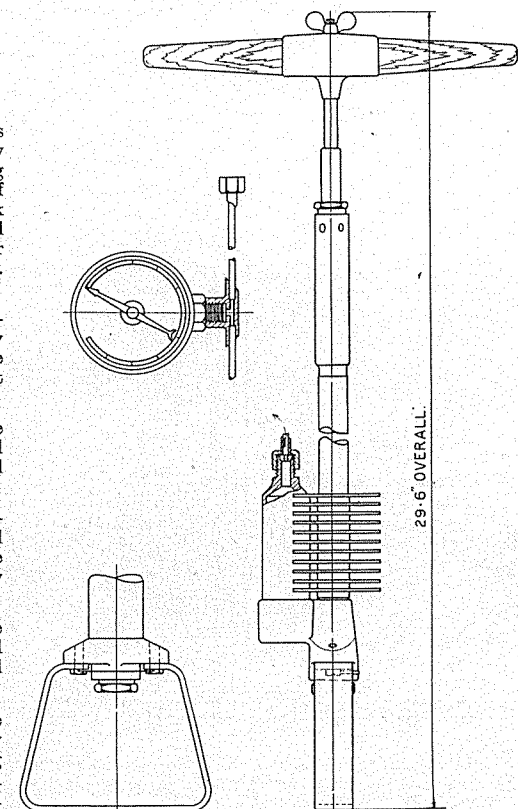
The body of the pump is air cooled and an oil seal is fitted above delivery valve.

Lubrication of the piston is carried out by compelling the entering air to pass through an oil-saturated cotton wick.

The pump can also be used to inject small quantities of oil which are poured into the barrel after the plunger has been withdrawn.

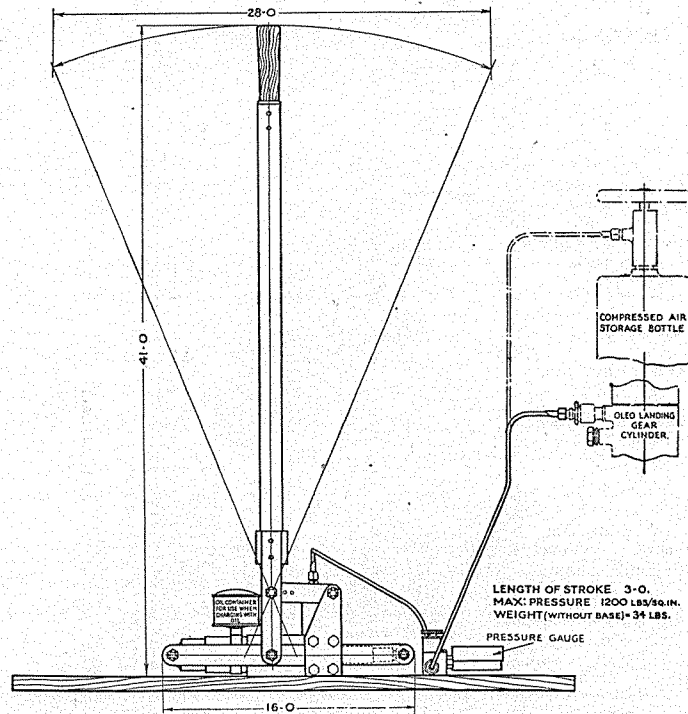
A connecting pipe and pressure gauge are supplied.

WEIGHT.—6 lbs. complete.



VICKERS HIGH PRESSURE AIR PUMP

Two Stage (Aerodrome Type) A 219



This pump is for use in connection with the air and oil replenishment of Oleo Pneumatic Shock Absorbers and is for aerodrome use.

The compression is carried out in two stages which gives high efficiency and enables air pressures up to 1,200 lbs. per square inch to be easily obtained.

The whole unit is mounted on a wood base which also carries the pressure gauge. The operating lever is conveniently placed for use by one or two mechanics.

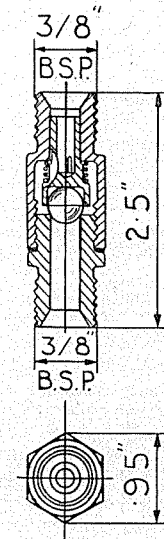
The valves are of Vickers Immaculate Steel (Rustless), hardened and ground, and can be readily removed for inspection.

WEIGHT.—34 lbs. without base.

VICKERS $\frac{3}{8}$ " NON-RETURN VALVE

FOR COMPRESSED AIR MAINS

A 608



This non-return Valve should be inserted in the Pipe Line between the Hand Air Compressor A594 (see page 68) and the Air Reservoir as an additional safeguard against loss of air.

VICKERS DUPLEX AIR COMPRESSOR

TO GIVE PRESSURES UP TO 200 LBS. PER SQ. INCH
FOR ENGINE STARTING

A 594

The difficulties and uncertainties encountered in starting the average aero engine by direct cranking, are too well known to need elaboration. The trend towards high powers and the inaccessibility of some engines, adds to these difficulties.

Starting by means of compressed carburetted air is a great advance over the earlier method and the use of a motor driven air compressor (ground equipment) makes engine starting the certainty it should be.

This essential ground equipment is not always available in the case of forced landings, and in any case, it is advisable to have the aircraft so equipped that it is independent of outside aid, provided this can be done for a reasonable addition of weight.

The Vickers Hand Air Compressor takes over the duties of the motor pump and weighs 9½ lbs. It is a very compact unit and can be mounted in any position convenient for operation.

The disposition of the twin cylinders and the mechanical action adopted enables the load on the hand lever to be kept within reasonable limits at all times.

The pump throughout is made from light alloy castings and forgings and has steel cylinder liners so that the initial high efficiency may be maintained.

In order to reduce the number of parts and to secure absolute reliability in action, the usual inlet valves have been replaced by ports cut in the cylinder barrel. These ports are uncovered by the piston at the end of the suction stroke.

The only valves necessary therefore, are the discharge valves which are of the duplex ball type and are mounted in the discharge branch of the end covers.

The provision of two discharge valves per cylinder independently operated, in series, makes for absolute reliability of action.

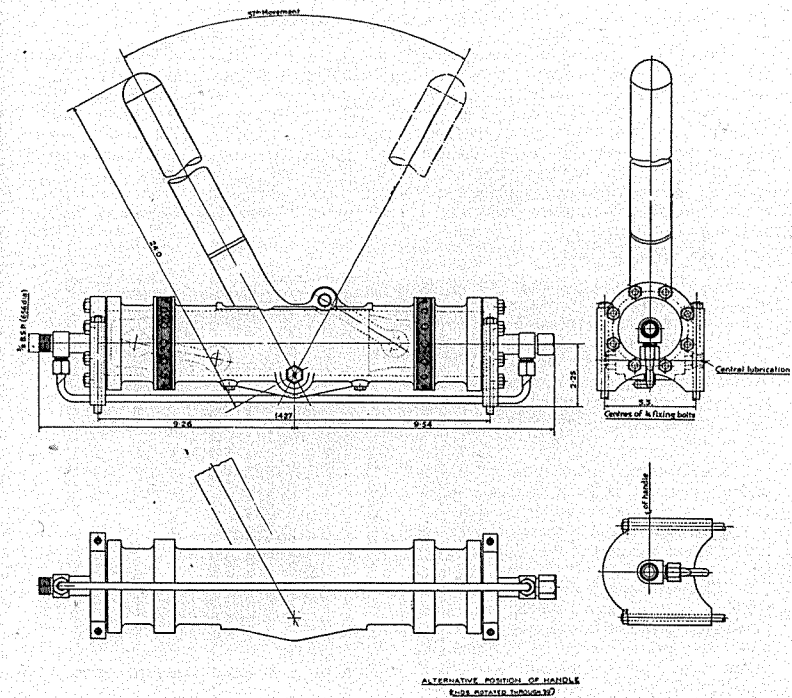
The lubrication of all the working parts takes place through the main axis bolt, the crank and connecting rods being suitably drilled.

The inlet ports are protected by gauze covers and the exposed working parts are protected by a Willesden canvas cover.

This Pump is guaranteed to raise the air pressure in a standard air bottle of 390 cubic inches, from 0 to 200 lbs. per sq. inch, in 10 minutes, when operated by two men, working alternately.

When only one man operates the pump, the times are as follows:—100 lbs. per sq. inch in 3 to 4 minutes, and 200 lbs. per sq. inch in 12 to 14 minutes.

An engine of approximately 500 horsepower usually can be started when the pressure reaches 75 lbs. per square inch; thus, 4 to 5 starts should be obtainable with one charge of the air bottle when charged to 200 lbs. per sq. inch.



VICKERS-POTTS OIL COOLER

FOR AIRCRAFT

(Oil Cooler, Standard, Air Ministry Type A 325)

(ENGLISH PATENT No. 285,524 (25040/26)

(FOREIGN PATENTS APPLIED FOR)

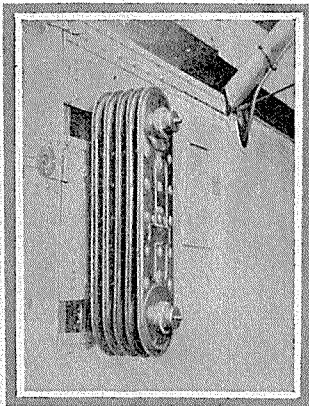
1. PURPOSE.

Owing to the high powers developed by modern aero engines and the necessity for cowling as much of the engine as possible, the heat which is imparted to the lubricating oil in its journey through the engine cannot be readily radiated from the crankcase. It then becomes necessary to adopt other means for reducing the temperature of the oil before it is returned to the engine. The best method of doing this is to insert a special oil cooler in the pipe line between the engine scavenger pump and the tank. The VICKERS-POTTS OIL COOLER, having comparatively low aerodynamic resistance, can be placed in the slipstream of the air screw or other convenient place. It is used largely in aircraft for the British Royal Air Force, and in foreign countries.

2. CONSTRUCTION.

The Vickers-Potts Oil Cooler consists of a series of hollow fins threaded on two tubes and arranged for series flow, i.e., through each fin or element in turn. A by-pass valve is inserted between the inlet and outlet pipes, to provide an alternative path for the oil when starting from cold, and to prevent excessive pressures on the fins.

The internal construction of the cooling element is such that the oil is exposed in thin layers to the cold surface of the fins; also, the spacers between the fins break up the flow of the oil by eddying, and thus cause rapid transfer of heat. The external space between the fins, which space is increased by the local flattening of the latter, enables the air to pass freely between them without causing undue drag (air resistance). (See H.P. drag figures, para 7.)



The general arrangement, with dimensions, of Vickers-Potts Oil Cooler is shown on pages 72 and 73.

3. CAPACITY.

The cooling surface per fin is approximately 145 square inches (930 square cms.), and the reduction of temperature of the oil in passing through one fin will be from 1° to 6° C., according to the rate of flow and the temperature of the air.

The Vickers-Potts Oil Cooler can be supplied with from 3 to 13 fins, to suit all engines from 250 to 800 horse-power, working under various conditions, and to permit of the oil being returned to the engine at a temperature of 70° C. Larger engines may have two coolers in series.

The rate of flow of oil through cooler at various pressures and temperatures is shown on page 78.

The most suitable unit for any installation can be indicated and quoted for on receipt of the following particulars:—

- (a) Horse-power of engine.
- (b) Extent to which engine is enclosed by cowling.
- (c) Quantity of oil delivered by pump in gallons per minute or litres per minute.
- (d) Velocity of air over cooler.

4. INSTALLATION.

The unit may be mounted in any suitable position near the engine, and can be arranged so that the air flow is along either the major or minor axis of the fins.

The installation of cooler on an aircraft fitted with "Jupiter" air-cooled engine is illustrated on page 70.

5. TESTS.

Each Vickers-Potts Oil Cooler is subjected on completion to an internal test pressure of 25 lbs. per square inch (1.75 kgms. per square cm.).

6. WEIGHTS.

Weights, complete—3 fin unit	8.5 lbs.	(3.85 kgs.)
5 „ „	9.75 „	(4.4 „)
7 „ „	11.75 „	(5.3 „)
9 „ „	14 „	(6.35 „)
11 „ „	16.5 „	(7.5 „)
13 „ „	20.25 „	(9.6 „)

7. AIR RESISTANCE.

Drag of Vickers-Potts Oil Cooler at 100 m.p.h., with air flow along major axis of fins, expressed as horse-power:—

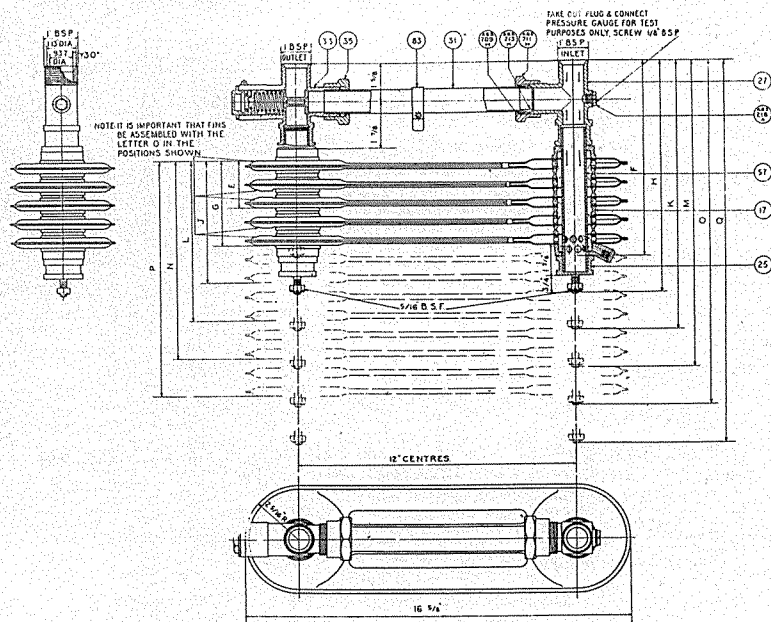
5 fin unit,	1.16 h.p.
7 „ „	1.46 „
9 „ „	1.79 „
11 „ „	2.1 „



VICKERS-POTTS OIL COOLER

FOR AIRCRAFT

(Oil Cooler, Standard, Air Ministry Type A 325)



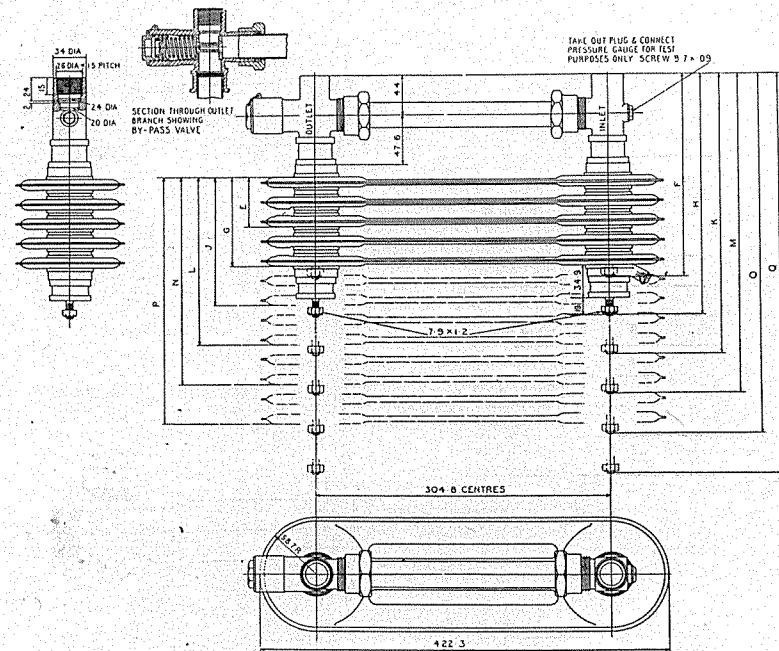
Mark 3	Oil Cooler with 3 Fins & Relief Valve	Dim. E-1 1/2"	Dim. F-8 3/2"
5	" " 5 " " "	" G-3 1/8"	" H-0 1/2"
7	" " 7 " " "	" J-5 1/2"	" K-11 1/2"
9	" " 9 " " "	" L-6 3/4"	" M-12 1/8"
11	" " 11 " " "	" N-8 1/4"	" O-14 1/2"
13	" " 13 " " "	" P-9 1/4"	" Q-10 1/4"

Cooler Tested to 25 lbs. per sq. inch.
Relief Valve set to By-pass at 15 lbs. per sq. inch.



VICKERS-POTTS OIL COOLER—continued

METRIC DIMENSIONS.

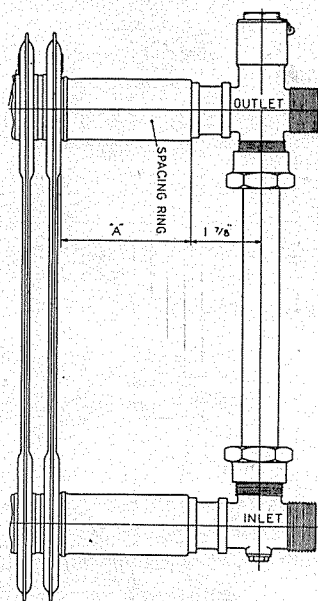


Mark 3	Oil Cooler with 3 Fins & Relief Valve	Dim. E-50	Dim. F-207.1
5	" " 5 " " "	" G-90.5	" H-247.6
7	" " 7 " " "	" J-131	" K-288.1
9	" " 9 " " "	" L-171.4	" M-328.6
11	" " 11 " " "	" N-220.6	" O-369
13	" " 13 " " "	" P-262.4	" Q-409.5

Cooler Tested to 1.76 kgs./cm²
Relief Valve set to By-pass at 1.05 kgs./cm².

VICKERS-POTTS OIL COOLER FITTED WITH SPECIAL SPACING RINGS A325.

A325 Mark No.	Length Mark of Tube	No. of Fins	Spacing Ring required
3/5	5	3	Pt. 89-A325
3/7	7	3	Pt. 93-A325
5/7	7	5	Pt. 89-A325
5/9	9	5	Pt. 93-A325
7/9	9	7	Pt. 89-A325
7/11	11	7	Pt. 93-A325
9/11	11	9	Pt. 89-A325
9/13	13	9	Pt. 93-A325



Description	"A" Dim.	Part No.
2 Element Spacing Ring	2 1/8"	89-A325
4 Element Spacing Ring	3 1/8"	93-A325

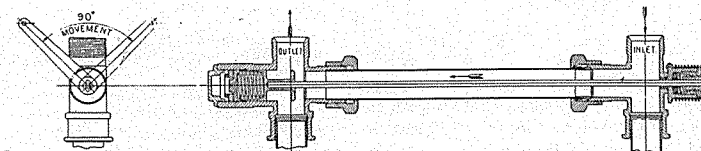
In the mounting of the cooler, occasions sometimes arise in which the inner fins are brought very close to the cowling with a great loss in cooling. To overcome this difficulty coolers can be supplied in which 2 or 4 of the inner fins are replaced by a distance piece.

Existing coolers of standard type can be readily converted by the use of these spacers and longer main tubes.

VICKERS OIL COOLER VALVE LIFTING GEAR

VARIABLE CONTROL

SCHEME "B"



Whilst an oil cooler is an admitted necessity in modern aircraft with high powered engines there are times when it is necessary that it should be short circuited, e.g., when flying at high altitudes and during the initial "warming up" of the engine on the ground. To enable the oil cooler to be cut out at will, two schemes (A and B) have been developed. In scheme "A" (which is adjusted on the ground before flight) the bypass valve is opened by a rod inserted in the cross connecting bypass tube. The amount of valve opening and the consequent relative flow through the cooler and through the bypass is determined by the length of the rod.

In Scheme "B" similar means are provided for opening the bypass valve, but the control can be operated at any time even during flight, the amount of opening being capable of fine control between minimum and maximum.

This method of control is readily adapted to existing coolers.

VICKERS-POTTS OIL COOLER

(Oil Cooler, Standard, Air Ministry Type A 325)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ASSEMBLING.

This Cooler consists of a number of fins assembled on two parallel tubes, and so arranged that the flow of oil takes place through the fins in series. This series flow is ensured by the special openings in the fins and the manner in which they are assembled. Inspection of the sectional drawing A.325 on page 72 will show that the entering oil passes along the central tube and emerges from a series of holes into the first fin, then along the fin, and at the other end the oil leaves on the opposite side of fin and passes along the second and so on, finally leaving the last fin and passing into the outlet tube. In order to ensure that the fins are correctly assembled on the central tubes and to assist the inspection of the finished article, a letter O is embossed at one end of each fin on the side corresponding to the large opening or transfer port.

If a complete cooler is placed with the central tubes vertical and the inlet and outlet connections on top, and if the fins are examined at the outlet end, the embossed O will appear as follows:—

Top fin	.. .. .	O on top
Second fin	.. .. .	„ „ bottom
Third	.. .. .	„ „ top. Mark 3
Fourth	.. .. .	„ „ bottom
Fifth	.. .. .	„ „ top. Mark 5
Sixth	.. .. .	„ „ bottom
Seventh	.. .. .	„ „ top. Mark 7
Eighth	.. .. .	„ „ bottom
Ninth	.. .. .	„ „ top. Mark 9
Tenth	.. .. .	„ „ bottom
Eleventh	.. .. .	„ „ top. Mark 11

The correct order of the fins is important. If a fin is incorrectly assembled there will be a serious restriction of the oil flow.

When the fins are assembled on the central tubes, it is important to observe that the duralumin spacers are central before finally tightening the end nuts. When a new group of Fins is about to be assembled, it is advisable to clamp them together with the special steel bolts supplied. The use of these bolts allows of a greater load being applied than could safely be obtained with the light steel tubes, and the parts being thoroughly bedded together will make a good joint on final assembly.

In order to safeguard the fins against excessive oil pressures when starting up on cold oil, a Relief Valve is fitted between the inlet and outlet pipes to bypass the oil when the pressure in the inlet pipe exceeds 15 lbs. per sq. inch (fins are tested to 25 lbs. per sq. inch).

VICKERS-POTTS OIL COOLER—continued

(For reference numbers see drawing on page 72).

ASSEMBLY.

The recommended method of assembly is as follows:—

The various components are collected in accordance with Schedule for the size of cooler it is proposed to build. The cap nuts 25 are screwed on the tubes 57 etc., leaving say one or two turns for final tightening and the various fins and spacers are slipped on in the order shown on drawing and finally the inlet and outlet connections 27 and 33 are screwed on, before 33 is brought in line with 27 the by-pass tube 31 should be inserted, the nuts 35 and A.G.S.711-H and collar A.G.S.709-H having previously been assembled in order shown.

The olive A.G.S.713-H is now inserted in the bellmouthed end of tube and the whole is swung into line to engage with 27. The nut A.G.S.711-H is now screwed up and the gland formed between 35 and 33 is packed by coiling several turns of asbestos graphite packing round the tube 31; the nut 35 may then be screwed on. (See note re use of special steel bolts).

The Relief Valve operates inside the outlet connection 33 and is supplied set and sealed and does not call for any adjustment.

TESTING.

The only tests necessary on the completion of the cooler are:—

(a) FLOW TEST.

The cooler should be connected to a tank containing Hot Oil which should be allowed to flow freely through the cooler entering at the inlet and the temperature of the fins should increase in turn commencing with the fin furthest from the inlet and outlet connections; this will prove that there are no restrictions and that the fins are assembled in the correct order.

(b) PRESSURE TEST.

The outlet end of cooler should now be closed with the special plug and nut provided and the pressure in the tank supplying the Hot Oil should be increased to 25 lbs. per sq. inch. The exterior of the cooler should be wiped clean and an inspection made for leaks; any leakage between the fins and spacers can be remedied by tightening nuts 25 after oil pressure has been released. It is unlikely that any faults will be found in the fins as they are tested during manufacture, but should any suffer slight damage they can be made good by soft soldering or the fin can be replaced.

The tag on clip 83 is provided for the final stamp of the inspector.

Should it be necessary at any time to add two elements to an existing cooler it will be necessary to change the central tubes to the next size and to add the additional fins with the indicating O in the positions called for on table. Each additional fin will require two spacers 17.

Should it be necessary at any time to verify the freedom of the relief valve this can be done by unscrewing the plug A.G.S.216-A. on 27 and inserting a length of $\frac{1}{4}$ " rod when the valve can be eased from its seat.

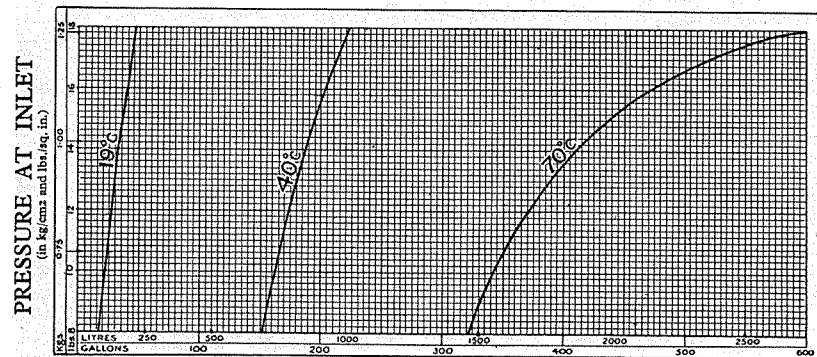


VICKERS-POTTS OIL COOLER

(Oil Cooler, Standard, Air Ministry Type A 325)

Flow Test through 5 Fins in Series

Oil (Castrol R) at various temperatures and sustained inlet pressures

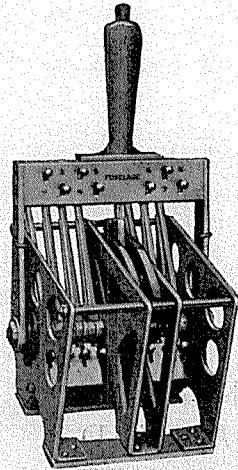


FLOW PER HOUR
(in Litres and Gallons)



VICKERS CENTRALIZED BOMB RELEASE CONTROL

(English Patent No. 300,218)



VICKERS CENTRALIZED BOMB RELEASE CONTROL

(English Patent No. 300,218)

The congestion in the pilot's and observer's cockpits of modern aircraft, due to the installation of ever-increasing quantities of various types of gear, has made it imperative to produce a special type of bomb release control.

The new type of Vickers Centralized Control embodies many novel and distinctly advantageous features over the older patterns, in that:—

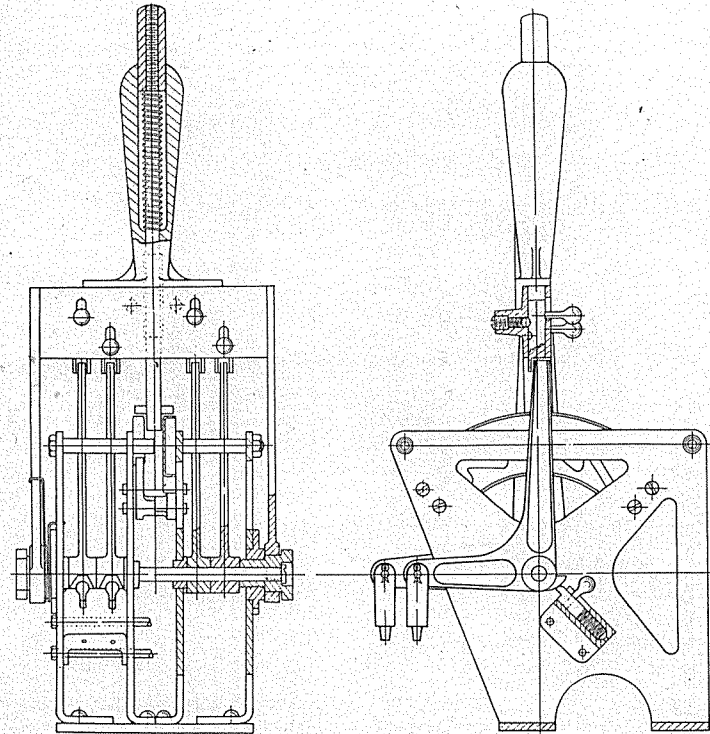
- (1) It is very compact and enables any number of Bomb Cables to be localised in a minimum of space, and the bombs to be released by means of one control handle.
- (2) The bomber is enabled to select and release any single bomb, or alternatively any number of bombs in salvo, without unduly diverting his attention from his sighting apparatus.
- (3) The release "pull" is reduced to a minimum.
- (4) It is so designed that the bomber is enabled readily to ascertain the number and types of bombs already released.

The following combinations are in production, and others can be readily made up to customer's requirements:—

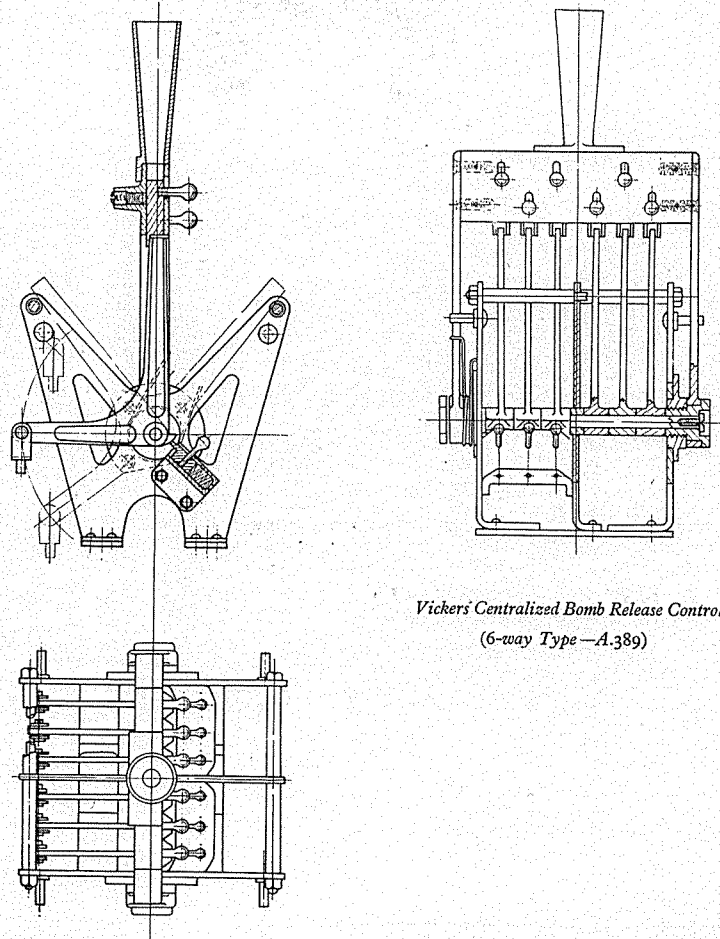
REF. No.	DESCRIPTION.	WEIGHT.
A.615	Four-Way	2 lbs. 8 ozs.
A.389	Six- "	3 "
A.402	Eight- "	3 " 7 "

The "Light Release" Control, included in the following, is for dropping bombs from the "Light Series" Rack, which carries four practice bombs or, alternatively, 20 lb. high explosive bombs.

REF. No.	DESCRIPTION.	WEIGHT.
A.602	Four-Way and Light Release	3 lbs. 14 ozs.
A.388	Six- " " " "	3 " 6 "
A.366	Seven- " " " "	4 " 9 "



Vickers Centralized Bomb Release Control (4-way Type, with "Light Release"—A.602)



Vickers Centralized Bomb Release Control
(6-way Type -A.389)

Quotations will be submitted on receipt of enquiries, which should mention the types and quantities required and the type of bomb carrier in use.

VICKERS
STREAMLINE WIRES
AND
SWAGED TIERODS
WITH FORKED ENDS

Specialising in the production of streamline wires and swaged tierods, we can supply these in any specified lengths, dimensions and other conditions laid down by the British Engineering Standards Association. Special wires will be quoted for upon receipt of full particulars of sizes, lengths, quantities etc., required.

ANTI-CORROSION COATING. All finished wires and fork ends are cadmium coated by an approved process, coating being no thicker than 0.0005 inch.

All wires are marked with Specification and Part Number, together with the approved inspection stamp.

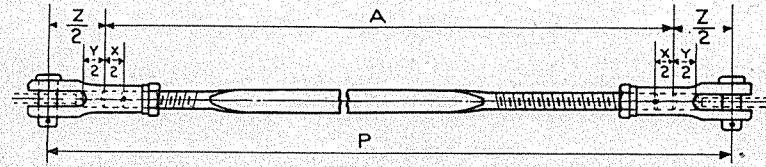
i.e., a 2 B.A. wire 54.5" long will be marked, 5 W. 3-112/54.5"

Wires to millimetres sizes having the same sections can be made to order.

[5 W. 3. January, 1928.]
(Cancelling B.S. Specification 4 W. 3.)

FINISHED STREAMLINE WIRES
(SCREWED)

NOTE.—When ordering finished streamline wires, only the Specification Number, Part Number, and the required Overall Length to the nearest even half inch should be quoted. (If the calculated length "A" (see sketch) be not an even inch or half-inch, then the nearest half-inch above "A" should be quoted).



A = P-Z.
Where P = Calculated Pin Centres.
and Z = Figure shown in Table below for the respective sizes of Wire.

VALUE Z
For Plain Forks to B.S. Specification 2 SP. 3.

Size of Wire	Z	Size of Wire	Z
4 B.A.	1.07	1 1/8 in. B.S.F.	2.09
2 B.A.	1.31	3/8 in. "	2.33
3/8 in. B.S.F.	1.58	1/2 in. "	2.67
1/2 in. "	1.55	5/8 in. "	2.81
5/8 in. "	1.85	3/4 in. "	3.00
3/4 in. "	2.04	7/8 in. "	3.12

The Figures for the Maximum "Outward" and "Inward" adjustment (X and Y), which correspond with the above values for Z, are given in the following Table:—

Type of End Fitting	Ad-just-ment	4 B.A.	2 B.A.	3/8 in. B.S.F.	1/2 in. B.S.F.	5/8 in. B.S.F.	3/4 in. B.S.F.	7/8 in. B.S.F.	1 in. B.S.F.	1 1/8 in. B.S.F.	1 1/4 in. B.S.F.	1 3/8 in. B.S.F.	1 1/2 in. B.S.F.
Plain Forks to B.S. Specification 2 SP. 3	X (=Y)	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
		0.63	0.59	0.72	0.65	0.75	0.76	0.81	0.87	0.93	0.99	1.00	0.98

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[5 W. 3. January, 1928.]
(Cancelling B.S. Specification 4 W. 3.)

STREAMLINE WIRES—contd.

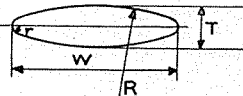
EXAMPLES:—

(1) Suppose that for a 1/2 inch wire the calculated length "A" = 61.1 inches.
The finished length "A" to the nearest half-inch above is 61.5 inches, and should be ordered thus:—
"B.S. Specification 5 W. 3, Part No. 314, 'A' 61.5 in."

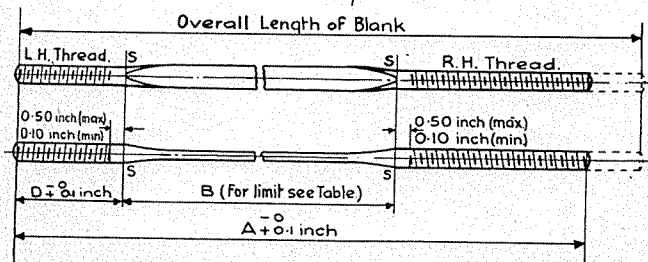
(2) Suppose that for a 3/8 inch wire A = 52.0 inches.
As this length is not between an even inch or half-inch it may be quoted as the finished length thus:—
"B.S. Specification 5 W. 3, Part No. 512, 'A' 52.0 in."

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(Cancelling B.S. Specification 4 W. 3.)



STREAMLINE WIRES—contd



NOTE.—The term "shoulder" is used to define the point S at which the section of the round end begins to change to the oval shape of the blade.

Size: 4 B.A. Ultimate Tensile Strength: 1,050 lb. Thread: No. 4 B.A. D = 1.5 inches.
Oval: W = 0.192 inch (min.); T = 0.048 inch (min.); R = 0.288 inch; r = 0.011 inch.
Area of Oval = 0.0071 sq. inch (min.); 0.0085 sq. inch (max.).

Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between		Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between	
			Min.	Max.				Min.	Max.
1	3.5	10.5	7	10.5	28	111.5	115	118.5	
2	7.5	14.5	11	14.5	29	115.5	119	122.5	
3	11.5	18.5	15	18.5	30	119.5	123	126.5	
4	15.5	22.5	19	22.5	31	123.5	127	130.5	
5	19.5	26.5	23	26.5	32	127.5	131	134.5	
6	23.5	30.5	27	30.5	33	131.5	135	138.5	
7	27.5	34.5	31	34.5	34	135.5	139	142.5	
8	31.5	38.5	35	38.5	35	139.5	143	146.5	
9	35.5	42.5	39	42.5	36	143.5	147	150.5	
10	39.5	46.5	43	46.5	37	147.5	151	154.5	
11	43.5	50.5	47	50.5	38	151.5	155	158.5	
12	47.5	54.5	51	54.5	39	155.5	159	162.5	
13	51.5	58.5	55	58.5	40	159.5	163	166.5	
14	55.5	62.5	59	62.5	41	163.5	167	170.5	
15	59.5	66.5	63	66.5	42	167.5	171	174.5	
16	63.5	70.5	67	70.5	43	171.5	175	178.5	
17	67.5	74.5	71	74.5	44	175.5	179	182.5	
18	71.5	78.5	75	78.5	45	179.5	183	186.5	
19	75.5	82.5	79	82.5	46	183.5	187	190.5	
20	79.5	86.5	83	86.5	47	187.5	191	194.5	
21	83.5	90.5	87	90.5	48	191.5	195	198.5	
22	87.5	94.5	91	94.5	49	195.5	199	202.5	
23	91.5	98.5	95	98.5	50	199.5	203	206.5	
24	95.5	102.5	99	102.5	51	203.5	207	210.5	
25	99.5	106.5	103	106.5	52	207.5	211	214.5	
26	103.5	110.5	107	110.5	53	211.5	215	218.5	
27	107.5	114.5	111	114.5	54	215.5	219	222.5	

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STREAMLINE WIRES—contd.

[5 W. 3. January, 1928.]
(Cancelling B.S. Specification 4 W. 3.)

Size: 2 B.A.

Ultimate Tensile Strength: 1,900 lb.

Thread: 2 B.A. D = 1.6 inches.

Oval: W = 0.256 inch (min.); T = 0.064 inch (min.); R = 0.384 inch; r = 0.014 inch.

Area of Oval = 0.0126 sq. inch (min.); 0.0142 sq. inch (max.).

Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between		Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between	
			Min.	Max.				Min.	Max.
101	3.5	10.5	7	10.5	128	111.5	115	118.5	
102	7.5	14.5	11	14.5	129	115.5	119	122.5	
103	11.5	18.5	15	18.5	130	119.5	123	126.5	
104	15.5	22.5	19	22.5	131	123.5	127	130.5	
105	19.5	26.5	23	26.5	132	127.5	131	134.5	
106	23.5	30.5	27	30.5	133	131.5	135	138.5	
107	27.5	34.5	31	34.5	134	135.5	139	142.5	
108	31.5	38.5	35	38.5	135	139.5	143	146.5	
109	35.5	42.5	39	42.5	136	143.5	147	150.5	
110	39.5	46.5	43	46.5	137	147.5	151	154.5	
111	43.5	50.5	47	50.5	138	151.5	155	158.5	
112	47.5	54.5	51	54.5	139	155.5	159	162.5	
113	51.5	58.5	55	58.5	140	159.5	163	166.5	
114	55.5	62.5	59	62.5	141	163.5	167	170.5	
115	59.5	66.5	63	66.5	142	167.5	171	174.5	
116	63.5	70.5	67	70.5	143	171.5	175	178.5	
117	67.5	74.5	71	74.5	144	175.5	179	182.5	
118	71.5	78.5	75	78.5	145	179.5	183	186.5	
119	75.5	82.5	79	82.5	146	183.5	187	190.5	
120	79.5	86.5	83	86.5	147	187.5	191	194.5	
121	83.5	90.5	87	90.5	148	191.5	195	198.5	
122	87.5	94.5	91	94.5	149	195.5	199	202.5	
123	91.5	98.5	95	98.5	150	199.5	203	206.5	
124	95.5	102.5	99	102.5	151	203.5	207	210.5	
125	99.5	106.5	103	106.5	152	207.5	211	214.5	
126	103.5	110.5	107	110.5	153	211.5	215	218.5	
127	107.5	114.5	111	114.5	154	215.5	219	222.5	

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[5 W. 3. January, 1928.]
(Cancelling B.S. Specification 4 W. 3.)

STREAMLINE WIRES—contd.

Size: $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Ultimate Tensile Strength: 2,600 lb.

Thread: $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, B.S.F. D = 1.8 inches.

Oval: W = 0.301 inch (min.); T = 0.075 inch (min.); R = 0.451 inch; r = 0.017 inch.

Area of Oval = 0.0174 sq. inch (min.); 0.0191 sq. inch (max.).

Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between		Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between	
			Min.	Max.				Min.	Max.
201	3.5 } +0	11	7.5	11	228	111.5 } +0	119	115.5	119
202	7.5 } -25	15	11.5	15	229	115.5 } +0	123	119.5	123
203	11.5 } -25	19	15.5	19	230	119.5 } -2.0	127	123.5	127
204	15.5 } +0	23	19.5	23	231	123.5 } +0	131	127.5	131
205	19.5 } -5	27	23.5	27	232	127.5 } -2.0	135	131.5	135
206	23.5 } -5	31	27.5	31	233	131.5 } -2.0	139	135.5	139
207	27.5 } +0	35	31.5	35	234	135.5 } +0	143	139.5	143
208	31.5 } -75	39	35.5	39	235	139.5 } +0	147	143.5	147
209	35.5 } -75	43	39.5	43	236	143.5 } -2.0	151	147.5	151
210	39.5 } +0	47	43.5	47	237	147.5 } +0	155	151.5	155
211	43.5 } -1.0	51	47.5	51	238	151.5 } +0	159	155.5	159
212	47.5 } -1.0	55	51.5	55	239	155.5 } -2.0	163	159.5	163
213	51.5 } +0	59	55.5	59	240	159.5 } +0	167	163.5	167
214	55.5 } -1.25	63	59.5	63	241	163.5 } +0	171	167.5	171
215	59.5 } -1.25	67	63.5	67	242	167.5 } -2.0	175	171.5	175
216	63.5 } +0	71	67.5	71	243	171.5 } +0	179	175.5	179
217	67.5 } -1.5	75	71.5	75	244	175.5 } +0	183	179.5	183
218	71.5 } -1.5	79	75.5	79	245	179.5 } -2.0	187	183.5	187
219	75.5 } +0	83	79.5	83	246	183.5 } +0	191	187.5	191
220	79.5 } +0	87	83.5	87	247	187.5 } -2.0	195	191.5	195
221	83.5 } -1.75	91	87.5	91	248	191.5 } -2.0	199	195.5	199
222	87.5 } +0	95	91.5	95	249	195.5 } +0	203	199.5	203
223	91.5 } -2.0	99	95.5	99	250	199.5 } +0	207	203.5	207
224	95.5 } -2.0	103	99.5	103	251	203.5 } -2.0	211	207.5	211
225	99.5 } +0	107	103.5	107	252	207.5 } +0	215	211.5	215
226	103.5 } +0	111	107.5	111	253	211.5 } +0	219	215.5	219
227	107.5 } -2.0	115	111.5	115	254	215.5 } -2.0	223	219.5	223

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STREAMLINE WIRES—contd.

[5 W. 3. January, 1928.]
(Cancelling B.S. Specification 4 W. 3.)

Size: $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Ultimate Tensile Strength: 3,450 lb.

Thread: $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, B.S.F. D = 1.8 inches.

Oval: W = 0.348 inch (min.); T = 0.087 inch (min.); R = 0.522 inch; r = 0.019 inch.

Area of Oval = 0.0233 sq. inch (min.); 0.0250 sq. inch (max.).

Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between		Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between	
			Min.	Max.				Min.	Max.
301	3.5 } +0	11	7.5	11	328	111.5 } +0	119	115.5	119
302	7.5 } -25	15	11.5	15	329	115.5 } +0	123	119.5	123
303	11.5 } -25	19	15.5	19	330	119.5 } -2.0	127	123.5	127
304	15.5 } +0	23	19.5	23	331	123.5 } +0	131	127.5	131
305	19.5 } -5	27	23.5	27	332	127.5 } -2.0	135	131.5	135
306	23.5 } -5	31	27.5	31	333	131.5 } -2.0	139	135.5	139
307	27.5 } +0	35	31.5	35	334	135.5 } +0	143	139.5	143
308	31.5 } -75	39	35.5	39	335	139.5 } +0	147	143.5	147
309	35.5 } -75	43	39.5	43	336	143.5 } -2.0	151	147.5	151
310	39.5 } +0	47	43.5	47	337	147.5 } +0	155	151.5	155
311	43.5 } -1.0	51	47.5	51	338	151.5 } +0	159	155.5	159
312	47.5 } -1.0	55	51.5	55	339	155.5 } -2.0	163	159.5	163
313	51.5 } +0	59	55.5	59	340	159.5 } +0	167	163.5	167
314	55.5 } -1.25	63	59.5	63	341	163.5 } +0	171	167.5	171
315	59.5 } -1.25	67	63.5	67	342	167.5 } -2.0	175	171.5	175
316	63.5 } +0	71	67.5	71	343	171.5 } +0	179	175.5	179
317	67.5 } -1.5	75	71.5	75	344	175.5 } +0	183	179.5	183
318	71.5 } -1.5	79	75.5	79	345	179.5 } -2.0	187	183.5	187
319	75.5 } +0	83	79.5	83	346	183.5 } +0	191	187.5	191
320	79.5 } +0	87	83.5	87	347	187.5 } -2.0	195	191.5	195
321	83.5 } -1.75	91	87.5	91	348	191.5 } -2.0	199	195.5	199
322	87.5 } +0	95	91.5	95	349	195.5 } +0	203	199.5	203
323	91.5 } -2.0	99	95.5	99	350	199.5 } +0	207	203.5	207
324	95.5 } -2.0	103	99.5	103	351	203.5 } -2.0	211	207.5	211
325	99.5 } +0	107	103.5	107	352	207.5 } +0	215	211.5	215
326	103.5 } +0	111	107.5	111	353	211.5 } +0	219	215.5	219
327	107.5 } -2.0	115	111.5	115	354	215.5 } -2.0	223	219.5	223

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[5 W. 3. January, 1928.]
(Cancelling B.S. Specification 4 W. 3.)

STREAMLINE WIRES—contd.

Size: $\frac{3}{16}$ inch.
Ultimate Tensile Strength: 4,650 lb.
Thread: $\frac{3}{16}$ inch, B.S.F. D = 1.9 inches.
Oval: W = 0.404 inch (min.); T = 0.101 inch (min.); R = 0.606 inch; r = 0.022 inch.
Area of Oval = 0.0314 sq. inch (min.); 0.0338 sq. inch (max.).

Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between		Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between	
			Min.	Max.				Min.	Max.
401	Inches 3.5 } +0	Inches 11.5	Inches 8	Inches 11.5	428	Inches 111.5 } +0	Inches 119.5	Inches 116	Inches 119.5
402	7.5 } -0.25	15.5	12	15.5	429	115.5 } +0	123.5	120	123.5
403	11.5 } -0.25	19.5	16	19.5	430	119.5 } -2.0	127.5	124	127.5
404	15.5 } +0	23.5	20	23.5	431	123.5 } +0	131.5	128	131.5
405	19.5 } +0	27.5	24	27.5	432	127.5 } -2.0	135.5	132	135.5
406	23.5 } -0.5	31.5	28	31.5	433	131.5 } -2.0	139.5	136	139.5
407	27.5 } +0	35.5	32	35.5	434	135.5 } +0	143.5	140	143.5
408	31.5 } -0.75	39.5	36	39.5	435	139.5 } +0	147.5	144	147.5
409	35.5 } -0.75	43.5	40	43.5	436	143.5 } -2.0	151.5	148	151.5
410	39.5 } +0	47.5	44	47.5	437	147.5 } +0	155.5	152	155.5
411	43.5 } -1.0	51.5	48	51.5	438	151.5 } +0	159.5	156	159.5
412	47.5 } -1.0	55.5	52	55.5	439	155.5 } -2.0	163.5	160	163.5
413	51.5 } +0	59.5	56	59.5	440	159.5 } +0	167.5	164	167.5
414	55.5 } -1.25	63.5	60	63.5	441	163.5 } -2.0	171.5	168	171.5
415	59.5 } -1.25	67.5	64	67.5	442	167.5 } -2.0	175.5	172	175.5
416	63.5 } +0	71.5	68	71.5	443	171.5 } +0	179.5	176	179.5
417	67.5 } +0	75.5	72	75.5	444	175.5 } +0	183.5	180	183.5
418	71.5 } -1.5	79.5	76	79.5	445	179.5 } -2.0	187.5	184	187.5
419	75.5 } +0	83.5	80	83.5	446	183.5 } +0	191.5	188	191.5
420	79.5 } +0	87.5	84	87.5	447	187.5 } +0	195.5	192	195.5
421	83.5 } -1.75	91.5	88	91.5	448	191.5 } -2.0	199.5	196	199.5
422	87.5 } +0	95.5	92	95.5	449	195.5 } +0	203.5	200	203.5
423	91.5 } +0	99.5	96	99.5	450	199.5 } +0	207.5	204	207.5
424	95.5 } -2.0	103.5	100	103.5	451	203.5 } -2.0	211.5	208	211.5
425	99.5 } +0	107.5	104	107.5	452	207.5 } +0	215.5	212	215.5
426	103.5 } +0	111.5	108	111.5	453	211.5 } +0	219.5	216	219.5
427	107.5 } -2.0	115.5	112	115.5	454	215.5 } -2.0	223.5	220	223.5

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STREAMLINE WIRES—contd.

[5 W. 3. January, 1928.]
(Cancelling B.S. Specification 4 W. 3.)

Size: $\frac{3}{16}$ inch.
Ultimate Tensile Strength: 5,700 lb.
Thread: $\frac{3}{16}$ inch, B.S.F. D = 2.0 inches.
Oval: W = 0.44 inch (min.); T = 0.11 inch (min.); R = 0.66 inch; r = 0.024 inch.
Area of Oval = 0.0372 sq. inch (min.); 0.0400 sq. inch (max.).

Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between		Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between	
			Min.	Max.				Min.	Max.
501	Inches 3.5 } +0	Inches 11.5	Inches 8	Inches 11.5	528	Inches 111.5 } +0	Inches 119.5	Inches 116	Inches 119.5
502	7.5 } -0.25	15.5	12	15.5	529	115.5 } +0	123.5	120	123.5
503	11.5 } -0.25	19.5	16	19.5	530	119.5 } -2.0	127.5	124	127.5
504	15.5 } +0	23.5	20	23.5	531	123.5 } +0	131.5	128	131.5
505	19.5 } +0	27.5	24	27.5	532	127.5 } +0	135.5	132	135.5
506	23.5 } -0.5	31.5	28	31.5	533	131.5 } -2.0	139.5	136	139.5
507	27.5 } +0	35.5	32	35.5	534	135.5 } +0	143.5	140	143.5
508	31.5 } -0.75	39.5	36	39.5	535	139.5 } +0	147.5	144	147.5
509	35.5 } -0.75	43.5	40	43.5	536	143.5 } -2.0	151.5	148	151.5
510	39.5 } +0	47.5	44	47.5	537	147.5 } +0	155.5	152	155.5
511	43.5 } -1.0	51.5	48	51.5	538	151.5 } +0	159.5	156	159.5
512	47.5 } -1.0	55.5	52	55.5	539	155.5 } -2.0	163.5	160	163.5
513	51.5 } +0	59.5	56	59.5	540	159.5 } +0	167.5	164	167.5
514	55.5 } -1.25	63.5	60	63.5	541	163.5 } +0	171.5	168	171.5
515	59.5 } -1.25	67.5	64	67.5	542	167.5 } -2.0	175.5	172	175.5
516	63.5 } +0	71.5	68	71.5	543	171.5 } +0	179.5	176	179.5
517	67.5 } +0	75.5	72	75.5	544	175.5 } +0	183.5	180	183.5
518	71.5 } -1.5	79.5	76	79.5	545	179.5 } -2.0	187.5	184	187.5
519	75.5 } +0	83.5	80	83.5	546	183.5 } +0	191.5	188	191.5
520	79.5 } +0	87.5	84	87.5	547	187.5 } +0	195.5	192	195.5
521	83.5 } -1.75	91.5	88	91.5	548	191.5 } -2.0	199.5	196	199.5
522	87.5 } +0	95.5	92	95.5	549	195.5 } +0	203.5	200	203.5
523	91.5 } +0	99.5	96	99.5	550	199.5 } +0	207.5	204	207.5
524	95.5 } -2.0	103.5	100	103.5	551	203.5 } -2.0	211.5	208	211.5
525	99.5 } +0	107.5	104	107.5	552	207.5 } +0	215.5	212	215.5
526	103.5 } +0	111.5	108	111.5	553	211.5 } +0	219.5	216	219.5
527	107.5 } -2.0	115.5	112	115.5	554	215.5 } -2.0	223.5	220	223.5

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[5 W. 3. January, 1928.]

STREAMLINE WIRES—contd.

(Cancelling B.S. Specification 4 W. 3.)

Size: $\frac{1}{16}$ inch.

Ultimate Tensile Strength: 7,150 lb.

Thread: $\frac{1}{16}$ inch, B.S.F. D = 2.1 inches.

Oval: W = 0.496 inch (min.); T = 0.124 inch (min.); R = 0.744 inch; r = 0.027 inch.

Area of Oval = 0.0473 sq. inch (min.); 0.0508 sq. inch (max.).

Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between		Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between	
			Min.	Max.				Min.	Max.
601	3.5 } +0	11.5	8	11.5	628	111.5 } +0	119.5	116	119.5
602	7.5 } -25	15.5	12	15.5	629	115.5 } -2.0	123.5	120	123.5
603	11.5 } -25	19.5	16	19.5	630	119.5 } -2.0	127.5	124	127.5
604	15.5 } +0	23.5	20	23.5	631	123.5 } +0	131.5	128	131.5
605	19.5 } +0	27.5	24	27.5	632	127.5 } +0	135.5	132	135.5
606	23.5 } -5	31.5	28	31.5	633	131.5 } -2.0	139.5	136	139.5
607	27.5 } +0	35.5	32	35.5	634	135.5 } +0	143.5	140	143.5
608	31.5 } +0	39.5	36	39.5	635	139.5 } +0	147.5	144	147.5
609	35.5 } -75	43.5	40	43.5	636	143.5 } -2.0	151.5	148	151.5
610	39.5 } +0	47.5	44	47.5	637	147.5 } +0	155.5	152	155.5
611	43.5 } +0	51.5	48	51.5	638	151.5 } +0	159.5	156	159.5
612	47.5 } -1.0	55.5	52	55.5	639	155.5 } -2.0	163.5	160	163.5
613	51.5 } +0	59.5	56	59.5	640	159.5 } +0	167.5	164	167.5
614	55.5 } +0	63.5	60	63.5	641	163.5 } +0	171.5	168	171.5
615	59.5 } -1.25	67.5	64	67.5	642	167.5 } -2.0	175.5	172	175.5
616	63.5 } +0	71.5	68	71.5	643	171.5 } +0	179.5	176	179.5
617	67.5 } +0	75.5	72	75.5	644	175.5 } +0	183.5	180	183.5
618	71.5 } -1.5	79.5	76	79.5	645	179.5 } -2.0	187.5	184	187.5
619	75.5 } +0	83.5	80	83.5	646	183.5 } +0	191.5	188	191.5
620	79.5 } +0	87.5	84	87.5	647	187.5 } +0	195.5	192	195.5
621	83.5 } -1.75	91.5	88	91.5	648	191.5 } -2.0	199.5	196	199.5
622	87.5 } +0	95.5	92	95.5	649	195.5 } +0	203.5	200	203.5
623	91.5 } +0	99.5	96	99.5	650	199.5 } +0	207.5	204	207.5
624	95.5 } -2.0	103.5	100	103.5	651	203.5 } -2.0	211.5	208	211.5
625	99.5 } +0	107.5	104	107.5	652	207.5 } +0	215.5	212	215.5
626	103.5 } +0	111.5	108	111.5	653	211.5 } +0	219.5	216	219.5
627	107.5 } -2.0	115.5	112	115.5	654	215.5 } -2.0	223.5	220	223.5

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STREAMLINE WIRES—contd.

[5 W. 3. January, 1928.]

(Cancelling B.S. Specification 4 W. 3.)

Size: $\frac{1}{16}$ inch.

Ultimate Tensile Strength: 8,500 lb.

Thread: $\frac{1}{16}$ inch, B.S.F. D = 2.2 inches.

Oval: W = 0.54 inch (min.); T = 0.135 inch (min.); R = 0.81 inch; r = 0.03 inch.

Area of Oval = 0.0501 sq. inch (min.); 0.0603 sq. inch (max.).

Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between		Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between	
			Min.	Max.				Min.	Max.
701	3.5 } +0	12	8.5	12	728	111.5 } +0	120	116.5	120
702	7.5 } -25	16	12.5	16	729	115.5 } +0	124	120.5	124
703	11.5 } -25	20	16.5	20	730	119.5 } -2.0	128	124.5	128
704	15.5 } +0	24	20.5	24	731	123.5 } +0	132	128.5	132
705	19.5 } +0	28	24.5	28	732	127.5 } +0	136	132.5	136
706	23.5 } -5	32	28.5	32	733	131.5 } -2.0	140	136.5	140
707	27.5 } +0	36	32.5	36	734	135.5 } +0	144	140.5	144
708	31.5 } +0	40	36.5	40	735	139.5 } +0	148	144.5	148
709	35.5 } -75	44	40.5	44	736	143.5 } -2.0	152	148.5	152
710	39.5 } +0	48	44.5	48	737	147.5 } +0	156	152.5	156
711	43.5 } +0	52	48.5	52	738	151.5 } +0	160	156.5	160
712	47.5 } -1.0	56	52.5	56	739	155.5 } -2.0	164	160.5	164
713	51.5 } +0	60	56.5	60	740	159.5 } +0	168	164.5	168
714	55.5 } +0	64	60.5	64	741	163.5 } +0	172	168.5	172
715	59.5 } -1.25	68	64.5	68	742	167.5 } -2.0	176	172.5	176
716	63.5 } +0	72	68.5	72	743	171.5 } +0	180	176.5	180
717	67.5 } +0	76	72.5	76	744	175.5 } +0	184	180.5	184
718	71.5 } -1.5	80	76.5	80	745	179.5 } -2.0	188	184.5	188
719	75.5 } +0	84	80.5	84	746	183.5 } +0	192	188.5	192
720	79.5 } +0	88	84.5	88	747	187.5 } +0	196	192.5	196
721	83.5 } -1.75	92	88.5	92	748	191.5 } -2.0	200	196.5	200
722	87.5 } +0	96	92.5	96	749	195.5 } +0	204	200.5	204
723	91.5 } +0	100	96.5	100	750	199.5 } +0	208	204.5	208
724	95.5 } -2.0	104	100.5	104	751	203.5 } -2.0	212	208.5	212
725	99.5 } +0	108	104.5	108	752	207.5 } +0	216	212.5	216
726	103.5 } +0	112	108.5	112	753	211.5 } +0	220	216.5	220
727	107.5 } -2.0	116	112.5	116	754	215.5 } -2.0	224	220.5	224

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[5 W. 3. January, 1928.]
(Cancelling B.S. Specification 4 W. 3.)

STREAMLINE WIRES—contd.

Size: $\frac{3}{16}$ inch.
Ultimate Tensile Strength: 10,250 lb.
Thread: $\frac{3}{16}$ inch, B.S.F. D = 2.3 inches.
Oval: W = 0.596 inch (min.); T = 0.149 inch (min.); R = 0.894 inch; r = 0.033 inch.
Area of Oval = 0.0683 sq. inch (min.); 0.0734 sq. inch (max.).

Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between		Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between	
			Min.	Max.				Min.	Max.
801	3.5 } +0	12	8.5	12	828	111.5 } +0	120	116.5	120
802	7.5 } -0.25	16	12.5	16	829	115.5 } +0	124	120.5	124
803	11.5 } -0.25	20	16.5	20	830	119.5 } -2.0	128	124.5	128
804	15.5 } +0	24	20.5	24	831	123.5 } +0	132	128.5	132
805	19.5 } -0.5	28	24.5	28	832	127.5 } -2.0	136	132.5	136
806	23.5 } -0.5	32	28.5	32	833	131.5 } -2.0	140	136.5	140
807	27.5 } +0	36	32.5	36	834	135.5 } +0	144	140.5	144
808	31.5 } -0.75	40	36.5	40	835	139.5 } -2.0	148	144.5	148
809	35.5 } -0.75	44	40.5	44	836	143.5 } -2.0	152	148.5	152
810	39.5 } +0	48	44.5	48	837	147.5 } +0	156	152.5	156
811	43.5 } -1.0	52	48.5	52	838	151.5 } -2.0	160	156.5	160
812	47.5 } -1.0	56	52.5	56	839	155.5 } -2.0	164	160.5	164
813	51.5 } +0	60	56.5	60	840	159.5 } +0	168	164.5	168
814	55.5 } -1.25	64	60.5	64	841	163.5 } +0	172	168.5	172
815	59.5 } -1.25	68	64.5	68	842	167.5 } -2.0	176	172.5	176
816	63.5 } +0	72	68.5	72	843	171.5 } +0	180	176.5	180
817	67.5 } -1.5	76	72.5	76	844	175.5 } -2.0	184	180.5	184
818	71.5 } -1.5	80	76.5	80	845	179.5 } -2.0	188	184.5	188
819	75.5 } +0	84	80.5	84	846	183.5 } +0	192	188.5	192
820	79.5 } -1.75	88	84.5	88	847	187.5 } -2.0	196	192.5	196
821	83.5 } -1.75	92	88.5	92	848	191.5 } -2.0	200	196.5	200
822	87.5 } +0	96	92.5	96	849	195.5 } +0	204	200.5	204
823	91.5 } -2.0	100	96.5	100	850	199.5 } -2.0	208	204.5	208
824	95.5 } -2.0	104	100.5	104	851	203.5 } -2.0	212	208.5	212
825	99.5 } +0	108	104.5	108	852	207.5 } +0	216	212.5	216
826	103.5 } -2.0	112	108.5	112	853	211.5 } -2.0	220	216.5	220
827	107.5 } -2.0	116	112.5	116	854	215.5 } -2.0	224	220.5	224

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STREAMLINE WIRES—contd.

[5 W. 3. January, 1928.]
(Cancelling B.S. Specification 4 W. 3.)

Size: $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.
Ultimate Tensile Strength: 11,800 lb.
Thread: $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, B.S.F. D = 2.4 inches.
Oval: W = 0.636 inch (min.); T = 0.159 inch (min.); R = 0.954 inch; r = 0.035 inch.
Area of Oval = 0.0778 sq. inch (min.); 0.0836 sq. inch (max.).

Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between		Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between	
			Min.	Max.				Min.	Max.
901	3.5 } +0	12.5	9	12.5	928	111.5 } +0	120.5	117	120.5
902	7.5 } -0.25	16.5	13	16.5	929	115.5 } +0	124.5	121	124.5
903	11.5 } -0.25	20.5	17	20.5	930	119.5 } -2.0	128.5	125	128.5
904	15.5 } +0	24.5	21	24.5	931	123.5 } +0	132.5	129	132.5
905	19.5 } -0.5	28.5	25	28.5	932	127.5 } +0	136.5	133	136.5
906	23.5 } -0.5	32.5	29	32.5	933	131.5 } -2.0	140.5	137	140.5
907	27.5 } +0	36.5	33	36.5	934	135.5 } +0	144.5	141	144.5
908	31.5 } -0.75	40.5	37	40.5	935	139.5 } +0	148.5	145	148.5
909	35.5 } -0.75	44.5	41	44.5	936	143.5 } -2.0	152.5	149	152.5
910	39.5 } +0	48.5	45	48.5	937	147.5 } +0	156.5	153	156.5
911	43.5 } -1.0	52.5	49	52.5	938	151.5 } +0	160.5	157	160.5
912	47.5 } -1.0	56.5	53	56.5	939	155.5 } -2.0	164.5	161	164.5
913	51.5 } +0	60.5	57	60.5	940	159.5 } +0	168.5	165	168.5
914	55.5 } -1.25	64.5	61	64.5	941	163.5 } +0	172.5	169	172.5
915	59.5 } -1.25	68.5	65	68.5	942	167.5 } -2.0	176.5	173	176.5
916	63.5 } +0	72.5	69	72.5	943	171.5 } +0	180.5	177	180.5
917	67.5 } -1.5	76.5	73	76.5	944	175.5 } +0	184.5	181	184.5
918	71.5 } -1.5	80.5	77	80.5	945	179.5 } -2.0	188.5	185	188.5
919	75.5 } +0	84.5	81	84.5	946	183.5 } +0	192.5	189	192.5
920	79.5 } -1.75	88.5	85	88.5	947	187.5 } +0	196.5	193	196.5
921	83.5 } -1.75	92.5	89	92.5	948	191.5 } -2.0	200.5	197	200.5
922	87.5 } +0	96.5	93	96.5	949	195.5 } +0	204.5	201	204.5
923	91.5 } -2.0	100.5	97	100.5	950	199.5 } +0	208.5	205	208.5
924	95.5 } -2.0	104.5	101	104.5	951	203.5 } -2.0	212.5	209	212.5
925	99.5 } +0	108.5	105	108.5	952	207.5 } +0	216.5	213	216.5
926	103.5 } -2.0	112.5	109	112.5	953	211.5 } +0	220.5	217	220.5
927	107.5 } -2.0	116.5	113	116.5	954	215.5 } -2.0	224.5	221	224.5

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[5 W. 3. January, 1928.]
 Cancelling B.S. Specification 4 W. 3.

STREAMLINE WIRES—contd.

Size: $\frac{3}{16}$ inch.
 Ultimate Tensile Strength: 13,800 lb.
 Thread: $\frac{1}{16}$ inch, B.S.F. D = 2.5 inches.
 Oval: W = 0.692 inch (min.); T = 0.173 inch (min.); R = 1.038 inches; r = 0.038 inch.
 Area of Oval = 0.0921 sq. inch (min.); 0.0990 sq. inch (max.).

Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between		Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between	
			Min.	Max.				Min.	Max.
1001	3.5 } +0	12.5	9	12.5	1028	111.5 } +0	120.5	117	120.5
1002	7.5 } -25	16.5	13	16.5	1029	115.5 } +0	124.5	121	124.5
1003	11.5 } -25	20.5	17	20.5	1030	119.5 } -2.0	128.5	125	128.5
1004	15.5 } +0	24.5	21	24.5	1031	123.5 } +0	132.5	129	132.5
1005	19.5 } +0	28.5	25	28.5	1032	127.5 } +0	136.5	133	136.5
1006	23.5 } -5	32.5	29	32.5	1033	131.5 } -2.0	140.5	137	140.5
1007	27.5 } +0	36.5	33	36.5	1034	135.5 } +0	144.5	141	144.5
1008	31.5 } +0	40.5	37	40.5	1035	139.5 } +0	148.5	145	148.5
1009	35.5 } -75	44.5	41	44.5	1036	143.5 } -2.0	152.5	149	152.5
1010	39.5 } +0	48.5	45	48.5	1037	147.5 } +0	156.5	153	156.5
1011	43.5 } +0	52.5	49	52.5	1038	151.5 } +0	160.5	157	160.5
1012	47.5 } -1.0	56.5	53	56.5	1039	155.5 } -2.0	164.5	161	164.5
1013	51.5 } +0	60.5	57	60.5	1040	159.5 } +0	168.5	165	168.5
1014	55.5 } +0	64.5	61	64.5	1041	163.5 } +0	172.5	169	172.5
1015	59.5 } -1.25	68.5	65	68.5	1042	167.5 } -2.0	176.5	173	176.5
1016	63.5 } +0	72.5	69	72.5	1043	171.5 } +0	180.5	177	180.5
1017	67.5 } +0	76.5	73	76.5	1044	175.5 } +0	184.5	181	184.5
1018	71.5 } -1.5	80.5	77	80.5	1045	179.5 } -2.0	188.5	185	188.5
1019	75.5 } +0	84.5	81	84.5	1046	183.5 } +0	192.5	189	192.5
1020	79.5 } +0	88.5	85	88.5	1047	187.5 } +0	196.5	193	196.5
1021	83.5 } -1.75	92.5	89	92.5	1048	191.5 } -2.0	200.5	197	200.5
1022	87.5 } +0	96.5	93	96.5	1049	195.5 } +0	204.5	201	204.5
1023	91.5 } +0	100.5	97	100.5	1050	199.5 } +0	208.5	205	208.5
1024	95.5 } -2.0	104.5	101	104.5	1051	203.5 } -2.0	212.5	209	212.5
1025	99.5 } +0	108.5	105	108.5	1052	207.5 } +0	216.5	213	216.5
1026	103.5 } +0	112.5	109	112.5	1053	211.5 } +0	220.5	217	220.5
1027	107.5 } -2.0	116.5	113	116.5	1054	215.5 } -2.0	224.5	221	224.5

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STREAMLINE WIRES—contd.

[5 W. 3. January, 1928.]
 (Cancelling B.S. Specification 4 W. 3.)

Size: $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.
 Ultimate Tensile Strength: 15,500 lb.
 Thread: $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, B.S.F. D = 2.5 inches.
 Oval: W = 0.732 inch (min.); T = 0.183 inch (min.); R = 1.098 inches; r = 0.04 inch.
 Area of Oval = 0.1030 sq. inch (min.); 0.1107 sq. inch (max.).

Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between		Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between	
			Min.	Max.				Min.	Max.
1101	3.5 } +0	12.5	9	12.5	1128	111.5 } +0	120.5	117	120.5
1102	7.5 } -25	16.5	13	16.5	1129	115.5 } +0	124.5	121	124.5
1103	11.5 } -25	20.5	17	20.5	1130	119.5 } -2.0	128.5	125	128.5
1104	15.5 } +0	24.5	21	24.5	1131	123.5 } +0	132.5	129	132.5
1105	19.5 } +0	28.5	25	28.5	1132	127.5 } +0	136.5	133	136.5
1106	23.5 } -5	32.5	29	32.5	1133	131.5 } -2.0	140.5	137	140.5
1107	27.5 } +0	36.5	33	36.5	1134	135.5 } +0	144.5	141	144.5
1108	31.5 } +0	40.5	37	40.5	1135	139.5 } +0	148.5	145	148.5
1109	35.5 } -75	44.5	41	44.5	1136	143.5 } -2.0	152.5	149	152.5
1110	39.5 } +0	48.5	45	48.5	1137	147.5 } +0	156.5	153	156.5
1111	43.5 } +0	52.5	49	52.5	1138	151.5 } +0	160.5	157	160.5
1112	47.5 } -1.0	56.5	53	56.5	1139	155.5 } -2.0	164.5	161	164.5
1113	51.5 } +0	60.5	57	60.5	1140	159.5 } +0	168.5	165	168.5
1114	55.5 } +0	64.5	61	64.5	1141	163.5 } +0	172.5	169	172.5
1115	59.5 } -1.25	68.5	65	68.5	1142	167.5 } -2.0	176.5	173	176.5
1116	63.5 } +0	72.5	69	72.5	1143	171.5 } +0	180.5	177	180.5
1117	67.5 } +0	76.5	73	76.5	1144	175.5 } +0	184.5	181	184.5
1118	71.5 } -1.5	80.5	77	80.5	1145	179.5 } -2.0	188.5	185	188.5
1119	75.5 } +0	84.5	81	84.5	1146	183.5 } +0	192.5	189	192.5
1120	79.5 } +0	88.5	85	88.5	1147	187.5 } +0	196.5	193	196.5
1121	83.5 } -1.75	92.5	89	92.5	1148	191.5 } -2.0	200.5	197	200.5
1122	87.5 } +0	96.5	93	96.5	1149	195.5 } +0	204.5	201	204.5
1123	91.5 } +0	100.5	97	100.5	1150	199.5 } +0	208.5	205	208.5
1124	95.5 } -2.0	104.5	101	104.5	1151	203.5 } -2.0	212.5	209	212.5
1125	99.5 } +0	108.5	105	108.5	1152	207.5 } +0	216.5	213	216.5
1126	103.5 } +0	112.5	109	112.5	1153	211.5 } +0	220.5	217	220.5
1127	107.5 } -2.0	116.5	113	116.5	1154	215.5 } -2.0	224.5	221	224.5

This Specification was adopted by the Sectional Aircraft Committee on 3rd December, 1927, and approved on behalf of the Main Committee on 6th December, 1927.

NOTE—In order to keep abreast of progress in the Industries concerned, the British Standard Specifications are subjected to periodical review.

Suggestions for improvements, addressed to the Secretary of the British Engineering Standards Association, 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, will be welcomed at all times. They will be recorded and in due course brought to the notice of the Committees charged with the revision of the Specifications to which they refer.

Abstracted by permission of the British Engineering Standards Association from B.S. Specification 5 W. 3, official copies of which can be obtained from the Secretary of the Association, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, price 8d., post free.



A.G.S. No. 652

STREAMLINE WIRES—contd.

In ordering, call up "A" length to nearest half-inch above calculated "A" length.

Size: $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

Ultimate Tensile Strength: 19,300 lb.

Thread: $\frac{3}{8}$ inch B.S.F. D = 2.5 inches.

Oval: T = 0.211 inch (min.); 0.228 inch (max.); R = 1.38 inches.

Area = 0.139 sq. in. (min.); W = 0.860 inch approx., not to exceed 0.95 in.

Part No. Prefix A.G.S. 652	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between		Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between	
			Min.	Max.				Min.	Max.
1201	3.5 } +0	12.5	9	12.5	1228	111.5 } +0	120.5	117	120.5
1202	7.5 } -25	16.5	13	16.5	1229	116.5 } -2.0	124.5	121	124.5
1203	11.5 } +0	20.5	17	20.5	1230	119.5 } -2.0	128.5	125	128.5
1204	15.5 } +0	24.5	21	24.5	1231	123.5 } +0	132.5	129	132.5
1205	19.5 } -5	28.5	25	28.5	1232	127.5 } -2.0	136.5	133	136.5
1206	23.5 } +0	32.5	29	32.5	1233	131.5 } -2.0	140.5	137	140.5
1207	27.5 } +0	36.5	33	36.5	1234	135.5 } +0	144.5	141	144.5
1208	31.5 } -75	40.5	37	40.5	1235	139.5 } -2.0	148.5	145	148.5
1209	35.5 } +0	44.5	41	44.5	1236	143.5 } -2.0	152.5	149	152.5
1210	39.5 } -1.0	48.5	45	48.5	1237	147.5 } +0	156.5	153	156.5
1211	43.5 } -1.0	52.5	49	52.5	1238	151.5 } -2.0	160.5	157	160.5
1212	47.5 } +0	56.5	53	56.5	1239	155.5 } -2.0	164.5	161	164.5
1213	51.5 } +0	60.5	57	60.5	1240	159.5 } +0	168.5	165	168.5
1214	55.5 } -1.25	64.5	61	64.5	1241	163.5 } -2.0	172.5	169	172.5
1215	59.5 } +0	68.5	65	68.5	1242	167.5 } +0	176.5	173	176.5
1216	63.5 } -1.5	72.5	69	72.5	1243	171.5 } -2.0	180.5	177	180.5
1217	67.5 } +0	76.5	73	76.5	1244	175.5 } +0	184.5	181	184.5
1218	71.5 } -1.75	80.5	77	80.5	1245	179.5 } -2.0	188.5	185	188.5
1219	75.5 } +0	84.5	81	84.5	1246	183.5 } +0	192.5	189	192.5
1220	79.5 } -1.75	88.5	85	88.5	1247	187.5 } -2.0	196.5	193	196.5
1221	83.5 } +0	92.5	89	92.5	1248	191.5 } +0	200.5	197	200.5
1222	87.5 } -2.0	96.5	93	96.5	1249	195.5 } +0	204.5	201	204.5
1223	91.5 } +0	100.5	97	100.5	1250	199.5 } -2.0	208.5	205	208.5
1224	95.5 } -2.0	104.5	101	104.5	1251	203.5 } +0	212.5	209	212.5
1225	99.5 } +0	108.5	105	108.5	1252	207.5 } -2.0	216.5	213	216.5
1226	103.5 } -2.0	112.5	109	112.5	1253	211.5 } +0	220.5	217	220.5
1227	107.5 } +0	116.5	113	116.5	1254	215.5 } -2.0	224.5	221	224.5

Specification:—The material for these Streamline Wires is to be to B.S. Spec. W. 3. All Streamline Wires to this drawing are to have a minimum tensile strength of 19,300 lbs.



STREAMLINE WIRES—contd.

A.G.S. No. 653.

In ordering, call up "A" length to nearest half-inch above calculated "A" length.

Size: $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

Thread: $\frac{3}{8}$ B.S.F. D = 2.8 inches.

Oval: T = 0.238 inch (min.); 0.254 inch (max.); R = 1.38 inches.

Area = 0.168 sq. inch (min.); W = 0.970 inch approx. Not to exceed 1.05 inch.

Part No. Prefix A.G.S. 653	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between		Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between	
			Min.	Max.				Min.	Max.
1301	3.5 } +0	13	9.5	13	1328	111.5 } +0	121	117.5	121
1302	7.5 } -25	17	13.5	17	1329	115.5 } -2.0	125	121.5	125
1303	11.5 } +0	21	17.5	21	1330	119.5 } -2.0	129	125.5	129
1304	15.5 } +0	25	21.5	25	1331	123.5 } +0	133	129.5	133
1305	19.5 } -5	29	25.5	29	1332	127.5 } -2.0	137	133.5	137
1306	23.5 } +0	33	29.5	33	1333	131.5 } -2.0	141	137.5	141
1307	27.5 } +0	37	33.5	37	1334	135.5 } +0	145	141.5	145
1308	31.5 } -75	41	37.5	41	1335	139.5 } -2.0	149	145.5	149
1309	35.5 } +0	45	41.5	45	1336	143.5 } -2.0	153	149.5	153
1310	39.5 } +0	49	45.5	49	1337	147.5 } +0	157	153.5	157
1311	43.5 } -1.0	53	49.5	53	1338	151.5 } +0	161	157.5	161
1312	47.5 } +0	57	53.5	57	1339	155.5 } -2.0	165	161.5	165
1313	51.5 } +0	61	57.5	61	1340	159.5 } +0	169	165.5	169
1314	55.5 } -1.25	65	61.5	65	1341	163.5 } -2.0	173	169.5	173
1315	59.5 } +0	69	65.5	69	1342	167.5 } +0	177	173.5	177
1316	63.5 } -1.5	73	69.5	73	1343	171.5 } -2.0	181	177.5	181
1317	67.5 } +0	77	73.5	77	1344	175.5 } +0	185	181.5	185
1318	71.5 } -1.75	81	77.5	81	1345	179.5 } -2.0	189	185.5	189
1319	75.5 } +0	85	81.5	85	1346	183.5 } +0	193	189.5	193
1320	79.5 } -1.75	89	85.5	89	1347	187.5 } -2.0	197	193.5	197
1321	83.5 } +0	93	89.5	93	1348	191.5 } +0	201	197.5	201
1322	87.5 } -2.0	97	93.5	97	1349	195.5 } -2.0	205	201.5	205
1323	91.5 } +0	101	97.5	101	1350	199.5 } +0	209	205.5	209
1324	95.5 } -2.0	105	101.5	105	1351	203.5 } -2.0	213	209.5	213
1325	99.5 } +0	109	105.5	109	1352	207.5 } +0	217	213.5	217
1326	103.5 } -2.0	113	109.5	113	1353	211.5 } -2.0	221	217.5	221
1327	107.5 } +0	117	113.5	117	1354	215.5 } +0	225	221.5	225

Specification:—The material for these Streamline Wires is to be to B.S. Spec. W. 3. All Streamline Wires to this drawing are to have a minimum tensile strength of 23,630 lbs.

A.G.S. No. 654.

STREAMLINE WIRES—contd.

In ordering, call up "A" length to nearest half-inch above calculated "A" length.

Size: $\frac{1}{16}$ inch.

Thread: $\frac{1}{16}$ B.S.F. D = 3.0 inches.

Oval: T = 0.272 inch (min.); 0.291 inch (max.); R = 1.58 inches.

Area = 0.217 sq. inch (min.); W = 1.05 inches approx. Not to exceed 1.20 inches.

Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between		Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between	
			Min.	Max.				Min.	Max.
1401	3.5	13.6	10	13.5	1428	111.5	121.5	118	121.5
1402	7.5	17.5	14	17.5	1429	116.5	125.5	122	125.5
1403	11.5	21.5	18	21.5	1430	119.5	129.5	126	129.5
1404	15.5	25.5	22	25.5	1431	123.5	133.5	130	133.5
1405	19.5	29.5	26	29.5	1432	127.5	137.5	134	137.5
1406	23.5	33.5	30	33.5	1433	131.5	141.5	138	141.5
1407	27.5	37.5	34	37.5	1434	135.5	145.5	142	145.5
1408	31.5	41.5	38	41.5	1435	139.5	149.5	146	149.5
1409	35.5	45.5	42	45.5	1436	143.5	153.5	150	153.5
1410	39.5	49.5	46	49.5	1437	147.5	157.5	154	157.5
1411	43.5	53.5	50	53.5	1438	151.5	161.5	158	161.5
1412	47.5	57.5	54	57.5	1439	155.5	165.5	162	165.5
1413	51.5	61.5	58	61.5	1440	159.5	169.5	166	169.5
1414	55.5	65.5	62	65.5	1441	163.5	173.5	170	173.5
1415	59.5	69.5	66	69.5	1442	167.5	177.5	174	177.5
1416	63.5	73.5	70	73.5	1443	171.5	181.5	178	181.5
1417	67.5	77.5	74	77.5	1444	175.5	185.5	182	185.5
1418	71.5	81.5	78	81.5	1445	179.5	189.5	186	189.5
1419	75.5	85.5	82	85.5	1446	183.5	193.5	190	193.5
1420	79.5	89.5	86	89.5	1447	187.5	197.5	194	197.5
1421	83.5	93.5	90	93.5	1448	191.5	201.5	198	201.5
1422	87.5	97.5	94	97.5	1449	195.5	205.5	202	205.5
1423	91.5	101.5	98	101.5	1450	199.5	209.5	206	209.5
1424	95.5	105.5	102	105.5	1451	203.5	213.5	210	213.5
1425	99.5	109.5	106	109.5	1452	207.5	217.5	214	217.5
1426	103.5	113.5	110	113.5	1453	211.5	221.5	218	221.5
1427	107.5	117.5	114	117.5	1454	215.5	225.5	222	225.5

Specification.—The material for these Streamline Wires is to be to B.S. Spec. W.3. All Streamline Wires to this drawing are to have a minimum tensile strength of 29,010 lbs. The screw threads are to be in accordance with the British Standard Fine Screw Threads as given in the British Engineering Standards Association Report No. 84, Table II.

A.G.S. No. 655.

STREAMLINE WIRES—contd.

In ordering, call up "A" length to nearest half-inch above calculated "A" length.

Size: $\frac{1}{16}$ inch.

Thread: $\frac{1}{16}$ B.S.F. D = 3.2 in.

Oval: T = 0.302 inch (min.); 0.313 inch (max.); R = 1.58 inches.

Area = 0.248 sq. in. (min.); W = 1.16 inches approx. Not to exceed 1.25 inches.

Part No. Prefix A.G.S. 655	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between		Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between	
			Min.	Max.				Min.	Max.
1501	3.5	14	10.5	14	1528	111.5	122	118.5	122
1502	7.5	18	14.5	18	1529	115.5	126	122.5	126
1503	11.5	22	18.5	22	1530	119.5	130	126.5	130
1504	15.5	26	22.5	26	1531	123.5	134	130.5	134
1505	19.5	30	26.5	30	1532	127.5	138	134.5	138
1506	23.5	34	30.5	34	1533	131.5	142	138.5	142
1507	27.5	38	34.5	38	1534	135.5	146	142.5	146
1508	31.5	42	38.5	42	1535	139.5	150	146.5	150
1509	35.5	46	42.5	46	1536	143.5	154	150.5	154
1510	39.5	50	46.5	50	1537	147.5	158	154.5	158
1511	43.5	54	50.5	54	1538	151.5	162	158.5	162
1512	47.5	58	54.5	58	1539	155.5	166	162.5	166
1513	51.5	62	58.5	62	1540	159.5	170	166.5	170
1514	55.5	66	62.5	66	1541	163.5	174	170.5	174
1515	59.5	70	66.5	70	1542	167.5	178	174.5	178
1516	63.5	74	70.5	74	1543	171.5	182	178.5	182
1517	67.5	78	74.5	78	1544	175.5	186	182.5	186
1518	71.5	82	78.5	82	1545	179.5	190	186.5	190
1519	75.5	86	82.5	86	1546	183.5	194	190.5	194
1520	79.5	90	86.5	90	1547	187.5	198	194.5	198
1521	83.5	94	90.5	94	1548	191.5	202	198.5	202
1522	87.5	98	94.5	98	1549	195.5	206	202.5	206
1523	91.5	102	98.5	102	1550	199.5	210	206.5	210
1524	95.5	106	102.5	106	1551	203.5	214	210.5	214
1525	99.5	110	106.5	110	1552	207.5	218	214.5	218
1526	103.5	114	110.5	114	1553	211.5	222	218.5	222
1527	107.5	118	114.5	118	1554	215.5	226	222.5	226

Specification.—The material for these Streamline Wires is to be to B.S. Spec. W. 3. All Streamline Wires to this drawing are to have a minimum tensile strength of 34,520 lbs.

A.G.S. No. 656.

STREAMLINE WIRES—contd.

In ordering, call up "A" length to nearest half-inch above calculated "A" length.

Size : $\frac{7}{8}$ inch.

Thread : $\frac{7}{8}$ B.S.F. D = 3.5 inches.

Oval : T = 0.363 inch (min.); 0.385 inch (max.); R = 1.80 inches.

Area = 0.358 sq. inch (min.); W = 1.27 inches approx. Not to exceed 1.50 inches.

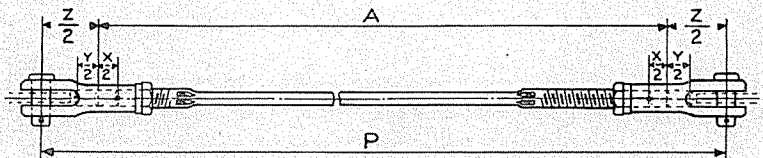
Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between		Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between	
			Min.	Max.				Min.	Max.
1601	3.5 } +0	14.5	11	14.5	1628	111.5 } +0	122.5	119	122.5
1602	7.5 } -0.25	18.5	15	18.5	1629	115.5 } -2.0	126.5	123	126.5
1603	11.5 } +0	22.5	19	22.5	1630	119.5 } +0	130.5	127	130.5
1604	15.5 } +0	26.5	23	26.5	1631	123.5 } +0	134.5	131	134.5
1605	19.5 } -5	30.5	27	30.5	1632	127.5 } -2.0	138.5	135	138.5
1606	23.5 } +0	34.5	31	34.5	1633	131.5 } +0	142.5	139	142.5
1607	27.5 } -0.75	38.5	35	38.5	1634	135.5 } +0	146.5	143	146.5
1608	31.5 } +0	42.5	39	42.5	1635	139.5 } -2.0	150.5	147	150.5
1609	35.5 } +0	46.5	43	46.5	1636	143.5 } +0	154.5	151	154.5
1610	39.5 } +0	50.5	47	50.5	1637	147.5 } +0	158.5	155	158.5
1611	43.5 } -1.0	54.5	51	54.5	1638	151.5 } -2.0	162.5	159	162.5
1612	47.5 } +0	58.5	55	58.5	1639	155.5 } +0	166.5	163	166.5
1613	51.5 } -1.25	62.5	59	62.5	1640	159.5 } -2.0	170.5	167	170.5
1614	55.5 } +0	66.5	63	66.5	1641	163.5 } +0	174.5	171	174.5
1615	59.5 } +0	70.5	67	70.5	1642	167.5 } +0	178.5	175	178.5
1616	63.5 } -1.5	74.5	71	74.5	1643	171.5 } -2.0	182.5	179	182.5
1617	67.5 } +0	78.5	75	78.5	1644	175.5 } +0	186.5	183	186.5
1618	71.5 } +0	82.5	79	82.5	1645	179.5 } +0	190.5	187	190.5
1619	75.5 } -1.75	86.5	83	86.5	1646	183.5 } -2.0	194.5	191	194.5
1620	79.5 } +0	90.5	87	90.5	1647	187.5 } +0	198.5	195	198.5
1621	83.5 } +0	94.5	91	94.5	1648	191.5 } +0	202.5	199	202.5
1622	87.5 } -2.0	98.5	95	98.5	1649	195.5 } -2.0	206.5	203	206.5
1623	91.5 } +0	102.5	99	102.5	1650	199.5 } +0	210.5	207	210.5
1624	95.5 } +0	106.5	103	106.5	1651	203.5 } -2.0	214.5	211	214.5
1625	99.5 } +0	110.5	107	110.5	1652	207.5 } +0	218.5	215	218.5
1626	103.5 } -2.0	114.5	111	114.5	1653	211.5 } -2.0	222.5	219	222.5
1627	107.5 } +0	118.5	115	118.5	1654	215.5 } +0	226.5	223	226.5

Specification.—The material for these Streamline Wires is to be to B.S. Spec. W.3. All Streamline Wires to this drawing to have a minimum tensile strength of 48,100 lbs. The screw threads are to be in accordance with the British Standard Fine Screw Threads as given in the British Engineering Standards Association Report No. 84, Table II.

FINISHED
TIE RODS
SCREWED

FINISHED TIE RODS (SCREWED)

NOTE—When ordering finished tie rods, only the Specification Number, Part Number, and the required Overall Length to the nearest even half inch should be quoted. (If the calculated length "A" (see sketch) be not an even inch or half-inch, then the nearest half-inch above "A" should be quoted).



A = P-Z.
Where P = Calculated Pin Centres.
and Z = Figure shown in Table below for the respective sizes of Tie Rods.

VALUE Z.

For Plain Forks to B.S. Specification 2 SP. 3.

Size of Tie Rod	Z	Size of Tie Rod	Z
4 B.A.	1.07	1/4 inch B.S.F.	2.09
2 B.A.	1.31	3/8 inch "	2.33
3/4 inch B.S.F.	1.58	1/2 inch "	2.67
1/2 inch "	1.55	5/8 inch "	2.81
3/8 inch "	1.85	3/4 inch "	3.00
1/4 inch "	2.04	7/8 inch "	3.12

The figures for the Maximum "Outward" and "Inward" adjustment (X and Y) which correspond with the above values for Z are given in the following Table:—

Type of End Fitting	Adjustment	4 B.A.	2 B.A.	3/4 in. B.S.F.	1/2 in. B.S.F.	3/8 in. B.S.F.	1/4 in. B.S.F.	1/2 in. B.S.F.	3/8 in. B.S.F.	1/4 in. B.S.F.	3/8 in. B.S.F.	1/2 in. B.S.F.	3/4 in. B.S.F.
Plain Forks to B.S. Specification 2 SP. 3	X (=Y)	0.53	0.59	0.72	0.65	0.75	0.76	0.81	0.87	0.93	0.99	1.00	0.98

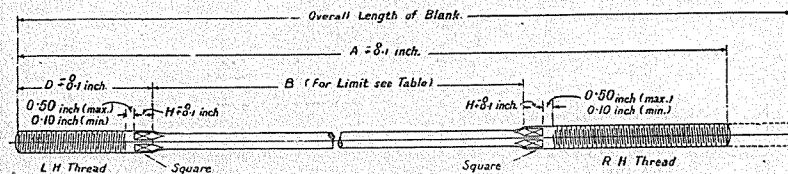
EXAMPLES:—

- Suppose that for a 1/4 inch tie rod the calculated length "A" = 61.1 inches. The finished length "A" to the nearest half-inch above is 61.5 inches and should be ordered thus:—
"B.S. Specification 5 W. 8, Part No. 1514, 'A' 61.5 in."
- Suppose that for a 3/8 inch tie rod A = 52.0 inches. As this length is not between an even inch or half-inch it may be quoted as the finished length, thus:—
"B.S. Specification 5 W. 8, Part No. 1712, 'A' 52.0 in."

Abstracted by permission of the British Engineering Standards Association from B.S. Specification 5 W. 8, official copies of which can be obtained from the Secretary of the Association, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, price 8d., post free.

SWAGED TIE RODS

[5 W. 8. January, 1928.]
(Cancelling B.S. Specification 4 W. 8.)



SCHEDULE.

Size: 4 B.A. Ultimate Tensile Strength: 1,050 lb.
Thread: No. 4 B.A. D = 1.85 inches. H = 0.16 inch. Width across flats of Square = 0.11 ± 0.002 inch.
Diam. of Swaged Part = 0.104⁻⁰/_{+0.006} inch. Area of Swaged Part = 0.0085 sq. inch.

Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between		Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between	
			Min.	Max.				Min.	Max.
1201	3	9.5	7	9.5	1211	42	49.5	46	49.5
1202	6	13.5	10	13.5	1212	46	53.5	50	53.5
1203	10	17.5	14	17.5	1213	50	57.5	54	57.5
1204	14	21.5	18	21.5	1214	54	61.5	58	61.5
					1215	58	65.5	62	65.5
1205	18	25.5	22	25.5	1216	62	69.5	66	69.5
1206	22	29.5	26	29.5	1217	66	73.5	70	73.5
					1218	70	77.5	74	77.5
1207	26	33.5	30	33.5	1219	74	81.5	78	81.5
					1220	78	85.5	82	85.5
1208	30	37.5	34	37.5	1221	82	89.5	86	89.5
1209	34	41.5	38	41.5	1222	86	93.5	90	93.5
1210	38	45.5	42	45.5					

Size: 2 B.A. Ultimate Tensile Strength: 1,000 lb.
Thread: No. 2 B.A. D = 1.90 inches. H = 0.20 inch. Width across flats of Square = 0.14 ± 0.002 inch.
Diam. of Swaged Part = 0.128⁻⁰/_{+0.006} inch. Area of Swaged Part = 0.0129 sq. inch.

Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between		Part No.	B (With Limits)	Overall Length of Blank	For "A" Lengths between	
			Min.	Max.				Min.	Max.
1301	3	9.5	7	9.5	1311	42	49.5	46	49.5
1302	6	13.5	10	13.5	1312	46	53.5	50	53.5
1303	10	17.5	14	17.5	1313	50	57.5	54	57.5
					1314	54	61.5	58	61.5
1304	14	21.5	18	21.5	1315	58	65.5	62	65.5
1305	18	25.5	22	25.5	1316	62	69.5	66	69.5
1306	22	29.5	26	29.5	1317	66	73.5	70	73.5
					1318	70	77.5	74	77.5
1307	26	33.5	30	33.5	1319	74	81.5	78	81.5
					1320	78	85.5	82	85.5
1308	30	37.5	34	37.5	1321	82	89.5	86	89.5
1309	34	41.5	38	41.5	1322	86	93.5	90	93.5
1310	38	45.5	42	45.5					

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[5 W. 8. January, 1928.]

SWAGED TIE RODS—contd.

(Cancelling B.S. Specification 4 W. 8.)

Size: 5/8 inch. Ultimate Tensile Strength: 4,650 lb. Thread: 5/8 inch, B.S.F. D = 2.25 inches. H = 0.26 inch. Width across flats of Square = 0.22 ± 0.002 inch. Diam. of Swaged Part = 0.207 -0 +0.008 inch. Area of Swaged Part = 0.0337 sq. inch.

Table with columns: Part No., B (With Limits), Overall Length of Blank, For 'A' Lengths between (Min., Max.), Part No., B (With Limits), Overall Length of Blank, For 'A' Lengths between (Min., Max.). Rows 1602-1644.

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SWAGED TIE RODS—contd.

[5 W. 8. January, 1928.]

(Cancelling B.S. Specification 4 W. 8.)

Size: 5/8 inch. Ultimate Tensile Strength: 5,700 lb. Thread: 5/8 inch, B.S.F. D = 2.35 inches. H = 0.26 inch. Width across flats of Square = 0.25 ± 0.002 inch.

Diam. of Swaged Part = 0.223 -0 +0.009 inch. Area of Swaged Part = 0.0391 sq. inch.

Table with columns: Part No., B (With Limits), Overall Length of Blank, For 'A' Lengths between (Min., Max.), Part No., B (With Limits), Overall Length of Blank, For 'A' Lengths between (Min., Max.). Rows 1703-1744.

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FORK JOINTS (Table 1)

LOW TENSILE TYPE

2 S.P.3

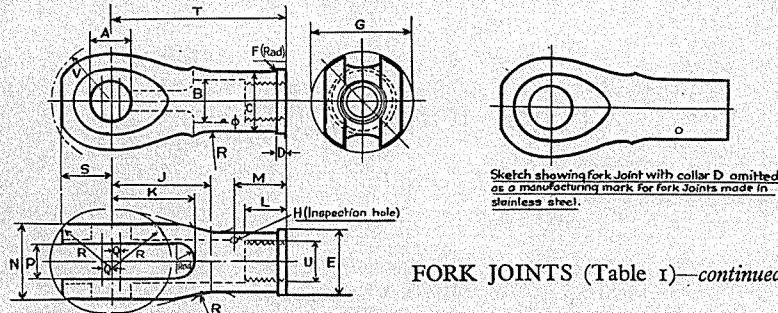
DESIGN AND DIMENSIONS.—All Fork Joints (those in S.1. steel after coating) shall be in accordance with the dimensions and limits given in Table I, with the exception that those made in stainless steel shall have the collar D omitted. They may be tapped either right-hand or left-hand as may be necessary, and when ordering the hand shall be definitely specified.

MATERIAL.—All Fork Joints shall be made from steel bars which have been inspected and passed by the Inspector as complying with the latest issue of B.S. Specification S.1. or B.S. Specification S.62 or S.80 where stainless steel is specified.

MANUFACTURE.—(a) The Fork Joints shall be machined bright all over. (b) The screw threads of coated Fork Joints in S.1. steel and those of Fork Joints in stainless steel shall not be smaller than the maximum full, effective and core diameters specified for the bolts in Table II of B.S. Specification No. 93 for British Association Threads, or Table II of B.S. Specification No. 84 for British Standard Fine Threads. The screw threads of all Fork Joints (those in S.1. steel after being coated) shall be required to pass approved gauges.

ANTI-CORROSION COATING.—The finished Fork Joints in S.1. Steel shall be uniformly coated with zinc or cadmium by an approved process. The thickness of the coating shall be not less than 0.0003 inch. If the coating is electro-deposited the forks shall be heated to a suitable temperature between 100° C. and 200° C. for at least 30 minutes after coating.

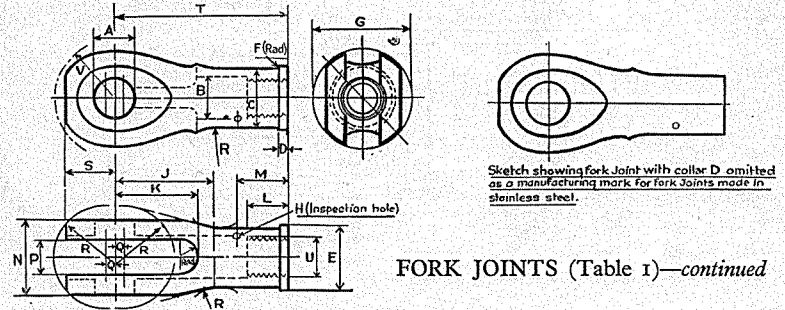
MARKING.—Each Fork Joint shall have the appropriate Part Number applied on the shank near the tapped end by rolling and shall also bear the identification mark of the Inspector. Each Fork Joint made in stainless steel shall in addition be marked with two "SS" adjacent to the Part Number.



FORK JOINTS (Table 1)—continued

1 Part No. (See Footnote)	2 Size of Fork Joint	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		Part No. of Stand- ard Pin See Spec. 2 S.F. 4
		R.H. Thread	L.H. Thread	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X		Y
		+ .001	- 0	+ .01	- 0	- 0	- 0																			
		in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	
412	412L	4 B.A.	1/8	1/8	.23	.07	.28	.05	.36 + .015	1/8	.40	.35	.20	.30	383/2											
413	413L	2 "	1/8	1/8	.28	.08	.32	.05	.48 + .015	1/8	.60	.40	.25	.35	383/19											
411	411L	3/8 B.S.F.	1/8	1/8	.34	.10	.40	.05	.56 + .015	1/8	.53	.48	.25	.35	383/37											
414	414L	1/2 "	1/8	1/8	.385	.11	.48	.05	.62 + .005	1/8	.60	.50	.30	.40	383/54											
415	415L	5/8 "	1/8	1/8	.44	.12	.50	.05	.72 + .015	1/8	.78	.60	.30	.40	383/72											
416	416L	3/4 "	1/8	1/8	.49	.12	.56	.05	.86 + .015	1/8	.78	.70	.35	.45	383/106											
417	417L	7/8 "	1/8	1/8	.54	.15	.62	.05	.90 + .015	1/8	.78	.70	.35	.45	383/107											
418	418L	1 "	1/8	1/8	.58	.15	.66	.05	1.00 + .005	1/8	.90	.80	.40	.50	383/140											
419	419L	1 1/8 "	1/8	1/8	.63	.15	.71	.05	1.06 + .005	1/8	1.05	.95	.45	.55	383/156											
420	420L	1 1/4 "	1/8	1/8	.68	.15	.76	.05	1.14 + .015	1/8	1.1	1.0	.45	.55	383/173											
421	421L	1 1/2 "	1/8	1/8	.73	.15	.81	.05	1.20 + .015	1/8	1.25	1.1	.50	.60	383/191											
422	422L	1 3/4 "	1/8	1/8	.77	.15	.85	.05	1.26 + 0	1/8	1.3	1.17	.55	.65	383/208											

NOTE.—Where Fork Joints are required to be in stainless steel (S.62 or S.80) the Part Numbers in the blue print schedules must bear the Suffix Letters S.S. e.g. 412 S.S., 413 L.S.S.



FORK JOINTS (Table 1)—continued

Part No. (See Footnote)	Size of Fork Joint	15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25	
		N	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ
R.H. Thread	L.H. Thread	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0
		in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
412	412L	4 B.A.	.26	.10	.04	.18	.19	1.1	4 B.A.	.23	1155	.010	383/2										
413	413L	2 "	.33	.15	.06	.24	.24	1.3	2 "	.31	2090	.016	383/19										
411	411L	3/8 B.S.F.	.42	.20	.05	.28	.27	1.5	3/8 B.S.F.	.34	2860	.030	383/37										
414	414L	1/2 "	.48	.20	.08	.31	.30	1.6	1/2 "	.39	3795	.046	383/54										
415	415L	5/8 "	.58	.20	.08	.36	.34	1.7	5/8 "	.45	5115	.076	383/72										
416	416L	3/4 "	.68	.25	.05	.43	.37	1.85	3/4 "	.50	6270	.104	383/106										
417	417L	7/8 "	.73	.25	.09	.45	.39	1.90	7/8 "	.55	7865	.135	383/107										
418	418L	1 "	.78	.30	.12	.60	.44	2.1	1 "	.62	9350	.168	383/140										
419	419L	1 1/8 "	.78	.34	.13	.53	.54	2.35	1 1/8 "	.67	11275	.208	383/156										
420	420L	1 1/4 "	.83	.36	.18	.57	.58	2.45	1 1/4 "	.74	12980	.250	383/173										
421	421L	1 1/2 "	.93	.38	.13	.60	.62	2.6	1 1/2 "	.74	15180	.293	383/191										
422	422L	1 3/4 "	.98	.40	.18	.63	.64	2.7	1 3/4 "	.81	17050	.334	383/208										

NOTE.—Where Fork Joints are required to be in stainless steel (S.62 or S.80) the Part Numbers in the blue print schedules must bear the Suffix Letters S.S. e.g. 412 S.S., 413 L.S.S.

VICKERS

AVIATION PINS LIMITED

PINS (2.S.P.4.)—continued

Note.—Pins to the Part Numbers in the table below are used on the Standard Plain Forks for Streamline Wires and Tie Rods.

A.G.S. No.	383/2	383/19	383/37	383/54	383/72	383/106	383/107	383/140	383/156	383/173
Size of Fork	4 BA	2 BA	$\frac{7}{8}$ in. B.S.F.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in. B.S.F.	$\frac{3}{8}$ in. B.S.F.	$\frac{5}{8}$ in. B.S.F.	$\frac{11}{16}$ in. B.S.F.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in. B.S.F.	$\frac{11}{16}$ in. B.S.F.	$\frac{7}{8}$ in. B.S.F.
A.G.S. No.	383/191	383/208	383/221	383/228	384/371	384/401	384/433	384/464	384/626	384/688
Size of Fork	$\frac{11}{16}$ in. B.S.F.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in. B.S.F.	$\frac{3}{8}$ in. B.S.F.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in. B.S.F.	$\frac{11}{16}$ in. B.S.F.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in. B.S.F.	$\frac{3}{4}$ in. B.S.F.	1 in. B.S.F.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. B.S.F.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. B.S.F.
A.G.S. Fork Joints										

VICKERS

AVIATION PINS LIMITED



PINS (Non-Corrosive Steel)

(See Diagram on page 126.)

Dia. of Pin D ins.	H ins.	B ins.	C ins.	F Standard Drill Size ins.	Lengths E (inches)																		
					.25	.30	.35	.40	.45	.50	.55	.60	.65	.70	.75	.80	.85	.90	.95	1.00			
1/16	1/16	.06	.12	.070		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
1/8	1/8	.06	.12	.070		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
3/16	3/16	.07	.12	.070		33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48		
1/4	1/4	.08	.12	.070		49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64		
5/16	5/16	.09	.18	.104		65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80		
3/8	3/8	.10	.18	.104		81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96		
7/16	7/16	.11	.18	.104		97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112		
1/2	1/2	.12	.18	.104		113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128		
5/8	5/8	.13	.25	.136		129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144		
3/4	3/4	.14	.25	.136	V.G.S. 783	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160		
7/8	7/8	.15	.25	.136		161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176		
1	1	.16	.25	.136		177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192		
1 1/8	1 1/8	.17	.25	.136		193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208		
1 1/4	1 1/4	.17	.31	.166						214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224			
1 1/2	1 1/2	.17	.31	.166											225	226	227	228	229				
1 3/4	1 3/4	.17	.31	.166						230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240			
2	2	.17	.31	.166						246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256			
2 1/4	2 1/4	.17	.31	.166						262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272			
2 1/2	2 1/2	.17	.37	.199																			
2 3/4	2 3/4	.17	.37	.199																			
3	3	.17	.37	.199																			
3 1/4	3 1/4	.17	.43	.261																			



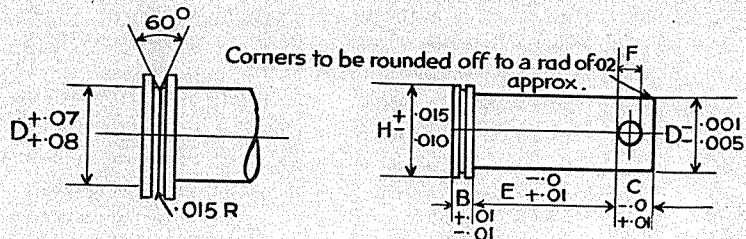
PINS (Non-Corrosive Steel)—continued

Dia. of Pin D ins.	H ins.	B ins.	C ins.	F Standard Drill Size ins.	Lengths E (inches)																			
					1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.20	2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40			
1/16	1/16	.05	.12	.070																				
1/8	1/8	.06	.12	.070		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									
3/16	3/16	.07	.12	.070		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30									
1/4	1/4	.08	.12	.070		41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55				
5/16	5/16	.09	.18	.104		71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85				
3/8	3/8	.10	.18	.104		101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115				
7/16	7/16	.11	.18	.104		131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145				
1/2	1/2	.12	.18	.104		161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177		
5/8	5/8	.13	.25	.136		191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207		
3/4	3/4	.14	.25	.136	V.G.S. 784	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237		
7/8	7/8	.15	.25	.136		251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267		
1	1	.16	.25	.136		281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297		
1 1/8	1 1/8	.17	.25	.136		311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327		
1 1/4	1 1/4	.17	.31	.166		341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357		
1 1/2	1 1/2	.17	.31	.166		368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384		
1 3/4	1 3/4	.17	.31	.166		371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387		
2	2	.17	.31	.166		388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400						
2 1/4	2 1/4	.17	.31	.166		401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417		
2 1/2	2 1/2	.17	.31	.166		431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447		
2 3/4	2 3/4	.17	.37	.199		461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477		
3	3	.17	.37	.199		491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507		
3 1/4	3 1/4	.17	.37	.199		521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537		
3 1/2	3 1/2	.17	.37	.199		551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567		
3 3/4	3 3/4	.17	.43	.261					584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597		

PINS (Non-Corrosive Steel)—continued

NOTE.—Pins to the Part Numbers in the table below are used on the Standard Plain Forks for Streamline Wires and Tie Rods.

V.G.S. No.	783/2	783/19	783/37	783/54	783/72	783/106	783/107	783/140	783/156	783/173
Size of Fork	4 BA	2 BA	$\frac{3}{8}$ in. B.S.F.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in. B.S.F.	$\frac{5}{8}$ in. B.S.F.	$\frac{3}{4}$ in. B.S.F.	$\frac{7}{8}$ in. B.S.F.	$1\frac{1}{8}$ in. B.S.F.	$1\frac{1}{4}$ in. B.S.F.	$1\frac{3}{8}$ in. B.S.F.
V.G.S. No.	783/191	783/208	783/221	783/228	784/371	784/401	784/433	784/464	784/526	784/588
Size of Fork	$\frac{1}{8}$ in. B.S.F.	$\frac{1}{4}$ in. B.S.F.	$\frac{3}{8}$ in. B.S.F.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in. B.S.F.	$\frac{5}{8}$ in. B.S.F.	$\frac{3}{4}$ in. B.S.F.	$\frac{7}{8}$ in. B.S.F.	1 in. B.S.F.	$1\frac{1}{4}$ in. B.S.F.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ in. B.S.F.
A.G.S. Fork Joints										



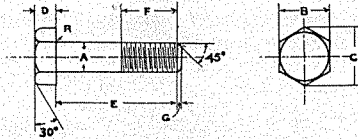
USEFUL TABLES

The following pages are inserted in the belief that they will be of value to members of the technical staffs of aircraft manufacturers.

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Bolts	128 to 132, 137, 138
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[4 A 1. June, 1931.]
(Cancelling B.S. Specification 3 A 1.)

TABLE I.
BRITISH ASSOCIATION AND BRITISH STANDARD
FINE BOLTS.



For Length of Shank (E) and Length of Screwing (F), see Table II.

1	Bolt.											Split Pin.								
	2	3		4	5		6		7	8		9	10	11	12	13				
		Tolerance on Diameter of Shank.	Width across Flats B.		Width across Corners C.	Thickness D.		Radius under Bolt Head R.		Depth of Chamfer G.							Dia. of Pin.	Over-all Lgth. of Pin.	Size of Drill for Pin Hole.	
			Min.			Max.	Min.			Max.	Min.									Max.
6 B.A. (2.8 mm.)	+ 0.0030	0.190	0.193	0.22	0.078	0.083	0.02	0.015	0.020	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
4 B.A. (3.6 ")	0 -0030	0.245	0.248	0.29	0.100	0.106	0.02	0.020	0.030	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
2 B.A. (4.7 ")	0 -0030	0.321	0.324	0.37	0.132	0.139	0.02	0.030	0.040	1/8	1	0.070	—	—	—	—				
inch	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
1/16 B.S.F. (0.2188)	0 -0035	0.410	0.413	0.48	0.15	0.16	0.03	0.030	0.040	1/16	1	0.070	—	—	—	—				
1/8 " (0.25)	0 -0035	0.440	0.445	0.51	0.18	0.19	0.03	0.030	0.040	1/8	1	0.070	—	—	—	—				
3/16 " (0.2813)	0 -0035	0.520	0.525	0.61	0.21	0.22	0.03	0.030	0.040	3/16	1	0.070	—	—	—	—				
1/4 " (0.3125)	0 -0035	0.520	0.525	0.61	0.21	0.22	0.03	0.030	0.040	1/4	1	0.070	—	—	—	—				
5/16 " (0.375)	0 -0035	0.595	0.600	0.69	0.26	0.27	0.03	0.030	0.040	5/16	1	0.070	—	—	—	—				
3/8 " (0.4375)	0 -0040	0.705	0.710	0.82	0.32	0.33	0.03	0.040	0.050	3/8	1 1/2	0.104	—	—	—	—				
7/16 " (0.5)	0 -0040	0.815	0.820	0.95	0.37	0.38	0.03	0.040	0.050	7/16	1 1/2	0.104	—	—	—	—				
1/2 " (0.5625)	0 -0040	0.915	0.920	1.06	0.43	0.44	0.03	0.040	0.050	1/2	1 1/2	0.136	—	—	—	—				
9/16 " (0.625)	0 -0060	1.002	1.010	1.17	0.48	0.49	0.03	0.050	0.060	9/16	1 1/2	0.136	—	—	—	—				
5/8 " (0.6875)	0 -0060	1.092	1.100	1.27	0.54	0.55	0.03	0.050	0.060	5/8	1 1/2	0.136	—	—	—	—				
3/4 " (0.75)	0 -0060	1.192	1.200	1.39	0.59	0.60	0.03	0.065	0.075	3/4	1 1/2	0.166	—	—	—	—				
7/8 " (0.8125)	0 -0060	1.192	1.200	1.39	0.62	0.63	0.03	0.065	0.075	7/8	1 1/2	0.166	—	—	—	—				
1 " (0.875)	0 -0080	1.292	1.300	1.50	0.65	0.66	0.03	0.065	0.075	1	2	0.166	—	—	—	—				
1 1/8 " (0.9375)	0 -0080	1.382	1.390	1.61	0.70	0.71	0.03	0.065	0.075	1 1/8	2	0.166	—	—	—	—				
1 1/4 " (1.0)	0 -0080	1.468	1.480	1.71	0.76	0.77	0.03	0.065	0.075	1 1/4	2 1/2	0.199	—	—	—	—				

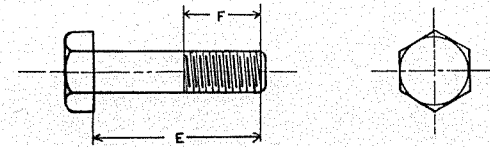
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[4 A 1. June, 1931.]
(Cancelling B.S. Specification 3 A 1.)

TABLE II.

LENGTH OF SHANK AND LENGTH OF SCREWING
FOR BRIGHT STEEL BOLTS.



For Dimensions of Heads, see Table I.

Part No.	6 B.A.		4 B.A.		2 B.A.			
	E	F	E	F	E	F		
	+ .04 in. - 0	+ .04 in. - 0	+ .04 in. - 0	+ .04 in. - 0	+ .04 in. - 0	+ .04 in. - 0		
A 4	in.	in.	B 4	in.	in.	C 4	in.	in.
A 6	0.4	0.35	B 6	0.4	0.35	C 6	0.4	0.35
A 8	0.6	0.45	B 8	0.6	0.45	C 8	0.6	0.50
A 10	0.8	0.45	B 10	0.8	0.45	C 10	0.8	0.50
A 14	1.0	0.65	B 14	1.0	0.65	C 14	1.0	0.70
A 18	1.4	0.65	B 18	1.4	0.65	C 18	1.4	0.70
A 22	1.8	0.65	B 22	1.8	0.65	C 22	1.8	0.70
A 26	2.2	0.65	B 26	2.2	0.65	C 26	2.2	0.70
A 30	2.6	0.65	B 30	2.6	0.65	C 30	2.6	0.70
A 35	3.0	0.65	B 35	3.0	0.65	C 35	3.0	0.70
A 35	3.5	0.70	B 35	3.5	0.70	C 35	3.5	0.80
A 40	4.0	0.70	B 40	4.0	0.70	C 40	4.0	0.80
A 45	4.5	0.70	B 45	4.5	0.70	C 45	4.5	0.80
A 50	5.0	0.70	B 50	5.0	0.70	C 50	5.0	0.80
A 55	5.5	1.00	B 55	5.5	1.00	C 55	5.5	1.00
A 60	6.0	1.00	B 60	6.0	1.00	C 60	6.0	1.00

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[4 A 1. June, 1931.]

(Cancelling F.S. Specification 3 A 1.)

TABLE II.—continued.
LENGTH OF SHANK AND LENGTH OF SCREWING
FOR BRIGHT STEEL BOLTS.

For Dimensions of Heads, see Table I.

1/8 in. B.S.F.			1/4 in. B.S.F.			3/8 in. B.S.F.		
Part No.	E + .04 in. - 0	F + .04 in. - 0	Part No.	E + .04 in. - 0	F + .04 in. - 0	Part No.	E + .04 in. - 0	F + .04 in. - 0
	in.	in.		in.	in.		in.	in.
D 4	0.4	0.35	E 4	0.4	0.35	F 4	0.4	0.35
D 6	0.6	0.55	E 6	0.6	0.55	F 6	0.6	0.60
D 8	0.8	0.55	E 8	0.8	0.55	F 8	0.8	0.60
D 10	1.0	0.55	E 10	1.0	0.55	F 10	1.0	0.60
D 14	1.4	0.75	E 14	1.4	0.75	F 14	1.4	0.80
D 18	1.8	0.75	E 18	1.8	0.75	F 18	1.8	0.80
D 22	2.2	0.75	E 22	2.2	0.75	F 22	2.2	0.80
D 26	2.6	0.75	E 26	2.6	0.75	F 26	2.6	0.80
D 30	3.0	0.75	E 30	3.0	0.75	F 30	3.0	0.80
D 35	3.5	0.80	E 35	3.5	0.80	F 35	3.5	0.90
D 40	4.0	0.80	E 40	4.0	0.80	F 40	4.0	0.90
D 45	4.5	0.80	E 45	4.5	0.80	F 45	4.5	0.90
D 50	5.0	0.80	E 50	5.0	0.80	F 50	5.0	0.90
D 55	5.5	1.00	E 55	5.5	1.00	F 55	5.5	1.00
D 60	6.0	1.00	E 60	6.0	1.00	F 60	6.0	1.00

5/16 in. B.S.F.			3/4 in. B.S.F.			7/8 in. B.S.F.		
Part No.	E + .04 in. - 0	F + .04 in. - 0	Part No.	E + .04 in. - 0	F + .08 in. - 0	Part No.	E + .04 in. - 0	F + .08 in. - 0
	in.	in.		in.	in.		in.	in.
G 4	0.4	0.35	J 6	0.6	0.55	L 8	0.8	0.70
G 6	0.6	0.60	J 8	0.8	0.65	L 10	1.0	0.70
G 8	0.8	0.60	J 10	1.0	0.65	L 14	1.4	0.90
G 10	1.0	0.60	J 14	1.4	0.85	L 18	1.8	0.90
G 14	1.4	0.80	J 18	1.8	0.85	L 22	2.2	0.90
G 18	1.8	0.80	J 22	2.2	0.85	L 26	2.6	0.90
G 22	2.2	0.80	J 26	2.6	0.85	L 30	3.0	0.90
G 26	2.6	0.80	J 30	3.0	0.85	L 35	3.5	1.05
G 30	3.0	0.80	J 35	3.5	0.95	L 40	4.0	1.05
G 35	3.5	0.90	J 40	4.0	0.95	L 45	4.5	1.05
G 40	4.0	0.90	J 45	4.5	0.95	L 50	5.0	1.05
G 45	4.5	0.90	J 50	5.0	0.95	L 55	5.5	1.05
G 50	5.0	0.90	J 55	5.5	1.00	L 60	6.0	1.05
G 55	5.5	1.00	J 60	6.0	1.00			
G 60	6.0	1.00						

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[4 A 1. June, 1931.]

(Cancelling B.S. Specification 3 A. 1.)

TABLE II.—continued.

1/8 in. B.S.F.			3/16 in. B.S.F.			1/4 in. B.S.F.		
Part No.	E + .04 in. - 0	F + .08 in. - 0	Part No.	E + .04 in. - 0	F + .08 in. - 0	Part No.	E + .04 in. - 0	F + .08 in. - 0
	in.	in.		in.	in.		in.	in.
N 8	0.8	0.75	P 10	1.0	0.90	Q 10	1.0	0.90
N 10	1.0	0.75	P 14	1.4	1.00	Q 14	1.4	1.00
N 14	1.4	1.00	P 18	1.8	1.00	Q 18	1.8	1.00
N 18	1.8	1.00	P 22	2.2	1.00	Q 22	2.2	1.00
N 22	2.2	1.00	P 26	2.6	1.00	Q 26	2.6	1.00
N 26	2.6	1.00	P 30	3.0	1.00	Q 30	3.0	1.00
N 30	3.0	1.00	P 35	3.5	1.10	Q 35	3.5	1.10
N 35	3.5	1.10	P 40	4.0	1.10	Q 40	4.0	1.10
N 40	4.0	1.10	P 45	4.5	1.10	Q 45	4.5	1.10
N 45	4.5	1.10	P 50	5.0	1.10	Q 50	5.0	1.10
N 50	5.0	1.10	P 55	5.5	1.10	Q 55	5.5	1.10
N 55	5.5	1.10	P 60	6.0	1.10	Q 60	6.0	1.10
N 60	6.0	1.10						

5/16 in. B.S.F.			3/4 in. B.S.F.			7/8 in. B.S.F.		
Part No.	E + .04 in. - 0	F + 0.1 in. - 0	Part No.	E + .04 in. - 0	F + 0.1 in. - 0	Part No.	E + .04 in. - 0	F + 0.1 in. - 0
	in.	in.		in.	in.		in.	in.
R 10	1.0	0.90	S 10	1.0	0.90	T 10	1.0	0.90
R 14	1.4	1.00	S 14	1.4	1.10	T 14	1.4	1.10
R 18	1.8	1.00	S 18	1.8	1.10	T 18	1.8	1.10
R 22	2.2	1.00	S 22	2.2	1.10	T 22	2.2	1.10
R 26	2.6	1.00	S 26	2.6	1.10	T 26	2.6	1.10
R 30	3.0	1.00	S 30	3.0	1.10	T 30	3.0	1.10
R 35	3.5	1.10	S 35	3.5	1.20	T 35	3.5	1.20
R 40	4.0	1.10	S 40	4.0	1.20	T 40	4.0	1.20
R 45	4.5	1.10	S 45	4.5	1.20	T 45	4.5	1.20
R 50	5.0	1.10	S 50	5.0	1.20	T 50	5.0	1.20
R 55	5.5	1.10	S 55	5.5	1.20	T 55	5.5	1.20
R 60	6.0	1.10	S 60	6.0	1.20	T 60	6.0	1.20

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[4 A 1. June, 1931.]
Cancelling B.S. Specification 3 A. 1.)

TABLE II.—continued.

3/8 in. B.S.F.			1/2 in. B.S.F.			1 in. B.S.F.		
Part No.	E +0.06 in. -0	F +0.1 in. -0	Part No.	E +0.06 in. -0	F +0.1 in. -0	Part No.	E +0.06 in. -0	F +0.1 in. -0
U 14	1.4	1.20	V 14	1.4	1.20	W 14	1.4	1.20
U 18	1.8	1.30	V 18	1.8	1.30	W 18	1.8	1.30
U 22	2.2	1.30	V 22	2.2	1.30	W 22	2.2	1.30
U 26	2.6	1.30	V 26	2.6	1.30	W 26	2.6	1.30
U 30	3.0	1.30	V 30	3.0	1.30	W 30	3.0	1.30
U 35	3.5	1.40	V 35	3.5	1.40	W 35	3.5	1.40
U 40	4.0	1.40	V 40	4.0	1.40	W 40	4.0	1.40
U 45	4.5	1.40	V 45	4.5	1.40	W 45	4.5	1.40
U 50	5.0	1.40	V 50	5.0	1.40	W 50	5.0	1.40
U 55	5.5	1.40	V 55	5.5	1.40	W 55	5.5	1.40
U 60	6.0	1.40	V 60	6.0	1.40	W 60	6.0	1.40

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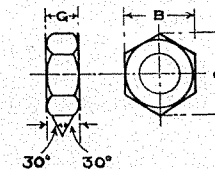
Note.

When intermediate lengths of bolts are required the length of the screwed portion (F) shall be equal to that of the next longer Standard size bolt in Table II. Such intermediate lengths of bolts should be ordered under the same system of Part Numbering, e.g. C 325 denotes a 2 B.A. bolt having an E length of 3.25 inches and an F length of 0.80 inch.

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(Cancelling B.S. Specification 3 A. 1.)

TABLE III.
NUTS (ORDINARY)



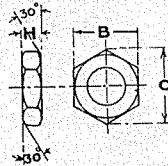
Nominal Size.	Part No.		Width across Flats B.		Width across Corners C.	Thickness G.	
	Rt. Hd. Thd.	Lt. Hd. Thd.	Min.	Max.	Approx. Max.	Min.	Max.
				in.	in.	in.	in.
6 B.A.	AP	APL	0.190	0.193	0.22	0.100	0.110
4 B.A.	BP	BPL	0.245	0.248	0.29	0.132	0.142
2 B.A.	CP	CPL	0.321	0.324	0.37	0.175	0.185
3/8 in. B.S.F.	DP	DPL	0.410	0.413	0.48	0.161	0.171
1/2 "	EP	EPL	0.440	0.445	0.51	0.190	0.200
5/8 "	FP	FPL	0.520	0.525	0.61	0.216	0.225
1 1/8 "	GP	GPL	0.520	0.525	0.61	0.240	0.250
1 1/4 "	JP	JPL	0.595	0.600	0.69	0.302	0.312
1 3/8 "	LP	LPL	0.705	0.710	0.82	0.365	0.375
1 1/2 "	NP	NPL	0.815	0.820	0.95	0.427	0.437
1 3/4 "	PP	PPL	0.915	0.920	1.06	0.490	0.500
2 "	QP	QPL	1.002	1.010	1.17	0.562	0.562
2 1/8 "	RP	RPL	1.092	1.100	1.27	0.615	0.625
2 1/4 "	SP	SPL	1.192	1.200	1.39	0.677	0.687
2 3/8 "	TP	TPL	1.192	1.200	1.39	0.708	0.718
2 1/2 "	UP	UPL	1.292	1.300	1.50	0.740	0.750
2 3/4 "	VP	VPL	1.382	1.390	1.61	0.802	0.812
3 "	WP	WPL	1.468	1.480	1.71	0.865	0.875

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(Cancelling B.S. Specification 3 A. 1.)

TABLE IV.
LOCK NUTS.



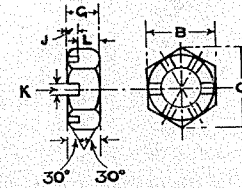
1 Nominal Size.	2 Part No.		3 Width across Flats B.		4	5 Width across Corners C.		6 Thickness H.	
	Rt. Hd. Thd.	Lt. Hd. Thd.	Min.	Max.	Approx. Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
6 B.A.	AT	ATL	0.190	0.193	0.22	0.063	0.073		
4 B.A.	BT	BTL	0.245	0.248	0.29	0.085	0.095		
2 B.A.	CT	CTL	0.321	0.324	0.37	0.113	0.123		
$\frac{1}{2}$ in. B.S.F.	DT	DTL	0.410	0.413	0.48	0.104	0.114		
$\frac{3}{8}$ "	ET	ETL	0.440	0.445	0.51	0.123	0.133		
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	FT	FTL	0.520	0.525	0.61	0.140	0.150		
$\frac{5}{8}$ "	GT	GTL	0.520	0.525	0.61	0.156	0.166		
$\frac{3}{4}$ "	HT	HTL	0.560	0.565	0.65	0.176	0.186		
$\frac{7}{8}$ "	JT	JTL	0.595	0.600	0.69	0.198	0.208		
$1\frac{1}{8}$ "	KT	KTL	0.650	0.655	0.76	0.220	0.230		
$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	LT	LTL	0.705	0.710	0.82	0.240	0.250		
$1\frac{3}{8}$ "	MT	MTL	0.760	0.765	0.88	0.260	0.270		
$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	NT	NTL	0.815	0.820	0.95	0.281	0.291		
$1\frac{3}{4}$ "	PT	PTL	0.915	0.920	1.06	0.323	0.333		
2 "	QT	QTL	1.002	1.010	1.17	0.365	0.375		
$2\frac{1}{8}$ "	RT	RTL	1.092	1.100	1.27	0.406	0.416		
$2\frac{1}{4}$ "	ST	STL	1.192	1.200	1.39	0.448	0.458		
$2\frac{3}{8}$ "	TT	TTL	1.192	1.200	1.39	0.470	0.480		
$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	UT	UTL	1.292	1.300	1.50	0.490	0.500		
$2\frac{3}{4}$ "	VT	VTL	1.382	1.390	1.61	0.530	0.540		
3 "	WT	WTL	1.468	1.480	1.71	0.573	0.583		
$3\frac{1}{8}$ "	XT	XTL	1.658	1.670	1.93	0.656	0.666		
$3\frac{1}{4}$ "	YT	YTL	1.845	1.800	2.15	0.730	0.750		

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[4 A 1. June, 1931.]
(Cancelling B.S. Specification 3 A. 1.)

TABLE V.
SLOTTED NUTS.



For Width across Flats and Corners (dimensions B & C) see Table III.

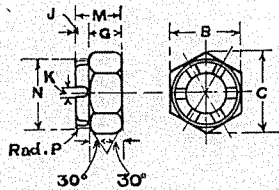
1 Nominal Size.	2 Part No.		3 Thickness G.		4 Slot		5 Face of Nut to Bottom of Slot L.	
	Rt. Hd. Thd.	Lt. Hd. Thd.	Min.	Max.	J.	K.	Min.	Max.
2 B.A.	CS		0.240	0.250	0.090	0.080	0.150	0.160
$\frac{1}{2}$ in. B.S.F.	DS		0.240	0.250	0.090	0.090	0.150	0.160
$\frac{3}{8}$ "	ES		0.250	0.260	0.090	0.090	0.160	0.170
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	FS		0.260	0.270	0.090	0.090	0.170	0.180
$\frac{5}{8}$ "	GS		0.270	0.280	0.090	0.090	0.180	0.190
$\frac{3}{4}$ "	JS		0.302	0.312	0.090	0.090	0.212	0.222
$\frac{7}{8}$ "	LS		0.365	0.375	0.140	0.125	0.225	0.235
1 "	NS		0.427	0.437	0.140	0.125	0.287	0.297
$1\frac{1}{8}$ "	PS		0.490	0.500	0.187	0.165	0.303	0.313
$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	QS		0.552	0.562	0.187	0.165	0.365	0.375
$1\frac{3}{8}$ "	RS		0.615	0.625	0.187	0.165	0.428	0.438
$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	SS		0.677	0.687	0.234	0.208	0.443	0.453
$1\frac{3}{4}$ "	TS		0.708	0.718	0.234	0.208	0.474	0.484
2 "	US		0.740	0.750	0.234	0.208	0.506	0.516
$2\frac{1}{8}$ "	VS		0.802	0.812	0.240	0.208	0.562	0.572
$2\frac{1}{4}$ "	WS		0.865	0.875	0.280	0.250	0.585	0.595

Specification : Material to be steel to the latest issue of B.S. Specification S.1 or S.61 as may be specified.

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[4 A 1. June, 1931.]
(Cancelling B.S. Specification 3 A. 1.)

TABLE VI.
CASTLE NUTS.



For Width across Flats and Corners (dimensions B & C) see Table III.

Note.—The slots may be made rectangular as in the key plan to Table V, or rounded as in the key plan Table VI at the option of the manufacturer.

Nominal Size.	Part No.	Total Thickness M.		Thickness of Hexagon G.		Diameter N.		Radius of Edge.		Slot	
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	P	J	K	
		in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	
$\frac{1}{16}$ in. B.S.F.	DC	0.251	0.261	0.161	0.171	0.395	0.400	0.04	0.090	0.090	
$\frac{1}{8}$ "	EC	0.280	0.290	0.190	0.200	0.425	0.430	0.04	0.090	0.090	
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	FC	0.305	0.315	0.215	0.225	0.500	0.510	0.05	0.090	0.090	
$\frac{3}{16}$ "	GC	0.330	0.340	0.240	0.250	0.500	0.510	0.05	0.090	0.090	
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	JC	0.392	0.402	0.302	0.312	0.575	0.585	0.05	0.090	0.090	
$\frac{5}{16}$ "	LC	0.505	0.515	0.365	0.375	0.685	0.695	0.06	0.140	0.125	
$\frac{3}{8}$ "	NC	0.567	0.577	0.427	0.437	0.795	0.805	0.06	0.140	0.125	
$\frac{7}{16}$ "	PC	0.677	0.687	0.490	0.500	0.895	0.905	0.06	0.187	0.165	
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	QC	0.739	0.749	0.552	0.562	0.985	0.995	0.07	0.187	0.165	
$\frac{9}{16}$ "	RC	0.802	0.812	0.615	0.625	1.065	1.085	0.07	0.187	0.165	
$\frac{5}{8}$ "	SC	0.911	0.921	0.677	0.687	1.165	1.185	0.08	0.234	0.208	
$\frac{3}{4}$ "	TC	0.942	0.952	0.708	0.718	1.165	1.185	0.08	0.234	0.208	
$\frac{7}{8}$ "	UC	0.974	0.984	0.740	0.750	1.265	1.285	0.08	0.234	0.208	
$1\frac{1}{8}$ "	VC	1.042	1.052	0.802	0.812	1.355	1.375	0.08	0.240	0.208	
$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	WC	1.145	1.155	0.865	0.875	1.445	1.465	0.09	0.280	0.260	

Specification: Material to be steel to the latest issue of B.S. Specification S.1 or S.61 as may be specified.

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[4 A 1. June, 1931.]
(Cancelling B.S. Specification 3 A. 1.)

APPENDIX

Tables showing the Relation between the Part Numbers in B.S. Specification 2 A 1 and those for the corresponding sizes in B.S. Specification 4 A 1.

TABLE I.
BOLTS.

4 B.A.		2 B.A.		$\frac{1}{2}$ in. B.S.F.		$\frac{3}{8}$ in. B.S.F.		$\frac{1}{4}$ in. B.S.F.	
Part No.		Part No.		Part No.		Part No.		Part No.	
2 A 1	4 A 1	2 A 1	4 A 1	2 A 1	4 A 1	2 A 1	4 A 1	2 A 1	4 A 1
102 B	B 4	103 B	C 4	105 B	E 4	107 B	G 4	109 C	J 6
102 C	B 6	103 C	C 6	105 C	E 6	107 C	G 6	109 D	J 8
102 D	B 8	103 D	C 8	105 D	E 8	107 D	G 8	109 E	J 10
102 E	B 10	103 E	C 10	105 E	E 10	107 E	G 10	109 G	J 14
102 G	B 14	103 G	C 14	105 G	E 14	107 G	G 14	109 I	J 18
102 I	B 18	103 I	C 18	105 I	E 18	107 I	G 18	109 K	J 22
102 K	B 22	103 K	C 22	105 K	E 22	107 K	G 22	109 M	J 26
102 M	B 26	103 M	C 26	105 M	E 26	107 M	G 26	109 O	J 30
102 O	B 30	103 O	C 30	105 O	E 30	107 O	G 30	109 Q	J 35
102 Q	B 35	103 Q	C 35	105 Q	E 35	107 Q	G 35	109 S	J 40
102 S	B 40	103 S	C 40	105 S	E 40	107 S	G 40	109 U	J 45
102 U	B 45	103 U	C 45	105 U	E 45	107 U	G 45	109 W	J 50
102 W	B 50	103 W	C 50	105 W	E 50	107 W	G 50	109 X	J 55
102 X	B 55	103 X	C 55	105 X	E 55	107 X	G 55	109 Y	J 60
102 Y	B 60	103 Y	C 60	105 Y	E 60	107 Y	G 60		

$\frac{3}{16}$ in. B.S.F.		$\frac{1}{4}$ in. B.S.F.		$\frac{5}{16}$ in. B.S.F.		$\frac{3}{8}$ in. B.S.F.		$\frac{1}{2}$ in. B.S.F.	
Part No.		Part No.		Part No.		Part No.		Part No.	
2 A 1	4 A 1	2 A 1	4 A 1	2 A 1	4 A 1	2 A 1	4 A 1	2 A 1	4 A 1
111 D	L 8	112 D	N 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
111 E	L 10	112 E	N 10	1001 E	P 10	1002 E	Q 10	1003 E	R 10
111 G	L 14	112 G	N 14	1001 G	P 14	1002 G	Q 14	1003 G	R 14
111 I	L 18	112 I	N 18	1001 I	P 18	1002 I	Q 18	1003 I	R 18
111 K	L 22	112 K	N 22	1001 K	P 22	1002 K	Q 22	1003 K	R 22
111 M	L 26	112 M	N 26	1001 M	P 26	1002 M	Q 26	1003 M	R 26
111 O	L 30	112 O	N 30	1001 O	P 30	1002 O	Q 30	1003 O	R 30
111 Q	L 35	112 Q	N 35	1001 Q	P 35	1002 Q	Q 35	1003 Q	R 35
111 S	L 40	112 S	N 40	1001 S	P 40	1002 S	Q 40	1003 S	R 40
111 U	L 45	112 U	N 45	1001 U	P 45	1002 U	Q 45	1003 U	R 45
111 W	L 50	112 W	N 50	1001 W	P 50	1002 W	Q 50	1003 W	R 50
111 X	L 55	112 X	N 55	1001 X	P 55	1002 X	Q 55	1003 X	R 55
111 Y	L 60	112 Y	N 60	1001 Y	P 60	1002 Y	Q 60	1003 Y	R 60

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[4 A 1. June, 1931.]
(Cancelling B.S. Specification 3 A. 1.)

APPENDIX—continued

TABLE I.

Tables showing the Relation between the Part Numbers in B.S. Specification 2 A 1 and those for the corresponding sizes in B.S. Specification 4 A 1.

BOLTS.

½ in. B.S.F.		⅜ in. B.S.F.		¼ in. B.S.F.		⅛ in. B.S.F.		1 in. B.S.F.	
Part No.		Part No.		Part No.		Part No.		Part No.	
2 A 1	4 A 1	2 A 1	4 A 1	2 A 1	4 A 1	2 A 1	4 A 1	2 A 1	4 A 1
1004 E	S 10	1005 E	T 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
1004 G	S 14	1005 G	T 14	1006 G	U 14	1007 G	V 14	1008 G	W 14
1004 I	S 18	1005 I	T 18	1006 I	U 18	1007 I	V 18	1008 I	W 18
1004 K	S 22	1005 K	T 22	1006 K	U 22	1007 K	V 22	1008 K	W 22
1004 M	S 26	1005 M	T 26	1006 M	U 26	1007 M	V 26	1008 M	W 26
1004 O	S 30	1005 O	T 30	1006 O	U 30	1007 O	V 30	1008 O	W 30
1004 Q	S 35	1005 Q	T 35	1006 Q	U 35	1007 Q	V 35	1008 Q	W 35
1004 S	S 40	1005 S	T 40	1006 S	U 40	1007 S	V 40	1008 S	W 40
1004 U	S 45	1005 U	T 45	1006 U	U 45	1007 U	V 45	1008 U	W 45
1004 W	S 50	1005 W	T 50	1006 W	U 50	1007 W	V 50	1008 W	W 50
1004 X	S 55	1005 X	T 55	1006 X	U 55	1007 X	V 55	1008 X	W 55
1004 Y	S 60	1005 Y	T 60	1006 Y	U 60	1007 Y	V 60	1008 Y	W 60

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[4 A 1. June, 1931]
(Cancelling B.S. Specification 3 A. 1.)

TABLE II.
NUTS (ORDINARY).

Size	Part No.	
	2 A 1	4 A 1
4 B.A.	115 C	BP
2 B.A.	115 B	CP
½ in. B.S.F.	116 A	EP
⅜ "	116 C	GP
¼ "	116 E	JP
⅛ "	116 G	LP
1/16 "	116 H	NP
1/32 "	116 J	PP
1/64 "	116 K	QP
1/128 "	116 L	RP
1/256 "	116 M	SP
1/512 "	116 N	TP
1/1024 "	116 P	UP
1/2048 "	116 Q	VP
1/4096 "	116 R	WP

TABLE III.
LOCK NUTS.

Size.	Part No.	
	2 A 1	4 A 1
4 B.A.	116 C	BT
2 B.A.	116 B	CT
½ in. B.S.F.	117 A	ET
⅜ "	117 C	GT
¼ "	117 E	JT
⅛ "	117 G	LT
1/16 "	117 H	NT
1/32 "	117 J	PT
1/64 "	117 K	QT
1/128 "	117 L	RT
1/256 "	117 M	ST
1/512 "	117 N	TT
1/1024 "	117 P	UT
1/2048 "	117 Q	VT
1/4096 "	117 R	WT

TABLE IV.
SLOTTED NUTS.

Size.	Part No.	
	2 A 1	4 A 1
2 B.A.	114 B	CS
½ in. B.S.F.	118 A	ES
⅜ "	118 C	GS
¼ "	118 E	JS
⅛ "	118 G	LS
1/16 "	118 H	NS
1/32 "	118 J	PS
1/64 "	118 K	QS
1/128 "	118 L	RS
1/256 "	118 M	SS
1/512 "	118 N	TS
1/1024 "	118 P	US
1/2048 "	118 Q	VS
1/4096 "	118 R	WS

TABLE V.
CASTLE NUTS.

Size.	Part No.	
	2 A 1	4 A 1
½ in. B.S.F.	119 A	EC
⅜ "	119 C	GC
¼ "	119 E	JC
⅛ "	119 G	LC
1/16 "	119 H	NC

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This Specification was approved by the Aircraft Industry Committee on 20th May, 1931, and published by the authority of the Council of the Association as a British Standard on 15th June, 1931.

STANDARD COLOUR SCHEME FOR METALS

COLOURS.

The colours used are Red, Yellow, Black, Blue, Green, Brown and White.

APPLICATION.

BARS AND TUBES.—Each bar and tube is to be painted at each end with the colour or colours indicated, in the following manner:

For one colour.—1 Band 12 ins. wide.

For two colours.—2 Bands each 6 ins. wide.

For three colours.—3 Bands each 4 ins. wide.

SHEETS AND STRIP.—Each sheet and strip shall be painted with a band or bands of the required colours running diagonally across the corner bearing the identification stamp marks. The width of the band or bands is to be in accordance with paragraph 2 (a) and the painting is to commence six inches from the corner, measured at right angles to the length of the band. Strips or sheets less than one foot wide shall be painted at one end in a similar manner to bars and tubes.

Alternatively, sheets and strips may be painted with discs three inches in diameter for single colours, additional colours when required being applied in concentric annular rings one and a half inches wide.

BRASS, BRONZE AND COPPER.

Number and Type.	Colour.
B. 1.—High Tensile Brass Bar	Red.
B. 4.—Copper Sheets, Annealed	Black.
B. 5.—Brass Sheets, Hard	Blue.
B. 6.—Naval Brass Bars	Blue.
B. 8.—Phosphor Bronze, Cast Bars	Yellow.
B.11.—Brass Bars for Brazing	Brown.
B.12.—Brass Sheets, Annealed	Green.
B.13.—Brass Bars	Black.
B.15.—Copper Sheets, Half-hard	Yellow.
B.16.—Brass Sheets, Half-hard	Red.
Copper Bars, B.E.S.A. Publication No. 24—1925, Part V. (Spec. 12.A.)	Yellow, black.

ALUMINIUM AND ALUMINIUM ALLOYS.

Number and Type.	Colour.
L. 1.—Duralumin Bars. Heat-treated	Yellow.
L. 3.—Duralumin Sheets. Heat-treated	Yellow.
L. 4.—Aluminium Sheets, Hard	Green.
L.16.—Aluminium Sheets, Half-hard	Blue.
L.17.—Aluminium Sheets, Soft	Black.

STANDARD COLOUR SCHEME FOR METALS—continued

ALUMINIUM AND ALUMINIUM ALLOYS—continued.

Number and Type.	Colour.
L.25.—“Y” Alloy Bars	Red.
L.30.—Aluminium Ingots (Virgin), 98% purity	Black, green.
L.31.—Aluminium Ingots (Virgin), 99% purity	Red.
L.32.—Aluminium Alloy Bars	Green.
L.34.—Aluminium Bars and Sections	Red, black.

STEEL.

Number and Type.	Colour.
S. 1.—Mild Steel Bars, Bright	Yellow.
S. 2.—Alloy Steel Bars, Heat-treated	Red.
S. 3.—Mild Steel Sheets	Green.
S. 4.—5% Nickel Steel Sheets	Red.
S. 6.A.—“40” Carbon Steel Bars, Forging	Green, brown.
S. 6.B.—“40” Carbon Steel Bars, Machining	Green.
S.11.A.—Nickel Chrome Steel Bars, Forging	Red, yellow.
S.11.B.—Nickel Chrome Steel Bars, Machining	Red, blue, red.
S.14.A.—Carbon Case Hardening Steel Bars, Forging	Yellow, green.
S.14.B.—Carbon Case Hardening Steel Bars, Machining	Yellow, brown.
S.15.A.—3% Nickel Case Hardening Steel Bars, Forging	Brown, yellow, brown.
S.15.B.—3% Nickel Case Hardening Steel Bars, Machining	Yellow, brown, yellow.
S.20.—Tinned Steel Sheets	Black, green.
S.21.—“20” Carbon Steel	Yellow, blue.
S.24.—Key Steel	Red, green.
S.28.A.—Nickel Chrome Steel (100-ton) Bars, Forging	Red, blue.
S.28.B.—Nickel Chrome Steel (100-ton) Bars, Machining	Blue, red, yellow.
S.31.—Steel Wire, Cold Headed Bolts	Blue, yellow, blue.
S.61.A.—Stainless Steel Low Tensile Bars, Forging	Black, yellow, red.
S.61.B.—Stainless Steel Low Tensile Bars, Machining	Brown, yellow, red.
S.62.A.—Stainless Steel High Tensile Bars, Forging	Yellow, red, yellow.
S.62.B.—Stainless Steel High Tensile Bars, Machining	Yellow, black, yellow.
S.65.A.—Nickel Chrome Steel Bars, Forging	Blue, black, red.
S.65.B.—Nickel Chrome Steel Bars, Machining	Red, brown.
S.67.A.—5% Nickel Case Hardening Steel Bars, Forging	Brown, yellow, blue.
S.67.B.—5% Nickel Case Hardening Steel Bars, Machining	Brown, red, blue.
S.68.A.—16% Tungsten Steel Bars, Forging	Yellow, black.
S.69.A.—3½% Nickel Steel Bars, Forging	Blue, green, blue.
S.69.B.—3½% Nickel Steel Bars, Machining	Blue.
S.70.A.—“55” Carbon Steel Bars, Forging	Blue, green.
S.71.A.—“30” Carbon Steel Bars, Forging	Brown, green, brown.
S.71.B.—“30” Carbon Steel Normalised Bars, Machining	Yellow, green, yellow.
S.76.A.—“40” Carbon Steel Bars, Forging	Green, red, green.
S.76.B.—“40” Carbon Steel Bars, Machining	Green, blue, green.
S.77.A.—“30” Carbon Steel Bars, Forging	Yellow, blue, yellow.
S.77.B.—“30” Carbon Steel Bars, Machining	Brown, blue, brown.
S.79.A.—“55” Carbon Steel Bars, Forging	Green, red, blue.
S.80.A.—High Chromium Steel Bars, Forging	Black, yellow, brown.

STANDARD COLOUR SCHEME FOR METALS—continued

STEEL—continued.

Number and Type.	Colour.
S.80.B.—High Chromium Steel Bars, Machining	Red, black, brown.
S.81.A.—Nickel Chrome Steel (70-ton) Bars, Forging ..	Black, blue.
S.81.B.—Nickel Chrome Steel (70-ton) Bars, Machining ..	Black, brown.
S.82.A.—Nickel Chrome Case Hardening Steel Bars, Forging ..	Red, brown, yellow.
S.82.B.—Nickel Chrome Case Hardening Steel Bars, Machining ..	Yellow, red, green.
S.83.A.—5% Nickel High Tensile Case Hardening Steel Bars, Forging	Red, brown, blue.
S.83.B.—5% Nickel High Tensile Case Hardening Steel Bars, Machining	Red, brown, green.
B.S.S.51.—Wrought Iron, Grade " B "	Green, black, green.

TUBES.

Number and Type.	Colour.
T. 1.—" 30 " Carbon Steel Tubes	Green.
T. 2.—Steel (Nickel Chrome) Axle Tubes	Red.
T. 4.—Duralumin Tubes, Heat-treated	Yellow.
T. 5.—" 50 " Carbon Steel Tubes, Heat-treated	Red, yellow.
T. 7.B.—(Supplemented by D.T.D. 108) Copper Tubes, Annealed	White.
T. 7.C.—Copper Tubes, Annealed	Black.
T. 8.—Brass Tubes, Annealed	Blue.
T. 9.—Aluminium Tubes	Black.
T.14.—Carbon Steel Axle Tubes, Heat-treated	Red, blue.
T.18.—Brass Tubes, Hard	Red, blue.
T.21.—" 30 " Carbon Steel Tubes, Annealed	Blue.
T.26.—" 15 " Carbon Steel Tubes, Annealed	Yellow, blue.
T.47.—7 m/m. Brass Tubes for Radiators	Yellow.
T.48.—10 m/m. Brass Tubes for Radiators	Black.

A.M. SPECIFICATIONS.

Number and Type.	Colour.
D.T.D. 1.—Nickel Chromium Steel, Case Hardening ..	Blue, yellow, black.
D.T.D. 3.—High Nickel Case Hardening Steel (S.17 Type)	Blue, brown, yellow.
D.T.D. 4.—Chrome Vanadium Steel Valve Spring Wire ..	Red, green, red.
D.T.D. 5.—Carbon Steel Valve Spring Wire	Black, green.
D.T.D. 6.—Cobalt Chrome Valve Steel	Red, brown, red.
D.T.D. 7.—Carbon Chrome Valve Steel	Blue, brown, blue.
D.T.D. 10.—High Nickel Copper Alloy	Red, blue.
D.T.D. 11.—Phosphor Bronze Wire and Strip	Yellow.
D.T.D. 12.—Low Carbon Steel Sheets	Yellow, green.
D.T.D. 13.—Silicon Chrome Valve Steel	Green, brown, green.
D.T.D. 23.—Chromium Stainless Steel Sheets	Brown, green.
D.T.D. 39.—High Chromium Stainless Steel Sheets ..	Blue.
D.T.D. 41.—" 15 " Carbon Steel Tubes for Welding ..	Yellow.

STANDARD COLOUR SCHEME FOR METALS—continued

A.M. SPECIFICATIONS—continued.

Number and Type.	Colour.
D.T.D. 42.—Chromium Nickel Stainless Steel Sheets— High Tensile	Red, black.
Low Tensile	Black.
D.T.D. 43.—Chromium Nickel Stainless Steel Bars— High Tensile	Red, black.
Low Tensile	Black.
D.T.D. 46.—Chromium Stainless Steel Strip	Brown.
D.T.D. 49.—High Nickel Chrome Steel for Valves ..	Red, yellow, red.
D.T.D. 50.—Aluminium Silicon Sheets	Brown.
D.T.D. 53.—Chromium Stainless Steel Bars— Low Tensile	Black, yellow, black.
D.T.D. 54.—Nickel Chromium Steel Strip— Hardened and Tempered	Red, yellow.
Softened	Yellow, red, green.
D.T.D. 57.—Chromium Nickel Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip	Black, blue.
D.T.D. 60.—High Chromium Stainless Steel Sheets and Strip	Blue, black, blue.
D.T.D. 61.—Chromium Nickel Welding Wire, Stainless	Yellow
D.T.D. 76.—High Chromium Stainless Steel Bars ..	Blue, black, blue.
D.T.D. 78.—Phosphor-Bronze Bars, Cold drawn ..	Red, yellow.
D.T.D. 79.—Phosphor-Bronze Tubes, Cold drawn ..	Red, yellow.
D.T.D. 82.—Carbon Steel Welding Wire	Yellow, green, blue.
D.T.D. 87.—Steel suitable for Nitrogen Hardening ..	Red, black, red.
D.T.D. 89.—Steel Tubes, Low Carbon Manganese ..	Green, yellow, green.
D.T.D. 91.—Steel Tubes, Medium Carbon Manganese ..	Red, yellow, red.
D.T.D. 97.—Non-corrosive Steel Tubes, Low Tensile ..	Black, yellow, red.
D.T.D. 98.—Nickel Chromium Steel Sheet, 40/50-tons Proof— Hardened and Tempered	Black, blue, black.
Softened	Black, brown.
D.T.D. 99.—Nickel Chromium Steel Strip, 55-tons Proof ..	Blue, yellow, black.
D.T.D.100.—Nickel Chromium Steel Strip, 40/50-tons Proof	Red, yellow, black.
D.T.D.102.—Non-corrosive Steel Tubes, 35-ton	Blue, green.
D.T.D.105.—Non-corrosive Steel Tubes, 50-ton	Blue, brown.
D.T.D.108.—Copper Tubes (Supplementary to T.7.B.) ..	White.
D.T.D.111.—Metal Coated Wrought Light Alloy Sheet ..	Yellow, blue.
D.T.D.113.—Sections and small round Tubes for Welding ..	Green, yellow, blue.
D.T.D.115.—Silico Manganese Steel Bars	Red, black, green.
D.T.D.117.—Gunmetal Bar, Hard Rolled	Red, black, green.
D.T.D.118.—Magnesium Alloy Sheets (suitable for Welding)	Red, blue, black.
D.T.D.120.—Magnesium Alloy Sheets (not suitable for Welding)	Red, brown, black.
D.T.D.124.—Carbon Steel Strip (suitable for Welding) ..	Red, blue, green.
D.T.D.125.—Magnesium Alloy Sheets (Hard Rolled, not suitable for Welding)	Red, green, black.

STANDARD COLOUR SCHEMES FOR METALS—continued

A.M. SPECIFICATIONS—continued.

Number and Type.	Colour.
D.T.D.127.—Magnesium Alloy Bars and Sections (16-tons)	Yellow, red, black.
D.T.D.129.—Magnesium Alloy Bars and Sections (20-tons)	Yellow, blue, black.
D.T.D.137.—Carbon Steel Strip, 50-tons Proof	Red, blue, brown.
D.T.D.138.—Carbon Steel Strip, 65-tons Proof	Red, green, blue.
D.T.D.141.—Mild Steel Sheets, C.R.C.A.	Yellow, red, brown.
D.T.D.146.—High Chromium non-corroding Steel Sheet and Strip, 30-tons Proof	Red, green, brown.

SOLDERS.

Number and Type.	Colour.
D.T.D.51.—Cadmium Zinc Solder	Green.
B.E.S.A.219/1925.—Grade "A"	Blue.
B.E.S.A.219/1925.—Grade "B"	Yellow.
B.E.S.A.219/1925.—Grade "C"	Black.
B.E.S.A.219/1925.—Grade "D" (Plumbers)	Brown.

TOOL STEELS.

Number and Type.	Colour.
A.M.71.—Temper 1. Carbon Tool Steel, Extra Hard	Red, blue, yellow.
A.M.71.—Temper 2. Carbon Tool Steel, Very Hard	Red, yellow, blue.
A.M.71.—Temper 3. Carbon Tool Steel, Hard	Red, yellow, green.
A.M.71.—Temper 4. Carbon Tool Steel, Medium Hard	Red, green, yellow.
A.M.71.—Temper 5. Carbon Tool Steel, Tough	Red, black, yellow.
A.M.71.—Tungsten Tool Steel, Grade "A"	Yellow, blue, green.
A.M.71.—Tungsten Tool Steel, Grade "B"	Blue, yellow, green.

TABLE OF GAUGES

No.	Standard Wire Gauge	Shakespeare's Birmingham Metal Gauge		Shakespeare's Birmingham Wire Gauge	No.	Standard Wire Gauge	Shakespeare's Birmingham Metal Gauge		Shakespeare's Birmingham Wire Gauge
		Inch	M.M.				Inch	M.M.	
000	.372	.005	.127		20	.036	.005	1.051	.039
00	.343	.006	.1524		21	.032	.008	1.727	.033
0	.324	.007	.1778		22	.028	.012	1.829	.030
1	.300	.008	.203	.206	23	.024	.017	1.956	.027
2	.270	.0095	.229	.270	24	.022	.022	2.082	.024
3	.252	.0105	.254	.256	25	.020	.030	2.286	.022
4	.232	.012	.305	.240	26	.018	.100	2.54	.020
5	.212	.014	.356	.213	27	.0164	.112	2.845	.0185
6	.192	.016	.406	.200	28	.0148	.124	3.150	.017
7	.176	.019	.483	.183	29	.0136	.136	3.454	.016
8	.160	.0215	.533	.167	30	.0124	.150	3.810	.015
9	.144	.024	.584	.150	31	.0116	.166	4.216	.014
10	.128	.027	.686	.136	32	.0108	.182	4.623	.013
11	.116	.031	.793	.121	33	.0100	.200	5.080	.012
12	.104	.035	.889	.110	34	.0092	.216	5.496	.011
13	.092	.038	.965	.096	35	.0084	.238	6.045	.010
14	.080	.042	.007	.080	36	.0076	.250	6.350	.009
15	.072	.047	1.194	.074	37	.0068	.270	6.858	.008
16	.064	.051	1.295	.067	38	.0060	.278	7.001	.007
17	.056	.055	1.397	.060	39	.0052	.289	7.341	.0065
18	.048	.060	1.524	.051	40	.0048	.300	7.620	.006
19	.040	.063	1.600	.046					

MENSURATION OF SURFACES AND SOLIDS

The circumference of a circle = diameter × 3.1416; area of circle = square of the diameter × 0.7854.
 The area of a square, rhombus, or rhomboid = base × height.
 The area of a triangle = ½ base × perpendicular height.
 Area of trapezium = ½ sum of two parallel sides × height.
 Area of any right-lined figure of four or more unequal sides is found by dividing it into triangles, finding area of each and adding together.
 For any regular polygon, inscribe a circle; then ¼ radius of that circle × length of one side × number of sides = area.
 The area of a parabola = base × height × ⅔.
 The area of an ellipse = long axis × short axis × 0.7854.
 Surface and cubic content of prism or cylinder—1st (area of two ends) + (length × perimeter) = surface; 2nd, area of base × height = content.
 For a cone or pyramid—1st, ¼ (slant height × perimeter of base) + area of base = surface; 2nd, ¼ (area of base × perpendicular height) = content.
 For a cube or parallelepipedon—1st, sum of areas of all the sides = surface; 2nd, length × breadth × depth = content.
 For a sphere—1st, square of diameter × 3.1416 = surface; 2nd, cube of diameter × 0.5236 = content.
 Area of sector of circle = length of arc × ¼ radius.
 Area of segment of circle = area of sector less area of triangle.
 Side of square of area equal circle = diameter × 0.8862.
 Diameter of circle equal in area to square = side × 1.1284.

TUBE CONSTANTS—continued

TABLE SHOWING RADII OF GYRATION, SECTIONAL AREAS, MOMENTS OF INERTIA & MODULI OF SECTION OF ROUND TUBES.

		$K = \sqrt{\frac{I}{A}} = \frac{\sqrt{D^2+d^2}}{4}$		$A = \pi t(D-t)$		$I = \frac{\pi}{64}(D^4-d^4)$		$Z = \frac{A(D-2t+2t^2)}{D}$				
Outside Diameter, ins.		$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	1	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$
Decimals of an inch		.375	.5	.625	.75	.875	1.0	1.125	1.25	1.375	1.5	1.625
17 G -056"	K	.114	.1582	.2022	.246	.29	.3342	.3784	.4226	.4666	.5109	.5551
	A	.0561	.0781	.1001	.1221	.1441	.166	.188	.21	.232	.254	.276
	Z	.00076	.0019	.0041	.0074	.0121	.0185	.0269	.0376	.0506	.0663	.0851
16 G -064"	K	.1122	.1558	.1996	.2436	.2873	.3317	.3758	.4199	.464	.508	.5523
	A	.0625	.0876	.1128	.1379	.163	.1882	.2133	.2385	.2636	.2887	.3139
	Z	.00682	.00921	.0045	.0082	.0135	.0207	.0301	.0421	.0567	.0746	.0958
15 G -072"	K	.1534	.1972	.241	.285	.329	.3731	.4171	.4613	.5052	.5498	
	A	.0968	.1251	.1534	.1816	.2099	.2382	.2665	.2947	.3230	.3513	
	Z	.0091	.0049	.0089	.0148	.0227	.0329	.0464	.0627	.0825	.1061	
14 G -08"	K		.1947	.2385	.2821	.3256	.3706	.4146	.4587	.5026	.5472	
	A		.137	.1684	.1998	.2312	.2636	.2941	.3255	.3569	.3883	
	Z		.0052	.0096	.016	.0246	.0361	.0506	.0686	.0903	.1162	
13 G -092"	K			.2349	.2783	.3228	.3666	.4107	.4548	.4988	.5435	
	A			.1902	.2263	.2624	.2985	.3347	.3708	.4069	.443	
	Z			.0105	.0173	.0273	.0401	.0564	.0767	.1014	.1308	
12 G -104"	K				.275	.319	.363	.4069	.4509	.495	.5395	
	A				.2519	.2927	.3336	.3744	.4157	.4561	.4969	
	Z				.0436	.0597	.0783	.0994	.1228	.149	.1778	
11 G -116"	K					.3152	.359	.403	.447	.4911	.5356	
	A					.3221	.3676	.4132	.4587	.5043	.5498	
	Z					.032	.0478	.0671	.0916	.1216	.1575	
10 G -128"	K						.3554	.3992	.4432	.4872	.5318	
	A						.4009	.4512	.5014	.5517	.6019	
	Z						.0506	.0718	.0984	.1308	.1697	

TUBE CONSTANTS—continued

TABLE SHOWING RADII OF GYRATION, SECTIONAL AREAS, MOMENTS OF INERTIA & MODULI OF SECTION OF ROUND TUBES.

		$K = \sqrt{\frac{I}{A}} = \frac{\sqrt{D^2+d^2}}{4}$		$A = \pi t(D-t)$		$I = \frac{\pi}{64}(D^4-d^4)$		$Z = \frac{A(D-2t+2t^2)}{D}$				
Outside Diameter, ins.		$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	2	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	3		
Decimals of an inch		1.75	1.875	2.0	2.125	2.25	2.375	2.5	2.625	2.75	2.875	3.0
17 G -056"	K	.5992	.6434	.6876	.7317	.7759	.8201	.8643	.9085	.9526	.9967	1.041
	A	.298	.32	.3419	.3639	.3859	.4079	.4299	.451	.4739	.4959	.5178
	Z	.107	.1324	.1616	.1949	.2324	.2743	.3212	.373	.4301	.4927	.5611
16 G -064"	K	.5964	.6406	.6849	.7288	.7731	.8172	.8613	.9057	.9499	.9939	1.0382
	A	.339	.3641	.3893	.4144	.4396	.4647	.4898	.515	.5401	.5653	.604
	Z	.1208	.1495	.1826	.2203	.2628	.3104	.3635	.4224	.4873	.5586	.6364
15 G -072"	K	.5938	.638	.6821	.7261	.7703	.8147	.8588	.9031	.9471	.9913	1.0355
	A	.3796	.4078	.4361	.4644	.4927	.5209	.5492	.5775	.6058	.634	.6623
	Z	.1338	.1659	.2029	.245	.2925	.3458	.4051	.4709	.5434	.6232	.7102
14 G -08"	K	.591	.6352	.6792	.7235	.7675	.812	.8568	.9003	.9441	.9885	1.0327
	A	.4197	.4511	.4825	.5139	.5444	.5768	.6082	.6396	.671	.7024	.7338
	Z	.1466	.1821	.2227	.2691	.3215	.3802	.4456	.518	.5983	.6863	.7825
13 G -092"	K	.587	.6312	.6753	.7195	.7636	.8078	.8517	.8961	.9403	.9845	1.0286
	A	.4792	.5153	.5514	.5875	.6237	.6598	.6959	.732	.7682	.8043	.8404
	Z	.1654	.2054	.2515	.3024	.3636	.4305	.5061	.5879	.6792	.7796	.8892
12 G -104"	K	.583	.6273	.6715	.7155	.7596	.804	.8477	.8921	.9362	.9804	1.0245
	A	.5377	.5786	.6194	.6603	.7011	.7419	.7828	.8236	.8644	.9053	.9461
	Z	.2091	.2277	.2792	.338	.4047	.4794	.5627	.6555	.7577	.8701	.9931
11 G -116"	K	.5791	.6232	.6675	.7115	.7555	.8	.8437	.888	.9322	.9769	1.0205
	A	.6954	.6409	.6865	.732	.7776	.8231	.8687	.9142	.9598	1.0053	1.0509
	Z	.2283	.2656	.3058	.3488	.3947	.4434	.4949	.5493	.6065	.6666	.7296
10 G -128"	K	.5762	.6193	.6634	.7075	.7516	.7961	.8403	.8844	.9281	.9729	1.0164
	A	.6522	.7025	.7527	.803	.8533	.9035	.9538	1.004	1.0543	1.1046	1.1548
	Z	.2158	.2694	.3313	.4019	.4821	.572	.6726	.7843	.9079	1.0439	1.1929

**TO FIND THE WEIGHT OF A CASTING
FROM THAT OF THE PATTERN**

	Will Weigh when Cast in					
	Cast Iron	Yellow Brass	Gun Metal	Zinc	Copper	Aluminium
Bay Wood	8.8	9.9	10.3	8.5	10.5	3.2
Beech	8.5	9.5	10.0	8.2	10.1	3.1
Cedar	16.1	18.0	18.9	15.6	19.2	5.8
Cherry	10.7	12.0	12.6	10.4	12.8	3.9
Linden	12.0	13.5	14.1	11.6	14.3	4.3
Mahogany	8.5	9.5	10.0	8.2	10.1	3.1
Maple	9.2	10.3	10.8	8.9	11.0	3.2
Oak	9.4	10.5	11.0	9.1	11.2	3.4
Pear	10.9	12.2	12.8	10.6	13.0	3.9
Pine, white	14.7	16.5	17.3	14.3	17.5	5.3
Pine, yellow	13.1	14.7	15.4	12.7	15.6	4.7
Whitewood	16.4	18.4	19.3	16.9	19.5	5.9

Allowance must be made for the metal in the pattern.

REDUCTION FOR ROUND CORES AND CORE PRINTS

RULE—Multiply the square of the diameter by the length of the core and prints in inches, and the product by 0.014. This will give the weight of the white pine core, to be deducted from the weight of the pattern.

**PLATE GAUGES
AND
WEIGHTS**

Gauge	Thickness in Inches	Weight in lbs./sq. ft. in Mild Steel	Weight in lbs./sq. ft. in Duralumin
30	.0124	.50	.18
28	.0148	.59	.22
26	.018	.72	.26
24	.022	.88	.32
22	.028	1.12	.41
20	.036	1.44	.52
18	.048	1.92	.70
16	.064	2.56	.93
14	.08	3.20	1.16
12	.104	4.16	1.51
10	.128	5.12	1.86
8	.16	6.40	2.33
6	.192	7.68	2.80
5	.212	8.48	3.096
4	.232	9.28	3.38
3	.252	10.08	3.68
2	.276	11.04	4.03
1	.300	12.00	4.328

WEIGHTS AND DIMENSIONS OF ALUMINIUM SHEETS

(Together with Brass, Copper, Steel and Tin for Comparison)

SIZE		THICKNESS		WEIGHT : LBS. PER SQ. FOOT.				
S.W.G.	Birm. Sheet Gauge	Inch	Mm.	Alum- inium	Brass	Copper	Steel	Tin
3/0		375	9.525	5.18	16.7	17.1	15.0	14.4
2/1		372	9.449	5.14	16.5	17.0	14.9	14.3
		348	8.839	4.81	15.5	15.9	13.9	13.4
1/0		324	8.229	4.48	14.4	14.8	13.0	12.5
		312	7.937	4.31	13.9	14.2	12.5	12.0
1	40	300	7.620	4.15	13.3	13.7	12.0	11.5
	39	289	7.341	3.99	12.9	13.2	11.6	11.1
	38	278	7.061	3.84	12.4	12.7	11.1	10.7
2		276	7.010	3.81	12.3	12.6	11.0	10.6
	37	270	6.858	3.73	12.0	12.3	10.8	10.4
3		252	6.401	3.48	11.2	11.5	10.1	9.68
	36	250	6.350	3.45	11.1	11.4	10.0	9.60
	35	238	6.045	3.29	10.6	10.9	9.62	9.14
4		232	5.893	3.20	10.3	10.6	9.28	8.91
	34	216	5.486	2.98	9.61	9.86	8.64	8.31
5		212	5.385	2.93	9.43	9.68	8.48	8.14
	33	200	5.080	2.76	8.90	9.12	8.00	7.68
6		192	4.877	2.65	8.54	8.76	7.68	7.37
		187	4.762	2.58	8.32	8.52	7.48	7.18
	32	182	4.623	2.52	8.10	8.31	7.28	6.99
7		176	4.470	2.43	7.83	8.03	7.05	6.76
	31	166	4.216	2.29	7.38	7.68	6.64	6.37
8		160	4.064	2.21	7.12	7.30	6.40	6.15
	30	150	3.810	2.07	6.67	6.85	6.00	5.76
9		144	3.658	1.99	6.41	6.57	5.76	5.53
	29	136	3.454	1.88	6.05	6.20	5.44	5.22
10		128	3.251	1.77	5.69	5.84	5.12	4.92
		125	3.175	1.73	5.56	5.70	5.00	4.80
	28	124	3.150	1.71	5.52	5.66	4.96	4.76
11		110	2.946	1.60	5.16	5.29	4.64	4.46
	27	112	2.845	1.55	4.98	5.11	4.48	4.30
12		104	2.642	1.44	4.63	4.75	4.16	3.99
	26	100	2.540	1.38	4.45	4.57	4.00	3.84
13		092	2.337	1.27	4.09	4.20	3.68	3.53
	25	090	2.286	1.24	4.00	4.11	3.60	3.46
	24	082	2.082	1.13	3.65	3.75	3.28	3.15
14		080	2.032	1.11	3.56	3.65	3.20	3.07
	23	077	1.956	1.07	3.43	3.52	3.08	2.96
15		22	072	1.820	3.20	3.29	2.88	2.77
	21	068	1.727	0.940	3.02	3.11	2.72	2.61
Specific gravity				2.67	8.62	8.82	7.74	7.40
Ratio of weights				1	3.23	3.30	2.90	2.78

WEIGHTS AND DIMENSIONS OF ALUMINIUM SHEETS— *continued*

(Together with Brass, Copper, Steel and Tin for Comparison)

SIZE		THICKNESS		WEIGHT : LBS. PER SQ. FOOT.				
S.W.G.	Birm. Sheet Gauge	Inch	Mm.	Alum- inium	Brass	Copper	Steel	Tin
16	20	065	1.651	898	2.89	2.97	2.60	2.50
		064	1.626	885	2.85	2.92	2.56	2.46
		063	1.600	870	2.80	2.88	2.52	2.42
	19	062	1.587	857	2.76	2.83	2.48	2.38
		060	1.524	829	2.67	2.74	2.40	2.30
	18	056	1.422	774	2.49	2.56	2.24	2.15
		055	1.397	760	2.45	2.51	2.20	2.11
	17	051	1.295	705	2.27	2.33	2.04	1.96
	16	048	1.219	663	2.13	2.19	1.92	1.84
	15	047	1.194	649	2.09	2.15	1.88	1.81
	14	042	1.067	680	1.87	1.92	1.68	1.61
		040	1.016	652	1.78	1.83	1.60	1.54
	19	038	965	625	1.69	1.74	1.52	1.46
	13	036	914	497	1.60	1.65	1.44	1.38
		035	899	484	1.56	1.60	1.40	1.34
	20	032	813	442	1.42	1.46	1.28	1.23
	12	031	793	429	1.38	1.42	1.24	1.19
	11	028	711	387	1.25	1.28	1.12	1.08
		027	686	373	1.20	1.24	1.08	1.04
	22	024	610	332	1.07	1.10	0.960	0.921
	10	023	584	318	1.02	1.05	0.920	0.883
	9	022	559	304	0.979	1.01	0.880	0.845
		021	533	290	0.935	0.960	0.840	0.806
	24	020	508	276	0.890	0.914	0.800	0.768
	8	019	483	262	0.846	0.868	0.760	0.730
		018	457	249	0.801	0.823	0.720	0.691
	26	0164	416	227	0.730	0.750	0.656	0.630
	27	0160	406	221	0.712	0.731	0.640	0.614
		0156	397	215	0.694	0.713	0.624	0.599
	28	0148	376	204	0.658	0.677	0.592	0.568
		0140	356	193	0.623	0.640	0.560	0.537
	29	0136	345	188	0.605	0.622	0.544	0.522
	30	0124	315	171	0.552	0.566	0.496	0.476
		0120	305	166	0.534	0.548	0.480	0.461
	4	0105	267	145	0.407	0.420	0.360	0.346
	3	0090	229	125	0.400	0.412	0.360	0.346
	2	0080	203	111	0.350	0.366	0.320	0.307
Specific gravity				2.67	8.62	8.82	7.74	7.40
Ratio of weights				1	3.23	3.30	2.90	2.78

DURALUMIN WEIGHTS

WIRE

S.W.G.	Decimal Equivalent	Millimetre Equivalent	Approximate Weight		Length
			Per 100 ft. lbs.	Kilos per 100 metres	
0	.324	8.23	10.32	15.36	Supplied in coils up to 30 ft. (9 metres)
1	.300	7.62	8.84	13.15	
2	.276	7.01	7.52	11.19	
3	.252	6.40	6.23	9.27	
4	.228	5.89	5.27	7.84	
5	.212	5.38	4.42	6.58	
6	.192	4.88	3.60	5.36	
7	.176	4.47	3.04	4.52	
8	.160	4.06	2.51	3.73	
9	.144	3.66	2.03	3.02	
10	.128	3.25	1.63	2.43	
11	.116	2.95	1.32	1.96	
12	.104	2.64	1.07	1.59	
13	.092	2.34	.83	1.24	
14	.080	2.03	.62	.92	
15	.072	1.83	.51	.76	
16	.064	1.63	.40	.60	
17	.056	1.42	.31	.46	
18	.048	1.22	.22	.33	
19	.040	1.02	.16	.24	
20	.036	.91	.13	.19	
21	.032	.81	.10	.15	
22	.028	.71	.08	.12	
23	.024	.61	.06	.09	
24	.022	.56	.05	.07	

ROUND RODS AND BARS

Sizes ins.	Decimal Equivalent	Millimetre Equivalent	Approximate Weight		Length	Remarks
			Lbs. per ft. run	Kilos per lineal metre		
$\frac{1}{8}$.250	6.35	.060	.089	10-12 ft. (3.05-3.66 metres)	Rods from $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (7.94 m/m. dia.) to 3 in. (76.2 m/m. dia.), can be supplied in any diameters intermediate to these if required in sufficient quantities to warrant manufacture.
$\frac{3}{16}$	.3125	7.94	.090	.134	
$\frac{1}{4}$	.375	9.52	.134	.20	
$\frac{5}{16}$	.4375	11.11	.183	.27	
$\frac{3}{8}$	.500	12.70	.240	.36	
$\frac{7}{16}$	.5625	14.29	.302	.45	
$\frac{1}{2}$	.625	15.87	.372	.56	
$\frac{9}{16}$	.750	19.05	.538	.80	
$\frac{5}{8}$	.875	22.22	.729	1.08	
1	1.000	25.40	.957	1.42		
1 1/8	1.250	31.75	1.490	2.22		
1 1/4	1.500	38.10	2.150	3.20		
1 3/8	1.750	44.45	2.930	4.36		
2	2.000	50.80	3.830	5.70		
2 1/8	2.250	57.15	4.850	7.22		
2 1/4	2.500	63.50	5.990	8.91		
2 3/8	2.750	69.85	7.2	10.75		
3	3.000	76.20	8.65	12.89		

DURALUMIN WEIGHTS—continued

SQUARE RODS

Sizes inches	m/m. Equivalent	Approximate Weight		Length
		Lbs. per ft. run	Kilos per lineal metre	
$\frac{1}{8}$	12.70	.305	.45	10-12 ft. (3.05-3.66 metres)
$\frac{3}{16}$	15.87	.475	.70	
$\frac{1}{4}$	19.05	.685	1.02	
$\frac{5}{16}$	22.22	.933	1.39	
$\frac{3}{8}$	25.40	1.220	1.82	
$\frac{7}{16}$	28.57	1.543	2.30	
$\frac{1}{2}$	31.75	1.905	2.83	
$\frac{9}{16}$	34.92	2.23	3.28	
$\frac{5}{8}$	38.10	2.745	4.08	
$\frac{3}{4}$	41.27	3.27	4.85	
$\frac{7}{8}$	44.45	3.735	5.66	
1	50.80	4.860	7.23	
1 1/8	53.98	5.508	8.20	

HEXAGON RODS (Whitworth Standard)

Sizes of bolts inches	Across Flats	m/m. Equivalent	Approximate Weight		Length
			Lbs. per ft. run	Kilos per lineal metre	
$\frac{1}{8}$.525	13.33	.291	.43	10-12 ft. (3.05-3.66 metres)
$\frac{3}{16}$	.601	15.26	.375	.56
$\frac{1}{4}$	.709	18.01	.521	.78
$\frac{5}{16}$	.820	20.83	.708	1.05
$\frac{3}{8}$	.915	23.34	.875	1.30
$\frac{7}{16}$	1.011	25.68	1.062	1.58	
$\frac{1}{2}$	1.101	27.96	1.250	1.86	
$\frac{9}{16}$	1.201	30.50	1.521	2.26	
$\frac{5}{8}$	1.301	33.04	1.791	2.67	
$\frac{3}{4}$	1.390	35.30	2.062	3.07	
$\frac{7}{8}$	1.479	37.57	2.333	3.32	
1	1.574	39.98	2.625	3.91	
1 1/8	1.670	42.42	2.916	4.34	
1 1/4	1.860	47.24	3.586	5.34	
1 1/2	2.048	52.02	4.541	6.76	
1 3/4	2.413	61.29	5.860	8.72	



DURALUMIN WEIGHTS—continued
SHEET

Thick-ness SWG.	Dec. Equiva-lent	Millimetre Equiva-lent	Weight		Size
			Per sq. ft. in lbs.	Per sq. m. in kg.	
0	.324	8.23	4.730	23.10	3' (.91 metres) × 2' (.61 metres) max.
1	.300	7.62	4.328	21.13	3' (.91 ") × 2' (.61 ") "
2	.276	7.01	4.030	19.68	3' 6" (1.07 ") × 2' (.61 ") "
3	.252	6.40	3.680	17.97	3' 6" (1.07 ") × 2' (.61 ") "
4	.232	5.89	3.380	16.50	4' (1.22 ") × 2' (.61 ") "
5	.212	5.38	3.096	15.11	4' 6" (1.37 ") × 2' (.61 ") "
6	.192	4.88	2.800	13.67	5' (1.53 ") × 2' (.61 ") "
7	.176	4.47	2.570	12.55	5' 6" (1.68 ") × 2' (.61 ") "
8	.160	4.06	2.330	11.38	6' (1.83 ") × 2' (.61 ") "
9	.144	3.66	2.103	10.26	6' (1.83 ") × 2' (.61 ") "
10	.128	3.25	1.860	9.08	6' (1.83 ") × 2' (.61 ") "
11	.116	2.95	1.694	8.27	6' (1.83 ") × 2' (.61 ") "
12	.104	2.64	1.510	7.37	6' (1.83 ") × 2' (.61 ") "
13	.092	2.34	1.343	6.55	6' (1.83 ") × 2' (.61 ") "
14	.080	2.03	1.160	5.66	6' (1.83 ") × 2' (.61 ") "
15	.072	1.82	1.051	5.19	6' (1.83 ") × 2' (.61 ") "
16	.064	1.63	.934	4.56	6' (1.83 ") × 2' (.61 ") "
17	.056	1.42	.817	3.99	6' (1.83 ") × 2' (.61 ") "
18	.048	1.22	.700	3.42	6' (1.83 ") × 2' (.61 ") "
19	.040	1.02	.584	2.85	6' (1.83 ") × 2' (.61 ") "
20	.036	.914	.525	2.56	6' (1.83 ") × 2' (.61 ") "
21	.032	.813	.467	2.28	6' (1.83 ") × 2' (.61 ") "
22	.028	.711	.408	1.99	6' (1.83 ") × 2' (.61 ") "
23	.024	.610	.350	1.70	6' (1.83 ") × 2' (.61 ") "
24	.022	.559	.321	1.57	6' (1.83 ") × 2' (.61 ") "
25	.020	.508	.292	1.42	6' (1.83 ") × 2' (.61 ") "
26	.018	.457	.263	1.28	6' (1.83 ") × 18" (.46 ") "
27	.016	.4164	.239	1.16	6' (1.83 ") × 15" (.38 ") "
28	.014	.3768	.216	1.05	6' (1.83 ") × 12" (.30 ") "
29	.013	.3466	.198	.96	6' (1.83 ") × 12" (.30 ") "
30	.012	.3154	.181	.88	6' (1.83 ") × 12" (.30 ") "



English — Metric
Metric — English

CONVERSION TABLES

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Equivalent Values of Millimetres and Inches—continued
and Fractions of Inches (·0001 in. — ·000254 mm.)

mm.	Inches		mm.	Inches		mm.	Inches	
	Dec.	Fr.		Dec.	Fr.		Dec.	Fr.
24.1	.94881		25.004	.984375	—	31.751	1.25000	— 1½
24.2	.95275		25.1	.98818		35.0	1.37795	
24.210	.953125	— 3/16	25.2	.99212		38.101	1.50000	— 1½
24.3	.95699		25.3	.99606		40.0	1.57489	
24.4	.96062		25.4	.99999		44.451	1.75000	— 1½
24.5	.96456		25.401	1.00000	— 1	45.0	1.77165	
24.6	.96850		25.5	1.00393		50.0	1.96850	
24.607	.96875	— 3/16				50.801	2.00000	— 2
24.7	.97243							
24.8	.97637							
24.9	.98031							
25.0	.98425		26.0	1.02362		55.0	2.16535	
			27.0	1.06299		60.0	2.36220	
			28.0	1.10236		70.0	2.75590	
			29.0	1.14173		76.201	3.00000	— 3
			30.0	1.18110		80.0	3.14961	
						90.0	3.54331	
						100.0	3.93701	
						101.601	4.00000	— 4

BRITISH AND METRIC MEASUREMENTS

Feet into metres.

Feet	Metres	Feet	Metres	Feet	Metres	Feet	Metres	Feet	Metres
1	0.305	46	14.021	91	27.736	136	41.452	181	55.167
2	0.610	47	14.326	92	28.041	137	41.756	182	55.472
3	0.914	48	14.630	93	28.346	138	42.061	183	55.777
4	1.219	49	14.935	94	28.650	139	42.366	184	56.082
5	1.524	50	15.240	95	28.955	140	42.671	185	56.387
6	1.829	51	15.544	96	29.260	141	42.976	186	56.691
7	2.134	52	15.849	97	29.565	142	43.280	187	56.996
8	2.438	53	16.154	98	29.869	143	43.585	188	57.301
9	2.743	54	16.459	99	30.174	144	43.890	189	57.606
10	3.048	55	16.763	100	30.479	145	44.195	190	57.910
11	3.353	56	17.068	101	30.784	146	44.499	191	58.215
12	3.657	57	17.373	102	31.089	147	44.804	192	58.520
13	3.962	58	17.678	103	31.393	148	45.109	193	58.825
14	4.267	59	17.983	104	31.698	149	45.414	194	59.130
15	4.572	60	18.287	105	32.003	150	45.719	195	59.435
16	4.877	61	18.592	106	32.308	151	46.024	196	59.739
17	5.182	62	18.897	107	32.613	152	46.328	197	60.044
18	5.486	63	19.202	108	32.917	153	46.633	198	60.349
19	5.791	64	19.507	109	33.222	154	46.938	199	60.654
20	6.096	65	19.811	110	33.526	155	47.243	200	60.959
21	6.401	66	20.116	111	33.832	156	47.548	201	61.263
22	6.705	67	20.421	112	34.137	157	47.853	202	61.568
23	7.010	68	20.726	113	34.441	158	48.157	203	61.873
24	7.315	69	21.030	114	34.746	159	48.462	204	62.178
25	7.620	70	21.335	115	35.051	160	48.767	205	62.482
26	7.925	71	21.640	116	35.356	161	49.072	206	62.787
27	8.229	72	21.945	117	35.661	162	49.376	207	63.092
28	8.534	73	22.249	118	35.965	163	49.681	208	63.397
29	8.839	74	22.554	119	36.270	164	49.986	209	63.702
30	9.144	75	22.859	120	36.575	165	50.291	210	64.006
31	9.449	76	23.164	121	36.880	166	50.595	211	64.311
32	9.753	77	23.469	122	37.185	167	50.900	212	64.616
33	10.058	78	23.774	123	37.489	168	51.205	213	64.921
34	10.363	79	24.078	124	37.794	169	51.510	214	65.226
35	10.668	80	24.383	125	38.099	170	51.815	215	65.530
36	10.973	81	24.688	126	38.404	171	52.119	216	65.835
37	11.278	82	24.993	127	38.709	172	52.424	217	66.140
38	11.582	83	25.298	128	39.013	173	52.729	218	66.445
39	11.887	84	25.602	129	39.318	174	53.034	219	66.750
40	12.192	85	25.907	130	39.623	175	53.339	220	67.054
41	12.497	86	26.212	131	39.928	176	53.643	221	67.359
42	12.802	87	26.517	132	40.233	177	53.948	222	67.664
43	13.106	88	26.822	133	40.537	178	54.253	223	67.969
44	13.411	89	27.126	134	40.842	179	54.558	224	68.274
45	13.716	90	27.431	135	41.147	180	54.863	225	68.578

Comparison of Centigrade and Fahrenheit Thermometers—*continued*

Centigr.	Fahrenheit	Centigr.	Fahrenheit	Centigr.	Fahrenheit	Centigr.	Fahrenheit	Centigr.	Fahrenheit
81	177.8	340	644.0	760	1400.0	1190	2174.0	1600	2912.0
82	179.6	350	662.0	770	1418.0	1200	2192.0		
83	181.4			780	1436.0			1610	2930.0
84	183.2	360	680.0	790	1454.0	1210	2210.0	1620	2948.0
85	185.0	370	698.0	800	1472.0	1220	2228.0	1630	2966.0
		380	716.0			1230	2246.0	1640	2984.0
86	186.8	390	734.0	810	1490.0	1240	2264.0	1650	3002.0
87	188.6	400	762.0	820	1608.0	1250	2282.0		
88	190.4			830	1626.0			1660	3020.0
89	192.2	410	770.0	840	1644.0	1260	2300.0	1670	3038.0
90	194.0	420	788.0	850	1662.0	1270	2318.0	1680	3056.0
		430	806.0			1280	2336.0	1690	3074.0
91	195.8	440	824.0	860	1680.0	1290	2354.0	1700	3092.0
92	197.6	450	842.0	870	1698.0				
93	199.4			880	1716.0	1300	2372.0		
94	201.2	460	860.0	890	1734.0			1710	3110.0
95	203.0	470	878.0	900	1752.0	1310	2390.0	1720	3128.0
		480	896.0			1320	2408.0	1730	3146.0
96	204.7	490	914.0	910	1670.0	1330	2426.0	1740	3164.0
97	206.6	500	932.0	920	1688.0	1340	2444.0	1750	3182.0
98	208.4			930	1706.0	1350	2462.0		
99	210.2	510	950.0	940	1724.0			1760	3200.0
100	212.0	520	968.0	950	1742.0	1360	2480.0	1770	3218.0
		530	986.0			1370	2498.0	1780	3236.0
110	230.0	540	1004.0	960	1760.0	1380	2516.0	1790	3254.0
120	248.0	550	1022.0	970	1778.0	1390	2534.0	1800	3272.0
130	266.0			980	1796.0	1400	2552.0		
140	284.0	560	1040.0	990	1814.0			1810	3290.0
150	302.0	570	1058.0	1000	1832.0	1410	2570.0	1820	3308.0
		580	1076.0			1420	2588.0	1830	3326.0
160	320.0	590	1094.0	1010	1850.0	1430	2606.0	1840	3344.0
170	338.0	600	1112.0	1020	1868.0	1440	2624.0	1850	3362.0
180	356.0			1030	1886.0	1450	2642.0		
190	374.0	610	1130.0	1040	1904.0			1860	3380.0
200	392.0	620	1148.0	1050	1922.0	1460	2660.0	1870	3398.0
		630	1166.0			1470	2678.0	1880	3416.0
210	410.0	640	1184.0	1060	1940.0	1480	2696.0	1890	3434.0
220	428.0	650	1202.0	1070	1958.0	1490	2714.0	1900	3452.0
230	446.0			1080	1976.0	1500	2732.0		
240	464.0	660	1220.0	1090	1994.0			1910	3470.0
250	482.0	670	1238.0	1100	2012.0	1510	2750.0	1920	3488.0
		680	1256.0			1520	2768.0	1930	3506.0
260	500.0	690	1274.0	1110	2030.0	1530	2786.0	1940	3524.0
270	518.0	700	1292.0	1120	2048.0	1540	2804.0	1950	3542.0
280	536.0			1130	2066.0	1550	2822.0		
290	554.0	710	1310.0	1140	2084.0			1960	3560.0
300	572.0	720	1328.0	1150	2102.0	1560	2840.0	1970	3578.0
		730	1346.0			1570	2858.0	1980	3596.0
310	590.0	740	1364.0	1160	2120.0	1580	2876.0	1990	3614.0
320	608.0	750	1382.0	1170	2138.0	1590	2894.0	2000	3632.0
330	626.0			1180	2156.0				

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