## Part Three

## A Guide to the Available Components

## Phase One Items

As shewn these items are not to any scale.

## Rodding

1. Channel Rodding - an extract of the etching showing the six bolt connection overlays and the ends of 24 rods. Each rod is 24 cm long. These are staggered both left and right as they would be exiting a signal cabin both left and right. The joining tag is set out at the spacing generally used for rodding stools.


Product Code RMR

Cut the rodding tabs when necessary for example for single rod runs.
2. Channel Rodding Stools - an extract showing stools for one, two and four rods. Each etching contains the following stools: 24 for 12 rods, 24 for 8 rods, 24 for 4 rods, 48 for 2 rods and 90 for a single rod.


Product Code RCS

The four, eight and twelve rod stools can be shortened for different rodding requirements
3. Round Rodding Stools - an extract showing stools for one and twelve rods.


Product Code RRS

Each etching contains the following stools: 10 for 12 rods, 20 for 8 rods, 20 for 4 rods, 30 for 2 rods and 60 for a single rod.

Note the rod spacing is closer than channel rodding and the stools are taller. The four, eight and twelve rod stools can be shortened for different rodding requirements. A grove is set out to space the rods and the "fingers" need to be bent downwards between each rod.

## Phase Two Items

## Rodding Components

## 4. Accomodating cranks



Product Code RAC

These allow for cranks to be mounted closely together and would generally be found at rodding exits from signal cabins and also where a number of rods changed direction in confined spaces.

You should use short pieces of $1 / 16$ th (outer diameter) tubing to space upwards the cranks - this is not supplied. The normal vertical spacing betwen cranks is 3 inches.
5. "Standard" horizontal compensating cranks


Product Code RHC

These would be required to removed the problems created by metal expansion/contraction at different temperatures. (Phase three introduces three different versions of this component). The short joining spacers should be folded over the adjacent crank, the joined washers space the cranks above the base plate.

## 6. Cranks Version One



Product Code RC1

Each crank has two layers and the base plate folds up to retain the crank.

## 7. Cranks Version Two



Product Code RC2

Has adjustment holes in the crank arms and also uses a fold up and over retaining base plate. These cranks could be used for wire runs, but the base plate would be different at the base of a signal post.

## 8. Cranks Version Three

These need to be pinned down to the base plate and represent the cast version of cranks.


Product Code RC3
9. Adjustable cranks type A.


Product Code RCA

These are retained by the base plate folding over the crank. The adjustable block should be folded up in reverse to normal - that is fold up away from the half etched side.
10. Adjustable cranks type B.


Product Code RCB

The pin down version - again the adjustable block folds up in reverse to normal practice- that is fold up away from the half etched surface.


Product Code RVC1
10. "Standard" Facing Point lock c 1930's


Product Code RFPL

There are two identical etches of this component per etching and alternative mouting bases - rectangular or round are included. - See part two for further details - figure 17 and 19.
11. A Bolt Lock


Product Code RBL

There are two identical bolt locks and signal selectors per etching which includes alternative mounting bases - rectangular or round. This is an "alternative to the facing point lock without the flange detector bar components.
12. Facing point lock cover (2 plank version)

There are three per etching - simple one piece fold up components.
13. Economic Facing Point Lock cover ( 4 plank version)

There are two per etching - simple one piece fold up components.
14. Narrow facing point lock cover (metal version)


Product Codes RPLP - Left , RFPLC - Middle, REPLC - Right

They all fold up and should be applied to sleepers spaced about 2 ft 6 ins apart ( 10 mm in scale)
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