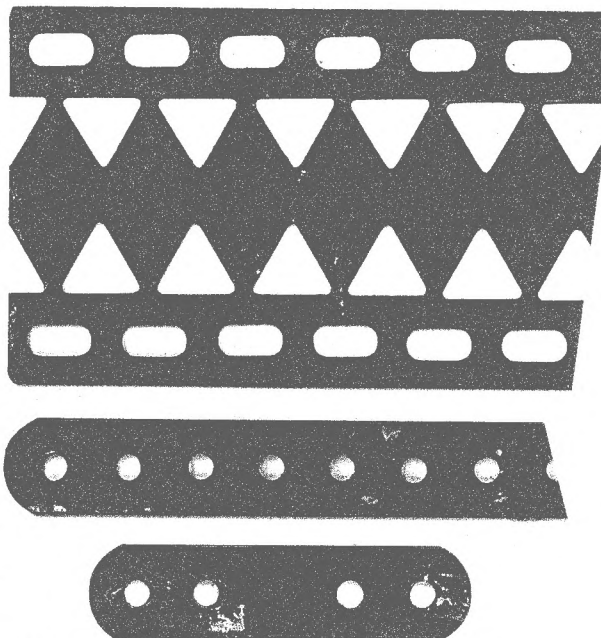


MYSTERY PART NO 17. David Martin showed me the Braced Girder opposite, it is 25 holes long and dark red in colour. Over half its length the hole spacing is 12.7mm, the remaining holes have a pitch of about 12.6mm; such irregularities are not unknown in Braced Girders so the nominal spacing may be $\frac{1}{2}$ ". It looks rather like the BRAL pattern (as shown in MCS) but with the centre diamonds left solid. Its thickness is .026".



MYSTERY PARTS NO 18. Mike Edkins once kindly gave me a bag of OS parts; they were mostly LYNX, many of them marked or in their original small packets, but there were also other parts, mostly probably PREMIER. But quite unrecognisable were the two sizes of strips shown opposite, the longer one has 16 equally spaced holes and is 6.1" long overall. The hole spacing is exactly $\frac{3}{8}$ ". Two of the 2" ones were painted, one red, one blue and the other four were nickel plated; some of the 6" ones were also red, blue or nickel, but some were painted green, some gold and one silver. In general appearance these strips are very similar to LYNX ones:

in width and in thickness they are identical ($\frac{1}{2}$ " and .050" within a few thou), the LYNX parts are painted green, red or blue, in shades identical to those of the mystery strips, and the general finish of the edges and ends is LYNX-like. Also the distance from the centre of the end hole to the end of the strip is the same, and this means that for the $\frac{3}{8}$ " pitch parts the end is further from the centre of the end hole than half the hole spacing. The most important difference is that the hole diameter at 3.5mm is noticeably less than the 3.8 of LYNX. One other possible LYNX connection, the LYNX 3-Hole Angle (illustrated in MCS, it's like a 3 hole MECCANO #127) normally has standard diameter holes but the hole spacing is $\frac{5}{8}$ " instead of the usual LYNX $\frac{1}{2}$ "; also it's a rather unusual shape with quite small radii at its corners. In with all the other parts was one of them, nickel plated and with the $\frac{5}{8}$ " spacing, but with 3.5mm countersunk holes. The countersinking was done before the part was plated, and this part could relate to the parallel range of DIY parts that LYNX marketed under the name LINX.

CONSTRUCTIONAL TOYS - a new booklet from Malcolm Hanson. Booklet is hardly the word because it consists of some 40 well produced A4 pages, spirally bound, and packed with good, large photocopies of OS material, mostly of manual covers, and easy to read text giving an outline of Wooden, Metal, Plastic, and, briefly, Scientific systems. Where appropriate each of these is sub-divided by method of fixing, and then into chronological order. It was prepared to accompany the recent Exhibition that Malcolm held at the Gloucester Folk Museum (see OSN 5/104), and provides an excellent introduction to Other Systems. Naturally it is not possible to cover everything in 40 pages but all the major Systems are mentioned, except perhaps BRAL which appeared in the early 1920s and is still going strong; and there is mention of a good number of those less well known. I found quite a few facts about these which were new to me, and I am pleased to have this 'booklet' on my OS shelf. It costs only £2 plus post (60p for UK) from Malcolm Hanson, 11 Willow Close, Long Ashton, Bristol BS18 9DT.

ORSTA PNEUMATIC SETS. Following the piece on p132 of the last Issue, Gaston Marette has sent more details of these sets, including the contents of P01 and a leaflet explaining that the last item in the List of Parts on p132 (Kolbenstangenkopf = connecting rod head), which is not shown in the Contents, was a new part not in earlier sets. All the information available on the ORSTA sets is included in Extra MCS Sheets. Gaston also wrote that the holes in the Trunnions in his sets are not as illustrated, and as supplied they can be used with 10mm spacing (CONSTRUCTION say) or 12.7 (MECCANO/MÄRKLIN). The ones in P01 differ from those in P02 and a sketch showing the two patterns is included in the new Sheets.

EXTRA PAGES FOR MCS: ORSTA: X1.1,2,3/4/6-3/4/6b,7. [3 Sheets]

BILT-E-Z. Malcolm Hanson has sent more details for MCS, including the range of sets and their contents, from a manual in one of his sets. The smallest set is 0, then comes 00, then A through F. The 0 has 70 parts; the F, 1825 including 425 Windows, and it weighs in at 30lb. Full details as follows:

[cont. >]

EXTRA PAGES FOR MCS: BILT-E-Z: X1.6a,6b. [1 Sheet]

AMENDMENTS TO MCS (as necessary, depending on version)

SETS: 0,00,A,B,C,D,E,F.

MANUFACTURER: SCOTT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1701 West 74th Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. USA.

ABBREVIATIONS. After the proposal in OSN 5 that a list of the meanings of abbreviations found in OS literature should be compiled, Don Redmond has made a start with those below. Suggestions for additions, with or without meaning, would be welcome.

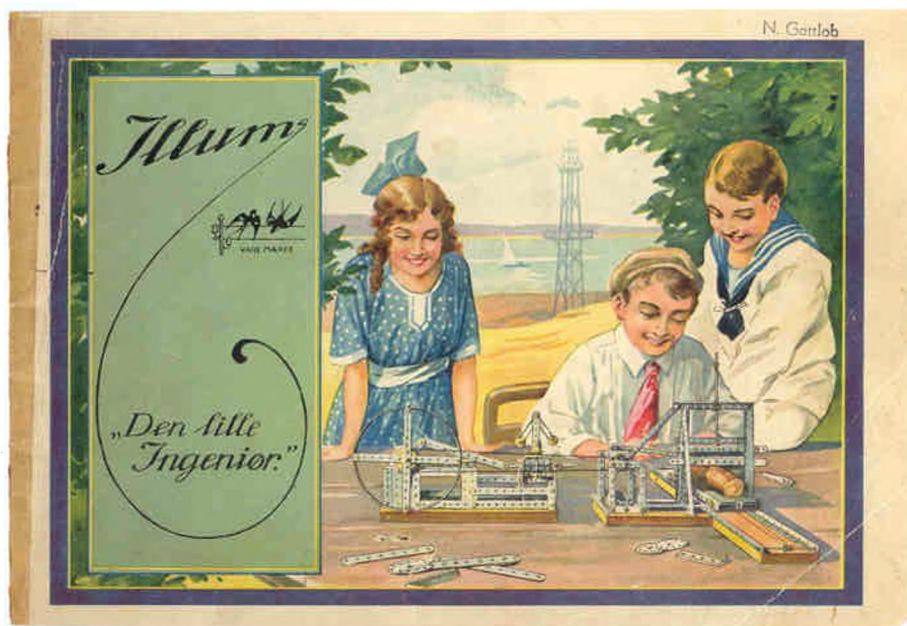
AB	Aktiebolaget = Company
a.s.o.	'and so on' (evidence of translation of this particular item directly from German which has the corresponding 'usw', (und so weiter). Etc. is the normal usage in English.
Betr.-Nr	Betriebsnummer = Factory No.
B.S.G.D.G.	Breveté sans garantie du gouvernement = Patented without government guarantee (of quality).
Cie	Compagnie = Company
D.B.	? Deutsche Bundesrepublik (usually BRD, Bundesrepublik Deutschland) = Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany as it was).
DRGM	Deutsches Reich Gebrauchsmuster = German trademark register(ed).
DRPa	Deutsches Reichspatent angeboten = German patent applied for.
Gebr.	Gebrüder = Bros. (Brothers).
GmbH	Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung = Co. Ltd.; PLC.
J.d.P.	Jouet de Paris (French firm).
Mk.	Marks (German currency).
TE	? Telephone.
VEB	Volkseigener Betrieb = People's Factory (communist state enterprise in East Germany).

Still to be found: DBGM, BGB, BRM, BTW, KG, CCIA, SRL, VEM, SPRL, PVBA.

DEN LILLE INGENIØR. Thanks to Jim Gamble I have recently been able to see some manuals, in Danish, which belonged to the late Niels Gottlob. The earliest is a STABIL for sets 53-55; it has a date of Oktober 1921 printed on the very fine coloured cover, which shows a boy sitting at a table outdoors making a model, while another boy in a sailor suit and a girl look on. The second has a similar cover but instead of STABIL in the panel on the left side there is 'illum' and 'Den lille Ingeniør' (right, x $\frac{1}{2}$). Inside are models for STABIL Sets 49-52 and various references

to STABIL and Walther (who made STABIL). There is no date printed on it but written on a brown paper dust cover is 1930 in ink, and 1925? in pencil. The third has a less classy red cover which won't reproduce, but makes clear that illum were the suppliers, with Copenhagen under their name. No date on this at all and no reference to STABIL inside but some of the front pages are missing, and in fact most of the models are identical to those in the 49-52 manual already described. On the back cover is an ad for Sets 49-53.

It's fairly clear I think that DEN LILLE INGENIØR was a name used for STABIL in Denmark, just as ARTS ET METIERS was used in France, so should there be an entry in MCS for D L I as there is for A e M, or would it be sufficient in the interest of keeping the bulk of MCS down to have a section for such alternative names? But if one wishes to record the history of the different phases of, say, STABIL, and there is no detailed MCS entry for D L I, where does it go? Just in OSN perhaps, as above. Let me know if you feel strongly about it.



Bilt-E-Z is a metal architectural construction system, made by the Scott Manufacturing Company, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. There are few parts in the system; a basic structure can be built using floors, connecting pieces (called "frictions"), walls, and windows, and perhaps a few trim pieces. The parts are assembled by fitting tabs on the walls and windows into slots in the edges of the floors, see Fig.10 on p382 - no further fastening is either needed or available. I have had great fun assembling buildings from my set - my enjoyment has expanded my collection well beyond my first outfit, and prompted me to find out more about the system, and to write this.

The Company The Scott Manufacturing Company is listed in the 'Certified List of Foreign and Domestic Corporations' [a list of the corporations registered in Illinois, issued by the Illinois Secretary of State] in 1927 and 1930, but not 1926 or 1931. With this guidance, investigation of Chicago city telephone books, which were issued twice a year, yielded some idea of the time the company existed. It certainly is possible that they did not have a telephone during their early years, so the first appearance in the directory is only proof of existence at that time. The earliest listing is in the June 1924 issue of the alphabetical directory, as "Scott Mfg Corp toys", with an address at 7400 S. Ashland Ave. A listing under "Bilt-E-Z" was added in the July 1925 classified directory, with both names under 'Toys, Distributors and Manufacturers'. The November 1925 alphabetical listing shows a new address (and phone number) of 1701 W. 74th Street, which is one block (about 660 feet) west of the first address. (Joe Freed writes that the move actually took place in the summer of 1924; it might have taken that long for the telephone directories to be updated.) Listings continue under both names through the summer 1929 issue, and there is no listing in the winter 1929-1930 issue under either name.

While the patent date on the manuals and boxtops is December 14, 1920, I suspect that this might not represent the beginning of production. The earliest copyright dates I have seen are 1923, which seems more reasonable as a start of business; it appears that the end of production was in the latter half of 1929. The listings in the 'Certified List' were probably prepared a year before the publication date, since the book is quite large; the late first appearance may have been a delayed registration, or Scott might not have been incorporated immediately.

The Manuals I have nine manuals in my collection (one from Joe Freed), and have viewed about a dozen more through the courtesy of Joe Locher and George Wetzel. I have identified six different designs, identified here by reference numbers. Ref 4 matches the one illustrated in MCS; the supplementary page from OSN is from ref 6. A chart is appended summarizing some of the features of the manuals. I have been able to sort them in chronological order

with only a little conjecture. I actually arranged them in a suspected order, and then found positive indications of the proper order - the same as the provisional order. The order of refs 1 and 2 is only a guess, based on the line drawings illustrating the parts in ref 1 and photos in ref 2, but the rest seem fairly solid. Ref 3 has the earlier address and 1924 copyright date, while the other 'copyright 1924' manuals carry the later address. Refs 4, 5, and 6 have the same internal references (to parts lists, instructions, and a doll house model), but those in ref 5 and 6 are incorrect because of the rearrangement of the pages. In ref 5 and 6, page 1 shows the boxes; ref 5 shows the black boxes, while ref 6 shows the later blue boxes with the printing around the edges. Ref 6 is later than ref 5, because one of the box size listings contains a typographic error consistent with modifications to the ref 5 page (on page X1.6a, the box size for set 00 has the word "high" repeated; ref 5 has only the "high" on the last line).

Ref 1 is very likely not the earliest. The model photos show plain doors with a single arched opening, as in Fig.1, while the parts illustration shows an embossed door with two rectangular openings (Figs.2-5). The plain door exists, so there ought to be a manual showing it in the parts illustration. Ref

6 is the latest I have seen.

Some particular points of interest:

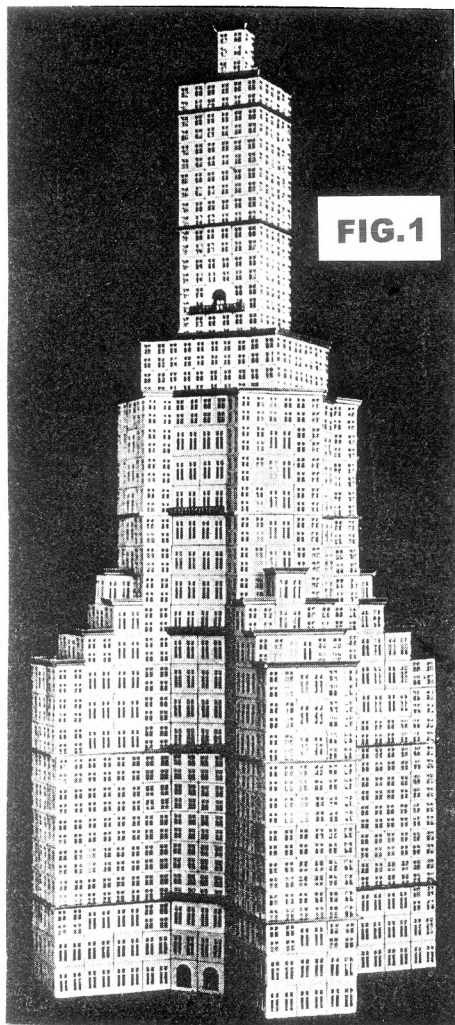
The copyright date cannot be used for dating, except perhaps for the earliest manuals. I have seen no date later than 1924.

Ref 1 shows "structural" parts and structural sets AA and BB with those parts - see Figs.2 & 6. I have not seen any of these parts; since no method is available to connect the tops of the "structural" wall pieces, the bridges illustrated would be quite weak. Perhaps this was recognized and these sets were short-lived. Ref 1 and 2 are the same except for the parts illustration (Figs.2 & 3), and the last page (which would be 20 if it were numbered). Ref 1 has the description of sets AA and BB, while ref 2 has an illustration of the very large model (Fig.1 above). It is some 66" high and has some walls with other than 90° corners. I have built a model (much smaller, of course) based on the principle illustrated and, while providing a complete roof was awkward, it looked very nice. I have only seen one copy each of refs 1 and 2: those in my collection.

All the copies of ref 3 I've seen have a list of set prices on a slip of paper pasted (or formerly pasted) inside the front cover. While the manual only shows sets A through F, the price list also shows sets 0 and 00. One copy of ref 3 I have includes a loose sheet illustrating models from set 0; the models are the same ones shown in the later manuals.

Refs 3, 4, 5, and 6 include a center spread of a BILT-E-Z village (Fig 7). The "doll house" shown at top left seems to be stretching the system a bit to encourage girls to build something.

Other than pages 1 and 2, refs 5 and 6 are the same. As



mentioned, page 1 shows the boxes and set prices; page 2 lists the set contents and box sizes. Courtesy Joe Freed, I have a variant of ref 5 with different typesetting; the easiest way to spot this is by the italic page numbers; all other manuals (with page numbers) use plain roman type.

The Models The models illustrated in refs 1 and 2 are identical; refs 3, 4, 5 and 6 also show identical models, but different from the earlier ones. The most notable difference between the two groups is that the later models use the embossed doorway, while the early models illustrate the simple open doorway. Some of the larger models in refs 1 and 2 show columns (Fig.8) and small peaked roofs, which are not shown in any parts list, and which I have not seen. These parts might not exist. The earlier models also use the 4" balconies, while the later ones only use the 2" ones.

The later models have more sloped roofs (made with floors and frictions bent to suit) than the earlier ones, but these are not very effective since there is no provision for closing the gable ends.

The Pieces The floors are 2" square plates made from two pieces of sheet steel formed to make slots in the edges which accept frictions or the flanges of walls (Fig.10). The earlier sets contain painted floors - manuals ref 1 and 2 list four colors. Later sets have tin plated floors - refs 3 and 4 list silver and 5 and 6 explicitly indicate that floors are polished tin. I have both styles, and find that the painted floors have remained very attractive, while the tin has oxidized to an unattractive dull dark gray. The sketch in Fig.10 shows how the floor piece is made, so others will not have to tear one apart to see. I still wonder what the machine looks like which would fold the edges over inside each other to make this part. The construction makes the slot off center in the edge, and the instructions indicate that the "thick" and "thin" edges of the floors should always face the same way throughout the model - either on top or on the bottom. They neglect that the "thick" edge will be on top on one edge and on the bottom on the adjacent edge. When assembling the floors, the floor pieces must be matched properly or a gentle stair-step effect will occur, and the building will not be square.

The "frictions" are thin metal plates used to hold the floors together. I have two forms: a simple flat tin plate nominally 0.012" (0.3 mm) thick and 1.375" x 1.75" (35 x 44.5 mm). The other is thinner tinplate, with the edges turned over and three ridges embossed, 1.15" x 1.5" (29 x 38.5 mm). The ridged version is the later type shown in Fig.5 - it apparently was introduced to reduce sharp edges, though I have had no difficulty with the earlier type. According to Joe Freed, from his upcoming book on construction set manufacturers, this change took place in July of 1925.

The walls are made of 0.0075" to 0.009" (0.20 to 0.23 mm) thick steel, formed to 2" squares with about 1/4" flanges top and bottom to fit the floors. The sides are folded over to reduce sharp edges and for reinforcement, but the flanges don't have any protection other than diagonal cuts to eliminate sharp 90 corners. For discussion here, I will refer to the part numbers as listed in the MCS sheet (the same as manual ref 4, see Fig.4), which were also used in manuals 3 and 5. There are two versions of window No. 3: the earlier one with slightly larger windows and more pronounced embossing than the much more numerous (in my collection) later version. As indicated above, the door No. 6 was made early with a single arched opening and no embossing, and later with the two rectangular openings and a solid embossed arch and trim as illustrated in MCS. Manual ref 5 (Fig.5) seems to show a door with the two rectangular

cutouts below, and three pie-shaped cutouts forming the arch above. I have not seen any examples of this variation, and am not sure it exists. The single window No. 7 is included only in the two largest sets (G and H early on, or E and F later). Again, the parts illustrations show two versions: a simple single four-paned square window centered in the wall in the early (Ref 1) manual (Fig.2), and the one with the embossed decoration and two-pane rectangular window shown in MCS (and in Refs 3-6). Ref 2 shows neither window, but then it doesn't show the No 4 windows either, but they were included in the set with that manual.

Balconies came in two styles: 4" long in Refs 1 and 2, and 2" long in the remainder. Both versions are found, though not in the same set. It would appear that the style of balcony might be an aid to dating a set. The material is about the same thickness as the walls, but with no reinforcement, so these parts are easily bent. Note that the tab(s) would usually be placed into a slot which already has two wall flanges, so perhaps thicker material would have made assembly difficult.

The cornices are listed in MCS - the variety is clear there, though earlier manuals did not show so many different sizes. There are 15 different pieces, more than all the rest of the parts together. Again, the material is similar to the walls and unreinforced, and these parts are frequently bent or smashed flat. It is not difficult to place two together when a longer cornice is needed. It is surprising the effect these parts have on a building. Without the trim, a model is quite plain. Adding cornices and balconies, especially in a contrasting color, does much to improve the appearance.

The part colors are listed in refs 1 and 2 as sand, gray, yellow brick, and red brick. Ref 3 lists gray, red, white, and silver; ref 4 adds buff. Ref 5 replaces silver with polished tin - one would suspect that this, at least, does not represent an actual change in color. I have not yet seen any significant differences in the colors to be able to distinguish between yellow brick, sand, and buff. There are three shades of red, one somewhat brighter and one a bit more orange than the other, but they all are dark or oxide red.

The Boxes and Sets I have studied about 20 sets and boxes. While this sample does not include all sets and box designs, it appears that the boxes fall into three major groups. The last type is the blue box, which appeared by 1928, according to Joe Freed. The lids of these are printed all around, with a blue background, "Bilt-E-Z" and a few models on all sides, and a color picture (the same as the manual cover) on the top. All examples seen include a listing of the set contents printed inside the lid, along with some advertising material, one such is shown as Fig.9. These boxes are illustrated in the MCS supplementary page. (Incidentally, the D size box should be 4.5" deep, not 2" as listed in ref 6.)

The earlier designs are all in black boxes, with a picture (the earliest are black and white, the later are in color) pasted to the top of the lid. Labels pasted to the ends of the lid show the Bilt-E-Z name and the size of the set. There appear to be two different sizes (except perhaps for set D), with the larger being the earlier of the two. The smaller boxes are listed in manual ref 5. Some boxes, particularly those with black and white labels, have no contents list; I have seen one with just a contents list pasted inside the lid; later boxes have only the contents list printed inside the lid; and the last black boxes have the contents and advertising printed inside, the same as the blue boxes.

The prices of the sets remained the same in all of the lists seen, though the contents changed. Comparing the

BILT-E-Z PARTS

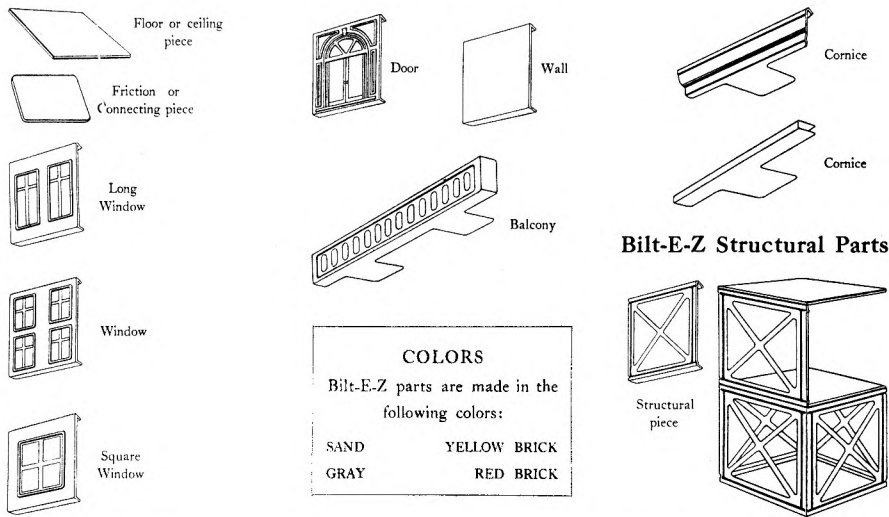


FIG.2 Parts listing, ref. 1

BILT-E-Z PARTS

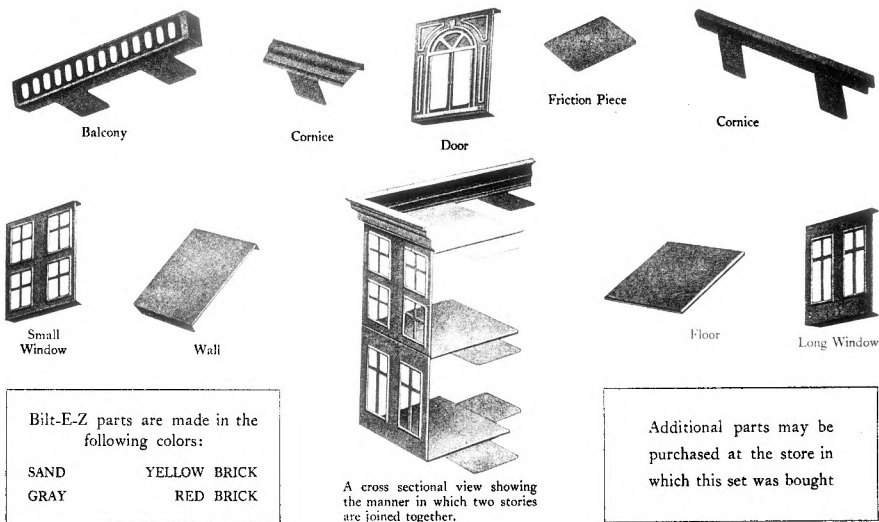


FIG.3 Parts listing, ref. 2

BILT-E-Z Architectural Outfits



FIG.4 Parts listing, ref. 3; ref. 4 is similar except: "Buff" is added to colors
Page number is on right instead of left
Prices are added for parts

BILT-E-Z Architectural Outfits

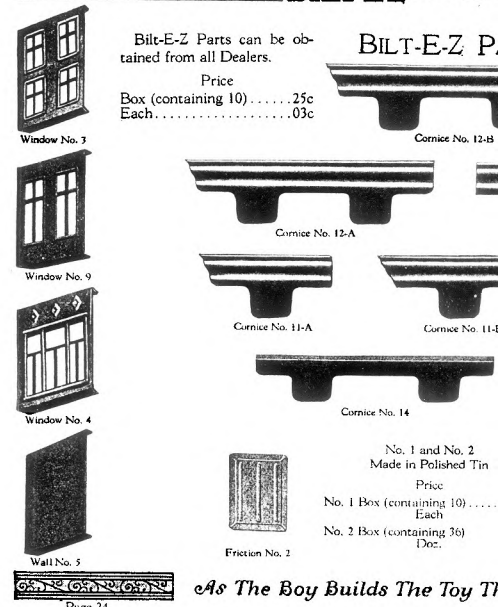


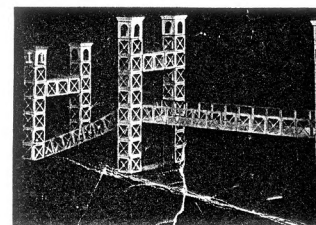
FIG.5 Parts listing, ref. 5

Bilt-E-Z Structural Outfit

No. AA. Bilt-E-Z Structural Outfit
The same principles of construction are used in the erection of structures with Bilt-E-Z structural outfits as with architectural sets.

With these outfits, the boy or girl can rapidly attain the structural framework effects of buildings under construction, suspension bridges, railroad semaphores, radio towers, cranes and the like.

No. AA Bilt-E-Z Structural Outfit includes sufficient parts with which to build any of the above mentioned structures and many more. The mechanical ingenuity of the young person is greatly developed through the use of this outfit and the benefits derived from experimenting with this set are invaluable.



No. AA Bilt-E-Z Structural Outfit
\$5.00

FIG.6 From page [20], ref. 6

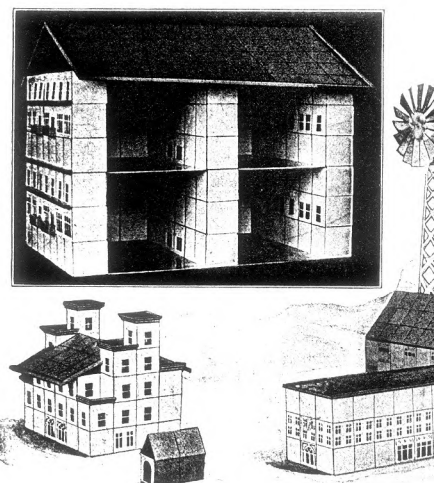
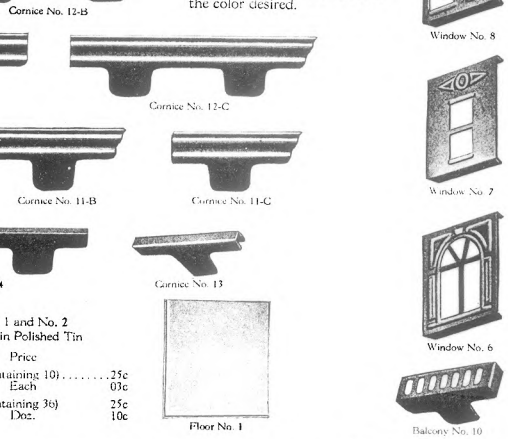


FIG.7 Center pages from ref. 6
OSN 14

BILT-E-Z PARTS

All parts with the exception of (No. 1 and No. 2) are made in the following colors:
 Red White
 Buff Gray
 In ordering be sure to state the color desired.



No. 1 and No. 2
 in Polished Tin
 Price
 (containing 10).....25c
 Each.....03c
 (containing 30).....25c
 Doz.....10c

The Toy The Toy Builds The Boys

...ing, ref. 5 and 6 (identical)

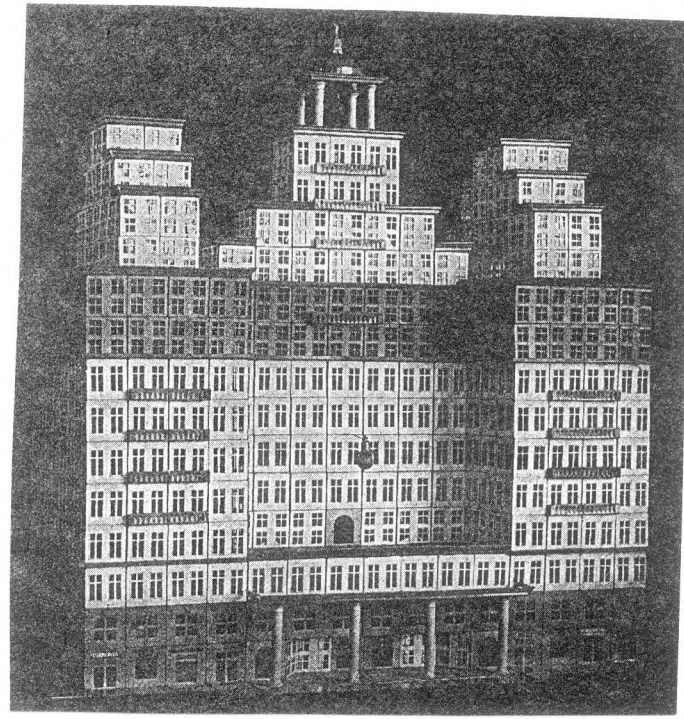
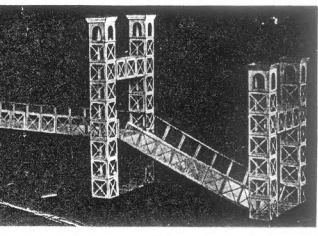


FIG.8

Structural Outfits

No. BB. Bilt-E-Z Structural Outfit
 The suspension bridge illustrated on this page is one of the many interesting models built from No. BB Structural Outfit. The floor of the bridge is made by joining together standard Bilt-E-Z floor pieces with friction pieces, which gives the bridge sufficient solidity and strength to hold up by its own weight. The approaches are also of floor pieces and are joined to the main part of the bridge by means of bent friction pieces.
 Remarkably realistic effects are attained with the No. BB Structural Outfit. Sets may be added to at any time with the interchangeable structural parts or Bilt-E-Z Architectural parts. By using the latter it is possible to make lifelike reproductions of watch towers, radio stations, and other combinations of buildings and structural framework effects.



No. BB Bilt-E-Z
 Structural Outfit
 \$7.50

...e [20], ref. 1

YOU CAN GET ADDITIONAL PARTS OR LARGER SETS FROM ALL BILT-E-Z DEALERS

Additional Parts are Put up in Boxes of 10 which Retail for 25c

INSTRUCTIONS:

A book of instructions showing the various types of models you can construct is included with every Bilt-E-Z set. If you did not receive this book with your set or if you should lose it at any time, you can get another free by writing us.

It is a good idea first to try to copy one or more of the buildings illustrated in this book so that you can learn just how easy it is to do. But after that, you'll have heaps more fun designing and putting up your own buildings.

LEARN TO SAVE

Learn to save your pennies, nickels and dimes and to buy more Bilt-E-Z parts. Think of all the fun you'll have building those great tall skyscrapers, factories, stations—anything you want. Soon you'll have enough pieces to make buildings as high as you self and even higher. Just show dad, and mother too, that you know how to save. They'll help you get more parts.

TO PARENTS:—Bilt-E-Z sets are far more than mere toys. Not only are they fascinating for the youngsters, but they have the additional merit of teaching them how to think.

THIS BOX CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING PARTS

"A" SET

Floors.....	45
Friction.....	90
Windows.....	58
Walls.....	33
Doors.....	6
Corruses.....	24
Balconies.....	3
TOTAL PARTS.....	259

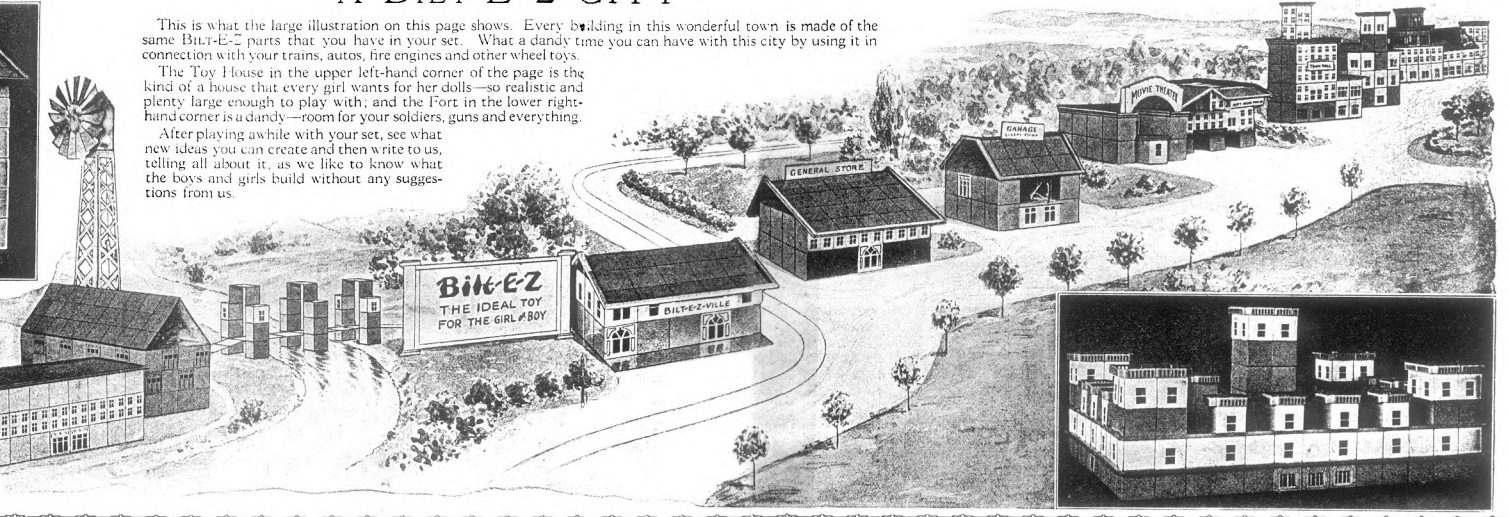
FIG.9 Inside of Blue Box lid (and late black box lid)

A BILT-E-Z CITY

This is what the large illustration on this page shows. Every building in this wonderful town is made of the same Bilt-E-Z parts that you have in your set. What a dandy time you can have with this city by using it in connection with your trains, autos, fire engines and other wheel toys.

The Toy House in the upper left-hand corner of the page is the kind of a house that every girl wants for her dolls—so realistic and plenty large enough to play with; and the Fort in the lower right-hand corner is a dandy—room for your soldiers, guns and everything.

After playing awhile with your set, see what new ideas you can create and then write to us, telling all about it, as we like to know what the boys and girls build without any suggestions from us.



...ref. 6 (ref. 3 same except on pages 10 and 11; ref. 4 same except on pages 11 and 12; ref. 5 identical)

two earliest contents lists I have, from sets B and C, with the listings in refs 5 and 6 (and as shown in MCS), shows that at least these sets had more parts in later years. Neither of these boxes contain enough parts to date the set exactly. It is not clear if there was an adjustment in set sizes when sets G and H were dropped, since I was unable to correlate the two contents lists available with any dates. As already indicated the early sets had no list of contents in them - they do seem to have a lot of extra space; perhaps customers complained that the sets did not appear complete, and the first response was to put the contents list in the lid, and then to reduce the box size.

Conclusion I have attempted to summarize some of the significant changes described above on the "Timeline" chart

below, with dates where they are known. The arrows indicate the approximate dates of the vertical lines to which they point, in those instances where there is some confidence in the year. For example, a set with smooth frictions and an address of 1701 West 74th Street is from the period between 1924/1925, when the company moved, and the introduction of ribbed frictions in 1925. Blue box sets are from 1928 or 1929.

I thank Joe Locher for sending data on his sets, and allowing me to visit and view his collection; George Wetzell for allowing me to view his collection; and Joe Freed for sending me a manual and the draft of the chapter on Bilt-E-Z from his proposed price guide on pre-war American construction toy manufacturers. I have learned a lot from these three, and without their help this article would not have been nearly as complete.

BILT-E-Z Manuals

Ref	© date	Key	Page #s	Sets Listed	Set Prices	Sets and models described on pages: #											Parts		Notes
						0	00	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	AA,BB	Illustr.	Prices	
1	1923	1,a	[1-20]	A-H, AA, BB	in intro to each set	-	-	[6,7]	[8,9]	[10,11]	[12,13]	[14-16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]	dwgs [pg 3]	none	c
2	-	2,a	[1-20]	A-H	in intro to each set	-	-	[6,7]	[8,9]	[10,11]	[12,13]	[14-16]	[17]	[18]	[19]	-	photo [pg 3]	none	d
3	1924	3,a	1-20	A-F	0-F on slip	-	-	6,7	8,9	12,13	14,15	16,17	18,19	-	-	-	photo pg 2	pg 20	
4	1924	3,b	2-21 +	0, 00 A-F	none	5,6	7,8	9,10	13,14	15,16	17,18	19,20	21,22	-	-	-	photo pg 2	pg 2	e
5	1924	3,b	1-24	0, 00 A-F	pg 1	6,7	8,9	10,11	14,15	16,17	18,19	20,21	22,23	-	-	-	photo pg 24	pg 24	
6	1924	3,b	1-24	0, 00 A-F	pg 1	6,7	8,9	10,11	14,15	16,17	18,19	20,21	22,23	-	-	-	photo pg 24	pg 24	f

= Sets are listed in order of increasing size; note that "0" and "00" are reverse of common order.
[] = pages not numbered; numbering provided for reference only.
+ = IFC = page 1, IBC = page 22; all others, the inside covers are blank and not numbered.

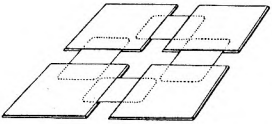
Key: 1 = Black and white cover, no decoration across pages, models with plain open doors.
2 = Missing cover, no decoration across pages, models with plain open doors.
3 = Color cover, decoration across pages, models with

embossed doors.
a = address "74th ST. & ASHLAND AVE." (7401 S. Ashland Ave.).
b = address "1701 West 74th Street".
Notes: c: BC missing; FC (with date) loose.
d: Covers missing.
e: As shown in MCS.
f: As shown in supplementary page; differs from ref 5 only in page 1 illustration and pg 2 box sizes.

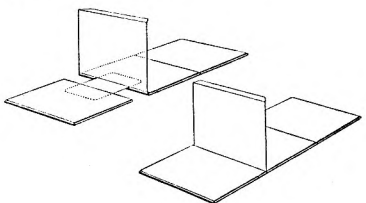
BILT-E-Z Timeline

Manual Ref. Number	0 ?	1	2	3	4	5	6
Door Openings	Single, smooth		Double, Embossed				
Balcony Length	4"			2"			
Floors	Painted			Tin		Tin	
Address	74th and Ashland (7401 S. Ashland Ave.)				1701 West 74th Street		
Frictions	Smooth					Ribbed	
Boxes	Large Black-and-White			Smaller Black-and-White			Blue Colored
	←1923			1924	←1924/1925	←1925	←1928 1929→

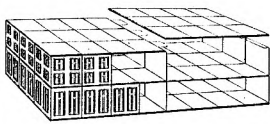
Manuals are listed by reference number, as listed in the BILT-E-Z Manual table above. Where vertical lines are shown, the time division is clear and known. Where no vertical line separates features, the time of change is not clear.



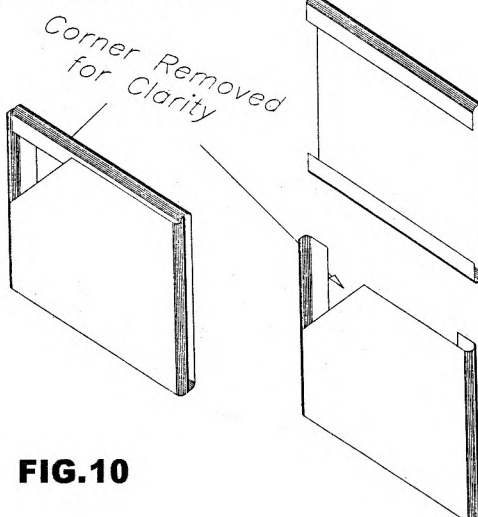
When the floor has been laid out in the desired shape, wall pieces may have to be inserted in one or several places toward the center of the building. This is done in the manner illustrated below.



The insertion of wall pieces in the center of the floor plan necessarily depends on the number of floor pieces. The object of these wall pieces in the center of the buildings is for support. Therefore, should the entire floor be not more than four squares each way--no wall pieces should be used. However if the plan is of larger dimensions, wall should be used as support as illustrated below.



We are now ready for the second floor of our building. The easiest way to add another floor is to put the floor pieces of the second floor together before placing them over the floor below. If the building is over four squares wide or deep this may be accomplished by placing the second floor on in two or more sections of connected floor parts.



Corner Removed for Clarity

As the building goes higher it must necessarily be shaped according to the plan in mind.

FIG.10