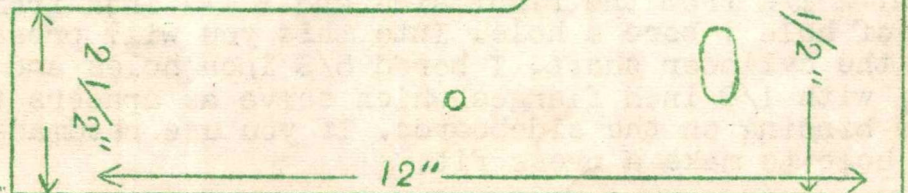
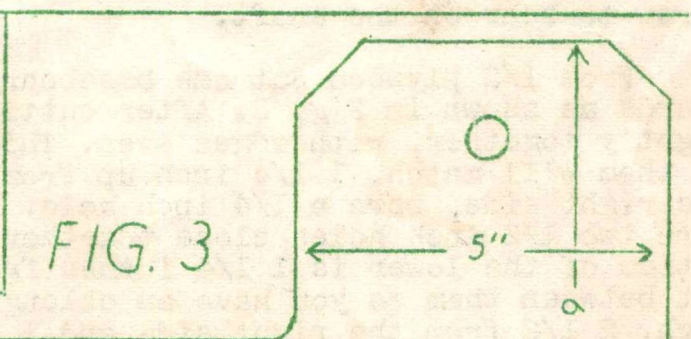
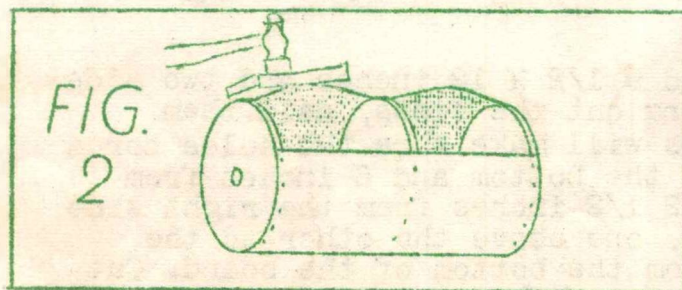
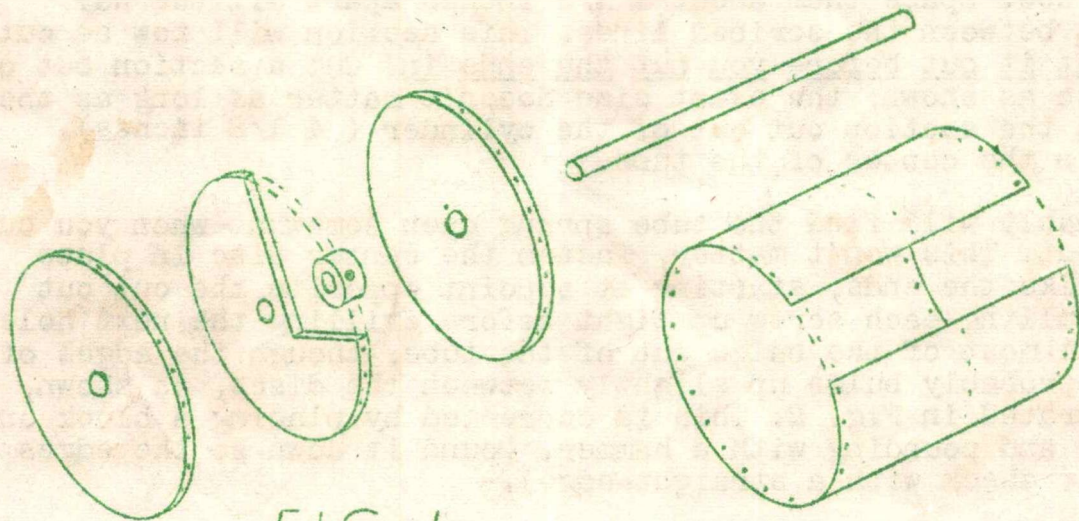


# BUILDING

THE

AHMF \$3.75 MIMEO

A REVOLTIN' CONSTRUCTION



Since I've been publishing Revoltin' Development on the AHMF\$3.75 mimeo I've received a number of letters from SAPs and FAPs asking for information on the construction of the AHMF. This seems odd as you all must have some means of publication to be in a way and any means you may have must be at least about as good as my homemade outfit. However, I don't care to write a dozen letters of instruction, so here goes with a construction article. I'm just going to tell you how I made mine, many details may be varied to suit the tools and materials you may happen to have.

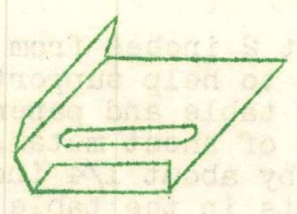
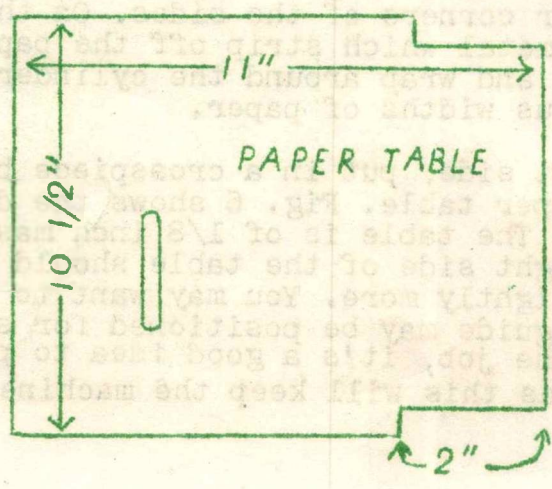
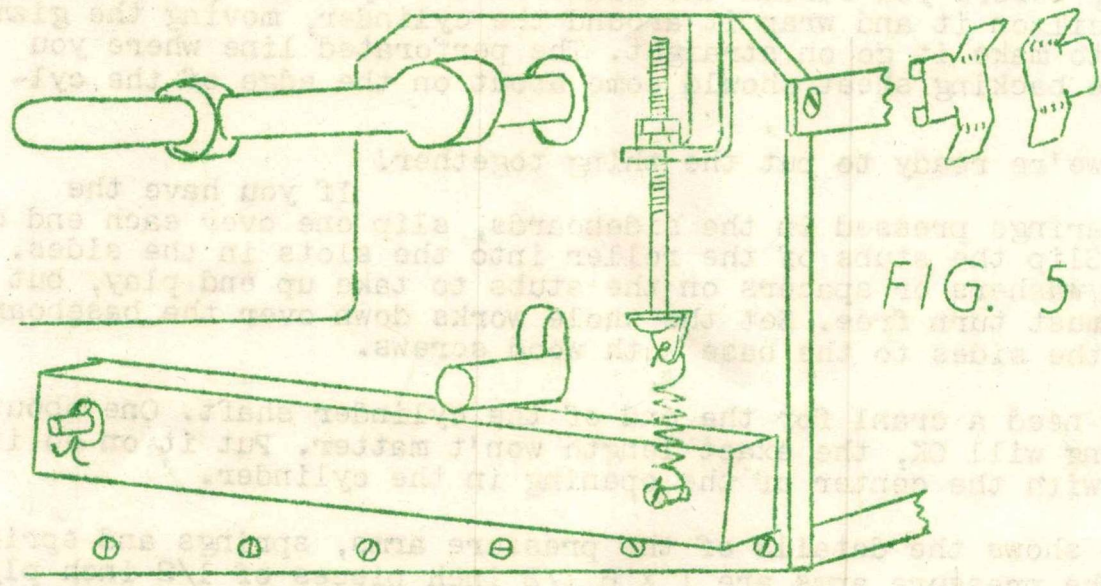
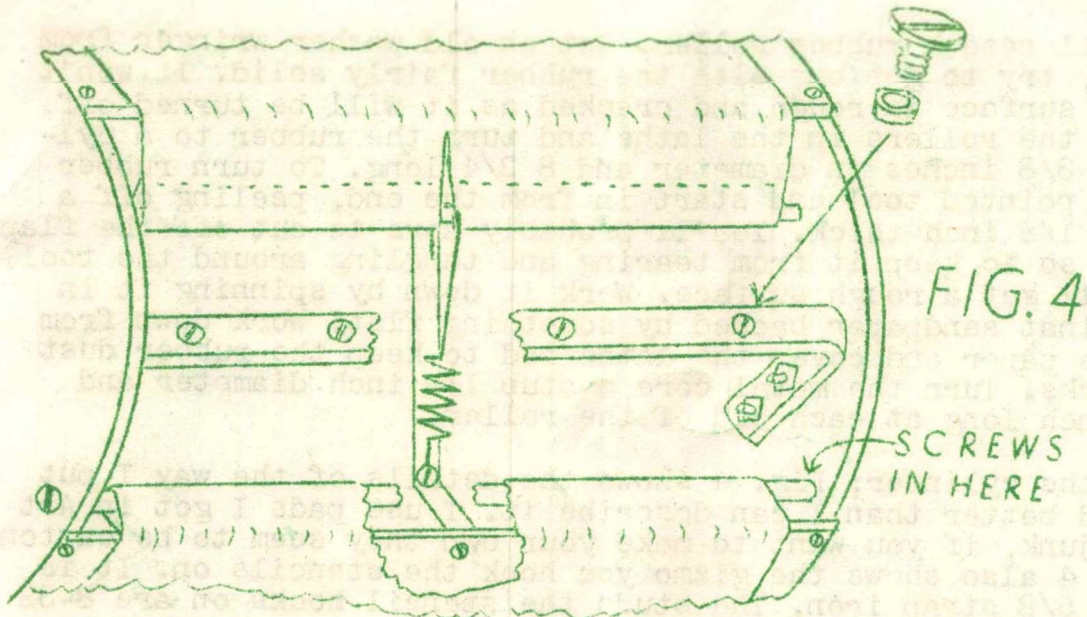
Obtain a piece of aluminum tubing 5 inches outside diameter, with walls at least 1/16 inch thick and long enough to give you a piece 9 1/4 inches after the ends are trued up. Be sure you get a piece free from dents and defects, the outer surface must be smooth and even. This is the basis of the cylinder. With a lathe, face off the ends so the tube is exactly 9 1/4 inches long. On the outside of the tube, scribe two lines 4 1/8 inches apart, parallel with the axis of the tube. From 3/16 or 1/4 inch aluminum plate make three discs which are a snug fit inside the tube. These must be turned on the lathe and have a 1/2 inch hole bored in the exact center.

Press one disc in each end, flush with the tube ends and fasten in place with small flat head machinescrews ( I used 2-56 ) set flush with the surface. Space them about 1 1/2 inches apart all the way around except between the scribed lines. This section will now be cut out. Don't cut it out before you put the ends in! Cut a section out of the third disc as shown, the exact size doesn't matter as long as the width matches the section cut out of the cylinder ( 4 1/8 inches). Insert this in the center of the tube.

You probably will find the tube sprung open somewhat when you cut the section out. This won't matter, fasten the center disc in place with screws like the ends, starting at a point opposite the cut out section and pulling each screw up tight before drilling the next hole. This will pull most of the bulge out of the tube, though the edges of the cut will probably bulge up slightly between the discs, as shown, greatly exaggerated in Fig. 2. This is corrected by placing a block on top the bulge and pounding with a hammer. Pound it down so the edges are straight ( check with a straight-edge).

The cylinder shaft is a 12 1/2 inch piece of 1/2 inch drill rod. A locking collar is fastened inside one cylinder end and has a set-screw to bear on the shaft.

From 1/2 plywood cut one baseboard 9 1/2 X 12 inches and two sideboards as shown in Fig. 3. After cutting out the sides, nail them lightly together, with edges even. This will make sure the holes bored in them will match. 1 1/4 inch up from the bottom and 6 inches from the right side, bore a 1/4 inch hole. 2 1/2 inches from the right side bore two 1/2 inch holes close together, one above the other so the bottom of the lower is 1 1/4 inches from the bottom of the board. Cut out between them so you have an oblong hole 1/2 inch wide and 1 inch high. 2 1/2 from the right side and 1 1/4 inch from the top ( to center of hole ) bore a hole. Into this you will press bronze bearings for the cylinder shaft. I bored 5/8 inch holes and made bushings to fit, with 1/8 inch flanges which serve as spacers to keep the cylinder from binding on the sideboards. If you use readmade bushings, bore the hole to make a press fit.



Now you'll need a rubber roller. Get an old washer wringer from the junk yard, try to get one with the rubber fairly solid. It won't matter if the surface is rough and cracked as it will be turned off. Set up one of the rollers in the lathe and turn the rubber to a cylinder about  $1 \frac{3}{8}$  inches in diameter and  $8 \frac{3}{4}$  long. To turn rubber use a sharply pointed tool and start in from the end, peeling off a layer  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch thick. You'll probably have to cut off the flap every inch or so to keep it from tearing and tangling around the tool. At best, you'll get a rough surface. Work it down by spinning it in the lathe against sandpaper backed by something flat. Work down from coarse to fine paper and cover the lathe bed to keep the rubber dust out of the works. Turn the metal core a stub  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch diameter and about  $1 \frac{3}{8}$  inch long at each end of the roller.

Back to the cylinder; Fig. 4 shows the details of the way I put on the ink pad better than I can describe it. I use pads I got in Art Rapp's mimeo junk, if you want to make your own they seem to be canton flannel. Fig. 4 also shows the gizmo you hook the stencils on. It is made of  $\frac{1}{8}$  X  $\frac{5}{8}$  strap iron. The studs the stencil hooks on are 8-32 binder-head screws with spacers under the heads. To space them, get a stencil and use the holes in it to mark the position of the screw holes. Also, before you fasten the gizmo in the cylinder permanently, hook a stencil on it and wrap it around the cylinder, moving the gizmo if needed, to make it go on straight. The perforated line where you tear off the backing sheet should come about on the edge of the cylinder.

Guess we're ready to put the thing together!

If you have the cylinder bearings pressed in the sideboards, slip one over each end of the shaft. Slip the stubs of the roller into the slots in the sides. You'll need washers or spacers on the stubs to take up end play, but the roller must turn free. Set the whole works down over the baseboard and fasten the sides to the base with wood screws.

You'll need a cranl for the end of the cylinder shaft. One about 6 inches long will OK, the exact length won't matter. Put it on so it is in line with the center of the opening in the cylinder.

Fig. 5 shows the details of the pressure arms, springs and spring brackets. The pressure arms are  $1$  X  $6 \frac{1}{2}$  inch pieces of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch plywood and are hinged on a  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch rod which passes through the  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. holes in the sides. The springs I used require a pull of 3 pounds to stretch them  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, which seems about right. Fig. 5 also shows the strap iron brace across the upper corners of the sides. On this are a couple of gadgets bent of sheet metal which strip off the paper when it tends to stick on the stencil and wrap around the cylinder. They can be slid in and out for various widths of paper.

About 2 inches from the left side, put in a crosspiece between the sides to help support the paper table. Fig. 6 shows the details of the paper table and paper guide. The table is of  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch masonite and the guide of sheet metal. The right side of the table should clear the cylinder by about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch or slightly more. You may want to cut some extra slots in the table so the guide may be positioned for smaller than standard paper. To finish the job, it's a good idea to put some sort of rubber feet on the base as this will keep the machine from sliding around in use.



I'm glad - and proud - they never met at my house!

It was with considerable amazement that I read "I'm Afraid They Might Come To My House" by F.T. Laney in FANDANGO. In fact, I looked several times to make sure it was written by a guy named Laney and not Alger and that the locality was California and not Michigan, so closely did his adventures with fans parallel my own.

A couple years ago George Young, a (then) very serious constructivefan of the MSFS, asked me "What's wrong with you? You used to be so willing to work for the club and think up projects and now when we talk about doing something you just laugh and sneer!"

I explained that in the meantime I had become better acquainted with a lot of the MSFS membership and had been involved in several of those club projects. To that, even the ultra serious Mr. Young could not think of a reply.

A few of our case histories;

At one of the very first MSFS meetings, in early 1948, this episode took place. The meeting was held on a Sunday afternoon, at the home of Norman Kossuth. As the meeting broke up Kossuth mentioned something about the neighbors being touchy and "Let's not have any yelling and fuss when you leave." Upon hearing this, one MSFS member ran, howling like a loon, out on Kossuth's lawn where he set off a Dago-bomb. (A fireworks piece which explodes on the ground, throwing a bomb in the air, where it also explodes with a terrific crash.) As it went off he remarked- "Haw! Guess that showed them! (The neighbors.)" Kossuth later told me this event was somehow related to the fact no more meetings were held at his house!

Then there was the MSFS member who lived on the 2nd floor and disliked the family on the 1st floor. He always carried a tiny "vest-pocket" .22 pistol and when he wanted to annoy the 1st floor folks he would throw a phone book on the floor and fire the pistol into it. He sometimes missed the book, this annoyed the people even more!

The "It isn't as good as I'm used to but I'll take it because it's free" act was used by so many MSFS members, about beer, booze, pop, coffee and food, that I wouldn't know where to start to recount this angle. I can think of half a dozen cases without half trying. The fan always thought it real funny, too.

Then there was the fan (actually several but one more than the others) who would come calling at from 11:00PM to 1:00 AM and boldly resist all hints about leaving for three or four hours. One time he pulled that on Norman Kossuth and Norm took him by the wrist, towed him downstairs, out into the vestibule and said-- "I'm going in and lock the inner door and go to bed. You can stand here in the cold or go home, as you like." Norman did, locked the door and went to bed, leaving the guy standing there.

This same character showed up at Ed Kuss' place one night and for hours resisted all hints. The guy is a rabid Buck Rogers fan and collects everything related to him, he also is the suspicious type and thinks everyone is up to something. Ed Kuss has a huge collection, almost every stf item published. Along



