

General Description (figs. 1, 2, 3, 4)

The frame is composed of two pressed steel side-members A and B assembled by a lower crank case C and a pressed steel cross member by two tubular cross members.

This frame rests on two axles by means of four springs, the action which is completed by shock absorbers.

The four wheels are alike. The front ones are steering wheels and the back ones driving wheel

The engine D has four vertical cylinders cast in one piece with the ..case, valve chambers and water circulation. The bore is 55 mm and the stroke is 90 mm. The circulating water is cooled in the radiateur F. The engine rests on the crank case C at the back has a clutch G, controlled by a pedal H, and connected to the gear box by a cardan shaft I.

The gear box is connected to the back axle by a tube J serving a torque rod. In this tube are two shafts, one tubular, controlling the speed and the reverse ; the other solid, controlling the second speed ...

The steering A (figs. 3 and 4) is on the right of the car.

Within reach of the driver is the lever B (figs. 3 and 4) controlling and change speed, and lever C (figs. 3 and 4) controlling the brakes or driving wheels. In addition, on the right of the steering is the brake E (fig. 4) and on the left the pedal F (fig. 4) which controls the

Between these two pedals is a push rod G (figs. 3 and 4) controlling the accelator.

A dash board K (fig. 1) separating the engine from the body carries mechanical lubricator L (fig. 1).

A bonnet O (fig. 1) protecting the engine, connects the dash board to the radiator F (fig. 1) placed forward.

The two-seater Torpedo body shown in dotted lines on Fig. 1 hasacetylene side or head lights ; their generator placed under the sc.... dash of the Torpedo body, is fixed on the dash board facing the left seat of the car.

Information about thethese lamps and the general