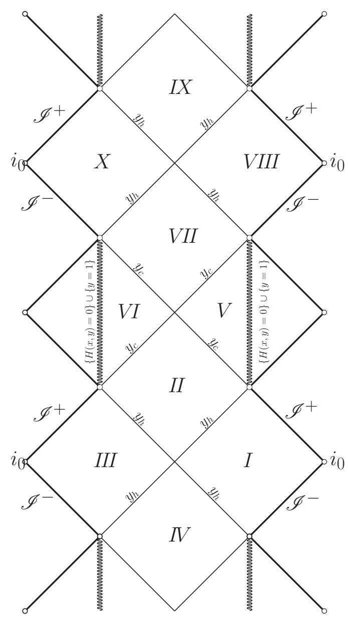

Figure 7.1: A visualisation of the global structure of an extension obtained by iterating our procedure when $\lambda \neq 2\sqrt{\nu}$, very similar to that of the non-extreme Kerr space-time. The singular set in the (isometric) regions V and VI does *not* separate this region in two. This is *neither* a conformal diagram, *nor* is the manifold a topological product of the diagram with some three dimensional manifold. However, the picture depicts correctly the causal relations between various regions, when the light-cones are thought to have forty-five degrees slopes. We are grateful to M. Eckstein for providing the figure.

following notable differences: whereas the extended Kerr space-time contains asymptotically Minkowskian regions with naked singularities, in our case the corresponding asymptotic regions are *not* asymptotically Minkowskian, and their exact nature has yet to be analysed. Further, except when k is appropriately chosen, in our case the singular set has two components, corresponding to $\hat{H}(x, Y) = 0$, and to the conical singularity at $Y = -1$, with the topology of the former depending upon the parameters.