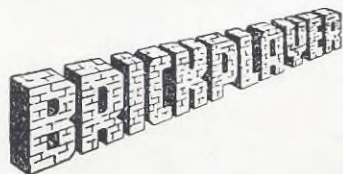


HOW TO BUILD WITH BRICKPLAYER

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THE BRICKS AND MORTAR BUILDING KIT KITS AND ACCESSORIES

Kit 3. Bricks, Roofing, Window and Door Frames, etc. Blue-prints and components to make 6 models.

Kit 4. Bricks, Roofing, Window and Door Frames, etc. Blue-prints and components to make 12 models.

A large number of models, in addition to the above, can be made with each set to the builder's own designs.

ACCESSORY PACKS

No. 100. Packet of 100 bricks B1.

No. 101. Packet of 52 bricks B2 and 72 bricks B3.

No. 102. Packet of 42 bricks B4, 16 bricks B5 and 4 bricks B6.

No. 111. Packet of 4 lengths of tiling $11\frac{3}{4}''$ x $5\frac{3}{4}''$, and ridge tiles for same.

No. 112. Imitation Concrete $18\frac{1}{2}''$ x $11\frac{1}{2}''$.

No. 114. Sack of Brickplayer Cement.

No. 115. Tube of Roofing Cement.

No. 8107. Packet containing 2 bay windows with glazing, 13 bricks B9, 18 bricks B10, 3 bricks B1 and 1 brick B3.

Door and window frames and transparent glazing may be purchased from your dealer as individual units.

BRICKPLAYER

THE BRICKS AND MORTAR BUILDING KIT

NOTHING quite like BRICKPLAYER has ever been produced before. It is not a mere toy, but a useful and instructive model building kit—a fascinating and interesting hobby. BRICKPLAYER enables any boy or girl to build exact replicas in miniature of Houses, Railway Stations and Platforms, Bridges, Churches, Airports, in fact, almost any brick building that the imagination can conceive, and build them with real Bricks and Mortar, too. Each model is of permanent value because once the mortar is dry, the building sets solid and will stand any amount of use, yet it can be easily dismantled by simply soaking in cold water. The bricks and windows, etc., may be used over and over again without deterioration.

This booklet shows scale models, designed by a firm of chartered architects, that can be made with each kit but the number and variety of other models, that it is possible to make, is unending.

Most of the components are numbered and these numbers will be used in the instructions and also in the description of spare parts. Reference should therefore be made when building, to the diagram that appears inside the box-lid.

As you can see from the illustration on the cover of this booklet, complete villages can be made. All the models shown on this, were constructed in turn with Kit 4. A large number can be made with Kit 3, or the full range with this kit and additional accessory packs. Should you wish to build and retain as a permanent piece, a village similar to that shown on the cover, you can purchase suitable accessory packs as the village grows. Details of these packs are shown inside the cover.

If you wish to become registered on our Mailing List, you should complete and return the prepaid postcard that is in your kit. You will then be informed of future developments.

HOW TO BUILD WITH BRICKPLAYER

This booklet illustrates some of the architect-designed models that can be made. The photographs and the two isometric drawings, taken from different angles, should be sufficient guide to enable them to be built. If, during the building, you should experience any difficulty, always bear in mind that the vertical joints of one course should never be over the vertical joints of the course below.

Correct layers of bricks, or courses, as they are called, are illustrated below, although these will vary with the different size of bricks used.



Brickplayer kits contain three sizes of rectangular bricks and the difference between the full and the three-quarter size is not always too apparent on the drawings owing to the necessary reduction in size. For the sake of clarity, therefore, the three-

quarter bricks are shown hatched or shaded.

You should start with Model No. 1, as this is explained in specially full detail and, having mastered this, you will find that the others will prove quite easy.

Before commencing building prepare the foundation. Blue-prints are supplied showing the first course of bricks which will serve as a base on which to build. Alternatively, you may make a copy with tracing or carbon paper and keep the original blue-print for a future occasion. This print or copy should rest on a flat board.

The cement should be mixed in a small dish (a saucer is very suitable). The water is put into the saucer first and powder added gradually, thoroughly stirring until a very thick paste known as mortar is formed. Leave this for five or ten minutes and the mortar is then ready to use. Only sufficient mortar for immediate needs should be made, for just like real mortar, after two or three hours it loses its adhesive property. During building, liberally apply

the mortar to the meeting faces and edges of the bricks, and after a row has been completed, place a straight-edge (ruler) on top, and gently press to ensure that all bricks are level. Any surplus mortar that is forced out between the bricks may be removed with the point of the trowel. As the building grows, you must ensure that the walls are upright and not leaning to front or back.

Cut out transparent glazing to fit the windows to be used in the building. Fix these and any door inserts by means of thin strips of board glued with roofing cement to the inside of the metal frames.

As building proceeds, doors and windows are cemented down in position with mortar and the succeeding courses butted up against them.

The tiled or shingled roofs are supplied in sheets, printed to ensure that you obtain the correct angle and size. The dotted lines on the tiling represent scoring lines, and after scoring, the flaps formed

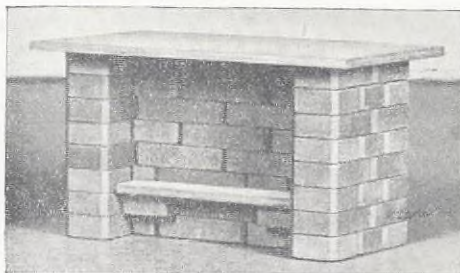
must be turned under and cemented to the top course of bricks and to the adjoining piece of roofing respectively.

Roofing cement is used for fixing the roof pieces to each other and also to the bricks, and when this is set, the ridge tile stripping should be affixed. When forming hip roofs, special attention must be given to cutting the ends of this ridging at an angle so that a neat finish is obtained. In all cases the cement is applied to both edges and allowed to become "tacky" before placing in position. Should the ridging tend to lift, a book opened out and placed along the angle of the roof will keep it in position.

When the cement is thoroughly dry you can remove the foundation sheet and, if desired, mount the model on its permanent base. If it forms part of a model village, transfer it to its correct position. If desired, you can render the brickwork with plaster and colour-wash to any desired shade with poster colour.

MODEL No. 1— BUS SHELTER

A simple model that can
be made with Kits 3
or 4.



(Scale : 1/48)

Prepare the ground plan and mortar as directed in the instructions and study the isometric drawing before you commence building. You will notice that this building is identical from either side and therefore only one view is shown both in the drawing and the photograph.. The building comprises two side walls and a connecting wall with seat supports built out from the centre wall.

Lay the first course of bricks on the ground plan, coating the bottom face and meeting edge of each

brick with cement. Work along side wall first, then the connecting wall and finish on the other side wall. As this and each succeeding course is completed place a straight-edge along the face of and top of the bricks and correct any that may be out of line.

Continue building the second course of bricks working from the details given in the sketch and bearing in mind that the end view of any brick appears as a half-brick and that three-quarter bricks

Components

Bricks	Concrete
B1—17	Roofing & Seating
B2—20	$3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2''$
B3—18	$2'' \times \frac{3}{8}''$ (2)

are shown hatched. The second course will, therefore, be as follows :—

Working from X, two bricks B2. The connecting wall requires three B1's, two of these crossways to form supports for the seats. The end wall is the same as the other.

The third course is as the ground plan.

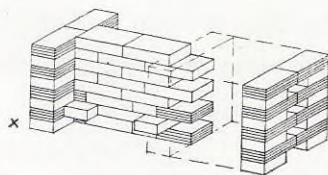
The fourth course is made up of two B2's for each end wall, the centre wall consisting of two B1's.

In the fifth course, the end walls are made from one B3, one B1, and one B3. The centre brick of these, one B1, projects at right angles, so that half forms the first brick of the connecting wall. This is completed by inserting one more B1.

The sixth and eighth courses are identical to the fourth, and the seventh to the fifth.

The model is now ready for the concrete roofing

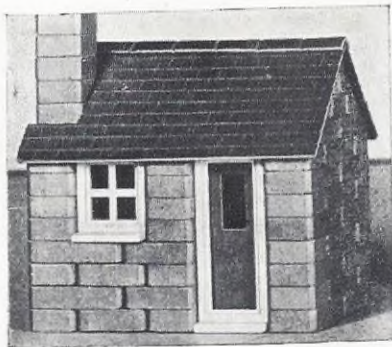
and seating. These you will find in your kit labelled and partly cut through. Complete the cutting and cement in their respective places on the model using the roofing cement, coating each surface and allowing it to become tacky before finally fixing into position. The printed side of the roof should naturally be towards the inside of the building where the lettering will not show. Leave the model till dry, preferably with a weight on top of the concrete roof.



Clean off any surplus cement and remove the ground plan. Fix miniature time-tables and adverts on the inside walls of the shelter and your model is complete.

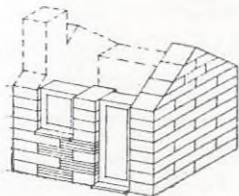
MODEL No. 2— SIDING OFFICE

A neat model made with Kit 3 or Kit 4 that will be welcomed by all model railway enthusiasts. Suitable for 0 gauge railway.



(Scale : 1/48)

Study the two drawings and the photograph before commencing to build. You will see that this is a straightforward building with a simple tiled roof, with windows on two sides and one door.



Lay the foundation course on the blue-print, or blue-print copy. Fix the door-frame F.10 in place, after

completing by cementing in the door D.4.

Remember at this point also, to glaze the door with a small piece of transparent sheeting, cemented behind the window opening. For these two jobs roofing cement should be used.

Continue building, following the two diagrams, cementing in the two window frames F.6 in position in the fifth course, after glazing the frames with transparent sheeting cut to size.

Components

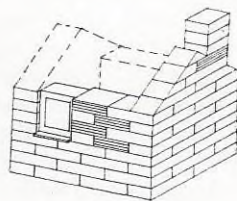
Bricks	Frames	Inserts	Roofing
B1—39	F6—2	D4	Printed
B2—9	F10—1	Glazing	Tiling
B3—17			Capping
B4—4			Tiles
B5—6			
B6—2			

Complete the brickwork up to the eaves, at which point building continues on the two ends only. You will notice in these end walls, the gable bricks B.4 and B.5 are used to obtain the roof slopes and that the final brick is the apex brick B.6. Ensure that all the walls are upright and during building, check that the bricks are in line by placing a straight-edge on the brickwork.

You can now cut and cement the two pieces of roof together. You will find amongst the tiling in your kit two pieces marked Model No. 2. Cut these carefully to size and score the line shown dotted, almost through. For cutting and scoring use a sharp knife and straight-edge to obtain clean edges. Cement the scored flap and place in position against the other roof piece. The flap

goes on the underneath side of the tiling and the join should remain under a weight until the cement is firm.

Coat the top of the brickwork with roofing cement and place the roof in position under the weight of an open book. When dry, fix the ridge tiling strip in position.



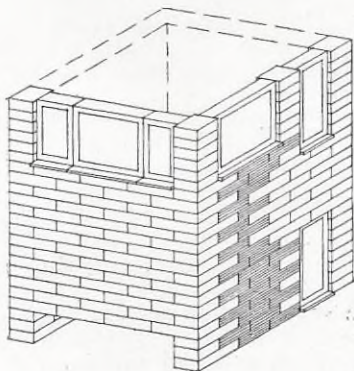
Let the model harden up for a few hours, strip off the foundation plan and mount on suitable base, treating the surround with gravel and cinders.

MODEL No. 3—SIGNAL BOX

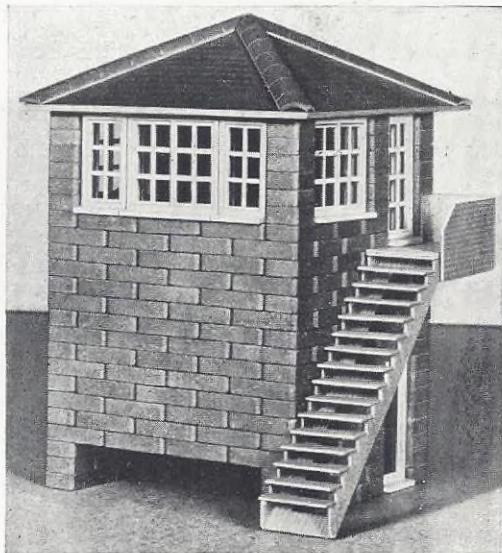
No. 3 or 4 Kit will make this neat model, an attractive accessory for miniature train sets No. 0 gauge

Components

Bricks	Frames	Inserts	Roofing
B1—168	F2—1	D4	Printed Tiling
B2—50	F3—3	Glazing	Capping Tiles
B3—44	F4—2		Soffit Board
	F6—2		4 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 4"
	F10—1		Set of Steps



Prepare the mortar and ground plan as previously instructed and proceed to lay the first course of bricks on the plan, inserting the door-frame F.10 complete with door D.4 and glazing. You will note that in the plan the fourth wall is open, to allow the various cables from the signals to enter. This opening appears in two more

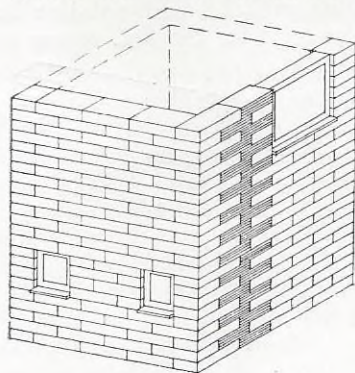


(Scale : 1/48)

courses before the wall is closed. Continue building up to this point, following the projection sketches, but before building the next course, fill the opening with piers of bricks without cement, to take the weight of the following courses and prevent sagging.

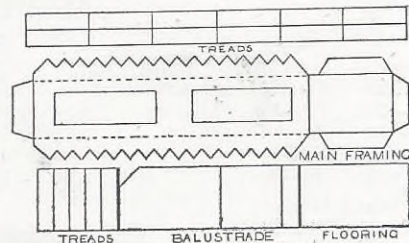
At the sixth course, two F.6 window frames are built in after glazing as before and the brickwork then built up as far as the second door opening. This should be cemented in position, using a panel door, F.2 and glazing before fixing in place.

At this stage the three windows should be cemented together with roofing cement to form one unit. These consist of one F.3 and two F.4's and after cementing they should be laid on a flat surface to thoroughly harden. When firm, the brickwork can be continued, this unit placed in position and also the windows in the other two walls, consisting in each case of one F.3. Finish building up to the soffit board (i.e., the board immediately under the roof). You will find this in your Kit size $4\frac{1}{4}$ " x 4". Glue in place, using roofing cement and leave to harden while you assemble the roof.



Cut the roof parts marked Model 3 from your imitation tiling, scoring the glueing flaps as before. You will notice that two pieces in addition to the bottom flap

have also side flaps. Cement the side flaps and join to the plain pieces, placing the join under pressure where



possible. You will find the roof is now as illustrated and only requires cementing to the soffit board. Complete by adding the ridge tiling strip, making sure to cut these to give a neat finish to the roof.

The stairway is supplied in one sheet, with the various parts almost cut through. Complete this cutting, separating it into the main framing, the balustrade, flooring and 17 treads. The thick lines on the diagram show the cutting lines between the flooring and balustrade, and the balustrade and treads. Fold the main framing to the shapes shown on the illustration and cement the flanges to the balustrade. When set, cement to the side of the building. Trim the flooring so that it forms an easy fit inside the balustrade, cement in position and fit the treads in place.

This model, when complete, will make a welcome addition to your miniature railway, and is a companion-piece to Models 2, 4 and 11.

MODEL No. 4—LOCAL RAILWAY STATION

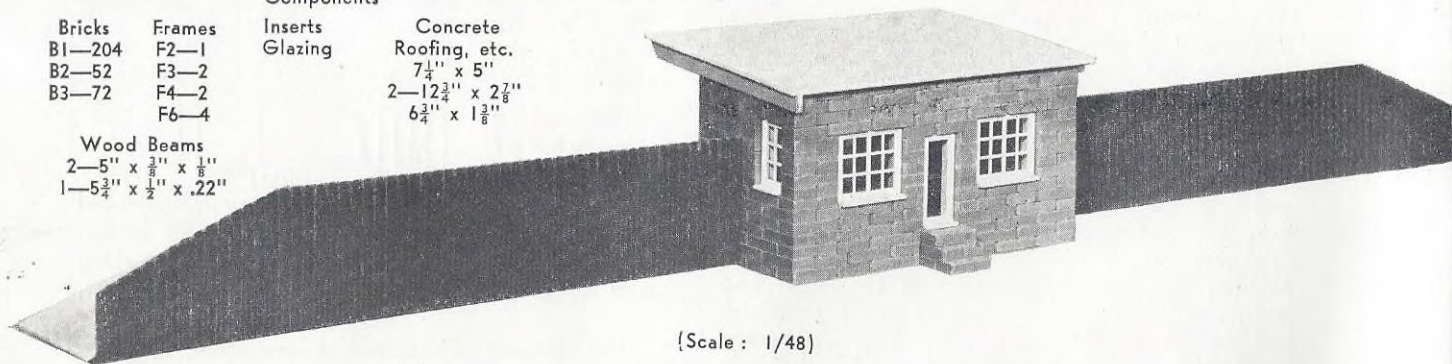
Another attractive scenic model that can be made with Kit 3 or 4.

Components

Bricks	Frames
B1—204	F2—1
B2—52	F3—2
B3—72	F4—2
	F6—4

Wood Beams
2—5" x $\frac{3}{8}$ " x $\frac{1}{8}$ "
1—5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $\frac{1}{2}$ " x .22"

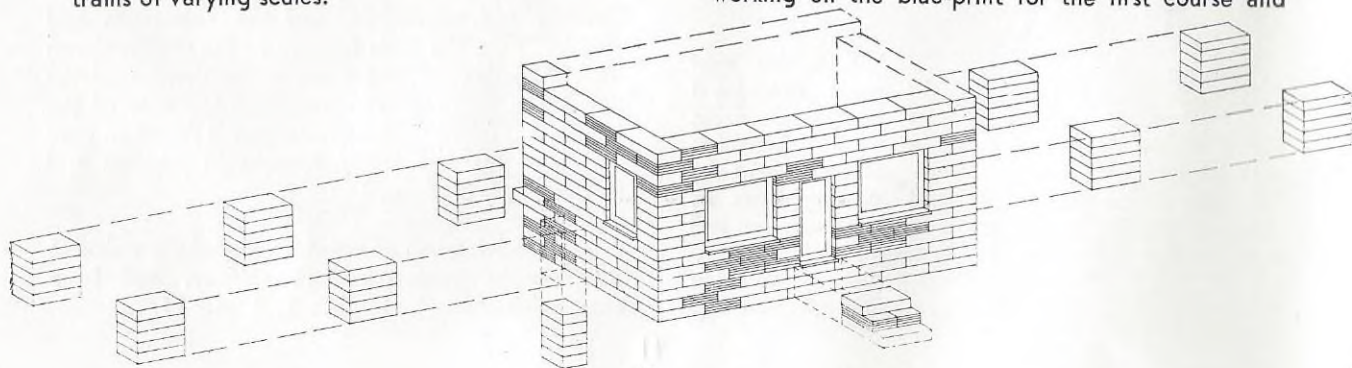
Inserts	Concrete
Glazing	Roofing, etc.
	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 5"
	2—12 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ "
	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "

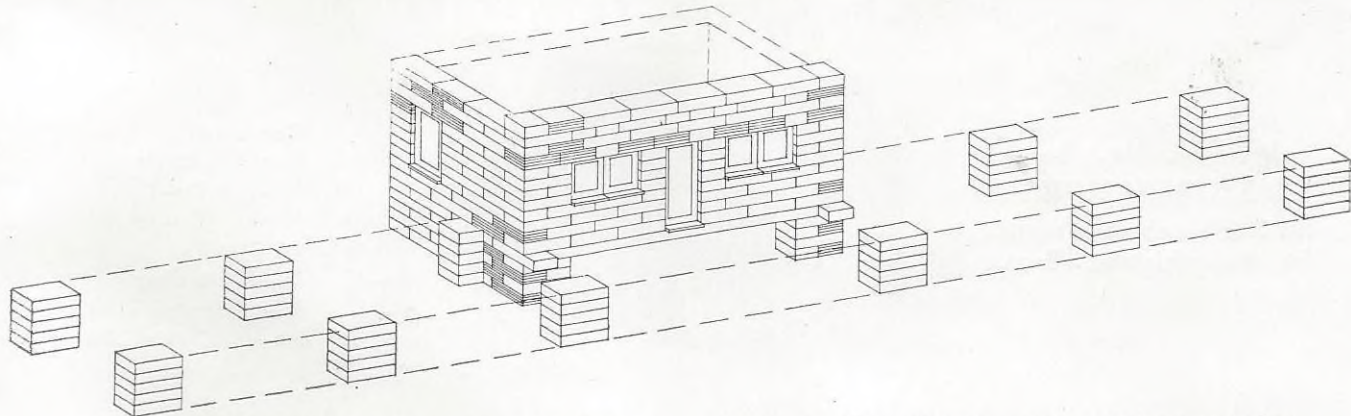


(Scale : 1/48)

This attractive model will enhance any miniature railway and although designed primarily for 0 gauge stock, can be adjusted so that the platform suits trains of varying scales.

Examine the photograph and the isometric drawings and note that the station building and the platform are separate units. Build the station first, working on the blue-print for the first course and





continue building up to the supporting beam, following the details shown on the sketches. If you wish to alter the height of the platform to agree with your existing rolling stock, it is at this stage you should make the necessary adjustment, by leaving out or adding a course of bricks.

Continue building the next course, remembering to build in the wood beam. You will find the two bricks used to complete the row overhang by a half-brick, which is used as a support for the platform.

Complete the brickwork fixing the various doors and window frames in place, after completing the glazing, etc., of these items.

Before attempting the roof and platform, build the 12 supporting piers to the platforms and also the steps on the front of the building and cement these in position on the foundation plan.

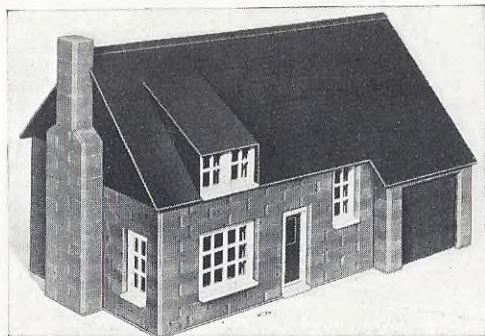
You will find the concrete platform in your kit, in

3 pieces. Complete the cutting of these parts but bear in mind that the ramps are not separated from the rest of the platform. Cement the three parts in place, using roofing cement and leave under pressure until firm.

Fix the two wood beams in place after neatly rounding the corners, as shown on the photograph. Allow time for the cement to set and from your concrete components, separate the station roof. Cement this in place to the wood beams and the model is complete for final finishing.

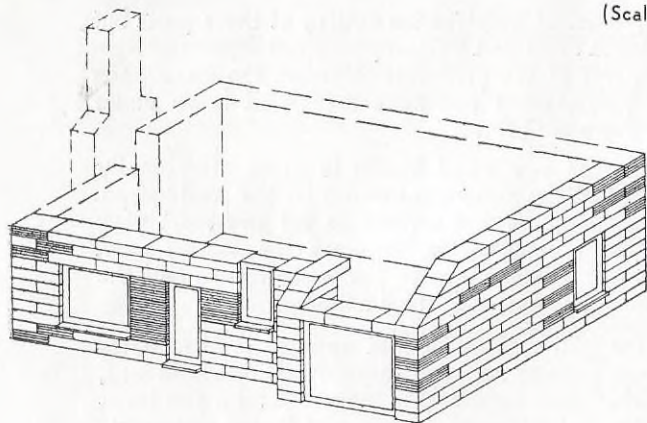
The platform fence that appears in the photograph is made from ordinary corrugated cardboard, painted and cemented in place. Add a few time-tables and miniature adverts and figures representing railway staff and you will find your station is very true to life.

**MODEL No. 5—
1½ STOREY HOUSE**
Kit 3 or 4 makes this model
for the miniature village.



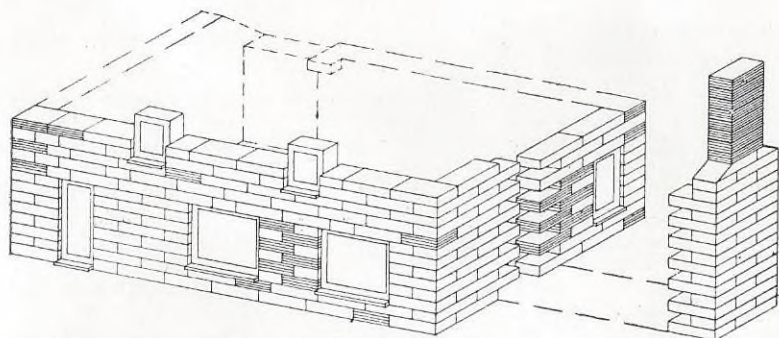
Components		
Bricks	Frames	Inserts
B1—194	F2—1	D4—1
B2—52	F3—3	Glazing
B3—70	F4—3	
B4—7	F6—4	Roofing
B5—1	F8—1	Printed Tiling
	F10—1	Capping Tiles

(Scale : 1/48)



This attractive model will give height to your village and, given care with the roof is quite straightforward. Proceed to build to the ground plan and the diagrams given, treating the windows and doors as before, until the last course of bricks is laid.

At this stage the remaining two dormer windows F.6, should be cemented into position. You will



notice that they are only fixed to the brickwork at their bases and care should be taken that they are in the exact position as shown on the illustration or the roof will not fit correctly.

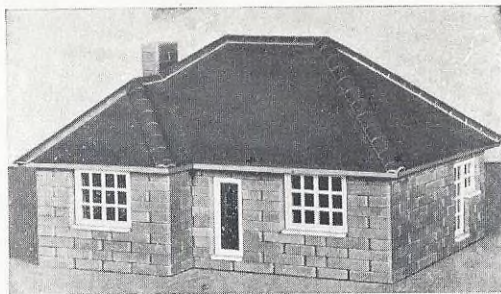
The roof can next be assembled. Amongst the tiled roofing in the kit, you will find some marked "Model No. 5," with the exact shape of the roof printed thereon. The solid lines represent cutting lines, and the dotted lines, scoring, and these should be accurately followed.

Use a sharp knife when scoring with sufficient pressure to cut half-way through the board. Cut the two side lines forming each dormer roof, then reverse sheet and score to allow the sections to be raised to a shallower pitch.

The two triangular-shaped pieces, representing tile-hung gable ends, can now be cemented in position. Bend all the flanges inwards so that they stand at the right angles and cement the bottom flanges to the top course of brickwork. Cement the two main roof pieces together by the flange along the top of one piece and allow to set. The remaining flanges on the tile-hung gable ends can now be cemented and the roof put in position. The tiled sides to the dormer windows are fixed by cementing the flanges to the roof and window frames.

MODEL No. 6— SMALL BUNGALOW

An attractive Week-end Bungalow for the miniature village that can be made with Kit 3 or 4. A model with tiled-hipped roof.

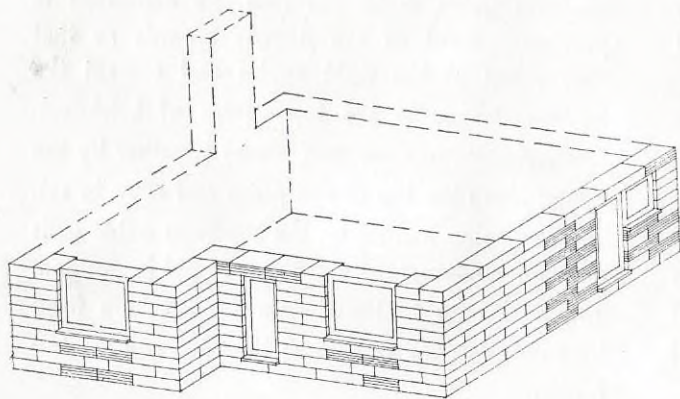


(Scale : 1/48)

Components

Bricks	Frames	Inserts
B1—174	F2—1	D4—1
B2—48	F3—3	Glazing
B3—60	F6—4	
	F10—1	

Roofing
Printed Tiling
Capping Tiles
Soffit Board
8½" x 7½"



A model with a number of attractive features incorporating the hipped roof typical of modern bungalows.

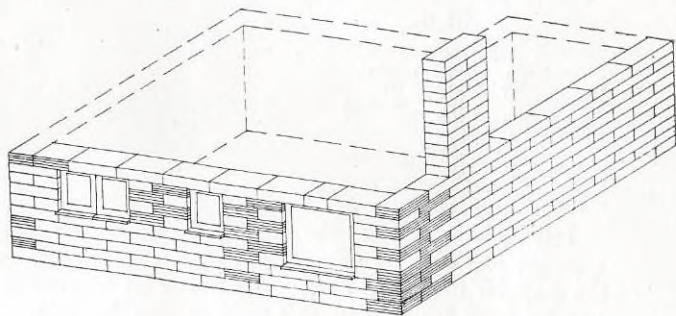
Lay the foundation course and continue building up as far as the windows, cementing in the door-frames as before. An F.10 and a D.4 insert will be required for the front of the house and a composite door and window for the side.

This is made by cementing one F.2 and one F.6 together, after glazing.

Continue building up to the soffit board, inserting the remaining windows as the brickwork grows. You will find this board in your kit already cut to size and shape. Cement it to the top of the brickwork using roofing cement, and while this is setting proceed to make the roof.

Cut and score the tiled roofing you have in your kit marked "Model 6" and note that one flap is scored on the reverse side. Cement these various pieces together and leave until the cement is set. Mark out and carefully cut the opening for the chimney stack, cement the flaps that touch the soffit board and place the complete roof in position under weights. When this is firm the ridge tiles may be cut to size and fixed in position. Special

care must be taken to cut the ends at such an angle (mitre) that a neat join is made.



This model lends itself admirably to treatment of the surroundings after removing the ground plan and mounting in its permanent position. Garden paths, lawns and flower beds made, as suggested on pages 30 and 31, give realism to this attractive bungalow.

MODEL No. 7— GARAGE

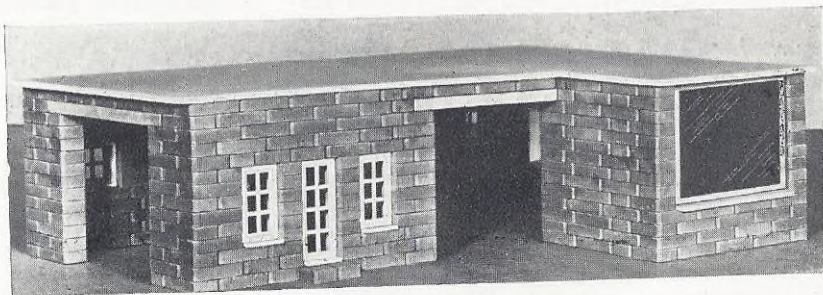
A model that will be welcomed by all Dinky Toy enthusiasts, made with Kit 4.

Components

Bricks	Frames	Inserts
B1—279	F2—1	D4
B2—82	F3—2	Glazing
B3—111	F4—2	
	F6—4	
	F10—2	
	F12—1	

Concrete Roofing 12½" x 9"
Beams 2 pieces 4" x ½" x .22"

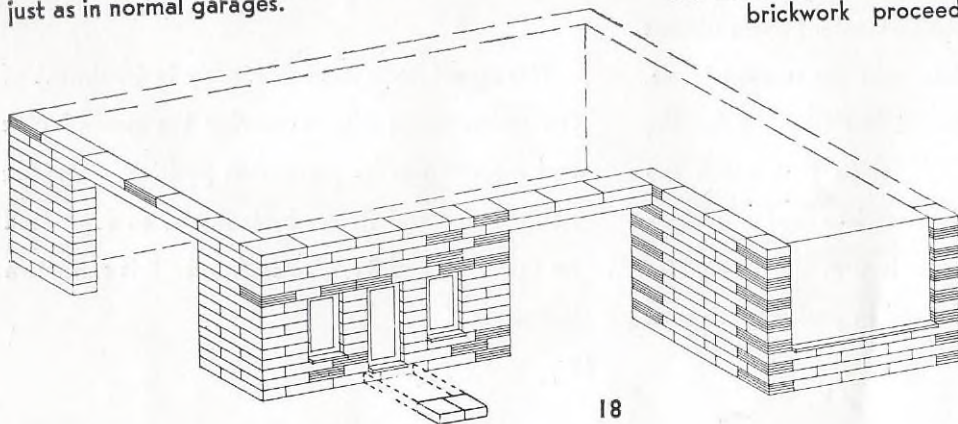
This building is a life-like replica of many modern garages and is large enough to house a number of the popular miniature cars. The frameless window can be used for displaying goods or cars for sale, just as in normal garages.



(Scale : 1/48)

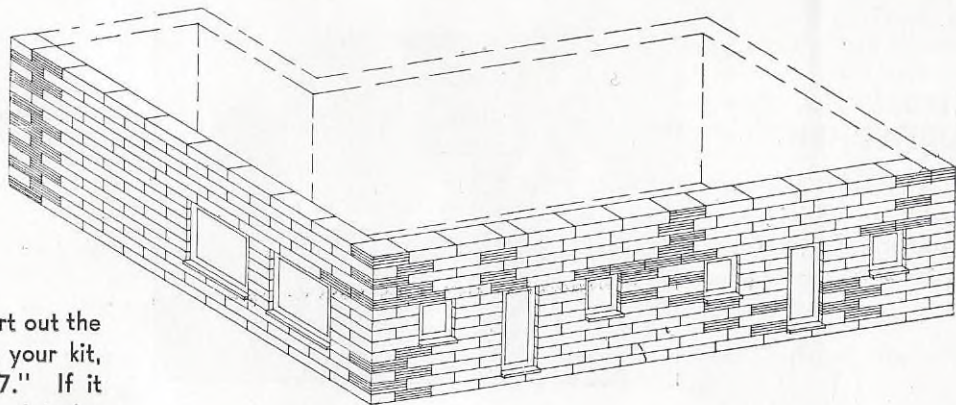
The building of this will present no difficulty to anyone who has already built the preceding models : the actual brickwork is quite straightforward up to the tops of the doorways.

The windows and door-frames are inserted as the brickwork proceeds and you will notice that the shop window F.12 is used as the main window of the garage. This is cemented on the two sides and placed in position. Over the two door-



ways, wood beams 4" in length, are cemented in position. These beams are half-brick in width and the normal height of a brick so that the course is not interrupted. Complete the last course of bricks and sort out the concrete roofing from your kit, marked "Model No. 7." If it is desired to get to the interior of the garage from time to time, this may be effected by cementing bricks to the underside of the roof as spacing pieces, without cementing to the side brickwork, in effect, converting the roof to a lid and enabling you to attend to cars inside the building.

The window should also be 'dressed.' A platform resting on the front window ledge and on two piers of 4 bricks at the rear and having a back stage up to roof height, should be fixed in. A model car or miniature accessories may be placed in here.

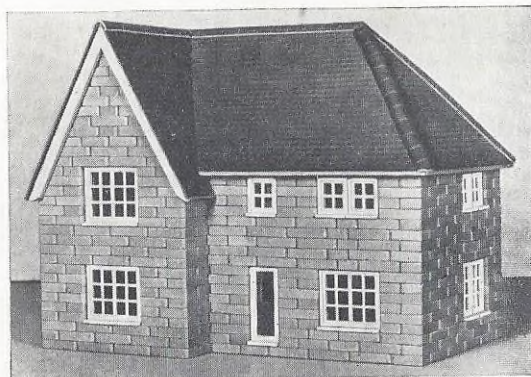


If you prefer to fix the roof permanently, this may now be cemented to the top course as before.

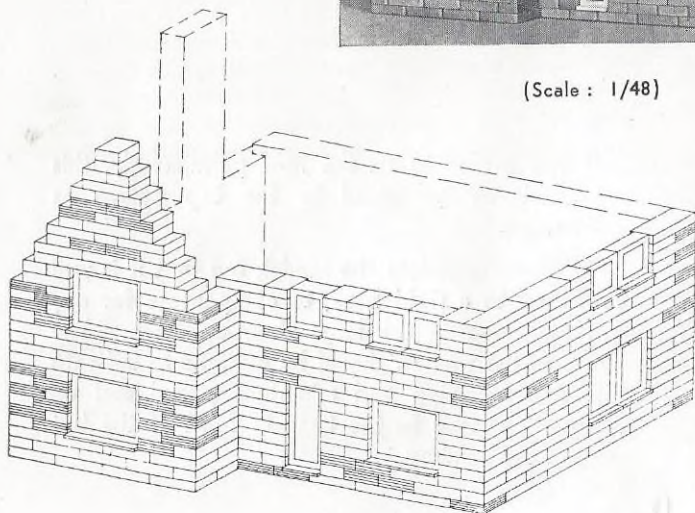
To finally complete the model, see that it is well cemented to a rigid base, to compensate for any weakness, due to the large door openings. The frame of the window should be outlined to indicate thin metal edging and miniature petrol and oil pumps cemented to the base in front of the left wing of the building.

MODEL No. 8— DETACHED HOUSE

An ambitious model for
the owner of Kit 4.



(Scale : 1/48)



Components

Bricks	Frames	Inserts
B1—299	F 1—1	D4
B2— 99	F 2—1	Glazing
B3—138	F 3—3	
	F 4—8	
	F 6—6	
	F10—1	

Barge Boards

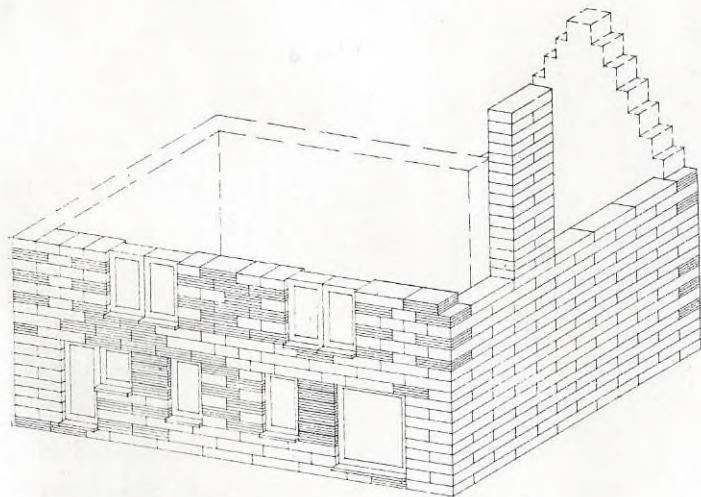
2—4	1/8"	x	1"	x	1/8"
1—	1/8"	x	1"	x	1/8"

Roofing

Printed Tiling, Capping Tiles,
Soffit Board 9 1/4" x 5 1/2"

This large model of a four-bedroom house will lend height to the miniature village and you will find the roof has a number of interesting characteristics.

The brickwork is quite straightforward, building on the ground plan and inserting door and window-frames as they are reached. You will notice in a number of cases that the windows are composite, i.e., made up of two units. The back door unit comprises an F.2 and F.6, the large side and two first-floor windows use in each case two F.4's, and the small double windows two F.6's. Cement these together and allow to dry, before inserting in brickwork. Complete the brickwork as detailed in the projection sketches



and cement the soffit board in place. You will find this already cut to size.

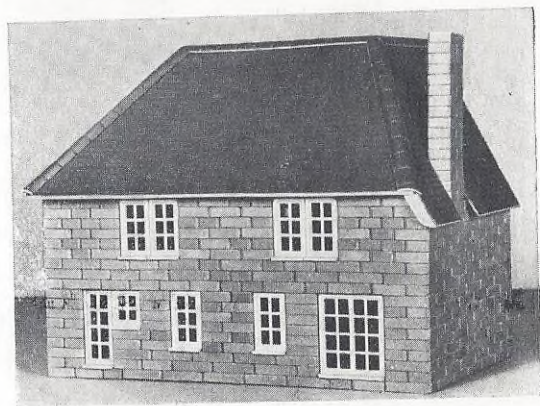
Cut out and score the roofing parts from the tiled roofing. The roof is assembled in two halves and fitted together on the model. Proceed to cement together the three pieces, forming the roof to the main portion of the building, and when firm, cement also to the soffit board.

While the roof is drying, cut the timber members to the gable ends, known as barge boards,

from the $\frac{1}{8}$ " timber in your kit. There are two $4\frac{5}{8}$ " long and one $\frac{3}{4}$ " and all are $\frac{5}{8}$ " wide. Cut the two long pieces to make a neat join and round the other ends. Treat the small one in a similar manner. The photographs will show you how these are cemented to the model to cover the broken line of the brickwork.

When the cement is dry, the gable roof can be made up and cemented down to the barge boards and left under pressure.

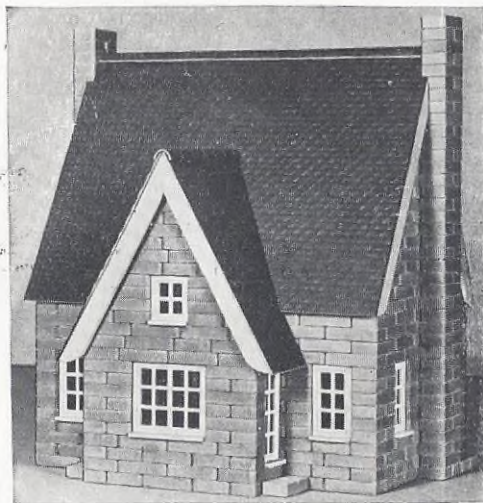
Complete the model by fixing the ridge tiling strip in position.



MODEL No. 9— INN

A modern type based
on an old-world style.
Built with Kit 4.

This attractive model of an Inn will form a good centre piece for the village green, as is often the case. The model is of straight-forward design and should present no difficulty to the experienced builder, if the two sketches are studied carefully. Special attention must be paid to seeing that the chimney stacks are quite vertical, as this may affect the fit of the roofs. Barge boards are again used to cover

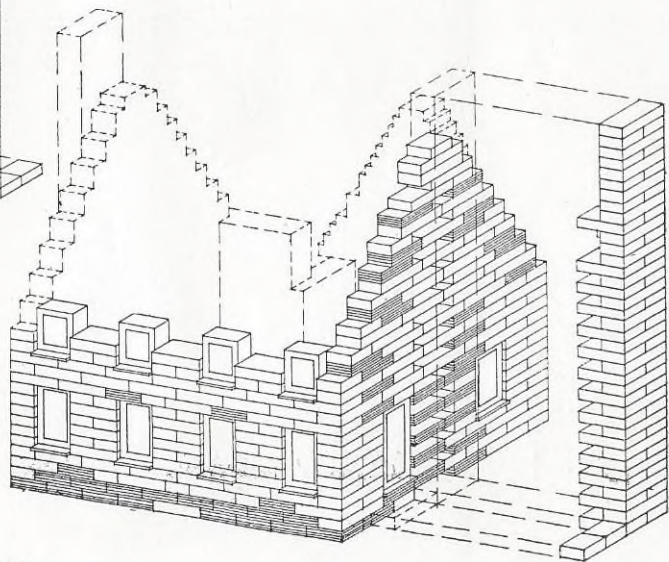
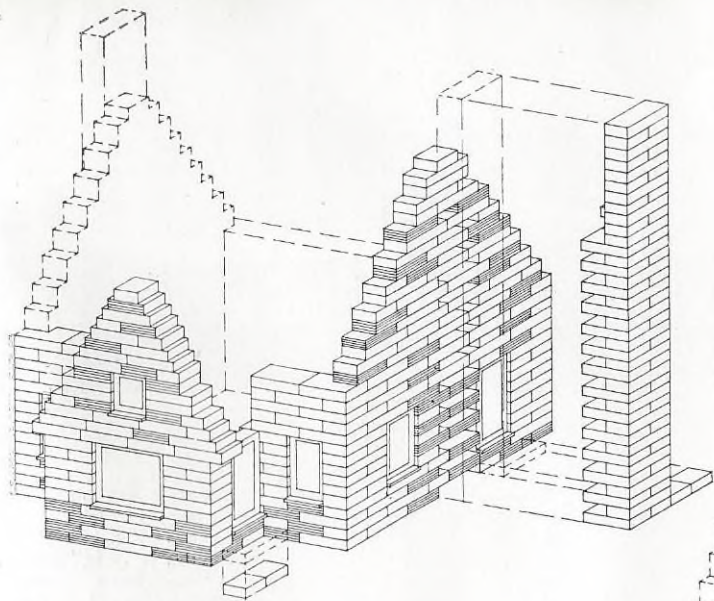


(Scale 1/48)

Build the roof itself in two pieces, the main structure, and the front hip portion, and allow the main roof to set rigidly in position before fitting the remainder. Complete with ridge tiles and finish the model with appropriate miniature signs, etc.

Components		
Bricks	Frames	Inserts
B1—301	F2—2	D4—2
B2—109	F3—1	Glazing
B3—153	F4—8	
	F6—5	Roofing
	F10—2	Printed Tiling, Capping Tiles.
Barge Boards		
2— $4\frac{1}{8}$ "	x $3\frac{1}{8}$ "	x $1\frac{1}{8}$ "
2— $4\frac{1}{8}$ "	x $3\frac{1}{8}$ "	x $1\frac{1}{8}$ "
2— $4\frac{1}{8}$ "	x $3\frac{1}{8}$ "	x $1\frac{1}{8}$ "

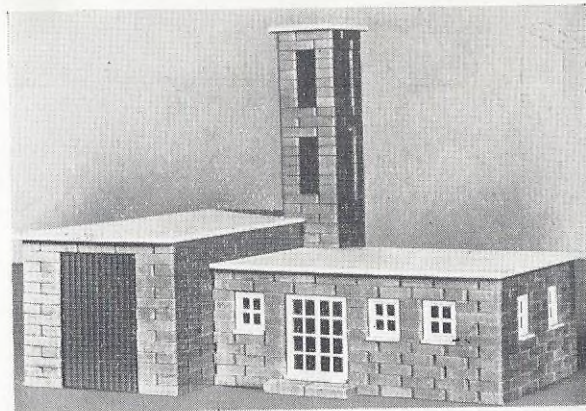
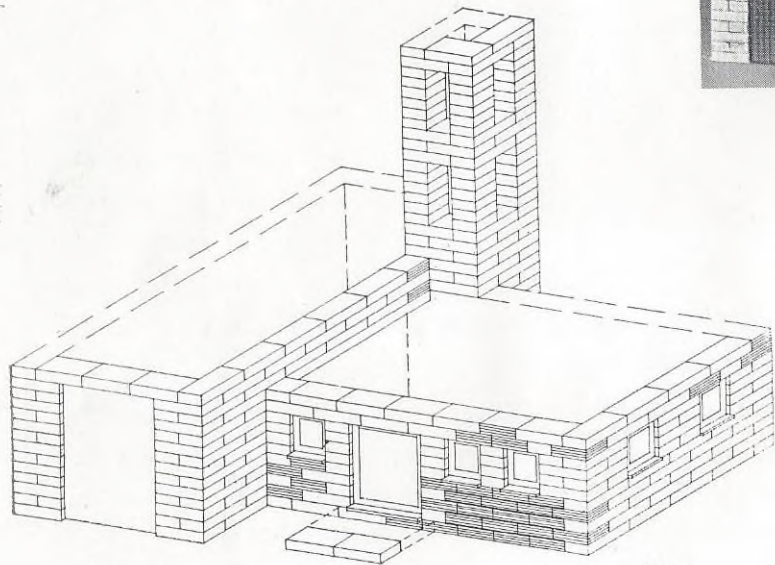
the stepped edge of the brickwork and the roofs should not be placed in position until these have set firmly.



MODEL No. 10—FIRE STATION

A companion piece to the garage, made with Kit 4.

Prepare the ground plan and build as before, fixing in doors and windows as the building grows. The courses of the drying tower are shown fully in the drawing. After studying these, little difficulty should



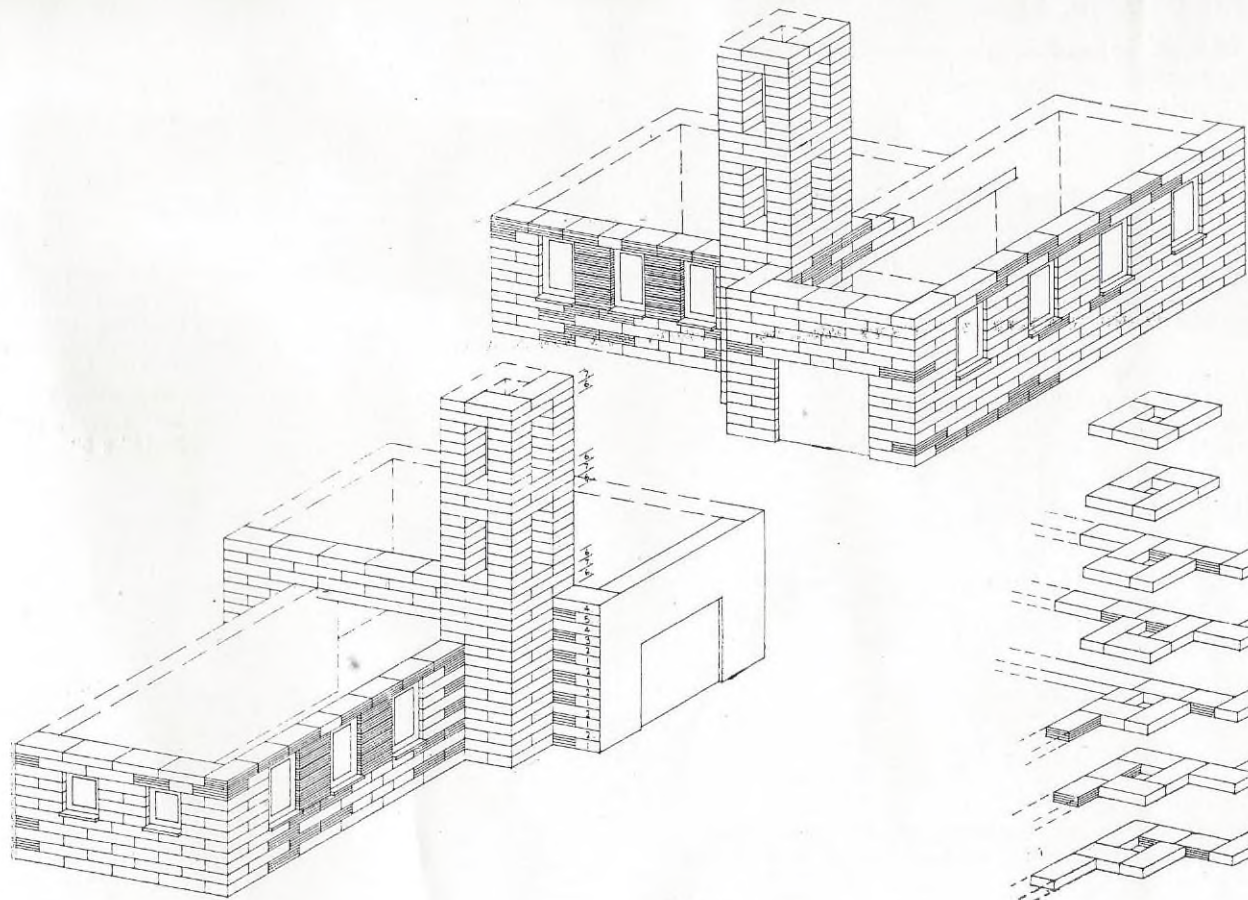
(Scale : 1/48)

Components

Bricks	Frames	Inserts	Concrete Roofing
B1—290	F1—1	Glazing	1 piece $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$
B2—103	F4—7		1 piece $6\frac{7}{8}'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}''$
B3—140	F6—5		1 piece $1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$
	F8—1		Wood Beam
	F9—1		$4\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{1}{2}'' \times .22$

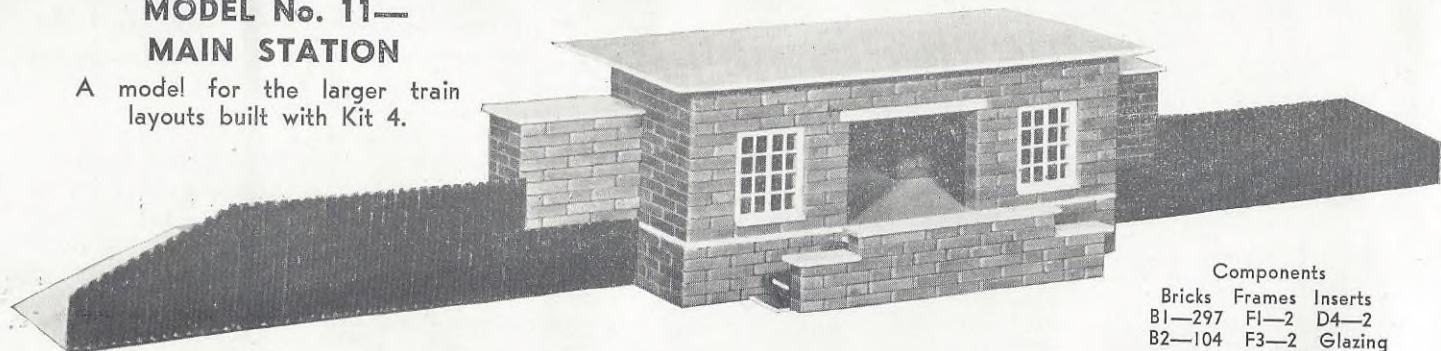
be experienced in building this striking model. Give special attention to keeping the drying tower quite upright as the height of this exaggerates any tendency to lean that there may be.

The concrete roofing you will find in your kit marked model 10. Complete the cutting of this and cement in place.



MODEL No. 11— MAIN STATION

A model for the larger train
layouts built with Kit 4.



(Scale: 1/48)

Components—Continued

8 steps $1\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{5}{8}''$ 1 step $1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$

1 Cappg. $4\frac{3}{4}'' \times \frac{5}{8}''$

2 Cappg. $1\frac{3}{8}'' \times \frac{5}{8}''$

Wood Beams

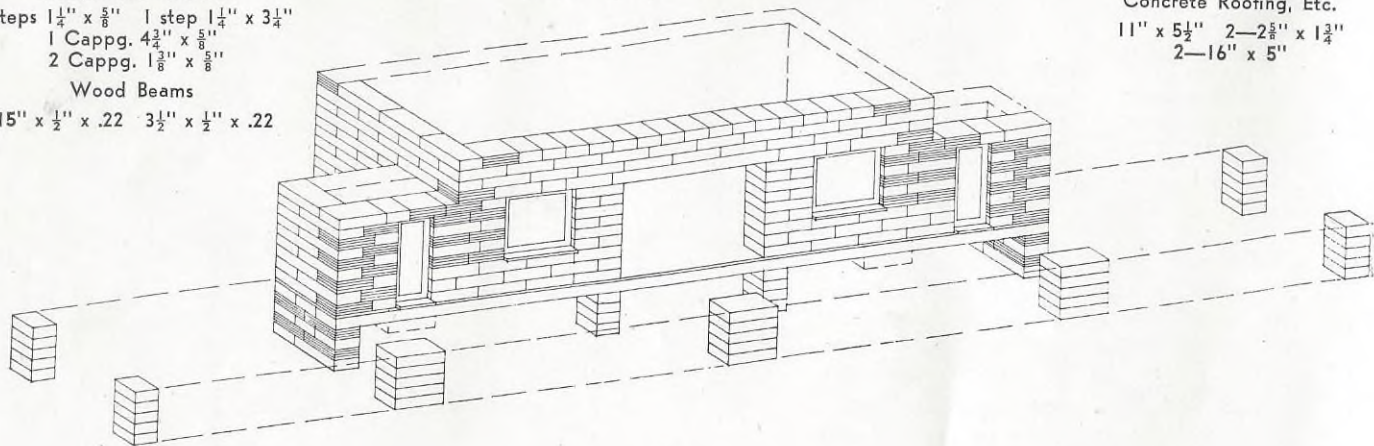
$15'' \times \frac{1}{2}'' \times .22$ $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{2}'' \times .22$

Components

Bricks	Frames	Inserts
B1—297	F1—2	D4—2
B2—104	F3—2	Glazing
B3—135	F10—2	

Concrete Roofing, Etc.

$11'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$ 2— $2\frac{5}{8}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$
2— $16'' \times 5''$

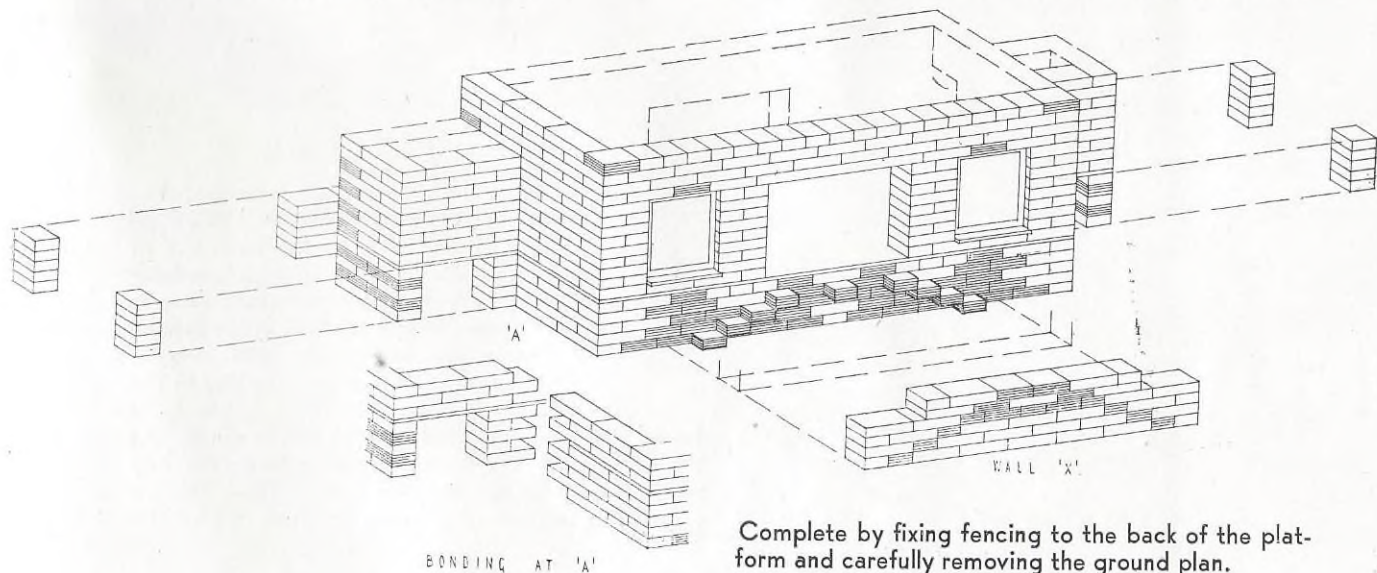


This model is built in the same way as model No. 4 and similarly to this, the platform height and length can be altered to suit your model rolling stock.

Build on the ground plan as previously instructed. You will see from the photograph that the main building is built on the platform which rests on piers and that the balustrade is a separate unit.

Complete the brickwork to the top of the platform piers and cement the platform in place. You will find this in two pieces in your kit marked model No. 11. When dry, complete the brickwork and cement the three roofs in position.

Now build the balustrade, cut the steps and concrete capping and cement these also to the brickwork. The steps you will see, rest on the bricks projecting from the station and balustrade wall.



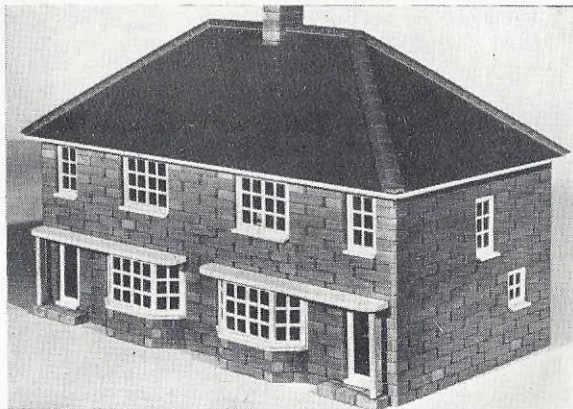
Complete by fixing fencing to the back of the platform and carefully removing the ground plan.

MODEL No. 12--SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES

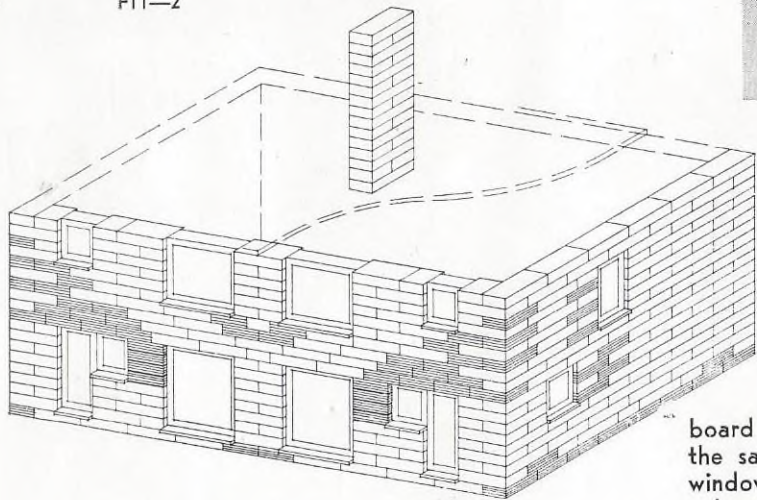
A model using bay windows and shaped bricks
from your Kit 4.

Components

Bricks	Frames	Inserts	Roofing	Soffit Board
B1—300	F1 —2	D4—2	Printed Tiling	11" x 6½"
B2— 92	F2 —2	Glazing	Capping Tiles	2 Wood Supports
B3—154	F3 —2		2 Concrete Roofs	½" x 1 1/8"
B9— 8	F4 —8		4 3/4" x 5/8"	approx.
B10—16	F6 —6			
	F10—2			
	F11—2			



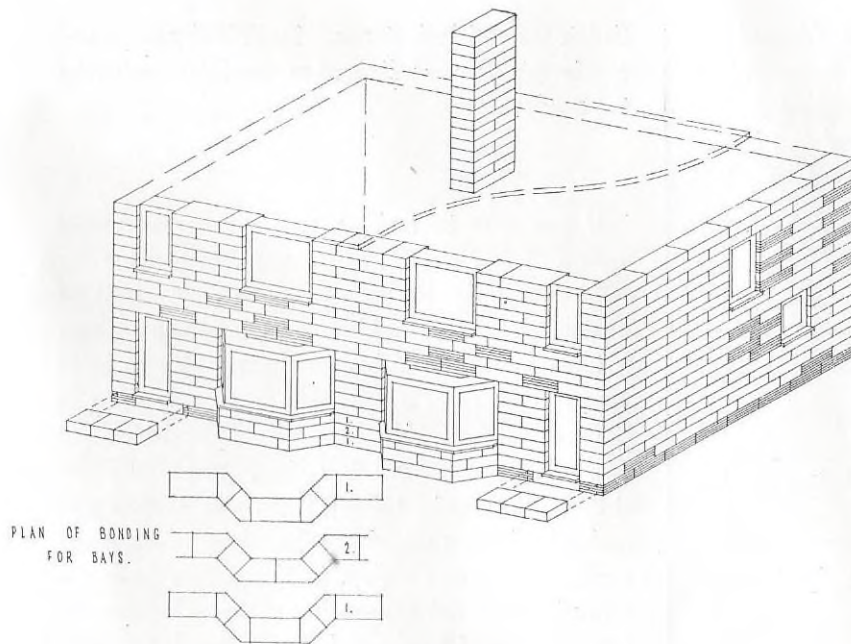
(Scale: 1/48)



Build on the ground plan as before. You will see that this model calls for a new type of brick, B9 and B10, to fit the shape of the bay windows. As building proceeds cement all the doors and window frames in place. Some of the windows in the rear of the house are composite and require cementing together before inserting in the brickwork. Continue building to the soffit board and when reached cement this in place. At the same time the concrete pieces over the bay windows may be cut out and fixed. These require columns as supports, the bases of which rest on the

door steps. Cut the two columns from the piece of $\frac{1}{8}$ " round dowel supplied, of sufficient length to make a tight fit. Put a dab of the roofing cement on each end before placing finally in position.

Make up the roof from the tiling supplied and place in position. Before finally cementing, the chimney stack should be built and fixed to the soffit board in such a position that it protrudes through the cut in the roof. Finally cement the roof in place, complete with capping tiles and remove the foundation plan.



FINISHING

The following suggestions are put forward as possible ways of imitating the various surfaces, but a little ingenuity and imagination will enable you to make realistic surroundings for the models. If the surface is treated with glue and dusted with the various materials given below, the results will be very effective.

Concrete Road	Dust with dry portland cement
Unmade Roads	„ with sharp sand.
Gravel Paths	„ with red sand.
Flower Beds	„ with fine cinders or dry earth.
Lawns	„ with sawdust dyed green and dried.

Pavements may be made by covering with flour glasspaper and faintly ruling pencil lines to indicate

flagstones and kerb-stones. Small bushy twigs and everlasting flowers will serve as floral decorations to the gardens, etc.

If you wish to make a really elaborate model village of any size it is essential that you have a solid base on which to work. A large sheet of heavy plywood or an old table top, if you have one, is ideal for this, and before commencing to build up your village it is advisable to roughly draw in the general layout to scale on paper, which will ensure that you have the right proportions for streets, pavements, railway lines, etc. When you make the full-size model you should try to introduce slight inclines and valleys in this village to break away from the flat appearance given by building on one plane and this can be achieved by making rough forms from paper screwed into the approximate shapes, gluing these to the baseboard,

and, when all are in position, glueing a sheet of linen or paper over the whole layout to give a smooth continuous surface. The base is now ready for roughing in the position of the various buildings, gardens, fields, etc.

You can now commence filling in the scenery of your model village. Pavements should be built up with board to about $\frac{1}{8}$ " high above the road level and glued in position, and any other feature that is normally higher than the road can at this stage be fixed. The roads are treated with either cement or sharp sand, the fields have a coating of green-dyed sawdust, and each individual feature in the landscape will take shape by the addition of correct treatment and colouring.

Small sponges dyed green can be glued in position as small bushes and trees and, trimmed after

being fixed, are ideal as imitation hedges in gardens.

If you have a railway running through, after glueing the sleepers in position, glue granite or lime chips, obtainable from the corn chandlers, in between the rails to make the permanent way and treat the ground alongside with ashes.

As your village grows you can devise numerous ways of giving further realism and you will find that when the Brickplayer models are placed in position and a few lead figures and miniature motor-cars added to give colour to the streets, that it needs little imagination to see your Bricktown village come to life. Always remember that the majority of the models are based on 1/48 scale and any feature should be reproduced approximately in this proportion.

