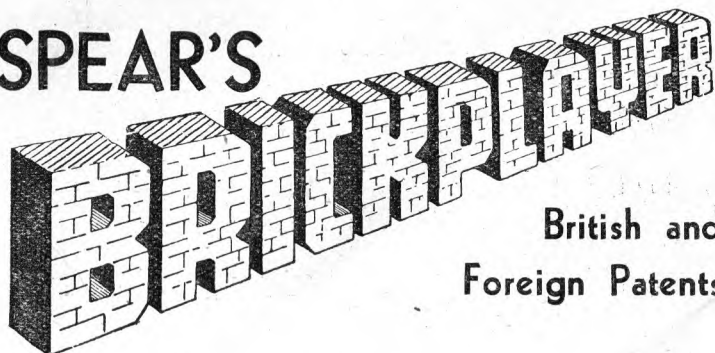


SPEAR'S



British and
Foreign Patents

Introduction.

This bricks and mortar building outfit differs from practically all others, inasmuch as when the models are finished, they are rigid and firm and will serve as a toy for a long time, and yet, should it be desired to use the bricks again, the models are easily dismantled.

We stress that these sets are more than a toy. Exact replicas in miniature of almost any brick building may be made, and the possibilities are boundless for improvising stately mansions or fairy palaces.

Railway stations, bridges and platforms for model train enthusiasts, bridges and ornaments for miniature Japanese gardens, dolls' houses, airports, churches and model villages—the list of models that may be made, is never ending. Architects and builders will also find them invaluable in giving better conceptions of their proposed designs than those conveyed by blue prints and plans.

The bricks themselves are permanent. They may be used time and time again without deterioration. The cement acts as a firm bond, and when this is set, models will prove rigid and firm. Should the bricks be required for other models, the cement may be removed by soaking in cold water. The bricks should only be immersed until free from cement, and hot water should not be used. Should it be desired to retain the models, further component parts may be obtained from the nearest toy dealer.

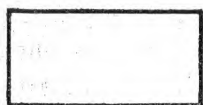
SPARE PARTS LIST

No. 8024/1.	Boxes of 100 Full Bricks
No. 8024/2.	Boxes of 75 Three-quarter and 55 Half-bricks
No. 8024/3.	Boxes of 40 each Full, Three-quarter and Half-bricks
No. 8025.	Bags of Mortar

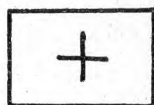
To Commence.

The ground plan, printed full size, of the proposed building, should be traced on to a rigid surface. Alternatively the plan itself may be pasted directly to the rigid foundation.

Before commencing cementing, the bricks should be placed on the ground plan. It will be noticed that the bricks do not fully occupy the printed space, and this difference will be made up by the cement. The plans are printed to half scale, and to save confusion, the Three-quarter Bricks are marked with a cross. The bricks are printed full size herewith, and should there be any doubt while building, they should be checked against these prints.



FULL BRICK



$\frac{3}{4}$ BRICK



$\frac{1}{2}$ BRICK

The first course of brick should then be laid, coating the bottom of each brick and the end or side where that

meets an adjoining brick. Sufficient mortar should be put on by means of the trowel, just enough to show, when two bricks are put together. Should too much have been used, it will facilitate removal if it is allowed to partially dry first, when it may be cleaned off with the point of the trowel.

A layer of mortar should then be spread on the top of the first row of bricks, wherever another brick will be placed, and the next layer placed thereon, putting a portion of mortar on the meeting sides of the bricks.

In certain cases each individual layer of bricks is given in the plan; in others, the various elevations. This latter method will be found equally clear if it is borne in mind that each brick, whether half, three-quarters or full size, appears as a half-brick when placed on the adjoining side of the building. When, therefore, the end of the building is reached, the adjoining elevation should be examined, to ascertain which brick should be used.

When each row is completed, the straight edge of the setsquare should be placed along the top and gently pressed, so that the bricks are perfectly straight. As the building proceeds, the walls should be tested with the square, to see that they are vertical to the ground.

The success of the finished building depends largely upon these two tests. The windows and doors should be cemented in position as soon as possible, the succeeding rows of bricks being butted up against them. The windows and doors should be cut along the dotted lines, and being already prepared, no difficulty will be experienced in bending the flanges.

When a space has to be left which is not occupied by a window or door, and which has bricks meeting over the top, supporting loose bricks should be placed in temporarily, until the mortar has set.

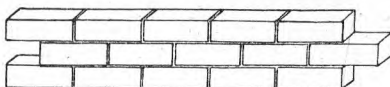
Making the Tiled Roofs.

The roof tiles are supplied in sheets, or already cut to shape, and the capping tiles in strips. When the tiled roofs have to be cut, special attention should be given to obtaining the correct size, and reference should be made to the photographs, to ascertain the correct angle. The capping tiles should be cut and mitred to the correct size and well cemented to the two sides of the roof. More than two sides should not be attempted at once, and ample time should be allowed for the cement to dry. When dry, the ridge tile should be bent between the fingers so that the roof automatically remains at the correct slope. Any further side should then be fixed in the same manner. Certain roofs, as may be seen from the illustrations, do not require ridge tiles; in these cases the sides of the roofs should be joined together with paper glued over the junctions on the under side. These instructions relate only to ridge roofs, ordinary flat roofs present no difficulty.

When the roofs are thoroughly dry, the outer edge of the top layer of bricks should be coated with cement, applying this fairly liberally. The roofs should then be placed in position and a weight placed on top, so that it will "bed down" into the cement. When dry the whole building will be rigid and firm.

Building Without Plans.

Countless models may be made without any given plan, the only limit being the capabilities of the builder. One golden rule must be followed, that is, that the junction of one pair of bricks must not be over the junction of another pair.



The correct layer, or bond, is as illustrated, although the pattern will vary with the different sizes of bricks.