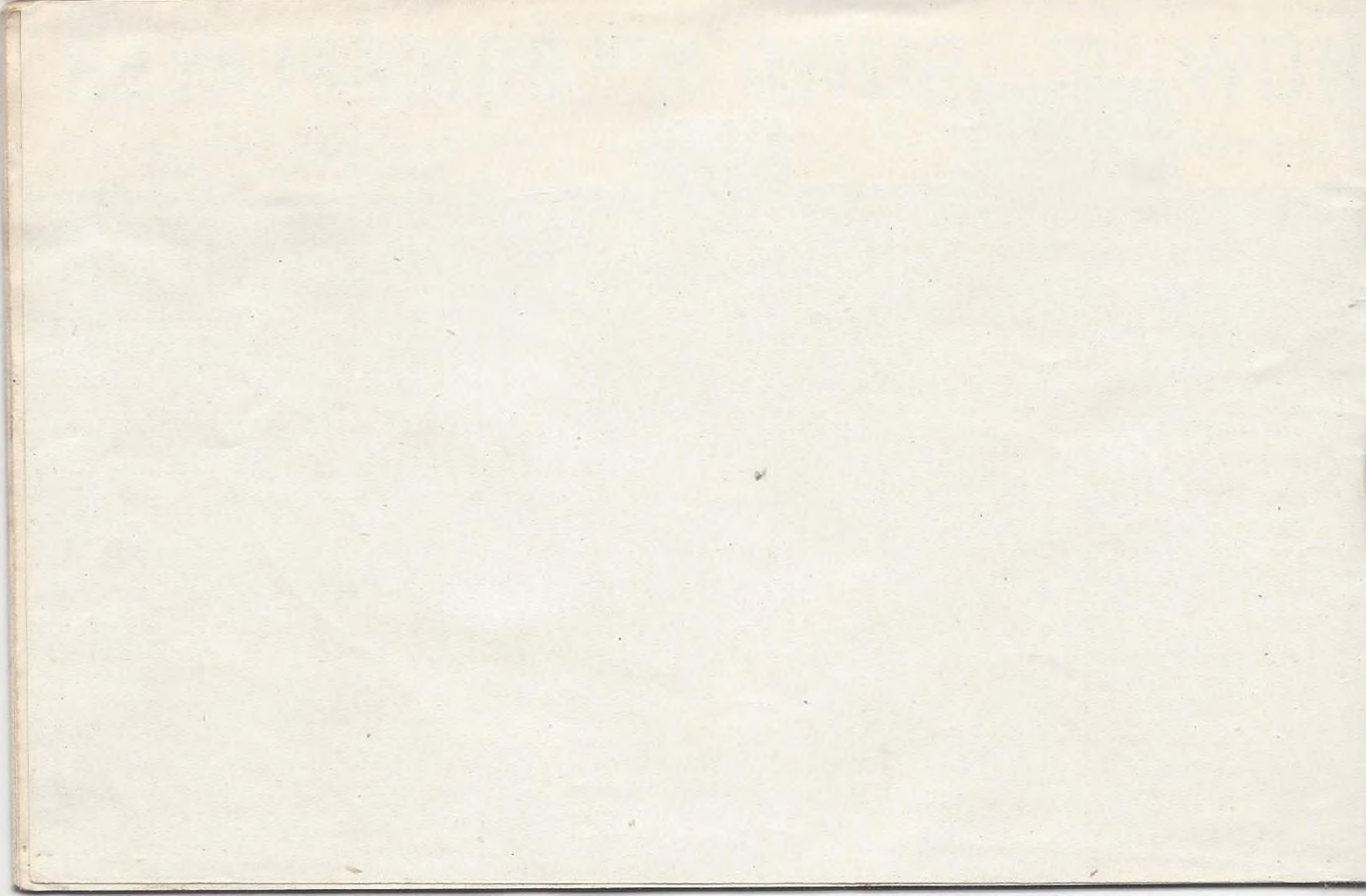


HOW TO BUILD WITH BRICKPLAYER

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BRICKPLAYER

THE BRICKS AND MORTAR BUILDING KIT

Nothing like BRICKPLAYER has ever been produced before. It is not a mere toy but a useful and instructive building kit, besides being a fascinating and interesting hobby. BRICKPLAYER enables every boy to build exact replicas in miniature of houses, railway stations, bridges, platforms, airports, castles, forts, villages, churches; 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 easily be dismantled by simply soaking in cold water, and the bricks may be used over and over again without deterioration.

This Booklet shows scale models designed by a chartered architect that can be made with each kit, but the number and variety of other models that can be made is unending.

All the components are numbered and these numbers will be used in the instructions and also in the description

of spare parts. Reference must therefore be made when building to the illustrations shown on pages 4 and 6 of the booklet.

As you can see from the illustration on the cover complete villages can be made. All the models shown on this, with the exception of the largest bungalow and garage, and the sports pavilion, were constructed in turn with Kit 2. They can also be made if you have Kit 1, with the addition of complementary Kit 1A. These two together are equivalent to Kit 2.

Should you wish to build and retain as a permanent piece a village similar to that shown on the cover you can purchase accessory packs from time to time as the village grows. Details of these packs are shown on page 30.

Inside this cover you will also find details telling you how to become registered on our mailing list, which will enable you to keep informed of future developments.



B1

REGULAR 1/1



B4

GABLE 1/1



B2

3/4



B5

1/2



B3

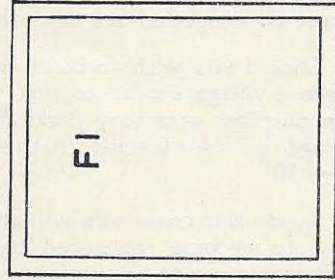
1/2



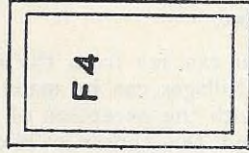
B6

PEAK 1/2

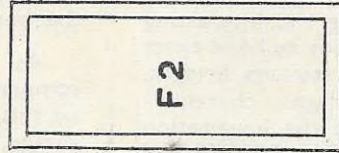
BRICKS



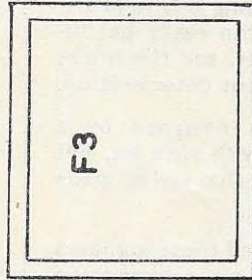
F1



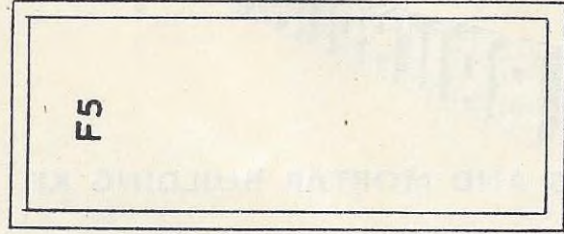
F4



F2



F3



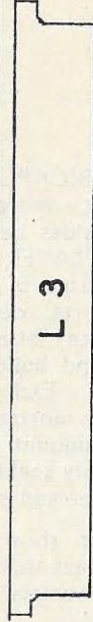
F5

DOOR & WINDOW FRAMES



L4

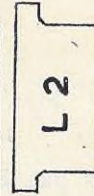
4 1/2



L3



L1



L2

SILLS

THE ELEMENTS OF BRICKPLAYER

(Illustrations on pages 4 and 6 shown full size)

BRICKS.

B1, B2 and B3 represents standard shape bricks for straightforward building, B2 being shown lined in keeping with all illustrations of three-quarter size bricks.

If you require further supplies of these see your dealer and ask for Pack No. 100 for B1 bricks and Pack No. 101 for B2 and B3 assorted.

B4 and B5 are gable bricks used to obtain the inclined wall for roofs, platform, run-ups, etc. You will find these bricks useful also for decorative purposes on churches, etc. B6 is a peak brick used as the top brick immediately under the Ridge Tile on sloping roofs.

Pack No. 102 will furnish you with a good assortment of all these bricks.

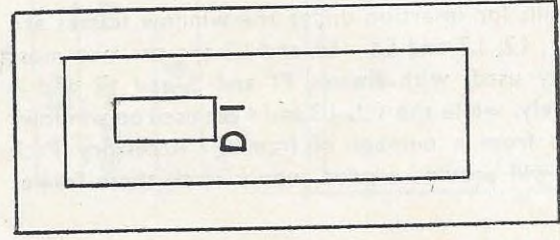
DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES.

F1 and F3 are the standard large windows in buildings and are $1\frac{1}{2}$ bricks in length, while F2 and F4 represent the small windows suitable for hall and landings, and are three-quarter bricks in length.

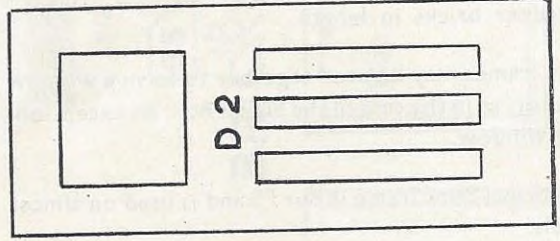
These frames may be used together to form a window for a bay, or, as in the case of the Signal Box, an exceptionally long window.

The normal door frame is our F5 and is used on almost all models.

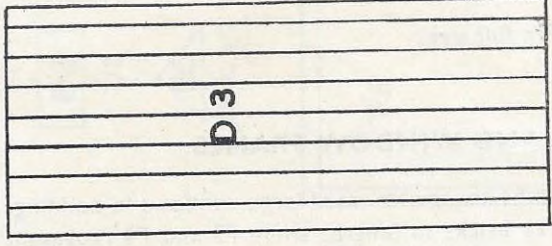
The sills for insertion under the window frames are coded L1, L2, L3 and L4. L1 and L2 are the two most frequently used, with frames F1 and 3 and F2 and 4 respectively, while the sills L3 and 4 are used on windows made up from a number of frames. Accessory Pack No. 113 will provide a good supply of all these frames and sills.



D1



D2



D3



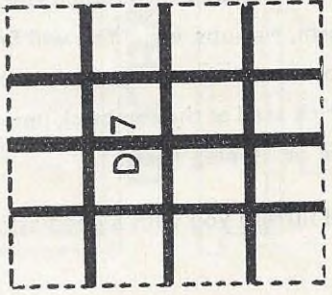
D4



D5



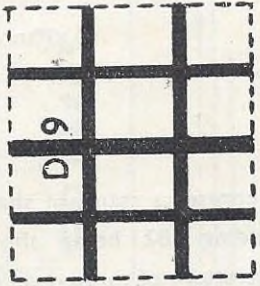
D6



D7

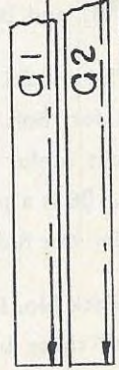


D8

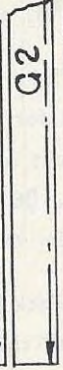


D9

DOOR & WINDOW INSERTS



4 1/2"



7"

BEAMS

THE ELEMENTS OF BRICKPLAYER *(contd.)*

This pack also contains printed transparent sheets of glazing, and enamelled Door Inserts as supplied with all kits, sufficient for the frames.

Door Inserts D1 and D2 are the usual front and back door, and require completing with glazing D4 and D5 respectively, while D3 represents the normal wood door for garages, sheds and railway offices, etc.

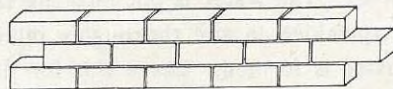
The glazing D6, D7, D8 and D9 fit into the various window frames, but you will find they require slightly trimming to make an exact fit.

The wood beams or girders G1 and G2 are used where a long span is required as in the case of the station and engine shed and represents a span of $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 bricks respectively.

Tiles and cement roofing are not illustrated but you will find these without difficulty in your kit and additional supplies may be purchased under Packs Nos. 111 and 112 respectively.

HOW TO BUILD WITH BRICKPLAYER

In this booklet some of the models that can be made are illustrated. These have been designed by an architect and the isometric sketches and photographs shown from two angles should be sufficient guide to enable all models to be made. If during building you should experience any difficulty always bear in mind that no two bricks meet over the junction of another pair. A correct building layer or bond, as it is called, is as illustrated, although this will vary with the different size of bricks used.



These 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 plans owing to the

HOW TO BUILD WITH BRICKPLAYER (contd.)

necessary reduction in size. For the sake of clarity, therefore, the three-quarter bricks are shown shaded.

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

Before commencing building prepare the foundation. Blue-prints are supplied showing the first layer 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 must be fastened to 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 sprinkled in and thoroughly mixed until a very thick paste is formed. Leave this for five or ten minutes and the cement is then ready to use. Only sufficient cement for immediate needs should be made, for just like real cement, after two or three hours it loses its adhesive property. During building liberally apply the cement 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 cement that is forced out between the bricks may be removed with the point of the trowel and as the building grows you must ensure that the walls are upright and not leaning to front or back.

As building proceeds, doors and windows are placed in position and the succeeding layers butted up against them. Cement must not be used on the frames or the ends of the bricks at this stage. When the openings are completed, with the exception of the final row of bricks, you may gently remove the frames.

The glazing or door inserts may now be placed in their respective frames. Fix these in position by thin strips of board glued with roofing cement to the inside wall of the frame. When dry the frame can be replaced in position after coating meeting edges with the same adhesive. The top course or courses of bricks may then be fixed in position and the building is ready for roofing.

Concrete roofs are supplied in labelled sheets partly cut through, the remaining cutting being easily completed with scissors.

HOW TO BUILD WITH BRICKPLAYER (contd.)

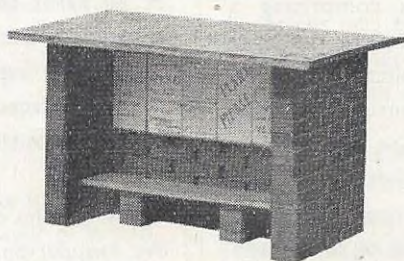
The tiled roofs are supplied in sheets approximately 5" x 11". In the majority of buildings comprising a single angle roof, it is only necessary to follow the sizes given in the instructions, but in complicated "hip" roofs the sheets have been printed to ensure that you obtain the correct angle. Care should be taken when cutting the tiled roofs that a portion is left on the top and bottom edge of each. These edges must be scored, turned under and glued to the top course of bricks and to the adjoining piece of roofing respectively. On the printed tiled roofs the scoring lines are represented by dotted lines. Roofing cement is used for fixing the roof pieces to each other and also to the bricks, and when this is set capping tile pieces should be affixed.

Special attention must be given to cutting these capping pieces on 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 capping pieces tend to lift, a book opened out and placed along the angle of the roof will keep these in position.

When the cement is thoroughly dry you can remove the foundation sheet and, if desired, mount the model on its permanent base, or if forming part of a model village, etc., transfer to its correct position and suitably treat the background (see page 27). If desired, you can render the brickwork with plaster and coat with sharp sand to imitate "rough cast."

MODEL No. 1—BUS-SHELTER

A simple model
that can be made
with Kits 1 or 2.



(Scale : 1/27)

Components required—

Bricks.	Roofing and seating.
105—B1	Concrete
28—B2	6" x 3½"
12—B3	4" x 5/8" (2)

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

Lay the first row 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, laying at the same time the bricks that form the bottom layer of the seat piers. As each layer is completed place a straight edge along the face 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

MODEL No. I—BUS-SHELTER (contd.)

that three-quarter bricks are shown "lined." The second course will, therefore, be as follows :—

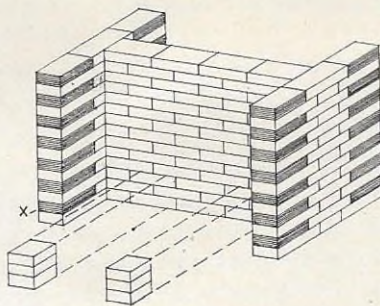
Working from X, one brick B2, one B1, one B2. The connecting wall requires four B1's and the end wall is the same as the other. The supports for the seats repeat as for the ground plan, i.e., four B3's.

The third course is as the ground plan, as are also the 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th and 13th, except that the seat supports do not continue beyond the third course.

The 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, and 14th course are identical to the second course except for the seat supports.

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. You may find the roofing cement needs gently warming in cold weather. 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.

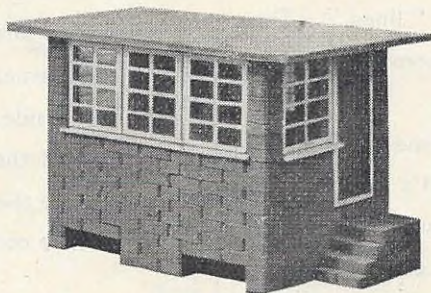


Clean off any surplus cement and remove the ground plan. Fix miniature time-tables and adverts on the inside walls of the shelter and your model is complete.

MODEL No. 2—SIGNAL BOX

No. 1 or No. 2 kit will make this neat model.

An attractive accessory for miniature train sets
No. 0 gauge.



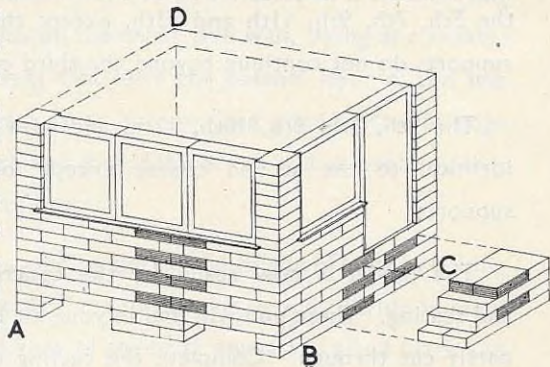
Components required for this model—

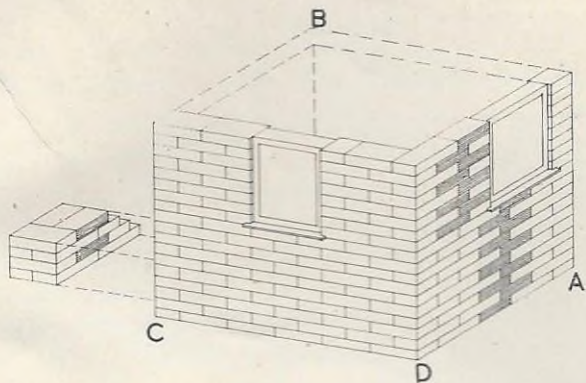
Bricks.	Frames.	Inserts.	Sills.	Roofing.
165—B1	6—F1	1—D3	3—L1	Concrete
34—B2	1—F5	Glazing	1—L4	6" x 4"
49—B3				

Prepare the cement and ground plan as previously instructed and proceed to lay the first course of bricks on the plan. The steps, although shown on this, should be left till last and built as a separate unit as by so doing any irregularities in building the end wall may be corrected with a straight edge. The second course may now be laid after studying the sketches. It should be noted that when working from one view to the other the respective corners alter position, Point A moving from the left-hand side to the right and Point C from the right to the left.

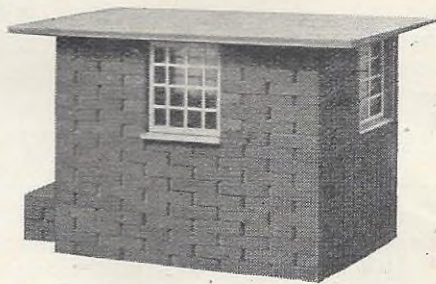
When building the third course it will be necessary to temporarily support the bricks over the opening for

the signal wires. The bricks should not be cemented over the openings and spare bricks should be placed underneath until the model is finished and the cement has set.





The supporting bricks can then be removed. Continue building until the sixth course, at which stage the door frame F5 should be placed in position. This should not be glued before insertion, and if the surrounding bricks are butted firmly against the frame it will hold in position. At the eleventh course the window frame F1 should be treated in the same way, but the three frames forming the front window should be glued together and allowed to dry before putting in position. The sills at this stage may be glued in permanently.



Complete the eight further courses and commence building the step unit. When complete, this should be butted up against the main building in the position shown on the blue-print after cementing the sides that adjoin.

At this stage the glazing and door insert D3 may be fixed with the roofing cement and strips in their respective frames. The dotted lines on the imitation glass represent the cutting lines and you should ensure that the correct one is being cut. Care should be taken when removing the frames from the model that no strain is put on the brickwork in which the cement is still comparatively fresh. When replacing the frames after coating the edges with the cement, the same care should be taken.

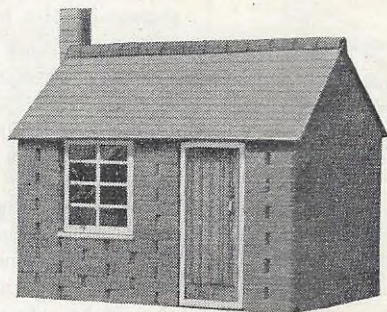
Complete the cutting of the concrete roof, which you will find labelled in the kit, cement in position and leave under a weight until the cement has hardened.

When this is dry the foundation sheet may be stripped off and the model completed by covering the treads of the steps with strips of tinted paper to imitate concrete. The model may now be transferred to its permanent position alongside the model railway line, the surroundings treated to imitate gravel or cinders and dummy wires taken through the two openings.

MODEL No. 3—RAILWAY SIDINGS OFFICE

Components required for this model—

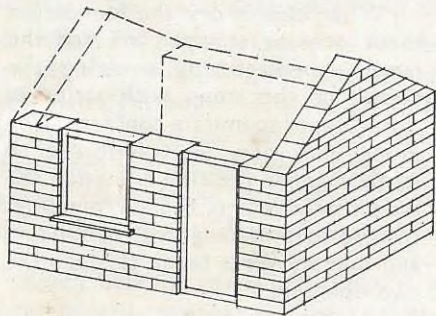
Bricks.	Frames.	Inserts.	Sills.
173—B1	1—F5	1—D3	2—L1
13—B2	2—F1	Glazing	
42—B3		Roofing	
11—B4		Tiling—	$5\frac{7}{8}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$
17—B5			$5\frac{7}{8}'' \times 3''$
2—B6		Capping tile—	$5\frac{7}{8}''$



A neat model made with Kit 1 or 2, that will be welcomed by all Model Railway enthusiasts. Suitable for No. 0 gauge.

Introducing a simple tiled roof subject using Gable and Peak Bricks.

Study the two views and also the foundation plan of this model before commencing to build. You will see that



in addition to the window and door openings there is also a recess at the base of the chimney stack. This recess is made by cross-bonding with the wall as shown on the ground plan and continues up

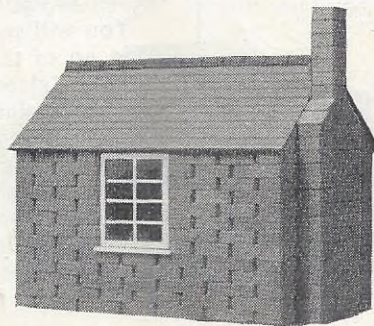
to and including the thirteenth course. At this point the wall and stack continue as separate units without cross-bonding. The method of building at this stage will be given in fuller detail.

Lay the foundation and continue building, following the two diagrams until the eaves are reached at the thirteenth course, placing the door F5 and window frame F1 in position as the building grows, and gluing in the sills L1. You should bear in mind that the recess for the chimney continues up to the thirteenth course and that each successive layer should bond with the previous one. Where, therefore, an apparent B3 brick appears on the edge of the chimney in the second course, it is safe to assume, on reference to the previous layer, that it is a

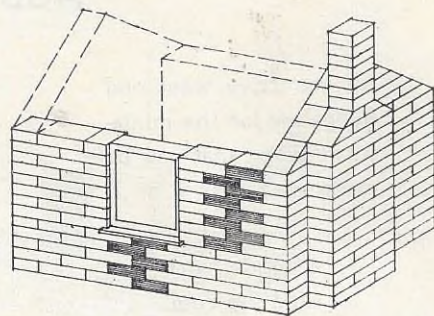
full-size brick, half forming part of the main building wall, and forming also the sides of the chimney recess. Treat each course in the same way and no difficulty should be experienced. At the fourteenth course the wall and stack continue without further cross-bonding, incorporating the use of the gable bricks to obtain the roof slope. Reference should be made to the opposite wall as a guide at this point and the sketch should give you ample guidance for finishing off the chimney stack. The next four courses call for the use of gable bricks B4 and B5 and the last course of the peakbricks B6.

When the brickwork is finished, remove and complete the windows and door by fixing in the respective inserts with thin strips of card.

You can now proceed to cut two pieces of tiled roofing of such a size as to overhang about $\frac{1}{8}$ " at each end and wide enough to give the same overhang in the width. When cutting the widths, however, remember an additional $\frac{1}{4}$ " will be required on the bottom edge of both pieces and the same amount on the top



edge of one piece as glueing "flaps." These "flaps" should be scored to enable them to be turned under easily. Coat the top scored flap on the one piece and the underside of the adjoining piece with cement, leave until tacky, bring together and leave weighted until dry.



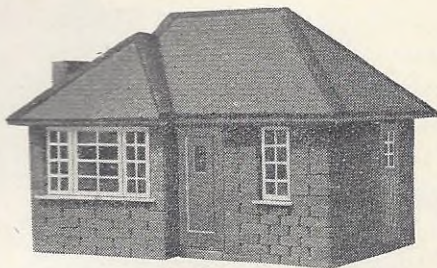
Gently fold under the two scored outer flaps and coat these and the top face of the bricks with cement. When tacky place in position on top of the model with an open book along the angle till the cement has set.

Cut the capping tiles to required length and glue in position, using the open book method again for weighting. Strip off the foundation plan and mount on suitable base, treating the surround with imitation gravel or cinders.

MODEL No. 4—SMALL BUNGALOW

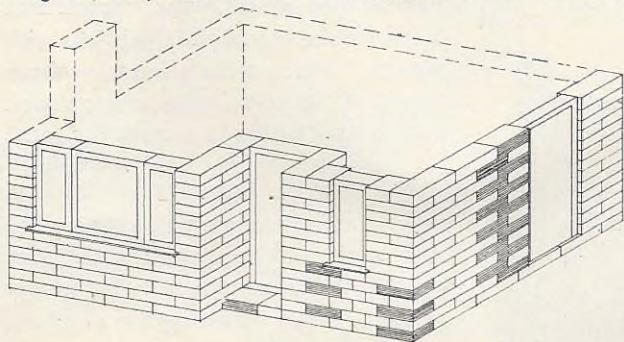
An attractive week-end Bungalow for the miniature village that can be made with Kits 1 or 2.

A model with tiled hip roof.



(Scale : 1/27)

A model with a number of attractive features incorporating the hip roof that is so prevalent in modern



Components required for this model—

Bricks.	Frames.	Inserts.	Sills.
199—B1	4—F1	1—D1	3—L1
51—B2	3—F2	1—D2	1—L2
73—B3	2—F5	Glazing	1—L3
Roofing.	Soffit Board.	1 set of printed Tiles and Capping Tiles	

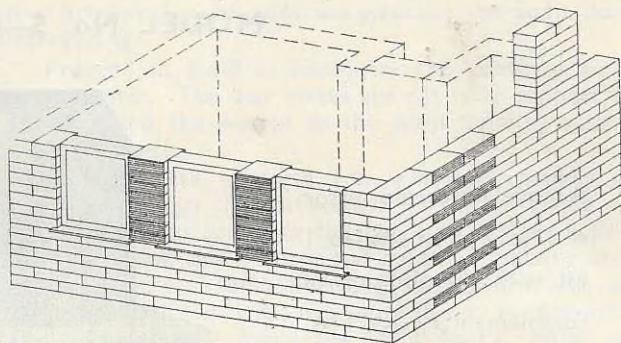
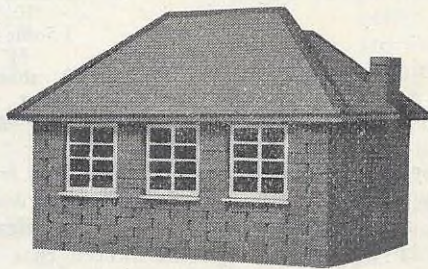
bungalows. Lay the foundation course as before and continue building as far as the windows. Remember to place the door frames (F5) in position and to butt the bricks against these.

You will see from sketches that the large window is made up of three frames—one F1 and two F2. These should be glued together and whilst they are drying the sills can be glued in position. When the three windows are firm they may be placed into position together with the three other frames F1 and one F2. The brickwork can now be finished and when firm the various frames can be removed, completed by the insertion of the glazing, etc., and gently glued back into position. Regarding the inserts for the doors, you will find two suitable ones, D1 and D2, in the kit, one back and one

front door. Do not forget to glue the glazing behind these doors, the front door having plain glass (D4) and the back showing the cross beading (D5).

The "Soffit Board," i.e., the planking that in this type of building normally shows on top of the brickwork, should next be fixed. You will find this board in your kit, printed to imitate tongued and grooved planking and already cut to fit the model. This should be glued to the top course of bricks and left under a weight to dry.

In the meantime, the roof itself may be prepared and amongst your components you will find a number of printed sheets of tiled roofing. Use the three sheets that are labelled Model No. 4 and carefully cut these to the printed shapes. Where a dotted line appears a cut halfway through should be made so that flanges can be bent without breaking right through. The dotted line "A" should be scored on the reverse side as this flange is bent outwards and not inwards. The various letters indicate which edges join, and the flanges and the underside of the adjoining pieces should be glued and allowed to become tacky before placing together. It is advisable to allow each join to become thoroughly firm before proceeding to the next. When the last side is complete an opening should be cut for the chimney, the flanges



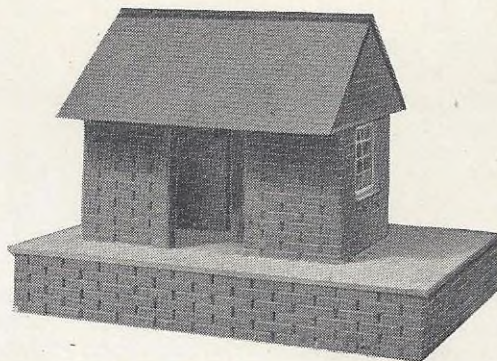
at the bottom edge of the roof glued to the top of the Soffit Board and the roof left under pressure until this glue has set, preferably held by a weight or elastic band.

When the roof is dry the capping tiles may be cut to size and fixed in position and special care should be taken to cut the ends at such an angle (mitre) that a neat join will be 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 page 27 with sand and glue, etc., give realism to this attractive bungalow.

MODEL No. 5—GOODS PLATFORM

A model for the possessor of a No. 2 kit or of a No. 1 kit with the addition of complementary Kit IA.



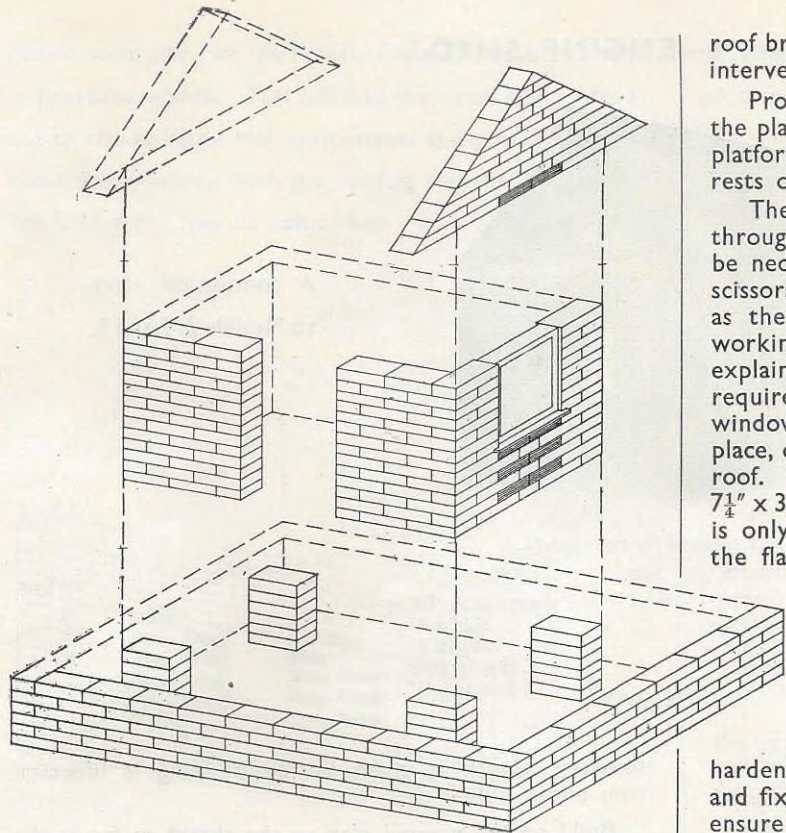
Another model for use with Miniature Railway 0 Gauge.

Components required for this model—

Bricks.	Frames.	Inserts.	Sills.	Roofing, etc.
388—B1	2—F1	Glazing	2—L1	1 Concrete— 10½" x 6½"
16—B2				1 Soffit Board— 7¼" x 5½"
62—B3				2 sheets Ridge
32—B4				Tiling 7¼" x 3¾"
8—B5				Capping Tiles.
2—B6				

An attractive addition on the railway siding in the model village and, although designed primarily for use with 0 gauge railways, can be made to suit any gauge by adjusting the platform height to agree with the loading height of the goods carriages.

Only views from one angle are shown as, apart from the different width of the platform at two ends the model is identical from either side. You will see from the sketch that the building is actually made in three tiers—platform brickwork, the main building, and the



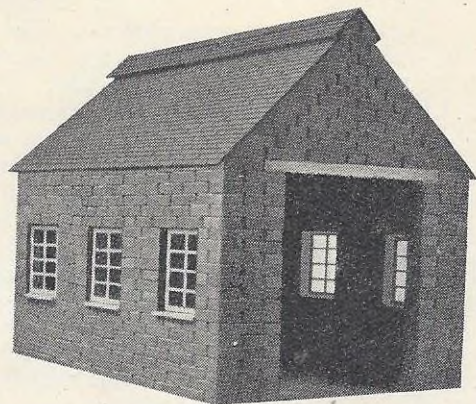
roof brickwork, with concrete platform and Soffit Board intervening.

Proceed to build as blue-print and continue up to the platform. The four pieces are put in to support the platform and the weight of the main building actually rests on these.

The concrete platform you will find partially cut through amongst the components in the kit and it will be necessary to complete the cut with a sharp pair of scissors. Glue this in place and continue building as far as the concrete Soffit Board, gluing in the sills and working with the windows in position, as previously explained. Before fixing the Soffit Board, which also requires cutting from the concrete sheet, glaze and fix windows permanently. When the Soffit Board is in place, complete the brickwork, and when dry fix the tiled roof. This roof requires two pieces of tiling, one piece $7\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$ and one $7\frac{1}{4}'' \times 4''$. The actual slope of the roof is only $3\frac{1}{2}''$ approximately, the difference representing the flanges for gluing to the Soffit Board and to the other piece of tiling. These flanges should be scored and turned under and the main ridge should be glued first and allowed to dry before fixing the complete roof to the concrete board. The roof should at the same time be glued to the side brickwork and the roof weighted with an open book along the ridge until the glue has hardened. The capping tiles can then be cut to length and fixed in position and here again an open book will ensure that this "beds" down along the whole length.

MODEL No. 6—ENGINE SHED

Made with Kit 2 or
Kit 1 with the addi-
tional complementary
set 1A.



A companion piece
to Models 2, 3 and 5.

Components required for this model—

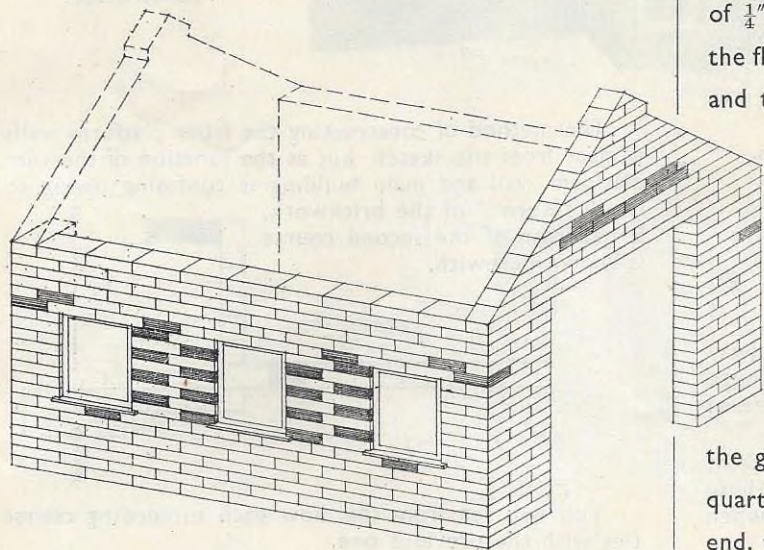
Bricks.	Frames.	Inserts.	Sills.	Roofing.
386—B1	6—F1	Glazing	6—L1	2 sheets each Tiling—
60—B2				10 $\frac{1}{8}$ " x 4"
94—B3				10 $\frac{1}{8}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ "
40—B4				Capping Tiles.
8—B5				2 Beams—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".
2—B6				

A model of simple construction but of very effective design for use in conjunction with miniature train sets. In this model, as in the previous one, only a single

isometric sketch is given as the building is identical from either side.

Build on the ground plan to the sketch as far as the

lintels over the two entrances, treating the windows as in previous models. You will find the wood beam already cut to size amongst the components and you should glue these into position with the roofing cement. When dry the brickwork may be completed.



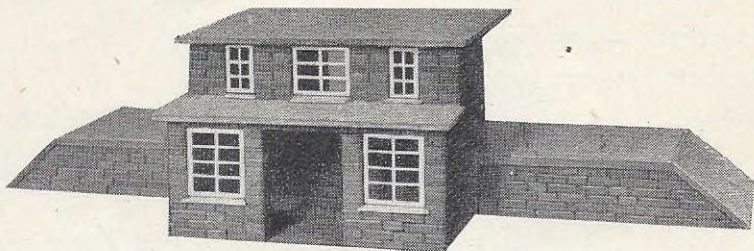
The roof is composed of a small ridge roof overhanging the main roofing with a space between to allow smoke to escape.

The main roofs are made up from two lengths of tiling approximately $10\frac{1}{8}'' \times 4''$, which includes a flange of $\frac{1}{4}''$ on the bottom edge. After cutting and scoring the flange the width should be checked against the model and trimmed if necessary. When satisfactory the roof may be glued in position to the sloping end walls and the top course of the main wall. The two pieces for the ridge roof may now be cut to size allowing an overhang in the width of $\frac{1}{8}''$. These may be glued in position and the model completed by furnishing the ridge with capping tiles.

Special care should be taken in stripping off the ground plan and removing the model to permanent quarters as, due to the large openings required at either end, the model is only supported by the top brickwork.

MODEL No. 7—MODERN RAILWAY STATION

This may be made with Kit 2 or with Kit 1 with the addition of complementary Kit IA.



A model for the more advanced constructor.

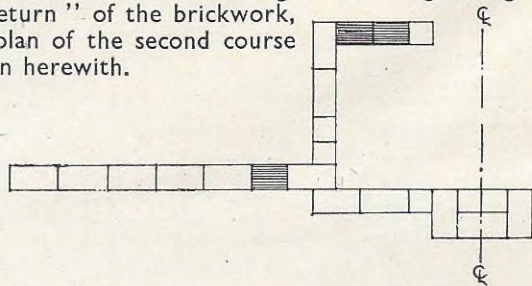
Components required for this model—

Bricks.	Frames.	Roofing.	Inserts.	Sills.
345—B1	4—F1	1 Concrete roof—	Glazing	5—L1
92—B2	1—F3	7½" x 5"		2—L2
101—B3	2—F4	1 Concrete roof—		
24—B4		7½" x 1½"		
		2 Run-ups—2" x 3⅛"		
		1 Platform—17" x 3⅛"		
		1 Beam—7" x ½" x ¼"		

This attractive model will enhance any miniature railway and, like the goods platform, although meant for 0 gauge locomotives, can be adjusted to suit any carriages of varying heights.

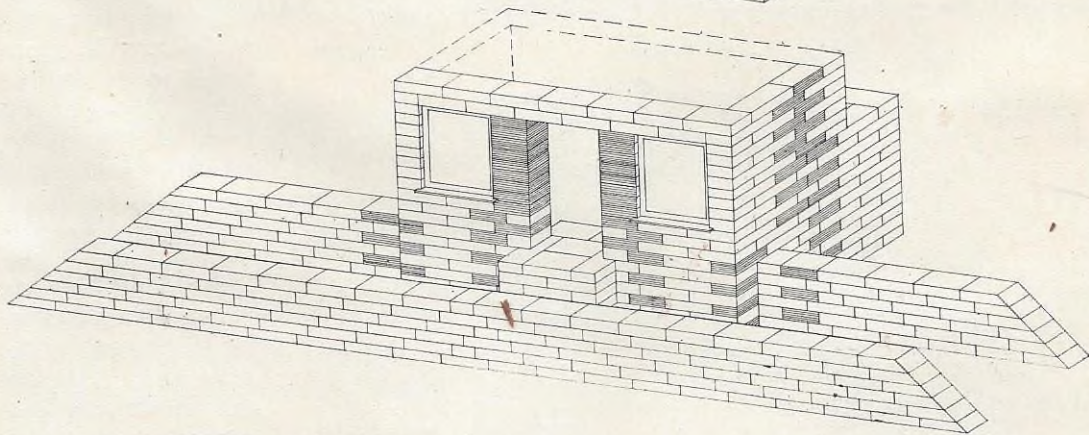
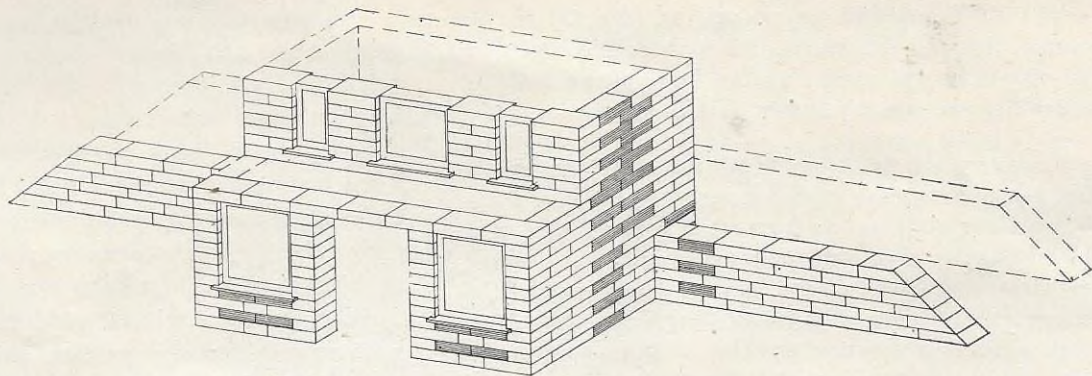
Lay the first course of bricks as detailed on blue-print omitting the first course of the inside set of steps. These steps may be made as a separate unit and added when the brickwork is completed.

The method of constructing the front platform walls is clear from the sketch, but as the junction of the rear platform wall and main building is confusing owing to the "return" of the brickwork, a half plan of the second course is shown herewith.



You will see from this how each succeeding course ties with the previous one.

*View of Station
facing entrance.*



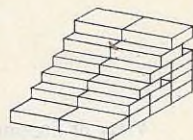
*View of Station
facing platform.*

The third and fifth course will be identical to the ground plan and the fourth and sixth as the sketch of the second course except on the front of the building where the two window frames should be built in.

Complete the brickwork from the sketch up to the first storey fixing the windows permanently in position before completing the last course: you will find that the brickwork over each doorway must be supported temporarily until the cement has set. The front of the second storey rests on a supporting beam just as in modern building practice, and this is in your kit cut to size. Glue this in place with the roofing cement and complete the brickwork, treating the window frames as before.

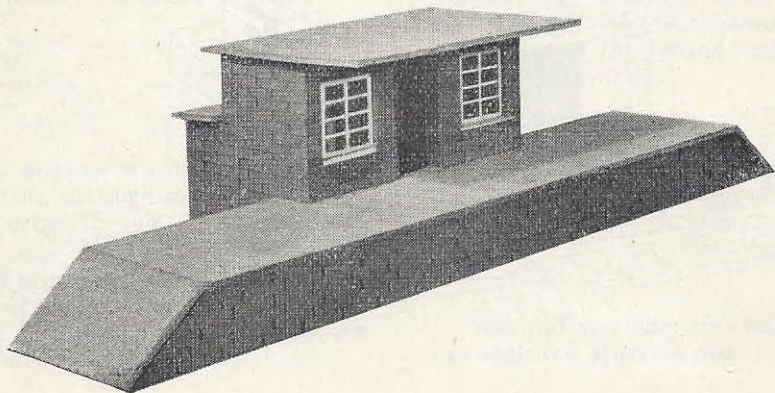
The inner set of steps can now be added, building these as sketch and fixing them as a unit to the inside wall of the station building where shown on the ground plan.

The two roofs may next be fixed, gluing these to the top course of bricks. These you will also find amongst your components, and remember when fixing to have the identification label on the inside so that it does not show. Leave these under a weight until dry and proceed with the platform which is composed of the main platform and two "run ups." These latter may need trimming to just meet the ground level after which they should be glued in position and left under weights. When the whole model is quite firm the foundation plan may be removed and the



model carefully transferred to its destined place. Owing to the length of the platform, when lifting this model care should be taken to support the weight.

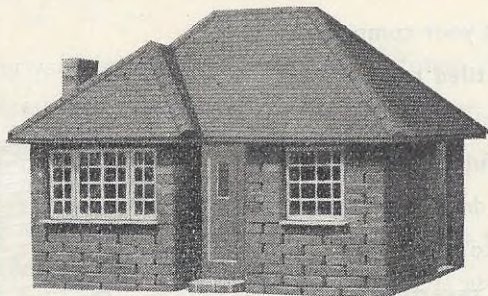
The platform can have an imitation fencing at the rear and the place name of the station should show prominently.



MODEL No. 8—LARGE BUNGALOW

Made with Kit 2 or Kit 1 with the addition of complementary Kit 1A.

A larger version of the popular modern Bungalow.



(Scale 1/27)

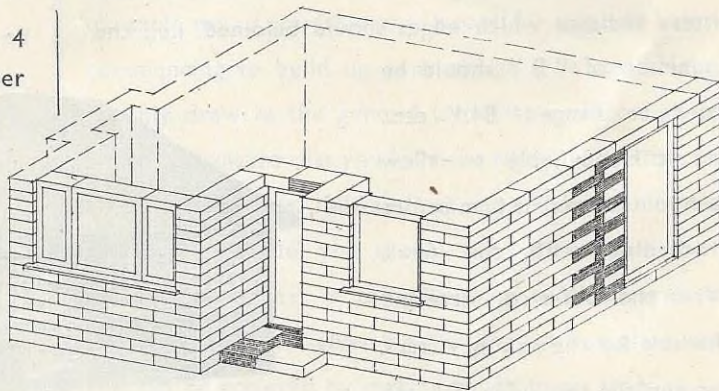
Components required for this model—

Bricks.	Frames.	Inserts.	Sills.
355—B1	4—F1	1—D1	3—L1
24—B2	3—F2	1—D2	1—L2
68—B3	2—F5	Glazing	1—L4

Roofing.

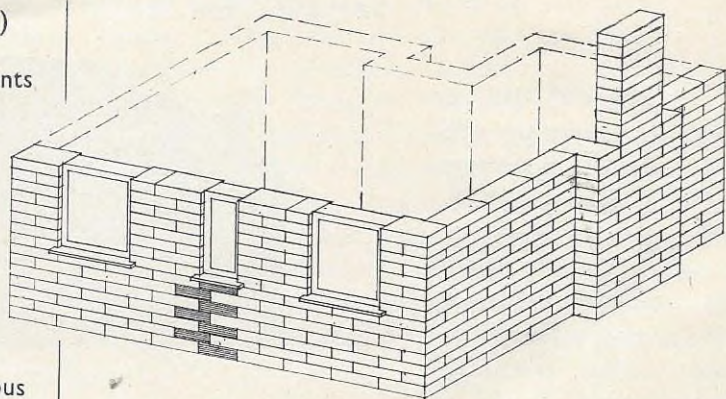
Soffit Board, Set Tiling and Ridge Tiles.

If you have been successful in building Model No. 4 you will have no trouble in completing its larger brother herewith. The sketches should be followed and with reasonable care a perfect model will result. Windows and door frames should be treated in the usual manner, butting up against the frames until the top course is complete, removing the frames and completing the glazing, etc., and replacing in position after coating with the special cement.

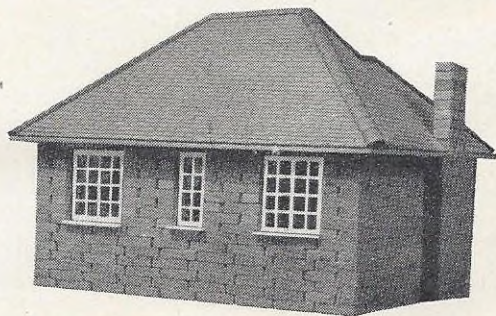


MODEL No. 8—LARGE BUNGALOW (contd.)

The large "Soffit" Board amongst your components should be glued in position and the tiled roofing pieces marked "Model 8" sorted out from the components. These should be carefully cut and scored as indicated by the thick and dotted lines. The dotted line "A" is an exception to the others and this should be scored on the reverse side as the flange has to be bent outwards. The various letters indicate which edges should be joined, i.e., the underside of "B" should be glued to flange "BI," etc., and it is advisable to allow each joint to become firm before proceeding with the next. When the roof is complete and the hole for the chimney stack cut out, the top ridge join can



be glued and the whole glued to the Soffit Board under weights.



The capping tiles, after neatly mitreing, may now be fixed and the model left to dry. Remove the ground plan and transfer to its permanent base.

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 ... ,, Fine cinders or dry earth.
- Lawns ,, Sawdust dyed green and dried.

Pavements may be made by covering with flour glass-paper 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, gluing 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 gluing 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 1/27 scale and any feature should be reproduced approximately in this proportion.

We hope you have become interested in this particular hobby and shall be pleased to put your name on our register. If you will complete the enclosed postcard you will receive in due course details of additional Brickplayer components which will enable you to build larger and more detailed buildings. You need not put a stamp on the postcard as the postage charge is already arranged.



THE BRICKS AND MORTAR BUILDING KIT KITS AND ACCESSORIES

- Kit 1. Bricks, Roofing, Window and Door Frames, etc. Blue-prints and components to make 4 models.
- Kit 1A. Complementary to Kit 1, making this equivalent to Kit 2.

- Kit 2. Bricks, Roofing, Window and Door Frames, etc., Blue-prints and components to make 8 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 and capping tiles for same.

- No. 112. Imitation Concrete $18\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11\frac{1}{2}''$.
- No. 113. Packet of assorted Window and Door Frames, comprising six F1, three F2, one F3, two F4, two F5, complete with sills, glazing and door inserts.
- No. 114. Sack of Brickplayer Cement.
- No. 115. Bottle of Roofing Cement.

HOW TO BUILD WITH BRICK PLANK



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THE BRICKS AND MORTAR BUILDING KIT

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