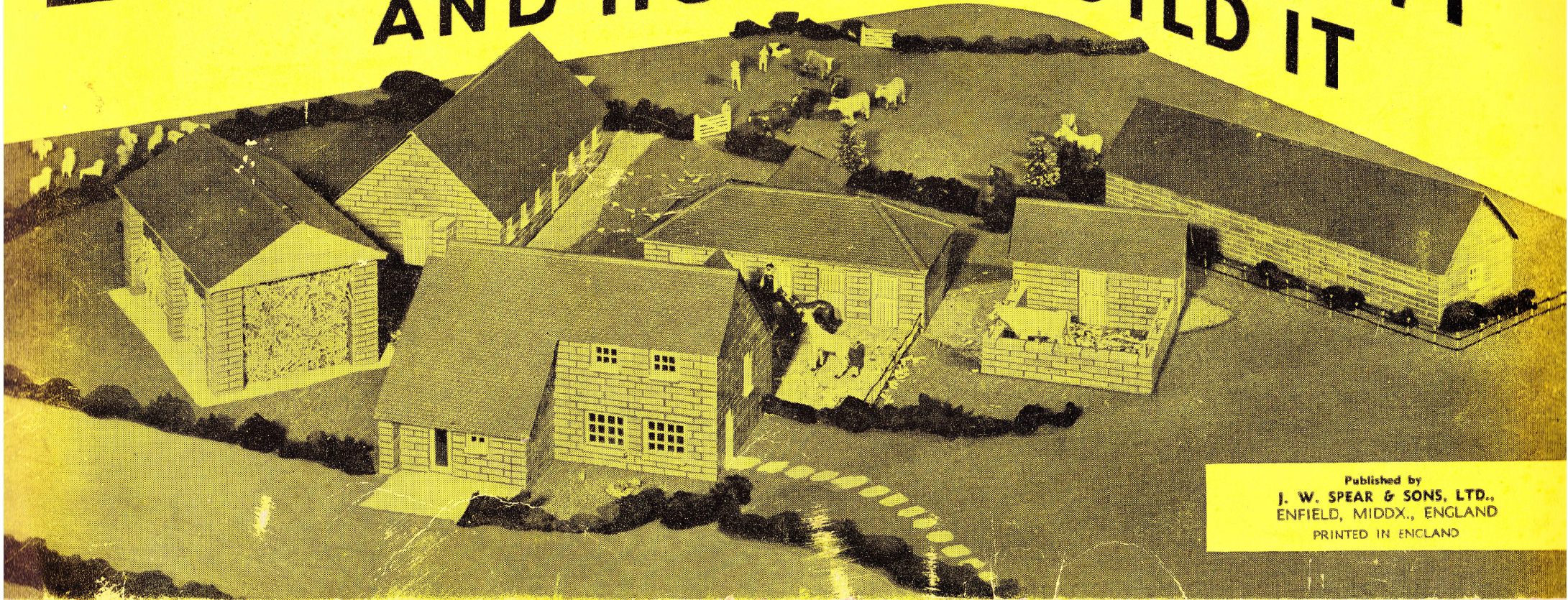


BRICKPLAYER FARM

AND HOW TO BUILD IT



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BRICKPLAYER FARM

Here is the ideal model farm for you to build.

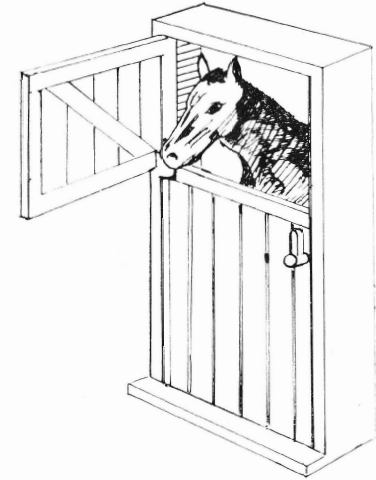
Laying the bricks, fitting the doors and windows, cutting and cementing the roofs in position, you will find is a fascinating hobby and when all the buildings are complete, you can then lay out the farm on its base and make the rural surroundings, the road, stable yard, hedges, duckpond, etc.

When all is finished, you will possess one of the finest farms you could have. You will always be proud of having made it all by yourself.

When you buy your farm figures make sure they are of the right scale. The horse should be not more than $1\frac{3}{4}$ " high, cattle and other animals and birds in proportion. These may be purchased at your toy dealer. All doors for the Brickplayer farm stables and outhouses are made to open, the stable doors being

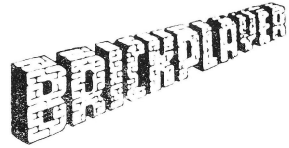
in two parts just as you see them in riding schools. The illustration shows you how they are made.

As a further guide to the correct size of the animals you purchase, the horse's head should show as this, when the animal is placed inside.



Footnote to fathers of children not old enough to build this farm. Why not build it yourself and give them a toy they will treasure for years?

If you have built with

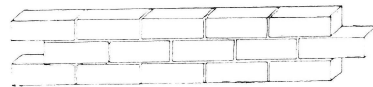


before, you need not read the following two pages.

HOW TO BUILD WITH BRICKPLAYER

Always bear in mind that the vertical joints of one course must never be over the vertical joints of the course below.

An example of layers of bricks, or courses, as they are called, is illustrated below.



Brickplayer kits contain three sizes of rectangular bricks and

the difference between the full and the three-quarter size is not always too apparent in the drawings owing to the necessary reduction in size. For the sake of clarity, therefore, the three-quarter bricks are shown hatched or shaded.

Before commencing building prepare the foundation. The blue-prints showing the first course of bricks 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.

Windows and Doors. Cut out the transparent glazing to fit the windows to be used in the building. Fix these and any door inserts with roofing cement to the inside of the frames.

Brickwork. Mix the cement in a small dish (a saucer is very suitable). Put the water into the saucer first and add powder 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. Make only sufficient mortar for immediate needs 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.

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

Roofs. The tiled or shingled roofs are supplied in sheets,

which are cut and scored. See separate instruction for each model, pages 4 to 14.

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 capping is affixed. When forming hip roofs, special attention must be given to cutting the ends of this capping at an angle so that a neat finish is obtained. 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, render the brickwork with plaster, and colour-wash to any desired shade with poster colour.

Start with Model No. 18, as this is explained in specially full detail and, having mastered this, you will find that the others will prove quite easy.

Bricks	Frames
B1—258	F2 —1
B2—149	F3 —4
B3—168	F4 —1
B4— 41	F6 —3
B5— 19	F7 —4
B6— 1	F10—2

MODEL No. 13 THE FARMHOUSE

(Scale 1/48)

An attractive model that fits in well with country setting.

Inserts	Roofing
D4—2	Tiling as
Glazing	printed sheets
	Capping Tiles
	Clap Boarding

Cut glazing to size for all windows required and fix in place with roofing cement. Treat the aperture in the door insert D.4 in a similar way and fix in the frame.

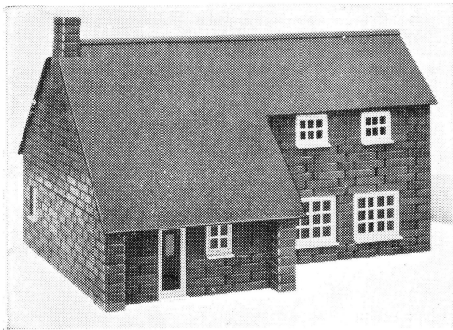
Make up a quantity of mortar as directed in the instructions (page 2) and lay the farmhouse blueprint on a stout board. Lay the first course of bricks as indicated on the print, at the same time building in the door frames F.2 and F.10.

If the recessed front of this model presents any difficulty you must realise that it is necessary to 'tie' the front wall with the two side walls. A full size brick on the small front wall shows on the sketch and photograph as a half brick, the remaining half being hidden in the end wall. You can see the ends of some of these bricks as a vertical row of half bricks on the sketch. Complete the building up to the eaves and finish off the chimney stack and you are now ready for the roof, which is exactly as the printed

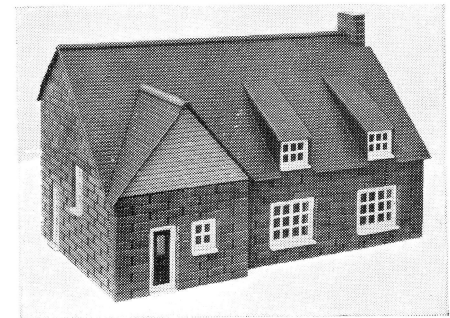
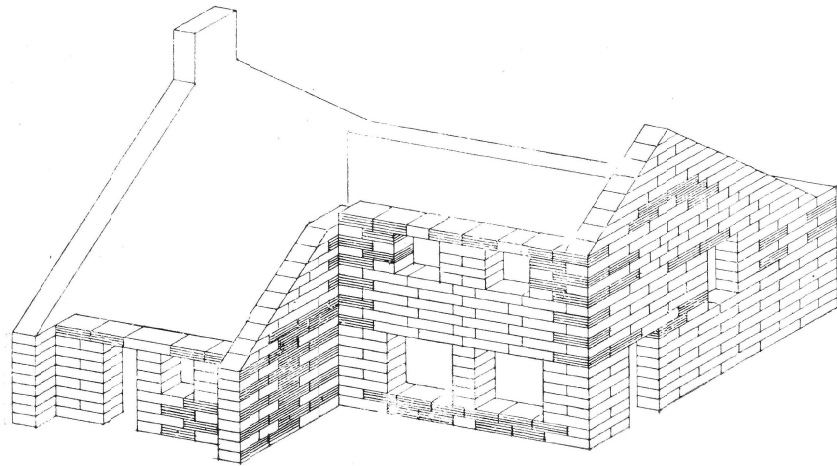
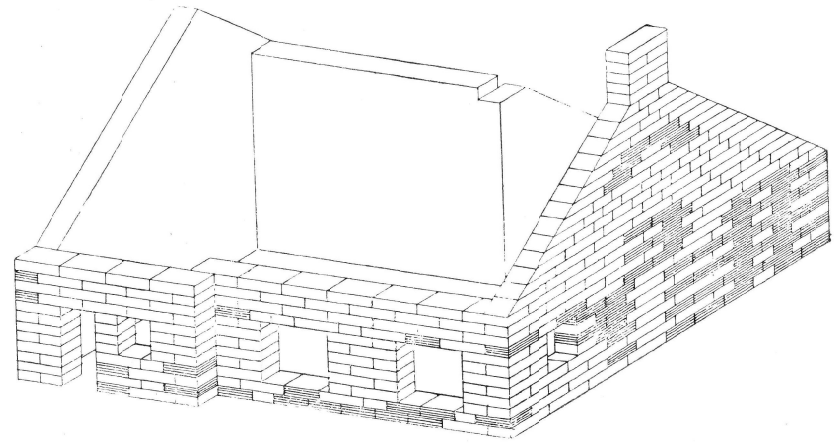
sheets. The solid lines represent cutting lines, the dotted lines scoring, and these should be accurately followed. Always use a sharp knife and take great care in cutting and scoring. Cut the two sides forming each dormer roof, then reverse the sheet and score to allow the sections to be raised to a shallower pitch. Cement the flanges of the side tiling for the dormer windows to the main roof.

The imitation wood boarding ('clap boarding') you will find printed to size and shape. Cut and score this and glue to the top courses of brickwork where shown on diagrams.

When everything is dry, glue out the edge of the top courses of bricks, and the scored flaps on the clap boards. Fix the roof in place and hold under elastic bands until dry. Fix the capping tiles in position in the same manner.



MODEL No. 13
THE FARMHOUSE



Ericks	Frames
B1—363	F2 — 3
B2—107	F6 —13
B3—169	F7 — 1
B4— 44	F13— 3
B5— 8	
B6— 2	

MODEL No. 14 THE COWSHED AND DAIRY

(Scale 1/48)

A replica of the modern combined unit.

Roofing

Tiling
15" x 10"

Capping Tiles
Concrete
5½" x 4¾"

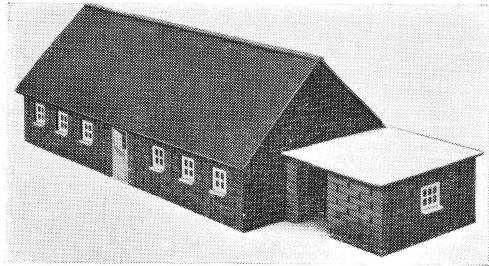
This model utilises the stable door, in which the top half can be opened independently of the bottom half. Normally the door is intended for stables, but is frequently used on all agricultural buildings.

Build the first course on the blueprint, putting the three doors F.13 in the main building and three barred doors F.2 in the annexe.

When the brickwork is finished, the roof can be easily put in position. From a sheet of tiling, cut one piece for the roof

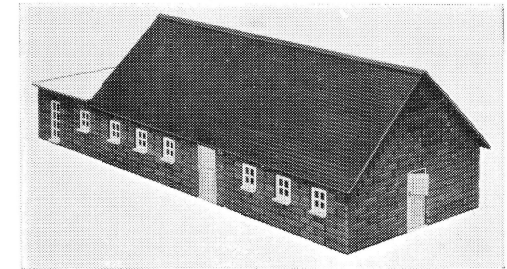
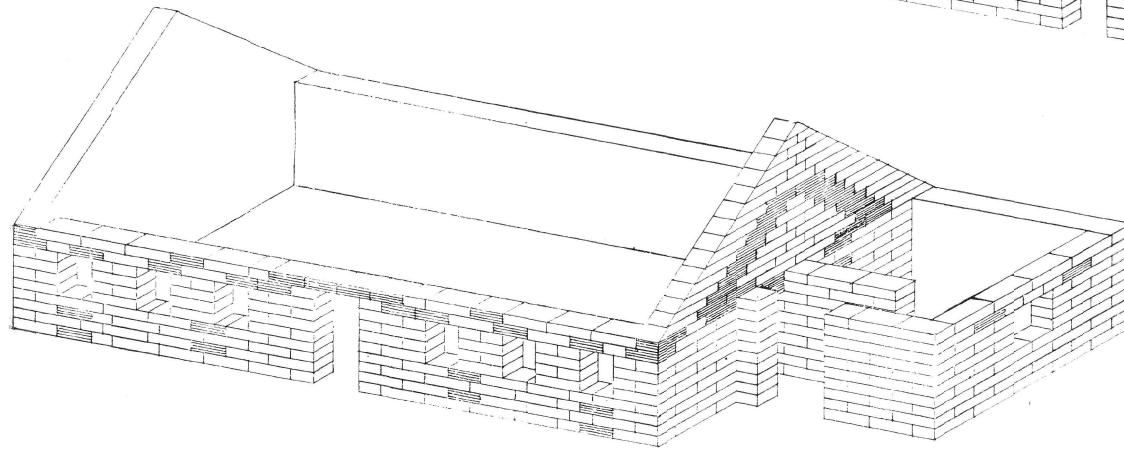
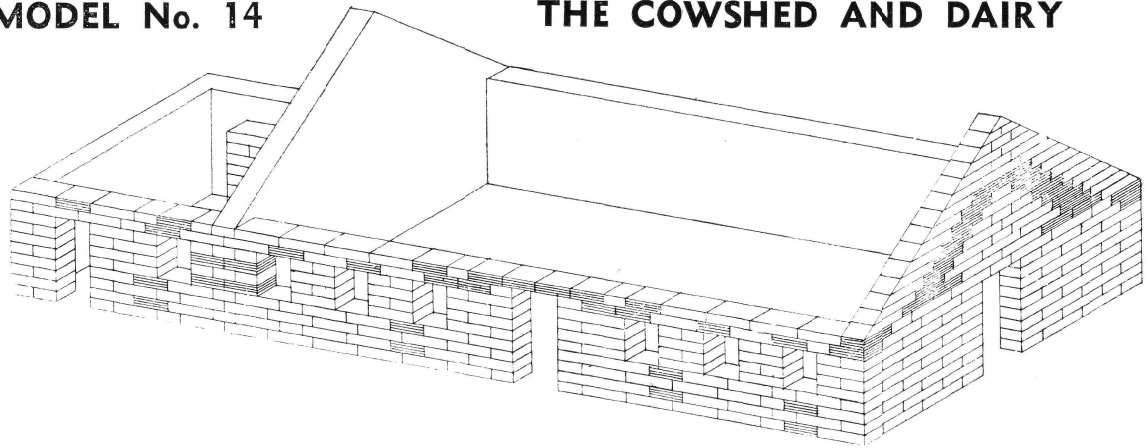
15" x 10". Score this exactly down the centre to form the two sides, then cement it to the main building and hold firmly in place with elastic bands until dry.

Finish this part of the roof by fixing the capping tiles in position. Now take the concrete roof, which you will observe needs one corner trimming to make allowance for the edge of the main roof. Do this carefully and fix in place with roofing cement. As this model is rather large, it is preferable to mount it on a base after completion, to facilitate easy handling.



MODEL No. 14

THE COWSHED AND DAIRY



Bricks	Frames
B1—193	F7 —5
B2— 12	F13—5
B3— 66	

MODEL No. 15 THE STABLE

(Scale 1/48)

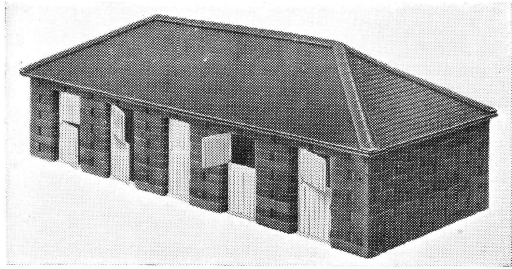
A miniature of the stable to be found on many up-to-date farms.

Roofing
Tiling as
printed sheets
Soffit Board
11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Capping Tiles

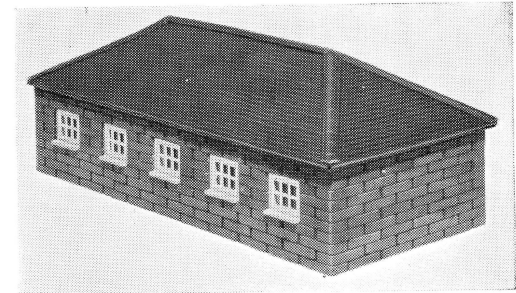
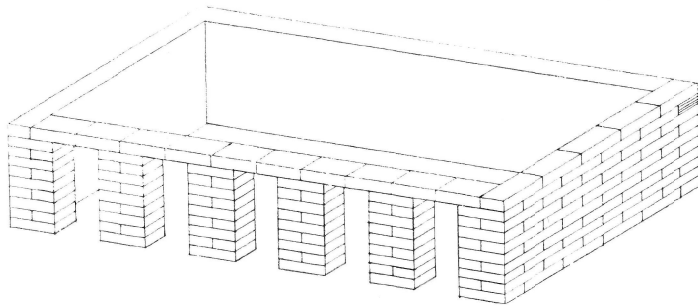
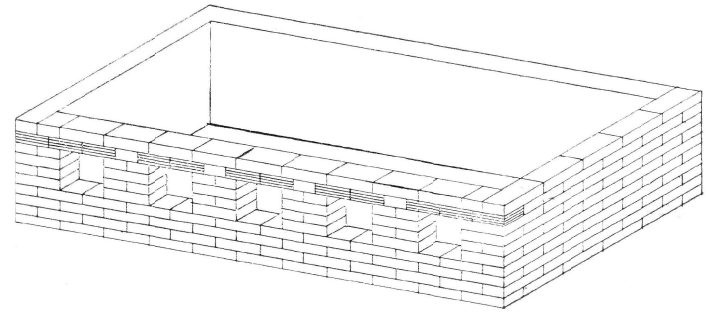
Commence building on the ground plan as the previous models, cementing the 5 stable doors F.13 in position as shown in the photograph. Now continue the brickwork up to the roof, glazing and cementing the windows in place as you come to them. Take the soffit board measuring 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " and cement it in place on the top course of brickwork, preferably with a weight (a book) upon it to ensure that it is held down firmly.

Cut out the roof tiling, following the printed lines carefully,

otherwise you may have difficulty in the fitting together. All the dotted lines are to be scored, then the sides cemented to each other in easy stages, allowing each joint to set firmly before finally forming the roof to the shape as in the photographs. The whole roof can now be cemented round the outer edge and fixed down to the soffit board, and you will find that a few elastic bands will enable you to do this quite easily. When the cement has dried, the capping tiles can be affixed and the completed model added to your farm layout.



MODEL No. 15
THE STABLE



Bricks	Frames
B1—304	F7 —2
B2— 90	F13—2
B3— 67	
B4— 24	
B5— 12	
B6— 2	

MODEL No. 16 THE FIELD SHELTER

(Scale 1/48)

A useful model for filling the distant field.

Roofing

Tiling
16½" x 7"

Capping Tiles

Beam 8" x ½" x .22"

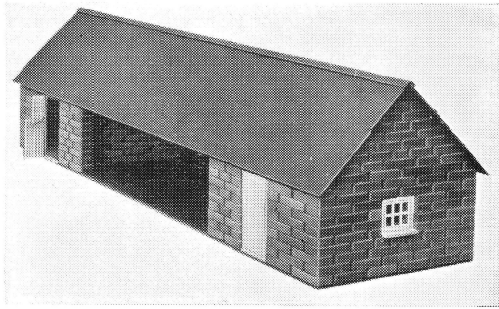
This attractive model, representing the building in which tractors, other farm implements and animals can be housed during rough weather, and in which your miniature replicas of these can be stored, should present no difficulty to any builder who has successfully built the preceding models.

Build on the ground plan in the normal way, but remember that this model has two internal walls which are interlocked with the external walls at each alternate course as illustrated in the

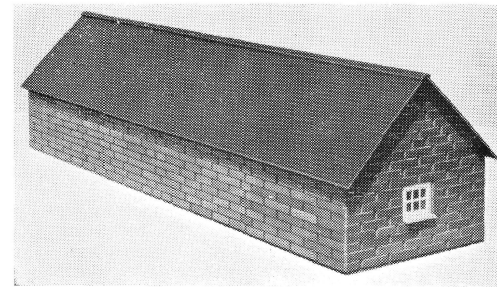
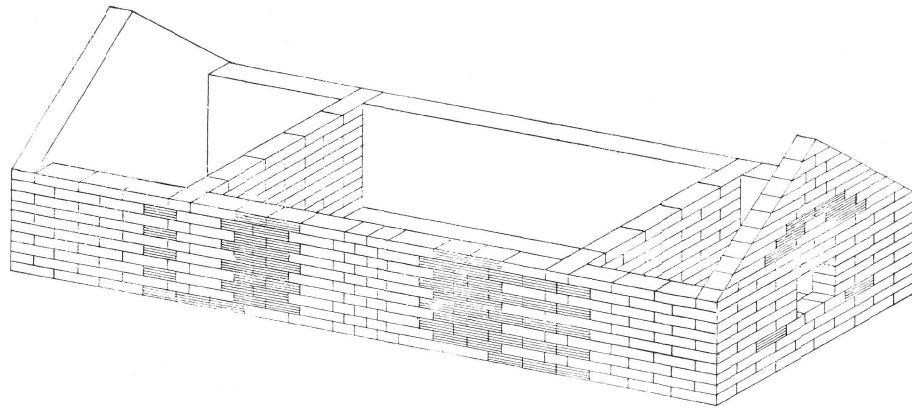
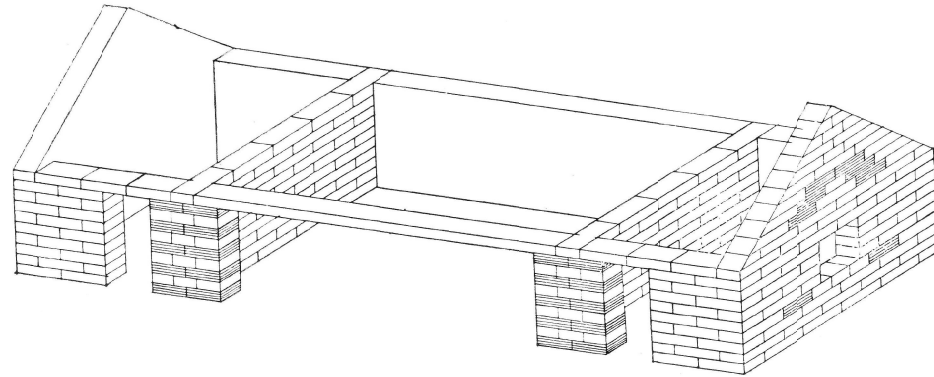
diagrams. Continue the brickwork up to the roof, inserting the doors and windows in position as you come to them. Over the wide expanse of the main opening the 8" wood beam is used in place of bricks to give additional strength to the model.

Cut the roofing to the sizes as given above, scoring this down the centre as in previous models, and cement this into place on the brickwork, eventually adding the length of capping tiles to complete the model.

MODEL No. 16



THE FIELD SHELTER



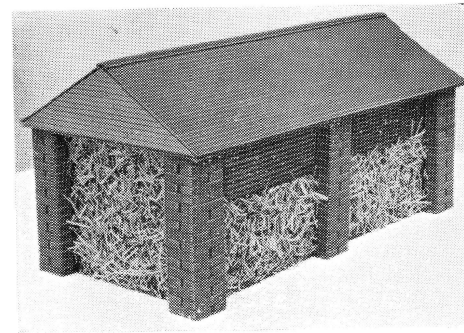
MODEL No. 17 THE DUTCH BARN

A necessary storage unit for
the hay crop.

A model of very simple construction, but quite a decorative addition to any farm layout. Commence building as previously, on the ground plan. After building a few courses of bricks, from time to time allow the cement to harden before continuing. Build up to the roof height.

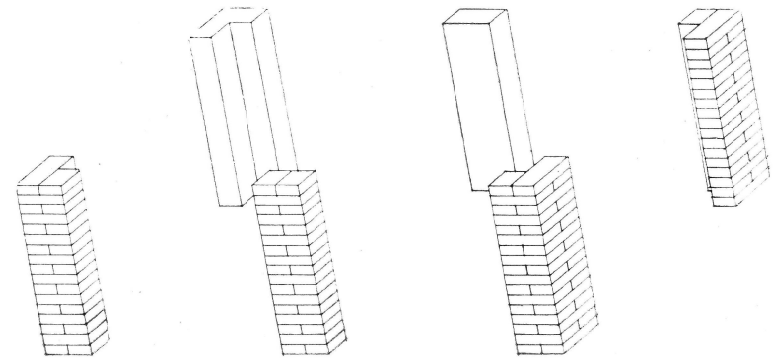
Fix the soffit board size $11\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$ in position, then cut and score the two pieces of clap boarding supplied and cement these firmly to the soffit board in the position as shown in the photograph. Next cut a piece of tiling to $11\frac{3}{4}'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$. Score this down the centre and fix the tiling to the clap boarding and soffit board as previous models. Add the length of capping tiling to complete. At this stage, cardboard walls are glued to the backs of the piers and liberally coated with glue. While this is still 'tacky' finely chopped hay or straw is sprinkled over and allowed to set.

Hanging tiling $4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ is cut to the correct length and cemented between the piers as shown on the photograph. Your model should now look very like the buildings you see in the country to protect hay and as realistic as that on the farm layout on the cover of this booklet.



(Scale 1/48)

Bricks	Roofing
B1— 84	Tiling $11\frac{3}{4}'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$
B3—104	Soffit board $11\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$
	Clap Boarding
	Hanging Tiling—4 pieces $4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$
	Capping Tiles



Bricks	Frames
B1—172	F13—3
B2—40	F14—1
B3—38	
B4—16	
B5—8	
B6—2	

MODEL No. 18 THE BULL PEN

(Scale 1/48)

A neat and interesting model of a building found on many farms.

Roofing

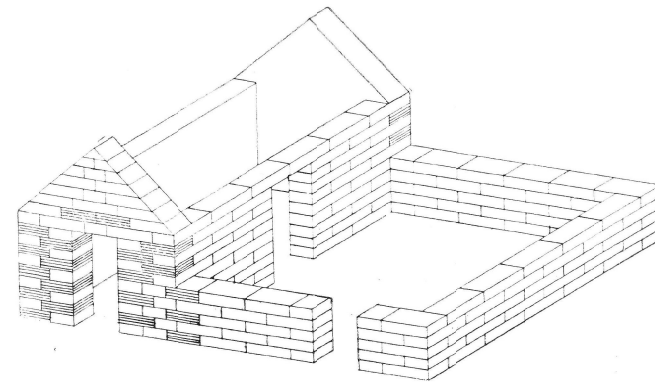
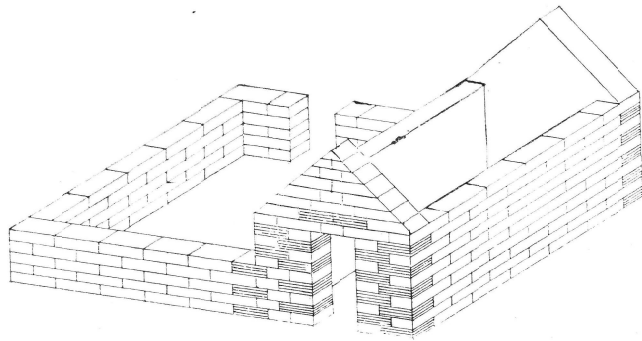
Tiling $6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{7}{8}''$
 $6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{3}{8}''$

Capping Tiles

Before commencing, study the sketches and photographs to obtain a clear picture of the model and always bear in mind that in building, the vertical joints of one course must not be over the vertical joints of the course below.

Make up a quantity of mortar as described on the instructions and lay the Bull Pen blueprint on a stout piece of flat board.

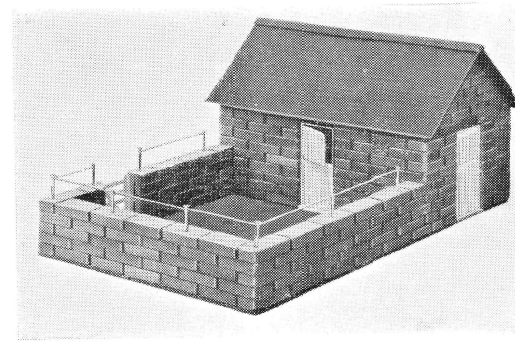
Lay the first course of bricks as indicated on the print, at the same time building in the door frames F.13 and F.14. If the junction of the pen wall with the main building presents difficulty, you must appreciate that the end view of any brick appears in the end view as a half brick and it is then necessary to refer to



the other view to identify the correct brick. You will notice that a row of full size bricks appear on the drawing of the inner main wall, as half bricks among three-quarter.

Complete the building up to the eaves and you are now ready for putting on the roof.

Using a sharp knife, cut two pieces of tiling to the sizes given above. One of these is $\frac{1}{4}$ " wider than the other and this is to form a flap which is glued to the other piece. Score with a sharp knife and, using roofing cement, fix the two pieces together. When dry, fix the now complete roof in place with cement and hold in place with an elastic band or book.



Fix the capping tiling along the roof peak in the same manner. Complete your model by drilling holes in the top course of the bricks forming the pen to take small pins or pegs. Glue these in place and fix twine to represent railing. Your finished model is now ready to transfer to the layout.

MODEL No. 19 THE PIGSTY

(Scale 1/48)

A small model that takes few components.

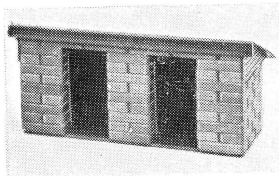
Commence building on the ground plan, following the diagrams, and build up to the roof. Cut the two pieces of clap boarding supplied and fix them in position on either side of the model as illustrated in the photograph. The roofing consists of one piece of tiling $5\frac{5}{8}$ " x 3" scored and bent over $\frac{1}{2}$ " at the front edge. To add to the attraction of this model a small pig enclosure similar to that on the Bull Pen can be added either from bricks or stout cardboard.

Bricks

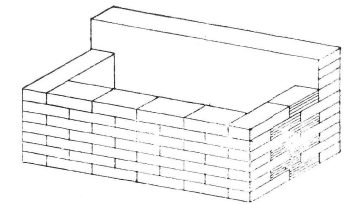
B1—66

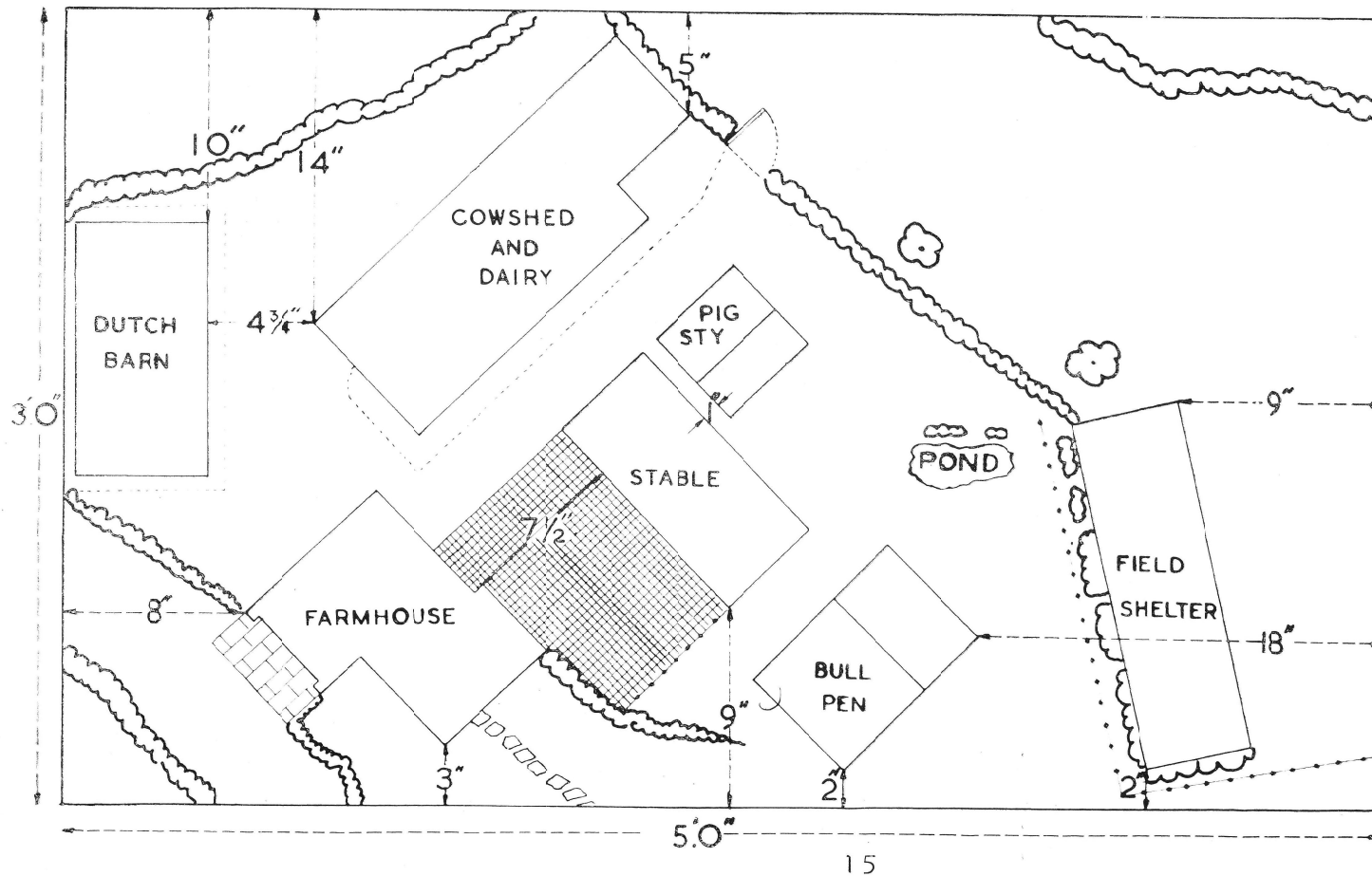
B2—14

B3—20



Roofing
 $5\frac{5}{8}$ " x 3"
Clap Boards (2)





MAKING THE FARM LAYOUT

Here is a dimensional plan of the farm layout to $\frac{1}{8}$ th scale. The position of the various buildings are given, and any dimension not shown may be obtained by measuring and multiplying this measurement by eight.

The green cloth layout, as supplied in the Farmyard Kit, represents the farmland itself and it is for you to bring this to life, to embellish it with hedges, road and the normal rural scenery.

Mark out the positions of the various buildings, the field boundaries where the hedges will be placed, the stableyard and duckpond, etc. Use a soft lead pencil when transferring these positions.

Using suitable coloured oil-bound distemper, which may be purchased in small packets, paint over the 'made up' portions of the layout, the road, crazy-paving, stable yard, etc. Treat the road portion with deep buff, the colour of the normal sandy lane, use off-white or light grey for concrete and blue-grey or black for the stable yard. When dry, line in the finer details with pencil, the broken lines of the paving and the square blocks of the yard. The pond is best shown by silver foil torn roughly to the shape and size given. Do not cut this. Glue in place. Keep the material as flat as possible until the distemper is dry.

All these details lie flat and will not interfere with the storage. These other items must be made removable: Hedges are

made from pieces of sponge dyed green and glued to small wood strips of the same colour. The sponges should be torn into correct size pieces, not cut, as sharp lines are not desirable. Field gates, which may be purchased or made up, are fixed to similar bases.

Bricks additional to those in the Kits will be required to build all the models on this farm. These are obtainable as Pack 2000, containing this number of bricks and stocked by your local toy dealer.

You will find when the model is laid out complete with buildings, landscape and animals, that you have a most realistic farm that will give endless pleasure.

