HOW TO BUILD WITH BRICKPLAYER

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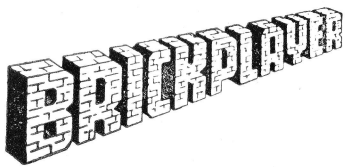


THE BRICKS AND MORTAR BUILDING KIT

Nothing quite like BRICKPLAYER has ever been produced before. It is not a mere toy but a useful and instructive building kit, besides being a fascinating and interesting hobby. BRICKPLAYER enables every boy and girl to build exact replicas in miniature of houses, railroad stations, bridges, platforms, churches, stores, villages, castles and forts ; in fact, 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 some typical scale models, all architect-designed, that can be made with each kit, but the number and variety of models that you can make is of course 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 key illustrations shown on pages 4 and 6 of the booklet.

Should you wish to build a complete village and retain it as a permanent set-up, you can purchase accessory packs from time to time as the village grows. Details of these packs are shown on page 30.

BRICKS

1/1 STANDARD

3/4

1/2

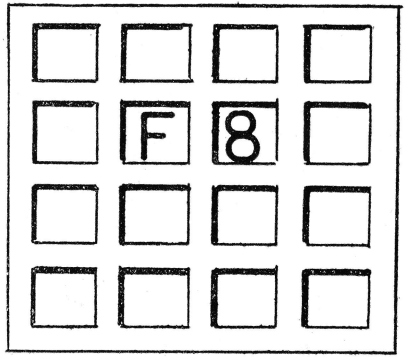
1/1 GABLE 45°

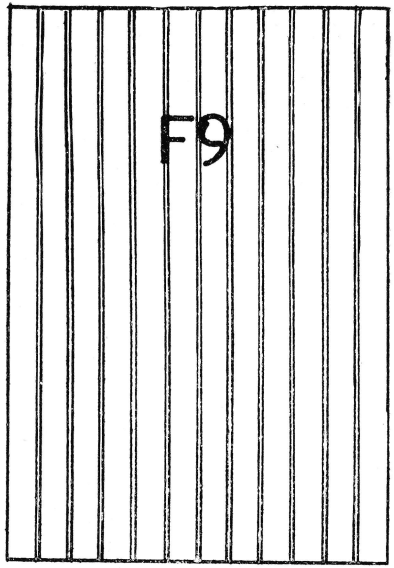
1/2

1/2 PEAK

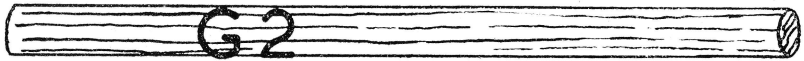
1/1 GABLE 30°

1/2





DOORS



BEAMS &

PILLARS

THE ELEMENTS OF BRICKPLAYER

(Illustrations on pages 4 and 6 shown full size.)

BRICKS.

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

If you require further supplies of these, see your dealer and ask for Pack No. 8160 for B1 bricks, and Pack No. 8161 for B2 and B3 assorted.

B4 and B5 bricks are used to obtain the 45° slope on walls for gable ends to roofs, platforms, ramps, etc., and B7 and B8 are similar bricks for 30° inclines. You will find these bricks useful also for decorative purposes on churches, etc. B6 is an apex brick used at the top immediately under the ridge tiling.

Pack No. 8162 will furnish you with a good assortment of all 45° bricks and Pack No. 8163 of 30° bricks.

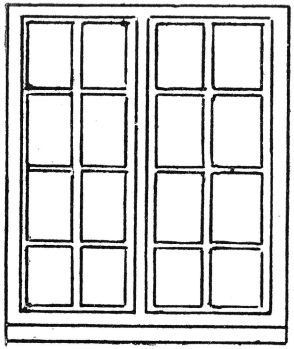
DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES.

F1 and F3 are the standard large windows in building and are 1½ bricks in length ; F7 is 1 brick in length and F2, F4 and F6 are ¾ of a brick in length.

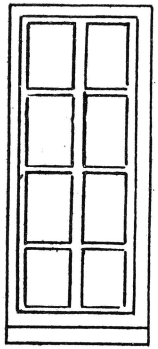
These frames may be used singly or together to form any combination of windows, or, as in the case of the Interlocking Tower, an exceptionally long window.

F10 is the normal door frame.

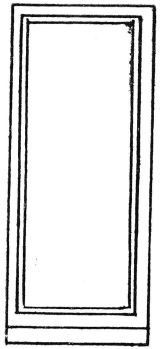
You should ask your dealer for Packs Nos. 8164 and 8165, which will furnish a very good range of window and door frames and glazing.



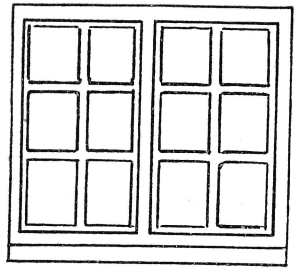
F 1



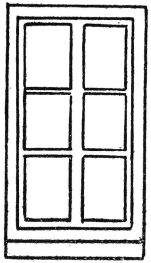
F2



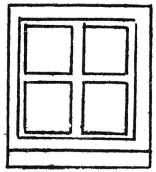
F 10



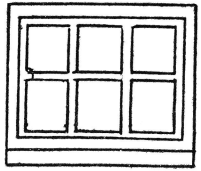
F 3



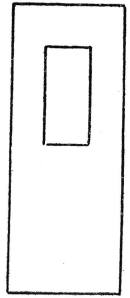
F 4



F 6



F 7



D 4

WINDOWS, DOORS & INSERT

INSERTS.

The kits also contain cellulose acetate sheets of glazing, and an enamelled Door Insert.

Door Insert D4 is the usual front door, F9 the large doors for factories, gas stations, etc., and F8 represents the normal wood door for private garages and sheds. Window Unit F2 is also used as a casement doorway.

The wood beams or posts G1, G2, G3 and G4 are used where a long span or an upright is required, as in the case of the Platform Waiting Room.

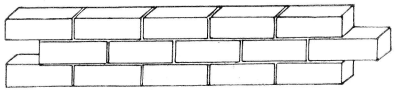
ROOFING.

Tile or shingle roofing sheets and ridge tile strips are included in the kit and additional supplies may be purchased under Pack No. 8166.

HOW TO BUILD WITH BRICKPLAYER

This booklet illustrates some of the models that can be made. These have been designed by an architect and the isometric sketches and photographs shown from two angles should be sufficient guide to enable them to be made. If during the building you should experience any difficulty, always bear in mind that no two bricks normally meet over the junction of the pair below.

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



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

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 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 and 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.

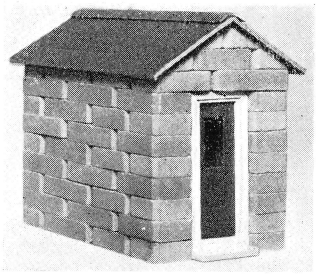
The tiled or shingled roofs are supplied in sheets. In the majority of buildings comprising a single angle roof, it is only necessary to follow the sizes given in the instructions, but in complicated roofs

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 cemented 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, the ridge tile stripping should be affixed. When forming hip roofs, special attention must be given to cutting this ridging 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 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 color wash to any desired shade with poster color.

MODEL No. 1— GATEMAN'S HUT

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



(Scale : 1/48)

Components required—

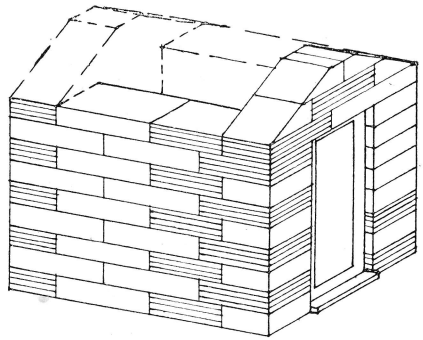
Bricks.	*Frames.*	*Inserts.*	*Roof.*
B1—28	F6—1	D4—1	3″ x 1⅛″
B2—26	F10—1	Glazing	3″ x 1⅜″
B3—11			2″ x ¾″
B7—2			Ridge Tiling
B8—8			

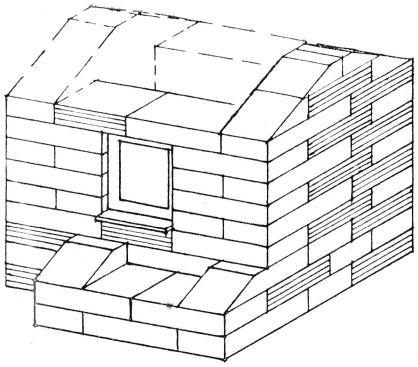
Prepare the ground plan and mortar as directed in the instructions and study projection sketches before you commence building. You will notice that this hut has a projecting portion which is built at the same time as the main building, covered by tiling identical to the roof.

The door and window frame should be selected from the kit and completed by fixing the various inserts. The door insert D4 requires a small piece of glazing behind the aperture ; this should be cemented in place by small slips of card and when dry, the insert fixed by the same method in the frame. The window is completed by fixing the glazing inside the metal frame.

1st Course.—Bed down the door assembly F10 and lay the first course of bricks on the ground plan coating the bottom face and meeting edge of each brick with mortar, working systematically from the doorway, along the rear wall, the end wall and along the front. As each wall is finished place a straight edge along the top and side of the brickwork to ensure that all are in line.

2nd Course.—Continue building the second course of bricks working from the two sketches, and bearing in mind that the end view of any brick appears as a half brick and that any three quarter brick is shown "hatch lined." The second course of the





main building will, therefore, be as follows, working from the left hand side of the doorway.

B2, B1, B1, B3, B2, B2, B1, B3.

Two B1's are then placed to form the wall of the projecting piece.

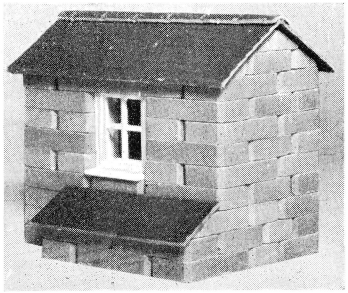
3*rd Course*.—The third course is identical to the first, with the exception of the two bricks that form the sides of the hatch, These are, in this course, B7's instead of B1's to give the slope to this small roof.

4*th Course*.—The next course, the 4th, consists of B2, B1, B1, B2, B1, B2, B1.

5*th Course*.—This course includes the bedding in of windows F6. The bricks follow the rotation B3, B2, B1, B2, B1, B3, then the window frame F6 is fixed in position, B3, B3.

Courses 6, 7 *and* 8.—The building is now straightforward for these three courses. The 6th and 8th course follow the same rotation as the 4th (except that in each course the window frame takes the place of one B2). The 7th course follows the same rotation as the 5th.

Courses 9, 10 *and* 11.—The next three courses of bricks follow as illustrated, which completes all the brickwork in this model. You will see that the last two courses on the ends, call for gable bricks B8. These are the 30° gable bricks which form the shallow pitch usual in roofs of buildings of this type. While the mortar on the model is getting firm, proceed to cut the roofs to the sizes given at the beginning of this article. The small roof can be cemented in position after coating the bricks with roofing cement. The large roof is made by scoring a flap $\frac{1}{4}$" wide on the larger piece and cementing this to the smaller. This will give you a roof rather like the covers to a book and this when dry should be cemented to the building. The roofing cement is applied to the brickwork and the roof placed in position under pressure until set. An open book placed along the ridge will be found useful for this purpose.

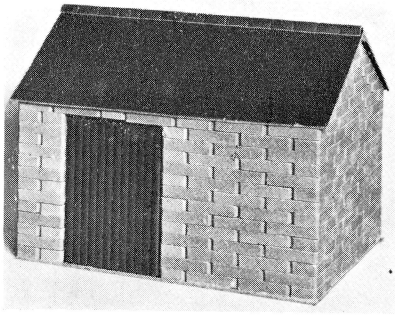


Finally the ridge tiling can be cemented on, any surplus cleaned off, the ground plan removed, and your first model is complete.

MODEL No. 2— TOOL SHED

Kit 1 or 2 will make this neat model.

An accessory for miniature train hobbyists.

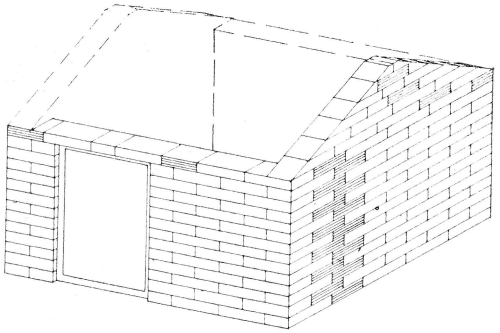


Components required—

Bricks.	*Frames.*	*Inserts.*	*Roof.*
B1—195	F3—2	Glazing	$6\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3''$
B2—44	F9—1		$6\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$
B3—31			Ridge
B7—16			Tiling
B8—8			

(Scale : 1/48)

Prepare the mortar and ground plan as previously instructed. Complete the window glazing and

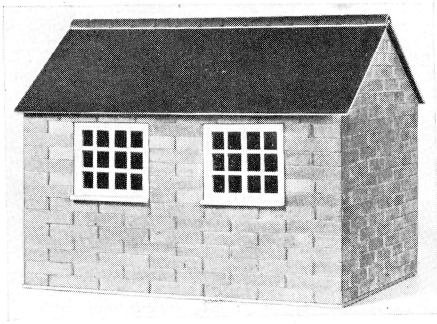


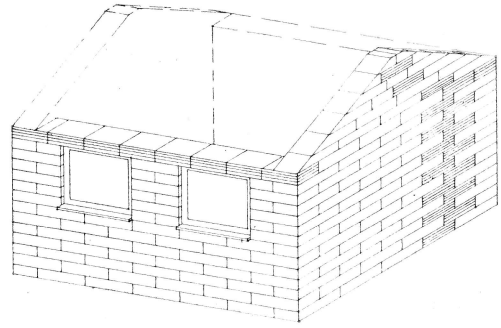
proceed to lay the first course of bricks. The large framed and braced door is used on this model and this should be placed in position. Continue building, following the drawings. You will note that at this stage, the brickwork consists of almost all full size bricks and that the building is straightforward up to the eighth course when two window frames F.3 are placed in position. These break up the continuity of this wall and a supply of B3 bricks are required.

The 13th course brings the building level with the top of the door and window frames.

The next course of bricks completes the brickwork on the two sides, leaving the gables on the two ends. These are built with bricks B7 and B8 where the roof rests and regular shaped bricks B1, B2, B3, to complete the courses.

Cut the tiling to the sizes given above, score and form a $\frac{1}{4}$" flap on the larger and cement to the other.

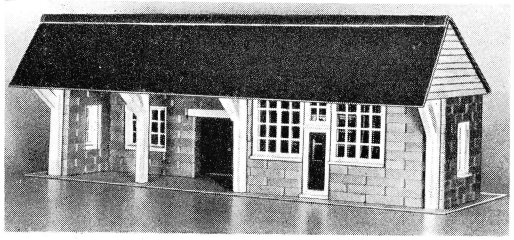




When dry, cement in position and complete the model with an appropriate length of ridging tile. Do not forget that roofing cement is required for these operations. Strip off the ground plan and transfer the model, if desired, to its permanent site. You will note that this model, together with the Gateman's hut (No. 1) and the following model, the Platform Waiting Room (No. 3) are all models that can be used as scenic features to an "O" gauge railroad, and in these three, you have a good nucleus upon which to start realistic landscaping.

MODEL No. 3— PLATFORM WAITING ROOM

A striking model for an "O" gauge railroad.

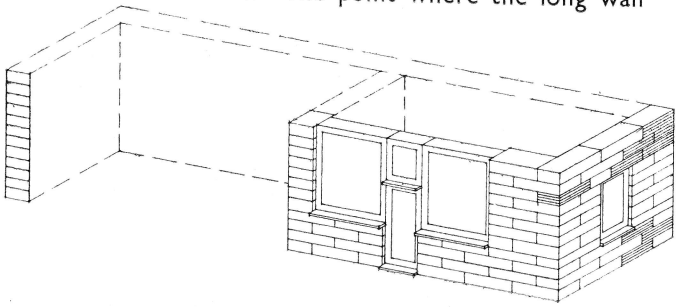


(Scale : 1/48)

Components required—

Bricks.	*Frames.*	*Inserts.*	*Roof.*
B1—132	F1—2	D4—1	12″ x 2¾″
B2—46	F3—3	Glazing	12″ x 3⅜″
B3—65	F4—2		Clap-boarding
	F6—1		4″ x 2½″ (2)
	F10—1		Pillars
			G1—1
			G3—4
			G4—4
			—
			Soffit board
			11¾″ x 4½″

Prepare the mortar and ground plan as before and complete the window glazing. Build the first course, cementing the door frame in position. If you study the sketches, you will see that this building constitutes a waiting room with a two sided shelter attached. The point where the long wall meets the side wall of the waiting room may not appear quite clear from the sketches. If, however, you bear in mind the rule given in the introduction, that no two vertical joints should be immediately over each other and that the small wall interlocks with the long wall, you should have no trouble.



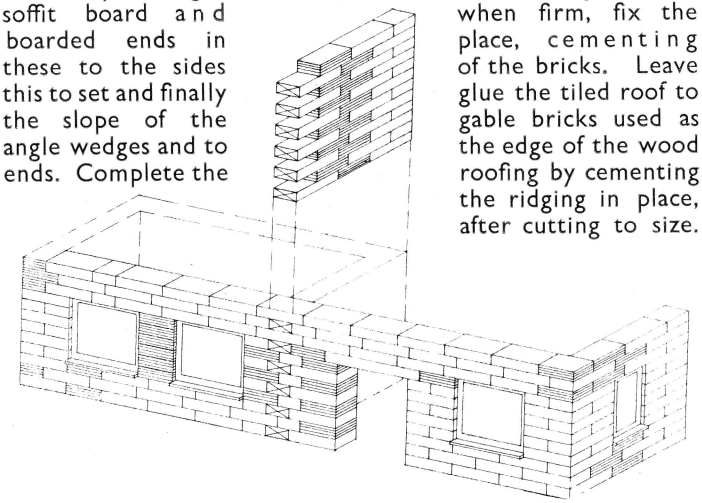
At the fourth and fifth course, the remaining windows are fixed in position. The three frames, two F1 and one F6, which form the front windows of the waiting room, should all be cemented together, before fixing in place. When firm, the brickwork can be continued. At the ninth course the beam G1, is cemented in place over the doorway. You will find that this needs trimming with a sharp knife to the exact size and cement should be applied only to where the wood and brickwork meet.

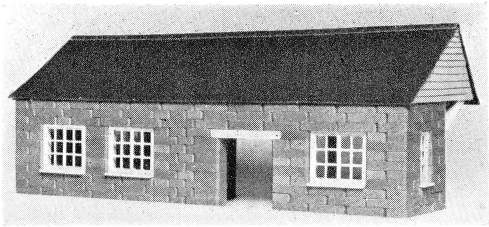
Three more courses complete the actual brick-

work of the model, after which, the appropriate Soffit Board is fixed in position on top of the brickwork. This should overhang by $\frac{1}{8}$" on three sides, the front of the building having the remaining heavy overhang.

At this stage the roof may be made. The size of the two roof pieces is given at the beginning of these instructions, but an additional $\frac{1}{4}$" has been allowed on the narrow width for fixing to the other side. Score this with a sharp knife and cement this flap to the underside of the adjoining piece. Leave this under a weight for a few minutes and in the meantime, cut the two pieces of imitation clapboarding from the printed veneer in the kit, following the diagram.

As this type of roofing does not present any easy method of fixing to the soffit board, small wood blocks or spare bricks can be used as angle wedges. Use three regular shaped bricks on each end and three or four gable bricks on each long side. Glue these in place right on the edge of the soffit board and when firm, fix the boarded ends in place, cementing these to the sides of the bricks. Leave this to set and finally glue the tiled roof to the slope of the gable bricks used as angle wedges and to the edge of the wood ends. Complete the roofing by cementing the ridging in place, after cutting to size.

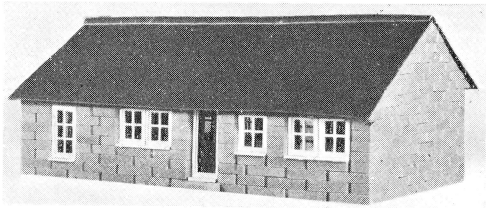




Amongst the component parts in your kit, you will find 4 Beams G3 and G4 respectively. These represent the upright posts and supporting bearers for the roof. The G.3's should be trimmed so that a tight fit is made with the ground and the soffit board, and cemented in position. While this is setting, the four bearers G4 should be trimmed to suitable length and each end cut to 45° to make a clean joint with the pillars and soffit board. Cement the miters and allow to become tacky before fixing the bearers in place. Hold in position for a few moments to ensure proper adhesion.

MODEL No. 4— BUNGALOW

An attractive model for the countryside, made with Kit 1 or 2.

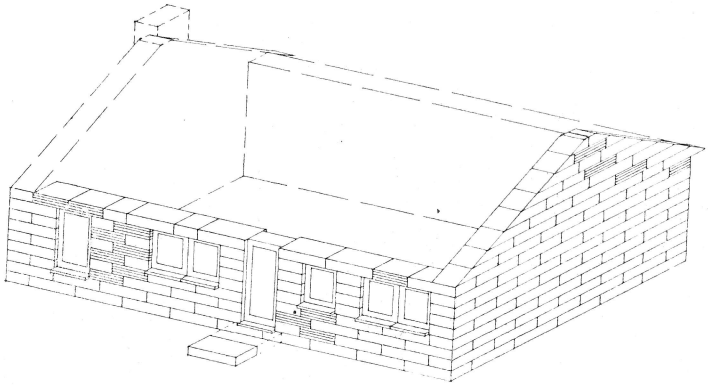


(Scale : 1/48)

Components required—

Bricks.	*Frames.*	*Inserts.*	*Roof.*
B1—191	F2—1	D4—1	$9\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$
B2—50	F3—3	Glazing	$9\frac{3}{4}'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$
B3—62	F4—3		Ridge
B7—23	F6—5		Tiling
B8—8	F10–1		

Pillar G2

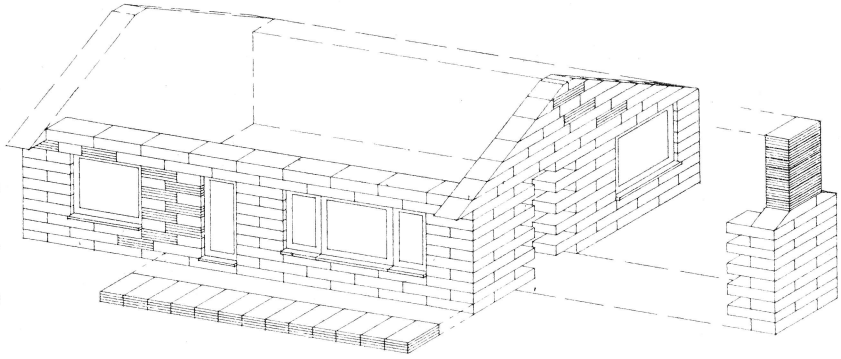


This simple model should present no difficulty to any model builder who has successfully made the three preceding models.

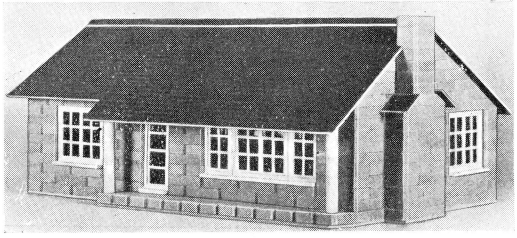
Build on the ground plan in the normal way, cement in windows and doors as you come to them. Finish the brickwork and proceed to cut the roof.

If you refer to the sketches you will see that the roof is made up of the usual two pieces, one of them having a considerable overhang, which is

supported by two posts. Part of this roofing is cut away on the left hand side (3″ long x $\frac{5}{8}$″deep) and also where the chimney meets the roof. Make these adjustments and cement the two sides together and fix in position with the roofing cement.



Amongst the components you will find one post G2. This will be sufficient to make the two



required for this model and should be accurately cut to size at the same angle as the roof. Carefully fix in position making sure that they are upright. As a finer detail, two pieces of tiling from the piece that was cut from the roof, may be cut to fit the slopes on the chimney stack and cemented in position.

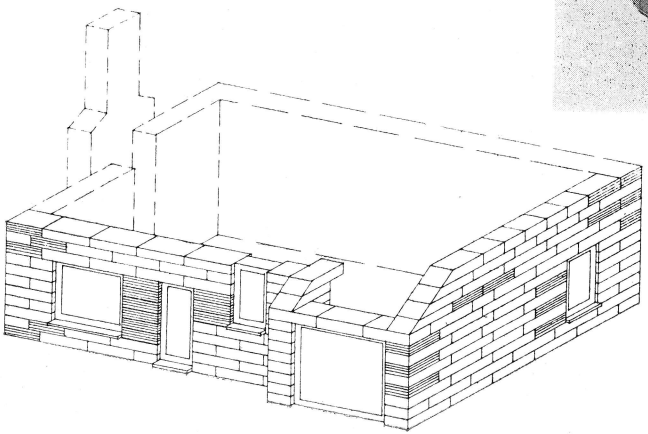
MODEL No. 5—
1½ STOREY HOUSE

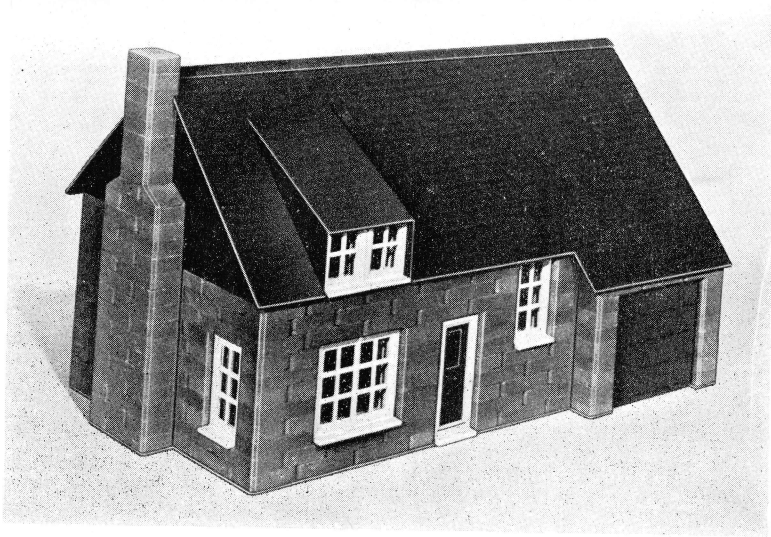
Kit 1 or 2 makes this model for the miniature village.

Components required—

Bricks.	*Frames.*	*Inserts.*	*Roof.*
B1—194	F2—1	D4—1	Printed Sheets
B2—52	F3—3	Glazing	Ridge Tiling
B3—70	F4—3		
B4—6	F6—4		
B7—1	F8—1		
B8—1	F10—1		

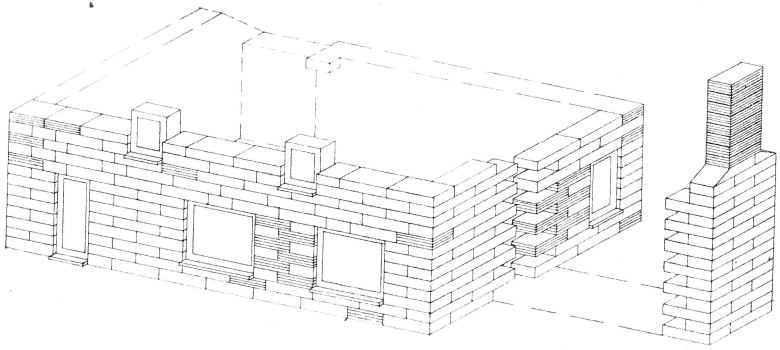
(Scale : 1/48)





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.

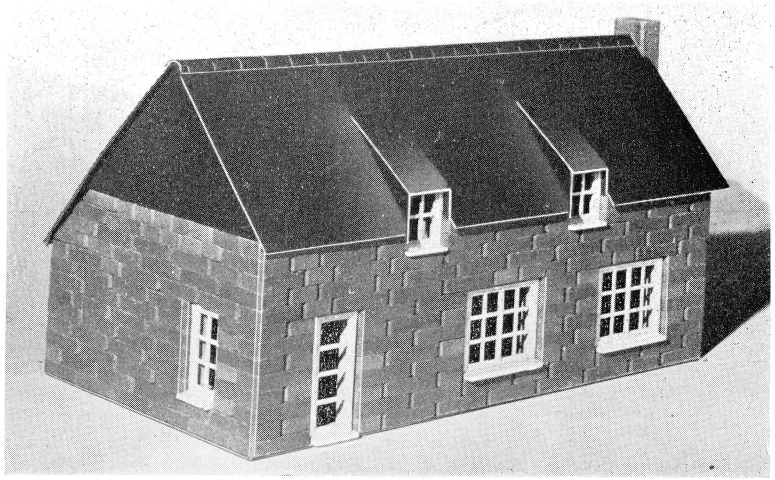
At this stage the remaining two dormer windows F6, should be cemented into position. You will notice that they are only fixed to the brickwork at their bases and care should be taken that they are



in the exact position as shown on the drawings or the roofing will not fit correctly.

The roof can next be assembled. Amongst the tiled roofing in the Kit, you will find some marked " $1\frac{1}{2}$ storey house," 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.

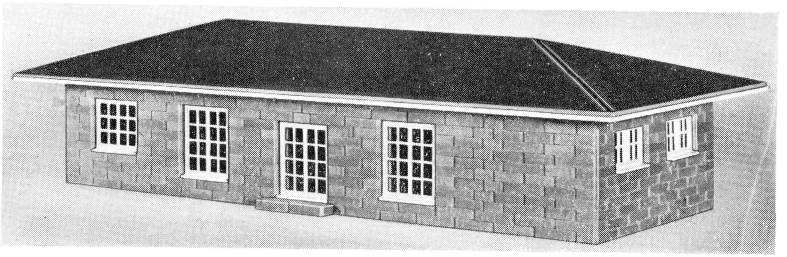


MODEL No. 6—
RAILROAD STATION

A further model for the train enthusiasts made with Kit 2.

Components required—

Bricks.	*Frames.*	*Inserts.*	*Roof.*
B1—270	F1—6	D4	$17\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$
B2—86	F3—2	Glazing	$17\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$
B3—99	F6—4		2—$8'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$
	F10—1		Soffiit—
			$17\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8''$



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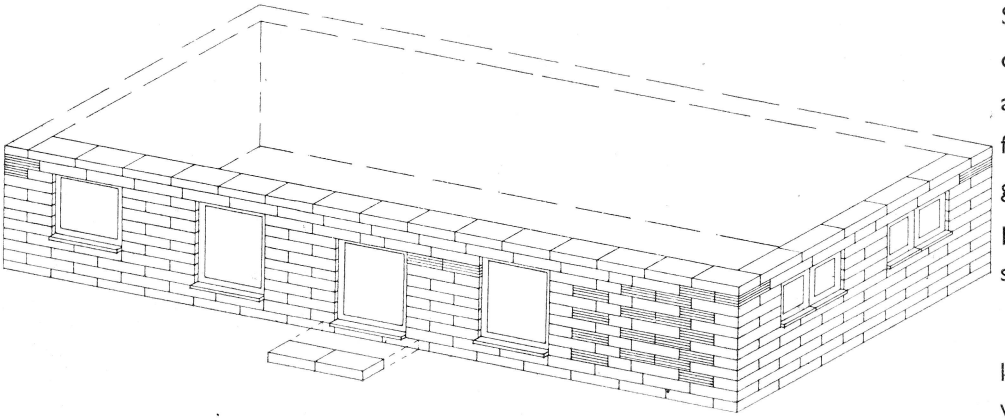


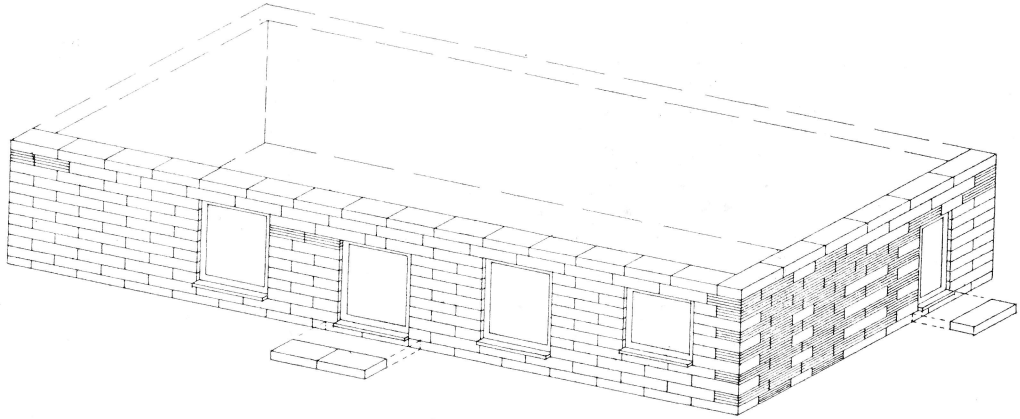
Select the windows and casement frames required and complete glazing as before. Build up on the ground plan, taking care to provide the projecting steps and doorway.

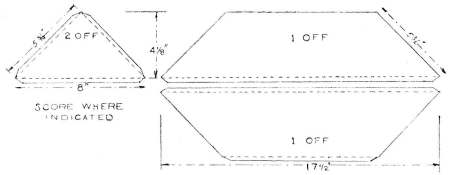
Use soffit board in your kit, size $17\frac{1}{2}''$ x 8″, which will provide the bold over-

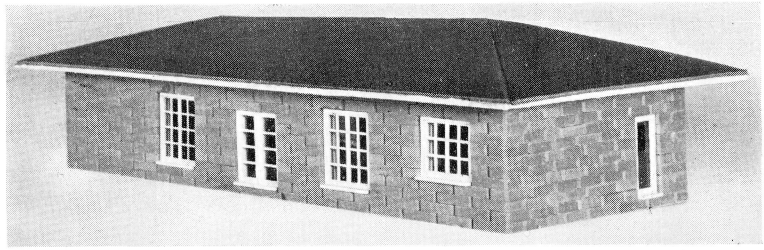
hang necessary for the roof of this building.

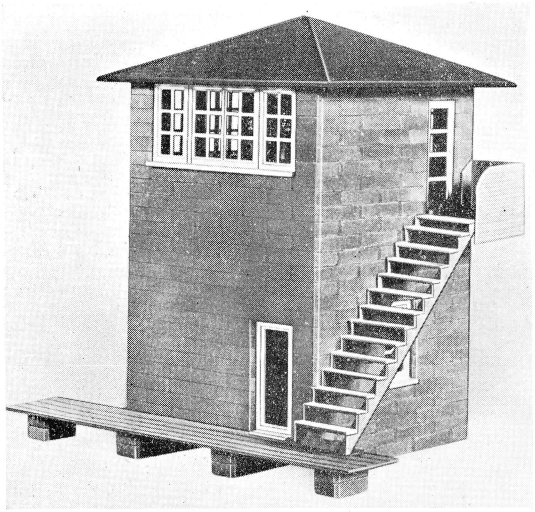
Cut and score roofing sheets as diagram and cement the flanges strongly together. Allow these to set and then cement the roof assembly to the soffit board.

Cut ridge tiling for the ridge and hips and cement to roof. Finally, fit soffit board and roof assembly complete to top course of brickwork.









MODEL No. 7—INTERLOCKING TOWER

An interesting subject made with Kit 2.

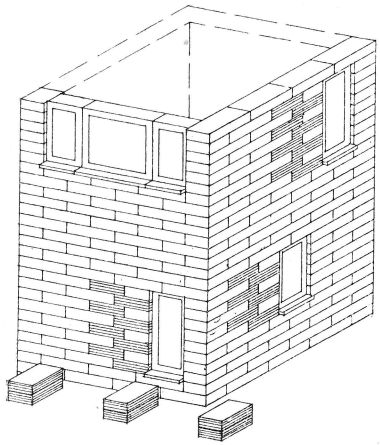
Components required—

Bricks.	*Frames.*	*Inserts.*	*Roof.*
B1—245	F2—1	D4	4—4¾″ x 3″
B2—28	F3—3	Transparent	Soffit—
B3—54	F4—8	Glazing	5″ x 5″
	F10—1		

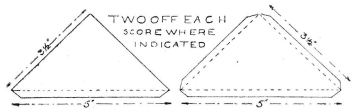
Platform—7¼″ x 1¼″. Stairway.

(Scale : 1/48)

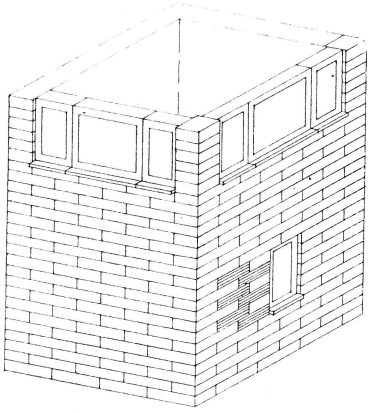
Select window frames and glaze as before. Build up on ground plan as shown on drawings, allowing enough room on base board to take boarded platform.



Select soffit board 5″ x 5″ and mount thereon tile roofing, cut, scored and assembled as diagram. Cement soffit and roof assembly complete on to top course of brickwork.

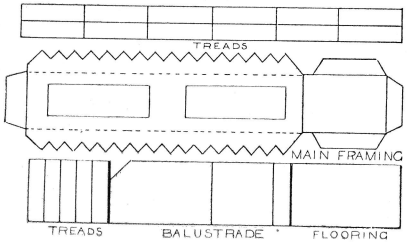


Form platform in front by means of four piers, each formed of two B2 bricks and

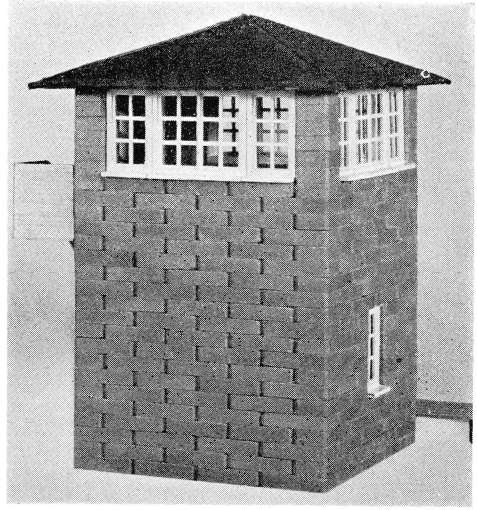


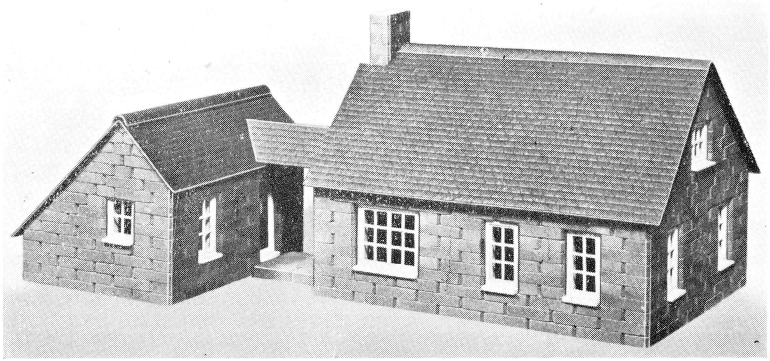
cover with boarding in your kit, size $7\frac{1}{4}''$ x $1\frac{1}{4}''$.

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 shape shown on the illustration and cement the flanges to the balustrade. When set cement to the side of the building and to the platform. 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 railroad and is a companion piece to models 1, 2, 3, and 6.





MODEL No. 8— BUNGALOW AND GARAGE

A striking 2 unit model that may be made with Kit 2.

Components required—

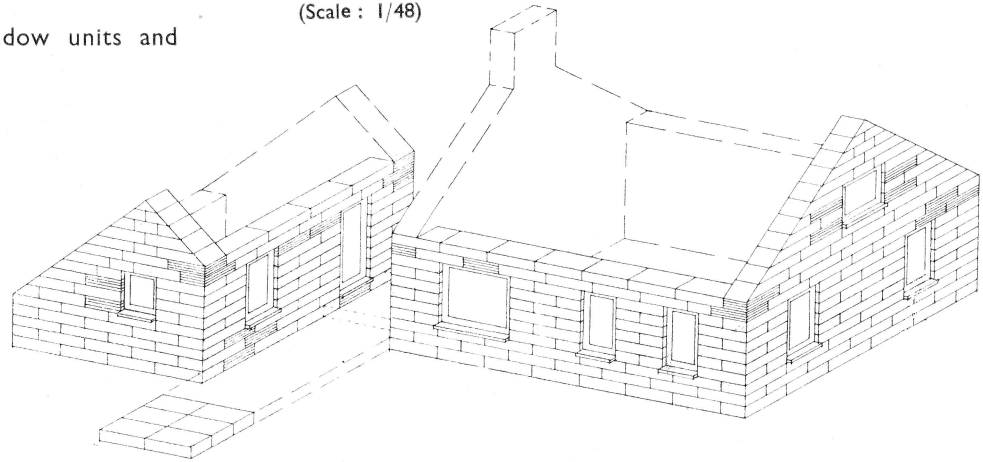
Bricks.	*Frames.*	*Inserts.*	*Roofs.*
B1—270	F2—1	D4	$7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$
B2—35	F3—2	Transparent	$7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 4''$
B3—110	F4—7	Glazing	$5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$
B4—47	F6—2		$5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2''$
B5—19	F7—1		$3'' \times 1''$
B6—3	F8—1		$3'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}''$
	F10—1		

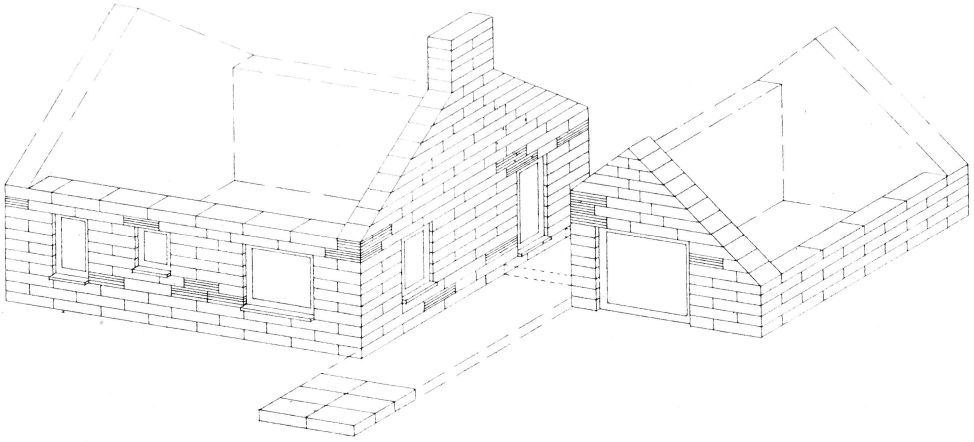
(Scale : 1/48)

Select the door and window units and complete the glazing.

Build up on ground plan as shown, building in gable bricks for sloping roofs at the proper courses.

The roofs are formed of simple two slope

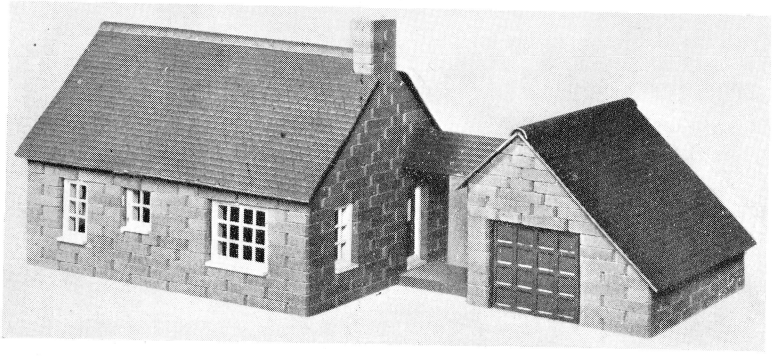


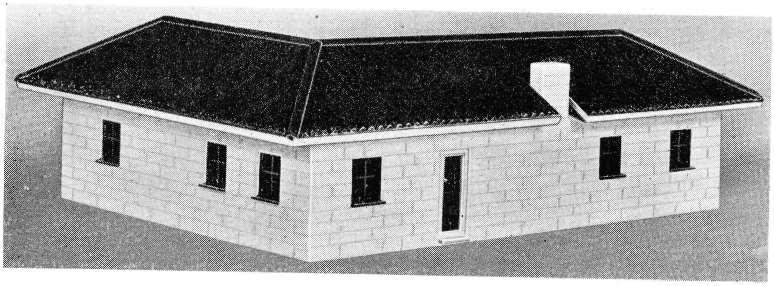


tiling sheet to form a small pitched roof between the two buildings. Cement each end to the sloping roof of each unit and the unified model is complete.

construction in each case, and are cut and scored as before, and cemented together at the ridge and to the bricks forming the gables and eaves. It will be necessary to cut away a small section at the ridge to allow for the chimney stack.

Cut and fix ridge tiles. Cut and score





(Scale : 1/48)

MODEL No. 9— RANCH TYPE HOUSE

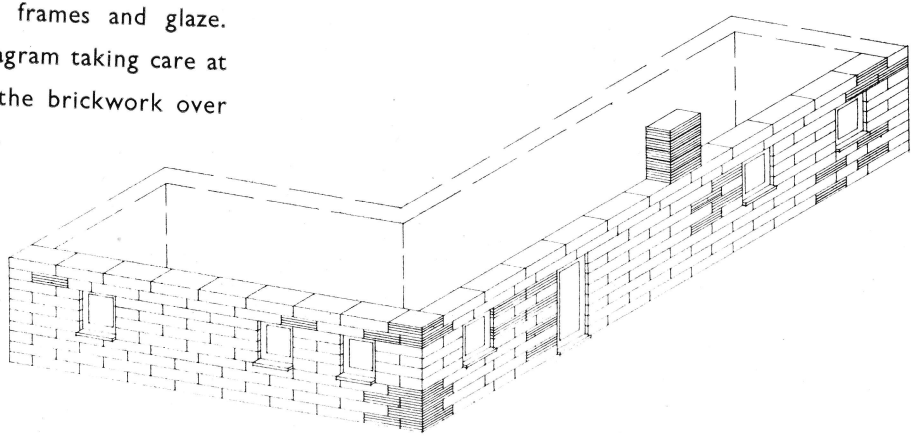
A picturesque model for the countryside made with Kit 2.

Components required.

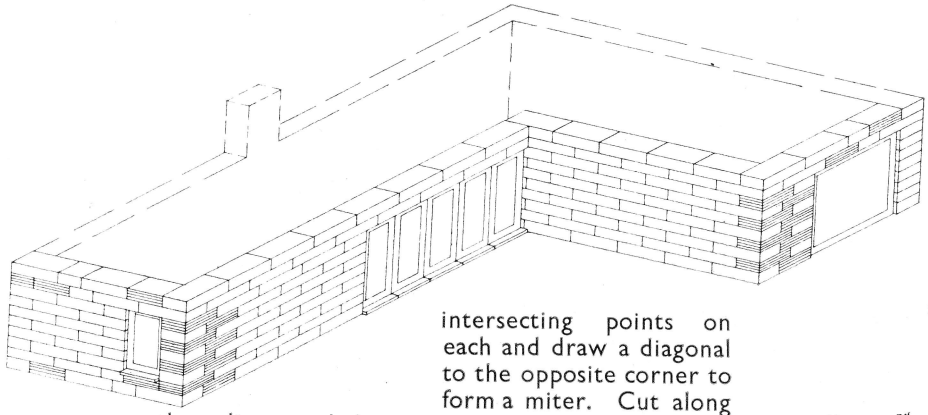
Bricks.	*Frames.*	*Inserts.*	*Roofs.*
B1—243	F2—5	D4	Green
B2—57	F4—1	Transparent	Tiling
B3—70	F6—6	Glazing	
	F8—1		
	F10—1		

Soffit Boards—13″ x 5″ and 10″ x 5″.

Select window and casement frames and glaze. Build up on ground plan as diagram taking care at the ninth course to see that the brickwork over the head of the range of casement doors bonds into the wall forming the garage projection.



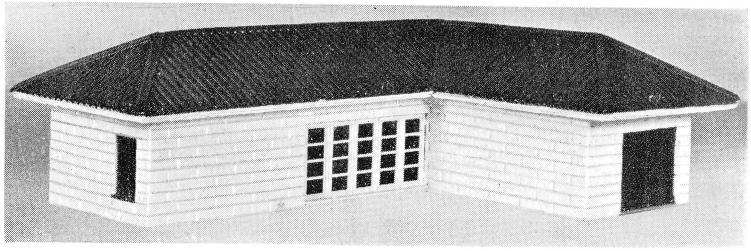
The two soffit boards 13″ x 5″ and 10″ x 5″ should be placed over each other to form an L shape. Mark with a pencil the

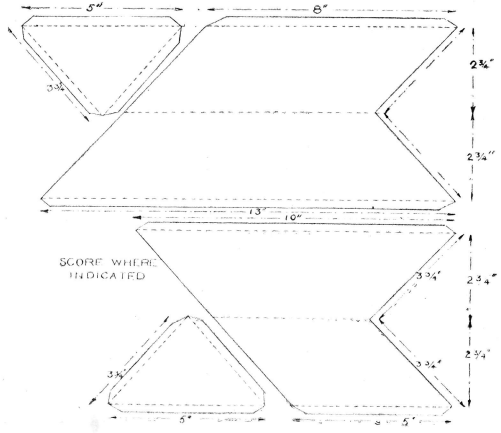


intersecting points on each and draw a diagonal to the opposite corner to form a miter. Cut along these lines, and the two main pieces may then be cemented in position on the buildings.

Cut and score the corrugated roofing material as diagram, fold and cement together and to the soffit board. Cut out for chimney stack. Fix appropriate lengths of ridge tiling to ridge and hips. These ridging tiles should be made by cutting single flutes of the roofing material, and stripping off the backing paper, before fixing.

Render outside walls in plaster and color wash in cream or white poster color.





FINISHING AND LANDSCAPING

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 a great variety of realistic surroundings for the models. If the base board surface is treated with glue and dusted with the various material given below, the results will be very effective.

Concrete road ...	Dust with dry portland cement.
Unmade roads ...	Dust with sharp sand.
Gravel paths ...	Dust with red sand.
Flower beds ...	Dust with fine cinders or dry earth.
Lawns	Dust with sawdust dyed green and dried.

Sidewalks may be made by covering with flour glass-paper and faintly ruling pencil lines to indicate slabs and kerbstones. 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 your village it is advisable to roughly draw up the general layout to scale on paper, which will ensure that you have the right proportions for streets, pavements, railroad tracks, 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 buildings on one plane, and this can be achieved by making rough forms from paper pressed into the approximate shapes, glueing these to the baseboard, and,

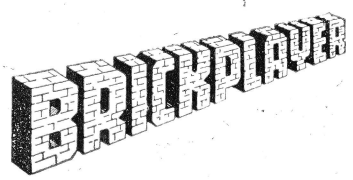
when all are in position, gluing a sheet of linen or paper over the whole layout to give a smooth continuous surface. The base is now ready for roughing in the position of the various buildings, gardens, fields, etc.

You can now commence filling in the scenery of your model village. Sidewalks 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 coloring.

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 railroad running thru, after gluing the cross ties in position, glue granite or lime chips, obtainable from the hobby shop in between to complete the track and treat the ground alongside with ashes.

As your village grows you can think up 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 autos added to give color 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.



THE BRICKS AND MORTAR BUILDING KIT

KITS AND ACCESSORIES.

No. 8151. Kit 1. Bricks, metal window and door frames, tiled roofing, etc. Blueprints and components to make five models illustrated in booklet.

No. 8152. Kit 2. A larger edition that enables nine models illustrated to be made.

Numerous models, in addition to the above, can be made with each set, to the builder's own designs.

ACCESSORY PACKS.

No. 8160. Pack of 100 B1 bricks.

No. 8161. Pack of 52 B2 and 72 B3 bricks.

No. 8162. Pack of 42 B4, 16 B5 and 4 B6 bricks.

No. 8163. Pack of 42 B7 and 20 B8 bricks.

No. 8164. Pack of window and door frames, comprising 3 F1, 2 F2, 1 F8, 1 F10 and transparent glazing and door insert.

No. 8165. Pack of window and door frames, comprising 2 F3, 4 F4, 4 F6, 1 F8, 1 F10 and transparent glazing and door insert.

No. 8166. Pack of six sheets imitation tiled or shingled roofing, $19\frac{3}{4}''$ x $5\frac{3}{4}''$, and 10 lengths of ridge tiling.

No. 8167. Bag of cement.

No. 8168. Bottle of Roofing cement.