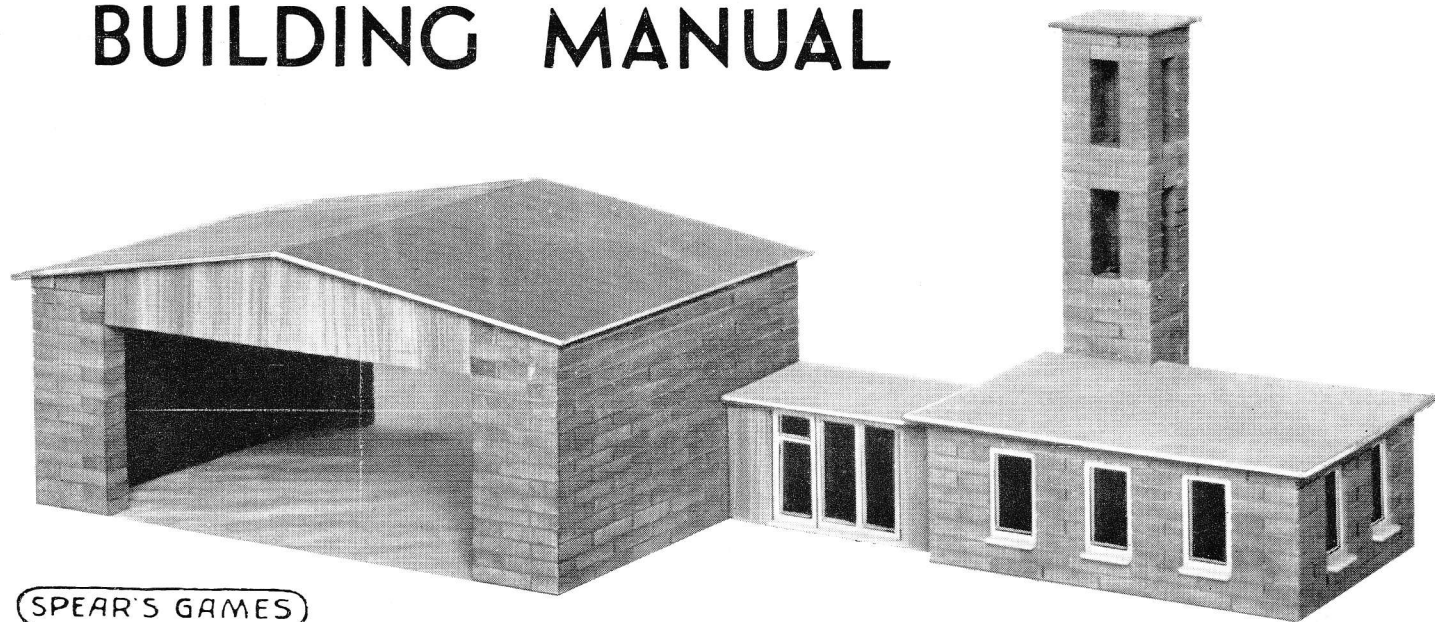


CONTEMPORARY BRICKPLAYER KIT BUILDING MANUAL



SPEAR'S GAMES

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INTRODUCTION

We are pleased to introduce the new contemporary range of the well-known BRICKPLAYER model building kits.

Architectural styles, and to some extent the ways of building are always changing. BRICKPLAYER, being based on the true technique of building, is readily adaptable to the changing styles. In the last few years, the "contemporary style" has developed, and we therefore present to you BRICKPLAYER in this form. We have commissioned a firm of Chartered Architects to design the series of contemporary models in this manual.

BRICKPLAYER is not a mere toy, but an absorbing and instructive hobby, which enables you to build replicas in miniature of any kind of brick building, for apart from

the range of models in this manual, you can design an unlimited number for yourself. What is more, you build them with real bricks and mortar.

Each model can be permanent, as the mortar sets quite hard, or it can be dismantled by simply soaking in cold water until the bricks part from each other. The bricks, windows and other components may be used over and over again.

In the instructions most of the components are referred to by their numbers. The key to these is inside the box-lid, where you will also find a complete list of components included in this kit. Extra components can be obtained from your retailer, either singly or in small unit packs. For details, see back cover of this manual.

HOW TO BUILD WITH BRICKPLAYER

The surface on which you build should be flat. If you have no flat table, try to get a piece of plywood or hardboard, large enough to leave a 2 in. margin around the model you want to build.

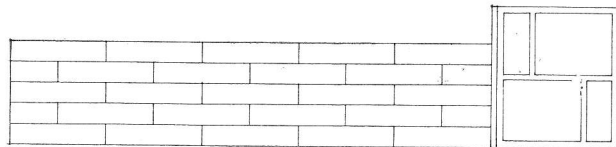
For each model in your kit, there is a ground plan. You can build directly on this, or make a tracing or carbon copy and keep the original plan. If you want your model to stand up to long use, carbon copying the ground plan directly on to a piece of plywood and building on this will greatly increase its strength, and you can use the board to add a garden, pavement, etc. (See page 31.)

You also need a straight smooth strip of wood, such as a ruler, and a saucer for the mortar. Make up some of this from the bag of cement, following the instructions printed on it.

First try a straight wall as below. Lay a piece of scrap paper on your table or board, and lay the first row of LB.1 or full size bricks, coating the

bottom face and meeting edge of each with the mortar. Press them lightly on to the paper. If a lot of mortar oozes out at the sides, you are putting on too much. On the other hand, if the brick feels dry when you try to slide it, you have too little. When you have laid a few bricks this will be easy enough.

A layer of bricks is called a course. Straighten this course with the piece of wood by pushing all the bricks against it. Then build the second course. You will see that the joints never come over those in the course below. (This rule applies in all the models.) When straightening the second and further courses, hold the strip of wood with its face against the wall to line up the last course laid with those already built. Also check the ends and sides of the wall for



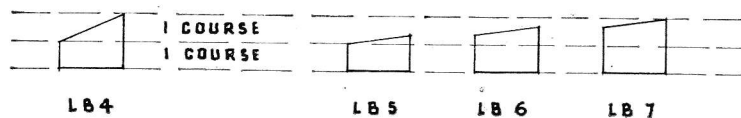
squareness, with a window frame laid on its side with the sill against the wall (see sketch).

When you have practised this enough, place the wall in a bucket of water and start on Model No. 1 as this is described in full detail. Should you decide not to build the models in the order in which they are described, read through those you have missed as any points which have already been described for an earlier model are not repeated.

Note on use of cement: The mortar which you have just been using will stick bricks to other bricks, paper (ground plans), cardboard (roofs and cladding), and wood. It will soften immediately if placed in water. For sticking plastic components (windows to each other and to brickwork, glazing to windows, chimney capping to bricks, etc.), the window glue must be used. This will not soften but the components may be broken apart and the glue scraped off with a

penknife. In the instructions, "mortar" or "cement" refer to the first, "glue" to the second.

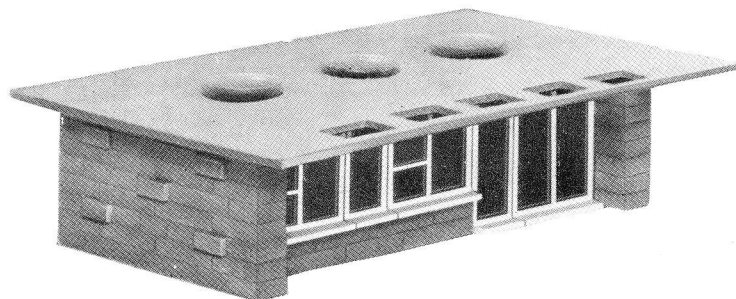
Note on Use of Gable Bricks: In all models from No. 2 onwards "gable bricks" will be used to form the angle of the roof. There are two different slopes used in contemporary Brickplayer models (See sketch below). 30° roofs using LB.4 bricks, rise one whole course to each half-brick. 10° roofs rise only one-third of a course to each half-brick, so three different bricks, LB.5, LB.6 and LB.7 are needed to raise the wall a full course. These bricks are always used in rotation, but a wall may start and finish with any of the three.



Components required:

LB.1 — 82	W.1 — 1
LB.2 — 18	W.2 — 1
LB.3 — 30	W.3 — 2
	W.4 — 1

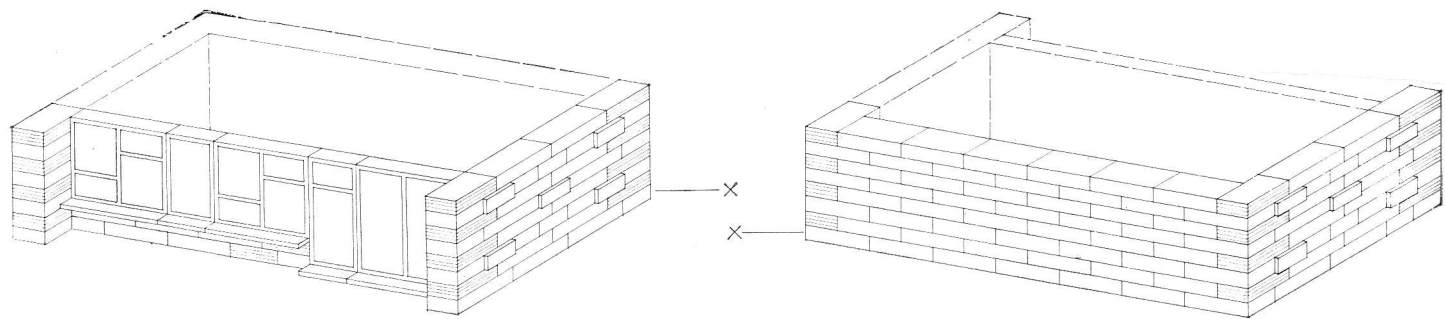
Concrete roof with cut-outs.
3 glass rooflights.



Select the windows required and detach the corresponding pieces of glazing from the sheet packed with them. Using the trowel, apply window glue all round the inside of the frame, and press the glazing lightly into position. Glue together the W1 and W2 to make a unit, as shown on the drawing. Then do the same with the other three windows.

Now cement the first course of bricks onto the ground plan. LB.2 are shown shaded on both ground plans and drawings to make it easier to distinguish them from LB.1. Place the tall windows in position, loose, without gluing them in for the time being.

From now on, follow the two drawings, each showing two walls of the building. Remember that on corners, the end view of an LB.1 may look like an LB.3. For example, in the first course which you have



already laid, the brick "X" looks like an LB.3, in the left-hand drawing. It is in fact an L.B.1, as you can tell by looking at the right-hand drawing.

Lay the second course, butting the bricks against the side of the windows, without glue. When you reach the third course, put the remaining set of windows in place, again without gluing them in.

Continue to build, watching that the walls are in line and upright until you reach the eighth course, leaving the five "headers" in each side wall projecting slightly. Now leave the building to harden for a few minutes, then glue the windows in place, bringing them sufficiently forward to hide the gaps left by the "headers."

The model is now ready to take the roof, so cement the top of the bricks and place it carefully in position, looking at the model from all sides in turn to see that the roof is straight. It should project equally at the two sides and back with a little more in front. Leave a book on it for a few hours, then peel off the ground plan. Cut out the three glass rooflights, leaving a flange for gluing to the underside of the roof and glue them in.

MODEL No. 2

WEEK-END HOUSE

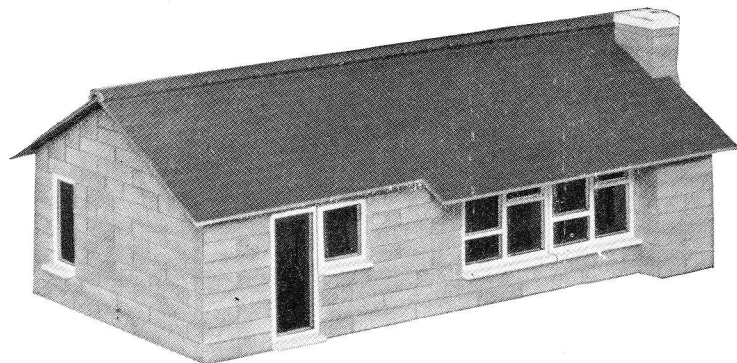
KIT A, B or C

Components required:

LB.1 — 147	W.1 — 2
LB.2 — 28	W.2 — 1
LB.3 — 35	W.3 — 2
LB.4 — 23	W.4 — 1
	W.6 — 1
	D.1 — 1

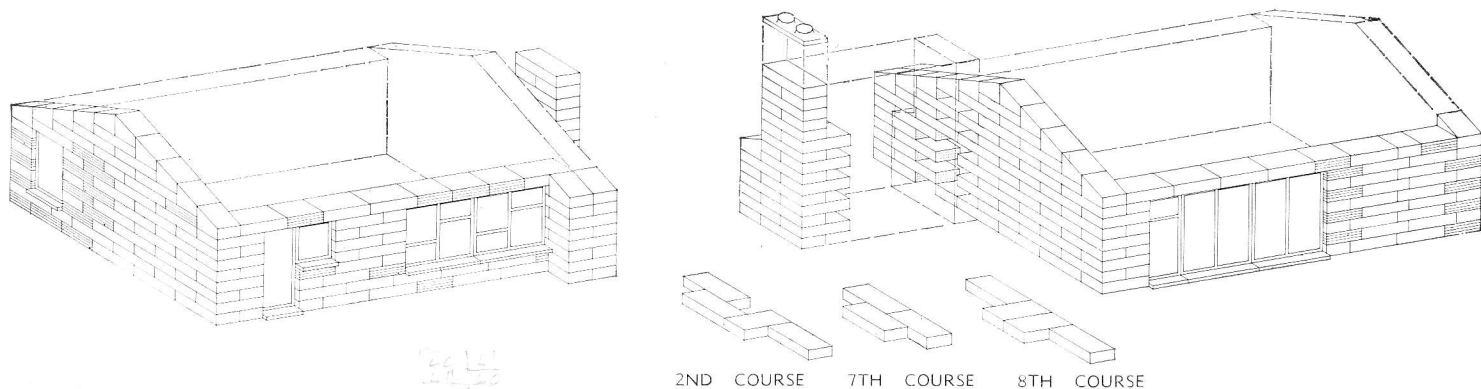
Pantile roofing 9" x 7".

Chimney capping — 1.



The front door of this house has first to be assembled by gluing the yellow plastic door into the frame followed by the transparent glazing. Glue together the windows where they are in groups, and place them loosely on the groundplan.

The chimney is shown detached from the rest of the model, as otherwise it would hide the bricks behind, but it is, of course, built at the same time. To make the chimney construction clearer, some of the courses are shown. Up to the sixth course, keep repeating the first and second. Then, at the seventh and eighth, the construction changes and the ninth and tenth repeat these. Above these the chimney is made of alternate courses of L.B.1 and LB.3.



Glue in the windows when the eighth course has been reached. The frames should be just behind the brickwork, with the sills projecting. In the next course, where bricks rest on a window, use glue instead of mortar, otherwise they will not stick firmly. The brickwork is completed with LB.4 gable bricks (see note on page 5).

Cut the roof with scissors to the size shown in the sketch attached to the ground plan. Fold it down the centre, lay it on the model and mark the position of the chimney. Cut out the recess for this with a penknife, resting the roof on a piece of waste cardboard. Cement the top of the brickwork and fit the roof. See that the ridge is exactly at the apex of the bricks. Lean books on the four corners to hold them down. Cut out the chimney capping, and glue this in place.

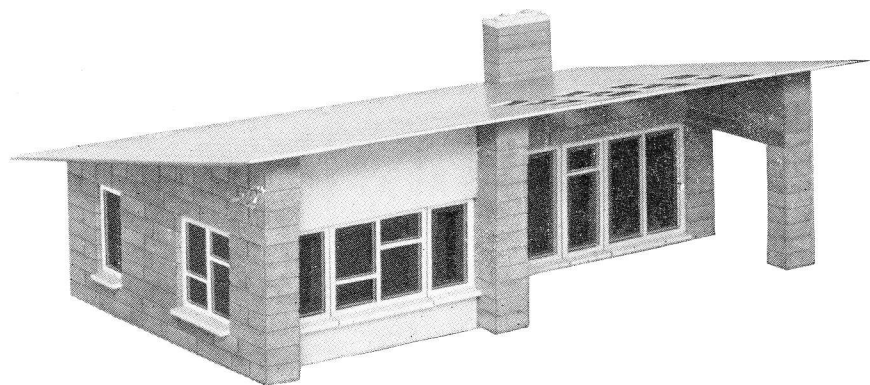
MODEL No. 3

RIVERSIDE BUNGALOW

KIT A, B or C

Components required:

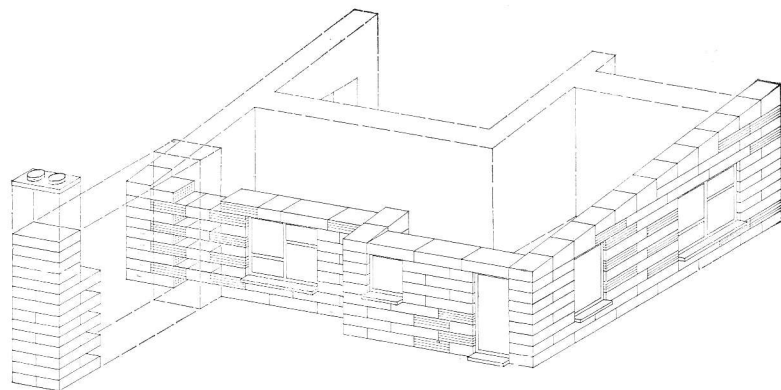
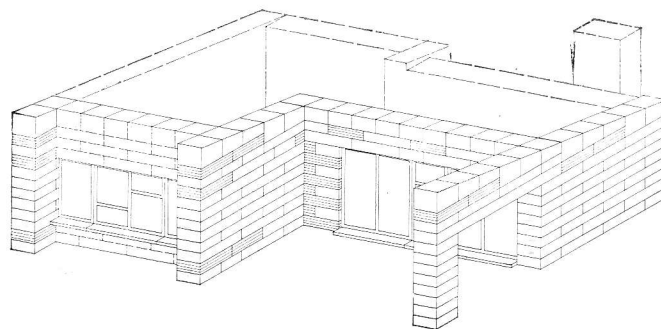
LB.1 — 146	W.1 — 2
LB.2 — 46	W.2 — 1
LB.3 — 59	W.3 — 3
LB.5 — 19	W.4 — 3
LB.6 — 17	W.6 — 1
LB.7 — 10	D.1 — 1
3" wood beam.	
Blue cladding $3\frac{1}{4}" \times 2"$.	
Chimney capping.	
Cut out aluminium roof.	



First build the pillar, made up of eight LB.3 bricks, which supports the roof over the veranda. Cement these together and lay them down on their side to dry, after straightening with the ruler. Notice that the bricks above and below the large front window are dotted. This indicates that they are afterwards to be covered with the blue cladding, and they should be built in the usual way.

Continue building and, on reaching the ninth course, glue the wood beam in position using the pillar you have made, which is now dry. Beams have the same width and thickness as bricks, and so can form part of a course.

This model has a 10° roof (see page 5). Starting from the back, or lower end, the wall next to the chimney starts with an LB.6, while the wall next to the door starts with an LB.5. There is a row of LB.6 along the top of the front wall, and a row of LB.5 along the top of the wall behind the veranda.



The aluminium roof is cut to size, and has only to be cemented in position. Take care that it is quite straight. The chimney cut-out will fix its position. Finally, cut the blue cladding to fit over and under the front window, and cement it on.

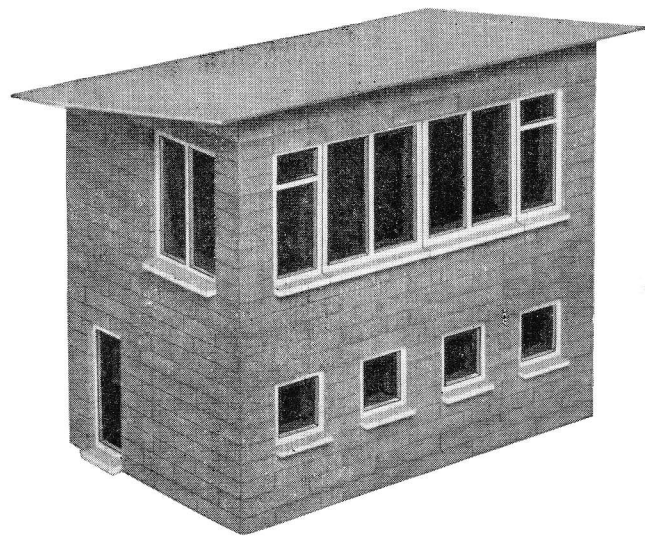
MODEL No. 4

SIGNAL BOX

KIT B or C

Components required:

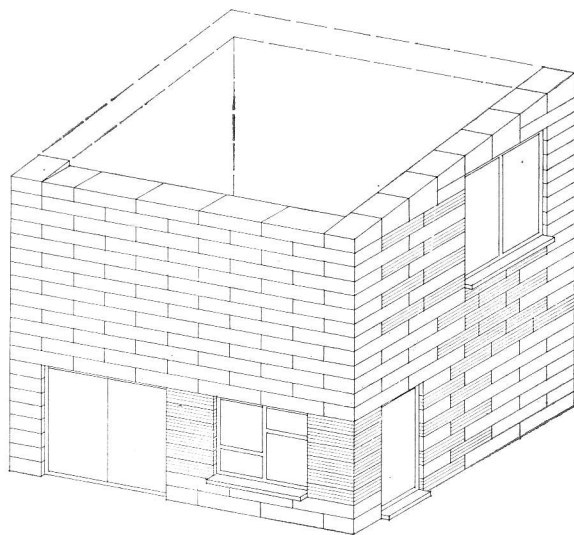
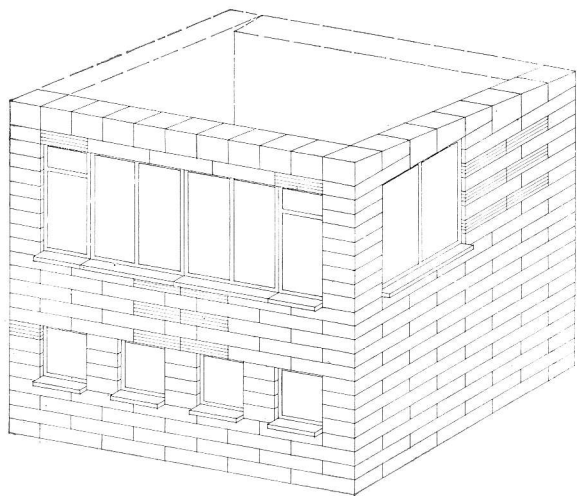
LB.1 — 194	W.1 — 4
LB.2 — 54	W.2 — 2
LB.3 — 46	W.3 — 1
LB.5 — 6	W.6 — 4
LB.6 — 15	D.1 — 1
LB.7 — 4	D.2 — 1
Aluminium roofing 8" x 5".	



This, and the following model, are most realistic accessories for an "O" gauge railway.

The hinged double door D.2 is built in in the same way as window frames, being assembled loose until the brickwork has reached the top of the frame.

This model is higher than those so far described, so take special care to check the first few courses with



the window frame as described on page 4, as, if these are correct, the higher ones will almost certainly be so too, but, if the lower courses lean over slightly, this will become more noticeable the higher you go.

At each end of the row of large front windows is a pillar of $\frac{1}{2}$ " bricks, LB.3. Make up these two pillars separately as described in Model No. 3.

The roof supplied is of the correct width, but three rows will have to be trimmed off the length. Cement it down leaving an equal overhang all round.

MODEL No. 5

SMALL RAILWAY STATION

KIT B or C

Components required:

LB.1 — 194

LB.2 — 39

LB.3 — 50

LB.5 — 18

LB.6 — 4

LB.7 — 4

W.1 — 2

W.2 — 2

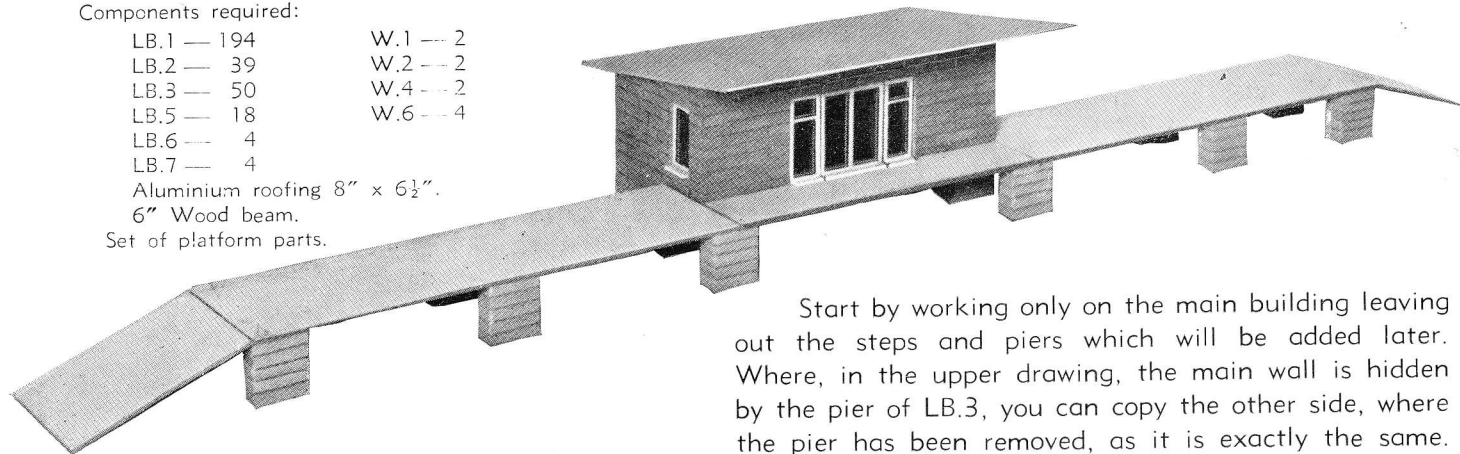
W.4 — 2

W.6 — 4

Aluminium roofing 8" x 6½".

6" Wood beam.

Set of platform parts.



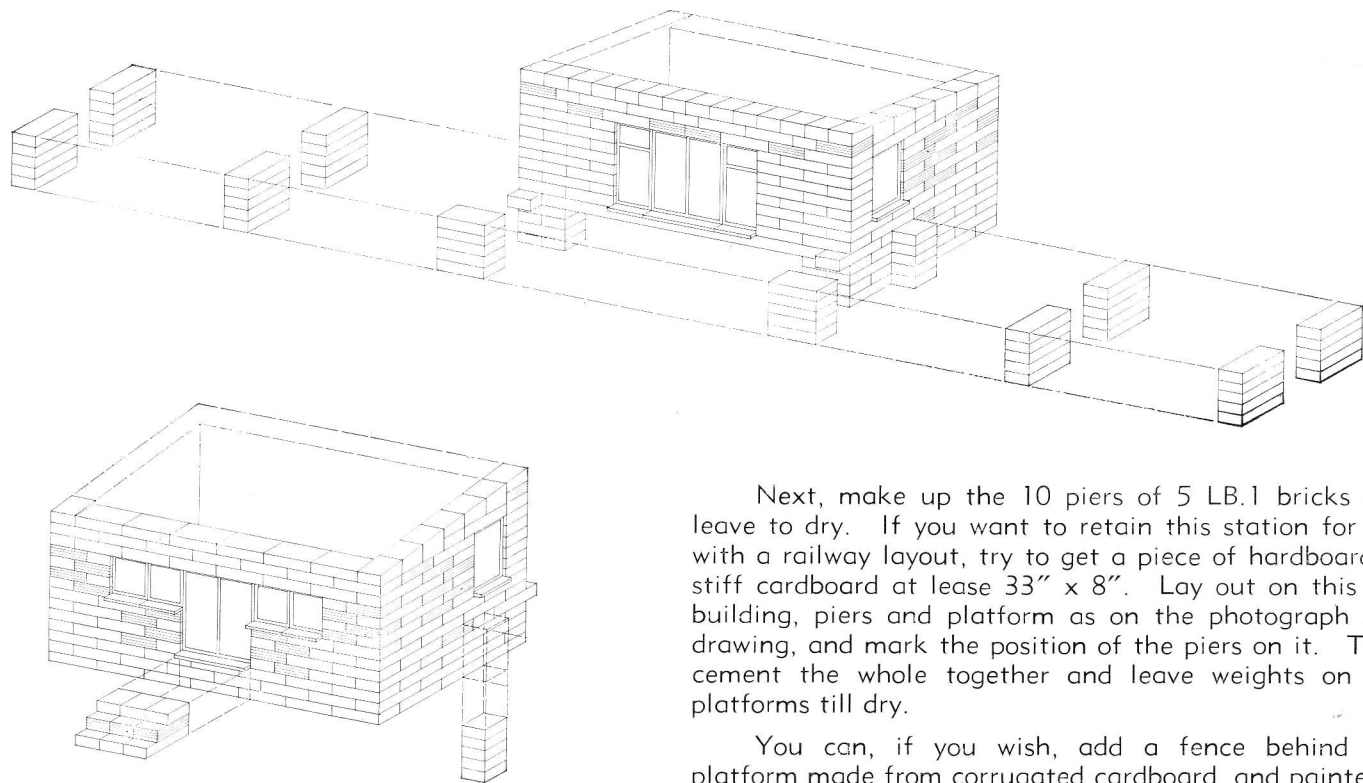
Start by working only on the main building leaving out the steps and piers which will be added later. Where, in the upper drawing, the main wall is hidden by the pier of LB.3, you can copy the other side, where the pier has been removed, as it is exactly the same.

In the fifth course, the gap in the front wall is bridged across with the wooden beam, and the bricks in the side walls project to support the platform.

When you have finished the brickwork, add the two piers of LB.3's and the steps.

The roof, which is already cut to size, should overhang equally at the sides and back leaving about 2" at the front to cover the platform and part of the track.

You will find the three platform pieces partially cut through. With a knife, separate them lengthways. Do not cut off the flaps, but bend these down to form the ramps.



Next, make up the 10 piers of 5 LB.1 bricks and leave to dry. If you want to retain this station for use with a railway layout, try to get a piece of hardboard or stiff cardboard at lease 33" x 8". Lay out on this the building, piers and platform as on the photograph and drawing, and mark the position of the piers on it. Then cement the whole together and leave weights on the platforms till dry.

You can, if you wish, add a fence behind the platform made from corrugated cardboard, and painted.

MODEL No. 6

BUNGALOW

KIT B or C

Components required:

LB.1 — 190

LB.2 — 53

LB.3 — 64

LB.4 — 24

W.1 — 2

W.2 — 2

W.3 — 3

W.4 — 3

W.6 — 6

D.1 — 2

D.2 — 1

Chimney capping.

Aluminium roofing

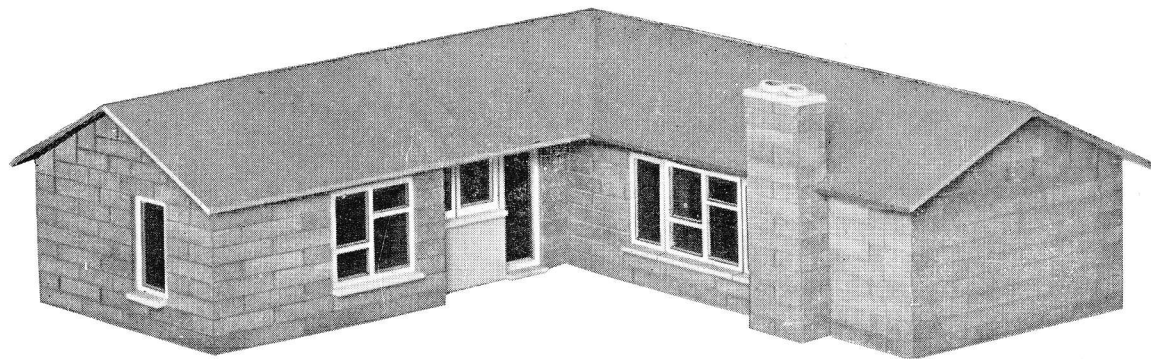
— 2 pieces $11\frac{1}{2}$ " x

5" with central

ridge.

Yellow cladding 2"

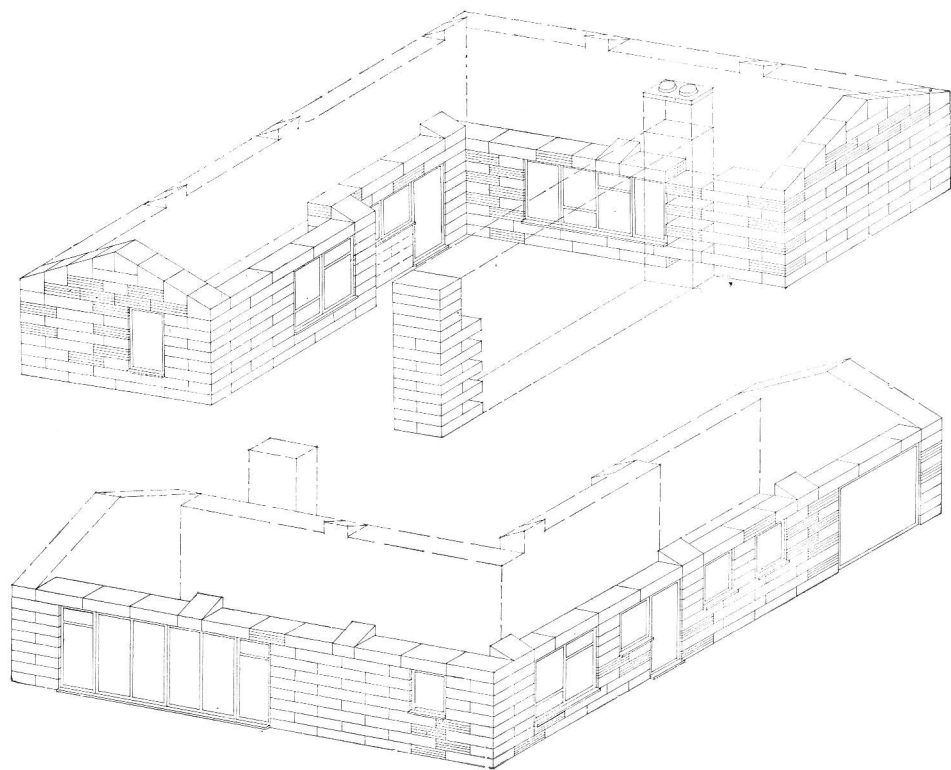
x $1\frac{1}{2}$ ".



This bungalow has an unusual shape which looks attractive, and makes building more interesting.

The left-hand corner of the small recess around the front door cannot be completely seen in the drawing, but you can easily work this out, remembering that the joints of one course do not come over those of the course below, except just under the gables where it cannot be avoided. The piece of yellow cladding is trimmed and cemented in this recess, under the two windows W.6.

The roof of this model requires a little extra care. Count out carefully the lines shown on the sketch



attached to the ground plan. Rule the diagonal lines across with a pencil, and cut with scissors. Now lay the two pieces upside down with the edges you have cut butting together. They should **not** form a right angle at this stage. Joint the two pieces with adhesive tape or paper stuck on with window glue. When this has dried, gently form the ridge of the roof and place it on the model. See that the roof projects equally all round, then mark the chimney recess and cut it out $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep. Cement the roof in position, again checking that it is central and lean books all round to hold it until it is dry.

Components required:

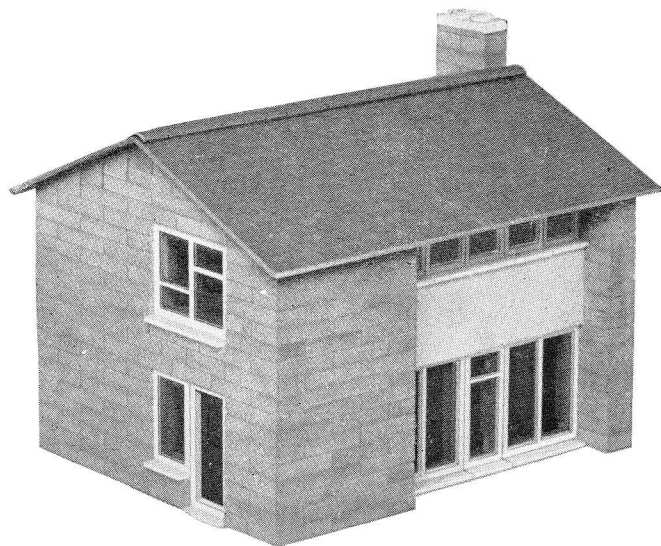
LB.1 — 206	W.1 — 3
LB.2 — 84	W.2 — 1
LB.3 — 69	W.3 — 2
LB.4 — 24	W.4 — 4

W.6 — 11
D.1 — 1

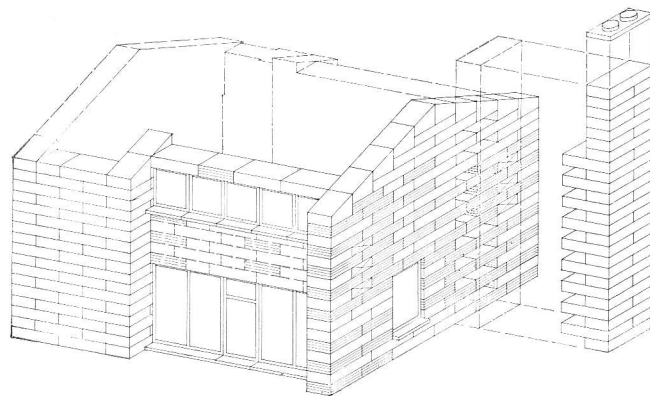
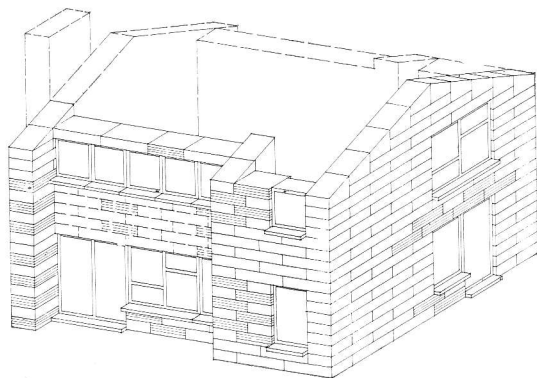
Pantile roofing 9" x 7".

Chimney capping.

Yellow cladding 4½" x 2⅔".



This is a typical contemporary house, with wide windows overlooking the garden on each side. These windows are set in recesses, and, when building these, remember that the brickwork has to be "bonded" into the wall on either side. For



example, the six bricks in the side wall crossed with an X are the ends of LB.1 bricks belonging to these recess walls.

Trim the roof to a length of $7\frac{1}{4}$ ", and a width of 3" each side of the central ridge.

Mark the position of the chimney, cut out a recess for this $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep, and cement on the roof.

Cut the cladding to fit exactly over the brickwork in the two recesses. Cement this on, and also glue on the chimney capping.

MODEL No. 8

TWO MAISONNETTES

KIT C

Components required:

LB.1 — 304 W.1 — 3 W.6 — 11

LB.2 — 63 W.2 — 2 D.1 — 2

LB.3 — 108 W.3 — 4

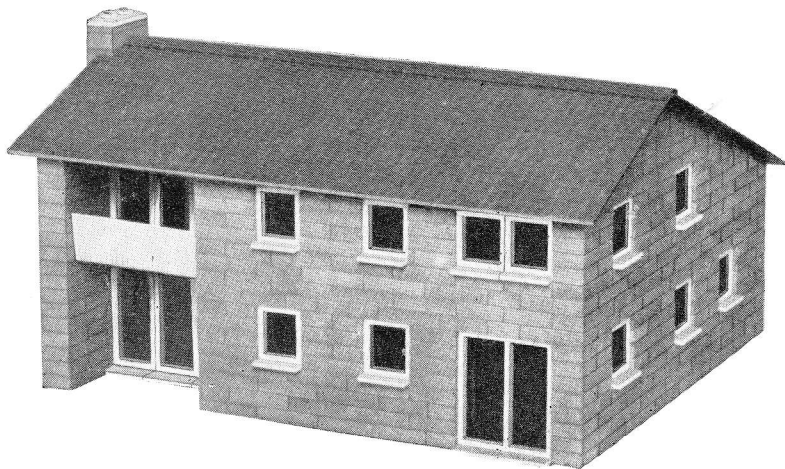
LB.4 — 32 W.4 — 1

Chimney capping.

$3\frac{1}{4}$ " beam.

Balcony (blue board) $2\frac{3}{4}$ " x $1\frac{3}{4}$ ".

Pantile roofing 10 " x $8\frac{3}{4}$ ".



This house consists of two maisonettes or flats, one in the upper, and one in the lower storey, the upper storey having its own separate entrance, hence the two front doors side by side.

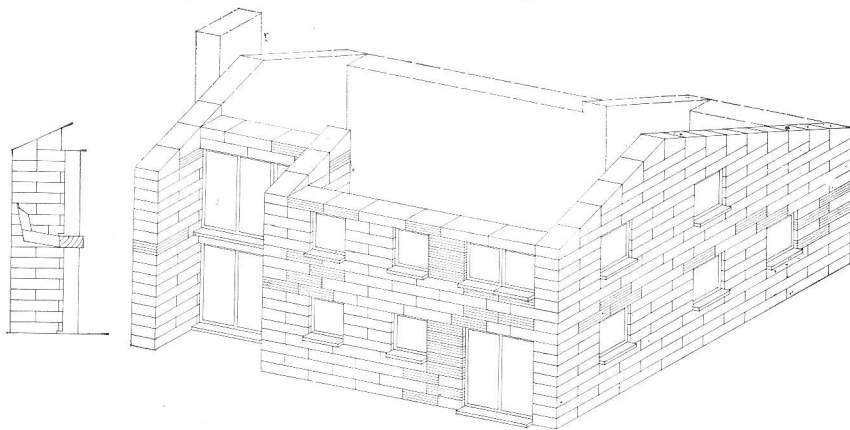
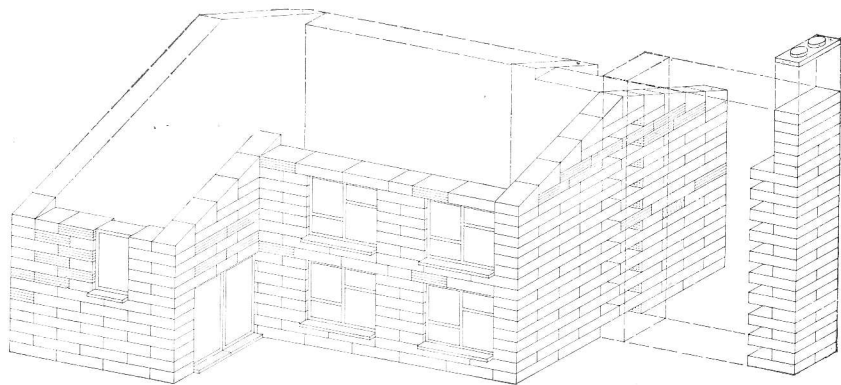
The recess at the rear of the house contains one W.1 and one W.2 window on each floor, the latter representing a door leading out to the balcony or garden.

In the ninth course, the beam is laid over the lower windows. The end of this beam is shown by wood grain in the other view.

In building the right-hand wall of this recess, which cannot be completely seen, remember that the joints of one course must not come over those of the one below, until you come right up to the gables.

For cutting the roof, follow the sketch attached to the ground plan.

Form up the balcony along the bends, and glue the corners. The centre flap must be on the inside. Glue one corner at a time, and hold until dry, using a brick to press from inside. Glue the balconies to the beam and brickwork. The angles should appear as in the sketch.



MODEL No. 9

"STAR GARAGE" — SERVICE STATION

KIT C

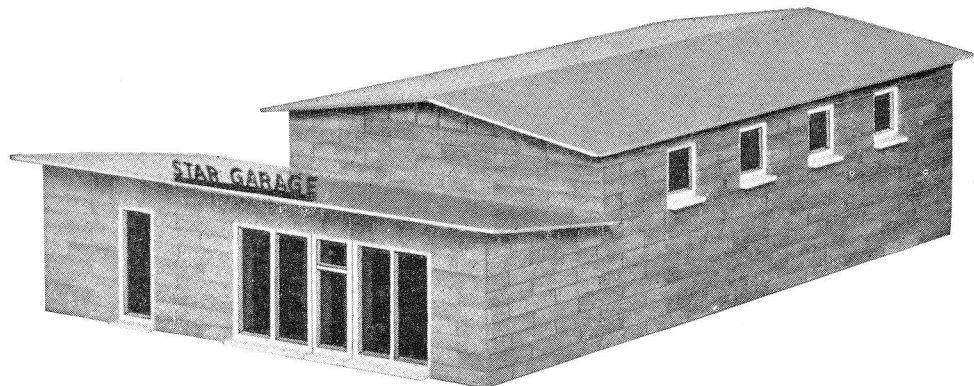
Components required:

LB.1 — 316	W.1 — 2
LB.2 — 4	W.2 — 1
LB.3 — 68	W.3 — 2
LB.5 — 12	W.4 — 2
LB.6 — 12	W.6 — 4
LB.7 — 27	D.1 — 1
	D.2 — 1

Aluminium roofing— $9\frac{3}{4}$ " x $6\frac{1}{2}$ "
with central ridge.

Aluminium roofing — $9\frac{3}{4}$ " x 4"
6" beam.

"Star Garage" sign.



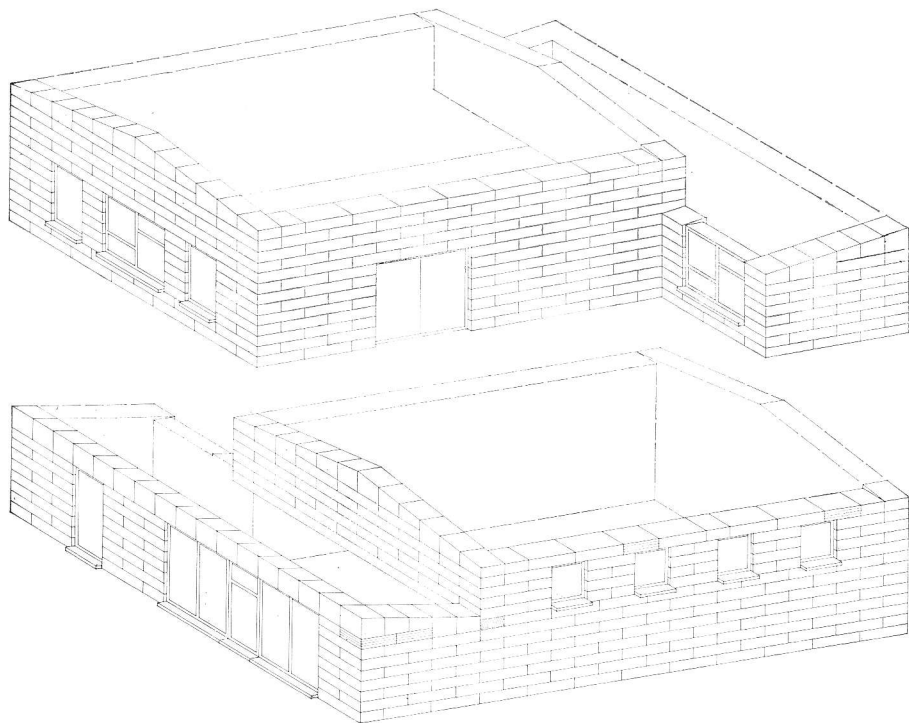
This model consists of a front section for serving customers, linked to a longer workshop where cars are serviced. These enter through the hinged double door, and so the model can be used as a garage for cars of "Dinky Toy" size, while the addition of petrol pumps will make it look even more realistic.

The brickwork is very simple as you can tell by the small number of LB.2 bricks.

The 6" beam bridges the opening between the two sections of the building.

The large roof is the correct size, but the smaller one for the front must have a corner cut away to match the brickwork and must have one row cut off its length. It should overhang the brickwork by about $\frac{1}{2}$ " on all sides.

Glue the "Star Garage" sign to the roof about $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the front edge and hold down with a window frame until dry.



MODEL No. 10**"ELITE STORES" — SHOP WITH FLAT OVER****KIT C**

Components required:

LB.1 — 293

W.1 — 2

W.6 — 7

LB.2 — 79

W.2 — 2

D.1 — 2

LB.3 — 83

W.3 — 3

LB.4 — 20

W.4 — 4

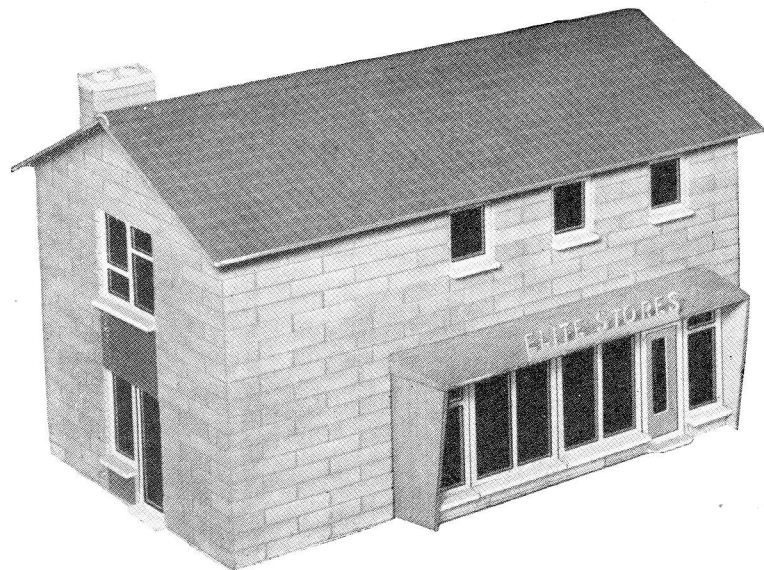
Chimney capping.

Green cladding.

Pantile roofing $9\frac{3}{4}" \times 6\frac{1}{2}"$.

Canopy — 3 pieces.

Sign — "Elite Stores."



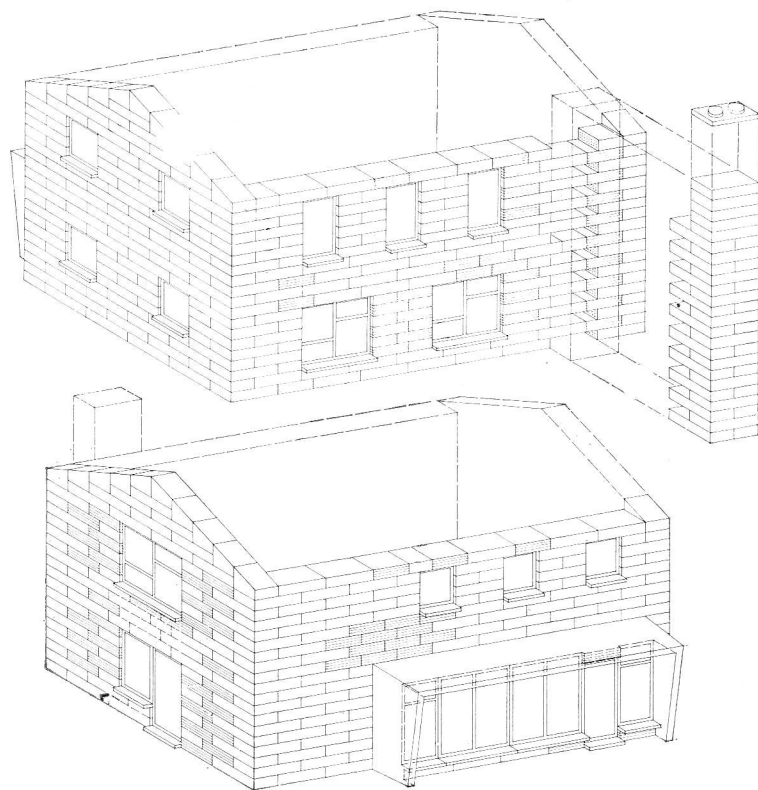
First build the shop front.

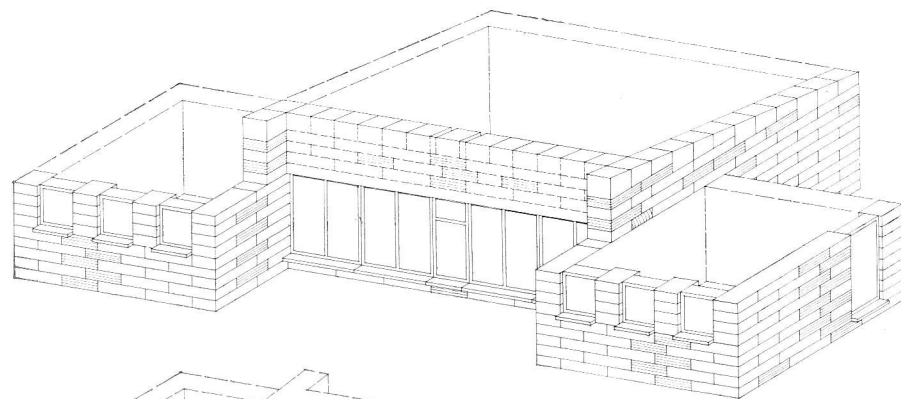
Lay the five bricks under the shop windows and glue on the four windows and the door, after gluing these to each other. Add an LB.2 brick over the door to come level with the windows. Now glue on the sides of the canopy

and finally the top. As you build the brickwork of the building itself, coat the edges of the bricks which meet the canopy with mortar. This will stick to the wood strongly enough, as it is a large area, and will make the model easier to dismantle than if window glue were used.

Both the chimney stack and roof of this model are straightforward. Trim the roof to $9\frac{1}{4}$ " long, and 3" wide each side of the centre. Cut a $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep recess for the chimney before cementing it on. Fix the sign in position on the canopy top with glue (see Model No. 9).

Cut pieces of cladding to fit over the bricks where these are indicated by dotted lines. Finally paint the canopy in water colours. The inside may be painted cream, while, for the outside, light blue would be suitable.





Components required:

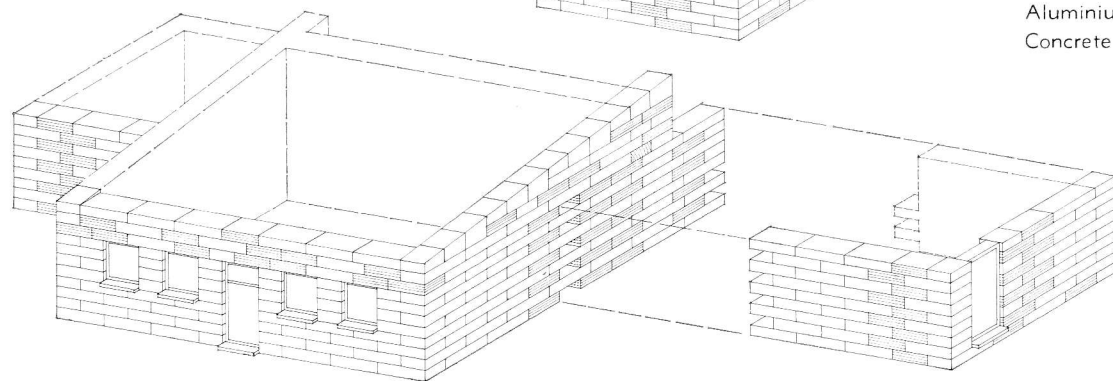
LB.1 — 278	W.1 — 4
LB.2 — 117	W.2 — 2
LB.3 — 68	W.6 — 10
LB.5 — 8	D.1 — 2
LB.6 — 21	
LB.7 — 8	

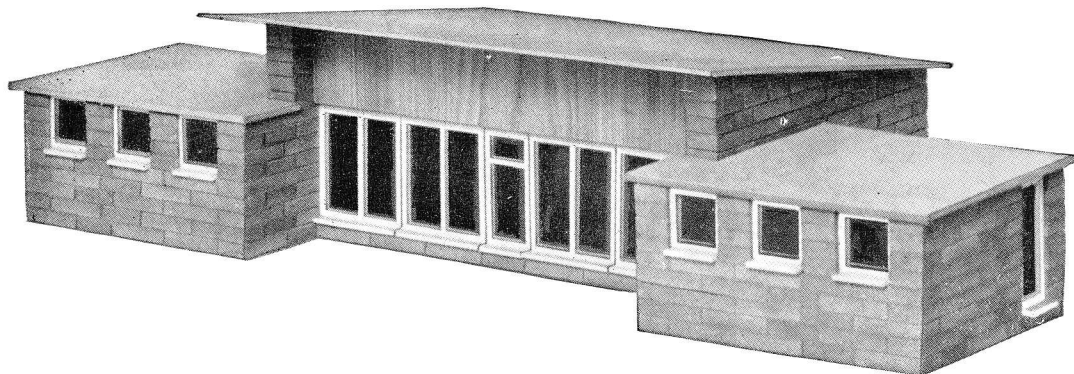
Sheet of wood panelling 8" x 5"
(use part only).

Wood beam 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

Aluminium roofing 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Concrete roofing—2 pieces.





This building consists of a main room with large windows overlooking the playing fields, the central W.2 representing a door. In front of this is a covered sitting area for spectators. The two W.6's on either side of the rear door belong to the kitchen and bar respectively, while the two wings contain men's and women's changing rooms.

Where the detail of one wing cannot be fully seen, copy the other one, as they are identical.

The beam is glued over the large front window.

You will notice a small gap in the row of LB.6's on top of the front wall. This does not matter as it will be covered by the wood panelling, which you must cut carefully to fit in the recess.

The concrete roofs for the wings are already cut to shape, and you need only run a knife down the cuts to separate them from the sheet. Trim three rows off the aluminium roof. This will leave $\frac{1}{4}$ " overhang at the sides and back with $1\frac{1}{4}$ " at the front to cover the sitting area.

MODEL No. 12

FIRE STATION

KIT C

Components required:

LB.1 — 441 LB.2 — 68 LB.3 — 128 LB.5 — 16 LB.6 — 12 LB.7 — 12

W.1 — 1 W.2 — 1 W.3 — 1 W.4 — 7 D.1 — 1

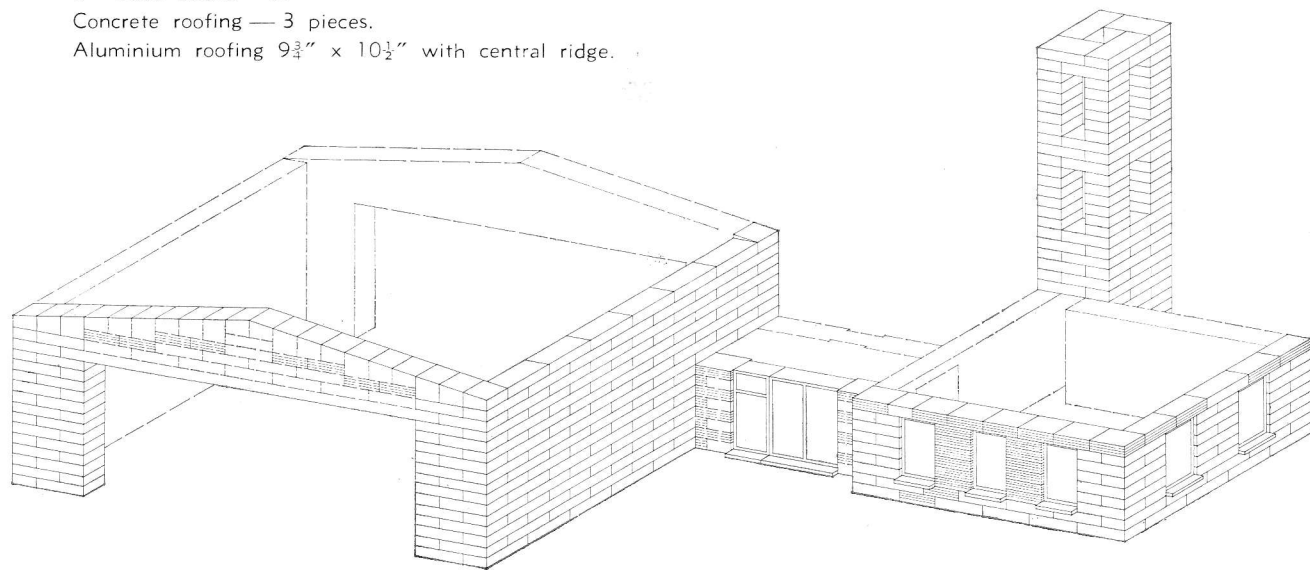
Sheet of wood panelling 3" x 5".

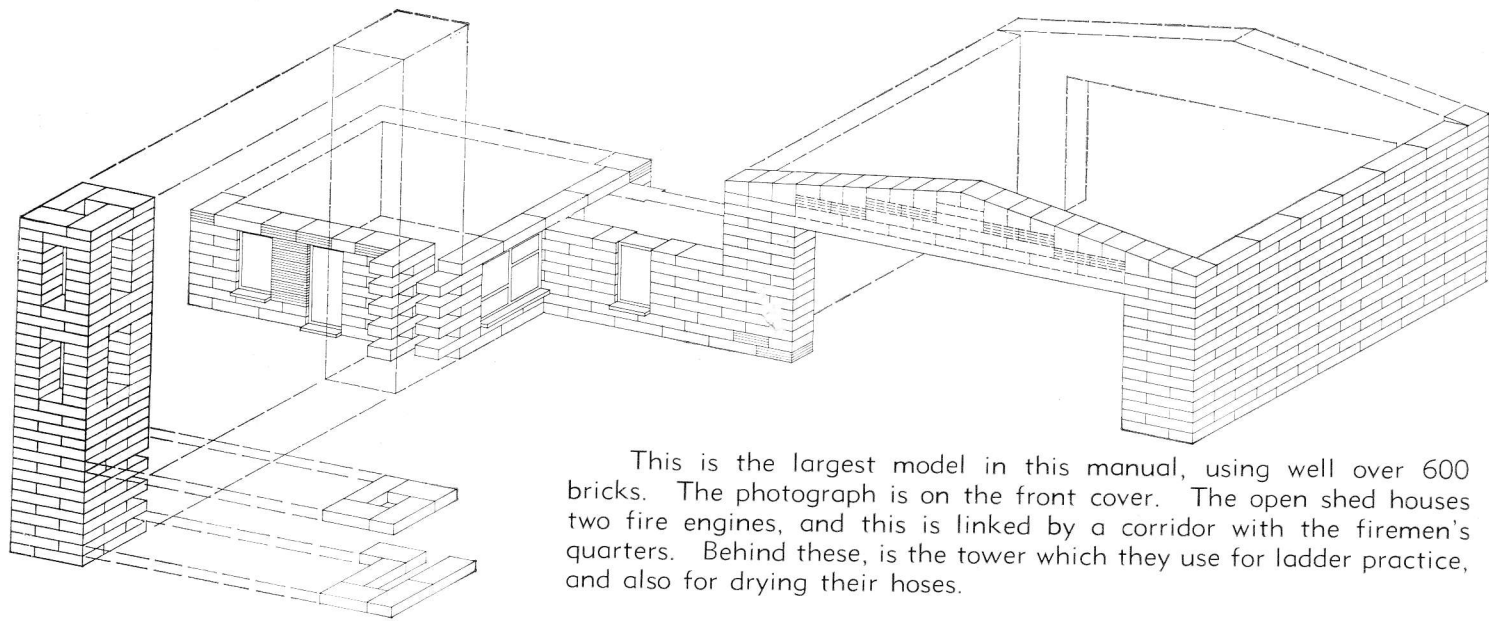
Sheet of wood panelling 8" x 5" (use part only).

8" wood beams — 2.

Concrete roofing — 3 pieces.

Aluminium roofing $9\frac{3}{4}$ " x $10\frac{1}{2}$ " with central ridge.





This is the largest model in this manual, using well over 600 bricks. The photograph is on the front cover. The open shed houses two fire engines, and this is linked by a corridor with the firemen's quarters. Behind these, is the tower which they use for ladder practice, and also for drying their hoses.

The model will be easiest to handle, if it can be built on a piece of hardboard or thick cardboard. This must be at least 20" x 11".

Build the firemen's rooms, corridor and the adjoining wall of the shed, up to the ninth course. To avoid the tower bending inwards, place loose bricks inside it as shown on the ground plan, taking care that

no mortar gets on these. When building over the opening at each end of the corridor, place a window under the bricks to support them until they are dry. Continue the shed wall up to the fourteenth course, and build the opposite shed wall up to the same height as a separate unit, checking as you build that the walls are upright.

While this is drying, prepare the tower. Remove the loose bricks which were put in as spacers. Make up as separate units the eight corner pillars consisting each of six LB.3, and the three remaining sections of six courses, three courses and two courses made only of LB.1 with a hole down the centre. You can use LB.3 as spacers when building these.

Now complete the shed by moving the outer wall into position, and joining it to the rest of the building with the two beams, using window glue. If you are making the building on a baseboard, cement down the sections at the same time. Then complete the brickwork up to the roof. Cut wood panelling to fit over the opening on both ends of the shed, also to the right and left of the windows in the corridor.

Assemble the tower by cementing together the units you have made, and finally fit the roofs. The aluminium roof for the shed has to have four rows trimmed off. The three pieces of concrete roof have only to be separated with a knife.

LANDSCAPING

Note: In this section the term "glue" does not mean Brickplayer window glue. Any general purpose cold glue is suitable.

True to life though Contemporary Brickplayer Models are, this realism is further added to if they are placed in a suitable landscape.

Whether you are building a single house, or are making an elaborate village, the first job is to get a piece of board large and strong enough to serve as a base, and then to draw out, on paper first of all, the positions of the models, gardens, fields, roads, streams, railways, etc. Brickplayer models are designed to a scale of 1/48, that is to say, 1" represents 4' and to look right, everything should be roughly to this scale.

A real landscape is never perfectly flat, so you, too, will wish to have slight hills and valleys on your model, though the foundations for the models themselves must of course be flat. You can do this 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.

We give below a few suggestions as to how various surfaces can be imitated, but you will no doubt think of many others yourself. Coat the area to be covered, a small piece at a time, with glue, and while this is wet, sprinkle on the materials mentioned below and leave to dry when the surplus can be brushed away.

Concrete roads	-	-	-	Dry Portland cement.
Unmade roads	-	-	-	Sharp sand.
Gravel paths -	-	-	-	Red sand.
Flower beds -	-	-	-	Fine cinders or dry earth.
Lawns	-	-	-	Sawdust dyed green and dried.
Railway lines:				
Between rails	-	-	-	Granite or lime chips (from corn merchant).
Alongside track	-	-	-	Ashes.

Pavements can be made from thick cardboard strips, painted light grey with kerbstones and flagstones ruled in, in pencil.

Arches for bridges or tunnels can be made from bricks LB 5, 6, or 7, cemented face to face, the thicker sides forming the outside of the arch. Twenty-one bricks are required to form a complete semi-circle. Bushes and hedges can be made from pieces of sponge dyed green.

Many ready made articles can of course be added to add colour to your landscape — such as model railway accessories, road vehicles, lead figures of people and animals. Make sure they are roughly to the correct scale.

May we wish your building ventures every success!

ACCESSORIES FOR CONTEMPORARY BRICKPLAYER KITS

Obtainable from your Brickplayer Stockist

Ref. No.

- 201 50 Bricks LB.1.
- 202 50 Bricks LB.2.
- 203 50 Bricks LB.3.
- 204 24 Bricks LB.4.
- 205 8 Bricks each LB.5, LB.6, LB.7.
- 211 3 Chimney Cappings.
- 212 3 Glass Rooflights.
- 213 Wood Beam 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " long.
- 231 Sheet of Concrete Roofing 14" x 10".
- 232 Sheet of Aluminium Roofing 15" x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".
- 233 Pantile Roof 10" long x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " one side of ridge, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " other side of ridge.

Ref. No.

- 241 Pack containing pieces of Cladding 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". 1 each Blue, Yellow and Green, and 3 pieces wood panelling.
- 242 Pack containing Booklet and Set of 12 Groundplans.
- 243 Tube of Brickplayer Window Glue.
- 8167 Bag of Brickplayer Cement.
- 8120 Trowel.

The Windows and Doors are available singly complete with the corresponding inserts and glazing.