

PN150 MANOR FARM

SHEET 1

To construct this kit you will need the following:

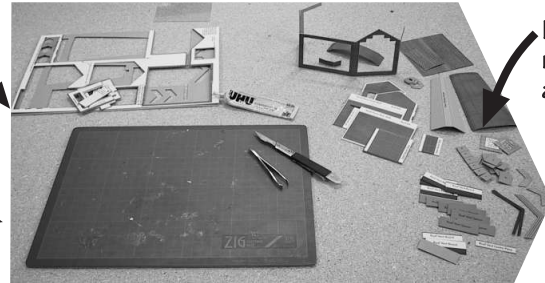
1. A Modellers knife.
2. A pair of sharp pointed scissors.
3. A steel ruler.
4. Glue - UHU Clear Adhesive or Bostik Clear Adhesive are best. Make sure you get the tubes with the narrow nozzle for easy application.
5. A cutting surface - a sheet of card or a cutting mat.
6. Tweezers to hold the smaller components

READ THROUGH ALL THE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE YOU START. This is complex kit that requires particular attention to the fine details.

Your Work Surface

Keep offcuts to one side.

A clean flat working area



Kit bits ready for assembly.

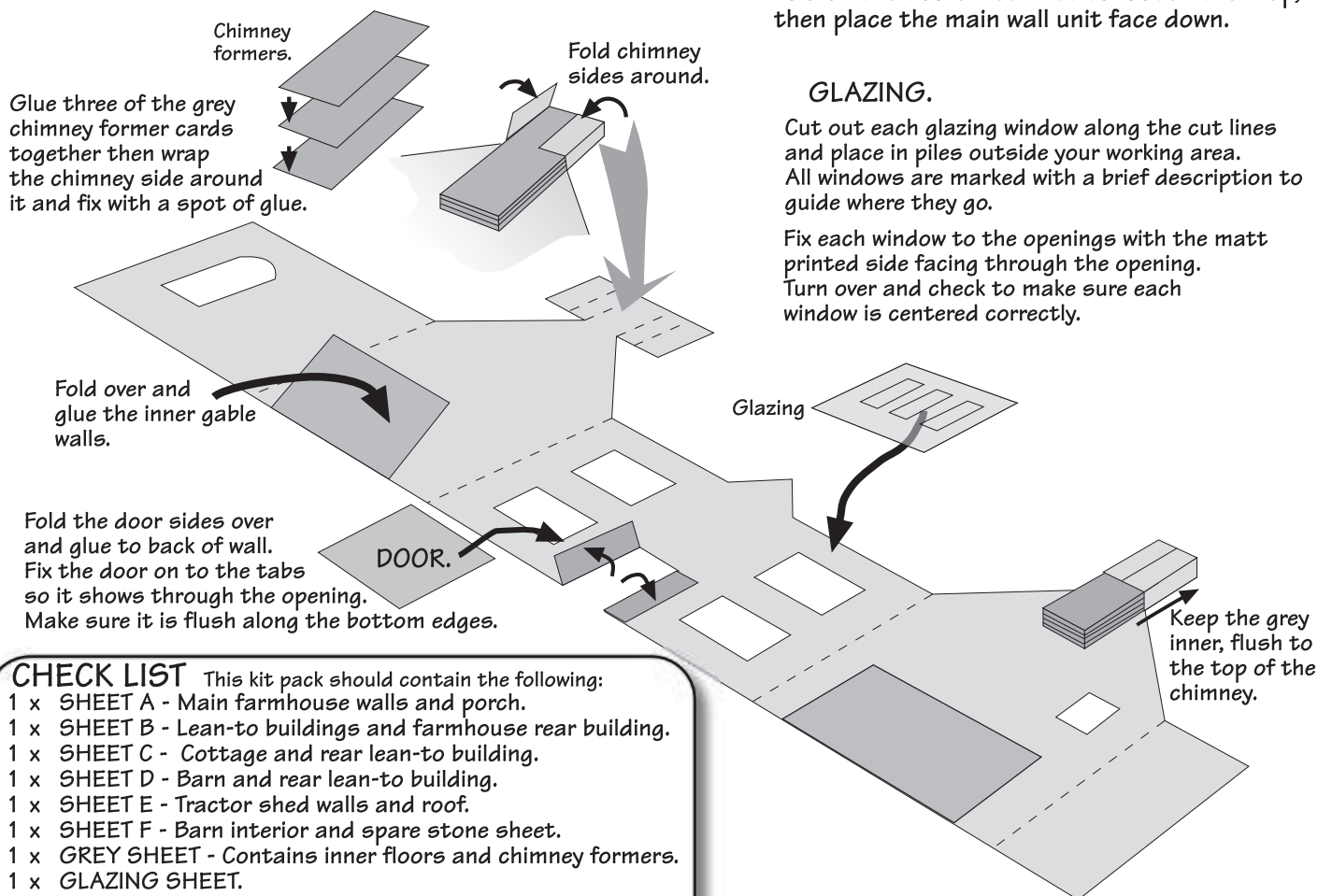
Keep it tidy. When you have extracted components from the sheet, place them neatly to one side, FACE UP so you don't lose them. TAKE CARE WITH EXTRA SMALL COMPONENTS PLACE MULTIPLES IN PILES TOGETHER. DON'T THROW ANYTHING OUT. Offcuts can come in handy for bracing etc. and it also reduces the risk of accidentally throwing anything away.

Each component is fastened to the sheet by means of a score line. These are cut lines that have only gone about three quarters of the way through the card.

To detach each component from the sheet, locate the score line that is holding it in place

(these are clearly marked with blue arrows) and carefully run the point of your knife along the scoreline and the item will come seamlessly away. CAUTION - be very careful when running the point of your knife along these score lines. It is easy to run out of the groove and cut something you shouldn't.

Fig. 1. FARMHOUSE MAIN BUILDING OUTER WALLS.



Fold all the scorelines first to loosen them up, then place the main wall unit face down.

GLAZING.

Cut out each glazing window along the cut lines and place in piles outside your working area. All windows are marked with a brief description to guide where they go.

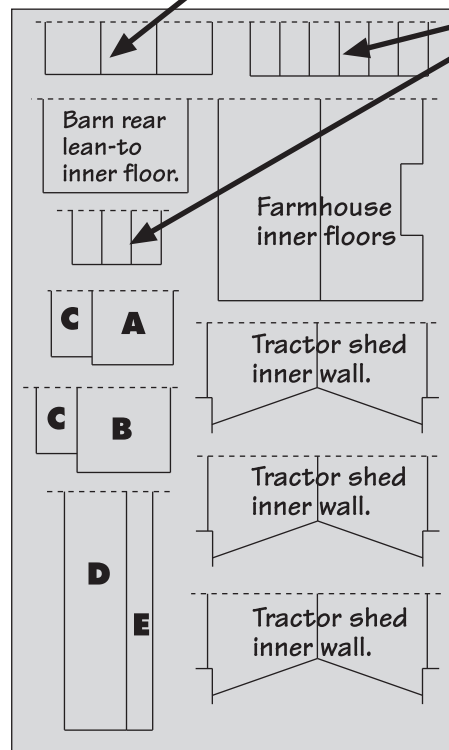
Fix each window to the openings with the matt printed side facing through the opening. Turn over and check to make sure each window is centered correctly.

- CHECK LIST** This kit pack should contain the following:
- 1 x SHEET A - Main farmhouse walls and porch.
 - 1 x SHEET B - Lean-to buildings and farmhouse rear building.
 - 1 x SHEET C - Cottage and rear lean-to building.
 - 1 x SHEET D - Barn and rear lean-to building.
 - 1 x SHEET E - Tractor shed walls and roof.
 - 1 x SHEET F - Barn interior and spare stone sheet.
 - 1 x GREY SHEET - Contains inner floors and chimney formers.
 - 1 x GLAZING SHEET.
 - 2 x A3 INSTRUCTION SHEETS.
 - 1 x Ridge tile sheet
 - 1 x SPARE STONE SHEET
 - 1 x CAPPING STONE STRIPS for wall tops.

Fig. 2. GREY CARD SHEET.

This sheet contains the inner floors and strengtheners.

Farmhouse inner wall joiners.



9 chimney formers
(6 for the farmhouse
and 3 for the cottage).

A. Farmhouse
rear building
inner floor.

B. Cottage
inner floor.

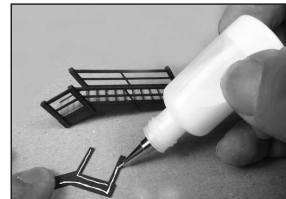
C. Small lean-to
inner floor.

D. Tractor shed
rear wall inner.

E. Tractor shed
front upper
strengthener.

The dotted lines
show the score
lines that need to
be cut to release
the components
from the sheet.

**The METCALFE Ultra Fine Tip
Glue Bottles** are essential for gluing
the smaller components in this kit.



Tiny strips or
spots of
glue can be
Accurately
laid down with
precision.

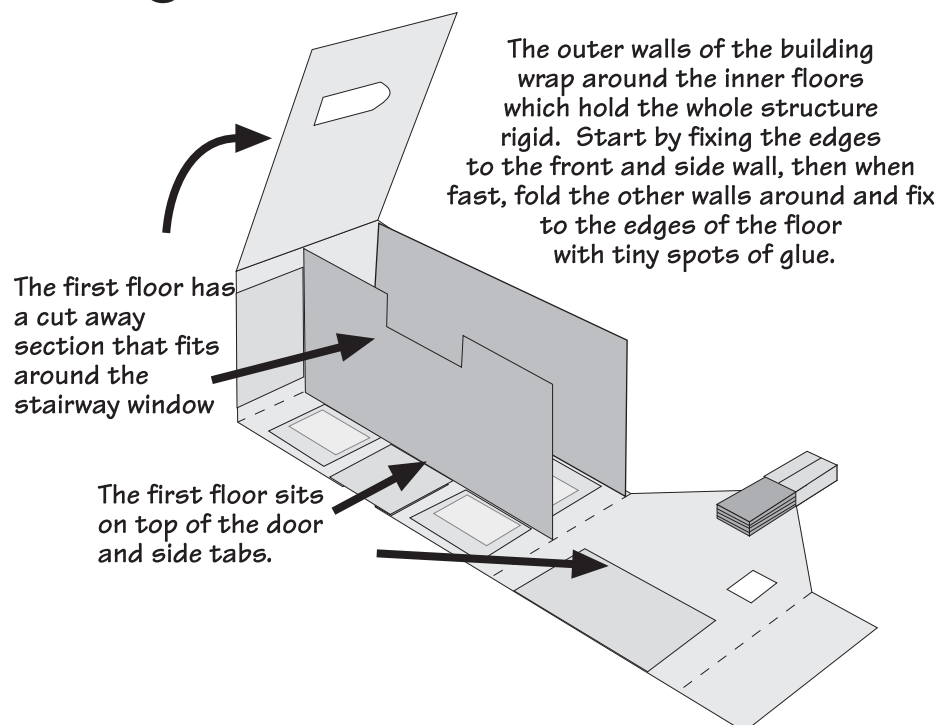


Always replace the pin after use and
store the bottles upside down to keep the glue moist.

UHU All Purpose Adhesive Glue

Is available in standard and solvent free. Both types
are fine for use in our glue bottles, even though the
instructions on the back of the packs warn against
solvent based glues, we have tested the UHU solvent
based glue and it works fine. The solvent free glue
doesn't string as much, but can be a little harder to
clean off if it drips onto unwanted areas.

Fig. 3. FIT THE INNER FLOORS.



The outer walls of the building
wrap around the inner floors
which hold the whole structure
rigid. Start by fixing the edges
to the front and side wall, then when
fast, fold the other walls around and fix
to the edges of the floor
with tiny spots of glue.

The first floor has
a cut away
section that fits
around the
stairway window

The first floor sits
on top of the door
and side tabs.

Fig. 4. FIT THE ROOF.

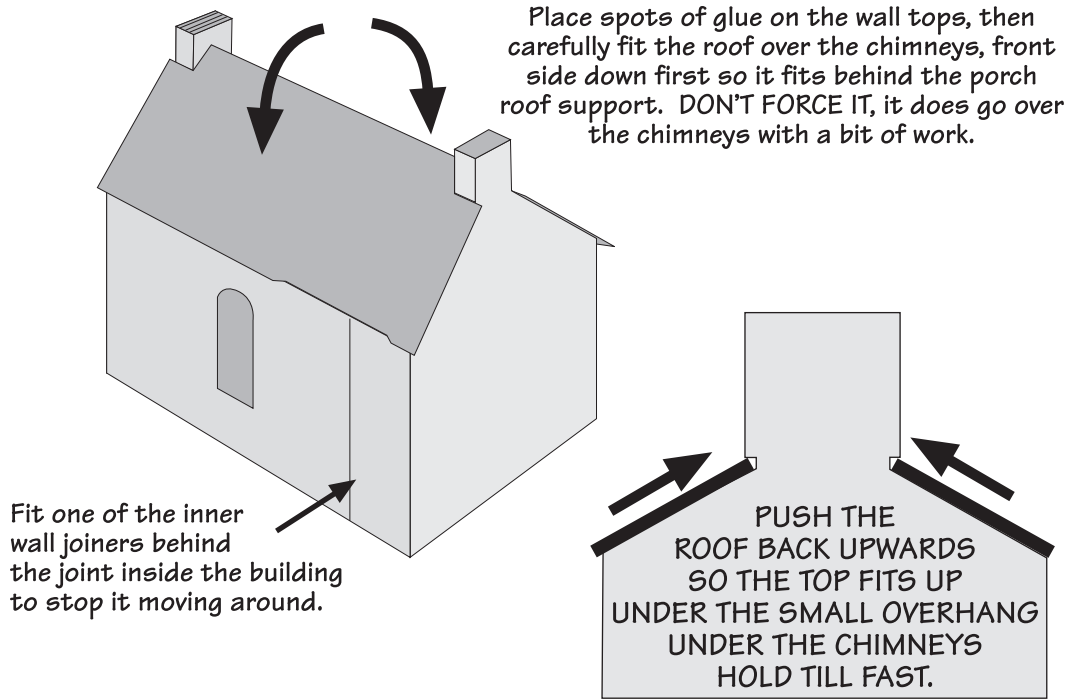


Fig. 5. FRONT PORCH.

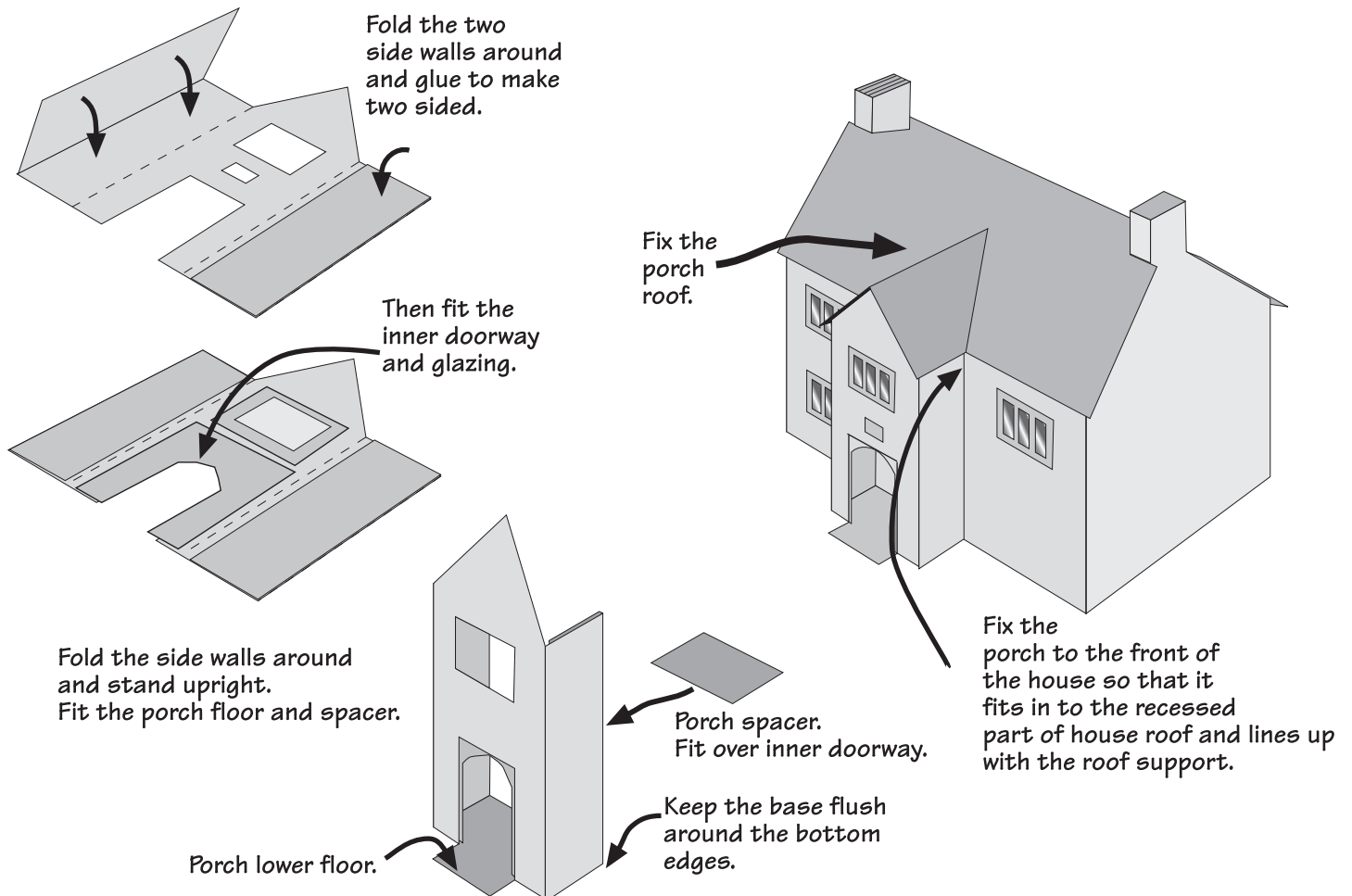
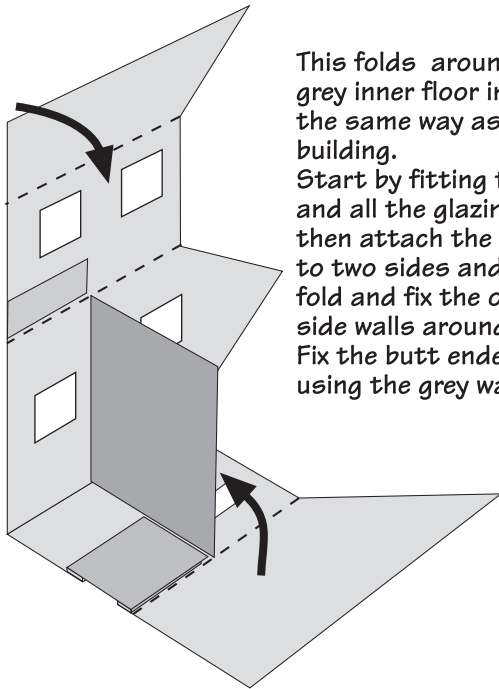
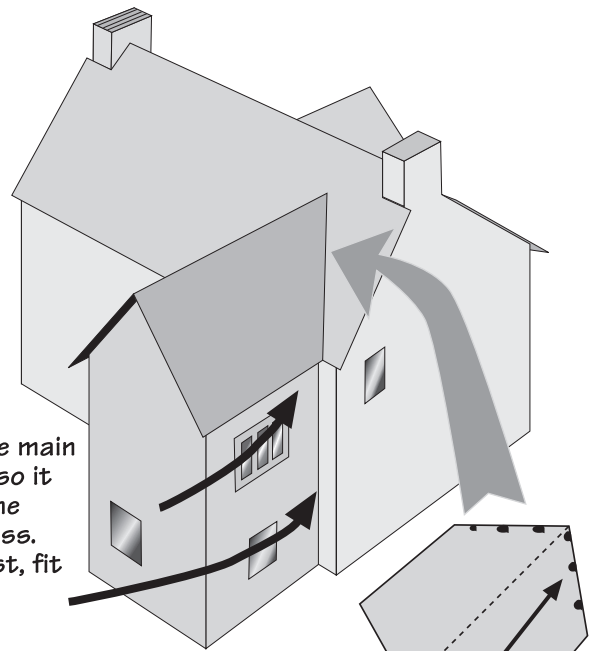


Fig. 6. REAR GABLED BUILDING.



This folds around the grey inner floor in much the same way as the main building. Start by fitting the door, and all the glazing, then attach the inner floor to two sides and when fast fold and fix the other side walls around till they meet. Fix the butt ended walls inside using the grey wall joiners.

Fix to the main building so it sits in the roof recess. When fast, fit the roof.



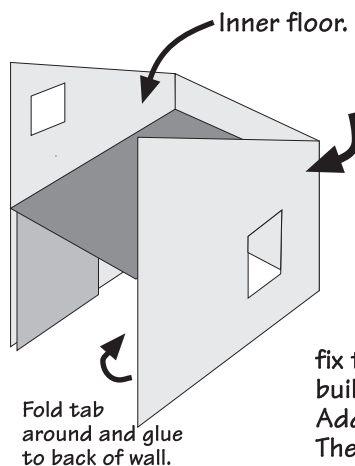
Place tiny spots of glue on the underside edge of the roof where it sits on top of the main house roof.

Fig. 7. REAR LEAN-TO BUILDINGS.

The farmhouse and the cottage both have rear lean-to buildings that assemble in the same way. The only difference between them is the cottage lean-to is smaller.

Fit the door and glazing then fold the walls around held in place with the inner floor which sits on top of the door and the inner tab

The two small lean-to buildings fit together in the same way except that the inner floor fits at the bottom, behind the door.



Fold tab around and glue to back of wall.

fix the lean-to's to the buildings without their roofs. Add the roof sections when fast. The lean-to buildings don't necessarily need to go where shown, this is only a guide.

COTTAGE LEAN-TO DOOR

Due to a mistake on this first edition the door has been misprinted with a grey fold tab. IGNORE THIS Glue the grey tab to the back of the door located on the curtains sheet (you will need to cut it out first).

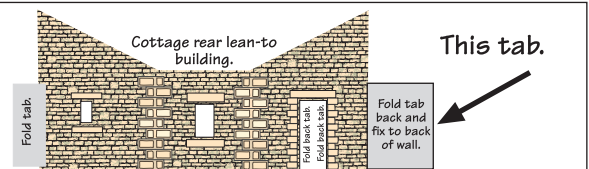
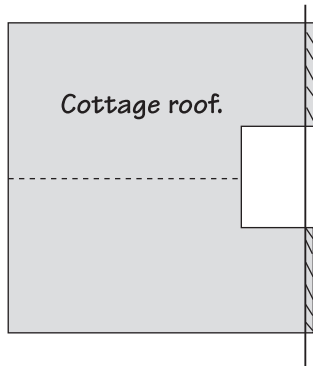


Fig. 8. FARM WORKERS COTTAGE.

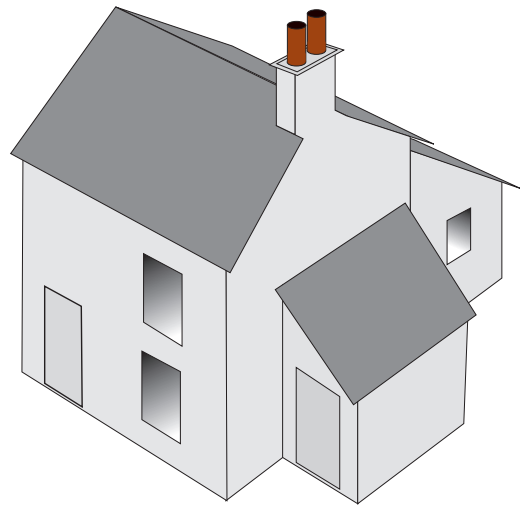
The cottage fits together in the same manner as the farm house. The walls fold around the two inner floors. the larger lean-to fits at the back of the cottage covering the wall joint, and the smaller one can be fitted at either side of the building.



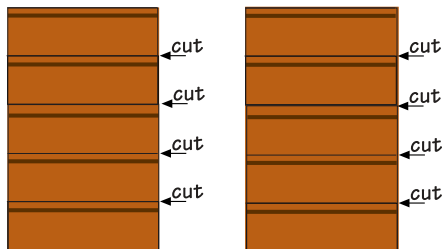
NOTE:

The roof overhangs quite a long way on the chimney side gable wall. if you think it is too much, slice about 1mm. off. Test on the building first before you glue it in place.

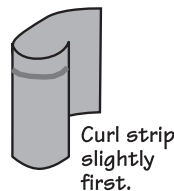
1mm.



CHIMNEY POT.



Cut out one of the terracotta coloured strips below and roll tightly around a nail or drill bit (aprox. 4mm. dia.)



Curl strip slightly first.

2mm.



Roll up tight then unroll the end enough to smear with a little glue then roll back up and hold tight until fast.



Pot.

THE BARN.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION.

Although largely unused nowadays, this type of barn once played a vital role in the day to day running of the traditional farm.

Barns were used as a winter shelter for cattle, and to store the vast quantities of hay needed to feed the animals.

During the winter months the cattle were kept tethered in cubicles in the shippens. They were let out daily for a short period whilst the farmer mucked out and put down clean straw for bedding.

The loft over the shippens known as the 'balks' was another hay store.

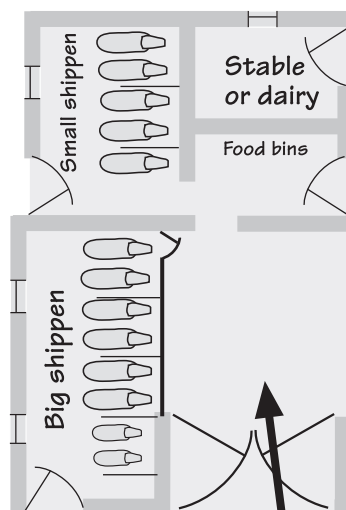
During the summer months the shippens were still used twice a day for milking the dairy cows. The rest of the barn would be cleaned out ready for the next harvest of hay.

Most farms would have a number of barns dotted around their land usually near streams or springs.

Sadly, modern farming methods have rendered these barns obsolete.

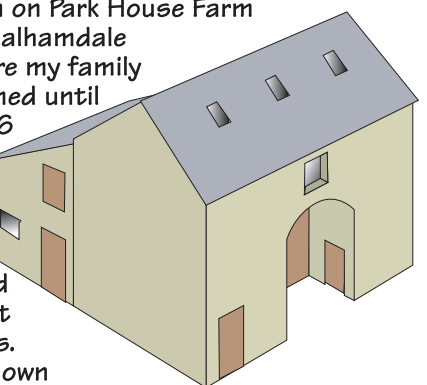
Many still survive, but tend to be used for storing things like fencing materials and small machinery.

PLAN.



Hay was stacked on the floor right up to the rafters. This area was known as the 'mow' (pronounced 'Moo')

Hay was brought in from the fields and tipped here to be forked on to the 'mow' If there was a lot of hay, the 'mow' would extend in to this area.



The building is still standing and in a reasonable state of repair.

Nick Metcalfe.

Forking holes. This was where the last bit of hay was forked through from outside using long handled hay forks.

The calf box had cubicles for four small calves. There was a loft above for more hay to be stored.

Fig. 9. BARN WALLS.

Fold all the scorelines first to loosen them up, then place the main wall unit face down.

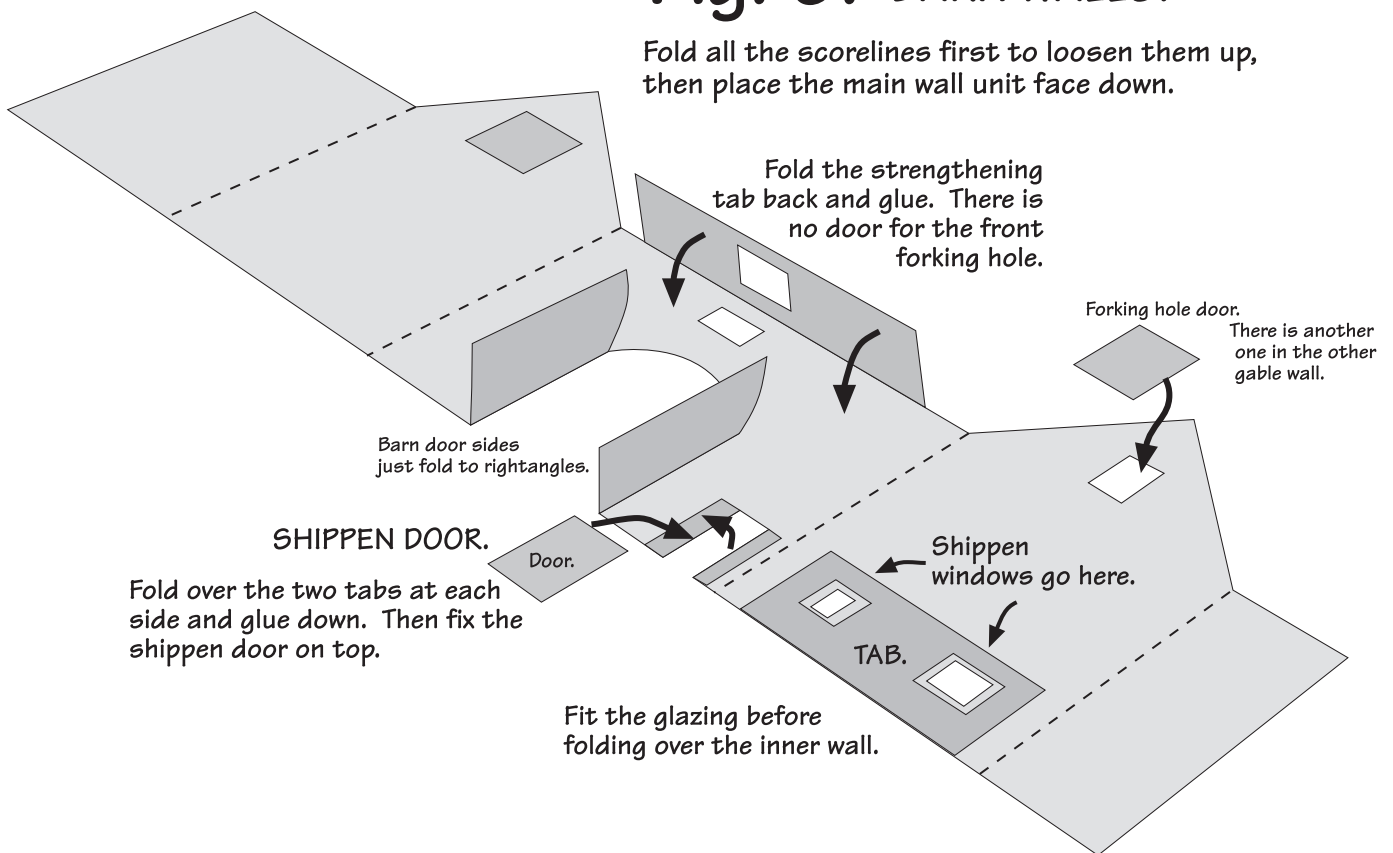


Fig. 10. ASSEMBLE BUILDING.

Fold the outer walls around so the two ends of the back wall meet, butt ended together.
Fix the inner back wall inside the building so it holds the outer walls together.

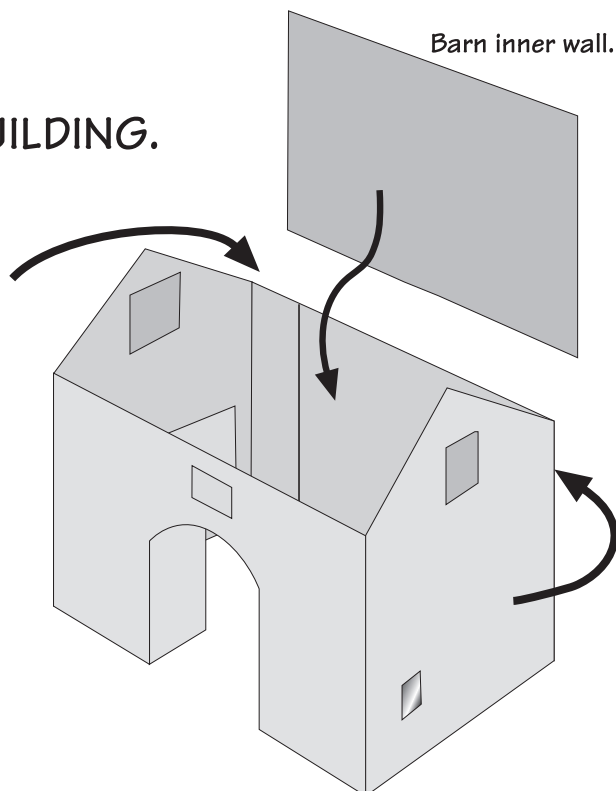
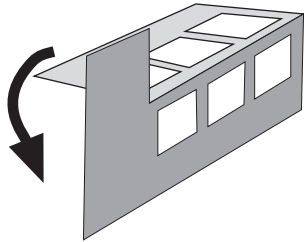


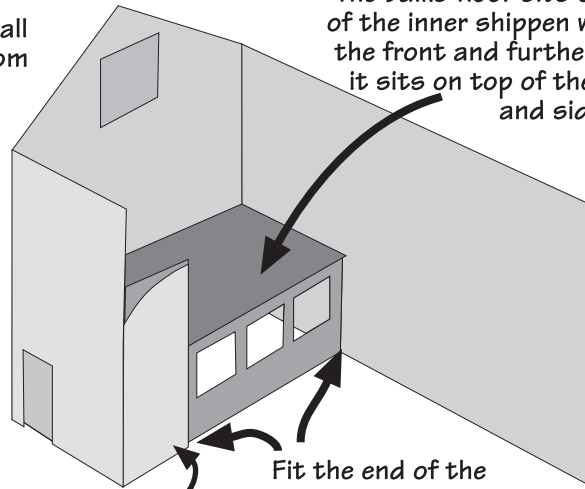
Fig. 11. SHIPPEN INNER WALL AND BALKS.

The cow cubicle front is a wooden wall that separates the cow cubicles from the barn. The openings allow the farmer to feed hay to the cows.



Fold the two sections back to back and glue.

Note: A 'balks' is the term often used to describe a loft supported by a wooden beam.



The balks floor sits on top of the inner shippen wall at the front and further back it sits on top of the door and side tab.

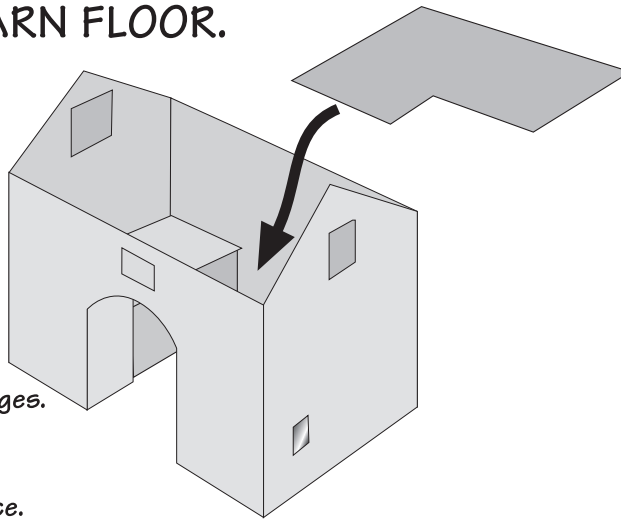
Fit the end of the cubical wall to the back wall, keeping it parallel with the gable wall.

Glue the other end behind the main doorway side wall.

This is quite tricky as you are working inside the barn walls.

Fig. 12. BARN FLOOR.

Stand barn on waste paper on a flat surface then fit the floor from the top with spots of glue around edges. Press down and hold until fast. The floor needs to be sitting inside the building, but flush along the bottom edges.



The purpose of the waste paper is to stop glue damaging your work surface. wipe away any excess glue from around the edges.

Fig. 13. BARN INTERIOR.

Before fitting the barn roof fit the loft floor over the porch

The doors can be fitted in any position (if at all) as they can be opened in or outwards.

The doors may need cutting down a little to make them fit.

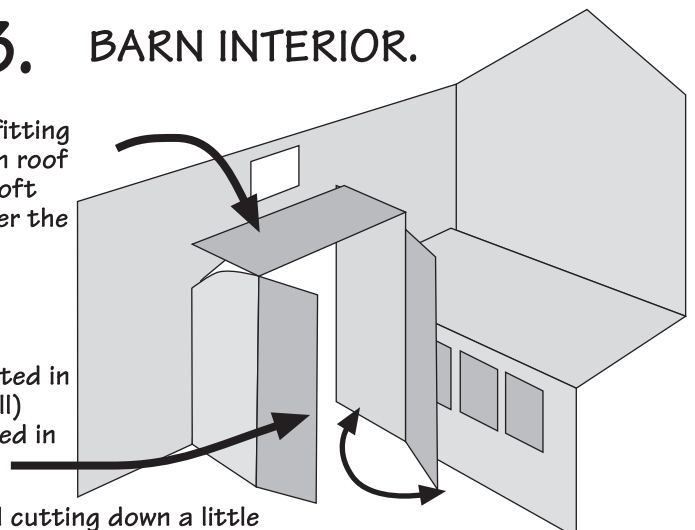


Fig. 14. REAR LEAN-TO BUILDING.

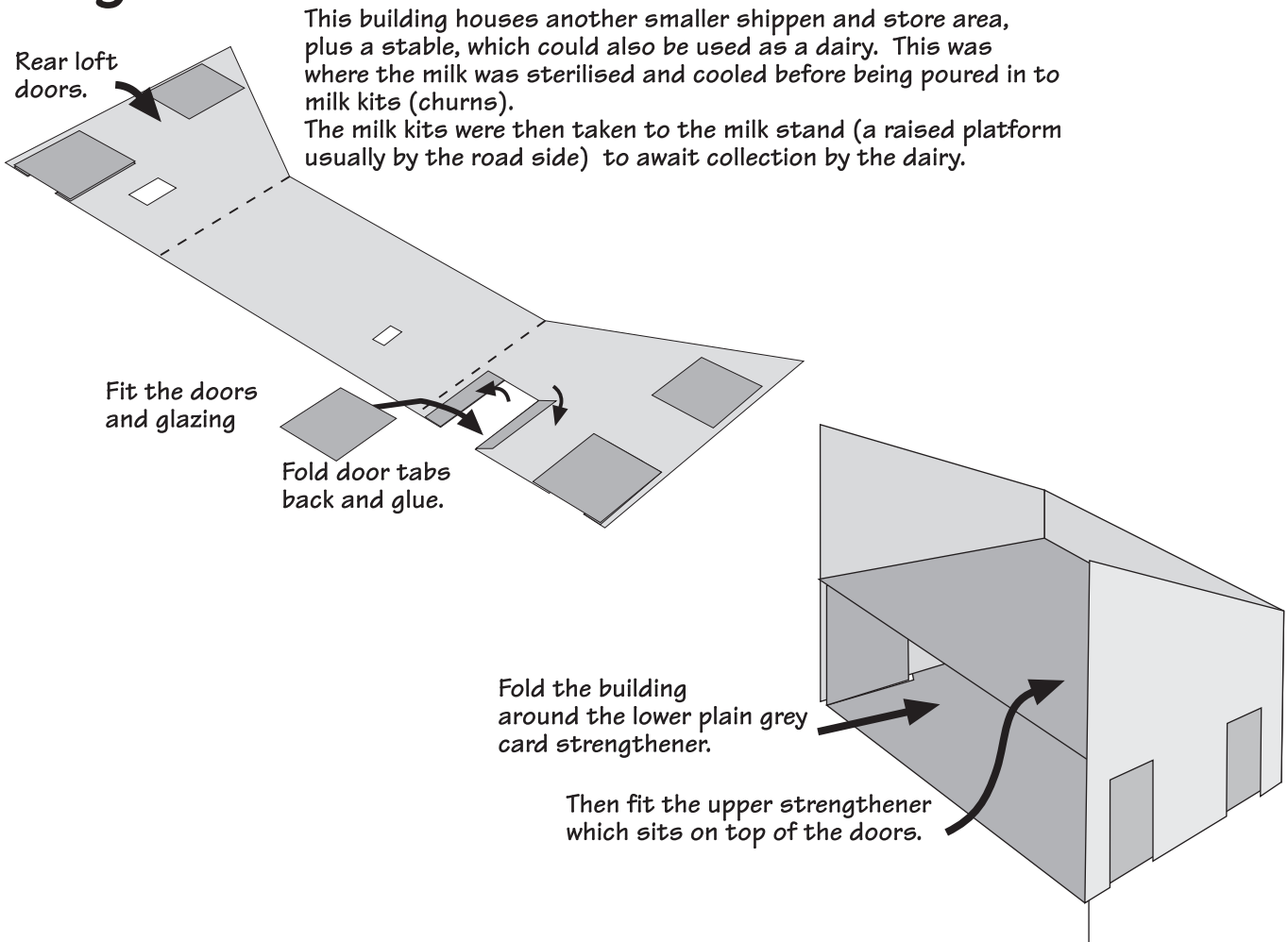


Fig. 15. FIX REAR BUILDING TO BARN AND FIT THE ROOFS.

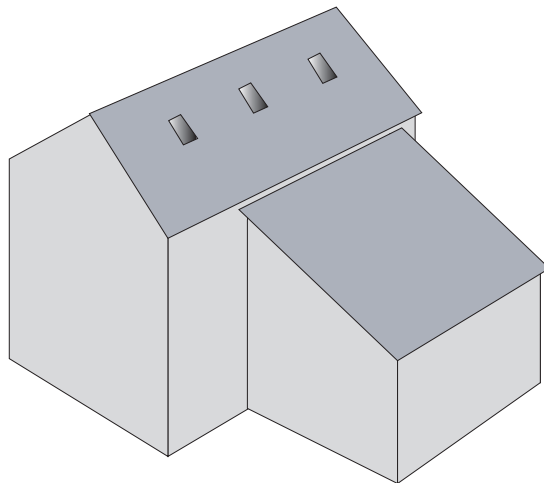
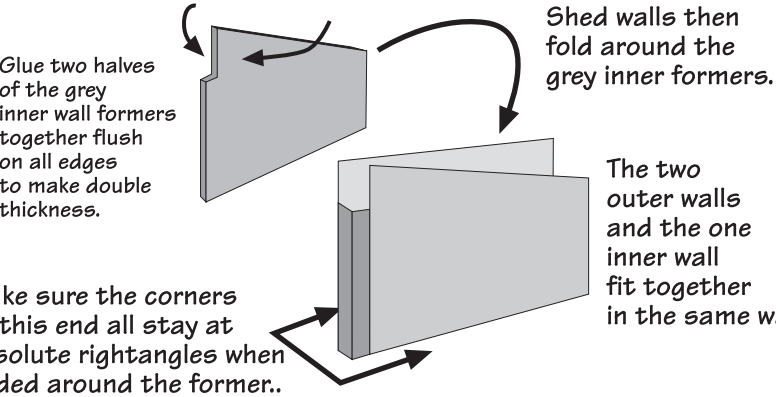
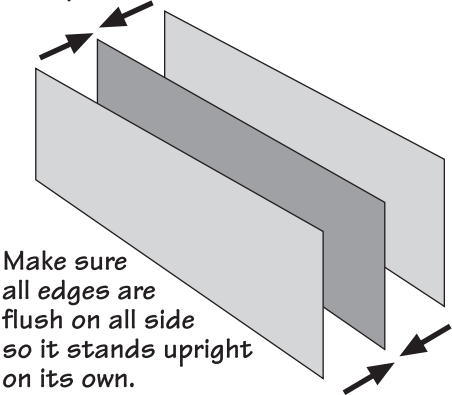


Fig. 16. TRACTOR SHED.

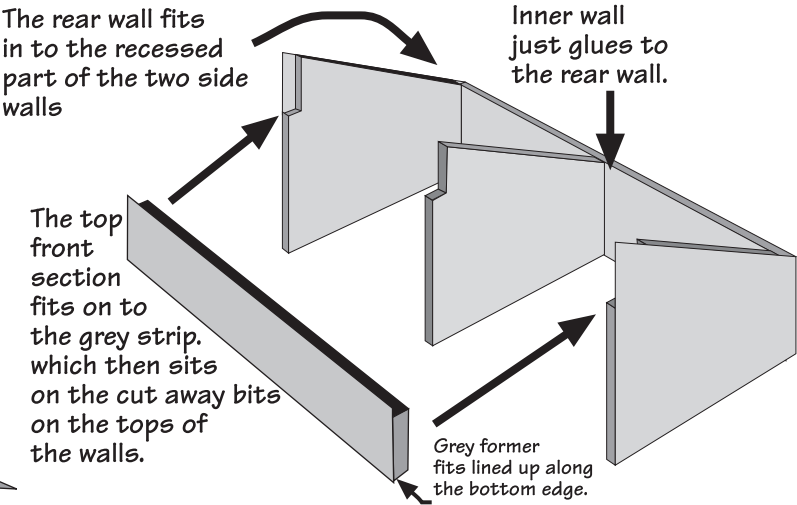
Buildings like this are usually much more recent addition to the farm and built from more modern materials such as concrete blocks. Lets just say that our farmer decided to build with reclaimed stone to match his other buildings.



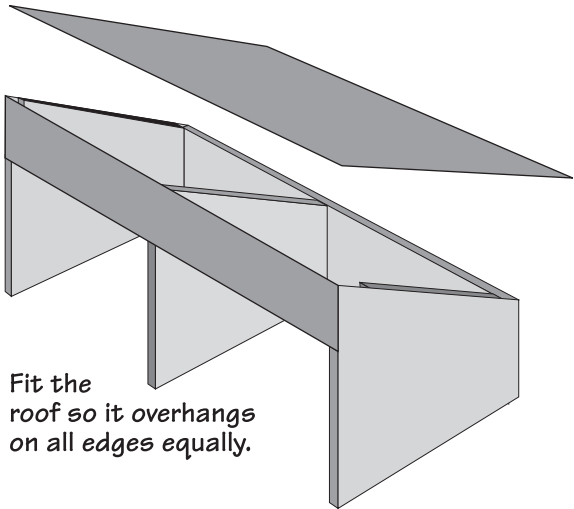
The real wall is made up of one grey card inner former sandwiched between two outer printed rear walls.



ASSEMBLE THE WALLS.

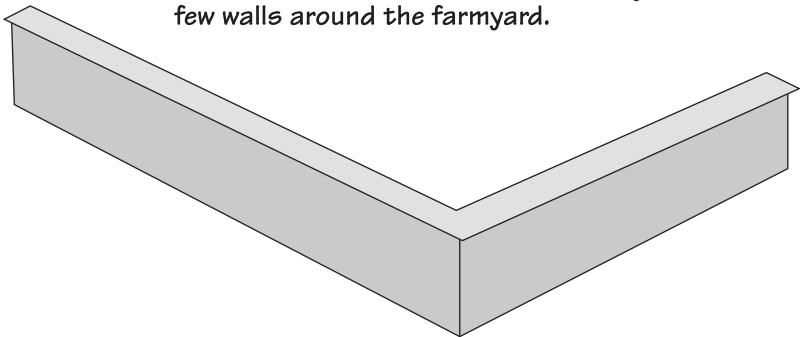


FIT THE ROOF.



Not only used for machinery, this building can just as easily be used as an animal shelter. Simply place a fence across the front and fill with cows or sheep.

A sheet of spare stone and wall capping stone strips have been included in this kit so that you can make a few walls around the farmyard.



Simply cut the stone into strips at the required height and glue back to back with a little waste card in between to make the walls a bit thicker, then top off with the capping stone strips.