

PO251 MANOR FARM BARN

SHEET 1

To construct this kit you will need the following:

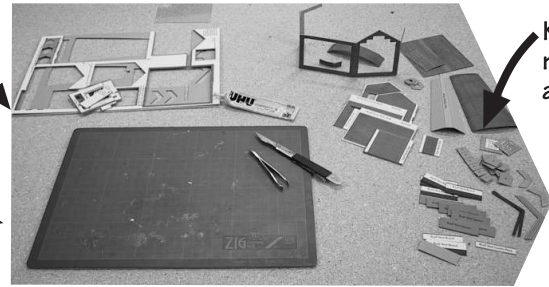
1. A Modellers knife.
2. A pair of sharp pointed scissors.
3. A steel ruler.
4. Glue - UHU Clear Adhesive or Bostik Clear Adhesive are best. Make sure you get the tubes with the narrow nozzle for easy application.
5. A cutting surface - a sheet of card or a cutting mat.
6. Tweezers to hold the smaller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

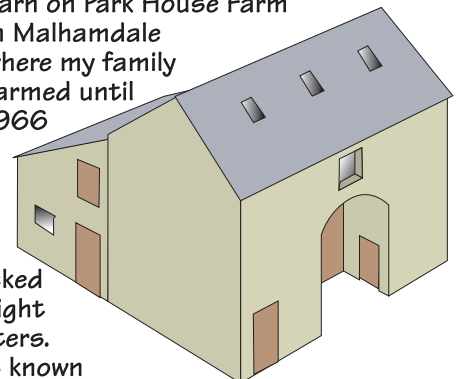
(these are clearly marked with blue arrows) and carefully run the point of your knife along the scoreline and the item will come seamlessly away. CAUTION - be very careful when running the point of your knife along these score lines. It is easy to run out of the groove and cut something you shouldn't.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE BARN.

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.

This barn is a replica of the home barn on Park House Farm in Malhamdale where my family farmed until 1966



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

Nick Metcalfe.

PLAN.

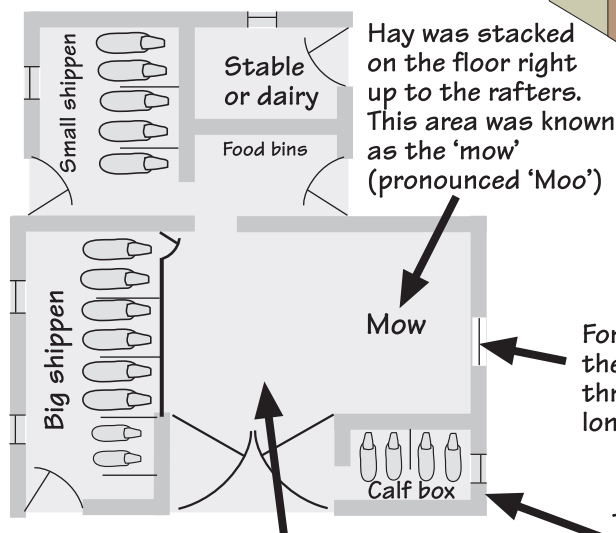
During the winter months the cattle were kept tethered in cubicles in the shippens. They were let out daily for a short period whilst the farmer mucked out and put down clean straw for bedding.

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.



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

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

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

CHECK LIST

- This kit pack should contain the following:
- 1x SHEET A - Main barn walls plus other bits.
 - 1x SHEET B - Tractor shed walls and walls for barn rear lean-to.
 - 1x GREY SHEET - Contains plain grey strengtheners and formers.
 - 1x GLAZING SHEET.
 - 1x A3 INSTRUCTION SHEETS

Fig. 1. BARN WALLS.

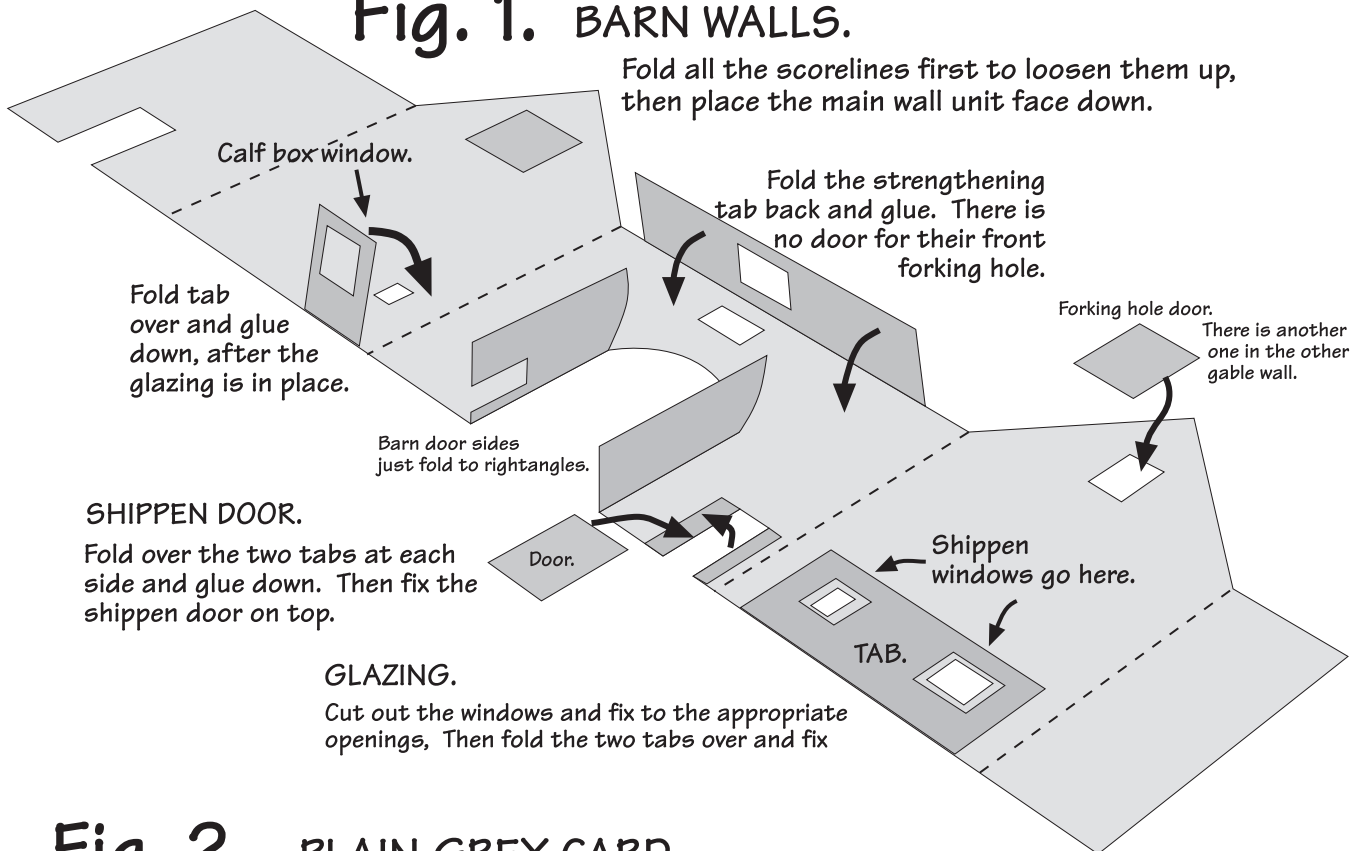


Fig. 2. PLAIN GREY CARD.

The die cut grey card contains various strengtheners that fit inside parts of the building the make them more rigid.

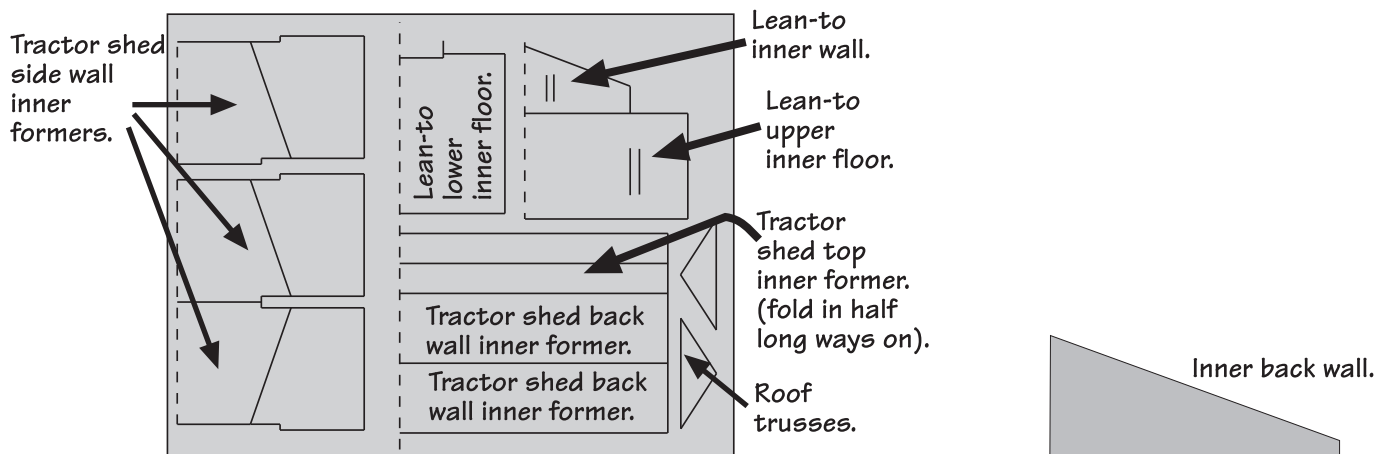


Fig. 3. FIT THE INNER BACK WALL.

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.

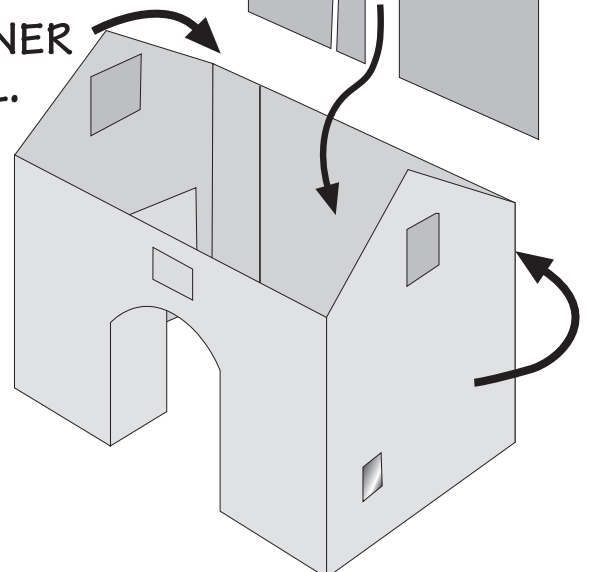
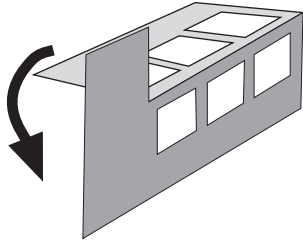


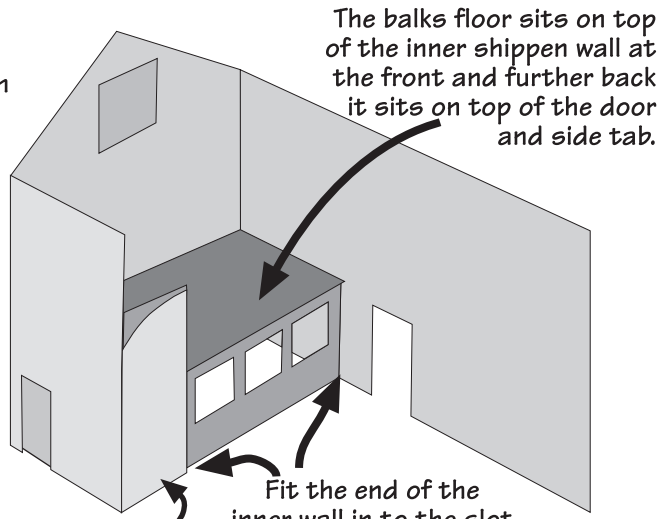
Fig. 4. SHIPPEN INNER WALL AND BALKS.

There 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.



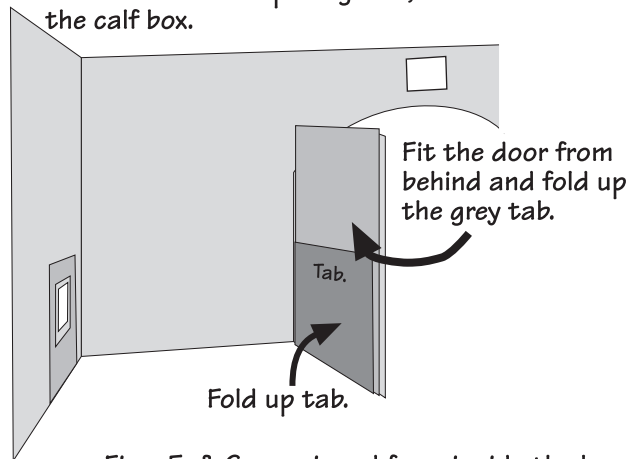
The balks floor sits on top of the inner shippen wall at the front and further back it sits on top of the door and side tab.

Fit the end of the inner wall in to the slot in the back wall. Glue the other end to the back of the main doorway side wall.

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

Fig. 5. CALF BOX DOOR.

The other side of the main barn doorway has a small door opening in it, which leads to the calf box.



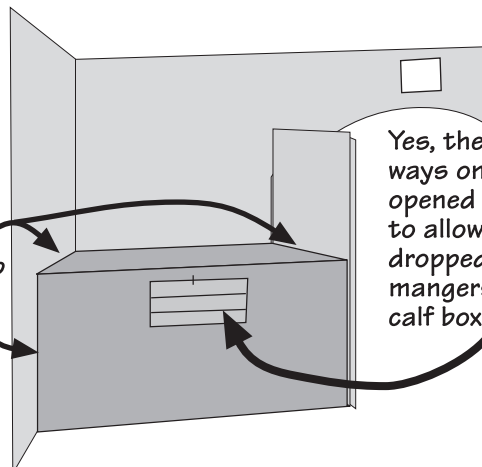
Fit the door from behind and fold up the grey tab.

Fold up tab.

Figs. 5. & 6. are viewed from inside the barn, to the left hand side of the main barn doorway as you look out.

Fig. 6. CALF BOX INNER WALL.

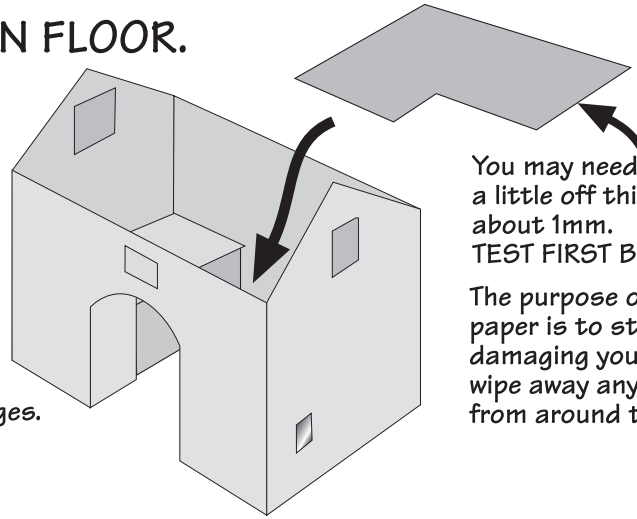
The wall and loft fold on the score and it fits on top of the tabs at the back of the door and behind the window.



Yes, the door is long ways on. this was opened from the top to allow hay to be dropped in to the mangers in the calf box.

Fig. 7. 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.



You may need to trim a little off this edge about 1mm. TEST FIRST BEFORE GLUING.

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

Fig. 8. REAR LEAN-TO BUILDING.

This building houses another smaller shippen and store area, plus a stable, which could also be used as a dairy. This was where the milk was sterilised and cooled before being poured in to milk kits (churns).

The milk kits were then taken to the milk stand (a raised platform usually by the road side) to await collection by the dairy.

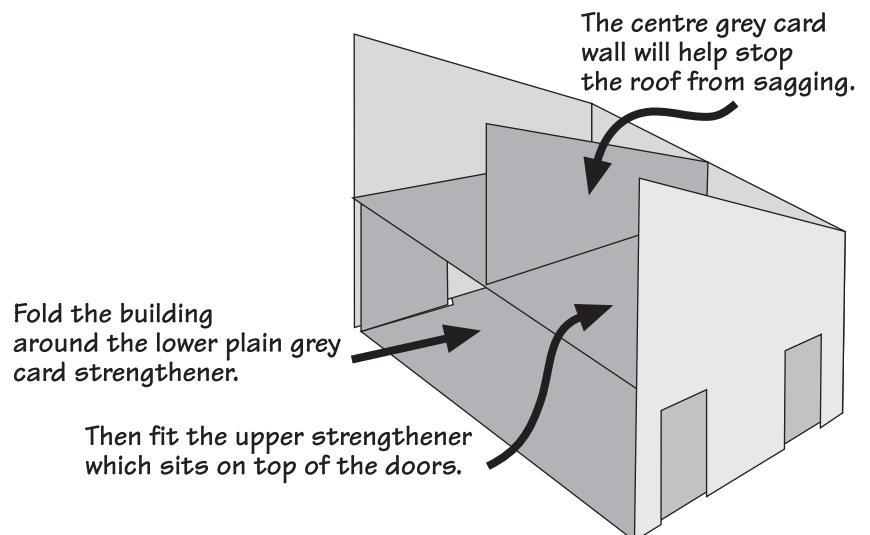
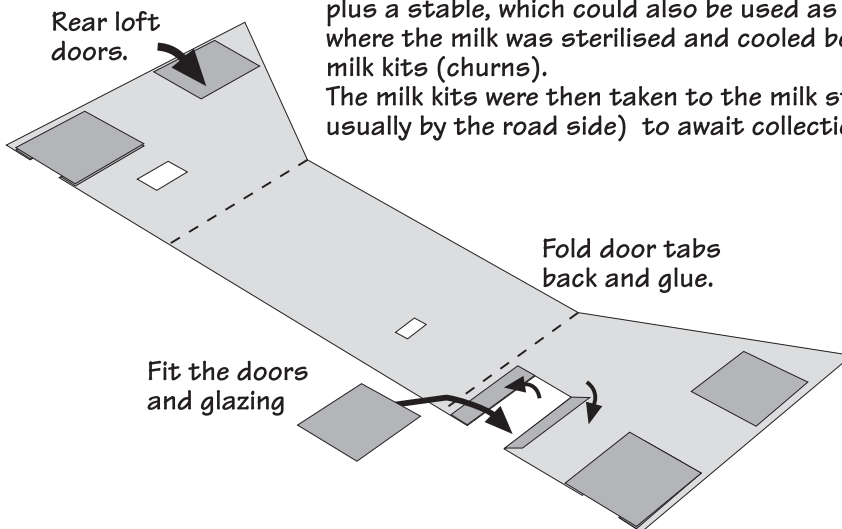
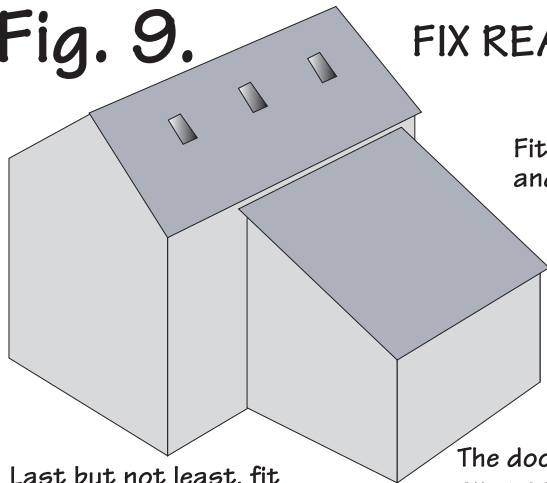


Fig. 9.

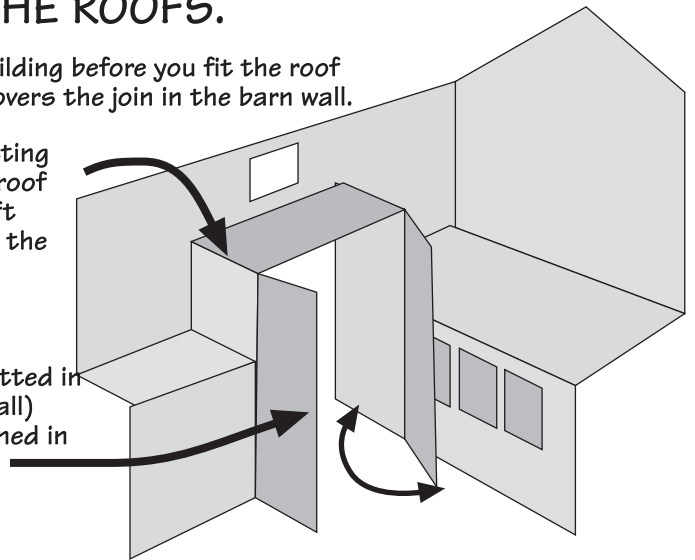
FIX REAR BUILDING TO BARN AND FIT THE ROOFS.



Fit the rear building before you fit the roof and fit so it covers the join in the barn wall.

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.



Last but not least, fit the barn roof. There are two grey trusses that can be fitted to hold the roof in shape, just in case you don't want to fix the roof permanently.

Fig. 10. 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.

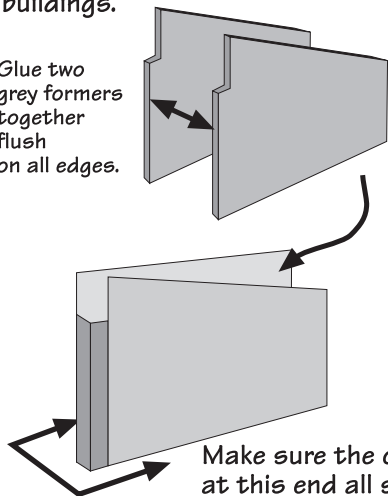
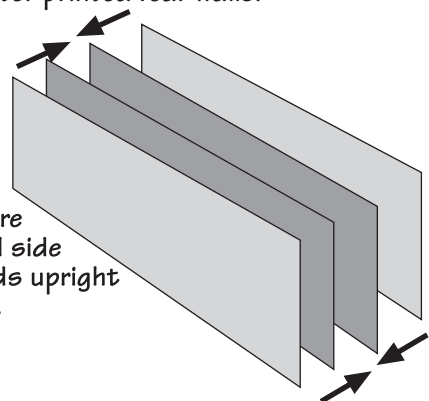
The rear wall is made up of two grey card inner formers sandwiched between two outer printed rear walls.

Glue two grey formers together flush on all edges.

There are two outer side walls and one inner dividing wall.

All three fit together in the same way. Take the six inner grey formers and glue them together in pairs. The printed wall sections fold around the grey inner formers to make a solid wall.

Make sure all edges are flush on all side so it stands upright on its own.



Make sure the corners at this end all stay at absolute rightangles when folded around the former.

ASSEMBLE THE WALLS.

The rear wall fits in to the recessed part of the two side walls

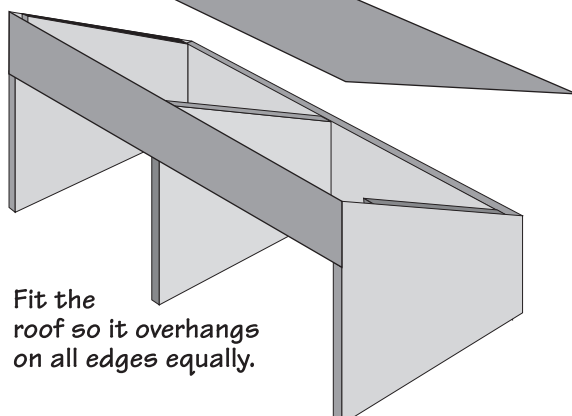
Inner wall just glues to the rear wall.

FIT THE ROOF.

Fold and glue the strip along the top edge of the roof.

The top front section fits on to the grey strip that folds in two. the unit then sits on the cut away bits on the tops of the walls.

Grey former fits lined up along the bottom edge.



Fit the roof so it overhangs on all edges equally.

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.