

Hobbies

WEEKLY

June 6th, 1945

Price Twopence

Vol. 100, No. 2590

A Working Model

STONE CRUSHER

THE machine of which we give a description for making a model, is used by builders and contractors for crushing and breaking stones, bricks etc. in the making of metalling for roads and for reinforced concrete for building purposes. It is a portable power-driven outfit with engine encased in a steel plate housing. The belt connecting the engine with the machine runs to a wheel connected to a flywheel and the crushing mechanism inside.

Let us look at Fig. 1 and see how our model is made to conform with this description of the actual machine. The carriage consists of side A with B and C as cross connecting rails. Rails D support the engine, while E are axle supports for the rear wheels.

The machine itself consists of sides F, with two front plates GG. Another piece H goes between the two sides and takes piece I which is glued to it. Pieces J and K form a discharge chute into which the crushed material is emptied from the pans above.

Lever L is connected to the plate M, and the eccentrically placed centre on the cross spindle causes the plate M to move forward at each revolution this giving the crushing effect between it and the front G. The plate I holds the lever L properly at a given angle.

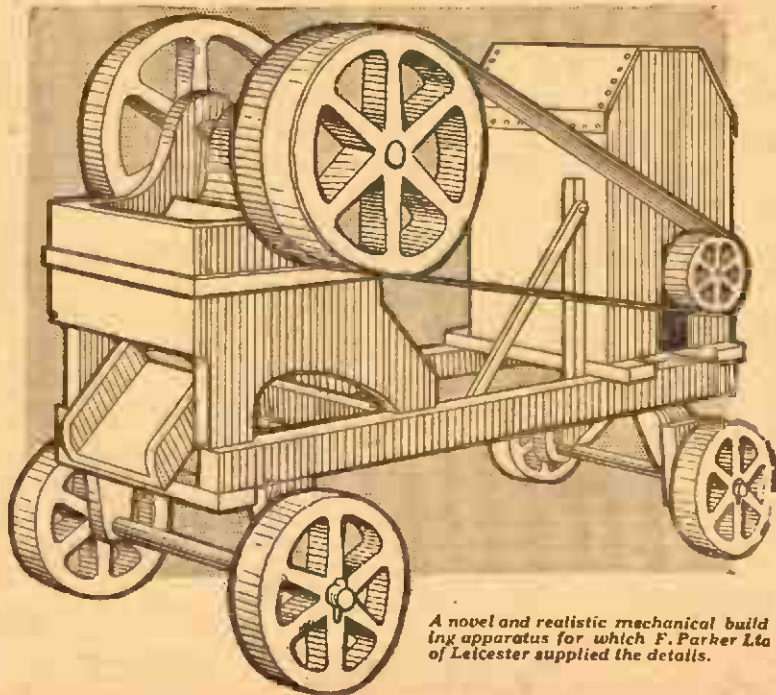
Having then briefly described the

model, we can turn to its construction, full details for which are supplied in the various diagrams on these pages. A whole page of patterns is also included in this issue, on page

79. Here all parts which need carefully cutting out to shape are shown and each may be stuck down to the wood direct.

The side view, Fig. 1, acts as a guide for building up the model, while the scale beneath will assist in scaling off certain parts whose positions are not otherwise indicated.

In Fig. 2 we have a clear view of the make-up of the carriage frame. Pieces A are 10ins. long by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in section, and to these are fixed the cross rails B and C and the top rails D. Dimensions for the latter are shown and these again are $\frac{1}{4}$ in.



A novel and realistic mechanical building apparatus for which F. Parker Ltd of Leicester supplied the details.

by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in section. Glue and nail all parts firmly together and then make the engine casing.

Two pieces Q are required for this, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. The top corners are cut off to an angle of 45° . The sides R, between pieces Q, measure $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Piece S measures

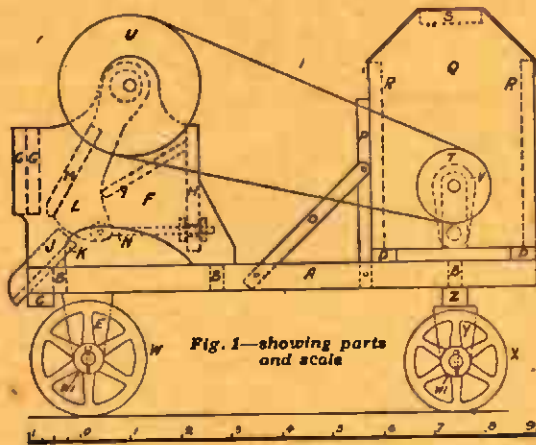


Fig. 1—showing parts and scale

$3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. and binds the whole firmly together.

Holes $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter are made in pieces Q for the passage of the spindle bearing the small pulley wheel and the crank on the opposite side. The holes are made with centres $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. from the lower edges.

Looking at Fig. 3 we see the entire make-up of the casing before the top covering is put on. This covering consists of stout card measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide. It is glued on and close-pinned with fine fret pins round the edges.

The pulley wheel (see Fig. 4) may be made in two thicknesses of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wood if desired, to suit a wide belt or it may be in one thickness of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. with the edge filed to a shallow vee groove for a cord belt.

Cut a piece of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. spindle to the length shown and glue on the handle and crank and then push this through the engine casing and glue on the pulley. The engine is now complete but it should not be fixed in place on the rails D until later on.

The upright and angle pieces, P and O respectively, can also be added later. Piece P is $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in section while O is a strip of brass or tin drilled with a hole at each end and screwed on.

The construction of the machine is clearly seen in Fig. 3. A full-sized pattern of the sides F is given. These sides are connected by pieces G and H. Sizes of pieces G are given while

H measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide. Actual positions for these parts are given in Fig. 1.

Now cut the lever L from the pattern given two pieces glued together and note in cutting that the eccentric discs are cut from the top of the pieces and that the holes for the spindle are not central. Bore the holes before cutting round the circle to the double line. The discs must turn freely in the circular openings of the levers.

To keep the lever in its proper place on the eccentric discs, two open washers (as L1) are cut and glued on each side (see Fig. 5). The spindle will be glued into the hole of the eccentric disc of which there will be two glued together and afterwards rubbed down slightly to allow clearance for movement between the open washers L1.

Plate M is a board measuring 2 ins. square, chamfered along its bottom edge and glued into the recess formed in the lever (see back view in Fig. 5).

The spindle connecting the large pulley wheel and fly-wheel U is $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, pushed through the sides F, through the discs of lever L and out at the other side. It is held in place by adding washers SW glued on close to the sides F but allowing for clearance to turn freely of course.

the lever L in its proper forward position is $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 2 ins. wide, chamfered along its upper edge and glued there to the member H (see Fig. 1)

A further fitting might be added to the lever, although it cannot be properly seen. It might for this fact alone be omitted altogether. We refer to the rod N seen in Fig. 1, and in the detail Fig. 5. It is shown full-size in the pattern sheet and can be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wood and rounded to fit the washers N1 which glue on the extreme end of the rod.

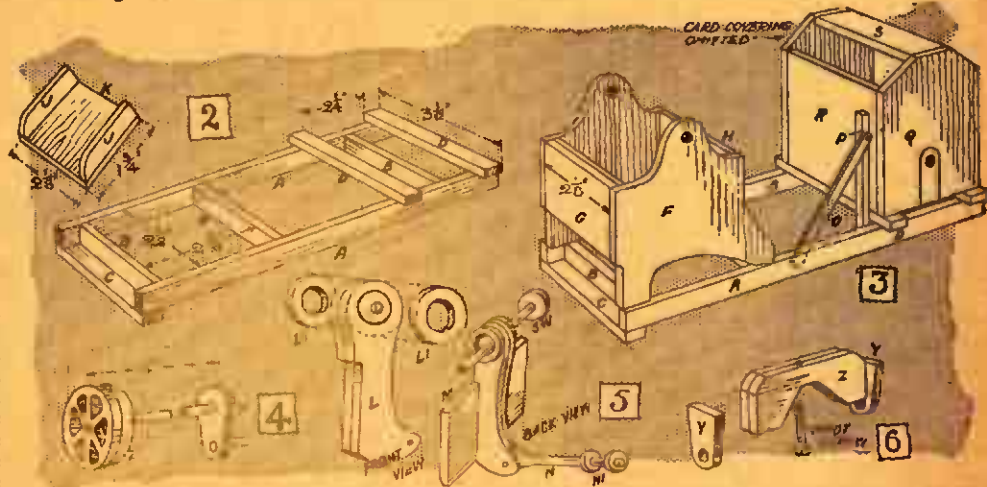
Front Axle

The swivelling front wheel axle is made up as shown in detail in Fig. 6. Two pieces of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wood cut to the pattern Z and glued together form the bearing, while two sections Y are fixed on to take the axle bar. The wheels X should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wood or from two thickness of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. glued together.

The holes in the centre allow the passage of a $\frac{1}{2}$ in. axle. The wheels are held by boring fine holes near the ends and inserting a cut-off pin as a linch pin. Include thin metal or ivoryine washers each side of the wheels.

The whole axle with wheels, fixed, is pivoted to the cross bar B under the engine as shown in Fig. 6. Bore the hole cleanly for the screw to pass through the axle bar, allowing the axle free movement, but let the screw be fixed into the cross bar to hold all rigid.

The rear wheels, those under the machine, are pattern W. The axle supports for these wheels consist of



The large pulley wheel U is made in two thicknesses similar to the small one on the engine, or one thickness if a cord belt is adopted. The fly-wheel is also cut from pattern U on the sheet and in one $\frac{1}{2}$ in. or one $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thickness. The wheels are glued to the spindle on the outside of the washers SW and may be glued to them.

The size of the plate I which holds

pieces E, glued direct to frame A, the axle bar again being glued in the holes of these pieces. The axle bar is $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long and linch-pins and washers are put on similarly to the front pair of wheels.

All parts should finally be cleaned, and painted in bright colours. Slate blue is suggested for all the main surfaces with red on wheels, bearings, etc., and black lines for the marking

A topical piece of carpentry is this attractive "VICTORY" HALL RACK

A RATHER unorthodox, but modern style of hall rack (for hats and coats) is shown, oak being used throughout the construction. Ordinary metal fittings may be used, but in case of difficulty in obtaining these, modern-shaped wooden brackets can be easily made.

The design of this 3ft. long rack is, of course, based on the "V" sign. The latter forms the framing for the mirror; wood used is fairly wide so its significant shape is obvious at a glance. While plain oak should be used, a good job is possible with deal flooring which is more readily obtainable.

The Construction

Cut the back piece to length and shape its ends with a tenon saw. Use, if possible, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick stuff, this also applying to the 3ins. wide mirror framing pieces. The latter is ploughed to take a $\frac{1}{2}$ in. mirror plate or thinner stuff.

To find the correct size and shape of the triangle, rule a central line across the back board. Tick off, at the top edge, marks 3ins. from the centre line (see construction details). The back board is then trenched $\frac{1}{2}$ in.



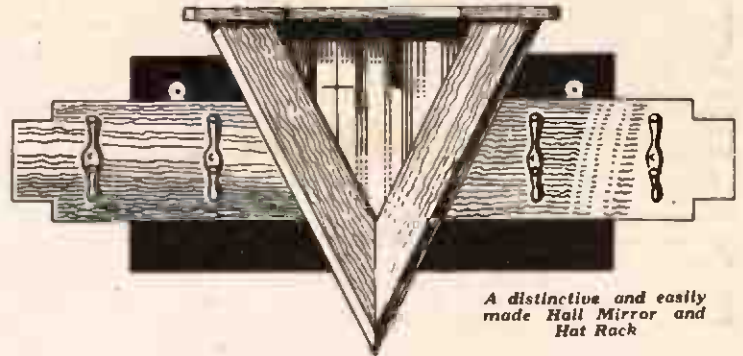
Wooden bracket shapes, plotted in $\frac{1}{4}$ in. squares

deep by 3ins. wide to accept the mirror frame pieces.

Mirror pieces are mitred by placing one in position on the back board and ruling (by judgement) the mitre line, working from the vertical centre line on the back board. Cut off the waste from both framing pieces and true up the joint by alternate fitting and trimming. Sufficient waste is allowed in the length of the framing pieces for fitting purposes (see Cutting List).

Mirror Backing

The back board serves as backing to the mirror. An additional $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. backing is needed, however, same being fitted in a suitable recess cut in the back framing pieces, as detailed. Back view of the frame shows additional backing fixed in position, glue and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 4ins. flathead iron screws being used.



A distinctive and easily made Hall Mirror and Hat Rack

The completed frame is glued to the back board trenching and held with suitable flathead screws driven in from the reverse side. It is advisable to do this prior to fitting and attaching the additional backing strip.

The Wooden Brackets

If the wooden hat-and-coat brackets are used, the back board must be mortised for these prior to fitting the mirror framework. The shape of the brackets is plotted in $\frac{1}{4}$ in. squares; note that the grain runs horizontally. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ in. plain oak, by the way, and cut the shape with a coarse fretsaw.

The pediment is cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. material and serves a double purpose, i.e., forms a serif to the letter "V" and helps to keep the mirror down in its groove. It should, therefore, only be screwed down to the ends of the framing.

The Mirror

Approximate dimensions of the mirror arc shown. The best course is to make a cardboard template and take it along to a local glass merchant; this is safer than stating sizes. Plate glass, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, is suggested, but thinner glass, such as 15-oz. stuff, could be incorporated, the $\frac{1}{2}$ in. groove (if ploughed) being suitably packed by adding a backing of cardboard.

Finishing Details

If plain oak is used, the work should be polished oak. The back board could be done lighter in shade than the mirror framing so both contrast. If deal is used, the work can be stained and polished to any particular finish, such as oak, mahogany, rosewood, walnut,

etc. The wooden brackets should be done the same colour as the mirror framing.

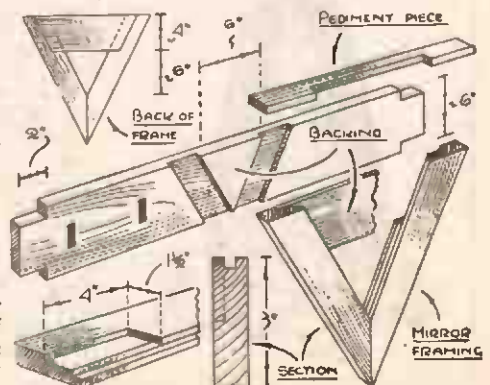
Fit two brass screw plates to the back board, as suggested in the elevation. Wall should be plugged for fixing plates with screws. An extra hook, such as for a hat, or coat, if metal fittings are used, could be

CUTTING LIST

- 1 back board—36ins. by 6ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- 2 frame pieces—21ins. by 3ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- 1 backing strip—15ins. by 4ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- 1 pediment piece—20ins. by 1in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- 4 bracket pieces—5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 5ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

screwed over the mitre joint in the mirror frame, or a key hook could be screwed on, this also serving to hold a coat brush.

Incidentally, the mirror framing may be bevelled $\frac{1}{4}$ in. at the sides, as shown in the elevation. A smaller rack could be made, this having hooks one at each side of the mirror frame—for a hat and coat brush.



Showing constructional detail of woodwork

You make your results so much better by getting REALISM IN MODEL DETAILS

It does not matter how many years we may have been making models, we can always find some better ways of doing those small essential bits and pieces. Perhaps the fact that we cannot buy bells, lamps and small items of equipment for model cars has been the means of making us conjure realistic fittings from scraps.

Good sized head lamps, for instance, can be made from a short bit of dowel rod, cut and shaped as in Fig. 1. Insert the supporting rod after you have gouged out the inside to form the lamp, with a blunt knife. Glass-paper this out and you can then add a small bead to the end of the rod to make the bulb. Paint the inside in aluminium paint and gum on a $\frac{1}{16}$ square of mica. When dry, trim off and insert two pins to hold it.

Use of Pins

Never overlook the use of ordinary household pins now that fancy nails are not to be had. Get box a of best white pins, if you can, costing, as a rule about 2/-. Whether you are using strip-wood, plywood or cardboard, or all three together, these are very good if you drive them in first with a pair of flat nosed pliers.

Do not drive too deep but snip off with the ordinary cutting pliers. This leaves about $\frac{1}{16}$ in. protruding, which can then be knocked in with the hammer. When using pins, hold them firmly, they will stand plenty of pressure.

Radiator Realism

Radiators of cars often get rather a half-finished look. The radiator makes the model much more realistic, so try and cut out a plywood front and line

this with saw cuts as in Fig. 2. A neat edge can then be added with Plasticine or Alabastine.

Clip Starting Handle

The starting handle can be made from a straightened-out slide-on paper clip. Bend to shape, make the hole for its entry to bonnet and insert a boot eye-lace tag. On the winding stretch, gum on a long shaped bead, as seen in Fig. 3.

Metal work is always best painted aluminium but paint will not stick to

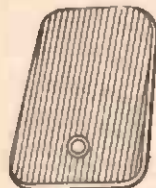


Fig. 2—A radiator

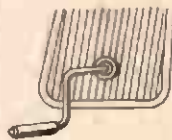


Fig. 3—Starting Handle

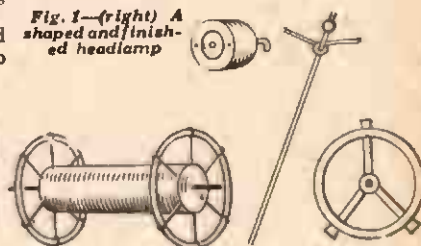


Fig. 5—A realistic Rose reel

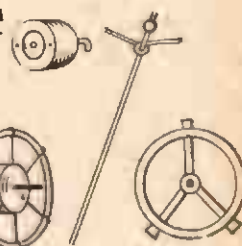


Fig. 4—Steering column and wheel with tugs for bending

wire, tin and metal. Just give all these parts a light coat of thin glue, gum or size. This will ensure you getting a deep and lasting metal effect.

Steering Wheels

Steering wheels on models are often too small for the fretworker and we have used up all the old clock parts. In Fig. 4 you will see the steering pillar made from stiff wire. Placed $\frac{1}{16}$ in. from top and gummied in position is a round head. Bend round two lengths of thinner wire to represent the levers.

Most steering wheels have three spokes so these should be cut from an odd piece of tin as shown. The wheel

rim can then be made with a small steel curtain ring and the spokes, being a little too long, can bend over the ring. Strengthen with a coat of glue or gum and add to the pillar. Another bead on the top will hold the wheel on.

Sometimes on boats, ships and fire-engines we want a hose or line reel. The illustration at Fig. 5 shows

this made up from a piece of $\frac{1}{16}$ in. dowel. Six strong pins (those one buys in twopenny packets, assorted) must now be driven into the ends and equally spaced.

Now mount up a small curtain ring and bend the pins round the ring and over to the inside. This looks very real and represents the hose reel spokes. Finish off with thin glue.

Silver lining, gold lining, small features and imitation Rexine or thin floor coverings are all much easier handled if you mount them up in strips on pieces of postcard. What sizes you require can then be marked on the reverse side or card side and cut to perfect shape. Incidentally, these all fit and adhere much better in this semi-stiff form.

Assembly Hints

Small sections of models and such things as lockers can be painted before assembly with suitable poster shades. Complicated parts can be mounted up into a formation and then fitted into the actual model. This system will greatly help in making up sets of parts for boats, battleships and fire-engines, etc. Corrections can be made before the parts get too unwieldy.

There is always a difference between a model and a toy and you can do much to make your work a model by adding those small essential details. Start a scrap box and keep all the oddments you can find, beads, bits of wire, large pens, curtain rings, paper fasteners, button moulds, etc.

When you are stuck for a particular part, have a look in the scrap box and you will soon be able to make up what you require.

Victory Pedestal

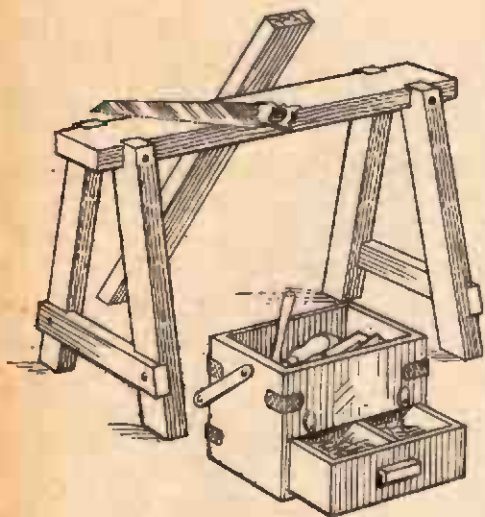


HERE is something quite unusual to fit a very special occasion. Make this outstanding Victory Pedestal complete with photographic prints of the Allied leaders, and corner pillars with electric light.

This week's Design Sheet (2590) gives all patterns and instructions for a model standing on a base $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins. square and $15\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high.

A complete kit for making and containing sufficient wood of correct thickness, photographic prints of Winston Churchill, ex-President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin and General Chiang Kai Shek, with circular glass to fit. From Hobbies Branches for 11/5, or post free Hobbies Limited, Dereham, for 12/-.

The home carpenter will find the advantage of making a SAW TRESTLE & CARRIER



HERE is quite the best and the simplest form of tool box; most economical in wood, and of the simplest construction. The box is open at the top which makes for ease in handling tools in and out.

Below the deep tool compartment there is a useful drawer for small tools and nails and screws. The whole box is easily carried about from place to place by a long handle which folds down at the side when not in use.

A general view of the box is given in Fig. 1 where the upper part of the front is shown broken away to see the floor construction inside. The size of the box must be decided upon by the worker, but as a handy size, have length 16ins. to 18ins., width from 10ins. to 12ins., and height about 12ins.

Material and Construction

Any good stuff about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick is suitable for the ends, while $\frac{1}{4}$ in. would do for sides and floor. The butt joint is used and reinforced with metal angle plates as shown.

The construction is made plain in Fig. 4. Note how the front upper part of the ends are recessed to allow the front to lie flush with the front of the drawer. The back of the box may be made in two widths nailed or screwed to the ends.

The floor of the open top compartment is cut to fit between the sides and ends. It will be nailed through at the front and back flush with the lower edge of the upper sides. Additional strength may be gained by nailing fillets along inside on the floor and to the sides and ends.

The drawer complete is shown

in Fig. 2. Take measurements from the made-up box and nail or screw the parts together. Add glued blocks inside for additional strength. The cross partition inside will bind the parts well together.

Insert the drawer in place when completed, and then nail the two side "runners" to the ends of the box allowing sufficient clearance for the drawers to be pulled forward easily.

A simple handle to the drawer may be made up from two pieces of wood (as shown) screwed to the front. The screws are put through from the inside of the drawer. Two little drop turnbuttons may be screwed to the front of the box to hold the drawer closed.

Angle plates for strengthening the angles of the box may be made from tin from a food container. Flatten out the metal and cut off strips about 4ins. long and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide. Punch in some holes with a stout wire nail and then file away the rugged edges. Finally screw the plates on with round-head screws.

The Handle

For the top lifting handle cut two pieces of stout hoop-iron to the desired length and file the ends round after punching a hole each end. Next cut off a piece of round rod—a length cut from an ordinary broomstick should answer well, and screw this to the hoop-iron stays. Finally fix to the ends of the box.

The completed box may be either painted or creosoted, the handle being left natural wood. The tops of the drawer runners should occasionally be smeared with a thin film of grease.

The Sawing Stool

Although its real function is for supporting wood whilesawing, the stool shown could nevertheless be used for quite a number of other things. Two such stools for instance with a few wide boards would make an admirable table for the kiddies to play on in the garden.

Then again the stool could be used for support while making repairs at a high level. Good class wood of straight grain should be chosen for the stool, and care taken to ensure it being strong enough to do its job.

For the legs, stuff 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 2ins. section should be got, and the length of these pieces are 21ins. The cross rail is 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in section.

Assembly

Lay the legs and the cross rail in their correct position and mark out the joints and sloping surfaces. Then cut one leg to its top joint, and lay it on the other three leg pieces. Mark them off so that they are all identical.

Then get a piece of wood 4ins. by 2ins. in section, and about 30ins. long, and cut 2in. wide recesses in it, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep and about 3ins. in from either end. Into these recesses fit the legs, and bore a hole right through to take a bolt and nut (see Fig. 3). Cut round and enlarge the hole where the head and nut of the bolt will come and cut away the wood slightly so as to get access to the nut for tightening up.

Next cut the two cross rails to the correct bevel at the ends and then proceed to set in the recesses in the legs $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. Now cut the halvings in the ends of the rails, also $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep only. These joints may be screwed together with countersunk screws.

It would be a good thing to brush in some creosote on the wood where cut away in the making of the joints before they are finally assembled and screwed or bolted together.

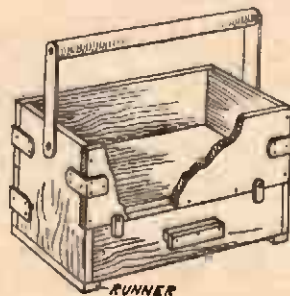


Fig. 1—The carrier construction

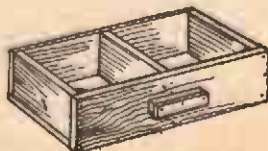


Fig. 2—Completed drawer

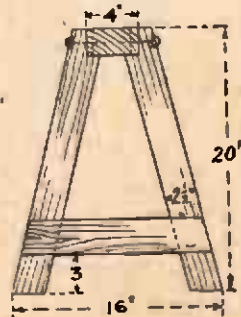


Fig. 3—End elevation of trestle

Amateur dabblers in "stinks" should make this useful CHEMISTRY CABINET

READERS interested in chemistry, would find the cabinet illustrated just the thing to hold their chemicals and apparatus in safety. Bearing in mind, too, the fact that some chemicals are, if not exactly dangerous, at least not harmless, a cabinet becomes essential for security's sake.

The cabinet is quite easy to make, being just an ordinary woodwork job such as any amateur carpenter can undertake with confidence.

Regarding the wood, this should be about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thickness, except the top and bottom parts which can be $\frac{3}{4}$ in. stuff or $\frac{1}{2}$ in. if plywood is used. Deal will do for the cabinet if better class wood is not obtainable.

Box Framework

Make up a frame of wood of the size given in Fig. 1, joining the corners with the simple joint detailed in Fig. 2. Across each end mark the dotted line seen in Fig. 1, which indicates the division between the box and lid.

Now partly nail the frame together, spacing the nails so that some come in the lid portion as well as the box part. Drive the nails about half way in so that the frame can be taken apart for dividing without undue force. The dotted lines at the ends are then squared across the front and back.

Pull the frame apart and saw on the dotted lines to divide it. Note that the front and back pieces should be sawn at a slope to coincide with the slope of the end pieces. Plane these sawn edges smooth, then put together both lid and box frames with glue, in addition to the nails.

Construction

Care should, of course, be taken to see the nails re-enter their former holes. Keep the frames square or the cabinet will not look shapely. It will be helpful if both the top of the lid and bottom of the box are prepared beforehand and glued and nailed down now, they will help in keeping the whole square. Use oval nails, and when the glue is hard punch

these nails well down and stop the holes.

The cabinet should be partitioned off to keep chemicals and apparatus separate. A suggestion for these divisions is given in the plan view Fig. 3, as the number and sizes of the divisions necessarily depend to some extent on the chemical containers, and amount of apparatus.

It is a good plan to lay the things on a sheet of paper the size of the cabinet and measure off the actual space occupied by them. The division in Fig. 3 can then be compared and any alteration considered necessary carried out.

Partitions

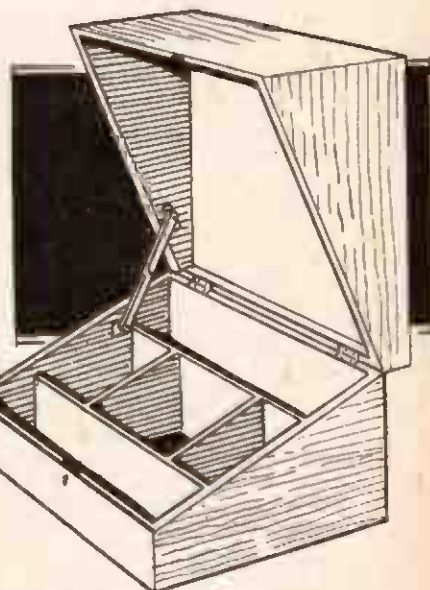
Wood $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick will do for the partitions and they should be grooved into the box and into each other as the arrangement of them may necessitate. The grooves in the box, by the way, should be sawn and chiselled out before the bottom of the cabinet is glued on. This could well be done in fact just after the ends, etc., are divided into box and lid portions.

It should also be noted that if the divisions to be grooved into the cabinet ends are short of the top edge, as in the illustration of the completed cabinet, then these divisions must be glued in place before the bottom of the cabinet is fitted, as obviously they cannot be fitted in afterwards.

The shorter cross division, however, can be fixed in after the cabinet is made without any difficulty. No nails need be used to fix the divisions, glue only being enough. The sharp edges of the cabinet should be nicely smoothed off and the whole cabinet cleaned up with glasspaper.

Fit the lid with a pair of stout brass hinges. It is also advisable to fit either a box lock, or hasp for a padlock, so the contents of the cabinet can be kept safe from children, whose natural curiosity might tempt them to explore the contents with dangerous results. Acids and alkalines are not things for kiddies to play with.

A stay should be fitted to keep the lid up in position. One of the kind



that folds up when the lid is closed is the thing. These were quite cheap, but if one is not obtainable, and even these fittings are now hard to get sometimes, a temporary stay can be made from a piece of fretwood, as at A. Fig. 4.

Fitting a Lid Stay

This is fitted to the inside of the box with a round-headed screw, and a similar screw is driven into the lid to which it can catch and so hold up the lid.

If the stay is fitted approximately as in Fig. 4, it can, when not holding the lid, be folded, as shown, by the dotted outline, and be out of the way when the lid is shut down.

As some readers may prefer to space their divisions differently to those shown in the plan at Fig. 3, it will be wise perhaps to see that the length of the stay allows it to fold up as shown out of the way. A little amendment to the length given at A may be necessary.

For finish a coat of mahogany stain and two of clear copal varnish will be as suitable as anything for a chemistry cabinet.

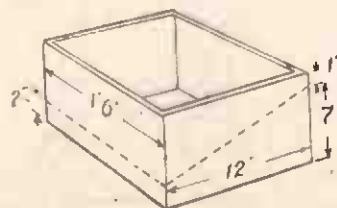


Fig. 1—The box framework

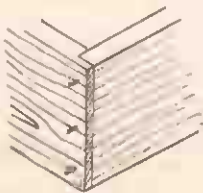


Fig. 2—Corner fixing

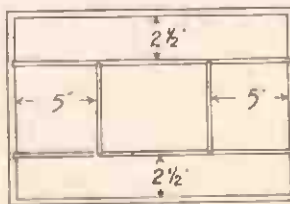


Fig. 3—Interior partitions

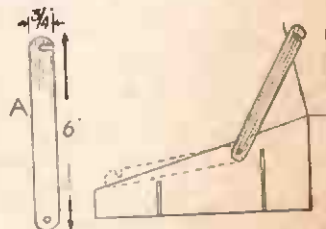
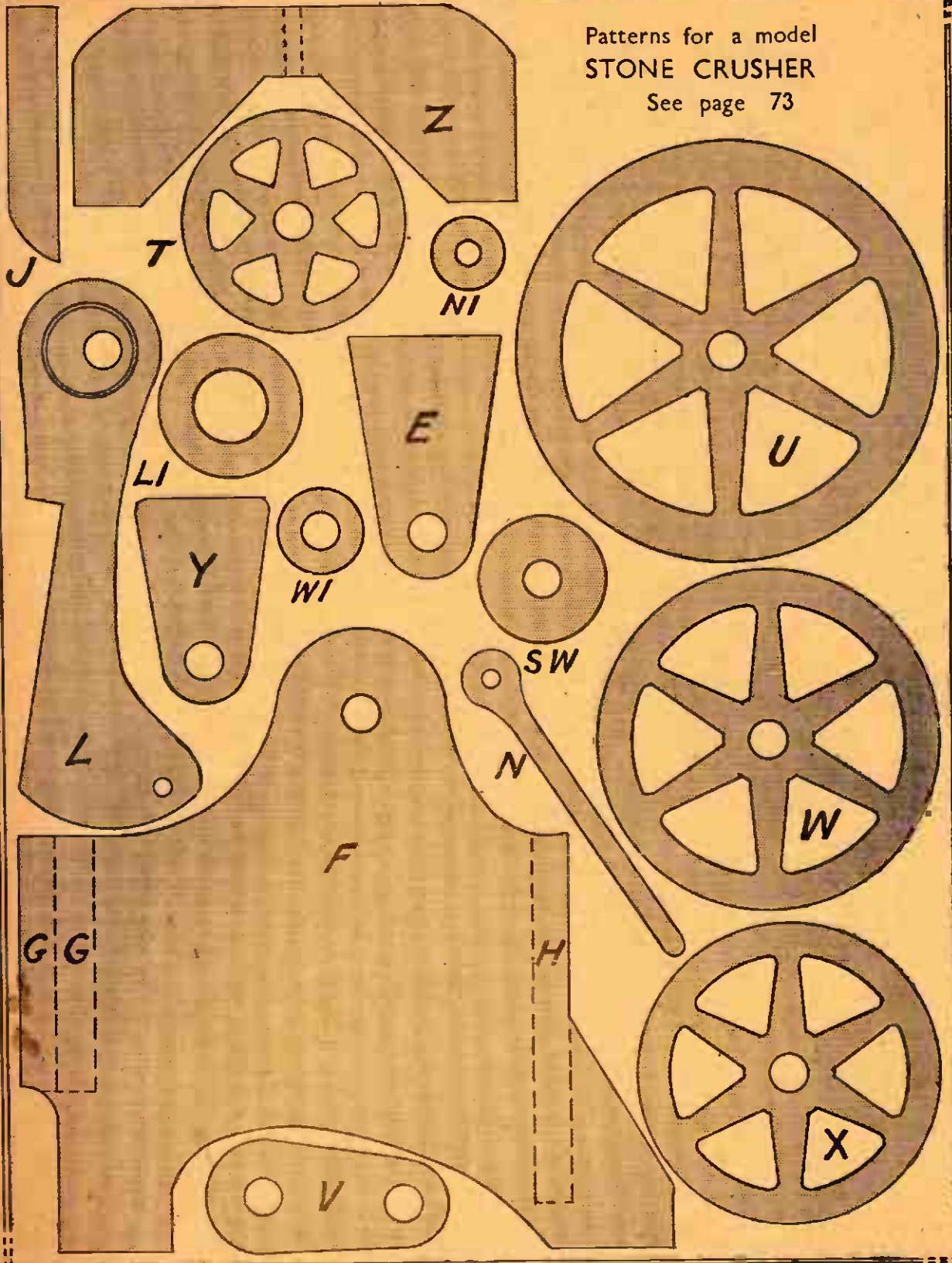


Fig. 4—Details of lid stay

Patterns for a model
STONE CRUSHER
See page 73



MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS, etc.

The advertisements are inserted at the rate of 3d. per word or group of letters prepaid. Postal Order and Stamps must accompany the order, and the advertisements will be inserted in the earliest issue. Fretwork goods or those shown in Hobbies Handbook not accepted. Orders can be sent to Hobbies Weekly, Advertisement Dept., as below.

BE TALLER! Quickly! Safely!
Privately! No Appliances—No
Tablets—No Dieting. Details 6d.
stamp.—Malcolm Ross, Height
Specialist, BM/HYTE, London, W.C.1

LOVELY! Then write Secretary
L.U.C.C., 5B.B. Hay St., Braughing,
Herts. Genuine. Est. 1905.

DOLL'S House Papers—exterior
and interior. Samples 4d.—Sut-
ton, Hillhouse Drive, Billericay.

MODELS: you can make lasting
stone-hard models with Sankey's
Pyrama Plastic Cement. Supplied
in tins by Ironmongers, Hardwaremen,
and Builders' Merchants. Ask for
Instruction Leaflet.

FUN, MYSTERY, MAGIC. This
thrilling book is just out. Con-
taining tricks, conjuring, puzzles,
indoor games, etc. Illustrated.
2/6 only post free.—Harrods (H.),
10 Beaconsfield Road, Maidstone.

FREE! Grand Surprise Packet.
Map, Ship, Triangular and War
Stamps, Hinges and Perforation
Gauge. Request Approvals (2½d.)—
Thompson, 21, Springbridge Road,
London, W.5.

1d to 1/- Approvals. All coun-
tries. Mint and used. Send
S.A.F. to McCann, BCM/TAMAR,
London, W.C.1.

DUTTON 1-week Shorthand.
Learnt in 12 2-hour lessons.
Accepted in all services. Test lesson,
3d.—Dutton's (H.B.) 92-3, Gt. Rus-
sell St., London, W.C.1.

STEEL, Spoked wheels, 5in. diam.
9d. each—Shepherd, Nunnery
Street, Castle Hedingham, Essex.

MAY I buy your stamp collection?
Cash by return. Send, stating
price, to Bernard, 8 Beresford Lodge,
Beresford Road, Highbury, N.5.

CUMBERLAND'S Leading Model
Specialist. Kits, solid and flying,
Dopes, Cement, Transfers (over 20
diff. kinds), Plans, Castings, Wheels,
Tissue, Celluloid, Brass Tubing,
Cockpit Covers, Balsa substitute,
Planbooks, etc. etc. S.A.E. with
enquiries. Write—H. Bowman, 9
Main Street, Cockermouth.

SIX Triangular Air Mails Free.
Send 2½d. for approvals.—Ram-
sey, 168, Legsby Avenue, Grimsby.

FREE Dutch Set to approval
applicants. Postage please.—Mr.
L. Herbert, 22 Whitacre Street,
Deighton, Huddersfield.

CRUISER Tank Model, 12ins. long,
made from Design Sheet No. 223
Special (Price 9d.). Parcel of wood
for making, 10/9, postage 7d.—Hob-
bies Ltd., Dereham, Norfolk.

LOVELY? Join Friendship
Circle. Details 6d.—Secretary, 34
Honeywell Road, London, S.W.11.

FOR SALE—German Folding
Camera 120, speed 1/10, 1/20, 1/30 sec.
£4. 0s. 0d.; Universal Folding Camera
120, £1 0s. 0d.; Photo Lamp with
bulbs, 30/-, 1 Developing Dish (13 X
11"), 15/-, 1 Dish (10" X 8"), 8/- Post
Free. McCrindle, Ashford, Nr.
Bakewell, Derbyshire.

STAMPS FREE!! Twenty Un-
used (2½d.)—G. H. Barnett,
Limington, Somerset.

MAKE a Model Fortress Bomber,
(non-flying) from Hobbies Pat-
tern No. 2405, price 4d. (postage 1d.)
From Hobbies Ltd., Dereham,
Norfolk or Branches.

FREE SYMBOLIC PACKET



Get this fine packet of
Symbolic Stamps
ABSOLUTELY
FREE to add to your
collection. It contains
commemorative U.S.A.
stamp inscribed "Win
the War" and showing
the "V" for Victory
(Symbol of the Allies)
and is catalogued 6d.
The GERMAN stamp
shows the Swastika
(Symbol of the Nazis)
and was issued for us

on Official Nazi Government letters only. This packet of scarce and
interesting stamps will be sent to you **ABSOLUTELY FREE** if you
ask us for Approvals and Price List and send us 3d. for postage.

WINDSOR STAMP CO. (DEPT. 12), UCKFIELD, SUSSEX

BOOKS

Around the World with Pen and Camera Price 1/6 3/9 Cloth
"Money in Exports" (Trading in 41 different countries) Price 10/6
The Art of Scale Model Aircraft Building Price 4/11 8/6 Cloth
Toys from Scrap for Pleasure or Profit Price 3/6 5/- Cloth
Giftwares Bought and Sold

Water Colour Drawings and Paintings of Aircraft, Ships, etc.
Air Pistols Mahjong Sets Chessmen in Ivory and Wood.
Send stamp for full details of any particular item—

USEFUL PUBLICATIONS,

37 Aldwych, London, W.C.2. Phone: Temple Bar 2946

WOODEN WHEELS

Suitable for all kinds of small models.
Nicely turned, 1½ ins. in diameter.
10d. per set of four, postage 2d. extra.

HOBBIES LIMITED, DEREHAM, NORFOLK

There's just ONE Glue that NEVER STIFFENS IN THE JAR



so is always
ready to use,
no heating
no waiting.
STRONGEST HOLD
of
any Glue known,
on Wood, Glass,
Metal, Tiles, Lino,
Leather, Cloth,
Plastics, Rubber,
Crochery.

1/- and **1/6**
DOUBLE
SIZE

Ask for **ACRABOND**
at Hobbies
Branches

ACRABOND

The Tradesman's Glue . . . for the Amateur

ACRA WOODTURNING CO., LTD.

King's Head Buildings, Cloth Hall Street, Huddersfield

Printed by BALDING & MANSSELL LTD., London and Wisbech, and Published for the Proprietors, HOBBIES LTD., by HORACE MARSHALL & SON, LTD., Temple House, Tallis Street, E.C.4. Sole Agents for Australia and New Zealand: Gordon & Gotch (A'ria) Ltd. For South Africa: Central News Agency Ltd. Registered for transmission by Canadian Magazine Post.

CHINA

CUT THIS OVERLAY FROM 1 8in. WOOD

The arrow direction

BRITAIN

SIDE OF BASE. CUT TWO 1 8in.

GRAIN OF WOOD →

AMERICA

SIDE OF BASE. CUT TWO 1 8in.

BRITAIN AMERICA

CUT THESE OVERLAYS FROM 1 8in. WOOD. USE THE WASTE WOOD OF THE CIRCULAR OVERLAYS AS SHOWN.

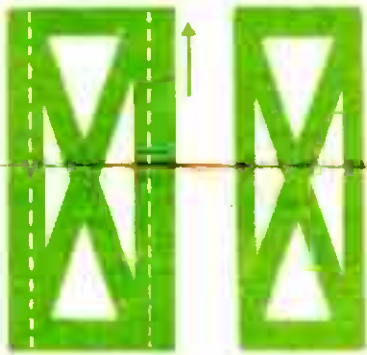
RUS SIA

CUT THESE LETTERS FROM THE WASTE 1 8in. WOOD

CUT FOUR OF THESE OVERLAYS FROM 1 8in. WOOD.

SIDE OF PEDISTAL. CUT TWO 1 8in.

CORNER LIGHTS ALL 1 8in. WOOD



CUT EIGHT

CUT EIGHT.

SIDE OF PEDISTAL. CUT TWO 1 8in.

Opening for Glass No. 2000

Pivot screw here in place P.

PLATFORM I TO TAKE THE FIGURE. CUT ONE FROM THE WASTE 1 4in. WOOD AS SHOWN.

CORNER FEET H. FIXED TO UNDERSIDE OF BASE. CUT FOUR 1 4in. FROM WASTE WOOD OF BASE.

PIECES G. BASE AND CAP TO CORNER LIGHTS. CUT EIGHT IN ALL. 1 8in. THICK.

CENTRE LINE

BRITAIN

SIDE OF BASE. CUT TWO 1 1/2

GRAIN OF WOOD

AMERICA

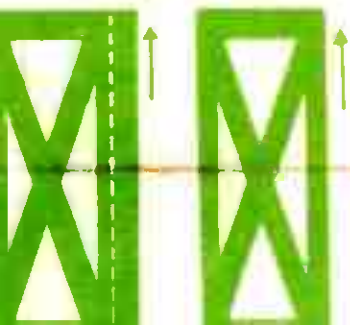
SIDE OF BASE. CUT TWO 1 1/2

BRITAIN
AMERICA

OVERLAYS FROM 1/8 IN. WOOD.
WASTE WOOD OF THE CIRCULAR
OVERLAYS AS SHOWN.

SIDE OF PEDESTAL.
CUT TWO 1 1/2

CORNER LIGHTS
ALL 1/8 IN. WOOD.



CHINA

CUT THIS OVERLAY FROM 1/8 IN. WOOD

The arrows indicate the
direction of grain of
wood.



RUSSIA

CUT THESE LETTERS FROM
THE WASTE 1/8 IN. WOOD

CUT FOUR OF THESE
OVERLAYS FROM 1/8 IN.
WOOD.



DESIGN

No.
2590
6.8.45

SUPPLEMENT TO HOBBIES No. 2590

THE VICTORY PEDESTAL

TABLE OF WOOD REQUIRED FOR THIS DESIGN

TWO H2 FIVE H4

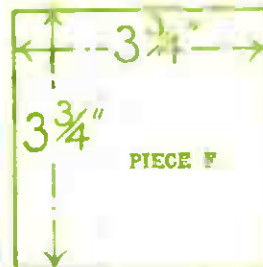
The pictures shown in Hobbies Weekly, June 6th, 1945, are subject to revision. See the current edition of Hobbies Magazine or write for price to Hobbies Limited, Tottenham, Middlesex.



SIZE
9ins. SQUARE.
14 1/2 ins. HIGH.



PIECES TO GLUE BEHIND
LETTERING. CUT FOUR
1/8 IN.



CUT ONE TO SIZE
SHOWN 1/4 IN.

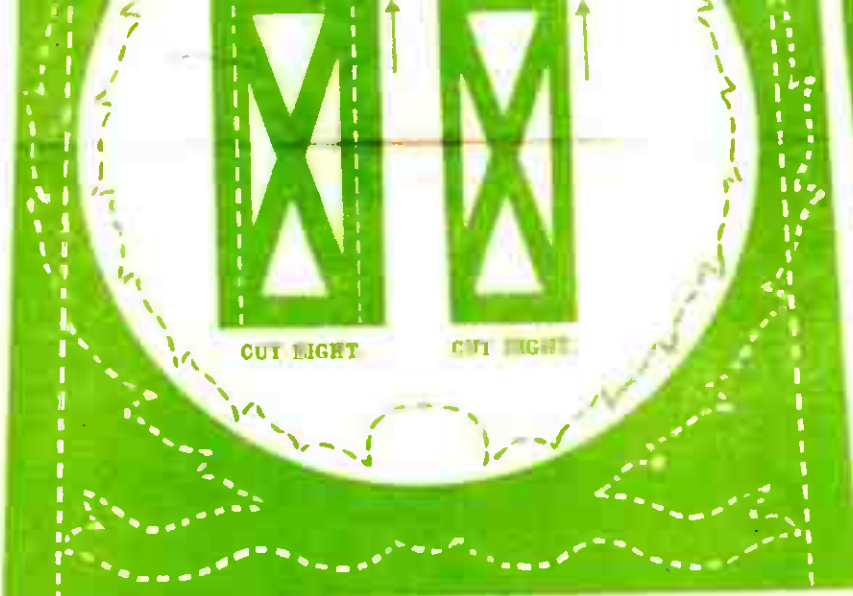


OVERLAY
CUT FOUR
ENDS

SIDE OF
CUT
TWO 1 1/2

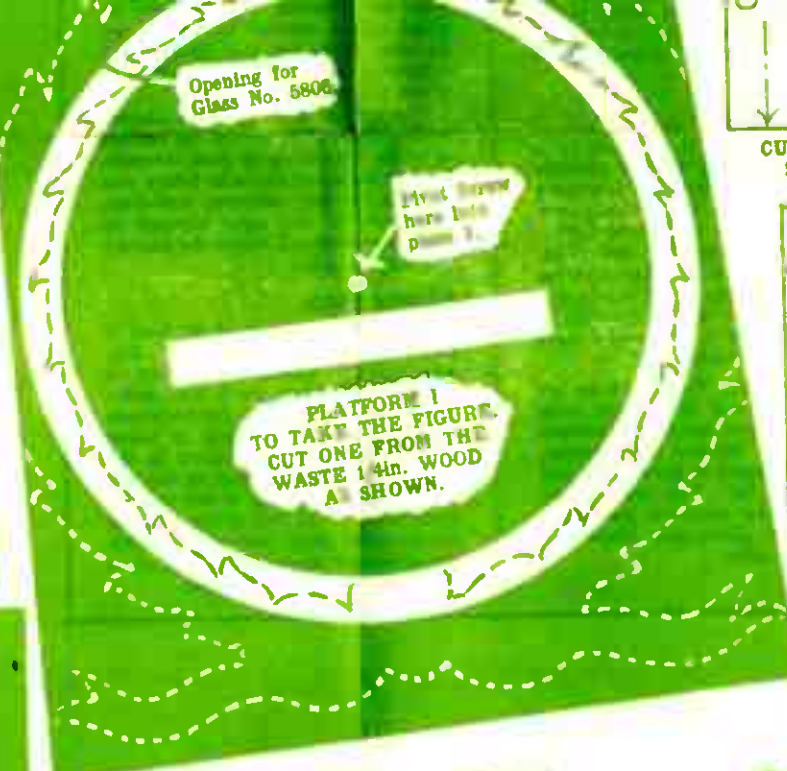
Opening for
Glass No. 5000

Pivot
hole
place 1/2



CUT EIGHT

CUT EIGHT



Opening for Glass No. 5806

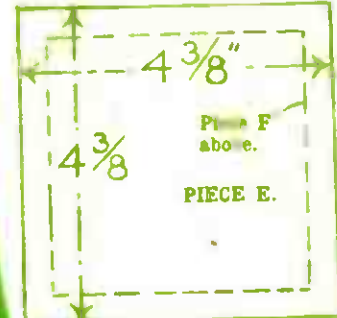
Pin & screw here into platform

PLATFORM 1 TO TAKE THE FIGURE. CUT ONE FROM THE WASTE 1 1/4in. WOOD AS SHOWN.



PIECE F

CUT ONE TO SIZE SHOWN 1 1/4in.



PIECE F above.

PIECE E.

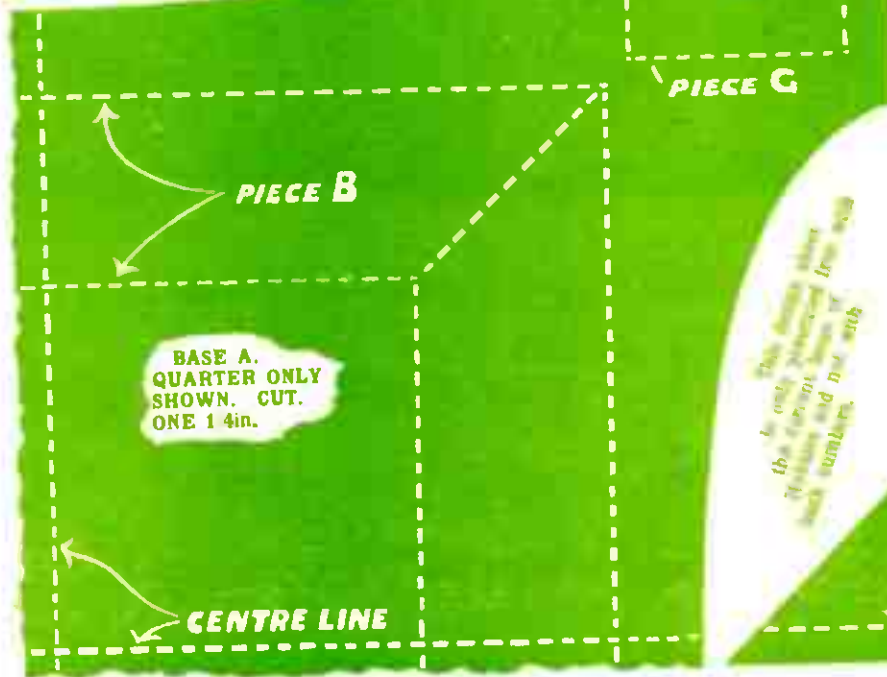
CUT ONE TO SIZE SHOWN 1 1/4in.



SHAPE THE EDGES OF PIECE F TO THE SECTION ABOVE.



CORNER FEET H. FIxed TO UNDERSIDE OF BASE. CUT FOUR 1/4in. FROM WASTE WOOD OF BASE.



PIECE B

PIECE C

BASE A. QUARTER ONLY SHOWN. CUT ONE 1 1/4in.

CENTRE LINE



PIECES G. BASE AND CAP TO CORNER LIGHTS. CUT EIGHT IN ALL. 1/8in. THICK.

CENTRE LINE

CENTRE LINE

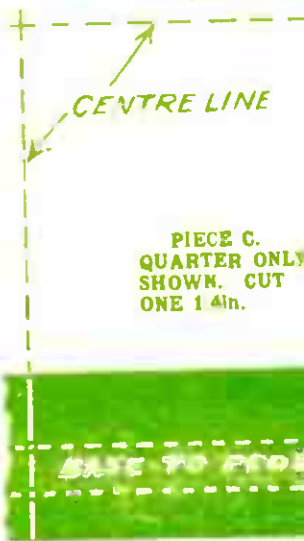
PIECE D. HALF ONLY SHOWN. CUT ONE 1 1/4in.

SIDE OF PEDESTAL

This wood should be cut the same as the other wood and not with



CUT ONE 1



CENTRE LINE

PIECE C. QUARTER ONLY SHOWN. CUT ONE 1 1/4in.

BASE TO PEDESTAL



PIECE B. CUT OUR

LINE OF PIECE C

SHAPE THIS EDGE TO SECTION

CUT THESE LETTERS FROM THE WASTE 1 8in. WOOD.

CUT FOUR OF THESE OVERLAYS FROM 1 8in. WOOD.

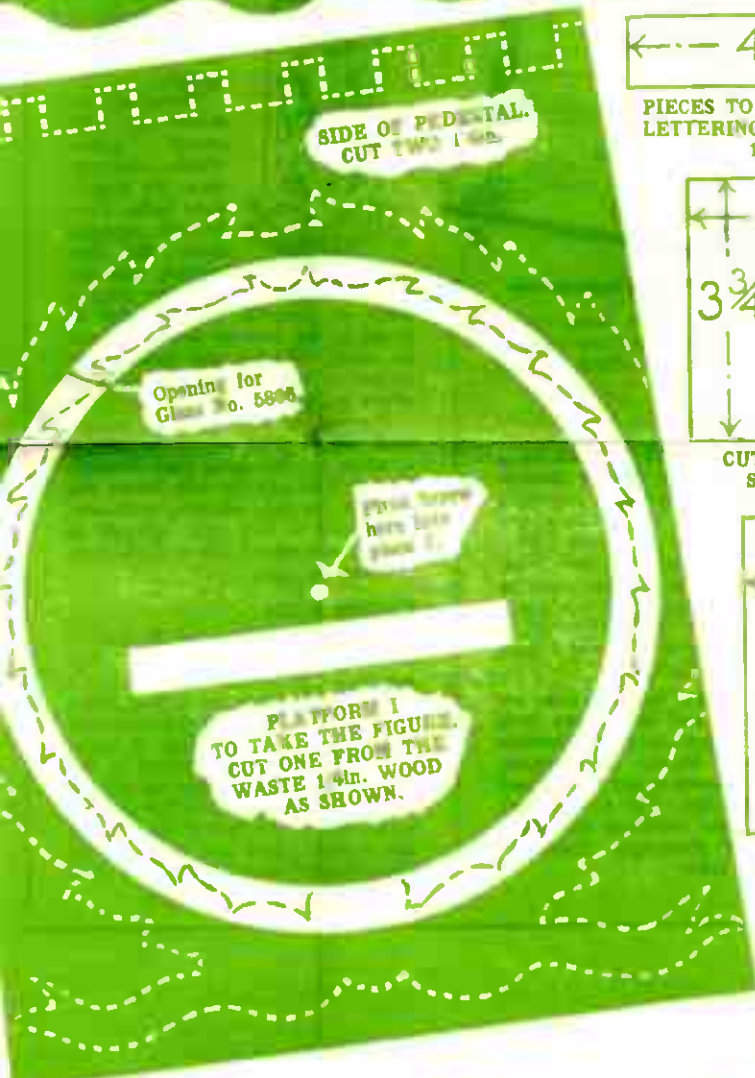


PAGES OF WOOD REQUIRE TWO H2 FIVE F

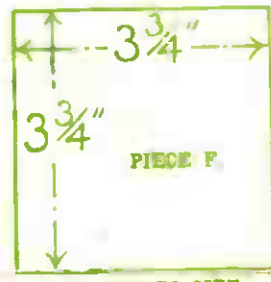
The patterns here in Holbb 1936, will assist in the revision of the H. and B. Co. Ltd. Limited, Derbyshire, Nottingham.



SIZE 9ins. SQUARE. 14 ins. HIGH.



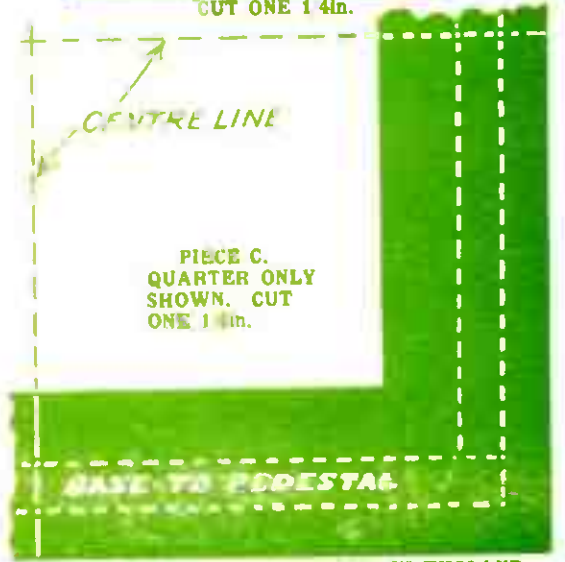
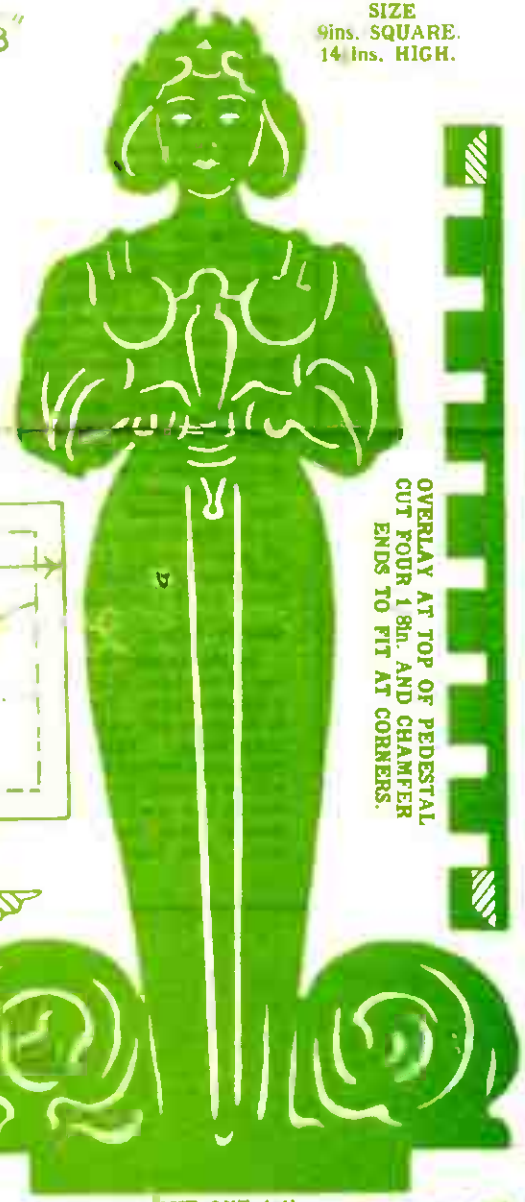
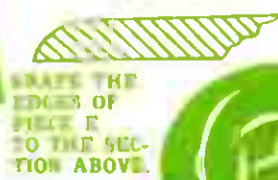
PIECES TO GLUE BEHIND LETTERING. CUT FOUR 1 8in.



CUT ONE TO SIZE SHOWN 1 4in.



CUT ONE TO SIZE SHOWN 1 4in.



PRINTED IN ENGLAND.

THE VICTORY PEDESTAL

THIS striking and topical piece of work should certainly be made by fretworkers in commemoration of the cessation of hostilities with Germany. It is a solid-looking plinth, built on a base, at the four corners of which are fitted little electric bulbs to light up the pictures of the four great leaders.

A suitable photograph for incorporating on each face of the plinth, is provided by Hobbies Ltd., being fitted behind a circular glass which is obtainable at the same time as the wood and the photographs. The names of the four great Allies—Britain, America, Russia and China—are incorporated along the foot of the plinth, and the photographs of the leaders of each—Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin and Chiang-Kai-Shek—are put behind the laurel leaf overlay above.

The picture of the late President of the U.S.A. is included as he was instrumental in advocacy and leadership of the Allies' cause.

The Victory Figure

The figure of Victory which stands at the top, is fitted to a circular platform which being pivoted in the middle, can be revolved to face whichever way is required. The interior of the base can be made to accommodate the batteries with the wiring run underneath and upwards into the short corner pillars with the bulb on top.

The whole thing, therefore, is striking in appearance, and when lighted up, provides a novelty of outstanding attraction.

The design patterns shown full size can be pasted to the wood, and the others extended and repeated as required. Where plain rectangles are needed, they can be marked to the sizes shown, and where only a portion of the pattern is printed, it can be duplicated as needed according to the centre lines provided.

The completed model is on a base 8ins. square and stands 14ins. high to the top of the figure. All parts are, of course, cut out with the fretsaw and cleaned up with glasspaper before being fitted finally together.

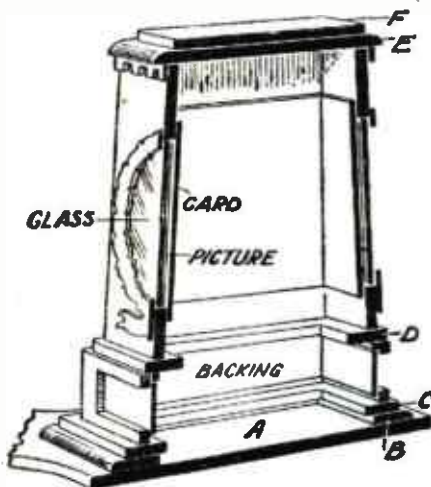
Battery Holder

As the battery is contained on the top of the base, this must be made as a separate part. The base piece "A" is therefore cut and put aside for the time being. This base is made of two pieces butted together. The join will be covered by pieces B later. The rest of the work of the central pedestal is then completed as a whole unit. The base B is composed of

four pieces mitred at each corner, and on these is glued piece C from which the centre has been cut. Above this, in turn, is piece D.

The sides of the box form bearing the words, should be completed separately and glued to D. Behind each side is a thin piece of wood 4ins. by 1in. glued to take the lettering, thus giving it a recessed appearance. Cut and add the letters carefully, pencilling a line along to ensure them being straight. Above, glue two sides between the other two sides and block the corners with little glued fillets to stiffen the whole thing.

The top piece D is slightly smaller than the outside edges of the uprights. Accordingly the blocking piece 1in.



Cut-away view showing construction

wood should be glued along inside the walls, level with the top to form an additional gluing surface for this piece D.

The Main Pedestal

The main pedestal is built as a hollow box tapering slightly towards the top. Cut out each side according to the size shown, but before gluing the four together you must add a backing for the picture and glass. Each side has a circular opening large enough to take the piece of glass, but to prevent it falling through, a piece of stiff card or thin wood must be glued on the back.

With this done, the four sides are glued together and again some little gluing blocks put inside the corners to stiffen up. Because of the taper, it will be necessary to get the top and bottom edges flat. This can be done by rotating the complete part on a flat piece of glasspaper pinned to the bench or table.

Adding the Pictures

Glue the pedestal to the base D, or if you wish, you can complete by adding the photographs and the glasses and overlays. The circular piece of card will probably be needed behind the picture so that the thickness of that and the glass will fill the thickness of the wood. These are, of course, all held in place from the front by the laurel overlay which is glued round the circular opening.

The Pedestal Top

The top of the pedestal is covered with piece E, the upper edge of which should be rounded to a thumb bead. Under this part is the dentil course of 1in. wood, and above it comes the piece F, 3ins. square. On top of this is the platform I, into which is fitted the upright figure of Victory.

Test it out for fitting into the circular platform, but do not finally glue it until you have screwed the platform itself in place with a



Detail of the corner pieces

round-headed screw. If you put the figure in first, it may make it difficult to handle the screwdriver upright.

There only remains the little corner pillars which accommodate the electric light bulbs. Four fretted uprights form the box section, and behind the frets a piece of coloured paper should be glued so the interior wiring cannot be seen. The top and bottom are formed by pieces G in the centre of which a circular hole is cut.

The one at the top is to accommodate the bulb, the one at the bottom to allow the wiring to pass through. Fix the bulb and the wire before you glue on the top, allowing sufficient, of course, to run right through to the centre pedestal where the battery is being installed.

Finishing Points

The whole platform of the base is raised by four corner feet H. You will notice in these, the slot cut to allow the wiring to be turned under the pillar and lie along the underside of the base. The wiring is taken through suitable holes bored in the base to the battery fitted on the top of it. Make the fixing of this and the wires neat, so the rest of the pedestal can be stood down and screwed with round-headed screws. This will allow the battery to be changed.