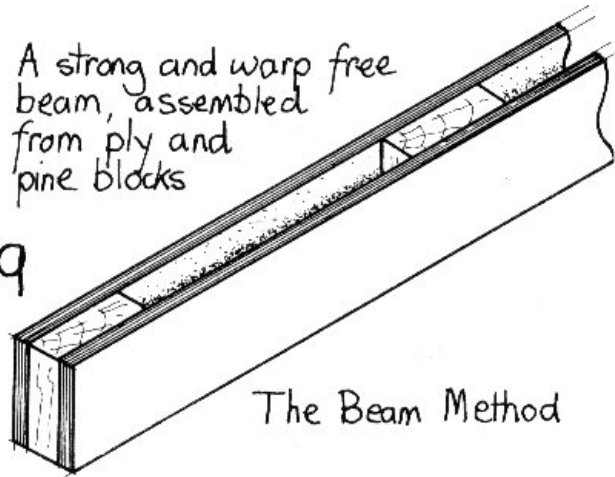


A strong and warp free beam, assembled from ply and pine blocks

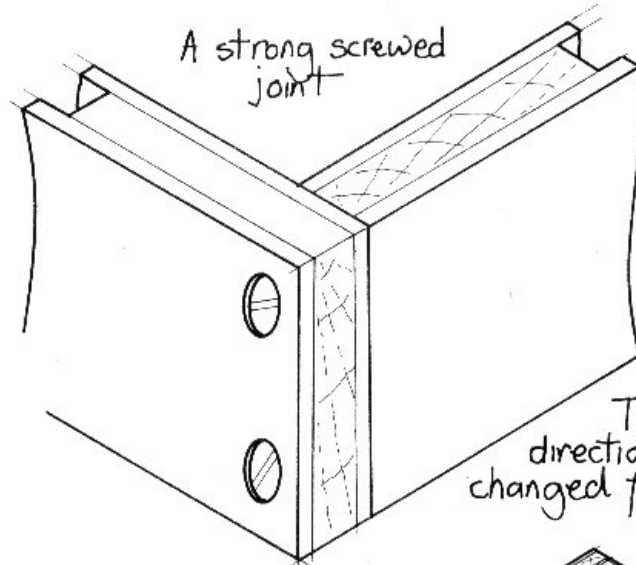
fig 9



The Beam Method

A strong screwed joint

fig 11



The grain direction can be changed for strength

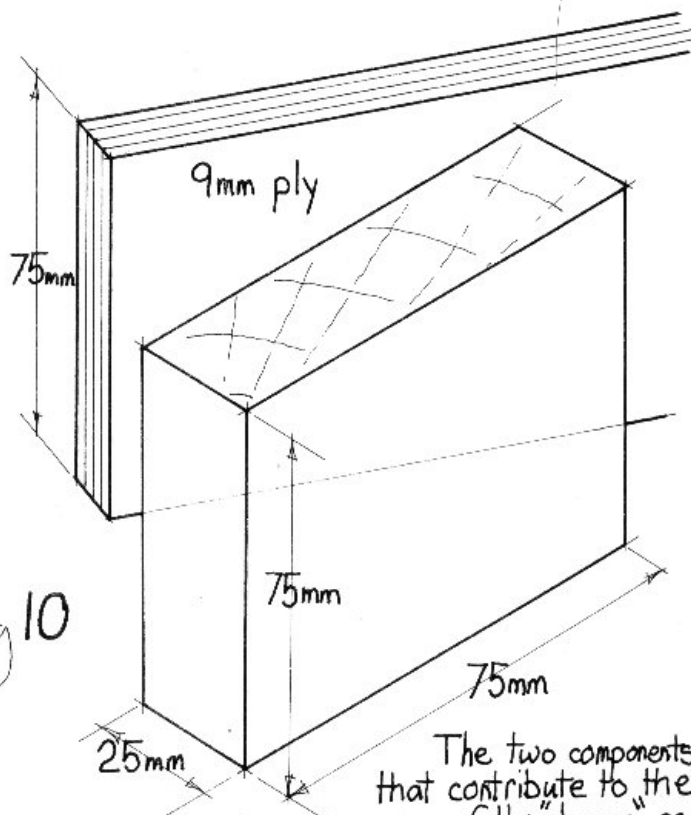
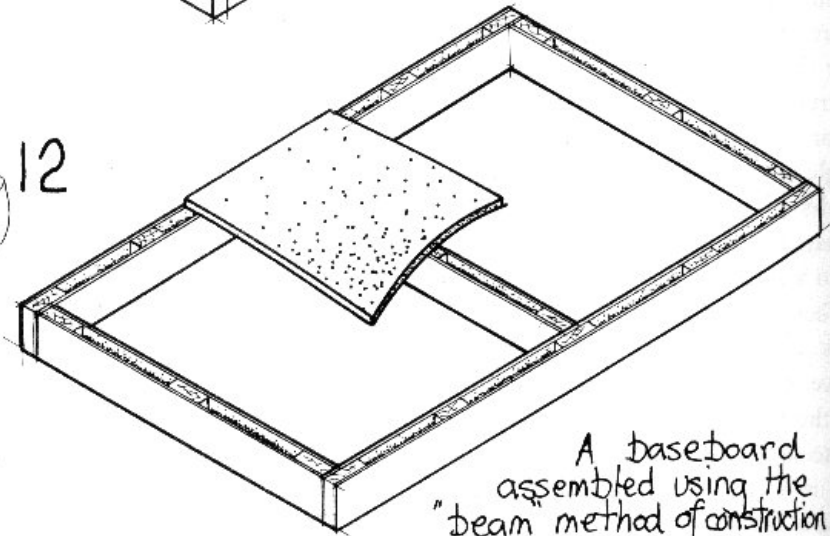


fig 10

The two components that contribute to the success of the "beam" as a method of building baseboards

fig 12



A baseboard assembled using the "beam" method of construction

Baseboard Design

fig 13

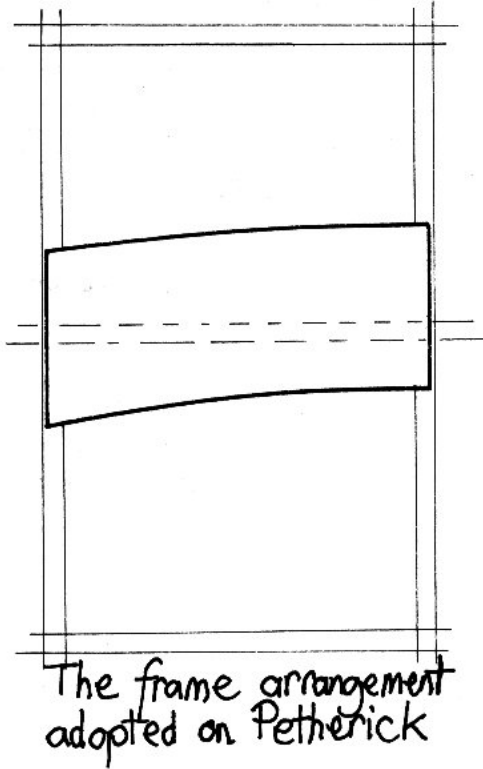


fig 14

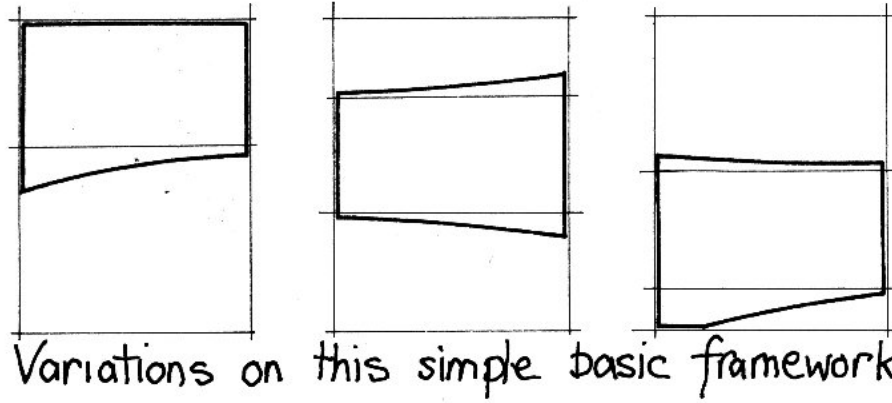
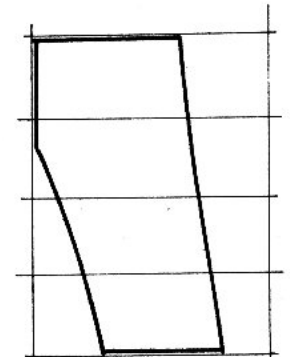
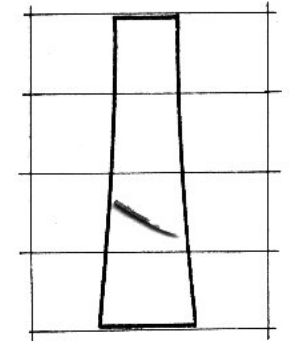
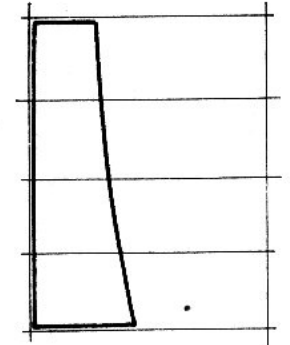
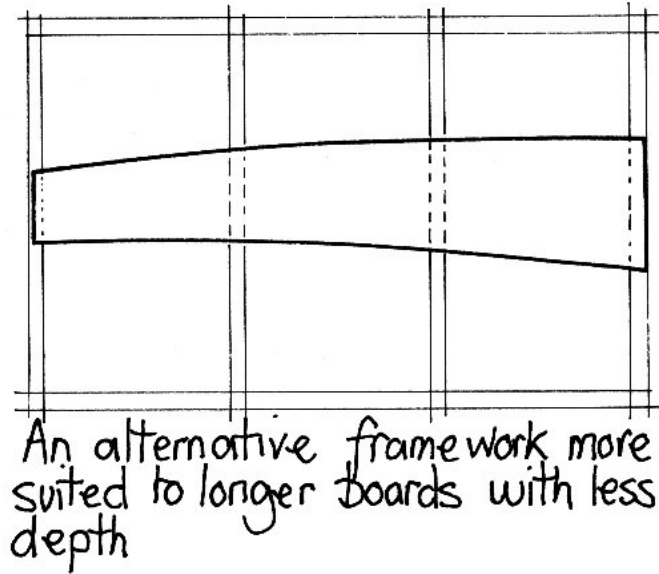


fig 15a



Variations

fig 15b

Open frame baseboards

An embankment was built when the level of the surrounding land fell. In model form, the land is lowered on baseboards of differing heights

fig 16

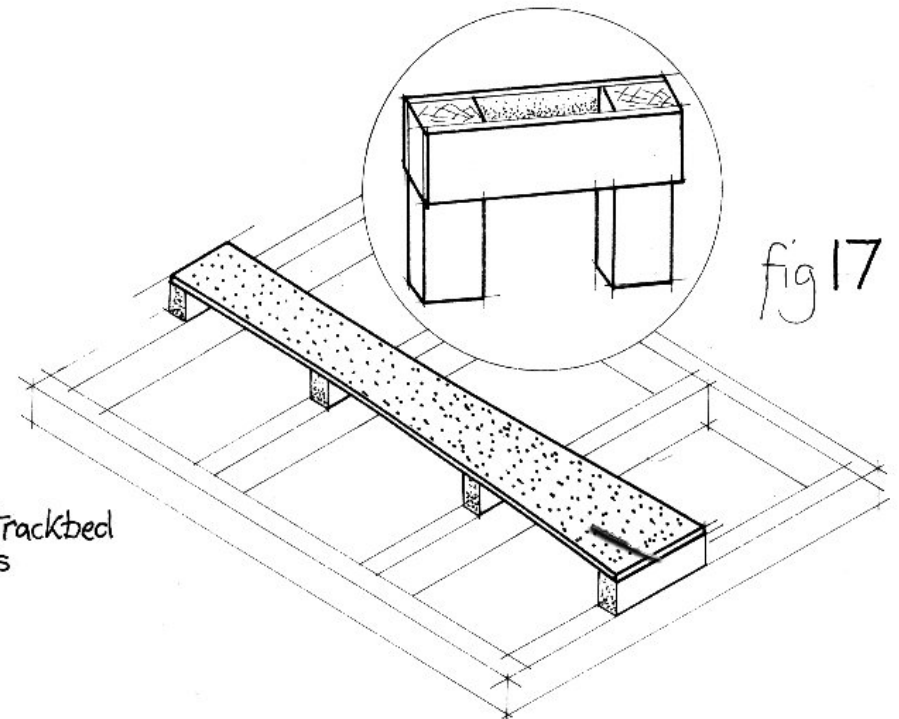
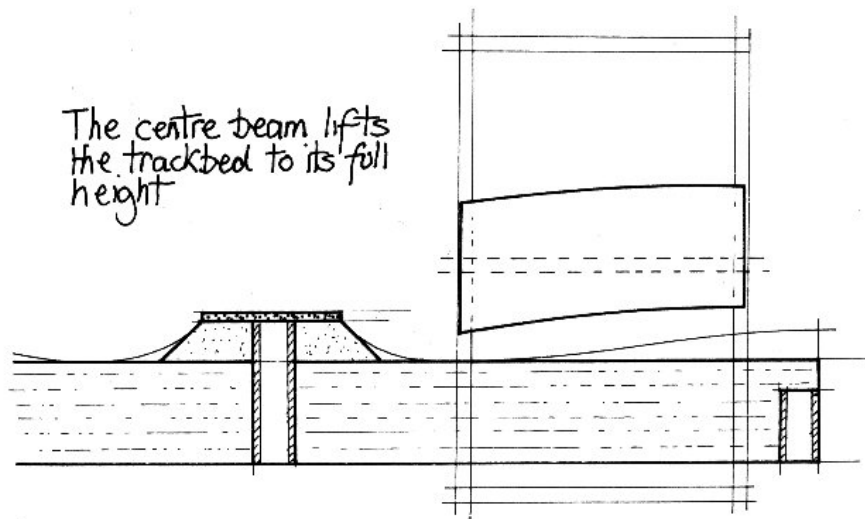


fig 17

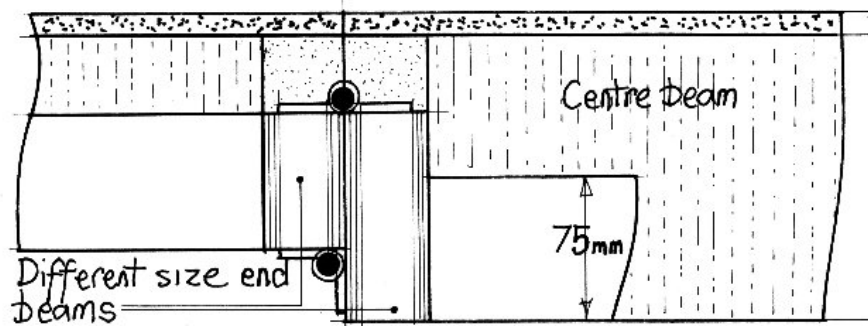
Raising the trackbed using blocks



The centre beam lifts the trackbed to its full height

fig 18a

fig 18b

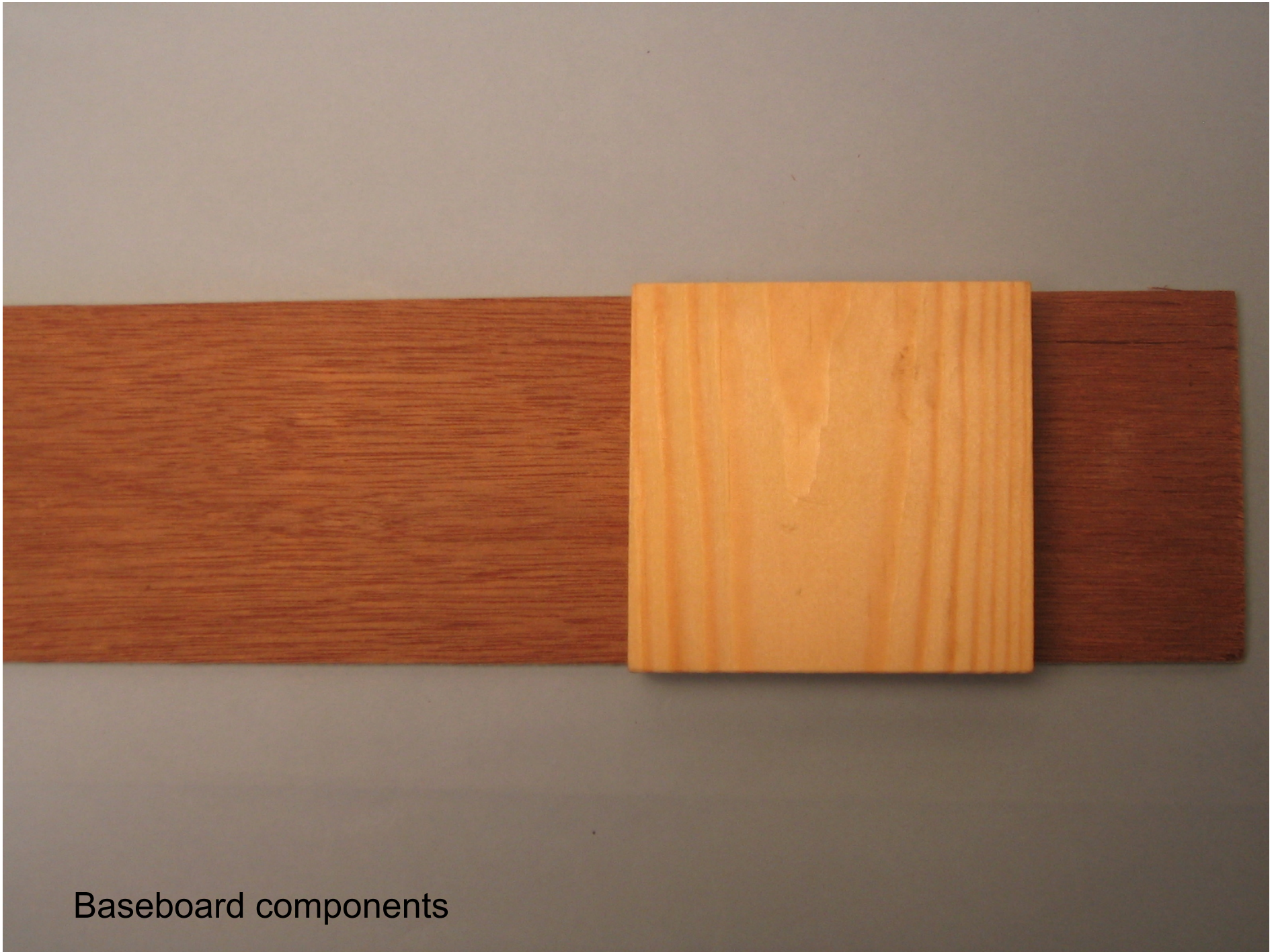


Centre beam

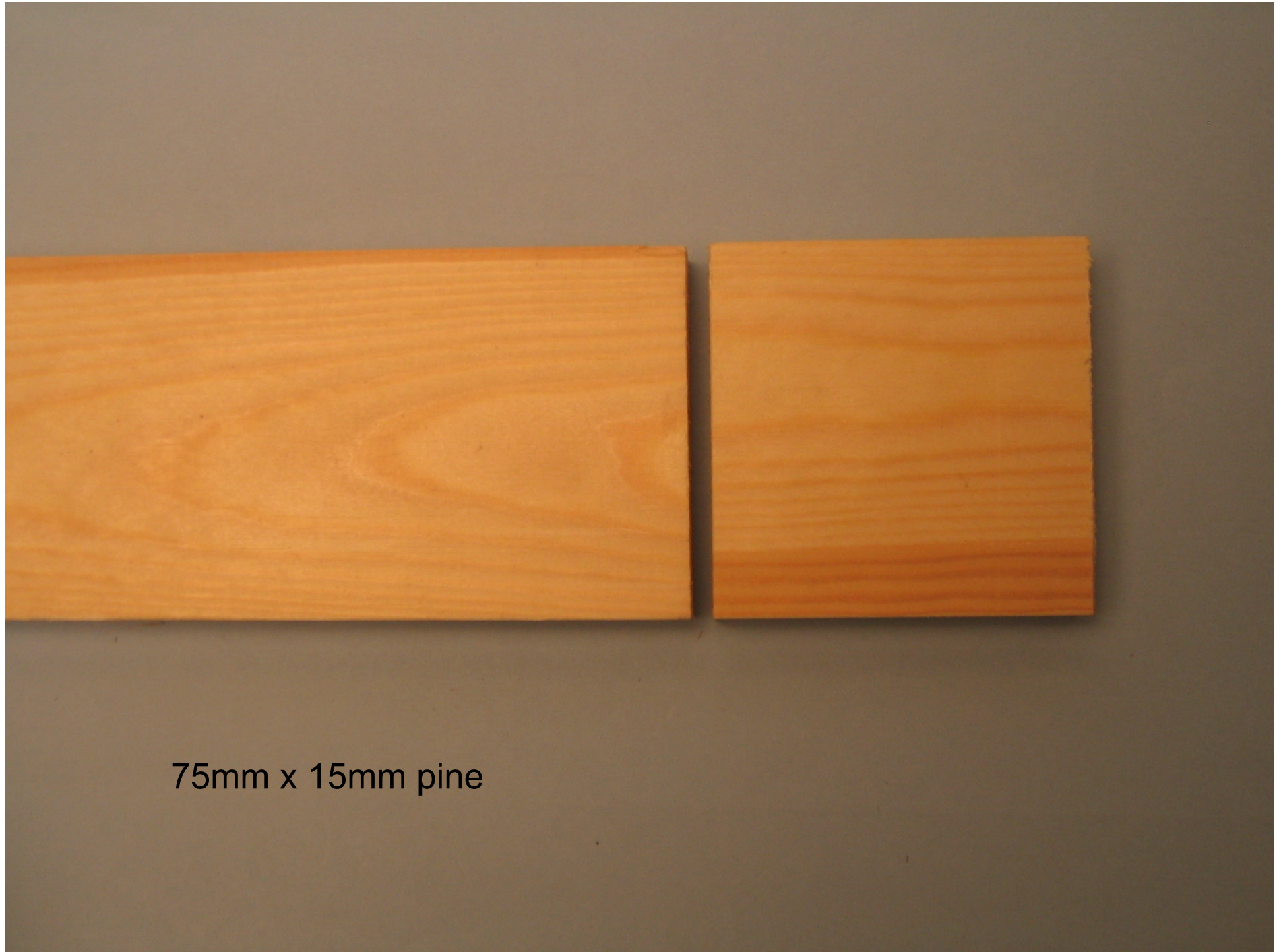
75mm

Different size end beams

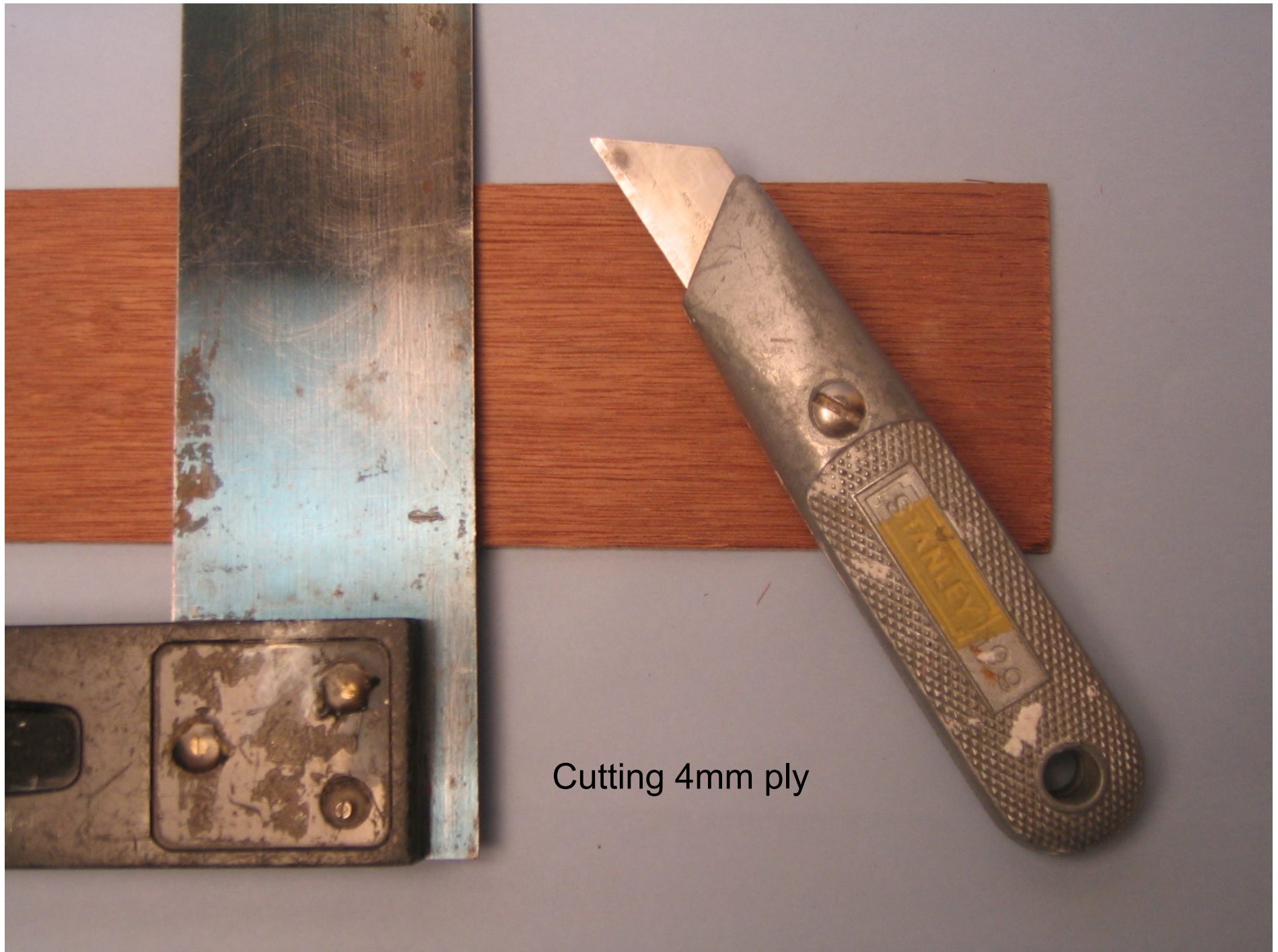
Baseboards for embankments



Baseboard components



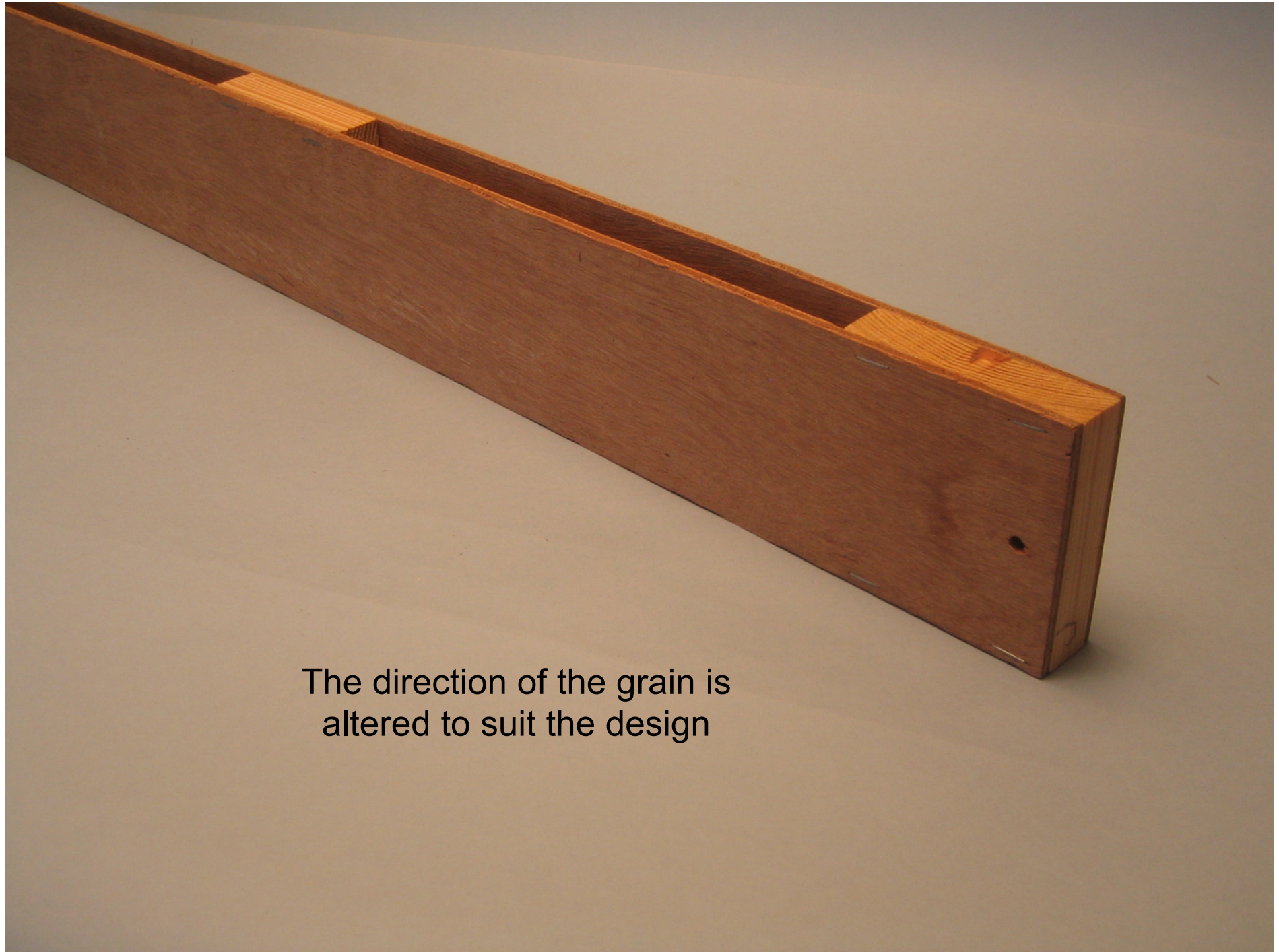
75mm x 15mm pine



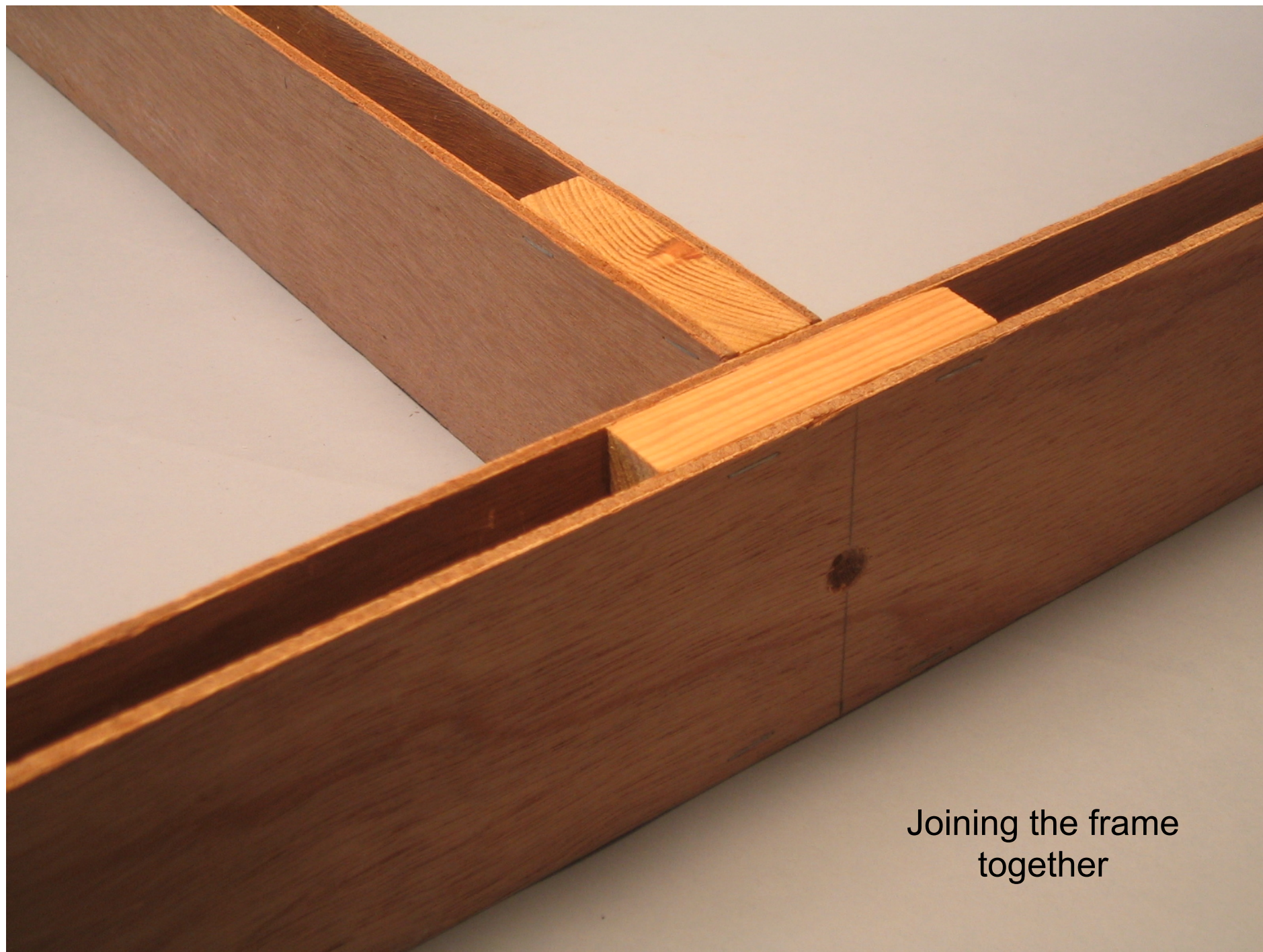
Cutting 4mm ply

Glue and tack the ply to
the pine





The direction of the grain is
altered to suit the design

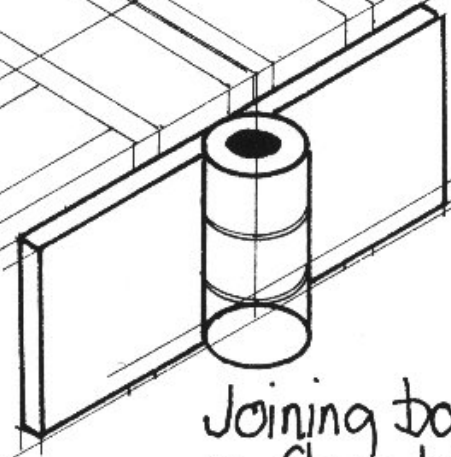


Joining the frame
together



Supporting the top

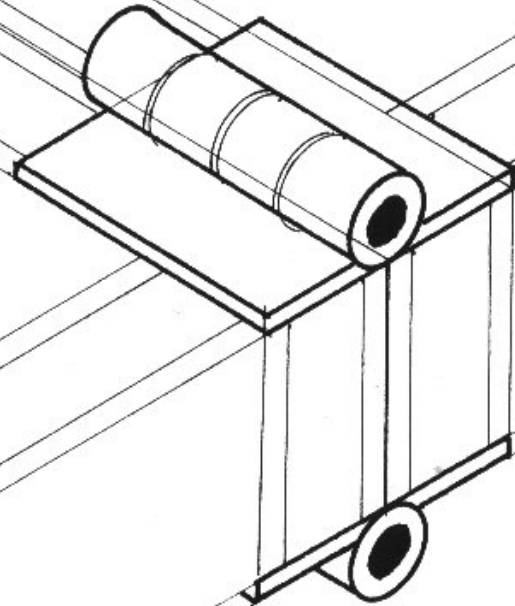
This produces a rather loose joint



Joining boards with
a flap hinge

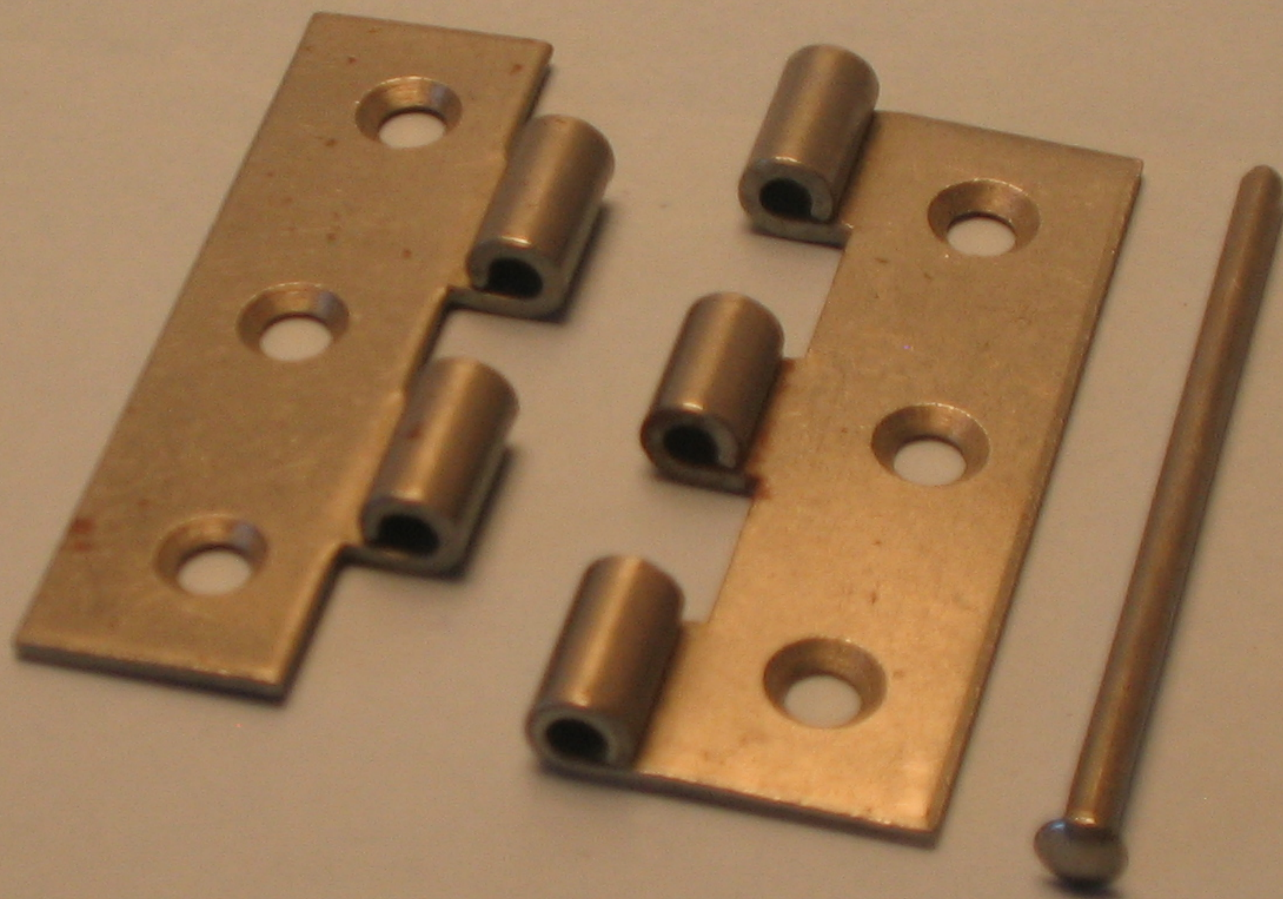
fig 19

Two pairs of hinges



A perfectly aligned
joint

fig 20



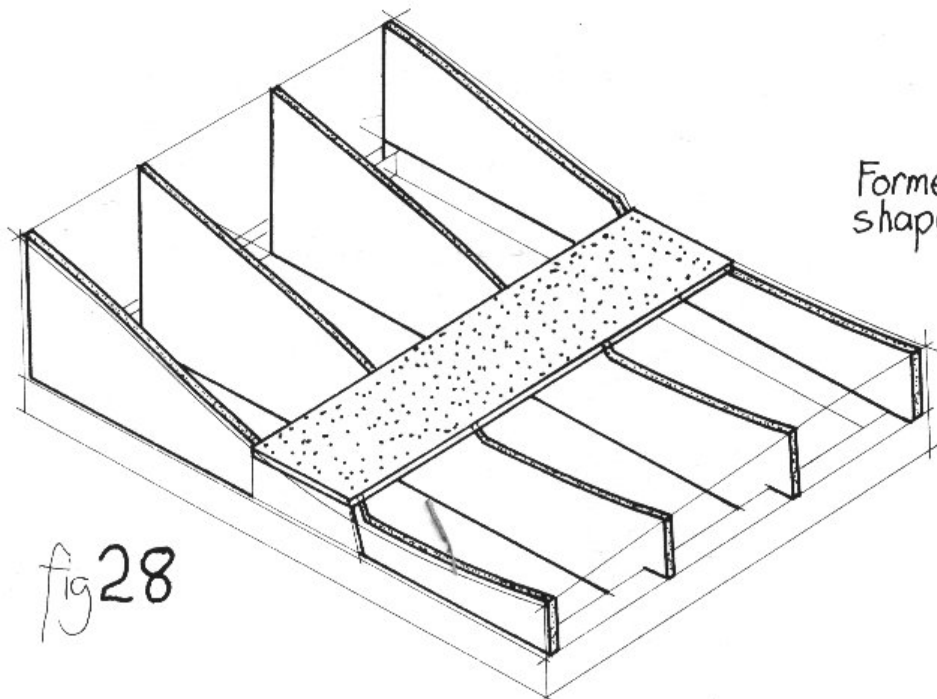
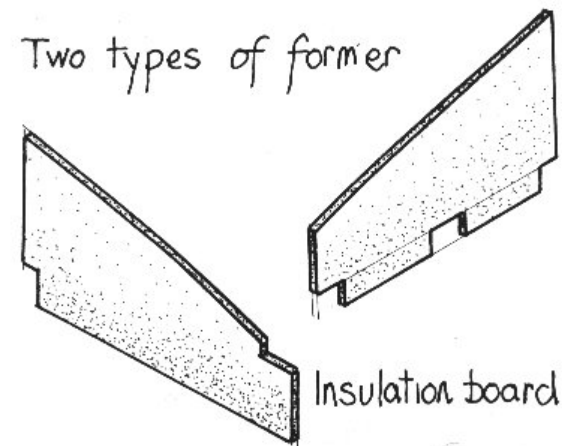


fig 28

Landscape formers

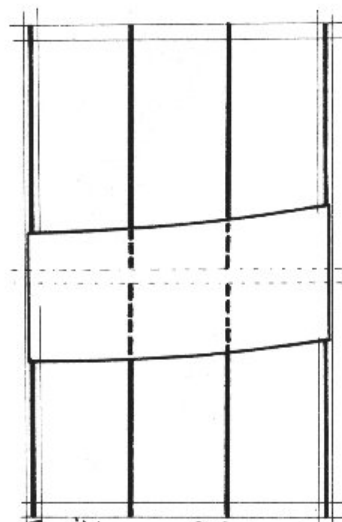
Formers will support the shape of the land

fig 29



Two types of former

Insulation board



Positions of formers

fig 30a

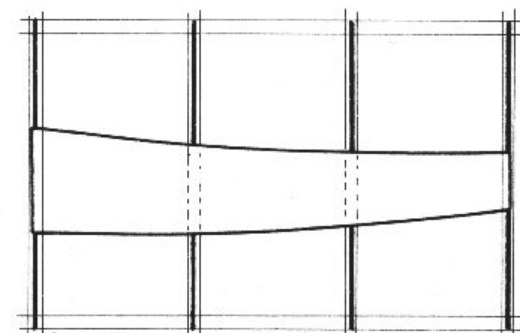
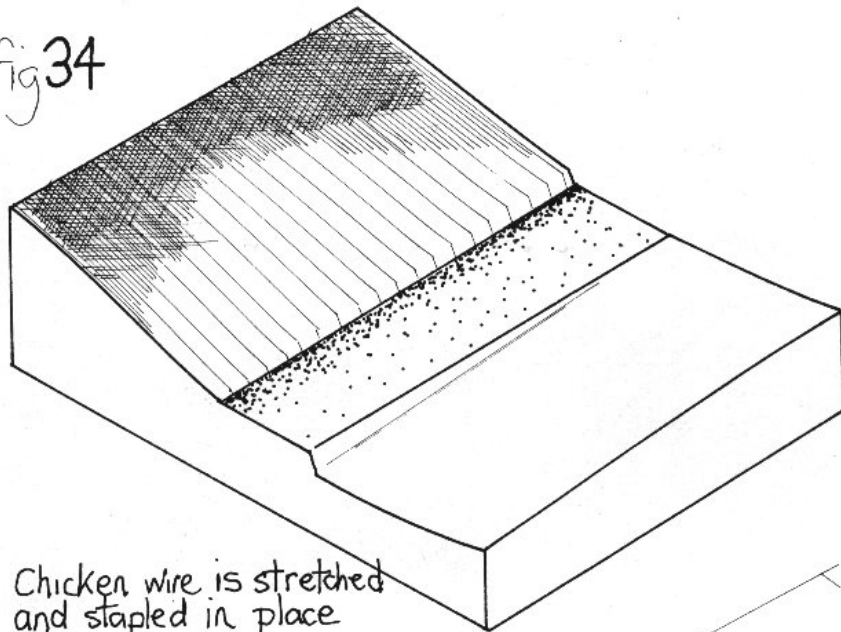


fig 30b

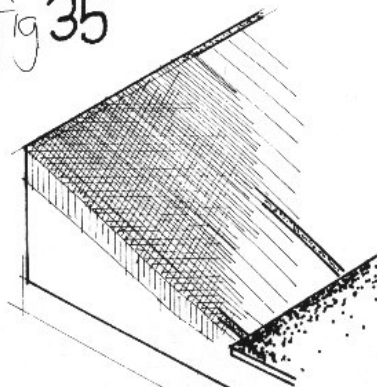
The formers slip between beams

fig 34



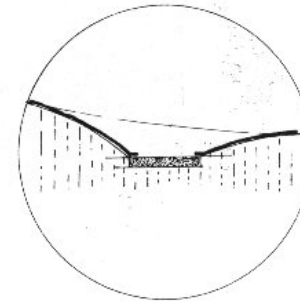
Chicken wire is stretched and stapled in place

fig 35



The end of the wire folds over the edge

fig 36



Cutting and stapling the wire to lanes

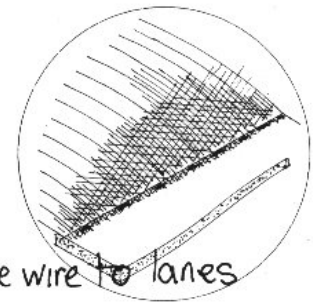
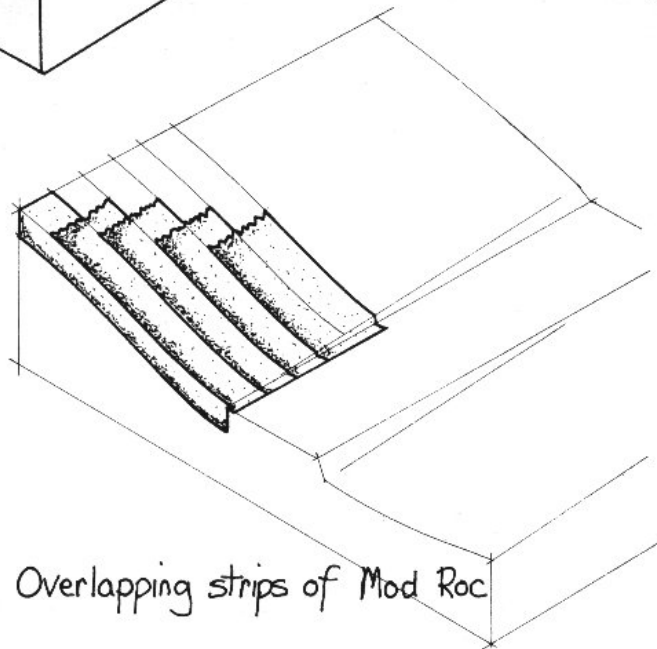
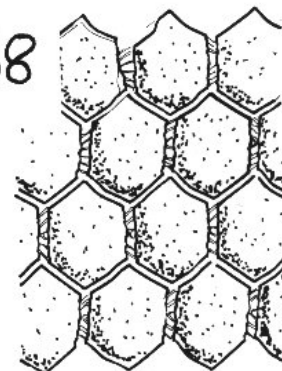


fig 37



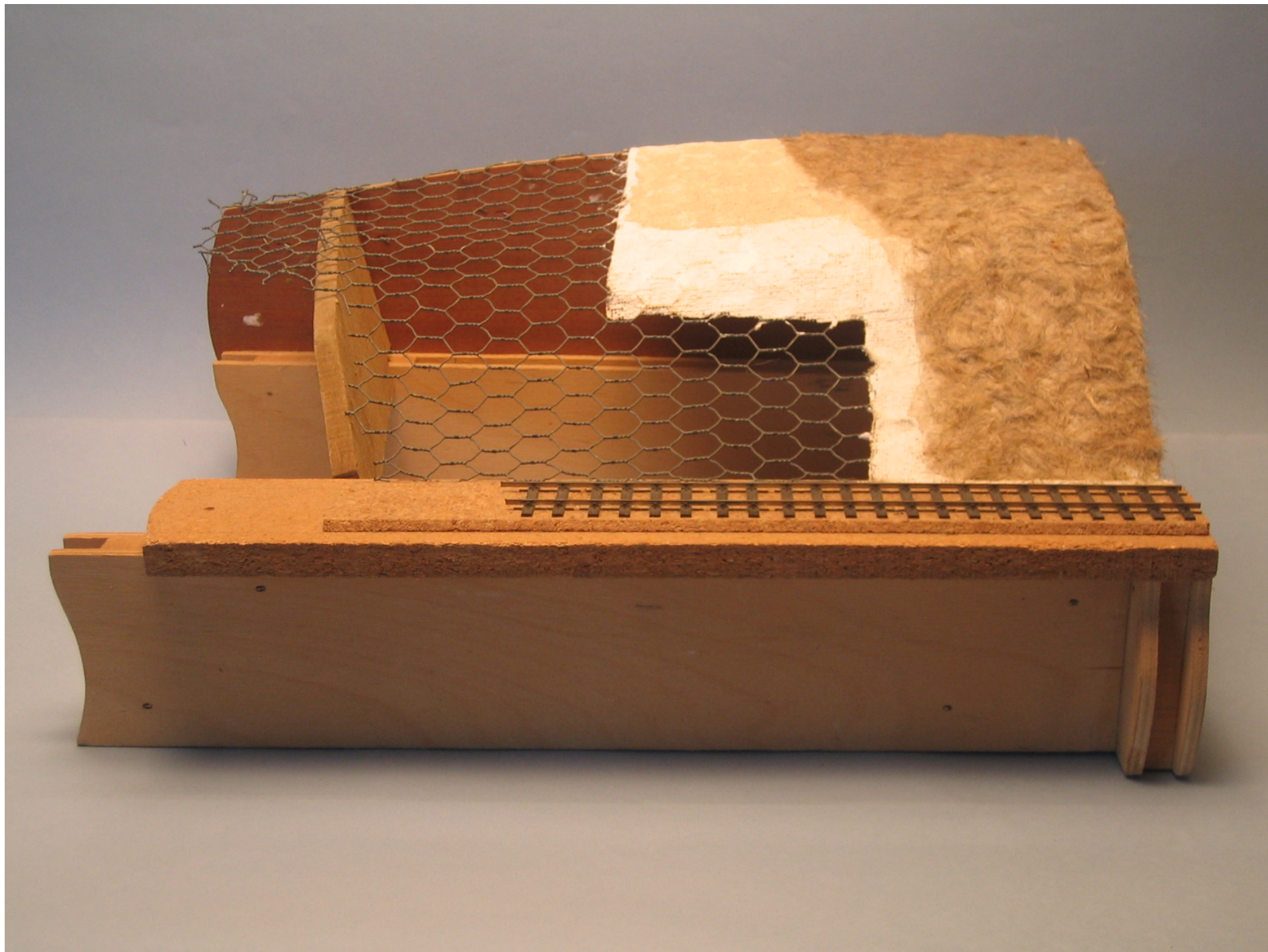
Overlapping strips of Mod Roc

fig 38

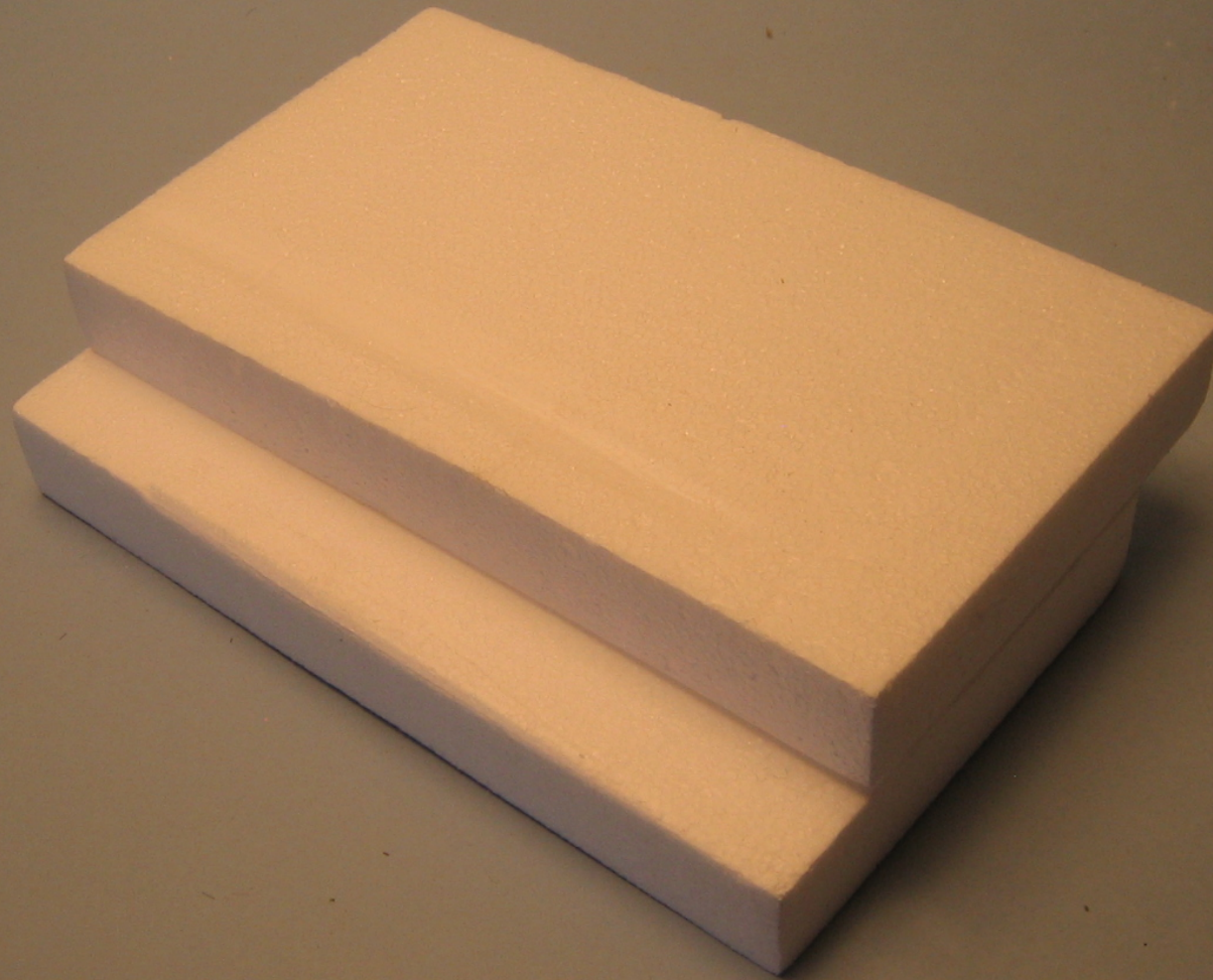


Plaster between the wire mesh

Covering the formers



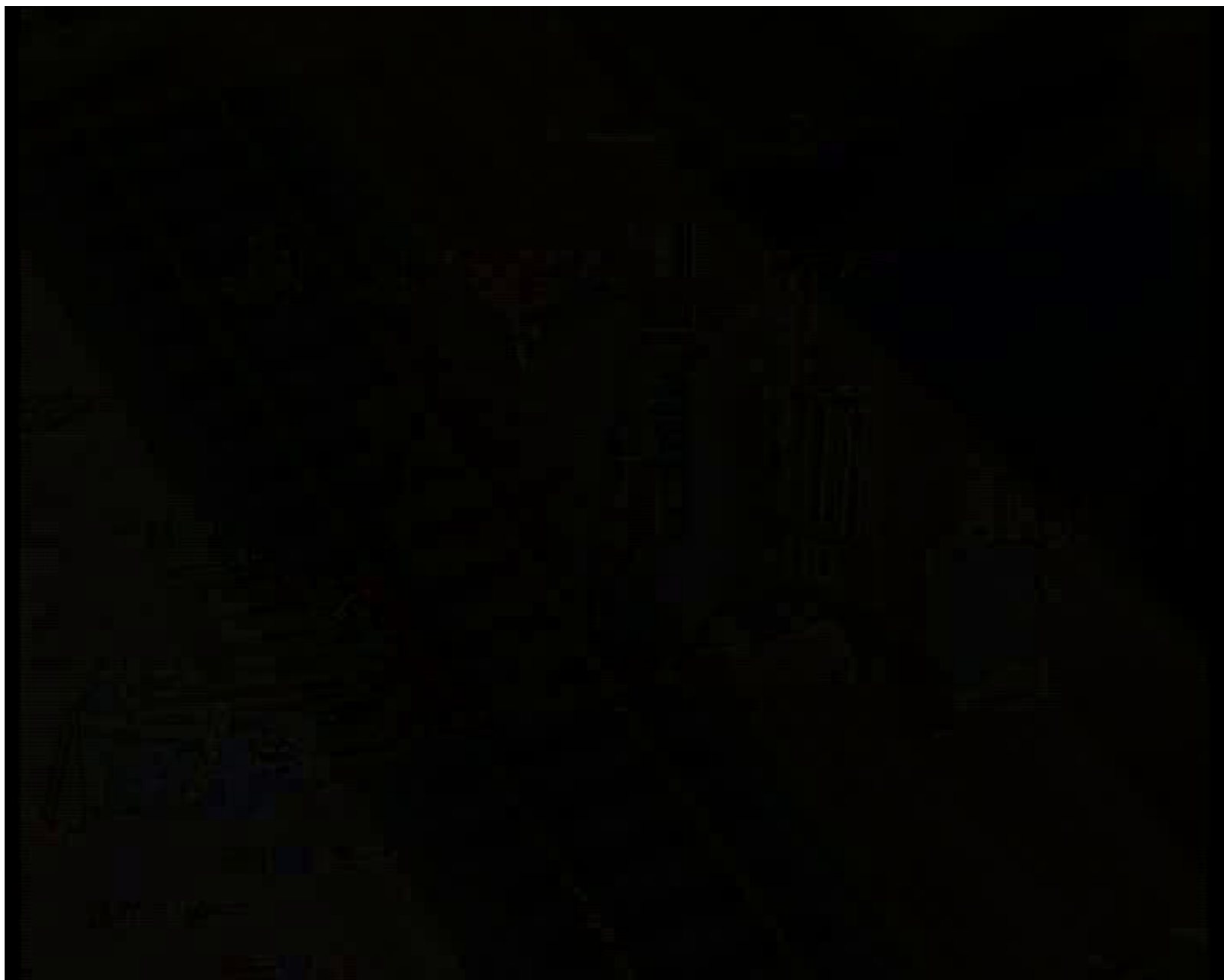




For smaller areas expanded polystyrene can be used

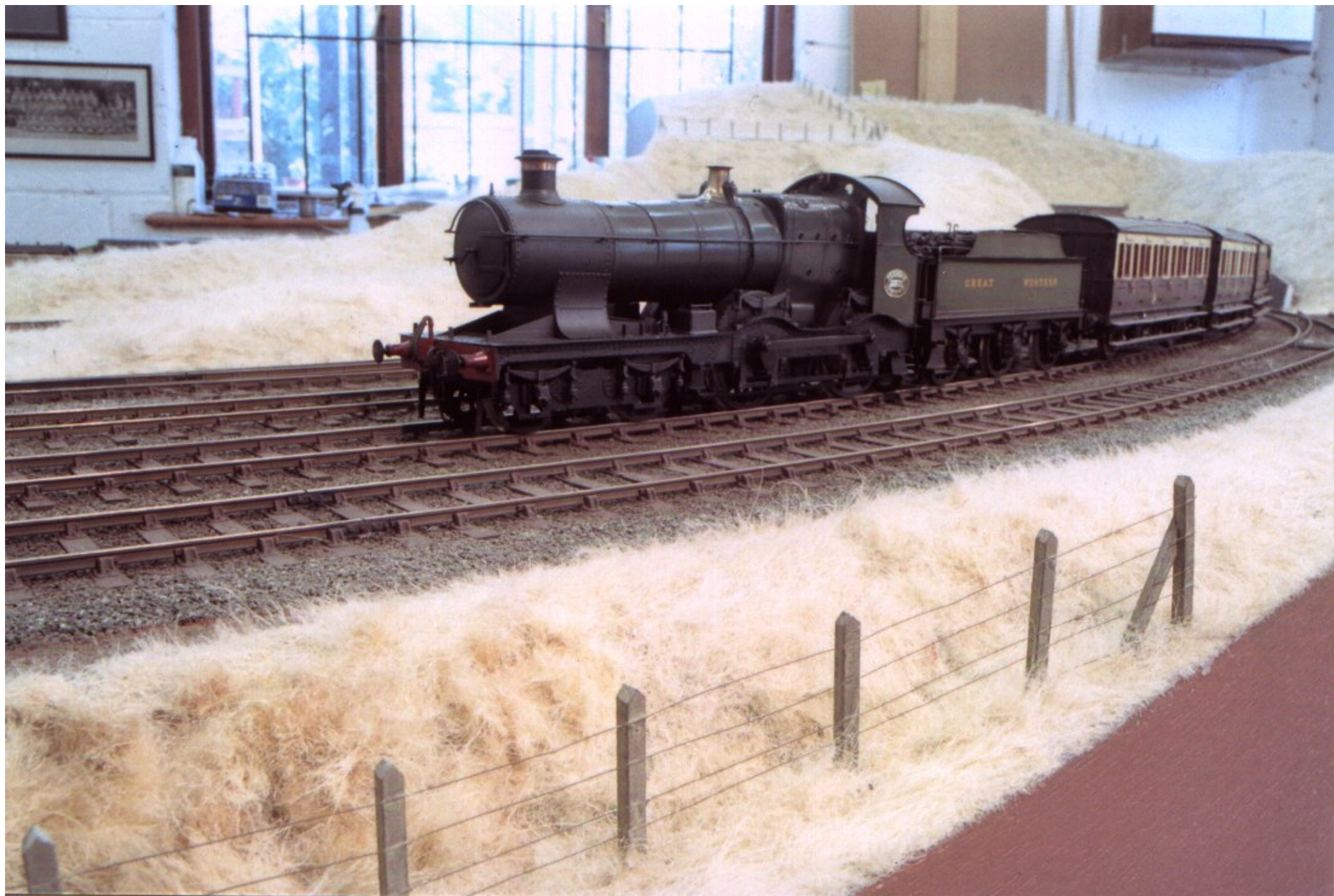
Seal and paint the surface







Carpet felt





Paint



Heki Flock

Silfor









Postiche









The image shows three clear plastic bags filled with a fine, green, granular substance, possibly a type of moss or a specific soil amendment. The bags are arranged on a white surface, which is placed over a set of railroad tracks. The top bag is partially obscured by the two bags in front. The bag on the left is labeled 'No 3 LIGHTER MED' and the bag on the right is labeled 'No 3 DARKER ED.' in black marker. The railroad tracks in the background consist of parallel steel rails and wooden ties, with gravel visible between them.

No 3
LIGHTER
MED

No 3
DARKER
ED.





Sea Moss







A paper hanging brush







Rubberised Horsehair









Making small
bushes using
Lichen







Wild flowers

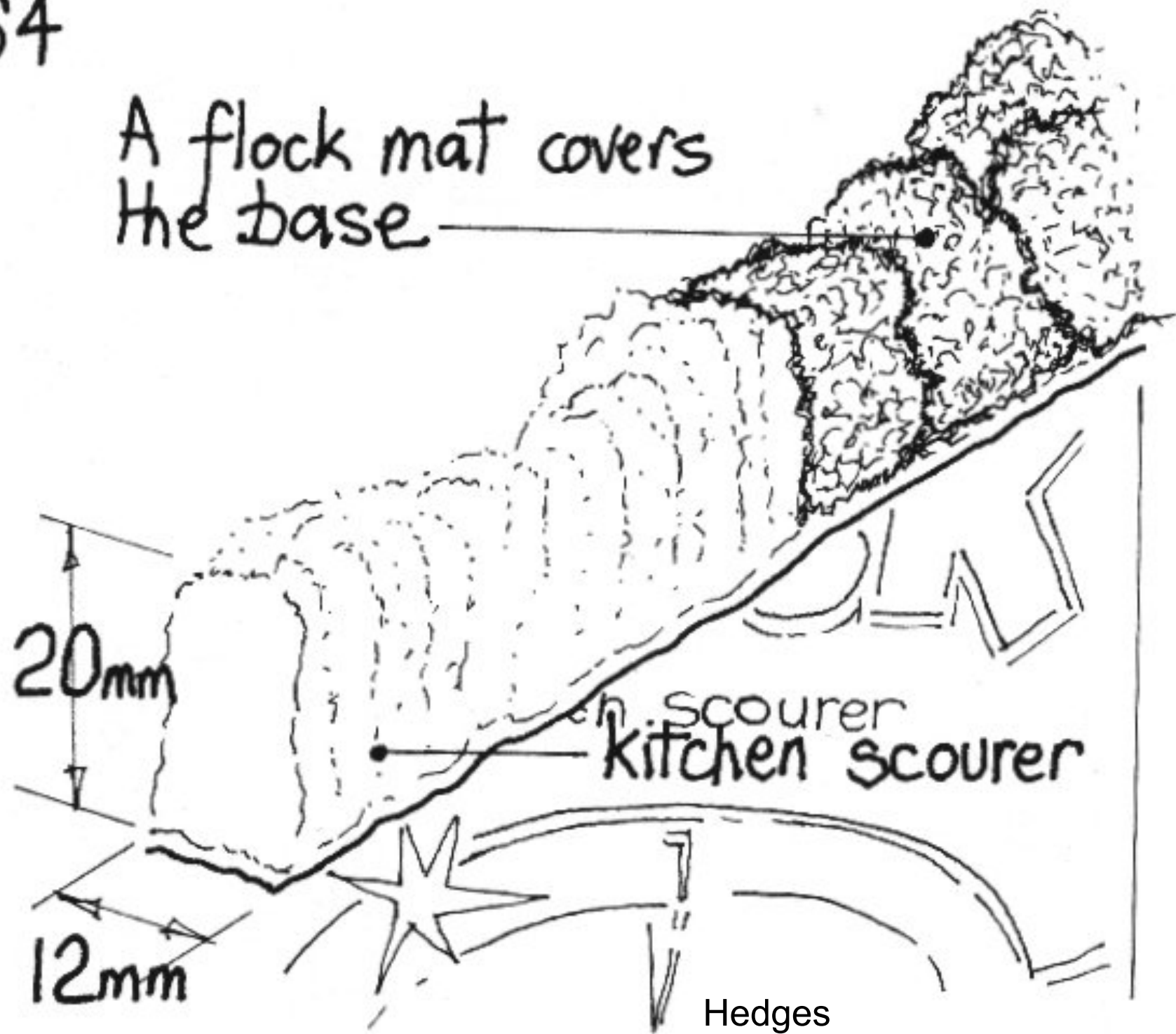






fig 64

A flock mat covers
the base



Detailing the base
of the hedge

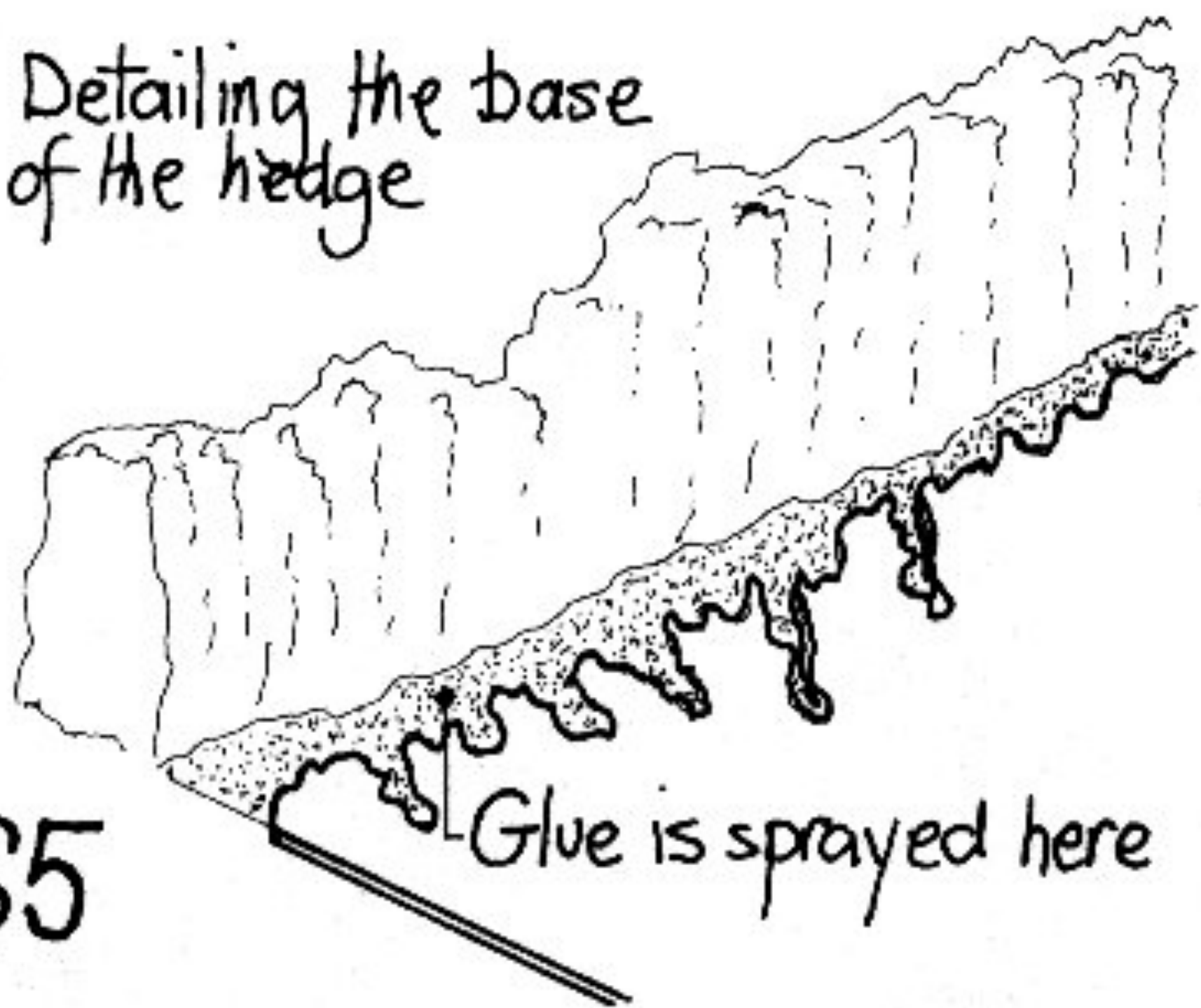
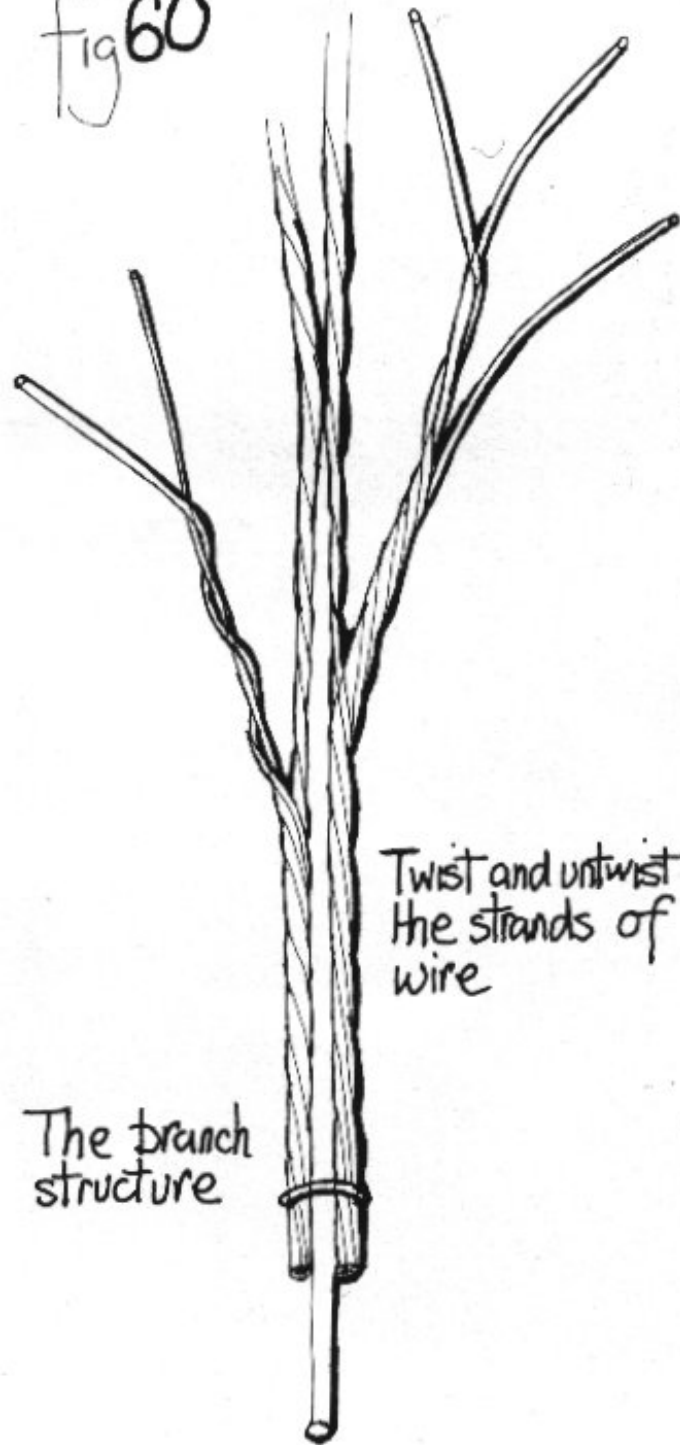


fig 65

Glue is sprayed here

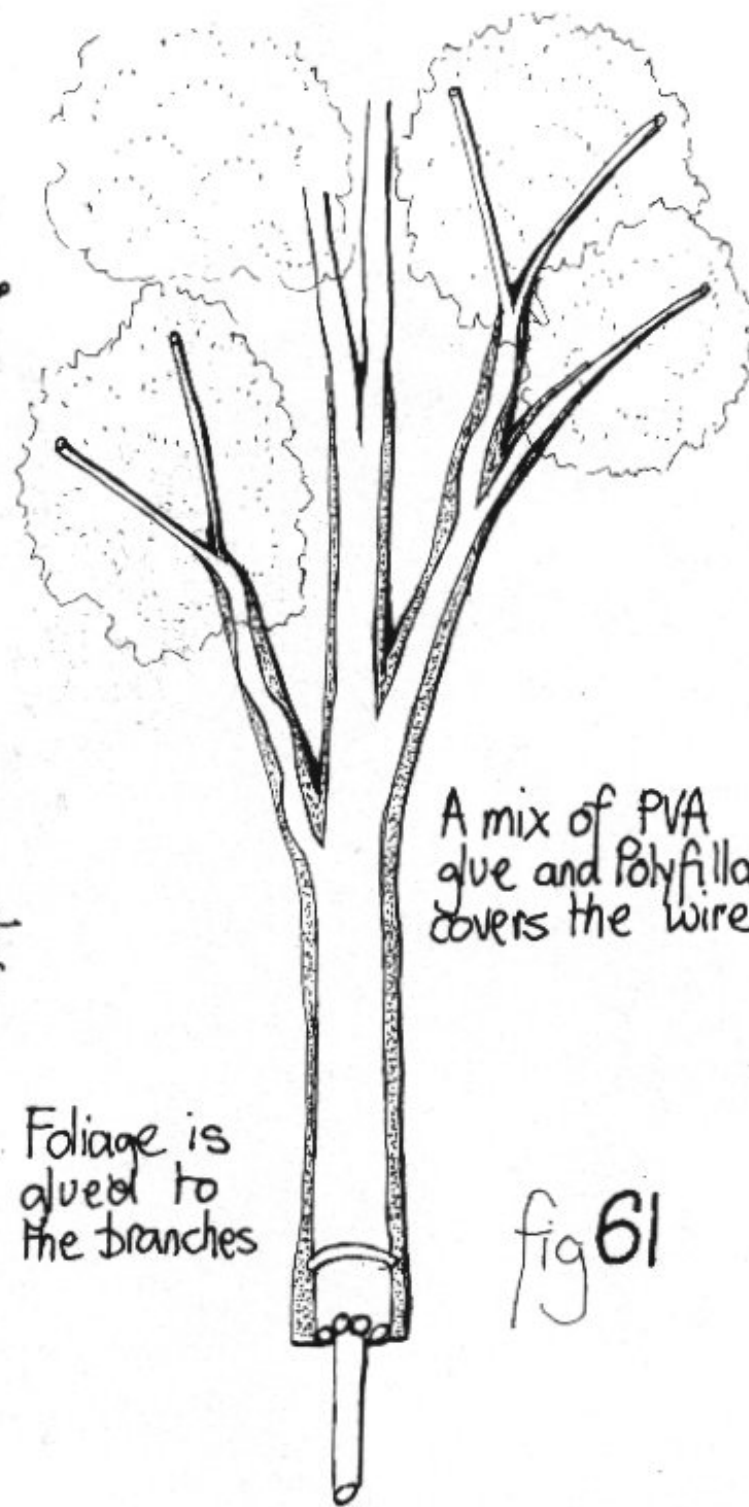


fig 60



Twist and untwist
the strands of
wire

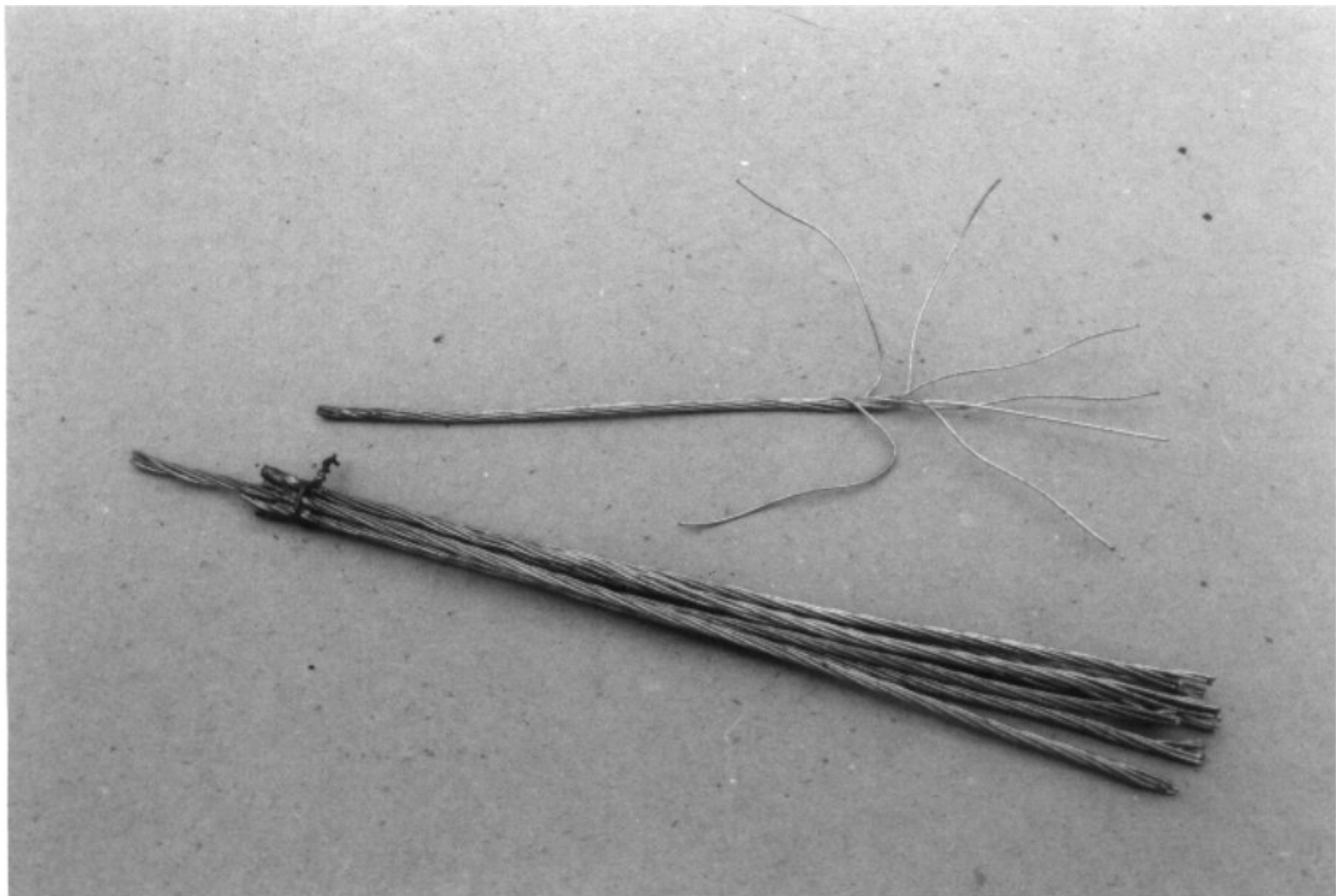
The branch
structure

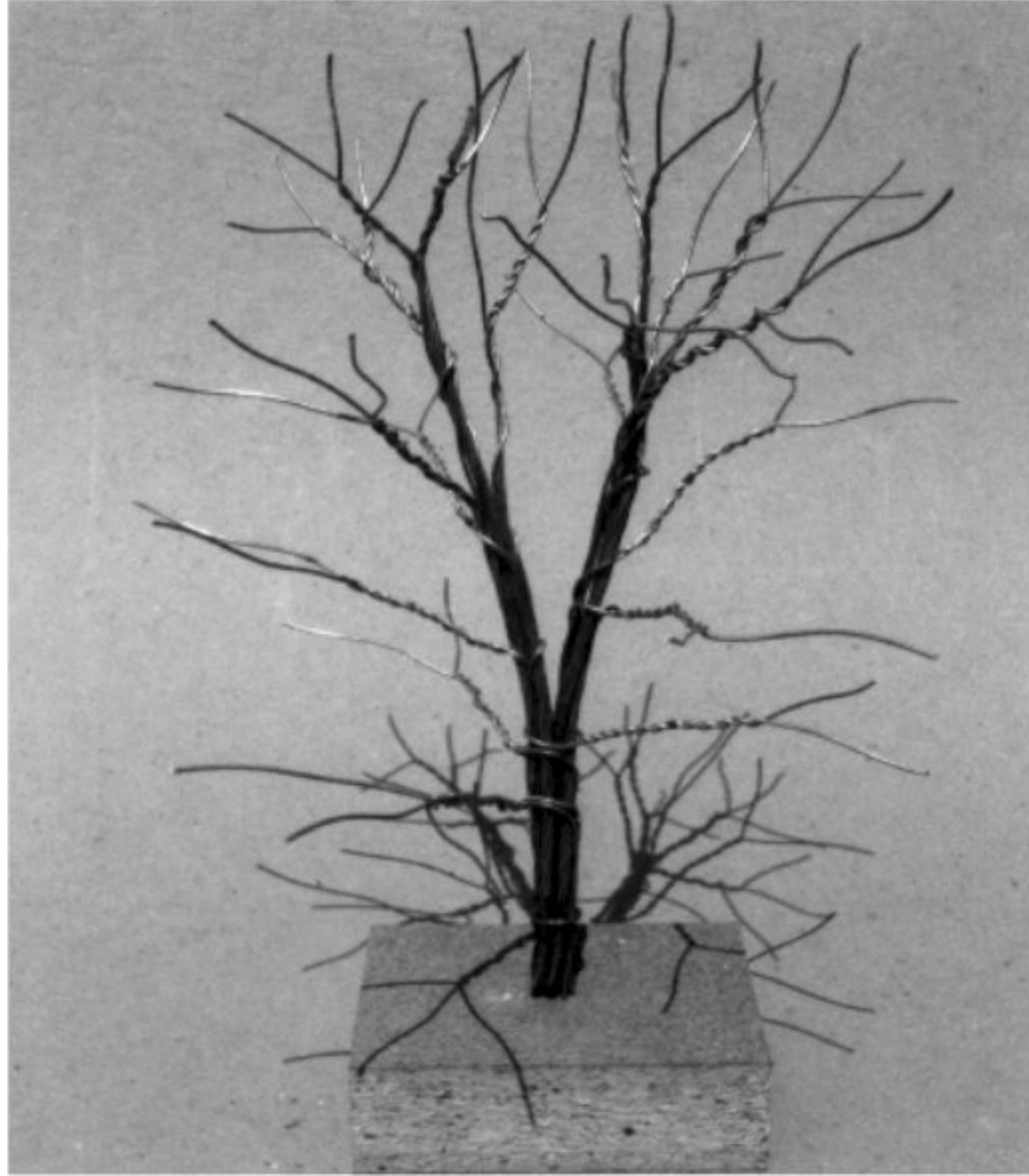


A mix of PVA
glue and Polyfilla
covers the wire

Foliage is
glued to
the branches

fig 61









Plumbers Hemp



Corn Fields





Meadow grass

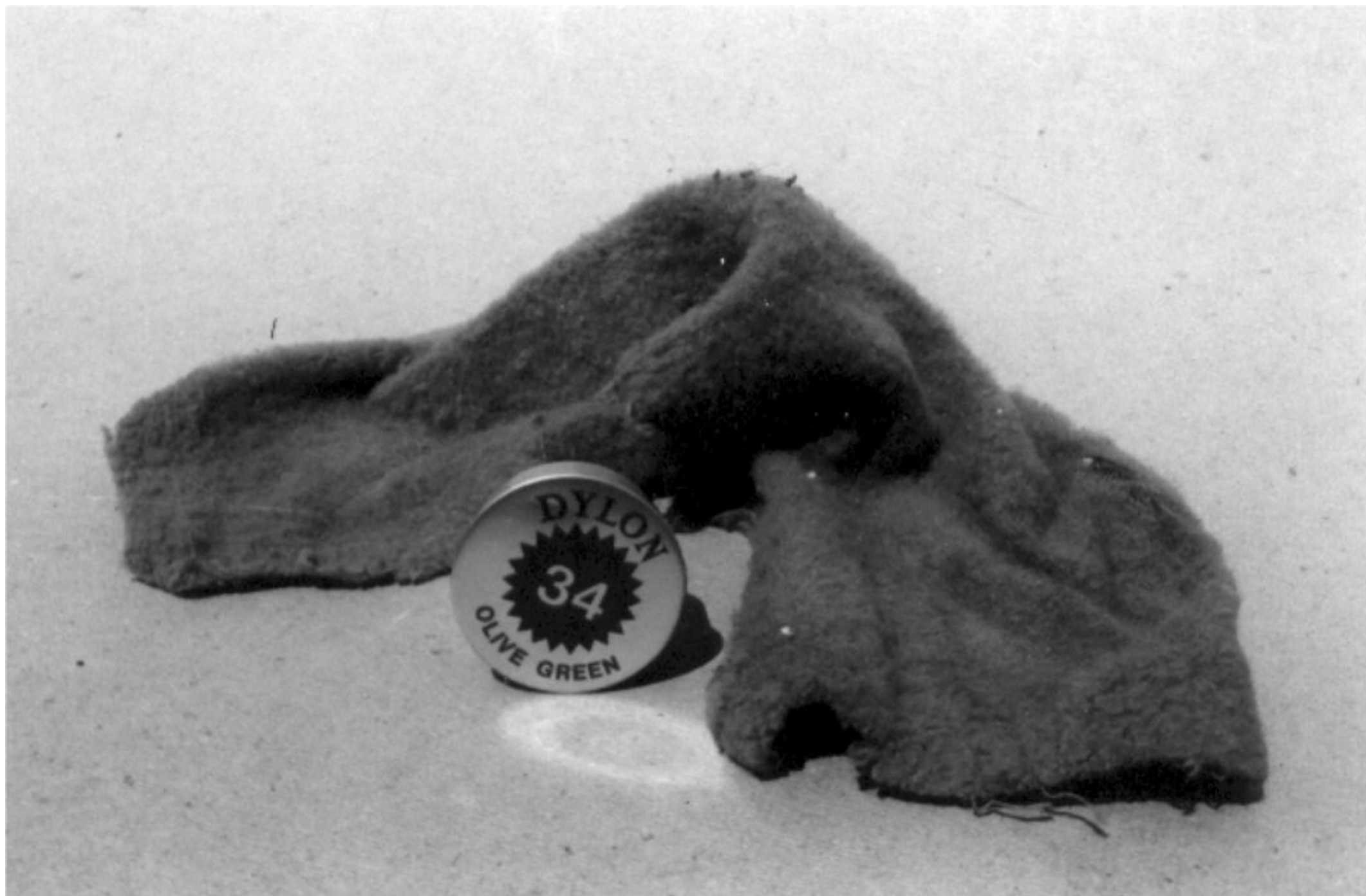
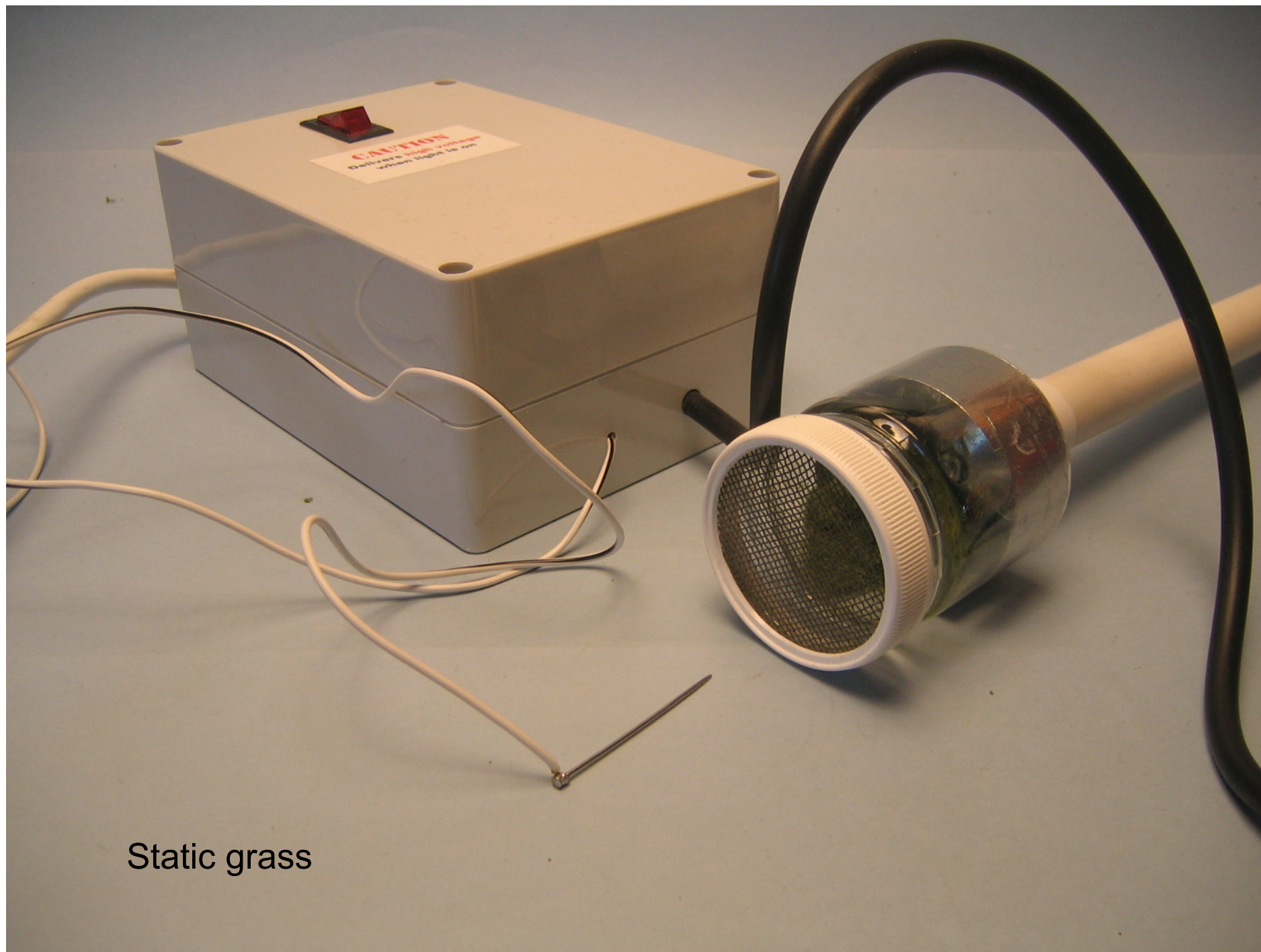


fig 48

Lint is gently
smoothed into
a thin layer of
glue







Static grass





