

Papier mache. Material made from reformed paper.

Fine pulp for paper and card

Rough pulp with larger bits for making shapes.

Strips of paper soaked in glue like bandages for strengthening and filling out.

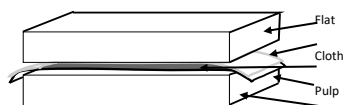
Material; old paper and other fibres, cotton, plant etc

Glue – flour and water, milk, woodworkers white glue etc.

Paper and Card

Soak the fibres in water for a day or more, cut and mix until it is like a thick soup. Add some glue? Oil? Vinegar if needed.

Lay a dry cloth flat out on a hard surface. Pour out an even spread of soup on the cloth and place another cloth on top, and a flat surface on top.



Squash down. Use weights to squash out the water. When dry enough peel the paper from the cloth and allow to dry. Ironing will improve the surface.

Modelling.

Make the soup as before but thicker and with larger pieces.

Place in a cloth and squeeze out the water by twisting hard.

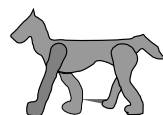
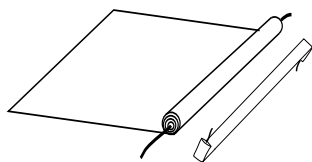
Add glue to the ball and mix it in with your fingers.

Model to the shape you need, use wire for extra strength.

Reinforcing strips

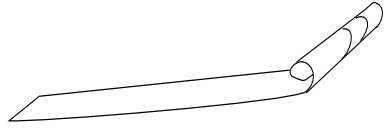
Coat paper strips in a thin glue mix then stick them firmly in place. Repeat till shape and strength is made.

Models: Roll paper round a wire, bend over the ends. Join together to make models. Cover in glue and apply reinforcing strips.



Straws

A straw can be made from a strip of paper,
Add glue where the paper joins.



Thread

Tailors use lots of threads and can be helpful.

Strong threads can be made by twisting or plating 3 or more threads together.

Thread and yarn can be salvaged from clothes.

Glue

Flour and water, rice, sugar etc makes glue.

Woodworkers pva glue is excellent, water can be added.

Paint works well but is messy. Candle wax can be used.

Metal

Filing: Any quality file will file wood and soft metal.

Cutting: Blue hacksaw blades cut wood and soft metal, the expensive red blades will cut anything.

Thin Metal: A sharp wedge shaped awl will cut thin metal if hit hard or **bend** the metal if a blunt awl is used.

Thin metal can be bent using a slot cut into a knife or awl.

A pointed awl will make holes. A flattend point punches holes.

Flatten bottle tops by slowly knocking the edge out, do this against a hard surface. Then hit flat on a flat hard surface. The slot cut in a knife or awl will also bend out the edges. (see Saw)

Soft thick metal can be hammered and filed and cut easily. Use an anvil (hard stone or metal piece) to hammer onto.

Hard metal— Bike spokes, shinny knives coins are difficult to work cold. Filing may work but metal or wood workers have grind stones they may let you use.

Jointing metal.

Overlapped metal can be joined by punching through the to-p metal into the bottom metal on a soft surface (wood) then hemmering the torn edges over.

Holes can also be sewn together with soft wire. Flaps in one piece can go into slots cut in the other piece and bent over.