eighth unit. Each cut begins a scale 10' from the bottom edge of the wall. After making the first vertical cuts, then make your first horizontal cut across the top. Remember, don’t force your cuts deep, but make several with moderate pressure.

The second door begins on the second raised panel in the next unit over from the previous doorway, and continues over the next eight units. This pattern is repeated all across the face of the side until you have six doorways cut and have five units of raised panels left over. Cut a personnel door into the wall in this area if you desire. Repeat the same procedure on the opposite side, but be careful to make the opposite side a mirror-image of the first side. In other words, if you made your doors from left to right on the first wall, make them right to left on this one so the doors will line up opposite each other and not appear in what should be the office area on the second side.

We have opened one of the freight doors on our model, and an open door always gives the structure greater eye appeal and sparks a bit more interest in the viewer. People always want to see what might be going on inside the building. To open a freight door, we simply cement it in place and when the cement dries, we take a sharp bladed hobby knife and cut out the corrugated portion. Once that is removed, we smooth the edges of the door frame with a hobby file or sand paper. We like to use Flexi-grit. Your hobby shop should have an assortment package.

Note: If you desire to build this kit so that one side is serviced by trucks and the other by boxcars, do NOT build the roof overhang mentioned earlier. Leave the gutter moulding intact for the side of the building serviced by rail and shorten the width of the roof panel accordingly so that it will fit.

Technically, the freight doors on that side of the building should be higher off the ground as well, (boxcar floor height to be exact) but if you want to model that whatever is in those cars is unloaded by conveyor into the building, that will get you around that point and we won’t tell anybody any different if you don’t! You might want to put just two doors in that side and line them up with the door openings on two coupled 50' boxcars.

The end pieces are from our “Three-sized Yard Office” (stock# 0016) and need to be trimmed off 10 scale feet from the bottom, on the scored line provided. Decide which end of the building will have the office. You may place the office door(s) at one end of the building, located in the side walls as we did, or place one door in the end of the building and take advantage of the doorway scribed into the wall casting. The white strips with a small ridge running down one side are the foundation strips. You will have to patch them together to get the proper length, but just remember to make your vertical cuts straight and don’t hurry them, and you’ll get a nice smooth joint. The bevel ends go at the corners, and the ridge goes on the inside to hold the floor in place. You will have to provide your own floor material. We use a piece of .030 styrene from Walthers, cut to 29' wide by 79"3' long. Drop it into place, cement it, and when the cement dries, paint the whole thing Floquil "Concrete" paint.

We have enclosed a number of stair railings to enable you to place the stair unit against the building in any way you choose. You can have the stairs going straight up to the office door as in our photo, or you can have one of the sides of the stair unit against the building so that the person going up the stairs would have to turn to go into the building. We have supplied railings to fit just about any configuration you might require.

The Roof
Due to the roof overhang and some mold limitations, the roof on this kit is a bit trickier than on most of our kits; but if we keep our heads and work patiently, we can get through this and still be friends!
First, the length of the roof panels is correct, but the width needs to be shortened to a scale 193'. Use a steel scale ruler to find the correct width, mark it on the underside, and cut off the excess. Use the steel rule as a cutting edge and apply FIRM pressure to the rule as you mark your cuts. When you're finished, smooth your cut with a little light filing or sanding, then check the other edges and remove any rough spots where the piece was removed from the sprue.

Supplied in the kit are four roof ridge supports. You will have room for three. Trim them from the sprue and cement them to the underside of the roof pieces fitting into the slots on the ridge supports. Before your cement takes hold make sure that the ends of the roof pieces are even with each other. The slightest uneveness will result in a sloppy joint when cemented to the ends of the structure.

If everything you’ve done so far makes you happy, then it’s time to add the roof to the structure. Lay the roof pieces on the structure, cementing the edges to the gutter moulding on the end pieces.

Make sure the centerline of the roof lines up with the peak of the moulding. Now cut the L-shaped mouldings off their sprues and fit one to each corner of the overhanging roof. You will probably have to take a small file and fuss with each one a bit to get it to line up neatly with the existing moulding on the end pieces, but it can be done. Fig 5 shows a portion of one section of roof moulding. Trim off the dark portion and discard it and use the two pieces you have left to make up the remaining gutter moulding needed on the overhang. We found the easiest way to make the cuts on this moulding was to use a pair of rail nippers. First cut through the vertical portion of the moulding and then through the horizontal, and a nice neat job can be had easily.  

Now, trim off four drain pipes from the sprues and attach them to the corners of the roof overhang and to the sides of the building as the photo of the completed structure shows. You’re done! We hope this structure gives you many hours of satisfaction.

Pikestuff
3747 Hogue Road Evansville In. 47712
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