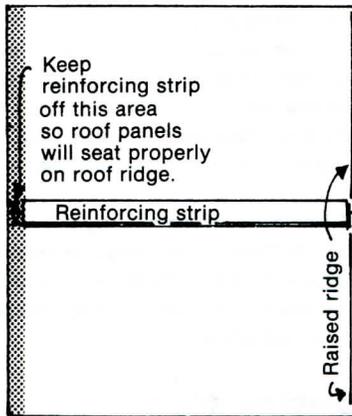


strips off the white sprue shown at the bottom of the parts photograph, trim them to the length you need and cement them to the backs of the walls, covering the joint where the wall sections butt up against each other. Make sure the bottoms of the wall sections are even with each other.

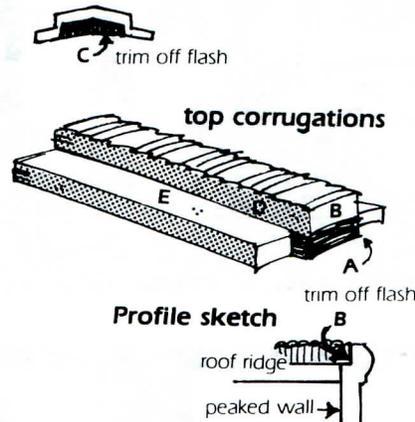
While those pieces are drying, locate the four white roof panels. Each panel measures a scale 33'9" long. Only two will be used with this length. The other two will have to be shortened to 24'6". On the underneath side of the roof panels, you will notice two scored impressions and a raised ridge near one end. This ridge indicates the outer edge of the roof, and will be cemented to the top of the side walls at a later time. You will want to cut along the scored impression furthest from the end ridge. This will give you a roof panel 24'6" long. Ignore the other impression. It doesn't apply to this model.



At this point, if you're going to paint the building a color other than the blue or white, this is the time to do it. The blue we use matches the blue of prototype structures. Your best choice of other colors will be light pastel shades as these bring out details. Dark colors tend to hide details. Besides the blue we use, other popular colors seem to be a light yellow (add a little white to Reefer Yellow) tan, beige, and pastel olive greens (add a little white to Penn Central or Coach Green). Avoid bright colors, for they tend to grab the eye, and draw attention away from your railroad as it operates on your layout. The more common colors for doors and windows seem to be white, cream, aluminum, or a dark bronze/brown. After spraying or brushing the color on, allow it to dry and then cement the doors and windows into place. To protect the finish as much as possible, apply the cement to the back of the window or door casting and then put it in place. Once in place you may wish to apply a tiny drop of a cyanoacrylate (CA or ACC) type cement where the window or door touches the wall. Here again, work on the inside surfaces and also make sure you have plenty of ventilation.

Now join the four wall pieces together, running a nice bead of liquid cement down the joint from the inside. Make sure the four walls are square to each other as they dry. Be careful too, that there are no gaps in the corner joints. To insure against this and to assist in drying, you might want to tape the walls together on the outside until the walls set.

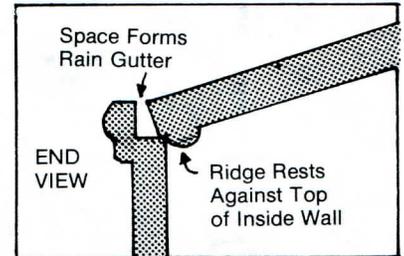
Roof Ridge/not to scale



(Here is a simplified sketch of the roof ridge piece(s). (A) is white flash that must be trimmed away so that the end of the roof ridge piece (B) will rest on the inside "flange" of the peaked end walls. At the opposite end of the roof ridge there is also a piece of flash (C) that must be removed so that the roof ridge support (the 4 3/8" long white piece) will fit in the underside channel of the roof ridge pieces where it will be cemented for strength. Butt the two (C) ends of the two roof ridge pieces up against each other, and cement this support piece in place.

Assembly of the roof begins by removing the two roof ridges from the sprue. Notice that the part of the roof ridge that attached to the sprue is even across the width, while at the other end, the corrugated part extends out past the lower, smooth side flanges. Trim the sprue flash off the flat end and butt these two pieces together, running a reinforcing strip down the underside channel. Now, at the outside ends, trim off the very thin flash extending down from the corrugated extension. This overhang will cement directly to the ledge inside the roof peaks on the front and back walls. Height-wise the roof ridge does not extend above the end walls. The extensions at the end of the roof ridge will rest on the ledge just inside the top of the end walls. After putting the roof ridge in place, drop in the roof panels. The part of the roof panels with the ridge near the end on the underside goes down next to the side walls and the other end drops onto the smooth flanges extending out from the sides of the roof

ridge. If you have properly dropped the roof into place, there will be a gap between the end of the roof piece and the top of the side wall moulding. This is because on this type of building, that gap is the built-in rain guttering. No such gap should appear where the sides of the roof panels butt up against the peaked ends of the building. Having test-fit the roof panels, remove them and apply cement to the roof ridge flanges and the ledges just inside the tops of the end and side walls.



Often, on this type of building, the moulding at the top of the wall (which is also the rain guttering on the side walls) is painted the same color as the trim or the roof rather than the walls. If you choose to give your model this treatment, it is time to mask off all the walls so that only the guttering/moulding shows at the top, then spray the roof and the moulding all the same color. Also, trim the downspouts off their sprue and paint them the same color. When they have dried and you have removed the masking from the building walls, attach the downspouts to the corner of the side walls, making sure the pipe fits flush up under the moulding.

Now your structure is basically finished except for flooring. We suggest you use a sheet of .060 styrene (not supplied) and cut it slightly larger than the building in length and width. The reason we suggest you cut it a bit larger is that these buildings usually sit ON a concrete base and do not overlap it as most siding does on most structures. If the base extends out past the walls by about 3 scale inches it looks about right. We do not include the flooring because depending on how these kits might be shipped or stored once they leave here, a piece of plastic that big can warp, leaving you with having paid for a big piece of plastic you can't use. You can get styrene from Walther's through your dealer.

Conversions

A second option is to use the concrete base we included in the kit. This is composed of all the base walls we referred to as "optional pieces" in the parts photograph. Cut out four long ones and four short ones, making sure ALL of them have one end straight and one end bevelled. The bevelled ends are the corners - which you've probably already figured out!