FINESTKIND MDL'S

SILVERTON HARDWARE CO. KIT #108

BEFORE YOU START:

Sort out and identify all the wood and plastic in the kit. Next, familiarize yourself with the kit instructions and the CONSTRUCTION & WEATHERING Hints Sheet.

STEP 1: UPPER FRONT WALL

Using the front view drawing as a template, measure and locate the two window openings on the 2½" X 4-7/32" piece of upper front wall clapboard. Now cut out each opening checking them carefully with a casting. Once completed, turn the wall over and measure down from its top edge using the left or right side wall drawing and mark the location of the roof line and second floor. Cut from 1/8" square stock provided-10 pieces 2" long and two pieces 1" long. Set aside seven of the 2" long pieces and both of the 1" long pieces. Glue two of the remaining three pieces to the wall flush with its edge and 1/16th of an inch below the roof line you just marked. Now glue the third piece of 2" long stock flush with the second floor line. Begin adding the wall trim by first cutting to fit a piece of 1/8" square trim and glue in place flush with the backside and the bottom edge of the upper front wall. Cut two pieces of 3/32" X 1/8"-4-19/32" long, and glue these trim pieces to both side edges, keeping them flush with its top and back sides. When done, glue the precut 1/8" X 3/16" X 4½" wall cap and its 1/32" X 5/16" X 4-5/8" cap trim piece to the front wall as shown on the side drawing. The wall cap and cap trim should be glued flush with the backside of the wall, yet overhanging equally on both ends. When this is done, glue the last piece of 3/32" sq. trim to the underside of the cap trim and up against the wall cap itself, then set the assembly aside to dry.

STEP 2: LOWER FRONT WALL

Using Fig. A template cut as needed, four pieces of 3/32" sq. stock for the boardwalk supports and two pieces of 2½" X 1-7/8" random width sheeting for the boardwalk itself. Set this aside for now.

Begin gluing the show windows and door castings together over the configuration on the boardwalk template. Start with the large window (#4054) on the left side, then a small window (#4055); now the double door (#4052), again a small window (#4055) and finally another large window (#4054) and a single door (#4053). When doing so, you might need to do some filing in order to obtain a good fitting joint. You may also want to consider adding a piece of Evergreen .40 sq. strip styrene to each of the frame joints. Once this assembly has dried, carefully remove it from the template and clean away any remaining glue residue and set aside for now.

With the lower front wall window and door assembly drying, tack the four pieces of boardwalk supports you just cut to their proper locations on the Fig. A template. Now glue the rwo pieces of random width sheeting into place atop of these supports as shown on the drawings. When this assembly has dried, remove it from its template and measure, then mark the location of the lower front wall window and door assembly.

STEP 3: BACK AND SIDE WALL

Before you begin this step you must first match then carefully glue the 7/8" high precut to length piece of clapboard siding to both of the side walls and back wall. Make sure you are flush on the edges as well as the backside of both pieces. Next, using the drawings for templates, measure and locate on each of these same pieces of siding, the window and door openings. Carefully cut out each of the openings, checking each with the appropriate casting. Once completed, turn the walls over and measure down from their tops, using both the side and back wall drawings, and mark the location of the second floor and the sloping roof line. (Remember the window openings are toward the back of the building on the side walls.) With this done, you may now glue all of the remaining pieces of 1/8" sq. X 2" Bracing to the walls. Starting with the side walls first add the two pieces of the 1" long stock to each of their top back corners of the wall flush with its edges and 1/16th of an inch below the roof line. Now add two pieces of 2" long stock to each of the bottom corners of the back wall, again keeping them flush with the edges and back sides. Add the remaining pieces of 2" stock to both the side and back walls again keeping the bracing flush with the second floor on the three walls and 1/16th of an inch below the sloped roof line on the side walls. When done, you may now add the side walls trim, by cutting two pieces of the 3/32" sq. 4-3/8" long, and gluing these trim pieces to both walls rear (back) edges. Keep them flush with their tops and back sides as shown on the back view drawing. Next add both walls 6" sq. top trim by cutting two pieces of 3/32" sq. stock 7-7/32" long and gluing them flush with the front edge of both side walls and there backsides.

With both the side walls trim completed, you may now add the last piece of 6" sq. trim to the top of the back wall, again cutting the trim to fit using one piece of 3/32" sq. stock and gluing it to the top of the wall, once again keeping it flush with its edges and backside.

STEP 4: WINDOW AND DOOR CASTINGS

The time has now come to add both the window and door castings to their proper locations. Your castings should be pre-painted and ready to be ACCed in place. Start with the individual windows first and then the doors. Carefully cut to a close fit and then ACC each piece of acetate to its casting. Once they are dry, begin ACCing each casting into place. Now do the lower front wall window and door assembly. Again carefully cutting the glazing to fit each casting, making especially sure that you do not have any overlap onto the next. This applies to the gluing as well. Now ACC each piece into place, before locating and gluing the window and door assembly to the boardwalk assembly you made earlier in Step 2.

STEP 5: WALL ASSEMBLY

Before you begin gluing the four walls together, you must first complete the front wall assembly. This is done by installing and gluing into place the lower front wall and boardwalk between the upper front walls bottom and side edge trims, and butting the back edge of the boardwalks notch up against the front edge of the 6" X 8" side trim. Once this is done and dried, you now may begin assembling the walls together. Make sure each of the corners are square and the bottom edges of each wall are flush with each other.

STEP 6: LOADING DOCK AND REAR STOOP

While the building assembly is drying, cut to the length needed, two pieces of 3/32" sq. stock for the loading dock supports, and tack each piece to its template. Now glue atop of these the two remaining pieces of random width sheeting, keeping their edges flush with both the ends and front and back edges of the 3/32" sq. Once the loading dock is dry, remove it from the template and glue it into place on the right side of the building as shown on the drawing. But not before you make a small notch into the corner trim, thus allowing the loading dock to butt flush against the side wall. Now cut as needed from 1/8" sq. scrap stock, the back doors stoop and a piece to fit inside and under the freight doors frame, this completes its floor. Glue into place. Next take the precut roof cardstock and begin covering it with roofing paper strips that you have cut about 2'8" wide from the roofing sheet provided. This is done by beginning at the lower edge of the cardstock with a 6" overhang, apply the strips using a thin yellow glue brushed on the strips of roofing. As you install the roofing, make sure that each preceding piece overlaps the previous one by 4", and making sure that you tightly bend the roofing paper around the tops and side edges of the roof cardstock. Put the roof under weight and let it dry flat.

STEP 7: FLOORS, ROOFS, AND STACKS

The time has come for the adding of any interior detail in the show windows, or other parts of the building, that you may want before continuing with this step. Begin now by first cutting from the 3½" X 4-3/8" piece of cardstock-one piece 2-5/8" X 4-3/16" and glue it behind and between the joint of the large window (#4054) and the small door (#4053), thus creating a dividing wall between the store area and the stairwell opening. Once this is done, you may now trim the leftover piece of cardstock to about a 3-5/8" length and glue it in place atop of the double door and angled window frames. This creates a false ceiling over the display area between the left side wall and the inside stairwell. Now, using the second floor plan as a guide, make the necessary cuts needed to fit the provided cardstock around both the stairwell opening and its walls. Once this is done, glue it into place atop of its 1/8" sq. supports. Paint, then glue the roof in place, resting on top of the 1/8" sq. supports you added earlier.

Once the roof is in place, begin adding roofing caps to the back side of the front wall as well as both side walls. This is done by cutting and gluing into place the .20" X 3/32" stock provided, as shown in Fig. D and E.

Before continuing to the finishing touches, locate as you wish, and drill two 5/64" holes (#47) for the smoke stacks and glue them in place. One stack for the second floor and one for the first.

STEP 8: SIGN CONSTRUCTION

Cut three pieces of 1/32" X 3/16" and one piece of 1/32" X 1/8" stock to 1½" lengths. Glue these pieces edge to edge. Once this is done, paint and weather the sign board to match your building trim before applying both the decal and the sign board to the building itself. When you decal the sign, be sure to snuggle it down with a good solvent (like Walthers Solvaset). Center between the two windows and glue in place.

FINISHING TOUCHES:

Cut out and apply the remaining decals as you like, to the front and/or sides of the building, again using Walthers Solvaset to make the decal snuggle onto the clapboards. Finish weathering the store with some powdered chalkdust on the boardwalk and around the base of the store with an earth color. Streak some rust colors on and around the smoke stacks as well as some gray and white on the tarpaper roof itself. Your Silverton Hardware Co. is now ready for your layout. We hope you have enjoyed building this kit, and that it was the fine quality you expected.

LIST OF MATERIALS

1 pc. -2½" X 4-7/32"-Front wall clapboard
1 pc. -3" X 4-7/32" -Back wall clapboard
1 pc. -7/8" X 4-7/32"-Back wall clapboard
2 pcs.-3½" X 7-1/8" -Side wall clapboard
2 pcs.-7/8" X 7-1/8"-Side wall clapboard

6 pcs.-1/8" sq. X 4"-Roof, Second floor, and corner bracing
1 pc. -1/8" sq. X 5½"-Front wall bottom edge trim
2 pcs.-3/32" X 1/8" X 5½"-Front wall side edge trim
1 pc. -1/32" X 5/16" X 4½"-Front wall cap trim
1 pc. -1/8" X 3/16" X 4½" -Front wall cap
1 pc. -3/32" sq. X 4½"-Front wall cap trim
9 pcs.-3/32" sq. X 5½"-Back wall trims-boardwalk and loading dock supports
2 pcs.-3/32" sq. X 7½"-Side wall trims
4 pcs.-.20" X 3/32" X 5½"-Roofing caps
1 pc. -1/32" X 3/16" X 4½"-Sign
1 pc. -1/32" X 1/8" X 4½"-Sign
2 pcs.-1-7/8" W X 2¼"L-Boardwalk random width sheeting
2 pcs.-3/4" W X 1-7/8"L-Loading dock random width sheeting

2 pcs.-4¼" X 7-1/8"-Roof and second floor cardstock
1 pc. -3½" X 4-3/8"-Interior wall and ceiling
2 pcs.-4" sq.-Roofing paper
1 pc. -4" X 6"-Glazing
1 Set Decals

1 pc. -#4040-Freight door
1 pc. -#4027-Door
1 pc. -#4052-Double door
1 pc. -#4053-Single door
2 pcs.-#4054-Large 4-pane show window
2 pcs.-#4055-Small 4-pane show window
8 pcs.-#4056-4-pane small window
2 pcs-#924-Smoke stack

CONSTRUCTION AND WEATHERING HINTS:

1. For best results, always use a sharp blade when cutting. A single-edge razor blade, which has a thinner section than most modeling knives, will make a cleaner cut since it does not press the ends of the wood it cuts. The use of a Shay Wood Miter or NWSL stripwood cutter is highly recommended, especially for parts to be cut to the same length. The few dollars spent for one of these tools are, in our opinion, well worth the investment.

2. Wood siding can be given a slight texture with a wire brush. We use an old brush designed for suede. After texturing, use steel wool to de-fuzz the wood. A coat of the finish color of paint applied before the final use of the steel wool will act as a sealer and make the wood fuzz more brittle, thereby easing its removal for a cleaner finish.

3. When using board and batten siding, there are several techniques that can be used to give this type of siding a very realistic appearance. A few of the battens can be lifted from the siding slightly by inserting a single edge razor blade at a very slight angle, and then lifting the batten away from the surface. (This method can also be used to raise a few random clapboards on that type of siding, or even to remove a portion of the clap-boards for a really run down look.) When this method of weathering is used, along with a few missing battens, or parts of battens, or battens of vary-ing sizes, you will hardly be able to tell that its not individual boards throughout. You might even paint a board here and there a different color from the main color. The trick here is that anything that suggests these are individual boards helps the illusion.

4. While on the subject of board and batten, this type of siding was gen-erally not painted. We used Weather It by A West to recreate a naturally aged unpainted wood finish. A coat of black shoe dye and denatured alcohol (heavily diluted) over the siding also is a good weathering agent. You may also want to put a wash of this over painted casting too.

5. For the metal and plastic castings,we suggest airbrushing them with Floquil Primer Gray before painting them the final color. You may even want to leave them the light primer gray for a more weathered and faded look.

6. The corrugated or ribbed seamed roofing can be difficult to weather, but the most realistic weathering can be achieved by etching this material with ferric chloride (found in Radio Shack stores under the name ETCHANT for printed circuit boards). Pour a quarter inch of Etchant in a large, flat bottomed plastic bowl. After the ribbed seamed roofing is cut to size, use tweezers to dip the material into the Etchant. Leave the material in the solution for only a second, remove it, and let it 'splatter' for a moment before rinsing it in a bowl of fresh water. Repeat this process until the degree of weathering you want is reached. (Careful, the material can dissolve if you do this too often). The resulting rusts, grays and blacks will only need a little dry-brush touch up after the material is installed on the model. This may be done by applying powdered chalks in lighter and darker rust colors. The powdered chalk dust is made from Rembrant Pastel chalks available in most art stores. Scrape or sand the side of the chalk and apply with a small paint brush.

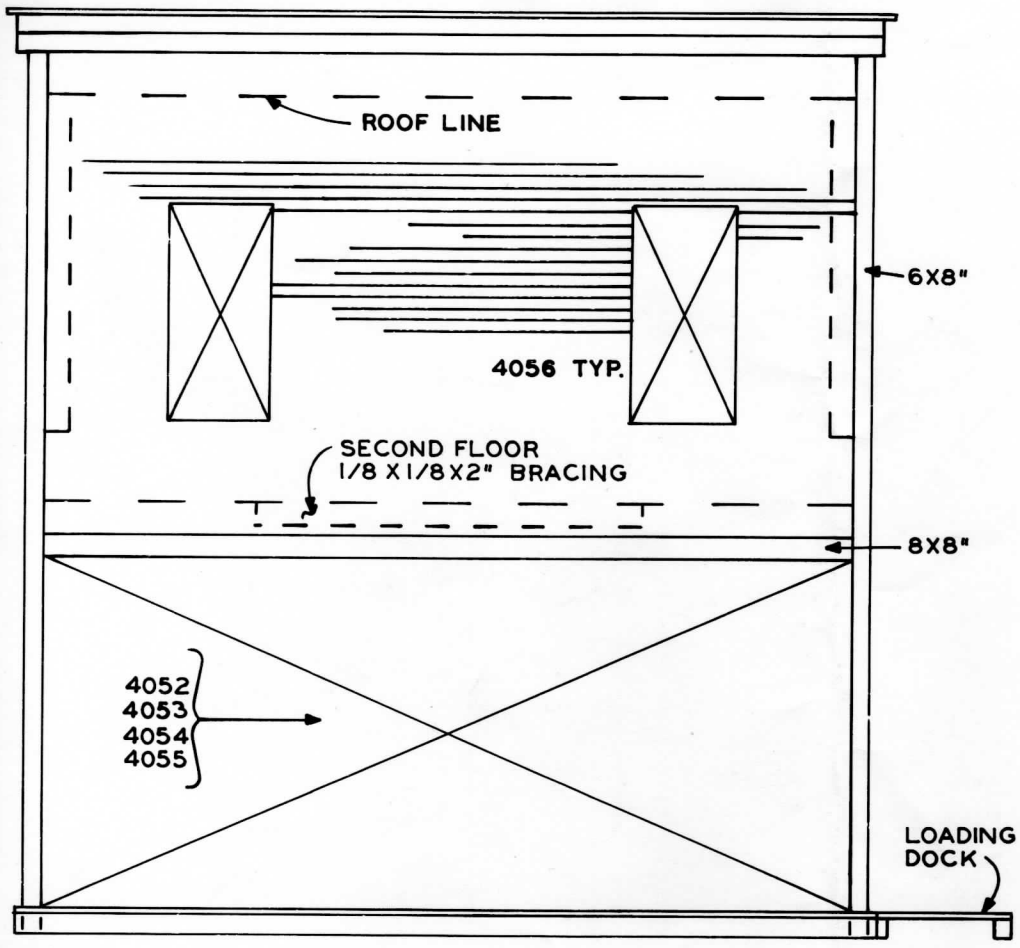
7. Paint or stain everything before assembly. It adds only about an hour or less to construction time but will greatly enhance the appearance of the finished model. An airbrush or the use of Floquil Barrier when brush painting is best for lacquer on styrene. Also, soak the parts to be painted in denatured alcohol to remove finger prints and grease.

8. For adding decals to the front or sides of the buildings, use Walthers Solvaset to make the decals snuggle onto the wood sidings. After about 2 hours, use Solvaset sparingly and the decal will blend completely into the wood. After about 24 hours the decal can be weathered by gingerly going over it with fine steel wool or a very fine grade of sandpaper until the desired effect is achieved...be careful not to over do it. We also thinned some of the wall color out a bit and painted over the decal to give it a faded appearance. This has to be done very carefully, as the solvent in the paint will attack the decal. Make one brush stroke and then wait until that dries before making another one. You might want to practice on some extra decals if you have some laying around.

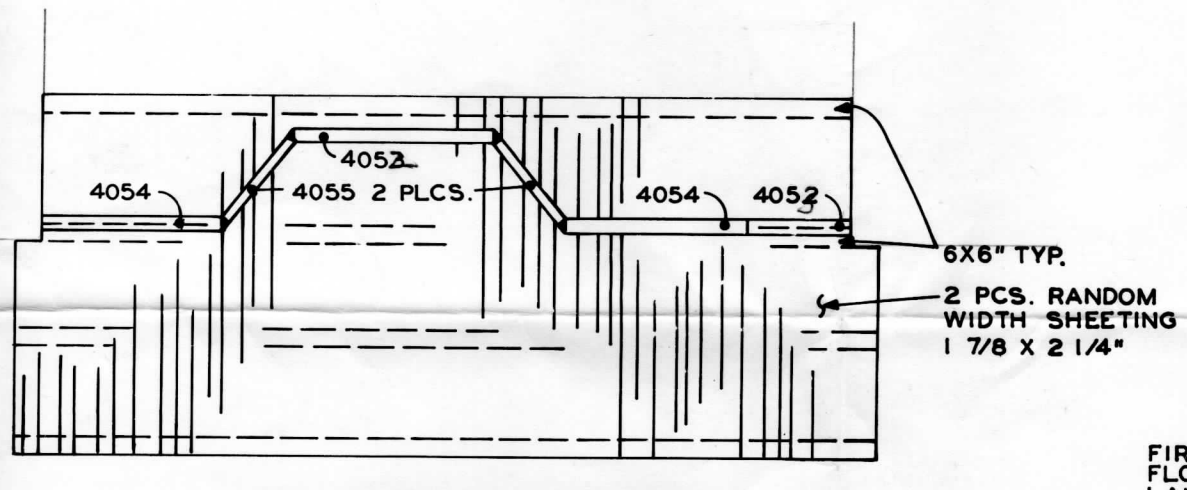
9. Real tarpaper comes in 3' wide rolls, the length for modeling is your choice. It is easy to apply with rubber cement. Always start the application at the bottom of the roof and work upward. Overlap each piece (row) approx. 1/16" to 3/32". A weathering suggestion for tarpaper: After you cut each strip, hold it on the edge of the work bench and lightly shave the bottom edge of the tarpaper with an old emery board held at a 45° angle. Then glue into place with each of these edges facing outward. Next, add streaks and runs of Floquil Natural Pine wash 80% Dio-sol and 20% Natural Pine. Make a few nail holes with a pin. And finally add a few patches of small pieces of tarpaper or roofing tin.

10. For dental stone castings we suggest airbrushing them first with Floquil Primer Gray, begore painting them the final color of your choice. The colors can range from Roof Brown to Boxcar Red, Caboose Red to Zinc Chromate Primer to even lighter or darker grays depending on the type of brick you are modeling as well as the area that it comes from. Once the paint has dried, various methods of weathering can be used; dusting powder, chalk, soots, other types of dirt, as well as light washes of white, beiges, and other water soluble paints. Each of these give a different and more realistic appearance.

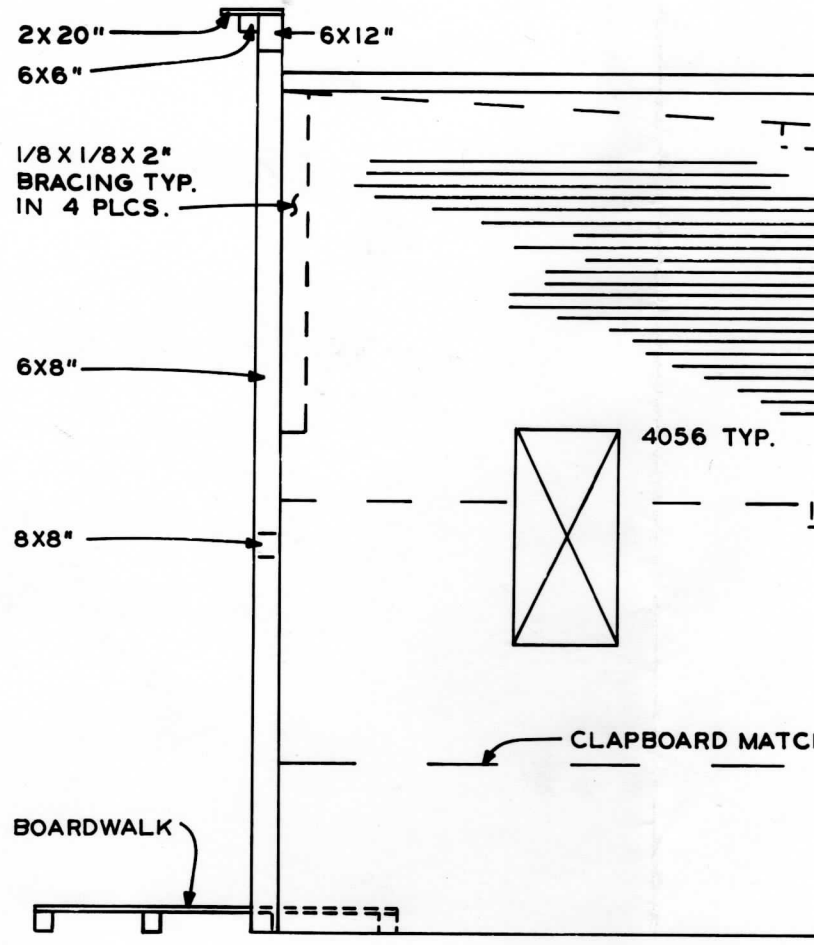
11. Finally a word of caution, experiment on scraps of wood and extra castings with these techniques before using them on the actual model. We've tried to give you the basic ideas behind the techniques, but the application of them must be learned in most cases, with a bit of practice. We hope these hints are helpful to you in your modeling. You may have other methods that you favor for reaching the same goals. If you are comfortable with them and get the results you desire, stick with them. Enjoy, and happy model railroading!



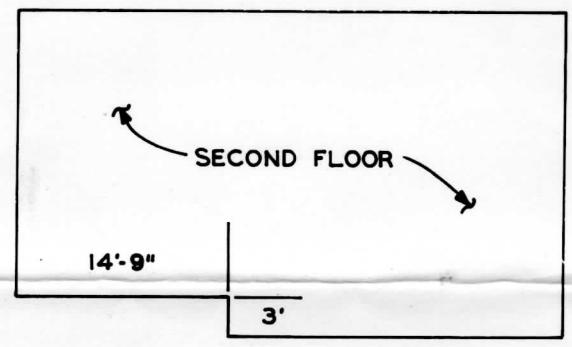
FRONT VIEW

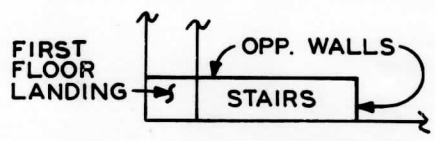


BOARDWALK AND LOWER
FRONT WALL TEMP.
FIG. A

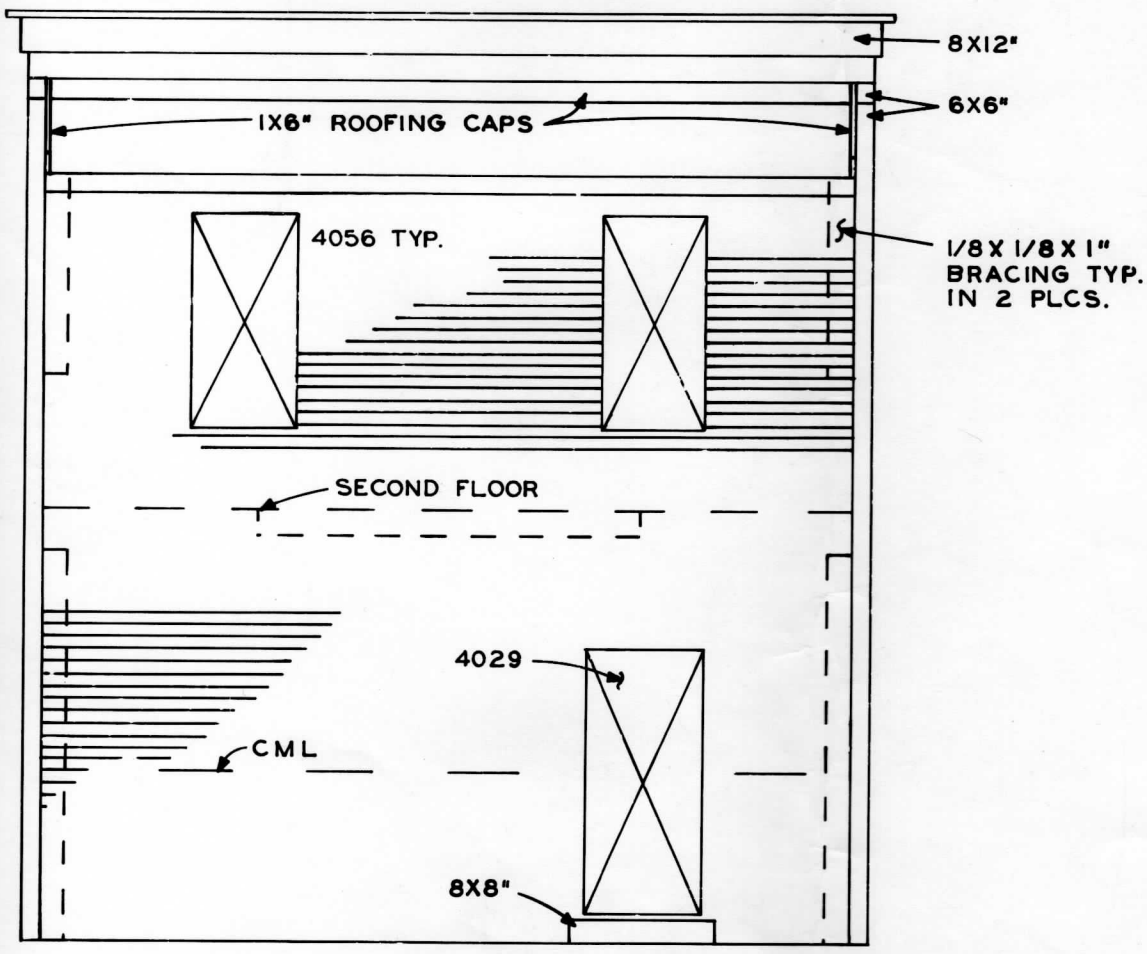


RIG

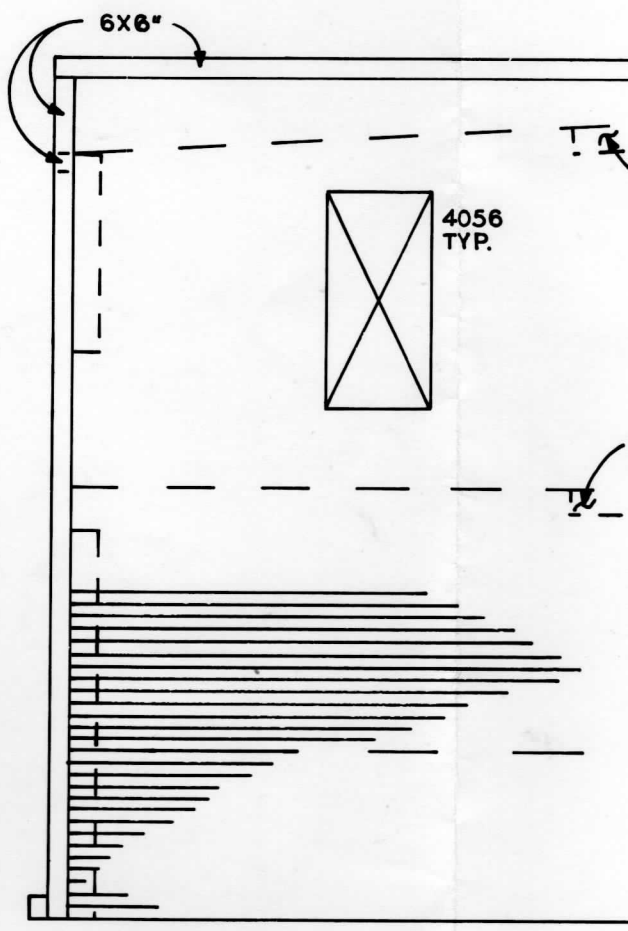




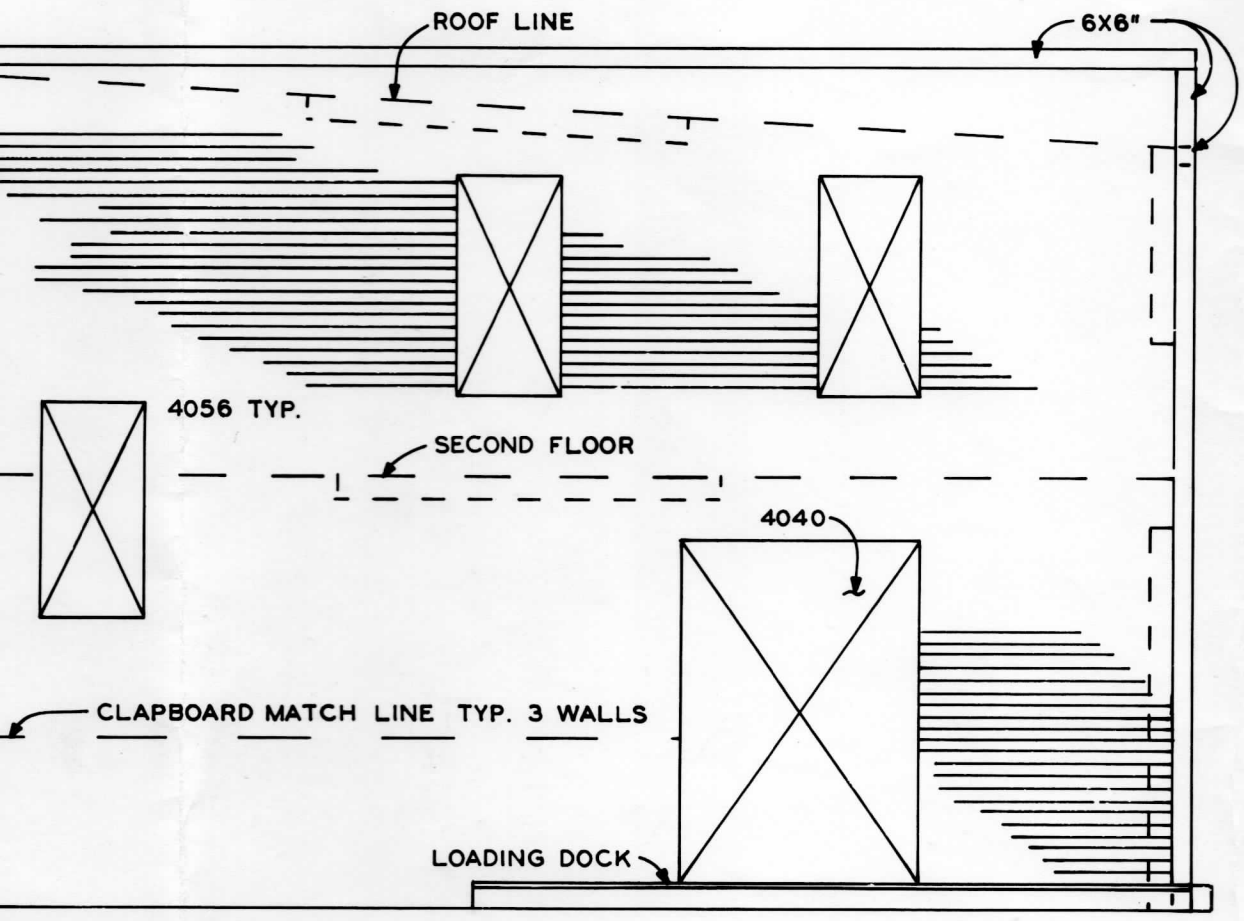
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
FIG. B



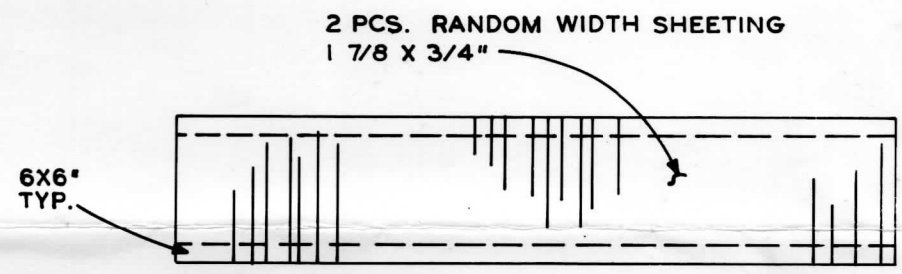
BACK VIEW



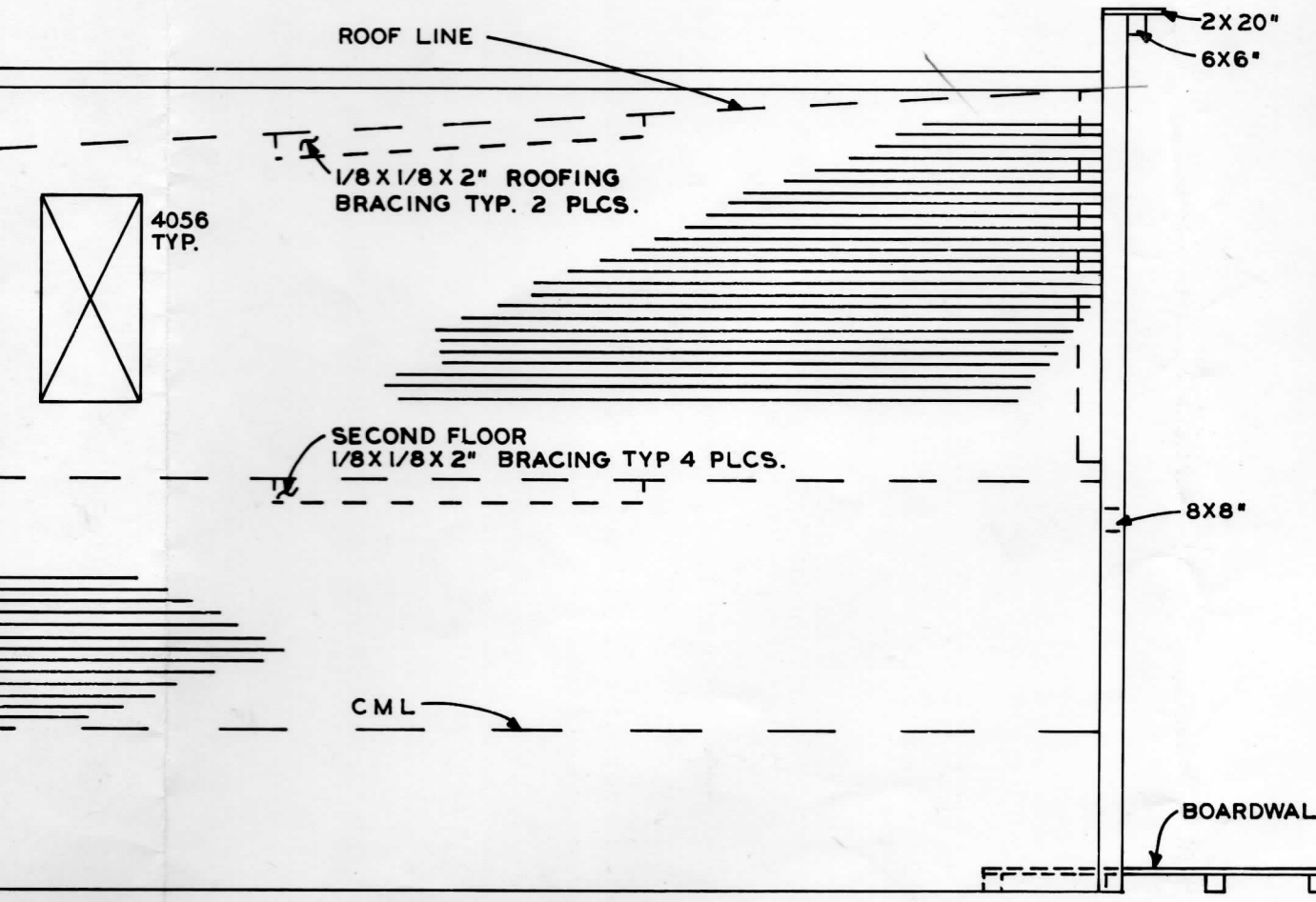
LEF



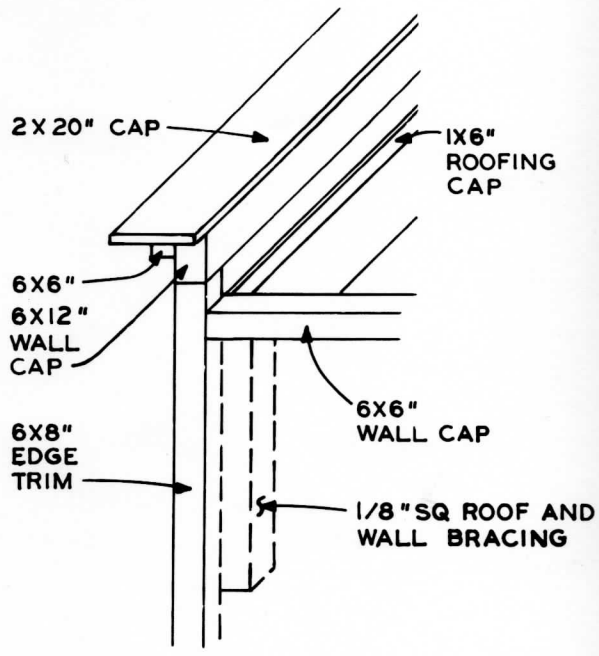
RIGHT SIDE VIEW



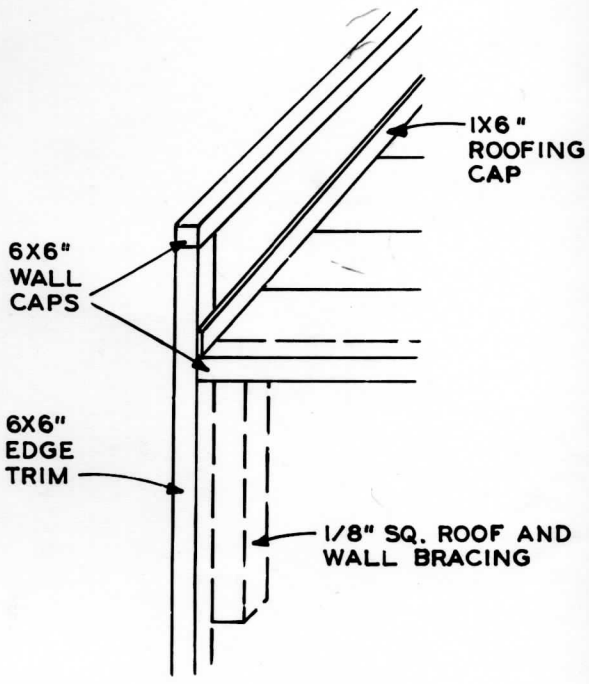
LOADING DOCK TEMP.
FIG. C



LEFT SIDE VIEW



FRONT CORNER DETAIL
FIG. D



BACK CORNER DETAIL
FIG. E

SILVERTON HARDWARE

FINESTKIND MDL. CO.

S SCALE KIT # 108

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NOTE: ALL DRAWINGS ARE DRAWN TO 3/16" = 1'-0" WITH THE EXCEPTION OF FIGURES B. D. AND E WHICH ARE NOT.