



HO Scale Structure
McGRAW OIL CO
933-2913

Thanks for purchasing this Cornerstone Series® kit. All parts are made of styrene plastic, so use only compatible glue and paint to finish your model. Please take a few minutes to read these instructions and study the drawings before starting.

As Americans traded horses for horsepower in the 1920s, demand for gasoline skyrocketed. To keep up, many large oil companies established bulk oil dealerships in towns large and small. These operations were located at the outskirts of the city limits to minimize fire danger and complaints about noise and odor. Most were built alongside a railroad right-of-way and had their own small sidings, where products were delivered by the carload direct from the refinery. Products were then reloaded in tank trucks and delivered to filling stations and other customers each business day. Operators were assigned specific territories, and in larger cities, major oil companies often had several dealers representing their product lines.

In their early days, most bulk oil distributors handled various grades of gasoline and kerosene, but in later years, the product lines were expanded to include home heating oil and diesel fuel. Where a dealer handled only a few types of products, or space was at a premium, vertical storage tanks were used.

These products ignited at different temperatures, so it was crucial that they not be mixed with each other. In general they could be grouped as high flash materials, such as home heating oil, that ignite at higher temperatures, and low flash materials, such as gasoline that ignite at lower temperatures. For safety, each tank and pipeline within the facility was assigned to a specific product and usually color-coded or otherwise marked to indicate its contents. This also required that the tank car unloading rack or "header" have two separate lines for each type of material. The actual loading and unloading was controlled through the pump

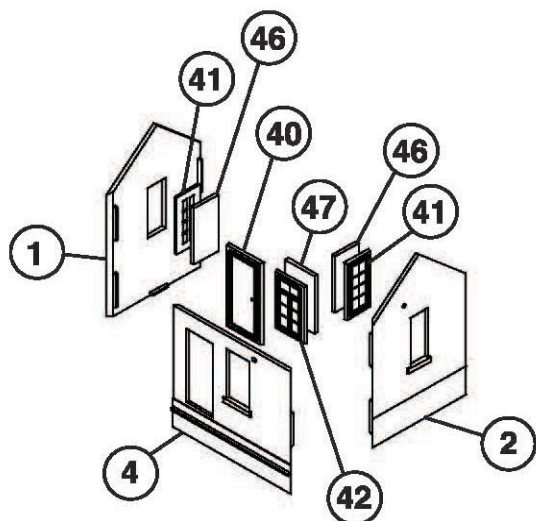
house and by opening and closing valves on various pipelines.

As long-distance pipelines became common and cities grew, many bulk oil facilities closed. While a few exist in small country towns, regional bulk terminals replaced most of these operations and petroleum products are now shipped throughout the region in semi tank trucks.

ON YOUR LAYOUT

With its small footprint and versatile design, this model easily fits any layout scene from the 1920s to the 1990s. Like the prototypes, it can be arranged to fit an odd-shaped space.

A wide range of vehicles, railroad equipment, figures and other details are available to complete your new industry. See your dealer, check out the latest Walthers HO Scale Model Railroad Reference book or visit our Web-site at waltherscornerstone.com for more ideas.

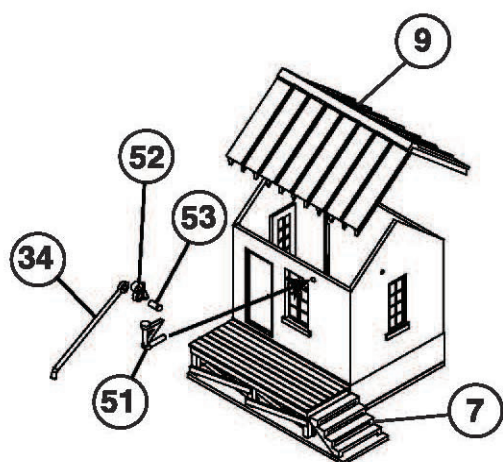
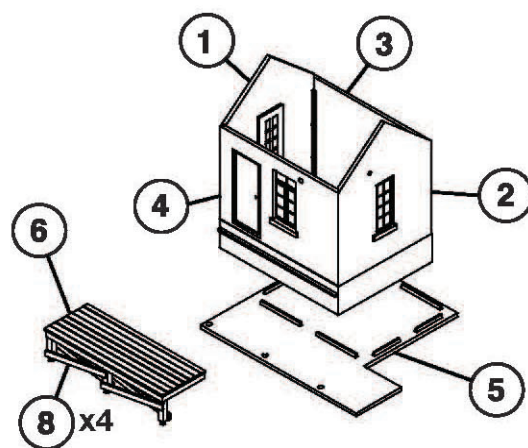


1. Glue the windows (41, 42) and the door (40) into their respective openings in the back of the walls (1, 2, 4). Glue the “glass” (46, 47) on the backs of the windows as shown.

2. Glue the walls (1, 2, 3, 4) together and to the base (5).

3. Glue two cross-braces (8) to the backs of the vertical posts on the platform (6). Then glue two more of the braces (8) to the front of the posts, criss-crossing with those behind.

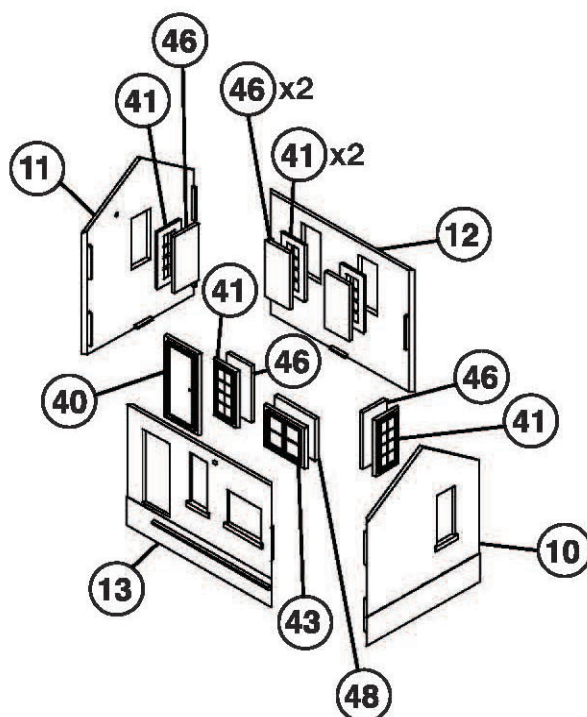
4. Glue the platform (6) into the holes in the base (5) and against the front wall (4). Glue the stairway (7) to the end of the platform and base.

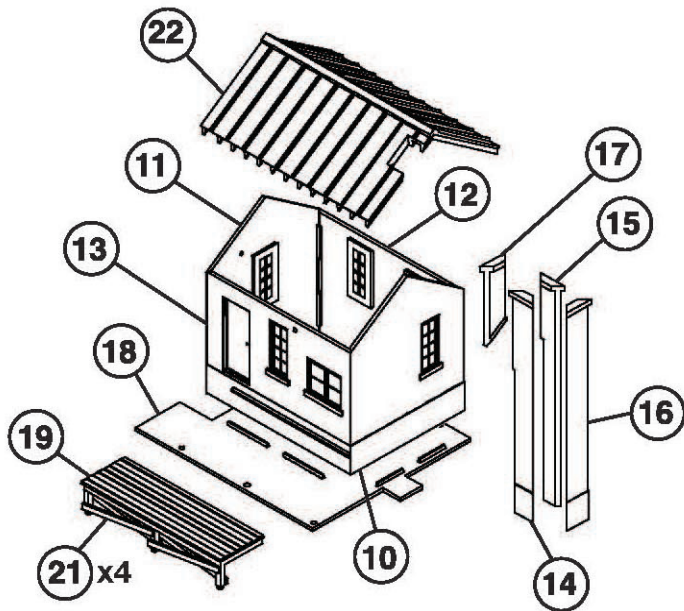


5. Glue the roof (9) in place.

6. Glue the pipe support (51) into the hole in the front wall, under the roof, with the angled brace resting on the roof. Using the peg (53), join the nozzle (34) and fitting (52) together by pushing the peg through the holes in both parts. **DO NOT GLUE!** This will allow you to move the nozzle up and down. Now glue this assembly onto the support at any angle you desire.

7. Glue the windows (41, 43) and door (40) into their respective openings in the back of the walls (10, 11, 12, 13). Glue the “glass” (46, 48) on the backs of the windows as illustrated.





8. Glue the walls (10, 11, 12, 13) together and to the base (18).

9. Glue two cross-braces (21) to the backs of the vertical posts on the platform (19). Then glue two more of the braces (21) to the front of the posts, criss-crossing with those behind.

10. Glue the platform (19) into the holes in the base (18) and against the front wall (13).

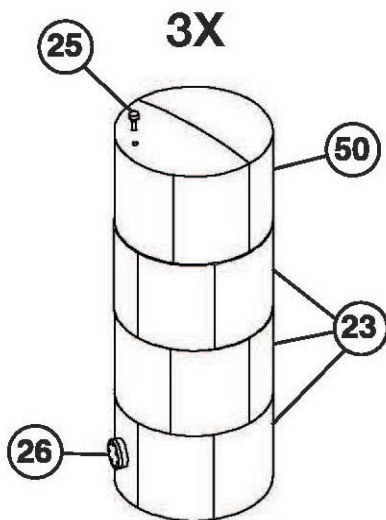
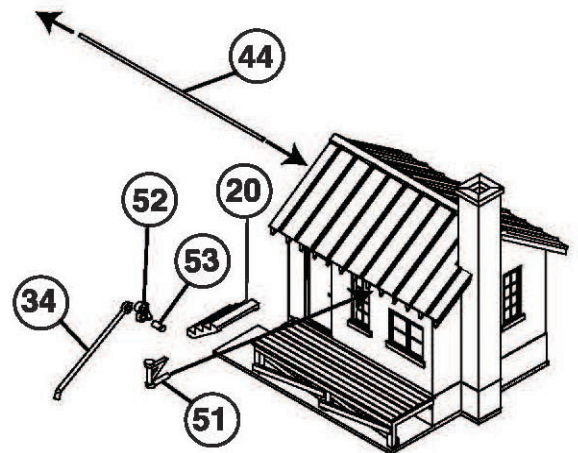
11. Glue the roof (22) in place.

12. Glue chimney (14, 15, 16, 17) together and to the building.

13. Glue the stairway (20) to the end of the platform and the base.

14. Glue the pipe support (51) into the hole in the front wall, under the roof, with the angled brace resting on the roof. Using the peg (53), join the nozzle (34) and fitting (52) together by pushing the peg through the holes in both parts. DO NOT GLUE! This will allow you to move the nozzle up and down.

15. Glue pipe (44) into the holes in the side walls (2, 11) of both buildings.



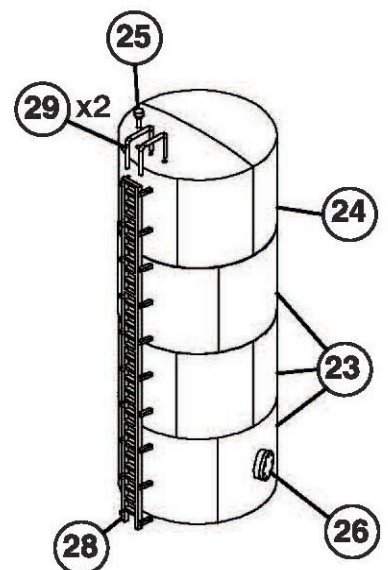
16. Glue three tanks together using three (23) and one (50) sections.

Glue one tank together using three (23) and one (24) sections.

17. Place the handrails (29) in the holes in top section (24). Then glue the ladder (28) to the side of the tank and the bottom of the handrails.

18. Glue the vents (25) into the holes in the tops of all four tanks.

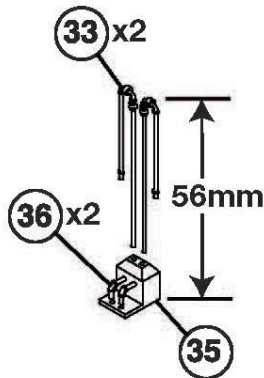
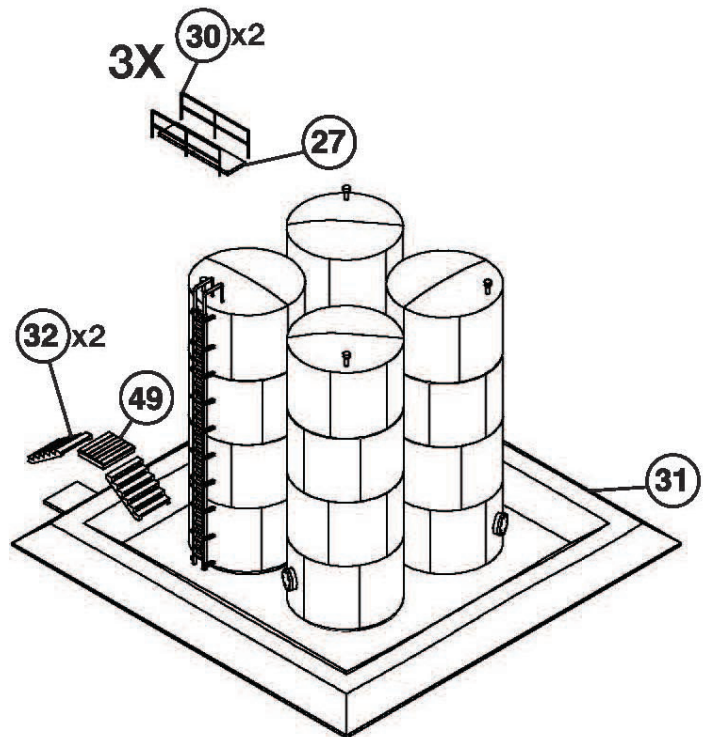
19. Glue one inspection hatch (26) to the bottom section of each tank.



20. Glue the four tanks to the base (31).
Note: Position the tanks so that the vents are at the outside four corners.

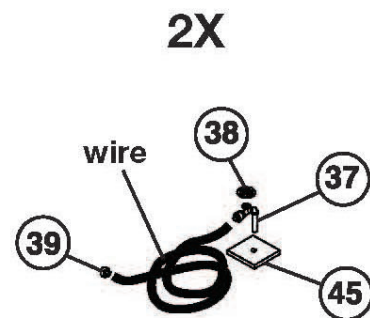
21. Glue the handrails (30) to the sides of the walkways (27). You then have the option of gluing these to the tops of the tanks, allowing for maintenance access to all four tanks. Note: Center the walkways on the tops.

22. Glue the revetment walkway (32, 49) together and to the base as shown.



23. Glue the standpipe (33, 35, 36) together.
Note: The top of #33 should be 56mm above ground level.

24. First glue 37, 38 and 45 together, then attach one end of the wire to the end of #37 and the other end to the nozzle (39).



DECALING

1. After cutting out the decal, dip in water for 10 seconds, remove and let stand for 1 minute. Slide decal onto surface, position and then blot off any excess water.
2. Lightly brush Micro Sol® on top. This will soften the decal allowing it to conform to irregular surfaces. DO NOT TOUCH DECAL while wet!
3. When the decal is thoroughly dry, check for any trapped air bubbles. Prick them with the point of a small pin or hobby knife blade and apply more Micro Sol®.