



HO Structure Kit **LAKEVILLE WAREHOUSING** 933-2917

Thanks for purchasing this Cornerstone kit. All parts are styrene plastic so use compatible glue and paint to assemble and finish your model. You may find it easier to build and paint larger parts as subassemblies, while smaller items can be painted on the sprue and touched up after installation. Please take a few minutes to read these instructions and study the drawings before beginning, but – PLEASE NOTE – these instructions cover a typical assembly, however walls in this kit are individual panels like the prototypes, and are interchangeable to simplify customizing your model if desired. You can also use fewer parts to make a smaller structure, or combine additional kits (each sold separately) for a bigger building. For ease of assembly, you may wish to have these additional kits on hand before starting. Be aware the Floor consists of four parts (#2), which are open in the center, rather than a solid base - DO NOT DISCARD THESE PARTS!

Part of the industrial scene for centuries, warehouses were first found alongside docks and piers, providing a convenient way for large local businesses to store and transfer goods to and from ships. The arrival of railroads made it possible to move products over longer distances, and warehouses soon became a fixture next to inland factories, handling shipping and receiving for the rest of the operation. Historically, these early industrial areas developed close to the central business district, often next to rivers or existing streets and new rail lines. As more industry arrived, demand for available space pushed real estate prices higher, and landowners divided their property into smaller parcels for maximum profit. To put as much structure as possible in the available space, factory owners began building up instead of out. But as US industry began gearing up for WWII, it was quickly apparent that trying to upgrade or expand these existing facilities would be expensive and difficult at best. Many private firms quickly purchased land in once-rural areas with access to road and rail, and began transforming pastures into urgently needed new production plants - designs were kept simple to speed construction and conserve materials, and many were actually in operation before the building was complete! Along with private construction, various government agencies also built new facilities. With the war over, many of these government buildings were declared surplus, and eagerly purchased by firms anxious to upgrade their operations. Others were easily remodeled and converted over to state-of-the-art assembly and warehouse operations. Other wartime innovations, such as forklifts and pallets, soon carried over into civilian production as well, but also pointed out the limits of older buildings that couldn't accommodate them. Architects and industrialists began applying the lessons learned during the war into new factory designs. One of the most important considerations was how to remodel and expand quickly in the future. Architects began turning to simpler, linear designs and new materials, as well as adaptations of familiar ones. One of these was corrugated metal. Although corrugated iron had been around since the late 1800s, its use had chiefly been limited to replacement roofs and sidings on older structures, or in the construction of small storage facilities that required extra protection from fire. More durable corrugated steel gained new ground in the 1920s, along with sturdy H and I beams used in heavy construction. Together, this combination proved ideal for factory construction, and metal warehouses and similar facilities became increasingly common throughout the 1950s. As before, land developers began buying up the surrounding land, and developing large tracts into industrial parks. Although many of the new facilities built there were rather plain, it was easy to incorporate traditional materials such as stone or brick as trim, especially for office areas, or portions of the facility that were visible to the public. To extend their life and resist rusting and corrosion, panels were galvanized with a thin layer of zinc, but they were also painted as an added measure of protection. Tough, durable and adaptable, many of these facilities are still going strong with few exterior changes. Your new model is typical of these types of structures that are home to all types of light manufacturing, as well as distribution centers, warehouses, small businesses and a wide variety of similar operations. Like the prototypes, the kit consists of individual panels, and is easily customized to fit your available space. With appropriate signs, vehicles and railroad equipment, your finished model will fit into industrial scenes from the 1950s to the present. For additional scenery, figures and other accessories, see your dealer, check out the current Model Railroad Reference Book, or visit us online at walthers.com

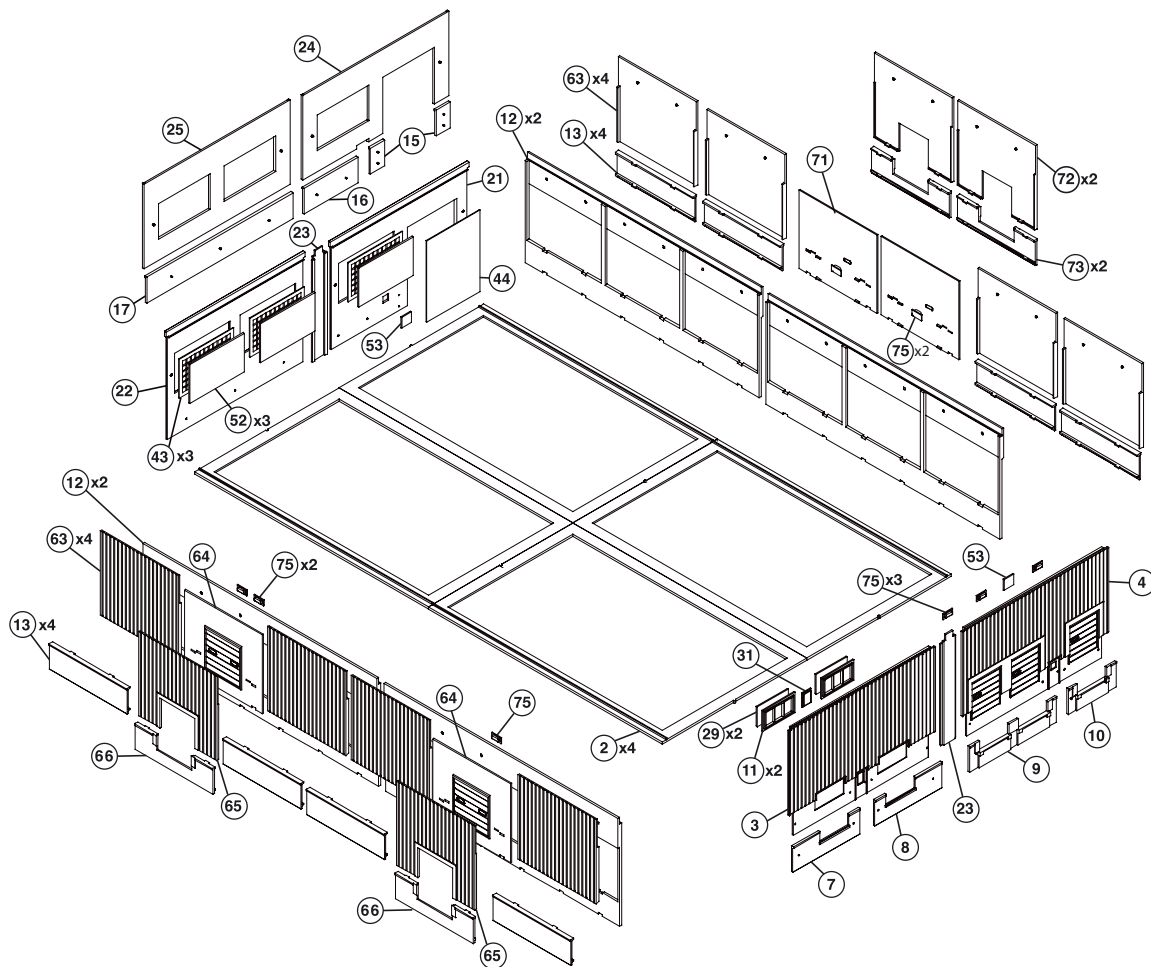
PLEASE READ BEFORE STARTING...

These instructions show just one of many possible ways your kit can be assembled, and may differ from the box photo! Like the prototypes, walls, doors and windows can be arranged as desired to create a unique model for your railroad. The accompanying drawings show each wall assembly from left to right: remove parts only as need - identify each panel prior to removal and assembly, as many look similar but are not identical. If you're planning a custom design, before gluing any parts, lay walls face up to determine where to place windows and doors, and determine an assembly sequence that works best for you. When assembling individual wall sections, work on a flat surface and allow to dry.

1) Be sure locating ridges are aligned along front and rear as shown, and glue Floor (4x 2) sections where parts meet. When dry, carefully trim remaining alignment tabs from outside edges

2) PLEASE NOTE: When assembling the Interior Side Support Walls (4x 12), be sure the rectangular notches are at the bottom, and the roof support ridge at the top faces inward as shown. Make two wall assemblies: align parts as shown, glue at center and allow to dry on a flat surface.

3) PLEASE NOTE: For easy customizing, your model includes two Large (64) and two Small (71) Dock Door Inserts; Use the alignment tabs, insert door panels into Support Walls as desired and glue in place. Test-fit Large (2x 65) and Small (2x 72) Corrugated Door Panels and Large (2x 66) and Small (2x 73) Brick Panels around front of door openings. When satisfied, glue parts in place. Glue Door Glass (6x 75) to inset areas on rear of Doors.

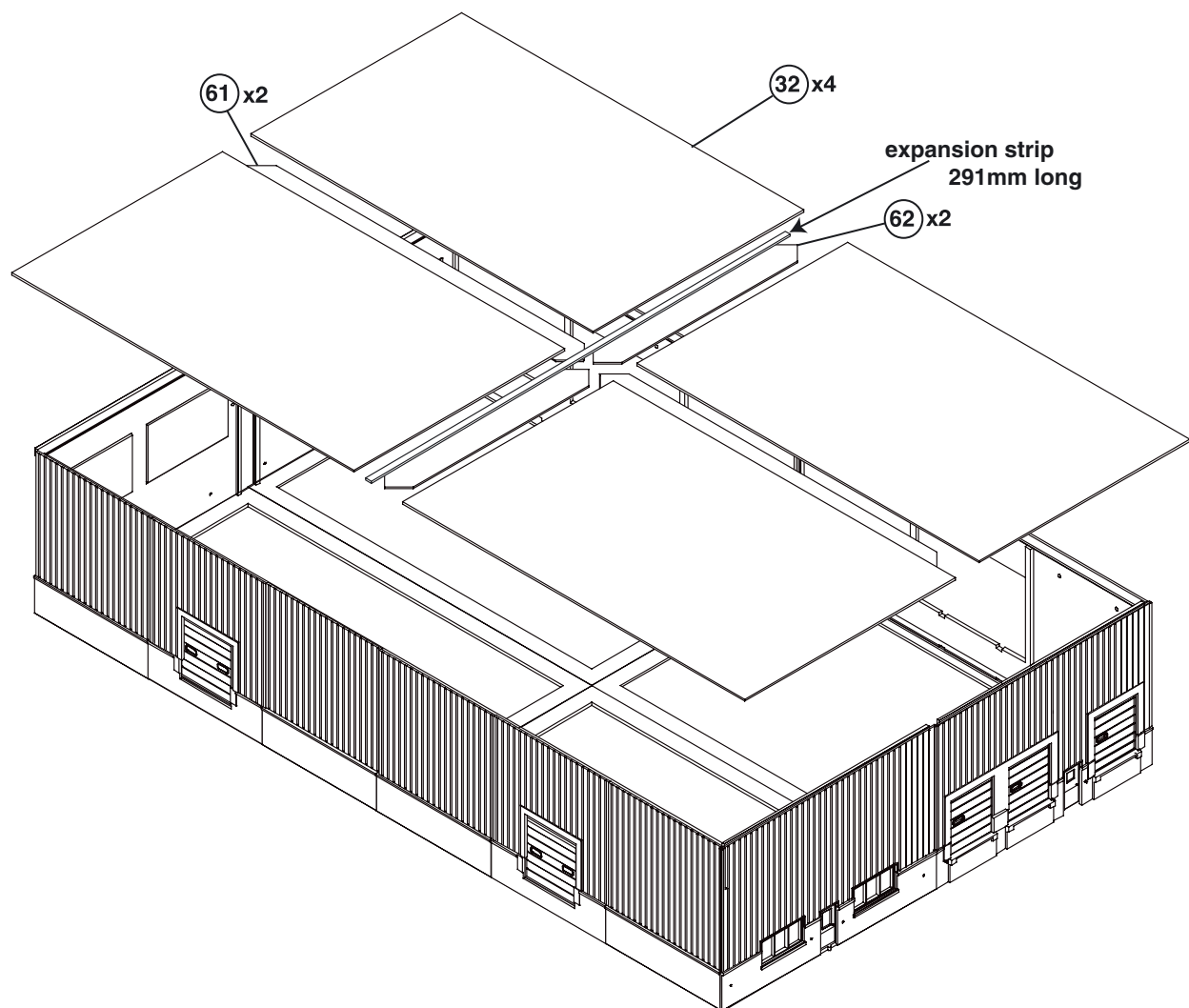


4) Place Office (3) and Dock (4) End Walls (shown as right end here) face down on a flat surface. Align center edges so there is no gap, when satisfied with the fit glue Splice Plate (23) to both walls above the joint and allow to dry. From from left to right as shown, glue Left (7) and Right (8) Office Trim Panels below windows as shown. Glue Office Windows (2x 11) to rear of Office Wall, and Office Window Glass (2x 29) to back of Windows. Glue Entry Door Glass (31) in place behind entry door. Glue Left (9 - double) and Right (10 - single) Dock Walls in place below overhead doors. Glue Dock Door Glass (3x 75) and Entry Door Glass (53) to inset areas on rear of Dock Wall.

5) PLEASE NOTE: When assembling the Left Interior End Support Walls (2x 21), be sure the roof support ridge at the top faces inward as shown. Working on a flat surface, align center edges so there is no gap, when satisfied with the fit glue Splice Plate (23) to both walls above the joint and allow to dry. Using the pins on the back to align parts, test fit the Left (25) and Right (24) Corrugated Wall Panels in position and align as needed. Test Fit Left (17), Center (16) and Door (2x 15) Brick Panels, adjust as needed and glue in place. Glue Large Windows (3x 43) to inset areas on inside back of walls. Glue Large Window Glass (3x 52) to back of Windows. Glue Entry Glass (53) to entry door and Overhead Door (44) as shown.

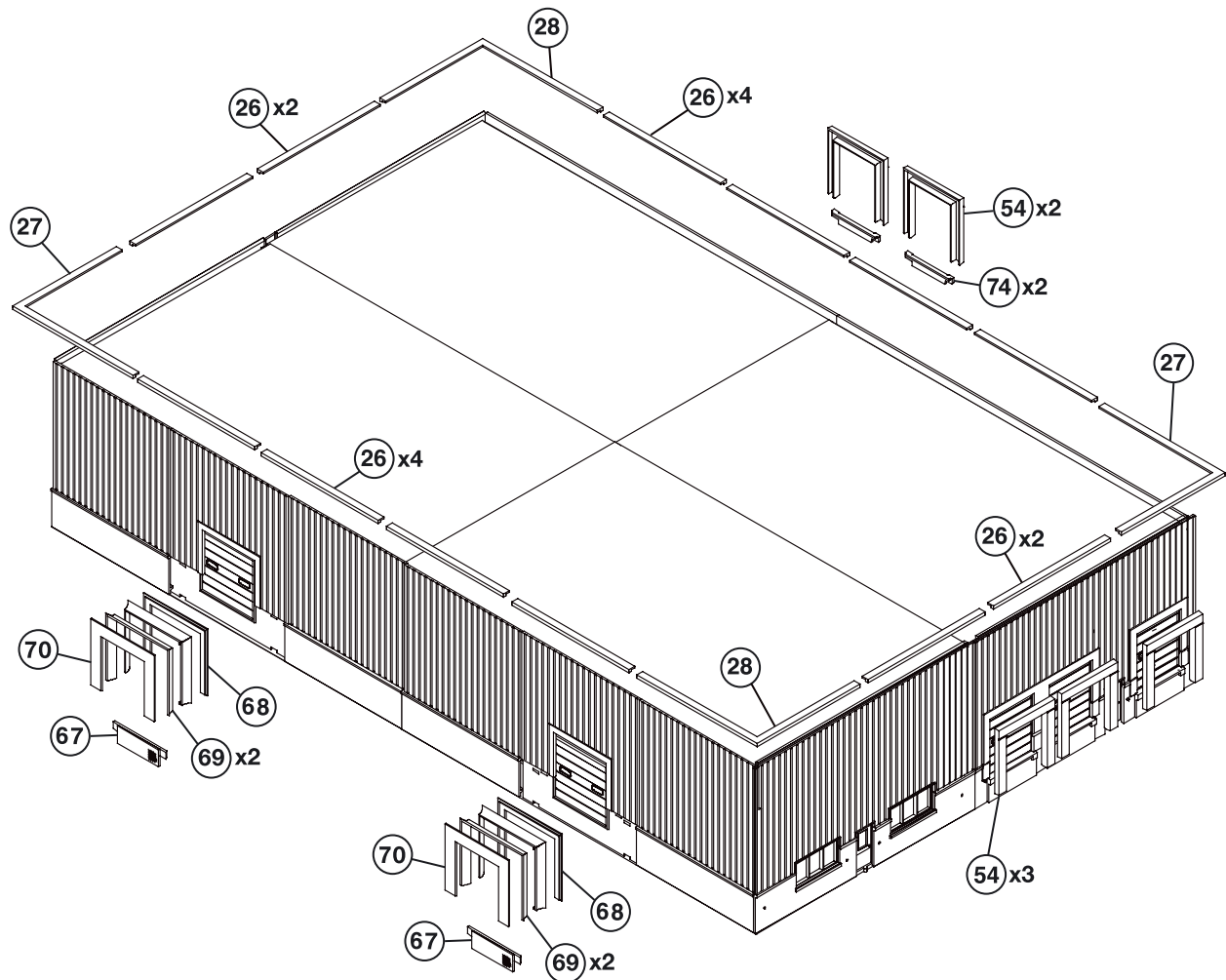
6) Using raised ridges on front and rear of Floor to align parts, carefully glue Wall assemblies to Floor and at inside corners where parts meet.

7) Be sure all edges of Roof Panels (4x 32) are smooth; carefully remove any flash or burrs with a sharp hobby knife or sand paper. Lay two Roof Panels face down on a flat surface; align at long edges and when satisfied with the fit, glue Long (2x 61) Roof Splice Plate across the joint and to each panel; repeat for the other half and allow to dry. Align at center; measure and cut the Expansion Strip to the same width as the roof (about 11-29/64" 29.1cm), and glue as shown. Glue Short (2x 62) Roof Splice Plates across each center joint and to both panels. When dry, test-fit the roof along the support ridges of the walls and when satisfied with the fit, glue the roof in place.



8) Complete assembly of two Small Dock Doors on long wall by gluing Drop Step (74 and Weather Seals (2x 54) in place. For three Dock Doors on Right Side Wall, glue Weather Seals (3x 54) in place. For Large Doors on long wall, glue Drop Plate (6) to Brick Trim. With locating ridges facing the structure, glue Mounting Flange (68) to Wall. Glue two Weather Bellows (69) back-to-back as shown, and glue Striker Plate (70) to front of this assembly. Glue to Mounting Flange. Repeat for remaining door.

9) Note location of Corner (27, 28) and Straight Roof Caps (12x 26) and glue to wall tops as shown.



SIGNS

To mount signs, simply cut the desired name and, using a small drop of white glue on the back, glue it in place.