



N Structure Kit **MODERN LUMBER TRANSLOAD** 933-3854

Thanks for purchasing this Cornerstone kit. All parts are made of styrene plastic, so use compatible paint and glue to finish and assemble your model. Please take a few minutes to read these instructions and study the drawings before starting construction. You may find it easier to assemble and paint larger parts as subassemblies, while smaller parts can be painted while still on the sprue and touched-up after installation.

Almost from the beginning, railroads have been an integral part of the lumber industry. As operations moved farther west to reach new stands of timber, railroads began moving carloads of finished lumber cross-country to local lumberyards. While bigger operations often had their own siding (many also received bulk materials such as sand and gravel, and sold coal in the winter months when construction came to a stop), the majority simply used the local team track. Serving smaller customers of all types, this public siding near the depot and alongside a street would be filled each morning with shippers and receivers waiting for trains, who parked their horse-drawn wagons alongside, giving rise to the name "team track." Better roads, better trucks and the consolidation of the lumber industry ate away at this traffic throughout the 20th century, but given the large volumes needed, the distances they had to be shipped and the need to protect loads from weather while in transit, railroads were able to retain much of their long-distance lumber traffic. As local lumberyards gave way to company-owned building materials centers that also operated regional distribution centers, single boxcars of loose lumber were replaced by a new generation of flatcars fitted with a center beam to support and secure bundles of pre-cut lumber wrapped in plastic. Since the mid-1990s, many lumber suppliers have further reduced expenses by using local trans-loading terminals in place of a company-owned distribution center. Trans-loading is actually a multi-part process, with loads transferred from road to rail for the long haul, and back to road for local or regional delivery.

These facilities, often located in rail yards and industrial parks operate as independent businesses, and typically have a siding leading into the property. The entire area is protected by chain link or other security fencing with gates at the rail and highway access points. As most of the traffic arrives or departs on centerbeam flats, (boxcars, bulkhead and conventional flatcars can also be handled as needed), the entire service area is paved so forklifts can have unrestricted access to both sides of the car - unloading and loading have to be done from both sides to prevent tipping. Loads can be moved direct to trucks, or briefly stored out of the weather in a covered shed for later pick up. An on-site office handles paperwork and notifies customers when empty cars are available for loading or loaded cars have arrived.

On your layout, your new model is typical of facilities receiving and shipping building materials and similar loads. For freight cars, vehicles, figures, loads and more ideas to finish your scene, see your participating dealer, check out the current Model Railroad Reference Book, or visit us online at walthers.com.

STORAGE SHEDS

Parts are included for two sheds, and both assemble as follows:

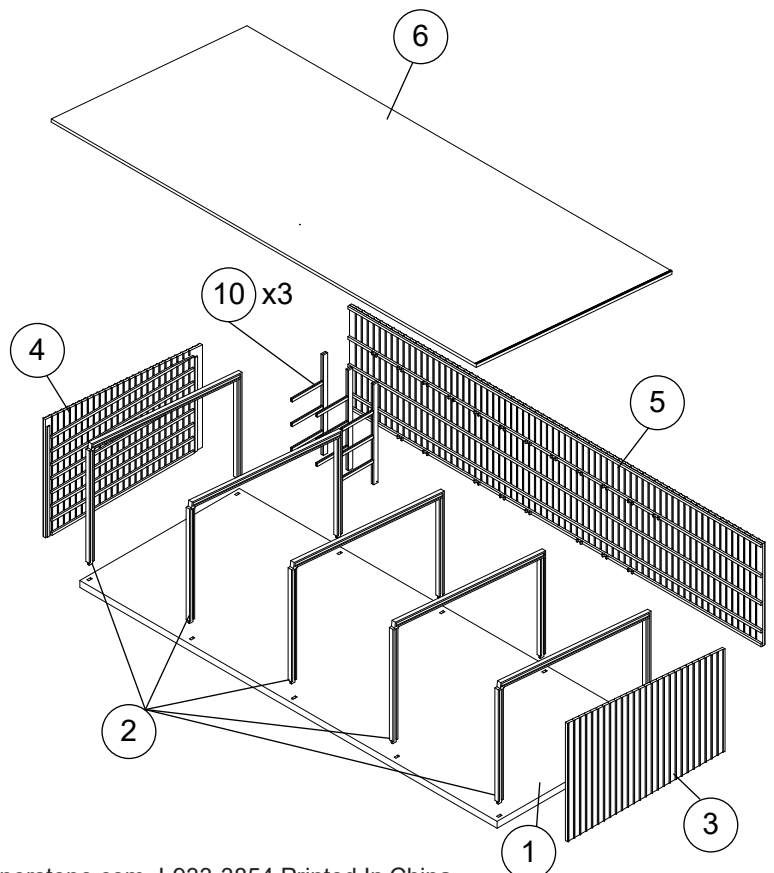
1) Insert tabs on bottom of Support Trusses (5x 2) into slots on Base (1) and glue where parts meet.

2) Note U-shaped brackets molded on inside of Rear Wall (5), which will align inside three of the four bays. Glue three Lumber Racks (10) to brackets in bay/s as desired.

3) Align inset areas on Right (3) and Left (4) Side Walls with end Trusses and glue as shown. Align Rear Wall with back corners of Side Walls and Base, and glue at inside corners where parts meet.

4) Roof (6) can be set in place on top of wall assemblies to add details or lights (all sold separately), or glued in place as desired.

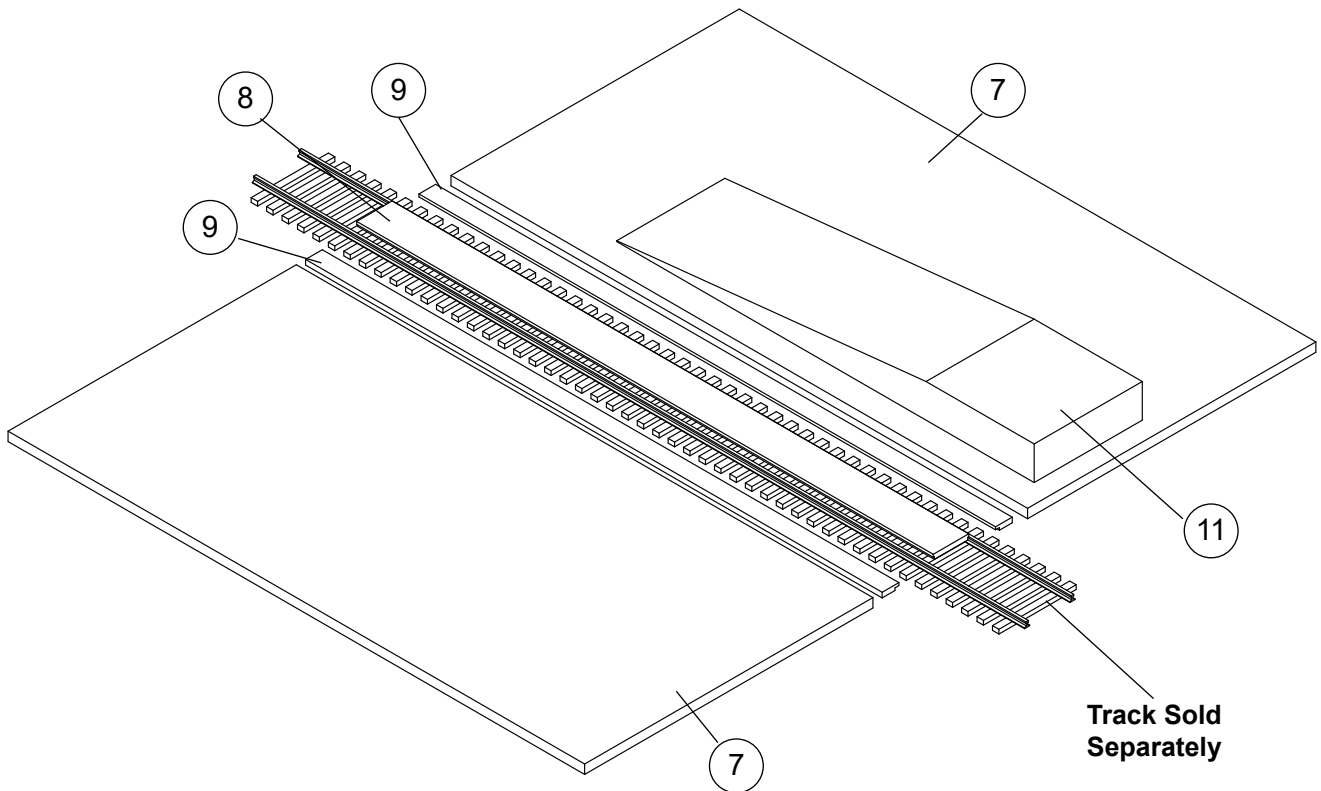
Repeat these steps for the remaining Shed.



PAVING

5) Align Outside Fillers (2x 9) along outside edges of a length of Code 80 track (sold separately) and glue to tops of ties.

6) Align Center Section (8) with ends of Outside Fillers; glue this section between rails. Glue the edges of the Large Paving Sections (2x7) to the Outside Fillers. Allow sufficient side clearance for Ramp (11): this can be set in place or glued to paving as desired.



OFFICE

7) Doors & Windows - insert parts into openings in walls and glue in place as follows:

Front Wall (13): Entry Door (18), Windows (2x 19)

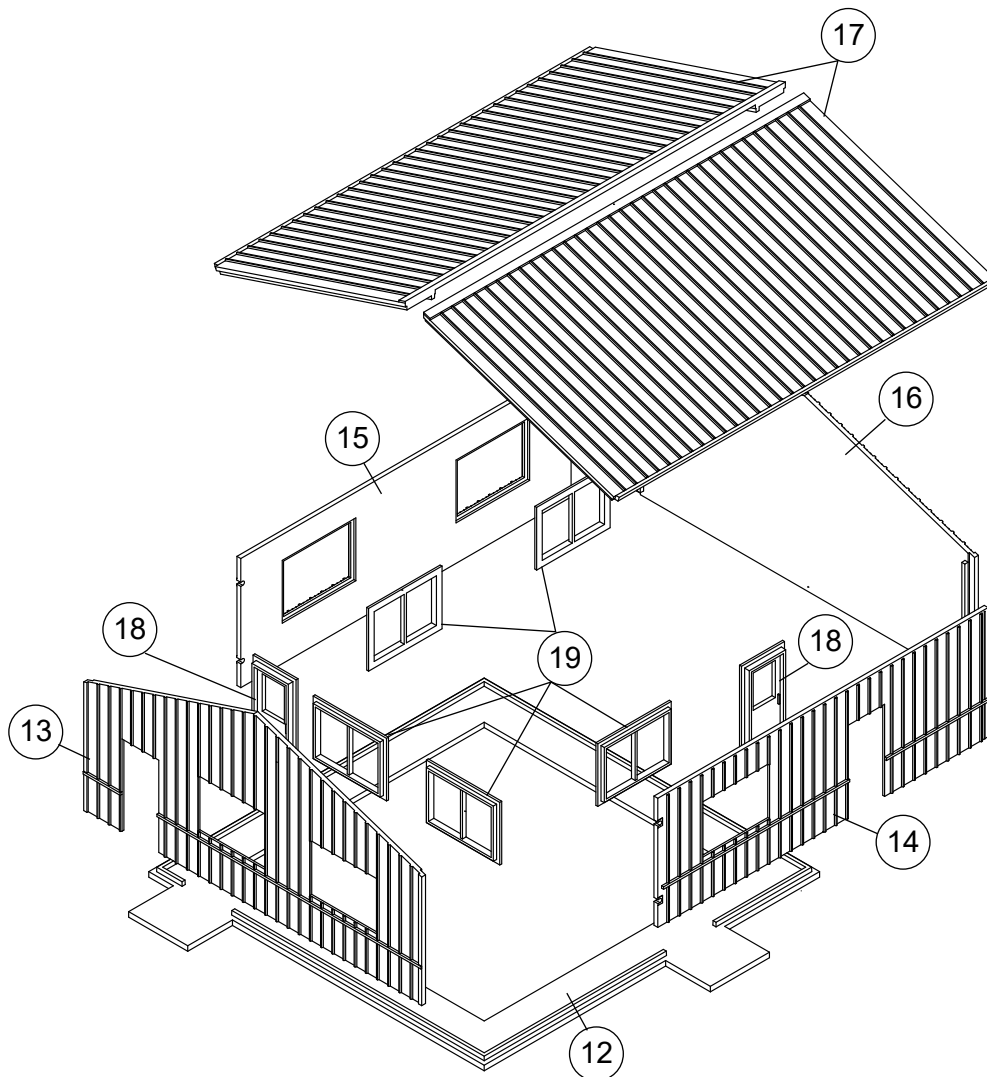
Right Wall (14): Entry Door (18), Window (19)

Left Walls (15): Windows (2x 19)

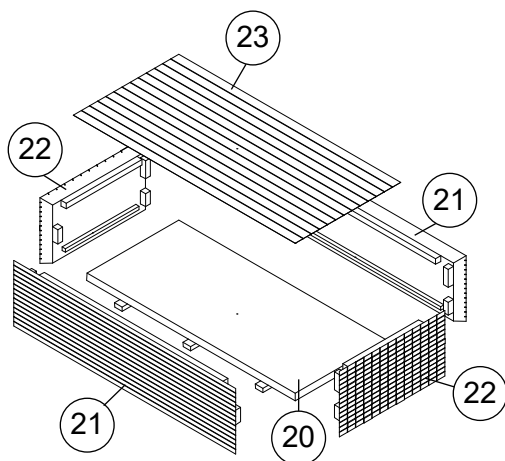
Acetate is provided for glass. Cut pieces slightly larger than windows and doors, and glue in place to backs of walls with white glue.

8) Use raised ridges on Base (12) and tabs and slots to align parts, glue Front (13), Right (14), Left (15) and Rear (16) Walls to Base and at inside corners where parts meet.

9) Align and glue Roof Halves (2x 17) along center as shown; completed Roof may be set in place on top of walls to add lights or interior details (sold separately), or glued in place as desired.



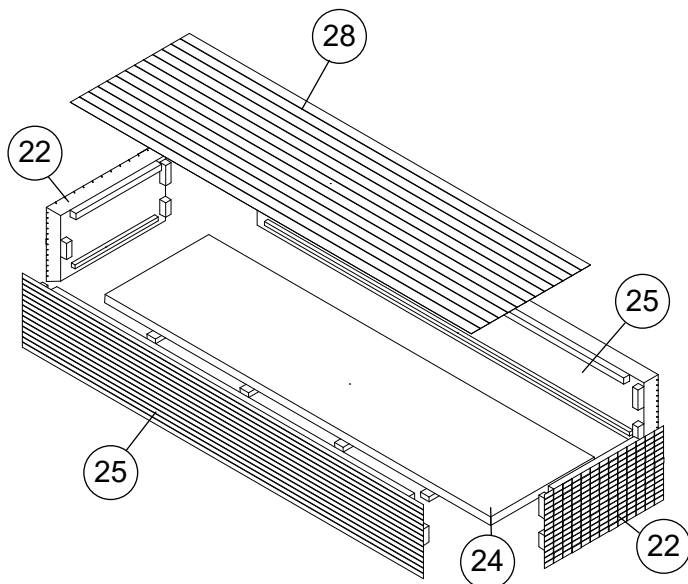
2 x 4 x 10' Lumber Stack



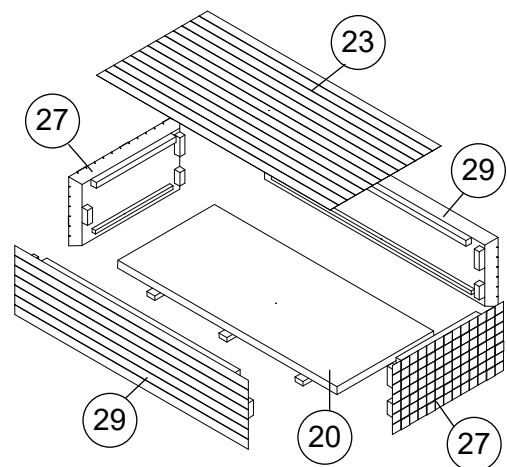
LUMBER STACKS

11) Parts are included to build 8 stacks of dimensional lumber: each assembles the same way, but please refer to this sketch to identify parts. Align tabs and slots on inside of left, right, front and rear sides, and glue at inside corners where parts meet. Glue lower raised ridge to bottom piece and top piece to upper ridges as shown. Finished lumber stacks can be placed at any convenient location on your finished model.

2 x 4 x 16' Lumber Stack



4 x 4 x 10' Lumber Stack



4 x 4 x 16' Lumber Stack

