



HO Structure Kit RANCH HOUSE WITH 2-CAR GARAGE

933-4155

Thanks for purchasing this Cornerstone kit. PLEASE NOTE: Optional parts are included to build one of two styles of home along with multiple front doors and picture windows options for customizing; choose one and please take a few minutes to read the appropriate instructions and study the drawings before starting construction - if you're not sure how parts go together, test fit before gluing! Most parts are styrene plastic so use compatible glue and paint to assemble and finish your model. You may find it easier to assemble larger parts and paint them as subassemblies, while smaller parts can be painted on the sprues and touched up after installation. If you wish to paint your model, wash all parts in warm water and plain dish soap, rinse thoroughly and allow to dry before painting. With the optional front walls, doors and picture windows, along with paint and additional details (sold separately), you can use several of these kits in the same scene to model a complete neighborhood. Leftover parts can be kept for future projects or discarded as desired.

Drawing its inspiration from practical homes built out west in the 19th century, the Ranch House (also known by other names) remains one of the most common and popular American styles. The originals were one-story designs, built with a functional floor plan and large overhanging eaves to provide shade. Simple, and comfortable, they were first constructed in large numbers during the 1930s as part of government-sponsored housing projects in the southwestern United States. Once the US was drawn into WWII, a flood of workers moved to staff ship yards, aircraft factories and other essential industries, which mushroomed overnight. Housing all of these new residents near these facilities proved a daunting task. As government contracts took priority, shortages of construction materials became common, and skilled labor was also hard to find as men moved into war work or joined the armed forces. This forced contractors to look at the problem of building a tremendous number of homes as quickly as possible, and trying new methods. With its small and comfortable design, the ranch house was often chosen as a starting point. Every aspect of construction was standardized as much as possible to conserve both materials and labor. Rather than build dozens of identical homes however, builders found they could easily introduce some variety by changing the styles of windows and doors, slightly altering floor plans, and using different colors of paint when they could be obtained. After 1945, thousands of service personnel and transplanted workers returned home, but many were just as eager to start a new life in a new location. Once again, as industries began making the shift back to civilian production, many cities and towns experienced acute housing shortages. Builders once more turned to the standardized ranch house, quickly and easily turning empty lots into new subdivisions using the methods developed during the war years. However, as many of these new developments were well outside existing city limits, they had no public transportation, schools, stores or other nearby businesses. As a result, automobiles quickly shifted from luxury to necessity, and many families soon found they needed two so that dad could get to work and mom could take the kids to school and do the shopping. Home-ownership also required a lot of tools such as lawnmowers that now had to be stored as well. Garages became a major selling point for new construction, with attached garages popular in colder areas and also making a home look larger and more luxurious, and as free-standing or remodeled add-ons to earlier homes. All through the 1950s and into the late 60s, thousands of Ranch-style homes with garages were built in every state. By the 1970s, increasing costs, the similar look of the finished homes and customer preferences for something larger or different saw the popularity of ranch homes drop off for a few years. Today, many custom-designed and -built homes draw their inspiration from the ranch house, while many originals are starting to catch the attention of new owners looking to backdate and preserve their as-built appearance. An icon of the 20th century, your new model is perfect as part of a brand-new subdivision or an older residential area on your layout. Additional figures, vehicles and other structures such as the Brick Ranch Tract Home (#933-3777) and Cape Cod Homes (#933-3774 and 3776) can be added to model a complete scene for your era. See your local hobby shop, check out the current Walthers Model Railroad Reference Book, or visit us online at waltherscornerstone.com for additional ideas.

BEFORE STARTING...

Parts are included to build your kit with the front entrance at the left or right; choose one and follow the appropriate steps.

VERSION 1 - FRONT DOOR AT LEFT

Windows & Doors

L1) Note the correct alignment of the Large 2-Light Double-Hung Windows (5x 27) as shown. Insert windows and doors to inset areas on the back of each Wall and carefully glue in place. Acetate is provided for window "glass;" cut pieces larger than windows or doors and glue in place from behind with white glue.

House Front Wall (4): Front Door (choose one) #20 or 21.
Garage Door (30) may be left off to model an open door or glued in place as desired. Large Windows (2x 27).

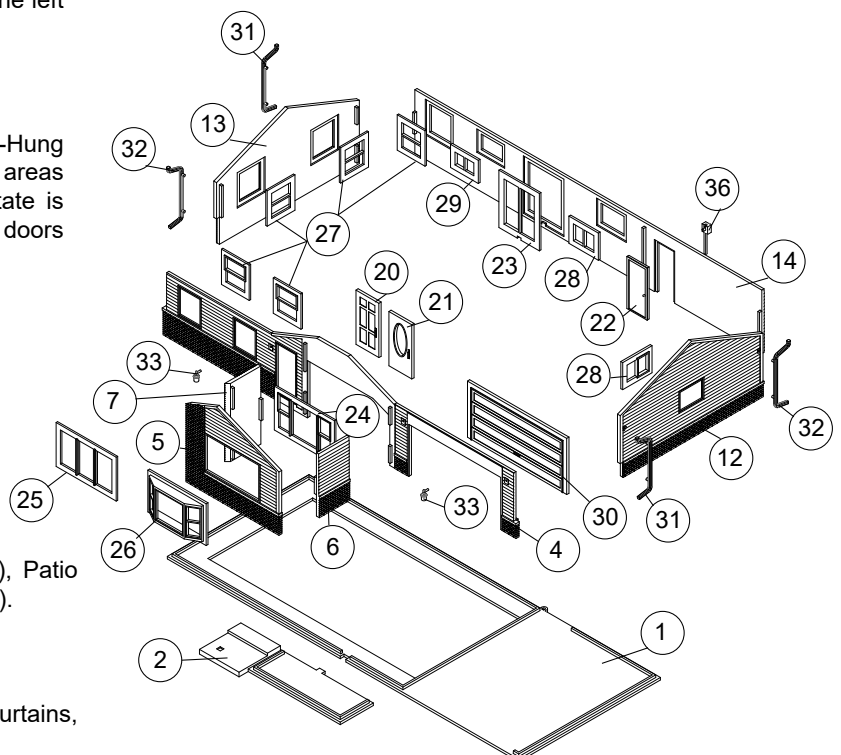
Living Room Front Wall (5): Picture Window (choose one) #24, 25 or 26.

Left (House) Wall (13): Large Windows (2x 27).

Rear Wall (14): Large Window (27), Horizontal Window (29), Patio Door (23), Small Horizontal Window (28), Rear Entry Door (22).

Right (Garage) Wall (12): Small Horizontal Window (28).

If desired, this is a good time to install the printed window curtains, which can be secured with a bit of tape or white glue.



L2) Using tabs and slots on back of Front (4), Left (12) and Right (13) Side, Rear (14) and Interior (15) Wall, and raised ridges on Base (1) to align parts, glue Walls to Base and at inside corners where parts meet.

L3) Align tab on Front Stoop (2) with opening in Base and glue where parts meet. Using tabs and slots on back of Living Room Front (5), Left (7) and Right (6) Side Walls, and raised ridges on Stoop to align parts, glue Living Room Walls to Stoop and at inside corners where parts meet.

L4) Note the correct placement of the four Downspouts (2x 31, 2x 32). Align pins on backs of Downspouts with mounting points at corners of Side Walls as shown, and carefully glue in place from inside.

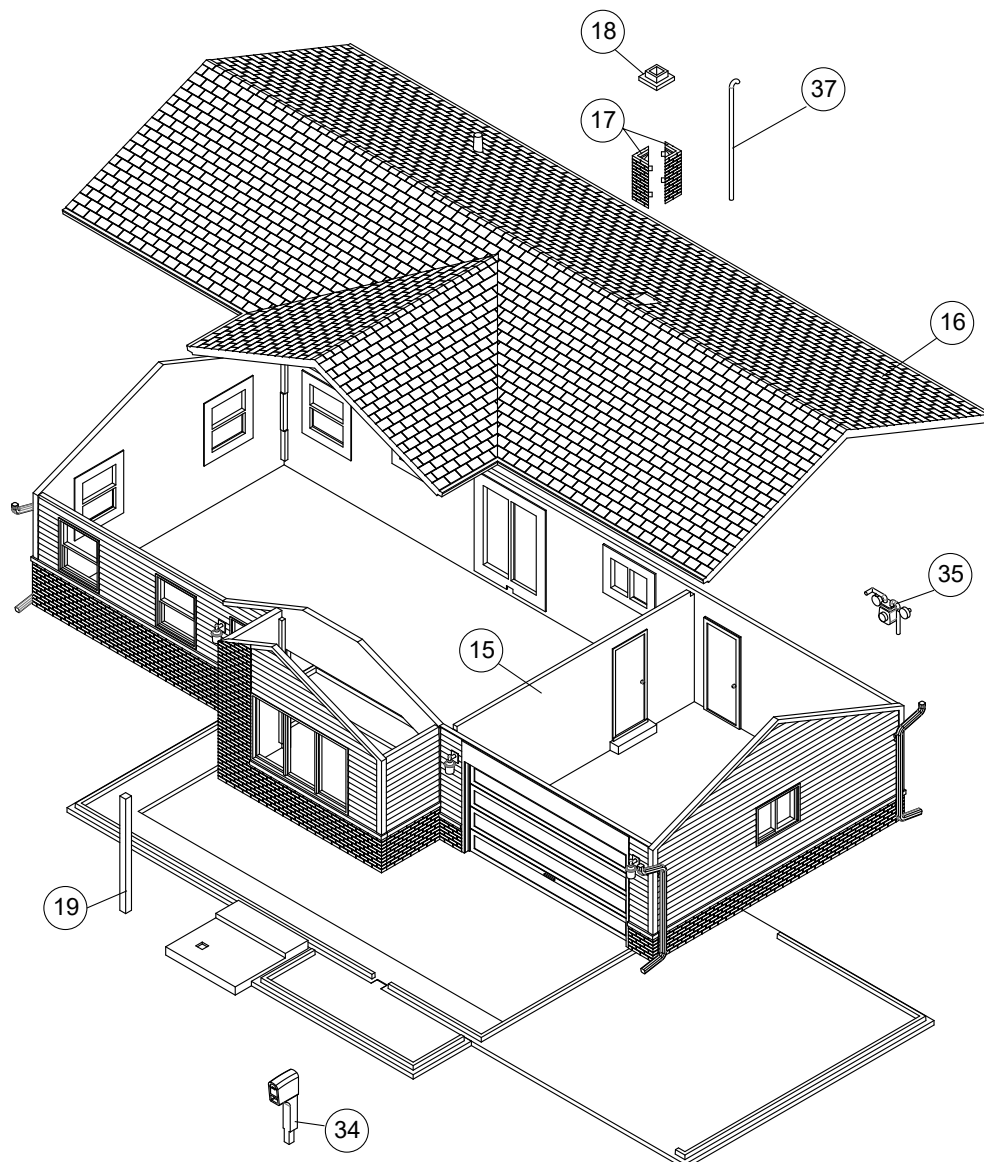
L5) Align pins on back of Lights (3x 33) with openings alongside Front Door and Garage Door and carefully glue in place from the inside.

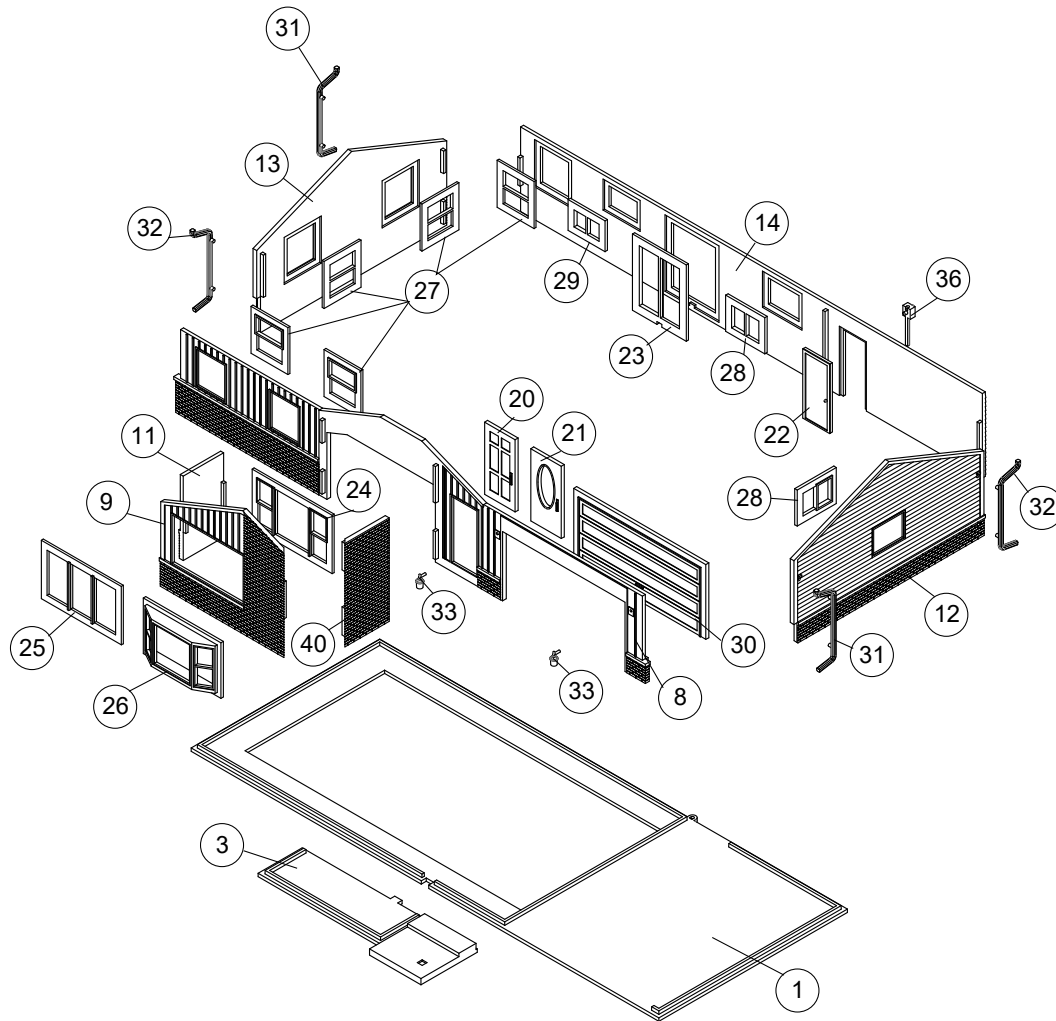
L6) Glue Chimney Halves (2x 17) together and add Chimney Cap (18). Glue completed Chimney to inset area on Roof (16). Align Roof with wall assemblies and carefully glue in place. Insert top of Post (19) into mounting point on left front underside of Roof, and glue bottom into Stoop.

L7) Align lower end of conduit on bottom of Electric Meter (36) with opening in Base (1); align pin on back of meter with opening in Rear Wall and carefully glue together. Insert bottom of Service Conduit (37) through opening in roof and into top of Electric Meter as shown, and glue where parts meet.

L8) PLEASE NOTE: The small round pieces molded on the Gas Meter (35) simulate regulator valves - do not remove when cutting from sprue. Gas Meter can be glued at any convenient location along rear wall.

L9) As many subdivisions were originally outside city limits and lacked sidewalks, these areas were designated as motor carrier routes by the Post Office, and homeowners were obliged to provide a standard rural mailbox facing the street. Still used in many areas, this optional detail can be modeled using part #34 as desired.





VERSION 2 - FRONT DOOR AT RIGHT

Windows & Doors

R1) Note the correct alignment of the Large 2-Light Double-Hung Windows (5x 27) as shown. Insert windows and doors to inset areas on the back of each Wall and carefully glue in place. Acetate is provided for window "glass;" cut pieces larger than windows or doors and glue in place from behind with white glue.

House Front Wall (8): Front Door (choose one) #20 or 21. Garage Door (30) may be left off to model an open door or glued in place as desired. Large Windows (2x 27).

Living Room Front Wall (9): Picture Window (choose one) #24, 25 or 26.

Left (House) Wall (13): Large Windows (2x 27).

Rear Wall (14): Large Window (27), Horizontal Window (29), Patio Door (23), Small Horizontal Window (28), Rear Entry Door (22).

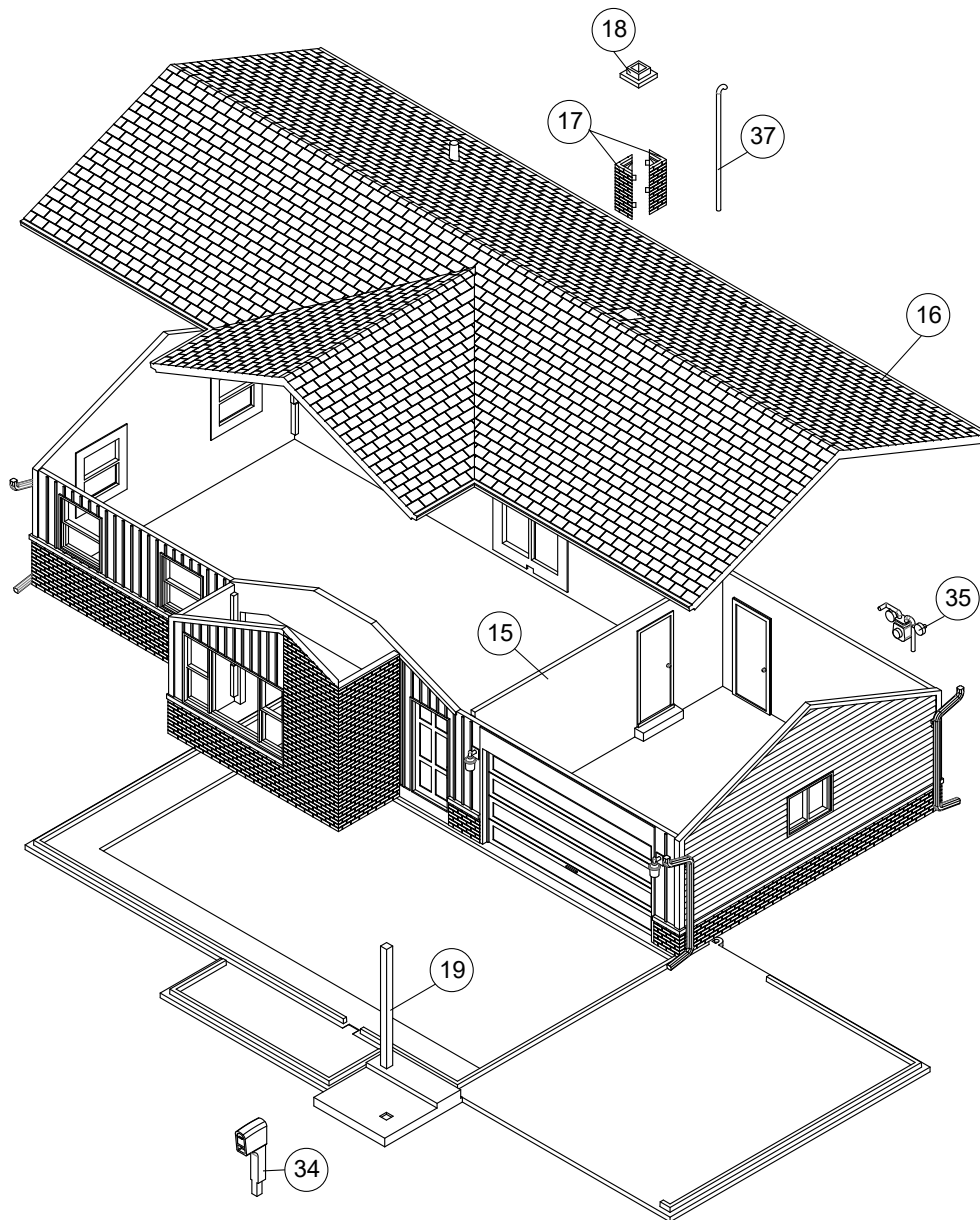
Right (Garage) Wall (12): Small Horizontal Window (28).

If desired, this is a good time to install the printed window curtains, which can be secured with a bit of tape or white glue.

R2) Using tabs and slots on back of Front (8), Left (13) and Right (12) Side, Rear (14) and Interior (15) Wall, and raised ridges on Base (1) to align parts, glue Walls to Base and at inside corners where parts meet.

R3) Align tab on Front Stoop (3) with opening in Base and glue where parts meet. Using tabs and slots on back of Living Room Front (9), Left (11) and Right (40) Side Walls, and raised ridges on Stoop to align parts, glue Living Room Walls to Stoop and at inside corners where parts meet.

R4) Note the correct placement of the four Downspouts (2x 31, 2x 32). Align pins on backs of Downspouts with mounting points at corners of Side Walls as shown, and carefully glue in place from inside.



R5) Align pins on back of Lights (2x 33) with openings alongside Front Door and Garage Door and carefully glue in place from the inside.

R6) Glue Chimney Halves (2x 17) together and add Chimney Cap (18). Glue completed Chimney to inset area on Roof (16). Align Roof with wall assemblies and carefully glue in place. Insert top of Post (19) into mounting point on right front underside of Roof, and glue bottom into Stoop.

R7) Align lower end of conduit on bottom of Electric Meter (36) with opening in Base (1); align pin on back of meter with opening in Rear Wall and carefully glue together. Insert bottom of Service Conduit (37) through opening in roof and into top of Electric Meter as shown, and glue where parts meet.

R8) PLEASE NOTE: The small round pieces molded on the Gas Meter (35) simulate regulator valves - do not remove when cutting from sprue. Gas Meter can be glued at any convenient location along rear wall.

R9) As many subdivisions were originally outside city limits and lacked sidewalks, these areas were designated as motor carrier routes by the Post Office, and homeowners were obliged to provide a standard rural mailbox facing the street. Still used in many areas, this optional detail can be modeled using part #34 as desired.

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