



N Structure Kit RED WING MILLING CO. 933-3212

Thanks for purchasing this Cornerstone Series® kit. Please read these instructions and study the drawings before starting. All parts are styrene, so use compatible glue and paint to assemble your model.

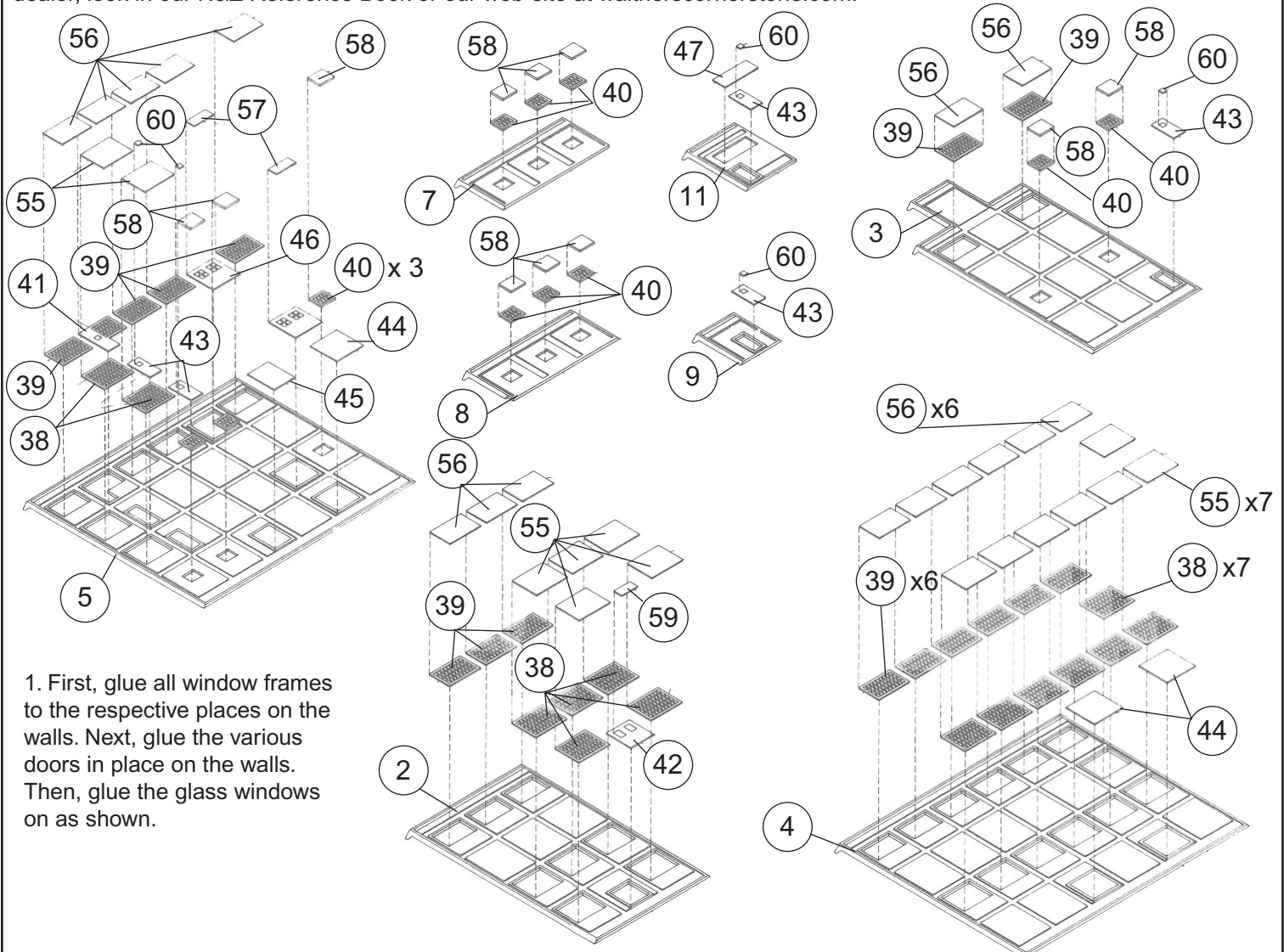
The industrial revolution started a population shift from rural to urban areas in the eastern US, further increasing the demand for food products. This helped spur the growth of railroads and the movement of grain and flour over long distances. The milling industry also began using steam power to run a variety of new machinery.

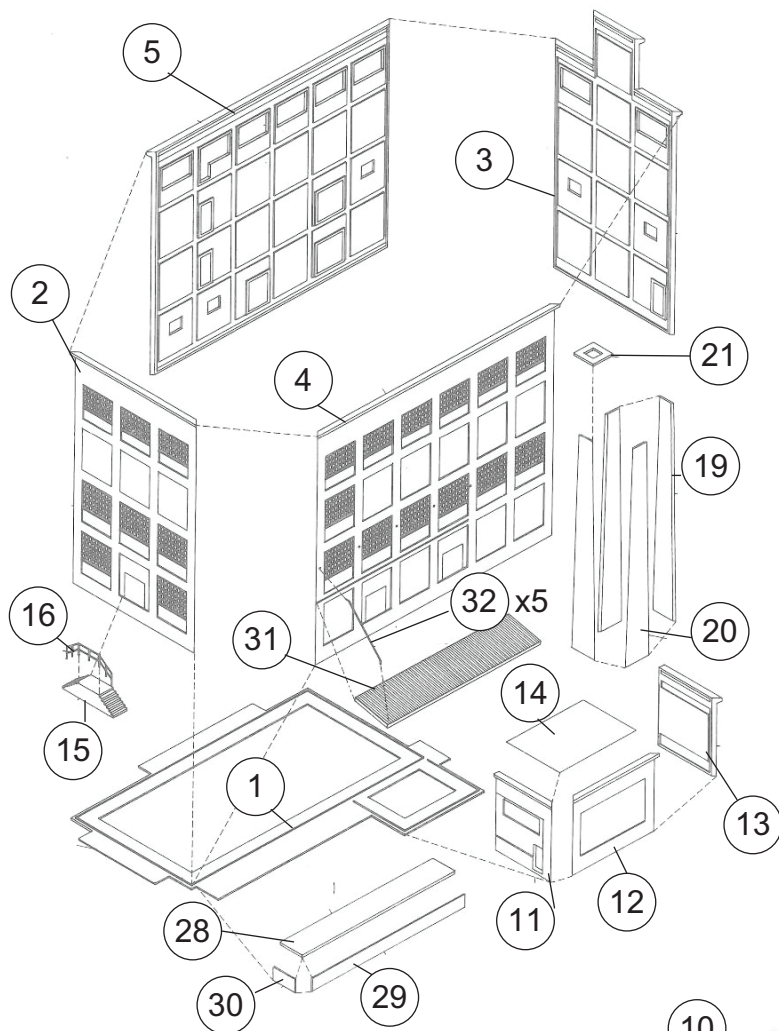
The mills themselves became larger and more complex. A typical operation consisted of the main building, which housed the milling equipment and sometimes served as a storage warehouse for the finished product. Grain would be purchased and stored on sight, usually in an elevator. Flour, which is very fine grain dust, is highly inflammable, so brick construction was common. During the 1920's, concrete came into use as a building material and in later years, dust blowers were added to filter the air and further reduce the chance of explosion. To increase grain storage capacity, many mills also constructed concrete storage silos.

Well into the 1960's, the box car was the primary rail car used by the milling industry. Wooden or paper grain doors would be fitted in cars so the harvest could be shipped to the mill. Flour would be shipped in barrels and later in bags, loaded in box cars. For bulk shipments, some lines had special service box cars, which were used only for flour loading.

During this same period, the introduction of covered hoppers and Airslide® hoppers for flour loading, made bulk shipments practical, and lowered costs. Although initially more expensive than box cars, these hoppers kept the load much cleaner and drier. Many firms began leasing hoppers and today, they have replaced box cars for grain and flour loading.

Whether steam- or diesel-era, your new mill will generate year 'round business for your railroad. Car loads of grain arrive daily, and can be stored in the Add-on Silos (933-3226), which can be used to enlarge the complex. For more ideas, check with your dealer, look in our N&Z Reference Book or our web-site at waltherscornerstone.com.





2. Now, glue the walls (2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13) to the base. Then, glue dock pieces (28, 29, 30) in place as well as main stairway (15) and railing (16). Next, glue over hang (31) and supports (32) in position. Continue by gluing roof (14) in place and finish this step by gluing chimney (19, 20, 21) together and then to the outside corner of the roof.

3. Glue main roof (6) on first and then, glue head house walls (7, 8, 9) and roof (10) in place. Next, glue dock pieces (22, 23, 24) and stairway (17) and railing (18) in position. Now, glue the three fire escape platforms (48, 49, 50) together and then in position on the wall on top of the ledges. NOTE: On part 48, the thicker edge along the ladder opening goes against the wall. Glue the short leg of the ladder rails (52) to the sides of the ladder (51). Then, place ladder through platform openings, gluing in place with the long legs of the rails touching the roof.

4. Glue overhand sides (26, 27) to overhand (25) and then to wall as shown. NOTE: Position overhang above locating ridge on wall. Start assembly of the cyclone cluster by gluing the support brackets (37) to the frame (36). Next, glue the completed cyclones (33, 34, 35) into the bracket openings. Glue this completed assembly into the holes in the wall. Finish by gluing discharge pipe (54) into holes in wall and top of overhang and the crane (53) above the door as shown.

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®.

