

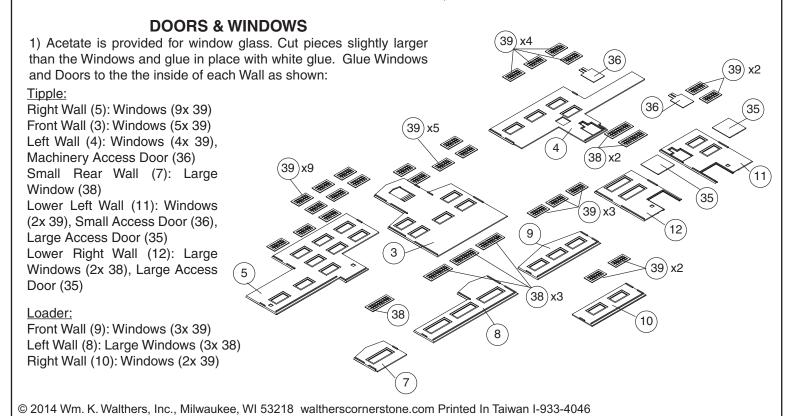
HO Structure Kit DIAMOND COAL CORP.

933-4046

Thanks for purchasing this Cornerstone kit. All molded parts are styrene, so use compatible glue and paint to complete your model. If you wish to paint your structure, you may find it easier to do so before beginning assembly. Structures of this type were typically covered with galvanized steel panels, which take on a weathered gray and rusted appearance over time. Windows were often painted silver to match the rest of the building while structural steel beams were black. To use the printed-paper signs, carefully cut each sign from the sheet and attach withwhite glue. The box photo can be used as a placement guide. With minor modifications, the conveyor can be installed at various angles to simulate coal coming from an underground mine, or installed as a level conveyor to simulate a long-distance unit serving an unseen mine.

While Native Americans used coal for various purposes, commercial production didn't begin in America until 1748 near presentday Richmond, Virginia. As the price of firewood soared in cities, demand grew for anthracite (hard coal), but later expanded to include bituminous (soft coal) and eventually metallurgical or coking coals used for making iron and steel. As the mines were located away from their customers, many began shipping coal by barges and boats. Most were too far from waterways, and had to rely on slow and expensive wagon shipments down to the docks. Canals were touted as an answer, but weren't always practical, so many coal companies then built and operated their own small railroads to reach the rivers. As the railroad network and the coal industry expanded, specialized facilities for washing, breaking, sizing and loading coal into waiting hopper cars were built at trackside. Coal was brought out of the mine head in small cars that were "tipped" to empty them, and the trackside loading facilities came to be known as "tipples." While some customers bought coal as-is (run-of-mine coal), most was first "washed" to remove soil or rocks, then crushed to a specific size, ranging from tiny "barley" and "rice" to baseball-sized lumps known as "stove." Crushing and grading also produced coal dust and tiny pieces known as "slack," which was routed into a separate storage bin so it could be bagged and sold for banking fires at night or processed into briquettes. Inside the tipple, screened coal was routed via conveyors and loaded into waiting hoppers by gravity. Coal traffic was a highly specialized operation. Empty cars would be pooled in a central yard then delivered to outlying tipples by "mine runs" or "mine shifters" that would pick up loaded cars for the trip back to the home terminal. Tipples could be found alongside busy mainlines, but many were located on remote branches, which necessitated engines backing down with empties then running around the train for the return trip. Many smaller tipples operated into the 1980s when low-sulfur western coal began dominating the American market. At the same time individual car loading was being replaced by dedicated unit trains served by flood loaders, so many older tipples were closed or replaced. Sized to fit almost any layout, your new model is perfect for modeling these small loading operations found in many parts of the US. See your local hobby dealer, check out the current Walthers Model Railroad Reference Book or visit us online at walthers.com for additional figures, scenery materials, vehicles and other details to complete your new model.

NOTE: If you wish to paint your model, do so before starting construction.



LOADING PLATFORM

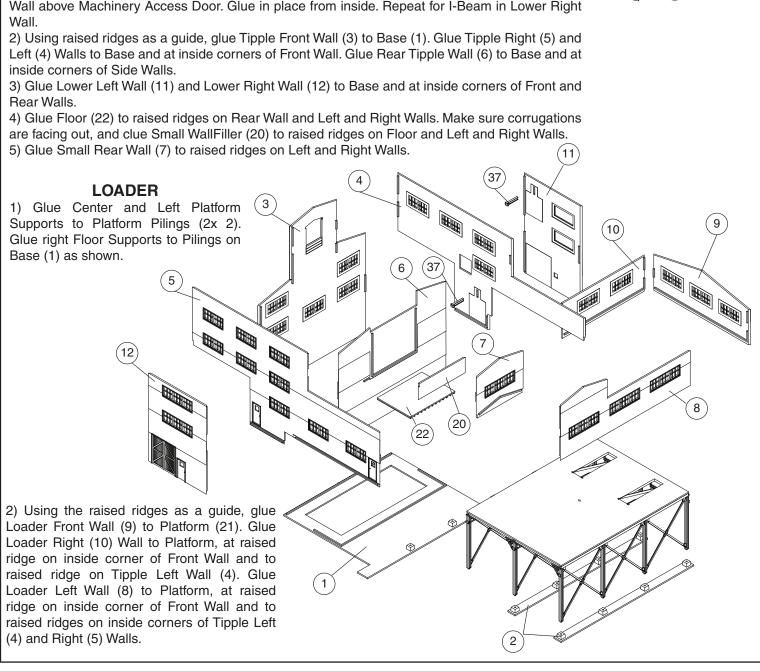
- 1) Glue Floor Supports (3x 19) to underside of Floor (21).
- 2) Glue Center Support Braces (2x 40) to outside of center support; glue Left Support Braces (2x 42) and Right Support Braces (2x 41) to outside edges as shown.
- 3) Slip a Chute Bracket (2x 44) over each chute opening and glue to raised lip on Chute (2x 43).
- 4) Note locating pins on end of Chutes fit in openings on the top of the Floor. NOTE: If installing Chutes in open position, make sure there is sufficient clearance below for cars and engines on track before gluing in place. Glue Chutes to Floor in open or closed position as desired.

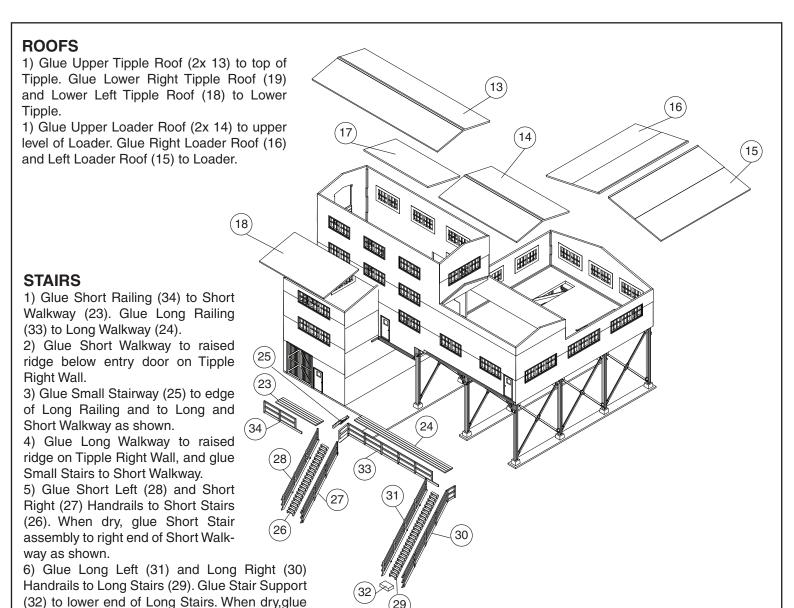
TIPPLE

PLEASE NOTE: The Conveyor can be built to simulate coal arriving from a "drift mine" where the seam is worked horizontally, or a "slope mine" where coal is reached by an inclined shaft. For a drift mine, no modifications are needed. For a slope mine, three molded cut lines are provided on the back of the Tipple Front Wall (3) directly below the conveyor accessopening. Remove one, two or three of these sections to install the finishedConveyor at the desired angle before starting assembly of the Tipple. Using the molded cut lines as a

guide, work carefully and use a razor saw or sharp hobby knife to make the necessary cuts.

1) Note the raised pad on one end of the I-Beam (37) and insert open end through Tipple Right Wall above Machinery Access Door. Glue in place from inside. Repeat for I-Beam in Lower Right





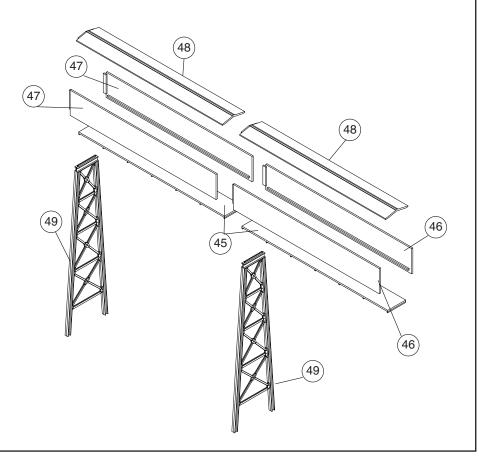
LARGE MINE CONVEYORS

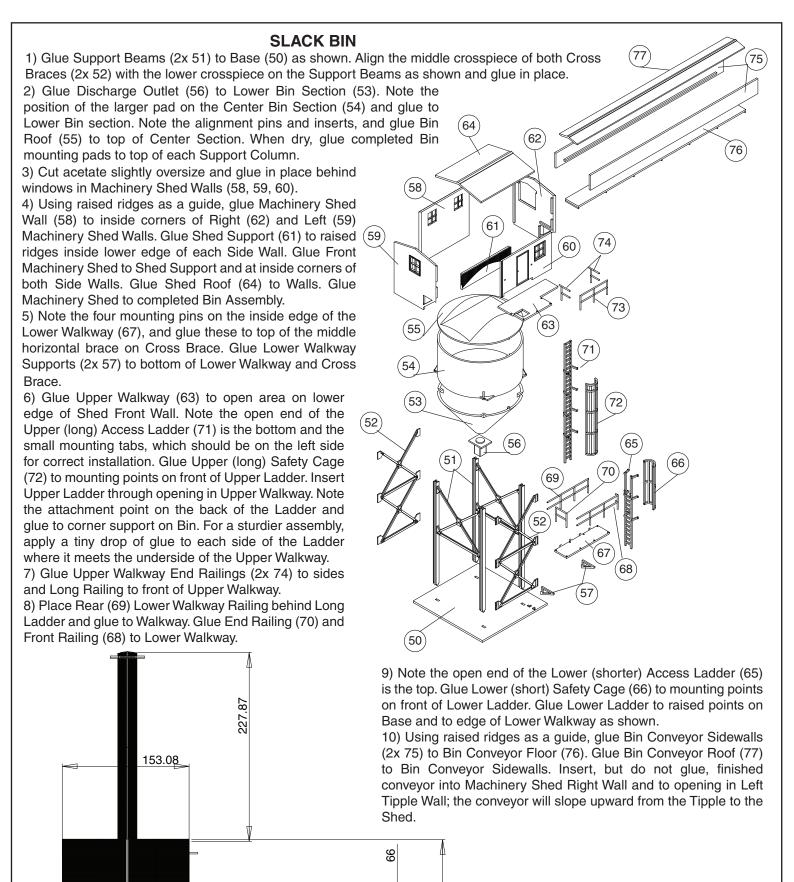
way as shown.

1) Using raised ridges as a guide, glue Conveyor Side Walls (2x 46, 2x 47) to Conveyor Floors (2x 45) as shown.

Long Stair assembly to right end of Long Walk-

- 2) Glue completed assemblies together at inset mounting points on Walls. Glue Conveyor Roofs (2x 48) to completed Walls.
- 3) PLEASE NOTE: For a drift mine conveyor only, note the raised ridges on the Conveyor Floor and the top brace of the Conveyor Supports (2x 49). Glue Supports to Floor where sections meet and at the far end of the Conveyor as shown.





62

250.84

PAPER SIGNS

Trim out the paper sign with sissors or sharp knife. Brush a light coat of white glue over the back of the sign. Place into position and press permanently into place with your fingers.