



N Scale Structure Kit
AMERICAN HARDWARE
SUPPLY
933-3253

Thanks for purchasing this Cornerstone Series® kit. All parts are molded in styrene plastic so use compatible glue and paint to assemble and finish your model. Please take a few moments to read the instructions and study the drawings before starting construction.

We take them for granted now, but there was a time when screws, nuts and similar hardware were literally worth their weight in gold. Nails are known to have been used by the Romans as early as 3000 BC, while wooden screws appeared in the first century BC. But each had to be painstakingly made one at a time by local artisans or blacksmiths. Centuries would pass as humans learned to make and shape iron until handmade metal screws and nuts appeared in the 1600s.

The industrial revolution of the 1800s opened the door to mass-production. Waterpower was harnessed to drive machinery and finally made it possible to obtain hardware in quantity - provided you lived near the factories in the eastern states.

As people began moving further west, it became increasingly difficult to get hardware of any kind. It might take months for a shipment to arrive by wagon. And storekeepers could charge high prices for scarce items. As a result, many folks heading west burned their homes and barns so they could eventually reuse the nails to build new ones.

While nails and screws presented few problems in use, nuts and bolts were another matter. Machine tools that could make precise cuts in wood or metal were in use, but there were no standard thread sizes - nuts from one manufacturer wouldn't fit the bolts from another. And there were no guarantees that new nuts and bolts would fit an item the same way as the originals. (Many of these problems were not overcome until the 20th century. A National Bureau of Standards was finally established in 1901, but it was not until electronic devices that could accurately measure precise tolerances were developed in the 1920s that fittings could truly be considered identical.)

By the early years of the 20th century, railroads reached just about everywhere. Through their express package and mail services, it was possible to send small shipments cross-country. While helpful to consumers, it created problems for manufacturers. Small shipments required specialized handling and packaging that increased expenses. Customers in small towns still faced a long wait for items (Railroads consolidated package shipments so a village might only get one car of merchandise each month.) and might buy a competitor's product simply because it was available when and where they needed it.

But changes came quickly with the growth of the auto industry. Once cars were mass-produced, standardization became even more critical. It sped production and lowered costs at the factory. And since the parts were interchangeable, repairs could now be made almost anywhere without the need of a skilled mechanic.

Automakers soon discovered that shipping completed automobiles by rail over long distances was expensive. The industry soon realized it was cheaper to ship parts to regional assembly plants, where the cars were assembled for sale in a specific territory. Consumers however, were still unwilling to wait for factory parts when their car needed repairs.

In time, this led to the establishment of regional parts distribution centers. Located in a larger city for easy access to transportation, they could handle orders cheaply, while faster service helped build customer loyalty.

Many other industries soon copied the basic concept of the operation. Since the majority of space needed was for storage, distribution centers were outwardly similar to warehouses. Often the most notable difference was the addition of some office space where orders were processed. Most facilities were located in existing industrial areas for easy access to railroads and highways, but land was hard to find there and often expensive. The solution was to build multi-story structures equipped with both freight and passenger elevators.

While trucks were taking over the small package business, newer types of warehouse storage and retrieval systems were developed that couldn't easily be installed or used in older buildings. As the original owners moved on to newer quarters, the buildings were often converted for other industrial operations and are still in use. Many are also being renovated for new roles. While the original exterior detail is often left in place, the building may be used for upscale office space, apartments or condominiums and shops.

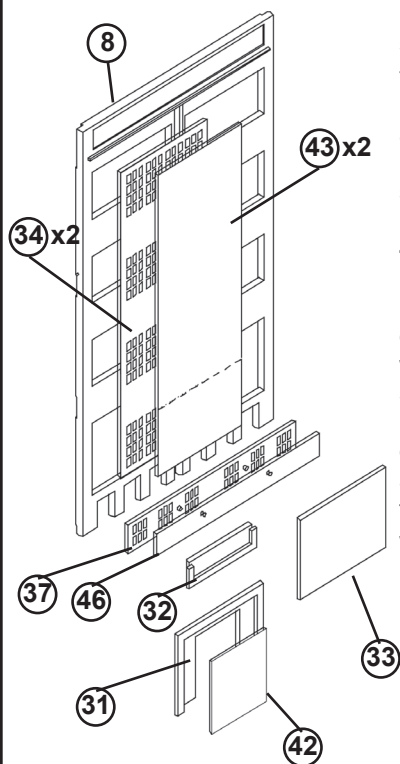
ON YOUR LAYOUT

This big building with its "brick curtain" style of construction fits any layout scene from the 1920s to the present. Its many architectural features project an image of power and security that will make it stand out in your city skyline. With appropriate signs and details, the finished building can be home to almost any kind of distribution center or industry.

A number of optional parts are included for the first floor which will allow you to easily customize your model, while kitbashers will find lots of ideas using the basic kit as a starting point.

For a large city scene, it can be used near other Cornerstone Series® industries such as George Roberts Printing Inc. (933-3231), Northern Light And Power (933-3214) or Merchants Row II (933-3224). If space is limited, it can also be used as a full-size model in front of the various N Scale Background Building Kits.

For additional products and ideas to detail your new building, see your local hobby dealer, check out the latest Walthers N Scale Model Railroad Reference Book or visit our web site at walthers.com.



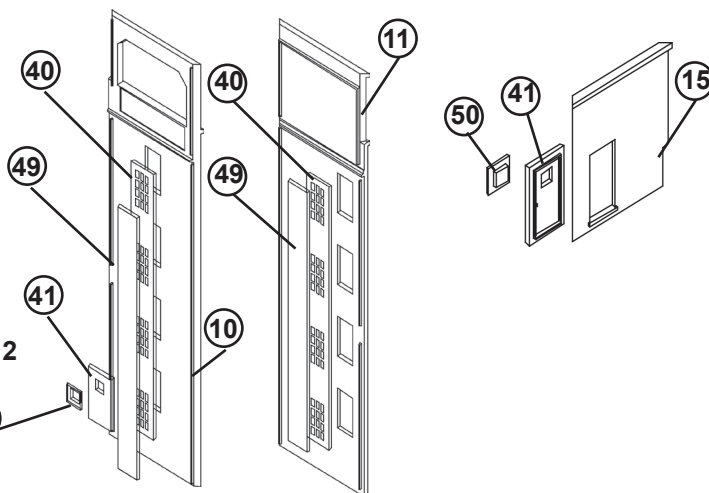
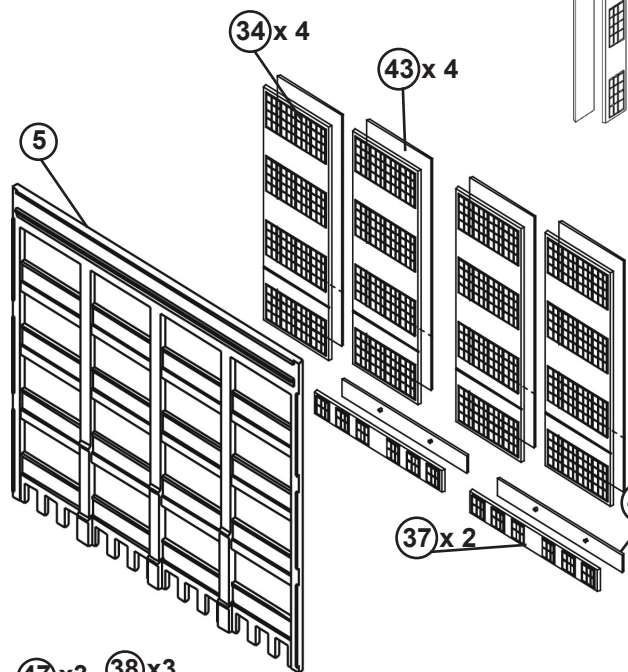
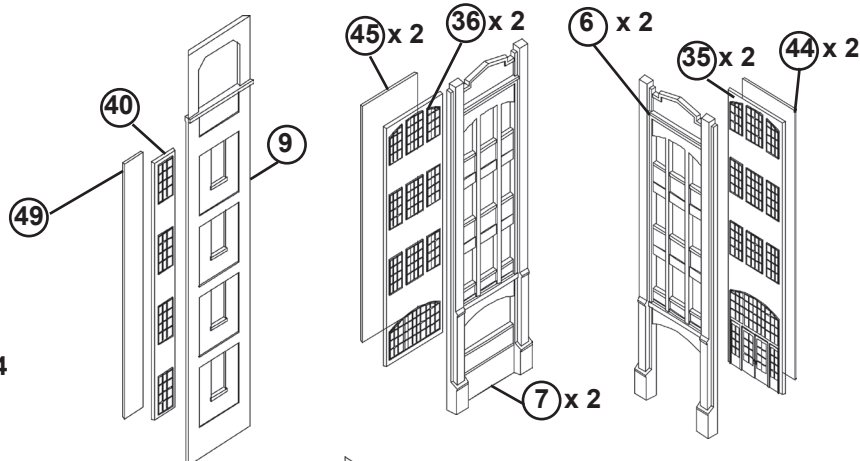
Before removing any parts from the sprue trees, read these instructions completely. There are several different options for windows and doors that you might want to decide upon before gluing things together.

1. Begin with the side walls (8 x 2). These are the walls that will have different options for assembly to give your building a different look.

a. **All Windows:** Use Window Frames (34) and Part 32 to finish off wall properly. *Note:* you should glue part 32 at the bottom of the lowest opening on side walls (8). Glue in the small ground level window frames (37). Finally glue in Window Glass. (Part 43 for the Building Windows; Part 46 for small windows)

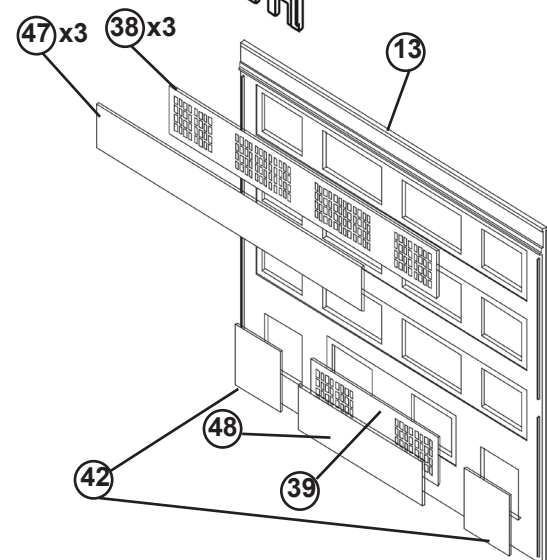
b. **Freight Door Design:** Use the freight door opening (31) and the Freight Door (42) in the Lowest opening in Sidewall (8). Next Glue in the Window frames (34) in the above windows openings after you remove the lowest set of windows at the cut line. Glue in the small ground level window frames (37). Finally, glue in Window Glass. (Part 43 for the Building Windows; Part 46 for small windows) *Note:* you will have to cut off part of Part 43 to fit the new sized 34.

c. **Brick Over Design:** Use Part 33 for the appearance of a bricked in opening in the lowest opening on sidewall (8). Next glue in the Window frames (34) in the above windows openings after you remove the lowest set of windows at the cut line. Glue in the small ground level window frames (37). Finally, glue in Window Glass. (Part 43 for the Building Windows; Part 46 for small windows) *Note:* you will have to cut off part of Part 43 to fit the new sized 34.

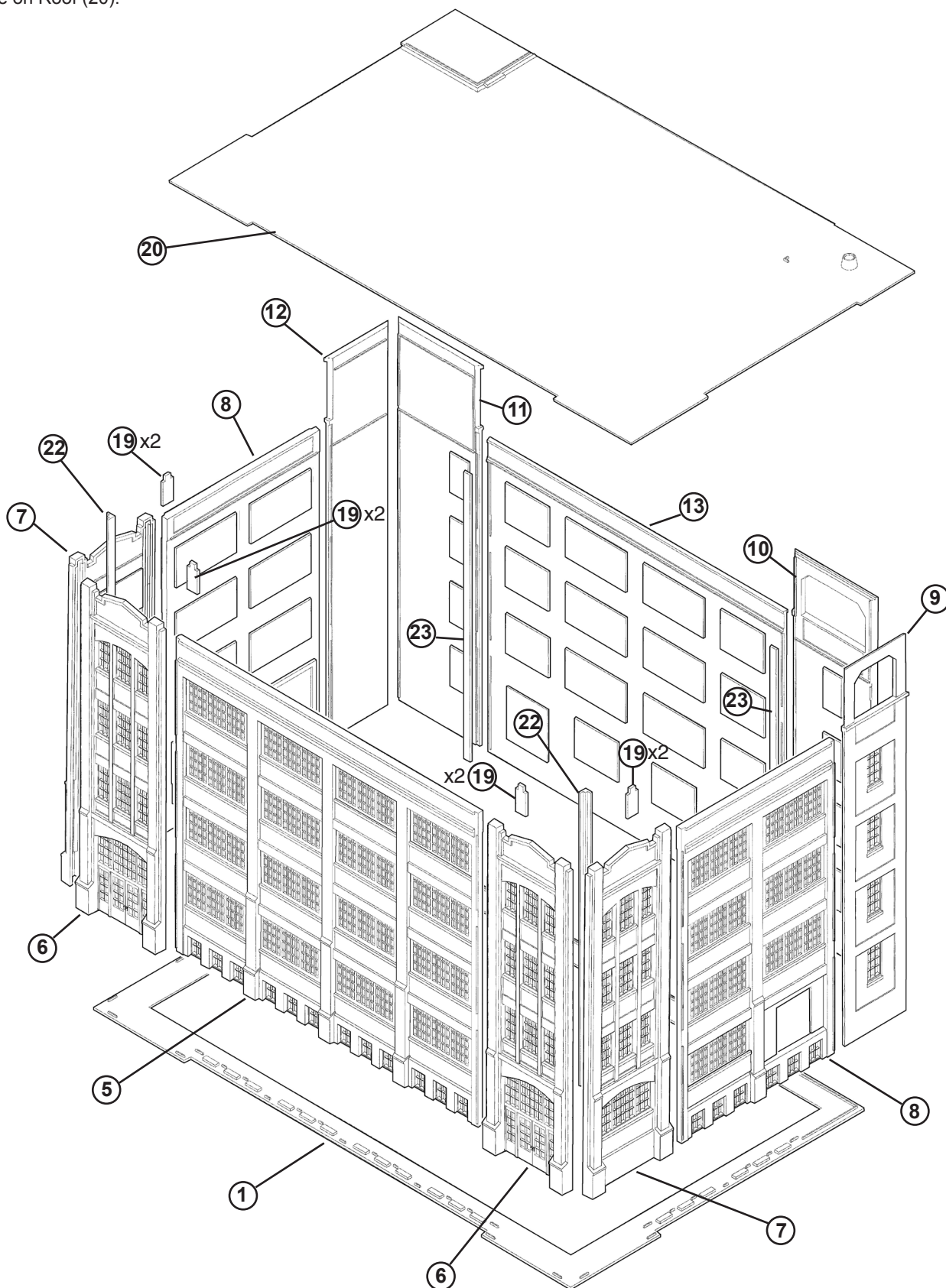


2. Next, glue in rest of windows and glass to all appropriate walls. Use the list below to match the right windows and glass with the correct walls.

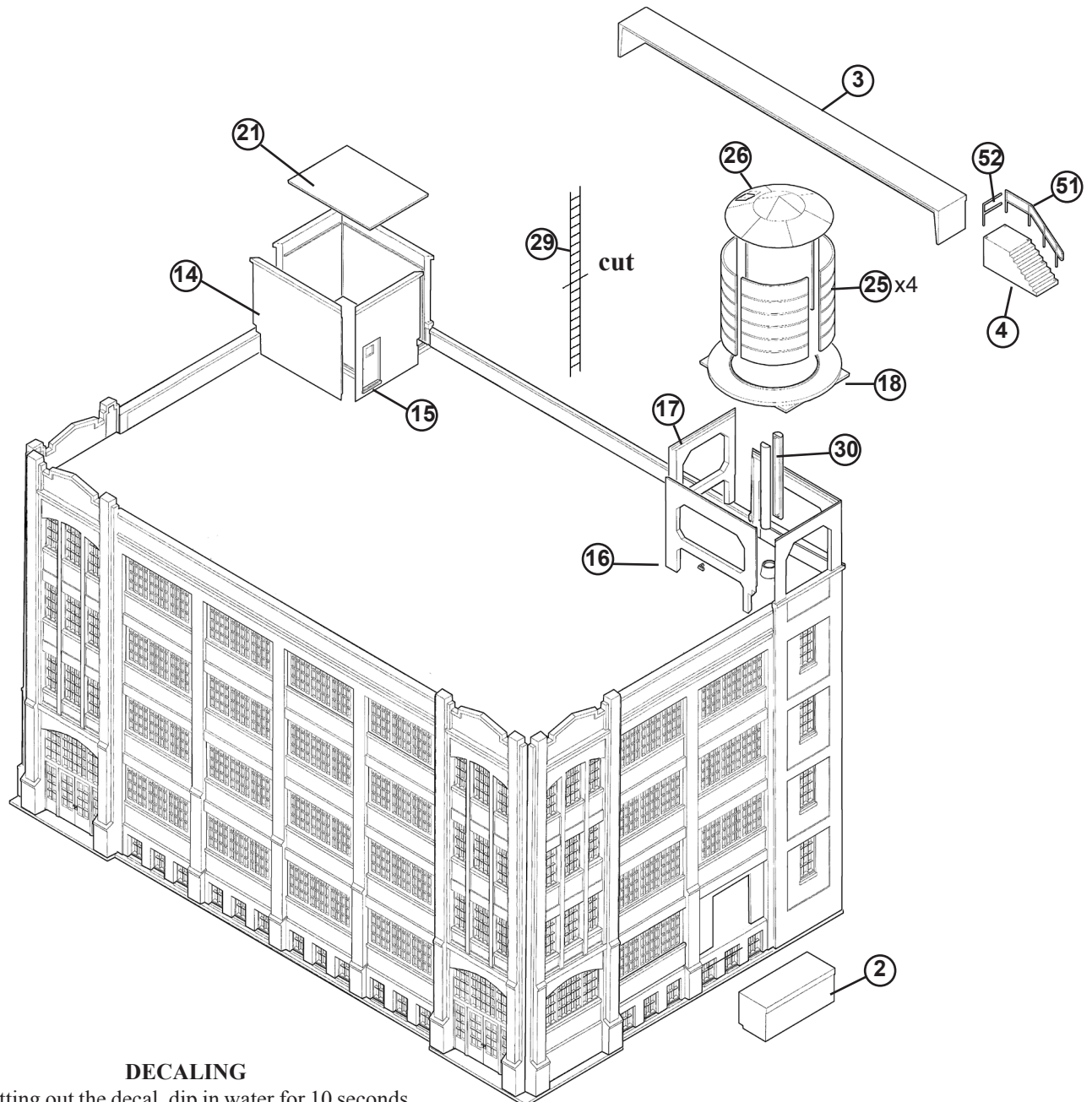
Wall No.	Window/Door No.	Glass No.
Wall #5	Window #34	Glass #43
Wall #5	Window #37	Glass #46
Walls #6 (2)	Window #35 (2)	Glass #44 (2)
Wall #7 (2)	Window #36 (2)	Glass #45 (2)
Wall #13	Windows #38 (3)	Glass #47 (3)
Wall #13	Window #39	Glass #48
Wall #13	Frt Doors #42 (2)	NA
Wall #9	Window #40	Glass #49
Wall #10	Window #40	Glass #49
Wall #10	Door #41	Glass #50
Wall #11	Window #40	Glass #49
Wall #15	Door #41	Glass #50



3. Finally, glue in the pilaster fillers (19) on to walls #6 and #7.
4. To help align the walls correctly, glue the rear wall joiners (23) to the back walls (10, 13, 11). The joiners have channels that will help you position them correctly.
5. Use wall joiners (22) to glue walls #6 to wall #7. Note: walls 6 and 7 are interchangeable. You can have the main entrances on the sidewalls or both entrances on one corner.
6. Lay Part 6 and 7 assembly flat on work surface, with the side you want on the front of your building down. Glue Wall #5 to the back of these assemblies at this time.
7. Glue walls (8) to the new assembly that was created in Step 6.
8. Position the new assembly so you see the back of the walls. Glue Wall (12) to the right side of the building using the locator channels on the back of the part 12. Do the same with Wall # 9 on the left side.
9. Position the new assembly to the base (1). Make sure it is positioned correctly before glueing into place.
10. Glue on back wall assembly from step 4 to the back of the building.
11. Glue on Roof (20).



12. Glue headhouse wall (14, 15) together. Then glue onto roof using locator lines provided. Glue on roof of head house (21).
13. Assemble the supports for the water tank and glue to roof. Glue pipe (30) to roof in locator provided. Glue water tank base (18) to supports. Glue together water tank sides (25). Glue tank assembly to base. Glue on water tank top (26).
14. Cut water tank ladder (29) approximately in half. Glue half to the locators on part #17. Glue the second half to the base and the top of the tank near the hatch in the top.
15. To add the final touches to your warehouse, Glue the railing (51, 52) to steps (4). Glue steps under the door on the back of building. Next glue large dock underneath the freight doors on the back of the building. Finally glue the smaller docks (2) where needed on the sides of the building.



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 on 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®.