



HO Structure Kit

EXPRESS MOTOR FREIGHT LINES

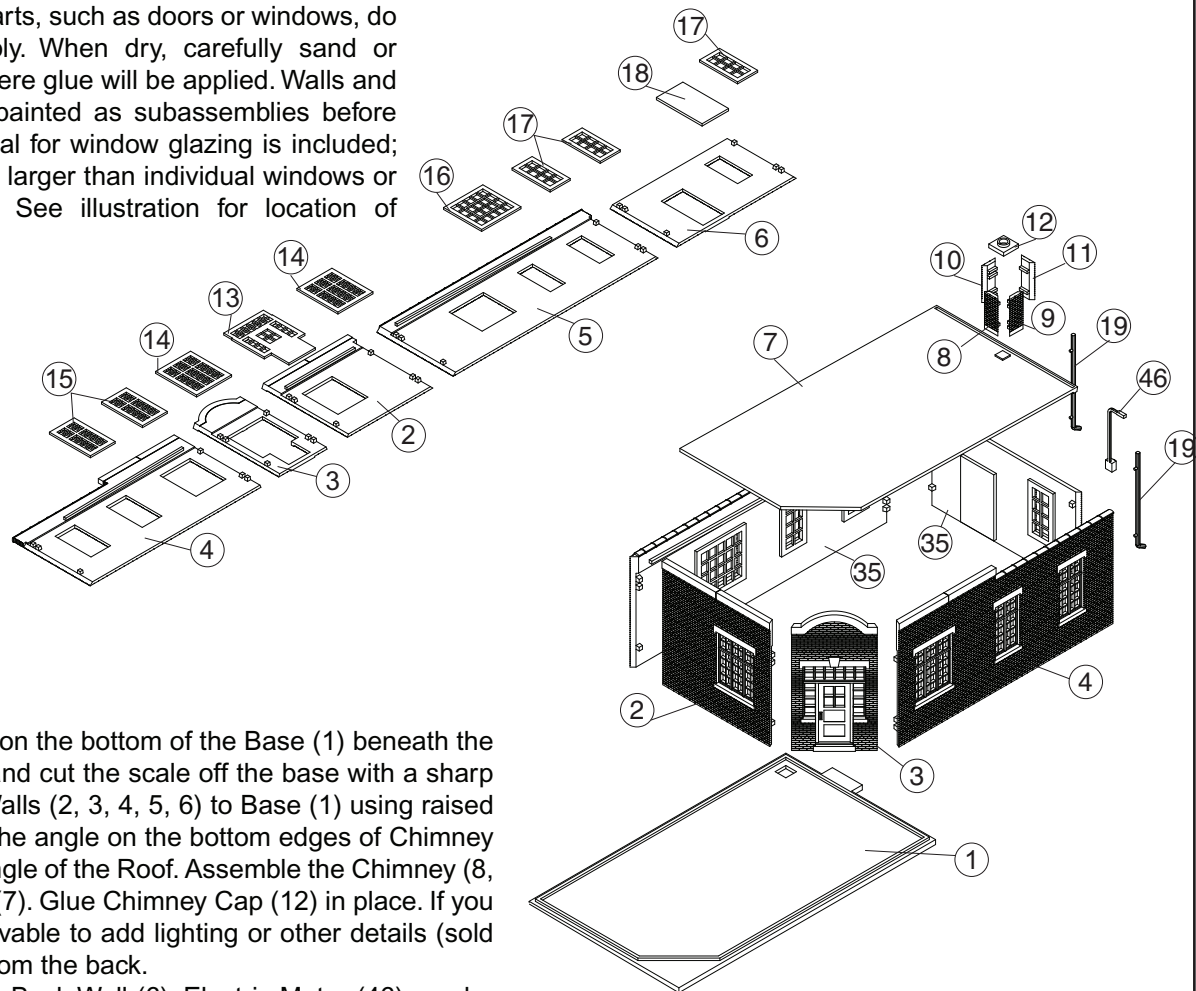
933-4049

Thanks for purchasing this Cornerstone kit. All parts are styrene plastic, so use compatible glue and paint to finish your model. Please take a few minutes to read these instructions and study the drawings before starting. If you wish to paint your model, you may find it easier to do so before starting construction. To use the printed-paper signs, carefully cut each sign from the sheet and attach with white glue. The box photo can be used as a placement guide. Water-slide decals are provided for Walther's SceneMaster™ trucks (sold separately), that can be adapted to other models as well. Read and follow the instructions for applying decals.

For thousands of years, the job of moving goods to and from many locations fell to animals dragging or pulling various types of vehicles. As horses became the dominant form of power, three types of wagons evolved to handle loads of various weights. The lightest were moved in carts, medium-weight loads were handled on a larger and sturdier wagon known as a dray, while the heaviest were carried aboard big and rugged four-wheel wagons known as trucks. By the early years of the 20th century, motorized vehicles were rapidly finding a role in cartage, drayage and trucking in major cities. A worldwide shortage of horses and mules during WWI prompted many armies to try motorized transport for the first time, proving that trucks of all sizes were tough enough to handle even bigger jobs than had previously been thought possible. The end of hostilities in late 1918 led many US manufacturers to sell off excess military vehicles left in inventory at rock-bottom prices, substantially lowering the cost of converting to trucks. At the same time, many doughboys returned home as experienced drivers and mechanics. Old Dobbin's days were clearly numbered but the switch from horses to horsepower also required a change in facilities. While existing offices and warehouses could still be used, barns and stables built for horses were usually much too small for the new generation of trucks. Newer building materials such as durable concrete block were used to construct garages, where equipment could be inspected and repaired, or secured overnight. Many also added gas pumps to cut costs and save time as well. With the coming of better roads and more durable trucks, many also began expanding to handle in-state shipments as well as loads to and from nearby states, requiring newer and bigger facilities. As the interstate highway system evolved, industrial areas also relocated to be closer to the main highways, and many older trucking companies built new facilities there as well, retiring and selling their original operations. See your local hobby dealer, check out the current Walther's 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.

Office Assembly

1) If you wish to paint any parts, such as doors or windows, do so before starting assembly. When dry, carefully sand or scrape paint from edges where glue will be applied. Walls and chimney can be built and painted as subassemblies before adding details. Clear material for window glazing is included; cut individual pieces slightly larger than individual windows or doors, and glue in place. See illustration for location of Windows and Doors.

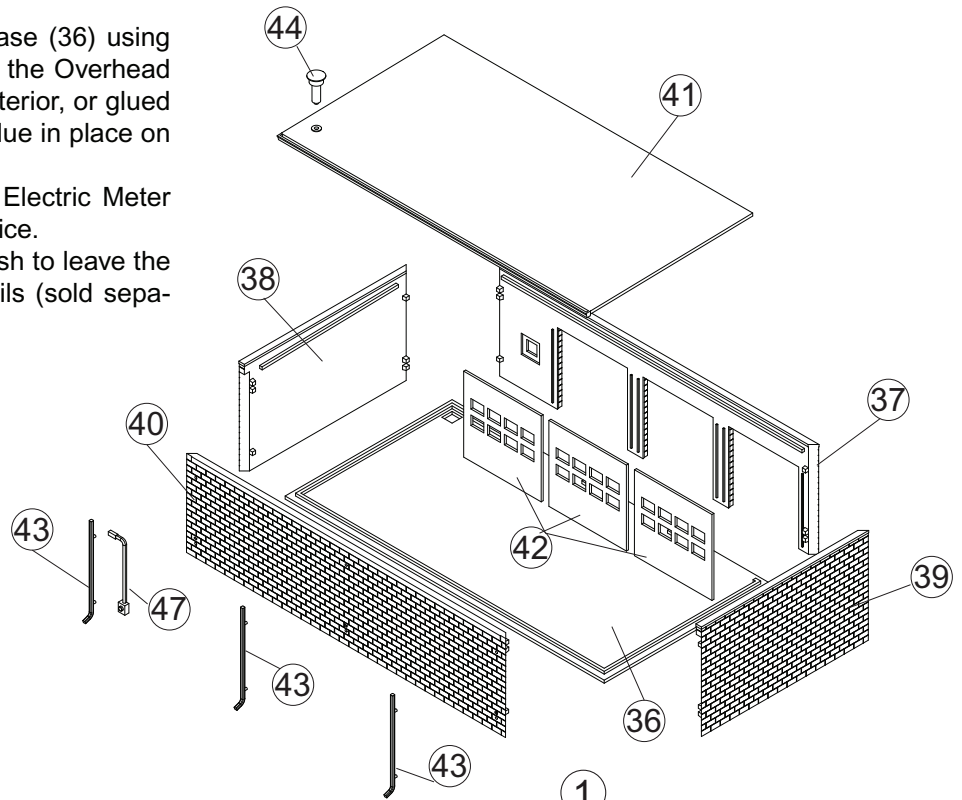


2) Note the molded cut line on the bottom of the Base (1) beneath the scale area: work carefully, and cut the scale off the base with a sharp hobby knife or saw. Glue Walls (2, 3, 4, 5, 6) to Base (1) using raised guides for alignment. Note the angle on the bottom edges of Chimney parts (9, 10) matches the angle of the Roof. Assemble the Chimney (8, 9, 10, 11) and glue to Roof (7). Glue Chimney Cap (12) in place. If you wish to leave the roof removable to add lighting or other details (sold separately), slide in place from the back.

3) Glue Downspouts (19) to Back Wall (6). Electric Meter (46) can be installed in a location of your choice.

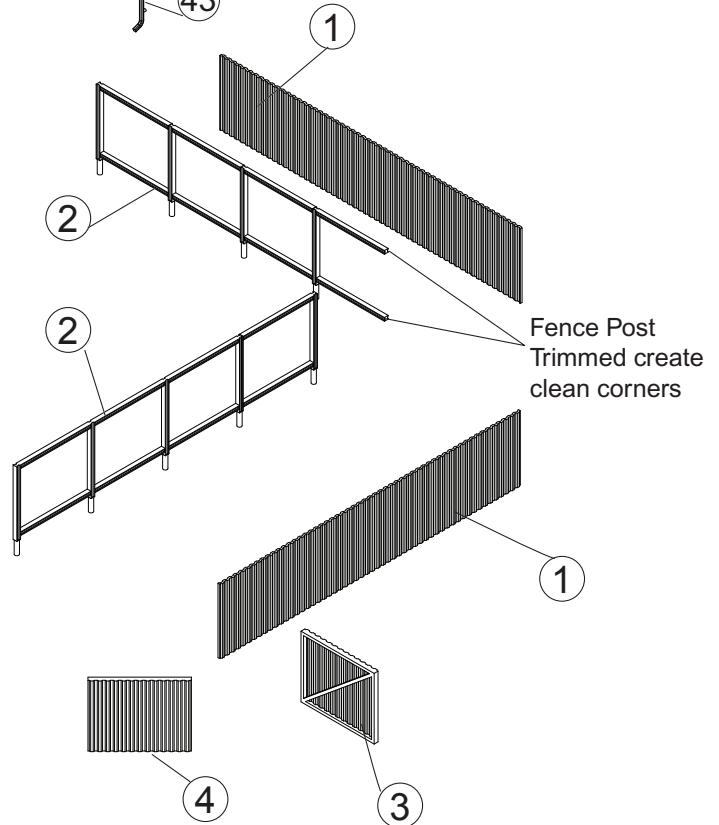
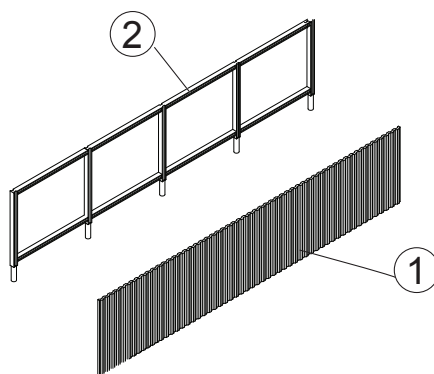
Garage Assembly

- 1) Glue Garage Walls (37, 38, 39, 40) to Base (36) using raised guides for alignment. One or more of the Overhead Doors (3x 42) can be left off to access the interior, or glued in place. Cut sections of clear material and glue in place on the back of Overhead Doors if used.
- 2) Glue Downspouts (43) to Back Wall (6). Electric Meter (47) can be installed in a location of your choice.
- 3) Glue Smokejack (44) to Roof (41). If you wish to leave the roof removable to add lighting or other details (sold separately), simply set in place.



Corrugated Fencing

A larger fence can be constructed using parts in kit #933-3632, sold separately. Simply cut off end posts as shown, to create a clean corner, then join Fence Post Frames, (2) as needed. Glue Fence Sections (1) on the outside of the Frames with the corrugated panels facing outward. Gates (3 and 4) can be added where needed between Frames and glued open or closed.



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®.

Gas Pump and Drum Assembly

1. Glue Gas Pump Front (64) to Back (65) as shown.
2. Glue Drum Halves (61, 62) together as shown.

