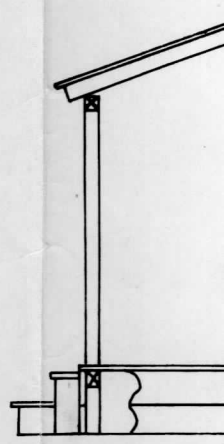
FRONT

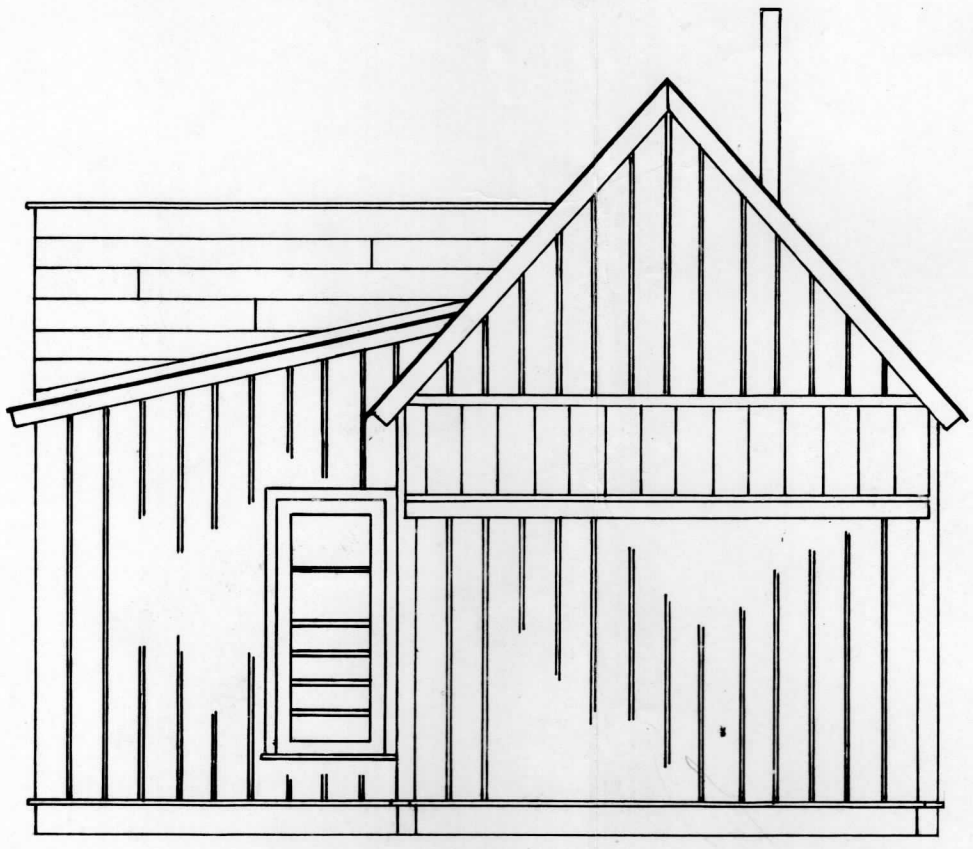


MONTEZUMA P.O. AN

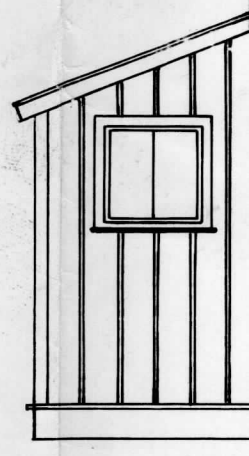
FINESTKIND MDL. CO. KIT # 10

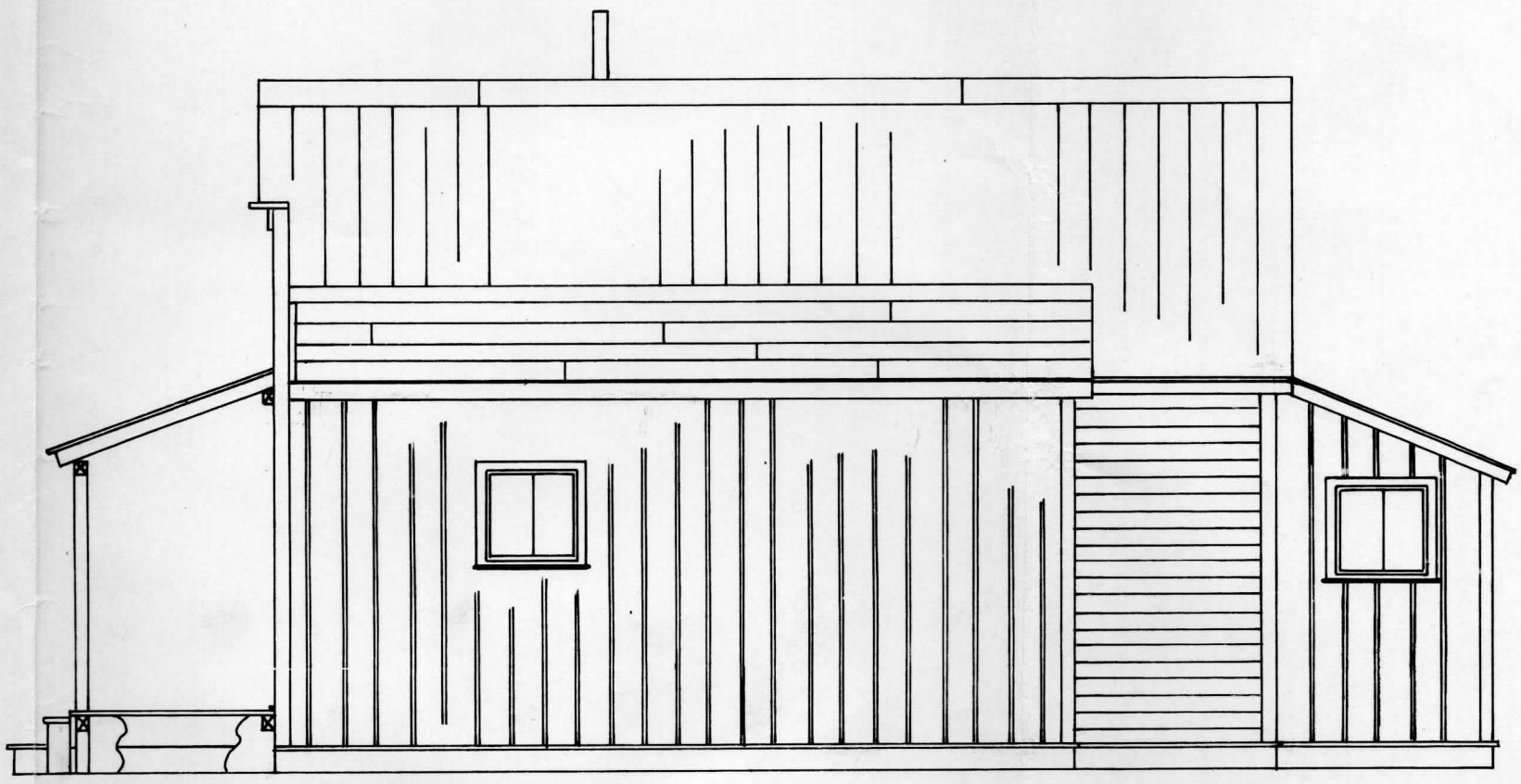
S SCALE 3/16" = 1'-0"

ELEVATION SHEET



REAR





RIGHT SIDE

...A P.O. AND STORE

...CO. KIT # 104

= 1'-0"

...T

LEFT SIDE

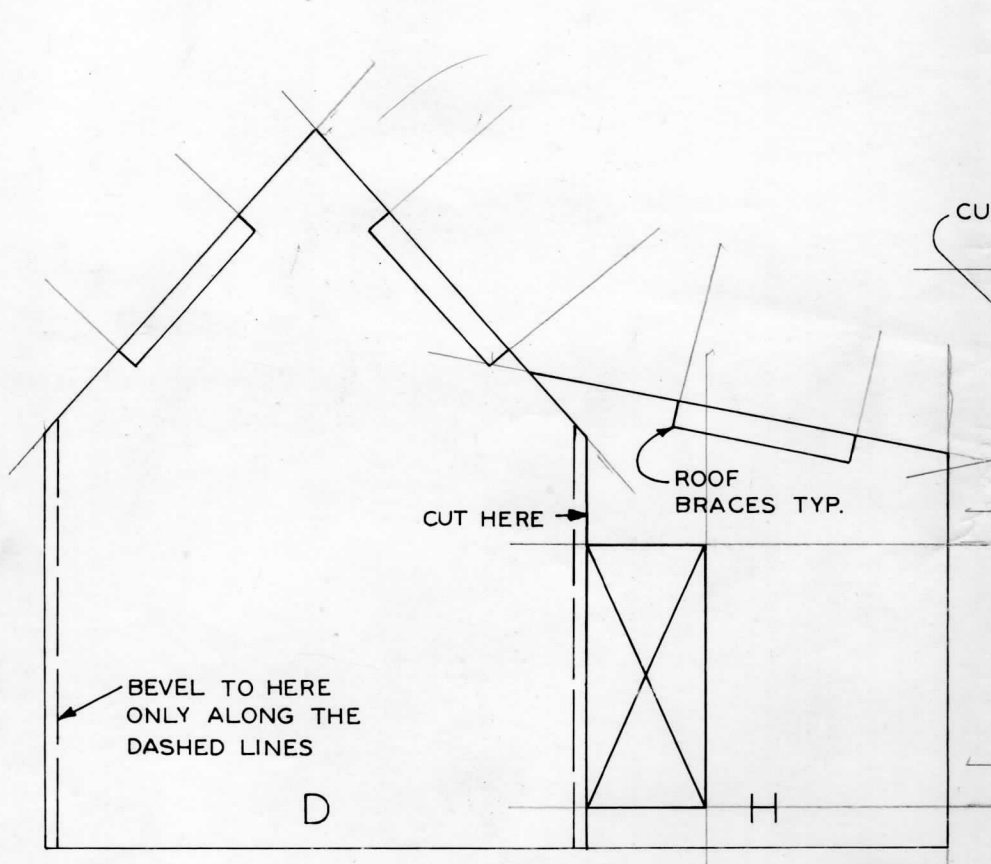
JULY

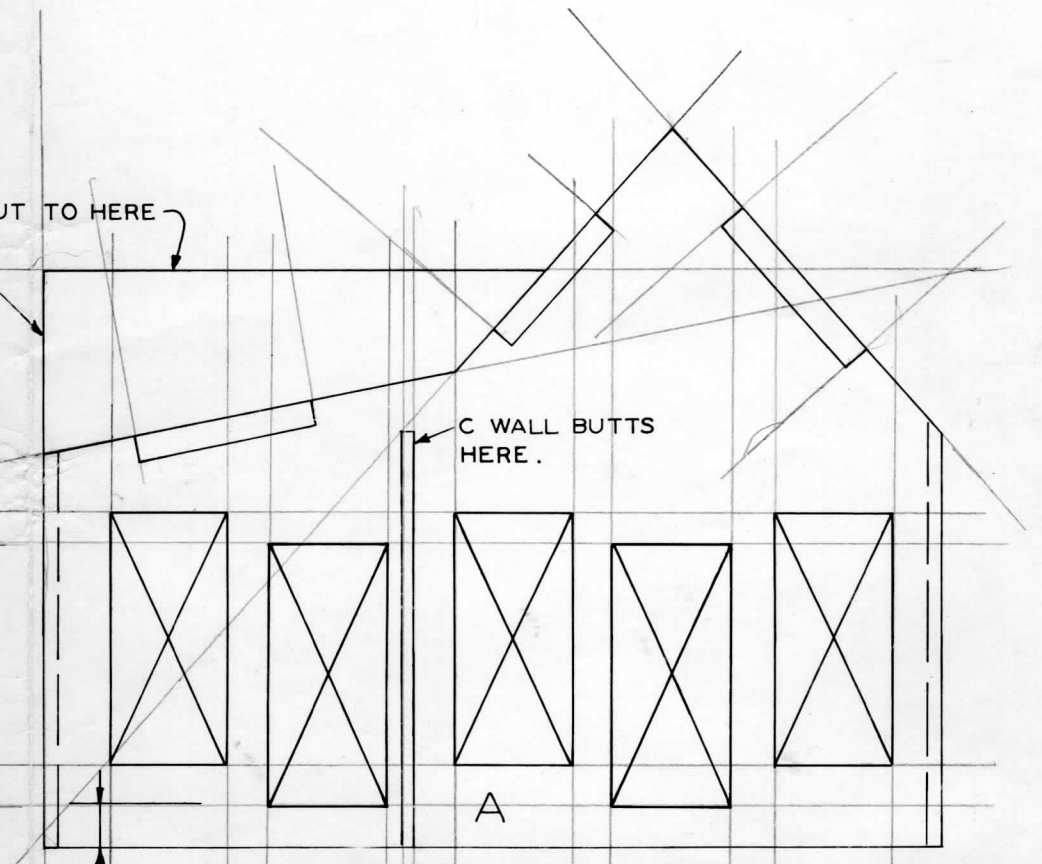
MONTEZUMA P.O. AND STORE

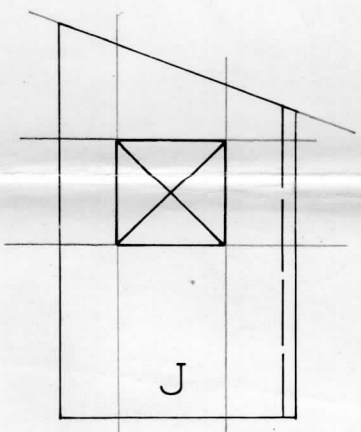
FINESTKIND MDL. CO. KIT # 104

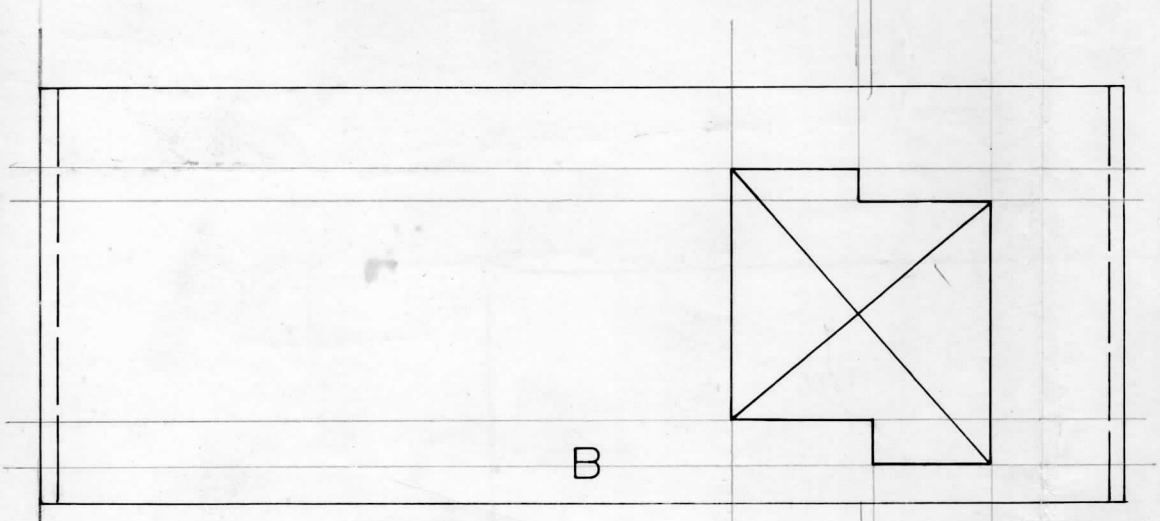
S SCALE 3/16" = 1'-0"

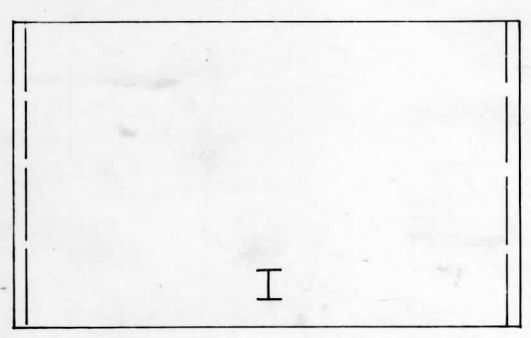
WALL TEMPLATE SHEET

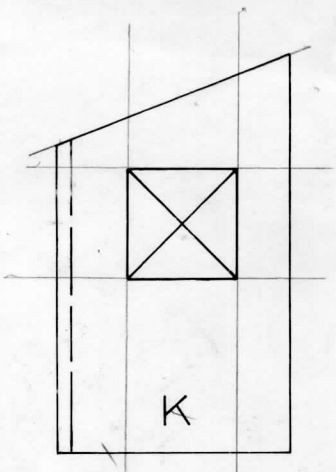


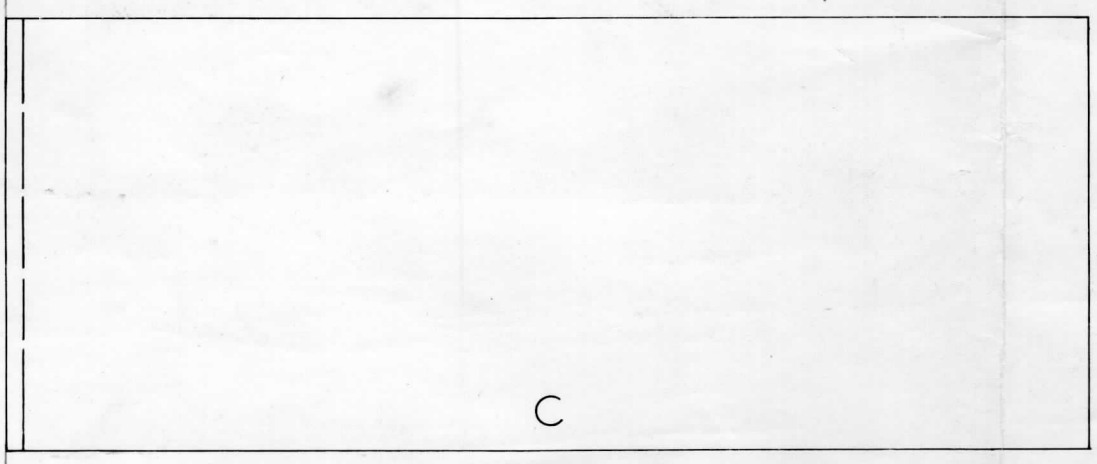


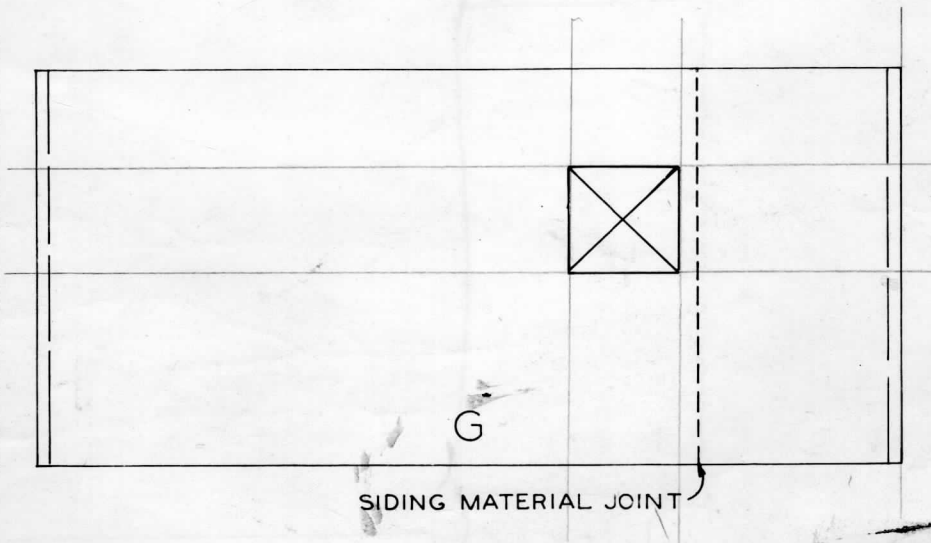












JULY 14. 1985 ©

FINESTKIND MDL'S.
S SCALE KIT # 104
DETAIL SHEET A.

DRAWINGS NOT TO SCALE.

JULY 8, 1985 ©

FIG. 1

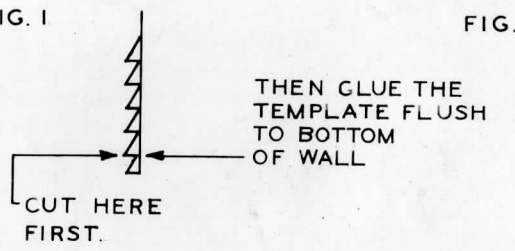


FIG. 2

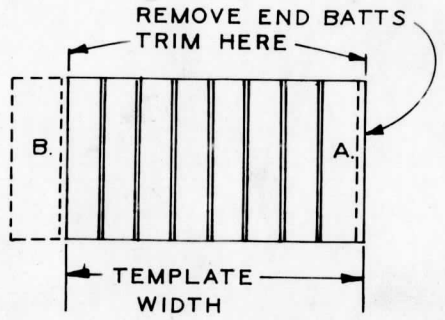


FIG. 3

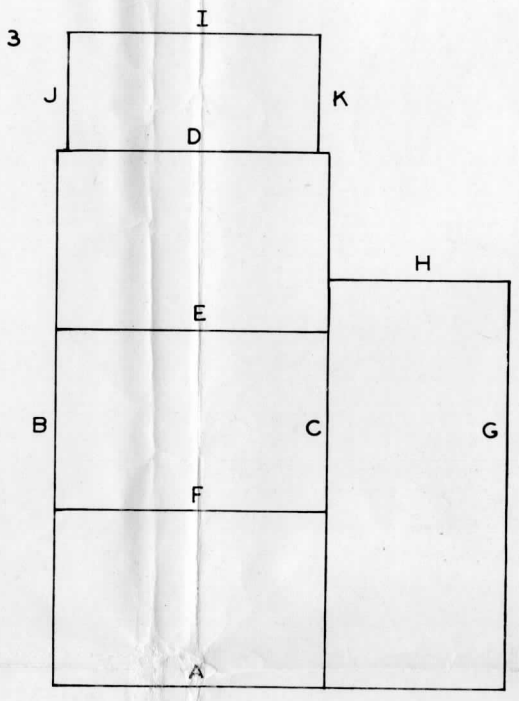


FIG. 4

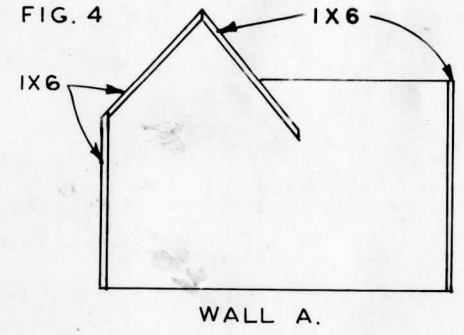


FIG. 8

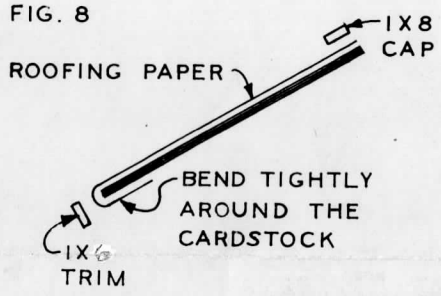


FIG. 6

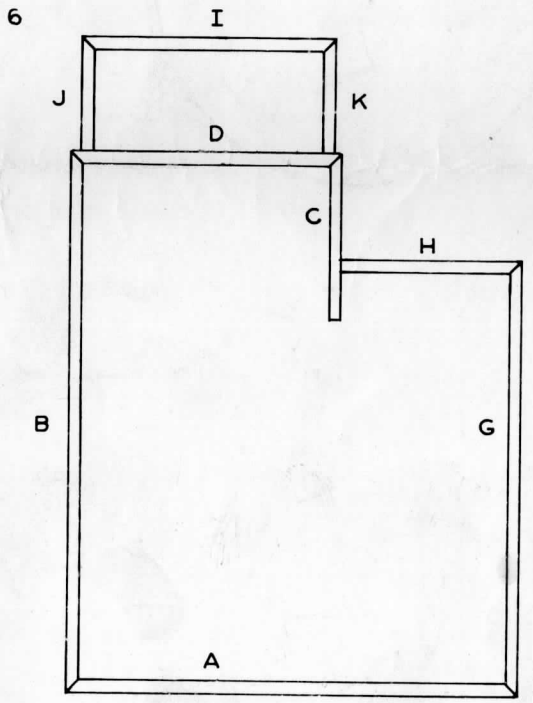
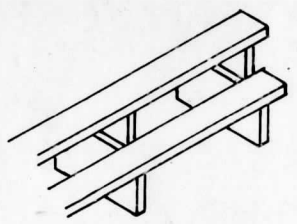


FIG. 9



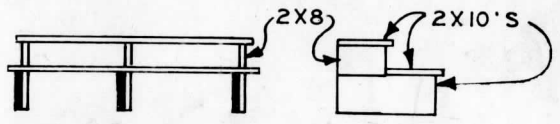


FIG. 7

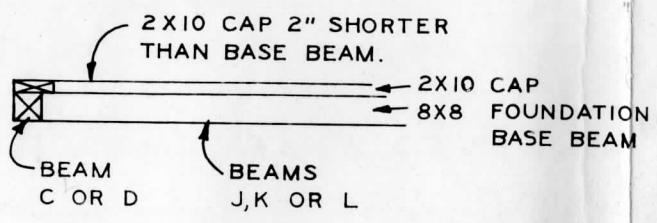
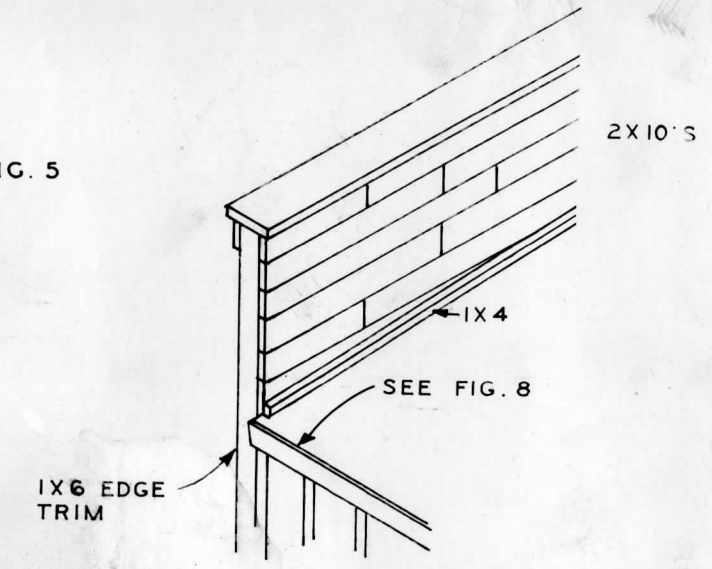


FIG. 5



FINESTKIND MDL'S

MONTEZUMA POST OFFICE KIT #104

TEMPLATES:

Cut out templates A,B,and C. Trim up the bottom of the three pieces of clapboard if necessary so that the bottom board of each wall will be a full board wide. See fig.#1. Glue templates A,B,and C to the back of their pieces of clapboard, being sure to line up the bottom edges of the templates and the siding accurately. Use a contact or rubber cement to prevent warpage. Be careful not to get any glue in the shaded portion of template A.

Cut out the template units G and H, and D,J,I,and K as indicated. True up the edges of the milled B&B siding and glue these template units to the pieces of siding making sure that the key edges of the templates line up correctly with the prepared siding edges. See fig.#2.

WALLS:

Cut out all window and door openings. For the milled B&B siding, cut away battens as necessary to clear the window and door frames. Cut out each wall section. Bevel all the edges as indicated on the templates. Glue in all window and door castings, and add acetate glass. You can use the smaller square windows as supplied, or carefully remove some panes and bottom trim boards.

DECAL:

Add the decal to the front of the building. Use Walthers Solvaset to make the decal snuggle into the clapboards. After about 2 hours, use Solvaset sparingly and the decal will blend completely into the wood. After about 24 hours, the decal can be weathered by gingerly going over it with fine steel wool or a very fine grade of sandpaper until the desired effect is achieved...be careful not to over-do it. We also thinned some of the wall color out a bit and painted over the decal to give it a faded appearance. This has to be done very carefully, as the solvent in the paint will attack the decal. Make one brush stroke and then wait until that dries before making another one. You might want to practice on some extra decals if you have any laying around.

WALL ASSEMBLY:

Assemble walls A,B,C,and D into a perfectly square unit. Take care here, as the squareness of this assembly is quite important. Brace the building well with 1/8 X 1/8 bracing supplied. Add walls G and H. Brace well. Assemble lean-to unit I,J,K, and glue in place on wall D. Add 1 X 4 corner trim to all walls with battens, and 1 X 6 to walls with clapboards. Add the 1 X 6 trim as shown in fig.#4. Add the vertical 1 X 6 false front edge trim as shown in fig.#5. Next, add the 2 X 10 boards to the rear of the false front...these boards extend to the roof lines indicated on the template. Now add the 2 X 14 false front cap and the 2 X 8 trim under the cap.

FOUNDATION:

Take all measurements for the foundation directly from the building shell for a correct fitting. For conveniences' sake, the foundation beams are lettered the same as the wall under which it goes. Cut the necessary beams from the 8 X 8 wood according to fig.#6., cutting each the same length as the distance over the ends of the walls that it spans...for instance, Beam A would be as long as the distance measured over the outside edges of walls B and G. Beam C need only extend to a point just beyond Beam H. Cut all beam

ends to a 45 degree angle, except the ends of Beams J and K that butt against Beam D, the end Beam H that butts against Beam C. Add 2 X 10 caps to the top of the 8 X 8's, with a 2" overhang on the outside edges of the beams. Note that the 2 X 10's for Beams H,J,and K are 2" shorter then the Beams H,J,and K where those beams butt against Beams C and D. This is so that the 8 X 8's can fit under the overhang of 2 X 10's on these beams. See fig.#7. Cut the ends of the 2 X 10's to the same 45 degree angle as the 8 X 8's. Glue the foundation beams in place on the building shell.

ROOF CONSTRUCTION:

Cut 5 pcs of ribbed seamed roofing to 6'6" X 33'.When cutting the roofing, make several light strokes with a sharp knife and straight edge. Next, cut the 7'9" X 16' piece of roofing into eight 2'0" wide panels. Save these for the rear lean-to roof. Cut all of the remaining roofing into 3'0" wide panels. Set these pieces aside for now, as they will be used later. Using the precut rear lean-to sub-roof, glue the 2'0" X 7'9" roofing panels to it, with the top edges of the roofing and the top edge of the sub-roof flush with each other. Leave a 2" overhang on each of the sides. Overlap each piece of roofing with the next piece by one half a space. Glue the roof in place with a 1 X 4 cap against wall D.

With the pre-cut sub-roof panels for the main roof, bevel the edges where they meet at the roof peak for a close fit. Place the roof half with the smokestack hole location temporarily in place on the building, and holding a No. 47 (5/64") drill vertically, make the hole for the smokestack. You might want to start the hole with a smaller drill and the sub-roof panel laid flat. Check the fit of the smokestack, and enlarge with a round jeweler's file if necessary.

Now mark and cut the notch for the false front in the second sub-roof panel. It should be 12" deep, coming within 2" of the front of the false front cap. Sand the top edge of the notch at an angle so that it rests flat on the top of the false front cap.

Add ribbed seamed roofing to the sub-roof panels, starting at the rear and bottom corner of each panel, work toward the front, overlapping by a half space

NOTE: There is no overhang of the roofing at the peak edges or at the edges of the sub-roof notched for the false front cap. The remaining front, rear, and bottom edges of the roof have a 2" overhang. Carefully re-drill the smokestack hole through the roofing from the underside of the roof. Finish edges of the hole with a file. Glue in place on building shell. Make a roof cap by folding a piece of smooth paper in half lengthwise, cutting to an 8" width, and then unfolding to apply it to the roof. Apply 12' sections, overlapping each section by about 6". If your roof peak is a bit rough, you can make the cap a bit wider to hide any error in fitting.

Take the pre-cut newspaper office sub-roof, and cover with roofing paper strips as in fig.#8. Make sure that the texture side is up. Overlap each preceeding piece by about 6". Make sure that there is a tight bend around the edge of the roof. Paint, then glue the roofs in place, adding a 1 X 8 cap at the top and 1 X 4 at the rear of the false front. Trim the rear and side edges with 1 X 6. Add 1 X 6 trim all around the main roof. Trim fits against sub-roof edges, under the ribbed roof overhang. Trim the lean-to roof with 1 X 4.

PORCH:

Cut two pieces of 4 X 4 equal length of Wall A. Glue one piece directly to Wall A, locating it 2" below the doors. Use a piece of the 2 X 12 decking as a spacer to make a snug fit. Cut 7 pieces of 4 X 4 to a length equal to the distance from the bottom of the 4 X 4 on Wall A to the bottom of Wall A for use as porch supports. Glue two of these to each end of the 4 X 4 on Wall A and the remaining 5 as per the front elevation drawing, to the other 4 X 4. You will have to notch the 2 X 10 on the foundation to fit the two supports flush against the wall.

Cut 25 pieces of 2 X 12's to 6'2" long. Notch two pieces so that they will fit around the 1 X 6 corner trim on each end of the building. Glue these end pieces of decking to the second piece of 4 X 4 with the five porch supports, so that they overhang the 4 X 4 by 4" on the ends and over the front edge. Glue two more pieces of 2 X 12's next to these end pieces. Glue this entire assembly to the 4 X 4 on Wall A. Add the remaining decking, working toward the center of the porch , sanding the last piece to fit. Add some 2 X 10 trim around the edges of the porch under the overhang of the decking. Leave some of the planking off to show the supports under the decking.

PORCH ROOF:

Cut 8 pieces of 1 X 10 to 25'0" lengths. Lay these boards (the porch sub-roof) side by side, and measure across the boards to obtain exact length to cut the 2 X 4 roof rafters. Cut 9 rafters to previously determined length, and glue them to the bottom of the sub-roof as per front elevation. Turn assembly over and glue the roofing paper, textured side up...we glued our paper crosswise on the roof instead of lengthwise as shown on the drawings in order to differ from the other buildings roofs.

Cut 1 piece of 4 X 4 to 24'9" long, and glue to Wall A, 9'0" above the porch decking. Cut 1 piece of 4 X 4 to 25', and 4 pieces to 7'0" and glue these together as per front elevation to form porch roof support. Glue this assembly in place on the decking and glue the roof assembly in place.

FINISHING TOUCHES:

Construct the stairs from the remaining 2 X 10's and 2 X 8's according to fig. #9. Build up some misc. sign boards from scrap 2 X 12 and 2 X 10's, bracing the rear of the sign with 2 X 4's. Apply the rest of the decals as before, and frame the finished signs with 2 X 6. Apply either directly to the building walls, or the porch roof, bracing with more 2 X 4's. Glue the smokestack in place. Finish weathering with some powdered chalk dust on the decking and around the base of the building with an earth color. Streak some rust colors on the ribbed seamed roofing, and some gray and white on the tarpaper roofs.

We hope you have enjoyed constructing this kit, and that it was the fine quality you expected.

You will find that all lumber strips supplied are cut longer than needed. You will need to cut them as needed as per the instructions.

LIST OF MATERIALS:

.20 X 1/16"(1X4")-8 pc 3"=1 pc 12'6",2 pc 10'6",2 pc 14'6",4 pc 8',2 pc 7'
.20 X 1/8"(1X8")-1 pc 4 3/4"=1 pc 24'
.20 X 3/32"(1X6")-8 pc 3"=6 pc 12'6",2 pc 16'
-4 pc 4" 3/4"=1 pc 7',4 pc 11',1 pc 24'
-1 pc 7"=1 pc 32',1 pc5'
.20 X 5/32"(1X10")-8 pc 4 3/4"=8 pc 25'
1/32" X 1/16"(2X4")-5 pc 2 5/8"=9 pc 7'
1/32 X 1/8"(2X8")-1 pc 4"=1 pc 15'3",1 pc 6'
1/32 X 5/32"(2X10")-2 pc 7"=2 pc 35'
1/32 X 5/32"(2X10")-2 pc 5 3/4"=1 pc 30',1 pc 25'
1/32 X 5/32"(2X10")-7 pc 4 3/4"=2 pc 10',1 pc 15',1 pc 14',
=3 pc 25',1 pc 24',2 pc 6'6"
1/32 X 5/16"(2X20")needs to be trimmed down to 2" X 14"- 1 pc 3½"=1 pc 15'9"
1/32 X 3/16"(2x12")-15 pc 2 3/8"=25 pc 6'2"
1/16 X 1/16"(4X4")-5 pc 4 3/4"=5 pc 25'
1/16 X 1/16"(4X4")-2 pc 3"=4 pc 7'
1/8 X 1/8"(8X8")-4 pc 4 3/4"=2 pc 10',1 pc 15',1 pc 25',1 pc 14',1 pc 24'
1/8 X 1/8"(8X8")-3 pc 5 3/4"=2 pc 30',2 pc 6'6"

Ribbed Seamed Roofing:
5 pc 8'9" X 33'3" X .562"
1 pc 7'9" X 16'0" X .562"

Cardstock:
1 pc 2 5/8 X 1 7/16"
1 pc 4 1/2 X 2 3/8"
2 pc 5 13/16 X 2 5/16"

1 pc smokestack #924
4 pc #4025 Doors
5 pc #4036 Windows
3 pc #4047 Windows

Misc:
2 pc 4" sq. tissue
1 pc 4" sq. glazing
1 pc decal sheet

B & B Siding:

1 pc each 2¼w X 2½"h	H wall
1 pc each 2 7/8w X 3 3/4"h	D wall
1 pc each 3½w X 1 5/8"h	I wall
1 pc each 2½w X 2½"h	J&K wall
1 pc each 3½w X 2½"h	G wall
1 pc each 1¼w X 2½"h	G wall

Clapboard Siding:

1 pc each 4 7/8w X 3½"h	A wall
1 pc each 4 7/8w X 7/8"h	A wall
1 pc each 3 3/4w X 2½"h	B&C wall

MONTEZUMA POST OFC.

CONSTRUCTION AND WEATHERING HINTS:

1. For best results, always use a sharp blade when cutting. A single-edge razor blade, which has a thinner section than most modeling knives, will make a cleaner cut since it does not press the ends of the wood it cuts. The use of a Shay Wood Miter or NWSL stripwood cutter is highly recommended, especially for parts to be cut to the same length. The few dollars spent for one of these tools are, in our opinion, well worth the investment.

2. Wood siding can be given a slight texture with a wire brush. We use an old brush designed for suede. After texturing, use steel wool to de-fuzz the wood. A coat of the finish color of paint applied before the final use of the steel wool will act as a sealer and make the wood fuzz more brittle, thereby easing its removal for a cleaner finish.

3. When using board and batten siding, there are several techniques that can be used to give this type of siding a very realistic appearance. A few of the battens can be lifted from the siding slightly by inserting a single edge razor blade at a very slight angle, and then lifting the batten away from the surface. (This method can also be used to raise a few random clapboards on that type of siding, or even to remove a portion of the clap-boards for a really run down look.) When this method of weathering is used, along with a few missing battens, or parts of battens, or battens of vary-ing sizes, you will hardly be able to tell that its not individual boards throughout. You might even paint a board here and there a different color from the main color. The trick here is that anything that suggests these are individual boards helps the illusion.

4. While on the subject of board and batten, this type of siding was gen-erally not painted. We used Weather It by A West to recreate a naturally aged unpainted wood finish. A coat of black shoe dye and denatured alcohol (heavily diluted) over the siding also is a good weathering agent. You may also want to put a wash of this over painted casting too.

5. For the casting, we suggest air brushing them with Floquil Primer Gray before painting them a final color of your choice. You may even want to leave them the light primer gray for a more weathered and faded look.

6. The corrugated or ribbed seamed roofing can be difficult to weather, but the most realistic weathering can be achieved by etching this material with ferric chloride (found in Radio Shack stores under the name ETCHANT for printed circuit boards). Pour a quarter inch of Etchant in a large, flat bottomed plastic bowl. After the ribbed seamed roofing is cut to size, use tweezers to dip the material into the Etchant. Leave the material in the solution for only a second, remove it, and let it 'splatter' for a moment before rinsing it in a bowl of fresh water. Repeat this process until the degree of weathering you want is reached. (Careful, the material can dissolve if you do this too often). The resulting rusts, grays and blacks will only need a little dry-brush touch up after the material is installed on the model. This may be done by applying powdered chalks in lighter and darker rust colors. The powdered chalk dust is made from Rembrant Pastel chalks available in most art stores. Scrape or sand the side of the chalk and apply with a small paint brush.

7. Paint or stain everything before assembly. It adds only about an hour or less to construction time, but will greatly enhance the appearance of the finished model. An air brush, or the use of Floquil Barrier when brush painting is best for lacquer on styrene. Also, soak the parts to be painted in denatured alcohol to remove finger prints and grease.

8. For adding decals to the front or sides of the buildings, use Walthers Solvaset to make the decals snuggle onto the wood sidings. After about 2 hours, use Solvaset sparingly and the decal will blend completely into the wood. After about 24 hours, the decal can be weathered by gingerly going over it with fine steel wool or a very fine grade of sandpaper until the desired effect is achieved...be careful not to over-do it. We also thinned some of the wall color out a bit and painted over the decal to give it a faded appearance. This has to be done very carefully, as the solvent in the paint will attack the decal. Make one brush stroke and then wait until that dries before making another one. You might want to practice on some extra decals if you have some laying around.

9. Finally, a word of caution, experiment on scraps of wood and extra castings with these techniques before using them on the actual model. We've tried to give you the basic ideas behind the techniques, but the application of them must be learned in most cases, with a bit of practice. We hope these hints are helpful to you in your modeling. You may have other methods that you favor for reaching the same goals. If you are comfortable with them and get the results that you desire, stick with them. Enjoy, and happy model railroading!