

Tank Car Loading Shelter N-Scale & HO-Scale

Before Starting

PREPARING BRASS The easiest way to remove the brass parts from the sheet they are produced on, is to use rail nippers. The brass is soft and won't affect their future cutting ability. This will reduce or eliminate the amount of filing to smooth the edge. The next best way is with small sharp diagonal cutters that will fit into the small areas between the part and the sheet holding them. *You should always use a file to remove the burr of the tie. This will ensure a perfect fit.*

GLUING BRASS Instant super glues, Cyanoacrylate, CA for short, are very prominent in model building today. They will work perfectly with brass, and they are instant. We recommend a thick CA glue such as "Zap-A-Gap" from Pacer Technology. As I have also been building R/C airplanes for over 33 years, I have many airplanes built entirely with CA glue and I can tell you that the wood will break before the glue joint. So it is great stuff! Besides being almost instant, thick CA glues will help create a small fillet and fill small gaps when applied to the inside of joints. Using a toothpick to apply the CA glue works really well for getting the glue into the interior areas and controlling the amount of glue used.

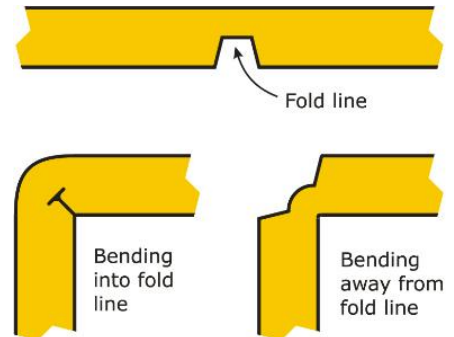
PAINTING BRASS Wash your completed assembly in warm soapy water. If it is really messed up with flux etc. you can clean it with a lacquer thinner first. *Do NOT bake the model if you used CA glue for construction.* This will set the paint to the brass as well as allowing you to paint over parts of it without the first coat dissolving as you spread on the second coat. One nice thing about painting on brass, if you don't like the paint job you can use paint remover to get rid of it and start again without hurting the brass.

BENDING BRASS

To control where a fold will be, we have put a Fold or Bend line into the design. This line is a small slot that has been etched half-way through the brass sheet at the point of the bend.

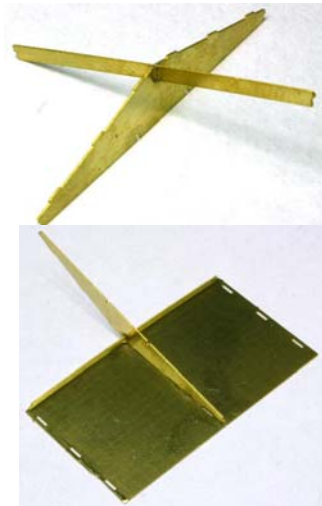
Normally, you fold into a bend line when the bend is less than 135 degrees. Notice how bend into the line creates a nice corner and the metal pinches together at the bend line.

For bends of 135 to 180 degrees, you must bend against the bend line otherwise the two pieces of metal can not lay flat at the bend due to pinching each other. Other times, you bend outward for better positioning of the piece or better display. The ladder on this Caboose build is bent outward to expose and "pop out" the rungs.

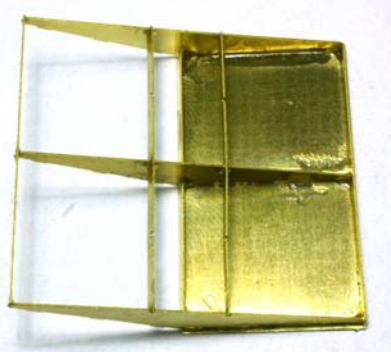


Step #1 – Building The Shelter Frame

The Shelter Frame is comprised of three Joists, two Facia strips and a Peak Stringer (which are all the same parts) and two Bottom Stringers. The easiest way to build the Frame is to secure one of the three Facia/Peak Stringer strips to a Joist. Use the center notch of the Peak Stringer and the top notch of the Joist. Ensure the Peak Stringer is perpendicular to the Joist in all three axis.



Secure the Joist to the smooth underside of a corrugated Roof Panel in the center notches. **NOTE: The Roof Panel is handed. Ensure the edge of the Roof Panel aligns with the top center of the Joist.**

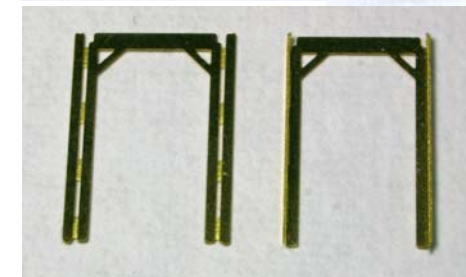
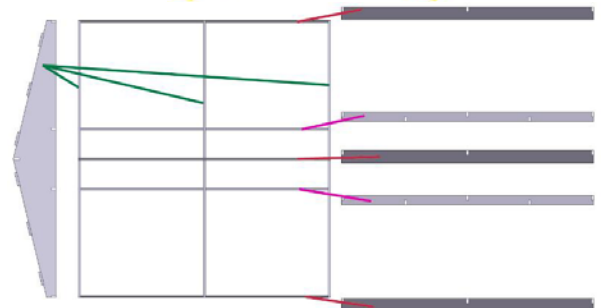


Secure the two end Joists to Roof Panel ensuring the tabs on the Peak Stringer go into the notches of the Joists.

With all three Joists secured, add the two Facia strips to the ends of the Joists.

Add the two Bottom Stringers securing them to the bottom of the Joists.

Secure the other Roof Panel to the Frame.



Bend the angle side of the Support Column 90 degrees *into* the half etched bend line. Bend the other side angle of the Support Column.

The bending of the side angle of the Support Column creates a slot that fits into the slots of the Bottom Stringers. Secure the Support Columns to the Bottom Stringers ensuring they are perpendicular to the Bottom Stringers.

You can now attach the assembly to the Loading Platform.

