



Ameri-Towne

#878 - Ed's Hardware



ASSEMBLY and PAINTING INSTRUCTIONS

**Download window graphics
and signs for this building at
www.ogaugerr.com/windows**

Don't forget to log onto the O Gauge Railroading On-Line Forum at ogrforum.ogaugerr.com and discuss your building kit projects with others from around the world. The O Gauge Railroading On-Line Forum is a wonderful source of ideas and friendships in the O gauge hobby.



OGR Publishing, Inc.
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**800-980-OGRR (6477)
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THE USA!**

MATERIALS INCLUDED:

1 3-Story Front Wall	1 3-Story Blank Wall
1 3-Story 9-Window Wall	1 3-Story Back Wall
1 Detailed Roof	1 Cornice
1 Sidewalk Section	2 Clear Window Material Sheets

ASSEMBLY MATERIALS NEEDED:

Solvent Cement such as Plastruct Plastic Weld (orange label), Testors Liquid Cement or equivalent.
#600 grit Wet-Or-Dry sandpaper
Testor's #1260 Dullcote spray paint
Your choice of paints

TOOLS NEEDED:

X-acto modeler's hobby knife or equivalent: #1 or #2 handle
X-acto blades or equivalent: #17 (#1 handle) or #18 (#2 handle)
Modeler's file (single-cut smooth)
Several Large Rubber Bands
Scotch tape

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

(READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE DOING ANY ASSEMBLY)

PREPARATION:

This kit is made from hi-impact polystyrene. Carefully file or cut away any mold flash that may be on the window or door openings. Also trim, cut, or sand any edges that may have any flash from the molding process. As an example, the two side wall pieces (one with no windows and one with all windows) are the ones without any brick trim on the ends. The edges of these two pieces should be very smooth for a good cement bond. The front and back piece have brick trim on the edges. On the side wall pieces, you might find one or two sharp points. This is where the material entered the mold to form each piece. Using the smooth flat surface of a laminate counter top or table, place a sheet of #600 grit wet-or-dry sandpaper down on the table with the paper side down. Add water to the sandpaper sheet causing it to form a "water bond" with the table's surface. Hold a side wall piece with its side edge flat on the sandpaper surface and slowly sand the edge of the wall smooth. Do this to both edges of both side wall pieces only.

1. Stand the front wall and a side wall up so that an edge of the front wall overlaps an edge of the side wall. "Tack" these pieces together with one or two drops of the cement. Do the same with the back wall and the remaining side wall. When these two assemblies are tacked together, carefully position them so that the remaining two corners can be assembled and tacked together in the same fashion.
2. Once this is done, carefully wrap four or five large rubber bands around the whole building at even spacing from the top to the bottom. Using the brush in the cement bottle, apply some more solvent cement throughout the interior of the corners while the rubber bands are in place.

3. Repeat this procedure on the interior of all four corners of the building. Use the solvent sparingly, and be careful not to let the solvent flow through the corners to the outside of the building.
4. Square the building up and stand the building aside to allow the cement joints to harden.
5. Remove the rubber bands from the completed building shell.

PAINTING:

Thanks to our friends at *Model Railroad Hobbyist* magazine and author Joe Fugate, you can download his **Guide to Acrylic Painting in a Post-Floquil World**. Go to www.ogaugerr.com/windows to download this paint guide.

Flat Aircraft Gray spray paint was used for the sidewalk piece. The walls of your building are molded in a color that is perfect for the brick. For other color inspirations, take a look at the buildings in your town.

1. Begin with the back wall of your building. To get the white brick mortar effect, dip a large brush into white paint and "scrub" the paint on to the surface of the wall with a brush. The purpose of this method of painting is to get as much of the white paint into the brick mortar lines as you can. Before it is completely dry, wipe off the surface of the brick wall with a cotton cloth rag, such as an old "T" shirt or equivalent. Change the wiping surface often. It may be necessary to add a small amount of paint thinner or turpentine to the cloth to get the paint off of the surface of the bricks cleanly. This will cause the plastic surface to get soft, so don't handle the surfaces during this part of the painting procedure until it hardens again. Use some Q Tips with a small amount of thinner for the interior corners of the window inserts and around the window sills, if needed.
2. Repeat this procedure with the remaining three walls. Don't worry about white paint that gets on the door and window trim. These will be trim painted later.
3. Using a flat blade hobby knife, "flat scrape" the surface of the bricks to contrast the white mortar even more. This procedure will make the brick wall appear to be "new" brick as compared to aged.
4. Trim paint the doors, window sills, and window trim as desired. If you want to match the way we painted our display model, use Dark Green, Light Brown and Concrete. The windows were trimmed with Dark Green. Sills and caps were trimmed with Concrete. The roof was painted with Black to simulate tar paper. The cornice in the picture was painted with Concrete. The brick top cap on the top of the three walls was also trim painted with Concrete. The doors were painted Light Brown.

5. Cement the roof piece in place inside the walls, and on top of the tabs on each wall. Trim paint the top brick caps on the three walls. When dry, scrape the paint off the top of the front wall, and cement the cornice in place on top of the front wall. Be very careful not to get cement on the paint on the front of the building.
6. Before going any further, spray the entire building structure with Testor's #1260 Dullcote Spray, and allow it to thoroughly dry. This will give your entire building the look of soft colored building materials and remove the "plastic" appearance of the building completely.
7. Cut the clear window material into pieces that will fit within the tabs on the front and side walls of your building. Place each piece flat on the back side of the building wall and glue them on. Use the brush in the cement bottle along the outer edges of the clear material. Be careful not to get your fingers on the material where the glue is applied.
8. Trim the window graphics you downloaded from ogaugerr.com/windows to fit inside the building and tape them to the inside of the walls.

Congratulations: Your Ameri-Towne Ed's Hardware building is now complete!

You may wish to kitbash this into a 1 or 2 story building. It's easy to do!

1. On the back side of the wall piece, there is an indented line between the floors.
2. Score the line a little deeper with a modeler's knife.
3. Pad the wall piece on the front with a piece of cardboard to keep from damaging the details on the face of the wall.
4. Place the wall piece face down on the edge of a table with the edge directly below the indented line with your knife cut.
5. Slowly bend the wall piece over the edge of the cut line.
6. It will break evenly along the line of your cut, allowing you to remove a floor.
7. Sand the cut lines with the #600 wet-or-dry sandpaper.

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