



HO Structure Kit **PLANT NO. 4** 933-3183

Thanks for purchasing this Cornerstone Series® kit. Please take a moment to read all of the instructions and study the drawings before starting. All parts are made from styrene plastic, so use paints and glues which are compatible. **PLEASE NOTE** — This is a partial kit, designed for use with a scenic background. Please study the drawings and read all instructions before starting assembly.

From the 1800s on, the industrial revolution brought immense changes to American manufacturing. While small-scale production had been possible in homes or small shops, the introduction of larger and more complex machines requiring a power source to drive them also led to the development of specialized factory buildings.

Early factories relied on water-power to drive their machinery, which required that they be constructed alongside a river or stream. In turn, roads (and later, railroads) were built to serve these areas. While it was possible to build a factory almost anywhere once steam power was available, the need to stay near transportation facilities increased demand for space in existing industrial areas.

And as demand grew, land became increasingly expensive, forcing owners to build upward.

Prosperous factory owners chose brick for their new plants as it was stronger, required less maintenance and was fireproof. But there were limits on how high a brick structure could go, as the interior was still supported by wooden beams that could only support so much weight. Cast iron beams were introduced in later years, but workers were reluctant to climb more than one or two flights of stairs, so overall height was limited to two or three stories.

For many decades, demand for buildings in industrial districts remained strong. Older structures were often put back to work with only minor changes by their new owners. By the late 1960s and early 70s however, older industrial buildings often faced an uncertain future. Many were left vacant as firms moved to modern facilities in suburban industrial parks. Companies that stayed often did so for economic reasons and would no longer spend much on building maintenance. But in the 1980s and 90s, many cities began to revitalize decaying areas. As city living became more attractive, demand for housing also increased. Structurally sound, many older factory buildings underwent a transformation. Located close to downtown attractions, the large spaces, tall ceilings and impressive views made these buildings highly desirable once more. Remodeled, cleaned, and modernized, they have

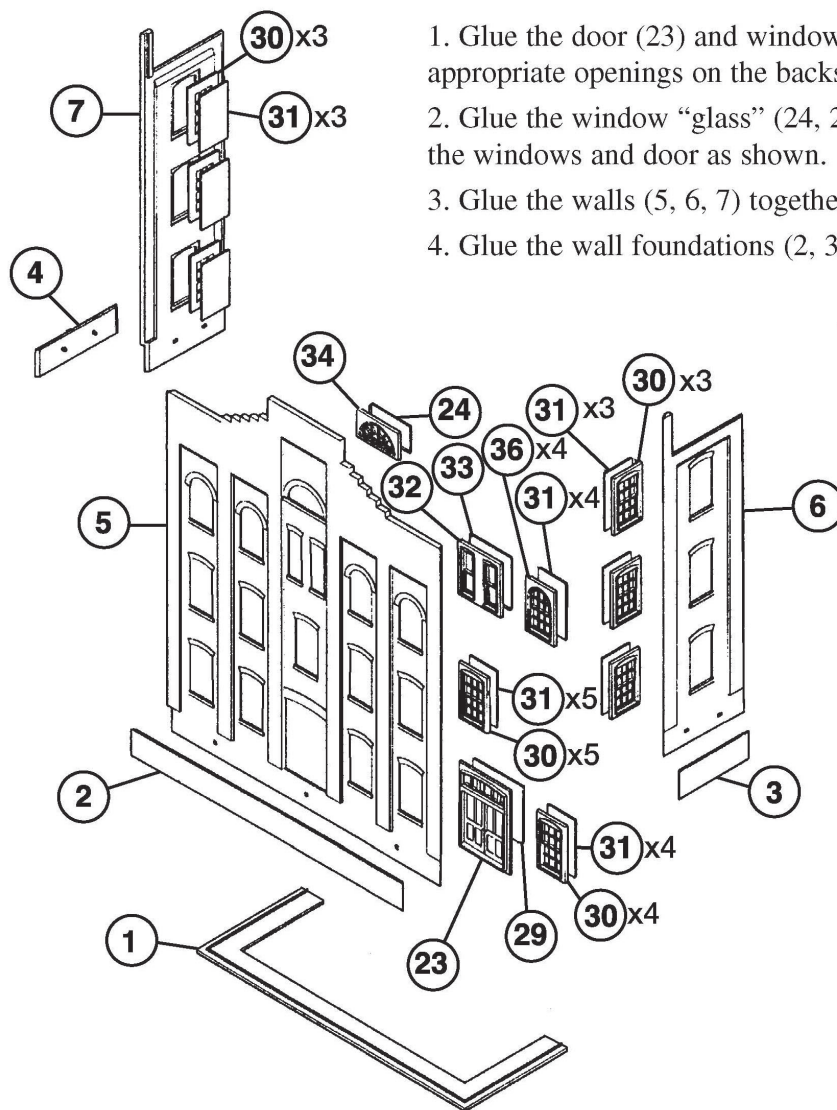
become showplaces in their neighborhoods. Lower floors are often rented out to stores and restaurants of all kinds, while the upper floors house offices or condominiums.

ON YOUR LAYOUT

With its detailed brickwork and timeless styling, your new model is typical of older factory buildings that can still be found in many American cities. It's easily used as a working factory from the 1900s onward, or as a remodeled building in a contemporary setting.

And since it's a Background Building, it's perfect for putting big city detail in limited layout spaces. Just add it in front of a painted or printed backdrop to smooth the transition from foreground buildings and scenery. Or combine it with other industrial buildings to make a larger complex in less space. It can also be used as a stand-alone building, or as part of a line of industries modeled with additional Background Buildings.

For ideas to detailing your structure or scene, ask your dealer, visit our Web-site walterscornerstone.com or see the latest Walthers HO Scale Model Railroad Reference Book.



1. Glue the door (23) and windows (30, 32, 34, 36) into the appropriate openings on the backs of the walls (5, 6, 7).
2. Glue the window "glass" (24, 29, 31, 33) to the backs of the windows and door as shown.
3. Glue the walls (5, 6, 7) together and to the base (1).
4. Glue the wall foundations (2, 3, 4) in place as illustrated.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

You will not need to use all of the parts provided to assemble this kit. You may store the unused pieces in your spare parts collection to use in other building projects.

5. Glue the roof joiner (10) to the underside of one of the roof halves (8 or 9). Note: Position the joiner above the raised ridge on the underside of the roof piece. Then glue the other roof half together. Next glue the completed roof in place on the building.

6. Glue the wall caps (23, 24, 25, 26) onto the end wall as shown.

7. Glue the railings (21, 22) into the holes found in the steps (20). Then glue the steps to the foundation underneath the door.

DECALING

1. After cutting out the decal, dip in water for 10 seconds, remove and let stand for one 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 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®.

