

Introduction

Roxbury Roofing is a kit I found on eBay. Paul Turner was selling the original dioramas for a line of kits that he had sold the plans to. The original "Country Road Series" were board-on-board built. Just like the real thing's were.

I liked the simple lines of the kits. I contacted Paul, and offered to do the line in HO scale as laser kits. A deal was made, and here you have that line of kits. The current designs were modified slightly from Paul's original design.

Roxbury Roofing, Fisher Fuels, Lewondo & Tilton Antiques, and Young's Corner Gas & Grocery are all very similar in design, and construction. The larger kits include a few different mediums, like hydrocal, and resin.

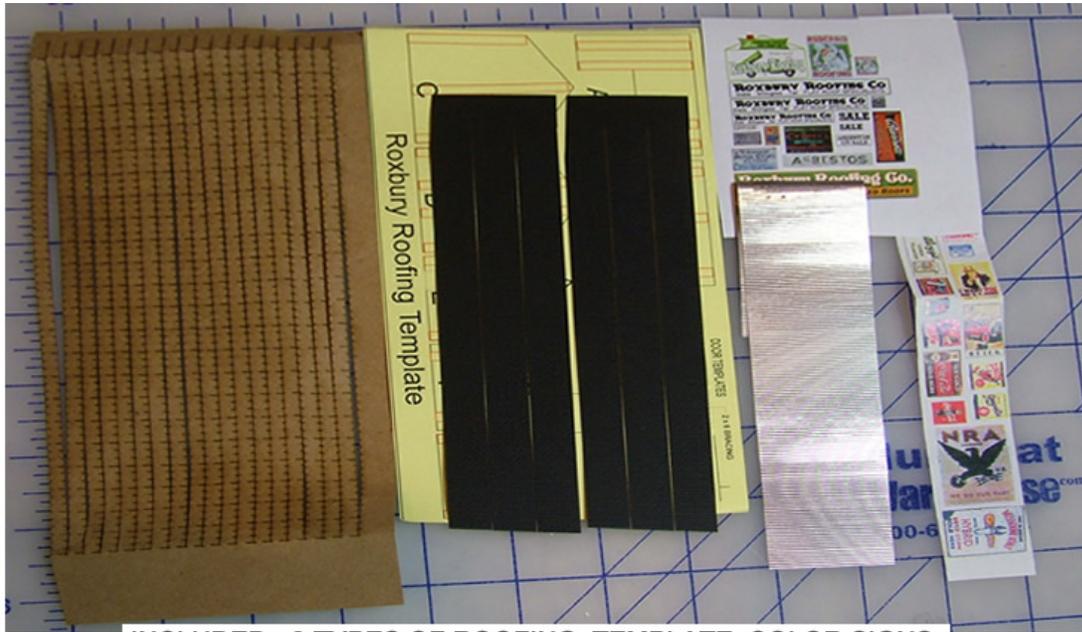
Thank you for choosing Roxbury Roofing as your next modeling project. Great effort has gone into this kit to ensure that the assembly is straightforward and can be done with ease and precision. Be sure to check the kit components against the parts inventory. If you are missing something, contact us immediately and we will ship the missing part to you. Likewise if you should damage something during construction.

Caution

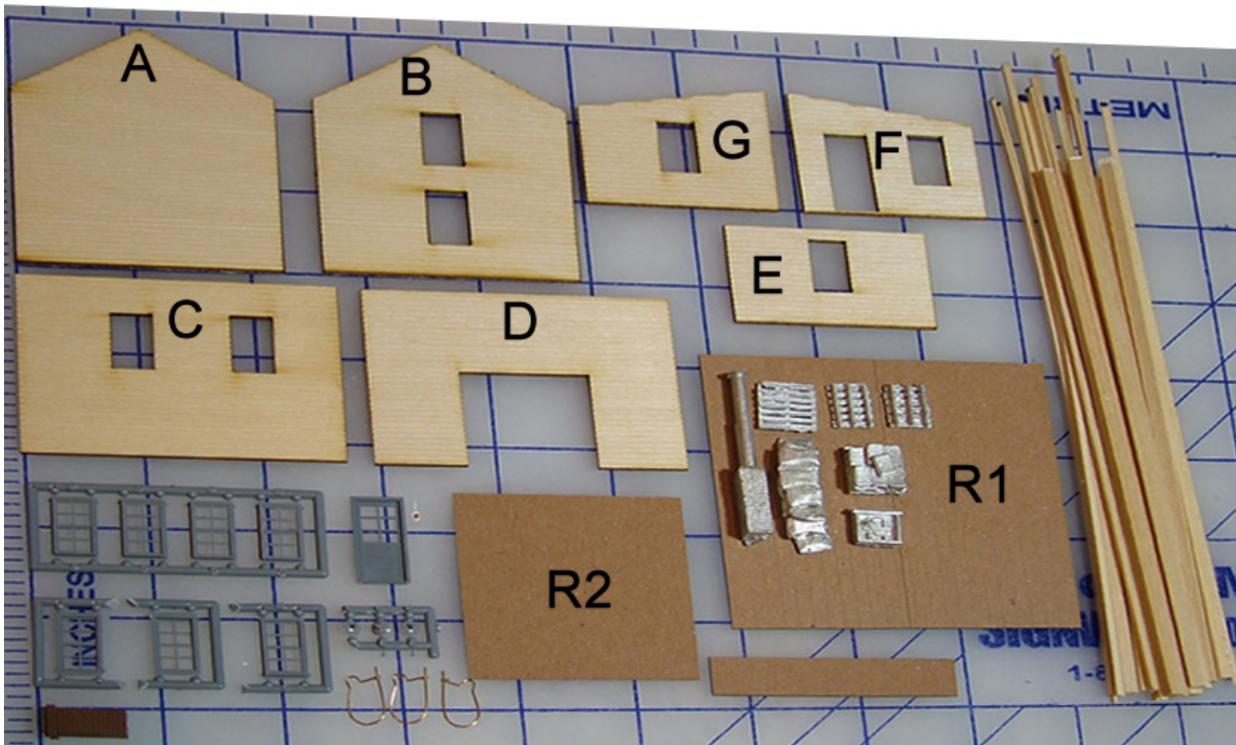
This model kit is not a toy and should not be used by children. This kit contains many small parts that could cause a child to choke if swallowed. This kit also contains parts that are sharp and could cut the skin.

Copyright

All materials contained in this kit are copyrighted by Lakeside Scale Models - 1999, Railroad Kits - 2009, or by the manufacturers supplying component parts. All rights are reserved. No part of this kit or the instructions may be copied in whole or in part without written permission from Lakeside Scale Models, or Railroad Kits.



INCLUDED - 3 TYPES OF ROOFING, TEMPLATE, COLOR SIGNS



Get Familiar

Please read these instruction completely before you begin building this kit. This is the most important step to a rewarding and successful construction project. As you read, familiarize yourself with the parts mentioned by referring to the above diagram of the Roxbury Roofing kit contents. You may want to mark the pieces with their identification letters on the back.

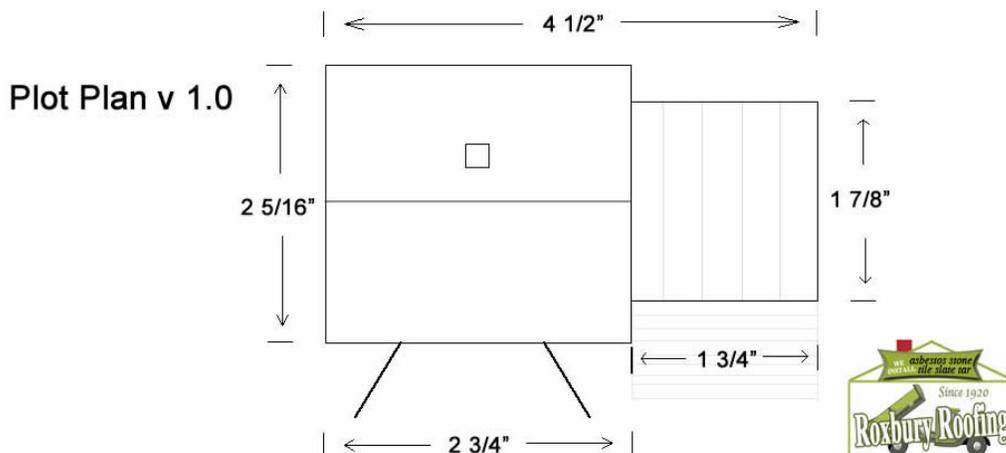
Stripwood included and referred to in the instructions:

- White WH is 1/8th 8 pieces
- Green GR is 1/16th 4 pieces
- Blue BL is 2'x6' scale 8 pieces

Tools, & adhesives

This is a basic wood laser kit, and it requires the basic hobby tools that a kit builder should always have. Quality tools are very important. Don't try to save a buck or two when it comes to them. The best tools cost a little more, but will last forever. Also be sure to keep plenty of sharp blades on hand. You'll want to change blades frequently. I can't stress enough the importance of a sharp #11 blade. For construction of this kit, you'll want the following items:

- #11 blade on a hobby knife
- #17 chisel blade
- Razor blades
- Steel scale ruler
- Tweezers
- Wire cutters
- Scissors
- Sand paper
- Ponce wheel
- Pin vise and drill bits
- Paint brushes (assorted 4-0 to about 1/2")
- Craft paints (2 colors or more)
- Spray paint (primer red)
- Wood glue (yellow carpenters glue)
- ACC or cyanoacrylic glue (Super Glue)
- Alcohol & india ink mix (A&I stain)
Medium (Mix 1 pint 91% alcohol and 2 tsp india ink)
Lighter (Mix 1 pint 91% alcohol and 1 tsp india ink)



I. Let's begin! Prepare the castings, chimney, doors, & windows.

You'll want to lightly paint the castings, chimney, doors, and windows using a primer spray. Give them a good washing in a mild detergent, rinse them well, and allow them to dry. Clean up any flashing if you need to before hand. I spray them using a red metal primer, but grey is okay to use if that's what you prefer. Be sure to do this in a well ventilated area such as a spray booth, or outside. Set them aside to let the paint dry.

II. A. Wood Construction

Begin by bracing the clapboard walls using 1/8" (WH) stripwood. A diagram is included with your kit that shows how we braced the test models we built. Measure each piece and cut them carefully using a sharp razor blade. Be careful! Glue using yellow carpenters glue. Pay close attention to the bracing diagram and which pieces have the 1/8" spacing on the edges! Failure to do this step properly will prevent the walls from going together correctly.

- *HINT! A great tool for cutting stripwood fast is the Chopper II, available at www.NWSL.com*

B. A&I stain I

With the walls braced, apply a coat of A&I stain to the walls. Light coats are best here. Too heavy and you'll risk warping the walls. Allow the A&I stain to dry.

C. Paint the clapboard

Choose a color to paint your structure. We used Apple Barrel craft paint. Again, apply lightly and allow to dry between coats. When you are happy with the results of your color, we'll go on to the next step. Messing it up.

D. Nail holes and distressing

Mark the top and bottoms of the walls lightly with a pencil at a scale 2' apart to represent the location of the wall studs. Line up the marks and use a ponce wheel to simulate nail holes. If you don't have a ponce wheel, the head of a pin will work too, but it'll take much longer to do this step.

Next you add "joints" in the clapboards, and lift a few to give the appearance of a clapboard coming loose. With a #11 blade in your hobby knife, make a few random cuts vertically in the siding. You'll only want to add these cuts to 1 board at a time! Then, using your #17 chisel blade, gently pry up under the boards you just cut and lift up (remember – gently!) to make a few boards appear to be lifting away, or becoming loose. Don't over do it. A little goes a long way here. 3 or 4 loose boards on each of the larger walls is plenty. Be random!

E. A&I stain II & dry brushing

To really make the detail of the nail holes and broken clapboards stand out, add another coat of medium A&I stain. After that has dried completely, a very light "dry brushing" with white will highlight the clapboard detail even further.

- *HINT! Dry brushing is painting with a "dry brush" – the paint is almost completely wiped off the brush using a paper towel – lightly painting with the brush, very lightly, to highlight just the raised portions.*

Doors & windows

In step I, you cleaned & primed your door and windows. Remove them from their sprues and sand smooth any flashing that remains. I suggest for the best possible results that you spray paint them your desired color. If you must paint them with a brush, use light coats, being extra careful not to let the paint “pool” or collect in the corners. Allow the paint to dry completely. We’ve included clear acetate in your kit. This can be cut and glued (ACC) to the back of each window. Be very careful not to get glue on any part of the acetate you’ll be able to see on the completed structure. Allow the glue to thoroughly dry.

- *HINT! Painting the inside of the upper half of a window can create the look of window shades.*

F. Signs

There are a number of sign choices for Roxbury Roofing. Placement is up to you. Here are the steps to creating a realistic sign. Turn the sign sheet over and gently rub fine sandpaper over the back of the signs in 1 direction only. Use very light pressure or you’ll damage them. You are looking to see the color from the front of the sign appear. Continue lightly sanding, checking frequently to see that you haven’t gone too far. When you see that the paper is thin enough, turn it over and carefully cut out your sign using a sharp #11 blade or scissors. Apply a small amount of carpenters glue to the back of the sign and position it where you want it. Use your hobby knife to push the sign so it conforms to the clapboards. Remember that the sign will be very delicate. Handle with extreme care or it will tear.

G. Install the doors & windows

Roxbury Roofing has 7 windows, and one door. Glue them into place.

H. Corners / trim

The building corners are GR 1/16th square stripwood. Stain the GR pieces with your A&I stain (lighter) and allow them to dry. Paint them your desired color using craft paints, or your preferred type of paints. Set them aside to dry.

I. Attach corner trim to clapboard walls

The photo below shows where to attach the GR corner trim. Glue these in place using carpenters glue. Allow them to dry.

Photo here

J. Assemble the structure

Assemble the main building, walls A, B, C, & D. Be sure to keep the building square and straight. Apply carpenters glue to the bracing. Avoid getting glue on the outside of the structure so you won't wreck your finish. Set it aside to allow the glue to dry.

Assemble the side entrance walls G, E, & F. Set it aside to allow the glue to dry.

After the glue has set on both of the wall sections, you can glue them to each other.

K. Board by Board doors

The template card included with the kit has an actual scale size template of the 2 garage/shop doors you'll be building out of 2' x 6' scale stripwood. Coat the BL with your A&I stain. Allow to dry. If you are going to paint the doors, you can do that now. Allow to dry. Cut the BL stripwood into the lengths to match the template. Subtle, slightly varying lengths will look good here. Cut the cross bracing too. Glue the door lumber together using carpenters wood glue. You may want to touch up the tops of the doors with A&I stain, paint, or both to cover the areas where you cut them. Put the doors aside for now.

III. Roofs & Roofing

Roxbury Roofing comes with 3 roofing types. The idea was to use only 2 on the structure, and use the other for material that may be hanging around the shop. We used the 3 tab shingles on the main peaked roof, and the tarpaper on the office, or entrance. The corrugated can then be cut into scale sheets of 4' x 8' and stacked on a pallet. It will add interest and texture to the model and diorama.



In our display model, we used shingles on the main roof, tarpaper on the office roof, and cut the corrugated sheet into pieces and used it as material the roofing company may be using or selling. You can decide. Be sure to save the extra stripwood too, and use it as we did for

Roof R1 is scored to provide you with guidelines to follow when using the shingles. You can install the shingles before you glue the roof. Just be sure not to do the last step, installing the ridge cap, until the roof is on the building.

Apply a small amount of glue to the first guideline of the roof. Lay a row of shingles on the roof, allowing a very slight amount of shingle to hang over the roof card. Apply a row of glue to the next guideline section and repeat the process, but stagger or offset the shingles in the next row, and cover over about ½ of the first row.

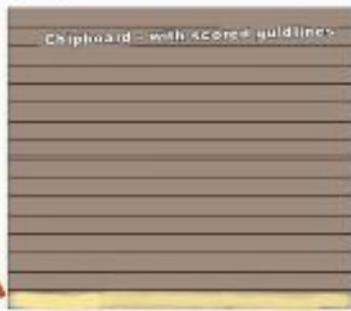
Glue R1 to the peaked roof section using carpenters glue. Cut a piece of roofing to cap the peak, or ridge.

See the roofing video online at www.railroadkits.com in the Instructions section.

The Rolled Roofing, or tarpaper, is installed the same way as shingles. Cut them into scale strips, no more than 3' or 4'. Overlap them when installing. When done, glue R2 to the office section. See the diagrams for roofing on the following 2 pages.

Diagram - Applying the roofing shingles

Step 1 - Apply glue to the first guideline section



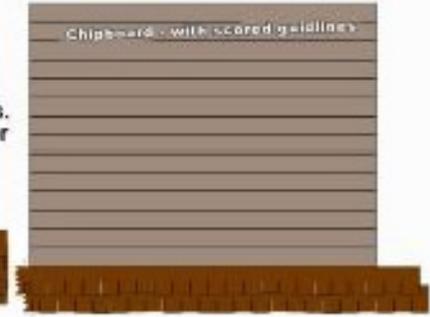
Step 2 - apply first row of shingles
Slightly overlap the first row of shingles from the roof card



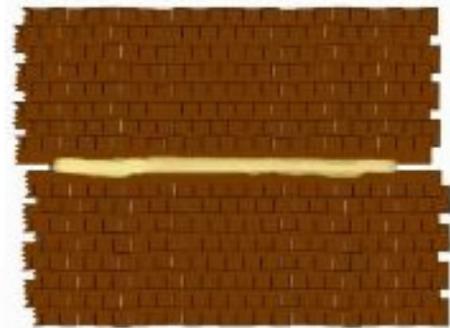
Step 3- apply glue to second row of guidelines



Step 4 - lay down the next course of shingles. Be sure to stagger them from the previous row



Repeat until finished

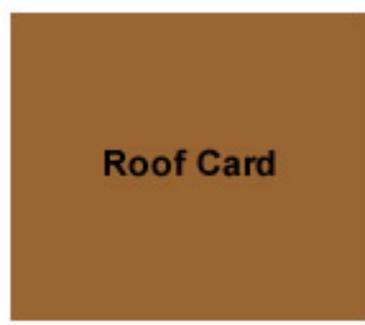


Make a Ridge Cap



Trim to complete your roof

**Tarpaper Roofing:
cut into strips about 2' to 4' (scale)**



Apply Glue



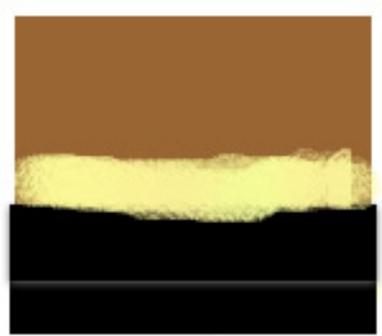
Apply Tarpaper



Apply Glue



Apply Tarpaper

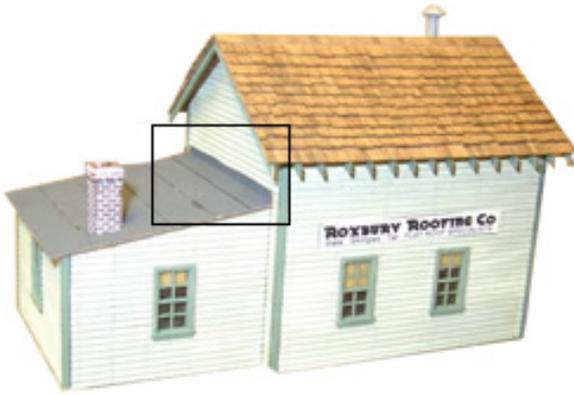


Apply Glue



Repeat until covered

III con't . Finishing The Roof



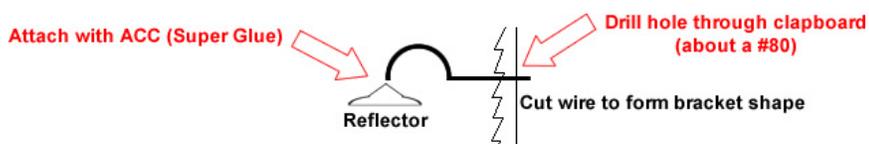
To finish up your roof, cut a narrow piece of tarpaper and fold it. Glue this to the main building wall (A) and to the office roof (R2) – this is called “flashing” – another nice detail step here is to paint a very fine line of black to create a messy application of roofing sealer.

Using your hobby knife with a new #11 blade, decide where you'll be putting the chimneys. They're going to need square, ¼" holes. Paint your chimneys. If you used red primer on your chimney in step I, then you may want to just lightly rub some white craft paint into the chimney to create mortar joints. The steel vent should be a light grey, or silver. A dry brushing of black around the tops will show the effects of that inefficient furnace the Roxbury Roofing Company should have replaced long ago.

IV. Signs

Roxbury comes with a number of laser printed color signs. Where you put them is up to you. To tone down the colors, a wash of light A&I stain is recommended. After you've applied the A&I and you're satisfied with the results, you'll want to “thin-out” the signs. This is done by simply sanding the back of the sign sheet with a very fine sandpaper. Be careful not to apply too much pressure, and only sand in 1 direction to avoid wrinkles, or tearing, of the sign sheet. When you can almost see the paper getting thin enough to see through, you're done. Using a sharp hobby knife and a steel ruler, cut out your signs. Apply a thin coat of glue and position the sign where you want it. Use the back side of your hobby knife blade to push the sign into the clapboard if you want the “painted on” look. Be careful. The sign will tear easily.

V. Castings



There are 3 lamp Tichy brand reflectors included. Paint the outside of the reflectors with a dark green, and the inside with a white. Cut the 3 included

wires according to the diagram. Paint the wire with black or brown, and glue the wire to the reflector with ACC (Super Glue.) Drill a small hole where you decide to put the lamps. The drill we used was a #80 in our pin vise.

Paint any barrels with Roof Brown, and use A&I stain. Next, dry-brush them with white.

The 55-gallon drums would be gray-primer color, and paint the middle of each drum with a blue, or another contrasting color. Use A&I stain after they've dried. Next, dry-brush them with white.

Piles of sacks, and the pallets were painted grey, and weathered with A&I stain. Next, dry-brush them with white.



Also included is a utility box / power meter. This can be painted black, and detailed with silver as shown. Use A&I stain after it has dried. Next, dry-brush it with white. Attach it to the side of the structure where you'll be feeding the power lines to. **END OF INSTRUCTIONS**