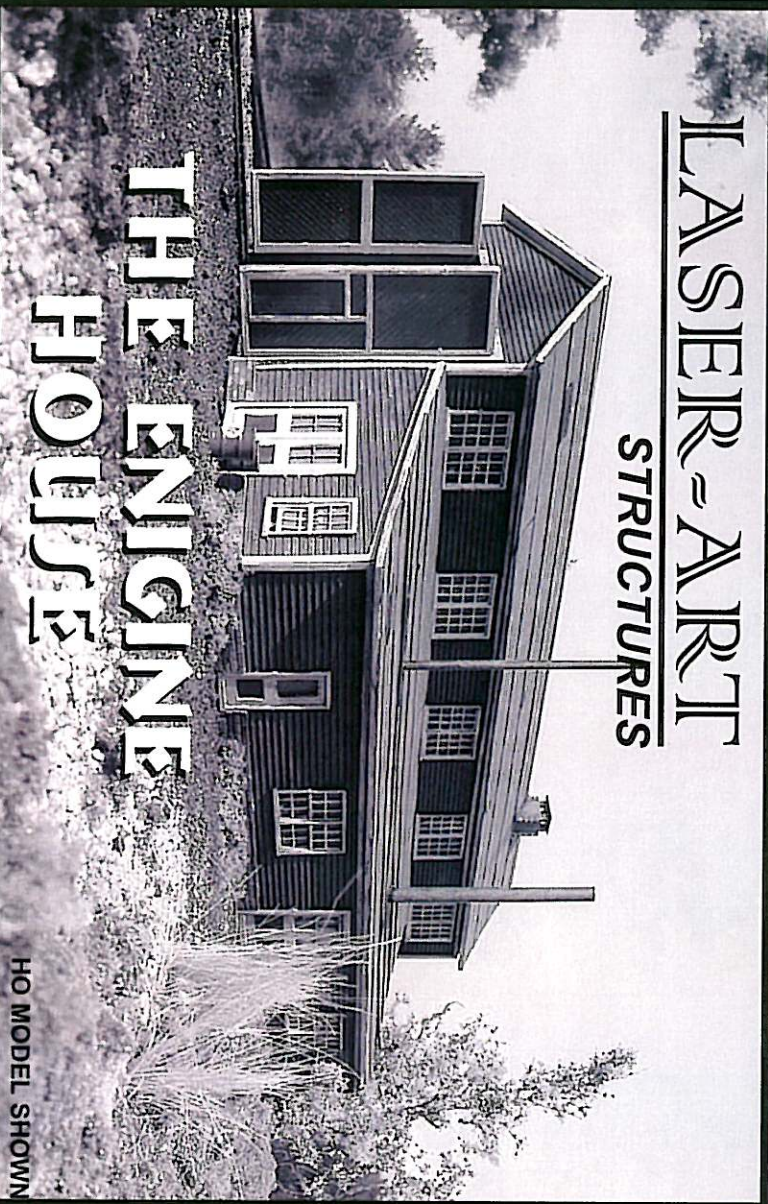


ILASIER AIRT STRUCTURES



THE ENGINE HOUSE

HO MODEL SHOWN

This classic single stall engine house will be at home on most layouts. From shortlines and branches to logging and industrial lines. While typical of designs throughout the country, the prototype was built for the Central Vermont. It can provide protection for a variety of locomotives from moderate sized steam locos to almost any diesel. In addition to cover for the locomotive this building also includes a machine shop addition allowing light repairs to be made on the locomotives.

Tools:

A few tools are required to assemble this kit. A sharp X-Acto knife, tweezers and glue (Elmer's white glue or similar for wood joints and ACC, contact cement or epoxy for metal parts) should be all that is required. A small square may also be useful.

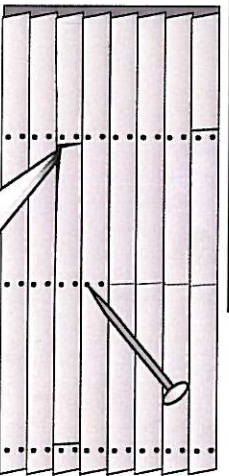
Painting and weathering tips

We find it easier to paint many of the parts before assembly. If you choose to use water-based paints please be sure to paint both sides of the wood siding to minimize warping. Don't panic if the wood warps while the paint is still wet, in most cases it will straighten out after the paint dries.

Do not paint the inner wall framework until after it's glued to the side walls in step 1A. These parts are very delicate and may warp if painted before they are glued into place.

You may also want to add some extra texture into the clapboard walls such as nail holes and warped clapboards. Both are easy to do and can add a lot to the finished structure, but should be done before the building is assembled.

To add nail holes to the siding lay the siding on your work surface with the clapboards facing up. Using a pencil mark off a series of parallel vertical lines to represent the studs (you can actually lay the inner wall framing piece over the siding and mark along each stud). Now take a



pin or small nail mounted in a vice and press the point into the wood to create nail holes along the stud lines putting one or two nails per clapboard. For added interest you can also scribe vertical joints in the clapboard with an X-acto knife.

For peeling clapboards simply cut a vertical joint into the clapboard, then take your knife at a shallow angle and run it along the bottom of the clapboards, undercutting the raised board, using the end of your knife peel up the edge of the clapboard.

For a more weathered appearance the walls can be stained with a light gray stain (driftwood or similar) and then dry-brushed (painting with very little paint on the brush) along the grain. This will create a peeling paint effect.