

CIMINO

TAXIDERMISTRY



Assembly & Weathering Instructions

HO Scale Craftsman Kit #QK14



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Cimino Taxidermy is representative of many shops like it throughout the country, standing for over a century. Their services included stuffing and mounting trophy animals and often sold hunting and fishing related merchandise. This little shop could easily be found in the country side and small towns.

We hope you enjoy building the Taxidermy shop. If any parts are missing or damaged, or you have any questions give us a call or send an email.

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Begin

These are just a few of the tools and paints you will need and many of them you may already have, if not look into them. They will make things easier for you and only enhance your modeling.

Tools

- X-Acto Knife with many extra blades, #11
- Straight Edge Razor Blades, a few of these
- North West Short Lines Chopping Tool
- Pounce Wheel (available from Micro Mark)
- Metal Straight Edge
- Paint Brushes
- Tweezers
- Airbrush or Spray Cans

Paint

We used a combination of Polly Scale paints and acrylic paints available at crafts stores. While we can suggest some color choices for your model, it's a good idea to have several dozen choices of paint.

-Driftwood Acrylic by Anita's Craft Paint - for the clapboard walls.

-Polly Scale Dark Green for the trim

- Polly Scale Grimy Black for roofing paper and details.

- Polly Scale Box Car Red for the board and batten walls

-Polly Scale Roof Brown for the stair-siding.

Additional Supplies & Materials

- Isopropyl Rubbing Alcohol
- Black India Ink
- Weathering Chalks
- Spackle Compound
- Elmer's Glue (White)
- Tightbond Glue (Yellow)
- Two part epoxy
- Fast Drying CA Glue
- Fine Kitchen Sponge
- HO Scale Figures & Vehicles
- Scenery Materials

Safety

Whenever you're working on a model, using paints and tools, always read their instructions and health concerns. When painting, either by brush or spray, or using glues such as epoxy, always be sure to work in a well ventilated space. Using latex gloves is also a good idea.

And when using sharp tools, always use safety goggles. Most of all, take your time. Most accidents occur when doing something faster than should be done. Also if you do handle items such as metal castings and plastics without gloves, wash your hands when you're done.

Wood

The scale lumber & wood included is color coded for easy identification, use the following color for easy reference.

			1/32" sq.	Orange	
1/16" sq.	Green		2x4	Brown	
1/8" sq.	Red		2x6	Dark Blue	
3/64" sq	Black		2x10	Light Blue	

Test Piece

If you are uncertain about a technique or color selection, it's better to try it out on a piece of scrap. For this model, a small section of HO Scale clapboard would be good to test all aspects of the wall treatments. You can use the scrap that remains after you remove the laser cut walls. As you go through each step of preparing the walls, apply it to the scrap first. Also get a piece of 1/16" square stripwood for wall trim to try out different color combinations.

Glue

For the most part you can use any white glue like Elmer's, these are good because they dry clear. Wood glues, like Tightbond are useful as well as they are waterproof but will dry yellow. Use a fast drying CA glue epoxy to glue down castings, and other non-porous items like metal wire.

Alcohol Stain

A mixture of Isopropyl Rubbing Alcohol and Black India Ink makes for a great weathering wash. Nearly every part of your model will be weathered with it. Aside from making a too clean white wall look old and dirty, the wash is able to get into cracks, folds and crevices creating shadow effects. The standard mix is one pint of alcohol to two teaspoons of black ink, but a lighter or darker mixture can be used, depending on how much of a weathered look you want. Mix and keep it in an old jar or coffee can. It should have a wide opening as you will be dipping parts into it with tweezers. Throughout the instructions we'll refer to Alcohol & Ink as A & I.

Weathering Chalks

In addition to your alcohol stain, chalks will enhance the effects of weathering. You can purchase a set of chalks specifically for weathering as they already have



FIG.2



FIG.3

the appropriate colors like rust, patina, etc...or you can use pastel chalks by rubbing them into sandpaper making a fine powder. This works just as well. Always start out with a light application or try some on your test piece; the lightest application in many cases is the most effective.

Castings, Details, Doors & Windows.

Find all the metal and plastic details in your kit. Find the doors and windows too. It's better to paint them now so they are on hand when you are building walls. Prepare them for priming. Remove any flash from the castings with a knife or file. Do the same for the windows. To keep them from falling over when being sprayed, take a length of masking tape about 12" long, fold over the ends on a piece of scrap cardboard and place the castings on the tape, gently as you want to remove them without breaking them. Place only the smallest portion of a window on the tape as it will be easier to remove later. Let them dry overnight for best results.

Paint the castings in appropriate colors, when they are dry dip each of them in your alcohol stain. Blot them if there is too much. Let them dry for a couple of hours. If they need another dipping do so. If not additional highlights can be brought out through **dry brushing**. Using your white paint, dip the brush in slightly and remove as much paint as possible. On scrap lightly brush to check; you only have to gently drag brush across castings to highlight edges of objects.

The windows are painted two colors, the outer trim green, the window sash white. The easiest way is to spray all the windows white first, then once dry, and with a small brush, paint the green outer trim. It's slightly time consuming, but worth the effort.

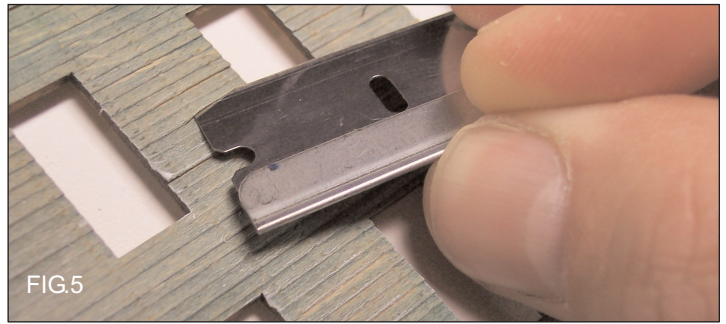
Sponge Painting For Peeled Paint Effect

For a while we had used the rubber cement method to apply a peeled paint effect, where in you dab on blotches and areas of rubber cement on to stain ed walls/ wood, then paint over it, finally removing the cement areas with an eraser, thereby removing paint where the rubber cement was. While this is convincing, often though the peeled paint looked out of scale. Lately we have been using a kitchen sponge, the fine kind and synthetic, not the traditional natural one with large, irregular holes. The fine kind are often found as a two part sponge, the other side being a scouring pad, which can be ripped off.

The technique is simple, after painting a wall with a fairly even coat, apply some Polly Scale Earth to the sponge; test dab on a piece of scrap. it's a matter of how much paint is on the sponge and how much pressure you apply, not much is needed. The holes in the sponge supply a more to scale look of peeled paint; give it a try. See FIG.4

Clapboard & Board & Batten Walls

1. Before any paint or weathering is done, the walls must be braced to prevent



warping. Following the bracing templates on CARD A & CARD B, use your wood glue to secure the 1/8" sq. wood. As you finish each wall place it under a weight to keep it flat until it dries.

2. While they are drying take the time to paint the 1/16" square wood that will be the corner trim as well as the 2x6 and 2x10 trim. You can paint all of the supplied 1/16"sq, 2x6 and 2x10 wood as you will not need it for anything else. Once dry, you can apply the sponge technique for peeled paint.

3. Once the walls are dry, they can be colored. First we give the walls a base coat, or stain, of A&I. Brush it on horizontally, and let dry.

4. Using a rag, dab it into our acrylic paint, then dab it in alcohol and rub it into the clapboard siding, staining it white more than painting it. This will give you an uneven, faded coat. Once dry, sponge it for peeled paint. As a final layer of weathering, we brush a dirt colored chalk at the base of the walls, as if spattered rain kicked up mud and dirt.

5. Add rows of nails vertically with a pounce wheel or pin and a straight edge, spacing them a scale 24" apart and around openings.

6. Age the clapboard, only if you are looking for a weather beaten look... With a new straight edge razor, lift some of the clapboards gently. Cut out the bottoms of a few as if they have rotted. The more you lift and cut, the older it will look. And be careful, it's very easy to slip and cut yourself. See FIG. 5

7. Now add the 1/16" square wood corner trim, following CARD A & B. Secure with white glue. Cut the trim slightly longer then needed, trimming it to fit once it is glued in place.

8. Add the wall signs, while the wall is flat. These signs are glued onto chipboard. You'll find a loose piece in the box and color signs on both plain paper, and adhesive paper; find the adhesive one and adhere it to the loose chipboard. Once applied, cut out each sign with a sharp knife. Glue the signs in place with white glue. See FIG. 6. Save the large sign for the roof top billboard.

8a. Brace and paint the three board and batten walls. Paint and weather as you did previously, and add corner trim.



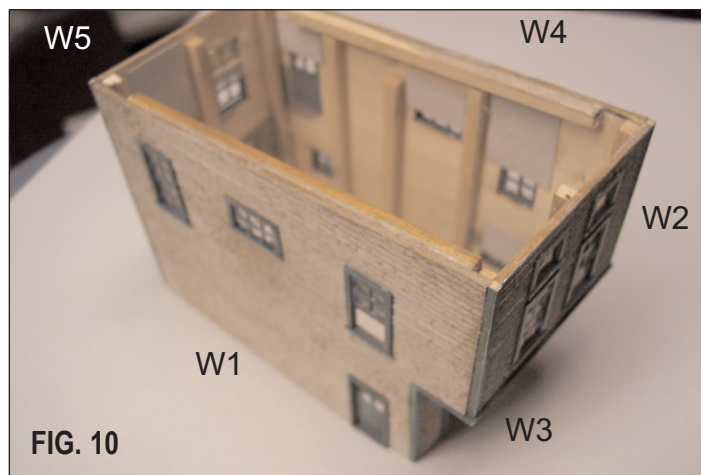
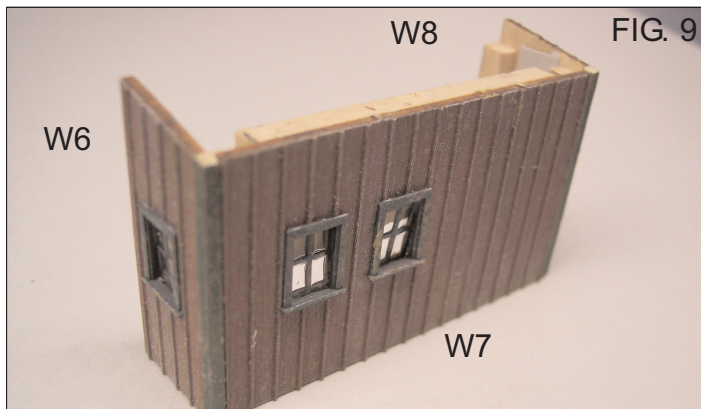
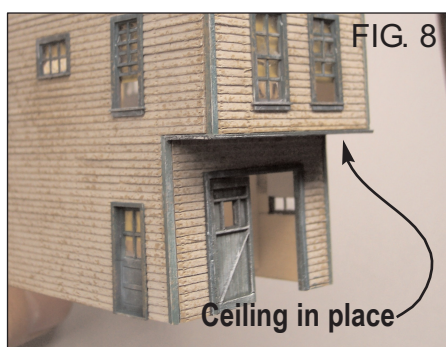
9. Paint all the windows and doors. Find the laser cut plywood freight door & parts, paint the door trim and panels green. Once dry assemble them by gluing the top frame over the door, making sure it is centered all around. See FIG. 7. Then add the frame so it is flush around the inside opening. Glue the doors in place, positioned open or closed.

10. Add glass. You can cut a piece of acetate to fit the windows, included, and secure with just a tiny drop of White Glue in the corners. Or, you can use Canopy Glue. With it you can glaze individual panels or leave some out as if they were broken. You can also use Gallery Glass, available at craft stores.

11. Now glue the windows and doors in place with just a little bit of white glue, canopy glue works well too, follow the photos for placement. To add a shade/curtain, paint a piece of regular copy paper any color(we used Polly Scale Reading Yellow) . You can also paint the shades on, by applying paint directly to the glass, using the mullions as a guide

Assemble the Walls

12. Have a metal square handy to get straight 90 degree angles. Test fit each wall before you glue them to anticipate any corrections. If some of the trim is not even or straight, it's possible to lightly sand here and there to correct it.



13. With white glue, begin by joining together W1 and W5. Wipe off any glue that

oozes out of the corner and use your square to keep it true. Let dry. Then add wall W4 & let dry. Next add W2, the upper front wall. See FIG.10.

Now add W3, the lower/front wall. While that's drying find and paint the ceiling(CG1) , found on the plywood sheet. Then glue it in place, so the scribed, painted sign faces down. See FIG.8. Assemble the board and batten walls, per FIG.9. Put assembly aside for now.

14. There is painted 2x10 roof trim all around the structure. It's easier to install it before the roof is in place. As we mentioned earlier, all of the supplied 2x10 material should be painted. Use the templates on CARD A & B as a guide for cutting the trim to size. Glue in place

Roofing: Before you begin roofing, paint the underside and edges of the overhang of the roof cards that will be seen the trim color.

15. Find the roof cards. Add some 1/8" sq. bracing under the main section of roof R1. Glue down R1, with the scribed line facing down. Depending on how you work you can add the roofing paper while the card is flat or glued in place. Find the roofing paper sheet. Choose a suitable color; Grimy Black for us. Paint the unprinted side of the paper. Once dry, cut according to the printed lines.

16. There are several methods for applying roofing; take a look at the following before you proceed:

GLUING DOWN ROLLED ROOFING:

METHOD 1 - You can cut each strip and brush on a thin coat of white glue and apply to roof. This can get messy and takes some time.

METHOD 2 - Or with a method used by our friend Karl Scholz, you can cover the roof card first with double sided tape, then just add each layer of rolled roofing. Karl recommends the 3M #465 Transfer Tape; it comes in 1" or 2" rolls. It's costly but one roll will last a lifetime of modeling. You can find it in art supply stores like Pearl or Charettes.

You place the tape adhesive side down, pressing it firmly, then remove the paper part of the tape, leaving the adhesive behind. Then apply the roof strips.

METHOD 3 - Bob at *South River Modelworks* also uses a tried and true technique for roofing. Each roof strip is coated via a common glue stick found at Staples or other office supply stores. This particular glue is more suitable than others as it was made to bond paper to paper.

5. You can weather the roofing in the following ways, using all or some of the following effects...

- a- You can dry brush on white to high light the edges
- b- You can apply black and grey chalks.
- c- You can apply a wash of Alcohol and ink.
- d- Apply more chalk.
- e-Apply a wash of clear alcohol.

17. Starting from the low end of the roof ,place the first strip, letting them overhang slightly and randomly over the side edges. How much is up to you. You can also stop a strip short and start another in the same row. Overlap each consecutive strip as you go up by about 1/16".

18. Ad roof R2 to the board and batten addition. Apply roofing in the same way.

19. Once the roof is in place, add the rafter trim and ends from the template on CARD B. Again, leave this assembly aside for now.

Build The Exterior Stair

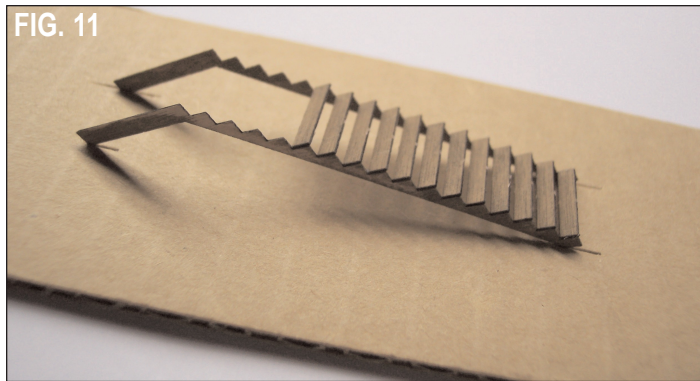
20. While the stair is a little tricky to build, we've tried to make it as simple as possible. Included in the kit is a cardboard jig to ease construction. First start by removing all the plywood parts from the sheet. Then take both stringers and insert them into the jig as shown in FIG 11. Then with a tweezer add each stair tread, using pin drops of glue. The treads should be flush with the outer edges of the two stringers. Then add the floor decking, found on the plywood sheet Let this dry

thoroughly, over night would be best.

21. While that's drying prepare the stair side wall. Using 2x4 add a top rail by applying the 2x4 flat side down on the plywood edge. You can make three separate pieces and add them between the posts or make small notches, so it can be one long run. Paint the entire assembly Polly Scale Roof Brown.

22. Then find the rear siding, SS2, and add a piece of 2x4 trim as you did on the main side of the stair, and then paint brown as well.

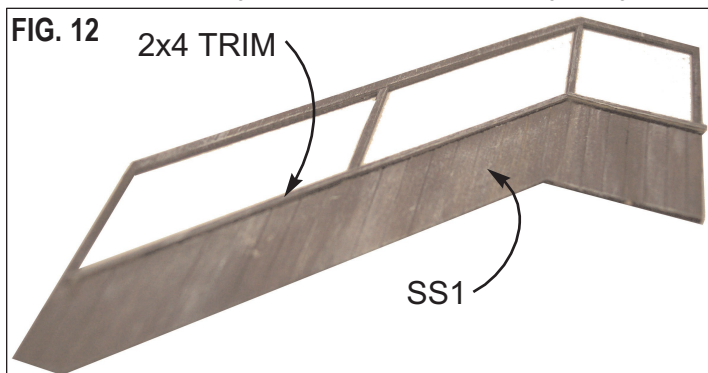
23. Now join the stair assembly to the side of the building, see FIG.13. Use white glue. The best way to let it dry is to lay the building on its side. Do not attempt to add any additional assemblies, until this section is thoroughly dry.



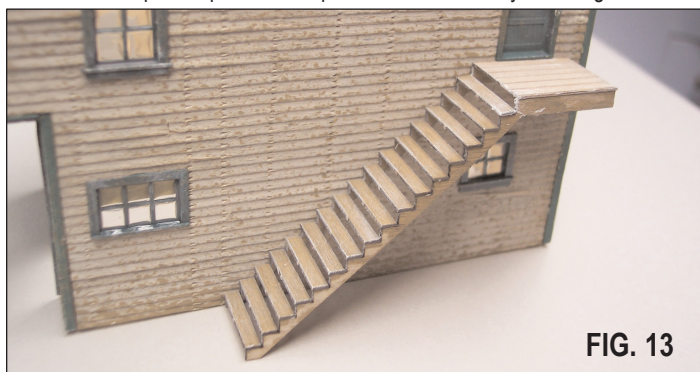
24. Once dry, add the side wall SS1, making sure the stringer edge is flush with the bottom edge of SS1. Then add SS2. See FIGs 14 AND 15.

25. Now add the roof, R3. The scored line should face up and bends at the top of the staircase. We glued a painted 2x6 nearly the length of the long run of the roof, flush with the edge of the side that touches the wall. While not necessary, it implies the roof is being held up somehow. Once the roof is in place add roofing paper, starting from the bottom, working your way up.

26. Prepare the sidewalk. There are three sections, The main section includes the foundation slab and sidewalk, the second is the foundation for the board and batten addition and the third is a slab at the foot of the stairs. We prefer to glue these all in place before painting, so locate where the addition will go and glue down



accordingly. Be sure to weigh down the sections while drying so they remain flat and do not warp once painted. We painted ours with Polly Scale Aged Concrete



and weathered with similar color chalks.

27. While the sidewalk is drying, build the roof top billboard following the templates on CARD B. Start by cutting the vertical posts, from 3/64" sq. stained wood. Then, lightly tape down the CIMINO billboard directly to the template and apply the vertical posts. Once dry remove the assembly and cut and add the hor-



izontal cross brace from stained 2x4 wood. Glue the assembly to the roof, making sure its true and straight. You may need to prop it up with something as it dries, we usually use a small bottle of paint. Once dry add the diagonal braces, cut from 3/64" sq, gluing them in place. And then add the diagonal bracing using 2x4 wood.

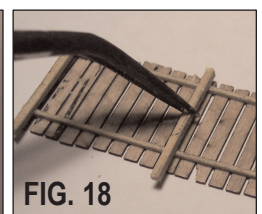
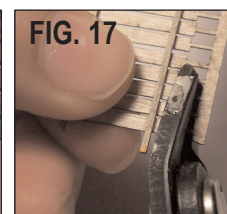
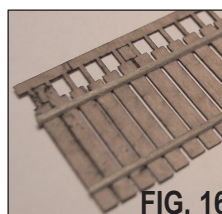
28. Now build the sign on top of the addition. The sign should already be mounted on the cardboard earlier. Trim the sign with stained 2x4 wood, so the flat edge of the 2x4 touches the sign edge, and is flush with the back. Glue the sign in place on the roof and add the 3/64" sq. braces in the back per the template on CARD B.

29. Now add/glue in place the roof details; chimney, vents, etc..

30. Bring the remaining assemblies together, glue the building in place and add the addition, over it's foundation.

31. There are two lamps. Follow the templates on CARD B to bend the wire. The small one is placed over the side door, drill a .020" hole and insert; the other place right against the back, center of the rooftop sign. Glue lamp shade with CA glue.

32. The Fence -We painted the fencing with Poly Scale Earth, attempting to cover all the blackened edges that would make it appear cartoon like, outlined; then dry brush it. You can also paint various boards different colors. Before cutting the fence away from its sprues, add the horizontal braces of 1/32" sq. wood. See FIG. 16. Once dry, cut away the all of the connectors. Nail nippers work well. If you cut some of the boards, that's OK; it'll add to the randomness of the fence.



Then, add vertical posts, using 3/64" sq. cut 7/8" high. Add some posters to the fence. Glue in place.

33. Prieser makes several animal figures like the moose in our photos. We made a skid from 3/64" sq. runners and 2x4 boards, basically an oversized pallet and used thread to tie down the figure.

34. Finally, in a well ventilated area, spray the model with Dullcoat if you haven't already. Touch up any additional shiny spots using a brush with Polly Scale's Flat Finish. If there are any white spots, brush them with A & I.

You're finished. Add as many details as you can as well as figures to add life to your model. And if you can, send us a photo. We'd like to see what you've done with Cimino's. Thanks for purchasing one of our kits.