

General Assembly Instructions – Photo Real Build Kits

by *Innovative Hobby Supply*

Making Traditional Hobbies Better!

INSTRUCTIONS FOR:

Kit BK 6404 “Grain Dryers” Build Kit ~ ‘S’ scale

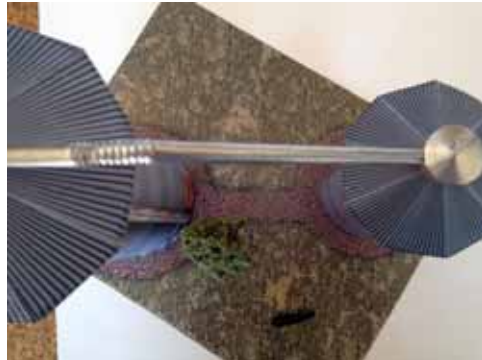
Free replacement parts are available simply by calling 866-712-4059.

Includes one (1 ea.) flexible straw.

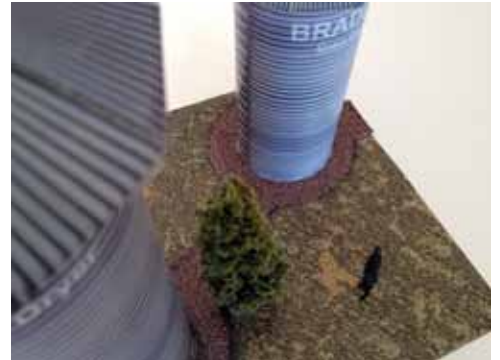
Views of the completed “Grain Dryers” build kit shown below are for reference purposes and as an aid in assembly.



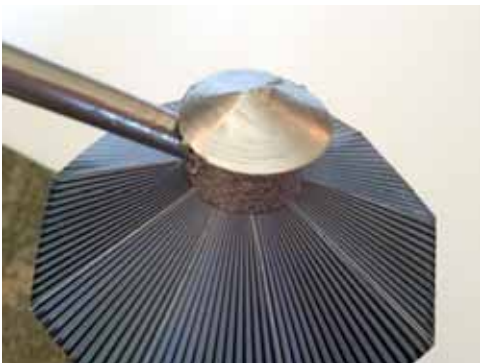
Birdseye assembly view



Top-down assembly view



Birdseye detail view



Small silo detail view



Detail view of base



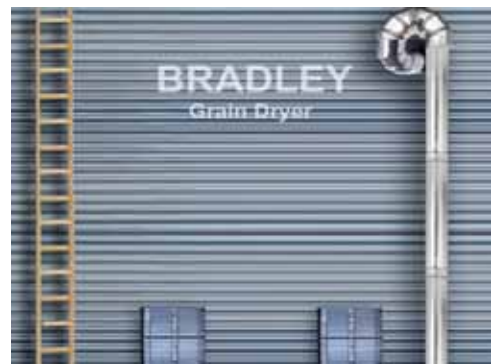
Close-up detail view



Large silo detail view



Side detail view



Side detail view

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INTRODUCTION

Please read these step-by-step instructions thoroughly before you undertake any cutting or assembly. Then follow the simple step-by-step instructions. This build kit is a beginner skill-level kit in our **Photo Real Building Kits** product line. Assembly time is approximately 1-1/2 hours. With just a little patience and the right tools, this amazing kit can be constructed by any hobbyist, offering a more realistic-looking model than painted plastic forms. Printed on our exclusive high-definition 'Flex Stock' material, these kits once assembled are very rugged and will provide many years of enjoyment on your train layout, slot car track, or diorama.

After you've read through the assembly instructions once, start again at the beginning and follow the steps carefully to cut and assemble the model. We strongly recommend using a hot-melt mini-glue gun for assembling this kit. (Mini-glue guns are available at your local craft store, as well as many hardware stores and drug stores, for less than \$5.00.) Hot melt glue is easily controlled and sets-up fast, which greatly speeds-up the assembly time since you don't need to wait for the glue to dry. **Use hot-melt glue sparingly:** apply an amount just sufficient to tack the items together. You can reinforce the bond surfaces with a final bead of hot glue – or with white glue – once you are satisfied with placement of component pieces.

These instructions include plenty of clear, full-color photographs to make assembly easier. As with all model assembly, some patience is required. The skills acquired in constructing your first building kit will carry over to our other kits, which will make it easy for you to add as many buildings to your layout as you desire – saving you time and money and giving you better results than for most molded plastic kits. Enjoy the most innovative and realistic scale-model building kits available.

GETTING STARTED

IMPORTANT: The most important skill in getting a good result is the technique of 'scoring' the material where indicated (fig. 1). Scoring is simply making a shallow cut through the top layer of the paper with a sharp hobby knife (e.g., an X-acto knife) while using a ruler or other straight edge.



Figure 1 - Scoring the material.

This technique is simple to learn, yet vital to getting a perfect fold – even on small parts! Using this technique helps to ensure a beautiful trouble-free assembly. Without it, the folded edges tend to buckle unevenly and look bad when assembled.

Practice on a scrap piece until you have perfected your technique sufficiently to have confidence. The hobby knife should be used for scoring only! When cutting out parts completely, use a sharp scissors as this material is tough and does not cut easily with a knife. Remember to always wear safety glasses when using sharp tools or hot glue guns. Keep all materials away from extreme heat or flames. Adult supervision is required for those under age 16.

These are the Important “Do’s” For Successful Model Building

- **Do** have the tools you need on-hand.
- **Do** practice scoring and folding component parts.
- **Do** detail the cut edges with marker before assembly.
- **Do** test-fit parts before gluing.



Gather tools needed



Cut-out carefully



Always score



Fold on desk edge



Detail all edges

TOOLS AND TIPS

- 1) **Gather tools:** The tools you'll need include a hobby knife, a mini hot-glue gun, a ruler or straight-edge for scoring parts; a sharp, modern scissors; a clear plastic bag or tray for storing and separating components from scrap, and a good-size tweezers – handy for removing any hot-glue strings or webbing and for positioning and gluing small components.

You should also have on-hand some white glue for cementing right and left components together and a weighty object such as an inexpensive heavy book or catalog to place over parts and hold them flat while they dry. Gather waterproof markers (such as Sharpie-brand markers) in red, black, brown, green and silver for detailing the cut white edges of parts. A pencil is useful for marking assembly points and margins, such as a roof overhang. Zip-lock plastic bags are useful for storing small component pieces waiting to be assembled. Clear tape can be used to temporarily hold components together from the inside areas prior to gluing. Paint is not needed.

Tip: Keep all your scrap in a small clear plastic bag or tray to separate it from your components. Keeping your workbench clear of scrap will help to prevent losing or misplacing parts. If you do misplace a part, you'll know where to look for it.

- 2) Carefully cut out all main components including the floor, base, walls and roof. Use the appropriate colored marker to color the cut edges by running the marker along the edge of each component part. For example, for a grass base use a green marker, and so on.
- 3) It's important to test-fit parts prior to gluing, since hot-glue sets up quickly. Being familiar with how component pieces fit together greatly reduces assembly time.
- 4) Follow the instructions below in prepping and then assemble using the color photos as a reference to the written instructions. The illustrative photos provide a general guide to assembly and show parts similar to the actual parts you'll be assembling.

General Assembly Guide ~ Fast Track Photos A-Z

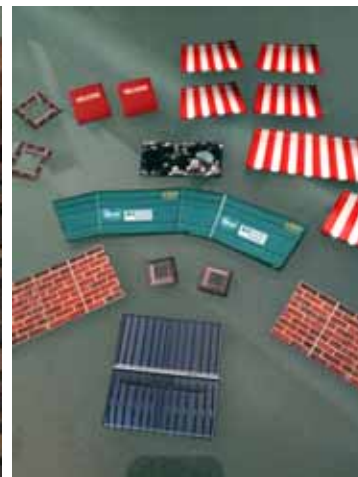
Prepping Components



Cut-out main parts



Score lightly along lines



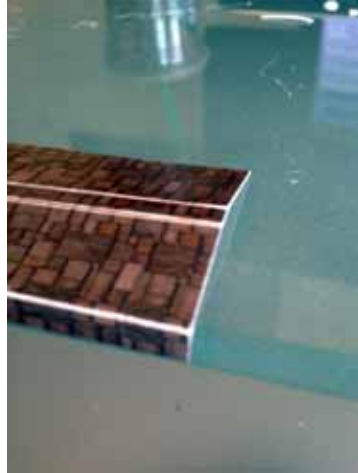
Cut-out all detail items



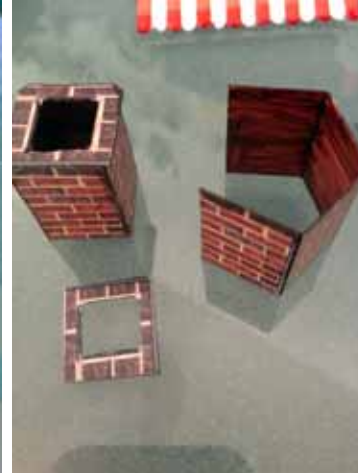
Score detail items



Fold and shape detail items



Fold component parts



Detail and test-fit parts



Glue fronts and backs



Detail all cut edges



Assemble with hot glue



Cut doors with hobby knife



Open-up the doors



Detail door edges



Detail pieces with correct colored marker



Pre-assemble accessories



Score all illusion rooms



Fold illusion room



Install illusion rooms behind doors for added realism



Cut-out awnings



Score and fold awning



Test-fit folded awning



Create hot-glue spacers



Detail edges on signs



Cement signs to posts



Score notched parts



Create a Raised area as a Spacer

Create glue spacers for signs

Assembling the Build Kit



Start with the front wall



Reinforce from the back



Glue 3rd wall to 1/2 the base



Perfect corner joint



Fold the scored roof



Test fit, glue first at peak



Finish attaching roof



Invert flat roof and trace with pencil



Spindle to prep roof



Glue to side of base first



Glue down corners



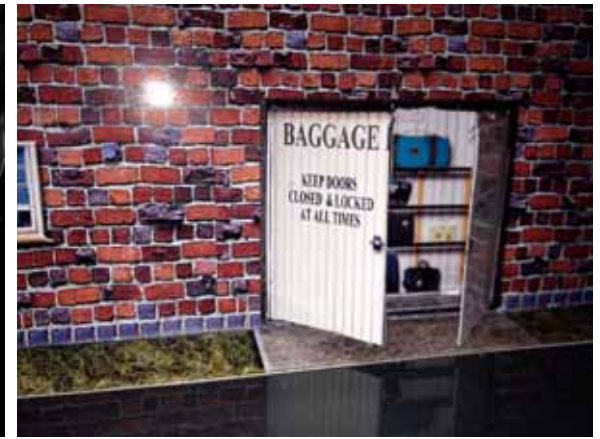
Add roof vents with spacers



Detailing with plants



Figurines add movement and realism



Typical completed illusion room

General Assembly Guide ~ Fast Track Instructions A-Z

Prepping Components

Important: Wear safety glasses when using sharp tools or heated glue guns. Keep all materials away from extreme heat or flames. Adults must carefully supervise anyone under the age of 16 and assist in cutting and gluing. Remember to unplug your glue gun when not in use and follow the manufacturer's safety guidelines.

Note: Prepping all components for assembly is very important since detailing is not easily done after assembly. Please read and follow these steps carefully.

- Cutting:** Carefully cut-out all main components with a sharp scissors including the walls, roof and base. Be sure you cut straight and smooth, taking long strokes. Set the components aside for later assembly.
- Cut out all components that have a front and back or left and right sides. These are the components that will show both sides such as flags, large signs, sign supports (if any) and so forth.
- Use a very thin layer of white glue applied to one side only of left/right matching pieces. Line them up carefully and press them together. Wipe off any excess glue and lay them under a heavy object such as a book for about 10-15 minutes to dry. This will keep them perfectly flat as they dry. The glue will set while you are prepping other parts.
- Cut out small components and props. Cut out the rest of any small components such as props, roof-vents, garbage cans, signs with corner notches (see Section L - notching) and other small components. Keep these in a separate zip lock bag sorted in categories.
- Scoring and folding components:** Score all components that will be folded, such as 3D signs, chimneys, garbage dumpsters, gas pumps, awnings and items with a notch in each corner such as gas pumps, canopies, and the like. These items are easily identified by the white or gray lines on the printed surface.

Important: Scoring of components that are designed to be folded is crucial in obtaining a crisp fold with clean straight lines! Otherwise, the material will crease unevenly when you fold it.

- Scoring method:** Practice your scoring cut several times on scrap material before you move on to scoring components. Line up your ruler or other straight edge along the thin score line shown. Use sufficient pressure so the component piece does not move or shift while you score it. With one pass of a sharp hobby knife and gentle even pressure cut just deep enough to the uppermost layer of the material.
- Using the sharp edge of a table or desk, fold it along the score line. The fold should come out very crisp and straight. Using this technique, perfect folds as narrow as 1/8 in. wide can be achieved every time.
- When you are satisfied with your scoring technique, score and fold those components and set them aside for later assembly.
- Detailing edges:** For the best looking, most realistic outcome, it's important to detail the white, exposed edges of components prior to final assembly by coloring them with the appropriate colored marker. Using the side edge of the marker, carefully but quickly follow along the cut edge of each component until the exposed white material is colored-in. Move the marker along without pausing to avoid staining the component surfaces by allowing ink to soak in.
- Don't forget to detail the double-sided components that you glued together previously. They should now be dry ready for detailing, as well.
- Components with folds can now also be lightly marked to cover any exposed white material along the fold. Do this with the tip of an appropriate colored marker by just lightly dotting it over the corner area to break-up the white line caused by scoring and folding.
- Prepping illusion rooms and revealing doors:** It's now time to prep the revealing doors so they'll open to show the interior illusion rooms -- such as stock rooms, rest rooms and store shelves -- for enhanced realism. Refer to the photographs and be sure you understand the method before proceeding.

13. Not all build kits have illusion rooms, but some have several of them. Illusion rooms are denoted by their three-sided form, which will need to be scored and folded at the side walls. Cut them out, score and fold them. Then detail them with the appropriate colored marker at the bottom edge only.
14. To prep the revealing doors, first look for the hinge side opposite of the door knob. Lightly score the material at the hinge side. Using the hobby knife and a straight-edge, cut out the door top inside the door frame. This will usually take several passes with the hobby knife to cut all the way through the material. Use the first pass with just medium pressure to score the upper surface and create a track for the blade to follow on subsequent passes.
15. Now cut the bottom of the revealing door above the foundation, which generally extends about 3/16 in. up from the bottom. Then cut the door-knob side just inside the door frame to complete freeing the door.

Important: Do not tear open the door! This will create rough edges and may damage the door or frame.

16. Cut carefully and test the revealing door to see if it will open easily. If not, take additional passes with the hobby knife until it does. **Do not tear the material!** Once free, fold the revealing door to the inward side and then outward. Edge around the door perimeter with a brown marker and use a silver marker to detail the inside jamb.
17. **Installing illusion rooms:** Plug in the mini glue-gun and let it pre-heat for 5 minutes. Using hot glue, attach the illusion rooms centered behind their corresponding revealing doors. Tack the illusion room component from behind the door to the inside wall surface while keeping the bottom perfectly flush with your work surface to ensure there is no gap where it will be fastened to the base.
18. Set aside the walls that are prepped with illusion rooms and revealing doors.
19. **Prep the awnings:** use a sharp scissors to carefully cut-out and score the back side of the awning that will be folded down and used as the attachment strip. For ruffled awnings, rotate the material instead of the scissors. If desired, leave a margin of white border at the edges to represent a basted edge, as shown in the photo. Use the appropriate color marker to detail-out the white edges along the colored portions. Using the sharp edge of a desk or table, shape the awning to give it a soft gradual curve as shown. Set the pieces aside for later assembly.
20. **Prep the detail items:** There are bonus items included with most build kits that you may or may not want to use such as pennants, road signs, garbage cans and dumpsters. Should you choose not to use them, we recommend that still you cut them out, score, fold and edge them. Then store these finished components in a safe place for future use with other build kits.
21. **Prep the roof vents:** Most build kits come with additional 3D roof vents that attach directly over the printed vents. The 3D vents enhance the sense of realism. After cutting out and edging them with the appropriate colored marker, apply a single thick dollop of hot glue in the center to act as a spacer. This spacer will to lift up the vents about a 1/8-in. off the surface of the roof for added realism. Apply the glue, allow it to cool, and set aside the roof vents for later assembly.

22. **Prep the signs:** Some of the build kits – such as the gas station – have large signs with a separate border component. These borders should be installed with white glue. If required, score and fold the border components now and set them aside for later assembly. Other signs can be cut out and edged with the appropriate color marker and set aside.
23. **Proper notching technique:** To notch and cut out items with shallow 90-degree corners, use just the tip of the scissors to cut up to the stop point and then cut the remaining side by rotating the material 90-degrees. Notched items are always intended to be folded to form a box, so scoring at the score lines prior folding is essential.

Tip: Everything should now be prepared for final assembly. We recommend that you take a short break before undertaking completion of your Photo Real build kit.

Final Assembly

Notes: For best results, refer to the photos provided in the previous section that show the front, side, rear and close-up views for assembly reference, in addition to following the instructions below.

The word “tacking” is often used throughout these instructions and simply means applying a minimal amount of glue in a small spot just sufficient to hold a component in place for final assembly. If the component is not placed perfectly, it can easily be repositioned. Tacking components in place and reinforcing them later is an important technique in achieving a perfect assembly.

Assembling the Walls and Base

There are three types of walls:

1st Type ~ With smaller build kits – such as garden houses – the walls are continuous. These components just need to be scored, folded and tacked in place to the base before reinforcing them, since there is only one corner joint.

2nd Type ~ For other models – such as the general store – the walls come in 2 sections that again just need to be scored and folded with two corner joints to complete.

3rd Type ~ Build kits for larger models have four separate walls and must be attached at each of the four corner joints.

Examine the base for visual features such as sidewalks, porches, etc. that indicate where to attach the front wall to the base. For example, the front door will correspond to the front walk.

Tip: Hardened hot-melt glued is reactivated by simply touching the tip of the hot melt glue gun to any areas that you want to re-melt or smooth out.

Tip: Before you attempt to assemble the walls of a build kit for the first time, practice gluing several vertical wall joints to a base using pieces of scrap material. Read the instructions below and practice on some throw away pieces of FlexStock material.

1. **Front Wall** ~ Start with the front main wall, using hot glue tack about ½-in. of the lower left-hand corner in place along the bottom edge of the wall. Make sure the placement is correct: square with the foundation and lined up correctly.
2. Next, applying slight tension on the wall to align it with the base and keeping the wall straight, tack the other corner down. Hold in place until the glue cools and the wall stands

upright on its own. Carefully inspect the placement to ensure the wall-to-base joint is correct, since the other three walls will “key” off this first joint. When you are satisfied, you can add more hot glue to reinforce it the wall/base joint. Simply run a small bead along the joint and allow the glue to cool, while continuing to hold the wall upright. You are now ready to attach the next wall.

3. **First Side Wall** ~ Tack one of the side walls to the base and corner simultaneously from inside the assembly at the corner joint, making sure both walls meet to make a 90-degree angle. Tack the top corner where the two walls meet, then tack the middle of the walls joint. When you are satisfied that the walls and base are properly positioned, apply a bead of glue along the rest of the joint, holding it together until the glue cools a bit.
4. Tack the remaining bottom corner of the side wall to the base while applying slight tension to keep it straight and holding the wall upright. Allow the glue to cool. When you are satisfied with the placement, tack the side wall to the base in several places along the wall-to-base joint from inside the assembly. Allow the glue to cool. Carefully examine the assembly to this point. Once you are satisfied, start at the corner joint and run a bead of hot glue no more than halfway along the bottom joint to reinforce the bond. Proceed to Step 5.
5. **Tip:** *The secret to success is to first tack the walls and corners together in the proper positions. For the corner joints, you'll want to tack the two walls together and to the base at the same time. This will hold everything in place perfectly to assemble the remaining walls.*
6. **Second Side Wall** ~ Repeat Steps 3 and 4 to attach the second side wall. Again, only apply the final reinforcing bead of glue half way along the joint. This provides sufficient flexibility to ensure the last corner joint can be glued together without leaving any gaps.
7. **Back Wall** ~ Dry fit the back wall fully in contact with the two side walls and the base. Ensure that all the corner joints fit perfectly. From inside the assembly, tack the bottom corner of the back wall to the first side wall. Tack the top corners of the two walls together then tack the joint in the middle. Allow the glue to cool. When you are satisfied with the placement, run a reinforcing bead of glue halfway along the walls joint from about the middle to the base. Allow the glue to cool before proceeding.
8. Make sure the bottom corner of the back wall is flush with both the bottom corner of the side wall and the base. Tack the bottom corner into place and allow the glue to cool. Now follow the same procedure in Step 6 to attach the opposite side of the back wall to the second side wall.
9. Examine the assembly. If all looks good, finish tacking the back wall to the base along the joint. Allow the glue to cool. Now finish applying a reinforcing bead along the four wall joints and four base joints to complete this portion of the assembly.

Assembling the Roof

There are five types of roofs:

I. Flat roofs ~ are often found on commercial buildings like hotels and hospitals. Build kits with flat roofs over hang the walls by small margin or border to provide a working space for gluing. For this type of roof, it is very important to test fit the

roof prior to final assembly to see how much margin is provided.

- a. Invert the assembly and lay it on top of the roof component showing bottom side up. Adjust the position of the assembly so the margin is even on all sides. Then trace the overhang margin with a sharp pencil. This pencil line shows proper placement of the upper walls to the roof and where to apply the glue.
- b. Tack the roof to the front wall in several places. Then tack the back wall while applying slight downward pressure to keep the roof tight to the back wall. Allow the glue to cool. Now attach each of the four corners, one at a time, while applying downward pressure and allowing the glue to cool.
- c. Examine the assembly and when all looks good, reinforce the four joints all along the roof. Slip the tip of the mini glue-gun just between the roof and wall to run a thin bead of glue around the perimeter. Attach one side at a time while applying slight downward pressure and allow one side to cool before proceeding to the next.

Tip: *Once the roof is fully attached and the glue has cooled, the structural strength of the assembly becomes readily apparent.*

II. Pitched roofs ~ are often found on residential homes and smaller commercial buildings such as chain restaurants. Build kits with pitched roofs are always scored and folded. Start by making sure the angle of the fold is correct. Test fit the roof to the assembly to determine how much the roof overhangs the walls while making sure is evenly positioned front to back and sides.

- a. Look for any cutouts in the roof for chimneys, vents, etc. and remove these using a hobby knife before attaching the roof.
- b. Hold the roof in position and trace along the walls with a pencil where the walls meet the roof. This pencil line will indicate the proper placement of the upper walls to the roof and show you where to apply the glue.
- c. Start with the front peak and tack it into position while applying gentle pressure to ensure the peak makes good contact with the wall. Allow the glue to cool. Do the same for the opposite side. At about the mid-line of the roof over one side wall, apply gentle pressure and tack the roof to the side wall. Do the same for the opposite side.

Note: *Some angled roofs (such as the 'Sugar Creek Farm' kit) have a slight uplift at the end. Pre-shape the roof component by gently bending the ends of the roof upwards and test the fit. Repeat as necessary until you achieve consistent contact all around. The FlexStock material will conform exactly when you apply slight downward pressure while gluing down the corner areas of the roof to the side walls.*

- d. Tack each corner of the roof in place. Then apply a ½-in. bead of glue along the pencil line on one side at 2-inch intervals while applying gently pressure to the roof and wall to ensure good contact. Allow the glue to cool. Do the same for the opposite side. Then follow this procedure for the remaining two walls. Once the tacking glue is fully set and you are satisfied with the results, apply a bead of glue along the entire wall-to-roof joint on all four sides.

III. Curved roofs ~ are often found on specialized commercial buildings such as Quonset huts and airplane hangars. Curved roofs are formed first by shaping the roof component on the sharp edge of a desk or table print-side-up just enough to get a curve started. Now roll the material in a loose spindle being careful not to crease it to shape the curve a little more.

- a. Check the match to the curved walls of the assembly. If a tighter curvature is needed, spindle the roof component a little tighter than before and check the fit again. Repeat this process until the right amount of curvature is achieved. Make sure the curved roof makes good contact with the curved walls and, when you are satisfied, invert the roof and assembly and tack the roof in place using glue starting at the crown attaching first one curved wall and then the remaining wall. Then tack the sides of the roof to the base. Complete the assembly by running a thin bead of glue along all four joints.

IV. Hip roofs: This pyramid type of roof is used on the light colored garden house and is simple to assemble and install.

Cut the four notches at the tips, score and fold. Cut out the four angled notches and assemble from the back side using hot glue. Just tack together small areas at a time. When you are satisfied, reinforce the assembly then from the back side.

V. Conical roofs: This type roof is used on grain silos and bins. Just score at all the fold areas, fold at the score lines and shape into a cone. The distinctive multi-faceted roof shape will happen naturally. Then glue at the flap from underneath.

Assembling Other Structures and Detail Items

I. Cylindrical/tubular structures ~ are used for specialized structures such as silos, grain bins and chimneys. Like curved roofs, you first shape the tube by stropping it gently on the sharp edge of a desk or table to start the curve. Then spindle the material into a loose roll. Work carefully to avoid creasing it. Keep working the material until you achieve the proper tubular shape and circumference, allowing a slight overlap for bonding the edges together.

- a. Use clear tape in three places at the top bottom and mid-point of the joint to hold the tube in shape for gluing while making sure the top and bottom openings are flush. Tack the tube at the top of the joint, then tack the bottom and finally tack the middle. Allow the glue to cool. To reinforce the joint, tuck the tip of the glue gun under the overlap to inject a thin bead of glue along the joint and press the two sides of the material together.

II. Chimneys: Square and rectangular tube-type structures such as chimneys first must be scored with a hobby knife and then folded on the sharp edge of a desk or table.

- a. Prior to assembly, detail the inside surfaces with black or dark brown marker to simulate soot. Allow the marker to dry.
- b. Form the chimney into its proper shape and use clear tape on the top and bottom of the joint to hold the tube in shape for gluing. Tack along the joint in several places and allow the glue to cool.
- c. Now glue along the joint an inch at a time, press the edges together and allow the glue to cool. If there is a thru-hole in the roof for a tall exterior-type chimney, slide the chimney through the hole and attach it to the base only in a straight upright position.
- d. If the chimney is the angled type, you can attach it anywhere on the roof that you desire. Apply a generous bead of glue on the inside of the chimney on the lower-most bottom edge place it in position on the roof. The glue will slowly run down while still hot and attach the chimney to the roof from the inside. Using this method, no glue will

show. Glue a light, thin swatch of cotton to the inside of the chimney to simulate smoke.

III. Roof vents: In most cases, roof vents are already printed on the roof component. If you prefer, for added realism, you can install 3D detail roof vents over the top of the printed vents. These 3D detail vents look great when installed with a small space between the roof and the vent. You create a 1/8-in. spacer by applying a raised drop of glue on the backside of the detail vent and allowing it to cool. Then re-heat the glue or add a small extra drop and position the 3D detail vents over the printed vents.

- a. For even greater realism, cut a 3/8-in. piece of a common plastic drinking straw and use silver marker to color it. Cut the straw at the same angle as the pitch of the roof (if any). Glue it from the inside of the straw so no glue shows. These can be added to any building.

IV. Gardens: Some kits include small flower and vegetable gardens. To make these more dramatic, use the glue spacer technique. Place a sizable dollop of glue in the middle of the garden component and allow it to cool. Then glue the edges down by pressing down firmly along the edges as you attach the garden component to the base.

- a. The center will be raised to provide added realism. You can then add bits of dried moss or lichen for an even more impressive look. The Sugar Creek Farm build kit has a raised garden. First notch, fold and glue the corners. Then add raised and spaced drops of glue to the back side for support. Finally, glue the raised garden to the base.

V. Spacers for big signs: Some build kits include two-sided signs, such as the drive-in theater marquee sign. Experienced modelers may want to include a light-weight spacer such as thin foam core material between the two halves to obtain more thickness. You are limited only by your patience and creativity!

VI. Wall signs: Build kits for commercial-type buildings include extra business signs and wall signs. These can be attached over existing printed signs on the exterior surfaces, or added on a blank part of the wall. Cut out and detail the edges and glue in place with white glue. Or, for a more dramatic look, make a glue spacer around the back side perimeter to suspend the signs off the wall a bit.

VII. Street signs: Find the Ultra Sign sample post included and attach it as shown in photos. Use a drop of hot glue to attach it to the base.

VIII. Touching-up glue joints and corners: This can be done from the outside of the assembly. First pre heat the mini glue gun for five minutes to soften any extraneous glue on the nozzle and wipe it off using a thick clean rag. Then, with a clean nozzle, use the side to iron out any protruding glue bumps. With an appropriate colored marker, dot the corners lightly to blend in any color needed to make the corner look smooth and solid. Any unwanted hot glue can be gently scraped off with a finger nail or Popsicle stick.

- a. Small mistakes on your assembly can be covered with lichen or touched-up with a marker. Houses and buildings are seldom perfect in real-life and slight imperfections should not be noticed in any case.

IX. Race sponsor fencing: This type of fencing – or fence barrier – is for the Race Tower and Raceway Ticket Booth build kits. The first step is to carefully cut out the fencing just outside the red line, then detail the edges with a red marker using the

side edge of the marker. Quickly follow along the edge of the material to prevent saturation stains.

- a. Next, glue the front and back sides of the fencing together using a thin coat of white glue. Place the joined halves under a heavy object such as a book for 15 minutes to prevent warping while the glue sets up. Do the same for all fencing or barriers provided with your kit.
- b. After the glue is set, you can begin shaping the curves as shown in the photos. Be careful to not crease the fence components while you are shaping them. Prior to attaching the fence components to the base, detail them again with red marker to ensure that no white edges show. Test fit all fence components at the same time before attaching them to the base using hot glue.

X. Using lichen and plants: We recommend using dried lichen or other, better-looking scale plant material to your scale project to represent plants, trees, bushes and shrubs. You can attach these materials to the base quickly and efficiently using hot glue. Sidewalks that are bordered with shrubs look especially good and create an enhanced sense of realism. Placing a few shrubs or bushes along the foundation of any building breaks up the straight lines and adds scale-realistic detail to any Photo Real build kit.

XI. Flags: Cut out right and left sides or front and back. Glue together with a small amount of white glue. The printed poles should be cut off. Detail the edges with correct color marker when dry.

- a. Straighten a paper clip and cut small straight sections as desired for use as a flag pole. Hot glue edge of flag to pole. Place pole where desired using hot glue.

XII. Pennants and banners: pennants are mainly used with automotive-themed build kits. Trim them using the tip of the scissors while making sure to not get too close to the simulated string area.

- b. Snip-cut one side of a pennant flag angle and then flip over the material and do the same until the scrap triangle pieces fall away. For patient modelers, each colored triangle can be cut out and hot glued onto a piece of string. Color the edges with the appropriate colored markers for enhanced realism.

XIII. Bonus banners: If included, bonus banners can be carefully cut out and applied to blank areas of your assembly or attached to an Ultra Fence layout as explained below. A banner will have small, printed ropes but you can remove these and add simulated rope (such as thick string) to each corner with a dab of hot glue on the back side.

XIV. Chain-link/hurricane fencing: Innovative Hobby Supply offers a properly scaled model accessory called Ultra-Fence that simulates chain-link or hurricane fencing. Ultra-Fence is usually available where this kit was sold, or is available for purchase online. You can use Ultra-Fence with Ultra Sign signpost, also available at your favorite hobby store or online. Scale fencing creates greatly enhanced realism when used with your favorite build kits.

XV. Detailing the base: Attach the base to your layout using your favorite cement or adhesive. Use of the build kit base component is entirely up to you. However, please include the base component during assembly to ensure a good assembly result. After assembly is complete, if desired, trim off the base

to within ¼-in. of the building foundation. You can also trim off certain portions of the base to fit your existing project layout.

- a. Base components are designed to blend into your existing layout by decorating them with scale landscape materials. You also can attach popular substrates to any of our bases using white glue, such as standard sand, rock, and grass materials.

*The skills you have learned in assembling this build kit will make constructing any of our line of **Photo Real Build Kits** faster and easier. Check out our entire line of photo-realistic build kits at www.innovativehobbysupply.com*