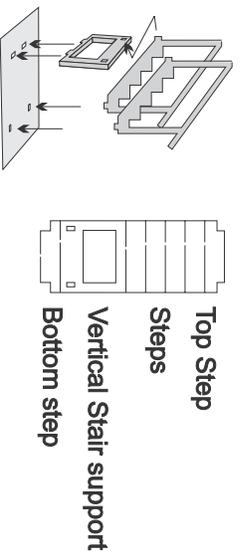
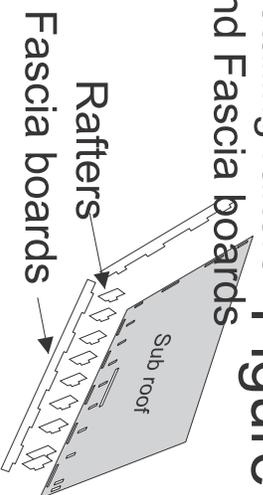


Figure 1



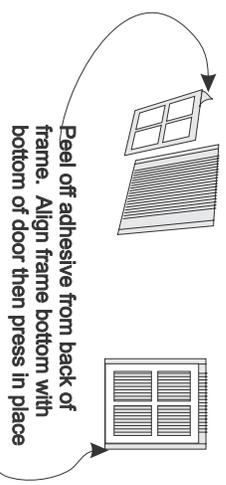
Fixture plate used for holding steps and stringers during the assembly process. Once glue has dried remove the unglued fixture and cut off the tabs from bottom of stair assembly.

Figure 2



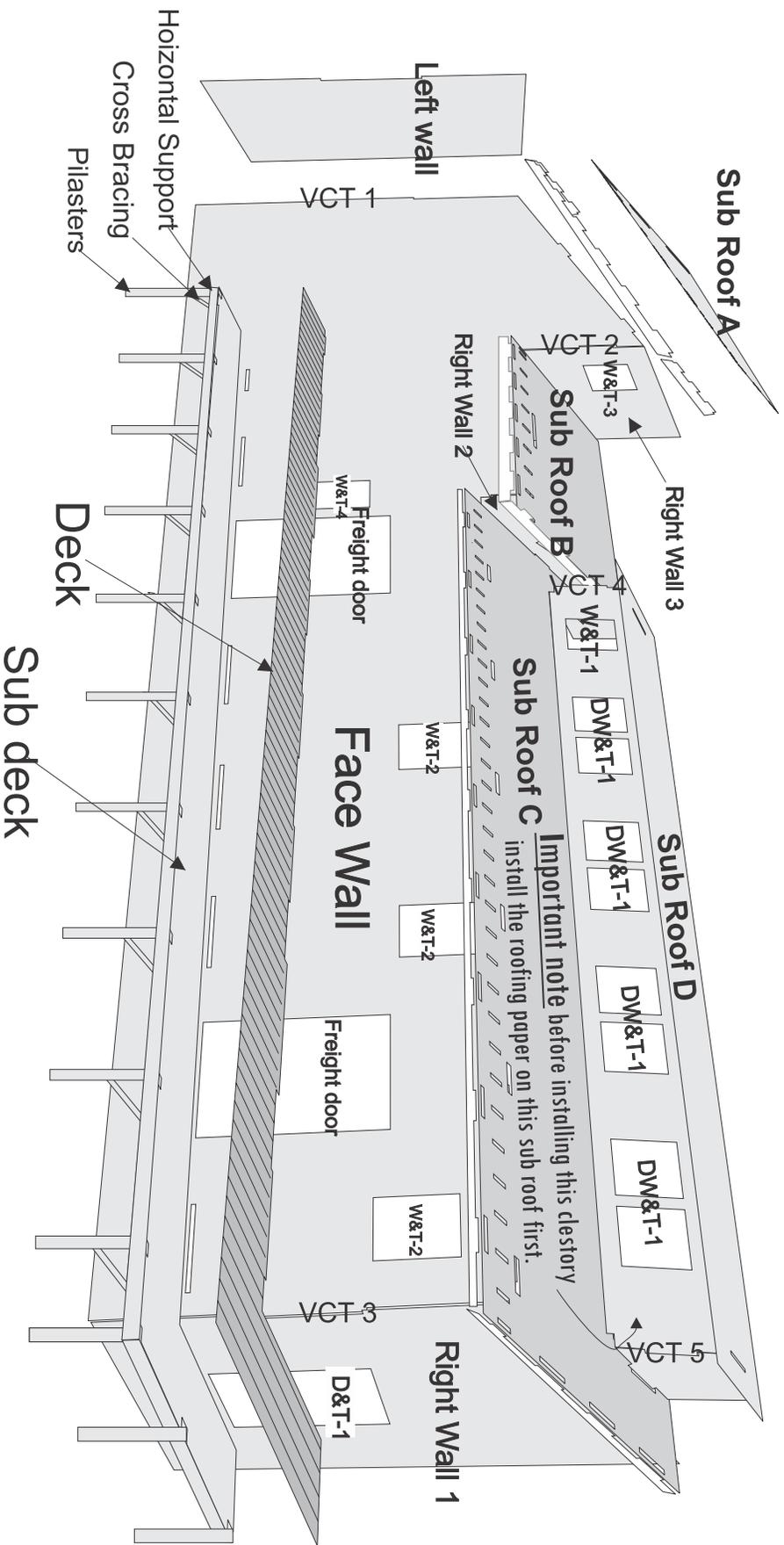
The rafters have been broken down and cut in 3 groups. Group A for sub roof A and group B for sub roof B and group C. After you have assembled the roof sections paint the underside before gluing them to the walls.

Figure 3



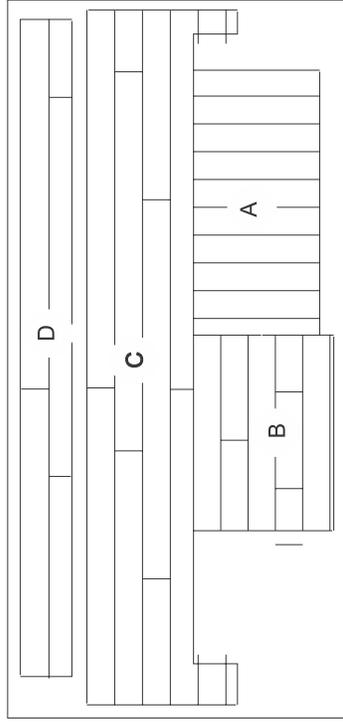
The material extending out around the perimeter of the frame is used to apply glue and keep the door from falling through. Once you have applied the glue you are ready to install the door in its respective opening.

Use the same method for assembling the windows

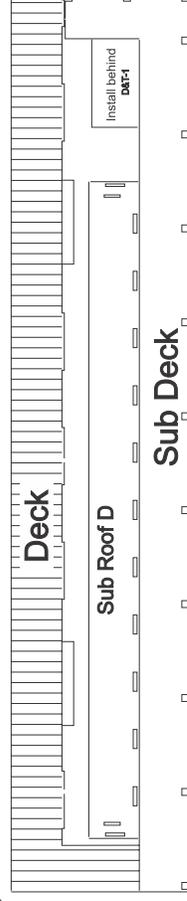
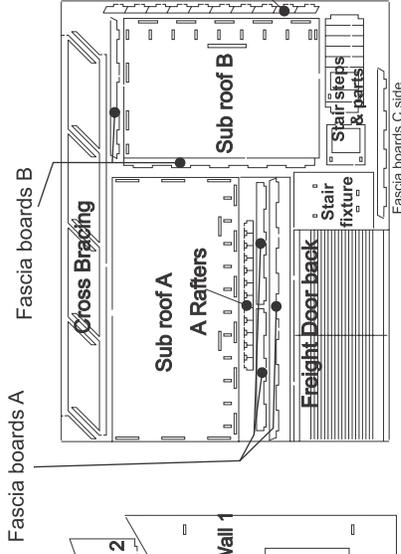
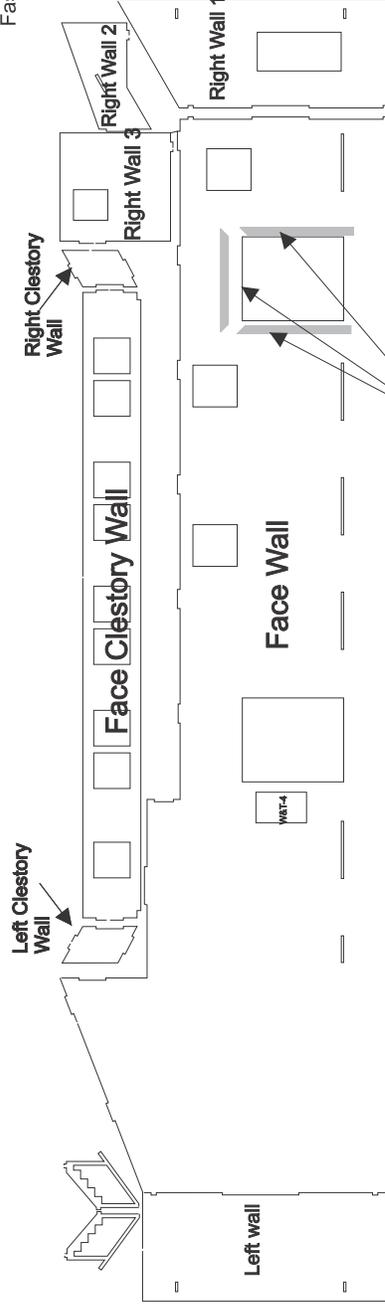
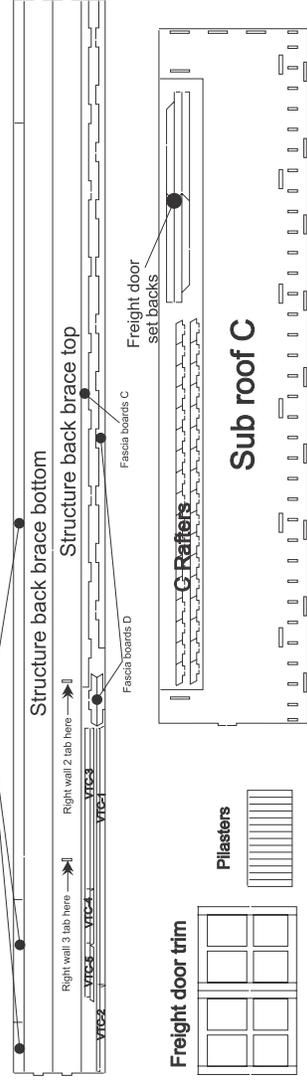


Parts and pane identification sheet for the Citrus Shed

Pressure sensitive (adhesive backed) rolled roofing sheets



Horizontal deck supports 3 pieces



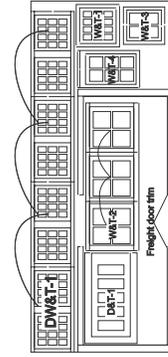
Freight door set backs: sets the freight door back Provides a more realistic visual appearance. Install around the perimeter of the door from the back side.

To provide the proper setback (depth) for the freight doors, we have included the parts shown in this box.

Freight door set backs



The freight door set backs are intended to be placed around the freight door openings. They are to be glued between the wall and the freight door itself. The set back parts are located in the Sub roof C group.



- DW&T Double window and trim frame part
- W&T Window and trim frame part
- D&T-1 Door and trim frame
- VTC Vertical trim for corner

Text instructions #2009X

Thank you for purchasing our #2009X HO scale Citrus shed. Before beginning the assembly of your kit, look at the parts inventory drawings and identify the parts panels in your kit.

To make parts identification easier they are cut so they stay in their respective panels and do not shift out during transportation and handling. Because of the varying hardness (density) of the wood, you may need to assist the release of some of these parts by drawing the blade down the laser cut groove. An Xacto knife (or equivalent) with a sharp #11 blade is very useful in helping you to do this. When the part is removed from the panel, carefully sand the edges to remove any roughness or soot left from the laser. Finally, before you get started building you will need some wood glue and a flat surface to build on.

The following are recommendations to help with the assembly.

1. Because there are 4 roofs on this model with a significant amount of rafters and fascia board details, I want to suggest that you consider one of 2 different approaches to building the model. If your layout height is below eye level you may want to consider foregoing the installation of the under roof detail (roof rafters). Of course, if your layout height is near eye level you will be viewing the structure up close; the addition of these under roof details can be impressive. Either way, it's there for those who want to use them
2. About choosing paint and painting methods. Using a primer minimizes the need for several coats. By minimizing the amount of paint applied, you preserve some of the natural wood grain texture. I have painted my models utilizing all 3 of the major techniques; spray can paint, air brush, and hand quill brush. I have had successful results utilizing all three of these methods at one time or another. One of the main components of successful paintwork can be attributed to the paint. A well-pigmented paint is preferable. What is most desired when painting a miniature model is minimal thickness of the paint with maximum coverage. Most of the model railroad paint manufacturers understand and specialize in producing paint that is well pigmented. (Note: I do not recommend using the Woodland scenic paints or any other paint that is intended for scenery.) I am referring to paint that would typically be used on a railroad car or locomotive. Unfortunately the hobby paint manufacturers do not have a line of RR structure colors, so the car and locomotive colors are what I recommend.
3. Paint the parts in the trim and window panel. After you have painted them in their secured parts panels, remove the parts one by one and paint the edges. Keep in mind that the trim parts are shown in the assembly drawings in their alphabetic identification relating to position on the model. You may want to paint and install each trim board one by one if you think this may cause you confusion. After the parts have dried, remove the adhesive backing and stick the trim parts to the walls as shown.
4. Assemble the windows as shown in the layered sequence (top right hand corner fig. #3) and the door (bottom left hand corner fig. #3). Be sure to place window glazing behind the windowpanes.

It can be very challenging to write and illustrate good kit directives and the instructions can make a major difference in the quality of a kit. If you found a particular part of this kit to be very good, or bad, help out another fellow modeler by reporting your difficulty to us. Your input is critical so that improvements can be made for future instructions. Tony Thompson has provided some additional tips on building the Citrus Shed on his Blog. Check it out at:

<http://modelingthesp.blogspot.com/2013/02/a-packing-shed-for-shumala-part-3.html>

I hope you enjoyed building the Citrus Shed. Please consider some of our other kits in the future. My family and I are committed to your satisfaction and we thank you for choosing one of our Showcase Miniatures kits. To keep up with what is new and to see our complete line of models, please visit our web site at www.showcaseminatures.net. You will also find tips and advice from other model builders and how they super detail some of our kits.