



N Structure Kit SUPERIOR PAPER 933-3237

Thanks for purchasing this Cornerstone Series® kit. Please read all instructions before starting. All Parts are molded in styrene plastic, so use only glue and paints which are compatible.

America's first paper mill opened in 1690 near Germantown, PA. Early American operations were based on European models, but technological breakthroughs in the 17th and 18th centuries introduced new machines to the process. The first machine for making a continuous roll of paper was patented in France in 1799. An improved design appeared in England in 1801 and was further refined by the Fourdrinier brothers in 1801 (modern machines are still called "fourdriniers"). In 1809 a cylinder machine was created, and a later American version could produce a sheet 30' wide at the incredible rate of 80' per minute!

These early mills had to be located in or near cities to insure a steady supply of rags. A source of water was essential for washing pulp and running machinery. By 1810, over 180 mills were in operation in the US. Increasing competition for rags led many operators to experiment with other material. Of these, ground wood pulp emerged as the best substitute. Newsprint made from wood pulp was first used by a Boston newspaper in 1853.

Today, the basics of papermaking are similar, but the mill has evolved into a complex industrial facility.

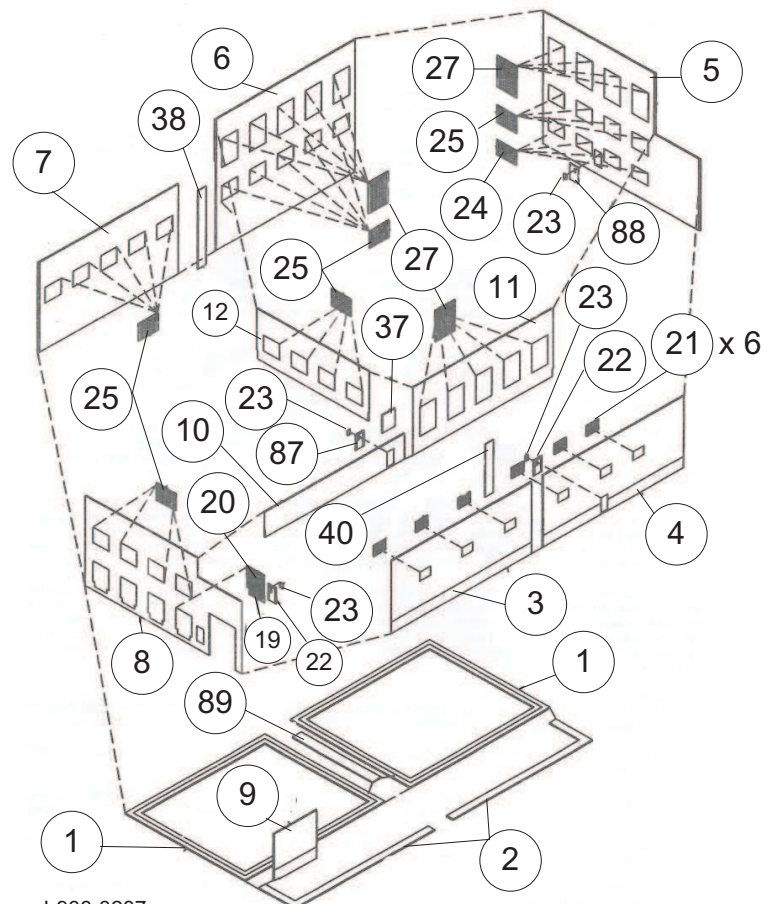
Requiring huge quantities of raw materials and shipping tons of finished product paper mills are among the most rail-intensive industries of the 20th century. An incredible variety of freight cars are required, along with considerable switching work, so that your finished model can be the most important customer on your railroad.

In-bound materials can be shipped in Pulpwood Cars. A mill also receives various slurries (including kaolin clay, limestone and other materials mixed with water), chemicals (such as chlorine, caustic soda or titanium dioxide) and latex in tank cars. Dry kaolin is also shipped in bulk in several types of covered hoppers. A variety of kits and decals are available to model this equipment.

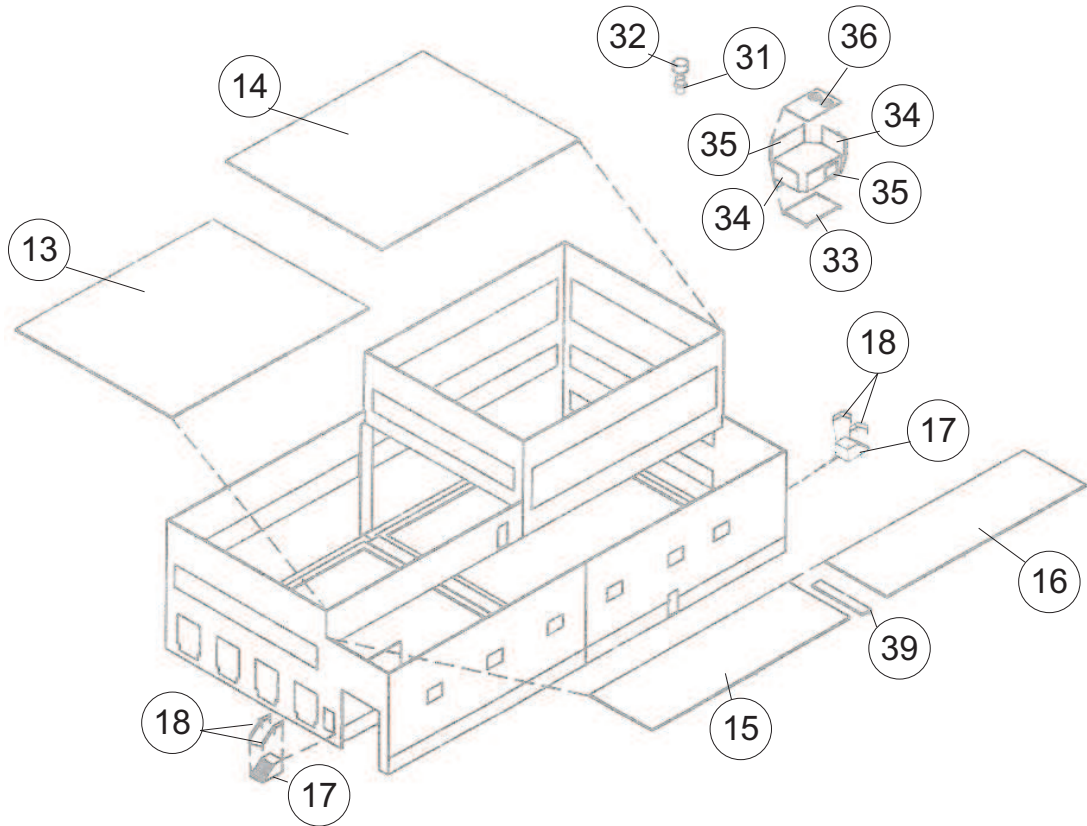
Most paper is shipped as large, heavy rolls that must be kept clean and dry in transit. This requires a ready supply of boxcars. Paper makers require the interior be cleaned after each run, a job done by the local railroad in a nearby yard.

Passing freights drop off and spot cars at mills, but most operate their own switch engines. These are usually painted in bright colors with the company logo and may be remote controlled. Virtually any small diesel can be used.

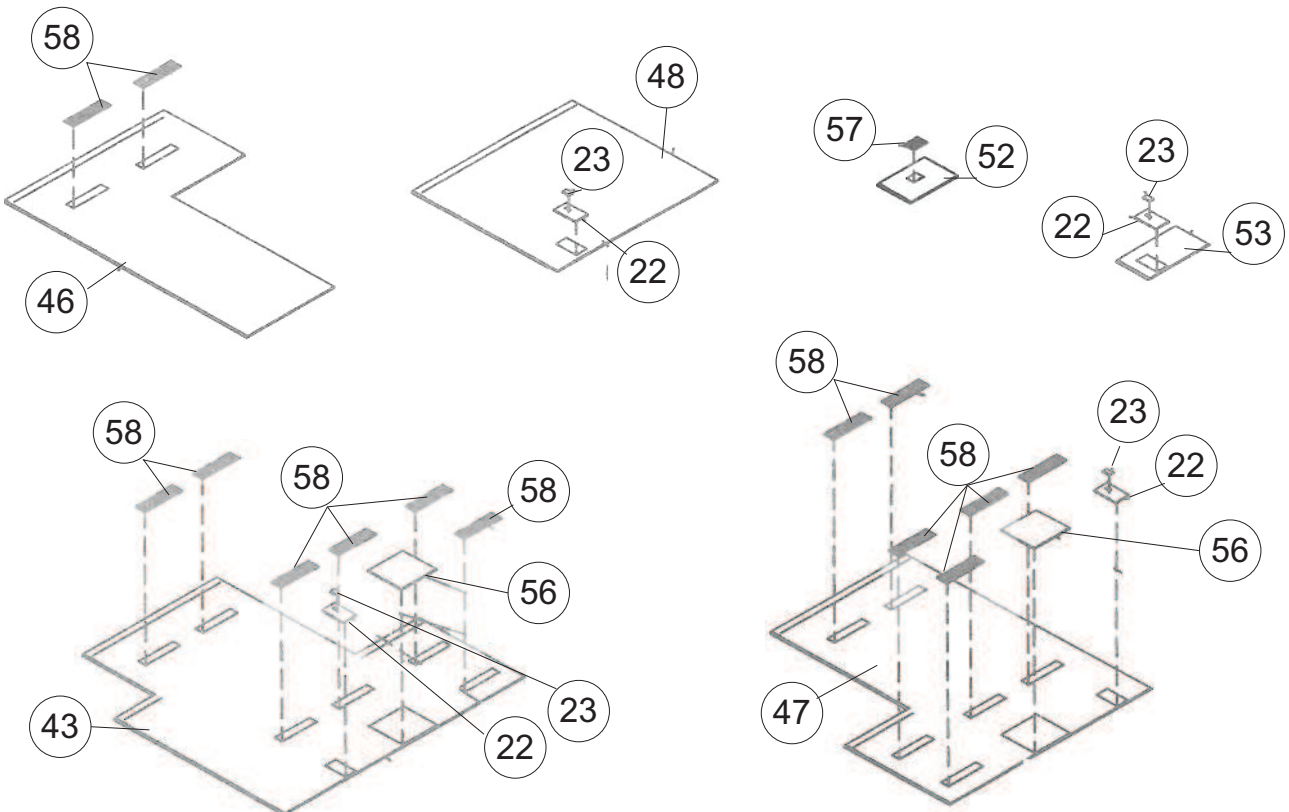
1. Glue the windows (24, 25, 27), doors and dock bumper (19, 20, 22, 87, 88) and vents (21) in place on their respective walls (3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12).
2. Glue the "glass" (23) on the backs of part # 22, 87 & 88.
3. Glue the bases (1, 2) together as shown, using the reinforcing part #89 to strengthen the bond between both #1 bases.
4. Glue side walls (3 & 4) together. Use a reinforcing part #40 on the backs of both. Glue the other side walls (6 & 7) together, using #38 to reinforce those two walls. Glue the upper side wall pieces (10 & 11) together using #37 to reinforce.
5. Glue the walls 3 & 4, 5, 6 & 7 and 8 together and to the base. Then glue the inside wall #9 in place on the base. Next glue the upper walls 10 & 11 and 12 together and to the other walls.



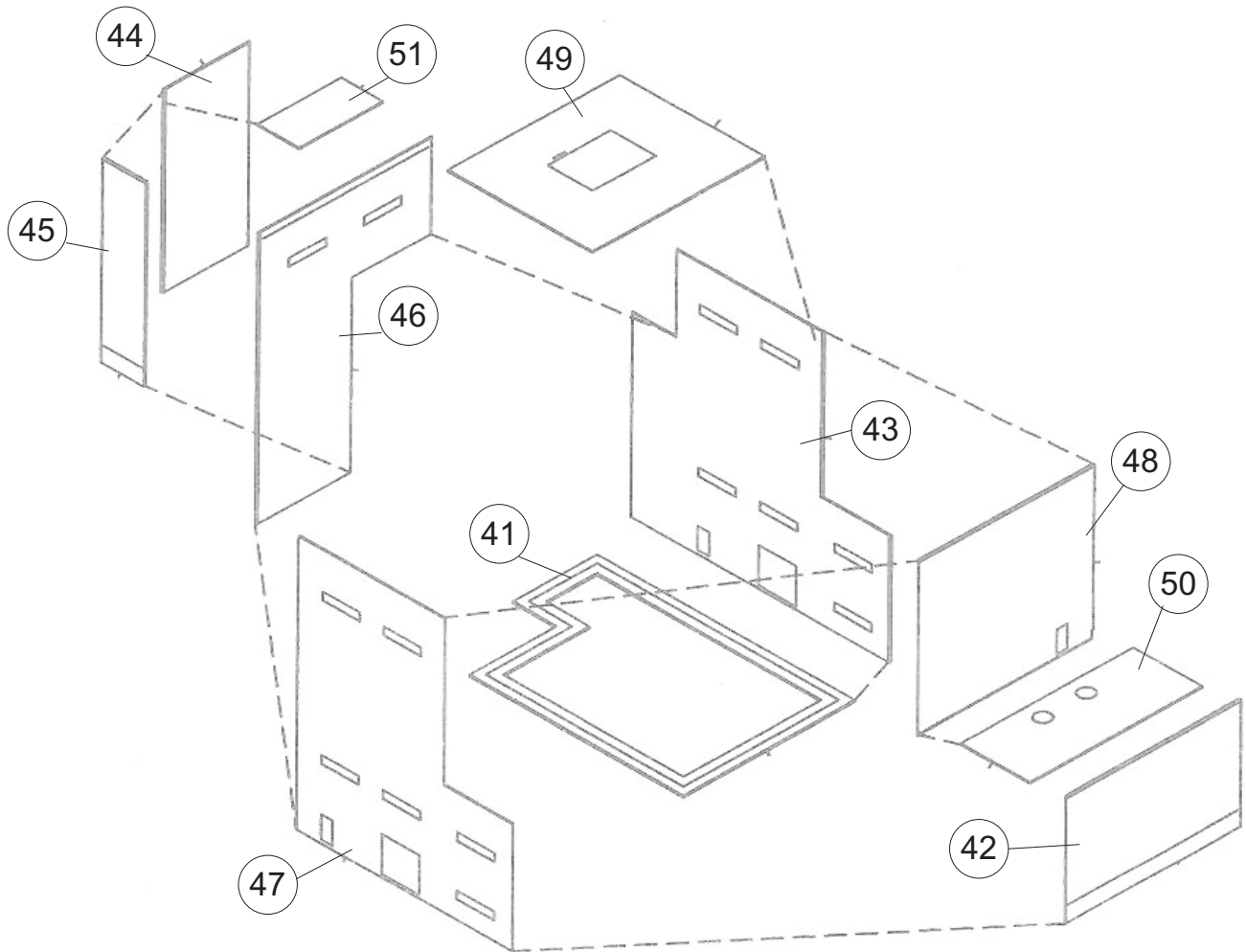
6. Glue roof pieces 15 & 16 together using #39 to reinforce the joint. Next drill out the desired number of indented holes (these will be use to mount the vent pipes) from the backs of roof #'s 13 & 14.
7. Then glue all of the roof pieces (13, 14, 15 & 16) in place.
8. Glue the vents (31, 32) together and in place in the holes in the roof.
9. Glue the air conditioning units (33, 34, 35, 36) together and unto the roof where you desire.
10. Complete assembly of the main mill by gluing the railings (18) to the steps (17) and then in place on the walls under the doors.



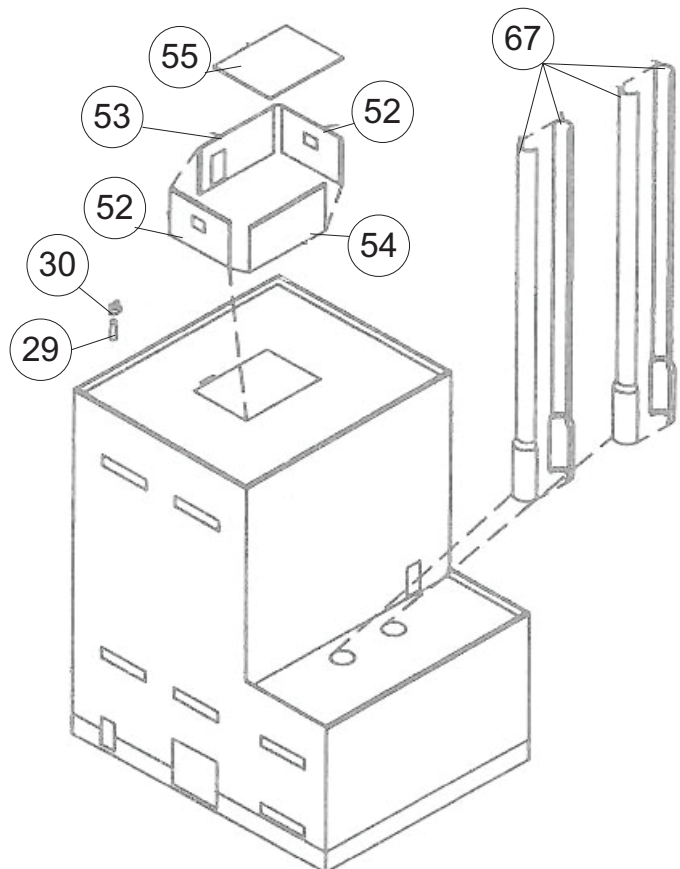
11. Glue the windows {57, 58} and doors (22, 56) in place on the appropriate walls (43, 46, 47, 48, 52, 53).
12. Glue the "glass" (23) on the backs of doors #22.

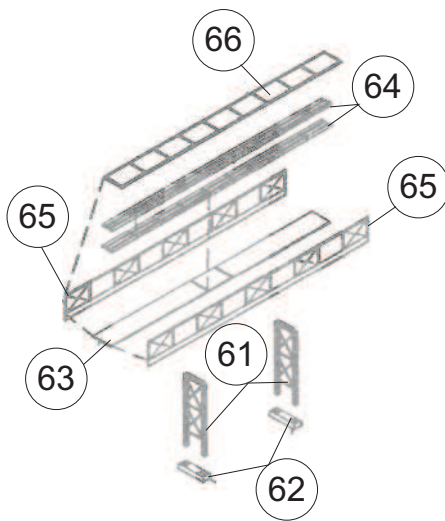


13. Glue the walls (42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47) to each other and the base (41).
14. Glue the upper wall (48) in place between walls #'s 43 & 47.
15. Glue the roofs (49, 50, 51) in place.



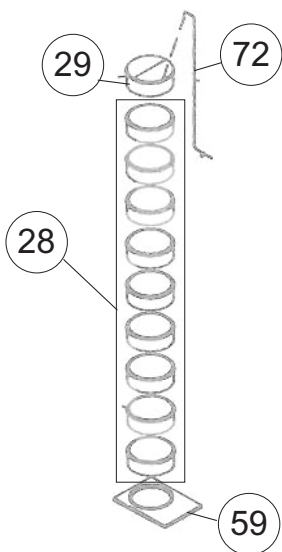
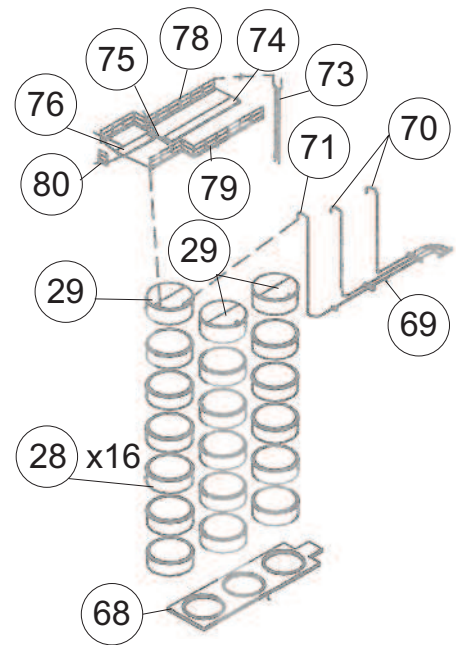
16. Glue the smokestacks (67) together and then on roof #50.
17. Glue the head house walls (52, 53, 54) together and to the roof #49, following the raised ridges.
18. Glue the small vents (29, 30) together and end into the holes in the roof.



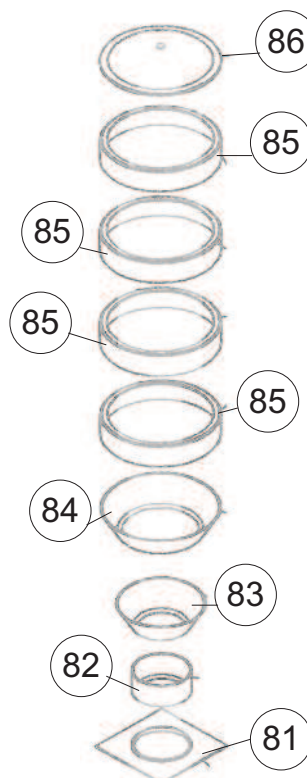


19. Glue pipes (64) to floor of bridge (63), one set of pipes on top of the other.
20. Glue the sides (65) and top (66) on.
21. Glue the supports (61) to the pads (62). Finish the bridge by gluing the supports to the bottom of the floor. The bridge can be put in between both buildings at any point depending on your layout. The bridge and pipes can be shortened and the support locations can be chosen to clear trackage and/or driveways between the buildings.

22. Glue together two stacks of five-tank sections (28) and one stack of six: each section should be offset 90 degrees from the one below.
23. Glue the tallest stack on the end of the base (68) with the two smaller ones next to it.
24. Glue one top section (29) on top of each of the three stacks with all the holes facing the same side. Glue the walkway (73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80) together and to the top of the three tanks.
25. Glue the vertical pipes (70, 71) to the horizontal pipe group (69). Note: #71 will hook into the taller tank.
26. Glue the top of the pipes into the holes in the top tank sections.



27. Glue another set of nine-tank sections (28) together along with one top section (29). Glue this to the small base (59) and glue the pipe (72) in place on the top. Note: there will be extra parts left over. The triple tank assembly can be put on roof #15/16 of the main mill with the pipes extending into the building or, it can be put on the ground next to the building. The single tank should be placed on the ground.



28. Following the illustration, glue the pulp silo (81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86) together. Note: there are enough parts for two complete silos. These can be placed near the end opposite the shipping end of the main mill. The prototype piping connecting the silos to the building is usually underground, so the location is flexible.

DECALING

1. After cutting out the decal, dip in water for 10 seconds, remove and let stand for 1 minute. Slide decal onto surface, position and then blot off any excess water.
2. Lightly brush Micro Sol® on top. This will soften the decal allowing it to conform to irregular surfaces. DO NOT TOUCH DECAL while wet!
3. When the decal is thoroughly dry, check for any trapped air bubbles. Prick them with the point of a small pin or hobby knife blade and apply more Micro Sol®.