

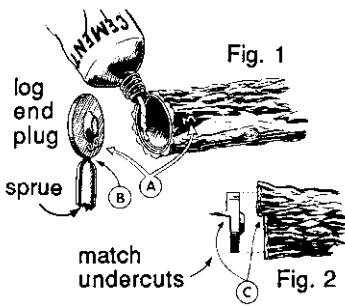
LL UNPAINTED LOGS

Made in the U.S.A.



Painting Examples





LOG ASSEMBLY

A number will be found on each log, about 1/8" from the smaller end in each case. After identifying a particular log, select the two circular end plugs to match its number ("A" in Fig. 1). Remove the log ends from the casting sprue at the point designated "B", clean away the flash around its circular edge. Trial fit these ends to the proper end of each log until they can be inserted completely and snugly. Do not force them too hard, for if there is any excess flash creating an oversized end, it is possible to split the log itself. Note also, some logs have undercut ends ("C") which should be turned to mate exactly with the undercut of the log ("C") when assembled, as per Fig. 2. When you are sure the log ends fit correctly, apply a small line of cement against the shoulder on the inside of one log end, see Fig. 1, and insert the log end.

At this point if the logs are to be used as loads on log cars, and extra weight is desired, a suitable amount of plaster or sand can be added inside the log. Then glue on the other end, Fig. 1.

Note: If you wish to bow your logs you should bow them first before you add extra weight to the inside of logs Fig. 15.

ALTERATIONS

The appearance of some logs can be altered to avoid too much similarity when placed in groups. Some suggestions are as follows: Using a sharp knife blade, cut or skim away the bark texture at certain areas of the logs, as shown in Fig. 8. These areas can then be painted to simulate raw wood according to the amount of exposure desired for each particular log.

Logs can be cut to varying lengths.

Simply saw small portions from the end as shown in Fig. 8. The end plug may need some material removed from the outside edge for it to fit in the log end. Be careful to retain the ends circular shape. Now the end can be inserted in to the shortened log as shown in Fig. 9. You may also cut slices from a wood dowel that can be used as end plugs.

In cutting a section from a log end, it is simple to retain an undercut. Merely make two (2) saw cuts, one from each side of the log so they miss each other by about 1/16" as shown in Fig. 10. Then snap the log into two pieces. This undercut should not be centered in the

log, but rather more to one side.

Short lengths cut from logs can be used as stumps by placing them on end in your scenery as seen in Fig. 11. The stump can be plugged with a wood dowel, balsa wood or plaster as shown in Fig. 12. The wood or plaster can be shaped to match the top contour of the stump, which would likely have an undercut as shown in Figs. 13. Place minute splinters of wood into some of the stumps, either while the plaster is wet or by cementing them on after it has dried. These splinters will simulate the projections of wood left when the tree breaks away from the stump as it falls. Grass, weeds, and shrubs can be cemented around the base of the stump where it joins the scenery. Plaster can also be used to simulate the exposed root system of the stump.

The occasional "bowed" or curved log looks quite realistic, and this can be achieved by applying heat to the log while its two ends are supported as Fig. 15. As the log warms up, its unsupported center portion will begin to sag. Then the heat should be removed immediately to halt the process at the precise moment the desired curvature is attained.

Note: This should only be done with the log ends already in place in the log if using a heat source other than a hair dryer. Otherwise the log ends will distort and the plug will be very hard to install. You may have to experiment to determine the proper amount of heat required to slightly curve a log.

Note: Too much heat will simply melt and disfigure the log.

Note: Don't use an oven because, even at low oven temperature it is quite difficult to remove the logs at the critical moment when the log has reached the correct amount of curvature. For this reason a hair dryer, or heat lamps are much more suitable since they provide ample heat and can be removed quickly and easily at that critical moment.

PAINTING

Logs are ready to paint. Use styrene compatible paints.

See our color photos in this instruction for

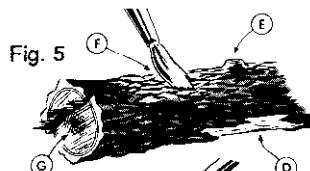


Fig. 5

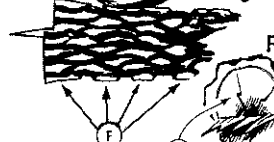


Fig. 6

brush paint onto raised surfaces only

fine brown lines to simulate splits

painting examples or use prototype logs.

From this research you will be able to determine the type and coloring of tree you wish to reproduce. Use this as a basis for coloring the model logs.

Apply your light base coat color, add a dark color in the cracks for shadow effects, apply the bark colors to the raised areas fig. 5 & 6. leaving the distress areas and knots the base coat color add addition detail to the bark, knots, distress areas & ends based on your modeling skills fig 5&7.

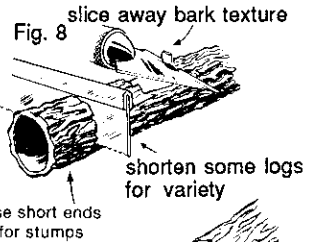


Fig. 8

Fig. 9



Fig. 10

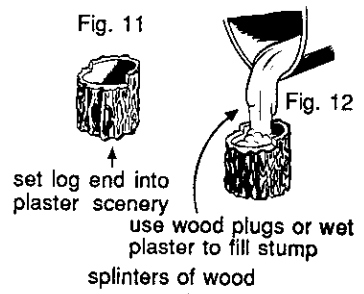


Fig. 11

Fig. 12

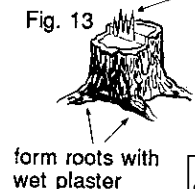


Fig. 13

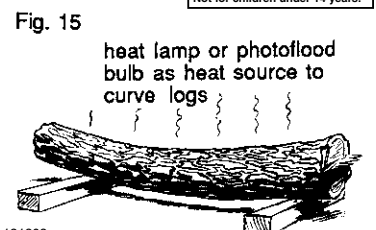


Fig. 15

WARNING:
CHOKING HAZARD - Small Parts
Not for children under 14 years.