Seaboard Air Line No. 2 Standard Depot

HO Scale Kit 1020

This kit will build into a model of a Seaboard Air Line standard No 2 Depot. Railroad plans dated July 8, 1908 were in the creation of this model. Included are basic interior walls for those who wish to detail their models interior. Also included are two cast urethane chimneys and brick piers to support the freight end of the depot and the small freight platform.

Tools -This is a simple kit to build and will require only a few basic tools to construct.

- •Modeler's knife with several #11 blades
- •A small square
- •Straight edge
- •Sanding block with a medium grit sandpaper
- •A few rubber bands will help hold parts while the glue dries
- •Glue of your choice: Carpender's glue and CA types work well
- •Appriate paint and brushes

Paint schemes used on these buildings varied over the years. Pre WWI colors were buff body with medium green trim. WWI to the late 1950's buff body with brown trim (Floquil Depot Bull and Roof Brown. Late 1950's until the SCL merger, off white and hunter green trim.
There was a lot of variation in the construction of the buildings. To get the correct detail of a specific depot, refer to photographs.

For those interested in learning more about the Seaboard Air Line you might consider joining the The ACL & SAL Historical Society.

ACL & SAL Historical Society
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Leesburg, FL 34749-0563
or
on the web at: **www.aclsal.org**

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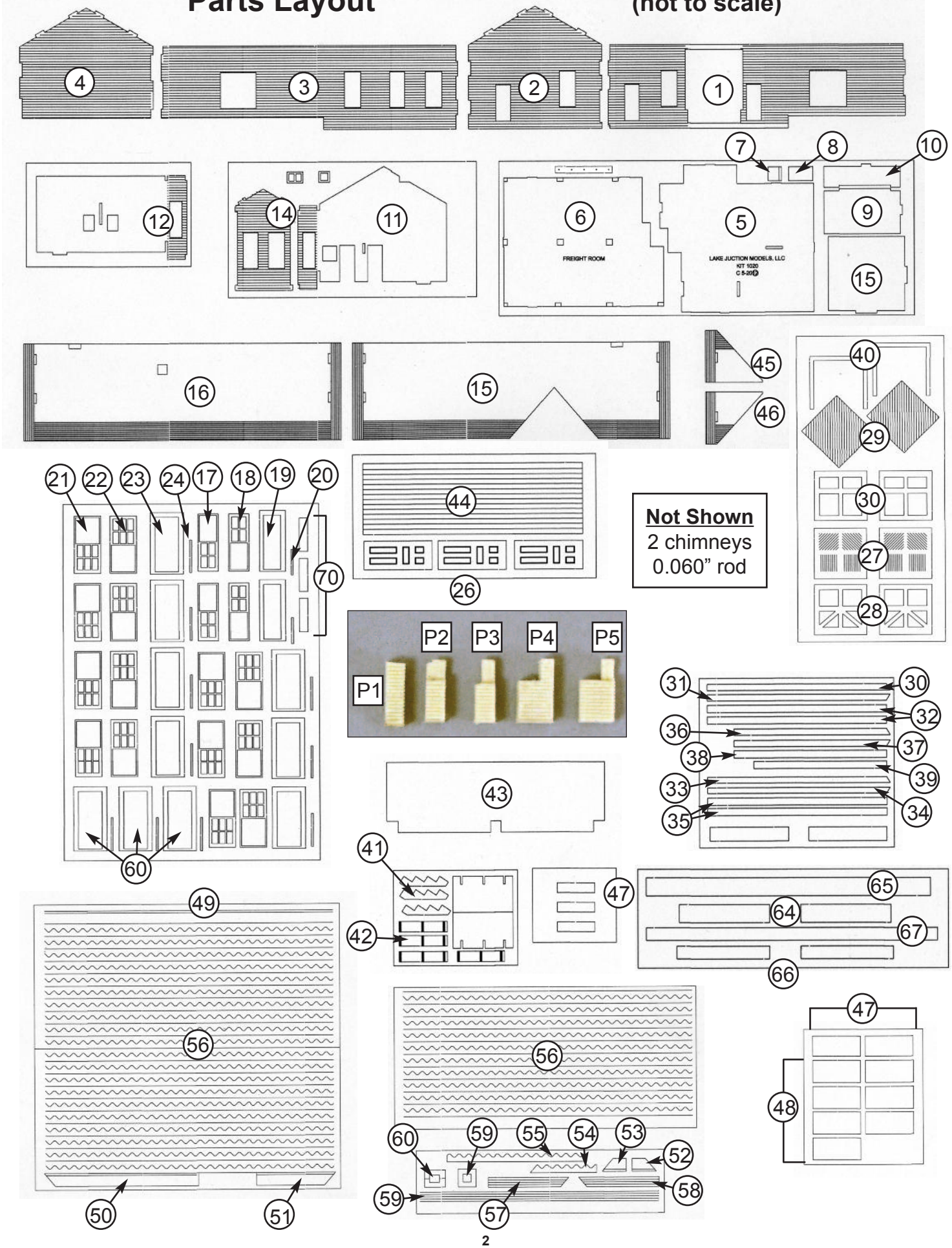
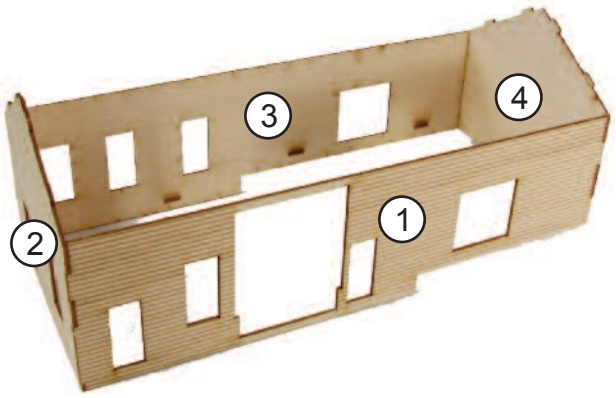
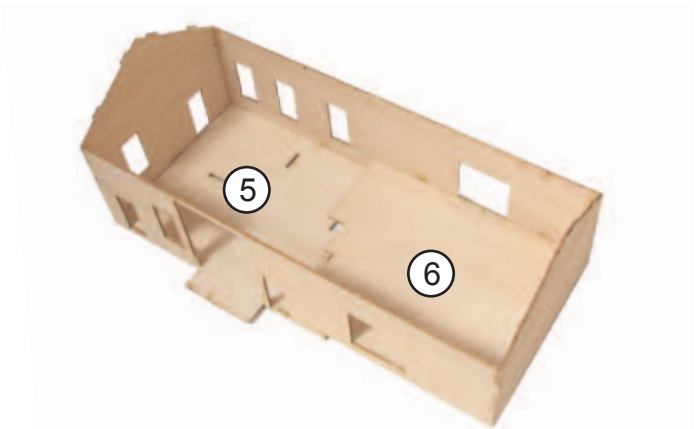
Parts Layout

(not to scale)



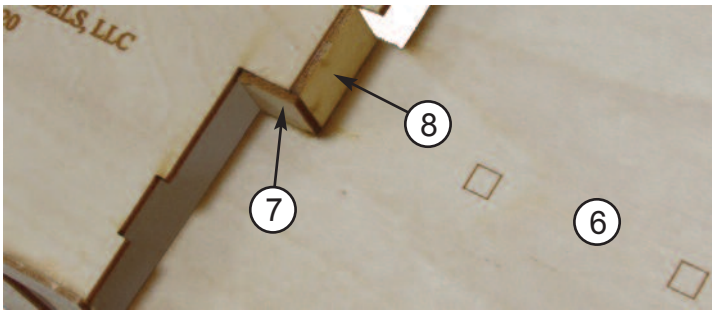


1. Assemble the walls as shown below. Using a square keep the corners 90°.

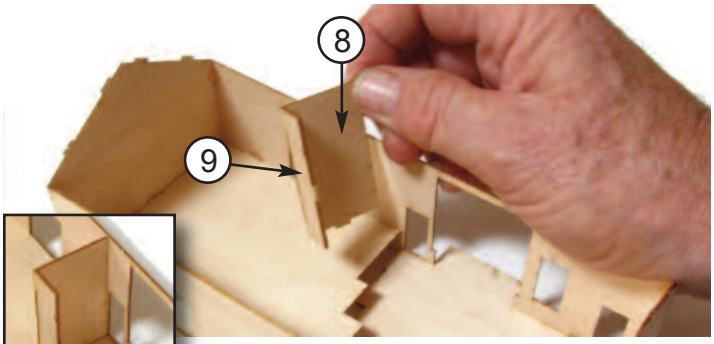


2. The floor sections **5** and **6** will "snap" into the pockets on the inside of the walls. Glue the floors to the walls.

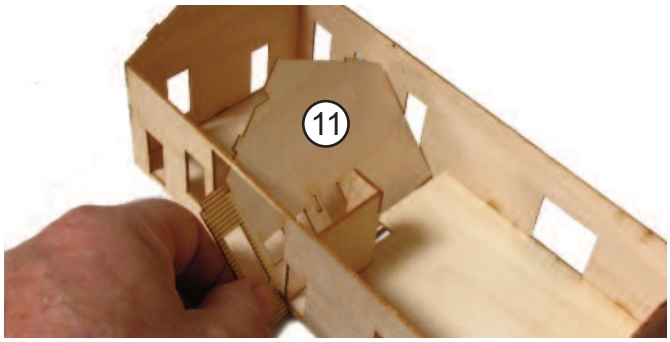
3. You should now have something that looks like this. Note the scribed locations of the brick piers under the freight room end.



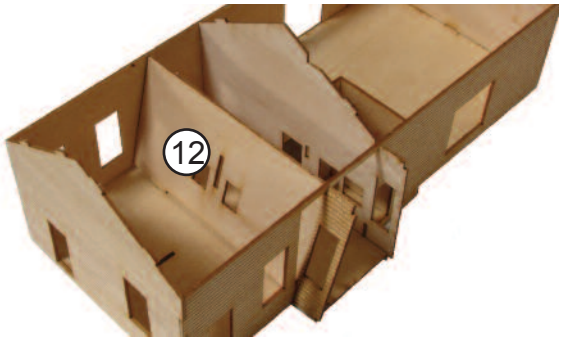
4. Freight room fillers **7** and **8** are glued as shown and fit on the outside of the waiting room and underneath the freight room floor as shown.



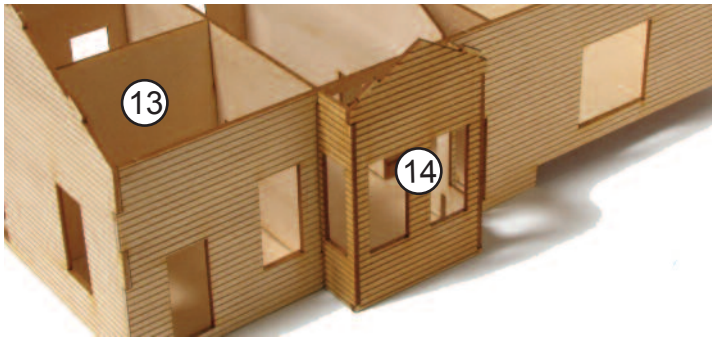
5. Glue freight room walls **8** and **9** together as shown above and when glue has dried, glue to the waiting room floor and the edge of the freight room floor. The result should look like the inset photo.



6. From the inside, slide the dividing wall **11** between the freight room and the office are in place as shown. Glue in place.

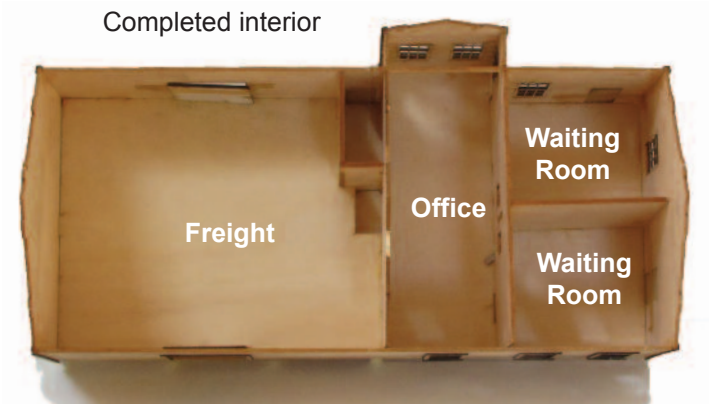


7. Now add the other office wall **12**. This wall is inserted from the outside of the building and then rotated into place.



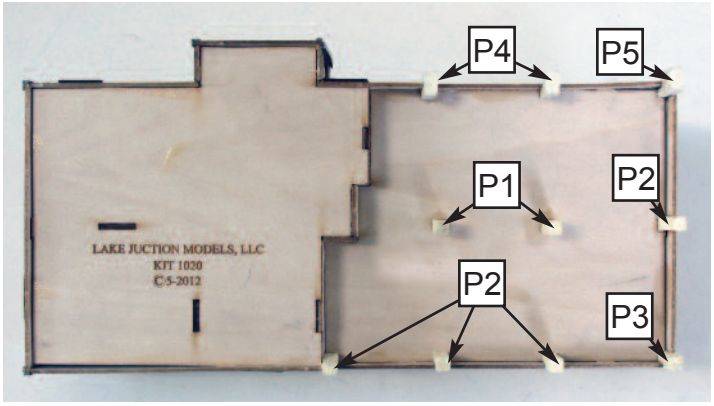
8. Slide the waiting room dividing wall **12** into position. Glue **12**, **13** and the bay front wall **14** in place.

Completed interior



9. You should have a building that looks like the photo at left. If you wish, you may remove the spacer at the top of the front wall that spans the distance between the two office walls.

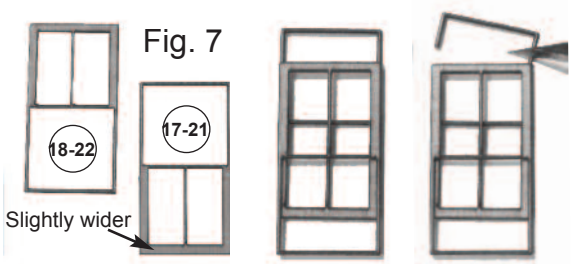
You now have a basic interior should you wish to detail it.



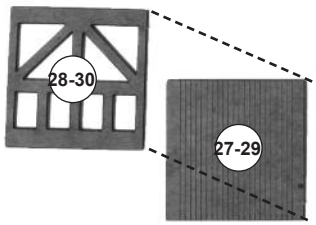
10. Now is a good time to glue the brick pier castings in place under neath the freight room floor. Scribe lines are provide to aid in their locations. It will probably be necessary to do some sanding to achieve a good fit.

Typical Window and Door Assembly

While the sashs and freight doors shown are not from this model the assembly is the same.



The window sashes (both the larger and smaller double hung windows) are assembled by removing the backing paper from the top sash **18** and **22** and pressing them together with the lower sashes **17** and **21**. The illustrations at the left show how to assemble a window so the lower sash is rased. Assuming you have prepainted all the parts you can add the glazing at this time by remove the backing paper from the upper sash and apply the glazing **47** or **48** as required. trim the excess glazing. Add the glazing, trim the excess. Leave the paper on until after the window is inserted into the opening in the wall to prevent fingerprints. Set them aside for now as we'll install them a little later.



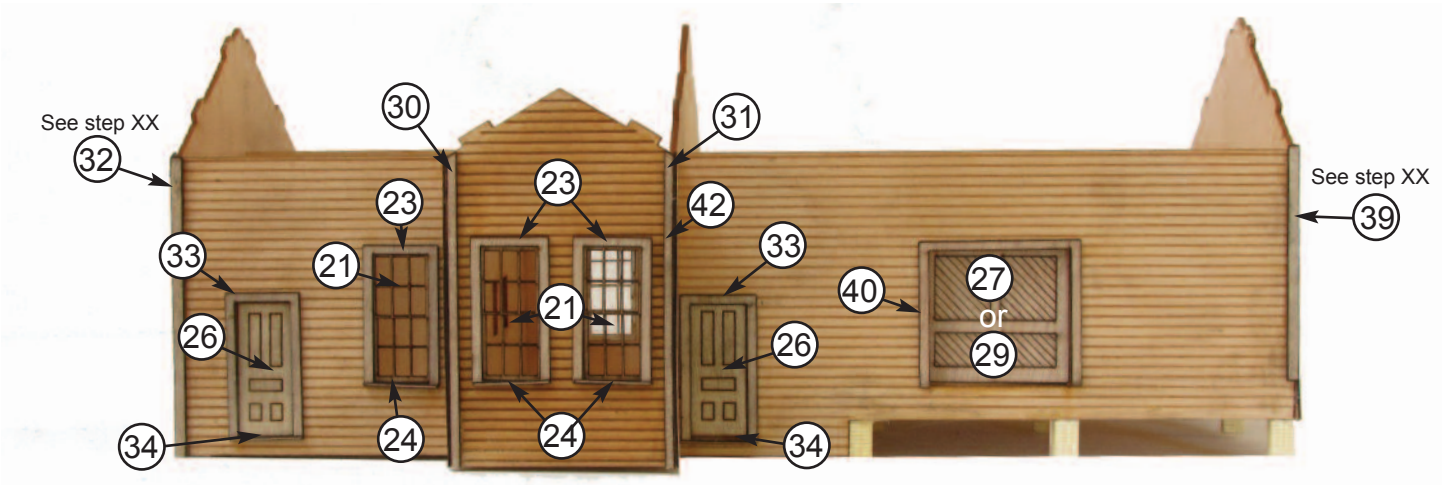
The Doors are assembled it the same way. Frame **28** goes with the scribed siding **27** and frame **30** goes with siding **29.**

11. With windows **17** and **21 and** doors **27** or **29** assembled, it's time to install them and the other trim. Carefully fit the large sashes **21** into their respective openings. Remove the backing paper from the frames **23** and position over the window leaving an equal amount of the sash exposed on the sides and the top. Next add the sill **24** to the bottom of the frame. A drop of ***CA*** glue will lock it in place.

12. The personnel doors **26** should be flush with the back side of the walls.

13. The freight doors **27/29** should be glued to the back side of
walls.

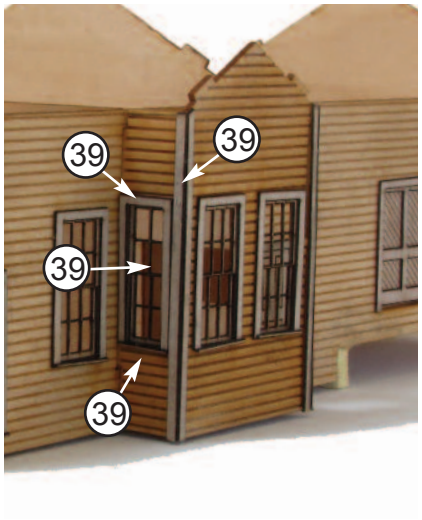
14. Bay corner trim **30** and **31** should be flush with the outside



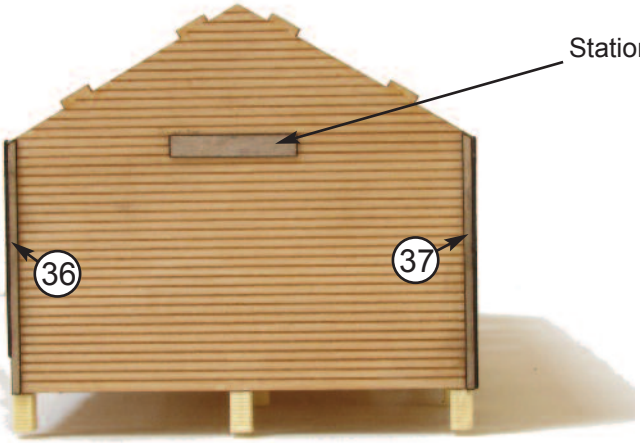
15. Now fit the bay side windows in place and add the frame and sill as you did in the previous steps. If you haven't already done it, removing the bridge at the top of the bay walls will allow better access to the inside of the walls.

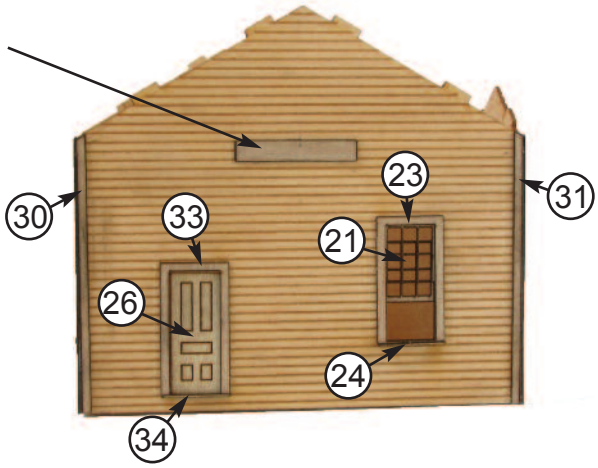
16. Corner trim **32** can be added now. It should over lap the trim on the front of the bay.

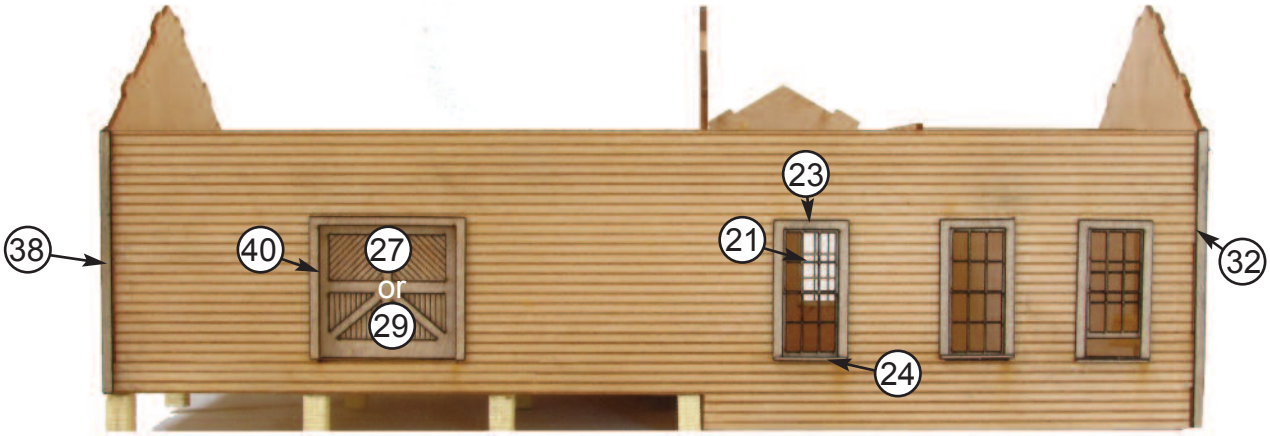
17. Now add the corner trim **32** and **39** to the front walls of the building.

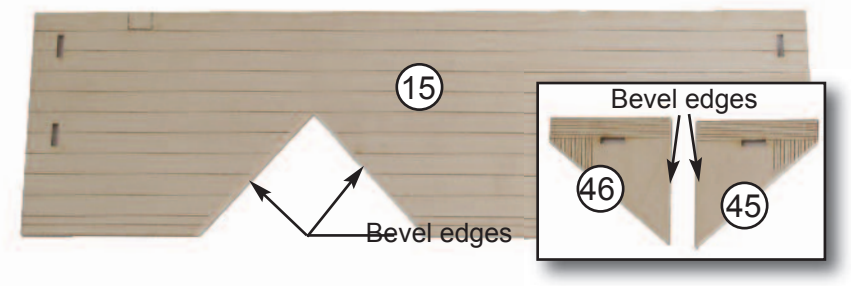


18. The three photographs below show the freight and the waiting room ends as well as the back wall of the depot. Add the personnel door, freight room door and the windows and trim as previously described.

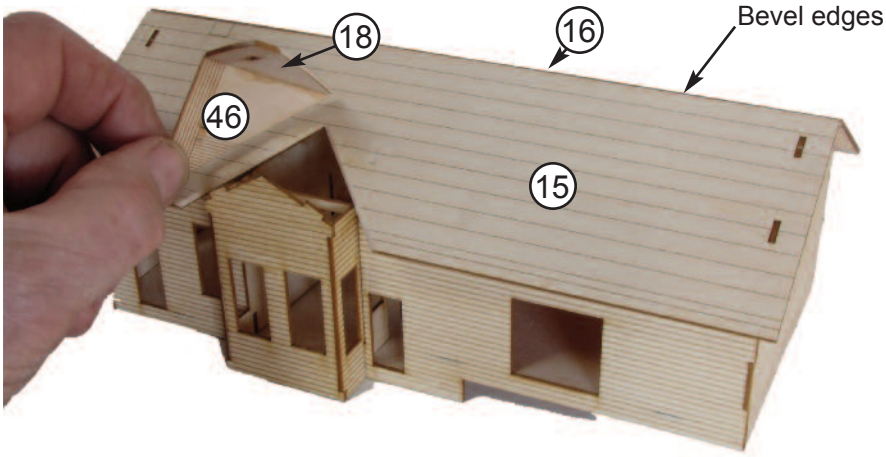








19. Begin roof construction by beveling the edges indicated in the photo at left.



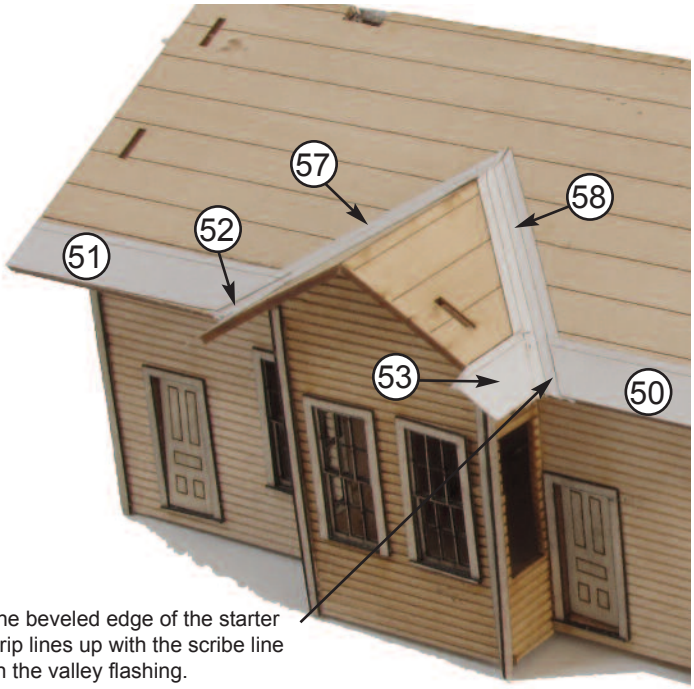
20. Test fit the main roof sections **15** and **16** and sand a bevel on the edges of the roof ridge until you achieve a good fit. Apply glue to the edges of the ridge and fit the two sections in place and allow the glue to dry. be careful not to get glue on the gable ends of the walls.

21. Check the fit of the dormer roof sectionss for fit and sand as necessary. Glue the dormer sections **17** and **18** together, again being carful not to get glue on the bay wall.

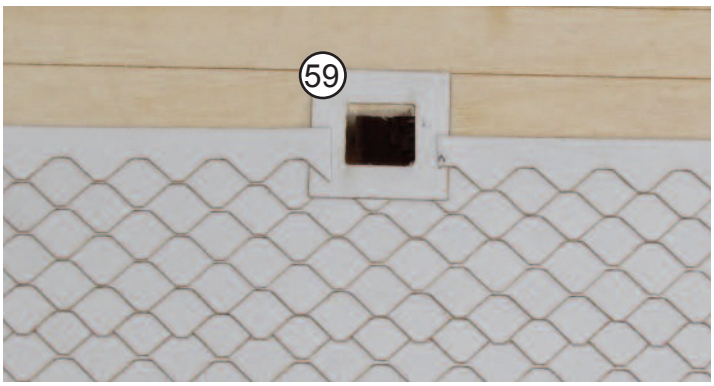
22. With the glue dry it's time ot start appling the roofing. First apply the valley flashing **57** and **58**. Remove the backing paper, fold along the center scribe line and apply so that the center scribe line is at the bottom of the vally and the top edges of the two pieces of flashing meet as shown in the photo at right.

23. Roofing starter strips **50** and **51** go on the front roof **15**. Strip **49** goes on the ba[39]oof section. Strips **52** and **53** go on the dormer. Again, refer to the photo at right.

24. It's probably easiest to start roofing on the backside of the building. Lay the first strip of shingle stock **56** with the tips of the shingles touching the bottom edge of the starter strip. Proceed up the roof until you reach the first chimney opening. Notice in the photo at the bottom of the page how the tip of the shingles align with the "notches" in the preceeding row. The scribe lines on the roof serve as a visual guide to keep the rows straight. The top edge of a strip of shingles should align with the scribe line.



The beveled edge of the starter strip lines up with the scribe line on the valley flashing.

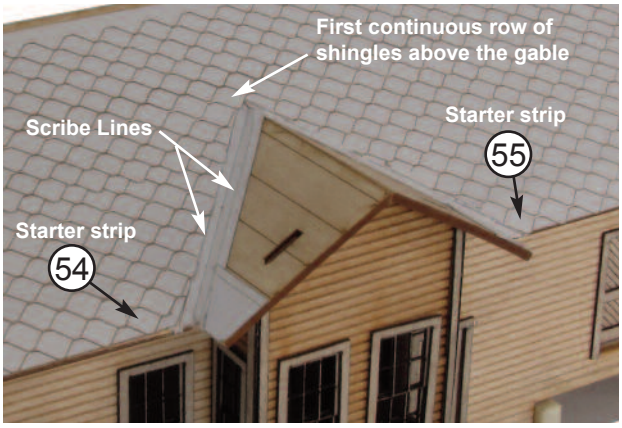


25. Every so often turn the building upside down on a hard surface and using the edge of the roof as a straight edge, trim off the excess shingle material. A fresh clean blade is advised for this operation.

26. If the depot you are modeling has two chimneys, open the holes. If it only has one, open which ever is needed. The photo at left shows the chimney flashing **59** in place. It should go over one row of shingles. The following rows will go over the flashing as illustrated in the photos. Continue shingling up the roof until the chimney opening at the ridge is reached. Stope and move to the other side.

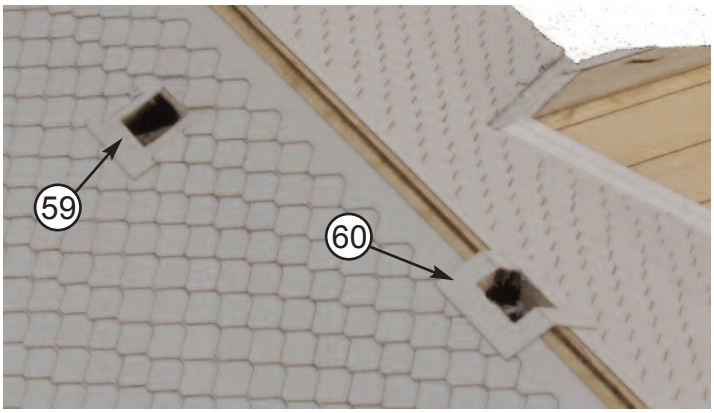
27. Shingle strips **54** and **55** are cut to match the angle of the valley. **54** goes on the left of the bay and **55** goes on the right. Line the diagonal ends of the strips up on the scribe line on the valley. This will (hopefully) allow you to have the shingles line up correctly when you reach the top of the valley are apply a continuous strip of shingles across the roof. Continue shingling until you reach the opening for the chimney at the ridge.

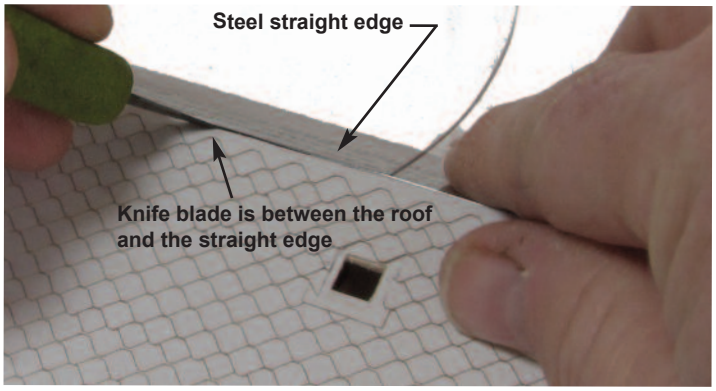
28. You can either mark and cut the angles on each strip of shingles as you work your way up the valley or lay several strips, then use a straight edge and trim the excess material. Be careful not to press down the shingles on the side to be trimmed.

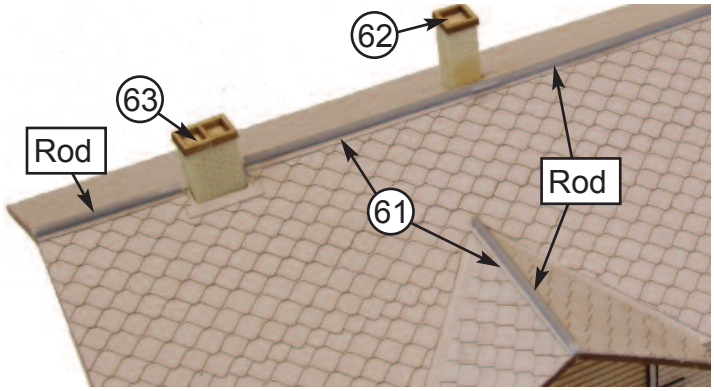


29. Shingling the gable roof is the same as the main roof - only even more tedious. Again use the starter pieces (**52** and **53**) and then work your way up the roof to the ridge. The two photos above illustrate the shingling and the use of a straight edge to trim the valley.

30. When you reach the top add chimney flashing **60** as shown at right. Then continue shingling to the ridge. When you reach the ridge there will be some overhang from the last row of shingles. I use a straight edge underneath the overhang and slide a fresh No. 11 blade between the roof and the straight edge.





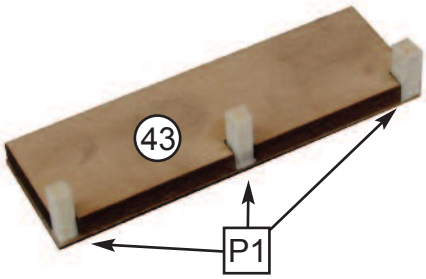


31. Take one of the strips **61** and cut it to approximate length of the gable roof. Trim an "V" at the point the gable joins the main roof. Remove the backing paper, fold along the center line and carefully apply it to the ridge. Press down on both side. Trim any excess length.

32. Repeat this process for the main roof ridge.

33. Now take the rod provided with the kit and *CAREFULLY* glue it on the center line of both the gable and main roof.

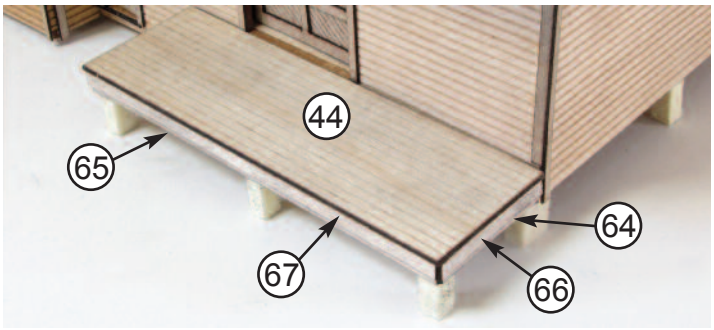
34. Glue both chimneys in place. The small chimney should be extended it's full length. Th large one should be approximately 3' above the ridge. Glue the caps **62** and **63** to the tops of the chimneys with equal overhang all around.



35. To assemble the small freight dock glue three piers **P1** as shown above. They should be flush with the top of **43**.

36. Next add the skirt trim. Two wide pieces **64** go on each end and should be flush with the ends. Next add the wide piece **65** to the front edge. It should be flush with the outside edges of the two **,**.

37. Now apply two narrower end trim pieces **66**. Again the

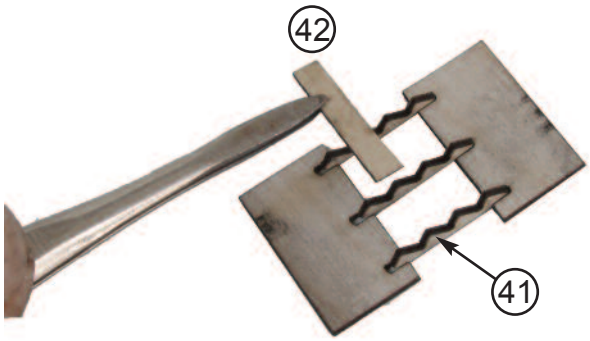


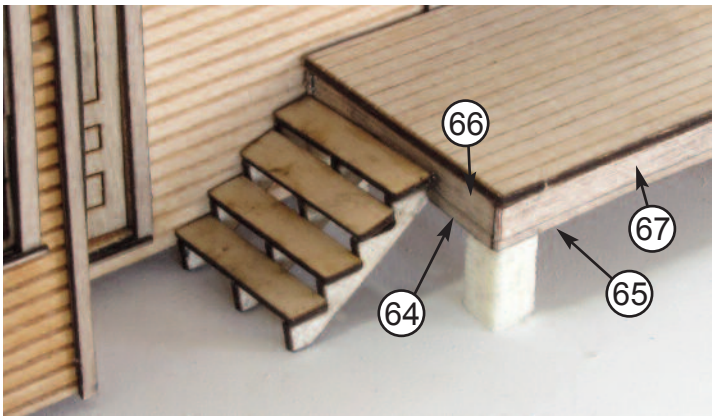
should be flush with the backside of the dock and the outside edge of **65**.

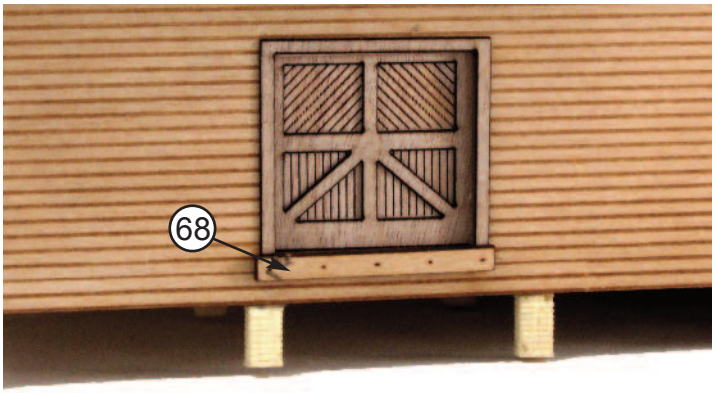
38. Add **67** across the front and trim any excess overhang.

39. Glue the deck **44** in place with equal overhang on the ends and the front edge. It should be flush in back.

40. Lastly glue the dock in place as shown above.

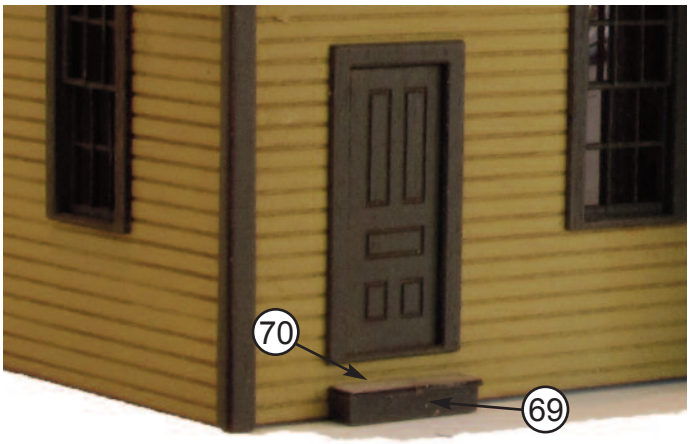






41. Assemble the dock steps by using the two fixtures provide to hold the stair stringers **41** in alignment. The back of the stair treads have rabbits on the back side to help with alignment. Glue all the treads **42** in place. They should overhang on the side away from the building.

42. When the glue has dried, remove the stairs from the fixtures and glue the assembly to the end of the dock as shown at left.
43. Glue the dock bumper **68** as shown above on the rear wall.



43. The last step is to assemble the three sets of steps for the door going into the waiting rooms and the trainman's area. Remove the backing paper from the treads **70** and apply to the risers **69**. Leave and equal over hang on the front and sides. The tread should be flush at the back. Now glue them in place under the doors.

The SAL drawing located the depot 16’ from the outside of the wall to the inside edge of the nearest rail.

You should be able to creat the appropriate station name using either Word or other word processing program on your computer. Trim the length of the sign board to suite.

This template maybe used as an alternate method
to cut the valley angle on shingle strips.

align bottom edge of shingles on this line