

Ball Breakers Pool Hall



RIVER LEAF MODELS, LLC

Thank you for purchasing the Ball Breakers Pool Hall O Scale structure kit. Your kit includes everything you need to produce the final assembly. We recommend using “Carpenter’s Glue” available in a number of different brands, including Elmer’s. We also recommend using a steel square for aligning your walls for perpendicularity, although a drafting triangle will also suffice. A sharp X-Acto knife and a sanding tool – either fine sandpaper or a nail file will be suitable.

WARNING – Your kit requires the use of sharp tools. We do not recommend for children under the age of 14. Your kit is laser cut wood and some edges may be sharp. We recommend you use light sand paper to smooth the edges.

Step #1 –Glue the Base Structure Walls Together.

An important step in building your model is correctly configuring the two front walls. Compare the two pieces. One piece measures 5.00” in length and the other measures 5.25” in length. The wall thickness is 0.25”. Walls are glued with one edge butted to the inside of a second wall. **In order to achieve the correct configuration, the shorter of the two front walls must be glued to the inside face of the longer wall.** By doing this your structure is 5.25” across both front sides.

Apply glue to side edge of the 5.00” front wall. Adhere this edge to the inside of the 5.25” wall. Allow the glue to set up before proceeding. The diagram below shows how the walls need to be glued to achieve the square shape.

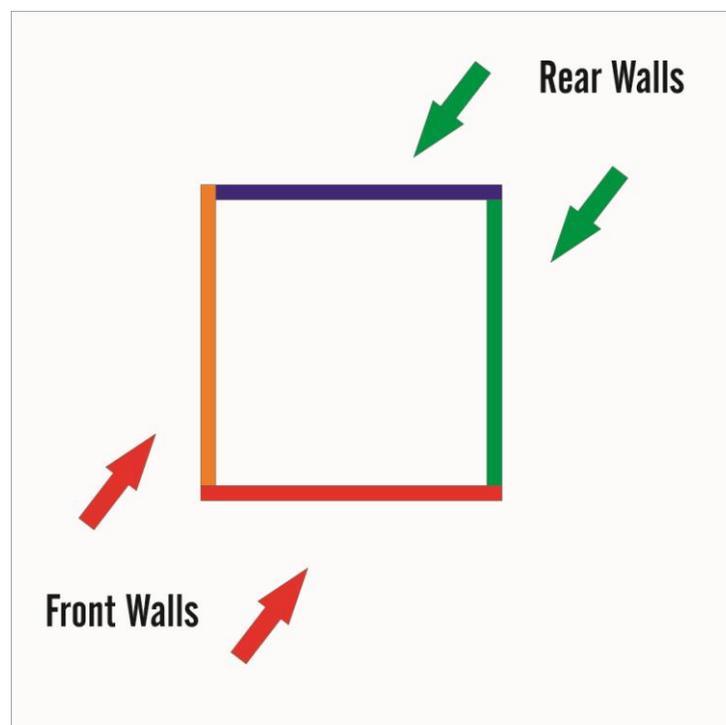


FIGURE #1 – GLUING THE BASE STRUCTURE WALLS

The carpenter's Glue will afford you the "set up" time to perfectly align your walls, allowing you the flexibility to adjust the perpendicularity of the structure.

After forming the front corner, the configuration of the two back walls will be apparent. Apply a thin bead of glue to the side edge to be adhered and finish your basic square. Once you have your walls all secured, let the glue thoroughly dry. While the glue is setting, you can use the roof panel as a checking tool to ensure the building corners are perpendicular. You may want to use clamps to form a tight glued seal.

On structures made of lighter or less sturdy material, it is common practice to run a square brace tucked into each quarter using 1/4" or 3/8" square wood. On River Leaf Models, this is not necessary; however, the option is there to do so if you wish.

Step #2 – Assembling The Entrance

Now move on to the entrance. The two walls forming the entrance can be placed and glued. The walls measure 1.75" and 1.50" wide and the placement is interchangeable. You can place the door either to the left or right side depending on your preference. The side edge of the entrance walls are glued to the inside of the main walls as shown below. The opposite edges of the entrance walls will meet at the interior corner. Lastly, glue the 1/8" thick roof to the tops of the entrance walls. The opposite corner will fit snugly at the intersection of the exterior walls.

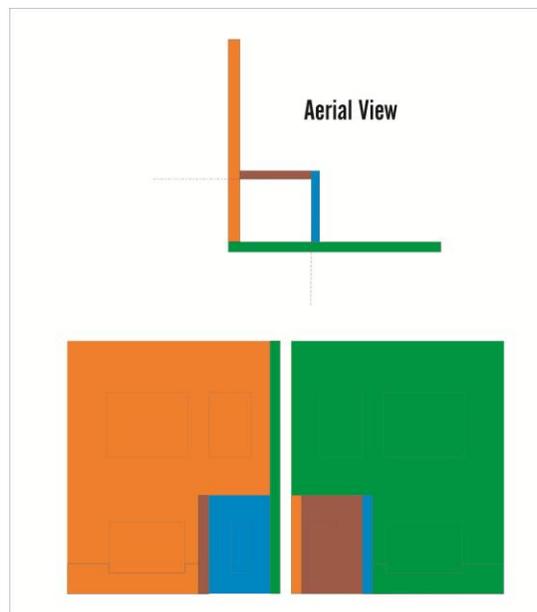


FIGURE #2 – PLACE AND GLUE THE RECESSED ENTRANCE WALLS

Your basic structure is now nearly complete and it is time to complete the finishing touches and move on to the details.

Step #3 – Finish the exposed edges of walls with supplied brick strips.

The walls of your kit are cut from MDF with the brick pattern etched to the front surface. As a result the sides of the exposed wall sections require adding the brick pattern. As show in the Figure 3, apply the supplied brick pattern strip to all exposed edges using carpenter glue.

Be careful to not use excessive amount of glue when applying the strip. Glue will seep from the side. Apply a thin bead down the center of the side surface of the front wall and spread it evenly over the area. Apply the brick pattern strip on the glued area.

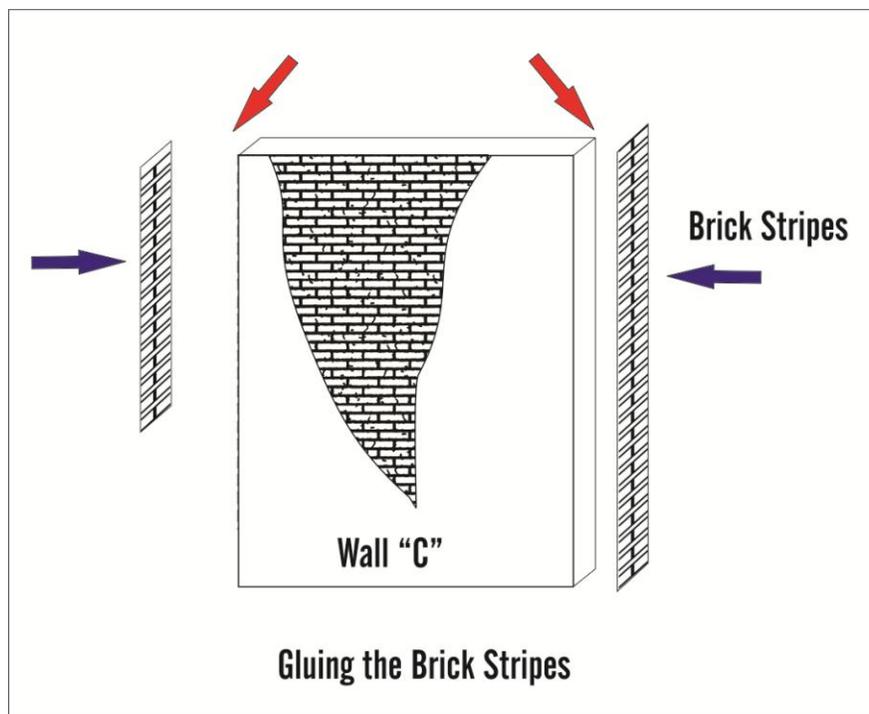


FIGURE #3 – APPLYING BRICK PATTERN STRIP

The generic diagram above shows the application of the brick pattern strip to the exposed wall edges. The brick pattern strip is longer than the edge of the wall. Trim off the excess and repeat for all exposed edges.. Sufficient brick pattern strip material is supplied to cover all exposed surfaces. The photo on the next page shows the application points on the front facing surfaces.

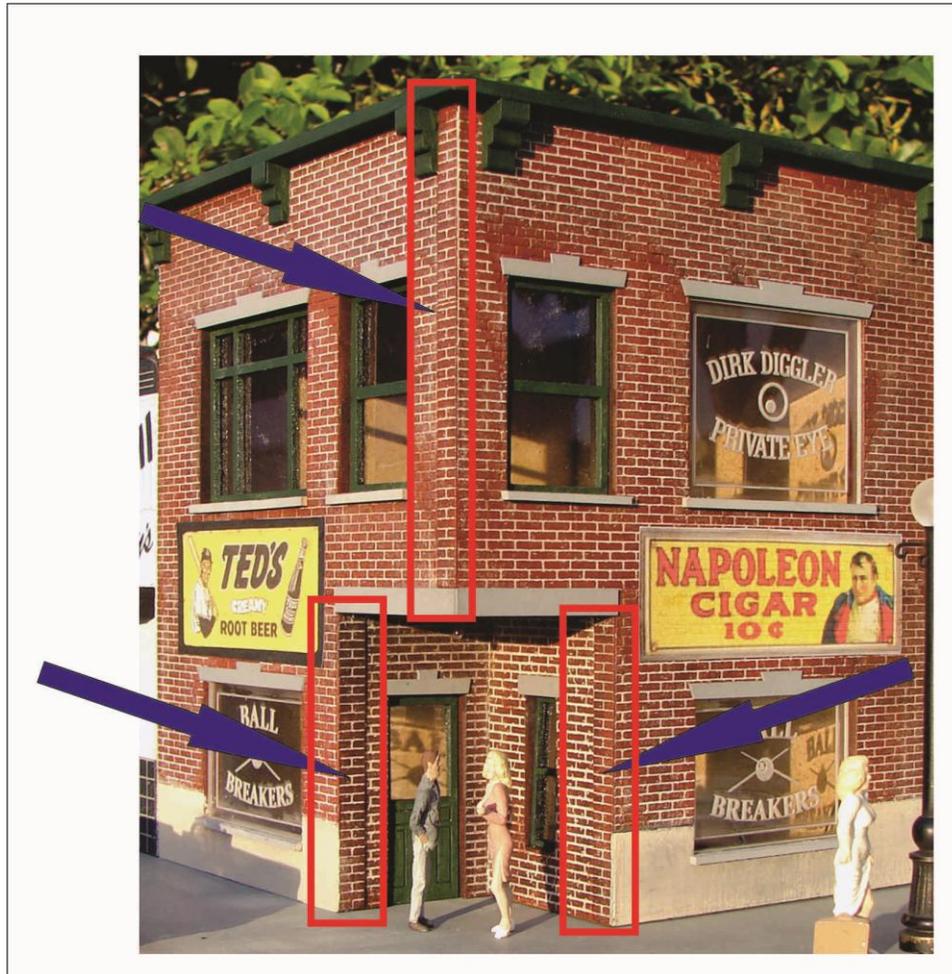


FIGURE #4 – BRICK STRIP APPLICATION LOCATIONS

Step #4 - Painting the Base Structure.

There are a number of methods for painting the structure. Experienced modelers will find the structure is well suited to any number of painting and detailing techniques. Although we have taken you through the assembly of the base structure first; some modelers may opt to paint before assembling the walls. This is all dependent on your comfort level and experience.

Here is a painting technique I believe will deliver excellent results.

Once the glue has completely dried, you will find you have a very sturdy base on which to work. To achieve the effect of mortar lines between brick layers, paint the entire structure with an undercoat of the color you want for your mortar lines. White is a logical choice as it gives you distinctive mortar lines and provides a consistent undercoat base

for the brick surface of the building. Paint the entire structure, concentrating on the engraved mortar lines and let the building thoroughly dry.

Having the building completely dry is an important step, as your second step is to paint the brick surface and you want to avoid streaking. After the building is completely dry, paint your desired color on the brick surface. You want to avoid getting paint in the mortar lines. Use acrylic paint in your desired color using a “dry brush” technique. Dry brushing calls for using a minimal amount of paint on your brush and painting the surface lightly – preferably with a broader brush. This technique will have the paint cover the brick surface without seeping into your mortar lines.

In order to achieve a “dry brush” after dipping your brush into paint, whip a few strokes on your backdrop paper or other surface. This will remove the excess paint from the brush. Dry brushing may require you to apply a few coats. Don’t try to achieve full coverage in one coat. Dry brushing is a process in which you build your color through a series of layers. By following these instructions, your finished product will have a distinctive mortar line and a pleasing brick surface color. Once your structure is painted and completely dry, you can move on to adding the details.

Step #5 – Applying Doors and Details

After painting the structure, go ahead and select your colors for the detail parts which include the lintels beneath the windows and doors, cornices above the windows and doors, the entrance door and main cornice at the top of the structure. Plate glass windows are a snug fit into place.

ENTRANCE DOOR & WINDOWS- The door includes glass and we recommend painting and assembling the door first. To apply the window, you can use a number of methods, including applying spray adhesive to the back of the door and placing the window from the back. Alternatively, you can place the window and apply a dot of CA to each corner. Windows with frames should be assembled in the same manner.

MAIN CORNICE & CORBELLING – The main cornice consists of two flat pieces designed to overhand the front walls and meet at the front corner and six detailed corbellings to support the overhang. We suggest Paint the cornice separately. Refer to Figure #5 below for positioning:

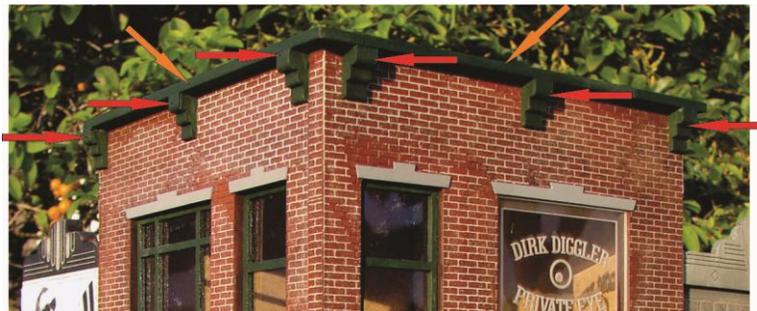


FIGURE #5 – CORNICE & CORBELLING INSTALLATION

WINDOW AND DOOR LINTELS – These lintels are separately applied accents. We suggest you paint these separately and then apply with a light coat of white glue spread evenly on the back. The glue will dry and set up quickly. Locations are shown in the Figure #6 photo below.

WINDOW CORNICES – These more decorative accents should also be painted prior to installation and the locations are shown in the Figure #6 photo.



FIGURE #6 – WINDOW & DOOR LINTEL & CORNICE PLACEMENT

Step #8 – Signage

A number of paper signs are available at www.riverleafmodels.us on the resources page. We recommend you print these on plain white paper. Once printed, sandpaper the back of the sign before trimming from the sheet. This will make your signs thinner and more realistic. After sanding, trim out the sign with an X-Acto knife and straightedge. Pay attention to not having a white strip on the edge of your sign, but rather favor your cut to the printed area. Apply a light but full coverage coat of white glue to the back. You can spread this around with your finger. Place the sign in the

desired place and position. For added realism, run your fingernail over the sign lined up with the mortar lines. This will create a slight indent in the sign creating the appearance the sign is painted on the brick.

Step #9 - Roof

Roof installation is self explanatory. I recommend painting the roof black and apply masking tape overlapping the edge for real appearance. The roof is a snug fit in place; however, you can glue strips of wood to the inside of the walls to serve as additional support.

Congratulations! Your building is complete!

With your building now finished, you may opt to further enhance the structure using weathering techniques such as chalk or misting. Keep in mind weather runs from top to bottom and will be concentrated in areas where water may gather and run off. Likewise, you may have weather “splash up” along the base. We will be posting tips on aging and weathering on our website in the near future.

If you have questions on construction or suggestions, please contact us by email at riverleafmodels@gmail.com

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