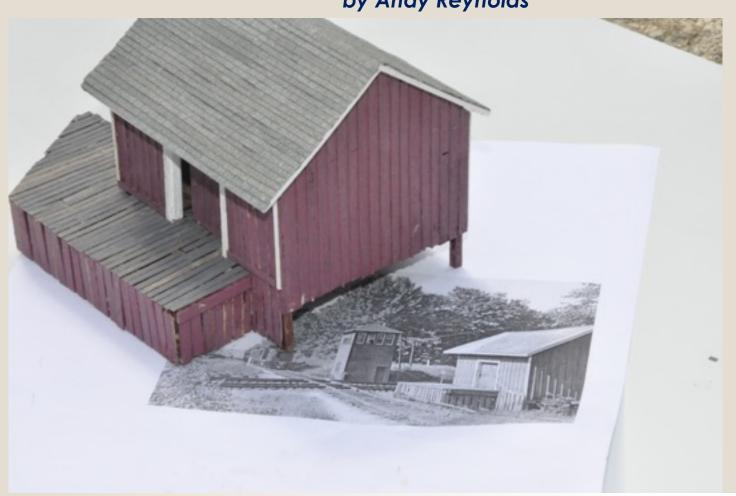
Proto-type Modeling Tips and Techniques

by Andy Reynolds



Overall Objectives:

- 1.) Have a better understanding on what proto-type building is all about.
- 2.) Have a better understanding as to research techniques related to proto-type modeling.
- 3.) Have a better understanding as to the requirements in attaining your AP on Prototype modeling.
- 4.) Pick up some tips and techniques for scratch-building a freight house or similar structure.

Model Railroad Achievement Program - Master Builder - Prototype Models

To qualify for this certificate:

Construct an animated or static model of a prototype scene containing at least six models of prototype equipment or structures. Note per the Statement of Qualifications two of the six models "must be scratch-built"

The first difference that you should notice between this category and <u>Master Builder - Scenery</u> is that there is no minimum size requirement for your prototype scene. The only requirement is that it be big enough to adequately display the required models, and give the overall effect of the intended scene.

At least four different types of models must be represented:

Rolling stock Railroad structure Caboose or passenger car Motive power.

Grading System:

Terrain (35 pts)

The ground and all natural features such as rocks, water, trees, hills and depressions, as well as manmade features such as railroad roadbed, cuts, fills, drainage ditches, embankments, streets and roads, etc.

Also remember different types of vegetation and the effects of weather animals and humans. Remember the detail on streets and roads, whether in urban or rural areas: sewers / storm drains, man-hole covers, shoulders, drainage ditches, cracks, patches, road wear marks, oil stains, and tire ruts in dirt roads. Look at the photograph(s) that you are working from, and notice the details there, then work to recreate them. If your model includes areas which are not included in the photographs, make sure to carry the same level and type of detail throughout.

Structures (35 pts)

Structures are considered from the standpoint of prototypical suitability, placement, and appearance as scenic effects - Not as to construction, which is covered under Master Builder - Structures. This includes **bridges**, **trestles**, **culverts**, **buildings and all other types of structures** (towers, power lines, signs, fences, retaining walls, etc.), track and right-of-way features such as turnout controls, signaling structures, crossing gates and shanties, turntables and other service structures, etc.

Structures should be in the ground, not sitting on top of it. Again, notice the little things about the structure that you are trying to model, such as the number of chimneys and other roof details. It is those things which will give your model the look and feel of the prototype. Selective compression is acceptable as long as the character of the original is preserved (modeling a six-door prototype freight house as having only four doors to save space, for example). If you are in doubt, consult your local or regional AP Manager. Note: Per the Statement of Qualification Form – Any two of the six models ":must be" scratch-built.

Background (15 pts)

Treatment of the wall, backdrop, and/or ceiling to realistically depict depth, distance, horizon, and sky.

This doesn't mean that you have to have a photographic quality background. Your background should continue the 'illusion of reality' that you are trying to create with your scenery. Make sure that the background matches the scenery, and the transition where the two of them meet is smooth and/or hidden. Skyboards behind the model are a good way to control the background.

Lighting (5 pts)

Illumination effects from three aspects:

Railroad cars, signals, etc. Buildings, streets, and roads, etc. Overall lighting effects - day and/or night.

Realism / Conformity (35 pts)

Final Steps to receive your Master Builder - Prototype Models AP certificate:

- 2. Prepare a written description along with photographs, documented evidence and/or maps, which will verify the actual prototype scene, used as a basis for the modeled scene.
- 3. You must submit a completed Statement of Qualifications (SOQ) which shall include the following:

The signed Merit Judging forms.

The supplemental material with the photographs of both the model and the prototype attached

HANDY TOOL FOR TRACKING ACHEIVEMENTS

http://www.hubdiv.org/articles.htm

Spring TRAINing 2012 Clinic: "Along the Way to Master Model Railroader", presented by Charles Stevens Jr, Mar 10, 2012 (Powerpoint [.pptx]). Mr. Stevens also provided an Excel spreadsheet [.xlsx] for tracking your progress through the series of required certificates.

Master Builder Prototype Models								
Master Builder Prototype (4 different types), 2	e Models 6 models 2 scratch, entire scene judged for Merit Award	Merit Award Score	Date Judged					
1	Scratch-built							
2	Scratch-built							
3	Railroad Structure							
4	Caboose or Passenger Car							
5	Rolling Stock							
6	Motive Power							

Purpose of a clinic:

The purpose of this clinic is to offer some tips on how to make your model railway a more realistic miniature of the prototype.

Purpose of a model railway layout:

The purpose of any model railway is to be an enjoyable hobby in creating, in miniature, a railway scene that gives pleasure.

Think for a moment about what attracts you to a particular model railway layout at a hobby show:

Chances are:

- 1.) It will be "finished", i.e., fully "scenicked"
- 2.) You will be intrigued by some detail that brings the scene close to real life.
- 3.) You will be impressed by one or more aspects of the scene before you: ie:

The coloring of the "countryside",
The meticulous creation of a particular model.
The professional appearance of the track work - and so on and so forth

- 4.) You will like the panorama of the overall scene.
- 5.)But likely most of all because the layout evokes memories of railroading that are familiar and that you enjoy.

With permission from Charles Cooper at http://www.railwaypages.com/the-credible-model













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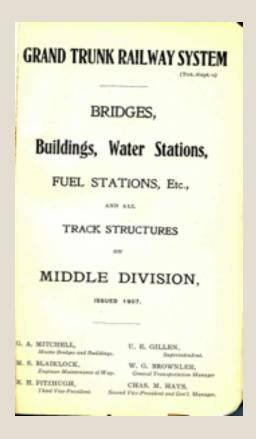
FINAL PICK

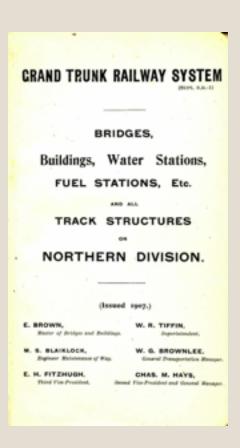


This Inventory was rescued by former CNR employee and dedicated railway history researcher Art Clowes during a paper purge at one of the CNR's Division points, and is posted on this website with his kind permission. It is a priceless record of every GTR structure of the Middle, Northern, Southern, Eastern and Ottawa Divisions as of 1907, a pivotal year in a massive GTR structure renewal program between around 1900 and the outbreak of WWI.

Note by Art:

"The GTR had a series of these inventory books that were issued every few years. I expect the information in them was not bad, especially dates around the period of issue and shortly before. These books were not "a headquarters" produced book, but a combination including information from road masters and engineers. Some of my copies have plenty of notes, and I can recall coming across letters where some of this info was forwarded to headquarters."





Watchman's shed at 25.41 (old signal tower –gone by 1959) was 10'x12'x 8'

Freight Transfer Shed at 25.41 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ " ht. 12' with a platform of 648 sq. ft.

-		166	
Mileage from	STATIONS AND BUILDINGS	DESCRIPTION AND DIMENSIONS.	REMARKS. (CONDITION)
	Nipissing Jet. Station Dwelling	Sill fdn, fr., shgle root 24 xls', ht 29 Sill fdn, fr., shgle root 24 xls', ht 19 Sill fdn, fr., shgle root 24 xls', ht 19 Fr., shingle roof 6 xs', ht 8	1886 Fair 1904 Good 1904 Good
Mileage from Hanitee	BURLINGTON C	ROSSING to ALLAN	DALE-13th Distr
16.85 7	Shelter & freight house	Sill fdn, fr., shgle roof 16'x29', ht 8' Sill fdn, fr., shgle roof 14j'x24j', ht 10j' 1480 sq ft platform Fr., shingle roof 16'x29', ht S'	1808 Poor
18.75 A	Shelter & ft. ho; setion tool house	Sill fdn, fr., shgle roof 1 14] x24], ht 11; 1 1000 sq ft platform Fr., shingle roof 16 x20, ht 8'	STO Poor SO2 Good
25.41 W	Station	22"x44", ht 16" 22"x44", ht 16" 32"x46", 24"x40" 10"x32" "r., shingle roof 10"x12", ht 8" "r., shingle roof 17‡"x21‡", ht 12" 648 sq. ft. platform	903 Good
1	ShelterF	r., shingle roof is 12'x16', ht 11' 701 sq ft platform	Poor

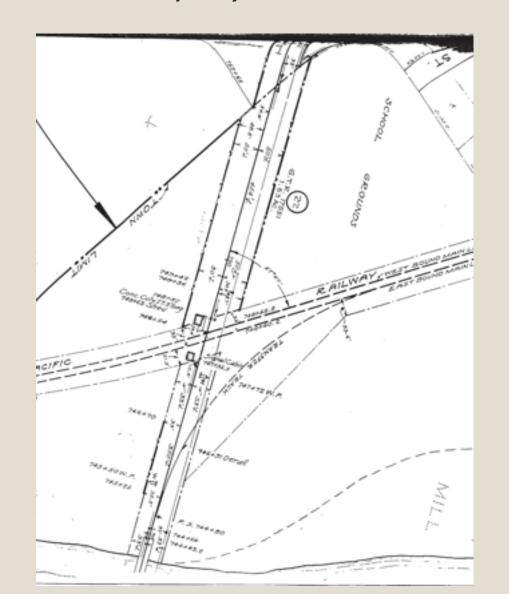
Plate Girder Bridge at mile from Hamilton of: 25.25 **built in 1897** (Bridge # 257) Length 59 ½ ft.

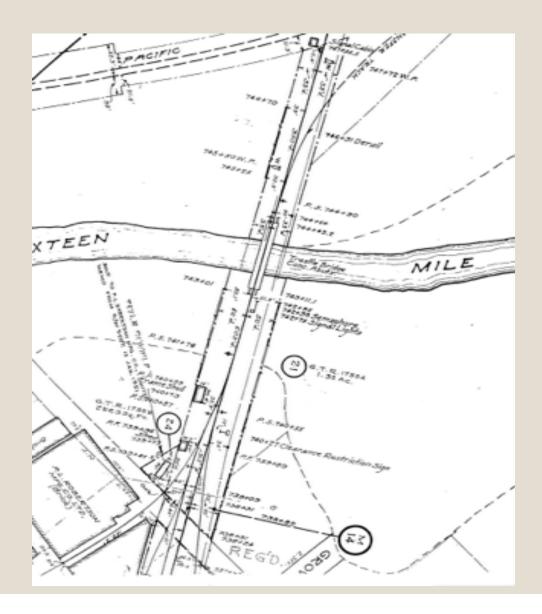
* Height of Rail above water – "15 feet"

90

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20,700	Wood				11x2	20	61	1800	
90.45	Wood	**		-	2x2	40	8	1877	
20.00	Wood			-	2x2	87	1 .	1877 1877 1877	
30,06	Wood				5x6	79	21	1877	
30.05	Wood			1	242	40	0 31	1877	1
20.50	Wood	-			253	36	33	1903	
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	Cedar pile	Culvert		-	2x2	34	6	1906	1
	trestle	Bridge _	261	2	14	33	51	1897	

Canadian Pacific (double track) passing over CN line (formally The Hamilton & North Western Railway- formerly the Grand Trunk Railway GTR) in Milton, Ontario, Canada.



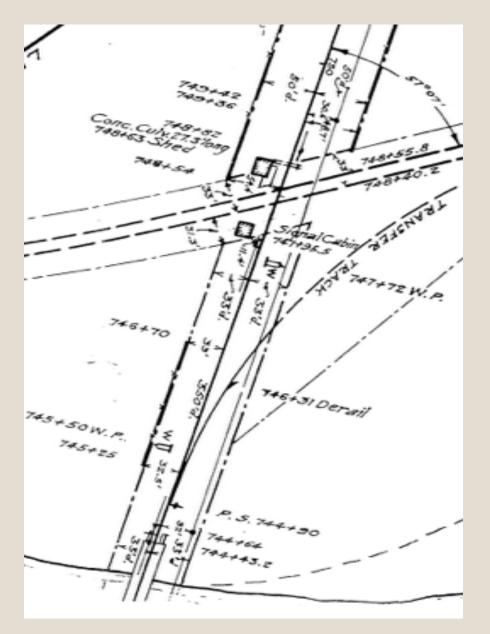


Scope of Diorama:

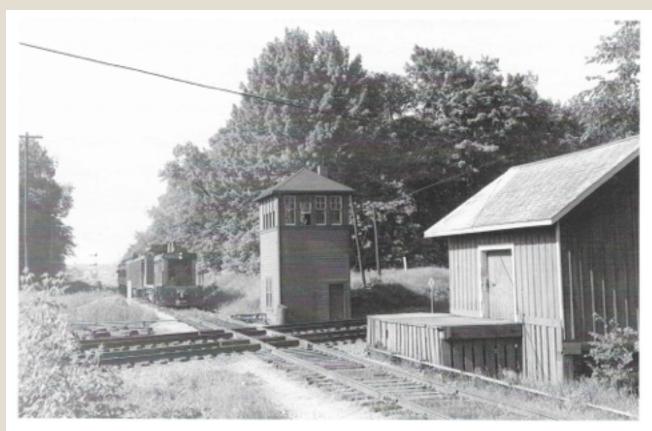
To begin at the right of the shed (at mile 25.41) and go up to and include bridge #258 (at mile marker 25.25) at the Sixteen Mile Creek Bridge.

This also includes the "signal cabin", later rebuilt from the 10x12x8 ft. high to the tall tower in the 1959 picture.

Also note the culvert at the end of the shed (28' in length)



Picture with caption taken from page 126, "Hamilton's Other Railway" by Charles Cooper.



In the last year or so of passenger service, the SW1200 road switchers took over from the "oil-electric" generation of motive power. Here #1318 is northbound at the Milton grade crossing with the CPR. The station and following way freight (with #1267 in charge) appear in the distance beyond the semaphore. The crossing tower, tool shed and CNR track shown here have now been gone for many a year. The only trace today is a very narrow path in dense foliage. June 13, 1959. Robert J. Sandusky photo

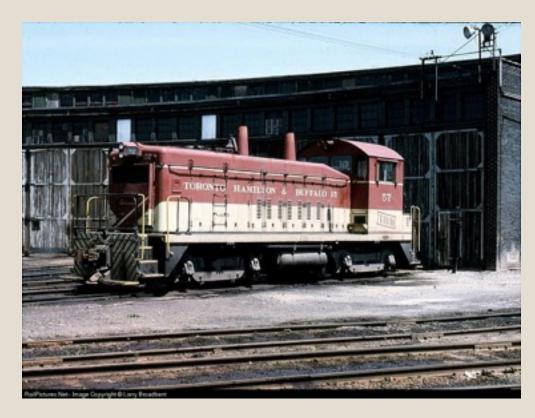


The CNR's daily except Sunday wayfreight has departed Milton station in the distance and is about to cross the double-tracked CPR Toronto to London mainline on June 6, 1959. This train operated from Hamilton to Allandale via Milton, Georgetown, Inglewood and Caledon. The signals protecting this crossing were manually operated with long rods stretching from the signal to huge levers located upstairs in the interlocking tower and required much strength to move.

© Robert Sandusky

Find the engine:

Actual engine at Milton Crossing on June 6, 1959 was SW9/1200 #1318 running Canadian National green and yellow colors





28264 CPR EMD SW9 #7402 SEPT.1981

ALLAN CAMPBELL PHOTO

Deck Plate Girder Bridge (Sixteen Mile Creek **)

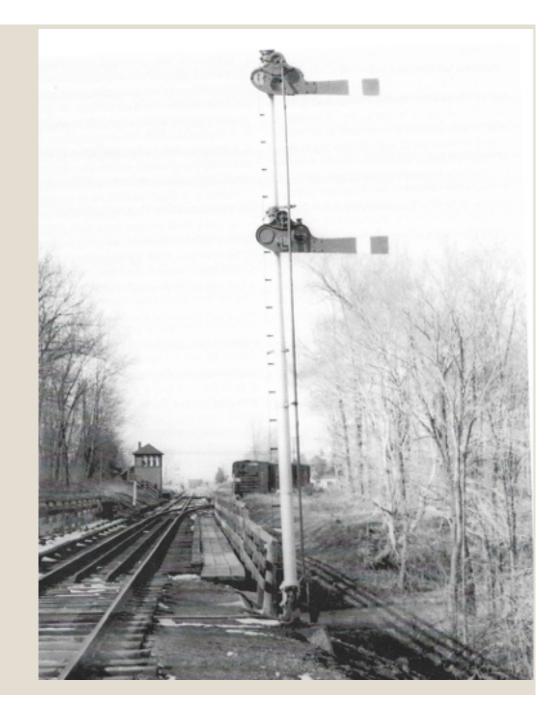
Picture taken from page 129 of Hamilton's Other Railway by Charles Cooper.

Photograph is taken looking north from interlocking signals to Milton CPR crossing.

Note the rodding for the signals runs across the deck of Sixteen Mile Creek bridge to the left.

** Sixteen Mile Creek is a river in Hamilton Region in the Greater Toronto area of Ontario, Canada. It is in the Great Lakes Basin, and flows from the Niagara Escarpment through the towns of Milton, and Oakville to Lake Ontario. It was previously known to the Mississauga_Indians in their language as Ne-sauga y-onk or niizhozaagiwan ("having two outlets") and to the French as Rivière de Gravois ("gravelly river").

Ref: Wikipedia.org



Google Earth — Search for Mill Pond, Milton, Ontario, Canada – Follow the word date on the bottom up. A faint line runs straight up the page, and intersects with a double train track. All original structures are gone. The diamond crossing was taken out by the mid-1970s. "Today the wooded area between the Sixteen Mile Creek trestle and the CPR tracks, the roadbed is heavily overgrown". (see page 131 – HOR)



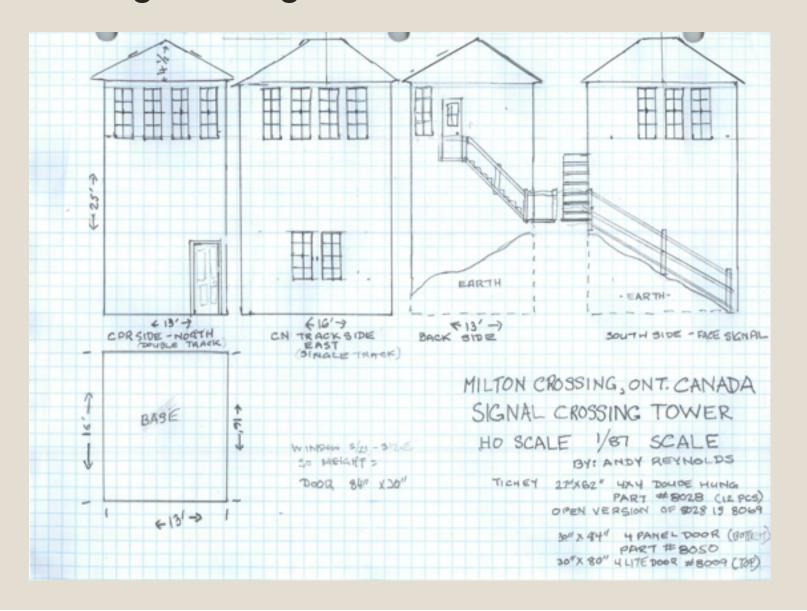
Getting Started

I purchased the CN SW9/1200 (Proto 2000) from Ebay and added my CN 1920's era Mail and Passenger cars (Rivarossi).

This allowed me to get a sense of size for the diorama.

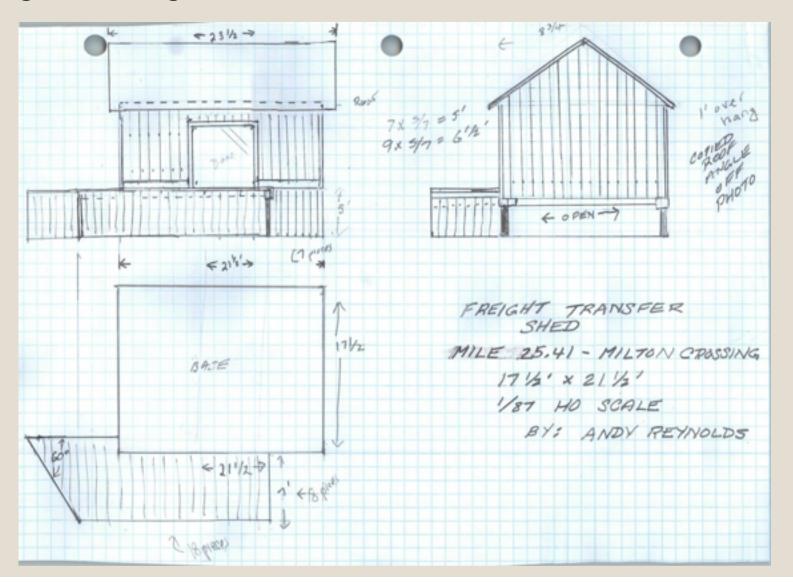


Diagram - Signal Tower created in HO Scale



Where to get started?

Diagram - Freight Transfer Shed created in HO Scale

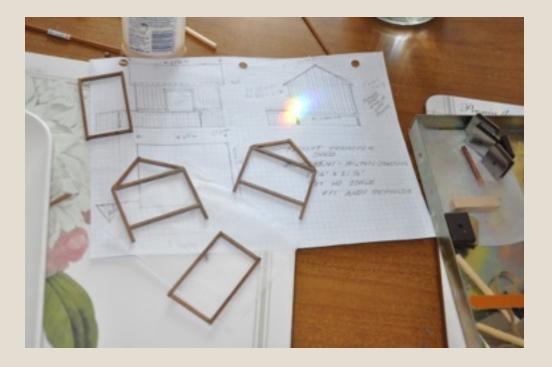


Where to get started?

Start by creating a framework



Duplicate the corresponding walls



Where to get started?

Ladded HO scale 2" x 10" boards from Northeastern Lumber MILE 25.41 - MILTON CRASSING



Structural building balance I added the deck in front as I thought it would be easier to carry it into the building and have it at a

90 degree angle by fitting it on the work surface, rather than waiting and adding it in later.



Adding 1'x2" Board-and-batten Board and batten, or board-and-batten, describes a type of exterior siding or interior paneling that has alternating wide boards and narrow wooden strips, called battens. The boards are usually (but not always) one foot wide. The boards may be placed

horizontally or vertically ... and are placed "over" the seams between the boards. http://architecture.about.com

Tip – Do not cut to size first. Glue on with Elmer's white glue and cut to size after they have had a chance to dry.



Give the walls a good coat of paint. Tip-I used a darker coat first, but will lighten up the final coat and weather once I have the structure nearly completed. This will bring the structure into a more realistic weathered look.



Building the door framework

Start by adding extra depth and reduce the size of the door to plans.

Note: I have allowed thickness around the door for the trim

Add your trim paint "before" adding the painted board-and-batten siding!

August 10th

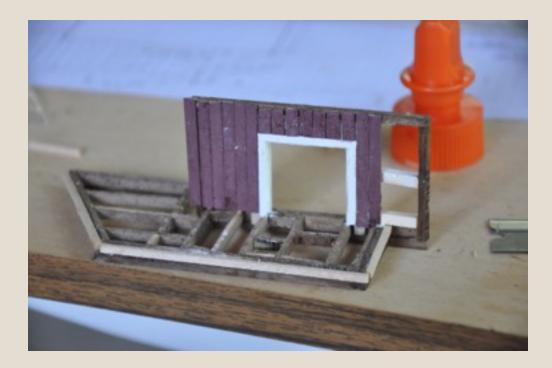


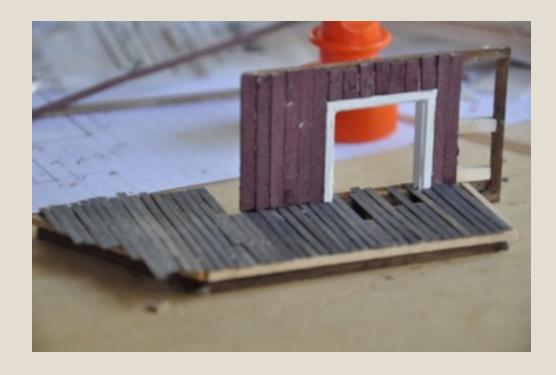


Finishing up the front deck.

Now add your painted board-and-batten "except for the longer right side boards, that will extend to the ground later.

Start by creating a framework





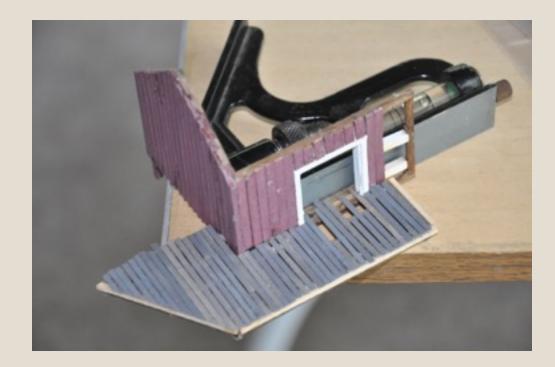
Wall Construction

Only build two walls at a time and make sure you have a good fit.

Keep the 90 degree angles with the use of a square.

Note: Go back before this completely dries to make sure your wall angles

have not moved.





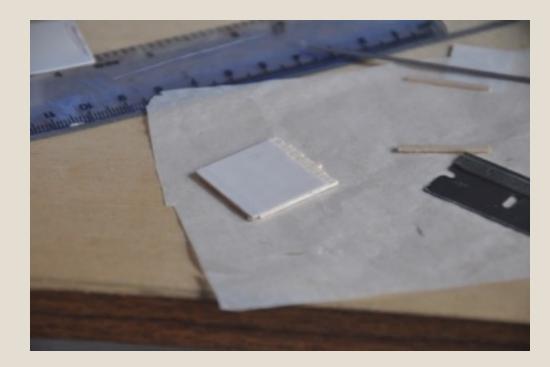
Scratch-building the door.

I started with a piece of styrene to get a good square surface.

I added a wall of 3"x4" lumber for the door.

Note: leave small spaces between the board for better detail.

August 12th





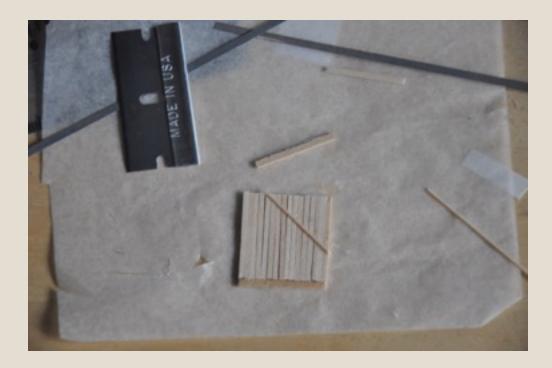
Scratch-building the door.

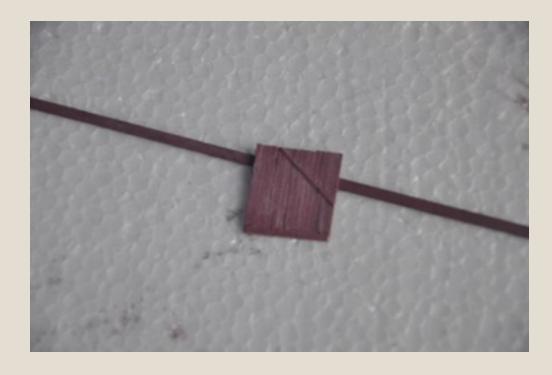
Add the angled support as noted in the proto-type.

Note: I will add a door handle later on. I used a lard NBW

August 12th

Add a nice coat of paint "before" placing in the white trim of the doorway.





Squaring up and finishing the walls.

I used a set of very stretchable elastic band to grip and hold the two sets of walls together.

August 12th

I placed in a jig purchased from Micro-Mark to square up the sides.. Magnetic Gluing Jig (Item #60304 – MSRP \$25.95)





Squaring up and finishing the walls.

Continue the flooring into the freight house. This will add strength and allow you to add an "inside scene".

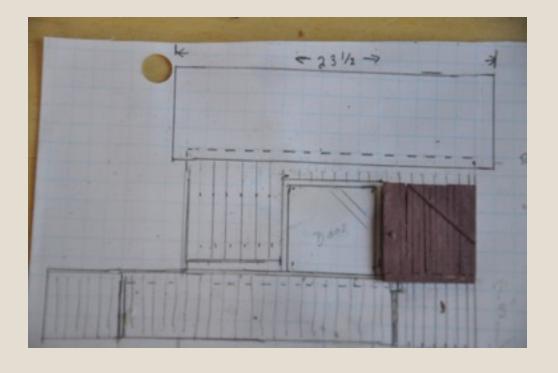
Note: I left a small opening in the back for my lighting effects.

August 13th

Size up your door and make last minute size adjustments.

August 13th



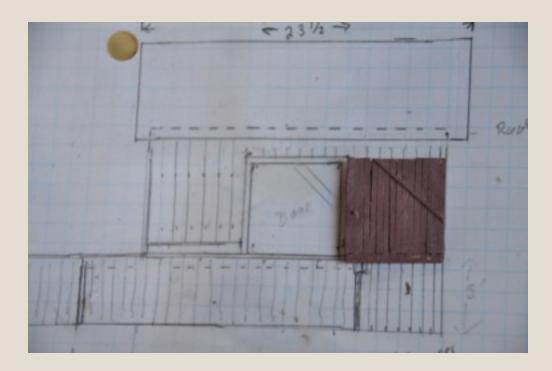


Door installation

Last minute review of the door before installation.

Note: I added a door knob and added a wash of India Ink and alcohol.

Test fit the finished door and decide if you will have it open, closed of opened slightly.





I have always used wood for my roofs.

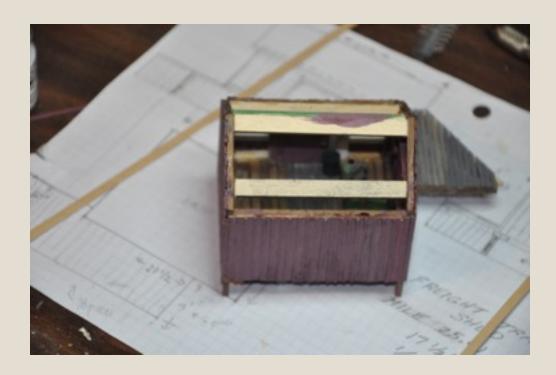
Tip: This helps keep the roof completely square by measuring

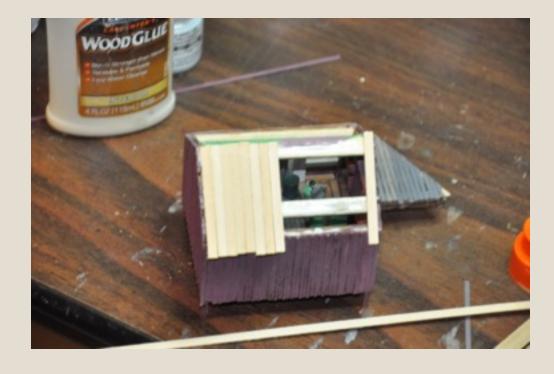
Up the



Tip: Adding them parallel to the roof line with room later for the overlapping board, will guarantee proper roof overhangs.

August 14th





Finish the overhang and add the front.

Tip – Always start with the back of your buildings to experiment, before you get to what people will be seeing.

August 14th

I added a "second" roof layer horizontally. This adds strength to the overhang, and give the front a very straight parallel overhang as well.

Tip: By using two layers of 2" wide wood, I get a nice 4" ending which I will use to add my trim.





Stain your roof and add your already painted trim work.



Get out your laser-cut shingles. Lightly spar them over with primer. I used light grey, black and white. This adds texture and thickness to the shingles.



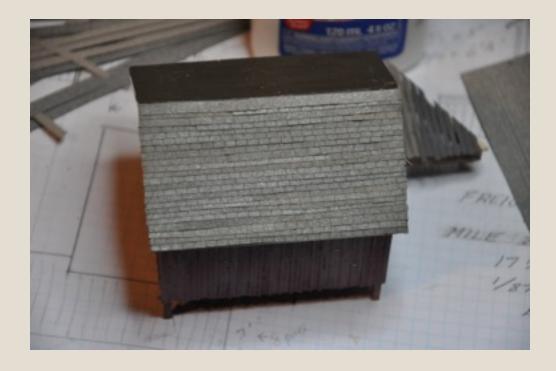
Start shingling the back. Get your spacing right.

August 15th

Now finish off the front.

Note: I dabble a few rows at a time of white Elmer's glue.

Tip: Overlap a few shingles to give more depth and realism to the structure.





Final details

Add the front decking and right corner.

August 16th

Photo shoot and compare to the proto-type.

August 16th





Final review

Note the texture to the roof and shingles.







Test fit to the diorama Note- I added extra support for under the building.



Comparing the freight house to the actual building – June 1959.



