



WOODLAND SCENICS®

MAPLE LEAF CEMETERY S131

This kit is probably different than any you have previously constructed. It is not simply a model of a single item, but a model of a Complete Scene. The kit includes the most realistic landscaping materials and techniques available today, and all of the miscellaneous small items that add so much to realism.

We recommend following the instructions and hope they will help you develop techniques that will be valid to you elsewhere. The most ignored instruction is probably "Read entire instructions before beginning." We have divided instructions into separate sections to make this easier.

We are not suggesting that the only "correct" way to build this scene is the way we did it. We recommend doing creative modifications (especially in painting and final assembly steps), because it personalizes your efforts and is more rewarding. A thorough understanding of our instructions may help you with your modifications.

Should you find any defective parts in this kit simply return them to WOODLAND SCENICS for replacement.

MAPLE LEAF CEMETERY S131 KIT COMPONENTS

Instructions	Undergrowth foliage
Plan drawing with template	Die cut basswood sheet
Soil turf material	Bundle of 2 3/4" basswood strips
Earth turf material	6 die cut basswood sheets
Green grass turf material	Printed and basswood sheet (building)
Yellow grass turf material	Printed card stock for roof panels
Burnt grass turf material	Black, die cut, paper for roofing
Medium green foliage	
Dark green foliage	

CASTINGS

8 trees	2 gates	1 door
2 Men	1 wheelbarrow tub	30 tombstones
6 stone fence posts	1 wheelbarrow base	1 cross monument
2 stone walls		

TREE CONSTRUCTION

(Read all instructions before beginning)

- Tree trunks are soft metal castings. They may have some flash. If so scrape it off.
- Wash trees gently in soapy water.
- Bend tree to a realistic three-dimensional shape (you may want to break off some branches to vary tree, or even break tree in half to make two smaller ones.)
- Brush or spray paint trunks with any flat lacquer or enamel paint. Most trees are gray with only hints of brown.
- If desired for more realism a second lighter or darker color can be applied, using a dry brush or wash technique (we prefer a latex or water base paint.) **NOTE:** When handling foliage some "leaves" will fall off. Work on a clean bench so you can save "leaves" for later.
- There are two pieces of green foliage material in the kit (dark green and medium green).
 - cut 2 pieces in half = 4 pieces
 - cut 4 pieces in half = 8 pieces
 - cut 8 pieces in half = 16 pieces
 - cut 16 pieces in half = 32 pieces
- Set eight dark green and four medium green pieces aside for later.
- Make four stacks of three pieces of foliage (like color together) and four stacks of two pieces of foliage (like color together). These eight stacks are for the eight trees.

NOTE: The trees are different sizes. It is impossible to exactly measure the correct amount of foliage for any given tree, however the above stacks will be very close.
- Select one stack of three pieces of foliage and S-T-R-E-T-C-H foliage pieces to about twice their present volume. Make foliage more see-through and three-dimensional in quality. S-T-R-E-T-C-H until they pull completely apart. The number of pieces you have is no longer important: the volume of see-through foliage is.
- Select the largest bent and painted tree and arrange the stretched foliage on the tree, retaining the see-through quality of the foliage. Re-arrange until you are satisfied (see tree photo). You can use a small amount of foliage from batch set aside in step 7, but do this only if absolutely necessary.



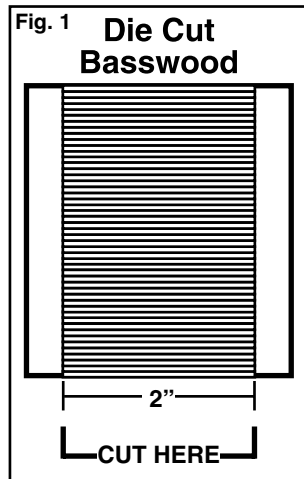
- Spray foliage with clear spray (hair-spray, lacquer or varnish) to "set".
- Trim undesired strands of foliage and "hairs" with scissors. If you do not like the appearance, remove foliage and re-apply.
- Apply few spots of white glue where foliage touches branches to permanently secure.
- Repeat steps 9-13 for each tree. Use the stacks of foliage with three pieces on the three largest trees and stacks with two pieces on four smaller trees.
- Make an evergreen bush in the following manner: stretch and pull apart one piece of dark green foliage as you did in step 9. Use one of the set aside pieces.

Roll the stretched foliage between your palms making it compress into a cone shaped evergreen, use clear spray and glue as necessary to secure cone shape. Trim with scissors. Insert 1/2" long piece of 3/64" x 3/64" basswood into bottom for planting, or use a toothpick.
- Make three more evergreens by repeating step 15. You may wish to vary size of trees.

FENCE CONSTRUCTION

(Read all instructions before beginning)

- The piece of 1/32" thick basswood is cut into 1/16" strips. Cut off ends as shown (Fig. 1). Use straightedge and sharp X-acto or single-edged razor blade. Carefully cut at end of scores using several light strokes per cut.
- The 1/32" x 1/16" x 2" pieces will fall apart, if some don't, roll them between your fingers until they do.
- Tape plan view sheet (with fence templates printed on it) to flat surface.
- Carefully align 1/32" x 1/16" x 2" pieces of fence rail on one fence template (be certain to stagger joints as indicated on template). Tape in position on template, do not allow tape to cover posts on template.
- Using 3/64" x 3/64" basswood strips, cut posts to length indicated on template.
- Align fence posts as indicated on template and glue to railings at railing joints. Allow to dry.
- Repeat steps 4-6 for other two fence sections.
- When dry, carefully remove tape. Paint or stain fence and remaining 1/32" x 1/16" x 2" basswood pieces all the same color (we used flat white). Or you may desire to leave fence natural.



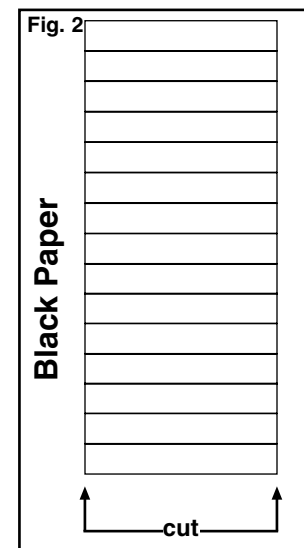
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

(Read all instructions before beginning)

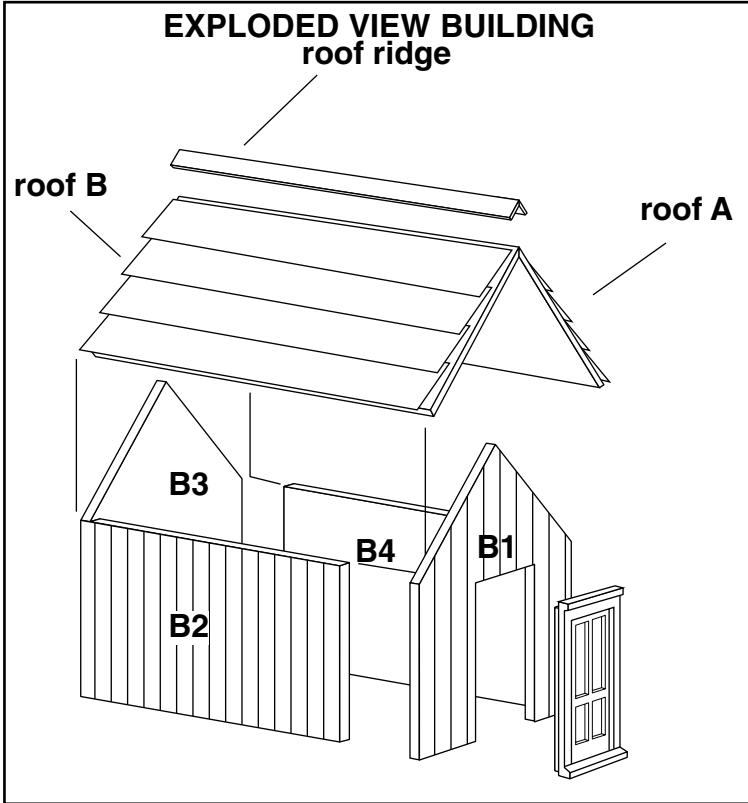
- Use black paper in kit to create roofing. Cut paper as shown (Fig. 2) to make a 3" wide strip. From this, use straightedge and X-acto knife to cut 9 - 5/16" roofing strips as illustrated.
- On roof panel A, align edge of a roofing strip with the line above the number one, so each end of roof strip overlaps edges of roof panel. Secure with white glue.
- Align the second roofing strip with the line above the number two. It should overlap the first roofing strip about 1/16" and overlap edges of roof panel.
- Align third roofing strip with line above number 3, in the overlapping position and glue.
- Align fourth roofing strip with top of panel A, in overlapping position and glue.
- Place roof panel under a weight to avoid warping while glue dries.
- Repeat steps 3 thru 7 on roof panel B, but note that the fourth roofing strip on panel B does not flush with top of panel B, but aligns with line above the number four, leaving white strip of cardstock exposed.
- When roof panels thoroughly dry, trim overhanging roof strips flush with roof panel.
- Using straightedge and sharp X-acto or single edge razor blade, use several light strokes to cut building sides (B1, B2, B3 and B4) from scored basswood sheeting.

NOTE: Lay straightedge over building panel and hold firmly, then if blade slips away from straightedge it will not damage building.

NOTE: It is best to make cross grain cuts (perpendicular to scores) first. The wood is less likely to split, especially when cutting door opening. Should you split the wood, glue it back together.
- Fold a roofing strip for roof ridge in half, the long way (as indicated in exploded view). This is easier if you lightly score strip at fold point before folding, or if you fold over a sharp corner.



- Use white glue to assemble the building sides. Be certain that end walls overlap side walls (see exploded view). Do not allow any excess glue to get on outside surface of building.
- Glue roof panel A (one without white card stock showing) in place with an equal amount of overhang on front and rear, and with top edge of roof panel flush with peaks on front and rear.
- Glue roof panel B on building, so that the exposed white card stock overlaps top edge of roof panel A.
- Glue folded ridge roofing to ridge of roof. It will cover white cardstock.
- Paint building and allow to dry. We prefer a flat paint. We used Polly-S Duck Egg Blue for siding and Polly-S Azure Blue for edge of roof, leaving roofing black (more about weathering later).
- Paint door casting and glue in opening (we used Polly-S Azure Blue over white Floquil base coat).



PREPARATION OF CASTINGS (Read all instructions before beginning)

- All castings are metal and may have some flash and sprues, remove and clean up to suit.
- Gently wash castings in soapy water.
- Paint all castings the desired colors. We recommend flat lacquer (and prefer Floquil) as a primer base coat, because it adheres well and accepts most other paints. We used the following color scheme:
STONE WALLS, FENCE POSTS and BASE OF CROSS:
 Base coat of light gray (Floquil Concrete). Dry brush mustard color (Polly-S Mud). Wet wash with dark water base paint (Polly-S Pullman Green.) Allow to run into joints and lightly wipe off high spots of stone.
CAP ON WALLS, FENCE POSTS AND CROSS: Light Gray (Floquil Concrete)
SHOVEL MAN: Tan pants and red shirt
OTHER MAN: Blue pants and yellow shirt
WHEELBARROW TUB: Red
WHEELBARROW BASE: Black
DIRT IN WHEELBARROW: Earth
GATES: Slate gray
TOMBSTONES: Several base colors in shades of gray and red granite, with contrasting wash of water base paint to make lettering, cracks, and textures stand out.
- Glue wheelbarrow tub on base.
NOTE: You may wish to weather all painted items. There are many techniques for doing this: experimenting is recommended.
 On our original scene we rubbed talcum powder on roofing and wiped off for aged look.
 A light wash of water base paint and turning colored chalks into powder and brushing on are two good weathering techniques.

APPLICATION TURF

(Read all instructions before beginning)

- Carefully cut around plan at fence line. SAVE plan and locator template.
- Lay the plan on your layout or mounting board in the exact location desired. Lay the template around the plan and secure template to layout with tape or pins. Remove the plan.
- If the area within the template is a glossy surface, lightly sand. Use varnish or white glue mix (white glue mix is prepared by diluting white glue 10 - 20% with water and adding a few drops of liquid detergent). Brush varnish or white glue mix on entire area within the template. Sprinkle the brighter green Turf into wet glue or varnish. Apply enough Turf to completely cover

varnish or glue. Use Canister Shaker (S194) to apply Turf. Allow to dry thoroughly.

- Brush (with a soft brush) or gently blow excess turf material, that doesn't stick, onto a piece of paper and save it.

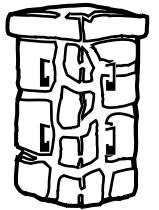
NOTE: If the green turf didn't completely cover the mounting board you can add to it using the following clear spray technique.

ACCENTING TURF COLOR is very important for realism. In nature the grass areas are seldom one solid color. There will usually be color variations due to burnt grass, dead grass, leaves and soil. These color changes tend to occur at random or because of some specific influence on the turf (such as a worn path from traffic).

- If applicator for turf is being used, fill it with the other shade of green turf. Spray a fairly wet coat of Scenic Cement onto the turf that is glued down and quickly but sparingly sprinkle the other shade of green turf onto scene area in a salt and pepper fashion (not complete coverage). Allow a few minutes to dry and gently blow off excess.
- Repeat Scenic Cement technique with earth and yellow turf, sprinkling very lightly at random. If you get too much of a color in a given area, simply repeat the clear spray technique, using green, to blend turf to exact appearance desired.
- When turf area is the desired blend of colors apply Scenic Cement to further secure turf.

FINAL ASSEMBLY OF SCENE (Read all instructions before beginning)

- Remove template from layout and hold 11" piece of fencing across back edge of turf area with post to inside of scene. Mark where longer posts touch ground and drill 1/16" holes at these points.
- Gently and evenly insert longer posts on 11" fence into holes until short posts touch ground. Secure with glue.
- Hold 8" fence section on side edge of turf area, with posts to inside of scene, so that fence rails on end overlap corner post of 11" fence. Mark and drill location of longer posts, insert fence in holes. Secure with glue.
- Repeat step 3 on other side of scene.
- Identify corner stone fence post by notches (see drawing). Locate corner post so that rails on side fence fit in one set of notches and other set of notches are aimed at center of scene. Secure with glue.
- Repeat step 5 at other corner.
- Locate stone walls on scene in position indicated on plan view. Being certain fence rail notches aim at corner post. Secure with glue.
- Locate remaining stone fence posts as indicated on plan, with fence rail notches in correct position. Secure with glue.
- Cut 1/32" x 1/16" basswood fence rails one at a time and fit between stone fence posts. Rail length should be slightly longer than the distance between posts, so they can engage in notches, bend them slightly to insert. Secure with glue.
- Glue gates on stone walls as indicated on plan view.
- Glue building and cross monument on scene where indicated in plan view.
- Glue tombstones on scene in rows as indicated on plan.
- Glue men and wheelbarrow on scene where desired.
- Drill holes for trunks, plant trees and evergreens on scene as indicated on plan. Secure with glue.
- Stretch and pull apart (into small pieces) all remaining green and brownish undergrowth foliage.
- Use Foliage for bushes, weeds and vines. Place Foliage around scene in indicated locations and rearrange until satisfactory, then secure with glue (try some vines and weeds growing over fence).
- Sprinkle the "leaves" you saved from the foliage into small spots of white glue in desired locations (this adds more texture and realism).
- Create additional details and realism such as: fresh dirt in wheelbarrow and where shovel man is digging a grave, where dirt from grave is being dumped, a path from gate to central monument, and more earth around bushes and weeds, where grass wouldn't grow as well. Use the following technique: thin white glue with an equal amount of water and add a few drops of liquid detergent. With small brush, dab glue in small area and lightly sprinkle appropriate color of Turf onto glue. It isn't necessary to completely cover spot of glue because it won't show when dry.



Corner Post

FINAL NOTE

If scene contrasts too much with surrounding ground it can be blended in from the fence outward, using the remaining Turf and the Scenic Cement, or diluted white glue technique.

A complete line of Trees, Foliage, Turf, Flowers, Stumps, Ballast and Coal are available from WOODLAND SCENICS. Try them on your layout.



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