

HOSTILE REALMS SCENERY PACK

STASIS POD BAY

CAUTION Wild House Models' guide to working with our kits



In this leaflet we offer some advice on the basic techniques and methods that will help you get the best results in the preparation, clean up and assembly of Wild House Models' kits. Should you need extra help from us with your Wild House Models' product, then please don't hesitate to contact us at getintouch@wildhousemodels.com or via our website: www.wildhousemodels.com.

WILD HOUSE MODELS.

Tools Required

Most of the following tools are readily available from any good modelling or craft store, local or on-line. However, when using any tool please be sure to read, and follow, the manufacturer's guidelines and use them with care, as these tools can be dangerous if used irresponsibly.

Craft Knife

You are going to need a good one! If you only ever buy one tool, make it a good quality knife - it will pay for itself many times over. An Exacto type knife, or Swann Morton type scalpel will be necessary for cleaning up castings prior to assembly. We advise choosing one that can take a variety of different blades. It is also worth buying a proper, self-healing cutting mat to use with your knife so that you can avoid damaging your cutting blade or cutting directly onto your work surface (you won't be too popular if it's a valuable dining room table!).

Saw

The next most useful tool to own is a jeweller's saw or a razor saw. A jeweller's saw enables you to make very fine cuts but the blades can be very fragile. A razor saw is more substantial but it won't give as fine a cut. Either type of saw is preferable to a Junior Hacksaw however, which is far too imprecise!

Files

A good set of modeller's files is a must in a modeller's tool kit. They will be absolutely essential for cleaning and smoothing castings and filing pieces 'to fit' where necessary. Files come in different profiles -

flat, round or half-round, triangular for example and various 'cuts' (file pattern). It is a good idea to have a set or a selection of favourites to hand. Don't forget to clean them with a brush to keep them at their best and sharpest.

Drill/Pin Vice

A small hand drill or pin vice with a set of small bits is an invaluable tool. It can be used to drill out pipes and tubes, clear out locating and mounting holes and to add windows and damaged areas for added realism.

Snips

Snips, or wire-cutters, are useful for removing pieces of excess resin that are too large to safely remove with a knife, and for snipping the resin components off their sprues.

Sanding Paper

A range of good Wet 'n' Dry sanding paper of grades from 800 to 2000 is highly recommended to smooth the surfaces of the resin before painting. Sanding parts also helps the glues bind the component parts together so do invest in a pack of quality Sanding Paper.

Assembly

It is recommended you washed and removed all excess resin from the small pipes before assembly. We also recommend that these pipes be primed and painted before final assembly. The MDF Board will require a strong Wood Glue which we do not supply.

Before gluing the wall and floor panels together, it is always a good idea to dry fit them, that is to assemble them without using glue. Masking tape and/or rubber bands will assist in this task. The dry fit is a useful way to highlight any potential problems you may run into during the assembly, such as uneven joins and slight gaps between the various sections. If there is an uneven join just quickly take a file or fine sandpaper to it before gluing. If there is a gap after final assembly, you will need to fill it. Glue the components together straight but don't worry if you are left with a gap (if there is a gap, you were expecting it, because you noticed it during dry fitting - didn't you?!). Once the glue has set, and the joint is firm, use a small amount of modelling putty, such as Milliput, or CA glue mixed with an inert powder such as talc or baking powder, to fill the gap. It's best to glue all your components that will need filling at the same time as it will save both time and putty. Once the putty has set it can be sanded to shape to create a smooth surface that matches the components on either side.

Priming

Before applying any primer or paint to your model, take a moment to ensure that you have sanded the flat surfaces and removed any defects in the MDF board. This will ensure that the surface is clean in preparation for the paint. Make sure the model is totally dry before commencing painting. A low temperature hair dryer is ideal for this.

We recommend priming your model with a fine matt car body primer, such as can be found in most car accessory shops. This pre-undercoat will also give a consistency and uniformity to the surface finish of your model and the MDF will then be protected from the top coat of paint. It's then simply a case of choosing your colour scheme and painting your model with your paint of choice. Please enjoy your build!

