

#2391/#12391 Divided Room Box Kit

Step-by-step assembly instructions

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MDF PARTS:

Floor/ceiling panels (2)
 Back panel, with two window opening
 End panel, no openings
 End panel, with door opening
 Center panel, with door opening

WHITWOOD PARTS:

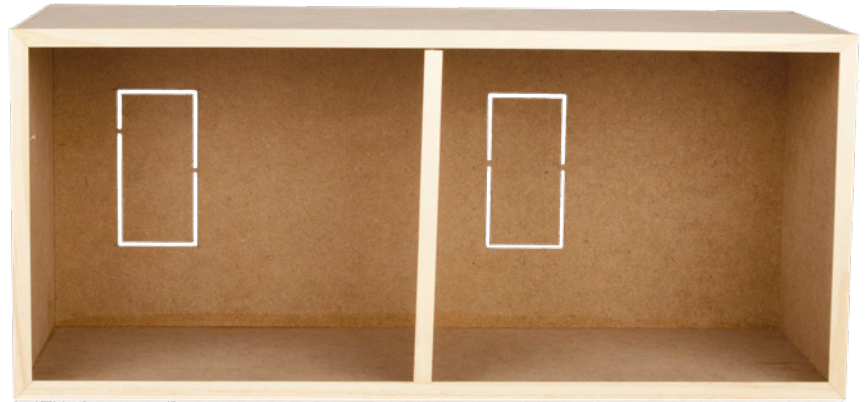
Trim pieces, mitered (5)
 Square dowel brace

SUPPLIES NEEDED:

Masking tape
 White glue (such as #1249 Weldbond)
 Small saw or sharp craft/utility knife
 Sharp pencil
 Ruler
 Smooth, flat work surface

FOR FINISHING:

Gesso or other primer/sealer
 Wood filler for any door/window
 opening cut lines you do not want
 to use.



GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

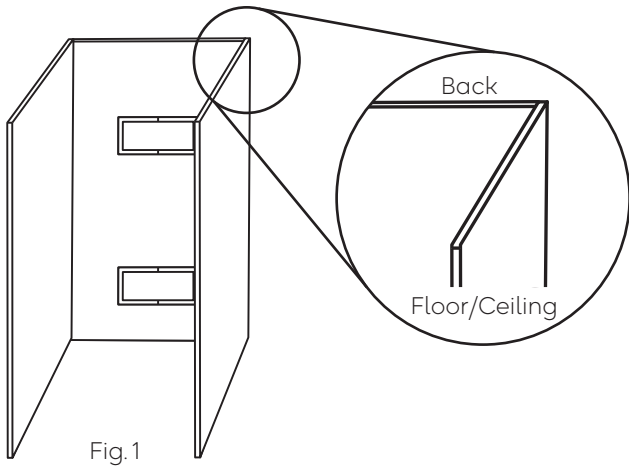
- Identify and inspect all parts using the Parts List.
- Read the directions completely before beginning the project.
- If possible, have a dedicated work area so that you are not unpacking, repacking, and moving the project from place to place.
- Choose a work surface that is level, clean, dry, and protected from glue spills.
- Do a dry fit, using masking tape to hold parts in place, to make sure everything fits together correctly before assembling permanently.

Assembly Instructions

1. Plan the location of the divider wall – it does not have to go in the center – and draw a line on the floor, back wall and ceiling pieces for accurate placement. (Apply glue to this line when you install the wall.)
2. Use a small saw or sharp craft/utility knife to cut the openings you want to use. If you are planning to use manufactured door/window units, check that they will fit properly.* Adjust openings as necessary, allowing for thickness of floor (3mm, about 1/8") at door opening.
3. Start with the back wall and a floor/ceiling piece. Stand the pieces on edge so that the long joint is vertical. Apply tape across the joint with the floor/ceiling piece outside, over the edge of the back piece and flush along the edge. Tape the next joint like the first, floor/ceiling piece outside over the edge of the back piece.
4. From the inside of the box, open one of the taped joints and apply glue along the edge of the back piece (Fig. 1). Fold the joint closed again and add tape if needed to correct any warping. Repeat with the other joint. Clean away any excess glue.
5. Make sure the windows and end wall door opening will be where you want them before proceeding.

Tips:

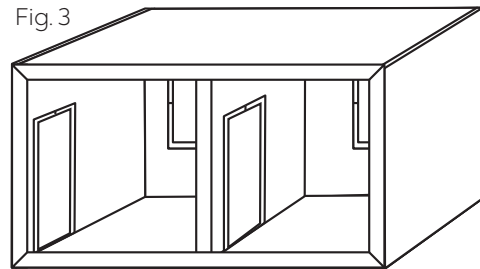
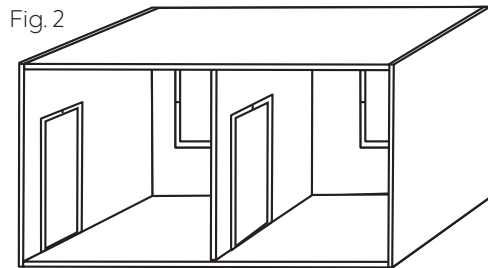
- The kits are made of 3mm MDF, which is very thin, but they are sturdy and lightweight when assembled. The panels should be stored flat to protect against warping prior to assembly, but minor warping is easily corrected during assembly and will not affect the completed kit.
- The boxes are designed to offer a great deal of versatility, so planning before assembly is the best way to get what you want.
- Either side of the panels may be used, to allow alternate placement of the door and window openings.
- The suggested window and door openings do not have to be used; the cutout pieces may be left in place and concealed by finishing materials (wallpaper, etc.). The cutting grooves may be filled in with wood putty (or similar) for better appearance, if needed.
- Minimal, if any, sanding is needed prior to assembly. If you choose to sand, use a very fine grade and be careful not to round off the panel edges.
- For best results, prime all surfaces – interior and exterior – with gesso (or any other good primer/sealer) once the glue is dry.



check. Tip: when you glue this wall in place, apply a glue line to the bottom and the back wall (where you marked the panels earlier), and to the top edge of the divider. Tip the wall when you put it in; you will be able to flex the top panel a little bit to avoid getting glue where you do not want it. When it is in and straight, tape it at the front edges and add weights to the top while the glue dries. Clean away any excess glue.

9. Glue the brace inside the top front edge of the box (it will be concealed by the trim). When the glue is completely dry (24 hours recommended), sand lightly as needed and paint all surfaces, interior and exterior, with gesso or another good primer/sealer.

6. With the box still on end, apply glue to the three joined panel edges (Fig. 2) and set an end wall in place on top, making sure the joints are flush. Secure with masking tape and clean away any excess glue.



7. Turn the box over and repeat for the other end.
8. The divider wall does add strength to the finished box, but it does not have to go in the center and you can delay permanent installation until a later step. However, once you have determined where the doorway opening will be you do need to cut a notch, 1cm/10mm square, in the top front corner. This is to clear the front brace; do a dry fit to

10. The trim pieces (Fig. 3) cover the exposed front edges of the box and help make it a little stronger. However, it is easier to complete the interior finishing without the trim, so it's fine to wait until decorating is complete before gluing it on. If you plan to stain it, do that before gluing.

* Manufactured door and window units are made to fit thicker walls. You can make your own doors and windows, using strip wood and/or cardstock, or you can add to the thickness of the walls on the interior using inexpensive foam-core board, available at craft stores, so that standard units will fit. (Always prime/paint both sides of foam core to prevent warping.)

Assembly of the Divided Room Box is now complete.