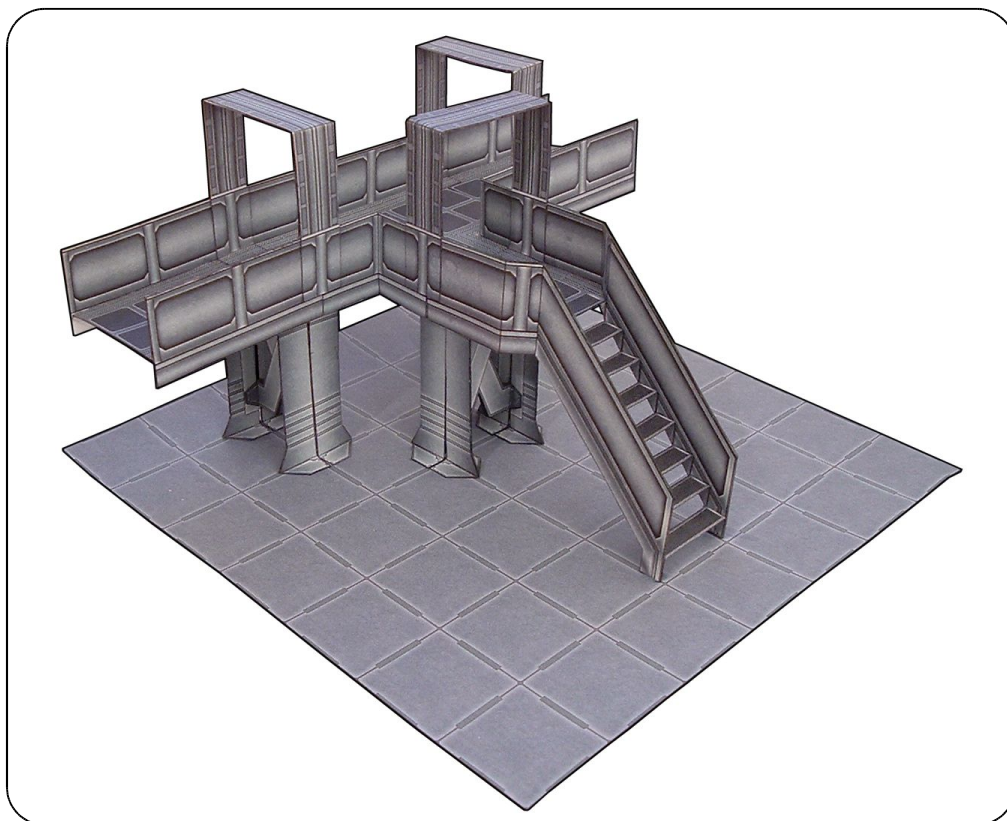


DERELICT II

MULTILEVEL EXTENSIONS I



PARTS MANIFEST AND ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

15 PAGES OF MODULAR COMPONENTS

1-INCH GRID COMPATIBLE WITH POPULAR GAMING SYSTEMS

SCALED TO MATCH MOST 28MM FIGURES

DESIGNED WITH PRACTICALITY AND ECONOMY AS PARAMOUNT CONSIDERATIONS



The Basics Of Paper Modeling

Tools Needed

1. Knife
2. Steel ruler
3. Scissors
4. Tweezers
5. White glue
6. Empty ballpoint pen
7. Markers or paint
8. Cutting mat
9. Inkjet or laser printer
10. Cardstock or heavy photo paper
11. Patience



Techniques

1. Scoring: Scoring is a technique used to make folding easier by pre-creasing the paper along a fold line. The most common method of scoring is to lightly drag a knife blade across the fold line, slicing through the upper layers of the paper. The recommended method is to instead use an empty ballpoint pen or a ball stylus tool to gently compress the paper along the fold lines. This prevents the appearance of unsightly naked edges and makes for a much stronger model.

2. Cutting: Cutting may seem to be a glaringly obvious technique, but a few pointers are essential. For the majority of cutting where paper models are concerned, a sharp knife and a steel ruler are far more precise and efficient than a pair of scissors. Save the scissors for separating individual parts or groups of parts from the rest of the sheet.

3. Edging: Edging improves the appearance of paper models considerably by hiding the naked edges of cut parts. Anything from color markers to soft pencils and various types of paints may be used to edge parts. However, in most cases, matching the color exactly is less of a concern than simply matching the contrast. For most purposes, three or four shades of gray from lightest to darkest will more than suffice.

4. Folding and Gluing: Depending on the thickness of the paper or cardstock used, some parts may be difficult to assemble with fingers alone. In this situation, a pair of tweezers is worth more than its weight in gold. Tweezers come in a wide variety of sizes and jaw shapes, and some of the more exotic shapes are fantastically useful for assembling tiny parts. Tweezers can be used to fold tiny flaps and clamp them in place while the glue sets, as well as making it much easier to attach small parts to other parts.

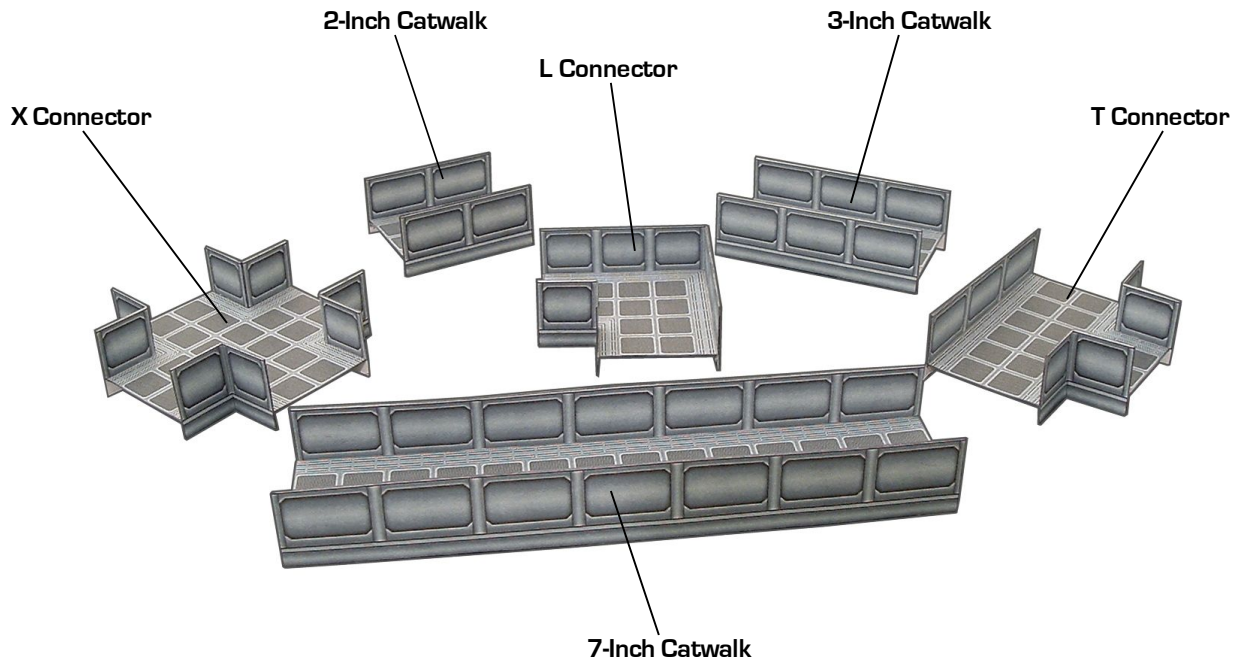
Special Notes

1. Gluing Tabs: This model includes integral gluing tabs for joining certain parts together. However, the utility of gluing tabs decreases proportionally as the thickness of the paper or cardstock increases. Thick cardstock or paper can be used for printing this model, but it is recommended that you try a test assembly before committing wholly to assembling a model. If the gluing tabs won't fit or otherwise throw off the tolerances of the finished test assembly, leave them off the parts entirely and cut your own gluing tabs out of scrap cardstock.

These separate gluing tabs should overlap both of the parts to be joined, and glued to the unprinted surface along the joining edges of both parts. This is called "backing", and a side effect of this is that parts will fit more or less flush. Backing parts with separate gluing tabs also generally yields better modeling results, but the integral gluing tabs are retained for the convenience of beginners and those who prefer to use thinner media for their paper models.

2. Sealing: In most cases, sealing the model with varnish or other form of spray sealant isn't necessary. However, if you want to add further detail to the model with decals or paint, you may want to seal the model with several light coats of a waterproof glossy clear sealant first. This will protect the model from a moderate level of moisture, and the smooth surface will facilitate the application of decals. You can also apply a final coat of a matte clear sealant to kill the gloss afterwards. Keep in mind that the simple act of sealing a model does not necessarily render it waterproof, and that any application of waterslide decals needs to be done with great care.

3. Reinforcing: At times you may need to reinforce large pieces, either to make them heavier or to increase their strength. To do this, you may wish to glue toothpicks, craft sticks, or other suitable items to the interior of a model.



Catwalks, Connectors, and Railings (catwalks.pdf, 6 pages/railings.pdf, 6 pages)

The meat of this expansion to Derelict II is the catwalk and connector system. For all catwalks and connectors, you will want to laminate the printed piece to some scrap cardstock with white glue or a high quality glue stick. To do this, first trim the catwalk pieces out of the printed sheet, leaving a small margin around the piece. Apply glue to the backside of the piece, and press it down firmly onto a piece of scrap card slightly larger than the trimmed piece. Once the piece has been fully laminated to the scrap cardstock, finish cutting it out.

Score the white gluing tabs gently with a sharp knife, taking care not to break through both layers of cardstock. Fold the tabs down 90 degrees and ensure that they are uniformly straight. The combination of two cardstock layers and the 90 degree bends lends plenty of structural strength, which we will then increase by gluing the railing pieces to the folded down tabs. Note that all of the railings are designed so that once folded over, there will be 0.25 inches of whitespace along the bottom edge of the inner side-this is what the tabs on the catwalks and connectors are glued to.

Because the railings are 2 layers thick once folded over, you will want to score any corner bends with a sharp knife, taking care to only break through the layer on the **outside** of the bend.

X Connector: Use four 0.75x0.75 inch L-railings. Each railing is glued to a concave corner as shown in the photo above.

L Connector: Use one 0.75x0.75 inch L-railing and one 2.25x2.25-inch L-railing. The 0.75x0.75-inch L-railing is glued to the concave corner as shown in the photo above, while the 2.25x2.25-inch L-railing is glued to the outer convex corner.

T Connector: Use two 0.75x0.75 inch L-railings and one 3-inch straight railing. Each 0.75x0.75-inch L-railing is glued to a concave corner as shown in the photo above, while the 3-inch straight railing is glued to the back edge of the connector.

2, 3, and 7-Inch Catwalks: Use two railings of the corresponding length, such as 2 3-inch straight railings for a 3-inch catwalk, and so forth.

Catwalk Supports (supports.pdf, 2 pages)

Two types of supports are included in this expansion, an 1x2x1-inch support (pictured on the right), and an 1x2x0.5-inch support, which assembles in an identical fashion. Both supports are two-piece assemblies composed of an U-shaped leg unit and a crossbrace piece that stabilizes the leg unit.

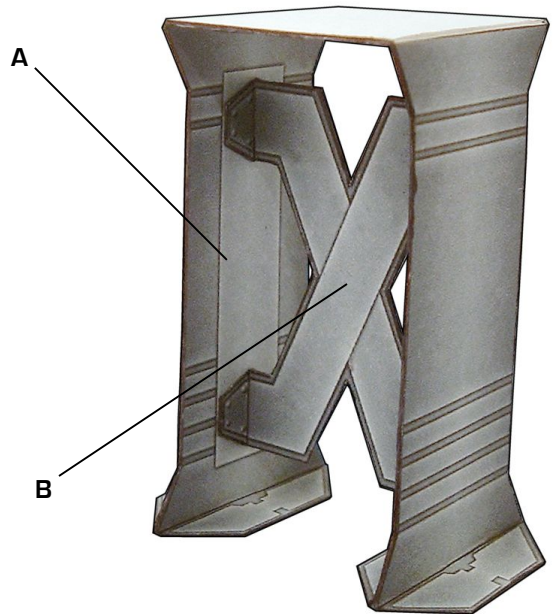
The 1x2x0.5-inch support is intended to be used at the edges of floor or corridor tiles instead of the 1x2x1-inch support when modularity is essential. However, if you're building a fixed, semi-permanent layout, it is recommended that you use the 1x1x1-inch supports instead in order to reduce build times.

Note that the supports are designed to straddle two grid squares rather than being placed in the middle of a grid square.

To assemble a support:

1. First fold and glue the leg unit (Part A) over on itself. Trim out the whitespace, then fold the leg unit into an inverted-U shape with the feet splayed out as pictured to the right.

2. Next, fold and glue the crossbrace over on itself, trim out the whitespace, and then splay out the attachment tabs on the sides. Glue the attachment tabs to the white polygonal regions on the interior of the leg unit, and the support will then be completed.



Stairs (stairs.pdf, 1 page)

The stairs included in this expansion are the primary means of moving between the upper and lower levels.

1. Cut, fold, and glue all 7 steps (Part B) into an inverted U shape. The white side of the triangular tabs on the bottom of each step should face outwards. Set the steps aside for now.

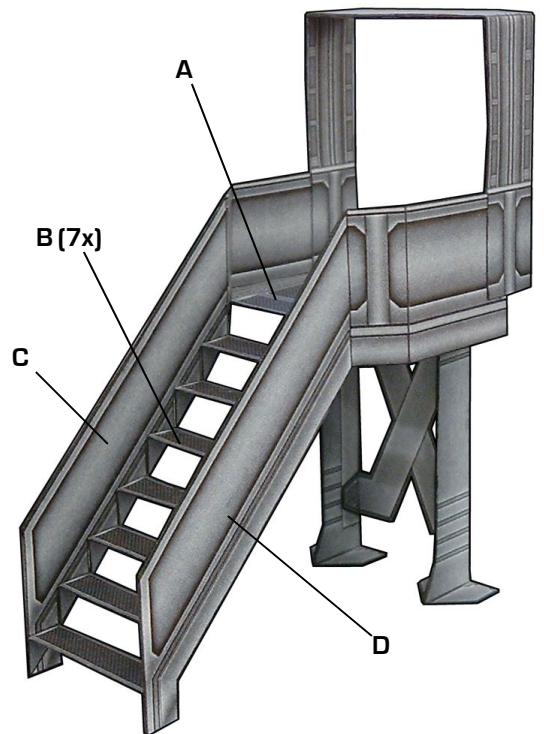
2. Cut, fold, and glue the left and right side stair rails (Parts C and D, respectively). The visible white areas should face inwards.

3. Rough-cut the stair landing piece (Part A), glue it to some scrap card, and press it firmly into a double-thickness sandwich. Once dry, cut out the stair landing, gently cut-score the white glue tabs, and then fold them downwards 90 degrees.

4. Shape the stair rails so that they follow the side contour of the stair landing piece, and glue them to the sides of the stair landing piece.

5. Working with one step at a time, starting from the bottom and moving upwards, glue each step into place as shown in the illustration above, using the triangular white areas on the stair rails as alignment and gluing guides.

The stairs are now completed.



Using The Riser Frames

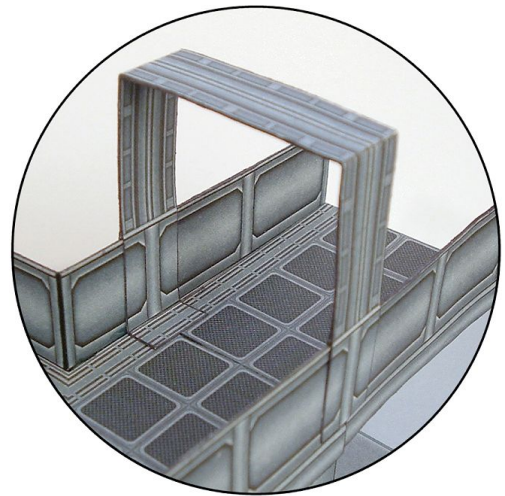
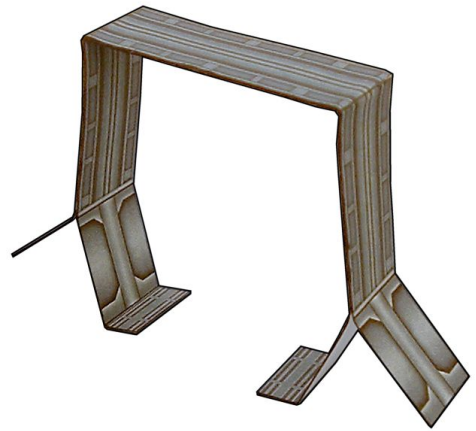
The riser frame on the last page of railings.pdf is designed to do two things: hide the seams where catwalks or connectors meet, and act as a way of reinforcing the railings.

The riser frame folds over on itself, with the inner side having two "feet" that glue directly to the gutter along either side of the walkways, and creates an arch that spans from railing to railing. Make a note of the sections of the riser frame which look identical to the railings and gutters-these sections should not be glued together during assembly!

When scoring and cutting, you will want to slice through the aforementioned 18mm on each side of the strip so that when you fold the riser frame over on itself, the sections that look like the railings resemble an inverted Y. The remainder of the riser frame is shaped into an inverted U, and the riser frame is slipped over the seam where two catwalks or connectors meet while gluing it into place.

If the standard riser frame, at 0.5 inches, is too wide for your liking, you can trim out the ribbed strips on the the upper arch, leaving a thinner riser frame.

The photo on the upper right shows how the riser frame should look after assembly, and the photo on the lower right demonstrates how the riser frame is mounted to bordering catwalk or connector sections.



Planning Multilevel Layouts

The catwalks, connectors, and supports were designed with one of two potential approaches to layout design in mind. The first way of using the catwalks and connectors is to mount the 7x7-inch catwalks on a 7x3-inch corridor tile and the connectors on 3x3-inch corridor tiles, generating a layout where you can drop in 7x7-inch floor tiles. One potential application of this approach is in extending Tactical Objectives: Reactor Level layouts. Power cores, coolant tanks, and heat exchangers can be surrounded by raised walkways, adding a third dimension to gameplay.

When used in conjunction with the 1x1x1-inch cargo containers from Ambient Elements Issue 1, large warehouse-style layouts can be created by using the cargo containers as cover on the 7x7-inch floor tiles and surrounding each floor tile with catwalks and connectors mounted on the 7x3 and 3x3 corridor tiles.

The catwalks and connectors can also be mounted on 7x7-inch floor tiles instead, and the 0.25 inch gutter which borders the walkways also allows you to glue catwalks and connectors directly to the walls on the first story instead of using railings. Using the catwalks this way, you could stack walls and have a second story ringed by walkways. The possibilities are really only limited by your imagination.