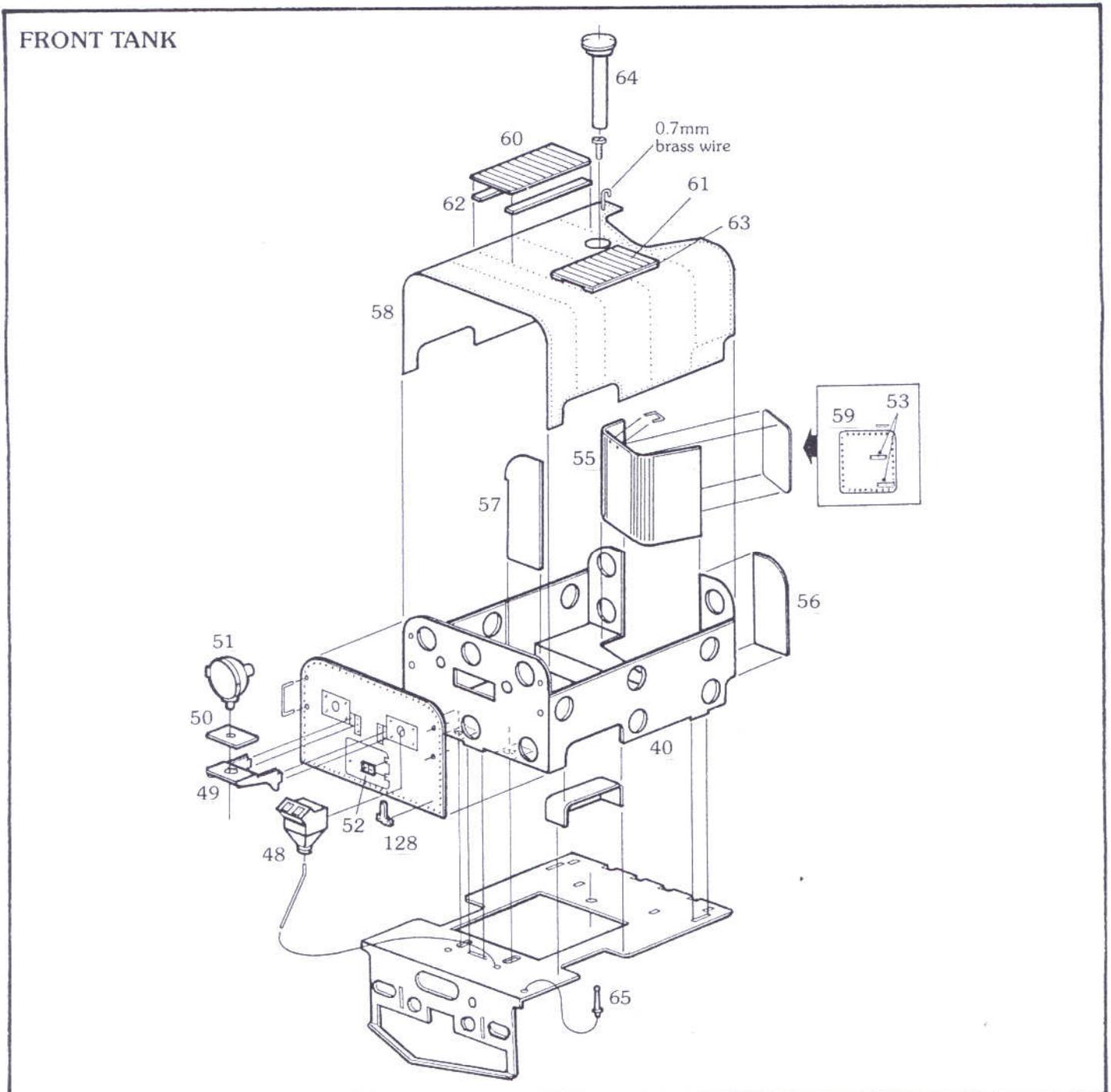


## 7 FRONT TANK

1. HAVING folded the inner former to shape, it is necessary to form the inboard end panel (55) to shape so that it fits snugly in place, conforming to the shape of the curved floor panel. Impart the necessary curves in the panel by bending it round a suitable rod - I used a drill shank - so that the half etched lines on the inside face of the component allow the panel to form easily to exact shape. Test fit the panel in place repeatedly until you are happy it fits precisely, then fix it in position.
2. The two end overlays (56) fit in place at the inboard end of the tank.
3. Fix the two strengthening gussets (57) to their half etched grooves inside the tank former.



4. The outer rivetted overlay(58) will form easier if it is annealed prior to shaping. I anneal etched components on the domestic cooker - usually on the electric hob for about ten minutes on

maximum. This softens the material so that it is easily curved without the associated 'springyness' present in otherwise virgin brass or nickel.

5. Once annealed, the wrapper can be tack soldered to the tank former with 70° lowmelt along one bottom edge, having ensured it is perfectly aligned.
6. Now, on a perfectly flat, clean surface - a glass plate is ideal - simply roll the wrapper to shape using the actual tank inner former to impart the necessary curves. On the test etch, this operation took less time to perform than it takes to read this description of the technique involved. With luck, your tank wrapper will have formed equally smartly, and it can be fixed to the inner former using 70° lowmelt or Superglue fed through the circular holes inside the tank. Ensure the wrapper and former are firmly in contact with one another before applying your choice of adhesive. I turned the tank on its side and used downward pressure on a smooth surface to hold the inner tank former firmly against the wrapper before applying 70° low melt solder through the circular access holes.
7. Once one side was secured, the other was similarly tackled. Seam joins where the tank wrapper met the front and rear tank panels were easily performed from inside the tank.
8. The recessed inboard end of the front tank is detailed with a rivetted door overlay (59) which incorporates a pair of footsteps (53). A wire handgrab fits above the panel.
9. Assemble the tank top footboards from the large (60) and small (61) planked panels and the long (62) and short (63) runners. These fit to the tank tops astride the filler cap (64) which incidentally doubles as the securing screw which fastens the tank to the running plate after you fix a 12BA screw into the recess moulded into the end of the long spigot projecting down from the cap. As per the rear tank, two captive 12BA nuts fit above the fold-up tank locating tabs, and these accept two 12BA screws passed up through the running plate.
10. Apart from a pair of 0.45mm wire handrails, sanding and headlight details mirror that of the rear tank. If required, drill a hole in the left side of each running plate, just behind the bufferbeam and immediately inboard of the valance to accept the cast handgrabs (65) which feature on some NGG16s.

This completes both power units, leaving only the boiler/cab unit to tackle. It's all downhill from here on in!