

A black and white photograph showing a person wearing a hat and light-colored clothing, sitting in a small, narrow boat on a body of water. The person is looking towards the camera. The boat is positioned in the middle ground, with a dark, forested shoreline in the background. The water is calm with some ripples. The overall tone is serene and quiet.

Photo by Ted Coopman

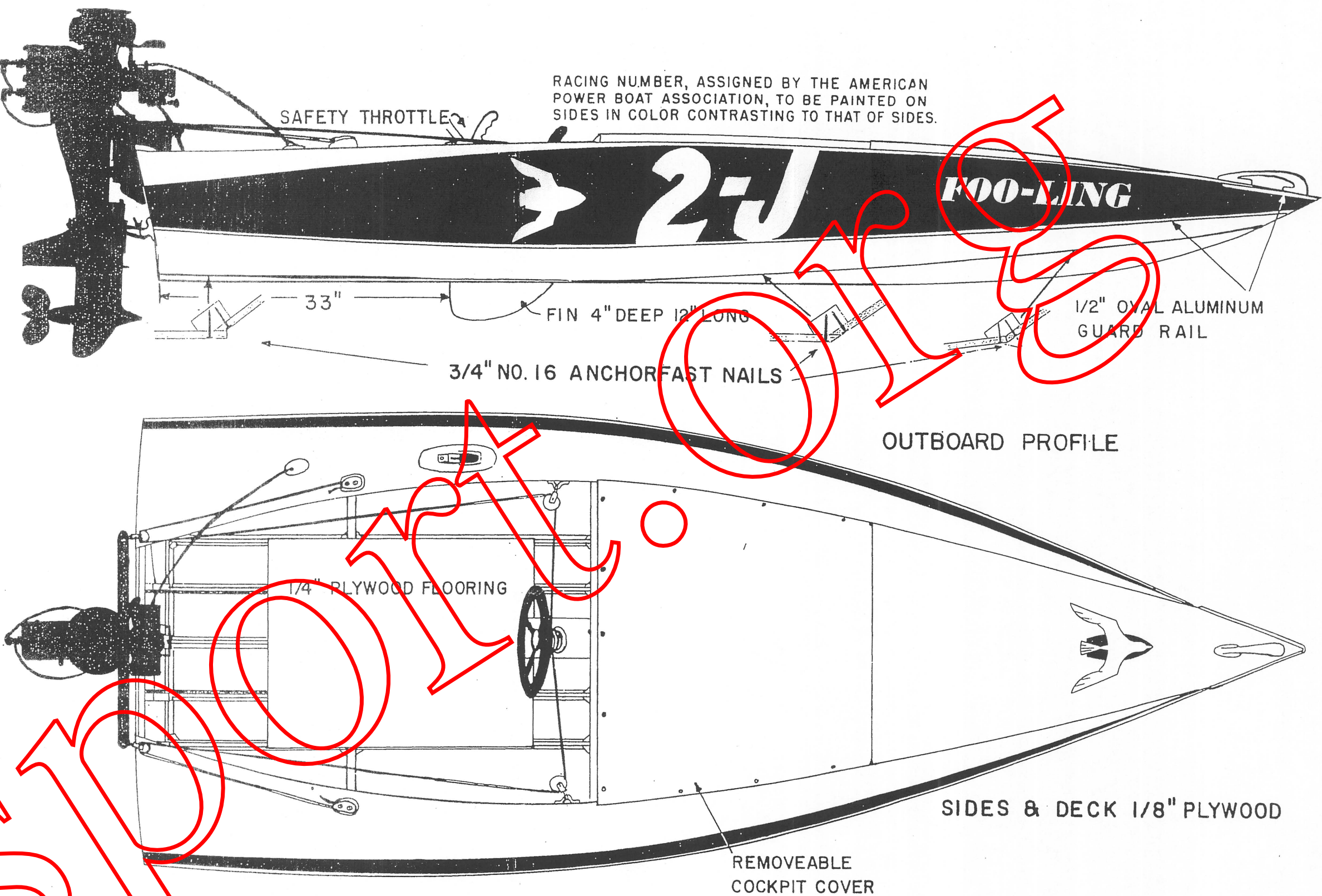
When all is securely erected, double check and make sure everything is tight and square. Remember, no hooks or rockers in the bottom. Coat the bottom stringers and notches with glue and slip into place. Then fasten the ribs and transom with small bracks; glue and fasten in place with 1" x 16 steel brads. Next slip the keel in place with glue and 1 1/4" x 8 threaded wood screws, using two screws to secure to transom and all others, and one about every 8" to the bottom stringer. The same procedure is used on all battens except that one screw is used to fasten to



A black and white photograph showing a person in a small, dark boat on a body of water. The person is wearing a dark jacket and is looking towards the camera. The water is calm with some ripples. In the background, there is a large, multi-story building with many windows, possibly a hotel or a government building. The image has a grainy, high-contrast quality.

Photo by Ted Green

The bottom of FOO-LING is fiberglassed, up to the top of the non-trip chine at the expense of 10 extra lbs. Costs ran me a little less than 40 cents a foot. I used a medium weight glasscloth, 50" wide, which left no seam on the bottom at all. A thin application of the plastic was applied to the bare wood with a brush. After it had hardened (the next day), I laid the cloth over the bottom and trimmed to fit. You need not cut out a V for the front as it drapes over the bow very well. A generous coat of plastic was applied to the bottom, the cloth laid over the bottom and smoothed out, and more plastic was applied with a squeegee to smooth. The cloth becomes almost invisible if applied correctly. The next day with a grinder I carefully ground down the surface so that it was smooth, flat, and even, and one more coat was applied with a brush, and carefully smoothed with a lot of elbow grease and wet sandpaper. Then a lacquer compound was used to give a plate glass finish. Fiberglass is composed of a plastic and a hardener plus the glass cloth or mats. You have to work rather fast. It's a two man job as the "pot life" is short or long depending on how much hardener you use. By short "pot life" I mean that the mixture hardens in the pot before it hardens on the boat. One minute it is liquid, but then it starts turn into a jelly and proceeds to get very hard in a matter of seconds. I would say that for the beginner it is a hog job. But the results are very rewarding. This is merely a rough glass and just as smooth. This is not intended to be a full discussion by any means, but just a few words to let you know what you are in for if you would like to fiberglass the bottom.



48" 32" 28" 24" TRANSOM

Figure 1 is a plan view of a wing section. It shows a curved upper boundary and a horizontal baseline labeled "FLOOR LINE". Three vertical lines represent the positions of RIB 1, RIB 2, and RIB 3. A horizontal line at the bottom represents the TRANSOM. The dimensions are: 48" from the start to RIB 1, 32" between RIB 1 and RIB 2, 28" between RIB 2 and RIB 3, and 24" from RIB 3 to the TRANSOM.

Now fair off the upper chine and fit it to the sides. the side is

ve-minute break and run again for 15 minutes. Do this for about one hour running time. Now take her out and boot it wide open for a

Now fair off the upper chime and fit it to the sides. The side is now finished and fastened in place with $\frac{3}{4}$ " #16 Anchorfast nails. The deck is now finished. When the side is dry, fair off at the upper chime as shown in the full size Rib Drawings; also fair off at the sheer line. The side decking is fastened and fastened in place with $\frac{3}{4}$ " #16 Anchorfast nails. The deck can on Rib #1 is built up on one side so you can slip the removable deck cover in place after the front middle decking is fastened in place. See photo and full size rib drawing. Front middle decking is fastened in place in the same way as the side decking. Elme and fallen decking is placed in place with $\frac{3}{4}$ " #16 Anchorfast nails. This forms a structural