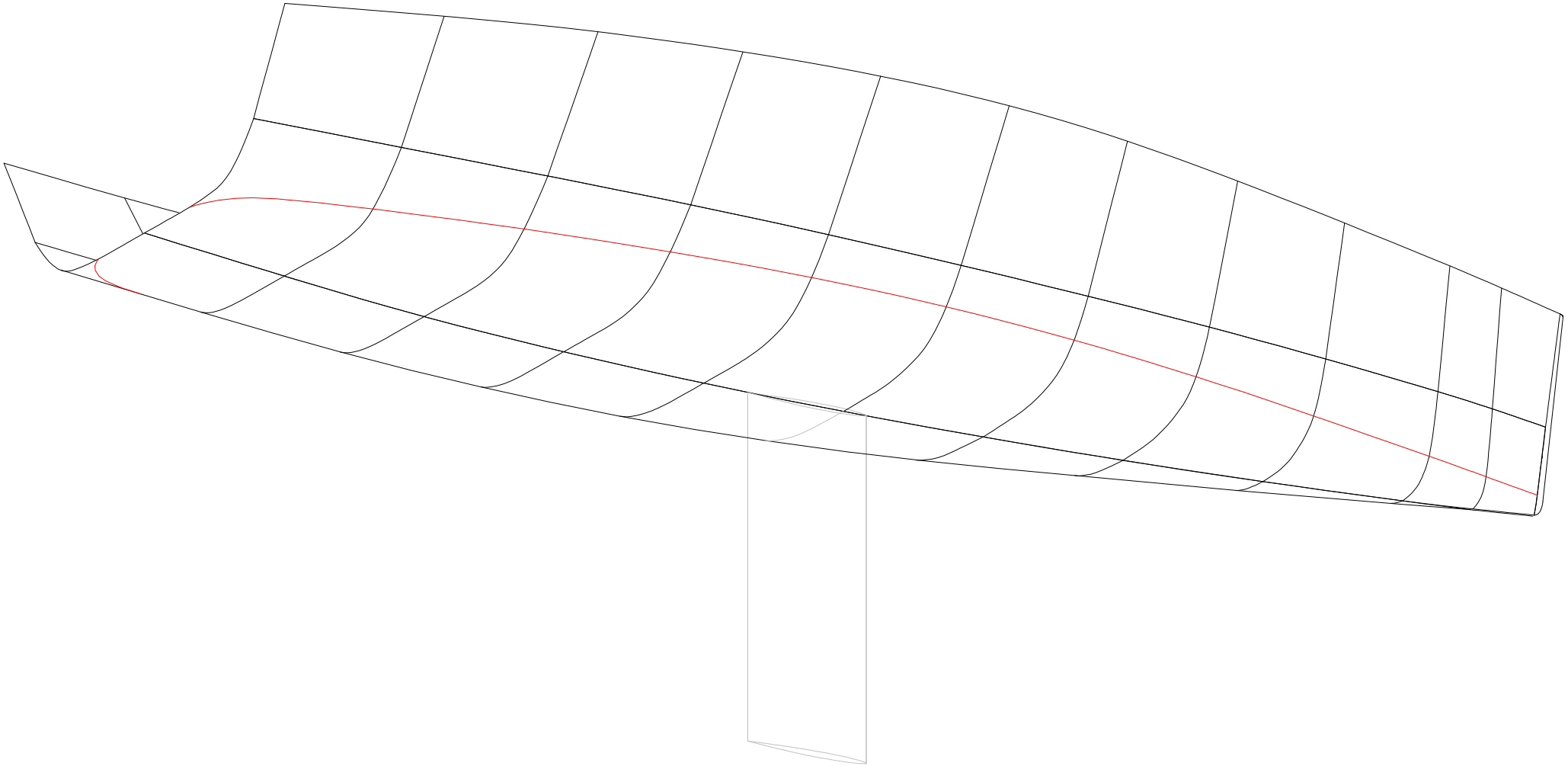
HAZE4000

singlehander dinghy

31/03/2007

haze04a sailplan03.skf



HAZE4000

singlehander dinghy

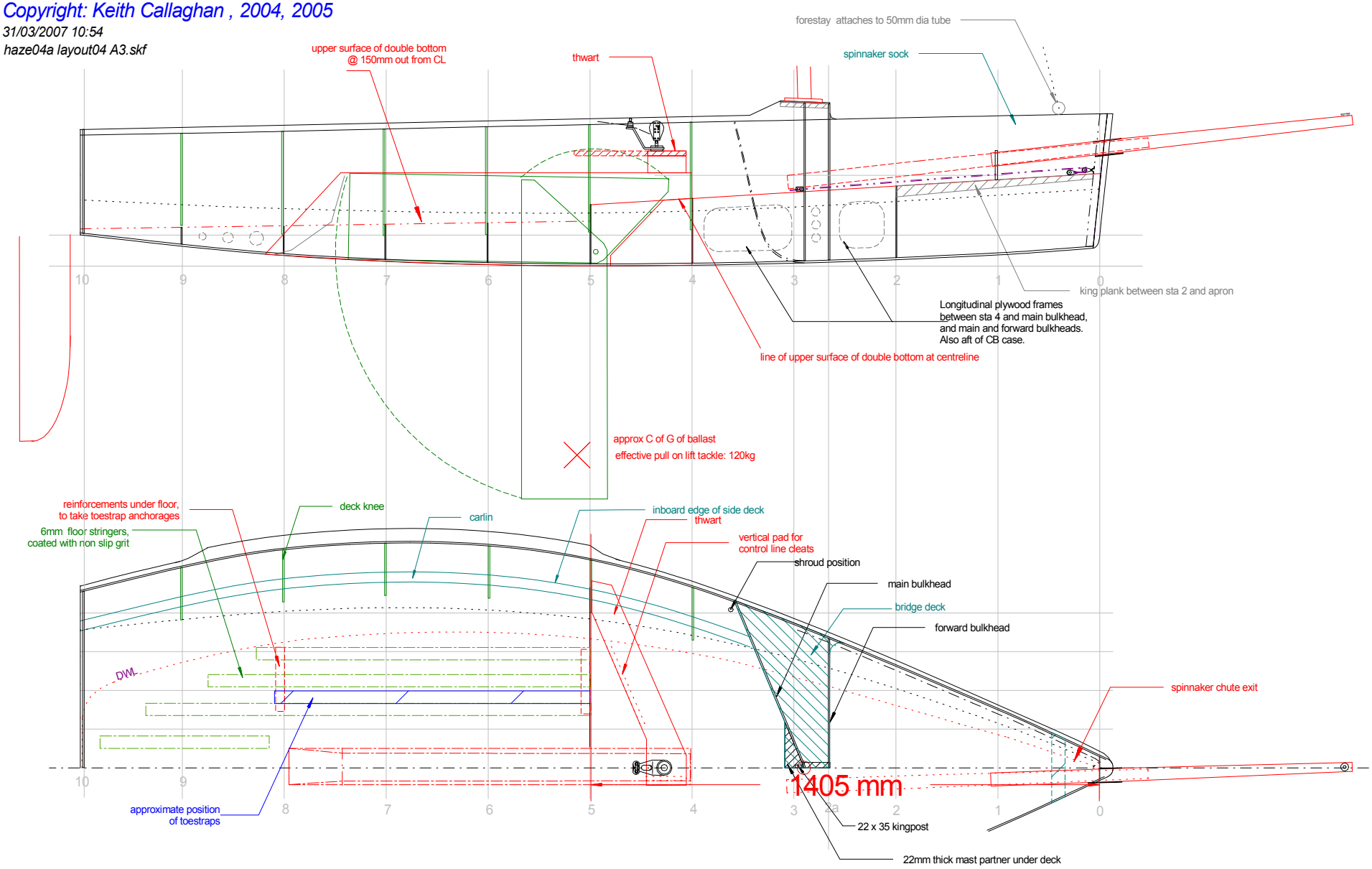
isometric drawing

haze04a gra006.skf
22/03/2007

HAZE4000 General Layout

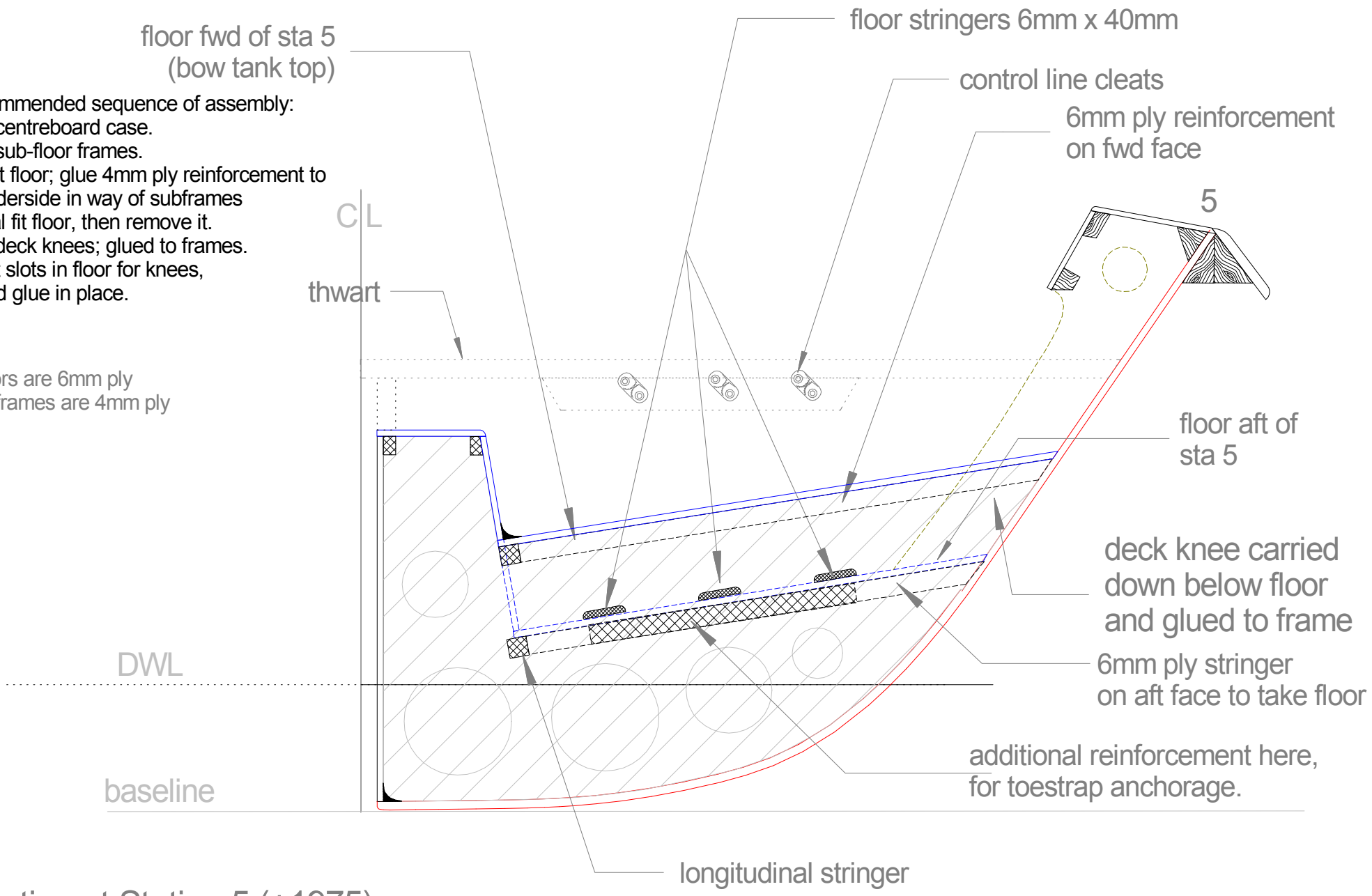
31/03/2007 10:54

haze04a layout04 A3.skf



Recommended sequence of assembly:
1. fit centreboard case.
2. fit sub-floor frames.
3. Cut floor; glue 4mm ply reinforcement to underside in way of subframes
4. trial fit floor, then remove it.
5. fit deck knees; glued to frames.
6. cut slots in floor for knees, and glue in place.

Floors are 6mm ply
subframes are 4mm ply



Section at Station 5 (+1975)

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31/03/2007 haze04a sta5.skf scale 1:5

HAZE4000 Dinghy

ProSurf hull model ref: Haze04a
Drawing ref: Haze04a subframes01_ A0.dwg

Date printed: 31/03/2007

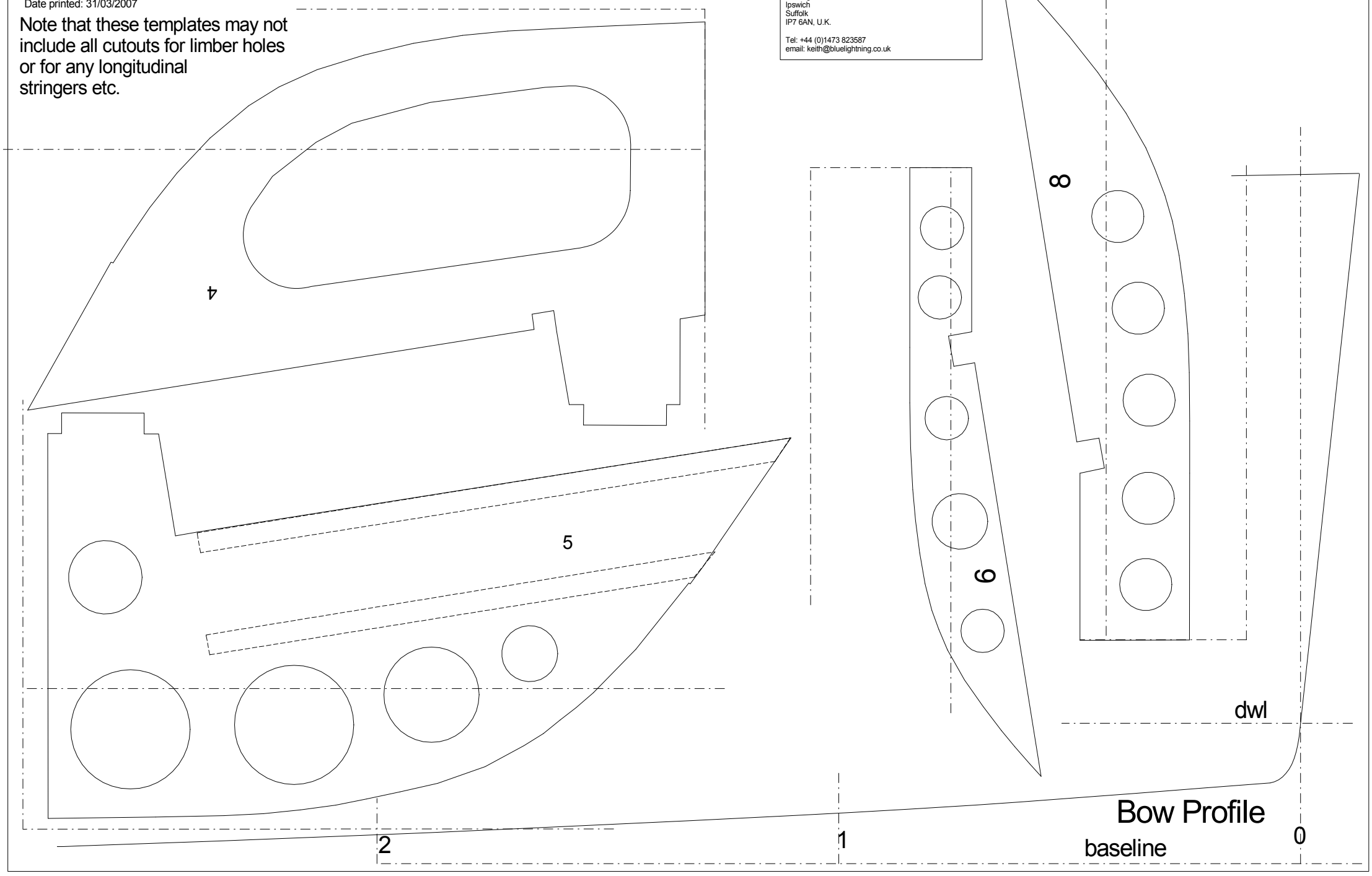
Subframes (sheet 1 of 3) & bow profile

Full size templates - subframes 4, 5, 8 & 9.

Keith Callaghan
7 Ramsey Road
Hadleigh
Ipswich
Suffolk
IP7 6AN, U.K.

Tel: +44 (0)1473 823587
email: keith@bluelightning.co.uk

Note that these templates may not include all cutouts for limber holes or for any longitudinal stringers etc.



Bow Profile

HAZE4000 Construction Notes

These notes apply to building plans for Haze4000 dinghy by Keith Callaghan. They are not intended to be a boat building manual: for techniques to use, see the book 'Gougeon Brothers on Boat Construction'.

1. In general, all measurements on the plans are in millimetres. Longitudinal measurements are taken from station 0, which is located at the extreme front end of the designed waterline. Longitudinal measurements are often shown on the plans as +nnn, meaning distance aft from station 0. The extreme front end of the boat is at 50mm forward of station 0.

2. The hull is built, inverted, on 10 temporary building frames plus the apron (otherwise known as 'stem'), and transom. The frame locations are known as stations. 9 frames are equally spaced at intervals of 395mm (stations 1 to 9); the 10th is located at 198mm aft of the stem (or at +198 – see 1 above) and is designated station (or frame) 0a. The forward face of frames 0a, 1, 2 , 3, 4, 5 and 6, and the aft faces of frames 7, 8 and 9 are aligned at the station position. The full size frame drawings also show frames at stations 0aa and 0b, but these should not be required.

3. The lower part of the hull is of 'round bilge' shape, and is constructed of 25 x 8mm strips of Western Red Cedar (Thuya plicata) or similar timber, edge glued with epoxy resin. The topsides are made from 6mm Marine Plywood.

4. The 'round bilge' part of the hull, when faired and finished, is laid up externally with 1 layer of 300gsm biaxial glass, followed by 1 layer of 300gsm twill (use a room-setting epoxy resin, with slow hardener). Carry the glass about 50mm up the topsides to join them to the lower part of the hull. The topsides do not require a glass lay-up – but 3 coats of epoxy resin should be applied before painting. Plywood is best 'flow-coated' and finished when laid flat, ie before assembly. The Gougeon Brothers book has details.

5. Similarly, the inside of the 'round bilge' part of the hull, when faired and finished, is laid up with 1 layer of 300gsm twill. Additionally, the join to the topsides should be reinforced with a 75mm wide glass tape.

6. The centreboard case and subframes are added next, followed by the longitudinal central stiffeners. All these parts should be pre-finished before assembly into the hull.

7. Cut out the bow tank top and cockpit floor. Glue 4mm ply reinforcements to underside of floor in way of the sub frames (see drawings for each station). Also add any local reinforcement (for example, for the toestrap anchorages and control line blocks). Add the floor stringers.

8. Before fitting the bow tank top, ensure that all necessary reinforcements are in place for anchorages for the various blocks for pole stowage, the genneker launch & retrieval system and the centreboard hoist system. Fit the bow tank top

9. Trial fit the cockpit floor, then remove it. Fit the deck knees, glued to the subframes and the topsides. Cut slots in the cockpit floor to take the knees, then glue the floor in place.