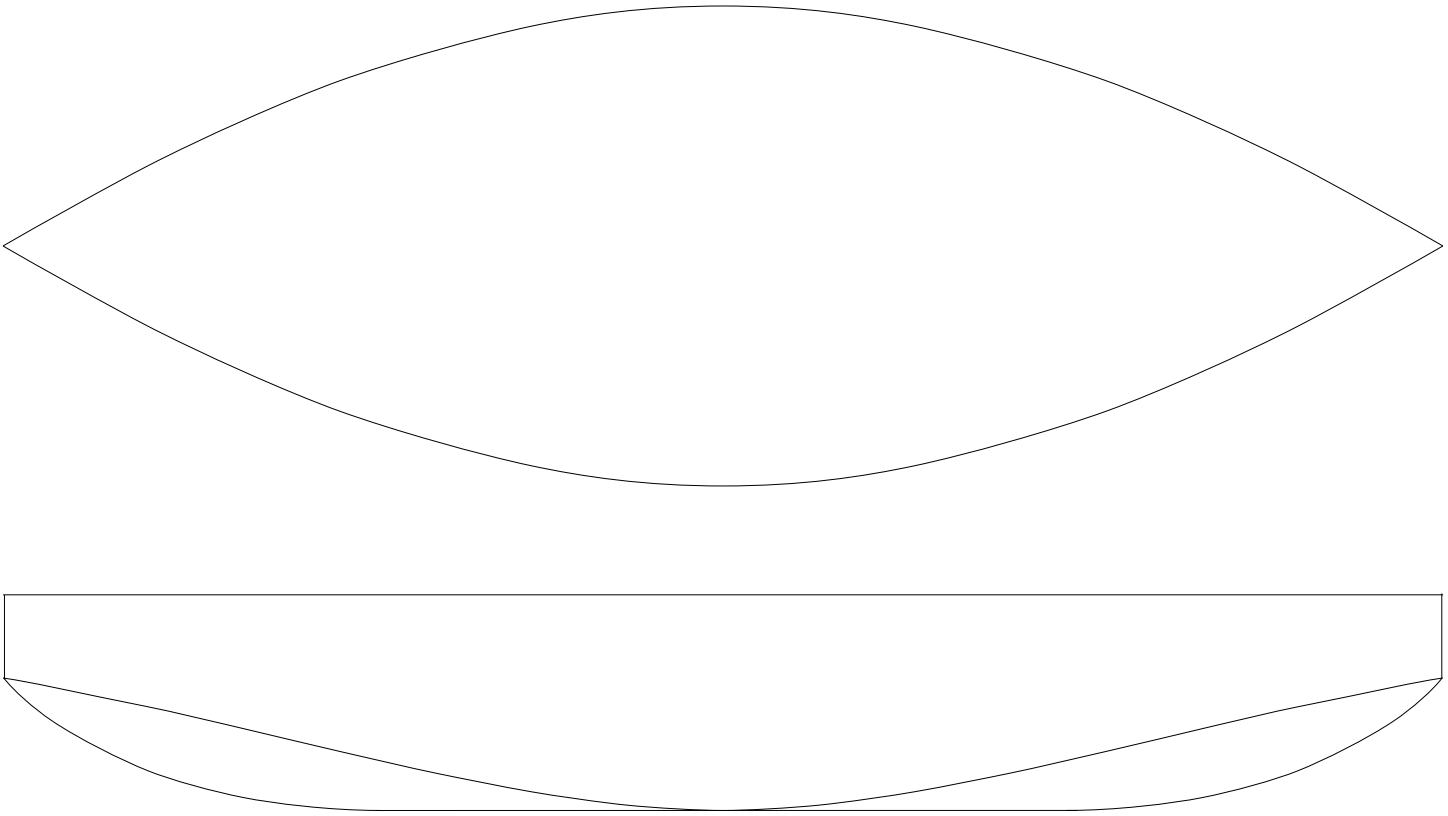


This is a tiny skiff made from one sheet of 1/8 inch (3 mm) doorskin plywood. All that is included in this file are the drawings above showing the general shape of the boat.

On the second page I have a computer generated table of offsets giving measurements not only of the boat itself, but also the cutting guides.

This is a symmetrical, double ended boat where one set of measurements works for the whole boat. All measurements will be from a line drawn lengthwise down the center of the board for the bottom, and from the ends and sides for the sides.

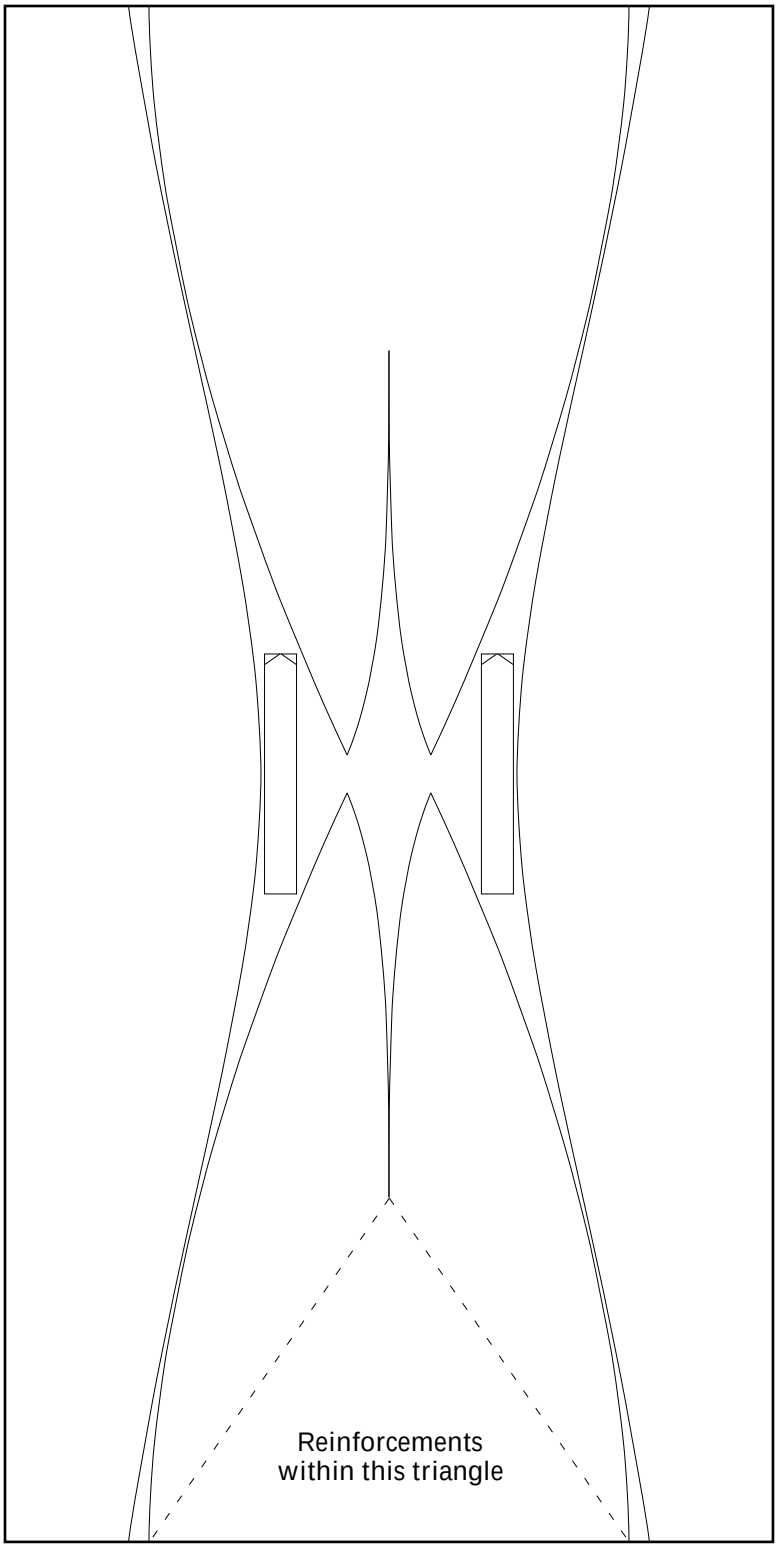
Construction details: first measure and cut out the bottom and sides of the boat. From the scrap, measure and cut out two pieces 2" wide by 15" long, these will become the backing for butt scarfing the bottom. Make one end of the backing pieces pointed at 35° from the perpendicular.

The next step is to scarf the bottom together. It is at this point that if you want to add some reinforcements to the bottom, do so within a triangle measured from the widest point to the end of center cut, this is the time to do it. Once the bottom is ready, the rest of the construction is standard stitch and glue. I recommend a full length keel, but it is not drawn in. Nor does this file give details for the needed reinforcement of the gunwales. I'll leave these details to my dear readers.

This is a refinement from a prototype that I guesstimate can carry 300–350 pounds, though so far all I have carried is about 200 pounds. The chine is angled to follow what Bolger calls "Seas of Peas" and the boat goes through the water quite easily.

I make no guarantee as to the suitability of the boat for any use.

T. Lee.



station	beam	height	from edge	from center	from edge	from side	height	from edge	from center
0	1,3,0	0,0,0	0,0,0	1,3,0	4,0,0	1,3,4			
3	1,2,7+	0,0,0+	0,3,0	1,2,7+	3,9,0	1,3,3+			
6	1,2,5	0,0,3	0,6,0	1,2,5+	3,6,0	1,3,1			
9	1,2,2	0,0,5+	0,9,0+	1,2,2+	3,3,0	1,2,6+			
12	1,1,6	0,1,1+	1,0,0+	1,1,7	2,11,7+	1,2,2+			
15	1,1,0+	0,1,6	1,3,1+	1,1,2+	2,8,7	1,1,6			
18	1,0,2	0,2,2+	1,6,2	1,0,5	2,5,6	1,1,1+			
21	0,11,3	0,3,0	1,9,3	0,11,7	2,2,5	1,0,4	0,0,0	1,9,4+	0,0,0
24	0,10,2+	0,3,5+	2,0,4	0,11,0+	1,11,3+	0,11,6+	0,0,0+	2,0,0	0,0,0
27	0,9,1	0,4,3+	2,3,5+	0,10,1	1,8,1+	0,11,0+	0,0,2+	2,3,0	0,0,0
30	0,7,7	0,5,1	2,6,7	0,9,0+	1,4,7+	0,10,3	0,0,6+	2,6,0+	0,0,0+
33	0,6,4	0,5,6+	2,10,0+	0,7,7+	1,1,5	0,9,5+	0,1,4	2,9,1	0,0,1+
36	0,5,0	0,6,4	3,1,2	0,6,6	0,10,2+	0,9,0	0,2,4	3,0,2	0,0,3
39	0,3,3	0,7,1	3,4,3+	0,5,3+	0,6,7	0,8,3	0,3,6+	3,3,4+	0,0,6
42	0,1,6	0,7,6	3,7,5	0,4,0+	0,3,3+	0,7,6	0,5,5	3,7,0	0,1,3+
43	0,1,1+	0,7,7+	3,8,5+	0,3,4+	0,2,2+	0,7,4+	0,6,3	3,8,1+	0,1,6
44	0,0,4+	0,8,1	3,9,6	0,3,1	0,1,1+	0,7,3	0,7,2	3,9,4	0,2,1
45	0,0,0	0,8,2+	3,10,6+	0,2,5	0	0,7,1+	0,8,2+	3,10,6+	0,2,5

bottom curve starts at 1,9,4+

The table of offsets has the first column showing the number of inches from the widest point to the ends. During construction, you can ignore this and the next two columns, they are merely reference numbers for the final boat.

Start by drawing a line lengthwise down the center of the board. The fourth and fifth columns give the measurements for the chine, measuring from the edges of the board and the center line. The fifth and sixth column are the measurements for the sides of the boat, measured from the edges and sides of the plywood. The eighth column shows the elevations for making a keel or skeg. The ninth and tenth columns again are measurements for the bottom of the boat, this time to allow for the curve of the boat. Though the measurements are irregular, they are designed to meet so they can be used to make sure the sides and bottom meet correctly.