

MATERIALS LIST

Amt. Req.	Size and Description	Use
8 Pcs.	3/8" x 4' x 8'	plywood sides, bottom, decking
1	3/4" x 4' x 8'	plywood transom, stem plate
8	1" x 2" x 16'	stringers, battens
2	1" x 4" x 16'	frames
2	1" x 6" x 6'	frames
2	1" x 12" x 6'	frames
2	2" x 2" x 12'	sister keelsons
1	2" x 2" x 20'	keelson
1	2" x 4" x 6'	transom brace
2	2" x 4" x 8'	stems
2	2" x 10" x 10'	stem reinforcement
1	4" x 4" x 6'	stem reinforcement

FASTENINGS

6 gross	1 1/4" #8 flat head screws
6 dozen	2 1/2" #12 flat head screws
6 dozen	1 3/4" #8 flat head screws
4 dozen	1 1/2" #8 flat head screws

Side and bottom battens are attached next. Insert the battens in their notches at the transom, and tack them in place lightly at each frame. Mark the frames for notching, remove the frames, and cut out the notches. Coat matching surfaces with glue, and re-install the battens, using one 1-3/4-in. #8 flat head screw at each joint.

Between frames #1 to #5, insert uprights to the keelson, as shown in the frame detail, Figure 3. These can be cut from 2 x 4-in. or 2 x 6-in. scrap stock. Glue them, and fasten them in place with tri-corner wood strips along each side at the keelson. Use 1-in. barbed nails for fastenings.

Before applying plywood panels to bottom and sides, fair all the framework so the plywood will lie flush against it. An electric hand planer is a great work-saver for this operation.

As plywood panels usually come in 8-ft. lengths, it may be necessary to butt panels together to get the necessary length. Keep butt joints staggered slightly between adjacent panels, with all such joints approximately amidships. Provide backing blocks of 3/4 x 4-in. plywood along the full length of each butt joint.

Use builders paper, or long lengths of cardboard if available, and make up templates for bottom and side panels. The bottom panels must form a fairly complex curve, and the edges that butt together along the keelson do not form a straight line when the panels are flat. It may be necessary to adjust the curve of the keelson between frame #1 and the stem plate before the paper will lie flush in a smooth, fair curve. Be sure to fasten the keelson permanently to the stem plate with two 1 3/4-in. #8 flat head screws before applying the panels.

Bed all bottom panels in a good marine sealant, and fasten with 1 1/4-in. #8 flat head screws spaced about 2 1/2 in. apart. Use glue on all mating surfaces between plywood side panels and frames, and fasten with #8 flat head screws in the same manner as the bottom panels.

When all paneling is applied, sand the joints along chines, sheer clamps and sister keelson. If you plan to fiberglass the bottom, do it now. Paint the hull, and turn it right side up.

With the hull chocked securely right side up, install deck beams and flooring. Do your interior painting as you go along, as some places will be almost impossible to reach after decking and flooring are applied.

While Figure 4 shows Sea Jet as a cruiser and as a runabout with center steering, the boat is large enough to make any number of seating and control layouts possible. With a large, open cockpit, the boat is excellent for fishing as it is extremely stable, and with up to 90 hp in single or twin engines, will get out to the fishing spots quickly. With the cabin, it will sleep two, and is suitable for limited cruising.

● Craft Print No. 368 in enlarged size for building Sea Jet is available at \$5. To avoid possible loss of coin or currency in mails, remit by check or money order (no C.O.D.'s or stamps) to Craft Print Dept., SCIENCE AND MECHANICS, 229 Park Ave. South, New York, N. Y. 10003.

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