



This arrangement will hold the plank while you bend the plywood ends up slowly and evenly on each side of the slit and wedge a shorter piece of 1x2 stock between the floor and plank. When the slit is closed, secure the joint with a galvanized metal tie-plate and stove bolts (Fig. 2).

The hull framework consists of a transom and a single frame, connected by the keelson, bottom stringers, and chines, made up as a subassembly and fitted into the pre-shaped bottom plank (Fig. 6).

Begin the framework by transferring a pattern of the transom to $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. plywood (Fig. 4B). Then cut the motor board and framing from $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. stock. After checking the fit of each part, coat the contacting surfaces with glue and assemble the framing on the plywood transom, using $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. ringed nails spaced 2 in. apart. When the glue has dried, saw a 15° bevel along the bottom edge of the transom and set it aside while you make up the frame.

Lay out and cut the parts for the frame (Fig. 4A), using 1x6 stock for the top and bottom members and 1x4 stock ripped to 3 in. for the sides. Assemble the frame members over the full-size pattern and secure with glue and two $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. ringed nails to each joint.

Framework Subassembly. Next make the keelson by ripping 2x4 stock as in Fig. 5F. The remaining piece will be used to make the chines. Now set the keelson with its centerline on the centerline of the bottom plank and shape its lower fore end to fit the upward sweep of the bow. Be sure the lower edge of the

