

EXTENDING THE ZIG-ZAG LINES HELPS WHEN SAWING ALONG THE LINES. AIM TO CUT OUT THE LINES RATHER THAN SAWING BESIDE.

1:2 ZIG-ZAG SPLICE ARRGT.

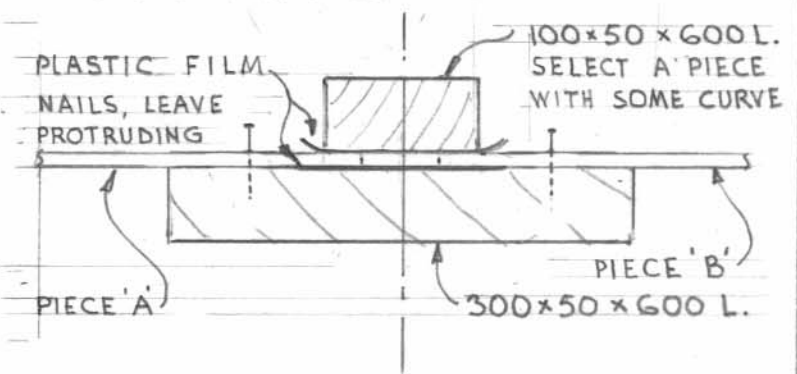
PLYWOOD SPLICING IS NEEDED WHEN A PLYWOOD COMPONENT IS LONGER THAN 2.4m. CONVENTIONAL SPLICING ENTAILS MAKING TAPERING JOINTS THAT OVERLAP, THIS SYSTEM REQUIRES A FAIR DEGREE OF SKILL TOGETHER WITH SHARP TOOLS, WHILST THE RESULTS CAN BE QUITE GOOD, THIS NOT ALWAYS SO.

THE SYSTEM ADVOCATED FOR THE DINGHY IS QUITE DIFFERENT AND REQUIRES ONLY THE SKILL TO SAW ACCURATELY ALONG A LINE. IN EFFECT THE SYSTEM IS A FORM OF FINGER JOINT.

FIRST STEP IS TO MARK THE JOINT OF PIECE 'A' WITH THE ZIG ZAG SHOWN ABOVE. CUT ALONG THE LINES USING A FINE TOOTH SAW. THEN PLACE PIECE 'A' SO THAT IT OVERLAPS PIECE 'B' BY THE CORRECT AMOUNT. WITH A BALL-POINT TRACE THE ZIG-ZAG ONTO PIECE 'B'. EXTEND THE LINES AS SHOWN ABOVE. CUT ALONG THE LINES TAKING GOOD CARE NOT TO WANDER. WHEN THE TWO PIECES ARE PUSHED TOGETHER A GOOD MATCH SHOULD RESULT. IF NOT SOME MODIFICATION WITH RASP AND SANDPAPER IS IN ORDER. 1mm GAPS HERE AND THERE ARE ACCEPTABLE.

GLUEING UP STEPS ARE ~

1. APPLY EPOXY RESIN TO SAWN TEETH ON PIECE 'A' AND PIECE 'B'. ALLOW TIME TO SOAK IN.
2. PLACE PIECE 'A' IN POSITION ON PLASTIC AND SECURE WITH SEVERAL NAILS
3. APPLY THICKENED GLUE TO JOINT.
4. PUSH PIECE 'B' INTO PLACE AND SECURE WITH SEVERAL NAILS
5. PLACE 100x50 OVER JOINT WITH PLASTIC UNDER
6. APPLY PRESSURE I.E. CLAMPS, BOLTS, WEIGHTS, TOMS.



1:5 SPLICE CLAMPING ARRGT.

AND THATS ALL THERE IS TO IT. THE FINISHED JOINT WILL BE DEAD FLUSH AND THERE WILL BE NO SKEWING I.E. THE TWO PARTS WILL BE EXACTLY IN LINE. IF THE FINISHED ARTICLE IS GOING TO BE CLEAR VARNISHED THE JOINT IS MOST ATTRACTIVE, UNLIKE CONVENTIONAL SPLICES WHICH END UP WITH WAVY AND RAGGED FEATHER EDGES.

*When you plywood
Side ways and curved*