

Hagerty



Sea Shell*

*Trademark

\$35

This complete kit consists of precision cut parts made from waterproof WELDWOOD plywood and marine approved lumber. Six major plywood parts come ready for easy assembly on included construction frames. A full scale layout plan together with screws, marine glue and oarlocks are provided for your convenience.

Save up to \$100 by assembling and finishing the HAGERTY SEA SHELL yourself. You can make this

boat in a few pleasant hours for years of fun and relaxation. Based on a proven model subjected to over five years of the roughest service the HAGERTY SEA SHELL is ideal for fishermen, duckhunters and yachtsmen.

Light, easily managed and unsinkable she is the perfect boat for children and weighs but 65 pounds. Her sides and bottom are of $\frac{1}{4}$ " plywood; her transoms are $\frac{3}{4}$ " plywood. She can be used with out-

boards of approximately 2 HP. Her 8' length, 48" beam and 16" depth insure maximum carrying capacity and stability.

The strength of this light dinghy is attributable to the proper use of waterproof plywood — pound for pound stronger than steel. This carefully engineered kit together with simple instructions enables you to save 75% of the cost of a new boat.

Order your HAGERTY SEA SHELL now!

Hagerty, Cohasset, Massachusetts

Builders of Sea Shells and International 110s

SEA SHELL ASSEMBLY SUGGESTIONS

(For use with full scale drawing included in kit)

Your SEA SHELL kit is made up of parts for an assembly framework and a SEA SHELL. Figure 1 and full scale drawing show the framework consisting of two transverse frames A and B, and one longitudinal frame C. SEA SHELL is to be removed from framework which is to be disassembled on completion of hull.

Suggestions for assembling temporary framework:

All frame parts are exact. DO NOT SAW OR PLANE.

Match frame parts to match lines shown on full scale drawing.

Secure plywood gussets to frame parts with $\frac{3}{4}$ " screws. Use $1\frac{1}{2}$ " screws in assembling longitudinal frame.

Plywood gussets of the transverse frames should face each other when assembled in longitudinal frame (fig. 1)

Frame A should be nearest bow leg of longitudinal frame (fig. 1)

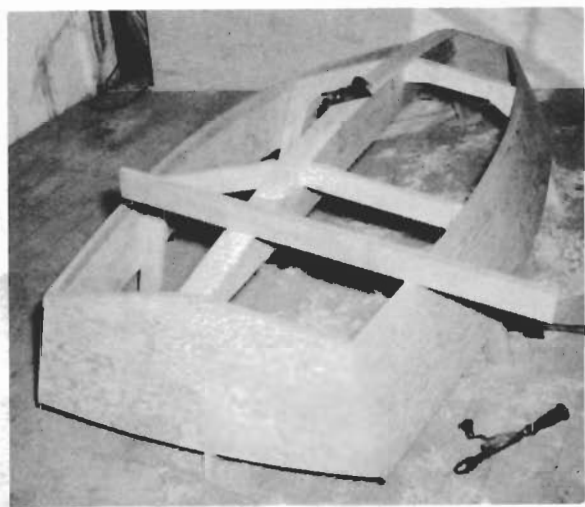
Securely fasten completed framework to a level floor.

Suggestions for assembling SEA SHELL:

1. Do not plane any parts except as noted. DO NOT SAW ANY PARTS.
2. Up until the SEA SHELL is removed from the temporary framework all references are made to a boat upside down. (fig. 1)
3. Put inner keel (fig. 2) in keel slots centering on longitudinal frame (C) matching angles at keel ends. Fasten temporarily.
4. Locate bow or smaller transom (fig. 2 and fig. 4.) so that the tip of the corner where transom meets keel is centered on and $\frac{3}{8}$ " above the inner keel. Fasten temporarily. Locate stern transom in similar manner $\frac{3}{16}$ " above inner keel. In centering transoms NOTE that legs are off center. Fasten bow transom to inner keel with one $1\frac{1}{2}$ " screw and stern transom to inner keel with two $1\frac{1}{2}$ " screws.
5. The sides are furnished slightly longer than required to provide an overlap for trimming after assembly. Allow equal overlaps at all four side-to-transom joints. Fasten sides to transoms with 1" screws (smaller diameter) $1\frac{1}{2}$ " apart. Glue joining surfaces. Do not plane transoms at these joints.
6. Install chines (furnished left and right hand) in chine slots (full scale drawing and fig. 2) and fasten to sides using $\frac{3}{4}$ " screws $2\frac{1}{2}$ " apart. Glue joining surfaces. Screws should be $\frac{3}{4}$ " from upper face of chine to allow for planing. Screw heads should be in plywood.
7. Plane off tips of corners of transom flush with inner keel.



Temporary construction framework.



Planing inner keel, chines and sides.



Outer keel in place -- sides trimmed at transoms.

8. Center outer keel on inner keel (fig. 3) and fasten temporarily. Draw two lines full length of SEA SHELL at the intersection of the inner and outer keel. Remove outer keel for ease of planing.
9. To make ready for bottom installation plane alternately corner of inner keel and outside corner of chine and side. Plane to pencil line on inner keel and to inside edge of chine using as a guide a straight edge which must touch the planed surfaces at all points when moved along the boat parallel to the transoms. *DO NOT PLANE* off either pencil line or inside edge of chine.
10. Fasten outer keel in place using 1" screws (larger diameter) 8" apart. Glue joining surfaces.
11. The bottoms are furnished slightly larger than required to provide an overlap for trimming after assembly. Bevel edge of bottom at outer keel (fig. 3) and fasten bottom in place allowing equal overlaps at bottom-to-transom joints. In fastening bottoms use $\frac{3}{4}$ " screws $2\frac{1}{2}$ " apart along inner keel and chine, and 1" screws (smaller diameter) $1\frac{1}{2}$ " apart along both transoms. Glue joining surfaces.
12. Fasten skeg in place (fig. 7) with two screws. Glue joining surfaces.
13. Remove SEA SHELL from form. Disassemble frames. **SAVE SCREWS.**
14. Fasten skeg from inside with three screws (fig. 7).
15. Fasten seat blocks (fig. 2) $5\frac{3}{4}$ " below rail using three $\frac{3}{4}$ " screws into each block with screw heads in plywood. Glue joining surfaces.
16. Install web (fig. 2) using six $\frac{3}{4}$ " screws with heads in plywood. Install post with 1" screw (larger diameter) into web.
17. Fasten seats in place using two $1\frac{1}{2}$ " screws at each end and one $1\frac{1}{2}$ " screw into post in center seat only.
18. Fasten each of four breasthooks (fig. 2 and fig. 3) using two $1\frac{1}{2}$ " screws through transoms and two $\frac{3}{4}$ " screws through sides with screw heads in plywood.
19. Fasten rails in place with two $1\frac{1}{2}$ " screws at each end, one into breasthook and one into transom. Fasten rail with $\frac{3}{4}$ " screws 4" apart with screw heads in plywood. Glue joining surfaces.
20. Fasten oarlock sockets (fig. 2) with 1" (larger diameter) screws.
21. Finish all edges flush prior to sanding and painting.

NOTE: Use No. 28 drill for smaller diameter screws and No. 10 drill for larger diameter screws. Do not use outboard motor over 2HP without additional reinforcement. The use of a countersink in screw holes will allow screw heads to be set flush with plywood.



First bottom in place.



Bottom complete — ready for trimming.



Bottom trimmed — skeg in place.



ROWING—The Sea Shell moves through the water with little effort and holds her course with ease.



OUTBOARD—The smallest outboard pushes her with ease. Her slanting bow transom keeps her "head up" in rough going.



BUOYANT—Even under the heaviest loads she has ample freeboard for safety.



TOWING—Because of her "V" bottom and light displacement she tows without yawing and is light on the painter.



CARTOP—Light and easy to handle she can be readily transported on even the smallest coupe.



SAILING—An additional kit when installed in the Sea Shell converts her to a comfortable sailing dinghy.