the Alecassic

Made in Augustia



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The Fife Classic kit is a modern adaptation of William Fife's hull lines, made possible with the help of Harm Hoen, Tom Wilson and designed by Andrew Cook. Kit and instructions copyright ARC Design.



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Bermudian rig model

If you have either rig and want the other, you can buy a new mast and mainsail to convert your yacht, it just plugs in!



This Fife shows under the water line painted with matt grey anti foul paint, other color schemes had black hulls with red under the water, green with black under the water and others.

But for me as I was growing up, the old timers used to say 'boats are colors and yachts are white"!

So my preference is a classic white yacht.

Many people restore real boats today and varnish the hull, saying painted is not the classic look, little do they realize that yachts began as working tools, the ship "CuttySark" for instance was launched as a oiled wooden hull with copper sheathing beneath the water line to discourage weed growth on the hull. She was never varnished, indeed she was painted white some years later when the paint was invented!



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Fife Classic

Welcome to the Fife Classic experience!!!!!

The Classic kit has been designed as a model version of real yacht by William Fife from the late 1800"s, now you can sail like they did over 100years ago!

William Fife (1858-1944) is one of the most famous yacht designers ever, his more noted designs include - Susanne, Shamrock 111 (the Americas Cup boat of Sir Thomas Lipton), White Heather and Twelve, Eight and Six Metre racers famous worldwide.

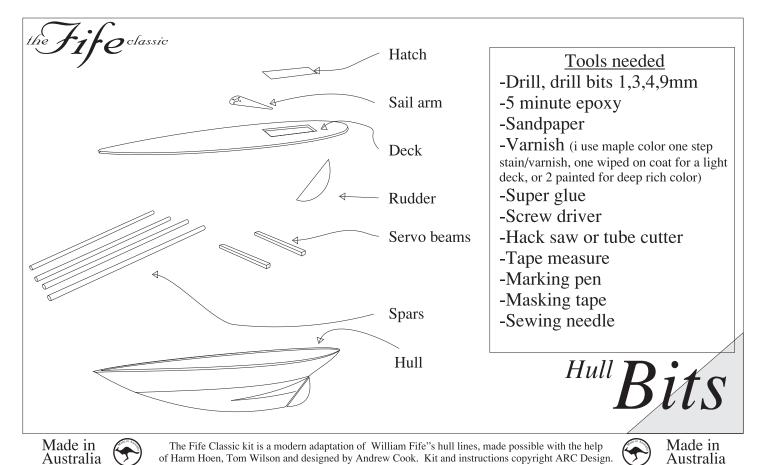
The hull lines of William Fife 'bring a sense of peace and harmony, and just to gaze at them is to feel contented, for they are the work of a great artist", penned designer and writer Uffa Fox in his 1937 book, 'racing, cruising and design", try to find a copy it is truly inspiring!

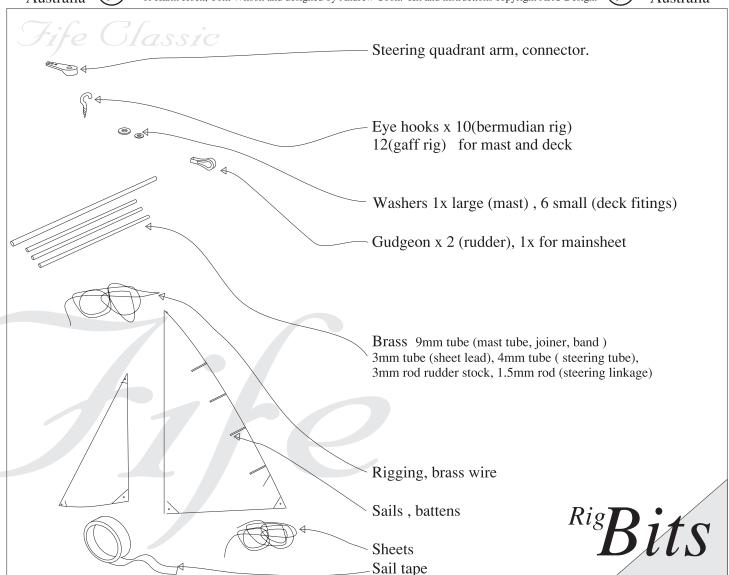
Traditional Pond yachts had wooden hulls, your Classic is a modern yacht and uses modern materials as the great designers would have if they were alive today, with remote control equipment you can sail her and change direction!

Choose a wood stain and varnish to finish your Classic, add a sail number and make her your own modern classic.

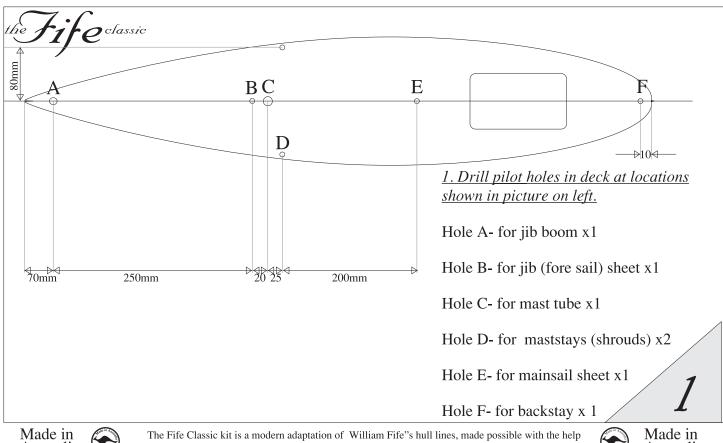
Take care, read the instructions and build a classic, then sail her! Race her even, but above all, enjoy

Your Fife Classic





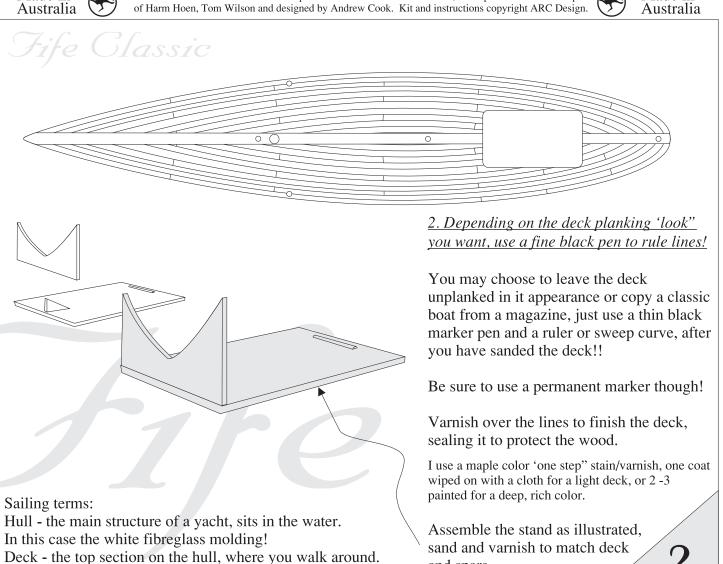
An Australian Classic by www.gospectre.com





The wooden part of this kit you stain and varnish!

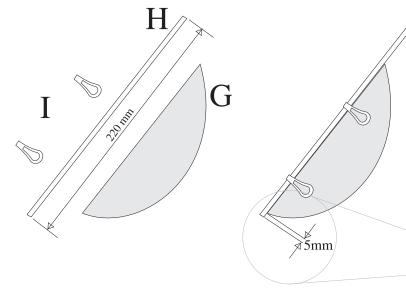




The Fife Classic by www.gospectre.com

and spars.





3. Assemble the Rudder

Sand the rudder blade (wooden part G), so as to prepare for glueing and painting. (You might like to stain and varnish it for the over all look?)

Cut the brass 3mm brass tube to a length of 220mm.

Epoxy the rudder stock (the rod (H)) to the blade and then position the two fixtures (I) and glue them to reinforce the rudder blade from turning on the stock.

Note: the stock should hang down about 5mm from the base edge of the rudder, as it locates to the yacht (in step 4) via this area!

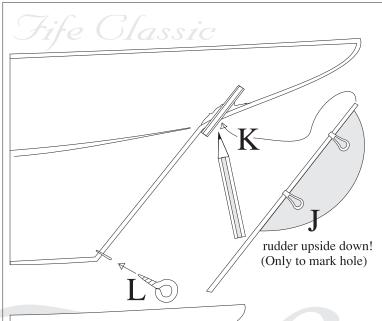
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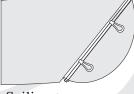


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Sailing terms:

Rudder - the big board that steers the yacht!

Normally attached to the yacht owner.

Tiller - the steering stick that the owner holds on to to try and control the rudder.

Nut - the bit connected to the tiller, see owner.

4. Fit the Rudder

Turn the rudder upside down (J) and place it parallel to the back edge of the keel. Use a pen to mark the hole centre for the rudder stock where it goes through the hull (K).

Then trail fit the brass tube for the rudder stock, into the hull.

Turn the rudder the right way up and trial fit it.

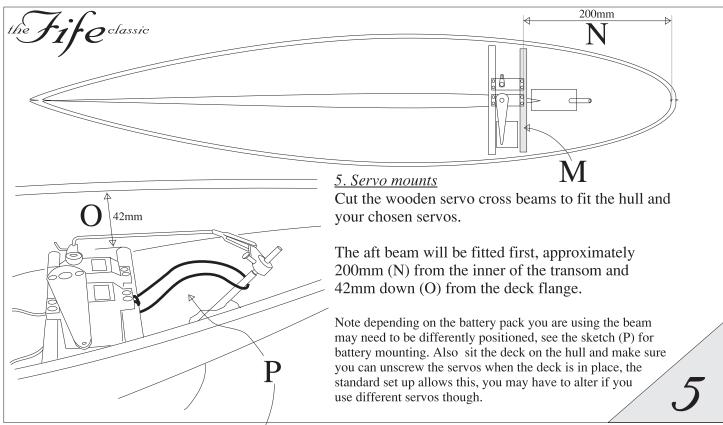
Push the bottom edge of the rudder towards the hull and mark a centre for the eye screw (L) that fixes the rudder stock.

The eye screw sits at 1/4 turn different from the drawing and the stock rotates in it!

Note:- Be careful to leave about 5mm float so the rudder can be moved up to disengage from the eye hook. This is so you can actually fit the screw to the hull, push the rudder up into the tube then sit it back down in to the eye screw.

Then glue the tube in position.

4



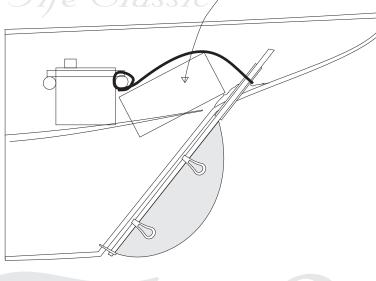
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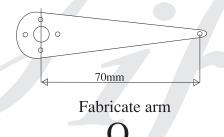
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Fife Classic,





Sailing terms:

Main sail - normally the big sail, the one at the back.

Aft - back, rear ward end of the yacht, the stern.

Fore - as in forward end, the bow.

6. Servo mounts

Sit the servos on to the fitted rail (M) to determine the position of the forward rail.

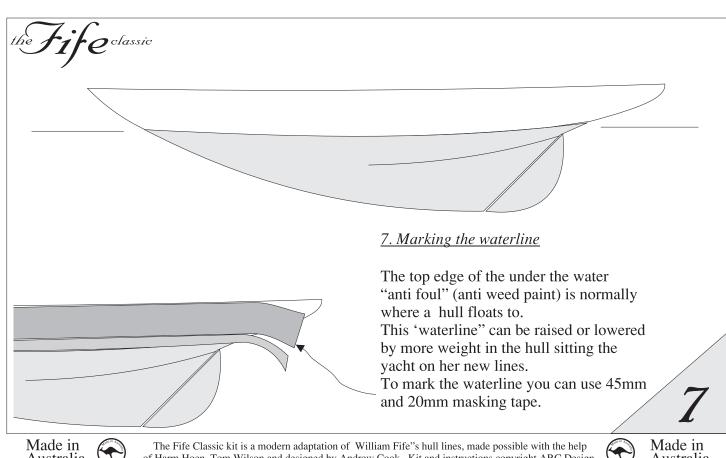
Fit the rail, then fit the servos to the beams with screws, use a rubber band or string as a hold down for the battery pack or velcro it to the hull.

The Receiver will then nest down between the beams as shown in the top picture (under the sail arm).

Cut out a sail arm (Q) as shown and fit to the sail control servo (the one on the centre line of the boat.

Bend the control arm wire for the steering servo and fit to the rudder.

6

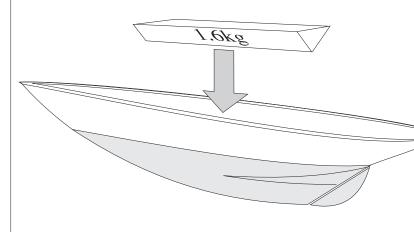


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8. Ballasting the hull

To give the yacht stability, weight in the form of lead is added to the hull as in real vachts!

With servos, batteries and receiver installed, fill your bath with water and place the yacht in it, hold on to the side as you will notice she will want to fill with water and tip!

Now using the 1.6kg of shotgun shot, lead sinkers or other lead you have chosen, place it bit by bit into the hull.

Notice as the weight goes in, the hull sits upright and gains stability?

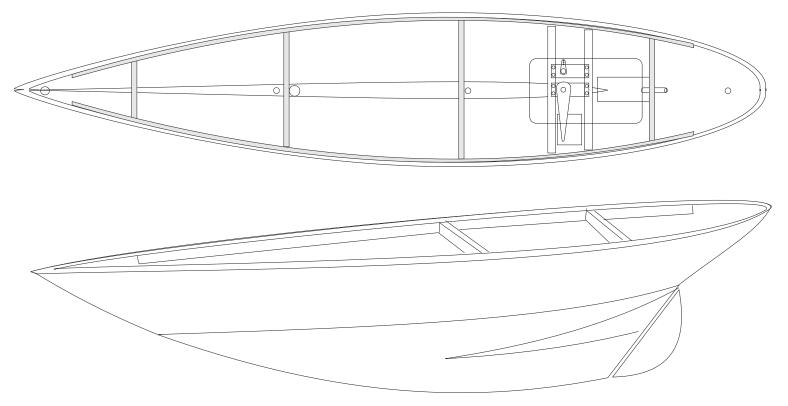
The aim is to get the weight in the correct position so as to have the boat float with the water parallel to the waterline, then glue it in!

With the weight positioned, try pushing the hull sideways, push down on the bow or stern and see how well she floats.

This type of hull is called a displacement hull, as the hull displaces more water the shape becomes more stable!

Sailing terms:

Keel - the big board that hangs down from the hull. Provides stability to stop the yacht drifting sideways when sailing.

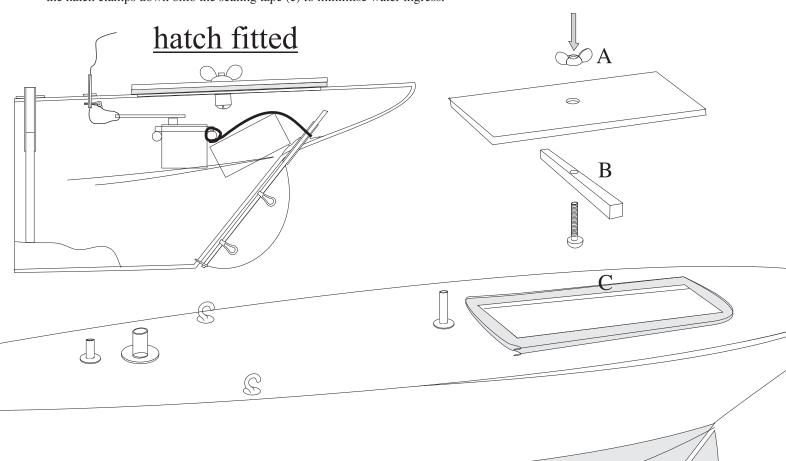


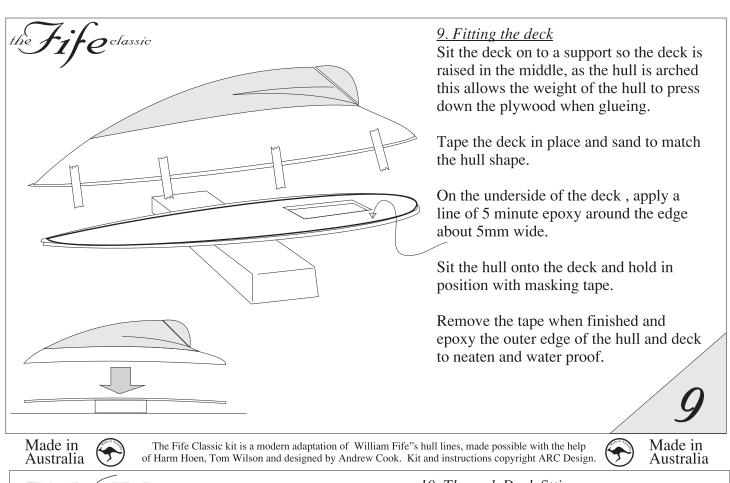
1. hull inwhales

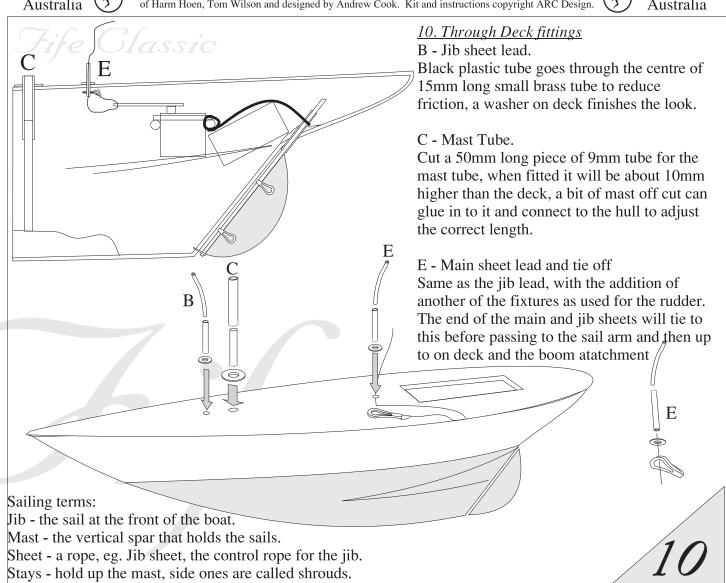
strips of wood are used as inwhales, theses strips glue to the inner sides of the hull for the deck to later glue to. positioned across the base of the mast area and other areas, you must be careful when aligning them so deck will later fit. the optimal way to fit the strips is to 5 minute epoxy the strips, position by hand and clamp to dry with mini clamps or clothes pegs! once the deck is glued to the hull, then tape the hull with a tape to protect it as you sand the deck back flush with the hull to suit. be sure sail sheet leads are not interupted by cross beams.

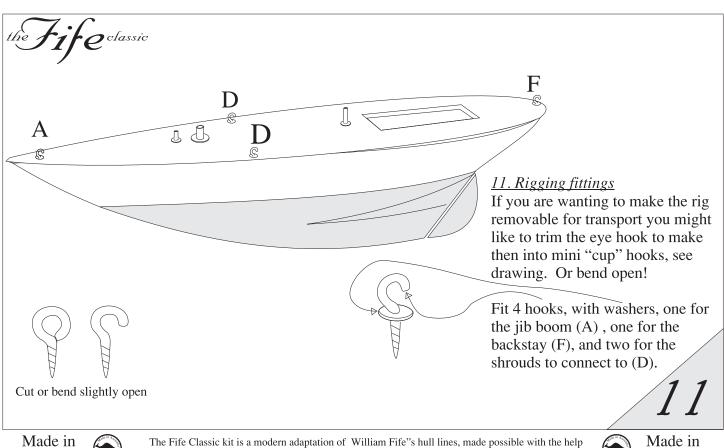
1. Deck hatch

the wooden deck hatch is secured by a wing nut (a) to a bolt through the hold down beam(b). to remove the hatch, undo the wing nut and the hold down beam can be rotated 90 degrees and the whole hatch assembly removed! the hatch clamps down onto the sealing tape (c) to minimise water ingress.









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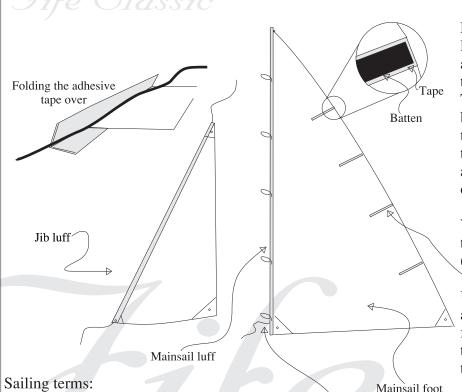


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12. Sails

Fold the white self adhesive sail tape length ways and stick it along the luff and foot of the main sail so that it sticks to both sides of the sails (see inset pic.). Then attatch the main sail onto the mast by using a needle to pass the thread through the sail, around the mast and tie of with a reef knot. Space holes about 12cm apart, or further dependig on the classic look you wish to acheive.

With some of the tape attatch battens to the main in the shown positions. (Always 90 degrees to edge of sail!)

Use tape along the luff edge of the jib and enclose a piece of the string before folding it over, this will be used to tie the sail on to the eye screws top and the jib boom at the bottom.

Luff - the front edge of a sail

Foot - the base edge of a sail

Leech - the third edge, normally the back edge.

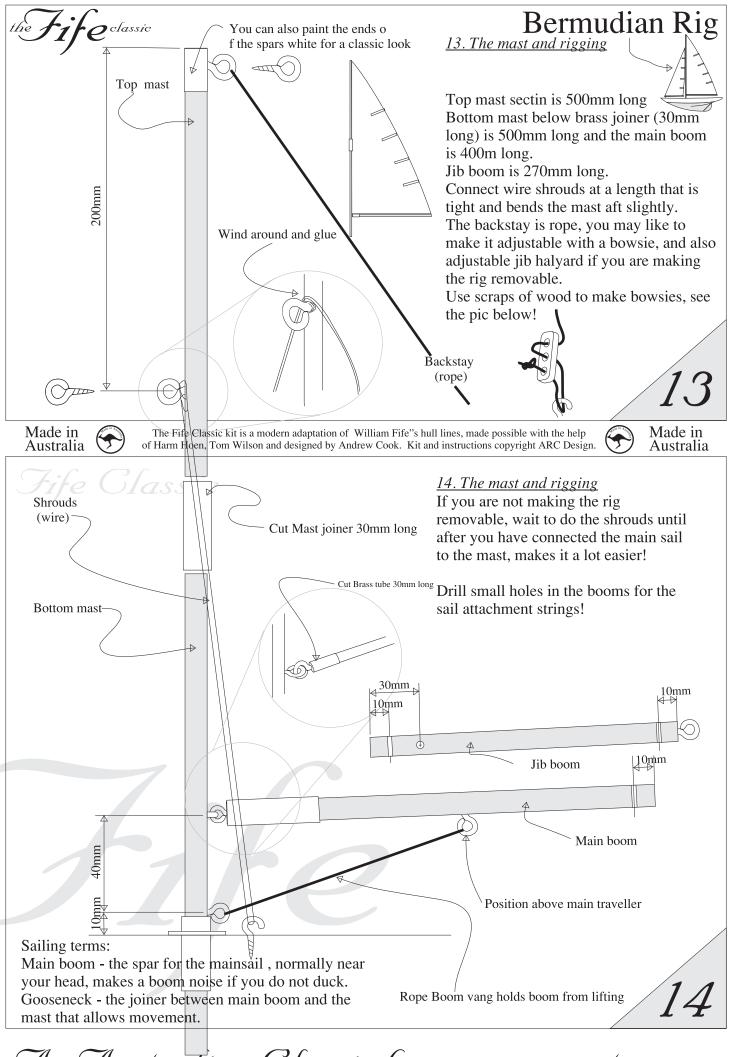
Tack - the front corner of a sail, where it is tacked

down to the deck.

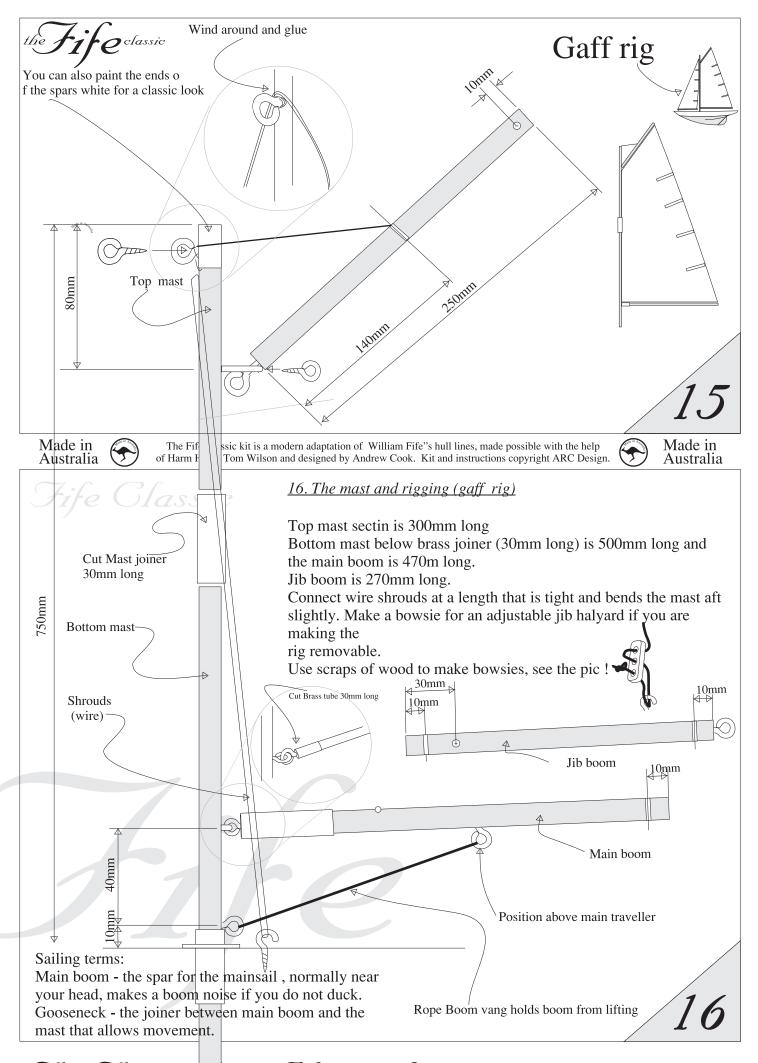
Clew - the outer corner attatched to a sheet

Head - the top corner of a sail, also the term for a toilet on a yacht.

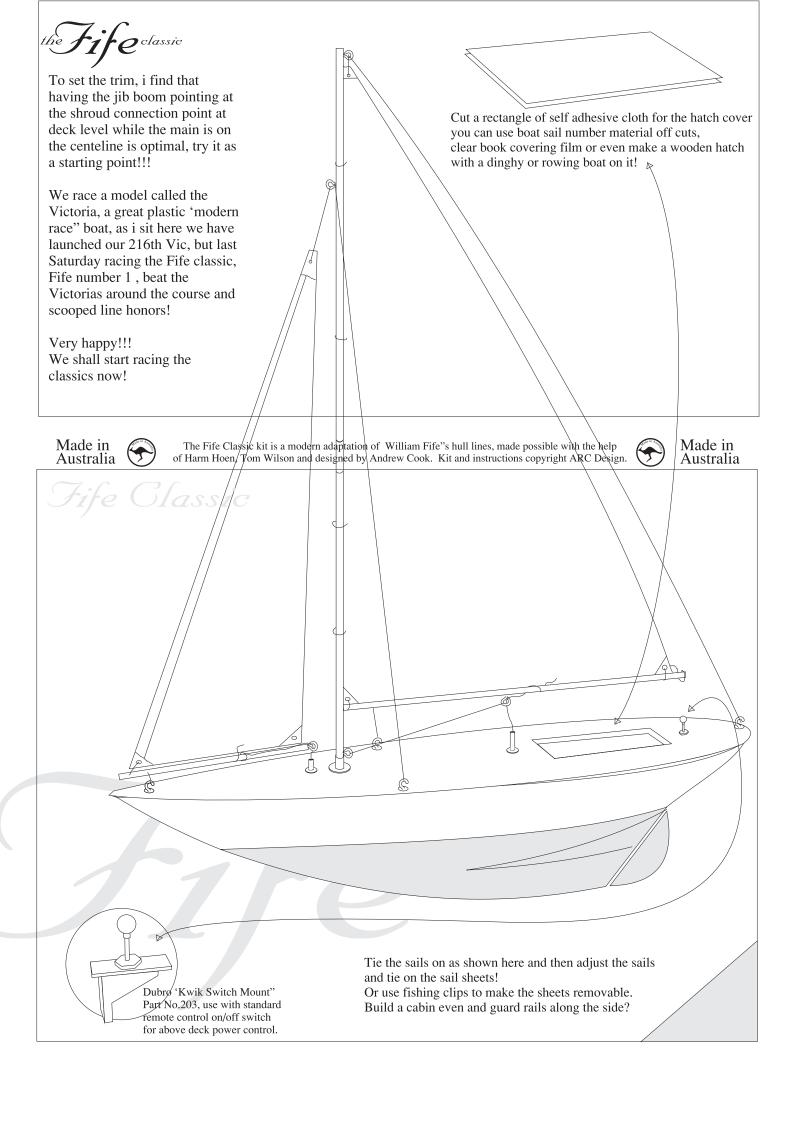
A reef knot is like a shoe lace bow, without the loops! One end in each hand, then right rope over the left and twist, then left over right and twist!

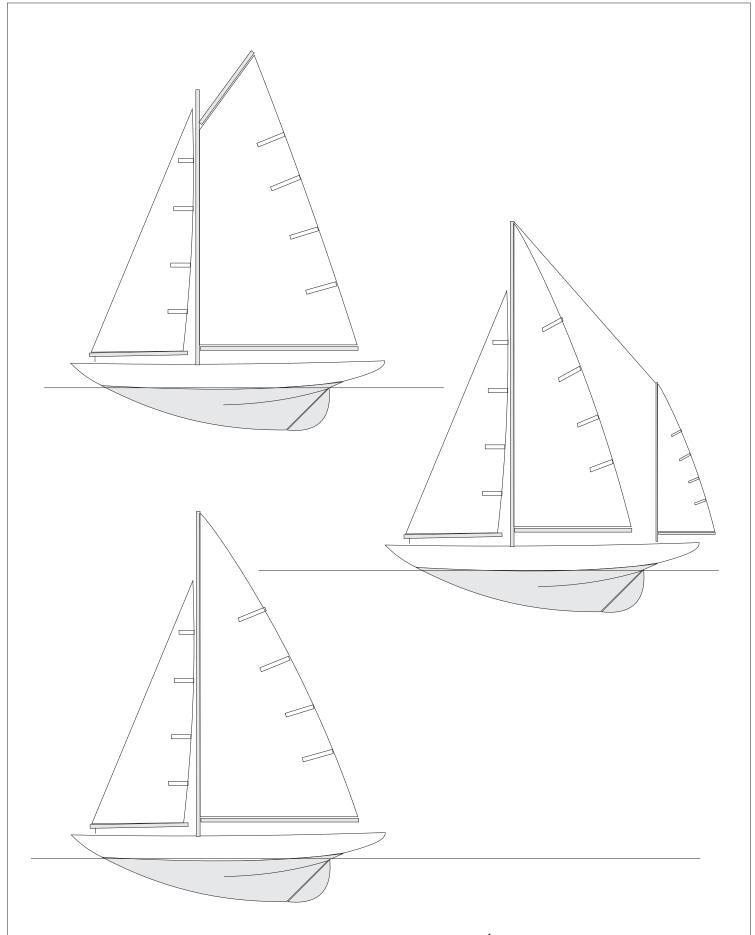


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