

Parts of the Ship

Toronto Brigantine

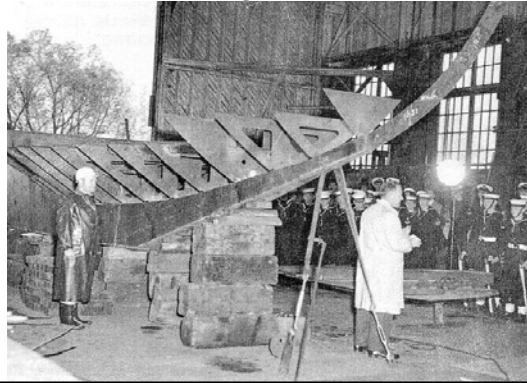


Terms you should already know

- After-peak
- Fore-peak
- Bow
- Stern
- Fairlead
- Scupper
- Freeing port
- Hull
- Deck
- Lifeline
- Hatch
- Skylight
- Cleat
- Pin-rail
- Fife-rail
- Spider-band
- Block
- Stays
- Shrouds
- Spreader
- Bowsprit
- Boom
- Mast
- Yard
- Gaff
- Top

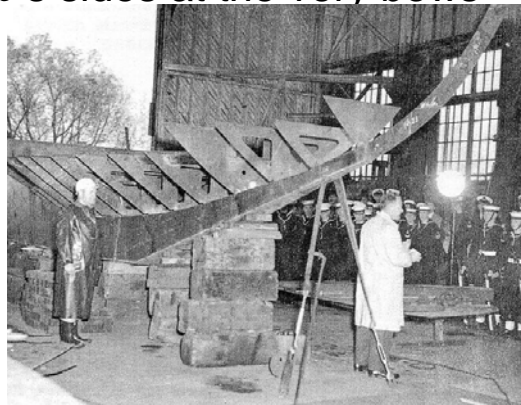
Keel

- Principal timber or structural member of the ship
- First part of the ship laid during construction
- “back bone”



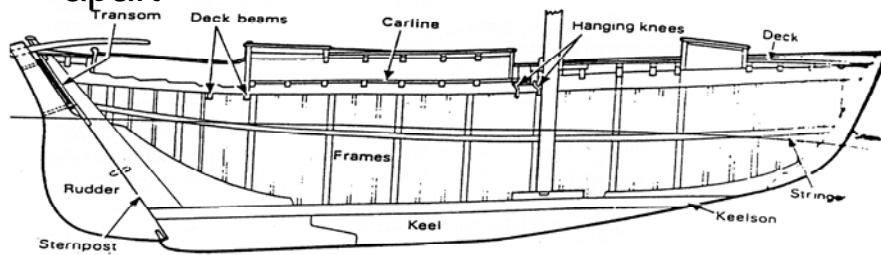
Stem

- Forward timber or steel member that unites the ship's sides at the very bows



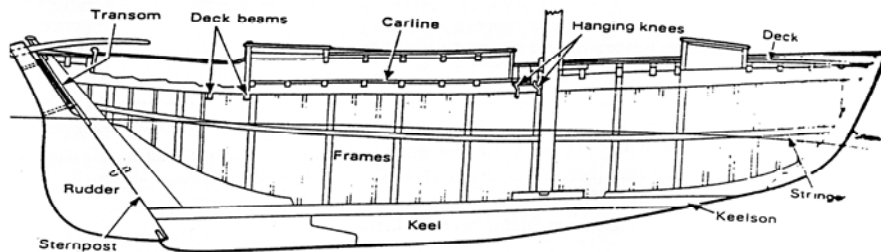
Frame

- Extend from keel, forming the ribs
- Form the shape of the hull and provide the skeleton for attaching plating or planking
- Frames on Path and Play are 24 inches apart



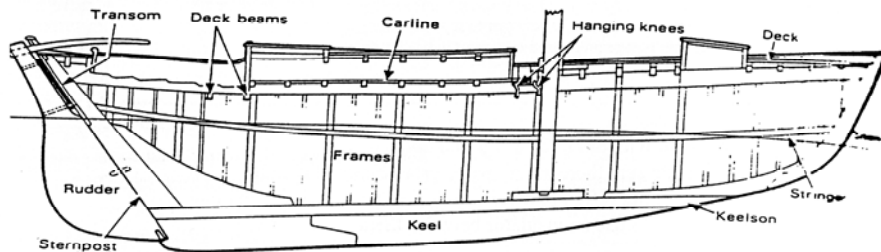
Deck Beam

- Attached to frames and runs athwartships
- Provide the support for deck planks or plating



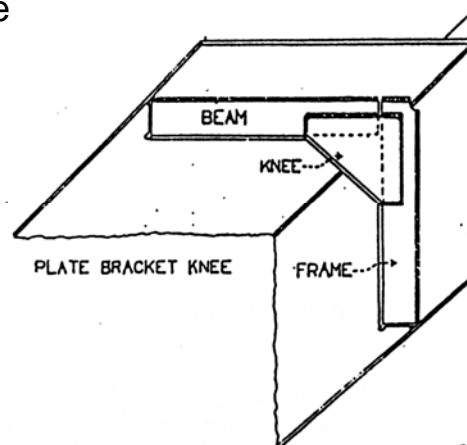
Carlins or Carlines

- Short timbers or steel members extending fore and aft between deck beams
- Strengthens deck beams and deck



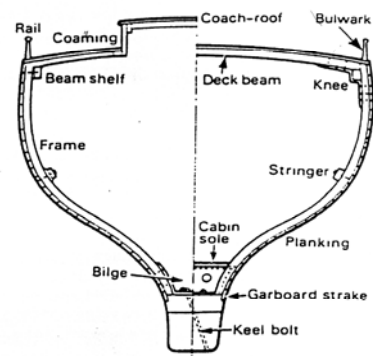
Knee

- Supporting angle at the join between frames and deck beams
- Hanging knee: vertical
- Lodging knee: horizontal between beam and ship's side
- Bosom knee: reinforce deck beam and carling



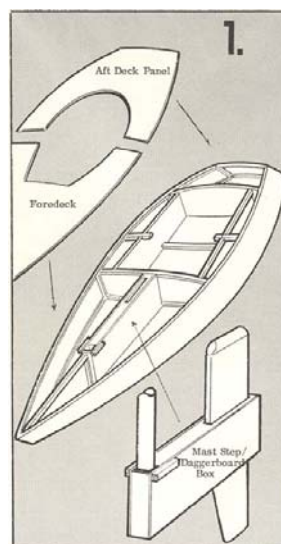
Deck

- Plating or planking covering deckbeams
- Strengthens the hull and serves as the primary working surface



Dagger Board

- “keel” for smaller boats
- Drop keel or sliding center board
- Raised and lowered through a slot



Center-board

- “Keel” for smaller boats
- Raised or lowered by pivoting through a slot

Transom

- The surface that forms the stern of a vessel, borders the deck and the port and starboard quarter



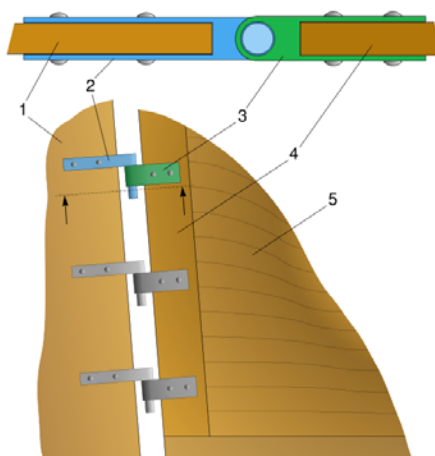
Rudder

- Used to steer, controlled either directly with a tiller, or indirectly by chains (Pathfinder), hydraulics (Playfair), gears, etc.



Pintel and Gudgeon

- Pintel: pin attached to leading edge of rudder (small vessels), two per rudder
- Gudgeon: rings or holes on the stern post that the pintel sits in

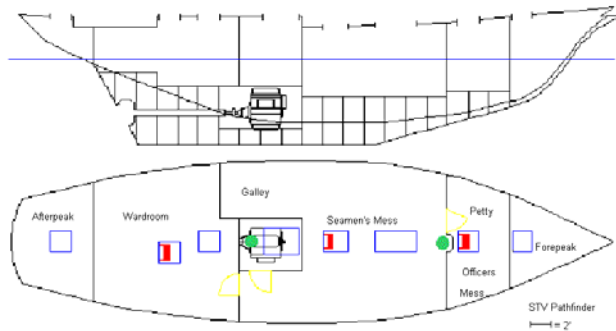


Deckhead

- Underside of a Deck

Bulkhead

- Vertical watertight partition running either fore and aft or athwartships, dividing the hull into compartments
- What is a collision bulkhead?



Freeboard

- The distance measured in the centre of the ship, from the waterline to the uppermost watertight deck



Hawse Pipe

- Pipe passing through the bow section of a vessel
- Pipe through which the anchor chain or anchor cable travels



Break

- Sudden rise or fall in the deck (step)
- Break in the Forecastle

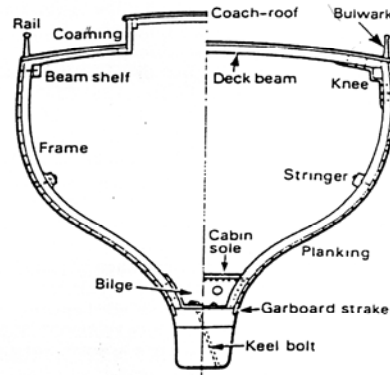
Cap-rail

- Rail on the upper edge of the bulwarks



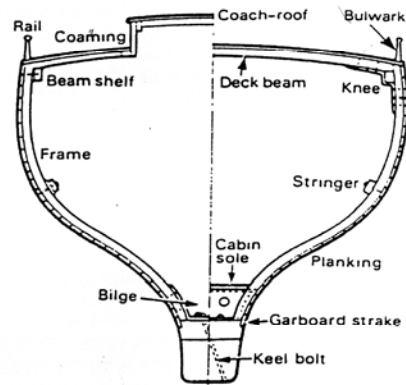
Bulwarks

- Planking or plating around the edge of the upper deck which keeps the sea out and the sailors in



Coamings

- Raised border or lip around a ship's hatches which prevents water from running in



Samson Post

- A strong post in the bow of a vessel used to make mooring lines or tow lines fast to



Seacock

- A seacock is a valve on the hull of a boat that can be opened or closed
- A seacock may either permit water to flow in to the boat, such as for cooling an engine, or for a sea water faucet; or out of the boat, such as for a sink drain or a toilet.



Stanchion

- An upright post used to support lifelines, bulwarks or railings



Washboard

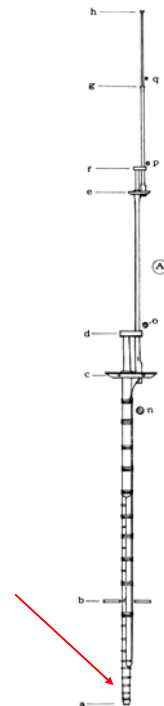
- A board or coaming on the side of a vessel or on the edge of the cockpit, used to keep out spray

Partners

- A framework of supporting structures used to support areas where high loads come through openings in the deck, such as the opening in the deck through which the mast passes

Mast Heel

- Lower end of the mast

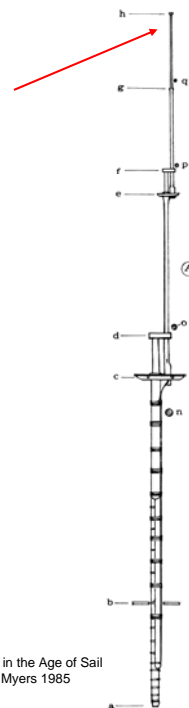


Mast Step

- Fitting at where the Heel of the mast sits
- To “step” the mast means to erect it

Mast Truck

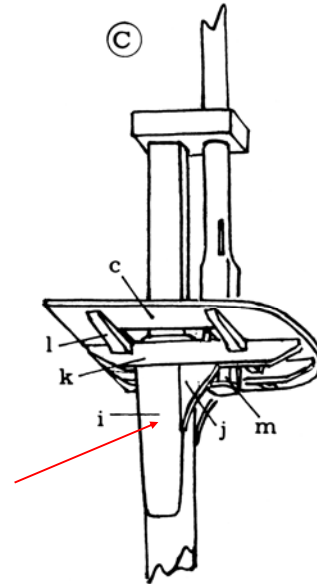
- A cap for the top of the mast
- “And the main truck carried off both me legs” Name that sea shantie?



Seamanship in the Age of Sail
Harland and Myers 1985

Hounds

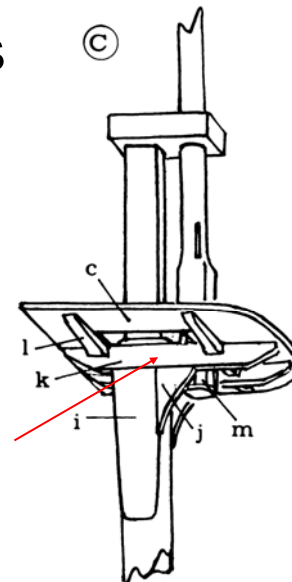
- Wooden supports bolted on either side of the mast below the masthead
- Supports the trestle trees
- Hounds = i



Seamanship in the Age of Sail
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Trestle Trees

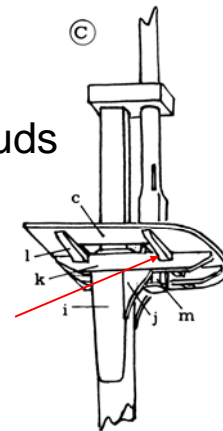
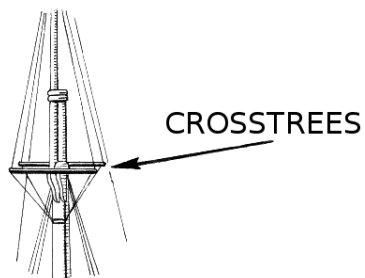
- Timbers running fore and aft on either side of the lower mast-head
- Used to support the frame of the top, and the weight of the top-mast
- Trestle Trees = k



Seamanship in the Age of Sail
Harland and Myers 1985

Crosstrees

- Two horizontal struts at the upper ends of the mast running athwartships
- Used to anchor the topmast shrouds



Seamanship in the Age of Sail
Harland and Myers 1985

Chain Plates

- Steel plates attached to the ships hull where the dead-eyes or turnbuckles of the shrouds attach
- Help to spread the load

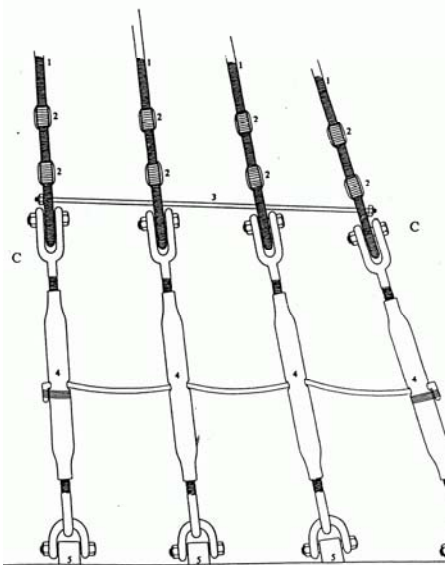
Dead eyes

- smallish round thick wooden disc usually with three holes
- Deadeyes with three holes are set in pairs and a lanyard is run back and forth between them, through the holes, so that they function much as a block and tackle would
- Used to tighten shrouds on traditionally rigged vessels



Turnbuckle or bottlescrew

- device for adjusting the tension or length of ropes and cables (eg shrouds and stays)
- “locking” mechanisms



Block

- a block is a single or multiple pulley
- One or a number of *sheaves* are enclosed in an assembly between *cheeks*

Fig.103

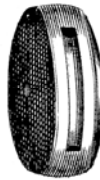


Fig.104

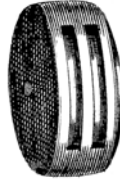
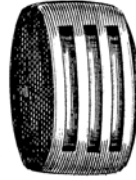
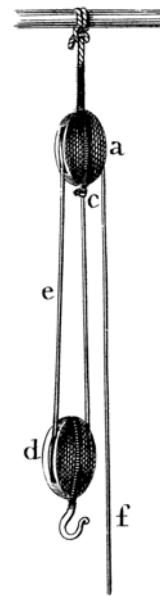


Fig.105



Block and Tackle



The Young Sea Officer's Sheet Anchor
2000

Mast Chocks

- Wooden wedges used to stabilize the mast where it comes through the deck at the partners

Wake

- Area of turbulence to the rear of a vessel
- Caused by the boat displacing water as it moves forward, pushing the water out of the way



Questions?