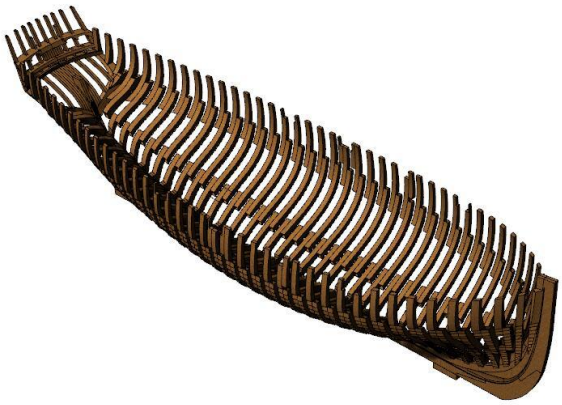
Le Coureur 1776
Section 1



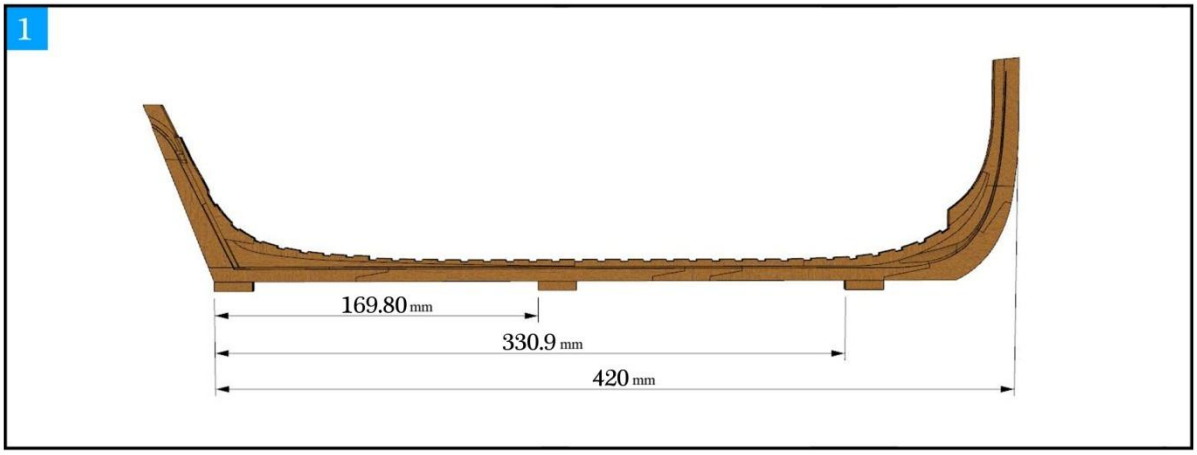
http://www.cafmodel.com
Em：450449987@QQ.com

This is a very beautiful French ship. Le Coureur is a unique ship because it has a clinker built hull and lug sails. I think anyone will like her at first sight.

For those who want to know more about her, you can purchase a detailed monograph of her directly from Ancre. The monograph is available in French, English, and Italian.
https://ancre.fr/en/monograph/50-monographie-du-coureur-lougre-1776.html

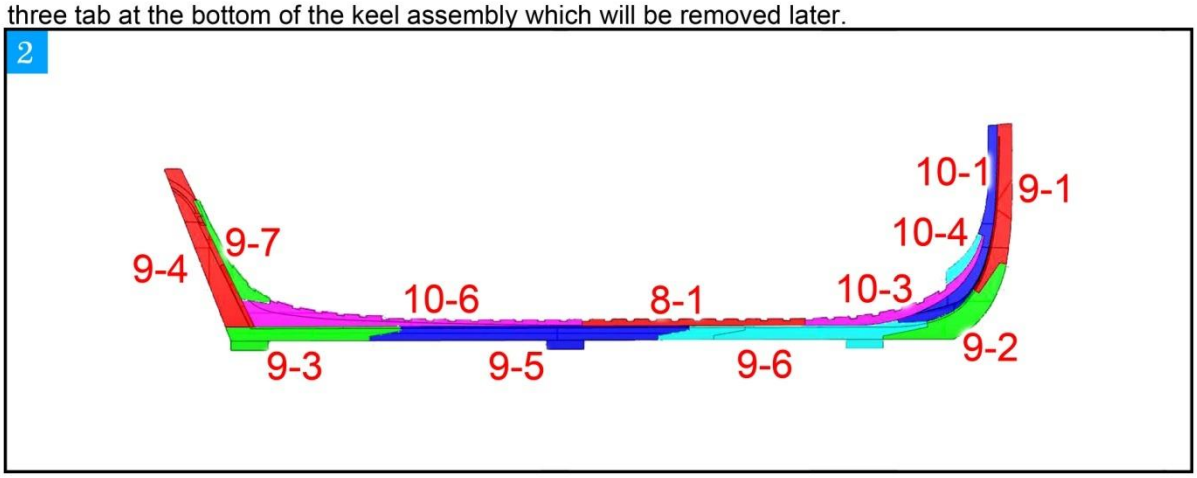
Before you start construction of the model, because this is a small ship comes with certain difficult -ies, such as the hull frames (ribs) that will take care in its execution. For example, paying careful atten -tion to the plans and drawings to ensure that parts are sanded to the correct angles, or that in cleaning up a part you do not inadvertently change its shape or the angle of the mating faces.

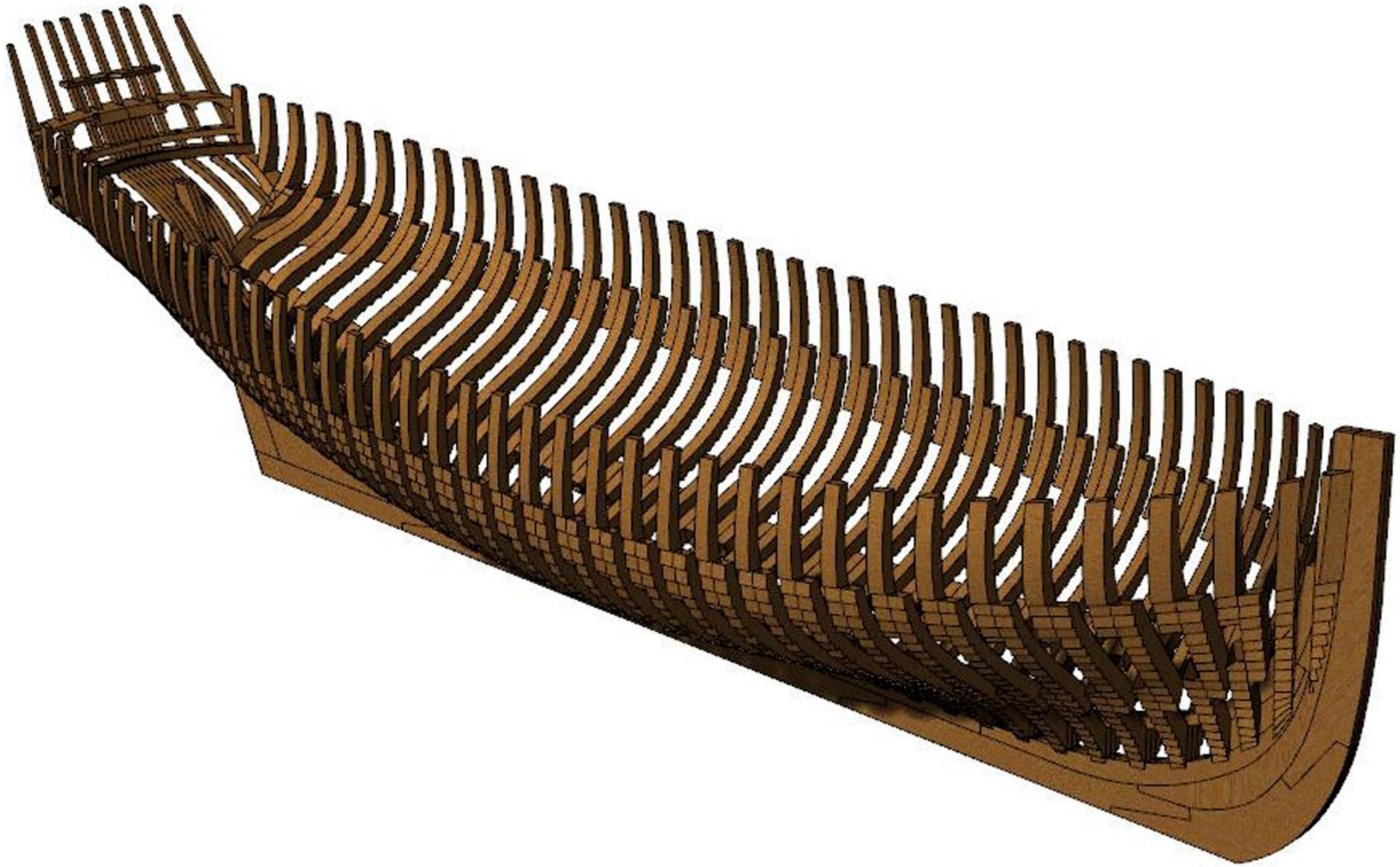
1



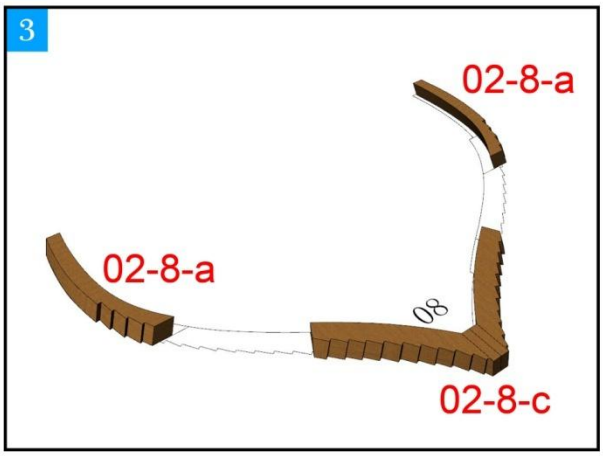
Drawing to ensure all the angles are correct and that the overall assembly is accurate. Note that there are three tab at the bottom of the keel assembly which will be removed later.

2

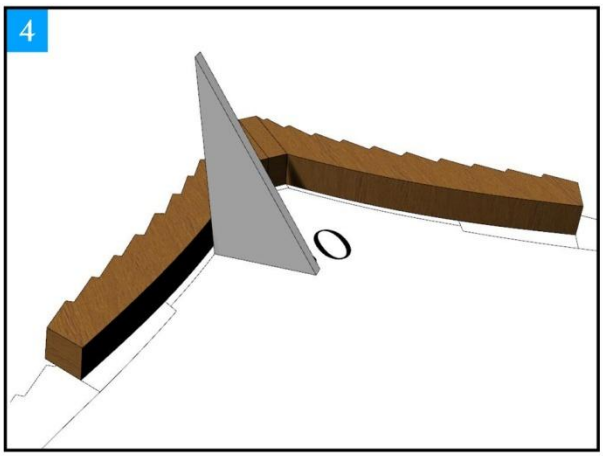


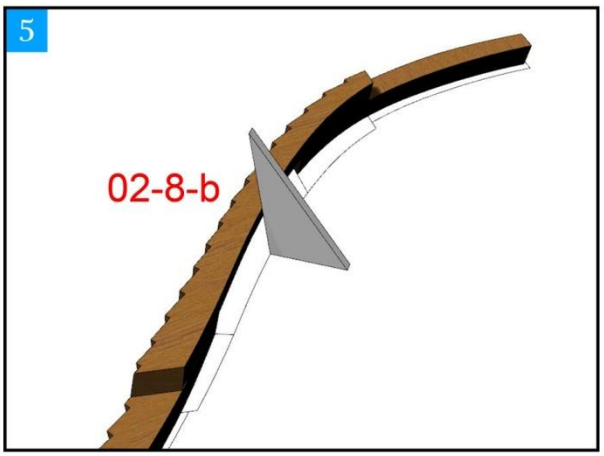


The next step is to assemble the hull and stern frames



Hull frame construction is similar for all frames. By way of example, frame No.8 is illustrated.Remove parts 02–8–a and 02–8–c from the wooden sheet and, square and glue them together over the drawing.





Figures 4 A set square is used to verify if the corresponding position is accurate.

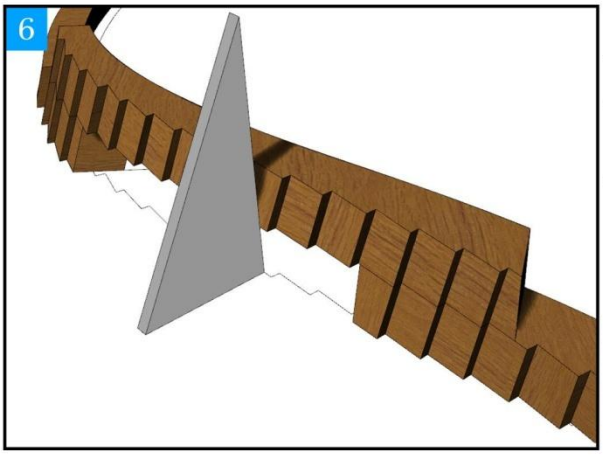


Figure 6. Remove 02–8–b from the wood sheet and sand the mating faces as you have done before , and assemble the parts over the dra –wing to ensure accuracy. Double check that the assembly is accurate and we cannot stress this enough. Any error in shape will greatly a ffect subsequent work. All hull frames are constructed using the same methods and repeat until finished. The frames are very delicate at this time so handle them with care and set aside is a safe place.

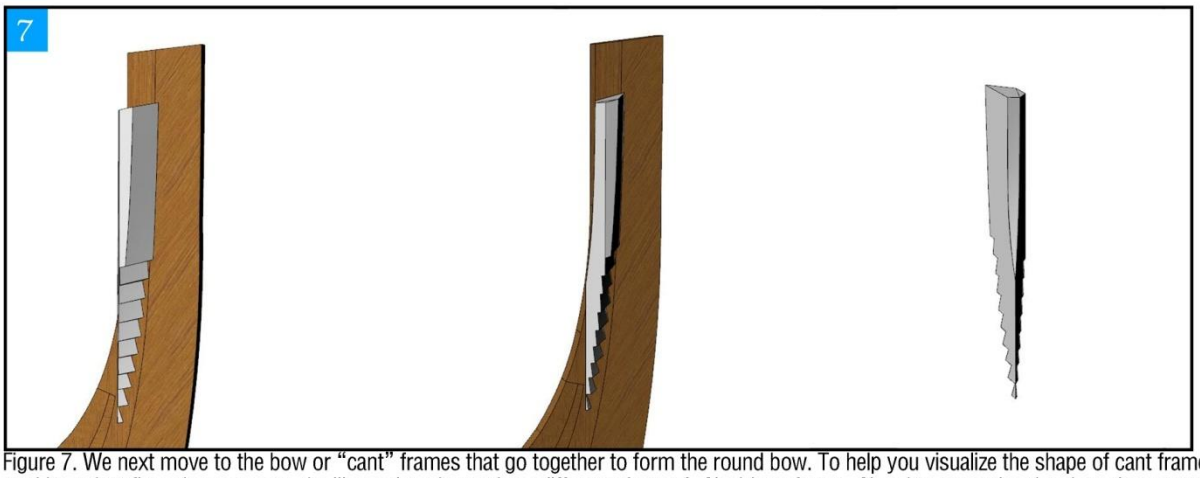
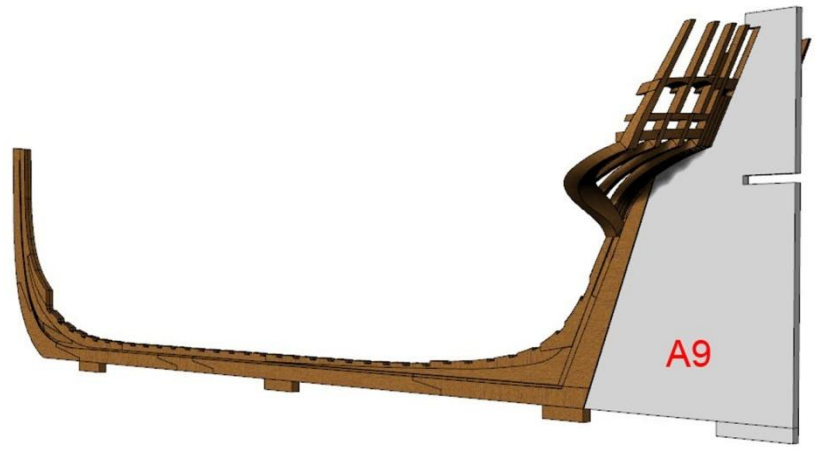
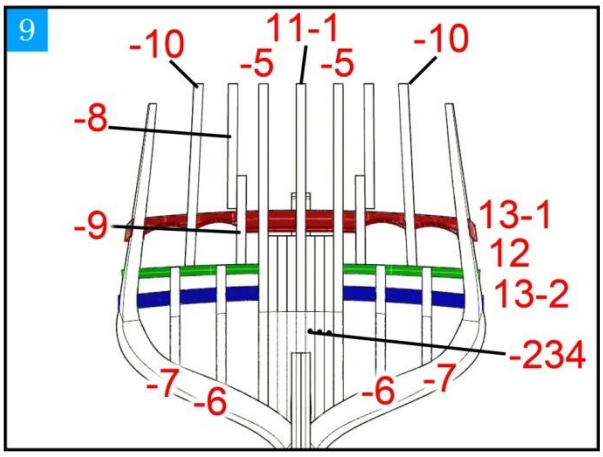


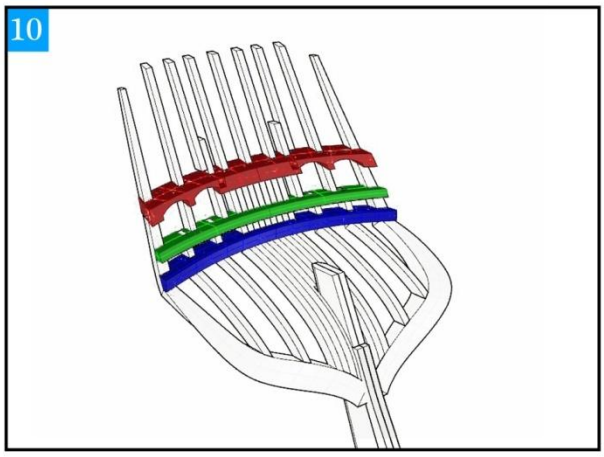
Figure 7. We next move to the bow or "cant" frames that go together to form the round bow. To help you visualize the shape of cant frames and how they fit to the stempost, the illustration shows three different views of . No.1 bow frame. Note how complex the shape is a tapered wedge that tapers in two faces, with notches cut for planking. When the cant frames are stacked together they form a curved face.

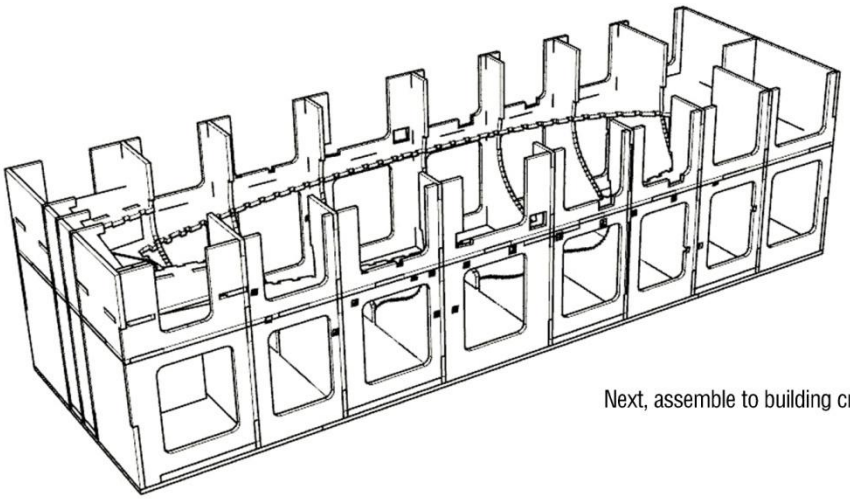
Figure 8. shows the stern side counter timbers, which are processed by CNC. Three angles are selected for observation. The stern timbers are built according to the plans and once again, careful checking and rechecking of their shape and angles is vitally important.



The stern timbers are the first to be installed onto the keel first. When installing, use the angle jig A9 to set the angle of the stern timbers.







Next, assemble to building cradle.

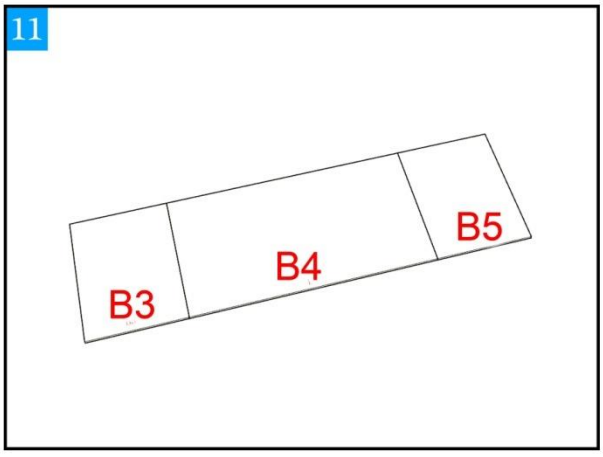
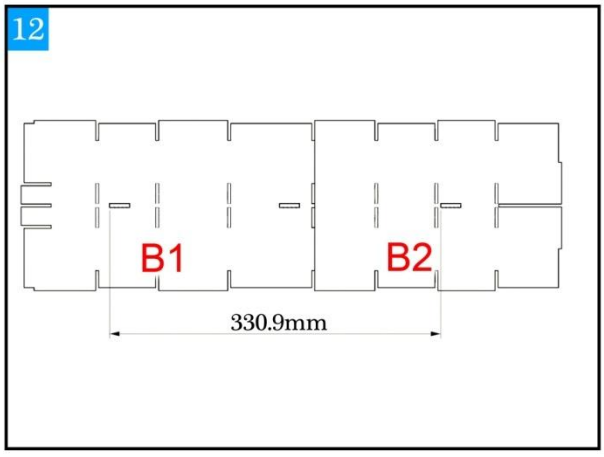
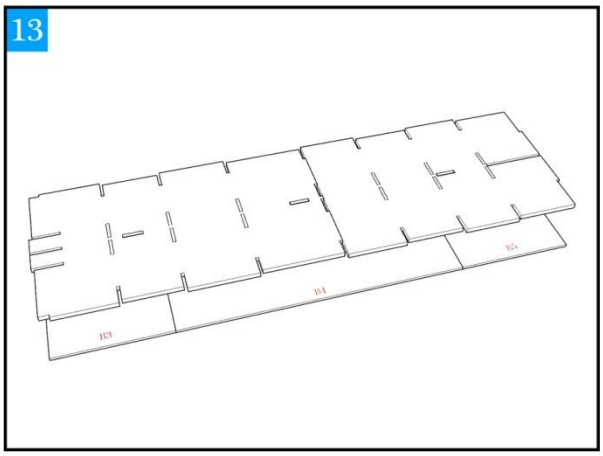


Figure 11. The base of the building cradle is assembled first.



Figures 12–13. Then install the B1 and B2 on top of B3, B4 and B5.



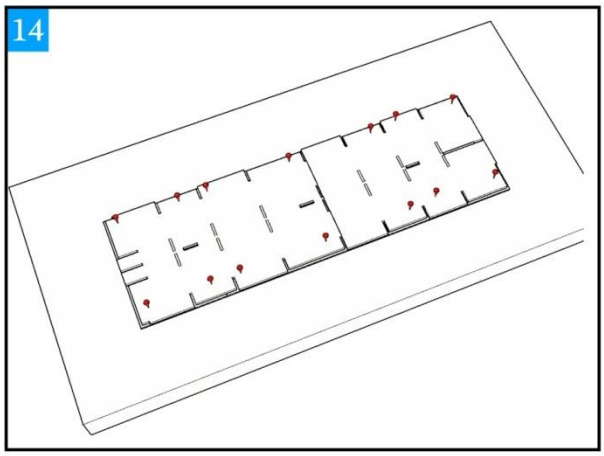
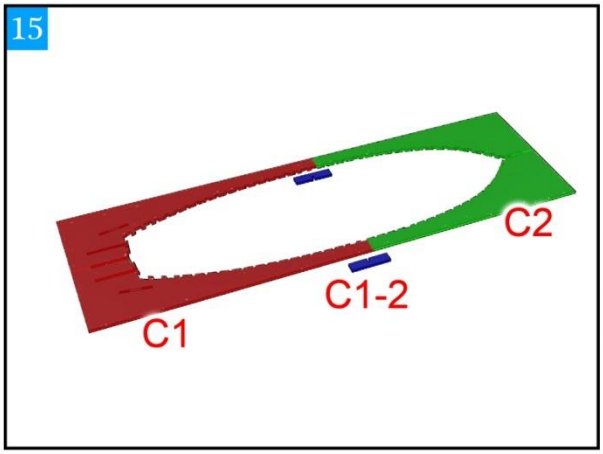


Figure 14. It is highly recommended that the foundation of the building cradle is screwed down onto a thick flat board to ensure that the cradle remains flat and true.



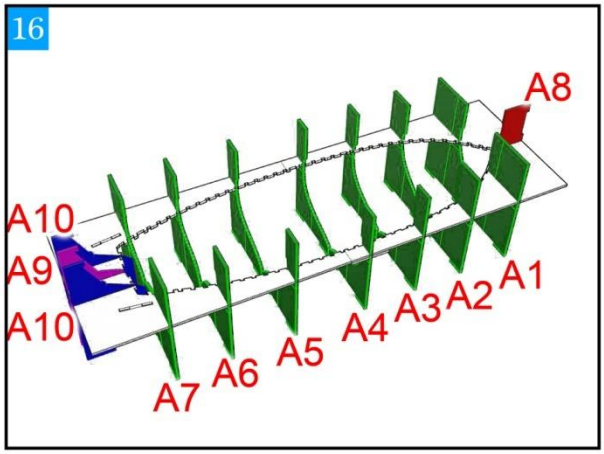
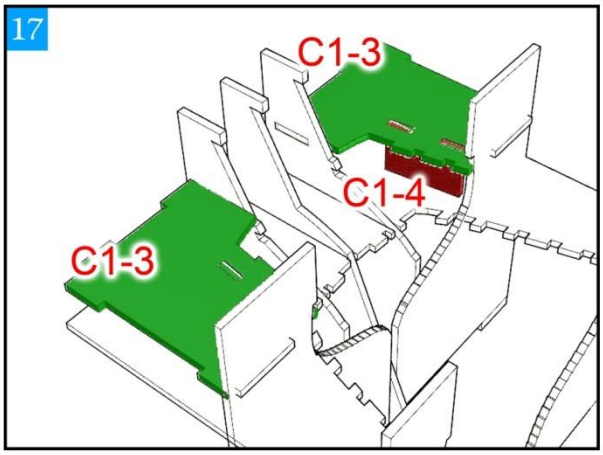
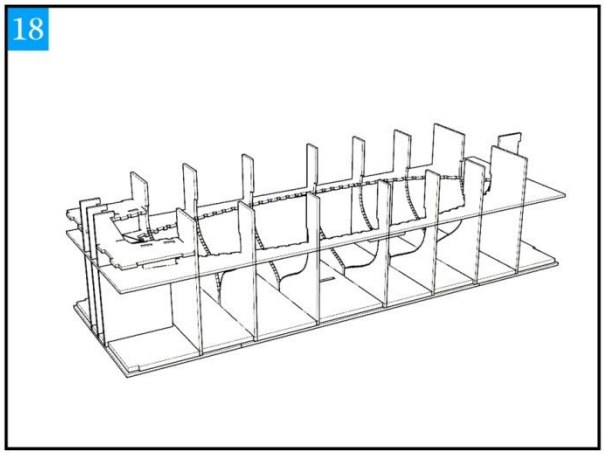


Figure 15. The frame jig is assembled from parts C1 and C2 whose total length is 540mm. Parts C1–2 are glued to the underside of C2 as shown in Figure 16.





Figures 17. The remaining frame jig pieces are assembled as shown.

Figure 18. The frame jig is installed to the base.

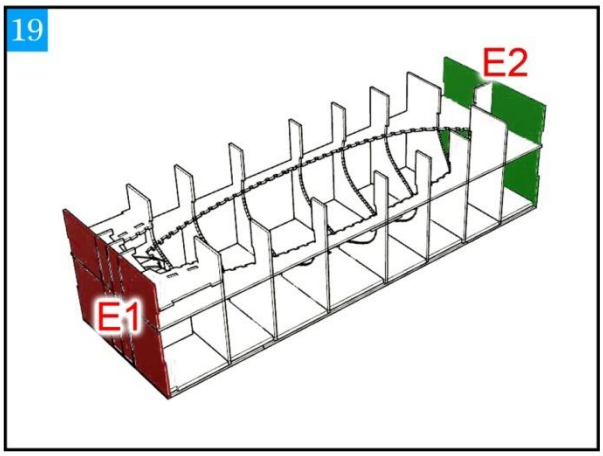
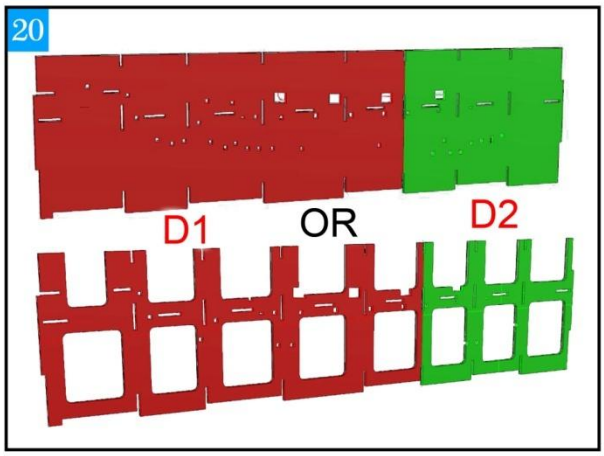
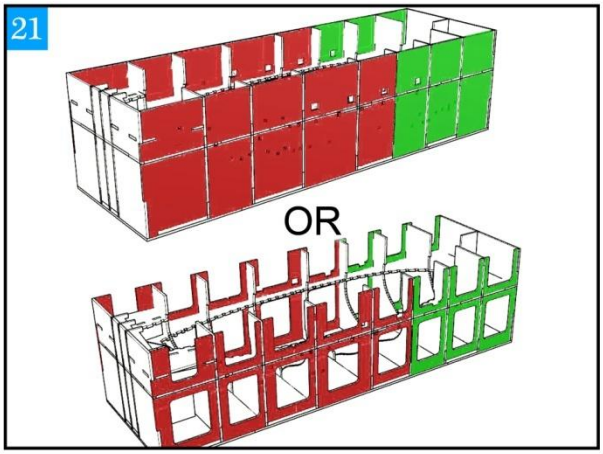
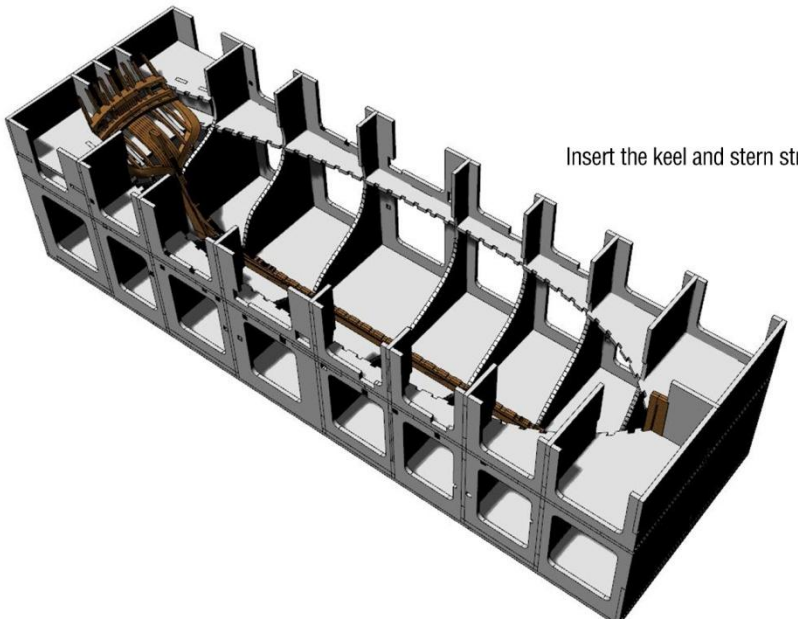


Figure 19. The base and frame jig must be firmly fixed together and check for squareness Add parts E1 and E2 as shown.

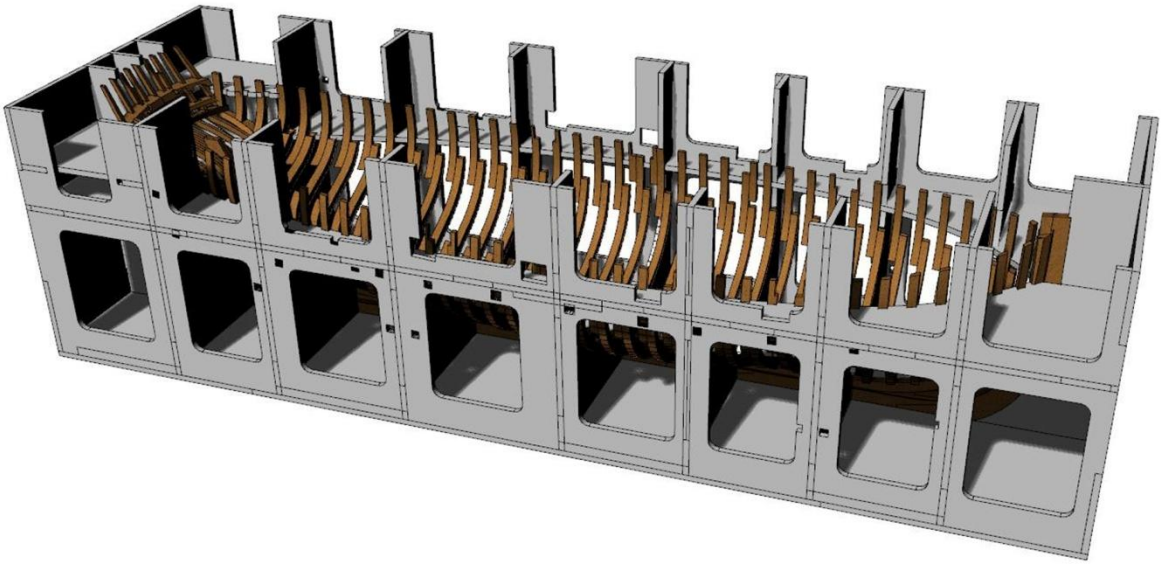


Figures 20–21. The sides of the building cradle are installed next. The kit provides two options D1 or D2. D1 is solid but D2 provides cut outs to view the interior of the building cradle. The choice is yours.

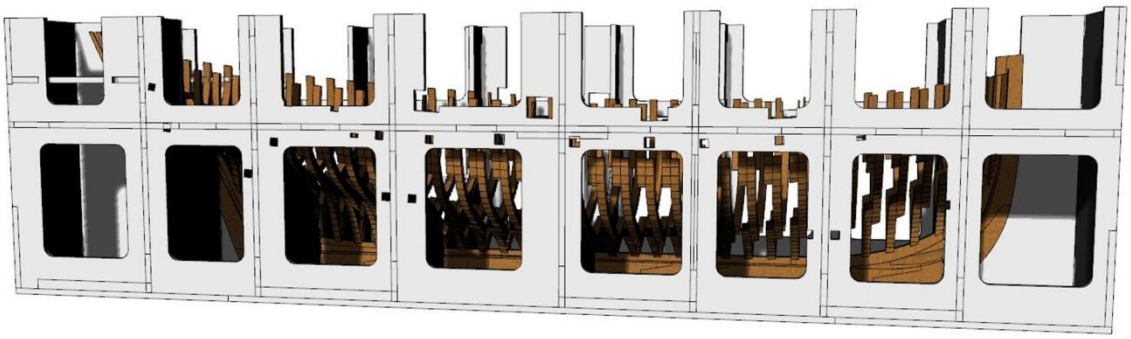




Insert the keel and stern structure into the building jig.



The hull frames are installed as shown. If you chose D2 you can view the installation status of the ribs from the inspection hole to \ ensure the installation is in place.



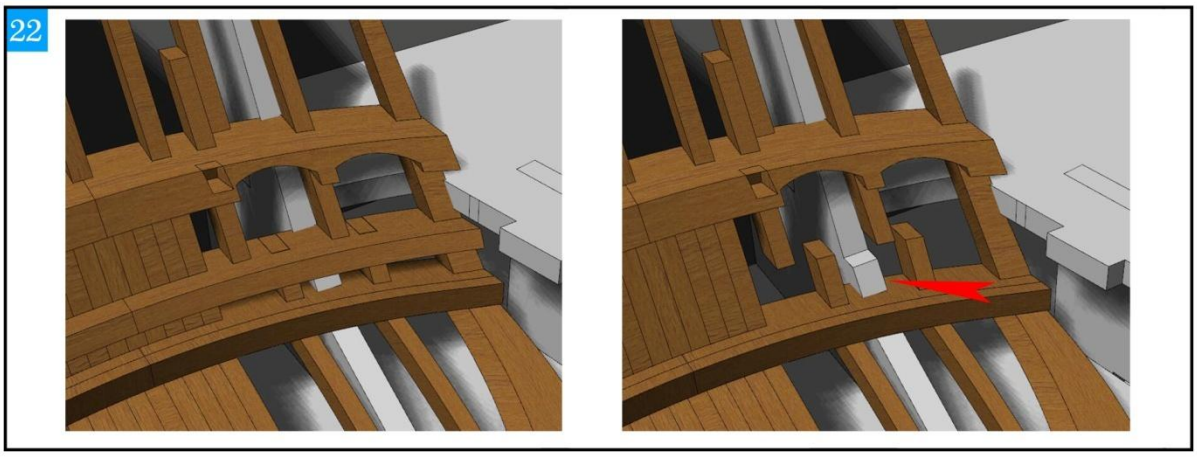


Figure 22. Note the notches cut into the building jig to help locate the stern timbers into the building cradle

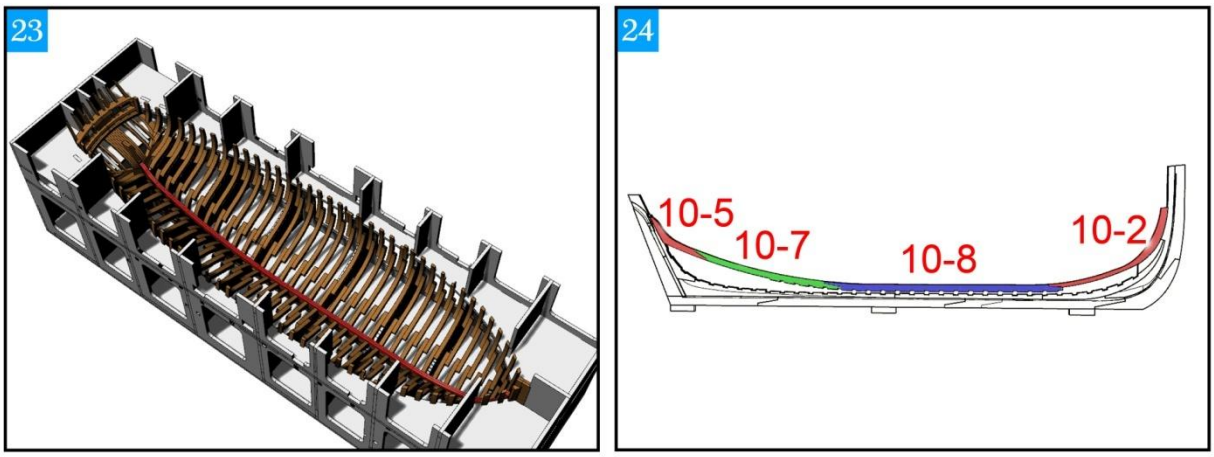
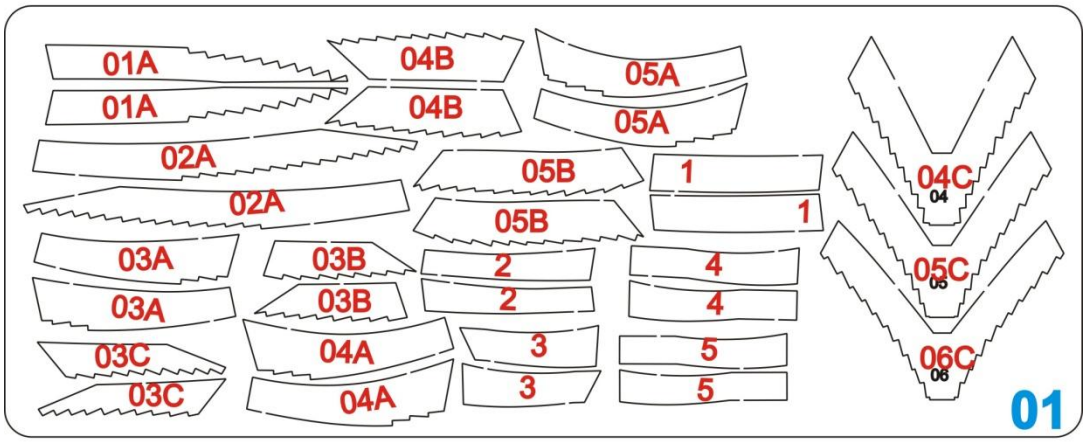
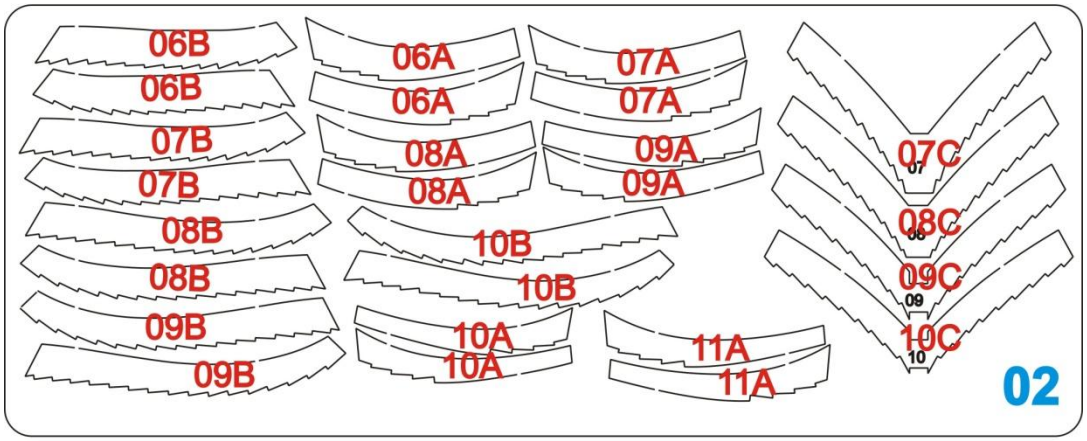
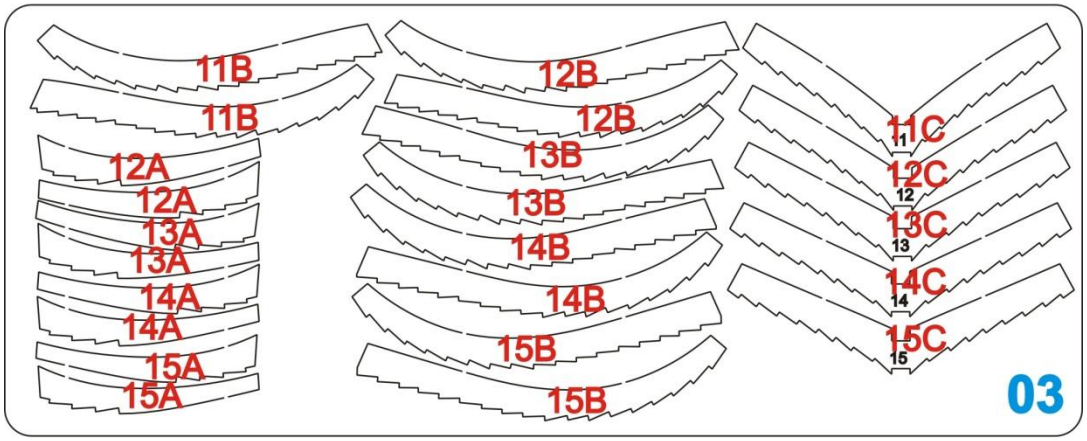


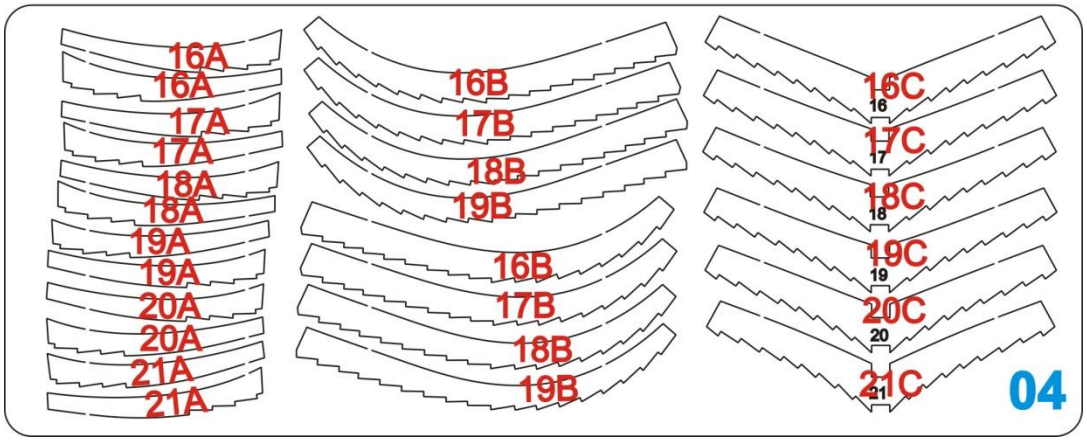
Figure 23 –24. The keelson is installed next and is shown on drawing (6–3).

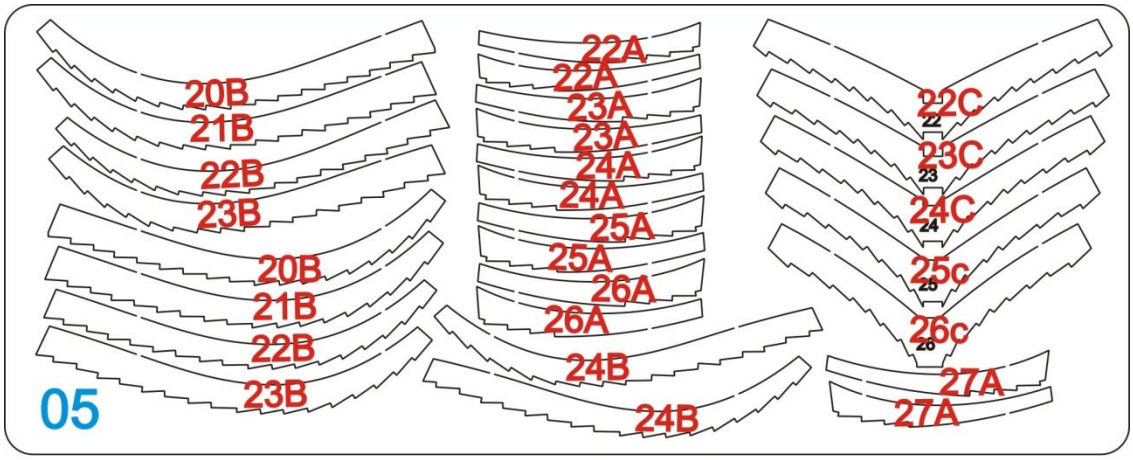
Bill of materials







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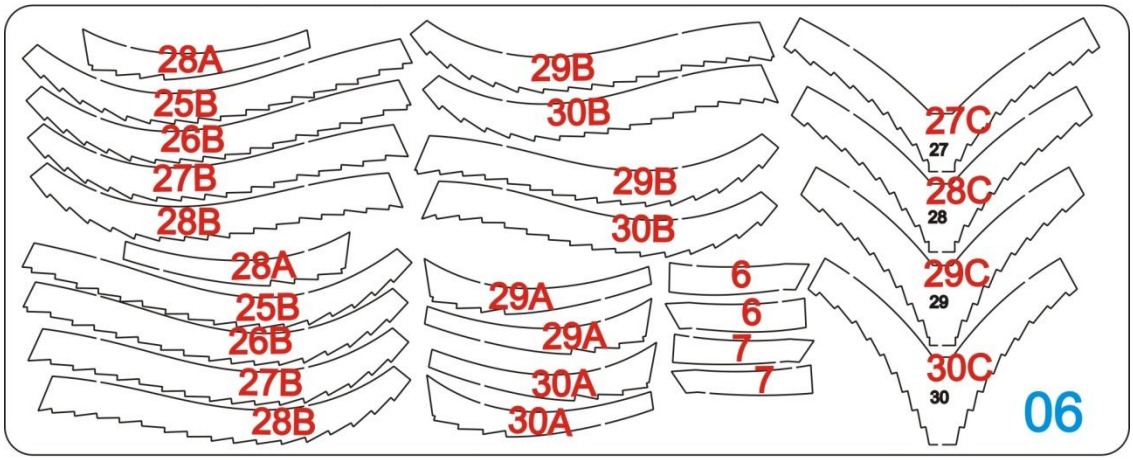
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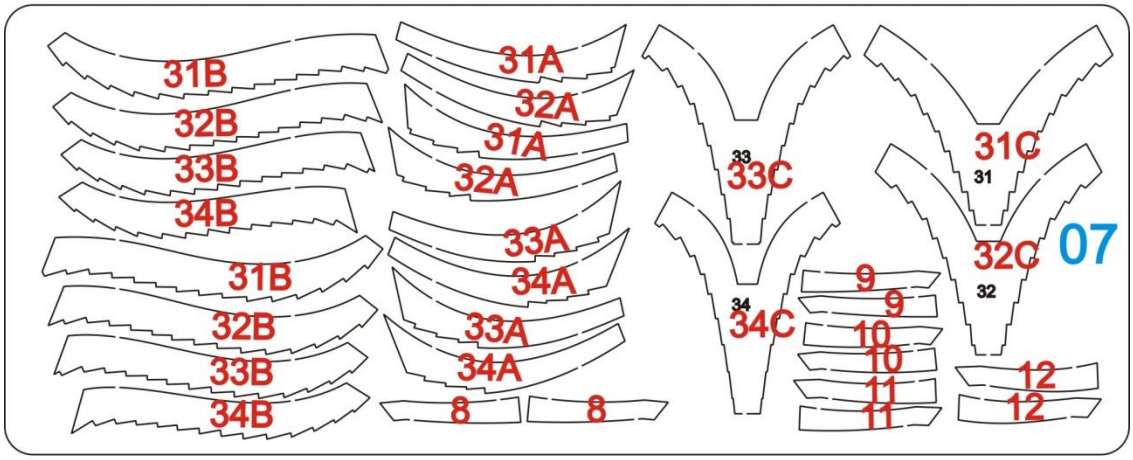
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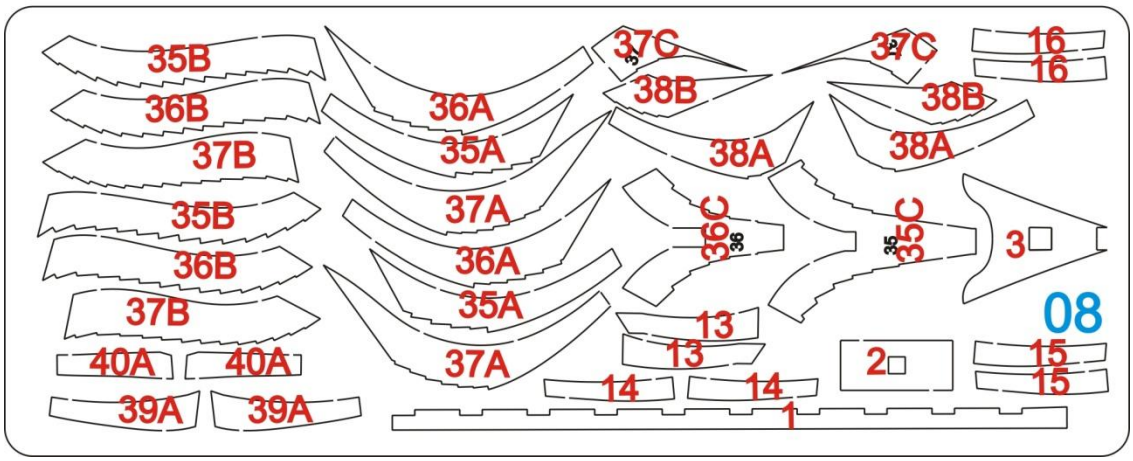
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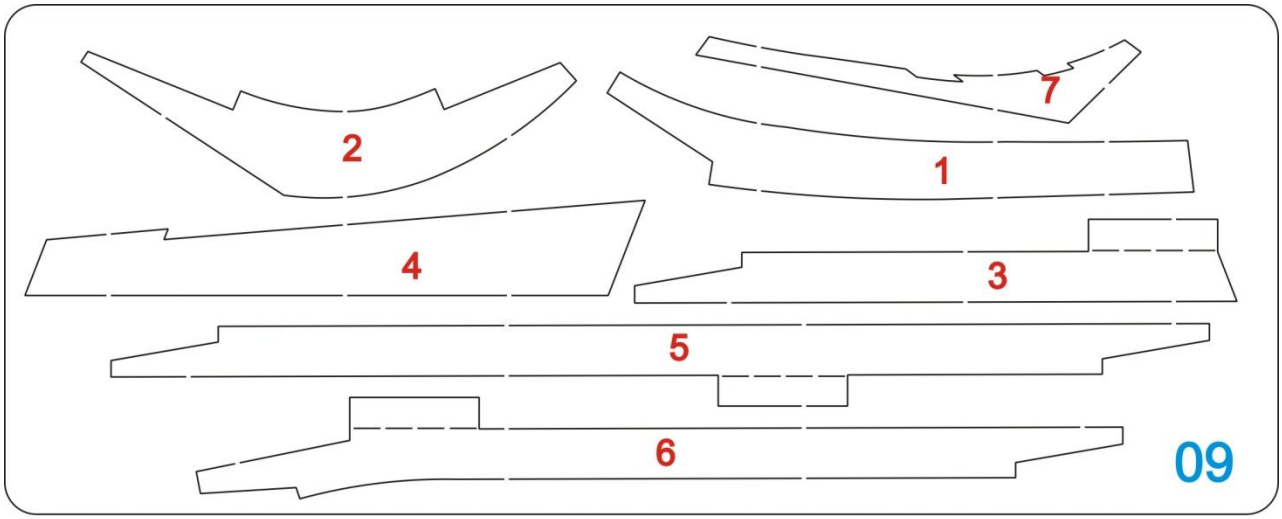
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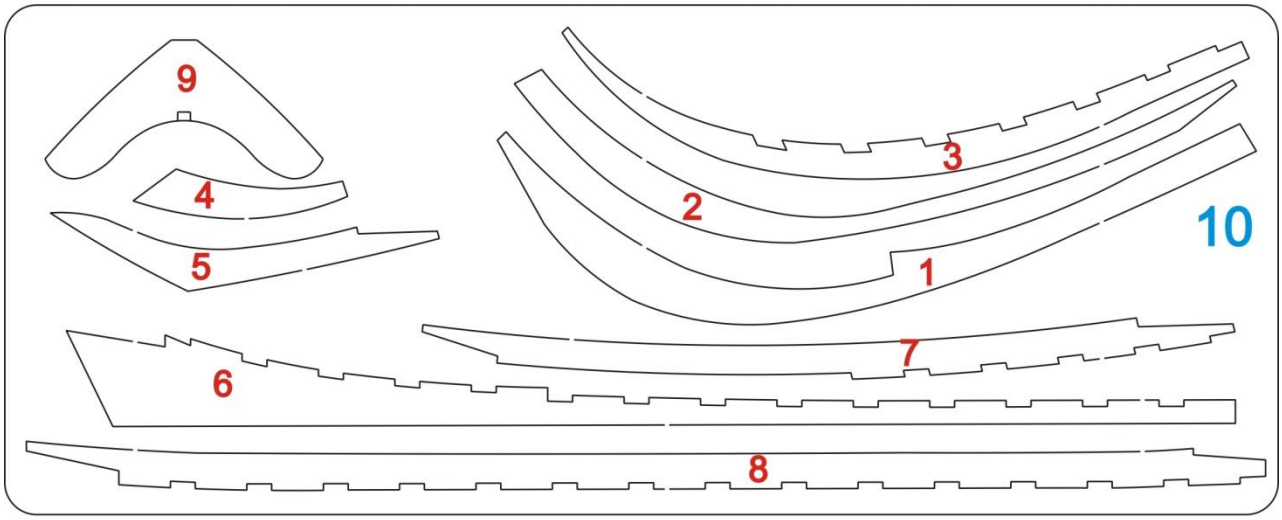
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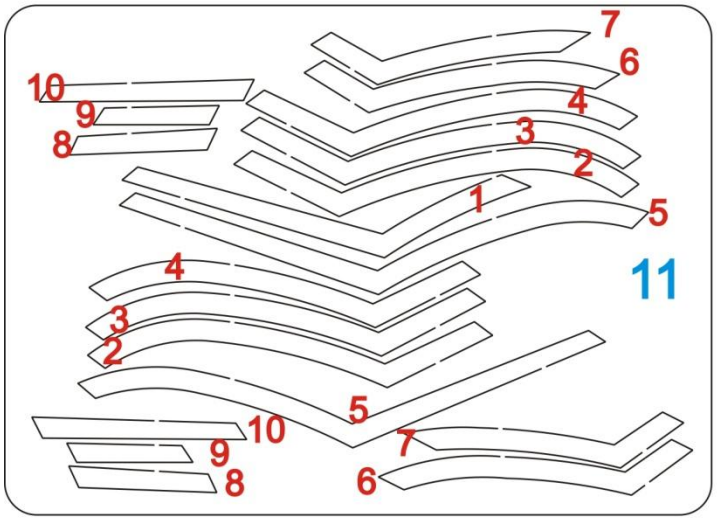
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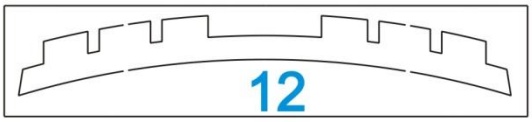
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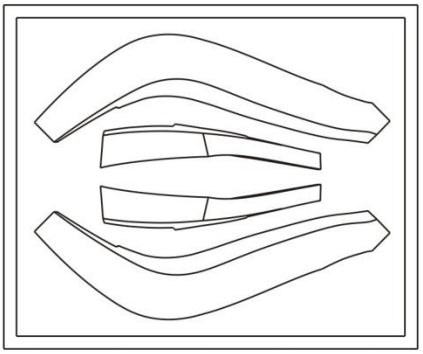

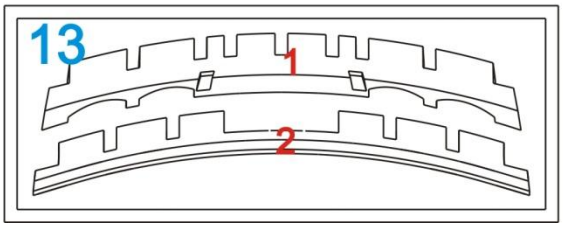
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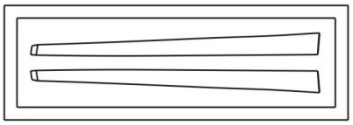

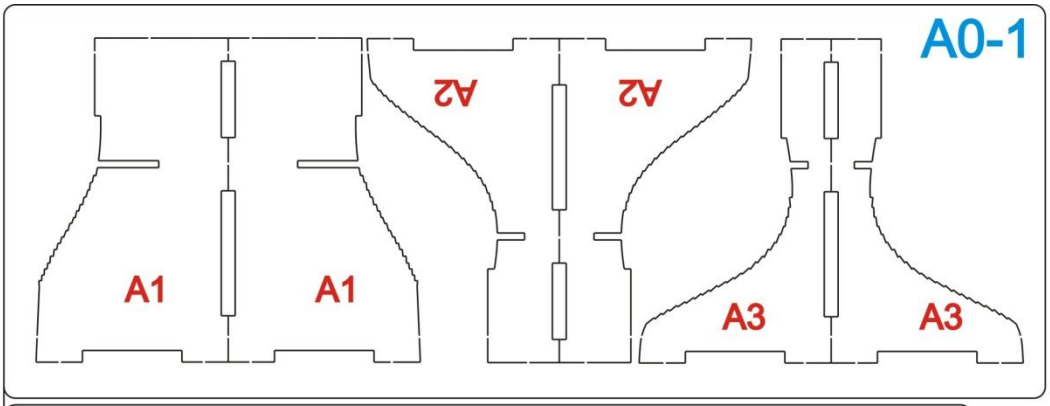
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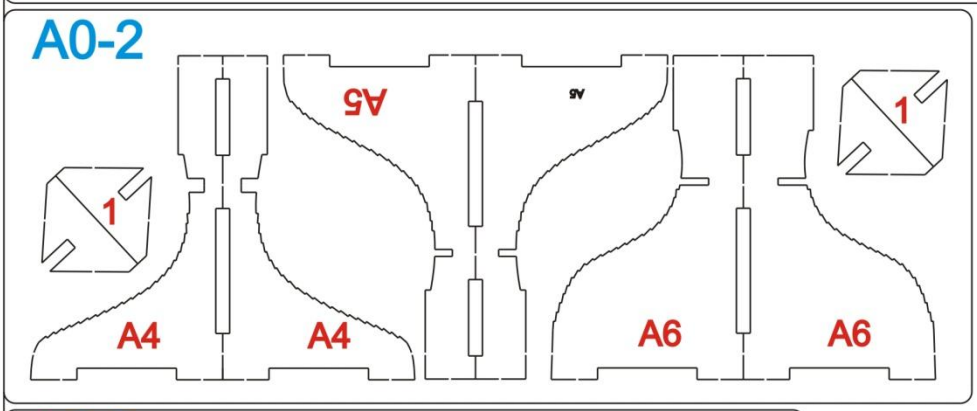
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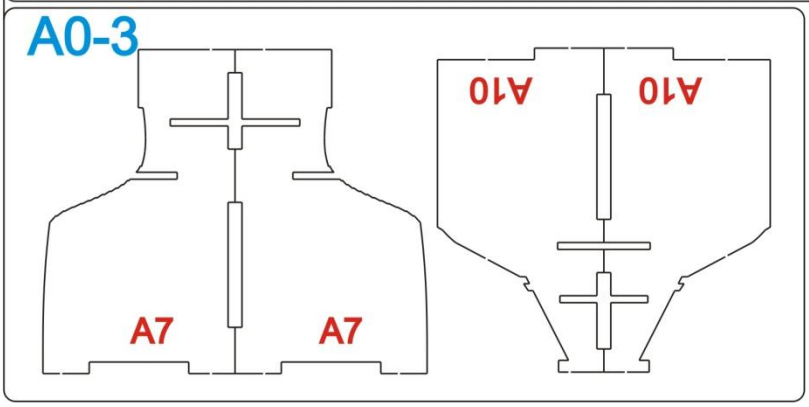
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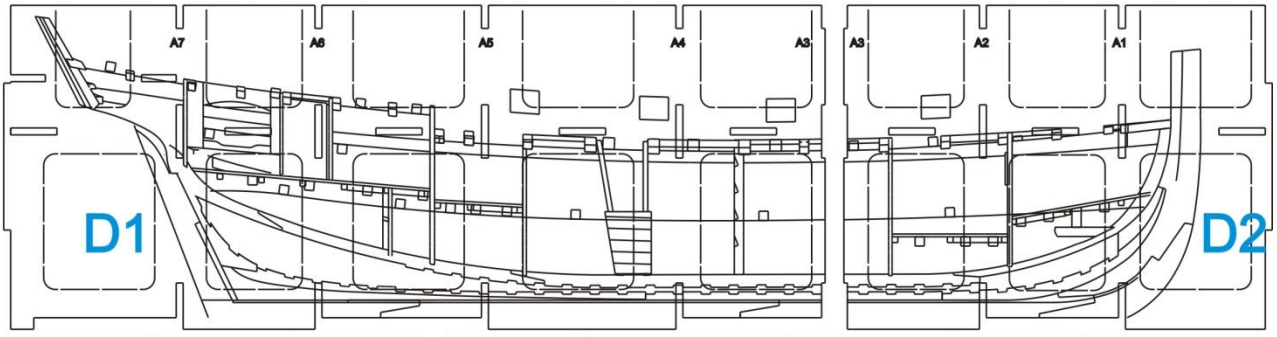
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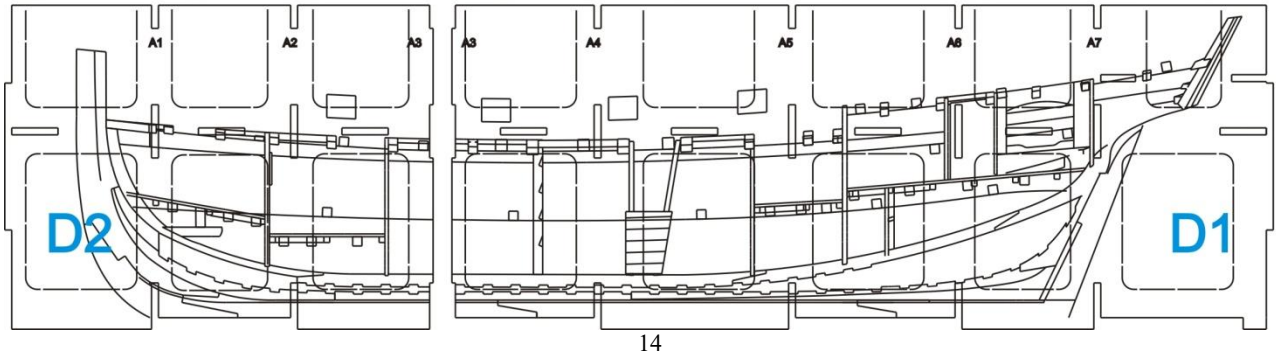
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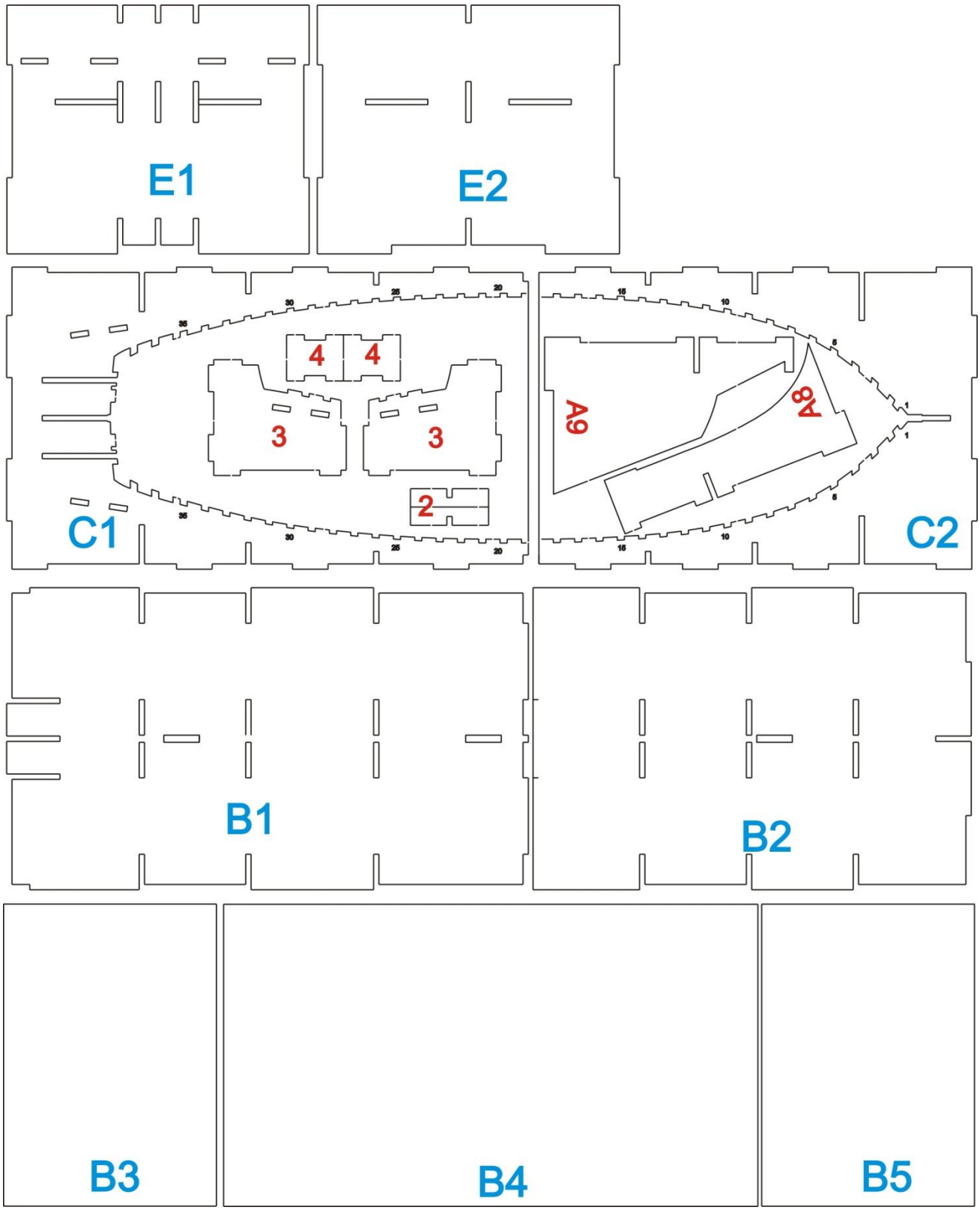
A7
D1


E1
E2
C1
C2
4
4
3
3
2
A9
A8
B1
B2
B3
B4
B5