

# Minuet Notes

**PPI (pounds per inch immersion) = 113 lbs.**

(Each 113 lbs added to the hull will sink the boat 1".)

**The instructions say "Traps are preferably fitted with drain troughs around the opening edges so that water will pass overboard..."**

*From BOATBUILDING WITH PLYWOOD:*

As noted, the "floor" in a cabin or cockpit on a boat is called the "sole". The thickness of plywood used for the sole can vary with the boat, sometimes being as thin as 3/8" plywood on small boats, or up to 3/4" plywood on larger boats. The thickness depends both on how the sole is framed, and just what degree of flexibility is acceptable. On the larger cabin type boat, 3/4" plywood is often used even though it is heavy, since it requires a minimum of framing for suitable stiffness. Various hatches should be provided in the sole of a boat at critical areas for inspection and access purposes. Such hatches should be flush with the surface and can be built as shown in [Plate 24-C](#). Depending on the situation, these hatches can be permanently screwed in place, or held with hinges and catches, or simply set in position (although this latter practice is not advisable on certain types of boats such as high-speed powerboats or large sailboats). Some will desire the cabin sole to be decorative by using natural wood coverings. This can be accomplished by using an underlayer of plywood, about 1/2" thick, and then covering with teak strips caulked between or fitted with contrasting wood filler strips such as holly. Others will simply use a synthetic yarn carpet or linoleum covering.

In the cockpit area, the plywood cockpit sole can be covered with teak strips also. Or the surfaces can be covered with fiberglass or any of the suitable deck covering materials available. Some may want to use ordinary linoleum, however, this surface is quite slippery when wet. Non-skid material (such as ground walnut shells or fine sand) is often mixed into the paint for providing slip resistance to cockpit soles and deck areas.