The Binnacle

AUGUST 1994

NEXT MEETING SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1994. - 7: 00 P.M.
ROYAL OAK SCOUT HALL

(Get a friend involved,.. bring them along)

VICTORIA MODEL SHIPBUILDING SOCIETY
BOX 45083 MAYFAIR POSTAL OUTLET
VICTORIA, B. C.
V8Z 7G9

Executive Committee 1994

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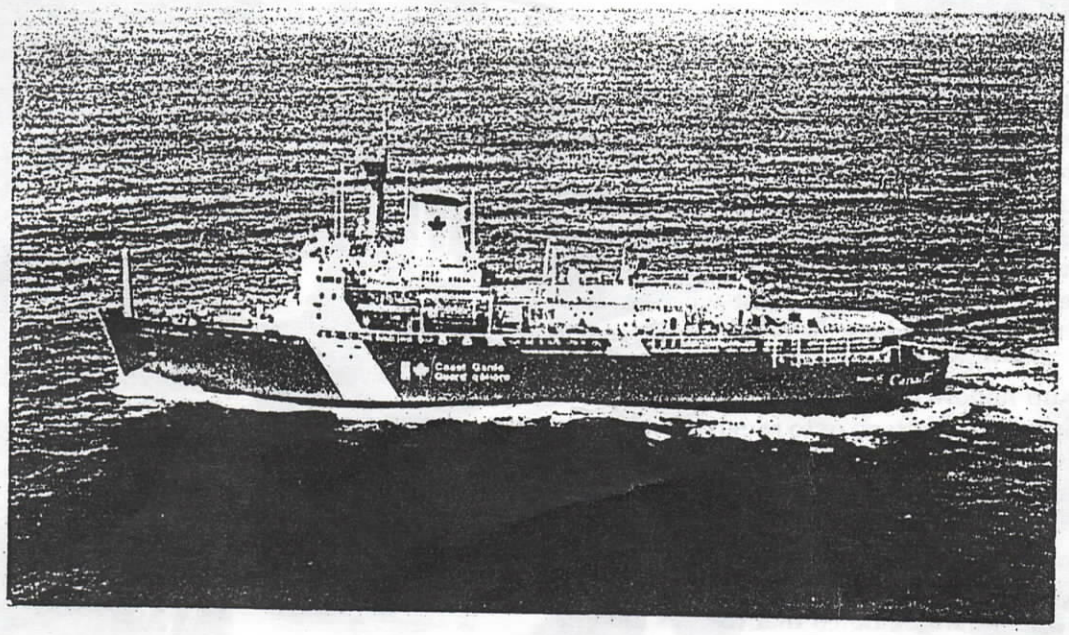
	DICK BRYANT	SPECIAL EVENT	656-9908
	CHRIS TAYLOR		652-1331
	GEOFF WALTON	ROVING REPORTER	592-5874

UPCOMING EVENTS

September 8th, 1994.
V.M.S.S. monthly meeting
Royal Oak Scout Hall 7:00 - p.m.

V.M.S.S. Annual Regatta, Sept. 10th, 1994 (Saturday)
Sailing Preliminaries, 12:00 - 4:00 p.m.
Sunday, Sept. 11th, 1994
Sailing Cups finals, static judging & R.C.
Power & Steering Course (prize giving)
8:00 - 4:00 p.m.

Every weekend (weather permitting)
R.C. power / 1 m. R.C. Sailing
Harrison Pond



Canadian Coast Guard / Garde côtière canadienne

CCGS Louis S. St-Laurent
Heavy Icebreaker

Type:	1300
Built:	1969 / Canadian Vickers Montreal, Quebec
Modernized:	1988-1993 / HDL Industries Halifax, N.S.
Based:	Dartmouth N.S.
Draft:	9.91m
Length:	119.63m
Breadth:	24.38m
Power:	29,400kw
Max speed:	18.3 knots
Crew:	59

NGCC Louis S. Saint-Laurent
Brise-glace lourd

Type:	1300
Construit par:	1969 / Canadian Vickers Montréal (Québec)
Modernisé:	1988-1993 / HDL Industries Halifax (N.-É.)
Base:	Dartmouth (N.-É.)
Tirant d'eau:	9,91m
Longueur:	119,63m
Largeur:	24,38m
Puissance:	29 400kw
Vitesse max:	18,3 nœuds
Équipage:	59

Canada

Angle Sawing

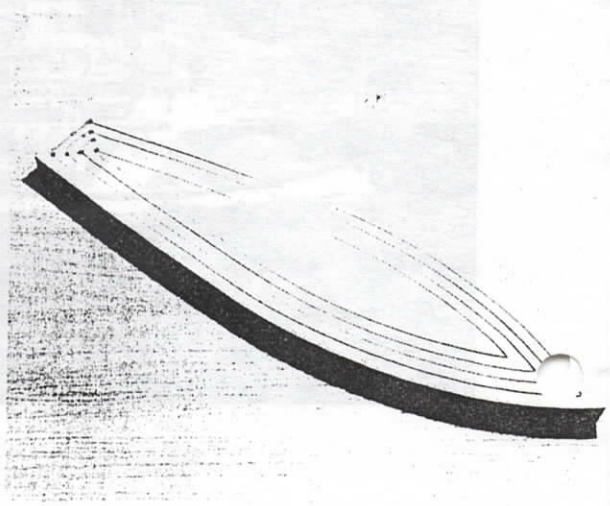
One of the main features of the scroll saw is its ability to permit inside or pierced cuts. These are cuts that start and end within the material without a lead-in cut from the outside edge. When such a cut is made with the table tilted to produce a slight bevel, the space left by the saw kerf will allow the inner piece (or pieces) to jam tight when pushed through to the point where the beveled walls make contact. The procedure is an economical way of building up hollow turning blanks for lathe projects, making raised letters, or to rough form blanks for carved model-boat hulls.

The degree of "telescoping" that results depends on the thickness of the blade and its resultant kerf, the amount of bevel, and the thickness of the stock. In general, a 3-degree bevel is a good starting point for a test. It should be noted that for this kind of cutting it is essential that the work always be kept on the same side of the blade. The piece will be ruined if it is swung from one side to the other, because the bevel angles will change.

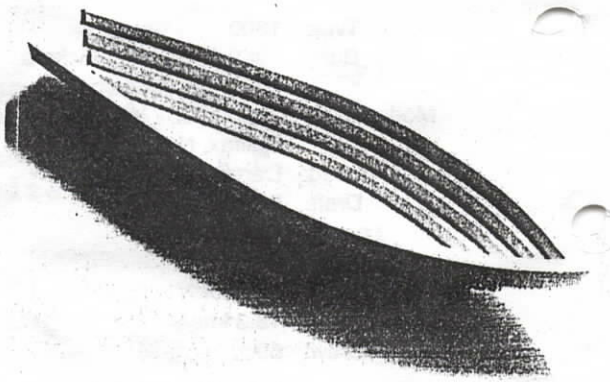
Roughing a model-boat hull with this method is not a new idea. The standard practice has been to bore one blade-entry hole for each segment to be cut. This method was improved upon in making the hull shown. Instead of a single hole, two were drilled at the back corners of each section. To make the series of cuts on the right side, the table was tilted 4 degrees to the left, and the cuts were made from the back to the point. The table was then tilted 4 degrees to the right in order to make the cuts on the left side of the hull. The cuts across the back, from hole to hole, were made with the table in the same right-tilt position to sever the sections.

The advantage of this modified technique of two starting holes and opposing tilts was that inasmuch as no sharp turns needed to be made, a relatively coarse 10 TPI blade (.020" thick by .110" wide) could be used. This resulted in much faster and easier cutting of the 5/4-inch-thick hardwood stock.

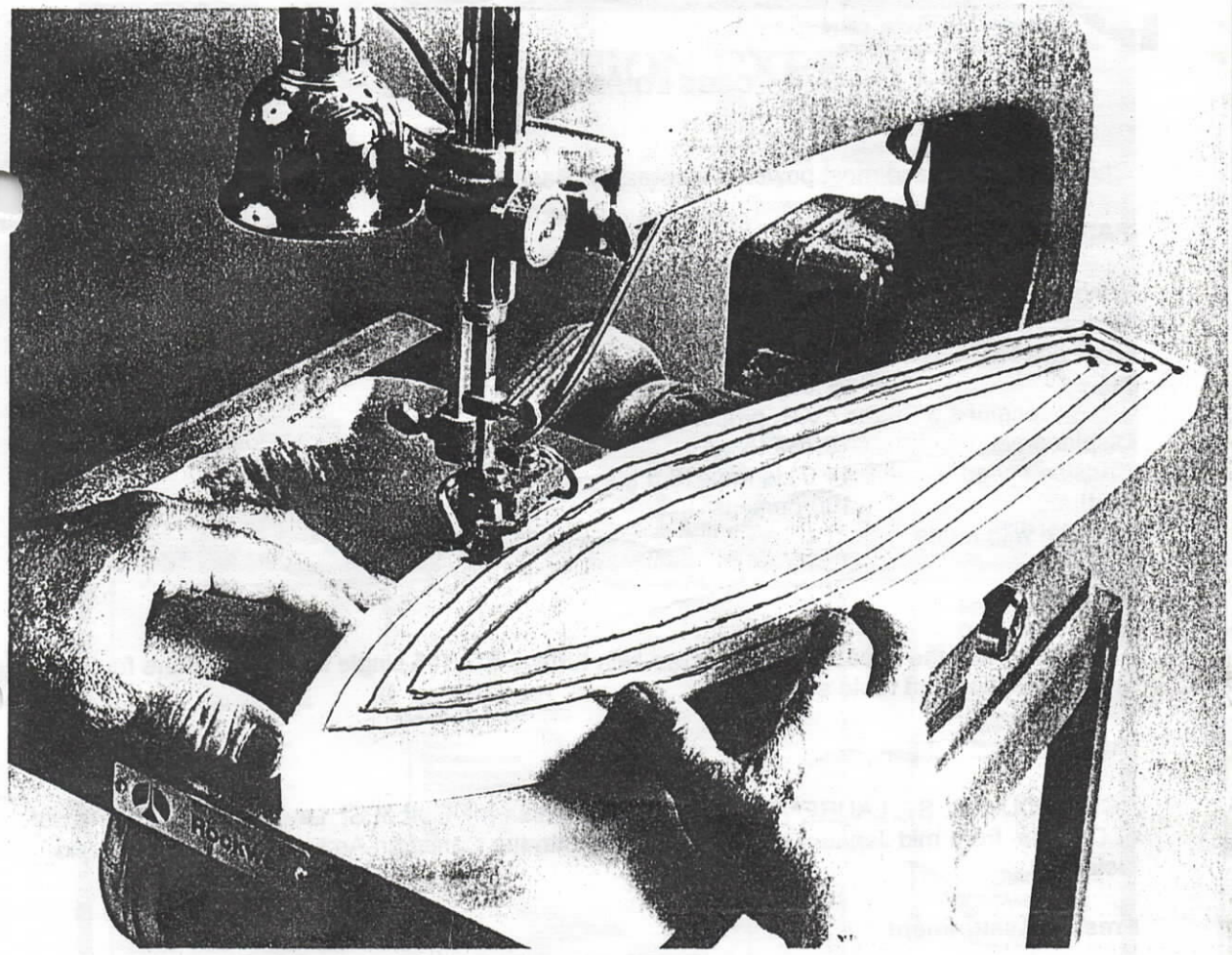
Angle sawing to produce a prehollowed model boat hull. Th table is tilted 4 degrees. Cuts are made from each angled hol to the point.



Blank completely bevel-cut.



Expanded segments ready for carving. Gluing the self-jamming segments is done without clamping. Glue is applied respectively to the upper and lower areas that make contact. A tight joint is formed when the pieces are pushed through.



CCGS LOUIS S. ST-LAURENT

Canada's largest and most powerful icebreaker. Based in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada.

PARTICULARS

Length	119.63 metres	393 feet
Beam	24.38 metres	80. feet
Draft (loaded)	9.91 metres	32.5 feet
power	27,000 H.P. Diesel Electric, 5 main engines,3 Shafts / V.P. propellers	
Displacement	15,139 tonnes	
Cruising speed	14.5 kts max 18.5 kts	
Berths	100 persons	
Hospital with nurse		

Aircraft

This Vessel has the capability to carry two twin-turbine BO-105 single rotor helicopters for ice reconnaissance and route selection.

Duties

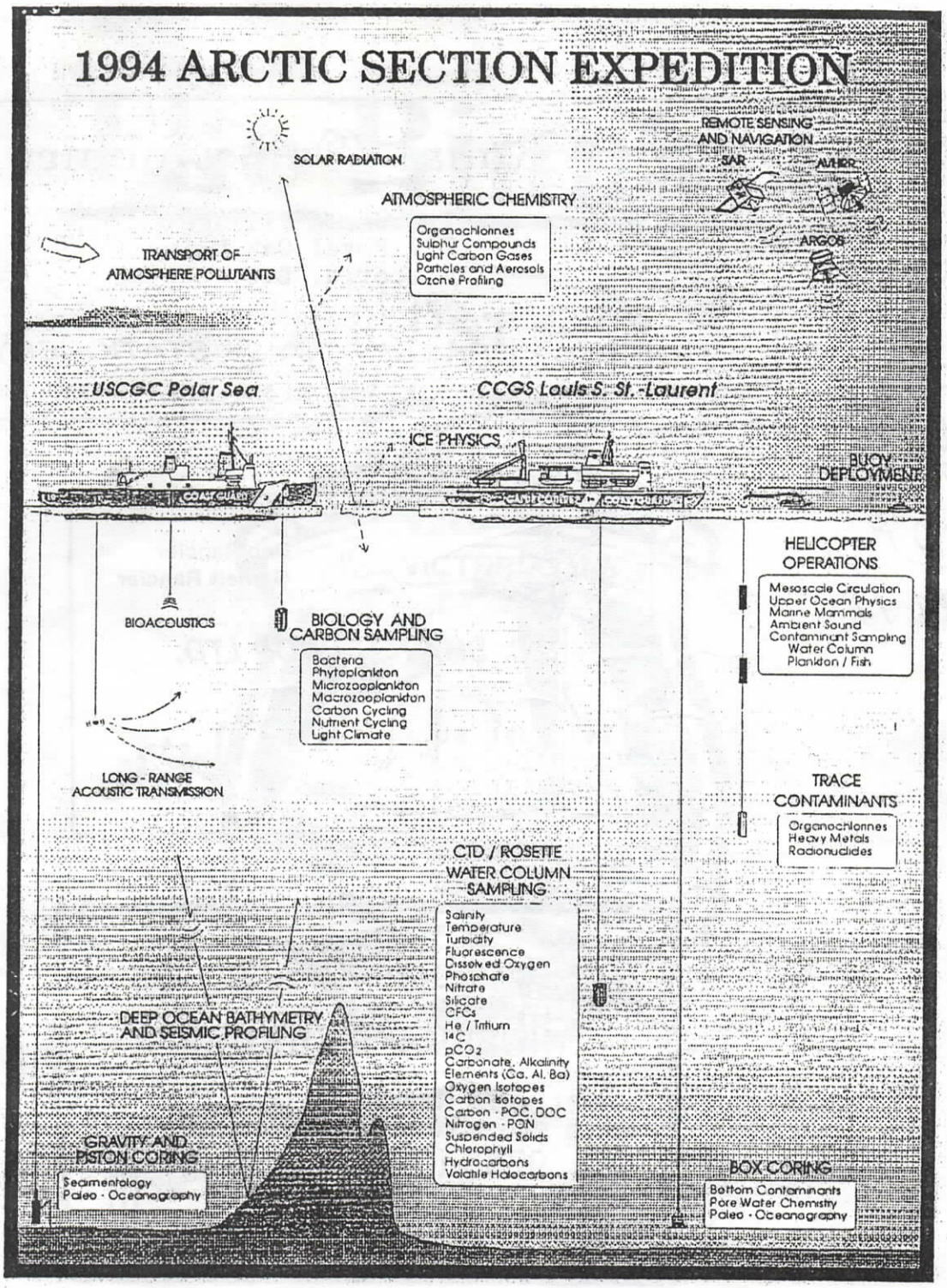
CCGS LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT assists shipping within the Gulf of St. Lawrence and East Coast of Canada, from mid January to mid April and within the Canadian Arctic from mid July to mid October.

Present Assignment

A Canada / U.S. Joint Scientific Expedition to the Arctic Basin. This joint venture, with the USCGC POLAR SEA, will involve some 60 scientists covering many disciplines. the expedition will focus on those measurements which best support the goal of understanding the Arctic in the context of global change, namely:

- -ocean properties of circulation and ice cover
- -biological parameters of the Arctic carbon cycle
- -geological observations
- -contaminates in the food chain and environment
- -atmospheric chemistry affecting climate
- -atmospheric radiation and greenhouse effect

Trials of electronic equipment for positioning and communication at very high latitudes will be conducted.


1994 ARCTIC SECTION EXPEDITION
SOLAR RADIATION
REMOTE SENSING AND NAVIGATION
SAR
ALTIMETER
ARGOS
ATMOSPHERIC CHEMISTRY
Organochlorines
Sulphur Compounds
Light Carbon Gases
Particles and Aerosols
Ozone Profiling
TRANSPORT OF ATMOSPHERE POLLUTANTS
USCGC Polar Sea
CCGS Louis S. St.-Laurent
ICE PHYSICS
BUOY DEPLOYMENT
HELICOPTER OPERATIONS
Mesoscale Circulation
Upper Ocean Physics
Marine Mammals
Ambient Sound
Contaminant Sampling
Water Column
Plankton / Fish
BIOACOUSTICS
BIOLOGY AND CARBON SAMPLING
Bacteria
Phytoplankton
Microzooplankton
Macrozooplankton
Carbon Cycling
Nutrient Cycling
Light Climate
LONG - RANGE ACOUSTIC TRANSMISSION
TRACE CONTAMINANTS
Organochlorines
Heavy Metals
Radionuclides
CTD / ROSETTE WATER COLUMN SAMPLING
Salinity
Temperature
Turbidity
Fluorescence
Dissolved Oxygen
Phosphate
Nitrate
Silicate
CFCs
He / Tritium
14C
pCO2
Carbonate, Alkalinity
Elements (Ca, Al, Ba)
Oxygen Isotopes
Carbon Isotopes
Carbon - POC, DOC
Nitrogen - PON
Suspended Solids
Chlorophyll
Hydrocarbons
Volatile Halocarbons
DEEP OCEAN BATHYMETRY AND SEISMIC PROFILING
GRAVITY AND PISTON CORING
Sedimentology
Paleo - Oceanography
BOX CORING
Bottom Contaminants
Pore Water Chemistry
Paleo - Oceanography

102
-63 D
39
-9 F
30 M

120
-63 D
57
-10 F
47 M