Lofting Terminology

Grid
- Combination of waterlines, buttock lines, and diagonals to which points from the Table of Offsets can be plotted.

Tables of Offsets
- Coordinates representing measured locations relative to the Grid. Typically given as heights and half-breadths.

Half-breadth
- Half of the full-breath measurement.

Station Lines
- Represent cross-sectional views of the hull. Can be seen in all 4 views of the lofting and are represented as sections in the Body Plan.

Body Plan View
- The view (typically in the center of the lofting) that illustrates cross sections at each station. Typically representing equally distanced cross sections, such as every 2' for example.

Profile View
- The view of the boat from the side.

Plan View
- The view of the boat as seen from the top, or directly above.

Diagonal View
- The view of the boat as seen where each diagonal plane slices through the hull. Very similar in shape to waterlines as viewed in the Plan View.

Centerline
- The center of the boat presented in all 4 views.

Baseline
- A line that presents the bottom most reference plane of the lofting. It is typically parallel to the waterlines and is the reference point for the Table of Offsets.

Waterline
- Any plane parallel to the boats own Load Water Line (theoretical line where boat floats in the water). Typically, additional waterlines are at equal spacing-such as 6" for example.

Buttock Line
- Lines drawn equally distance from the centerline plane, perpendicular to the waterline planes.

Molds
- Temporary forms built to represent the stations in the lofting. Molds provide the shape needed to built the actual boat.

Longitudinal(ly)
- Running fore (forward/front) and aft (backwards, back) along the length of the boat. Lengthwise.

Batten
- A strip of wood used to fair lines on the loft floor or on the actual boat. Typically range in cross sectional dimensions, with the idea the more ridged (thicker) the batten the fairer the line it represents.

Fair
- Describes whether a line or surface has a smooth transition along its length, width or surface. Can be used to describe both 2D and 3D lines and objects.

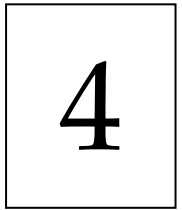
Sheer
- Defined as where the outside of planking meets the underside of the deck.

Beam
- Width of the boat at any given location. Max Beam is the boat's widest point.

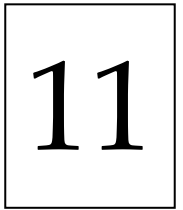
Master Line
- Initial lines drawn in the lofting that represent the broad shape of the boat in all 4 views. Typically, once they are drawn, these lines are rarely altered.

Table of Offsets

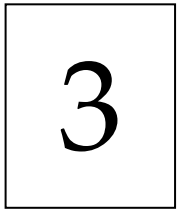
Heights above Baseline								Half Breadths from Centerline										Diagonals			
STA	Sheer	B-1	B-2	B-3	B-4	Rabbet	Profile	STA	Sheer	WL-3A	WL-2A	WL-1A	LWL	WL-1B	WL-2B	Rab-bet	Profile	STA	A	B	C
1	4-11-3+	3-5-4	4-4-7			2-9-2+	2-8-4	1	1-3-5	1-0-5	0-9-4	0-6-2	0-2-5+			0-0-7	0-0-4	1	1-0-5	0-11-3	0-10-1+
2	4-8-3+	2-5-4	2-11-7	3-7-0	4-3-5	2-1-0	1-11-5	2	2-2-3+	2-1-2	1-9-6	1-5-0	1-0-0	0-6-3		0-1-6	0-0-6	2	1-11-4	1-8-7	1-6-1+
3	4-6-4	2-0-0	2-4-4	2-9-2	3-2-5	1-9-1	1-4-1+	3	2-8-3	2-8-3	2-6-4	2-2-2	1-9-1	1-1-6	0-6-1-	0-3-0+	0-1-4	3	2-7-3	2-4-1	1-11-1+
4	4-5-1	1-10-3	2-2-2	2-5-5	2-9-4	1-8-2	0-8-6	4	2-10-6		2-10-2	2-7-6	2-2-7	1-6-4	0-8-3	0-3-7	0-1-5	4	2-11-2+	2-8-0	2-0-7+
5	4-4-2	2-0-3	2-3-4	2-6-2	2-9-2	1-10-5+	0-7-5	5	2-10-4		2-10-2	2-8-6	2-3-6	1-5-2	0-5-2	0-3-3	0-1-4	5	3-0-0	2-8-3+	1-11-5
6	4-3-7+	2-5-6+	2-8-1	2-10-3+	3-0-7	2-3-7	1-0-7	6	2-8-0+		2-8-0	2-5-7	1-10-0	0-6-1		0-2-1	0-1-0	6	2-9-5	2-5-1	1-7-1
7	4-4-2	3-0-6	3-2-2+	3-4-0	3-7-0+	2-11-0	2-10-5	7	2-3-6		2-3-3	1-10-2	0-3-5			0-1-6	0-1-4	7	2-4-6	1-11-0	1-0-5+
Trans.	4-5-2	3-2-0	3-4-1	3-6-2		2-11-2	4-5-2	Trans.	1-10-4		1-11-1+	1-5-4	0-2-2			0-1-6	0-1-6	Trans.	2-1-0	1-8-6	0-11-5



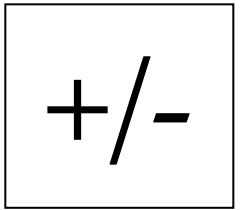
Feet



Inches



Eights



Sixteenths