http://www.surfresearch.com.au/

pods for primates : a catalogue of surfboards in australia since 1900

home	catalogue	history	references	appendix

**surfresearch.com.au
catalogue specifications**

introduction	preparation	photographs	scans	dimensions	decor

INTRODUCTION

This page has ben prepared in reponse to several correspondents offering to submit board details and or images.
While my requiements may seem extreme, the objective is to present maximum material in a regular format.
If this seems like a lot of work, it is.
My work load will be substantially reduced if emailed submissions conform to my requirements.
Suggestions for intending contributors...
1. email surfresearch.com.au and request provisional catalogue entry number
2. Use this number as the filename for your catalogue entry and with an extension for the associated images,
see Scans.
3. Download this page to your hard drive, check you have the images.
4. Print this (6) pages, use black and white/economy, images may not appear.
5. Use print out for reference and the back for your notations and calculations.
6. Install/download Netscape Communicator, readily available. I use 4.7
7. Select a catologue entry that approximates your board by design or manufacturer, and download.
8. In Netscape Communicator, select : File. Select : Edit Page. Opens Netscape Composer.
9. In Netscape Composer, highlight and update data from your notes, insert images and and save changes.
10. Submit saved updated page to surfresearch.com.au
2. Use this number as the filename for your catalogue entry and with an extension for the associated images, see Scans.

BOARD PREPARATION.

1. Carefully inspect board for areas of damage.
2. Clean wax from deck, and any deposits on the bottom, with a wax comb.
3. Clean board with rags and ... acetone/alchol/spirit/WD 40/warm water and detergent, other.
4. Rinse with clean water and dry wih rags.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Use a SLR or digital camera - a pocket camera will be able not to shoot decals or fins.
2. Do not use a flash - it will just put a glow spot on the board.
3. Try to pick a spot outdoors but not in direct sunlight.
4. Ideally background should be plain/uncluttered and in contrast to the board colour.
5. Personally, I set the camera on auto exposure (appeture and shutter speed), no flash, manual focus.
And try to hold it as steady as possible.

Template photographs - deck and bottom

1. Stand the board securely upright, if possible put a block under the tail.
2. Use a tripod (I don't) and use a detail, for example the decal, to sharpen focus.
3. Aim the camera at the centre of the board to minimize template distortion.
4. Try to fill frame, nose to tail, but without cutting off either.
5. Shoot both deck and bottom.

Decal/Markings Photographs

1. Use a tripod (I don't), the camera aimed at the centre of the image to minimize distortion.
2. Shoot as close as possible, with the sharpest focus. It is usually difficult to fill the frame.
3. Shoot all relevant decals.

Fin Photographs

1. Best shot is at about 33 degrees, showing the tail.
2. Alternative is the more accurate profile shot, but this is less informative, particully for multi fins.

SCANS
Note this is a new scaling format as of June 2002, see entry #100.
All scans at a resolution of 72 pixels per inch
All dimensions metric/centimetres
General Method
- pre-scan and set resolution at 72 dpi
- select oversized image, complete scan.
- digitally manipulate image, eg Rotate, Clarify, Enhancement, Sharpness.
- finely crop image
- save as JEPG file
- convert to 256 colours and /or process via a jepg compressor eg xat.com

---

1. Deck Large (or bottom if more interesting)
- select oversized image, specify board length as 26 cm, complete scan.
- finely crop image, specify board length as 25 cm.
- save as JEPG file, with a file name like 380x.jpg

---

2. Deck to Scale and 3.Bottom to Scale
- calculate length to scale at a ratio of 1 foot = 2 cm. For example six foot 0 inches = 12cm. See Scaling Table.
- select oversized image, specify board length as over-estimated scaled length in cm, complete scan.
- finely crop image, specify board length to scale in cm.
- save as JEPG file, with file names like 380.jpg for the deck and 380b.jpg for the bottom.

4. Fins
- select oversized image, specify image width as 8 or 10 cm, complete scan.
- finely crop image, specify image width as 8 cm.
- save as JEPG file, with a file name like 380f.jpg
5. Decals
- select oversized image, specify image width as 8 or 10 cm, complete scan.
- finely crop image, specify image width as 8 cm.
- save as JEPG file, with a file name like 380d.jpg For more than one decal, file as 380d2.jpg etc.
6. Markings
- select oversized image, specify image width as 8 or 10 cm, complete scan.
- finely crop image, specify image width as 8 cm.
- save as JEPG file, with a file name like 380m.jpg
7. Portraits
- select oversized image, specify image width as 10 cm, complete scan.
- finely crop image, specify image width as 8 or 10 cm.
- save as JEPG file, with a file name like 380p.jpg
8. References/Other
- select oversized image, specify image width as 12 cm, complete scan.
- finely crop image, specify image width as 10 cm.
- save as JEPG file, with a file name like 380r.jpg For more than one reference, file as 380r2.jpg etc

MANUFACTURE
Note : Any of the manufacturing details on the board could be misleading.
MANUFACTURER - usually indicated by the decal
SHAPER - sometimes indicated by decal or markings on the blank, but these can be the most misleading.
DESIGN - the approximated general design, for example Twin Fin II, or in rare examples, a model name.
DESIGNER - the shaper/surfer most associated with the design, for example Mark Richards.

SPECIFICATIONS
CONSTRUCTION.
Assuming the board is foam/fiberglass...
1. Check for indication of the blank manufacturer
2. Note number, width and possible composition of stringers.
3. Fibreglassing - note rail cuts, tinting, pigments, spray, resin pinlines, finbox/plugs, leg rope plugs.
4. Finish - gloss/matt
 Examine the board to distinguish the original features from...
discolouration - bleaching and/or staining
stress marks - usually acrcoss the bottom/centre of the board.
delamination - decals and foot/knee wells.
swelling - stringer/repairs
shrinkage - stringer/blank/repairs
warping - twist in the blank
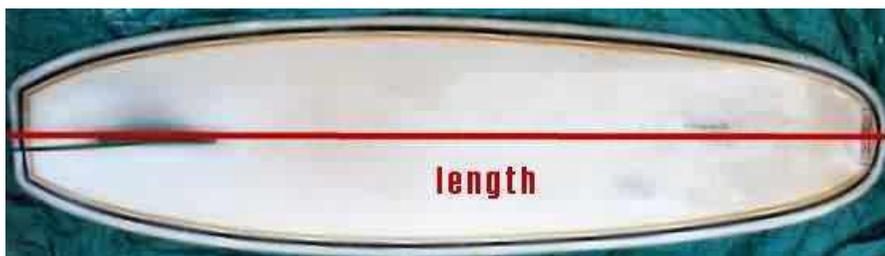repairs - often cover features
post production leg rope plugs - note side
non original fin - blank damage from loss of original fin.

DIMENSIONS
Using a flexible steel tape measure with imperial dimensions (that is feet and inches)...
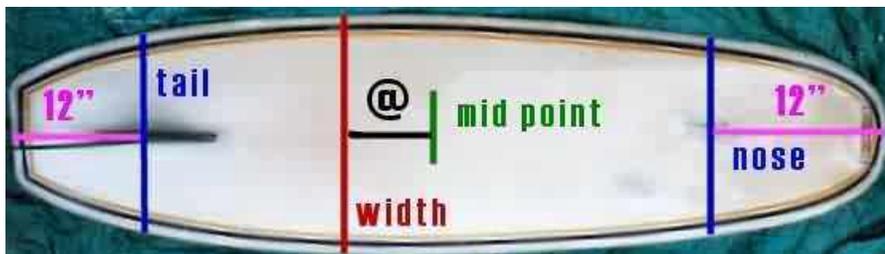Measure dimensions on the bottom where possible

Length
Measure along the bottom of the board, nose to tail.
- bend tape around central fin, remove if possible
- add to include missing nose or tail tips
- split tails (eg swallow tail) are estimated at their extremity

Mid point
Divide the length by 2, measure from the nose
Mark on the bottom stringer with a marker pen or a bit of adhesive tape.
Width
Measure the widest part of the board.
Mark on the bottom centre line with a marker pen or a bit of adhesive tape.
- adjust the tape over about a 6 inch range to confirm the widest point.
Wide Point
Measure the difference between the Mid-point and the Width markings on the centre line.
- if the widest point is at the Mid point, then the Wide point is 0 inches.
- if the if the widest point is forward of the Mid point (towards the nose), then the Wide point is positve
eg +ve 6 inches.
- if the if the widest point is behind the Mid point (towards the tail) , then the Wide point is negative inches.
eg - 6 inches. This is the case in the example above.
Nose
Measure 12 inches from the nose of the board.
Mark on the bottom centre line with a marker pen or a bit of adhesive tape.
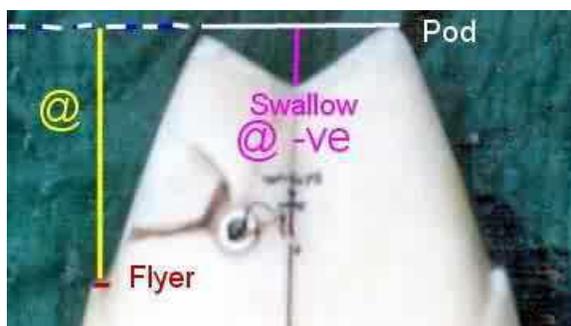Measure the width at this point.
Tail
Measure 12 inches from the tail of the board.
Mark on the bottom centre line with a marker pen or a bit of adhesive tape.
Measure the width at this point.
- often the fin/s make this difficult and this meaurement is easier to do on the deck.

Pod
Measure the widest section of the tail

- for a pintail the pod is 0 inches
- for split or diamond tails measure beween the two extremities and positive or negative depth of variation.
- for square tails measure beween the two extremities
- for rounded tails the measure may not seem valid, consider as a pintail

Flyers
Measure from tail, see Pod image above.
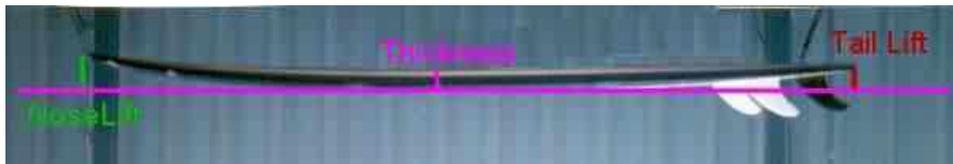
Thickness
Measure the thickest section of the board
- difficult to measure by eye with the tape against the rail, usually you underestimate.
- ideally measure with calipers.
- or use 2 straight edges across the board (deck and bottom) and measure the gap.

Nose and Tail Lift
Place board on straight edge down centre line and measure the gap at nose and tail
- a highly inaccurate method,
- usually made more difficult by the fins

Dimensions Table
The above dimensions are inserted in the following table

Length:	ft	inches	
Width:	inches	Wide Point:	inches
Nose :	inches	Tail:	inches
Thickness:	inches	Pod:	inches
Nose Lift:	inches	Tail Lift:	inches
Weight	kilos	Volume:	litres
Other, Flyer/s:	inches		
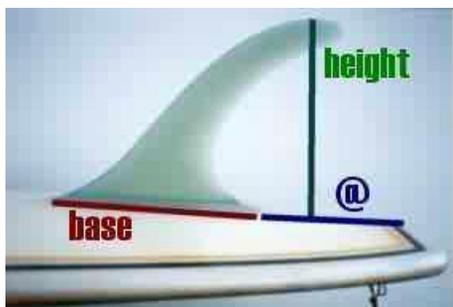
FIN/S
Indicate number of and, if possible, the design of the fin/s - consult the Fin catalogue
Measure height from board to top extremity of the fin.
Measure base of fin.
Measure distance from the base to the tail of the board (@)

DECOR
DECALS
Examine and note decals.
These may indicate Place of manufacture, Shaper, Glasser.
Most manufacturers redesign their labels, sometimes with only minor variations. These can be useful to date the board.
A decal reading *Designed by John Smith* usually indicates that the board was not shaped by John Smith.
Some decals can be trimmed by the glasser resulting in an unusual re-design.

Decals are often subject to delamination off the blank.

MARKINGS
Carefully examine the board and note any markings on the blank, usually down the stringer in pencil.
Some later boards may be annotated on the glass with a marker pen.
These markings are often inconsequential, but occassionally give the date of construction.
If the markings indicate dimensions, it is possible that these are incorrect.

COLOUR
Examine and note decor (that is any decoration added to the board). Look for...
Tinted/Pigmented resin
Spray on to blank/on to glass
Resin/Spray pinlines
Hand painted/sprayed text/graphic.
Wax alternatives, eg adhesive grip pads.
Nose guards
Refer to Standard Decor Designs

HISTORY
The board in context of general design history.

COMMENTARY
Details of board purchase, riders, repairs. These may be cleaned from documentation, oral report or estimation.
Usually trival, this information can be useful

REFERENCES
Documentation
Magazines
Books
Film/Video
Other

CONDITION
An subjective sliding scale to cross reference with image quality.

SCALING TABLE

1 ft	2 ft	3 ft	4 ft	5 ft	6 ft	7 ft	8 ft	9 ft	10 ft	11 ft	12 ft
2 cm	4 cm	6 cm	8 cm	10 cm	12 cm	14 cm	16 cm	18 cm	20 cm	22 cm	25 cm

1"	2"	3"	4"	5"	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
0.17cm	0.34 cm	0.5cm	0.67 cm	0.84cm	1 cm	1.17cm	1.34 cm	1.5cm	1.67 cm	1.84cm	2 cm