

IRON 465-0143

IRON SHIP.

Ref 16/3/196

Survey held at Port Glasgow		Date, First Survey 5 August 1875	Last Survey 13 March 1876
Name Barque "Anglo Norman"			
AGE under Carrage Deck } 754.99 ONE OR TWO DECKED, THREE DECKED VESSEL.			
of Third, Spar, Awning Deck, }		SPAR, OR AWNING DECKED VESSEL.	
of Poop, or Deck Dk.) 66.98 HALF BREADTH (moulded)		162.	
to of Houses on Deck} 16.12 DEPTH from upper part of Keel to top of Upper Deck Beams		20.9	
to of Forecastle 25.47 GIRTH of Half Midship Frame (as per Rule)		32.05	
Tonnage 864.03 1ST NUMBER		68.95	
Crew Space 42.21 2ND NUMBER		12.893.	
Engine Room		PROPORTIONS Breadths to Length	5.86
gister Tonnage as cut on Beam} 821.02 Depths to Length—Upper Deck to Keel		8.94	
Main Deck ditto			

LENGTH	Feet.	Inches.	BREADTH	Feet.	Inches.	DEPTH	top of Floors to Upper Deck Beams	Feet.	Inches.	Power of Engines	Horse.	Nº. of Decks with flat laid	in Ship.	16ths.	In Ship.	Inches. required	16ths. required	
Length as per Rule		107.0	Moulded	32.0	Do. do. Main Deck Beams	1945						Two						
Dimensions of Ship per Register, length, 192.44 breadth, 32.2 depth, 18.9																		
Breadth, thickness and thickness of Bilge		8x2 3/8	Thickness in Ship.	8x2 3/8	Thickness per Rule	32	10	32	10									
Moulding and thickness of Spar Dk.		7x2 3/8	Thickness in Ship.	7x2 3/8	Thickness per Rule	8x9	8x9	8x9	8x9									
ERN-POST for Rudder do. do. for Propeller		7x2 3/8	Thickness in Ship.	7x2 3/8	Thickness per Rule	—	—	—	—									
stance of Frames from moulding edge to moulding edge, all fore and aft		22	Thickness in Ship.	22	Thickness per Rule	36	10	36	10									
RAMES, Angle Iron, for $\frac{1}{2}$ length amidships		4 1/2	Thickness in Ship.	4 1/2	Thickness per Rule	—	—	—	—									
Do. for $\frac{1}{2}$ at each end		4 1/2	Thickness in Ship.	4 1/2	Thickness per Rule	—	—	—	—									
EVERSED FRAMES, Angle Iron		3	Thickness in Ship.	3	Thickness per Rule	—	—	—	—									
LOORS, depth and thickness of Floor Plate at mid line for half length amidships		21	Thickness in Ship.	8	Thickness per Rule	21	8	21	8									
thickness at the ends of vessel		—	Thickness in Ship.	—	Thickness per Rule	—	—	—	—									
depth at $\frac{1}{2}$ the half-bdth. as per Rule		11	Thickness in Ship.	10 1/2	Thickness per Rule	—	—	—	—									
height extended at the Bilges...		46	Thickness in Ship.	42	Thickness per Rule	—	—	—	—									
EAMS, Upper, Spar, or Awning Deck		—	Thickness in Ship.	—	Thickness per Rule	—	—	—	—									
ngle or dble Ang. Iron, Plate or Tee Bulb Iron		—	Thickness in Ship.	—	Thickness per Rule	—	—	—	—									
ngle or double Angle Iron on Upper edge		—	Thickness in Ship.	—	Thickness per Rule	—	—	—	—									
Average space...		—	Thickness in Ship.	—	Thickness per Rule	—	—	—	—									
EAMS, Main, or Middle Deck		—	Thickness in Ship.	—	Thickness per Rule	—	—	—	—									
ngle or dble Ang. Iron, Plate or Tee Bulb Iron		—	Thickness in Ship.	—	Thickness per Rule	—	—	—	—									
ngle, or double Angle Iron, on Upper Edge		—	Thickness in Ship.	—	Thickness per Rule	—	—	—	—									
Average space...		—	Thickness in Ship.	—	Thickness per Rule	—	—	—	—									
KEELSONS Centre line, single or double plate, box, or Intercostal, Plates		13	Thickness in Ship.	10	Thickness per Rule	13	10	13	10									
Rider Plate		9 1/2	Thickness in Ship.	10	Thickness per Rule	9 1/2	10	9 1/2	10									
Bulb Plate to Intercostal Keelson		—	Thickness in Ship.	—	Thickness per Rule	—	—	—	—									
Angle Irons		4 1/2	Thickness in Ship.	3 1/2	Thickness per Rule	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2									
Double Angle Iron Side Keelson		—	Thickness in Ship.	—	Thickness per Rule	—	—	—	—									
Side Intercostal Plate wash plates		—	Thickness in Ship.	6	Thickness per Rule	—	—	6	—									
do. Angle Irons		—	Thickness in Ship.	—	Thickness per Rule	—	—	—	—									
Attached to outside plating with angle iron		—	Thickness in Ship.	—	Thickness per Rule	—	—	—	—									
BILGE Angle Irons		4 1/2	Thickness in Ship.	3 1/2	Thickness per Rule	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2									
do. Bulb Iron..		—	Thickness in Ship.	—	Thickness per Rule	—	—	—	—									
do. Intercostal plates riveted to plating for length		—	Thickness in Ship.	—	Thickness per Rule	—	—	—	—									
BILGE STRINGER Angle Irons		4 1/2	Thickness in Ship.	3 1/2	Thickness per Rule	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2									
Intercostal plates riveted to plating for length.		—	Thickness in Ship.	—	Thickness per Rule	—	—	—	—									
SIDE STRINGER Angle Irons		—	Thickness in Ship.	—	Thickness per Rule	—	—	—	—									
Transoms, material. Knight-heads. Hawse Timbers.		—	Thickness in Ship.	—	Thickness per Rule	—	—	—	—									
Windlass Iron Patent Pall Bitt		—	Thickness in Ship.	—	Thickness per Rule	—	—	—	—									

The FRAMES extend in one length from Keel to Gunnwall. Riveted through plates with $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Rivets, about 6 apart.

The REVERSED ANGLE IRONS on floors and frames extend from middle line to above staved stringer and to Main Deck alternately.

KEELSONS. Are the various lengths of Plates and Angle Irons properly connected? yes And butts properly shifted? yes

PLATING. Garboard, double riveted to Keel, with rivets $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, averaging $\frac{5}{8}$ ins. from centre to centre.

Edges of Garboards and to upper part of Bilge, worked clencher, double riveted; with rivets $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, averaging $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. from centre to centre.

Butts from Keel to turn of Bilge, worked carvel, double riveted; with rivets $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, averaging $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. from centre to centre.

Butts of two Strakes at Bilge for $\frac{1}{2}$ length, treble riveted with Butt Straps $\frac{1}{2}$ thicker than the plates they connect.

Edges from bilge to Main Sheerstrake, worked clencher, double or single riveted; with rivets $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, averaging $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. from cr. to cr.

Butts from Bilge to Main Sheerstrake, worked carvel, double riveted; with rivets $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, averaging $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. from cr. to cr.

Edges of Main Sheerstrake, double or single riveted. Upper Sheerstrake, double or single riveted.

Butts of Main Sheerstrake, treble riveted for $\frac{1}{2}$ length amidships. Butts of Upper or Spar Sheerstrake, treble riveted $\frac{1}{2}$ length amidships.

Butts of Main Stringer Plate, treble riveted for $\frac{1}{2}$ length amidships. Butts of Upper or Spar Stringer Plate, treble riveted for $\frac{1}{2}$ length.

Breadth of laps of plating in double riveting $\frac{5}{8}$ in. Breadth of laps of plating in single riveting $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Butt Straps of Keelsons, Stringer and Tie Plates, treble, double or single. Riveted?

Waterway, how secured to Beams iron Gutter (Explain by Sketch, if necessary.)

Beams of the various Decks, how secured to the sides? welded No. of Breasthooks, 5 Crutches, 10

What description of Iron is used for Frames, Beams, Keelsons, Tie, and Stringer Plates, Outside Plating, &c.? Modern Angle Iron

Manufacturer's name or trade mark, Russell & Co

The above is a correct description.

Builder's Signature, Russell & Co

Surveyor's Signature, J. Brown & Son

Surveyor to Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.

Workmanship. Are the butts of plating planed *planed*?
 Do the edges of the carvel work and of the butts fay close together throughout their length without requiring any making good of deficiencies? *yes*
 Are the fillings between the ribs and plates solid single pieces? *yes*
 Do the holes for riveting plate to frames, butt straps, or plate to plate, &c., conform well to each other?
 Are the rivet holes well and sufficiently countersunk in the plate and punched from the faying surfaces?
 Do any rivets break into or through the seams or butts of the plating? *very few*

Masts, Bowspit, Yards, &c., are *Iron & wood* in *good* condition, and sufficient in size and length. If of Iron or Steel give Scantlings of Plating, Angle Irons, &c., and further explain by a Sketch showing how the lower Masts and Bowspit are constructed, showing the number of Plates and Angle Irons, mode of riveting, quality of Materials, and if stamped with Maker's name. *Bowspit 89x 24x 17*

State also Length and Diameter of Lower Masts and Bowspit *Fore Mast 72' 6" dia 26" Main 74' 6" dia 26" Mizen 72' 6" dia 17"*

Lored drain mast in three plates 5/8 to 7/8 edges single riveted butts double, & treble in wedging straps to thicker fitted outside 3 angle irons in each 3 1/2 x 3 x 7/8
Mizen Mast Oregon Pine
Bowspit in three plates 6 1/8 to 4 1/8 edges single riveted butts double & treble in way of wedging straps 1 1/8 thicker fitted outside, three angle irons 3 1/2 x 3 x 7/8

NUMBER for EQUIPMENT	13300	Fathoms.	Inches.	Test per Certificate.	Length & Size req'd per Rule.	Test req'd per Rule.	ANCHORS.	N°.	Weight.	Test per Certificate.	Weight req'd per Rule.	Test req'd per Rule.
N°.	SAILS.	CABLES, &c.					Bowers	2737	25.1.3.3	26.10.1.0	26.2.0	25 1/2
2	Fore Sails,	Chain	270	15	47 1/2 x 66 1/2	270 fms		2768	25.1.1.1	26.19.2.0	21.2.20	22 1/2
2	Fore Top Sails,	Ketherston	proving house	29 Jan 1876				2739	22.0.1.0	22.10.1.0	21.2.20	22 1/2
1	Fore Topmast Stay Sails	D. E. Lewis	pro Superintend									
1	Main Sails,	Hemp Strm Cbl	90	10		14 1/8	Stream	...	1 10.1.1.2		10.2.0	
2	Main Top Sails, and others as standing for top butts	Hawser ...	90	4		8	Kedges	1	5.1.1.19		5.1.0	
2	Warp ...	Towlines ...	90	9		5		1	2.2.1.5		2 1/2 0	
			90	5								

Standing and Running Rigging *wire d Hemp* sufficient in size and *good* in quality. She has *One Long Boat and One Life Boat*

The Windlass is *Harfield's Patent* *1/2 Capstans* and Rudder *A* 2 Pumps *efficient*

Engine Room Skylights.—How constructed? *✓* How secured in ordinary weather? *✓*

What arrangements for deadlights in bad weather? *✓* How are lids secured? *✓* Height above deck? *✓*

Coal Bunker Openings.—How constructed? *✓*

Scuppers, &c.—What arrangements for clearing upper deck of water, in case of shipping a sea? *Side Ports on each side*

Cargo Hatchways.—How formed? *Iron Cornices*
 State size Main Hatch *15' x 10'* Fore hatch *9' x 6'* Quarter hatch *7' x 6'*

If of extraordinary size, state how framed and secured?

What arrangement for shifting beams? *One Shifting Beam in drain Hatch*

Hatches, If strong and efficient? *yes*

Order for Special Survey No. *456*
 Date *30 July 1875*
 Order for Ordinary Survey No. *✓*
 Date *✓*
 No. *4* in builder's yard
 Dates of Surveys held while building as per Section 18.

1st. On the several parts of the frame, when in place, and before the plating was wrought	<i>Build under S.P. and surveyed 10/5 August 5-11</i>
2nd. On the plating during the process of riveting	<i>Sept 28 October 1. 6. 8. 14. 13. 22. 27. 30 Nov 2. 7.</i>
3rd. When the beams were in and fastened, and before the decks were laid....	<i>12. 23. 25. 30 December 7. 13. 19. 23. 29. 10/4/6</i>
4th. When the ship was complete, and before the plating was finally coated or cemented...	<i>January 11. 14. 25. 28. 29. February 4. 9. 15. 25</i>
5th. After the ship was launched and equipped	<i>March 3. 7. 13</i>

General Remarks (State quality of workmanship, &c.) *This vessel is built in conformity with the rules and the Guidance Section herewith appended the workmanship and materials of the best description.*

Lored drain Lower Yards 70' long 14" dia? in 2 plates 5. 14x3 edges single riveted butts lapped and treble riveted with two angle irons in each 2 1/2 x 2 x 4 1/8 and plates doubled in way of strings &c.

State if one, two, or three decked vessel, or if open, or even decked, and the lengths of poop, forecastle, raised quarter deck, and the length of double, or part double bottom
 How are the surfaces preserved from oxidation? Inside *Portland Cement to above bilge and Red Lead paint* Outside *Red Lead paint* *Paint to bottom*

I am of opinion this Vessel should be Classed *100 A1*

The amount of the Entry Fee ... £ 5: 0: 0 is received by me, *(M)*

Special ... £ 41: 1: 0 *10 March 1876*

Certificate ... £ 0: 0: 0

(Travelling Expenses, if any, £ *2 46: 1: 0*)

Committee's Minute *14th March 1876*

Character assigned *100 A1*

Edward Lanchbury

This vessel appears eligible to be classed as recommended

100 A1

28/1/1876

11/1/1876

Lloyd's Register Foundation