



STATENJACHT UTRECHT



1:72 SCALE
35 X 35 X 15 CM SIZE

Instruction Signs



Open hole



Sand



Remove



Stickers

STATENJACHT UTRECHT

(EN) HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Luxury yachts have been built since ancient times. Since the 16th century, the Dutch have excelled in this, and their yachts have become the model for luxurious representative ships that all other nations have followed. Their boom was made possible mainly by the wealth from the maritime trade of the then Republic of the Seven Provinces of the United Netherlands (1581 - 1795). These luxury ships served not just wealthy merchants but also for transporting high officials, officers and representatives of business companies to official meetings or ceremonies.

The yachts were designed for cruising rivers, estuaries or on the sea near the coast. Hull length ranged from 15-21 m. Statenjachts were richly decorated, often referring to the ship's owner and they provided all the luxuries needed for cruising, including decent accommodation with comfortable beds, kitchen, dining facilities and heating.

The model of the Statenjacht Utrecht is based on plans from 1746 by the designer and naval architect Pieter van Zwijndregt. Originally, this ship was used by representatives of the United East India Company (VOC).

Between 1998 and 2003, a replica was built as part of an employment program and its six-year construction helped about 100 unemployed people learn a craft and enter the labour market. The ship is docked from April to November in Volendam and in winter in Veilinghaven at Van Zijstweg in Utrecht.

(FR) LE CONTEXTE HISTORIQUE

Des yachts de luxe ont été construits depuis l'Antiquité. Depuis le XVI^e siècle, les Néerlandais ont excellé dans ce domaine et leurs yachts sont devenus le modèle de navires représentatifs de luxe que toutes les autres nations ont suivi. Leur construction est due à la fabuleuse richesse issue du commerce maritime de la République des Sept Provinces des Pays-Bas Unis (1581 - 1795). Ces navires de luxe servaient non seulement aux marchands de fortune, mais aussi au transport de hauts fonctionnaires, d'officiers et de représentants d'entreprises commerciales à des réunions ou des cérémonies officielles.

Les yachts ont été conçus pour naviguer sur les rivières, les estuaires ou sur la mer près de la côte. Les longueurs de coque variaient de 15 à 21 m de long. Les Statnyacht étaient richement décorés dans le style préféré de leur propriétaire et fournissaient tout le luxe nécessaire à la croisière, y compris un logement décent avec des lits confortables, une cuisine et une salle à manger et le chauffage.

Le modèle du Statenjacht Utrecht est basé sur des plans de 1746 du designer et architecte naval Pieter van Zwijndregt. À l'origine, ce navire était utilisé par des représentants de la United East India Company (VOC).

Entre 1998 et 2003, une réplique devait aider environ 100 chômeurs à acquérir des compétences traditionnelles pour l'emploi. Le navire est amarré d'avril à novembre à Volendam et en hiver à Veilinghaven à Van Zijstweg à Utrecht.

(DE) HISTORISCHER KONTEXT

Luxus und Repräsentationsyachten sind nicht nur eine Angelegenheit der heutigen Zeit. Sie werden schon seit der Antike gebaut. Seit dem 16. Jahrhundert haben sich die Niederländer darin hervorgetan, als ihre Yachten zum Prototyp der luxuriösen Repräsentationsschiffe wurden. Ihre Expansion wurde vor allem durch den Reichtum aus dem Seehandel der damaligen Republik der Sieben Vereinigten Niederlande (1581-1795) ermöglicht. Diese Luxussschiffe dienten nicht nur den reichen Besitzern, sondern auch der Beförderung von hohen Beamten, Offizieren und Vertretern von Handelsgesellschaften zu offiziellen Treffen oder Feierlichkeiten.

Das Design dieser Yachten war für die Fahrt auf Flüssen, ihren Mündungen oder auf dem Meer in Küstennähe ausgelegt und hatte eine Länge zwischen 15 und 21 m. Statnyachten waren reich verziert und wiesen oft auf den Besitzer des Schiffes hin. Sie boten den Kunden der damaligen Zeit allen für eine Kreuzfahrt erforderlichen Luxus. Dazu gehörten angemessene Unterkünfte mit bequemen Betten, Küchen- und Esseinrichtungen sowie Heizung.

Das Modell der Statenjacht Utrecht basiert auf Plänen aus dem Jahr 1746 des Konstrukteurs und Schiffbauers Pieter van Zwijndregt. Ursprünglich wurde dieses Schiff von Vertretern der Vereinigten Ostindien-Kompanie (VOC) genutzt.

Zwischen 1998 und 2003 wurde im Rahmen eines Beschäftigungsprogramms ein Nachbau gebaut, dessen sechsjährige Bauzeit rund 100 Arbeitslosen half, ein Handwerk zu erlernen und einen Arbeitsplatz zu finden. Das Schiff liegt von April bis November in Volendam und im Winter in Veilinghaven am Van Zijstweg in Utrecht vor Anker.

(CZ) HISTORICKÝ KONTEXT

Luxusní a reprezentativní jachty nejsou výdobytek současnosti. Stavěly se už od dávných dob. Od 16. století v tomto vynikali Holanďané, jejichž jachty se staly prototypem přepychových lodí. Jejich rozmach umožnilo především bohatství z námořního obchodu tehdejší Republiky spojených provincií Nizozemí (1581–1795). Tyto jachty sloužily nejen bohatým majitelům, ale také k přepravě vysokých úředníků, důstojníků a zástupců obchodních společností na jednání či ceremonie. Konstrukce těchto jachet byla uzpůsobena pro plavbu na řekách, jejich ústí či po moři blízko pobřeží s délkou trupu mezi 15–21 m. Statenjachty měly bohatou výzdobu často odkazující na majitele lodí. Na palubě poskytovaly tehdejším klientům veškerý luxus potřebný k plavbě. Samozřejmostí bylo důstojné ubytování s pohodlnými postelemi, vybavení kuchyně, prostor pro stolování a vytápění.

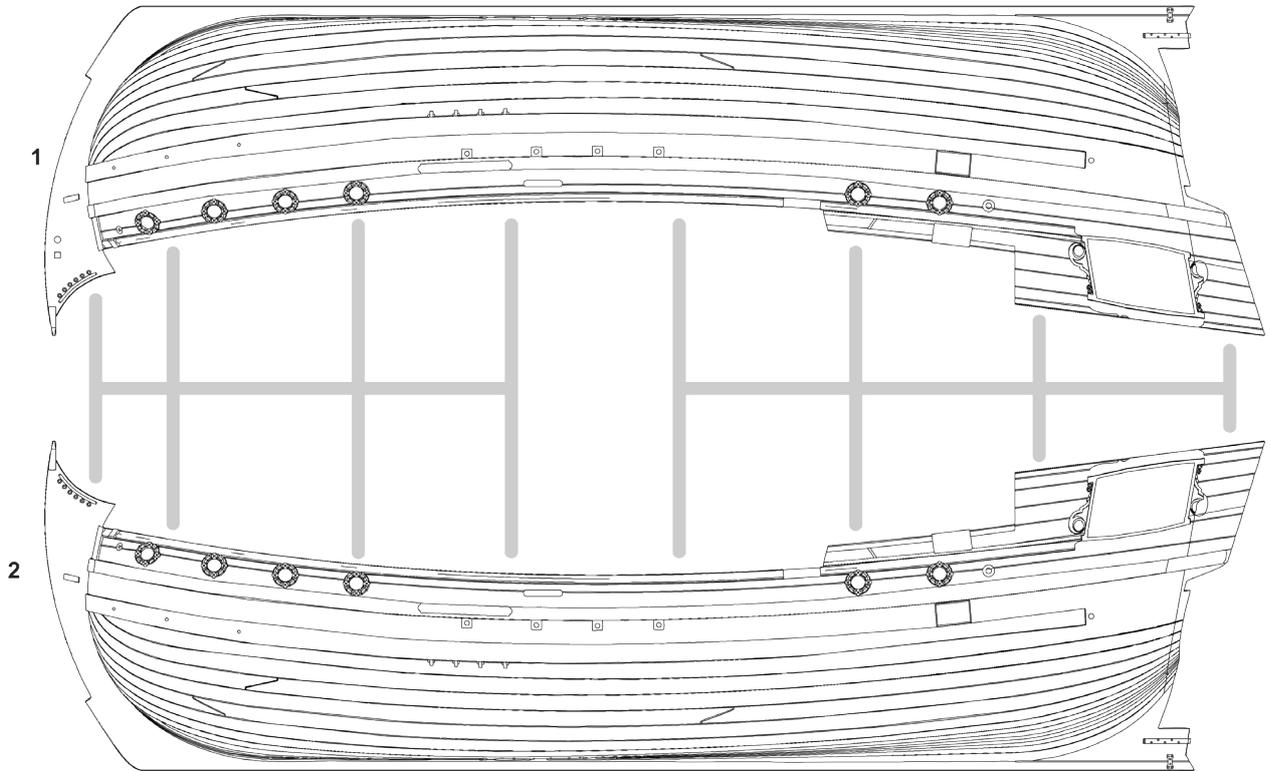
Model lodi Statenjacht Utrecht je navržen podle plánů z roku 1746 tehdejšího konstruktéra a lodního architekta Pietera van Zwijndregta. Původně tato loď soužila pro reprezentaci představitelů Sjedinené východoindické společnosti (VOC).

V letech 1998-2003 byla postavena její replika v rámci programu zaměstnanosti a její šestiletá konstrukce pomohla asi stovce nezaměstnaných lidí se naučit řemeslu a dále se uplatnit na trhu práce. Loď kotví od dubna do listopadu ve Volendamu a v zimě ve Veilinghavenu na Van Zijstweg v Utrechtu.

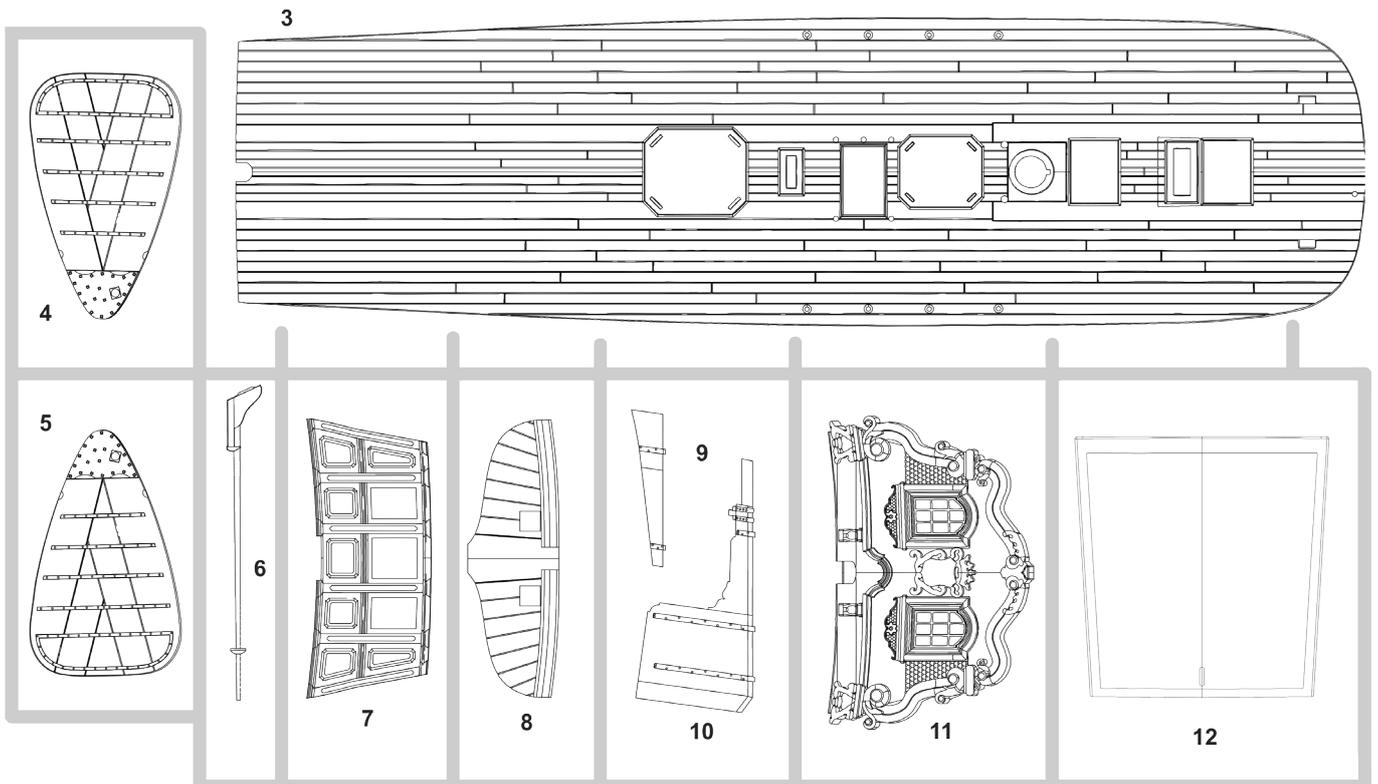
COMPONENTS

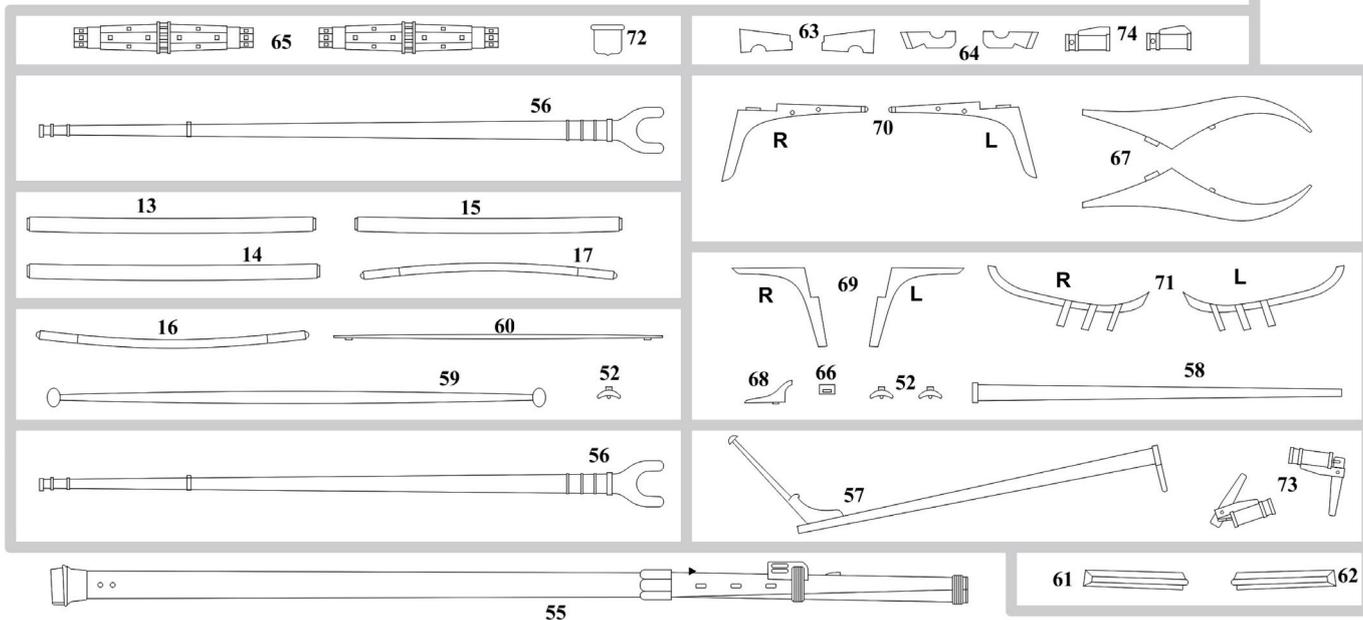
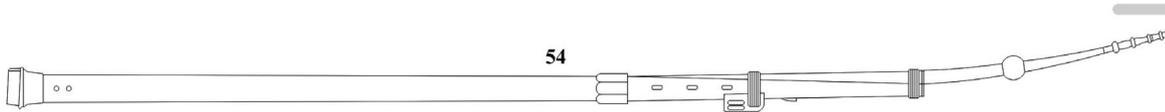
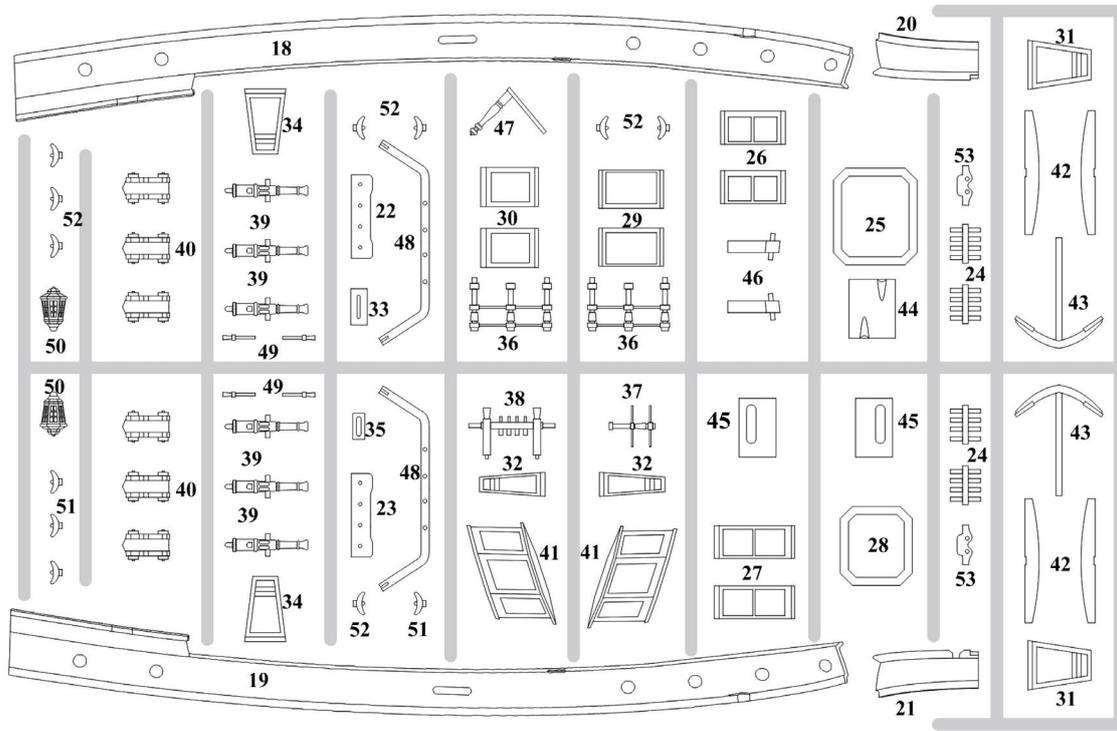
PLASTIC PARTS

A

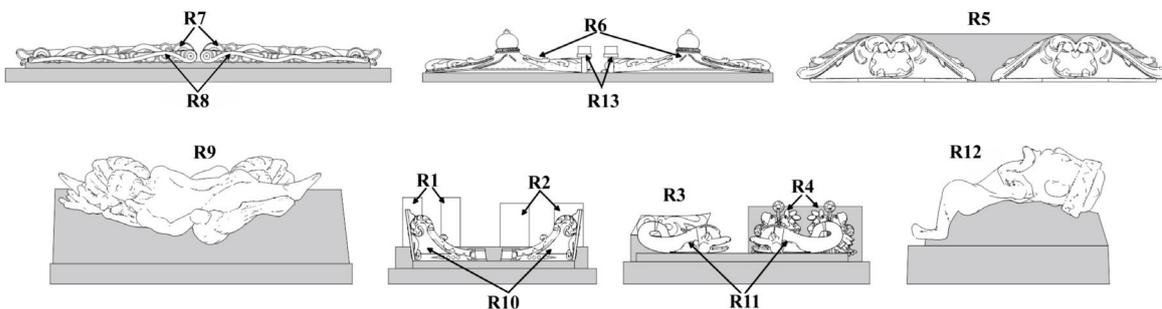


B





RESIN PARTS



OTHER COMPONENTS

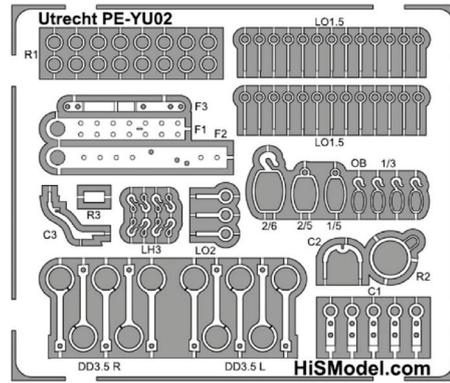
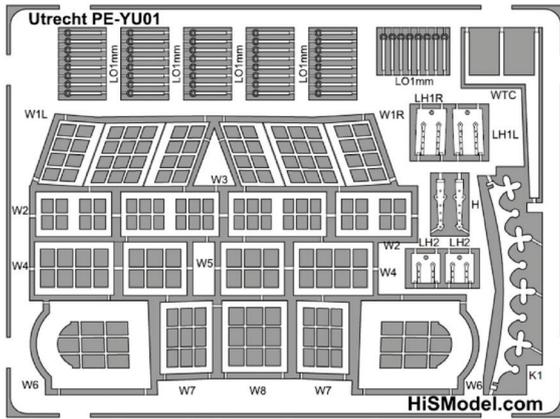
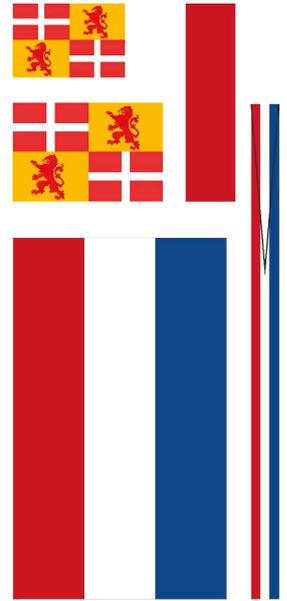


Photo-etched parts



Set of standard flags

Name	Code	Mark	Pieces
Deadeyes	WB-DD3,5		16
Deadeyes	WB-DD2,5		2
Big Deadeyes	Big Deadeyes		1
Single block	WaB-SB1/2,5		2
Single block	WaB-SB1/3		12
Single block	WaB-SB1/3,5		16
Single block	WaB-SB1/5		4
Double block	WaB-DB2/5		4
Double block	WaB-DB2/6		1
Triple block	WaB-TB3/3		2
Fins block	FB		2
Violin block	WaB-ViB6		4
Summary			66

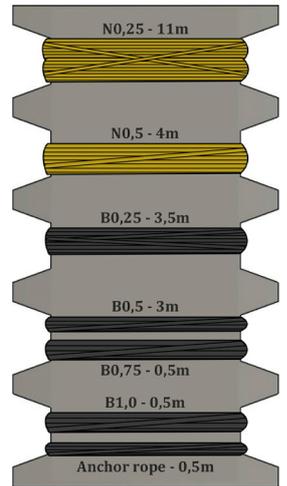
CNC wooden blocks



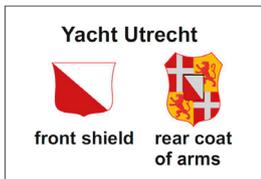
Canvas (standard version)



Model ship base



Set of ropes



Sticker



Nails 20x

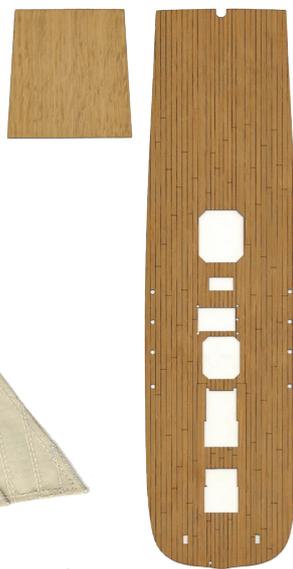


Copper rings 2x

PREMIUM VERSION ACCESSORIES



Set of sails



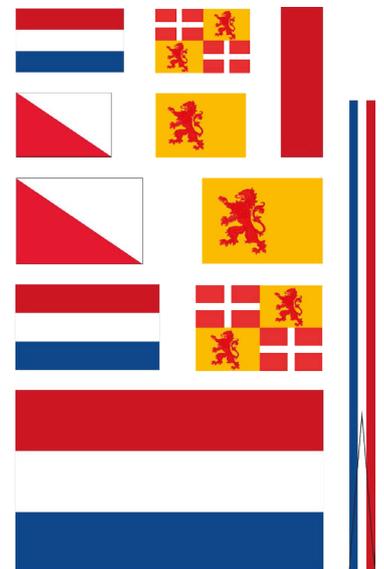
Wooden deck



Metal cannons 6x



A3 Poster

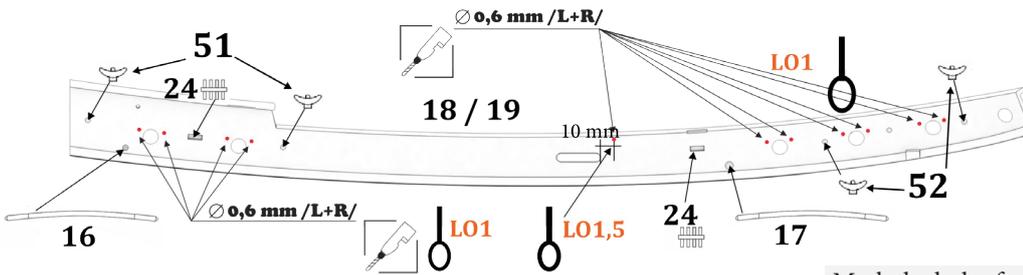


Set of premium flags

PART 1 - DRILLING HOLES

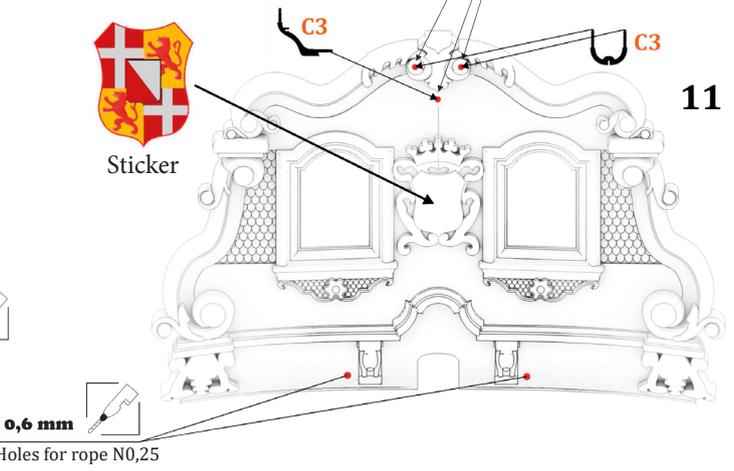
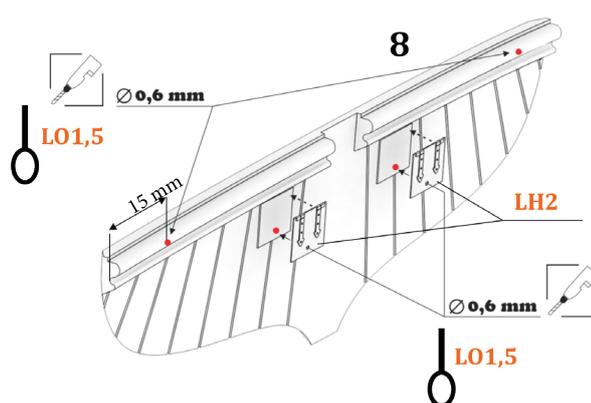
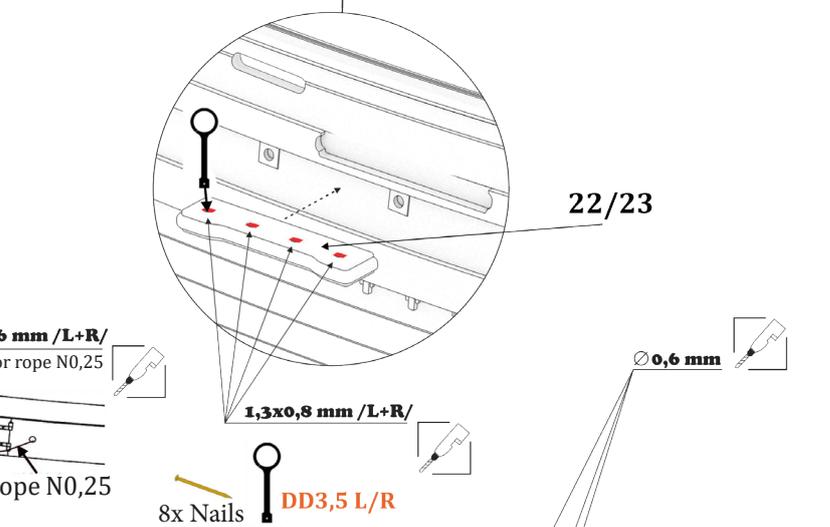
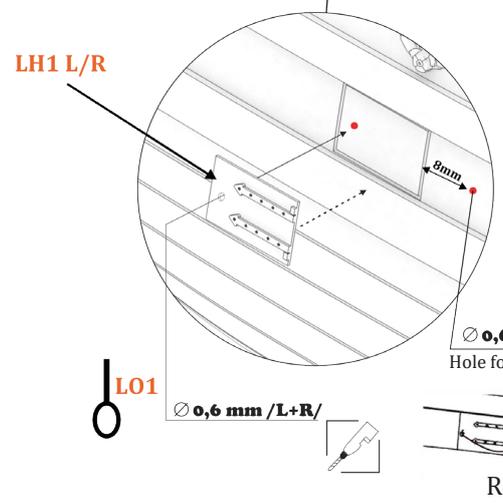
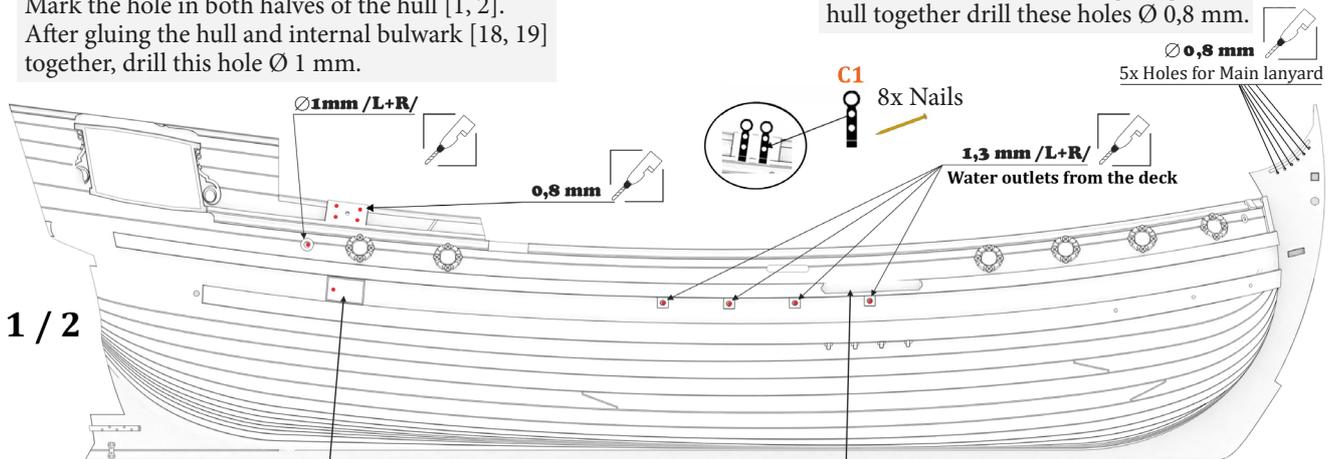
NOTICE: Drill all the necessary holes and glue the marked photo-etched parts in these drilled holes during building model.

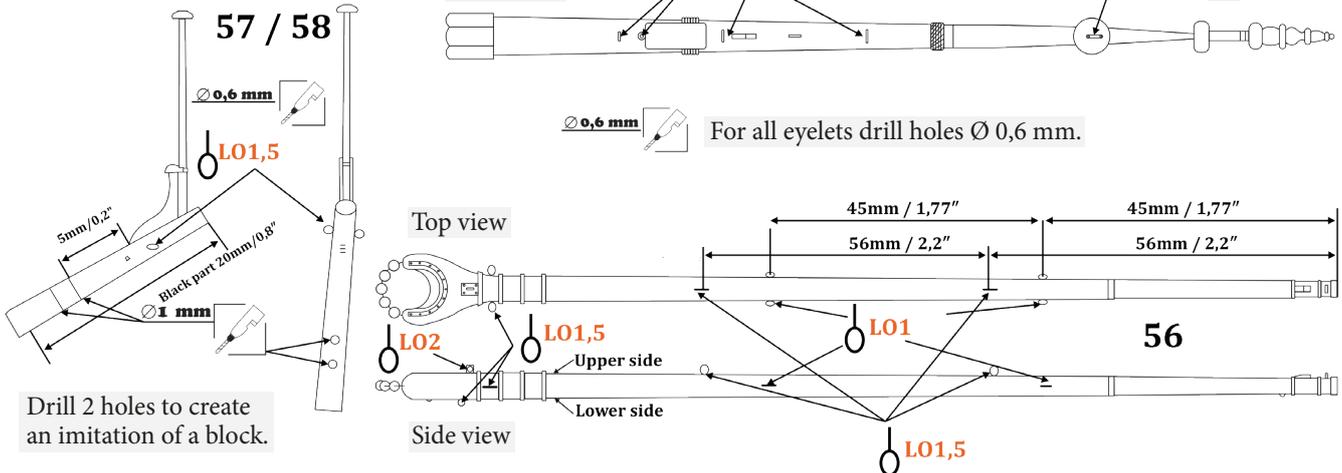
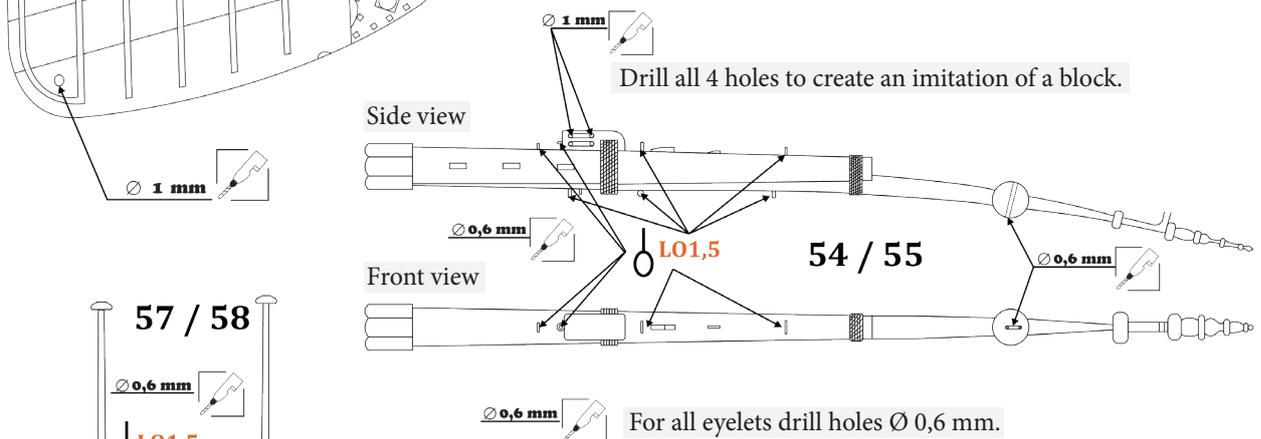
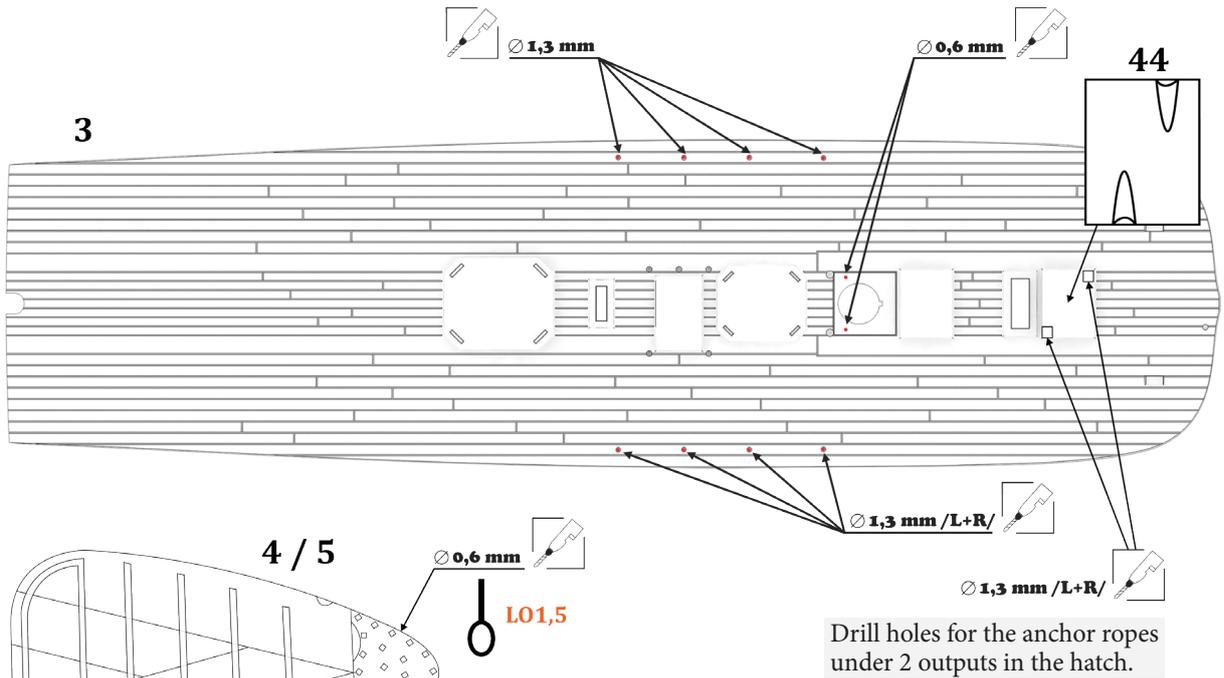
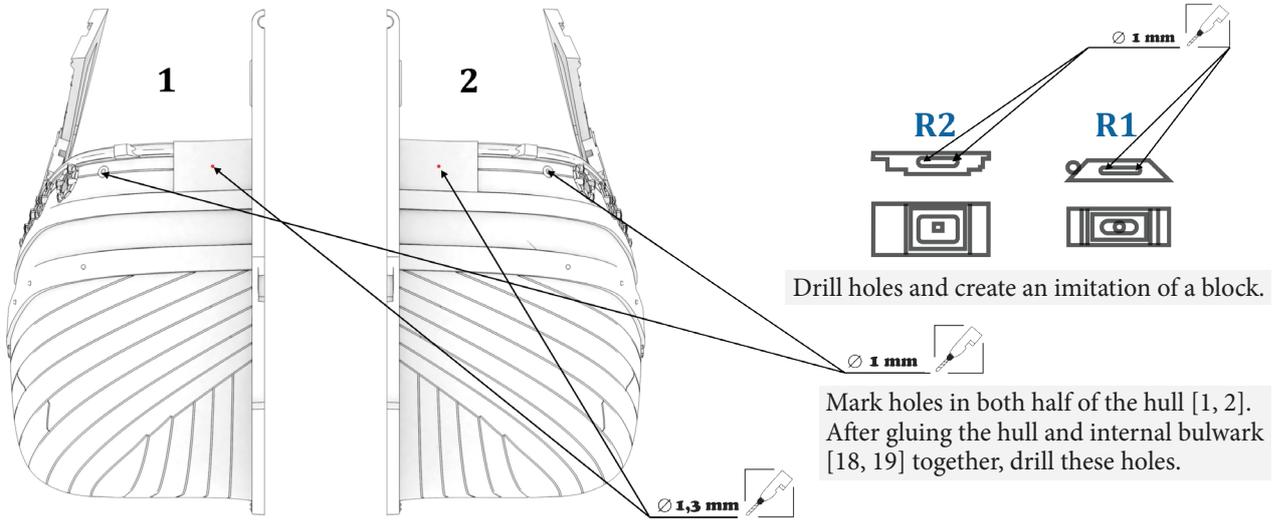
LEGEND:
XX Plastic parts
XX Resin parts
XX Photo-etched parts
 Blocks (see the table on the page 5)



Mark the hole in both halves of the hull [1, 2]. After gluing the hull and internal bulwark [18, 19] together, drill this hole $\varnothing 1$ mm.

Mark the holes for Main lanyard on one half of the hull [1, 2]. After gluing the hull together drill these holes $\varnothing 0,8$ mm.





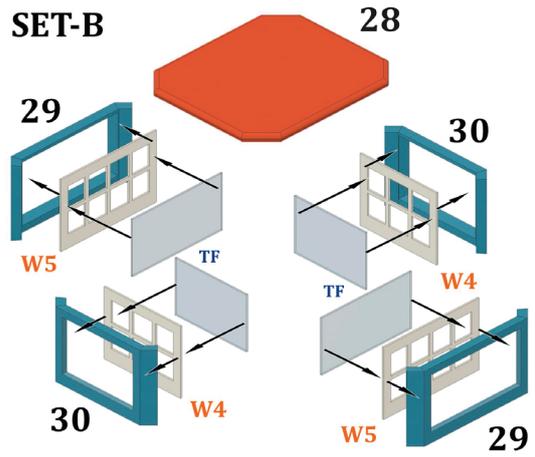
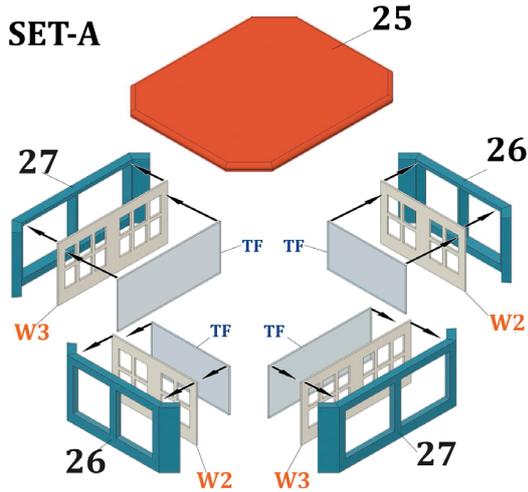
PART 2 - COLORING

		Revell	Humbrol	Vallejo	Tamyia	RAL	
1	Black	8	33	950	XF1	9011	
2	White	5	34	951	XF2	9001	
3	Light Grey	371	147	989	XF19	7035	
4	Blue	56	25	925	XF8	5000	
5	Middle Blue	56+5	89	901	XF14	5005	
6	Orche Brown	188	24	977	FX59	1011	
7	Wood Brown	382	118	874	H310	8001	
8	Brown	381	10	843	XF10	8025	
9	Yellow	15	24	937	X8	1017	
10	Carmin red	36	60	947	XF7	3002	
11	Gold	94	16	996	XF21		
12	Brass	95	55	998			
13	Leaf Green	364	101	970	XF21	6001	

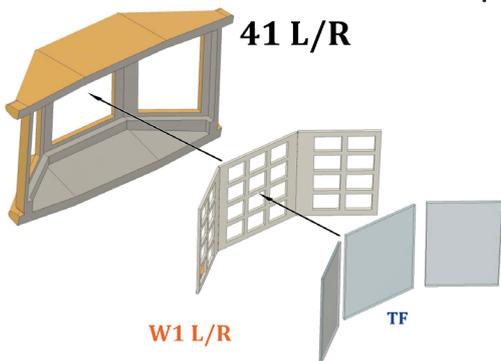
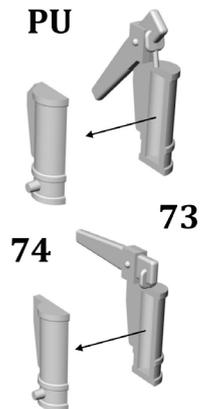
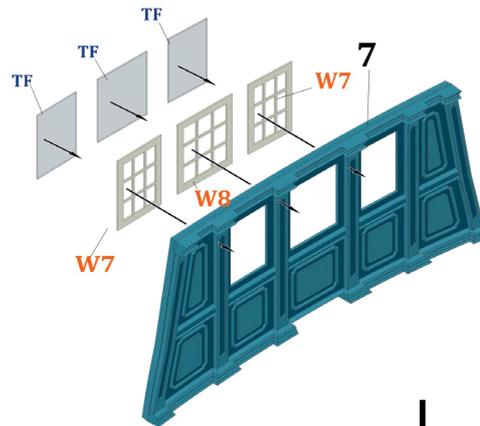
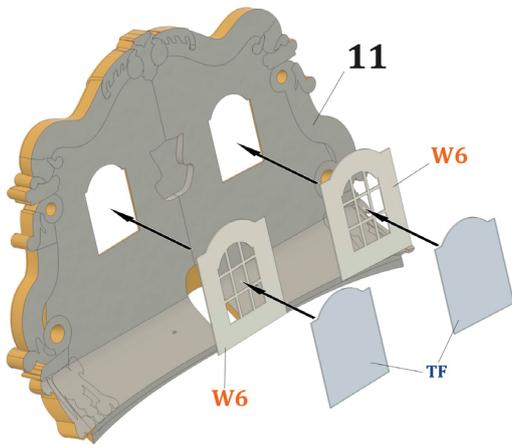
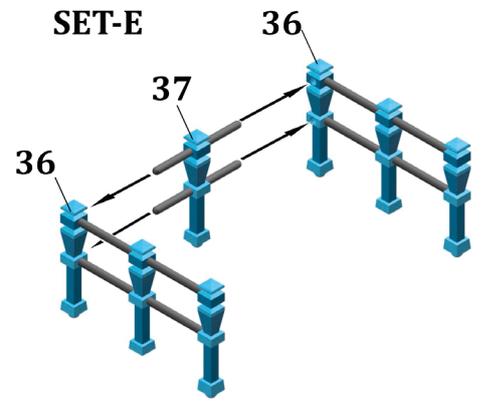
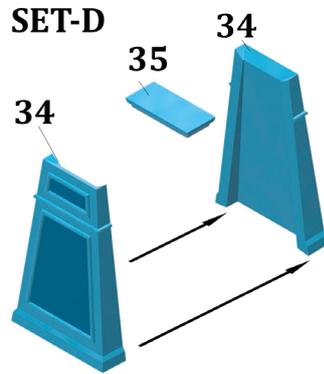
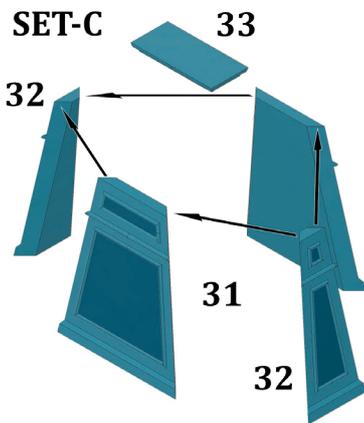




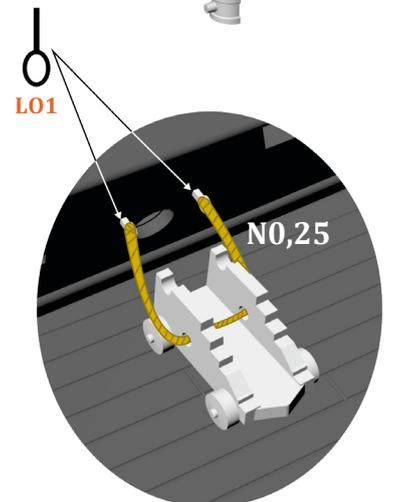
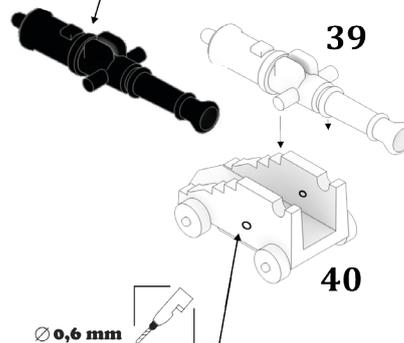
PART 3 - COMPONENTS ASSEMBLY

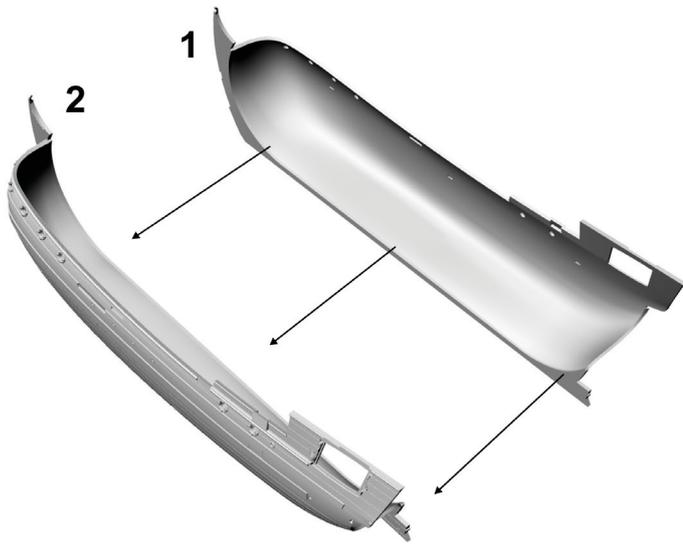


TF - Transparent foil

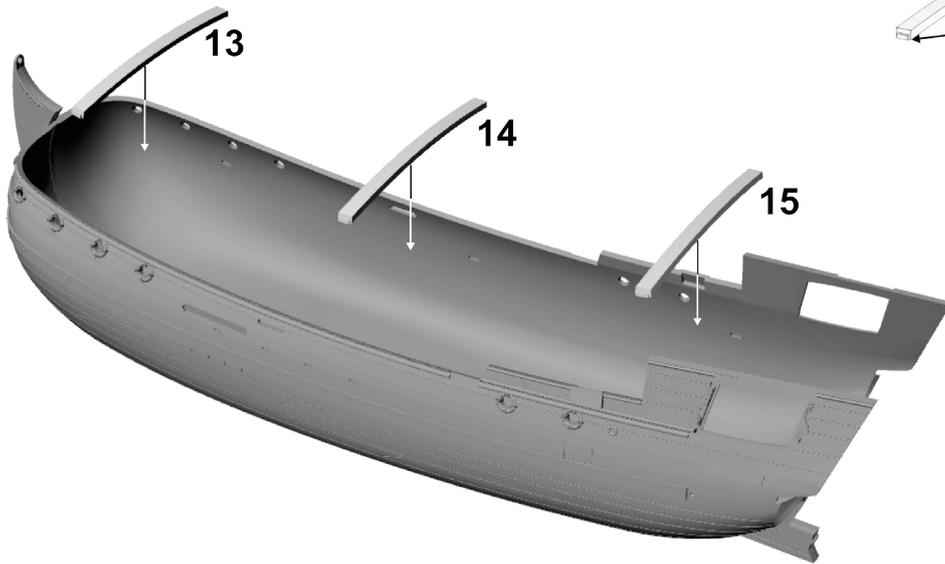
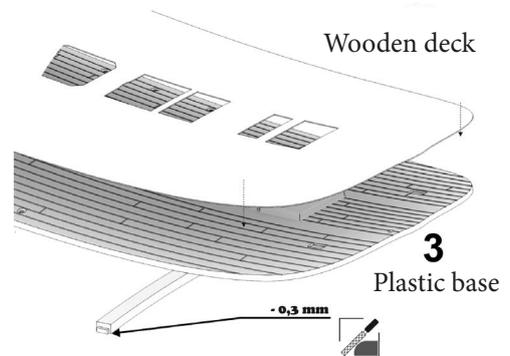


... Premium version metal gun





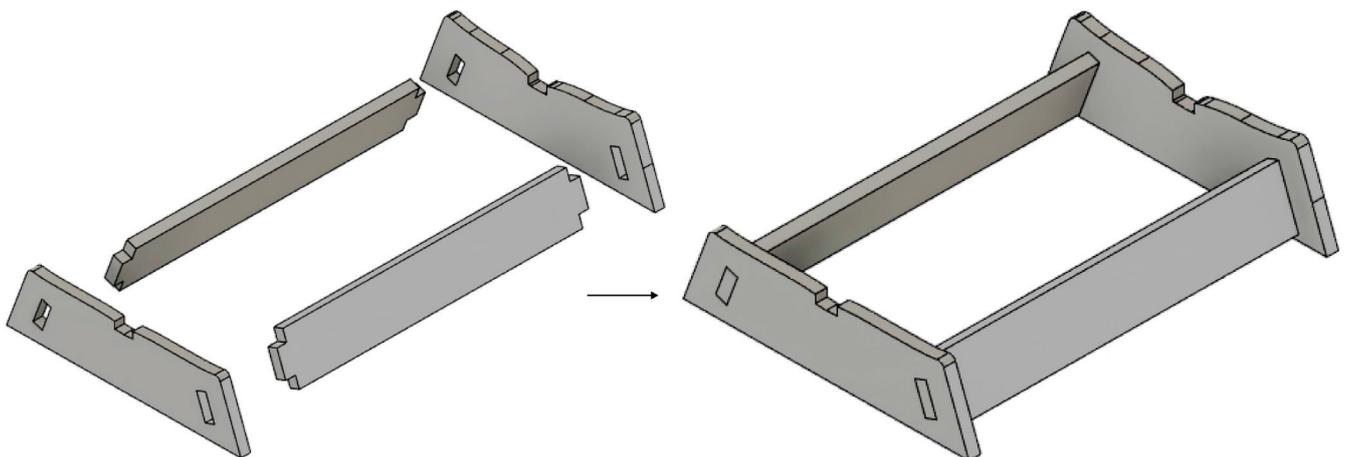
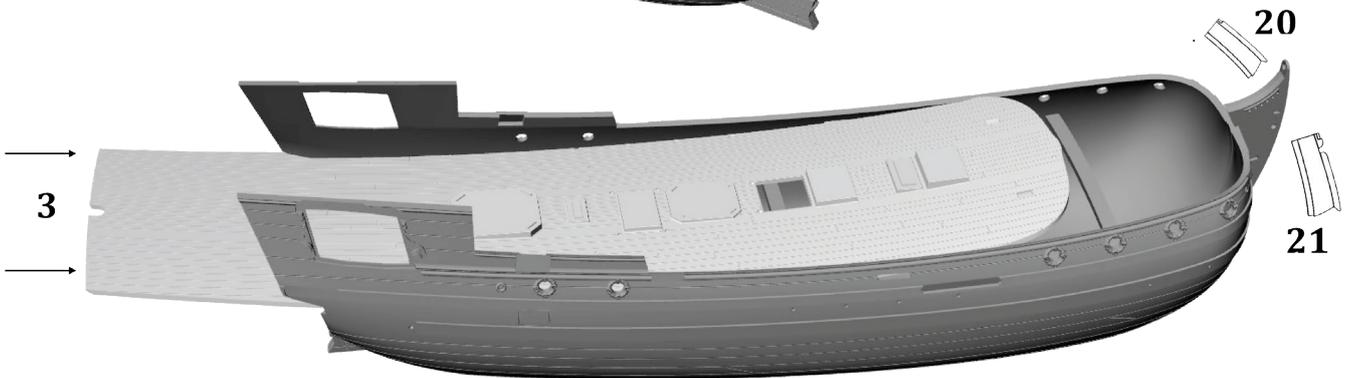
*Premium version:
Paint places for skylights and chimneys.
Then glue the wooden ship deck.
The deck beams [13, 14, 15] need to be reduced
by 0,3 mm - the thickness of the wooden deck.
So that the height of the bulwarks [18, 19]
would subsequently match.*

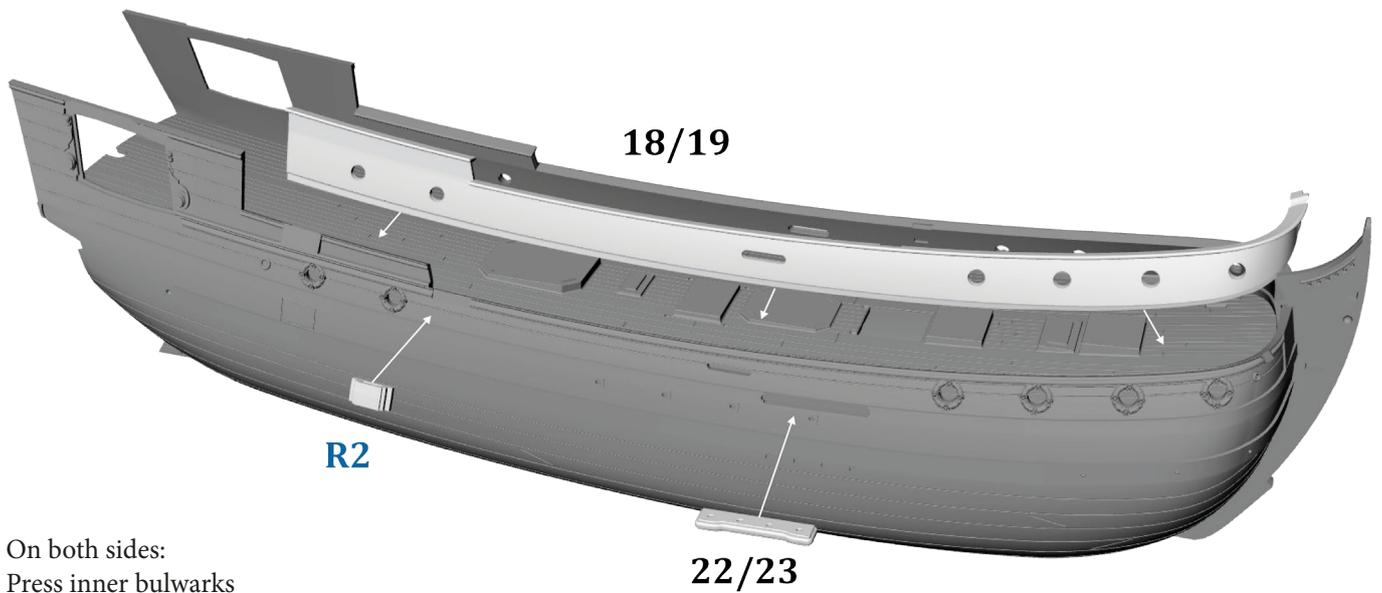


Leave rear deck beam [15] unglued on one side to make it easier to insert the ship deck.

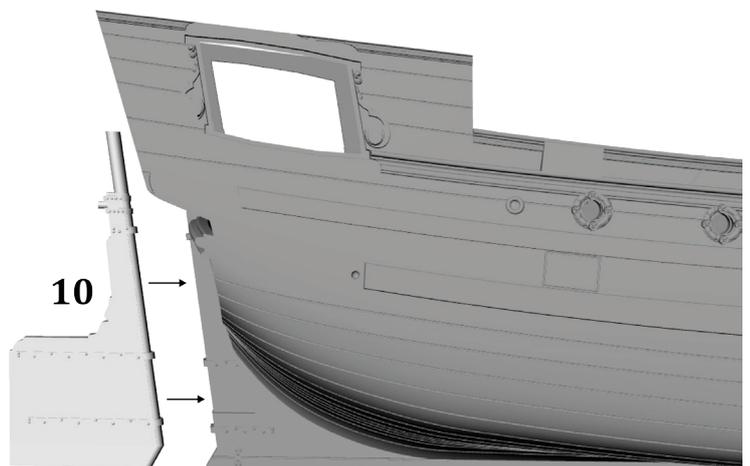
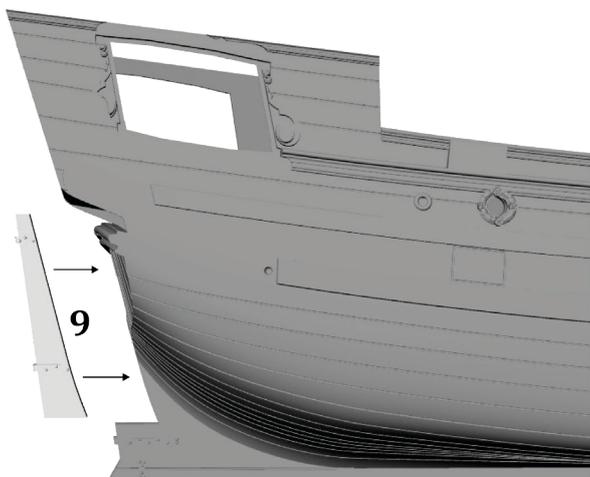
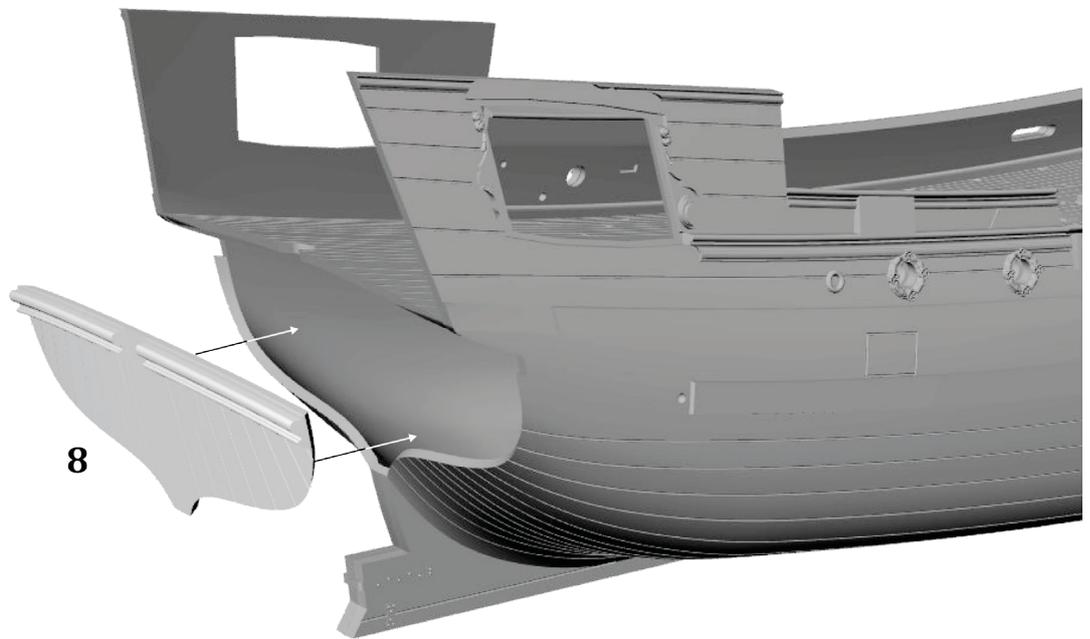
Glue parts 20 and 21 before inserting the ship deck in place.

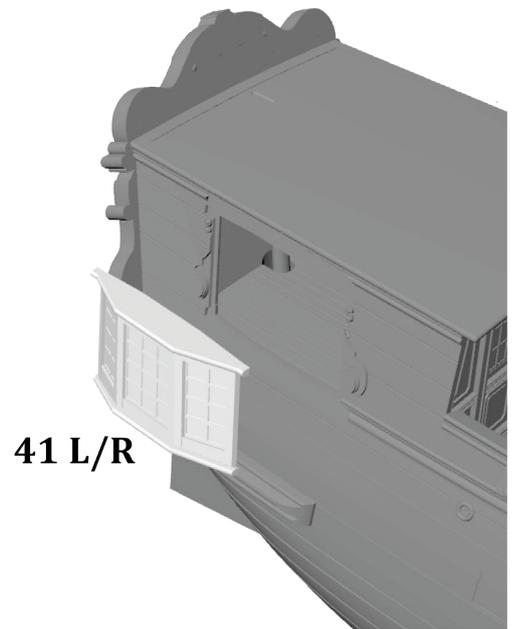
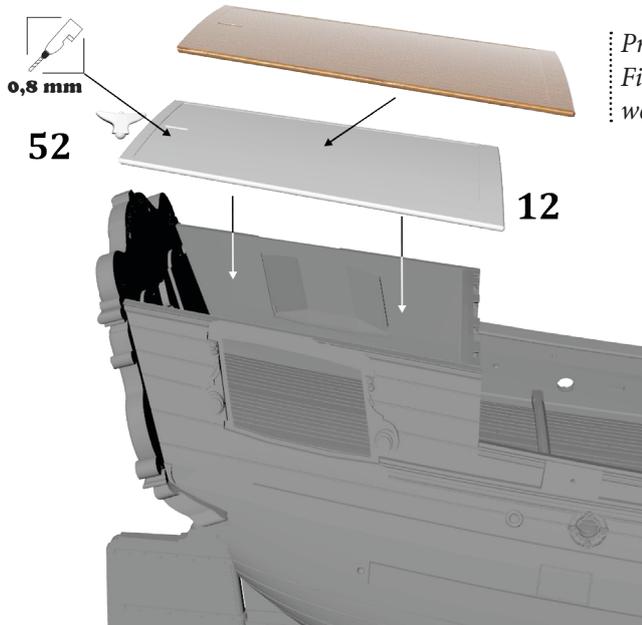
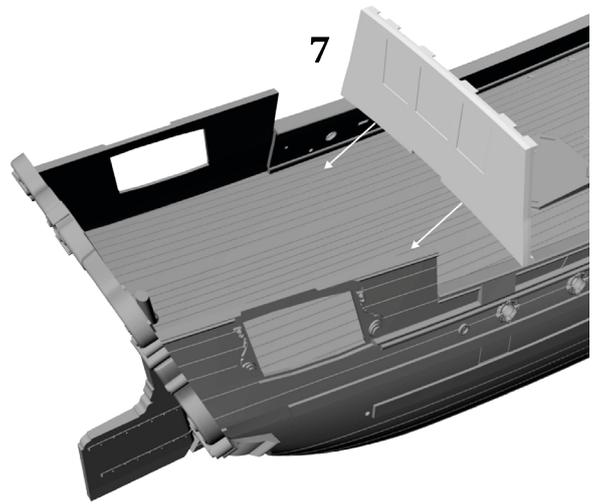
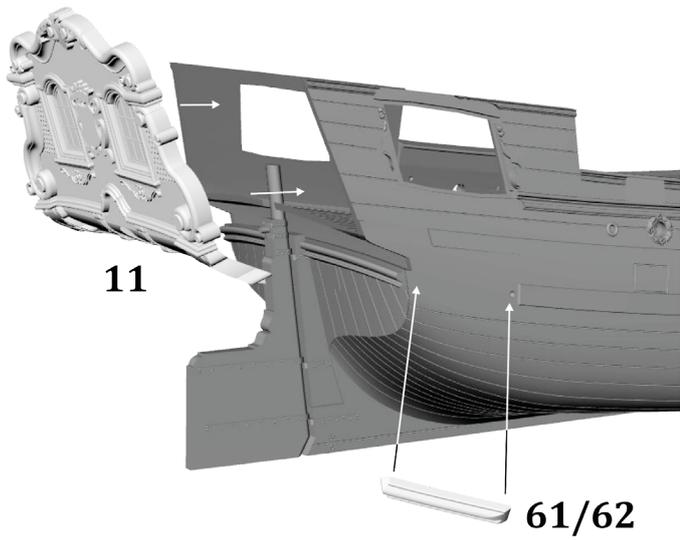
Ship deck does not need to be glued. Bulwarks [18, 19] will hold the deck in place.



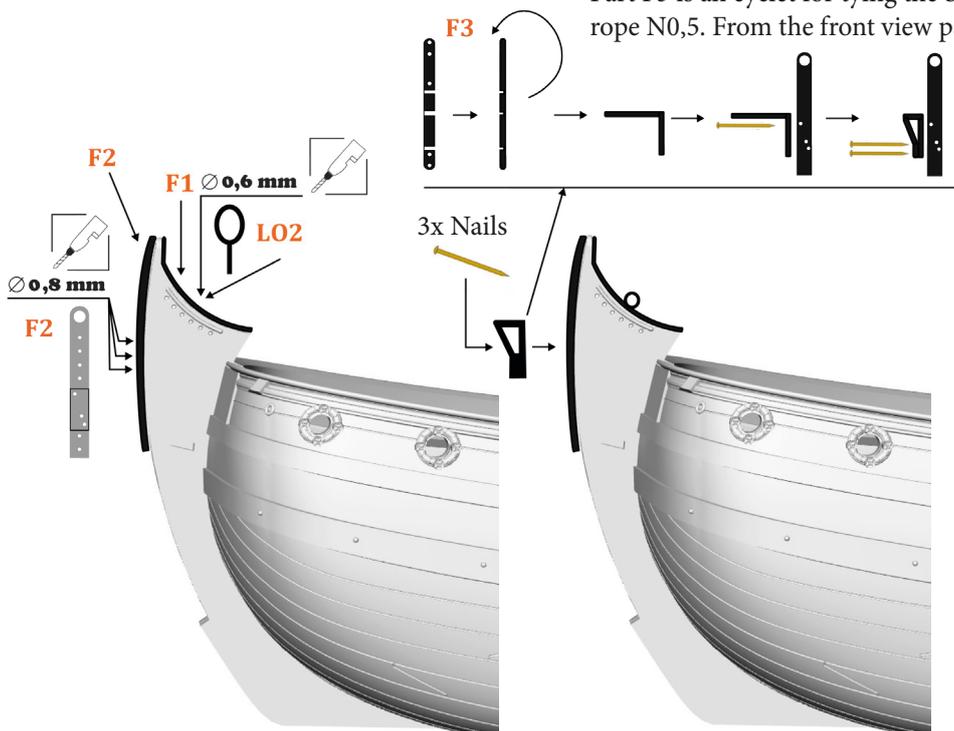


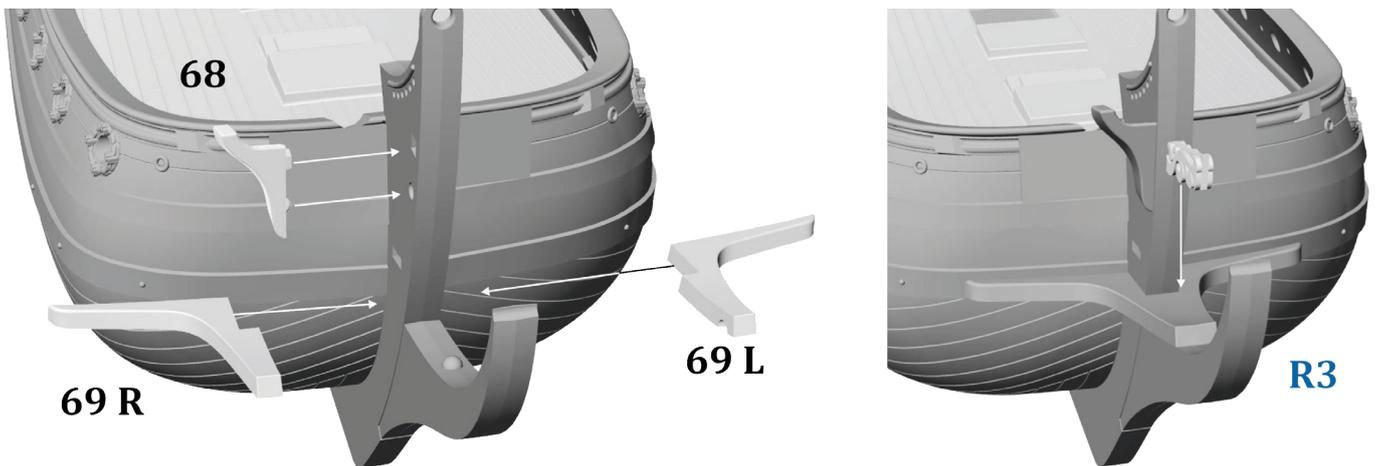
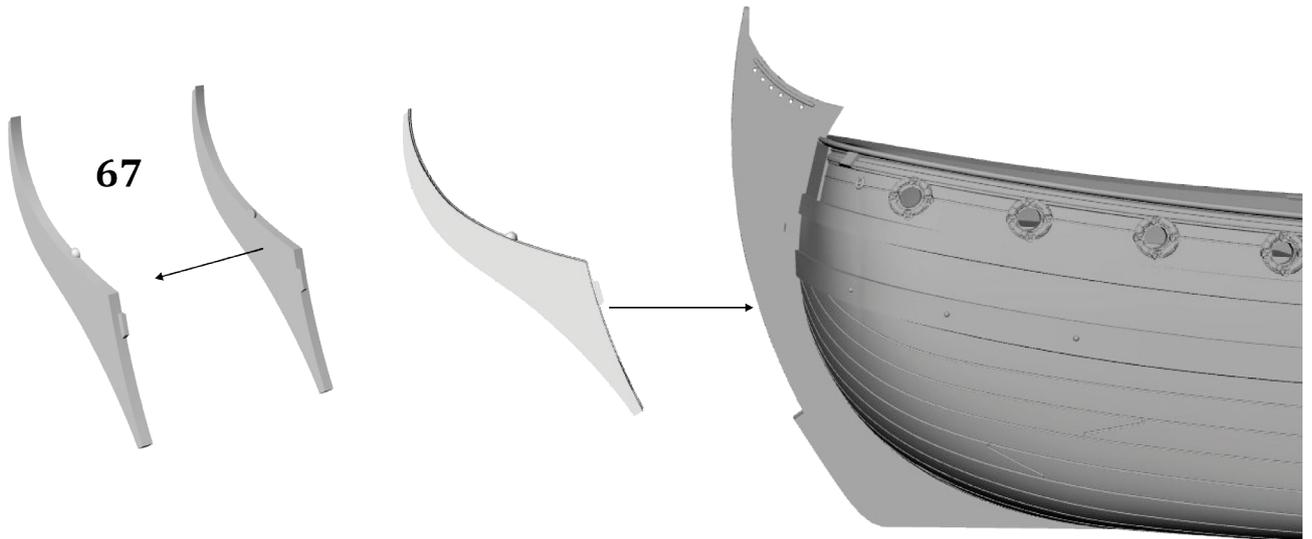
On both sides:
 Press inner bulwarks
 [18, 19] firmly against
 the side of the hull while
 gluing. The outer edge of
 the bulwarks must form
 a single line.

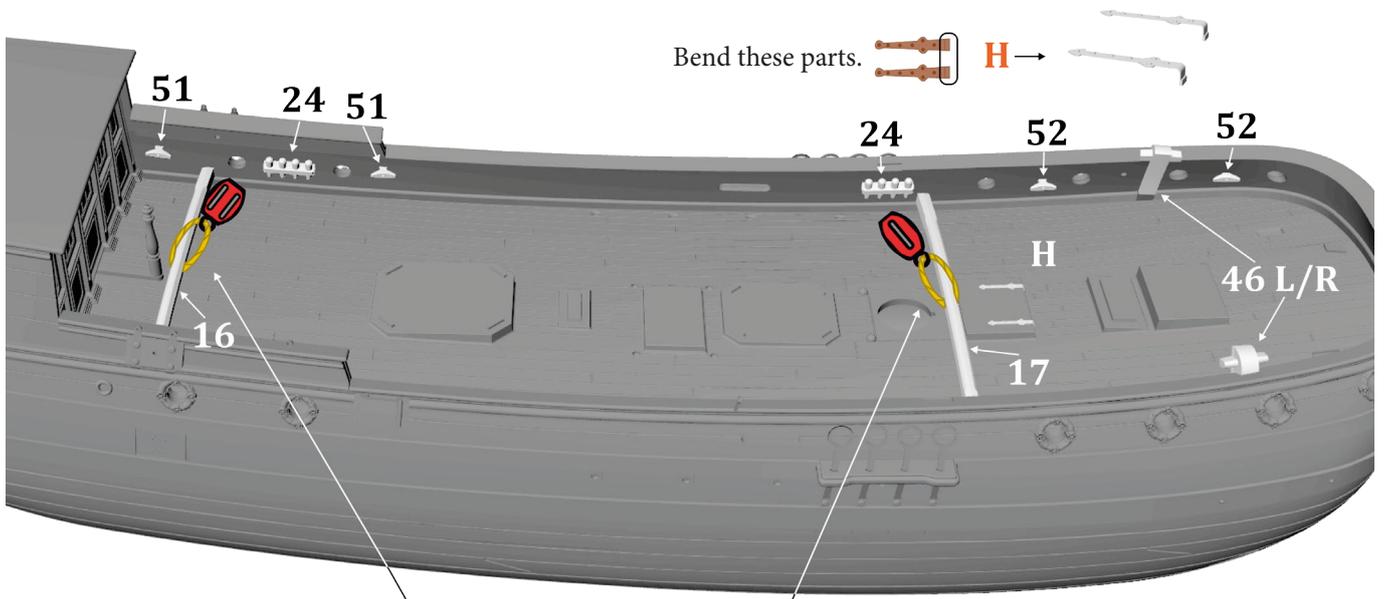
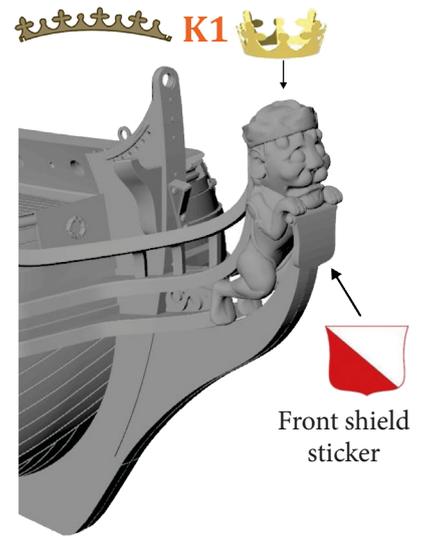
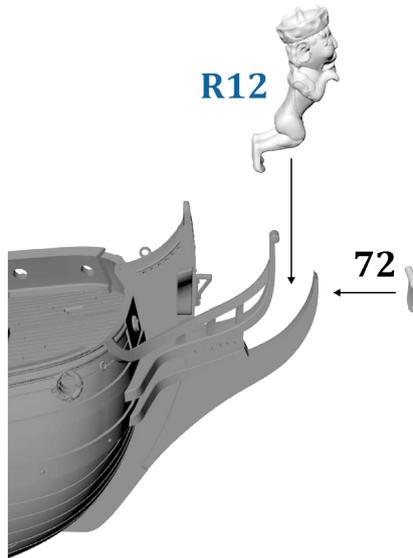
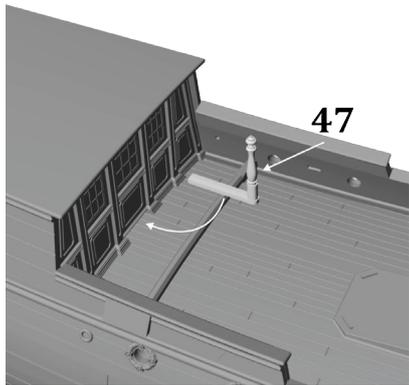




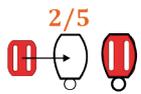
Part F3 is an eyelet for tying the bowsprit [57, 58] with the aid of the rope N0,5. From the front view part F3 must be tilted to the left.



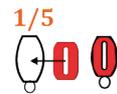




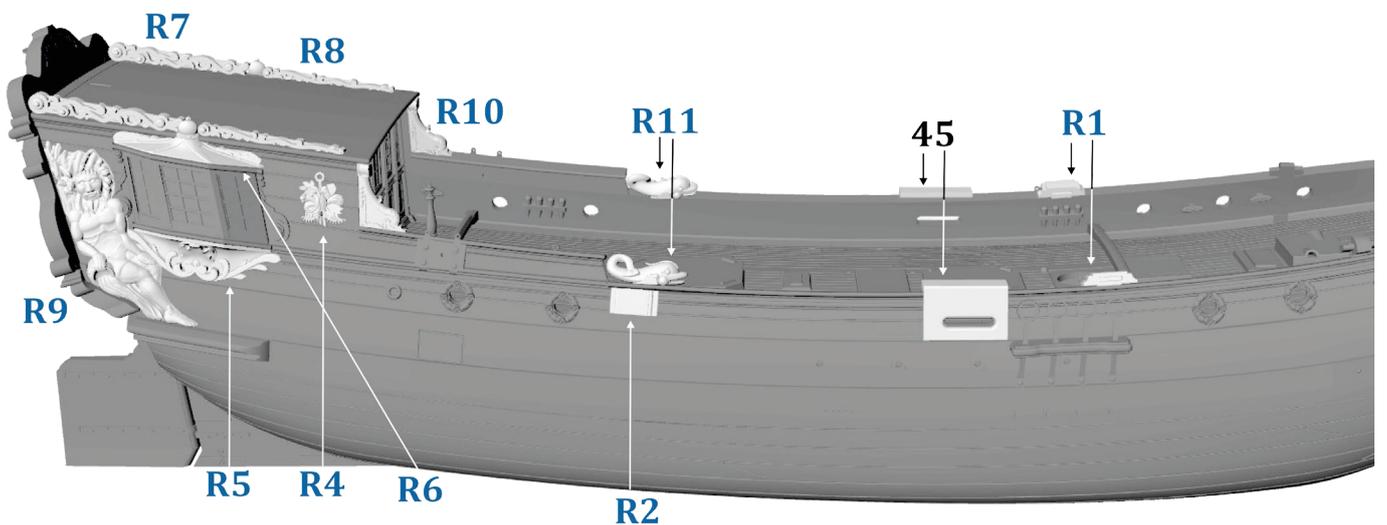
Bend these parts.

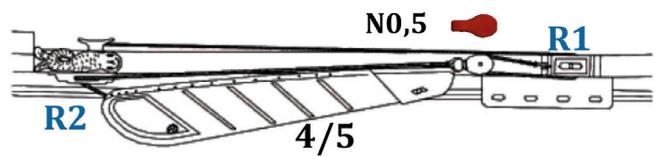
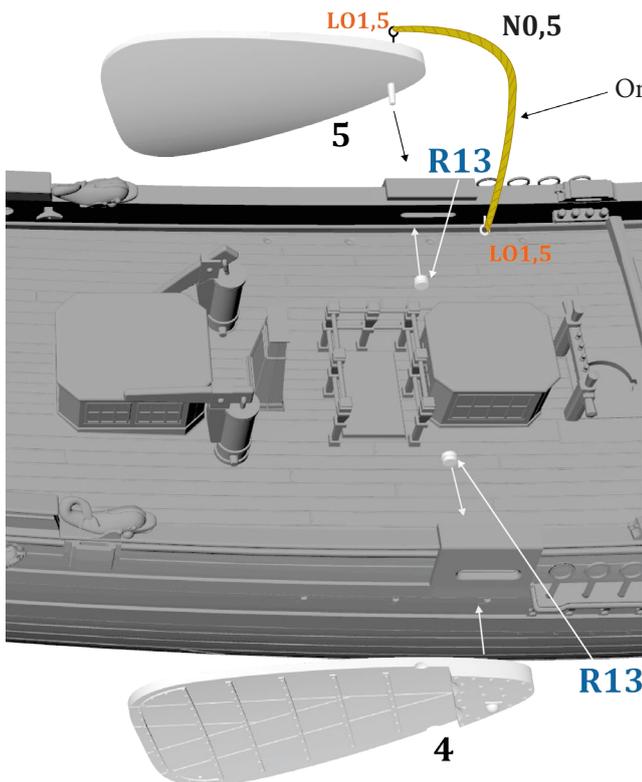
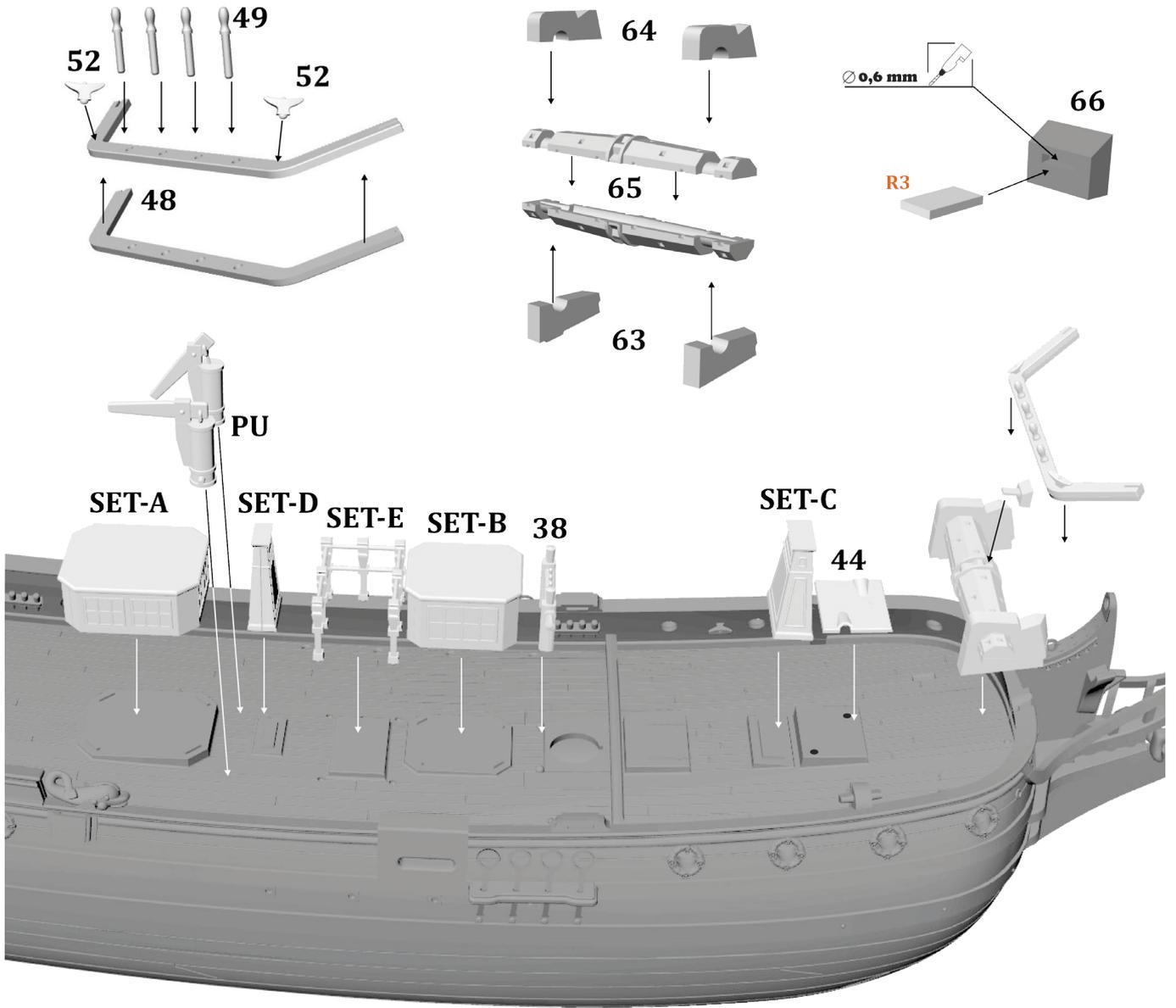


String the rope loop [N0,5] with the clamp and the block on the transom [16, 17] before gluing to the bulwarks. So that the block can slide freely.

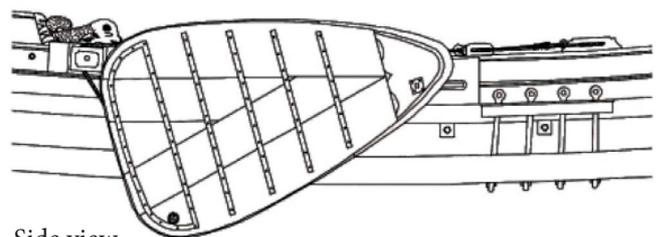


Put the clamp on the block.

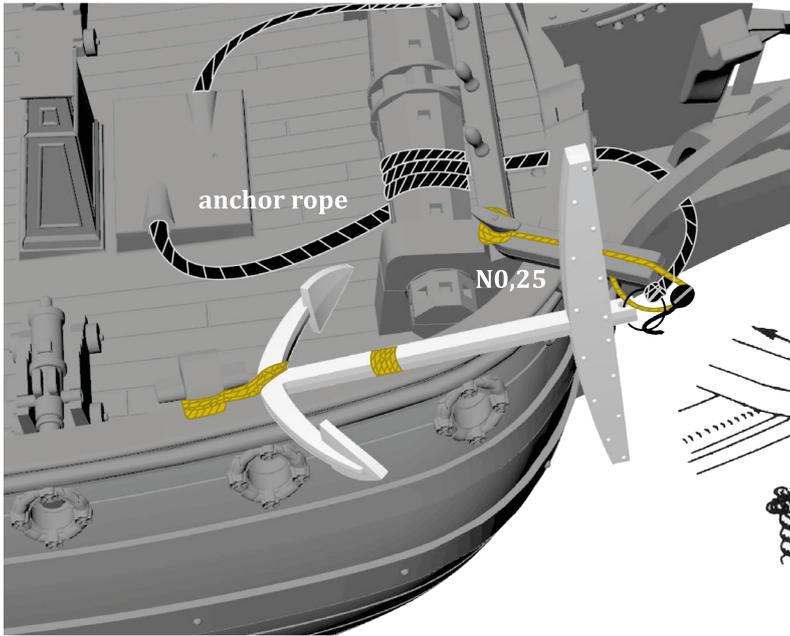
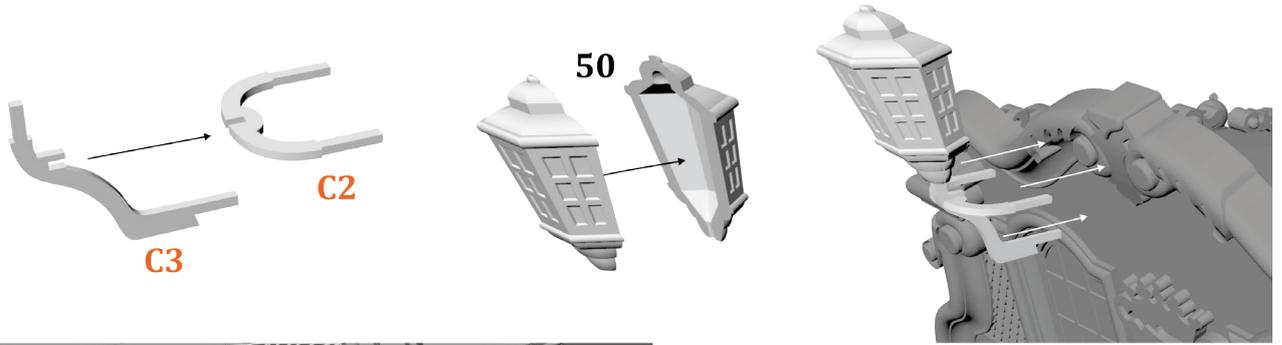




Top view

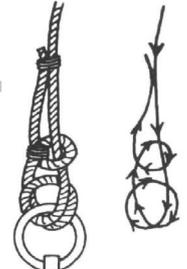
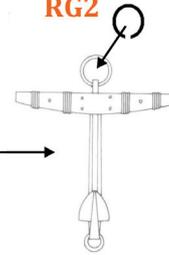
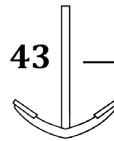


Side view



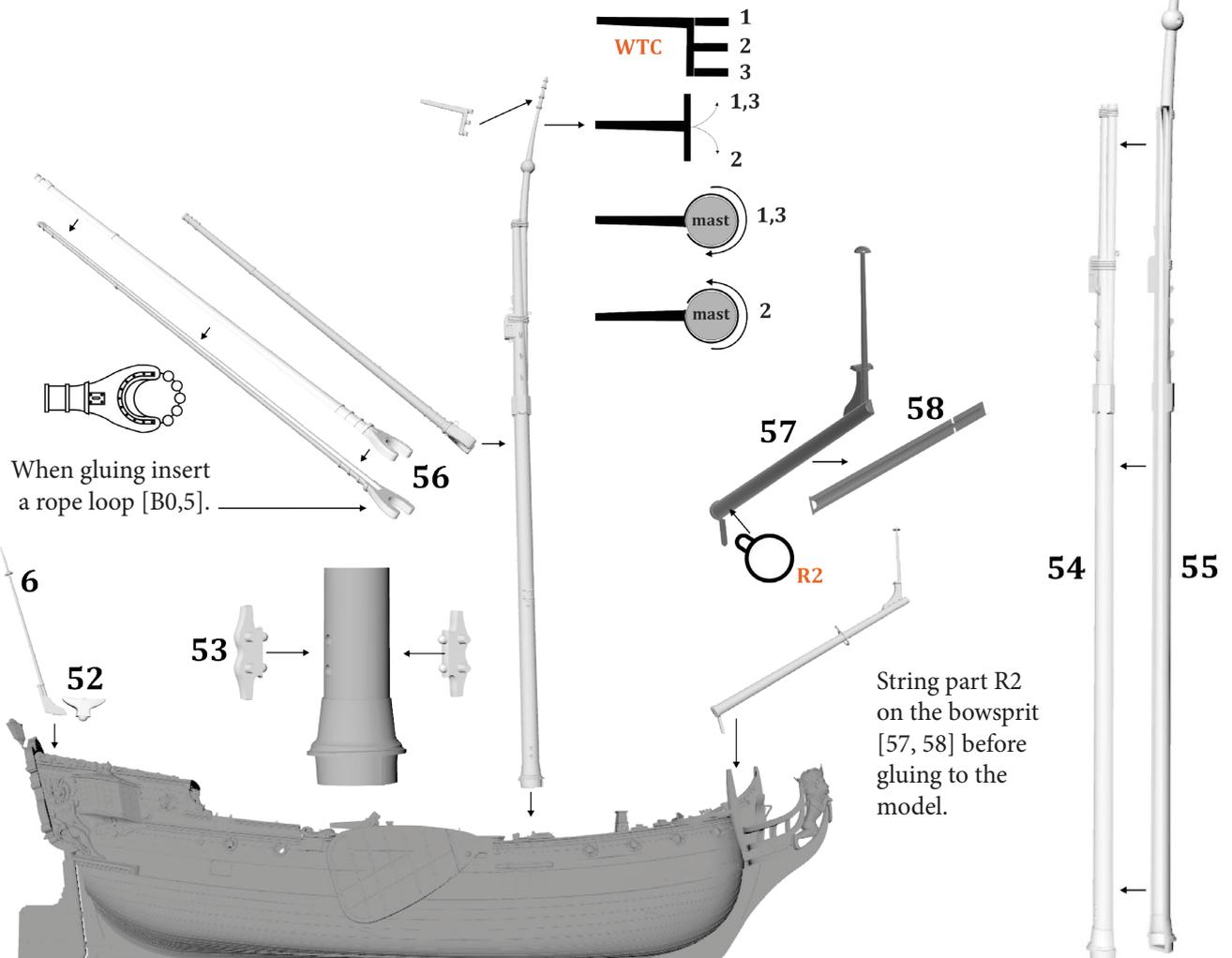
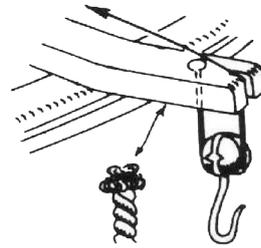
RG2

anchor rope



RG2

Cut the anchor rope with a flame or coat it with glue to prevent untangling.

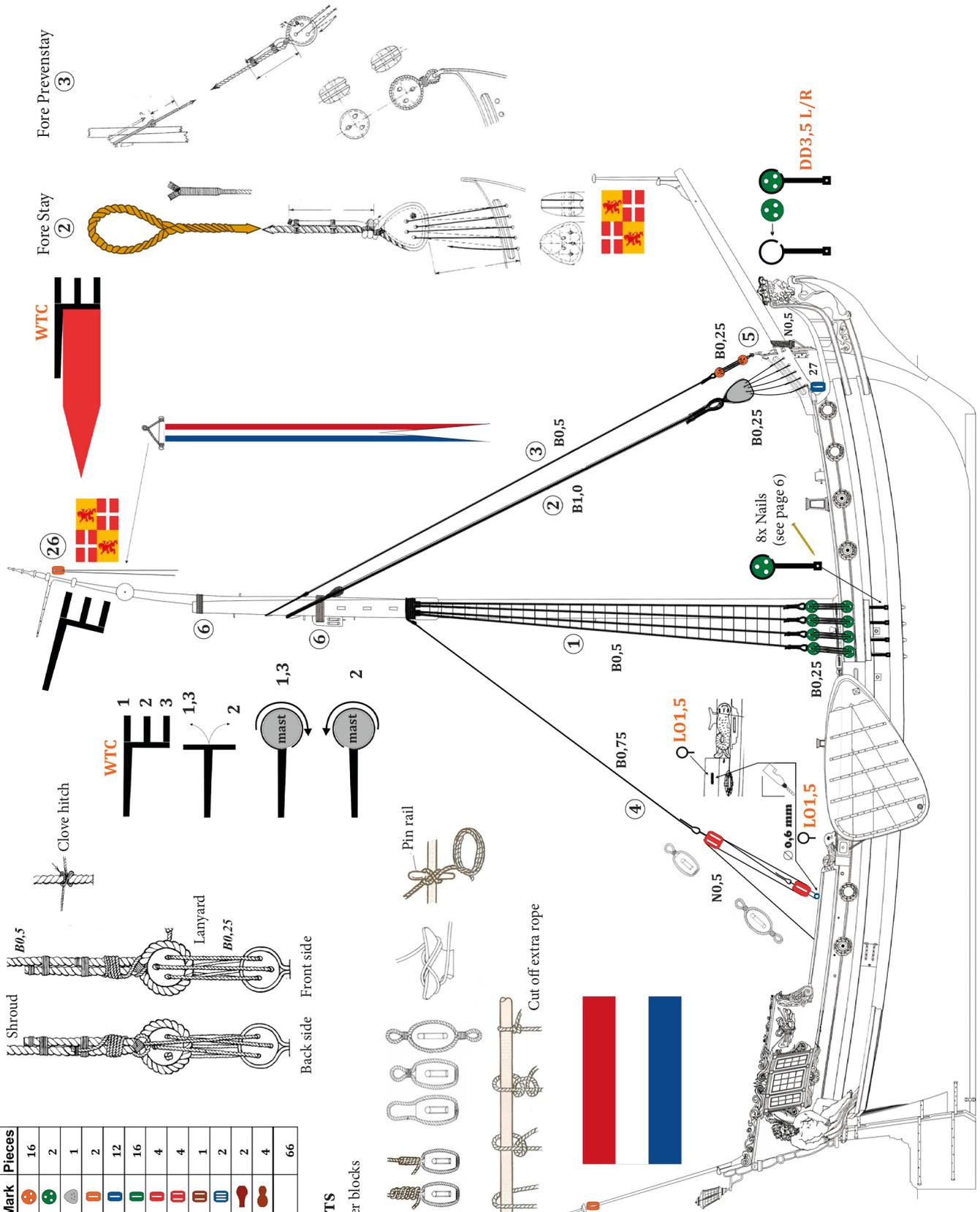
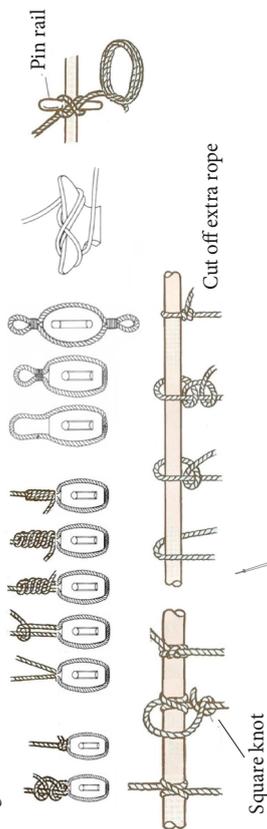


PART 4 - RIGGING PLANS

Name	Code	Mark	Pieces
Deadeyes	WB-DD3,5	☘	16
Deadeyes	WB-DD2,5	☘	2
Big Deadeyes	WB-SB1/2,5	☘	1
Single block	WaB-SB1/3	☘	2
Single block	WaB-SB1/3,5	☘	12
Single block	WaB-SB1/5	☘	16
Double block	WaB-DB2/5	☘	4
Double block	WaB-DB2/6	☘	4
Triple block	WaB-TB3/3	☘	1
Fins block	FB	☘	2
Violin block	WaB-VIB6	☘	4
Summary			66

HOW TO MAKE KNOTS

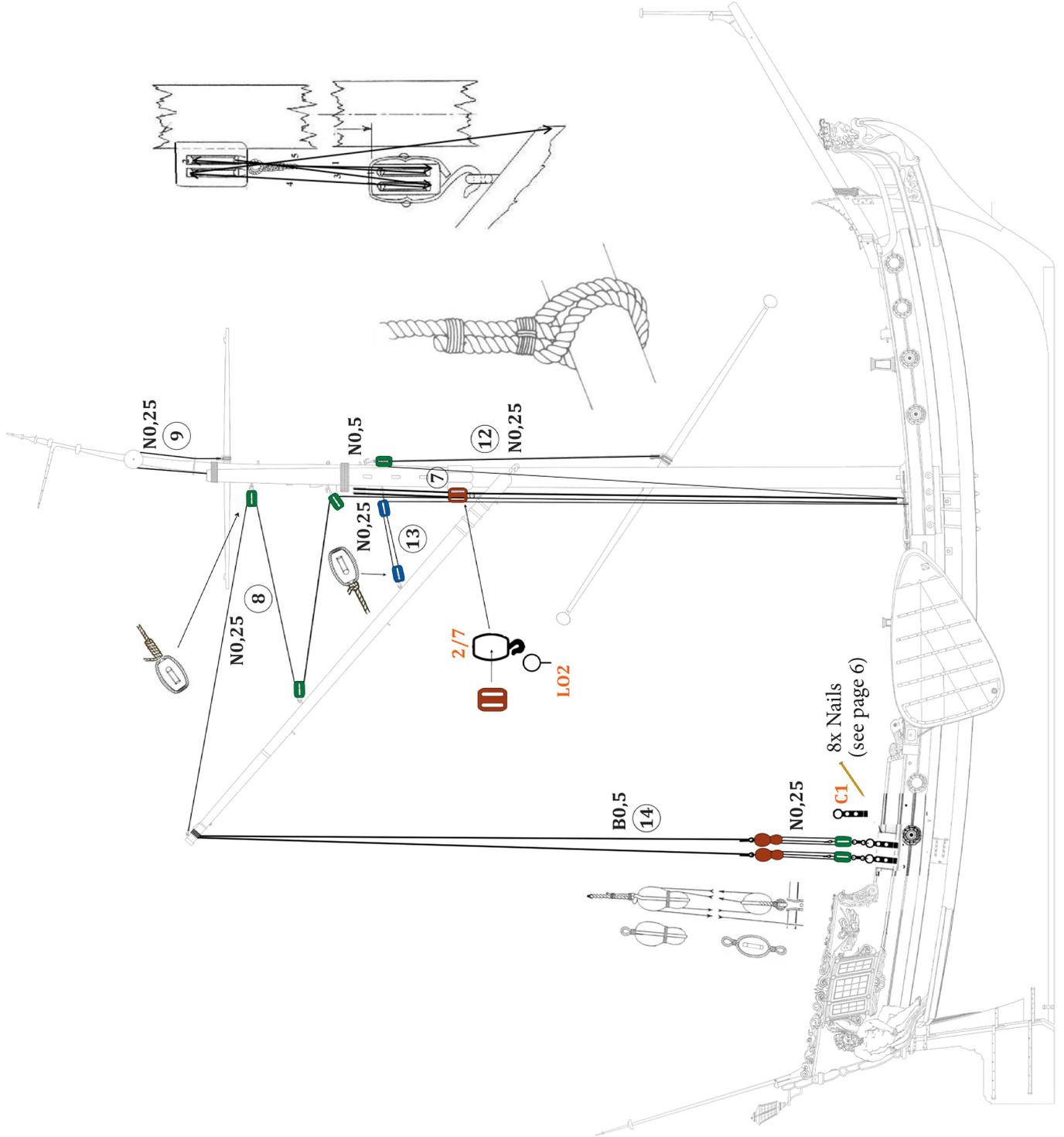
Small blocks with height 2-3,5 mm
Other bigger blocks



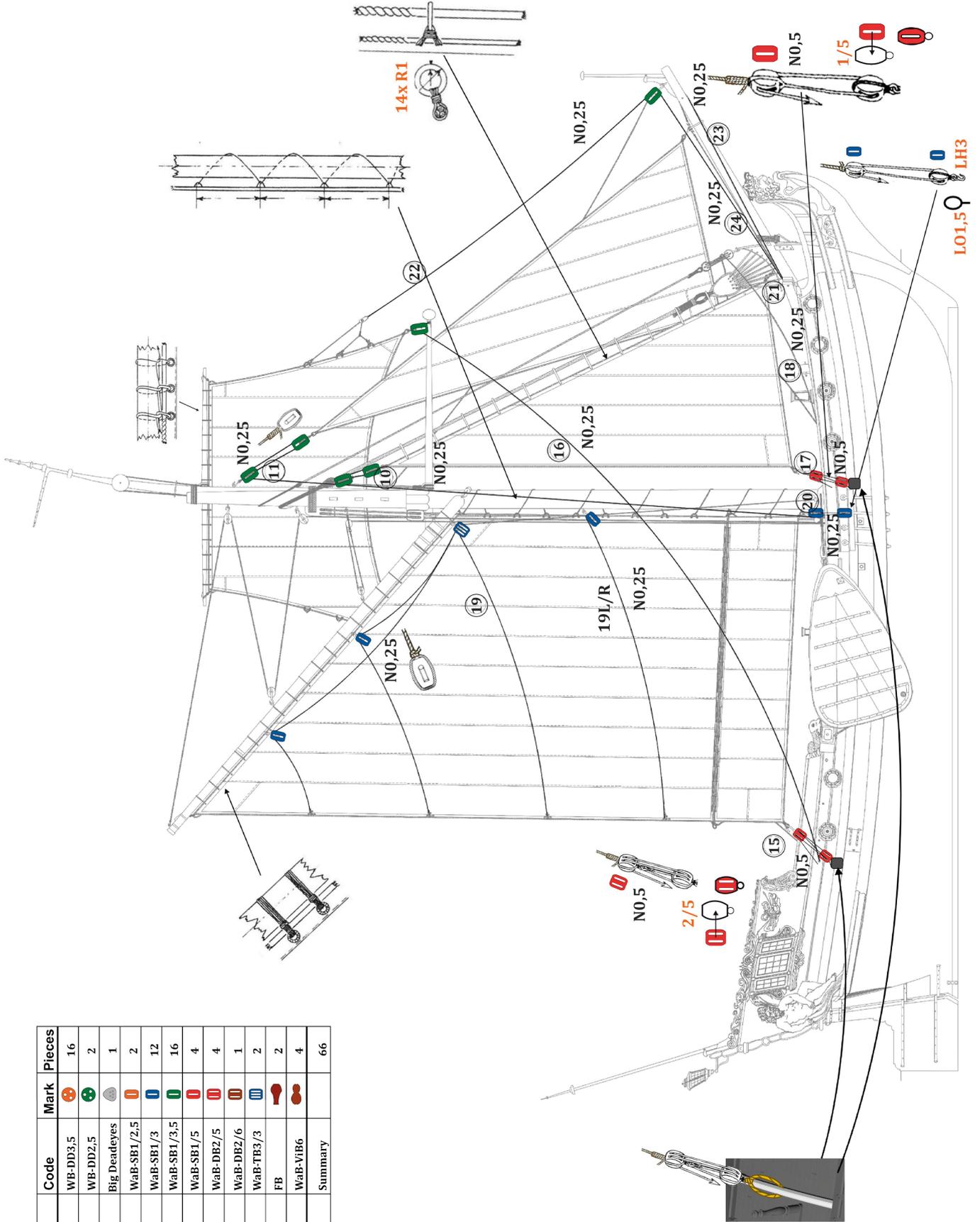
Name	Code	Mark	Pieces
Deadeyes	WB-DD3,5	☺	16
Deadeyes	WB-DD2,5	☺	2
Big Deadeyes		☺	1
Single block	WaB-SB1/2,5	☺	2
Single block	WaB-SB1/3	☺	12
Single block	WaB-SB1/3,5	☺	16
Single block	WaB-SB1/5	☺	4
Double block	WaB-DB2/5	☺	4
Double block	WaB-DB2/6	☺	1
Triple block	WaB-TB3/3	☺	2
Fins block	FB	☺	2
Violin block	WaB-VIB6	☺	4
Summary			66

HOW TO USE FLAGS

1. Iron the flags and impregnate with thin acrylic varnish. Regular hairspray is sufficient.
 2. Cut out the flags and glue to the flag rope with superglue.
 3. Then moisten the flags lightly and shape them.
- Do not use acetone or synthetic varnish!

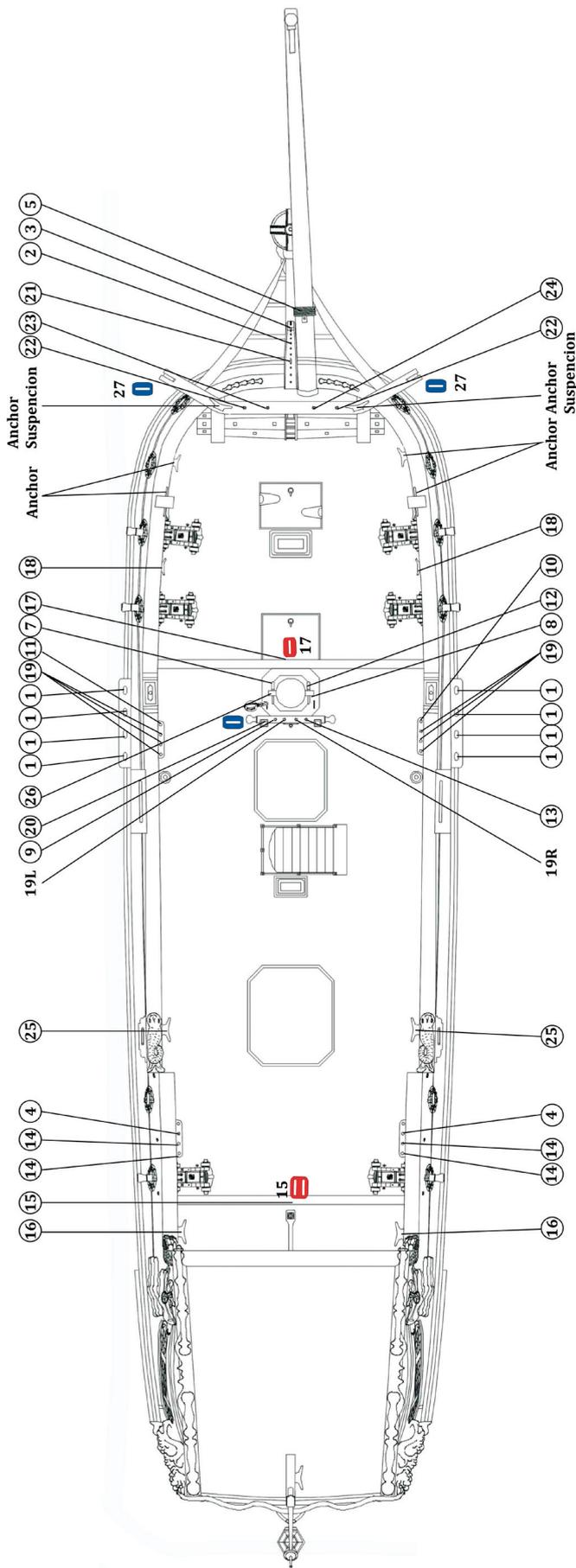


Name	Code	Mark	Pieces
Deadeyes	WB-DD3,5	☹️	16
Deadeyes	WB-DD2,5	☺️	2
Big Deadeyes	Big Deadeyes	☹️	1
Single block	WaB-SB1/2,5	🔴	2
Single block	WaB-SB1/3	🔵	12
Single block	WaB-SB1/3,5	🔵	16
Single block	WaB-SB1/5	🔴	4
Double block	WaB-DB2/5	🔴	4
Double block	WaB-DB2/6	🔴	1
Triple block	WaB-TB3/3	🔵	2
Fins block	FB	🔑	2
Violin block	WaB-VIB6	🔴	4
Summary			66



PART 5 - BELAYING PINS

PART 6 - SAILS



(EN) THE PROCESS OF MAKING SAILS

In the Premium version the sewn sails are included in the package, you can skip steps 1-6.

1. Impregnate the canvas with liquid starch or diluted dispersion glue.
2. Flatten the canvas and iron it.
3. Redraw the sails on the canvas according to the template (see the next page) with a sharp pencil.
4. Stitch the sails along the indicated lines (optional).
5. Cut out with an overlap from the edges of 3-4 mm.
6. Fold the overlaps and stitch them again or seal them with dispersion glue.
7. Sew or use gel super glue a Bolt rope along the perimeter of sails with eyelets at the corners and at the rope tie points.
8. Moisten the sails again and adjust them into a convex shape, let them dry and fix them with e.g. acrylic spray (optional).

(FR) LE PROCESSUS DE FABRICATION DES VOILES

Dans la version Premium, les voiles cousues sont incluses dans le package, vous pouvez sauter les étapes 1 à 6.

1. Imprégner la toile avec de l'amidon liquide ou de la colle en dispersion diluée.
2. Aplatir la toile et la repasser.
3. Redessinez les voiles sur la toile selon le gabarit (voir page suivante) à l'aide d'un crayon bien aiguisé.
4. Cousez les voiles le long des lignes indiquées (facultatif).
5. Découpez avec un chevauchement sur les bords de 3-4 mm.
6. Pliez les chevauchements et cousez-les à nouveau ou scellez-les avec de la colle à dispersion.
7. Coudre ou coller une corde périmétrique le long du périmètre avec des oeilletons aux coins et aux points d'attache de la corde.
8. Humidifiez à nouveau les voiles et ajustez-les en forme convexe, laissez-les sécher et enfin fixez-les avec par exemple un spray acrylique (facultatif).

(DE) DAS VERFAHREN ZUR HERSTELLUNG VON SEGELN

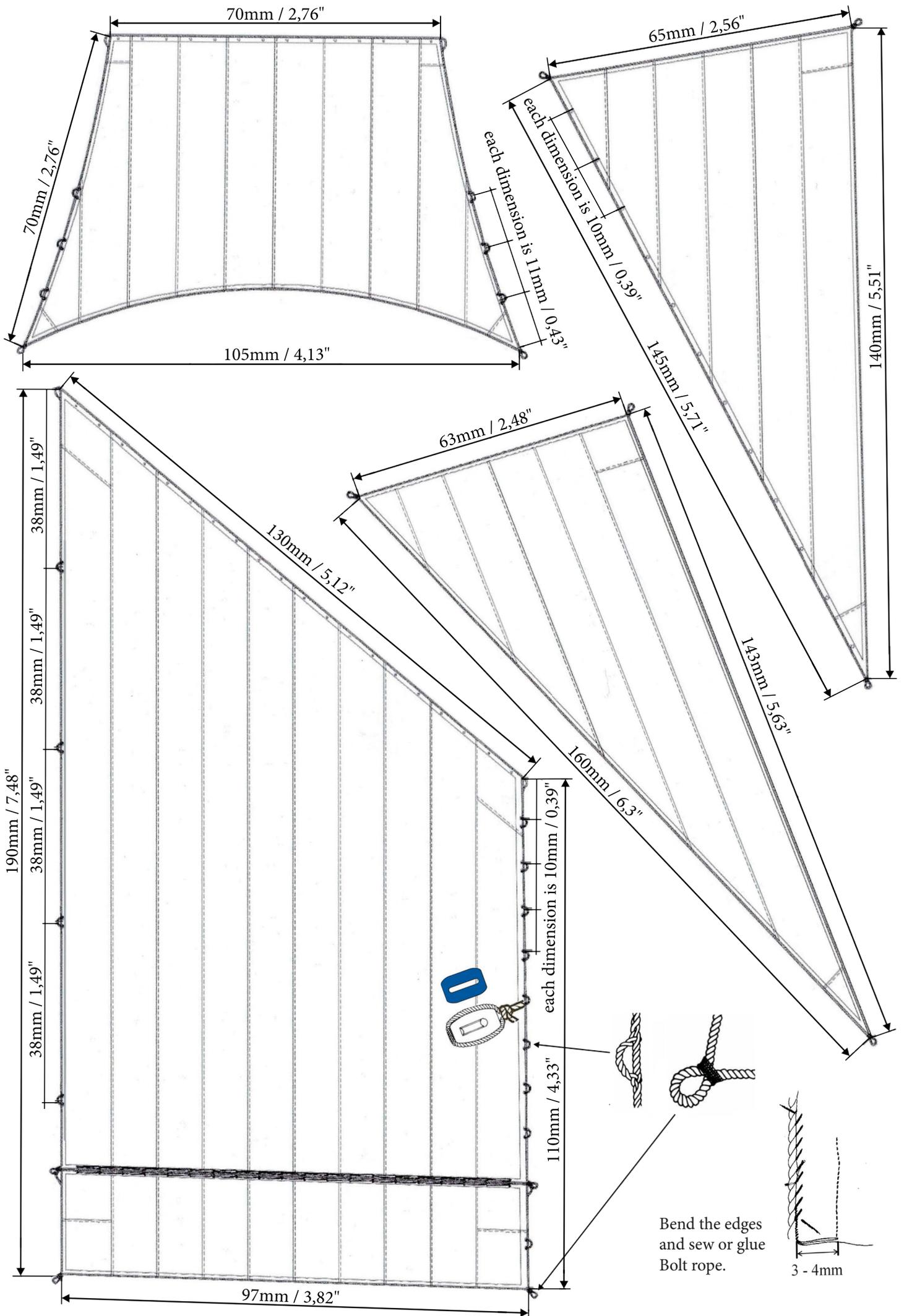
In der Premium-Version sind die genähten Segel im Paket enthalten, Sie können die Schritte 1-6 überspringen.

1. Das Segeltuch wird mit flüssiger Stärke oder verdünntem Dispersionsleim imprägniert.
2. Richten Sie das Segeltuch aus und bügeln Sie es.
3. Zeichnen Sie das Segel mit einem spitzen Bleistift nach der Schablone (siehe nächste Seite) auf die Leinwand.
4. Nähen Sie die Segel entlang der angegebenen Linien (optional).
5. Schneide mit einer Überlappung von 3-4 mm von den Rändern aus.
6. Überlappungen falten und erneut nähen oder mit Dispersionskleber versiegeln.
7. Randseil um den Umfang nähen oder kleben, mit Ösen an den Ecken und an den Seilverbindungspunkten.
8. Die Segel nochmals anfeuchten und in eine konvexe Form bringen, trocknen lassen und anschließend z. B. mit Acrylspray fixieren (optional).

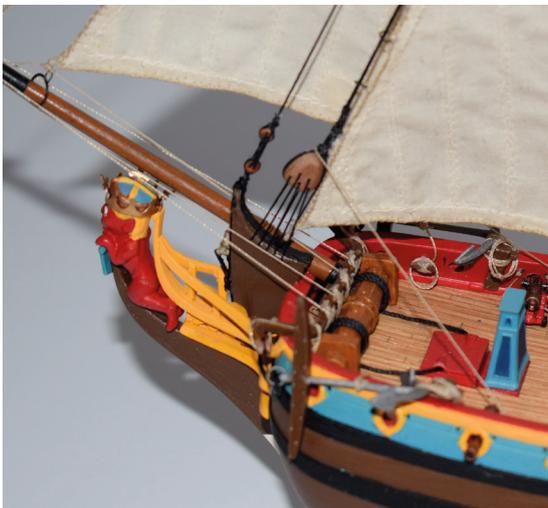
(CZ) POSTUP VÝROBY PLACHET

U Premium verze jsou ušité plachty součástí balení, kroky 1-6 přeskočte.

1. Naimpregnovat plátno tekutým škrobem nebo ředěným disperzním lepidlem.
2. Vyrovnat plátno a vyžehlit.
3. Překreslit plachty na plátno dle šablony (viz další strana) s pomocí ostré tužky.
4. Prošít plachty podél naznačených čar (volitelné).
5. Vystříhnout s přesahem od okrajů 3-4 mm.
6. Zahnout přesahy a znovu je prošít nebo zalepit disperzním lepidlem.
7. Podél obvodu přišít nebo přilepit gelovým vteřinovým lepidlem obvodové lano s očky v rozích a v místech úvazů lan.
8. Plachty znovu navlhčit a upravit do vypouklého tvaru, nechat uschnout a nakonec zafixovat např. akrylovým sprejem (volitelné).



FINISHED MODEL



Take a picture of your finished model and share it with us! See our contact informations on the next page.



HiSModel - HISTORIC SHIP MODELS

HiSModel offers complete accessories for historic sailing ship models. Our products are the result of precise workmanship using high quality materials, designed according to original plans and historical documents. With our accessories you can make your model look exceptional and authentic. In addition to particular components, you can buy complete sets of accessories for individual models. Furthermore we offer the option of individual custom-made parts so do not hesitate to contact us with your requirements or questions.

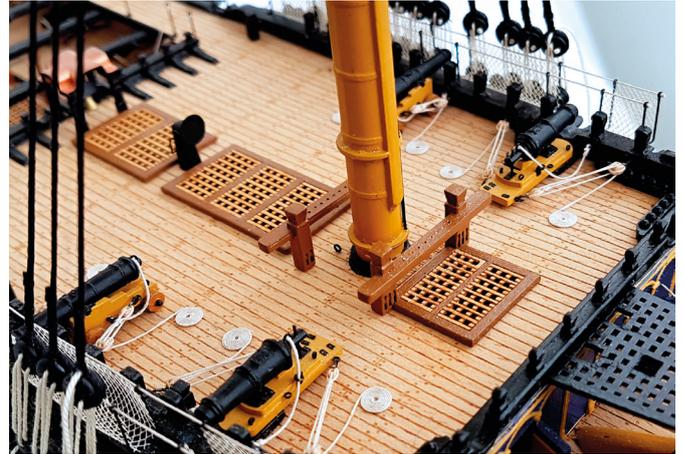
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- 📘 HiSmodel
- 📷 [hismodel_historicshipmodel](#)

You can find more than products on our website. For example original rigging plans with recommended blocks, detailed information about product usage and photo galleries of finished models. Build a beautiful model with HiSModel accessories!

Below you can see examples of finished ship models using our accessories.



Bow, Le Phenix by Heller



Forecastle, HMS Victory by Heller



Golden Hind by Airfix



Main mast, Royal Katherine



USS Constitution by Revell



Main topsail, USS Constitution by Revell



Stern, Cutty Sark by Revell