

Kapolioka'ehukai Rigging Instructions

Rigging the 'iako to the wae wa'a

Diagram as seen from seat 3 looking forward.

Glossary:

'iako: outrigger boom

Wae wa'a: canoe hull spreader

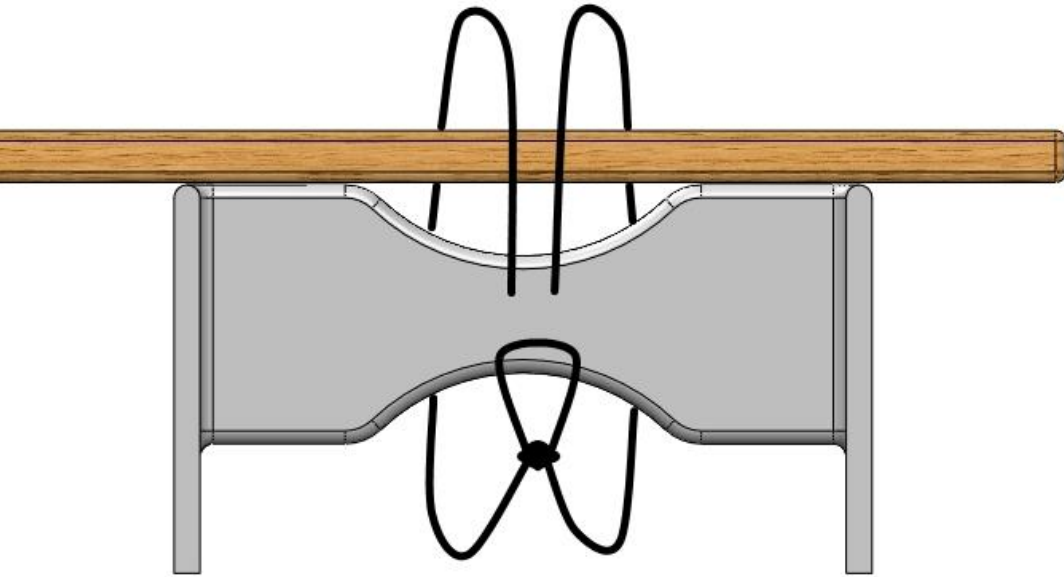
Mo'o: gunnels, gunwhale

Notes and tips:

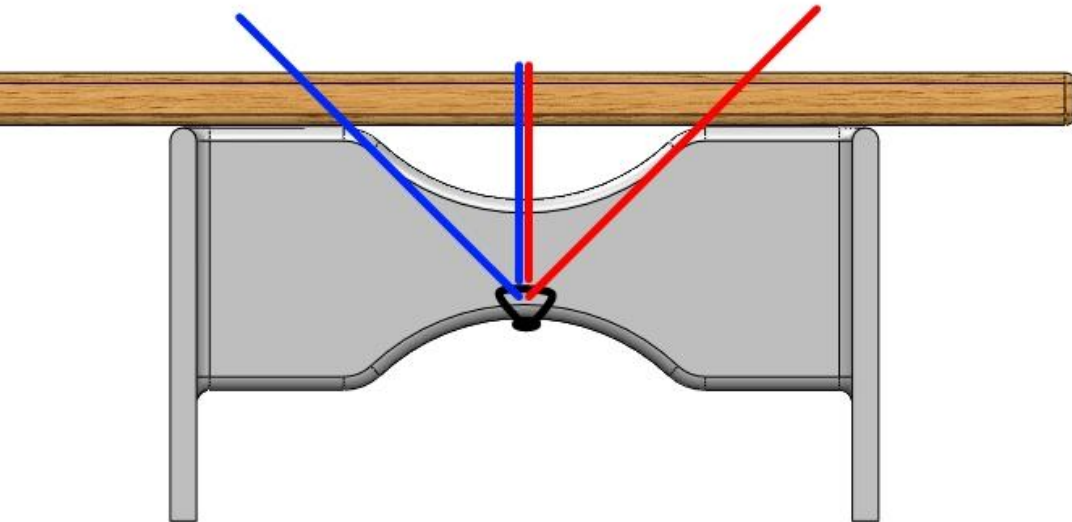
- If cutting a new length of rope, cut about 75ft worth or two canoe lengths.
- Before rigging, stretch out the rope.
- Place rubber pieces at points of contact between the 'iako and the wae wa'a.
- Pull upwards when tightening the rope to avoid shifting the 'iako.
- Four is a magic number.
- Keep it tight, but not too tight.

Rigging for the back wae wa'a is the mirror image of the front wae wa'a, so diagram is as seen from seat 4 looking behind.

Step 1

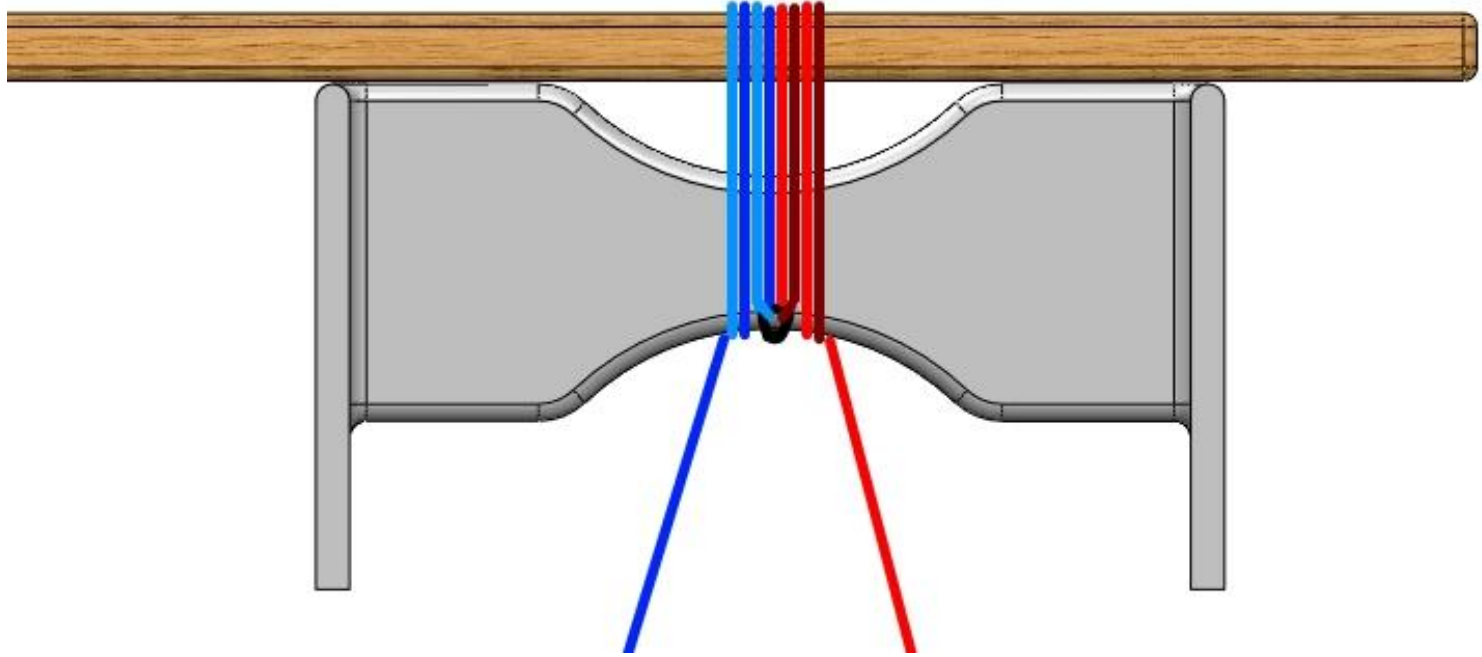


Make a small loop (about four inches long) in the rope and position it as shown.



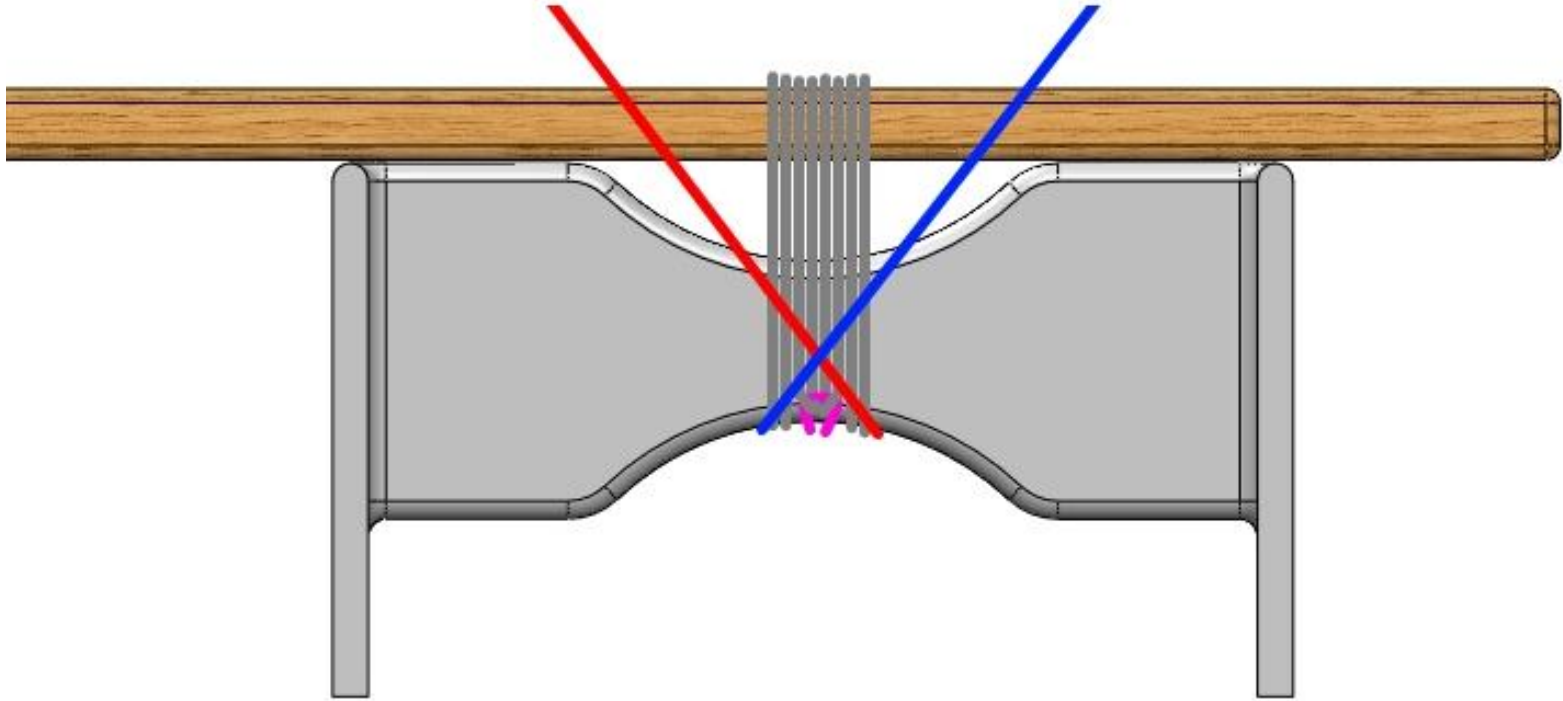
Pull the end pieces of the rope through the loop towards you and tighten by pulling up.

Step 2



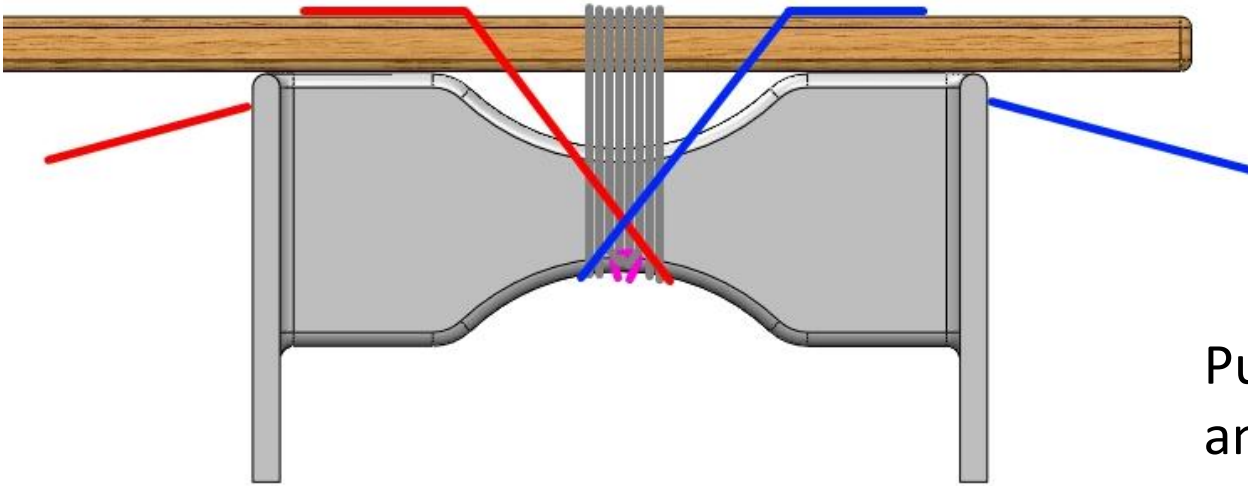
Wrap the rope around the 'iako and wae wa'a, moving outwards with each pass, until there are four loops on each side. Make sure the loops are tightly adjacent.

Step 3

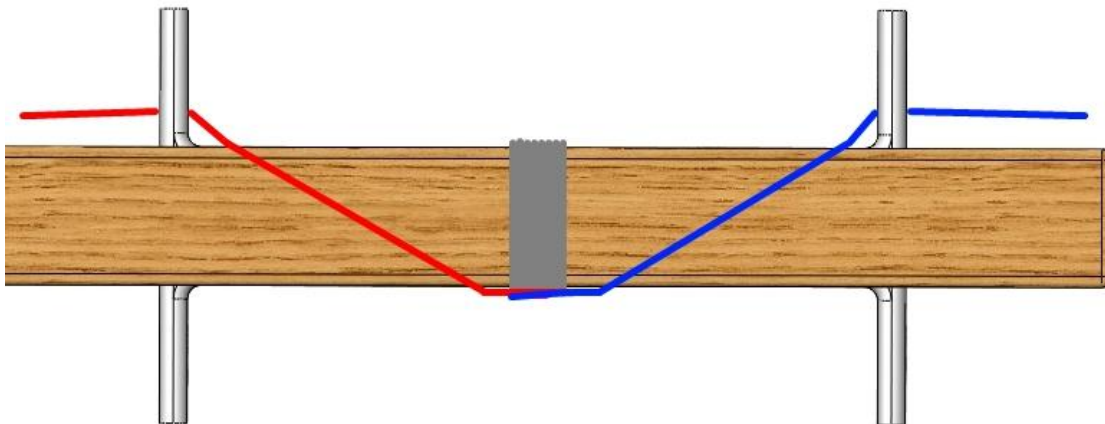


Cross over the bump (highlighted in pink). The bump will keep the "x" from slipping down.

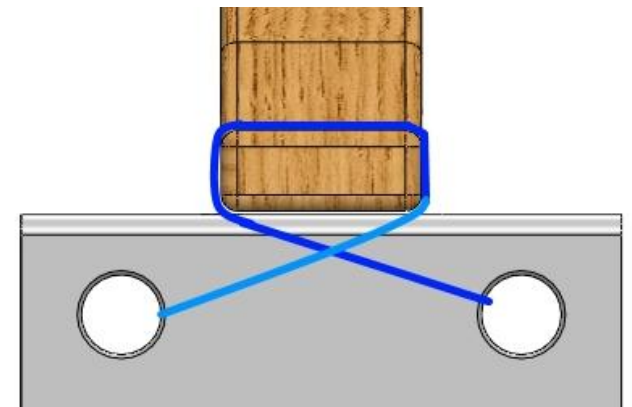
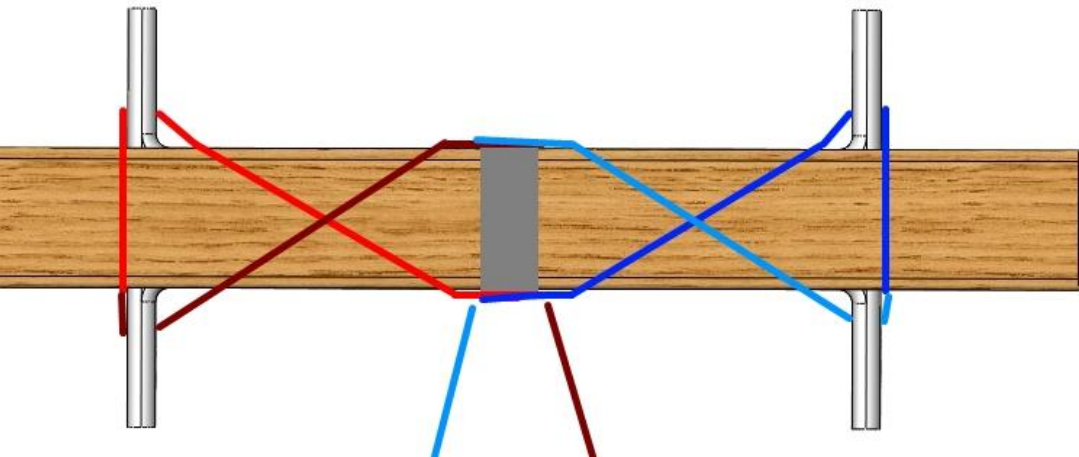
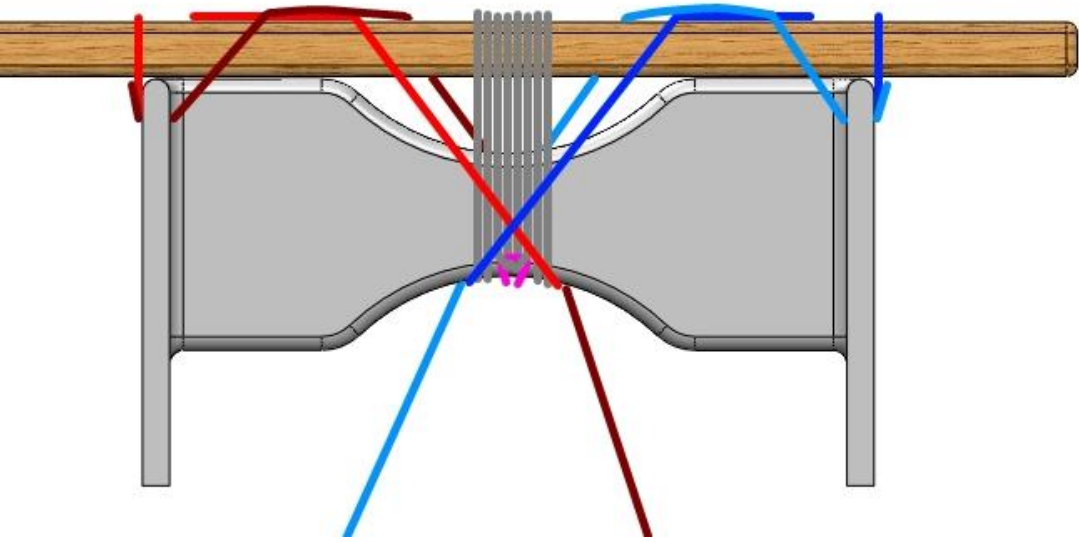
Step 4



Pull the ropes over the 'iako and through the mo'o holes on the other side.



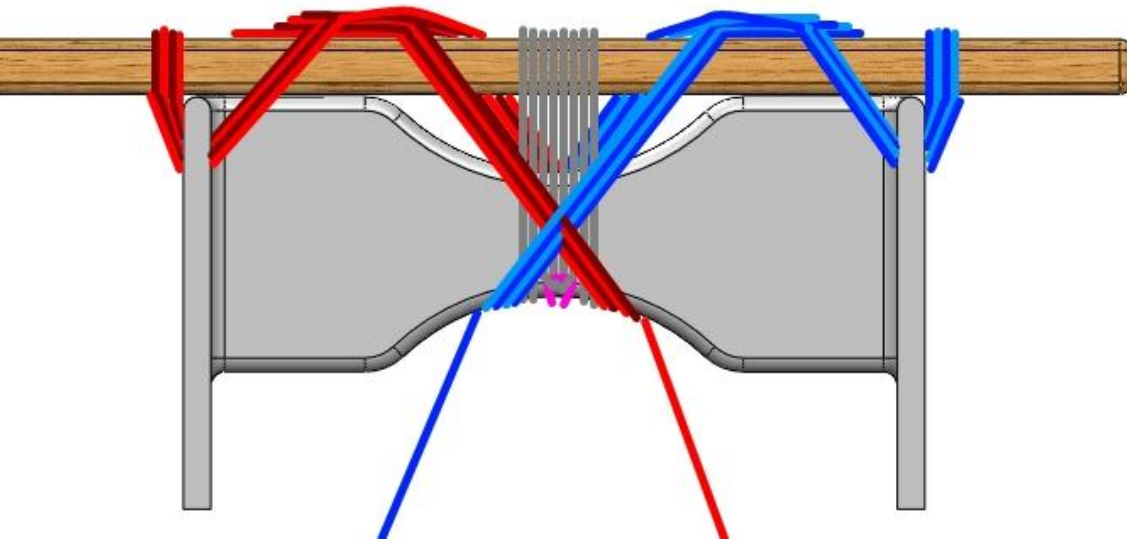
Step 5



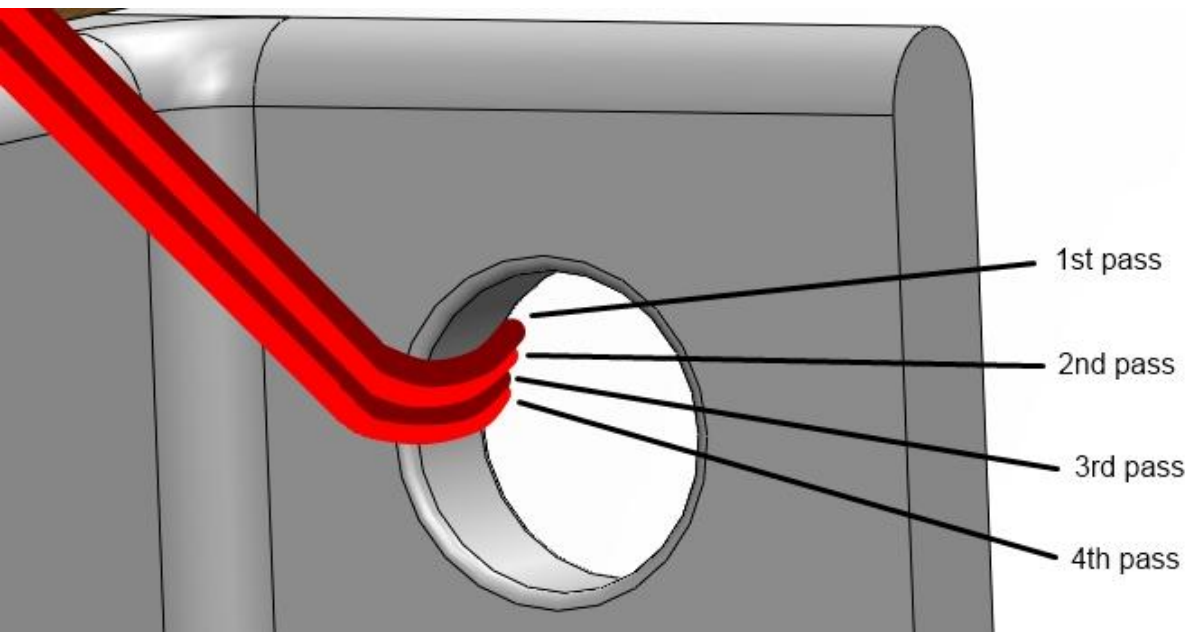
Wrap the ropes around the 'iako outside of the mo'o by first taking the rope under the 'iako then looping over. Remember "**Under, over**".

Pull the ropes through the other mo'o holes, over the 'iako again, and cross on the back so you have an "x" formation on both sides of the wae wa'a.

Step 6-1



Repeat Steps 3-5 until you have four rope lines throughout the rigging.



Important: Make sure each rope line through the mo'o holes is beneath the previous rope line. Double-check after each pass because the rope tends to roll up.

Step 6-2

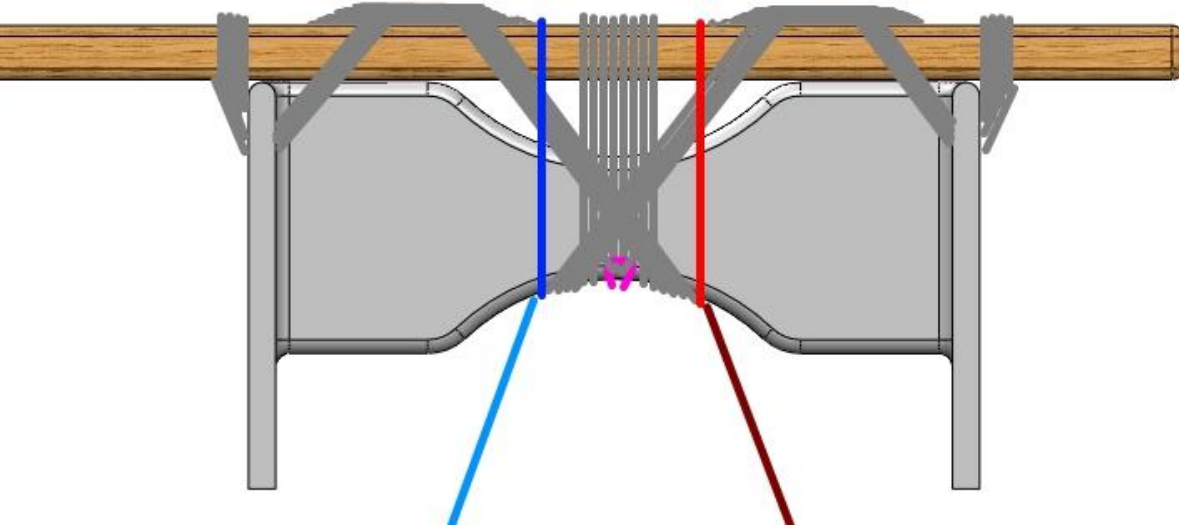
“x” formations on the front and back

- Stay consistent with the order (i.e. left over right).
- Each new layer builds upwards, meaning the rope lies above (not on top) the previous rope line.
- Passing under the wae wa’a, each new layer moves outwards of the previous layer.

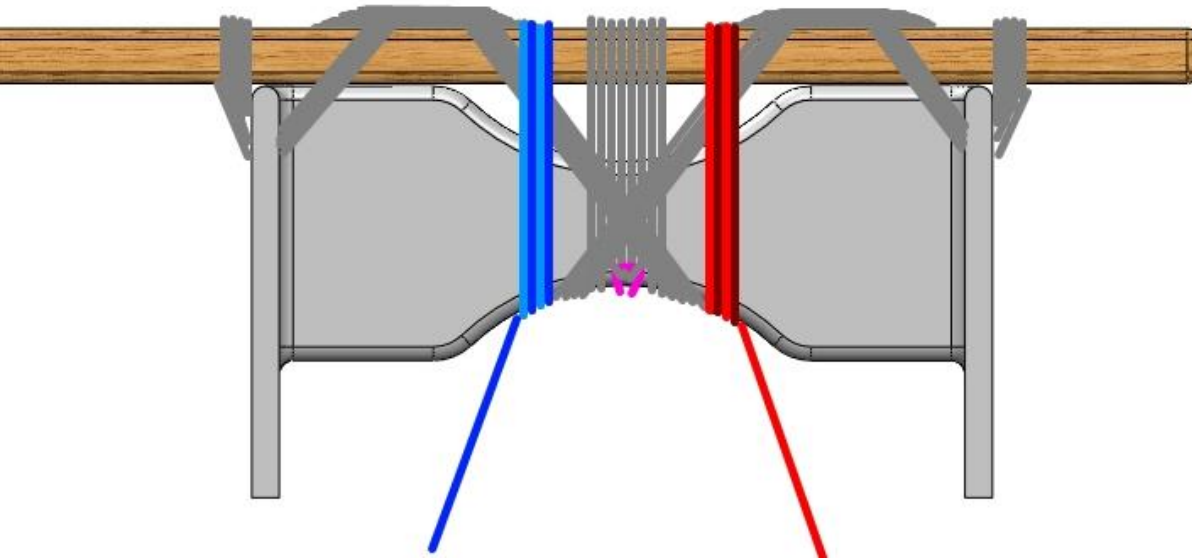
“x” formations on top of the ‘iako

- Keep them even and centered.
- Each new layer moves inwards of the previous layer.

Step 7

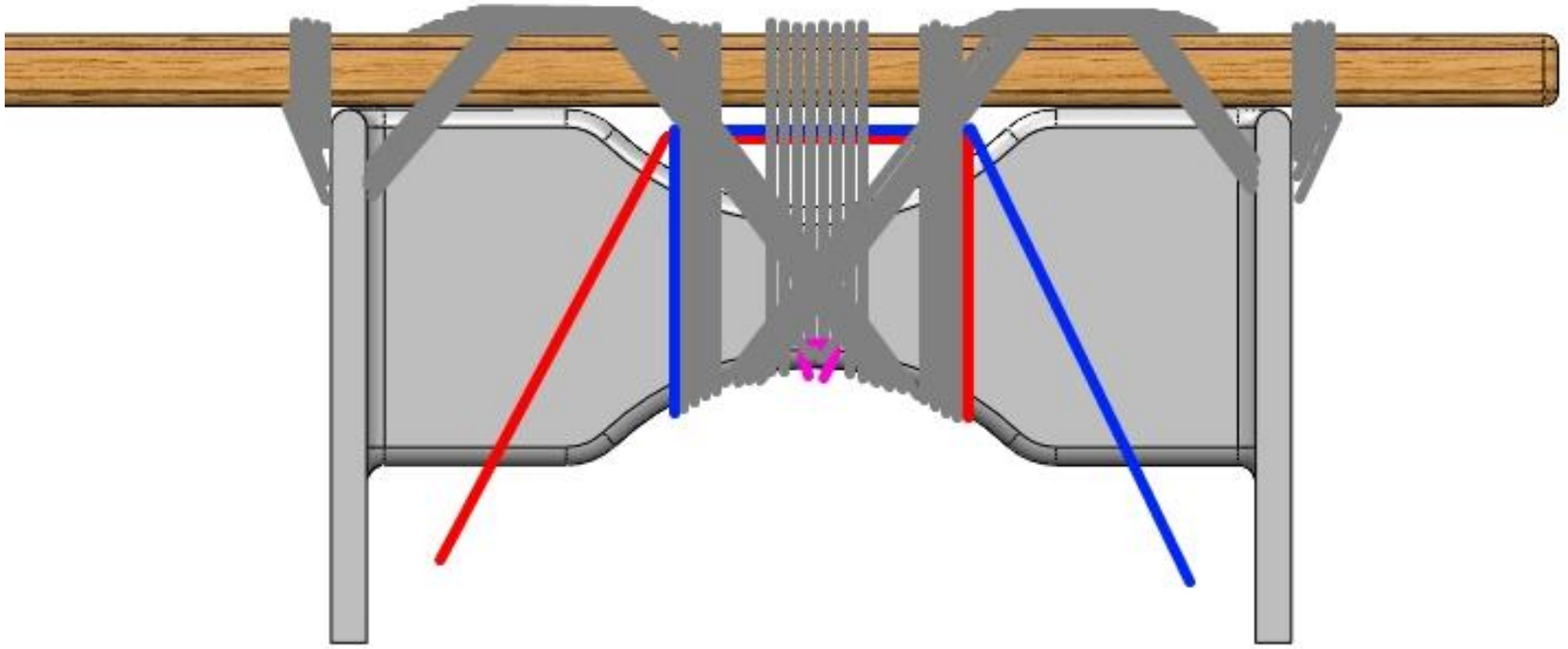


Loop the ropes around the 'iako and wae wa'a four times.



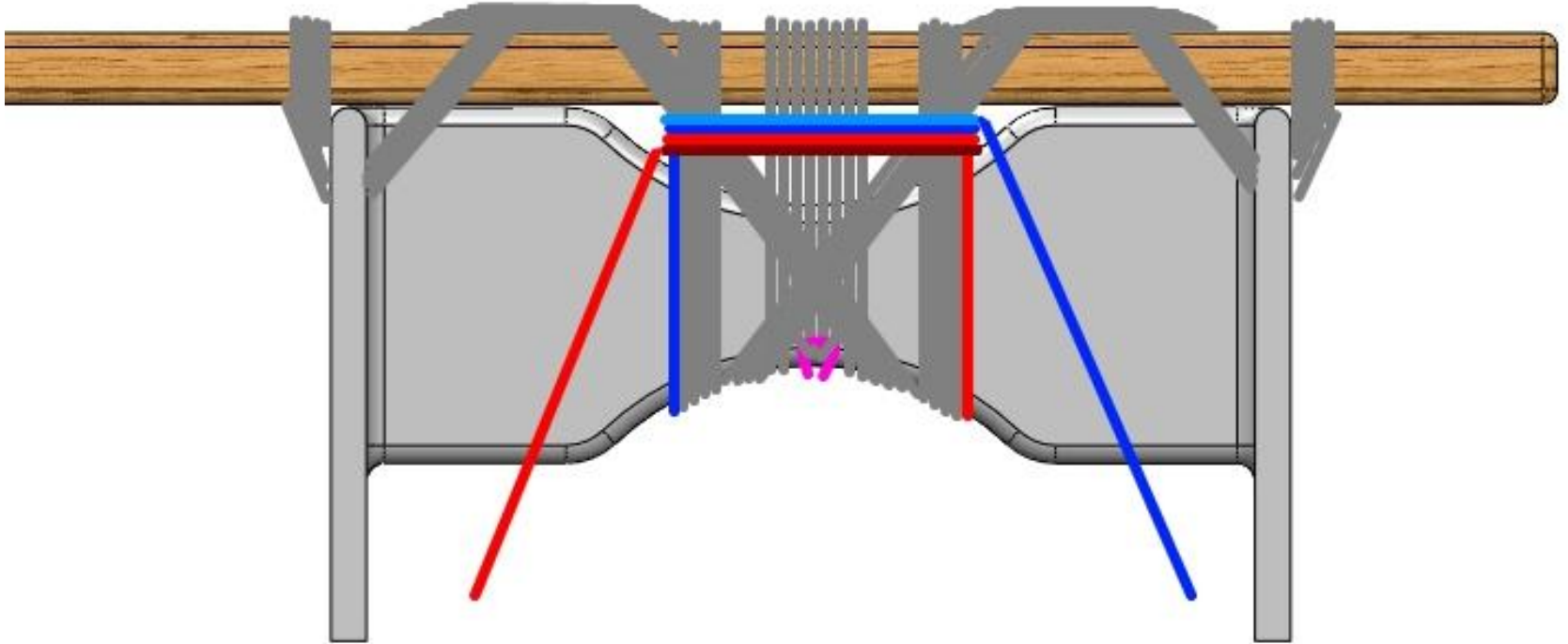
Keep them vertical and tightly adjacent with each other, moving outwards with each pass.

Step 8-1



Bring the ropes up and pull them through the hole space between the 'iako and wae wa'a, keeping outside of the rigging in place. On the back side cross the ropes, one above the other and remember the order you choose. Pull them through the hole space and cross the ropes again, keeping the top rope on the top and the bottom rope on the bottom for all passes.

Step 8-2



Repeat this step until you have at least four layers of rope. Make a double square knot with the remaining lengths of rope on the seat 3 side.

Pau!