

TOP, LOOKING DOWN

FRONT, LOOKING AFT

STRUCTURAL
SUPPORT FIN
(P/S)

BACKGROUND HISTORY

This project is an extrapolation of the U.S.S. ENTERPRISE drawings developed last year. Those drawings were governed by 3 criteria:

- (1) The 11-foot-2.08-inch (3.4-meter) studio model,
- (2) The Writer's Guide, and
- (3) The 79 episodes plus the original pilot.

There are no such criteria to guide these drawings, but the basic design philosophy is to complete this ship in the same style that Franz Joseph (FJ) developed for his Technical Manual and in the same style as his Heavy Cruiser blueprints. The goal is to try and fit all the components inside the hull. But what are "all the components"? What are the roles of "Destroyers" in the STAR TREK universe?

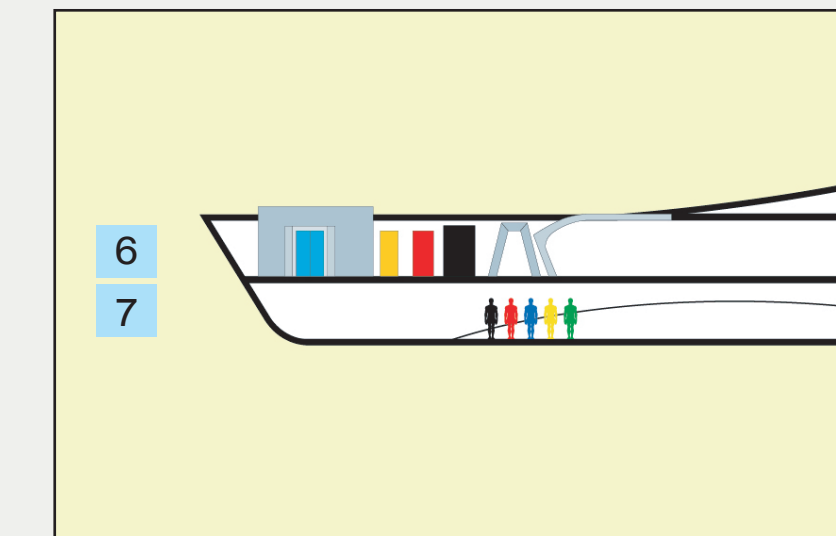
A "Destroyer" was a type of ship used on Earth. It was a fast, maneuverable, long-endurance warship intended to escort larger vessels in a fleet, convoy or battle group and defend them against powerful short range attackers. Some countries use the term "Frigate" for their "Destroyers" which leads to some confusion. With the advent of missiles, "Guided Missile Destroyers" were developed to carry these weapons and protect the fleet from such threats. By the late 20th Century, many "Destroyers" were built with helicopter flight decks and hangars.

This design is based on JACKILL's TMP-era U.S.S. LYNCH Light Destroyer. Certain details were changed to match the 11-foot (3.3 meter) studio model of the U.S.S. ENTERPRISE, which is representative of a TOS-era ship. Also, some details were changed to maintain continuity with my other drawings.

Special thanks to Eric Kristiansen (JACKILL) for permission to expand on his original design.

NOTES

As with my Heavy Cruiser plans, I started at the edge of the primary hull (see image below), where the height of 2 decks, the thickness of 1 floor, and the thickness of 2 hulls have to fit in this part of the saucer.



In CHARLIE X we saw how thick the walls are and also what is in the walls. The DESILU plans show walls that are 1 foot (0.3 meters) thick and sometimes even thicker. I decided to make all walls, decks, and hulls 1 foot thick, never thinner. In a few places, the walls are even thicker.

This leaves a ceiling height of 8 feet (2.44 meters) for each level.

The one set piece (reminiscent of a ship's rib - often seen in the Briefing Room) does not quite fit. However, all the other details (doors, openings, etc) do fit (see image at left). I consider the trapezoidal openings to be Isolation Doors ... in case of hull breaches, damage control, intruder alerts, etc.

In the profile drawing (at the top of this page) the light grey horizontal lines show the initial deck locations. They represent a constant 8 foot ceiling throughout the entire ship.

I built them upwards and downwards from my starting point, Deck 6 and 7. However, this makes the Bridge too high, and Deck 11 too low. The dark grey horizontal lines show the adjusted deck locations. The dorsal decks were not adjusted.

Since disconnection equipment is located on Dorsal Deck 10 and Dorsal Deck 11, it makes sense to keep this area clear of crew and difficult to access except by authorized personnel. Also, all the dorsal decks below Deck 8 are devoted to Warp Engineering. They have the same roles as the inspection stations in the warp engine pylons of the Constitution-Class ships. Because of radiation and the sensitivity of the equipment, this area is also difficult to access except by authorized personnel. Therefore, the entire dorsal section is accessible only by ladders. Furthermore, the bottom level is heavily shielded and normally sealed.