



wahoo
DOCKS

DOCK DESIGN
OPTIONS



Discover the *Difference*



DESIGN OPTIONS OVERVIEW

Wahoo Docks custom builds more unique docks for more locations throughout the world than any other dock manufacturer. We design docks to suit wide ranging tastes, needs, regulatory requirements and environmental conditions. Yet, in each and every installation, the same attention to detail, proprietary structural materials and exceptional design standards are maintained to ensure *unparalleled durability*, *low maintenance* and *aesthetic appeal*. Regulatory criteria typically frame the general design of a dock, especially regarding its overall dimensions. However, even in the most stringent cases, customers can personalize their docks through shape, colors, materials and other options to satisfy their particular needs and tastes—making it uniquely their own.

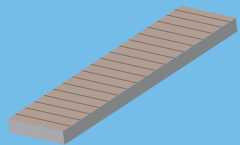
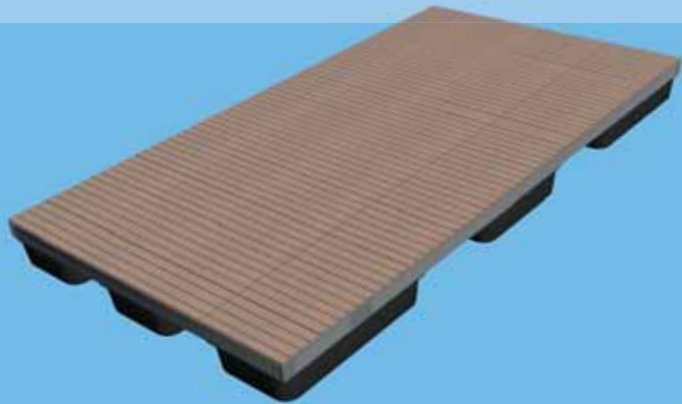
The docks presented are certainly not an inclusive list—in fact, we rarely build two docks that look exactly the same—but, these examples should provide a good basis to help you make educated design decisions about your dock—specifically, with regard to its layout, roof style and anchoring system.

The layout, or footprint, is often the most critical element to a dock's utility and is generally driven by the expected boating or recreational needs of a user. A waterfront property owner with no boats and is seeking a dock for fishing, swimming or lounging purposes may opt for a Platform configuration. Alternatively, if one's expectations are to own one or two boats, a traditional Single or Double Slip Dock may be more suitable because of the protection a slip can provide. Moreover, waterfront property owners with one boat and one or two PWCs have popularized our Side Slip Dock layout because of the generous, water level lounging area. As you can imagine, there are endless permutations around these basic layouts but the vast majority of all docks are based on the following basic footprints.

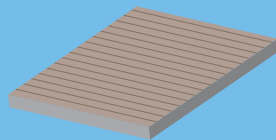
Dock Layouts

I don't build to have clients. I have clients in order to build. - Howard Roark

Platforms



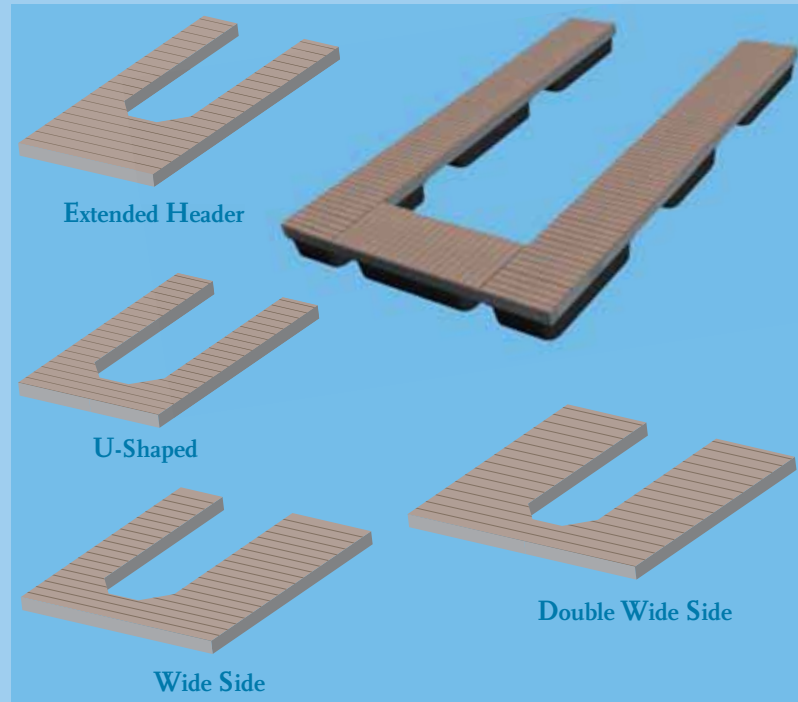
Pier



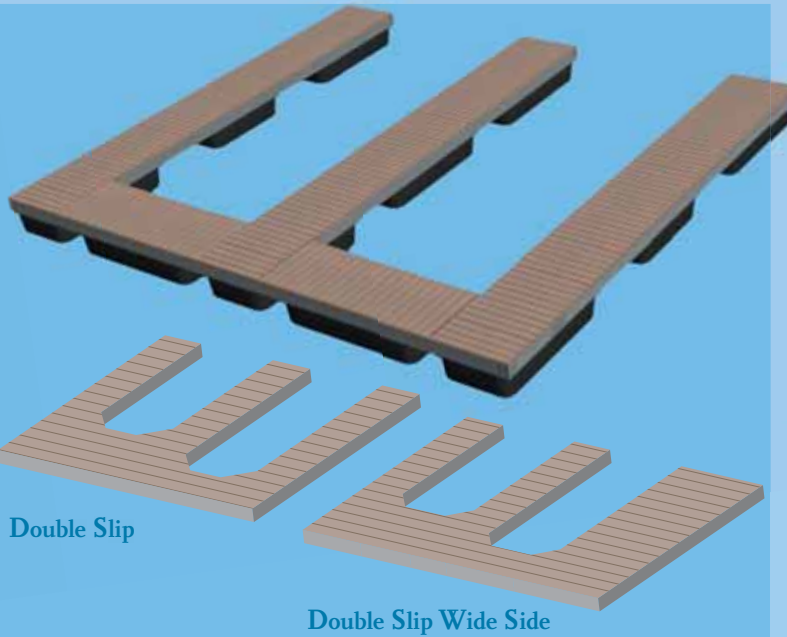
Swim Platform



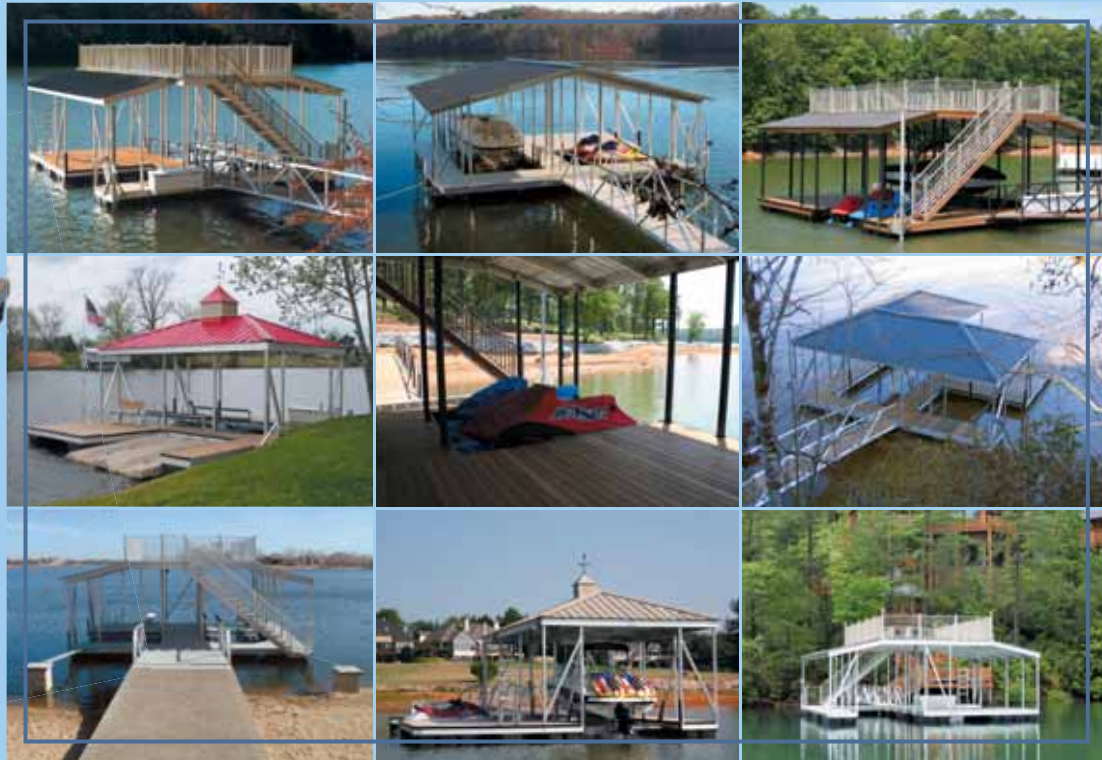
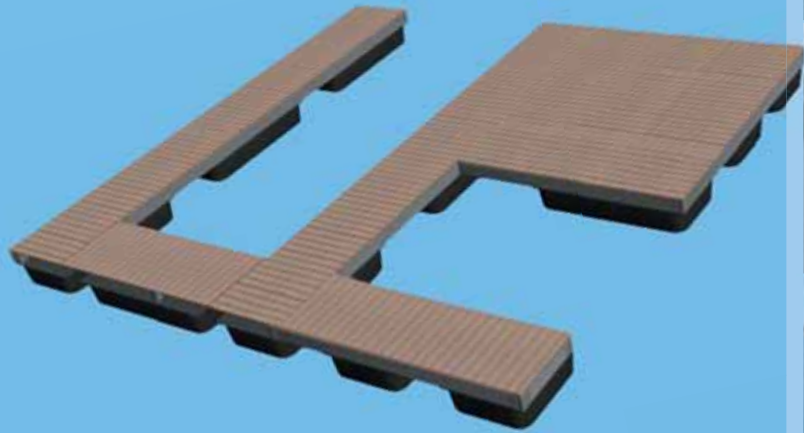
Single Slips



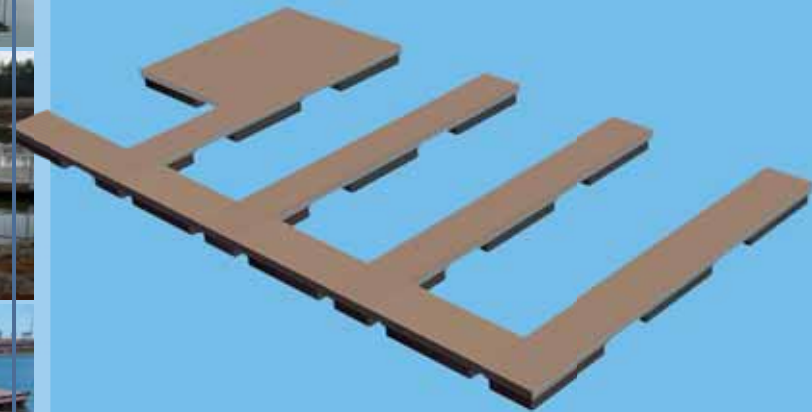
Double Slips

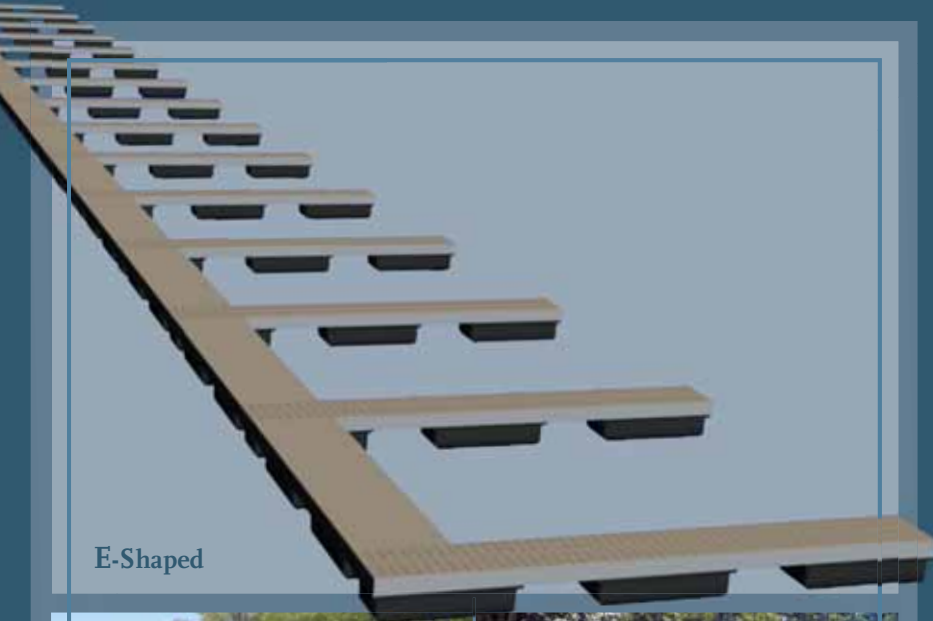


PWC Slips



Custom Slips

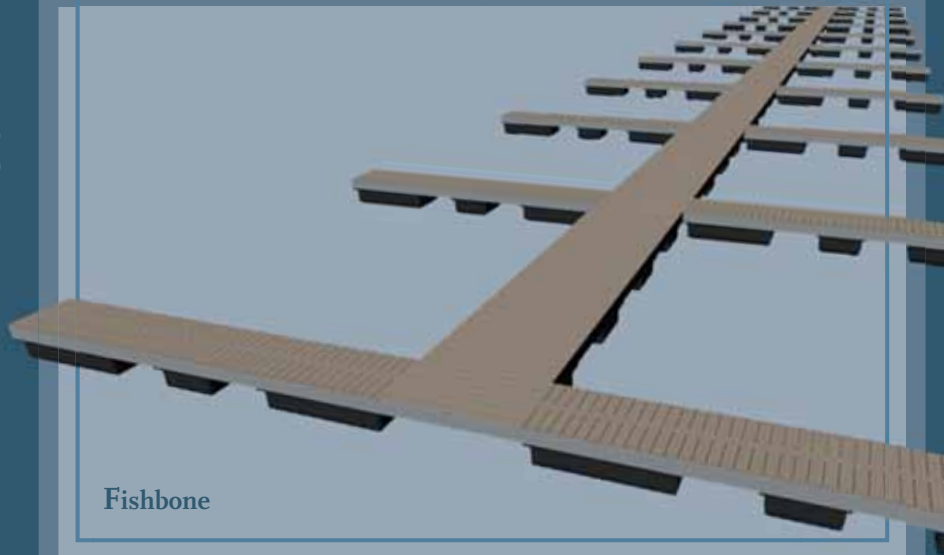
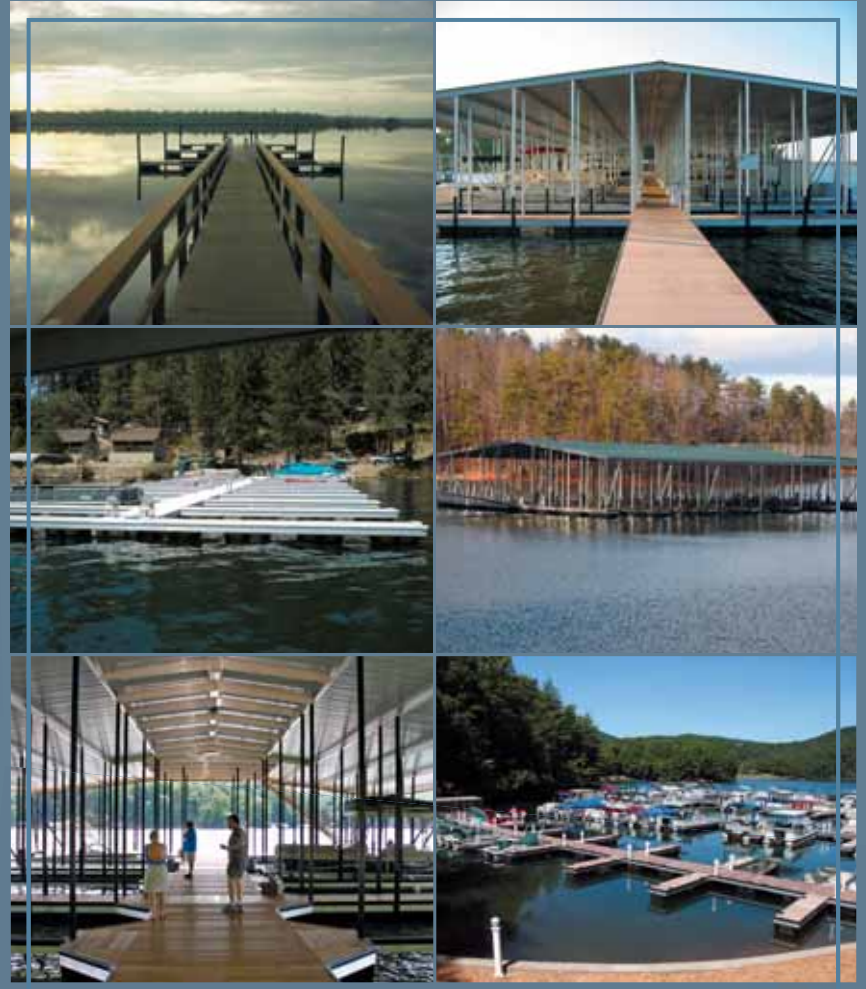




E-Shaped



Commercial Dock Layouts



Fishbone

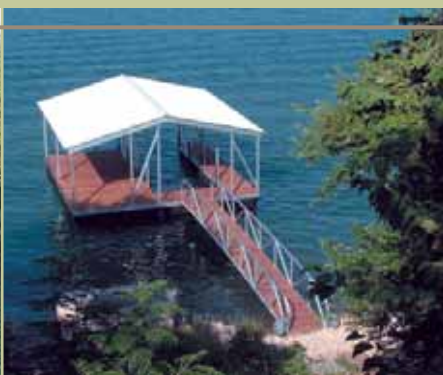
Roof Styles

Excellence is not a skill. It is an attitude. — Ralph Marston

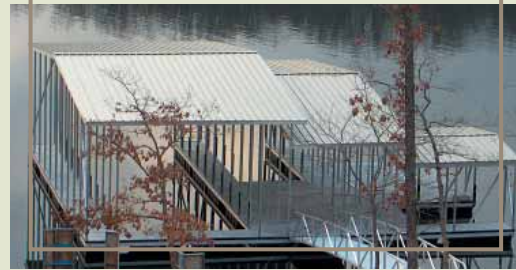
Wahoo categorizes roof types into three fundamental styles—Gables, Hips and Upper Decks. Within these basic styles, we offer variations to accommodate a range of dock layouts, local nuances and personal preferences. Roof choices are typically made with equal regard given to personal aesthetic appeal, desired utility and cost.

The most economical roofs are our Gables and Hips and between these two options, the Hip roof offers slightly better protection from the elements and is often considered more attractive than the more cost efficient Gable roof. When additional recreational space is desirable, especially when a larger water level footprint is not possible, our Upper Decks offer a great solution. Wahoo pioneered the Sun Deck with Gables style over a decade ago and today this style continues to stand as our most popular roof type.

Gable: A-Frame

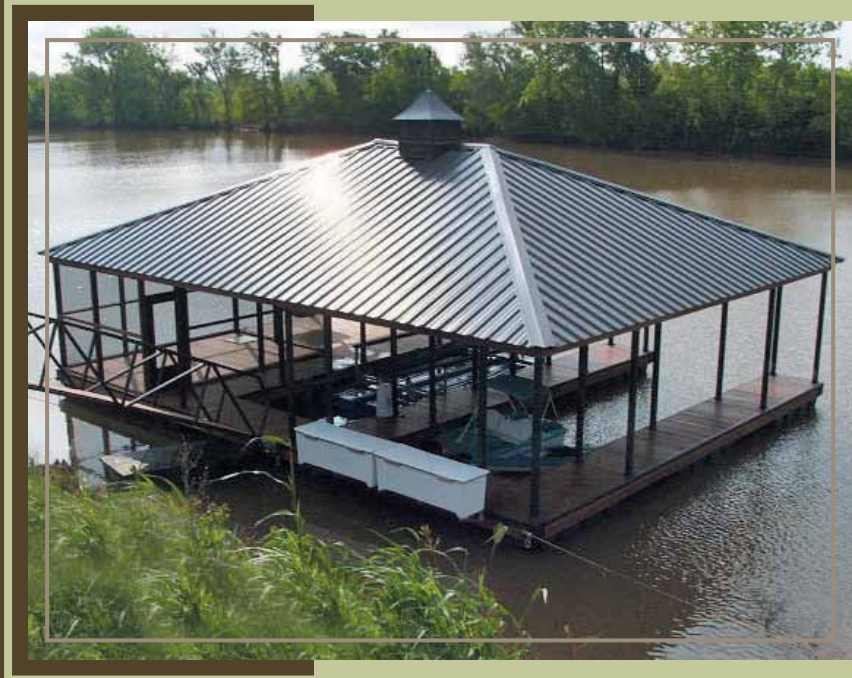


Gable: Front-to-Back





Hip

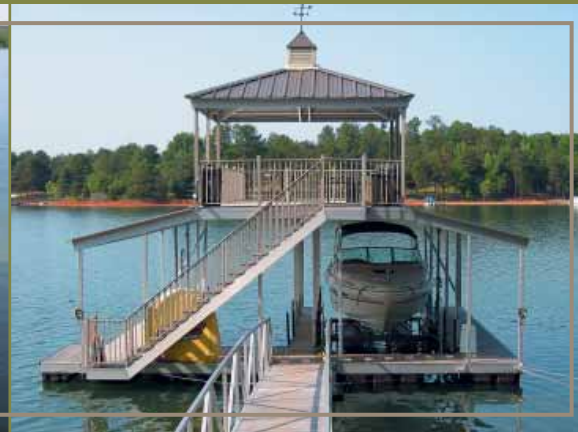


Double Hip

Sun Deck with Gables



Upper Deck Shade





Sun Deck
with Gables:
Front to Back



Sun Deck
with Hip



Full Sun Deck



Anchoring Methods

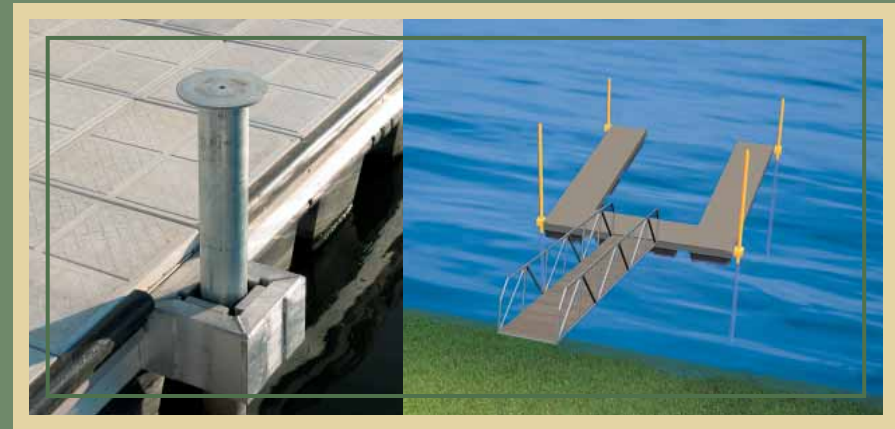
Be a yardstick of quality. Some people aren't used to an environment where excellence is expected. - Steve Jobs
years, the vast majority of all docks are anchored using one or a combination of the methods described below.

Particular anchoring decision factors include the water depth, the distance the dock needs to reside from the shore, the potential amount and frequency of water level fluctuation, the amount of wind and wave loads that will be placed on the dock, the dock configuration and local regulatory restrictions, among others. Because the anchoring points on a dock are subjected to exceptionally high stresses, we uniquely reinforce our docks at all anchoring locations and use intelligent designs to minimize any stresses the result from the constant, multi-dimensional forces that influence floating docks.

Pole & Sleeve anchoring is a useful anchoring method for docks that experience heavy wind and wave loads but require the flexibility to move toward and away from the shore to chase deep water during seasonal water fluctuations. The system consists of a rigid sleeve that is attached to the dock through which slides a 4" diameter, 20' pole. Because the sleeve keeps the pole vertical, the pole naturally buries itself into the ground and does not need to be driven unless the bottom is particularly rocky. A winch is commonly secured to the sleeve to reel in a cable attached to the bottom of the pole to facilitate its withdrawal from the ground when the dock needs to be moved.

The method and quality of anchoring on a floating dock is critical to its durability, longevity and maintenance requirements. For the most part, the anchoring for a floating dock is intended to keep a dock in place and not for stabilization purposes. Although we have used a wide variety of anchoring methods over the

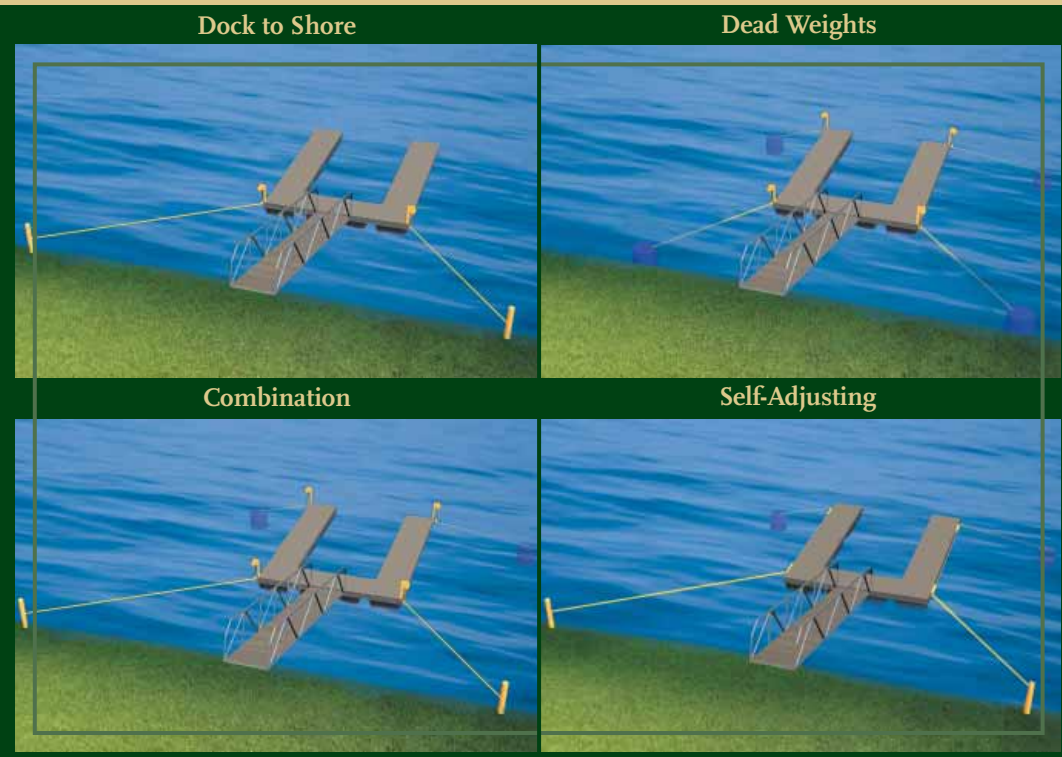
Pile anchoring is a stable anchoring system suitable for heavy load locations and is a good option for docks that do not need to chase the water during seasonal fluctuations. Two piling and multi-piling options are common and the piles can consist of a variety of materials including wood, steel, concrete and fiberglass. Our docks are secured to piles using either Pile Rollers, which consist of UHMW-PE rollers enclosed in an 8" deep aluminum box (this generates very little wear on the piles), or Pile Slides, which consist of IPE or composite wood slats enclosed in an 8" deep aluminum box.



Depth	maximum water depth in which an anchoring system can be used without significant alterations
Fluctuation	amount of fluctuating water level the dock's anchoring system can effectively handle
Action	maximum wave and wind load the anchoring system can manage
Moveable	the anchoring system permits the dock to be moved towards and away from the shore to follow seasonal water level fluctuations
Cost	the relative cost of the anchoring system under typical circumstances
Maintenance	the amount of monitoring/adjusting required to ensure system is properly tuned

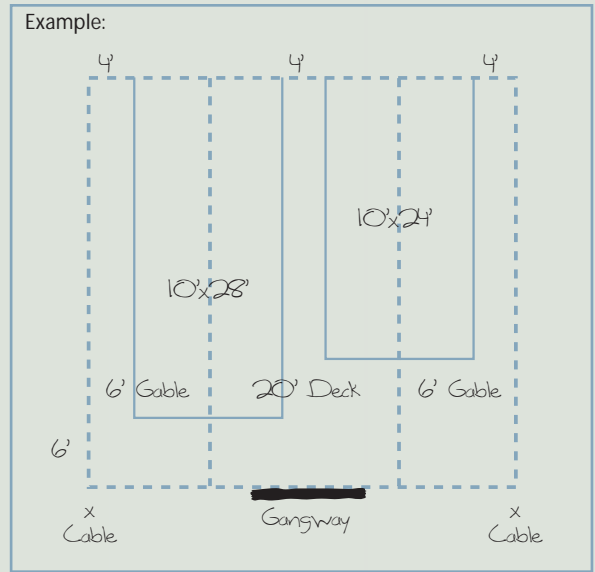
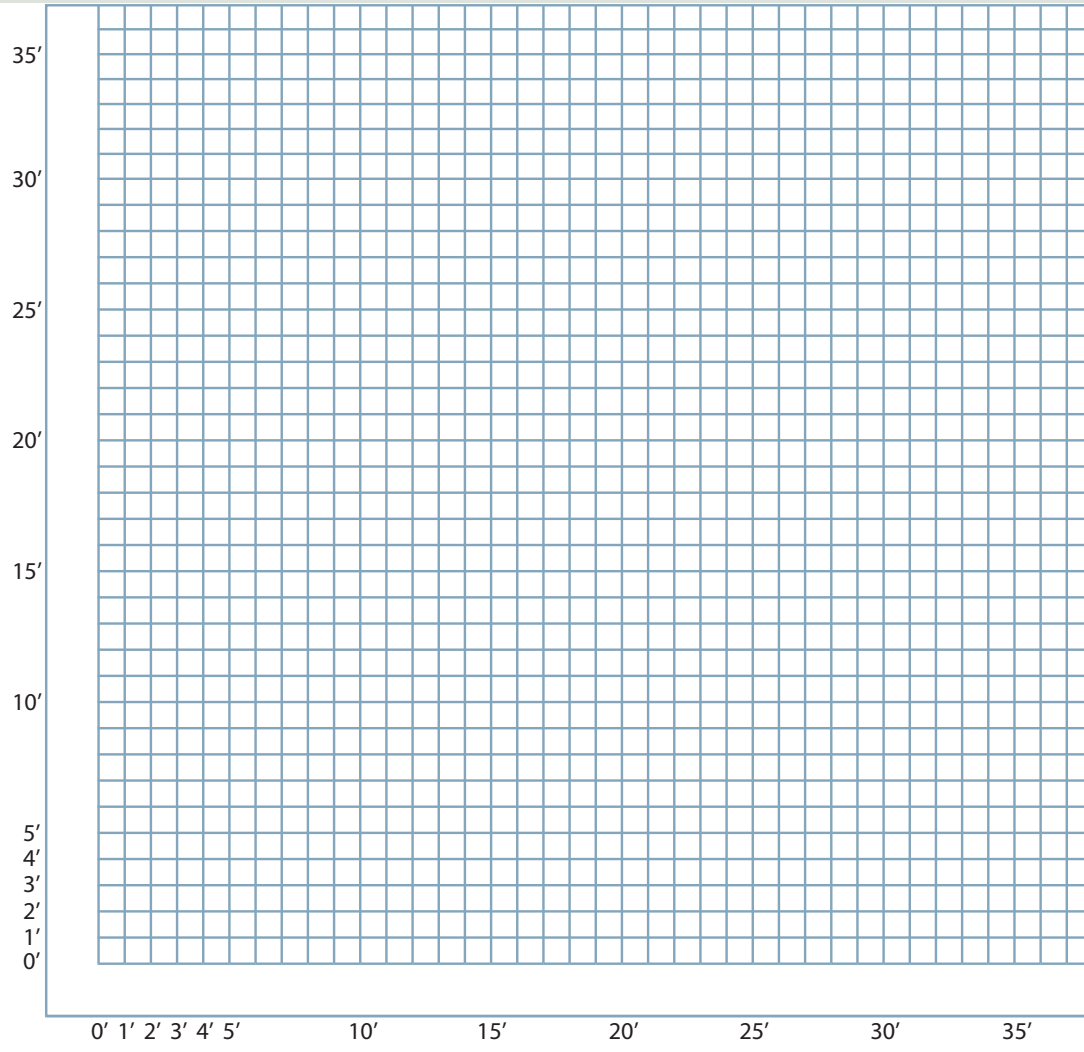
Stiff Arm anchoring provides a relatively economical, effective means for dock anchoring and is especially suitable when a dock layout runs primarily along the shoreline and the dock does not need to chase seasonal water fluctuations. In all cases, cables running diagonally between the Stiff Arms are required to adequately secure the dock and, in many instances, the gangway provides one 'leg' of the stiff-arm arrangement in residential dock applications. Wahoo incorporates several Stiff Arm designs depending on the expected loads placed on the system and the overall reach required.

Cable anchoring is a common, cost effective, simple and often the best method for anchoring a floating dock. This flexible system is commonly used because it can be economical and is suitable for situations that can be challenging for certain other anchoring methods—such as, in areas where water fluctuations are severe and where water depths are extreme. Moreover, it can be used on docks that need to chase the water during seasonal fluctuations. There are four general forms of cable anchoring and each offers a different set of feature benefits.



Pole Anchoring	Pile Anchoring	Stiff Arm Anchoring
15'	20'+ Dependent on location	Unlimited
Unlimited	15'+ Dependent on location	Variable Dependent on stiff arm length
Heavy	Heavy	Moderate
Yes	No	No
Moderate	Moderate to High	Moderate
Low	None	None

Cable Anchoring			
Dock to Shore	Dead Weights	Combination	Self-Adjusting
Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited
Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited
Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Yes	Yes - limited	Yes - limited	Yes
Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Low High if not perfectly aligned	High	High	Moderate



Notes:

Decking

Lower Level _____
 Upper Level _____
 Gangway _____

Gangway

Length _____
 Width _____
 Shore Hinge _____
 Dock Hinge _____

Roof Type

- Gable: A-Frame
- Hip
- Sun Deck
 - with Gables
 - with Gables: Front-to-Back
 - with Hip
 - with Upper Shade Shade
- Gable: Front-to-Back
- Double Hip

Roof Color _____

Anchoring

Method _____

Accessories

- Ladder
 - Dock Box
- _____

Name _____

Address/Phone/Email

