

Measurement Procedures

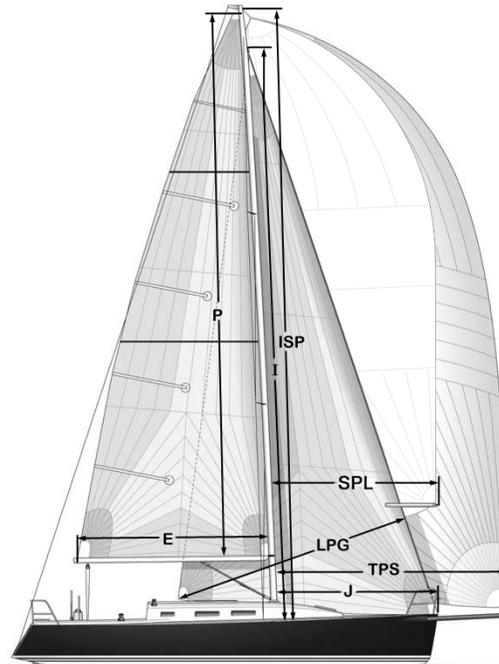
Tools Required

It is recommended that the measurer have a good quality 100 foot tape measure with a loop fitting that can be connected to a halyard shackle. The tape should be either metal or fiberglass backed so that it does not stretch. A plumb bob and a level are also useful.

All measurements should be made to the nearest 0.1 foot or nearest inch.

Rig

The purpose of rig measurement is to help identify the boat model and, for production boats, to determine whether the rig has been modified. Therefore, the measurements do not need to be as precise as required in other measurement based rules.



I: I is the vertical distance between the local sheer line and either the point where the forestay intersects the face of the mast or the top of edge of the highest headsail halyard sheave, whichever is greater.

ISP: ISP is the distance from the local sheer to the top edge of the highest spinnaker halyard sheave.

J: This is the horizontal distance from the point where the forestay intersects with the local sheer line to the face of the mast. For boats that tack a headsail forward of the forestay, J will be the horizontal distance from the headsail tack point to the face of the mast. In these cases, the measurement is sometimes referred to as JC.

SPL: Set the pole on the mast fitting in a horizontal position and athwart ships. Measure the distance from the center line of the mast to the extreme outboard end of the pole.

TPS: Measure the horizontal distance from the face of the mast to the point of attachment at deck level for deck tacked spinnakers or the extreme forward end of any bowsprit when fully extended for sprit tacked spinnakers.

P: This is the distance from the top of the boom to the bottom of the black band at the top of the mast. Without going up the mast, it is very difficult to see the black band. If there is no black band on the mast, hoist the tape as far as it will go and measure the distance to the top of the boom.

E: This is the distance from the back surface of the mast to the inside edge of the black band at the end of the boom. If there is no black band, measure to the outside edge of the outhaul sheave.

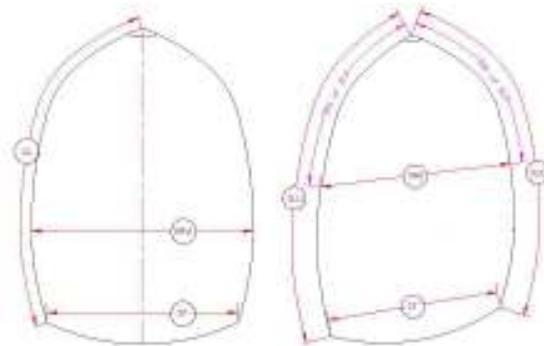
Sails

Sail measurements are normally provided by a sail maker. If a sail makers' certificate is not available, the mainsail, and the largest symmetric spinnaker, asymmetric spinnaker and Genoa must be measured.

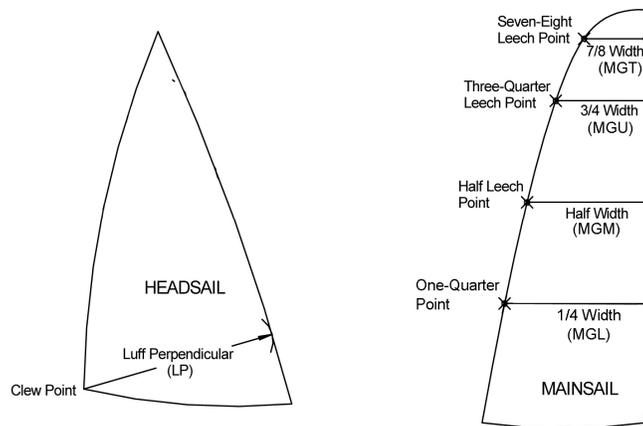
When measuring sails, sufficient tension should be applied to remove all wrinkles but not to stretch the cloth. If the sail cannot be stretched flat, the tape must be allowed to follow the curve of the material.

Symmetrical Spinnaker: The Spinnaker Luff (SL) is measured along the edges of the sail from the head to the foot. The Spinnaker Maximum Width (SMW) is measured across the body of the sail equidistant from the head. The Spinnaker Foot (SF) is the shortest path on the surface of the sail connecting the tack and clew. For most spinnakers the maximum width will be near the center of the sail, but it may also be across the foot.

Asymmetrical Spinnaker: Both the Spinnaker Luff and Leech (ALU and ALE) are measured from head to foot. The Asymmetric Mid Girth (AMG) is measured by determining the mid points of the luff and leech and the girth is the shortest path on the surface of the sail connecting those two points. The Spinnaker Foot (SF or ASF) is measured in the same fashion – that is, the shortest path on the surface of the sail connecting the tack and clew (see drawing).



Genoa: The luff perpendicular (LP) is measured from the clew to outside edge of the sail including any luff tape. The perpendicular line can be found by holding the end of the tape at the clew, then determining the minimum distance to the luff by swinging the tape in a small arch.



Mainsail: Measure the headboard and the top, upper, middle and lower girths. To find the measurement points, fold the head to the clew (using the corner where the leech intersects the headboard) to locate the half leech point, then fold the head to the half leech point to locate both the one-quarter and three quarter leech points. Mark these points on the leech. Then fold the head back to the one-quarter leech point to locate the seven-eighth leech point. Measure the girths by measuring from the leech point to the nearest point on the luff of the sail including the bolt rope.

