



Tuning Guide

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SOLO

The solo is a relatively simple one-design class. With speed differences minimal and a boat that has little adjustment on the water it is essential that the right rig settings be chosen before launching.

Mast foot position

The distance from the front of the mast, at the heel to the outside of the transom should be 3050mm

Forstay

This measurement is best achieved with out the sail raised. Push the mast to the back of the gate and adjust the forestay so that it is just under tension. This position is your Datum point from which the following will apply.

The following applies to a forestay set on a Ronstan 2331 Vernier adjuster

- In drifting conditions ease 2 holes from datum
- Light airs sitting to almost hiking ease 1 hole
- Hiking leave at Datum point
- Constantly over powered ease one hole if still over powered ease 2

Shrouds

Set the shrouds without the sail up there is a 5mm gap in the front of the gate. The shrouds should be just under tension at this stage. The shrouds should be kept at this position.

Chocks

Use 1 mast chock, which will just fit, in the gap between the front of the mast and the front of the gate. In drifting conditions the chock should be placed behind the mast increasing the bend in the mast and flattening the front of the mainsail. As the wind increases move the chock to the front. In very windy conditions this chock can be removed to flatten the sail again.

Centreboard

Turn the boat on its side and lower the board to find the vertical position. This is your datum point to work from so mark it clearly on the handle of the board. In very light conditions the board should be positioned forward of the vertical point and slowly raised as the wind increases and you begin to hike. With increasing wind raise the board beyond the vertical point to reduce the weather helm and de-power the boat.

Traveller

Only in very light airs should the traveller be positioned in the centreline of the boat. With increasing wind ease from this position up to a maximum of 380mm using the mainsheet tension to control the leech.

- Light airs cleat on the centre line to 50mm off once sat on side tank
- Medium 50 – 100mm off centre line
- Heavy 100 –380mm from centre line

Kicker

This should be set so the slack is just taken out of the system when the main is sheeted in. As the wind increases it can be used to de-power the sail by flattening the mast and flattening the sail.

Outhaul

This should be pulled to the black band when you are fully hiking, in winds where it is necessary to power up ease. Very light winds $\frac{1}{2}$ " / $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Light winds $\frac{1}{4}$ / $\frac{1}{2}$ "
To increase power downwind ease this up to 3"

Cunningham

This is an effective way to de-power the sail by flattening the sail and opening the leech. Use only to remove excess creases in the medium conditions but can be pulled hard to de-power in the heavy.