

**The Calliope Sea Scout Group
The Ship
King Edward Parade
DEVONPORT**



**CALLIOPE SEA SCOUT GROUP
BASIC SAILING MANUAL**

This manual has been produced to give all Calliope Sea Scouts a Basic guide to understanding boat terminology and basic sailing functionality.

All Scouts **MUST** be familiar with all Terms and Definitions contained in this booklet in order to be permitted to Sail and/or Skipper either a Sunburst or Cutter.

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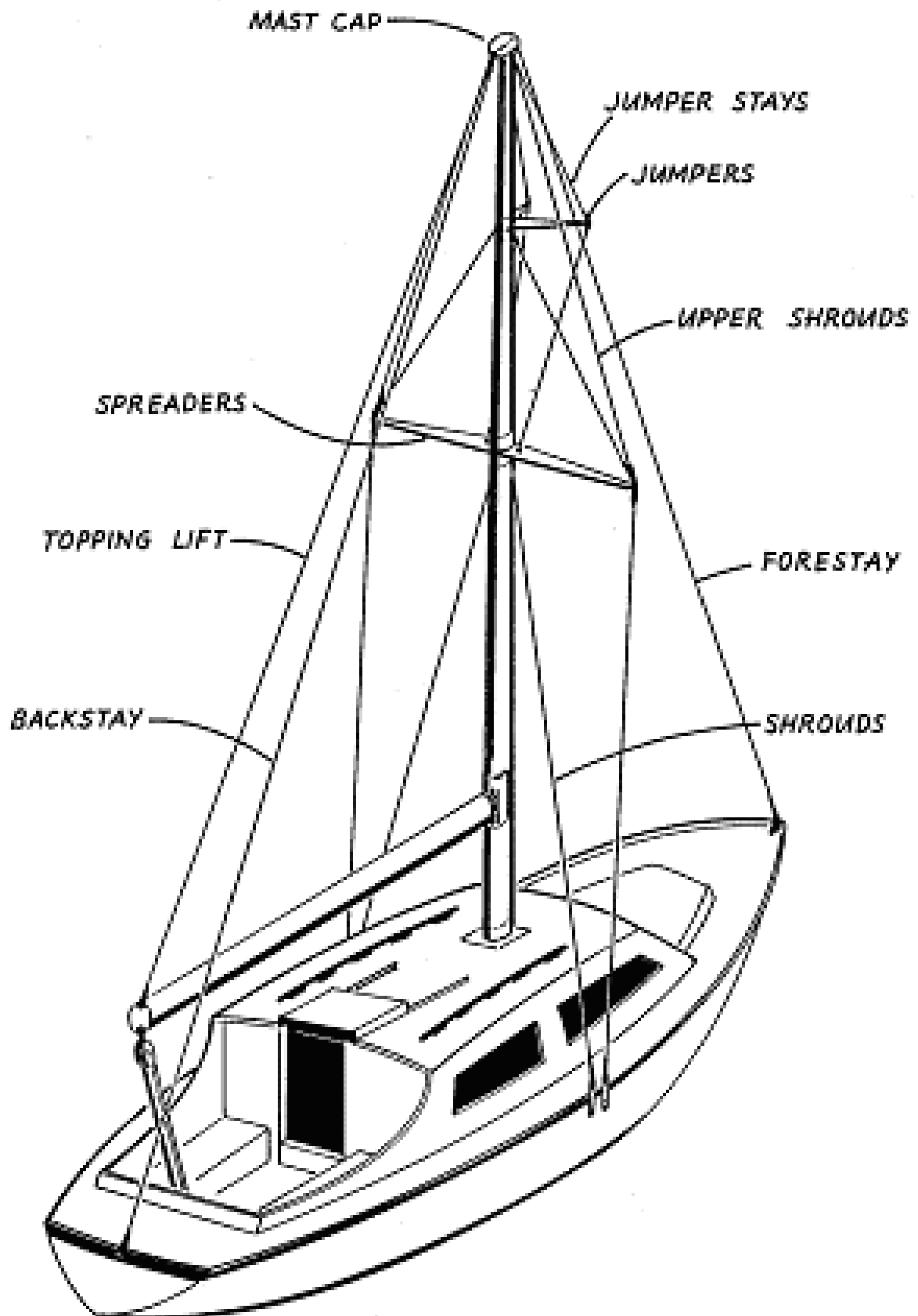
The reason behind this booklet is to ensure that all sailing activities undertaken by Calliope Sea Scouts are done so with a sound knowledge of basic sailing terminology, to ensure not only that it is done safely, but it enable all to gain valuable knowledge that will stand them in good stead for the future.

Happy Sailing

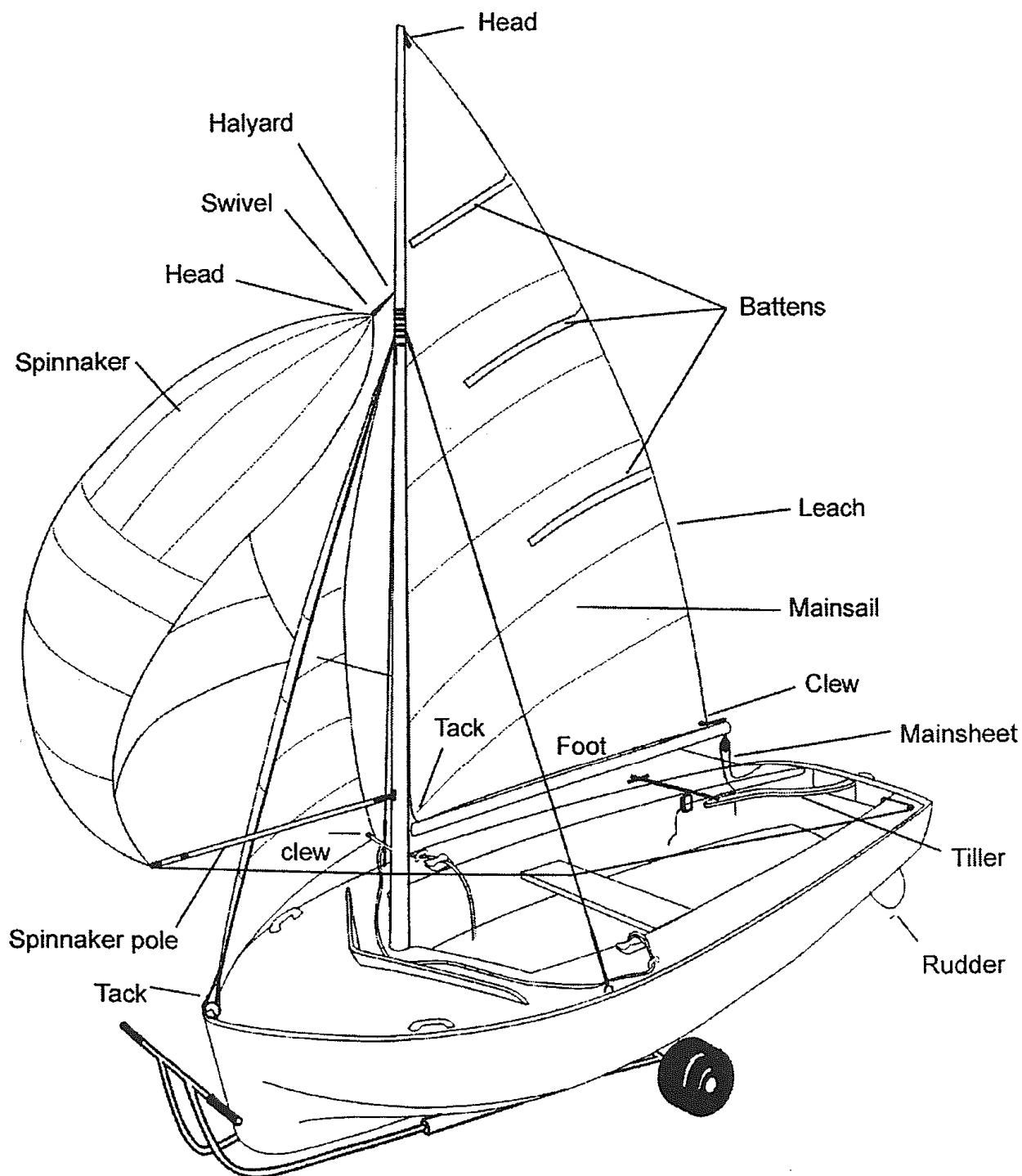
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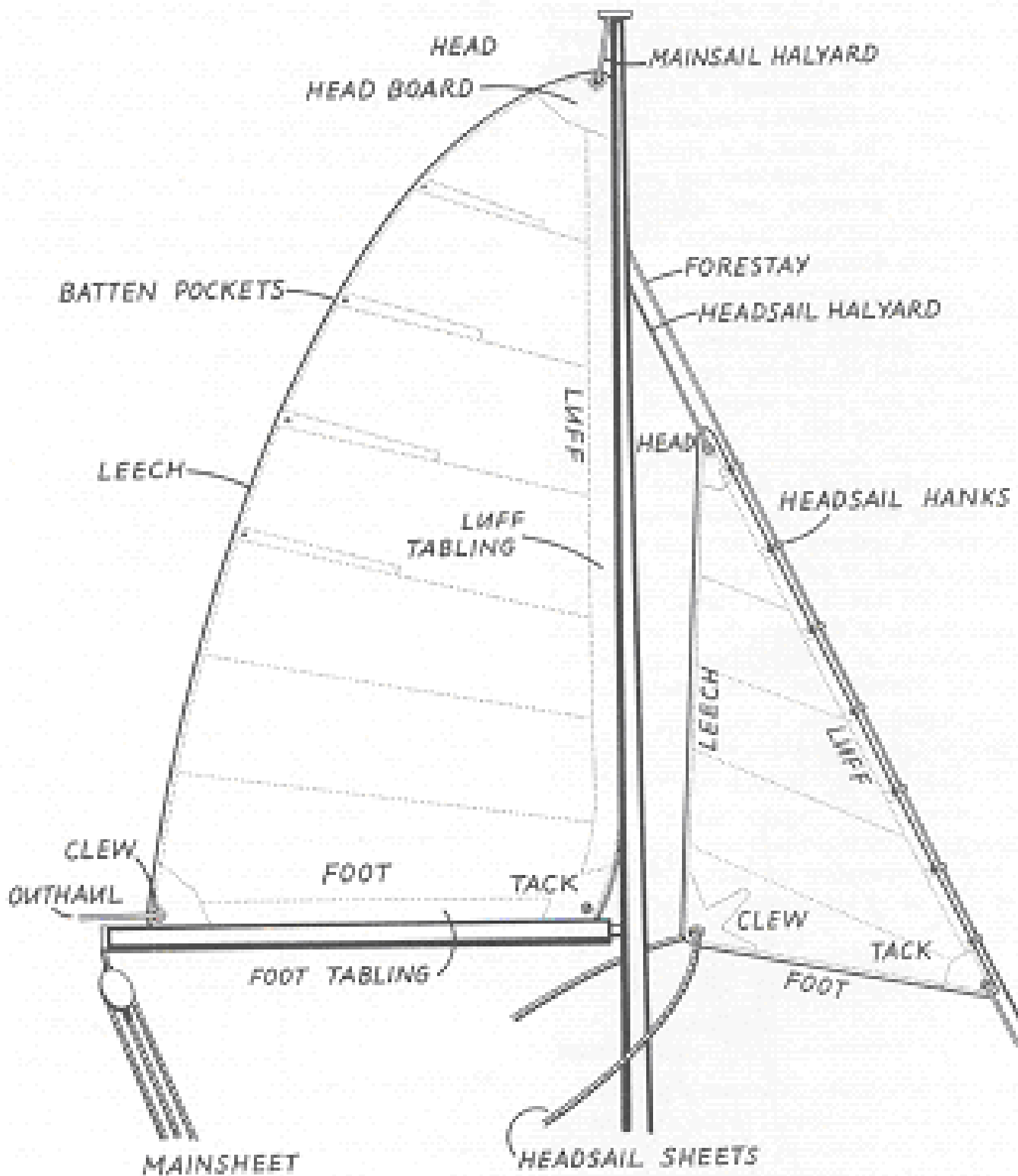
This explains the most Common Parts of Sailing Boats Rigging.



This explains the most Common Parts of Sailing Dinghy Rigging.



This explains the most Common Parts of a Sail.



This explains the most Common Terminology used in Sailing.

Sailing Terminology

Aft: at the back of the boat.

Backstays: adjustable lines that support the mast from the stern.

Batten: a light strip of wood or plastic inserted into the sail to give it shape and support.

Beam: the widest part of the boat.

Bear away set: to hoist and set a spinnaker without gybing.

Beat: the upwind leg in a race, sailing a zigzag course towards the wind.

Boom: a horizontal spar that holds the foot of the mainsail.

Chute: another name for a spinnaker

Clew: the two bottom corners of the sail.

Cockpit: where the skipper and afterguard operate and where the instruments are located.

Downwind: sailing a course with the wind.

Foot: the bottom of a sail

Foredeck: the deck in front of the mast

Forestay: a rigid rod-stay from the top of the mast to the bow, which supports the rig.

Gennaker: an asymmetric spinnaker used in lighter breezes when sailing downwind.

Genoa: a large headsail, overlapping the mast, hoisted in light winds.

Gybing: when the boat changes direction sailing downwind, to take the wind on the other side of the boat.

Halyard: a rope used to hoist and lower the sails.

Head: the top of the sail.

Headsail: the sail attached to the forestay, which acts like the boat's gears. The lighter the wind, the bigger the sail.

Heel: when the boat leans over from the pressure of the wind on the sails.

Kite: another name for a spinnaker

Layline: an imaginary straight line tracking the course along which a yacht can reach a mark without tacking or gybing.

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Leech: the back edge of the sail.

Leeward: the downwind side of the yacht.

Luff: the front edge of the sail.

Luff up: pointing the boat directly into the wind.

Mainsail: the large sail flown from the back edge of the mast.

Mast: Vertical spar that holds up the sails, also known as the rig.

Port: the left side of the boat looking forward.

Port tack: when the wind comes from the left side and the mainsail is out to starboard (the right).

Rail: the edge of the deck where crew sit with their legs over the side in stronger winds.

Reach: to sail with the wind side-on to the yacht.

Rig: also known as the mast.

Run: the downwind legs of a race.

Sheets: the ropes used to control the shape of the sails.

Side Stays: rigid rod-stays supporting the rig sideways.

Spinnaker: a large, light balloon-shaped sail used when sailing downwind.

Spreaders: horizontal struts attached to the mast.

Starboard: the right side of the boat, looking forward.

Starboard tack: when the wind comes from the right and the mainsail is out to port (the left side)

Tacking: when the yacht changes direction when sailing upwind, and takes the wind on the other side of the boat as it "tacks" into the wind. Also known as "going about".

Traveller: a fitting that slides in a track and is used to alter the angle of the sheets.

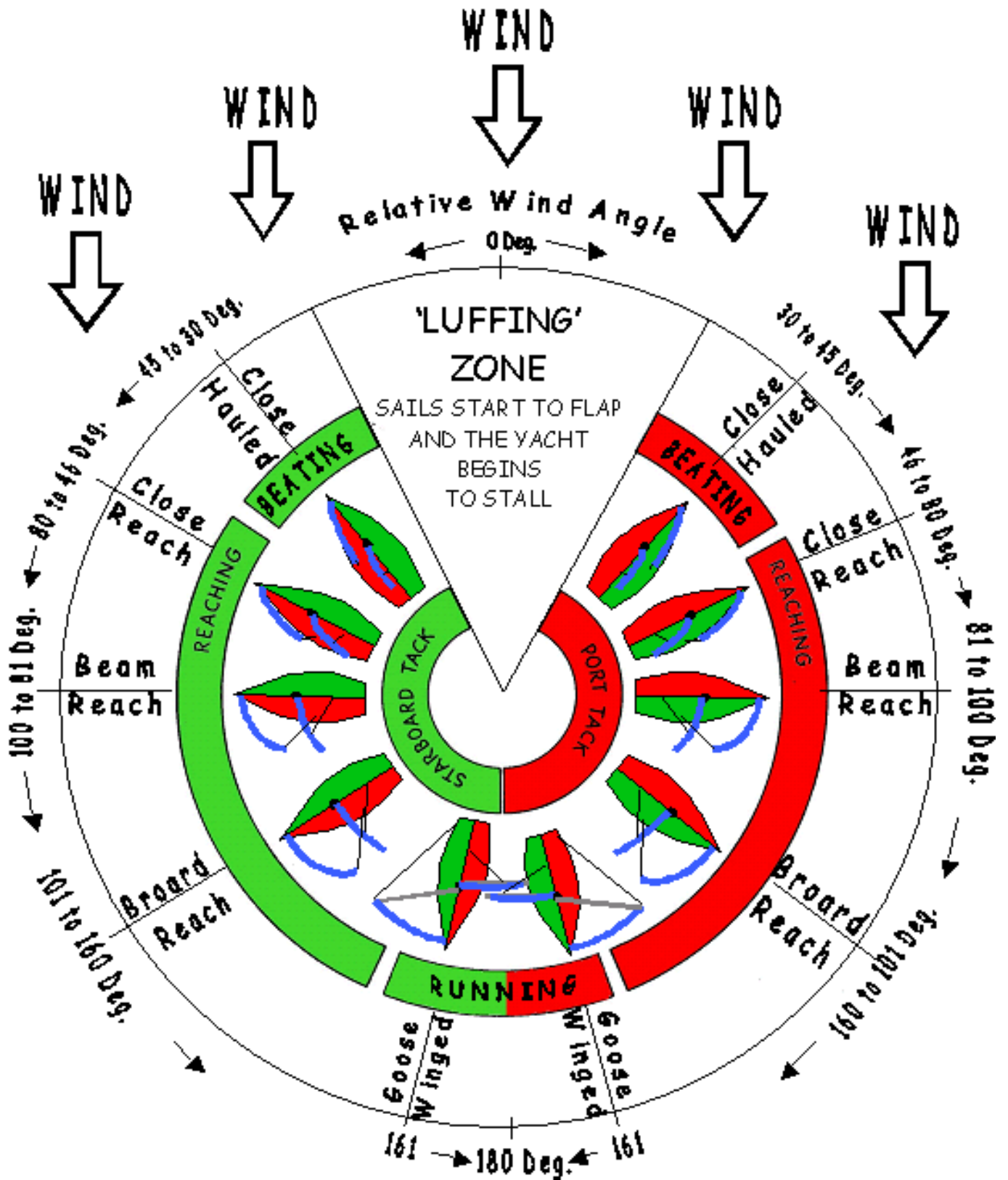
Trim: to adjust the angle of the sails with the sheets.

Telltails: pieces of thread attached to strategic points of the sails to indicate windflow.

Upwind: sailing a course about 40 degrees to the true wind direction.


Windward: the upwind side of the yacht.

This explains the most Common Points of a Sail.



RACE START SEQUENCE

All races will be started using YNZ rule 26, shown diagrammatically below, with the warning signal given 10 minutes before the starting signal. Divisional starts will be at 5 minute intervals.

	Warning	Preparatory	1 Minute	Start
Minutes to Start	5.....	4.....	1.....	0
Visual Signal	Division Flag	Flag P 	Flag P Removed	Division Flag Removed
Sound Signal	1 Sound	1 Sound	1 Long Sound	1 Sound