

## Measurement Notes

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These notes have been amended to include all rule changes up to and including 2 May 2005. The rules referred to below are the “International Topper Class Rules” as amended on 2 May 2005. These will be published in the 2006 yearbook and on the website from 2 May 2005. RRS refers to the Racing Rules of Sailing 2005-2008. These notes do not constitute a change or addition to the rules. Your attention is drawn to rule 7.8, which states that: “It is the owner’s responsibility to ensure that his/her boat complies with the Class Rules...”

The Topper is a strict one-design class and therefore the easy way to comply with the rules is not to change anything. There are, however, twelve permitted areas that can be altered, but before dealing with these a few general points should be noted.

Rule 1.3 states that “Any alteration to the hull, spars, foils, rigging or equipment as supplied by the builder or sailmaker shall be prohibited, except as specified by these rules.” Quite simply, if the rules do not specifically permit a change then you cannot make that change.

Rule 4.1 prescribes the method of resolving disputes by comparison with ten other boats. The advice here is not to step out of line unless the rules permit.

Rule 5.8 permits the replacement of sheets and lines with any material of continuous length and uniform diameter. Please bear this in mind when reading other rules in section 5.

When carrying out modifications, do not add any fittings to the hull, mast or boom. Hatches and holes (including extra screw holes) are not permitted in the hull.

I will now cover specific points and suggest that these notes are read in conjunction with the rules.

### MAINSHEET (RULE 5.1)

All parts of the mainsheet arrangement may be replaced provided that the positions of the boom end fittings, the horse fairleads, the horse cleat and in the case of the centre mainsheet the sailcloth loop, the webbing strap and the lacing eye on the daggerboard case are not changed. It is permissible to add a purchase to the horse using the rope or by adding a block e.g. by using a cleat with an integral block. As it is permitted to replace the lower block, the method of attachment to the horse can include a hole through the block, a shackle attached to the block or a smaller block in the place of a shackle. The mainsheet must be of uniform diameter throughout. When using the centre mainsheet arrangement take care that the forward block that is secured to the strop by a webbing strap or rope is in the correct position i.e.  $130\text{mm} \pm 50\text{mm}$  from the rivet. Make sure that when under tension the block is within these limits. A number of new methods for attachment of the boom end block have appeared. If this block is attached by cord or rope rather than being attached directly to the lug on the boom end fitting then clearly there needs to be some limit on how far the block can be from the boom end otherwise there would be little point in the rule that says the boom

end fitting cannot be moved. Therefore it is required that some part of the block should be no more than 15mm from the nearest point of the boom end fitting.

#### TILLER EXTENSION (RULE 5.2)

Overall length 975mm. This applies to both mainsheet arrangements. Make sure the rubber grip does not slip and make the extension longer. If you have trouble with this try using some tape to secure the grip to the extension. Common sense dictates that you check the grip before coming ashore! The tiller extension may have the traditional Topper joint which is attached via the single hole in the tiller or it may be of the flexible type which can be attached using a suitable adaptor or by drilling a second hole if this is not already present. **It is strongly recommended that the type of flexible joint that has a rope reinforcement in the centre is used. This will prevent the extension becoming detached if the flexible joint breaks.**

The length measurement is as follows:-

For the original Topper extension length is from the end of the grip to the other end i.e. not to the pin.

For the flexible joints the length is from the end of the grip to the top of the adaptor or the fixed part of the extension, measured with the extension standing vertically.

#### KICKING STRAP (RULE 5.3)

The entire kicking strap can be replaced provided it is attached to the fittings provided on the boom and mast. One or both ends should be immediately detachable. This means that it can be detached on the water without the use of tools in order to reef the sail. A shackle with a non-captive pin is not suitable. The purchase is limited to 3:1. To check this look at the moving block, i.e. the one attached to the boom, and count the number of parts of the rope between it and the fixed block including the one you pull if it is coming out of the moving block. The number you get should be three or less. Bear in mind that most 3:1 kickers become 4:1 if they are attached the wrong way round.

#### CLEW OUTHAUL (RULE 5.4)

The purchase here can be 4:1 which can be provided by a double and a single block below the boom or by a 2:1 + 2:1 cascade system with one block attached to the clew hook. If using the first method the final piece of rope should be passed straight round the boom to the clew and not be doubled back to the boom end again as this makes the purchase 8:1. Whichever arrangement you choose please remember rule 7.5 which states that you must be able to reef the sail by two complete turns of the mast. It is permissible to detach part of the purchase to achieve this provided the outhaul remains intact although the purchase may be reduced to 2:1 or 1:1. Here also any detachment should be by a hook as it is unlikely that a shackle could be undone in an emergency. There are three permitted methods of tying the clew to the boom, (1) the traditional plastic hook and shock cord, (2) the stainless steel hook and ring or (3) a Velcro strop. The Velcro strop must be attached in such a way that it cannot become detached at any time. When using the Velcro strop the metal hook may be removed

(requires boom end fitting to be removed) or left in place provided it is taped up to prevent it from catching on anything or causing injury.

#### TACK DOWNHAUL (RULE 5.5)

The maximum purchase permitted here has been increased to 6:1. Any arrangement providing this is permissible the simplest being to cascade the original 3:1 with a 2:1. The downhaul cleat on the back of the older masts is likely to get in the way and may therefore be removed providing that the holes are sealed with rivets. The rule also states that the downhaul must be “attached to the sail tack by a hook or a shackle”. Therefore the use of a rope strop to transmit the tension to both cringles is illegal.

#### EXTRA TURNING BLOCKS (RULES 5.3, 5.4 and 5.5)

Extra blocks can be added to direct the pull in a convenient direction provided these are not attached permanently to the hull or spars.

#### HALYARD (Previously RULE 5.6)

A halyard is no longer required but it is still legal to use one. If you have a mast with a halyard cleat on the front then this can be used but it is not permissible to retro-fit a cleat to the newer masts that do not have cleats. In this case the halyard can be secured to the ring in the mast strap.

#### DAGGERBOARD (RULE 5.6)

Various retaining methods are permissible including elastics attached to the various screws on the daggerboard casing. Pro-Grip is permitted on the bladders to assist in the retention of the daggerboard but the existing shock cord and hook must be retained to prevent the daggerboard from becoming detached from the Topper.

#### MAST AND BOOM CLEATS (RULE 5.7)

These may be replaced but the mast and boom should not be modified, e.g. by drilling extra sets of holes. The halyard and downhaul cleats, where present, may be removed provided that the holes are sealed with rivets. It is not permitted to add cleats to masts that do not have them i.e. the newer masts with straps instead of metal strops.

#### ROPES AND LINES (RULE 5.8)

Replacement is permitted with any length or material except wire. They must be of one continuous length and of uniform diameter. Therefore it is not permissible to add a thin tail to the mainsheet.

#### COMPASS (RULE 5.9)

Since the rules do not permit the addition of a compass bracket to the boat, any bracket must be regarded as part of the compass and the entire assembly must not be permanently fixed to the boat. To be accepted as not permanently fixed, it must be possible to remove the entire compass assembly without the use of tools. The fitting

of the compass should not undermine the integrity of the mast or the mastgate assembly. If the compass is not permanently fixed it should be possible to lower the mast on the water. The newer type of bracket that clips to the mast is to be recommended. The older type that uses a triangular plate retained by the mastgate screws is to be discouraged as it has the potential to affect the mast integrity. This design may eventually be outlawed.

#### TOESTRAPS (RULES 5.10, 5.11 and 7.7)

If adding padding to the toe straps, make sure that the measurements in rule 7.7 are not compromised. Always check the toe straps as they can be stretched and also it has been known for the straps on a new boat to be out of class! If you do not use the side straps, shorten them, as there is no point in risking an infringement. Holes are best made with a hot implement such as a soldering iron. When putting new holes in a strap do not place them too close to any existing holes. It should be possible for the measurer to pull the straps straight for measurement. Therefore, if your straps are close to the limit and cannot be pulled straight, be prepared to undo the elastics. The centre toe strap is no longer limited. If in doubt seek advice regarding the correct length to use.

#### MAST AND BOOM FITTINGS (RULES 6.1 and 6.2)

For masts with metal strops the equivalent Ronstan fitting, which is made of thicker material and is less likely to break, can replace the standard strop used for attaching the kicker to the lower mast.

When repairing the above fitting or the similar one on the boom it is sometimes difficult to get new rivets to fit properly due to wear having taken place in the holes. In this case, it is permissible to use a through bolt provided it is the same size as the original hole. In the case of the boom, take care to ensure that the bolt does not protrude more than necessary.

Newer masts and booms have a webbing strap for attachment of the kicker. This has been done to reduce the number of holes. If replacing these, the official Topper fitting must be used. It is not permissible to retro-fit these to the older masts and booms which have metal strops.

#### SAILS (RULES 1.3 and 6.3)

Only sails made by a licensed sailmaker can be accepted. Currently the majority of boats have sails from Hydes but new sails both 5.3 m<sup>2</sup> and 4.2 m<sup>2</sup> from Sails East are now being introduced. Older boats sometimes have sails made by different makers, so if in doubt please check. Training sails are not permitted when racing. Major repairs involving replacement panels or adjustment to seams must be done by a licensed sailmaker. Minor repairs can be taken to any sailmaker.

#### SAIL NUMBERS (RULES 3.1 TO 3.6)

All sails must carry the correct number (i.e. the one stamped on the hull). Dispensation will only be granted in exceptional cases where it proves impossible

(and not just inconvenient) to display the correct number. Dispensation will be granted to competitors from abroad that bring their own sail for use on a hire boat in which case it is expected that the sail will carry the number of a boat owned by the competitor. Also do not forget the "one sail" rule if it is in operation (Standard S.I. 2.4). Substitution of a second sail after measurement/start of event is only permitted if the first sail is damaged and cannot be satisfactorily repaired in time. The substitute sail will need to be inspected by the measurer.

Correct placement of the numbers is equally important. This is governed by the class rules (3.4 to 3.7) and by RRS Appendix G.

Separate instruction sheets are available for the different sails.

#### BOW LINE (RULE 7.4)

The length should be 1500mm and the diameter should be 6mm. It should be attached to the bow by the hole provided. The line must be readily available for use. This means that a rescue boat crew should be able to grab it and use it without untying any knots. If you want to ensure that it does not get in the way coil the loose end and retain it with the daggerboard elastic where it passes around the mast or use a piece of elastic round the mast specifically for this purpose.

#### HATCHES

There has been no change to the class rules as far as hatches are concerned. They are not permitted (Rule 13). Any repairs requiring access inside the hull, or repairs to damaged hulls should be done using welded patches. Topper dealers will be able to arrange this as they have access to the necessary specifications or can obtain them from Topper International. Please ask if in any doubt. In the case of older hulls where a hatch has been fitted this may be accepted provided it is permanently sealed i.e. the measurer cannot open it.

#### ADVERTISING

There has been a significant change to the advertising rules since RRS 2001-2004. The ISAF Advertising Code is set out in Regulation 20, which can be found in Appendix 1 of the RRS. With certain exceptions, the advertising category now applies to the boat and not the event. **The International Committee has designated the Topper as Category C.** If you intend to display advertising then please read the rules carefully and if in doubt ask for my advice. If placing advertising on the sail please ensure that it is not in the space reserved for identification as specified in RRS Appendix G **and the Class Rules**, which modify Appendix G. The new layout for the letters and numbers is designed to allow a complete white panel for advertising on the new sails and a similar amount of space on the Hyde sails. If unsure, please ask for advice. The sailing instructions for certain ITCA (GBR) events require championship numbers to be displayed. Please allow space for these as described in separate instruction sheets.

## SPONSOR'S ADVERTISING

If you read the Advertising Code, you will see that the sponsor gets the front 25% of the hull. This is fine on an ocean racing yacht but on a Topper it is almost useless as the hull surface is curved and largely downward facing. Where sponsor's advertising is required you will be given instructions for its placement. I am asking that you choose to do this (regulation 20.3.2), as it is not in the best interests of the class if we put the sponsor's advertising where it cannot be seen! If this causes a problem in a few individual cases then I will discuss the matter with you and we will find a compromise.

## ISAF PLAQUE

All boats from sail number 40000 shall have the ISAF plaque affixed to the forward end of the cockpit.

## TAPE ON THE HULL

The hull fittings are intended to be flush but manufacturing variations result in this not always being achieved. It is therefore permissible to shave small quantities of material from the jointing faces of the hull plate or the hull to achieve a flush fit. Similarly it is permissible to apply tape (e.g. parcel tape) to the joints around the hull plate and the bailer provided that no tape is affixed more than 50mm from any joint. Please be aware of RRS 53. It is not permissible to apply any other substance to the surface of the hull.

## OTHER USE OF TAPE

It is common practise to use tape on spars, blocks, ropes, and pins etc. to prevent wear, to assist with the fitting of parts or to prevent parts catching. In general, this is perfectly acceptable.

## DISCUSSIONS ON MEASUREMENT

From time to time discussions appear on the Topper website. I do not always have time to study these and so a direct email is usually the best way to get my views. Alternatively email me to bring any discussion to my attention. Thank you.