

EASY TRUE OR FALSE EXAM.

1. When sailing close hauled, the fore sail should be trimmed first? T___ F___
2. You have a good trim on the fore sail if the leeward tell tales are screaming aft? T___ F___
3. You have a better trim on the fore sail if all tell tails are screaming aft? T___ F___
4. When the main and the fore sails are both trimmed correctly you are what is called sailing in the groove? T___ F___
5. If the top jib tell tail is fluttering , move the jib lead forward. T___ F___
6. If the bottom jib tell tale is fluttering move the jib lead forward. T___ F___
7. Once the sails are trimmed and the tell tails are correct, the helmsman can use the tell tails to indicate what corrections are needed to stay in the groove. T___ F___
8. If you are heading up too high, it should cause the windward tell tail to break first and fly upward. T___ F___
9. If you are falling off, the leeward tell tails break and flutter first. T___ F___
10. Jib tell tails are on the luff and more could be added to the leech for added information. T___ F___
11. Main sails have tell tails located at the leech at each batten. T___ F___
12. Tell tails on the main can tell you a lot about the relationship between the headsail and the main and the slot between them. T___ F___
13. Leech tell tails are the best way to tell airflow as it leaves the main. T___ F___
14. One of the most common error when sailing up wind is over trimming the main. T___ F___
15. Sailing up wind in medium wind, make the main tight, boom in the middle and main sheeted in and you will be set to go. T___ F___
16. The above is not all there is to do. Going back to question 14, if you think 15 is true , you would possibly be over trimming. T___ F___
17. As you change relative to the wind sail adjustments are to be made. Tell tails are the best indication of proper trim.
18. If the main top tell tail is streaming to leeward you are over trimmed and it is advisable to let out on the main sheet slowly until the top tell tail streams aft. T___ F___
19. Moving the traveler to windward, tell tail at the top should break first. T___ F___
20. If the jib top tell tail is fluttering moving the jib lead forward a bit could stop the fluttering. T___ F___
21. If the jib bottom tell tail is fluttering move the jib lead further forward. T___ F___
22. When going to the windward with both sails properly trimmed keep you eye on the main leech tell tails. If the top tell tail breaks to the leeward you are over trimmed. T___ F___
23. The jib trimmer and the main sheet trimmer work together to fine tune the sails every time there is a change in the wind or the direction of the boat, the helm works with both. T___ F___
24. If the bottom leech tell tail breaks first a finesse tightening of the leech tension should correct this. T___ F___
25. As you bear off and ease your sails out use the leeward tell tails on the jib and the leech tell tails on the main to trim well past a beam reach. T___ F___
26. When all looks well, ease the sheets a bit and check the knot meter. T___ F___
27. Other tell tails are confusing and are to be avoided. T___ F___
28. A tell tail on the back stay above your head is useful to position the boom and the main sail square to the wind. T___ F___
29. Putting a tell tail on the spinnaker pole topping just above the pole will help square the pole

the wind. T__F__

30. In general the traveler should only move about 6 inches to either side of centerline for most beating and reaching situations. T__F__

31. Some other controls and what they do. Match. May be more than one answer.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. out haul | 1. looks good streaming aft, |
| b. backstay | 2. Slightly stalled to leeward is acceptable. |
| c. boom on centerline. | 3. Streaming to windward |
| d. main top tell tail | 4. Over trimmed if pulled to leeward. |
| e. stalled main top tell tail | 5. Tightened first when setting the main |
| f. Most important source for up wind power | |
| g. Cunningham | 6. Ideal location in beats in light and moderate winds |
| h. Main luff bubble | 7. Fore sail |
| J. Unwanted twist | 8. Main sail |
| k. Top batten not parallel to boom. | |
| l. Jib leech flutter | 9. Cure by raising traveler a few inches |
| | 10. Easing the traveler and falling off will reduce heel and help get rid of the luff bubble |
| | 11. You have moved the traveler too far to windward... |
| | 12. Primary for flattening the upper part of the main |
| | 13. Primary for flattening the lower part of the main. |
| | 14. Also used to flatten lower part of the main |
| | 15. Move jib lead forward. |

Source: SAIL Dec 2006

Sail care 2004

False answers 6.15.21.27

MASTER

ANSWERS

All true except 6.(move back)

15 (more to do, keep checking)

21 (jib lead aft)

27 (how about telltales on backstay and shroud)

31 Matching.

a-5,13

b-12

c-6

d-4,2,1

e-3

f-8

g-14

h-10

j-11

k-9

l-15

38 possible answers, Save and refer to often.