

PHHS – Guidance Notes for Measurement

Hull Measurement

- Linear measurements are in metres, rounded to 3 decimal places (mm).
- Length overall LO measurement is to the extremity of the hull, and does not include fittings, e.g. bow roller, pulpit, pushpit, rudder, pintles, etc.
- Beam BM is the maximum beam of the hull structure including toe rails, but not including stanchions or guard wires.
- NS and PS are measured at the point of maximum beam BM.
- Weights are in Kilograms, rounded to the nearest whole Kg. If true measured weight is unavailable, use manufacturers published data.

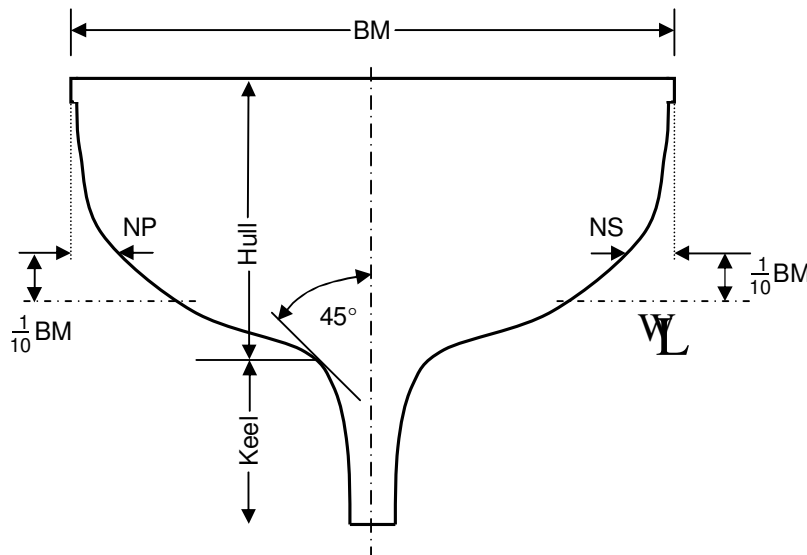
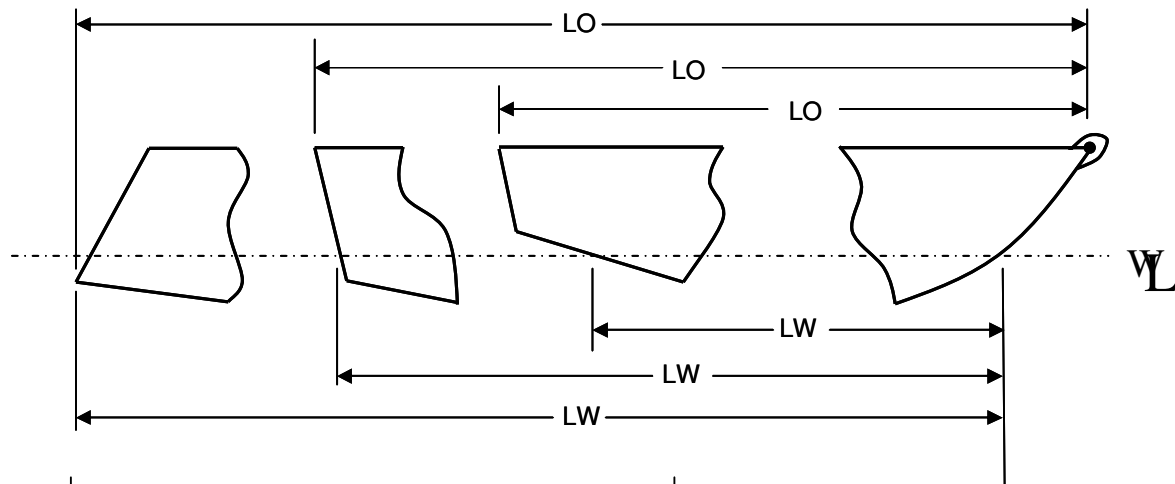
Tips for measurements

To make accurate measurements the yacht needs to be out of the water and ideally supported on an appropriate cradle. The vessel should be as close to normal sailing trim as possible. i.e. not bows up/down and as close to horizontal athwart ships as possible.

LO - Drop plumb lines from the bow and stern to the ground. Mark the ground under the plumb lines and measure the distance between the marks.

LW should be measured using the same technique as LO

BM - Drop plumb lines from the deck at points of maximum beam. Mark the ground under the plumb lines and measure the distance between the marks. The point of maximum beam may not be very obvious, so it may be necessary to take a number of measurements, the largest being entered on the handicap form.



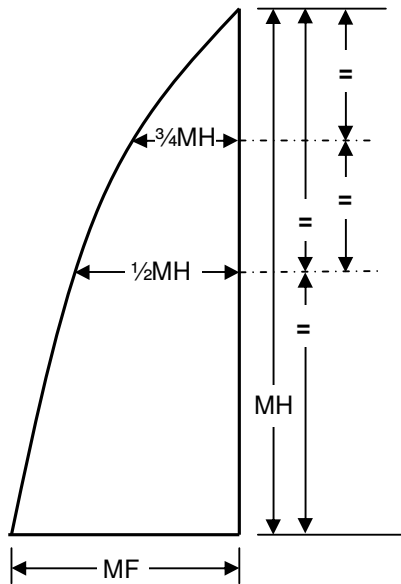
Inslope NP/NS Measurement

Drop plumb line from the deck at point of maximum beam as determined in BM above. Using a spirit level and chalk/tape mark the plumb line with the vessels water line. Measure up the plumb line a distance of $\frac{1}{10} BM$. From this point measure the horizontal distance to the hull.

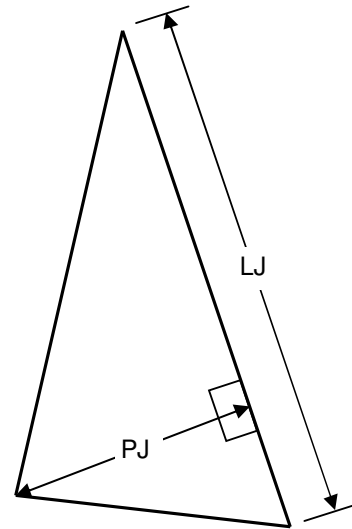
Sail Measurement

- Linear measurements are in metres, rounded to 3 decimal places (mm).
- When taking measurement the sail cloth should be under tension such that wrinkles along the line of the measurement are just beginning to show.
- Symmetrical spinnakers are defined as a conventional spinnaker flown from a pole attached to the mast.
- Cruising Chutes are defined as loose luffed sails (i.e. luff not attached to the forestay) that are straight in the luff and tacked directly to the stem head. No pole is used.
- Asymmetrical spinnakers are defined as a loose luffed sails (i.e. luff not attached to the forestay) that are straight or curved in the luff, and tacked to a fixed or telescopic pole or bowsprit.

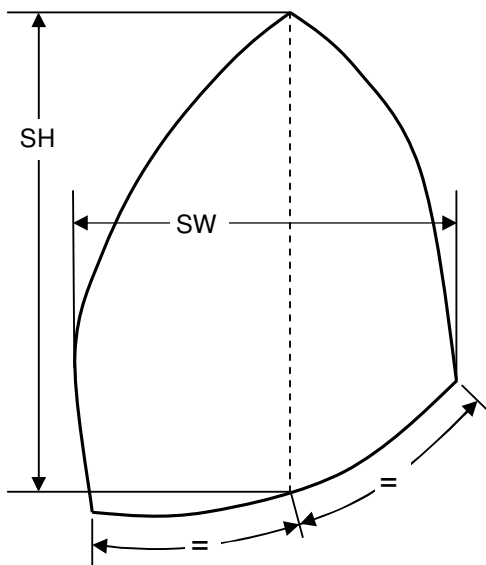
Mainsail



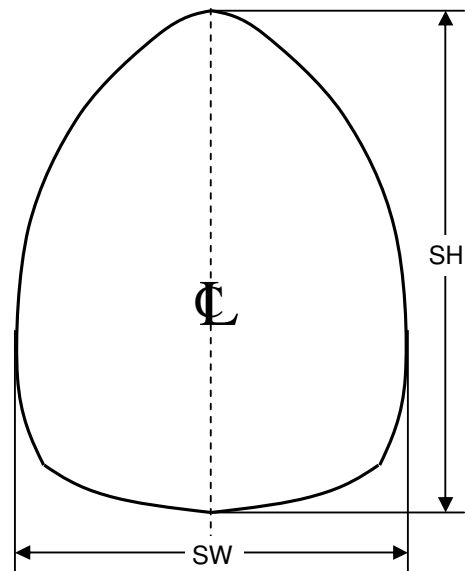
Largest headsail or Cruising Chute



Asymmetrical Spinnaker

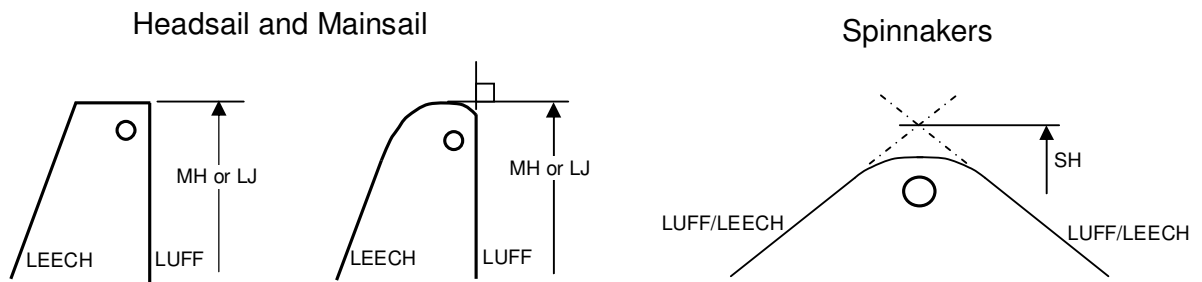


Symmetrical Spinnaker

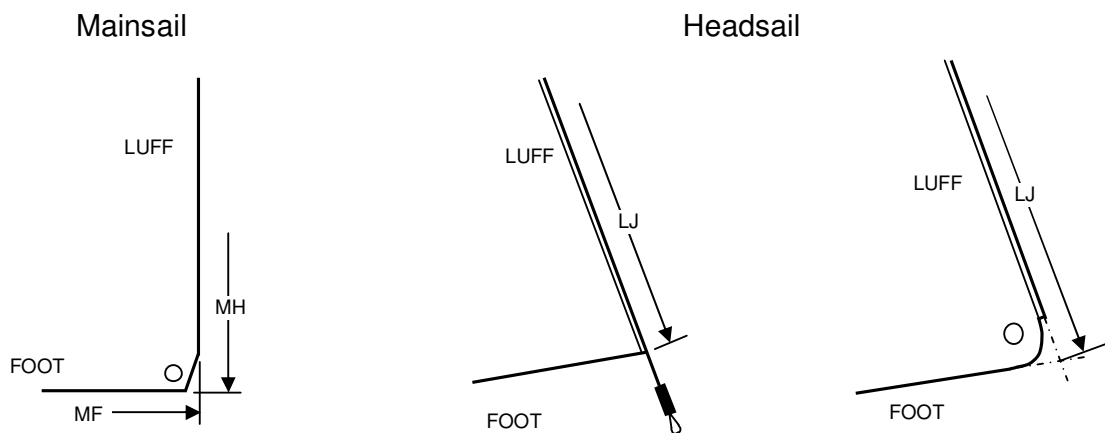


Sail Measurement Points

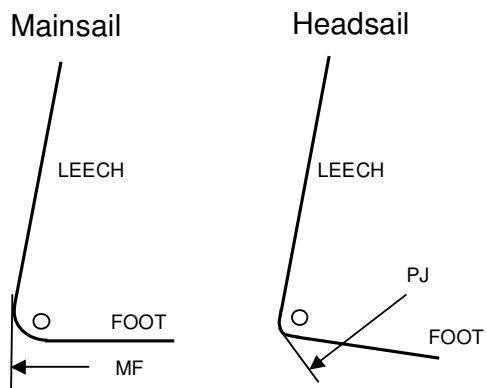
Head Point Measurement



Tack Point Measurement



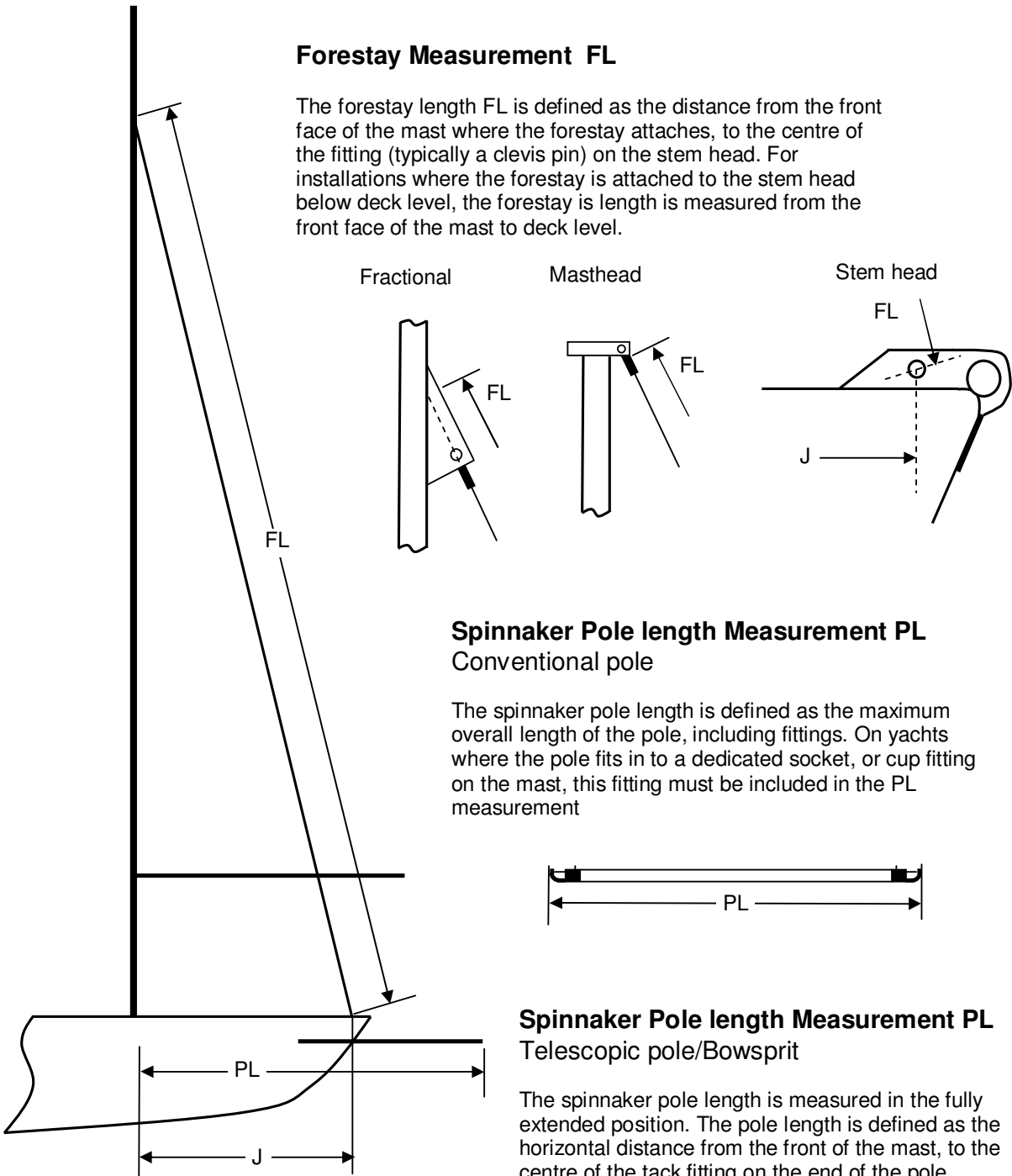
Clew Point Measurement



Forestay, Pole and J Measurement

Forestay Measurement FL

The forestay length FL is defined as the distance from the front face of the mast where the forestay attaches, to the centre of the fitting (typically a clevis pin) on the stem head. For installations where the forestay is attached to the stem head below deck level, the forestay length is measured from the front face of the mast to deck level.



Spinnaker Pole length Measurement PL Conventional pole

The spinnaker pole length is defined as the maximum overall length of the pole, including fittings. On yachts where the pole fits in to a dedicated socket, or cup fitting on the mast, this fitting must be included in the PL measurement

Spinnaker Pole length Measurement PL Telescopic pole/Bowsprit

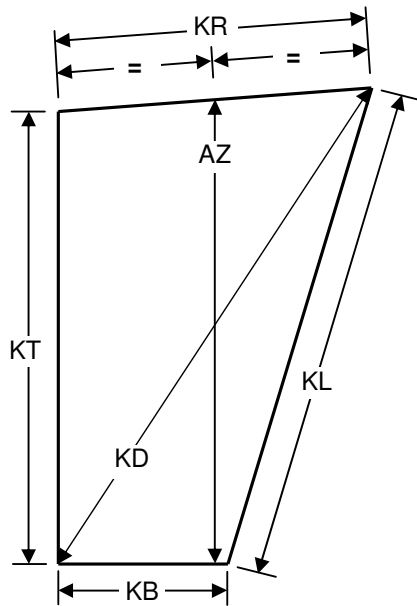
The spinnaker pole length is measured in the fully extended position. The pole length is defined as the horizontal distance from the front of the mast, to the centre of the tack fitting on the end of the pole

J Measurement

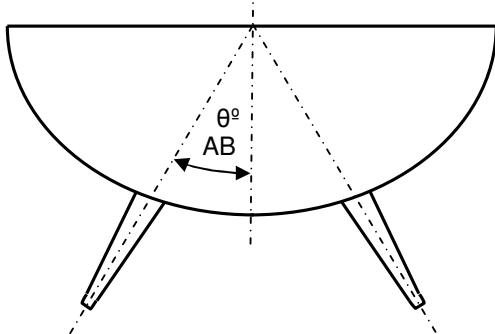
The J measurement is the horizontal distance from the front of the mast to the point at which the forestay attaches to the stem head

Keel Measurement

Fin Keel



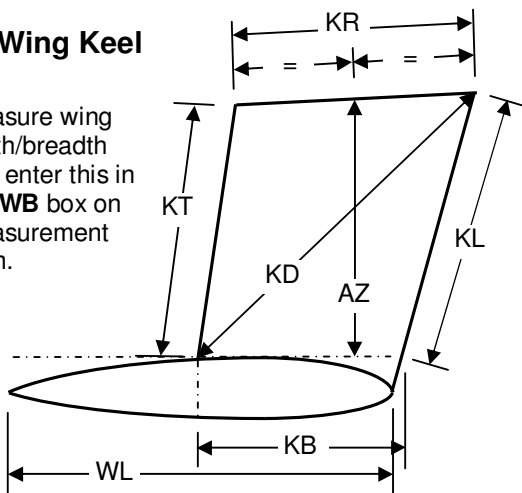
Twin Keel



Keels measured as for standard fin keel, and are assumed to be identical

Wing Keel

Measure wing width/breadth and enter this in the **WB** box on measurement form.

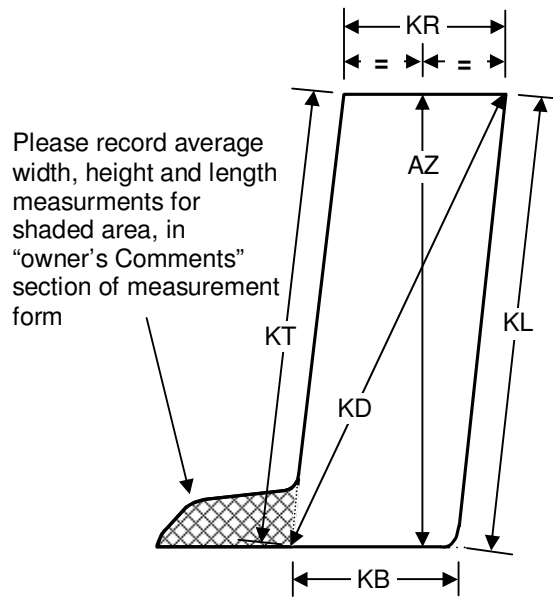


Notes on measurement of Keels.

- Measurements are in metres, rounded to 3 decimal places (mm).
- Lift and swing keels without any external casing should be treated as fin keels and measured in the fully down position.
- On yachts where the keel/hull interface is not well defined, it is recommended to mark the leading and trailing edge root points with chalk to ensure all measurements are taken to the same datum.
- If in doubt contact your club handicap officer for advice

Modern Fin Keel

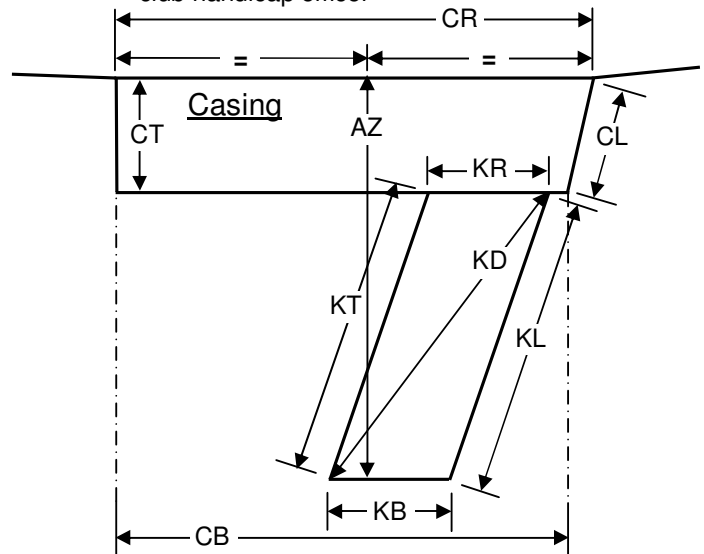
Performance keel with low CoG bulb or torpedo



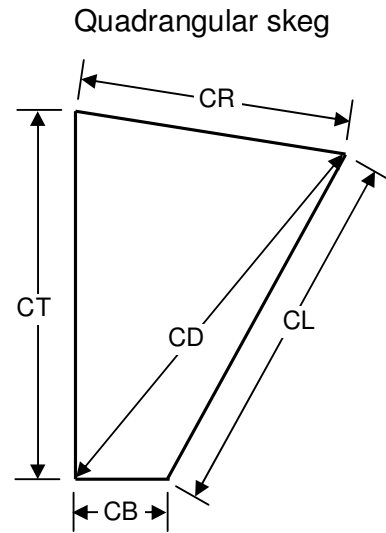
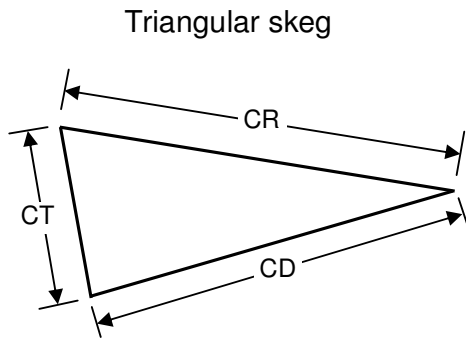
Lift/Swing Keel

External casing e.g. Sadler 25, Sonata.

If yacht has external casing and skeep, contact club handicap officer

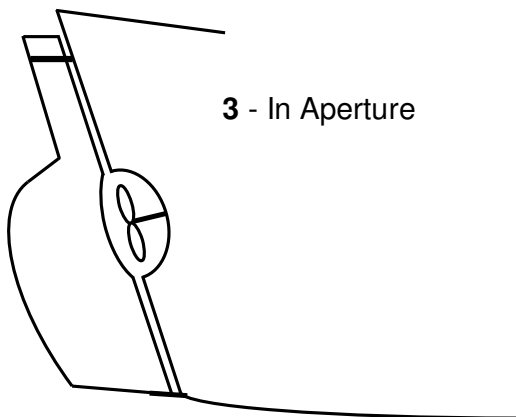
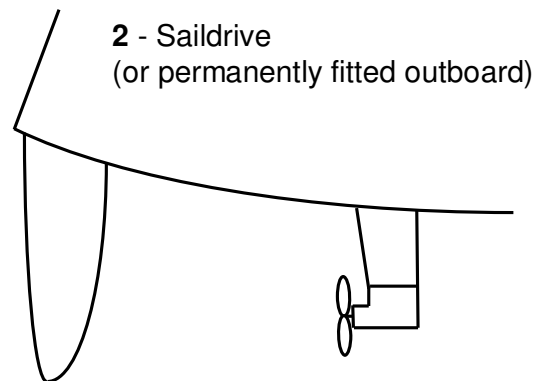
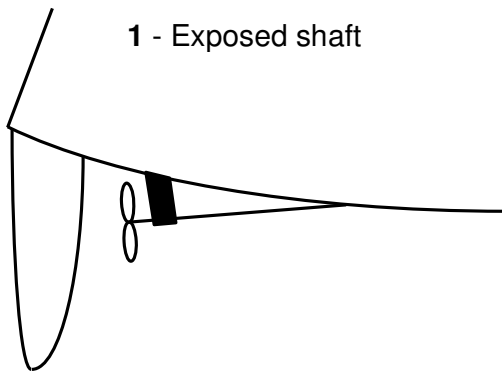


Skeg Measurement



Propeller Installation

Enter 1, 2 or 3 in Box **FP** on measurement form



Propeller type

Enter 1, 2 or 3 in box **PT** on measurement form.

- 1 - Fixed blade
- 2 - Feathering
- 3 - Folding