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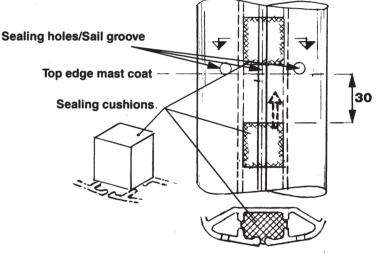
## **Sealing of open conduits**

Masts with open conduits are provided with a red warning label located above the mast coat.

Additional cables, if any, should be fitted before sealing, see instruction K 13 (595-557-E), off-print enclosed.

## Enclosed sealing pack 2 (312-301-02) contains:

- 1 tube silicone rubber
- 1 bottle with glue (100 ml) for secondary sealing.
- 1 piece of foamed plastics (to fit cables acc. to instr. K 13)
- 1. The sealing procedure must be carried out in dry conditions.
- 2. The mast looks like this before sealing:



- 3. Silicone rubber is injected, at first into the two holes, then into the sailgroove.
- 4. Cover both holes and sailgroove (above mastcoat) with adhesive tape (or fingers of one hand).
- 5. Push the lower cushion upwards, so that the silicone is sqeezed out at the holes and groove. The clearance between the cushions must not be less than ca 7 mm (=hole diameter).
- 6. Remove the warning label.

If the mast, despite this sealing, is leaking, secondary sealing is carried out acc. to enclosed instruction.

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## **Off-print from "How to fit cables" (595-557-E) Fitting instruction 1A**

#### 1. Equipment

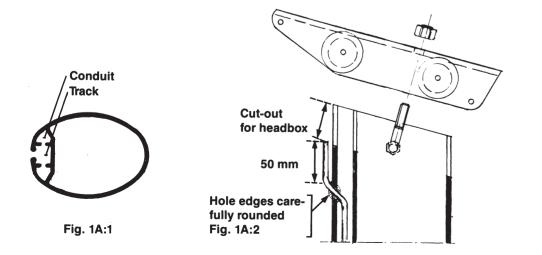
- cables
- cushions of foamed plastics, closed cells (approx. 20×20×20 mm)
- adjustable spanner
- drill
- drillbit (diameter: approx. 4 mm bigger than cable diameter)
- bent strip of plate 15×1,5 lenght=100 mm
- 0,5 m thin line (ø3 4 mm)
- silicone compound

## 2. Preparation

The cable conduit is open towards the sail track (see fig. 1A:1) along the entire extrusion, apart from at headbox, deck level (keelstepped masts) and heel.

Remove the headbox by removing the nuts on the "top" of the box and lift the box upwards. Drill hole(s) for the cable(s) at the conduit(s) approx. 50 mm below the cut-out for the headbox. Be careful so that you do not damage any existing cables. If the headbox has double sheaves, fit the cable in the conduit "opposite" the main halyard side.

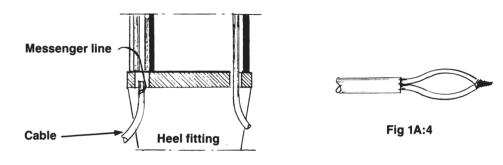
To minimize the risk for chafe, drill the hole at an angle to the mast and round the edges carefully. Some silicone compound or similar contributes to a smoother passage, see fig. 1A:2. (For some cables there are special "bushings".) Holes, for example at the spreader level for flood lights, are carried out in the same way. The heel fittings are provided with exit holes see fig. 1A:3.



### 3. Procedure

The cable is pulled upwards from the heel with the help of a piece of line, see fig. 1A:3. Alternatively you can make an eye at the end or the cable acc. to fig. 1A:4. Put a small screwdriver through the eye and pull the cable along the conduit to the top of the mast. Feed it through the drilled exit hole.

The cable must be secured to prevent ratteling and to avoid that its total weight is suspended from the top exit. The best way is to squeeze small cushions of foamed plastics (closed cells) into the conduits. To pass the boom bracket and trackgate, use the messenger and a "long" hook. Screw-fixed trackgates can easily be removed.





The size of the cushions depends on the remaining area of the conduits after the cables have been fitted. At first try  $20 \times 20 \times 20$  mm and fit according to fig. 1A:5a-5c. It is a little tricky in the beginning but the technique comes quite quickly.

One cushion every 0.6 m provides a sufficient securing. The advantage, compared to glueing the cables, is that the cushions could be removed if the cable is to be removed (repair or exchange).

