

FURLEX

JIB FURLING & REEFING SYSTEM

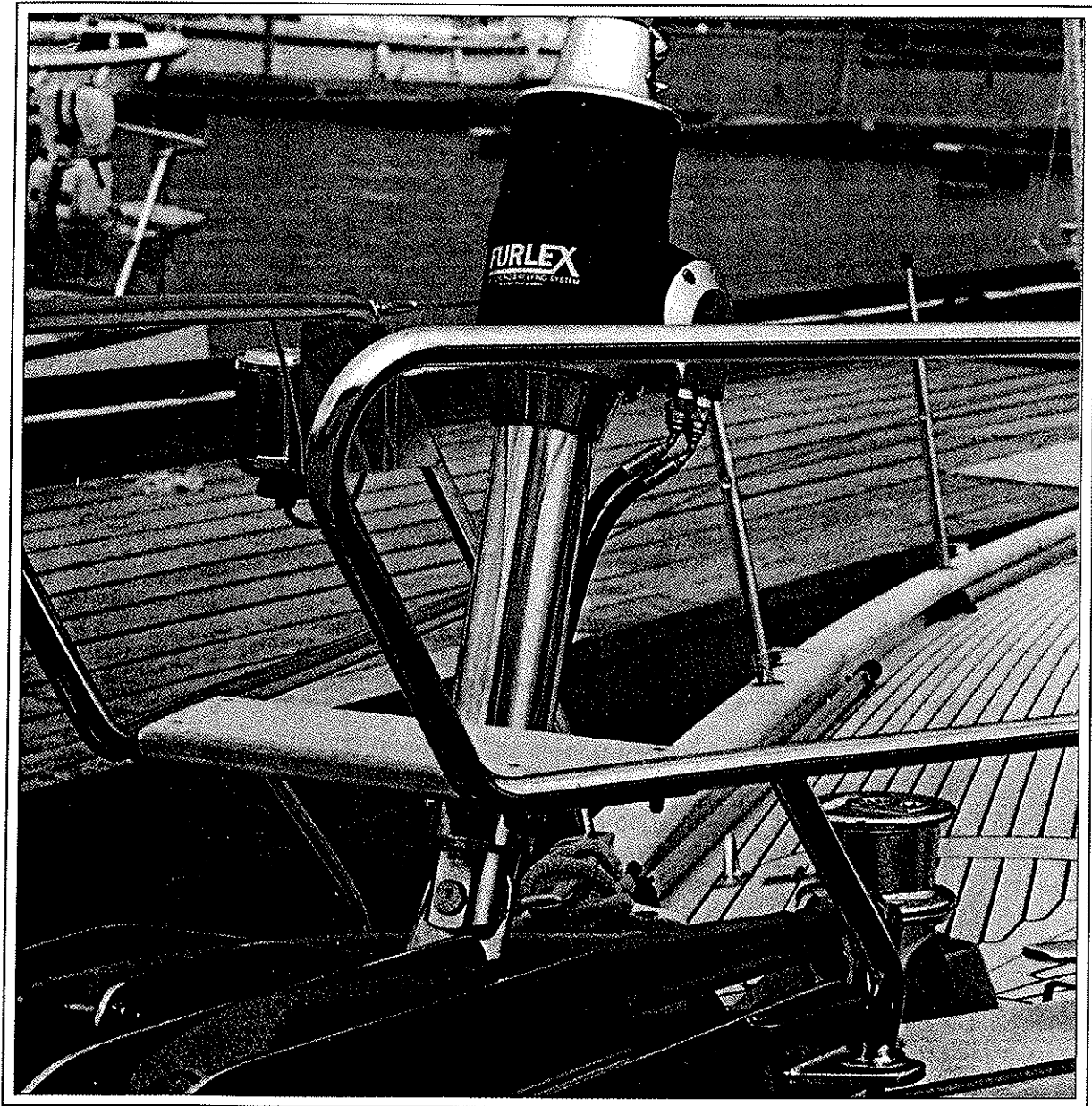


SELDÉN

Manual

Conversion FURLEX manual - FURLEX Hydraulic, Types C & D

This manual is a supplement to "Manual Types C & D Hydraulic" (595-078-E) , which is supplied with this kit.



SELDÉN

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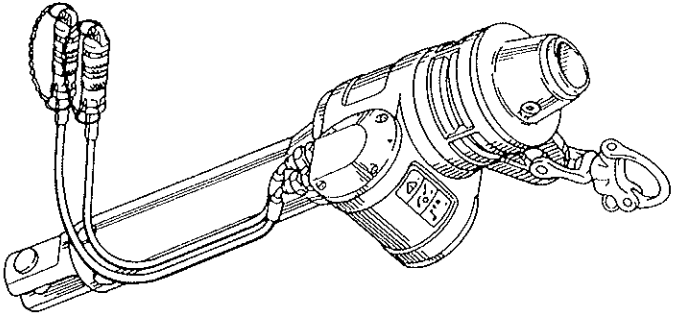
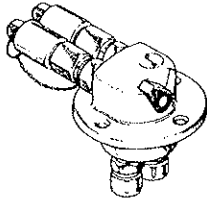
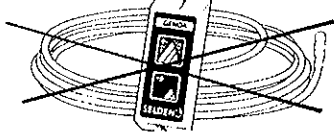

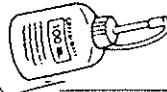
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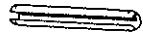
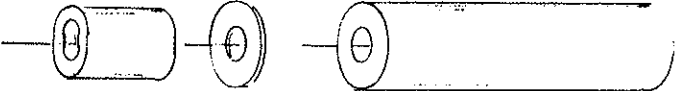
CHECK-LIST.

Check that your set is complete.

FURLEX packages

<input type="checkbox"/> Drive Unit c/w Tack Hook, 1 off.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Through-Deck Fitting, 1 off.	
<input type="checkbox"/> LEWMAR Switches	
<input type="checkbox"/> Allen Key, 1 off. 6 mm for Type C. 8 mm for Type D.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Locking Adhesive, 1 bottle.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Warranty Certificate	<p>Complete and return the Warranty Certificate to your dealer and you will be continuously informed on developments and tips for maintenance and operation.</p>

Luff Extrusion Tube

<input type="checkbox"/> Typ C 1 000 mm extrusion c/w distance tube & joint sleeve fitted with spring pin, 1 off. <input type="checkbox"/> Typ D 1 000 mm extrusion plus long joint sleeve.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Connection Spring for 1 000 mm extrusion, 1 off.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Typ D Spring Pin, 1 off.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Talurite + Washer + Distance tube	

TOOLS REQUIRED.

Screwdriver.

Hacksaw.

Adjustable Spanners (one of smaller type, or No. 16 fixed open ended).

Channel-joint Pliers.

Tape.

File.

Allen Key (supplied with kit).

Steel Measuring Tape, 20 m.

Knife.

The following is needed for halyard leads:

Large Philips Screwdriver.

Drill.

(5,3 mm Ø bit supplied with kit).

CALCULATIONS

- 1 Determine mast rake with fore and backstays tensioned.
- 2 Slacken off the backstay as much as possible. Use the genoa halyard to pull the masthead forward. Tie the halyard to the boat, do not use the snap-shackle. Remove the forestay without altering the setting of the rigging screw if fitted. Place the forestay on a smooth surface and measure its length (FL) with the steel measuring tape.
- 3 Note the forestay length (FL) in the following table. The correct wire length (WL) can then be calculated.
- 4 After that the existing Furllex system has been dismantled, mark off the length WL on the wire in such a way that it can not be eradicated. Measure the wire from the centre of the hole in its end fitting. Do NOT cut the wire yet.

FORESTAY WIRE LENGTH (See Fig. 1)		YOUR STAY	EXAMPLE ø10 TYPE C
FL	Old forestay length (FL) without tension, but including rigging screw (if any). (See Fig. 8:1)		16 735
T	Deduction for lower wire terminal: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>TYPE C 8 mm ø wire: — 360 mm 10 mm ø wire: — 370 mm</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>TYPE D 12 mm ø wire: — 490 mm 14 mm ø wire: — 490 mm</p> </div> </div>		
	If a link or an extra toggle will be fitted then deduct its length from FL.	—	— 370
	Cut the new forestay wire at this length (WL, Fig. 8:2)	—	—
		=	= 16 365
LUFF EXTRUSION LENGTH (See Fig. 2)		YOUR FOIL	EXAMPLE ø10 TYPE C
WL	New forestay wire length as per table above		16 365
A + B	Standard deduction (A + B) <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>TYPE C 8 mm ø wire: — 1300 mm 10 mm ø wire: — 1290 mm</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>TYPE D 12 mm ø wire: — 1350 mm 14 mm ø wire: — 1350 mm</p> </div> </div>		
E + F		—	— 1 290
E	Max. No. of 2 400 mm extrusions which together are shorter than E + F: off × 2 400 mm = E	E + F =	= 15 075
F	Cut the top extrusion. Chamfer the cut end with a file. <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">Top extrusion length F =</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>If F is longer than 2 000 mm; cut the top section from a 2 400 mm extrusion. If F is between 400 and 2 000 mm; cut the top from a 2 000 mm extrusion section. If F is shorter than 400 mm; replace the topmost 2 400 mm extrusion with a 2 000 mm extrusion. (See E). The join will then be moved down 400 mm. Also adjust E and F as follows: Reduce measurement E by 400 mm. Increase the F measurement by 400 mm. cut the top section from a 2 400 mm extrusion.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p>TYPE C 8 mm ø wire 10 mm ø wire</p> </div> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>If F is longer than 1 900 mm; cut the top section from a 2 400 mm extrusion. If F is between 500 and 1 900 mm; cut the top section from a 1 900 mm extrusion. If F is shorter than 500 mm; replace the topmost 2 400 mm extrusion with the 1 900 mm extrusion (See E). The join will then be moved down 500 mm. Also adjust E and F as follows: Reduce measurement E by 500 mm. Increase the F measurement by 500 mm. Cut the top section from a 2 400 mm extrusion.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p>TYPE D 12 mm ø wire 14 mm ø wire</p> </div> </div>	E =	— (6 extrusion) — 14 400
		=	= 675
G	Shorten the distance tube for the top extrusion: (fixed measurement) <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>TYPE C 8 mm ø wire: — 380 mm 10 mm ø wire: — 400 mm</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>TYPE D 12 mm ø wire: — 490 mm 14 mm ø wire: — 490 mm</p> </div> </div>		
	Distance tube length. G =	—	— 400
		=	= 275

Forestay Length

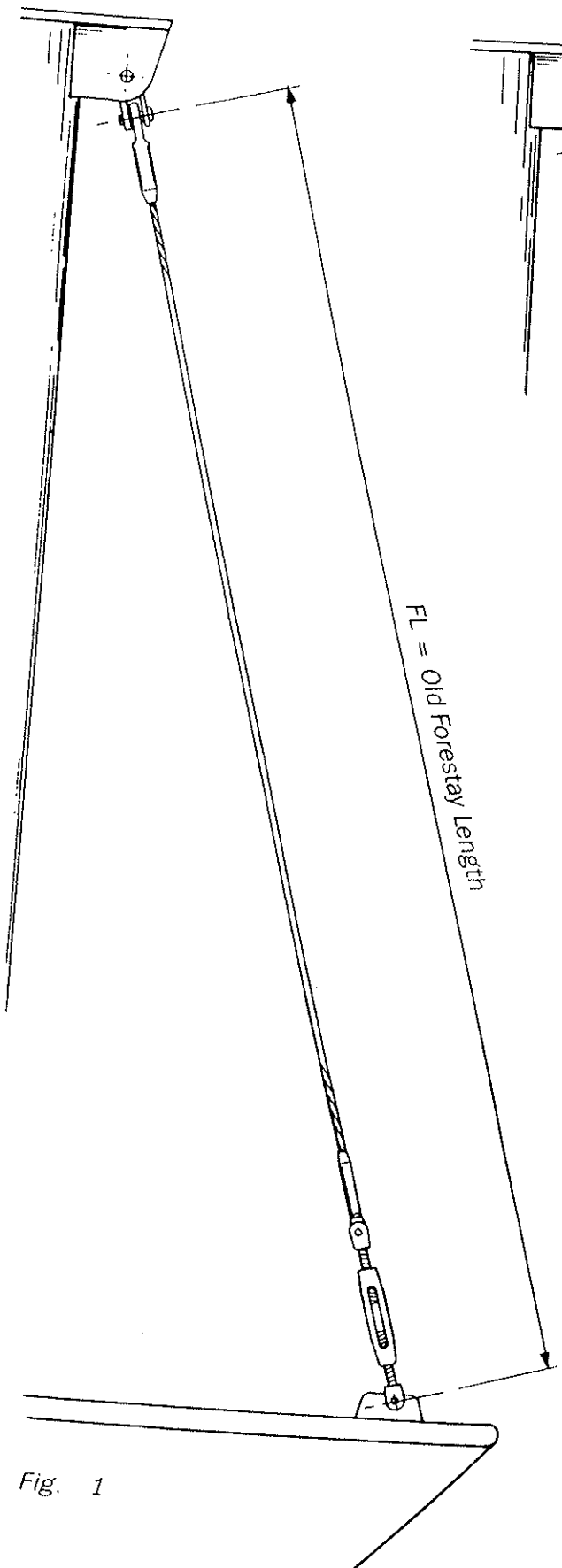


Fig. 1

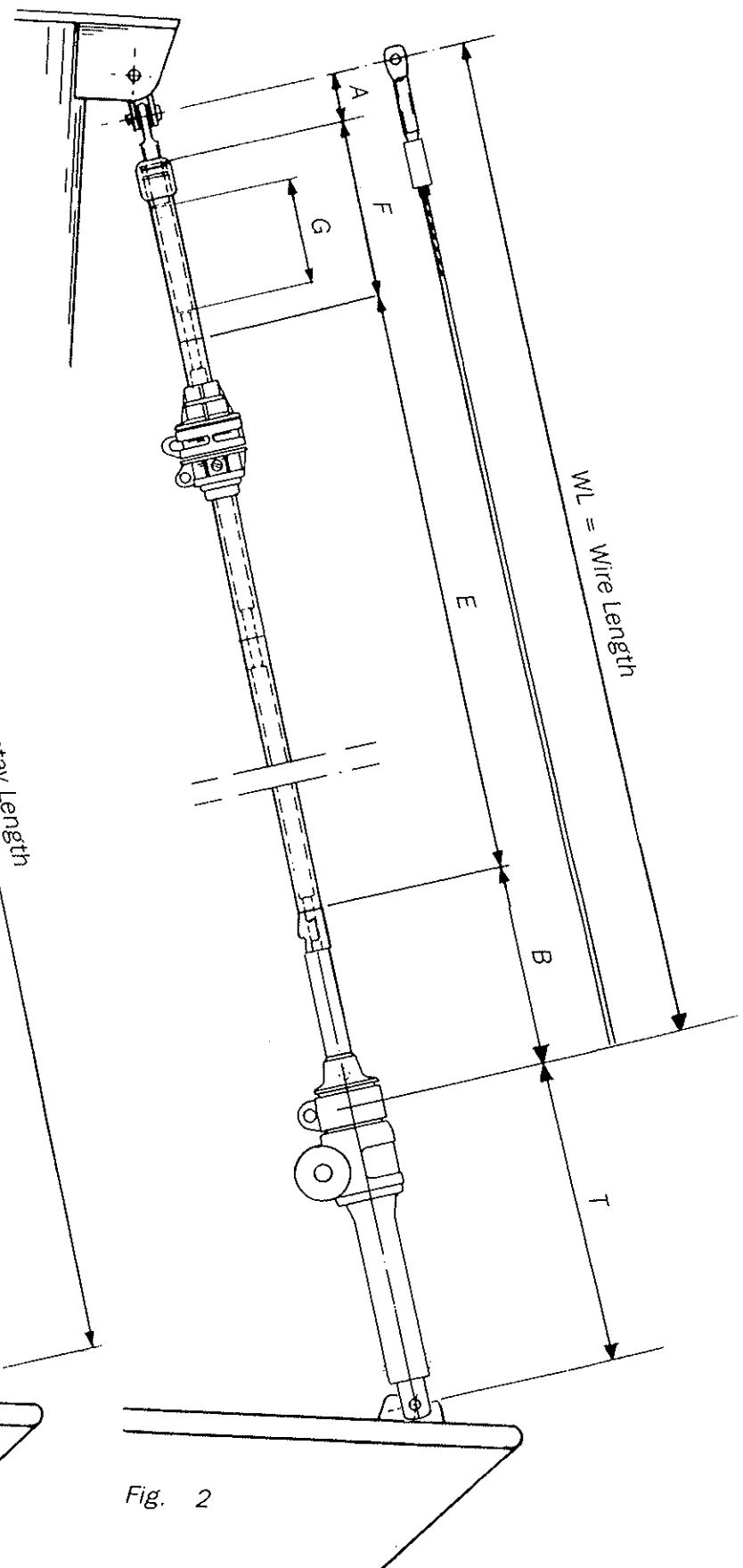


Fig. 2

0 DISMANTLE FURLEX

1 Remove the toggles from the wire terminal.

2 Remove the eye part of the terminal.
The thread is locked by a locking adhesive. If it can not be turned, heat the eye to approx. 100°C (212°F) and unscrew the eye when warm.

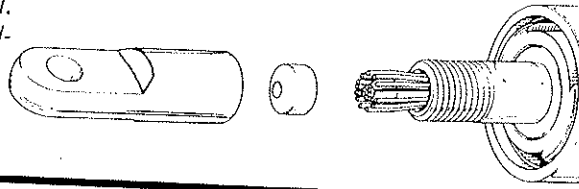


Fig. 1

3 Remove the former from the bottom of the eye part.

4 Replace the eye, 3 turns only.

5 Hit the top of the eye, hard, a couple of times, along the line of the forestay. Use a heavy hammer.
The wire will then leave its coned seat. Remove the eye.

Note: The stay must not be fixed anywhere during this operation.

6 Cut all wire strands protruding outside the wedge at the bend (approx. 5 mm of the strands).

7 Widen the wedge slightly by putting the end of a screwdriver into the slot and twist. Remove the wedge and turn the wire strands in correct positions (counter — clockwise seen from below).

8 Pull out the wire from the luff extrusion, from the top.

9 Remove the sail feeder.

10 Remove the hook which holds the prefeeder shock cord to the sailfeeder. Pull out the prefeeder.

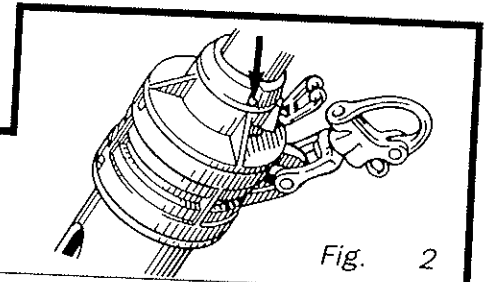


Fig. 2

11 Separate the luff extrusion from the lower bearing part, by removing the two screws, which connect the adapter to the lower bearing part.

12 Push the joining sleeve 50 — 60 mm into the luff extrusion so that the adapter and lowest part of the luff section can be removed. Use a pin or tube, $\varnothing 17$ mm as a mandrel. Do not use a pointed object as it could damage the joining sleeve.

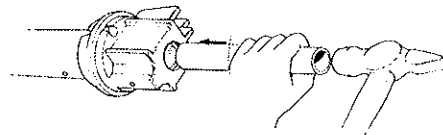


Fig. 3

13 Refit the adapter to the lower bearing part.

14 Push the joining sleeve at the sail feeder flush with the luff extrusion.

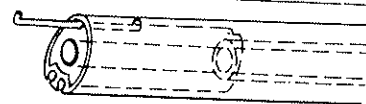


Fig. 4

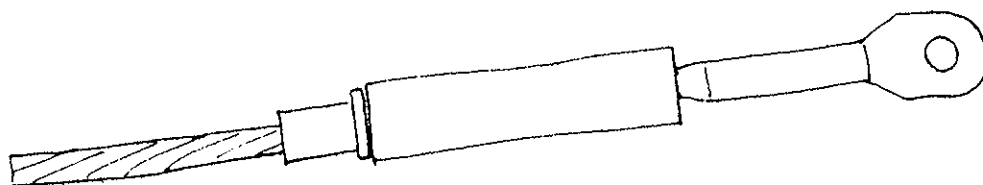
15 The 1000mm extrusion can now be removed.



Fig. 5

PREPARATION OF EXISTING FORESTAY WIRE

Fit the distance tube/washer/talurit to the wire according to fig. To fit the talurite a special machine is required. Most riggers have such a machine.



ASSEMBLY

Luff Extrusions

Assembly must be undertaken on a clean, level, and smooth surface.

- 1 The Connection Spring must be of rod diam. 6mm.
If not, replace the existing spring (diam. 4mm) with
the supplied spring.
Drill this hole diam. 6.5mm

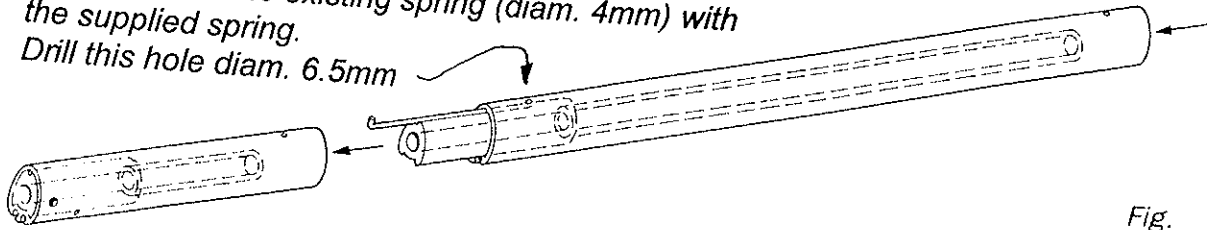


Fig. 1

Start by joining the supplied 1000mm extrusion to the existing extrusions

2 Typ C

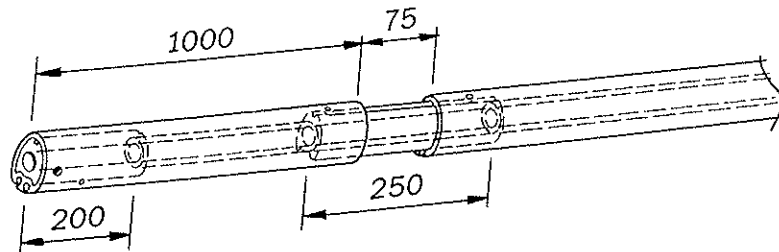


Fig. 2

The lower 200 mm joint sleeve is permanently fitted in the 1 000 mm extrusion. Fit the 139 mm connection spring into the 2 400 mm extrusion. Then hook the connection spring into the 1 000 mm extrusion and press down the 250 mm joint sleeve and distance tube so that both bottom.

2 Typ D

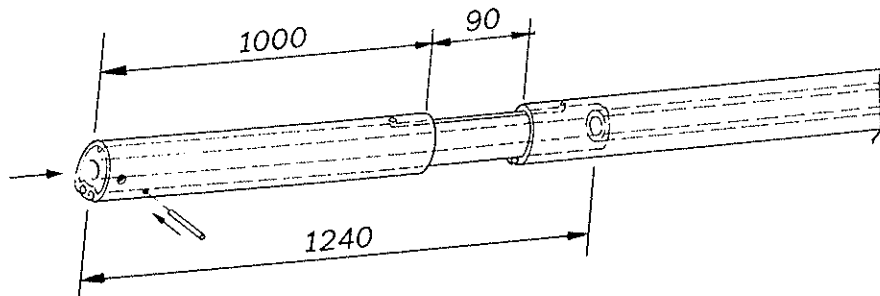


Fig. 3

Fit the 139 mm connection spring in the 1 000 mm extrusion. Then hook the connection spring into the 2 400 mm extrusion, and press up the 1 240 mm joint sleeve so that the pre-drilled holes mate up. Fit the spring pin.

3

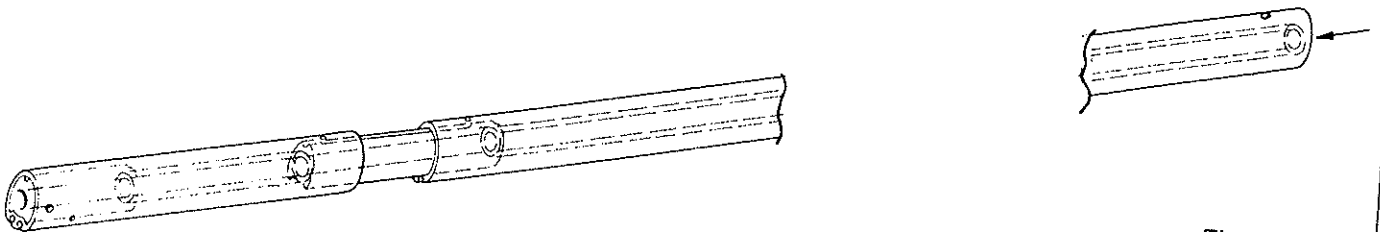


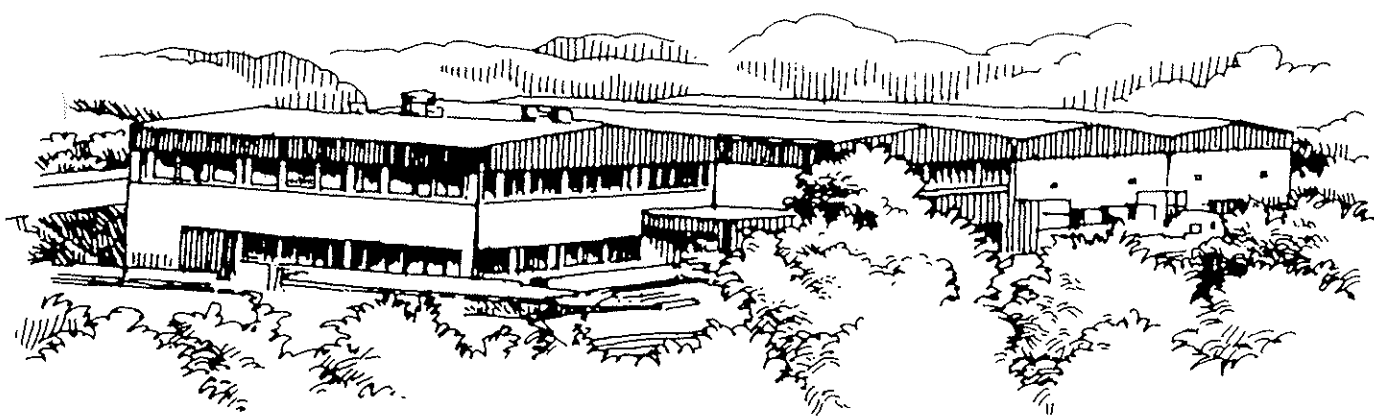
Fig. 4

Join up the remaining extrusions as shown.

IMPORTANT POINTS TO REMEMBER BEFORE SAILING.

Check that:

- 1 The sail rolls on to the starboard side of the luff extrusion.
- 2 The halyard angles out 5—10° from the forestay with sail set.
- 3 All sails used have the right total luff length. (Page 27).
- 4 No lines or halyards can get caught in either the swivel or sail.
- 5 The tack ring is in the right position. (Page 20).
- 6 The winch handle is not in the drive unit when that is out of use. It will rotate very fast if the sail is rolled in or out.
- 7 The by-pass valve is correctly set when operating manually.
- 8 The quick couplings are properly locked. (Page 11).



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