

FALL FÖR HYDRAULISK/MEKANISKA STRÄCKKARE

ALLMÄNT

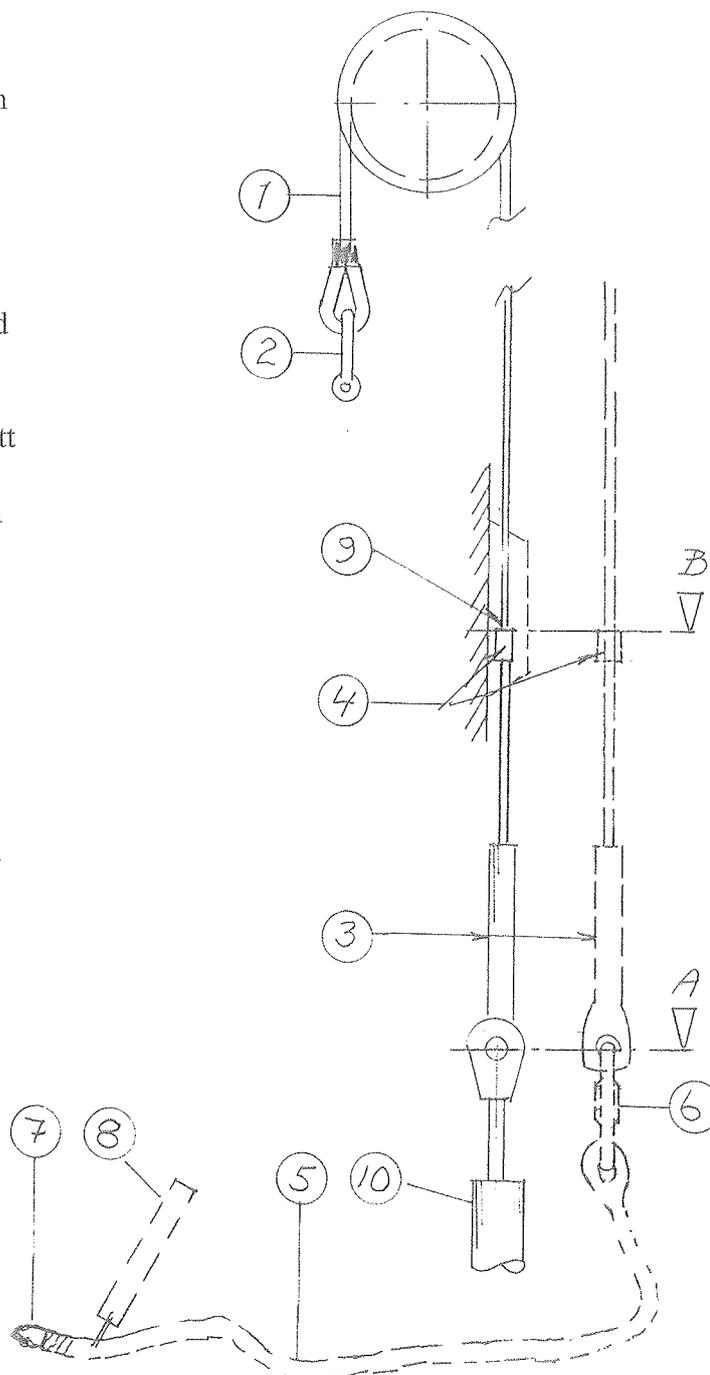
Fallet består av en wiredel (1) med schackel/snabbshackel för segel/fallsvirvel (2) i ena änden och en ögleterminal (3) för anslutning till sträckare i den andra. Denna ända är också försedd med en talurit (4) för fallåset.

I fallet ingår dessutom en löstagbar halända (5) kopplad till wiredelen med en s.k rapidlänk(6).

Haländan är försedd med en tagling med ögla (7) för pilotlina och en etikett (8). Etiketten skall säkerställa att rätt halända kopplas till rätt fall när seglen skall tas ner och att haländan av misstag inte kapas eller användes till annat ändamål.

Seglet hissas så högt att taluriten kan placeras i fallåsets säte (9). Haländen kopplas loss och ögleterminalen anslutes till sträckaren (10).

Fallsträckning kan sedan regleras med sträckaren.



FÖRBEREDELSE

1. Sträck upp segelbärande stag till 15-20% av sin brottlast ("crusing")
2. Kör ut sträckarna till max längd minus 50mm

HALYARDS FOR HYDRAULIC/MECHANICAL TENSIONERS

GENERAL

This type of halyard is made from wire 1), with a detachable rope tail (5). The wire part has a shackle/snapshackle (2) for sail/halyard swivel at one end and an eye terminal (3) for connection to the tensioner at the other one.

There is also a talurit ferrule (4) for the temporary halyard lock. The detachable rope tail is connected to the wire with a "rapid link" (6), and has an end whipping with a messenger eye (7) and an identification label. The label will ensure that the tail is connected to the correct halyard when that sail is to be lowered, and that the tail is not cut or used for another purpose.

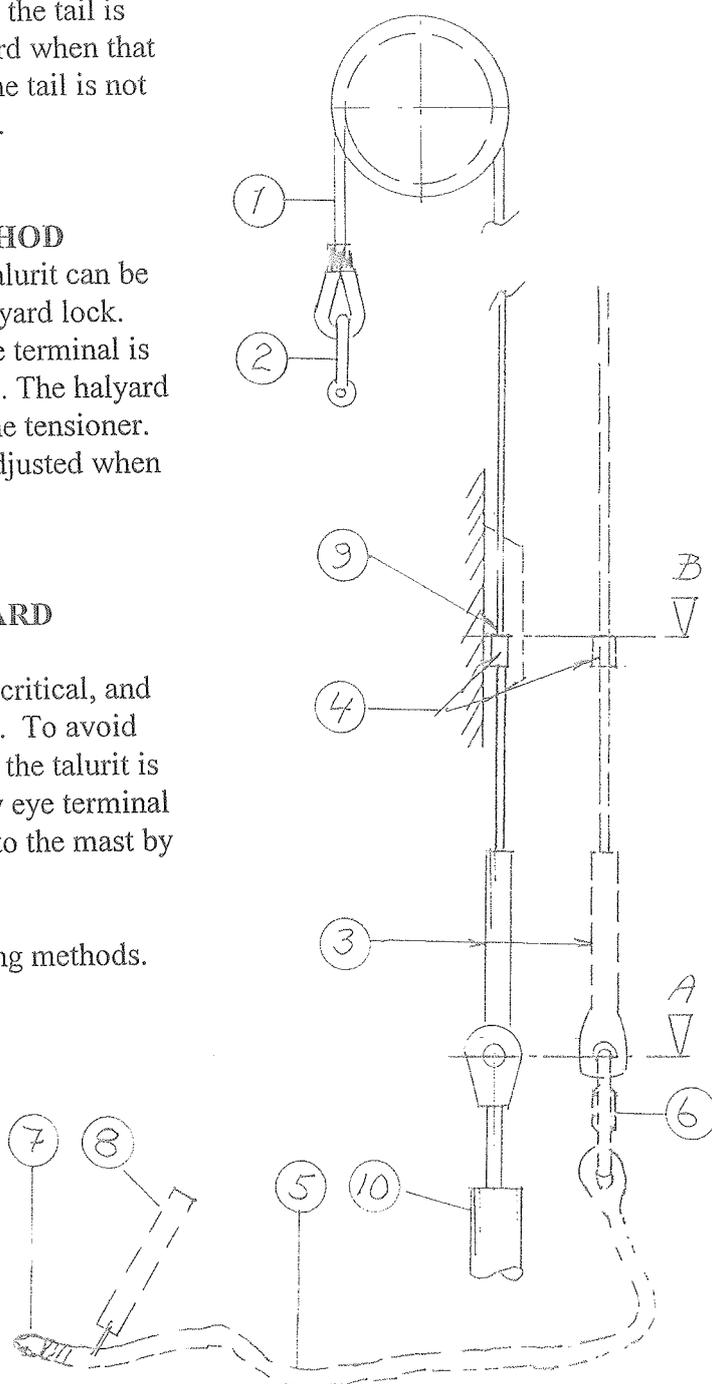
USUAL OPERATING METHOD

The sail is hoisted so that the talurit can be placed in the seat (9) of the halyard lock. The tail is detached and the eye terminal is connected to the tensioner (10). The halyard tension is then applied using the tensioner. NOTE: Tension must not be adjusted when the sail is reefed or furled.

COMPLETION OF HALYARD MANUFACTURE.

The finished halyard length is critical, and depends on the sail luff length. To avoid errors, it is made **overlength**, the talurit is fitted loosely, and a temporary eye terminal is fitted. The halyard is fitted to the mast by Seldén during manufacture.

See below for accurate marking methods.



Standard Marking method for the *ordinary* halyard

After the mast is stepped:

1. Tension the sail carrying stay to 15-20% of its braking load (a suitable "cruising" tension)
2. Extend the tensioner to max. length minus 50mm.
3. Hoist the sail, and apply suitable tension to the rope tail (by hand or light winch power)
4. Mark on the wire the required position for the center of the terminal hole at the pin of the tensioner (A) and the top of talurit at the lower edge of the halyard lock (B)
5. Fit a messenger to the eye of the tail (at the whipping). Length of messenger= deck to halyard exit sheave in the mast.
6. Lower the sail and pull out the halyard so that the wire part can be detached from the tail at the "rapid link" It could be difficult for the terminal to pass through the sheave box or masthead sheave, so it may also be necessary to remove sheave boxes of old design or boxes located in tapered areas from the mast. In order to allow the terminal to pass, the sheave must be removed from the box itself .
7. Talurit and permanent eye terminal are swaged to the wire at marked positions and the halyard is reinstalled in the mast.

If the mast is only fitted with messengers, and the Ordinary halyard is made overlength (as described in the Standard Method above), an alternative method is to use a spare halyard to obtain measurements. These are then transferred to the ordinary halyard, which is then completed. The spare halyard must be a standard wire to rope halyard, with the same wire diameter as the ordinary halyard (one diameter step down is acceptable). This ensures that they have similar elastic properties.

Alternative Marking method using a *spare* halyard.

After the mast is stepped:

1. Fit the auxiliary halyard using the messenger
2. Tension the sail carrying stay to 15-20% of its braking load (a suitable "cruising" tension)
3. Extend the tensioner to max. length minus 50mm.
4. Hoist the sail, and apply suitable tension to the halyard's rope tail (by hand or light winch power)
5. Mark the wire at the required position for the center of the terminal hole at the pin of the tensioner (A) and the top of talurit at the lower edge of the halyard lock (B)
If the auxiliary halyard is to be used for more than one halyard (for example genoa and staysail), the separate markings must be clearly identifiable.
6. Lower the sail, remove the auxiliary halyard and secure the messenger.
7. Fit the auxiliary halyard to other sails as required, and repeat steps 4-5.
8. Transfer the marked dimensions to the ordinary halyard(s). The talurit and permanent eyes are swaged to the wire at marked positions and the halyard(s) installed in the mast.