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Yngling

I mange år har Høj Jensen Sails eksperimenteret med sejl design indenfor netop denne klasse. Eksperimenterne har gjort, at vi nu producerer nogen af verdens hurtigste sejl til denne båd klasse

Trimguide

RIG and MAST

The distance between the stern(back) of the boat and the mainsail halyard hooked in top of the mast should be 808 centimeters

Spreader Angle:

Length : 60 cm , Angle: 24 cm.

Tuning Upper and Lower Shrouds.:

	Upper Shrouds	Lower Shrouds
Light Conditions	10	The Middle of the mast to go 5 cm to leeward
Medium Conditions	18,5	The mast should be straight
Heavy Conditions	25	The top of the mast to go 5-10 cm to leeward

Use a Loose Tension Gauge, Type PT-1

TRIMMING THE JIB

Use a 40 mm long shackle in the head of the jib.

The basic sheeting point is measured as the distance between the jib's head attachment on the boat and the middle of the sheeting block.

On DEN 136 we have the following settings:

Light air: 196 cm

Medium/heavy: 194 cm

The tension on the halyard is only pulled so the wrinkles in the luff disappear – not tighter.

The wind strength decides which jib to use:

Light Jib 0-5 m/sec. / 0-12 knots

Medium/Heavy Jib 5-14 m/sec. / 10 knots and upwards

Jib setting in Waves:

When you have conditions with small short waves, we move the sheeting point traveller 1 position forward. If the wind increases we are only moving the sheeting point traveller 1 position backwards from our basic position.

In conditions with bigger waves we use the same philosophy. It is essential for the shape of the jib that you don't go too much backwards or forward to your basic position to obtain correct twist.

On upwind courses in waves it is better to ease a little on the sheet instead of moving the traveller.

TRIMMING THE MAINSAIL:

The trim of the mainsail is the critical point of the Yngling's basic trim. If the trim is wrong you will lose speed and height. The mainsail is designed to close more in the leech when you sheet hard. Due to this concept you will have more pressure on the helm but also a better height.

The outhaul on the boom has the following settings:

Wind Strength	Smooth water	Waves
1-3 m/sec	5 cm from the black band	5 cm from the black band
4-10 m/sec	stretched out to the black band	3 cm from the black band
10 m/sec and up	stretched out to the black band	stretched out to the black band

The backstay function is to open the top of the mainsail and to obtain the correct balance in the boat – if the boat will go too much to the windward, just pull the backstay until it is neutral. If you pull too much in the backstay you will lose height.

The mainsail traveller decides the twist of the mainsail. In light conditions the traveller position is a bit windward from the center of the boat. In medium and heavier conditions we keep the

traveller in the center of the boat and decides the twist by using the backstay and the tension of the mainsheet.

The Cunningham is only used in medium and heavy conditions to move the sharpe forwards and open the mainsail.

TRIMMING THE SPINNAKER

It is essential that the spinnaker pole is placed at the highest position available on the mast according to the class rules. On our mast we have 2 settings, a maximum and a minimum. The minimum is only used in heavy air.

When you reach or go downwind it is very important that the spinnaker pole is in a horizontal position or 10 cm above horizontal. Use a loose trimming of the sheet, this makes the spinnaker to fly in front of the boat and forestay. The foot of the spinnaker may not ever touch the forestay.

On the reach the spinnaker pole should be kept in a good distance from the forestay:

Light Conditions : 30 cm distance

Medium/Heavy Conditions: 50 cm distance

Have a pleasant sailling.

Høj Jensen Sails - Havremarken 3 - DK-3650 Ølstykke