

# **THE VOLVO OPEN 70 RULE**

## **Version 2**

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# VOLVO OPEN 70 RULE Version 2

## FUNDAMENTAL RULE POLICY

The Volvo Open 70 Rule is intended to produce fast, single mast monohull keelboats of similar performance, suitable for long distance racing offshore at the highest level of the sport. The need for safety and self-sufficiency is paramount. The Rule is intended to foster gradual design development leading to easily driven, seaworthy yachts of high stability, requiring moderate crew numbers. Any development that is contrary to this policy may give rise to a Rule change.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

OCEAN GOING YACHT RACING IS A HAZARDOUS ACTIVITY. ANYONE INTENDING TO PARTICIPATE IN OR BECOME INVOLVED IN THE RACING OF A VOLVO OPEN 70, EITHER AS A PARTICIPANT OR OTHERWISE, DOES SO AT THEIR OWN RISK AND SUCH INDIVIDUALS SHOULD RECOGNISE THAT THEY MAY SUFFER INJURY AND/OR LOSS OR DAMAGE AS A RESULT OF SUCH INVOLVEMENT. THE ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY TAKES NO RESPONSIBILITY. PARTICIPANTS OR OTHERS VOLUNTARILY BECOMING INVOLVED RECOGNISE THAT SUCH EXCLUSIONS AND INDEMNITIES ON THE PART OF AND FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY AND OTHERS INVOLVED IN THE MANAGEMENT AND ORGANISATION OF THE VOLVO OPEN 70 CLASS ARE APPROPRIATE AND REASONABLE IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES AND RECOGNISE THEIR OWN OBLIGATION TO SECURE APPROPRIATE INSURANCE AND TO BRING THIS NOTICE AND THESE EXCLUSIONS AND INDEMNITIES TO THE NOTICE OF ANY THIRD PARTY WHOM THEY INVOLVE OR SEEK TO INVOLVE IN ANY WAY IN THE VOLVO OPEN 70 CLASS.

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## **1 RULE MANAGEMENT**

### **1.1 Administration**

**1.1.1** The Volvo Open 70 Rule V2 (Volvo 70 Rule) is a system of measurement and limitations to classify yachts for competition without time allowance.

**1.1.2** The Volvo 70 Rule has been drafted to reflect the experience gained from those actively involved in previous Volvo Ocean Races. It is not possible to foresee every eventuality or to anticipate design innovation. Consequently, if it is found necessary to make any changes to the Volvo 70 Rule, to prevent unforeseen developments outside of the intent of the Fundamental Rule Policy, the Volvo 70 Rule Management Group (RMG) shall consider and make any such changes.

**1.1.3** Any aspect of a Volvo 70 yacht that has a patent applied to it shall be permitted, provided that it is available to all competitors at reasonable commercial terms. Any disputes arising shall be strictly between the patent holder and the user. The Volvo 70 Rule shall not interpret nor enforce any such patent.

**1.1.4** This Version 2 of the Volvo Open 70 Rule applies to the Volvo Ocean Race 2008-2009 and supersedes the previous version and all interpretations and amendments thereof. Any reference to the Event means the Volvo Ocean Race 2008-2009.

### **1.2 Language & Definitions**

**1.2.1** The language of the Volvo 70 Rule is English. The meaning of any word shall be by reference to the Oxford English Dictionary second edition (1989) – CD Rom Version 3.1 (Oxford University Press 2004).

**1.2.2** The words 'shall' and 'must' are mandatory. The words 'can' and 'may' are permissive. The word 'should' is advisory.

**1.2.3** Any reference to the Racing Rules of Sailing (RRS) is more specifically defined as the Racing Rules of Sailing current at the start of that Event as published by the International Sailing Federation (ISAF). Any reference to the Equipment Rules of Sailing (ERS) is more specifically defined as the Equipment Rules of Sailing current at the start of that Event.

**1.2.4** Any reference to Full Inversion shall mean the capsize of the yacht to 180° from the measurement condition about the longitudinal water plane.

### **1.3 Interpretation**

**1.3.1** Interpretations of the Volvo 70 Rule shall only be made by the RMG. Each of the three geographical members (Australasia, North America & Europe) shall have an equal vote in all interpretative issues.

#### **1.3.2 Public Interpretation**

All requests for Public Interpretation shall be submitted in writing to the Chief Measurer. Questions will be answered in writing by sequentially numbered Public Interpretations, which shall be distributed to all registered competitors as soon as reasonably possible. If the RMG considers that an issue requires wider consultation, it may seek outside opinion at the discretion of the Chief Measurer. If a Measurer is in doubt as to the application of the Rule to any characteristic of design or construction he shall seek a Public Interpretation.

#### **1.3.3 Confidential Interpretation**

All requests for Confidential Interpretation shall be submitted in writing to the Chief Measurer. Questions shall be answered in writing by sequentially numbered Confidential Interpretations, which shall be issued to the party seeking the interpretation as soon as reasonably possible, and shall be distributed to all registered competitors on the 1<sup>st</sup> March 2008. Confidential Interpretations shall not be sought or issued after the 29<sup>th</sup> February 2008. If the RMG considers that an issue requires wider confidential consultation, it may seek outside opinion at the discretion of the Chief Measurer.

**1.3.4** Only rule changes or formal interpretations signed by the Chief Measurer, on

behalf of the RMG, are definitive under the Volvo 70 Rule. **Competitors are advised that interpretation should be sought if there is any doubt as to compliance of a development with the Fundamental Rule Policy of the Volvo 70 Rule.**

#### **1.4 Class Certificate**

**1.4.1** Certificates of conformity with the Volvo 70 Rule (Version 2) may be issued to owners or charterers by a member of the RMG after consultation with and agreement with the Chief Measurer.

**1.4.2** No yacht may have more than one valid certificate at any one time.

**1.4.3** No yacht may be issued a certificate without prior allocation of a Volvo 70 Hull Number (see rule 1.5).

**1.4.4** When the RMG decides that a yacht does not comply with the Volvo 70 Rule, that yacht's certificate shall be made invalid. Any changes to the yacht which alter the certificate values shall invalidate that certificate with the exception of weight (W), which must remain within the rule limits (see Rule 4.2.2). It is noted that any change which affects sink by 1mm or greater in measurement afloat condition will invalidate the certificate. Specific attention is drawn to rules 3.3, 3.5 & 4.4. Exceptionally, exemptions from Rule compliance may be considered for existing Volvo Open 70 yachts with hull numbers of 7 and less in accordance with Rule 1.4.6.

**1.4.5** A copy of any valid certificate will be supplied on request to any person on payment of a fee of UK£25 to the RMG.

**1.4.6** Exemptions to the Volvo 70 Rule (Version 2) may be granted to existing Volvo Open 70 yachts with hull numbers of 7 and less. Such exemptions shall only be granted with full agreement from the Organising Authority for the Event. Any such exemptions shall only be granted where the alternative solution to full Rule compliance is deemed to demonstrate an equivalent level of safety to full Rule compliance and is consistent with the Fundamental Rule Policy. A request for each exemption shall be made using the form in Appendix D. The RMG may require additional information at the Chief Measurer's discretion.

#### **1.5 Hull Number**

**1.5.1** A yacht shall have been allocated a Volvo 70 Hull Number by the Chief Measurer prior to panel sample testing by a Measurer (see rule 2.11).

**1.5.2** Application for a Volvo 70 Hull Number shall be made to the Chief Measurer in writing. Application shall include a hull lines plan, and general arrangement drawing, preliminary where necessary, with a declaration from the designer that these are the design plans provided to the builder. The designer shall inform the Chief Measurer of any subsequent changes.

**1.5.3** Volvo 70 Hull Numbers shall be issued sequentially. A yacht shall retain the same number irrespective of any future modifications, alterations or change of ownership.

#### **1.6 Declaration**

The declarations found in Appendix B shall be signed by the designer and manufacturer of each yacht, spar, appendage, and Ballast Keel canting system, and shall be submitted to the Chief Measurer prior to a certificate being issued.

#### **1.7 Units of Measurement**

Measurements shall be taken in units of the metric system to three places of decimals, with the exception of sails, which shall be measured to two places of decimals. The weight of the yacht (W) shall be rounded to the nearest 10kg. The weight of masts (MWT), spars and appendages shall be rounded to the nearest 0.5kg. Any other weights, if used, shall be rounded to the nearest 0.1kg. Angles shall be to the nearest 0.1°.

**1.8****Measurement Nomenclature**

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Paragraph</b>
AFS	Aft Freeboard Station	3.2.2(c)
AFM	Aft Freeboard	3.3
AVS	Angle of Vanishing Stability	5.2
B	Maximum Beam	3.4
BAD	Boom Above Datum	6.3.3
BSL	Bowsprit Length	6.4.1
CPW	Chain Plate Width	6.2.8
D	Draft	3.5
DWL	Design Water Line	3.1.1
E	Mainsail Foot Length	6.3.2
ERS	ISAF Equipment Rules of Sailing	1.2.3
EWD	Engine Weight Distance	9.3
FFM	Forward Freeboard	3.3
FFS	Forward Freeboard Station	3.2.2(a)
HFD	Headfoil Dimension	6.2.9
HLP	Headsail Luff Perpendicular	7.4.5
HWJ	Heavy Weather Jib	7.6
HWJA	Heavy Weather Jib Area	7.6.5
IFR	Fractional Spinnaker Hoist	6.2.7
IG	Height of Foretriangle	6.2.5
ISP	Masthead Spinnaker Hoist	6.2.6
J	Base of Foretriangle	6.2.4
KW	Keel Weight	3.6
LLA	Limit of Length Aft	3.2.1
LLF	Limit of Length Forward	3.2.1
LOA	Length Overall	3.2.1
MCG	Mast Centre of Gravity	6.1.2
MCW	Mainsail Cap Width	7.2.3
MD	Mast Datum	6.2.1
MFM	Mid Freeboard	3.3
MFS	Mid Freeboard Station	3.2.2(b)
MHW	Mainsail Half Width	7.2.6
MLE	Mainsail Leech Length	7.2.2
MLW	Mainsail Lower Width	7.2.7
MP	Mast Position	6.2.3
MSA	Mainsail Area	7.2.9
MTW	Mainsail 3/4 Width	7.2.5
MUW	Mainsail Upper Width	7.2.4
MWL	Measurement Water Line	4.4
MWT	Mast Weight	6.1.2
P	Mainsail Hoist	6.2.2
PBO	Polybenzoxazoles	6.1.5(a)
RLP	Reaching Headsail Luff Perpendicular	7.5.5
RMG	Rule Management Group	1.1.2
RPA	Reference Point Aft	3.2.3(d)
RPF	Reference Point Forward	3.2.3(a)
RPL	Reference Point Mid Lower	3.2.3(c)
RPU	Reference Point Mid Upper	3.2.3(b)
RRS	ISAF Racing Rules of Sailing	1.2.3
SAR	Search and Rescue	2.7.1
SF	Spinnaker Foot Length	7.3.2
SG	Specific Gravity of Water	4.1.2
SHW	Spinnaker Half Width	7.3.3
SJA	Storm Jib Area	7.7.5
SLE	Spinnaker Leech Length	7.3.5

SLU	Spinnaker Luff Length	7.3.4
SPA	Spinnaker Area	7.3.6
STP	Std. Atmospheric Temperature & Pressure	2.12.4
W	Weight of Yacht	4.2.2

## 1.9 Major axes

The three major axes of the yacht at 90<sup>0</sup> to each other - vertical, longitudinal and transverse – shall be related to DWL (see rule 3.1.1) in measurement trim and to the hull centreplane.

## 1.10 Fibre Modulus

Maximum permitted fibre modulus shall be determined from the batch-nominal elastic modulus of the fibres in a fibre reinforced thermoset plastic laminate, using the measurement methods listed below, with the modulus measured in the strain range between 1 and 6 microstrains:

	SACMA-SRM16	ASTM D 4018	JIS R 7601
High Strength	245GPa	245GPa	251GPa
Intermediate Modulus	300GPa	300GPa	310GPa
High Modulus	392GPa	392GPa	405GPa

## 1.11 Measurement Protocol

- 1.11.1** Only measurement data determined by a Measurer is definitive in confirming compliance with the Volvo Open 70 Rule.
- 1.11.2** Measurement equipment and methodology shall be determined solely by the RMG.
- 1.11.3** After any measurement carried out by a Measurer, any replacement, alteration or repair of that component--including like-for-like replacement or repair--shall be reported to the RMG in writing by the owner or his/her authorised representative (having written authorisation from the owner). Only the RMG shall determine whether such replacement, alteration or repair requires further measurement by the RMG to ensure compliance with the Volvo Open 70 Rule.
- 1.11.4** After Measurement Ashore (see Rule 3) is carried out by a Measurer, the reference screws marking RPF, RPU, RPL, RPA (see Rule 3.2.3), or any other reference datum determined by a Measurer, shall not be removed, even if later reinstalled, without written approval of the RMG. Failure to comply with this rule may require the yacht to be returned to Measurement Ashore Condition (see Rule 3.1), at which time the RMG may carry out any additional measurements they deem necessary.

## 2 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

### 2.1 Hull

**2.1.1** No point on the hull, in any transverse section below a point 200mm below the edge of the deck (see rule 2.2), shall be lower than any point nearer to the centreplane, except as specifically permitted in rule 2.1.4(a), (c), (d), (e) & (f). The hull shall be symmetrical about the centreplane.

### 2.1.2 Sheer Line

The sheer of the yacht in elevation at the edge of the deck (see rule 2.2) shall be a fair continuous concave curve, the minimum radius of curvature at any point between FFS (see rule 3.2.2(a)) and AFS (see rule 3.2.2(c)) shall not be less than 19.000m.

### 2.1.3 Outline

The outline of the yacht in plan view shall be a fair and continuous convex curve, the minimum radius of curvature at any point between FFS (see rule 3.2.2(a)) and AFS (see rule 3.2.2(c)) shall not be less than 19.000m.

### 2.1.4 Hollows

There shall be no hollows in the surface of the hull in any transverse plane, measured as a great circle from points symmetrical about the centreplane, except as follows:

- (a) As caused solely by fixed fittings.
- (b) Forward of a point 7.000m aft of LLF (see rule 3.2.1).
- (c) At recesses at the attachment of the keel. Such recesses shall not extend outside a projected area on the hull surface of 4.750m long by 1.500m wide.
- (d) At recesses, fairings and/or cut-outs, solely for the attachment of rudders and daggerboards, including any related bearing arrangements.
- (e) As caused by through hull openings, and associated scoops, including aft ballast tank inlets and outlets.
- (f) At recesses, fairings and/or cut-outs, solely caused by the propulsion system (see rule 9.1.2).

### 2.1.5 Sea Cocks & Valves

All through-hull openings below 200mm above DWL, except openings for integral deck scuppers, shaft log, speed indicator, depth finders and other fixed instrument sensors, shall have a means of closing.

### 2.2 Deck

The deck is described as any surface within and above the edge of the deck. The edge of the deck shall be measured at a 45<sup>o</sup> tangent to the hull/deck joint in any transverse section.

The deck shall have positive camber in all transverse sections, excluding the cockpit and other permitted recesses (see rule 2.2.2 & 2.3). In this context, positive camber means that no point on the deck, in transverse section, shall be higher than any point nearer the centreplane.

**2.2.1** Any opening in the deck, including openings in the coach roof and cockpit, shall have a permanently attached means of closure which shall be capable of preventing the ingress of water in the event of capsize, in compliance with ISO12216-2: Small craft - Windows, Portlights, hatches, deadlights and doors - Strength and watertightness requirements.

**2.2.2** Recesses of appropriate size at the forestay and/or inner forestay attachment point to allow a headsail furling drum, furling lines and tack tensioning/Cunningham arrangements to be essentially below the deck are permitted. The tack point of the sail shall remain at or above the edge of the deck. The forestay shall be attached on the centreplane and the tack point of any headsail hoisted on the forestay shall be attached on the centreplane.

**2.2.3** A recess, or recesses, of appropriate size at the mast collar, for the leading of running rigging and associated turning blocks is permitted.

**2.2.4** All winches shall be mounted in such a way that the entire rotating body of the drum is above the edge of the deck.

- 2.2.5** No device shall be employed to assist crew in positioning their bodies and/or any stowed equipment outboard of the lifelines.
- 2.2.6** A toe rail of minimum height 40mm shall be permanently fitted around the foredeck from abreast the mast to 1m aft of FFS (see rule 3.2.2(a)), except in way of fittings, and as close as practical to the vertical axis of stanchion bases. Toe rails shall be rigid in construction and permanently fixed to the deck.
- 2.2.7** **Lifelines, Stanchions & Pulpits**
- (a) Pulpits and stanchions shall be made of 31.75mm or larger untapered 14 gauge stainless steel round tube. Any pulpit and stanchion fitting or component shall be no lighter than the equivalent fitting or component made of stainless steel and shall be of similar or greater load bearing characteristics. The outermost part of pulpit tubes and stanchion tubes at their base, shall be located between the edge of the deck and 150mm inboard. When there are sockets or studs, these shall be through-bolted and/or bonded. The pulpit(s) and/or stanchions shall be mechanically retained without the help of the lifelines, and shall not be hinged.
  - (b) Lifelines and pulpit rails shall be continuous around the edge of the deck. Pad-eyes shall be fitted and the forward end of the lifelines shall be secured such that the lines remain taught in the absence of or damage to a bow pulpit. Lifelines shall be continuous across the transom at the same height as the side deck lifelines at that point.
  - (c) Lifelines shall be permanently supported by pulpits and stanchions at intervals with gaps of not more than 1.700m and shall not pass outboard of supporting stanchions. Lifelines shall not be supported by standing rigging.
  - (d) Pulpit and stanchion bases may extend round the sheer and down the topsides.
  - (e) There shall be at least 2 lifelines. The upper lifeline shall be a minimum of 610mm above the edge of the deck. No vertical opening shall exceed 380mm and the intermediate lifeline shall be not less than 230mm above the edge of the deck. Where pulpit rails replace lifelines, the same vertical spacing requirements shall apply. Exceptionally, between the aft stanchions/pulpit rails which form part of the Stern Aerial Mast (see rule 2.2.10(g)(vi)), the vertical spacing from the cockpit sole to the lower lifeline may be up to 990mm, to allow for open access to the life rafts from the water. Other than between the stanchions/Stern Aerial Mast immediately adjacent to the life rafts, the standard spacing shall be applied.
  - (f) Lifelines shall be stranded stainless steel wire of Grade 316 5mm diameter or greater. Lifelines shall be un-coated and without close-fitted sleeving.
  - (g) A lanyard of synthetic rope may be used to secure lifelines provided the gap it closes does not exceed 100mm.
  - (h) Stanchions shall not be angled at more than 10° from vertical at any point. Stanchions shall be straight, except that one bend is permitted in the first 50mm above deck. This rule shall not apply to pulpits.
  - (i) Pulpits shall be designed such that they provide a secure enclosure which allows the crew to work safely within the lifelines.
- 2.2.8** **Navigation Lights**
- Navigation lights shall be mounted so that they will not be masked by sails or the heeling of the yacht, and shall be no lower than immediately under the upper lifelines.
- Approved LED red and green navigation lights mounted at the masthead and a single approved LED white stern light mounted at or near the transom are considered to comply with this rule. A permanently installed approved white steaming light, at least 5m above MD (see rule 6.2.1) for use when under power shall be fitted.
- 2.2.9** **Jackstays**

- (a) Jackstays shall be fitted on deck, port and starboard of the centre line of the yacht to provide secure attachments for safety harnesses. Jackstays shall be comprised of flat webbing of 20kN breaking strength, and/or braided cord of minimum diameter 10mm and 40kN breaking strength. Minimum breaking strengths given above shall apply to the full length of any material, including stitched and spliced terminations.
- (b) Jackstays shall be attached to suitable and strong anchorage points. Jackstays shall be fitted in such a way that a crew member, when clipped on, can move around the main deck and cockpit with minimal need for unclipping the harness.
- (c) A crew member shall be able to clip on before coming on deck, unclip after going below and remain clipped on while moving across the yacht on the foredeck, in the cockpit, and amidships. If necessary, additional jackstays and/or suitable anchorage points shall be provided for this purpose.
- (d) Suitable and strong anchorage for safety harnesses shall be provided adjacent to stations such as sheet winches and the mast, where crew members work for long periods. Specifically, anchorage points shall be provided at each steering pedestal. Jackstays should be sited in such a way that the safety harness lanyard can be kept as short as possible.

**2.2.10****Stern Aerial Mast**

This rule may be amended by the Notice of Race.

- (a) The Stern Aerial Mast shall be designed to accommodate the following equipment, which may be supplied by the Organising Authority:
  - (i) Small Satellite Voice and Data Antenna (400mm diameter, 400mm high & 8.0kg weight).
  - (ii) Standard Inmarsat C Antenna (122mm diameter, 178mm high & 0.9kg weight).
  - (iii) Microwave Antenna ( 260mm high, 220mm deep, 50mm wide & 1.5kg weight, including cable).
  - (iv) Video Camera (120mm diameter, 300mm high & 1.25kg weight).
  - (v) Personal Locator Beacon direction finder (Dimensions to be confirmed, 1.5kg weight).
  - (vi) RF antenna ( 400mm high, 220mm deep, 50mm wide & 2.0kg weight, including cable).
  - (vii) Large Satellite Voice and Data antenna (630mm diameter, 1054mm high & 20kg weight).
- (b) The Small Satellite Voice and Data Antenna, Standard Inmarsat C Antenna and Microwave Antenna shall be mounted on the upper side of the equipment platform with:
  - (i) The centre point of any of the equipment between 500mm and 600mm aft of LLA.
  - (ii) The centre points of the Small Satellite Voice and Data Antenna, Standard Inmarsat C Antenna and Microwave Antenna shall each be a minimum of 500mm apart.
  - (iii) The Standard Inmarsat C Antenna shall be mounted on the port side of the equipment platform.
  - (iv) The Small Satellite Voice and Data Antenna shall be mounted on the centreplane of the yacht.

The underside of the equipment platform shall be a minimum of 2.900m above DWL.
- (c) The roll compensated video camera shall be mounted on the underside of the platform with a clear uninterrupted view forward.
- (d) The Personal Locator Beacon direction finder shall be mounted with the upper most point of any antenna immediately under the platform on the opposite side to the video camera.

- (e) The RF antenna shall be mounted on the underside of the platform on the centreline.
- (f) The Large Satellite Voice and Data Antenna shall be mounted with the centre point of the base on the centreplane, between 400mm and 500mm forward of LLA. The lowest point of the base shall not be lower than 1.300m above DWL. The Large Satellite Voice and Data Antenna platform shall be designed in such a way as to enable the life rafts to be mounted underneath it as required in rule 2.6.  
The design of the aerial mast, the installation of required antennas, and on-deck equipment storage shall in no way impede access for the deployment of any safety equipment, including the life rafts, which shall at all times remain fully accessible.
- (g) Permitted Materials for Stern Aerial Mast:
  - (i) Epoxy, polyester and vinylester resins, using cure and/or post cure temperatures no greater than 95<sup>o</sup>C at any time during the construction process, including post cures.
  - (ii) Glass fibres and aramid fibres.
  - (iii) Closed cell PVC, SAN, polymethacrylimide or PET foam.
  - (iv) Wood.
  - (v) Moulded plastics.
  - (vi) The aerial mast may be braced against pulpits and stanchions (see rule 2.2.7).

## 2.3 **Cockpit**

**2.3.1** The cockpit is defined as a recess in the deck, aft of the main companionway (see rule 2.5), inboard of and below the adjacent sheer line. There shall only be one cockpit, which shall be open aft to the sea. No part of the cockpit sole shall be lower than 0.750m above DWL.

**2.3.2** The cockpit shall be entirely self-draining at any angle of heel from 0<sup>o</sup> up to and including 35<sup>o</sup>.

## 2.4 **Coach roof**

There shall only be one coach roof. The coach roof measured at 0.400m above RPU (see rule 3.2.3(b)) shall have a minimum area of 7.50m<sup>2</sup> over a continuous length of not less than 3.500m measured externally. This area may include any hatch area that complies with the minimum height requirements. The coach roof shall not have through-holes for halyards and/or other control lines within 0.750m of the centre line aft of 0.500m behind the aft face of the mast.

## 2.5 **Companionway & Spray Dodger**

The main companionway shall be located at the aft face of the coach roof, with the aftmost part of the hatch opening no less than 3.000m aft of the aft face of the mast. There shall be only one companionway entrance, which shall not extend more than 400mm below the local edge of the deck, or more than 600mm either side of the longitudinal centreplane of the yacht. The companionway shall be fitted with a hatch capable of being opened, closed, and immediately secured from below decks and on deck. This hatch shall not open inwards, but may slide fore and aft, and may incorporate a washboard arrangement. Any companionway closure arrangement shall conform to ISO12216-2: Small craft - Windows, Portlights, hatches, deadlights and doors - Strength and watertightness requirements.

The companionway shall also be protected by a spray dodger of rigid construction, which shall provide unobstructed access between the companionway and the cockpit. With the spray dodger its aftmost position, it shall have a transverse section at or aft of the companionway not be less than 1.500m wide at a point 0.750m above RPU (see rule 3.2.3(b)). The spray dodger may slide fore and aft, provided the minimum height is

retained, but shall not be removable whilst racing except if specifically permitted in the Notice of Race. The spray dodger shall have no through-holes for halyards and/or other control lines. The spray dodger shall not be designed so as to interfere with other requirements of rule 2.5, specifically noting the requirement that the companionway hatch be capable of being opened, closed, and immediately secured from below decks and on deck.

## **2.6 Transom**

Provision shall be made for two life rafts, as provided by the Organising Authority for the event, to be mounted forwards of LLA, and aft of AFS, directly under the Aerial Frame (see rule 2.2.10(f)) in a manner that allows the rafts to be rapidly deployed over the transom from within the lifelines or from the water by a single crew member with the yacht at any angle of heel, including full inversion.

## **2.7 High Visibility Markings**

**2.7.1** To assist in SAR location, yachts shall show on the coach roof, deck or topsides, where it can best be seen from the air, one block of highly visible colour (e.g. day glow pink, orange or yellow) of at least 1m<sup>2</sup> in area.

**2.7.2** At least 90% of the surface area of the rudder(s) shall be painted bright orange. Subsequent to painting, this requirement does not address surface finishing, wear and tear or leeching of anti-fouling paint. Rudders should be repainted as necessary.

**2.7.3** At least 5m<sup>2</sup> of the surface of the yacht's hull, below DWL, shall be painted bright orange. This area shall be symmetrical about the yacht's centre plane and shall be a single block of colour. Subsequent to painting, this requirement does not address surface finishing, wear and tear or leeching of anti-fouling paint. The hull should be repainted as necessary.

## **2.8 Permitted Materials for Deck Equipment and Deck Fittings**

The following list of materials are permitted in the construction of Deck Equipment and Deck Fittings:

**2.8.1** 5000 and 6000 series aluminium alloys, and equivalent alloys of other standards, e.g. BS, DIN, with a minimum specific gravity of 2.65.

**2.8.2** Production isotropic cast aluminium alloys with a minimum specific gravity of 2.65.

**2.8.3** Steel and steel alloys.

**2.8.4** Moulded plastics.

**2.8.5** Titanium alloys.

**2.8.6** Carbon fibre and/or aramids. Cure temperature and fibre modulus are not restricted.

**2.8.7** Wearpads which perform no function other than to prevent damage or wear to structure and/or deck gear may be of any material.

## **2.9 Structural Requirements**

**2.9.1** Attention is drawn to the Fundamental Rule Policy (see page 4) and the Important Notice (see page 4).

**2.9.2** The structure shall be designed and constructed to meet the Essential Safety Requirement 3.1 given in Annex 1 of the Council of European Communities Recreational Craft Directive 94/25/EC for Boat Design Category A – Ocean.

**2.9.3** The structural design shall comply with the requirements for conformity assessment, given in Chapter II and Annex VII of Directive 94/25/EC, except that examination by a Notified Body is not a requirement of the Volvo 70 Rule. Nevertheless, the designer and builder may be required to make the technical documentation available to the RMG. A recognised structural guide or standard shall be used for the conformity assessment; this may be the International Standard ISO12215-5, or other suitable standard agreed to by the RMG.

- 2.9.4** If the RMG considers that it requires assistance in interpreting the technical documentation referred to in rule 2.9.3, it may seek outside opinion at the discretion of the Chief Measurer.
- 2.10** **Minimum Panel Weights**  
Minimum panel weight requirements, excluding paint and fairing compound, are as follows:
- |               |   |                       |
|---------------|---|-----------------------|
| <b>2.10.1</b> | Hull bottom up to 300mm above DWL forward of MFS including the entire collision bulkhead. | 11.0kg/m <sup>2</sup> |
| <b>2.10.2</b> | Hull bottom up to 300mm above DWL aft of MFS.   | 8.6kg/m <sup>2</sup>  |
| <b>2.10.3</b> | Hull topsides and transom.  | 7.4kg/m <sup>2</sup>  |
| <b>2.10.4</b> | Watertight sub-divisions including hatch panels.  | 6.5kg/m <sup>2</sup>  |
| <b>2.10.5</b> | Deck, including cockpit sole & sidewalls, coach roof, spray dodger and hatch panels.      | 5.7kg/m <sup>2</sup>  |
- 2.11** **Panel Samples**  
Upon completion of the hull and deck, a post-construction inspection shall be carried out by a Measurer to take core samples. A minimum of eight panel samples of 50mm minimum diameter shall be taken as specified by and in the presence of a Measurer. All samples shall be identified with the name of the yacht and position from which the sample was taken. Additional samples may be taken at the discretion of the Measurer. The samples shall comply with the minimum standards for panel weight. All samples shall be retained by the Measurer. Any shortfalls in panel sample weights shall be compensated for by the addition of extra laminate (either a unidirectional, multidirectional weave, scrim or veil cloth), impregnated with a similar resin system as used for the basic construction of the yacht. The Measurer may require further samples to be taken following the application of the additional laminate. Alternative methods of checking panel weight may be used at the RMG's discretion.
- 2.12** **Permitted Materials for Hull, Deck (including Spray Dodgers), Internal Structure & Internal Fittings**  
The following list of materials are permitted:
- 2.12.1** Fittings may be constructed of 5000, 6000 and 7000 series aluminium alloys, and equivalent alloys of other standards, e.g. BS, DIN, with a minimum specific gravity of 2.65.
- 2.12.2** Fittings may be constructed of production isotropic cast aluminium alloys with a minimum specific gravity of 2.65.
- 2.12.3** Fittings may be constructed of steel and steel alloys.
- 2.12.4** Epoxy, polyester and vinylester resins, using cure and/or post cure temperatures no greater than 95<sup>o</sup>C, and applied pressure under vacuum not exceeding 0.98 atmosphere at STP at any time during the construction process, including post cures. Applied pressure under mechanical compression is not limited.
- 2.12.5** Glass fibres, aramid fibres and High Strength carbon fibres (see rule 1.10).
- 2.12.6** Non-metallic honeycomb, closed cell PVC, SAN, polymethacrylimide or PET foam.
- 2.12.7** Wood.
- 2.12.8** Moulded plastics.
- 2.13** **Watertight Sub-Division**
- 2.13.1** The yacht shall be divided into at least six watertight sub-divisions, excluding tankage, with rigid bulkheads, each on a single transverse plane, in the following locations:
- (a) **Collision Bulkhead**  
The bulkhead situated in the bow area is not required to be vertical. This bulkhead shall be constructed to hull bottom panel weight (see rule 2.10.1). The lowest point on the bulkhead shall be between 2.000m and 2.500m aft

of LLF (see rule 3.2.1), measured on the centre line of the hull. If the upper forward point of the bulkhead meets the stem between 0.750m and 1.000m above DWL (see rule 3.1.1) then the hull construction standards within the collision chamber forward of and below the bulkhead need not apply. Otherwise the hull forward of and below the bulkhead shall be constructed to comply with the minimum panel weights as per rule 2.10.

**(b) Forestay Bulkhead**

Entirely within 200mm of FFS (see rule 3.2.2(a)) at the level of the edge of the deck. This bulkhead may be angled no more than 25<sup>0</sup> from the vertical.

**(c) Forward Bulkhead**

Entirely between 40% and 70% of the distance between FFS (see rule 3.2.2(a)) and Middle Bulkhead at the level of the edge of the deck. This bulkhead may be angled no more than 25<sup>0</sup> from the vertical.

**(d) Middle Bulkhead**

All parts of the flat panel between 2.500m forward and 1.200m aft of MFS (see rule 3.2.2(b)).

**(e) Aft Bulkhead**

All parts of the flat panel forward of the rudder stock(s), and not less than 1.200m forward of AFS (see rule 3.2.2(c)).

**2.13.2**

All watertight bulkheads, with the exception of the Collision Bulkhead and the Forestay Bulkhead, shall have openings for access from adjacent sub-divisions, and shall have closures permanently attached by hinges. The opening in the Forward and Middle Bulkheads shall not be less than 450mm above the inner skin of the hull at centreplane in the same transverse section, and shall open forwards. Similarly, the opening in the Aft Bulkhead shall not be less than 250mm above the inner skin of the hull at centreplane, and shall open aft. Each opening shall be capable of being closed within 5 seconds and rendered watertight within 60 seconds. Additionally there shall be through-bulkhead fittings on the forward, middle and aft bulkheads to allow the bilge to be pumped from an adjacent compartment without the need for the bulkhead hatch to be opened. All bulkhead hatches shall conform to ISO12216-2: Small craft - Windows, Portlights, hatches, deadlights and doors - Strength and watertightness requirements. Additionally, all bulkhead hatches and hatch arrangements shall be designed to withstand a basic design pressure of 6psi applied from either side of the bulkhead. Hatches shall be hinged and have adequate positive securing devices operable from both sides.

**2.13.3**

All of the watertight sub-divisions, excluding those forward of the Forward Bulkhead, shall have direct access through the deck, transom or cockpit area for the crew. Access shall be by hatches capable of being opened and immediately secured from either side, and shall conform to ISO12216-2: Small craft - Windows, Portlights, hatches, deadlights and doors - Strength and watertightness requirements. The companionway hatch will qualify for access to the cabin area. No deck hatches shall open inwards excepting ports having an area of less than 0.071m<sup>2</sup>. Deck, cockpit and transom hatches shall be so arranged as to be above the water when the hull is heeled 90<sup>0</sup>. At least one hatch shall permit entry to, and exit from, the hull when fully inverted, in measurement condition, with a minimum clearance of 150mm above the waterplane. A cover, constructed of minimum deck panel weight shall be carried, such that in the event of keel and rig failure, the mast collar can be made watertight from the interior by securing the cover plate with permanently installed fixings. The use of such a cover plate shall be demonstrated during the Self Righting Test (see rule 5.4).

**2.13.4**

**Appendage Compartments**

**(a)** The Ballast Keel canting mechanism, including keel pin bearings and cant actuators, shall be contained within a separate watertight compartment, or

compartments which shall have watertight hatches to allow full access for adjustment and maintenance. Such hatches shall be a minimum of 300mm above DWL, shall be designed to withstand a minimum of 6psi from within the compartment(s), and shall be designed such that visual inspection of the mechanism and clevis arrangement is possible without opening the hatches. These compartments shall be permanently fitted with breather pipes leading directly to the exterior of the yacht so as to prevent excess pressure build up within the compartment(s). This compartment, or compartments shall ensure that in the event of loss of the keel fin, the watertight integrity of the watertight sub-division can be maintained. Such compartments may utilise watertight bulkheads as required in rule 2.13 as boundaries.

- (b) Daggerboards shall be similarly contained within a separate compartment., which may exit through the deck and may act as the primary housing for the daggerboards. Such compartments may utilise watertight bulkheads as required in rule 2.13 as boundaries.

## 2.14 **Appendages**

An appendage is defined as an element which at any time extends from the hull or other appendage into the water for the purpose of increasing stability, generating lift, providing lateral area, and/or manoeuvring the yacht. The following appendages are permitted:

### 2.14.1 **Rudders**

- (a) Rudders shall rotate only, each about a single axis. This rule does not preclude the use of a system which allows a rudder to “kick up” and/or be removed and replaced in the event of damage or failure. A system of this type may be sealed to prevent movement of the appendage in this secondary axis at all times whilst racing. This rule does not prohibit the use of weed cutting devices.
- (b) No more than two rudders shall be installed.
- (c) Rudders shall be aft of the aft bulkhead and forward of LLA.
- (d) Rudders shall have a lateral angle relative to the centreplane of the yacht not greater than 30<sup>0</sup>, measured between any two points in a plane parallel to the maximum thickness of the rudder. This rule shall apply to any position within the full range of movement. Specifically, wings, end plates, boundary layer fences and hydroplanes are not permitted.
- (e) The weight of each rudder shall be measured and recorded.

### 2.14.2 **Daggerboards**

- (a) Daggerboards shall retract and extend only.
- (b) Two daggerboards shall be installed.
- (c) Both daggerboards shall be located in the same longitudinal position, which shall be forward of the aft bulkhead and aft of the forward bulkhead. This rule does not prohibit the use of weed cutting devices on the daggerboards.
- (d) Daggerboards shall have a lateral angle relative to the centreplane of the yacht not greater than 30<sup>0</sup>, measured between any two points in a plane parallel to the maximum thickness of the daggerboard. This rule shall apply to any position within the full range of movement. Specifically, wings, end plates, boundary layer fences and hydroplanes are not permitted.
- (e) The weight of each daggerboard shall be measured and recorded.

### 2.14.3 **Permitted Materials for Rudders & Daggerboards**

The following list of materials are permitted in the construction of any part of the rudders and daggerboards:

- (a) 5000 and 6000 series aluminium alloys, and equivalent alloys of other standards, e.g. BS, DIN, with a minimum specific gravity of 2.65.
- (b) Production isotropic cast aluminium alloys with a minimum specific gravity of 2.65.
- (c) Steel and steel alloys.
- (d) Epoxy, polyester and vinylester resins, using cure and/or post cure

temperatures no greater than 125<sup>o</sup>C.

- (e) Glass fibres, aramid fibres and High Strength carbon fibres (see rule 1.10).
- (f) Closed cell PVC, SAN, polymethacrylimide or PET foam.
- (g) Wood.
- (h) Moulded plastics.

#### 2.14.4

##### **Ballast keel**

- (a) Exceptionally, RRS 51 and RRS 52 shall be waived in respect of canting keels.
- (b) Only one ballast keel shall be installed.
- (c) The ballast keel may be canted transversely up to a maximum of 40<sup>o</sup> each side of the centreplane only. The cant angle shall be limited by a mechanical system, which may be adjusted and sealed by the RMG. The angle of 40<sup>o</sup> shall not be exceeded at any time, and adequate tolerance should be built into the system to ensure compliance at all times whilst racing.
- (d) The canting mechanism shall have a manually operated override, to enable the keel angle to be adjusted throughout it's full range of movement by hand. There shall be two independent canting systems, each of which shall be independently capable of withstanding Load Case 1 (see rule 2.14.5)), with the keel canted in any orientation. One cant actuator shall be mounted to port and the other to starboard of the centreplane.
- (e) The ballast keel shall rotate about the centreplane, parallel to DWL. This central axis of the pin shall be located within 150mm of the local hull surface or fair projection of the local hull surface in any transverse section, bridging any hollows in the surface of the hull (see rule 2.1.4(c)).
- (f) There shall be a system installed in the canting mechanism, which upon activation shall return the keel to the centreplane, with an appropriate damping mechanism to ensure sufficient righting moment is retained throughout the manoeuvre, and with a speed that allows the crew to regain control of the yacht as quickly as possible without exerting extreme, potentially damaging loads on the yacht. This system shall be operable from each helm position and below decks, and shall not require either engine to be started for it to operate.
- (g) Only one keel fin is permitted. The basic construction of the keel fin shall include the lever arm for the attachment of the cant mechanism clevis arrangement, and shall be solid except in way of fin/hull, fin/bulb, fin/cant clevis and/or fairing attachment points and recesses. Any closing plates and/or fairing plates shall be rigidly fastened directly to either the hull or the keel fin and shall not be designed to flex or deform as the keel cants. Specifically, wings, end plates, boundary layer fences and hydroplanes are not permitted.

#### 2.14.5

##### **Load case requirements for the keel, canting mechanism & associated structure**

The complete ballast keel and bulb assembly and appendage compartment, including canting mechanism, and bearing arrangements, shall be designed and constructed to withstand the following load cases using factors of safety at least as high as given below:

- (a) **Load Case 1**  
Stresses shall be calculated for the keel fin sections, each cant mechanism and the associated internal structure, due to the transverse bending moments and shear forces that arise with the keel and bulb horizontal and out of the water. The minimum factor of safety for the associated stresses shall be 3, based on the yield or proof strength of permitted metals or the ultimate strength of fibre reinforced composite materials.
- (b) **Load Case 2**  
Calculations shall be made for the longitudinal bending moments and shear forces that arise from a horizontal load of 3 x W (see rule 4.2.2) acting

forwards and aft applied through a line of action 300mm above the base of the bulb in the plane of the fin, with the keel canted in any orientation (see rule 2.14.4(c)).

Calculations shall be made for the bending moments and shear forces that arise from a vertical load of  $1.5 \times W$  (see rule 4.2.2) acting upwards and downwards applied to the base of the bulb, with the keel canted in any orientation. (see rule 2.14.4(c)).

The minimum factor of safety for the associated stresses shall be 1.3, based on the yield or proof strength of permitted metals, or 3 based on the ultimate strength of fibre reinforced composite materials.

The calculations of Load Cases 1 & 2 shall be presented to the RMG to demonstrate compliance with this rule at the Chief Measurer's request.

#### **2.14.6 Permitted Materials for Ballast Keel Fin (excluding canting mechanisms & systems)**

- (a) Only steel and steel alloys are permitted in the basic structure of the keel fin, including fin/bulb attachments and fin/hull attachments. This does not apply to bearings, bearing liners and bearing damping/restraint systems, which may be of any material except titanium, magnesium, cobalt or aluminium alloys. For design purposes the tensile yield strength is not to be taken as greater than 390MPa for steel and steel alloys. This does not exclude the use of fairing, filling and painting materials.
- (b) Secondary heat treatment methods which alter the properties of a steel alloy by way of reducing resistance to corrosion in sea water and/or increasing fatigue in variations in sea water temperature around 10<sup>0</sup>C are not permitted.
- (c) Non-structural fairings, which perform no task other than improve the hydrodynamic characteristics of the keel fin, may be constructed using any materials permitted for the construction of rudders and daggerboards (see rule 2.14.3).

#### **2.14.7 Permitted Materials for Keel Bulb**

- (a) Lead alloy with a specific gravity not greater than 11.3 is permitted in the basic construction of the keel bulb only. No other part of the keel assembly shall be constructed using lead alloy.
- (b) Steel and steel alloys.
- (c) Non-structural fairings/gallery cover plates and spacers, which perform no task other than improve the hydrodynamic characteristics of the keel, may be constructed using any materials permitted for the construction of rudders and daggerboards (see rule 2.14.3).

#### **2.14.8 Permitted Materials for Ballast Keel canting mechanisms & systems**

Only steel and steel alloys are permitted in the canting mechanisms and systems, including trunions and clevises. This does not apply to bearings, manifolds, seals, pipes, pumps, reservoirs, hoses and non-structural linings, which may be of any material except titanium, magnesium or cobalt alloys. Electrical components may be made of any material.

### **3 MEASUREMENT ASHORE**

#### **3.1 Ashore Measurement Condition**

On completion and assembly of the hull, deck, bulkheads and all structural components, before fitting of appendages and spars, a post-construction inspection and measurement of the hull shall be carried out by the Measurer.

##### **3.1.1 Design Water Line (DWL)**

The yacht shall be set up ashore level athwartships and on the horizontal DWL which shall be declared by the designer prior to measurement.

#### **3.2 Hull Measurement (see Figure 1)**

##### **3.2.1 Length Overall (LOA)**

LOA shall be recorded as the horizontal distance between LLF and LLA. LLF shall be defined as the forward most point of the hull, excluding fittings, bowsprit and local reinforcement. LLA shall be defined as the aft most point of the hull excluding fittings, local reinforcement and emergency steering system fixings (see rule 10). Neither fittings nor local reinforcement shall be used to extend the sailing length of the yacht beyond LOA. LOA shall not be greater than 21.500m.

##### **3.2.2 Stations**

There shall be three measurement stations established in vertical transverse sections of the yacht, as defined below:

**(a) Forward Freeboard Station (FFS)**

FFS shall be established at a distance 1.000m aft of LLF.

**(b) Mid Freeboard Station (MFS)**

MFS shall be established at a distance 10.500m aft of LLF.

**(c) Aft Freeboard Station (AFS)**

AFS shall be established at a distance 1.500m forward of LLA.

##### **3.2.3 Measurement Reference Points**

Measurement reference points shall be permanently marked at the time of measurement with a cross-head screw as follows:

**(a)** RPF shall be marked on the centre line of the stem at a recorded height, preferably 400mm above DWL, which can practically serve as a permanent reference.

**(b)** RPU shall be marked at MFS on the edge of the deck.

**(c)** RPL shall be marked at MFS on DWL.

**(d)** RPA shall be marked on or near the centre line of the transom at a recorded height, preferably 400mm above DWL, which can practically serve as a permanent reference.

#### **3.3 Freeboards**

Freeboards (FFM, MFM and AFM) shall be the vertical distance from the edge of the deck to DWL, and shall not be less than 1.900m, 1.595m and 1.400m respectively. The values of FFM, MFM and AFM shall be recorded port and starboard at the three measurement stations, FFS, MFS and AFS.

#### **3.4 Maximum Beam (B)**

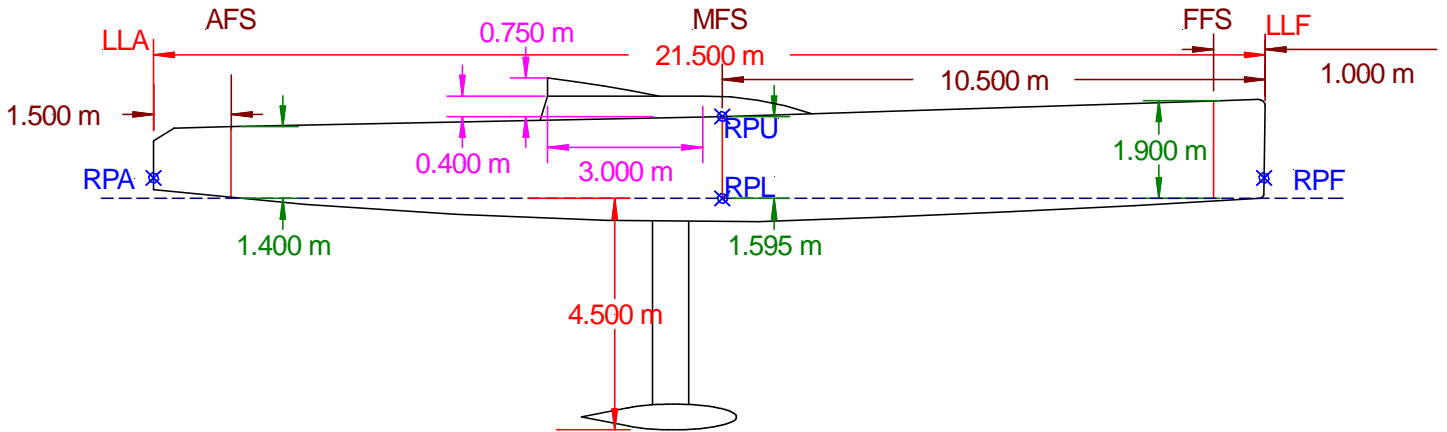
The maximum beam of the yacht, excluding any toe rails or fittings, measured horizontally in any transverse section, shall not be greater than 5.700m nor less than 5.000m.

#### **3.5 Draft (D)**

Draft shall be the maximum draft below DWL, and shall not be greater than 4.500m. For the purpose of draft measurement the yacht shall be set up level to DWL both fore and aft and athwartships without rig tension, and with the weight distributed between the keel and the hull to replicate floatation condition as closely as possible. The draft will be measured by reference to the RPL (see rule 3.2.3(c)).

**3.6 Keel Weight (KW)**

The Ballast Keel shall be weighed complete as ready to be fitted to the yacht for racing. It shall include all fin/bulb fastenings and all fairings and weed cutting devices (if fitted when racing). It shall exclude all removable components of the fin/hull bearing and pin arrangement. KW shall not be less than 6000kg nor greater than 7400kg.



**Figure 1 - Hull Measurement**

## **4 MEASUREMENT AFLOAT**

### **4.1 Conditions**

#### **4.1.1 Measurement Afloat**

The yacht shall be complete, with all fittings, fixings and equipment (including that stipulated in Rules 8 & 9) installed, except for the following, which shall be removed:

- (a) All sails.
- (b) All removable safety equipment.
- (c) Crew.
- (d) Fuel, water and the contents of any other tanks (excluding engine lubricants, cooling fluids and hydraulic systems, which shall be maintained at serviceable levels, as recommended by the manufacturer).
- (e) Food, cooking and catering utensils.
- (f) Anchors, chains, warps, mooring lines and fenders.
- (g) Clothing, bedding and personal effects.
- (h) Tools and spare parts.
- (i) All deck equipment with the exception of padeyes, winches, tracks, grinding pedestals (including handles, gears and shafts), wheel pedestals (including wheels and all steering cables, blocks and quadrants), cheek blocks, jammers and any other items that remain rigidly fixed (bolted, bonded and/or screwed).
- (j) All running rigging except one headsail halyard, topmast backstays, runners and checkstays, including flying blocks but excluding tails.  
This list is not exhaustive. Any additional item that is not considered to be part of the yacht, when equipped for racing, shall be removed. All items of electronics, navigation and communication equipment are considered part of the yacht and shall remain onboard.

#### **4.1.2 Specific Gravity (SG)**

The specific gravity of the water, taken approximately 300mm below the surface, shall be recorded as SG.

#### **4.1.3 Sink**

Any variation from the standard SG of 1.025 shall be corrected by 0.35mm per 0.001 of SG. This correction will be applied to RPF (see rule 3.2.3(a)) and RPA (see rule 3.2.3(d)).

### **4.2 Weighing & Displacement**

#### **4.2.1 Weighing**

The yacht shall be capable of being lifted from a single lifting point in measurement afloat condition and shall be weighed using a certified load cell which has been approved in writing by the chief measurer. All sea cocks and valves shall be open.

#### **4.2.2 Weight of Yacht (W)**

In measurement afloat condition (see rule 4.1.1), W shall not be less than 13860kg nor greater than 14000kg.

### **4.3 Tanks & Water Makers**

#### **4.3.1 Location**

All tanks shall be rigid in construction and shall not extend more than 1.000m outboard of the centre line of the yacht.

#### **4.3.2 Freshwater Tanks & Water Makers**

Two freshwater tanks, of no less than 100litre nor greater than 150litre capacity each, shall be installed symmetrically about the centreplane. A power driven water maker with a minimum nominal output of 20litres per hour shall be permanently installed and plumbed to the freshwater tanks. Freshwater tanks shall not be used for liquids other than drinking water, and shall not be filled, emptied or transferred for the purpose of altering trim or stability.

**4.3.3****Fuel Tanks**

All fuel tanks shall have CE approval. Fuel tanks shall not be used for liquids other than fuel, and shall not be filled, emptied or transferred for the purpose of altering trim or stability. The following fuel tanks shall be fitted:

- (a) A fuel tank or tanks having a total capacity of not less than 230litres, installed symmetrically about the centreplane.
- (b) A day tank with a minimum capacity of 10litres, positioned close to and such that a gravity feed of fuel to the auxiliary engine is achieved. The day tank shall be constructed of stainless steel.
- (c) A separate fuel tank for emergency use only, installed symmetrically about the centreplane. This tank shall be capable of isolation from the main fuel system and have a capacity of not less than 120litres. All inlets and outlets shall be capable of being sealed, using a cable-tie type seal. The tank shall have an upper inspection opening allowing dip stick access.
- (d) No fuel tank shall form a structural part of the yacht.

**4.3.4****Aft Ballast Tank**

Exceptionally, RRS 51 shall be waived in respect of the aft ballast tank.

- (a) A single aft ballast tank is permitted. This tank, if fitted, shall be aft of the Aft Bulkhead and symmetrical about the centreplane. The tank shall be rigid, integral to and within the hull.
- (b) The ballast tank may be fitted with baffles. These baffles may restrict, but shall not prevent the movement of water within the tank in any direction.
- (c) The maximum volume of the ballast tank, including all pipework, shall be 1200litres.
- (d) The ballast tank shall be filled and emptied by use of direct drain, venturi systems or manual pumps, with no assistance from powered pumps.
- (e) A drainage mechanism shall be fitted to allow the ballast tank to be completely discharged overboard in the event of a full inversion.
- (f) The aft ballast tank shall be measured using a certified flowmeter, approved by the chief measurer, to ensure compliance with rule 4.3.4(c).

**4.4****Floatation**

Immediately following weighing (see rule 4.2), the Measurement Water Line (MWL) of the yacht shall be measured.

With the yacht in measurement condition, the height of RPF and RPA shall be measured above the MWL. The height of both RPF and RPA above MWL shall be equal to or greater than their respective heights above DWL (see rule 3.2.3) . At the time of floatation the daggerboards shall be in their fully retracted position.

Trim variation at RPF and RPA between DWL and MWL shall not be greater than 30mm over LOA.

**4.5****Canting Keel Angle**

To ensure compliance with rule 2.14.4(c), the cant angle shall be measured.

## **5 STABILITY**

### **5.1 Damaged Stability**

With any single compartment free flooding, the designer shall show by calculation that the minimum height of the deck above the damaged condition water plane will not be less than 500mm, with 0° keel cant. Conformity with this requirement shall be certified by the designer based on calculations assuming the yacht to be in the following conditions:

**5.1.1** Total weight to equal  $W+2750\text{kg}$ .

**5.1.2** Longitudinal Centre of Buoyancy and Vertical Centre of Gravity of  $W$  to be calculated by the designer.

**5.1.3** Longitudinal Centre of Gravity of the 2750kg required in 5.1.1 shall be 1.500m aft of MFS. Vertical Centre of Gravity of the 2750kg required in 5.1.1 shall be 400mm above DWL.

**5.1.4** The buoyancy inherent in the skin of the hull in way of the flooded compartment may be taken into account. The buoyancy of the internal structure shall not be included.

**5.1.5** The contribution to buoyancy of all tankage shall be ignored.

**5.1.6** At the discretion of the measurer, following the Self Righting Test (see rule 5.4), any single compartment, except the main accommodation area, may be required to be flooded to a level 150mm above the top of any openings for access from adjacent compartments, or 750mm above DWL, whichever is the greater, to ensure the structural integrity of the watertight sub-division. Prior to this test sufficient time shall be provided to protect items against water damage. Additional sealant and or bracing around hatches is not permitted.

### **5.2 Angle of Vanishing Stability (AVS)**

AVS is defined as the heel angle at which the righting arm (GZ) falls to zero, and shall not be less than 115°. The designer shall calculate the righting arm curve for the yacht with all tanks empty in the condition defined in rule 4.1.1, with all moveable appendages attached and fixed as per the worst case condition, and make a declaration of AVS to the Chief Measurer. At the discretion of the RMG, additional information and/or measurements may be required to verify AVS.

### **5.3 Self Righting Test Condition**

If requested by the RMG, the yacht shall be presented in Measurement Afloat Condition with the following equipment also removed:

**5.3.1** Mast and boom.

**5.3.2** Standing and running rigging.

**5.3.3** All media and organising authority supplied equipment, except wiring, at the discretion of the Measurer.

Any openings which would normally be closed when mast and standing rigging are in place shall be made watertight for the purpose of this test. The yacht shall not be presented for measurement in an intentionally heeled or flooded condition. Deck hatches and companionway shall be presented as per normal race condition with no extra sealing or taping.

**5.3.4** All electrical and electronic equipment, with the exception of batteries, may be removed at the discretion of the Measurer.

**5.3.5** Engine lubricants shall be removed and cooling fluids shall be removed to prepare the engines for full inversion.

**5.3.6** Any additional fluids which may cause damage during the test, and/or systems which may be damaged by the test, may be removed following written approval from the Chief Measurer. The RMG may require any such items to be replaced with corrector weights for the purpose of the test.

**5.4 Self Righting Test**

At the discretion of the RMG the Self Righting Test may not be required. However, the RMG reserves the right to require it at a later date if there is concern that a yacht may not comply with the requirements of rules 5 and 2.14.4.

**5.4.1** In Self Righting Test Condition, it shall be demonstrated to a Measurer by the Person in Charge and two other members of the crew, that the yacht can be returned to the normal upright position, without any external assistance, from a full inversion (see rule 1.2.4).

The Person in Charge and two other members of the crew shall demonstrate that, from the interior alone, the yacht can be righted, using manually powered means only. Only equipment which would be included in the Self Righting Test condition shall be used, without the need for assembly or modification from the normal sailing condition.

The keel of the yacht may be restrained by a hoist or other means, that does not impact on the self righting process, to ensure that the yacht returns to the normal upright condition in a controlled manner.

No device other than the movement of appendages shall be employed to assist in self righting. The Self Righting Test shall be repeated at the discretion of the measurer.

**5.4.2** Flooding of a compartment or compartments to assist completion of this test is not permitted.

**5.4.3** Subsequent to the successful completion of the Self Righting Test any alterations made to the yacht which might invalidate the Measurement Afloat Condition shall be documented. This documentation together with calculations detailing the effect on the Self Righting Test shall be made available to the RMG. In the event that the alterations are demonstrated to have a negative impact on the Self Righting ability of the yacht the RMG may require that the Self Righting Test be repeated.

**6 RIG MEASUREMENT****6.1 Rig Limitations****6.1.1**

The rig shall conform to the following limitations:

- (a) Only one mast is permitted. The mast shall be stepped with the base fitting (if installed in the mast and included in the mast weighing condition (see rule 6.1.2)) or end of mast tube no higher than 550mm above MWL. The mast shall not be permanently bent in its unloaded state, nor shall it be designed and/or rigged to rotate or twist under load. The base of the mast tube shall be securely fastened to the mast step or adjoining structure, in such a way that it can not move fore and aft, athwartships nor vertically whilst racing.
- (b) The mast and mast position shall be fixed at the step and the deck, other than a natural linear movement at the deck not exceeding 5mm in any direction.
- (c) Other than local stiffening, the external mast dimensions below the top of IG (see rule 6.2.5) shall not be less than 300mm fore and aft by 150mm wide, or greater than 375mm fore and aft by 180mm wide.
- (d) The mast groove or track shall not move relative to the mast section, and shall be included in the mast fore and aft dimensions.
- (e) The mast shall be supported by a forestay and shrouds. All connections or adjustment shall be at or above the local edge of the deck, with the exception of the forestay and any inner forestay(s), which may be attached in recesses (see rule 2.2.2). Additional standing and running rigging is allowed. Standing rigging chainplates shall be fitted wholly within the sheerline. Adjustment of the forestay, shrouds, spreaders, diamond or jumper struts and any other side standing rigging while racing is not permitted and all means of adjustment shall be positively locked, except where specifically permitted in rule 6.1.1(h). Adjustment of inner forestays is permitted.
- (f) No two elements of the standing rigging, of the same vertical height, shall be parallel, or near parallel, between termination and/or diversion points, unless the horizontal clearance between the elements is greater than 300mm. For this purpose and rule 6.1.5(c), a single element is considered to include any collection of fibres housed within a braided cover. The individual wires, fibres and/or pultruded rods within the braided cover are not considered to be individual elements.
- (g) Devices for measuring standing rigging tension are permitted provided that they are incapable of being used to adjust the standing rigging.
- (h) The mast may be steadied to balance a slackened backstay and running backstays either by the use of headsail or spinnaker halyards and their proper winches, or by a strop attached to the deck aft of the forward end of J taking tension on an articulated forestay. The forestay shall be permanently attached at the deck and at the IG point (see rule 6.2.5). Inner forestay(s) shall be permanently attached at the mast below the IG point, and may be detachable at the deck, but shall not be attached forward of the forward end of J.
- (i) No standing rigging shall be attached to the mast below a point 3.800m above Mast Datum (MD) (see rule 6.2.1). Deck spreaders are not permitted.
- (j) No standing rigging shall pass from or through the mast tube to a standing rigging spreader above that point on the mast tube, except for jumper/diamond shrouds, where the jumper/diamond struts attach to the mast tube at or above the IG point.
- (k) Halyard locks to reduce halyard tension are permitted but must be capable of reliable engagement and disengagement by a crew member on deck.
- (l) Curved spreaders are not permitted. A line shall be drawn between the leading edge of the spreader base at the mast tube (projected as necessary) and the centre line of the cap-shroud attachment point of that spreader. At

no point shall this line fall outside of the rigid body of the spreader.

- (m) Any backstay(s), running backstay(s) and checkstay(s) fitted at any time whilst racing shall be permanently attached at the mast tube termination and shall not be detached, retracted or lowered from that attachment point at any time whilst racing.

- (n) Spinnaker poles and jockey poles are not permitted.

#### 6.1.2 **Mast Weight (MWT) & Centre of Gravity (MCG)**

The mast shall be weighed using a load cell approved by the chief measurer. In the condition defined below, the mast shall not weigh less than 625kg and shall have a centre of gravity not less than 12.000m above Mast datum (MD)(see rule 6.2.1).The condition when weighed shall only include the following:

- (a) All standing rigging (diameters and materials will be recorded), forestay luff support devices (excluding furling drum and tails), spreaders, jumpers, diamonds, backstays, running backstays including flying blocks (but excluding runner tails), checkstays, instrument sensors and read-outs, antennae, radar, lights, cables, integral hydraulic rams and pipework, and items which remain attached to the mast when the mast is removed from the yacht.
- (b) All fittings required to sail the yacht including integral mast jacks, headboard car and mainsail sliders, and brackets and toggles for vang and boom. The vang including associated hydraulic rams and pipework, and boom shall not be included in mast weight.
- (c) All other running rigging shall be removed and may be replaced by messengers of not more than 3mm diameter and of sufficient length only to re-lead the running rigging.
- (d) Organising Authority supplied cameras shall be installed, or corrector weights to that value in the locations given below:
  - (i) **Spreader Cameras.** One mounted on the underside of each lower spreader with a minimum of 200mm clearance from the mast wall (weight per camera: 1.55kg plus 0.60kg of cable).  
For leg 1 of the Event, the spreader cameras or corrector weights are not required whilst racing. The absence of these cameras or corrector weights shall not be deemed to take the mast out of compliance with rule 6.1.2. For the remainder of the Event the Organising Authority will supply spreader cameras or corrector weights as required by this rule.
  - (ii) **Instrument bracket camera.** One roll compensated camera shall be mounted on the mast or instrument bracket between 400mm & 600mm above MD, with a clear uninterrupted view aft (weight: 1.75kg plus 0.40kg of cable).

6.1.3 For the purpose of establishing the centre of gravity all rigging shall be pulled down and secured, the headboard car shall be in its raised position, and all other fittings shall be set at their lowest positions.

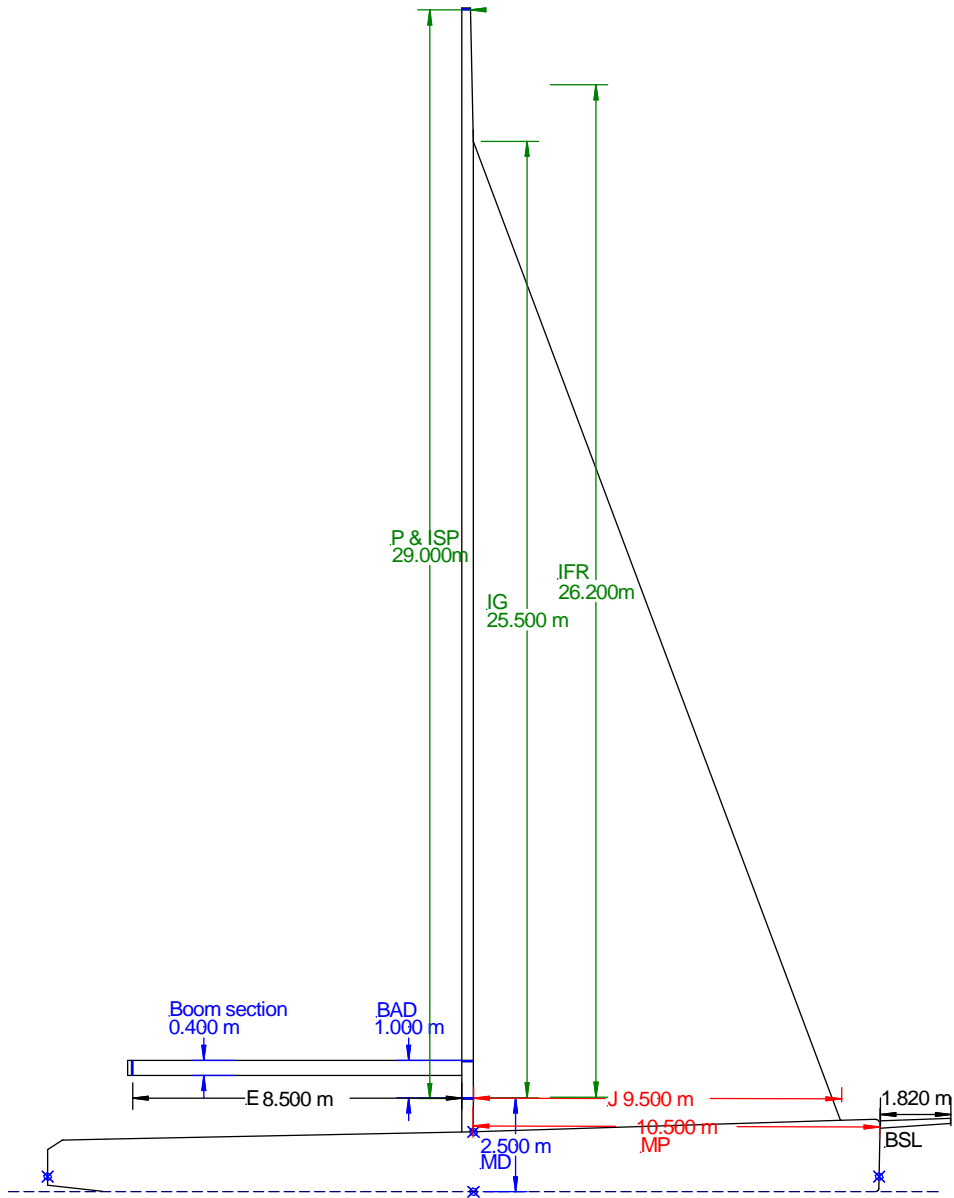
#### 6.1.4 **Permitted Materials for Mast, Spreaders, Jumper Strut(s), Boom, Bowsprit & associated standing & running rigging fittings.**

The following list of materials are permitted in the construction of any part of the spars:

- (a) 5000 and 6000 series aluminium alloys, and equivalent alloys of other standards, e.g. BS, DIN, with a minimum specific gravity of 2.65.
- (b) Production isotropic cast aluminium alloys with a minimum specific gravity of 2.65.
- (c) Nitronic 50, stainless steel (including 17/4 PH),
- (d) Titanium and titanium alloys.
- (e) Epoxy, polyester and vinylester resins, using cure and/or post cure temperatures no greater than 125<sup>o</sup>C.
- (f) Glass fibres, aramid fibres and High Modulus carbon fibres (see rule 1.10).

- (g) Moulded plastics.
  - (h) All spars may be constructed using syntactic core materials, consisting of microspheres loaded into a polymeric binder, provided any such core material has a density of not less than 300kg/m<sup>3</sup>, and the total thickness of the core is not greater than the total thickness of the fibre reinforced laminate walls.
  - (i) Spreaders and bowsprits may be constructed using closed cell PVC, SAN, polymethacrylimide or PET foam core.
  - (j) Booms may be constructed using closed cell PVC, SAN, polymethacrylimide, PET foam core and/or non-metallic Honeycomb core.
- 6.1.5 Permitted Materials for Rigging & Associated Fittings**
- (a) All standing rigging shall be constructed of Nitronic 50, Aramid, Intermediate Modulus PBO (see rule 1.10), Intermediate Modulus carbon fibres (see rule 1.10), Vectran® and/or Dyneema®. This rule does not prohibit the use of polyester and/or polymers in non-structural covering and braiding for protection against abrasion, impact and UV degradation.
  - (b) All running rigging shall be constructed of aramid, Vectran®, Dyneema®, polyethylene, polyester, Intermediate Modulus PBO (see rule 1.10), and/or Intermediate Modulus carbon fibres (see rule 1.10).
  - (c) Standing rigging shall be nominally circular in section, except at mast, spreader and strut intersections, where the sectional shape shall not be limited within 500mm of an intersection point.
- 6.2 Mast Measurement (see Figure 2)**
- 6.2.1 Mast Datum (MD)**  
MD shall be measured from DWL (see rule 3.1.1) and shall not be greater than 2.500m. MD shall be marked as the top edge of a permanent 30mm measurement band.
- 6.2.2 Mainsail Hoist (P)**  
P shall be measured from MD to the highest level to which the head of the mainsail may be hoisted. The top of P shall be marked as the lower edge of a permanent 30mm measurement band. P shall not be greater than 29.000m.
- 6.2.3 Mast Position (MP)**  
The horizontal distance from LLF (see rule 3.2.1) to the forward face of the mast at MD shall not be greater than 10.500m, with the mast vertical, or as close to vertical as possible if set with permanent rake.
- 6.2.4 Base of Foretriangle (J)**  
J shall be measured horizontally from the forward face of the mast at MD to the intersection of the centreline of the tensioned forestay, including headfoil, extended as necessary, with the deck. J shall not be greater than 9.500m, with the mast vertical, or as close to vertical as possible if set with permanent rake.
- 6.2.5 Height of Foretriangle (IG)**  
IG shall be the height measured from MD to the highest point of the intersection of the centre line of the forestay with the front of the mast or the permanent bearing surface, including any halyard keepers/deflectors, of any headsail halyard when held at right angles to the mast. IG shall not be greater than 25.500m.
- 6.2.6 Masthead Spinnaker Hoist (ISP)**  
Masthead spinnaker hoist shall be measured from MD to the underside of the masthead spinnaker halyard when held at right angles to the mast, with halyard locks employed, if installed. ISP shall not be greater than 29.000m.
- 6.2.7 Fractional Spinnaker Hoist (IFR)**  
Fractional spinnaker hoist shall be measured from MD to the underside of the fractional spinnaker halyard when held at right angles to the mast, with halyard locks employed, if installed. IFR shall not be greater than 26.200m.

- 6.2.8 Chain Plate Width (CPW)**  
The minimum V1 shroud base between the centres of the cap shroud tangs at the deck shall not be less than 4.000m.
- 6.2.9 Headfoil Dimension (HFD)**  
HD shall be the maximum sectional dimension of the headfoil and shall not exceed 65mm except in way of fittings and/or local reinforcement.
- 6.3 Boom Measurement**
- 6.3.1** The top edge of the boom shall be straight within a tolerance of 20mm between points 500mm from the extreme ends of the boom. The cross section of the boom including chafe guards shall not exceed 400mm at any point, in any orientation. Outriggers and/or diamond struts are not permitted on booms. The weight of the boom shall be measured and recorded.
- 6.3.2 Mainsail Foot Length (E)**  
E shall be measured, with the top edge of the boom perpendicular to the aft face of the mast, from the aft face of the mast at BAD, ignoring any mainsail track or luff groove, to the forward edge of a permanent 30mm measurement band, of contrasting colour, beyond which the mainsail clew point shall not be set. E shall not be greater than 8.500m.
- 6.3.3 Boom Above Datum (BAD)**  
BAD shall be the vertical distance from MD to a fair extension of the top of the boom or boom track, when perpendicular to the aft face of the mast. BAD shall not be less than 1.000m. BAD shall be marked as the top edge of a permanent 30mm measurement band of contrasting colour.
- 6.4 Bowsprit Measurement**
- 6.4.1 Bowsprit Length (BSL)**  
BSL shall be the horizontal distance from LLF to the extremity of the bowsprit. BSL shall not be greater than 1.820m.
- 6.4.2** The bowsprit shall be of a fixed length, and shall not be designed to articulate, retract or rotate.
- 6.4.3** A lazy sheet keeping device may extend beyond the forward end of the bowsprit, and providing it serves no purpose other than to prevent the lazy sheet from falling under the bowsprit, it is not bound by Rules 6.4.1 & 6.4.2.
- 6.4.4** A fixed, non-adjustable bobstay is permitted, which shall be attached on centreplane. The lower attachment point of any bobstay shall be no larger than required and shall not obstruct RPF (see rule 3.2.3(a)). The bobstay shall comply with the standing rigging requirements as set out in Rule 6.1.5.
- 6.4.5** The vertical height of the bowsprit excluding the bobstay shall not exceed 400mm.



**Figure 2 - Rig Measurement**

## **7 SAIL MEASUREMENT (see Figure 3)**

### **7.1 Sail Limitations**

ERS shall apply for sail measurement unless otherwise prescribed in the Volvo 70 Rule. All sails shall be measured and signed by a Measurer. The Measurer may refuse to measure any sail which is considered by the Measurer to circumvent the sail limitations or requirements of the Volvo 70 Rule in any way.

### **7.2 Mainsail**

#### **7.2.1 Battens**

No more than 12 battens may be used, each on a line intersecting both the luff and the leech and capable of being passed through a 150mm diameter circle.

#### **7.2.2 Mainsail Leech Length (MLE)**

The distance between the head point and the clew point shall not be greater than 29.00m.

#### **7.2.3 Mainsail Cap Width (MCW)**

The distance from the luff to the leech measured perpendicular to the luff 500mm below the head point.

#### **7.2.4 Mainsail Upper Width (MUW)**

The shortest distance between the upper leech point (7/8<sup>th</sup> height) and the luff.

#### **7.2.5 Mainsail Three-Quarter Width (MTW)**

The shortest distance between the three-quarter leech point and the luff.

#### **7.2.6 Mainsail Half Width (MHW)**

The shortest distance between the half leech point and the luff.

#### **7.2.7 Mainsail Lower Width (MLW)**

The shortest distance between the quarter leech point and the luff.

#### **7.2.8 Reefing**

Mainsails shall have provision for at least one slab-reef, which shall be capable of reducing the mainsail area by a minimum of 15%.

#### **7.2.9 Mainsail Area (MSA)**

MSA shall be calculated for each mainsail using the formula below, and marked prominently at the tack with the area:

$$\text{MSA} = 29.75 + 7 \times \text{MLW} + 7 \times \text{MHW} + 5.25 \times \text{MTW} + 4.532 \times \text{MUW} + 2.783 \times \text{MCW}$$

MSA shall not be greater than 175.00m<sup>2</sup>.

### **7.3 Spinnaker**

RRS 50.4 shall not apply. A spinnaker shall be declared as a spinnaker at the time of measurement, and shall not be hoisted above the top of ISP (see rule 6.2.6).

#### **7.3.1 Battens**

Battens are not permitted in spinnakers.

#### **7.3.2 Spinnaker Foot Length (SF)**

SF shall be the distance between tack point and clew point.

#### **7.3.3 Spinnaker Half Width (SHW)**

SHW shall be the distance between the half points of the luff and leech measured along the shortest path on the surface of the sail.

#### **7.3.4 Spinnaker Luff Length (SLU)**

SLU shall be the distance between the head point and the tack point.

#### **7.3.5 Spinnaker Leech Length (SLE)**

SLE shall be the distance between the head point and the clew point.

#### **7.3.6 Spinnaker Area (SPA)**

SPA shall be calculated for each spinnaker using the formula below, and marked prominently at the clew with the area:

$$\text{SPA} = (\text{SLU} + \text{SLE}) \times \text{SF} / 4 + (\text{SHW} - \text{SF} / 2) \times (\text{SLU} + \text{SLE}) / 3$$

- 7.3.7 Masthead Spinnakers**  
Masthead spinnakers shall not be hoisted above the top of ISP. SPA shall not be less than 300.00m<sup>2</sup> nor greater than 500.00m<sup>2</sup>.
- 7.3.8 Fractional Spinnakers**  
Fractional spinnakers shall not be hoisted above the top of IFR (see rule 6.2.7). SPA shall not be greater than 350.00m<sup>2</sup>.
- 7.3.9 Reefing**  
Reefing of Spinnakers is permitted. Snuffer, squeezer, or other furling device for Spinnakers are permitted.
- 7.4 Headsail**  
RRS 50.4 shall not apply.
- 7.4.1** A headsail shall be declared as a headsail at the time of measurement.
- 7.4.2** No more than 4 battens may be used.
- 7.4.3** Headsails shall be tacked aft of the forestay and forward of the mast.
- 7.4.4** Headsails shall not be hoisted above the top of IG.
- 7.4.5 Maximum Headsail Luff Perpendicular (HLP)**  
For a Headsail HLP shall not be greater than 9.50m.
- 7.4.6 Reefing**  
Headsails may be furled and/or reefed.
- 7.5 Reaching Headsail**  
RRS 50.4 shall not apply.
- 7.5.1** A reaching headsail shall be declared as a reaching headsail at the time of measurement.
- 7.5.2** No more than 4 battens may be used.
- 7.5.3** Reaching headsails shall be tacked aft of the forestay
- 7.5.4** Reaching headsails shall not be hoisted above the top of IG.
- 7.5.5 Maximum Reaching Headsail Luff Perpendicular (RLP)**  
For a Reaching Headsail RLP shall be greater than 9.50m and shall not be greater than 13.00m.
- 7.5.6 Reefing**  
Reaching headsails may be furled and/or reefed.
- 7.6 Heavy Weather Jib (HWJ)**  
RRS 50.4 shall not apply.
- 7.6.1** A HWJ shall be declared as a HWJ at the time of measurement.
- 7.6.2** No more than 4 battens may be used.
- 7.6.3** HWJs shall be tacked aft of the forestay and forward of the mast.
- 7.6.4** HWJs shall not be hoisted above the top of IG.
- 7.6.5 HWJ Area (HWJA)**  
HWJA shall be calculated for each HWJ using  $LP \times LL \times 0.5$ .  
HWJA shall not be greater than 94.00m<sup>2</sup>, and the sail shall be made of appropriate materials of strength and weight suitable for its intended use. If designed for a luff groove device HWJs shall have alternative means of attachment to the stay.
- 7.6.6 Reefing**  
HWJs may be furled and/or reefed.
- 7.7 Storm Jib**  
RRS 50.4 shall not apply.
- 7.7.1** A Storm Jib shall be declared as a Storm Jib at the time of measurement.
- 7.7.2** No more than 4 battens may be used.
- 7.7.3** Storm Jibs shall be tacked aft of the forestay and forward of the mast.
- 7.7.4** Storm Jibs shall not be hoisted above the top of IG.
- 7.7.5 Storm Jib Area (SJA)**  
SJA shall be calculated for each Storm Jib using  $LP \times LL \times 0.5$ .  
SJA shall not be less than 30.0m<sup>2</sup> nor greater than 35.0m<sup>2</sup>, with a maximum LL of 17.00m. Storm Jibs shall be made of Spectra® or similar materials

suitable for the intended use, with minimum weight of 400gm/m<sup>2</sup>. If designed for a luff groove device Storm Jibs shall have alternative means of attachment to the stay.

**7.7.6** Storm jibs shall be constructed from highly visible coloured material or have a highly visible coloured patch of area no less 14m<sup>2</sup> added to each side. The recommended colours are orange, dayglo pink or yellow.

**7.8 Storm Trysail**

The Storm Trysail shall be capable of being sheeted independently of the boom and shall be between 36m<sup>2</sup> and 41m<sup>2</sup> in area. Area shall be calculated as leech length x leech perpendicular x 0.5. It shall have neither headboard nor battens. The sail numbers and letter(s) of the boat shall be placed on both sides of the trysail in as large a size as practicable. The trysail shall be made of Spectra® or similar material suitable for its intended use with minimum weight of 400gm/m<sup>2</sup>.

**7.8.1** The Storm Trysail shall be constructed from highly visible coloured material or have a highly visible coloured patch of area no less 14m<sup>2</sup> added to each side. The recommended colours are orange, dayglo pink or yellow.

**7.9 Sail Inventory**

This rule may be amended by the Notice of Race.

**7.9.1** A maximum of 24 sails, excluding Storm Trysails and Storm Jibs and including not more than 3 mainsails, may be declared for use during the Event.

**7.9.2 (a)** The following sails shall be on board whilst racing:

1 Storm Trysail, 1 Storm Jib and 1 HWJ.

**(b)** The following additional sails may be on board whilst racing:

1 Mainsail, up to 4 Headsails (including additional HWJs and up to 2 Reaching Headsails), up to 5 Spinnakers (including up to 3 Masthead Spinnakers), 1 additional Storm Jib.

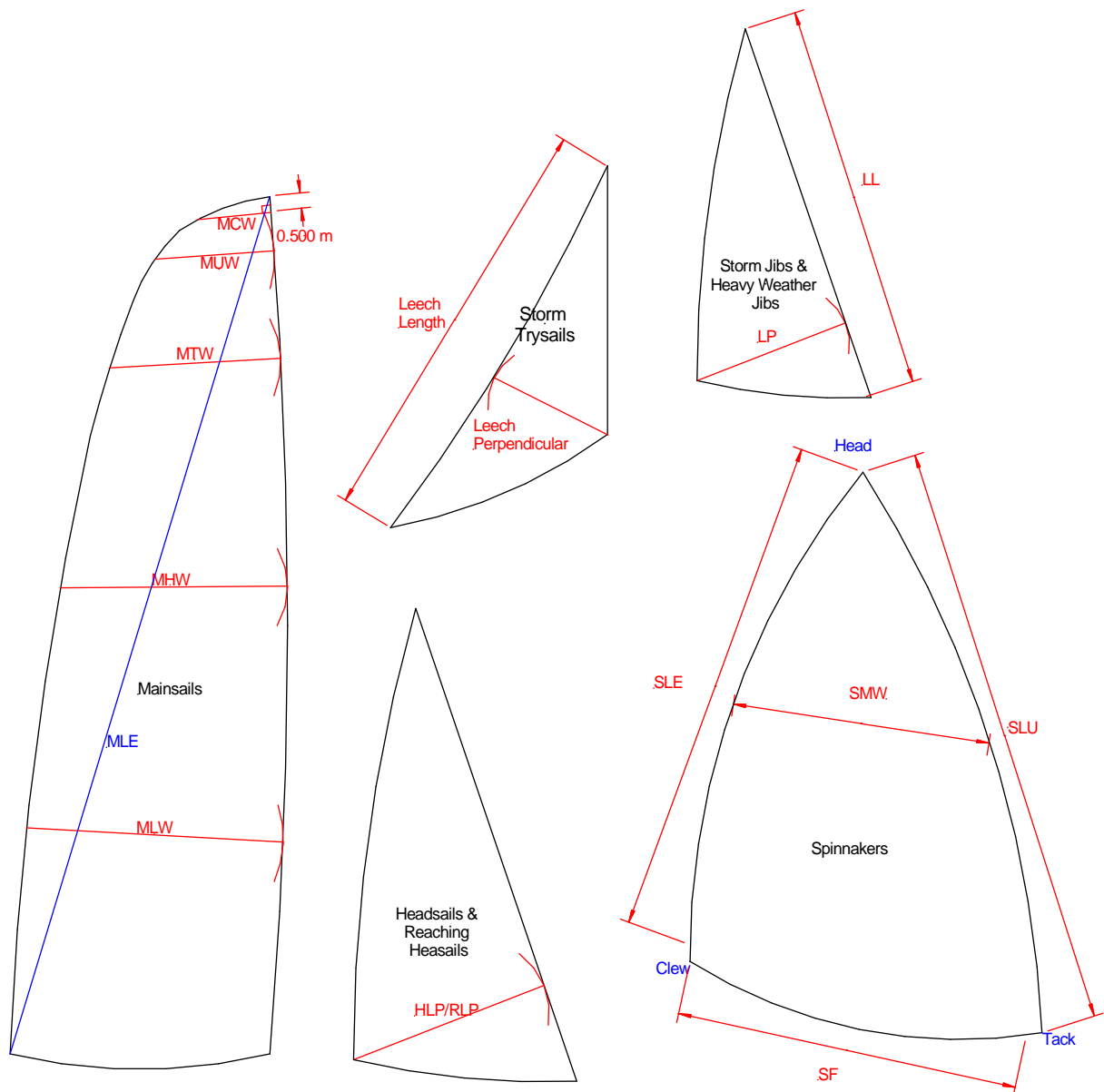
**7.9.3 Alterations to declared sails**

Any sail which has been declared for use may be repaired or modified without being considered as a new sail provided no more than the allowable percentage of the original actual surface area of the sail, when first declared, is replaced with new material. Approval shall be sought from the RMG prior to carrying out any sail repairs or alterations.

Sail	Allowable % Change
Mainsail	20%
Spinnaker	30%
Headsail	20%
Reaching Headsail	20%
Heavy Weather Jib	20%
Storm jib	Without limit
Storm Trysail	Without limit

**7.10 Sail & Deck bags**

Sail or deck bags shall be constructed to ensure the rapid draining of water in all circumstances and adequate arrangements shall be provided for their secure stowage on deck. The use of pulpit or stanchion bases as tie down points is prohibited.



**Figure 3 - Sail Measurement**

**7.11 Sail Material Restrictions**

**7.11.1** Sails may be made of any soft materials (see ERS), except carbon fibre and/or PBO.

**7.11.2** Titanium alloys are permitted in rings and cringles attached to the sail.

**7.11.3** Titanium alloys and/or carbon fibre are permitted in headboards.

**7.11.4** Battens may be constructed of any material. Inflatable battens are permitted.

**7.12 Sail Setting Restrictions**

**7.12.1** All sails shall be set consistent with measurement. No part of any sail may be detachable. Artificially thickened sails and multiple surface sails, whether inflated by the action of the wind or otherwise, are not permitted (except as specifically permitted in rule 7.11.4). This rule does not prohibit reefing of sails as specifically permitted in rules 7.2.8, 7.3.9, 7.4.6, 7.5.6 and 7.6.6.

**7.12.2** All sails shall be flown in close proximity to the yacht. Mainsails shall be flown with the luff between the top of P and the BAD band and the foot within E.

**7.12.3** RRS 50.1 shall not apply.

## **8 ACCOMMODATION**

### **8.1 Practical Requirement**

Cabin space, required accommodation and equipment, and associated fittings shall be practical in use, fully operational, readily accessible, functional, designed to minimise the risk of physical injury and permanently fitted while racing, as appropriate. **All required equipment shall be of a size and capacity adequate for the intended use. If in any doubt over what will be accepted, it is recommended that a request for interpretation be submitted in accordance with rule 1.3.**

**8.1.1** Compartments for stowage shall not retain water and shall be designed and constructed to retain their contents in the event of a capsized.

**8.1.2** The cabin sole, where fitted, shall be designed and constructed to remain in position in the event of a capsized. Any openings in the cabin sole larger than 0.0125m<sup>2</sup> shall have a hinged or tethered cover.

### **8.2 Berths**

**8.2.1** A minimum of 10 individual berths shall be permanently installed.

**8.2.2** Berths may taper as required by hull shape and internal structures, but shall have a minimum width of not less than 300mm, and a minimum length of 1.900m and maximum width not less than 600mm.

**8.2.3** The minimum vertical clearance over half the length of any berth, with all berths in the horizontal position, shall be 500mm.

**8.2.4** All berths shall be measured within any hard edge or surround.

**8.2.5** All berths shall be separated by rigid partitions, or shall be individual pipe cots.

### **8.3 Equipment Stations**

#### **8.3.1 Navigation Station**

A single surface navigation table suitable for its purpose, with adequate storage for charts and navigation equipment, with a seat and seated headroom of not less than 1.050m shall be installed. The navigation table shall have a minimum area of 0.84m<sup>2</sup>, and shall have minimum dimensions of 0.600m x 1.400m, excluding any fiddles or other obstructions. The navigation table shall be fully accessible from the seating area.

#### **8.3.2 Media Station**

A media station with a seat and seated headroom of not less than 1.050m shall be installed. There shall be a single surface media desk fully accessible from the seating area. The media desk may be supplied by the Organising Authority and shall have external dimensions of 1.150m x 0.550m x 0.200m high, and shall have an integral hinged lid. Opposite the seating area, above the media desk, there shall be a rectangular, rigid back plate for additional media equipment, which shall be a minimum of 1.100m x 0.400m high. The rigid back plate shall be mounted in a position which does not impede full opening of the media desk lid to gain access to the media equipment. The media desk lid hinges shall not be removed.

**8.3.3** The Media and Navigation stations shall be separate and arranged to ensure that each may be accessed and used independently and that the use of one shall in no way interfere with the use of the other.

### **8.4 Galley**

#### **8.4.1 Stove**

A galley shall be permanently installed with a minimum of two gimballed gas burners. If fitted, an oven shall be counted as one gas burner.

The stove shall be securely installed against a capsized with safe accessible fuel shut-off control capable of being safely operated in a seaway.

**(a)** Any compartment in which gas is stowed or used shall have an overboard drain or be monitored by an effective gas detector with an audio alarm.

- (b) Gas bottles may be carried below decks only in the following circumstances either:
- (1) If they are directly connected to the burner of a cooker.
  - or
  - (2) If they are spare and not connected to any device and do not rely on a valve to maintain their gas-tight integrity.
- 8.4.2 Sink**  
A minimum of one sink shall be installed in the galley area. This shall be fitted with a freshwater inlet and a saltwater inlet. Through-hull drainage from the sink shall be used and fitted with a non-return valve at the hull termination, which shall be readily accessible from the galley area without need for removal of any cabin sole or galley fittings. The sink shall have a minimum capacity of 10litres.
- 8.4.3 Practical Use**  
The work area of the galley shall be appropriate in size for the hygienic and safe preparation of food. The work area shall be a minimum of 900mm above the local cabin sole. Handrails shall be located as appropriate in the galley area.
- 8.5 Toilet**  
A sea water toilet, separately plumbed in accordance with local regulations or with a catchment tank shall be fitted. Skin fittings shall be below the static water line. The toilet shall be securely installed in a self contained, solidly constructed compartment, separated from the main cabin by solid partition or bulkhead, which shall not be part of a larger area used for other purposes such as sleeping, food preparation, sail handling or stowage. The compartment shall be accessible through a fitted door or other permanently fitted means of closing, of appropriate size, which may be made of soft fabric, provided it can be fully closed by means of zip or similar device.
- 8.6 Additional Sink**  
An additional sink is required, separate from the galley. This sink shall be in the toilet compartment and shall be fitted with a freshwater and/or saltwater inlet. Through-hull drainage from the sink shall be used and fitted with a non-return valve at the hull termination, which shall be readily accessible. The sink shall have a minimum capacity of 10litres.
- 8.7 Emergency Equipment Locker**
- 8.7.1** One or two watertight lockers of solid construction, solely for the stowage of emergency equipment, shall be permanently installed between the Aft Bulkhead and the Middle Bulkhead. This locker(s) shall be located such that it is accessible at all times and can be rapidly opened and sealed when closed using cable-tie type seals.
- 8.7.2** The emergency equipment locker(s) shall have the following total minimum internal dimensions, 660mm x 920mm x 540mm, which shall not be interrupted by any internal structure. Sufficient anchorage points shall be provided to ensure the contents are securely stowed within the locker(s).
- 8.8 Interior colour**  
To aid visibility for both the crew and media requirements, the interior of the yacht between 2.000m forward of MFS (see rule 3.2.2(b)) and the Aft Bulkhead shall be covered with paint, vinyl, decals, or a combination of the three. This covered area shall include at least 90% of the exposed surfaces of the deck head, floorboards, hull inner skin and engine boxes. The colour shall be optimised to increase the interior light for filming purposes. Team graphics and logos may be applied, provided the overall effect is sufficient for media purposes. Subsequent to the application of paint, vinyl, or decals, this requirement does not address general wear and tear. The interior colour should be maintained as necessary to meet the needs of this rule.

## **9 ENGINES, PROPELLER & EQUIPMENT**

### **9.1 Main Engine Installation**

**9.1.1** A Volvo Penta D2-75 marine diesel engine (ON 868988), shall be installed on the centre line of the boat with the crankshaft fore and aft and the flywheel aft. The position of the engine shall be in accordance with the provisions of rule 9.3.

**9.1.2** The engine shall be fitted with a Volvo Penta reverse gear MS25A-A ratio 2.74:1 (ON 3582635) and connection parts and flexible engine mounting kit (ON 3583435) shaft drive propulsion system with a 2.500m, 30mm diameter complete propeller shaft kit (ON 873491), propeller shaft clamp coupling (ON 827927) and rubber packing box (ON 828422). The distance between propeller shaft bearings must not exceed 1.800m. The propeller shaft may be cut to suitable length. A 4-bladed Volvo Penta folding propeller (hub kit ON 3583929 and anyone of the blade kits ON 3583922, 3583924, or 3583926 shall be fitted. The propulsion system may be retractable into the surface of the hull with the propeller in its folded position. If a retractable solution is used, then the pivot shall utilise a CV joint. If such a retractable propulsion system is installed, it shall be designed such that it can be disengaged from the drive system without the need for the addition/removal of components or the need for manual alignment. There shall be a locking system in place, which prevents the engine being engaged in gear at any time when the propulsion system is not locked in the lowered position. When locked in the lowered, operating position, the propeller shaft inclination shall not exceed 12<sup>o</sup> from DWL and there must be a minimum clearance of 50mm between the fully opened propeller blade and the fair continuous projection of the hull. The skeg in such a system may not protrude behind the propeller gland bearing, nor may it protrude below a point perpendicular to the shaft and with a distance of half the maximum diameter of the folded propeller plus another 20mm. A Volvo Penta button panel kit (ON 3887209), tachometer kit (ON 3885695, ON 874708 & ON 3886666) and 2 units of the Volvo Penta 3m extension cable (ON 3842733) or longer, shall be fitted in a position not directly exposed to sea water.

**9.1.3** A throttle and gear lever shall be installed in a position where the helmsman can easily operate it. Volvo Penta control (ON 1140093 & ON 1140095) with neutral safety switch (ON 3887209) may be used.

**9.1.4** The main engine shall be fitted with all the Volvo Penta supplied auxiliaries. Additional auxiliaries shall be driven from the front end by a shaft or a belt driven pulley or a combination of the two. Any drive shaft connected directly to the engine shall be connected by two universal couplings.

**9.1.5** At the discretion of the measurer and/or organising authority, it may be required to demonstrate that, in measurement afloat condition (see rule 4.1.1) plus no less than 500kg of equipment and crew, the yacht is capable of achieving a minimum speed under power of 9.0knots without wind assistance in fair conditions. If conditions are unfavourable the RMG reserves the right to retain the certificate of a yacht until a time as this can be demonstrated.

### **9.2 Auxiliary Engine Installation**

**9.2.1** A Volvo Penta D1-30 marine diesel auxiliary engine (ON 868985) shall be installed, including connection kit (ON 3841172). A Volvo Penta button panel kit (ON 3887209), tachometer kit (ON 3885695, ON 874708 & ON 3886666) and 2 units of the Volvo Penta 3m extension cable (ON 3842733), or longer, shall be fitted in a position not directly exposed to sea water.

**9.2.2** The auxiliary engine shall be fitted with all the Volvo Penta supplied auxiliaries, with the exception of the engine mounted flywheel coupling if not required. Additional auxiliaries shall be driven from the flywheel by a shaft

and shall not be fitted directly on the auxiliary engine. Any drive shaft connected directly to the auxiliary engine shall be connected by two universal couplings, and shall incorporate torsional damping. Arrangements for driving additional auxiliaries shall be designed to ensure that no significant loads other than torque loads are applied to the engine crankshaft.

### **9.3 Engine Weight Distance**

Engine Weight Distance (EWD) shall be the horizontal distance of the centre of the main engine block (mid-way between the second and third cylinders at cylinder head level) from the aft face of the mast at deck level. EWD shall not be less than 3.300m nor greater than 3.800m.

### **9.4 Machinery Installation General Conditions**

#### **9.4.1**

Engine installations shall be in accordance with the Volvo Penta Installation Manual. All installations shall be approved by a Volvo Penta engineer nominated by the Organising Authority. All installations shall comply with good engineering practice, as defined by Volvo Penta. Retractable propeller systems shall also be approved by Volvo Penta before manufacture for approval of hydrodynamic characteristics and effects.

#### **9.4.2**

Only modifications to specified machinery approved by the chief measurer are permitted. The chief measurer may only approve modifications in exceptional circumstances. Modifications that result in lighter specified machinery will not be approved. All items supplied by Volvo Penta are governed by this rule.

#### **9.4.3**

Both the main and auxiliary engines are to be installed within a closed and rigid box(s) so that both engines, when running, can be securely covered. The fuel and exhaust systems shall be securely installed and adequately protected from the effects of heavy weather. The box(s) shall be capable of retaining a gas fire-extinguishing medium for sufficient time to permit an engine fire to be extinguished. The box(s) shall be fitted with suitable arrangements for the introduction of a fire-extinguishing medium. The box(s) shall be designed to provide adequate access for service and ventilation according to the installation manual.

#### **9.4.4**

Both engines shall be fitted with separate, permanently installed (not portable) wet exhaust systems which discharge directly overboard. Both systems shall be designed to minimise the risk of sea water entering either engine, by use of a non return valve or hull surface exhaust cover flap. Volvo Penta silencers (ON 842768 (main engine) & ON 828837 (Auxiliary engine)) shall be used. Both engines shall be fitted with Volvo Penta flexible exhaust hose between engine and silencer (ON 1140676 (main engine) & 1140665 (auxiliary engine)).

#### **9.4.5**

A separate fuel filter for each engine (ON 877766) shall be installed between the fuel tank(s) and each engine. Fuel lines shall be installed in accordance with ISO7840, and meet the European Boat Safety Directive Regulation 94/25/EC.

#### **9.4.6**

Each engine shall be fitted with separate, permanently installed, water intake systems that may be connected to one through-hull fitting with individual sea cocks or non-return valves. Any such sea cock shall have the attached pipe perpendicular to the surface of the hull or angled forward to minimise the intake pressure. The water intake for each engine shall be situated within 1.000m of EWD (see rule 9.3) The engine through-hull fitting shall not be used for any other equipment. A Volvo Penta water strainer (ON 3583840 (main engine) & ON 861462 (auxiliary engine)) shall be fitted between the through hull fitting and each engine. An anti-siphon valve, or equivalent system, shall be fitted for each engine.

#### **9.4.7**

Both engines shall be available for immediate use at all times. The propulsion system shall be prepared for deployment and engagement to the

main engine at all times, so that it can be rapidly deployed in the event of an emergency.

## **9.5 Alternators**

At least two additional engine driven alternators shall be carried. One alternator shall be capable of being installed to operate on the auxiliary engine. The main engine will be factory fitted with an extra 80A/24V alternator at the delivery. Half of the capacity of the alternators shall be capable of meeting all the electrical requirements of the boat, including Organising Authority requirements.

## **9.6 Batteries, Fuses & Switches**

**9.6.1** All batteries shall be installed inside a waterproof enclosure(s) with non-conductive inner linings, capable of being easily sealed against movement and able to withstand a full inversion. The total weight of batteries fitted shall not be less than 280kg, nor greater than 350kg.

**9.6.2** All electrical circuits shall be fitted with appropriate fuses or circuit breakers. Appropriate switches shall be installed to enable all electrical circuits to be isolated from batteries and alternators. The voltage of any onboard systems shall not exceed 50v.

## **9.7 Bilge Pumps**

### **9.7.1 Manual bilge pumps**

Two manual bilge pumps shall be permanently installed, one operable from above deck and the other operable from below deck. The bilge pumps shall conform to the relevant parts of International Standard ISO/FDIS15083. Unless permanently fitted, each bilge pump handle shall be attached with a lanyard or catch or similar device to prevent accidental loss.

### **9.7.2 Powered bilge pumps**

At least two powered bilge pumps shall be carried. Their total documented capacity shall not be less than 500LPM at 2m head, and they shall be carried and ready for deployment at all times. For each pump carried there shall be a permanently installed, dedicated connection terminal with a direct connection to the batteries (see rule 9.6) that shall be mounted at least 700 mm above DWL. It will be demonstrated, at the request of any measurer, that all pumps are capable of discharging water from each of the watertight sub-divisions (see rule 2.13.1) except for that forward of the Collision Bulkhead (see rule 2.13.1(a)). Such discharge shall be directly overboard, and access to any flooded compartment shall be through the interior. For the purposes of rule 4.1.1 (Measurement Afloat condition) the powered bilge pumps, including hoses and fittings may be removed, however the dedicated connection terminals shall remain onboard.

**10 EMERGENCY STEERING SYSTEM**

Each yacht shall carry an emergency steering system as follows:

**10.1 General**

All components of the emergency steering system which are dismantled when the system is not in use shall be stored in a designated position or positions which shall be forward of the aft bulkhead, if stowed below decks, and not aft of LLA if stowed on deck.

The emergency steering system may only be used for emergency purposes, i.e. when the main rudder system has failed. The rudder blade(s) shall not be permanently mounted and may only be installed and used in the event of failure of one or both of the main rudder blades.

Appropriate means of locking the blade in place shall be provided. The tiller may be detachable from the rudder assembly and may also serve as the main emergency tiller. In this case, an appropriate method of locking the tiller to the rudder shall be provided. The tiller may consist of a number of sections to facilitate installation and to permit convenient steering around other fittings such as guardrails, the radar post, etc.

The emergency steering system may facilitate aspects of the main rudder system, provided all parts of the main rudder system are duplicated in the emergency steering system package, so that in the event of the entire main rudder system failing, including housings, it can be completely replaced with the emergency steering system.

The organising authority may require a demonstration that the emergency steering system is properly designed for purpose and capable of steering the yacht in a seaway.

**10.2 Materials & Weights**

**10.2.1** The emergency steering system may be constructed from any materials permitted for the construction of appendages (see rule 2.14.3).

**10.2.2** The complete assembly, including transom mounted gudgeons and/or bearing mechanism, blade, stock, tiller, and all fixings shall not weigh less than 75kg.

## Appendix A

### Volvo Open 70 Class Insignia

The class insignia shall be no less than 4.0m high, excluding any background, and scaled for width accordingly.

In the area accorded to the class insignia, mainsails shall be either uncoloured sailcloth (i.e. no post production colour added to the sail) or they shall be a solid colour, on both sides of the sail, from the head of the sail to at least 0.5m below the lowest part of the insignia.

When the overall colour of the mainsail in the area in question is light in appearance, the positive variant shall be used, when the overall colour of the mainsail in the area in question is dark in appearance, the negative variant shall be used. If there is any doubt as to whether the positive or negative variants of the class insignia will be clearly visible on the overall background colour, in the area associated with the class insignia, the Organising Authority shall be consulted. Should neither variant be clearly visible, an alternative background colour will be required.



Diagram 1: Positive variant on a light background



Diagram 2: Negative Variant on dark background

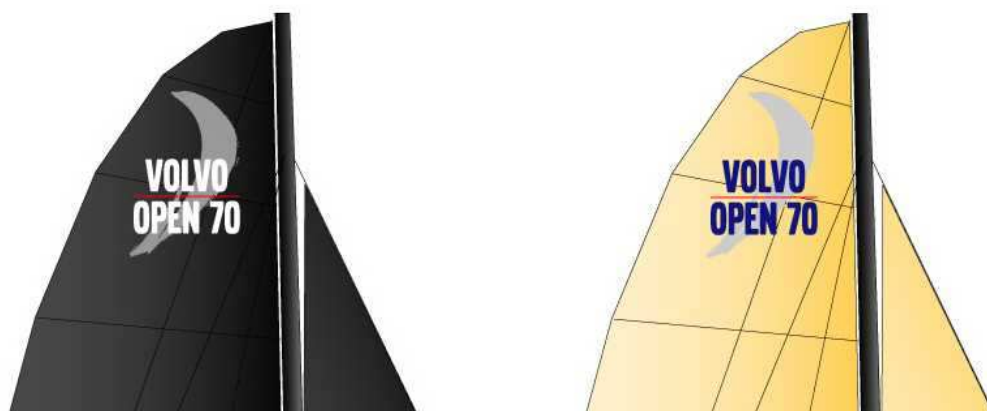


Diagram 3: Examples of use on different sailcloths

## Appendix B

### Declaration Forms

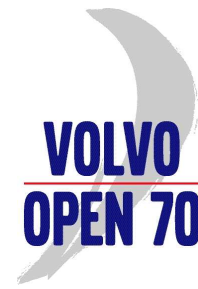
Designer's Declaration

Spar Manufacturer's Declaration

Builder's Declaration – Yacht

Builder's Declaration – Appendage(s)

Keel Canting System Designers / Manufacturer's Declaration



# VOLVO OPEN 70 RULE – VERSION 2

## Designer’s declaration of rule compliance

In accordance with Volvo Open 70 Rule 1.6, I declare that the yacht

.....  
which has been issued with Volvo 70 Hull Number .....  
has been designed in full compliance with the Volvo Open 70 Rule.

I confirm that compliance with the following rules has been established through detailed calculation and such technical data shall be made available to the Rule Management Group at their request:

- Rule 1.4.4 Sink per 1mm in measurement afloat trim: .....kg
- Rule 2.9 Structural Requirements
- Rule 2.12 Permitted Materials for Hull, Deck, Internal Structure and Internal Fittings
- Rule 2.13.4 Appendage Compartment
- Rule 2.14 Appendages
- Rule 5.1 Damaged Stability
- Rule 5.2 Angle of Vanishing Stability

Signed

Date

.....

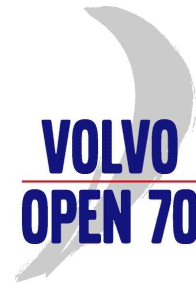
Full name

.....

On behalf of

.....

# VOLVO OPEN 70 RULE – VERSION 2



## Spar Manufacturer's declaration of rule compliance

In accordance with Volvo Open 70 Rule 1.6, I declare that the spar

.....  
for the yacht

.....  
which has been issued with Volvo 70 Hull Number .....  
has been built in full compliance with the Volvo Open 70 Rule.

I confirm that compliance with the following rules has been established, and technical data sheets on materials and process shall be made available to the Rule Management Group at their request:

Rule 6.1.4 Permitted Materials for Mast, Spreaders, Jumper Strut(s), Boom, Bowsprit and associated standing and running rigging fittings

Rule 6.1.5 Permitted Materials for Rigging and Associated Fittings

Signed

Date

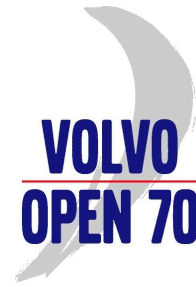
.....  
Full name

.....

On behalf of

.....

# VOLVO OPEN 70 RULE – VERSION 2



## Builder’s declaration of rule compliance - Yacht

In accordance with Volvo Open 70 Rule 1.6, I declare that the yacht

.....  
which has been issued with Volvo 70 Hull Number .....  
has been built in full compliance with the Volvo Open 70 Rule.

I confirm that compliance with the following rules has been established, and technical data sheets on materials and process shall be made available to the Rule Management Group at their request:

- Rule 2.8            Permitted Materials for Deck Equipment and Deck Fittings
- Rule 2.12        Permitted Materials for Hull and Deck (including Spray Dodger), Internal Structure and Internal Fittings
- Rule 2.14.8      Permitted Materials for Ballast Keel canting mechanism and systems

Signed

Date

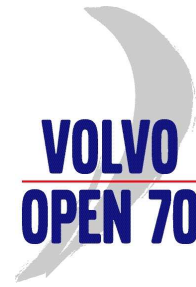
.....

Full name

.....

On behalf of

.....



# VOLVO OPEN 70 RULE – VERSION 2

## Builder’s declaration of rule compliance – Appendage(s)

In accordance with Volvo Open 70 Rule 1.6, I declare that the appendage(s)

.....  
for the yacht

.....  
which has been issued with Volvo 70 Hull Number .....  
has been built in full compliance with the Volvo Open 70 Rule-V2.

I confirm that compliance with the following rules (where applicable) has been established, and technical data sheets on materials and process shall be made available to the Rule Management Group at their request:

- Rule 2.14.3 Permitted Materials for Rudders and Daggerboards
- Rule 2.14.5 Permitted Materials for Ballast Keel Fin (excluding canting mechanism and systems)
- Rule 2.14.7 Permitted Materials for Keel Bulb
- Rule 2.14.8 Permitted Materials for Ballast Keel canting mechanism and systems

Signed

Date

.....  
Full name

.....

On behalf of

.....



# VOLVO OPEN 70 RULE – VERSION 2

## Keel Canting System Designer / Manufacturer declaration of rule compliance

In accordance with Volvo Open 70 Rule 1.6, I declare that the canting mechanism & systems

.....  
for the yacht

.....  
which has been issued with Volvo 70 Hull Number .....  
have been built in full compliance with the Volvo Open 70 Rule.

I confirm that compliance with the following rules has been established:

Rule 2.14.5 Load case requirements for the keel, canting mechanism and associated structure.

Rule 2.14.8 Permitted Materials for Ballast Keel canting mechanisms and systems.

The minimum factors of safety for the listed components when subjected to the loads cases stipulated in Rule 2.14.5 are herewith supplied in the table below. Calculations have been attached to this declaration demonstrating how the factors of safety recorded in this table have been established. Material conformity documents are also included.

Component	Actual yield strength of material used for calculations	2.14.5 (a) Load Case 1	2.14.5 (b) Load Case 2
		Minimum F.O.S (YIELD)	Minimum F.O.S (YIELD)
Trunions			
Piston rods			
Cylinder tubes			
End covers			
Clevises, and connecting pins			
All thread connections associated with these components			

If cant mechanisms other than hydraulic rams are used, equivalent data shall be provided as specifically requested by the Chief Measurer.

Signed

Date:

.....

Full name:

.....

Job Title:

.....

On behalf of:

.....

# Appendix C

## Volvo Open 70 Class Certificate

### THE VOLVO OPEN 70 RULE

**Measurement Certificate  
No V70##/01**



**Yacht's Name**  
**National Letters  
and Sail Number**  
**Hull Number**  
**Designer(s)**  
**Builder(s)**  
**Owner(s)**

#### VALIDATION

This yacht has been measured by members of the Rule Management Group in accordance with the Volvo Open 70 Class Rule and has been found to be in compliance with the Rule.

Date of certification

Supersedes Certificate No and Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Measurer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Class Measurer

Rule Management Group

James Dadd Limited  
8A High Street, Lymington, Hants UK  
Registered Cardiff. Reg. No. 5706706

Seahorse Rating Limited  
Seahorse Building, Bath Road, Lymington, Hants UK  
Registered Cardiff. Reg. No.2041269

# THE VOLVO OPEN 70 RULE



## Measurement Data No V70##/01

**Hull**

LOA	
Beam	
Draft	
Weight	
Keel Weight	
Aft Ballast tank volume	

**Freeboards**

FFM	
MFM	
AFM	

**Measurement Ashore**

RPF above DWL	
RPA above DWL	

**Floatation**

RPF above MWL	
RPA above MWL	

**Rig**

MD		HFD	
P		E	
MP		BAD	
J		BSL	
IG		MWT	
IFR		MCG	
CPW			

### VALIDATION

This yacht has been measured by members of the Rule Management Group in accordance with the Volvo Open 70 Class Rule and has been found to be in compliance with the Rule.

Date of measurement

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Measurer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Class Measurer

Rule Management Group

James Dadd Limited  
8A High Street, Lyminster, Hants UK  
Registered Cardiff, Reg. No. 5706706

Seahorse Rating Limited  
Seahorse Building, Bath Road, Lyminster, Hants UK  
Registered Cardiff, Reg. No. 2041269

# Appendix D

## VOLVO OPEN 70 RULE – VERSION 2



### Application for an exemption from Volvo Open 70 Rule – Version 2

Yacht Name

Volvo 70 Hull Number

.....  
Exemption sought for (Version 2 rule number)

.....  
Equivalent Volvo Open 70 Rule 2003 (Version 1 rule number)

.....  
Intended alternative and reasoning .....

.....  
Signed

.....  
Date

.....  
Full name

.....  
On behalf of

Official use only	Chief Measurer's signature	Race Director's Signature	Date approved:
Application approved:			

.....  
Additional restrictions and/or controls .....

- Note:
1. Append all supporting documentation to this form.
  2. This application is not approved until the application is signed and dated by the Chief Measurer and Race Director.
  3. Exemptions that are granted will not automatically be applied to another yacht. Applications for further exemptions will be considered on a case by case basis.
  4. Exemptions are for the Volvo Ocean Race 2008-2009 only.

