

Soling One Meter Tuning Record		Date:	Date:	Date:	Date:	Date:
Adjustment	How To Measure	Performance:	Performance:	Performance:	Performance:	Performance:
Mast Position	Forward: Middle; or Rear	Mid				
Jib Swivel Position	Forward or Middle	Mid				
Mast Rake	Jib hook eye to Bow Tip	48 3/4 "				
Mainsail Draft	Mainsail draft to boom C/L	1 3/4 "				
Jib Draft	Jib draft to boom C/L	1 5/8 "				
Main Close Hauled	End of Main boom to C/L *1	2 1/4 "				
Jib Close Hauled	End of Jib boom to C/L *2	3 1/4 "				
Mainsail Twist	Main Boom lifted at C/L	3 1/2 "				
Jib Twist	Backstay Deflection *3	2 1/2 to 3 1/2 "				
Jib Halyard Sag	Lift Jib Head for halyard sag	1/4 "				
Notes:						
*1. In light to medium winds, the main boom should be pointing to the transom corner. This can be more precisely set by measuring how far the center of the main sail boom end is from the center-line of the deck. A good starting point is 2 1/4 inches.						
*2. In light to medium winds, the jib boom should be pointing to the side stay shrouds. This can be more precisely set by measuring how far the center of the jib boom end is from the center-line of the deck. A good starting measurement for the jib boom is 3 1/4 inches. (- If the boat is well						
well balanced, with the rudder centered, the boat should sail on either tack without rudder control. In heavier winds, the boat may round up to windward in puffs. To reduce weather helm, set the main boom to point outside transom corner 1/2 inch and jib boom to point inside the shrouds.)						
*3. Back Stay tension is VERY CRITICAL FOR THE SOLING 1 M: If too loose, the jib will flutter and the boat will not point. If too tight, the boat will not go fast. Start with the backstay loose in light wind. If the wind increases and the jib shakes, snug the backstay just a little. You should always be able to deflect the backstay a minimum of 2 1/2 inches (Tight) to a maximum of 3 1/2 inches (Loose) with a finger force of about 6 ounces.						