

# CHALLENGER OF RECORD & DEFENDER

## AMERICA'S CUP 36

### Interpretation 037

of

### AC75 Class Rule Version 1.7 issued 4<sup>th</sup> November 2019

#### Rules References:

13.2 For the purposes of Rules 5 and 10:

- (a) a **foil** does not include the removable pins and bearings identified in the AC75 One Design Foil Arm Assembly drawing, any **foil arm drum**, or any other components inside the **hull IGES** that are disconnected from a **foil** when it is removed from the **yacht**;
- (b) except for parts of **foil systems**, any material that does not move relative to a **foil flap** must be part of that **foil flap**; and
- (c) except for the **foil arm stock**, **foil flaps** and **foil systems**, any material within the region described in Rule 13.4 must be part of the **foil wing**.

16.2 For the purpose of Rule 5.1:

- (a) any material attached to the **rudder** below the **hull lower surface** must be declared as part of the **rudder upper** or the **rudder lower**;

#### Context:

**Rudders** and **foils** are divided into subcomponents and the rules require that material of **rudders** and **foils** must be declared as part of only one of their respective subcomponents:

- **Rudder**
  - **rudder upper** and **rudder lower**
- **Foil**
  - **foil arm, foil wing, foil flap, foil systems**

For the following discussion and questions the **foil arm** is not considered.

To facilitate the discussion, the notion of a “physical split” and two types of “non-physical split” is introduced:

- “physical split”: A split along a natural separation between two components. Examples would be:
  - a split between parts that are mechanically connected to each other by fasteners or similar
  - a split along a glued connection between parts that were separately built
- “non-physical split of a single piece”: A split through a part that was built as a single piece. Examples would be:
  - a split through a single metal piece
  - a split through a single composite piece
- “non-physical split of a piece made of subcomponents”: A split through a piece made of several components that are mechanically connected to each other by fasteners or similar or that are glued to each other, but the declared split is not along the boundaries of those subcomponents.

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An example for the first type of “non-physical split” would be a **rudder** where the vertical blade and the horizontal elevator are built together as a single piece in a single process and the declared split into **rudder upper** and **rudder lower** is made at 50% of the **rudder** blade span.

An example for the second type of “non-physical split” would be a **rudder** that is made of a vertical **rudder** blade and a horizontal **rudder** elevator, bolted together at the bottom of the vertical part of the rudder, but the declared split into **rudder upper** and **rudder lower** is made at 50% of the **rudder** blade span.

### Questions:

1. Is a declared non-physical split of the first type rule compliant?
2. If the answer to question 1 is “no” can the **Rules Committee** cite the relevant rules that are infringed?
3. Is a declared non-physical split of the second type rule compliant?
4. If the answer to question 3 is “no” can the **Rules Committee** cite the relevant rules that are infringed?

### Interpretation:

- A. Rule 16.1 states that “A **rudder** must be a single **linear component**...”, where the definition of a **linear component** according rule 35.65 offers the possibility, but not the obligation, to construct it from multiple parts.
- B. The term “attached” in rule 16.1 is an adjective and the relevant OED definition is:
  4.
    - a. Joined or connected physically.
- C. The rules together with the above OED definition do not put any limitations on how to split **rudder** into **rudder upper** and **rudder lower**. Therefore, it is up to the competitor to choose where to declare a split.

### Answers:

1. Yes.
2. Not applicable.
3. Yes.
4. Not applicable.

END.