

# CHALLENGER OF RECORD & DEFENDER

## AMERICA'S CUP 36

### Interpretation 060

of

### AC75 Class Rule Version 1.16 issued 30<sup>th</sup> September 2020

#### Rule References:

- 19.13 Except during (or immediately before or after) a change of the outermost set **headsail**, the outermost set **headsail** sheet may only be controlled by:
- (a) the rotary motion of a winch, controlling the length of the sheet, where:
    - (i) the winch may be self-tailing, but shall not be captive; and
    - (ii) the crew must unload a sheet from one winch and load the other sheet on to another winch to tack and gybe the **headsail**; and

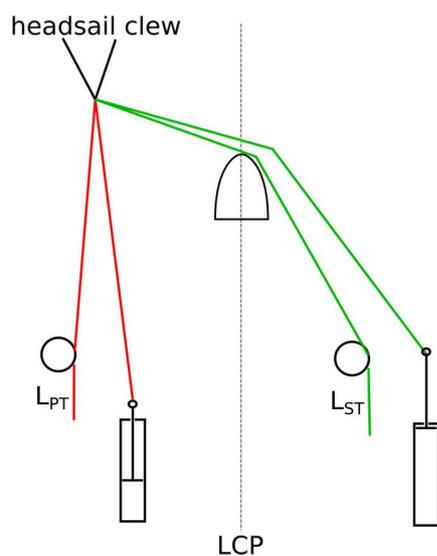
#### 35.15 Control function

A permitted degree-of-freedom of motion, or deformation, of a **control surface**. All **control functions** of a **control surface** must be distinct from each other, with no significant overlap in their functionality, and that functionality must relate to a clear **control surface** motion or deformation. Examples include **rudder** rake rotation, **rudder** yaw rotation, and permitted sail controls such as **headsail** sheet, sheeting position, cunningham, and **mainsail** sheet, traveller, head twist, etc.

Interpretation 054; Interpretation paragraph D and answer 5

#### Context:

The system below is made of two winches and two linear actuators on each side of the yacht used in a 2:1 tackle with two sheet to control the headsail.



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### Questions:

1. Does such system comply with the **class rule** if the linear actuator is only used to control the easing and maintaining of the sheet? If not, which rule does it infringe?
2. Does such system comply with the **class rule** if the linear actuator is only used to control the easing and maintaining of a taught sheet? If not, which rule does it infringe?
3. Does such a system comply with the **class rules** if the linear actuator is used to control the hauling of a taught sheet?
4. If the lengths of the sheets are long enough such that the headsail can be tacked or gybed from one side of LCP to the other side of LCP such that there can always be at least one coil on both winches at any time, is that system rule compliant? If not which class rule does it infringe?
5. If the answer to question 4 is "yes" how does that comply with answer 5 of interpretation 054?
6. If the length of the sheets are such that when the headsail clew is on one side of LCP and on the opposite side of LCP the sheet cannot be wrapped around the winch because it is too short even if the linear actuator is fully extended, is that system rule compliant? If not which **class rule** does it infringe?

### Interpretation:

In the system described, both the actuator and the winch, on each side, act together in a 2:1 arrangement to control the sheet. Neither the actuator nor the winch is therefore a deflector permitted by 19.13(b).

The system shown breaks Rule 19.13. Rule 19.13 allows the sheet to be controlled only by the rotary motion of a winch and a deflector.

### Answers:

1-6 Not applicable, since the system described is not permitted.

END