

mejaanij=
Mittellinie

makwoj =
Länge des
Zeigefingers

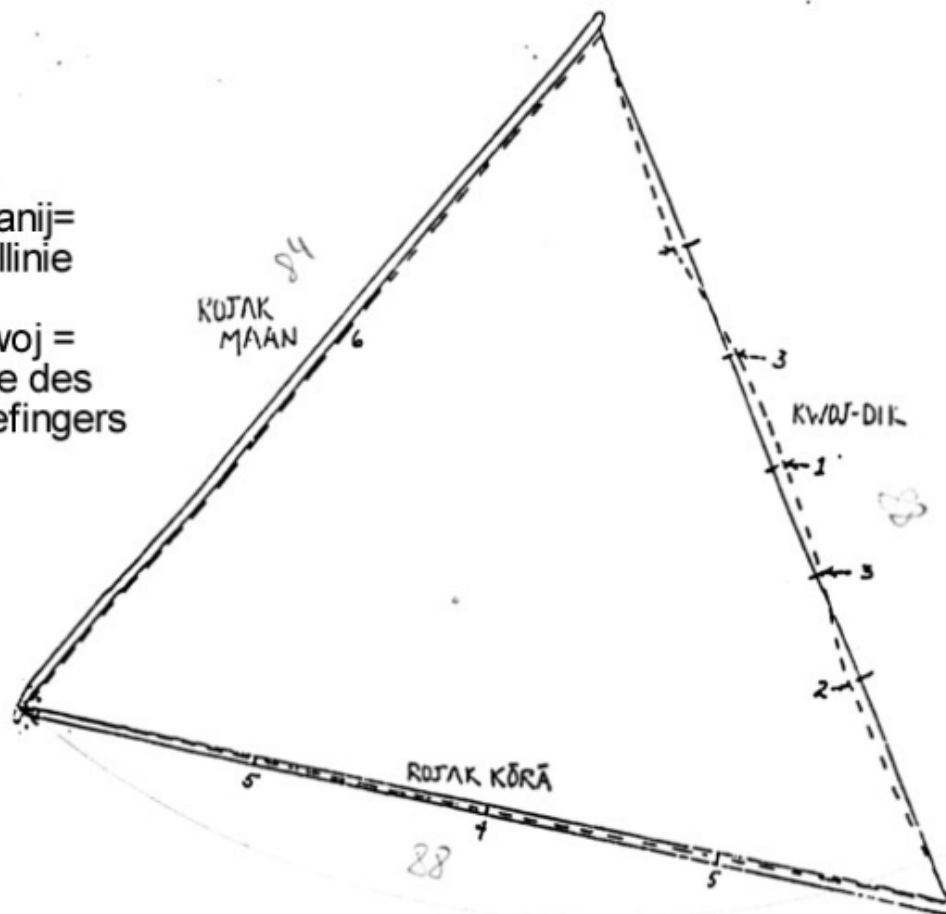


Figure 5.26. The layout of the sail (ujele)

SAIL

The sail (ujele) is measured by tying a line to the end of the upper boom and pulling it to the opposite end. While pulling the two booms apart, the untied end of the line is taken to the opposite end of the lower boom. This technique finds the length of the leach (backside) of the sail (kwoj-dik).

The sail material is laid on the ground and the booms are set on top. A straight line is drawn onto the sail material at the leach of the sail. The mejaanij is found on the leach of the sail, measured at one makwoj outward (fig.5.26 [1]). Between the mejaanij and the ends of the sail, another centerline is marked and measured at 1 makwoj inward (2). Between these two points another centerline is marked and measured one half makwoj outward (3) completing the shape of the leach. A line is drawn onto the sail material at the lower boom. A mejaanij is marked and measured one half makwoj outward (4). Two more points are found between the mejaanij and the opposite ends of the boom and marked and measured one quarter makwoj outward (5). After a line is drawn on the inside of the upper boom (6), two ar is added to the perimeter of the material so that it can be folded over a small line and sewn together.¹

REEFING

The sail is sewn onto the booms beginning at the end of the upper Beginning at a cleat at the lower section of the mast the reefing lines (tiliej) go up through two holes in the mast-top (lot) before coming down on both sides of the mainsail attaching to the center of the lower boom. By adjusting these lines the lower boom can be pulled up, spilling the wind from the sail. The stronger the wind, the higher the lower mast is raised, spilling a greater amount of wind. These lines also keep the sail in position directly over the boom while raising and lowering.