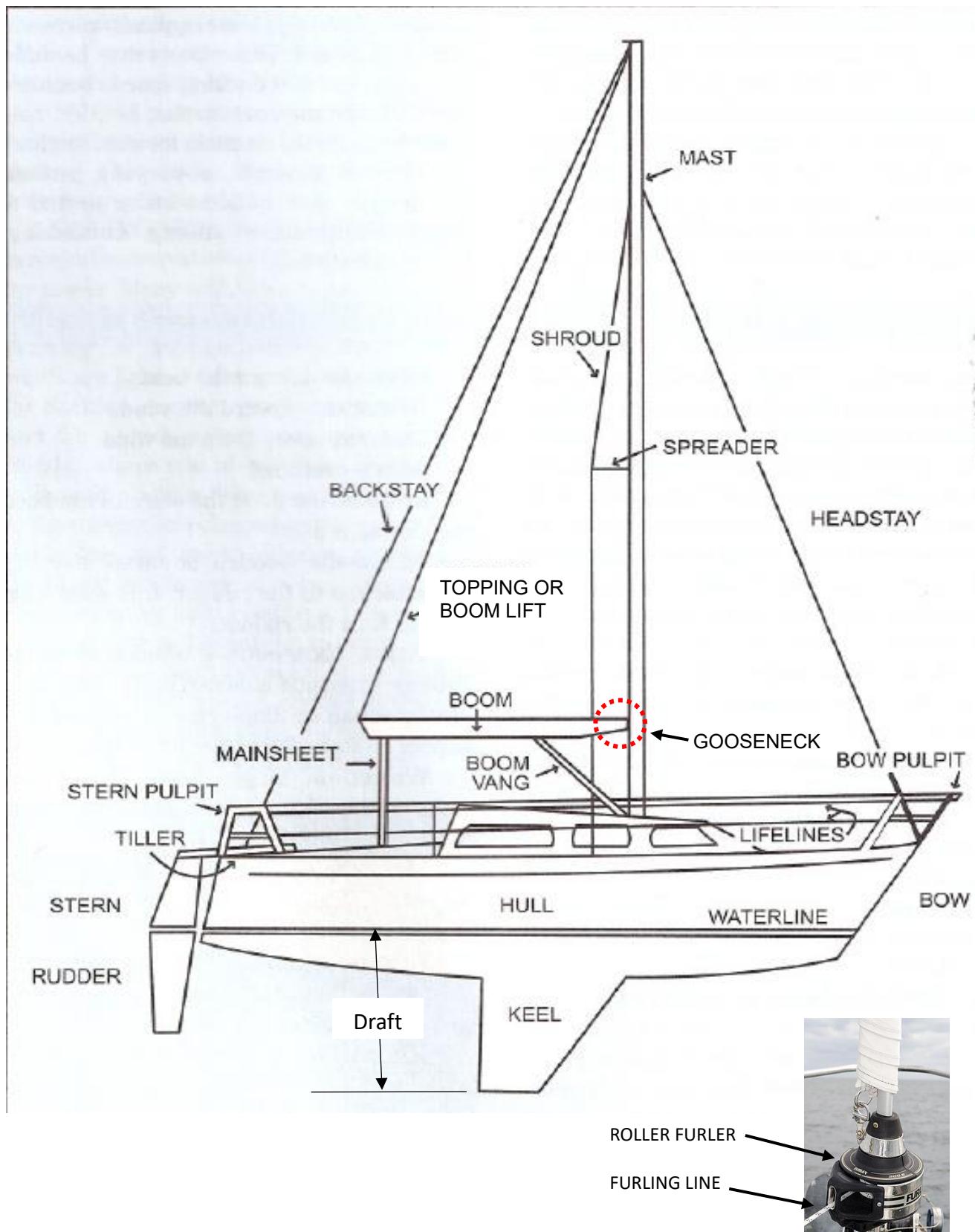
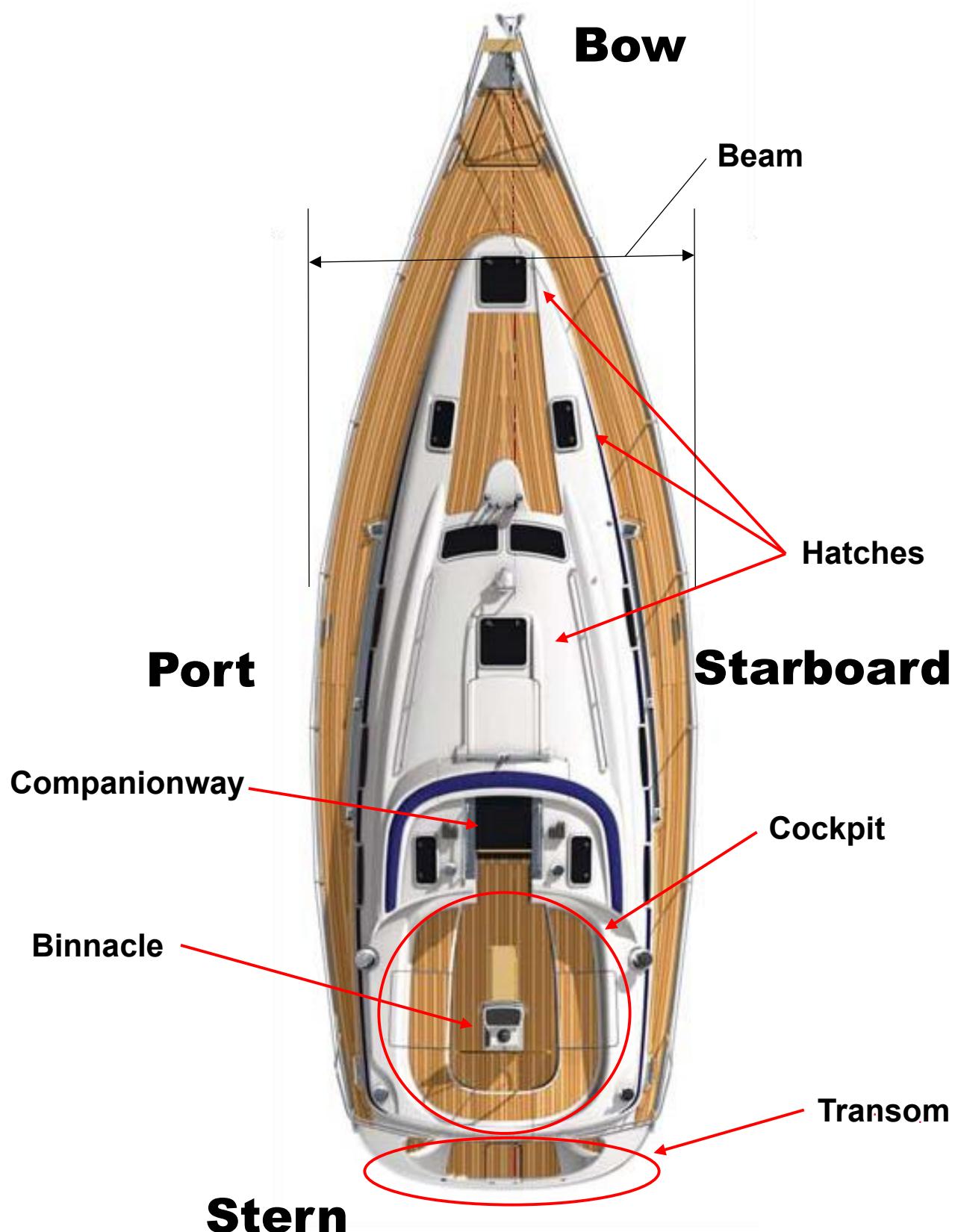
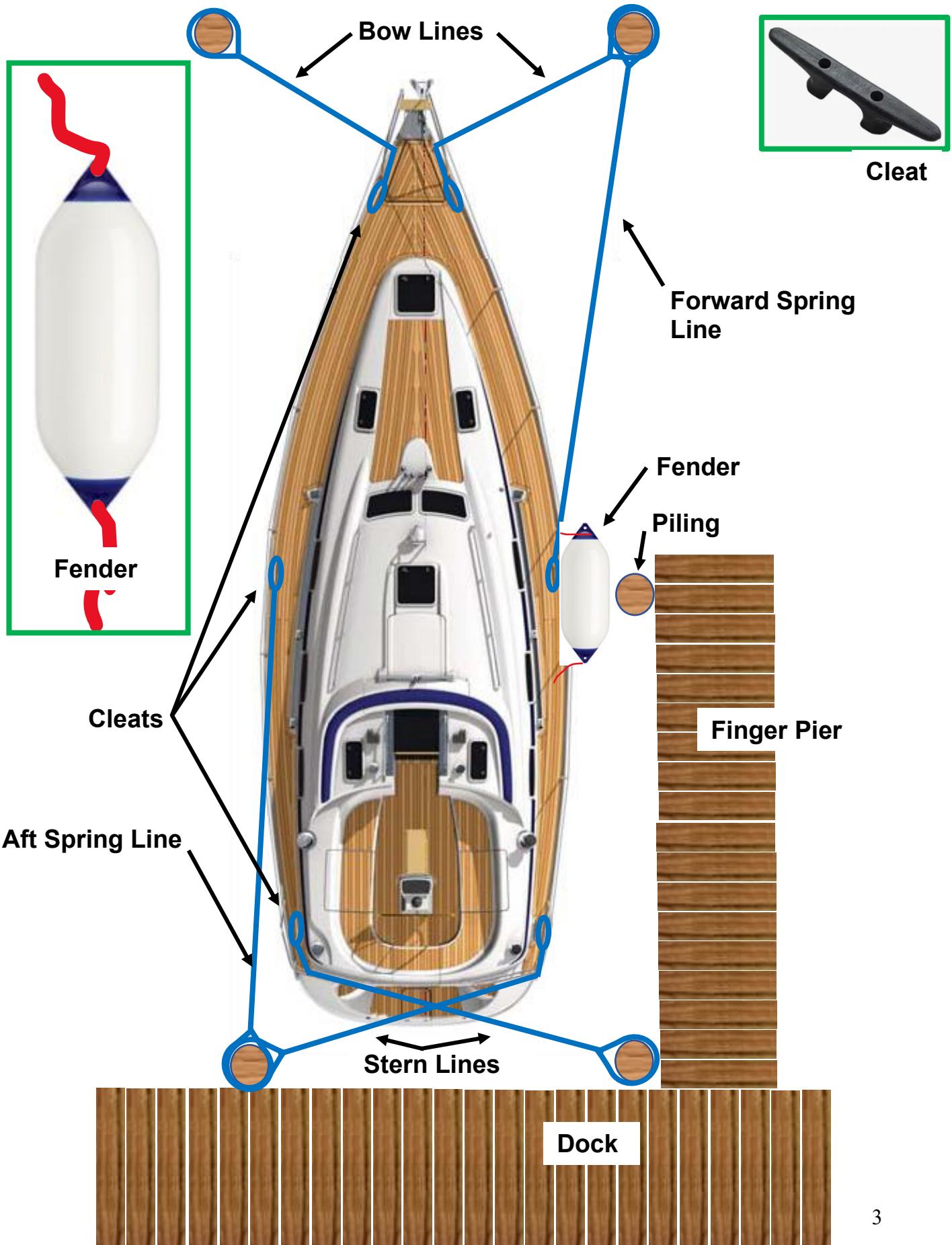


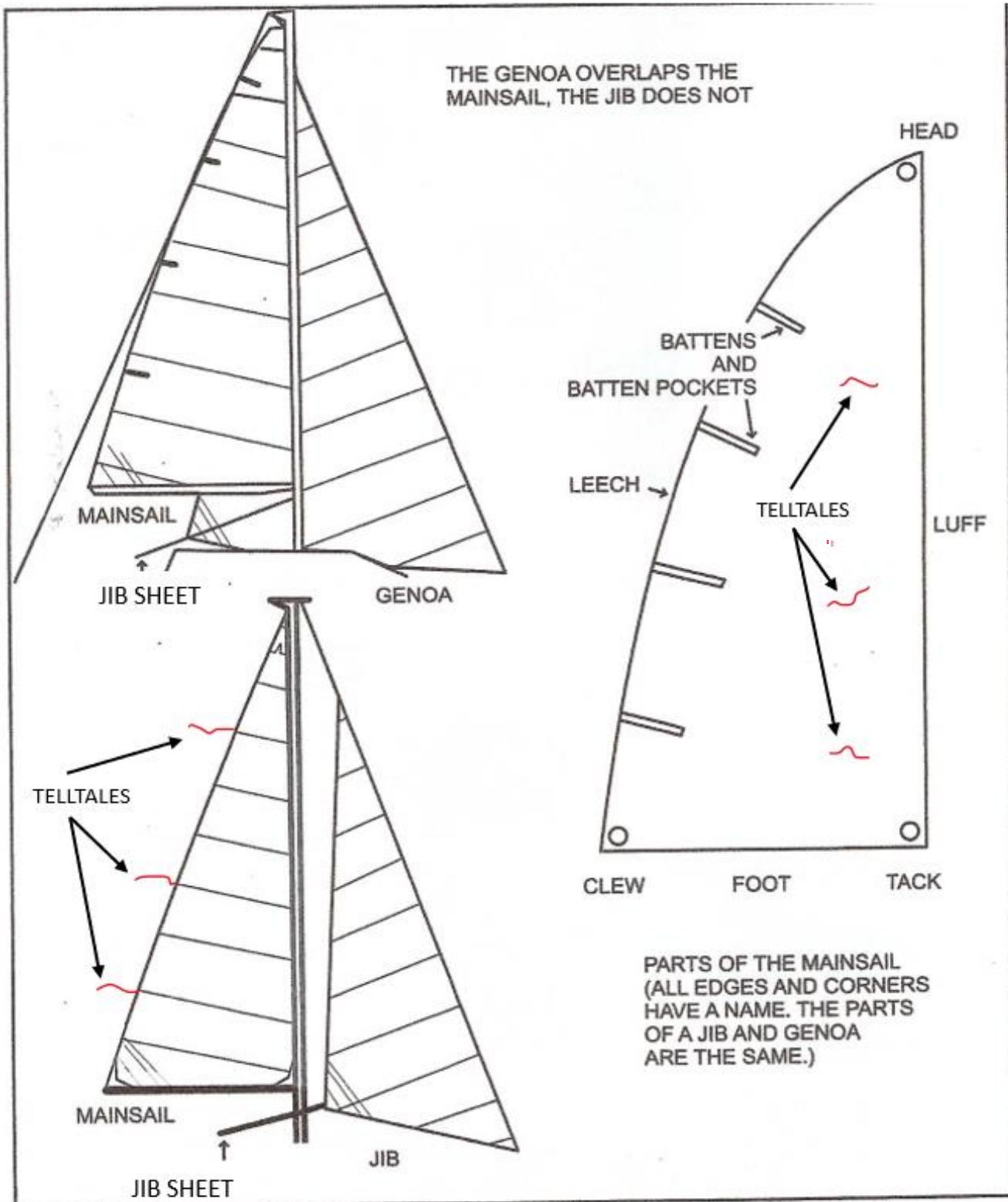
Parts of a sailboat



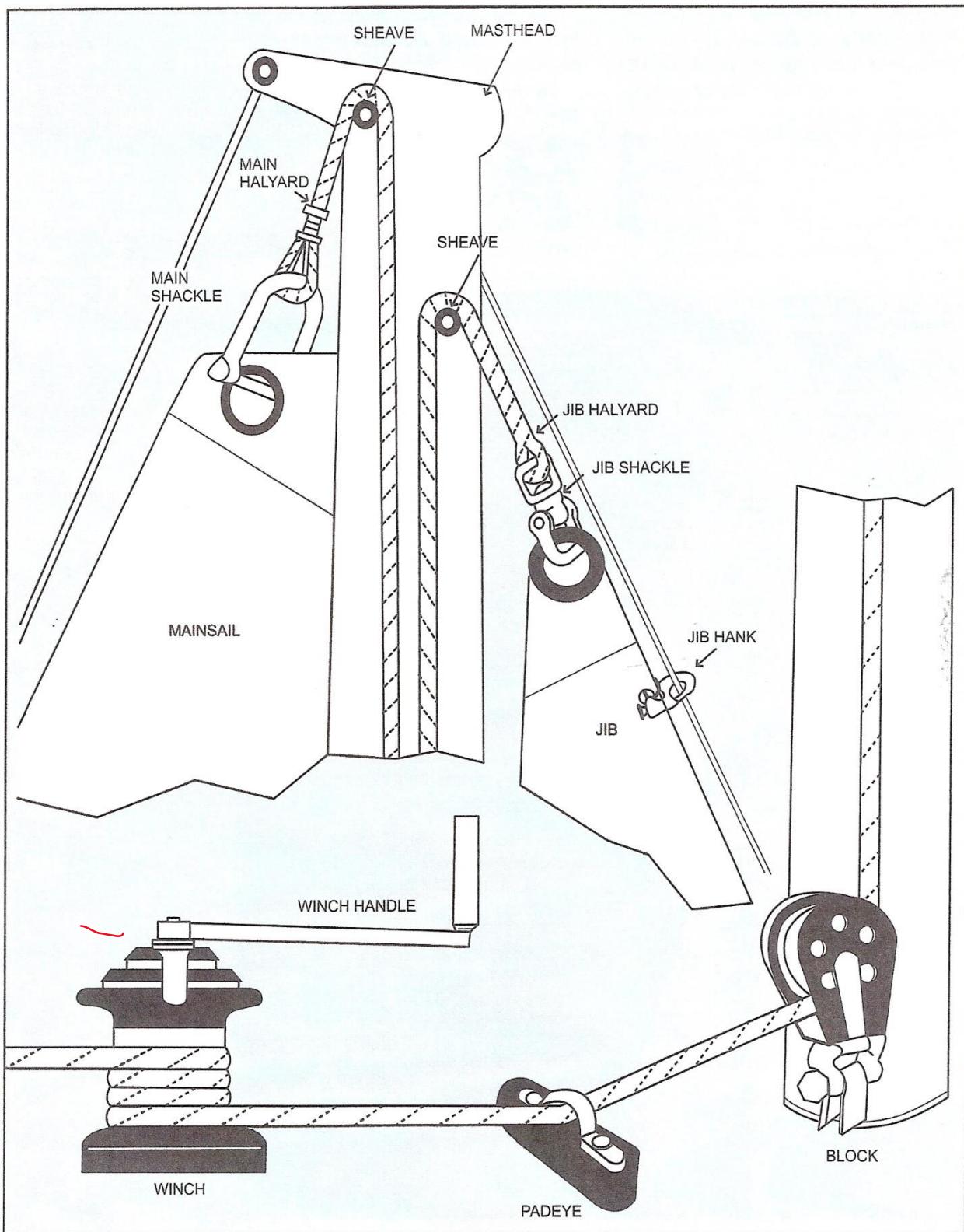




Sails and parts of a sail

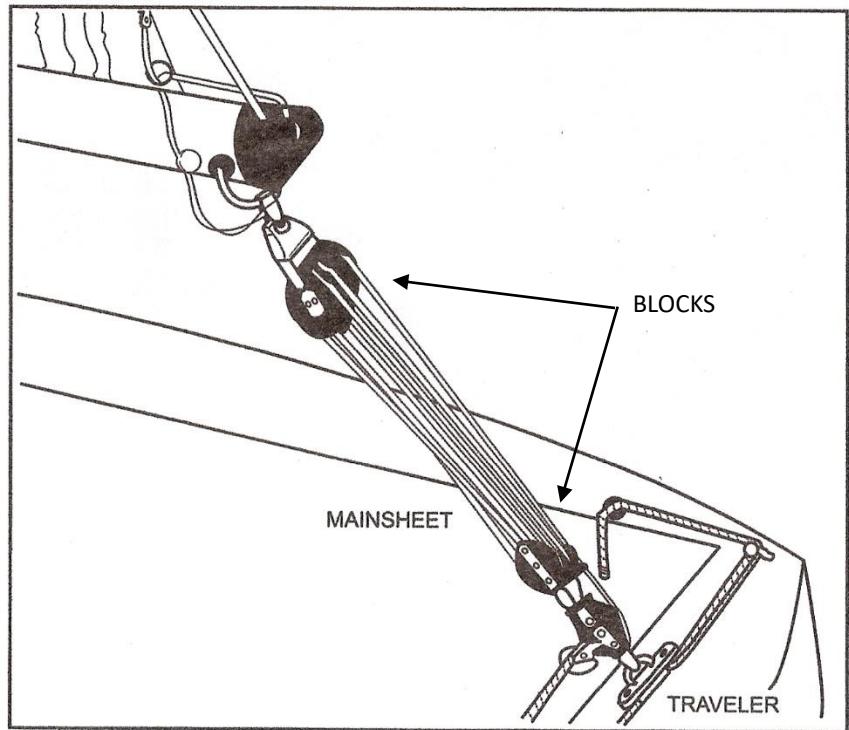
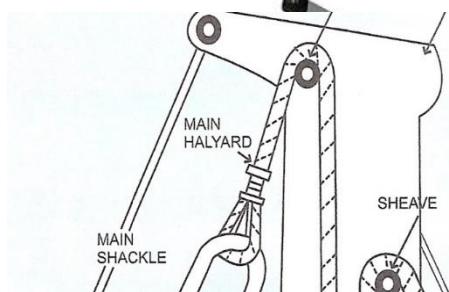


Sail parts



VHF Antenna

**Fly
(aka Windvane, Windicator)**



Boat Terminology

Backstay	The standing rigging that runs from the mast to the stern of the boat that supports the mast.
Bareboat Charter	A bareboat charter or is an arrangement for the chartering or hiring of a ship or boat, whereby no crew or provisions are included as part of the agreement; instead, the people who rent the vessel from the owner are responsible for its operation.
Beam	The beam of a ship is its width at its widest point.
Berth	A berth is a sleeping space on a boat.
Binnacle	A waist-high case or stand on the deck of a ship, generally mounted in front of the helmsman, in which navigational instruments are placed for easy and quick reference as well as to protect the instruments
Block	A block is a single or multiple pulley. One or a number of sheaves are enclosed in an assembly between cheeks or chocks. In use, a block is fixed to the end of a line, to a spar, or to a surface. A line is reeved through the sheaves, and maybe through one or more matching blocks at some far end, to make up a tackle.
Boom	The spar attached to the mast which supports the foot of the mainsail.
Boomvang	The rod or pulley system that prevents the boom from lifting
Bow	The front of the boat
Bow line	Secures the bow of the boat to the dock
Bow Pulpit	The railing (typically stainless steel) at the bow of a boat, which sometimes extends past the deck. The bow pulpits use is mainly for safety but may also have some equipment (for example, navigational lights) mounted on it.
Catamaran	A catamaran (informally, a "cat") is a multi-hulled watercraft featuring two parallel hulls of equal size.
Cleat(s)	a device for secure a line. The traditional design is attached to a flat surface and features two “horns” extending parallel to the deck. Other cleat designs include the following.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A cam cleat in which one or two <u>cams</u> pinch the rope but allow the rope to easily be pulled tighter. It controls the movement of the rope, so it acts as a safety device.• A jam cleat in which the line is pinched in a V-shaped slot.
Cockpit	A cockpit is a name for the location of controls of a vessel; while traditionally an open well in the deck of a boat outside any deckhouse or cabin.

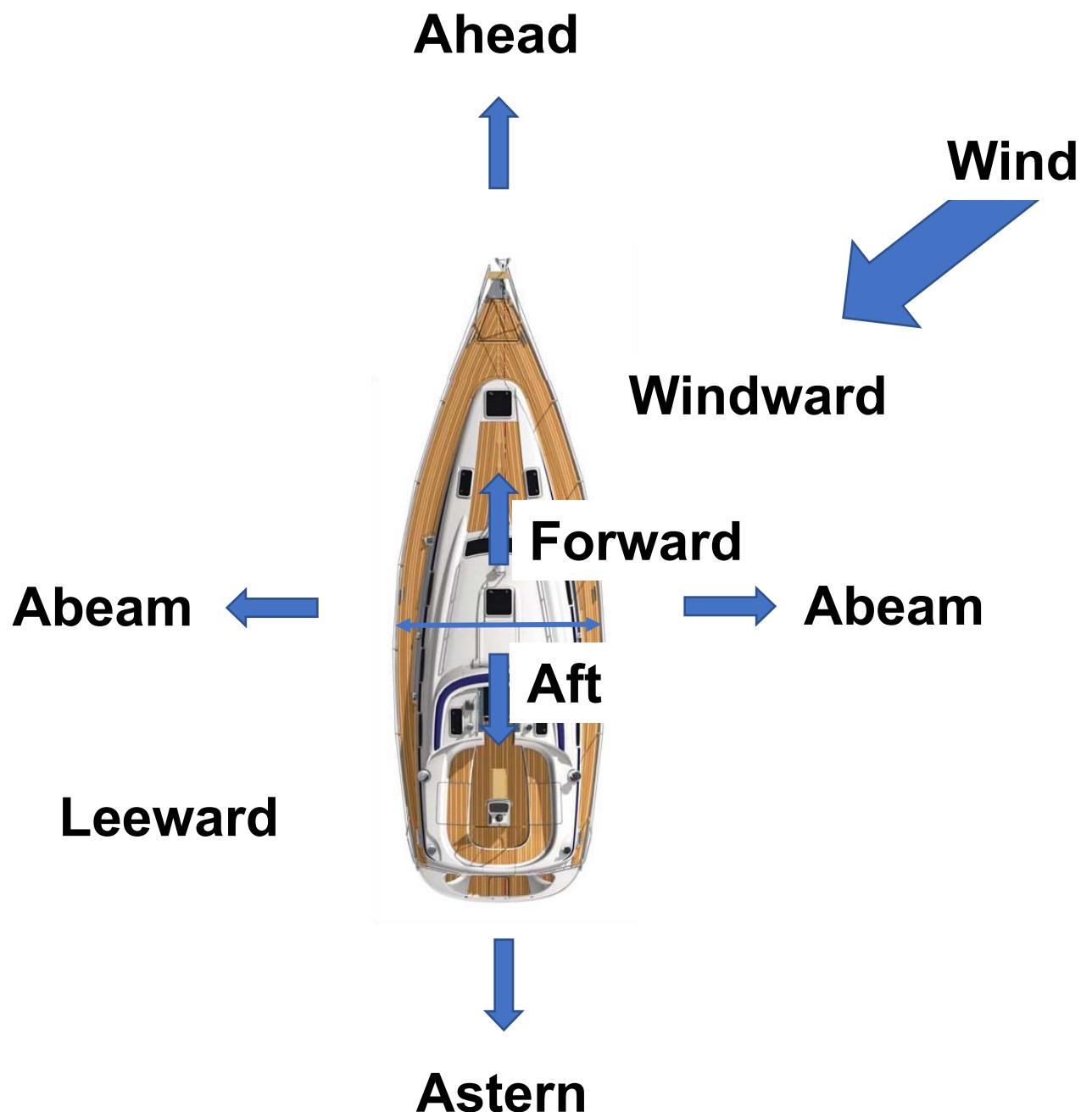
Companionway	A ladder or staircase on a ship that allows access from one deck to another. Typically, it is the steep ladder or staircase that descends from the deck of a ship to the cabin
Deck	The horizontal upper surface of a boat
Draft	The draft (or draught) of a ship's hull is the vertical distance between the waterline and the bottom of the hull (keel).
Fairlead	A device to guide a line, rope or cable around an object, out of the way or to stop it from moving laterally
Fenders	Bumper used to keep boats from banging into the dock or each other.
Furling line	The line in a roller furling system which takes in (or furls) the sail.
Galley	The boat's food preparation area (aka kitchen).
Gooseneck	The fitting which attaches the boom to the mast.
Halyards	Lines attached to the head of a sail used to raise the sails.
Hatches	A boat hatch is the covering/portal through which the storage, cargo or additional living space within a boat can be accessed from your boat deck.
Headstay	The standing rigging that runs from the mast to the bow of the boat that supports the mast.
Hull	The watertight body of a boat.
Jib sheet(s)	Lines, typically one on each side of the deck, used to trim the jib.
Keel	A weighted fin that, when attached to the bottom of a sailboat, keeps the boat from capsizing or slipping sideways in the water and allows the boat to sail upwind.
Knot (speed)	A knot is defined as one nautical mile per hour.
Lifelines	Coated wires enclosing the deck of a boat to keep the crew from falling overboard. Lifelines are suspended from metal supports called pulpits and stanchions.
LOA	LOA stands for "length overall" and measures your vessel's length, including any spars that protrude from the hull or platforms on the stern. LOA differs from LWL, "loaded waterline length," and LOH, or "length of the hull."
Mainsheet	The line used to trim the mainsail, it is led through a series of blocks to for a block and tackle.

Mast	A tall, vertical or nearly vertical, spar which supports the sails and boom of the boat.
Monohull	A monohull is a type of boat having only one hull, unlike multihulled boats (for example, a catamaran) which can have two or more individual hulls connected to one another.
Mooring	A mooring is any permanent structure to which a vessel may be secured. Examples include quays, wharfs, jetties, piers, anchor buoys, and mooring buoys.
Nautical Mile	A nautical mile is defined as one minute of latitude. A nautical mile is equal to 1.1508 statute miles.
Padeye	a device often found on boats that a line runs through, or provides an attachment point
Rudder	The fin at the stern of the boat used for steering.
Running rigging	The part of the boat's rigging that moves to adjust the sails. Examples of running rigging are halyards and sheets.
Salon or Saloon	The cabin area of a boat or yacht devoted to seated relaxation, often combined with dining table.
Shackle	A U-shaped piece of metal secured with a <u>pin</u> or <u>bolt</u> across the opening, or a hinged metal loop secured with a quick-release locking pin mechanism. Shackles are used as connecting links. For example, a shackle is used to connect the main halyard to the head of the mainsail.
Shrouds	Standing rigging which supports the mast up from side to side
Spars	A spar is a pole of wood, metal or lightweight materials such as carbon fibre used in the rigging of a sailing vessel to carry or support its sail. These include booms and masts, which serve both to deploy sail and resist compressive and bending forces, as well as the bowsprit and spinnaker pole.
Spreaders	a spar on a sailboat used to deflect the shrouds to allow them to better support the <u>mast</u> .
Spring line(s)	Dock lines used to control the fore and aft motion of the boat.
Standing rigging	The part of the boat's rigging that is permanently secured and not moveable. Shrouds, stays, and spreaders are examples of standing rigging.
Stern	The back of the boat
Stern line	Secures the stern of the boat to the dock
Stern Pulpit	The railing (typically stainless steel) at the stern of a boat, which many times

	encompasses the cockpit. The stern pulpits use is mainly for safety but may also have some equipment (for example, life rings) mounted on it.
Tiller/Wheel	Device used to turn the rudder and steer the boat.
Topping lift	applies upward force on a <u>spar</u> or <u>boom</u> . Topping lifts are primarily used to hold a boom up when the sail is lowered.
Transom	The vertical section at the rear of the boat is known as the transom.
Traveler	A slide running across the boat to which the mainsheet is attached. The trim of the mainsail can be changed using the traveler and/or the mainsheet.
Winches	A mechanical device used to trim or ease the sheets and thereby trim or ease the sails.

Sail Terminology

Batten(s)	Long, thin strips (usually <u>fiberglass</u> , or some similar material, nowadays, but historically wooden) inserted in pockets in the sail to help the sail hold its shape.
Batten pocket(s)	The pockets where the battens are inserted.
Clew	The free or outer corner of the sail
Foot	The bottom edge of the sail
Genoa	An overlapping foresail
Halyard	Line for raising and lowering the sail.
Hanks	Attaches a foresail to the forestay
Hard on	As tight a sheet or sail will go
Head	The top of the sail
Jib	A triangular sail set forward of the mainmast
Lazy sheet	A sheet that is loose because it is holding nothing
Leech	The outer or after edge of the sail
Luff	(in the context of a sail) The forward vertical edge of a sail
Mainsail	The sail raised from the main (or only) mast
Roller furling	A method of furling or reefing wherein a sail is rolled around a stay or rotating spar. Roller furling is most commonly encountered on foresails, such as jibs, with mainsails a distant second.
Sheet	line for controlling the a sail. Mainsheet controls the mail sail. Jibsheet controls the foresail.
Spinnaker	A balloon-like sail used on a downwind course
Tack	(in the context of a sail) The forward lower corner of the sail
Telltale	small pieces of yarn or other lightweight material, attached to the sail and used as a guide when trimming the sail
Working sheet	A sheet that is tight because it is holding a sail against the force of the wind



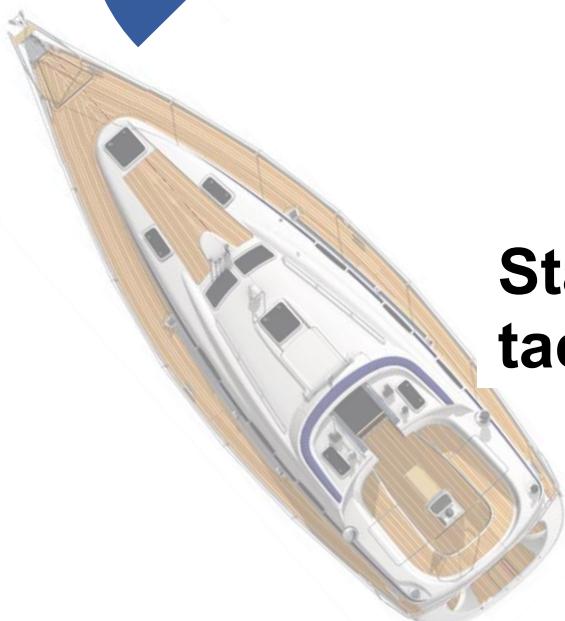
Tacking

Wind

**End of
tack**



**Start of
tack**



Gybing

Wind



Start of
gybe



End of
gybe



Sailing Terminology

Abeam	At a right angle to the centerline of the boat
Aft	Toward the stern of the boat
Ahead	In front of the bow of the boat
Astern	Behind the stern of the boat
Beam	The greatest width of the boat
Forward	Toward the bow of the boat
Heel	When a boat “leans over” due to the wind pressure on the sails
Helmsman	The person steering the boat by tiller or wheel
Gybing	Turning the boat so that the stern of the boat passes through the wind on a downwind course
Leeward	Away from the wind (also “lee”)
Let go	To let go of or loosen a line. Also “ease”
Luffing	When a sail flaps at the front edge
Port	The left side of the boat as one faces forward from the stern
Reefing	Reefing is the means of reducing the area of a sail, usually by folding or rolling one edge of the canvas in on itself. By reducing the area, the sail will generate less power from the wind. This is usually done so the boat will sail efficiently during periods of high wind.
Rigging	The wire or lines used to adjust the sails
Roller Furling	A method of furling or reefing wherein a sail is rolled around a stay or rotating spar. Roller furling is most commonly encountered on foresails, such as jibs, with mainsails a distant second.
Skipper	The person who has command of the boat
Starboard	The right side of the boat as one faces forward from the stern
Tack	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To perform a tacking maneuver as in “Let’s tack before we run aground.”2. The direction the boat is sailing. Skipper (to helmsman): What tack are you on? Helmsman: 090

Tacking	Turning the boat so that the bow of the boat passes through the wind on a upwind course
Trimming	Adjusting a sail
Take in	To tighten or pull on a line. Also “sheet in”
Windward	Toward the wind (opposite of leeward)

Sources:

- Jobson, Gary, Sailing Fundamentals, pp. 17 – 23, Fireside Books (1998).
 - American Sailing Association's text for basic sailing courses (ASA 101 and ASA 103)
- Official International Log Book, American Sailing Association (1993)
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