



- There are two club solos, one varnished wood (set up for racing) and one white fibreglass (spare – not set up). They are fragile and should be handled with care.
- The foils, spars and rigging lines will be in the boat. The sail may be in the shed or already attached to the boom. There is a 'B Plan' (smaller sail) available for winder days.

Pre-Launch Checks & Rigging:

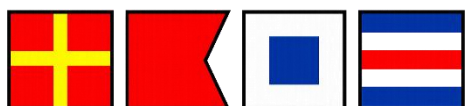
1. Ensure the self-bailers, tank bungs, hatches and hull bungs are done up. The transom flaps should have tight elastic to hold them closed whilst sailing.
2. Check the forestay and shrouds are fully secured and if windy, consider the smaller sail.
3. If the sail is not already attached to the boom, feed the foot of the sail into the track carefully. Attach the tack pin and then the outhaul to the clew. **If unsure how to rig, check the guide below or ask an experienced solo sailor for advice.**
4. It is easier to rig onshore, but this may mean you will need to do a 'beach style' launch.
5. If rigging ashore, turn the boat head to wind and begin hoisting the sail using the main halyard. Ensure all control lines are slack/not cleated and the mainsheet is loose.
6. You will need to guide the luff into the track with one hand and pull the halyard with the other. If it becomes stuck or stiff, don't pull harder, check for something getting caught or twisted.
7. Pull the mainsail up as high as it will go until it can go no further, the boom will be above the gooseneck at this stage. Secure the halyard and pull the boom down and onto the goose neck pin.
8. Attach the rudder and tiller, making sure the rudder is held up tightly with the uphaul.

Launching:

1. You need to make sure the boat will be as head to wind as possible when launching. See the poster on different techniques you can use.
2. If able to tie up to the jetty, make sure the boat faces head to wind, and carefully climb into the cockpit.
3. Put the centreboard down but make sure it does not dig into the mud. Let the rudder down and pull the rudder downhaul tightly so the blade stays down while sailing.
4. If you did not rig ashore, follow the points in the above section.
5. Untangle the mainsheet, make sure it's not stuck around the transom corner or wrapped around anything. Turn the ratchet block on/off and put through/undo from the cleat for preference.
6. Tighten the control lines for the prevailing conditions and untie from the jetty.

Recovery and Storage:

1. Moor up to the jetty, making sure the boat is able to face into head to wind. The solo is fragile and does not have a long or strong foredeck for you to put weight on to aid in tying up.
2. Loosen off all control lines and begin to lower the main sail. Once fully down, detach the boom from the gooseneck and lay it in the bottom of the boat carefully to hold the sail down.
3. Lift up the rudder blade and tie the up haul tightly, then pull the centreboard all the way up.
4. If you have taken on significant water while sailing you will need to bail the majority of this out now.
5. Roll the sails neatly, put back any equipment in the shed and return the boat to the condition it was found. Secure the cover, ensuring all straps and clips are done up.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZiNR2XP0Qv4>
– SOLO Rigging and Tuning (video)

