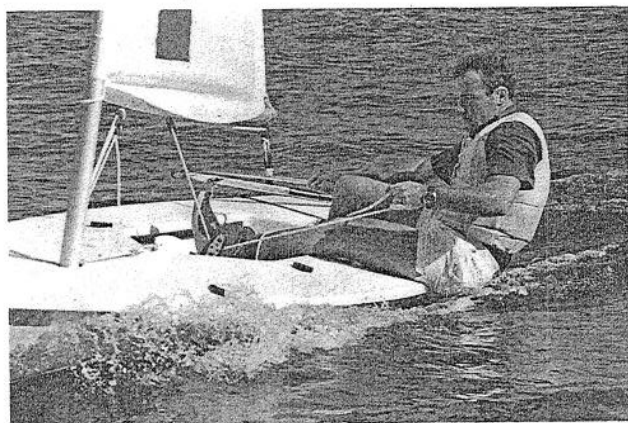




7-13A. Laser roll-tacking sequence. From close-hauled the tiller is pushed to leeward.



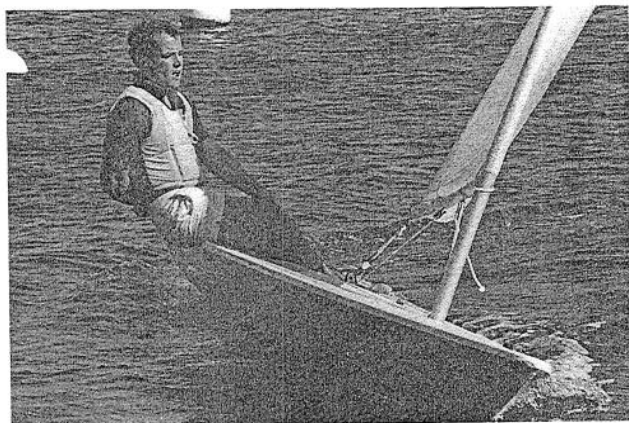
7-13B. The sailor hikes to weather rolling the boat toward him.



7-13C. The boat is head to wind, the tiller hard over. The sailor ducks under as the sail snaps across on the new tack.



7-13D. The sailor should be transferring the tiller and sheet behind his back.



7-13E. With the crew's weight outboard, the boat heads off from head to wind as a new tack is started.

With the drydocked Laser's transom hanging out over the water's edge, attach the rudder to the transom by fitting two *pintles* (pins) into *gudgeons* (brackets). Slip the tiller with its extension into the

rudder head and secure it with a cotter pin. Rudder depth can be controlled with a small line that runs from the rudder through the rudder head, but since the rudder should always be fully extended while sailing, pull the rudder downhaul taut and secure it to a jam cleat mounted on the side of the tiller.

Now place the Laser in the water and insert the centerboard in its trunk. The top of the board has two rudder stops that prevent the board from sliding through the trunk. Most Laser sailors drill a small hole in the top of the board at the forward edge. A length of shock cord with a hook at its end is tied through the hole, and the end may be hooked to the mast or the Cunningham fairlead. The shock cord prevents the board from falling out in the event of a capsize and also holds the board up when on a reach or run. To facilitate board positioning, it is a good idea to drill another small hole in the after end of the board and insert a rope handle.