

International Laser Class Association



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2019 Handbook

Constitution and Class Rules



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www.laserinternational.org

International Laser Class Association 2019 Handbook

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This Handbook is published every year by the International Laser Class Association (ILCA) and distributed to class members throughout the world. Any changes to the information contained in this Handbook, including changes to the class rules and By-Laws, are published on the ILCA web site www.laserinternational.org and in LaserWorld, the international magazine of the class that is also distributed to Laser class members.

If you are not an ILCA member consider joining us by contacting your national Laser association through the contacts list on our website.



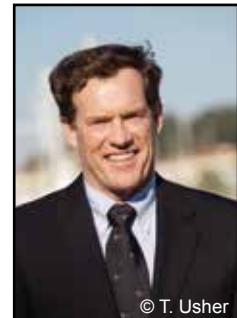
Eric Faust
ILCA World Executive Secretary



From our President

A boat for Life in a Lifetime Sport

In 2019 the Laser Class enters its 47th year of existence and will this Summer crown its 46th World Champion, and notably its 39th female world champion (having first recognized a female world champion in 1980)! What is really different now is that this Summer will see world championships conferred upon competitors in the 4.7, Radial and Standard classes, some 11 champions in all! This is quite an achievement for what is now the most popular single-handed sailing dinghy in the world. And be sure that as the Laser Class looks forward to its 50th birthday it is also working hard to make sure the next 50 years see continued growth.



© T. Usher

2019 is the penultimate year in the current quadrennium leading to the XXXII Olympiad to be sailed in Fujisawa, Japan and is the year that Olympic hopefuls from around the world are really hitting their stride. This will mark the seventh games for the Laser Standard since its first appearance at the XXVI Olympiad held in Atlanta, Georgia in 1996, and the fourth games for the Laser Radial since its first appearance at the XXIX Olympiad held in Beijing, China in 2008. Both are firmly established as the Olympic singlehanded dinghies for the men and women and are the most popular of the Olympic classes. If the first year is any indication, the remaining two years leading to the games are going to be very exciting! More important, we look forward to several more Olympic games for both!

The Laser was not a young class when it was first chosen for the Olympics but it was certainly ready. It has opened the door to Olympic sailing for a number of new countries and continues to do so year on year. The "Laser Formula" of three rigs for one hull has developed into 3 classes (Laser 4.7, Radial and Standard) for different weight ranges of sailors. It provides a low-cost pathway through age and weight growth and sailing development from the Optimist to the Olympics. This has helped the Laser grow to where it is today with many of the over 200,000 Lasers still in action in over 120 countries.

Laser is the boat for life. It has a special charm that excites the holiday maker sailing off a sunny beach and technically challenges the racing sailor to continually develop their boat and sail trim to get to the front of a racing fleet. The one design rules are a great leveller where the competition is close – respect must be earned and friendships are born that last a lifetime.

Not everyone will make it to the front of a Laser fleet but the racing is fun and lessons learned will always serve them well. Some will go on to try their hands at Olympic level competition in other classes. Many will continue to sail their boats at the club level and eventually move into Laser Masters sailing where they will find new competition and friends on national and international circuits.

All of this is held together by the true strength of the Laser Class - its members, in particular the many who share their love of Laser sailing by volunteering their time to organize and run events and help to keep Laser sailing the best racing to be found anywhere!

We have something very special in sailing.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tracy Usher".

Tracy Usher
ILCA President

In the pages of this handbook you will find an enormous amount of useful information:

- ★ The Laser Class Rules to help you understand what you can (and can't) do to rig your boat for racing,
- ★ Contact information for District Associations, Class Measurers, Class Officers and the ILCA office,
- ★ ILCA guidelines and policies for major championship events,
- ★ The ILCA Constitution to better understand the organization of the association,
- ★ Useful hints and tricks gleaned from years of experience,
- ★ And, finally, a list of all champions from ILCA World Championships to help provide incentive!

Go Sailing, Go Racing

Sailing is great but Laser sailing is a little bit more special. You are completely in control and when you want a challenge you go out in stronger and stronger winds until you are flying across waves and through spray, experiencing the most exhilarating ride of your life. When you are able to do that while comparing your skills against other sailors in competition, the excitement is multiplied. The simple joy of Laser sailing is what launched the boat to success when it was introduced. And it is the fact that you can find active Laser sailors all over the world to sail with and compete against that keeps the Laser the most popular boat of its type world wide.

If you need a little help learning about the boat there are a number of books and many on-line resources covering all aspects of Laser sailing and racing. But for many of us, the best way to get to know your boat better is to go racing. It also means you can meet like-minded sailors.

Most of us start by racing in a local fleet. Contact the Laser Association in your country for details about how racing is organised and where the nearest group of Laser sailors are (see page 22 or check out the contact list on the ILCA website). Over 90% of Laser racing takes place during a couple of hours in an evening or on a weekend. Most racing takes place from sailing or water sports clubs and you are almost certain to see a full range of experience at the local club where beginners and experts are welcome. Your club may even organise training weekends and bring in visiting coaches and you will certainly benefit from talking to and watching others.

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After a while you may wish to enjoy a weekend or week away sailing at a different venue against other Laser sailors. This could be 50 or 500 kilometres away but for sure you will find other places to race. Again, your national Laser association can help you identify opportunities.

A National Championship is often the highlight of the annual racing calendar. These events usually are open to all comers and all levels of skill. You can experience the excitement of racing in a large fleet of between 30 and 100+ Laser sailors. You probably will not become national champion (at least not at the first attempt) but you will certainly have a great time.

With the exception of most World and European Championships, Laser racing generally has open entry and there are many national and international regattas you can go to with only a limited amount of experience.

In many countries there are events organised specifically for different Laser rigs (Laser Standard, Laser Radial and Laser 4.7) as well as events for youth and master sailors. Some countries organise extra National Championships for these rigs and age groups.

Contact your national Laser Class association to find out what activities are available. Check out the contact list on our website at www.laserinternational.org.

The Laser Formula

A choice of rigs for different size sailors - 3 boats in one

- *Are your children reaching the age when they want to go sailing in a Laser by themselves?*
- *Does your husband or wife fancy the occasional sail in your Laser?*
- *When you drive 2 hours to get to the water have you found it is too windy for you to go sailing?*
- *Maybe you are too light to sail the Laser with the Standard rig?*

The **Laser Formula** is the answer to all these questions. By changing only the sail and lower mast the Laser can be sailed comfortably in a great variety of wind conditions and provide exciting but controlled sailing even for sailors weighing as little as 35 kg. The Laser Formula is a 3 rig option that has been adopted by a number of sailing schools as a simple and economical way for sailors of different size and ability to sail in a wide range of winds and reduce the amount of 'down time'.

The **Laser 4.7** uses a short pre-bent lower mast to maintain a balanced helm and a sail area that is 35% smaller than the Laser Standard. It is ideal for the lighter weight sailor graduating from Optimist.

The **Laser Radial** is the next step up in size. It uses a more flexible and slightly shorter lower mast together with a sail area 18% smaller than the Laser Standard. The Laser Radial has a large following with national and international regattas and World Championships for Men, Women & Youth attracting as many countries and competitors as the Laser Standard Rig. In addition to having a strong following among lighter weight sailors, the Laser Radial is also used for youth, women and masters racing. Many countries support a full Laser Radial Youth program.

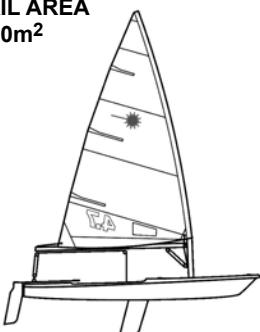
The **Laser Standard** can be sailed by any weight in light winds, but as the wind increases it is better suited to higher sailor weights.

Apart from the strong second hand market in Lasers with the Laser Standard rig, there is an even stronger second hand market for Laser Radial and Laser 4.7 lower mast and sails as a separate package from the hull.

Laser 4.7

SAIL AREA

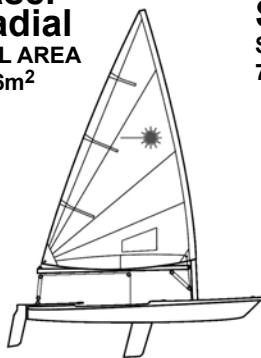
4.70m²



Laser Radial

SAIL AREA

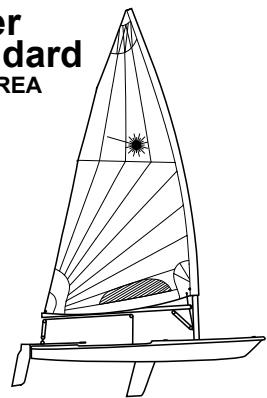
5.76m²



Laser Standard

SAIL AREA

7.06m²



ILCA Age Policy and Useful Information

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS - general

As a result of high demand, the majority of Laser World Championships are allocated place events. The number of places a country receives for their sailors to participate in a World Championship is based on the number of paid members in that country.

YOUTH AGE CHAMPIONSHIP POLICY

The Laser is widely used as a youth training and racing boat. The chart below illustrates a typical progression and suggested age limits for prizes at youth events. The stepped progression maintains interest throughout youth years for different rates of growth.

Age*	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
Birth Year**	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999			
Laser 4.7	UNDER 16			UNDER 18								
Laser Radial Youth			UNDER 17			UNDER 19						
Laser Radial Women					UNDER 21							
Laser Standard Men					UNDER 21							

* The age the competitor **becomes** in the year of the Championship

** The year during which the competitor must have been born **FOR A 2019 CHAMPIONSHIP** using this guide

Within these age limits there will be a wide variation in weight for a given age, therefore some overlap is necessary. The age bands for each rig show suggested main prize categories even when the total entry for a rig is starting together. In larger events, prizes for more age groups within the band limits should be awarded to generate even greater interest.

In general, ILCA recommends that youth events be held in Laser 4.7 and Laser Radial rigs. ILCA also supports an "Under 21" category (17 - 20 years old in the year of the championship) for the Laser Standard Men and Laser Radial Women categories.

In 2019 ILCA will organise Youth World Championships in the Laser Radial and Laser 4.7, following the above age limits, as well as an "Under 21" World Championship for the Laser Standard Men and an "Under 21" World Championship for the Laser Radial Women.

Competitors in Youth World Championships will normally be in the upper age limits and will be capable of sailing at a high level. They should be experienced in big fleets and able to sail well in all conditions, including waves and high winds. Entering a World Championship without experience and ability in all racing conditions is not recommended, especially if a sailor is not heavy or strong enough to handle the rig.

WOMEN - policy

ILCA's recommended policy is that Women's championships should be held in the Laser Radial.

For identification purposes, sails used at certain women's events shall carry a red rhombus above the top batten pocket on both sides, see class rule 4(g).

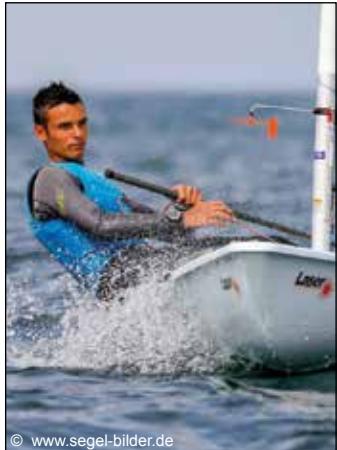
Red rhombi shall conform with ILCA Rules, Part Two, section 4(g)(i) RED RHOMBUS.

LASER 4.7 - policy

Although the Laser 4.7 is used primarily as a youth class, at times it may be appropriate to run "open" Laser 4.7 regattas for lighter weight sailors of all ages. At these events, separate category prizes for youth and women should also be considered, in a format similar to the Laser Radial.

LASER RADIAL - policy

With the exception of world and some continental championships most Laser Radial regattas are mixed gender and ages. However, if there are two or more categories (e.g. category men, category women) with 35 or more sailors in each, then these categories should race separately and have separate prizes. Where there are separate prize categories, each category should be identified by either a masthead streamer or a colour band on the mast. When two or more categories race in one fleet, then the individual category results should be extracted from the overall results without rescore.



© www.segel-bilder.de

MASTERS - policy, age limits and identification

ILCA's recommended policy for Masters events is that the sailor must reach the ages given in Fig. 1 (below), which shall be defined in the Notice of Race. The following colours in Figure 1 are recommended for identification stickers on the mast below the gooseneck so that different category masters know who they are sailing with when they sail in mixed fleets. Overall prizes will be awarded in accordance with the ILCA Honour Award By-Law in each category.

Fig. 1

Age Group	Masters Category	Fleet Colour
35 to 44	Apprentice Master (Standard / Radial)	Green
45 to 54	Master (Standard / Radial)	Red
55 -64	Grand Master (Standard / Radial)	Blue
65 - 74	Great Grand Master (Standard / Radial)	Yellow
75 and over	Legends (Radial)	White

HANDICAP NUMBERS

Sometimes we get asked: "What are the handicap numbers for Lasers in mixed class racing?" The numbers used by the Royal Yachting Association (GBR) in their Portsmouth Handicap system are:

Laser 1080 Laser Radial 1104 Laser 4.7 1175

The numbers can be used for handicapping different Laser rigs within a mixed fleet. To use the numbers, convert the elapsed time into seconds. Divide the elapsed time by the handicap number and multiply by 1000 to achieve a corrected time.

The handicap numbers work best on races around 100 minutes long. Further information on Portsmouth Numbers can be obtained on the internet at: www.rya.org.uk

Personal Handicaps

The handicap numbers take into account the difference in boat speed as a result of the different size rigs but take no account of an individual's ability. If the finishes are timed, a personal factor can be applied to the handicap number so that each person has a Personal Handicap Number.

The handicap numbers are based on race times. In a theoretical race, where a Laser finished in 60 minutes, a Laser Radial should finish in 61 minutes 17 seconds if all the sailors were the same standard and made the same mistakes! A Personal Handicap can be introduced by adjusting the handicap numbers.

For example, changing the Laser Radial handicap number from 1101 to a Personal Handicap of 1102 would mean that in the same race the Personal Handicap would give an extra 4 seconds advantage on someone sailing a Laser Radial without a Personal Handicap.

Personal Handicaps can be fixed for a set number of races or adjusted in any number of ways based on the performance of the last race. For example, if you win a race you are handicapped by 30 seconds in the next race. Second could be handicapped by 15 seconds etc. Similarly, the last placed boat could be given a handicap advantage of 1 minute, second to last 30 seconds etc. A simple time or place penalty system like this can also be used instead of handicap numbers.

It is best to keep race by race changes simple and restrict changes to a maximum of the first two and last two places.

***If you decide on a Personal Handicap System don't forget
someone has to manage it so KEEP IT SIMPLE.***

COACHING AND COACHES

The Laser has been one of the most important platforms for developing sailing talent around the world. Many sailors who have had long and successful careers in Laser sailing have become coaches to help develop the next generation of Laser sailors.

On the ILCA website, we maintain contact information for a list of individuals, arranged by country, who have identified themselves as Laser coaches. There is a good chance you can find someone in your part of the world who could provide coaching if you are looking for it.

If you are a coach and would like to be listed on the website, please send your contact details and other related information to the ILCA office: office@laserinternational.org

ADVERTISING/SPONSORSHIP

Advertising, including competitor advertising, is permitted in accordance with World Sailing Regulation 20 – Advertising code; except that the sail window shall be kept free of advertising or other graphic material (Class Rule 10). Information about Regulation 20 is available through the World Sailing Website at: <http://www.sailing.org/documents/regulations/regulations.php>

ANTI-DOPING

The latest information about the World Sailing Anti-Doping Code can be found on the World Sailing website: <http://www.sailing.org/sailors/antidoping/index.php>

POLICY FOR TRANSLATING THE HANDBOOK

It is possible to translate the ILCA Handbook into your native language.

If you are interested in translating this handbook, please email your translation to ILCA at office@laserinternational.org. Once the translation has been approved, we will make the translated version available on our website.

If you have any questions or would like to translate this handbook, please contact the ILCA office.



© Richard Langdon/Sailing Energy/World Sailing

What is the International Laser Class Association (ILCA)?

The International Laser Class Association (ILCA) is a worldwide sailing organization specifically for owners of Laser sailboats and people interested in the Laser. Like most sailing clubs it is run by volunteer Laser sailors who employ staff to run a dedicated Laser class office.

For easier administration the Laser Association is divided into 4 main levels of activity, each with elected volunteers:

FLEETS - normally sailing clubs or small groups of Laser sailors sailing together on a local basis. Fleet activities are normally co-ordinated by a Fleet Captain who has been elected by the Laser sailors in that Fleet.

DISTRICTS - In North America and Australia these are single states or an amalgamation of states. For the rest of the world, district boundaries are normally the same as national boundaries, although occasionally small countries either amalgamate with other small countries or get looked after by larger countries. District activities are co-ordinated by a committee, elected by Laser sailors at the district's annual general meeting.

REGIONS - these are a number of districts grouped together on a continental basis. Regional activities are co-ordinated by officers elected by the District representatives.

INTERNATIONAL (World Council) – The World Council operates like the board of directors of a company. It is responsible for directing the work of the association and maintaining the objects of the association as they are expressed in the association's constitution. The World Council consists of the President and Vice President, the Chairman of each region, the Executive Secretary appointed by the council and 2 representatives of the Laser manufacturers. Our World Council is truly international, currently consisting of officers from Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Singapore, Switzerland, UK and USA - all are active sailors and between them have a wealth of experience spread over all levels of sailing.

Contact information for the ILCA office, each Region and all active Laser class Districts can be found on the contacts page of the ILCA website at www.laserinternational.org/contacts. Please do not hesitate to contact any officer if you have any Laser problems or need help or information about the Laser or Laser Association.



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ILCA Goals

The objects expressed in the constitution of the association are:

- To enhance the enjoyment of Laser sailboats.
- To provide a means of exchanging information among Laser sailors throughout the world.
- To promote and encourage Laser class racing in all countries under uniform rules.
- To promote and encourage the sporting and recreational aspects of sailing.

ILCA's Work

For the majority of members, the work done by class officers is not directly apparent, but it is vitally important for the continuation of our class and the very existence of the Laser sailboat as we know it. It is all too easy to go to a dealer, buy a Laser, and go sailing with lots of other identical Lasers without even thinking about how it all happened or if it will continue to happen.

The existence of a strong International Laser Association is important to all Laser owners, whether they are occasional weekend sailors or aiming for an Olympic gold medal. If you doubt this, think back to the reasons why you were originally attracted to the Laser:

A good design?

ILCA cannot take credit for that. However, ILCA plays an important part in protecting that design and making sure it isn't devalued by manufacturing changes. The construction of the Laser is controlled by an agreement between the manufacturers, ILCA and World Sailing, and by the class rules. Monitoring this agreement is an important part of ILCA's work.

Strict one design?

When the Laser was first introduced a set of rules were drafted which, at the time, were very different to other existing classes. These other class rules listed a number of prohibitions, which led to developers trying out new ideas if the idea was not specifically prohibited. The result of this is that quite often older boats became outdated with a subsequent loss in value. The Laser rules are different in that they prohibit ANY changes unless the rules specifically allow a change. This means that a 10 year old Laser is the same as a brand new one and, as a result, holds its resale value far better. ILCA plays an important part in keeping the Laser rules strictly one design by preventing changes and providing a measurement structure that maintains the one design.

Good racing?

The International Office of ILCA is responsible for organising World Championships for the class. Although these events may only involve a relatively small proportion of class members, the organisation of top quality championships has an effect on all sailors around the world. The qualification and training for major championships can only take place at lower level regattas. This results in increased participation at lower levels, which in turn attracts more people to the class. Standards that are set in sailing, racing and organisation at international level filter down throughout our organisation.

Good communication and website?

The amount and quality of communication throughout the Laser Class is very important. ILCA maintains an active website (www.laserinternational.org) to keep members up to date with important announcement and news about Laser sailing around the world and serve as repository for helpful information, class rules and historical records. The ILCA maintains a social media presence to engage with sailors worldwide through facebook, twitter and instagram. The office also sends out to all Districts world wide notices with information to be distributed to sailors. Many Districts send out their own newsletters or maintain a website with information of local interest. Sailors who have questions can easily contact their District representative or the ILCA office through the website. And District officers can of course contact the ILCA office for assistance on matters relating to the Class.

Low price?

Mass production keeps the price of the Laser relatively low. An active Class Association encourages more people into the class, therefore making mass production viable.

Activity

Whatever reasons made you become a Laser owner, they are all a result of ACTIVITY. The Laser Association plays an important part in promoting and maintaining this activity and keeping the Laser at the top of the sailing world for both Laser sailors and sailing authorities.

The International Office, together with the regional and district officers, ensure a strong and healthy future for the Laser.

The International Office also deals with correspondence and communications from individuals, fleets, sailing clubs, district committee members, national yachting authorities, the World Council, World Sailing and the various manufacturing plants - in fact anything concerning Laser!

***ILCA is working for each individual Laser sailor
no matter where they are in the world.***



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FINANCES

Being a large class, there is a considerable amount of administration. At District level, membership numbers are often so big that part time secretarial help is needed to assist the volunteer officers! Multiply the number of countries by 120 and add together all the memberships from each country, and it is easy to see why we need a full-time International Office.

Any club or association needs a small fee to cover costs. Your membership fee would normally include an amount for the district and sometimes regional administration, plus a contribution towards the international costs of the association. The international accounts are audited each year, and a summary income and expenditure account, including an accumulated reserve funds carried forward, is made available to members.

The association's finances and administration are independent of the Laser manufacturers, although we work closely together on a number of things. The World Council believes that our continued strength is related to having sound finances, therefore it tries to maintain a small operating surplus each year, which is put in a reserve fund.

ILCA

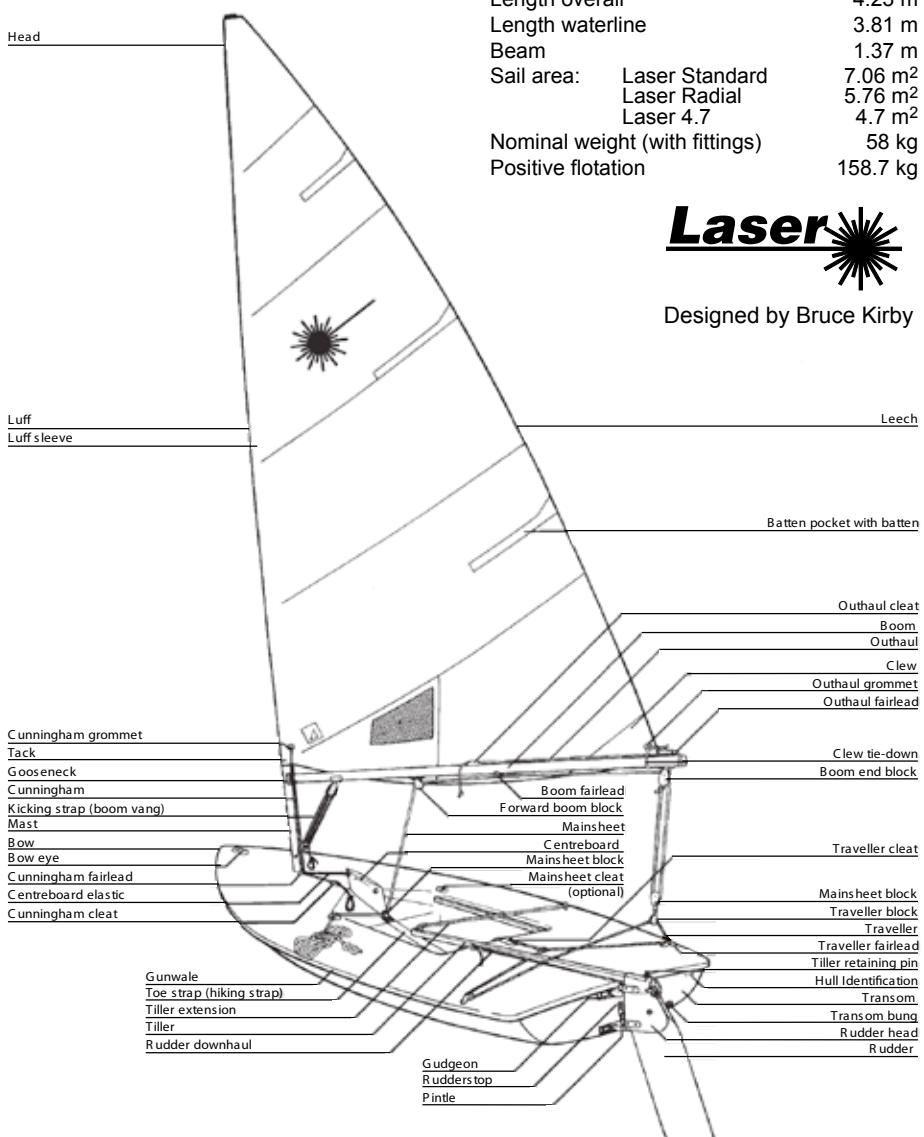
- A self-administered international organisation
- Provides co-ordination, organisation and communication for the class worldwide
- Liaison with national and international authorities
- Maintains one design rules
- Protects the design and ensures consistency
- Monitors building agreements
- Self-funded
- Positively promotes Laser sailing worldwide
- Publishes annual handbook
- Organises World Championships at international level
- Administers the class worldwide
- Sets the standard that others aspire to achieve

Website: www.laserinternational.org

The ILCA website contains a large amount of regularly updated information useful to Laser owners, including:

- Event information for all Laser world championships, including dates, allocations, Notice of Race, Charter Terms & Conditions and links to event venue websites.
- Full results, daily results and reports from all Laser World Championships.
- Archive of results from Laser World & Regional Championships since 1971.
- RSS Newsfeed, to keep you in the loop with breaking news from ILCA.
Facebook.com/intlaserclass, Twitter: ILCA @intlaserclass
- Bid pages - want to host an ILCA championship? You can find all the bid documents for World championships online.
- Past issues of LaserWorld, are available for all to download or view online.
- Tips and How-to guides that can help you become a better sailor.
- Regularly updated list of addresses for Laser contacts in each country.

Parts of the Laser



Laser

Designed by Bruce Kirby

INTERNATIONAL LASER CLASS ASSOCIATION

Constitution

© International Laser Class Association, Texas, USA

Amended 3 May 1974, 18 March 1993, article 12 amended 1 June 1995, articles 6 (1), 7 (4), 8 (3) and 9 (3) amended 1 January 2000, head office amended 1 January 2016.

NAME

1. The name of the association shall be the INTERNATIONAL LASER CLASS ASSOCIATION, with head office at PO Box 49250, Austin, Texas 78765, USA.

INSIGNIA

2. The emblem of the Class shall be the recognised Laser symbol, and the insignia of the officers shall be those prescribed by By-Law.

OBJECTS

3. The objects of the Association are
 - (1) to provide a medium of exchange of information among Laser sailors throughout the world and to enhance the enjoyment of these sailboats;
 - (2) to promote and develop Laser class racing in all countries, under uniform rules; and
 - (3) to encourage and foster the enjoyment of the sporting and recreational aspects of sailing.

POLICY

4. It shall be the policy of the Association to maintain the Laser as the epitome of a strict one-design class of sailboat.

JURISDICTION

5. The Association has authority over all activities of the Laser Class throughout the world, and its powers shall be vested in and carried out by the World Council, Regional Executive Committees, District Associations and Fleets as provided in this Constitution and any By-Laws passed pursuant to the provisions hereof; all subject to and in accordance with the General Rules and By-Laws of World Sailing.

ORGANISATION

World Council

6. (1) The Association shall be governed by the World Council comprised of the Chairman of each Regional Executive Committee from time to time holding office, the immediate Past President of the World Council, the Executive Secretary, the two appointed members of the Advisory Council, and such additional officers to be appointed by the Council for such term as it may from time to time determine. Each officer shall be a member of the Association.
(2) The World Council shall meet not less frequently than once per year and the first meeting shall take place within two months of the election of the Regional Chairmen. The time and location of meetings shall, if possible, coincide with the holding of a world or a regional championship meet.
(3) The World Council shall elect from amongst themselves, the President and Vice-President of the Association who shall hold office until their successors are elected to office; and the World Council may appoint Honorary Commodores from time to time as they shall see fit.
(4) The Executive Secretary shall be appointed by the elected members of the World Council and shall hold office for such term and upon such conditions as the World Council shall decide. He shall be situated at the Head Office of the Association and shall be responsible for the management of all business of the Association, subject to and in accordance with the Constitution, By-Laws and the direction of the World Council, including
 - (a) the co-ordination of all inter-regional activities,
 - (b) the organisation of all activities relating to World Championships,
 - (c) liaison between the Association, World Sailing and all other yachting authorities, and
 - (d) liaison between the membership and the Chief Measurer.
(5) The World Council shall appoint, for such term as it shall decide, a Chief Measurer for the Association who shall rule on all questions and challenges relating to the Rules, and shall issue Interpretations thereof deemed necessary by him. All such Interpretations shall be binding until approved, rejected, or modified by decision of the World Council, duly published to the members of the Association.

Regions

7. (1) The World Council may, as and when it deems it convenient for the administration of the affairs of the association within a substantial area where several Districts are or may be established, constitute such area as a Region.

- (2) The World Council, upon establishing a Region, shall appoint a Regional Executive Committee comprised of a Regional Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Executive Secretary, to hold office until their successors are elected.
- (3) The Regional Executive Committee shall have those powers, vested in the World Council by this Constitution (other than the power to amend the Rules or this Constitution) as are specifically delegated to the Regional Executive by the Regional By-Law, including the power to appoint additional officers for such term as it may from time to time determine.
- (4) The Regional Executive officers, other than the Executive Secretary, shall be elected annually by vote of the Chairman (or other officer authorised by him if he is unable to attend) of each District at the annual Regional meeting to be held at the head office of the Region or such other place as the Regional Executive Committee shall determine, and shall hold office until their successors are elected, and nothing shall preclude one of the District Chairman as also acting as the Regional Chairman. Each officer shall be a member of the Association.
- (5) The Regional Executive Secretary shall be appointed by the elected members of the Regional Executive Committee, and shall hold office for such term and upon such conditions as the Regional Executive Committee shall decide. He shall be responsible for the management of the business of the Region, subject to and in accordance with the Regional Executive By-Law and the direction of the Regional Executive Committee, including
 - (a) the co-ordination of inter-District activities and events,
 - (b) liaison with the Executive Secretary of the World Council,
 - (c) issuance of Fleet Charters,
 - (d) maintenance of all records of the Region, and
 - (e) maintenance of all membership records and information, unless such duties are delegated to the District Secretary.
- (6) The World Council may subdivide a Region into one or more Regions, may amalgamate two or more Regions or may add Districts to or delete Districts from any Region from time to time as may be required for the effective administration of the Association.
- (7) In the event that a Regional Chairman shall be unable to attend any meeting of the World Council, the Executive Secretary of the Region or such any other member of the Regional Executive Committee nominated for that purpose may attend and represent the Chairman and vote at such meeting of the World Council.
- (8) Nothing shall preclude the Executive Secretary of a Region also serving as Executive Secretary of the World Council.
- (9) The Regional Executive Committee may make By-Laws, subject to the provisions of this Constitution and the Regional Executive By-Laws of the World Council, for any purpose necessary to carry out the functions and responsibilities of such Region, and copies of all such By-Laws as are from time to time passed by any Regional Executive shall be filed with the Executive Secretary of the World Council.

Districts

- 8. (1) The World Council, on the recommendation of a Regional Executive Committee where applicable, shall by By-Law establish Districts in distinctive areas deemed appropriate and relevant, having regard to all considerations, including geography, language, distance, and population, for the development of the Laser Class and the fulfilment of the objects of the Association.
- (2) The World Council, upon establishing Districts, shall appoint District Associations comprised of a District Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to hold office until their successors are elected.
- (3) The District Association shall consist of the foregoing officers, and may appoint such additional officers to hold office for such term as it may determine. Each officer shall be a member of the Association.
- (4) Each District shall be administered in accordance with and subject to the provisions of a Constitution of the District, approved by the World Council, or if the District has no Constitution, the District Association By-Law of the World Council; and the officers of each District Association shall be elected annually by the members of the Association within the District in accordance with the provisions of the District Constitution, or, in the absence thereof, the District Association By-Law.
- (5) The boundaries of Districts may be varied by the World Council on the application of any District concerned, and one or more Districts may be amalgamated or any District may be subdivided into one or more Districts with the approval of the District Associations concerned.
- (6) A District Association with the approval of the Chief Measurer may appoint a District Measurer for a District to assist the Chief Measurer in the conduct of his responsibilities and the enforcement of the Rules; and nothing precludes a District Measurer from acting as Measurer for more than one District. A District Measurer shall have the authority to rule on all questions and challenges relating to the Rules and Interpretations of the Chief Measurer, but he may not issue Interpretations except with the prior approval of the Chief Measurer.

- (7) A District Association may make By-Laws, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Regional Executive By-Laws, and the District Association By-Law or District Association Constitution (as the case may be), for any purpose necessary to carry out its functions and responsibilities in the management of such District.
- (8) If any District is within the jurisdiction of a National Authority, such District Association shall, in addition to any other requirements of this constitution, be subject to such rules, regulations and directions of such National Authority.

Fleets

- 9. (1) A Fleet may be granted a charter upon application to the Regional Executive Committee (or the World Council where the locality is outside a Region) by 6 or more members of the Association who are individual owners of Lasers within any area or club deemed appropriate, having regard to the locality where regular racing activity is easily accessible to members of that Fleet.
- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a special Fleet may be chartered in any locality for the purposes of accommodating specific members of the armed forces, an educational institution, a junior programme or any other non-profit organisation.
- (3) A Fleet Captain, and such other officers if any as the Fleet may deem necessary, shall be elected annually from among the members of the Fleet in such manner as is prescribed by the Fleet, unless otherwise provided by the By-Laws, and shall be responsible to the District Association for the organisation of the Fleet and the due compliance by the members of the Fleet with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association. Each officer shall be a member of the Association.

MEMBERSHIP AND DUES

- 10. (1) Any person may become a member of the Association by making application to the Executive Secretary, or the appropriate Regional Executive Secretary or District Secretary, as the case may be, and payment of the prescribed Association dues, provided that he has not been disqualified from membership for cause by decision of the World Council or under suspension from membership.
- (2) An application for membership implies that the applicant undertakes and agrees to be bound by the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association upon being accepted to membership.
- (3) A member of the Association ipso facto belongs to the District in which he normally sails, even though such place may not be his permanent residence; but such member, for valid reason and with the approval of both District Chairmen, may select instead the District in which he has permanent residence.
- (4) A member of the Association may become a member only of the Fleet in his District where he normally sails for the purpose of qualification, where required, for sanctioned events; and any dispute shall be settled by decision of the District Association which decision shall be final.
- (5) The World Council may grant honorary membership in the Association, for such period as it determines, to any person who, through special contribution to the Class or through special relationship to the Association, is considered meritorious.
- (6) The World Council may grant an honorary life membership to any member who has achieved, in the opinion of the World Council, international stature as a result of his yachting achievements.
- (7) An honorary and an honorary life member are entitled to full privileges of membership, but are not required to pay the annual dues of the Association.
- (8) Membership in the Association shall not be open to any company, partnership, group or other association unless specifically authorised in any case or class of cases by the World Council; and the World Council may impose such terms, conditions or qualifications to any such membership as it shall deem appropriate.
- 11. (1) Association dues shall be in the amount determined by and shall be payable within the time prescribed by By-Law of each Region or District, as determined by the World Council, and shall include all amounts required for World Council, Region and District purposes as determined by each authority.
- (2) The Association may ask for special contribution in addition to dues, provided any such contribution shall be for a specific purpose and shall not be mandatory.
- (3) Dues shall be collected by the Regional Executive Secretary, but the World Council may direct the District Secretary to collect such dues under such terms and conditions as to reporting and accounting as may be required.

SUSPENSION AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

- 12. A member may be suspended by the World Council, on the recommendation of a District Association, for gross violation of the Rules and By-Laws, for committing an unlawful act in relation to the Association or one of its members, or for any unsportsmanlike conduct contrary to the interests of the members of the Association. The duration of the suspension shall be fixed by the World Council and a suspended member shall during such period be precluded from racing or enjoying any other rights of membership.
- 13. A Regional or District officer may be removed from office by the World Council for a wilful and unjustifiable act of commission or omission detrimental to the Association or to its members.

APPEALS

14. Any dispute arising in relation to fleets, districts, regions, eligibility to race, the interpreting of this Constitution, the By-Laws or similar matter, other than any dispute as to the interpretation of the Rules or any protest within the jurisdiction of the applicable racing rules, may be made to the World Council whose decision shall be final and binding.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

15. The President and Vice President of the World Council and two persons nominated by those builders who are also Trademark owners shall constitute the Advisory Council and shall assist and co-operate with the World Council in the carrying out of their responsibilities, and shall have the responsibilities as set forth in paragraph 17 hereof and the paragraph entitled "Amendments" of the Rules.

BY-LAWS

16. The World Council may make By-Laws for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this Constitution and of the Association and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, may make By-Laws

- (a) amending the Rules of the Laser Class, hereby established as By-Law 1 of the Association, as provided in paragraph 29 thereof;
- (b) respecting the establishment of Regions, and the powers of the Regional Executive Committees;
- (c) delegating specific powers of the World Council to Regional Executive Committees;
- (d) respecting the establishment of Districts and the powers of District Associations;
- (e) respecting the Constitution and By-Laws of District Associations;
- (f) respecting registration of members and collection of dues;
- (g) respecting the measurement of boats and measurement fees;
- (h) respecting the conduct of championship and other regattas, including the classification of regattas and the eligibility of members for major racing events;
- (i) respecting the acceptance of deeds of gift of trophies;
- (j) changing the Headquarters of the Association; and
- (k) respecting the procedures for meetings of the World Council and Regional Executive Committees, including the conduct of business by mail or other means of communication.

AMENDMENTS

17. Amendments to this Constitution shall be approved by each of:

- (a) the World Council
- (b) the Advisory Council
- (c) at least two thirds of the membership replying in writing to the International Office of the Class in response to a postal ballot published by the International Office. Only those postal votes returned to the International Office within 6 months from the date of publication of the proposed change shall be valid.

TRANSITION PROVISIONS

18. (1) This Constitution shall come into force on the date of the approval thereof by the Association in accordance with the provisions of Article XVIII of the Laser Association Constitution enacted September 30, 1972; and thereupon the said Constitution enacted September 30, 1972, shall be repealed and the officers of the Association elected and appointed under the provisions of the Constitution enacted September 30, 1972, shall be deemed to be the first officers of the World Council under the within Constitution, to hold office until their successors are appointed or elected, as the case may be.
- (2) On the coming into force of this Constitution each District and each Fleet established under the Constitution enacted September 30, 1972, shall be deemed to be Districts and Fleets within the meaning of this Constitution, and all officers and Fleet Captains of such Districts and Fleets shall be deemed to be the first officers and Fleet Captains of such Districts under this Constitution until their successors are appointed or elected, as the case may be.
- (3) All Actions of the Executive Committee or other officers of the Association, including any District officer, made or performed pursuant to the said Constitution enacted September 30, 1972, shall be deemed to be validly done for the purpose of the within Constitution to the same extent as though same were carried out in accordance with the provisions hereof.

Protecting the One Design Principle

An overview of the tools we have to protect the One Design Principle and how each member of ILCA can influence changes to the Rules and the Laser Construction Manual

The one-design principle is the most important asset of the Laser Class. Its protection is therefore a prime concern for the class. A number of instruments are in place to assure that protection. The most important ones are the Laser Construction Manual (LCM) and the Laser Class Rules.

The LCM is a proprietary, protected document that specifies the manufacturing procedures, standard plugs and tools as well as the raw materials and parts supplied by third parties for the hull, sails and spars. Periodic factory inspections by the class make sure that the manual is strictly adhered to by the builders. These factory inspections are the "measurements" in the traditional sense of sailing.

The class rules specify that nothing can be changed by a sailor on the hull, sail and spars except what is specifically and positively allowed by the rules. At major Laser regattas, there is no measurement in the traditional sense. Instead, a simple inspection is made to assure that only original parts are used and that the boat is rigged according to the rules.

The one-design principle means that all Lasers produced by the approved builders are the same. There should be no differences in performance, quality and fittings used between boats from different manufacturers. The LCM is the instrument to assure this. It defines in detail the manufacturing procedures, the materials used and the quality assurance procedures mandatory for each builder.

Any change in the LCM requires the unanimous approval by all approved builders, the International Laser Class Association and World Sailing. Several years ago, the ILCA undertook a major revision of the LCM to bring it into compliance with current practice. Wherever possible tolerances were reduced, more detailed descriptions were added and the whole manual was put into a properly secured electronic form. The LCM is continuously reviewed as part of an ongoing process to further tighten tolerances and specifications where possible.

During the revision of the LCM much thought was given to the basic principles on how the Laser should evolve. The following principles were approved by all the builders and the ILCA and are now part of the LCM:

Evolution in quality and ease of use:

The builders have made and will continue to make a sustained effort to improve the quality, durability and ease of use of the Laser – but without changing its basic performance. Where tolerances exist in the quality assurance procedures for incoming materials and for the manufacturing process, a continued effort will be made to reduce them, but avoiding significant cost increases.

The concept of a "lead builder":

For each proposed project a "Lead Builder" will be nominated, who will report periodically to the other builders and ILCA. Changes can only be introduced after the appropriate testing and with the approval of all of the parties concerned.



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Availability of options in materials and fittings:

If the LCM or the class rules allow options in the fittings, boat parts and material used, then all options should be made available worldwide at the same time and at comparable prices.

Evolution of the Laser:

Allow only for changes that are not too expensive, do not affect the performance of the boat and can be easily fitted by a sailor without professional help.

Parts or fittings that have been produced in compliance with the LCM and are therefore legal under the rules cannot be subsequently made illegal, but restrictions on the use of particular equipment (in the interest of minimising differences) may be made.

The control of the adherence to the LCM is governed by the Laser Construction Manual Agreement signed by the aforementioned parties. It defines the procedures for the periodic factory inspections by the class and the measures necessary in case of deviations. This agreement is the most important document, which, alongside the Laser Class Rules, holds the whole "Laser one-design system" together.

The Rules:

The basic principle is that nothing can be changed by a sailor on a Laser, which was built according to the tight specifications of the LCM. Only a few changes, which are positively described in the rules, are allowed. The rules also describe how a boat must be rigged to be class legal. Sometimes a rule may seem ambiguous, with different people disagreeing about the meaning of a rule. In these situations, the Chief Measurer of the Class publishes in the Handbook as well as on the ILCA website interpretations to certain rules. Some of these interpretations may end up becoming a permanent part of the class rules through the rule change process.

Over the years changes have been made to the Laser and the LCM and the rules have evolved. When considering changes, the class and the builders have been very careful that:

- The changes do not affect the basic performance of the boat, but
- Only the ease of use, durability and safety were improved and
- Older parts, fittings and sails remain legal

How can each member of ILCA influence these changes?

Firstly, be aware that only changes which improve the ease of use, durability and safety of the boat, have the chance to be passed.

Rule changes:

If you have a good idea for a rule change, talk first to some other sailors and also to class officials to see whether they share your opinion. If this is the case, then formulate the rule change as precisely as possible and add a justification. Next, send your proposal to the ILCA office. Proposals will be forwarded to the Chief Measurer and the members of the Technical and Measurement Committee who, after considering the proposal, may put the matter before the World Council. Finally, if the World Council and the Advisory Council agree, the rule change must be approved by two thirds of the membership. It may seem like a lengthy process but it helps insure that the one design nature of the class is maintained while still allowing for improvements in ease of use, durability and safety in order to enhance our sailing and racing experience.

Changes in the Laser Construction Manual:

In view of the protection of the one-design principle, there is always much hesitancy to change the LCM. Any change must have clear and important advantages in terms of usability, quality, durability or safety. Any proposal must be duly justified.

The best way to get some attention is to present a detailed proposal to the Technical and Measurement Committee through the ILCA Technical Officer, Clive Humphris, e-mail: technical@laserinternational.org.) Be aware that any change requires the unanimous approval by all the builders, the International Laser Class Association and World Sailing, but is not subject to a member vote. Despite the high hurdles a change must overcome before it can take effect, there are several examples in the last few years of important changes that were initiated by ILCA members. If you have a good idea for improving the Laser, do not be scared away by this process.

ILCA Member Districts 2019



ALGERIA
AMERICAN SAMOA
ANDORRA
ANGOLA
ANTIGUA
ARGENTINA
ARUBA
AUSTRALIA
AUSTRIA
AZERBAIJAN
BAHAMAS
BAHRAIN
BARBADOS
BELARUS
BELGIUM

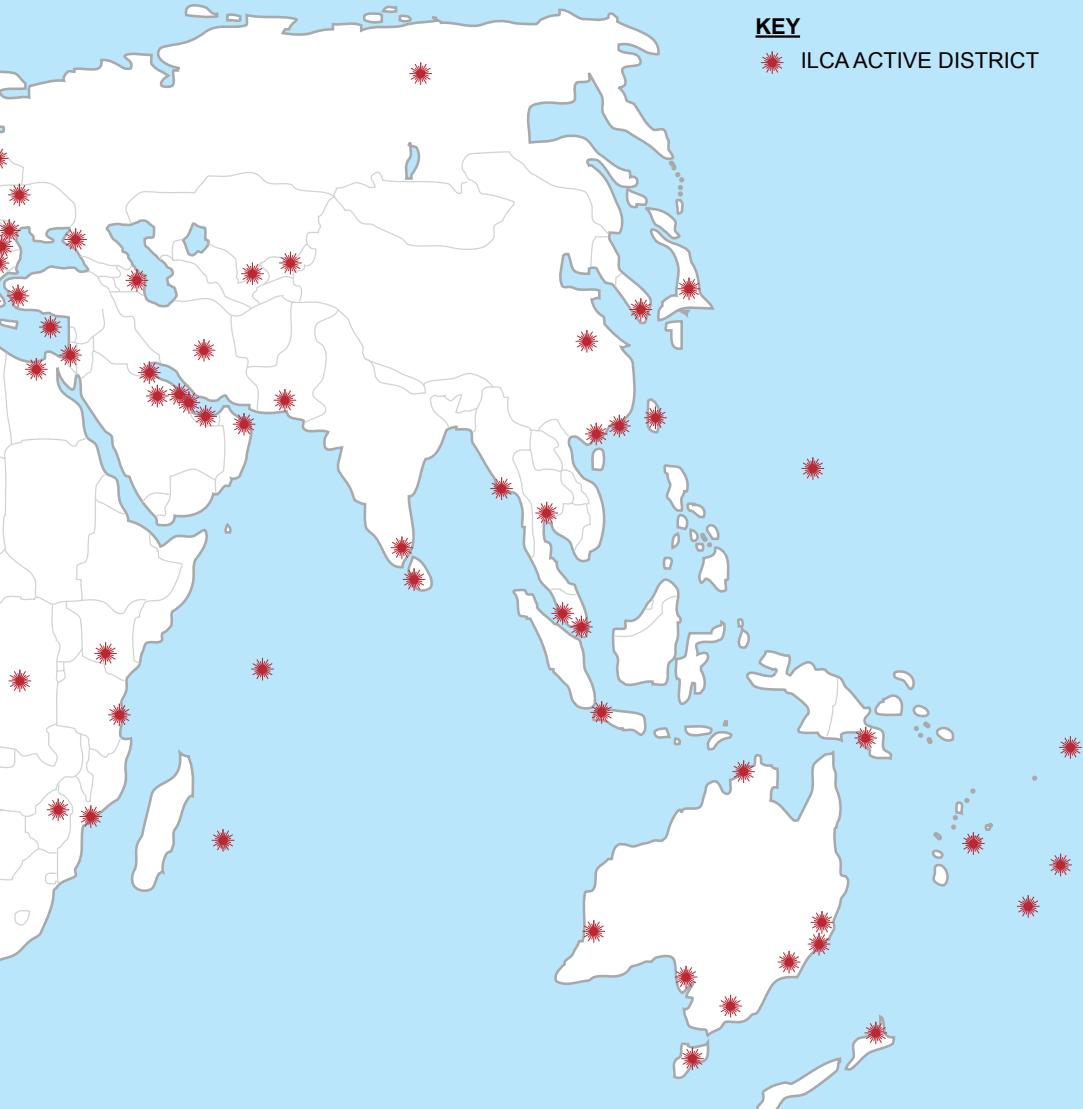
BELIZE
BERMUDA
BRAZIL
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
BULGARIA
CAYMAN ISLANDS
CHILE
CHINA
CHINESE TAIPEI
COLOMBIA
COOK ISLANDS
CROATIA
CUBA
CYPRUS
CZECH REPUBLIC

DENMARK
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EGYPT
EL SALVADOR
ESTONIA
FIJI
FINLAND
FRANCE
GERMANY
GIBRALTAR
GREECE
GUAM
GUATEMALA
HONG KONG

HUNGARY
ICELAND
INDIA
INDONESIA
IRAN
IRELAND
ISRAEL
ITALY
JAPAN
KAZAKHSTAN
KENYA
KOREA
KWAIT
KYRGYZSTAN
LATVIA

KEY

* ILCA ACTIVE DISTRICT



LITHUANIA
LUXEMBOURG
MACAU
MACEDONIA
MALAYSIA
MALTA
MAURITIUS
MEXICO
MOLDOVA
MONACO
MONTENEGRO
MOROCCO
MOZAMBIQUE
MYANMAR
NETHERLANDS

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
NEW ZEALAND
NIGERIA
NORTH AMERICA
NORWAY
OMAN
PAKISTAN
PERU
POLAND
PORTUGAL
PUERTO RICO
QATAR
ROMANIA
RUSSIA
SERBIA

SEYCHELLES
SINGAPORE
SLOVAKIA
SLOVENIA
SOUTH AFRICA
SPAIN
SRI LANKA
ST LUCIA
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
TAHITI
TANZANIA
THAILAND
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TUNISIA

TURKEY
TURKS & CAICOS
UGANDA
UKRAINE
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
UNITED KINGDOM
URUGUAY
US VIRGIN ISLES
VENEZUELA
ZIMBABWE

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Correct as at 01.01.18 Updated regularly on the ILCA website: www.laserinternational.org

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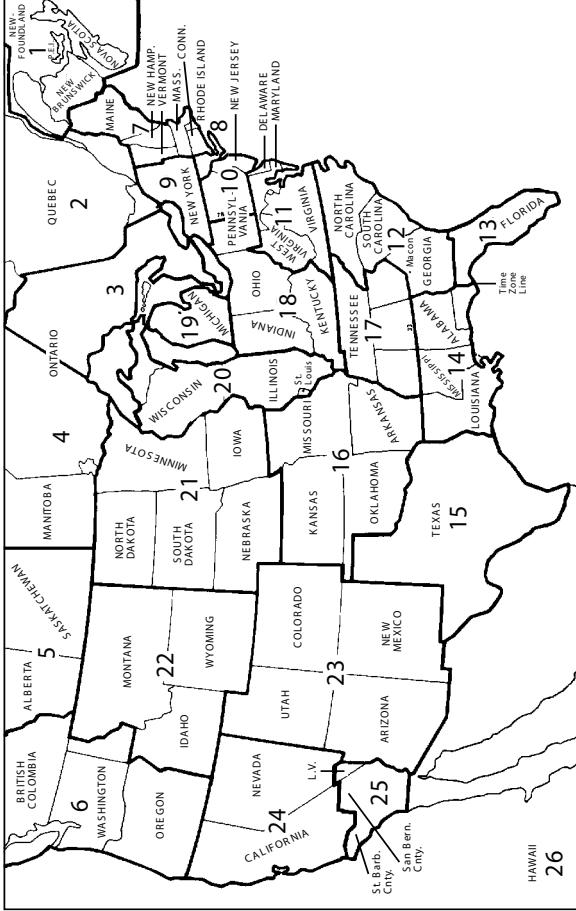
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Boat Care - Stresses and Strains

The Laser boat has an excellent record of durability but like any piece of equipment it can break if overstressed. Weight for weight it probably has one of the strongest constructions of any boat of its type, a fact we are all aware of on occasions when we see Lasers over 10 years old, sailing happily when other boats are retired to the scrap heap. Further, the Laser has proved itself in very strong winds when other classes are reduced to wreckage. It never ceases to amaze us to see Lasers sailing in 40 knots plus.

Over the years, small changes have been made to the Laser to strengthen it as we sail in increasingly challenging conditions. However, there is a limit to the number or kind of changes that can be made before performance is affected.

Mast

When the Laser was introduced, and for many decades after, the two part aluminium mast design involved a trade-off between strength, stiffness and weight. Any increase in strength of the mast would dramatically affect stiffness and therefore performance, which would be totally undesirable.

The Laser mast is produced to a high manufacturing standard in the aluminium trade for the specified wall thickness. Within this standard the Laser requirements demand an even tighter tolerance. Even with this high standard it is possible, when sailing, to stress the mast beyond its yield point which causes a permanent bend.

Some of the biggest causes of bending are sailing with a lot of boom vang on and:

- 1) capsizing at speed;
- 2) catching a wave with the boom end, either offwind or while gybing; or
- 3) sailing into the back of a wave causing rapid deceleration.

Recognising these causes tells us that it is very important to release the boom vang before sailing offwind, ideally just before you round the windward mark. In strong winds, this will reduce the risk of bending with the added advantage that you will open up the leech of the sail which is fast for offwind work! As a guide for letting off the boom vang, trim the mainsheet tight until the rear boom and traveller blocks are just touching then release the vang until there is no pressure on it.

While the above can help you reduce the chance of causing a permanent upper mast bend, sailors seem intent on pushing the Laser harder and longer in ever more challenging conditions.

In 2017 Laser equipment manufacturers introduced a class approved composite upper mast section. The composite mast, while having performance characteristics similar to the aluminium top mast, is not subject to permanent bending. Like any piece of sailing equipment, it is not indestructible, but the composite top mast should provide sailors with a longer mast life and consistently reliable performance when out racing, training or pleasure sailing.



Rudder and Tiller

Rudders and tillers like everything else are not indestructible. On the very few occasions when we have seen damage to either the rudder or the tiller, it has been caused by trying to bear away at speed while the Laser is heeled to leeward. When a Laser is heeled over it takes on severe weather helm. If you try and bear away whilst heeled, you place great loads on the rudder and tiller. The simple answer is to bring the boat upright first before attempting to bear away. This can be done by either hiking more and/or releasing the mainsheet.

Laser Class Rules - One Design

One of the attractions of the Laser for most owners is that the class rules are very strict and that the boat is one design. The Laser philosophy incorporated in the rules is that we want to go sailing, not waste time fiddling with boats. We want to win races on the water using our skill, not by trying to find a way round the rules that will give us an advantage.

The class rules are written to prevent any changes from the standard boat that might affect performance, so that on the water each boat is the same. The few changes to the standard boat that are allowed are minor and only to allow for a few options that make racing the Laser more comfortable and enjoyable.

Over the years the class has refused to make changes to the rules that allow more expensive or complicated equipment or which makes older boats redundant.

If you feel you want to change something on a Laser - STOP. Ask yourself why you want to do it? If the answer is "to make me go faster" there is a very good chance the modification or addition is illegal!

Take a look at the Laser Rules.

- Part One explains the Fundamental Class Rule which covers the philosophy and any item not specifically written into the rules.
- Part Two tells you what you must do to have a legal boat.
- Part Three details a few optional changes and additions you can make.

If Part Three does not specifically allow a change or addition - IT IS ILLEGAL!

If you race a Laser that has a change or addition not allowed by the class rules you will be disqualified from the race. Ignorance of the rules is no defence.

Cheating

In our sport in every club and class there is the odd person who needs to cheat to win. Cheating is doing something that you know is illegal. Whether you gain an advantage or not is irrelevant.

Our class is strong and popular because we believe in a strict one design and our sailors want to know that they are racing on equal terms. ILCA takes a very strong line with Laser sailors who do not sail according to the rules. There have been cases in the past where sailors who have sailed with illegal boats have been banned from sailing a Laser. Such a ban can be for life. If action is also taken under the racing rules, the ban can cover racing in any boat.

Our class is much bigger than the odd person who wants to gain advantage by illegally changing the Laser or its equipment. They can sail in other classes where the rules allow changes to a boat to get an advantage. We do not want them with us.

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The latest edition of the Laser Class Rules and By-Laws are available at www.laserinternational.org.

ILCA By-Law 1: Rules (Parts one to five inclusive)

Valid from 1st January 2019. Cancels all previous rules and interpretations.

RECENT CHANGES:

1 January 2019

Part One modified to clarify that all sails used in competition shall have an ILCA supplied sail button to be class legal. (previous interpretation.)

Rule 3(b)i modified to remove the restriction on the use of aramid fibre rope for control lines. (previous interpretation)

Rule 3(b)ii modified to allow for local variation in thickness of control lines that is not specifically restricted to tapering. (previous interpretation)

Rule 3(b)vi modified to enable clam cleats to include a through hole attachment point. (previous interpretation)

Rule 19(a) modified to clarify that mast step abrasion tubes or collars may be in separate pieces. (previous interpretation)

Rule 31 modified to shorten the rule voting process from six months to one month and removing "votes to be sent by post".

1 January 2017

Rule 22 Compasses, Electronic Equipment and Timing Devices modified to allow use of digital compasses that are not GPS enabled.

New Rule 28 Added to allow boat or body mounted cameras.

Rule 3(f)vi modified to remove restriction on the attachment points of the shock cord inhaul.

Rule 17(c) modified to allow for the addition of one cleat and one turning point in the hiking strap support line that are not attached to the hull or hiking strap.

1 January 2016

4(f) National Letters: updated wording with instructions for positioning of letters on new MKII sail.

INTRODUCTION

The principle of the Laser Class Rules is that no changes to the boat are allowed unless they are specifically permitted by the class rules.

The English text of the Laser Class Rules shall govern.

PART ONE

OBJECT

The Laser is a strict one-design dinghy where the true test, when raced, is between helmspersons and not boats and equipment.

FUNDAMENTAL RULE

The Laser shall be raced in accordance with these Rules, with only the hull, equipment, fittings, spars, sail and battens manufactured by a World Sailing and International Laser Class Association (ILCA) approved builder in strict adherence to the Laser design specification (known as the Construction Manual) which is registered with World Sailing.

No addition or alteration may be made to the hull form, construction, equipment, type of equipment, placing of equipment, fittings, type of fittings, placing of fittings, spars, sail and battens as supplied by the builder except when such an alteration or change is specifically authorised by Parts 2 or 3 of these Rules.

HULL IDENTIFICATION

All Lasers shall have an identification number moulded into the deck under the bow eye or into the transom, which shall be either the sail number or a unique production number.

Lasers with sail numbers from 148200 shall display a unique

World Sailing Building Plaque that has been purchased by the builder from the International Laser Class Association. The plaque shall display the sail number of the boat issued by the International Laser Class Association and shall be permanently fixed in the rear of the cockpit by the builder.

SAIL IDENTIFICATION

Sails manufactured after 1 January 2001 shall have attached near the tack of the sail an ILCA authorized sailmaker button purchased from the International Laser Class Association. Standard MKII sails shall have orange buttons and Radial, 4.7 and Standard MKI (cross-cut) sails shall have red buttons.

DEFINITION OF BUILDER

A Builder is a manufacturer that has the rights to use a Laser trademark, is manufacturing the hull, equipment, fittings, spars, sails and battens in strict adherence to the Construction Manual, and has been approved as a Laser Builder by each of World Sailing and the International Laser Class Association.

PART TWO

1. MEASUREMENT DIAGRAMS

The Measurement Diagrams are part of these Rules.

The spars, sails, battens, centreboard, rudder, and the placing of fittings and equipment shall conform to the Measurement Diagrams. The measurement tolerances are intended to allow for necessary manufacturing tolerances and shall not be used to alter the design.

2. MEASUREMENT

In the case of a dispute alleging non-compliance with the Construction Manual, the matter, together with any relevant information, shall be referred to the Chief Measurer of the International Laser Class Association at the International Office who shall give a final ruling in consultation with a World Sailing Technical Officer.

In the case of a measurement dispute on the hull, spars, sail, battens, centreboard and rudder, rigging, type of fittings and equipment and the placing of same not explicitly covered by these Rules, Measurement Diagrams and Measurement By-Laws the following procedure shall be adopted:

A sample of 10 other boats shall be taken and measured using identical techniques. The dimensions of the disputed boat shall be equal to, or between the maximum and minimum dimensions obtained from these 10 boats. If the boat in question is outside these dimensions the matter, together with any relevant information, shall be referred to the Chief Measurer of the International Laser Class Association at the International Office, who shall give a final ruling. If any of the dimensions of the sample are considered to be unusual, all relevant information shall be referred by the Class Association to World Sailing.

3. CONTROL SYSTEMS, CONTROL LINES AND FITTINGS

Control System Definitions

- i The Cunningham, outhaul, vang, traveller and mainsheet are the **Control Line Systems**. The Cunningham, outhaul and vang **Control Line Systems** may include more than one **Control Line** as allowed in Rules 3(d), 3(e) and 3(f). i. Each **Control Line** shall be a single piece of uniform thickness and material. A line is a **Control Line** if any of the line moves along its axis during adjustment of the **Control Line System**. A line that exclusively attaches items together is a **Tie Line**.
- ii For the purpose of these definitions, the **Standard Fittings** are the:

Plastic cunningham fairlead	Vang cleat block
Plastic cunningham clam cleat	Vang key block
Plastic outhaul clam cleat	Vang key
Plastic outhaul fairlead	Plastic traveller clam cleat
Plastic traveller fairleads	Mainsheet block

- iii An “**Optional**” fitting is a fitting or block that replaces, or is additional to, a **Standard Fitting** as allowed by these Rules.
- iv A “**Builder Supplied**” fitting replaces a **Standard Fitting**, and is supplied only by the Builder, as allowed by these Rules.
- v A “**Turning Point**” is a sheave (pulley) in a block, a rope loop, a rope loop reinforced with a thimble, the outhaul fairlead, a shackle, part of a fitting, sail cringle, mast or boom around which a moving **Control Line** passes, **except that** the cunningham fairlead, the “**Optional**” blocks attached to the “**Builder Supplied**” deck block fitting, the cunningham clam cleat, and the “**Optional**” cam cleats attached to the “**Builder Supplied**” deck cleat base **will not be counted as “Turning Points”** in Rules 3(e)i and 3(f).
- vi When an “**Optional**” block, or shock cord is attached to a fitting, line, mast, boom or the sail, it may be attached either with or without a shackle, clips, balls, hooks and/or a tie line.

(b) Control Lines and Fittings

- i. Control lines shall be natural or synthetic rope.
- ii. Control lines shall be of uniform thickness, but may vary in thickness for the purpose of a splice at the load bearing attachment point. 
- iii. In a control line system where more than one control line is permitted, lines of different diameter shall not be joined together.
- iv. “**Optional**” blocks allowed in cunningham, vang or outhaul control systems, shall have sheaves of diameter not less than 15 mm and not more than 30 mm. Thimbles allowed to reinforce rope loops used as “**Turning Points**” in the cunningham, vang and outhaul control line systems shall not exceed 40mm in length.
- v. Only single or double “**Optional**” blocks shall be used. A single block means a block with one sheave; a double block means a block with two sheaves. “**Optional**” blocks may include a becket, a swivel and/or a shackle.
- vi. The fairleads and clam cleats may be replaced in the same position with an identical size and shape fitting. Clam cleats may include a through hole attachment point. 
- vii. The plastic cunningham fairlead may be replaced with one of the same type which has a stainless steel insert, and has the same screw hole positions.
- viii. “**Builder Supplied**” Deck Fittings (Deck Block Fitting and Deck Cleat Base)

- a) The cunningham fairlead may be replaced in the same position with a “**Builder Supplied**” deck block fitting which may have one or two single “**Optional**” blocks attached.



“**Optional**” blocks shall not be attached to the cunningham fairlead.

Either the cunningham fairlead alone, or the “**Builder Supplied**” deck block fitting with single “**Optional**” block(s) attached may be used to lead the cunningham and/or outhaul control lines to the deck cleat(s).

- b) The “**Optional**” deck blocks may be supported with a spring, ball, plastic tube or tape.
- c) The cunningham clam cleat may be replaced

in the same position with a “**Builder Supplied**” deck cleat base for attaching two “**Optional**” cam cleats (cunningham and outhaul) which have fixing hole centres of 27 mm.



The two cam cleats may include a bridge and a fairlead with or without rollers on the aft exit.

- d) Control lines shall not be tied to any of the cunningham fairlead, the “**Builder Supplied**” deck block fitting and the “**Optional**” blocks attached to it, the cunningham clam cleat or the “**Builder Supplied**” deck cleat base and the “**Optional**” cam cleats, cleat bridge and fairleads attached to it.

- ix. Rope loop handles covered with plastic/rubber tube and/or tape may be included anywhere on the free end of a control line.
- x. The free ends of different control lines (except mainsheet) may be tied together and/or tied to any deck fitting or the centreboard, the centreboard handle or a rope loop used to attach a retaining line. Free ends of control lines shall not be tied to shock cord (except mainsheet).
- xi. To secure the mast in the event of a capsize, a loose retention line or shock cord (that will allow 180 degree plus mast rotation) shall be tied/attached between the cunningham fairlead or the deck block fitting and the mast tang or gooseneck. Clips, hooks, shackles and balls may be used to attach the retention line.
- xii. Reference points (marks) may be placed on the deck, spars and ropes.

(c) Mainsheet – also see Rules 3(a) & 3(b)

- i. The mainsheet shall be a single line, and be attached to the becket of the aft boom block, and then passed through the traveller block, the aft boom block, boom eye strap, forward boom block and the mainsheet block. After the mainsheet block it shall be knotted, or tied, so that the end of the mainsheet cannot pull through the mainsheet block. The mainsheet shall not be controlled aft of the forward boom block except to facilitate a tack or gybe.
- ii. The tail of the mainsheet may also be knotted or tied to either the base of the mainsheet block, the hiking strap, the hiking strap support line, or the hiking strap shock cord. This option, if used, satisfies the knotting requirement in 3(c).
- iii. The mainsheet block may be replaced by any type of single block with or without an internal or attached jamming device, and mounted in the position shown on the measurement diagram. The block may be supported by a spring, ball, plastic tube or tape.
- iv. One mainsheet clam or cam cleat of any type may be mounted on each side deck in the position shown on the measurement diagram.

(d) Vang – also see Rules 3(a) & 3(b)

- i. The vang system shall be between the mast tang and the boom key fitting and shall be comprised of the vang cleat block, the vang key block, a maximum of two control lines, loops and/or “**Optional**” blocks for additional purchase with a **maximum of 7 “Turning Points”**.
- ii. The vang cleat block shall be attached directly to the mast tang, or to an “**Optional**” swivel that shall be attached to the mast tang.
- iii. A shackle may be used to attach the vang cleat block or the swivel to the mast tang.
- iv. The swivel, shackle or swivel/shackle combination shall not exceed 80 mm in length when measured under tension.

- v. The vang key block may be fitted with a spare key.
- vi. The key may be straight or bent, and it may be held in the key way with either tape, elastic or velcro.
- vii. The vang key block may be replaced with an "Optional" vang key block which may have a spare key.
- viii."Optional "single blocks may be attached to one or both sides of the vang cleat block, using a clevis pin or bolt through the attachment hole in the vang cleat block.
- ix. The mast tang hole may be drilled to take a larger pin.

x. "Builder Supplied" Vang Cleating Fitting

- a) The vang cleat block may be replaced with a "Builder Supplied" vang cleating fitting which incorporates "Turning Points" and a cam cleat. These photos show the 2 Class legal "Builder Supplied" vang cleating fittings:



- b) The fitting shall be attached directly to the mast tang.
- c) The fitting shall not be modified in any way.

(e) Cunningham – also see Rules 3(a) & 3(b)

- i. The cunningham system shall consist of a maximum three control lines, "Optional" blocks or loops for purchase with a **maximum of 5 "Turning Points"**.
- ii. The cunningham control line shall be securely attached to any of the mast, gooseneck, mast tang, swivel or shackle that may be used to attach the vang cleat block to the mast tang, the cunningham attachment point on the "Builder Supplied" vang cleating fitting or the becket of an optional becket block fixed on the cunningham attachment point on the 'Builder-supplied' vang.
- The cunningham control line shall pass through the sail tack cringle as a moving line.
- The sail tack cringle shall be at least one of the **maximum of 5 "Turning Points" permitted by Rule 3(e).**
- iii. Additional purchases may be obtained using rope loops, "Optional" blocks and using any of the boom, sail tack cringle, gooseneck fitting, mast tang, shackle attaching vang cleat block or swivel, the swivel, or the cunningham attachment point on a "Builder Supplied" vang cleating fitting.
- iv. Deck Block Fitting and Deck Cleat Base

The cunningham control line shall pass only once through the cunningham fairlead or "Optional" single block attached to the "Builder Supplied" deck block fitting and shall pass only once through the cunningham clam cleat or "Optional" cam cleat attached to the "Builder Supplied" deck cleat base.

(f) Outhaul – also see Rules 3(a) & 3(b)

- i. The outhaul system shall consist of a maximum of two control lines, "Optional" blocks or loops for purchase and a **maximum of 6 "Turning Points"**.
- ii. The outhaul control line shall be attached to either the end of the boom, the outhaul fairlead, the sail, or a quick release system, and shall pass through the boom outhaul fairlead as a moving line at least

once. The outhaul fairlead shall be at least one of the maximum of 6 "Turning Points" permitted by Rule 3(f).

- iii. Additional purchases may be obtained by forming rope loops in the line or adding "Optional" blocks to the line, and/or using the outhaul fairlead, the outhaul clam cleat, the boom, the mast or gooseneck fitting.

An "Optional" block may be attached to the outhaul fairlead, **provided** Rule 3(f)ii is also satisfied.

An "Optional" block may be attached to the outhaul clam cleat.

- iv. An "Optional" block may be attached to the clew of the sail, or to a quick release system, or be part of a quick release system.

- v. One or two "Optional" blocks may be attached to the gooseneck fitting, or at the mast/gooseneck junction with their "Turning Points" not more than 100mm from the centre of the gooseneck bolt. (The gooseneck may be inverted.) The blocks in this rule may also be attached to the gooseneck with a bolt or a pin.

- vi. A shock cord may be used as an inhaul on the clew

- vii. Shock cord and/or rope loops (rope loops may be part of the control line) can be tied around the boom and/or the outhaul control lines to retain the outhaul lines close to the boom.

viii. Deck Led Outhaul System

- a) When led to the deck, the outhaul control line shall pass only once through the cunningham fairlead or the outhaul "Optional" single block attached to the "Builder Supplied" deck block fitting and shall pass only once through the "Optional" cam cleat attached to the "Builder Supplied" deck cleat base.

- b) The boom outhaul clam cleat shall not be removed.

(g) Clew Tie Down – also see Rules 3(a) & 3(b)

- i. The clew of the sail shall be attached to the boom by either a tie line or a webbing strap with or without a fastening device wrapped around the boom and through the sail cringle, a quick release system attached to a tie line or soft strap wrapped around the boom, or a "Builder Supplied" stainless steel boom slide with quick release system. An additional outhaul extension tie line may be added between the clew of the sail and the outhaul or the quick release system.
- ii. If the clew tie down is a tie line, it may be passed through solid balls with holes and/or tubes to reduce friction.



(h) Traveller – also see Rules 3(a) & 3(b)

- i. The traveller shall be a single line. It shall be rigged as a simple closed loop through the traveller eyes and the free end passing through the traveller cleat. A splice that does not extend through the nearest traveller eye may be used at the non-free end.
- ii. A spring, ball or tape may be used between the traveller blocks.

SAIL REGISTRATION NUMBERS, NATIONAL LETTERS AND NATIONAL FLAG

(For Laser Radial and 4.7 sail number positions please see part 4 rule 29(e) and 30(e))

- (a) For Lasers up to sail number 148199, the sail number is a number moulded into the deck under the bow eye or into the transom, or displayed on a

plate attached to the rear of the cockpit.

For Lasers with sail numbers from 148200, the sail number is the number displayed on a unique World Sailing Building Plaque attached to the rear of the cockpit.

- (b) All numbers shall be in accordance with the Racing Rules of Sailing except as amended by these rules in respect of type, positioning and minimum dimensions:

Height 300 mm.

Width 200 mm (excluding digit 1).

Thickness 45 mm.

Space between adjoining numbers minimum 50 mm.

Sail numbers shall be regularly spaced.

Numbers on the starboard side shall be placed above those on the port side.

Each sail number digit shall be of one colour only.

The sail numbers shall be solid and easy to read.

After 1st March 1998 - sail numbers and national letters shall only be adhesive numbers. The use of permanent ink pens or similar to mark numbers and national letters on the sail is prohibited.

- (c) For sails with numbers above 153000 and sails purchased after 1st June 1993 the sail numbers shall be glued or sewn on each side of the sail, with the bottom of the numbers on the starboard side of the sail placed along a line parallel to and 400 mm (+ or - 12 mm) below the seam at the middle batten pocket. The bottom of the numbers on the port side of the sail shall be placed on a line 400 mm (+ or - 12 mm) below and parallel to the bottom of the numbers on the starboard side of the sail. The starboard sail numbers shall commence 100 mm (+ or - 12 mm) from the leech and the port side numbers shall end 100 mm (+ or - 12 mm) from the leech.

(For additional guidance, see the Instructions for Applying Sail Numbers on p. 45 along with accompanying diagrams on pp. 46 - 49).

- (d) Sail numbers from 131000, sails purchased after 1st June 1993 and new sails stamped "New Numbers" shall have numbers that are clearly visible with the last four digits of the number in one dark, distinctive colour or black and any preceding numbers in a different, contrasting, distinctive colour (red is recommended).

- (e) Exceptions to this Rule are permitted:

- i. when the hull and/or sail are provided by the organisers for an event and after approval of the International Laser Class Association, the numbers on the sail used for that event only may be single, double or triple digit numbers.
- ii. in the case of a Laser borrowed or chartered for a specific event, and after written approval from the Race Committee, a competitor may use a sail with numbers that are different to the sail number allocated to the hull. The sail number used shall be the sail number allocated to the competitor's own Laser. When the competitor does not own a Laser, the number used on the sail shall be the number of the Laser chartered.
- iii. when a sail is damaged during a series and Rule 7 (c) applies the sail number may contravene Rules 4 (a) and (e) ii only when written permission for a sail number change is given by the Race Committee.

- (f) **National Letters**, if required, shall conform to the same type, size, spacing and requirements as sail numbers (refer rule 4(b), (c), (d) and (e)) and shall be positioned as follows:

The letters on the starboard side of the MKI sail shall

be placed along the top edge of the seam below the bottom batten pocket (+ or - 12mm), for the MKII sail on a Base Line 400mm (+ or - 12mm) below the bottom batten pocket and on the port side of the sail along a line 400 mm (+ or - 12mm) below and parallel to the letters on the starboard side. The starboard letters shall commence 100 mm (+ or - 12 mm) from the leech and the port letters shall finish 100 mm (+ or - 12 mm) from the leech. The letters shall all be the same colour, which may be one of the colours of the digits of the sail number, or another distinctive colour *[also see diagrams on pages 52-55]*.

National Letters shall be required at all World Championships, Regional Championships and events described as international events in the notice of race or sailing instructions. National Letters may be required at any other regatta by the notice of race or sailing instructions.

(g) RED RHOMBUS

- i. Sails used in the following women's events shall carry a red rhombus above the top batten pocket on both sides:
 - a. World or regional (continental) championships.
 - b. Events described as "international events" by the Notice of Race or Sailing Instructions.
 - c. Other events that prescribe in the Notice of Race or Sailing Instructions that women competitors should be identified.
- ii. The minimum size and approximate position shall comply with diagram on page 36.
- iii. The rhombus may be retained for racing in other events.

(h) NATIONAL FLAG

If required by the Notice of Race and the Sailing Instructions, a national flag with a nominal size of 567 x 337 mm shall be applied to both sides of the mainsail. For the Standard and Radial sails, flags shall be positioned such that the aft edge of the flag is within 100 and 150 mm of the leech and between the sail numbers and the batten pocket below the sail numbers. The flag shall be approximately parallel with the sail numbers and letters and shall not touch the numbers. For the 4.7 sail, the flag shall be positioned within 100 and 150 mm of the leech but below and within 50 mm of the bottom batten pocket. The flag shall be printed on separate material applied to the sail. The use of permanent ink pens or similar to make a national flag is forbidden. The national flag shall correspond to the national letters.

5. MAST

No mast which has a permanent bend shall be used at any time.

6. CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

- (a) In alteration of RRS 43.1 (b) the maximum total weight of competitors' clothing and equipment shall be 9kg *(for Laser Radial and 4.7 rigs please see part 4)*.
 - (b) Competitors shall not wear or carry non floating clothing or equipment which in total weight exceeds 500 grammes dead weight except protective sailing clothing.
 - (c) For the purposes of weighing clothing and equipment as required by RRS Appendix H three coat hangers may be used instead of a rack.
- #### 7. SAILING REQUIREMENTS
- (a) The Laser shall be raced with either one or two persons aboard.

When two persons race a Laser they shall race together throughout the entire race or series of races without alternating at the helm.

- (b) No part of the helmsman or crew may be placed forward of the mast while racing.
- (c) Sails

In a series of races a sail shall not be changed for another unless written permission for an individual change is obtained from the race committee. Written permission shall only be given in the event of a sail damaged beyond repair or damaged to the extent that it cannot be repaired before the start of the next race in a series. In the event of a change the damaged sail shall not be used again in that series even if it is subsequently repaired.

For the purpose of this rule, a series is deemed to be two or more individual races which count towards an overall points total.

8. HULL COATINGS

The use of slowly soluble applications which might alter the boundary layer characteristics of the hull are prohibited.

9. CLASS ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP

No person is permitted to race a Laser in any Fleet, interFleet, District, or other sanctioned event unless at least one member of the crew is a current member of the International Laser Class Association (a member of a District Laser Association duly established in accordance with the Constitution is a member of the International Laser Class Association).

10. ADVERTISING

Advertising, including competitor advertising, is permitted in accordance with World Sailing Regulation 20 - Advertising code; except that the sail window shall be kept free of advertising or other graphic material.

[Note: For information about World Sailing Regulation 20, see:
<http://www.sailing.org/documents/regulations/regulations.php>]

PART THREE

OPTIONS & EXCEPTIONS TO PARTS ONE & TWO

11. HULL FINISH

- (a) Waxing, polishing and fine wet and dry sanding of the hull is permitted, provided the intention and effect is to polish the hull only. Polishing/sanding shall not be used to remove mould imperfections.
- (b) Sanding and refinishing of the hull with the intention or effect to lighten the hull or improve the performance, finish, materials or shape beyond the original is not permitted.

12. TRANSOM DRAIN BUNG

A retaining line may be attached to the transom drain bung and the gudgeon.

13. SELF BAILER

A self-bailing device as supplied only by the builder may be added. The bailer may be sealed with tape, filler or glue along its edge where it joins the hull and at the screw hole. Filling the screw hole level with the flat surface of the bailer is permitted. Fairing the flat surface of the bailer to the hull shape or changing the profile of the bailer is not permitted. The drain bung may be removed from the self-bailer, and the self bailer opening pin may be secured to the cockpit floor with self adhesive plastic tape. The builder-supplied o-rings may be substituted with non builder-supplied alternatives provided the basic function of the bailer is unchanged.

14. CENTREBOARD

- (a) A rope handle passing through not more than two

holes of maximum diameter 12.5 mm above a line drawn from the bottom of the centreboard stop, parallel to the top of the centreboard is permitted. A plastic/rubber tube and/or tape are permitted on the handle of the centreboard.

- (b) The trailing edge of the centreboard may be sharpened by sanding the blade between the trailing edge and a line 100 mm parallel to the trailing edge, provided the distance between the leading edge and the trailing edge of the blade is not reduced.
- (c) Surface refinishing of the centreboard is permitted provided the original shape, thickness and characteristics are not altered.
- (d) One layer of any material of maximum 2mm thickness and of a maximum size of 30mm x 30mm may be applied at the top front corner of the centreboard case. Vertical cuts are allowed in the material to allow the material to conform to the shape of the centreboard case.
- (e) A wood centreboard shall not be used on a hull that was originally supplied with a non wood centreboard.
- (f) A tie line or shock cord shall be attached to the small hole in the upper forward corner of the centreboard, and any of the bow eye, the cunningham fairlead, the "Builder Supplied" deck block fitting and the mast to prevent loss of the centreboard in event of a capsise. The tie line or shock cord may be looped around the bow, but shall not be attached to the gunwale. Attachment can be by knots or loops in the shock cord, and/or tie lines, shackles, clips, hooks or eyes. When the shock cord is attached to the bow eye it may also pass through an attachment to the "Builder Supplied" deck block fitting or the cunningham fairlead.
- (g) The components of the "Builder Supplied" centreboard stopper may be secured together by glue, screws, bolts, nuts and washers, provided the original shape and dimensions are not reduced.
- 15. RUDDER**
- (a) The trailing edge of the rudder blade may be sharpened by sanding the blade between the trailing edge and a line 60 mm parallel to the trailing edge, provided the distance between the leading edge and the trailing edge of the blade is not reduced.
- (b) Surface refinishing of the rudder blade is permitted provided that the original shape, thickness and characteristics are not altered.
- (c) The rudder blade and/or rudder head holes may be enlarged up to a maximum diameter of 10mm. The rudder bolt and bush set may be replaced with a larger diameter bolt to fit this hole. The bolt head, nut and washers shall fall within a 20mm diameter circle.
- (d) To achieve the maximum 78 degree rudder angle relative to the bottom edge of the rudder head, the leading edge of the blade may be cut away where it touches the spacing pin.
- (e) To restrict the rudder angle to maximum 78 degrees relative to the bottom edge of the rudder head, the lower forward spacing pin may be wound with flexible adhesive tape.
- (f) The rudder pintles may be fitted with spacers to lift the rudder head to allow the tiller to clear the deck at the transom.
- (g) The rudder downhaul line may have multiple purchases.
- (h) A hole may be drilled in the top rudder pintle and a

pin or clip inserted in the hole to prevent loss of the rudder.

- (i) A wood rudder shall not be used on a hull that was originally supplied with a non wood rudder.
- (j) The rudder shall be maintained in the full down position except whilst racing in water less than 1.5m deep unless otherwise specified in the sailing instructions.
- (k) Padding of uniform thickness may be used in the gap between the rudder blade and rudder head. This padding must cover completely the part of the rudder blade that comes in contact with the rudder head. The thickness of the rudder blade plus the padding must not exceed 20.3mm.

16. TILLER

- (a) The tiller and tiller extension are not restricted in any way except that the tiller:
 - i. shall be capable of being removed from the rudder head.
 - ii. shall be fitted with a cleat, hook, pin or eye to secure the downhaul.
 - iii. shall, except for normal wear caused by the traveller rope, be straight along its topmost edge between a point 30 mm in front of the forward edge of the rudder head and the cockpit end of the tiller.

- (b) The tiller may be fitted with an "anti wear" strip or tube of not more than 200 mm in length placed above the level of the straight edge required by 16 (a) iii and only where the traveller crosses the tiller.

- (c) The use of a tiller retaining pin is optional.

17. HIKING STRAP

- (a) The hiking strap may be substituted with any type of non-stretch material and it may be padded.
- (b) The hiking strap may be fixed to the cockpit at the forward end by wrapping the strap around the mainsheet block plastic pressure plate or by using both the centreboard friction attachment plate and the mainsheet block plastic pressure plate.
- (c) The hiking strap supporting line between the aft end of the hiking strap and the eye straps on the aft face of the cockpit may be rigged in any manner so that the hiking strap is fixed or adjustable and may include one cleat; one ring, thimble, or shackle; or both.

(d) A shock cord may be attached between the aft end of the hiking strap and to either the traveller cleat, or the hiking strap eye straps at the aft end of the cockpit.

18. BOOM

(a) A metal sleeve supplied by the builder of maximum length 900 mm may be fixed inside the boom. The sleeve shall not extend aft of the point 1220 mm from the front end of the boom (including plug).

(b) The stainless steel mainsheet eye strap between the two blocks on the boom may be replaced with a soft strap. The maximum width of the soft strap shall be 26mm. The soft strap shall only be fixed to the boom using the holes drilled by the builder as shown in the diagram below.

(c) Traveller and Boom mounted mainsheet blocks may be replaced with the "Builder Supplied" blocks shown in the photo.



19. MAST

(a) To prevent abrasion of the mast step, tubes or collars of uniform thickness not exceeding 1 mm in total may be placed around the entire circumference of the lower mast or the mast step cavity. A tube or collar shall not extend more than 10 mm above deck level.



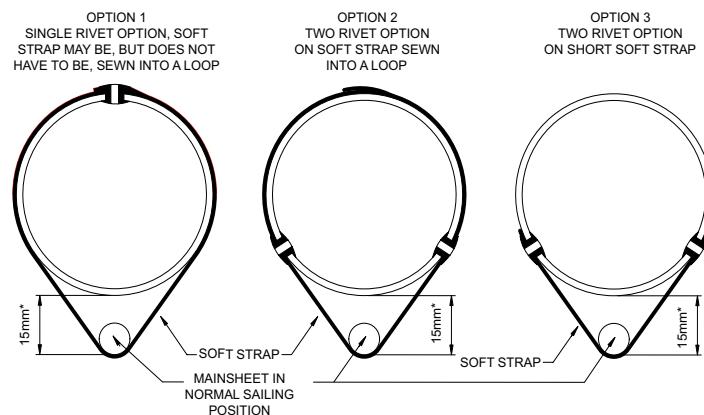
In addition, a disc of uniform thickness not exceeding 1mm in thickness may be placed in the bottom of the mast step.

The mast or mast cavity may be lubricated.

Tape or other bushing material may be applied to both the plastic end cap, the collar of the upper mast and the upper mast to ensure a snug fit. The tape or bushing material may only be used on that portion of the plastic parts that actually slide into the lower section and/or between the upper mast and the collar and it shall be a uniform thickness around the circumference. Taping or bushing material above the collar to fair the collar into the mast is prohibited.

(d) Flexible adhesive tape may be applied to the outside of the joint of the upper and lower mast sections to a limit of 40mm above and below the

CROSS SECTIONS THROUGH BOOMS AND SOFT STRAPS SHOWING THE ONLY LEGAL FIXING OPTIONS



NOTES:
1. 15mm DIMENSION MARKED * IS NOMINAL.
2. HOLES FOR OPTIONS 2 AND 3 ARE POSITIONED TO FIT THE ORIGINAL STAINLESS STEEL EYE STRAP.
3. NO BOOM SHALL BE DRILLED WITH THREE HOLES AT THE BOOM STRAP POSITION

Diagram for Rule 18(b)

joint to prevent rotation of the mast sections at the joint.

20. INSPECTION PORTS

Inspection ports not exceeding 153 mm internal diameter may be installed on the deck or in the cockpit to provide access to the hull cavity, provided that any inspection port is fitted with watertight threaded covers (any bayonet mounted parts are deemed to be not threaded).

Storage receptacles are permitted underneath hatch covers.

21. CLIPS AND STORAGE BAGS

Clips, ties or bags to stow or secure safety or other equipment may be used on the deck, in the cockpit, around the mast or boom.

22. COMPASS, ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT AND TIMING DEVICES

(a) One compass mounted on any part of the deck or the cockpit is permitted if the hull cavity is not pierced by anything other than the fasteners. Compasses may not be fitted to inspection ports. An additional wrist mounted compass is permitted. Electronic, self-contained, digital compasses using only magnetic input are permitted.

(b) Timing devices are permitted.

(c) A timing device and electronic compass may be integrated in the same device.

(d) A compass or timing device must not be capable of displaying, delivering, transmitting, receiving, calculating, correlating or storing information about wind speed, wind direction, boat speed or boat position.

(e) Any use of electronic equipment not specifically allowed in the rules is prohibited unless the rules are modified by the sailing instructions.

23. WIND INDICATORS

(a) Wind indicators may be attached as desired provided the sail is not cut and the buoyancy qualities of the hull and mast are not impaired.

(b) Ribbons, wool or similar wind indicators may be attached to the sail.

24. TAPE AND LINE

The use of flexible adhesive tape or similar or line is permitted to secure shackle pins and clips, and to bind sheets, control lines and rigging, except that tape or line shall not be used to construct new fittings or modify the function of existing fittings.

25. SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Any additional equipment required by an international, national or other governing authority for safety purposes may be fitted or carried provided it is not used in contravention of the FUNDAMENTAL RULE.

26. REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

(a) Repairs and preventative maintenance to the sail, hull, deck, centreboard, rudder, mast, boom or any fittings and fixings may be carried out without violation of these Rules provided such repairs are made in such a way that the essential shape, characteristics or function of the original are not affected.

(b) In the event of the failure of any fittings, or the replacement of fittings as authorised by these Rules, the fitting or the replacement shall be the same type as the original and shall be placed in a position conforming to the Measurement Diagrams.

(c) Preventative maintenance includes the replacement of fasteners (screws, bolts, nuts, washers and rivets) provided the replacement does not alter the function of the fitting. The tolerances of the Measurement Diagrams shall not be used to alter the position of

fittings. In addition the reversing of spars is permitted if the fittings are replaced in accordance with the Measurement Diagrams. Any holes in the top section of the mast shall be permanently sealed with a rivet or similar to maintain the buoyancy of the mast.

Sail panels and luff sleeves shall not be replaced.

(d) Any flotation equipment (flotation foam blocks or Cubitainer inserts) that is defective or has been removed shall be replaced by fully air filled, builder supplied, Cubitainer inserts which shall have an equal volume to the defective or removed flotation equipment.

(e) The use of lubricants is unrestricted except that they shall not be used on the hull (below the gunwales).

27. REEFING

The sail may be reefed by rolling the sail around the mast 1 or 2 times.

28. BOAT OR BODY MOUNTED CAMERA

One camera may be attached to the sailor or may be mounted on the boat if the hull cavity is not pierced by anything other than the fasteners.

PART FOUR

LASER RADIAL RIG AND LASER 4.7 RIG OPTIONS

Part 4 of the Laser Class Rules shall be read in conjunction with the remainder of the Laser Class Rules.

When the Laser Radial or the Laser 4.7 rigs are used the Rules of Parts 1, 2, 3 and 5 of the Laser Class Rules apply except where specifically amended by Part Four.

29. LASER RADIAL

(a) The Laser Radial sail and bottom mast as supplied by an approved Builder shall conform to the measurement diagrams which form part of these Rules.

(b) The Laser Radial rig may be used in any Laser regatta subject to the conditions in 29 (c) and any restrictions in the Notice of Race and Sailing Instructions.

(c) The Laser Radial rig may only be used in District Championships and higher level regattas when prescribed in the Notice of Race and Sailing Instructions.

(d) In a series of races a Laser Radial rig shall not be changed for a Laser or Laser 4.7 rig. A series is 2 or more races that count towards an overall points total.

(e) SAIL REGISTRATION NUMBERS & NATIONAL LETTERS

Rules 4(c) and (f) shall be amended to read as follows:

4(c) For Laser Radial sails with numbers above 153000 and sails purchased after 1st June 1993 the sail numbers shall be glued or sewn on each side of the sail, with the bottom of the numbers on the starboard side of the sail placed along a line parallel to and 400 mm (+ or - 12 mm) below the underside of the middle batten pocket. The bottom of the numbers on the port side of the sail shall be placed on a line 400 mm (+ or - 12 mm) below and parallel to the bottom of the numbers on the starboard side of the sail. The starboard sail numbers shall commence 100 mm (+ or - 12 mm) from the leech and the port side numbers shall finish 100 mm (+ or - 12 mm) from the leech.

(For additional guidance, see the Instructions for Applying Sail Numbers on p. 45 along with accompanying diagrams on pp. 46 - 49.)

4(f) National Letters, if required, shall conform to the same type, size, spacing and requirements as sail numbers (refer rule 4(b), (c), (d) and (e)) and shall be positioned as follows (also see diagram):

The top of the letters on the starboard side of the sail shall be placed on the bottom edge of the bottom batten pocket and its extension (+ 12 mm). The starboard letters shall commence 100 mm (+ or - 12 mm) from the leech. The bottom of the letters on the port side shall be placed on a line 400 mm (+ or - 12 mm) below and parallel to the bottom of the letters on the starboard side of the sail. The port letters shall finish 100 mm (+ or - 12 mm) from the leech. The letters shall all be the same colour, which may be one of the colours of the digits of the sail number, or another distinctive colour.

National Letters shall be required at all World Championships, Regional Championships and events described as international events in the notice of race or sailing instructions. National Letters may be required at any other regatta by the notice of race or sailing instructions.

(f) CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

Rule 6(a) shall be amended to read as follows:

6(a) For the purposes of RRS 43.1 (b) the maximum total weight of competitors clothing and equipment shall be 9 kg.

30. LASER 4.7

(a) The Laser 4.7 sail and bottom mast as supplied by an approved Builder shall conform to the measurement diagrams which form part of these Rules.

(b) The Laser 4.7 rig may be used in any Laser regatta subject to the conditions in 30 (c) and any restrictions in the Notice of Race and Sailing Instructions.

(c) The Laser 4.7 rig may only be used in District Championships and higher level regattas when prescribed in the Notice of Race and Sailing Instructions.

(d) In a series of races a Laser 4.7 rig shall not be changed for a Laser or Laser Radial rig. A series is 2 or more races that count towards an overall points total.

(e) SAIL REGISTRATION NUMBERS

Rules 4(b), 4(c) and 4(f) shall be amended to read as follows:

4(b) On Laser 4.7 sails all numbers shall be in accordance with the Racing Rules of Sailing and shall be of the following minimum dimensions:

Height 220 mm.

Width 150 mm excluding digit 1.

Thickness 30 mm.

Note: Optimist Class legal numbers conform to this rule.

The maximum height to conform is 240mm.

Space between adjoining numbers / letters and rows minimum 30 mm.

Sail numbers shall be regularly spaced.

Numbers on the starboard side shall be placed above those on the port side.

Each number digit shall be one colour only.

The numbers shall be solid and easy to read.

4(c) For Laser 4.7 sails with numbers above 153000 and sails purchased after 1st June 1993 the sail numbers shall be glued or sewn on each side of the sail, with the bottom of the starboard numbers placed along the top edge of a line placed 270mm

(0 to +12mm) below and parallel to the seam below the bottom edge of the middle batten pocket. The port side numbers shall be placed along a line 270mm below and parallel to the bottom of the starboard side numbers. The starboard side numbers shall commence 100 mm (+ or - 12 mm) from the leech and the port side numbers shall end 100 mm (+ or - 12 mm) from the leech.

(For additional guidance, see the Instructions for Applying Sail Numbers on p. 45 along with accompanying diagrams on pp. 46 - 49.)

National letters, if required, shall conform to the same type, size, spacing and requirements as Laser 4.7 numbers (refer rule 29 (e) (4) (b)).

For all Laser 4.7 sails with numbers from 190000, and for sails purchased from 1 April 2006 onwards, The bottom of the starboard side letters shall be placed along a line 270mm (+12mm) below and parallel to the bottom of the numbers on the port side and start 100mm (+ or -12mm) from the leech. The bottom of the letters on the port side shall be placed along a line 270mm (+12mm) below and parallel to the bottom of the letters on the starboard side and finish 100mm (+ or -12mm) from the leech.

For Laser 4.7 sails with numbers under 190000 that were purchased before 1 April 2006, they may be placed as above or along the same line, 270mm below and parallel to the bottom of the numbers on the port side, on opposite sides of the sail. The letters on the port side shall be closer to the leech than those on the starboard side, with the port side letters finishing 100mm (+ or - 12mm) from the leech.

National Letters shall be required at all World Championships, Regional Championships and events described as international events in the notice of race or sailing instructions. National Letters may be required at any other regatta by the notice of race or sailing instructions.

The letters shall all be the same colour, which may be one of the colours of the digits of the sail number, or another distinctive colour.

(f) MAST

Rule 5 shall be amended to read as follows:

5 The Laser 4.7 bottom mast is supplied with a pre-bend aft of approximately 5 degrees. The pre-bend shall not be increased or decreased. No top mast that has permanent bend in it shall be used at any time.

(g) CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

Rule 6(a) shall be amended to read as follows:

6(a) In alteration of RRS 43.1 (b) the maximum total weight of competitors clothing and equipment shall be 8 kg.

PART FIVE

31. AMENDMENTS

Amendments to these Rules shall be approved by each of:

- (a) the World Council,
- (b) the Advisory Council,
- (c) at least two-thirds of the membership casting a vote in response to a ballot published by the International Office of the Class. Only those votes submitted within one month from the date of publication of the rule change ballot shall be valid, and
- (d) World Sailing.

Class Rule Interpretations

- Approved compasses that meet the requirements of Rule 22. Compass, Electronic Equipment and Timing Devices. A list of approved compasses can be found on the ILCA website - please go to the "Interpretations" tab under "Laser Class Rules".
- Repairs and Maintenance: Sailors may apply anti-abrasion material at the traveller fairleads to prevent wear of the deck as a form of preventative maintenance under rule 26(a).
- Hiking Strap: A sheaveless block, such as the "shock block" or equivalent, will be considered a ring for the purpose of rule 17(c).



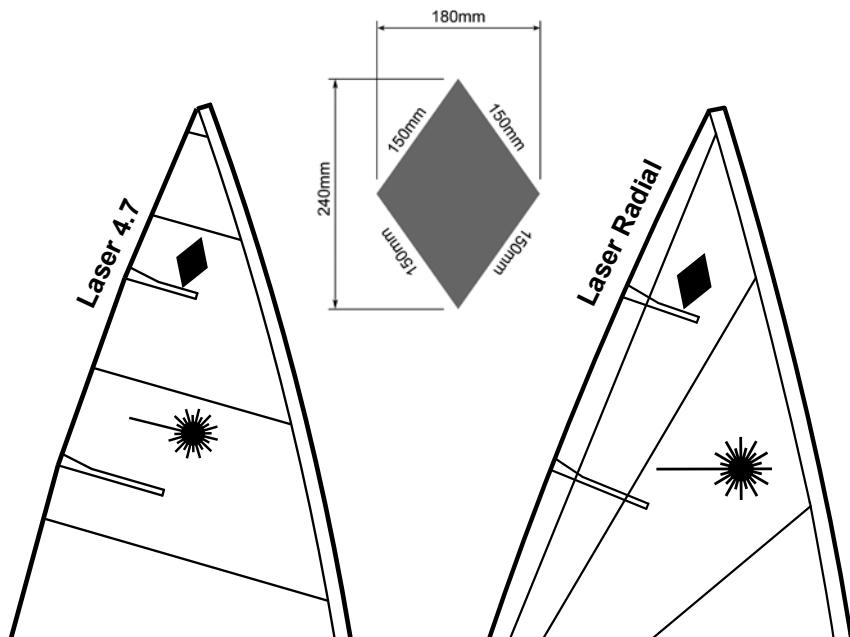
Instructions for Applying Red Rhombus For Women's Events

Sails used in the following women's events shall carry a red rhombus above the top batten pocket on both sides;

- World or regional (continental) championships.
- Events described as "international events" by the Notice of Race or Sailing Instructions.
- Other events that prescribe in the Notice of Race or Sailing Instructions that women competitors should be identified.

The minimum size and approximate position shall comply with diagrams below.

The rhombus may be retained for racing in other events.

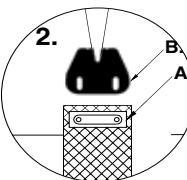
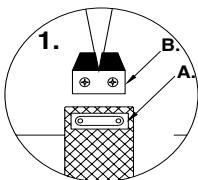


Measurement Diagrams

(pages 37 to 43 part of class rules)

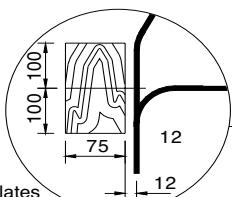
All dimensions shown in millimetres

Measurements are shown only as a guide to replacement in the event of failure.

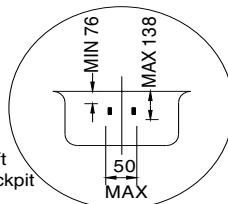


Mainsheet block shall be attached to eyestrap in position A.
Centreboard Brake shall be attached in position B.

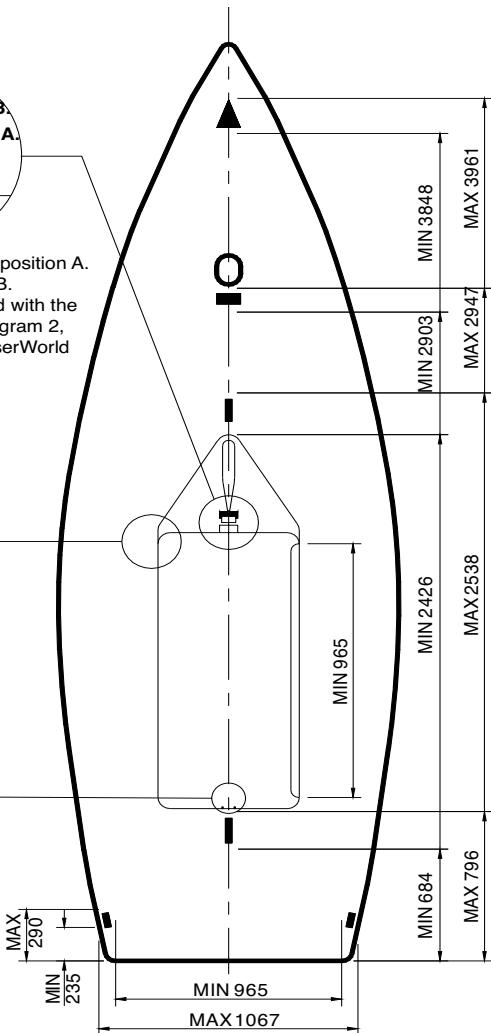
Centreboard Brake in diagram 1 may be replaced with the builder supplied Centreboard Brake shown in diagram 2, available mid/late 2009 (see December 2008 LaserWorld or www.laserinternational.org)



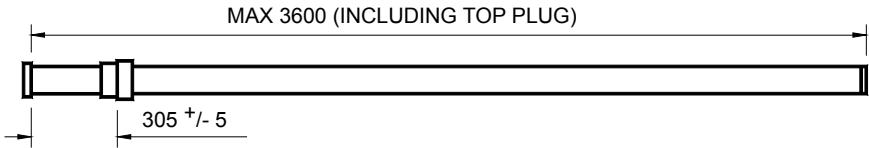
Wooden
backing plates
are under the deck
for the fitting of cam or clam cleats



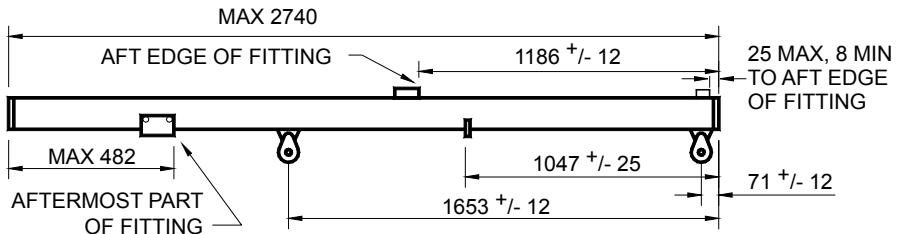
Eyes at aft
end of cockpit



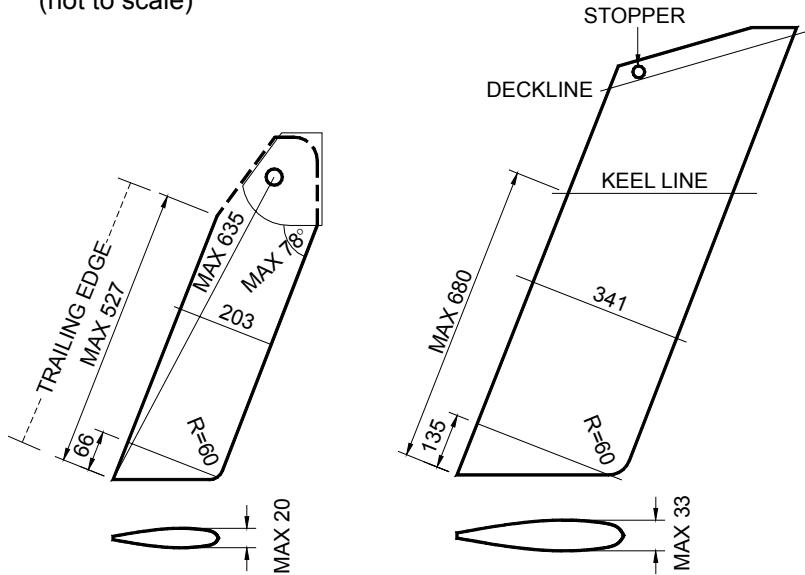
LASER, LASER RADIAL & LASER 4.7 MAST TOP SECTION



LASER, LASER RADIAL & LASER 4.7 BOOM

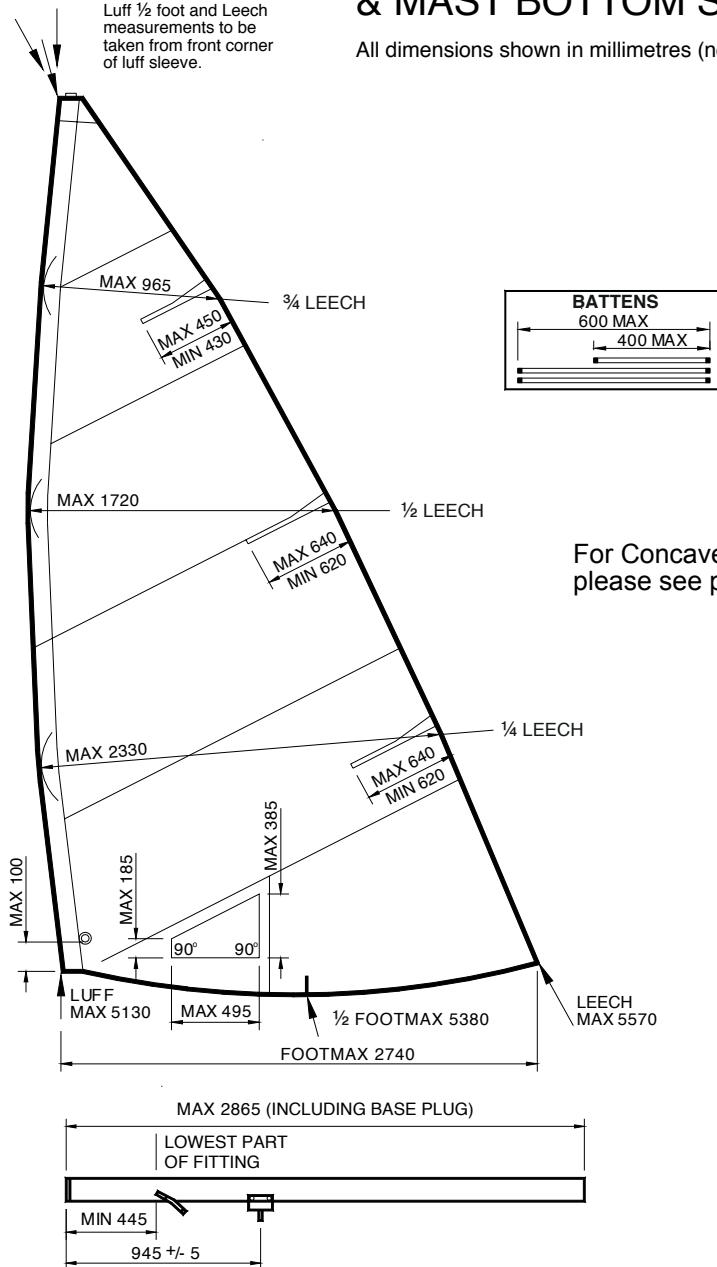


All dimensions shown
in millimetres
(not to scale)



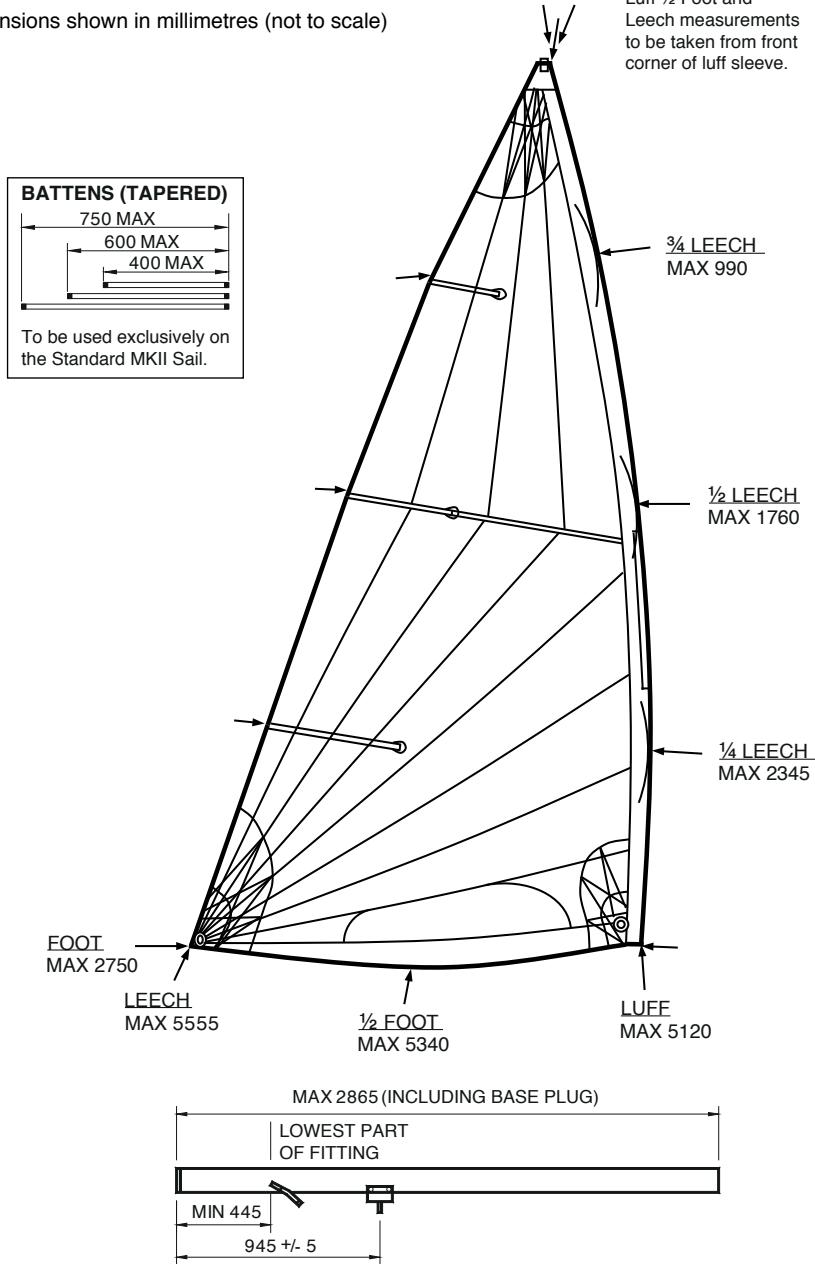
LASER STANDARD MKI SAIL & MAST BOTTOM SECTION

All dimensions shown in millimetres (not to scale)



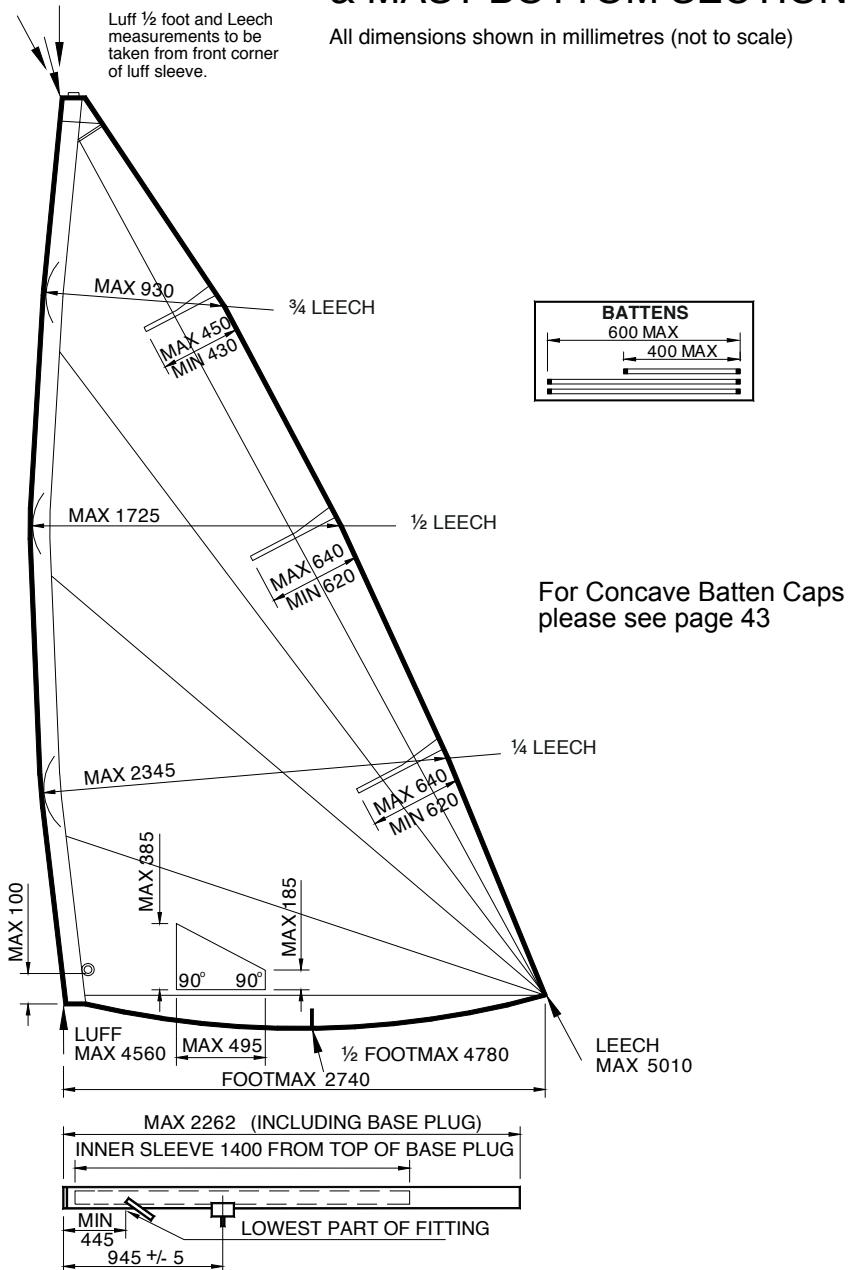
LASER STANDARD MKII SAIL & MAST BOTTOM SECTION

All dimensions shown in millimetres (not to scale)



LASER RADIAL SAIL & MAST BOTTOM SECTION

All dimensions shown in millimetres (not to scale)

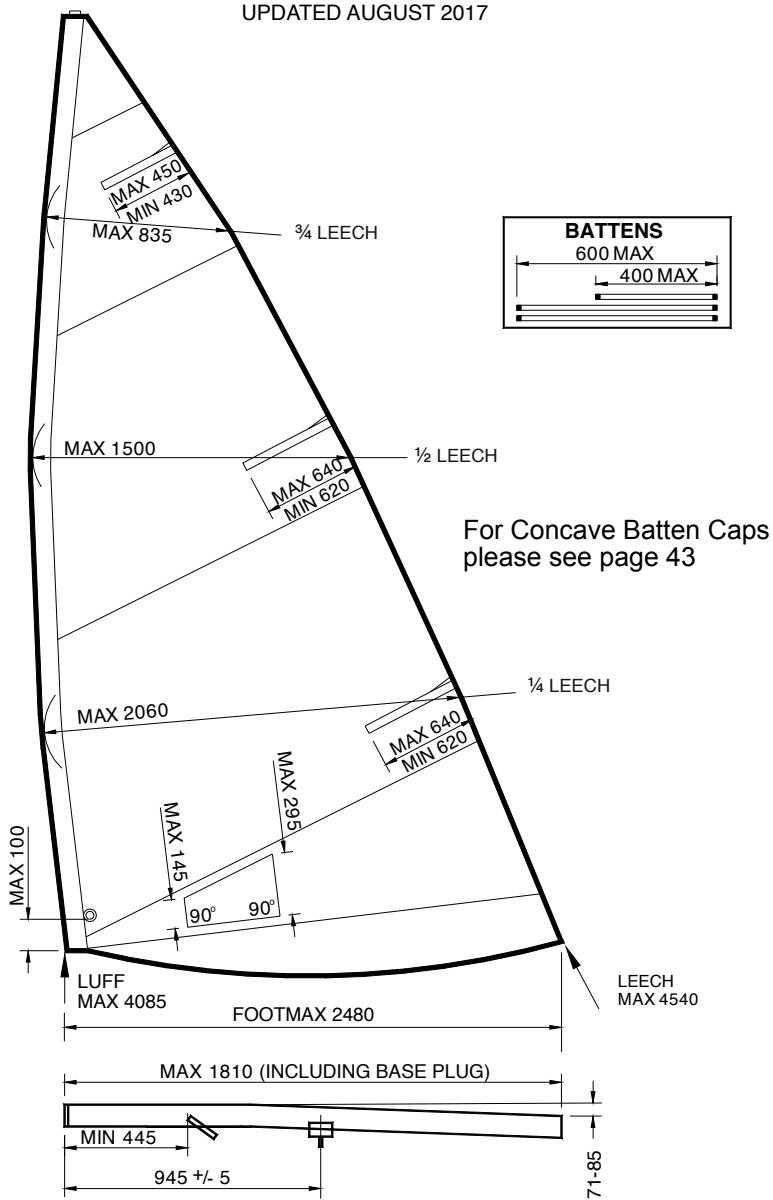


LASER 4.7 SAIL & MAST BOTTOM SECTION

Luff and Leech
measurements
to be taken from
front corner of
luff sleeve.

All dimensions shown in millimetres (not to scale)

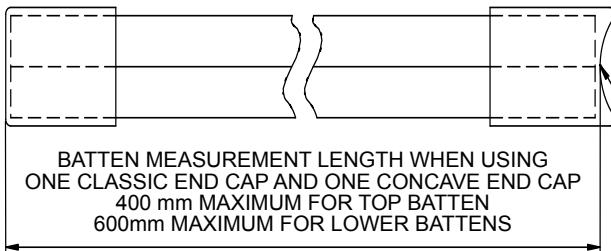
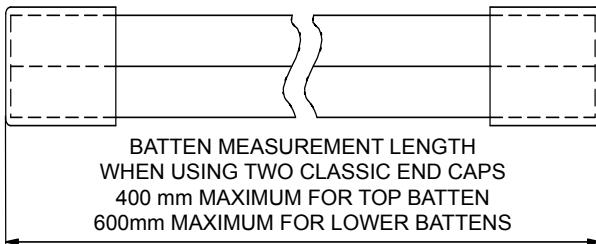
UPDATED AUGUST 2017



Concave Batten Caps

For Laser 4.7, Radial and Standard MKI (Cross Cut) Sails
Not applicable for Standard MKII (Bi-Radial Cut) Sails

The diagrams below illustrate the methods to be used for the measurement of battens using both classic and concave end caps. Please see pages 39-42 for full sail and bottom section diagrams.



BATTEN LENGTH IS
MEASURED TO THE
MIDDLE OF THE
CONCAVE END CAP

ILCA By-Law 2: District General By-Law

1. NAME

The name of the District Association shall be the (Name or Geographic Designation) Laser Association and it shall have its offices at Address in the City of

2. OBJECTS

The objects of the District Association are

- (a) to provide a medium of exchange of information among Laser Sailors in the District;
- (b) to promote and develop Laser Class racing within this District;
- (c) to encourage and foster the enjoyment of the sporting and recreational aspects of sailing through the development of fleets within the District; and
- (d) to co-ordinate the activities of this District with other Districts within the Region.

3. FLEET CHARTERS

- (1) A fleet may be granted a Fleet Charter upon application to the District Association by six or more persons who are members of the International Laser Class Association and who are individual owners of Lasers within an area or club deemed appropriate having regard to locality where regular racing activity is easily accessible to members of that Fleet.
- (2) Notwithstanding Paragraph (1), a special Fleet may be chartered in any locality for the purposes of accommodating specific members of the armed forces, an educational institution, a junior programme or any other non-profit organisation.
- (3) A Fleet Captain, and such other officers if any as the Fleet may deem necessary, shall be elected annually from among the members of the Fleet in such manner as is prescribed by the Fleet, unless otherwise provided by a By-Law of the District Association, and shall be responsible to the District Association for the organisation of the Fleet and the due compliance by the members of the Fleet with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association.

4. ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

The District Association shall be comprised of a

- (a) District Chairman who shall be responsible for the co-ordination of all activities of the District Association within the District, shall represent the District at Annual Meetings of the Region in accordance with the Constitution of the International Laser Class Association, shall chair all Annual Meetings of the District Association, and shall otherwise perform the normal functions of the senior officer within the District;
 - (b) District Vice Chairman who shall act in the place instead of the Chairman in the event of his inability or refusal to act and in addition he shall be the Sailing Secretary of the District and be responsible for the development of District racing programmes of all kinds, the supervision of sanctioned events, and co-ordination with other Sailing Secretaries of all inter-District racing;
 - (c) District Secretary who shall be responsible for maintaining all membership and other records and correspondence of the District Association, the preparation of the District Newsletter, if any, and shall otherwise carry out such responsibilities as may be assigned to him by the District Chairman;
 - (d) District Treasurer who shall be responsible for determination of the entitlement of applicants to membership in accordance with Paragraph 10 of the Constitution, the collection of dues to be levied for membership in accordance with Section 11 of the said Constitution, the maintenance of all accounts to the District membership thereon and preparation of an annual financial statement for the membership; and
 - (e) District Measurer, if one is appointed by the Chief Measurer of the International Laser Class Association, who shall carry out the responsibilities set forth in subparagraph (6) of paragraph 8 of the Constitution.
5. The District Association may appoint such additional officers to perform such duties or to carry out such special projects as may from time to time be determined by the District Association and they shall hold office for such term as it may determine.
6. The District Association may appoint such committees, as may be deemed appropriate from time to time to carry out the functions and duties as are prescribed by the District Association; and the District Chairman shall be a member ex-officio of any committee so established.
- ## **7. ANNUAL MEETINGS AND ELECTION TO OFFICE**
- (1) The District Association shall hold an Annual Meeting at such time as may be determined by resolution of the District Association, but not later than fifteen months from the date of the last Annual Meeting.
 - (2) Notice of the Annual Meeting shall be sent to all members of the District Association not less than fourteen days prior to the Meeting and such notice shall include:
 - (a) an agenda for the said Meeting,
 - (b) a notice of any special By-Law whether to amend the District General By-Law or to enact any other By-Laws,
 - (c) a summary of the annual reports of the District Chairman and the Treasurer, and
 - (d) a report of the nominating committee, if any, for the election of officers for the ensuing year.
 - (3) Any member of the District Association shall be entitled to attend the Annual General Meeting and to vote thereat.
 - (4) A majority of members voting in favour of a resolution at the Annual Meeting shall be sufficient, except for resolutions which report to amend the District General By-Law or to enact any other By-Law which shall require a two-thirds majority thereof to be effective.
 - (5) Officers of the Association elected at an Annual General Meeting of the Association shall hold office until their successors are elected.

8. FEES

The annual fees of the District Association shall be payable to the Association not later than the first day of March in any year or such other day as the District Association shall by By-Law determine, provided that no person may race a Laser in any event after the last date for payment shall fall due unless the said dues have been fully paid and he shall be a member of the International Laser Class Association as required by the Class Rules.

9. DISTRICT CHAMPIONSHIPS

- (1) The District Association shall annually sponsor a District Championship sailing event which shall be open to any member of the District Association to be held at such place within the District as the District Association shall determine.
- (2) The District Championship event shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Racing By-Law passed by the World Council.

10. BY-LAWS

The District Association may make By-Laws for the purpose of carrying out the objects of these General By-Laws and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, may make By-Laws

- (1) determining the fiscal year of the District Association;
- (2) determining the period within which the Annual General Meeting must be held;
- (3) establishing nominating committees and methods of formation thereof;
- (4) subject to any By-Law of the International Laser Class Association, respecting the conduct of any regatta within the District and the eligibility of members for major racing events;
- (5) respecting the acceptance of deeds of gift of trophies;
- (6) changing the Head Office of the District;
- (7) respecting the conduct of the business of the District;
- (8) giving effect to the provisions of any local or general public law having application in the District enacted by any governmental body having jurisdiction;
- (9) respecting the organisation, constitution, and operation of fleets within the District; and
- (10) respecting the constitution and eligibility for committees including nominating committees.

11. COMING INTO FORCE

- (1) This By-Law comes into force
 - (a) in respect of any District established by the World Council prior to the first day of November 1973, on the said date; and
 - (b) in respect of any District established on or after the first day of November 1973, on the date of the By-Law of the World Council establishing such District pursuant to provisions of Section 8 of the Constitution.
 - (c) The World Council upon establishing a District shall designate the name of the District and the location of the offices thereof and may, in addition, approve any addition to the said District General

By-Law as may be required to meet the laws of such District or any special circumstances, provided such additions are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution or this By-Law.

ILCA By-Law 3: Measurement

1. If a protest is lodged against a boat alleging that there has been an alteration or addition thereto not permitted by the Rules of the Class, and the Race Committee, on investigation, is in doubt as to whether a violation of the Rules has occurred, it shall measure the part of the boat subject to protest in accordance with paragraph 2.

(a) Hull

The part of the hull of the boat subject to protest shall be measured in accordance with the measurement directions attached as Schedule A and the same part of not less than five (5) other Lasers, chosen by the Race Committee as random samples, shall be measured in the same manner. The Race Committee shall select, if possible, Lasers which show no evidence of having been repaired or altered and which do not have inspection ports.

The arithmetic mean of the measurements of the boats chosen as the sample shall be calculated, and the protested boat shall be disqualified if the difference between the mean value so determined and the measurement on the boat subject to protest shall exceed the following values for the measurements indicated:

any point along the keel line (rocker): 2 mm
any other area of the hull: 3 mm

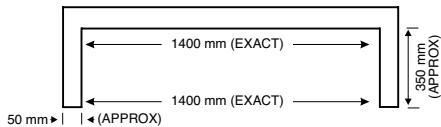
(b) Equipment

If any mast, boom, fitting, centreboard or rudder is the subject of a protest as to size, shape or location, measurement thereof shall be governed by the drawings and tolerances set forth in the Measurement Diagrams (Ref: By-Law 1 - Rules)

3. This By-Law shall be read and construed in conjunction with the Rules of the International Laser Class Association and the Interpretation of the Chief Measurer, and may be amended by the World Council with the approval of World Sailing.

Schedule A to By-Law 3

1. Measurement Template



2. Measurement of Hull

Turn boat upside down. Starting at the transom, measure out a distance along the keel line and establish point A, which will fall roughly athwartships of point X, the area under protest.

Lay a straight edge across the transom as shown in the sketch and measure out a distance along the vertical

surface of the gunwale and establish point B, which will fall approximately in line with the measured point on the keel line (A) and the area under protest (X). Distances shown are as an example only.

The centre line of the boat must then be established at point A. This will be easy in the front one third of the boat but, to find the centre line in the aft two thirds, stretch a string over the centre of the centreboard opening and the centre of the bailer depression and extend fore and aft, as necessary. Mark the centre line at point A. Now measure from point A to point X and retain this figure to establish an equal point of measurement on the five random sample boats.

Place the centre of the measurement template on point A (Diagram 2), line up the vertical arms with points B and equalise exactly the distance from the horizontal bar to the inside of the gunwale on each side of the boat.

Measure the shortest distance from point X up to the horizontal bar and record this measurement (96 mm in example).

This procedure should now be repeated using all the distances established above and a similar reading obtained for the distances from the hull to the horizontal cross bar on the other five sample boats.

Example: Measurements on 5 sample boats:

$$93 + 94 + 94 + 97 + 96 = 474$$

$$\text{Arithmetic mean} = 474/5 = 94.8$$

Measurement on protested boat = 96

Difference = 1.2

Diagram 1

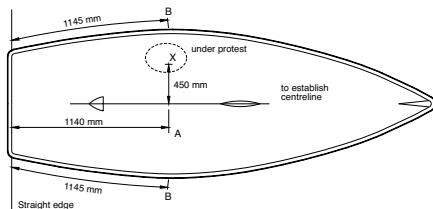
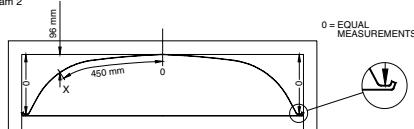


Diagram 2



This does not exceed mean value by more than 3 mm, therefore protest is disallowed.

Measurement of Rocker

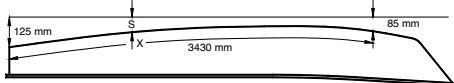
Turn boat upside down. Measure out a distance of 3430 mm along the keel line of the boat.

Set up a taut string over the centre line of the boat exactly 125 mm above the keel at the transom and 85 mm above the keel at 3430 mm from the transom.

Measure distance along keel to point under protest (point X) and retain this figure to establish an equal point of measurement on the five sample boats.

Measure the shortest point from point X to the string and then repeat procedure with five sample boats.

Calculate arithmetic mean of the measurements from the five sample boats. Point under protest should not



deviate by more than 2 mm.

ILCA By-Law 4: District Measurers

1. The responsibilities of the District Measurer and any assistant shall include:
 - (a) generally, ensuring that throughout the District, the principles of the Rules are understood and complied with;
 - (b) National and District championships and other events designated by the District Chairman as requiring the attendance of the District Measurer;
 - (i) perform a pre-race inspection following ILCA standard procedures of boats to be sailed in such event and report to each owner and to the Race Committee Chairman the owner and number of any boat which, if sailed in such event, would violate the Rules and be subject to protest and submit a written summary report of each event to the ILCA Chief Measurer within 2 weeks of the championship ending;
 - (ii) assist the Race Committee at such event, upon request, with any protests to which the Measurement By-Law applies;
 - (iii) issue interim rulings respecting the Rules, not previously the subject of an Interpretation of the Chief Measurer, provided that such interpretation shall be committed to writing following such event and submitted to the Chief Measurer for confirmation or variation as he shall see fit. Any such interim interpretation shall be binding and valid for the event for which it shall have been issued.
 - (c) carry out such additional responsibilities (as a member of the Executive of the District Association) as may be assigned to him.
 - (d) to make an annual report to the ILCA Chief Measurer on the measurement and inspection that has taken place in the year.
2. No person shall be nominated for the position of District Measurer unless he has displayed, to the satisfaction of the District Chairman and Sailing Secretary:
 - (a) a thorough appreciation of the Constitution of the Laser Class;
 - (b) an appreciation of the principles as set forth in Part 1 of the Rules;
 - (c) a thorough knowledge of the Rules, the Interpretations issued thereunder and the Measurement By-Law of the Class, including the ability to carry out measurements in accordance with the Measurement By-Law; and
 - (d) that he is a person who maintains his Laser in a condition which does not violate any of the Rules of the Class and whose attitude towards the

enforcement of the Rules has been and is likely to be, beyond reproach.

3. The position of District Measurer is limited to a two year period, after which the existing Measurer can be re-proposed or an alternative proposed by the District Chairman as set out in point 4 below.
4. The District Chairman, upon satisfying himself in respect of the items set forth in paragraph 2 above, shall submit the recommendation for the appointment of the District Measurer to the Executive Secretary of the World Council or the Regional Council.
5. The Executive Secretary shall forthwith communicate the recommendation to the Chief Measurer and shall confirm the appointment, following certification, if the same is approved.
6. District Measurers, with the approval of the District Chairman, may appoint assistant District Measurers from time to time, who meet the requirements of paragraph 2, for the purpose of attending a sanctioned or other event designated as requiring the presence of the District Measurer. Such appointment shall be for one specific event.

ILCA By-Law 5: Sanctioned Events and Honour Awards

SANCTIONED EVENTS

1. The following events shall be deemed to be Sanctioned Events for the purposes of the Constitution, the Rules and the By-Laws of the Association:
 - (a) World Championship events;
 - (b) Regional Championship events approved by the World Council, including the North American, European, Central & South American, Oceania and the Asian Championship, whether or not a Region has been established;
 - (c) Multi District events (other than district, regional or World Championship) including North American Midwinters, Canadian, US, Nordic, Australian and Middle East Championships;
 - (d) District Championship events, including District Womens' Championship, District Junior Championship;
 - (e) Such other events as may be designated by the World Council or a Regional Executive Committee, as the case may be.
2. Any Sanctioned Event shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Racing By-Law.
3. Honour Awards and Trophies shall only be given if sufficient entries take part in each category in a regatta according to the following table:

5-9 Entries	1 award/cube
10-19 Entries	2 awards/cubes
20-29 Entries	3 awards/cubes
30-39 Entries	4 awards/cubes
40+ Entries	5 awards/cubes

HONOUR AWARDS

Sail Awards

4. Every member shall be entitled to apply to his sail the symbol earned by him racing in a Sanctioned Event, in accordance with the following schedule:

World Championships

Winner	3 Chevrons
Series 2nd & 3rd place finishers	2 Chevrons
Each daily 1st place finisher	1 Chevron
Series 4th & 5th place finishers	1 Chevron

Regional Championships

(which may be known as "Bar Events")

Winner	3 Bars
Series 2nd & 3rd place finishers	2 Bars
Each daily 1st place finisher	1 Bar
Series 4th & 5th place finishers	1 Bar

Multi District Events

(which may be known as "Medallion Events")

Winner	3 Medallions
Series 2nd & 3rd place finishers	2 Medallions
Each daily 1st place finisher	1 Medallion
Series 4th & 5th place finishers	1 Medallion

District Sanctioned Events

(which may be known as "Diamond Events")

Winner	3 Diamonds
Series 2nd & 3rd place finishers	2 Diamonds
Each daily 1st place finisher	1 Diamond
Series 4th & 5th place finishers	1 Diamond

5. A member may carry on his sail only one award, which shall be the highest award won at any time by such member; it being understood that the highest awards are Chevrons, Bars, Medallions and Diamonds in that order.
6. (a) The symbols representing the sail awards shall be glued on or sewn to each side of the sail in the third panel from the top of the sail, with the first award being placed in the uppermost position as specified in Schedule A.
(b) The symbols shall be in red for events which are not restricted, green for events restricted to women, blue for events restricted to juniors, and light blue for events restricted to Masters (35 years and over). A Masters event may be split into 5 categories: 75 and Over (aged 75+), Great Grand Masters (aged 65-74), Grand Masters (aged 55-64), Masters (aged 45-54) and Apprentices (aged 35-44) in which case honour awards and cubes may be awarded for each category. The minimum number of entries in each age category (except Apprentices) at a Masters championship shall be 5. If there are fewer than the minimum number then those Masters shall be scored and eligible to win awards in the next lower age category. Determination of category for Masters shall be the age attained on the day before the first scheduled race of a regatta.

7. Sail awards shall be retroactive to all North American, European and District Championships organised at any time and publicised and known as such; and any dispute as to whether any event heretofore qualifies as a Regional or District event herein shall be settled by the World Council on application for interpretation made to the Executive Secretary.

Trophies

8. Every member shall be entitled to receive a Laser cube, in accordance with the following schedule:

World Championship

Winner

Cube inscribed with 3 Chevrons

Series 2nd & 3rd place finishers

Cube inscribed with 2 Chevrons

Each daily 1st place finisher

Cube inscribed with 1 Chevron

Series 4th & 5th place finishers

Cube inscribed with 1 Chevron

Regional Events ("Bar Event")

Winner

Cube inscribed with 3 Bars

Series 2nd & 3rd place finishers

Cube inscribed with 2 Bars

Series 4th & 5th place finishers

Cube inscribed with 1 Bar

Multi District Events ("Medallion Events")

Winner

Cube inscribed with 3 Medallions

Series 2nd & 3rd place finishers

Cube inscribed with 2 Medallions

Series 4th & 5th place finishers

Cube inscribed with 1 Medallion

District Events ("Diamond Events")

Winner

Cube inscribed with 3 Diamonds

Series 2nd & 3rd place finishers

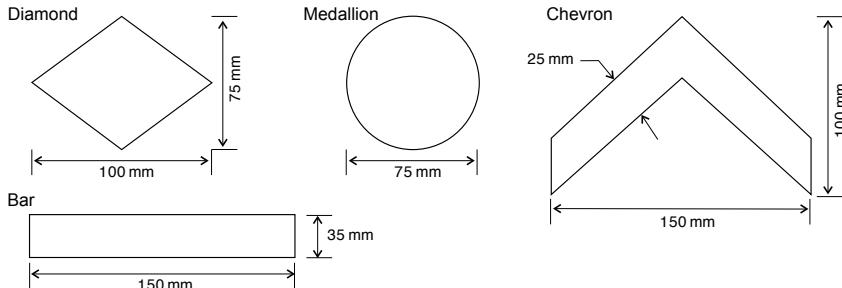
Cube inscribed with 2 Diamonds

Series 4th & 5th place finishers

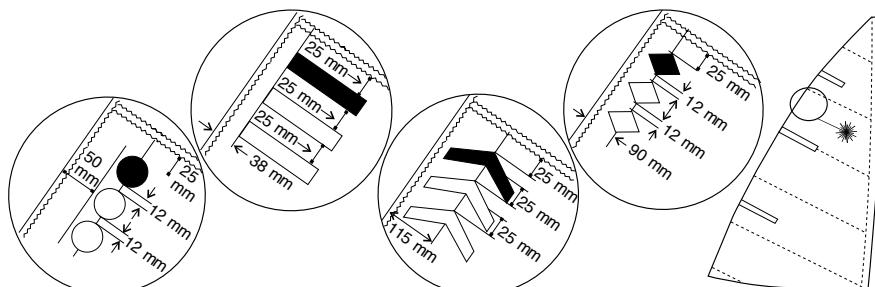
Cube inscribed with 1 Diamond

9. Any member who has earned a Laser cube in any event to which paragraph 3 applies shall be entitled, if available, to order such cube upon application to the Executive Secretary with particulars of the event, time and location; provided that such application shall be certified by the District Sailing Secretary or the Race Committee Chairman of such event. The insurance of the retroactive trophies shall be at the expense of the person applying therefore; the cost of the cube shall be determined from time to time by the World Council.
10. In the event of the disposition of a sail, the person holding a sail award shall cause the same to be removed from the sail prior to such disposition.
11. The cubes referred to in paragraphs 7 and 8 may be changed in style and design from time to time by the World Council.

Size and Shape of Award Symbols



Schedule A: Position of Award Symbols



ILCA By-Law 6: Status and Dissolution

1. The Association is a non-profit organisation. All profit and surpluses shall be used to maintain or improve the Association's facilities and the objects of the Constitution.
2. No profit or surplus shall be distributed other than to another non-profit making body promoting international sailing on winding up or dissolution of the Association.
3. Dissolution shall be approved by each of:
 - (a) The World Council
 - (b) The Advisory Council
 - (c) At least two thirds of the membership replying in writing to the International Office of the class in response to a postal ballot published by the International Office. Only those postal votes returned to the International Office within 6 months of the date of publication of the proposal to dissolve the Association shall be valid.

ILCA By-Law 7: Postal Ballots

1. For the purposes of Constitution article 17 (c) and By-Law 1 (Rules) paragraph 31 (c) Postal Ballots may be published by any of:
 - (a) a printed document
 - (b) e-mail
 - (c) e-mail or a printed document and notice on the Association's website

2. Responses to a Postal Ballot shall be by returning the Postal Ballot Voting Form by letter, fax, e-mail or completing a designated web based Postal Ballot Voting Form.
3. When so designated by the World Council a Postal Ballot on a subject that relates only to members owning a specific rig shall be voted upon only by members owning the specified rig.

ILCA By-Law 8: Regional Championships

Organisation and Conduct of Regional (Continental) Championships

1. At least 18 months in advance of a Regional (Continental) Championship and before the dates, venue and notice of race of such a championship are published the venue and dates shall be submitted to the World Council for approval. Before giving such approval the World Council shall consider the requirements of this By-Law and any other aspect affecting the quality and fairness of the competition.
2. The sailing instructions shall be submitted to ILCA for approval 4 months before the date of the first race and shall follow the ILCA standard championship instructions.
3. A Laser District or International Measurer approved for the event by the ILCA Chief Measurer shall inspect boats at the championship prior to the start of racing using a check list and procedure prepared by the ILCA Chief Measurer.

Technical Tips

One of the great things about the Laser is it is instant sailing. It takes only a few minutes to rig a Laser and then you are out on the water. Here are some ideas to help make rigging and sailing a Laser even more simple.

How to change the hiking strap

The hiking strap connection to the front end of the cockpit is one of the most critical screwed joints in the boat. After all there is nothing worse than jumping out onto the new tack, in the heat of a race, and ending up head first in the drink!

So when changing a hiking strap here are some tips on how to avoid potential failures through stripped threads, broken screws or leaks:-

1. Do not use a power drill or power screwdriver – it is too easy to strip threads or misalign the screws.
2. Use a normal hand screwdriver.
3. When undoing the screws walk them out a turn or two at a time, first one, then the other.
4. When replacing the screws seal the threads with a silicone or polyurethane sealer and walk them in, a turn at a time, first one then the other.
5. When finally seating the screws be careful not to over torque. It is important to firmly torque with a hand screwdriver but that is sufficient.



When chartering a boat at a regatta please refer to the charter boat operator's policy on changing hiking straps.

Mast retention line (class rule 3(b) xi.)

The mast retention line is one of the most important lines on the boat. It must allow 180 degree rotation of the mast and at the same time keep the mast in the deck tube in the event of a capsize. It is important that the mast cannot move in and out of the tube by more than 50mm. A mast retention line with too much movement may result in the mast sliding most of the way out of the tube and then breaking through the side of the tube and the deck when the boat is righted after a capsize.

You will need 640mm of 5mm diameter line and a 15mm plastic stop ball. Core spectra line works well as it is low friction.

1. Tie a stop knot in one end of the line and thread the stop ball on to the line.
2. Pass the loop through the 2 eyes on the deck block plate (fig 1).
3. Tie a bowline in the other end of the line so that the overall length of the line from the end of the loop to ball is 570mm. The loop of the bowline should be just big enough to allow the stop ball to pass through the loop.
4. Take the loop end round the front of the mast and then behind the mast over the top of the mast boom vang attachment point and back to the front of the mast.
5. Take the ball end of the rope to the front of the mast and pass through the loop to secure (fig 2).

The retention line can be left on the boat through the deck block fitting so it does not get lost.



fig 1



fig 2

Reprinted from an article featured in LaserWorld January 2008.

Is Your Rudder Angle Correct?

At championships, measurers are often asked what angle the rudder should be set at, how this is measured and, if it is wrong, how it can be fixed. This article is intended to answer these questions.

Using a measuring gauge (fig 3), the angle is measured between the bottom edge of the rudder box and the front edge of the rudder blade.

So, if the front edge of the rudder exceeds 78 degrees, it is more vertical than it should be.

The sanctioned method (Rule 15(e) of the Laser Class Rules) to correct this is to wind plastic tape around the front lower rudder box spacer pin (fig 4).

Note: you are **not** allowed to add material to the front of the rudder to achieve the same effect.

If the rudder angle is significantly less than 78 degrees, you may cut away the rudder where it touches the spacing pin (see Rule 15(d)).

Be careful though, as just 1mm of cut away will result in about 1 degree of rudder movement.

You are always safer to make it slightly less than 78 degrees to allow for wear on the pivot bolt hole and the contact area to the spacing pin (fig 5).

With the recent availability of new fibreglass skinned Rudders, both Performance Sailcraft Australia and Laser Performance inform us that the incidence of rudders being significantly below 78 degrees (in conjunction with a modern rudder head) is extremely low.

If required, the gel coat can be wet sanded to fine tune the angle.

However, sanding into the laminate will weaken the blade and is not advised.



fig 3



fig 4



fig 5

Reprinted from an article by Technical Officer Clive Humphris, featured in LaserWorld March 2009.

Instructions for Applying Sail Numbers

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAMS ARE FOR INFORMATION AND ARE NOT PART OF THE CLASS RULES

Style and Colour

Only self-adhesive, stick on sail numbers and letters may be used. Each one shall be a single, solid colour, and easy to read. The last four numbers on both sides of the sail shall be the same dark colour, preferably black. The numbers in front of the last four shall all be another, obviously different colour, preferably red. National letters are only required at international events, and shall all be the same colour.

Preparation

If the sail is not new, it should be sponged clean with mild soapy water, rinsed and dried. Find a large, clean, flat, hard surface to work on, such as a table or clean wooden floor.

Template

Make a template that each number will just fit inside. See the **Positioning Diagrams** for the minimum sizes of numbers and letters, and template details. They are different for each of the Standard, Radial and 4.7 sails. The template is a rectangle for upright numbers, and a parallelogram for angled numbers.

Base Lines and Limit Lines

Use a pencil to lightly draw **Base Lines** and **Limit Lines** on the sail. The bottom of each number and letter must lie on a **Base Line**. The **Limit Line** is parallel to the leech of the sail, and 100mm from it. The closest letter or number to the leech is positioned to just touch the **Limit Line**. This is shown as the **Start Point** on the Positioning Diagrams. The number or letter should touch the **Limit Line** at the **Base Line** or at any other height, depending on its shape.

Starboard Side Numbers and National Letters

1. Spread the sail out flat on the working surface so that the starboard side of the sail is facing up. The leech (back edge of the sail) will be on the left hand side as shown in the positioning diagrams.
2. **Make sure you are using the correct diagram for the design of sail you are applying the numbers to.** Draw the **Base Line** and **Limit Line** for the starboard numbers (and letters) as shown on the positioning diagram.
3. Before peeling off the backing, place the bottom of the first number on the **Base Line**, with the Start Point touching the **Limit Line**. Use the template with its bottom edge on the **Base Line** to make sure the number is at the correct angle. Pencil around the outline of the number.
4. Peel and fold back about 10mm of the backing from the bottom of the number. Place the number within the pencil outline and press down to stick the peeled back area. Lift the remainder of the number and slowly peel off the backing as you smooth the number onto the sail, taking care to remove air bubbles and creases as you go.
5. If the first number you applied was a 1 (one), measure from the bottom right corner of it and mark a point the space width away along the **Base Line**. The space width is 60mm for Standard and Radial rig sails, and 40mm for 4.7 sails - see the appropriate Positioning Diagram. Place your template on the **Base Line** with its lower left corner on the new mark and pencil round the outline of it. Before peeling off the backing of the second number, place it within the pencil outline of the template. Pencil around the outline of the number, and apply it as in point 4, above.
6. If the first number you applied was not a 1 (one), place your template over it and make a pencil mark at the bottom right hand corner. Measure the space width from this mark along the Base Line and make a second pencil mark. Place the template, with its lower left hand corner on the second mark, pencil around the outline and then apply the next number as in point 4, above.
7. When a 1 (one) is to be applied after another number, make sure the appropriate space width between numbers along the **Base Line** is maintained, as shown in the positioning diagram. Use the bottom right hand corner of the template, placed over the preceding number to find the start of the space width on the **Base Line**.
8. Continue marking number positions using the template, the appropriate space widths between template corners, and applying numbers to complete the full sail number. Use the same method to apply national letters if they are required.

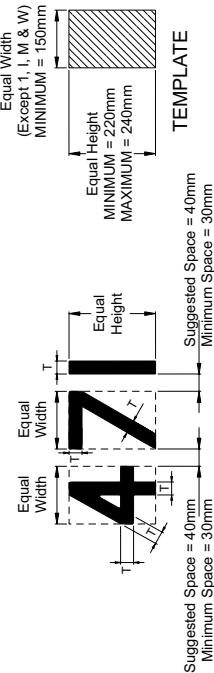
Port Side Numbers and National Letters

1. Spread the sail out flat on the working surface so that the port side of the sail is facing up. The leech (back edge of the sail) will be on the right hand side. Draw the **Base Line** for the port numbers (and letters).
2. Start with the letter or number closest to the leech making sure that no part of the number or letter crosses the 100mm **Limit Line** towards the leech. Follow the same method as for the starboard side of the sail, working along the **Base Line** away from the leech towards the luff.

LASER 4.7 SAIL NUMBER & LETTER SIZES AND POSITIONING

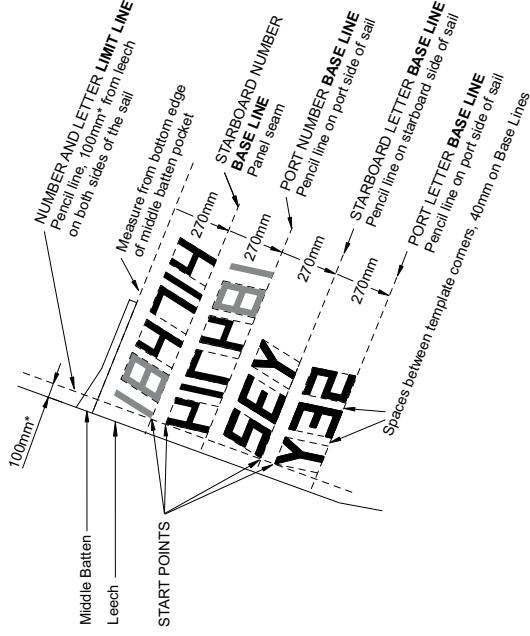
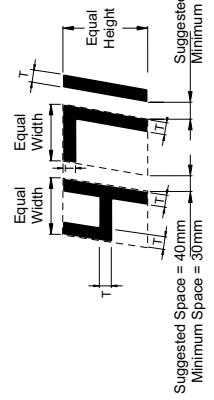
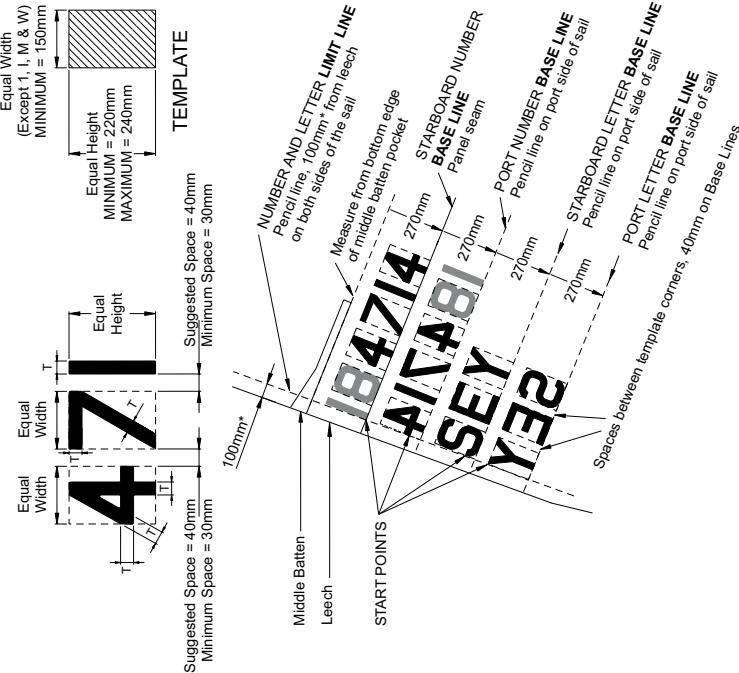
UPRIGHT NUMBERS AND LETTERS

T = Thickness = MINIMUM 30mm



ANGLED NUMBERS AND LETTERS

T = Thickness = MINIMUM 30mm



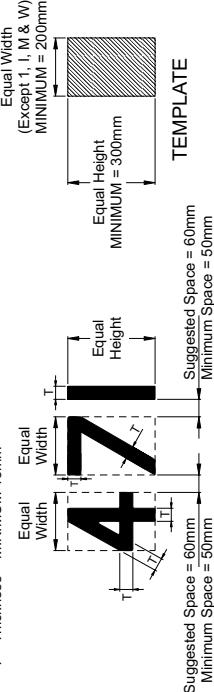
- MINIMUM SPACE BETWEEN NUMBERS AND LETTERS IN THE CLASS RULES IS 30mm, SO USE 40mm TO ENSURE THAT ANY SMALL ERRORS IN POSITION ARE STILL LEGAL.
- LAST FOUR DIGITS OF SAIL NUMBER TO BE ONE DARK DISTINCTIVE COLOUR OR BLACK PRECEDING DIGITS TO BE A DIFFERENT CONTRASTING DISTINCTIVE COLOUR, PREFERABLY RED. ALL NATIONAL LETTERS TO BE ONE COLOUR. THEY MAY BE ONE OF THE COLOURS OF THE SAIL NUMBER DIGITS OR ANOTHER DISTINCTIVE COLOUR.
- CLOSEST POINT OF LETTER OR NUMBER SHOULD BE 100mm FROM LEECH, WITH TOLERANCE +/- 12mm.

PLEASE NOTE DIAGRAMS ARE NOT PART OF THE CLASS RULES

RADIAL SAIL NUMBER & LETTER SIZES AND POSITIONING

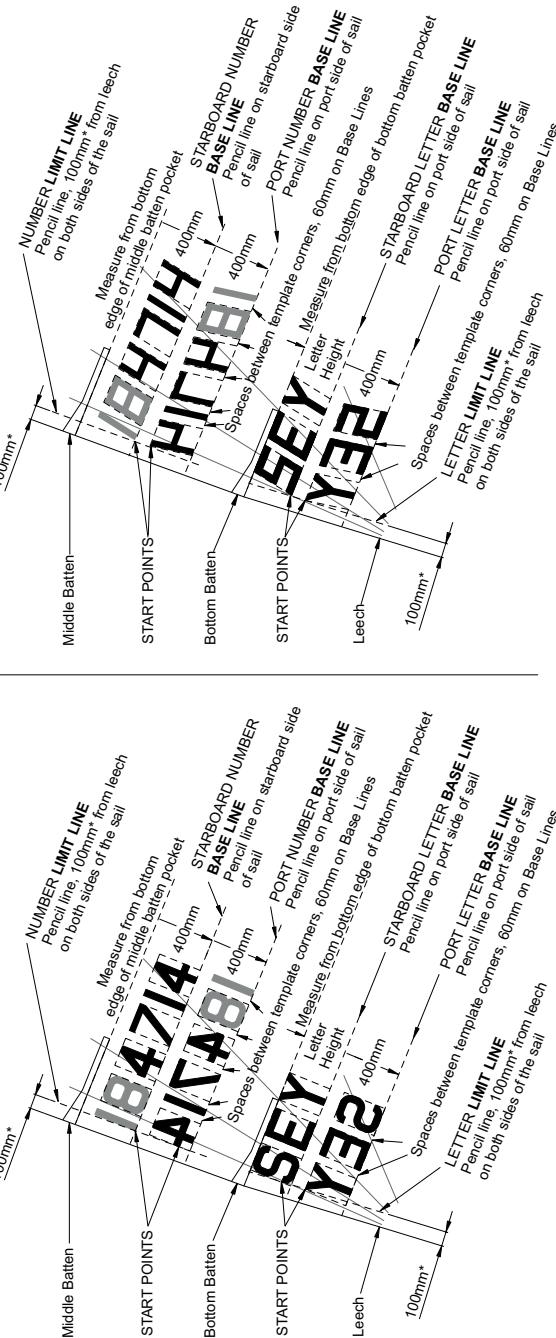
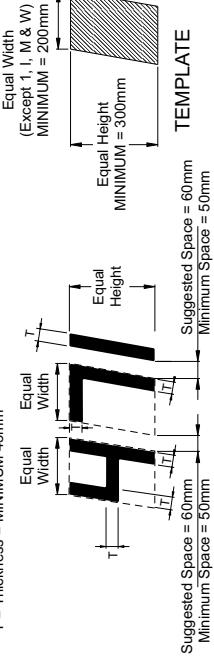
UPRIGHT NUMBERS AND LETTERS

$T = \text{Thickness} = \text{MINIMUM } 45\text{mm}$



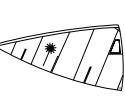
ANGLED NUMBERS AND LETTERS

$T = \text{Thickness} = \text{MINIMUM } 45\text{mm}$



1. MINIMUM SPACE BETWEEN NUMBERS AND LETTERS IN THE CLASS RULES IS 50mm, SO USE 60mm TO ENSURE THAT ANY SMALL ERRORS IN POSITION ARE STILL LEGAL.
2. LAST FOUR DIGITS OF SAIL NUMBER TO BE ONE DARK, DISTINCTIVE COLOUR OR BLACK, PRECEDING DIGITS TO BE A DIFFERENT, CONTRASTING, DISTINCTIVE COLOUR, PREFERABLY RED. ALL NATIONAL LETTERS TO BE ONE COLOUR. THEY MAY BE ONE OF THE COLOURS OF THE SAIL NUMBER DIGITS OR ANOTHER DISTINCTIVE COLOUR.
- * CLOSEST POINT OF LETTER OR NUMBER SHOULD BE 100mm FROM LEECH, WITH TOLERANCE +/- 12mm.

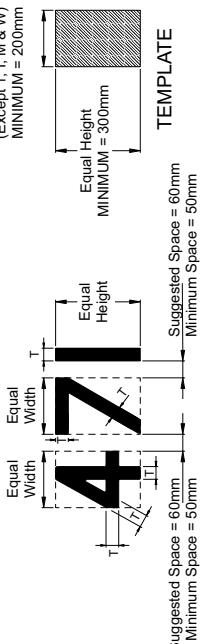
PLEASE NOTE DIAGRAMS ARE NOT PART OF THE CLASS RULES



STANDARD MKI (CROSS-CUT) NUMBER & LETTER SIZES AND POSITIONING

UPRIGHT NUMBERS AND LETTERS

T = Thickness = MINIMUM 45mm



NUMBER LIMIT LINE
Pencil line, 100mm* from
PANEL SEAM
Measure from
PANEL SEAM

STARBOARD BASE LINE
Pencil line on starboard side
of sail
400mm
400mm
400mm
400mm
400mm
400mm
60mm on Base Lines
Spaces between template corners,
60mm on Base Lines

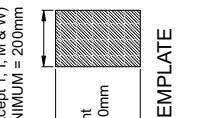
PORT NUMBER BASE LINE
Pencil line on port side of sail
Top of panel seam
STARBOARD LETTER BASE LINE
Pencil line on port side of sail
Leech

LETTER LIMIT LINE
Pencil line on both sides of the sail
100mm*
100mm*

LETTER BASE LINE
Pencil line on both sides of the sail
100mm*
100mm*

ANGLED NUMBERS AND LETTERS

T = Thickness = MINIMUM 45mm



NUMBER LIMIT LINE
Pencil line, 100mm* from
PANEL SEAM
Measure from
PANEL SEAM

STARBOARD BASE LINE
Pencil line on starboard side
of sail
400mm
400mm
400mm
400mm
400mm
400mm
60mm on Base Lines
Spaces between template corners,
60mm on Base Lines

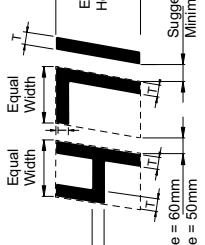
PORT NUMBER BASE LINE
Pencil line on port side of sail
Top of panel seam
STARBOARD LETTER BASE LINE
Pencil line on port side of sail
Leech

LETTER LIMIT LINE
Pencil line on both sides of the sail
100mm*
100mm*

LETTER BASE LINE
Pencil line on both sides of the sail
100mm*
100mm*

STANDARD MKI (CROSS-CUT)

T = Thickness = MINIMUM 45mm



NUMBER LIMIT LINE
Pencil line, 100mm* from
PANEL SEAM
Measure from
PANEL SEAM

STARBOARD BASE LINE
Pencil line on starboard side
of sail
400mm
400mm
400mm
400mm
400mm
400mm
60mm on Base Lines
Spaces between template corners,
60mm on Base Lines

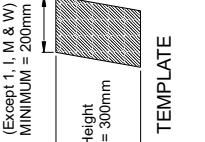
PORT NUMBER BASE LINE
Pencil line on port side of sail
Top of panel seam
STARBOARD LETTER BASE LINE
Pencil line on port side of sail
Leech

LETTER LIMIT LINE
Pencil line on both sides of the sail
100mm*
100mm*

LETTER BASE LINE
Pencil line on both sides of the sail
100mm*
100mm*

TEMPLATE

Equal Width
(Except 1, I, M & W)
MINIMUM = 200mm



TEMPLATE
Equal Height
MINIMUM = 300mm
Equal Width
MINIMUM = 200mm
T = Thickness = MINIMUM 45mm

TEMPLATE
Equal Height
MINIMUM = 300mm
Equal Width
MINIMUM = 200mm
T = Thickness = MINIMUM 45mm

TEMPLATE
Suggested Space = 60mm
Minimum Space = 50mm
Suggested Space = 60mm
Minimum Space = 50mm
Suggested Space = 60mm
Minimum Space = 50mm
Suggested Space = 60mm
Minimum Space = 50mm

TEMPLATE
Suggested Space = 60mm
Minimum Space = 50mm
Suggested Space = 60mm
Minimum Space = 50mm
Suggested Space = 60mm
Minimum Space = 50mm
Suggested Space = 60mm
Minimum Space = 50mm

1. MINIMUM SPACE BETWEEN NUMBERS AND LETTERS IN THE CLASS RULES IS 60mm. SO USE 60mm TO ENSURE THAT ANY SMALL ERRORS IN POSITION ARE STILL LEGAL.
2. LAST FOUR DIGITS OF SAIL NUMBER TO BE ONE DARK DISTINCTIVE COLOUR OR BLACK. PRECEDING DIGITS TO BE A DIFFERENT CONTRASTING DISTINCTIVE COLOUR, PREFERABLY RED. ALL NATIONAL LETTERS TO BE ONE COLOUR. THEY MAY BE ONE OF THE COLOURS OF THE SAIL NUMBER DIGITS OR ANOTHER DISTINCTIVE COLOUR.

* CLOSEST POINT OF LETTER OR NUMBER SHOULD BE 100mm FROM LEECH, WITH TOLERANCE +/- 12 mm.

PLEASE NOTE DIAGRAMS ARE NOT PART OF THE CLASS RULES

World Championship Archives

Before 1997, ILCA did not hold separate Laser Radial or Youth Worlds. Except in 1980, entry to the Senior Worlds (Standard Rig) was restricted. Regional Championship archives are on the website: www.laserinternational.org

OLYMPIC GAMES

2016 Rio, Brazil

Laser Standard

Countries 46

1st	Tom Burton	AUS
2nd	Tonci Stipanovic	CRO
3rd	Sam Meech	NZL
4th	Robert Scheidt	BRA
5th	Jean Baptiste Bernaz	FRA

Laser Radial

Countries 37

1st	Marit Bouwmeester	NED
2nd	Annalise Murphy	IRL
3rd	Anne-Marie Rindom	DEN
4th	Evi Van Acker	BEL
5th	Tuula Tenkanen	FIN

2012 London, UK

Laser Standard

Countries 49

1st	Tom Slingsby	AUS
2nd	Pavlos Kontides	CYP
3rd	Rasmus Mygren	SWE
4th	Tonci Stipanovic	CRO
5th	Andrew Murdoch	NZL

Laser Radial

Countries 41

1st	Lijia Xu	CHN
2nd	Marit Bouwmeester	NED
3rd	Evi Van Acker	BEL
4th	Annalise Murphy	IRL
5th	Alison Young	GBR

2008 Beijing, CHN

Laser Standard

Countries 43

1st	Paul Goodison	GBR
2nd	Vassili Zbogar	SLO
3rd	Diego Romero	ITA
4th	Gustavo Lima	POR
5th	Andrew Murdoch	NZL

Laser Radial

Countries 28

1st	Anna Tunnicliffe	USA
2nd	Gintare Volungeviute	LTU
3rd	Lijia Xu	CHN
4th	Sarah Blanc	AUS
5th	Sarah Steyert	FRA

2004 Athens, GRE

Laser Standard

Countries 42

1st	Robert Scheidt	BRA
2nd	Andreas Geritzer	AUT
3rd	Vassili Zbogar	SLO
4th	Paul Goodison	GBR
5th	Gustavo Lima	POR

2000 Sydney, AUS

Laser Standard

Countries 43

1st	Ben Ainslie	GBR
2nd	Robert Scheidt	BRA
3rd	Michael Blackbum	AUS
4th	Serge Kats	NED
5th	Andreas Geritzer	AUT

1996 Savannah, USA

Laser Standard

Countries 56

1st	Robert Scheidt	BRA
2nd	Ben Ainslie	GBR
3rd	Peer Moberg	NOR
4th	Michael Blackbum	AUS
5th	Stefan Warkalla	GER

2017 Split, CRO

Open: Laser Standard

Entries	148	Countries	52
1st	Pavlos Kontides	CYP	
2nd	Tom Burton	AUS	
3rd	Matthew Wear	AUS	
4th	Philippe Buhl	GER	
5th	Jesper Stalheim	SWE	

Women: Laser Radial

Entries	99	Countries	40
1st	Marit Bouwmeester	NED	
2nd	Evi Van Acker	BEL	
3rd	Manami Doi	JPN	
4th	Mathilde De Kerangat	FRA	
5th	Brenda Bowskill	CAN	

Youth Women: Laser Radial

Entries	76	Countries	25
1st	Zoe Thomson	AUS	
2nd	Caroline Rosmo	NOR	
3rd	Louise Cervera	FRA	
4th	Sophia Reineke	USA	

Youth Men: Laser Radial

Entries	65	Countries	28
1st	Marcin Rudawski	POL	
2nd	Eliot Merceron	SUI	
3rd	Zac Littlewood	AUS	
4th	Maxime Mazard	FRA	
5th	Daniil Krutsikh	RUS	

Men: Laser Radial

Entries	147	Countries	38
1st	Jonatan Vadnai	HUN	
2nd	Joel Rodriguez	ESP	
3rd	Nik Aaron Willm	GER	
4th	Santiago Sampao	POR	
5th	Nicolo' Villa	ITA	

U21: Laser Standard

Entries	59	Countries	39
1st	Monika Mikkola	FIN	
2nd	Vasileia Karachalio	GRE	
3rd	Maité Carlier	BEL	
4th	Valentina Balbi	ITA	
5th	Maud Jayet	SUI	

U21: Laser Radial Women

Entries	262	Countries	38
1st	Dimitrios Papadimitriou	GRE	
2nd	Guido Gallinaro	ITA	
3rd	Pere Ponseti	ESP	
4th	Uffe Tomsgaard	NOR	
5th	Andre De Oliveira Godoy	BRA	

U18 Men: Laser 4.7

Entries	127	Countries	32
1st	Emma Savelon	NED	
2nd	Maria Kislyukina	RUS	
3rd	Elisa Navoni	ITA	
4th	Federica Cattarozzi	ITA	
5th	Juli Baruch	ISR	

U18 Women: Laser 4.7

Entries	158	Countries	62
1st	Nick Thompson	GBR	
2nd	Philipp Buhl	GER	
3rd	Tom Burton	AUS	
4th	Matteo Wearn	GBA	
5th	Matthew Wear	AUS	

U18 Men: Laser Radial

Entries	142	Countries	34
1st	Conor Nicholas	AUS	
2nd	Gianmarco Planchestainer	ITA	
3rd	Nic Baird	GBR	
4th	Paolo Giorgia	ITA	
5th	Umberto Jose Varbaro	ITA	

Youth Men: Laser Radial

Entries	53	Countries	20
1st	Maria Erdi	HUN	
2nd	Dolores Moreira	URU	
3rd	Magdalena Kwasna	POL	
4th	Francesca Bergamo	ITA	
5th	Carolina Albano	ITA	

2015 AI Mussanah City, OMA

Entries	100	Countries	49
1st	Ann-Marie Rindom	DEN	
2nd	Marit Bouwmeester	NED	
3rd	Evi Van Acker	BEL	
4th	Tuula Tenkanen	FIN	
5th	Josefin Olsson	SWE	

2015 AIrhus, DEN

Entries	75	Countries	21
1st	Marci Rudawski	POL	
2nd	Matthias Van De Loock	BEL	
3rd	Zan Luka Zecko	SLO	
4th	Patrick Döppig	DEN	
5th	Mon Carrelles Salas	ESP	

2015 Medemblik, NED

Entries	155	Countries	42
1st	Joel Rodriguez	ESP	
2nd	Michael Beckett	GBR	
3rd	Benjamin Vadnai	HUN	
4th	Finn Lynch	IRL	
5th	Jonatan Vadnai	HUN	

U21: Laser Radial Women

Entries	74	Countries	33
1st	Maxime Jonker	NED	
2nd	Liane Flem Høst	NOR	
3rd	Monika Mikkola	FIN	
4th	Dewi Couvert	NED	
5th	Martina Reino Cacho	ESP	

U18 Men: Laser 4.7

Entries	257	Countries	36
1st	A. Bethencourt Fuentes	ESP	
2nd	Rafael De La Hoz Tuelis	ESP	

3rd	Guido Gallinaro	ITA	5th	Sarah Gunn	DEN	2nd	Madison Kennedy	AUS	2nd	Kim Pletikos	SLO							
4th	Toygar Elmas	TUR	2013 Dun Laoghaire, IRL	3rd	Georgina Povall	GBR	3rd	Line Flem Høst	NOR									
5th	Alberto Tezza	ITA	Men: Laser Radial	4th	Milly Bennett	AUS	4th	Celine Therese Herud	NOR									
U18 Women: Laser 4.7																		
Entries 127	Countries 29	Entries 95	Countries 25	5th	Anna Philip	AUS	5th	Maud Javet	SUI									
1st	Kateryna Gumenko	UKR	1st	Tristan Brown	AUS	2nd	Benedicto Teixeira	GBR										
2nd	Julia Büsselfberg	GER	2nd	Marcin Rudawski	POL	3rd	Benjamin Vadnai	HUN										
3rd	Isaura Maenhaut	BEL	3rd	Finn Lynch	IRL	2nd	Nahuel Rodriguez Pérez	ESP										
4th	Lin Pletikos	SLO	4th	Juan Cabrera Gonzales	ESP	3rd	Maximilian Kuester	ITA										
5th	Federica Cattarozzi	ITA	5th	Sebastien Schneiter	ESP	4th	Julio Alisogaray	ARG										
2014 Santander, ESP																		
Open: Laser Standard																		
Entries 147	Countries 69	Entries 51	Countries 22	2nd	Madison Kennedy	AUS	2nd	Line Flem Høst	NOR									
1st	Nicholas Heiner	NED	1st	Benjamin Vadnai	HUN	3rd	Celine Therese Herud	NOR										
2nd	Tom Burton	AUS	2nd	Giuliano Planchestainer	ITA	4th	Maud Javet	SUI										
3rd	Nick Thompson	GBR	3rd	Sébastien Schneiter	SUI	5th	Georgina Povall	GBR										
4th	Philipp Buhl	GER	4th	Ryan Lo	SIN	2013 Buenos Aires, ARG	2016 Women: Laser 4.7											
5th	Robert Scheidt	BRA	5th	Jonatan Vadnai	HUN	Entries 71	Countries 25											
2014 Santander, ESP																		
Women: Laser Radial																		
Entries 120	Countries 55	Entries 28	Countries 17	1st	Benjamin Vadnai	HUN	1st	Benjamin Vadnai	HUN									
1st	Marit Bouwmeester	NED	2nd	Celine Therese Herud	NOR	2nd	Nahuel Rodriguez Pérez	ESP										
2nd	Josefin Olson	SWE	3rd	Line Flem Host	NOR	3rd	Maximilian Kuester	ITA										
3rd	Evi Van Acker	BEL	4th	Jillian Lee	SIN	4th	Julio Alisogaray	ARG										
4th	Tuula Tenkanen	FIN	5th	Agata Barwinska	POL	5th	Francisco Guaragna	ARG										
5th	Veronika K. Fenclova	CZE	2013 Balatonfured, HUN															
U18 Men: Laser Standard																		
Entries 138	Countries 34	Entries 96	Countries 32	2nd	Monica Mikkola	FIN	Entries 46	Countries 17										
1st	Mitchell Kennedy	AUS	1st	Monica Mikkola	FIN	1st	Celine Therese Herud	NOR										
2nd	Hermann Tomasaard	NOR	2nd	Celine Therese Herud	NOR	2nd	Yolanda Luque Gonzalez	ESP										
3rd	Francesco Marrai	ITA	3rd	Line Flem Host	NOR	3rd	Anna Hamerlitz	CRO										
4th	Lorenzo Chiavarini	GBR	4th	Jillian Lee	SIN	4th	Júlia Silva	BRA										
5th	Giovanni Coccoluto	ITA	5th	Agata Barwinska	POL	5th	Martina Reino Cacho	ESP										
U21: Laser Radial Women																		
Entries 159	Countries 31	Entries 239	Countries 46	2nd	Monica Mikkola	FIN	2016 Women: Laser 4.7	2010 Hayling Island, GBR										
1st	Joel Rodriguez	ESP	1st	Svenja Weger	GER	Entries 120	Countries 12											
2nd	Nik Wilim	GER	2nd	Niki Blässar	FIN	1st	Tom Slingsby	ESP										
3rd	Benjamin Wempe	NED	3rd	Clarettia Tempesti	ITA	2nd	Natalia A. S. Barriga	ESP										
4th	Nicol Villa	ITA	4th	Manami Doi	JPN	3rd	Jacinta Ainsworth	AUS										
5th	Jonatan Vadnai	HUN	5th	Kim Pletikos	SLO	4th	Daniela Cardozo	ARG										
Youth Women:Laser Radial																		
Entries 81	Countries 27	Entries 102	Countries 51	5th	Kana Hayashi	JPN	2010 Largs, GBR											
1st	Monika Mikkola	FIN	1st	Tom Slingsby	ESP	Entries 117	Countries 41	1st	Sari Multala	FIN								
2nd	Maria Erdi	HUN	2nd	Simon Groteluschen	GER	2nd	Marit Bouwmeester	NED										
3rd	Maite Carlier	BEL	3rd	Nick Thompson	GBR	3rd	Paige Railey	USA										
4th	Magdalena Kwasnia	POL	4th	Andreas Gerlizer	AUT	4th	Sara Steyaert	FRA										
5th	Maud Javet	SUI	5th	Paul Goodison	GBR	5th	Tatjana Drozdovskaya	BLR										
2014 Dzilnow, POL																		
Men: Laser Radial																		
Entries 76	Countries 22	Entries 145	Countries 66	2nd	Monica Mikkola	FIN	2016 Men: Laser Radial	2010 Perth, AUS										
1st	Stelmaszyk Jonasz	POL	1st	Tom Slingsby	ESP	Entries 103	Countries 31											
2nd	Marin De smet	BEL	2nd	Simon Groteluschen	GER	1st	Maric Rudawski	POL										
3rd	Tristan Brown	AUS	3rd	Nick Thompson	GBR	2nd	Wojciech Zemke	POL										
4th	Monica Mikkola	FIN	4th	Andreas Gerlizer	AUT	3rd	Mitchell Kiss	USA										
5th	Jonatan Vadnai	HUN	5th	Paul Goodison	GBR	4th	Ben Koppelaar	NED										
Youth Men:Laser Radial																		
Entries 159	Countries 31	Entries 102	Countries 51	2nd	Monica Mikkola	FIN	2016 Women: Laser Radial	2010 Perth, AUS										
1st	Joel Rodriguez	ESP	1st	Tom Slingsby	ESP	Entries 228	Countries 41											
2nd	Nik Wilim	GER	2nd	Monica Mikkola	FIN	1st	Giovanni Coccoccolo	ITA										
3rd	Benjamin Wempe	NED	3rd	Simon Groteluschen	GER	2nd	Tadeusz Kubisz	POL										
4th	Nicol Villa	ITA	4th	Nick Thompson	GBR	3rd	Luca Antonogli	ITA										
5th	Jonatan Vadnai	HUN	5th	Andrea Mazzafro	BRA	4th	Stefano Mazzafro	BRA										
Youth Women:Laser Radial																		
Entries 81	Countries 27	Entries 102	Countries 51	2nd	Monica Mikkola	FIN	2016 Men: Laser Radial	2010 Perth, AUS										
1st	Monika Mikkola	FIN	1st	Tom Slingsby	ESP	Entries 103	Countries 31											
2nd	Maria Erdi	HUN	2nd	Monica Mikkola	FIN	1st	Marin Bouwmeester	NED										
3rd	Maite Carlier	BEL	3rd	Simon Groteluschen	GER	2nd	Wojciech Zemke	POL										
4th	Magdalena Kwasnia	POL	4th	Nick Thompson	GBR	3rd	Paige Railey	USA										
5th	Maud Javet	SUI	5th	Andreas Gerlizer	AUT	4th	Sara Steyaert	FRA										
2014 Douarnenez, FRA																		
U21: Laser Standard																		
Entries 105	Countries 33	Entries 169	Countries 62	2nd	Monica Mikkola	FIN	2016 Women: Laser Radial	2010 Perth, AUS										
1st	Lorenzo Chiavarini	GBR	1st	Tom Slingsby	ESP	Entries 91	Countries 26											
2nd	Hermann Tomasaard	NOR	2nd	Toni Stipanovic	CRO	1st	Erika Reineke	USA										
3rd	Stefano Peschiera	PER	3rd	Andrew Maloney	NZL	2nd	Manami Doi	JPN										
4th	Finn Lynch	IRL	4th	Juan Maegi	GBA	3rd	Alex Mills-Barton	GBR										
5th	Joao Souto de Oliveira	BRA	5th	Tom Burton	AUS	4th	Martin Evans	GBR										
U21: Laser Radial Women																		
Entries 57	Countries 23	Entries 136	Countries 53	2nd	Monica Mikkola	FIN	2016 Men: Laser Radial	2010 Perth, AUS										
1st	Agata Barwinska	POL	1st	Gintare Scheidt	LTU	Entries 45	Countries 22											
2nd	Daphne Van der Vaart	NED	2nd	Liju Xu	CHN	1st	Etienne Le Pen	FRA										
3rd	Martina Reino Cacho	ESP	3rd	Sari Multala	FIN	2nd	Supakorn Wongpichean	THA										
4th	Martha Faraguna	ITA	4th	Alison Young	GBR	3rd	Jobert Van Dijk	NED										
5th	Joyce Florida	ITA	5th	Mart Bouwmeester	NED	4th	Luca Malusa	ITA										
2014 Karatsu, JPN																		
U18 Men: Laser 4.7																		
Entries 66	Countries 21	Entries 169	Countries 62	2nd	Monica Mikkola	FIN	2016 Women: Laser 4.7	2010 Pattaya, THA										
1st	Alexandre Boite	FRA	1st	Tom Slingsby	ESP	Entries 40	Countries 20											
2nd	Ismael less	ESP	2nd	Toni Stipanovic	CRO	1st	Caitlin Elks	AUS										
3rd	Paola Mavrici	CRO	3rd	Andrew Maloney	NZL	2nd	Nur Amirah Hamid	MAS										
4th	Frederico Fornasari	ITA	4th	Stig Steinruth	DEN	3rd	Oren Jacob	ISR										
5th	Kaito Iwaki	JPN	5th	Aleksander Arian	POL	4th	Ashley Lane	AUS										
U18 Women: Laser 4.7																		
Entries 37	Countries 15	Entries 136	Countries 53	1st	Monica Mikkola	FIN	5th	Elia Evans	AUS									
1st	Asya Luvistivo	SUI	2nd	Gintare Scheidt	LTU	U16 Mixed: Laser 4.7												
2nd	Irene Miras Leung	ESP	3rd	Liju Xu	CHN	Entries 31	Countries 14											
3rd	Francesca Bergamo	ITA	4th	Sari Multala	FIN	1st	Ryan Amlehn	NZL										
4th	Ilaria Rocchielli	ITA	5th	Alison Young	GBR	2nd	Mark Spearman	AUS										
5th	Maria Kislukhina	RUS	6th	Mathew Wearn	AUS	3rd	Oliver Jacob	ISR										
2013 Al Musannah, OMA																		
Open: Laser Standard																		
Entries 112	Countries 38	Entries 29	Countries 19	1st	Tristan Brown	AUS	2nd	Erika Reineke	USA									
1st	Robert Scheidt	BRA	2nd	Matthew Wearn	AUS	3rd	Benjamin Pletikos	SLO										
2nd	Pavlos Kontides	CYP	3rd	Jeremy O'Connell	AUS	4th	Georgina Povall	GBR										
3rd	Philipp Buhl	GER	4th	Maria Pepper	NZL	5th	Line Flem Høst	NOR										
4th	Rutger Schaardenburg	NED	5th	Daniel Smith	AUS	6th	Celine Therese Herud	NOR										
5th	Jesper Stalheim	SWE	U16 Men: Laser 4.7															
2013 Rizhao City, CHN																		
Women: Laser Radial																		
Entries 76	Countries 31	Entries 71	Countries 11	1st	Hermann Tomasaard	NOR	2nd	Nil Theunissen	SUI									
1st	Tina Mihelic	CRO	2nd	Andrew McKenzie	NZL	3rd	Anthony Parke	GBR										
2nd	Tuula Tenkanen	FIN	3rd	Mitchell Kiss	USA	4th	Nicholas Connor	AUS										
3rd	Paige Railey	USA	4th	Maxim Nikolaeve	RUS	5th	Trent Rippey	NZL										
4th	Dongshuang Zhang	CHN	5th	Juan Carlos Perdomo	PUR	U18 Women: Laser 4.7												
2013 Al Musannah, OMA																		
Open: Laser Standard																		
Entries 112	Countries 38	Entries 112	Countries 28	1st	Tristan Brown	AUS	2nd	Paulo Goncalves	ESP									
1st	Robert Scheidt	BRA	2nd	Matthew Wearn	AUS	3rd	Carlos Rosello	ESP										
2nd	Pavlos Kontides	CYP	3rd	Jeremy O'Connell	AUS	4th	William Smet	BEL										
3rd	Philipp Buhl	GER	4th	Maria Pepper	NZL	5th	Keiji Okada	JPN										
4th	Rutger Schaardenburg	NED	5th	Daniel Smith	AUS	6th	Mehmet Turkmen	TUR										
5th	Jesper Stalheim	SWE	U16 Men: Laser 4.7															
2013 Rizhao City, CHN																		
Women: Laser Radial																		
Entries 76	Countries 31	Entries 35	Countries 19	1st	Hermann Tomasaard	NOR	2nd	Nil Theunissen	SUI									
1st	Tina Mihelic	CRO	2nd	Andrew McKenzie	NZL	3rd	Anthony Parke	GBR										
2nd	Tuula Tenkanen	FIN	3rd	Mitchell Kiss	USA	4th	Nicholas Connor	AUS										
3rd	Paige Railey	USA	4th	Maxim Nikolaeve	RUS	5th	Trent Rippey	NZL										
4th	Dongshuang Zhang	CHN	5th	Juan Carlos Perdomo	PUR	U18 Women: Laser 4.7												
2013 Al Musannah, OMA																		
Open: Laser Standard																		
Entries 112	Countries 38	Entries 54	Countries 9	1st	Tristan Brown	AUS	2nd	Cecilia Zorzi	ITA									
1st	Kateryna Gumenko	UKR	2nd	Matthew Wearn	AUS	3rd	Madison Kennedy	AUS										
2nd	Julia Büsselfberg	GER	3rd	Jeremy O'Connell	AUS	4th	Georgina Povall	GBR										
3rd	Isaura Maenhaut	BEL	4th	Maria Pepper	NZL	5th	Line Flem Høst	NOR										
4th	Rutger Schaardenburg	NED	5th	Daniel Smith	AUS	6th	Celine Therese Herud	NOR										
5th	Jesper Stalheim	SWE	U16 Men: Laser Radial															

1st	Marcin Rudawski	POL
2nd	Ben Koppelaar	NED
3rd	Insub Kim	KOR
4th	Hisaki Nagai	JPN
5th	Mohd Romsi Muhamad MAS	

Youth Men: Laser Radial

Entries	100	Countries	25
1st	Keerati Buatong	THA	
2nd	Aleksander Arian	POL	
3rd	Filip Kobielski	POL	
4th	Toma Vasic	CRO	
5th	Chris Barnard	USA	

Youth Women:Laser Radial

Entries	39	Countries	16
1st	Mathilde de Kerangat	FRA	
2nd	Ashley Stoddart	AUS	
3rd	Michelle Broekhuizen	NED	
4th	Anna Agrafioti	GRE	
5th	Joanna Maksymkij	POL	

2009 Buzios, BRA

Youth Men: Laser 4.7

Entries	109	Countries	24
1st	Jonathan Martinetti	ECU	
2nd	Hermann Tomasmagard	NOR	
3rd	Juraj Divjakinja	CRO	
4th	Guillermo Arce	PER	
5th	Tony Alcazar	ESP	

Youth Women:Laser 4.7

Entries	39	Countries	23
1st	Urska Kosir	SLO	
2nd	Tomoyo Wakabayashi	JPN	
3rd	Hitomi Murayama	JPN	
4th	Kim Pleitikos	SLO	
5th	Patricia Coro Leveque	ESP	

2008 Terrigal, AUS

Open: Laser Standard

Entries	157	Countries	58
1st	Tom Slingsby	AUS	
2nd	Julio Alsogaray	ARG	
3rd	Javier Hernandez	ESP	
4th	Vasili Zbogar	SLO	
5th	Michael Bullet	NZL	

2008 Auckland, NZL

Women: Laser Radial

Entries	116	Countries	41
1st	Sarah Steyaert	FRA	
2nd	Lijia Xu	CHN	
3rd	Andrea Brewster	GBR	
4th	Gintare Volungeviute	LTU	
5th	Sarah Blanck	AUS	

Men: Laser Radial

Entries	71	Countries	17
1st	Michael Leigh	CAN	
2nd	Brad Funk	USA	
3rd	Simon Morgan	AUS	
4th	James Sandall	NZL	
5th	James Burman	AUS	

Youth Men: Laser Radial

Entries	85	Countries	20
1st	Andrew Maloney	NZL	
2nd	Martin Evans	GBR	
3rd	Maarten Max Moerman	NED	
4th	Tom Burton	AUS	
5th	Sam Meech	NZL	

Youth Women: Laser Radial

Entries	38	Countries	14
1st	Gabriella King	AUS	
2nd	Cushida Hume-Merry	NZL	
3rd	Sarah Gunn	DEN	
4th	Mathilde de Kerangat	FRA	
5th	Annalise Murphy	IRL	

2008 Troig, CRO

Youth Men: Laser 4.7

Entries	279	Countries	43
1st	Shahar Jacob	ISR	
2nd	Scott Sydney	SIN	
3rd	Lore Perhat	CRO	
4th	Toma Vasic	CRO	
5th	Alexandros Chocholis	GRE	

Youth Women:Laser 4.7

Entries	116	Countries	32
1st	Elizabeth Yin	SIN	
2nd	Matea Senkic	CRO	
3rd	Antea Kordic	CRO	
4th	Corina Leveque Patricia	ESP	
5th	Charlotte Assett	NED	

2007 Cascais, POR

Open: Laser Standard

Entries	149	Countries	60
1st	Tom Slingsby	AUS	
2nd	Andrew Murdoch	NZL	
3rd	Deniss Karpak	EST	
4th	Mate Arapov	CRO	
5th	Paul Goodison	GBR	

Youth Women:Laser Radial

Entries	116	Countries	41
1st	Sarah Steyaert	FRA	
2nd	Lijia Xu	CHN	
3rd	Andrea Brewster	GBR	
4th	Gintare Volungeviute	LTU	
5th	Sarah Blanck	AUS	

2007 Hourtin, FRA

Youth Men: Laser 4.7

Entries	237	Countries	27
1st	Colin Xinn Cheng	SIN	
2nd	Victor Serezkin	RUS	
3rd	Marko Peresica	CRO	
4th	Fran Perusic	CRO	
5th	Giuseppe Linares	ITA	

Youth Women: Laser 4.7

Entries	88	Countries	19
1st	Victoria Chan	SIN	
2nd	Agnieszka Skrzypulec	POL	
3rd	Julie Chehab	FRA	
4th	Susana Romero	ESP	
5th	Tuula Tenkanen	FIN	

Women: Laser Radial

Entries	107	Countries	48
1st	Tatiana Drozdovskaya	BLR	
2nd	Sari Mutala	FIN	
3rd	Petra Niemann	GER	
4th	Katarzyna Szotynska	POL	
5th	Anna Tunnicliffe	USA	

2007 The Hague, NED

Men: Laser Radial

Entries	121	Countries	26
1st	Ben Paton	GBR	
2nd	Eduardo Vianen	NED	
3rd	Steven Krol	NED	
4th	Jon Emmett	GBR	
5th	James Burman	AUS	

Youth Men: Laser Radial

Entries	204	Countries	29
1st	Thorbjørn Schierup	DEN	
2nd	Ioannis Mitakis	GRE	
3rd	Gjels Pelt	NED	
4th	Joaquin Blanco	ESP	
5th	Barbara Tuna	TUR	

Youth Women: Laser Radial

Entries	204	Countries	29
1st	Thijs Blaauw	NED	
2nd	Edoardo Gherardi	ITA	
3rd	Frederick Melo	POR	
4th	Ivan Taritas	CRO	
5th	Antonios Tzortzis	GRE	

2005 Fortaleza, BRA

Open: Laser Standard

Entries	136	Countries	36
1st	Robert Scheidt	BRA	
2nd	Diego Emilio Romero	ARG	
3rd	Andrew Murdoch	NZL	
4th	Vasilij Zbogar	SLO	
5th	Mate Arapov	CRO	

Men: Laser Radial

Entries	90	Countries	24
1st	Edoardo Lolic	CRO	
2nd	Frank Budini	GBR	
3rd	Blair Molyar	NZL	
4th	Martin Jenkins	GBR	
5th	Andreas Perdicaris	CRO	

Women: Laser Radial

Entries	76	Countries	31
1st	Paige Railey	USA	
2nd	Sophie de Turckheim	FRA	
3rd	Anna Tunnicliffe	USA	
4th	Petra Niemann	GER	
5th	Kristal Weir	AUS	

Youth Men: Laser Radial

Entries	77	Countries	23
1st	Blair McLay	NZL	
2nd	Frederico Melo	POR	
3rd	Ivan Taritas	CRO	
4th	Antonios Tzortzis	GRE	
5th	James Burman	AUS	

Women: Laser Radial

Entries	26	Countries	13
1st	Veronica Haider	AUT	
2nd	Bruna Cordeiro	BRA	
3rd	Viviane de Oliveira	BRA	
4th	Cecilia Andrade	BRA	
5th	Nilsu Orten	TUR	

Youth Women: Laser 4.7

Entries	25	Countries	14
1st	Tajana Ganic	CRO	
2nd	Ewa Makowska	POL	
3rd	Lina Stock	CRO	
4th	Rasmus Myrgen	SWE	
5th	Michael Leigh	CAN	

2006 Jeju Island, KOR

Open: Laser Standard

Entries	128	Countries	43
1st	Michael Blackburn</td		

2001 Vilanova, ESP	
Men: Laser Radial	
Entries 230 Countries 35	
1st Michael Bullet NZL	
2nd Andre Streppel BRA	
3rd Aron Lolic CRO	
4th Alp Alpagut TUR	
5th Karlo Kraljevic CRO	
Women: Laser Radial	
Entries 56 Countries 23	
1st Katarzyna Szotynski POL	
2nd Larissa Neverov ITA	
3rd Sara Lane Wright BER	
4th Tatiana Drozdovskaya BLR	
5th Jayne Singleton GBR	
Youth: Laser Radial	
Entries 260 Countries 33	
1st Michael Bullet NZL	
2nd Jason Georgaris GRE	
3rd Alexandre Monteau FRA	
4th Mathieu Murati FRA	
5th Guray Zumlu TUR	
2000 Cancun, MEX	
Open: Laser Standard	
Entries 141 Countries 50	
1st Robert Scheidt BRA	
2nd Michael Blackburn AUS	
3rd Ben Ainslie GBR	
4th Karl Suneson SWE	
5th Serge Kats NED	
2000 Cesme, TUR	
Men: Laser Radial	
Entries 124 Countries 25	
1st Fredrik Lassensius SWE	
2nd Alexandros Logothetis GRE	
3rd Vangelis Chimonas GRE	
4th Petar Cupac CRO	
5th Kemal Muslubas TUR	
Women: Laser Radial	
Entries 33 Countries 16	
1st Katarzyna Szotynski POL	
2nd Nicola Muller GBR	
3rd Jayne Singleton GBR	
4th Jeanette Dagson SWE	
5th Denis Karaoglu TUR	
Youth: Laser Radial	
Entries 137 Countries 31	
1st Guray Zumlu TUR	
2nd Anders Nyholm DEN	
3rd Are Newienhuys NED	
4th Antonis Manolakis GRE	
5th Andrew Walsh GBR	
1999 Melbourne, AUS	
Open: Laser Standard	
Entries 141 Countries 46	
1st Ben Ainslie GBR	
2nd Robert Scheidt BRA	
3rd Karl Suneson SWE	
4th Michael Blackburn AUS	
5th Andrew Simpson GBR	
1999 La Rochelle, FRA	
Men: Laser Radial	
Entries 167 Countries 27	
1st Adonis Bougiouris GRE	
2nd Gustavo Lima POR	
3rd Teddy Questroy FRA	
4th Luka Radetic CRO	
5th Vagelis Chimonas GRE	
Women: Laser Radial	
Entries 42 Countries 20	
1st Kelly Hand CAN	
2nd Jeanette Dagson SWE	
3rd Helene Viazzo FRA	
4th Clementine Destaileur FRA	
5th Alison Casey AUS	
Youth: Laser Radial	
Entries 304 Countries 35	
1st Francisco Sanchez F. . . . ESP	
2nd Luka Radetic CRO	
3rd Jorge Lima POR	
4th Andrew Walsh GBR	
5th Anders Nyholm DEN	
1998 Medemblik, NED	
Men: Laser Radial	
Entries 209 Countries 25	
1st Gustavo Lima POR	
2nd Adonis Bougiouris GRE	
3rd Alexandros Logothetis GRE	
4th Raimondas Slugzdinis LTU	
5th Luca Radetic CRO	
Women: Laser Radial	
Entries 87 Countries 19	
1st Larissa Neverov ITA	
2nd Caroijin Brouwer NED	
1997 Algarrobo, CHI	
Open: Laser Standard	
Entries 128 Countries 34	
1st Robert Scheidt BRA	
2nd Nik Burfoot NZL	
3rd Ben Ainslie GBR	
4th Hamish Pepper NZL	
5th Hugh Styles GBR	
1997 Mohammedia, MAR	
Men: Laser Radial	
Entries 122 Countries 25	
1st Raimondas Slugzdinis LTU	
2nd Romain Knipping FRA	
3rd Selim Kakis TUR	
4th Benoit Raphalen FRA	
5th Goncalo Lopes POR	
Women: Laser Radial	
Entries 40 Countries 17	
1st Sarah Blanck AUS	
2nd Helene Wate GBR	
3rd Anja Sahiberg SWE	
4th Anje de Boer NED	
5th Larissa Neverov ITA	
Youth: Laser Radial	
Entries 122 Countries 31	
1st Teddy Questroy FRA	
2nd Romain Knipping FRA	
3rd Alastair Gair NZL	
4th Justin Deal GBR	
5th Joao Santos Silva POR	
1996 Cape Town, RSA	
Open: Laser Standard	
Entries 134 Countries 38	
1st Robert Scheidt BRA	
2nd Karl Suneson SWE	
3rd Ben Ainslie GBR	
4th Stefan Warkalla GER	
5th Iain Percy GBR	
Men: Laser Radial	
Entries 96 Countries 20	
1st Brendan Casey AUS	
2nd Andrew Kirjuluk RUS	
3rd Allan Coutts NZL	
4th Tim Shulawlow AUS	
5th Dimitris Theodorakis GRE	
Women: Laser Radial	
Entries 29 Countries 11	
1st Jacqueline Ellis AUS	
2nd Larissa Neverov ITA	
3rd Kathryn McQueen AUS	
4th Sarah Blanck AUS	
5th Alison Casey AUS	
1995 Tenerife, ESP	
Open: Laser Standard	
Entries 137 Countries 39	
1st Robert Scheidt BRA	
2nd Nik Burfoot NZL	
3rd Eivind Melleby NOR	
4th Hamish Pepper NZL	
5th Michael Blackburn AUS	
Men: Laser Radial	
Entries 66 Countries 18	
1st Brendan Casey AUS	
2nd Tim Shulawlow AUS	
3rd Gustavo Lima POR	
4th Sean Kirkian AUS	
5th David Huet FRA	
Women: Laser Radial	
Entries 18 Countries 8	
1st Heidi Gordon AUS	
2nd Larissa Neverov ITA	
3rd Roberta Hartley GBR	
4th Alison Casey AUS	
5th Roelien Huisman NED	
1994 Wakayama, JPN	
Open: Laser Standard	
Entries 120 Countries 36	
1st Nikolas Burfoot NZL	
2nd Pascal Lacoste FRA	
3rd Serge Kats NED	
4th Hamish Pepper NZL	
5th Peer Moberg NOR	
Men: Laser Radial	
Entries 82 Countries 14	
1st Rui Pedro Coelho POR	
2nd Rodion Luka UKR	
3rd Nathan Handley NZL	
4th Yanghe Zhu CHN	
5th Todd Holzapfel AUS	
Women: Laser Radial	
Entries 33 Countries 8	
1st Melanie Dennison AUS	
2nd Jacqueline Ellis AUS	
3rd Tracey Tan SIN	
4th Ma. Bettina Marcone ARG	
5th Elizabeth Roberts AUS	
1993 Takapuna, NZL	
Open: Laser Standard	
Entries 99 Countries 29	
1st Thomas Johanson FIN	
2nd Peter Tanscheit BRA	
3rd Robert Scheidt BRA	
4th Nikolas Burfoot NZL	
5th Michael Hestbaek DEN	
Men: Laser Radial	
Entries 102 Countries 15	
1st Ben Ainslie GBR	
2nd Daniel Slater NZL	
3rd Allan Coutts NZL	
4th Michael Blackburn AUS	
5th Peter Waring NZL	
Women: Laser Radial	
Entries 32 Countries 12	
1st Carolijn Brouwer NED	
2nd Giselle Comet USA	
3rd Alexandra Verbeek NED	
4th Maria Vlachou GRE	
5th Jacqueline Ellis AUS	
1991 Porto Carras, GRE	
Open: Laser Standard	
Entries 105 Countries 31	
1st Peter Tanscheit BRA	
2nd Stefan Warkalla GER	
3rd Mladen Makjanic CRO	
4th Michael Hestbaek DEN	
5th Dimitri Theodorakis GRE	
Men: Laser Radial	
Entries 73 Countries 15	
1st Stewart Casey AUS	
2nd Maria Vlachou GRE	
3rd John Karageorgis GRE	
4th Alessandro Sartorelli ITA	
5th Elias Katchoritis GRE	
Women: Laser Radial	
Entries 33 Countries 10	
1st Maria Vlachou GRE	
2nd Carolijn Brouwer NED	
3rd Ourania Flabouri GRE	
4th Roberta Zuccinetti ITA	
5th Marina Psichogiou GRE	
1990 Newport, USA	
Open: Laser Standard	
Entries 103 Countries 27	
1st Stuart Wallace AUS	
2nd Gunnar Pedersen DEN	
3rd Peter Tanscheit BRA	
4th Nelson Alencastro BRA	
5th Simon Cole GBR	
1985 Halmstad, SWE	
Open: Laser Standard	
Entries 108 Countries 28	
1st Lawrence Crispin GBR	
2nd Andreas John GER	
3rd Benny Andersen DEN	
4th Gustaf Svensson SWE	
5th Stefan Warkalla GER	
Women: Laser Standard	
Entries 26 Countries 12	
1st Marit Soderstrom SWE	
2nd Lynne Jewell USA	
3rd Francesca Pavesi ITA	
4th Susanne Madsen DEN	
5th Claudine Tatiboutet FRA	
1983 Gulfport, USA	
Open: Laser Standard	
Entries 145 Countries 27	
1st Oscar Paulich NED	
2nd Per Arn Nilson NOR	
3rd Asbjorn Arnkvaern SWE	
4th Roland Gaebler GER	
5th John Irving NZL	
Women: Laser Standard	
Entries 21 Countries 11	
1st Betsy Gelenitis USA	
2nd Lynne Jewell USA	
3rd Carole Spomer CAN	
4th Virginia Perry USA	
5th Susanne Madsen DEN	
1982 Sardinia, ITA	
Open: Laser Standard	
Entries 231 Countries 28	
1st Terry Neilson CAN	
2nd Andrew Roy CAN	
3rd Mark Brink USA	
4th Peter Vilby DEN	
5th John Irvine NZL	
Women: Laser Standard	
Entries 23 Countries 11	
1st Marion Steenhuis NED	
2nd Vittoria Massotto ITA	
3rd Francesca Pavesi ITA	
4th Susanne Schmidt GER	
5th Barbara Champion GBR	
1980 Kingston, CAN	
Open: Laser Standard	
Entries 350 Countries 25	
1st Ed Baird USA	
2nd Jose Barcel Dias BRA	
3rd John Curfer NZL	
4th Sjakk Haakman NED	
5th Duncan Lewis CAN	

Women: Laser Standard

Entries: 20

1st	Marit Soderstrom	SWE
2nd	Lynne Jewell	USA
3rd	Cheryl Smith	NZL
4th	Annette Henderson	CAN
5th	Kathy Karlson	USA

1979 Perth, AUS**Open: Laser Standard**

Entries	93	Countries	25
1st	Lasse Hjorthaes	DEN	
2nd	Peter Conde	AUS	
3rd	Andrew Menkert	USA	
4th	Cor Van Aanholt	NED	
5th	David Perry	USA	

1977 Cabo Frio, BRA**Open: Laser Standard**

Entries	104	Countries	23
1st	John Bertrand	USA	
2nd	Peter Commette	USA	
3rd	Marc Neleman	NED	
4th	Tim Alexander	USA	
5th	Gary Knapp	USA	

1976 Kiel, GER**Open: Laser Standard**

Entries	77	Countries	24
1st	John Bertrand	USA	
2nd	Barry Thom	NZL	
3rd	Edward Adams	USA	
4th	Jeff Madrigali	USA	
5th	Emile Pels	NED	

1974 Bermuda**Open: Laser Standard**

Entries	108	Countries	24
1st	Peter Commette	USA	
2nd	Norm Freeman	USA	
3rd	Chris Boome	USA	
4th	Hugo Schmidt	USA	
5th	Carl Buchan	USA	

MASTERS WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS**2018 Dún Laoghaire, IRL**

Entries 302 Countries 25

Laser Standard**Apprentices**

1st	Leandro Rosado	ESP
2nd	Gord Welsh	CAN
3rd	Roger O'Gorman	IRL
4th	David Quinn	IRL
5th	Pete Smyth	IRL

Masters

1st	Brett Beyer	AUS
2nd	Niklas Edler	SWE
3rd	David Whait	GBR
4th	Orlando Gledhill	GBR
5th	Peter Hurley	USA

Grand Masters

1st	Mark Lytle	GBR
2nd	Carlos Martinez	ESP
3rd	Arnoud Hummel	NED
4th	Gavin Dagley	AUS
5th	Tomas Nordqvist	SWE

Great Grand Masters

1st	Wolfgang Gerz	GER
2nd	Michael Hicks	GBR
3rd	Charles Campion	GBR
4th	Alan Keen	RSA
5th	Mark Bethwaite	AUS

Laser Radial

1st	Ben Elvin	GBR
2nd	Thomas Chaix	IRL
3rd	Andrew Byrne	GBR
4th	Niall Peelo	GBR
5th	Darrell Reamsbottom	IRL

Woman Apprentices

1st	Alison Stevens	GBR
2nd	Stephanie Lencini	ITA
3rd	Alexandra Weilrauch	GER
4th	Monica Azon	ESP
5th	Caroline Muselet	CAN

Women Masters

1st	Stephanie Lencini	ITA
2nd	Giovanna Lenci	ITA
3rd	Alexandra Weilrauch	GER
4th	Dirma Eisenga	NED
5th	Shirley Gilmore	IRL

Grand Masters

1st	Stephen Cockerill	GBR
2nd	Gustaf Svensson	SWE
3rd	Timothy Woodford	CAN
4th	James Mitchell	AUS
5th	Robert Britten	CAN

Women Grand Masters

1st	Lyndall Patterson	AUS
2nd	Camila Graves	AUS
3rd	Claudine Tabitouet	FRA
4th	Suzanne Ritchie	GBR
5th	Lesley Reichenthal	CAN

Great Grand Masters

1st	Bill Symes	USA
2nd	Lasse Wastesson	SWE
3rd	Christopher Boyd	IRL
4th	Jean-Luc Dreyer	SUI
5th	Lorenz Müller	SUI

Women Great Grand Masters

1st	Hilary Thomas	GBR
2nd	Peter Seidenberg	USA
3rd	Steve Avery	USA
4th	Roger Williams	GBR
5th	Claude Tigier	FRA

6th Michael Kinnear

1st	Michael Kinnear	GBR
2nd	Hilary Thomas	GBR
3rd	Gill Waiting	NZL
4th	Deirdre Webster	CAN
5th	Over 75 Masters	

Over 75 Masters

1st	Kerry Waraker	AUS
2nd	Peter Seidenberg	USA
3rd	Steve Avery	USA
4th	Roger Williams	GBR
5th	Claude Tigier	FRA

2016 Nuevo Vallarta, MEX

Entries	227	Countries	23
1st	Lyndall Patterson	AUS	
2nd	Camila Graves	AUS	
3rd	Claudine Tabitouet	FRA	
4th	Suzanne Ritchie	GBR	

Laser Standard

1st	Pablo Rabago	MEX
2nd	Guilherme Roth	BRA
3rd	Alejandro Rabago	MEX
4th	Alfonso Aguirre	MEX
5th	Fabian Gomez-Ibarra	MEX

Great Grand Masters

1st	Brett Beyer	AUS
2nd	Peter Seidenberg	USA
3rd	Steve Avery	USA
4th	Roger Williams	GBR
5th	Claude Tigier	FRA

Grand Masters

1st	Gavin Dagley	AUS
2nd	Cristian Herman	CHI
3rd	Allan Clark	CAN
4th	Tim Law	GBR
5th	Steve Gunther	AUS

Great Grand Masters

1st	Mark Bethwaite	AUS
2nd	Peter Hurley	USA
3rd	Doug Peckover	USA
4th	James Temple	AUS
5th	Alberto Larrea	ARG

Laser Radial

1st	Scott Leith	NZL
2nd	Jon Emmett	GBR
3rd	Allan Clark	CAN
4th	Robert Britten	CAN
5th	Tim Woodford	CAN

Women Grand Masters

1st	Erika Vines	CAN
2nd	Alexandra Weilrauch	GER
3rd	Dorian Haldeman	USA
4th	Jennifer Rudd	CAN
5th	Keith Davids	USA

Great Grand Masters

1st	Keith Davids	USA
2nd	Ian Jones	GBR
3rd	Joao Ramos	BRA
4th	Michael Knowles	NZL
5th	Nigel Heath	CAN

Women Masters

1st	Kimberly Couranz	USA
2nd	Margaret Podlich	USA
3rd	Monica Wilson	USA
4th	Julie Stewart	CAN
5th	Lisa Pelling	CAN

Grand Masters

1st	Pauline Samson	CAN
2nd	Judith Krimski	USA
3rd	Jon Emmett	GBR
4th	Robert Britten	CAN
5th	Tim Woodford	CAN

Women Grand Masters

1st	Robert Seidenberg	USA
2nd	Johan van Rossem	CAN
3rd	Michael Shields	NZL
4th	Heini Wellmann	SUI
5th	Geoffrey Lucas	AUS

Women Over 75 Masters

1st

Masters										
1st	Stephen Cockerill	GBR	2nd	Bruce Martinson	USA			
2nd	Mark Kennedy	AUS	3rd	Michael Pridham	GBR			
3rd	Joa Ramos	BRA	4th	Doug Peckover	USA			
4th	Richard Blakey	NZL	5th	Bo Johannsson	SWE			
5th	Ian Jones	GBR	Great Grand Masters						
Women Masters										
1st	Helene Viazza	FRA	1st	Vanessa Dudley	AUS			
2nd	Agnete Jonsson	SWE	1st	Peter Seidenberg	USA			
3rd	Diane Sissingh	AUS	2nd	Keith Wilkins	GBR			
4th	Claudine Talibout	FRA	3rd	Henk Wittenberg	ned			
5th	Giovanna Lenci	ITA	4th	Michael Kinnear	GBR			
Grand Masters										
1st	Michael Keeton	NZL	5th	Steve Avery	USA			
2nd	Jeff Loosemore	AUS	1st	Hilary Thomas	GBR			
3rd	Terry Scutcher	GBR	2nd	Elaine Capps	AUS			
4th	Vanessa Dudley	AUS	Women Great Grand Masters						
5th	Brett Wright	BER	2012 Brisbane, AUS						
Women Grand Masters										
1st	Vanessa Dudley	AUS	Entries	232	Countries	19			
2nd	Ann Keates	GBR	Laser Standard						
3rd	Lyndall Patterson	AUS	Apprentices						
4th	Isabelle Arnoux	FRA	1st	Matias Del Solar	CHI			
5th	Lesley Reichenfeld	CAN	2nd	Tony Baisden	AUS			
Great Grand Masters				3rd	Brett Morris	AUS			
1st	Keith Wilkins	GBR	4th	Kent Copplestone	NZL			
2nd	Robert Lowndes	AUS	5th	Rob Woodward	NZL			
3rd	Peter Seidenberg	USA	Grand Masters						
4th	Jacky Nebrel	FRA	1st	Brett Beyer	AUS			
5th	Bill Symes	USA	2nd	Bradley Taylor	AUS			
Women Great Grand Masters				3rd	Sean Atherton-Peeney	AUS			
1st	Hilary Thomas	GBR	4th	Andrew Dellabarcia	NZL			
Over 75 Masters				5th	Mike Matan	GBR			
1st	Peter Seidenberg	USA	Grand Masters						
2nd	Kerry Waraker	AUS	1st	Wolfgang Gerz	GER			
3rd	Denis O'Sullivan	IRL	2nd	Tracy Usher	USA			
4th	Ken Holliday	RSA	3rd	Andre Martine	DOM			
5th	Peter Craig	AUS	4th	Malcolm Courts	GBR			
Women Over 75 Masters				5th	Mark Bethwaite Am	AUS			
1st	Deidre Webster	CAN	Laser Radial						
Laser 4.7 Masters				Apprentices						
1st	Stephen Walsh	AUS	1st	Scott Leith	NZL			
2nd	Akemi Nagaoaka	JPN	2nd	Richard Bott	AUS			
3rd	Waltraud Schmitt	FRA	3rd	Danny Fuller	AUS			
4th	Jean-Francois Farriague	FRA	4th	Matthias Bruehl	GER			
Women Masters				5th	Edmund Tam	NZL			
1st	Akemi Nagaoaka	JPN	Grand Masters						
2nd	Waltraud Schmitt	FRA	1st	Wolfgang Gerz	GER			
2013 Al Musanah, OMA				2nd	Tracy Usher	USA			
Entries	186	Countries	31	3rd	André Martine	DOM			
Laser Standard				4th	Malcolm Courts	GBR			
Apprentices				5th	Mark Bethwaite Am	AUS			
1st	Scott Leith	NZL	Grand Masters						
2nd	Niklas Edler	SWE	1st	Myra Robertson	AUS			
3rd	Alastair Tate	NZL	2nd	Anita Smith	AUS			
4th	Kris Decke	NZL	3rd	Ruth McCance	AUS			
5th	Alan Coutts	OMA	4th	Jane Moffat	AUS			
Masters				5th	Christy Usher	USA			
1st	Al Clark	CAN	Grand Masters						
2nd	Arnoud Hummel	NED	1st	Mark Orams	NZL			
3rd	Chris Dawson	AUS	2nd	Greg Adams	AUS			
4th	Benoit Meesmaecker	FRA	3rd	Mark Kennedy	AUS			
5th	Torbjörn Jonsson	SWE	4th	David Early	AUS			
Grand Masters				5th	Grant Willmott	AUS			
1st	Greg Adams	AUS	Women Masters						
2nd	Terry Scutcher	GBR	1st	Christine Bridge	AUS			
3rd	Wolfgang Gerz	GER	2nd	Vanessa Dudley	AUS			
4th	Tim Law	GBR	3rd	Agnete Jonsson	SWE			
5th	Robert Britten	CAN	4th	Diane Sissingh	AUS			
Great Grand Masters				5th	Kirsteen Reid	RSA			
1st	Mark Bethwaite	AUS	Grand Masters						
2nd	Robert Blakey	NZL	1st	Michael Keeton	NZL			
3rd	John Roberson	AUS	2nd	Adam French	AUS			
4th	Sandy Grigg	NZL	3rd	Pete Thomas	NZL			
5th	Stephen Wawn	AUS	4th	Doug Peckover	USA			
Laser Radial Apprentices				5th	Jeff Loosemore	AUS			
1st	Jon Emmett	GBR	Grand Masters						
2nd	Fabio Syama Ramos	BRA	1st	Kerry Waraker	AUS			
3rd	Edmund Tam	NZL	2nd	Michael Pridham	GBR			
4th	Ian Gregory	GBR	3rd	Jan Rawet	GBR			
5th	Niall Peelo	GBR	4th	Alden Shattuck	USA			
Women Apprentices				5th	Benjamin Richardson	GBR			
1st	Kimberly Couranz	USA	Grand Masters						
2nd	Alexandra Weihrauch	GER	1st	Scott Ferguson	USA			
Masters				2nd	Arnoud Hummel	NED			
1st	Ian Jones	GBR	3rd	John Bertrand	USA			
2nd	Joa Ramos	BRA	4th	Christian Gunn Pedersen	DEN			
3rd	Martin Van Olffen	NED	5th	Al Clark	CAN			
4th	Matthias Bruehl	GER	Grand Masters						
5th	Robert Cage	GBR	1st	Wolfgang Gerz	GER			
Women Masters				2nd	Peter Vessella	USA			
1st	Agnete Jonsson	SWE	3rd	Peter Sherwin	GBR			
2nd	Diane Sissingh	AUS	4th	Peter Sundelin	SWE			
3rd	Martien Zeegers-Nouwen	NED	5th	William Symes	USA			
4th	Lindsay Whittton	AUS	Grand Masters						
Grand Masters				1st	Caroline Musellet	CAN			
1st	Vanessa Dudley	AUS	2nd	Rosie Tribe	GBR			
2011 San Francisco, USA				3rd	Brenda Hoult	GBR			
Entries	236	Countries	27	4th	Ian Jones	GBR			
Laser Standard				5th	Edmund Tam	NZL			
Apprentices				Grand Masters						
1st	Benjamin Richardson	USA	1st	Stephen Cockerill	GBR			
2nd	Orlando Gledhill	GBR	2nd	Joa Ramos	BRA			
3rd	Kevin Taucher	USA	3rd	Hamish Atkinson	NZL			
Women Masters				4th	Colin Dibb	AUS			
1st	Agnete Jonsson	SWE	5th	Jan Scholten	AUS			
2nd	Diane Sissingh	AUS	Grand Masters						
3rd	Martien Zeegers-Nouwen	NED	1st	Adonis Bougouris	GRE			
4th	Lindsay Whittton	AUS	2nd	Brett Beyer	GBR			
Grand Masters				3rd	Orlando Gledhill	GBR			
1st	Vanessa Dudley	AUS	4th	Ray Davies	CAN			
2009 Halifax, CAN				5th	Otto Strandvig	DEN			
Entries	295	Countries	26	Grand Masters						
Laser Standard				1st	Gaspare Silvestri	ITA			
Apprentices				2nd	David Armitage	USA			
1st	Arnoud Hummel	NED	3rd	Scott Ferguson	USA			
2nd	Brett Beyer	GBR	4th	Russ Silvestri	USA			
3rd	Malcolm Courts	GBR	5th	Colin Dibb	GBR			
Women Great Grand Masters				Grand Masters						
1st	Janet Kemp	AUS	1st	Colin Dibb	GBR			
Great Grand Masters				2nd	Peter Seidenberg	USA			
1st	Keith Wilkins	GBR	3rd	Orlando Gledhill	GBR			
2nd	John Stam	NED	4th	Jim Quinn	NZL			
3rd	Kerry Waraker	AUS	5th	Hilary Thomas	GBR			
Women Great Grand Masters				2nd	Deirdre Webster	CAN			
1st	Hilary Thomas	GBR	2009 Halifax, CAN						
Laser Standard				Entries	295	Countries	26			
Apprentices				Laser Standard						
1st	Adonis Bougouris	GRE	1st	Adonis Bougouris	GRE			
2nd	Brett Beyer	GBR	2nd	Edmund Tam	NZL			
3rd	Orlando Gledhill	GBR	3rd	Ian Gregory	GBR			
4th	Ray Davies	CAN	4th	Stewart Casey	AUS			
Grand Masters				5th	Stewart Casey	AUS			
1st	Adonis Bougouris	GRE	Grand Masters						
2nd	Arnoud Hummel	NED	1st	Adonis Bougouris	GRE			
3rd	Andrew Pimental	USA	2nd	Arnoud Hummel	NED			
4th	Mark Bear	USA	3rd	Andrew Pimental	USA			
5th	Jan Scholten	AUS	4th	Jack Schlachter	AUS			
Grand Masters				5th	Bill Symes	USA			
1st	Wolfgang Gerz	GER	Women Apprentices						
2nd	Mark Bethwaite	AUS	1st	Alison E. Wanderley	BRA			
3rd	Alan Keen	RSA	2nd	Yvonne Malmsten	SWE			
4th	Jack Schlachter	AUS	3rd	Kimberly Couranz	USA			
Grand Masters				Grand Masters						
1st	Wolfgang Gerz	GER	1st	Carlos E. Wanderley	BRA			
2nd	Grant Willmott	AUS	2nd	Greg Adams	AUS			
3rd	Edmund Tam	NZL	3rd	Joa Ramos	BRA			
4th	Mark Willmott	AUS	4th	Jim Quinn	NZL			
5th	Edmund Tam	AUS	5th	Nigel Heath	CAN			
Women Grand Masters				Women Grand Masters						
1st	Lesley Reichenfeld	CAN	1st	Lyndall Patterson	AUS			
2nd	Irina Pushkin	ISR	2nd	Vanessa Dudley	AUS			
3rd	Kathy Luciano	USA	3rd	Agnete Jonsson	SWE			
Great Grand Masters				4th	Lyndall Patterson	AUS			
1st	Keith Wilkins	GBR	5th	Edmund Tam	NZL			
2nd	Peter Seidenberg	USA	Grand Masters						
3rd	Jan Rawet	GBR	1st	Peter Heywood	AUS			
4th	Alden Shattuck	USA	2nd	Michael Pridham	GBR			
5th	Kevin Pearson	GBR	3rd	Jyoti Taiminen	FIN			
Grand Masters				4th	Orlando Gledhill	GBR			
1st	Peter Seidenberg	USA	5th	Christopher Gowers	GBR			
2nd	Kerry Waraker	AUS	Grand Masters						
3rd	Michael Kinnear	GBR	1st	Hamish Atkinson	NZL			
4th	Linsey Hewitt	USA	2nd	Colin Dibb	AUS			
5th	Lindsay Hewitt	USA	3rd	Edmund Tam	NZL			
Women Great Grand Masters				4th	Andy Roy	CAN			
1st	Hilary Thomas	GBR	5th	Michael Nissen	GBR			
Laser Radial				Grand Masters						
Apprentices				1st	Mark Bethwaite	AUS			
1st	Scott Leith	NZL	2nd	Wolfgang Gerz	GER			
2nd	Jean-Christophe Leydet	FRA	3rd	Jack Schlachter	AUS			
3rd	Mathias Bruehl	GER	4th	Edmund Tam	NZL			
4th	Ian Jones	GBR	5th	Michael Nissen	GBR			
Grand Masters				Grand Masters						
1st	Stephen Cockerill	GBR	1st	Lyndall Patterson	AUS			
2nd	Joa Ramos	BRA	2nd	Alden Shattuck	USA			
3rd	Hamish Atkinson	NZL	3rd	Bruce Martinson	USA			
4th	Colin Dibb	AUS	4th	Mark Halman	USA			
5th	Carlos E. Wanderley	BRA	5th	Kevin Pearson	GBR			
Women Masters				Grand Masters						
1st	Claire Heenan	AUS	1st	Christine Bridge	AUS			
2nd	Pete Charlton	AUS	2nd	Vanessa Dudley	AUS			
3rd	George Meikle	AUS	3rd	Agnete Jonsson	SWE			
4th	Martin Brady	AUS	4th	Lyndall Patterson	AUS			
5th	Bronwyn Mitchell	AUS	Grand Masters						
Grand Masters				1st	Lyndall Patterson	AUS			

Women Apprentices

1st Alison Casey	AUS
2nd Justine Ella	AUS
3rd Yvonne Malmsten	SWE
Masters	
1st Mark Orams	NZL
2nd Stephen Cockerill	GBR
3rd Greg Adams	AUS
4th Al Clark	CAN
5th Chris Raab	USA

Women Masters

1st Christine Bridge	AUS
2nd Lyndall Patterson	AUS
3rd Vanessa Dudley	AUS
Grand Masters	
1st Peter Heywood	AUS
2nd Brian Watson	AUS
3rd Peter Whipp	GBR
4th Lew Verdon	AUS
5th Ian Rawett	GBR

Women Grand Masters

1st Gill Waiting	NZL
Great Grand Masters	
1st Peter Seidenberg	USA
2nd Kerry Waraker	AUS
3rd Tom Speed	NZL
4th Jim Quinn	NZL
5th Howard Taylor	AUS

2007 Roses, ESP

Entries 419 Countries 33

Laser Standard Apprentices

1st Brett Beyer	AUS
2nd Orlando Gledhill	GBR
3rd Stephen Cockerill	GBR
4th Xav Leclar	FRA
5th Erasun Echavarri	ESP

Masters

1st Arnoud Hummel	NED
2nd Al Clark	CAN
3rd César Sierhuis	NED
4th Scott Ferguson	USA
5th Peter Vessella	AUS

Grand Masters

1st Mark	NZL
2nd Freek Miranda	NED
3rd Wilmar Groenendijk	NED
4th Matthias Bruhl	GER
5th David Early	AUS

Women Apprentices

1st Agnetta Jonsson	SWE
2nd Yvonne Malmsten	SWE
3rd Christelle Marsault	FRA

Masters

1st Greg Adams	AUS
2nd Robert Cage	GBR
3rd Martin Balscheffsky	FIN
4th John Reay	GBR
5th Richard Major	GBR

Women Masters

1st Lyndall Patterson	AUS
2nd Janet Kemp	AUS
3rd Claudine Tatibout	FRA
Grand Masters	
1st Peter Heywood	AUS

Women Great Grand Masters

1st Hilary Thomas	GBR
2nd Caroline Marriage	GBR
Great Grand Masters	
1st Peter Seidenberg	USA
2nd Kerry Waraker	AUS

Women Great Grand Masters

1st Deirdre Webster	CAN
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2006 Jeju Island, KOR

Entries 72 Countries 14

Laser Standard Apprentices

1st Brett Beyer	AUS
2nd Orlando Gledhill	GBR
3rd Giles Grigg	GBR
4th Richard Blakey	NZL
5th Kevin Currier	IRL

Masters

1st Brodie Cobb	USA
2nd Tracy Usher	USA

3rd

Mark Bear

USA

4th

Andre Martinié

DOM

5th

Malcolm Courts

GBR

Grand Masters

1st Doug Peckover

USA

2nd Robert Lowndes

AUS

3rd Derek Breitenstein

FIN

4th Bob Blakey

NZL

5th Ken Brown

CAN

Laser Radial Apprentices

1st Steve Cockerill

GBR

2nd Mark Page

NZL

3rd David Early

AUS

4th Christine Bridge

AUS

Masters

1st Greg Adams

AUS

2nd Bruce Martinson

GBR

3rd Lyndall Patterson

AUS

4th Tom Speed

NZL

5th Gregg Marshall

AUS

Women

1st Christine Bridge

AUS

2nd Lyndall Patterson

AUS

3rd Sandy Grigg

NZL

4th Tom Speed

NZL

5th Hilary Thomas

GBR

Laser Radial Apprentices

1st Xavier Leclair

FRA

2nd Scott Ferguson

USA

3rd Mark Page

NZL

4th Larry Kleist

AUS

Masters

1st Murray Thom

NZL

2nd Peter Conde

AUS

3rd Kurt Miller

USA

4th Gonzalo Campero

ARG

5th Vann Wilson

USA

Grand Masters

1st Mark Bethwaite

AUS

2nd Nicolas Livingstone

GBR

3rd Keith Wilkins

GBR

4th Ted Moore

AUS

5th John Dawson Edwards

CAN

Laser Radial Apprentices

1st Mark

NZL

2nd Peter Sherriff

GBR

3rd Scott Ferguson

USA

4th Mark Page

NZL

5th Larry Kleist

AUS

Masters

1st Xavier Leclair

FRA

2nd Scott Ferguson

USA

3rd Mark Page

NZL

4th Larry Kleist

AUS

5th Peter Sherriff

GBR

Women Apprentices

1st Xavier Leclair

FRA

2nd Scott Ferguson

USA

3rd Mark Page

NZL

4th Larry Kleist

AUS

5th Peter Sherriff

GBR

Laser Radial Apprentices

1st Xavier Leclair

FRA

2nd Scott Ferguson

USA

3rd Mark Page

NZL

4th Larry Kleist

AUS

5th Peter Sherriff

GBR

Masters

1st Xavier Leclair

FRA

2nd Scott Ferguson

USA

3rd Mark Page

NZL

4th Larry Kleist

AUS

5th Peter Sherriff

GBR

Women Apprentices

1st Xavier Leclair

FRA

2nd Scott Ferguson

USA

3rd Mark Page

NZL

4th Larry Kleist

AUS

5th Peter Sherriff

GBR

Laser Radial Apprentices

1st Xavier Leclair

FRA

2nd Scott Ferguson

USA

3rd Mark Page

NZL

4th Larry Kleist

AUS

5th Peter Sherriff

GBR

Masters

1st Xavier Leclair

FRA

2nd Scott Ferguson

USA

3rd Mark Page

NZL

4th Larry Kleist

AUS

5th Peter Sherriff

GBR

Women Apprentices

1st Xavier Leclair

FRA

2nd Scott Ferguson

USA

3rd Mark Page

NZL

4th Larry Kleist

AUS

5th Peter Sherriff

GBR

Laser Radial Apprentices

1st Xavier Leclair

FRA

2nd Scott Ferguson

USA

3rd Mark Page

NZL

4th Larry Kleist

AUS

5th Peter Sherriff

GBR

Masters

1st Xavier Leclair

FRA

2nd Scott Ferguson

USA

3rd Mark Page

NZL

4th Larry Kleist

AUS

5th Peter Sherriff

GBR

Women Apprentices

1st Xavier Leclair

FRA

2nd Scott Ferguson

USA

3rd Mark Page

NZL

4th Larry Kleist

AUS

5th Peter Sherriff

GBR

Laser Radial Apprentices

1st Xavier Leclair

FRA

5th	Martin Hallsten	SWE	Laser Radial Open	2nd	Robert Saltmarsh	USA	2nd	Michael Heath	AUS				
Masters	1st	Mark Bethwaite	AUS	1st	Wilmar Groenendijk	NED	3rd	Peter Seidenberg	CAN				
2nd	Rob Coats	NZL	2nd	Aydin Yurdum	TUR	4th	Colin Lovelady	AUS					
3rd	Doug Peckover	USA	3rd	Alexandre Nikolaev	RUS	5th	Greg Marshall	AUS					
4th	Jack Schlachter	AUS	4th	Gary McCrohon	AUS	Grand Masters							
5th	Alan Keen	RSA	5th	Heinz Gebauer	CAN	1st	Keith Wilkins	GBR					
Grand Masters	1st	Keith Wilkins	GBR	1st	Wilmar Groenendijk	NED	2nd	Alan Clark	AUS				
2nd	Dick Tillman	USA	Entries 107 Countries 23	2nd	Jill Robertson	CAN	3rd	Alec McClure	AUS				
3rd	Joe van Rossem	CAN	Laser Standard	2nd	Sally Sharp	USA	3rd	Graham Gilbert	AUS				
4th	Ian Rawet	GBR	Apprentices	Grand Masters		4th	Doug Bates	NZL					
5th	Tom Speed	NZL	1st	Peter Wilson	GBR	5th	Bob White	AUS					
Laser Radial	1st	Henry de Wolf Jr.	USA	2nd	Robert Douglass	AUS							
Great Grand Masters	2nd	Kurt Zueger	SUI	3rd	Regis Berenguier	GBR							
1st	Heinz Gebauer	CAN	4th	Terri Scutcher	GBR								
2nd	Geoffrey Myburgh	RSA	5th	Chris Rodowicz	AUS								
3rd	Robert Saltmarsh	USA	Masters	1st	Keith Wilkins	GBR							
Laser Radial Open	1st	Adam French	AUS	2nd	Mark Phillips	AUS							
2nd	Wilmar Groenendijk	NED	3rd	Mark Bethwaite	AUS								
3rd	Glyn Purnell	GBR	4th	Alan Keen	GBR								
4th	Lew Verdon	AUS	5th	Barry Waller	AUS								
5th	Henry de Wolf Jr.	USA	Grand Masters	1st	Doug Peckover	USA							
Laser Radial Women	1st	Sally Sharp	USA	2nd	Ben Pefke	AUS							
2nd	Jennie King	GBR	3rd	Denis O'Sullivan	IRL								
3rd	Karen Voss	USA	4th	Colin Lovelady	AUS								
4th	Alison Knight	IVB	5th	Peter Seidenberg	USA								
1999 Melbourne, AUS	1st	Keith Wilkins	GBR	5th	Ken Holiday	GBR							
Entries 237 Countries 22	2nd	Andreas John	GER	Laser Radial	1st	Adam French	AUS						
Laser Standard	3rd	Alan Davis	GBR	2nd	Alexandre Nikolaev	RUS							
Apprentices	4th	Bill O'Hara	IRL	3rd	Kevin Bloor	AUS							
1st	Brad Taylor	AUS	4th	Rui Sancho	ANG								
Masters	5th	Timothy Alexander	AUS	5th	Gary McCrohon	AUS							
Grand Masters	1st	Keith Wilkins	GBR	1995 Tenerife, ESP	1st	Nicholas Harrison	GBR						
2nd	Peter Sundelin	SWE	Entries 113 Countries 20	2nd	Lance Burger	RSA							
3rd	Doug Peckover	USA	Apprentices	3rd	Tomas Franzen	SWE							
4th	Jack Schlachter	AUS	4th	Peter Saxton	GBR								
5th	Adam French	AUS	5th	Norio Akiyama	JPN	Masters	1st	Denis O'Sullivan	IRL				
Laser Radial	1st	Graham Read	AUS	2nd	Keith Wilkins	GBR	2nd	Peter Seidenberg	CAN				
Great Grand Masters	2nd	Haruyoshi Kimura	JPN	3rd	Barry Waller	AUS	3rd	Colin Lovelady	AUS				
1st	Geoffrey Myburgh	RSA	4th	Ted Moore	USA	4th	Michael Heath	AUS					
2nd	Kurt Zueger	SUI	5th	Jacky Nebrel	FRA	5th	Had Brick	GBR					
3rd	Peter O'Grady	AUS	Grand Masters	1st	Colin Lovelady	AUS							
Laser Radial Open	1st	Mark Orams	NZL	2nd	Peter Seidenberg	USA							
2nd	Alexandre Nikolaev	RUS	3rd	Jack Hansen	NZL								
3rd	Frank Inmon	AUS	4th	John van Rossem	CAN								
4th	Wilmar Groenendijk	NED	5th	Michael Heath	AUS								
5th	Adam French	AUS	Grand Masters	1st	John Rigg	AUS							
Laser Radial Women	1st	Lynnall Patterson	AUS	2nd	Curt Bildner	SWE							
2nd	Helen Cooksey	GBR	3rd	Christie Baath	SWE								
3rd	Sally Sharp	USA	4th	Denis O'Sullivan	IRL								
4th	Susan Fielding	AUS	5th	Doug Peckover	USA	Masters	1st	Peter Seidenberg	CAN				
5th	Lesley Hotchin	GBR	Grand Masters	2nd	Keith Wilkins	GBR	2nd	Norman Freeman	USA				
1997 Algarrobo, CHI	1st	Colin Lovelady	AUS	3rd	Barry Waller	AUS	3rd	Dick Rose	USA				
Entries 128 Countries 21	2nd	Peter Seidenberg	USA	4th	Katsuji Hirano	JPN	4th	Heinz Gebauer	CAN				
Laser Standard	3rd	Marcelo Fuchs	BRA	5th	Ian Rawet	GBR	5th	Geoff Myburgh	RSA				
Apprentices	4th	Terry Scutcher	GBR	Grand Masters	1st	Friedhelm Lixenfeld	GER	Grand Masters	1st	Alan Clark	AUS		
1st	Herman Cristian	CHI	5th	Peter Pownall	GBR	2nd	Jack Swenson	USA	2nd	Alan Levinson	USA		
2nd	Alan Davis	GBR	Masters	1st	Heinz Gebauer	CAN	3rd	Bob Saltmarsh	USA	3rd	Bob Wallace	GBR	
3rd	Marcelo Fuchs	BRA	2nd	John Rigg	AUS	4th	Keith Wilkins	GBR	4th	Peter Milnes	USA		
4th	Terry Scutcher	GBR	3rd	John Maynard	GBR	5th	Peter Heywood	AUS	5th	Alf Johnson	GBR		
5th	Bill O'Hara	IRL	Grand Masters	1st	Colin Lovelady	AUS	Masters	1st	Peter Seidenberg	CAN			
Masters	1st	Doug Peckover	USA	2nd	Jeff Loosemore	AUS	2nd	Jacky Nebrel	FRA				
2nd	Mark Bethwaite	AUS	3rd	Philip Graves	CAN	3rd	Michael Wallace	IRL					
3rd	Keith Wilkins	GBR	4th	Had Brick	GBR	4th	Michael Heath	AUS					
4th	Jack Schlachter	AUS	5th	Keith Wilkins	GBR	5th	Tony Manning	AUS					
5th	Barry Waller	AUS	Grand Masters	1st	Keith Wilkins	GBR	Masters	1st	Has-Luther Striewe	GER			
Grand Masters	1st	Colin Lovelady	AUS	2nd	Neville Withey	AUS	2nd	Geoff Myburgh	RSA				
2nd	Peter Seidenberg	USA	3rd	Murray Thom	NZL	3rd	John Maynard	GBR					
3rd	Wilhelm Gerlinger	GER	4th	Andrew York	AUS	4th	Keith Rigg	AUS					
4th	Joe van Rossem	CAN	5th	Lance Burger	USA	5th	Nils Andersson	USA					
5th	Jack Hansen	NZL	Masters	1st	Keith Wilkins	GBR	Grand Masters	1st	Friedhelm Lixenfeld	GER			
Laser Radial	1st	Heinz Gebauer	CAN	2nd	John Rigg	AUS	2nd	Geoffrey Myburgh	RSA				
Great Grand Masters	2nd	Doug Bates	NZL	3rd	Denis O'Sullivan	IRL	3rd	Heinz Gebauer	CAN				
1st	Graham Reed	AUS	4th	Ralph Ellis	AUS	4th	Peter Milnes	USA					
2nd	Peter Raymer	GBR	5th	John Maynard	GBR	5th	William ter Weld	NED					
3rd	Robert Saltmarsh	USA	Great Grand Masters	1st	Doug Bates	NZL	Masters	1st	John Rigg	AUS			
4th	Robert Saltmarsh	USA	Apprentices	2nd	Colin Lovelady	AUS	2nd	Jacky Nebrel	FRA				
5th	Robert Saltmarsh	USA	3rd	Denis O'Sullivan	IRL	3rd	Michael Telken	GER					
1993 Takapuna, NZL	1st	Billy Pownall	AUS	4th	Warwick Phillips	AUS	4th	Michael Bernoulli	SUR				
Entries 186 Countries 22	2nd	Ralph Ellis	AUS	5th	John Sprague	AUS	5th	Werner Winter	GER				
Laser Standard	3rd	Keith Wilkins	GBR	Apprentices	1st	Geoffle Gale	AUS	5th	Peter Niesen	GER			
Apprentices	4th	Jack Schlachter	AUS	2nd	Willi Gerlinger	GER	Masters	1st	Nick Paine	GBR			
1st	Barry Waller	AUS	3rd	John Nouwen	NED	2nd	Maudez de Cozannet	FRA					
Masters	1st	Colin Lovelady	AUS	Grand Masters	1st	John Rigg	AUS						
2nd	Peter Seidenberg	USA	2nd	Denis O'Sullivan	IRL								
3rd	Marcelo Fuchs	BRA	3rd	Barry Waller	AUS								
4th	Terry Scutcher	GBR	4th	John Douglas	NZL								
5th	Bill O'Hara	IRL	Masters	1st	Colin Lovelady	AUS							
Grand Masters	1st	Doug Peckover	USA	2nd	Denis O'Sullivan	IRL							
2nd	Mark Bethwaite	AUS	3rd	Barry Waller	AUS								
3rd	Keith Wilkins	GBR	4th	John Douglas	NZL								
4th	Jack Schlachter	AUS	Grand Masters	1st	Colin Lovelady	AUS							
5th	Barry Waller	AUS	2nd	Denis O'Sullivan	IRL								
Grand Masters	1st	Colin Lovelady	AUS	3rd	Barry Waller	AUS							
2nd	Peter Seidenberg	USA	4th	Ralph Ellis	AUS								
3rd	Marcelo Fuchs	BRA	5th	John Douglas	NZL								
4th	Terry Scutcher	GBR	Great Grand Masters	1st	Doug Bates	NZL							
5th	Bill O'Hara	IRL	Apprentices	2nd	Colin Lovelady	AUS							
Grand Masters	1st	Doug Peckover	USA	3rd	Denis O'Sullivan	IRL							
2nd	Mark Bethwaite	AUS	4th	Ralph Ellis	AUS								
3rd	Keith Wilkins	GBR	5th	John Douglas	NZL								
4th	Jack Schlachter	AUS	Grand Masters	1st	Doug Bates	NZL							
5th	Barry Waller	AUS	2nd	Colin Lovelady	AUS								
Grand Masters	1st	Colin Lovelady	AUS	3rd	Denis O'Sullivan	IRL							
2nd	Peter Seidenberg	USA	4th	Ralph Ellis	AUS								
3rd	Marcelo Fuchs	BRA	5th	John Douglas	NZL								
4th	Terry Scutcher	GBR	Masters	1st	Doug Bates	NZL							
5th	Bill O'Hara	IRL	Grand Masters	2nd	Colin Lovelady	AUS							
Grand Masters	1st	Doug Peckover	USA	3rd	Denis O'Sullivan	IRL							
2nd	Mark Bethwaite	AUS	4th	Ralph Ellis	AUS								
3rd	Keith Wilkins	GBR	5th	John Douglas	NZL								
4th	Jack Schlachter	AUS	Great Grand Masters	1st	Doug Bates	NZL							
5th	Barry Waller	AUS	Apprentices	2nd	Colin Lovelady	AUS							
Grand Masters	1st	Colin Lovelady	AUS	3rd	Denis O'Sullivan	IRL							
2nd	Peter Seidenberg	USA	4th	Ralph Ellis	AUS								
3rd	Marcelo Fuchs	BRA	5th	John Douglas	NZL								
4th	Terry Scutcher	GBR	Grand Masters	1st	Doug Bates	NZL							
5th	Bill O'Hara	IRL	2nd	Colin Lovelady	AUS								
Grand Masters	1st	Doug Peckover	USA	3rd	Denis O'Sullivan	IRL							
2nd	Mark Bethwaite	AUS	4th	Ralph Ellis	AUS								
3rd	Keith Wilkins	GBR	5th	John Douglas	NZL								
4th	Jack Schlachter	AUS	Great Grand Masters	1st	Doug Bates	NZL							
5th	Barry Waller	AUS	Apprentices	2nd	Colin Lovelady	AUS							
Grand Masters	1st	Colin Lovelady	AUS	3rd	Denis O'Sullivan	IRL							
2nd	Peter Seidenberg	USA	4th	Ralph Ellis	AUS								
3rd	Marcelo Fuchs	BRA	5th	John Douglas	NZL								
4th	Terry Scutcher	GBR	Grand Masters	1st	Doug Bates	NZL							
5th	Bill O'Hara	IRL	2nd	Colin Lovelady	AUS								
Grand Masters	1st	Doug Peckover	USA	3rd	Denis O'Sullivan	IRL							
2nd	Mark Bethwaite	AUS	4th	Ralph Ellis	AUS								
3rd	Keith Wilkins	GBR	5th	John Douglas	NZL								
4th	Jack Schlachter	AUS	Great Grand Masters	1st	Doug Bates	NZL							
5th	Barry Waller	AUS	Apprentices	2nd	Colin Lovelady	AUS							
Grand Masters	1st	Colin Lovelady	AUS	3rd	Denis O'Sullivan	IRL							
2nd	Peter Seidenberg	USA	4th	Ralph Ellis	AUS								
3rd	Marcelo Fuchs	BRA	5th	John Douglas	NZL								
4th	Terry Scutcher	GBR	Grand Masters	1st	Doug Bates	NZL							
5th	Bill O'Hara	IRL	2nd	Colin Lovelady	AUS								
Grand Masters	1st	Doug Peckover	USA	3rd	Denis O'Sullivan	IRL							
2nd	Mark Bethwaite	AUS	4th	Ralph Ellis	AUS								
3rd	Keith Wilkins	GBR	5th	John Douglas	NZL								
4th	Jack Schlachter	AUS	Great Grand Masters	1st	Doug Bates	NZL							
5th	Barry Waller	AUS	Apprentices	2nd	Colin Lovelady	AUS							
Grand Masters	1st	Colin Lovelady	AUS	3rd	Denis O'Sullivan	IRL							
2nd	Peter Seidenberg	USA	4th	Ralph Ellis	AUS								
3rd	Marcelo Fuchs	BRA	5th	John Douglas	NZL								
4th	Terry Scutcher	GBR	Grand Masters	1st	Doug Bates	NZL							
5th	Bill O'Hara	IRL	2nd	Colin Lovelady	AUS								
Grand Masters	1st	Doug Peckover	USA	3rd	Denis O'Sullivan	IRL							
2nd	Mark Bethwaite	AUS	4th	Ralph Ellis	AUS								
3rd	Keith Wilkins	GBR	5th	John Douglas	NZL								
4th	Jack Schlachter	AUS	Great Grand Masters	1st	Doug Bates	NZL							
5th	Barry Waller	AUS	Apprentices	2nd	Colin Lovelady	AUS							
Grand Masters	1st	Colin Lovelady	AUS	3rd	Denis O'Sullivan	IRL							
2nd	Peter Seidenberg	USA	4th	Ralph Ellis	AUS								
3rd	Marcelo Fuchs	BRA	5th	John Douglas	NZL								
4th	Terry Scutcher	GBR	Grand Masters	1st	Doug Bates	NZL							
5th	Bill O'Hara	IRL	2nd	Colin Lovelady	AUS								
Grand Masters	1st	Doug Peckover	USA	3rd	Denis O'Sullivan	IRL							
2nd	Mark Bethwaite	AUS	4th	Ralph Ellis	AUS								
3rd	Keith Wilkins	GBR	5th	John Douglas	NZL								
4th	Jack Schlachter	AUS	Great Grand Masters	1st	Doug Bates	NZL							
5th	Barry Waller	AUS	Apprentices	2nd	Colin Lovelady	AUS							
Grand Masters	1st	Colin Lovelady	AUS	3rd	Denis O'Sullivan	IRL				</td			

3rd	Lucien Bouche	FRA
4th	Horst Kimm	GER
5th	Michael Tuson	QAT
Grand Masters			
1st	Alan Clark	AUS
2nd	Cecil Walker	GBR
3rd	Pierro Marchetti	ITA
4th	Vittorio Baldoni	ITA
5th	John Nouwen	NED

1980 Bendor, FRA

Entries 67 Countries 15

Apprentices

1st	Svend Carlsen	DEN
2nd	Werner Winter	GER
3rd	Jacky Nebrel	FRA
Masters			
1st	Nick Paine	GBR
2nd	Alf Johnson	RSA
3rd	Peter Fordham	GBR

Grand Masters

1st	Sam Small	USA
2nd	Cecil Walker	GBR
3rd	Vittorio Baldoni	ITA

International Laser Class Association



Register your Laser with your National Laser Association and keep up-to-date with News, Events and class rules updates...

By registering you will be immediately informed of any Laser events that are taking place in your district as well as updates on any information relevant to you.

You can register by completing this form and sending to your nearest District Contact. Details of your District Contact can be found on pages 22-25 of this ILCA Handbook or at www.laserinternational.org.

Name.....

Address

.....
.....

Date of Birth..... Male Female

Zip Code / Postcode

Country

Email

Tel Number: Home.....

Work

Laser Rig (tick box) Standard Radial Laser 4.7

Laser Sail Number.....

Dealer where Laser was purchased





Laser 4.7



Laser Radial



Laser Standard