

# Ordering Midrange Blocks

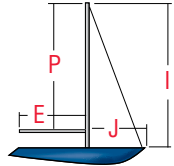
## 1. Determine block size and type

The tables below are guidelines for typical applications. Additional rigging tips are available at <http://www.harken.com>.

## 2. Contact

If you have any questions, please contact your dealer or Harken Technical Service.

**Note:** Multihulls and heavy displacement monohulls should reduce the maximum sail areas shown by as much as 25%.



## Mainsheet

The farther forward a mainsheet system is on the boom, the higher the loads. Systems with multiple attachment points spread the load over the boom. Use the table to determine if Midrange blocks are strong enough for your mainsail area. See pages 18-19 for common configurations.

## Mainsheet

		Maximum mainsail area (P x E x .5 x 1.1*)	
		ft <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>
<b>End-Boom System</b>	Single Attachment	500	46
	Multiple Attachment†	540	50
<b>Mid-Boom System</b>	Single Attachment	425	39
	Multiple Attachment†	500	46

\*Assumes 10% roach †Assumes two or more shackles share load on both boom and deck

## Genoa Footblocks

Determine the area of your foretriangle and how many degrees the footblock will deflect the line to select footblock size. For system loading details, see the **Block Loading vs. Angle of Deflection and Genoa System Loading** sections on page 28. See page 19 for common configurations.

## Genoa Footblocks

	Maximum 100% foretriangle sail area at 35 knots (I x J x .5)	
	ft <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>
<b>180° Turn</b>	150	14
<b>90° Turn</b>	215	20

## Spinnaker: Symmetrical/asymmetrical

Use the spinnaker's sail area to determine what size Midrange or high-load Midrange blocks to use for the sheet and afterguy controls. See page 22 for common configurations.

## Spinnaker

		Maximum spinnaker area (P x E x .5 x 1.8)			
		Standard blocks		High-load blocks	
		ft <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	ft <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Sheet Blocks</b>	Plain	1100	100	1300	120
	Ratchet	900	83	—	—
<b>Afterguy Blocks*</b>	Mounted Amidships	1100	100	1250	115
	Mounted on Transom	900	83	1000	93
		Maximum "I" dimension			
<b>Masthead Halyard Block</b>		48	14.6	53	16

\*Assumes maximum deflection of 45°

## Mastbase Lead Blocks

Attach blocks to padeyes or 1634 Midrange ESP stand-up bases, or mount mastbase halyard leads to the deck. Use mainsail luff length and foretriangle height to determine what size Midrange or high-load Midrange blocks to use. Carbo blocks or 1986 mastbase halyard leads may be appropriate for applications with lower loads. See page 21 for common configurations.

## Mastbase Lead Blocks

	Standard blocks		High-load blocks	
	ft	m	ft	m
<b>Maximum "P" dimension</b>				
<b>Main Halyard Lead Block</b>	48	14.6	52	15.8
<b>Maximum "I" dimension</b>				
<b>Genoa Halyard Lead Block</b>	46	14	50	15.3
<b>Maximum "I" dimension</b>				
<b>Spinnaker Halyard Lead Block</b>	48	14.6	53	16

## Running Backstays

The table below shows if Midrange or high-load Midrange blocks are strong enough for your backstay, based on the breaking strength of your runner wire.

## Running Backstays

	Maximum breaking load of runner wire			
	Standard blocks		High-load blocks	
	lb	kg	lb	kg
<b>2:1 Flying Blocks</b>				
1:1 Afterguy Deck Block	2200	998	2800	1270
2:1 Afterguy Becket Deck Block	3600	1633	3600	1633
2:1 Afterguy Single Deck Block	4500	2040	5000	2268

## Vang

See page 20 for common configurations.

## Vang

	Maximum mainsail area (P X E x .5 X 1.1*)	
	ft <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Fiddle Blocks</b>	400	37
<b>Triple Blocks</b>	450	42

\*Assumes 10% roach