## Relationship Between Panel Diagonal Lengths and Camber

| Camber | Growth of diagonal, when measured <br> along the cloth as opposed to the straight <br> line distance, corner to corner |
| :--- | :--- |
| $4 \%$ | $0.45 \%$ |
| $6 \%$ | $1.0 \%$ |
| $8 \%$ | $1.8 \%$ |
| $10 \%$ | $2.7 \%$ |


| Camber; P/B | Rise of batten above horizontal, to give <br> $1 \%$ positive stagger |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $4 \% ; \quad 0.2$ | 9.6 degrees |
| $4 \% ; \quad 0.35$ | 12.3 degrees |
| $6 \% ; \quad 0.2$ | 11.5 degrees |
| $6 \% ; \quad 0.35$ | 13.4 degrees |
| $8 \% ; \quad 0.2$ | 13.8 degrees |
| $8 \% ; \quad 0.35$ | 14.7 degrees |
| $10 \% ; \quad 0.2$ | 16.0 degrees |
| $10 \% ; \quad 0.35$ | 16.3 degrees |

So as the camber increases, so does the need for a shorter diagonal, but so also does the differential between the diagonals needed for narrow and wide panels diminish.

For comparison, the rise of the sheeted battens in the fantail sail is $8.2,11.5,15.6,19.6,26.8$ degrees. The geometry of the panels is very different, of course, from that of a HM sail.

