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From: The Organising Committee
To: All Competitors
Cc: The Stewards of the Meeting
The Clerk of the Course
The Secretary of the Meeting

Classic	X	Legend	X	Legend & Classic	X
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Stage notes description and glossary

Stage Notes Guidelines and Disclaimer

Stage Notes from Jemba AB/Arne Johansson are intended to give a description of the stage roads. They do not suggest the speed at which to drive the road. Competitors must realise that most of the information contained in the Stage Notes is a subjective matter, which cannot fully take into account the capabilities of the individual cars, the competitors, or the prevailing conditions at the time of competition.

These notes were designed January 27-29 during which time logging was carried out on some stages. Chicanes were not in place at noting. The responsibility rests with the competitors to drive safely within their capabilities at all times. While every effort is taken with the preparation and production of Stage Notes, no responsibility can be accepted for their accuracy. Any party involved in the design of the stage notes disclaim any and all liability for any incidents alleged to have resulted from or to be connected in any matter to the use of the supplied Stage Notes.

These conditions must be understood and accepted by both driver and co-driver.



Stage notes description and glossary

These official Jemba Notes are produced by **Jemba**. The latest version of **Jemba Inertia Based Notes System** is being used in the note development process. This system is the most advanced system available and creates the notes from a detailed measurement of the road. The corner grades are measured, and sometimes adjusted manually, they may or may not provide all the information that can be included to optimize performance through a corner. The notes will provide information to **describe the road** as consistently as possible.

Notes are produced in a figure based format. The idea for the system is increasing number for increasing speed (gear). Further corner descriptors such as "opens" or "tightens" and duration of "long" or "extra long" will also be used through abbreviations and indicate a longer duration for a corner than normal. Distance of straights will be supplied as well as the usual descriptors: crest, dips, etc. Information within () or images are primarily aimed to be a help to the co-driver as landmarks to confirm where he or she is in the notes, and not aimed to be called to the driver. Example: (Rd R), (past jct), (lake). When this information is given without () it is our opinion that it should be called to the driver to guide him or her. Translations into notes in other formats may be available on request.

Hint:

People new to Stage Notes may find that using "+" and "-" after corners provides too much information to be understood. Should this be the case the notes will work perfectly well without those additions, but they will obviously be less exact.

"Short" and "late" may also be omitted.

Dropping < is also possible, but will give less accurate straights. DO NOT neglect ">!"

The following definitions and abbreviations will be used:

Direction of corner

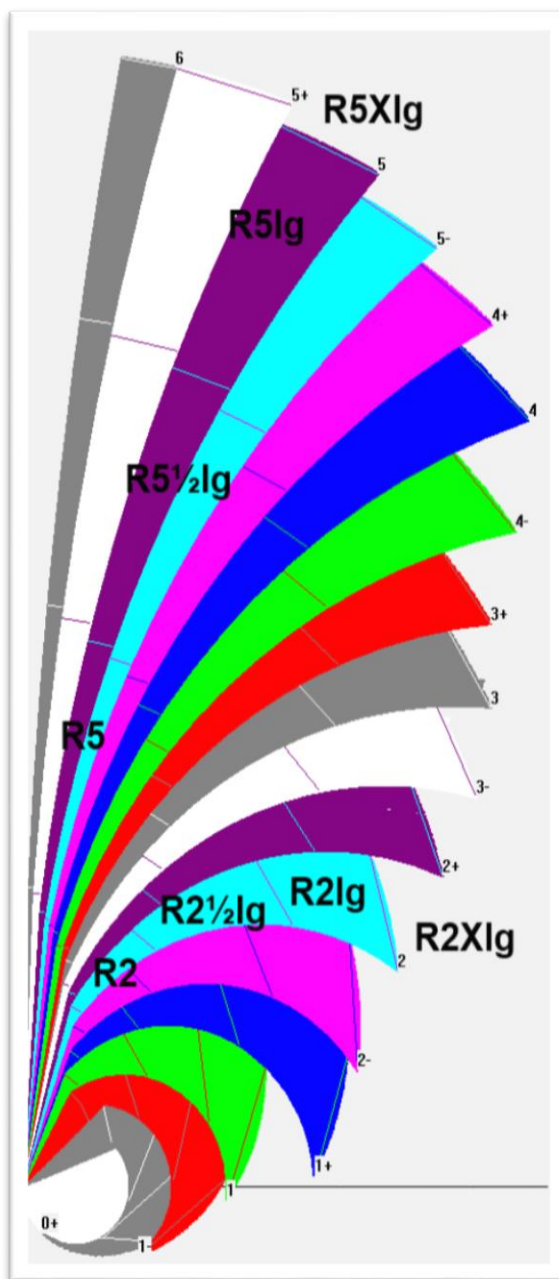
Direction is given as **R** (right) or **L** (left) **BEFORE** the grade of corner.

Grade of corner

The grade of the corner is measured and describes mainly the angle of the steering wheel which corresponds to the radius of the corner. There are 18 graduations in the corner definitions with 7 primary grades (0-6) and plus or minus refinements. A (+) after the corner means a slightly **FASTER** corner. A (-) after the corner means a slightly **SLOWER** corner.

Additional descriptors for a corner are added after direction and grade in the order they apply. Consequently L5|g> is different from L5>|g.

Information	Note figure right
Fastest corner	R6
	R5+
	R5
	R5-
	R4+
	R4
	R4-
	R3+
	R3
	R3-
	R2+
	R2
	R2-
	R1+
	R1
	R1-
	R0+
Slowest corner	R0



Duration of corner

Information for duration is given **after** corner grade.

Information	Note
Length in metres is less than a normal corner of indicated grade but at least same angle. Note! This means a short corner may be slower than the normal corner of same grade!	short
Normal duration	
More duration than normal	½lg
Long duration	lg
Extra Long - Even longer duration	Xlg



Extreme duration or where it is hard to define the position e.g. Cr/100 L6/150	/xxx
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Linked corners

Information	Note
Late or very late apex, where the first (fast) part of the corner is less important compared to the second (slow) part. The first part of the corner has been omitted in the notes. Example: R4late	late
"Tightens". Corner is immediately, without any straight, followed by a slower corner in the same direction. The slower grade will be indicated if there is a difference of more than one step in the grades as L6 >5, which means the L6 continues into a L5. You could say that "L6 >5" is a short form for "L6 into L5"	>
"Opens". As above but indicating a faster grade. Grade is not given for the continuation.	<
"Opens and tightens". A combination where the first section is followed by a faster section and finally a slower section. Grade (but not direction) is usually given also for the last (tightening) section. Note that the last section may be faster than the first section. This makes it possible to see combinations like: L3<>4. It may also be combined with duration(s) like L3<L>4 or even L3</50 >4.	<>

Note that linked corners will give a longer combined corner than the basic corner as it is a combination of at least two basic corners.

Cautions - warnings

Information	Note
"Caution". Used as a Wake up.	!
"Double Caution". Beware, there is likely to be something difficult or dangerous on or alongside the road	!!

Distances/Straights

Distance from start of stage is given in the left-hand column at the start of each line of the notes. The distance remaining on the stage is given below the overall distance inside (). Cumulative distances to junctions are given under the appropriate note. These may be useful as a pick up point, should the co-driver lose his or her place in the notes.

Length of straights are measured:

- to/from entrance/exit of corner with the given grade
- to/from the peak of Cr and smCr as seen from a distance
- to the peak of a lgCr or lgsmCr as seen from a distance, **but from when you see the surface of the road after a lgCr or lgsmCr.**



Information	Note
A second corner/object (to/from entrance/exit of corner, crest, bridge, etc.) has to be taken into consideration for your line on the road for the first corner/object, eg. L4 into R3, means that there is no time to change your line between the L4 and R3, and that the driver may need to take a slightly different line to allow for the R3	Into
A brief distance between corners, less than 30 m, just allowing a slight correction of line. Straights shorter than 30 m are only given when particularly important, usually after crests eg. Cr 20 L4 or a fast corner going into a slow corner eg. L5 20 R3-.	
Distance in m between corners/objects.	30, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250...
A straight with less severe corners, eg. kinks 150.	Kinks

Crest/brow

Information	Note
Small crest/brow. 1) You cannot see the road at the end of a straight due to the smCr and it has marginal affect on the car, or 2) the smCr is in a corner or a brake zoon which may affect car handling though you may see the road after it.	smCr
Long (small) crest is where the crest continues over a longer distance, hiding the surface of the road.	lgCr, lgsmCr
Crest/brow. You usually don't see the road after it and it will affect the car's grip.	Cr
Action on top of crest (Example: turn L3 onCr).	onCr
Crest over 70 indicates a long crest over a straight of 70 m.	Cr/70, smCr/70
Bump, the road surface may be uneven as a result of ruts across the road, rocks poking up or other situations which will disturb the handling of the car when hit.	bmp
Short sharp crest that will unsettle the car abruptly	kick
Dip, road in a shallow V shape	Dip



Over

Information	Note
<p>"Over". Usually associated with Cr which begins before end of a corner so the crest may cause bad grip through the corner. May also be used with a bridge or other objects (e.g. /I).</p> <p>Long crests or corners may be defined over distances (e.g. Cr/100 L6/350) where they are hard to define in terms of where they start and end or if the duration is extreme..</p>	/

Miscellaneous

Information	Note
Bridge	I
Junction. Distance from start to junction is given under note	Jct
Don't go wide at exit of corner	keep in
Go straight but on the left side of the road	keep L
Go straight but on the right side of the road	keep R
Narrow	Nar
Off camber	o.c.
Road	Rd
Don't cut. There is an obstacle inside the corner.	d.c.

The first page of the stage notes for each stage will give:

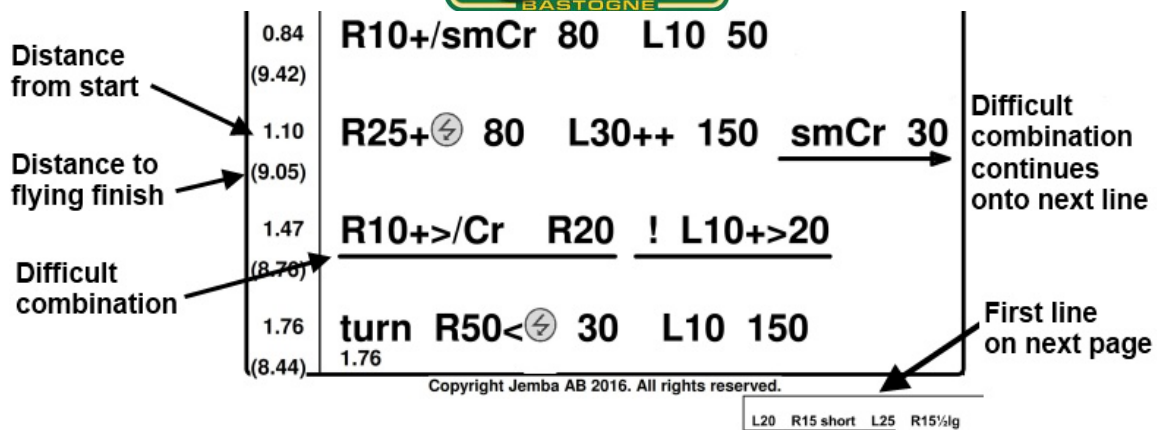
- page number, and total number of pages for the stage concerned*.
- name of the event*
- stage name, number, and length*
- detail of the actual start location
- a brief description of the stage

*these details are repeated on each subsequent page

Example



Tricky combinations may be underlined to indicate that parts belong to the same combination.

A sequence of notes could look like:



Glossary of terms/descriptions used in the stage notes

Self explanatory terms are not included in this glossary, only abbreviations and terms which may need an explanation. .

	Is used for radio location
	Is used for Passage Control
@T	At T-junction. Don't overshoot!
?	Denotes something that may be true. "Water" has often got this information as it may change over time. It may be read "maybe".
chicane	Artificial barrier to reduce speed
deceptive	Not as it appears
DGW	Don't go wide.
down	Downhill
exit	At the exit of the curve
Finish	Flying finish of special stage
Gravel	Unpaved road surface
inside	Inside a corner. Example: water inside
Jct	Junction which you pass (usually just for co-driver reference)
Keep in	Don't go wide at exit of corner
LHS	Left hand side
loose	Loose surface of the road
nar	Road narrows
next	Specified condition exists over a distance. E.g.: gravel next 900
past	You pass a landmark or other object.
rd R, rd L	Pass road right or left
slippy	Slippery
Start	Start of special stage or specified condition
Stop	Stop at end of stage
Tarmac	Tarmac sealed road surface



turn	Junction where you turn or you have a choice of at least two roads eg. turn R4. Distance from start to junction is given under note
up	Uphill
water	Water may affect the car

Last updated: 10 février 2016

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