Modern Catamaran Trends: Gimmicks or Valid Design Ideas?

By Estelle Cockroft the Catamaranguru.com



In its 137-year history, the catamaran has always garnered passionate devotees. But technological innovations in agility and speed and the foiling catamarans' spotlight in the 2013 America's Cup have expanded its appeal and popularity to a wider audience of sailing enthusiasts. The development of the modern catamaran from the simple ocean-going Polynesian double canoe to the most impressive multihulls on the planet has accelerated even more, with all the latest innovations in structure and composite materials. Tom Weaver, the former CEO of an America's Cup program, comments in an article by Rob Almeida of gCaptain Maritime & Offshore News: "In the next 15 years, if you are not racing a cat, you will be racing "classic" boats."

The celebrity of the catamaran is not only swelling in racing, but also for cruising catamarans. At their conception, the atypical design enabled cats to sail faster and in shallower waters with less wind and crew than other sailing vessels. But for years the unorthodox design met with skepticism, leaving the catamaran with little commercial success. Additional challenges to adoption of early versions of cruising cats were the small, very cramped interiors by modern day standards, was heavy and lumbering handling abilities. Many sailors used to say they "were built like tanks and sailed like bricks".

However, sailors soon realized that nothing could beat the comfort, speed, and safety of a well-designed modern catamaran as a cruising yacht. These vessels can achieve the highest speed for the smoothest ride and boast the most interior space and greatest safety of most ocean-going vessels. Sailors of all types are quickly overcoming earlier prejudices against the multihull design as contemporary design trends continue to produce catamarans that are faster, more exciting, more visually interesting, and safer than ever before.

THE NEW TRENDS

Fun and interesting new trends in catamarans make sailing even more exciting than ever before. However, innovations are only useful if they contribute to good design, construction, and safety principles and it should fit your sailing purposes. Let's take a look at some trends in modern cats:

1. LARGER CATAMARANS FOR FEWER CREW

When catamarans became popular as a viable alternative to monohulls as cruising yachts, they tended to be in the 36- to 42-foot range. That was considered to be a good size range for a sailing couple to handle with ease and safety. Earlier catamarans were generally over-built and therefore much heavier than necessary. The sturdy construction was deemed to be necessary to compensate for the forces encountered with the two hulls working against each other. With the additional weight, these cats' performance and windward ability were negatively impacted by the increased drag and displacement. Weight is the enemy of a good-performing catamaran.

The new generation of catamaran, using modern composite construction and engineering, can be built lighter, larger, and more spacious with very good power-to-weight characteristics. Currently, the trend leans increasingly towards larger catamarans. The average catamaran for a cruising couple now tends to be more in the 45-foot to 50-foot range. With composite engineering

and installation of technologically advanced equipment, e.g., electric winches, furling systems, and reliable autopilot, it is now possible for shorthanded crews to confidently sail larger boats with larger rigs. Technology has enabled modern catamarans bigger volume with more stiff and torsion resistant construction, without compromising stability and safety.



2. INSIDE OUT: CONVERTIBLE MAIN LIVING AREAS

The Maine Cat was first looked upon as a bit of an oddity and rather impractical with its "open great room/cockpit" concept using only EisenGlass enclosures for protection. But

in recent years, this pioneering design has been reinvented and perfected as manufacturers like Nautitech, Gunboat, and Catana embraced the concept. Traditional style salons, cockpits, and cave-like cabins are no longer acceptable options for modern sailors. Instead of separate saloon and cockpit spaces with duplicate tables and lounge areas, these spaces have merged to become one big spacious indoor/outdoor living space.

The design improvements of convertible living areas not only increase usable space and open up the living areas, but also reduce interior maintenance and cleaning issues of traditional varnished wood surfaces. An open and convertible main living area with simple, hardwearing composite materials reduces costs and time required to clean and maintain the boat. Big windows and opening vents allow light in and increase visibility. Gone are the submarine-like claustrophobic cabins typical of most traditional yachts. Owners' cabins are luxurious, airy and spacious, serving as a very comfortable living space, rather than just a place to sleep.



3. WAVE-PIERCING OR REVERSE BOWS

Wave-piercing or reverse bows are considered cutting-edge naval architecture and one of the latest popular catamaran design trends. These bows are trumpeted as state-of-the-art in cruising cat design, but some have their doubts. Bows are reversed and are designed to "cut" through waves, increasing performance and motion comfort by reducing pitching or hobby horsing. According to Gregor Tarjan, designer of the Alpha 42, "the faster and longer the catamaran, the more sense reverse bows make... however, the downside is that it makes for a wetter





- Vibration Absorbing Mast
- Complete Install Kits
- Control Panels
- Authorized Warranty Repair Center

Ft Lauderdale, FL, 954-581-2505 www.eMarineSystems.com





ride." This radical bow design certainly has visual appeal.
Variations of reverse bows are in many new performance cruising designs by reputable performance cat builders like Catana, Alpha and Gunboat, but the design is not quite as popular for regular cruising catamarans.

4. BULKHEAD HELM STATIONS OR TWIN STERN STEERING?

Traditionally, the most popular helm position was bulkhead steering. While that is still the most sensible and popular trend, French twin stern steering positions offer greater visibility of the sails and give one a better feeling for sailing conditions. The benefits of the twin stern position are most appealing for day sailing or racing and not very popular for extended cruising because of the lack of protection. Owners of Catana and Nautitech who have done extended cruising, swear by the twin stern helm position, but based on consumer feedback, manufacturers like Outremer have reverted back to bulkhead steering.

Gunboat went a step further by designing a forward cockpit with doors opening at the base of the mast from which to control the sails, a safe work area. This cockpit is by no means protected, but because the Gunboat is a performance boat, the cockpit does not take on as much water over the bow as a regular cruising catamaran like a Leopard Catamaran. The Gunboat has

substantial buoyancy forward with the bows proportionally much longer than conventional cruising cats and is therefore less prone to dive into the waves rather than over the waves.

However, Gunboat moved the cockpit back under cover in its latest designs, just as Leopard introduced a forward cockpit with opening doors into the leisure-focused salon in their Leopard 44 and 48 models. The team at Catamaran Guru questions the suitability of this design feature for bluewater catamarans that will encounter large seas, but nonetheless, it is a popular trend especially for the yacht charter market.

Ultimately, for a cruising catamaran, our preference is a safe, protected helm station with good visibility and all the control lines leading back to the helm to create a static control station. Push-button controlled winches and windlass as well as the instruments and autopilot should be prominently located and protected within the cockpit.

5. THE FLYBRIDGE TREND

The flybridge was enthusiastically received when Lagoon first featured it in the Lagoon 440. Lagoon and Leopard continue to elevate this great concept to "new heights." The design offers great visibility, more entertainment space and comfort and access for everyone on board to enjoy the sailing area. As with any design, this concept has its pitfalls, especially

BOR VALID DESIGN IDEA

on boats smaller than 50 feet. Protection from the elements is a real issue on a bluewater cruising boat as most of these designs offer very little protection, if at all. Some flybridge owners have added enclosures for protection, but the flybridge and therefore the helm, are cut off from the rest of the boat making it difficult to communicate with crew.



Getting from the cockpit up to the flybridge and back down in bad weather can prove unsafe. To accommodate the flybridge, the goose neck and boom must be very high making stowing the main problematic. The higher gooseneck position also means that the center of effort is higher which impacts the vessel's righting moment and is not as good as a catamaran with a lower boom position and bulkhead steering. Just where the flybridge design will go is anybody's guess but right now it has huge appeal for a lot of people.

6. HYDROFOILS AND **DAGGERBOARDS**

This is possibly one of the most exciting trends in catamaran design in a long while. The America's Cup spotlight on foiled catamarans brought hydrofoils to the forefront, but this innovation has been around for a long time. "Flying on foils" is not practical on regular cruising catamarans, so yacht designers of larger boats have modified daggerboards to produce lift as well as prevent leeway, thus greatly improving performance. The Catana 59 was fitted with these curved daggerboards that look like foils. This design lifts the boat slightly when it reaches higher speeds, thus making it feel lighter and faster.

Because of design innovations like curved daggerboards and the hydrofoils, performance on cruising catamarans has improved tremendously but catamaran speed is relative. The most important benefit of speed of a multihull is the ability to outrun bad weather. Being able to average 2-3 knots faster on a catamaran than on a monohull, can help avoid bad weather. Many cruisers often tell us at Catamaran Guru, "I don't care about performance," but its not long before they understand that the heavy cruising cat is not quite as comfortable at sea – AND very slow. It makes no sense to buy a catamaran that will not sail at least 200nm per day when making passage.

IS SPEED AND INTERIOR **COMFORT TRUMPING** GOOD DESIGN?

Even in the age of computer modeling, yacht design remains a series of compromises and the use of a boat will dictate its visual design and performance characteristics to a large degree. A well-designed catamaran is ergonomic and pleasing to the eye, should be sensible and safe, with performance that can get to a safe harbor when necessary. It all comes down to safety and comfort, especially in rough conditions.

As we said before, a new trend makes sense for your boat when it fits your sailing purposes but most importantly, it is the ability for sailors to stay dry, warm, and as comfortable as possible when at sea. Handling the vessel and its sails in the safest, easiest environment possible is paramount and safety at sea should never be compromised.

