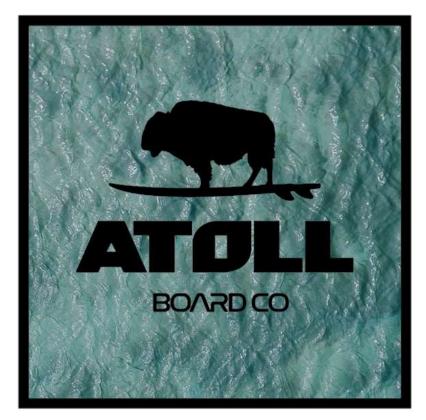
USER MANUAL

Stand Up Paddle Board





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instructions. Failure to follow all instructions listed here may result in serious injury or death.

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Stand Up Paddle Boarding and Personal Safety



Stand-up paddle boarding is a thrilling and challenging physical activity. It requires strength, flexibility, balance and care. Stand-up paddle boarding will expose you to certain risks of physical injury. It is important that users understand and follow the warnings and instructions in this manual to minimize the risk of serious injury or death.

WARNING:

Do not allow anyone to operate or assemble this SUP until they have read this manual and have developed a thorough understanding of how the SUP works as well as when and where to use it. You may also wish to take lessons from a certified instructor.

- You are responsible for your own safety and the safety of others when you are using this product. Anyone using the SUP must be able to swim and must be in good health and physical condition.
- Users under the age of 18 should have a parent or guardian read and explain the entire User Manual to them. Minors should not use the SUP unless they are under the guidance and supervision of an adult.
- **Beware of strong winds.** Windy conditions may result in loss of control and serious injury or death. Paddling with the wind can be relatively easy but paddling against or across the wind can be very difficult and dangerous. Even carrying the SUP in windy conditions may result in serious injury to the user or others in their vicinity.
- The SUP is not a life raft or lifesaving device. Everyone must wear a Coast Guard approved personal floatation device (PFD) when paddle boarding. Local, state or federal authorities may fine you for failure to have a US Coast Guard approved life preserver onboard your SUP for each person. You should wear a PFD when appropriate* in or around the water with this SUP.
- **Do not allow careless or reckless behavior** when using this product. Never use this product while under the influence of alcohol, drugs or medications or when you are tired. Such misuse may result in serious personal injury or death.

- Swift currents, waves, tides and wakes of boats may all cause problems, especially for an inexperienced paddle boarder. Users should always become experienced in calm waters before attempting any of these more challenging situations.
- Beware of things in the water like rocks, branches, docks, other boats and paddle boards and even swimmers. Colliding with any of these things may cause you to lose control of your paddle board, fall and become injured. Striking a swimmer with the board or paddle can cause serious injury or death to them.
- Never exceed the SUP weight capacity of 300 lbs/136 kg. Weight must be evenly distributed in order to ensure proper balance and performance.
- A board leash must be used at appropriate* times when using this product. This keeps you from getting separated from the board.
- Never use the SUP at night or in bad weather and never paddle alone.
- Always inspect your SUP and leash for signs of wear and tear before use. If your SUP shows signs of wear and tear, these should be repaired or replaced immediately before further use.
- This product is designed for use as a personal water craft. It is not to be used on land or to be towed by any watercraft or other means. The user should not add a sail or motor or any other means of propelling the SUP.
- This product should not be modified or used for any application other than that for which it was designed. Atoll Boards cannot be responsible for issues arising from modification. If you have questions or concerns relative to a particular use, contact Atoll Boards to discuss them.
- Never operate your sup unless it is properly inflated. Operating an inflatable SUP that is either over inflated or under inflated increases the risk of injury.
- Before using a SUP familiarize yourself with local laws, rules, and regulations (such as leashes, PFD's, radios, and tow-ropes).
- Falling is always a risk of operating a SUP. Only operate a SUP in a location that is safe in the event of a fall.
- **Do not secure** any object to your SUP that could cause further injury in the event of a fall.

Atoll Board Company offers the best SUP boards for the best price. Formed in the heart of Surf City Huntington Beach, CA we are a premier provider of stand up paddle boards to North America.

Atoll proudly stands behind all of our products with a 60 Day Money Back Guarantee and a 2 Year Warranty against any and all manufacturer defects.

Contact Us

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NOTES

*LEASH AND PFD SAFETY TIPS:

There are different types leashes for different water venues. Wearing the wrong leash in certain venues could prove fatal. Please educate yourself on proper leash safety and use the leash that corresponds to the waterway in which you are paddle boarding in.

Examples of different types of leashes: Coiled leash -- Hybrid leash -- Straight leash -- Quick release leash.

For calm flat water, a coiled leash is appropriate. A coiled leash can either be worn on your ankle, or it can be worn on your calf.

On a multi-use water way, a coiled leash or a hybrid leash is appropriate.

For SUP surfing, a straight leash is crucial. It allows you to maintain control of your board after falling and it does not have the elastic quality of a coiled leash that may send the board back toward you in the surf zone. In addition, it prevents the board from getting washed into shore.

In moving water rivers, if you make the informed and educated decision to use a leash in moving water, it **must** be a quick release attached to your waist area and must be reachable with both hands. In addition, a helmet, elbow pads, and knee pads are also important pieces of equipment. If you are paddling white water in a large volume river with deep rapids, swift moving current and free of many natural or man-made obstructions, you might consider wearing a leash. Should you choose to make this educated and informed decision, there are two key things you should remember:

1. the leash should attach to your waist area, not your ankle or calf, and 2. it must be accessible with both hands in case you need to activate it.

Another important piece of equipment for stand up paddle boarding is a PFD. Most of the time it makes sense to wear it. However, surfing is the one venue where it can actually be dangerous.

Examples of different PFDs

- An inflatable belt packed life jacket.
- An inherently buoyant life jacket.

- And a special use (or rescue) life jacket with a quick release harness system. Learn what type of life jacket to wear when you SUP.

For calm flat water and on multi-use water ways, always use a PFD. In this case an inflatable belt pack life jacket is optimal as it is always attached to the body but does not interfere with the paddler's stroke.

In moving water rivers, always wear a PFD. In this case the PFD and the inherently buoyant life jacket is optimal. When paddling in white water rivers, wearing a PFD is a must, and a backup PFD is also recommended.

Surfing in the ocean requires considerable swimming ability. Wearing a life jacket while actively surfing can be dangerous for two reasons:

1. You'll be unable to swim underneath the waves.

2. When you fall from your board, your head and neck will be near the surface and potentially very close to the hard rails of the board and the sharp points.

M WARNING: The warnings, cautions and instructions

discussed here cannot cover all possible hazardous conditions or situations that might occur during use of this SUP. The user must understand that in addition to following these warnings and instructions, caution and care must be used at all times.

NOTES

DEFLATING YOUR BOARD

To deflate depress valve pin and turn. This will lock the valve into the deflate position. Once all air is removed place valve back into the inflate position to prevent from reentering the board.

STORING YOUR BOARD

- The board may be stored inflated or deflated.
- If inflated do NOT store in direct sunlight or extreme weather.
- When deflated, remove center fin and roll board up starting from the tail. The deckpad should be on the inside and the fins on the outside. (This preserves life of the deckpad.)
- Make sure the board is DRY and store in bag.

BOARD MAINTENANCE

• After use, especially in salt water, rinse board and paddle with fresh water.

CONTENTS OF PACKAGE

11 FOOT INFLATABLE PADDLE BOARD



- 1. 11' X 32" X 6" INFLATABLE PADDLE BOARD
- 2. 3 PIECE ADJUSTABLE CARBON FIBERGLASS PADDLE
- 3. BACKPACK/STORAGE BAG
- 4. 2 WAY DOUBLE ACTION HAND PUMP
- 5. 8 INCH REMOVABLE FIN
- 6. 10 Foot Coil Leash

Getting Started: SUP Inflation



Atoll boards use a high quality Halkey-Roberts inflation valve rated for up to 15 psi. It can be locked into the open or closed position for easy inflation and deflation.

- To inflate board place valve tab in the inflate position. With finger gently push tab and turn counterclockwise making sure it is sticking up and not down.
- Insert the black pin into the hand pump. With pin inserted the pump is now in "double action" mode meaning that airflow occurs on both the up and down compressions.
- At around 5-7 PSI remove the black pin, this will place pump into "single action" meaning you will only be inflating on the down compression. This allows for easier inflation at higher psi's.
- NOTE: The hand pump gauge will not register the air pressure until the board reaches 7 psi.

Attaching the Center Fin



All boards come with a universal standard removable 8-inch fin and center fin box.

- Atoll SUPs use a universal style fin box, this allows for the use of most aftermarket fins.
- To install your center fin, take fin and remove the screw from the aluminum plate tab. Insert the plate into the slide channel and slide the plate toward the front of the box. Set the fin into the fin box, depress it flush to the deck and slide it into the track. Once the fin is secured, slide the plate back to align the fin hole and the hole in the plate. Now place the screw into both holes and hand tighten. This will secure the fin to the SUP.
- The center fin MUST be used at all times when paddle boarding. Failing to do so will result in your SUP turning radically with each stroke.