

**SHARK**

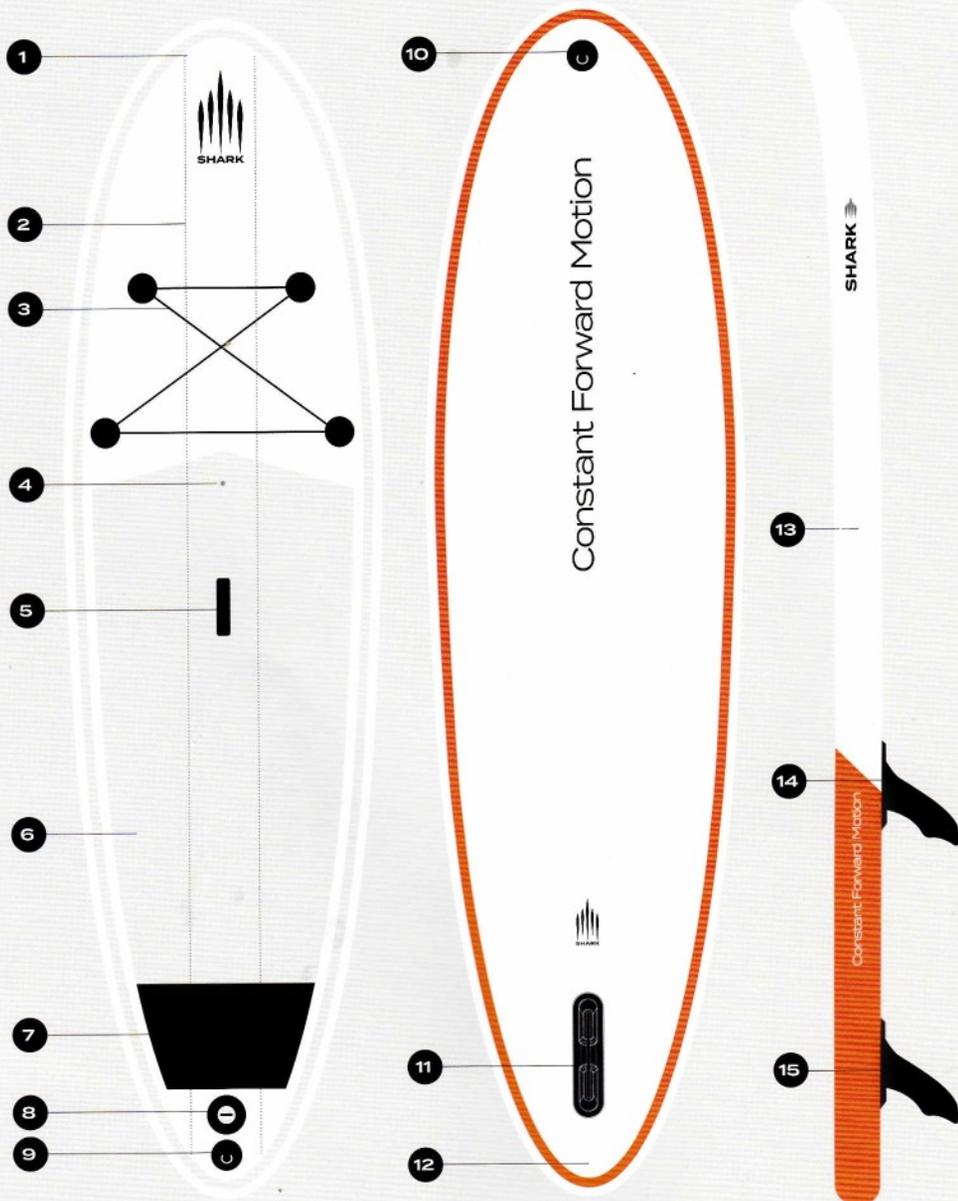
User Guide

Paddleboard storage in Robinson Building  
Please return boards to the same place, having removed Skeg and re-  
leased a little pressure see page 6.



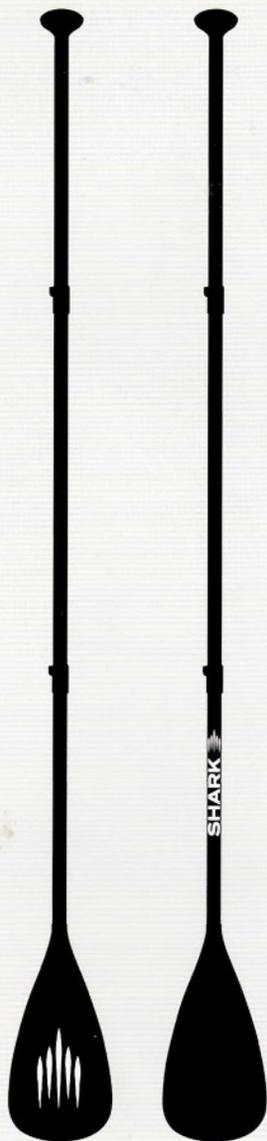
# Board anatomy

- 1 Board nose
- 2 Stringer\*
- 3 Cargo net
- 4 Windsurf rig fixing point\*
- 5 Handle grip
- 6 Deck pad
- 7 Tail pad
- 8 Inflation valve
- 9 Leash ring
- 10 Towing ring
- 11 Fin box
- 12 Board tail
- 13 Rail
- 14 Quick fix windsurf fin\*
- 15 Quick fix fin



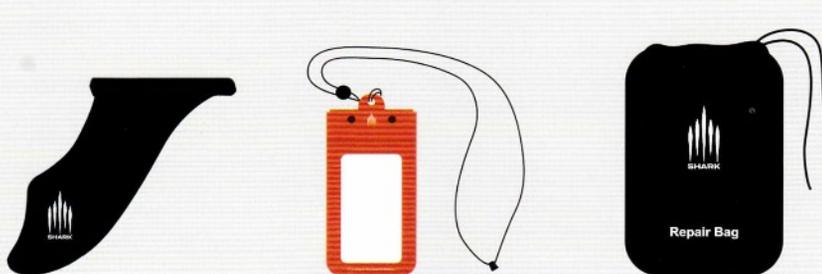
\*Only relevant to specific boards and may not feature on your board.

# In the box



Front

Back

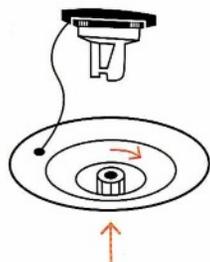


# Assembling

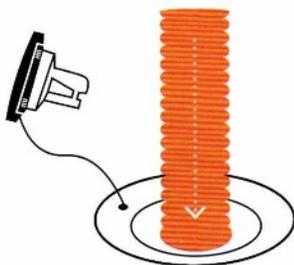
Before you begin to assemble your board find a smooth clean surface with enough space for your fully inflated board. Unfold the board from the backpack.

## Inflation

1. Unscrew the valve cap. Turn the valve button approximately 90 degrees so it is in the 'OUT' position. Make sure the valve is clear from sand, grit and debris.



2. Insert the pump hose and turn until securely attached to paddleboard. Inflate until you reach the required pressure. Required pressure information is detailed on the surround of the valve on your board.

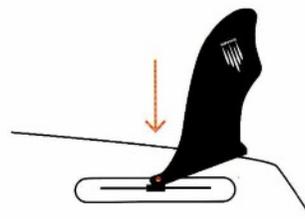


3. Once inflated remove pump hose and screw the valve cap back on.

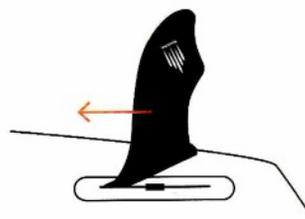


## Fin set-up

1. Insert the head of the fin to the front of the fin box, aligning the side tabs with the fin box groove.



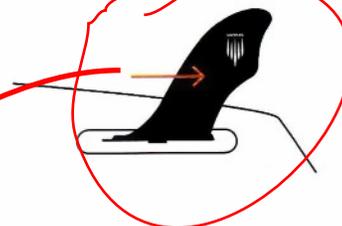
2. Slide the fin forward into the fin box and align the rear tab and arrow with the hole in the back of the fin box.



3. Push the fin down into the box so the rear tab sits into the groove.



4. Slide the fin backwards in the fin box to lock it into position.

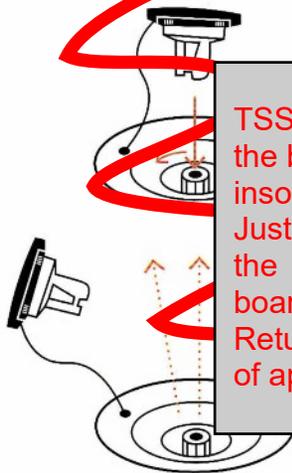


# Disassembling



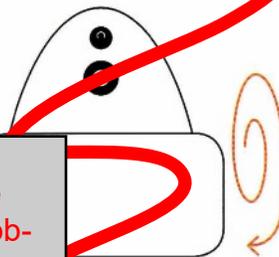
## Deflation

1. Remove valve cap and check for debris that might be underneath it.
2. Shielding your eyes / face, push the valve button in turning approximately 90 degrees so it is in the 'IN' position. Expect a quick and loud rush of air as it exits the board.



TSSC Users, please do not deflate the board when returning to the Robinson building  
Just release a little pressure only as the building can get hot and the boards will expand.  
Return to a recommended pressure of approx 15psi

2. Fold your board in approximately 30cm lengths from the opposite end of the valve. This way remaining air can escape as you roll.



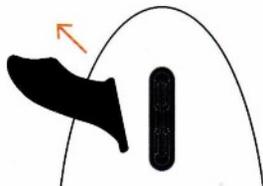
Once the board is fully rolled up.

board with the strap provided

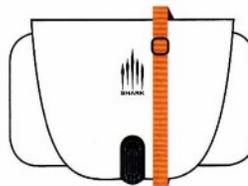
## Packing

Once the board is fully deflated, make sure the board is completely dry and clean before packing it away. Neither the board nor its inside chambers will suffer from water damage, but stagnant water could cause mildew and foul odor. Ensure no sand or gravel remains on the board, fin or fin box as this could result in abrasion or puncture when storing.

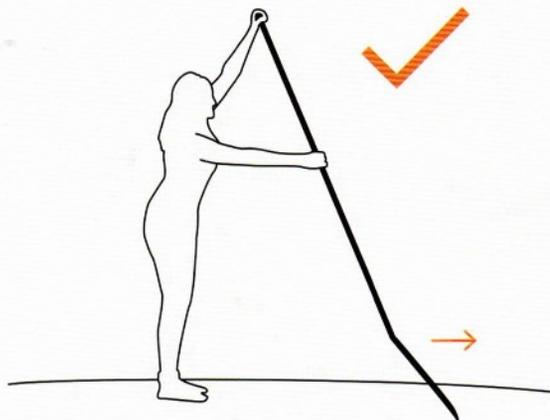
1. Remove the fin from the fin box.



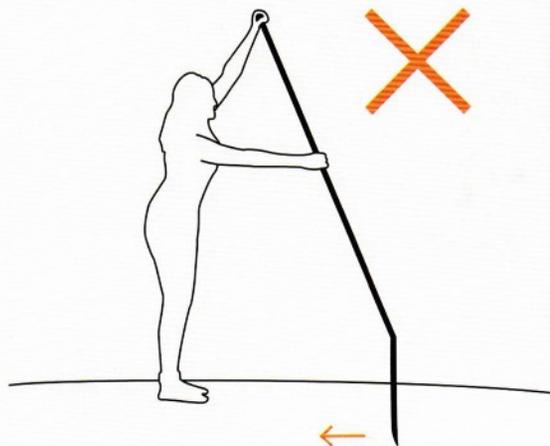
5. See 'Maintenance' for how to store your board.



## Correct paddling



Blade facing forward



Blade facing backward

At SHARK SUPs we want to ensure paddlers enjoy a safe stand up paddleboarding experience – every time they paddle.



## Leash Safety

SUP leashes provide a simple and secure way to keep you with your board. Wearing a leash should become second nature.

### NO LEASH – NO PADDLING

We also recommend the use of a Personal Flotation Device (PFD) when stand up paddleboarding.

## Safe paddling tips

1. Understand the wind, tide, and river flow conditions on the day of paddling and choose a safe location.
2. Try to paddle with someone else. If you have to paddle alone, make sure you tell someone where you are going and when you will return.
3. Take suitable clothing for the conditions – take into account the temperature of the water in case you do fall in.
4. Enter the water safely and abide by water safety and access information.
5. Always wear a leash suitable for the type of paddling you are participating in. If surfing, use a straight leash, if paddling on moving water use a quick release leash, for all other paddling a coiled or straight leash is good practice.
6. Always consider taking a phone or other form of communication on the water with you.



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