



INFLATABLE SUP

Owner's Instruction Manual

For Models: AE1060, AE1010, AE1064, and AE1062



IMPORTANT!

PLEASE READ THIS MANUAL CAREFULLY BEFORE PROCEEDING. AFTER READING THIS MANUAL, SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

Congratulations on your purchase of an Advanced Elements SUP! Spearheading the evolution of inflatable SUP's, Advanced Elements has developed a unique line of Inflatable Stand-Up Paddleboards to meet a variety of stand-up paddler's needs. Creating such innovative designs as the Fishbone™ SUP, which has a patented displacement hull design; each SUP in the line has many distinctive features and uses. Whether you are practicing yoga on the Lotus YSUP™, traveling the world with your family on the Hula™ 11 and 8 SUP's, or Racing to the finish line on the Fishbone™, you will appreciate the portability and durability of our SUP's.

1 CAUTION – SAFETY WARNING

Users of this product agree by their use to accept the inherent risks involved in this paddle sports activity and agree to follow all instructions, cautions, and warnings carefully before using this Paddleboard.

(PLEASE READ CAUTION STATEMENT CAREFULLY)

 **CAUTION**

SAFETY WARNING

PADDLESPOrts CAN BE VERY DANGEROUS AND PHYSICALLY DEMANDING. THE USER OF THIS PRODUCT SHOULD UNDERSTAND THAT PARTICIPATION IN PADDLESPOrts MAY INVOLVE SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH. OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SAFETY STANDARDS WHENEVER USING THIS PRODUCT.

- GET PADDLESPOrts INSTRUCTIONS SPECIFIC TO THIS TYPE OF CRAFT.
- OBTAIN CERTIFIED FIRST AID TRAINING AND CARRY FIRST AID AND RESCUE/SAFETY EQUIPMENT.
- ALWAYS WEAR A NATIONALLY APPROVED PERSONAL FLOTATION DEVICE.
- ALWAYS WEAR A HELMET WHERE APPROPRIATE.
- DRESS APPROPRIATELY FOR WEATHER CONDITIONS; COLD WATER AND/OR COLD WEATHER CAN RESULT IN HYPOTHERMIA. CHECK YOUR EQUIPMENT PRIOR TO EACH USE FOR SIGNS OF WEAR OR FAILURE.
- NEVER PADDLE ALONE.
- DO NOT PADDLE IN FLOOD CONDITIONS.
- BE AWARE OF APPROPRIATE RIVER WATER LEVELS, TIDAL CHANGES, DANGEROUS CURRENTS, WEATHER CHANGES, AND STRONG OFF SHORE WINDS.
- SCOUT UNFAMILIAR WATER; PORTAGE WHERE APPROPRIATE.
- DO NOT EXCEED YOUR PADDLING ABILITY; BE HONEST WITH YOURSELF.
- CONSULT YOUR PHYSICIAN PRIOR TO BEGINNING YOUR PADDLESPOrts TRAINING.
- YOU MUST NOT USE ALCOHOL OR MIND ALTERING DRUGS PRIOR TO USING THIS PRODUCT.
- FOLLOW THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT.
- IF ADDITIONAL OUTFITTING IS REQUIRED, USE MANUFACTURER'S APPROVED MATERIALS ONLY; DO NOT IMPAIR ENTRY OR EXIT ACCESS.
- READ OWNER'S INFORMATION PACKET PRIOR TO USING THIS PRODUCT.

THE USER OF THIS PRODUCT ACKNOWLEDGES BOTH AN UNDERSTANDING AND AN ASSUMPTION OF THE RISK INVOLVED IN PADDLESPOrts.

ADVANCED ELEMENTS, INC.
TOLL FREE 866-262-9076

Please read this entire manual for additional safety information. Please pay close attention to items marked **DANGER, WARNING, CAUTION, IMPORTANT, NOTICE, NEVER, and ALWAYS.**

2 Set Up and Inflation

2.1 Set Up

1. Pull your SUP out of its bag and un-fold it.
2. Locate the Fin holder or holders on the bottom side of the board at the tail end. Take each Fin and hook them into place making sure that the longer portion is going towards the end of the board. You will need to bring the two Fin holders close together in order to get each Fin hooked into place. See images 1 and 2.
 - a. **NOTE:** For the Fishbone SUP, you will notice that the center fin is larger and the fin mount is different. Start by sliding the front hook of the Fin into place on the Fin mount and then slide the Deep Fin into place and seat it the rest of the way into the Fin mount. Once the Deep Fin is in place, secure it using the locking pin that is tethered to the Deep Fin. See image 3. At this point, pull up on the fin to make sure you have it locked in position. See Image 3.
3. Once the Fins are in place, turn the board over so that the valve at the front of the board is facing up.



Image 1

Image 2



Image 3

2.2 Inflation

Pump Set-up:

Your Single Action Hand Pump comes with a removable pressure gauge that needs to be attached to the pump before use. **Note:** When the pump is stored, it is recommended that you detach the pump gauge and store it somewhere that the gauge will be protected from being crushed or damaged.

1. Attach the gauge housing to the T-Handle of the pump.
2. Attach the pump hose to the gauge housing.

Inflation

1. Remove the cap from the valve and check to see if the stem in the center of the valve is up (sticking up out of the valve) or down (even with the inner rim of the valve). The stem of this valve must be in the up (inflate) position to inflate the SUP. If the valve is not in the inflate position, use your finger to push in and turn the stem counterclockwise a quarter turn and it will spring up into the inflate position. SEE IMAGES 3 AND 4.
2. Seat the valve adaptor included with the SUP Pump onto the valve turning clockwise to lock the adaptor into place.
3. Inflate the SUP to 15.0 psi. **Make sure that you do not exceed 18.0 psi or you will damage the SUP.**
4. Once you are done inflating the SUP, disconnect the valve adaptor by turning counterclockwise and close the valve using the attached valve cap. Make sure you lock the valve cap into place by turning clockwise.



Image 3 (Deflate Position)



Image 4 (Inflate Position)

Inflation/Pump Use Tips:

Because you will be inflating your SUP to such a high pressure, please follow these suggestions to help you with inflation.

1. Stand the pump on hard level ground when inflating the SUP.
2. Make sure to keep your hands towards the center of the pump handles when inflating and keep your feet firmly on the foot rests. Make sure that you are standing directly over the pump so that you can utilize your body as much as your arms while inflating (this will come in handy as you get the SUP up to higher pressure).
3. When the SUP begins to reach 9.0 psi or higher, you may experience resistance in the pump. The best way to inflate your SUP to 15.0 psi or a little higher (**Remember DO NOT exceed 18.0 psi**) is to use your body weight on the down stroke and use your leg strength for the up stroke.

3 D-Rings

1. The large d-ring at the tail of the SUP is for an ankle leash. Using an ankle leash is a great safety measure to ensure that you will not become separated from your board if you fall off. **It is highly recommended that you use an ankle leash whenever using the SUP on flat water or for surfing, but not when you are on a river!**
2. Depending on your model, your SUP may have an assortment of d-rings located in various locations for use in strapping down gear or attaching a seat for sit-on-top use. Use the four d-rings located at the nose of the SUP

for strapping down gear, but make sure that you do not have so many lines or bungees that your feet can get tangled.

3. For the Hula™ 11, the d-rings at the center of the SUP are for attaching any sit-on-top kayak seat of your choice. You can use the Advanced Elements *Kayak Seat Link*, Model #AE2502, to add an Advanced Elements seat to your Hula™ 11.

4 Deflation and Break-down

1. To deflate and break-down your SUP, just remove the valve cap and push in the valve stem turning it clockwise a quarter turn to lock it in the deflate position.
2. Un-hook the Fins by pressing the Fin holders close together and popping the Fins off.
3. Roll the SUP up with the top side facing out (this will push out all of the air), and put away in its bag.

5 Care and Maintenance

Very little needs to be done to care for and maintain your SUP.

1. To clean your SUP, just use a mild detergent and warm water. **You should rinse your SUP off with fresh water after using it in salt water.**
2. To ensure that your SUP lasts for years to come, do not store it in direct sunlight uncovered or in extremely hot or cold temperatures for long periods of time, i.e. months. Exposing your SUP to these kinds of elements, such as a freezing winter in an unheated shed, over such an extended amount of time can prematurely wear out the materials that the SUP are made of.
3. **Do not leave your SUP inflated in direct sunlight for long periods of time, unless it is in the water.** Hot air expands, so with this, if you leave your SUP on the beach or on the pavement in a parking lot fully inflated for a long period of time, the air inside the SUP will expand and cause over inflation, damaging your paddleboard. If you leave your SUP out in the sun for a long time, just let about half of the pressure out and then re-inflate when you are ready to go back out.

6 Repairs

6.1 Repairing Small Punctures and Cuts

1. Cut a rounded patch at least $\frac{1}{4}$ " or $\frac{1}{2}$ " larger than the hole or cut.
2. Clean the area where the patch will be placed with water and/or mild soap.
3. Make sure all surfaces are dry.
4. In a well ventilated area, spread a thin layer of glue on both the patch and on the damaged area. Let it sit for three to five minutes or until tacky.
5. Apply the patch and allow twelve hours for the glue to dry completely.

6.2 Repairing Pinholes

1. Inflate the SUP and locate the pinhole by sponging soapy water over the paddleboard until you see air bubbles. Mark the location of the pinhole.
2. Deflate the SUP and dry the affected area. Apply a drop of glue to the pinhole.
3. Allow the glue to dry completely, approx. twelve hours.
4. Do not inflate the SUP for at least twelve hours.

7 Paddling Basics and Do's and Don'ts

7.1 StandUp Paddling Basics

1. Make sure that your SUP is fully inflated. It should be nearly rock hard and when standing on the SUP in the water and it should not bend. Your paddleboard may flex some with your weight, but it should not bend to the point of creating a crease.
2. If you are paddling in open water, such as a lake or the ocean, make sure that you use an ankle leash. If you fall off, your board could be swept away from you, leaving you stranded. An ankle leash will keep this from happening.
3. If you are paddling a river, **do not use an ankle leash**. This could be very dangerous because if you fall off, your board could pull you under the water as it continues down the river. Also, an ankle leash could get caught on items under the water and pull you off of your board as you are riding down the river.
4. Be careful in windy conditions. Because you are completely above the water, strong winds can greatly affect you and could push you around.
5. Never leave your board, even if you lose your paddle. You can still paddle your board with your hands, which is easier than trying to swim back to shore. Also, if the wind was to pick up, your board will blow away from you faster than you can swim to it. This is why an ankle leash is so important.
6. Foot Position: You should stand in the middle of the board when paddling. When on flat water, stand with your feet about shoulder width apart and face forward. If you are surfing or in choppy water, you want to take more of a surfer's stance with your dominant foot facing forward. Your feet are not glued to the board, make sure to get used to moving your feet around on the board because the sooner that you do this the more comfortable you will feel about doing turns and riding waves.
7. The Best way to turn your board is to stand with your foot at the tail of the board with your weight over the fins. This is where foot movement will come in handy.
8. For more in depth instructions or lessons on paddle boarding, we recommend utilizing the internet or a paddleboard instructor.

7.2 Hula™ 11 Sit-on-top Paddling Basics

1. When paddling your Hula™ 11 as a sit-on-top, you will want a sit-on-top kayak seat. You can add an Advanced Elements Kayak seat to your board by using our [AE2502 Kayak Seat Link](#) or you can purchase any sit-on-top kayak seat as long as it has two snap hooks for attaching to the d-rings located at the middle of the board.
2. You will also need a kayak paddle. Trying to use your stand up paddle will be difficult because it will be hard to keep going in a straight line.
3. You should always wear a PFD (Personal Floatation Device) when sit down paddling. Because you will not be using an ankle leash; if you were to fall off of your paddleboard, you could quickly become separated from your paddleboard and need a way to stay afloat.
4. Remember that because you are sitting above the waterline, strong winds can greatly affect you.
5. For more in depth instructions or lessons for sit-on-top paddling, we recommend utilizing the internet or other resources for paddling techniques.

7.2 SUP Yoga Tips

1. If you are new to SUP in general, play around with your board on the water and get used to balance and distribution of your weight and placement of your feet. Don't be afraid to fall in and get wet!
2. Sheltered waters away from a lot of wake and chop are always the best places to practice your yoga routine, unless you are looking for an extreme challenge in balancing!

3. Once you are familiar with your board, and confident with your balance, you can begin with some easier poses, from sitting and kneeling positions, and then work your way up to more symmetrical poses.
4. If you are experienced with yoga and SUPing, it may be good to first practice your routine on your board on land and then move out onto the water.
5. Remember, don't be afraid to fall in and get wet!
6. For more in depth instructions or lessons on yoga paddle boarding, we recommend utilizing the internet or a yoga paddleboard instructor. SUP yoga classes are popping up everywhere!

7.3 Surfing Do's and Don'ts

Be Aware: Be aware of other surfers and water users, of the surf conditions, and of where you are surfing.

Comfort Zone: You should paddle surf in waves that you are comfortable in, don't get in over your head.

Fitness: Make sure you are physically fit when surfing. You need to be able to swim back to shore if you lose your board at the end of an exhausting session - no mean feat in a 9-foot swell.

Food: As with swimming, do not go surfing for at least 45 minutes after a meal.

Hold or Throw: Know when to hold onto your paddleboard and when to get rid of it. If you are paddling out then keep hold of your board, you'll get out back to the line up more quickly and you will not put anyone paddling out behind you at risk. If you are about to wipe-out, then get rid of your board. You are far more likely to sustain an injury if you and your board are getting washed around together.

Patrolled Beaches: If you are paddle surfing on a patrolled beach, make sure that you keep within the designated surfing area. Take note of where you should be surfing before you go out, and make sure you stick to it when you are out.

Priority: Always make sure that you are not taking anyone else's wave. Remember, the surfer who is closest to the breaking wave has priority. If you see someone already on a wave, then the wave is taken and you'll have to wait for the next one.

Practice: If you want to improve then you need to be in the water surfing as regularly as possible. No-one got any better at anything by staying home and watching TV.

Respect: Respect the locals if you are visiting a beach. Remember that you are a guest and that waves should be shared.

Rips: If you are caught in a rip current remember that it's called R.I.P. for a reason and you will probably not make it back to dry land ever again. Although hopefully you already know that a rip current is a strong current that (normally) goes straight out to sea and if caught in one that you should not panic and paddle across the rip current (not against it) until you have escaped.

Surf Buddy: Always surf with at least one other person. Not only will you have more fun if you are sharing your waves but you will always have someone to help you out if you need it.

Surf Conditions: Make sure that the surf is safe before you go in. If you are going paddle surfing at a spot you are unfamiliar with it is a good idea to get some advice from a local. Check out the surf spot while warming up.

Warm-up: Always have a quick warm-up and stretch before entering the surf. This will reduce the risk of muscle injury or cramp whilst you are paddle surfing. It also gives you time to check for any rip currents or where the best spot to catch waves is.



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