

SEA EAGLE[®].com



LongBoard

LB11

Instruction & Owner's Manual

For video instructions visit SeaEagle.com/Instructions
or scan the QR code to the right!

Sea Eagle Boats Inc.

19 N. Columbia Street, Suite 1

Port Jefferson, NY 11777

1-800-748-8066

June 2024

Congratulations on purchasing a Sea Eagle!

With over 50 years of experience in designing, selling and using these quality inflatables, we're confident that you are going to love your Sea Eagle and we're ready to proudly stand behind them.

Sea Eagle Warranty

All Sea Eagle products come standard with a 3 year warranty against manufacturing defects. The warranty begins the date that your product is delivered and is transferable.

See complete warranty details at SeaEagle.com/Warranty.

NICB

The hull identification number (HIN) for each board Sea Eagle sold or shipped from our headquarters is registered quarterly with National Insurance Crime Bureau (NICB). If stolen, authorities can search the national data base to see if anyone has registered the board or it can be blocked from registration.

Contact Us

Unlike many other companies today we pride ourselves on answering the phone and helping you with any concerns, questions or special ordering needs that you may have! Feel free to give us a call at **1-800-748-8066** and we will be happy to talk with you! Our business hours are Monday to Friday from 9AM to 5PM, EST.

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Safety

It is not possible to fully cover boating and boarding safety in this owner's manual. We recommend boating safety education through reading, videos and mentor-ship from experienced boaters. Paddle boarding is challenging and inherently dangerous. Follow safe practices, be fit enough to meet the challenges of boarding, and prepared for any weather conditions that may occur. Build experience, start with small, easy trips.

The information in the owner's manual is supplied with the understanding that the board will be operated using good seamanship with attention to safe loading, safe operating conditions, and safe operation. The manner in which the board is loaded and operated is the responsibility of the operator.

Intended Use: The LB11 is intended for near shore recreational use.

Each Sea Eagle has a safety summary we call Paddle Boarding Safety Basics printed on it. Please follow these suggestions and use good boating safety practices. In addition to the basics, we suggest you have reasonable swimming ability and know that it is safer to go paddling with a buddy. If you go alone, tell someone your float plan as described below. When possible, plan your trip so you go upwind on the way out and downwind on the way back. Remember, water sports are inherently dangerous, appropriate training and experience is required.

Local Knowledge

Some agencies including parks and environmental protection departments may have special requirements. Be aware of dam release schedule, dangerous river hydraulic, tide flow issues, and similar.

Sea Eagle® Paddleboarding Safety Basics

- Always carry a U.S. Coast Guard Approved Life Jacket or PFD (Personal Flotation Device) for each passenger.
- Always wear a U.S. Coast Guard Approved PFD in rough water, strong current, strong tidal or windy conditions.
- Always make sure that all children, 12 or younger, wear a U.S. Coast Guard Approved Life Jacket.
- Be aware of water conditions. Be aware of the tides and currents in the water before you go paddle boarding.
- Always be familiar with the weather and water conditions you are paddling in.
- Always be aware that weather and water conditions can change at any time.
- Never go paddle boarding in storms, lightning, strong wind, rough water or adverse paddling conditions.
- Realize that SUPs (Stand Up Paddleboards) are more subject to wind than kayaks/boats.
- Never go paddle boarding unless you have reasonable swimming ability.
- Never swim against a rip current. Swim parallel to the shore to get out of rip current.
- Stay within swimming distance to shore. Never go out of sight of shore.
- Never go paddle boarding alone unless you are an experienced paddle boarder.
- Always be alert and use caution and common sense when standing on your SUP.
- Be aware of underwater hazards. Avoid paddling in areas with rocks or sharp objects below the waterline.
- It is strongly recommended to use a leash in surf.
- Appropriate training, experience and safety gear is required for use of this paddleboard in whitewater.
- Operating a watercraft requires knowledge and adherence to local & national boating laws.
- Do not drink alcoholic beverages while boating or paddle boarding.
- Use appropriate thermal protection on your body while paddling in cold water temperature conditions.
- Tell someone of your paddling plans/itinerary.

Safety Equipment & Important Safety Items

Life Jacket or Personal Flotation Device (PFD): Life Jacket or PFD of correct size range is required for each passenger. Choose a PFD that is comfortable for you and wear it at all times, stay hydrated, and take steps to cool off and avoid heat stroke, like wade or swim in the water. Statistics show that most drownings victims are relatively inexperienced boaters not wearing PFDs

Whistle: Every boat or board under 16' long must have a whistle or horn. Being heard by a passing boat can save your life, a whistle for each life jacket (PFD) is recommended.

Drinking Water & Snacks: Paddle boarding is a physical activity that can deplete your reserves. Have enough water and snacks to prevent dehydration and loss of stamina. Bring enough water for all passengers. Know the warning signs of dehydration and heat sickness such as dizziness and shaking.

Safety Equipment & Important Safety Items Continued

Extra Clothes/Layers: Avoid deadly hypothermia. Water conducts heat faster than air, so go prepared with weather proof clothing especially if the water is cold. Use a “dry bag” to store extra clothing inside so they’re not damp when needed. Wear a wetsuit or drysuit when warranted.

First Aid-Kit: Contents of the kit may vary depending on your preferences but be sure to include items that match the hazards you are likely to encounter. A waterproof container is recommended.

Manual Pump/Repair Kit: Although our SUPs are both durable and rugged, it may be possible that you need to make a repair while on the water in which case you’ll need the repair kit and a manual pump to re-inflate the SUP. Sea Eagle’s website has field repair instructions on our instructions page.

Sun/Rain Protection: A hat can protect both your face and head from the rain or sun. Sunscreen will help prevent serious damage to your skin from the sun and the sun’s reflection from the water. Reapply sunscreen as needed.

Float Plan and Phone: Similar to a pilot’s Flight Plan, consider having a Float Plan (www.floatplancentral.org). Always tell someone where you are going to be paddling and what time you plan to return. Keep phone in a waterproof container that will float if it falls in the water, on a lanyard, in a life jacket pocket, or other secure location.

Leash: After a fall, a leash can keep the board from blowing away from you, or being swept away by waves.

Right of Way: Stay out of boat channels whenever possible. Be prepared to yield right of way to larger boats. Be aware that large boats may not be able to see you due to cabins, open hatches, etc., that limit visibility of the waters ahead.


Unassisted Reboarding

If you fall overboard or capsize in deep water:

- Secure paddle under elastic cord to keep it from floating away
- Pull board around so that you are on the side of the board
- Reach over the board and grab the center handle
- Lay in the water with legs straight out on the water’s surface.
- With a big scissor kick, pull the board under your body.
- Turn over and swing legs in.

OPERATING YOUR SEA EAGLE

Avoid Damage:

-  Caution for the following hazards:
- Do not drag a Sea Eagle on an abrasive surface such as a parking lot or boat ramp.
 - Do not scuff a folded board on an abrasive surface, protruding folds or creases can be damaged.
 - Carry or wheel your Sea Eagle from your vehicle to the setup point, and then into the water when assembled.
 - Cart, dolly or trailer wheels rubbing on an inflatable boat can do a lot of damage, be sure board is clear of wheels. Strap the optional EZ Cart as shown in the instructions.
 - When using a ratchet strap to secure an inflatable, use a protective pad between the board and ratchet mechanism to prevent a puncture. Repair kit patch material is ideal for this purpose.
 - Avoid puncturing board with screws or other hardware.
 - Hold board away from dock or use fenders to prevent punctures. Dock and pilings may have exposed nails, screws and marine life such as barnacles or oysters that can puncture a Sea Eagle.
 - Avoid submerged hazards during periods of low water such as discarded signs, concrete, and shopping carts. River rocks and sticks usually will not damage Sea Eagles, but can if hit with enough force.

Rocks and sticks usually will not damage a Sea Eagle but be alert for partially hidden or submerged hazards like metal signs, shopping carts and other debris especially during periods of low water. Be careful of docks which may have exposed nails or screws.

OPERATING YOUR SEA EAGLE

BALANCE: The simplest way to stand up is from a crouching position. With hands and one knee on the board, push off from the shore bringing the other foot up. Stand up with feet apart approximately shoulder width. Start paddling immediately. Paddling acts like the third leg of a stool to help keep your balance.

Take a minute while close to shore to find your balance. Feel the balance of the board as you begin to gently paddle. If the board begins to roll back and forth, move your eyes to the horizon while holding the paddle out in front you until things settle down. Looking down and side to side can cause you to lose your balance.

Stand with feet shoulder-distance apart, located on either side of the middle carry handle.

In a crosswind, paddle more on the downwind (leeward) side of the board to keep on a straight course. Paddling on the upwind side will cause the board to turn down wind.

To avoid being capsized by large boat wake, paddle directly into the oncoming waves. In moving water situations, avoid being swept into low branches or fallen trees and do not hold onto low branches over moving water because both can capsize the board. Make sure bags, coolers, water bottles and other gear are secure so it won't float away if you capsize.

YAW: Yaw is the side to side motion produced by paddling causing the board to zig-zag. To minimize, install the skegs into the base on the bottom of the board. The skegs will improve tracking and are ideal for use in flat water areas like bays, lakes and rivers. In narrow areas like streams, you may need to remove the skegs to make the tight turns required. Remove skegs to cross shallow sections, too.

PADDLING: Most of the power should come from your torso. Your arms contribute, but too much reliance on your arms will cause you to tire quickly. For good balance, keep your head up and eyes focused on the horizon. Start paddling gently and smoothly. As the board picks up speed it will maintain a truer heading. If you dig in hard at first you will create more yaw. Course corrections can be made by easing up or bearing down on one side or the other. Gentle turns can be made by sweeping water behind the board. Sharp turns can be made by using the paddle as a brake on one side. Braking will allow you to maneuver sharp bends in a stream, for example, but kills forward speed.

The Basics: Sit Down Paddling

Before starting, make sure that you have installed the Deluxe Inflatable Seat (DKS) on the SUP and it's properly attached (as directed in this manual). For sit down paddling use a double-ended kayak paddle.

Bay, Lake & Ocean Paddling

Paddling on one side of the board pushes the board toward the opposite side. This side to side zig zagging is called yaw. As you probably know, the purpose of the fin, which is called a skeg, is to reduce yaw and convert the side to side forces into forward motion. The main skeg is removable for storage, use in very shallow water, or fast moving waves where a large skeg interferes with turning.

Awareness

Make sure you're in safe waters. Like surfing or snowboarding and skateboarding, stand up paddlers sometimes lose their balance and fall. Don't pass over rocks or underwater hazards shallow enough to hurt you if you fall in. If you plan a long trip, consult a navigational chart to be sure that your path is clear of reefs, wrecks, rocks or other hazards.

Wind Awareness

When standup paddling in windy conditions, a paddler's body will function as a sail. Paddling downwind is easy, but paddling upwind can be challenging. Make sure you're comfortable in light winds before venturing out on a windy day. Be aware of the forecast as winds can change unexpectedly while on the water. Feather the paddle to minimize resistance.

Surfing Tips

These instructions are not sufficient for detailed surfing lessons. We suggest you go online and read up on surfing, if you do not have ocean surfing experience. There are many good surfing courses offered locally throughout the country.

WARM UP: Always perform some warm-up exercises before entering the surf. This will reduce the risk of muscle injury or cramp while you're surfing.

Once you become proficient in paddling shallow water, you can expand your practice into deeper waters. When you feel comfortable with paddling on protected water in various conditions, then consider paddling in ocean surf.

OPERATING YOUR SEA EAGLE

Go out on calm day to start. Try to pick a day with small waves. As you become used to smaller ocean waves, try larger waves. Some knowledge of surfing and swimming in the ocean is very important.

Comfort Zone/Fitness/Food

You should only surf in waves that you are comfortable in. **NEVER** go into waves rougher than you can handle. **NEVER** lose sight of the oncoming waves. **NEVER** exhaust yourself in the ocean.

It's always better to end the day early and safe than to push your luck when you're tired. Make sure you're physically fit when surfing, you'll need to be able to swim back to shore if you lose your board at the end of an exhausting session. It is also a good idea not to go surfing until 45 minutes after a meal, the same as you would for swimming.

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.

When To Hold/When To Throw

HOLD onto your board when paddling out. You'll get back to the line up more quickly and you won't put anyone paddling behind you at risk. **THROW** your board if you are about to wipe out. You are far more likely to sustain an injury if you and your board are getting washed around together.

The Buddy System

Bring a friend! Having a swimming or surfing buddy is a fundamental principle that shouldn't be ignored. Even though the Sea Eagle LongBoard SUP is designed for solo use, we recommend going out with at least one other person while on the water. Not only do we believe you will have more fun sharing this experience, we believe its a good idea to have someone with you in case you or your buddy need help.

Rips & Currents

A rip is a strong undercurrent in the ocean. You can recognize rip currents by looking for a channel of churning or choppy water, an area where the water is distinctly a different color, a line of foam, seaweed or debris heading out to sea or a break in the wave pattern. According to the NWS (National Weather Service) wearing polarized sun glasses makes it easier to see the signs of a rip current.

Escaping A Rip Current

If you are caught in a rip remain calm and conserve energy as you'll need it to swim back to safety. You may not realize you are in a rip current until you are suddenly further away from the shore than you realized.

It is important that you **DO NOT SWIM TOWARD THE SHORE**. Swimming towards the shore is like swimming upstream in a river and will tire you out before long. Instead what you should do is swim parallel to the shore in order to escape the rip current.

Practice

The best way to become a better at anything is *practice, practice, practice*. If you want to improve your abilities, then you need to be in the water surfing as regularly as possible.



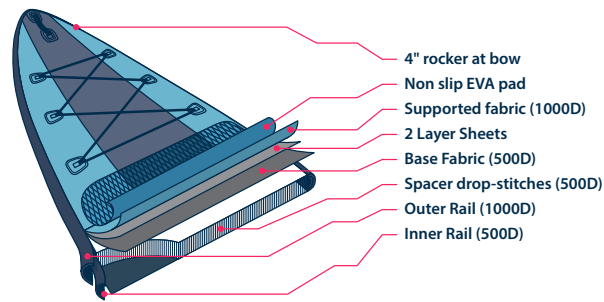
CONSTRUCTION & WORKING PRESSURE

SUP Construction:

The board is made of drop-stitch PVC material. Dozens of threads per square inch hold the top and bottom layers together and keep the flat-board shape. Without drop stitch, inflatables are tube shaped.

Hundreds of thousands of drop stitch threads create super rigid, narrow, rectangular floor & sides.

Paddleboard Drop Stitch Technology



Electric Air Pumps

Inflate board using electric pumps, like Sea Eagle's Mega or Handy pumps, which are intended for use with inflatable boards and SUPs that are constructed of reinforced PVC. Pump should have automatic shut off. The hose must accommodate a "recessed" or Halkey-Roberts-type valve adapter. Typically these adapters are hook-in style, and have a choice of flexible gaskets to prevent air from leaking between the valve and adapter. Bravo pumps require a black or red gasket. Most other manufacturer's adapters come with a choice of milky white gaskets, the thinnest work best with Sea Eagle valves.



Danger: Chamber failure with explosive force may result if air compressors designed for construction, tire inflation or work shop tool use is used to inflate an inflatable watercraft. Serious bodily injury could result. Only use air pumps designed for inflatable boats and SUPs.



Maximum Pressure: 15PSI (1.03bar)

Working Pressure: 12-14.5 PSI (0.8-1 bar)

In this instruction manual, we use the term "working pressure" to describe inflation pressure. By this we mean the air pressure needed to make a board rigid enough for use. The working pressure depends on the user's weight and does not have to be the maximum pressure. When using the manual pump, how much air a user can force into the board also depends on how much the user weighs. For example, a 150 lb paddler may find it difficult to put more than 12 psi into the board and impossible to reach 15 psi, but will find the board to be rigid enough at 12 psi. Adding more air pressure than is needed will not make the board more buoyant nor improve performance.

Compressing air with a pump causes it to heat up. If the water is cold, warm air in the board will shrink and some rigidity will be lost. Allow a few minutes for the board to cool off in the water, and if needed, top it off with a few pump strokes to bring it back up to pressure.

With the manual pump it takes approximately 12 minutes, with rest breaks, to inflate the board. It can be done faster if you are in good shape! Since the object is to get out on the water as quickly as possible, an electric pump is very helpful. A hand pump can also be challenging for those with lower back issues.

Allow the Sea Eagle LongBoard to make your life better and more fulfilling. Carve out time to use the board as often as possible. Get the most out of the purchase by using it regularly and frequently. Maintain the board according to Cleaning and Protecting section (page 11). Water sports like boarding are communal with nature, healthy, and fun.

State of California



WARNING: This product contains one or more phthalate chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, or birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Solvents



WARNING: Solvents used in materials contained in this product such as methyl ethyl ketone, toluene and acetone are known to cause disease in humans. Off gassing of solvents is most concentrated when the product is new. Open packaging in well ventilated area and avoid transportation in enclosed vehicle with occupants when new.



Remove Valve Cap

Twist counterclockwise and pull cap out of valve body.



Using Recessed Valve

Press and turn the stem counterclockwise so it can pop UP. When the stem is up, the valve is closed and will hold air.

To let air escape for deflation, press and turn the stem ¼. Turn and release to lock open



Double Action Hand Pump

Hand pump inflates on up and down strokes when in the double action mode. In single action mode the handle comes up easily. The down stroke is assisted by body weight.



Attach a Hose

To inflate the board, attach the hose with hook-in adapter to pump handle by twisting the collar into the threaded opening until hose is tight (about ¼ turn).



Adapter Gasket

The hook-in style adapters have a gasket. If the gasket has a groove, the groove should face outward.

Electric pump like the Sea Eagle Handy and Mega pumps have an assortment of milky white gaskets. Typically, the thinnest gasket works with Sea Eagle valves.

Electric Pump

Only use air pumps designed for inflatable boats and SUPs, like the Sea Eagle Handy Pump or Mega Pump.

LongBoard SUP | INFLATION: Set Up



Locate a relatively clean area that is free of objects that may damage the board

Unpack from the bag and lay it out flat.

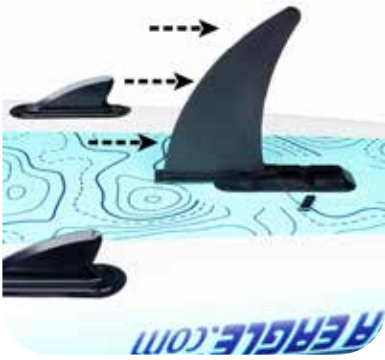


When ready to inflate, insert the adapter into the valve, turn it to the right until it is fully seated and then begin inflation.

*Valve stem must be in the **up** position.



The pressure gauge will not begin to register until the board begins to get pressurized. Pump until the working pressure of between 12 and 14.5 PSI is reached. Do not exceed 15 PSI when inflating.



Slide In Skeg

Slide the skeg into the base and secure with the clip.

If a skeg will not slide into its base, do not force it. Refer to instructions page 11.



Flip up the lever lock to adjust height.

Flip down to lock.



Skeg Clip

Push the skeg clip through its slot in the base.



Adjust to your height. Stand paddle on ground with arm up. Handle should fit in palm of hand (about 9" above your head).



Stand Up Paddle

This adjustable paddle has a T-handle, shaft and blade. Insert the blade into the shaft and align the hole with the button to lock in place. Insert the T-handle and adjust to the desired length using the locking nut. Handle should fit in palm of hand (about 9" above your head).



Paddle Holds

Secure paddle by wrapping paddle hold straps around shaft. Hook & loop straps keep paddle in place and out of the way when not in use.



Carbon Fiber SUP

Adjustable three-part, lightweight, high tech paddle. Insert the blade onto the shaft and align the hole with the button to lock.



Board Leash (Not Included)

A board leash is recommended to prevent board from moving away from boarder after falling off board. Clip or tie leash to D-ring at aft end of board and the other end to an ankle.



Deluxe Kayak Seat (DKS) (OPTIONAL)

The LB11 can be paddled like a kayak with Sea Eagle's very comfortable inflatable DKS. The seat straps hook to loops attached to the floor of the board.

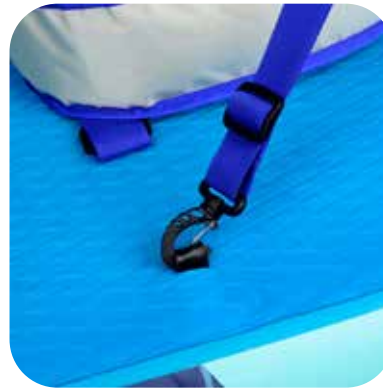


Push valve adapter firmly into valve, pump seat to desired firmness. Gauge may not move because of low pressure in bladders. Do not over-inflate, seat should be comfortable to sit on. Screw cap onto valve.



One-Way Air Valve (Found only on DKS)

Seat has two cushion bladders in side the cover. Each bladder requires a valve. Seat cover has a zipper opening on the bottom for access to the bladders for adjustment or removal.



Place seat over carry handle. Hook seat straps to loops in floor. Clasp may not fully close, but hook will not come out of loop during use.

Tip: If seat rocks while positioned on top of carry handle, let some air out of the base by partially unscrewing the valve. Fully unscrew the valve to deflate.



Stretch retainer ring over the valve base. Retainer ring fits in a groove in the valve base. Screw valves into bases. Tighten valves firmly so air does not escape while sitting on seat. Unscrew cap for inflation.

Tip: If ring is too tight to fit over the base: pre-stretch, or soften the ring by heating it with hot water or hairdryer. Install while ring is still warm and stretchable.



Piston Pump

Screw the hose with wide mouthed cone-shaped adapter onto the pump handle by twisting the collar into the threaded opening in the pump handle until hose is tight (about 1/8 turn).



Kayak Paddle (OPTIONAL)

For use with seat. The symmetrical spoon blade design of this kayak paddle will allow for a smooth entry and an even pull, maximizing the power from each stroke.



Put the shaft together first. Insert the shaft piece with the button into the piece with three holes. Lock the button in the middle hole.

LongBoard SUP | INFLATION: Set Up



Next, slide the drip guards up the shaft to about an inch above the button hole. Insert the blades into the shaft and adjust until the button locks the blade in place.



The additional holes in the shaft are for "feathering" the blades. Blades can be offset 45° from each other. This makes paddling into a stiff breeze easier as the blade that is not in the water will be able to slice through the wind with little resistance.

LongBoard SUP | DEFLATION



Stem Down

To deflate, push down on the valve stem and turn it a quarter and release. The stem will stay in the down position, allowing the air to escape.

Warning: Air escapes with force, do not place face directly over valve.



Remove Skieg

Fold the back end of the board over to reveal the skegs. Unclip and slide the large skeg out of its base.

LongBoard SUP | DEFLATION



Begin with a fold at back of the board. Put a crease so the back edge lines up between the last two D-rings.



Make a second fold as shown, pushing the air out as you go. Seven folds are required.



Keep pushing air out and folding. As you fold, it can be helpful to wipe the board with a cloth to keep it clean.



When the board is folded to the end, wrap it with the strap.

LongBoard SUP | DEFLATION



Open the bag's side zipper and place accessories such as the paddle and pump, in with the board. Smaller accessories can go in the front zippered pouch.

LongBoard SUP | CLEANING & PROTECTING

Dry after each use to avoid mold. **While washing or rinsing: close the valve and twist the cap on so water cannot enter the chamber.** Sea Eagles can be cleaned very effectively with general purpose cleaning products and a scrub brush. Towel dry.

Protection from the Sun and Heat

Avoid leaving the board in direct sunlight when ashore. Temperatures on a beach, dock, davit, etc. can get very high, which could affect the vinyl or glue. Excessive exposure to sun and heat can cause your Sea Eagle to become sticky or cause the glue to fail.

Treat the board with a UV protectant such as 303 Aerospace Protectant. Generally, protectants are a thin film of oil, which will help keep your Sea Eagle clean. Avoid applying protectant on the EVA pad or places where foot traction is needed. Treated board will repel sand, water scum and tar stains.

LongBoard SUP | STORAGE

If you're planning to leave your Sea Eagle outside, keep it raised off the ground and covered so it is not exposed to sunlight, rain, leaves, berries, bird droppings, etc.

Storage Tips: *"The best way to store a Sea Eagle is folded up in it's bag".* - Cecil Hoge, Jr., Sea Eagle President

- Check for water in the chambers. Water will leak out of open valves when it is rolled up.
- Water left inside can leak out and cause a lot of mold. Dry thoroughly to prevent mold.
- Rodent-proof the storage area. Mice, squirrels and other small rodents can do a lot of damage.

LongBoard SUP | STORAGE

- Avoid excess heat. Do not store in direct sunlight, in an attic or a metal shed.
- In temperatures below freezing, do not drop, strike or unroll until it is brought to room temperature.
- It can be stored inflated. If hung, support it along its length.
- After storage, inspect for loose items, damage and leaks. Avoid excess heat. Do not store in direct sunlight, in an attic or a metal shed.

LongBoard SUP | TROUBLE SHOOTING

Skeg Base

If the skeg base is bent from storage or use, heat it up with a hair dryer and bend it back into shape. It will hold it's shape after it cools. If not folded properly, the base can get warped in storage. Never hammer the skeg into a warped base as it will break the base



Troubleshoot Valve Adapter

Adapter will not turn in valve opening. Remove red gasket and twist it tightly to stretch it. Once broken in, adapter will turn easily.



Reinstall gasket, groove must be facing outward. Press adapter into valve opening with force and turn it to the right.

If valve opens and air rushes out when removing adapter, pull on hose then twist adapter to left.



Tighten Valve
Insert valve tool into valve opening. The valve has a base inside. Tightening is best done when boat is inflated which keeps base from spinning. If chamber will not hold air, stand with feet on either side of valve to hold base.



Press on center of valve tool with free hand to keep from breaking the teeth off the tool. If loosening a very tight valve, an extension tube might be needed.

If your Sea Eagle has lost pressure, it does not necessarily mean it is leaking. If it is inflated during the heat of the day and the temperature drops during the night it will be softer in the morning. If launching in very cold water, the air inside may contract and cause a loss of pressure. Add more air to restore to full pressure. If temperature is not a factor and your SUP is losing air pressure, it's time to look for a leak.

Step #1. LOOK

Visually inspect the SUP close up and if necessary, flip it over and closely check the outside. Any large leaks when your SUP loses a considerable amount of air should be clearly visible.

Step #2. LISTEN

If you have a rough idea of where your leak is but can't see it, you may want to try listening for it as you may be able to hear the air escaping and pinpoint the leak.

Step #3. TIGHTEN

Check the tightness of the one-way recessed valves as well and if necessary, tighten them with the valve wrench included in the repair kit canister.

Step #4. SOAPY WATER TEST

You'll need a bucket and liquid dish washing soap. Fill the bucket with clear water, and add a good squirt of soap (couple of tablespoons) to the water. Inflate the leaking chamber to full pressure. Spread lots of soapy water on the leaking chamber with a hand towel or large sponge. Don't assume the leak is coming from the valve or seams. The leak may produce bubbles, make hissing or sputtering noises, or spray water. Spray bottles are not effective at locating many leaks.



LongBoard SUP | REPAIRS

Even though Sea Eagles are very rugged and tough, you may still experience the occasional puncture. Fortunately most repairs are fairly easy and only take a few minutes. For extensive repairs, please contact us directly to provide you with further assistance. The best way to do this is to e-mail us a digital photo of the area in question along with your hull identification number to staff@seaeagle.com.

You can also call us directly at **1-800-748-8066 ex. 314** and ask to speak with Technical Support for further assistance or a quote for having your SUP mailed to our facilities for our professional repair services.

Sea Eagle repair fees start at \$75.00 and does not include return shipping charges. Please note that Sea Eagle does not service any other brand other than our own. All items sent to our repair facilities must have prior authorization in the form of a Return Authorization Number.



Repair Kit

All Sea Eagles come standard with a repair kit which includes PVC patches and PVC glue. Repair kits also include a valve wrench.



PVC Based Glue

To patch your Sea Eagle, use an adhesive for PVC boats. Plumber's cement, epoxy, Flex Seal, waterproofing sprays and Gorilla Glue do not work.



Trace the outline of a penny on the patch material and cut using scissors. Trace the outline of the penny on the SUP. Coat the patch and SUP with the repair kit glue.



Pinholes

Deflate the board and thoroughly clean and dry the area that is to be repaired. For small punctures leaks like fish spine punctures, apply a small drop of glue and leave overnight to cure. Airstop 8880 is a very good glue for pinhole leaks.



Cut patch along the outline with scissors.



For immediate use allow 30 minutes to dry and then inflate the compartment only 3/4 full and if necessary make a more permanent repair later.



Pro Tip: Trace the outline of the penny on masking tape and cut with a utility knife. Apply tape to the boat instead of tracing on the boat.



Patching

The most common repairs are a puncture or small cut. A penny size patch is sufficient for repairs of this type.



Apply glue to the patch and boat. Allow to dry 15 minutes. Glue must be dry to the touch. If glue layer is thin, apply second coat, allow to dry 15 minutes.



If you have access to electricity, heat the glue with a hair dryer then apply the patch. This method produces the best results. Mate the patch to the board and smooth down until the patch adheres. Do not inflate, allow at least 24 hours to cure before inflating.

Patching Tips:

- The chamber must be deflated or the air will force a path through the glue.
- Keep the patch size to a minimum, the bigger the patch, the harder it is to seal. The most common repair failures occur because the patch is too big.
- For repairs larger than a puncture, overlap the damage area by about ½" on each side.
- Do not apply the patch while the glue is wet.
- Covering a leaking patch with another patch rarely fixes the problem. To remove a patch, heat it with a hair dryer and peel it off.
- For field repairs, allow at least an hour to cure. Other repairs, allow to cure overnight.
- Patches can be removed by heating with a hairdryer.
- **Never** use a heat gun on your boat.
- Clamps and weights are not needed.

For a demonstration of good patching technique, please view the **How to Repair** video on the instruction page of our web site. There is a link at the bottom of every page at SeaEagle.com or type "instructions" into the search box.



EZ Cart Small (OPTIONAL)

Transport your SUP from your car to the water and back with ease. Quickly assembles & disassembles.

Note: Strap goes over the top of the board only. Only long strap is needed.



Bixpy®K-1 Motor (OPTIONAL)

33 lb. thrust electric motor attaches to skeg base. Includes motor, lithium-ion battery, wristband remote control, magnetic kill switch, and wall charger.



Sea Eagle Mega Pump (OPTIONAL)

Pump with internal battery is recommended. Use hook-in style adapter with thinnest gasket. Hold power button until display lights up. Set pressure to not more than psi. Press power button to start. Pump turns off automatically.



Sea Eagle Handy Pump (OPTIONAL)

Digital pump is a two stage electric air pump that is powered through a 12v accessory socket. Use hook-in style valve adapter with thinnest gasket. Hold power button until display lights up (3 sec). Set pressure to working pressure. Press power button to start. Pump turns off automatically.