


Congratulations on your purchase of the Advanced Elements Hula 11 SUP. It is our goal at Advanced Elements to develop new and unique paddle sports products that enhance our customer's outdoor experience. This versatile paddleboard has been designed for use in many water conditions from surf to flat waters and can be paddled standing or sitting. Made of quality materials, this compact and highly durable SUP is easy to set up and will have you out on the water in no time.

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

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

- GET PADDLESPO RTS 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 PADDLESPO RTS 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 PADDLESPO RTS.

ADVANCED ELEMENTS, INC.

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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 the Hula 11 out of its bag and un-fold it.
2. Locate the Skeg holders on the bottom side of the board at the tail end. Take each Skeg 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 Skeg holders close together in order to get each Skeg hooked into place. See images 1 and 2.
3. Once the Skegs are in place, turn the board over so that the valve at the front of the board is facing up.



Image 1



Image 2

2.2 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. Attach the valve adaptor included with the SUP to your pump hose and then attach the adaptor to the valve turning clockwise to lock the adaptor into place.
3. Inflate the SUP to 9.0 psi. **Make sure that you do not exceed 11.0 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)

3 Accessories

Your SUP has many d-rings located in various locations for use in strapping down gear or attaching a seat for sit-on-top use.

1. 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.
2. The d-rings at the center of the SUP are for attaching any sit-on-top kayak seat of your choice.
3. The large d-ring at the tail of the SUP is for a surfboard ankle leash. **It is highly recommended that you use an ankle leash whenever using the SUP as a stand-up, unless you are on a river!**

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 Skegs by pressing the Skeg holders close together and popping the Skegs 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 Hula 11 is fully inflated. It should be nearly rock hard and when standing on the SUP in the water it should not bend. Your paddleboard will flex 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 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 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.

7.3 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.



If you would like a catalog of our latest products please
visit our website at

www.advancedelements.com

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IMPORTANT!

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