

NAIAD INFLATABLES (NZ) LTD

Inflation

The buoyancy tubes add significantly to the stability of the craft. It is the owners' responsibility to ensure that the various components that make up the buoyancy tubes are correctly installed and maintained. If in any doubt, contact Naiad Inflatables Ltd for further guidance.

Ensure that the valves are in the closed position (i.e. spindle out).

Working in sequence, half-inflate each inner tube, and then three-quarters inflate each tube. Finally, fill each tube to approximately 2.5 to 3 PSI and replace the valve caps. Check that the tubes are evenly inflated with no indentations or hollows.

As a guide, 1.5 PSI will feel firm but soft whereas 2.5 PSI will feel hard and over 3 PSI will start to feel drum hard. When at an acceptable pressure, the buoyancy tubes will provide good support whilst standing on them and yet still be soft enough to absorb shock and reduce the amplitude of the ride.

TIPS: Sometimes a "hollow" may be created at the bow (or at any point where inners meet) during inflation. Often, this is caused by uneven inflation resulting in one inner tube starting to creep. Removing some air from the tube will allow it to recede and the other tube should then fill the void.

A twist in the inner tube will usually appear as a vertical indent and can be felt running from track to track. With the tubes deflated it may be possible to reposition the inner although it will normally be necessary to remove the inner and re-install it.

If the rear cone feels hollow, deflate the tubes and pull the inner tube back as far as possible.

WARNING! *The craft must not be used in an under-inflated state as this will reduce the effectiveness of the buoyancy tubes and may cause damage to the fabric. On cold days the pressure may drop and more air may be required.*

WARNING! *Over-inflation will only strain the seams and will not assist performance at all. An increase in atmospheric pressure and direct sunlight will increase the air pressure in the tubes. Care must be taken by letting some air out in hot situations to avoid the pressure reaching the drum hard stage.*