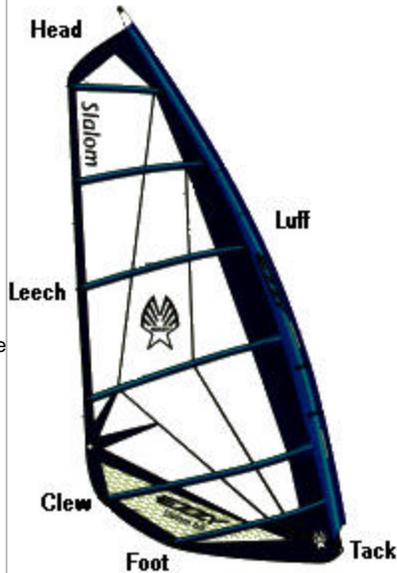


Ezzy Sails Rigging and Tuning for the 94 Ezzy Slalom and Race

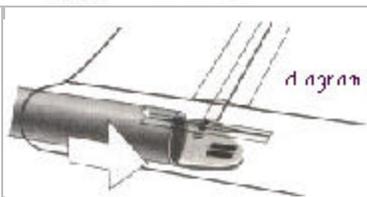


Ezzy Sails Rigging and Fine Tuning Guides

1994 Ezzy
Slalom / Race
Rigging &
Fine Tuning Guide



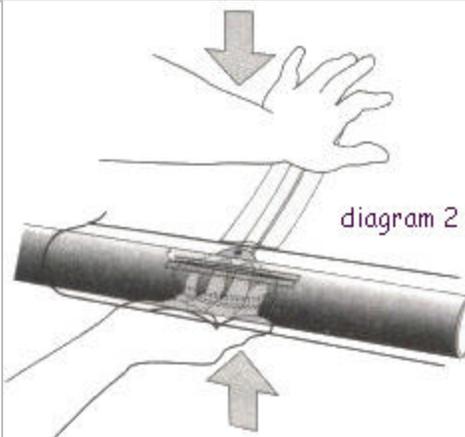
1) Lay the sail flat on the ground and slide the mast through the sleeve above the cams and do **not** attach the cams (see *diagram 1*). Thread the mast extension with no downhaul tension; just clear the downhaul line.



Caution: If using a two-piece mast, check and make sure your mast is together at the joint.

2) Attach the boom front to the mast and outhaul the sail flat in the boom area.

Quick Tip: Attach your boom at, or below the center of the boom cut-out to prevent the top of the boom cut-out from getting caught on the boom while downhauling.



3) Attach the cams to the mast by pushing down on the batten with the palm of your hand, approximately 12" (30cm) from the luff sleeve, and pushing the cam on to the mast with your other hand (see *diagram 2*).

Quick Tip: If the cams are difficult to put on the mast, check that the batten tension webbing is loosened until the Velcro touched the buckle (see *diagram 3*). This will allow the cam to slide further into the sail and will make it easier to get

Ezzy Sails Rigging and Tuning for the 94 Ezzy Slalom and Race

the cam on to the mast.

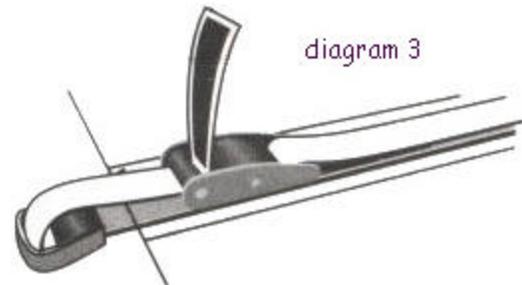


diagram 3

4) Downhaul the sail until the leech goes slack between battens #1 & #2 and between battens #2 and #3. The looseness should extend to the back seam (see diagram 4).

Quick Tip: The amount of downhaul tension will vary for different wind conditions. A high-wind setting requires more downhaul tension allowing the sail to feel more controllable, increasing your top-end speed. Analogy: It is like giving your car a higher gear to shift into.

For lighter wind and gusty conditions, the sail will perform better with less downhaul. This gives the sail better low-end power, which you will need to get on a plane quicker and be carried through lulls faster. Analogy: A car will work better going up a hill in a lower gear.

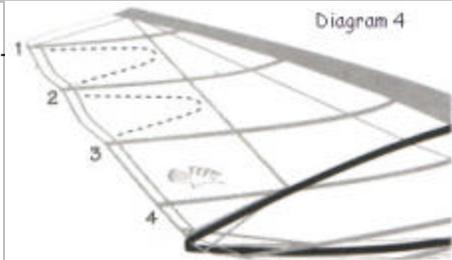


Diagram 4

5) Tension all of the battens, starting from the bottom.

For the battens with cams, tension the batten until the zipper on the cam pocket (zipper needs to be open) spreads apart slightly (see diagram 6). Then don't forget to close the cam zippers.

Quick Tip: When the cams are properly tensioned, there should be no wrinkles in the batten pockets and the sleeve should be pulled tight in front of the cam.

Caution: It is possible to over-tension the cam battens, in which case the cams will not rotate properly. Hold the sail up and flip it from one tack to another, if the cams don't rotate smoothly, release some batten tension.

6) Fine tune the outhaul for the proper wind conditions. A neutral setting of outhaul gives your sail a more balanced, controllable feel for slightly over-powering wind conditions (see diagram 7a). A negative setting of outhaul works best for a slightly better low-end performance and normal sailing conditions (see diagram 7b). Experiment to see which outhaul setting you like best!

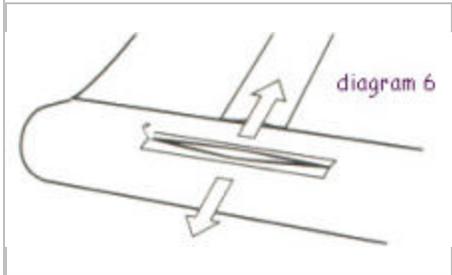


diagram 6

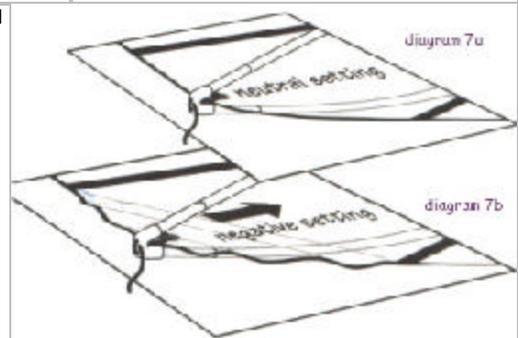


Diagram 7a

diagram 7b

De-Rigging

To increase the life of your sail, it is recommended that you de-rig in the following order:

- 1) Release batten tension. **Quick Tip:** Remember to release cam battens webbing back to the Velcro for your next rigging session (see diagram 3).
- 2) Release downhaul.
- 3) Un-zip cam pockets and snap cams off mast.
- 4) Release outhaul and remove boom.
- 5) Slide mast out of luff sleeve without creasing sail.
- 6) Roll the sail from the top as tightly as possible to prevent creasing.