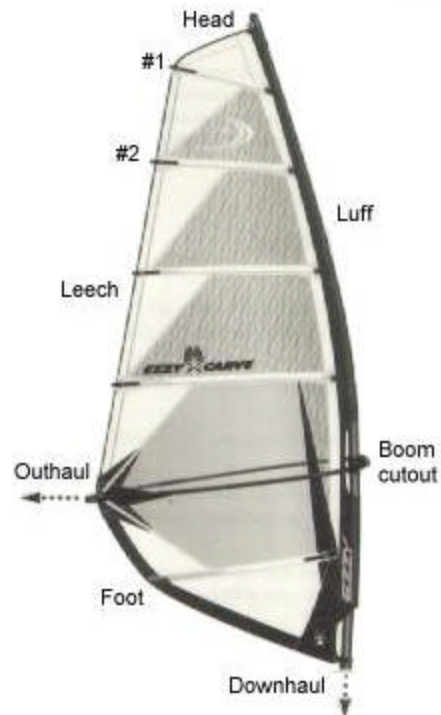




1999 Ezzy Carve Rigging & Fine Tuning Guide

These tuning tips will make your sail work the way I designed it to. Use them to find your own perfect settings. Be sure to rig and de-rig in the same order as outlined in this guide; you not only get on the water faster, but you will also extend the life of your sail.

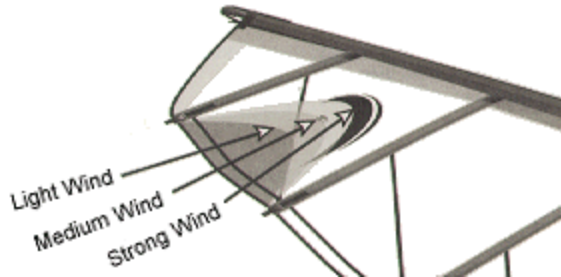
See you on the water,
David Ezzy



Rigging:

1. **Slide the mast through the luff sleeve.**
2. **Thread the downhaul line through the tack cleat. (Do not tension yet).**
Quick Tip - It is easier to attach your boom onto the mast with no downhaul tension.
3. **Attach the front of the boom to the mast and outhaul the sail to the boom length that is printed on the sail.**
Quick Tip - The boom length is the distance from the clew to the front of the mast at the center of the boom cutout.
4. **Downhaul the sail until the leech goes loose between battens #1 and #2. Use the diagonal seam and the sail logo as a reference. For light wind, the looseness should extend to the diagonal seam. For medium wind the looseness should extend to the back edge of the carve logo.**

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Quick Tip - The amount of downhaul tension will vary for different wind conditions: A high-wind setting requires more downhaul tension to loosen the leech and give more twist. For lighter wind, the sail will perform better with less downhaul. This gives the sail a tighter leech and better low-end power.

Quick Tip - With the correct downhaul tension, the luff end of the batten above the boom should rest approximately 2cm to 4cm behind the mast. If it is touching the mast, you need more down haul.

Quick Tip - Normally, when changing the downhaul setting, the outhaul must also be adjusted. For example, in strong wind, you will add more downhaul and more outhaul and in light wind you will reduce the downhaul and outhaul.

Quick Tip - Always keep your base extension at its shortest possible setting. If there is not enough space for downhauling and you have mast extending from the top, use the adjustable top to raise the sail up on the mast rather than extend you base.

5. **Tension all of the battens by pulling on the batten strap while pushing the palm of your other hand against the batten end-cap. Tension all battens until the vertical wrinkle running through the pockets disappear.**



Quick Tip - When properly tensioned, battens lock the correct shape into the sail.

Quick Tip - The foot batten and the batten above the boom require more batten tension than the upper battens. When correctly tensioned there should be no wrinkles running across the batten pockets.

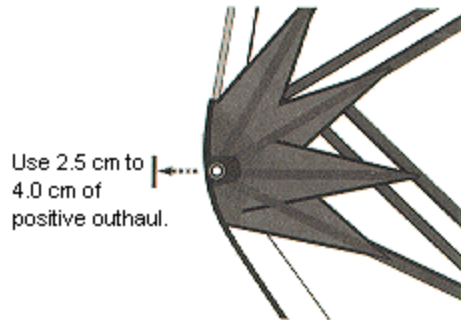
Quick Tip - The foot batten can be tensioned without opening the foot batten protector. To tension, place one hand on the mast while pulling the batten tensioner strap with your other hand.

6. **Release the outhaul totally and then re-tension it. For light wind, pull the clew out approximately 2.5cm (1"). For stronger wind pull the clew out approximately 4.0cm (1 1/2").**

Quick Tip - Before adjusting the outhaul, push the fronts of the battens so they are rotated to

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a position beside the mast. Then, as you outhaul, notice that the root batten and the batten above the boom come off of the mast when the minimum outhaul setting is reached.



7. **Tension the tack-strap until the edge of the sail beside the tack grommet touches the side of the mast.**

Quick Tip - The correct shape in the lower part of the sail will be attained when the tack of the sail is pulled up against the mast.

De-Rigging:

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

1. **Undo tack-strap.**
2. **Release downhaul.**
3. **Release outhaul and remove boom.**
4. **Slide mast out of luff sleeve without creasing sail.**
5. **Roll sail from the top and use the strap we've provided to tie the sail.**
6. **Insert the sail into the sail bag with the sleeve-end first.**

Sail Care:

Sunlight:

- Sunlight will break down all sailcloth in a relatively short time (300 hours of direct sunlight).
- Don't dry off your sails in the sun! It is better to dry them in the shade, or to roll up wet.

Creasing:

- Creasing damages sail cloth. When rigging and de-rigging, try not to crease your sail or let it flap in the wind.

Sand:

- Sand will scratch the sailcloth film and can clog the batten tensioners. Try to roll your sail sand-free.

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Cleaning:

- Use a mild soap and water with a rag to clean your sail. Harsh solvents may damage the sail cloth.
- Contrary to what most people think, you do not need to fresh-water rinse your sail.
- The vinyl window can be cleaned by washing with fresh-water and polishing with dry towel.

Storage:

- It will not damage your sail to store it with the battens fully tensioned.
- If storing your rolled sail vertically, make sure the sleeve-end is supporting the weight. This prevents the clew from getting damaged.

Trouble-Shooting:

Problem:	Possible Solution:
Foot batten does not flip:	1. Foot batten has too much curve, give more downhaul and outhaul. 2. Foot batten is over-tightened, release some batten tension.
Sail jerks you forward when starting off:	1. Leech is too tight, try more downhaul.
Sail feels too powerful:	1. Sail is too deep, try more outhaul and downhaul. 2. Mast is too stiff, check that you are using the correct mast.
Sail lacks power:	1. Sail is too flat, try less outhaul and less downhaul. 2. Mast is too soft, check that you are using the correct mast.
Sail feels jerky:	1. Leech is too tight, need more downhaul.
Sail feels heavy:	1. Leech is too tight, need more downhaul.