



# EZZY AXIS 2000

## SAIL TUNING

### Rigging:

1) Slide the mast through the luff sleeve.

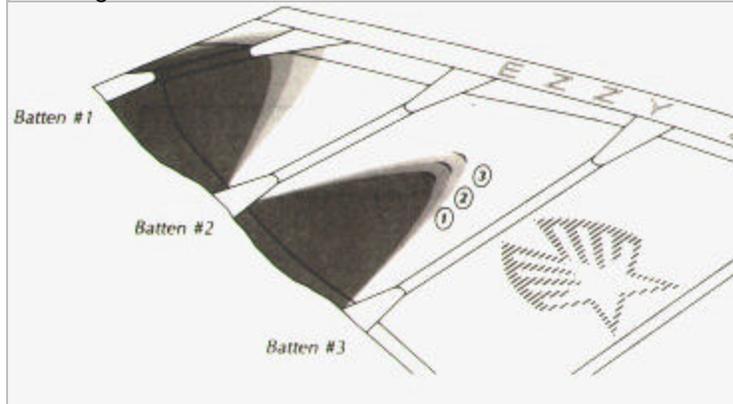
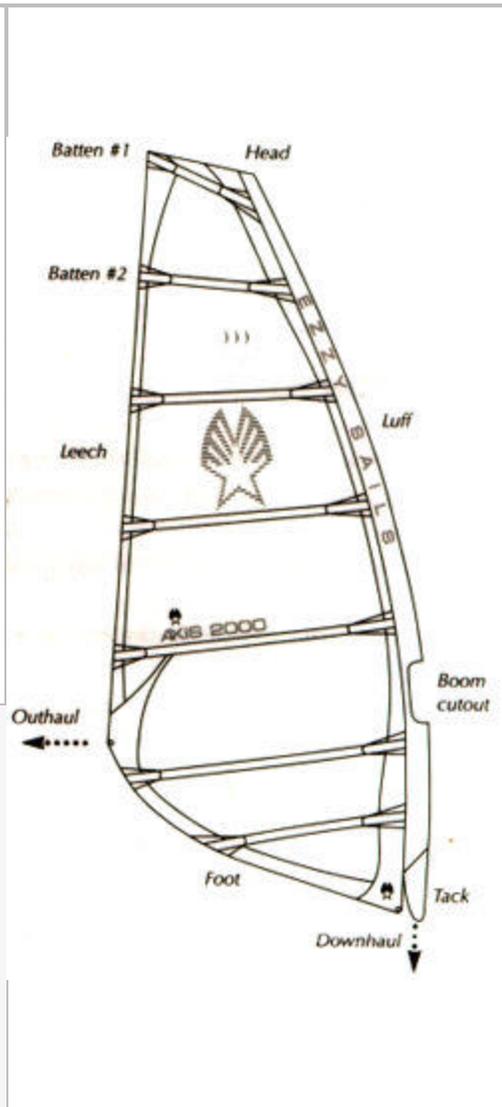
2) Thread the downhaul line through the base cleat. Do not tension yet.

It is easier to attach your boom onto the mast with no downhaul tension.

**NOTE:** It is okay to downhaul before outhauling. This will not damage the sail, however it is easier to downhaul after the sail has been fully outhauled.

3) Attach the front of the boom to the mast and outhaul the sail to the boom length that is printed on the sail. The suggested boom length is measured 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 #2 and #3. Use the printed marks as a reference. For light wind, the looseness should extend to mark #1. For medium wind the looseness should extend to mark #2 and for strong wind, the looseness should extend to mark #3. At the head of the sail, batten #1 is designed to *always* be very loose. See diagram below:



#### **IMPORTANT DOWNHAUL AND OUTHAUL INFORMATION, PLEASE READ:**

With the correct downhaul and outhaul tension, the luff end of the batten above the boom should rest about 2 cm to 4 cm behind the mast. If the batten is touching the mast, you need more downhaul and outhaul.

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Within this range, the amount of downhaul tension will vary for different wind conditions. For high wind, you need more downhaul tension to loosen the leech. For lighter wind, the sail will perform better with less downhaul so it has a tighter leech, less leech twisting, and better low-end power. When you change the downhaul setting, the outhaul must also be adjusted. For example, in strong wind, you will add both more downhaul and more outhaul and in light wind you will reduce the downhaul and outhaul.

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 your base.

**5) Check that batten tension is correct. YOUR BATTEN TENSIONERS HAVE BEEN SET AT THE FACTORY AND SHOULD ONLY NEED SLIGHT ADJUSTING.**

When correctly tensioned, there should be no wrinkles running across the batten pockets. If the battens do need adjusting, use the screwdriver key that is stored at the tack of your sail and tighten the battens until the wrinkles through the batten pocket disappear. **WARNING: OVER-TENSIONING THE BATTENS COULD DAMAGE THE SAIL.**



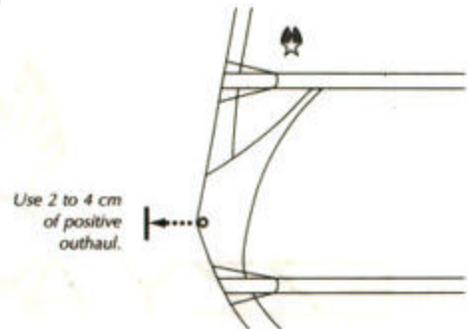
**6) Release the outhaul completely and re-tension it.** For light-wind, pull the clew out approximately 2.0cm (3/4"). For stronger wind, outhaul up to 4.0 cm (1 1/2").

**IMPORTANT, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY:**

The AXIS 2000 has been designed with the profile built into the panels and should **not** be sailed with the battens rotating around the mast.

Before adjusting the outhaul, push the fronts of the battens so they are rotated to a position beside the mast. Then, as you outhaul notice that the boom batten and the batten below the boom come off of the mast when the minimum outhaul setting is reached.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER that the AXIS has been designed with the profile built into the panels and should not be used with the battens rotating around the mast.



**7) Wrap the tack-strap webbing around the bottom of the mast base.** The tack-strap should be tensioned at least until the edge of the foot is tight. High tack-strap tension is desirable in all wind conditions. NOTE: there should be a slight wrinkle in the tack when the tack strap is tensioned correctly.

**8) Secure the mast pad by wrapping the Velcro™ around the mast then over the mast pad.**

## De-Rigging:

- 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.

### 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.

### 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.

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	2) Mast is too soft, check that you are using the correct mast.
Sail feels unstable:	1) Sail is too full, need more outhaul and possibly more downhaul.
Sail feels heavy:	1) Leech is too tight, need more downhaul.