

USER MANUAL ENGLISH

2018 BOARDS



CABRINHA 

WARNING

DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT UNLESS YOU HAVE READ AND UNDERSTAND THESE WARNINGS, CAUTIONS, AND INSTRUCTIONS WHICH ARE FOR YOUR SECURITY AND PROTECTION. THIS INFORMATION MAY BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE AT ANY TIME. FOR CURRENT UPDATES, PLEASE VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT: WWW.CABRINHAKITES.COM

IF YOU ARE BELOW THE AGE OF 18, YOU SHOULD HAVE YOUR PARENT OR GUARDIAN READ THESE WARNINGS, CAUTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS AND SHOULD NOT USE THIS PRODUCT UNLESS YOU ARE UNDER THE PROPER GUIDANCE AND SUPERVISION OF SUCH A PERSON.

The use of this product exposes the user to many unavoidable and unexpected risks, injury, DANGERS and HAZARDS. The suppliers of this product are not responsible for any damage to property or any personal injury caused by any use, misuse, abuse or irresponsible use of this product by the user.

Kiteboarding is a HAZARDOUS sport. Power kites and their lines and control equipment can be DANGEROUS to flyers and to anyone in the vicinity of their use. Kiteboarding must be taken seriously and we recommend that, at least in the early stages of your use, you seek the guidance of professional instructors and experienced kiteboarders. Improper and/or unreasonable use of this kite may result in DEATH or SERIOUS INJURY to ANY part of your body and to OTHERS. Do NOT use your kite near power lines, airports, buildings, automobiles, trees, streets, parking lots, rocks, piers, breakwaters, buoys, etc. and keep your kite fly lines away from people and ALL obstacles. Always fly in an open area and observe wind and weather conditions, particularly in circumstances where you may encounter offshore, onshore, variable or strong winds. Do NOT attempt to use your kite on water until you are confident and comfortable with the use of a trainer kite on land. Spend time to become familiar with the operation of your kite and remember that you are responsible for its operation and for the security of those around you. As you learn the sport, work within your own limitations and do NOT exceed them. If you intend to use the kite on water, always use appropriate protective gears and flotation devices and do NOT attach yourself or tie yourself permanently to the kite lines. The kite is NOT intended for use as a flying device nor indeed is it intended as a means of flotation.

! WARNING

RECOMMENDED KITEBOARDING PRACTICE:

Kiteboarding is an extremely diverse sport, with many disciplines and ability levels. As with all sports, there can be certain inherent risks. The following contains key security points to remember when operating your Cabrinha kite.

- Kiteboarding is a HAZARDOUS activity and the use of Kiteboarding equipment involves the risk of serious personal injury to any part of the user's body, or death.
- Injuries are an INHERENT RISK of kiteboarding and the participation in kiteboarding implies the user's acceptance and assumption of those risks.
- Children should ALWAYS be under adult supervision.
- It is strongly recommended that beginners take lessons.
- ALWAYS inspect your equipment for signs of wear and tear each time before use, particularly all lines, canopy, bladders, screws and fittings.
- If ANY products are found to show signs of wear & tear, STOP using the product immediately and repair or replace before further use. If in doubt about any signs of wear & tear, please contact your local vendor. Contact details are available from www.cabrinhakites.com
- NEVER place yourself in a situation where breakage of any one of the various kiteboarding components would pose a risk to yourself or others, or make it difficult to return to the shore securely & unassisted.
- Make sure you use properly designed and manufactured parts from reputable suppliers.
- Take time to study the conditions including sea state, tides, currents, weather conditions and forecasts before you decide to go sailing. Beware of sailing in offshore, onshore, variable or strong winds.
- Familiarize yourself with any new location before venturing onto the water. Ask the locals to tell you about any hazards.
- Watch out for other beach users, especially swimmers and small children. Make sure you keep your board and rig under control at all times and that they don't get blown about on the beach or in the water.
- Always use appropriate protective gear and flotation devices. Wear the correct protective clothing for the conditions such as a wetsuit or a UV top.
- We STRONGLY recommend wearing a kiteboarding specific helmet
- Make sure someone knows where you've gone & when you are expected back – always sail with a buddy.
- Be aware of the conditions as they change. ALWAYS return to the beach if there is a significant change in the conditions. i.e. wind dropping or wind & waves increasing.
- As you learn the sport, work within your own limitations and do NOT exceed them.
- Do NOT alter, modify or change this product.
- This product is designed and manufactured only for kiteboarding on water or snow.
- Keep these warnings, cautions and instructions for future reference.
- The following contains key security points to remember when operating your Cabrinha kite, and associated kiteboarding equipment on water, land or snow.

TWIN TIP BOARD ACCESSORY INSTALLATION GUIDE

INVENTORY LIST

- (1) Board handle (n/a to Custom)
- (4) Twin tip specific fins
- (10) M6x16mm mounting screws
- (4) Dogbone washers

TOOLS NEEDED

P3 Screwdriver

NOTE: Do not use power tools to assemble your board. You will run the risk of cross threading the inserts. Doing so will void your warranty.

BEFORE GETTING STARTED

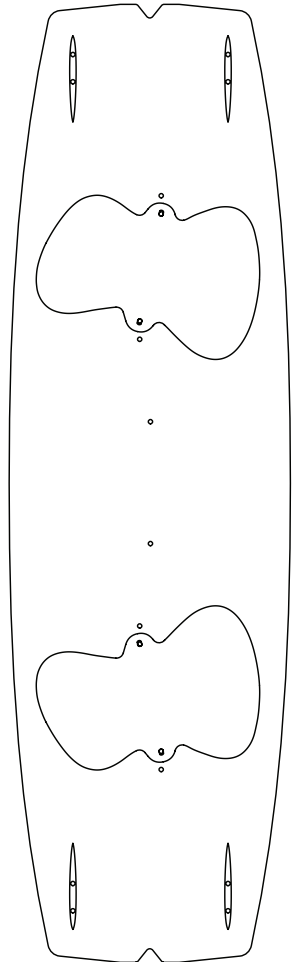
- Remove all contents from the accessory package. Identify each item from the inventory list above.
- Screws are located in the internal pocket of the packing bag.
- Check each insert in the board.
- Carefully thread a handle mounting screw into each insert to be sure it threads easily and the threads are clear of any debris.
- Carefully thread a fin mounting screw into each fin hole to be sure it threads easily and the threads are clear of any debris.

HANDLE MOUNTING

1. Align the handle to the correct alignment so the insert is clearly visible.
2. Put the screw in place and tighten. Some downward force maybe needed.

FIN MOUNTING

1. Identify the correct orientation of each fin by having the short, pointy side facing toward the center of the board and the taller, rounded side facing toward the tip of the board.
2. Align the fin until you can see the fin holes through the screw holes near the board's tips.
3. Place the dogbone washers on board.
4. Put the screws in place and tighten.
5. Repeat these steps for each of the other 3 fins.



SURF BOARD ACCESSORY INSTALLATION GUIDE

INVENTORY LIST

- (4) Surf Fins (3 for Spade)
- (1) Fin Key

TOOLS NEEDED

Fin Key (supplied)

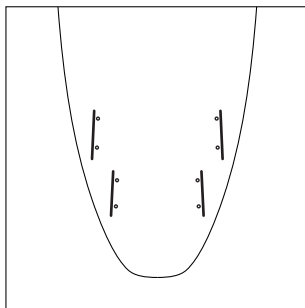
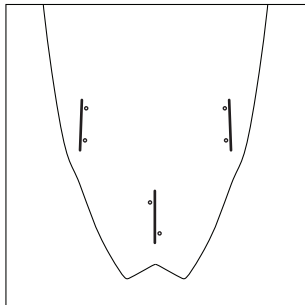
NOTE: Do not use power tools to assemble your board. You will run the risk of cross threading or stripping the inserts. Doing so will void your warranty.

BEFORE GETTING STARTED

- Remove all contents from the accessory packaging attached to the board. Identify each item from the inventory list above.
- Check each insert in the board.

FIN MOUNTING

1. Identify the fin pack and the board you have. 3 and 4 finbox boards will have matching number of fins.
2. Identify the correct orientation of each fin. (side fins have the rounded side of the foil, facing out towards the rail)
3. Using the provided fin key, un-tighten the fin screws on the bottom of the board (situated at the side of the box). Do this until you can see that there is clearance for the fin to enter the fin box).
4. Insert the fin. Tighten the screws finger tight. Please be aware of overtightening the screws.



TO GIVE YOUR BOARD A LONG LIFE

TWIN TIP CARE AND MAINTENANCE

- Use Recommended Cabrinha fins, foot straps and Accessories.
- Tighten the foot strap and fin screws firmly. Do not over tighten.
- The foot strap and fin screws are subject to extreme loads and forces, and should be checked regularly if still tight.
- All boards have been designed around the Cabrinha strap range, Scope and Hydra. With the exception of the Custom they are not intended for use with Wakestyle Bindings.
- If you choose to mount bindings on the Custom board make sure to use M6 Screws (Metric)
- Regularly check your board for holes, coming from any damage.
- In case you find any damage make sure these are sealed and fixed properly before further use.
- Store your Cabrinha board in a board bag to prevent unnecessary sun exposure, scratches and other wear and tear while the board is not in use.
- While this Cabrinha board has been built tough, it's not indestructible. Damage caused by use on Kickers, Sliders, Objects is not coverable by warranty.

SURF RANGE CARE AND MAINTENANCE

This Cabrinha Surfboard is a light weight, high performance product designed for kitesurfing and surfing in and around waves.

The surfboard is NOT intended for sent jumps such as kitemoops, etc. Under normal use, the board will dent under the feet. Like any light weight, high performance surfboard of this type, breakage is possible on hard landings. Direct impact of a large wave can break the board. Direct impact with a hard object such as a rock or reef can damage the board.

GLOSSARY

FREQUENTLY USED KITEBOARDING & WIND TERMINOLOGY

A

SPRINT TUBES

Tubes that connect the LE bladder to the strut bladders.

AIRLOCK - a 2 part valve that allows a single point for inflation and deflation of the kite.

SPRINT PINCH CLAMPS

Clips that prevent air transfer between the LE and the struts.

B

BAR (unit) – A unit of pressure

- 1 bar = 14 PSI
- 1 mbar = 0.015 PSI

PSI – A unit of pressure. Pounds per square inch

- 1 PSI = 68.9mbar

BEAUFORT SCALE

A system for estimating wind strength based on the effects wind has on the physical environment (e.g. the behavior of waves, smoke, etc.). Instruments are not used to determine wind strengths in this point scale (0 = calm to 12 = hurricane).

BODY DRAGGING

This is an instructional tactic / step in which the rider flies the kite while in the water, but without the board. The rider will launch, then walk to the water, and basically drag in the water while practicing flying, re-launching and self-rescue techniques.

BLADDER

The inner inflatable tube found within the leading edge and the struts of the kite. (Imagine a bike-it has both a tire on the outside and an inner tube which holds air).

BRIDLES

The lines that hang from the wing tips and leading edge of the kite. The flying lines will be attached from the control bar to these bridle lines in order to connect control bar to kite.

Tow Points – The attachment points for the bridle.

BYPASS™ LEASH SYSTEM

A security leash feature that is recommended for all users. This system incorporates QR2 which will separate the User from the Kite if QR1 has been activated.

C

CENTERLINE ADJUSTMENT STRAP (CAS)

Used to depower the kite by changing the relationship between the front and back line lengths. It is also used to position the bar closer to the rider.

CONTROL BAR

The steering device the rider uses to steer the kite.

D

DE-POWER LINES

The two center flying lines that attach to the leading edge bridles on the kite-one to the left wing tip, the other to the right wing tip. These lines assist in de-powering the kite.

DOWNWIND

The direction in which the wind is traveling.

F

FLYING LINES

A term used to describe all four of the lines included with your kite package. These lines connect the bridle lines on the kite to the leader lines on the control bar and are typically 20-30 meters in length.

G

GUSTY WIND

Wind is inconsistent and varies considerably from one wind strength to another.

GYBING

The motion in which the rider changes the direction of the board he/she is riding. The rider switches from a starboard tack to a port tack or vice versa.

H

HARNESS

A piece of equipment used to temporarily attach the rider to the control bar harness line. This enables the rider to save energy by utilizing their body weight and all of their muscles to hang on to the kite. Most common are the waist harness (attaches around the torso) and the seat harness (attaches to the waist and around the legs).

I

INFLATABLE KITE

A kite with inflatable tubes designed to float the kite and to facilitate water re-launchability.

GLOSSARY

K

KITEBOARDING

The term used to describe the sport of power kiting on water or snow.

KITESURFING

Another term used to describe the sport of power kiting on water.

KNOTS

A measure of speed based on nautical miles.

1 knot = 1 nautical mile per hour.

1 knot = 1.15 miles per hour.

1 knot = 1.85 kilometers per hour.

L

LANDING

The action which places the kite on the water or on land.

LAUNCHING

The motion in which the rider steers the kite from their partner's hands into the sky.

LEADER LINES

The lines that attach directly to the control bar. You will attach these lines to the flying lines in order to connect them to your bar.

LEADING EDGE (LE)

The front inflated tube of your kite.

LEEWARD

The downwind side of the kiteboarder.

LOFTING

Lofting occurs when the kite is above the riders head in the neutral position. Instability in the wind can cause sudden vertical force and lift a rider off of their feet.

LUFF

A term used to describe what happens to the kite in a lull. A term also used to describe the complete de-powering of a kite.

LULL

A term used to describe wind when it lessens in strength, for any amount of time.

M

MPH

Miles Per Hour. A measure of speed.

1 mph = 1.6 kilometers per hour.

N

NEUTRAL POSITION

This is the position just above the rider's head in the sky. If the rider levels out the bar, the kite will gravitate to the neutral position. However, it is difficult and dangerous to keep the kite in this position. Although in this position the kite may feel steady and may feel like it has the least amount of power or pull, it is also the position in which on land the rider is most susceptible to lofting. On the water, the neutral position can be utilized to rest while you reel in your board, but on land, we strongly suggest you do not utilize the neutral position. After launching, it is best to make your way to the water without delay. Do NOT linger on land with the kite in neutral position. It is VERY dangerous.

NEUTRAL ZONE

This is the area that includes the neutral position and the area to the left and right of the rider. It encompasses the most upwind or windward positions in which to fly the kite. When flown here, the kite has less power or pull than when it is in the power zone. However, use caution when the kite is in this zone, especially when on land, and especially in gusty wind conditions.

O

OFFSHORE

Wind is blowing from the shore directly or to a great extent out to the water.

ONSHORE

Wind is blowing directly or to a great extent directly from the water toward the land.

OVER-POWERED

A situation in which the rider has a kite too powerful for his/her ability level, weight, strength, and/or wind conditions.

P

PLANING

The point in time in which the rider gets the board skimming on the water.

POWER ZONE

This is the area in front and to the sides of the rider, but excluding the neutral position and zones. It is the area in which the kite has the most power and pull. When flown in this area, the kite can be powerful and dangerous, so avoid flying your kite in this zone when learning. Use extreme caution when flying the kite in this zone.

PUMP – Device used to inflate the kite.

GLOSSARY

Q

QRS-QUICK RELEASE SECURITY SYSTEM

A quick release point on the control system which, when activated, detaches the control system from the harness loop. Also referred to as the Main QR.

QR2

A secondary quick release located on the Bypass Leash. When activated separates the security line from the user. Thus separating the kite from the user.

QUICKLOOP

Quickloop refers to the molded harness loop body. This system gives the user a quick and effective way to reconnect the harness loop after QR1 Deployment.

R

REACH

A direction of travel relative to the wind direction. Generally 90-160 degrees off the wind.

RECOIL

Recoil is a convenience item, which allows riders a spot to rest the bar while unspinning it from rotational tricks. It also serves as a unit to keep tension on the bungee adjusters while keeping them at arms reach.

RE-LAUNCHING

The motion in which the rider steers the kite off of the water and back into the sky.

S

SIDE OFFSHORE

Wind is blowing from either the left or the right and from the shore out to the water. This is a combination of offshore and sideshore wind.

SIDESHORE

Wind is blowing from the left or from the right, parallel to the shore. Ideal wind direction for kiteboarding.

SIDE ONSHORE

Wind is blowing from either the left or the right and from the water toward the land. This is a combination of onshore and sideshore wind. Utilize caution when operating your kite in or near water in this wind direction.

SINGLE LINE FLAG

SLF is a simplified bridle and control system that seamlessly provides 2 stages of depower.

SPRINT™

Single Point Rapid Inflation Technology.

STAGE 2 DEPOWER

Stage 2 Depower is a built in function of 1X which allows the rider to self land a kite on the water or land.

STEERING LINES

The two outside flying lines that attach to the trailing edge bridle on the kite-one to the left wing tip and the other to the right wing tip.

STRUTS

The outer fabric tubes found on your kite. They house the inner inflatable bladders, which are filled with air to give structure to the kite.

T

TRAINER KITE

A kite that may be used on land to simulate the motions used in kiteboarding. It is an excellent instructional and learning tool. Despite its small size, this kite still has power, so be alert.

U

UNDER-POWERED

A situation in which the rider has a kite not powerful enough for his/her weight, strength, and/or wind conditions.

UPWIND

The direction from which the wind is blowing.

W

WATER STARTING

The motion of the rider in which he/she goes from sitting or lying in the water to standing on the board.

WINDWARD

The upwind side of the kiteboarder.