

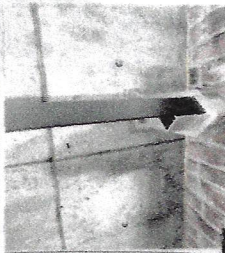
RADD RAXX SURF COMPANY



INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Step 1: Make sure all parts are present.

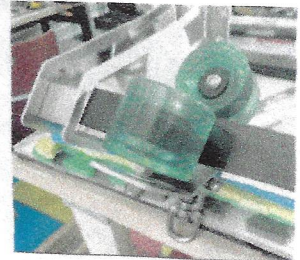
Glide Track

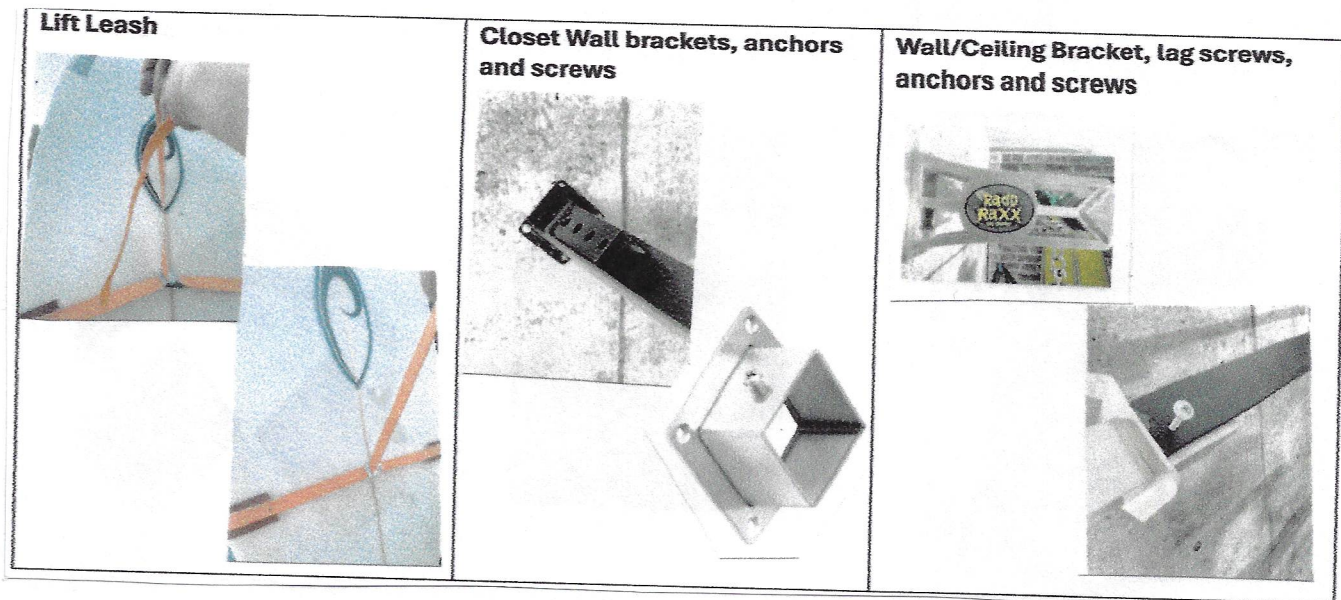


Board Cradle with eyebolt, board girdle and snug strap attached



Slide Skate Wheel Attachment





- [1] Glide Track
- [1] Slide Skate Wheel Attachment
- [1] Board Cradle, with eye bolt, and board girdle, snug strap attached
- [1] Lift leash
- [2] Closet wall brackets, [2] Wall/Ceiling Brackets
- [8] Anchors and screws for closet mount & [4] Anchors and screws, [4] flat washers, [4] lag screws, [4] flat washers for wall/ceiling mount bracket

Tools needed:

Tape measure
 Level
 Stud Locator
 Pencil
 Phillips head screwdriver
 5/16" Wrench for lag screws

Step 1:

Follow these instructions step by step. You may review a video on installation by scanning the QR code below.



SCAN ME

You want to put the two lag screws into the wall so that they enter a wood stud in the wall. You can find the stud in a number of ways. See the attached guide or scan the QR code below to view a YouTube video that helps you locate the stud.



SCAN ME

Step 2: Locate where you want to hang the glide track. It should be high enough on your wall to allow the longest surfboard you intend to hang from the surfboard rack and not touch the floor. Measure and mark the lowest point.

Step 3: We have provided two templates for you to use to determine where to put the lag screws and the metal wall anchors. Cut each template out and place the top hole on the wall at the top mark where you have located the stud in the wall. Mark the four holes with a pencil. ***Template for Bracket bases and information on the location of the wall studs and how to find them behind your drywall is attached.***

Step 4: Mark the stud- studs are normally located 16 inches at center apart, so the stud you mark will have a second stud 16 inches away and another stud 16 more inches from the last stud. The glide track is 48 inches long and your brackets should be placed 48 inches apart on the top and bottom holes.

Step 5: Place the other template 48 inches from the top hole to the top hole in the second template. Make sure that each template is level with the other. Mark those four holes with a pencil.

Step 6: Screw two wall anchors into the outside holes on each wall where you marked the holes. They should be flat against the wall when you are done.

Step 7: Place the wall bracket so that the holes match up with the anchors. Screw one of the screws with a flat washer into the anchor through the hole in the bracket and tighten them against the wall. Repeat the procedure for the other side.

Step 8: If you are using a wall or ceiling mounted bracket, you will find a wall stud for each bracket.

Step 9: You will use the lag bolts with a flat washer screwed through the top and bottom hold of the bracket. Those two lag bolts should screw tightly against the bracket plate so that it is tight against the wall. The side holes will be secured with an anchor and screw for each hole. Place the two lag screws and the anchors in the proper location before screwing them tightly down.

Step 10: Check both brackets to see if they are secure. There should be no movement, wiggle or waddle in the brackets.

Step 11: Screw the small screw in the slide track so that it touches the square tube on the inside of the slide track. The screw is self-drilling and exerting pressure on the screw as you tighten it will let it enter the square tube on the bracket until the screw is tight and the slide track is tight against the bracket. Do not over tighten the screw.

Step 12: Repeat the procedure for the other side.

Step 13: Test the strength of the slide track and ensure that the device is secured properly. The device should not move and must be secure to ensure safe operation of the board cradles.

Step 14: You do not need to remove the cradle from the swing swivel or from the skate wheel assembly. You will simply lift the entire unit, skate wheels at the top, and place them so that the skate wheels sit flat on each side of the glide track.

Step 15: Remove the small screw from one end of the glide track and bracket. Lift the slide track slightly and move it to one side to allow the skate wheels to fit onto the track. Place the skate wheel hardware on the glide track.

Step 16: Test the skate wheel hardware and board cradle on the track to ensure that that is rolls easily with one hand.

Step 17: When you have placed all of your board cradles you will use to hold your boards on the glide track, replace the screw attaching the glide track to the bracket and tighten it.

Congratulations!

Your surfboard rack is ready for use.

View our YouTube video showing how easy it is to use the Radd Raxx surfboard system by scanning the QR code below.



Use the lift leash by placing it around the board with the leash tightener toward the back of the board. Tighten the leash pulling the nylon strap through the metal clasp. The leash should be tight around the board before you attempt to lift the board by using the lift leash.

Zip the girdle up so that the neoprene is out of the way and you can lift your board up and onto the board cradle and wrap the leash around the zig zag cleat to hold the board in place. Make sure the end of your surfboard extends up through the top opening of the board girdle. Then pull the zipper down so that it holds tight around the cradle and your surfboard.

Once the board is raised and secured, pull the zipper down around the board to secure it. If necessary, you can tighten the board against the board cradle with the snug strap, pulling it together in front and snapping it until you are ready to use the board.

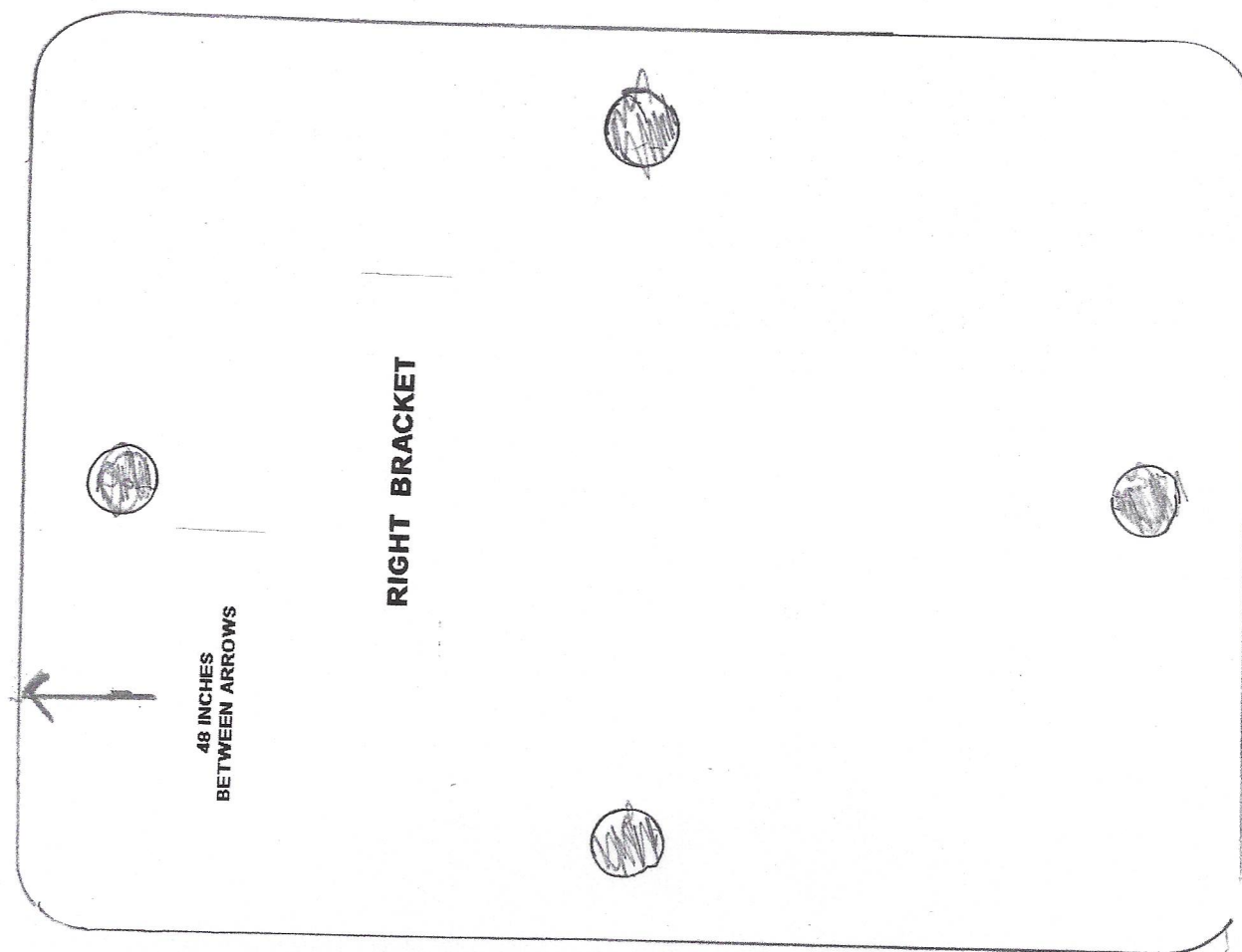
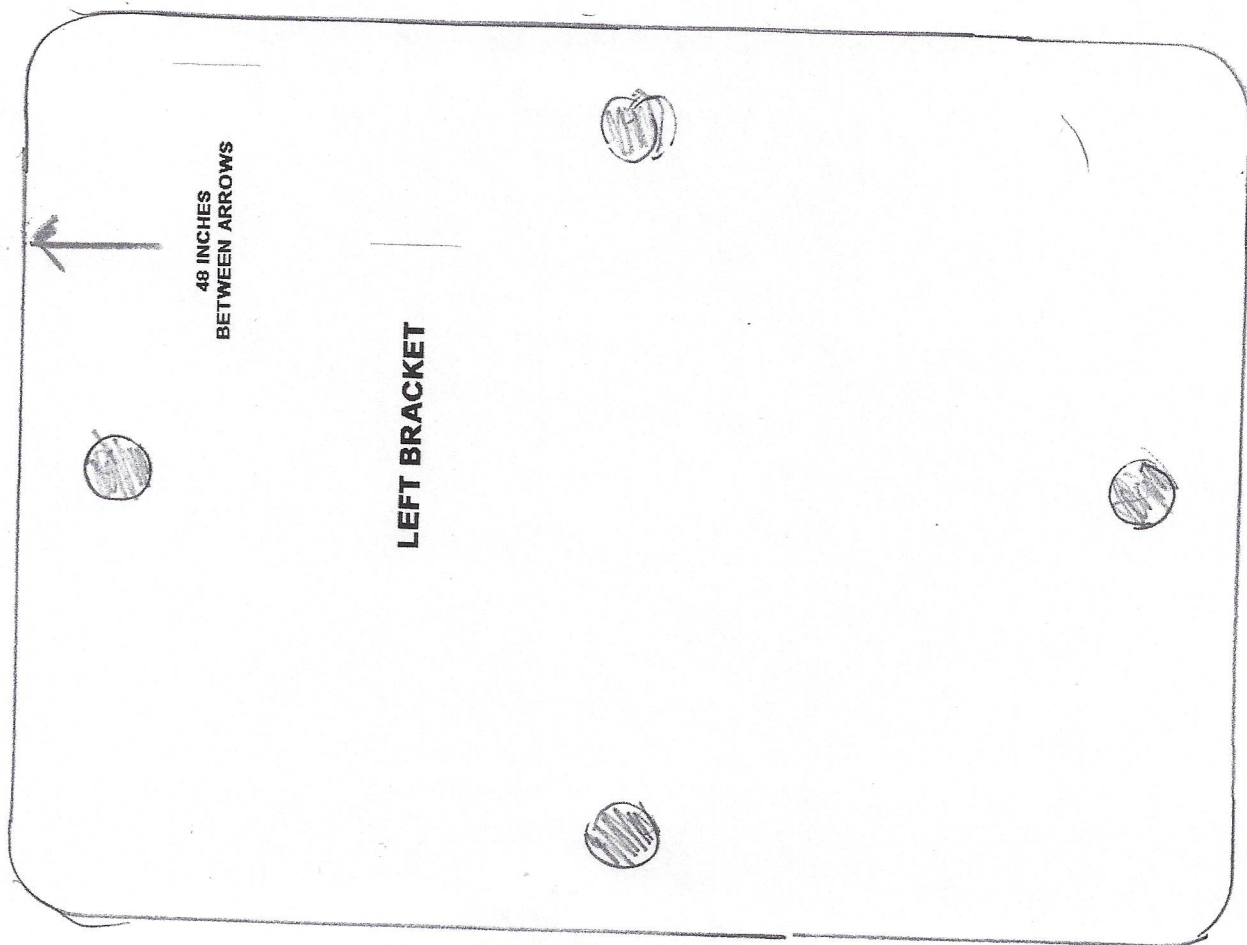
SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

WARNING: Do not hang other items from the slide guide. Putting excessive weight on the guide may cause it to fail and injure anyone below the device. Make sure the screws used in the assembly are tight and do not use the rack system if any parts are loose.

Check to ensure that the anchors and lag bolts used to secure the brackets are tight. Any loose lag bolts or screws or anchors must be repaired or replaced before using the rack system.

If you experience any problems installing the Radd Raxx Surfboard rack system, email us at info@raddraxxsurfcompany.com, or call us at 1-402-802-4365.

WALL MOUNT BRACKET TEMPLATE



CUT ON EACH LINE

How to Find a Stud in a Wall

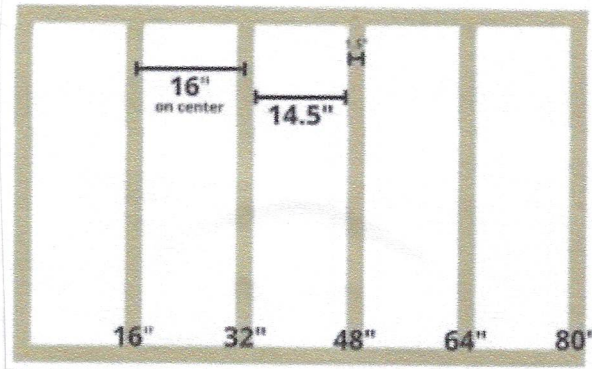
What's a Wall Stud?

Studs are boards that function as framing elements in your home, supporting the walls.

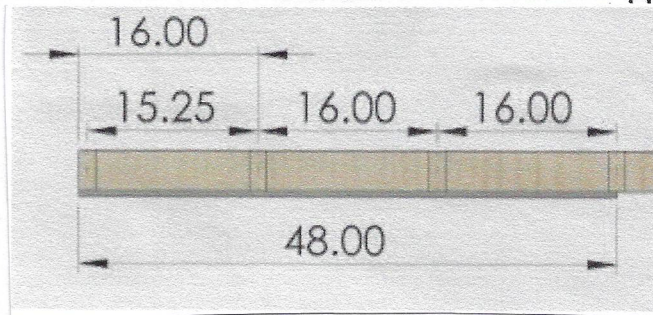
What's the Distance Between the Studs?

They're always spaced either 16 or 24 inches on center (measured from center to center) along the wall and run between the floor and ceiling. Drywall or lath (for plaster walls) attaches to the edge of [the studs](#).

Stud Spacing



Many fasteners and hangers used to hang heavy objects, such as large pictures, mirrors, shelves and television mounting systems, need to be anchored in studs because the wall alone isn't strong enough to support the weight. Studs hold these fasteners better, preventing them from pulling out under the weight of the object. The center of a stud provides the best support for the fasteners.



How Do You Find a Stud with Drywall?

You can find studs with an electronic stud finder, or you can try to find them manually. If your walls are drywall, a stud finder locates studs quickly and accurately.

How to Find Studs in the Plaster Wall?

An electronic stud finder is less effective on lath/plaster walls, but some have a metal-scanning feature that may locate the nails securing the lath to the studs. Several of the manual methods below are helpful if you have lath/plaster walls.

Make Sure They're Studs

Whatever method you use for locating studs, make sure you [find studs](#) rather than other objects such as pipes or conduit. When you suspect you've found a stud, locate multiple

points on it to confirm that it runs vertically. Locate several studs and measure between them to confirm they have typical wall stud spacing of 16 or 24 inches. If you get a different measurement, you've likely located something other than a stud.

Caution

Items such as ducts, electrical wires and water pipes may be in the walls in your work area. Be careful when installing fasteners.

Good to Know

Run strips of painters tape along the length of a wall to simplify marking multiple stud locations.

How to Use a Stud Finder

Step 1: Determine the Height

Determine how high on the wall you want to begin looking for a stud. You'll base this on the installation height of the fastener(s) you use to secure the object you're hanging.

Step 2: Calibrate the Stud Finder

Calibrate the stud finder (if necessary). Typically, you calibrate the device by positioning it on the wall where there's no stud and activating it. The stud finder indicates if it's calibrated or if you need to move it and try again.

Caution

Follow the stud finder manufacturer's instructions for use and safety.

Step 3: Locate and Mark the Studs

Hold the stud finder against the wall and move it along the surface at the installation height of the fastener.

An edge-finding model signals when it senses the end of open space behind the wall and the edge of a dense object such as a stud. Mark the location on painters tape. Recalibrate the stud finder if necessary. Move it back toward this mark from the opposite direction. Locate and mark the other edge. It should be 1-1/2 inches from the first mark. Measure and mark the midpoint between the edges. This is the center of the stud.

A center-sensing model simplifies the process. It signals at the center of a stud so you can mark the location directly.

Good to Know

Some stud finders detect the presence of live, unshielded electrical wires.

Step 4: Confirm the Stud Locations

Locate several points on the suspected stud and locate adjacent studs as described above to confirm that you've found a stud.

Finding Studs Manually

Step 1: Assess the Wall for Stud Location

Estimate stud locations by looking at the wall.

- On drywall walls, raised or sunken imperfections running vertically indicate fasteners that secure the panels to the studs. The fasteners give you a good estimate of the center of the studs. Holding a [light](#) near the wall as you look along it can help you find the imperfections.
- One side of the electrical box for an outlet or a switch typically attaches to a stud. Turn off the power to the outlet or switch if you plan to remove the cover and look for the stud. If you can locate the edge of the stud the box attaches to, measure out 3/4 inch to locate the center of the stud.
- A [window](#) has a stud on each side, but depending on the trim, it may be difficult to approximate the edges of the studs.
- Trim running along the top or bottom of your walls may have fasteners that secure it to the studs.

Step 2: Confirm a Stud Location

You may be able to find a stud or confirm the suspected location of a stud by tapping the wall with your knuckles or a hammer. An area where there's no stud has a low, hollow sound. Tapping over a stud produces a higher tone and a more solid sound.

Good to Know

If you use a hammer to look for studs, cover the head to prevent damaging the wall.

Step 3: Measure and Mark

When you think you've found a stud, mark the location. Locate several points along the suspected stud and locate adjacent studs as described above. If necessary, measure out increments of 16 or 24 inches until you reach the location where you want to install a fastener. Measure up to the installation height of the fastener and mark the wall at that point on painters tape. If you want to confirm the presence of a stud, you can drive a small finish nail into the wall at the suspected location. If a stud is present, you should feel resistance as the nail encounters the wood. Depending on the location of the hole, you may need to repair it after you remove the nail.



How to find a Stud

1. Using a Stud Finder or Stud Sensors. They can be purchased at hardware shops, home improvement retailers, or department stores.



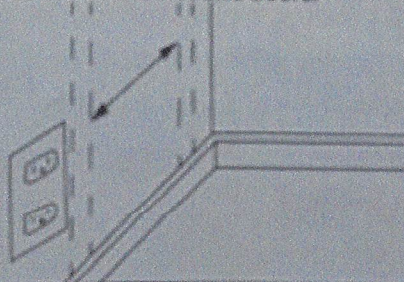
Buy

(2) Try the knock test. This requires you to knock lightly on the wall to see if you can hear whether a stud has been added. An area with no stud will produce a low, hollow sound. An area with a stud will produce a higher, more solid sound. Practice in areas where you know there are studs to train your ear.



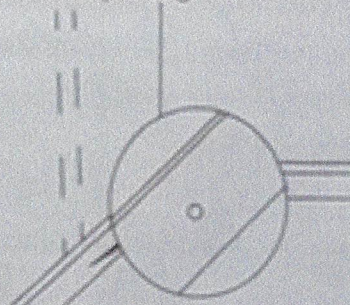
4. Locate switches and outlets on your walls. Most electrical boxes will be mounted on the edge of a stud. Turn off the power to that switch or outlet and remove the cover. You should then be able to see which side of the switch the stud is located on by looking for the mounting screws. If you can't, use the knock or pin test to determine the placement of the stud. Measure at least 3/4 inch (1.9cm) away from the outlet of the electrical unit to find the center of the stud.

Try the knock or pin test if you want to figure out the stud's width. Remember that studs will normally be located at 16 in (41 cm) intervals on either side of the outlet/switch. Similarly, studs surrounded windows and doors.



2. Finding Studs in Drywall Without a Stud Finder

(1) Check the trim. Any kind of interior trim such as baseboard or crown molding is attached to studs. You can find where the studs are by looking for small dimples in the trim. These indentations are where the trim was nailed to the stud. The nail holes are filled with caulk and painted over after the trim is attached, but generally, they remain visible if you look carefully enough.



3. Drive a pin into the spot where you think the stud is located. If there is a stud there, the pin will stop when it makes contact with the wood. If there is no stud, you will encounter little resistance and the pin will go all the way into the wall.



5. Calculate stud positions by measuring from corner to corner. Because studs tend to be 16 in (41cm) apart, you can measure in from any corner to figure out where to find studs. Remember that not all walls are divisible by 16 in (41cm) exactly, so there may be some studs that show up at a distance that is less than 16 in (41cm) from the previous or next stud.

