## **FENDER SIZING**

The Polyform Fender Guide is to be used as a general guide. Common sense as well as an understanding of your boat and mooring conditions must be considered. The final responsibility has to be taken by the consumers due to the many variables out of Polyform's control.

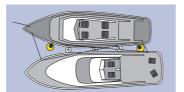
## **FENDER SIZING GUIDE**

<b>Boat Size</b>	Fender Selection
Up to 10'	G-1, A-0
10' to 20'	G-2, G-3, NF-3, S-1, A-0
20' to 30'	G-4, G-5, NF-4, NF-5, HTM-1, HTM-2, F-1, F-02, F-2, F-3, A-1
30' to 40'	G-6, HTM-3, HTM-4, F-4, F-5, F-6, A-2, LD-2
40' to 50'	HTM-4, F-6, A-3, LD-3
50' to 60'	F-7, F-8, A-4
60' to 70'	F-8, F-10, F-11, A-5
70'– Up	F-11, F-13, A-5, A-6, A-7

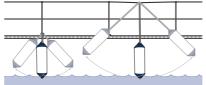
	Fender Usage	Trailered Boats		Permanent Unprotected Moorings	Pilings	Rafting	Locks/ Concrete		
	G SERIES		•						
	[Light to medium duty. Ideal for trailerable boats and boats under 35'. Not recommended for unprotected moorings.]								
	NF SERIES								
	[Light to medium du	ty. Ideal for trail	erable boats and	boats under 35'.	Not recommen	ded for unprote	cted moorings.]		
	HTM SERIES		•	•			•		
	[Medium to heavy duty. Versatile centre rope tube – max. strength when hung horizontally. Best on boats up to 40 feet.]								
<b>(</b> )	F SERIES		•	•	•				
	[Heavy duty. Sizes for boats up to 120'. Best for unprotected moorings with large waves/tidal fluctuations.]								
	A SERIES		•	•		•	•		
	[Heavy duty. Most stand off for the money. Best rafting fender available. Can serve as mooring/anchor buoy.]								
	LD SERIES								
	[Heavy duty. Same applications as A Series buoy. However shorter length vs. diameter can replace larger F's.]								

## **FENDERING TIPS**

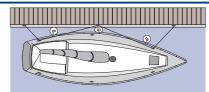
- Always hang fenders so they just touch the surface of the water
- Tie fenders to a stanchion base, deck cleat or along toe rail
- Avoid hanging fenders from lifelines, this puts too much stress on the lifelines



RAFTING: When rafting, the best fendering technique is to have the fenders in place on the boat already moored or at anchor. Group three standard fenders rather close to maximum beam, then position two round A Series or LD Series buoys fore and aft to provide greater protection from boats tossing into each other.



HANGING FENDERS: Always hang fenders so they just touch the surface of the water. Tie them off on something solid and as low as possible on your boat. This prevents them from swinging in a wide arc and winding up on top of the dock, rather than between your hull and the dock where they belong.



**DOCKING:** Use at least three fenders when docking – one at maximum beam, one each fore and aft.

## **INFLATION INSTRUCTIONS**



driver {do not use a

power drill/driver}

- 1. Several types of air sources may be used to inflate your Polyform product.
- A) Polyform #30 Hand Pump
- B) Other hand or foot operated pumps C) Air compressor
- D) Service station air pump
- 2. Remove white plastic screw from the valve (located near the ropehold)
- 3. If you are using a gas station or portable air compressor, set your gauge at 2 PSI. Do not go beyond this setting. Insert the inflation adapter in the valve opening and apply the nozzle to the adapter and depress to start the air flowing. If you are using a hand or foot operated pump, insert the inflation adapter into the nozzle first. The adapter is threaded for your convenience.
- NOTE: If no air can be put into the product, the convenience flap may be stuck. Insert a small blunt rod (Allen wrench, Phillips screw-driver, or stiff wire) into the valve and gently push the convenience flap open.
- 4. Fill the Polyform fender or buoy until the walls are fully expanded. The best way to check that is to measure the circumference of the particular product and match the chart measurement. You should also be able to easily push with your thumb and depress the wall 1/4-inch.
- 5. After filling the product to the correct size, remove the pump and replace the screw. Remember that you are screwing plastic threads. The screw will come to a stop when the screw head is flush with the top of the valve casing. Do not force the screw past this point or damage to the valve will occur.
- NOTE: Do not use power drill/drivers to tighten. The torque can easily drive the screw through the valve.