SEA EAGLE.com®

FastCat14.4

Instruction & Owner's Manual

Sea Eagle Boats Inc.
19 N. Columbia Street, Suite 1
Port Jefferson, NY 11777
1-800-748-8066

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VIDEO INSTRUCTIONS

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or visit
http://sea.gl/VIFASTCAT

Congratulations on purchasing a Sea Eagle!

With over 50 years of experience in designing, selling and using these quality inflatables, we're confident that you are going to love your Sea Eagle and we're ready to proudly stand behind them.

Sea Eagle Warranty

All Sea Eagle products come standard with a 3 year warranty against manufacturing defects The warranty begins the date that your product is delivered.

Warranty does not cover damage from use, neglect, or abuse such as but not limited to abrasions, punctures and tears.

See complete warranty details at SeaEagle.com/Warranty.

If you receive a damaged item, please call the shipping carrier to report the issue. Do not return damaged merchandise until it has been inspected by the carrier. Sea Eagle will be notified by the carrier when they have completed their inspection and if necessary, Sea Eagle will arrange for the repair or replacement of damaged merchandise.

Decals, Stickers & Registration

Always contact your state boating authorities for information on boating registration and regulations. Most states require you to register your boat if you are using a motor. ****The Sea Eagle FastCat14.4 is rated for use with up to a 20hp motor.***

Upon registration it may be required to provide the Manufacturer's Statement of Origin. Purchases made through an authorized dealer or reseller may require for you to contact them directly in order to obtain this. You may be charged your own state sales tax if you were not charged sales tax at the time of purchase.

Registered boats generally require for the registration number to be applied to the boat. We do not recommend the use of decals or stickers as they tend to crack and peel over time with the repeated inflation and deflation of your Sea Eagle. Instead we suggest applying these numbers to a small piece of hard plastic or marine plywood and hanging it from your boat like a license plate if permitted by your state. Another method is to apply the numbers to the hull using either PVC based paint or permanent marker.

Contact Us

Unlike many other companies today we pride ourselves on answering the phone and helping you with any concerns, questions or special ordering needs that you may have! Feel free to give us a call at **1-800-748-8066** and we will be happy to talk with you! Our business hours are Monday to Friday from 9AM to 5PM, EST.

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Staff@SeaEagle.com

SAFETY

In a manual of this type it is impossible to give adequate space to the topic of water safety. For further information on boating safety, visit USCGBoating.org or enroll in a water safety course given by a local provider.

As a safety reminder, each Sea Eagle has a safety summary we call Boating Safety Basics printed on it. Please follow these suggestions and use good boating safety practices. In addition to the basics, we suggest you have a reasonable swimming ability and know that it is safer to go boating with a buddy. If you go alone, tell someone your float plan as described below. When possible, plan your trip so you go upwind on the way out and downwind on the way back.

Boating Safety Tips

- Always wear a USCG approved PFD (life vest) at all times while on the water.
- Be aware of your local boating rules and regulations and abide by them accordingly.
- Check inflation levels each time before you go out and inflate your boat for a full 24 hours before undertaking long trips.
- DO NOT allow children to use your Sea Eagle unsupervised.
- DO NOT consume alcohol while boating or operating a boat while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- DO NOT drag your Sea Eagle over pavement or cement (eg: parking lot or boat ramp) if it can be avoided.
- DO NOT exceed the certified maximum capacities of this boat under any circumstance.
- DO NOT go boating alone.
- DO NOT use compressors, CO_2 or compressed air for inflation, only use Sea Eagle recommended pumps.
- DO NOT use your Sea Eagle Boat as a personal flotation device as they are not rated for that use.
- DO NOT sleep inside of your Sea Eagle while on the water.
- Bring a fully charged cell phone or other emergency contact device in a waterproof bag.
- Always tell someone of your boating plans.

Right of Way

Stay out of boat channels whenever possible. Be prepared to yield right of way to larger boats especially if the oncoming boat has structures such as cabins or open hatches that limit visibility of the waters ahead.

Safety Equipment & Important Safety Items

Water conditions will determine the type of safety equipment needed. At a minimum have a PFD (personal flotation device) and a whistle for each passenger. PDFs are required by law In most places.

Drinking Water & Snacks: Boating is a physical activity that can deplete your reserves. Have enough water and snacks to prevent dehydration and loss of stamina. Bring enough water for all passengers. Know the warning signs of dehydration and heat sickness such as dizziness and shaking.

Extra Clothes/Layers: Avoid deadly hypothermia. Water conducts heat faster than air, so go prepared with weather proof clothing especially if the water is cold. Use a “dry bag” to store extra clothing inside so they’re not damp when needed. Wear a wetsuit or drysuit when warranted.

First Aid-Kit: Contents of the kit may vary depending on your preferences but be sure to include items that match the hazards you are likely to encounter. A waterproof container is recommended.

Manual Pump/Repair Kit: Although our boats are both durable and rugged, it may be possible that you need to make a repair while on the water in which case you’ll need the repair kit and a manual pump to re-inflate the boat. If this is your first repair, you may also want to bring this instruction manual with you.

Sun/Rain Protection: A hat can protect both your face and head from the rain or sun. Sunscreen will help prevent serious damage to your skin from the sun and the sun’s reflection from the water. Reapply sunscreen as needed.

Whistle: Having a whistle readily available to you in case of emergency is a great way to attract the attention of others if assistance is needed.

Float Plan: Similar to a pilot’s Flight Plan, consider having a Float Plan (www.floatplancentral.org). Always tell someone where you are going to be boating and what time you plan to return. Keep a cell phone in a waterproof container that will float if it falls in the water.

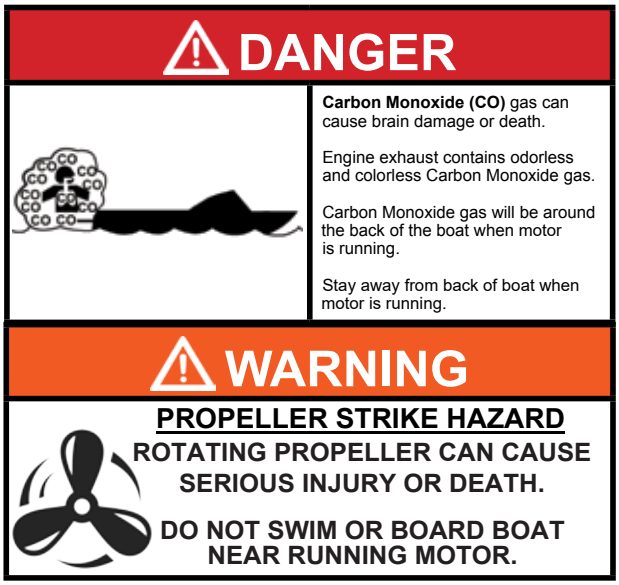
Boating is challenging and inherently dangerous. Follow safe boating practices. Be physically fit enough to meet the challenges, prepared for any weather conditions that might be anticipated, and follow the safety basics. Protect all personal items in a waterproof bag. Secure all accessories to the boat.

Motor Safety and Reboarding

Warning: Spinning propellers and carbon monoxide produced by gas engines can cause serious injury or death.

- Do not approach a running motor from the water.
- If you or your passenger falls overboard, **do not attempt to reboard in the motor mount area.**
- Turn engine off at a safe distance when approaching a swimmer in the water.
- Install propeller guard on gas motors

Warning Labels:



If the motor is equipped with an engine safety cutoff (kill) switch, the driver must attach the cable to themselves, either around the thigh or wrist, or to clothing (preferably a life jacket). In addition:

- Test regularly to ensure that the engine stops when the kill cord is pulled from the switch.
- Make sure that the kill cord is in good condition.
- Always attach the kill cord securely to the driver, ideally before the engine is started, but certainly before the boat is put in gear.
- Stop the engine before transferring the kill cord to another driver.
- Wireless kill switches are available and each passenger can wear one.

Solo Reboarding

To get back in the boat from the water, hold one of the safety handles with one hand. Stay low in the water and with a big scissor kick pull on the handle, grab one of the seats and throw one leg over the side. Roll into the boat.

No Bow Riding

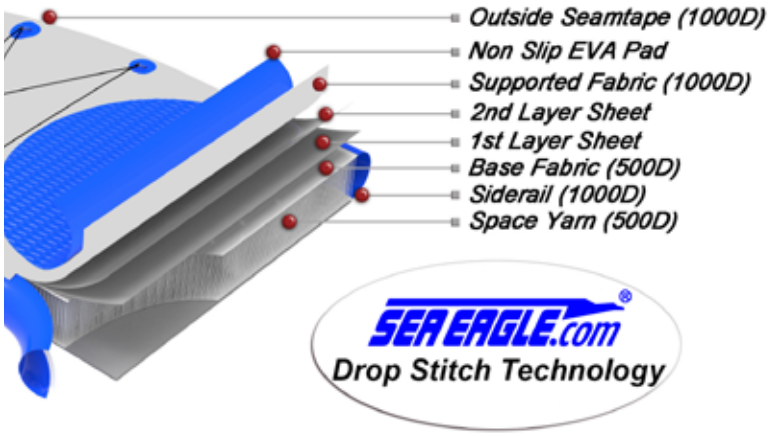
Warning: Propeller strike hazard. Passengers shall not sit or lay on front edge of floor. Falling overboard while sitting on bow (front) of boat while the boat is moving could result in serious injury or death. Sit in a seat while underway. Do not sit on gunwales (sides) to avoid falling overboard.

Safety Training

Completion of an approved boating safety course is recommended for all operators of powered boats, and is required for junior operators in many jurisdictions.

Drop Stitch Construction:

The boat is made of drop-stitch material. Dozens of threads per square inch hold the top and bottom layers together and keep the flat-boat shape. Without drop stitch, inflatables are tube shaped.



Working Pressure:

In this instruction manual, we use the term "working pressure" to describe inflation pressure in pounds per square inch (PSI). By this we mean, the air pressure needed to make a boat rigid enough for use. All three chambers of the FastCat14.4 are drop-stitch material with a maximum pressure of 15 psi (1 bar). The recommended working pressure is 13 to 14.5 psi. How much pressure is needed can depend on how much weight is in the boat and environmental factors such as wave height.

Caution: Do not use the FastCat14.4 below 7 psi. Below this pressure the boat will be too flexible.

Warning: Over pressurization could lead to catastrophic failure and sudden release of compressed air. Serious injury to persons nearby could result. Maximum recommended pressure is 15 psi (1 bar). ***DO NOT*** use air compressors that are designed for other uses such as tire inflation. They can easily over-inflate & cause harm to you and your Sea Eagle that uses much lower pressure.

As air is compressed it heats up and expands. Warm air occupies more volume than cool air. If the water is cold, warm air in the boat will shrink and some rigidity will be lost. Allow a few minutes for the boat to cool off in the water, and if needed, top it off with enough pump strokes to bring it back up to pressure. The boat could also appear to lose pressure overnight if the nighttime temperature drops significantly below the daytime temperature.

Air pressure within the boat may increase on a very hot day. It is best to keep the boat in the water to dissipate heat, but the boat should be able to accept the additional pressure without failure. Refer to the care section of this manual for protection and storage information.

The FastCat14.4 holds a lot of air! Inflating with the manual pump is very hard work and may take 1 1/2 hours or more with breaks to inflate the boat. The exercise from inflating the boat may be valuable, but often boating time is limited and it is better to get out on the water as quickly as possible. An electric pump is recommended for achieving that goal. If the FastCat14.4 is to inflated once a season or kept on inflated on a trailer, a hand pump may be sufficient to maintain working pressure.

Caution: Inflating the boat manually is physically demanding. Pace yourself. If you feel uncomfortable, stop and rest, do not proceed if you are having a health issue.

Caution **BEFORE & DURING USE:** Avoid damage. Do not drag your Sea Eagle over abrasive surfaces like asphalt parking lots, or concrete boat ramps, whether the boat is in its bag or inflated. Carry or wheel your Sea Eagle from the car to the setup point, and then to the water when assembled.

SPEEDING and UNBALANCED LOAD: *Warning:* Avoid unbalanced loading of the boat. Boat could capsize causing injury to passengers. Distribute gear and passengers evenly front-to-back and side-to-side. When one person is driving the boat without passengers, be sure to control boat speed; the front of the boat is wide, flat and light weight, it could rise up suddenly when running the motor at high speed, especially when heading into the wind.

Balanced distribution of passengers and gear can also help with boat performance, for example: getting the boat to plane or preventing propeller ventilation.

ROCKS AND STICKS usually will not damage a Sea Eagle but be alert for partially hidden or submerged hazards like metal signs, shopping carts, and other debris especially during periods of low water. Be careful of docks and pilings which may have exposed nails, screws, and marine life such as barnacles and oysters.

FISH SPINES: Many species of fish have sharp spines than can cause small punctures in the FastCat14.4. Do not allow fighting fish to bump the boat. Use a net to lift fish out of water when possible.

PADDLING: Most of the power should come from your torso. Your arms contribute, but too much reliance on your arms will cause you to tire quickly. For good balance, keep your head up and eyes focused on the horizon. Start paddling gently and smoothly. As the boat picks up speed it will maintain a truer heading. If you dig in hard at first you will create more yaw. Course corrections can be made by easing up or bearing down on one side or the other. Gentle turns can be made by sweeping water behind the boat.

In a crosswind, paddle more on the downwind (leeward) side of the boat to keep on a straight course. Paddling on the upwind side will cause the boat to turn down wind.

SELF BAILING: The FastCat14.4 is designed to be self draining. Water coming over the bow or sides will drain around the transom.

Warning: Do not block water from flowing around transom. Blocking the transom area with gear such as coolers and tackle boxes could prevent rapid drainage which could cause the boat to fill with water in heavy seas or crossing another boat's wake. The boat will not sink, but passengers may panic or get injured, and gear could be lost overboard.

Capacity Ratings and Dimensions:

Persons: 4 Persons
Total Weight Capacity: 1600 lbs
Maximum Engine Rating: 20hp, Short Shaft Recommended
Chambers: 4
Length: 14'4"
Boat Weight: 113 lbs (Hull & Transom 140 lbs.)
220 lbs (Hull, Transom, and 2 Seat Frames with Seats)
Width: 6'6"
Material: PVC

The FastCat14.4 has four floatation chambers; two side chambers and two floor chambers. The boat will stay afloat and can be paddled or motored when loaded to 50% capacity with the main chamber deflated.

Warning: This product can expose you to chemicals including DEHP (Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate), which is known to the state of California to cause Cancer, Birth Defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to **www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.**

Compliance

Sea Eagle boats comply with ABYC Standards, US Coast Guard standards for recreational boats and labeling for compliance with California proposition 65.

Invasive Species Control: If the boat is to be used in multiple waterways, fully drain the boat, rinse and dry between uses. Flush the channel between the side chambers and floor chamber with a disinfectant such as a mild bleach solution. Call or check website for local fish and wildlife authority for more information on how to prevent the spread of invasive plants and animals. Your Sea Eagle is resistant to steam cleaning and most chemicals.

Motor Selection

Gas Powered Motors and High Performance Electric Motors

The FastCat14.4 maximum motor rating is 20 horsepower (hp). A motor with the maximum horsepower rating will push the FastCat14.4 onto a plane under most circumstances. Factors that determine whether a boat will plane include weight of passengers and gear, weight distribution, wind direction and buoyancy (saltwater is more buoyant than freshwater). If the motor is not powerful enough to make the boat plane, top speed will be limited to the displacement speed of five to seven miles per hour. The maximum planing speed of the FastCat14.4 with a Honda 20 is approximately 20 mph with four passengers. The top speed with a Honda 9.9 and four passengers is approximately 13 mph. Motors smaller than 9.9 will probably only push the boat at its hull speed.

Short shaft (15") motors are recommended. If the motor pulls air down from the surface (ventilates) a ventilation plate extender (hydrofoil) will be needed. It is not unusual for a boat/motor combination to need a hydrofoil. A long shaft (20" shaft) motor will have a lower top speed and may throw out a lot of spray.

Ventilation

The transom height has been optimized to prevent ventilation, but the propeller may pull air down from the surface under certain conditions. To prevent ventilation, adjust motor tilt to vertical, keep weight towards the back of the boat, or reduce throttle.

The FastCat14.4 transom board is not tall enough for a motor with electric tilt.

Torqeedo and similar electric motors are powerful like gas motors and perform like gas motors.

Before purchasing a motor consider:

How will I transport the motor to and from the launch site?
How heavy a motor can I carry to a boat and back to my vehicle?
Will I be transporting the boat and motor on a trailer, so portability is not an issue?
How much money do I want to spend on a motor? Powering a boat can be the most expensive part of the purchase.

For more information on planing, displacement hulls, outboard motors, hydrofoils, motoring safety, etc., search reliable websites.

Electric Trolling Motor

Some advantages of trolling motors are; their low cost, light weight, ease of storage, low maintenance requirements, quiet operation, and usability in bodies of water that prohibit gas motors.

There are some basic features to know in order to understand electric motors. The thrust rating of a motor is also its maximum electrical draw in amps. A 30 lb thrust motor draws about 30 amps on the highest setting. To extend range, operate the motor on a lower setting. For example, the Watersnake Venom has five settings, and draws approximately 12 amps on the #3 power setting. Watersnake and Minn Kota trolling motors above 30 lbs of thrust can push the FastCat14.4 to its hull speed. According to Minn Kota, their trolling motor propellers are pitched to push a boat at approximately 4 mph. A larger thrust motor will not appreciably raise the speed of the boat, but could help in a strong headwind.

In a river or tidal current, the FastCat14.4 cannot make progress against a current that is more than its hull speed or the top speed of the trolling motor. Forward speed will vary depending on conditions, but if the current is moving faster than the boat can go, it cannot make headway and may go backwards relative to land. Because of the limits of a displacement hull and trolling motors, adding a larger beyond a 55 lb thrust motor may not increase performance.

Battery Selection

A wide range of acceptable batteries are available. The battery must be 12 volt (unless otherwise stated by the manufacturer), deep cycle, and between about 20 and 120 Amp Hours (Ah). Amp hours is a very important number, if the battery you are looking at doesn't clearly state the amp hours, it may not be suitable. A 12v deep cycle lead-acid battery, electric vehicle (wheelchair) battery, or lithium ion battery is acceptable. A Group 24 lead-acid battery or smaller is recommended for the FastCat14.4. A Group 24 batteries weigh approximately 50 lbs and hold approximately 75 Ah of charge. A bigger battery, like Groupe 27 will hold approximately 100 Ah, can be used but will weigh approximately 60 lbs.

Battery Features and Safety for Trolling Motors

- To determine a battery's approximate run time, divide the amp hour rating by the motor amperage. For example, a battery rated at 60 Ah connected to a 30 amp motor will last approximately two hours at full speed.
  Note: this number will vary depending on conditions.
- Draining the battery all the way down will shorten its life. Not more than 85% discharge is recommended. Multiply the runtime by 0.85.
- Charge battery after each use. Lead acid batteries like to be kept charged.
- Exposure to excessive heat will shorten battery life.
- Cold Cranking Amps (CCA) and starting power are not a consideration.
- 12v automobile, lawn tractor and motorcycle batteries can be used but are not designed for deep discharge and will wear out more quickly.
- A battery box like the Minn Kota Power Center is recommended, especially around aluminum paddle shafts which could cause an electrical short. It has a built-in circuit breaker. It will keep bare skin and clothes protected if any acid leaks from the battery.
- A circuit breaker provides important protection to the motor. See Circuit Breaker section below.
- Positive (+) red wire connects to positive (+) battery terminal. Black wire to negative terminal (-).
-  *Caution:* Do not attach the motor wires to the wrong battery terminals. Connecting to the wrong terminals can cause wires to heat up, melting the insulation and cutting through the boat.
- A 12v battery charger will be needed. A charger with at least three phases (fast charge, slow charge and maintenance is recommended. Chargers are widely available and prices range widely.
- Choose gel cell over wet cell. Gel will be less likely to leak acid or get ruined if submerged.
- Lithium or high quality AGM batteries can be a good choice even if they are more expensive. They are generally lighter, discharge evenly for longer run times, and charge evenly for a longer life. Lithium batteries require specific chargers, check the specs before buying a charger.
- For some, two small batteries are better than one large, heavy one. A small backup battery can be helpful too.

Circuit Breaker to Prevent Overvoltage Distruction to Trolling Motors

A circuit interrupter (breaker or fuse) is needed to protect against overvoltage, reverse polarity, and shorts. Overvoltage can happen when the propeller gets bound up in weeds, fishing line, or anchor line. The battery will keep providing electric current until the motor burns out. Often smoke can be smelled or seen when this happens. Overvoltage can damage the motor beyond repair. Protection of an ungrounded current-carrying conductor is a Coast Guard requirement as well.

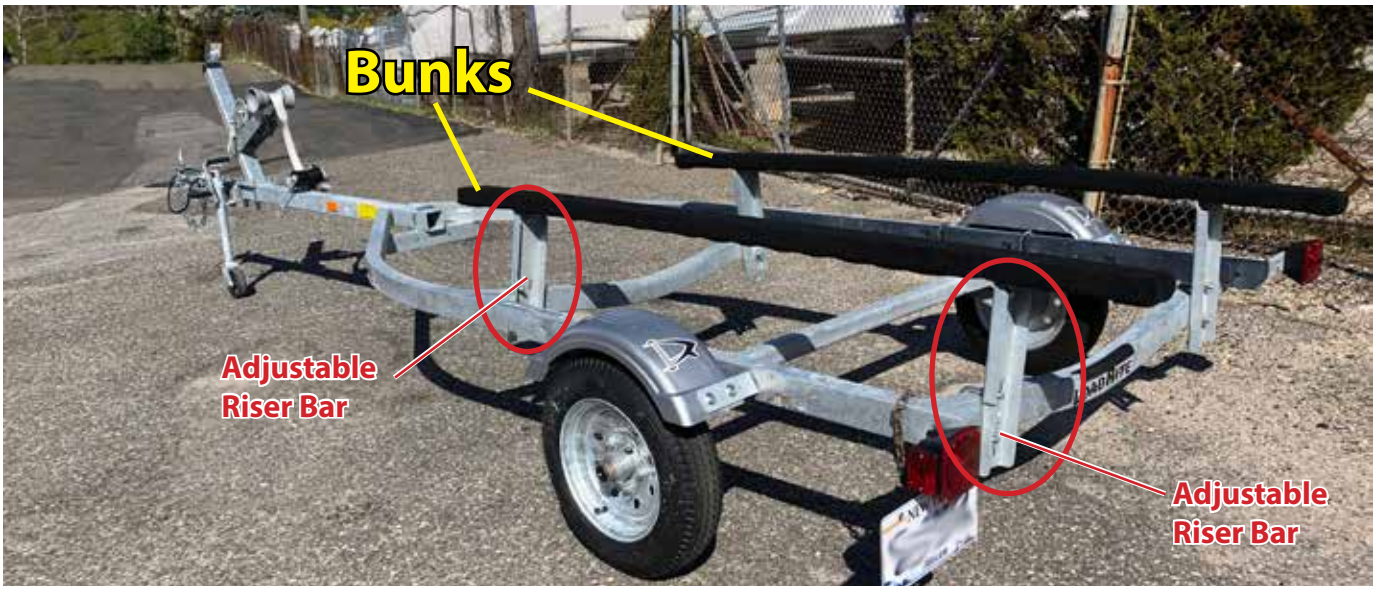
Check the trolling motor manual for the size circuit interrupter recommended. If the manufacturer's information is not available, get one that has an amperage rating that is more than the thrust rating, but as close to the thrust rating as possible. For example, if the motor is rated for 45 lbs thrust, the closest rated breaker may be rated for 50 amps.

Trailer Recommendations

When deflated and folded in its bag, the FastCat14 will pack into most pickup trucks or large SUVs. But because of its size, as an alternative to deflating and folding up after each use, it is best used for a week or a season on the water or trailered.

For trailering, we recommend a lightweight, 18-foot boat trailer with 12-inch high adjustable bunk risers (adjust manually). To secure the boat to the trailer, a ratchet strap or straps are recommended, and make sure the boat does not rub on fenders or tires.

Sea Eagle does not recommend any specific trailer manufacturers since many models are available locally. For those leaving their motors attached while transporting and storing the boat on a trailer, a "transom saver" motor support bar is a good addition that will extend the life of the transom.



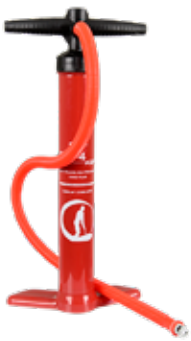
Transom Saver keeps the motor secured at an angle.

Tools for One-Time Assembly
#2 Phillips head screw-driver and two wrenches. Can use 7/16" wrench and adjustable wrench or two adjustable wrenches. An wrench is recommended for tightening transom bolts before each use.

Using the Recessed Valves:
Remove the cap to access the valve stem.

Note: Maximum pressure is 15 psi (pounds per square inch), working pressure is 13-14.5 psi.

Inflate:
Press and turn the stem counterclockwise so it can pop UP. When the stem is up, the valve is closed and will hold air.
Deflate:
To let air escape for deflation, press and turn the stem clockwise until locked open.



Using the Double Action Hand Pump:
In the double action mode the pump inflates on the up and down strokes. In the single action mode, the handle comes up more easily, allowing the user to push hard on the down stroke.

Screw the hose onto the pump.

Begin In the double action mode for fast fill.

Switch to single action when handle becomes too hard to lift.

The pump hose has a Recessed Valve Adapter at one end. When ready to inflate the boat, push adapter firmly into valve and twist clockwise to lock in.

FastCat14.4 | ASSEMBLY & INFLATION

Caution: Do not drag boat while it is rolled up. Dragging on abrasive surface will damage boat, possibly causing multiple holes.

Locate area large enough to safely unfold the FastCat14.4. Check that the area is free of hazards that could injure you or damage the boat.

Inflate Floor Only
With valve stem in the up position, insert adapter, push down firmly and twist clockwise.

Having trouble inserting the adapter? See troubleshooting on page 15-16.

Pressure gauge will not register until chamber begins to get pressurized.

Pump until working pressure of between 13-14.5 PSI is reached. Do not exceed 15 PSI (1 bar).

Inner numbers show pressure in PSI.

An electric pump, like the optional BTP Two-Stage Turbo Electric Pump, is recommended for inflating the FastCat14.4.

One charged BTP battery (8Ah) will not inflate the entire boat.

Caution: Do not run the pump for more than 20 minutes. A cooling period of 20 minutes is required.

WARNING:
Air compressors that are designed for other uses like tire inflation (usually over 30 psi) can easily over-in-flate and cause harm to your Sea Eagle that uses a much lower pressure. For this reason, we recommend using only Sea Eagle manual or electric pumps.

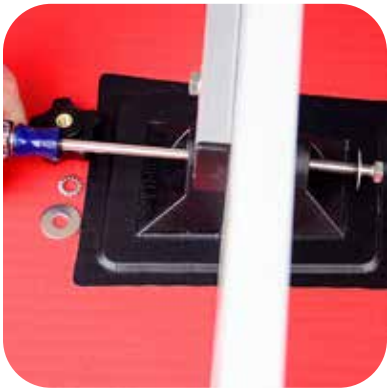
Motor Mount Transom Board
Transom installation is easiest when floor chamber is inflated to working pressure but side chambers are soft.
Once floor is inflated to working pressure, insert transom into motor mount grommets.
Motor mounting plate with loop faces inboard.

Transom Attachment Hardware

6 - M8 x 90 Hex Head Screws
6 - Lock Washers
12 - 1" Flat Washers
6 - Threaded Knobs

Note: Insert transom screws from aft (back) side of transom through towards front of boat.

Start with floor grommets. Adjust transom board to align holes.
Place one flat washer on screw and insert screw through its grommet. Once through, place second flat washer, one lock washer, and turn knob onto the screw.Leave knobs loose until all screws are in place.



A phillips head screwdriver is helpful for lining up holes.

Also, push and pull the transom fore and aft to help the screws through the holes.

Pump air into the side chambers to give them enough shape to raise the motor mount grommet near to the transom.

Not much air, the chamber should be soft enough to easily push it back and forth.

Insert screws with washer through the side chamber grommets and transom holes.
A wrench is recommended for holding the bolt heads while tightening the threaded knob.

When all transom screws have been inserted, inflate the sides to working pressure.

Caution: Check transom knobs before each use. Tighten knobs if needed.

Seat Frame Assembly
FastCat14.4 can take up to four seats with pedestals. Seats are installed on aluminum Seat Frames.

Note: The pedestals can be bolted directly to the frame without a seat mount.

Seat Frame
Locate the aluminum seat frame bars (35-½"), board (47") and quick connect seat mounts.

Adjustment Knobs
4 - ¼ x 1-¼" phillips head screw
4 - threaded three-arm knobs
Run screws up through bottom of seat frame bar. Use the middle hole for first use. Spin knob onto screw and tighten. Repeat for remaining screws.

Locate the seat mounts and hardware.
4 - ¼" x 2" flat head screws
4 - 5/8" flat washers
4 - ¼" locking nuts

Insert screws through the holes in the seat mount.

Attach seat mounts to frame board. Place seat mount over the holes in the bench so the screws go through the bench. Place washer and locking nut on the screw. Hold screw with phillips tip screwdriver and tighten nut with 7/16" or adjustable wrench. Aluminum is relatively soft, do not over tighten screws.

Attach aluminum bars to seat frame board using the hardware:

Seat Frame Hardware (for each Frame):
4 - M8 x 50 hex head bolts
4 - 1" flat washers
4 - black knobs

Place a washer on each screw, run screw through the holes in the bar. Place the board over the screws so they are inserted through the board. Secure screw with knob.

Note: No washer between the knob and the board, the rough top of the board will help hold the knob from loosening.

Place frame on the boat. Frame bars go on top of floor hold down straps.

Line up adjustment knobs with hold down straps. Straps go between the knobs so the frame cannot move.

Run strap over bar and through both rings.

Run strap back through the first ring.

Pull the strap tight. Repeat with the other straps.

Caution: Check straps for tightness before each use.

Seat Frame Placement
Correct loading of the FastCat14.4 is important for safety, performance, and comfort. Seat frames can be adjusted fore and aft by moving the adjustment knobs. When operating FastCat14.4 without passengers, move the adjustment knobs to the back holes, slide frame forward and strap frame down.

Attach pedestal to Locking Swivel Seat. Locate swivel seats, 7" pedestals and hardware.

Pedestal to seat hardware:
4 - ¼" x ½" hex head screws
4 - ¼" locking nuts

Adjust the seat swivel so it the bottom and top plate are out of alignment with each other to give room for installing the ½" screws.

Match up the holes in the pedestal with the holes in the swivel. Insert screws one at a time and hand tighten the locking nuts. When all four screws are installed, use two wrenches to tighten each locking nuts.

Seat Placement: The locking seat should be used by the motor operator.

Slide seat onto seat release. When seat is fully pushed into seat release, the locking mechanism will pop down with a click.

To swivel the seat, pull locking bar forward then turn the seat.

To remove seat, lift the locking tab and slide seat out.

The FastCat14.4 has a large D-ring located under the front chamber. The D-ring can be used as an attachment point for a trailer winch or to hook up to a mooring.

Warning: It is not recommended to tow the boat with this ring except at low speed.

To move the FastCat14.4 manually, use the included adjustable SUP paddles. When not in use, stow paddles on floor.

Motor (OPTIONAL)
Clamp electric motor or up to a 20hp gas motor to motor mount. Turn clamp screws until tight.

Caution: Check motor clamp screws frequently, tighten if needed.

Cooler (Not included or sold by Sea Eagle)
Two D-rings are installed on the floor aft of the transom for strapping on a cooler or utility box. Cooler should be smaller than 54 gallon capacity and have two handles or slots for strap.

Run and 8' strap between the D-rings. Place cooler over the strap. Run strap through handle or slot and back under the cooler. Run strap through handle or slot and tighten.

Caution: Do not overtighten strap, and do not overload cooler or box. If handles break, box could be lost overboard.

Place the canopy on the back of the boat. Arrange the bars so the long bar is on top and the short bar underneath.

Canopy (OPTIONAL)
Canopy kit includes two curved bars, two side rods, canvas, two black knobs and two short (35mm) screws. Additional hardware may be included that is not for use on the FastCat14.4.

When raised, the short bar will be towards the back of the boat.

Layout canvas upside down (shiny side up).

Slide one curved bar into the canvas sleeve with locking holes up.

Slide the second bar into the other sleeve with locking holes facing down.

Use the M6 x 35mm (1 3/8") screw and the knob to secure the rods to the black canopy pads on the boat.

Fold the canvas in half so the shiny side is facing out and the bars are lying on top of each other.

Insert the side rods into the curved bars until the locking pins engage through the holes.

Attach the rear clips to the small D-rings behind transom. Attach front straps behind the front carry handles. Adjust and tighten straps by sliding the buckles.
Canopy should be level and not flap in the wind. Adjust straps until canopy is level and tight.

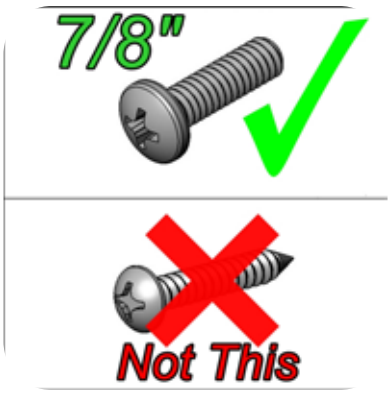
FastCat14.4 | ASSEMBLY & INFLATION

Canopy can be folded towards the front of the boat.

Scotty® Deck Mounts (OPTIONAL):
Attach deck mounts with the provided 7/8" phil cap screws to the pad mounts near the transom.
Screws are located in a Scotty Hardware Bag.

Arrow on the base points inboard.

Caution: Puncture hazard: do not thread screws into base without the Scotty Deck Mount.



Don't stab the pad!
Use **only** ¼ - 20 x 7/8" screws provided. Longer screws, pointed screws, etc., will puncture the air chamber.
Puncturing the air chamber in this manner is not covered under the warranty.

FastCat14.4 | DEFLATION

To install a Scotty accessory in the mount, push stem into base until it clicks in. Large knob on side of Rod Holder is for adjusting rod angle.

Shown here is the Scotty® Baitcaster Rod Holder. Anchor Lock mount does not have button, it works by lining up a groove in the stem with a raised key in the base. Lift partially and turn Anchor Lock to swing anchor overboard.

Remove transom, seat frames, rod holders and canopy. Rod holder bases can remain in place in boat. Place the boat bag under front of boat.

Place boat bag under the bow. Line up bottom panel of boat bag with front edge of the boat.

To deflate, push down on the valve stem and quarter turn it to the right or left. The stem will stay in the down position, allowing the air to escape.

Caution: Air escapes with force, do not place face directly over valve.

FastCat14.4 | DEFLATION

Push the side chambers inward. The boat can be folded without adjusting the width, but the final dimensions will be approximately 82" x 23 x 15. For a more compact fold (72"x 29 x 15), use an 8' strap to pull the bow handles together until there is about 30" between the side chambers.

End caps will be centered on bow handles. At the back of the boat, the side motor mount grommets will be touching the inner motor mount grommets.

Begin folding by putting a crease between the rear handle and D-ring. Fold the back of the boat forward.

Keep folding and make adjustments so the folds do not begin to drift off to one side.

Once the final fold is reached, the boat will be in position to begin securing the boat bag.

Secure end flaps with straps. Strap goes through both loops then back through one loop.

Secure the side flaps with straps.

FastCat14.4 | CLEANING & PROTECTING

Dry after each use to avoid mold. **While washing or rinsing: close the valve and twist the cap on so water cannot not enter the chamber.** Sea Eagles can be cleaned very effectively with general purpose cleaning products and a scrub brush. Towel dry.

Continued next page...

FastCat14.4 | CLEANING & PROTECTING

Protection from the Sun and Heat

Avoid leaving the boat in direct sunlight when ashore. Temperatures on a beach, dock, davit, etc. can get very high, which could affect the vinyl or glue. Excessive exposure to sun and heat can cause your Sea Eagle to become sticky or cause the glue to fail.

Treat the boat with a UV protectant such as 303 Aerospace Protectant. Generally, protectants are a thin film of oil, which will help keep your Sea Eagle clean. Avoid applying protectant on the EVA pad or places where foot traction is needed. Treated boat will repel sand, water scum and tar stains.

FastCat14.4 | STORAGE

If you're planning to leave your Sea Eagle outside, keep it raised off the ground and covered so it is not exposed to sunlight, rain, leaves, berries, bird droppings, etc.

Storage Tips: "*The best way to store a Sea Eagle is folded up in it's bag*". - Cecil Hoge, Jr., Sea Eagle President

• Check for water in the chambers. Water will leak out of open valves when it is rolled up.

• Water left inside can leak out and cause a lot of mold. Dry thoroughly to prevent mold.

• Rodent-proof the storage area. Mice, squirrels and other small rodents can do a lot of damage.

• Avoid excess heat. Do not store in direct sunlight, in an attic or a metal shed.

• In temperatures below freezing, do not drop, strike or unroll until it is brought to room temperature.

• It can be stored inflated. If hung, support it along its length.

• After storage, inspect for loose items, damage and leaks. Avoid excess heat. Do not store in direct sunlight, in an attic or a metal shed.

FastCat14.4 | TROUBLE SHOOTING

Troubleshoot Valve Adapter

Adapter will not turn in valve opening. Remove red gasket and twist it tightly to stretch it. Once broken in, adapter will turn easily.

FastCat14.4 | TROUBLE SHOOTING

Reinstall gasket, groove must be facing outward. Press adapter into valve opening with force and turn it to the right.

If valve opens and air rushes out when removing adapter, pull on hose then twist adapter to left.

If your Sea Eagle has lost pressure, it does not necessarily mean it is leaking. If it is inflated during the heat of the day and the temperature drops during the night it will be softer in the morning. If launching in very cold water, the air inside may contract and cause a loss of pressure. Add more air to restore to full pressure. If temperature is not a factor and your boat is losing air pressure, it's time to look for a leak.

Step #1. LOOK
Visually inspect the boat close up and if necessary, flip it over and closely check the outside. Any large leaks when your boat looses a considerable amount of air should be clearly visible.

Step #2. LISTEN
If you have a rough idea of where your leak is but can't see it, you may want to try listening for it as you may be able to hear the air escaping and pinpoint the leak.

Step #3. TIGHTEN
Check the tightness of the one-way recessed valves as well and if necessary, tighten them with the valve wrench included in the repair kit canister.

Step #4. SOAPY WATER TEST
You'll need a bucket and liquid dish washing soap. Fill the bucket with clear water, and add a good squirt of soap (couple of tablespoons) to the water. Inflate the leaking chamber to 3-4 psi. Spread lots of soapy water on the leaking chamber with a hand towel or large sponge. Don't assume the leak is coming from the valve or seams. The leak may produce bubbles, make hissing or sputtering noises, or spray water. Spray bottles are not effective at locating many leaks.

FastCat14.4 | TROUBLE SHOOTING

Tighten Valve
Insert valve tool into valve opening. The valve has a base inside. Tightening is best done when boat is inflated which keeps base from spinning. If chamber will not hold air, stand with feet on either side of valve to hold base.

Press on center of valve tool with free hand to keep from breaking the teeth off the tool.
If loosening a very tight valve, an extension tube might be needed.

FastCat14.4| REPAIRS

Even though Sea Eagles are very rugged and tough, you may still experience the occasional puncture. Fortunately most repairs are fairly easy and only take a few minutes. For extensive repairs, please contact us directly to provide you with further assistance. The best way to do this is to e-mail us a digital photo of the area in question along with your hull identification number to **staff@seaeagle.com**.

You can also call us directly at **1-800-748-8066 ex. 314** and ask to speak with Technical Support for further assistance or a quote for having your boat mailed to our facilities for our professional repair services.

Sea Eagle repair fees start at $75.00 and does not include return shipping charges. Please note that Sea Eagle does not service any other brand other than our own. All items sent to our repair facilities must have prior authorization in the form of a Return Authorization Number.

Repair Kit
All Sea Eagles come standard with a repair kit which includes PVC patches and PVC glue.
Repair kits also include a valve wrench.

FastCat14.4| REPAIRS

PVC Based Glue
To patch your Sea Eagle, use an adhesive for PVC boats.
Plumber's cement, epoxy, Flex Seal, water-poofing sprays and Gorilla Glue do not work.

Pinholes
Deflate the boat and thoroughly clean and dry the area that is to be repaired.
For small punctures less than 1/8" apply a small drop of glue and allow 24 hours to cure.

Patching
The most common repairs are a puncture or small cut. A penny size patch is sufficient for repairs of this type.

Trace the outline of a penny on the patch material and on the boat. If a larger patch is needed, use a larger item as a template.

Cut patch along the outline with scissors.

Pro Tip: Trace the outline of the penny on masking tape and cut with a utility knife. Apply tape to the boat instead of tracing on the boat.

Apply glue to the patch and boat. Allow to dry 15 minutes. Glue must be dry to the touch. If glue layer is thin, apply second coat, allow to dry 15 minutes.

Apply patch to the boat. Smooth with finger or a smoothing tool such as a spoon, handle of a utility knife, or screwdriver. For best results, heat patch with a hair dryer 10-20 seconds and smooth with tool.

Patching Tips:

- The chamber must be deflated or the air will force a path through the glue.
- Keep the patch size to a minimum, the bigger the patch, the harder it is to seal. The most common repair failures occur because the patch is too big.
- For repairs larger than a puncture, overlap the damage area by about ½" on each side.
- Do not apply the patch while the glue is wet.
- Covering a leaking patch with another patch rarely fixes the problem. To remove a patch, heat it with a hair dryer and peel it off.
- For field repairs, allow at least an hour to cure. Other repairs, allow to cure overnight.
- Patches can be removed by heating with a hairdryer.
- **Never** use a heat gun on your boat.
- Clamps and weights are not needed.

For a demonstration of good patching technique, please view the **How to Repair** video on the instruction page of our web site. There is a link at the bottom of every page at **SeaEagle.com** or type "instructions" into the search box.

Notes: