Assembly Instructions & Safe Anchoring Guide iss.1
To be retained in the Owners manual

1. Fix the mud palms to the top and bottom of the crown, using 8mm nuts & bolts.

2. Insert the shank into the crown and place stock through the crown and shank.

4. Using a ruler or tape measure, centre stock in the anchor accurately.

3. Slide flukes into the groves both sides of the crown.

5. Slide clips onto stock and fix through the flukes and tighten nuts and bolts.
Anchoring with the LFX

Your LFX is a high-performance, reliable anchor with the convenience of low mass and collapsibility for storage. When correct anchoring practice is followed, the anchor will quickly set and provide exceptional holding power. It is important that not only the anchor, but the rode, shackle and strong points are suitable for your usage scenario. This reference guide contains all information you need to get started with confidence.

1. Rode

Your rode should consist of a short length of steel chain and 3-stand nylon line. The heavy steel chain attached to the anchor helps keep the anchor shank horizontal for optimal setting and holding power. We recommend a minimum length of 6.5ft (2m) of chain. This length is good to approximately 26ft (8m) of water depth. Beyond this, we recommend an additional 6.5ft (2m) per 26ft (8m) depth. For example, 13ft (4m) chain should be used for 52ft (16m) of water depth.

Three-strand Nylon rope is recommended for its good shock-absorbing characteristics. During rough conditions, the rope will reduce the likelihood of the anchor becoming dislodged or damage to the boat. For this reason, a chain-only rode is not advised.

2. Holding Power and Anchor Sizing

Ensure that your LFX is sufficiently sized for your usage scenarios. Use the table below to determine the correct anchor size for a given boat length and wind speed. If in doubt, move up a size.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boat Length</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>60</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>FT</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>FT</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>FT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 m</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 m</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 m</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>590</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Scope

Scope is the ratio of anchor rode length to depth of water. A good scope results in the anchor shank being in position that is more horizontal and parallel to the seabed. The weight of the anchor rode causes it to sag into an arc, which acts as a shock absorber.

The higher the scope, the higher the resulting horizontal pull on the anchor and thus the depth the anchor buries itself. This increases holding power. Where an insufficient scope is used, the anchor shank will be in a position that is closer to vertical. This will reduce holding power and may result in the anchor dislodging.

All scope measurements are based on the waterline. Remember that your depth sounder is likely to be mounted in the keel, be sure to include draft and deck height in scope calculations.

We recommend a minimum scope of 5:1. For example, in 10ft (3m) of depth from the waterline, 50ft (15m) of rode is used. Greater scopes of up to 10:1 will only increase potential holding power. In stormy conditions, try to use a scope close to 10:1. In crowded locations where a high scope is not possible, set at 5:1 then shorten as required to 3:1 minimum.

4. Setting

Set your LFX gently by backing down the boat slowly; ideally using tidal or, at Lewmar’s option, replaced by Lewmar.

Warranty

Limited Warranty and Key Terms of Supply by Lewmar

Lewmar warrants that in normal private pleasure boat usage and with proper maintenance its products will conform with their specification for a period of three years from the date of purchase by the end user, subject to the conditions, limitations and exceptions. Any product, which proves to be defective in normal usage during that three-year period, will be repaired or, at Lewmar’s option, replaced by Lewmar.

For full warranty and key terms of supply please visit www.lewmar.com

7. Retrieval

Move the boat towards the anchor position whilst pulling in the rode. When the boat is directly above the anchor, it can be broken out with ease. In many cases, smaller anchors can be broken out and retrieved by hand. For stubborn anchors, tie the line off around a cleat or strong point then power the boat backwards slowly with the engine. This will dislodge the anchor from the bottom and allow retrieval.