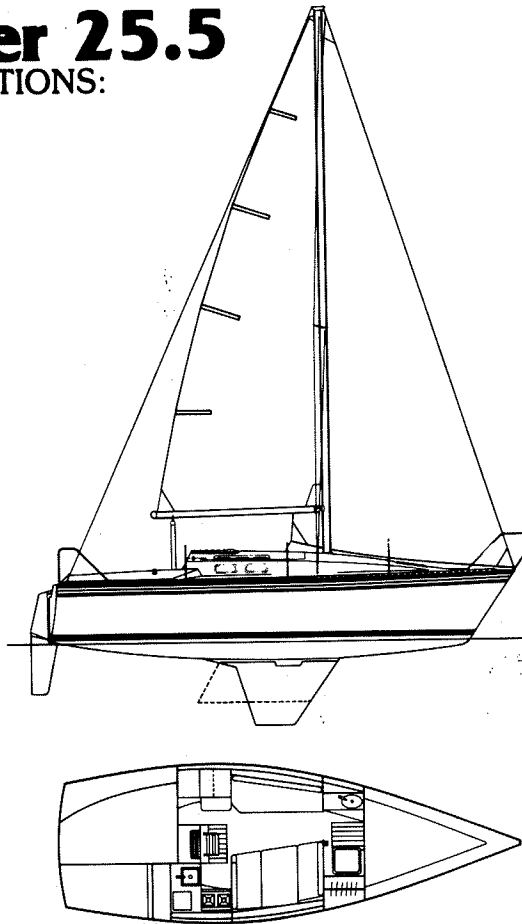


Hunter 25.5

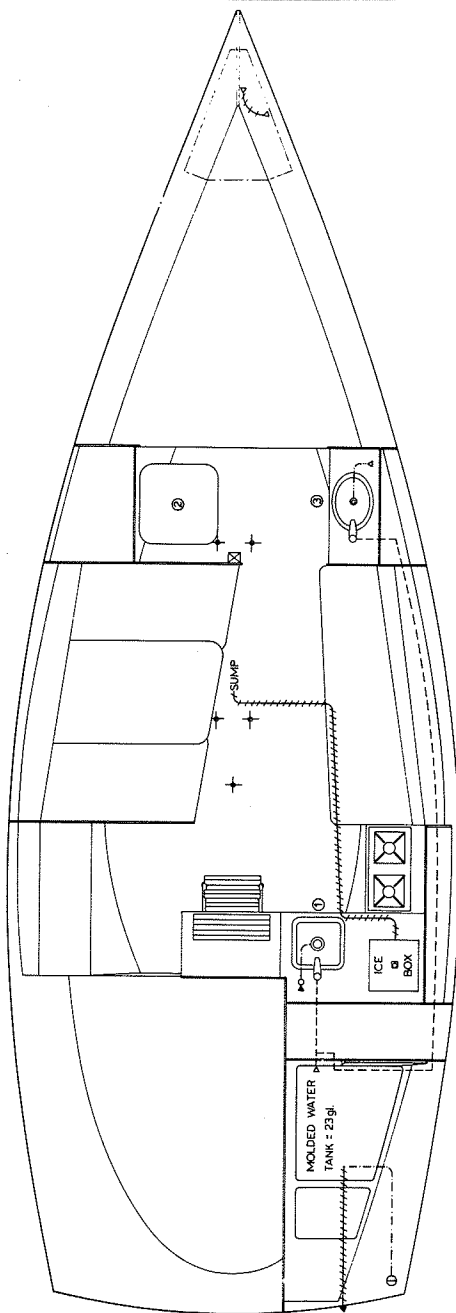
SPECIFICATIONS:



L.O.A.	25'7"	7.80m.
L.W.L.	22'1" 6.73m.	
Beam	9'1"	2.77m.
Displacement	4500 lbs.	2041.2kg.
Sail area	282.5 sq.ft.	26.25 sq.m.
Draft: Deep	4'6"	1.37m.
Shoal	3'3"	0.99m.
Ballast	1800 lbs.	816.47kg.
Mast height	29'6"	8.99m.
from waterline	34'3"	10.44m.
Headroom:		
Pop top up	6'6"	1.98m.
Pop top down	5'6"	1.68m.
E (Mainsail foot)	10'0"	3.05m.
J (Foretriangle base)	10'0"	3.05m.
P (Mainsail luff)	26'5"	8.05m.
I (Foretriangle ht.)	30'0"	9.14m.

Hunter 25.5

PLUMBING DIAGRAM



LEGEND:

- ① GALLEY
- ② HEAD
- ③ VANITY

SYMBOLS:

- Δ THRU-HULL (PLASTIC)

- Δ VENT

- ▲ THRU-HULL (BRONZE)

- ⊗ GATE VALVE

- ⊕ WATER FILL

- ⊕ KEEL BOLTS

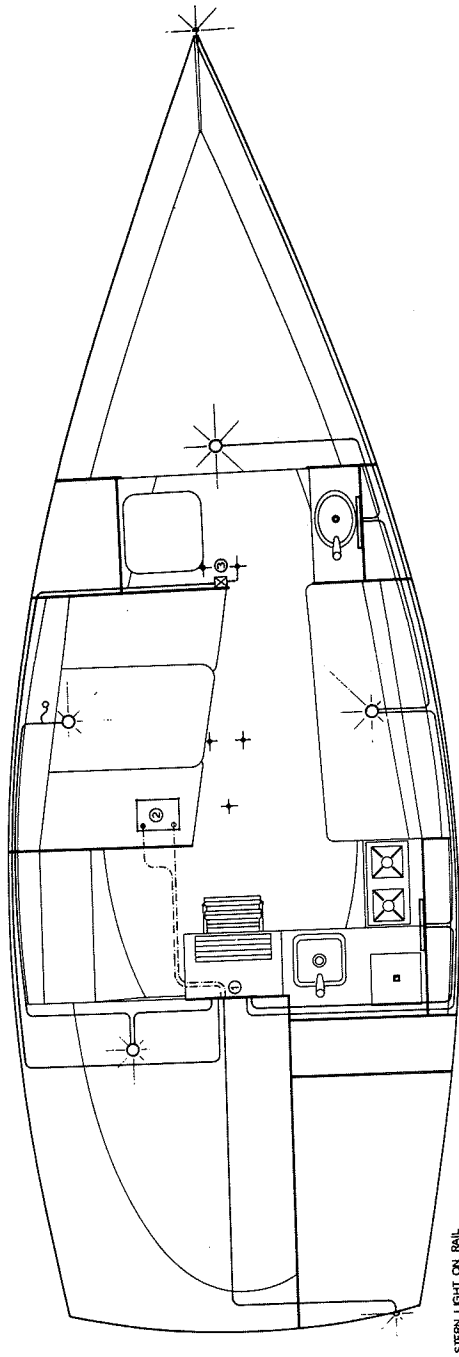
----- POLYBUTYLENE TUBING 3/8" ID X 1/2" OD

----- 3/4" SHIELDVAC HOSE W/CUFFS

----- 1-1/2" SHIELDVAC HOSE W/CUFFS

Hunter 25.5

ELECTRICAL DIAGRAM



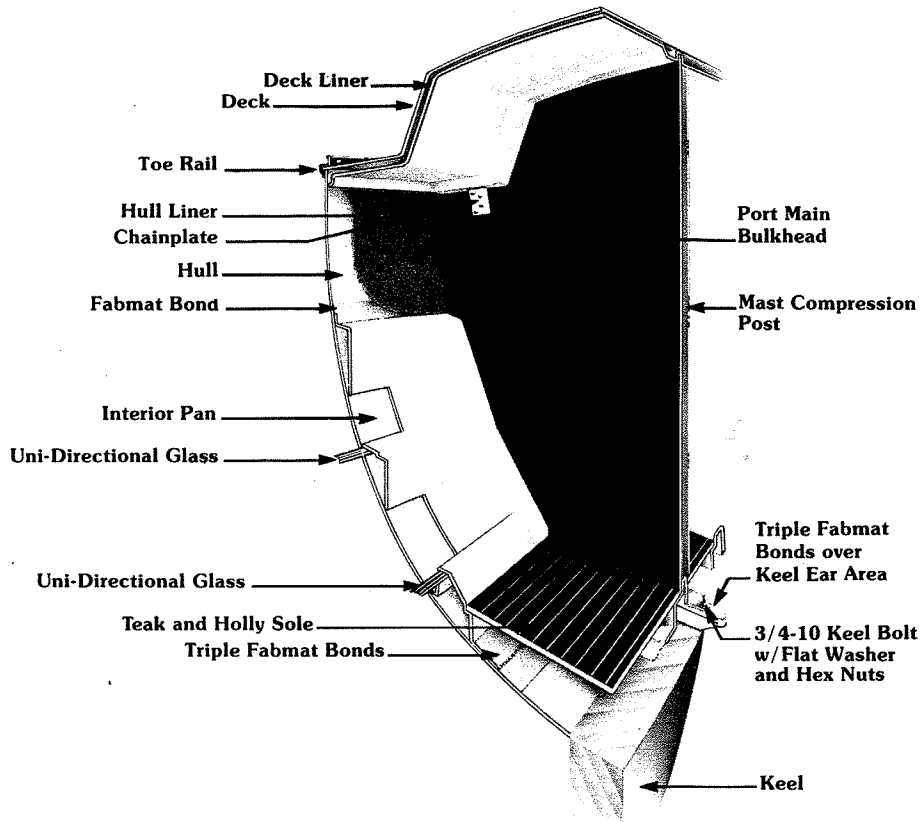
- LEGEND:
- ① SWITCH PANEL
 - ② BATTERY
 - ③ MAST

- SYMBOLS:
- ROUND CABIN LIGHT
 - BOW & STERN LIGHTS
 - FLOURESCENT LIGHT
 - 16 ga. WIRE

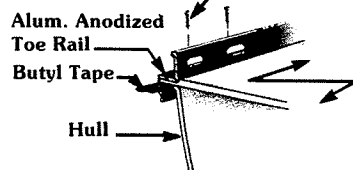
- 4 ga. BATTERY CABLE
- 8 ga. MAST GROUND
- KEEL BOLTS
- CHART LIGHT

Hunter 25.5

CONSTRUCTION DETAIL



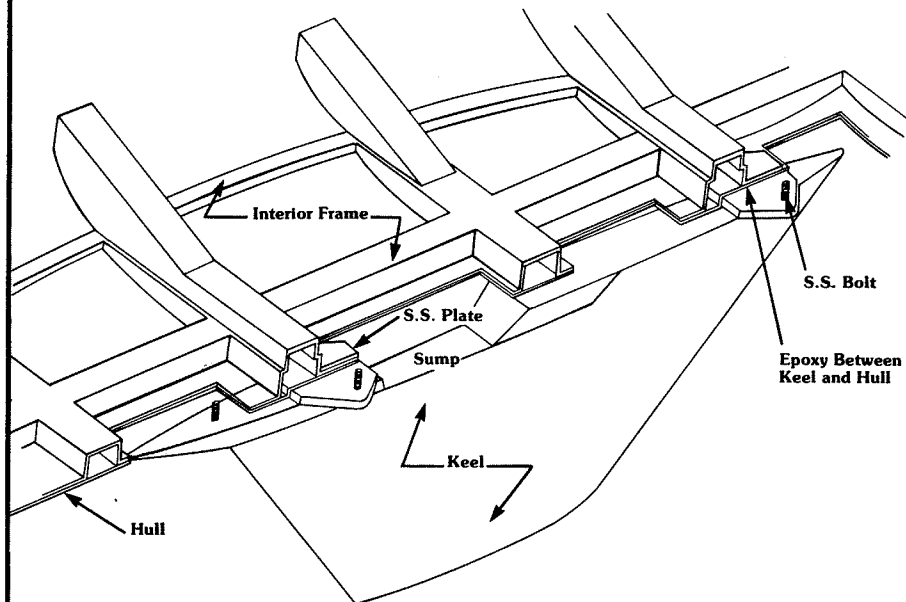
1/4-20 x 1/2" F.H. S/S Bolts
@ 6" O.C. w/Flat Washers
and Locknuts



Toe Rail Detail

Hunter

TYPICAL KEEL INSTALLATION





TUNING THE RIGGING: MAST TUNING INSTRUCTIONS:

Attach stays and shrouds.

After raising your mast, attach the headstay, backstay, upper shrouds and lower shrouds. Set the headstay turnbuckle at 1/2 open and then tighten backstay turnbuckle to medium tension.

To center mast athwartships, start with only slight tension on the upper and lower shrouds. Check to see if the mast is centered in the boat by measuring from the masthead to the chainplates with a steel tape measure hoisted completely up the main halyard. Adjust the upper shroud until the measurements port and starboard are exactly the same. Now the spar is plumb athwartships, tension both uppers equally, counting turnbuckle revolutions as you go. Tighten uppers until you have approximately 1" of "prebend" fore and aft in the mast. This is achieved because the swept spreaders will push the middle part of the mast forward as you increase tension of the uppers.

Now tighten the lower shrouds evenly making sure the mast remains straight athwartship. Sight up the luff groove to assure this straightness. Lowers should end up almost as tight as the uppers. Tighten backstay to a taut position. Perhaps 8-10 turns past your original tension.

Check the mast tuning by sailing in medium winds (10-12 knots). Sometimes fine tuning of the upper and lower shrouds is necessary when the spar is loaded in sailing conditions. Sail on both tacks, sighting up the luff groove to check athwartship straightness. Both upper and lower

shrouds should not be loose on the leeward side.

When mast tuning is complete, install cotter pins in all turnbuckles and tape over sharp edges of the cotter pins with chafe tape.

TUNING THE B&R RIGGING

NOMENCLATURE DESIGNATION

upper-upper.....	D3*
lower upper.....	V2
lower intermediate.....	V1
lower.....	D1
upper intermediate.....	D2*
lower diamond.....	d1
upper diamond.....	d2

*D2 and D3 are cut to a fixed length (no turnbuckles).

Initial tuning is best accomplished before the mast is stepped.

Support the mast, forward side down, about 1/4 of its length from the end and at its center. Once the mast is supported, make certain that it has no bow in any direction. Attach a small string from the masthead, in line with the sail track groove, to the base of the mast, stretching it as tight as possible. Check to make sure it is a constant distance from the mast along the entire length.

You are now ready to "tune in" the desired mast bend, which is 1% of the mast height above the boom (.01 x mast height above boom). On a 50' mast, this would be .5 feet at the mid point of the mast.

Using the rigging diagram, locate d1 and d2. Before tuning, make sure the turnbuckles are adjusted back with equal thread showing. Carefully counting turns, adjust d1 port, d1 starboard, d2 port and d2 starboard evenly until the desired bend is induced. This is checked by measuring from the string down to the mast at the center of the mast.

It is important to make sure the mast is straight athwartships at this time.

You are now ready to step the mast.

Step the mast with all shrouds loosely attached.

Adjust the forestay and backstay to obtain the desired mast rake. The mast should be vertical or raked aft. The more rake, the greater the weather helm. The

forestay and backstay should have a reasonable amount of tension on them.

Adjust V2 (port and starboard) evenly until they are tight. You should finish with approximately equal amounts of thread showing on each turnbuckle.

Using the jib halyard, check the mast for athwartship plumb. Pull the halyard out to the side of the boat and below the shear. Repeat the procedure on the opposite side. If you find a big difference (more than 1/2") adjust turnbuckles an equal amount in opposite directions until the mast is straight.

Adjust V1 (port and starboard), using the above procedure.

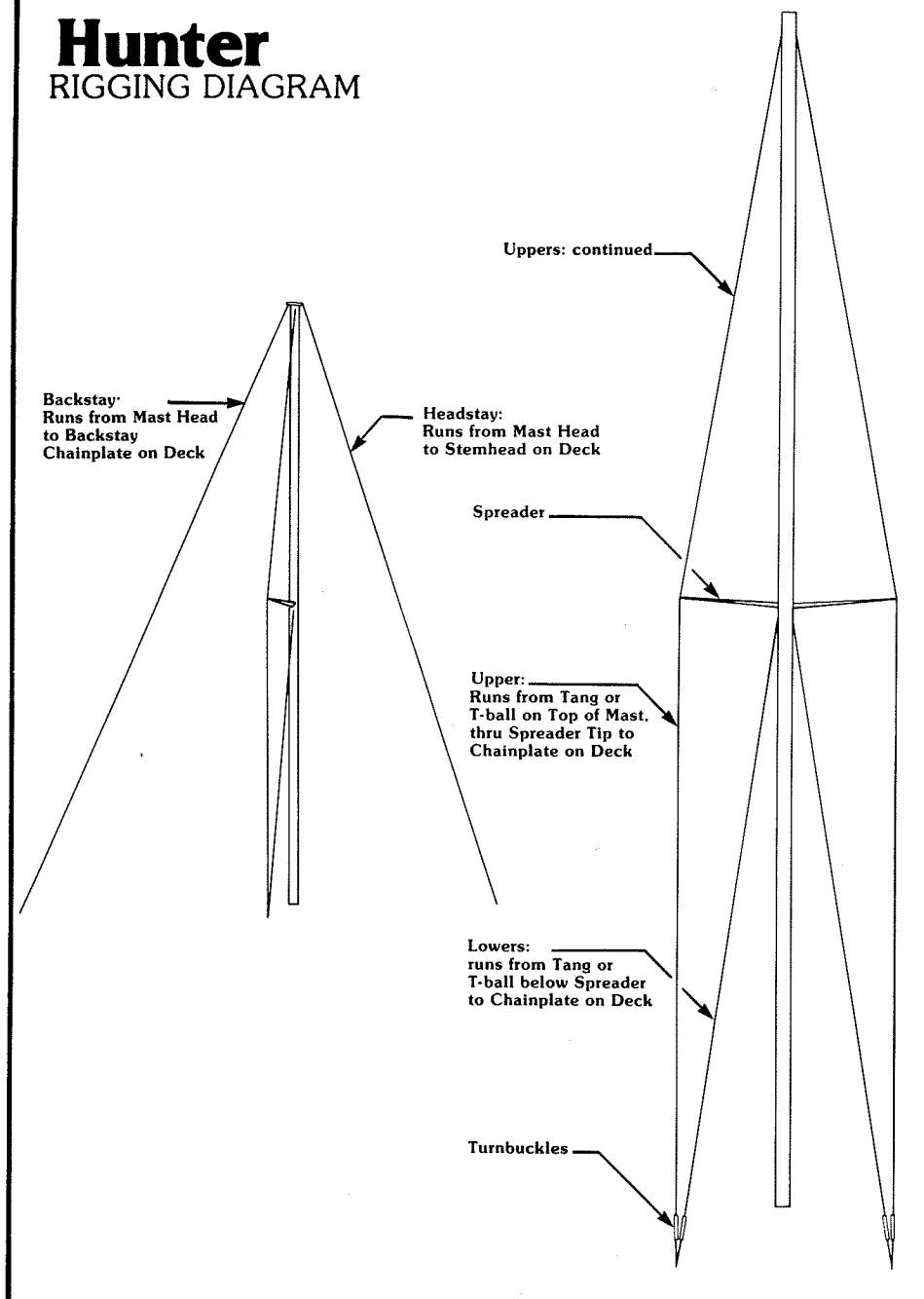
Repeat for D1 (port and starboard).

Your mast should now have the original "pre-bend" and be straight athwartship.

Check the mast tuning by sailing in medium winds (10-12 knots). Sail on both tacks, sighting up the luff groove to check athwartship straightness. Shrouds should not be loose on the leeward side. When mast tuning is complete, install cotter pins in all turnbuckles and tape over sharp edges of the cotter pins with chafe tape.

Hunter

RIGGING DIAGRAM





CARE OF RUNNING RIGGING

To protect your running rigging (sheets, halyards) from damage, wash with cold water (and a mild detergent, if necessary), especially after exposure to salt water. Rinse thoroughly and coil. Hang the tail ends of halyards off the deck to promote drying. Sheets should also be hung to dry.

Inspect all lines periodically for fraying and other damage. Lines showing substantial wear should be replaced.

CARE OF STANDING RIGGING

The stays and shrouds on your Hunter are highly durable stainless steel to insure years of reliable service. To protect your standing rigging, keep it clean, and, whenever possible, rinse thoroughly with fresh water. Check occasionally for "fishhooks," strands of wire that have broken and curled outward. These can snag sails and inflict painful cuts in bare hands. Broken strands indicate the wire is deteriorating and should be replaced.

Also inspect turnbuckles regularly and replace any missing cotter pins. Occasional lubricating improves both the life and the function to turnbuckles.

ENGINE ALIGNMENT

The engine should be aligned by experienced marine service personnel. Final alignment should be done after launching, with all normal gear aboard. A description of the procedure follows.

The coupling flanges must come together evenly at all points, a feeler gauge is used to check the gap. If adjustment is necessary, the engine is tilted up or down, and/or side to side until the flanges meet equally. Severe vibration will result from misalignment and can cause strut bearing and shaft damage.

Alignment should be checked again after several weeks of use.

SHAFT LOG

The stuffing box is held to the shaft log tube by a rubber tube, secured by hose clamps. The clamps should be tight and no water should leak from this location.

A slight drip from the stuffing box at the shaft exit is necessary (4 drops a minute).

To adjust, loosen lock nut, tighten gland nut 1/4 turn, retighten lock nut. If excessive water flow persists after adjustment, replace the packing and then adjust as above.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Your Hunter is fitted with an electrical system designed for both AC (AC not available on the 25.5 and smaller) and DC. While in port, you can operate any tool, appliance or other device designed to function on regular house current (120V) simply by plugging your dockside power cord into a convenient outlet on shore, and turning your AC main breaker on.

(DO NOT ALLOW YOUR DOCKSIDE POWER CORD TO COME IN CONTACT WITH THE WATER. NEVER OPERATE ANY AC POWER TOOL OR OTHER ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT WHILE YOU OR THE DEVICE ARE IN CONTACT WITH THE WATER.)

When leaving port, disconnect the dockside power cord and turn the main DC breaker on. This allows you to use the ship's lights and other equipment designed to operate on direct current. Keep in mind that your DC power source is a 12-volt battery and, just as with your automobile, it must be charged regularly by operating the engine. Unless a state of charge is maintained, there may not be enough power to operate the starter motor. Dangerous situations can result if the engine cannot be started when needed.

Make a regular visual check of battery(ies) to insure proper water level and to inspect terminals for signs of corrosion. If your boat sits for long periods without use, it is often a good idea to remove the battery(ies) and attach them to a trickle charger to keep them fully charged and ready for use.

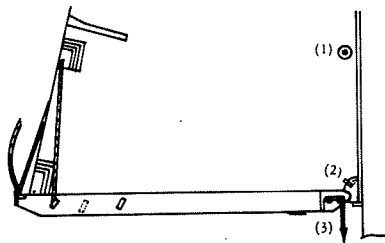
REEFING THE MAINSAIL

Your Hunter is equipped with an easy-to-use jiffy reefing system. To reef the main:

1. Ease the main sheet (boom vang if installed) — make sure topping lift is secured in position.

2. Lower main halyard so that tack reef cringle (1) can be placed on gooseneck reef hook (2). Retension main halyard when hooked in place.

3. Clew reef line (3) must now be tensioned so that clew reef cringle is brought down snugly against boom.



4. Re-adjust mainsheet and boom vang.
5. The reefed folds of cloth can be rolled up and secured with short lines through the reef points and around the folds and boom.

IMPORTANT: be sure to untie these first when shaking out the reef.

6. To unreef, reverse the process.

OPERATION OF THE WATER SYSTEM

The water heater operates either on 120 volts AC or when the engine is running. To obtain hot water from the engine it must run a minimum of one half hour.

CAUTION: do not turn the water heater on until you are sure the tank is filled with water. To do so will destroy the heating element, which would not be covered by the warranty.

Pressure water pumps are the demand type. Once the circuit breaker switch is on, opening the faucet will produce water flow.

NOTE: intermittent operation of the fresh water pump while all faucets are



closed usually indicates a leak somewhere in the lines. Trace the lines to locate the leak and correct.

STOVE OPERATION

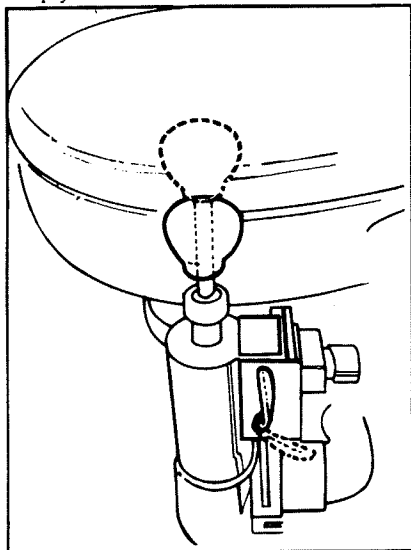
Follow the operating instructions supplied with the unit installed with your boat.

TOILET

IMPORTANT: When not in use, lever must be left in the dry position to prevent flooding.

Before using, place the lever in the wet position and pump slowly to partly fill and wet the inside of the bowl. Return to dry position.

After using: return the lever to the wet position for flushing and pump until the bowl is thoroughly cleaned. Continue with several more full strokes to flush discharge lines. Return lever to the dry position and pump slowly until bowl is empty.



CLEANING OF FIBERGLASS SURFACES

Fiberglass surfaces should be cleaned regularly. Normal accumulations of surface dirt can be removed simply by occasional rinsings with water. If your boat is operated in saltwater, more frequent rinsing will be required. To remove stubborn dirt, grease or oil, use a mild detergent and a soft brush. Rinse with clean fresh water.

It is also a good idea to wax the fiberglass once or twice a year to maintain a deep, glossy appearance. Your local marine supply should be able to supply an appropriate wax.

FIBERGLASS REPAIRS

Your Hunter dealer can supply you with the proper gel coat to be used in repairing any hairline cracks or chips.

1. Using a mild detergent solution, clean repair area completely of wax, dirt or oil and dry completely.

2. To patch "spiderweb" or hairline cracks, begin by widening the crack so that it will hold putty. This is most easily done with an electric drill or router equipped with a V-shaped grinding bit. Also, cut a quarter inch or so beyond the end of each crack to relieve any stress.

3. Brush away all dust from the crack.

4. Mix gel coat with filler powder to form a creamy consistency, mix more than enough patching compound to do the job and stir to a smooth blend. Temperatures should be in the 60's or above, or a heat lamp should be used.

5. Using a putty knife, work the mixture firmly into the crack to eliminate air bubbles. Leave an excess of about 1/16th of an inch above the surface of the crack to allow for shrinkage.



6. Since gel coat will only dry fully in the absence of air, cover the area with a sheet of cellophane or plastic food wrap and tape edges to make the covering airtight.

7. When the putty has reached a tacky consistency, peel back the seal and carefully slice away the excess filler that protrudes above the surface.

8. Replace seal and allow putty to harden. Once hardened, remove seal and sand flush using 320 wet or dry sandpaper and follow with 600 wet sandpaper. Buff with fine buffing compound to desired luster and finish by applying a coat of wax.

SAIL CARE AND STORAGE

Your Hunter comes with Dacron mainsail and 110% genoa jib. To extend the life of your sails and maintain their best performance:

1. Never use them in wind ranges that exceed their capabilities.
2. Never let them luff for extended periods of time.
3. Rinse your sails in fresh water whenever possible if you sail in saltwater. Tub wash them every few seasons to keep them bright and attractive. **DO NOT MACHINE WASH.** Use a mild detergent in warm water, and **REMOVE ALL DETERGENTS COMPLETELY WITH A THOROUGH RINSING.**

For oil and grease stains, use commercial cleaning solvents. Should a yellow stain develop, bleach with oxalic acid and rinse thoroughly. Rust stains should be soaked in a warm solution of two parts hydrochloric acid per 100 parts water, rinsing thoroughly.

After rinsing your sails, spread them and allow to dry thoroughly before bagging. This is a good time to inspect them for minor damage. First spread sail on flat surface, then fold in a smooth accordeon

pleat from the foot to the head. Next roll the folded sail from the clew to the tack and slide carefully into bag.

At the end of each season, it is good practice to have your local sailmaker inspect your sails for signs of wear and tear.

TEAK CARE

Teak wood is an extremely durable wood with a high oil content. To maintain that durable quality it should be given a coat of teak oil once a year or more in northern climates and twice a year or more in tropical climates.

Teak can be allowed to weather out, as seen on many boats, but this will eventually lead to cracking and splitting.

If you wish to maintain your teak with varnish, resin or urethane; a sealer should be applied after cleaning and sanding. Complete finish procedures can be obtained from your marine finish products manufacturer or supplier.

SERVICING OF PUMPS

All pumps should be checked frequently to insure proper operation. **THIS IS AN ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT REGULAR MAINTENANCE ITEM SINCE FUNCTIONING OF A PUMP COULD SAVE YOUR VESSEL FROM SERIOUS DAMAGE AT SOME FUTURE TIME.**

Inspect all hoses for chafing and dry rot. See that hose clamps are tight.

Check to see that pump impeller area is clean and free from obstructions.

Inspect electrical wiring for corrosion.

Make sure float switch moves freely and is making an electrical connection.



WINCH MAINTENANCE

Follow the maintenance instructions prescribed by the winch manufacturer.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE OF HARDWARE

Check all fittings regularly to be sure screws are tight.

Occasionally lubricate all moving parts on such fittings as blocks, turnbuckles and cam cleats, as well as the locking pins of snatch blocks, track slides, spinnaker poles, etc.

Inspect chocks, cleats and fairleads for roughness and smooth with finegrained emery paper if necessary.

Also, replace any missing or damaged cotter pins in turnbuckles and shackles, and either tape them or use protective covers manufactured for that purpose.

STORING YOUR BOAT FOR WINTER

IMPORTANT: Winter storage should be on the cradle supplied with the boat. The cradle should be blocked level and square to prevent twisting the boat. Damage to your boat, including engine misalignment caused by twisting, is not covered by the warranty.

SAILS

Sails and synthetic lines should be washed and dried thoroughly. Sails should be properly folded and stowed in a dry, well ventilated place. Many sailboat owners send their sails back to the sail manufacturer at the end of each season. The sailmaker will check the stitching and sailcloth for wear and store the sails until the start of the next season.

CUSHIONS

Cushions should be removed and stored at home if possible. If not, prop them vertically to promote airflow around each cushion.

HATCHES

Hatches and floorboards should be left open a crack to provide ventilation for the whole boat. However, it is prudent to loosely cover any open hatches with a tarp or plastic sheeting.

WATER SYSTEM

Open a faucet and allow the pump to empty the tank. Then add approximately 2 gallons of *non-toxic* anti-freeze solution to the tank and repeat the pumping out process.

A second method is to disconnect the hoses at the pump, allowing them to drain. Find the lowest point in the system and disconnect the fitting. Open all faucets to allow the lines to drain. If possible, use a short piece of hose on the faucet to blow through the lines to clear all water.

HOT WATER HEATER

Open valve and drain fully. Leave valve open during lay-up-time.

TOILET AND HOLDING TANK

Drain and flush toilet. Using automotive anti-freeze (ethyleneglycol) in a 50/50 mixture with water, pump through toilet and into holding tank.

ENGINE

1. Drain the cooling water completely out of the engine and flush the line thoroughly with fresh water. Don't use high pressure through the line.

2. Remove the fuel completely from all fuel lines.

3. Disconnect the main battery cables from the battery terminals.