

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION FOR BOTTOM PAINTING

WARNING!

Do not use any sanding, sandblasting or other abrasive preparation of bottom as this will void your hull blistering warranty. More information on the warranty is available in other place in this owner's manual.

BOTTOM PAINTING:

Choose a bottom paint system that suits the environment in your area, and that will give you a long time of limited growth and easy cleaning of the bottom.

Follow the procedure recommended by the manufacturer of the paint, making sure not to void the blistering warranty. The procedure for preparing for and painting the bottom varies between paint manufacturers, but should always include dewaxing, etching and sometimes priming of the surface.

The rudder shall always be bottom painted using a white bottom paint, to avoid heat buildup in the rudder when the boat is on land. For further instructions on preparation of rudder: See instr. sheet from Foss Foam, Inc. under General Information heading.

TEAK CARE

Teak wood is a high quality, extremely durable wood with a high oil content. In order to help you protect the original beauty of your teak interior, we have sealed the beauty of your interior with a 3 to 4 coat finish system of high quality Seafin Teak Oil, manufactured by *Dalys* (wood finishing products). This material is a penetrating oil that dries to a low sheen to seal and protect the wood from moisture and weathering. It creates a durable, non-slip surface to repel water and resist wear. It won't chip, peel or blister. It reduces work and maintenance cost because it is easy to maintain and repair. With proper maintenance it will out live urethane varnish on interior and even exterior surfaces. (floor, bulkheads, trim wood & furniture).

MAINTENANCE

When oiled surfaces require renewing, simply wipe the surface area free of loose dirt, dust or other contaminants. Dampen a cloth with the Seafin Teak Oil and wipe on. Let stand for 5-15 minutes then polish dry.

REPAIRS

When wood work is damaged from scrapes or abrasions that go into or thru the finish, take the following steps:

1. Take 180 to 220 grit wet/dry sand paper to smooth out rough spots.
2. Wipe clean of dust and dirt with a clean rag. Note - before applying oil wood surface must be dry.
3. Wipe or brush on oil, allow to penetrate 5-15 minutes while surface is still wet.
4. Sand until smooth with a 400A wet/dry sand paper.
5. Wipe dry with a clean rag. Allow 8-12 hours drying time.
6. Apply 2nd coat, and repeat above procedure.

This process may be repeated as many times as needed to bring damaged area back up to its original finish. If you have trouble with getting the same sheen, you may apply with a completely dampened/rung out rag, a very light coat over this area and/or whole surface area to get an even sheen.

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MAINTENANCE

Engine, Transmission and Drivetrain

ENGINE: Follow the fuel and lubrication requirements in the Engine Manual. Check the engine oil level before and after operation and use quality motor oil (refer to Engine Manual). Be certain the proper amount of oil is in the crankcase at all times.

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.

(Refer to this manual's alignment drawing)

Any questions or problems concerning the engine, please contact our distributor, Mack Boring at (201) 964-0700.

TRANSMISSION: Follow the lubrication requirements of the Engine Manual. The oil level should be checked immediately after operation.

DRIVETRAIN: The shaft log (stuffing box) should be inspected periodically.

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 (four drops a minute) and is normal.

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

Steering

Refer to the manufacturer's instructions for maintaining pedestal steering system. Cables should routinely be inspected for proper tension. Lightly oil all cables.

Electrical Systems

The electrical system is a 12-volt, negative ground installation. The owner should weekly inspect battery(ies), terminals and cables for signs of corrosion, cracks, and electrolyte leakage. Battery terminals are to be kept clean and greased. Refer to separate instructions on batteries, wiring diagram, and electronics.

MAINTENANCE

Plumbing Systems

All pumps should be checked frequently to insure proper operation. **This is an especially important regular maintenance item since proper functioning of a pump could save your vessel from serious damage in the future.**

Inspect all hoses for chafing and dry rot. See that hose clamps are tight. Check that the pump impeller area is clean and free of obstructions.

Inspect electrical wiring for corrosion. Make sure float switches move freely and are making an electrical connection. Refer to Engine Manual.

The owner should become familiar with the layout of the water and waste systems by walking through the boat with the diagrams provided in this manual. It is especially important that the owner knows all thru-hull valve locations and inspects for leaks frequently. Refer to plumbing diagrams in Spec & Tech section.

General Thru-hull List (*varies from boat to boat-see diagrams in Spec & Tech Info.*)

- 1) Engine cooling system
- 2) Galley sink
- 3) Head sink
- 4) Head toilet (water intake)
- 5) Holding tank discharge
- 6) Scupper drains

Fuel System

The owner should inspect the condition of fuel lines for cracks or leaks. A primary source of fuel-related problems is water in the system. The owner should seek out only well maintained fueling facilities and make sure fuel fill caps are tightly secured after filling. Check and maintain fuel filters periodically. Refer to your Engine Manual for additional information.

General Care

CLEANING 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 salt water, 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 provide an appropriate wax.

Sail Care: Sunlight is a sail's worst enemy, so cover the sails when they are not in use. An ultraviolet guard, fitted down the leech of a roller headsail, will protect the exposed part from the weathering effect of the sun and from dirt and grit. Mildew, which discolors, is prevented by storing sails dry and by hand-washing twice a season.

MAINTENANCE

Sail care continued.

Check all sails regularly for chafe, particularly where they chafe on deck fittings or rigging, at reef points, batten sleeves and the foot of the headsail. Sail batten pockets should be inspected on a regular basis.

To stow the mainsail, start at the leech and flake it on to the boom, left and right, in about 18-in. (46-cm) folds, while pulling the leech aft. Secure with a sail tie and continue to the luff. Lash to the boom with sail ties or shock cord.

The headsail, neatly rolled and fastened, can be temporarily stowed along the lifelines. To stow below, flake it into a length; 1. then roll from luff to leech, 2. Take care not to crease the leech. Pack in a clearly marked bag.

Fabric Care

If wet, prop cushions vertically to promote airflow around each cushion. Cushions can be cleaned by most dry cleaners. Dry clean **only**.

Winch Maintenance

Follow the maintenance instructions prescribed by the winch manufacturer. We recommend a minimum of an annual cleaning and light greasing.

General Hardware Maintenance

Check all fittings regularly to be sure screws are tight. Occasionally lubricate (use silicone lubricants) 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 fine grained 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.

MAINTENANCE

Electrolysis and Galvanic Protection

Salt water allows electric current to flow from anodic to cathodic material. Any two metals from two components, and their relative positions in the galvanic rating table, will determine which loses material (the anode) and which remains largely undisturbed (the cathode). The rate of wear is determined by the distance apart on the galvanic table of two metals. Thus a sacrificial zinc anode is often fitted to the underwater area of a boat to attract any destructive currents away from bronze or steel propeller shafts, for example.

It is not enough to know that your boat does not suffer from electrolysis: a newcomer in the adjacent marina berth may start a too-friendly association with metal components on it. An easy place to fit an anode is on the propeller shaft, or covering the propeller nut. The anode should not be painted because this will only defeat the purpose.

To prevent electrolysis in sea water, the difference between the voltage of two adjacent metals should not exceed 0.20V. Zinc and carbon steel, for example, used together, risk corrosion, while lead and active stainless steel are compatible. Metals with a high voltage corrode faster and need a larger area to diffuse the electro-chemical reaction.

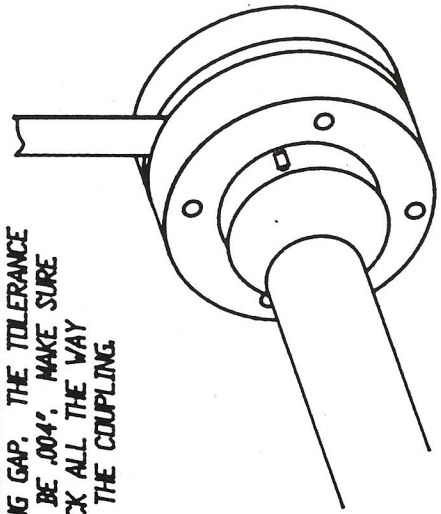
MAINTENANCE

Alignment Procedure

1. Separate the coupling, move the shaft end back to clear the pilot in the center.
2. Establish the shaft in the center of the shaft log by raising the shaft until it touches the top of the log - note position - lower the shaft until it touches bottom of the log - note position - repeat sidewise and locate shaft in the center; block shaft in this position, using a block of wood under the shaft packing gland.
3. Now, adjust the engine mounts to allow the pilot on the coupling halves to slip together without moving shaft up, down, or sideways.
4. Adjust the engine mounts as necessary until a 0.004" feeler gauge will not enter anywhere along the edge of the flange between the faces.
5. Tighten the locks on the adjustable mounts.
6. Re-check coupling with feeler, re-adjust if necessary.
7. Check stuffing box (allow to drip slightly).

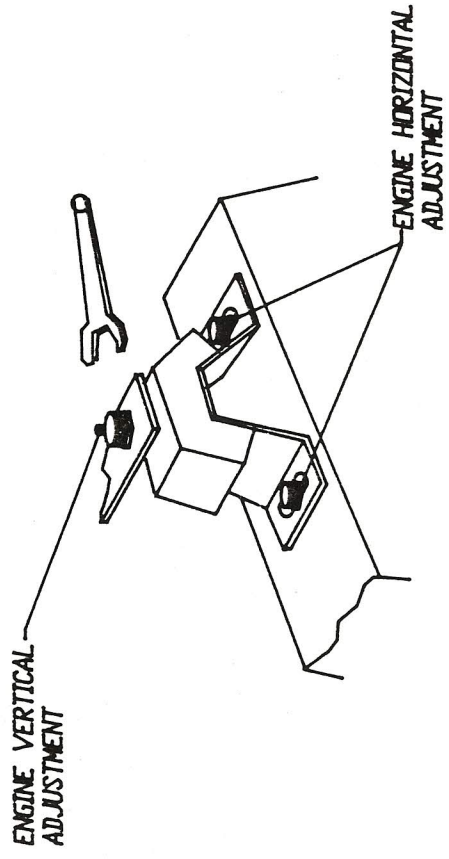
STEP 2

USE FEELER GAUGE TO CHECK COUPLING GAP. THE TOLERANCE SHOULD BE .004". MAKE SURE TO CHECK ALL THE WAY AROUND THE COUPLING.



NOTE: CHECK COUPLING GAP WITHOUT COUPLING BOLTS IN PLACE.

STEP 1



HUNTER

ALIGNMENT DIAGRAM GEN2619A

STORAGE/WINTERIZATION

IMPORTANT: Winter storage is recommended to be done in one of the following three ways, either: 1) by blocking the boat via a cradle; or 2) with chained stands on level ground; or 3) by storing the boat in the water with a bubbler system to prevent icing. Damage to your boat, including engine misalignment caused by twisting, is not covered by the warranty.

SAILS

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.

ELECTRICAL

Remove battery from boat. (Refer to Engine Manual.) and charge. It is a good idea to also to remove the electronics (Radio, Radar, etc.) and store in a safe place.

CUSHIONS

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

HATCHES

Tenting the deck during storage will help prevent ice from forming and damaging hatches and deck fittings. The installation of a passive vent will help with ventilation while the boat is in storage.

WATER SYSTEM - WATER HEATER

WATER SYSTEM:

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

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. A diluted solution with baking soda will help freshen the system.

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. Refer to Galley/Head section for instructions.

STORAGE/WINTERIZATION CONTINUED.

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.
4. To prevent corrosion inside the cylinders, pour a little lubricating oil into the suction pipe while turning the engine. Enough oil to reach the intake/exhaust valve is sufficient.
5. Put the piston at top dead center of compression stroke so that the intake/exhaust valves are completely closed.
6. Apply a thin anti-corrosion treatment to the plating and exposed painted surfaces.
7. The engine should be in a well ventilated area, and protected from any kind of dampness.
8. Put a dust cover over the engine.
9. Check your operation manual for engine diagram and for "Manufacturer's Recommended Winterizing Procedures."

OUTBOARD ENGINE

Take it home and store it in a safe place. Be very careful storing the gas tank as the gasoline is very flammable. Refer to "Engine Manual" for specific maintenance schedule.

DEPARTURE FROM THE BOAT

The check list for leaving a boat unattended is very important because items overlooked often will not be remembered until you are far from the boat and corrective actions are impractical or impossible. Primary choices for this list are items relating to the safety and security of the unattended craft—turning off fuel valves, the proper settings for electrical switches, pumping out the bilge and leaving the switch on automatic (or arranging for periodic pumping out). Other departure check list items are securing ports, windows, hatches, and doors.

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

Routine maintenance check lists should include items based on how much the boat is used (usually in terms of engine hours) and on calendar dates (weekly, monthly, or seasonal checks). Typical of the former are oil level checks and changes, and oil and fuel filter changes.

On a calendar basis the lists should note such matters as electrolyte levels in storage-batteries, pressure gauges on dry-chemical fire extinguishers, and all navigation lights. Check the operation of automatic bilge alarms or pump switches by running water into the boat. Periodically close and open seacocks several times to ensure their free and easy operation in case they are needed in an emergency. Equipment and supplies carried on board for emergencies should be inspected for any signs of deterioration.