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- Hot Water Manual
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Other:			
-			

# Welcome to THE HUNTER MARINE FAMILY

Congratulations on your new sailing yacht manufactured by Hunter Marine. We have engineered and constructed your boat to be as fine a yacht as any afloat. In order to get the best performance and most enjoyment from your boat you should be familiar with its various elements and their functions. For your sailing pleasure and safety, please take time to study this manual.

We stand behind the quality of your boat with a warranty, which you should review. To insure the validity of your warranty, please complete the attached card and send it to us within ten (10) days of the purchase date. Section 15 of the U.S. Federal Boat Safety Act requires registration of a boat's first owner. The warranty data should also be recorded in the space below for your own reference.

This manual has been compiled to help you operate your craft with safety and pleasure. It contains details of the craft; equipment supplied

or fitted, systems, and information on operation and maintenance. Please read it carefully, and familiarize yourself with the craft before using it. If this is your first sailboat or you are changing to a type of craft you are not familiar with, please ensure that you obtain proper handling and operating experience before you assume command of the craft. Your dealer or national sailing federation or yacht club will be pleased to advise you of local sea schools or competent instructors.

PLEASE KEEP THIS MANUAL IN A SAFE PLACE AND HAND IT OVER TO THE NEW OWNER IF YOU SELL THE CRAFT.

You should also complete the warranty cards for your engine, stove, head, electric water pump and other accessories. These are enclosed in the manufacturers' manuals that are packaged with your owner's manual.

### OWNER INFORMATION CARD

HULL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER IS ON THE STARBOARD AFT SIDE OF THE HULL OR TRANSOM.
THIS NUMBER MUST BE GIVEN IN ALL NECESSARY CORRESPONDENCE.

HULL NO.	DATE DELIVERED TO OWNER		
YACHT NAME			
OWNER NAME			
STREET ADDRESS			
CITY	STATE/COUNTRY	ZIP CODE	
HOME PORT			
ENGINE MODEL	SERIAL NO.	PROPELLER SIZE	
DEALER		PHONE	
STREET ADDRESS			
CITY	STATE/C	OUNTRY	ZIP CODE

### HUNTER MARINE LIMITED WARRANTY

### LIMITED ONE-YEAR WARRANTY

Hunter Marine warrants to the first-use purchaser and any subsequent owner during the warranty period, that any part manufactured by Hunter will be free of defects caused by faulty workmanship or materials

for a period of twelve (12) months from the date of delivery to the first-use purchaser under normal use and service. During this period, Hunter will repair or replace any part judged to be defective by Hunter.

### LIMITED FIVE-YEAR HULL STRUCTURE AND BOTTOM BLISTER WARRANTY

Hunter warrants to the first-use purchaser and any subsequent owner during the warranty period that the hull of each boat will be free from structural defects in materials and workmanship for a period of five (5) years from the date of delivery to the first-use purchaser under normal use and service.

This limited warranty applies only to the structural integrity of the hull and supporting pan/grid or stringer system. Hulls, pan/grid or stringers modified in any way or powered with engines other than the type and size installed or specified by Hunter are not covered by this limited warranty. The obligation of Hunter under this limited warranty is restricted to the repair or replacement of hulls that are determined to be structurally defective.

Hunter also warrants to the first-use purchaser and any subsequent owner during the warranty period that the boat will be free from gel-coat blistering on underwater surfaces of the hull, excluding the keel and rudder, for a period of five (5) years from the date of delivery to the first-use purchaser

under normal use and service. During this period, Hunter will supply or reimburse an authorized Hunter dealer for all of the parts and labor required to repair a blistered underwater surface of the hull. The labor cost reimbursement will be based on the Labor Allowance Schedule established by Hunter. However, if a non-Hunter dealer performs the repair, the repair cost must be authorized by Hunter in advance and be based on a reasonable number of hours as determined by Hunter. Transportation, hauling, launching, bottom paint, storage, dockage, cradling rental, rigging and derigging, or other similar costs will not be paid by Hunter. We recommend that the repair be done during a seasonal haul out for service or storage.

The bottom blister warranty is **void** under the following circumstances:

- (1) If the gel-coat has been sanded, sandblasted, or subjected to abrasion or impact.
- (2) If the instructions provided in the Hunter Owner's manual regarding bottom preparation techniques are not followed.

### RESTRICTIONS APPLICABLE TO WARRANTIES

These limited warranties *do not cover* the following:

- (1) Paint, window glass, gel-coat, upholstery, engines, engine parts, bilge pumps, stoves, blowers, pressure water pumps, propellers, shafts, rudders, controls, instruments, keels and equipment not manufactured by Hunter. Any warranty made by the manufacturer of such items will be, if possible, given on to the first-use purchaser.
- (2) Problems caused by improper maintenance, storage, cradling, blocking,

normal wear and tear, misuse, neglect, accident, corrosion, electrolysis or improper operation.

THIS WARRANTY IS EXPRESSLY IN LIEU OF ANY AND ALL OTHER REMEDIES AND WARRANTIES EXPRESSED AND IMPLIED, INCLUDING THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS. SOME STATES OR COUNTRIES DO NOT ALLOW LIMITATIONS ON HOW LONG AN IMPLIED WARRANTY LASTS, SO THE ABOVE LIMITATION MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU. THE PURCHASER

### HUNTER MARINE LIMITED WARRANTY

ACKNOWLEDGES THAT NO OTHER REPRESENTATIONS WERE MADE TO HIM ANY CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES THAT MAY BE INCURRED ARE EXCLUDED AND JUDGED DEFECTIVE BY HUNTER. SOMESTATES OR COUNTRIES DO NOT ALLOW THE EXCLUSION OF INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, SO THE

OR HER WITH RESPECT TO THE QUALITY AND FUNCTION OF THE BOAT. ABOVE LIMITATION OR EXCLUSION MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU. THIS WARRANTY GIVES YOU SPECIFIC LEGAL RIGHTS, AND YOU MAY ALSO HAVE OTHER RIGHTS THAT VARY FROM STATE TO STATE OR COUNTRY TO COUNTRY.

### WARRANTY REGISTRATION

These limited warranties shall not be effective unless the Hunter Warranty Registration Form and Pre-Delivery Service Record, which are furnished with each new boat, are filled out completely and returned to Hunter within fifteen (15) days of delivery. Responsibility for sending the completed Registration Form remains with the dealer.

It is critical that the Warranty Registration Form is signed by both the dealer and the owner and returned to Hunter. Warranty coverage cannot be initiated until Hunter receives the completed form. All repairs and/or replacements will be made by an authorized Hunter dealer, or at the option of Hunter, at the Hunter plant. If the repairs are of such a nature that the warranty work must be performed at the Hunter plant, the owner shall pay transportation costs to and from the Hunter plant. The labor cost reimbursement will be based on a labor allowance schedule established by Hunter and where not applicable, on a reasonable number of hours as determined by Hunter. An authorized Hunter service representative must approve any repairs and replacements in advance.

### TRANSFER OF LIMITED WARRANTIES

Limited warranties will be transferred to a subsequent purchaser of the boat if:

- (1) The subsequent purchaser gives Hunter written notice of transfer of ownership within thirty (30) days of the transfer.
- (2) The notice shall include the name, address and telephone number of the

subsequent purchaser, the date of purchase, the hull number, and the name of the seller of the boat.

Hunter will mail notice of expiration dates of the limited warranties to the subsequent owner. The transfer of the ownership of the will not extend the expiration dates of the limited warranties.

### EPOXY BARRIER COAT

Should a customer wish to have an epoxy barrier applied to the hull, (ex. Interlux Interprotect 1000/2000, West Systems, VC Tar), this will not void the five-year blister warranty. This refers to epoxy barrier coatings as mentioned above, not epoxy primer paints.

If an epoxy barrier coat is applied to a Hunter vessel, it must be registered with the Warranty Department **prior** to application of the product. If the dealer applies bottom paint only, sanding **will not** be allowed and the no sanding system must be used.

### CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEY

During the first year of ownership, the first purchaser will receive two Customer Satisfaction Surveys: the first (CSS #1) will be received shortly after taking delivery and focuses on the customer's experience with the dealer and commissioning of the boat, and the owner's initial satisfaction. The

second survey (CSS #2) is given nine to ten months into ownership, and primarily gives the customer an opportunity to evaluate dealer service capability and the boat's functional systems and characteristics. Both surveys are contingent upon receipt of the first purchaser's Warranty Registration form.

## HUNTER MARINE'S OWNER AND FOUNDER WARREN R. LUHRS

### **BRIEF BACKGROUND**

Warren Luhrs was born in East Orange, New Jersey in 1944 into a family with an established tradition in the maritime and transportation industries. His greatgrandfather, Henry, was a railroad and clipper-shipping pioneer in America, while his great-uncle John helped build the famous St. Petersburg to Moscow railroad for Czar Alexander II.

Henry Luhrs owned shares in twenty-two different ocean-going vessels – barks, brigs, and schooners - and was the principal owner of the bark *Sophia R. Luhrs*, named for his wife. He was also a partner with Albert Sprout, who managed the shipyard where the *Sophia R. Luhrs* was built in Melbridge, Maine.

Warren Luhrs' father Henry worked at a small boat manufacturer in Morgan, New Jersey, and later started his own company, continuing the Luhrs' family sea tradition during the great depression. During World War II he repaired boats and installed ice sheathing on their bows for the Coast Guard.

After the War, Henry built 27-foot fishing boats and in 1948 began to construct custom-built pleasure craft. He then turned to skiffs and in 1952 incorporated as Henry Luhrs Sea Skiffs, where he constructed lapstrake sea skiffs using assembly-line techniques. Henry personally "shook down" his prototypes on family trips up the Hudson River to Lake Champlain.

The sea skiff is a class of boat that has been very popular, owing to its seaworthiness. It features a sharp bow, which reduces pounding in surf or choppy seas, and a hull whose forward section is rounded below the waterline to increase stability in rough water or a following sea. Such skiffs can either be smooth sided or of a lapstrake construction.

Inspired by Henry Ford, Henry Luhrs' aimed to give the average man the opportunity to enjoy the luxury of boating by building an affordable and reliable boat. He was both designer and engineer, and his progressive new exhibited his talent models innovation. He successfully changed the line of the bow from straight to curved at a time when the industry trend was a straight square effect, and he is believed to be the first designer-builder to popularize a small boat with a fly bridge.

In 1960, Luhrs acquired the Ulrichsen Boat Company of Marlboro, New Jersey. It was here that Luhrs' Alura fiberglass division was located. In 1965, Henry sold his company to Bangor Arrostook Railroad, which was to become the recreational conglomerate Bangor-Punta. It was also during this period that Silverton of Tom's River, New Jersey was purchased by John and Warren Luhrs.

Today, Warren R. Luhrs and his brother John own the Luhrs Group of marine manufacturers, which consists of Silverton Marine, Mainship Motor Yachts, and Luhrs Fishing Boats with its Alura division, as well as Hunter Marine, which exclusively manufactures sailboats.

In January of 1996, the Luhrs family transferred a portion of the Luhrs Group to its employees through an ESOP program.

### Α

Aback: describes a sail when the wind strikes it on the lee side.

Abaft: towards the boat's stern.

Abeam: at right angles to the center-

line of the boat.

Aft: at or near the stern.

Amidships: the center of the boat. athwartships and fore and aft.

Anti-fouling: a poisonous paint compound used to protect the underwater part of a hull from marine

Apparent wind: The direction and speed of the wind felt by the crew. It is a combination of true wind and that created by the movement of the boat.

Astern: behind the boat; to go astern is to drive the boat in reverse.

Athwartships: at right angles to the fore and aft line of the boat.

### В

Back: when a wind backs, it shifts anticlockwise.

Back a sail: to sheet it to windward so that the wind fills on the side that is normally to *leeward*.

Backstay: a stay that supports the mast from aft and prevents its forward movement.

Ballast: extra weight, usually lead or iron, placed low in the boat or externally on the keel to provide

Ballast keel: a mass of ballast bolted to the keel to increase stability and prevent a keel boat from capsizing.

Batten: a light, flexible strip fed into a batten pocket at the leech of the sail to support the roach.

Beam: 1, the maximum breadth of a boat; 2, a transverse member that supports the deck; 3, on the beam means that an object is at right angles to the centerline.

Bear away: to steer the boat away from the wind.

Bearing: the direction of an object from an observer, measured in degrees true or magnetic.

**Beat**: to sail a *zigzag course* towards the wind, close-hauled on alternate tacks.

Delay: to make fast a rope around a cleat, usually with a figure-of-eight knot.

Bend: 1, to secure a sail to a spar before hoisting; 2, to moor a boat; 3, a sleeping place on board.

**Bight:** a *bend* or loop in a rope.

Bilge: the lower, round part inside the hull where the water collects.

**Block:** a pulley in a wooden or plastic case, consisting of a sheave around which a rope runs. It is used to change the direction of pull.

Boot-topping: a narrow colored stripe painted between the bottom paint and the topside enamel.

Bottlescrew: see Rigging screw.

Broach: when a boat running downwind slews broadside to the wind and heels dangerously. It is caused by heavy following seas or helmsman's error.

Broad reach: the point of sailing between a beam reach and a run. when the wind blows over a quarter.

**Bulkhead:** a partition wall in a boat normally fitted athwartships

Caulk: to make the seams between wooden planks watertight by filling with cotton, oakum or a compound.

**Cavitation:** the formation of a vacuum around a propeller, causing a loss in efficiency.

Center-board: a board lowered through a slot in the keel to reduce leeway.

Center-line: center of the boat in a fore and aft line.

Center of effort (COE): the point at which all the forces acting on the sails are concentrated.

Center of lateral resistance (CLR): the underwater center of pressure about which a boat pivots when changing course.

Chain pawl: a short lug which drops into a toothed rack to prevent the anchor chain running back.

Chain plate: a metal plate bolted to the boat to which the shrouds or backstays are attached.

Chart datum: reference level on a chart below which the tide is unlikely to fall. Soundings are given below

chart datum. The datum level varies according to country and area.

Chine: the line where the bottom of the hull meets the side at an angle.

Cleat: a wooden, metal or plastic fitting around which rope is secured.

Clevis pin: a locking pin through which a split ring is passed to prevent accidental withdraw.

Clew: the after, lower center of a sail where the foot and *leech* meet.

Close-hauled: the point of sailing closest to the wind; see also beat.

Close reach: the point of sailing between close-hauled and a beam reach, when the wind blows forward of the beam.

Close-winded: describes a boat able to sail very close to the wind.

Coaming: the raised structure surrounding a hatch, cockpit, etc., which prevents water entering.

Cotter pin: soft, metal pin folded back on itself to form an eve.

Course: the direction in which a vessel is steered, usually given in degrees; true, magnetic or compass.

Cringle: 1, a rope loop, found at either end of a line of reef points; 2, an eye in a sail.

Dead run: running with the wind blowing exactly aft, in line with the center-line.

**Deviation:** the difference between the direction indicated by the compass needle and the magnetic meridian; caused by object aboard.

Displacement: 1, the weight of water displaced by a boat is equal to the weight of the boat: 2. a displacement hull is one that displaces its own weight in water and is only supported by buoyancy, as opposed to a planning hull which can exceed its hull, or displacement, speed.

Downhaul: a rope fitted to pull down a sail or spar.

Draft: the vertical distance from the waterline to the lowest point of the

Drag: 1, an anchor drags when it fails to hole: 2, the force of wind on the sails, or water on the hull, which impedes the boat's progress.

Drift: 1, to float with the current or wind; 2, US the speed of a current (rate UK); 3, UK: the distance a boat is carried by a current in a given time.

Drogue: a sea anchor put over the stern of a boat or life raft to retard drift. Drop keel: a retractable keel which can be drawn into the hull, when entering shallow waters and recovering on to a trailer.

Eve of the wind: direction from which the true wind blows.

Fair: well-faired line or surface is smoother with no bumps, hollows or abrupt changes in directions.

Fairlead: a fitting through which a line is run to alter the lead of the line.

Fathom: the measurement used for depths of water and lengths or rope. 1 fathom = 6 ft. or 1.83m.

Fid: a tapered tool used for splicing heavy rope and for sail-making, often hollow.

Fiddle: a raised border for a cabin table, chart table etc., to prevent objects falling off when the boat heels. Fix: the position of the vessel as plotted from two or more position lines.

Forestay: the foremost stay, running from the masthead to the stemhead, to which the headsail is hanked.

Freeboard: vertical distance between the waterline and the top of the deck.

### G

Genoa: a large headsail, in various sizes, which overlaps the mainsail and is hoisted in light to fresh winds on all points of sailing.

Gimbals: two concentric rings, pivoted at right angles, which keeps objects horizontal despite the boat's motion, e. g. compass and cooker.

Go about: to turn the boat through the eve of the wind to change tack.

Gooseneck: the fitting attaching the boom to the mast, allowing it to move in all directions.

Goosewing: to boom-out the headsail to windward on a run by using a

whisker pole to hold the sail on the opposite side to the mainsail.

Ground tackle: general term used for anchoring gear.

Guard rail: a metal rail fitted around the boat to prevent the crew falling overboard.

Gudgeon: a rudder fitting. It is the eye into which the pintle fits.

Guy: a steadying rope for a spar; a spinnaker guv controls the fore and aft position of the spinnaker pole: the foreguy holds the spinnaker pole forward and down.

Gybe: to change from one tack to another by turning the stern through the wind.

### Н

Halyard: rope used to hoist and lower

**Hank:** fitting used to attach the *luff* of a sail to a stay.

Hatch: an opening in the deck giving access to the interior.

Hawes pipe: see Navel pipe.

Head-topwind: when the bows are pointing right into the wind.

Headfoil: a streamlined surround to a forestay, with a groove into which a headsail *luff* slides.

**Heads:** the toilet.

Headway: the forward movement of a boat through the water.

**Heave-to:** to *back* the jib and lash the tiller to *leeward*; used in heavy weather to encourage the boat to lie quietly and to reduce headway.

Heaving line: a light line suitable for throwing ashore.

Heel: to lean over to one side.

Isobars: lines on a weather map joining places of equal atmospheric pressure.

Jackstay: a line running fore and aft, on both sides of the boat, to which safety harnesses are clipped.

Jury: a temporary device to replace lost or damaged gear.

Keel: the main backbone of the boat to which a ballast keel is bolted or through which the centerboard passes.

**Kicking strap:** a line used to pull the boom down, to keep it horizontal, particularly on a reach or run.

Lanyard: a short line attached to one object, such as a knife, with which it is secured to another.

Leech: 1, the after edge of a triangle sail; 2, both side edges of a square sail.

Leehelm: the tendency of a boat to bear away from the wind.

Lee shore: a shore on to which the wind blows.

Leeward: away from the wind; the direction to which the wind blows.

Leeway: the sideways movement of a boat off its course as a result of the wind blowing on one side of the sails.

Lifeline: a wire or rope rigged around the deck to prevent the crew falling overboard.

Limber holes: gaps left at the lower end of frames above the keel to allow water to drain to the lowest point of the bilges.

List: a boat's more or less permanent lean to one side, owing to the improper distribution of weight, e.g., ballast or water.

Log: 1, an instrument for measuring a boat's speed and distance traveled through the water; 2, to record in a book the details of a voyage, usually distances covered and weather.

Luff: the forward edge of a sail. To luff up is to turn a boat's head right into the wind.

Luff groove: a groove in a wooden or metal spar into which the luff of a headsail is fed.

Lurch: the sudden roll of a boat.

Marlin spike: a pointed steel or wooden spike used to open up the strands of rope or wire then splicing.

Mast Step: the socket in which the base of the mast is located.

Measured mile: a distance of one nautical mile measured between buoys or transits/ranges ashore, and marked on the chart.

**Member:** a part of the skeleton of the hull, such as a stringer laminated into fiberglass hull to strengthen it.

Meridian: an imaginary line encircling the Earth that passes through the poles and cuts at right angles through the Equator. All lines of longitude are meridians.

Mizzen: 1, the shorter, after-mast on a ketch or yawl; 2, the fore and aft sail set on this mast.

### Ν

Navel pipe: a metal pipe in the foredeck through which the anchor chain passes to the locker below.

Noon Sight: a vessel's latitude can be found, using a sextant, when a heavenly body on the observer's meridian is at its greatest altitude. The sight of the sun at noon is the one most frequently taken.

Off the wind: with the sheets slacked off, not close-hauled.

On the wind: close-hauled.

Out haul: a rope used to pull out the foot of a sail.

Overall length (LOA): the boat's extreme length, measured from the foremost past of the bow to the aftermost part of the stern, excluding bowspirt, self-steering gear etc.

### P

Painter: the bow line by which a dinghy, or tender, is towed or made fast.

Pintle: a rudder fitting with a long pin that fits into the gudgeon to form a hinged pivot for the rudder.

Pitch: 1, the up and down motion of the bows of a boat plunging over the waves; 2, the angle of the propeller blades.

Point of sailing: the different angles from which a boat may sail; the boat's course relative to the direction of the wind.

Port: the left-hand side of the boat, looking forward (opp. of starboard).

Port tack: a boat is on a port tack when the wind strikes the port side first and the mainsail is out to starboard. A boat on the port tack gives way to a boat on a starboard

Position line/ Line of position: a line drawn on a chart, as a result of taking a bearing, along which the boat's position must be i.e. Two position lines give a fix.

Pulpit: a metal guard rail fitted at the bows of a boat to provide safety for the crew.

Pushpit: a metal guard rail fitted at the stern.

Quarter: the portion of the boat midway between the stern and the beam; on the quarter means about 45 degrees abaft the beam.

Rake: the fore and aft deviation from the perpendicular of a mast or other feature of a boat.

Range: 1, see transit; 2, of tides, the difference between the high and low water levels of a tide; 3, the distance at which a light can be seen.

Rating: a method of measuring certain dimensions of a yacht to enable it to take part in handicap races.

Reach: to sail with the wind approximately on the beam: all sailing points between running and closehauled.

Reef: to reduce the sail area by folding or rolling surplus material on the boom or forestay.

Reefing pennant: strong line with which the *luff* or leech *cringle* is pulled down to the boom when reefing.

Rhumb line: a line cutting all meridians at the same angle; the course followed by a boat sailing in a fixed direction.

Riding light to anchor light: an allaround white light, usually hoisted on the forestay, to show that a boat under 50 ft. (15m.)is at anchor. It must be visible for 2 mls. (3 km.).

Rigging screw: a deck fitting with which the tensions of standing rigging, e.g. stays, shrouds, etc. are adjusted.

Roach: the curved part of the leech of a sail that extends beyond the direct line from head to clew.

Run: to run with the wind aft and with the sheets eased well out.

Running rigging: all the moving lines, such as sheets and halvards, used in the setting and trimming of sails.

Scope: the length of rope or cable paid out when mor anchoring.

**Scuppers:** 1, holes in the toe rail that allow water to drain off the deck: 2. drain cockpit through hull.

Seacock: a valve that shuts off an underwater inlet or outlet passing through the hull.

Seize: to bind two ropes together, or a rope to a spar, with a light line.

Serve: to cover and protect a splice or part of a rope with twine bound tightly against the lay.

Serving mallet: tool with a grooved head, used when serving a rope to keep the twine at a constant and high tension.

Set: 1, to hoist a sail; 2, the way in which the sails fit; 3, the direction of tidal current or steam.

Shackle: a metal link with removable bolt across the end; of various shapes: D, U.

**Sheave:** a grooved wheel in a *block* or *spar* for a rope to run on.

**Sheet:** the rope attached to the *clew* of a sail or to the boom, enabling it to be controlled or trimmed.

Shrouds: ropes or wires, usually in pairs, led from the mast to the chain plates at deck level to prevent the mast falling sideways; part of the standing rigging.

**Sloop:** a single-masted sailing boat with a mainsail and one head sail.

**Spar:** a general term for any wooden or metal pole, e.g., mast or boom, used to carry or give shape to sails.

Spindrift: spray blown along the surface of the sea.

Spinnaker: a large, light, balloon shaped sail set when reaching or runnina.

Splice: to join ropes or wire by unlaying the strands and interweaving

**Split pin:** see *cotter pin.* 

Spreaders: horizontal struts attached to the mast, which extends to the shrouds and help to support the mast. Stall: a sail stalls when the airflow over it breaks up, causing the boat to lose wav.

Stanchion: upright metal post bolted to the deck to support guardrails or lifelines.

Standing part: the part of a line not used when making a knot; the part of a rope that is made fast, or around which the knot is tied.

Standing rigging: the shrouds and stays that are permanently set up and support the mast.

**Starboard:** right-hand side of a boat looking forward (opp. of port).

Starboard tack: a boat is the starboard tack when the wind strikes the starboard side first and the boom is out to the port.

Stay: wire or rope which supports the mast in a fore and aft direction; part of the standing rigging.

Steerage way: a boat has steerage way when it has sufficient speed to allow it to be steered, or to answer the helm.

Stem: the timer at the bow, from the keel upward, to which the planking is attached.

Sternway: the backward, stern-first movement of a boat.

Stringer: a fore and aft member, fitted to strengthen the frames.

### Т

Tack: 1, the lower forward corner of a sail; 2, to turn the boat through the wind so that it blows on the opposite sides of the sails.

Tacking: working to windward by close-hauled on alternate sailing courses so that the wind is first on one side of the boat, then on the other.

Tack pennant: a length of wire with an eye in each end, used to raise the tack of a headsail some distance off the deck.

purchase Tackle: а system comprising of rope and blocks that is used to gain mechanical advantage.

Tang: a strong metal fitting by which standing rigging is attached to the mast or other spar.

Tender of dinghy: a small boat used to ferry stores and people to a yacht.

Terminal fitting: fitting at the end of a wire rope by which a shroud or stay can be attached to the mast, a tang or a rigging screw/ turnbuckle.

Tide: the vertical rise and fall of the oceans caused by the gravitational attraction of the moon.

Toe rail: a low strip of metal or molding running around the edge of the deck.

**Topping lift:** a line from the masthead to a spar, normally the boom, which is used to raise it.

**Topsides:** the part of a boat's hull that is above the waterline.

Track: 1. the course a boat has made good; 2, a fitting on the mast or boom into which the slides on a sail fit; 3, a fitting along which a traveller runs, used to alter the angle of the sheets.

Transit: two fixed objects are in transit when seen in line: two transit give position fix.

Traveller: 1, a ring or hoop that can be hauled along a spar, 2, a fitting that slides in a track and is used to alter the angle of the sheets.

Trim: 1, to adjust the angle of the sails, by means of sheets, so that they work most efficiently; 2, to adjust the boat's load, and thus the fore and aft angle at which it floats.

True wind: the direction and speed of the wind felt when stationary, at anchor or on land.

Turnbuckle: see Rigging screw.

Under way: a boat is under way when it is not made fast to shore, at anchor or aground.

**Uphaul:** a line used to raise something vertically. the e.a.. spinnaker pole.

Veer: 1, the wind veers when it shifts in clockwise direction; 2, to pay out anchor cable or rope in a gradual, controlled way.

### W

Wake: the disturbed water left astern of a boat.

Waterline: the line along the hull at which a boat floats.

Waterline length (WL): the length of a boat from stem to stern at the waterline. It governs the maximum speed of displacement hull and effects a boats rating.

Weather helm: (opp. of lee helm). Weather side: the side of a boat on which the wind is blowing.

Wetted surface: the area of the hull under water.

Whisker pole: a light pole used to hold out the clew of a headsail when

Winch: mechanical device. а consisting usually of a metal drum turned by a handle, around which a line is wound to give the crew more purchasing power when hauling taut a line, e.g. a jib sheet.

Windage: those parts of a boat that increase drag, e.g., rigging, spars, crew, etc.

Windlass: a winch with a horizontal shaft and a vertical handle, used to haul up the anchor chain.

Windward: the direction from which the wind blows; towards the wind (opp. of leeward).

Yawl: a two masted boat with a mizzen stepped aft of the rudder stock/ post.

### EXPLANATION OF SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This manual contains safety precautions that must be observed when operating or servicing your boat.

Review and understand these instructions.

## / DANGER

Denotes an extreme intrinsic hazard exists which would result in high probability of death or irreparable injury if proper precautions are not taken

## / WARNING

Denotes a hazard exists which can result in injury or death if proper precautions are not taken

## / CAUTION

Denotes a reminder of safety practices or directs attention to unsafe practices which could result in personal injury or damage to the craft or components

### BE PREPARED

Take a safe boating course. In the U.S., contact your local Boating Industry for details.

Carry all safety equipment required by the laws that apply to your area. Requirements are generally available from the Coast Guard or your local boating industry.



As the owner of the craft, obtaining and maintaining necessary safety equipment is your responsibility. For more information about equipment required, contact local boating authorities

### MINIMUM RECOMMENDED SAFETY EQUIPMENT

- Required life saving equipment, including life vests and throwables
- Required fire extinguishing equipment
- First Aid kit
- Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon (EPIRB)
- Manual bailing device
- Anchor with sufficient line and/or chain
- Flashlight with good batteries
- Binoculars
- VHF radio
- Appropriate navigational charts
- Flares

- Fog bell
- Noise emitting device
- Radar reflector
- Sufficient food and water provisions
- Auxiliary starting battery
- Spare fuses and bulbs
- Sunglasses and block
- Blanket

The legally required on-board safety equipment may vary by region or body of water. Please check with local authorities prior to departure for a safety examination.

### LIFE JACKETS

A life jacket may save your life, but only if you wear it. Keep jackets in a readily accessible place – not in a closed compartment or stored under other gear. Remove them from any packaging, and keep throwable floatation devices ready for immediate use.



It is very important that children, handicapped people, and non-swimmers wear lifejackets at all times. Make sure all passengers are properly instructed in use of life saving gear

### FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Approved fire extinguishers are required on most boats. local authorities can provide details. All passengers should know the location and operating procedure of each fire extinguisher. Fire extinguishers are normally classified according to fire type. Be familiar with the type of fire extinguishers you have on board.

Your boat has been equipped with an Automatic Fire Extinguisher. In the event of a fire in your engine compartment, this unit will automatically discharge. Please read your SEA-FIRE manual for operating instructions, maintenance and precautionary information.

### **FLARES**

Most boats operating on coastal waters are required to carry approved visual distress signals, therefore check with your local authorities as to which types are required.



FIRE/EXPLOSION

HAZARD;

Pyrotechnic signaling devices can cause injury and property damage if not handled properly. Follow manufacturer's directions regarding the proper use of signaling devices.

### DRUGS AND BOATING

Consumption of alcohol while boating is not recommended. The combination of noise, sun, wind, and motion act to produce fatigue on the water, and can exaggerate the effects of alcohol.



IMPAIRED OPERATION HAZARD
Operating any boat while is intoxicated or under the influence of drugs is both dangerous and illegal. Impaired vision or judgment on the water can lead to accidents and personal injury

### BEFORE GETTING UNDERWAY

- Leave a float plan (example on p. 13)
- Perform a pre-departure checklist (example on p. 12)

 Check the weather. Do not venture out if the weather is, or will be, threatening.

### WHILE UNDERWAY

- Keep a good lookout. Keep a watch to the leeward under the headsail. Keep away from swimmers, divers, and skiers.
- Know and obey local boating laws.
- Respect bad weather, and be prepared for quickly changing conditions.



**COLLISION HAZARD** 

Use extra caution in shallow water or where underwater/floating objects may be present. Hitting an object at speed or severe angle can seriously injure people and damage your boat

### PRE-DEPARTURE CHECKLIST

Check bilge for extra water
Check weather conditions and tides
Check food supply
Foul weather gear
Linen, sleeping bags
Fuel
Water
Sunscreens and sunglasses
Tools
Docking and anchor gear
Check radio operations
Navigation charts and instruments
Float plans to a friend or Coast Guard (see next page)
Fuel for stove
Cooking and eating utensils
Check battery water level
Oil level, tight Vp-belts
Check for loose electrical connections in engine compartment
Secure tools or any loose equipment in engine compartment so as not to get fouled in engine
AC systems off; electrical cord stowed
Doors and drawers secured
Check steering lock to lock
Check mast for rigging irregularities and tightness
Halyards and sheets are clear and ready to run
No lines or other obstructions near propeller or bow
Anchor ready to run
Check lifelines for tightness
Turn on fuel and waterlines
Stow all loose gear
Open engine cooling water intake thru-hull valve

### FLOAT PLAN

### 1. Name of person reporting and telephone number:

2. Description of boat			
NAME	1	ГҮРЕ	
MAKE	LENGTH	REGISTRATION#	
HULL COLOR	STRIPE COLOR	DECK COLOR	
OTHER DISTINGUISHING	G MARKS		
3. Number of Persons ab	ooard		
NAME	AGE	PHONE #	
ADDRESS			
NAME	AGE	PHONE #	
ADDRESS			
NAME	AGE	PHONE #	
ADDRESS			
<b>4. Engine</b> TYPE	H.P.	FUEL CAPACITY	
5. Safety equipment PFDs Flares Food Water 6. Radio	Mirror EPIRB	Flashlight Raft/Dinghy	
TYPE	FREQUENCIES		
7. Trip Expectations DEPARTURE TIME	DATE	FROM	
DESTINATION	RETURN DATE	NO LATER THAN	
8. Automobile: LICENSE #	STATE	MAKE	
COLOR	PARKED AT		
9. If not returned by-			
Contact the Coast Guar	d or-		
CALL -		AT-	

### AFTER SAILING CHECKLIST

When leaving your Hunter at the dock for more than a short time, it is a good idea to review the following checklist to make sure everything is in order. This

will help protect the various parts of your boat and add considerably to their attractiveness and usable life.

Flake or furl mainsail and cover, or remove and bag.
Remove and stow all portable deck hardware such as snatch blocks, winch handles, etc.
Secure the boom to the topping lifts and set it firmly amidships with the main sheet purchase. (It is also a good idea to rig a line from the steering wheel or tiller to a convenience cleat to keep the rudder from swinging back and forth with the motion of the water or employ the wheel brake if so equipped.)
Attach the shackle ends of all halyards to convenient fittings and take up slack. Find a location leading away from the mast to keep the halyard from slapping the mast.
Coil and stow all lines in line lockers
Cover the winches and steering pedestal when leaving the boat for several days or more
Close all fuel lines and seacocks
Switch off the electrical system
Pump out the bilge
Check air vents, secure ports and hatches, swab the deck, and clean deck stainless, particularly if you have operated in saltwater.
Make a final check of mooring lines, chafing gear, fenders, etc.

### **DOCKING**

Docking your boat should be handled carefully to avoid potential damage. Under normal wind and water conditions, the following considerations should be made:

- 1. Whenever possible, your approach should be made against the prevailing wind and current to assist in stopping the boat. Where these conditions are contrary, the strongest should be used to determine approach.
- 2. Approaching the dock: dock lines should be at ready, loose gear stowed and decks cleared. Determine the direction of the wind and current and when you decide which side of the boat will be against the dock, rig dock lines and fenders on the appropriate side.

One dock line should be attached to the bow cleat, another to the stern cleat opposite the side that will lie against the dock. NOTE: If the boat is to lie against a piling, rig a fender board across two or more pilings.

3. Tying up: attach bow and stern lines to dock, hauling boat in with fenders against dock. Rig crossing spring lines to limit motion forward and aft. Be sure to allow some slack in all lines to compensate for tidal activity if present. Never use bow rail, stern rail, or stanchions to secure a vessel, even for brief periods. For other types of moorings, or for abnormal wind or water conditions, consult an approved boating guide.

### **ANCHORING**

Your Hunter comes with an on deck anchor well and a Danforth type anchor as standard equipment. The anchor is selected to suit the size and weight of your boat under normal anchoring conditions, and is most effective in muddy or sandy bottoms.

When anchoring, pay particular attention to the scope of your anchor rode (the relationship between of the water and the length of the rode). A good rule of thumb is to allow a scope of about 7:1 (a rode seven times as long as the vertical distance from the bow to the bottom). A helpful aid is to mark the rode every 20 feet or so with knots or other types of indicators. Before dropping anchor, make sure the bitter end is secured to the cleat in the anchor well. Also, be sure to consider wind direction, currents,

mean low tide depths and other local conditions when anchoring, as well as positions of any boats already anchored nearby.

To weigh anchor, motor or sail (under main only) forward slowly. When at a point directly above the anchor, a quick tug should free it from the bottom. Take care not to damage the topsides when hauling.



Anchoring in unusual water/ and or weather conditions will require additional precautions. Consult an approved guide for suggestions

### DIESEL ENGINE

An engine owner's manual is supplied with your boat and should be read thoroughly. It contains technical specifications, running instructions and a maintenance schedule on lubricants and fluids. For long engine life, follow routine maintenance schedules.

You should check engine oil, transmission fluid and coolant levels. Water, rust, scale and dirt will cause serious damage to the injectors on diesel engines. You should check your filters frequently and change when necessary. Check fuel line connections for proper tightness.



**EXPLOSION/FIRE HAZARD** – Fuel system connections that are to loose or to tight can leak, resulting in fuel loss, environmental pollution and explosion/fire hazard.



**EXTREME HAZARD:** carbon monoxide gas (CO) is colorless, odorless and extremely dangerous. All engines and fuel burning appliances produce CO as exhaust. Direct and prolonged exposure to CO will cause BRAIN DAMAGE or DEATH. Signs of exposure to CO include nausea, dizziness and drowsiness. Refer to BOATING SAFETY for more information.

When you start your engine, run it a minimum of 15 minutes to bring it up to operating temperature. This insures that any condensation is evaporated. Your engine should "run out" at ¾ throttle at least once a month to clean out carbon buildup and moisture.

### FUELING YOUR DIESEL ENGINE

## **WARNING**

### **EXPLOSION/FIRE HAZARD**

- •Store flammable material in safety-approved containers. Keep containers in a locker designed by the boat manufacturer for that purpose. Never store flammable material in a non-vented space.
- •Observe "No-Smoking" while fueling.
- •Run exhaust blower at least 4 minutes before starting engine. Check bilge and engine compartments for fumes.
- •Keep ventilation system free of obstructions. Never modify the vent system.
- •Fill less than the rated capacity of the tank. Allow for fuel expansion.
- •If fuel enters bilge, do not start engine. Determine cause and severity. Contact a knowledgeable marine service to remove fuel. Do not pump overboard. Contact Coast Guard for additional advice (See Environmental Considerations Fuel & Oil Spillage.)
- Inspect fuel system regularly for leaks.

## / CAUTION

Follow engine manufacturer's recommendations for types of fuel and oil. Use of improper products can damage the engine and void the warranty.

Notice: Use fresh fuel. Fuel that has been in a tank too long can form gum and varnish, which may affect performance.

Inspect diesel fuel filters regularly. Diesel fuel must be kept as clean as possible. Keep fuel tank full.

### STARTING YOUR DIESEL ENGINE

- 1. Visually check engine compartment to see that the throttle linkage, shifting controls, electrical connections and fuel lines are properly secured.
- 2. **Before each start** check oil in engine and transmission.
- 3. Insure that the engine shut-off cable is properly secured and operating.
- 4. Place the shift lever in the neutral position. Pull out the button beside the shift lever to disengage the shift. On single lever controls, lift the collar under the shift lever knob and move the lever forward to advance the throttle for neutral warm-up.
- 5. Insert the starter key and turn to the "on" position.
- Press the starter button and hold until engine starts, then release. The buzzer and/or light should then go off. Press the starter button no longer than 5 seconds continuously.
- 7. Allow cold engine to warm up a minimum of five minutes.
- 8. When warm-up is completed, return the hand lever to neutral position, and push

- the button back to re-engage the shift. The shift is ready for shift and throttle operation.
- 9. Check that the lube oil pressure warning light and the charge lamp go off. If any of the warning lamps do not go off above 1,000 rpm, the engine is malfunctioning and should be stopped immediately. Consult your nearest engine dealer.

NOTE: The H386 and below are equipped with an "engine stop" pull lever. When pulled all the way out, this will stop the engine at any time.



Follow engine manufacturer's recommendations for types of fuel and oil. Use of improper products can damage the engine and void the warranty.

### MOTORING YOUR DIESEL ENGINE

Before departure, remember to unplug the shore power. When the engine is warm, but prior to releasing the dock lines, move the shift lever to forward and to reverse to insure that it is working properly. To increase RPMs, push throttle lever forward and pull back to decrease RPMs. IMPORTANT: When sailing, it is best to start the engine before the sails are lowered. This way, it is possible to maneuver if the engine should not start.

## **ACAUTION**

Your rigging will conduct electricity. Always check for overhead high tension wires before proceeding. Once clear, you may increase your speed in a reasonable and safe manner as desired.

### **ELECTRICAL SYSTEM**

Your Hunter is fitted with an electrical system designed for both AC and DC. While in port, you can operate any tool, appliance or other device designed to function on regular house current simply by plugging your dockside power cord into a convenient outlet on shore and turning your AC main breaker on.

## / WARNING

ELECTROCUTION HAZARD: If polarity is reversed, DO NOT use the shore power source. Immediately turn off the power source and disconnect the shore power cord. Reversed polarity is a dangerous and potentially lethal condition that may cause shock, electrocution, or death.

### **ELECTRICAL SYSTEM (continued)**

To minimize shock hazard, connect and disconnect cable as follows:

- 1. Turn off the boat's shore power connection before connecting or disconnecting shore power cable.
- Connect shore power cable at the boat first.
- 3. If polarity warning indicator is activated, immediately disconnect cable and have the fault corrected by a qualified electrician.
- 4. Disconnect shore power cable at shore outlet first.
- 5. Close inlet cover tightly.

DO NOT ALTER SHORE POWER CABLE CONNECTORS.

**Storage:** Your shore power cable set is intended for use outdoors. To prolong the life of the set, store indoors when not in use.

**General:** The metallic parts of your cable set are made to resist corrosion. In a salt-water environment, periodically wiping the exposed parts with fresh water, drying and spraying with a moisture repellent can increase life of the product.

A soiled cable can be cleaned with a grease cutting household detergent. A periodic application of vinyl protector to both ends will help to maintain cables original appearance.

In case of salt water immersion, rinse plug end and/or connector end thoroughly in fresh water, shake or blow out excess water and allow to dry. Spray with moisture repellent before re-use.

## / WARNING

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, as this may cause electrocution resulting in shock or death.

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, just as with your automobile, and it must be charged regularly by operating the engine (or by running the battery charger, if you have that option installed). 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 batteries to insure proper water level and inspect terminals for signs of corrosion. If your boat sits for long periods without use, it is often a good idea to remove the batteries and attach them to a trickle charger to keep them fully charged and ready to use.



**EXPLOSION/FIRE HAZARD** – ensure adequate ventilation of battery to prevent buildup of gases, especially hydrogen.

## / WARNING

### WHEN CHARGING THE BATTERY:

- •Battery electrolyte contains sulfuric acid. Protect your eyes, skin and clothing. In case of contact, flush thoroughly with water and get prompt medical attention, especially if your eyes are affected.
- •Batteries generate hydrogen gas that can be highly explosive. Do not smoke or allow flames or sparks near a battery, especially during charging.
- •Charge the battery in a fully ventilated place.

### ELECTRICAL SYSTEM (continued)

Hunter Marine recommends that on all boats with either/both a house and start battery, the cables be disconnected during winter storage or any time the boat is out of the water for an extended period of time. Because of the continuous electrical drain placed on the 12 volt system by certain electrical components such as stereos and CO monitors you will be preserving your batteries life expectancies.

We recommend that owners who leave their boats in the water during the sailing season charge the boats internal batteries at least once every seven days during the sailing season (we do not recommend leaving power connected to the boat if it is unattended). Completely depleting a batteries internal charge can drastically shorten its life span. This includes gel cell and glass mat batteries.

For owners who live aboard or wish to leave their boat battery switches in the on position while unattended (again, we do not recommend this) should consider installing a N20504W Nicro Solar vent to reduce the chances of the CO monitor's sounding. Only exchanging the air inside the boat on a regular basis or leaving the battery switches in the off position totally eliminates the false sounding of the monitors while 12-volt systems are operating.

### COOKING STOVE

## / WARNING

## EXPLOSION/FIRE/ASPHYXIATION HAZARD

- Open flame cooking appliances consume oxygen. This can cause asphyxiation or death.
- Maintain open ventilation.
- •Liquid fuel may ignite, causing severe burns.
- •Use fuel appropriate for type of stove.
- •Turn off stove burner before filling.
- •Do not use stove for comfort heating.
- •Use special care with flames or high temperatures near urethane foam. Once ignited, it burns rapidly, producing extreme heat, releasing hazardous gasses and consuming a large amount of oxygen.

Carefully read and understand the manufacturer's instructions prior to operating your stove. Save the instructions for review, and also to pass on to any subsequent owners.

Use only the fuel recommended by the manufacturer, and store the fuel in an approved container.

Do not smoke while working with fuel.

Immediately clean up any spilled fuel.

### **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 the "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 "dry" position and pump slowly until bowl is empty.

- There is a possibility of being fined for having an operable direct overboard discharge of waste in some waters. Removing seacock handle, in closed position, or other means must be used to avoid fine.
- •It is illegal for any vessel to dump plastic trash anywhere in the ocean or navigable waters of the United States.



Do not place facial tissue, paper towels or sanitary napkins in head. Such material can damage the waste disposal system and the environment.

### OPENING HULL PORTS

If your boat is equipped with opening hull ports, they must remain closed and secured while under sail. Your boat could take on water when it heels, causing damage to the interior due to flooding or even possible sinking of your vessel.



All hull ports must remain closed and secure while sailing.

### **PUMPS**

All pumps should be checked frequently to insure proper operation. This is an especially important regular maintenance item since a properly operating pump could save your vessel from serious damage.



Run pump only as long as necessary to remove water. Dry running can damage the pump motor

Inspect all bilge pump hoses for chafing and dry rot. See that all hose clamps are tight. Check that the bilge pump impeller area is clean and free of obstructions. Inspect electrical wiring for corrosion. Ensure that the float switch functions properly.



**SINKING HAZARD** – Ensure proper bilge pump operation.

### WATER SYSTEM OPERATION

Fill fresh water tank at deck fill. The tank filler cap will be marked "water". When tank is full, water will back up through the vent hose and exit through a vent located on the side of the hull. Use tank gauge for filling. D.C. main should be turned on first.

To activate the water system, turn on D.C. main, flip the "water pressure" switch on the electrical panel. This will start the pump and pressurize the system. When the pressure builds, the pump will shut off. With continued use of fresh water the pressure in the system is reduced, automatically restarting the pump. Make sure there is water in the system while pump is in operation to prevent damage to the motor. The pump will also run if a leak develops in the system.

NOTE: Intermittent operation of the freshwater pump while all faucets are closed usually indicates a leak somewhere in the lines. Trace the lines to locate the leak and repair.



Run pump only as long as necessary to remove water. Dry running can damage the pump motor

The water heater operates either on 120 or 240 volts AC or when the engine is running. To obtain hot water from the engine, it must run a minimum of one-half hour.

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

To operate shower, turn on hot and cold faucets until desired temperature is reached, while the showerhead is retracted at sink. Pull the showerhead out and use. The faucets must be turned off to prevent system drainage.

Opening the faucet will allow the pump to empty the tank. Flushing the tank and lines will be necessary for winterization. Refer to Maintenance & Winterization section for more information.



**SINKING HAZARD** –To ensure the safety of your vessel, always disconnect shore water and power connections when leaving your boat unattended.

### WASTE DISCHARGE

The Hunter is equipped with a head waste holding tank, hose lines, and thurfittings for either overboard discharge, using the standard equipped hand pump, deck pump out at dockside or Macerator Pump. Tank levels will be indicated on the gauge located below the main electrical panel. Familiarize

yourself with the locations of the deck pump out, overboard discharge thurhull, and vent locations pictured in the Waste Water System section, as well as your local boating regulations concerning the overboard discharge of raw sewage.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS**

### FUEL AND OIL SPILLAGE

The spilling of fuel or oil into our waterways contaminates the environment and is dangerous to wildlife. Never discharge or dispose of fuel or oil into the water. It is dangerous and unlawful. Two common types of accidental discharge are overfilling the fuel tank and pumping contaminated bilge water into the sea.



## EXPLOSION/FIRE/POLLUTION HAZARD:

Fill fuel tank to less than rated capacity.

Overfill forces fuel out the tank vents, which can cause explosion fire, or environmental pollution. Also allow for fuel expansion

### DISCHARGE AND DISPOSAL OF WASTE

Waste means all forms of garbage, plastics, recyclables, food wood, detergents, sewage, and even fish parts in certain waters. We recommend that you bring back everything you take out with you for proper disposal ashore.

Your marine holding tank (if so equipped) must, in many areas, be pumped out by an approved pump-out facility normally found at marinas.

### EXHAUST EMISSIONS

Hydrocarbon exhaust emissions pollute our water and air. Keep your engine properly tuned to reduce emissions and improve performance and economy.

### **ANTI-FOULING PAINTS**

The use of anti-fouling paints is common for boats kept in water. Be aware of environmental regulations that may govern your paint choice. These regulations may affect which paint may be used, and also the application or removal. Contact your local boating authorities for more information



### EXPLOSION/FIRE/HAZARD:

Ventilate when painting or cleaning. Ingredients may be flammable and/or explosive.

### CLEANING CHEMICALS

Cleaning chemicals should be used sparingly and not discharged into waterways. Never mix cleaners and be sure to use plenty of ventilation in enclosed areas. Do not use products that contain phosphates, chlorine, solvents, non-biodegradable or petroleum-based products.

Common households cleaning agents may cause hazardous reactions. Fumes can last for hours, and chemical ingredients can attack people, property and the environment.

# INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION FOR BOTTOM PAINTING

### **WARNING!**

Do not use any sanding, sandblasting or other abrasive reparation of the bottom, as this will

void your hull blistering warranty. See the warranty information at the beginning of this manual.

### **BOTTOM PAINTING**

Choose a bottom paint system that suits the environment in your area. Follow the procedure recommended by the manufacturer of the paint, while making sure not to void the Hunter Hull Blistering Warranty. The

procedure for preparing and painting the bottom varies between paint manufacturers, but should always include dewaxing, etching and sometimes priming of the surface.

### EPOXY BARRIER COAT

Sanding of the gel coat bottom surface will be permitted should a customer wish to have an epoxy barrier coat applied to the hull, (example Interlux Interprotect 1000, 2000, West System or VCTar). This will not void the Five-Year Blister Warranty.

Hunter Marine refers to epoxy barrier coatings as mentioned above, not epoxy primer paints.

If an epoxy barrier coat is applied to a Hunter vessel, it must be registered with the Warranty Department prior to application of the product. If the dealer applies bottom paint only, sanding **will not** be allowed and the no sanding system must be used.



Cleaning agents and paint ingredients may be flammable and/or explosive, or dangerous to inhale. Be sure to use adequate ventilation, and appropriate safety clothing.

(gloves, safety glasses, respiration, etc)

### ENGINE, TRANSMISSION & DRIVETRAIN

### **FNGINF**

Follow the fuel and lubrication requirements in the Engine Manual. Check the engine oil level before and after operation and use a quality motor oil (refer to Engine Manual). Be certain the proper amount of oils 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 sideto-side until the flanges meet evenly. Severe vibration will result from misalignment and can cause strut bearing and shaft damage. Alignment should be checked again after several weeks of use. Routine checks of coupling bolts are a must to ensure they are tight.

### **Shaft Alignment:**

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 the bottom of the log note position repeat sideways 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 .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. Recheck coupling with feeler, readjust if necessary.
- 7. Check stuffing box (allow to drip 3 to 5 drops per minute).

Any questions or problems concerning the engine, please contact the U.S. distributor, Mastery Marine at (727) 522-9471, or your local Yanmar service agent.

### TRANSMISSION

Follow the lubrication requirements of the engine manual. The oil level should be

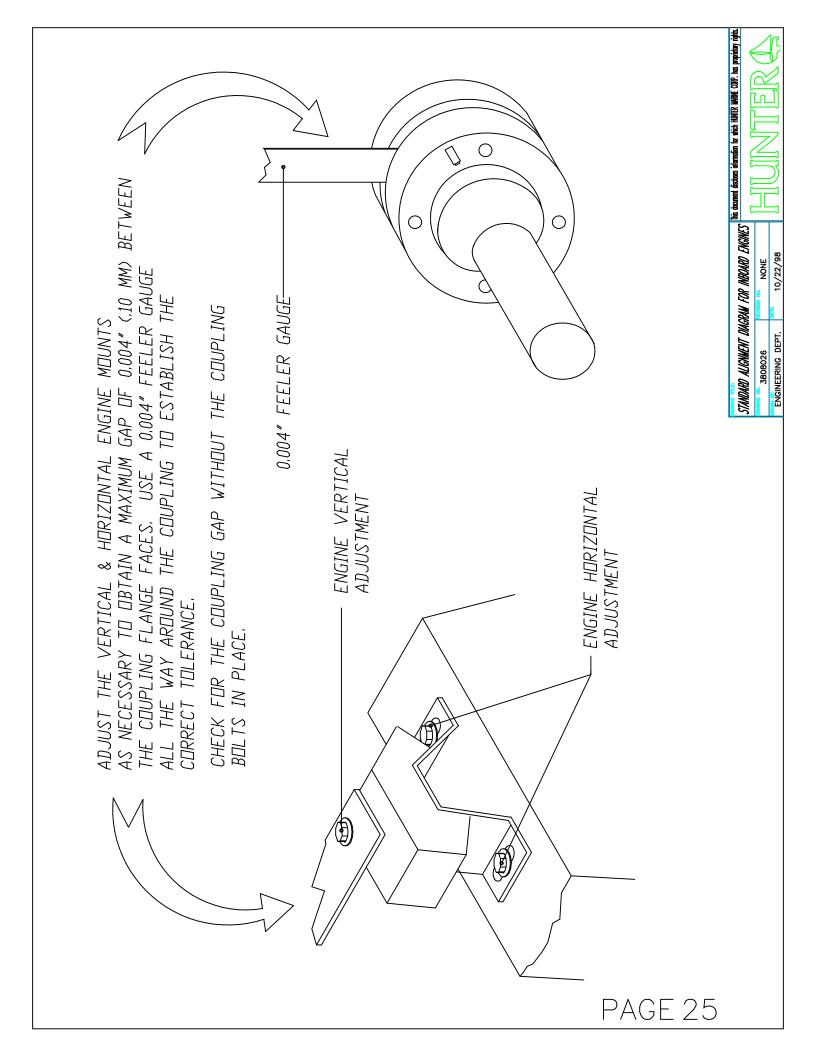
checked immediately after operation.

### STUFFING BOX

The stuffing box is held to the stern bearing by a rubber hose secured with hose clamps. (See the Shaft and Propeller section). The clamps should be tight and no water should leak from this location. While underway a slight drip from the stuffing box at the shaft exit is necessary (three to five drops a minute) and is normal. To adjust, loosen the locknut, tighten the gland nut one-quarter

turn, a retighten the locknut. If excessive water flow persists after adjustment, replace the packing with 3/16" (or 5mm) square flax packing and then adjust as above.

NOTE: Some models use a packless sealing system. Page 56 or Pages 56A, B, C, reflects the type of stuffing box used on this model.



### *MAINTENANCE*

### **COMPASSES**

A boat compass rarely exists in an environment that is completely free from magnetic materials or influences.

The compass on your boat should be adjusted by a certified compass adjuster and have a deviation table made for it.

If you must depend solely on your compass for navigation, make a quick check for any objects near the compass that may cause additional, unmeasured deviation. Typical objects that may fall in this category include: knives, small radios, flashlights or other tools.

### STEERING

Refer to the manufacturer's instruction for maintaining pedestal steering system. Routinely inspect steering system components.



**CONTROL HAZARD** – Inspect and maintain steering system regularly. An improperly maintained system may fail, causing sudden loss of steering control, resulting in personal injury and property damage.

### ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

The electrical system is a 12-volt, negative ground installation, plus a shore power system of either 120v or 220v. The owner should inspect batteries, terminals and cables weekly 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.



### SHOCK/FIRE HAZARD

Replace breaker or fuse with the same amperage device. Never alter over current protection.



### SHOCK/FIRE HAZARD

- •Disconnect electrical system from its power source before performing maintenance. Never work on the electrical system while it is energized.
- •Electrical appliances must be within the rated amperage of the boats circuits.
- •Observe boat carefully while the electrical components that can be left unattended are the automatic bilge pump, fire protection and alarm circuits.
- •Only a qualified marine electrical technician may service the boat's electrical system.



- •Turn off engine before inspecting or servicing battery.
- •Disconnect battery cables before working on electrical system to prevent arcing or damage to alternator.

### *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 deterioration. 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.

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 the thru-hull valve locations and inspects for leaks frequently. Refer to plumbing diagrams in Specifications and Technical section of this manual.

General Thru-hull Lists (varies from boat to boat---see diagrams in Systems and Circuits section).

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

### **FUEL SYSTEMS**

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 use 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. Periodically, add biocide to prevent bacteria and fungi from contaminating diesel fuel that may contain some water. Carefully follow manufacturer's instructions and clean filter regularly.

### *MAINTENANCE*

### CLEANING FIBERGLASS SURFACES

Fiberglass surfaces should be cleaned regularly. Normal accumulations of surface dirt can be removed simply by occasional rinsings with water. If you operate your boat 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 fresh clean water. Avoid the plexiglass companionway slider, windshield, deck hatches and fixed ports when using a deck brush, since these surfaces can scratch.

It is 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.

## **WARNING**

### **EXPLOSION/FIRE HAZARD**

Cleaning agents and paint ingredients may be flammable and/or explosive, and dangerous to inhale. Be sure to use adequate ventilation, and appropriate safety clothing (gloves, safety glasses, respirator, etc.)

### CLEANING ACRYLIC

Use only mild soap and water to clean acrylics. Do not use products containing solvents such as ammonia, which is found in many window cleaners.



Use care when cleaning acrylic. Dry cloth and many glass cleaners will scratch. Solvents will attack the surface.

### SAIL CARE

Sunlight is a sail's worst enemy, so cover the mainsail when 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, can be prevented by storing sails dry and by hand washing twice a season. 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 onto 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.

### 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 cleat 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 them or use protective covers manufactured for that purpose. Grease winches a minimum of once yearly.

### WINCH MAINTENANCE

Follow the maintenance instructions prescribed by winch manufacturer.

We recommend a minimum of an annual cleaning and light greasing.

### VINYL CARE

These patterns, like all upholstery fabrics and vinyl, require a regularly scheduled cleaning program. A thorough cleaning should be administered on a daily, weekly or monthly basis depending on use and exposure to dirt and/or staining agents. It is important to begin treatment of a stain as soon as possible after a spill. It is important that efforts begin immediately after a spill to remove any potential staining agent. It is advisable to clean these products as soon as the first signs of dinginess occur, otherwise, delaying clean up will require a much greater effort to restore the product to its original appearance.

Regular cleaning requires the use of a mild cleaner such as Murphy's Oil soap and water. In situations where the vinyl has not been washed regularly and there is a build up of dirt, stronger vinyl cleaners such as Simonize's Tuff Stuff or Turtle Wax's vinyl/fabric cleaner are recommended. We do not recommended the use of any other cleaners. The use of cleaners other than

those recommended may result in irreparable damage to the product.

In order for the above listed cleaning solutions to work effectively on stubborn stains, please allow time for the cleaning solution to soak in thoroughly. Be sure to remove the cleaning solution before it has time to dry. Regardless of the type of cleaner used, it is necessary to finish up with a thorough rinse using fresh water on a clean sponge or rag. A soft bristled nylon or natural fiber brush can be used to remove built-up dirt and staining agents.

Finally, please remember that all our fabric grain vinyls require a greater cleaning effort to maintain than comparable smooth grain vinyls. These products will provide an attractive and durable alternative to conventional fabrics and vinyls if properly maintained. One must realize that the proper installation and use of our fabric grain vinyls require additional attention to the establishment and maintenance of a well thought out cleaning program.



Do not use acetone or other harsh cleaners on the vinyl soft headliner. Use soapy water or other mild detergent to avoid damage to the vinyl.

### **FABRIC CARE**

**Vinyl**: Clean with mild soap and water. Wipe with vinyl or upholstery cleaner monthly, and especially before and after storage.

**Leather**: Mild soap water. Blot dry. Do not scrub as this will stretch and scratch. Wipe with leather cleaner/oil to preserve and help prevent cracks before and after storage.

**Fabric**: Blot dry. Do not machine wash. Use only mild soap and water. Wipe with a clean white cloth. If stain persists, dry clean. Be sure to treat cleaned surfaces with scotch guard. Stretched or loose covers may be

steam cleaned. If foam is removed, it will restuff more easily if wrapped with thin plastic.

**Storage**: Cover with airflow fabric to reduce dust build up. Do not use plastic, as this will cause cushions to sweat and mildew.

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

### REPAIR OF POLTURETHANE (MINWAX) FLOORS

**Surface Scratches:** Sand floor with 220 grit sandpaper. Remove all dust with clean cotton cloth or blow off with air. Apply one coat of minwax <u>evenly</u> over sanded floor. Let dry completely, at least 24 hours

**Deep Scratches:** Remove all blemishes by sanding floor with 220, until all minwax is removed and you have a raw floor. Remove all dust with clean cloth or blow off with air. Apply one coat <u>evenly</u> over floor. Let dry four to six hours. Repeat steps one and four. Apply third coat of minwax only if needed by repeating steps one and four.) After final coat, let floor dry completely at least one day.

### ELECTROLYSIS AND GALVANIC PROTECTION

Salt water allows electric current to flow from anodic to cathodic material. For any two metals from two components, their relative positions in the galvanic rating table, will determine which loses material (the anode) and which remains largely undisturbed (the cathode). The distance between the two metals on the galvanic table determines the rate of wear. 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; this would render it ineffective.

To prevent electrolysis in seawater, the difference between the voltages of the two adjacent metals should not exceed 0.20 V. For example, zinc and carbon steel 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 electrochemical reaction.

### TEAK CARE (240,260,and 270 ONLY)

Teak wood is a high quality, extremely durable wood with high oil content. In order to help you protect the original beauty of your teak interior, we have sealed the wood with a 3 to 4 coat system of high quality Seafin Teak Oil, manufactured by Dalys. This material is penetrating oil that dries to a low sheen to seal and protect the wood from

moisture and weathering. It creates a durable, nonslip 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 repair and maintain and repair. With proper maintenance it will outlive urethane varnish on interior and even exterior

### *MAINTENENCE*

When oiled surfaces require renewing, simply wipe the surface area free of loose dirt, dust or other contaminants. Dampen a cloth with the Seafin Teal Oil and wipe on. Let stand for 5-15 minutes, then polish dry. If your dinette table has an epoxy finish, clean with furniture polish

### REPAIRS

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

- 1. Take 180 to 200 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 400A wet/dry sandpaper.
- 5. Wipe dry with a clean rag. Allow 8-12 hours drying time.

6. Apply second coat, sand, and repeat procedure.

This procedure may be repeated as many times as needed to bring damaged area back to its original finish. If you have trouble with getting the same sheen, you may use a soaked and wrung out cloth to apply a very light coat to get an even sheen.

For more information about the product contact:

Dalys 3525 Stoneway North Seattle, WA 98103 (206) 633-4200

### INTERIOR FURNITURE & BULKHEAD SPRAY FINISH

### 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, we have sealed the interior with a (3 to 4) spray coat finish, using sealer and varnish for marine cabinets. The materials are

manufactured by "Chemcraft International Inc". This material will seal and protect the wood from moisture and weathering. It is easy to maintain and reduces work and maintenance costs.

### **REPAIRS**

When woodwork is damaged from scrapes or abrasions (that go into or through the finish), take the following steps:

- 1) Sanding with the grain, take 320 grit sand paper to smooth out rough spots. If the spot is down to the raw wood, rag (100% cotton) wipe the spot with acetone and allow to dry. (Note: acetone only needs to be applied to the raw teak).
- 2) Reseal raw wood with Mohawk Spray Sealer (aerosol can) and allow to dry.
- 3) Lightly sand with 320 grit, sanding larger than original spot.
- 4) Wipe clean of dust and dirt with a clean rag.
- 5) Using Mohawk touch up and repair supplies, use clear lacquer spray (aerosol can). Apply (1) coat on the spot evenly and allow to dry.
- 6) This process (steps 3 5) may be repeated as many times needed to bring damaged area back up to its original finish. On your final spraying, be sure to feather into exsisting finish.

### SOP FOR POLYURETHANE (MINWAX) FLOORS

### SURFACE SCRATCHES

- 1) Sand floor with 220 grit sandpaper until all scratches are removed.
- 2) Remove all dust with a clean cotton cloth or blow off with an air gun, then wipe down with a tack cloth.
- 3) Apply one coat of minwax evenly over the sanded area.
- 4) Let the minwax dry completely (at least one day)

### DEEP SCRATCHES

- 1) Sand floor with 220 grit sandpaper until all the minwax is removed and down to raw wood, removing all blemishes.
- 2) Remove all dust with a clean cotton cloth or blow off with an air gun then wipe down with a tack cloth.
- 3) Apply one coat of minwax evenly over the floor.
- 4) Let minwax dry 4-6 hours
- 5) Repeat steps 1-4, light sand
- 6) Apply a 3<sup>rd</sup> coat if needed by repeating steps 1-4.
- 7) Let the minwax dry completely (at least one day)

### **Chemcraft International**

Mohawk Finishing Products, Inc.

Telephone: 910-723-1846 U.S. Watts: 1-800-334-8556 U.S. Watts: 1-800-545-0047

### 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 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 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 air flow 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

Open a faucet and allow the pump to empty the tank. Then add approximately two gallons (7.6L) of non-toxic antifreeze 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 section 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 SYSTEM

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

### **TOILET AND HOLDING TANK**

Drain and flush toilet. Using non toxic antifreeze in a 50/50 mixture with water, pump through toilet and into holding tank.

### **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.

### INBOARD ENGINE

## Winterizing Fresh Water Cooled Diesel Engines

- 1. Drain crankcase and transmission and refill with fresh lubricant as specified in Engine Manual.
- Drain and clean all fuel filters and change elements, gaskets, and seals. Bleed all air from fuel systems.
- 3. Start engine and bring up to operating temperature.
- 4. Close the sea cock, remove the raw water pickup hose from the raw water pump and immerse one end into a 5-gallon (19L) bucket of

### STORAGE/WINTERIZATION

antifreeze solution. Start engine and run until antifreeze solution comes out exhaust stack or until bucket is empty. Attach the raw water pickup hose to the raw water pump. Tighten all clamps. NOTE: This procedure bypasses the sea strainer to prevent antifreeze from crystallizing in sea strainer, which warranty will not cover.

- 5. Loosen water pump and alternator belts to lessen tension on belts during winter.
- 6. For engines equipped with a hand crank: pull compression release levers and turn engine slowly with the hand crank. Slowly pour about 2 ounces of engine oil into the intake pipe or manifold while hand cranking the engine. This will allow for a thin coat of oil on the valves and upper cylinder. **DO NOT USE** starter to turn engine or serious engine damage may result.
- 7. Tape the openings of the intake and exhaust manifolds with duct tape to help prevent corrosion of the upper cylinder during layup.
- 8. Scrape all rust or corrosion from exposed metal parts and surfaces. Scrub all metal surfaces with detergent and rinse thoroughly. Paint any bare metal.
- 9. Place a dust cover over engine. Do not leave the engine exposed to rain and sea breeze.
- 10. Disconnect the battery cables; remove the battery from the boat. Clean the terminal ends and battery with a solution of baking soda and water, and then rinse thoroughly with clean water. Apply a light coat of grease on the terminal end of the battery and cables. Store the battery in a cool dry place. Use a trickle charger to keep battery charged. Do

not charge battery near any open flame or a confined area.

CAUTION: Wear safety goggles and rubber gloves to protect your skin.

## Winterizing Raw Water Cooled Diesel Engines

- 1. Drain crankcase and transmission and refill with fresh oil as specified in the engine manual. Change oil filters.
- 2. Close seacock, remove raw water pickup hose from water pump, attach 4-foot (1.2m) length of hose to water and immerse in pump а gallon(19L) bucket of anti freeze solution. Remove hose from engine or manifold that leads to exhaust elbow. Attach about a 4-foot length of hose and immerse one end in the bucket of antifreeze solution. Start engine and run until water begins to warm up (about 3-5 min.) and the thermostat opens. Stop engine. Replace hose that leads to exhaust elbow. Star engine and let run till water comes out exhaust pipe. Stop engine, remove hose from water pump to bucket, attach hose from seacock to water pump and tighten hose clamps. NOTE: this procedure bypasses the strainer to prevent antifreeze from crystallizing sea strainer, which warranty will not cover.
- 3. Loosen water pump and alternator to lessen tensions on belts during winter.
- 4. Drain and clean all fuel filters and change elements, gaskets and seals. Bleed all air from fuel systems.
- 5.Pull compression release lever and turn engine slowly with hand crank. Slowly pour about 2 ounces of

## STORAGE/WINTERIZATION

engine oil into the intake pipe or manifold while engine is turning.

**DO NOT USE** the starter to turn engine or serious engine damage may result.

- 6. Tape the openings of the intake and exhaust manifolds with duct tape to help prevent corrosion of the upper cylinder during lay-up.
- 7. Scrape all rust or corrosion from exposed metal parts and surfaces. Scrub all metal surfaces with detergent and rinse thoroughly. Paint any bare metal.
- 8. Place a dust cover over engine. Do not leave engine exposed to rain and sea breeze.
- 9. Disconnect the battery cables; remove the battery from the boat. Clean the terminal ends and battery with a solution of baking soda and water and rinse thoroughly with clean water. Apply a light coat of grease on the terminal end of the battery and cables. Store the battery in a cool dry place. Use a trickle charger to keep battery charged. Do not charge battery near any open

CAUTION: Wear safety goggles and rubber gloves to protect your eyes and skin.

### DEPARTURE FROM THE BOAT

flame or in a confined area.

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, properly setting electrical switches, pumping out bilge and leaving the switch on automatic (or arrange for periodic pumping out). It is recommended that the power be turned off when leaving the boat. Other departure checklist items are securing ports, windows, hatches and doors.

### ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

Routine maintenance checklists 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 dry chemical gauges on extinguishers. and all navigation lights. Check the operation automatic bilge alarms or pump switches by running water into the boat. Periodically close and open sea cocks 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.

### CE CERTIFIED

Your Hunter has been manufactured in the United States and has been certified by the IMCI to be in compliance with the relevant parts of the Recreational Craft Directive 94/25/EC from the European Parliament. The CE mark means your craft means your craft meets or exceeds all current International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards and directives in effect at time of manufacture. The builder's plate (copy provided on page 35 of this manual), affixed to your boat, describes various parameters involved in the design of your boat. Please refer to it regularly when operating your boat. Following are the Design Categories, established by the Recreation Craft Directive, which is to be considered a guideline of use application as per the Directive's criteria. Hunter Marine Corporation does NOT establish these criteria, and the category indicated is only a reference to the assigned category. The safety of the captain and crew of any vessel is not measurable by such categories, and you should not interpret these categories as an indication of your safety in such condition. The skill of your captain and crew, together with proper preparation, appropriate safety equipment for the given conditions and a well maintained vessel are critical to safe sailing.

### CE CRAFT DESIGN CATEGORIES

Category A – "Ocean": Craft designed for extended voyages where conditions may exceed wind force 8 (Beaufort Scale) and include significant wave heights of 4m, for vessels that are largely self-sufficient.

Category B - "Offshore": Craft designed for offshore voyages where conditions include winds up to and including wind force 8 and significant wave heights up to and including 4m may be experienced.

Category C – "Inshore": Craft designed for voyages in coastal waters, large bays, estuaries, lakes and rivers, where conditions up to and including wind force 6 and significant wave heights up to and including 4m may be experienced.

Category D – "Sheltered Waves": Craft designed for voyages on small lakes, rivers and canals, where conditions up to and including wind force 4 and significant wave heights up to and including 0.5m may be experienced.

For additional information, contact

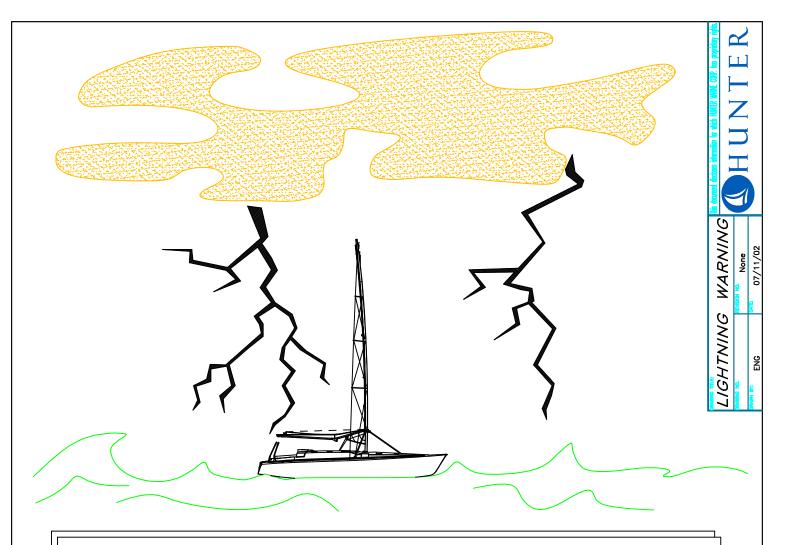
International Marine Certification Institute (IMCI)
Treves Centre, rue de Treves 45
1040 Brussels, Belgium
FX: (32) 2238-7700

### NMMA CERTIFIED

Your Hunter has been judged by the National Marine Manufacturers Association (NMMA) to be in compliance with the applicable federal regulations and American Boat and Yacht Council (ABYC) standard and recommended practices in effect at the time of manufacture.

For additional information, contact:

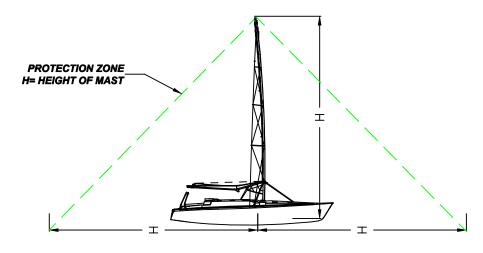
National Marine Manufacturers Association 200 E. Randolph Dr., Suite 5100 Chicago, IL 60611 PH: (1) 312-946-6200 FX: (1) 312-946-0388



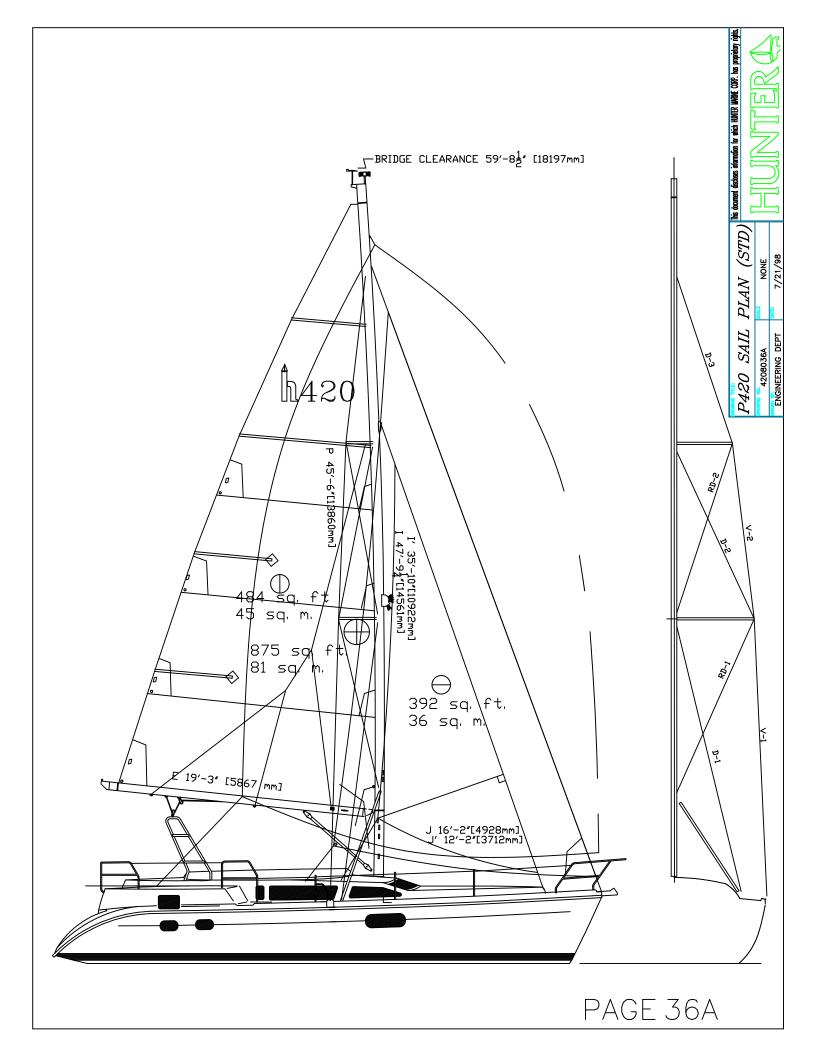
### LIGHTNING STORM WARNING:

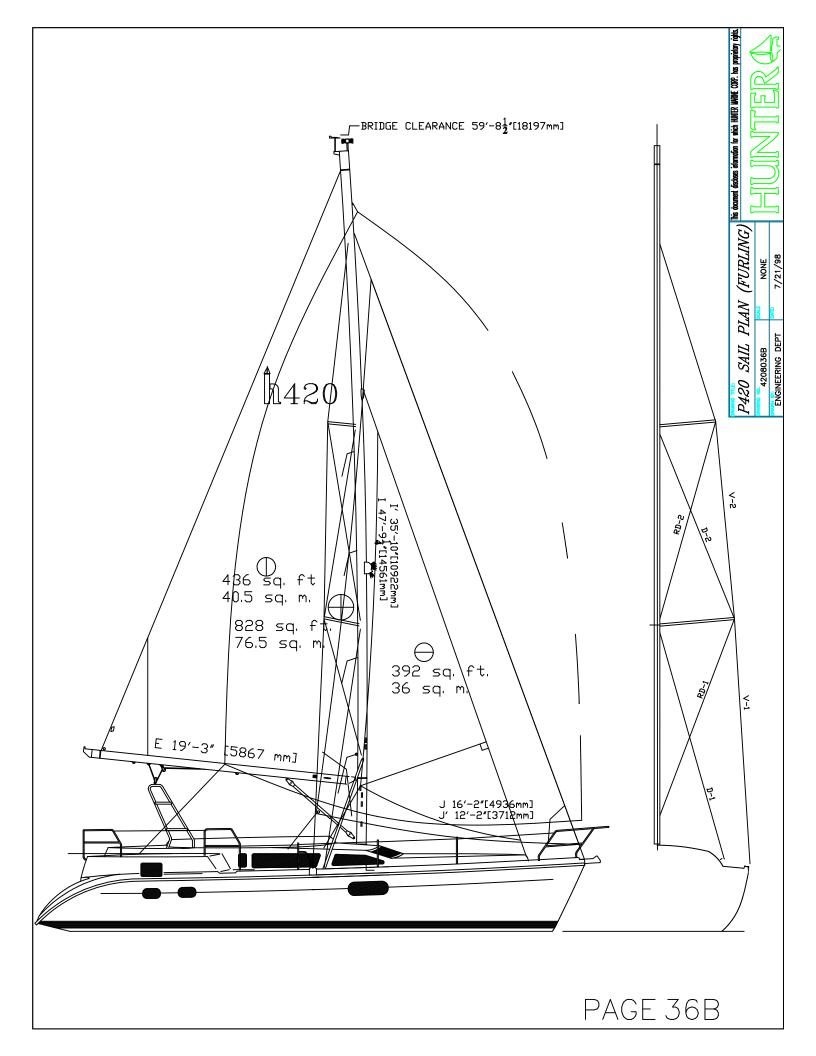
- 1. ALL WHIP ANTENNAS SHOULD BE TIED DURING STORM, UNLESS PART OF THE LIGHTNING PROTECTION SYSTEM.
- 2. PRECAUTIONS: DURING LIGHTNING STORMS: A. THE SHIPS OCCUPANTS SHOULD TAKE SHELTER INSIDE A CLOSED AREA OF THE BOAT. EXAMPLE: BELOW DECK. B. OCCUPANTS SHOULD NOT HAVE ANY BODY PARTS IN THE WATER. C. AVOID CONTACT WITH ANY COMPONENTS OF THE L.P.S. AND D. AVOID ALL CONTACT WITH ANY METAL OBJECTS.
- 3. SEE DIAGRAM BELOW FOR INFORMATION ON THE LIGHTNING PROTECTION ZONE.
- 4. IF LIGHTNING SHOULD STRIKE THE SHIP, INSPECT ALL ELECTRONICS, ELECTRIC GEAR, COMPASS AND L.P.S. SYSTEM FOR POSSIBLE DAMAGE. RECALIBRATE AS NECESSARY. NOTE: BEGIN CHECKING ELECTRONICS <u>AFTER</u> THE THREAT OF LIGHTNING HAS PASSED.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW PRECAUTIONS MAY RESULT IN SEVERE INJURY OR DEATH



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## **DIMENSIONS, CAPACITIES, ETC.**

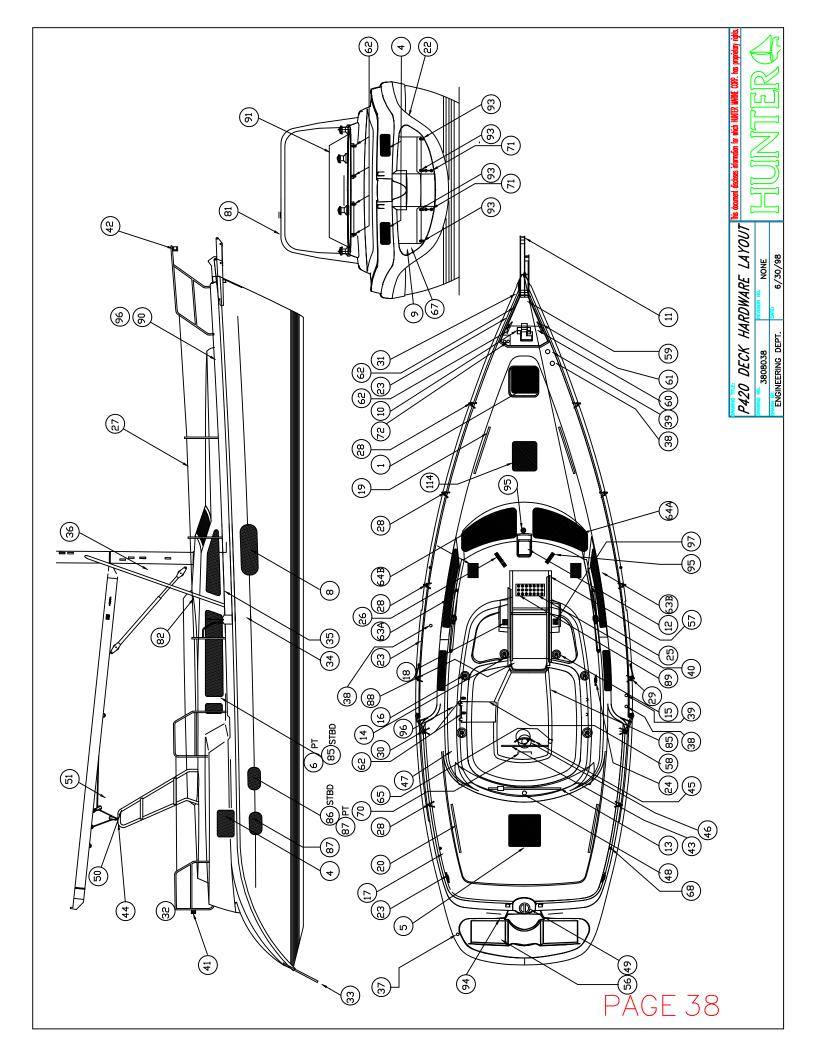
YANMAR 4JH2T(B)E

### **HUNTER 420**

LENGTH OVERALL (LOA)	40'8"	12.40m
LENGTH OF WATERLINE (LWL)	37'10"	11.54m
` ,	13'10"	4.21m
BEAM (MAX)		
DRAFT (SHOAL KEEL)	5'4" (SHOAL)	1.52m
DRAFT (DEEP KEEL)	6'4" (DEEP)	1.93m
DISPLACEMENT	20,611 lbs.	9,369 kg
BALLAST (SHOAL KEEL)	7,400	3,360 kg
BALLAST (DEEP KEEL)	6,700	3,042 kg
SAIL AREA (100% TRAINGLES)	823 sq. ft.	76.46 sq.m
SAIL AREA (ACTUAL W/STANDARD SAILS)	875 sq. ft.	81.29 sq.m
L	47' 9 1/4"	14.56m
J	16' 2"	4.93m
P	45' 6"	13.86m
E	19' 3"	58.67m
MAST HEIGHT (FROM WATERLINE)	58' 4 1/2"	17.79m
	55 1 1/2	
HEADROOM	6'6"	1.98m
WATER CAPACITY	147 U.S. gal.	556 liters
HOLDING TANK CAPACITY	45 U S gal.	170 liters
FUEL TANK CAPACITY	50 US gal.	189 liters
LPG TANK CAPACITY	20 lbs.	9.09 kg
		3
BATTERY CAPACITY	DEALER SUPPLIED	
ELECTRICAL VOLTAGES	12 V.D.C./ 110 V.A.C.	
	(SELECT OVERSEAS MODELS 220	V)
INBOARD ENGINES	50 hp	37.3 kw
OPTIONAL GENERATOR		6 kw
MAXIMUM LOADING	10 PEOPLE	1870 kg
		(INCLUDING LUGGAGE)
LIFTING POINTS	INDICATED BY "SLING" LABELS ON HULL	,
PROP DIAMETER & PITCH	2 BLADE	7
YANMAR 4JH2HTE (62 H.P.)	N/A	_
YANMAR 4JH2(B)E	18" X 15 R.H.(457.2mm X 381mm)	
YANMAR 4JH2T(B)E	18" X 16 R.H.(457.2mm X 406.4mm	)
- ( )	3 BLADE	7
YANMAR 4JH2HTE (76 H.P.)	18" X 17 R.H.(457.2mm X 431.8mm)	<u> </u>
YANMAR 4JH2(B)E	18" X 14 R.H.(457.2mm X 355.6mm	)
VANDAAD AUGTODE	40" V 45 D II (457 0 V 004 )	

EXCEL4208037 PAGE 37

18" X 15 R.H.(457.2mm X 381mm)

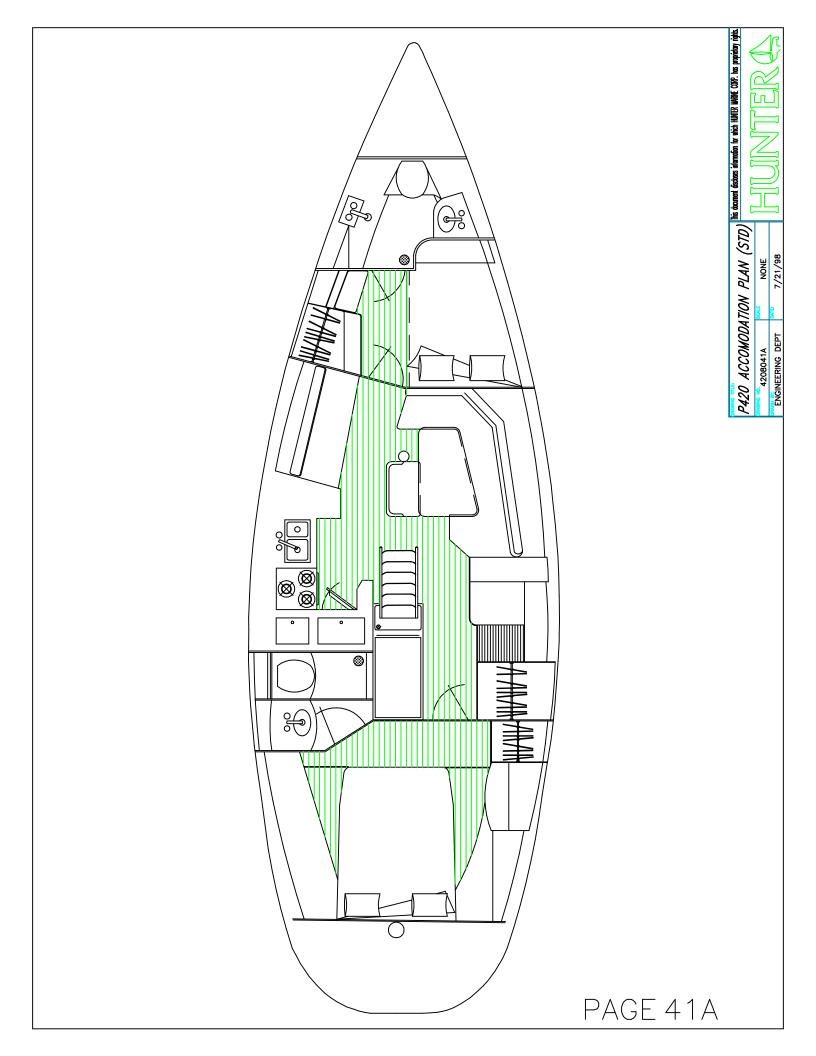


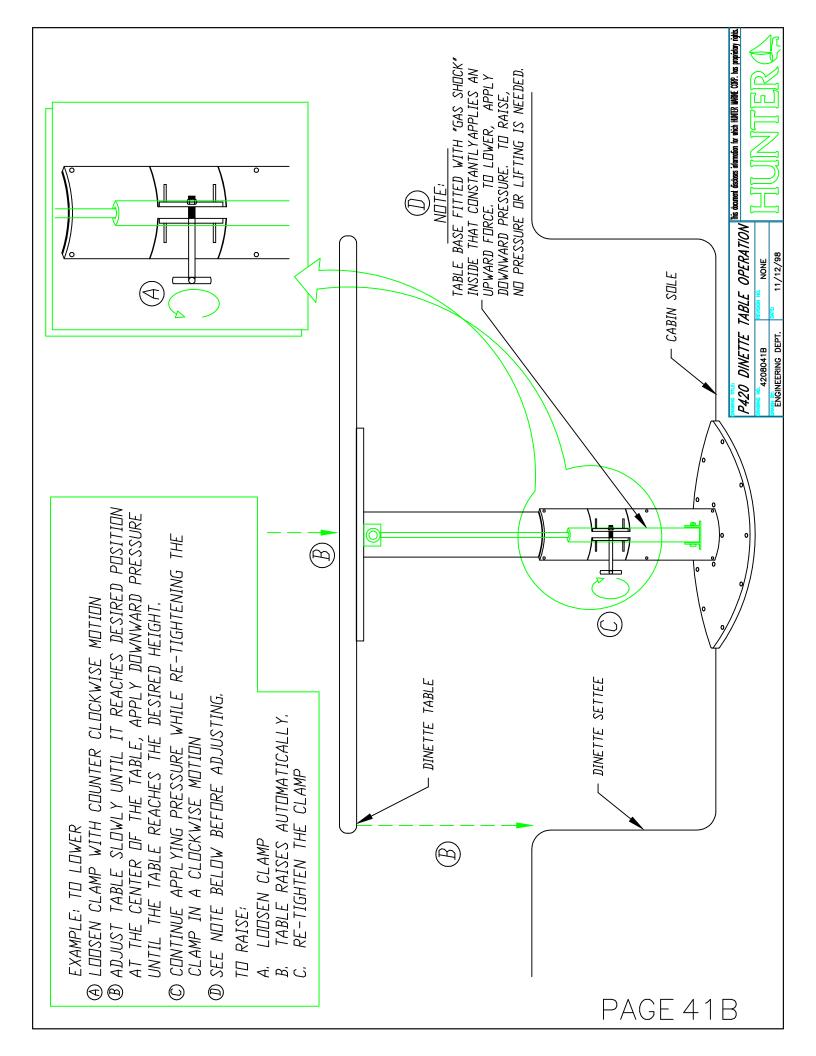
### **HUNTER P420 DECK HARDWARE LIST**

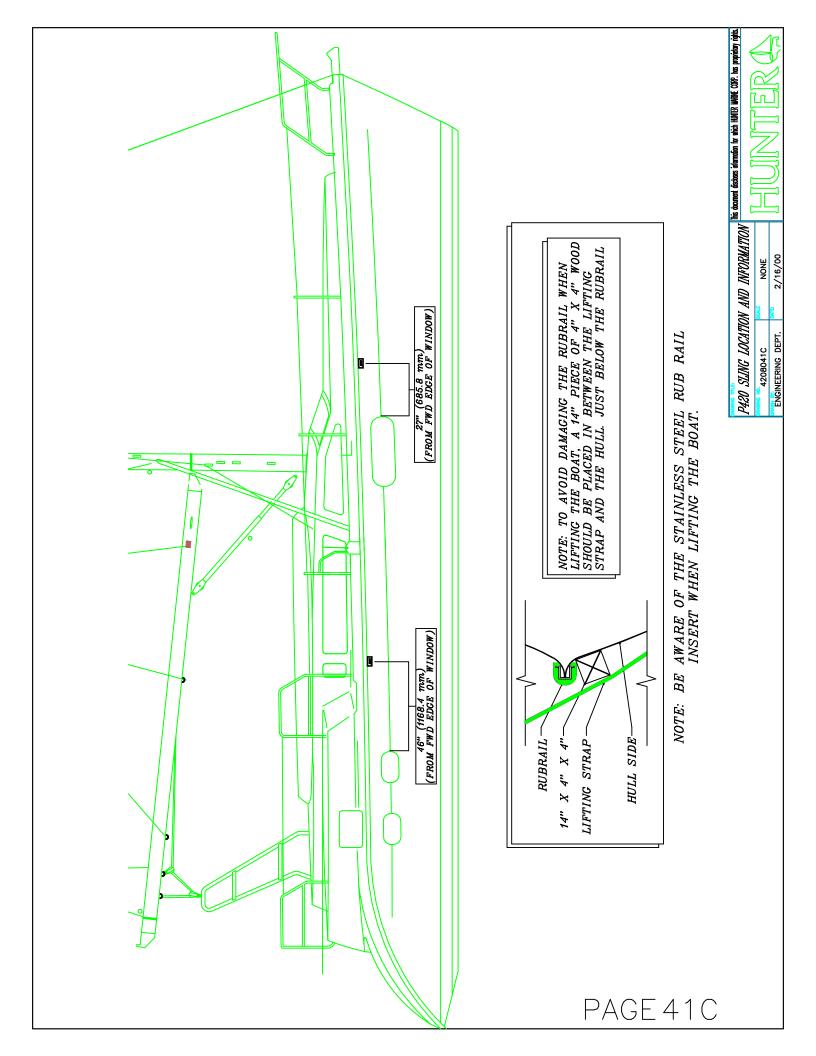
<u> </u>						
GEN.DESCR.	LOC. & TYPE	VENDOR	MDL/NAME/#	#REQ.	H.P #	DWG #
1 HATCH	FWD.HEAD	LEWMAR	COAST S-60		PR4580	
4 HATCH	AFT S/R (AFT END)	LEWMAR	COAST41	4	PR4527	
5 HATCH	AFT S/R (AFT END)	LEWMAR	COAST S-70	1	HW0087	
6 HATCH	HOUSE SIDE	LEWMAR	PORTLIGHT 05		HW0008	
8 PORTLIGHT	HULL SIDE				PX0298	
9 BIN DOOR	PORT SIDE ABOVE SEAT				PLO189	
10 WINDLASS	ANCHOR LKR.	HORIZON	1500GD		PR4532	
11 BOW ROLLER	BOW				PR4500	4462044A
12 MAST STEP	MID DECK	Z SPAR			R10554	
13 MAINSHEET TRAV BAR	ON ARCH	HARKEN			HWO351	
" END CAPS	" "	" "	631NP		HWO343	
" TRAVELER CAR	n n	" "	504 A		HW0340	
" TRAV. CAR BLOCK	11 11	" "	504-A		HW0344	
" BOOM BLOCK " CONTROL BLOCKS	" "	" "	1586 566		HWO345	
" STAND UP SHEAVES	п	SCHAEFFER	506-40		PR5108	
" CAM CLEATS	п п	HARKEN	365		HW0353	
14 WINCH	HALYARD	LEWMAR	COAST STD.44ST		HN2521	
15 WINCH	HALYARD-ELEC.	LEWMAR	COAST 48EST		HN2573	
16 WINCH	COCKPIT / JIB SHEET	LEWMAR	COAST STD.44ST		HN2521	
18 SHEETSTOPPER	PORT (QUAD)	SPINNLOCK	QUAD XT/4	1		
19 GRAB RAIL	FWD. TRUNK	75"			HW1700	
20 GRAB RAIL	AFT TRUNK	48"		2	HW2440	
22 SHORE PWR.	TRANSOM				LGO100	
23 CLEAT	AFT/MID/FWD RAIL /ANC. V	V10"		6	HW0977	
24 CLEAT (FURL)	COCKPIT AREA	4"		1		
25 JIB TRACK	MID TRUNK					
26 DK. ORGANIZER (QUAD)	MID TRUNK (PORT)	HARKEN	1590	1		
27 LIFE LINES	ABOVE GUNNELS					
28 STANCHION	ALONG GUNNELS				PR4522	N/A
29 FWD GATE STANCH	PORT AND STARBOARD				PR4523	4462022A
30 AFT GATE STANCH	PORT AND STARBOARD				PR4570	4462023A
31 BOW RAIL					PR4571	4462024A
32 STERN RAIL	OTE DAY	WW.151.11.15	TI D 0)/		PR4572	4462041A
33 SWIM LADDER	STERN	WINDLINE	TLD-3X		PR4560	4462015A
34 CHAIN PLATE 35 CHAIN PLATE	UPPER SHROUD			2	PR4566	4400000
36 STRUTS	LOWER SHROUD MAST				PR4566	4462020A 4462034A
37 FILL PLATE	DIESEL				PL1126	4462037A
38 FILL PLATE	WATER				PL1130	4402037A
39 FILL PLATE	WASTE				PL1140	
40 SOLAR PANEL	ON SEA HOOD				EL1180	
41 STERN LIGHT	011 027111002				ELO390	
42 BOW LIGHT					ELO380	
43 WHEEL	WHITLOCK	36"		1	HW3278	
44 SPEAKERS	ON ARCH				EL 0101-A	
45 PEDESTAL	PEDESTAL	WHITLOCK		1		
46 SHIFT CONTROL	PEDESTAL			1	HW3572	N/A
47 ENGINE PANEL	ON ARCH			1	1	
48 LIGHT ON ARCH					ELO250	4465007A
49 EMERG.TILL ACCESS	TRANSOM				VC010004	
50 TRAVELER BLOCK	ARCH	HARKEN	504A	1		
51 MAINSHEET BLOCK	AFT END BOOM	HARKEN 1586	10.05	1		
53 VANG BLOCK		SCHAEFER	10-05-UC		HW0231	
54 VANG BLOCK		SCHAEFER	705-15		HW0296	
55 VANG BLOCK	+	SCHAEFER	1055		HW0223	
56 TRANSOM LAZERETTE LID 57 SEA HOOD	EODWARD OF COMPANION	NA/A V		2		N/A
58 COCKPIT LAZERETTE	FORWARD OF COMPANION PORT SIDE	NVVA I		1 1	+	N/A N/A
59 ANCHOR HATCH	BOW				GLASS	N/A N/A
60 ANCHOR LATCH	BOW				HW4481	N/A N/A
61 STRIKER PLATE	ANCHOR LOCKER			1	+	13/73
62 HINGE	, torror Looker				HW4172	4462026A
63 CABIN SIDE WINDOW	+			2		. 1020207
64 CABIN WINDSHIELD					PR4470	N/A
65 BILGE PUMP					PLO371	N/A

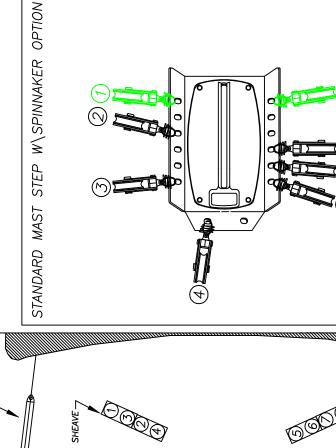
### **HUNTER P420 DECK HARDWARE LIST**

67 SHORE WATER				1	PL1175	
68 PADEYE		SCHAEFER	78-99	2		
70 DRAIN	AFT COCKPIT FLOOR	OOTIALI LIK	70-33		PR4520	
71 SWIM GRAB HANDLE	STERN				HN2404	N/A
72 WINDLASS CONTROLS	BOW UP				HW3206-C	
81 ARCH	ABOVE COCKPIT			1	11000000	
82 WIND SHIELD	ON DECK FWD OF COCKP	PIT		1		N/A
83 SPRING CLEAT GARD	ON BESILT WE ST SECTION	1			HW2126	N/A
84 HATCH	CABIN SIDE	LEWMAR	PX0375		HW0043	,, .
85 HATCH	COCKPIT	LEWMAR	PORTLIGHT 05		HW0008	
86 PORTLIGH	HULL SIDE	LEWMAR			PX0297	
87 HATCH	HULL SIDE	LEWMAR			HW0074	
88 COMPANIONWAY TRACK		HUNTER		2	301555	
89 SOLAR PANEL MOUNTING PL	ATE	ON SEA HOOD			00.000	4462027A
91 WINDSHIELD GRAB RAIL						
93 HINGE (TRANSOM LOCKER)	TRANSOM			4	119801	N/A
94 TRANSOM HATCH LATCH	TRANSOM			2	624735	
95 DK ORGANIZER (TRI)	STARBOARD	HARKEN	1501	1		
97 SHEET STOPPER	STARBOARD (TRI)	SPINLOCK	TRI XT/3	1		
OPTIONAL GE/	AR					
17 WINCH	COCKPIT / SPINN.SHEET	LEWMAR	COAST STD.50ST	2	HW2553	
18 SHEET STOPPER (QUAD)	STARBOARD	SPINLOCK	QUAD(XT/4)	1		
	REPLACES ITEM # 97					
66 INNER FORESTAY BASE		ABI	2140CH	1		
INNER FORESTAY MOUNTING	G HDWR.					
69 FENDER HOLDER				2		
SPIN OPTION						
75 SNATCH BLOCK	MID RAIL	SCHAEFER	1199	2		
74 SPIN BLOCK	AFT RAIL	SCHAEFER	1015	2		
90 SPIN. MAST BLOCK		Z-SPAR	PN294	1		
STAYSAIL OPTION						
90 STAYSAIL MAST BLOCK		Z-SPAR	PN294	1		
96 DK ORGANIZER (SIX)	STARBOARD	HARKEN	1503	1		









SELDEN STD. MAST STEP

PORT JIB TRACK

PORT SIDE OF COMPANIONWAY LOOKING DOWN

PORT JIB SHEET

OPT. SPINNAKER HALYARD

JIB HALYARD 2ND REEF VANG

 $\Theta \otimes \Theta \oplus$ 

STBD. SHEAVE PORT SHEAVE-

FWD. OF COMPANIONWAY LOOKING DOWN

RUTGERSON SERIES 500 W/ SPRING 5-8 .... RUTGERSON SERIES 600 W/ SPRINGS BLOCK NUMBER 4 ..... BLOCK NUMBERS 1-3,

STBD. SIDE OF COMPANIONWAY LOOKING DOWN

OPT. STAY SAIL MAIN HALYARD

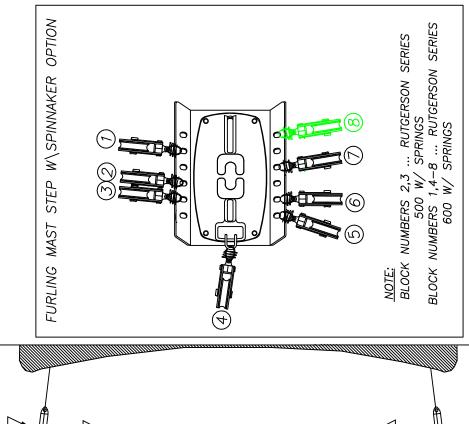
(a) MAIN SHEEF(b) 1 ST. REEF(c) MAIN HALYARI(d) OPT. STAY SA

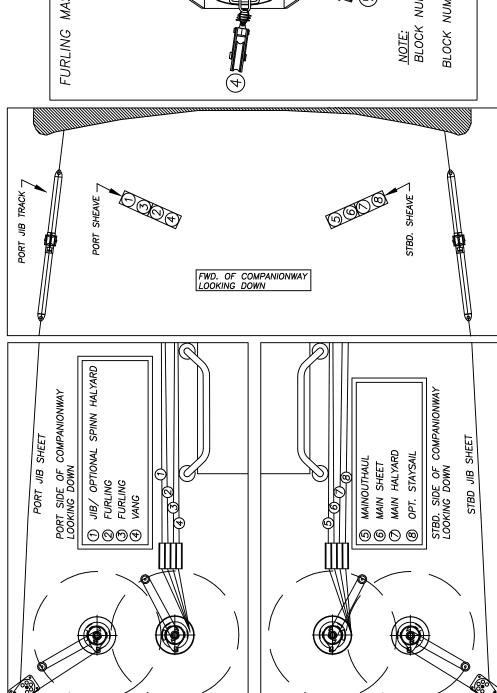
STBD JIB SHEET

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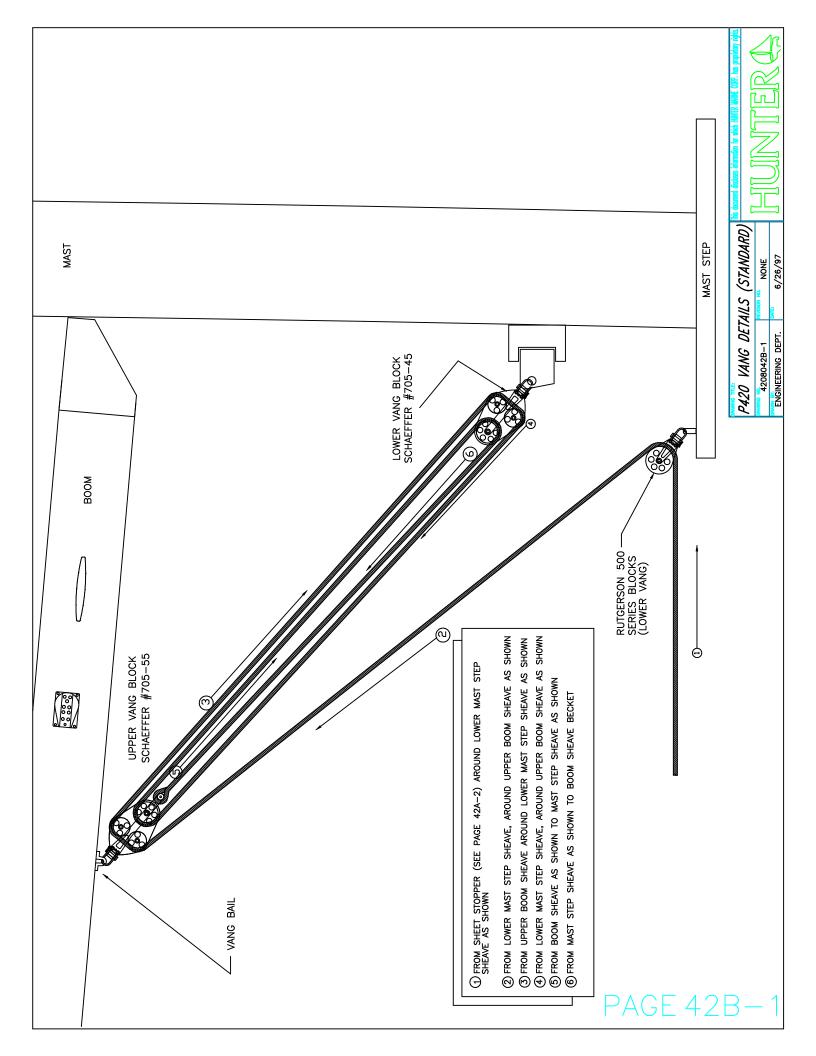
PAGE 42A-

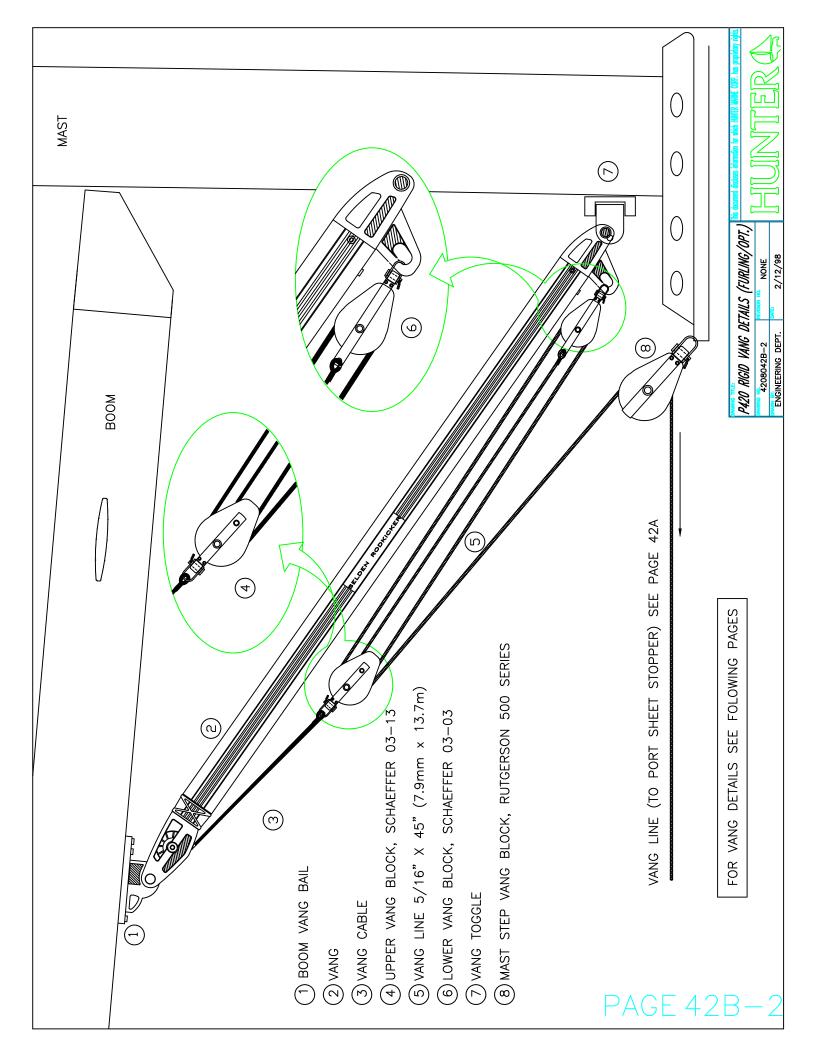


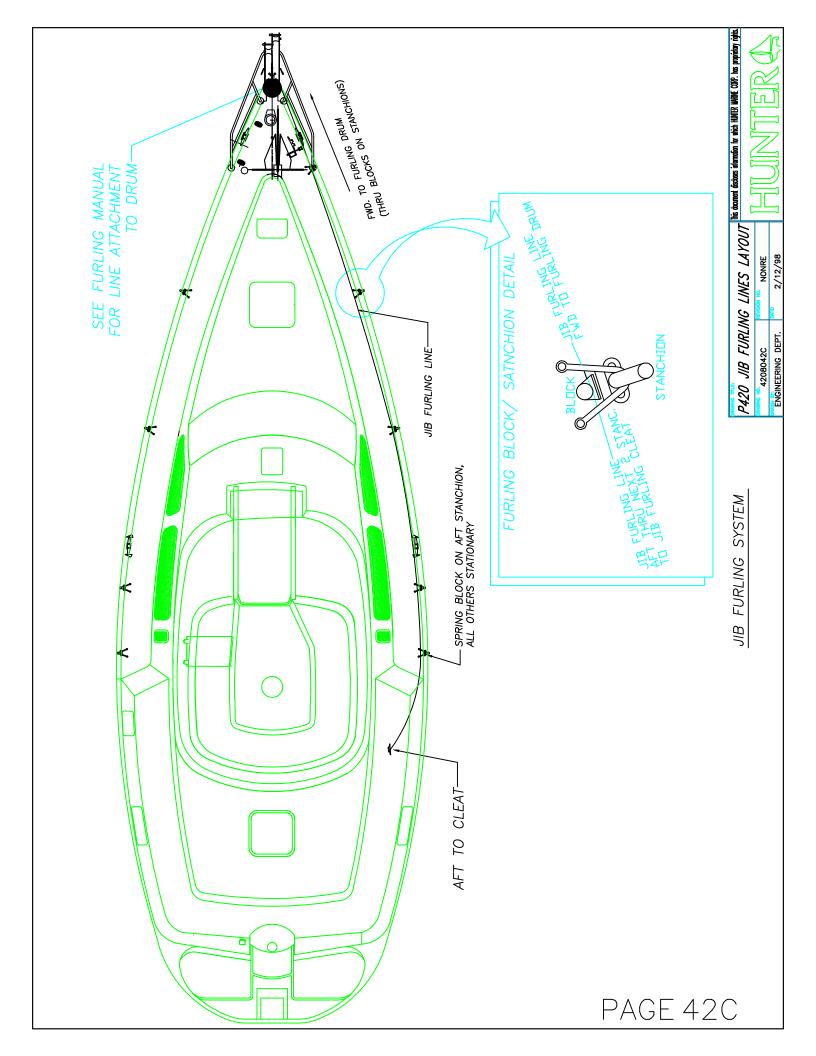


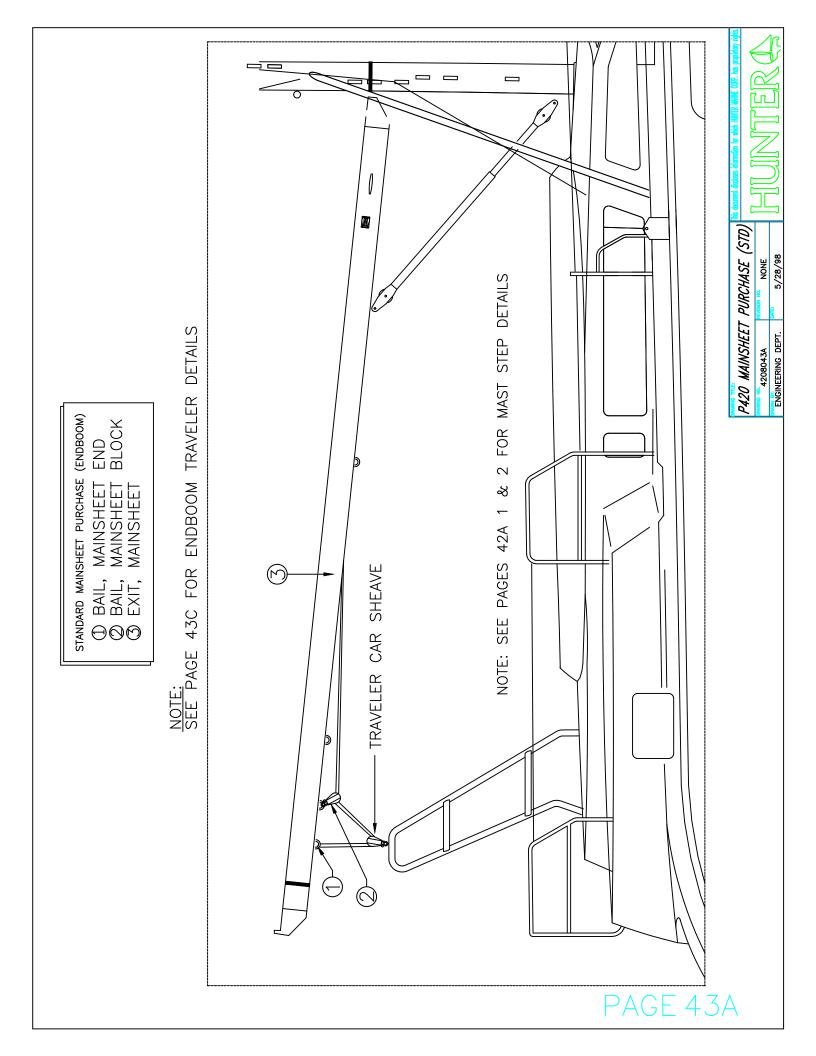


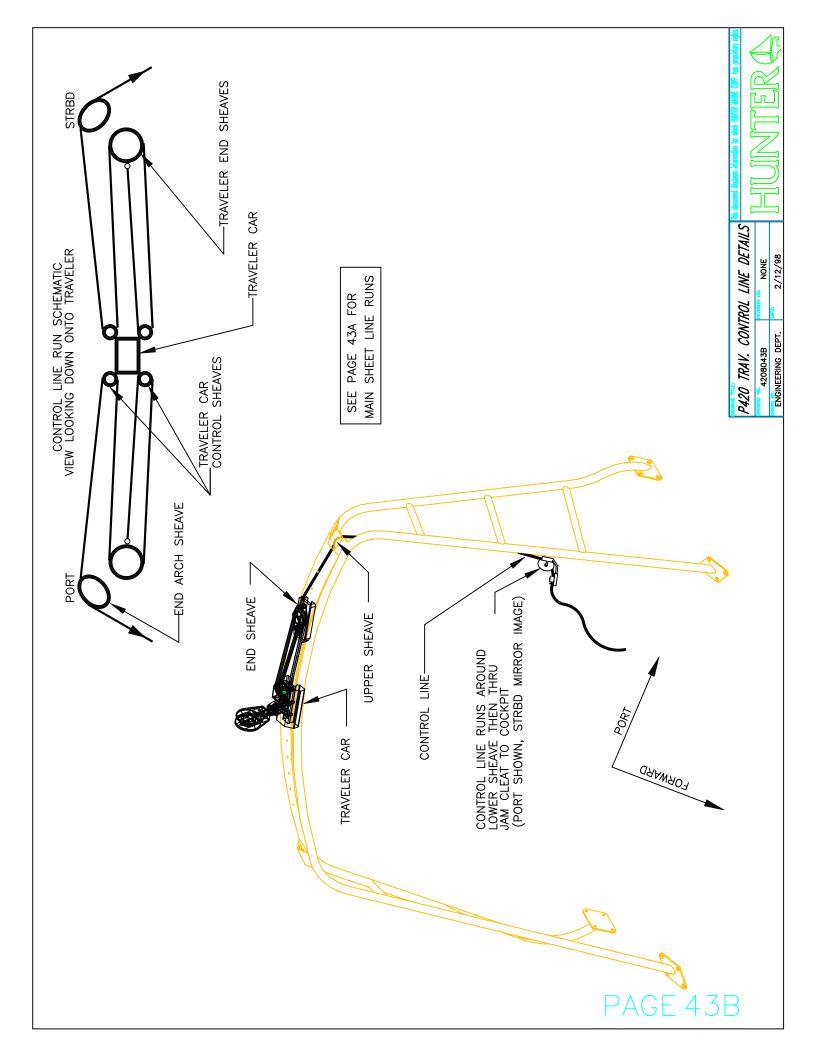
SELDEN FURLIN' MAST STEP

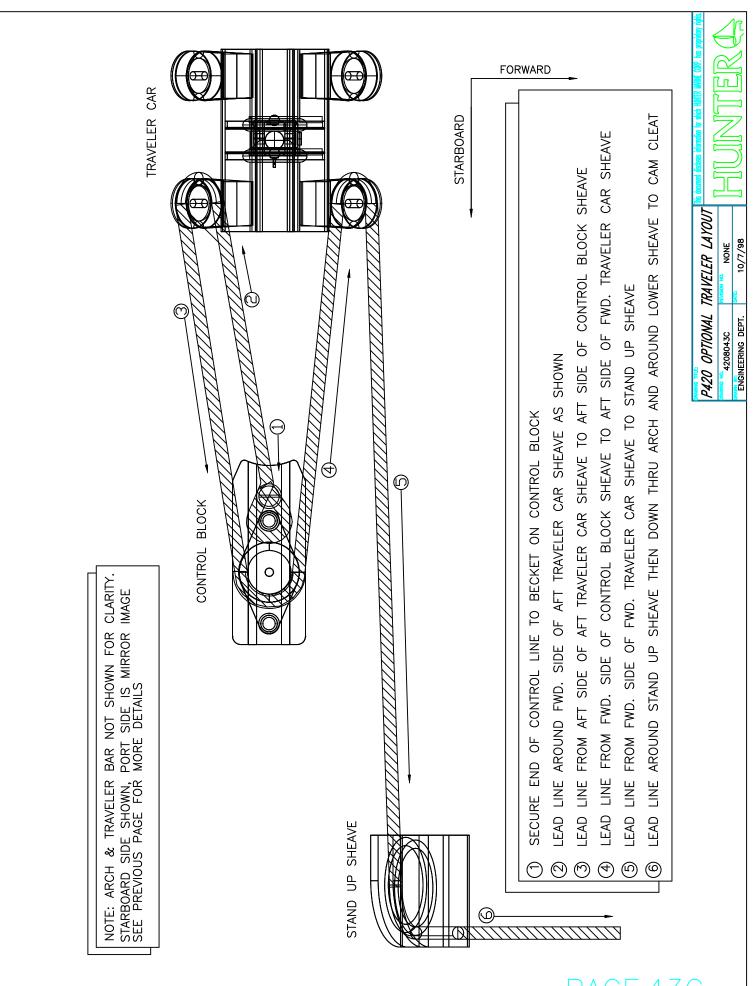


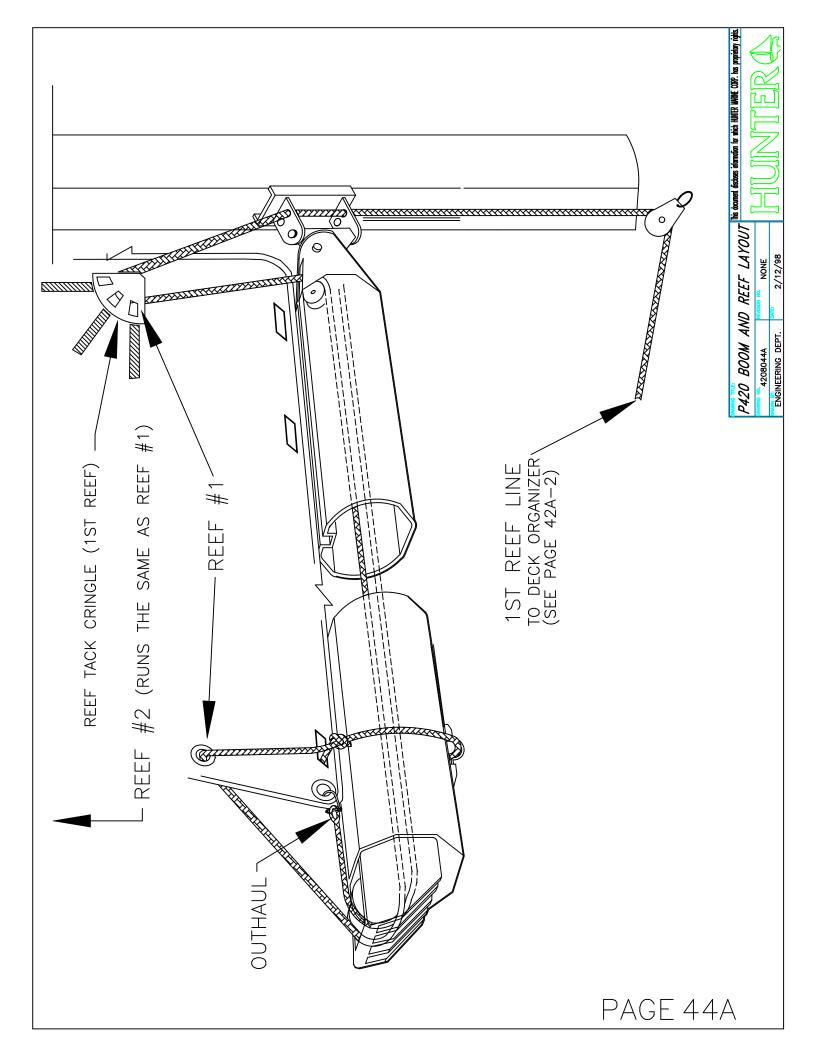


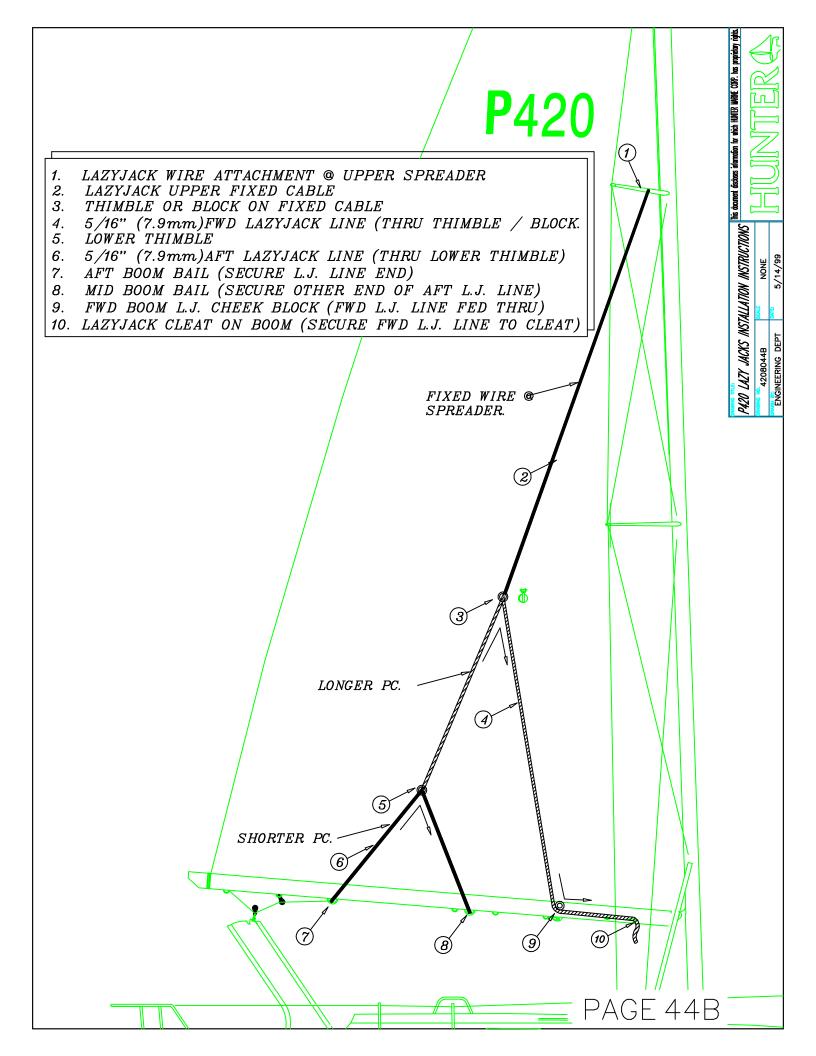












# REEFING INSTRUCTIONS

- SHACKLE TACK REEF BLOCKS TO FIRST AND SECOND REEF TACK CRINGLES.
- 2. RUN BOTH REEFING LINES AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE BOOM & REEF LAYOUT. BOTH PORTIONS OF THE REEFING LINE LEAD—ING TO THE REEF TACK BLOCK MUST RUN THROUGH THE GOOSE NECK ON THE FRONT OF THE SPAR. THE SHORTER REEF LINE WILL BE USED ON THE FIRST REEF (STARBOARD SIDE, GREEN) THE LONGER REEF LINE ON THE SECOND REEF (PORT SIDE, RED.)
- . RAISE THE MAIN SAIL.
- . EASE THE MAINSHEET AND VANG.
- 5. LOWER THE MAIN SAIL TO APPROXIMATELY THE FIRST REEF POSITION.
- 6. TAKE UP THE SLACK IN THE FIRST REEF LINE UNTIL THE TACK AND THE CLEW ARE DOWN TO ABOUT 2" ABOVE THE BOOM.
- 7. ADJUST THE MAIN HALYARD SO THAT THE TACK REEF BLOCK IS NOT CONTACTING THE GOOSE NECK ON THE FRONT OF THE SPAR AND IS APPLYING TENSION TO THE LUFF OF THE MAIN ABOVE THE REEF, NOT BELOW. THERE WILL BE AP-

PROXIMATELY 6" (150mm) OF STRECH IN THE MAIN LUFF AND MAIN HALYARD WHEN THE REFFING LINE IS TENSIONED, SO MAKE SURE THAT THIS IS ALLOWED FOR WHEN ADJUSTING THE MAIN HALYARD TO LOCATE THE TACK REEF BLOCK.

- 8. ALSO, TENSION THE REEF LINE WITH THE APPROPRIATE SELF—TAILING WINCH UNTIL THE CLEW REEF CRINGLE IS BROUGHT DOWN TO THE BOOM.
- 9. CONFIRM THAT THE TACK REEF BLOCK IS STILL CLEAR OF THE TACK SHACKLE AND THAT ONLY THE MAIN LUFF ABOVE THE REEF CRINGLE IS TENSIONED, NOT THE LUFF BETWEEN THE CRINGLE AND THE TOP STACKED SAIL SLIDE. EASE THE REEF LINE AND READJUST THE HALYARD IF NECESSARY.
- 10. MARK THE HALYARD AT THE STOPPER WITH A 1" (25mm) SINGLE BAND OF INDELIBLE MARKER INK. BY DROPPING THE HALYARD TO THIS MARK EVERY TIME A REEF IS REQUIRED THE HALYARD IS AUTOMATICALLY IN THE CORRECT POSITION FOR THE REEF.
- 11. REPEAT THE PROCEDURE FOR THE SECOND REEF, USING DOUBLE BANDS TO MARK THE HALYARD IN THE CORRECT POSITION.

## REEFING PROCEDURE

- . HEAD UP INTO THE WIND.
- 2. EASE THE MAINSHEET AND VANG.
- 3. CHECK THE TOPPING LIFT FOR ADEQUATE BOOM SUP— PORT.
- 4. LOWER THE MAIN HALYARD TO THE APPROPRIATE MARK, AND SNUB THE LINE WITH THE STOPPER.
- 5. TENSION THE REEFING LINE WITH THE SELF—TAILING WINCH UNTIL THE REEF CLEW IS BROUGHT DOWN TO THE BOOM.
  APPLY STOPPER AND TENSION THE MAIN HALYARD BACK UP.
  EASE THE TOPPING LIFT. (IF NEEDED)

## SHAKING OUT A REEF

- 1. HEAD UP INTO THE WIND.
- 2. EASE THE MAINSHEET AND VANG. TENSION TO TOPPING LIFT. (IF NEEDED)
- 3. RELEASE THE REEF STOPPER AND REMOVE REEF LINE FROM WINCH
- 4. TENSION THE MAIN HALYARD TO RAISE SAIL, MAKING SURE REEF LINES RUN FREELY WHILE SAIL IS BEING RAISED. APPLY STOPPER TO MAIN HALYARD.
- 5. RE-TENSION VANG AND MAINSHEET. EASE THE TOPPING LIFT. (IF NEEDED)

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PAZU SIANUAKU KEEFING II	EFING INSTRUCTIONS	
37441110 HO. 4208045A	REVISION NO. NONE	
ENGINEERING DEPT.	10/7/98	

			RUNNIN	G RIGGING S	<b>RUNNING RIGGING SPECIFICATIONS</b>	SN			
BOAT	BOAT: HUNTER 420	FILE NAME:		REVISION:	REVISION: added boom topping lift 8/28/98	ing lift 8/28/98			
BY	BY: KJC	DATE:	7/24/98						
CHECKED BY:		DATE:							
OPT/STD	ITEM	QUANTITY	LINE SIZE	LINE TYPE	COLOR	END 1	LENGTH	этн	END 2
1 STD	MAIN HALYARD	_	7/16" (11mm)	XLS EXTRA	BLUE	HEADBOARD SHACKLE	36.1 m	118 ft	BARE
2 STD	JIB HALYARD	1	7/16" (11mm)	XLS EXTRA	RED	EYE	35.9 m	118 ft	BARE
3 STD	MAIN TRAVELER LINE	2	5/16" (8mm)	ST	WHITE	SMALL EYE	7.9 m	26 ft	BARE
4 STD	MAINSHEET	1	1/2" (12.5mm)	XLS	BLUE FLECK	SMALL EYE	24.3 m	80 ft	BARE
5 STD	REEFING LINE #1	1	7/16" (11mm)	ST	GREEN FLECK	BARE	22.9 m	75 ft	BARE
6 STD	REEFING LINE #2	1	7/16" (11mm)	ST	RED FLECK	BARE	32.7 m	107 ft	BARE
7 STD	JIB SHEET	2	1/2" (12.5mm)	ST	RED FLECK	BARE	12.2 m	40 ft	BARE
8 OPT	CRUISING SPINN. SHEET	2	7/16" (11mm)	ST	BLACK FLECK	BARE	28.0 m	92 ft	BARE
PDFT	SPINNAKER HALYARD	1	7/16" (11mm)	XLS	BLACK	SNAP SHACKLE NF11000s	35.9 m	118 ft	BARE
10 OPT	STAYSAIL HALYARD	1	7/16" (11mm)	XLS	GREEN	SNAP SHACKLE NF11000s	29.0 m	95 ft	BARE
11 STD	VANG	1	7/16" (11mm)	ST	WHITE	SMALL EYE	15.2 m	50 ft	BARE
12 OPT	STAYSAIL SHEETS	2	7/16" (11mm)	ST	GREEN FLECK	BARE	10.9 m	36 ft	BARE
13 STD	BOOM TOPPING LIFT	1	3/8" (9.5mm)	ST	WHITE	BARE	33.2 m	109 ft	EYE
14 STD	LAZY JACK WIRE	2	1/8" (3.2mm)	PLASTIC COATED 7x7	WHITE	EYE & THIMBLE,SMALL SHACKLE	5.5 m	18 ft	EYE & THIMBLE, HARKEN 125 OR
15 STD	FIXED LAZY JACK LINE	2	3/8" (9.5mm)	ΓS	WHITE	BARE	6.3 m	21 ft	BARE
16 STD	ADJUSTABLE LAZY JACK LINE	2	3/8" (9.5mm)	ST	WHITE	SS THIMBLE SPLICED	8.5 m	28 ft	BARE

			<b>FURLING MAST RUNNING RIGGING SPECIFICATIONS</b>	INNING RIGG	ING SPECIFIC	ATIONS			
BOAT: HUNTER 420		FILE NAME:	FILE NAME: 420 SELDEN RUNNING	REVISION:					
BY: KJC		DATE:	2/6/98		REMOVE MAIN	REMOVE MAIN HALYARD 9/2/98			
CHECKED BY:		DATE:							
	ITEM	QUANTITY	LINE SIZE	LINE TYPE	COLOR	END 1	LENGTH	3TH	END 2
JIB HAI	JIB HALYARD	-	7/16" (11mm)	XLS EXTRA	RED	EYE	35.9 m	118 ft	BARE
MAIN	MAIN TRAVELER LINE	2	5/16" (8mm)	rs	WHITE	SMALL EYE	7.9 m	26 ft	BARE
MAINSHEET	НЕЕТ	-	1/2" (12.5mm)	rs	BLUE FLECK	SMALL EYE	24.4 m	80 ft	BARE
BOOM	BOOM TOPPING LIFT	-	3/8" (9.5mm)	rs	WHITE	BARE	30.5 m	100 ft	BARE
JIB SHEET	HEET .	2	1/2" (12.5mm)	rs	RED FLECK	BARE	12.1 m	40 ft	BARE
CRUIS	CRUISING SPINN. SHEET	2	7/16" (11mm)	SJ	BLACK FLECK	BARE	30.9 m	101 ft	BARE
SPINN	SPINNAKER HALYARD	-	7/16" (11mm)	XLS	BLACK	SNAP SHACKLE NF11000s	35.9 m	118 ft	BARE
MAIN	MAIN FURLING LINE	_	3/8" (9.5mm)	SI	BLUE	BARE	13.4 m	44 ft	BARE
STAY	STAYSAIL HALYARD	_	7/16" (11mm)	XLS	GREEN	SNAP SHACKLE NF11000s	28.9 m	95 ft	BARE
STAY	STAYSAIL SHEETS	2	7/16" (11mm)	ST	GREEN FLECK	BARE	10.9 m	36 ft	BARE

P420 ARCH INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS 4208046C-1

ENGINEERING DEPT.

/ CLEAN UP

4LCOHOL

SCREW DRIVER--PHILLIPS HEAD

RATCHET STRAP

CAULK GUN

TUBE OF SEALANT (3M 5200) NEVER SEIZE (BOLT LUBE) RAZOR KNIFE

9/16" DEEP & RECULAR SOCKET

9/16" WRENCH

6" EXTENSION

SUGGESTED TOOL LIST: 3/8" DRIVE RATCHET

# ARCH INSTALLATION: NOTES AND TOOL LIST

- INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE BEGINNING. IMPORTANT: COMPLETELY READ ALL OF THE
- IMPORTANT THAT THE ARCH CONTINUE BEING SUPPORTED ONCE IT HAS BEEN SET IN PLACE, UNTIL BEING FULLY SECURED TO THE DECK.. THIS JOB REQUIRES THREE PEOPLE. IT IS
  - INJURY, ORIENT THE DIRECTION OF THE ARCH (LEANING AFT) PRIOR TO BECINNING THE INSTALLATION PROCESS.

    4. SEE BELOW FOR A LIST OF TOOLS SUGGESTED FOR THE INSTALLATION PROCESS 3. WHEN INSTALLING ARCH: TO AVOID POSSIBLE
    - IMPORTANT: REMEMBER TO CHECK ALL THE ARCH BOLTS / NUTS AFTER THE INITIAL SEA TRIAL AND RETICHTEN AS NECESSARY BOLTS ,

	ron	3
	ARCH ORIENTATION	C MARKED
		•

REMOVE ALL ACCESSORIES STOWED IN THE COCKPIT KERS. THIS WILL ALLOW EASIER ACCESS TO FASTEN THE ARCH BOLTS. 2. REMOVE ANY SEALANT IN THE ARCH PRE DRILLED

HOLES

3. CLEAN AROUND THE MOUNTING HOLES USING ALCOHOL. 4. APPLY A GENEROUS AMOUNT OF 3M 5200 SEALANT AT THE ARCH MOUNTING FOOT DECK MOUNTING HOLE LOCATIONS.

7. INSERT A (2.5"(63.5mm.)) STAINLESS STEEL BOLT THRU THE FWD MOST ARCH FOOT INTO THE COAMING. 8. ACCESS THE UNDERSIDES OF THE DECK AT THE ARCH FOOT LOCATIONS AS FOLLOWS: MATCHING PRE DRILLED FWD MOST DECK COAMING HOLE. (LEANING AFT) PRIOR TO PLACING IT ON THE BOAT. 6. PLACE THE ARCH ON THE DECK OF THE BOAT. THE FORWARD MOST ARCH FOOT HOLE WITH THE TO AVOID POSSIBLE INJURY, ORIENT THE ARCH

STBD AFT: THRU ACCESS PANEL IN THE STBD SIDE

AFT STATEROOM HEADLINER.

PORT AFT: THRU ACCESS PANEK IN THE PORT SIDE
AFT STATEROOM HEADLINER
STBD FWD: THRU STBD. SIDE COAMING LOCKER
PORT FWD: THRU PORT SIDE COAMING LOCKER
9. INSTALL THE (1/4" (6.4mm)) BACKING PLATE ON THE
INSIDE OF THE COAMING THEN INSTALL THE S.S.
WASHER, LOCK WASHER AND THE S.S. NUT AS WELL.
(NOTE: THERE EXISTS CASES WHERE A BACKING PLATE
IS NOT ABLE TO BE INSTALLED. IF THIS IS
ENCOUNTERED, USE (1/4" 6.4mm)) S.S. FENDER WASHERS

INSTEAD. (IT IS IMPORTANT TO APPLY A SMALL AMOUNT OF NEVER SEIZE TO THE BOLT TO PREVENT "GAULING" OF THE THREADS.

10. COMPLETELY TIGHTEN THE FORWARD MOST BOLT.
11. REPEAT THIS PROCEDURE FOR THE REMAINING THREE FEET. INSERTING ONLY ONE BOLT AT FIRST AND COMPLETELY TIGHTENING IT DOWN STARTING WITH THE

ARCH FOOT DIRECTLY ACROSS FROM THE BOLT ALREADY INSTALLED. REPEAT THIS FOR THE NEXT TWO.

12. NOTE: IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO USE A RATCHET STRAP TO "PULL" THE ARCH INTO ALIGNMENT WITH THE REMAINING MOUNTING HOLES.

13. INSERT THE REST OF THE S.S. FASTENERS INTO THE MOUNTING HOLES. INSTALL ALL THE S.S. BACKING PLATES. WASHERS AND NUSTS FROM THE UNDERSIDE OF THE DECK. (AT THIS TIME, BE SURE TO INSTALL THE ARCH GROUNDING WIRE, LOCATED IN THE HEADLINER ACCESS PANEL. SEE DIAGRAM FOR INSTALLATION DETAILS.

3/8"/9.5mm SS NUT

LOCATED INSIDE HEADLINER

ACCESS PANEL

ARCH GROUNGING

14. RECHECK THE ARCH FIT ONTO THE DECK. 15. SECURELY TIGHTEN ALL THE NUTS AND BOLLY USING A CROSS TIGHTENING PATTERN. (DO NOT FORCET TO USE

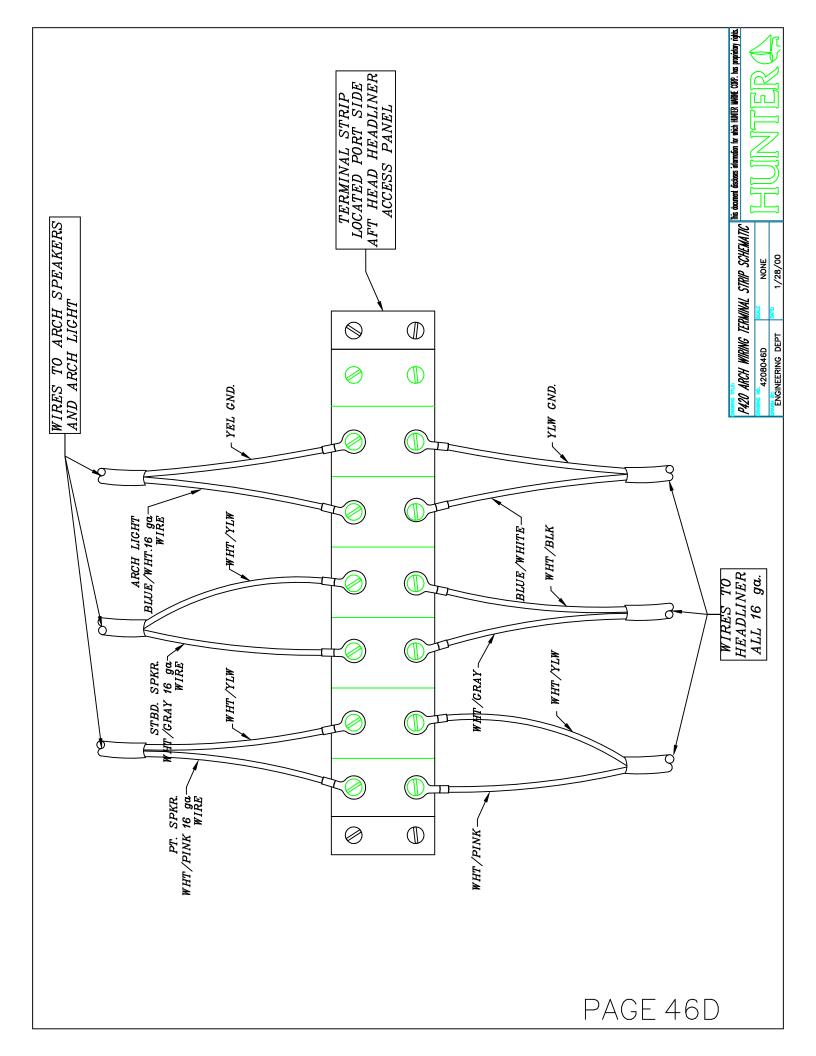
A SWALL AMOUNT OF LUBRICANT FOR THE BOLTS).
16. CLEAN OFF THE EXCESS SEALANT AROUND THE ARCH
FEET AND COAMING AREAS USING ALCOHOL.
17. RECHECK THE BOLTS AFTER THE INITIAL SEA TRIAL
AND TIGHTEN AS NECESSARY. 18. SEE FOLLOWING PAGE FOR INFO ON CONNECTING THE

REMEMBER TO CAULK EXIT HOLE IN THE

ARCH SPEAKER POD WIRING. (NOTE: AROUND THE ARCH SPEAKER WIRE

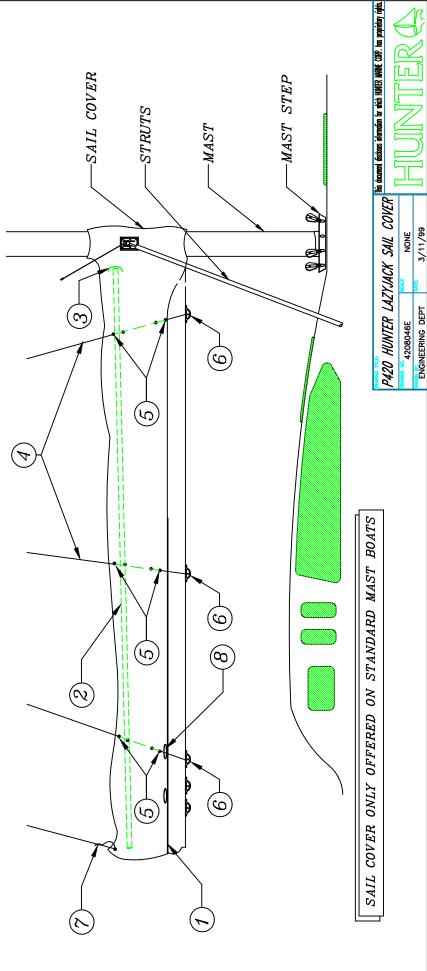
/9.5mm X 2.5" /63.5mm NOTE: BACKING PLATES ARE USED ON THE AFT ARCH FEET ONLY. THE FWD ARCH FEET ARE REINFORCED USING METAL LAMINATED INTO THE DECK (FO THE CASE, BOLIS, FENDER WASHERS. LOCK WASHERS AND NUTS ARE USED.) 3/8"/9.5mm SS FENDER /4"/6.4mm SS BACKING LOCK3/8"/9.5mm SS WASHER WASHER PLATES ۿٞ 0 0  $\mathbb{C}$ TYPICAL ARCH FOOT  $\bigcirc$ 

P420 ARCH INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS CONT 1/28/00 NON ENGINEERING DEPT. 4208046C-2



(1)0NSLIDE THE BOLTROPE ON THE TWO HALVES OF THE COVER INTO THE BOLTROPE TRACKS BOTH SIDES OF THE BOOM. START FROM THE AFT END AND MAKE YOUR WAY FORWARD. INSTALL THE PVC BATTENS (2) INTO EACH HALF OF THE SAIL COVER. THERE ARE POCKETS (3) THAT OPEN TOWARDS THE FRONT, ON THE INSIDE OF THE COVER. SLIDE THE BATTENS INTO PLACE FROM THE FRONT, AND ROLL THE INSIDE LIP OF THE POCKET BACK IN ORDER TO HOLD THE BATTENS STATIONARY.

DEAD END THE LINES FEED THE LAZYJACK LINES (4) DOWN THROUGH THE GROMMETS/RINGS (5) IN THE SAIL COVER, STARTING AT THE TOP AND COMING OUT AT THE BOTTOM OF THE COVER. DEAD END THE L TO THE BAILS ON THE UNDERSIDE OF THE BOOM (6). TIE THE AFT END OF THE SAIL COVER UP TO THE TOPPING LIFT LINE USING THE PIECE OF STRING PROVIDED (7). USE HALF HITCH KNOTS TO SECURE THE COVER IN PLACE AT THE OUTER END OF THE BOOM. THE REEF LINES RUN OUT THROUGH THE COVER SLOTS(8) AND TIE



### P420 B&R RIG WITH STRUTS DESCRIPTION

The B&R rig, utilized on the Hunter P420, eliminates the need for a backstay to allow for a more efficient mainsail shape. Fixed backstays are commonly being designed out of today's performance-oriented boats to allow the mainsail to incorporate a full roach design - a more aerodynamic shape both for racing and cruising performance.

To accomplish this, the B&R rig has 30 degree swept spreaders, creating 120 degrees between each rigging point. This tri-pod arrangement has excellent strength for sailboat rigs, and has been used for years to support huge radio towers.

The latest advancement to the B&R rig is the addition of mast struts. These struts stabilize the lower section of the mast, allowing compression loads to be spread, reducing the point loading at the mast base. They also create a strong point for the boom and spinnaker pole loadings. The struts function also allow us to use a smaller mast section reducing weight aloft to decrease the heeling and pitching moments, making for a more comfortable ride. Additionally, they provide a secure handhold when going forward.

The struts perform an important structural function, therefore never sail your boat without the struts properly fitted. If your P420 is equipped with the in-mast furling option, the mast is a larger section size and the struts are not utilized.

Additional support is given to the B&R rig (and is unique to it) with the addition of reverse diagonal rigging. For example, the diagonals that you see beginning by the top of the mast strut, ending at the tip of the spreader, supports and stabilizes the lower section of the mast as it creates a triangle with

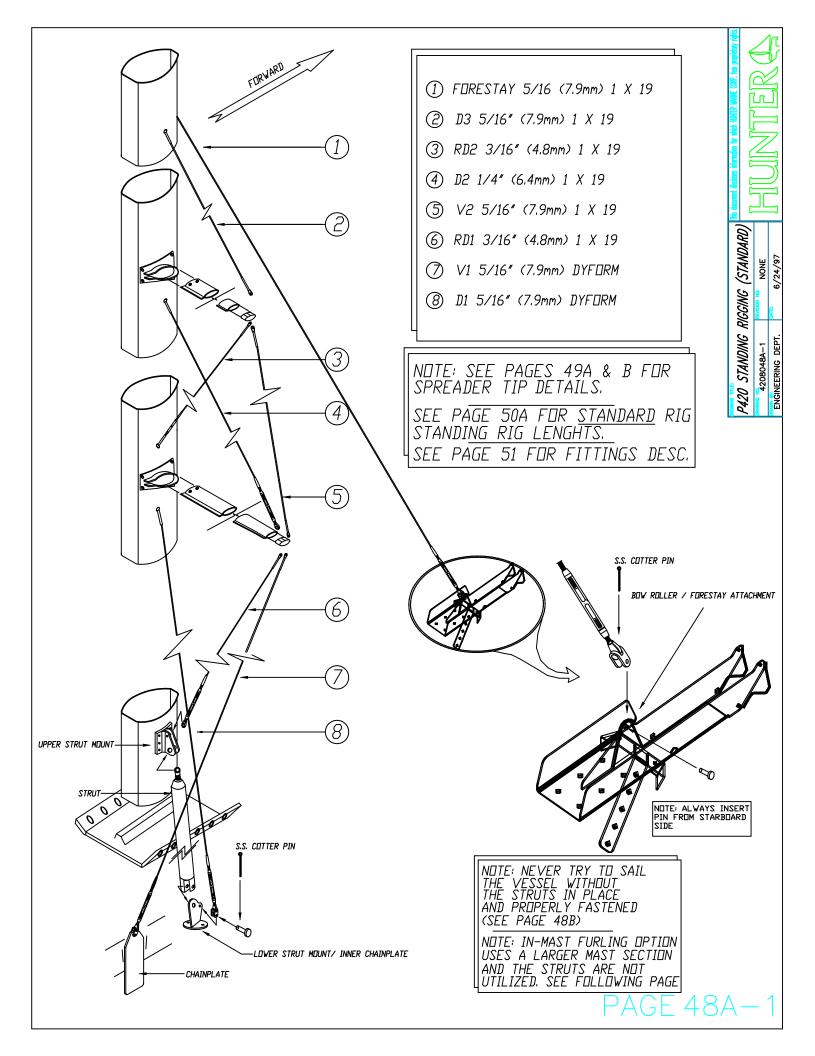
the lower shroud. The top RD2 runs from above the lower spreader base to the end of the top spreader, and stabilizes the top section of the mast.

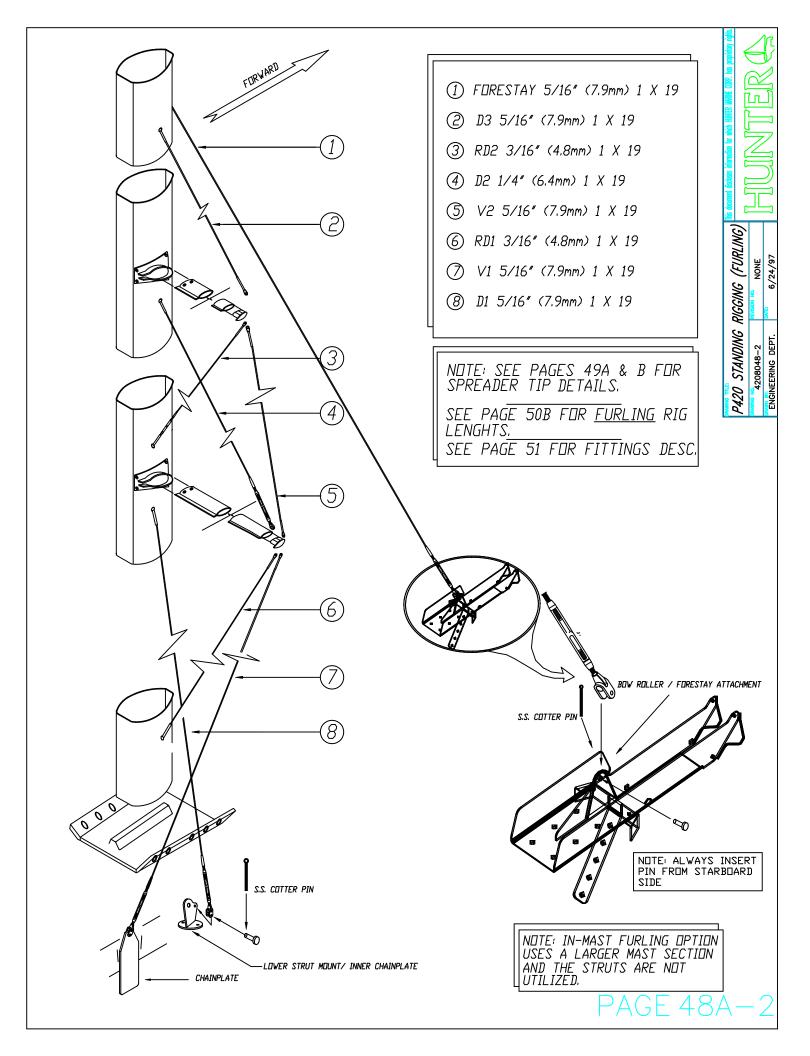
The B&R rig is designed to be pre-bent to further add rigidity to the mast section and eliminate the need for adjustable rigging (like backstay adjusters). This design should prove more reliable than a rig with adjustable backstays or runners, as there is less chance for error.

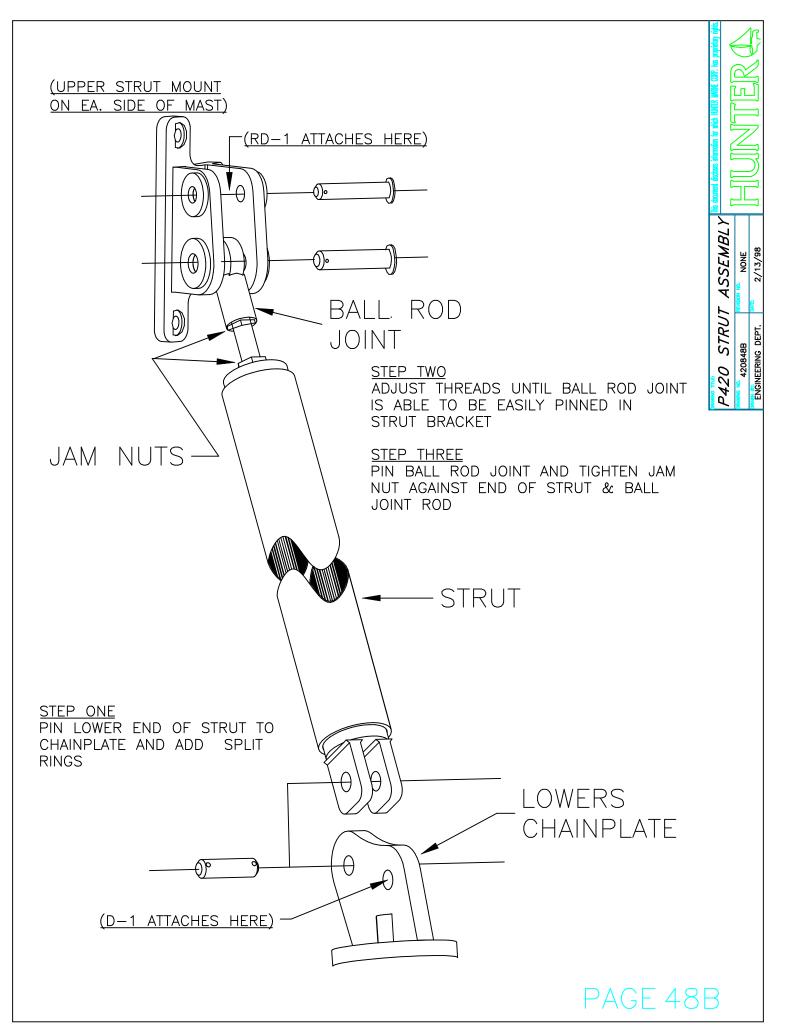
The large main, small jib, sail plan on the P420 also eliminates the need for large overlapping headsails (genoas), as the driving power comes from the much improved shape and size of the mainsail. This allows for an easier tacking small jib, creating good performance and more comfortable sailing as it is less work for the crew.

As the large main is creating additional mainsheet and leach loading, Hunter has included a cockpit arch whereby the mainsheet and leech loads are directed to the strong part of the boom (the outboard end) and is located at the heaviest loading point of the mainsail. The cockpit arch serves addition safety and comfort functions as handholds and cockpit canvas attachment points.

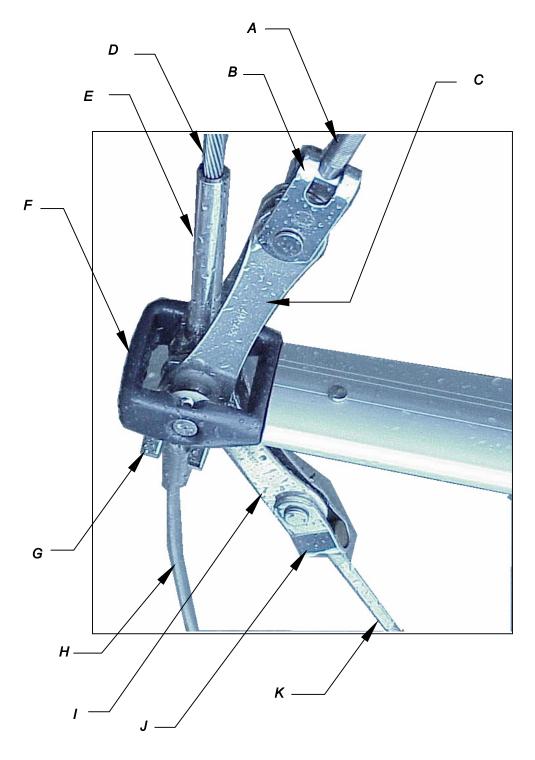
B&R rigs have been used on thousands of sailboats, and we are proud to incorporate this successful design on your new Hunter.



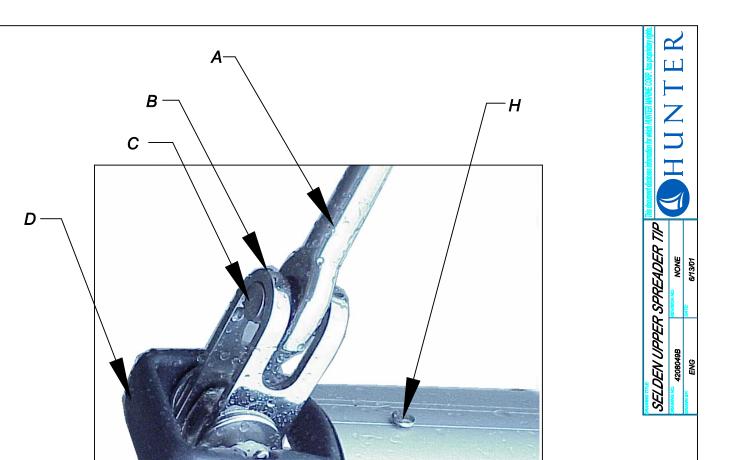








A	D2 stem T	G	jaw toggle
В	jaw toggle	Н	V1
С	link plates	1	link plates
D	V2 .	J	jaw toggle
Ε	marine eye	K	RD1 stem T
F	spreader tip casting		



A D3 marine eye

B jaw toggle

C 1/2" (1.27cm) pin

D spreader tip casting

E 3/8" (.95cm) pin

F link plates

E

G

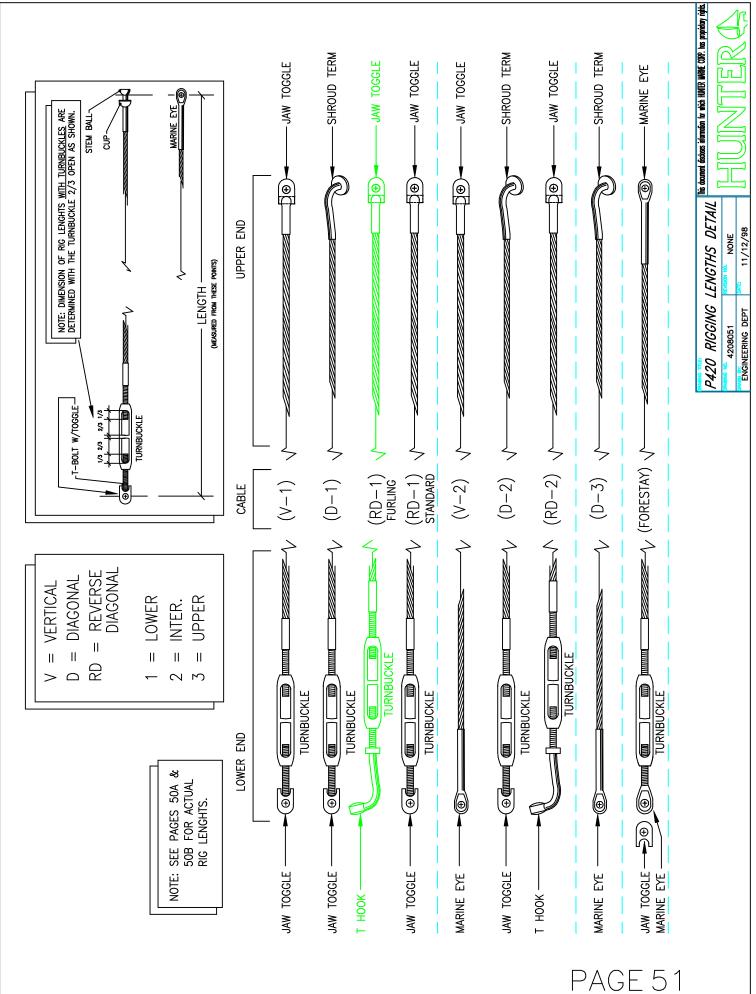
G marine eye stem

H spreader tip casting fastener

			P42	P420 SELDEN STANDARD	STANDING RIGGI	EN STANDARD STANDING RIGGING SPECIFICATIONS	SN	
	BY:	KJC	DATE:	26-Feb-98	REVISION:	RD1 LOWER END CH.	RD1 LOWER END CHANGED TO TOGGLE 7-24-98	-24-98
	OPT/STD	ITEM	QUANTITY	WIRE SIZE	UPPER END	LEN	LENGTH	LOWER END
~	STD	D3	2	5/16" (8mm) 1x19	841-5/16 SHROUD TERMINAL	3.937 m	12 ft. 11 in.	MARINE EYE FOR 5/8" PIN
2	STD	٧2	2	5/16" (8mm) 1x19	JAW TOGGLE FOR 5/8" PIN	4.064 m	13 ft. 4 in.	MARINE EYE FOR 5/8" PIN
7	STD	D2	2	1/4" (6.4mm) 1x19	841-1/4 SHROUD TERMINAL	3.937 m	12 ft. 11 in.	8-12-12 TURNBUCKLE W/ JAW FOR 12mm PIN
2	STD	^	2	5/16" (8mm) DYFORM	JAW TOGGLE FOR 5/8" PIN	6.429 m	21 ft. 1 1/8 in.	10-20-20 TURNBUCKLE
3	STD	D1	2	5/16" (8mm) DYFORM	841-5/16 SHROUD TERMINAL	6.125 m	20 ft. 1 1/8 in.	10-16-16 TURNBUCKLE
3	STD	UPPER DIAMOND, RD2	2	3/16" (5mm) 1X19	JAW TOGGLE FOR 3/8" PIN	4.020 m	13 ft. 2 1/4 in.	6-10-10 TURNBUCKLE WITH T. TERMINAL FOR 740-5a
4	STD	LOWER DIAMOND, RD1	2	3/16" (5mm) 1X19	JAW TOGGLE FOR 3/8" PIN	4.394 m	14 ft. 5 in.	6-10-10 TURNBUCKLE WITH UPSET TOGGLE FOR 12mm PIN
	OPT.	INNER FORESTAY	<del>-</del>	1/4" (6.4mm) 1x19	841-6 SHROUD TERMINAL	11.433 m	37 ft. 6 1/8 in.	FORESTAY QUICK RELEASE LEVER W/ 1/2" PIN
5	STD	FORESTAY	1	5/16" (8mm) 1x19	MARINE EYE	14.910 m	48 ft. 11 in.	GIBB 10-20-20 TURNBUCKLE W/ JAW TOGGLE LOOSE

			P420	P420 SELDEN FURLING MAST STANDING RIGGING SPECIFICATIONS	ST STANDING RIG	GING SPECIFICATI	SNOI	
	BY:	KJC	DATE:	22-Sep-98	REVISION:	AFTER STEPPING 9/28/98	NG 9/28/98	
	OPT/STD	ITEM	QUANTITY	WIRE SIZE	UPPER END	LEN	LENGTH	LOWER END
7	STD	D3	2	5/16" (8mm) 1x19	841-5/16 SHROUD TERMINAL	4.305 m	14 ft. 1 1/2 in.	MARINE EYE
2	STD	٧2	2	5/16" (8mm) 1x19	JAW TOGGLE	4.572 m	15 ft. 0 in.	MARINE EYE
က	STD	D2	2	1/4" (6.4mm) 1x19	841-1/4 SHROUD TERMINAL	4.486 m	14 ft. 8 5/8 in.	8-12-12TURNBUCKLE W/JAW TOGGLE
4	STD	۸۱	2	5/16" (8mm) DYFORM	JAW TOGGLE	5.550 m	18 2 1/2	10-20-20 TURNBUCKLE
5	STD	D1	2	5/16" (8mm) 1x19	841-5/16 SHROUD TERMINAL	5.302 m	17 4 3/4	10-16-16 TURNBUCKLE
9	STD	UPPER DIAMOND, RD2	2	3/16" (5mm) 1X19	JAW TOGGLE	4.499 m	14 ft. 9 1/8 in.	TURNBUCKLE WITH T- TERMINAL
7	STD	LOWER DIAMOND, RD1	2	3/16" (5mm) 1X19	JAW TOGGLE	4.686 m	15 ft. 4 1/2 in.	TURNBUCKLE WITH T- TERMINAL
8	OPT.	INNER FORESTAY	1	1/4" (6.4mm) 1x19	841-6 SHROUD TERMINAL	11.481 m	37 ft. 8 in.	FORESTAY QUICK RELEASE LEVER W/ 1/2" PIN
6	STD	FORESTAY	-	5/16" (8mm) 1x19	MARINE EYE	14.935 m	49 ft. 0 in.	GIBB 10-20-20 TURNBUCKLE W/ JAW TOGGLE LOOSE
1	0   0	IV CHINCISINAMIC SI CINICCIA HIGATSIII CV						

ALL ADJUSTABLE RIGGING IS DIMENSIONED WITH TURNBUCKLES 2/3 OPEN ALL TURNBUCKLES TO HAVE RIGHT HAND THREADS ON SWAGED FITTING



## TUNING THE H420 B&R RIG

The easiest method for tuning the B&R rig is to perform step one as follows before the mast is stepped, with it lying aft side down on two sawhorses. Begin with all rigging slack. If the mast is already stepped, loosen all the rigging, and then proceed to step one.

- 1. Start with all the rigging slack. Then induce the mast bend by tightening the reverse diagonals (diamonds). Measure the bend by tensioning a line or the main halyard between the masthead and the gooseneck. The maximum amount of bend should be no more than 8" (203 mm)for the standard rig and no more than 2" (50 mm) for the furling mast measured perpendicular from the aft face of the mast to the halyard at the deepest part of the bend. It can be less than that based on the sail shape and your own preference. The bend should also be evenly distributed along the mast to give a smooth shape. Keep in mind that bending a furling mast may make it more difficult to furl and will not do much to flatten the sail as in a standard rig. It is very important that the mast also be straight from side to side at this time. Tighten or loosen the reverse diagonals to achieve this.
- 2. Step the mast with all shrouds attached but with the turnbuckles completely loosened (if the mast was not already stepped).
- 3. Attach the jib halyard to a cleat on the bow to support the mast in a raked position (the masthead should be about 1-1/2¹ behind the step). Attach the verticals and tighten them until you can just see the hole for the cotter pin in the turnbuckle. Tighten the jib halyard until you can attach the forestay. At this point the masthead should be raked so that a weight hung on the main halyard hangs about 1¹ behind the mast step.
- 4. Use the main halyard to check that the mast is centered from side to side. Pull it tight and mark the halyard next to the verticals chainplate. Now do the same to the other side to see if the marks line

- up. If not, tighten and/or loosen the verticals until the marks line up. Once the masthead is centered, begin tightening the verticals until the turnbuckles are approximately half closed. While tightening the verticals you may notice the bend in the mast increasing. Now you can tighten the lowers which will tend to straighten the lower part of the mast. Be sure to tighten port and starboard sides evenly.
- 5. Now you should tighten the headstay until it is approximately half closed as well. This should induce the appropriate amount of headstay tension. Never use anything more than a pair of wrenches to tighten your rigging. If you use an extended piece of pipe on the handle of a wrench you can over tighten the rigging and do damage to the mast or rigging.
- On the Hunter H420 it is necessary to go up the mast in a bosun's chair to tighten the number 2 diagonal shroud (D2 or intermediate shroud). Always use caution when "going aloft". You should always use a mountain climbing harness or Bosun's Chair intended for this use. Always tie into the harness with the halyard using a bowline and then secure the shackle as a back up as the knot is more reliable than a mechanical fastener. The person hoisting you aloft should keep the halyard stopper closed to prevent falls. Good communication between the two of you is also important. Tighten the D2 until it has just become tight and then add two complete turns. While at the first spreader, look up the back of the mast to see if it is straight. (rather than bent from side to side). If it is not straight then adjust the appropriate D2 to straighten it.
- 7. Have the person on deck carefully lower you. They should keep the halyard wrapped at least twice around the winch and should always have one hand able to stop the halyard from running free. Once on deck look up the back of the mast and see if it is straight (rather

4208052.doc PAGE 52

## TUNING THE H420 B&R RIG

than bent from side to side). If it is not straight not then adjust the lowers (D1) until it is.

- 8. If you have the standard rig you need to attach the struts at this time. Attach the lower end of the strut to the smaller hole in the chainplate. Adjust the length by turning the ball joint bearing in the upper end of the strut until the holes in the pin can be attached. It is normal to have some play between the strut and the chainplate and strut bracket
- 9. The final test is to go sailing in 10-15 knots of wind. If when sailing upwind, the shrouds on the leeward side are slack then tighten them to remove about half the slack keeping note of the number of turns. Then tack and do the same to the other side. Do this until you are happy with the tension and the leeward side does not get loose when the boat is heeled. Now sight up the mast to be sure it is still relatively straight from side to side. If it is not then adjust to appropriate rigging to correct it. For example: if the mast is straight until the upper spreader and then hooks to the windward side then you will have to revisit steps 6 and 7 above. Remember to always tighten the leeward shroud, tack and tighten the new leeward shroud the same amount. This prevents damage to the turnbuckles and is also much easier to do. Keep in mind it is also possible to have something too tight such as a diagonal shroud.
- 10. At this point you should have adequate headstay tension. The sails are built for about 14" of headstay sag, the bend in the standard mast should be about 1' and 4" in the furling mast and it should be nearly straight from side to side when sailing upwind. If any of these are not true then revisit the appropriate step above to correct it. If the sag in the headstay is too much then adding tension to the verticals will fix it.
- Once the rig is tuned you should make sure to add the cotter pins to all the

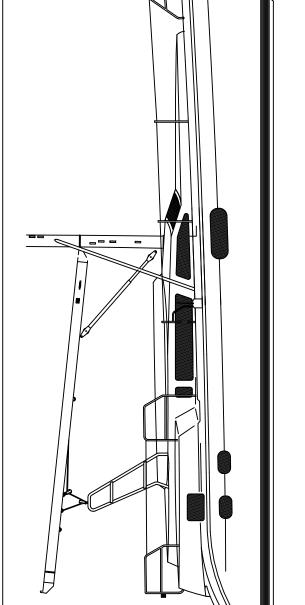
rigging bending back the ends and taping them to prevent snagged lines, sails and fingers.

Remember that rigging, like everything else, can age. As it gets older it may need to be replaced. The frequency for which this becomes necessary depends on the climate and conditions in which the boat is sailed. For example: if you sail in the Caribbean it should be replaced every 2-3 years compared to every 10 for the great lakes. You should consult a professional rigger for advice.

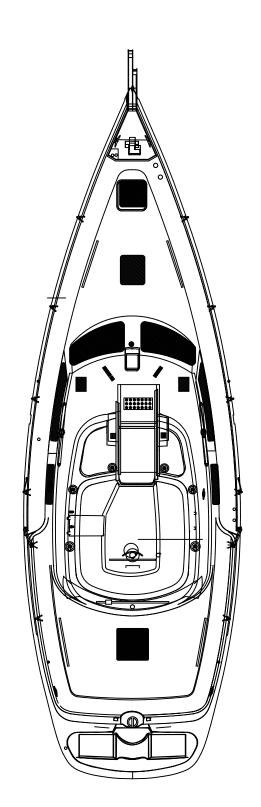
4208052.doc PAGE 53

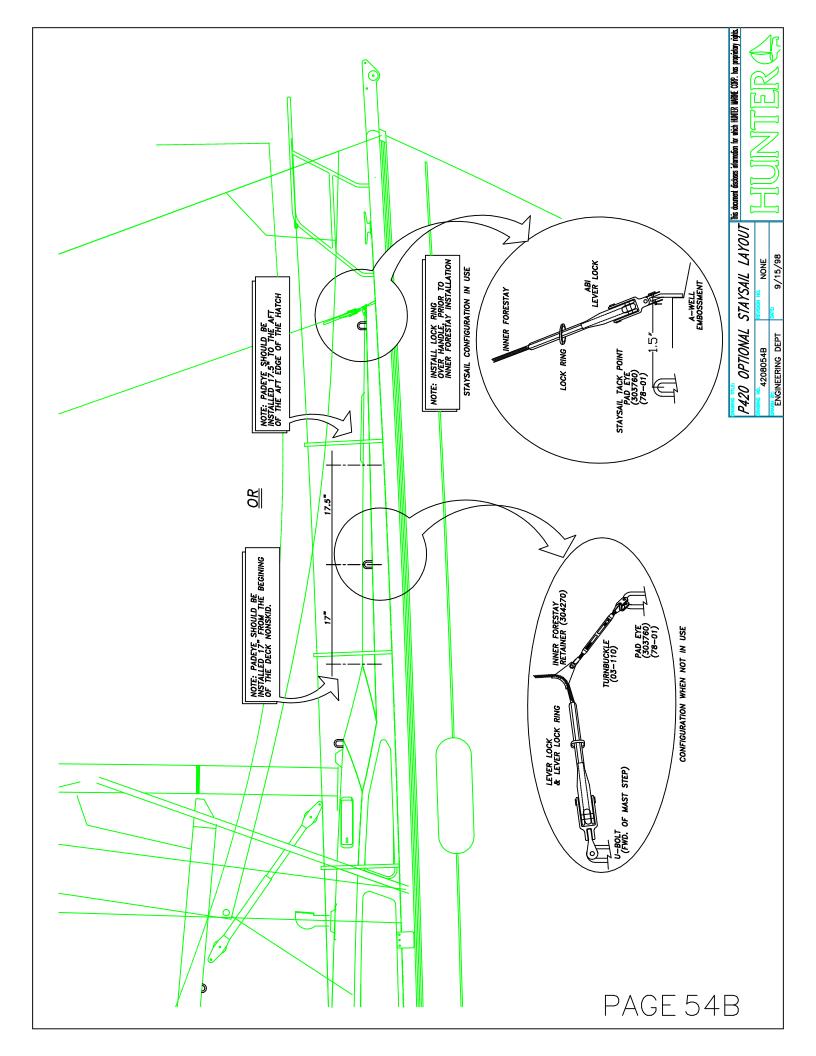






SEE PAGES 38-40 FOR OPTIONAL DECK HARDWARE INFORMATION.





## ENGINE OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS:

(1) FILL DIESEL TANK WITH <u>DIESEL FUEL</u>

(2) CHECK ENGINE OIL LEVEL (SEE YANMAR MANUAL)

(3) OPEN ENGINE RAW WATER PICKUP SEACOCK (SEE PGE 60A)

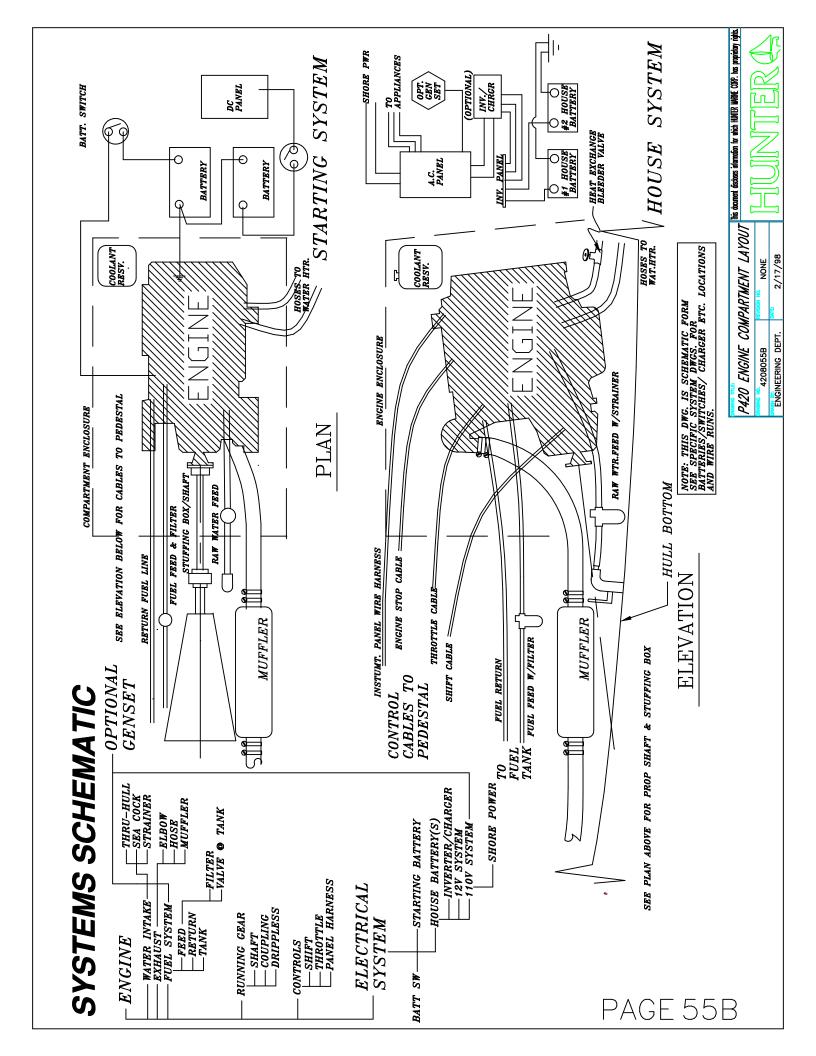
(4) TURN ON "START BATTERY SELECTOR SWITCH" (LOCATED AT ENGINE COMPARTMENT BULKHEAD)

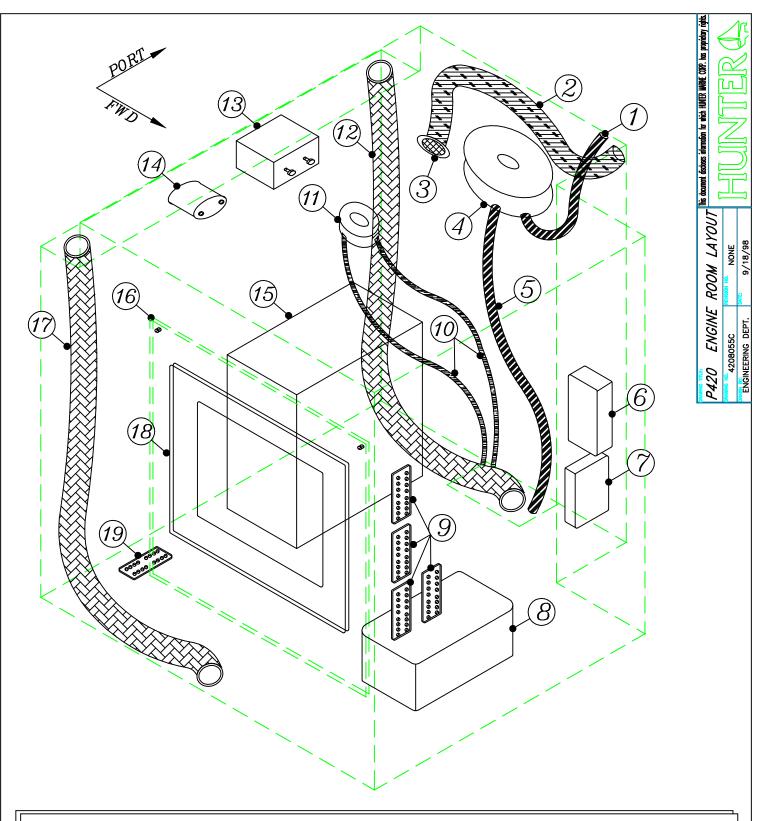
STARTS. NOTE (IF ENGINE APPEARS TO HAVE TROUBLE STARTING, SEE YANMAR MANUAL) ⑤ TURN KEY TO START POSITION, PRESS START BUTTON AND RELEASE WHEN ENGINE

(6) TO SHUT ENGINE DOWN: PUSH RED BUTTON AT KEY SWITCH PANEL UNTIL ENGINE STOPS RUNNING THEN TURN KEY TO OFF POSITION.

THERE EXISTS A POSSIBILITY OF EXHAUST POISONING, DO NOT LEAVE AFT HATCHES OPEN WHILE ENGINE OR EVEN DEATH. IS RUNNING. WARNING:

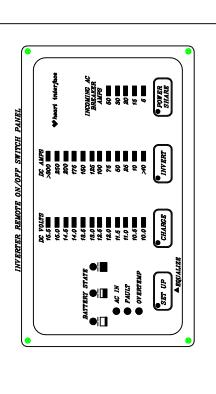






- MANUAL BILGE PUMP DISCHARGE HOSE
- GENERATOR BLOWER DUCT
- GENERATOR BLOWER MOTOR
- MANUAL BILGE PUMP. THRU TO DECK
- MANUAL BILGE PUMP PICK UP HOSE
- BACKSIDE OF GALLEY POWER OUTLET
- BACKSIDE OF LPG SOLENOID SWITCH START BATTERY/ BATTERY BOX GROUND BUSS BARS
- 8.
- STEERING CABLES THRU TO RUDDER

- 11. STEERING SHEAVE BOX. THRU TO DECK
- 12. (PT) SCUPPER DRAIN HOSE TO SEACOCK
- 13. OPTIONAL INVERTER ISOLATOR
- 14. OPTIONAL INVERTER SOLENOID
- 15. LOCATION OF OPTIONAL GENERATOR
- 16. (STBD) ENGINE BLKHD. ACCESS PANEL
- 17. (STBD) SCUPPER DRAIN HOSE TO SEACOCK 18. MAIN DISTRIBUTION PANEL
- 19. GROUND BUSS BAR

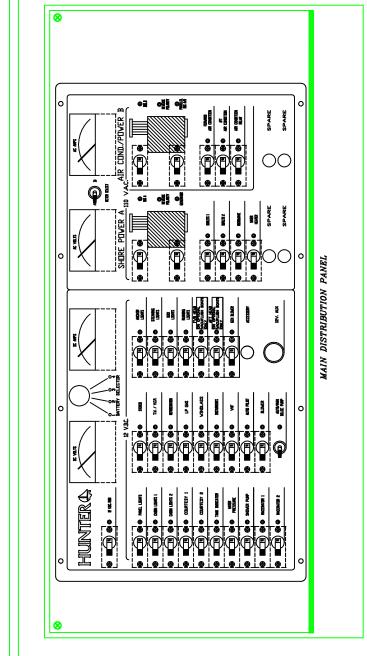


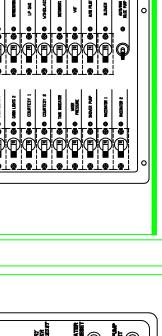
TANK SYSTEMS MONITOR

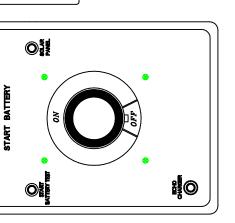
FUEL/WATER/ TANK SELECTOR SWITCH PANEL

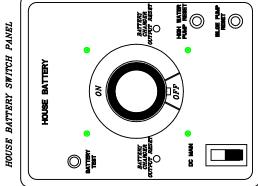
START BATTERY ON/OFF SAFETY SWITCH PANEL

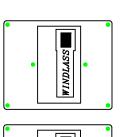
HUNTER MARINE

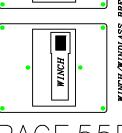












WINCH/WINDLASS BREAKER SWITCHES

P420 ENGINE COMPARTMENT BULKHEAD LAYOUT

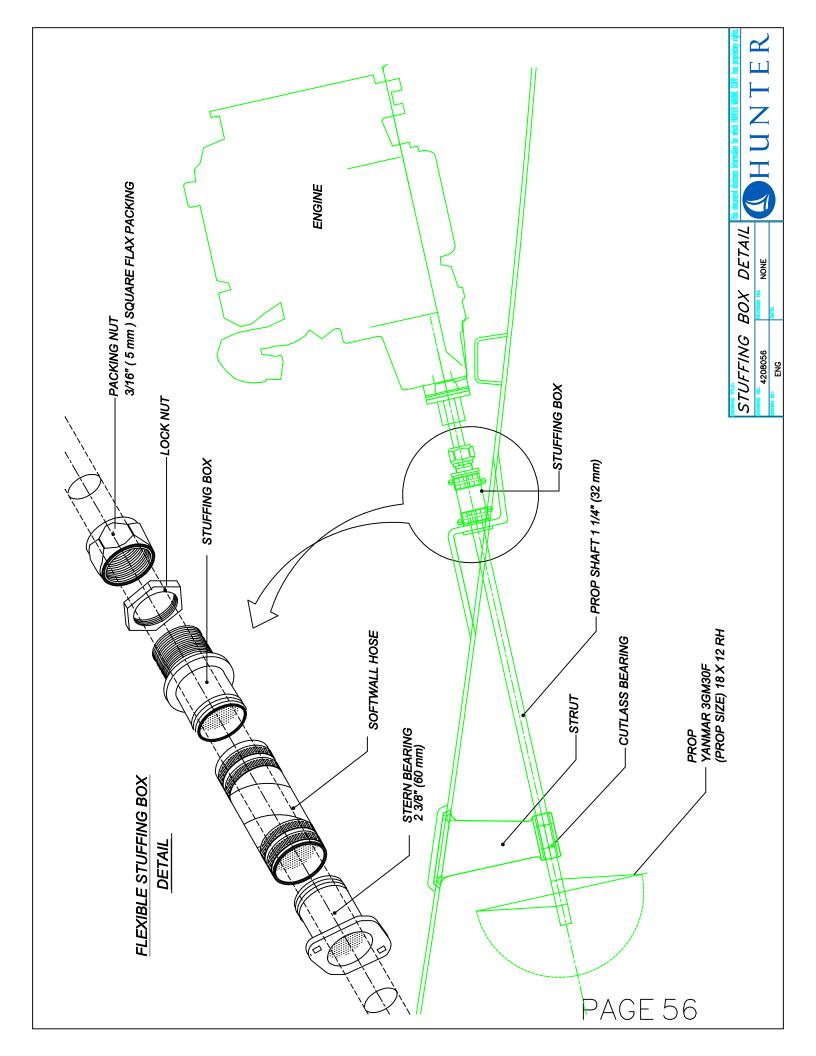
2/10/99 NONE

ENGINEERING DEPT.

4208055D

SEE PACE 634-16 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PERTAINING TO SELECTOR SWITCHES

PAGE 55D



## FRESH WATER SYSTEM OPERATION:

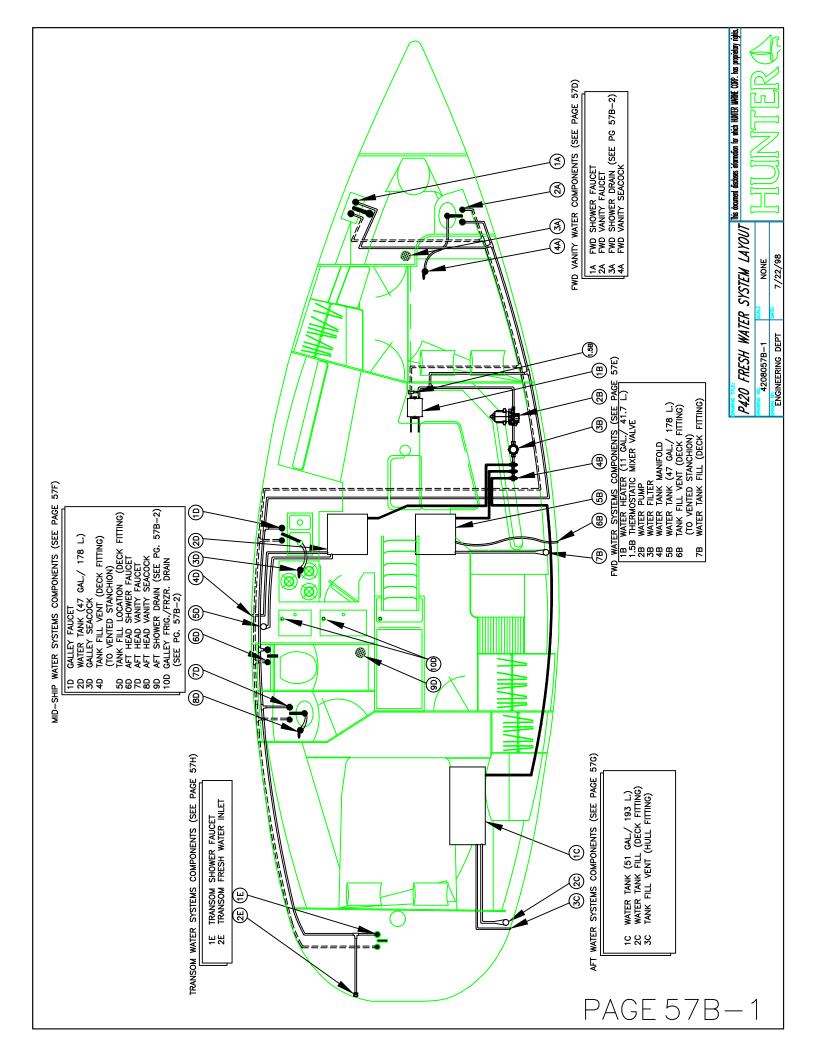
- (1) FILL TANK/S WITH FRESH WATER (SEE PAGE 60B FOR FILL LOCATIONS)
- $\widehat{z}$  open desired manifold valve/s (see pace 57B-1 for manifold location)
- (3) TURN ON HOUSE BATTERY SELECTOR SWITCH (LOCATED ENGINE COMPARTMENT BULKHEAD)
  - (4) TURN ON "D.C. MAIN" BREAKER ON HOUSE BATTERY PANEL
- ⑤ TURN ON "WATER PRESSURE" BREAKER ON MAIN BREAKER PANEL
- (6) "HOT WATER" IS ATTAINABLE BASICALLY IN TWO WAYS...
- (A) BY HEATING THE WATER WITH THE DIESEL ENGINE
- (B) BY SUPPLYING 120V.A.C. BY "DOCKSIDE SHORE POWER" OR GENERATOR POWER.
- NOTE: WHEN COOLANT IS INSTALLED, BLEED AIR FROM HEAT EXCHANGER LINES TO WATER HEATER. CRANK ENGINE, OPEN BLEEDER VALVE (SEE PAGE 55B) UNTIL AIR IS GONE FROM LINES (?) TO HEAT BY "ENGINE" SEE PACE 55A FOR ENGINE OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS
  - (8) TO HEAT BY "SHORE POWER"
- (A) HOOK UP SHORE POWER CABLES (#1 AND #2)
- (B) TURN ON A.C. MAIN BREAKER ON MAIN BREAKER PANEL
- © turn on "water heater breaker" on main breaker panel
- (9) TO HEAT BY "GENERATOR POWER" ... SEE PAGE 63E-1 FOR GENERATOR OPERATING INST. THEN FOLLOW STEPS #8 B & C (THIS PACE) UNDER "TO HEAT BY SHORE POWER"

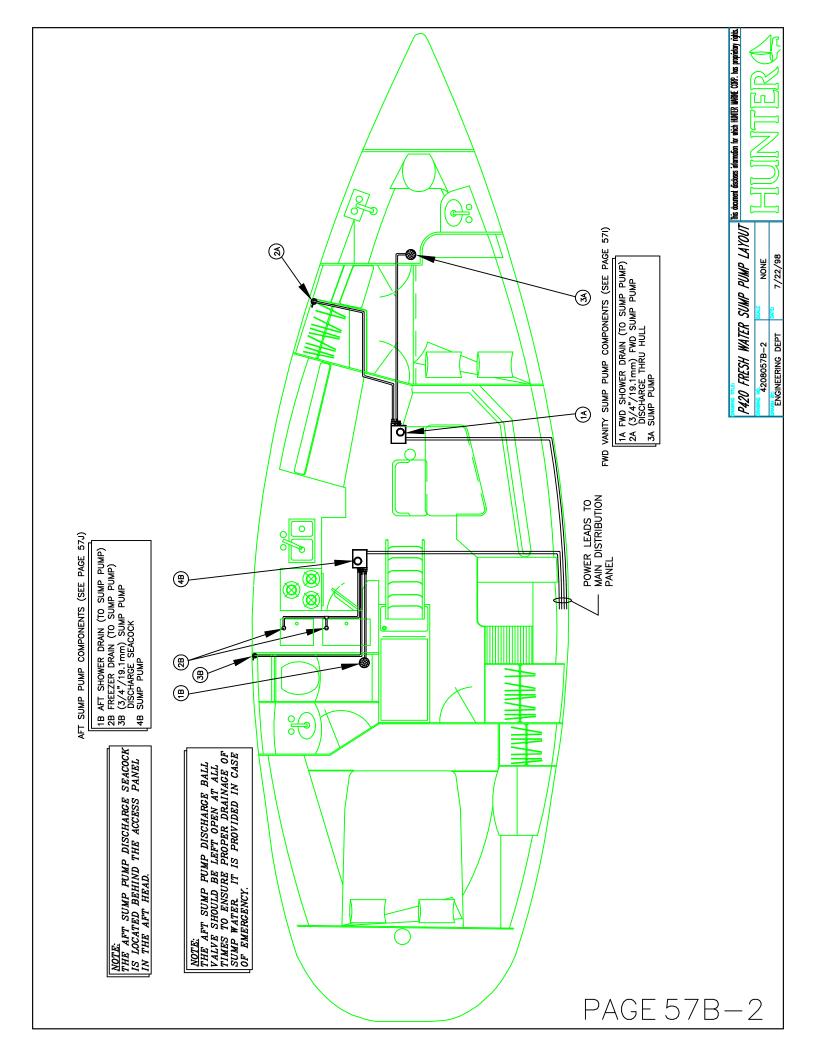
NOTE: AS WITH ALL WATER HEATERS, BE SURE WATER TANK IS FULL

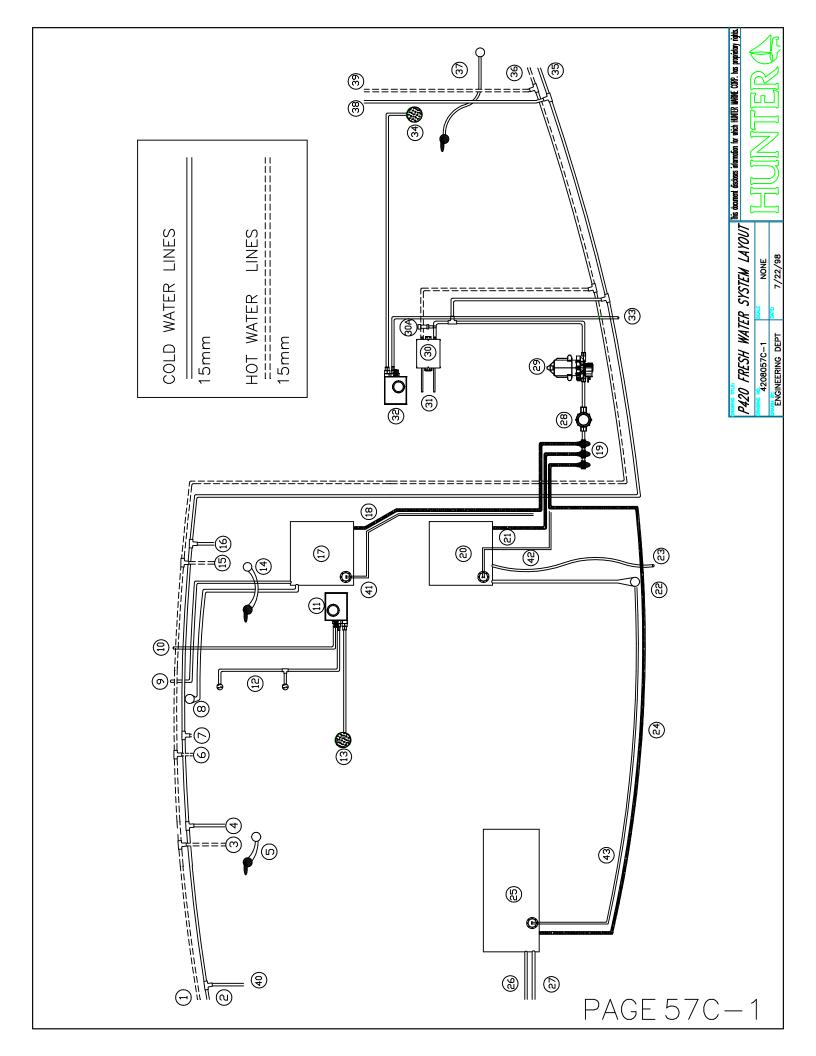
BEFORE APPLYING POWER TO UNIT, TO AVOID DAMAGING THE HEATING ELEMENT

GENERATOR IS OPTIONAL

	WAILK OPEKAIING INST.	NONE	11/21/98
1000	420 FRESH WATER O	MN0 NO. 4208057A REVISION REVISION NO. 4208057A	ENGINEERING DEPT







COLD H20 TO TRANSOM SHOWER

HOT H20 TO AFT VANITY COLD H20 TO AFT VANITY 7.01.01.4.10.07.00.01

AFT VANITY DRAIN TO SEACOCK (HULL)

HOT H20 TO AFT SHOWER

COLD H20 TO AFT SHOWER

PT H20 TANK FILL LOCATION (DECK)

TO VENTED STANCHION (DECK HDWR.) PT H20 TANK FILL VENT (DECK)

AFT SUMP PUMP DISCHARGE (HULL) AFT SUMP PUMP

FRIG/FREEZER DRAIN TO SUMP PUMP 12. 13.

AFT SHOWER DRAIN TO SUMP PUMP

GALLEY DRAIN TO SEACOCK (HULL) 4

COLD H20 TO GALLEY SINK HOT H20 TO GALLEY SINK 75. 17. 18.

PT H20 TANK

PT H20 FEED TO MAINFOLD

H20 TANK MAINFOLD

STBD H20 TANK

FEED TO MANIFOLD STBD H20 TANK FILL VENT STBD H20

*TO VENTED STANCHION (DECK HDWR.)* 

STBD H20 TANK FILL VENT (HULL) AFT H20 TANK FEED TO MANIFOLD

AFT H20 TANK 25.

H20 TANK FILL LOCATION (DECK) AFT26.

H20 TANK FILL VENT (HULL) AFT

H20 FILTER

H20 PUMP 27. 28. 29.

H20 HEATER

THERMOSTATIC MIXER VALVE 30A.

HEAT EXCHANGER LINES TO ENGINE

FWD SUMP PUMP

SHOWER DRAIN TO FWD SUMP PUMP FWD SUMP PUMP DISCHARGE (HULL)

COLD H20 TO FWD HEAD VANITY 34. 35. 36.

HOT H20 TO FWD HEAD VANITY

FWD VANITY DRAIN TO SEACOCK

COLD H20 TO FWD HEAD SHOWER

HOT H20 TO FWD HEAD SHOWER

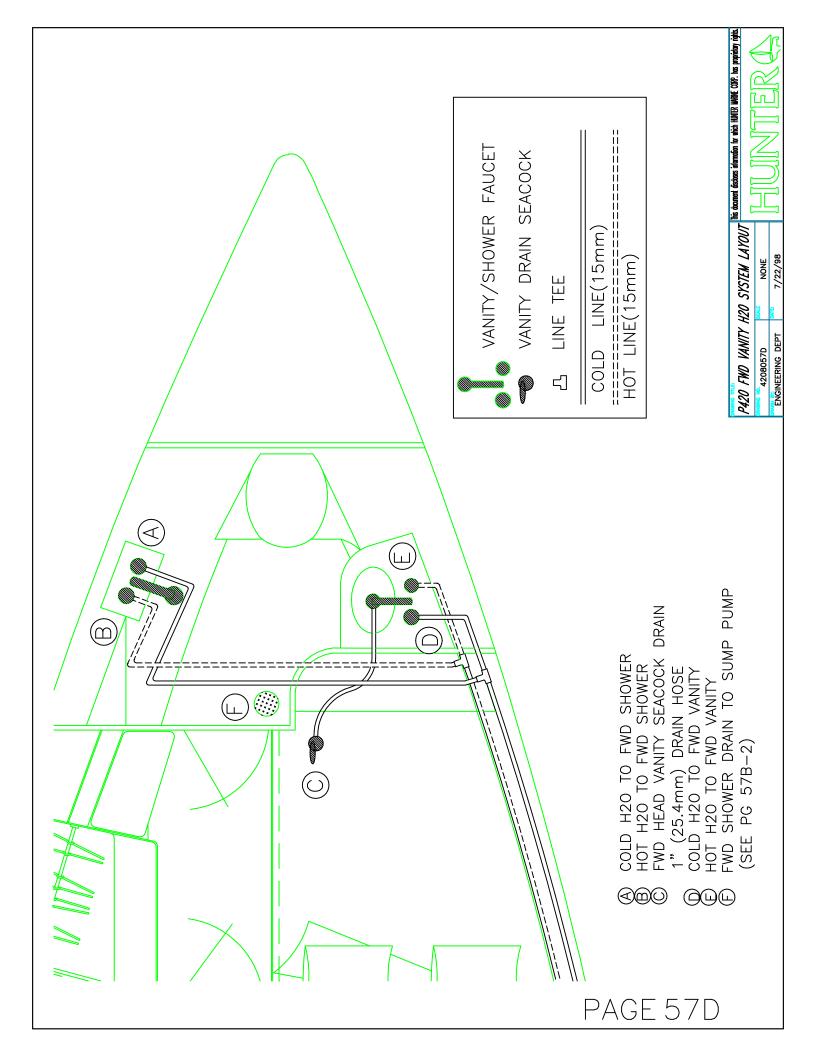
PORT H20 TANK SENDING UNIT/POWER SHORE WATER INLET LINE TO SYSTEM

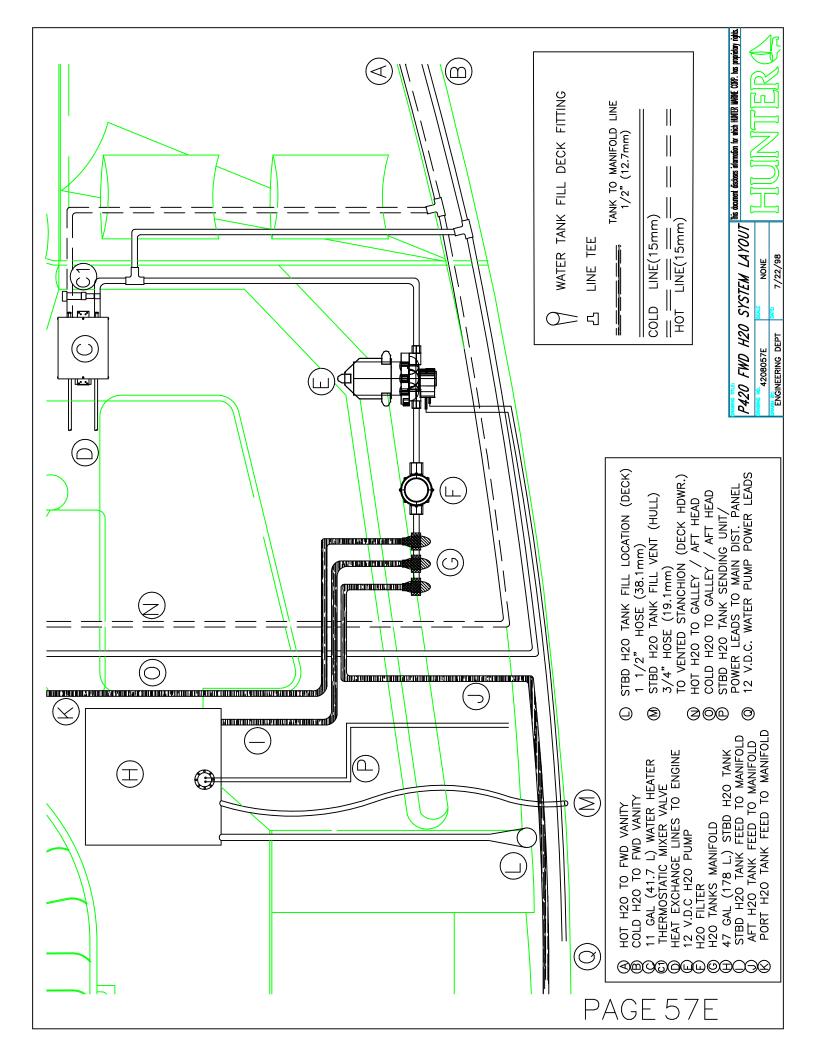
STBD H20 TANK SENDING UNIT/POWER LEADS TO MAIN DISTRIBUTION PANEL.

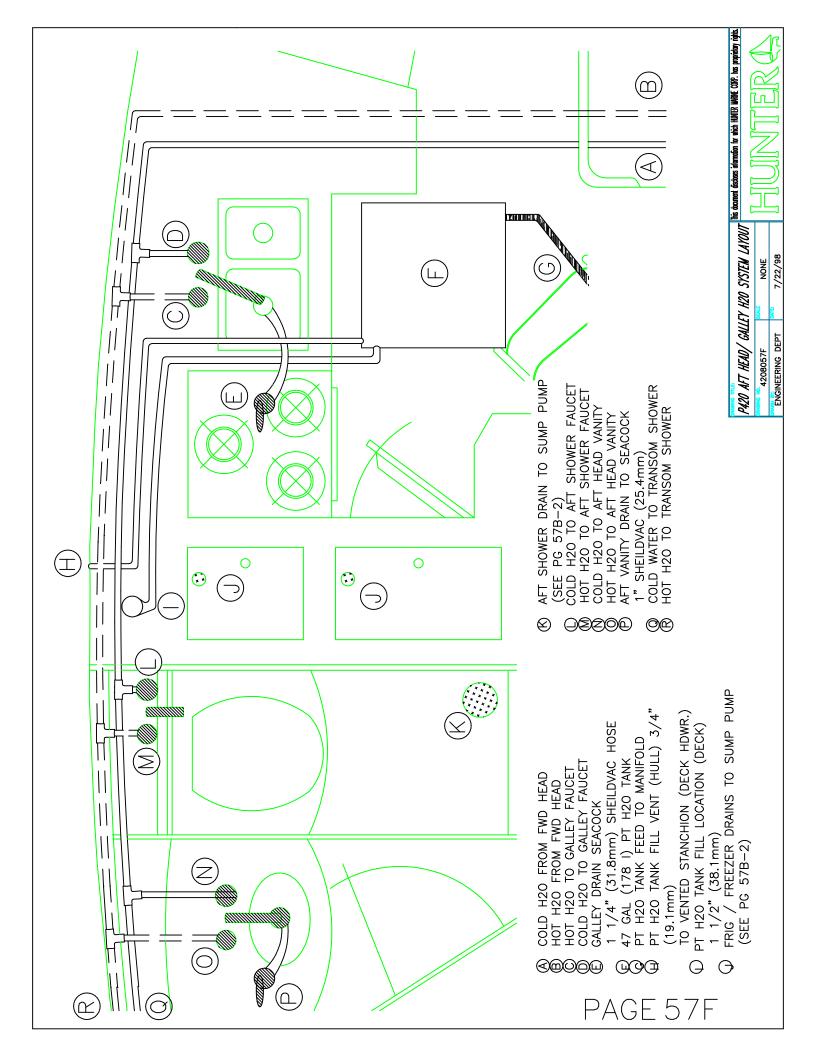
AFT H20 TANK SENDING UNIT/POWER LEADS TO MAIN DISTRIBUTION PÁNEL.

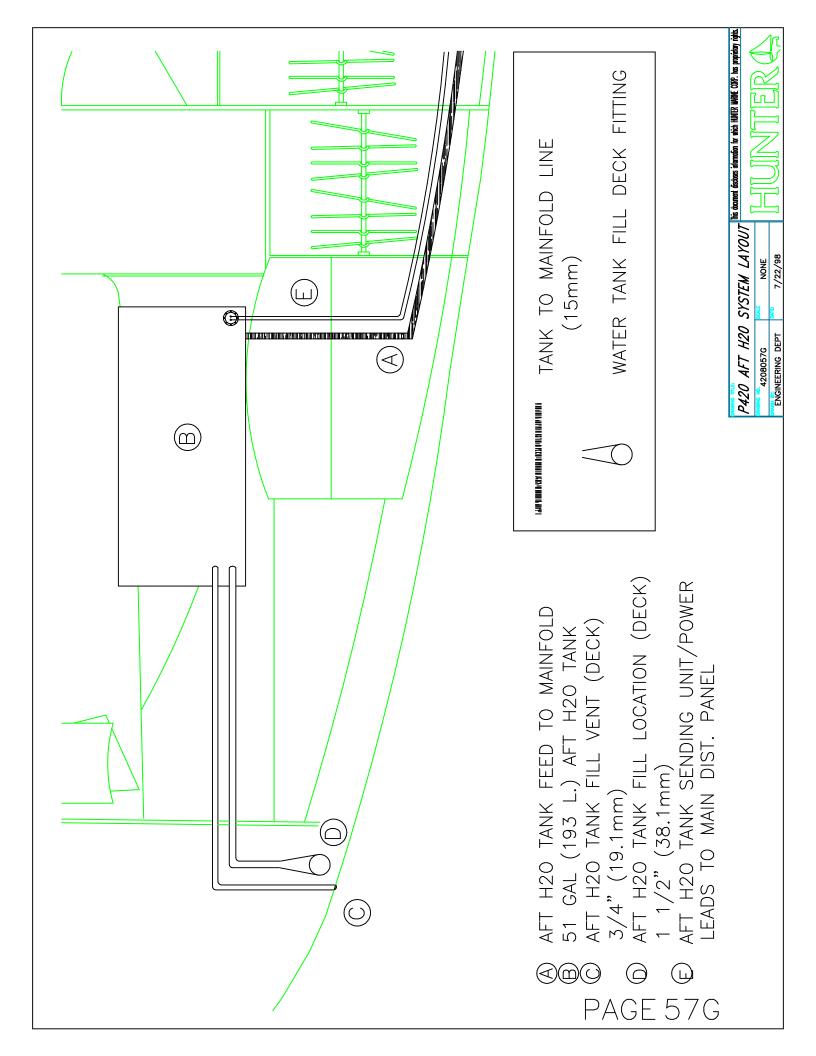
LEADS TO MAIN DISTRIBUTION PANEL.

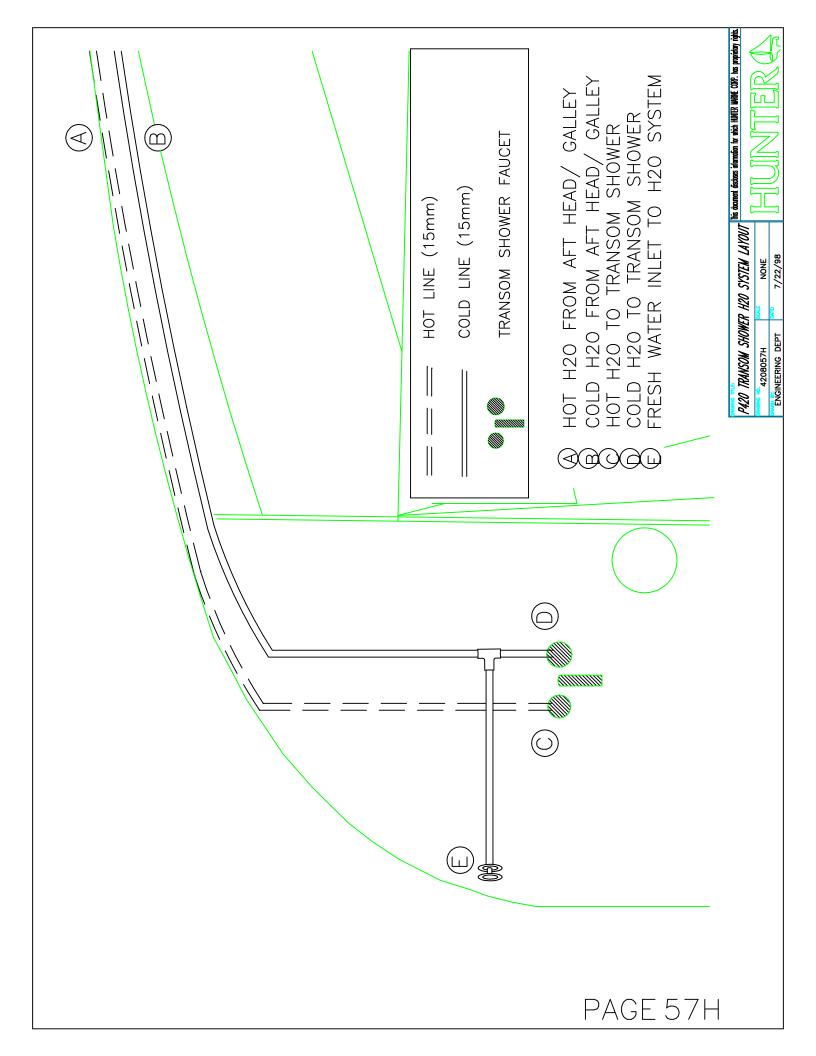
P420 FRESH WATER SYSTEM LAYOUT LIST 7/22/98 NONE ENGINEERING DEPT 4208057C2

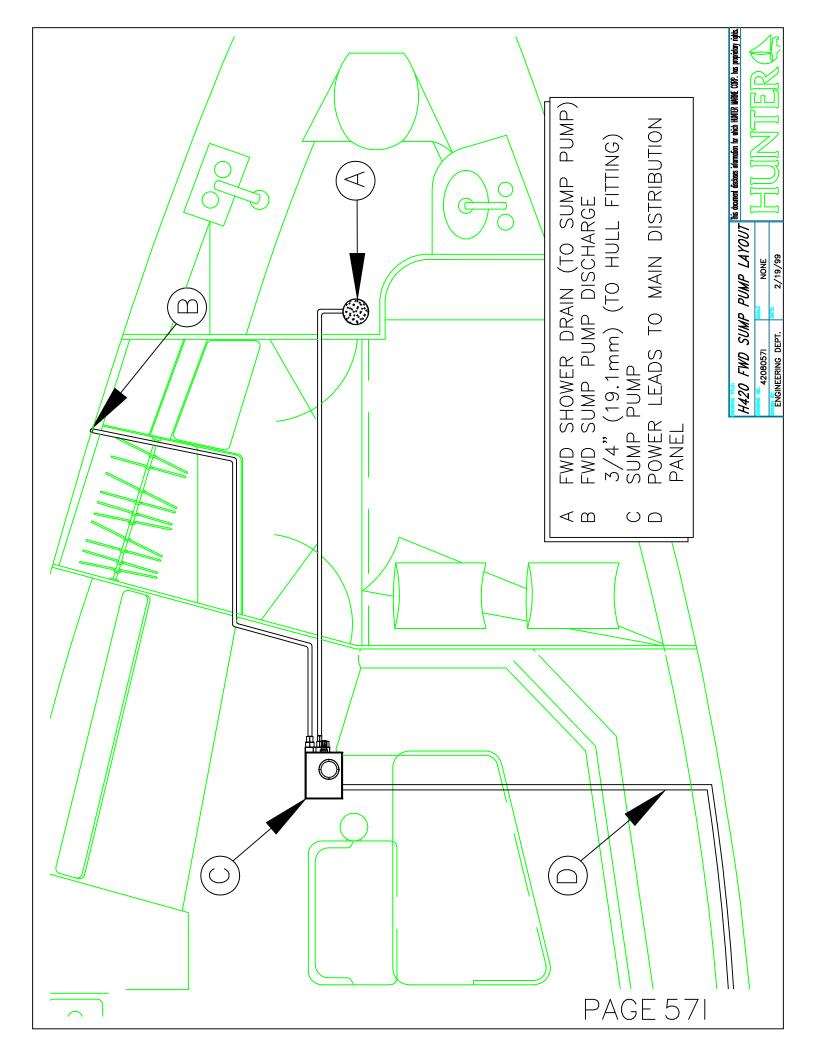


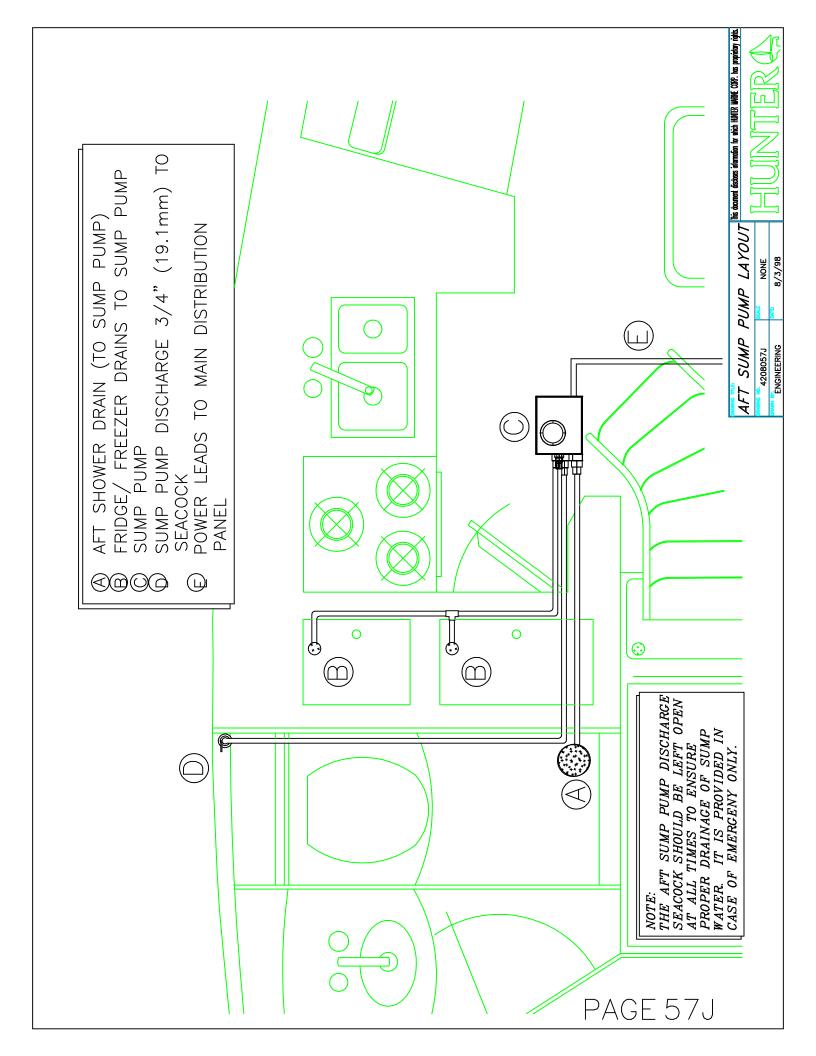


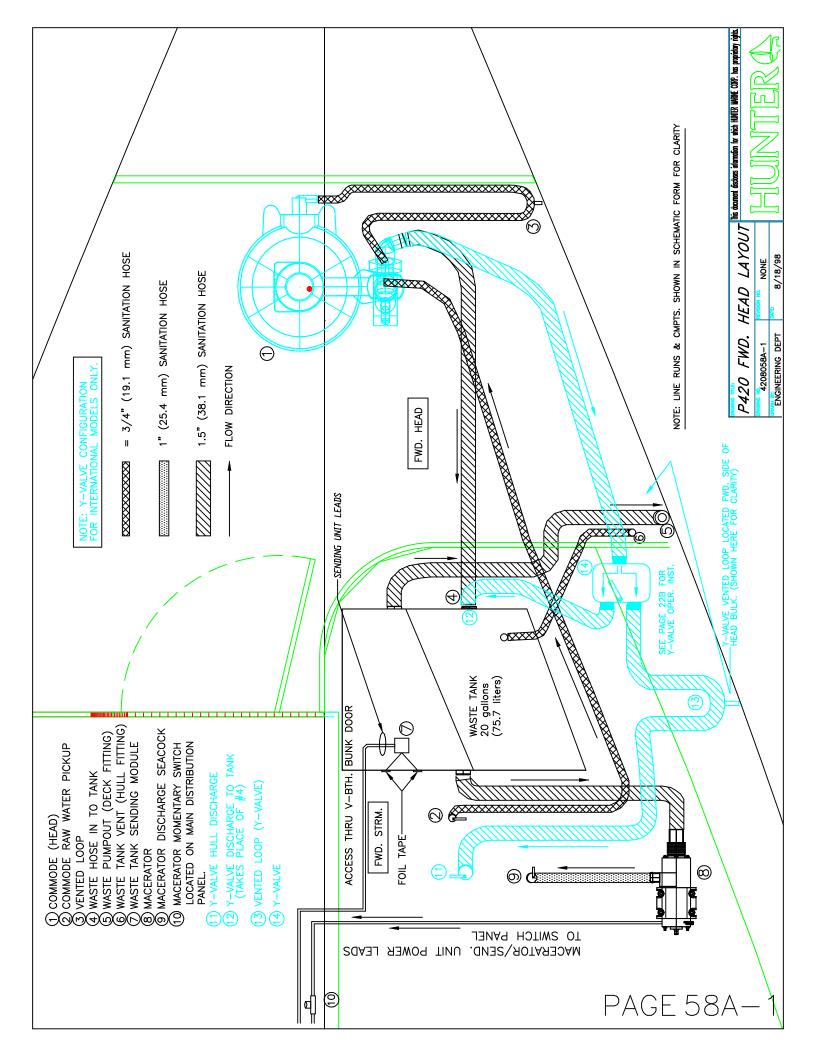


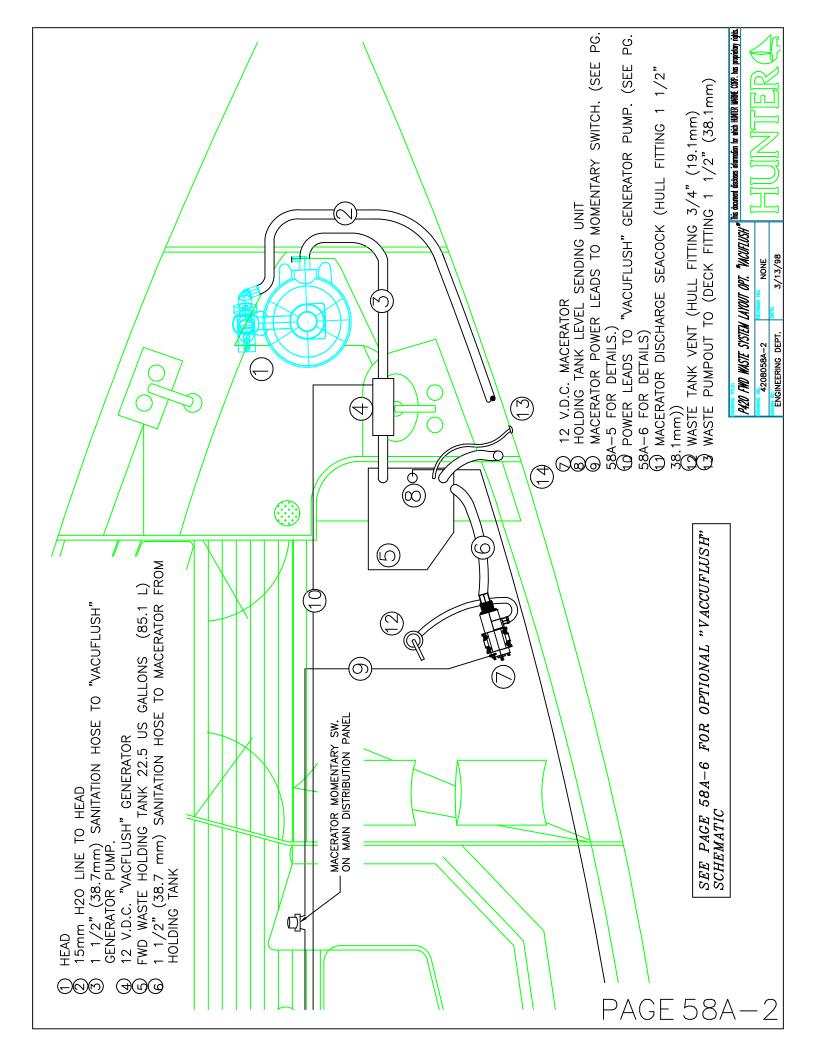


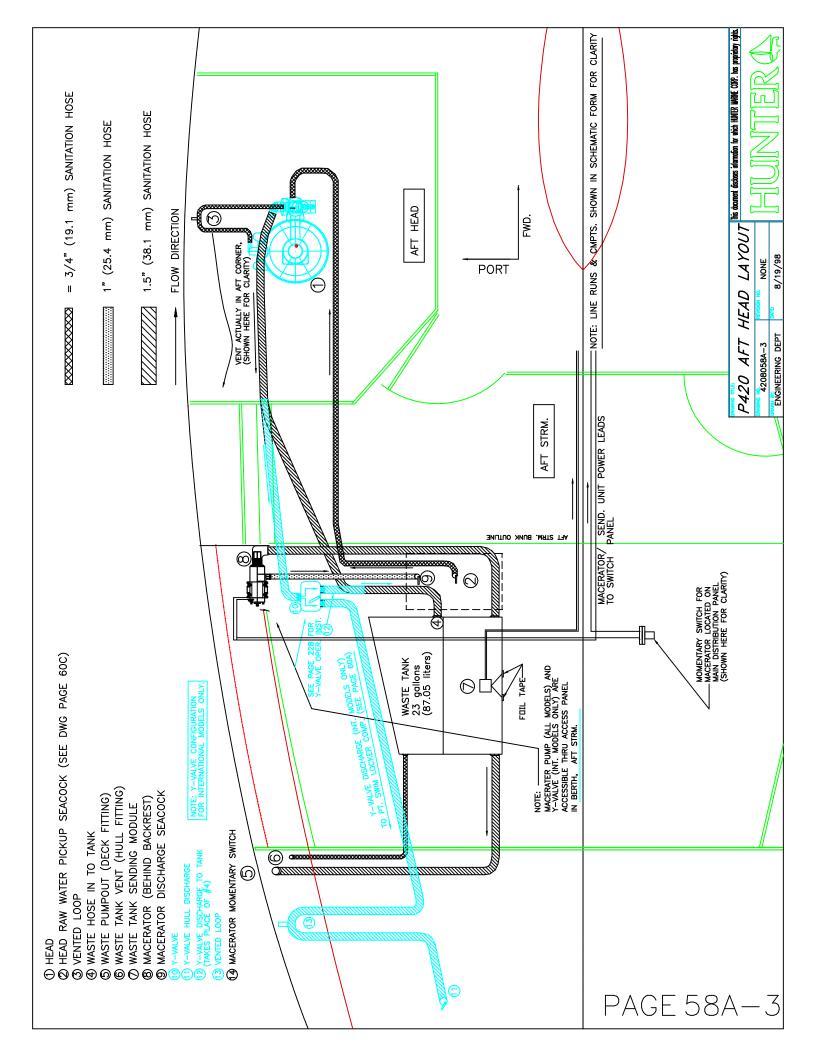


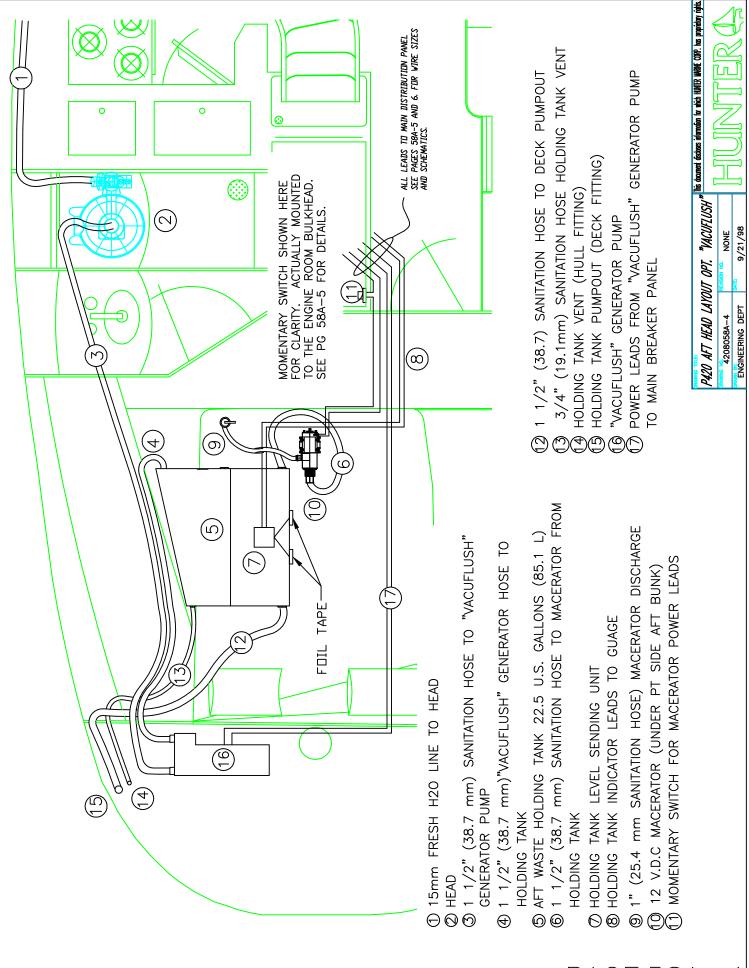














MOMENTARY SWITCH

P420 BASIC MACERATOR WIRING SCHEWATIC 4208058A-5

X (FWD MACERATOR) BROWN/WHITE 10 gg. WIRE AFT MACERATOR) BROWN 10 ga. WIRE (MOMENTARY TOCCLE SWITCH) GROUND LEAD TO GROUND BUSS BAR BEHIND MAIN DISTRIBUTION PANEL MACERATOR YELLOW 10 ga. WIRE 0 AFT ( Ø FWD BROWN/WHITE 10 ga. MIEE

D OR AFT. THIS WILL ACTIVATE THE MACERATOR. ONCE

OF

RUNNING"

THE "DRY

MOMENTARY SWITCH AND TURN THE BREAKER TO THE "OFF" POSITION. NOTE: THE TANK MONITOR UPDATES SLOWLY, THEREFORE IT IS MORE AFFECTIVE AND SAFER FOR THE PUMP IF THE OPERATOR

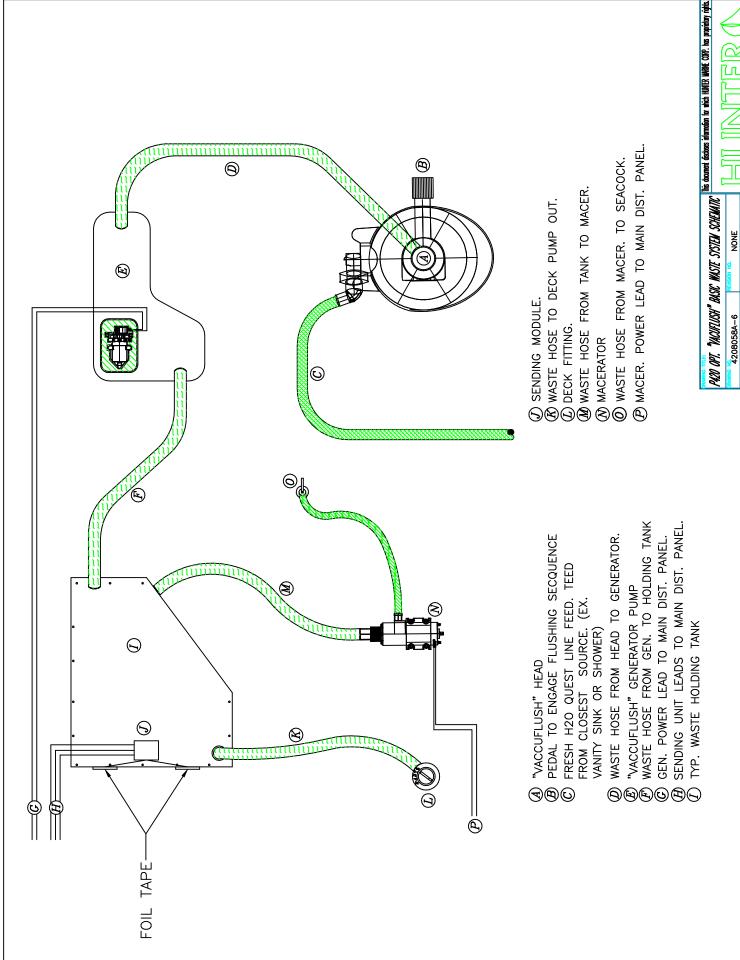
USES THE "LISTENING" METHOD TO DETERMINE IF THE TANK HAS BEEN EMPTIED

MACERATOR. TO OPERATE THE MACERATOR, TURN THE MACERATOR BREAKER TO THE "ON" POSITION. WHILE EITHER WATCHING THE WASTE TANK LEVEL INDICATOR, OR LISTENING TO THE PITCH OF THE

PUMP, HOLD THE MOMENTARY SWITCH FORWARD OR AFT. THE TANK LEVEL INDICATOR REACHES "EMPTY", OR THE

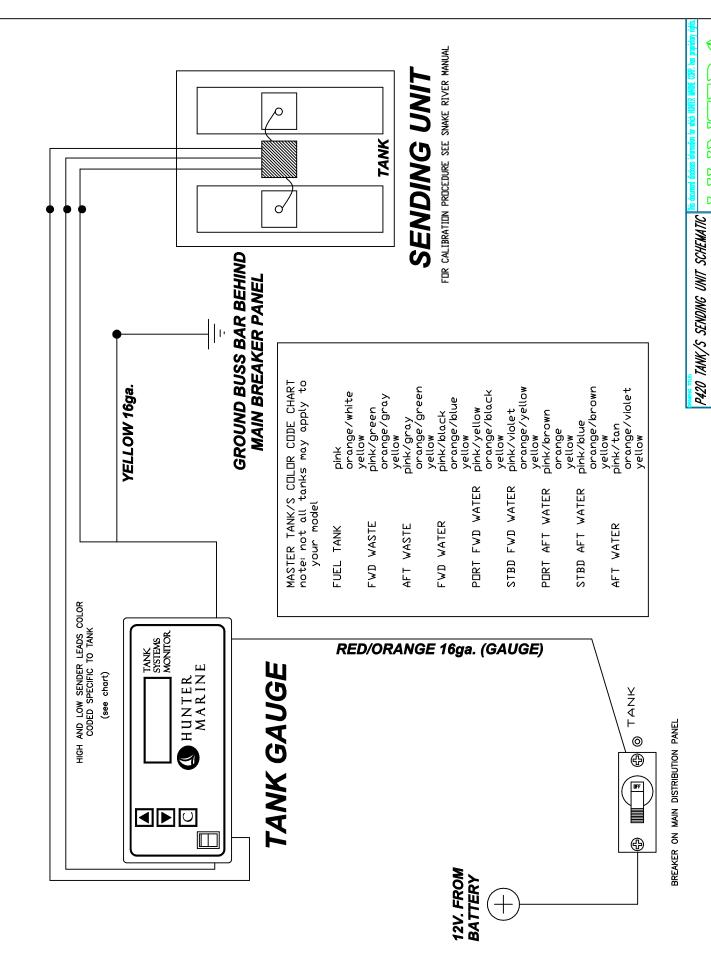
SWITCH IS PROVIDED TO PROHIBIT

THE MACERATOR MOMENTARY



12/1/98

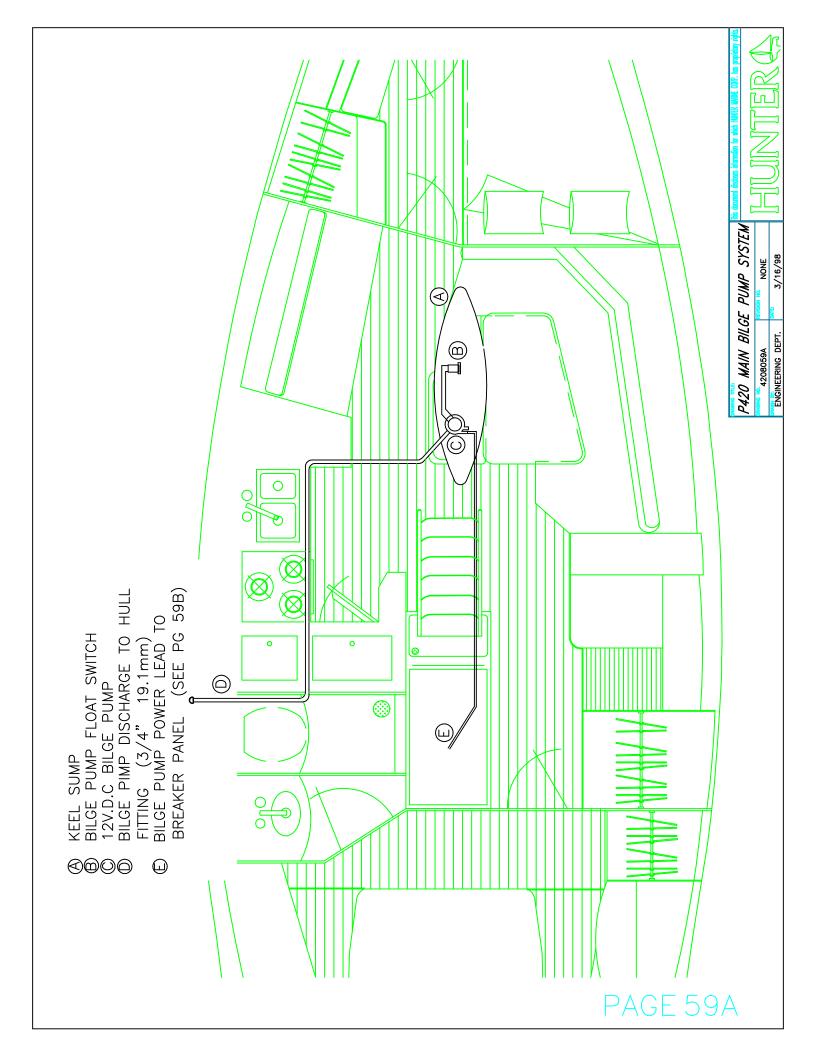
ENGINEERING DEPT.

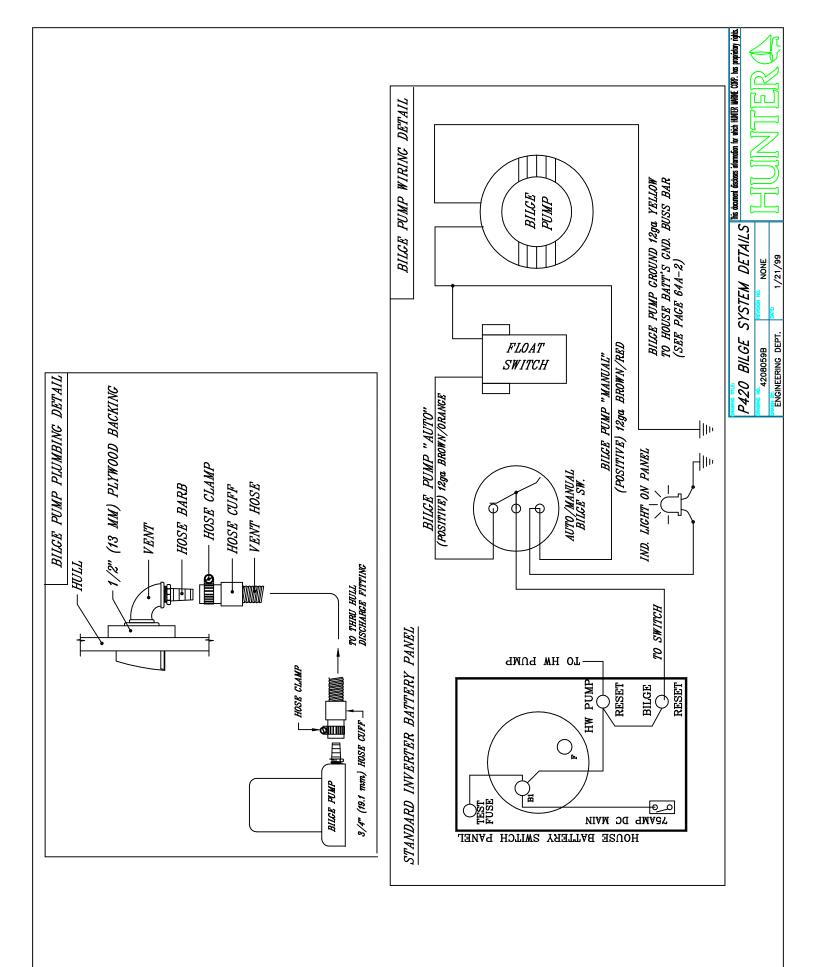


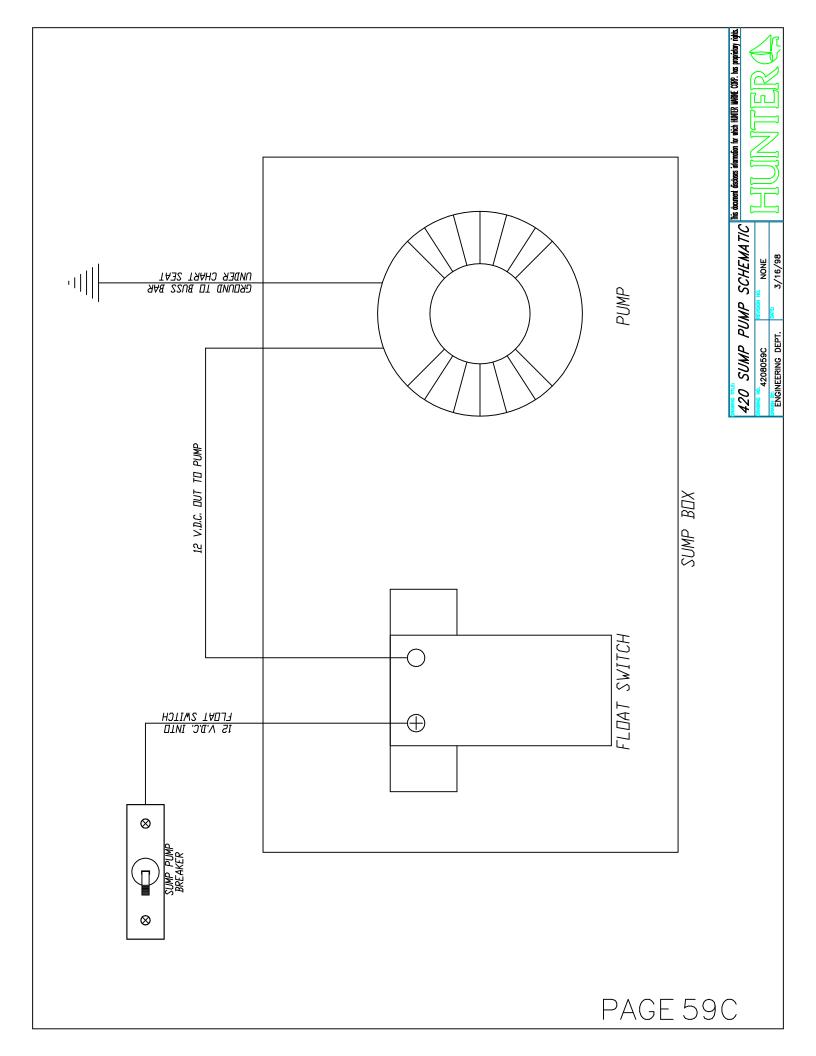
PAGE 58B

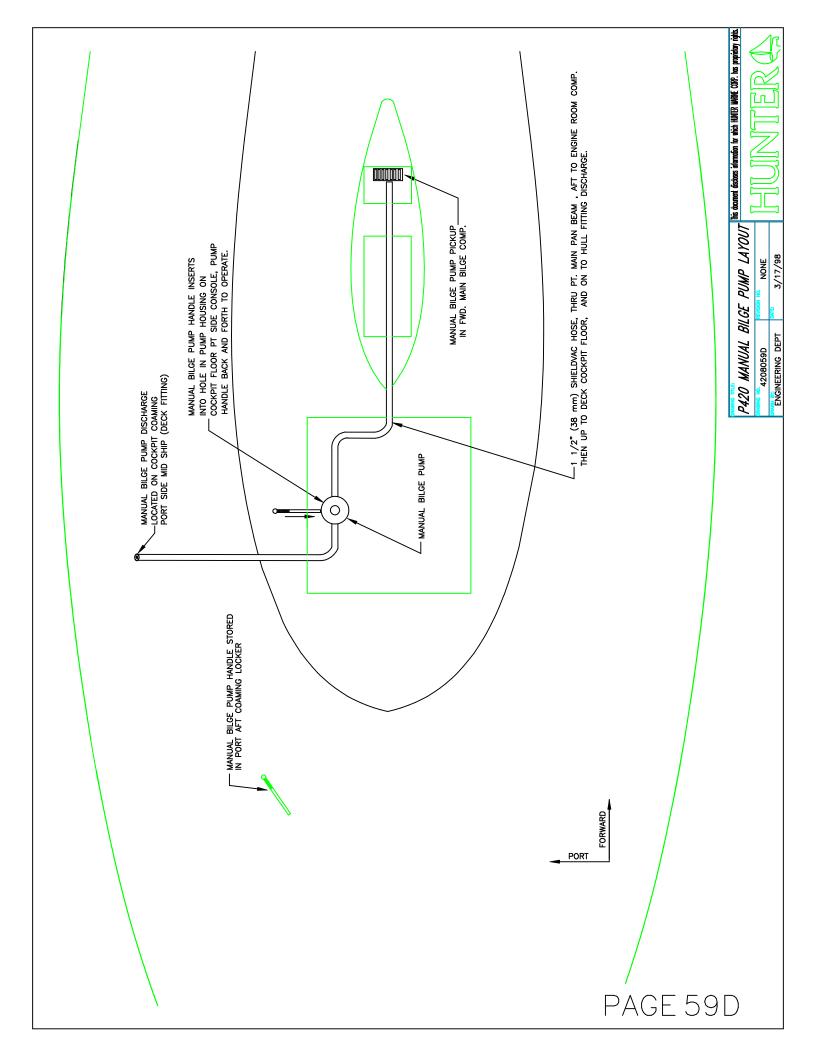
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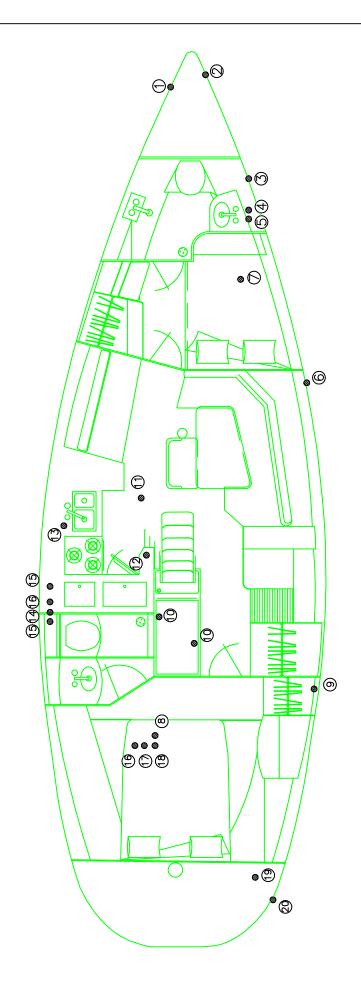
4208058B MIN EC ENGINEERING DEPT.











12 OPT GENERATOR RAW WATER PICKUP\*\*

13 LPG LOCKER DRAIN

14 PT. SUMP PUMP DISCHARGE\*\* 15 MAIN BILGE PUMP DISCHARGE

16 ENGINE RAW WATER PICKUP\*\*

17 AFT VANITY SINK DISCHARGE\*\*

18 AFT MACERATOR DISCHARGE\*\* 19 ENGINE EXHAUST

FWD HEAD WATER PICKUP (NOT ON VACUFLUSH MODELS)\*\* AFT HEAD WATER PICKUP (NOT ON VACUFLUSH MODELS)\*\*

FWD HEAD MACERATOR DISCHARGE\*\*

PORT ANCHOR WELL DRAIN STBD. ANCHOR WELL DRAIN

FWD WASTE TANK VENT

FWD VANITY SINK DISCHARGE\*\* STBD. SUMP PUMP DISCHARGE\*\* **OPT WASHING MACHINE DISCHARGE\*\*** 

SCUPPER DRAIN DISCHARGE\*\*

**GALLEY SINK DISCHARGE\*\*** 

19 ENGINE EXHAUST 20 OPT GENERATOR EXHAUST

\*\* DENOTES A SEACOCK FITTING

P420 THRU HULL LOCATIONS

P420 THRU HULL LOCATIONS

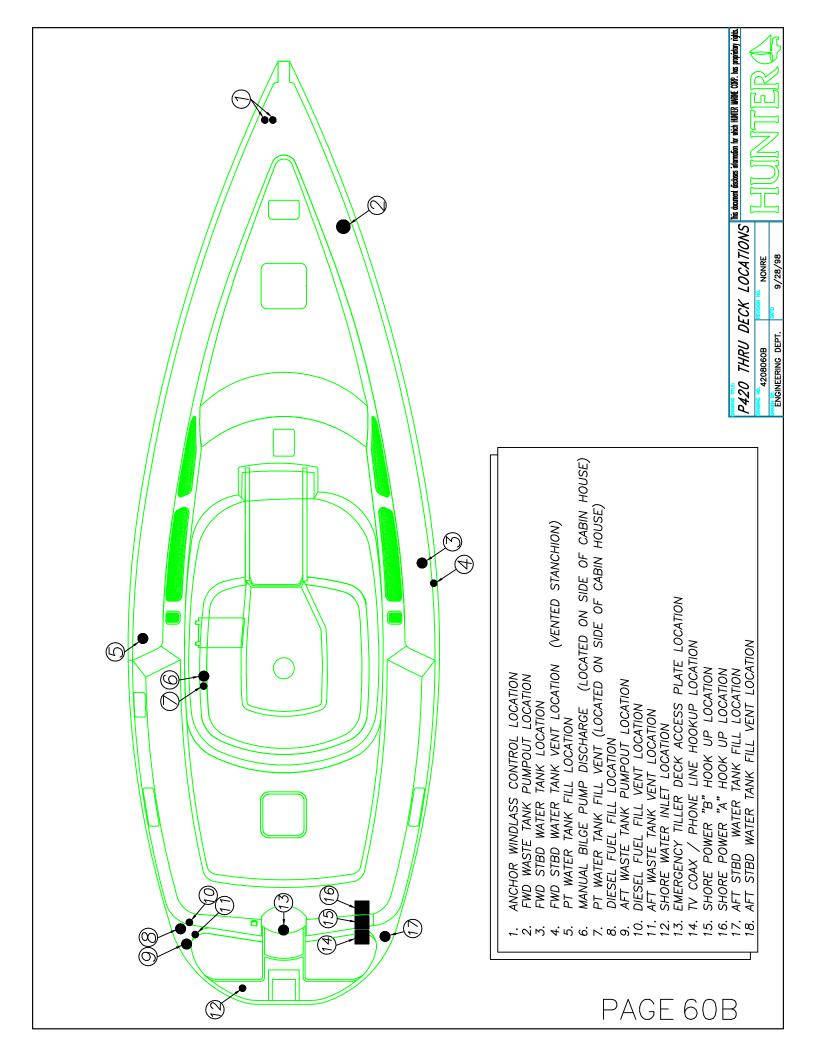
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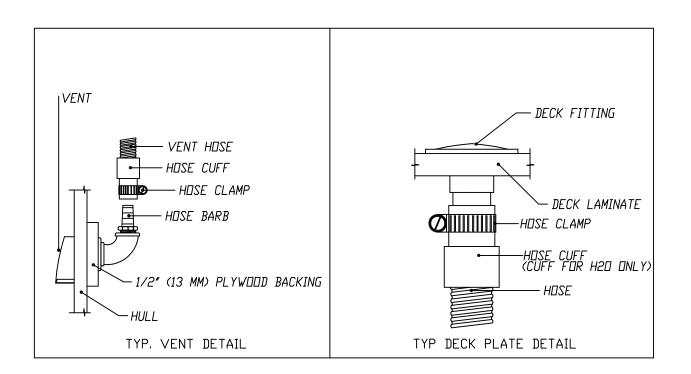
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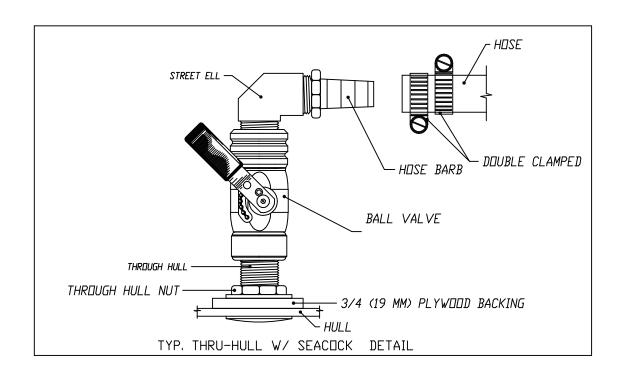
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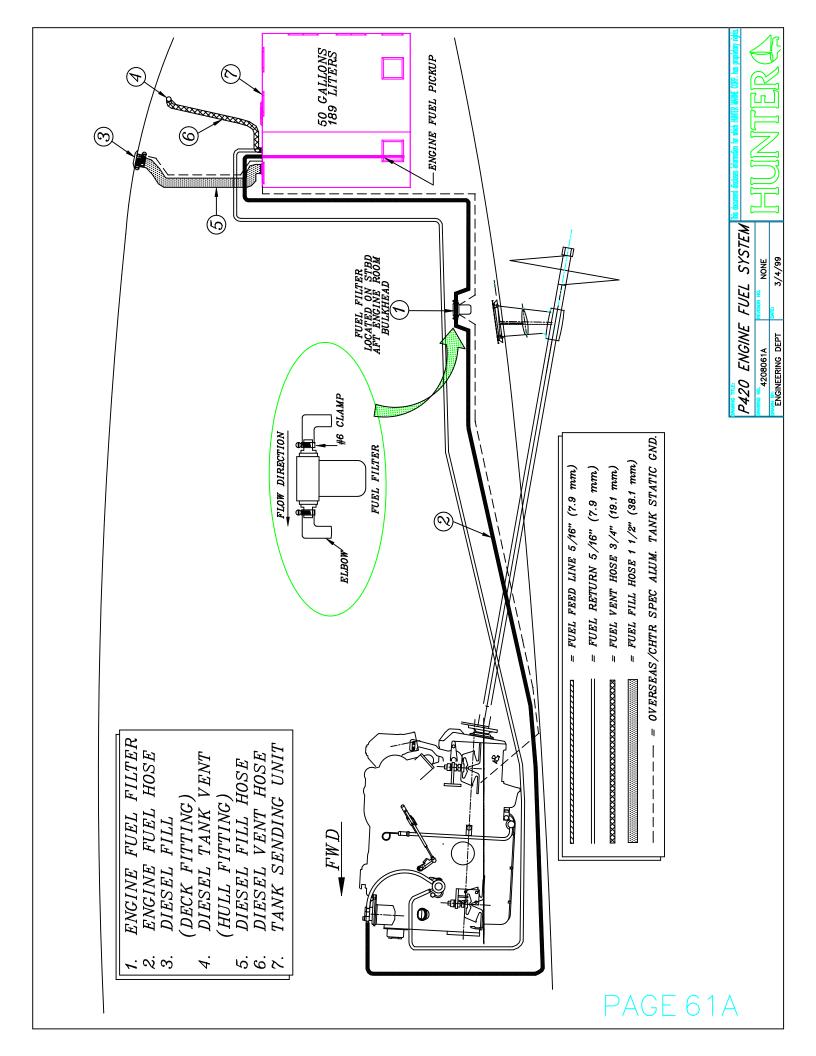
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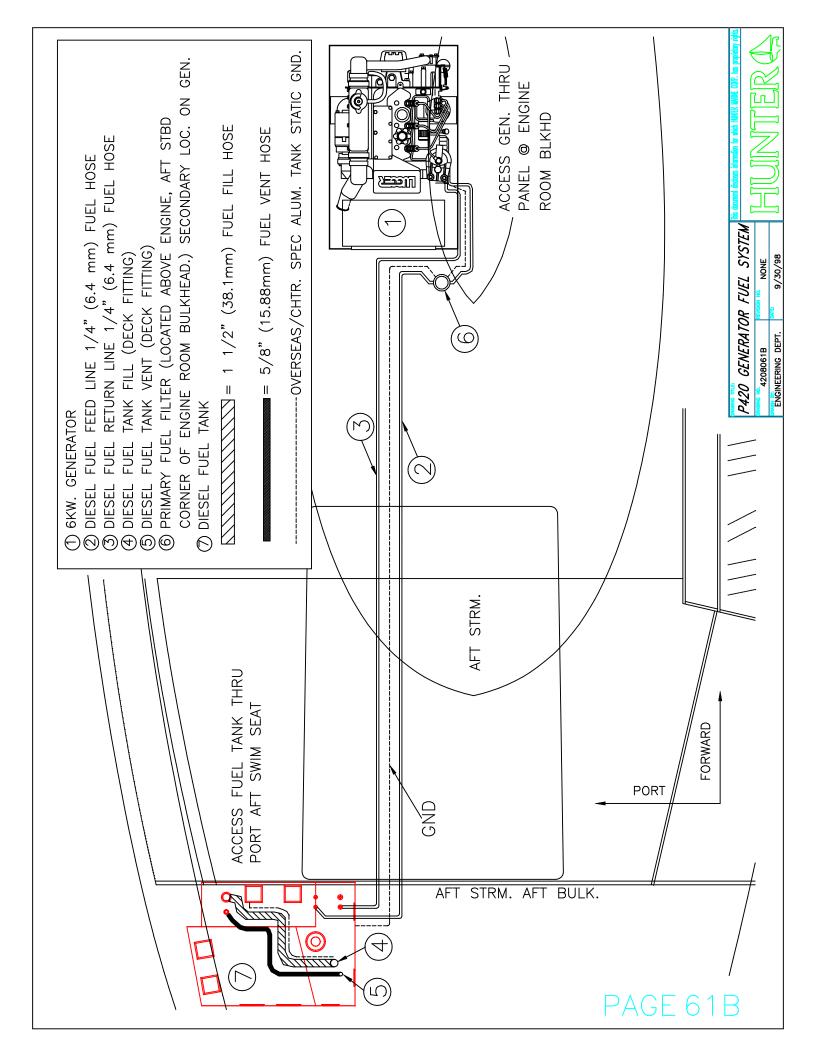


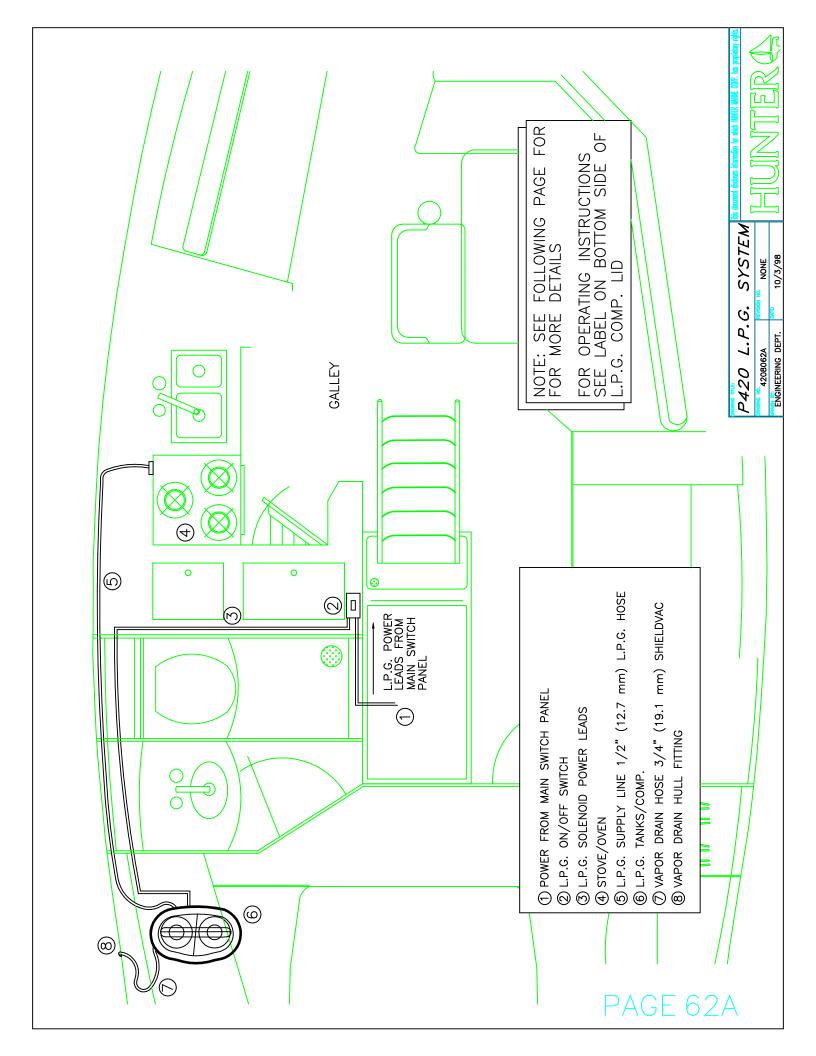


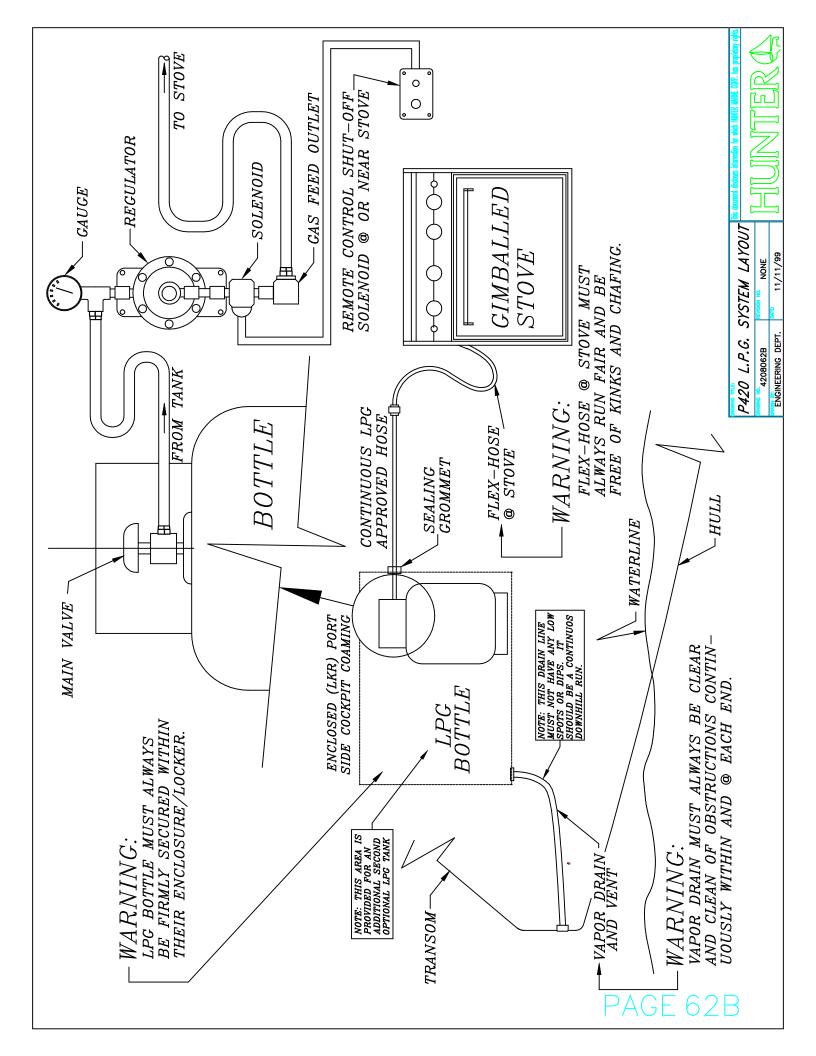


P420 TYP. THRU HULL/DECK FITTINGS









### **P420 ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS**

THE FOLLOWING PAGES PROVIDE DETAILED INFORMATION, SCHEMATICS ETC. PERTAINING TO THE P420 **STANDARD** ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS AS WELL AS THE **OPTIONAL** ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS.

READ THE DRAWING TITLE IN THE TITLE BLOCK TO BE SURE YOU ARE REFERRING TO THE CORRECT SYSTEM FOR YOUR MODEL.

MAJOR DIFFERENCES EXIST FOR EXAMPLE, IN THE CHARGING SYSTEM SCHEMATICS WHERE THE STANDARD MODEL IS EQUIPPED WITH A BATTERY CHARGER AND THE OPTIONAL MODEL IS EQUIPPED WITH AN INVERTER/CHARGER.

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SELECTOR SWITCH PANELS.	PAGES 63A-16	
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COURTESY LIGHTS LAYOUT	PAGES 64C	
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OPTIONAL ELECTRIC HALYARD	PAGES 64E-1 THRU 64E-3	
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ELECTRIC WIRING COLOR / GUAGE CHART	PAGE 65B THRU 65B-2

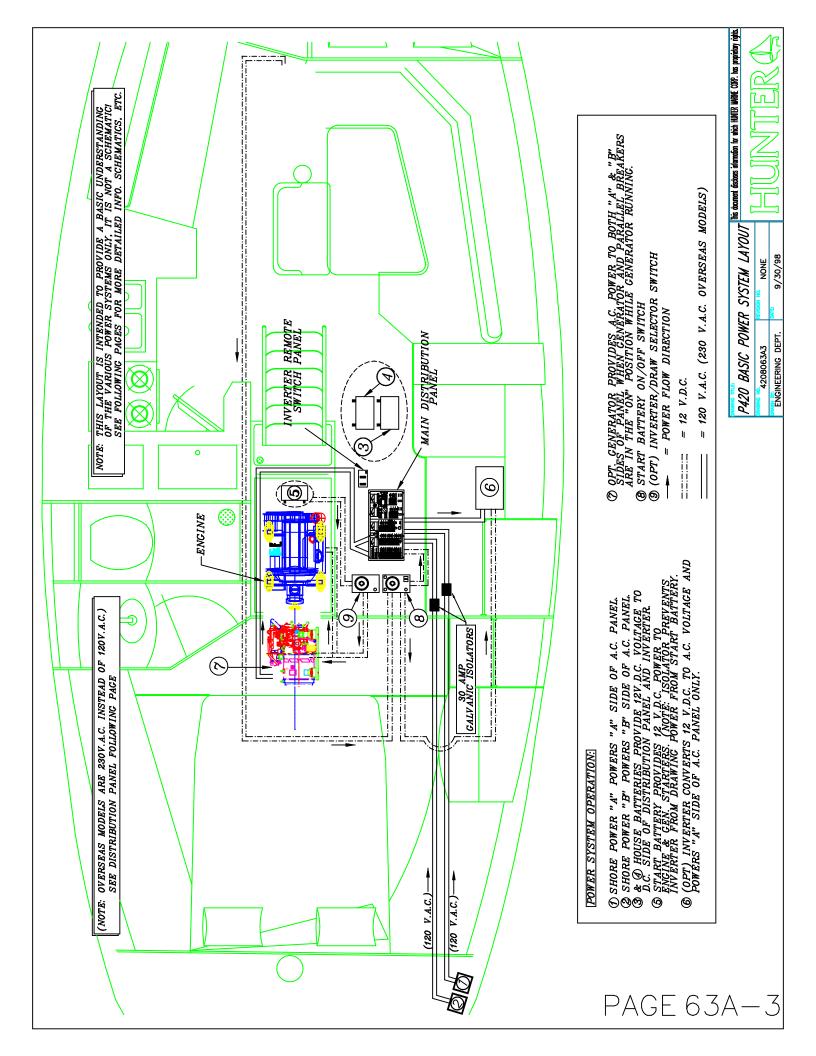
### P420 POWER SYSTEMS OPERATION PROCEDURES

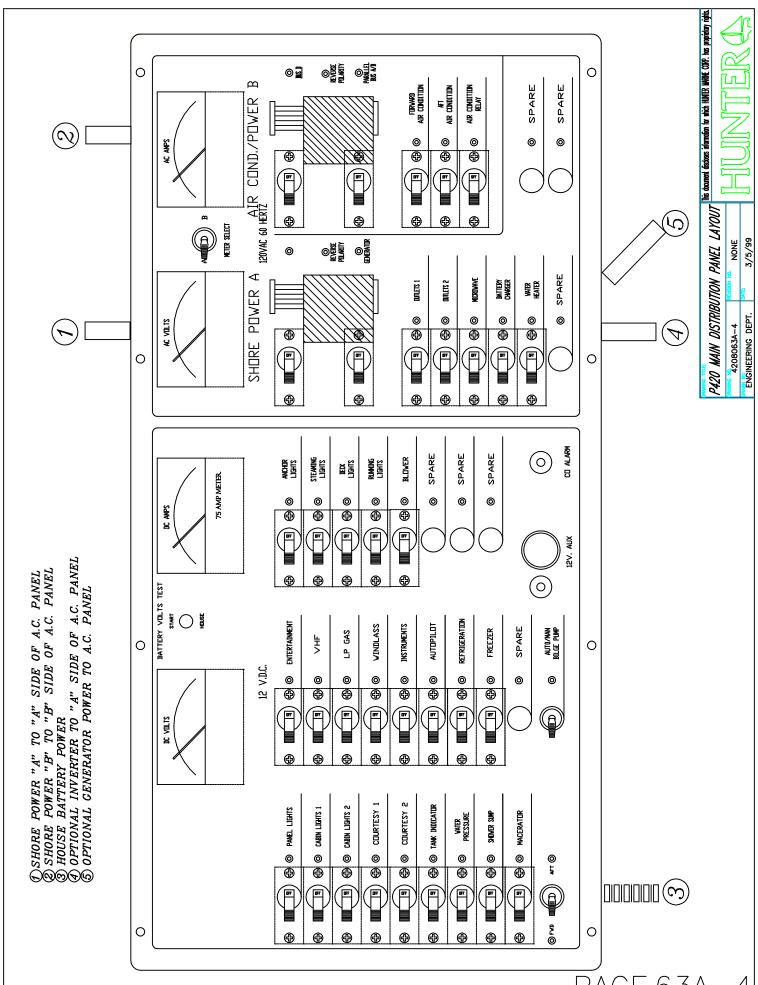
D.C. MAIN	STD. BATTERY CHARGER MODEL: TURN BATTERY SWITCH (LOCATED UNDER CHART TABLE) TO THE "ON" POSITION, THEN TURN ON "D.C. MAIN" BREAKER. ON D.C. SIDE OF MAIN DISTRIBUTION PANEL.  IF NO POWER: CHECK 50a. RESET ON "HOUSE" BATTERY SWITCH PANEL AND/OR BATTERY CONNECTIONS IF NECESSARY.
D.C. MAIN	OPTIONAL INVERTER MODEL: TURN ON "D.C. MAIN" BRKR. ON D.C. SIDE OF MAIN DISTRIBUTION PANEL. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO TURN ON THE INVERTER/DRAW SEL. SW.  TO EITHER THE #1, #2, OR BOTH POSITION, THIS PORTION OF THE INV/DRAW SEL. SW. IS FOR THE CHARGING/INVERTING SYSTEM (AND ISOLATION OF) ONLY. IT IS NECES.  HOWEVER TO TURN ON EITHER THE #1, OR #2, BREAKER/S LOCATED ON THE BOTTOM OF THE INV/DRAW SEL. SW. PANEL TO PROVIDE POWER TO D.C. PANEL FROM  EITHER THE HOUSE BATT. #1 OR #2. (#1=HOUSE BATTERY #1) (#2= HOUSE BATTERY #2)  EITHER THE HOUSE BATT. #1 OR #2. (#1=HOUSE BATTERY #1) (H2= HOUSE BATTERY COMPARTMENT, AND/OR BATTERY CONNECTIONS IF NECESSARY.
SHORE POWER "A"	<ol> <li>CONNECT SHORE POWER CABLE #1, TO SUPPLY POWER TO "A" SIDE OF A.C. POWER MAIN DISTRIBUTION PANEL</li> <li>TURN ON MAIN BREAKER ON SHORE POWER "A" SIDE OF PANEL</li> <li>"A" SIDE OF A.C. POWER MAIN DISTRIBUTION PANEL SHOULD NOW BE OPERABLE (NOTE: APPROX. 15 SECOND DELAY ON OPT. INV. MODELS)</li> <li>IF NO POWER TO "A" SIDE OF PANEL CHECK THE FOLLOWING:</li> <li>BREAKER AT DOCKSIDE POWER SUPPLY BOX</li> <li>BREAKER AT INSIDE PORT COCKPIT SEAT LOCKER</li> </ol>
SHORE POWER "B"	1. CONNECT SHORE POWER CABLE #2, TO SUPPLY POWER TO "B" SIDE OF A.C. POWER MAIN DISTRIBUTION PANEL 2. TURN ON MAIN BREAKER ON SHORE POWER "B" SIDE OF PANEL 3. "B" SIDE OF A.C. POWER MAIN DISTRIBUTION PANEL SHOULD NOW BE OPERABLE IF NO POWER TO "B" SIDE OF PANEL CHECK THE FOLLOWING: 1. BREAKER AT DOCKSIDE POWER SUPPLY BOX 2. BREAKER #2 INSIDE PORT COCKPIT SEAT LOCKER
WHEN INVERTER- CONVERS "A" SIDE OF A.C. PANEL ONLY WHEN INVERTING USED WHEN NO SHORE POWER OR GEN.POWER BEING USED.	THIS SW. PROVIDES ISOLATION CAPABILITY IN THE EVENT OF A BAD BATTERY, FOR EX A DEAD CELL)  TURN ON DESIRED BREAKER (EX. OUTCITE) ON "A" SIDE OF AC, MAN DISTRIBUTION PANEL  TURN ON DESIRED BREAKER (EX. OUTCITE) ON "A" SIDE OF AC, MAN DISTRIBUTION PANEL  AUTOMATICALLY SHUT DOWN, (SEE" SEL. SW" S" WIFFERS "ON PAGE SAA") ALSO THE WORTER RINGT  AUTOMATICALLY SHUT DOWN, (SEE" SEL. SW" S" WIFFERS "ON PAGE SAA") ALSO THE WORTER IS NOT  AUTOMATICALLY SHUT DOWN, (SEE" SEL. SW" S" WIFFERS "ON PAGE SAA") ALSO THE OUTPUT OF THE INVERTER IS NOT  CAPABLE OF POWERING THE WATER HEATER OR ARD "SHORE POWER B" CABLE ON "SHORE POWER A" COND. SYSTEM. THE WATER HEATER IS POWERED BY "SHORE POWER POWER TO"  THE AR CONDS ARE POWERED BY THE "SHORE POWER B" CABLE OWER THE OFT. GENERATOR. NOTE: IF ANY OTHER APPLIANCES ARE TO BE USED WITH AR COND/S  TO POWER D.C. SIDE OF PAMEL AND "SHORE POWER A" AND "SHORE POWER B" CABLE OWER DOWER D.C. SHORE POWER TO"  TO POWER D.C. SIDE OF PAMEL AND "SHORE POWER SWITCH PANEL TO THE "ON" POSITION. AND TURN THE #2 BREAKER TO THE "OPP. POSITION.  TURN ON D.C. MAIN BREAKER CACAFIED AT THE BOTTOM OF THE INVURNAN SEL SWITCH PANEL TO THE "ON" POSITION. AND TURN THE #3 BREAKER LOCAFIED AT THE SPORTION SHORE POWER FROM HOUSE BATTERY #1. THIS ISOLATION PROCEDURE  COMES IN HANDY FOR EXAMPLE WHEN USING A HIGHER AMPERAGE APPLIANCE OFF OF THE INVURNANT RY VOLTAGE BOOP THAT THE ISOLATION SHORED SHORED TO PANEL)  HOUSE BATTERY SHORED FOR THAT THERE IS NO SHORE OR GENERATOR POWER BY CABLE CONNECTED AND DOCKSIDE POWER TO THE ACCOUNT SHORE POWER TO THE INVESTER SHORT SHORT TO THE "ON" POSITION.  THE INVESTER SHORT SHORT TO THE "ON" POSITION.  THE INVESTER AUTO. TRANSFERS SHORE POWER TO THE "ON" POSITION.  THE INVESTER AUTO. TRANSFERS SHORE POWER TO THE "ON" POSITION.  THEN INVESTER AUTO. TRANSFERS SHORE POWER TO THE "ON" POSITION.  THEN INVESTER AUTO. TRANSFERS SHORE POWER TO THE "ON" POSITION.  THEN INVESTER AUTO. TRANSFERS SHORE POWER TO THE "ON" POSITION.  THEN INVESTER BUTTON OF CHARLE AND "THEN "ON POSITION.  THEN INV
	A. START GENERATOR (FOLLOW STARTING INSTRUCTIONS PROVIDED IN THE "GENERATOR MANUAL")  3. START GENERATOR (FOLLOW STARTING INSTRUCTIONS PROVIDED IN THE "GENERATOR MANUAL")  3. RAISE SLIDE BAR ON "A" SIDE OF A.C. PANEL AND TURN GENERATOR BREAKER TO THE "ON" POSITION  4. TO POWER "B" SIDE OF A.C. PANEL (TO USE AIR COND'S) RAISE SLIDE BAR ON "B" SIDE OF A.C. PANEL AND TURN PARALLEL BREAKER TO THE "ON " POSITION

**PAGE 63A-2A** 

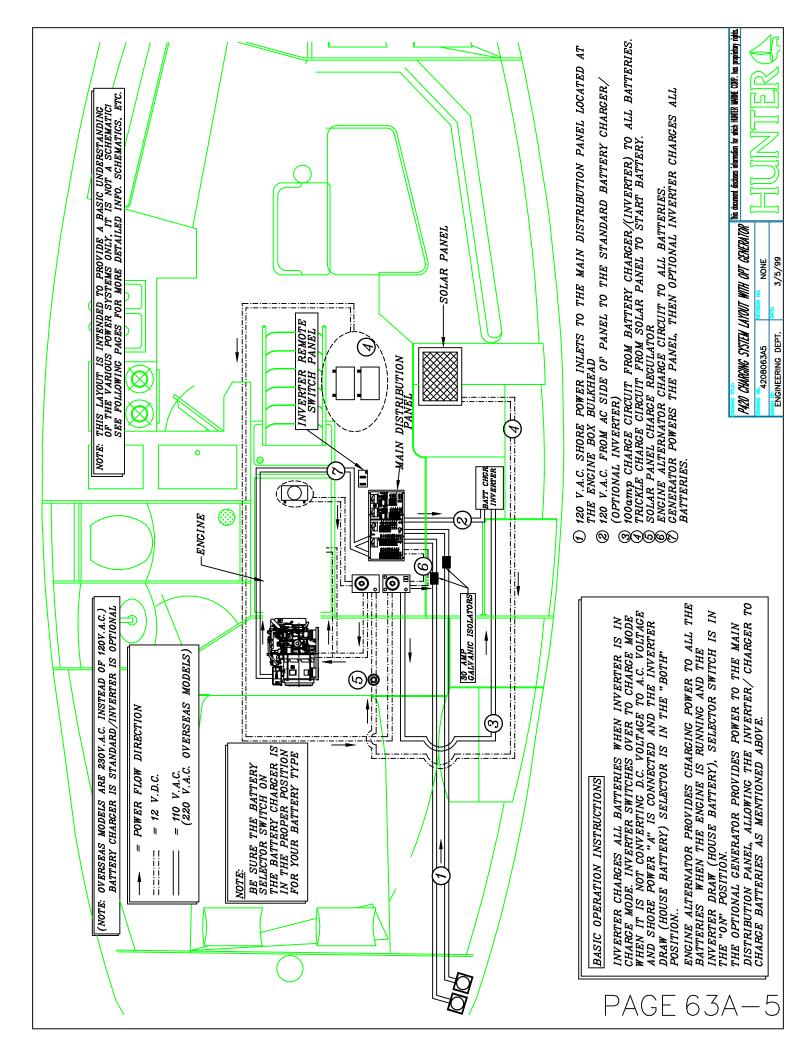
### P420 POWER SYSTEMS OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS (CON'T)

	P420 BALLERY CHARGING SYSTEMS OPERATION PROCEDURES
STD. BATT. CHARGER	1. CONNECT SHORE POWER CABLE #1 TO POWER "A" SIDE OF A.C. POWER MAIN DISTRIBUTION PANEL AND TURN ON "SHORE POWER A" MAIN BREAKER
	2. TURN "BATTERY CHARGER" BREAKER (LOCATED ON "A" SIDE OF A.C. PANEL) TO THE "ON" POSITION NOTE: IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO THE HOUSE & START BATTERIES. NOTE: IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO TURN ON THE "HOUSE" OR THE "START" BATTERY SWITCHES TO PROVIDE CHARGING POWER TO THE HOUSE & START BATTERIES.
ENGINE ALTERNATOR	1. TURN (START) BATTERY SELECTOR SWITCH TO THE "ON" POSITION 2. CHECK SEA STRAINER & OPEN RAW WATER SEACOCK. SEE PAGE 60 FOR LOCATION 3. START SHIP'S ENGINE (FOLLOW STARTING INSTRUCTIONS IN THE "ENGINE MANUAL") 4. TURN (HOLISE) BATTERY SWITCH TO THE "ON" POSITION (ON OPT. INV. MODEL THE INVIDEAW SEL. SWITCH TO THE "BOTH" POSITION)
OPTIONAL INVERTER INVERTER INVERTER HAS A BUILT	1. CONNECT SHORE POWER CABLE #1 TO POWER "A" SIDE OF A.C. POWER MAIN DISTRIBUTION PANEL AND TURN ON "SHORE POWER A" MAIN BREAKER 2. TURN INVERTER REMOTE SWITCH TO THE " <b>OFF</b> " POSITION
IN AUTO. CHARGING SYSTEM	3. TURN INVERTER/DRAW (HOUSE BATT'S) SELECTOR SWITCH TO THE "BOTH" POSITION NOTE: IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO TURN ON THE "START" BATTERY SWITCH TO PROVIDE CHARGING POWER TO THE START BATTERY.
	NOTES: WHEN LEAVING BOAT UNATTENDED, BE SURE INVERTER REMOTE SWITCH IS IN THE "OFF" POSITION, THIS WAY IF SHORE POWER IS LOST FOR ANY REASON THIS WILL DREVENT THE INVERTER FROM CONVERTING 13V D.C. TO A C. VOLTAGE CALISING HOLISE RATTERIES TO BE DRAINED.
	WHEN THE INVENTER REMOTE SWITCH IS IN THE "OFF" POSITION THE INVENTER AUTOMATICALLY GOES INTO CHARGE MODE INVENTER CHARGE MODE WORKS ONLY WHEN THERE IS POWER TO THE "A" SIDE OF THE A.C. PANEL
OPT. GENERATOR	1. TURN (START) BATTERY SWITCH TO THE "ON" POSITION 2. CHECK SEA STRAINER & OPEN RAW WATER SEACOCK SEE PAGE 60 FOR LOCATION
	3. START GENERATOR (FOLLOW STARTING INSTRUCTIONS IN THE "GENERATOR MANUAL" 4. ON STD. BATTERY CHARGER MODEL: TURN ON THE "GENERATOR" MAIN BREAKER ON THE A.C. SIDE OF MAIN DISTRIBUTION PANEL
	TURN ON "BATTERY CHARGER" BREAKER ON THE "A" SIDE OF A.C. PANEL. IT IS <b>NOT</b> NECESSARY TO TURN ON THE HOUSE BATTERY SW. 5. ON OPT. INVERTER MODEL: TURN THE INVERTER REMOTE SWITCH TO THE "OFF" POSITION, AND THE INV/DRAW SEL. SWITCH TO THE "BOTH" POSITION.





PAGE 63A-



### 12 V.D.C. DISTRIBUTION PANEL

BREAKER DESCRIPTION

PANEL LIGHTS	ILLUMINATES BOTH A.C. & D.C. SIDES OF THIS PANEL FOR NIGHT USE	
CABIN LIGHTS 1	SUPPLIES POWER TO CABIN LIGHTS FORWARD OF THE GALLEY AND NAVIGATION STATION	
CABIN LIGHTS 2	SUPPLIES POWER TO CABIN LIGHTS AFT OF THE GALLEY AND NAVIGATION STATION	
COURTESY 1	SUPPLIES POWER TO SWITCHED CTSY. LIGHTS, THESE ARE THE FRIDGE/FREEZER, BILGE COMPTS. AND COCKPIT	
COURTESY 2	SUPPLIES POWER TO ALL CABIN SOLE LIGHTS LOCATED AT THE GALLEY, NAV. STA., AFT STRM. FWD STRM	
COCKPIT LIGHTS	SUPPLIES POWER TO COCKPIT LIGHTS IN THE ARCH	
WATER PUMP	SUPPLIES POWER TO FRESH WATER PUMP TO PRESSURIZE H20 SYSTEM.	
SUMP PUMP	SUPPLIES POWER TO BOTH FWD. AND AFT SHOWER SUMP BOXES. (SELF CONTAINED FLOAT SWITCH	
	IN EACH SUMP ACTIVATES PUMP INSIDE EACH SUMP BOX. (SEE PAGE 59A FOR SUMP LOCATIONS)	
ENTERTAINMENT	SUPPLIES POWER TO OPTIONAL STEREOS.	
ANCHOR LIGHT	SUPPLIES POWER TO 360 DEGREE LIGHT AT TOP OF MAST, USE WHEN ANCHORED AT NIGHT.	
STEAMING LIGHT	SUPPLIES POWER TO STEAMING LIGHT LOCATED ON FWD. SIDE OF MAST APPROXIMATELY AT THE HEIGHT OF	
	THE LOWER SPREADERS. USE AT NIGHT WHEN VESSEL UNDERWAY BY ENGINE POWER. (ALONG W/RUNNING LTS.)	
DECK LIGHT	SUPPLIES POWER TO DECK LIGHT (IS COMBINATION WITH STEAMING LIGHT) PROVIDES LIGHT TO DECK BELOW.	
RUNNING LIGHTS	SUPPLIES POWER TO THE BOW, STERN , & COMPASS LIGHT. USE AT NIGHT UNDER SAIL AND/OR ENGINE POWER.	
INSTRUMENTS	SUPPLIES POWER TO KNOT, DEPTH, & SPEED REPEATERS LOCATED ON HELM CONSOLE.	
VHF	SUPPLIES POWER TO THE VHF RADIO LOCATED INSIDE COMPANIONWAY OPENING	
WINDLASS	SUPPLIES POWER TO UP/DOWN CONTROLS AT ANCHOR WELL.NOTE: BECAUSE THE WINDLASS DRAWS IT'S	
	POWER FROM THE START BATTERY, IT IS GOOD PRACTICE TO START THE SHIPS ENGINE PRIOR TO	
	OPERATING WINDLASS TO PREVENT BATTERY DRAIN. (IF NO POWER, CHECK RESET ON REMOTE PANEL)	
AUTOPILOT	THIS BREAKER PROVIDED FOR AN OPTIONAL AUTUPILOT SYSTEM.	
REFRIGERATION	SUPPLIES POWER TO REFRIGERTOR COMPRESSOR.	
FREEZER	SUPPLIES POWER TO FREEZER COMPRESSOR.	
MACERATOR SUPPLIES POWER TO THE MACERATOR TOGGLE SWITCH.		
	NOTE: THESE DEVICES ARE USED FOR DIRECT	
	OVERBOARD DISCHARGE OF RAW SEWAGE, BE AWARE OF YOUR LOCAL BOATING REG. BEFORE USING.	
L. P. GAS	SUPPLIES POWER TO L.P. GAS SWITCH AT GALLEY. SEE "STOVE MANUAL" FOR OPER. & SAFETY INST.	
BLOWER	SUPPLIES POWER TO ENGINE ROOM EXHAUST FAN.	
TANK INDICATOR	SUPPLIES POWER TO TANK MONITOR.	
BILGE PUMP	TOGGLE SWITCH STAYS IN THE "AUTO" POSITION, THIS ALWAYS FEEDS POWER TO THE FLOAT SWITCH (AS LONG	
	AS BATTERIES ARE CONNECTED AND HAVE AMPLE CHARGE) FOR MANUAL USE, PUSH SWITCH TO "MANUAL"	
	ILLUMINATED L.E.D. INDICATES POWER TO PUMP AND PUMP SHOULD BE RUNNING. PRIOR TO LEAVING VESSEL	
	"MANUALLY" TEST PUMP AND CHECK BATTERY LEVEL. SEE BATTERY SELECT SWITCH BELOW.	
BATT. VOLTS SEL. SW.	USE TO REVIEW STATUS OF THE START AND HOUSE BATTERIES.	
METERS	D.C. VOLTS DISPLAYS <b>AVAILABLE VOLTAGE</b> FROM SELECTED BATTERY	
	D.C. AMPS DISPLAYS <b>AMPERAGE BEING DRAWN</b> FROM HOUSE BATTERY BANK.	
YELLOW L.E.D.'S	LIGHT EMITTING DIODES ILLUMINATE WHEN 12 V.D.C. POWER PRESENT.	
NOTE:	IF THE OPTIONAL AUTOPILOT WAS INSTALLED AT THE FACTORY, THE "INSTRUMENTS" POWER LEADS ARE WIRED TO THE AUTOPILOT BREAKER. THIS ALLOWS THESE UNITS TO WORK SIMULTANEOUSLY OFF THE AUTOPILOT BREAKER.	
	1	

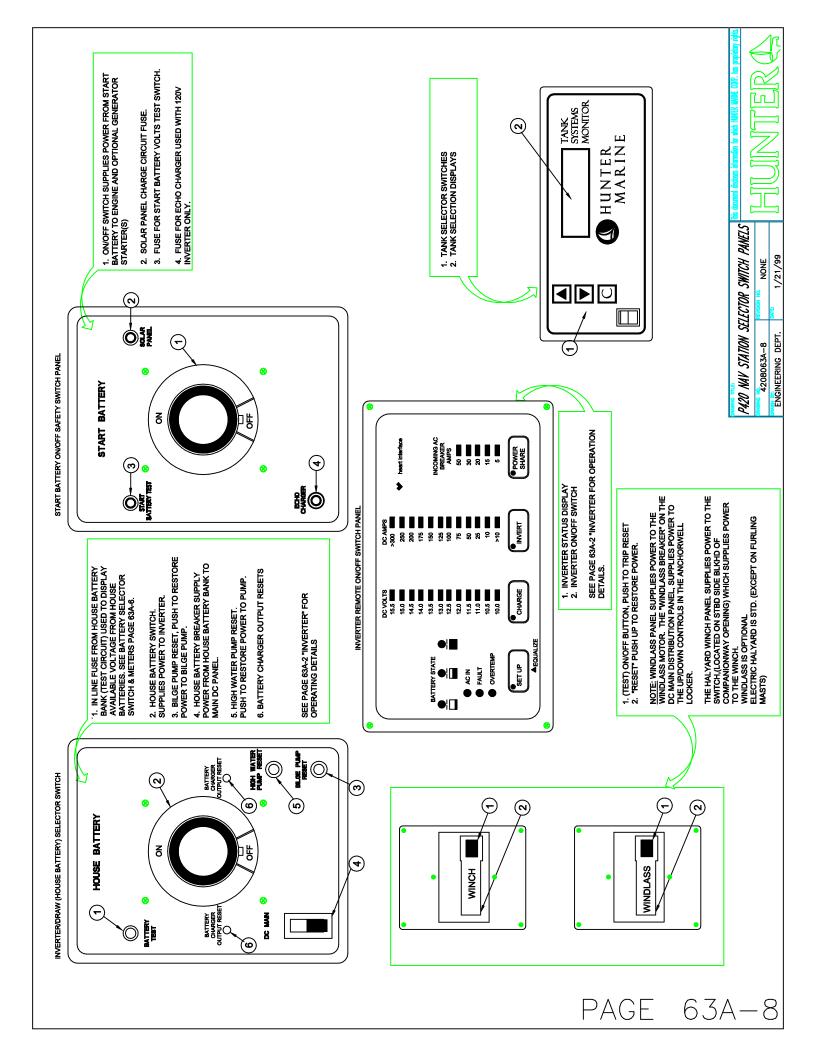
### 110V.A.C. (220 OVERSEAS MODELS) DISTRIBUTION PANEL

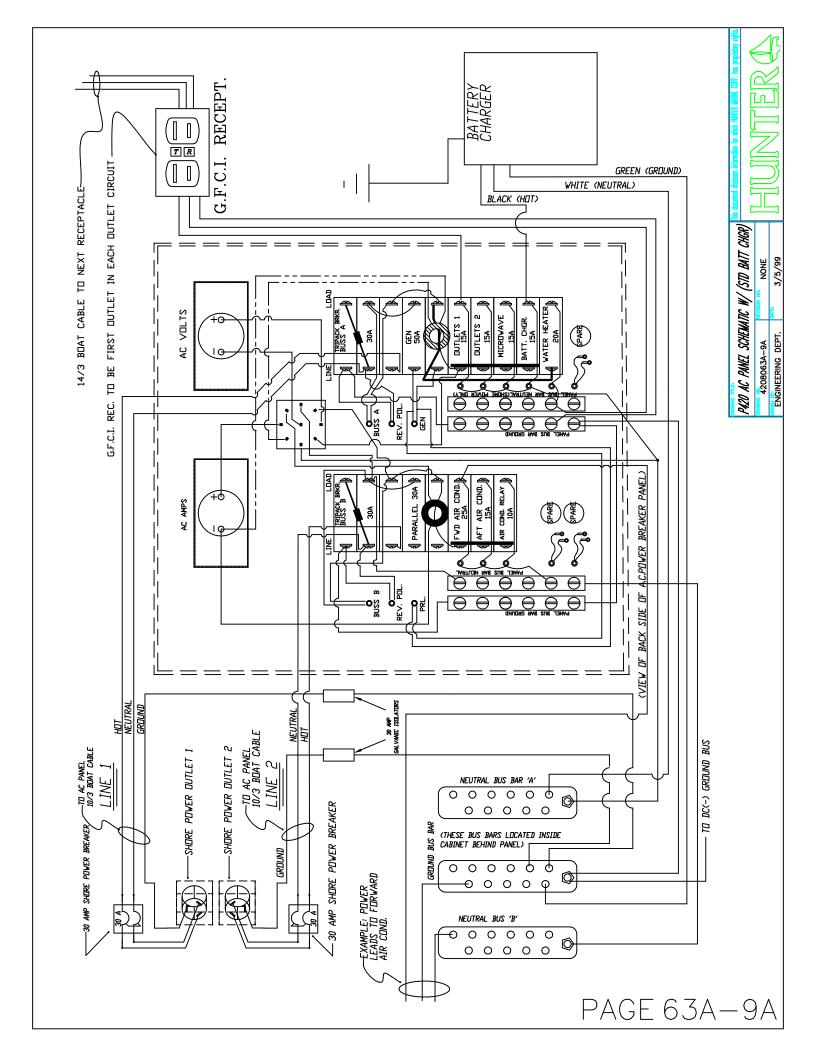
**BREAKERS DESCRIPTION** 

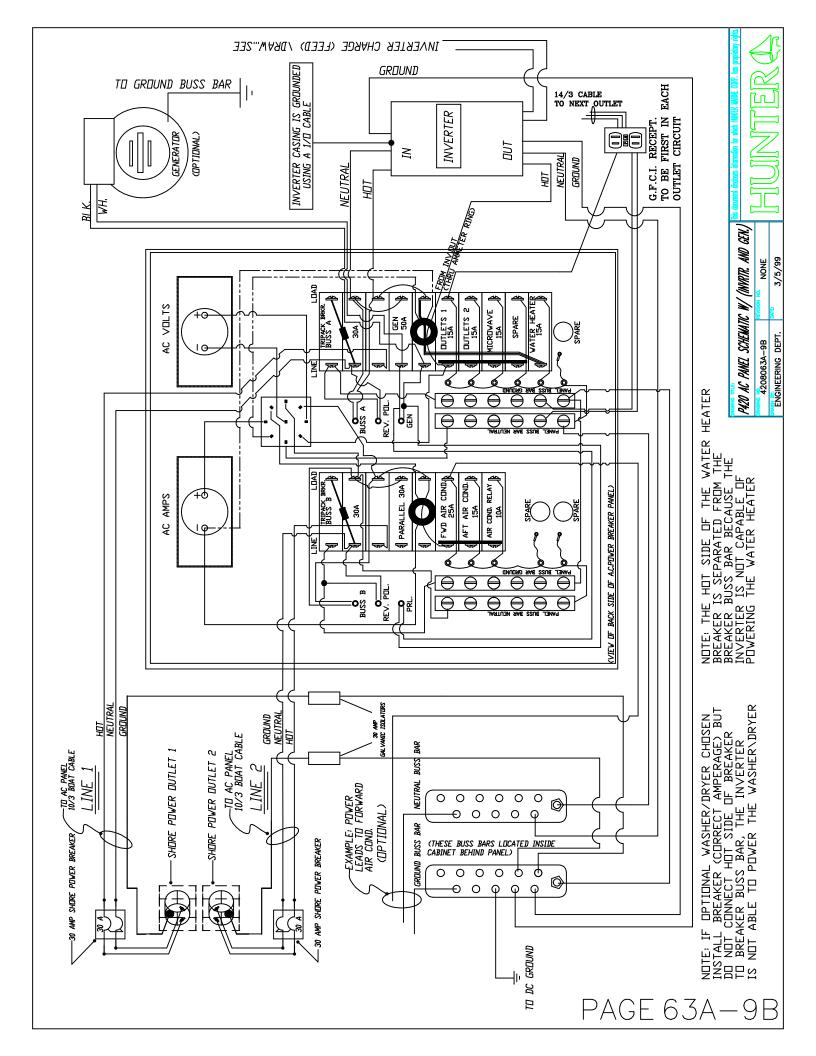
### "A" SIDE OF A.C. PANEL

SHORE POWER "A" PROVIDES A.C. VOLTAGE TO "A" SIDE OF MAIN DISTRIBUTION PANEL WHEN SHORE POWER CORD "A" IS CONNECTED			
	OUTLET AT DOCKING FACILITY.		
GENERATOR	SUPPLIES POWER FROM GENERATOR TO SHORE POWER "A" (AND SHORE POWER "B" IF DESIRED)		
	PANEL. NOTE: TO PROVIDE POWER TO SHORE POWER "B" SIDE OF PANEL MOVE SLIDE BAR UP AND TURN ON THE		
	PARALLEL BREAKER ON THE SHORE POWER "B" SIDE OF PANEL.		
OUTLETS 1	JTLETS 1 PROVIDES A.C. POWER TO THE OUTLETS ON THE PORT SIDE OF BOAT.		
OUTLETS 2	PROVIDES A.C. POWER TO THE OUTLETS ON THE STBD. SIDE OF BOAT.		
MICROWAVE	SUPPLIES POWER TO OUTLET BEHIND MICRO. IN WHICH MICROWAVE IS PLUGGED INTO.		
WATER HEATER	SUPPLIES POWER TO WATER HEATER. BE SURE TANK IS FULL AND SYSTEM IS FREE FROM AIR BEFORE		
	APPLYING POWER TO HEATER TO PREVENT ELEMENT BURNOUT.		
	"B" SIDE OF PANEL		
SHORE POWER "B"	PROVIDES A.C. VOLTAGE TO THIS SIDE OF PANEL WHEN SHORE POWER CORD "B" IS CONNECTED TO OUTLET AT DOCKING FACILITY.		
PARALLEL PROVIDES POWER FROM GENERATOR TO THIS SIDE OF PANEL.(MOVE SLIDE BAR UP TO TURN BREAKER ON.)			
FWD/AFT AIR COND.	IR COND. PROVIDES POWER TO EITHER FWD. OR AFT AIR COND. UNITS (SEE "MARINE AIR MANUAL" FOR OPER. INSTRUCTIONS.		
AIR COND. RELAY	PROVIDES POWER TO RAW WATER CIRCULATION PUMP USED TO COOL AIR COND. COMPRESSORS UNITS, THIS BREAKER <b>MUST BE ON WHEN OPERATING AIR COND. UNIT/S</b> .		
	MISC. INFO		
RED L.E.D.'S	ILLUMINATE WHEN A.C. POWER PRESENT.		
METER SEL. SWITCH	ALLOWS VOLTAGE BEING SUPPLIED AND AMPERAGE BEING DRAWN TO BE DISPLAYED ON VOLT & AMP METERS		
	SWITCH POSITION "A" = "A" SIDE OF PANEL. SWITCH POSITION "B" = "B" SIDE OF PANEL.		
REV. POLARITY	IF REVERSED POLARITY L.E.D./S ILLUMINATE AFTER CONNECTING SHORE POWER HAVE DOCKSIDE POWER		
	CHECKED BY QUALIFIED PERSONELL.		
	NOTE: A PRUDENT MARINER REALIZES THAT THE RESOURCES TO POWER A VESSEL ARE LIMITED. WHEN USING THE INVERTER OR GENERATOR ONE SHOULD BE CONSERVATIVE AND AWARE OF THE AMOUNT OF POWER BEING SUPPLIED VERSES POWER BEING DRAWN. THIS IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT WHEN USING OPTIONAL INVERTER POWER. CONSULT THE		
	IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT WHEN USING OPTIONAL INVERTER POWER. CONSULT THE "INVERTER MANUAL" FOR POWER OUTPUT CAPABILITIES.		

"INVERTER MANUAL" FOR POWER OUTPUT CAPABILITIES.







### 12V.D.C. SYSTEM TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

TO POWER PANEL: TURN ON "D.C. MAIN" BREAKER ON HOUSE BATTERY SWITCH PANEL, IT IS NOT

NECESSARY TO TURN HOUSE BATTERY SWITCH SWITCH ON.

IF NO POWER TO PANEL, CHECK 300 AMP IN-FUSE AT THE HOUSE BATTERIES.

BATTERY TERMINALS CLEAN? SEEK QUALIFIED PERSONELL  CABIN LIGHTS  WON'T ILLUMINATE  SEE "TO POWER PANEL" ABOVE BULBS/S NEED REPLACING?  COURTESY LIGHTS  WON'T ILLUMINATE  SEE "TO POWER PANEL" ABOVE BULBS/S NEED REPLACING?  COCKPIT LIGHTS  WON'T ILLUMINATE  SEE "TO POWER PANEL" ABOVE BULBS/S NEED REPLACING?  WATER PUMP  NO POWER  CYCLES ON/OFF EXCESSIVELY  SEE "TO POWER PANEL" ABOVE FAUCETS OFF? LEAK IN SYSTEM SEE PAGEC 57A FOR CONNECTION LOC.  SUMP PUMP  WON'T PUMP WHEN SUMP BOX FILLED (PUMP WON,T QUIT RUNNING) PUMP MAKES NOISE, DOESN'T PUMP PUMP RUNS BUT DOESN'T PUMP PUMP RUNS BUT DOESN'T PUMP DISCHARGE HOSE CLOGGED?  STEREO  WON'T TURN ON  SEE "TO POWER PANEL" ABOVE CHECK INLINE FUSE BEHIND STEREO.  ANC., ST., DECK, & RUNNING. LIGHTS  REPEATERS DON'T OPERATE  SEE "TO POWER PANEL" ABOVE CHECK CONNECTIONS IN ACCESS PANEL AT TOP OF COMPRESSION POST BULBS NEED REPLACING? SEE "INSTRUMENTS" MANUAL	COMPONENT	SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE SOLUTION/S	
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OR REPLACE 0- RING ON CAP. IS TANK VENT (HULL FITTING) CLOGGED? SEE PAGE 60 FOR LOCATIONS PUMP MAKES NOISE, DOESN'T PUMP LODGED DEBRIS, TURN OFF POWER TO PUMP, INSERT SCREWDRIVER INTO PUMP ARMATURE AT END OF PUMP AND				
IS TANK VENT (HULL FITTING) CLOGGED? SEE PAGE 60 FOR LOCATIONS LODGED DEBRIS, <b>TURN OFF POWER</b> TO PUMP, INSERT SCREWDRIVER INTO PUMP ARMATURE AT END OF PUMP AND				
PUMP MAKES NOISE, DOESN'T PUMP  SEE PAGE 60 FOR LOCATIONS LODGED DEBRIS, <b>TURN OFF POWER</b> TO PUMP, INSERT SCREWDRIVER INTO PUMP ARMATURE AT END OF PUMP AND				
PUMP MAKES NOISE, DOESN'T PUMP  LODGED DEBRIS, <b>TURN OFF POWER</b> TO PUMP, INSERT SCREWDRIVER INTO PUMP ARMATURE AT END OF PUMP AND			` ,	
PUMP, INSERT SCREWDRIVER INTO PUMP ARMATURE AT END OF PUMP AND		DUMP MAKED MOIDE DOESN'IT DUMP		
PUMP ARMATURE AT END OF PUMP AND		PUMP MAKES NOISE, DOESN'T PUMP	· ·	
TIURN TO DISLODGE DEBRIS				
NOTE: COMPONENT/S FAILURE COULD ALSO BE THE RESULT OF A POOR "GROUND" CONNECTION. SEE	NOTE: COMPONENT	//O FAILLIDE COLIL D. AL CO. DE TUE DECUI T. C		

NOTE: COMPONENT/S FAILURE COULD ALSO BE THE RESULT OF A POOR "GROUND" CONNECTION. SEE GROUND SYSTEM LAYOUT. DUE TO VIBRATION, WEATHER CONDITIONS, ECT. OCCASIONAL INSPECTION, CLEANING AND TIGHTENING OF THESE TERMINALS (BY QUALIFIED PERSONELL) MAY BE NECESSARY.

### 12V. D.C. SYSTEM TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE CONT:

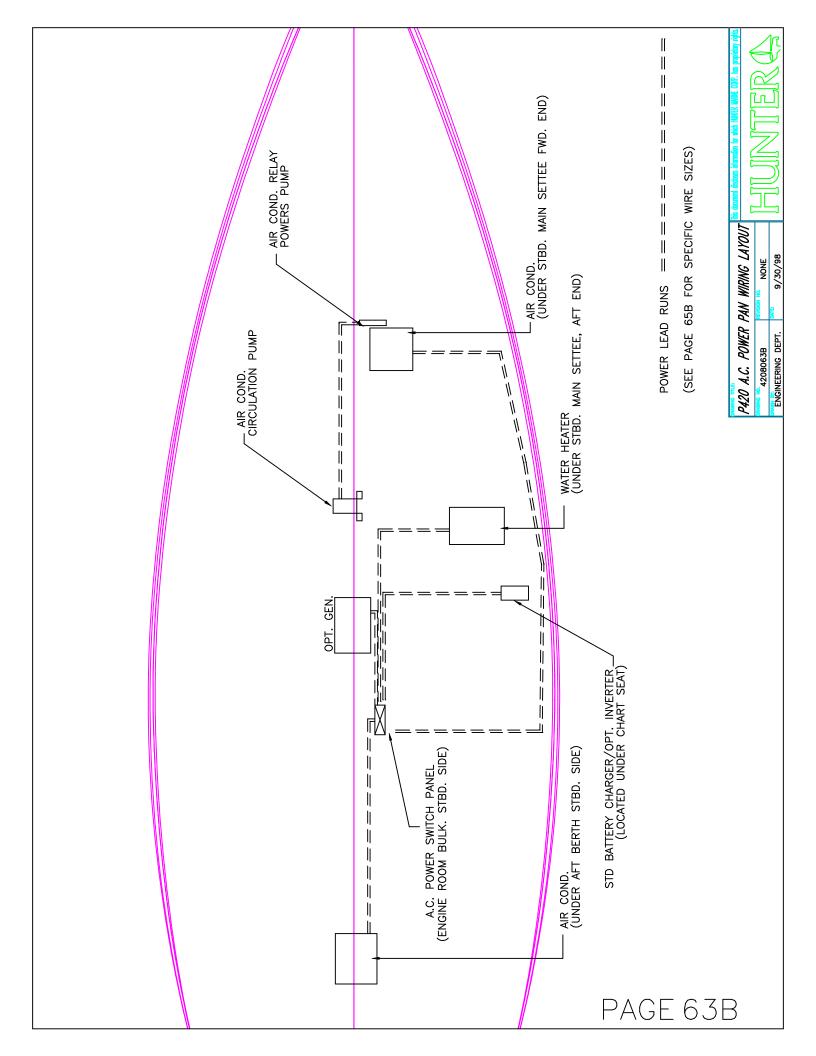
COMPONENT	SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE SOLUTION/S	
L.P. GAS	NO POWER TO SWITCH AT GALLEY	SEE "TO POWER PANEL" PREV. PAGE	
	SYSTEM TURNS ON, NO GAS PRESENT	IS TANK VALVE OPEN?	
		IS TANK EMPTY?	
		SEE "STOVE/OVEN" MANUAL	
BLOWER	WON'T TURN ON	SEE "TO POWER PANEL" PREV. PAGE	
		DID YOUR AUTOMATIC FIRE EXTINGUISHING	
		SYSTEM LOSE PRESSURE?	
BILGE PUMP	WON'T OPERATE AUTO OR MANUAL	BATTERY LEVEL O.K.? SEE VOLT METER	
		CHECK BILGE RESET ON HOUSE BATTERY	
		SWITCH PANEL.	
		BATTERY CONNECTIONS GOOD?	
	PUMP MAKES NOISE, DOESN'T PUMP	DEBRIS IN PUMP IMPELLER?	
	PUMP RUNS BUT DOESN'T DISCHARGE		
VOLT METER	NO VOLTAGE DISPLAYED	SEE "TO POWER PANEL" PREV. PAGE	
		CK. FUSES ON HOUSE BATTERY SW. PANEL	
		ARE BATTERY CONNECTIONS GOOD?	
		HAVE BATTERIES CHECKED	
		HAVE METER CHECKED BY QUALIFIED	
		PERSONNEL.	
AMP METER	NO AMPERAGE DISPLAYED	IS D.C. MAIN ON?	
		IS ANYTHING IN THE 12V. SYSTEM	
		TURNED ON & RUNNING?	
		HAVE METER CHECKED BY QUALIFIED	
		PERSONNEL.	
SOLAR PANEL	NO OUTPUT TO BATTERY/S	CK. FUSE ON START BATTERY ON/OFF	
		SWITCH PANEL.	

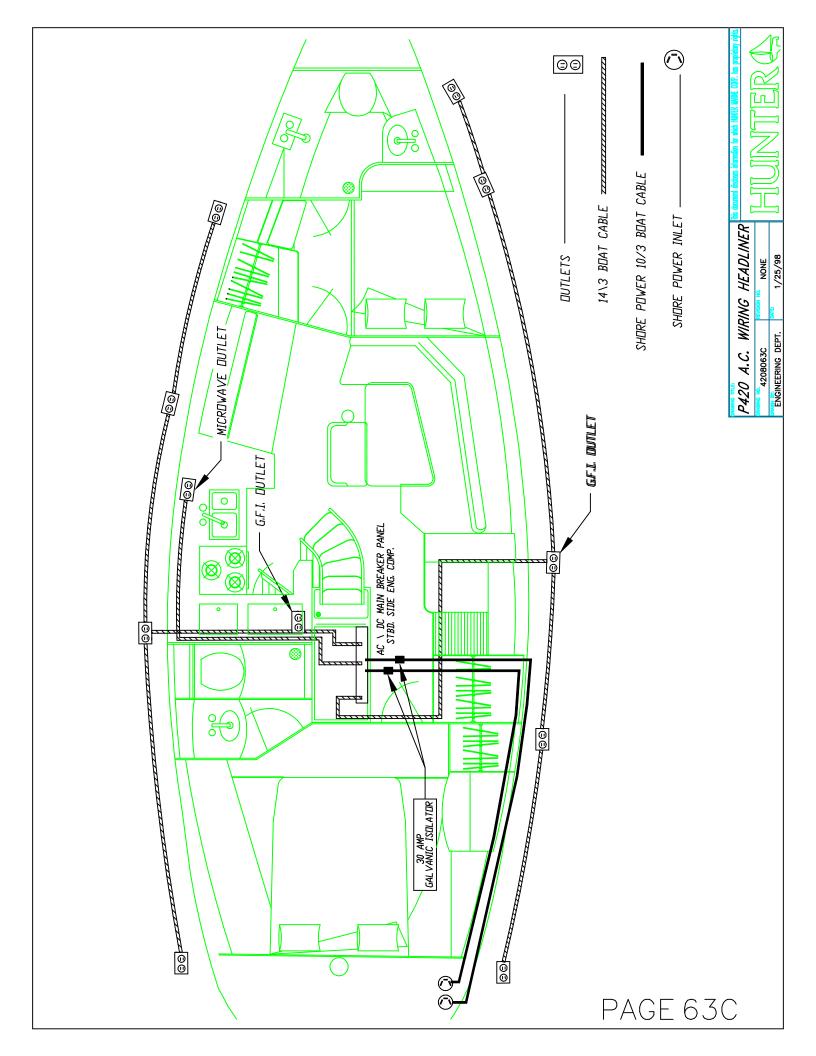
### 120V.A.C. (230V. OVERSEAS MODELS) SYSTEM TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

COMPONENT	SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE SOLUTION/S
SHORE POWER "A"	NO POWER TO PANEL	SEE "POWER SYSTEM OPERATIONS" PAGE 63A-2
		CHECK DOCKSIDE BREAKER AND/OR BREAKER
		LOCATED INSIDE STARBOARD AFT STATEROOM HEADLINER
		(230V, MODELS INSIDE STB. SWIMSEAT LOCKER)
		CHECK RESET/S ON INVERTER. SEE "INV MANUAL" FOR
		LOCATION OF RESETS
OUTLETS #1 & 2	NO POWER	SEE "POWER SYSTEM OPERATIONS" PAGE 63A-2
		IS OUTLET BREAKER/S ON?
		CHECK RESET ON G.F.I. OUTLETS AT
		GALLEY & AT NAV. STATION.
		CHECK INPUT/OUTPUT RESETS ON OPT. INVERTER MODELS
MIODOWAVE	NO DOWED	SEE "INV MANUAL" FOR LOCATION OF RESETS.
MICROWAVE	NO POWER	IS BREAKER ON?
		SEE "POWER SYSTEM OPERATIONS" PAGE 63A-2
		IS MICROWAVE ON?
		SEE "MICRO MANUAL"
WATER HEATER	NO POWER	IS BREAKER ON?
		SEE "POWER SYSTEM OPERATIONS" PAGE 63A-2
	WON'T HEAT WATER	CHECK "RESET" ON WATER HEATER SEE "WATER
		HEATER MANUAL" FOR LOCATION.
	WATER TO COLD/HOT	SEE "WATER HEATER MANUAL" FOR
		THERMOSTAT ADJUSTMENT AND/OR
		ELEMENT REPLACEMENT, SEEK QUALIFIED PERSONELL.
INVERTER/BATT. CHARGER	INV. NOT SUPPLYING A.C.POWER	IS INVERTER REMOTE SWITCH AT NAV. STATION ON?
		IS DESIRED APPLIANCE BREAKER ON?
	INV. ON BUT UNABLE TO OPERATE	IS BATTERY VOLTAGE LOW? SEE VOLTAGE
	DESIRED APPLIANCE/S	DISPLAY ON INVERTER REMOTE PANEL.
		SELECT OTHER BATTERY ON INVERTER/DRAW
		SELECTOR SWITCH PANEL IN AFT STRM.
		ARE YOU ASKING THE INVERTER TO POWER
		MORE THAN IT IS CAPABLE? SEE "INVERTER
		MANUAL" FOR INFORMATION REGARDING
		POWER OUTPUT CAPABILITIES.
INIVED TED / DATE CHARGED	NOT CLIADOING DATTEDY/C	
INVERTER/BATT. CHARGER	NOT CHARGING BATTERY/S	IS SHORE POWER "A".ON?
		SEE "POWER SYSTEM OPERATIONS" PAGE 63A-2
		IS HOUSE BATTERY SWITCH IN THE "ON" POSITION?
		CHECK IN-LINE FUSE AT BATTERY/S
		ARE BATTERY CONNECTIONS GOOD?
		INVERTER REMOTE SWITCH SHOULD BE IN
		THE "OFF" POSITION. (THIS IS NECESSARY IN THE
		EVENT YOU "LOSE" SHORE POWER, THE INVERTER
		DOESN'T GO INTO INVERT MODE CAUSING BATT./S
		TO DRAIN IF YOU LEFT AN A.C. APPLIANCE ON
BATTERY CHARGER	NOT CHARGING BATTERY/S	IS SHORE POWER "A".ON?
		CHECK RESETS ON HOUSE BATTERY SWITCH PANEL.
		CHECK IN-LINE FUSE AT BATTERY/S
		ARE BATTERY CONNECTIONS GOOD?
		, at 2, the letter contract to the contract cont

### 120V.A.C. (230V. OVERSEAS MODELS) SYSTEM TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE CONT:

COMPONENT	SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS		
SHORE POWER "B"	NO POWER TO PANEL	IS SHORE POWER "B" BREAKER ON?		
		CHECK DOCKSIDE BREAKER		
		CHECK SHORE POWER BREAKER LOCATED IN		
		HEADLINER STBD. AFT STRM. (ON 230V.A.C.		
		MODELS IN STBD. AFT SWIMSEAT LOCKER.)		
AIR COND. FWD/AFT	WON'T TURN ON	ARE APPROPRIATE BREAKER/S ON?		
		SEE "POWER SYSTEMS OPERATION" PAGE 63A-2		
	TURNO ON TURN CULUTO DOWN	SEE "MARINE AIR" MANUAL		
	TURNS ON THEN SHUTS DOWN	IS AIR COND. RELAY "ON" ? IS AIR COND. RAW WATER SEACOCK OPEN?		
		IF SO, IS WATER CIRCULATING? SEE PAGE 60 FOR		
		AIR COND. DISCHARGE THRUHULL LOCATION,		
		IF NOT IS AIR COND. PICKUP BEING RESTRICTED		
		BY DEBRIS?		
	OTHER	SEE "MARINE AIR" MANUAL		
	OTTER	SEE WARTINE AIR WARDAE		
OPTIONAL GENERATOR (APPLIES TO BOTH "A" & "B" SIDES OF A.C. PANEL)				
GENERATOR	NO POWER TO STARTER	IS START BATT. SELECTOR SWITCH ON?		
	RUNNING, BUT NO POWER	IS "GENERATOR BREAKER" ON "A" SIDE OF PANEL		
	AT PANEL.	ON? (MOVE SLIDE BAR UP TO TURN THIS BREAKER		
		ON). IS "PARALLEL BREAKER" ON "B" SIDE OF		
		PANEL ON? (TO POWER "B" SIDE OF A.C. PANEL)		
		SEE GENERATOR MANUAL		
	WON'T START	DID YOU FOLLOW PROPER STARTING		
		PROCEDURE AS DESCRIBED IN THE "GENERATOR		
		MANUAL"?		
		DO YOU HAVE AN AMPLE AMOUNT OF DIESEL		
		FUEL? REMEMBER THE GENERATOR FUEL PICKUP		
		TUBE IS SHORTER THAN THE PICKUP TUBE FOR		
		THE ENGINE, THIS PREVENTS GENERATOR FROM		
		DRAINING TANK SINCE ENGINE POWER IS MORE		
		IMPORTANT THAN GENERATOR POWER.		
		REFER TO GENERATOR MANUAL FOR POSSIBLE		
		FUSE OR RESET ON GENERATOR.		
		HAS THE AUTOMATIC FIRE EXTINGUISHER SYSTEM		
		LOSE PRESSURE?		
	GEN. STARTS THEN SHUTS DOWN	N IS RAW WATER PICKUP SEACOCK OPEN?		
		IS RAW WATER PICKUP BEING RESTRICTED BY		
		DEBRIS?		





## OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS:

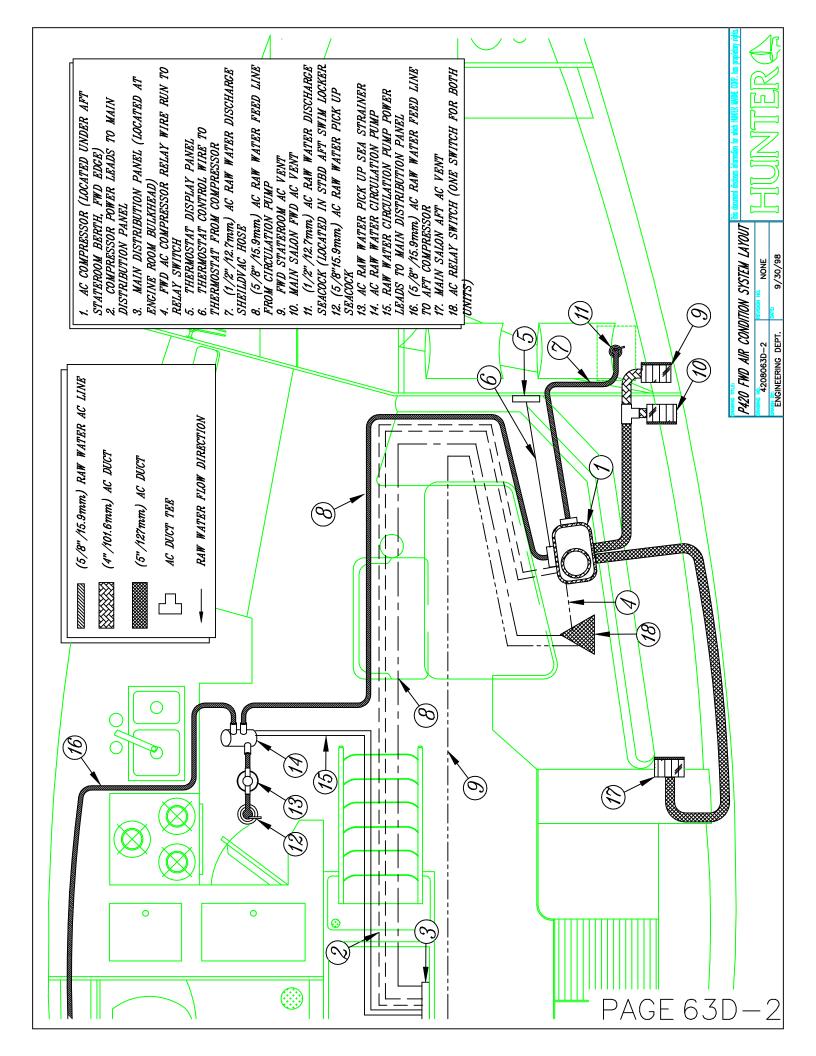
- 1) CHOOSE POWER SOURCE (SHORE POWER OR GENERATOR) SEE PAGES 63A-2
- CHECK AIR COND. SEA STRAINER, (SEE PAGE 60 FOR LÓCATION) CLEAN IF NECESSARY OPEN RAW WATER PICKUP SEACOCK (SEE PAGE 60A FOR LOCATION)
  - ENSURE THE DISCHARGE SEACOCK IS OPEN (SEE PAGE 60A FOR LOCATION) TURN ON RELAY BREAKER UNDER AIR COND. BREAKERS
    - TURN ON DESIRED AIR COND. BREAKER/S
- TURN ON UNIT/S AT THERMOSTAT DISPLAY PANEL AND SET TEMP.

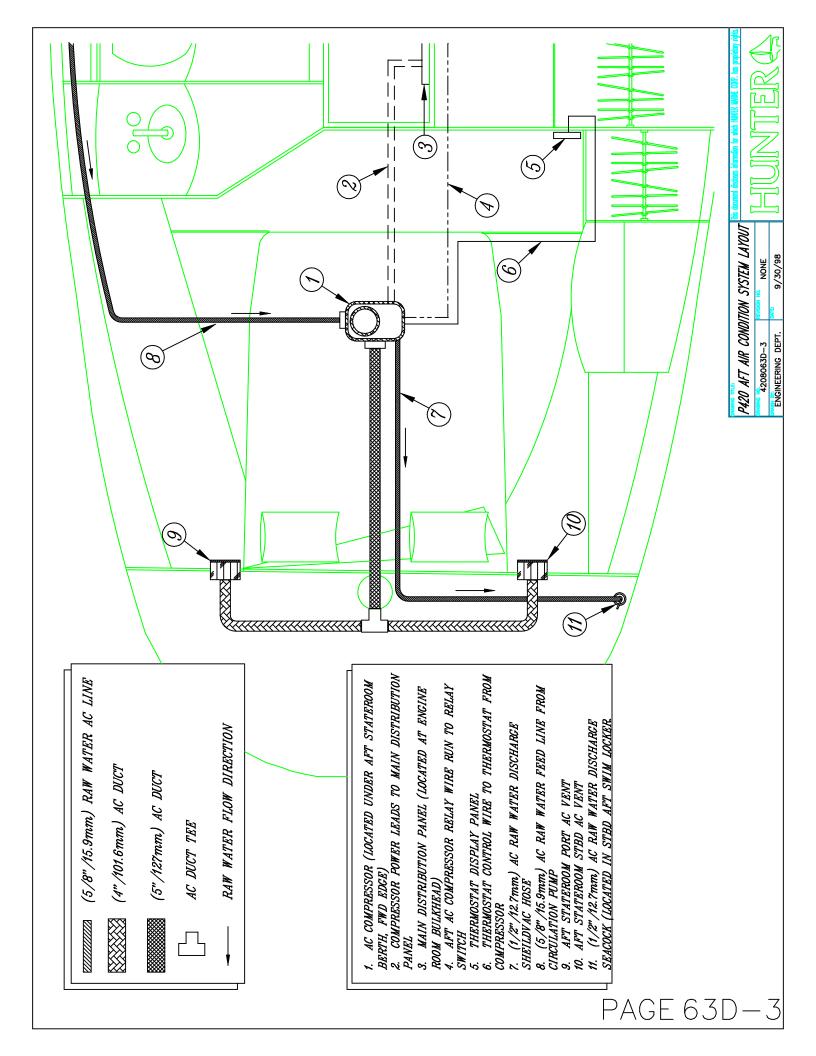
### NOTE:

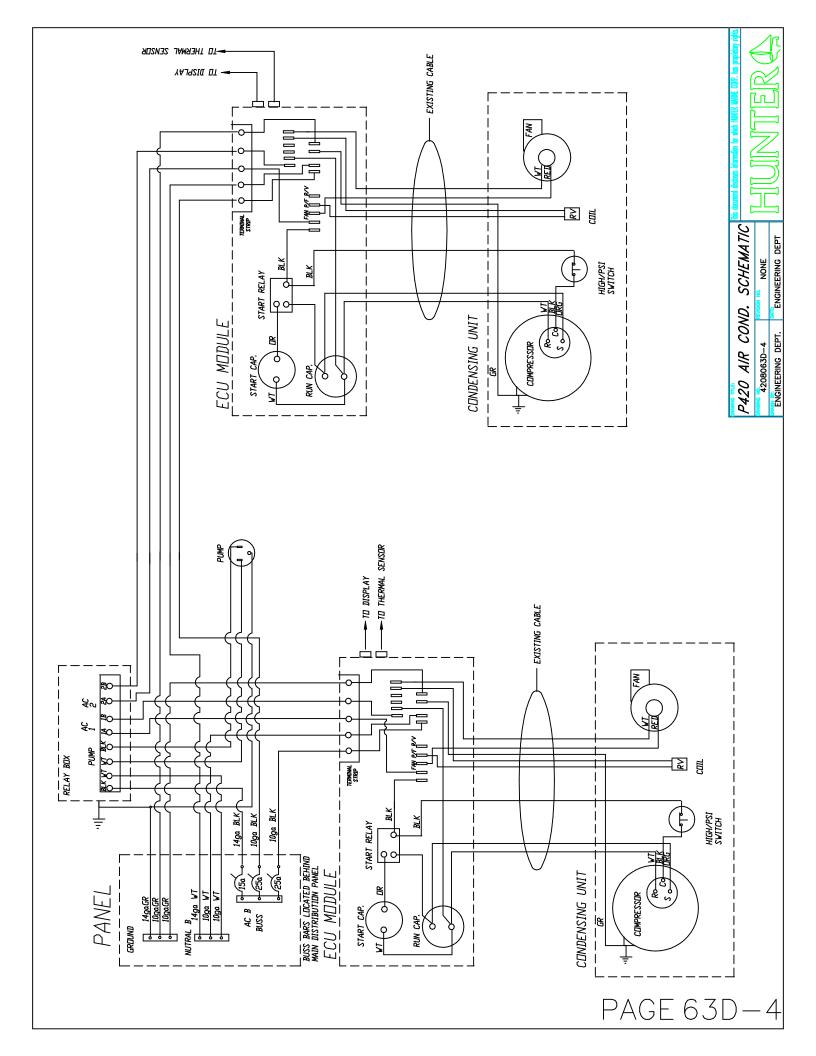
IF ANY OTHER APPLIANCES ARE TO BE USED WHEN AIR CONDITIONERS ARE RUNNING WHEN ON SHORE POWER, <u>BOTH</u> "SHORE POWER A" AND "SHORE POWER B" CABLES MUST BE CONNECTED. IF THERE IS NO POWER AT PANEL WHEN CONNECTED TO SHORE POWER, SEE TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE PAGE 63A-13

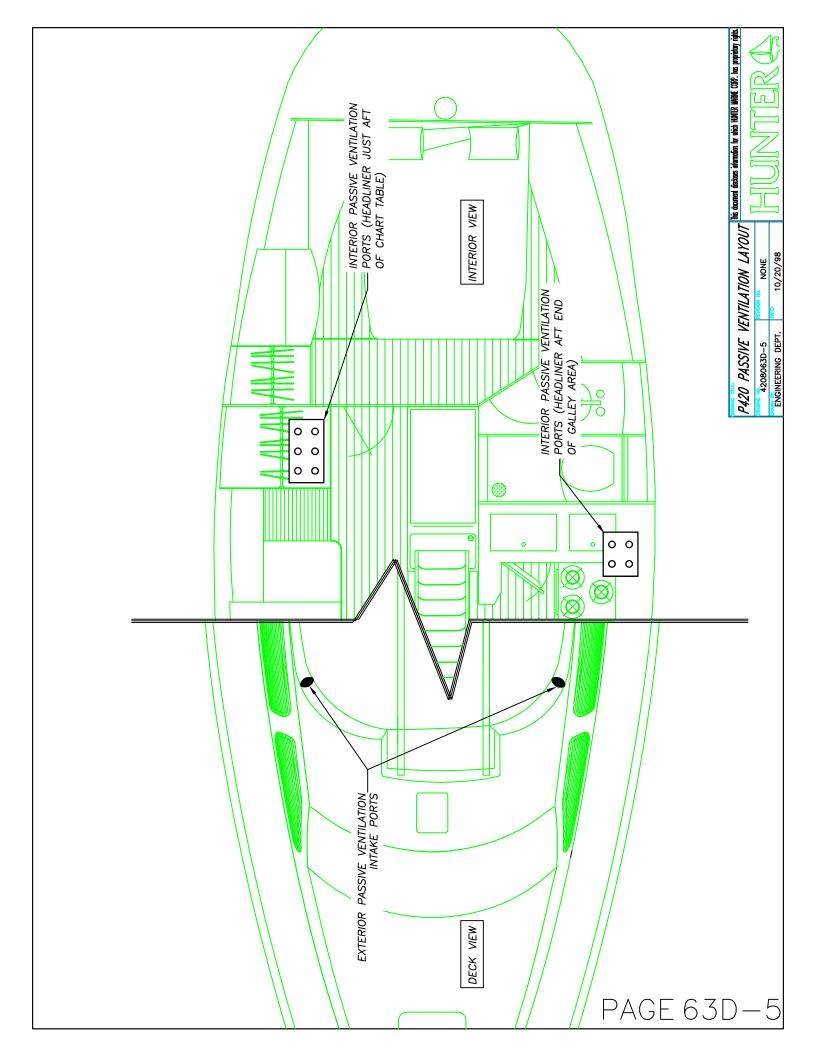
OPERATING PROGRAMMING/TROUBLESHOOTING INSTRUCTIONS MARINE AIR MANUAL FOR DETAILED

HUNNTER C.			
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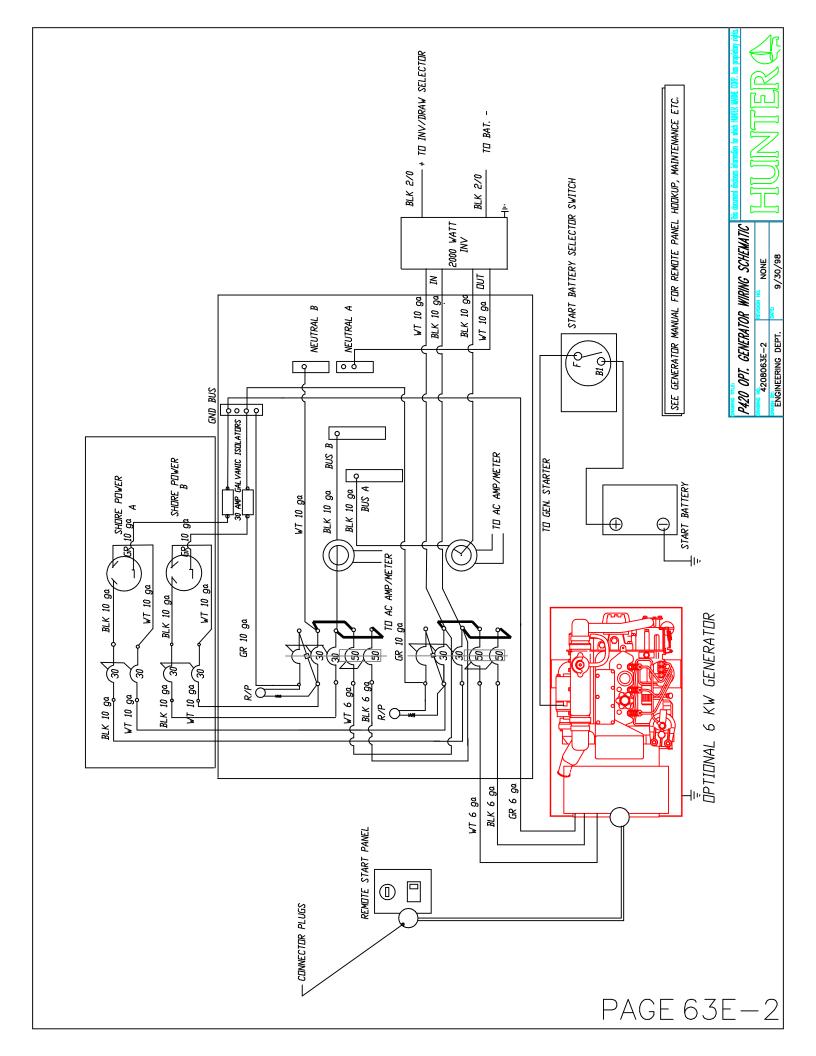
# OPTIONAL 6 KW GENERATOR SYSTEM...

(NOTE: READ GENERATOR MANUAL BEFORE OPERATING GEN.) BASIC OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS:

- (1) CHECK DIESEL FUEL LEVEL
- (2) CHECK OIL LEVEL IN GENERATOR (SEE GENERATOR MANUAL FOR INST.)
- 3 TURN ON START BATTERY SELECTOR SWITCH (ON ENG. ROOM BULK, AFT STRM.)
- 4) CHECK SEA STRAINER (UNDER SOLE AFT OF AFT STRM. DOOR)
- 3 open raw water seacock (located w/strainer)
- START GENERATOR USING START PROCEDURE IN "GENERATOR MANUAL"
- (IF DESIRED) TO POWER "B" SIDE OF PANEL, RAISE SLIDE BAR ON "B" SIDE OF A.C. PANEL (7) TURN ON "GENERATOR" BRKR. ON "A" SIDE OF A.C. PANEL TO POWER "A" SIDE AND AND TURN "PARALLEL" BREAKER TO THE "ON" POSITION
- TURN ON DESIRED APPLIANCE BREAKER (FOR EXAMPLE "OUTLETS") @
- (9) TO SHUT GEN. DOWN PUSH STOP SWITCH UNTIL GEN STOPS.

ETCSEE GENERATOR MANUAL FOR PROPER MAINTENANCE, TROUBLESHOOTING, NOTE:





# SECTION 63F....INVERTER SYSTEM

BASIC OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS: (FOR INVERTING D.C. POWER TO A.C. POWER)

(1) TURN THE HOUSE BATTERY SWITCH TO THE "ON" POSITION.

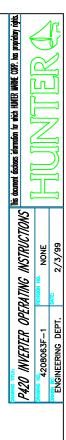
(2) TURN ON INVERTER REMOTE PANEL AT THE NAVIGATION STATION.

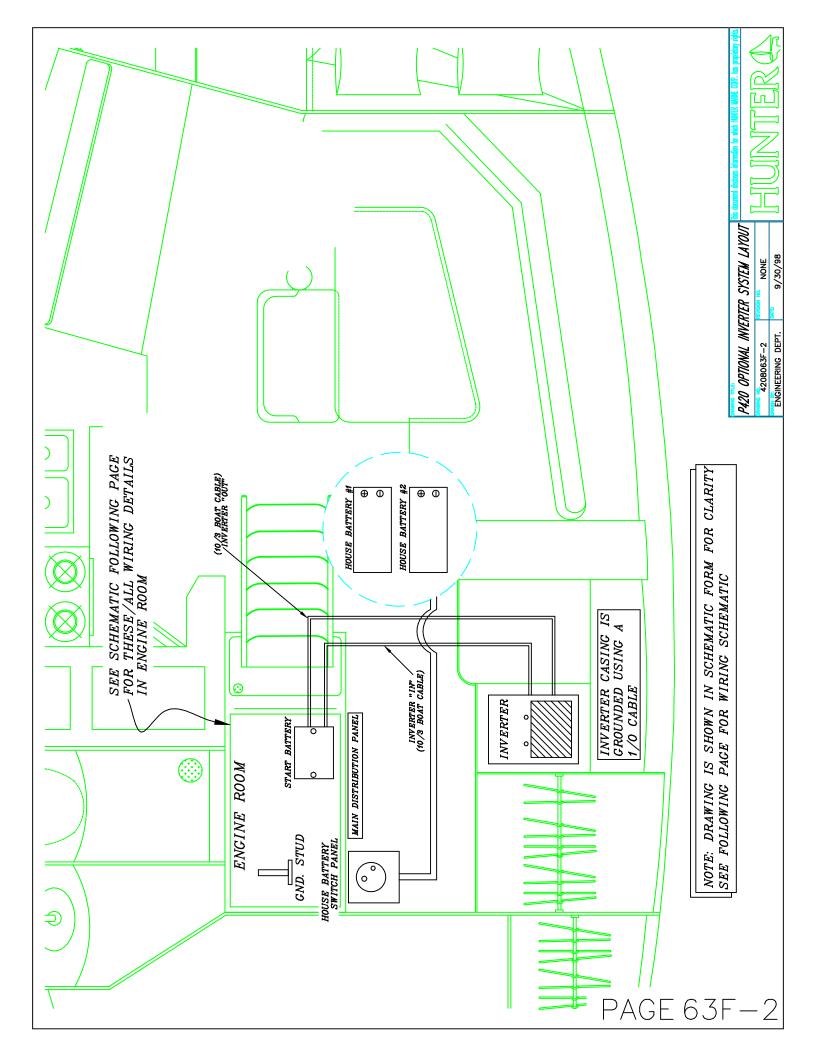
3 TURN ON APPROPRIATE APPLIANCE BREAKER ON A.C. SIDE OF PANEL.

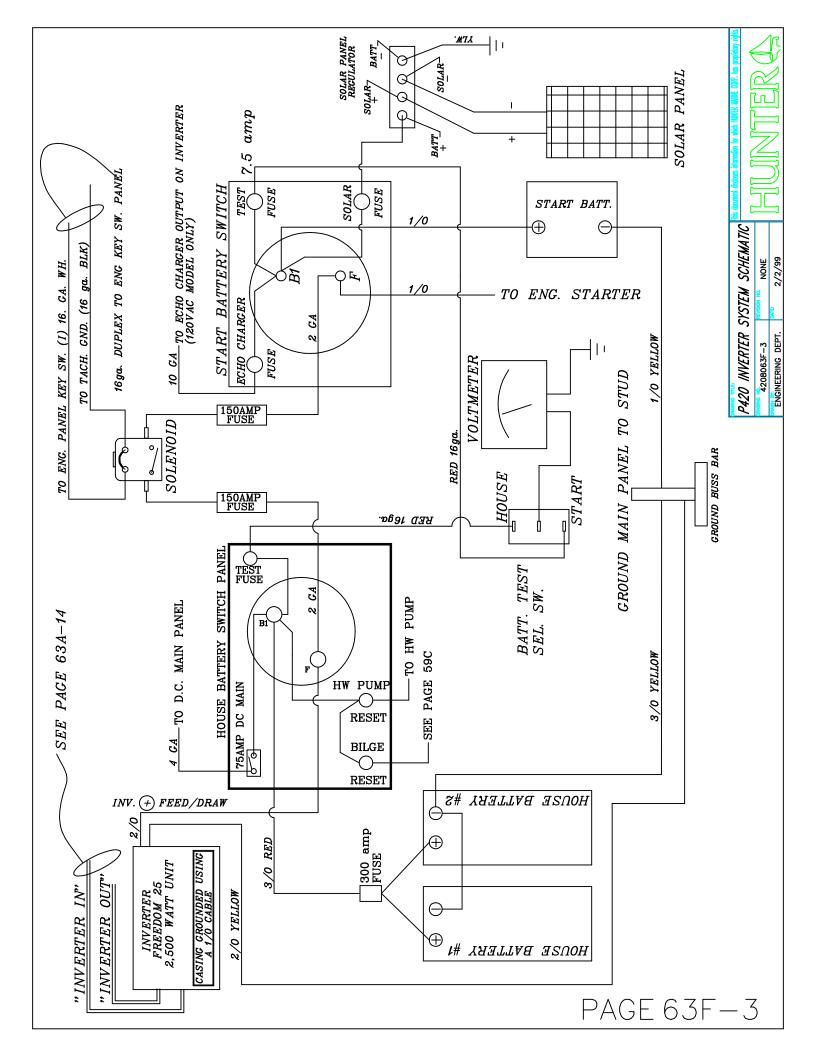
NOTE:

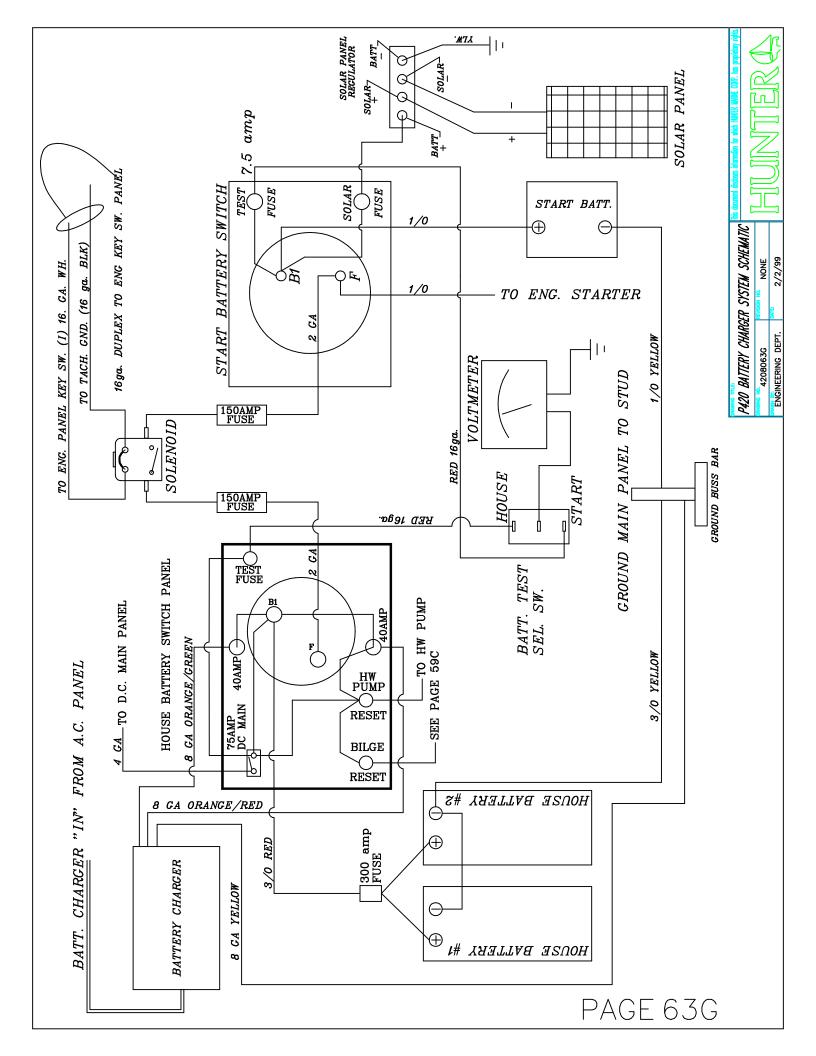
READ "INVERTER" SECTION ON PAGE 63A-2 FOR INVERTER SYSTEM DETAILS

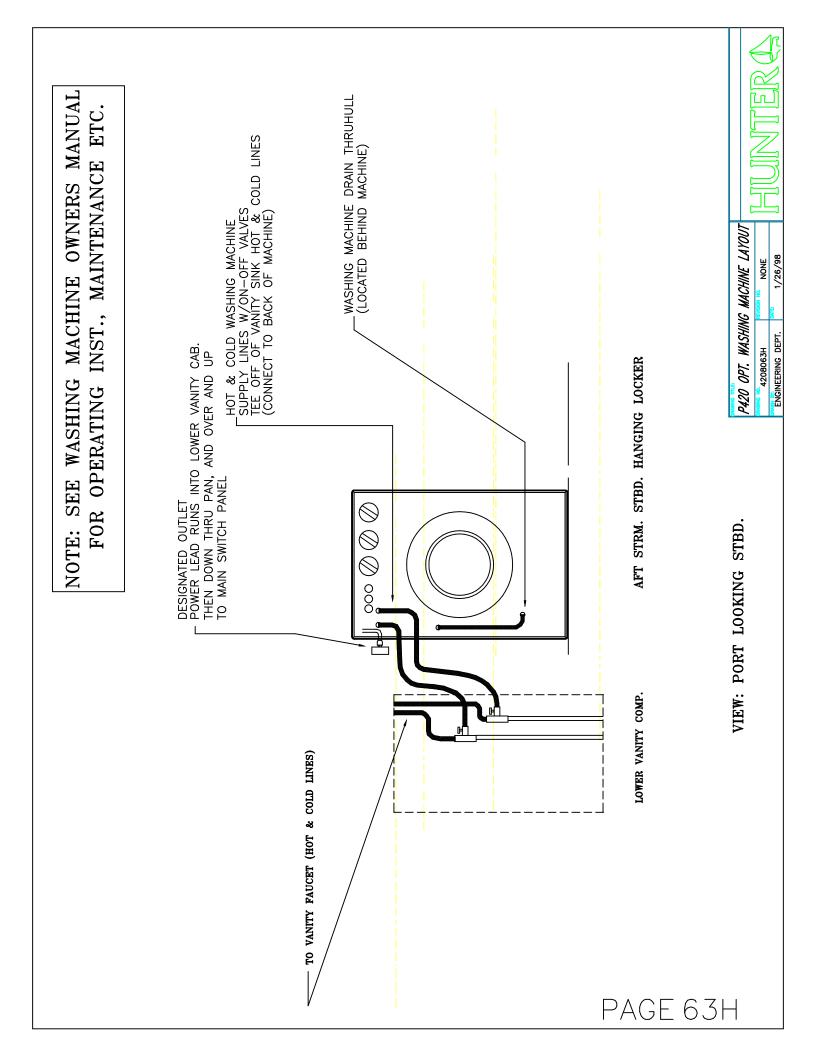
SEE INVERTER MANUAL FOR TECHNICAL DATA, TROUBLESHOOTING, ETC. OPERATING/PROGRAMMING INSTRUCTIONS

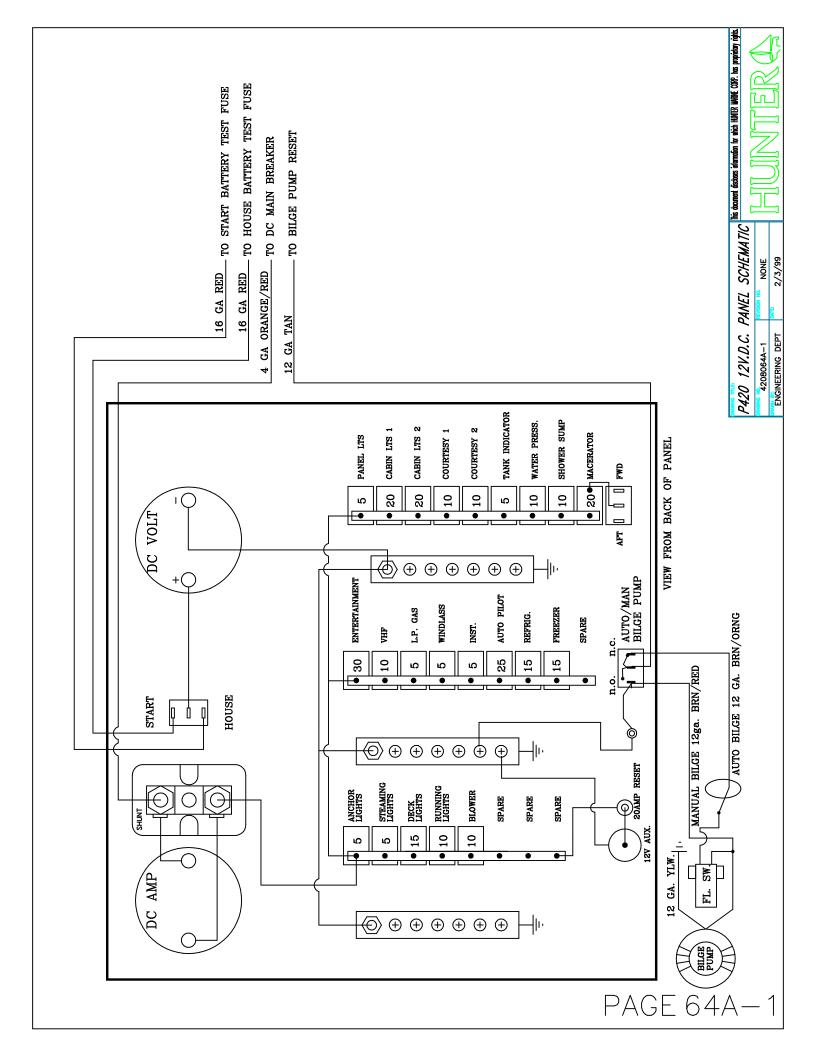


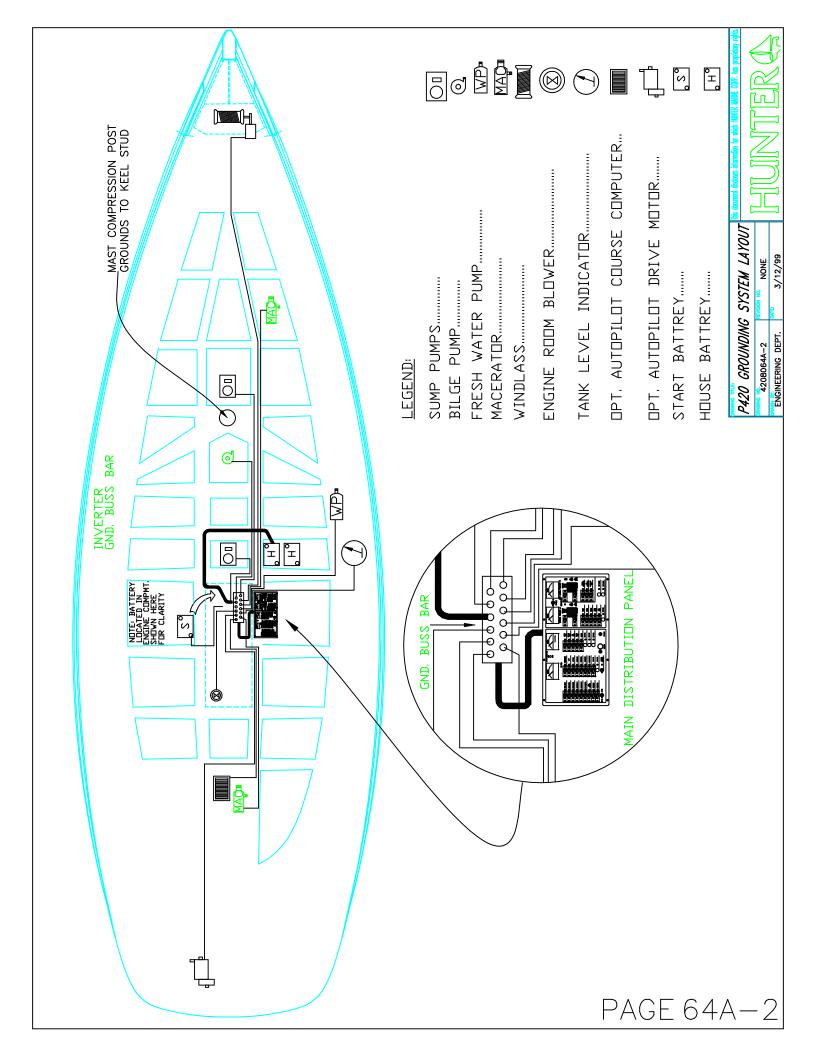


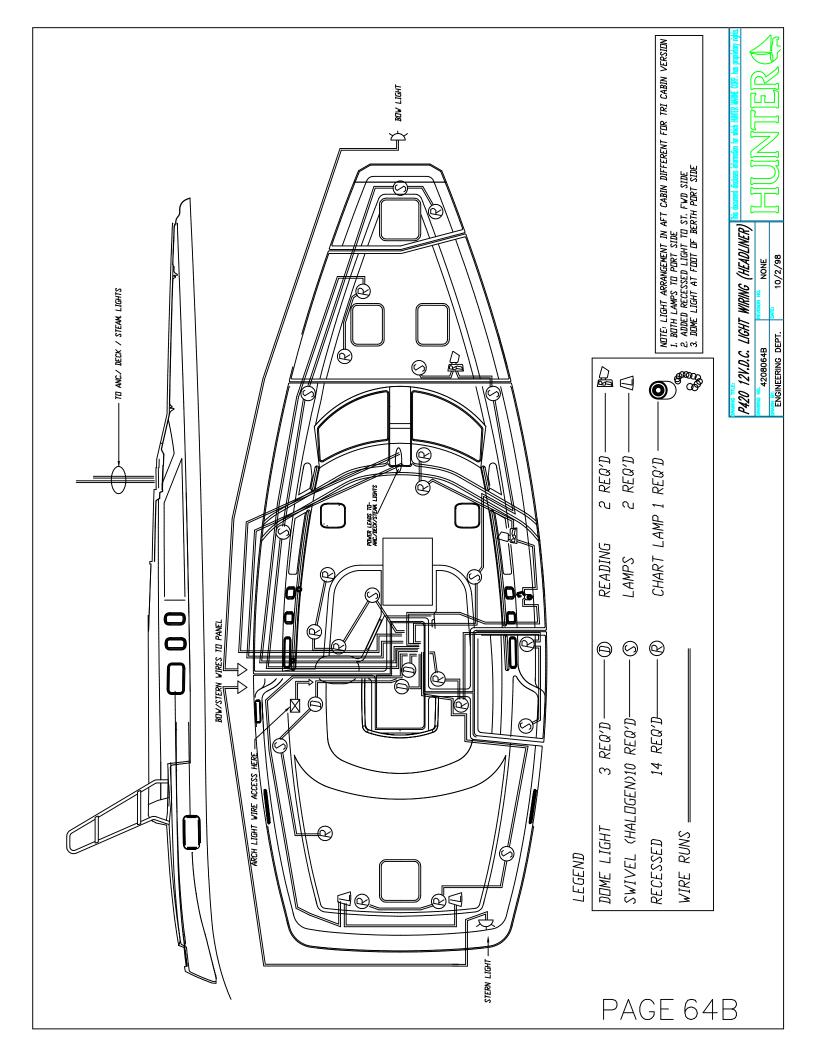


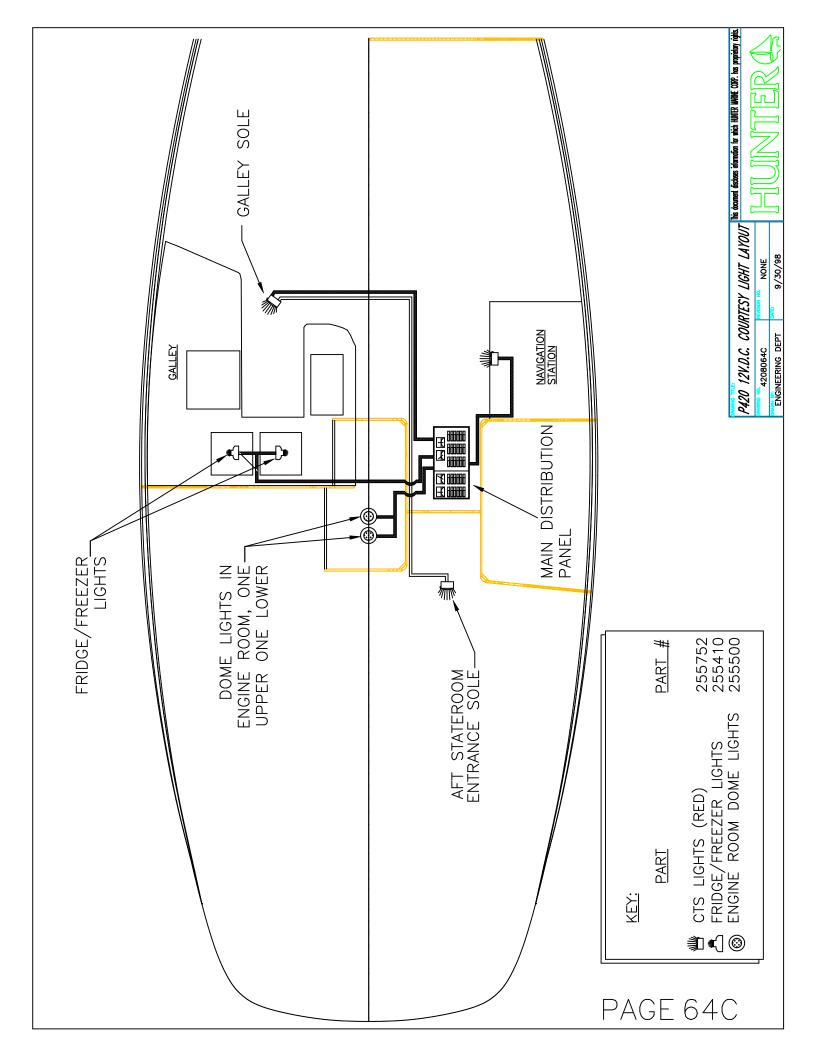












### BASIC OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS:

### LOWERING ANCHOR ....

- (1) START ENGINE IF NOT ALREADY RUNNING
- ② TURN ON WINDLASS BRKR. ON MAIN D.C. BRKR. PANEL. THIS CONTROLS THE UP/DOWN BUTTONS (ON FOREDECK) ONLY.
- ③ PUSH WINDLASS "DOWN" BUTTON ON FOREDECK AFT OF ANCHOR WELL.

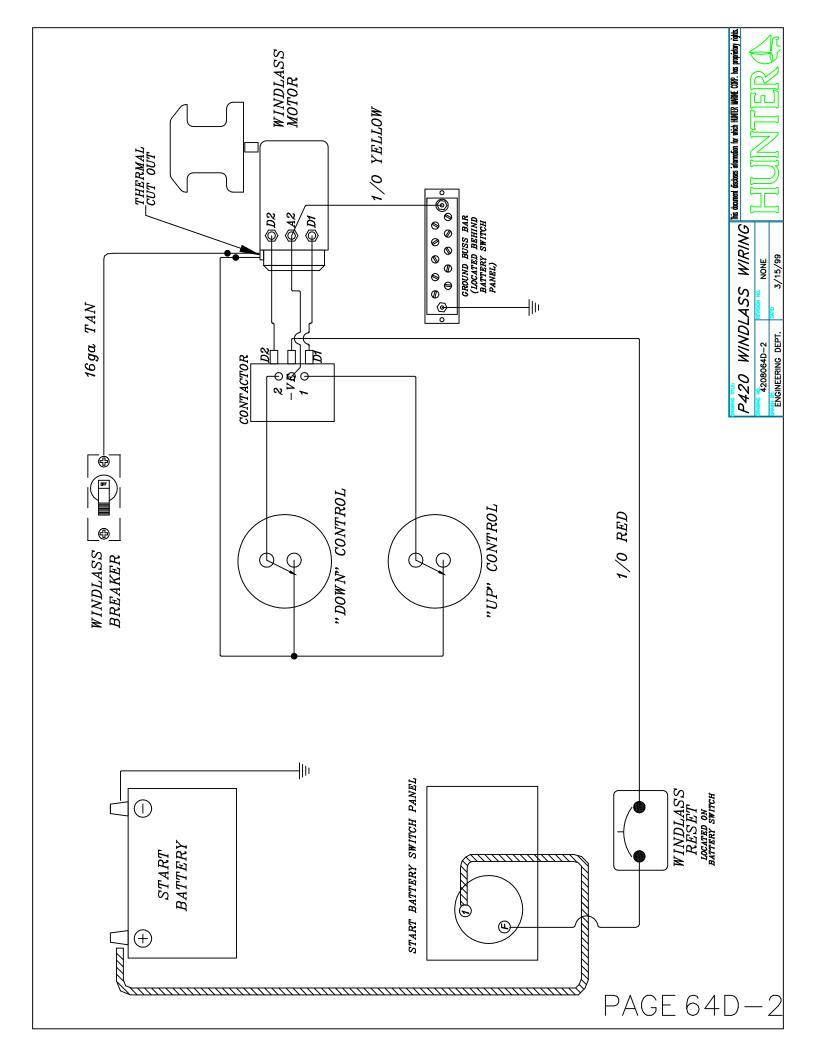
NOTE: "BUMP' SWITCH UNTIL ANCHOR CLEARS ANCHOR ROLLER AND HULL BEFORE LETTING ANCHOR DOWN FREELY.

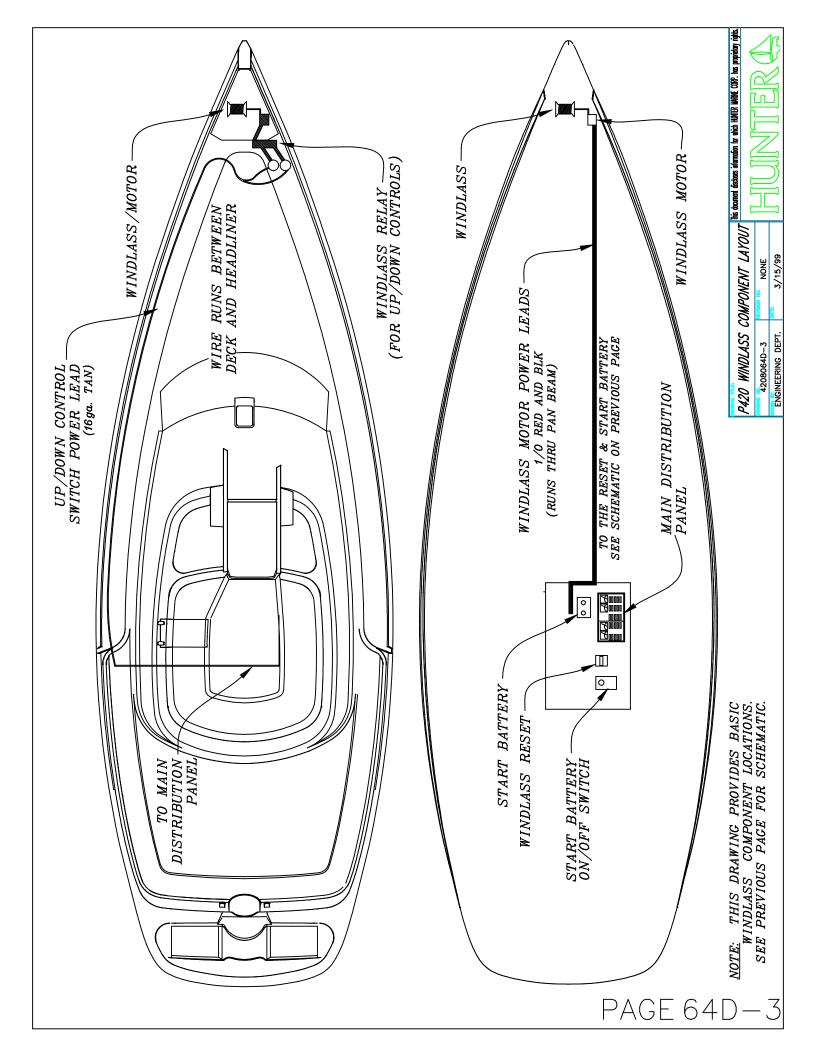
### RAISING ANCHOR ....

- (1) START BOAT ENGINE, THIS WILL ALLOW CONTROL OF BOAT WHEN ANCHOR BECOMES FREE, AS WELL AS REDUCING LOAD ON BATTERY
- (2) SAME AS STEP #1 OF LOWERING ANCHOR
- ③ SAME AS STEP #2 OF LOWERING ANCHOR
- (4) PUSH WINDLASS "UP" BUTTON (LOCATED-NEXT TO "DOWN BUTTON" BEING CAREFUL AS THE ANCHOR APPROACHES THE HULL AND ANCHOR ROLLER) UNTIL THE ANCHOR RESTS IN THE STEMHEAD PROPERLY.

NOTE: IF IT APPEARS THERE IS NO POWER TO THE WINDLASS, CHECK RESET.
IF WINDLASS BECOMES INOPERABLE ELECTRICALLY, A MANUAL WINCH HANDLE IS SUPPLIED, SEE THE "HORIZON WINDLASS MANUAL" SUPPLIED IN YOUR OWNERS MANUAL PACKAGE FOR INSTRUCTIONS.

SPANNING TILES	TO: 11 01 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	This document discloses information for which HANTER LIMPLE CORP. has proprietary rights.
P4ZU WINULASS	MINULASS UPERATING INST.	
208064D-1	REVISION NO. NONE	
ENGINEERING DEPT.	DATE 3/15/99	パンクラファラフコー





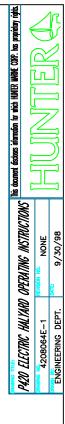
# SECTION 641..ELEC. HALYARD WINCH SYSTEM (OPT. ON FURLING MODELS)

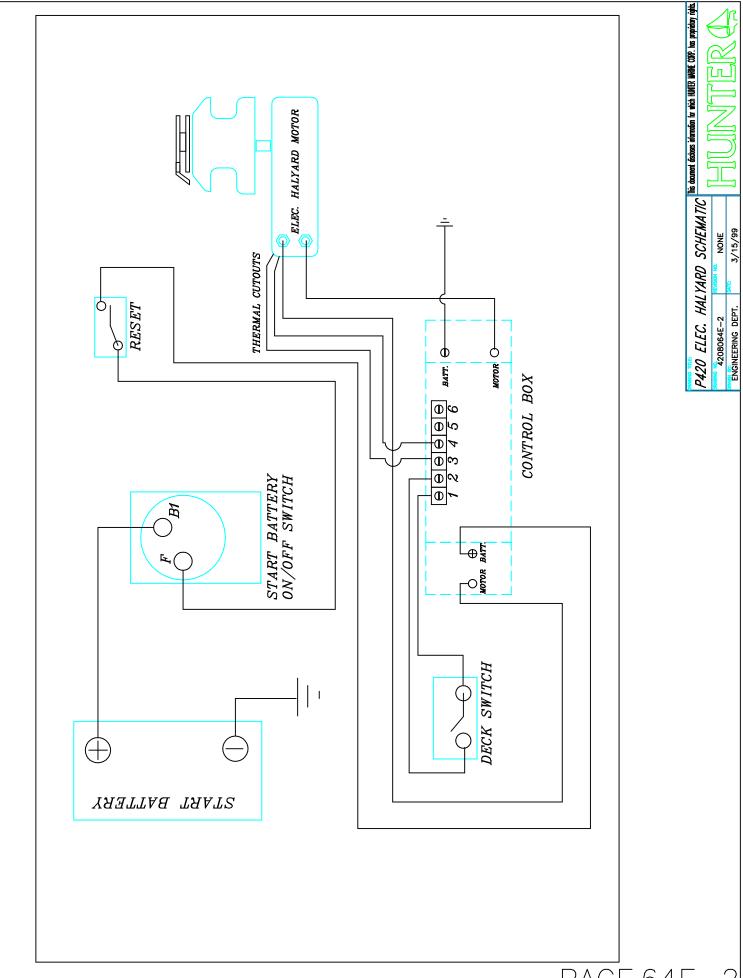
## BASIC OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS:

- (1) START ENGINE IF NOT ALREADY RUNNING
- (2) HALYARD SWITCH ON DECK SHOULD NOW OPERATE WINCH

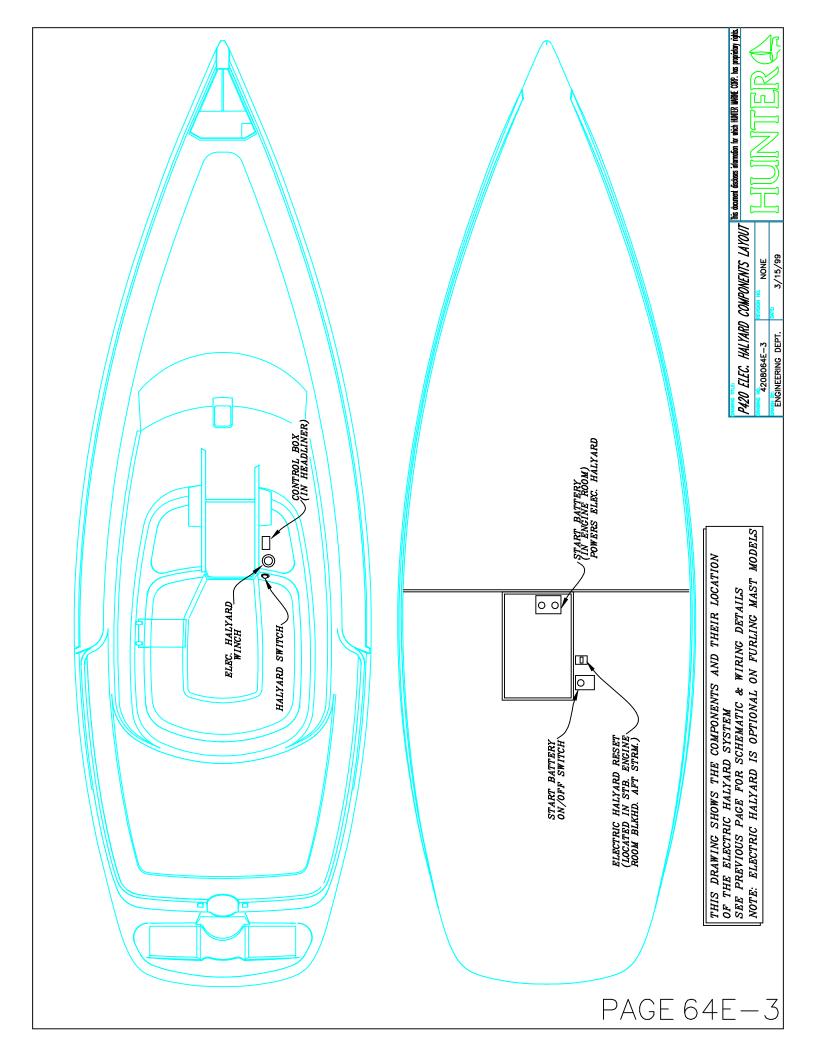
NOTE:

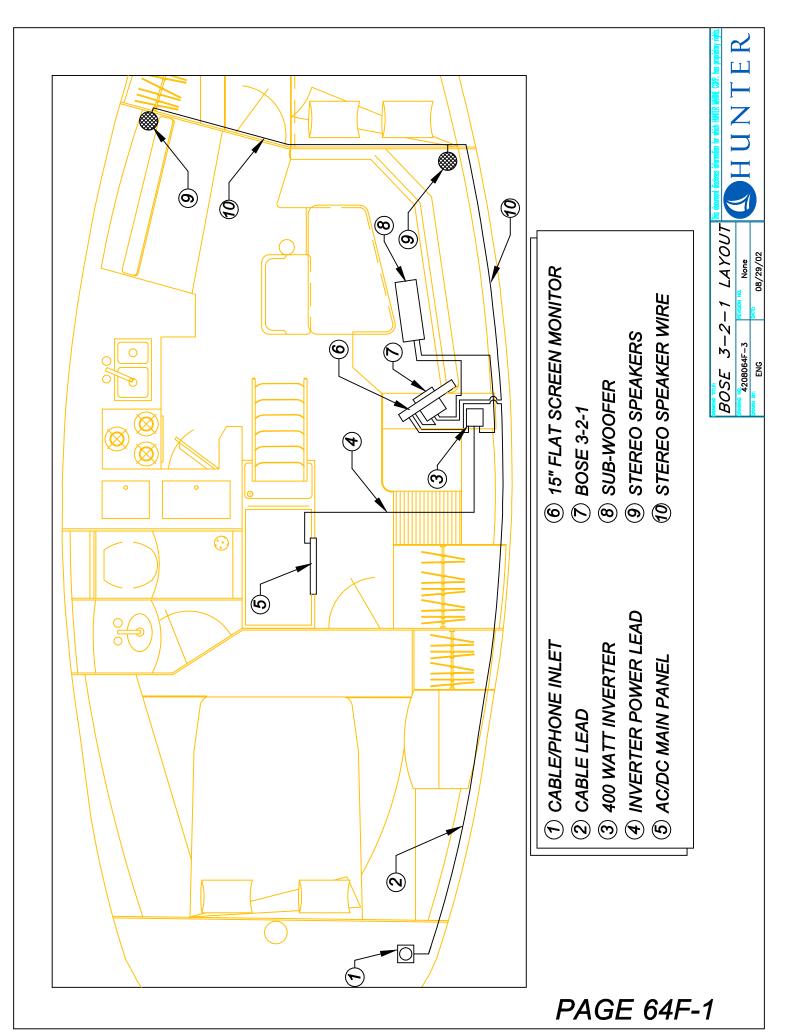
SEE PG 63A-8 FOR RESET FUNCTION

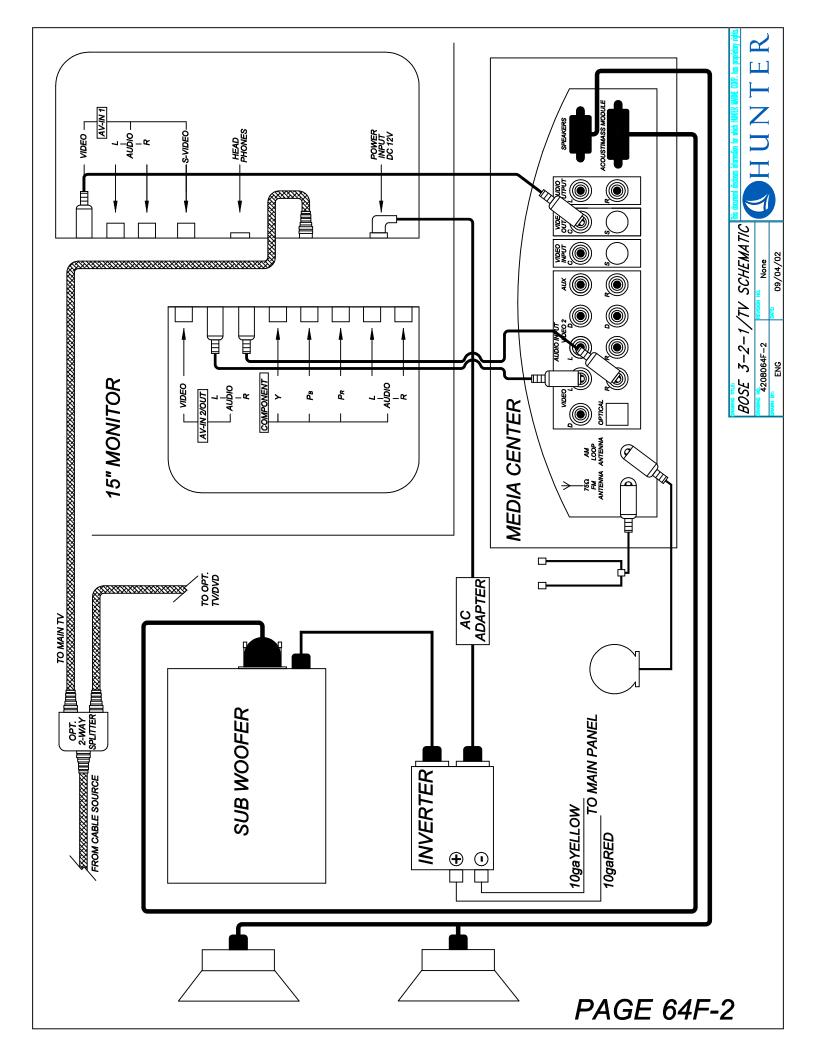


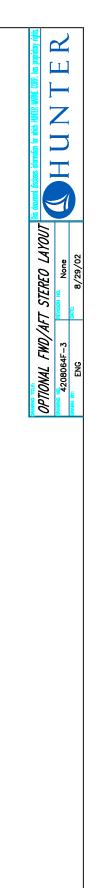


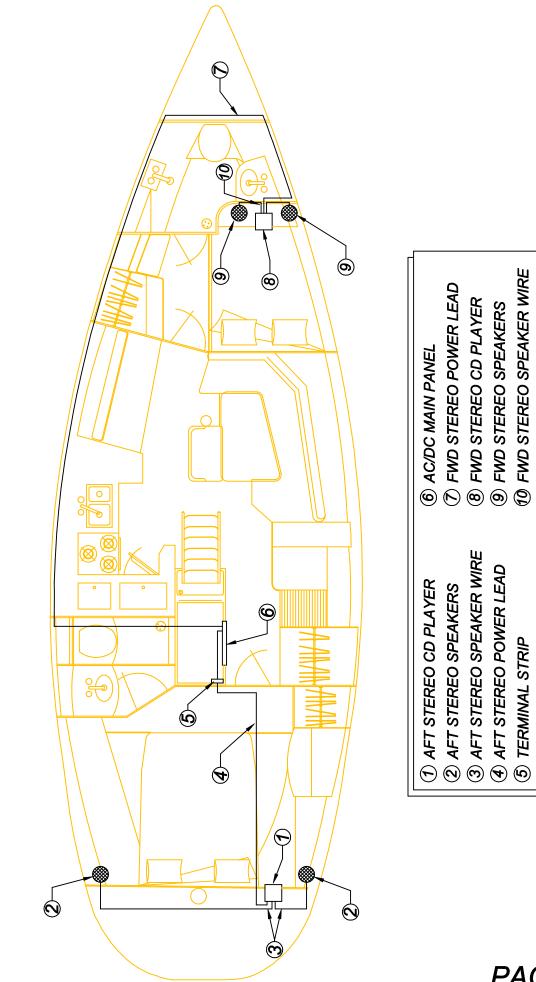
PAGE 64E-2



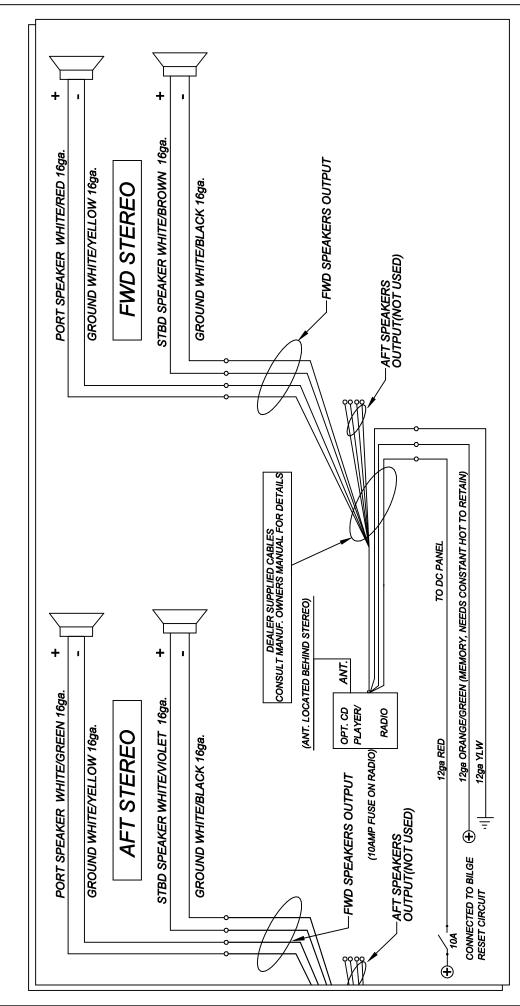








**PAGE 64F-3** 



THE FWD AND THE AFT STEREOS ARE WIRED THE SAME. THE ONLY DIFFERENCE IS THE COLOR OF THE POSITIVE SPEAKER LEAD NOTE:

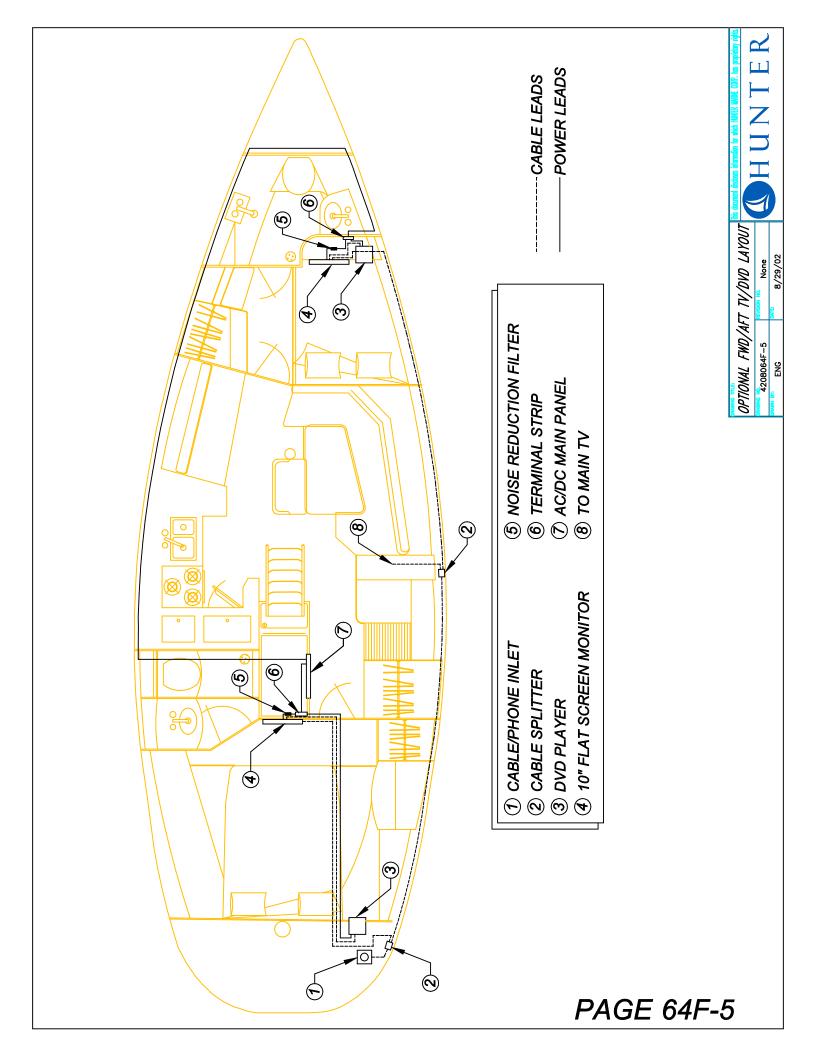
OPTIONAL FIND/AFT CD STEREO WIRNE SCHEMITC

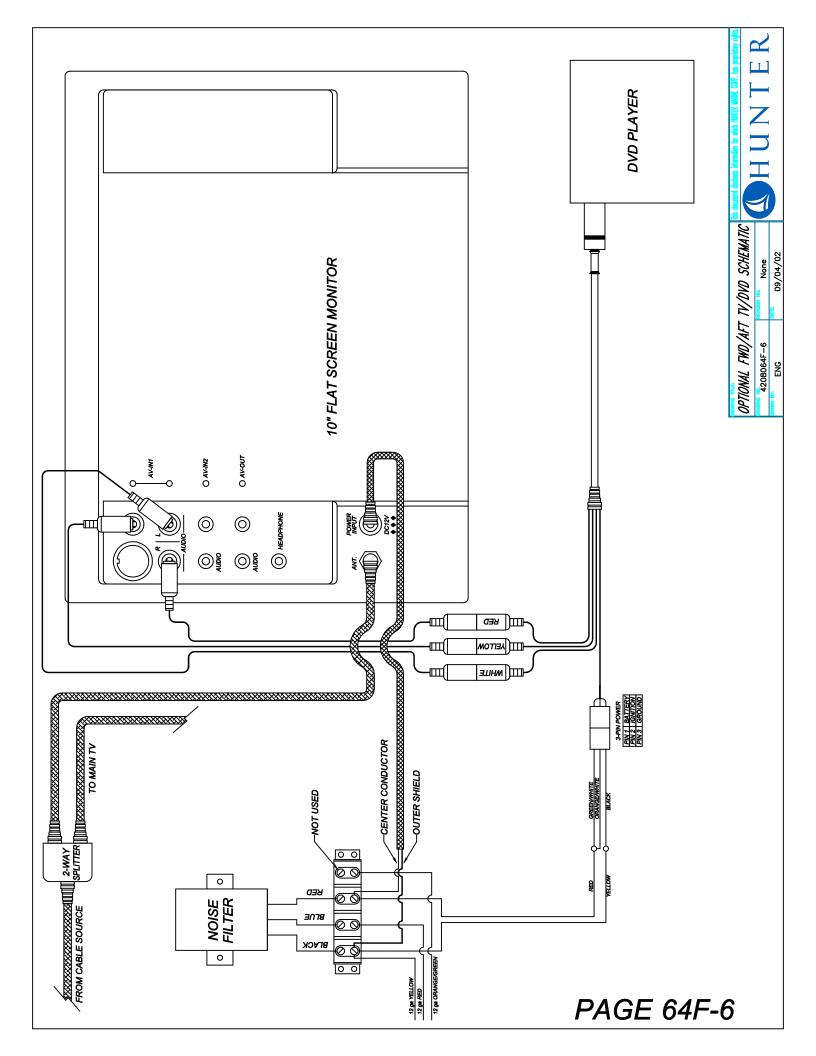
POWER 4208064F-4

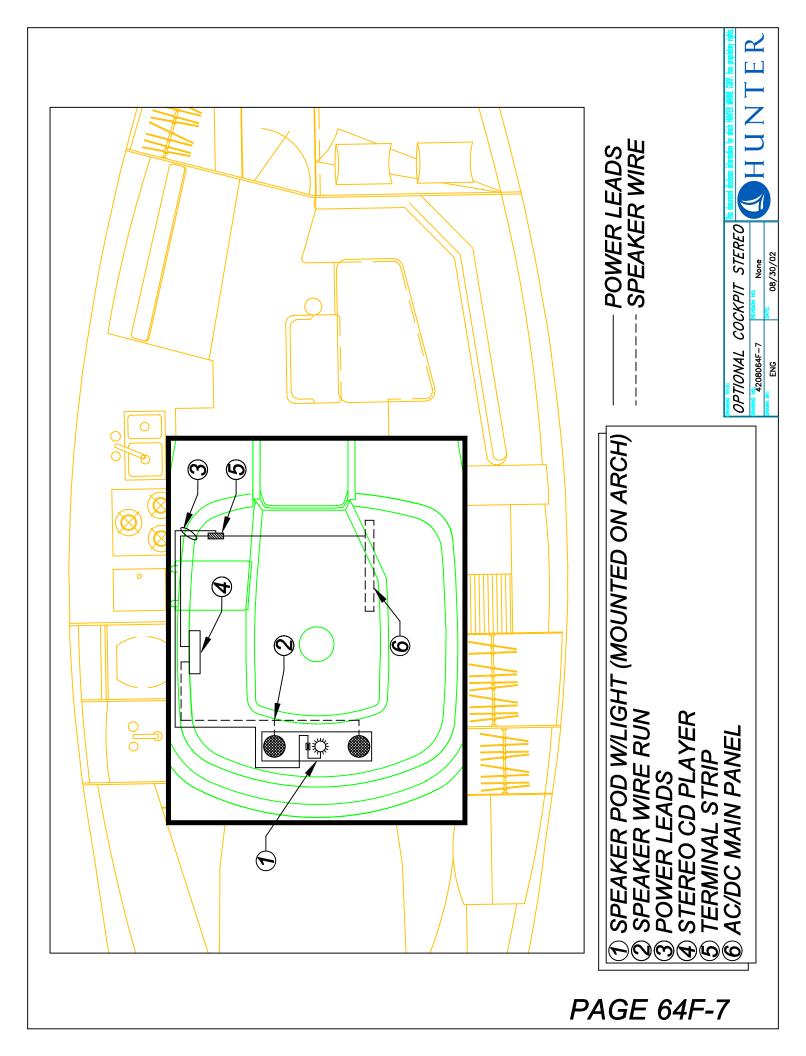
SOURCE SOURCE SCHEMITC

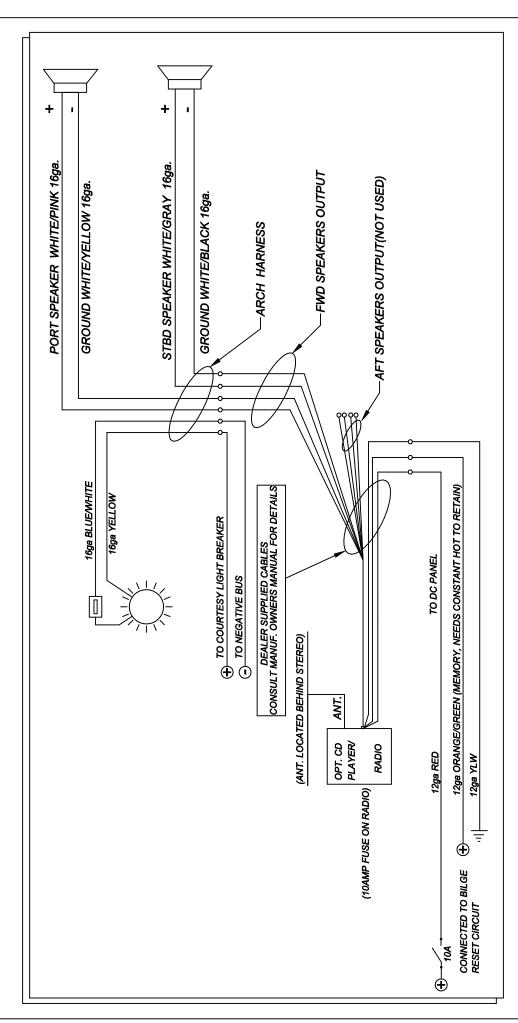
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PAGE 64F-4











PAGE 64F-8

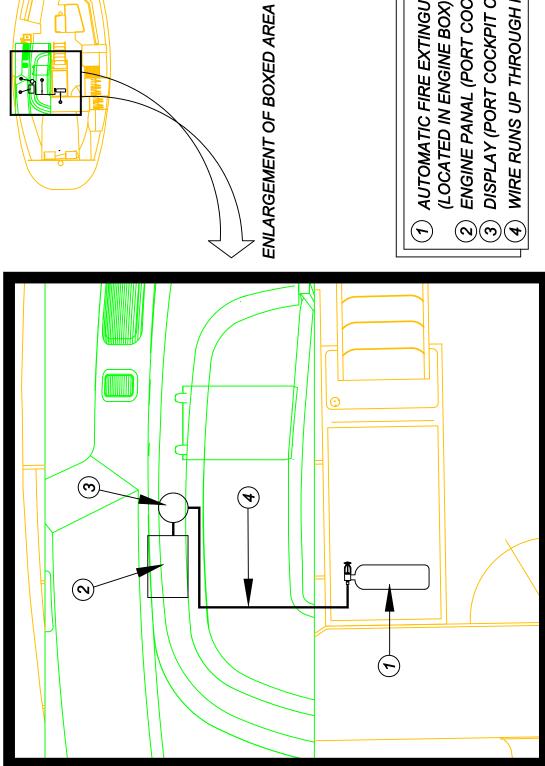


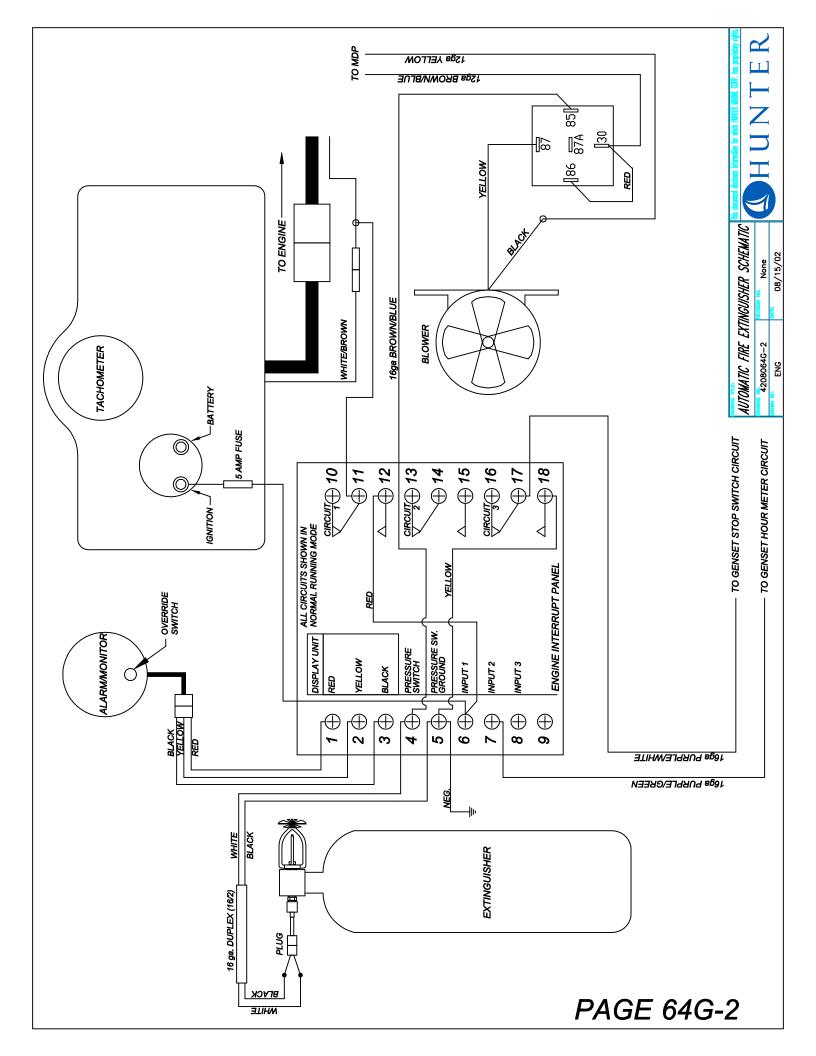
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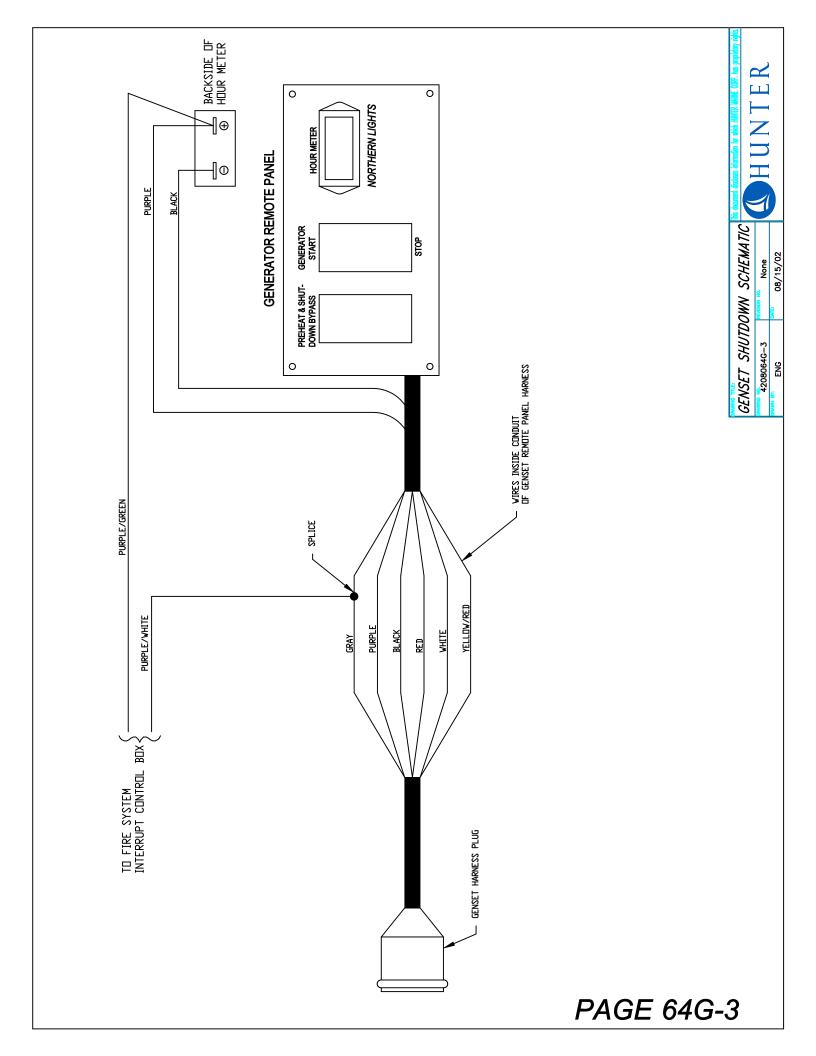
**AUTOMATIC FIRE EXTINGUISHER** (LOCATED IN ENGINE BOX)

ENGINE PANAL (PORT COCKPIT COAMING)
DISPLAY (PORT COCKPIT COAMING)

WIRE RUNS UP THROUGH HEADLINER







### SECTION 64H...REFRIGERATION SYSTEM

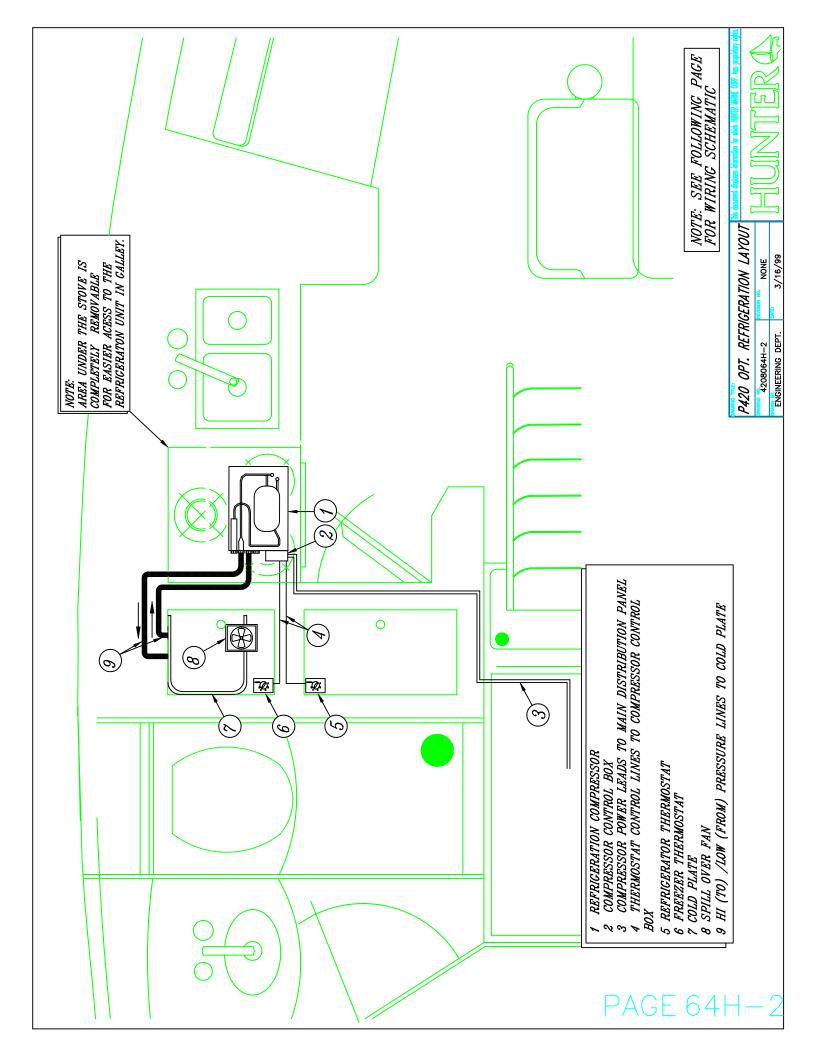
### BASIC OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS:

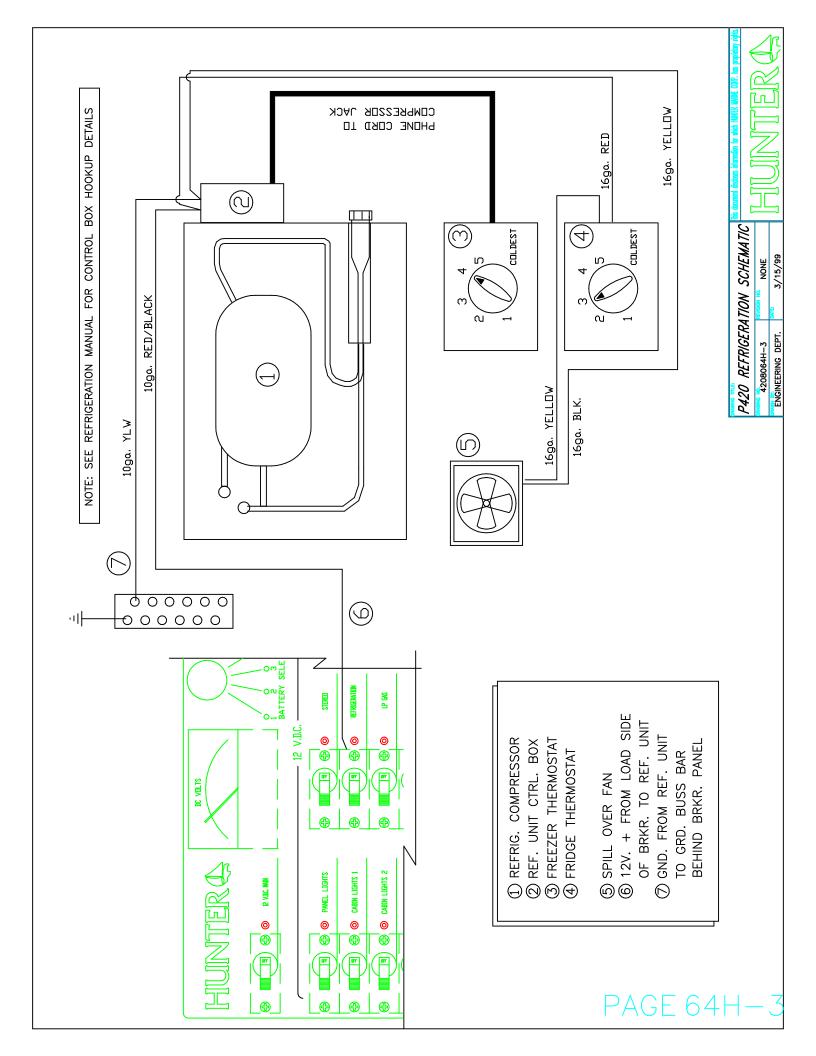
① TURN ON MAIN D.C. BREAKER ON HOUSE BATTERY PANEL

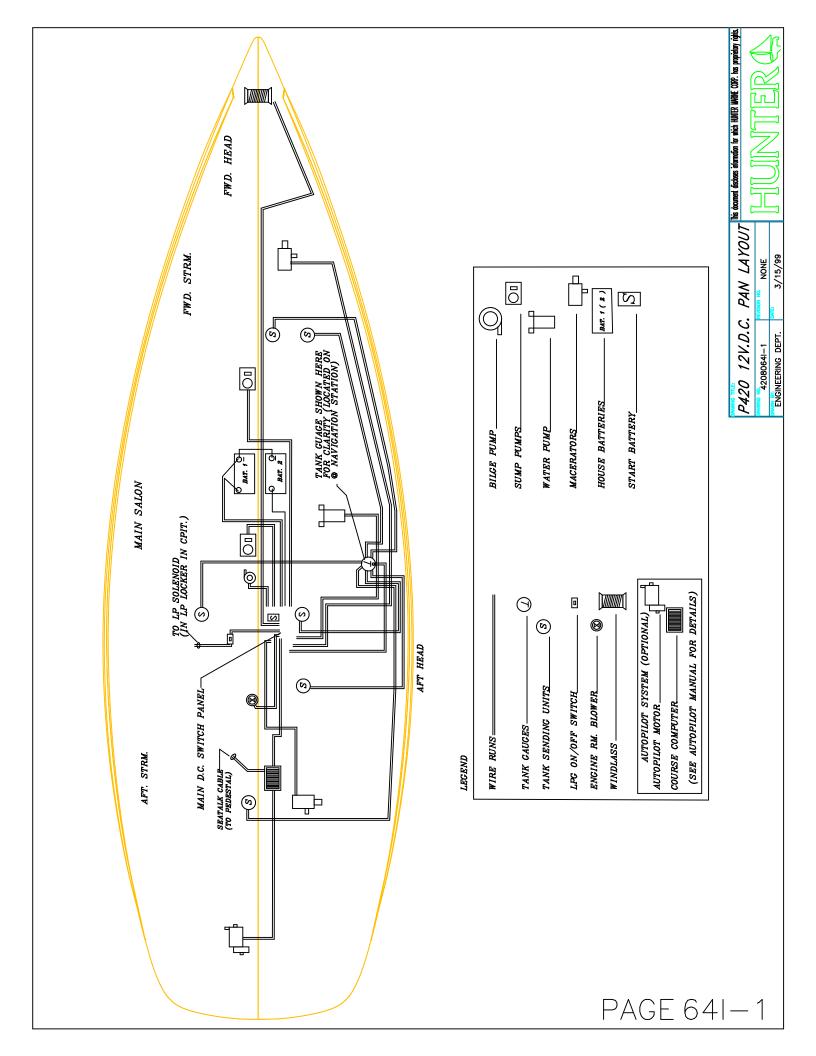
② TURN ON REFRIG. BREAKER
③ SET THERMOSTATS TO DESIRED TEMP.

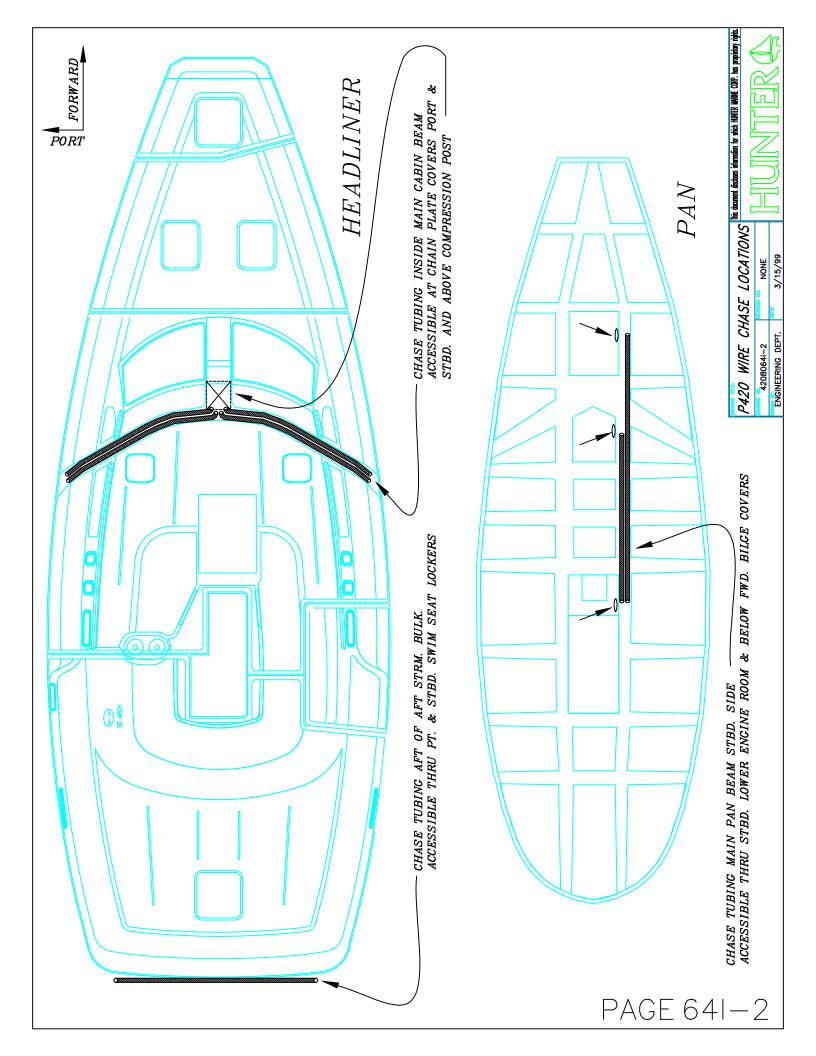
NOTE: IF LEAVING UNIT ON WHEN AWAY FROM BOAT BE SURE SHORE POWER CABLES ARE CONNECTED AND CHARGER IS ON.

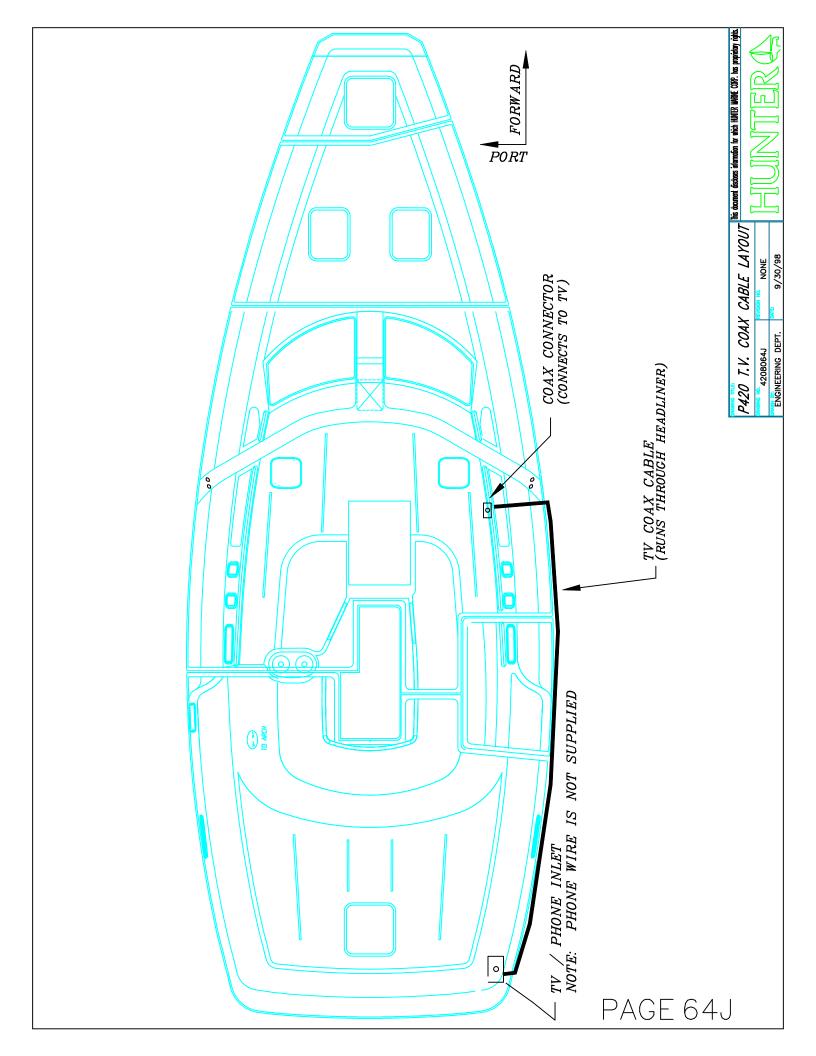


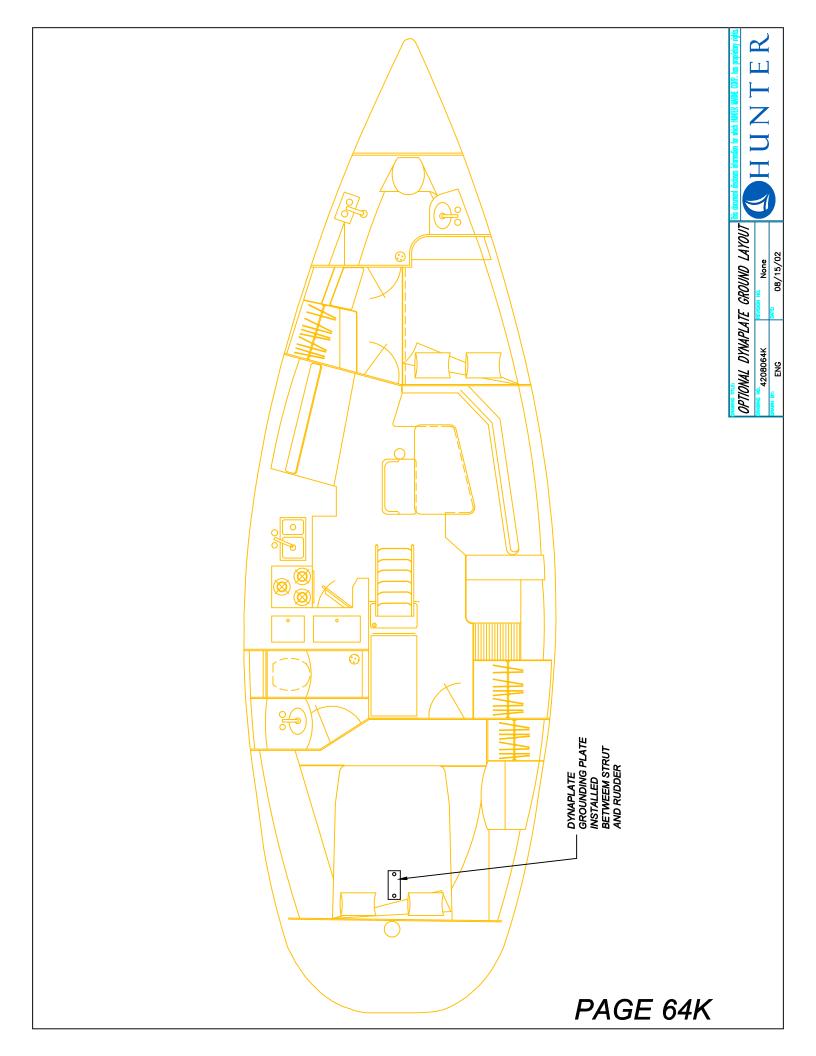


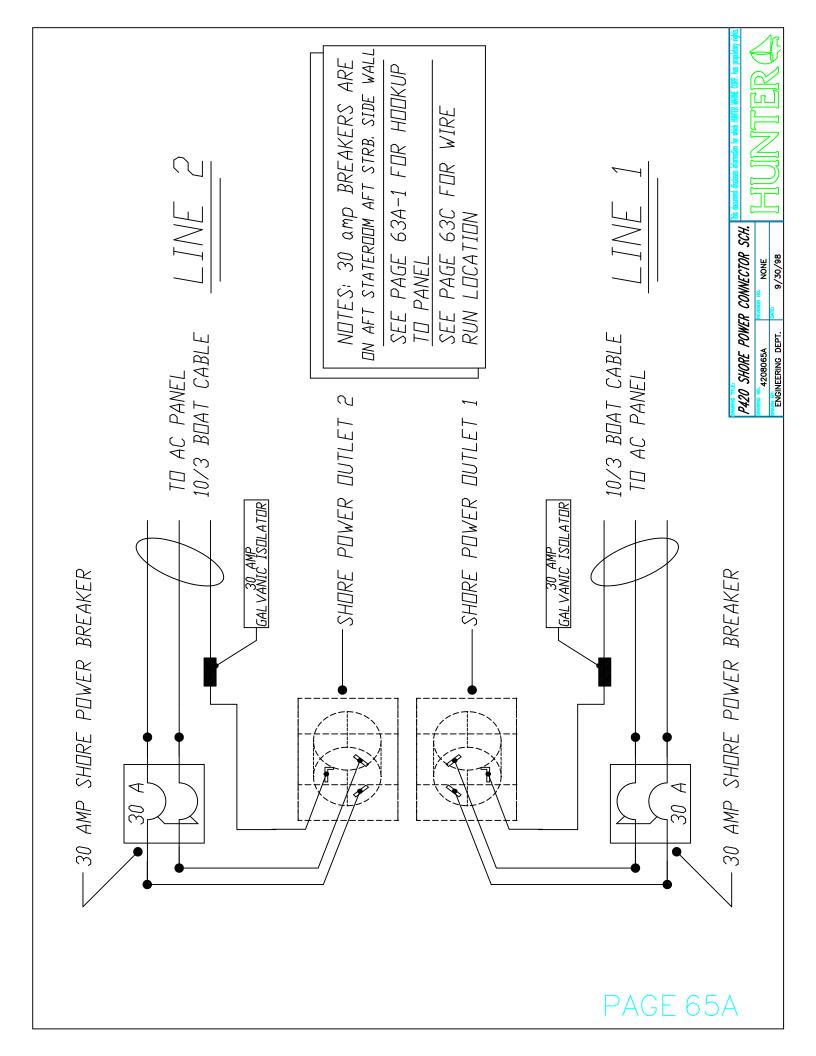












### **H420 ELECTRICAL AMPERAGE DATA**

12V.D.C. SYSTEM	
CIRCUIT/BREAKER	AMPERAGE
D.C. MAIN	50amp
PANEL LIGHTS	5amp
CABIN LIGHTS 1	20amp
CABIN LIGHTS 2	20amp
COURTESY 1	10amp
COURTESY 2	10amp
TANK INDICATOR	5amp
WATER PRESSURE	10amp
FWD.SHOWER SUMP	10amp
AFTSHOWER SUMP	10amp
MACERATOR 1	20amp
MACERATOR 2	20amp
STEREO	15amp
STEREO <b>W/AMPLIFIER</b>	20amp
REFRIGERATION	15amp
L.P. GAS	5amp
WINDLASS (SWITCH)	5amp
INSTRUMENTS	5amp
G.P.S.	5amp
V.H.F.	10amp
AUTO-PILOT	VARIES PER MODEL
ANCHOR LIGHT	5amp
STEAMING LIGHT	5amp
DECK LIGHT	15amp
RUNNING LIGHTS	10amp (LGR. MOD.)
RUNNING LIGHTS	5amp (SM. MOD.)
COMPASS (TIES TO RUN. LIGHTS)	
BATTERY CABLES	
ENGINE STARTER CABLE	
HALYARD WINCH	
WINDLASS (MOTOR) CABLE	

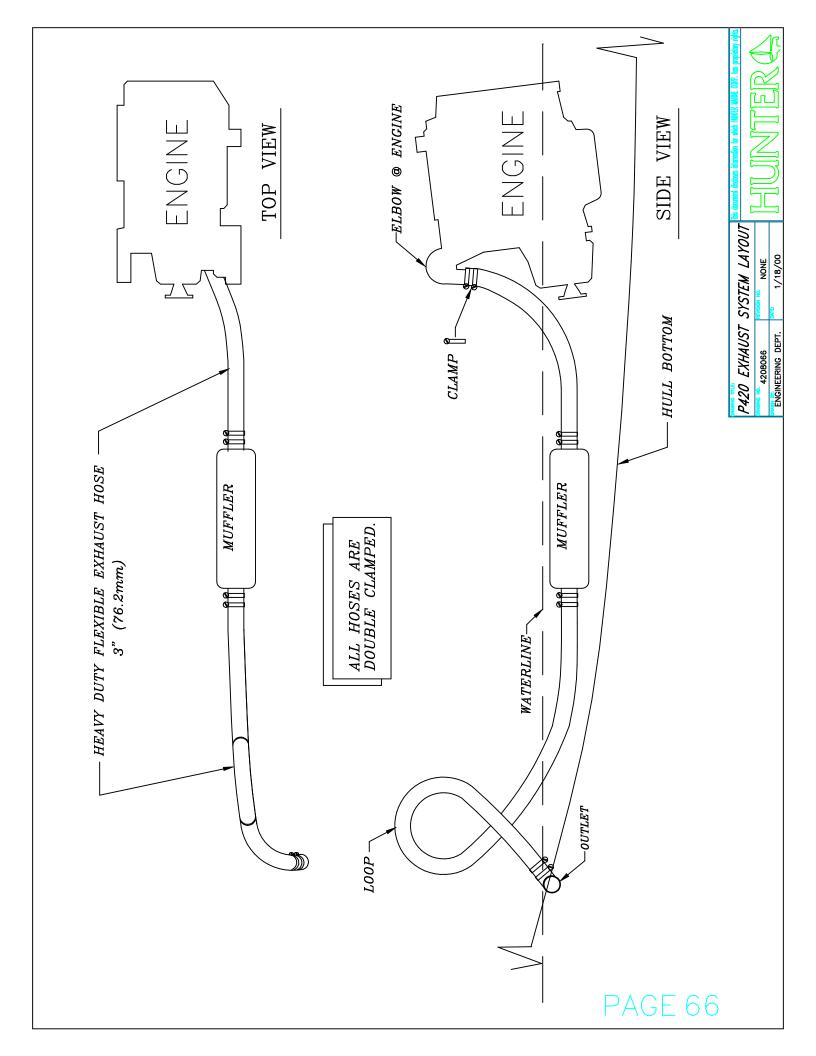
110V.A.C. SYSTEM	
SHORE POWER A.C. MAIN/S	30 amp
OUTLETS	15amp
MICROWAVE OVEN	15amp
WATER HEATER	20amp
BATTERY CHARGER	15amp
INVERTER	INTERNAL
AIR CONDITIONING	25amp

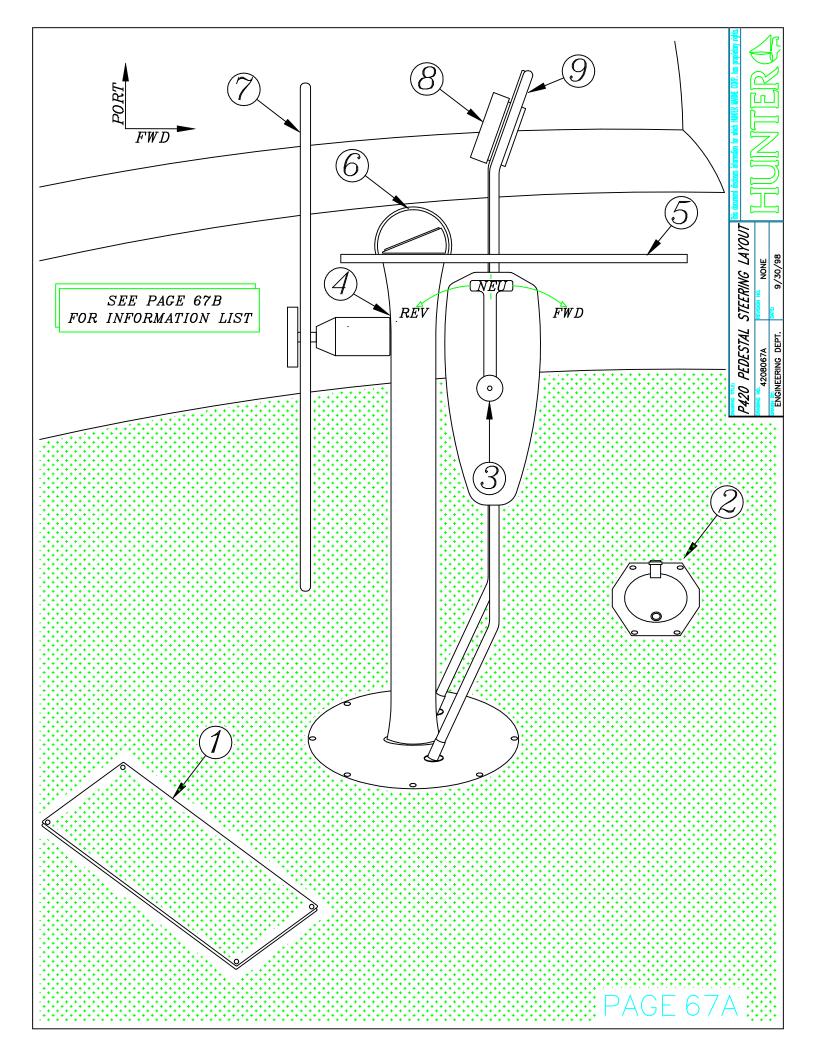
### 220V.A.C. SYSTEM (ON SELECT OVERSEAS MODELS ONLY) SHORE POWER A.C. MAIN/S 15 amp

SHORE POWER A.C. MAIN/S	rs amp
OUTLETS	10amp
MICROWAVE OVEN	10amp
WATER HEATER	10amp
BATTERY CHARGER	10amp
INVERTER	N/A
AIR CONDITIONING	15amp

### **H420 ELECTRICAL WIRING/CABLE DATA**

DESCRIPTION	PRT. NUMBER	WIRE SIZE	WIRE COLOR
		·	
LPG SWITCH/POWER	659802	16 gauge	ORANGE/RED
SENDER GUAGES	658600	16 gauge	RED
FUEL SENDER	658100	16 gauge	PINK
GROUND	659800	16 gauge	YELLOW
WATER SENDER	659806	16 gauge	ORANGE/BLUE
GROUND	659800	16 gauge	YELLOW
WATER PUMP	655200	12 gauge	BROWN
GROUND	659700	12 gauge	YELLOW
VACCU FLUSH GROUND	652202 653631	10 gauge	BROWN/RED YELLOW
WASTE SENDER	659805	16 gauge 16 gauge	ORANGE/GREEN
GROUND	659800	16 gauge	YELLOW
AFT SUMP PUMP	655400	12 gauge	BROWN/BLACK
GROUND	659700	12 gauge	YELLOW
FWD MACERATOR	655800	10 gauge	BROWN/WHITE
GROUND	653631	16 gauge	YELLOW
SOLAR PANEL	653640	16/2 DUPLEX	RED/YELLOW
VHF	653300	16 gauge	RED/WHITE
GROUND	659800	16 gauge	YELLOW
COURTESY LIGHTS	655100	16 gauge	BLUE/WHITE
GROUND	659800	16 gauge	YELLOW
CABIN LIGHTS	655000	16 gauge	BLUE
GROUND	659800	16 gauge	YELLOW
PORT FWD SPEAKERS	653620	16 gauge	WHITE/RED
STBD FWD SPEAKERS	653622	16 gauge	WHITE/BROWN
PORT MAIN SPEAKERS	653623	16 gauge	WHITE/ORANGE
STBD MAIN SPEAKERS	653624	16 gauge	WHIT/EBLUE
PORT AFT SPEAKER	653625	16 gauge	WHITE/GREEN
STBD AFT SPEAKER	653626	16 gauge	WHITE/VIOLET
PORT ARCH SPEAKER	653627	16 gauge	WHITE/PINK
PORT GROUND	653629	16 gauge	WHITE/YELLOW
STBD ARCH SPEAKER	653630	16 gauge	WHITE/GRAY
STBD GROUND	653623	16 gauge	WHITE/BLACK
COMPASS WIRE BOW	659804	16 gauge	GRAY/YELLOW
GROUND	659800	16 gauge	YELLOW
MAST	657300	16 gauge	GRAY
STEAMING LIGHT	656800	16 gauge	GRAY/GREEN
ANCHOR LIGHT	656900	16 gauge	GRAY/RED
HOUSE BATTERY	653610	2/0	RED
GROUND	653900	2/0	YELLOW
AC/DC PANEL	657900	6 gauge	ORANGE/RED
GROUND	653618	6 gauge	YELLOW
ENGINE	654100	1/O 1/O	RED/YELLOW
HALYARD	654010		RED
T.V. / V.C.R. GROUND	658400 653631	10 gauge 10 gauge	YELLOW
REFRIGERATION	658800	8 gauge	RED/BLACK
FREEZER	658900	8 gauge	RED/WHITE
GROUND	653615	8 gauge	YELLOW
STEREO OUT	657600	12 gauge	ORANGE/GREEN
STEREO POWER	658500	12 gauge	RED
GROUND	659700	12 gauge	YELLOW
INVERTER GROUND	653642	4 gauge	GREEN/YELLOW
WINDLASS SWITCH	659200	16 gauge	TAN
MANUAL BILGE	655700	12 gauge	BROWN/RED
AUTO BILGE	655600	12 gauge	BROWN/ORANGE
GROUND	659700	12 gauge	YELLOW
AFT MACERATOR	652400	10 gauge	BROWN
AFT SUMP PUMP	655400	12 gauge	BROWN/BLACK
FWD SUMP PUMP	654600	12 gauge	BROWN/YELLOW
AUTO PILOT	658700	8 gauge	RED
GROUND	653615	8 gauge	YELLOW
CHAINPLATE	653642	4 gauge	GREEN/YELLOW
BATTERY CHARGER # 1	658000	8 gauge	ORANGE/RED
BATTERY CHARGER # 2	657800	8 gauge	ORANGE/GREEN





- SCUPPER DRAIN COVER. (SEE PAGE 55C FOR SCUPPER DRAIN HOSE RUNS)
- MANUAL BILGE PUMP COVER (SEE PAGE 55C AND 59D FOR FURTHER INFORMATION) NOTE: THE MANUAL BILGE PUMP HANDLE IS LOCATED UNDER THE PORT AFT COAMING LOCKER LID.
- 3. ENGINE / THROTTLE CONTROL
- COCKPIT STEERING PEDESTAL (SEE PAGE 55C AND 67B FOR STEERING CABLE LOCATIONS / RUNS AND FURTHER DETAILS.
- 5. COCKPIT TABLE
- COMPASS 6.
- STEERING WHEEL
- NAVIGATION INSTRUMENTS (COCKPIT) LOCATION
- COCKPIT STEERING PEDESTAL GRAB BAR

### *NOTE*:

THE ENGINE KEY SWITCH PANEL IS LOCATED ON THE PORT SIDE COCKPIT COAMING.

THE STEERING CABLES RUN DOWN THROUGH THE DECK FROM THE BASE OF THE PEDESTAL TO THE ENGINE COMPARTMENT. DOWN TO THE PAN. THEN AFT TO THE QUADRANT ASSEMBLY. (SEE PAGE 67C FOR FURTHER DETAILS).

