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Chapter 1: Consumer Information

OWNER'S PACKET

Your Grady-White has many features and accessories that have existing printed material provided by the various equipment manufacturers. This information is compiled in a package that we will reference throughout this manual as an "Owner's Packet." This Owner's Packet includes a Grady-White Owner's Manual and Engine Manual(s) to advise on operation, service, specifications, maintenance, warranty, and other useful facts. While reading your Grady-White manual, you will find other technical literature referenced as resources for detailed information. The Owner's Packet will also consist of operation guides, informative labels, and product warranties you will need to be acquainted with. Your Owner's Packet can also be used to retain instructions and data compiled on additional equipment and accessories installed after delivery.

Sportfish, Cruisers, Yachts Owner's Manual, a book published by the National Marine Manufacturer's Association (NMMA), has been included with your Owner's Packet as a supplement. This publication will be referenced in your Grady-White Owner's Manual to present additional instructions and information on basic boating.

WARRANTY INFORMATION

The Grady-White warranty is located on the next to last page of this manual. **Upon the purchase of your new Grady-White Boat, the dealer will fill out a warranty card.** This card will be kept on file at the dealership and at the Grady-White factory. A copy will be provided for your records and should be kept with other valuable documents for future reference. For questions regarding your warranty please contact your dealership.

DEALER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Throughout the fabricating and assembly processes, your Grady-White has undergone a series of strict inspections. Subsequent to the final factory overview, your dealer must perform additional pre-delivery checks and approve your Grady-White for delivery.

DEALER RESPONSIBILITIES INCLUDE PROVIDING THE FOLLOWING:

- An orientation of the general operation of your Grady-White.
- A warranty card to be completed and signed by the dealer and the customer. This warranty card is to be sent to Grady-White Boats to validate the warranty.
- An explanation of safety issues regarding the use of containment systems and components.
- A complete Owner's Packet containing literature and information regarding your Grady-White and its separate warranted products' operation, installation, and maintenance instructions.
- A review of all warranties pointing out the importance of mailing warranty and registration to various manufacturers within the required time limits.
- Guidance on acquiring local and out of area service during and out of warranty periods.

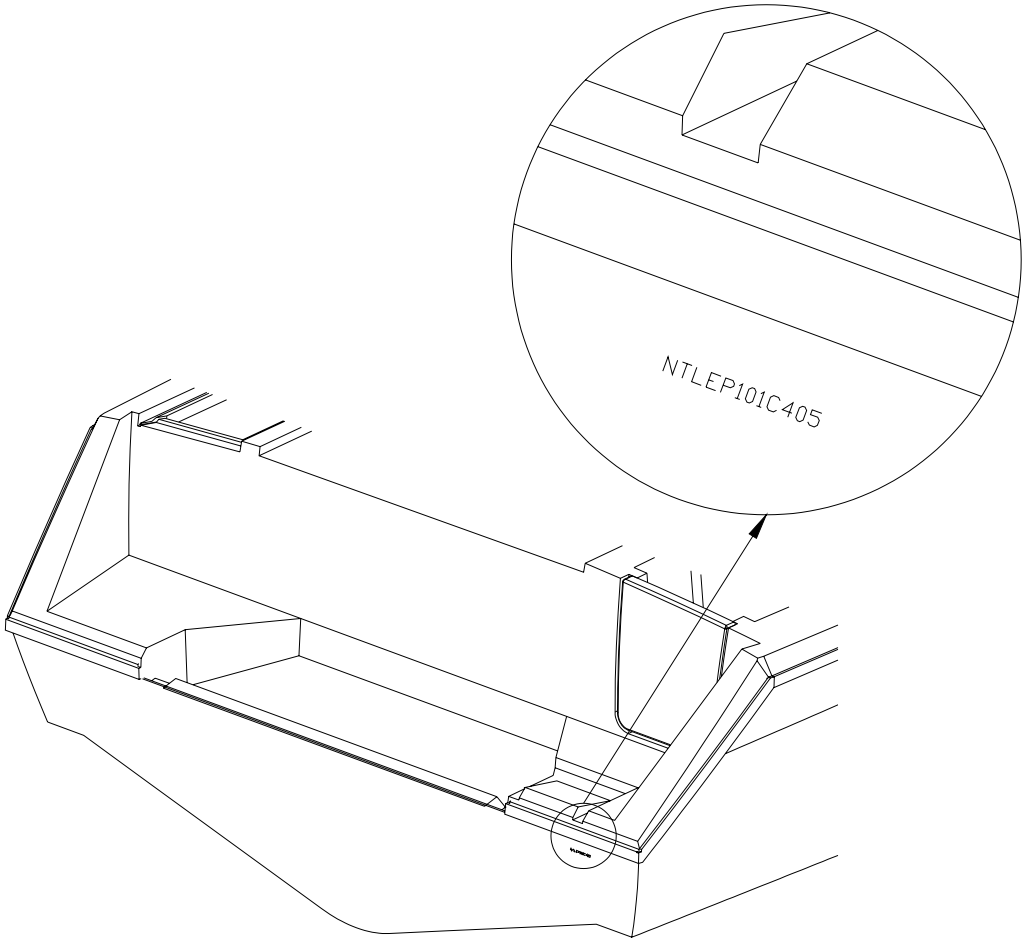
CONSUMER RESPONSIBILITIES

THE FOLLOWING ARE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE GRADY-WHITE OWNER:

- Read and understand the express limited warranty.
- Study in detail all literature and instructions enclosed, and use all equipment in accordance.
- Examine the boat and confirm all systems are working suitably at the time of accepting delivery.
- Render proper maintenance and periodic servicing of the boat in accordance with suggestions in the Owner's Manual.
- Return the boat to the selling dealer for an engine inspection. Refer to the engine's owner's manual for the proper maintenance schedule.

Grady-White Boats has a permanent record of your boat which is retained under its "**H**ull **I**dentification **N**umber" (HIN). Data regarding equipment and accessories, as well as dealer/shipping information is documented. When contacting your dealer concerning warranties or service, please have all relevant information such as serial numbers (HIN) and model number available. This information is on your copy of the warranty card.

The "**H**ull **I**dentification **N**umber," located on the starboard side of the transom, is a significant source of identification and must be noted in all correspondence and orders. Failure to include the HIN only creates delay.



HAZARD WARNING LABELS

The hazard warning labels shown below are applied throughout this manual to alert the customer of potentially dangerous situations that can lead to death, personal injury, and/or product damage. We urge you to observe these warnings and comply with all safety recommendations.

⚠ DANGER
This symbol alerts you to imminently hazardous situations which *will* cause severe personal injury or death if the warning is ignored.

⚠ WARNING
This symbol alerts you to potentially hazardous situations or unsafe practices that *could* result in severe personal injury or death if the warning is ignored.

⚠ CAUTION
This symbol alerts you to potentially hazardous situations that *may* result in minor personal injury or cause product or property damage if the warning is ignored.

NOTICE
This symbol calls attention to installation, operation, or maintenance information which is important for proper operation, but is not hazard related.

Chapter 2: Safety

REQUIRED SAFETY EQUIPMENT

The US Coast Guard (USCG) requires that every boat have specific equipment on board. Check with local regulations on mandatory equipment apart from the list of Coast Guard requirements. See *Sportfish, Cruisers, Yachts Owner's Manual,* page 17, for details on the following required safety equipment.

- **Fire Extinguisher**
  Boats should be equipped with a marine approved fire extinguisher.
- **Personal Flotation**
  All passengers must have an USCG approved personal flotation device (PFD).

  Children and non-swimmers are advised to wear a PFD at all times.
- **Sound Signaling Device (Horn, Bell Or Whistle)**
  Your Grady-White is equipped with a horn that meets USCG requirements.
- **Visual Distress Signals**
  USCG approved visual distress signals are required on U. S. waters. See page 33 of the pamphlet *Sportfish, Cruisers, Yachts Owner's Manual* enclosed with this manual for more information.
- **Lighting**
  Grady-White boats are equipped with navigational lights that meet requirements for recreational vessels for inland and international waters.

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

In addition to the required safety equipment, there are additional items that will provide an extra margin of safety and convenience for you and your passengers while boating. For an extended list of basic gear, tools and spare parts, reference page 18 of the pamphlet *Sportfish, Cruisers, Yachts Owner's Manual* enclosed with this manual.

Keep tools and spare parts in good condition. Replace parts removed from spare parts kit. Most importantly, use US Coast Guard approved or marine certified parts where applicable. Conditions found requiring corrective action should be worked on by a qualified repairman.

REGISTRATION NUMBERS

Federal and State laws require a powerboat to be registered in the State where it is primarily used. Registration numbers and validation stickers must be displayed according to regulations. The registration certificate must be on board when boating. The boat serial number or Hull Identification Number (HIN, *page 1–2*) is required on the registration form. The HIN is located on the upper right hand corner of the transom, and is the most important identifying factor. The HIN should be included in all documents and correspondence to provide you timely service.

EMERGENCY STOP SWITCH

All Grady-Whites are equipped with an emergency stop switch. This is a safety feature that if used properly will shut the engine(s) down if the operator leaves or falls from the helm position. The ignition shutdown system includes a shut-off switch, switch clip, lanyard and lanyard clip. The lanyard clip is attached to the operator. If a situation arises where the boat should stop, a pull on the cord to release the clip from the shut-off switch will shut down the engine(s). To reset the emergency stop switch, simply reinstall the switch clip. The decision to use the emergency stop switch rests with the owner/operator. See page 72 in *Sportfish, Cruisers, Yachts Owner's Manual.*

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

While boating, unpleasant situations may develop. You should prepare yourself on how to cope with them whether they happen aboard your vessel or someone else's. Anticipate and game plan for specific situations such as fire, man overboard, collision, etc. to give you the confidence and ability necessary to handle an emergency. The key is to remain calm. For emergency procedures, see Section 4 in *Sportfish, Cruisers, Yachts Owner's Manual.*

- **Rendering Assistance**

  The owner or operator of a vessel is required by law to render all practical or necessary assistance to any person or vessel affected by collision, accident or casualty. **However, you are not required to endanger your vessel or passengers to render assistance.**

- **Accident Reporting**

  Report all boating accidents to your local authorities. Federal regulations require boat operators involved in an accident to submit a written report within 48 hours. **In the event of death or disappearance, notification is required immediately** by phone or radio in addition to the written report. These reports can be submitted to the State Boating Law Administrator. Forms can be obtained through the USCG, local harbor patrol offices, sheriff, and police stations.

- **Lightning Precautions**

  This awareness is included to ensure the safety of the owner and passengers. Always be mindful of the weather! When a lightning storm advances, certain safety precautions should be taken. Dock the boat and seek shelter on land. If this is not possible, seek refuge inside the boat until the storm has passed. **Stay out of the water!** Lightning will seek a ground when it strikes and may pass through metal components if it hits your boat. For this reason, avoid contact with metal parts of the boat under these conditions.

BOATING SAFETY TIPS

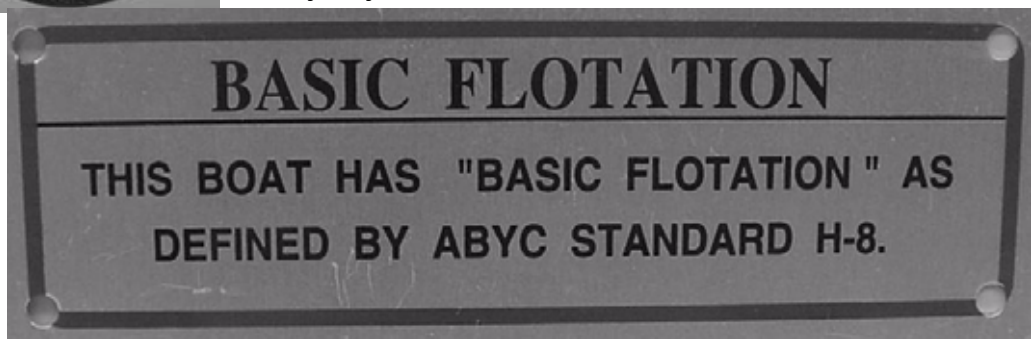
Safety is an important aspect of boating. Your safety as well as the safety of your passengers and vessel is your responsibility. The following precautions and the ones mentioned in section 1 of *Sportfish, Cruisers, Yachts Owner's Manual* will add to you and your passengers' boating safety and pleasure.

- Before operating your Grady-White **READ AND STUDY ALL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS.** It is important that you fully understand how to use your boat. Contact your Grady-White dealer for questions. Proper use and service will insure quality performance and longevity of your boat.
- A written float plan left with a **RESPONSIBLE** person can serve as valuable information should you not return as scheduled. Upon returning, your primary responsibility is to notify the person of your return.
- ***NEVER*** operate or allow anyone to operate your boat while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- **Individuals under the age of 16 should not be allowed to operate your boat. Inexperienced drivers should have constant and direct supervision.**
- Instruct at least one passenger on the fundamentals of basic boating and safe operation in the event of an emergency.
- While boating, passengers should be settled in a safe position. Use hand holds and rails for steadiness. Do not allow bow, transom or gunwale riding. The captain is ultimately responsible for their passenger's safety.
- Keep your boat speed under control. Respect for other boaters and those on shore are common courtesies. The boat's operator is responsible for injury or damage caused by the boat or the wake. Your wake could swamp a smaller craft and endanger its passengers. Stay alert for posted **"No Wake Zones"**.
- Become familiar with the handling personality and limitations of your boat.
- **Never allow swimmers/skiers to enter or exit the boat with engine(s) running.** A shift lever in neutral could become engaged accidentally. Also, exhaust fumes from the outboard engine(s) contain carbon monoxide gas. These fumes may concentrate in this area. *See more information on "Dangers of Carbon Monoxide" on page 2-5.*
- Obtain information and a chart for new areas when possible.
- Clean water and air are responsibilities for all persons. Use litter containers on board and dispose of refuse properly. See *"Pollution Regulations" on page 3–3*.
- Know and obey the **"Rules of the Road"**. See *Sportfish, Cruisers, Yachts Owner's Manual*, beginning on page 19, for a better understanding of right of ways, signals and waterway markers.

CERTIFICATION

At the helm station you will find a NMMA (National Marine Manufacturers Association) Yacht Certification tag. This means your yacht complies with the Coast Guard safety standards. (NOTE: Any boat with an overall length of 26 feet or greater is defined as a "yacht" by NMMA.)

This label means your Grady-White is certified by the NMMA. With this tag, you are assured your fuel system, electrical system, lighting, ventilation, and steering are not only in compliance with the US Coast Guard regulations, but also meet the more stringent standards of the NMMA. The NMMA is a national trade organization serving all elements of the recreational boating industry including manufacturers of boating equipment. With this tag, you can have confidence in the safety of your boat.



This label means that Grady-White has designed and built your boat to the ABYC standard H-8, buoyancy in the event of swamping. Basic flotation is defined as having enough foam in the boat to create buoyancy and prevent sinking under swamped conditions.

LOADING CAPACITY

Though overloading is a primary cause of many boating accidents, improper loading is equally hazardous. Boaters should know the amount of weight on board and evenly **distribute** the weight within the boat.

CARBON MONOXIDE

⚠ WARNING

(CO) is produced by all combustion engine(s) and generator sets.
Avoid brain damage or death from carbon monoxide.
Keep cockpit and cabin areas well ventilated.
Avoid blockage of exhaust outlets.
Signs of exposure include headache, nausea, dizziness and drowsiness.

Carbon Monoxide, commonly written (CO), is a colorless, odorless gas emitted from any boat's exhaust. The gas is similar in weight to the air we breathe. Therefore, it cannot be expected to rise or fall, but will accumulate in confined spaces.

Carbon monoxide is **poisonous**, and potentially **fatal** if breathed over an extended period of time. Symptoms of CO poisoning include dizziness, nausea, headache, sleepiness, vomiting, throbbing in the temples, muscular twitching, and an inability to think clearly. **If you or anyone else experience these symptoms, immediately get away from fumes and into an area where plenty of FRESH air can be consumed. If any symptoms from above persist, seek medical attention.**

Carbon monoxide can accumulate in cabins and under canvas. If your boat is equipped with a canvas that encloses the aft cockpit and propulsion equipment, do not operate the boat with this canvas closed.

Outboard engine exhaust fumes contain carbon monoxide. These fumes may concentrate at the motorwell area. Do not board your vessel with the engine(s) running. Also, do not occupy the motorwell area with the engine(s) running.

Operators need to be aware of the influence of other boats on their vessel as well as the effects they have on neighboring crafts. Of primary concern is the operation of an auxiliary generator with boats moored along side each other. This situation creates an atmosphere which is filled with CO, and extremely dangerous.

⚠ WARNING

***BE AWARE* of the significance your exhaust may have on other vessels. Likewise, *BE AWARE* that the operation of other vessel's equipment may influence the carbon monoxide concentration on *your* vessel.**

⚠ WARNING

Exhaust fumes from engine(s) contain (CO). Boats with canvas deployed are more likely to collect exhaust fumes. Avoid brain damage or death from (CO). Keep cockpit and cabin areas well ventilated. Signs of exposure include headache, nausea, dizziness and drowsiness.

SUGGESTED BOATING CLASSES AND READING MATERIAL

Like a car, boats must be operated according to safety rules and traffic regulations. Although we include some basic boating tips in this manual, a thorough review of the safety rules and regulations for boating is beyond the scope of this text.

We support the work of the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary and the United States Power Squadrons. We urge you to attend any instructional classes sponsored by these organizations. Reference page 8 of *Sportfish, Cruisers, Yachts Owner's Manual* for training options, and page 23 for information on charts and maps. For further knowledge on boating, we advise that you review the following publications:

- **Piloting, Seamanship And Small Boat Handling**

  (Chapman)*
  Motor Boating and Sailing
  Post Office Box 2319 -- F.D.R. Station
  New York, New York 10022
  *Available on CD ROM

- **Pleasure Boating And Seamanship**

  US Coast Guard Auxiliary
  306 Wilson Road Oaklands
  Newark, Delaware 19711

- **Boatman's Handbook**

  by Tom Bottomly
  Motor Boating and Sailing
  Post Office Box 2319 -- F.D.R. Station
  New York, New York 10022

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON BOATING SAFETY COURSES IN YOUR AREA CALL:

- Boating Education Hotline 1-800-336-BOAT (2628)
- Us Coast Guard Boating Hotline.....1-800-368-5647
- Contact Your Local Coast Guard.

Chapter 3: General Information

FUELING

⚠ WARNING
Safety during fueling requires *CAUTION* and *COMMON SENSE*.

Please study the following precautions carefully. Consult your dealer if you have any questions. Prior to your initial fill-up, check your engine manual to confirm the type of fuel and octane rating specified by the manufacturer. Tanks should be filled when the boat is not in use to reduce the accumulation of moisture and condensation. Add stabilizer to fuel that won't be used in 60-90 days.

Fuel containing up to a 10% ethanol blend (E10) is acceptable for use in your boat. Do **not** use alcohol blended fuel that has greater than 10% ethanol such as E20 or E85. These concentrations may be harmful to fuel system components and outboard engines.

Other considerations related to Ethanol fuel blends:

- Avoid mixing E10 with fuels that contain MTBE, an additive to gasoline in some fuel blends that oxygenates the fuel to reduce emissions.
- Use a 10 micron fuel filter to capture particulate contaminants that may be loosened from the fuel system due to the solvent nature of alcohol blended fuels.
- Carry spare fuel filters with a 10 micron rating on your boat for emergency replacement if required.

- **Before Fueling**
  - Shut down all engines.
  - Turn battery select switch(es) to "OFF" to insure that all fans, lights, etc. are off.
  - Close all ports, hatches, windows and engine compartments to prevent fumes from accumulating in closed areas.
  - Extinguish cigarettes and all other lighted materials.
  - Have a fire extinguisher near.
- **During Fueling**
  - Observe all safety regulations for the safe handling of fuel.
  - Keep the fuel supply nozzle in contact with the fuel tank opening to prevent any static sparks.
- **After Fueling**
  - Secure the fuel cap, and check fuel lines and connections for leakage. Wash and clean up any spilled fuel. Dispose of clean up rags or sponges on shore. Do not store these clean up rags in the boat.
  - After fueling ventilate all ports, windows, hatches and other closed areas. Conduct a "sniff test" to make certain all fumes are vacant before using the battery select switch(es).

- If your boat is equipped with two fuel tanks use the fuel select valve (see *"Fuel Select Valve" on page 3–3*) to select the main or aux tank. Select the tank to be used first taking into consideration the distribution of your load as fuel is consumed. Performance will be influenced by weight distribution.

See warnings and check list in Section 6, page 37 of the *Sportfish, Cruisers, and Yachts Owner's Manual*. Reference *"Fuel Tank Compartment" on page 6–7* for more information on cleaning the fuel storage area.

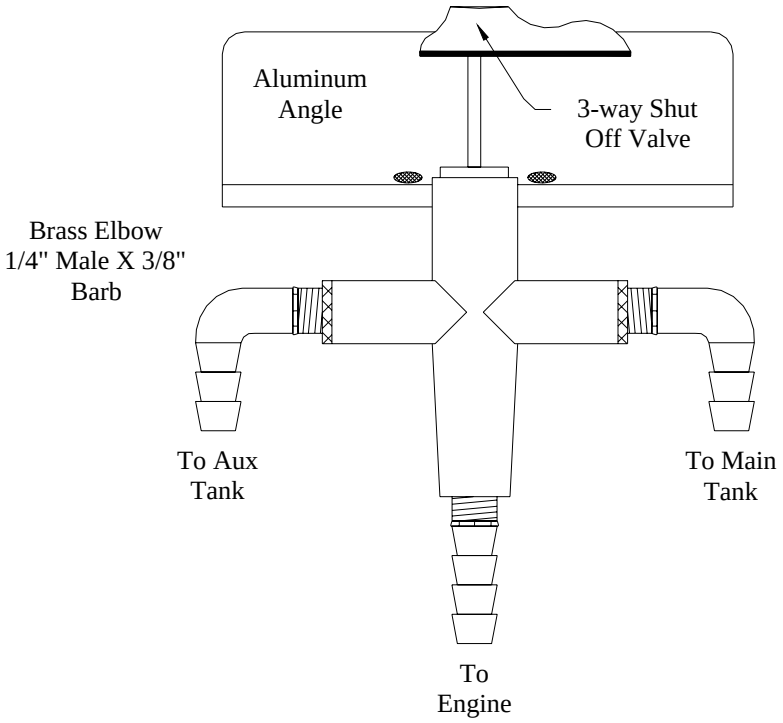
FUEL SYSTEM

After fueling, inspect the fuel hoses, connections, and tanks for signs of leaks or deterioration. Annually conduct a more detailed inspection of fuel system components, especially those hidden from routine inspection. Replace deteriorated hoses, clamps, connections or fittings immediately.

If you are experiencing fuel flow problems, there is a simple method to determine if the problem is in your fuel system or your engine. Connect a six-gallon portable tank to your engine. If the problem persists, the likely cause is with the engine itself. If the problem goes away, the source must be in the boat's fuel system. One component that should be inspected if a restriction occurs is the anti-siphon valve. If fuel does not flow properly through this part it must be cleaned and/or replaced. ***Do not*** remove the anti-siphon valve and replace with a regular barb.

FUEL SELECT VALVE

If your boat is equipped with dual fuel tanks, you will have a manual fuel select valve installed. This valve allows you to choose from which tank fuel will be consumed. Remember, as the fuel is consumed and the fuel load redistributes the performance will be influenced. Select the tank that allows the best performance for your boat.

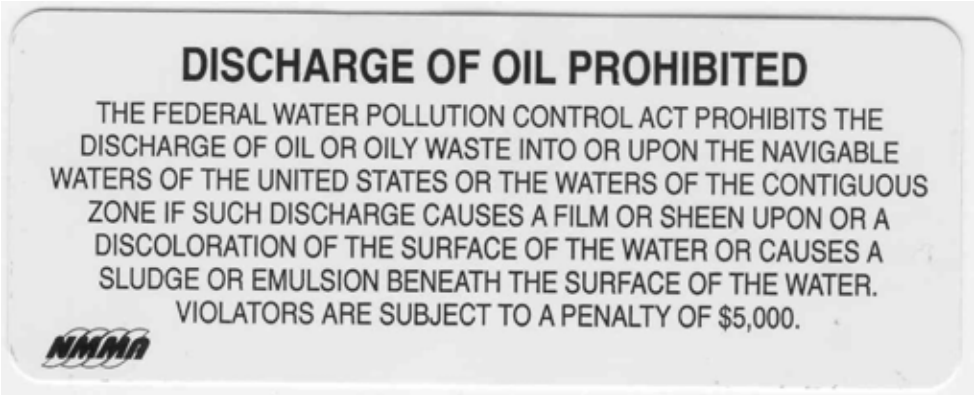


POLLUTION REGULATIONS

The U.S. Coast Guard defines restrictions on the discharge of oil or hazardous substances and plastics or garbage in the “Federal Requirements for Boating and Boating Safety”. You should have received this pamphlet when you registered your boat. Detailed below is a summary of those regulations. You should read the pamphlet and become familiar with any local restrictions where you operate your vessel. Passengers or crew members aboard your boat should also be notified of these regulations.

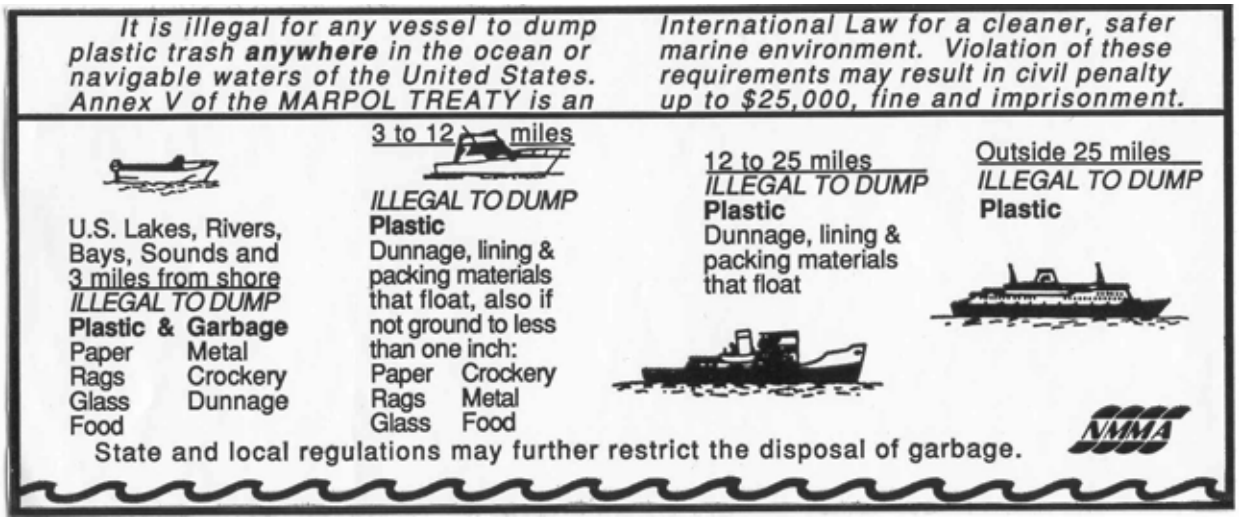
Discharge of Oil or Hazardous Substances

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act prohibits the discharge of oil or hazardous substances, which may be harmful, into or upon U.S. navigable waters. Vessels 26 feet in length or over must display a placard at least 5” x 8”. The placard should state the following:



Disposal of Plastics or Garbage

The MARPOL ANNEX V is the Act to prevent pollution from ships and other vessels. Federal regulations prohibit the discharge of plastic garbage anywhere in the marine environment. Plastic includes, but is not limited to: synthetic fishing nets, ropes, lines, straws, six pack holders, styrofoam cups and lids, bottles, buckets and plastic bags. These regulations also restrict the disposal of other types of garbage within specified boundaries from shore. Any vessel 26 feet and over must display the placard below or a similar version which details the regulations. The placard must be at least 4” x 9” and should be available from your dealer.



TRAILERING

The adjustment and balance of your boat on the trailer determines how easily your boat may be transported. The tongue weight on the hitch ball should be 5-10% of the total weight of your boat, motor and trailer. Tail-heavy loads cause swaying while trailering. The rollers and/or bunkers of your trailer should be adjusted so that the weight is distributed evenly across the stern and forward throughout the keel sections. Your dealer can help adjust your trailer properly.

Practice maneuvering the trailer; the trailer always backs in the opposite direction of the vehicle. To maneuver the trailer, turn the steering wheel in the direction you want the trailer to go. Familiarize yourself with this manual and all aspects of your boat prior to initial launch. At the launch site, go through a pre-launch checklist. The list should be suited to your specific needs.

Trailering and relative information can be found on page 94 in *Sportfish, Cruisers, Yachts Owner's Manua*l.

PREDEPARTURE

See the checklist on page 35 in *Sportfish, Cruisers, Yachts Owner's Manual* before starting out.

CASTING OFF & APPROACHING THE DOCK

Unlike an automobile, the stern of your boat reacts first when turning. A turn to the right will swing the stern to the left and vice-versa. Remember that turning your boat away from an object, such as a dock, will tend to swing the stern toward that object. Reference procedures for casting off and approaching the dock on page 42 of *Sportfish, Cruisers, Yachts Owner's Manual.*

ANCHORING

Some factors that determine the size and type of anchor most suitable for your boat include the size of your boat and the type of lake, sea or river bottom in your boating area. *Sportfish, Cruisers, Yachts Owner's Manual* has a list of tips concerning anchoring starting on page 46.

NOTICE
It is illegal to tie your boat to navigational aids such as buoys and markers.

⚠ WARNING
Never anchor off the stern of the boat especially in strong winds or currents. The weight of the stern and flat surface to the seas can easily cause water to enter over the transom and swamp the boat.

TOWING

In the event of a mishap or power loss you may need to tow a boat or be towed. You should not tow a boat larger than your own. Always use safety and good judgement when towing. Never tow a boat if you are not equipped with the proper lines. Passengers should never grasp a towline. It should be secured to the boat. See page 30 in *Sportfish, Cruisers, Yachts Owner's Manual.*

Before towing a boat, make a bridle and tie it securely to the pad eyes on the transom with enough slack to clear the engines. Pad the line wherever it comes into contact with the boat to prevent chafing. Attach a tow line to the bridle so that it can slide from side to side to prevent too much pressure on a single pad eye. The tow line should then be attached to the bow eye or to a bridle on the towed boat. The tow line should be a minimum of twice the length of the towing boat, the longer the better. Do not try to run in too close when passing the towline to the other boat. Send either a light line or attach the towline to a life preserver to be pulled in. Be aware of the other boat's propeller.

The towed boat should always have someone at the wheel since the boat may swing off course. Start the tow off slowly; a steady pull at a moderate speed should be used. It is important to keep the slack out of the propeller area. Watch the action of the towing boat. If excessive slack develops in the towline and contact is obvious, turn in either direction to avoid hitting the stern.

⚠ WARNING

As a precaution, passengers on both boats should stay clear of the towline; lines under stress could snap and fly in either direction causing injury.

SHALLOW WATER

Most boats that become grounded can be floated off with engine(s) tilted to reduce the draft at the transom. With motors tilted, try rocking the boat from side to side to break the suction of mud from the keel. Move passengers or heavy objects from the point where the boat is grounded. Do not lower or start the engine(s) until the boat is clear of the ground. Refer to page 53 in *Sportfish, Cruisers, and Yachts Owner's Manual*.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not lower or start engines if the propeller is in mud or sand. Wait until the boat is refloated to avoid damage to the cooling system of your engine.

Be mindful of water level fluctuations when boating in water with tidal changes. If you are grounded on an incoming tide, you can wait until the tide is high enough to refloat your boat. However, on an outgoing tide, quick action should be taken to refloat your boat. If this is not possible, set an anchor to keep the boat from becoming driven further aground. Set the anchor to counter the action of the wind or current. The anchor, in some cases, can also be used to pull the boat free.

Many inland areas have rocks and stumps which could crack or puncture a fiberglass hull. Be familiar with the boating area, and use caution in shallow water.

WINDLASS

Anchoring can be less laborious if your boat has a windlass accessory. If your boat is equipped with a windlass, reference your windlass Operation Manual for instructions.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON BOAT HANDLING

The best method of learning how to handle and obtain the best performance from your boat is to practice and experiment. After several hours of operation, you should experiment with the throttle settings to discover the setting that will be the most comfortable and economical range for your particular load conditions.

We suggest that you make a speed and RPM chart to obtain the most economical operation. Operate the boat at various speeds and check the fuel consumption. Compute the amount of operating time remaining when the fuel gauge has only one bar remaining on the display. Make a log of this type of information and have it available when using your boat. Other statistics you may want to determine could include the following:

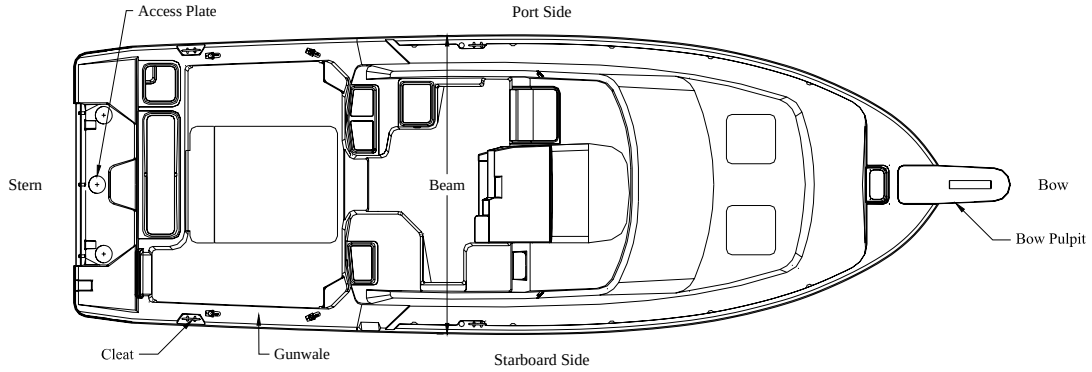
- Minimum speed for effective steering.
- Turning radius at different speeds.
- Response to steering at low speeds.
- Accelerating and deceleration rates.
- Time and distance to bring the boat to a stop at different speeds.
- Control of the boat using both engines in close quarters.

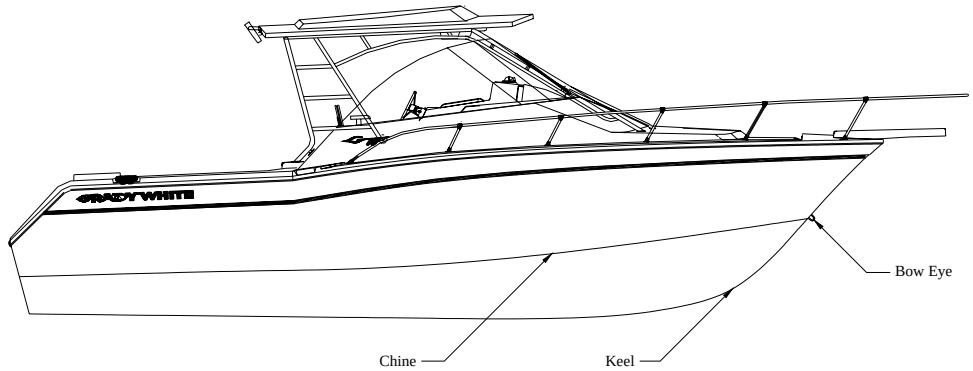
Also read the section in *Sportfish, Cruisers, Yachts Owner's Manual* beginning on page 49 for information on safe operating speed.

TWIN ENGINE BOATS

Twin engine boats are easier to maneuver than single engine crafts. However, they still require practice to ensure comfortable operation. The boat will run ahead or backward in a straight line when both engines are working together at the same speed. The engines also can be used to steer to port as well as starboard. Moving ahead on one engine will cause the bow to swing away from the running engine side and to move forward at the same time. Backing up with one engine will cause the bow to swing toward the running engine side and the boat to move backward. Running one engine ahead and one engine astern will cause the boat to turn end-for-end in little more than its own length. Running both engines in the same direction at different speeds will cause the boat to move in the direction dictated by the faster engine but its influence will be modified by the slower engine.

COMMONLY USED NAUTICAL TERMS





Abeam - a line perpendicular to a boat's keel

Access Plate - a removable, watertight cover that provides quick entry to enclosed areas for maintenance or visual inspection.

Aft - toward the rear or stern of the boat

Beam - the greatest width of the boat

Bilge - the lower interior area of the hull

Bow - the forward section of the boat

Bow Eye - a U-shaped hull fitting used to attach the trailer winch to the boat

Bulkhead - vertical partition in the boat

Chine - point where the topside and bottom of the boat join

Cleat - deck fitting with arms or horns on which lines are fastened

Deck - upper structure which covers the hull

Draft - depth of water required to float a boat

Fathom - a depth measurement equal to six feet

Freeboard - distance measured between waterline and deck

Gunwale (Gunnel) - point where the deck and hull join

Hatch - an opening in the deck to provide access below

Headroom - vertical distance between the floor and over head structure or canopy ceiling

Hull - major component that provides a watertight platform buoyant enough to float a craft and its load

Keel - the major longitudinal member of a hull -the lowest external portion of the boat

Knot - a measurement of speed equal to nautical miles per hour

Lee - the side that is sheltered from the wind

List - a tilt or lean to one side

Port - a term designating the left side of the boat when facing forward

Scupper - holes permitting water to drain overboard from deck and cockpit

Sheer - curve or sweep of the deck as viewed from the side

Starboard - a term designating the right side of the boat when facing forward

Stern - rear of the boat

Stringer - longitudinal members fastened inside the hull to add rigidity and strength

Wake - the movement of water created by a moving boat

Windward - side facing the direction of the wind (against the wind)

Chapter 4: Performance

PERFORMANCE FACTORS

Maximum performance is dependent on many factors and cannot be guaranteed. These factors will vary with changing conditions. Some of these factors are listed below. Reference the trouble-shooting guide on page 65 in *Sportfish, Cruisers, Yachts Owner's Manual* for additional suggestions on adjusting performance.

Engine Efficiency

Engines operate most efficiently when they are properly tuned, and the props are in good condition. Efficiency will decrease if normal care and maintenance is not performed. Neglecting the engines will cause power to drop and speed to decrease. In addition, expensive repairs may become necessary. Be sure to follow all instructions in the engine operation manual(s).

Weather Conditions

Weather conditions sway engine performance. Barometric pressure and humidity affect horsepower. A change of weather could amount to a 10% loss in horsepower on some hot days.

Load Distribution

A decrease in performance will be noted when gear, equipment, passengers, and fuel are added. This extra load will affect the performance of your boat according to the distribution of the weight. Another type of extra load that could affect performance is the accumulation of water in the bilge. Keep the bilge dry to eliminate this type problem.

Marine Growth

Maximum performance is obtained only when your hull bottom is clean. Marine growth on the bottom of the boat will increase resistance and decrease speed. These conditions will also increase fuel consumption. Reference *"Cleaning" on page 6–1* for more information on cleaning your hull bottom.

Trim

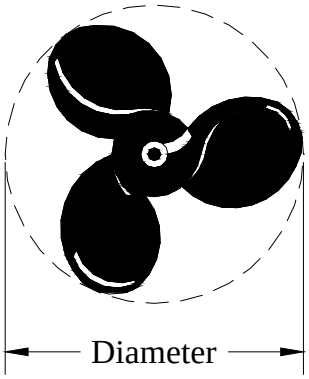
The outboard engines are equipped with power tilt and trim mechanisms. The purpose of power tilt is to raise the engine(s) for launching, loading or trailering. Power trim may be used to adjust the boat's planing performance and running attitude. See power trim, page 52 and 72, in *Sportfish, Cruisers, Yachts Owner's Manual*.

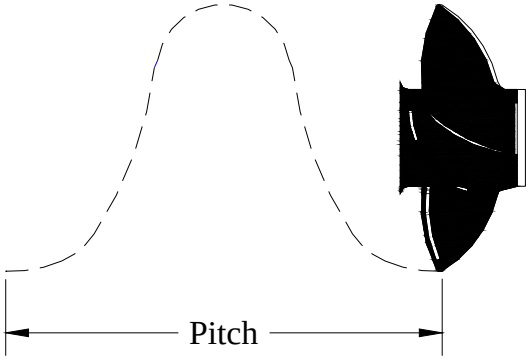
Trim refers both to the weight distributions inside the boat and to the angle of thrust of the engine. The angle of thrust of the engine forces the bow up or down. The trim tabs on your boat also control the trim of the boat, similar to the power trim. Refer to the Trim Tabs section in Chapter 8 for additional information.

Propeller

The condition of your prop has a major influence on the performance of your boat. Your engine(s) should be equipped with the best size prop for normal conditions. Unusual uses or weight conditions may require special props. A damaged prop can affect your boat's top speed, cause vibrations, create a sudden drop in RPMs or even increase fuel consumption.

⚠ CAUTION
Stay within the engine manufacturer's maximum and minimum RPM ranges when replacing props. This information is located in your engine manual.





Diameter = 14 **Pitch = 14**

Diameter and pitch are the two basic dimensions of a propeller. Diameter is the distance across the circle made by the blade tips as the propeller rotates. Pitch is the theoretical (not accounting for slippage) forward distance the propeller would move in one revolution. An example of a propeller dimension would be 14 X 17 for a propeller having a diameter of 14” and a pitch of 17”.

PROPULSION SYSTEM – OUTBOARD

The engine manufacturer supplies all vital information concerning your engine(s) in the Operation and Maintenance Manual(s). Details of important engine functions such as the lubrication system, cooling system, and alarm/monitoring system are outlined in these manuals. Your familiarization with this engine reference material will result in the proper usage and service essential for safe and enduring engine performance. These manuals are included with the Owner's Packet.

⚠ DANGER

Do not inhale exhaust fumes! Exhaust contains carbon monoxide — a dangerous gas which is potentially lethal.

⚠ WARNING

Do not attempt to service any engine or drive component without being totally familiar with the safe and proper service procedures. Certain moving parts are exposed and can be dangerous.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not paint the outboard motors with anti-fouling paints designed for boat hulls. Many of these paints can cause severe damage to the engines.

ENGINE WARRANTY

A warranty registration card is included with all engine manuals. It should be completed and returned to the engine manufacturer as soon as possible.

STEERING

Most outboard engines are equipped with an adjustable rudder trim tab. This trim tab should be adjusted to balance the steering at the speed which you travel most frequently. Variations in speed, boat load or engine trim will cause the steering to pull in one direction. If the boat pulls to the left, adjust the trim tab to the left and vice-versa.

- **Hydraulic Steering**

  Hydraulic steering systems (not to be confused with power steering) require regular preventative maintenance for continued safe and reliable operation. The oil level in the helm pump must be maintained within acceptable operating levels. A low oil level will allow air to get into the steering system and result in unresponsive steering. The oil level should always be within 1/2 inch from the base of the fill hole, located on the front top portion of the helm pump. Check the entire steering system regularly for oil leaks. Unobserved leaks over a period of time will result in unresponsive steering and possibly loss of steering. Refer to the steering manual for specific recommendations and additional maintenance requirements.

  Any slow or sudden change in the “feel” of your steering system indicates an immediate need for a thorough inspection. All repairs and replacements to steering systems should be made only by a qualified marine technician.

- **Tilt Steering**

  This feature enables the operator to tilt the wheel up or down. Refer to the steering system's manual for information on oil levels with hydraulic tilt steering.

- **Power Assist Hydraulic Steering**

  The engine ignition switches must be on for this system to function. The power assist hydraulic pump in activated simply by turning the steering wheel. The hydraulic pump senses the motion of the hydraulic fluid from the helm and pumps fluid in the cylinders at the engine accordingly. The power assist pump is installed in the starboard aft berth rigging compartment and can be accessed via the access panel in the aft berth wall. The power source for this pump is the bow thruster battery located behind the helm table. Over-current protection is provided by a 40A fuse located near the bow thruster battery. This system is compatible with multiple steering stations and the use of an autopilot. Refer to the owner’s manual in your owner’s packet for more information.

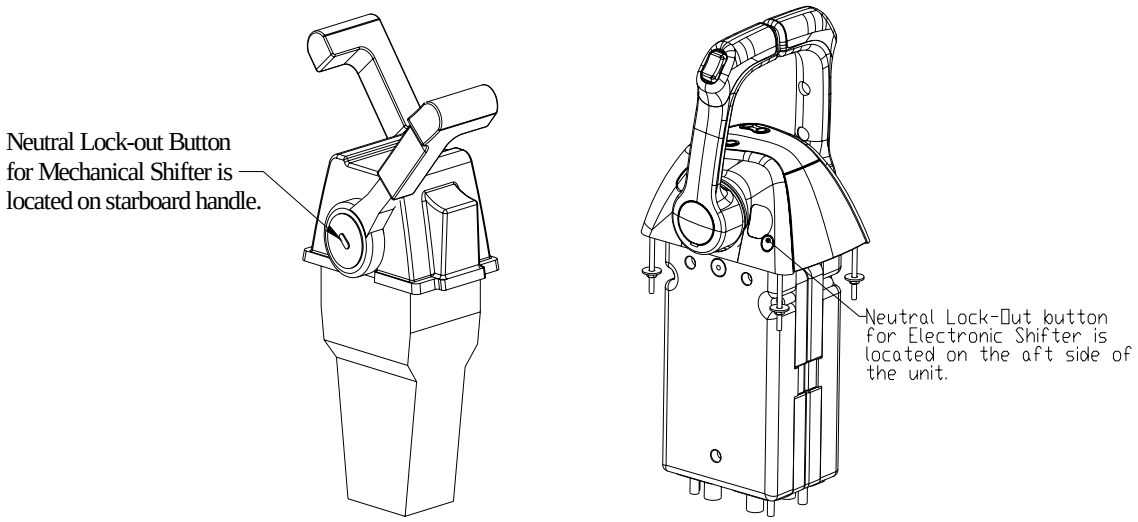
THROTTLE/SHIFT CONTROL (FOR 360 EXPRESS - ONLY WITH TWIN ENGINES)

The throttle/shift controls located at the helm station control the flow of fuel to the engine. They also act as gear shift levers to control the forward and aft thrust of the propellers.

The middle position of the throttle control is the neutral position. Move the control forward to engage the shifting mechanism which creates a forward thrust of the propeller. Advance the forward movement to increase the fuel flow to the engine and boost the forward lunge.

Move the control lever aft of the neutral position to reverse the shift mechanism and create a reverse thrust of the propeller. Increase the aft movement to increase the reverse thrust. Remember that propellers are designed for maximum forward thrust; so, reverse thrust will not be as efficient.

All controls have a neutral safety mechanism. This mechanism will not allow the engine to start when the control is in gear. You may use the neutral lock out feature on the control handle to increase the flow of fuel to the engine while remaining in the neutral position.



Reverse the shift mechanism to stop a boat that is moving forward. This change in direction will provide a “braking action” and slow the boat.

⚠ CAUTION

The braking action causes a wake which may wash over the transom and flood the boat if the vessel is moving too fast. Allow engine RPMs to decrease before shifting into reverse.

If your boat has mechanical controls, there will be control cables that operate the shift and throttle functions on the engine. If your throttle or shift cables need replacing, use the same style and length as the original equipment.

Chapter 5: Instrumentation and Switches

YAMAHA INSTRUMENTATION PANEL

Grady-White installs full Yamaha Command Link instrumentation on pre-rig boats. The instruments are powered by the ignition key(s) and will operate when the ignition switch(es) is in the “on” position.

DUAL INSTRUMENTATION

DIGITAL SPEEDOMETER AND FUEL MANAGEMENT

- **Fuel Level**

  This feature indicates the gas tank(s) fuel level. Remember two things when reading this gauge:

  - The accuracy of your gauge varies with the attitude of your boat in the water (trim or list).
  - The fuel pickup tube inside the gas tank is not capable of withdrawing all of the fuel from the tank.

  For these reasons, never operate your boat at extremely low fuel levels.

- **Fuel Economy**

  This feature indicates the engine’s fuel economy in miles per gallon.

- **Fuel Consumption**

  This feature indicates the fuel consumption in gallons since the feature was last reset. For twin engine applications, this may be monitored individually or as a total.

- **Fuel Flow**

  This feature indicates the fuel flow through the engine(s) in gallons per hour.

- **Low Fuel Warning Indicator**

  This feature indicates the amount of fuel in gallons per hour flowing through the engines. Each engine may be monitored separately or a total amount displayed.

- **Speedometer**

  This feature indicates boat speed in miles per hour, knots per hour, or nautical miles per hour. On boats with V8 engines, this gauge must be interfaced with a GPS.

- **Trip Distance Meter**

  This feature indicates the distance traveled in miles or nautical miles since the meter was last set.

DIGITAL TACHOMETER

- **Revolutions Per Minute (RPM)**

  This feature indicates the RPM using 100 RPM intervals. Consult your engine Owner's Manual for the recommended operating RPM range.

- **Trim Position**

  This feature indicates the angle of thrust of the engine. See *"Trim" on page 4–1* for adjustment recommendations.

- **Battery Voltage Indicator**

  This feature indicates the battery charge when the engine is off and indicates the alternator output when the engine is running. A reading of 12 or 13 volts is normal indicating a fully-charged battery. Readings below 11 indicate a weak battery which may not start the engine. A reading of 13 to 15 volts when the engine is running is normal. Readings over 15 volts may indicate regulator problems. Low or fluctuating readings may indicate loose connections or trouble in the regulator and alternator circuit.

- **Cooling Water Temperature with Warning**

  This feature indicates the temperature of the cooling water circulating through the engine and warns you when the temperature exceeds the recommended operating range indicated by your engine owner's manual. Should you receive this warning, immediately shut off your engine to prevent damage. Overheating is often caused by obstruction of your engine's intake on the lower unit. Check this water intake first if you experience trouble.

- **Hour Meter**

  This feature records the cumulative number of hours the engine has been in use.

- **Tripped Hour Meter**

  This feature indicates the number of hours the engine has been in use since it was last set.

- **Oil Pressure with Warning**

  This feature indicates the engine oil pressure with a warning for low oil pressure. Refer to your engine owner's manual for information regarding engine oil and oil pressure.

TRIPLE INSTRUMENTATION

DIGITAL FUEL MANAGEMENT

- **Fuel Management Meter**

  This feature indicates the gas tanks fuel efficiency (MPG), fuel consumption (gallons), and fuel flow (GPH) for each engine or all engines together.

DIGITAL SPEEDOMETER

- **Fuel Level**

  This feature indicates the gas tank(s) fuel level. Remember two things when reading this gauge:

  - The accuracy of your gauge varies with the attitude of your boat in the water (trim or list).
  - The fuel pickup tube inside the gas tank is not capable of withdrawing all of the fuel from the tank.

  For these reasons, never operate your boat at extremely low fuel levels.

- **Fuel Economy**

  This feature indicates the engine's fuel economy in miles per gallon.

- **Fuel Consumption**

  This feature indicates the fuel consumption in gallons used by the all engines together since the feature was last reset.

- **Fuel Flow**

  This feature indicates the fuel flow through the engine(s) in gallons per hour. Each engine may be monitored separately or a total amount displayed.

- **Fuel Remain**

  This feature indicates the amount of fuel in gallons remaining in the fuel tank being monitored.

- **Speedometer**

  This feature indicates boat speed in miles per hour, knots per hour, or nautical miles per hour.

- **Trip Distance Meter**

  This feature indicates the distance traveled in miles or nautical miles since the meter was last set.

DIGITAL TACHOMETER

- **Revolutions Per Minute (RPM)**

  This feature indicates the RPM using 100 RPM intervals. Consult your engine Owner's Manual for the recommended operating RPM range.

- **Trim Position**

  This feature indicates the angle of thrust of the lower unit of the engine. See *"Trim" on page 4–1* for adjustment recommendations.

- **Battery Voltage Indicator**

  This feature indicates the battery charge when the engine is off and indicates the alternator output when the engine is running. A reading of 12 or 13 volts is normal indicating a fully-charged battery. Readings below 11 indicate a weak battery which may not start the engine. A reading of 13 to 15 volts when the engine is running is normal. Readings over 15 volts may indicate regulator problems. Low or fluctuating readings may indicate loose connections or trouble in the regulator and alternator circuit.

- **Cooling Water Temperature with Warning**

  This feature indicates the temperature of the cooling water circulating through the engine and warns you when the temperature exceeds the recommended operating range indicated by your engine owner's manual. Should you receive this warning, immediately shut off your engine to prevent damage. Overheating is often caused by obstruction of your engine's intake on the lower unit. Check the intake strainer first if you experience trouble.

- **Hour Meter**

  This feature records the cumulative number of hours the engine has been in use.

- **Tripped Hour Meter**

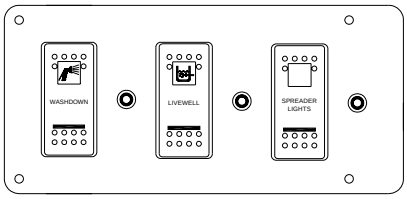
  This feature indicates the number of hours the engine has been in use since it was last set.

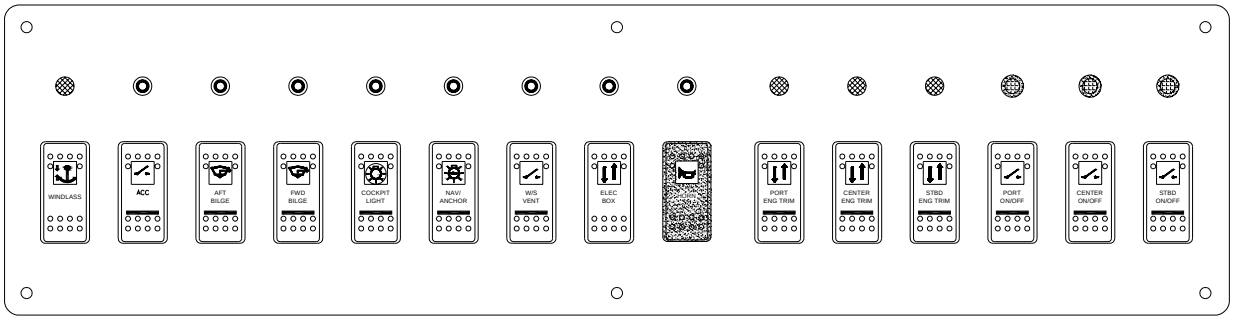
- **Oil Pressure with Warning**

  This feature indicates the engine oil pressure with a warning for low oil pressure. Refer to your engine owner's manual for information regarding engine oil and oil pressure.

SWITCH PANEL

At the helm station you will find an accessory switch panel with various accessory controls. You will find another smaller accessory panel at the livewell with switches for the washdown, livewell, and spreader lights. Consult your dealer for specific information or questions on the accessories included on your boat. More detailed descriptions of switch functions are located in Chapter 8 of this manual.


WASHDOWN
LIVEWELL
SPREADER LIGHTS


WINDLASS
ACC
AFT BILGE
FWD BILGE
COCKPIT LIGHT
NAV/ ANCHOR
W/S VENT
ELEC BOX
PORT ENG TRIM
CENTER ENG TRIM
STBD ENG TRIM
PORT ON/OFF
CENTER ON/OFF
STBD ON/OFF

Chapter 6: Maintenance and Service

GENERAL

The amount of maintenance required to keep your boat operating properly and to maintain the appearance is dependent on how the boat is used, amount of usage, salt or fresh water, geographic location, etc.

Your hull and deck are constructed by the “hand lay-up method” using the highest quality fiberglass mat and woven roving. This method of construction ensures a proper fiberglass-to-resin ratio and uniform thickness resulting in a much stronger boat than those constructed of “chopped glass”. This process ensures your Grady-White is the strongest, most durable fiberglass boat possible.

Keep the bilge area clean and dry. Leaks found early and corrected will less likely cause damage. Do not allow grease, grime, and dirt to build up.

While proper maintenance of your boat is a source of pride, it is also key to maintaining your boat's value. A few simple steps will keep your fiberglass Grady-White looking showroom bright for years.

EXTERIOR FIBERGLASS FINISH

The exterior finish of your Grady-White is a thin layer of resin with a finished color pigment called gel-coat. It is used for cosmetic purposes and makes routine maintenance relatively simple. Although gel-coat has a hard smooth surface, it does contain microscopic pores that will allow surface discoloration if not kept clean.

Maintenance

Normal exterior finish maintenance of your Grady-White is similar to the care you would give your automobile. Do not use caustic, highly alkaline cleaners or those containing ammonia. These cleaning agents may darken gel-coat. The resulting stain is a chemical reaction and can be removed with a rubbing compound followed by waxing. Also, using common household bleach (chlorine) may damage the gel-coat finish just like bleach can damage clothing with colors. Bleach impacts solid colors by causing blushing or fading and for this reason should not be used on gel-coat.

Cleaning

The best way to prevent discoloration and soil build-up is to hose the boat with fresh water after each outing or on a regular basis. This build-up is the result of use and environmental pollutants. Clean the boat regularly with a mild household detergent and plenty of fresh water. Avoid strong detergents, citrus based cleaners, or bleaches. These products are potentially harmful to the appearance and durability of your boat’s gel-coat. Always read the label before using any cleaning product to make sure it says safe for use on fiberglass finishes. Use a sponge on smooth surfaces and the deck. A brush can be used on the nonskid areas. Rinse away all grime and residue.

Finish/Waxing

Gel-coat will age or dull naturally due to constant exposure to the natural environment and pollutants. Discolorations are shallow in depth. Factors that will affect the rate of discoloration are: the sun, pollution, old wax accumulation, and the salt content of water. Polishing compound (fine abrasive) or rubbing compound (coarse abrasive) is recommended for use on fiberglass finishes to remove scratches and stains or restore severely weathered surfaces. These products can be applied by hand or mechanical means. The process below will help restore fiberglass finishes:

- Clean the affected area with a good detergent.
- Remove stubborn stains or discoloration by gently wet sanding the affected areas with 600 grit "wet or dry" sandpaper. **ALWAYS SAND IN ONE DIRECTION.** Use plenty of water and sand curves in the same direction. Dry the area to make sure all the discoloration has been removed. Repeat this process if necessary.
- Buff using a polishing compound suitable for fiberglass, an electric buffer (1750-1800 RPM), and an 8-inch lamb's wool pad.

⚠ CAUTION

Keep buffer moving. Do not allow it to rest in one spot. Heat build up will quickly distort the surface.

⚠ CAUTION

Compounding too often or excessive compounding can wear away the gel-coat.

- When buffing is complete, wash away compound with clear water and dry the area.
- Once the area is clean it may be waxed. This will enhance the gloss while providing a seal to retard staining or soil accumulation.
- See a local dealer for advice on wax for your boating region. The wax film will seal the pores as well as enhance the looks of your boat. **DO NOT wax surfaces that may be walked on; they will become slippery.** While waxing your boat, inspect the surface for any damage. Have the damage corrected as soon as possible.

Repairing

Though gel-coat is a very durable material, it is susceptible to scratches, blistering, and web-like cracking (crazing) over time. It is elastic enough to withstand strong blows while flexing with the hull's movement. Gel-coat problems are cosmetic and will not effect the structural integrity of your boat.

Some gel-coat damage and imperfections such as nicks and scratches can be repaired by obtaining a color match patch kit. This kit can be purchased through your Grady-White dealer. Acetone, the most suitable cleaning agent for gel-coat, can also be acquired through your dealer. Instructions are included in the patch kit.

⚠ WARNING

M.E.K.P. (Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide), gel-coat and acetone are flammable and hazardous chemicals that must be handled properly. Follow instructions carefully. After the gel-coat is catalyzed, it will soon heat up and put off fumes. When finished with catalyzed chemicals, or if they start to build up heat, submerse completely in water until cool.

BOTTOM PAINT

If your boat is left in the water for more than a few days at a time, the hull bottom below the waterline should be painted with anti-fouling paint to protect it from marine growth and barnacles that hinder performance. Since anti-fouling paint slowly dissolves, yearly inspection and cleaning of the hull bottom to prevent marine growth is advised. Repaint when necessary. To help prevent blistering, use an epoxy barrier coat to be applied in conjunction with the anti-fouling paint.

GRADY DRIVES

Moisture may enter the engine bracket. Any moisture entering the bracket should drain to the bottom. The drain plug should be removed periodically to drain the bracket. The Grady Drive is made of aluminum. Therefore, use the proper type of bottom paint.

CANVAS

Grady-White’s canvas is made using the highest quality vinyl and latest sewing techniques. The canvas will not be completely leak proof. The seam holes in your canvas may stretch and tend to leak. However, you can correct this problem by applying *Apseal® or Uniseal™ to the seams.

Please understand that Grady-White does not warrant the fit and design of the canvas to be entirely watertight.

Maintenance

To maintain your boat's top and other canvas follow these guidelines:

Fabric should be cleaned regularly to prevent the buildup of soil and soil penetration of the fabric. Simply brush off any loose dirt, hose down canvas and clean with a mild solution and warm water. Do not use petroleum-based or ammonia cleaners on canvas or clear vinyl as they will yellow. For heavily soiled fabric, remove the top from the frame. Soak the fabric in a solution of 1/2 cup of Clorox™ and 1/4 cup of Ivory or Lux soap per gallon of warm water. Let soak until mildew and stains can be brushed out with a common kitchen brush. Rinse thoroughly with cold water until all soap is removed. Allow fabric to air dry completely. **DO**

NOT STEAM PRESS OR DRY IN AN ELECTRIC OR GAS DRYER. This will damage the canvas fabric. Water repellent was applied to your canvas during manufacturing. The repellent may have diminished after extended cleaning. Re-treatment of the fabric is recommended. Do not use wax-based products. Use a water based repellent like *Apseal® or Uniseal™. Scotchguard® is effective for short-term use only.

Snaps And Zippers

To protect the snaps and zippers on your boat's canvas and cushions from corrosion and binding, Grady White includes a snap/zipper assist tool and a tube of lubricant (E-Z Snap™) in your owner's packet. The lubricant, manufactured by IOSSO (part number 10909), should be applied per the manufacturer's directions during the initial use of your canvas and cushions. The lubricant should be reapplied every 3 months or sooner depending on your boating environment and usage. The snap/zipper assist tool included in your owner's packet should be used whenever you remove the canvas, cushions, or operate the zippers to prevent damaging or tearing the material. Contact your dealer if you need to replace your assist tool or reorder the lubricant.

Vinyl

- Clean clear vinyl thoroughly with denatured alcohol and apply a protective layer of clear wax. **Do not** use paste wax, as it will turn the vinyl yellow. This process should be repeated as necessary to maintain the protective wax coating.
- Store and secure canvas before trailering.
- Dry all canvas before storing to prevent mildew.
- Remove the top, front, and side panels. **Roll** them for storage. This is necessary to prevent the front and side vinyl pieces from cracking. **NEVER FOLD THESE PIECES!**

Storage

Consider the following steps when putting your folding top canvas option in the stored position:

- Fold the top and zip it into the canvas cover provided.
- Pivot the covered top into the stowed position on the foredeck. The canvas cover is equipped with a strap on each side and an eyelet in each strap. Place the eyelets over the male fasteners located on the port and starboard foredeck.
- Twist the male fastener 90 degrees to engage.

⚠ CAUTION
Secure the folded top when in the stowed position to prevent damage or the loss of your canvas.

UPHOLSTERY

Your exterior vinyl upholstery may be cleaned with a mild solution of household detergent and fresh water. Commercial cleaners for vinyl also work well. Since the seams of your exterior upholstery are not waterproof, your upholstery should be stored in the cabin or covered when not in use. Exterior cushions will trap moisture between themselves and the gel coat. If a cushion is not removed to allow the moisture to dry, blistering of the gel coat may occur. Cockpit bolsters may be removed if you desire. These bolsters clip onto brackets mounted to the deck structure. Screws are then installed through the underside of the bolster to hold them in place. Most cabin cushions are removable and may be dry-cleaned or steam cleaned. Some cabin cushions are of a Herculon-type fabric and may be cleaned with upholstery cleaner.

⚠ CAUTION
Do not machine wash cabin fabrics.

DURATRIM/POLYETHYLENE/PLEXIGLASS/VINYL

In the cockpit area of your boat, duratrim, plexiglass, and vinyl are used for trim and polyethylene is used for the toe rails and rod racks. Routine maintenance for duratrim and vinyl should include regular cleaning with soapy water and the application of a surface protector at least twice per year. Polyethylene can be cleaned with products such as 409 or any spray and wipe cleaner. Plexiglass, used to cover your instruments' radio box and also as interior storage doors, can be maintained by use of a glass cleaner and a soft cloth.

SCUPPERS

Grady-White boats have self-bailing cockpits meaning water on the cockpit floor drains by gravity through large aft scuppers and **not** into the bilge. The aft drains (scuppers) have an external scupper flap assembly that restricts the flow of water back into the boat. Inspect the flaps periodically to make sure they are free of debris. The scupper flaps may need periodic replacement if the rubber becomes damaged or no longer seals properly in the thru-hull.

CAULKING/GASKET

Deck fittings, bow rails, windows, hatches, etc. have been caulked or gasketed with the highest quality material to ensure a waterproof joint with the boat. However, the working action of normal use will tend to flex the joint and eventually break down the seal between them. Periodically inspect the caulking or gaskets for leaks. Recaulk or replace the gaskets necessary, or have your dealer do the repair.

HARDWARE/HARDTOP FRAME/STAINLESS STEEL RAILS

The hardware on your Grady-White is made of laboratory grade 316 stainless steel and needs regular cleaning to maintain its "less staining" properties. The key to maintaining your stainless steel is to keep it clean with a mild solution of soap and **FRESH** water. Remove salt or dirt from your stainless steel on a regular basis.

HARDWARE MOUNTING

Ensure all holes are sealed properly when mounting hardware in the boat surface. Sealing will prevent water leakage. This is crucial in fiberglass areas that have been reinforced with plywood. A hole sealed improperly allows water inside the fiberglass leading to saturation of the plywood reinforcement.

MAINTENANCE PROCEDURE FOR ANODIZED ALUMINUM COMPONENTS

(Lean Bars, Rod Holders, T-Top and Hardtop Frames, Outriggers, Etc.)

Due to the nature of anodized aluminum and the harsh exposure conditions of the marine environment, it is important to follow a required maintenance procedure. Failure to follow a preventative maintenance procedure will most likely result in aluminum pitting.

These parts must be washed periodically with a very mild soap and water solution. Grady White recommends washing with a mild soap (such as Ivory Liquid) after each use and every two to three weeks if stored in an outside marine environment. Strong cleaners and soaps must not be used. Never use abrasive cleaners or products that contain chlorine bleach. These products can remove the anodized coating.

Give special attention to the upper tubes of a hardtop or T-top frame. The area just below the top is shielded by the canvas or fiberglass top and does not receive the natural rinse that rainwater provides. Failure to thoroughly clean and maintain this area will allow contaminates that attack the anodized aluminum to remain on the frame.

For maximum protection, coat parts with a non-abrasive metal protector. The best protectors will displace moisture, remove contaminates, and leave a wax film protecting the anodized aluminum. Follow the application guidelines for the product you choose. A sample of one metal protector has been provided with your boat.

METAL PROTECTORS:

Boeshield T-9	Aluma Guard	Premier Polish
PMS Products Inc.	Rupp Marine, Inc.	Aquatech
76 Veterans Dr.	Unit 1104761 Anchor Ave.	6726 Netherlands Drive, Suite 200
Holland, MI 49423	Port Salerno, FL 34992	Wilmington, NC 28405
800-962-1732	561-286-5300	800-853-7760

⚠ CAUTION

Do not use abrasive cleaning products, pads, steel wool or steel brushes. These products will damage the finish.

FUEL SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

To determine whether a fuel flow problem is in your fuel system or your engine, follow this simple method. Connect a six-gallon portable tank to the engine and operate the engine. If the problem persists, the likely cause is with the engine itself. If the problem goes away, the source must be in the boats' fuel system. One component that should be inspected if a restriction occurs is the anti-siphon valve. If fuel does not flow properly through this part, it must be cleaned and/or replaced. **DO NOT** remove the anti-siphon valve and replace it with a regular barb.

Annually conduct a detailed inspection of fuel system components, especially those hidden from routine inspection. Replace any fittings, deteriorated hoses, clamps or connections immediately. Fuel filter/water separators should be replaced at least annually.

FUEL TANK COMPARTMENT

The fuel tank compartments need to be rinsed periodically especially when used in a salt-water environment. Dirt accumulation attracts salt, creating salt crystals. Salt crystals can corrode most metal surfaces if left untreated over a period of time. To help protect your fuel tank from rust and corrosion, rinse the compartment with **FRESH** water. After rinsing, make sure all water is drained from the compartments. Remove the access plates from fuel tank lids and inspect this area for leaks or unsecured lines.

The access plates on your fuel tank lids keep the fuel compartments sealed. Over time, the opening and closing of these plates causes the o-rings to wear-out. Replace these o-rings as necessary to maintain the watertight integrity of the plates.

SHOWER SUMP

A shower in the head compartment drains into a contained “sump” which is used to prevent hair, soap, scum and bacteria from accumulating in the bilge and creating odors. This sump should be cleaned regularly. The sump pump box contains a filter. Remove the filter and rinse with water to clean. The filter should always be installed when using the shower to prevent the sump pump from becoming clogged.

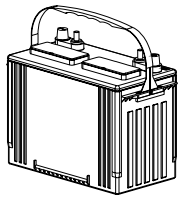
BATTERIES

Proper battery power is essential to the operation of your vessel. For this reason, Grady-White has carefully chosen a battery with cranking ability and reserve capacity sufficient to meet your needs. The factory installed Deka Marine Master 27M6 battery is a maintenance free battery. This battery utilizes an exclusive demineralized electrolyte and maintenance free calcium alloy grids. These features reduce water loss and extend the life of the battery. However, this battery is maintenance accessible in the unlikely event a charging malfunction occurs. Grady-White recommends the Deka 27M6 product for all replacement applications. If your boat is equipped with batteries not installed at the factory, consult with the battery manufacturer for proper care and maintenance instructions and the engine manufacturer for appropriate battery specifications.

Batteries must be secured in a non-metallic tray to contain electrolyte spills. An insulated boot should cover battery terminals. Keep terminals clean by scrubbing them with a stiff brush and a mixture of baking soda and water. Afterwards, apply a light coat of grease or corrosion preventative.

Batteries contain sulfuric acid, a harmful and potentially volatile chemical. When handling batteries, exercise caution and follow these guidelines.

- Avoid contact between skin, eyes, or clothing and sulfuric acid.
- Protective gloves, eye wear, and clothing should be worn when servicing to minimize risk to yourself.
- Batteries produce explosive gases. Keep sparks, flames and cigarettes away. Ventilate when charging or using in an enclosed space.
- Keep out of reach of children



This is not a complete set of guidelines. It is your responsibility to safely maintain your batteries and avoid injury. Use good judgement and remain alert to prevent an accident. In the event of an accident or exposure to electrolyte, immediately seek prompt medical advice or attention.

⚠ WARNING

Do not allow any electrically conductive material to make contact with both the positive and negative terminals at the same time (i.e. a hand tool used when disconnecting and reconnecting battery cables). A short of this nature can cause severe burns and create dangerous sparks which could result in personal injury and/or property damage.

⚠ CAUTION

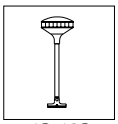
When disconnecting and reconnecting battery cables, the black cable must be connected to the negative terminal and the red cable must be connected to the positive terminal. Reversing these connections will immediately damage your system.

Never disconnect the battery when the engine is running. This can cause damage to the charging system. When replacing your battery, use the same brand and type as the factory installed battery. If this is not available, reference your engine Owner's Manual for recommended battery type and required performance specifications.

LIGHT BULB REPLACEMENT GUIDE

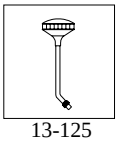
The following chart provides identification of replacement light bulbs for your Grady-White. All of the lights shown may not be used on every model boat. If you have difficulty finding replacement bulbs under the part numbers listed, contact your Grady-White dealer for further assistance. Always use the specified replacement bulb. Improper substitution my result in electrical malfunction, insufficient lighting, boat damage or personal injury.

The following are Registered Trademarks: Attwood, GE, Guest, Perko, Phillips, Scandvik, and Sylvania.



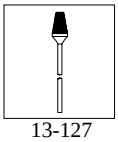
13-123

Reduced Glare Hardtop Mast Light
Light Manufacturer: Perko
Replacement Bulb #: Perko 71 DP CLR



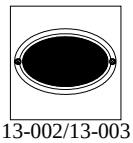
13-125

Top Mount Light (Windshield)
Light Manufacturer: Perko
Replacement Bulb #: Perko 338 DP2 CLR "Reduced Glare"



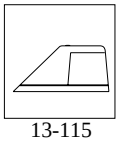
13-127

Stern Pole Light
Light Manufacturer: Perko
Replacement Bulb #: Perko 337 012 DP



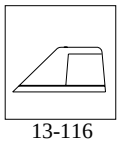
13-002/13-003

Flood Light
Light Manufacturer: Hella
Replacement Bulb #: contact
Grady-White



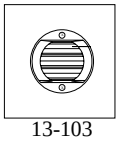
13-115

Combination Bowlight
Manufacturer: Attwood
Replacement Bulb #: Attwood 912717
GE 2641L



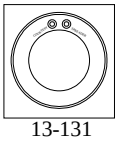
13-116

Separate Bowlight
Manufacturer: Attwood
Replacement Bulb #: Attwood 912717
GE 2641L



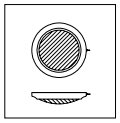
13-103

Cockpit Light
Light Manufacturer: Attwood
Replacement Bulb #: Attwood #90



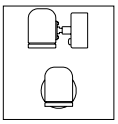
13-131

Night Vision Dome Light
Light Manufacturer: Guest
Replacement Bulb #: Guest P-13650
GE 912



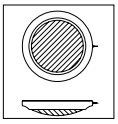
13-005

Dome Light 4½" (290 Only)
Light Manufacturer: Daniel R. Smith
Replacement Bulb #: G4 14V 20W T3 Xenon



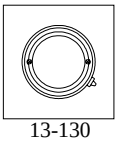
13-156

Reading Light (Cabin)
Light Manufacturer: Daniel R. Smith
Replacement Bulb#: G4 14V 10W T3 Xenon



13-117

Dome Light (large cabin)
Light Manufacturer: Daniel R. Smith
Replacement Bulb #: G4 14V 20W T3 Xenon

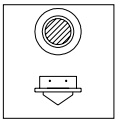


13-130

Dome Light (small cabin)
Light Manufacturer: Perko
Replacement Bulb #: Perko 337-013 DP

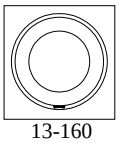
13-106

Recessed Light
Light Manufacturer: Daniel R. Smith
Replacement Bulb#: G4 14V 20W T3 XENON



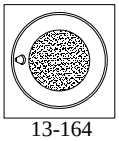
13-105

Recessed Light
Light Manufacturer: Daniel R. Smith
Replacement Bulb#: G4 14V 10W T3 Xenon



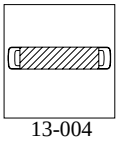
13-160

Night Vision Dome Light (360 only)
Light Manufacturer: Daniel R. Smith
Replacement Bulb #: 12V 10W Halogen Bulb



13-164

Night Vision Dome Light
Light Manufacturer: Guest
Replacement Bulb #: Guest P-13650
GE 912



13-004

Flourescent Rail Light
Light Manufacturer: Daniel R. Smith
Replacement Bulb #: 41K Flourescent Bulb

ACCESSORY WIRING COLOR – FUSE/BREAKER

180-283, 306 & 307 DC Wiring Chart

Accessory	Wire Size & Color	Amperage	Fuse/Breaker Location
Lights			
Aft Pole Light	14 ga. Gray/White	10.0 w/ bow light	Accessory Panel
Bow Light	14 ga. Gray	10.0	Accessory Panel
Cabin Lights	16 ga. Blue/Green	10.0	Fuse Block
Cockpit Lights	16 ga. Blue/Yellow	10.0	Accessory Panel
Console Lights (Interior)	16 ga. Blue/Green	5.0	Fuse Block
Livewell Light	16 ga. Blue/Red	w/ Livewell Pump	Accessory Panel
Mast Light	14 ga. Gray/Red	w/ Bow Light	Accessory Panel
Panel Lights	16 ga Dark Blue	w/ Nav Lights	Accessory Panel
Spreader Lights	14 ga Dark Blue/White	10.0	Hardtop or T-top Fuse Block
Pumps			
Bilge Pump (Aft excluding 226 & 228):	--	--	--
Rule 1500	16 ga. Brown	8.0	Accessory Panel
Auto Float Switch (Aft)	16 ga. Brown/White	7.5	Near Battery
		8.0	In Battery Select Box
Bilge Pump (Forward) (226 & 228 Aft also):	--	--	--
Rule 1100	16 ga. Brown/Black	6.0	Accessory Panel
Auto Float Switch (Forward)	16 ga. Brown/Red	5.0	Near Battery
		6.0	In Battery Select Box
Rule 1100 (Integrated Float) - 257 & 283	16 ga. Brown/Black & Brown/Red	6.0	Battery Select Box & Accessory Panel
Head - Head Pump (Marine Electric)	10 ga. Red/Gray or Red	25.0	Fuse Block
Head - Control Panel, Holding Tank, & Macerator (Marine)	10 ga. Orange/Red	20.0	Fuse Block
In-line Macerator Pump	10 ga. Orange/Gray	20.0	Accessory Panel
Livewell Pump	--	--	--
Sentry 1100 GPH	16 ga. Orange/Brown	6.0	Accessory Panel
Sentry 800 GPH	16 ga. Orange/Brown	5.0	Accessory Panel
Shower Sump Pump (Float Switch)	16 ga. Brown/Orange	3.0	Fuse Block
Washdown Pump	12 ga. Orange/Brown	15.0	Accessory Panel
Water Pressure Pump	12 ga. Orange/Blue	15.0	Accessory Panel
Miscellaneous			
12 Volt Accessory Outlets	10 ga. Red/Orange	15.0	Fuse Block
Accessory Negatives (Branch)	[1] Black	N/A	N/A
Accessory Negatives (Mains)	4, 6, or 10 ga. Black	N/A	N/A
Accessory Panel Power Lead	4, 6, or 10 ga. Red	40.0 / 50.0	Near Battery or in Battery Select Box
Anchor Windlass (232 & up)	6 ga. Red	35.0	At helm near switch (all but 306); in console rigging area (306)
Positive to Switches (306 only)	14 ga. Red	5.0	In-line @ Solenoid
Down (306 only)	14 ga. Green/Orange	N/A	N/A
Up (306 only)	14 ga. Blue/Orange	N/A	N/A
Constant 12V (Memory)	16 ga. Red/Pink	10.0	Near Battery or in Battery Select Box
Electronics Box Ram (273, 283, 306 Only)	16 ga. White	5.0	Accessory Panel
Fuel Grounds	16 ga. Green	N/A	N/A
Fuel Tank Sender (Auxiliary)	16 ga. Pink/White	N/A	N/A
Fuel Tank Sender (Main)	16 ga. Pink	N/A	N/A
Hard Top or T-top Negative (Main)	10 ga. Black/Blue	N/A	Negative Buss
Hard Top or T-top Power Lead (Main)	10 ga. Red/Blue	N/A	Fuse Block / Positive Block
Horn (180, 185, 208, 209, 222, 257, 273, 283,)	12 ga. Orange/White	5.0	Accessory Panel
Horn (225, 226, 228, 232, 258, 306, 307)	12 ga. Orange/White	10.0	Accessory Panel
Hydraulic Trim Tabs	14 ga. Orange	20.0	Fuse Block
Power Seats (275, 307)	--	--	--
Positive	12 or 16 ga. White/Orange	10.0	Fuse Block
Actuator Control - Extend	14 or 16 ga. White/Green	--	--
Actuator Control - Retract	14 or 16 ga. White/Black	--	--
Refrigerator	10 ga. Orange/Yellow	15.0	Fuse Block
Stereo	16 ga. Red	10.0	Fuse Block
Windshield Wiper (Actuator)	--	--	--
Port	16 ga. Orange/Green	Dual = 10.0	Accessory Panel
Starboard	16 ga. Orange/Black	Single = 5.0	Accessory Panel
Windshield Wiper (Position)	16 ga. Orange	w/ motor	Accessory Panel

[1] Wire gauge is the same as the gauge of the power wire to the corresponding component.

290, 300, 305, 330, & 336 DC Wiring Chart

Accessory	Wire Size & Color	Amperage	Fuse/Breaker Location
Lights			
Bow Lights	14 ga. Gray	10.0	Accessory Panel
Cabin Lights	16 ga. Blue/Green (14 ga. 330)	10.0 (330 / 20)	AC/DC Panel
Cockpit Lights	14 ga. Blue/Yellow	10.0	Accessory Panel
Livewell Light	16 ga. Blue/Red	w/ Livewell Pump	Accessory Panel
Mast Light	14 ga. Gray/Red	w/ Bow Light	Accessory Panel
Panel Lights	16 ga Dark Blue	w/ Nav Lights	Accessory Panel
Spreader Lights	14 ga Dark Blue/White	10.0	300 & 336 Fwd light HT Fuse Block / 305, 330 & 336 accessory switch panel
Pumps			
Aft Bilge Pump (330 / 336 Fwd):	--	--	--
Rule 1500	16 ga. Brown	8.0	Accessory Panel
Auto Float Switch (Aft)	16 ga. Brown/White	8.0	Battery Select Box
Fwd Bilge Pump:	--	--	--
Rule 1100	16 ga. Brown/Black	6.0	Accessory Panel
Auto Float Switch (Forward)	16 ga. Brown/Red	6.0	Battery Select Box
Head Pump (Discharge)	14 ga. Orange/Gray	10.0	AC/DC Panel
Head Pump (Vaccum)	14 ga. Orange/Red	10.0	AC/DC Panel
Livewell Pump: Sentry 1100 GPH	16 ga. Orange/Brown	6.0	Accessory Panel
Power Assist Pump (main)	8 ga. Red	40.0	Battery Compartment
Power Assist Pump (ignition)	16 ga. Purple	5.0	Yamaha ignition panel (in line)
Shower Sump Pump (Float Switch)	16 ga. Brown/Orange	2.5	AC/DC Panel
Washdown Pump	12 ga. Orange/Brown	15.0	Accessory Panel
Water Pressure Pump	12 ga. Orange/Blue	15.0	AC/DC Panel
Anchor Windlass			
Main Positive	6 ga. Red (300 & 305); 2 ga. Red (330 & 336	0 (300 & 305); 90 (330 & 3	Battery Select Box
Positive to Switches	14 ga. Red	5.0	Accessory Panel
Down	14 ga. Green/Orange	N/A	N/A
Up	14 ga. Blue/Orange	N/A	N/A
Miscellaneous			
12 Volt Accessory Outlets	10 ga. Red/Orange	15.0	Fuse Block
Accessory Negatives (Branch)	(Note 1) Black	N/A	N/A
Accessory Negatives (Mains)	2, 6, or 10 ga. Black	N/A	N/A
Accessory Power Lead	2, 6, 10 ga. or 2/0 Red	50.0	Battery Select Box
Blower (330 Head Only)	16 ga. Brown/Green	4.0	Fuse Block
Blower (Bilge)	10 ga. Brown/Yellow	4.0	Generator Panel
CO Detector	16 ga. Red/Black	1.0	Positive bus (in line) / 336 console fuse block
Constant 12V (Memory)	16 ga. Red/Pink	10.0	Battery Select Box
Electronics Box Ram (305, 330 & 336)	16 ga. White	5.0	Accessory Panel
Fuel Grounds	16 ga. Green	N/A	N/A
Fuel Tank Sender (Auxiliary)	16 ga. Pink/White	N/A	N/A
Fuel Tank Sender (Main)	16 ga. Pink	N/A	N/A
Hard Top Negative (Main)	10 ga. Black/Blue	N/A	Negative Bus
Hard Top Power Lead (Main)	10 ga. Red/Blue	40.0	Console fuse panel 305 only
Horn	12 ga. Orange/White	10.0	Accessory Panel
Hydraulic Trim Tabs	14 ga. Orange	20.0	Fuse Block
Refrigerator	10 ga. Orange/Yellow	15.0	AC/DC Panel
Seakey Float (300 only)	16 ga. White/Red	N/A	N/A
Stereo	16 ga. Red	10.0	AC/DC Panel
TV/DVD	10 ga. Red/Green	10.0	AC/DC Panel
Power Seats (307 only)	--	--	--
Positive	12 or 16 ga. White/Orange	10.0	Fuse Block
Actuator Control - Extend	14 or 16 ga. White/Green	--	--
Actuator Control - Retract	14 or 16 ga. White/Black	--	--
Windshield Wiper (Actuator)	--	--	--
300 Port / 300 Stbd	16 ga. Orange/Green / 16 ga. Orange/Black	10.0	Accessory Panel
305, 330, 336	16 ga. Orange/Black	5.0	Accessory Panel
Windshield Wiper (Park)	16 ga. Orange	w/ power to switch	Accessory Panel

Chapter 7: Winterization and Storage

GENERAL

Boats stored during the winter or for an extended period of time require some routine maintenance. The boat and its systems should be checked for maintenance and repairs prior to and during the storage process. Arrange repairs during the storage period to reduce downtime during your boating season.

Avoid costly damage and delay when launching your boat by having it stored and winterized properly. This information is presented as a general guide; the actual storage should be performed by a professional and qualified dealership. See page 61, in *Sportfish, Cruisers, Yachts Owner's Manual* for a checklist on winterizing and storage.

BOAT STORAGE

Grady-White boats are equipped with stern eyes and a bow eye. These eyes are for anchoring and trailering purposes, and should be inspected regularly to insure structural integrity.

⚠ WARNING

The boat should not be lifted for storage using the bow and stern eyes. Use slings for lifting.

Slings must be used for lifting your Grady-White to prevent damage to the boat. To avoid personal injury and property damage, it is advised to take extra precautions when lifting or moving the boat for storage.

While transporting a boat by a lift or fork lift, the structure should remain as close to ground level as possible. Slings should be in proper condition and tied together to prevent any movement (separating or slipping) which could cause damage to the boat. If fork lifts are used to move the boat, the forks should be padded, contoured to match the hull bottom, and in a secure location under the hull in alignment with the stringers. The forks should be long enough to prevent the boat from rocking forward and aft causing it to become unbalanced. Always verify the fork lift's capacity to ensure it is sufficient for the weight of the boat. Other conditions that should be considered before hauling, transporting, or storing your boat include overhead lines, ground conditions (frozen or soft), and storm conditions that may arise.

When storing your boat on the trailer, raise and block the trailer axle to prevent tire deterioration. This is an excellent time to lubricate and pack the wheel bearings per the manufacturer's instructions.

Make sure the keel, chines and transom are fully supported. Indoor storage is beneficial particularly if your climate produces freezing weather. The storage unit should not be airtight, but should be ventilated. Ventilation is extremely important both around and through the boat.

For outdoor storage, a canvas cover should be used to prevent “sweating”. One method is to build a frame over the boat to support the canvas. It should be a few inches wider than the boat so the canvas will clear the rails and allow passage of air. The cover should be fastened securely so that winds cannot remove it or cause it to chafe the boat. A poor covering job will eventually cost more than the price of a well-made cover.

⚠ WARNING

Boats covered with plastic shrink wrap during storage must leave the fuel fill and vent fitting outside of the enclosure to prevent the trapping of dangerous fumes or spillage from thermal expansion.

CLEANING AND LUBRICATING THE BOAT

Clean and wax your boat before storage. If you store your boat in the water, there may be a layer of growth on the bottom. As it dries, this debris will harden. Clean, scrub and scrape the bottom promptly when the boat is removed from the water. Remove all marine growth and other foreign matter from the hull. Clean the inside of hull openings, thru-hull fittings and scupper drains. Inspect the hull for damage. Remember to avoid harsh cleaners, citrus solutions and bleaches; these could have harmful effects on your boat’s gel-coat and metal components.

Check cleats and rails for corrosion and tightness. Clean stainless steel as directed under *“Hardware/Hardtop Frame/Stainless Steel Rails” on page 6–5*. Use a quality metal preservative like T-9™ on metal surfaces to prevent salt-water damage. Check for loose silicone, hinges and unseated gaskets. Replace or tighten where necessary. Heavy seas pounding and twisting the hull can cause leaks in your windows, doors and hatches. Check hinges for corrosion. Lubricate hinges as necessary.

The T-9™ metal protection product was developed by Boeing™ Aviation for long-term protection of aircraft. It works by coating and penetrating fasteners and fixtures, displacing moisture and drying to a clear wax film that lubricates and protects metals for months. T-9 can be used to protect deck hardware, engines, electronics, and fishing tackle.

DRAINING & WATER SYSTEM

If the boat is stored out of water, remove the garboard drain plug to keep the bilge dry. Store your boat with the bow elevated for drainage.

Drain all water tanks, hoses, filters and pumps to prevent freeze damage. The fresh water system may be drained by running any faucet until the tank is empty. When empty, turn the water pump off to prevent damage. Remove the filter on the freshwater pump inlet, remove any water and reinstall. Residual water will not damage the tank. The water heater must be drained individually after emptying the water tank. Drain the water heater by opening the drain faucet on the water heater. The water from the water heater will drain into the bilge. If desired, the fresh water system may have a non-toxic antifreeze for potable water systems added. To drain other systems, close seacocks and run the pumps until the lines are dry. Open the seacocks after lines are dry. Draining will help prevent water stagnation in warmer climates.

HEAD SYSTEM

Empty toilet and holding tank making sure all water is cleared. Reference Owner's Packet for manufacturer's information on winterization. Water should be removed from deck pump-out hoses.

BATTERIES

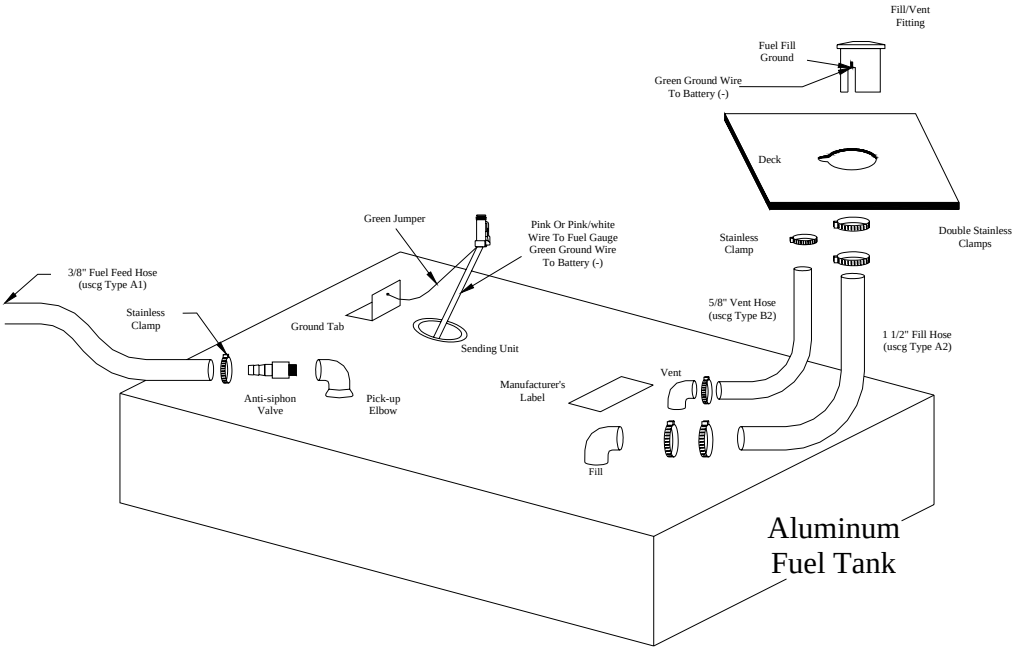
Fully charge the battery before storing. A weak battery loses its charge more rapidly than a strong battery. Ideally, you should disconnect the battery and cover the terminals with grease to prevent corrosion.

ENGINES

See your engine Operator's Manual regarding the winterizing procedures. Follow instructions carefully, and your engine will withstand severe weather conditions. Change all filters. Check hoses and clamps. If you have developed any vibrations during the season, look for loose engine bolts, bent shafts or bent propellers.

FUEL SYSTEM

The fuel systems should be winterized by following the fuel system maintenance and fuel tank compartment instructions in the maintenance and service section. Tanks should be kept filled when the boat is not in use to reduce the accumulation of moisture and condensation. Add stabilizer to fuel that won't be used in 60-90 days. .



STORAGE CHECKLIST

In addition to winterization guidelines the following checklist can be used as a guide for storing your boat. Additional details should be added as needed for your personal application.

- Remove all loose items and personal effects.

- Remove any detachable and valuable equipment such as electronics. Store all electronics inside. Your compass should be covered for the winter. Ultraviolet rays from the sun will cloud the compass and make it difficult to read.
- Winterize all equipment as directed in the manufacturer's manuals.
- Store cushions indoors to prevent mildew.
- Clean the exterior and interior of the boat. Remove all grease, oil, salt spray, etc.
- Remove garbage. Clean storage areas, fish boxes, and livewells. Prop fishbox lids open.
- Lubricate hinges, valves, the backs of electrical panels, and other surfaces that will rust.
- Check underwater items. Hardware should be in good condition and tight.
- Inspect electrical systems and have any repairs performed.

GETTING BOAT OUT AFTER STORAGE

Before placing your boat in the water for the boating season, have the hull bottom sanded and reapply anti-fouling bottom paint if necessary. Leave as much equipment and personal effects as possible off the boat until after launch and final check.

PRIOR TO LAUNCHING

Start your own personalized list of items to check and perform prior to placing your boat in the water. The following list will give you some ideas and suggestions:

- Check all gear and replace if necessary.
- Check thru hull fittings for cleanliness, damage, and tightness.
- Check prop installation and tightness.
- Clean battery terminal posts with a wire brush or bronze wool. Install batteries, attach cables, and tighten. Apply grease to post to exclude air and acid.
- Check all wire connections for contact corrosion and tightness.
- Check hull valves for easy operation and for condition of hose.
- Check operation of bilge pumps in manual and automatic modes.
- Check shower sump pump.
- Check operation of all AC (if applicable) and DC circuits.
- Check the hoses on the fresh water system, and close all valves, fill fresh water system and check for leaks.
- Perform maintenance on engines according to the manufacturer's manuals prior to returning them to service.
- Check all engine and steering control cables and linkage for operation. Lubricate cables and linkage as necessary.
- Check safety equipment including flares, fire extinguisher and first aid kits. Replace items as necessary.

AFTER LAUNCHING

- With the boat in the water, check all sources of possible leaks stem to stern.

- Thoroughly check the fuel system including lines, fittings, connections, valves, and filters for leaks.
- Connect to shore power. Check out all electrical equipment, lights, hot water heater, air conditioning system, etc.
- Check operation of toilet (reference manufacturer's manual).
- Test run engines and generator as directed in manufacturer's manual.

Chapter 8: 307 Tournament

Specifications

Beam-amidship	10’ 7”
Bridge Clearance	6’ 11”
Centerline Length	30’ 5”
Keel To Top Of Windshield Bar	8’ 9”
Fresh Water Capacity	32 Gallons
Fuel Capacity - Main	206 Gallons
Hull Draft	22”
Engine Shaft Length	Dual - 25”
Transom Width	9’ 6”
Dry Weight	7850 Lbs
Steering Type	Hydraulic Tilt
Steering Hose Length	Helm to Tee – 18’
Tee to Port – 6’	
Tee to Stbd – 4’	
Maximum Outboard HP	700 HP

Optional Features

ACCESSORIES

- Air Conditioning - 3500 BTU
- Bow Thruster
- Convenience package - battery charger & dockside power w/galvanic isolator
- Hardtop w/radio box, storage net & spreader lights
- Hardtop top-mounted rod holders
- Head – marine head w/ electric flush (10-gallon holding tank)
- International AC electrical conversion - 220V 50Hz
- Livewell – 32-gallon insulated raw water livewell w/light, full column distribution inlet & overboard drain (1100 GPH pump)
- Outrigger kit- 15-ft. radial hardtop mounted (w/hardtop option only)
- Sirius satellite radio system
- Ski pylon
- Steering - power assist (standard w/TF350 package)
- Sun platform insert with cushion
- Wet bar - deluxe wet bar w/grill, inverter & refrigerator
- Windshield Wiper (port)

CANVAS

- Aft curtain
- Bow cover
- Hardtop drop curtain
- Hardtop front & side curtains
- Hardtop aft curtain (canvas available in ivory or navy)

Operation Of Standard Features

SWITCH PANEL

At the helm you will find an accessory switch panel. Not all boats are equipped with the same accessories. Consult your dealer for specific information or questions on the accessories included on your boat.

- **Aft and Forward Bilge Pump**
  These two-way switches serve as manual switches for each bilge pump. These switches operate independently of each other. Two circuit breakers located above each switch provide over-current protection at the panel for each bilge pump circuit.
- **Cockpit Lights**
  The cockpit lights provide illumination in the cockpit area. A circuit breaker located above this switch provides over-current protection for this circuit.
- **Horn**
  The horn meets the requirements of the USCG for sounding devices. A circuit breaker located above this switch provides over-current protection for this circuit.
- **Navigational/Anchor Lights**
  This three-position switch (NAV-OFF-ANC) changes the lighting configurations to running or anchor lights. A circuit breaker located above this switch provides over-current protection for this circuit.
- **Washdown**
  This switch activates the washdown system. A circuit breaker located above this switch provides over-current protection for this circuit.
- **Water Pressure**
  This switch activates the pressurized fresh water system. A circuit breaker located above this switch provides over-current protection for this circuit.
- **Windshield Wiper (starboard standard/port optional)**
  This switch powers the windshield wiper. A circuit breaker located above this switch provides over-current protection for this circuit.
- **Accessory**
  Switches and breakers labeled “ACC” are blank. They may be used for non-factory installed accessories. Circuit breakers located above these switches provide over-current protection for these circuits. See *“Accessory Wiring Color – Fuse/Breaker” on page 6–10* for recommended breaker amperages. Switch labels are available from your dealer for non-factory installed options.

NOTICE
Use anti-corrosion spray on the back of panels and on exposed wires to prevent the rust of corrosion that could lead to an electrical system failure.

OTHER SWITCHES

- **Trim/Tilt**

  The trim/tilt switch is located on the throttle control. Trim changes the angle of thrust of the engine (reference *“Trim” on page 4–1*). Tilt raises the drive unit for trailering.

- **Trim Tab**

  These switches control the hydraulic trim tabs used for adjusting the attitude of the boat. See *“Trim Tabs” on page 8–9* for more details.

AUXILIARY FUSE PANEL

There are two auxiliary fuse panels located in the starboard console storage area. The larger of the two provides a source of power for factory installed accessories such as the lights and horn. The smaller fuse panel is provided for electronics and other non-factory installed accessories. The fuse blocks receive power from the positive bus bar. Your model utilizes the automotive type fuse.

MAIN CIRCUIT BREAKER

There is a 50 amp circuit breaker located in the battery select switch box near the transom door. This is the main breaker protecting the wiring supplying power to the positive bus bar at the helm. If this breaker is tripped, the yellow trip lever will be horizontal. Sliding the trip lever back to a vertical position will reset.

ACCESSORY OUTLET - 12 VOLT

The two 12-volt outlets on your 307 provide easily accessible power supplies for accessories such as cellular phones and spotlights. These outlets are located in the port and starboard deckwing inserts.

NOTICE
These outlets cannot be used with a cigarette lighter.

COMPASS

The compass is located at the helm station in direct view of the operator when navigating the boat. Follow the compass instructions provided in the “Owners Packet” to make compensation adjustments.

BILGE PUMPS WITH FLOAT SWITCHES

Your boat is equipped with automatic float switches on the bilge pumps. This will enable the bilge pump to come on automatically if a significant amount of water accumulates in the bilge. The switches are wired directly to the batteries via breakers in the battery select switch box and should be inspected frequently to ensure proper operation. The float switches function independently of the battery select switches and can activate the bilge pumps with the battery select switches in the “off” position. The pumps are also equipped with switches at the helm. When the helm switches are in the “manual” position, the pumps will run continuously. The pump should not be left in the “manual” mode unless someone is monitoring the system and can turn the pump off when the bilge is dry.

⚠ CAUTION
To prevent damage to the bilge pump, do not run it dry for a prolonged period of time.

BILGE PUMP LOCATIONS

The aft bilge pump is located in the aft rigging compartment behind the battery subfloor. The forward bilge pump is located under the rigging lid in the bow.

RIGGING COMPARTMENT

The rigging compartment is located aft of the fuel tank compartment. This enclosure is used for rigging ignition protected accessories and batteries, and provides access to the rigging components for the engines.

BATTERY SELECT SWITCH

The 307 Tournament is equipped with four batteries and two select switches. The batteries are wired into two banks, each bank consisting of two batteries paralled together. An outboard engine should be connected to each battery select switch. Either engine may be started with either battery bank by selecting position “1” or position “2” on the select switches. In normal use, select position “1” on the starboard switch and position “2” on the port switch so that both battery banks will be charged simultaneously by the engine alternators when the engines are running. The “1 + 2” position should only be selected in emergency situations when neither battery bank alone will start the engines. Should this event occur, the switches should be returned to the normal settings after starting the engines. The DC accessories on the boat will always be controlled by the starboard switch. See *“Battery Wiring with Select Switches (Dual)” on page 8–20* or for a diagram.

⚠ CAUTION

***Never* turn the battery select switch to the “OFF” position with the engine running as this could damage the charging system.**

COCKPIT SHOWER

To operate the cockpit shower, the water pressure switch located on the accessory switch panel must be in the “on” position. Open the cover and pull the shower wand out from the recessed deck fitting. Depress the button on the back of the wand to spray water. To reinstall the shower wand into the recessed fitting, gently feed the hose down through the deck and close the cover on the deck fitting. The shower receives water from a 32 gallon fresh water tank. The water pressure pump is located in the aft rigging area. Reference *“Freshwater System” on page 8–21* for a layout diagram.

SEACOCKS

Ball valve seacocks are installed on the thru hulls for the livewell, washdown, marinehead inlet and holding tank discharge. It is necessary for the seacocks to be in the open position for operation. The open position is identified by the orientation of the handle. If the handle is in line or parallel to the body of the valve, the seacock is in the open position. If the handle is perpendicular to the body of the valve, the seacock is in the closed position. For seacocks with remote arms installed, the open position can be obtained by pulling up on the remote arm attached to the seacock handles. Pushing down on the remote arm closes the seacock.

⚠ CAUTION

All seacocks should be in the closed position if not in use or if the boat is unattended to prevent the taking on of water if a plumbing component fails.

WASHDOWN OPERATION

To operate the washdown, open the seacock with the washdown I.D. tag located in the aft bilge. Depress the washdown switch on the accessory switch panel. This system will now be pressurized at the washdown outlet. A hose with a spray nozzle attached may be used intermittently without turning the switch off in the same fashion as a home garden hose with a nozzle. The washdown pump has an internal pressurization switch that will maintain water pressure as needed until the switch is turned off at the switch panel. The pump is mounted in the aft rigging compartment beneath the aft rigging lid.

See *"Livewell/Washdown Layout" on page 8–23* for a system diagram.

WET BAR WITH SLIDING SEAT

The wet bar on your 307 Tournament includes a sliding power seat. The switch for this seat is located in the starboard deckwing insert. The wet bar also features a sink, freshwater pull out shower, storage tray, storage drawer, and trash compartment.

COCKPIT TABLE

The cockpit table can be used in the bow and the aft cockpit. It is intended for lightweight objects only such as drinks and food items. Storage for this table and associated hardware is provided in the starboard console storage compartment.

⚠ CAUTION
Max load = 20 pounds. Table collapse resulting in injury may occur if maxload is exceeded.

ANCHOR WINDLASS

The anchor windlass includes a stainless steel bow roller. Please refer to the anchor windlass owner's manual for proper operation of the windlass.

SLIDING LOUNGE SEAT

The lounge seat includes an aft facing sliding seat bottom. This allows for the seat to be adjusted to supply more seating area for passengers when extended or maximize cockpit space when retracted. The switch for this seat is located in the port deckwing insert.

⚠ CAUTION
To prevent damage to the deck floor, do not activate the sliding seat bottom while a passenger is sitting on the seat.

STEREO

The stereo is a marine Sirius ready AM/FM receiver with CD player. It is located in the port deck wing with one speaker directly below it, another in the starboard deck wing, and two in the bow. If the boat is equipped with a hardtop, the speakers from the port and starboard deck wings will be located in the hardtop. The unit can be remotely operated with two touch pads mounted at the helm station and at the shelf under the gunwale on the port side of the cockpit. An auxiliary audio input panel is also part of the stereo system. This panel may be used to listen to any external audio device (such as an MP3 player) using either standard RCA cables or an 1/8” cable jack. Refer to the stereo’s operation and maintenance manual in your owner’s packet for specific instructions on using this unit. See *“Stereo System Layout” on page 8–26* for a drawing showing the stereo system

HEAD OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Marine Head (W/ Hand Pump) Operation

1. Open the marine head inlet seacock by pulling up on the remote arm. This seacock is in the forward bilge and is labeled “Head Inlet”. It can be accessed in the head compartment and is located in the storage area next to the sole floor.
2. Position the wet/dry bowl selector in the wet bowl setting. Fill the toilet with water by pumping the handle several times.
3. **Flush** the toilet by pumping the handle several more times in the wet bowl position.
4. Move the bowl selector to the dry bowl position and pump the handle until almost all of the water is removed. Leave the toilet in the dry bowl position when not in use.

Electric Marine Head Operation (optional)

1. Open the marine head inlet seacock by pulling up on the remote arm. This seacock is in the forward bilge and is labeled “Head Inlet”. It can be accessed in the head compartment and is located in the storage area next to the sole floor.
2. **Flush** the toilet by turning the flush control knob clockwise on the pump beside the bowl. Turn the flush control knob counter clockwise to remove most of the water from the bowl.

Emptying Marine Head Holding Tank By Overboard Discharge

1. Open the marine head discharge seacock by pulling up on the remote arm. This seacock is in the forward bilge and is labeled “Head Disc”. It can be accessed in the head compartment and is located in the storage area next to the sole floor.
2. Press the show level button on the tank level monitor.
3. Press the pump out button until the pump energizes. When the light on the monitor indicates the tank is empty, the pump will shutoff.
4. Close the discharge seacock.

NOTICE
Overboard discharge seacock must be secured in the closed position in accordance with the laws in your boating area.

Emptying Marine Head Holding Tank Through Deck Pump-out

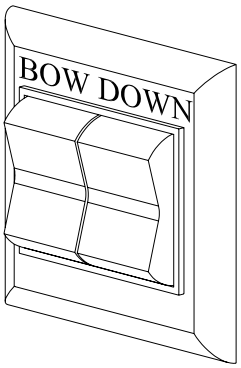
1. Remove the cap from the deck pump-out fitting located on the port gunwale forward of the windshield.
2. Connect a vacuum hose from a pump-out station to the deck fitting and run until the tank is empty. Replace the cap on the deck pump-out fitting.

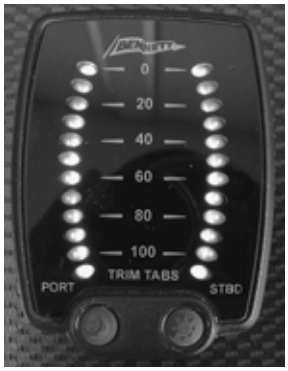
See *“Marine Head” on page 8–25* for a layout diagram.

TRIM TABS

Trim tabs are electrically and hydraulically operated. The trim tab system consists of trim tab planes attached to the hull, a hydraulic pump, a two-rocker switch panel, a trim tab position indicator panel, and an auto-retract device. The rocker switch controls the pump which lowers and raises the trim tabs. The indicator panel keeps you constantly aware of the trim tab's position. The auto-retract device causes the pump to raise the tabs every time the ignition switch is turned off.

Trim tabs are used to regulate the attitude of the boat while moving. By operating the two-rocker switch panel, the boat may be trimmed fore and aft for a smoother ride. Trim tabs can improve the ride of your boat by adjusting where the water is hitting the keel line. In a slight chop, the waves may be hitting the keel of your boat around the helm area causing an uncomfortable ride. By adjusting the trim tabs and lowering the bow, the waves will hit the keel at a more forward point and soften the ride. Experimenting with trim tabs in various sea conditions will help you determine the best positions for your boat under different load conditions.





Trim tabs are also useful in correcting a port or starboard running list. If the boat is listing to the port side, press the starboard trim tab switch toward "bow down". Press the port trim tab switch toward "bow down" to correct a starboard list. This will tend to lower the bow by pulling the higher side to a level position.

The switches are marked "bow down" only. Trim tabs in the extreme up positions will have no effect on the boat's ride. Trim tabs in the extreme "bow down" position will cause the boat to come on plane with minimum bow rise. Unless you are operating at low speeds or with considerable cockpit weight you will likely want to raise the tabs slightly when underway to avoid "plowing" water. With the tabs in the "bow down" position, you will be able to maintain a plane at the least possible RPMs.

NOTICE
Most drive units are equipped with an adjustable rudder trim tab. This trim tab should be adjusted to balance the steering at the speed which you travel most frequently. Variations in speed, boat load, or changes in the drive unit trim will cause the steering to pull in one direction. If the boat pulls to the left, adjust the trim tab to the left and vice versa.

Trim Tab Pump Location

The trim tab pump is located in the starboard console rigging area. The hydraulic fluid levels should be checked on an annual basis or anytime there is evidence of a leak.

Operation Of Optional Features

LIVEWELL - RAW WATER

To operate the livewell, open the seacock with the livewell I.D. tag located in the port aft bilge. The livewell pump is threaded directly into this seacock. The livewell switch at the helm should be in the "on" position. Place the livewell standpipe in the drain located at the bottom of the livewell. Screw it down until the black flange makes contact with the flange on the drain fitting. Water will enter through a plenum along the side of the livewell and be distributed through a series of holes arranged vertically along the plenum. The water will rise to a depth even with the strainer on the standpipe and drain overboard. To evacuate debris and bait waste from the bottom of the box while the livewell is in operation, unscrew the standpipe approximately three turns to expose two 3/8" holes located in the threads of the standpipe base. This will allow a small amount of water to escape through these holes and remove any waste that has settled in the bottom of the livewell. See *"Livewell/Washdown Layout" on page 8–23* for a layout diagram.

NOTICE
If the livewell seacock is left open and the pump is not on, the boat's forward motion through the water will gradually fill the box. To prevent this inadvertent filling, close the seacock when the livewell is not in use.
Under certain conditions, placing the outboard engine(s) in reverse will ventilate the water under the boat and create an air lock in the livewell pump. To prevent this situation from occurring, it is recommended the livewell be turned off prior to any high RPM or continuous reverse operation. If the livewell pump becomes air-locked, correct this situation by turning the pump off for 20 seconds.

SIRIUS SATELLITE RADIO

The Sirius satellite radio includes the Sirius satellite tuner and antenna which provides access to many channels of digital entertainment. The antenna is installed in the forward bow area away from any structure that may cause signal interference. The tuner is installed inside the head sink cabinet. The tuner is controlled by the Sirius ready stereo installed on your boat.

You may activate your subscription to Sirius online at siriusradio.com or by calling toll-free 1-888-539-SIRIUS. If you choose to call, a Sirius operator will walk you through the initial setup process. You will need the ESN number for your tuner, a major credit card, your boat in a location where the antenna is not blocked from receiving a signal, and the Sirius tuner set on channel 184. You will find the ESN number attached to the warranty card for the tuner included in the owner's packet. You may also obtain this number using your Sirius ready stereo by following a few simple steps:

1. Press the TU/SR button repeatedly until "SIRIUS" appears.
2. Hold the MENU button until "MENU" appears.
3. Use the AM/FM buttons to scroll through the option until "ESN XXXXXXXXXXXX" appears.
4. Write the number down and press MENU to exit.

For more information, refer to the tuner's owner's manual and quick start guide included in your owner's packet.

SKI PYLON

The ski pylon is designed to be removable when not in use. Be careful to properly tighten all hardware when assembling the pylon for use.

HARD TOP

If your boat is equipped with a hard top, do not use the top for storing heavy or large items such as a raft. The frame for the top is designed for continuos use with antennas, radar, and outriggers. The additional weight caused by larger items such as a raft may cause damage to the frame structure.

OUTRIGGERS

The optional outriggers spread the fishing lines being trolled from your boat and decrease the chance of entanglement.

- **Advantages**

  Advantages of outriggers include offering bait throughout a larger area behind the boat, placing bait out of the wake zone, automatic drop back following strikes (which allows for fish to completely accept bait), and a reduction in unnecessary twisting action characteristic of artificial bait.

- **Instructions**

  For installation and use, reference the sheet included in your Owner's Packet.

- **Care And Maintenance**

  1. Outriggers should be washed with fresh water, mild soap, and a soft cloth. Never use abrasive cleaners on outriggers.
  2. A periodic waxing is suggested if your outriggers are exposed to salt water. The wax will provide a protective coating and seal the pores of the metal. A non-abrasive high quality marine or automotive wax is recommended. Before storage, clean and wax the outriggers.
  3. During assembly, grease all threads, bolts, and tubes where one section is inserted into another. Disassemble and regrease all applicable surfaces on an annual basis.

DOCKSIDE POWER

The dockside power feature allows the use of AC equipment on board the boat. This equipment includes any permanently installed appliances such as a battery charger, inverter charger, grill or air conditioner. The dockside power is utilized by connecting a heavy-duty cable, supplied with the boat, to an appropriate external power source. This cable provides power to the boat's AC inlet that is wired to the AC panel. The AC panel allows for distribution to the battery charger, grill and air conditioner. See the *"AC Inverter Schematic" on page 8–28* for component locations.

⚠ CAUTION

Always disconnect the dockside power cable if leaving the boat unattended for an extended period of time.

Connecting The Dockside Power

1. Verify that the external power source is a 3 wire grounded system with amperage and voltage ratings compatible with the boat's AC system ratings.
2. Be sure there is sufficient cable length to allow for normal movement between the boat and the dock.
3. Turn all AC panel switches to the "off" position. Turn the circuit breaker under the starboard gunwale to off. Turn the circuit breaker at the dock outlet to off.
4. Connect the dockside power cable at the boat inlet first.
5. Connect the dockside power cable at the dock outlet and turn the dock outlet circuit breaker to "on".
6. Turn the circuit breaker under the starboard gunwale to the "on" position.
7. Turn the appropriate distribution switch to the "on" position.

⚠ WARNING

If the reverse polarity indicator on the AC panel is activated, immediately disconnect the dockside power cable, and have a qualified electrician correct the fault.

Disconnecting The Dockside Power

1. Switch all circuit breakers at the boat's AC panel off.
2. Switch the circuit breaker under the starboard gunwale off.
3. Switch the circuit breaker off at the dock outlet.
4. Disconnect the dockside power cable at the dock outlet first.
5. Disconnect the dockside power cable at the boat inlet.

NOTICE
Keep inlet cover closed tightly when not in use.

OPERATION OF 307 AC ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Operation w/Shorepower Available

1. Connect shore power. Green LED for shorepower available should be illuminated. (Reference shore connection procedure)
2. Turn on the AC main breaker.
3. On the remote inverter panel, press the switch down to the "on" position. The "shorepower/charger" LED will illuminate. The unit is now in "pass through" mode and the inverter batteries are automatically being charged by the inverter/charger and shorepower is available for the other accessories.
4. Turn on the battery charger breaker to charge the engine batteries.
5. Turn on the grill breaker.
6. Press the "on" switch on the grill and set to desired temperature.*
7. If equipped w/optional air conditioner:*
   a) Turn on the air conditioner breaker.
   b) Turn on the air conditioner by rotating the top knob (on the air conditioner control panel located in the head compartment) clockwise to "on".
   c) Adjust the temperature control by rotating the bottom knob (on the air conditioner control panel located in the head compartment) clockwise for cooler and counterclockwise for warmer.
8. Turn off all systems in reverse.

Operation from Inverter Battery Power

1. Turn on battery switch located on the starboard side of the aft rigging compartment.
2. On the remote inverter panel, press the switch down to the "on" position. The "inverter" LED will illuminate. The unit is now in "inverter" mode and power is being delivered to the grill and/or air conditioner by the inverter batteries. (AC main remains off during battery operation).
3. Operate the battery charger, grill and air conditioner as indicated in steps 4 through 7.
4. There is an inverter battery status monitor located ion the AC main electrical distribution panel. To operate press and hold the test button located on the monitor. A green LED will appear representing 100%, 50% or depleted. If the unit is in shorepower/pass through mode when the test button is pressed a red LED will appear indicating "charging".

Inverter Battery Care

1. The inverter battery or batteries are 8D gel cells. There is no inspection related maintenance required for a gel battery; however, it is important that they be recharged frequently to

optimize battery life. A battery that is maintained by charging after each used will achieve a longer life than one that is kept in a discharged state. Never store the battery for an extended period completely discharged.

2. After several years of use it will be necessary to replace your inverter batteries. It is recommended to use the same type and size batteries as originally installed to ensure proper system performance.

***See Grill Owner's Manual in owner's packet for more detailed informational using this accessory.**

AIR CONDITIONER

The air conditioning system operates on AC current only; therefore, the inverter or dockside power must be in use. Before powering up the air conditioning system, the air conditioning seacock located in the aft bilge compartment must be opened to supply the unit with raw water. The air conditioner switch on the 110V AC panel will activate the two knob air conditioning control panel located in the head compartment. The top knob on the control panel is used to turn the air conditioner on while the bottom knob is used for thermostat control. The supply vent is located on the forward wall of the head sink cabinet and the return vent is located on a faux wall located inboard of the head inlet and discharge seacocks. The air conditioning unit is located behind the same faux wall. The condensation drain for the unit drains to the shower sump located in the forward bilge compartment. See *"Air Conditioner Layout" on page 8–30* for a layout of the air conditioning system.

NOTICE

If your boat is removed from the water, leaving the seacock open will drain the water in the air conditioning system. This may cause an airlock in the air conditioner water pump in subsequent operation. To prevent this drainage, close the air conditioner seacock. If the boat is being winterized, leave the seacock open so the water can drain. Then, remove any remaining water by blowing pressurized air through the system. See the Operation and Maintenance Manual included in your Owner's Packet for additional winterizing information.

⚠ CAUTION

To avoid restriction due to debris in the raw water intake strainer, turn off the air conditioner and close the intake seacock while docking or operating in shallow water.

***See Air Conditioner Owner's Manual in owner's packet for more detailed informational using this accessory.**

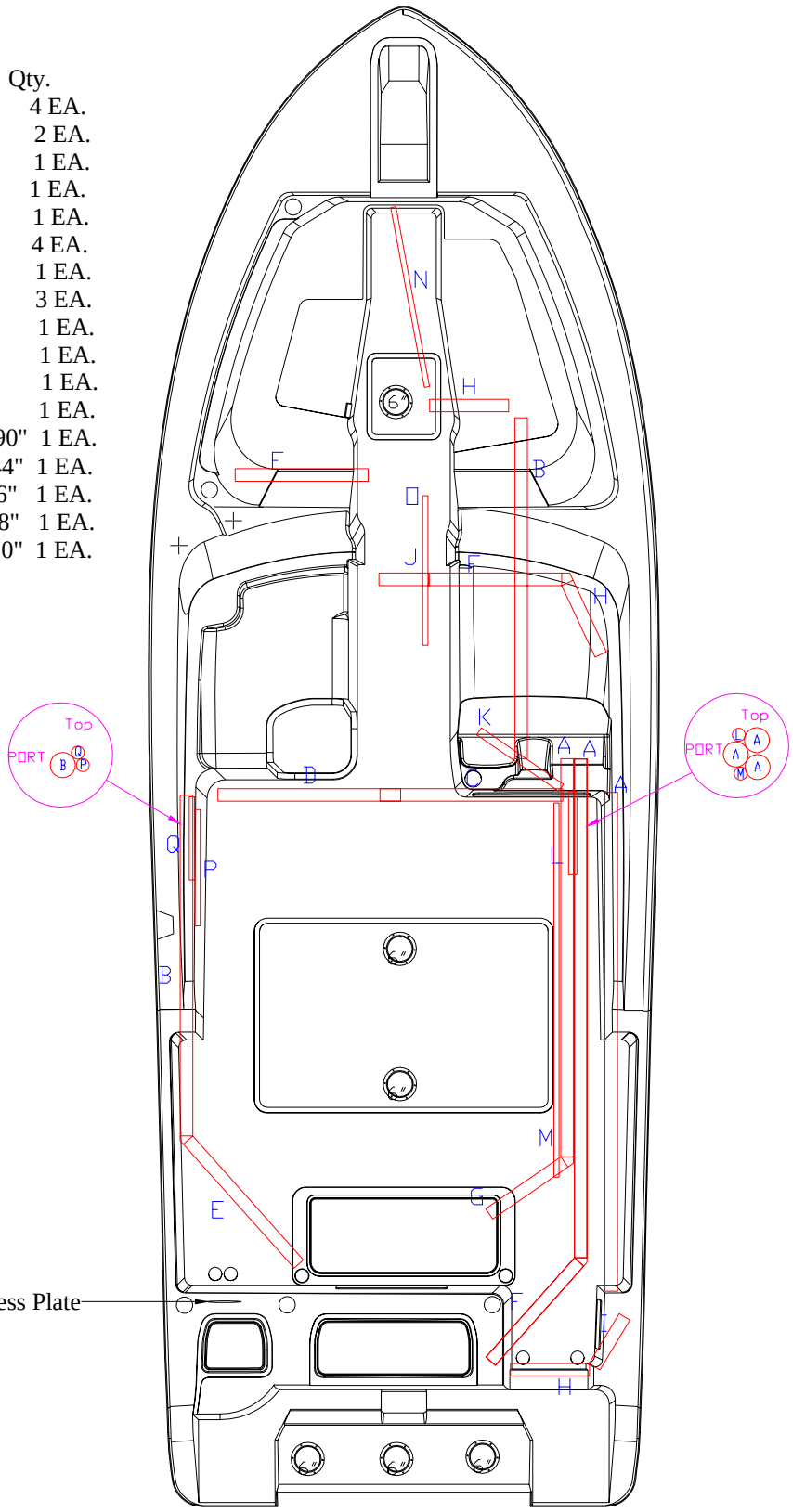
BOW THRUSTER

The bow thruster aids in maneuvering your boat. The outboard engines can control the direction of the stern while the bow thruster moves the bow. Use the joystick control located at the helm to control the thruster. The emergency shut-off switch provides a simple method to quickly disconnect power from the thruster motor. Depress this button to disengage the thruster in the event of an emergency. Reference *“Bow Thruster Layout” on page 8–31* for a layout diagram.

⚠ CAUTION
To avoid damaging the sheer pin in the bow thruster lower unit, do not engage the thruster when the propeller is not submerged. Also, do not suddenly change direction of thrust without allowing the propeller time to stop.

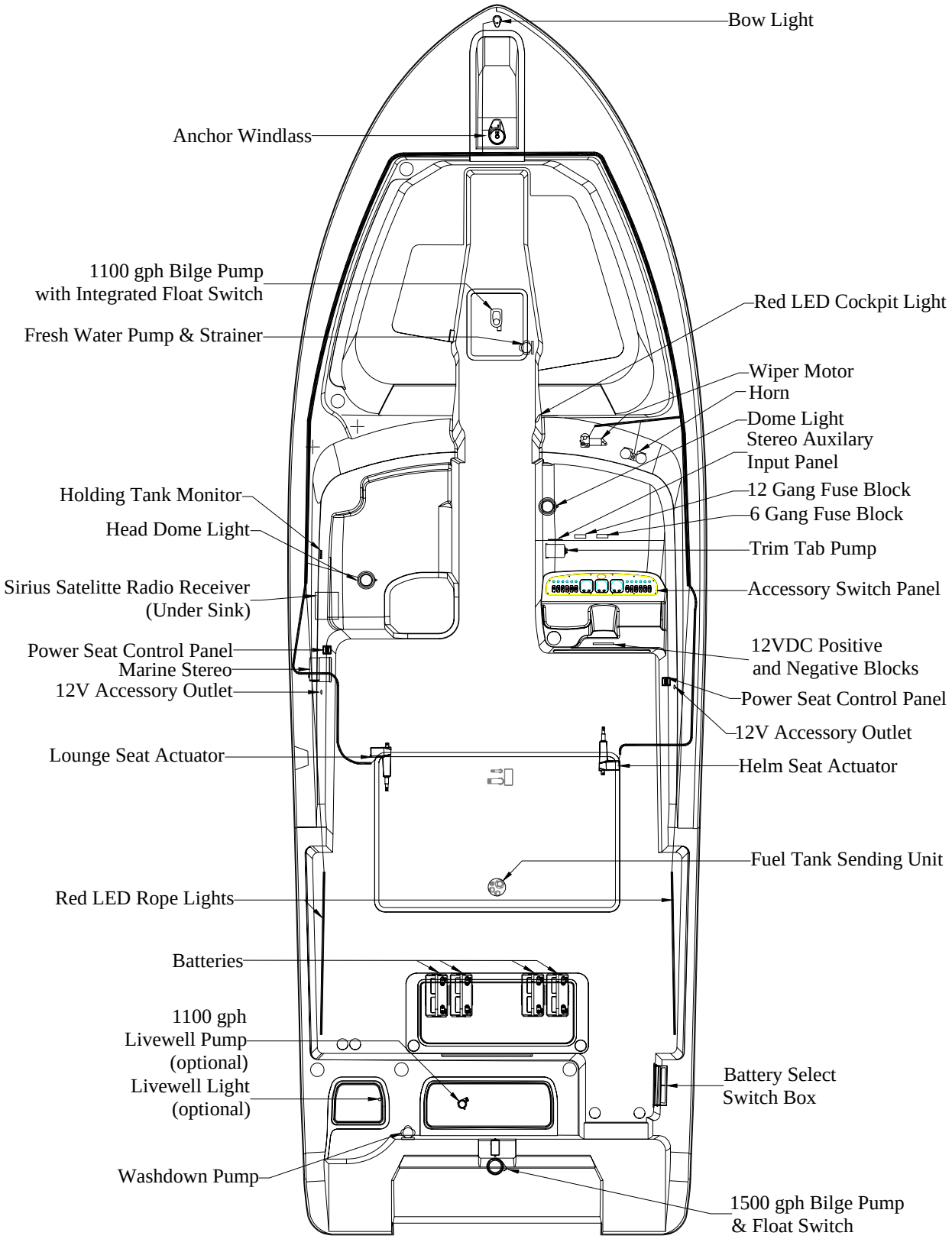
Access Plate And Rigging Tube Location

#	Description	Qty.
A	3" X 120"	4 EA.
B	3" X 82"	2 EA.
C	3" X 44"	1 EA.
D	3" X 44"	1 EA.
E	3" X 40"	1 EA.
F	3" X 32"	4 EA.
G	3" X 22"	1 EA.
H	3" X 19"	3 EA.
I	3" X 14"	1 EA.
J	3" X 12"	1 EA.
K	2" X 24"	1 EA.
L	2" X 20"	1 EA.
M	1 1/4" X 90"	1 EA.
N	1 1/4" X 44"	1 EA.
O	1 1/4" X 36"	1 EA.
P	1 1/4" X 28"	1 EA.
Q	1 1/1" X 20"	1 EA.

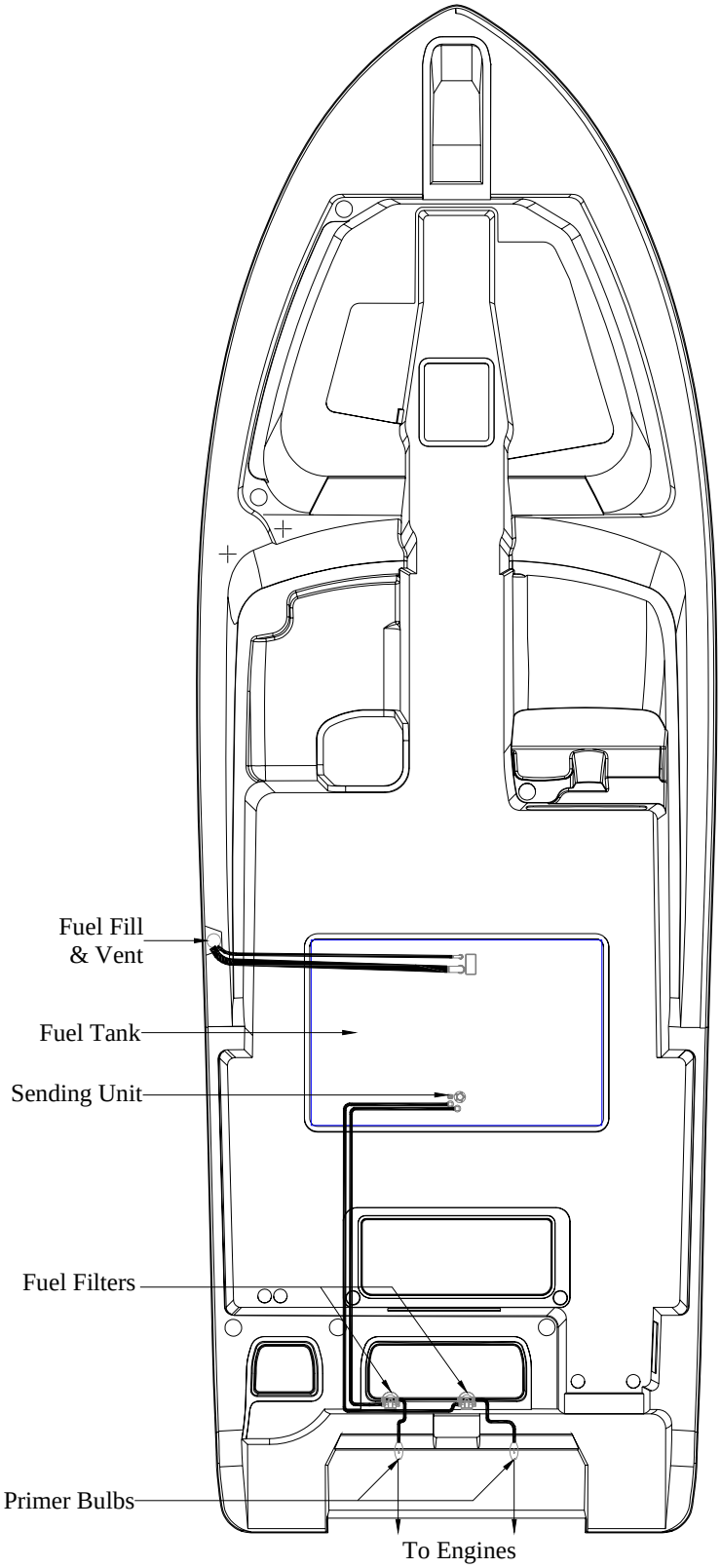


6" Access Plate

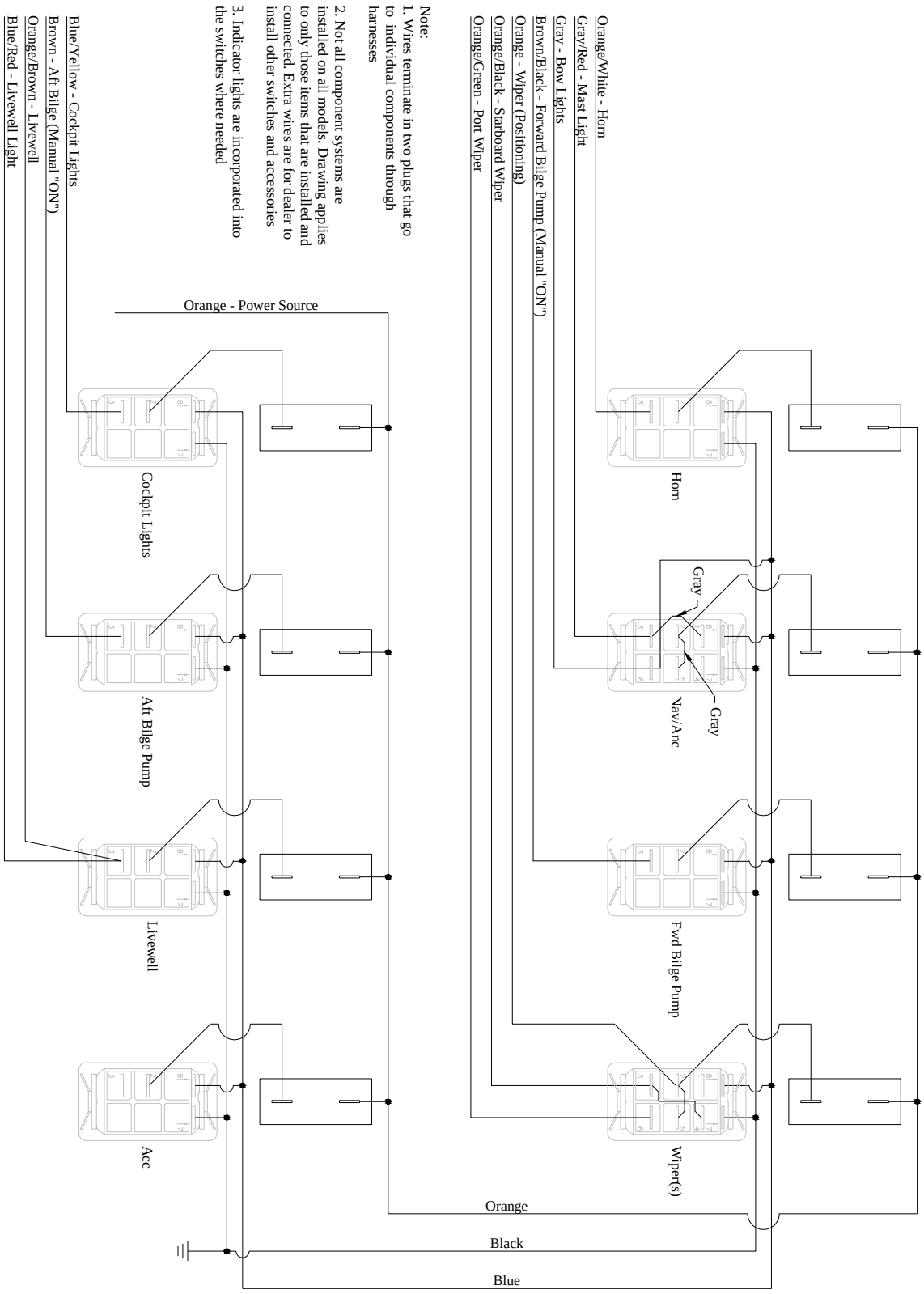
Accessory Wiring



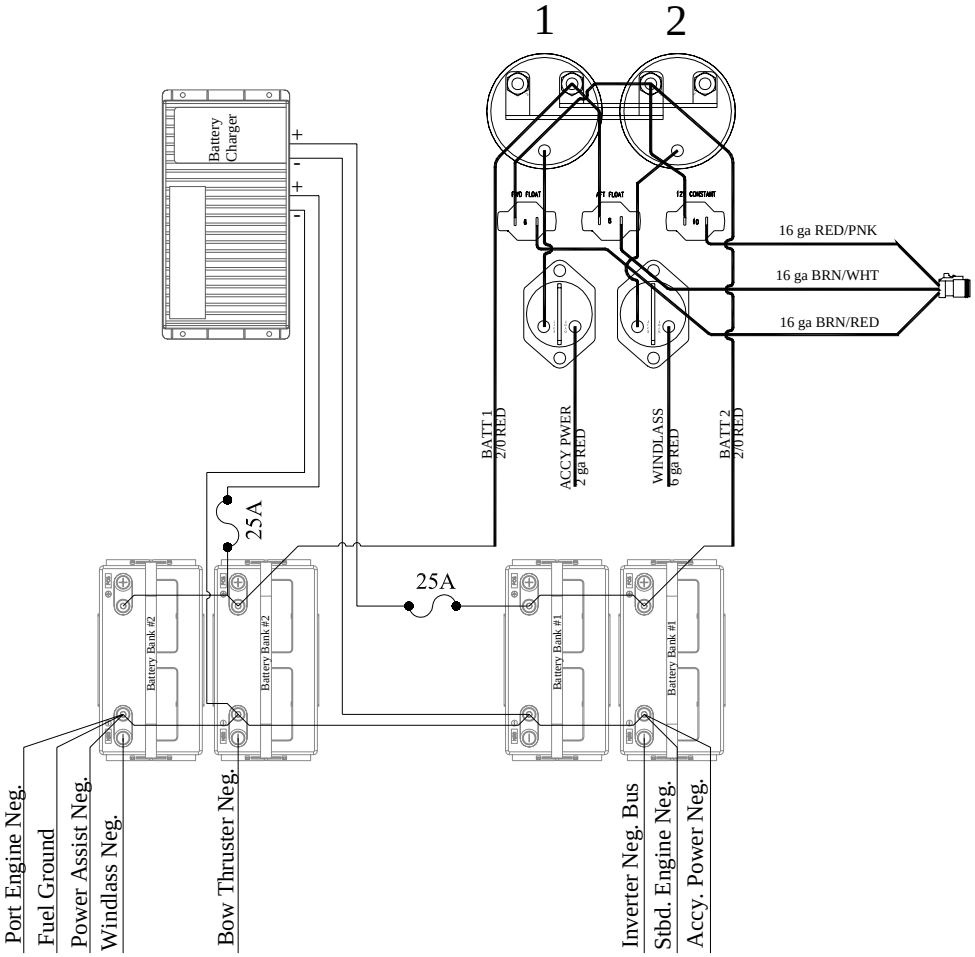
Fuel System


Fuel Fill
& Vent
Fuel Tank
Sending Unit
Fuel Filters
Primer Bulbs
To Engines

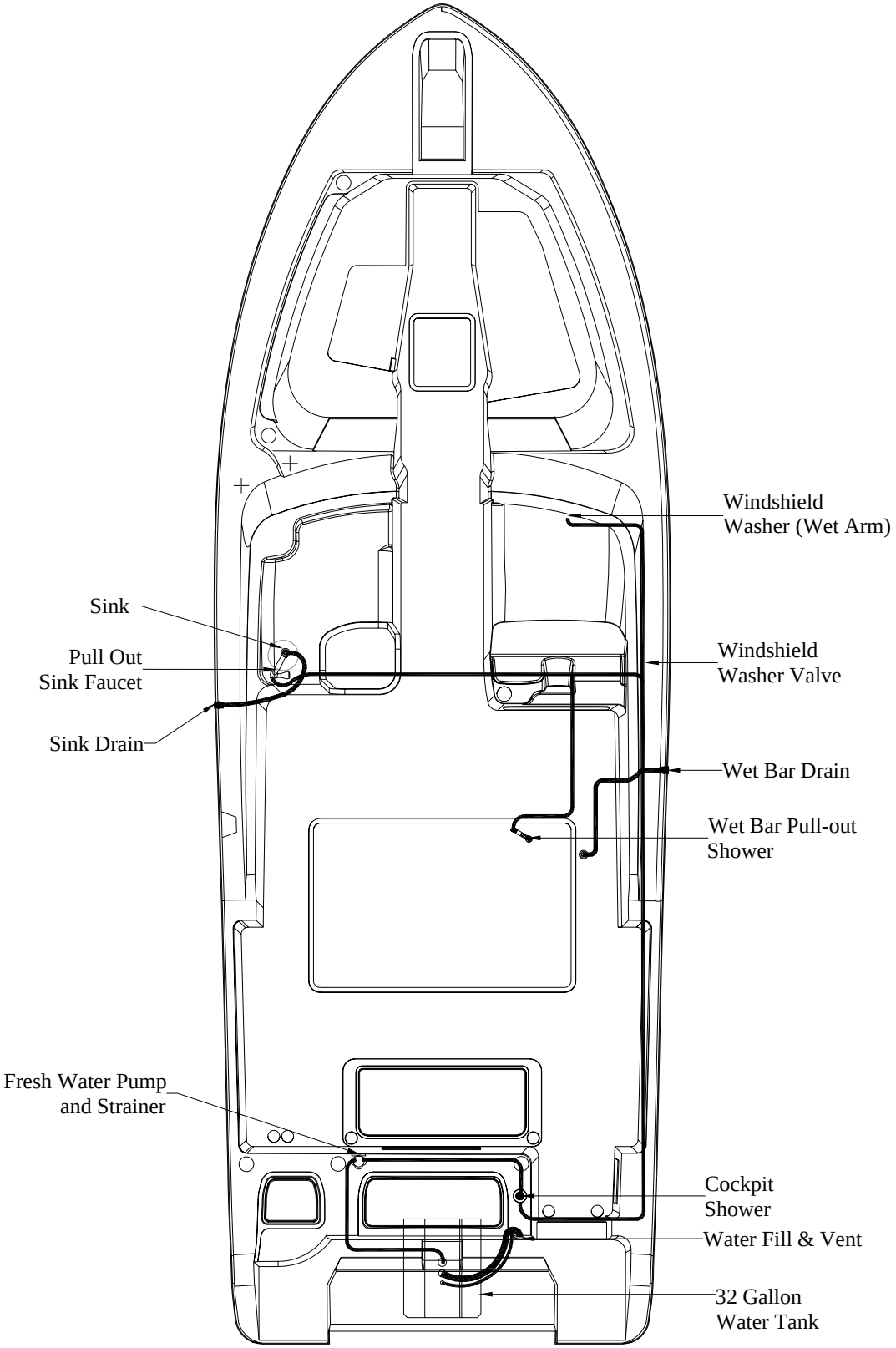
Typical Outboard Switch Panel Wiring



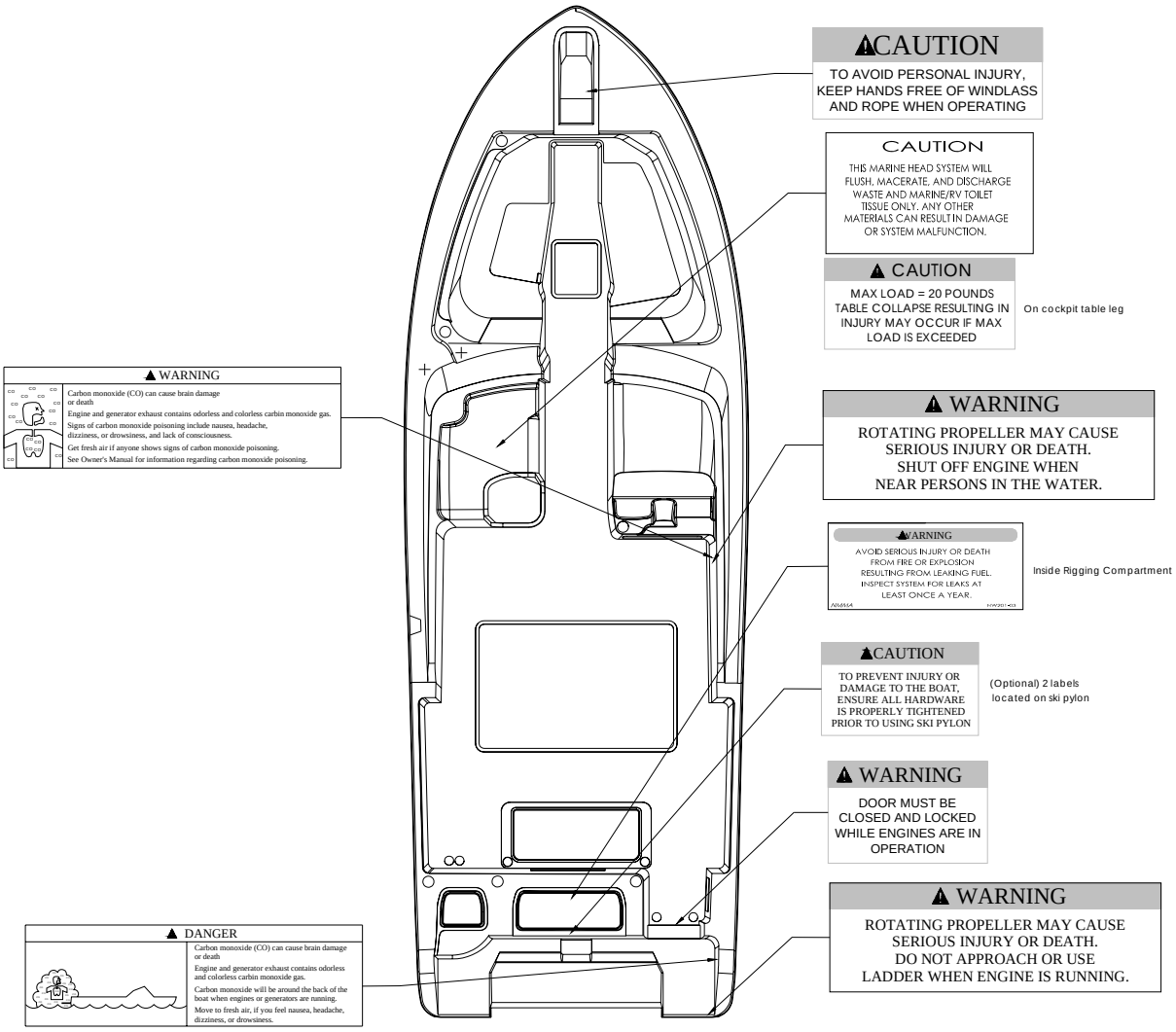
Battery Wiring with Select Switches (Dual)



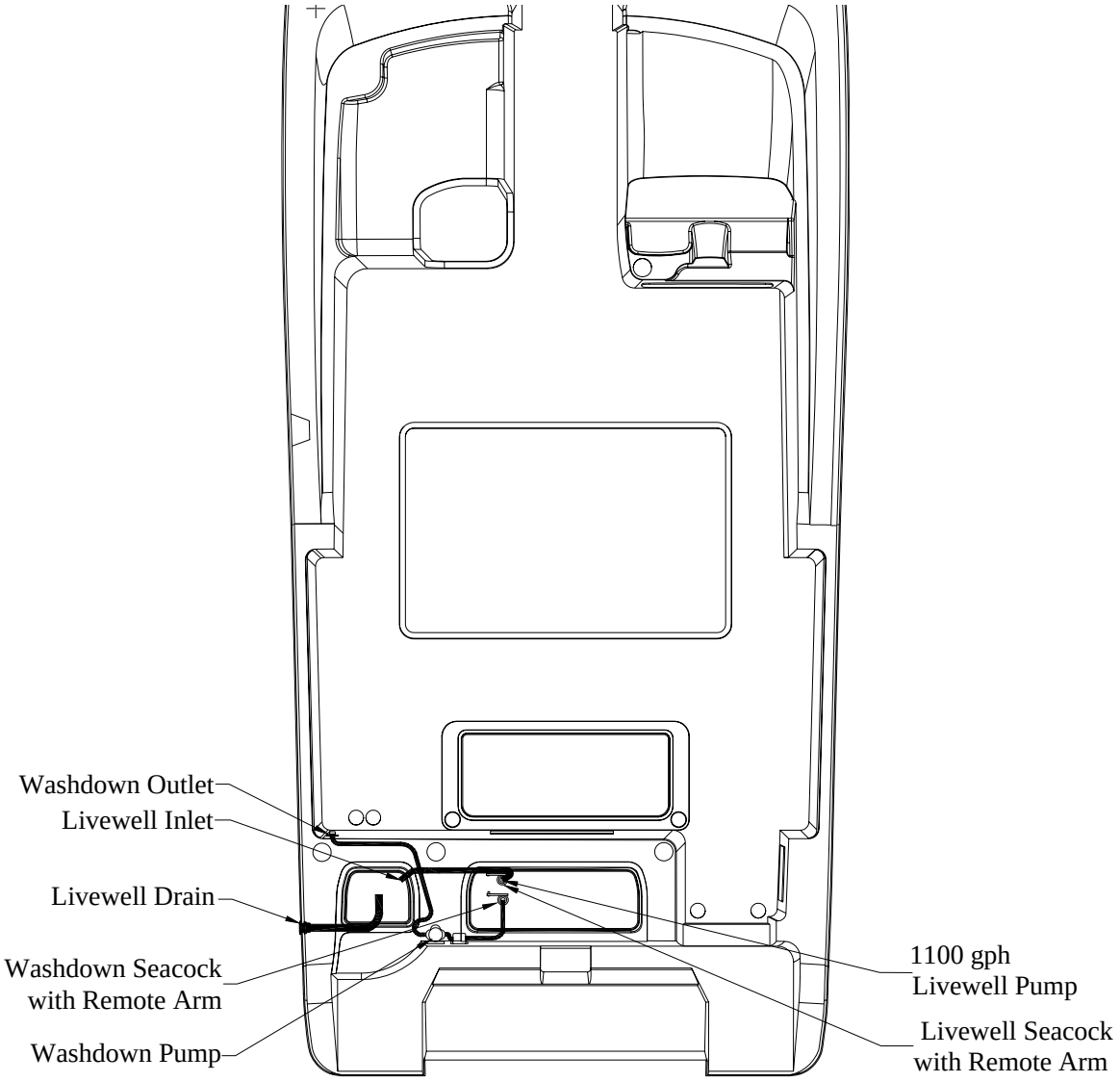
Freshwater System



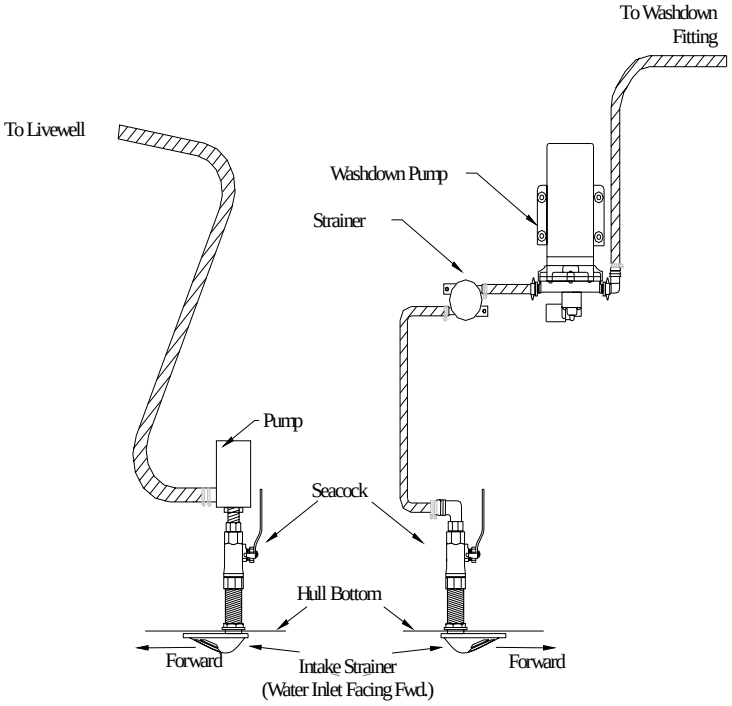
Safety Labels And Location



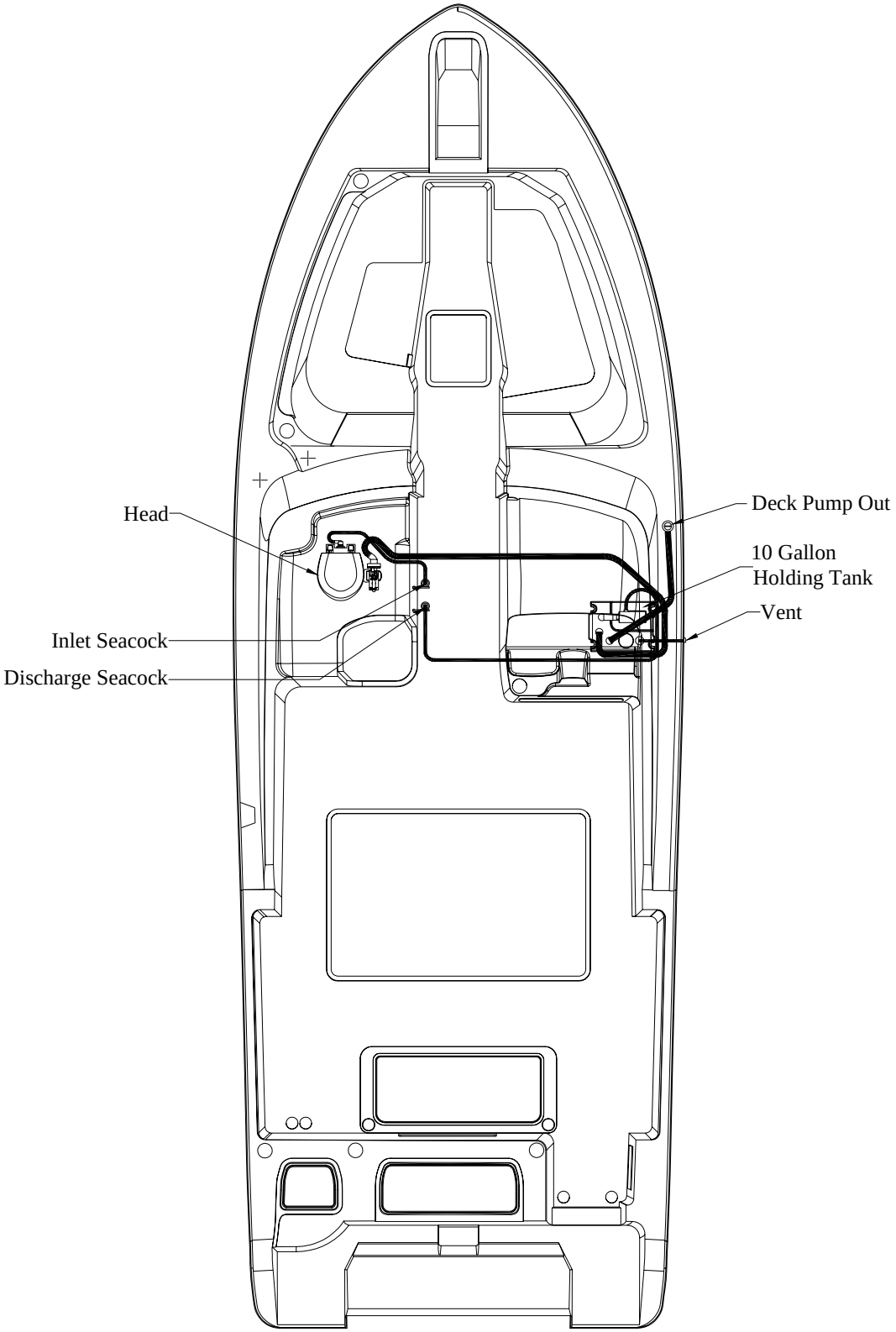
Livewell/Washdown Layout



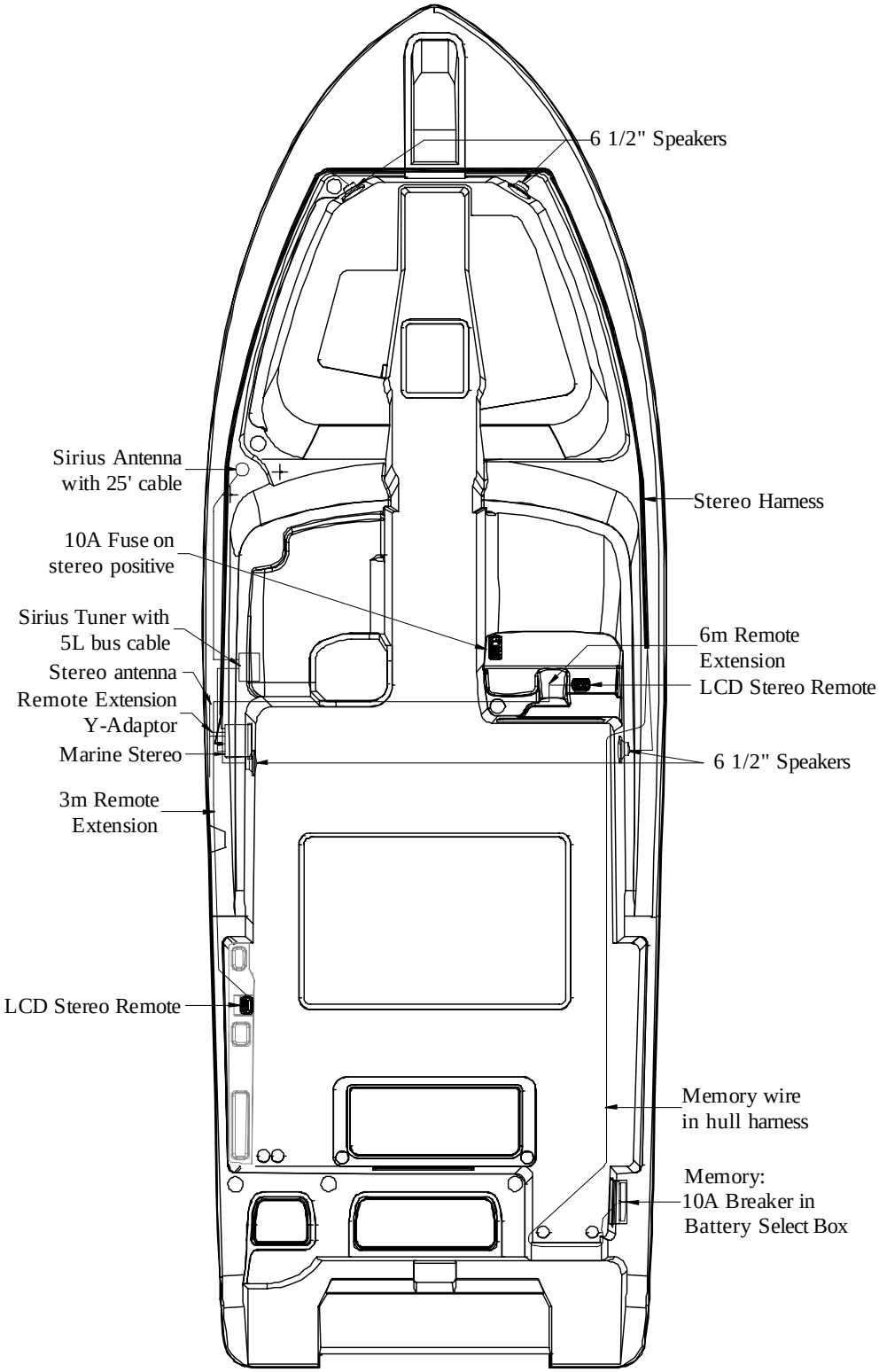
Livewell/Washdown System



Marine Head

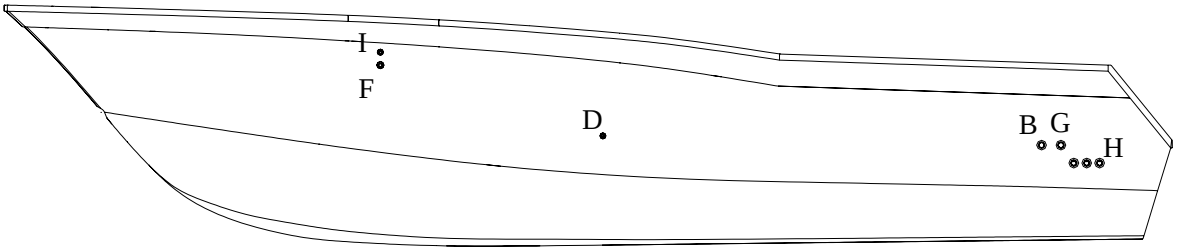

Head
Inlet Seacock
Discharge Seacock
Deck Pump Out
10 Gallon
Holding Tank
Vent

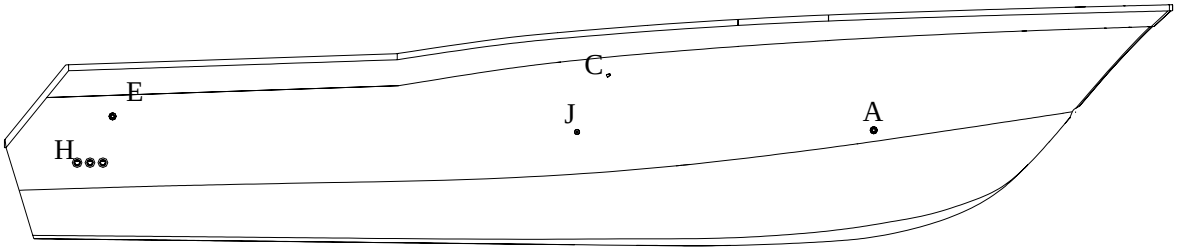
Stereo System Layout



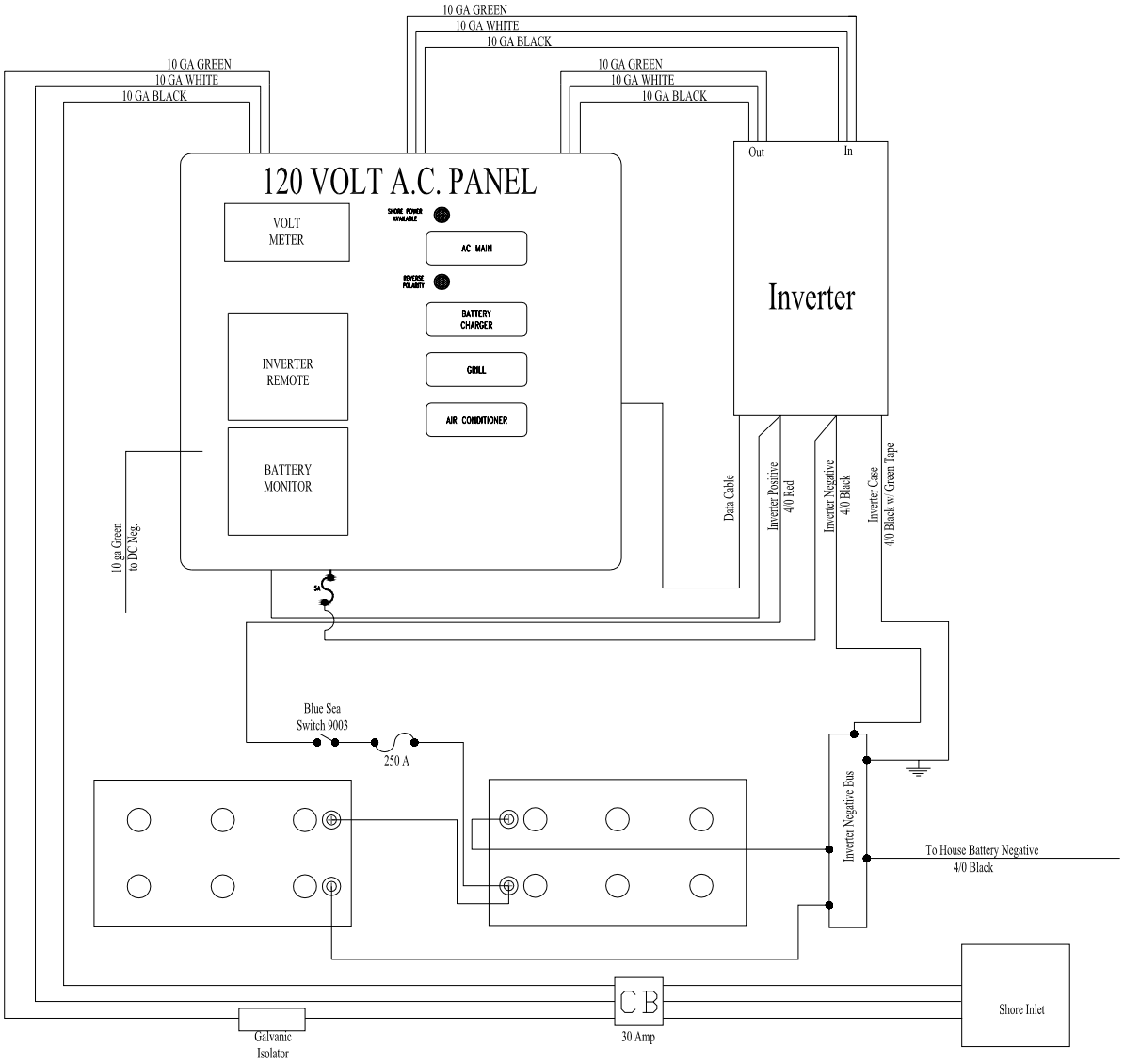
Thru Hull Detail

#	Description
A	Fwd Fishbox Drain
B	Aft Fishbox Drain
C	Head Vent
D	Head Sink Drain
E	Aft Bilge
F	Fwd Bilge
G	Livewell Drain/Overflow
H	Scupper Drains
I	Shower Sump (Optional)
J	Air Conditioner Discharge (Optional)

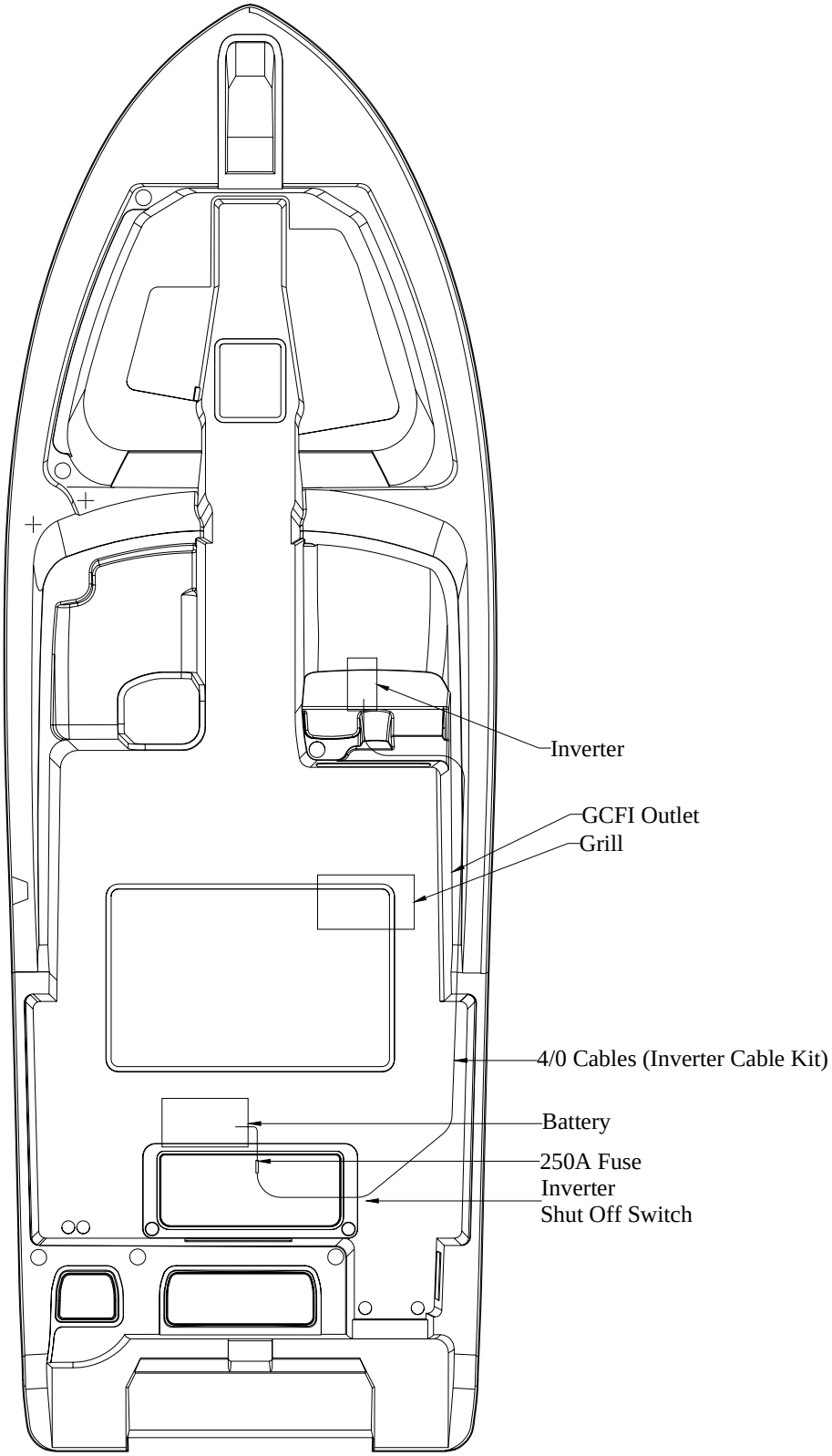




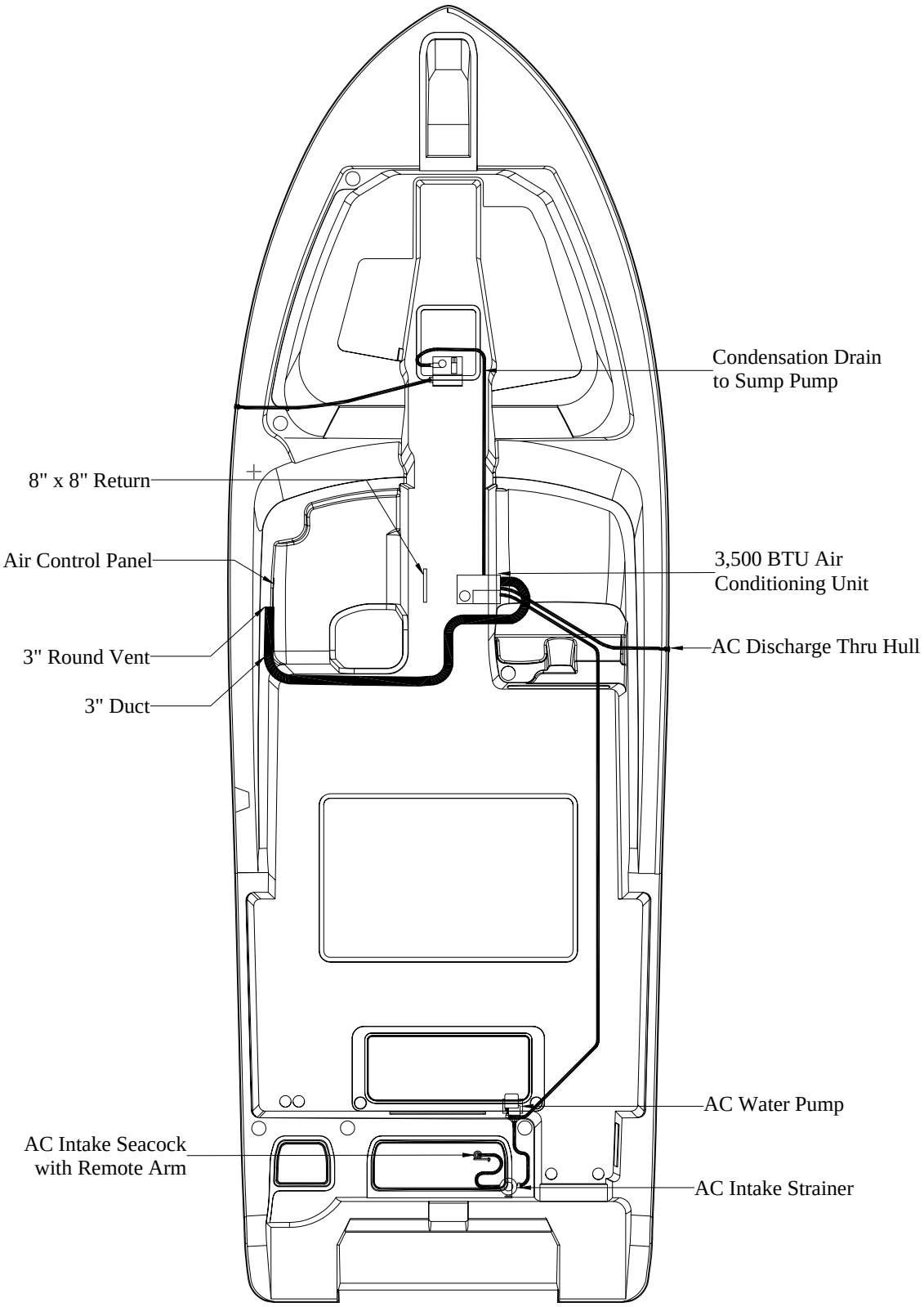
AC Inverter Schematic



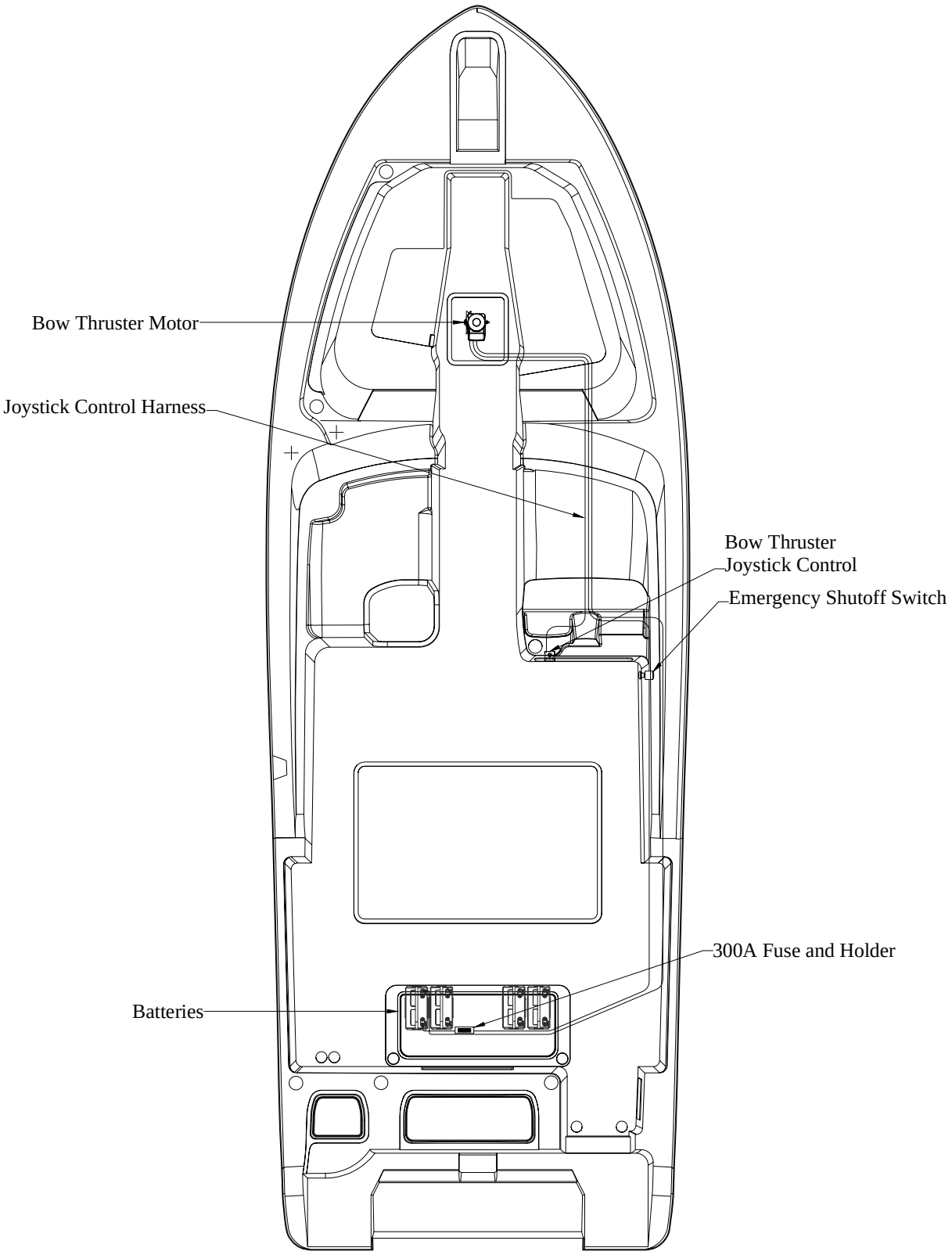
AC Inverter Layout



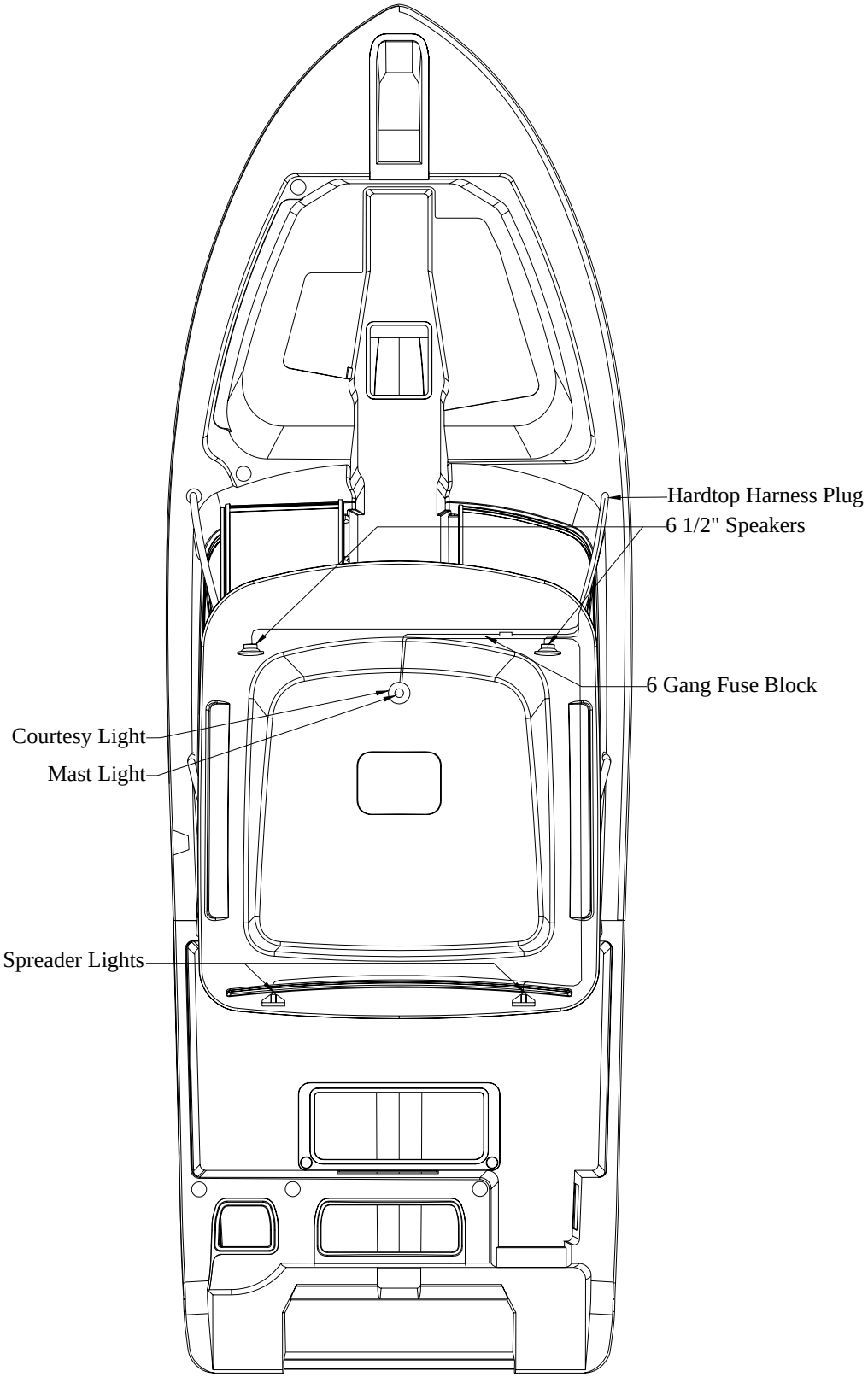
Air Conditioner Layout



Bow Thruster Layout



Hardtop Wiring



Chapter 9: Limited Warranty

REGISTRATION OF PURCHASE:

The "Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971" requires all boat manufacturers to maintain a record of all first retail purchasers and their current addresses for the purpose of notification in case of defective parts or equipment or in case of non-compliance with standards or regulations set forth by this act. Under the act, failure to complete and return your factory warranty card for our records will waive your right to notification of defect and/or repair at manufacturer's expense.

FIVE YEAR HULL TRANSFERABLE WARRANTY

Grady-White warrants to the original retail purchaser of each new Grady-White boat that under normal use the hull will be free from structural defects for a period of five years from the date of delivery to the original retail purchaser. Any structural defects covered by the warranty will be repaired free of charge at either the Grady-White factory in Greenville, North Carolina, or at an authorized Grady-White dealer location as elected by Grady-White. Transportation to and from the point of repair will be the responsibility of the owner with all repairs subject to prior written authorization by Grady-White Boats, Incorporated. NO BOAT IS TO BE SENT TO THE GRADY-WHITE FACTORY WITHOUT SUCH WRITTEN AUTHORITY.

The Five Year Hull Structural Warranty is transferable to the second and subsequent owners for the remainder of the five (5) years from the date of delivery to the original purchaser. There is no fee involved in the transfer of warranty to the new owner. The Grady-White Boats Transferable Warranty Form must be completed and returned to Grady-White at the time of sale. Upon receipt of this form, Grady-White will update it's records to reflect the new ownership and warranty coverage will be provided for the remainder of the five (5) years.

ONE YEAR MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP WARRANTY

Grady-White further warrants to the original retail purchaser of each Grady-White boat that under normal use, it will be free from defects in workmanship and material for a period of 12 months from the date of delivery to the original retail purchaser. Necessary repairs under this warranty will be made free of charge at Grady-White's factory in Greenville, North Carolina, or at an authorized Grady-White dealer as elected by Grady-White. Transportation to and from the point of repair will be the responsibility of the owner with all repairs subject to prior written authorization. NO BOAT OR PART THEREOF IS TO BE SENT TO THE GRADY-WHITE FACTORY WITHOUT SUCH WRITTEN AUTHORITY.

Exclusions

- This warranty specifically does not include the following:
- Damage caused by abuse, negligence, vandalism, lack of maintenance, improper storage, or accident.
- Any statements, representations, or warranties given by dealer or other third persons other than those provided within this warranty.
- Any unit which is part of a rental fleet, used for racing, or commercial purposes.
- The following consequential damages: a) loss of time; b) inconvenience; c) towing charges; d) expenses for travel, lodging, telephone, and gasoline; e) loss or damage to personal property or loss of revenue; f) loss of use of the boat.

- This warranty specifically does not apply to engines, outdrives, propellers, controls, steering, bilge pumps, and any other part expressly warranted by the manufacturer thereof. In addition, also excluded are gel coat cracking, gel coat crazing, gel coat blistering or fading, chrome, windshields, glass breakage, all vinyl upholstery and canvas, instruments and gauges, and leakage around windshields, windows, hatches, and other apertures.
- Any boat which has been overpowered according to the maximum Grady-White recommended engine horsepower specifications on the capacity plate affixed to the boat.

WARRANTY CLAIM PROCEDURES

Upon the discovery of a defect, the owner is to promptly contact the Grady-White dealer from whom the original retail purchaser purchased the boat who will effect the corrective action under this warranty upon prior written authorization from Grady-White Boats, Incorporated.

THESE WARRANTIES ARE EXPRESSLY MADE IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES. DURATION OF ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE SHALL BE LIMITED TO AND COINCIDENT WITH THE DURATION OF THESE EXPRESSED WARRANTIES.

THIS WARRANTY SHALL NOT BE VALID UNLESS THE FACTORY WARRANTY POSTCARD IS PROPERLY EXECUTED AND MAILED WITHIN 10 DAYS OF THE PURCHASE OF YOUR GRADY-WHITE BOAT.

GRADY-WHITE

Transferable Warranty Form

(Not for original owner use *)

*** Note: For second owner's use in transferring remainder of 5 year hull structural warranty.**

Please complete the following:

Hullid: _____

Boat Model: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ ***State:*** _____ ***Zip:*** _____

Home Phone: _____***Work Phone:*** _____

Last 4 digits of your Social Security Number (to be used for customer identification number): _____

Dealership or Previous Owner: _____

Date Purchased: _____

About Your Boat

1. ***What type of power is your boat equipped with?*** ☐ Single OB ☐ Dual OB ☐ Inboard/Outboard
2. ***What engine brand does your boat have?*** ☐ Johnson ☐ Mercury ☐ Evinrude ☐ Yamaha ☐ Volvo ☐ Other
3. ***Engine horsepower (total if twin power)*** _____
4. ***Is your new Grady-White the first boat you've ever owned?***

   ☐ Yes → Please skip to question 5a
   ☐ No → ***Please tell us about your previous boat:***
   Builder's name: _____ ***Length:*** _____
   Why did you sell this boat? _____

5a. In which of the following ways do you use your Grady-White? (Please mark all applicable in column A.)

5b. In which <u>one</u> way do you use your Grady-White <u>most often</u>? (Please mark <u>one</u> only in column B.)

	A Ways Use	**B** One Way Use Most Often
Casual cruising	☐	☐
Casual fishing	☐	☐
Serious offshore fishing	☐	☐
Socializing/entertaining	☐	☐
Watersports	☐	☐
Other:	☐	☐

6. *Which of the following most influenced your selection of a Grady-White boat? (Please pick three or fewer reasons.)*

About Grady-White

- Grady-White's overall reputation ☐
- Previous experience with a Grady-White ☐

About the boat itself

- Cockpit layout ☐
- Hull design/ride ☐
- Resale value ☐
- Safety/seaworthiness ☐
- Styling ☐
- Other: _____ ☐

7. *How would you rate the overall value received from your Grady-White?*

☐ Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

8. *How likely would you be to consider buying each of the following brands of boats in the future?*

	Definitely Consider	Might Consider	Would Not Consider	Don't Know
• Boston Whaler	☐	☐	☐	☐
• Century	☐	☐	☐	☐
• Grady-White	☐	☐	☐	☐
• Hydra-Sport	☐	☐	☐	☐
• Mako	☐	☐	☐	☐
• Pursuit	☐	☐	☐	☐
• Searay	☐	☐	☐	☐
• Wellcraft	☐	☐	☐	☐
• Other:_____	☐	☐	☐	☐

9. *Which of the following magazines do you subscribe to or read often?*

☐ Boating ☐ Fisherman Magazine ☐ Motorboating & Sailing ☐ Sportfishing
☐ Boating World ☐ Florida Sportsman ☐ Power & Motoryacht ☐ Wall Street Journal
☐ Boats U.S. ☐ Offshore ☐ Saltwater Sportsman ☐ Other _____

10. *What is your age?* ☐ Under 25 ☐ 25-34 ☐ 35-44 ☐ 45-54 ☐ 55-64 ☐ 65 or older

11. *Which of the following best describes your educational background?*

☐ Some High School ☐ Some College or Technical ☐ Some Post-Graduate Work
☐ High School Graduate ☐ College Graduate ☐ Post-Graduate Degree or More

12. *What is your total annual household income?*

☐ Under $30,000 ☐ $75,000 - $99,999 ☐ $150,000 - $174,999
☐ $30,000 - $49,999 ☐ $100,000 - $124,999 ☐ $175,000 - $199,999
☐ $50,000 - $74,999 ☐ $125,000 - $149,999 ☐ $200,000 or more

13. *Does your family own a second home, where you most often do your boating?* ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, where is your second home? _____ _____
City State

Thank you for completing this questionnaire.
When we receive this information, you will automatically begin receiving our AnchorLine Newsletter.
Please return this form to:
Grady-White Boats, Customer Relations Dept., P.O. Box 1527, Greenville, NC 27835-1527